The New-York Times.

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AFFAIRS BEFORE RICHMOND.

Details of the Events of Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Attack of the Rebels under Jackson upon Our Right Wing.

Their Repeated Repulse, with Terrific Slaughter.

IMPORTANT STRATEGIC MOVEMENT.

The Base of Operations Changed by Gen. McClellan.

Concentration of Our Army Between the Chickahominy and the James Rivers.

EVACUATION OF WHITE HOUSE.

Supplies to be Furnished by the James River.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HEAD-QUARTERS BEFORE RICHMOND, Saturday, June 28, 1862.

The Army of the Potomac has no longer need to complain of inactivity, for the comparative quiet of the past month has given place to three days of as desperate, determined and bloody work as the fiercest clamorer for active movements could desire. Though the contest is not yet decided, the result thus far, in its bearings on the general plan of operations, is all that could be desired. We have no great victory to report, no long list of trophies to record, and the movements of an army may present the indications of a reverse, but to those who have been familiar with the position of things here, and the plan of operations they necessitated, matters are assuming a new and more hopeful aspect, for an apparent retreat has really brought us practically nearer to Richmond than we have been at any time before. A military manœuvre, among the most difficult of any when performed in face of an enemy, has been successfully accomplished, and, with forces concentrated upon a new base we are prepared to operate more confidently than ever against an enemy divided and confounded in the wild pursuit of an imaginary success. He has been tempted to his ruin; and if I misinterpret not the signs of the times, his joy will be turned into mourning, and that ere many days. It is vain to be desperate, and I may seem over-hopeful in the midst of apparent disaster, but the campaign here at last assumes shape and consistency to me and McClellan appears more completely the master of his position than at any time before.

REBEL PLANS.

It was soon apparent, after Fair Oaks, that the rebel attack upon our left wing had induced a change of programme, and what the new plan has been I think I may be showing. Up to that time our left wing was the weak point, and to that the chief efforts of the enemy were directed, but with the withdrawal of our whole body to the south side of the Chickahominy, the right wing, with its exposed line of communication between the river and White House, has been the point inviting attack, and though the rebels have apparently been chiefly concerned with efforts against our left wing, there have not been wanting signs and evidence that their real purpose was directed against the right, whose exposed situation must have been fully revealed to them by the bold dash of Stuart's Cavalry across our rear.

During the advance of our pickets in front of Keyes's position on Wednesday, the rebels showed signs of a lack of inclination or ability to oppose any very decided opposition to our advance, and the new ground was gained with far less effort than could be expected. Instead of seeking to drive us from our new position, as so many expected they would on Thursday, the rebels turned in another direction, and crossing in large force at Meadow Bridge, one of the upper bridges on the Chickahominy, near Mechanicsville, fell upon our troops in that vicinity in overwhelming force, in an effort to pass around our right wing and sever our line of communication with the Pamunkey, little thinking that was precisely what we wished them to undertake, if disposed to attack us at all.

POSITION OF OUR FORCES ON THE RIGHT.

The troops remaining on that side of the Chickahominy were the corps of Geo. Porter, consisting of Morell's Division, and the regulars, under Sykes, and the division of McCall, with which the army has been recently reinforced, consisting in all of some 35,000 men, a force entirely inadequate to defend the country between the Chickahominy and the Pamunkey against such force as the enemy might bring against them, but one as large as could wisely be spared from the main body of the army.

In the advance here was the Division of Gen. McCall, which has been posted within about three miles of Meadow Bridge. Two miles to his rear, in the vicinity of Dr. Gaines' house was the main Body of Gen. Porter's troops, consisting of the Brigades of Morell, Martindale and Butterfield, Sykes' regulars, the Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, First U. S. Cavalry, Second U. S. Artillery, Third U. S. Artillery, Fourth U. S. Infantry, Twelfth U. S. Infantry, Sixth U. S. Infantry, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, Second U. S. Infantry, Eleventh U. S. Infantry, and the Third U. S. Infantry.

[These positions are indicated on the map which accompanies this.—Eds. Times.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.

During last week, the enemy opposite this position on the other side of the Chickahominy, have been very quiet, but it has been apparent to those skilled in warfare, that the quietness has been the repose of the tiger preparing for his spring. Secretly and silently the enemy had thrown a bridge across the swamp a short distance below Mechanicsville, nearly opposite the position held by Gen. McCall, so hidden by the trees and undergrowth along the Chickahominy that its existence was not suspected until an adventurous scouting party came upon it a few nights since.

Across this bridge the rebels had thrown up a series of intrenchments on the commanding heights beyond, under the cover of which they attempted on Monday, the 23d inst., to throw two new bridges across the stream, in which effort they met with a determined opposition from our forces, and a heavy thunder-storm coming on that night, compelled them to desist the work they had striven to continue under cover of the darkness. These symptoms of an attack revealing the purpose of the enemy, Gen. McCall was directed to withdraw a mile down the road to a strong position on Beaver Dam Creek.

[This creek, though not named on the map, will be found just to the east of Mechanicsville, at the point indicated as the position of McCall's Division.—Eds. Times.]

This was to be the line of battle in case of an attack, and further opposition to the rebels attempting to cross was stopped, as, for strategic reasons, it was desired that they should effect a passage.

THE FIGHT COMMENCED.

On Thursday they came, taking advantage apparently of our occupation, with the movement of the day previous on the left. Crossing the river in strong force, under cover of a heavy fire from their batteries on the opposite side, the enemy pressed down the road against the position of Gen. McCall, first attacking his First Brigade, consisting of the Bucktails, and the Fifth, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Pennsylvania Regiments. These troops were soon reinforced by the six regiments forming the other two brigades of the division, and from their strong position behind the swampy ravine of Beaver Dam Creek, held the greatly superior force of the enemy at bay from the time of attack until the going down of the sun, at near 9 o'clock.

THE TROOPS FIRST ASSAILED.

The troops first assailed were the Pennsylvania Bucktails, who were doing picket duty and were so unfortunate as to leave two of their companies surrounded, and one of them, Company K, is made prisoners—the Captain of the Company—Capt. Irvine, escaping to tell the story. From their rifle-pits and earth-works McCall'S brave men held the advancing rebels in check for near four hours, when they were reinforced by the brigades of Porter's Corps, and the fight continued three hours longer, the rebels being repulsed with heavy loss, our troops under the protection of earth-works suffering less. The loss of this day's fight being summed up at some 300.

OUR MEN RETIRE BEFORE THE ENEMY.

That night an order came from Gen. McClellan for Gen. Porter to withdraw his forces gradually to a point near Meadow's Bridge. After a few hours' sleep upon their arms, our troops were aroused, and, in accordance with the plan of operations, Gen. McCall, at 3 o'clock, opened a fire of artillery on the enemy who vigorously responded, until our forces began gradually to retire before them as if retreating, but maintaining their ranks in good order, crossing a bridge over a creek on the way, destroying it behind them, compelling the enemy to wait the slow construction of a new passage-way in the fire of our opposing artillery and heavy musketry fire from the Ninth Massachusetts.

Dividing here, our troops continue their retreat over two separate roads, burning behind them such Commissary stores as they could not carry, which, fortunately, was of small account, as the removal of all portable property across the Chickahominy had previously been ordered. Following close after Porter's men, the rebels continued to advance, until they came upon a piece of woods, in which they seemed to hesitate to follow, halting for some time before showing themselves again. But, without waiting for them, our troops still fell back, until near the Chickahominy, at Woodbury's Bridge, where they halted in the open country, which there spreads out into broad fields and fertile pastures.

HEIGHT OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

Quickly the dispositions for battle were made, the division being drawn up in line of battle, the batteries planted in the most eligible positions, and every preparation for holding the ground at any cost, in accordance with the orders received from the Commander-in-Chief. It was now near noon, and our troops had taken fresh courage for effort from the hour or two for rest and refreshment which they had enjoyed. Then the enemy were reported to be again advancing; they opened fire on our men from the woods skirting the plain in which the latter were posted.

First commencing with the usual picket skirmishing, and then swelling into the roar of the artillery duel, the struggle opened between the advanced guard of the two armies, until by 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon the battle raged fiercely all along the lines, until within an hour or two of sunset, when the storm lulled for a time, and then the rebels, who had been meanwhile reinforced, came on with fresh vigor to the assault. They were soon met with equal determination by Porter's men, aided now by the reinforcements that had come to them from the corps of Franklin, Sumner and Keyes; from the former Slocum's Division, from Sumner the Brigades of French, and the Irish boys under Meagher, and from the further reserved corps of Keyes, the Brigade of Palmer, which had done good service in the fight of Wednesday on the left. Desperately and determinedly did the rebels press forward, but as desperately and determinedly were they met and driven, gaining nothing further that night of the promise of their morning advance. Not until after 9 o'clock did the men find rest, which, we may be sure, came not unwelcomed to such of the many as had passed through the struggle, commencing early in the afternoon of the previous day.

Most opportunely was the arrival of the reinforcements that evening, for our troops, hard pressed by superior numbers, were in danger of being driven further back than was intended, and the first symptoms of disorder were showing themselves in the hasty flight of teamsters and lookers-on, the straggling soldiers in the crowd being turned back from Woodbury's Bridge by the strong guard who kept watch over it with their bayonets.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

And so the sun went down upon that battle-field strewn with the bruised and mangled forms of what have once been men, of what were still men, though shorn of their full proportions, and bidden to go maimed and halting through life. But though the night had settled down upon the earth, and wearied men were sleeping so peacefully, even in the midst of death, rest did not come to all, for there was still a vigilant watch to be kept upon the movements of the enemy, and the near-by work of removing the dead and providing for the wounded. And early in the morning, at 2 o'clock, all were disturbed by the sound of sharp firing coming from the direction of the left, where the enemy were amusing themselves, with a night on the positions of Sumner, Hooker and Kearney, with no result that I learn of. Smith's Division, directly opposite Woodbury's Bridge, on the further side of the Chickahominy, were also attacked during the day of Friday; his brave Vermont boys and the Thirty-third New-York, with the help of Ayres' and other batteries, repelling the assault with great slaughter.

THE LOSS.

And who can estimate our loss, when none but an Omnipotent eye can, in the confusion of the first hours that follow the engagement, search out the fate of all who appear not with their comrades as they gather with their regiments at night? It will surely exceed a thousand, and I hope not pass the 1,500; but a few days more will tell, while, meanwhile, the list must swell greatly, for the battle is not yet fully ended. Strategy or no strategy, there must still be desperate fighting, even though the rebels should play into our hands to the end, as they are reported to have done to-day in seeking to possess themselves of the communications with White House, little thinking, probably, how far advanced were the preparations for changing to a new and better base on the James River, where our gunboats can afford us full protection, and we shall have but a single flank to guard.

TROOPS ENGAGED.

The following list includes most of the regiments principally engaged in the battle of Thursday and Friday on the right, to which there is no opportunity for more specific reference in the first hurried report of the engagement. Beside the regulars mentioned in our account of the battle, were the following troops from different States:

NEW-YORK.

1st N. Y. Cavalry.	1st N. Y. Artillery.
5th New-York.	31st New-York.
Bregel's N. Y. Artillery.	12th New-York.
14th New-York.	24th New-York.
10th New-York.	25th New-York.
18th New-York.	13th New-York.
32d New-York.	27th New-York.
16th New-York.	69th New-York.
57th New-York.	88th New-York.
52d New-York.	63d New-York.
61st New-York.	7th New-York.

PENNSYLVANIA.

9th Pennsylvania.	7th Pennsylvania.
8th Pennsylvania.	1st Pennsylvania.
2d Pennsylvania.	3d Pennsylvania.
10th Pennsylvania.	62d Pennsylvania.
5th Pennsylvania.	98th Pennsylvania.
1st Penn. Artillery.	95th Pennsylvania.
12th Pennsylvania.	83d Pennsylvania.
11th Pennsylvania.	

MICHIGAN.

4th Michigan.	16th Michigan.
	1st Michigan.

ILLINOIS CAVALRY.

MASSACHUSETTS.

9th Massachusetts.	22d Massachusetts.
	29th Massachusetts.

NEW-JERSEY.

2d New-Jersey.	3d New-Jersey.
1st New-Jersey.	4th New-Jersey.
	5th New-Jersey.

MAINE.

2d Maine.	5th Maine.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

6th New-Hampshire.

DELAWARE.

2d Delaware.

THE OPERATIONS OF THURSDAY.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

GAINES' HILL, Friday, June 27, 1862.

The army of the Potomac is having [illegible] of work, and the promise of the prevailing [illegible] that the closing day of the last week in June [illegible] hard fighting. Yesterday afternoon, after the rebels, who had crossed the Chickahominy at Meadow Bridge, two miles below Mechanicsville, had attacked with artillery from across the river, and with a strong infantry force, the regiments composing the First Brigade of McCall's Division—the Bucktails, the Tenth, Eighth, Ninth and Fifth Pennsylvania Regiments. They were promptly met by the Pennsylvanians, who fought them for two hours, when the Second and Third Brigades of McCall's Division, comprising six regiments, reinforced their hard-pressed comrades, and fought them until evening, repulsing them at every point. Our men suffered a very considerable loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, something like three hundred—the figure is merely estimated—but were ready for further work this morning and in high spirits. The Bucktails were especially unfortunate. Two companies of them were surrounded by the enemy. One of them succeeded in escaping, but the other, Company K, fell into the clutches of the Confederates. The Captain of the company, Capt. Irvine, after he had been taken, took advantage of a temporary confusion and made good his escape. First Lieut. Welch, of the same company, was left in the hands of the rebels. After holding the enemy in check for four hours, McCall's Division was reinforced by two brigades from Gen. Fitz John Porter, and the rebels were again driven back, they making a further attack, with a heavy loss. During the action a severe cannonading was kept up by both parties, the rebels, however, failing to do much damage with their shells. They advanced upon us in great force. It is estimated that at least 30,000 men were brought by them into the fight, to make a desperate effort to flank our right. Our far inferior force, however, held them effectually in check and eventually drove them back.

Gen. McClellan himself arrived on the ground toward evening, and immediately sent a dispatch to be read to the troops on the other side of the Chickahominy, to the effect that Gen. McCall had repulsed the enemy and driven them back upon their entrenchments. The dispatch was read to the troops just at dusk, and from that hour till late in the night, all along the lines of our army, cheer after cheer went up.

The fight was renewed early in the morning, when the enemy were again repulsed: but at about 8 o'clock, in accordance with strategic plans of Gen. McClellan, our troops fell back two or three miles, the rebels following.

The fight has proceeded to-day on better ground, and satisfactorily. The movements of the army are important, but I am forbid to state them in detail.

From White House we hear of a probable advance of the enemy on that post of supplies, and everything there is ready to receive them.

All along the lines to-day there has been vigorous firing, the enemy attempting to shell our camps.

F. P. C.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

(Correspondence of the [illegible] American.)

WHITE HOUSE, [illegible], June 28, 1862.

The events transpiring [illegible] night, and in the army before Richmond [illegible] past four days, have been of such [illegible] thrilling interest, that I scarcely [illegible] commence or end the record to [illegible] understandable to the general reader [illegible] were eye-witnesses to these [illegible] off panic stricken, fully [illegible] army before Richmond has [illegible] and that Gen. McClellan has [illegible] generalled, outflanked, and to [illegible] he promised to place the [illegible] tion of White House was in the [illegible] mystery under any other condition of [illegible] they have kept their eyes open early in the week, they would have discovered that the work of evacuation was silently and surely progressing before any of the fighting on the right wing, as early as Tuesday, and that large numbers of vessels had left the York and Pamunkey rivers, and were moving rapidly around to a new basis of operations on the James River. They might also have observed that all civilians were forbidden to approach the front as early as Tuesday, under any pretence whatever, and that the immense stores of supplies at Dispatch Station had been steadily reduced for a week, until the last box of crackers, barrel of beef and bale of hay had disappeared, before the great contest on Friday, which left the way open for the enemy to approach that point, which I have every reason to believe was confidently intended by Gen. McClellan to be the mouth of the empty trap into which they were being led, and, as I hope and believe, to their entire rout and discomfiture.

Before proceeding to the narrative of events as they have occurred in the vicinity of White House during the past few days, I will briefly state that the whole movement of Gen. McClellan, so far as the changing of his lines are concerned, and in reality the making of his left wing his right wing, and withdrawing his right wing to rest near Savage Station, at the railroad bridge across the Chickahominy, has been accomplished, throwing his way open for the enemy, to rush to his coveted feast at the White House, where he found nothing but an empty platter. Whether this movement is good or bad, or what may be intended by Gen. McClellan to be accomplished by it further than throwing his left on to James River, and supporting a land attack on Fort Darling, it is impossible at present to say. A day or an hour may decide this point. I will merely proceed to a narrative of events as they occurred at White House up to Saturday, at noon, embracing such statements as reached me from the battle-field on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

WEDNESDAY AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

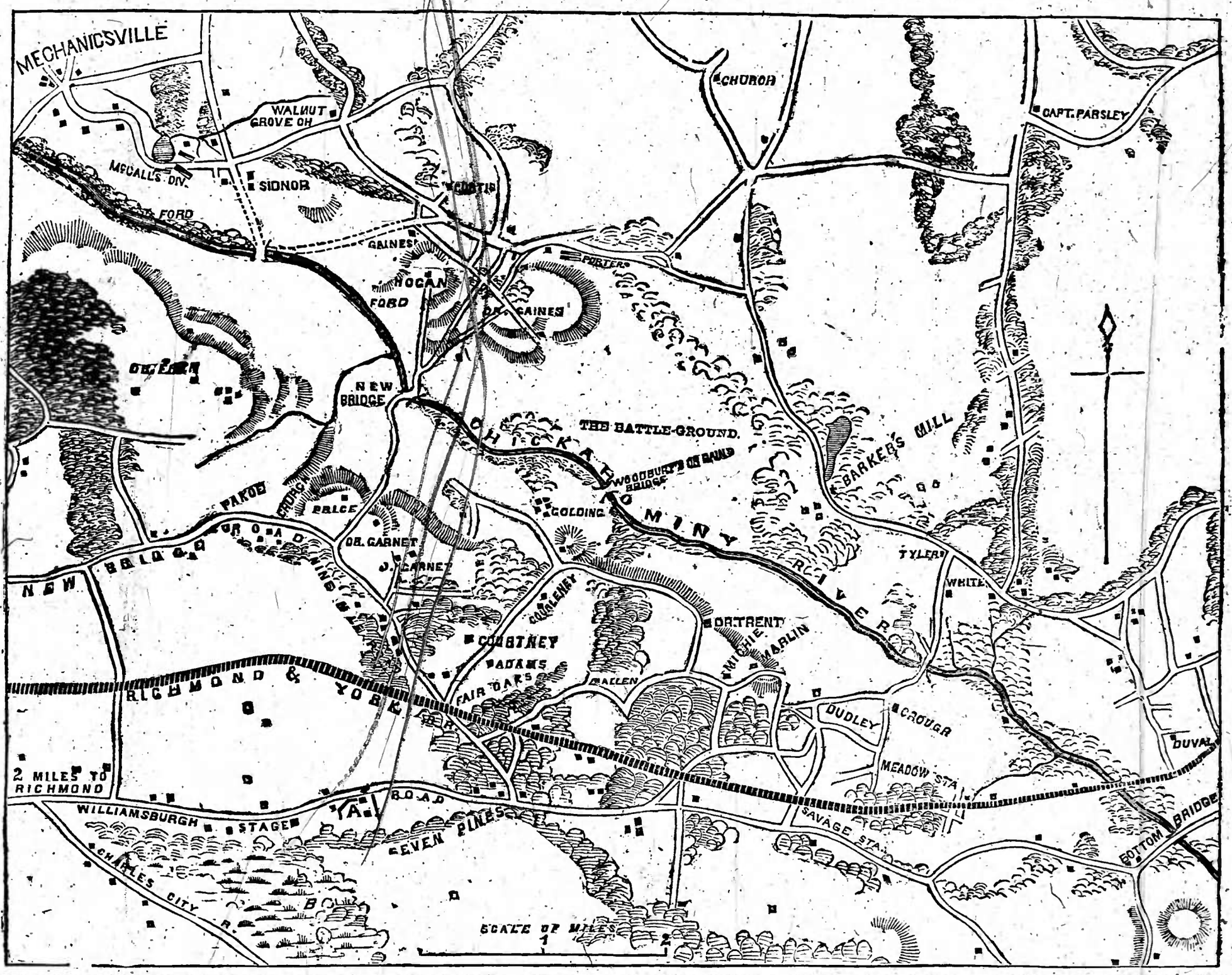
At the White House, on Wednesday, matters were progressing as usual, with the exception that there had been a check in the landing of stores of all descriptions, while those on the landings were being rapidly loaded in wagons and moved off toward the left flank. Several steamers with large strings of vessels laden with forage and subsistence had also been started down the river with orders to proceed to City Point on the James River. This reversal in the course of transportation occasioned considerable comment and speculation, but was ascertained to be the fulfillment of an order direct from Gen. McClellan. Some supposed it to be intended for the supply of a portion of Gen. Burnside's army, which rumor said had reached the James River to co-operate with him. An order was also received from headquarters early on Wednesday to prohibit any one from coming forward to the lines on any consideration whatever, unless the parties belonged to the army. This order was so peremptory that even those connected with the Press, some of whom had come down to forward their reports by the mail-boat were prevented from returning, and others who had smuggled themselves through were promptly sent back.

On the same day Gen. Cass came down and took command of the small land force, not exceeding 600 men, and in the evening was notified to prepare at any moment for the entire evacuation of the post, and the preservation, as far as practicable, of the public property. Similar orders were also sent to Col. Ingalls. He immediately communicated with the fleet, and a division of men armed with axes proceeded during the night to cut down trees around White House, and subsequently [illegible] way along, above and below the Pamunkey [illegible] so as to give them free play for the use of [illegible] guns. On the same evening we had a report [illegible] headquarters that a division of the rebels, [illegible] es of "Stonewall" Jackson and Gen. Ewell [illegible] approaching, and threatening to open the way [illegible] rights flank for a raid on the White House. [illegible] meantime the trains on the railroad were kept [illegible] night and day, carrying forward supplies [illegible] tion and munitions of war, with siege and [illegible] pieces.

The down train of cars, [illegible] 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening, had not [illegible] which added to the excitement among the [illegible] camp followers. At half-past 10 o'clock in the [illegible], however, the train arrived bringing [illegible] minority wounded men, it having been [illegible] accommodations. They were nearly all of [illegible] Sedgwick's Division, and had participated in the [illegible] advance on the left of the centre on Wednesday.

[Continued on [illegible] Page.]

LOCALITY OF LAST WEEK'S MANŒUVRES AND BATTLES BEFORE RICHMOND.



FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Northern Light with $400,000 in Treasure.

QUIET AT PANAMA.

AFFAIRS IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

The United States Mail steamship *Northern Light*, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, from Aspinwall on the 21st ult., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, with mails, passengers and treasure from California. The treasure list foots up about $400,000, consigned as follows:

Order	$17,472	J. Hunter & Co	$3,000
J. H. Coghill	6,000	J. Strauss, Bro. & Co.	23,381
P. Naylor	8,500	J. M. Goodman	7,680
Wm. Meyer & Co	3,300	A. S. Rosenbaum	11,500
Sobolo Bros	11,900	Jennings & Brewster	17,000
G. H. Grant	2,733	Crosen & Dubloe	7,000
Dewitt, Kittle & Co.	9,145	E. Kimble	4,500
Richard Patrick	20,000	M. C. Hawley	3,500
Metropolitan Bank	15,323	J. B. Newton & Co	16,100
H. Cohn & Co	22,000	Wells, Fargo & Co	178,000
Total			$387,856

FROM ASPINWALL.

Schepler & Co	$120	Order	$1,920
James Hale	776	Ribon & Munoz	1,100
Skrout Bros	800	Parsons & Pettit	430
M. J. D. Pumeraja	500		

Matters at Panama had assumed a condition of quiet. Details of events there, as well as in Central America, will be found in our correspondence.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

A Truce between the Military and Civil Authorities—Probable Results—Reception of the Troops—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, June 21, 1862.

A tacit truce has been brought about between the Federal Military and State Civil authorities, both parties waiting for the movements of the superior authorities at Bogota. In the meantime, Col. SANTACOLOMA's two hundred and fifty men have marched into Panama and occupied the spacious Chiriqui Barracks. Col. S. immediately issued an order, in which he professes to have come to Panama on a peaceful mission, and in which he explains the objectionable phase in his instructions from the National Secretary of War, by protesting that it only means he shall enforce such decrees of the General Government as he may be called upon by the Governor to enforce.

On the part of the State Government, a convocation of the principal officers was had on the 16th inst., and a "declaration" issued, signed by all the chiefs of departments. The question at issue is recounted in this paper, and the reasons reasserted why the occupation of the State by National troops is objected to. The conclusion reached, however, is that the Governor consents to the temporary occupation; "but if, as is not to be expected, these forces, now or in the future, should attempt to enforce the decrees and orders alluded to in the instructions of the Secretary of War to Col. SANTACOLOMA, the Governor will resign his place, so that he may in no manner authorize the violation of the rights of the State; and he makes this declaration in the presence of the authorities of the State, that they may have due notice of a resolution of such transcendant importance. And the functionaries present feeling it to be their duty, in case such attempt should be made, that they should also resign their places, unanimously declare their intention to do so." This resolution has been communicated officially to the Provisional President of the Republic, and to the Consuls in Panama and Aspinwall. The two schooners that brought the troops from Cartagena to Aspinwall, have sailed for the former place, and reports are rife that they will bring reinforcements.

The troops were well received by the people, with few exceptions, and the negroes were in extacies at their arrival. Last Sunday evening, the fine brass band by which they are accompanied attracted a large crowd of all classes on the "Battery," which is our public promenade, to hear *morceaux*, well given, too, from "La Favorita," "Don Pasquale," "La Norma," &c., and the Yankees were smoothed down with "Hail Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle."

Bishop VASQUEZ, who, in common with all the prelates of this Republic, has a mortal hatred for MOSQUERA, skedaddled for the interior a day or two before the military occupation. I believe MOSQUERA has banished nearly all the Bishops for opposing his mortmain law, and had given our Bishop warning not to meddle with or oppose his decrees. The Cathedral of Panama is, therefore, closed, much to the chagrin of the lovely señoritas who were accustomed to show off their black tresses and feathery gauzes in the temple, at grand mass.

Last night a detachment of SANTACOLOMO'S men went to Aspinwall, to watch the landing of a cargo of goods from a British brig, which is supposed to have arms and munitions on board for the Centralists in Cauca. One of the Panama papers yesterday stated that Señor POMBO, Secretary to Gen. HERRAN, New-Grenadian Minister to Washington, was about to send arms to the Isthmus, for clandestine transportation to Cauca, but I do not credit the report, as I doubt whether Gen. HERRAN or Señor POMBO care to take any active part to prolong the present troubles of the country.

The Italian brig *Genoa* arrived at Aspinwall on the 19th, with twenty-seven passengers for California nearly half of whom were marriageable young women of very robust appearance—at least they appeared so to us thin-visaged folks. Two British ships from England, and one from France, have also arrived at Aspinwall this week

CHAS. D. B. SIMONTON, Esq., Special United States Inspector of Customs for the Isthmus, and WILLIAM PARKER, Esq., Superintendent of the railroad, go home to-day on the *Northern Light* on short visits.

The United States steam-frigate *Saranac*, and Her Britannic Majesty's war-steamer *Termagant* and *Mutine*, are in port. The latter, which has been ashore on the Mexican coast, will go to San Francisco for repairs. She was engaged in honorable trade for a man-of-war, of smuggling specie out from the Mexican ports, to save export duties, when she met with the accident. She brought three or four hundred thousand dollars to Panama for England. The United States brig *Perry* is at Aspinwall. No British war vessel there, unless one may have arrived to-day.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

An Quiet in Guatemala and Honduras—Cultivation of Coffee in Salvador—The Nicaragua Route of California—From Costa Rica.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Sunday, June 21, 1862.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Guatemala* from Central American ports, reached Panama late last night. She brings dates from Guatemala to the 12th, Salvador to the 13th, Nicaragua to the 15th and Costa Rica to 19th June. The news is not of importance.

GUATEMALA AND HONDURAS.

This Republic is quiet. The excitement in the city of Guatemala, growing out of the late attempt to blow up the Government powder magazine had subsided. Considerable fear was felt that the entire crop of cochineal for the present season would be lost, in consequence of bad weather—but the *Noticioso* now estimates that it will amount to 6,000 zeroons.

Honduras was quiet under the rule of the Vice-President. Congress was in session.

SALVADOR.

The cultivation of coffee is rapidly increasing in this State, and it is expected soon that the crop will be equally rich with that of Costa Rica.

The Pope of Rome has admitted that the President of Salvador is right in his claim that the clergy shall take the oath to obey the laws of Salvador—a question that has caused much trouble in Salvador the past year.

NICARAGUA.

The Company which proposes to be about to open the Nicaragua route to California has raised the old steamer *Virgin*, long ago sunk in Lake Nicaragua, repaired her, and put the boiler of the steamer *John Hart* in her, which latter vessel was wrecked on the lake, near Grenada, last December. The *Virgin* is now in running order. Some repairs have been made on the transit road between Virgin Bay and San Juan Sur. Advertisements appear for mules, &c., to transport passengers. In fact, everything seems to be going on just as if the Company was in earnest, which nobody believes it is. The old transit charter runs out in a few months, unless something is done to make a show of reopening the route, and it is propable this splurge is only intended to keep it alive, in the hope that "something may turn up."

Some expectation of a revolution, growing out of the claims of rival persons for the Presidency, seems to exist, judging from the tone of the papers.

COSTA RICA.

Congress has been in session since the first of May, but has done very little, save to amnesty political exiles and prisoners. The old CAUTY grant for building a road from the Capital to the headwaters of the Serapigni River on the Atlantic, has been annulled, or, rather, had not been opposed, and the new Belgian Company's contract had been ratified. This road, if ever it is built, is intended to direct most of the trade of Costa Rica, that now passes over this Isthmus, to San Juan del Norte, on the Atlantic—but it is doubtful, with a costly road to pay toll over, shallow rivers, and a bad and unfrequented port at the end of the route, will bring the advantages that are expected from it.

Mr. RIOTTE, United States Minister to Costa Rica, has made a postal treaty with that State.

The Secretary of Foreign Affairs in Costa Rica, in his annual report speaks strongly in favor of the efforts of the United States Government to put down the Southern rebellion.

"Expulsion of Jefferson Davis from Clio Hall."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice an article under the above title in your issue of Thursday, 26th inst. As a graduate of the Hall, present at the meeting when the "Report" referred to was said to have been adopted *unanimously*, I have a right to *request* that you publish the following *correct* statement of the matter:

JEFFERSON DAVIS was not expelled from Clio Hall. He never was a member of Clio Hall. His name was on both catalogues. But it was proved to the satisfaction of the meeting that he had been elected an honorary member of Whig Hall nearly three years before the same honor was conferred upon him by Clio.

Our laws prohibit any "Whig" becoming a member of our Society. And it was for this *sole* reason—expressly so stated by the Alumni meeting—that his name was ordered to be left out of our catalogue in future—it never having had any right to be in the catalogue.

For the truth of the above statement, I refer you to Prof. DUFFIELD and G. M. GIGER, D. D., members of Clio Hall and of the Faculty of Princeton College.

FREDERICK STUMP.

TOWSONTOWN, Md.

Explanation from Mr. Ashael Abbott.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your Sunday's issue I find an article purporting to be a report of a certain suit instituted by me against the American Society for Meliorating the Condition of the Jews, wherein it is said, "the complaint setting forth that in 1857 SETH GROSVENOR left a legacy to the Society of $10,000, which the parties now representing the Association had undertaken to use in accordance with the wishes of the testator." The humor of this *canard* is rich, and would be amusing were it not that it sets only very able attorneys in a rather ridiculous light; for surely no sound lawyer would mingle such a circumstance in his drawing up of a complaint. The giving of that legacy has been the innocent occasion of a usurpation of the offices of the Society by a set of men that used to denounce it as "dead and buried and ——." With these I have been litigating under orders from the legitimate officers, in order to save the funds from being squandered, and have been thus far successful. I have them all locked up by a judgment, to which the trifling one I obtained last week is merely subsidiary.

Yours truly,

ISHAEL ABBOTT.

Fourth of July Celebration at Bridgeport, Conn.

The citizens of Bridgeport, Conn., intend to celebrate the Fourth of July in a manner unequaled in Western Connecticut. Great preparations have been made for a grand military and firemen's procession, and for other appropriate methods of celebrating the day. Gov. BUCKINGHAM and Staff are to be present, and will review the military. The Bridgeport Battery of Flying Artillery—a splendid corps—will exhibit some target practice with solid shot and shell. Engine Company No. 28, of this City, with Dodworth's Band, visits Bridgeport on that day.

The ladies of the different churches have united for the purpose of holding a grand festival for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers. It will be held in two large halls, and visitors to Bridgeport on that day will find accommodations for a splendid dinner, and by procuring it at the festival, will contribute toward the funds of a most useful and worthy society. Excursion trains will be run on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and those who wish to leave the City on that day, can find no more beautiful spot than Bridgeport.

Care of the Wounded Troops.

We understand that Gov. MORGAN has presented to Dr. THOS. T. ELLIS, of this City, a testimonial in writing of his approbation of Dr. E's services rendered to the wounded of the battle of Fair Oaks, while he was in charge at White House, Va.

THE SOLDIERS' HOSPITAL AT NEWARK.—A correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES has a communication upon the subject of the Government Hospital in this city, which, while evidently desiring to give due credit to all concerned in its establishment and subsequent operations, falls into a surprising number of errors. It should be understood that the hospital here is a Government institution, and subject to precisely the same regulations as all other Government hospitals. The location of the hospital here, and the fitting it up for patients, is in a great measure due to the efforts of MAJOR L. WARD, Esq., but so far from his being a salaried official, as stated in the communication referred to, he has given his time and labors without the thought of remuneration. Our citizens will smile at the idea of Mr. WARD being a salaried official, well knowing that from the very commencement of the war, his time and services have been given freely to the soldiers and the cause of the Union. —*Newark Mercury.*

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—June 30, 1862.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President; Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley and Genet.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Allen—

Petition of citizens on Seventh-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, to have the vacant lots fenced and sidewalks flagged.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By the same—

Petition of Engine Company No. 1 for a steam fire engine.

Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

By Alderman Froment—

Petition of property owners on Thirty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues, to have the street cleaned and paved.

Which was referred to the Committee on Cleaning Streets.

By Alderman Dayton—

Petition of the Union House and School for the education and maintenance of the children of Volunteers for a donation.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Boole—

Resolved, That Twenty-first-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be paved with Belgian or Trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, one-half of the expense to be paid by the property owners.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Smith—

Resolved, That Beaver-street, from Broadway to Pearl-street, be paved with trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, one-half of the expense thereof to be paid by the owners of property and the other half by the City.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Jeremiah—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to place the Fire Telegraph in the house of Assistant Engineers Elisha Kingsland and W. Lamb.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Hall—

Resolved, That the crosswalk at the corner of Chrystie and Bayard streets be repaired, under the direction of the Croton Board.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Froment—

Whereas, His Honor the Mayor has vetoed the ordinance passed by the Common Council, establishing a hospital in the Central Park, for several reasons, among others, that it violates the thirty-third section of the charter of this City, and

Whereas, it is the imperative duty of the General and State Governments to make ample and all needful arrangements for the care and comfort of our brave and suffering soldiers, who have taken up arms in defence of the National Union, and for this purpose the Common Council of this City is ready and willing to render such assistance as it may be in their power to give, and the circumstances may require, and

Whereas, His Honor the Mayor has suggested to the Common Council the propriety of putting the building formerly known as the Academy of Mount Saint Vincent in a proper condition for occupancy as a hospital, and hand the same over to the military authorities of the State, who stand ready to assume it for such purposes, and *Whereas*, Mother Jerome, Superioress of the Mount Saint Vincent Academy, has kindly yet discreet her services and the Sisters of Charity under her charge to minister to the wants and to take care of our sick and wounded soldiers who may become inmates of said hospital. Therefore,

Resolved, That if the Board of Councilmen concur, we do hereby recommend to the Commissioners of the Central Park to put the building formerly known as the Academy of Mount Saint Vincent, at the service of the authorities of the State, to be used as a hospital for sick and wounded soldiers from this City, and that we do earnestly recommend said authorities to accept the services of the Sisters of Charity, who have so nobly and generously volunteered to minister to the wants and sufferings of our fellow-citizens, who have taken up arms in defence of he Union.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and is hereby directed to proceed immediately to put the building in a proper condition for occupancy, under the supervision of the Joint Committee on National Affairs, and that the sum of —— dollars is hereby appropriated to carry the same into effect, to be taken from such appropriation as the Controller may deem advisable.

Which was laid over in connection with the veto of His Honor the Mayor, on the same subject.

By Alderman Allen—

Resolved, That the sidewalks in Forty-second-street, between the Ninth and Eleventh avenues, also in Forty-third-street, from the Tenth-avenue to the North River, be flagged where necessary; also set and reset the curb and gutter-stones and lay the sidewalks in Forty-seventh-street from the Seventh to the Eighth-avenue, where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the sidewalks on the northeast corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Sixth-avenue, and on the north side of Twenty-seventh-street, from the corner of Second-avenue one hundred feet east, reflagged full width, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that crosswalks be laid on the Fourth-avenue, at the intersection of Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board or Councilmen in adopting resolution, that the sidewalk on the south side of Thirty-ninth-street, between Madison and Park avenues, be flagged a space four feet wide, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of adopting resolution, that the Croton Board be directed to pave East Thirty-ninth-street, from the Fourth to Madison avenue, with trap-block pavement, the property-owners to pay one-half of the expense, and the City the remaining half, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting a resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to repair the carriage of Hose Company Number Fourteen, the same not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report in favor of adopting resolutions that the sunken lots between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets, Fourth and Fifth avenues, be fenced and filled in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, with ordinance therefor.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report in favor of adopting the ordinance that the sunken lots on Ninth-avenue, between Sixty-second and Sixty-third streets, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report in favor of adopting a resolution that the low and sunken lots on Lexington-avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-fifth streets, be filled in and drained, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, with ordinance therefor.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report in favor of adopting resolution that the vacant lots in forty-second-street, between Second and Third avenues, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, with ordinance therefor.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report in favor of adopting ordinance that the sunken lots between Seventy-fourth and Eighty-third streets, west of and near Eighth-avenue, be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

The committee on Public Health presented a report in favor of adopting resolution that the vacant lots on the south side of Fifty-third-street, between the Second and Third avenues, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, with ordinance therefor.

Which was laid over.

VETO MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The following veto was received from his Honor the Mayor vetoing the resolution giving permission to James Nesbitt to keep a paper stand on Nassau-street; also to Thomas O'Connor to keep a stand in front of Number sixty-five Cedar-street:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I must return unapproved the two accompanying resolutions, one giving permission "to James Nesbitt to keep a paper stand on Nassau-street, near the main entrance to the Post-office," and another giving permission "to Thomas O'Connor to keep a stand in front of sixty-five Cedar-street," which is also on the Post-office sidewalk.

I regard it as a proper rule, and one which I believe has been generally observed, that permits for stands on the sidewalks should not be granted without the consent of the occupant of the building in front of which the stand is proposed to be placed. In these cases, the United States Government is the occupant, through its Postmaster, from whom I have received an earnest protest against encumbering the sidewalk in question with these stands. He represents that the sidewalk around the Post-office is now much too narrow, and that if stands shall be permitted they will prove to be nuisances.

It seems to me that the objection is well taken, and that it is not only inexpedient for us to sanction obstructions upon a thoroughfare so narrow and so much used, but that we should avoid the apparent discourtesy to the General Government of disregarding the protest of its representative.

While awaiting an expected conference with the Postmaster on this subject, I inadvertently omitted to act upon a resolution adopted by your body on the fifth instant, giving permission to Johnson and Monaghan for a stand on the Post-office sidewalk, which I intended to have returned unapproved.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Which was received, laid on the table and directed to be printed at length in the minutes, and published in all newspapers employed by the Corporation.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Jeremiah moved to take up for consideration the veto of His Honor the Mayor, of resolution designating the New-York *Staats Zeitung* a full official paper, &c.

Which was carried.

Alderman Jeremiah moved that said resolution be adopted, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor.

Which was carried by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—13.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Brady, Dayton and Froment —4.

(Alderman Farley was here called to the Chair.)

RESOLUTIONS RESCUED.

By Alderman Frear—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Palanca & Escalante to receive and deliver goods from the sidewalk in front of their premises, Number One Hundred and Seven Pearl-street.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Hall—

Resolved, That permission be and hereby is given to Cornelius S. Bushnell, to erect on the property of —— Be Lamator, at the foot of Thirteenth-street, North River, a temporary wooden shed, for the building of an iron-clad gunboat, the same to remain only until such gunboat shall be completed.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Croton Aqueduct Department, relative to the numerous recent breaks in the main pipes laid in the Fifth-avenue.

Which was referred to Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

In connection with the foregoing, Alderman Genet offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the communication from the Croton Aqueduct Department, in relation to the numerous recent breaks in the main pipes laid in the Fifth-avenue, be referred to the Committee on Croton Board, and that said Committee be requested to report on the same at the next meeting of the Board.

Which was adopted.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Ottiwell moved to take up and consider the report of the Committee on Markets in favor of building a market on the ground belonging to the City, at the foot of Sixteenth-street, East River.

Which was carried.

Alderman Ottiwell offered the following as a substitute for the resolution proposed by the Committee on Markets:

Resolved, That the lands now owned by the City, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, and Avenue C and East River, be, and they are hereby declared opened for market purposes, and that the Comptroller be requested to discontinue the leases now in force at the earliest practicable moment; said be it furthermore

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to have said lands put in proper condition forthwith, to be used as aforesaid; and be it furthermore

Resolved, That the City Inspector be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to adopt such measures as may be necessary and requisite for the accommodation of farmers, gardeners, and such other persons, in the transaction of their business, collection of fees, &c., &c.

Alderman Froment moved that the second resolution of the above substitute be amended by inserting after the word "aforesaid," the words "at an expense not to exceed five thousand dollars.

Which was carried by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—13.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Brady, Dayton and Froment —4.

(Alderman Farley was here called to the Chair.)

RESOLUTIONS RESCUED.

By Alderman Frear—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Palanca & Escalante to receive and deliver goods from the sidewalk in front of their premises, Number One Hundred and Seven Pearl-street.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Hall—

Resolved, That permission be and hereby is given to Cornelius S. Bushnell, to erect on the property of —— Be Lamator, at the foot of Thirteenth-street, North River, a temporary wooden shed, for the building of an iron-clad gunboat, the same to remain only until such gunboat shall be completed.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Croton Aqueduct Department, relative to the numerous recent breaks in the main pipes laid in the Fifth-avenue.

Which was referred to Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

In connection with the foregoing, Alderman Genet offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the communication from the Croton Aqueduct Department, in relation to the numerous recent breaks in the main pipes laid in the Fifth-avenue, be referred to the Committee on Croton Board, and that said Committee be requested to report on the same at the next meeting of the Board.

Which was adopted.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Ottiwell moved to take up and consider the report of the Committee on Markets in favor of building a market on the ground belonging to the City, at the foot of Sixteenth-street, East River.

Which was carried.

Alderman Ottiwell offered the following as a substitute for the resolution proposed by the Committee on Markets:

Resolved, That the lands now owned by the City, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, and Avenue C and East River, be, and they are hereby declared opened for market purposes, and that the Comptroller be requested to discontinue the leases now in force at the earliest practicable moment; said be it furthermore

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to have said lands put in proper condition forthwith, to be used as aforesaid; and be it furthermore

Resolved, That the City Inspector be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to adopt such measures as may be necessary and requisite for the accommodation of farmers, gardeners, and such other persons, in the transaction of their business, collection of fees, &c., &c.

Alderman Froment moved that the second resolution of the above substitute be amended by inserting after the word "aforesaid," the words "at an expense not to exceed five thousand dollars.

Which was carried by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—13.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Brady, Dayton and Froment —4.

(Alderman Farley was here called to the Chair.)

RESOLUTIONS RESCUED.

By Alderman Frear—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Palanca & Escalante to receive and deliver goods from the sidewalk in front of their premises, Number One Hundred and Seven Pearl-street.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Hall—

Resolved, That permission be and hereby is given to Cornelius S. Bushnell, to erect on the property of —— Be Lamator, at the foot of Thirteenth-street, North River, a temporary wooden shed, for the building of an iron-clad gunboat, the same to remain only until such gunboat shall be completed.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Croton Aqueduct Department, relative to the numerous recent breaks in the main pipes laid in the Fifth-avenue.

Which was referred to Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

In connection with the foregoing, Alderman Genet offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the communication from the Croton Aqueduct Department, in relation to the numerous recent breaks in the main pipes laid in the Fifth-avenue, be referred to the Committee on Croton Board, and that said Committee be requested to report on the same at the next meeting of the Board.

Which was adopted.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Ottiwell moved to take up and consider the report of the Committee on Markets in favor of building a market on the ground belonging to the City, at the foot of Sixteenth-street, East River.

Which was carried.

Alderman Ottiwell offered the following as a substitute for the resolution proposed by the Committee on Markets:

Resolved, That the lands now owned by the City, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, and Avenue C and East River, be, and they are hereby declared opened for market purposes, and that the Comptroller be requested to discontinue the leases now in force at the earliest practicable moment; said be it furthermore

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to have said lands put in proper condition forthwith, to be used as aforesaid; and be it furthermore

Resolved, That the City Inspector be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to adopt such measures as may be necessary and requisite for the accommodation of farmers, gardeners, and such other persons, in the transaction of their business, collection of fees, &c., &c.

Alderman Froment moved that the second resolution of the above substitute be amended by inserting after the word "aforesaid," the words "at an expense not to exceed five thousand dollars.

Which was carried by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—16.

The resolutions above, and as amended, were then substituted for the resolutions reported by the Committee on Markets.

Alderman Genet raised the point of order, that the substitute directly inserting an expenditure of money, the same must lay over.

The President *pro tem.* ruled that the point of order was not well taken, the original report being laid over, and the Board, by substituting the above resolutions, for those presented by the Committee, having sanctioned immediate action.

Alderman Genet appealed from such decision of the Chair.

The President *pro tem.* put the question, "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Board?"

Which was decided in the affirmative on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell—9.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Frear, Froment, Farley—6.

The President *pro tem.* then stated the question to be on the adoption of the resolutions as submitted for those prepared by the Committee on Markets.

Which was carried on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—12.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Frear, Genet—4.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Fire Department concurring with the Board of Councilmen, directing the Street Commissioner to have the engine now in use by Engine Company No. 44 repaired at a cost not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, the said work to be done immediately.

Alderman Brady moved to recommit to the Committee.

Which was lost.

The report was then concurred in on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—13.

Negative—Aldermen Brady, Chipp, Dayton, Froment —4.

Resolution directing the Street Commissioner to place telegraph in the house of Hose Company Number Twenty-nine.

Alderman Ottiwell moved to insert not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Alderman Brady moved, as an amendment, to insert the sum of seventy-five dollars.

Which was lost.

Subsequently Alderman Ottiwell withdrew his motion.

And the resolution was then adopted.

Resolution from the Board of Councilmen appointing a Special Committee to make arrangements to celebrate the Fourth of July, and appropriating the sum of eight thousand dollars therefor.

Alderman Froment moved to amend by striking out the sum of eight thousand dollars and inserting the sum of five thousand dollars.

Which was lost on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Hall, Dayton, Frear, Froment, Genet—5.

Negative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell—9.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Frear, Froment, Farley—6.

The President *pro tem.* then stated the question to be on the adoption of the resolutions as submitted for those prepared by the Committee on Markets.

Which was carried on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—12.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Frear, Genet—4.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Fire Department concurring with the Board of Councilmen, directing the Street Commissioner to have the engine now in use by Engine Company No. 44 repaired at a cost not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, the said work to be done immediately.

Alderman Brady moved to recommit to the Committee.

Which was lost.

The report was then concurred in on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—13.

Negative—Aldermen Brady, Chipp, Dayton, Froment —4.

Resolution directing the Street Commissioner to place telegraph in the house of Hose Company Number Twenty-nine.

Alderman Ottiwell moved to insert not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Alderman Brady moved, as an amendment, to insert the sum of seventy-five dollars.

Which was lost.

Subsequently Alderman Ottiwell withdrew his motion.

And the resolution was then adopted.

Resolution from the Board of Councilmen appointing a Special Committee to make arrangements to celebrate the Fourth of July, and appropriating the sum of eight thousand dollars therefor.

Alderman Froment moved to amend by striking out the sum of eight thousand dollars and inserting the sum of five thousand dollars.

Which was lost on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Hall, Dayton, Frear, Froment, Genet—5.

Negative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—11.

The question was then taken on concurring with the Board of Councilmen, and the President *pro tem.* declared the same was carried by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—11.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Frear and Genet—5.

Aldermen Genet here appealed from such decision of the Chair.

Whereupon the Chairman *pro tem.* put the question, Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Board?

The Chair was sustained by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell—9.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Frear, Froment, Genet—6.

The President *pro tem.* thereupon announced as such Committee on the part of the Board of Aldermen, Aldermen Boole, Mitchell, Allen, Ottiwell, Walsh—5.

Alderman Walsh moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried

Whereupon The President *pro tem.* declared the Board adjourned until Thursday next, July 3, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, June 30, 1862—5 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Charles G. Pinckney, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Snyder, Brice, Long.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Barney—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have the sidewalk on the northerly side of Franklin-street from West Broadway to Varick-street and on the easterly side of Varick-street in front of Nos. 2, 4, 6 and 8 properly flagged where necessary.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That the following named streets be paved with trap-block pavement, under the direction and supervision of the Croton Aqueduct Department, viz.: Hayes and street from Bowery to Forsyth-street; Division, Hester, Broome, Delancey and Rivington, streets from Bowery to Norfolk-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By Councilman Barney—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby requested to inform the Board what steps, if any, he has taken to have Piers Numbers Thirty and Thirty-one, North River, repaired, according to the resolution passed by the Common Council some time since.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Hayes—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause the Fire Telegraph to be placed in the house of Hose Company Number Seven, at a cost not exceeding the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By Councilman Hayes—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause the Fire Telegraph to be placed in the house of Hook and Ladder Company Number Thirteen, at a cost not exceeding the sum of Two Hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

By Councilman Repper—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to procure suitable badges for the Assistant Engineers of the New-York Fire Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

By Councilman Lent—

Resolved, That Thirty-seventh-street, from Fifth-avenue to Madison-avenue, be paved with trap-block pavement, one-half at the expense of the property owners.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian pavement.

By Councilman Snyder—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to flag both sidewalks and reset curb and gutter-stones in Forty-seventh-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway, where not already done.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Corr for forty-eight dollars, such amount to be charged to the appropriation for Lands and Places, such amount being due said Corr for services rendered as keeper of Stuyvesant-square, for Sunday labor, as appears by accompanying bill and affidavit relative thereto.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Barney—

Whereas, A resolution was passed some time since by the Common Council, and approved by his Honor the Mayor, directing the Ninth-avenue Railroad Company to remove their rails in Washington and Greenwich streets, and in case said Company failed to comply

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Board of Aldermen.

THE CENTRAL PARK HOSPITAL—A NEW VETO RECEIVED AND AN OLD ONE OVERRULED—A NEW MARKET ORDERED—A VISIT FROM SOLDIERS' WIVES—APPROPRIATION OF $8,000 TO CELEBRATE THE FOURTH OF JULY.

At the regular meeting of this Board, yesterday, Alderman FOUDRY offered resolutions authorizing the Street Commissioner to fit up Mt. St. Vincent Academy, on the Central Park, as a hospital, and that the Park Commissioners be requested to hand over the same to the State Military Authorities, for hospital purposes, and also accepting the offer of the Sisters of Charity to take charge of the same. The resolutions were laid over.

The Mayor transmitted a veto (see official report) of the resolution of the Board, permitting paper-stands to be erected on the sidewalk opposite the Post-office.

On motion of Alderman BOOLE, the Board took up the Mayor's veto of the resolution of the Board making the *Staats Zeitung* a Corporation paper. The veto having been read, Alderman JEREMIAH moved that the resolution be passed, notwithstanding the veto.

Alderman DAYTON wished to know whether the gentleman was prepared to answer the unanswerable arguments of the Mayor against the resolution. The Corporation printing already amounted to upward of $60,000, and there was no reason why this enormous amount should be increased. It could only be considered as a donation to the *Staats Zeitung*.

Alderman JEREMIAH replied that there was an absolute need of having the official proceedings of the Common Council advertised in a language that could be read by the large German population of the City.

Alderman GENET said that he was in favor of, and had voted for, making the *Staats Zeitung* a Corporation paper, but there were statements in the Mayor's veto which deserved consideration. It was true, as stated by the Mayor, that the expense of Corporation advertising was already too large; but this large sum should be reduced by dropping some of the papers which now print the proceedings, and which were utterly useless as advertising mediums.

After some additional remarks from Alderman DAYTON, a vote was taken, and the resolution passed over the veto by a vote of 13 to 4.

Alderman ORTHWAL called up the report of the Committee on Markets, in favor of building a new market at the foot of Sixteenth-street, East River, and asked leave to offer as a substitute for the report, resolutions in favor of throwing the ground open to the free use of market wagons from the country, and authorizing the Street Commissioner to prepare the ground for this purpose.

Alderman GENET raised a point of order against the reception of the resolutions as a substitute for the report, and also objected to the resolutions on their merits. He said the market-ground proposed to be thrown open was almost within a stone's throw of the new Tompkins Market, which had cost the City a large sum and was nearly useless, and if another market was to be opened in that quarter of the City it ought to be as high up as Thirtieth-street.

On motion of Alderman FOMENT, an amendment was adopted limiting the expenditure in preparing the grounds to $5,000.

The resolutions were then substituted for the report and adopted.

While the vote on the adoption was being taken, a great commotion took place at the entrance to the Hall, caused by the presence of some twenty or thirty soldiers' wives, who, it seems, had failed to get their portion of the money appropriated to them, and had come in a body to the Aldermen for relief. After considerable loud talking, and some shrieking on the part of the women, they were ejected from the lobby, and the doors being closed, Alderman BOOLE called up the resolutions of the other Board, appropriating $8,000 for the celebration of the 4th of July. Alderman FOMENT moved to strike out $8,000 and insert $5,000. Lost. A vote was then taken on the resolutions, which resulted in Ayes 11, Noes 5. Alderman FOLEY, who occupied the Chair at the time, declared the resolutions carried by a constitutional vote, on the ground that there was an annual appropriation, which included the expense of the 4th of July celebration. [Laughter.] Alderman GENET appealed from the decision, and the Chair was sustained by the same vote as above. The Chair then announced the following gentlemen as a Committee to act with the Committee of the other Board in carrying out the resolution: Aldermen BOOLE, MITCHELL, ALLEN, OTTIWELL, WALSH. The Board adjourned to Thursday next, at 1 P. M.

Board of Councilmen.

MORE BELGIAN PAVEMENT—NEW BADGES FOR THE BOARD OF ENGINEERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Board of Councilmen held their regular session, yesterday, but there was little transacted out of the regular routine order of business. Resolutions to pave Division, Hester, Broome, Delancy, Rivington and East Thirty-seventh streets, with Belgian pavement, were laid over under the rules. An invitation to witness an exhibition of the pupils of the Military Academy of New-Hamburgh, in the City Hall Park, was accepted. A resolution was adopted authorizing the purchase of badges for the Board of Engineers and the Fire Department. Resolutions to connect the Fire Telegraph with various Engine and Hose houses, was referred to the appropriate Committee. The usual annual donation of $2,000 was made to the Fire Department. An application of C. LENT, for permission to exempt the Spring-street line of stages from payment of licenses, was appropriately referred. The remainder of the business was entirely routine, and the calendar was nearly cleared of "general orders." The Board adjourned to next Monday.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute.

NINETEENTH SCHOOL-YEAR COMMENCEMENT—INTERESTING EXERCISES—THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

The Commencement exercises incident to the nineteenth school-year of the Mount Washington Collegiate Institute, took place yesterday morning at the Marble Church, Fourth-street, near Sixth-avenue. There was a very large attendance of parents and friends of the pupils. The exercises consisted of thirty-one addresses, declamations and dialogues, interspersed with music, and concluded with the distribution of prizes and diplomas by the Principals, G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M. The whole concluded with an interesting address to the Graduating Class by Rev. J. S. NEWMAN, Pastor of the Church. The compositions of the following young gentlemen, as well as their delivery, do credit especial mention, viz.: JAMES D. MCCLELLAND, CLARENCE BRAINERD, HENRY J. KING and CHAS. A. DUDLEE. The report of the Principals signals the following young gentlemen for special acquirements:

Study of English Words—A. C. Jackson, J. H. Miller. *English Grammar*—J. B. Putnam, Geo. H. Porter, J. H. Miller, Thomas Fay, N. F. Hubbard. *Composition, Senior Class*—Howard Beck, C. Brainerd, J. P. M. Richards, P. D. Wilson. *Mental Arithmetic*—E. L. Allen, J. M. Clarke, A. Sloane, J. W. Aitken, N. Hart, W. A. Whittemore, W. C. Hubbard, W. J. Palmer, Oscar Halsted, Geo. H. Starr, J. F. Fabens. Honorable mention is made of Gale E. Jones and Masters Milspaugh, Vermilye, Noe, Hook, Howell, Morrell, Rushmore. *Middle Department Arithmetic*—Horace Stetson, P. D. Wilson, H. L. Nelson. *Senior Arithmetic*—Warren A. Conover. *Davies' Algebra*—Jason H. Miller. *Davies', Bourdon*—Wm. E. Wayte, H. L. Nelson. *Geometry, Middle Class*—E. Quackenbush, H. Stetson, P. D. Wilson, J. H. Miller, W. E. Wayte. *Geometry, Senior Class*—W. A. Conover, C. Brainerd, H. J. King. *Psilosophy, Senior Class*—Howard Beck, C. Brainerd, J. P. M. Richards, P. D. Wilson. *Cæsar's Commentaries*—H. L. Nelson. *Virgil*—Huward Beck, H. L. Nelson. *Virgil and Cicero*—Howell W. Roberts, Horace Stetson, C. Brainerd. *Greek Reader*—E. Quackenbush, H. L. Nelson, A. Sloan, W. R. Gillette, Jas. B. Hillyer. *Xenophon and Homer*—H. W. Robert, Horace Stetson, C. Brainerd. *French, Junior Class*—S. M. Rushmore, C. M. Odell, Thomas Fay, J. M. Clarke. *French, Middle Class*—Wayte, Connover, Tilford, Clarke. *French, Senior Class*—E. Quackenbush, Richards, Jackson, Stetson, Arango. *German, First Class*—H. J. King. *German, Second Class*—E. E. Quackenbush, H. C. Doscher, P. D. Wilson. *Spanish*—G. E. Jenkins, C. M. Cornwell, T. B. Clarke. *Drawing and Painting*—Gale E. Jones, J. P. Richards, G. B. Putnam, T. B. Clarke. *Book-keeping*—W. A. Conover, J. M. Richards, H. J. King. *Commercial Arithmetic*—W. A. Conover.

Prizes were awarded for excellence in deportment, attendance, diligence and scholarship to HOWARD BECK. For English composition and general neatness of person, to JOHN M. RICHARDS. For book-keeping and accurate accounts, WARREN A. CONOVER. For best penmanship, ROGER SAMSON. For best efforts for improvement in penmanship, J. WHEELER HASTLER. The school is attended by 150 boys, comprising many sons of our wealthiest citizens, and is regarded as one of the best private Academies in the City or State.

The following are the graduates of 1862:

John Moore Richards, (Salutorian;) Chas. M. Cornwell, Warren A. Conover, C. A. Dudlee, Chas. M. Fletcher, Geo. E. Jenkins, Henry J. King, C. J. McCombie, Geo. Bunart Scott, Horace Stetson, Philip Doddridge Wilson, Ogdensee Brainerd. (Valedictorian.) All of the class but McCombie, received diplomas.—he received a certificate.

During the day, Mr. CLARKE, the senior principal in order, as he said, to stir up the patriotism of the audience, whatever might be the news from Richmond, called upon one of the young gentlemen, J. D. MCCLELLAND, to recite Rev. Mr. ALEXANDER'S stirring address to our soldiers at Alexandria. The audience testified their appreciation by overwhelming applause, evincing in that, as in other portions of the exercises, the deepest interest. The pupils, parents and principals, have reason to be proud of Mount Washington Collegiate Institute.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE PARTICULARS OF A PURCHASE.—In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Mr. JAMES WILSON, a gentleman said to be widely known (to the police,) was brought up on *habeas corpus*. It appeared that WILSON recently entered a clothing store and ordered a vest, paying for it at the time. After he left the place it was ascertained that the bill given was a counterfeit, (a $10 on the Atlantic Bank.) WILSON was arrested and taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court, and committed for trial, he never having called for his vest, which it appeared he ordered to be ready on a certain day, which had passed. His counsel now contended that there was no sufficient evidence to convict him, and that he should be discharged. The Assistant District-Attorney thought that although there was no evidence that the prisoner was aware that the bill was a counterfeit when he passed it, still his not calling for his vest was a circumstance strongly tending to show guilt. The Recorder decided that the evidence did not warrant the commitment, and discharged the prisoner.

ARREST OF THREE FUGITIVE BOYS.—Officer MURRAY, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, yesterday afternoon took into custody three boys, named EZEKIEL GRAVES, EDWARD F. EDMONDS and GEO. F. GRASSER, who are alleged to be fugitives from justice. EZEKIEL GRAVES is charged with having, a few days since, stolen a large amount of money from his step-father, who resides on Dorchester Heights, near the City of Boston. The boy who took the money also stole a large quantity of powder, a rifled carbine, and two or three revolvers, and, with his two companions above named, took passage from Boston on Saturday night. They were all arrested upon their arrival in this City on the Fall River boat yesterday, and are detained at Police Headquarters until a requisition from the Governor of Massachusetts shall have been received, directing them to be sent back to Boston for trial. The accused are young boys, not over fifteen years of age, and appear like youngsters who have enjoyed the advantages of education and refined society.

THE POLICE AND THE LIQUOR-DEALERS.—About 70 warrants were issued yesterday from the Essex Market Police Court, for the arrest of parties who are alleged to be guilty of selling liquor without licenses. The largest proportion of these delinquent liquor-sellers belong in the Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards. By virtue of the order recently issued by Mr. Superintendent KENNEDY, the patrolmen of each Precinct are required to make complaint against every person who is found actually engaged in selling strong and spirituous liquors without a license, and yesterday the officers throughout the City began their laudable duties in pursuance of this order.

BADGES FOR POLICE JUSTICES.—The Police Justices, of this City have been presented by the authorities with very elegant gold badges. They are tastily conceived, and are executed with much care and skill. Upon the lower part of the badge, the City Arms are neatly displayed, encircled by a finely-chased laurel wreath. Above the arms is a plain gold plate, with the name of the wearer, and the words "Police Justice," inscribed.

GEN. FREMONT.—Gen. FREMONT, who with his family is at his residence in West Nineteenth-street, is looking remarkably well, and though temporarily fatigued by his homeward trip, was compelled to give audience to scores of his fellow-citizens, who called upon him yesterday. He is now waiting for orders from the War Department.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—FRANCIS WILSON, a hod carrier, was accidentally killed yesterday, while at work on the new bank building, on the corner of Fulton and Pearl streets, by some bricks which fell upon his head. Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest upon his body. The deceased was a native of Ireland, aged about 35 years.

FOR KEY WEST.—We are informed that the steamship *Marion* will touch at Key West on her way to New-Orleans, for the purpose of landing mails and passengers.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 7777, "A," 2417, 2421, 2423, 2425, 2427, 2429, 2431, 2433, 2435, 2437, 2439, 2443, 2445, 2447, 2449, 2451, 2453, 2457.

Notes of Prize Decisions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Before Judge BETTS.

BLOCKADE—MISSTATEMENTS IN LOG—EVIDENCE.

The United States vs. *The Schooner J. W. Wilder and Cargo.*—This vessel was captured by the *R. R. Cuyler*, on Jan. 20, 1862, off Mobile Point. The vessel was taken for the use of the Government, having been appraised at $3,250, and her cargo was sent to this port and libeled as prize. An appearance was put in for the vessel and cargo, but no answer was put in and the case was heard by default. On proof that the master and crew of the vessel ran her ashore at the time of capture and abandoned her, so that no witness from the vessel could be produced before the Prize Commissioners, the Court on motion ordered the prize master who was present at the capture, to be examined as a witness on the interrogatories *in preparatorio*.

The evidence of this witness was, that the vessel was seen off Mobile, apparently trying to enter it; that when the *Cuyler* approached, the schooner endeavored to escape, and was abandoned by her crew, who, from the shore, fired upon the boats which took possession of her. No complete log was found on the vessel; but four paper-books were found, purporting to give accounts of voyages, supposed to be of this vessel. The last one was headed "Schooner *Avozeta*, from Havana towards Matamoras, Francisco Capella, Master." The first date in it was Jan. 15, and the entries cease on the 17th. A letter was found on board addressed inside to Capt. Capella, and on the outside to "Capt. de la Wilder, Mobile." The letter was in Spanish, and related to a passenger for the voyage. There was also a telegram found on board, dated at Mobile, Dec. 2, 1861, addressed to Capt. Capella, schooner *Wilder*, signed by a party to whose order and risk a quantity of cigars on board were, by a bill of lading found on board, dated Jan. 9, made deliverable in Mobile. Another bill of lading, dated Jan. 14, 1862, was for two casks of soda shipped on the schooner called the *Adrieta*, Capella, Master, for Matamoras, consigned to Capella.

Held by the Court—That, on the evidence, the vessel was destined to Mobile, and was, when arrested, endeavoring to enter that port.

That there is no evidence that she was a neutral vessel, while the proof is clear that the cigars were enemy property, being shipped at the risk of enemy owners in Mobile.

That the papers were false and delusive in that her log states her voyage to be toward Matamoros, when her course was hundreds of miles wide of that route, and in naming her the *Avozeta*, which is falsified by the letters and papers found on board.

Vessel and cargo accordingly forfeited as prize.

The United States vs. *The Schooner Flash and Her Cargo.*—This vessel was captured by the bark *Restless* on May 2, 1862, about fourteen miles north of Charleston. She was chased for five hours at sea, running into an inlet of the port of Charleston, and not being able to escape, was run ashore, set on fire and abandoned by her crew, whereupon the boats of the *Restless* took possession of her. On proof that none of her crew could be obtained, the prize-master was ordered to be examined as a witness in the cause. He was, so examined. Before the proceedings were closed, the master, mate and one of the crew, having been sent into this port by a United States vessel, were produced as witnesses and examined.

The papers showed that the vessel was of American build, but was registered in Nassau, N. P., to British owners. The shipping agreement was dated April 16, 1862, for a voyage from Nassau to New-York and back. The clearance of the ship and cargo was made at Nassau, on April 19. The documentary proofs thus framed evinced an honest voyage from a neutral port to one of our own, with a lawful cargo in a legal trade.

But the testimony of the prize master showed that the vessel was attempting to enter the port of Charleston, that she altered her course inward when seen, that she was fired at, and then run ashore and abandoned by her crew, who took with them all her papers but the log-book.

The master and mate of the vessel also testified that the vessel was bound into Charleston, if she could get in; otherwise, to New-York, and had got inside of the blockading squadron before she was run ashore. The master knew and supposed the owners knew of the blockade. The seamen testified that he supposed that the voyage was to New-York; according to the shipping agreement.

Held by the Court, That on the evidence the voyage was undertaken and prosecuted with intention on the part of the owners and master to violate the blockade of Charleston.

Vessel and cargo therefore forfeited as prize.

The United States vs. *The Schooner Oliver and Cargo*—This vessel was captured by the *New-London* in November, 1861, in Mississippi Sound, off Biloxi. She was loaded with lumber, and was directing her course toward the Mississippi Passes. The papers found on board of her showed that she was enrolled and licensed at Pensacola under the authority of the Confederate States, and owned by residents of Florida, thus being enemy property.

Both vessel and cargo were appraised—vessel at $700, and the cargo at $1,050, and taken for the use of the United States.

The libel in this case was filed May 10, 1862. The monition was returned served and notice given. No appearance was entered for vessel or cargo.

Judgment by default of forfeiture against vessel and cargo.

Alleged Eviction—Deprived of Light and Air.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.
Before Justice Marvin.

Lawrence Kester vs. *Charles Hoffman.*—This was an action to recover damages in consequence of plaintiff's having been evicted, as alleged, from a house and lot, situated at the corner of Second-avenue and Thirty-third-street, which he had hired from the defendant for one year from the 1st May, 1860, at the yearly rent of $360.

It was alleged in the complaint that a portion of the lot, 51x24, in the rear of the house, was used as a yard for the accommodation of the plaintiff and his tenants; that on the 14th May, 1860, the defendant evicted the plaintiff from nearly the whole of the premises, used as a yard, by laying the foundation walls of two houses, which shut out both light and air, and deprived plaintiff and his tenants of the use and enjoyment of the yard and wood-sheds, which were used by his tenants.

An injunction was granted by Justice Leonard during the erection of the buildings, but was afterwards dissolved, and the buildings completed.

The defence is that the whole plot of ground, 100x50, has always been divided into four lots—two fronting on Second-avenue, and two on Thirty-third-street. That two houses, one of which the plaintiff occupied, had already been erected on the lots facing Second-avenue, the yards of which extended to the sides of the lot fronting on Thirty-third-street, of all of which the plaintiff had notice; and that the houses referred to in the complaint were erected on the lots fronting on Thirty-third-street, no part of which were included in the plaintiff's lease.

From the evidence in the case, which is rather conflicting, it appears that the plaintiff's tenants left him from time to time in consequence of inconveniences arising from want of light and air.

Case still on.

Kimball and Underhill for plaintiff; Stilwell and Swain for defendant.

The Enlistment of Minors—The Oath of the Recruit at the Time of Enlistment Conclusive as to his Age.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Judge Daly.

Matter of Patrick Fallis.—The petitioner enlisted in the army, swearing that he was 21 years of age. His friends being desirous to have him discharged now obtained a writ of *habeas corpus* for that purpose, alleging infancy. Lieut. Childe (on behalf of the Government) made return to the writ, setting forth that by the act of Feb. 13, 1862, it was lawful to enlist a minor between the ages of 18 and 21, and that the oath of the recruit was conclusive as to his age.

The Court so held, and discharged the writ, returning the recruit, who is said to be 19 years of age, to the service of his country in the field.

J. M. Sheehan for petitioner.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Barnard.

Christian Schiebel vs. *Mina Schiebel.*—Divorce granted.

Overton vs. *Rosevelt et als.*—Motion denied; $10 costs.

Moser vs. *Benson.*—Motion denied: $10 costs to abide event of action.

Maxwell vs. *Buckley et als.*—Order granted.

Callaghan vs. *Quinn et als.*—Receiver ordered; $10 costs to abide event of action.

Bellamy vs. *Rice.*—Motion denied; $10 costs.

Tanner, Receiver, vs. Andrews, &c.—Motion granted.

Schimerhorn vs. Cummings, Jr., et al.—Judgment ordered.

Ferris vs. *Cavanagh.*—Report confirmed and order granted.

Haight vs. *Van Ness.*—Motion to discharge from arrest denied, with $10 costs.

Underhill vs. *Voght et al.*—Order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Justice Monell.

The People, &c. vs. *Faust, &c.*—Case resettled; fourteenth amendment allowed.

Green, &c. vs. *Willet, &c.*—Motion granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 30, 1862.

$5,000 U. S. 6s '68 Reg	98½	150 N. Y. Central R. R	92½
1,000 Tr. 7 3-10 Notes	104¾	100 do	b3 92¾
4,000 Ill. Canal Reg. bs.	100	100 do	92¾
10,000 Ill. War Loan	102½	115 do	93
6,000 Mo. 6s. ins. H. & St. J.	66	100 do	b5 92½
3,000 Mo. State bs	61½	100 do	92½
13,000 do	51	210 Erie Railway	36
5,000 do	b30 51¾	200 do	36¼
2,000 do	b10 51	15 do	36½
1,000 La. State 6s	66	300 Erie Railway pref	64
6,000 Cal. State 7s	97	150 do	63¾
1,000 do	97½	150 Hud. River R. R	48¾
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	100¾	50 do	b30 48¾
5,000 E. R. M. B., '82	93	200 do	48¾
1,000 B. & St. L. 1st M.	88	600 Harlem Railroad	16¾
15,000 Mh. So. 2d Mtg.	85	100 do	b30 16¾
4,000 M. S. & N. I. R. 1st	100¾	100 Harlem R. Pref	42
6,000 do	100¾	475 Nor. & Wor. R	43
2,000 T. H. & Al. 2d Mt.	87	100 Reading R	58¾
1,000 Ch. & N. W. 1st M	69	200 Mich. Cen. R	63
7,000 C. & N. W. 2d Bs.	51	100 do	b30 62¾
7,000 C. & N. W. 2d Mt.	32	150 do	62¾
1,000 T. & Wab. 2d Mt.	67¾	150 do	b3 62¾
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1 M.	96	350 M. S. & N. I. R	98¾
5,000 do	95¾	100 Panama R	124
5,000 do	95¾	450 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	64¾
6,000 do	b60 96	200 do	b30 61
5,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2 M.	79¾	100 do	61¾
50 Merchants' Bank	100	100 do	b30 61¾
27 Union Bank	102¾	60 do	b60 61¾
10 Continental Bank	91	25 do	61¾
5 Park Bank	113	50 do	61¾
20 do	112¾	100 Clev. & Pitts. R	22¾
10,000 Amer. Gold	105¾	250 Galena & Chic. R	71
15,000 do	830 105¾	900 Cleve. & Tol. R	48¾
70,000 do	109	2000 do	48¾
5,000 do	105¾	200 do	b30 48¾
10,000 do	b10 105¾	100 do	b10 48¾
1,500 do	105¾	100 do	48¾
10 Del. & Hud. Canal	92	1000 Chic. & R. Isl'd R	68¾
282 Penn. Coal Co	96	350 do	68¾
20 Cumb. Coal Pref	84	35 do	68¾
400 Pac. Mail S. Co	115¾	50 Chic., Bur. & Q. R	77¾
50 do	115¾	50 Mil. & P. Du C. R	34¾
84 do	116	100 do	34¾
50 do	b30 115	100 do	b10 34¾
5 Little Miami R	105¾	7 Toledo & W. Pref	47

SECOND BOARD.

$30,000 Tr. 7 3-10	104¾	60 Erie Railroad	36¾
8,000 do	104¾	50 do	b5 36¾
3,000 Missouri State	58¾	300 do	36
2,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st m.	95	250 Hud. Riv. R	46
5,000 C. & N. W. 2d M.	b10 31½	100 do	b30 46¼
5,000 do	31½	200 Har. R. Pref	41¾
11,000 do	31½	50 do	41
10,000 American Gold	109¼	500 Cleve. & Pitts. R	22
10 Pac. M. S. Co	115¾	100 Reading R	58¾
25 do	115¾	100 do	b10 58¾
100 do	115¾	100 Mich. Cen. R	b10 62½
200 M. S. & N. I. G. S	60	50 do	62¾
100 do	b30 59¾	25 M. So. & N. In. R	26¾
100 do	59¾	500 do	26¾
200 do	59¾	50 do	b30 26¾
110 N. Y. Cen. R	92¾	1000 Ill. C. R. Scrip	60¼
100 do	b10 92	100 Cleve. & Tol. R	b30 47¾
400 do	92	200 do	47¾
400 do	b5 91¾	400 do	48
100 do	b30 91¾	50 Chi. & Rk. I. R	b10 68
50 do	b30 92¾	100 do	b30 68¾
300 Erie R. Pref	63½	150 do	68
100 do	b30 63¾	150 do	67¾

MONDAY, June 30—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, June 28, 1862, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of June 21:

Increase in Loans	$1,506,639
Decrease in Specie	215,319
Increase in Circulation	61,161
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	1,196,286

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury average of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	June 28, 1862.	June 21, 1862.	June 29, 1861.
Capital	$69,307,000	$69,051,000	$59,051,000
Loans	112,404,012	148,346,401	146,839,762
Specie	42,078,011	30,822,626	31,047,945
Circulation	8,338,559	8,910,344	8,849,183
Gross Deposits	102,601,855	153,675,782	154,674,421
Exchanged	13,879,903	25,775,974	23,009,999
Undrawn	88,721,752	127,660,708	126,664,422
In Sub-Treasury	6,094,283	14,500,379	14,905,354

The Bank return shows a remarkably steady average on the Specie line. The difference through the month of June is scarcely a half million of dollars, while nearly ten millions of Bullion has been shipped abroad. As anticipated, the Loan and Deposit lines are up over a million of dollars each. The Money market to-day is generally firm at 6 ₱ cent. on call, on miscellaneous collateral, and 5 ₱ cent on United States Stocks and Notes. There is no increase in the offering of prime Merchant paper, which is in demand at 6 ₱ cent. The Gold and Exchange markets have been unsettled by the War news and rumors from Philadelphia. The price of gold rapidly returned to 109¾@109½ ₱ cent., and Bills on London to 120¾@121 ₱ cent. On the Continent the rates are as follows:

Paris—60 days' sight ₱ dollar	4f. 67½c.
Paris—3 days' sight ₱ dollar	4f. 65c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight ₱ guilder	45½c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight ₱ mare banco	40½c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight ₱ florin	40c.
Bremen—60 days' sight ₱ rix dollar	87½c.

The Stock Exchange is considerably agitated by the War news to-day. The interpretation of the advices was generally unfavorable among the speculators on the Street, although nothing authentic of a disastrous nature was positively known. At the early Board the decline from Saturday's sales was ¾@1 ₱ cent. on the list round, and 1½@2 ₱ cent. at the Second Board, beginning with United States 6 ₱ cents., and so on down to the Western Roads. The chief speculative sales for the fall were made in New-York Central, as being the controlling influence on the Share list. The opening price was 92¼, as against 93¾ on Saturday afternoon. The lowest sales of the day, 91¾ ₱ cent.; the closing quotation, 92¼@¾ ₱ cent. Of the National 6 ₱ cents., the sales were unimportant—the quotation of 105½@¾ being nominal at the close. The Treasury 7.30 ₱ cents. were sold down to 104½ and interest. On the printed list of sales at the Second Board the lowest prices of the day were made. After the adjournment the market was ¼ ₱ cent. better, and at 4½ o'clock the prices left off steady and rather upward, about as follows:

N. Y. Central	92¾	Panama	138¾
Erie	36¼	Pacific	116
Erie Preferred	63¾	Missouris	50¾
Rock Island	68¾	Tennessees	57¾
Michigan Central	62¾	U. S. 6s, 1881	105¾
Mich. Southern	26¾	7.30 Treas. Bonds	104¾
Mich. Guaranteed	60¾	U. S. Custom Notes	104¾
Illinois Central	60¾	Gold	109¾

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	100	Bank of the Republic	93¾
Mechanics'	102½	Market	97
Union	102½	Shoe & Leather	103
City	115	Corn Exchange	100
Tradesmens', ex div.	97	Continental	90
Greenwich	130	Marine	110
Seventh Ward	128	Park	112¾
Commerce	96	Man. & Merchants'	90
American Exchange	96		

The following are the bids for the Railway Mortgages. The changes from Saturday are against the market ¾@1 ₱ cent. on Erie, Hudsons and some of the Western descriptions, in sympathy with the Share list:

N. Y. Central 6s	100¾	N. Iod. Goshen Line	101
N. Y. Cen. 6s, real est.	97	M. S. & N. I. s. f	100¾
New-York Cen. 6s, sub.	97	T. H. & Alton Inte.	107½
New-York Cen. 7s, '64	102	T. H. & Alton 2ds & c.	70 87
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	105	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds	21
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	107	Ch. & N. W. s. f	97
Erie first, '68	106	Ch. & N. W. firsts	69
Erie seconds, '64	103	Chi. & N. W. firsts, ass'd	50
Erie seconds, '79	101	Ch. & N. W. seconds	32¾
Erie thirds, '83	97¼	Ch. & N. W. Int. bs	16¾
Erie fourths, '80	90¾	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	49
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	88	Del. Lack. & W. firsts	101½
Hudson firsts, '69	110	Tol. & Wabash firsts	92
Hudson seconds, s. f., '85	100¾	Tol. & Wabash seconds	67
Hudson convert., '67	85	Tol. & Wabash int. bonds	75
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	104½	Gal. & Chicago firsts	104
Harlem thirds	89	Gal. & Chic. seconds	100
Chi., B. & Q. 1sts	110	Chi. & R. I. firsts	104
Mich. So. 7 3-10 c. firsts	100	N. J. Central seconds	103¾
Mich. So. 7 3-10 c. seconds	85	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. firsts	95
N. Indiana firsts	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 2nds	79¾

The eminent Banking-house of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. will change their organization, without altering the style of their firm, from and after to-morrow, July 1. Mr. ALEXANDER DUNCAN, who has been in the house since its establishment ten years ago, and Mr. CHARLES H. DABNEY, who came into it in 1854, retire, in favor of the remaining partners. The following is the notice of dissolution:

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

Our copartnership ceases from this date, its term having expired by its own limitation.

ALEX. DUNCAN,
WATTS SHERMAN,
W. BUTLER DUNCAN,
C. H. DABNEY,
DAVID DUNCAN.

The Business of the House will be continued by the undersigned under the same name and style as heretofore.

WATTS SHERMAN,
W. BUTLER DUNCAN,
DAVID DUNCAN.

The Standard Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ₱ cent., payable on the 30th inst.

The Nassau Fire Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, has declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 ₱ cent., payable on demand.

The Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 ₱ cent., payable on demand.

The Bank of the Commonwealth has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 ₱ cent., payable July 3.

The Tradesmen's Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 ₱ cent., payable July 10.

The Goodhue Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 ₱ cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand, and 50 ₱ cent., on the earned premiums, for which certificates will be issued to the policy holders on the 15th of August.

The Lamar Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ₱ cent., payable on demand.

The Standard Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ₱ cent., payable on June 30.

The following is an official statement of the business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, New-York, during the month of June:

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

June 1, 1862, by balance		$2,439,934 77
Receipts during the month:		
Account of Customs	$4,870,881 86	
Account of Patent Fees	5,537 77	
Account of Post-office Department	50,676 82	
Account of Loans	10,454,652 17	
Account Miscellaneous and Transfers	4,063,599 52	—$19,245,350 14
Total		$21,685,284 91
Payments:		
Treasury Drafts	22,350,405 13	
Post-office Drafts	153,919 18	—$22,506,324 31
June 30, 1862, debit balance		$821,039 40
By Balance, Cr., Disbursing Accounts	$12,122,981 79	
By receipts during the month	11,371,655 39	—$23,494,637 18
To Payments		12,973,730 74
Balance		$10,520,906 44
By Balance Cr., Interest Accounts		$549,579 80
By Appropriations		2,567,893 48
Total		$3,117,473 28
To Payments		16,514 52
Balance		$3,100,958 76
By Receipts for Customs in June, 1862		$4,670,861 86
By Receipts for Customs in June, 1861		460,707 49
Increase in June, 1862		$4,210,054 37
By Balance Cr., Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office		$74,529 25
By Coin received during the Month	$65,055 23	
By Fine Bars do	57,363 59	—122,418 82
Total		$196,948 07
To Payments in Coin	$59,259 36	
To Payments in Fine Bars	64,730 03	—123,989 39
Balance		$72,958 68
By Cash in hand, in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$13,681,417 18	
By Coin in hand, in Assay Office	70,783 47	—$13,752,150 65
By Fine Bars do	2,225 21	
By Unparted Bullion at Assay Office	202,513 00	—$204,738 21
Total		$13,956,888 86
Less overdraft and due Depositors		933,508 27
Balance		$13,023,380 59

The following is a statement of the business at the United States Assay Office at New-York, for the month ending June 30, 1862:

Deposits of Gold.

Foreign Coins	$3,000	
Foreign Bullion	10,000	
United States

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—FANCHON; OR, THE CRICKET.

WALLACK'S—IRISH ASSURANCE AND YANKEE MODESTY—IRISH LION.

WINTER GARDEN—ROB ROY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE NATIONAL GUARD—WASHINGTON.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—No. 485 Broadway—KING RENE'S DAUGHTER—THE IRISH DIAMOND.

MIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING WEALS, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"CINDERELLA" AND OTHER FINE PICTURES, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The close of the past week was marked by important events before Richmond, prominent among which was a battle, or rather a series of battles, continuing through two days. The fighting, however, was only incident to more important matters, which will be found detailed in our columns this morning. Gen. McCLELLAN has contracted his lines, and massed his troops between the Chickahominy and James Rivers—the latter of which will constitute his base of operations until the fall of the rebel Capital, which cannot apparently be long delayed. White House has been abandoned, and the right wing of the army has been drawn in across the Chickahominy—not without considerable loss of life, but still slight, it is believed, in comparison with that of the enemy. The supplies for the army will hereafter be conveyed up the James River, under the protection of our gunboats. On Friday morning the enemy made the looked-for attempt to turn our right wing. The rebel division of Gen. JACKSON, which must have started for Richmond immediately after the *fiasco* in Shenandoah Valley, attacked Gen. MCCALL'S Division of the Pennsylvania reserves, on our extreme right. The action lasted for three hours, and was brilliantly successful on our part. JACKSON was repulsed and severely punished. The rebels then made a general attack on our right wing, which was composed of Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER'S army corps. A severe battle ensued, in which the rebels suffered severely. In the midst of this battle Gen. MCCLELLAN executed the movement for which he had been preparing. His whole right wing commenced an orderly retreat, falling back until it had crossed to the south side of the Chickahominy, in the rear of his left wing, and pushed on toward the James River. The movement was carried out in excellent style, everything valuable being secured, and the rebels repulsed in their attacks upon our rear guard. The evacuation of the White House was completed on Saturday, all that was valuable being carried away, and the remnants not worth moving burned. In this destruction the White House itself shared, some unauthorized persons having set fire to it in the confusion. Our troops there were finally put on board steamers and taken to Yorktown.

A City Point correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes under date of June 27: "Our gunboats made a daring reconnoissance last night with boats and launches, for the purpose of experimenting with a new description of naval machinery, and for other purposes, but for the sake of the Government interests I am not permitted to publish particulars."

A cavalry reconnoissance was, yesterday morning, made up the valley of the Shenandoah to Luray, which established the fact that the enemy were not there in any considerable force. Our cavalry had a skirmish with a party of rebel cavalry, with unimportant results.

We have important intelligence from the Mississippi River, which leads to the belief that Vicksburgh, the last stopping-place of the rebels in that region, will soon be in our possession, if it is not already so. Our Upper Mississippi Flotilla has passed the mouth of the Yazoo River, and attained a point four miles above the City, and communication has been had overland with Commodore FARRAGUT'S fleet. On Saturday morning last Capt. DAVIS started down the river from Memphis, on board the gunboat *Benton*, and was to be followed immediately by other boats. It is announced by the rebels that LOVELL has been superseded in his command at Vicksburgh by VAN DORN, who expresses the determination to defend the place to the last.

The steamship *Blackstone* arrived at this port last night, from New-Orleans on the 21st ult.—the date of our last previous advices. She brings intelligence that the French bark *Cephese*, from Marseilles *via* Vera Cruz, with a cargo of brandy and wine, and $60,000 in specie, had been seized in the Mississippi and sent North for adjudication. The *Blackstone* brings a cargo of cotton, sugar, etc.

The United States steam transport *Matanzas*, Capt. LIESGANG, from Port Royal, in 2 days and 18 hours, arrived at this port last night. She brings 75 passengers and a mail. There was nothing new transpiring at Port Royal or vicinity. No military movements having been made since the seputaion on Jantes Island. It was understood in the Department, we learn from our special correspondent, that our position on the island was to be abandoned—it being useless to hold it without reinforcements, which were not looked for before the Fall.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, a bill to punish persons giving or offering to give members of Congress or officers of the Government any consideration for procuring contracts, office or place, was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The resolution providing that a list of contracts made by the Departments shall be published weekly, was passed. The bill providing that vessels recaptured from the rebels shall be returned to their original owners without salvage, was passed. The bill granting a pension to the widow of Gen. C. F. SMITH was passed. The bill prescribing an additional oath of office was passed. The bill to establish certain National Arsenals was passed. After some further unimportant business, the Senate went into Executive Session, and then adjourned.

In the House, consideration of the article in the *Tribune* in regard to "the *Intelligencer* job," was transferred from the Judiciary Committee to a special Committee. The bill providing for the construction of a ship canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi was then considered until the adjournment. Mr. ELY, of New-York, made a speech in advocacy of the proposed amendment providing for the enlargement of the Erie and Oswego Canals and locks.

GENERAL NEWS.

It is announced, just as we are going to press, that the steamship *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool on the 18th ult., *via* Queenstown on the 19th, is coming up the Bay. Her advices are four days later than those received by the *Arabia*.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall on the 21st ult., we receive later advices from the United States of Colombia and from the Central American States. Affairs at Panama had settled down into a State of quietude, the authorities waiting for intelligence from Bogota before taking any further action. Meantime, the troops of MOSQUERA had crossed from Aspinwall to Panama, and had been well received. The details of affairs in the Central American States, contained in our correspondence, present no feature worthy of special mention. The *Northern Light* brought the mails, passengers and treasure—about $400,000—from California.

The prize schooner *Sarah*, which was captured by the United States steamer *Keystone State* off Charleston, in an attempt to run the blockade, arrived at Philadelphia on Saturday. She has 137 bales of cotton on board, and is altogether a valuable prize. The prize schooner *Cathalena*, which was captured off Charleston by the United States steamer *Alabama*, arrived at the same port on Sunday, in charge of Prize-master PRIOR. This vessel is like one of our small-sized yachts, being only of twenty-three tons burden. She has on board 32 bales of cotton.

Gen. SCHUYLER HAMILTON, of Branford, Conn., recently in command of a division of the army of the West, has resigned on account of ill health. He was a member of Gen. SCOTT'S Staff during the Mexican war, and has proved himself a superior soldier.

Mrs. ELVINA ELLETT, wife of the late Col. ELLETT, died in Philadelphia on Saturday last, in the 46th year of her age. Her death was the result of grief and over-exhaustion in nursing her husband, whom she was tending at the time of his decease.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday passed, over the veto of the Mayor, the resolution making the *Staats Zeitung* a Corporation paper. The Street Commissioner was directed to prepare the ground at the foot of Sixteenth-street, East River, for an open market. The resolutions of the Councilman in favor of a joint Committee of the two Boards to conduct the celebration of the Fourth of July, and appropriating $8,000 therefor, were adopted, and Aldermen Boole, Mitchell, Alker, Ottiwell and Walsh were appointed on said Committee.

In the Court of Common Pleas at Special Term, yesterday, Judge DALY decided that under the Act of February, 1862, in relation to the enlistment of minors, the oath of the recruit at the time of enlistment was conclusive as to age, and that in such cases the Court would not interfere, it appearing that (although the recruit was a minor) at the time of enlistment he made oath that he was twenty-one years of age.

The war news of yesterday morning was unfavorably construed on the Stock Exchange, and prices gave way 1/2@2 ₩ cent. on the Share and 1@1½ ₩ cent. on Government Bonds, the market unfavorably closing quiet at the decline. Gold and Bills on London advanced ¼@1 ₩ cent. from the lowest rates of Saturday. Gold left off 109¼@109½.

Business was somewhat checked yesterday by the discussion of the exciting war news. Less activity was discernible in Breadstuffs, prices of which generally favored buyers. No important movements were reported in Cotton. Provisions were in moderate request, as were also the principal kinds of Groceries, Metals, Laths, Tallow and Tobacco. A fair demand prevailed for Hay, Hops and Whisky, the latter article at drooping rates. The freight engagements were less extensive.

The Live Stock Markets are crowded with animals this week. In addition to 4,350 figured up on the books at ALLERTON'S up to 3 P. M. yesterday, a delayed train on the New-Jersey Central Railroad threw some 400 more into the yards just at night, so that the whole City supply will probably be near 5,000 beeves for the week. They sold pretty well for a while Monday morning, but when it was noised about that there were over 4,000 cattle, butchers were no longer in haste to make purchases. Prices fell off near 1c. ₩ lb., with indications of a further decline to-day. Sheep are in excess of all wants, and lower.

THE CITY YESTERDAY—NEW-YORK UNDER THE WAR-SURGE.—The feeling in the City yesterday revived the old experiences of the Sumter and Bull Run epochs. Like then, the atmosphere yesterday fairly pulsated with human emotion. If there were such a thing as an instrument that would gauge public feeling as the barometer does the atmosphere, it had surely have shown far up in the blood-heat and high-fever ranges. Everything conspired to enlist the deepest feelings of the New-York public. It was known that at last the mighty stake was being played. But beyond the fact that a bloody battle had been fought during Thursday and Friday of last week, everything was shrouded in obscurity. Only the clash of arms reached our ears; only an occasional glimpse of the combatants seen through the uprolled smoke-curtain was caught. Was it victory or was it defeat? What had Saturday and Sunday brought forth? Of course, the data at hand were variously interpreted according as the knowledge or the predilections of men inclined them. Radicals and Secessionists both united in being well pleased; both saw in it the utter defeat of Gen. MCCLELLAN, and both were as jubilant as they *dared* to be. For the rest, while there were a plenty of timid souls, there were not wanting those of insight enough to read the reports as indications of a capital success, and who had both the knowledge and the sagacity to see that amid these operations Gen. MCCLELLAN had effected a strategic *coup* that must assuredly result in the capture of the rebel Capital. Thus the tide of opinion and sentiment, hope and fear, surged and swelled through all the day. We can have few more such experiences, and it is, perhaps, just as well that we should not, for such intense *exultations* are sure to bring their own penalty. While they last, however, such spectacles are certainly sublime, and nothing could have been more so than that of yesterday in New-York.

JUNCTION OF THE FLEETS ON THE MISSISSIPPI FROM ABOVE AND BELOW VICKSBURGH.—The news that our ramboats from Memphis have effected a junction with our gunboats and mortar fleet from New-Orleans, at Vicksburgh, and that the fleet, some twenty craft strong, was about to open upon the enemy's works, indicates a speedy fall of the contumacious town which is now the only impediment to the free navigation of the Mississippi River. The assault was to begin on Friday last; and it is not unlikely that the town may by this time have fallen. Still, we would not be surprised if the Vicksburgh rebels were able to make quite a lengthened stand against our fleet. Their heavy guns are planted on the high bluffs, and at commanding positions, where it is quite difficult work for the guns of our gunboats to reach them, or for the mortars of our bomketches to strike them; and we have no land force sufficient to attack the town in the rear. The telegraph says that the rebel force there is estimated at twelve thousand men, which is much more likely to be true than most of the other stories that have come to us from the Southwest of the large rebel bodies massed at various points. The rebel army at Corinth had direct railroad communication with Vicksburgh, and we know that a considerable body of rebels went southward from Grand Junction on the Mississippi Central Railroad. Their object now is simply to delay and annoy us as much as possible, and also to defend the State Capital. This is petty work, compared with the great things that were to be done by BEAUREGARD'S army of the Southwest; but, then it is all that the rebels in that region are now capable of doing. They will be deprived of even this trifling pleasure before long.

Our Army Before Richmond—Successful Movement of Gen. McClellan.

Our advices from the Army of the Potomac are comparatively meagre. But they show conclusively that Gen. MCCLELLAN has executed with complete success, though with heavy loss, a most important and difficult military manœuvre,—one which gives him a much safer line of communication, which secures the coöperation of the gunboats on James River and of Gen. BURNSIDE beyond it, and *which compels the rebels to evacuate Richmond or find their retreat hopelessly cut off.* He has carried his whole force across the Chickahominy, and made that prolonged and most defensible swamp the bulwark of his right wing and rear,—while he holds the James River on his left, giving him a perfect communication with his supplies, and access by water to the City of Richmond. We shall undoubtedly hear very soon that the gunboats have not only gone up the James, but that they have also opened communication with MCCLELLAN on the Chickahominy.

It is already known that only part of our army had previously crossed the Chickahominy. PORTER'S Division and MCCALL'S Brigade remained on the right bank of that stream to guard our line of communication, and prevent a flanking movement on our right, which the rebels have several times threatened, and which they have at last attempted. MCCLELLAN'S force was not sufficient to protect both sides of that stream, while by attempting to do so he lost the whole advantage of it as a defensive line. His front was very extended, and at points consequently comparatively weak,—while he was compelled to advance upon Richmond by the most difficult of its approaches. For some time past he has been strengthening his position in front, on the left, by earthworks,—a proceeding which has not been generally understood, but which is now fully explained, as it renders him perfectly secure from attack in that direction, while he moves forward along the James River towards the rebel Capital.

Great alarm was created in the City yesterday, by the exciting reports of the defeat of our army which were put into active circulation by some of our cotemporaries. It was represented that the rebels in overwhelming force had attacked and destroyed our right wing,—that they had seized the White House, cut off our communications, destroyed the Railroad and Telegraph, and were passing round to the rear of our army, while Gen. LEE was crushing it on the left in front. These were simply the random reports of the first runaways, who knew nothing of the general plans of MCCLELLAN, and who supposed the whole army ruined because they saw regiments falling back. It is in the highest degree unjust and cruel to give such rumors general currency, and especially to put upon them the dismal constructions prompted by ignorance and panic. It is now very well understood that the White House was *abandoned* by our forces, in advance of the battle, by direct orders of MCCLELLAN,—that all the sick and wounded were safely removed,—that all the stores, supplies, forage, etc., etc., which had been accumulated there, were embarked on transports, and were on their way to the James River, *via* Fortress Monroe, under convoy of the gunboats, long before the rebels showed themselves at all in that vicinity,—and that Gen. MCCLELLAN has simply handed over to the rebels an empty and sickly post, which has done him good service, but for which he had no further use.

So far as we can judge from his previous movements, Gen. MCCLELLAN had hoped to be able to effect this change of front without a battle. But in this he was disappointed. Deceived by his movements into the belief that our right wing had been neglected, the enemy made a sharp attack upon it; and though it fell back, in pursuance of orders, they were still able to force it into a battle which has involved very serious loss. How severe that loss will prove to have been, we cannot yet tell. But we have reason to believe that it cannot have been as heavy for us as for the rebels, and that our force is thus, in comparison with theirs, stronger than it was before the battle. Of this, however, we shall know more hereafter. One thing is very clear:—if MCCLELLAN had been *defeated*, he would be retreating toward Williamsburgh and Yorktown. On the contrary, he is compacting his force behind the Chickahominy, and movements are already in progress at Fortress Monroe, West Point, Washington and New-York to send him supplies by the James River. This does not look as if he had been so badly crippled as to detract substantially from the success of his movement.

With the Chickahominy in his rear, MCCLELLAN may bid defiance to any attempt of the rebels to outflank him. That swamp can only be crossed by the bridges which he commands; and every one of them can be so held by artillery as to render transit utterly impossible. Why the rebels should have originally abandoned so splendid a line of defence, seems inexplicable. They could easily have held it against the whole army, and compelled us to approach Richmond from some other direction. They have now given us the full benefit of its strength. Resting upon that, McCLELLAN'S right wing and rear are perfectly safe. With his left resting on James River, his front strongly fortified by redoubts and earthworks, a powerful train of mortars and heavy siege guns on the spot and ready for operation, he can easily reduce Fort Darling, remove all obstructions from James River, push our gunboats directly into Richmond, repel any force that may attempt a rescue, and thus bring the campaign to a brilliant and successful close. How rapidly he may be able to do all this is a matter of secondary importance. That he *will* do it, and that his recent change of front gives him the means of doing it with absolute certainty, we think there can be no room to doubt.

Push Forward Reinforcements!

Now that the crisis of the great rebellion has come, it behooves the people as well as the Government to see to it that the General upon whose shoulders has fallen the mighty work of destroying it utterly, be not left short of the forces needed to this end. It will not do to render the result in any way uncertain for want of men, while hundreds of thousands can be had. It will not do to prolong the war by permitting the occurrence of alternate instances of victory and defeat, defeat and victory, when it is possible to inflict upon the rebels a defeat after which no victory shall ever come to crown their arms or to sustain their spirits. We have now, practically speaking, the whole Confederate force centred at one point—near the rebel Capital. The small detachments in the Cotton States at Charleston and elsewhere, are of little account in the general issue. The capture of isolated rebel towns, or the possession of vast spaces of rebel territory, are of minor moment compared with the destruction of the army upon which the hope of the rebellion and of the rebels rest. To this work now must be addressed the energies of the nation; for its speedy accomplishment must the tremendous military power of the North be directed, and steadily directed, until the work is finally and forever completed.

Men are now called for throughout the North for this work. It was announced a week or two ago, that fifty thousand additional volunteers were needed at once. Under present circumstances, a week ought to be sufficient to put them in the field, and to establish them at points where they can render effective service. Neither the fighting men nor the fighting patriotism of the country is exhausted. All that the people need is to understand distinctly that fifty or a hundred thousand more soldiers are needed to crush out the rebellion and sustain the glory of the flag, and they will step forth with alacrity. Volunteers *are* wanted—so says the Government; so announce the newly-opened recruiting offices. If other parts of the country are laggard, let the whole of the new muster be assigned to New-York.

Some of the other forces in the field will probably now also be sent to support Gen. MCCLELLAN and to operate upon the rebel last ditch. In the official order appointing Gen. POPE to the supreme command of the three columns under Gens. MCDOWELL, FREMONT and BANKS, it was expressly said that the purpose was that he might "operate against Richmond." Now that the great adversary of the three Generals just named, Stonewall JACKSON has left the scene of his late exploits, and joined his forces to the rebels at Richmond, there will be nothing to detain Gen. POPE'S troops for any length of time in the Shenandoah Valley or on the Rappahannock. It may be considered assured that POPE himself will not delay; and it would give him a new claim on the applause of the country, and the Commander-in-Chief a new claim to military sagacity, if we should learn by telegraph that the work assigned him was already under way. Gen. BURNSIDE also,—it has not been given out where his fine column is just now, but it has been universally understood for some time that he was actively preparing to coöperate with Gen. MCCLELLAN. There are other troops at the National Capital and elsewhere who could be spared, or at least who *can* be spared as soon as new volunteers step forward to take their places; and those who understand the situation thoroughly, and have authority in the premises, will doubtless now see to it that they are all quickly concentrated *in front of the enemy.*

Let the reinforcements, the volunteers from the people and the spare regiments and columns from every quarter, be now sent as speedily as possible to sustain MCCLELLAN in his last great effort—that so he may be enabled to crush at one blow the head of the rebel monster, and give the distracted country peace.

GOV. STANLY AND HIS TRADUCERS.—We have received the following communication from Mr. VINCENT COLYER, which we publish with very great pleasure:

NEWBERN, Tuesday, June 24, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In accordance with the request of His Excellency, Gov. STANLY, I wish it published that I misunderstood His Excellency. That he had no intention to close my schools for colored people in Newbern; that he never intended to put in force the laws of North Carolina, and that until he gets explicit instructions from the Government at Washington, D. C., he will neither interfere with my schools or return fugitive slaves to their masters, all of which I do with the sincerest pleasure and thankfulness. VINCENT COLYER,

Superintendent of the Poor.

Mr. COLYER has the consolation of knowing that he has done Gov. STANLY a great deal of harm, as well as very great injustice, by his misunderstanding. We took occasion, when his misstatements of Gov. STANLY'S action first came before the public, to protest against the savage terms in which some of our neighbors saw fit to denounce that gentleman, and to say, from what we knew of his past history and of his personal character, that he was not in the least likely to pursue a course at once so unjust and impolitic as that ascribed to him by Mr. COLYER. We are glad to find our statements on this point fully borne out by Mr. COLYER himself.

IS LAGER-BIER "BEER?"—Judge MCCUNN, who is authority on "Beverages," says it is not; and Judge BARNARD echoes his decision. Are they not good *judges*? "The Assistant District-Attorney agreed with Judge BARNARD in his interpretation of the statute," we are told, and "all the other Judges of the Supreme Court" are asserted to "coincide with Judges MCCUNN and BARNARD." Threats of suits for false imprisonment against Superintendent KENNEDY and the police officers are uttered in open Court, and injunctions have been applied for to restrain arrests for violating the "Beef" clause of the Concert Saloon act.

This virtuous indignation has about as slender ground as the legal *dictum* that stimulates it. It would need as many Judges as there were Bishops at the late Convocation at Rome to unsettle the import of a word in daily use, and defined by lexicographers with unmistakable clearness. The provision of law which has set Courts and *Bars* into such a ferment, is this: "It shall not be lawful to sell or furnish any wine, *beer*, or strong or spirituous liquors to any person" in a theatre, concert saloon, etc. The Judges rule that lager-bier is not "beer," and so may be sold or furnished without violating the act. The dictionaries or encyclopedias say it is "beer," just as "porter," "brown stout," "pale ale," or any other malted liquor is "*beer*;" or as "hock," "claret" or "Madiera" is *wine*. The terms employed in the statute are obviously generic, and cover whatever kinda of "beer" or "wine" may be concocted for market.

A glance at lexicography will settle this question beyond cavil, besides furnishing some light as to the properties of the Teutonic beverage which addles the District-Attorney's office and the Courts.

WALKER has "*Beer*—A liquid made of malt and hops."

WEBSTER: "*Beer*—A fermented liquor made from any farinaceous grain. Beer is of different degrees of strength, and is denominated ale, porter, brown-stout, &c., according to its strength, or other peculiar qualities."

AMERICAN ENCYCLOPEDIA: "*Beer*—A fermented liquor made from malted grain."

WORCESTER: "*Lager-beer*—(German, lager-bier; *lager*, a bed, the frame in a cellar on which the beer in barrels is laid before being used, and *bier*, beer.) A kind of beer much used in Germany, where it is kept in casks on a frame (*lager*) placed in a cellar for the purpose, before it is considered fit for use;—the name of a similar beverage now largely manufactured in the United States."

AMERICAN ENCYCLOPEDIA: "Lager-beer is beer that has been stored some months in vaults. * * The free use of it should be condemned, from the tendency to produce apoplexy and palsy."

These citations would seem to settle the *usus loquendi*, and to warrant the impression that when the Legislature say "Beer," they mean the several malt liquors, with whatsoever prefix, generally classed under this well-known term. There cannot be a doubt, we think, that the higher courts, to which this question will of course be carried, will accept this view and overrule MCCUNN and BARNARD in their singular judgment. We have nothing to do, in this discussion, with the wisdom of the prohibition of lager-bier in places of public amusement, by legislative enactments; our concern is simply with the fact, which is as unquestionable as language can make it.

Mysterious Disappearance of Capt. Lines.

We regret to learn that Capt. LINES, so long connected with the steamer *Arago*, and most widely known as among the oldest and most popular Captains connected with the commerce of this port, has disappeared recently, under circumstances which render it almost certain that he is no longer living.

Capt. LINES has been in ill health for some time, and left his active command some months ago. He left this City on the 12th of June, and went to Niagara Falls on a journey of pleasure and recreation, and stopped at the International Hotel, where he arrived on the 13th. On the next day, Sunday, he was seen to come out from the dining-room, at about 5 o'clock, since which time, over a fortnight since, no tidings whatever can be obtained of him. His baggage, &c., remained in his room undisturbed.

It is supposed that he must have walked out alone toward the Fall, and that under some sudden attack of vertigo, to which he had occasionally been subject, he fell into the stream, and was carried over the cataract.

Capt. LINES was somewhat over 50 years of age, was never married, and leaves a large fortune. He was a most amiable and excellent gentleman, and one of the most popular commanders out of this port. An active search has been prosecuted for news of him, but thus far without success.

Arrival of the Prize Steamship Circassian, of London.

This British steamship was captured May 4, twenty miles east of Havana, by the U. S. gunboat *Sagamore*, and taken into Key West, where she was condemned by the Admiralty Court, and was sent to this port to be sold. She was formerly employed in the line between this port and Galway. She has a cargo of wines and brandies valued at half a million of dollars. She sailed from Key West on the 23d June, and Port Royal on the 27th, having taken on board at Key West Gen. BLANNARD and Staff, and landed them at Port Royal. Passed, while going in to Port Royal, the U. S. gunboat *Quaker City*, from Key West.

Left at Key West, U. S. ships *San Jacinto*, Flag-officer LARDNER; *Rhode Island*, Commander TRENCHARD; *Saginaw*, Commander DRAKE; *National Guard*, Capt. HAYS; bark *Amanda*, Capt. GODWIN, and schooner *Wanderer*, Capt. SPORTS. Passed, going into Key West, British prize schooner *Will o' the Wisp*, of Lunenberg, N. S. The *C.* did not communicate with the land at Port Royal, and has no news from there.

The Ninetieth New-York Volunteers and Forty-seventh Pennsylvania were at Key West, and in good health.

PASSENGERS.

Mrs. MACGREGOR and son, Mrs. Lieut. J. S. GIBBS, Mrs. Dr. BAILEY and daughter, Mrs. BRIGHTMAN and Son, Capt. HUNTER, late of the *Circassian*; Mr. D. O'GRADY, Mr. JACKSON, Theodore CLAPP.

Affairs in Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, Monday, June 30.

Capt. MCMILLEN, of Co. E, Fourth Ohio regiment, fell overboard yesterday, and before assistance could be extended, he was drowned.

The hospitals in this City are full of sick and wounded soldiers, numbering altogether some 4,000. The buildings are kept clean and well ventilated, and the patients receive the best care and attention. Yesterday, citizens from nearly every loyal State visited these hospitals, and were escorted through the different rooms of each building, seemingly pleased with the arrangements. Although no State, excepting Ohio, has contributed anything for their benefit, the sick placed here want for nothing which money can procure.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Debate in the House on the Question of Enlarging the Canals.

GEN. McDOWELL'S DEFENCE.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 30.

ENLARGING THE CANALS AND LOCKS.

The House devoted its entire session to-day, continuing for more than five hours, to the discussion of the bill for the enlargement of the Erie and Oswego locks and the Illinois Canal and River. The expenditure of the United States is carefully limited by the bill to three and a half millions for the former work, and ten millions for the latter, which sum is to be expended gradually, and only so fast as the accruing tolls pledged to the United States shall suffice to pay the interest. The merits of the bill were sustained in able and effective speeches, by Messrs. FRANK BLAIR, of Missouri; ARNOLD, of Illinois, and ELY, PROFESSOR OLIN, and VAN HORN, of New-York. The Pennsylvania delegation and that of New-Jersey, and those of the Border States, opposed the bill *en masse*. Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, the only speaker against the bill, undertook to throw ridicule upon it by introducing a sham amendment for a slack water navigation of the Susquehanna for the passage of gunboats, followed by a motion to postpone the whole subject to the first Monday of January next. The previous question being demanded on the latter proposition, it was defeated by the close vote of 57 to 56. A series of filibustering movements were then made by the enemies of the bill to prevent further action upon it, and the Ayes and Noes were repeatedly taken. It is a very singular and noticeable circumstance, that Hon. FREDK. A. CONKLING, the only Republican Member from the City of New-York, steadily voted with the Opposition, in which he was sustained by his brother, Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING, who lives upon the line of the Erie Canal. With these exceptions, the whole body of the New-York Delegation present, including Messrs. WARD and BEN. WOOD, of New-York City, firmly supported the bill. It also received the votes of many of the substantial Members from New-England, and nearly all the Members from the Western States. The House at length adjourned, with the understanding that the final vote upon the measure should be taken in the morning.

THE TARIFF.

Owing to the debate on the canal enlargement bill the tariff amendments were not considered by the House to-day. They will probably be disposed of to-morrow, although the day is set apart for the Naval Bill. The tariff amendments are much discussed. Representatives are flooded with letters of inquiry touching them from their constituents. It is believed that the bill will pass the Senate with but few amendments, and become a law at an early day.

Members of Congress are constantly receiving letters asking for copies of the Tax bill, but several days will elapse before they are printed.

As many questions are asked as to how appointments of collectors and assessors under the Tax bill will be made, from what can be learned it is understood the President will adopt the principle pursued in the case of Postmasters in the cities, and large towns generally, but not in every instance, on the recommendation of members of Congress

THE STEVENS BATTERY.

The Committee on Naval Affairs of both Houses will meet to-morrow, for the purpose of considering the propositions of Commodore STEVENS for the completion of his battery. The Secretary of the Navy having declined to take any further action for its completion, Mr. STEVENS comes forward with two propositions—one, to complete the battery at his own expense, and to have it used subject to the approval of the Secretary of Navy; the other, that Government take it off his hands as it is, by reimbursing him for money already expended.

A CORPS TO BE RAISED BY GEN. SHIELDS.

It is said that Gen. SHIELDS is authorized to raise a corps of Irish soldiers for the service of the United States. It is supposed that if there was any probability of a war with England a body of 100,000 Irish could be enlisted.

GEN. M'DOWELL.

Gen. MCDOWELL is preparing for publication a vindication of himself, in which he will prove that it was against his remonstrance that he was withheld from coöperation with Gen. MCCLELLAN, and that he desired to advance from Fredericksburgh to aid in the attack upon Richmond, and that it was not his fault he did not. He will also refer, it is stated, to the charge of guarding rebel property.

GEN. M'KINSTRY.

Gen. MCKINSTRY is to have a trial as soon as the public service can spare the officers necessary to compose a Court.

ARMY CONTRACTS.

The report of Messrs. HOLT and GWEN, Commissioners on Army Contracts, was to-day communicated to Congress. It is quite brief, and will be published in two or three days. The Commissioners have performed laborious and disagreeable service, but have undoubtedly saved many millions of dollars to the Treasury. Their commission now expires.

POSTAGE ARRANGEMENTS.

It is directed by the Post-office Department that persons connected with the army engaged in the sale or distribution of newspapers or periodicals, must arrange for the payment of the postage on the same at the office where mailed, or at the office to which they are directed, otherwise they will not be forwarded to the various points where the regiments are located. A large accumulation of such papers are now in the Washington City Post-office, which cannot be forwarded to the regiments to which they are addressed because of the non-payment of postage.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following appointments by the President: Billington C. Whiting, Attorney for the Southern District of California; Wm. G. Campbell, of Tennessee, Brigadier-General; Isaac Newton, Commissioner of Agriculture; Wm. R. Taylor, Collector of the Customs for Bristol and Warren, R. I.; Surgeon Lewis Humphreys, Medical Inspector in the army.

The following assistant surgeons were also confirmed: John S. Billings, Ohio; James Adams, Maryland; Edward S. Whittingham, New-Jersey; Phineas S. Conner, Ohio; Thomas G. Mackenzie, Maryland; William J. Wolfley, Kentucky; William H. Notson, Pennsylvania; John D. Riley, Nebraska; Edward de W. Breneman, Pennsylvania; Jeremiah B. Brinton, Pennsylvania.

The following are among the additional Paymasters confirmed: Buell K. Lawrence, Wisconsin; Edward J. Porter, New-York; J. Howe Watts, New-Mexico; Ezra Webb, Ohio; Asa Holt, Jr., Alabama.

Besides the above appointments the Senate to-day confirmed a large number of Assistant-Quartermasters, additional Paymasters, Commissaries of Subsistence, &c. Quite a number of Assistant Adjutant-Generals were also confirmed, principally with the rank of Captains.

C. W. DONNELL has been confirmed as Brigade Surgeon, and JAMES G. EDWARDS, of Philadelphia, as Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain.

GEN. POPE'S STAFF.

The following appointments have also been made for Gen. POPE'S staff: Dr. MCVAKLIN, Medical Director; Maj. ROBERT E. MCLEARY, Chief Quartermaster; Capt. LOUIS MARSHALL, of the Tenth Infantry of Regulars, Aid-de-Camp, with the rank of Colonel.

GEN. KING.

The statement in a Washington paper to-day that Gen. KING declined to take command of Corps No. 1 of the Army of Virginia, is not correct. The whole matter turned upon a question of policy, upon which the Secretary of War, Gen. POPE and Gen. KING were agreed, and the latter returned to his first

choice. There was no dispute nor declination about it.

APPLICATIONS FOR LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

No application for leave of absence to the Secretary of War will receive attention. Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS is at present authorized to consider and answer such applications.

COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

ISAAC NEWTON, of Pennsylvania, was this afternoon confirmed by the Senate as Commissioner of Agriculture, under the new organization of the Agricultural Bureau.

THE GUNBOATS.

Lieut. WYMAN has been ordered to the command of the gunboat *Spuyten*, and Lieut. GIBSON has been ordered to succeed him as Flag Officer of the Potomac flotilla.

AN ADDRESS BY PARSON BROWNLOW.

Parson BROWNLOW addressed a large audience at Ford's Theatre this evening. He made a telling speech, abounding in humorous hits and terrible denunciations of the rebels and their sympathizers. He was loudly cheered, and at the close of his remarks, in response to repeated calls, Hon. HORACE MAYNARD, of Tennessee, made a brief address.

When BROWNLOW rose to speak, he was greeted with deafening cheers. In his preliminary remarks he said four years ago he was suffering from a stubborn and unwieldy attack of brochitis so as to be unable to be heard at any reasonable distance in public address. Two years ago he proceeded to New-York, and placed himself under Professor HORACE GREEN, (not HORACE GREELEY.) (Laughter.) Though the names sound alike, they differ in their professions very materially. Taking leave of GREEN, the latter shook him cordially by the hand, and advised him, as a remedy for his disease, to declaim daily in the woods, having for his audience the birds of the air and beasts of the forest. This, however, did not prove sufficiently interesting. Being a member of a Temperance Society, in which to labor was a good work, he made speeches on that subject, and, being a priest in the Church, preached brief sermons occasionally.

At this point BROWNLOW exclaimed to persons in the aisles: "Gentlemen, come upon the stage. Here are seats for you. I will not contaminate your skirts with secession. Bring the ladies with you if they are on the side of the Union. (Lrughter, and cries of "Good egg: go it Parson.") He continued: Don't introduce a secession woman, for a secession woman South has more devils than Mary Magdalen had. (Laughter and applause. The crowd in the aisles mounted to the stage, among them several members of Congress.) As I was saying, I occasionally delivered short sermons. (A voice—"What church do you belong in?") The miserable Methodist Church South, that's going hellwards, (laughter and applause,) but when I return, I intend to set up my own church in East Tennessee. Everybody knows that to advocate the doctrines of the Bible, and of JOHN WESLEY, as well as to engage in the Temperance cause, is a good work, yet these failed to restore my voice. (A voice—"You have it now.") The Parson then proceeded to tell how he recovered his voice by making Union speeches.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

FREMONT'S RETIREMENT—HUNTER AND BENHAM UNDER A CLOUD—SERVICES OF JOSEPH HOLT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday Afternoon, June 28.

The abandonment of the military service by Maj.-Gen. JOHN C. FREMONT, is the topic of to-day, but it does not appear to create any sensation. His friends say "the country will justify him;" but the general verdict is, that his course is unjustifiable and will be very damaging to his reputation. The language of the order of the War Department retiring Gen. FREMONT from service is peculiar, in that it recommends reasons assigned by that officer for declining to go where the President desired him. He says the new position (under Gen. POPE) is of less importance than those he has heretofore filled, and that he cannot serve in a subordinate capacity without a material sacrifice of "rank and consideration" in the service. The War Department, in putting these excuses in Gen. FREMONT'S mouth, evidently intends that he shall bear the onus of his retirement.

Those who are disposed to be harsh on Gen. FREMONT contend that his resignation is unmilitary and ungallant. The President is Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and to accomplish a proposed result, he combines the forces of several Major Generals. To secure unity of counsels, he puts an officer of his own selection in command of the whole. That officer is the equal in rank and vastly the superior of Gen. FREMONT in military education, length of service, and achievements in the field. But whether this were so or not, the arrangement of the "Army of Virginia" is the President's own work, by virtue of his constitutional right as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States. However distasteful the position assigned Gen. FREMONT, it was assigned him by his President and superior, and should have been accepted. His refusal to serve is a reflection on the President, and to that extent insubordinate in spirit. But the worst effect on Gen. FREMONT'S reputation will be the grounds he has allowed his enemies for saying it is his own "rank and consideration" that he is fighting for, and not the safety of the Union—that it is FREMONT *first*, and if not himself first, then *the country not at all.*

It is understood that President LINCOLN promptly relieved Gen. FREMONT at his request, and made no effort to reconcile him to the new programme in the Shenandoah Valley. In explanation of this fact, I presume it is not improper for me to add, as a part of the unpublished history of the late campaign in pursuit of JACKSON, that the War Department was not at all pleased with the official reports of Gen. FREMONT from the field. The boastful claims of a great victory at Cross Keys, when we were actually repulsed with terrible loss, impaired confidence in the candor of the Commanding General; and the fact that Gen. JACKSON, six hours after the field with FREMONT, was engaged in destroying the advance forces of Gen. SHIELDS, only a few miles distant, every gun below audible to Gen. FREMONT, proved two things to the satisfaction of our Government—first, that FREMONT had achieved no victory; second, that JACKSON had suffered no defeat.

GEN. SCHENCK, who succeeds Gen. FREMONT, is a New-Yorker, but a resident of Wisconsin, having been for many years editor of the *Sentinel*, at Milwaukee. He received a military education at West Point, was appointed by the President Minister to Rome, but declined the office in order to take a *subordinate* position in his country's defence. He is a skillful soldier and a very popular gentleman.

The remains of the National forces near Charleston gives a great concern in Washington. The ingrates of that region should have had no further humiliation of the old flag to gloat over. Although is not known yet to enable the country to decide with whom the blame rests, but I can assure you of two facts: that the best judgment of our military leaders never knew the right Gen. HALLECK equal to the command of any military department, and Gen. BENHAM is regarded as altogether too rash, too excitable, too lacking in ballast, and too eager for distinction, to make it safe to put large bodies of men in his hands.

You are, of course, done speculating about the cause of the President's visit to West Point. The order for pulling the armies in the Shenandoah Valley is, no doubt, the *full* explanation of that visit. It was a no less military difficulty how to get clear of the three Major-Generals respectively in the field pursuing JACKSON. The gordian knot is cut, to the great delight of the country, Gen. PORTER being the only dissenting, so far as we have heard.

The Commission on Gun Contracts, so long in session at Washington, is about through with their labors, and the Senate has called for their report. When the work of the Commission is published, it will be seen that Hon. JOSEPH HOLT has won a new claim on the gratitude of the nation by his patient and practical dealing with the mountain of corruption that had overwhelmed the War Department with rotten contracts last Winter. The Commission had no legal existence. It was merely an advisory Board, instituted by Secretary STANTON, to adjust amicably between contractors and the Government, the inordinate orders for arms issued under Secretary CAMERON. So successful have Messrs HOLT and OWEN been that contracts for 1,100,000 muskets have been reduced to about 600,000; and prices for the guns that are to be made for the Government will be in many cases largely reduced. The saving effected to the Government by this wholesome review and amicable adjustment can only be reckoned by millions.

In dwelling on this important subject we are renewedly impressed with the value to the Government of a single citizen possessed of the talent and character to be useful. Mr. HOLT, by his brief administration of the War Department, at the close of Mr. BUCHANAN'S term of office, saved the Union from utter overthrow. By his speeches before vast public assemblies, at a later day, he awoke the nation to arms and thrilled it with an eloquence unknown before; and now, retiring for almost a year from the noisy forum and the active arena of conflict, he patiently devotes his time to uncovering the frauds of individuals that, in their gigantic aggregate, threatened to bankrupt the Government, not only in money but in character. There is no glory—certainly no gratification of a personal kind—in this sort of work; but the millions of citizens who must *pay* will remember and in time reward it. YORK.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 30.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Opp.,) introduced a bill to punish persons giving or offering to give Members of Congress or officers of the Government any consideration for procuring contracts, office or place under the United States Government. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The resolution providing that contracts made by the Departments be published weekly in the newspapers was then taken up and passed.

The resolution relating to the compensation of Senators appointed to fill vacancies was then taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Rep.,) the bill making further provisions in relation to salvage was taken up. The bill provides that vessels' goods, belonging to loyal citizens of the United States, which have been captured by the rebels, when retaken by the United States, shall be delivered to the owners without salvage.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) opposed the passage of the bill as having the effect to take away salvage from the sailors in many cases.

After further discussion by Messrs. MORRILL, TEN EYCK and GRIMES, the bill was passed.

Mr. WILKINSON introduced a bill to repeal the acts granting pensions to the widows of Gen. PERSIFER F. SMITH, ALEX. MACOMB and Gen. RILEY.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) called up the bill granting a pension to the widow of Gen. C. F. SMITH, of $30 a month, which, after discussion, was passed by Yeas 24, Nays 11.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) from the Conference Committee on the bill prescribing an additional oath of office, made a report.

The bill as reported prescribes an additional oath of office for every officer of the Government except the President.

After discussion, the bill was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) the bill to establish certain National Arsenals was taken up.

After a lengthy discussion, Mr. KING moved to recommit the bill to a Select Committee.

The motion was discussed and rejected by Yeas, 18; Nays, 19, and the bill passed.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) the resolution "making a majority of those legally elected and present a sufficient number to constitute a quorum" was taken up and considered.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Naval Committee inquire whether the Superintendent of the Naval Academy or any of the officers of the Government connected with the institution there, have allowed or countenanced in the young men there any manifestations of hostility to the United States, or whether any officer of said Academy has done so. Adopted.

Executive Session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 30.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) asked, and the Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from the consideration of the article in the New-York *Tribune* with reference to the *Intelligencer* printing job, and the subject was at his instance referred to a Select Committee. The reason assigned for this request was that the Judiciary Committee have not time to attend to an examination of the matter.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill for the construction of a ship-canal for the passage of armed and naval vessels from the Mississippi River to Lake Michigan.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Rep.,) in advocating the bill, said we cannot calculate on the good feeling and friendship of Great Britain. That Government has a rancorous hate towards us, and she will seek any pretext to strike down her great commercial rival. The people themselves, however, of that country are not thus influenced. He alluded to the recent debate in the English Parliament, not with a hope of removing prejudices, but to show that it devolves upon us not to rely on the friendship of any foreign Power, but upon our own power and resources alone.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, (Rep.,) referred to the fact that while the Atlantic coast is defended by fortifications and the navy, nothing has yet been done for the Northern lakes. He showed that the work contemplated was the most important which has ever been presented to the consideration of Congress. He incidentally remarked that the improvement has been more than half accomplished by the State of Illinois, which State has expended $6,000,000 upon it.

Mr. GRINNELL, of New-York, said the present amendment, proposed to the bill before the House appropriates three and a half millions of dollars for the purpose of effecting such an enlargement of the locks of the Erie Canal as will permit the passage from the Atlantic waters to Lakes Ontario and Erie, and therefore to all the Upper Lakes of the great St. Lawrence basin, for war vessels of the size and construction of the *Monitor*, whose feats in Hampton Roads have so recently excited the surprise and admiration of the world; or, in other words, the object to be effected by this small appropriation to establish a water communication entirely within our own territory, and completely under our own protection, between our naval resources on the Atlantic coast and those Northward and Northwestward of the Great Lakes, which are protected by treaty stipulations from maintaining any navy whatever. Of the commercial of these internal seas, we do not know which most to admire—its rapid growth, its present greatness, or its boundless expansion which awaits it in the unsecured future. Often as it has been the theme of enthusiastic eloquence, the reality has never failed to outstrip prophecy. While we are endeavoring to grasp the figures of its volume as the years successively roll on, we find it so much greater with each revolving twelve months, that the past does little to enable us to comprehend the present or to anticipate. The grounds upon which the appropriation I asked for are stated in the memorial to the President, prepared by the eminent citizen of New-York, Hon. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, to whom that duty was wisely assigned. His memorial, which will command perusal equally from his high reputation as from his admirable abilities, has been printed and placed in the hands of every member of this House. After showing the importance of the proposed work, Mr. ELY said it was upon no untried experiment that they were asked to embark. These New-York canals are existing facts; the practicability of the work has been tested. The canals are already there, and if even a greater width and depth than is demanded for the transit of such war steamers as the *Monitor*, nothing is lacking but an enlargement of the locks, and that involves no engineering uncertainties. If it is not susceptible of any fair doubt that three and a half millions of dollars is an insignificant sum in comparison with the object of security to the commerce of our cities and lakes, so it is equally plain that the duty of making the proposed expenditure is a National, and not a State duty. The interest of New-York in the West and Northwest is only an interest in common with other States, or it greater, only so from that great superiority in numbers which also makes her the contributor toward all sums which are voted from the nation's treasury. Mr. ELY proceeded at some length to show the importance of the proposed improvement both in a commercial and military view, but especially the latter, maintaining that we should always be prepared for any danger that may threaten our peace.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Kansas, (Rep.,) expressed his views in favor of the bill.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Opp.,) said the bill proposed to appropriate $3,000,000, and pledged the faith of the United States to the extent of ten millions. He was opposed to the measure, first, because it was wholly unconstitutional, and second, because the debt, liability and expenditures of the Government are too great to justify any further assumption of liability.

Mr. OLIN showed the importance of the measure pending as a means of Nationaldefence, and in the course of his argument said it was indispensable we should have command of the Northern lakes, and expressed the deliberate conviction that, if our army should meet with a substantial reverse before Richmond, our Government would be notified, as soon as the diplomatic forms could be prepared, by France and England, that the struggle between the loyal and rebellious States ought to cease, and that it is impossible to reduce the latter to submission to the Constitution. He looked upon the British Government as continually seeking a pretext to interfere in our affairs for the purpose of dividing the Confederacy.

Mr. STEVENS, after a speech against the bill, moved to postpone the further consideration till the first Monday of January. Disagreed to by one majority.

Without further proceedings on the subject, the House adjourned.

IMPORTANT FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

Communication Established between the Fleets Above and Below Vicksburgh.

Van Dorn in Command of the Rebels There.

THE ATTACK PROBABLY COMMENCED.

CAIRO, Sunday, June 30.

The steamer *Forest Queen*, from Memphis, has arrived, with 650 bales of cotton.

News from the flotilla is highly interesting.

Our gunboats and rams have passed the mouth of the Yazoo River, and proceeded to within four miles of Vicksburgh, from which point seven men went by land, to the Louisiana side, and communicated with FARRAGUT'S fleet. Commodore FARRAGUT has since sent a dispatch to Capt. DAVIS, which reached Memphis on Saturday morning. Capt. DAVIS immediately started down the river with the *Benton*, and others of the flotilla will soon follow.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, June 28.

The *Avalanche* has been notified by the Provost-Marshal that an editorial published yesterday is exceedingly objectionable, and that criticism on the course of military officials cannot be allowed, and is warned not to repeat the offence.

The Grenada *Appeal* of the 23d learns that the National fleet, to the number of twenty gunboats and mortars, opened fire at an early hour that morning, on the lower batteries at Vicksburgh. The result is not stated. VAN DORN is in command there, having superseded LOVELL in the command of that Department.

A letter to the same paper from Chattanooga, the 15th says: "We have direct news this morning that the enemy are falling back before our advancing columns from Powell's Valley to Big Creek Gap. While this is going on, MITCHEL is moving on our rear in the vicinity of Battle Creek, waiting to fall upon his prey."

The Grenada *Appeal* of the 25th says: "Gen. VAN DORN advised all families in Vicksburgh to move eight miles back from the river. He intends to defend that Department to the last extremity."

That paper also says that on Saturday last the Federal mortar fleet, in tow of tugboats from below, was repulsed at Grand Gulf by our batteries of 6-pounders and 12-pounders. The same day the gunboats at Vicksburgh opened a brisk fire on the batteries, which continued over an hour without doing any injury.

Of affairs in Arkansas, the *Appeal* says that "the rapid movements of Gen. HINDMAN'S forces have almost rid the State of CURTIS' army, and that they have succeeded in driving him back to a position within a short distance of the Missouri line. When our informant left, they were still retreating."

At an election in this city on Thursday, JOHN PARK, the Union candidate, received 721 votes being all that were cast.

Gen. Fremont's Retirement from the Army of the Shenandoah.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The action of Gen. FREMONT, in asking to be relieved from his command, has attracted here, as doubtless elsewhere, the unfavorable comment of his opponents, and in many cases excited the anxiety of his friends.

As one of the latter, I was at first surprised and grieved, that after doing so much in the field, after proving the superior to one of the ablest men from his vicinity, and giving such gallant service to the country, he should, in contempt of positive orders to the contrary, withdraw from the newly appointed command.

That I was wrong in following the dictates of my own mind, and that they may be the same with the friends of the distinguished, I respectfully ask their attention.

First—Gen. FREMONT is a Major-General of the regular army. While in command of the Western Department, Brig.-Gen. POPE served under him in command of a brigade. The latter's course in delaying to bring rapidly forward his troops, annoyed Gen. FREMONT, and interfered with the carrying out of certain plans, thereby subjecting Gen. POPE to the displeasure of his superior.

Without concealment, Gen. POPE manifested his dislike of FREMONT, his disapproval of his progressive views, and his policy generally, and when it was announced that Gen. HUNTER was to succeed him, he, in the presence of several officers, clapped his hands, and indulged his gratification at the fact.

Secondly—Gen. FREMONT has had but about 9,000 effective men. He was sent to the Mountain Department at a time when but little was doing there. Very shortly after he assumed command, matters grew thicker, and work became warmer. Gen. BANKS was compelled to retreat, and Gen. FREMONT was ordered to pursue JACKSON. That he did it, and how he did it, are matters of record. The failure on the part of Gen. SHIELDS to burn the bridge across which JACKSON, in his retreat, was to pass saved that lucky rebel, and defeated FREMONT'S further victory. With JACKSON'S reinforced army threatening him, with his supplies far in his rear, with Gen. SHIELDS' force ordered to Richmond by the President, with BANKS and SIGEL where they could, by no possibility, aid him, and with his own little army in need of rest, he retreated. The President telegraphed him to pursue JACKSON no further, but to make a stand at Harrisonburgh, (which was on no line of defence,) and hold it. Gen. FREMONT, in the meantime, using the absurdity of three small commands like his own and those of BANKS and SIGEL standing opposite, some time with the views of BANKS and SIGEL and fell back to Mount Jackson, where a junction was effected. A movement which was previously suggested by him to the President.

As senior officer by military law, Gen. FREMONT was then in command of the entire corps, but Maj.-Gen. BANKS telegraphed him expressly that with the other commands he was to have nothing to do. Gen. FREMONT insisted upon considering himself under the orders of Gen. BANKS told his officers, in council assembled, that in case of a battle they were to consider themselves as responsible to the senior Major-General.

Gen. FREMONT telegraphed the President that his men needed rest; that the Surgeon-General of the command reported officially that his men must have better diet; that he had taken a fair position; that his men were doing well, and that by the end of ten days he would have gathered in from all quarters his convalescents, and that the number of effective men would be 30,000—well supplied with artillery and ready for any work.

Upon this came the order placing Gen. POPE—a junior officer, a Pro-Slavery man, a personal enemy, a rebuked subordinate—over him, over Maj.-Gen. BANKS and over Maj.-Gen. SIGEL.

Gen. FREMONT could with no self-respect remain at his post. Had no done so, what warrant had he for supposing that to be his last official degradation? With the unanimous concurrence of his officers, of Gens. BANKS and SIGEL, he asked to be relieved, and asked it in such terms that the President saw fit to grant it.

The President has within a few days expressed himself most strongly and warmly in Gen. FREMONT'S praise, while on the other hand, it is stated that he as warmly condemned him. With the latter report I have nothing to do, because I know nothing of it—of the former I am well assured.

In fact, the only point at issue between him and Gen. FREMONT was that the President at a distance of several hundred miles, directed the relief of BANKS by a prescribed route, which FREMONT, judging to be an impracticable one, took the responsibility of altering.

The President telegraphed him, saying, "You are ordered to go so and so. I hear of you elsewhere." What does this mean? To which Gen. FREMONT replied, giving the reasons, viz., that he knew of a shorter and easier route by which he could more effectually perform the service desired, and on which to his half-furnished troops would meet their transportation and supplies. He also stated that when one is "in the field" it is essentially difficult to obey literally orders transmitted from one necessarily unaware of present exigencies, but that if it was expected of him so to do he would do it. To this the President, with characteristic simplicity and frankness, replied that he was satisfied.

This seems to be the whole story.

Over Major-Gen. FREMONT is placed a former subordinate, an inferior in rank, an unconcealed enemy, a Pro-Slavery man—and that, too, as an indirect retroactive recognition of the services done in the Valley. Of course FREMONT simply requested that he might be sent to another field of action—in other words, he wished to be relieved, and reported for further orders. His friends should be satisfied with—yes, proud of his last campaign—and as one of them I put on record the fact that when he left his command he notified the President that they needed ten days' rest, and then they would be ready for service, good and active.

Respectfully,

A BELIEVER IN FREMONT.

WASHINGTON, June 28, 1862.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Steamship Blackstone.

Seizure of a French Bark in the Mississippi.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN THE CITY.

The steamship *Blackstone*, Capt. STEVENS, from New-Orleans, June 21, arrived here last evening. She brings a mail and ten passengers.

The French bark *Cephese*, from Marseilles, *vid* Vera Cruz, with a cargo of brandy and wine, and $60,000 in specie, was seized in the river by Custom-house official, W. CAMERON, and has been ordered North for adjudication.

The *Blackstone's* cargo consists of 149 bales cotton, 667 hhds. and 86 bbls. sugar, 271 bbls. resin, 91 boxes wine, 3 boxes mdse., 3,000 staves, consigned to D. DE GOICOURIA & Co.

We are indebted to the Purser of the *Blackstone* for favors.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

AN IMPORTANT ERA IN THE HISTORY OF THE CITY—TAKING THE OATH—ABSENCE OF UNION DEMONSTRATIONS, ETC.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, June 21, 1862.

This is an important day in the history of New-Orleans, for the different "orders" which have been published by Gen. BUTLER and Gen. SHEPLEY, demanding the oath of allegiance and other loyal demonstrations, whereby the Government can decide between loyal and disloyal men, culminate on Wednesday next, as the acts alluded to are to be performed on or before that mentioned date. To-day, all grace that preceded the order demanding the oath of allegiance from officials ends, as will be seen by the following notice.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT, NEW-ORLEANS, CITY HALL, June 20, 1862.

Every person who "exercises any office or holds any place of trust or calling which calls for the doing of any legal act whatever, or for the doing of any act judicial or administrative, which shall or may affect any other person than the actor," if such office or place is held by him under the authority of the Charter or City Laws and Ordinances of New-Orleans, will, without delay, report in writing to the Military Commandant, at the City Hall, whether he has complied with General Order No. 41, issued by the Commanding General of this Department, and taken the oath therein prescribed. G. F. SHEPLEY,

Military Commandant.

CHAS. E. DURNAM, Secretary.

It will be perceived that the time has come for the "showing of hands," and for the result I look *Cora ed with considerable solicitude*. I must confess I have been sadly disappointed in the evidences of loyalty that I expected to discover in this city. I have watched with care the different places provided by the Government at which the oath of allegiance could be taken, and with a very few honorable exceptions, so far I know with regard to the substantial citizens present. At present that is Canal, as unpatriotic, everybody is in town, and among those whom I have looked to—men whom I expected would rush to the polls under the flag—men who have always been the rebellious allayed in New-Orleans and boasted of their opposition of being opposed to the secession, and who have even been daring enough to condemn the Confederate leaders and politely term the secession of Louisiana as a National calamity—even such men are holding off, are practically, indeed by their example, worse enemies to our cause than the open and defiant Secessionist. Now, as the "order" I made above really affects almost every prominent citizen, certainly all who are in the professions, and, comparatively speaking, none of these persons have as yet "made a sign," and as they have, so far pursued their various callings under the "powers that be," unmolested, what is to be the consequence if they refuse, or rather, if they imitate the majority of the population, and maintain a stolid air of indifference? Our soldiers have had possession of New-Orleans now nearly a month. In that time the peace of the city was never more perfect. Courts, though military tribunals, have been established, that the most daring Secessionists admit, have administered justice with the most impartial hand. Life was never before so safe—crime, except among the lawless, the spawn, indeed, of the past politicalpassions of the city, has almost ceased. Our soldiers have been respectful to the citizens beyond any military precedence in the world's history. Private property has been scrupulously regarded; in short, all that could be done by human foresight, or by a paternal Government to mollify or win over the subdued people of the city, has been done, *in all so far in short creak. Not a flag has yet appeared raised by a citizen upon a public or a private house.* Many of the humbler classes would be glad to do this, I have no doubt, but a terror, a vague uncertainty prevails that paralyzes all demonstration. The Dead Sea is alone a fit physical emblem of the moral waste of this city. Again I ask, what is to be the consequence if the people persist in the order above pay no respect to it? Suppose it falls a dead letter—then our cause, in my opinion, is almost lost, suppose it is enforced—then must commence ligeorous measures. It was usurped power that brought the people to the present condition; a constitutional, a superior power must be exerted and be felt ere New-Orleans will resume itself once with the loyal cities of the Union.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 812, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counters in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

THE INVESTMENT OF RICHMOND—Correspondence—Incidents—Great Battle—An Advance and Success—Extracts from Richmond Papers.

FOUR DAYS' FIGHTING—Exciting and Important News.

NEWS FROM NORFOLK.

NEWS FROM THE SHENANDOAH—Gen. FREMONT Relieved—Gen. POPE in Chief Command—Concentration of Forces.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH—Affairs at New-Orleans, Memphis, on the Mississippi and at Richmond—Extracts from Southern Papers.

THE BATTLE ON JAMES ISLAND—Full Particulars and Lists of Killed and Wounded.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

A number of interesting

Deafness, Impaired Sight, Noises in the head, and sore throat, cured by the novel and scientific principle, which restores hearing in the most hopeless cases, by the well-known oculist and aurist of New-York Dr. VON EISENBERG.

NEW-YORK, June 14, 1862.

I have great pleasure to add my testimony to the number of others which Dr. Von Eisenberg's great skill has already gained for him. I was suffering from deafness accompanied by a very unpleasant discharge from my ear. The Doctor operated on my ear removing a polypus with a gentleness that fully demonstrated the efficiency of the scientific system peculiar to him. I am completely restored to hearing. JOSEPH MANNING,

No. 10 West 29th-st.

Office, No. 38 Clinton-place, 8th-st., west of Broadway.

TRUSSES.—MARSH & CO'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-street (under Astor House), opposite the Post Office. No connection whatever with any other house either at home or abroad.

Boys' Clothing.

ROGERS AND RAYMOND'S

FASHIONABLE SPRING ASSORTMENT.

NEW AND ORIGINAL FASHIONS.

SPLENDID NOVELTY IN BOYS' SPRING SACKS.

NEAT AND ELEGANT SCHOOL SUITS,

LOWEST FIGURES IN THE TRADE.

IMMENSE VARIETY OF STYLES.

ONE PRICE

AND NO DEVIATION.

Stores, } Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.
No. 214 Broadway.

To Ladies Going in the Country.—Suitable Summer Covering for the Feet. Boots and Shoes of every variety and kind can be procured at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circulars with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured. Sent free to any one afflicted with rupture or hernia. Address Box No. 788 New-York Post-office.

MARRIED.

HALE—HILLS.—In Buffalo, on Thursday, June 26, in St. Paul's Church, by Rev. Horace Hills, Jr., assisted by Rev. George Morgan Hills, EBENEZER HALE, Esq., of Canandaigua, and EMILY ALMIRA, eldest daughter of Horace Hills, Esq., of Buffalo.

RAPIER—GOULD.—On Wednesday, June 18, WM. P. RAPIER, of Kentucky, to MARY E., daughter of James N. Gould, Esq., of Stony Brook, Long Island.

WEED—BARLOW.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 25, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. DeWitt, EDWARD H. WEED to Miss MARY E., daughter of Dr. Samuel B. Barlow, all of this City.

DIED.

CHASE.—In this City, on Sunday, June 29, ELIZA ANN, wife of Ebenezer Chase, aged 53 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 671 6th-av., this day, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

☞ California papers please copy.

DRAWBRIDGE.—In this City, on Sunday, June 29, WILLIAM H., infant son of John and Caroline F. Drawbridge, aged 2 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 185 Delancey-st., at 2 o'clock this day, (Tuesday,) July 1, without further invitation.

FITZ.—In this City, on the morning of June 29, WM. DELANCEY FITZ, grandson of Mrs. Maria Fraser, in the 17th year of his age.

The relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at St. Mark's Church, 2d-av., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

GUNTHER.—In this City, on Sunday afternoon, June 29, HENRY TITUS, youngest son of Amelia and C. Godfrey Gunther, aged 3 months and 16 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from No. 143 East 14th-st., without further invitation.

GUTHRIE.—At Sing Sing, on Sabbath evening, June 29, Mrs. CATHARINE GUTHRIE, widow of Capt. Daniel Guthrie.

Her friends, and the friends of her son-in-law, Rev. Alexander Watson, and of her grandson, J. D. Watson, are invited to attend her funeral without further notice at the Old Reformed Dutch Church, Tarrytown, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. Cars for Tarrytown leave Chambers-st. at 11 o'clock.

HINE.—In New-Milford, Conn., on Saturday, June 21, Mrs. MARIA A. HINE, widow of the late Abel Hine, in the 73d year of her age.

OSBORN.—In Binghamton, N. Y., on Thursday, June 26, WILLIAM ELY OSBORN, only son of William R. Osborn, Cashier of the Bank of Binghamton, aged 23 years.

RICHARDSON.—In this City, suddenly, on Sunday, June 29, W. H., only son of C. H. and Carrie E. Richardson, aged 7 years, 6 months and 9 days.

The funeral service will be held on Tuesday, July 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the F. W. Baptist Church, 2-th-st., near Broadway. The friends of the family, and also of his grandfather, W. S. Sheets, are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

SMITH.—At his residence, in Mastic, L. I., Mr. ROBERT SMITH, in the 68th year of his age—formerly merchant of New-York.

STEVENS.—In Hoboken, on Sunday morning, June 29, ISAAC STEVENS, aged 42 years, 3 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 83 1st., between Hudson and Washington sts., Hoboken, N. J., on Tuesday, July 1 at 2 o'clock, P. M., without further notice. The remains will be taken to English Neighborhood for interment.

TRUESDELL.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Sunday, June 29, MARGARET LEE TRUESDELL, [illegible] wife of Thomas Truesdell.

The friends of the family [illegible] are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father-in-law, Chas. Truesdell, No. [illegible] Carroll-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 1, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 30.—June 30, 1862.
72, 46, 63, 17, 50, 55, 2, 30, 71, 14, 22, 40, 19.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 30.—June 30, 1862.
67, 71, 3, 27, 73, 16, 55, 31, 70, 17, 58, 40.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 25.—June 30, 1862.
21, 67, 46, 27, 61, 16, 63, 48, 33, 37, 53, 39, 20.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 25.—June 30, 1862.
55, 12, 8, 3, 62, 15, 59, 53, 20, 36, 72, 64.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

BURNETT'S COOKING EXTRACTS.

Lemon, Vanilla, Almond, Rose, Nutmeg, Peach, Celery, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nectarine, Ginger and Orange are the names of Burnett's Standard Flavoring Extracts.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.
NO. CXCVI.—FOR JULY, 1862.

CONTENTS.

ARTICLES.
I. International Law.
II. Ornithology in Nature and Art.
III. The Recent American Opinion on Mor[illegible] Dr. HOLLAND.
IV. Moral Types of Mankind.
V. Natural Destiny.
VI. Alexis De Tocqueville.
VII. Leading Theories on the Philosophy of History.
VIII. Mormonism and Mormonism.
IX. Will our Representative Government.
X. [illegible] Novels.
XI. New Publications received.

CROSBY & NICHOLS, Publishers,
No. 117 Washington-st., Boston.

READY THIS DAY.

YANKEE NOTIONS.
FOR AUGUST.

Among the contents will be found Jonathan's Chip Basket—Sayings and Doings—Scrap Life—Uncle Ephraim's Camp—Our City Intelligencer—Yankee Notions—Puzzles—Yankee Stories—Poetry—Fun—Humor—Wit—Anecdotes, &c., &c., &c. Price 10 cents. Published by T. S. ARTHUR & CO., No. 323 Walnut-st.

THE JULY NUMBER OF THE SEVENTY-fourth volume of DARLEY'S CHRISTIAN ARTICULIST now ready. Open air Organ Grinders, Home experiments, and the new Central Park Concerts, illustrated in colors. Single Numbers 25 cents, annual subscription $2. MEAD & WOODBRIDGE, No. 37 Park-row, N. Y.

STANTON BRIGADE.

Recruits want of immediately for Company A, Stanton Legion. This Company is nearly full, and requires but few men to complete it. Good quarters, rations, and uniforms of the regulation army furnished as soon as mustered into the service. Promotions to the rank of Lieutenants made from the most deserving non-commissioned officers and privates. The services of ALLEN'S Regiment of the men in the First Regiment is authorized to promise enlisting of their being properly provided for, $2 monthly and one month's pay in advance. Relief Tickets furnished to families of soldiers. Apply to

W. H. JENNER, Captain Company A,
Recruiting Office, No. 263 Spring-st.

CLARET WINES AND BRANDIES.

From Messrs. Paul de Coninck, Monod & Guiraud, of Bordeaux.

Warranted strictly pure. Very choice.

J. MARC MARTIN, Importer, 291 Pearl-st., N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS,
No. 224 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y., June 30, 1862.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.—By the United States Marshal, under the direction of the U. S. Prize Commissioners, on TUESDAY next, the 1st day of July, at Pier No. 1, North River, foot of Union-st., near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn, SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer, the cargo of the schooner *Wave*, consisting of

12 barrels Molasses,
61 barrels Sugar,
27 barrels Rice,
50 bales Tobacco,
268 bales Tobacco,
50 bags Rice.

Also the cargo of the schooner *Gardenia*, consisting of 164 bales Tobacco. F. HOGEBOOM, U. S. Prize

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A COMPETENT GIRL wishes a situation as chambermaid: has seven years reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 115 Chrystie-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or taking care of children; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 98 East 12th-st., in the basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—A situation wanted as chambermaid and plain sewer by a respectable young girl who is also a good embroiderer. In a family residing in the country, best of city reference given. Call at or address No. 1 Patchen-place, West 10th-st., between 6th and Greenwich avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a smart, steady, Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid to assist with the washing in a private family; has the best of reference; no objection to the country for the Summer; will be found willing and obliging. Apply for two days at No. 83 East-15-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young Protestant woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress and fine washer and ironer, or to take care of grown up children, or to mind an invalid lady; has the best City reference. Call at No. 289 West 15th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young English girl, who is neat-looking, respectful in her manner and competent for her duties, desires a situation in City or country in the above capacity; will be found willing and obliging. Apply at No. 378 4th-av., up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would cook, wash and iron in a small family; good City references. Call for two days, at No. 132 30th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid or waitress; has no objection to the country; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 30 3d-av., top floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant girl, as chambermaid or waitress. Apply at No. 749 2d-av., corner of 39th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A smart, steady Protestant young woman as good cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; is a good baker, and understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City references; no objection to the country for the Summer; will be found willing and obliging. Apply for two days at No. 83 East 15th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches, both in English and French cooking—soups, meats, game, jellies, creams, cakes, bread, &c. Can be well recommended as to capability and character. Can be seen for two days at No. 193 East 13th-st. No objection to the country.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook—is competent to undertake all kinds of cooking, including bread, cake, pastry, &c. The very best City reference given. Call or address for two days, No. 196 East 14th-st., between 1st and 2d avenues. Would not object to go a short distance in the country.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands game and soups, baking, and pastry and jellies, ice-cream, and all kinds of dessert; best of City reference given. Call at No. 101 East 14th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as good plain cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has no objection to the country; can be well recommended. Call at No. 47 West 22d-st

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has the very best of City references; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 109 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable young woman; understands bread, pastry, puddings, pies, &c.; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 210 10th-av., between 20th and 25th sts., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young girl as first-class cook; would go as chambermaid and waitress; fully understands her business, has the best of references. Call for two days at No. 344 8th-st., near 2d-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A situation by a young woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in every style, and is capable of giving perfect satisfaction; would go to the country, best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 339 Bowery, in shoe-store.

AS COOK OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A situation wanted by a respectable widow lady to cook or do general housework; would prefer the country. Call or address for two days at No. 90 East 33d-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A smart, tidy girl, with the best of reference, desires a situation in City or country, in the above capacity; can do good cooking, makes excellent bread; is a first-class washer and ironer; will endeavor to please her employer. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., near 23d st., up stairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to go in the country; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 West 20th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by an active young woman; is a good plain cook, good baker of bread and plain pastries, and an excellent washer and ironer; will go to the country; has good reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 9 4th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family, by a most respectable, steady, Protestant woman; has no objection to general housework in a small family; will be found to be of a willing and obliging disposition. Can be seen at 6 Court st., basement, Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, in a small private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer, is also a good baker; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 73 West 27th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as good cook, washer and ironer; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 244 19th-st., corner of Avenue A, second floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or would do the work of a small family. No objection to either city or country. The best of reference. Call at No. 108 Greenwich-av., opposite Jane-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer. Has the best of references. Call at No. 137 14th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—SITUATION Wanted by a Protestant young woman; is a good plain cook and a good washer and ironer; can milk, make butter, &c.; can be highly recommended. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN, A dressmaker, wishes to go out by the day or week; reference given. Call at No. 1,105 Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts., corset and skirt store.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation, by a trusty and capable girl, to do general housework for a small family; is a good cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen at the house of her present employer, No. 90 West 46th-st., until Wednesday evening.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID. Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as laundress and chambermaid; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 83 West 33d-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse; can sew neatly and wait on table; or would do the washing and ironing of a small family; is a good general servant; wages $6. Call or address at No. 154 East 21st-st., two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman, having many years experience in the care of children, wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; she fully understands the care and management of children; is willing and obliging; a home more an object than high wages; no objection to the country, or to travel; has the best of City reference. Call at, or address No. 214 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress, who fully understands the care of a baby from its birth, or growing children; is willing and obliging; has six years of the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 101 Waverley-place, corner of Macdougal-st., where she can be highly recommended.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young girl as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork and sewing; can operate well on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts. Best of City reference given.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY wishes to obtain a situation for a middle-aged Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of an infant; refers to her present employer. Apply at No. 36 West 26th-st., Monday and Tuesday.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—A COMpetent young woman wants a situation as nurse or to do plain sewing, or take care of grown children and do chamberwork; no objection to the country; good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes a situation as child's nurse and to do plain sewing; can do up children's clothes neatly. Can be seen until suited, at her present employer's, No. 278 5th-av., where he can be well recommended.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman who understands all kinds of family sewing; is willing to go by the week or month, and assist in light chamberwork. Apply at her present employer's, No. 3 East 12th-st., near 4th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable girl, as seamstress; is capable of doing all kinds of family sewing; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 192 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS GERMAN SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY a respectable German girl, a situation as seamstress either in the city or country. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, on Astor-place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a competent, trustworthy person, a situation as waitress or chambermaid; would prefer the country for the Summer. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 42 East 12th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A COMPETENT GIRL WISHES a situation as waitress; has four years' reference from her last place. No objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 Amity-st., in the rear.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as first-class waitress, or to do chamberwork; will assist in the washing and ironing. Good City references. Call for two days at her present employer's, No. 112 East 21st-st., near 3d-av.

A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUAtion to go traveling with a family; can be highly recommended. Can be seen for two days at No. 415 West 24th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNdance and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. WM. DeMAREST, Superintendent

FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS FOR CITY OR COUNTRY.—Housekeepers, hotel-proprietors, and others wanting good servants, are invited to call at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand st. A large number of girls with good references, want situations to do all kinds of work, also, men servants.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS TO be had, civil, neat, and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready. German is spoken here.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as book-keeper's assistant, or as an entry clerk; City reference given. Address H. W., 35 West 44th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED IN A private family, by a steady, reliable Protestant man, of long experience in London, and about six years in New-York; has lived with some of the best families, as his references, which are in the City, will testify. To be seen until engaged at No. 207 4th-av., corner 18th-st.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address, for two days, A. M., Box No. 208 *Times* Office; the best of references given.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant man who perfectly understands his business, and has lived five years in his last place. Address for two days, COACHMAN, Box No. 209 *Times* Office. Satisfactory references given

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a Protestant single man, a situation as coachman and groom, and assist in the garden, and make himself useful about a gentleman's place; understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 13th and 14th sts.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a young man, as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and carriages; no objection to the country; the best of City reference. Address J. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN OR WAITER.—A YOUNG man wants a situation in a small family; is willing to act as coachman or waiter. Apply at No. 419 4th-st., near Bowery, between 2d and 3d avs.; third floor, front room.

AS FARMER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A farmer; understands farming in all its branches; also the care of stock of all kinds. If any gentleman wants such a man, address FARMER, Box No. 220 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS FARMER, GARDENER, &c.—SITUAtion wanted by a young man as above who thoroughly understands gardening and general farm work; has good manager of stock, &c.; four years' reference from last place. Call at the institute, No. 97 4th-av.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; understands the care and management of horses, &c. Good reference from his last employer. Address S. W., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed by a young man, able and willing to do general work; is a good kitchen gardener; would have no objection to go to the country; can give the best of City reference. Address A. B., Empire Sewing-Machine Company, No. 505 Broadway.

AS GARDENER OR FARMER.—WANTED, by a respectable German Protestant man, as farmer or gardener, a situation in the country; has the very best of reference, and his wife as general servant; both are members of the Congregational Church; are steady, honest, and sober, and will give satisfaction to employers. Can be seen at No. 14 4th-av., for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable man as waiter; has the best of City references and understands his duties perfectly; no objection to the country. Call for one week at No. 901 Broadway, in the grocery.

AS WAITER.—DISENGAGED, AND WANTS A situation as waiter in a private family; can produce the best of City and country references. Any notes addressed to E. McC., No. 51 Crosby-st., will be attended to for a few days.

MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, BY MAN AND wife, situations; the man as coachman and gardener; wife as first-rate cook, laundress or chambermaid; both thoroughly understand their business, and have the best of reference from last employer; no objections to go in the country. Address for two days, S. C., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A MAN WHO thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, and who is willing to make himself otherwise useful, and can produce unexceptionable recommendations as to sobriety, honesty and capability. Apply at the office, No. 200 Hudson-st., between 10 and 11 o'clock A. M.

A FARMER.—WANTED, A GOOD MAN, ON A farm about 25 miles from the City. Apply at No. 89 Cedar-st., on Tuesday, from 11 to 12 A. M.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A NURSE AND chambermaid and good plain sewer, a relative Protestant girl to go some distance from New-York; wages $5 and an excellent home. Apply at No. 29 West 34th-st.

A SALESMAN WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—An active, industrious man as salesman in a grocery and provision store. None need apply unless acquainted with the City, and near by trade. Address J. W. G. L., Box No. 168, *Times* Office.

TO DENTISTS.—WANTED, AN ASSISTANT, competent in both surgical and mechanical departments. Mail applicants will state age, if single or married, how long dentists, in what branch they excel, and the wages required. At E. & A. PRETERRE'S, No. 159 Bowery. There is also a vacancy for a dental student.

WANTED—TWO CONDUCTORS, TWO BRAKEsmen, 6 men for steamers, valet to accompany a merchant to California, a valet to go to Australia, 2 clerks, 3 porters, 4 girls to travel to Europe and California, 2 express drivers, 2 boys for trades, clerk for a coal-yard. Apply at No. 7 Chatham square. THOS. SPINK, Agent.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN ALL through the country, to sell our New and Superior Style Prize Packages. We manufacture all kinds of Packages. $15 per day made easy. Business genteel. Sales quick. Send for circulars. S. C. RICHARDS & CO., No. 102 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—SIX MEN TO TRIM GRAIN, TO whom steady employment and good wages will be given. Apply on board Elevator Liverpool, Pier No. 16 East River.

MUSICAL.

$150. BEST PIANO. $150.

GROVESTEEN & HALE, having removed to their new warerooms, No. 478 Broadway, are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for $150 cash, warranted five years. Rich moulding cases, $175 to $200, all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.

GROVESTEEN & HALE, No. 478 Broadway, N. Y.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $80 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6¾ and 7-octave, $175 to $300.

J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES TO INSTRUCT one or more pupils for music, during the Summer, in exchange for board, in the country. Address L., Box No. 168 New-York *Times* Office, stating location, &c.

HOTELS.

CANADIAN TOURISTS.

We, the principal Hotel-keepers throughout Canada, beg to inform the American traveling public that we shall continue this season to take American bills at par, same as previous years.

WILLIS RUSSELL, of Russell's Hotel, Palace-st., and St. Louis Hotel, St. Louis-st., Quebec.
HENRY HOGAN, of St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal.
ST. JULIEN & McKEOGH, of Donegana Hotel, Montreal.
SAMUEL BROWNING, of Ottawa Hotel, Montreal.
S. W. COLEMAN, of Montreal House, Montreal.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED Soldiers.—The board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 100 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, cotton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, slippers, and cast-off gowns, are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, wines and liquors, will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av. and 31st st. A large chest sent to the American Express Co., corner Hudson and Jay sts., and Nos. 124 and 542 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

AUCTION SALES.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.
By A. D. GALE, No. 44 Dey-st.
MANUFACTURERS' PACKAGE SALE
THIS DAY,
At 10 o'clock A. M.

About 1,000 cases of Boots, Shoes and Balmorals, comprising a PRIMO and GENERAL ASSORTMENT adapted to the season.

Catalogues and goods ready for examination at 9 o'clock this morning.

A. D. GALE,
Agent for the Manufacturers,
No. 44 Dey-st.,
New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, July 1, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 27 Nassau-st.,

VERY RARE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF CHOICE OLD WINES, BRANDIES, CIGARS, &c., to close the affairs of a wine jobbing and importing house. The goods are of undoubted purity and will positively be sold without reserve. The list includes Triaffe Gondola, Permartin & Pascaretta, Duff Gordon's and Light Mount-in Sherries; Pale, Gold and Brown Champagnes; Hocks, Clarets, Osborn and Spencer and Boyd's Wine Companies; Port, Hennessey's, Sazerac and Old City Hotel Cognac Brandies; Blackburn, Madiras, Old Pineapple, Jamaica, Grenada and Antigua Rums; Keller's Old Bourbon Whiskeys; Ambrosio, Nectar &c.; Holland Gin imported in cases; Old White Ports very old and choice; Cherons, Old Dark Brandy. Also, ten or twelve lines of fine goods remaining from our last sale, including the goods bottled and shipped from London in cases.

Also, the balance of a direct importation of Havana Cigars, including the most favorite brands in assorted packages, viz.: Normas, Millar, Commanes, Prissados, Operas, Londres, Regalias, Plantations, &c., &c. No other goods admitted.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 7 East 34th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.:

Elegant household furniture, made by Bembe & Kimbel, or Blandonine, consisting of rosewood parlor suite covered with tapestry; do covered silk or brocatel; rosewood piano-fortes, made by Chickering; vases, clocks, mantel glasses, oval bronzes, chandeliers, étageres, centre-tables, fancy chairs, &c., &c.; dining-room, carved oak buffet, extension-table, chairs covered in green morocco, &c.; velvet carpets, Brussels do.; China, glass and plated ware; curtains, bookcases, &c.; bedrooms in rosewood, black walnut and marble-top; enamelled do.; spring-back chairs, double washstands, cane-seat chairs, mattresses, pillows, suits blankets, &c., &c.; richenamelled toilet sets, oil-paintings, iron bedsteads, a very fine new Manilla hemp hammock, hall-stand, oil-cloths, kitchen ware, &c., &c., the property of a family leaving for Europe.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, &c., AT AUCTION.—By order of Isaac Henderson, Navy Agent.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, July 8, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, by order of Isaac Henderson, Navy Agent:

PROVISIONS.—A large quantity of bread, beef, pork, flour, rice, tea, beans, dried apples, butter, molasses, meal, &c. Also, 30,052 pounds good cheese, abolished from Navy rations.

CLOTHING, &c.—Pea jackets, round jackets, jumpers, trowsers, overshirts, undershirts, sheetings, frocks, shoes, socks, flannel, canvas, duck, satinet, &c.

SMALL STORES.—A quantity of tobacco, ribbons, buttons, shaving brushes, soap, scrub brushes, mustard, jackknives, razors, &c., a list of which can be seen at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY WILLIAM IRVING.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & SON will sell at their salesroom, Nos. 82 Cedar-st., THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) July 1, at 10½ o'clock, two billiard tables, marble beds, with Phelan's cushions, cues, balls, &c., complete: mahogany suites in hair-cloth rosewood and mahogany wardrobes, bureaus, marble-top tables, suite in brocatel, black walnut bookcase and secretary, gilt-frame mantel mirror, mahogany and black walnut sitting and standing desks, hair mattresses, pillows, bedding, mahogany bookcase and secretary, sofas, Brussels and ingrain carpets, brochette window curtains, kitchen furniture, &c.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer,
Office, No. 330 Broadway.

CABINET MAKER'S STOCK.—BROCATELLE, DAMASK, HAIR-CLOTH, &c.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) July 1, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 330 Hudson-st., (corner of Broome-st.) the balance of stock of M. S. McNamara, Esq., who retires from the business.

N. B.—This sale will include the best portion of the stock.

Also, satin damask, brocatelles, plush, hair-cloth, &c.

Also, horse, spring-cart and harness.

The whole to be sold without reserve, to suit the trade and others. Deposits required.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY and TO-MORROW at 11 o'clock each day, at No. 141 Broadway, (next American Telegraph Office,) a large stock of first-class City-made furniture, viz., parlor, chamber, library, reception and dining-room suites, elegant secretary and library bookcases, armoire à glace, double-door wardrobes, étageres, buffets, extension dining-tables, &c. For particulars, see catalogues at sale, to which we invite the attention of buyers, as being equal, if not superior, to any sale in the City. Terms cash. Sale absolute.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND GAITERS AT AUCTION.—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, July 2, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a full line of fresh goods, direct from the manufacturers. Also, foreclosure sale at same time and place as above, being the entire stock of a shoe dealer. By order of L. Cohen, Attorney for Mortgagee.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & SON will sell at their salesroom, No. 82 Cedar-st., THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) July 1, at 12 o'clock, a gray mare, 13 hands high, kind and gentle, shipped from Lake Champlain and sold to pay charges and expense of keep.

Also, at same time, second-hand wagons, harness, &c., to pay advances.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn. Mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, tables, chairs, sofas, parlor suite in brocatel, mantel and pier glasses, window curtains, rich silk dress patterns of the best quality, carpets, &c.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-street, bureaus, sofa beds, chairs, tables, wardrobes, parlor and cottage suites, mirrors, chandeliers, carpets, oil-cloths, feather-beds, hair mattresses, matting.

INSTRUCTION.

ALL PRINCIPALS, SCHOOL OFFICERS, and others who desire to learn, through the "AMERICAN SCHOOLMASTER," of well qualified teachers, *for any department of instruction*, are requested to notify us as early as convenient. No charge to those seeking teachers. Well prepared TEACHERS are invited to call.

References: Rev. J. H. Brakeley, Pres't Female College, Bordentown, N. J.; John H. Willard, Troy, N. Y.; D. C. Van Norman, LL.D., New-York; Prof. A. W. Porter, Yale College; Pres't Hitchcock, Amherst; M. N. Wisewell, Lagleswood Military School, N. J.; Hon. Henry Barnard, LL.D., Hartford; W. H. Wells, Supt. Instruction, Chicago; Barnes & Burr, Ivison, Phinney & Co., Blakeman & Mason, Publishers, N. Y.

G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY,
Educational Agents, No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

AT PAINE'S MERCANTILE COLLEGES, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No 285 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.—Students from city or country receive in three months 78 lessons each in penmanship and arithmetic, or book-keeping lessons unlimited for $10. Ladies, 20 writing lessons, $2. Col. PAINE, the well-known teacher of writing, is one of the best instructors in the State.—*Newport Mercury.*

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN from Connecticut, who has had many years' experience, a situation as teacher in a district school; best of references given. Address TEACHER, for three days, No. 110 Broadway, New-York, Room No. 24.

AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU—NO. 661 Broadway. Schools and families supplied with competent teachers, and parents with school-circulars, gratuitously. References: Rev. Dr. Van Norman, Harper Bros., Prof. Calkins, Phelps and Boyd. Wanted, superior teachers of military tactics, of music and English, of music, painting, &c., for many vacancies. Also, a gentleman, an Episcopalian, teacher of English, classics, etc.

SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

TO TEACHERS.—THE PRINCIPAL OF A first-class Young Ladies' School, near New-York, will require, for September, a native French lady; a teacher of mathematics and Latin; also a lady to teach piano and singing. They must be experienced, and superior in qualifications. Applications, with recommendations, should be addressed PRINCIPAL, Box No. 2,172 New-York Post-office.

A TEACHER IN ONE OF THE LEADing City schools, possessing the highest recommendations, desires an engagement to teach classics, English or French, during the Summer vacation, or longer if necessary. Address TEACHER, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT NEWARK, N. J., FOR SALE FOR CASH, STOCKS, REAL ESTATE, OR GOODS.—A first-class jewelers' factory, with the tools, fixtures and safe, on Elm-st., convenient to depot; also, a valuable tract of land in the Xth Ward, embracing about seventy acres, part of it under a high state of cultivation, and stocked with choice fruits, near the proposed line of the Central Railroad and the depot for Newark and Hoboken Railroad. It is one of the finest opportunities for investment that can be had. Apply to A. C. BROWN, or CHARLES A. LENT, No. 317 Broadst., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE IN HOBOKEN.—THE STOCK, fixtures and good-will of a first-class dry goods store, situated in the centre of the city, will be sold, if applied for immediately; household furniture included, for $2,000, cash, or on time if good security is given; worth $2,700. Address S., box No. 138 *Times* Office.

$200 TO $400 WILL PURCHASE AN established provision business, one of the principal streets in Brooklyn, now doing a good business; only reason for selling, the proprietor has other business out of the City. Address J. OTIS, Brooklyn Post-office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.,

Messrs. KERNER & BIRCH beg to inform their friends and the public that the OCEAN HOUSE will be opened for the reception of guests on the 1st of July.

Also, that they intend to keep it in every respect FIRST-CLASS, and worthy of a continuance of the extensive and highly appreciated patronage it has hitherto enjoyed. The music will be furnished by Mr. Wm. G. Dietrich's favorite Harmonic Orchestra, which has been engaged for the season.

Rooms can be engaged at the Ocean House, or at the Clarendon Hotel, New-York, where a diagram of the house can be seen. KERNER & BIRCH.

CLARENDON HOTEL, New-York, June 13, 1862.

RICHFIELD WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.—The Spring House at Richfield Springs will open for the reception of visitors May 31. A telegraph line is now in operation to this place. The celebrated Richfield Sulphur Water is kept for sale by F. S. Cozzens, No. 72 Warren-st., New-York.

JOSHUA WHITNEY.

ROCKAWAY, L. I.—SEA BATHING.—THE MARION HOTEL, with the best accommodations for 500 guests, is now open. Also four fully furnished cottages, with or without board, to let. By railway from James-slip or Atlantic ferry at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4½ P. M.; to Jamaica, thence per stage.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

HUDSON RIVER—50 ACRES—$16,000.—ELEgant River view for 30 miles, modern buildings; plenty of all kinds of fruit; furnished and stocked ready for immediate use; very healthy; Hudson River Railroad runs through the farm; 35 miles from New-York. A very rare opportunity. For sale or exchange. Apply to W. ELLIOTT, seed-store, No. 27 John-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE.—PARTIALLY FURNISHED, near Garrison's Station, opposite West Point, to let or lease. Apply to T. M. PIZANELLIN, office No. 7, 2d floor, Union Building, No. 52 William-st., or W. D. GARRISON, near the depot, at Garrison's station, Hudson River Railroad.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY R. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A SMALL COUNtry place pleasantly situated on the east side of Cold Spring Harbor, L. I. Inquire of JAMES GARDNER, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., or TITUS, FRAZEE & TITUS, No. 85 Market-slip, New-York.

FARMS.

A FARM FOR SALE—ON LONG ISLAND—37 miles from Brooklyn, and about one-half a mile from Farmingdale Railroad depot; said farm contains 60 acres of land; on said premises, there is a large dwelling house containing 14 rooms, cellar under the house, a good well of water near the door, barn and out-buildings, &c.; about 50 acres tillable land under a high state of cultivation; the greatest part is now in grass, with a heavy crop on the ground; the balance of the tillable land is in Winter grain—corn, potatoes, and other vegetables, including about 1,000 fruit trees, such as peaches, pears, apples, plums, quinces, and a large variety of other small fruits; also, a bed of asparagus. The farm may be sold, with all the crops, if desired, and possession given within thirty days. There is plenty oak and chesnut timber for all farm purposes. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years at 6 per cent. Inquire on the premises.

FARM IN WHITE PLAINS, WESTCHESTER County, for sale: containing forty acres, within fifteen minutes' drive of the depot; well supplied with fruit, and suitably divided in wood, meadow and pasture land. This farm is on a ridge of land commanding a view of long Island Sound. The house and outbuildings are in good order. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on the place on mortgage. Apply to MILLS & COCHRAN, White Plains, New-York.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THAT ELEGANT brown-stone front house No. 41 2d-av., southwest corner of 51st-st.; size 21x100; hand-somely-finished and complete with all improvements, and in perfect order, built expressly by the owner for his own use; will be sold at a low figure on easy terms. May be seen during the day. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, Gold Pen Manufacturer, No. 169 Broadway.

$1,800—FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—within five minutes' walk of the Hamilton ferry, a small 3-story brick house and lot, in good order; store on first floor, with water and gas; but one family to a floor; rents for 12 per cent. Apply to WM. DUNNE, No. 227 Washington Market, or to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

FACTORY FOR SALE.—A LARGE BRICK building and ground, with an engine of 60-horse power, situated on Imlay-st., Brooklyn, within 200 feet of the Atlantic Dock. Main building 100x100 feet on first floor, with building adjoining, 35x40 feet; ground 150x110 feet. Will be sold cheap to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT IN A very small, unobtrusive family to let, with board, to an invalid or a lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and house attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Superior country residence.

BOARDING.—LARGE AND DESIRABLE ROOMS for families or single gentlemen, with or without board, at No. 19 Bond-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO families or a party of gentlemen can be accommodated with delightful rooms and board by applying at No. 370 Henry-st., Brooklyn; the house is large and contains all the modern improvements, and the situation is particularly pleasant for a Summer residence.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM JULY 1.—Pleasant front rooms, in suites or single, for families or single gentlemen. Apply at No. 139 Adelaide-st., first house from Court. References required.

COUNTRY BOARD.—LARGE FARM-HOUSE, with boats on the lake, two hours ride on the Harlem Railroad. Inquire at No. 338 Bowery.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—FAMIlies wishing to obtain board for the Summer months can find desirable accommodations immediately, on reasonable terms, in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I. Steamer *Jessie Hart* leaves Peck-slip daily, at 3.45 P. M. Address Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE HUDSON.—The location of the house and grounds is fine at any on the Hudson. The house is well shaded by trees, and commands a fine view of the Hudson, and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to Mrs J. L. CRAFT, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., or to JOHN J. ANGEVINE, No. 2 Wall-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—SIX OR EIGHT BOARDers will be taken at Haverstraw,

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 69 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

SALE JUNCTION RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—The Junction Railroad Company invites proposals, in writing, for the purchase of the whole or any part of five hundred thousand dollars First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Coupon Bonds.

The mortgage is made to Alexander Henry, Esq., Trustee, and will be due July 1, 1882. It is secured upon the entire railroad and property of the Company lying on the west side of Schuylkill, between Belmont and Gray's Ferry. Its terms provide for a sinking fund of fifteen thousand dollars per year, to be invested in these Bonds, or in the First Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, in the loans of the United States, or of the State of Pennsylvania, at the discretion of this Board of Directors.

The Bonds are for one thousand dollars each. Their payment is guaranteed by endorsement of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and each of them, for a valuable consideration, to them paid by the Junction Railroad Company, do hereby, in pursuance of the power and authority conferred by two Acts of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved respectively on the twenty-third day of March, A. D., 1861, and the eleventh day of April, A. D., 1862, and of every other lawful power and authority in them vested,) jointly and severally guarantee to the lawful holder of the within Bond the punctual payment of the principal and interest thereof, when and as the same shall become due and payable according to the terms of said Bond or of the terms and covenants of the indenture of mortgage therein mentioned and given to secure the same.

In witness whereof, said Companies have hereunto affixed their common or corporate seals respectively, duly attested, and have caused the signatures of their Presidents respectively to be hereunto written this second day of June, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, (1862.")

Payment for the Bonds will be required as follows:

The first instalment of ten per cent. will be payable on the first day of August, and ten per cent. additional on the first of each succeeding month until the whole amount is paid.

Proposals will be addressed to CHAS. E. SMITH, Treasurer, No. 227 South 4th-st., until Monday, July 21.

Each proposal will state the [illegible] amount of the bonds wanted, and the price offered per bond of one thousand dollars.

The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject the whole or any part of any proposition received.

Successful bidders will be notified of the acceptance of their proposals within one week from the opening of the bids. JOSEPH LESLEY,
Secretary, Junction Railroad Company.

CORPORATION LOAN OF $500,000 FOR THE RELIEF OF FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.—The Common Council of the City of New-York having, by an ordinance approved by the Mayor, on the 15th of June, instant, authorized the borrowing, upon the credit of the Corporation, the further sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, to be applied in "Aiding to support the families of the soldiers from this City, who are engaged in defending the integrity of the National Union," a book for subscriptions to said loan will be opened at the Comptroller's Office, on SATURDAY, June 28, and continue open until THURSDAY, July 3, unless the whole amount shall be sooner taken.

The subscribers to said loan will be required to pay the amount of their subscriptions to the City Chamberlain, at the Broadway Bank, within three days after the date thereof, and on presenting the Chamberlain's receipts for such payments to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive an equal amount of Bonds, known as "Volunteer's Family Aid Bonds, No. 3," of the Corporation of the City of New-York.

The said Bonds will be issued in sums to suit—not less than One Hundred Dollars—and will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July, and the principal will be payable on the first day of July, 1865. They will also be transferable, at the pleasure of the holders, on books kept in the Comptroller's Office.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 28, 1862.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company will be held at the rooms, No. 7 Nassau-st., over the Continental Bank, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of July, 1862, at 11 o'clock A. M., to hear the report of the Committee appointed on the 20th day of May last, and to consider and vote upon the modifications of the agreement made between the bondholders on the 1st day of January, 1860.

CHARLES MORAN,
A. SLOAN,
WM. H. APPLETON,
SILVESTER BROOKS,
MATHEW PECK,
EZRA C. READ,
} Trustees and Attorneys.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER,
J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER,
L. BOLLIGER,
} Committee of 20th May, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, June 18, 1862.—In pursuance of the terms of the Debt Certificates of the denomination of One Hundred Dollars, ($100,) issued for fractional allowances of premiums for stock differences on the Consolidation in 1853, notice is hereby given that the certificates of the said denomination still outstanding will be paid at par on the first day of November next, when the next semi-annual payment of interest on the same becomes due, at the BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, after which date interest on the said certificates will cease. In the meantime, the said certificates will be redeemed at par, and accrued interest at the said Bank of Commerce, at the office of J. E. Thayer & Bro., Boston, and at this office.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN OFFICE.—JOHN S. GILES respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed his office, for the purchase and sale of real estate, to No. 174 Canal-st. Loans furnished, and moneys invested on bond and mortgage. Persons desiring loans, and those having moneys to invest on real estate securities, or real estate to dispose of, can enter the same on the books of the office, free of charge. Property rented, and rents collected by a competent and responsible collector. Insurances effected in the best City companies. The undersigned, from his long experience and intimate knowledge of the above business, feels confident of his ability to promote the interest of those who may favor him with their patronage. JOHN S. GILES.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. WILL PAY THE following Bonds and Coupons, due July 1, 1862:
Albany City Bonds, $25,000 issue of July 1, 1849.
Albany City Coupons.
Chicago City Municipal Coupons.
Chicago City Water Loan Coupons.
Buffalo City Coupons.
Utica City Coupons.
Buffalo and Erie Railroad.
Atlantic and Great Western Railroad (guaranteed by the Bank of London) Coupons.
Milwaukie and Western Railroad Coupons.
Also,
Interest on New-York State 5% per cent. Stock.
Loan to Tonawanda Railroad.
Interest on New-York State 6 per cent. Stock.
Loan to Schenectady and Troy Railroad.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
June 26, 1862.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have declared that interest be paid on all deposits, (by the depositor's own certificate,) at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of Five per cent. per annum on all sums over that amount, payable on and after July 21. Interest will be credited under date of July 1, and, if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit.

E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD,
June 25, 1862.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds Eastern Division of this road, due May 1, 1862, will be paid on presentation at this office with exchange on New-York. H. CROCKER,
MILWAUKIE, June 25, 1862. Receiver.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of July, 1862, on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that day, at the Bank of the State of New-York, New-York.

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer.
HUNTER'S POINT, June 25, 1862.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest due July 1 on bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad, will be paid upon presentation of the proper coupons, on and after that date, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 40 Exchange-place, New-York.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.
CHICAGO, June 18, 1862.

AMERICAN SILVER,
HALVES AND QUARTERS,
WANTED, AT A HIGH PREMIUM, by
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL-st., corner Pearl-st.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., 26th-st., N. Y., June 27, 1862.

INTEREST ON THE THIRD MORTGAGE Bonds will be paid on and after July 1, at the Treasurer's office. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due July 1, 1862, on $750,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid on and after that day at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & GERHARD.

THE COUPONS OF THE JACKSON COUNTY (Ohio) Bonds, due July 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that date at the Ocean Bank.

THOS. PALMER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1862.

5-20 UNITED STATES BONDS—REGISTERED or Coupon—for sale at par, in sums to suit, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., N. Y.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER, AND the first issue of United States Demand Notes, bought and sold at the best rates, by
E. P. JAMES & CO., No. 25 Wall-st.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD Bonds purchased by
E. P. JAMES & CO., No. 25 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

U.S. "FIVE TWENTIES."
OR
UNITED STATES TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS,
CALLED "FIVE TWENTIES" BECAUSE PAYABLE AT THE OPTION OF THE GOVERNMENT AFTER FIVE YEARS.

We are now prepared to sell these Bonds and deliver them at once at the same rate at which subscriptions are received for them by the Government, viz.:

PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY 1.

The Principal may be paid in CURRENT BANK NOTES, CHECKS ON CITY BANKS, or U. S. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and the INTEREST IN GOLD, or in CURRENT FUNDS, with the PREMIUM ON GOLD at the MARKET RATE added.

THE COUPON BONDS are issued in denominations of
$50, $100, $500, AND $1,000,
and THE REGISTERED BONDS in denominations of
$50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 AND $10,000.

They are the most convenient and cheapest Government Security now accessible to the public.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention; and the Bonds will be sent to any part of the country, by express, or otherwise, as directed.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS,
NO. 38 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

MILWAUKEE AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO.,
GENERAL OFFICE, MILWAUKEE, June 24, 1862.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Sinking Fund Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due July 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that day at the Banking House of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., New-York. A. NOXON, Financial Agent.

THE COUPONS OF THE HOUSATONIC Railroad Company, falling due July 1, 1862, will be paid at the office of Messrs. KETCHUM, SON & CO., No. 40 Exchange-place, or at the Treasurer's office at Bridgeport, Conn. CHAS. K. AVERILL, Treasurer.

COUPONS ON UNITED STATES BONDS, due July 1, cashed at a premium on presentation, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS.—PAST DUE BONDS and Coupons of the city of St. Louis bought. Address Box No. 3,890 Post-office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CLAIMS FOR UNIFORMS.

All persons or regiments having claims under the provisions of the act entitled, "An act to provide for the reimbursement of certain persons and regiments belonging to the Militia of this State, for clothing or equipments lost or destroyed in the service of the United States"—passed April 22, 1862—are hereby notified to transmit the same, duly verified, to Col. S. W. BURT, Assistant Inspector-General, at the Capitol, in the City of Albany, before the 1st day of July next; it being provided in said act that all claims thereunder must be presented on or before that day.

The claim of each person must be accompanied by an affidavit stating the articles lost or destroyed and the value thereof, the regiment and company to which he was attached, his length of service therewith, and that said regiment or company has not received payment or compensation from any other country for their uniforms and equipments used and worn out in the service of the United States; that the clothing and equipments for which the claim is made were furnished at the expense of the person making the same, and that he is at the present time a member of the uniformed Militia of the State of New-York. The present address of each person should be indorsed upon his claim. In case the company by-laws of a regiment make the uniforms thereof the common property of the companies, the claim for such regiment can be presented in a gross sum duly verified by the field officers.

Blanks for the presentation of said claims will be furnished upon application at No. 51 Walker-street, New-York, or at the office of the Inspector-General, at the City of Albany.

LUCIUS ROBINSON,
Comptroller.
WILLIAM B. LEWIS,
State Treasurer.
C. A. ARTHUR,
Inspector-General.
CUYLER VAN VECHTEN,
ALBANY, June 16, 1862. Quartermaster-General.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating Fifty-fifth-street, between the Sixth and Seventh avenues, setting curb and gutter, and flagging Fifty-third-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and flagging northwesterly corner of Thirtieth-street and Madison-avenue. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situate on both sides of Fifty-fifth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; both sides of Fifty-third-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and the northwesterly corner of Thirtieth-street and Madison-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-house, June 25, 1862.

THE SPECIAL JOINT COMMITTEE appointed to make arrangements to celebrate the Fourth of July will meet on THURSDAY, the 1st day of July, at 4 o'clock P. M., in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen. All persons interested will please attend without further notice.

F. I. A. BOOLE,
W. WALSH,
PETER MITCHELL,
IRA A. ALLEN,
J. D. OTTIWELL,
MORGAN JONES,
F. REPPER,
S. HAZELTON,
A. LENT,
J. TROTTER,
} Committee Board of Aldermen.
} Committee Board of Councilmen.

E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

PERMITS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF VAULTS.—Public notice is hereby given that the following rates for permits to construct vaults have been established under an ordinance of the Common Council, viz.:

For vaults to buildings occupied exclusively as dwellings, for each superficial foot, fifty cents.

For vaults to buildings used partly as dwellings and partly for business purposes, one dollar per superficial foot.

For vaults to buildings used exclusively for mercantile purposes, two dollars per superficial foot.

THOS. STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
} Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 South-street, New-York, May 5, 1862. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the Act of the Legislature of this State, passed April 24, 1862, entitled "An act to amend an act to establish regulations for the Port of New-York, passed April 16, 1857," the provisions of the law regulating the piers, wharves, bulkheads and slips in the Port of New-York are made applicable to private piers and bulkheads, as well as public piers, and that such regulations will be enforced in reference to all piers and bulkheads, except those in respect to which special privileges have been granted by law. By order of the Board.

F. PERKINS, Secretary.

THE SUB COMMITTEE ON MUSIC APPOINTED by the Joint Special Committee to make arrangements to celebrate the Fourth of July will meet on TUESDAY, the 1st day of July, at 10 o'clock, at No. 8 City Hall. Leaders of Bands will please attend without further notice.

IRA A. ALLEN,
W. WALSH,
F. REPPER,
} Sub-Committee on Music.

E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, June 26, 1862.

NEW RESERVOIR—NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC is informed that the south gate-house of the New Reservoir will be opened for inspection on MONDAY the 30th inst., and will continue open daily, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., until the introduction of water into the reservoir, on or about the 10th of July.

THOS. STEPHENS,
T. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
} Croton Aqueduct Board.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

PROPOSALS.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—PROPOSALS WILL be received until July 1, 1862, for three hundred tons (more or less) first quality Red Ash stove coal, to be delivered in tons, and half tons, throughout the City of New-York, and about fifty tons of the above to be delivered in the cities of Williamsburgh and Brooklyn, between the 1st day of November, 1862, and the 30th day of April, 1863. The Committee on Fuel retain the privilege of excluding such bids as in their judgment the interest of the Department may demand.

ROBERT McGINNIS, No. 5 Depeyster-st.,
SAM'L B. THOMPSON, No. 84 Beekman-st.,
JAMES BAREMORE, No. 58 Nassau-st.,
Committee on Fuel.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until TUESDAY, July 15, next, 12 o'clock M., for the delivery of One Thousand sets of six-mule harness, complete, to be made according to a sample now in this office, of the best oak-tanned leather, and subject to inspection, the whole to be completed and ready for delivery in this city on or before the 15th day of August, 1862.

A. BOYD, Captain and A. Q. M.

TO SEWER BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock of MONDAY, July 7, for the building of a sewer in Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets. For further information, apply to the Contract Clerk, at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, June 25, 1862.

A NAVAL ASSISTANT SURGEON'S UNIFORM, new, for sale cheap. Apply at No. 207 West 45th-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE
GREAT WESTERN
MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Great Western Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st.,
New-York.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND Of 3½ Per Cent. on the $1,000,000 Cash Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid at this office, on and after 1st July, 1862.

Transfer Books will be closed from on and after 27th June, until 1st July.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, have, by a resolution, dated June 17, 1862, ordered a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, to be paid on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds.

The payment of the dividend will be made by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, at his office, No. 54 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the FIRST DAY OF JULY, 1862.

The Bonds must be presented to the Treasurer at the time of payment in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
HENRY GRINNELL,
} Trustees
J. I. & M. Canal

JUNE 17, 1862.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, OHIO, June 20, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a cash dividend of five per cent. out of the net earnings of the six months ending 30th inst., and a stock dividend of five per cent. out of the accumulated surplus, both payable on and after 1st day of August next. Stockholders of record on the 30th inst. will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York. The dividend certificates to be issued for fractional shares, will not be entitled to future dividends, until converted into full shares. The transfer books will close on the evening of July 12, and open August 3. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent., out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., and One (1) per Cent. additional out of the earnings of the sailing vessels, &c., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th July next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 27th June until the morning of the 8th July.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., No. 35 William-st.,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. HAS been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable in cash at this office, on and after 30th June inst. The transfer books will be closed until the morning of Tuesday, 1st July proximo.

By order of the Board of Managers,
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, at the office of the Company, on FRIDAY, July 11 next. The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of July 1, and opened on the morning of July 12.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1862.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing.

The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of three and a half (3½) Per Cent. for the current six months ending 30th inst., which will be paid to the stockholders on and after TUESDAY, the 1st day of July next.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of the 7th day of July.

WM. L. JEARNIS, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The Transfer books will be closed from this date until July 6.

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1862. M. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 198 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1862.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on or after the first Monday of July proximo.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until July 8, 1862.

By order, GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

BROOKLYN, June 26, 1862.

CITIZENS' GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on and after the 18th of July next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of July. By order H. WARREN, Secretary.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and a-half (3½) per cent. has been declared out of the net earnings of the past six months, and made payable to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after MONDAY, 30th inst. From 25th June to 1st July the Transfer Books will be closed. JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 470 Broadway, (Pacific Building.)
Branch Office, No. 72 Wall-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Seven Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on the 30th day of June. E. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of (3) Three Per Cent., payable on and after July 1.

Transfer books will be closed from this date to the 1st of July.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1862.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on and after July 1st. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 10th of July. CHAS. A. MACY, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK—BROOKLYN, JUNE 23, 1862.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital Stock of this Bank has this day been declared, out of the profits for the six months ending the 30th inst., payable on and after the 1st day of July next. WM. C. RUSHMORE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 1 Montgomery-st.,
JERSEY CITY, June 24, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

OFFICE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 92 Broadway, (opposite Trinity Church,)
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand. J. L. DOUGLASS.

DIVIDEND.—THE NEW YORK, PROVIDENCE and Boston Railroad Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and a-half (3½) per cent., payable on demand after this date, at the office of M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, June 25, 1862. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
June 24, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and a half per cent. (3½) on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three (3) per cent., payable to the stockholders on demand. By order of the Board.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK Company has this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., payable at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., on and after July 1st, next.

WM. MENZIES, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, June 20, 1862. The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 30th inst.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on the 1st day of July next. By order.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. By order, F. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after July 7. M. F. VAIL, Cashier.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1862.

JULY INTEREST FOR 1862.—THE BOARD of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, at the rate of Five Per Cent per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto, and Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, that may be entitled thereto, payable at the Bank on and after Monday, July 21. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest from July 1.

D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE,
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
} Secretaries.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome-st., New-York, June 30, 1862.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of *five per cent.*, payable on and after the 10th July. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE, No. 69 Wall-st.

54TH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on demand. By order of

WASHINGTON RITTER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1862.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE DIrectors of this Company have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand. WM. A. BURTIS, JR., Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of Three per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 3d of July.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and a-half per cent. (3½) on the capital stock, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st July next. SAM'L B. WHITE, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

NOS. 427 AND 429 CANAL, CORNER VARICK-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M.
6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.
INTEREST COMMENCES ON JULY 1.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
No. 177 Chatham-square, (open daily.
DEPOSITS from 25 cents to $5,000 received.
Six per cent. interest paid.
MONEY DEPOSITED BEFORE JULY 20 WILL RECEIVE INTEREST AS FROM JULY 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day, from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7.
Interest commences July 1, 1862.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUSH, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Deposits made on or before the 10th day of May will receive interest from the 1st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTE—NO. 13d-av., corner 7th-st. Interest on deposits at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Interest to commence on July 1. Bank open from 9 to 2 daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of THOMAS HILL & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by either partner, who will sign in liquidation. THOMAS HILL,
CHARLES VANDERVOORT.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN ACCORDance with the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, the undersigned have formed a limited partnership, and that the name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is CHARLES VANDERVOORT. The nature of the business intended to be transacted is the importing of hardware and a general commission business. The names of all the partners interested herein are CHARLES VANDERVOORT, who resides in the City of New-York, and who is the only general partner, and THOMAS HILL, who resides at Wolstan, England, and who is the only special partner. The amount of capital which the said special partner, THOMAS HILL, has contributed to the common stock, is twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000), and which said partnership is to commence on the first day of July, 1862, and is to terminate on the first day of July, 1865.

CHARLES VANDERVOORT, (L. S.)
THOMAS HILL,
By GEORGE DE H. GILLESPIE,
his Attorney, (L. S.)

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of LOW, HARRIMAN & CO. expires this day, by its own limitation.

JAMES LOW,
OLIVER HARRIMAN,
JAS. C. ATWATER,
GEO. B. DURFEE,
T. M. PRENTISS.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY FORMED a copartnership under the style of LOW, HARRIMAN, DURFEE & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm, and will also settle all the outstanding accounts of the same, at the store recently occupied by them, Nos. 45 and 47 Park-place.

JAMES LOW,
OLIVER HARRIMAN,
GEO. B. DURFEE,
JAS. C. ATWATER.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting under the firm name of PARMELEE, BEECHER & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner to sign in liquidation.

IRVING PARMELEE,
HENRY C. BEECHER,
D. K. COMSTOCK.

The undersigned will continue the stock and note brokerage business under the firm name of PARMELEE & BEECHER, No. 38 Pine-st.

IRVING PARMELEE,
HENRY C. BEECHER.

MR. EDWARD KING, BY MUTUAL CONsent, retires this day from our firm, with the view of establishing himself as a STOCK and BOND BROKER, under his own name.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS.

NEW-YORK, June 2, 1862.

NOTICE.—THOMAS EDWARD VERMILYE, Jr., and CORNELIUS D. WOOD are this day admitted as partners in our firm.

VERMILYE & CO.

JULY 1, 1862.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—RICHARD EDWARDS, Plaintiff, against THOMAS CULLEN and MARY CULLEN, his wife, defendants. In pursuance of the judgment in the above entitled cause made in the above entitled action on the 25th day of June, 1862, I, the undersigned, appointed in and by said judgment for the purpose of carrying

AFFAIRS BEFORE RICHMOND.

[Continued from First Page.]

any from their rifle pits, and reporting that they had secured and held what is known as Tavern Hill, an important position, commanding the City of Richmond. This is "the important point" alluded to in the dispatches of Gen. McCLELLAN detailing the affair. The entire loss on our side was reported to be about two hundred and twenty wounded and sixty killed. A large number of those wounded were, however, very slight, most of them being able to walk from the cars to the hospital boat. Thus ended the events of Wednesday.

DOINGS ON THURSDAY.

The fact that the gunboats had taken position in front of the landing, with their guns out and shotted, and the sweeping away of the trees, which was still progressing, gave renewed activity to the rush of the camp followers for passes by the mail boat to Fortress Monroe, and our population commenced to be rapidly depleted.

The down train from the front reported all quiet, with the exception of certain mysterious movements within our lines that were not understandable to civilians. The immense stock of stores and forage at Dispatch Station, eleven miles from White House, were being carried off with great rapidity, and subsequently we learned that an immense train of wagons had been running from that point all day, with forage and stores, and that the greatest activity in their removal was being observed. In the evening it was announced that not a bale of hay, a bushel of oats, a barrel of beef, or a box of crackers, was left.

Throughout the day at White House the greatest vigilance was observed in and around the headquarters of Gen. CASEY, who had pitched his tents on the beautiful lawn in front of the White House, the building itself being occupied as the private quarters of the Sisters of Charity—and here let me add that it is quite a small building, having not more than six small rooms in it, the outbuildings and servant's quarters being separate from the residence. Gen. WASHINGTON himself could not complain of the use of it by these ministering angels of the sick and wounded soldier. An immense train of wagons was also moving forward from the Subsistence and Commissary Departments throughout the day, and the immense stocks on shore were being rapidly diminished. The trains on the railroad were still steadily moving forward with ammunition, and continued throughout the night. Cavalry scouts had also been sent out in various directions during the day, and preparations were made for obstructing the roads.

At dusk a new panic was occasioned by the discovery that bales of hay had been piled over and about all the large masses of subsistence stores on the landings, indicating the probability that it might become necessary during the night to apply the torch to them to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy.

Whilst all these preparations were going on, indicating the probable intention of evacuating the landing on shore, the numerous steamers and tugs, probably fifty in number, had been busy towing down the river to West Point, a distance of fifty miles, through its tortuous windings, long lines of brigs and barks laden with stores. The vessels that were scattered about in the vicinity were also collected together in separate groups and anchored in the stream, where they could be easily and rapidly taken in tow by the steamers when the time for their removal arrived. And in order that the reader may imagine the scene here presented, it may be proper for him to understand that no less than seven hundred sail of vessels were, two days previous, at anchor at the White House and landing and stream along for eight or ten miles down the river.

In the meantime the work on the construction of the railroad bridge over the Pamunkey, just above the landing, was steadily progressing, a large force of workmen being constantly at work. This fact, in conjunction with the evident movement toward a speedy evacuation, bewildered the speculations of the uninitiated, but Col. INGALLS, under whose directions the evacuation was progressing, moved about as cooly as a Summer's morning.

The morning train brought down the gratifying news that the forward movements of Gen. HOOKER had been entirely successful, and that he held the enemy's camp and rifle-pits. About one hundred more of the wounded arrived, and were removed. With the others, to the hospital steamers, where the Sanitary Committee, with their large corps of Surgeons, and the numerous Sisters of Charity in attendance, done all in their power to render the poor fellows comfortable. There are also a large number of volunteer female nurses in attendance, who are unremitting in their attention and kindness to the sick and wounded.

The reports from the front on Thursday evening continued favorable, heavy skirmishing having taken place on the right, resulting in the repulse of the enemy, and a few more of the wounded arrived, who reported everything progressing most satisfactorily, whilst all the indications were that a general battle along the whole line would take place next day (Friday.) The trains were kept in motion all night, carrying forward munitions of war, whilst the wagon trains were still filling the roads with commissary stores.

THE GREAT ALARM.

On Friday morning the first item of news from the front received by telegraph was a gratifying announcement that Stonewall JACKSON and EWELL, in attempting to turn the right flank, were repulsed by Gen. MCCALL with his Pennsylvania Reserves, and driven back with great slaughter. This attempt of JACKSON was made at 3 o'clock in the morning, and had closed at 6 o'clock, with a signal victory. This repulse is said to have been one of the most decisive and destructive of the war, the enemy being put in a complete rout, with very light loss to our forces. Although at night, and intended for a surprise, the gallant Pennsylvanians were found to be wide awake. There was, however, every indication of a general battle along the whole line, and Gen. MCCLELLAN in order to be ready for all emergencies, gave directions to Gen. CASEY and Col. INGALLS to make every preparation for the instant removal or destruction of all the supplies at White House, should the result of the impending battle render such a course necessary, his force being deemed too small to render the successful defence of his position a certainty against such a movement of the enemy as might ensue.

The steamers and tugs were all in early requisition, and were moving down the river with long trains of transports in tow. The vessels nearest the landing were also stored full of commissary stores and munitions, and moved out in the stream. The immense piles of boxes of crackers, barrels of pork, and other stores along the landing, were again covered over with bales of hay, so as to be ready at a moment's notice to apply the torch for their destruction if it should become necessary.

There was great commotion among the crowds of contrabands, who have been found most efficient laborers, and who have been used to great advantage in the commissary and munition departments. They soon understood that danger was apprehended, and on being assured by Col. INGALLS that they would not be left behind to meet the vengeance of their masters, went to work with renewed energy. Stores and munitions everywhere disappeared from the landings with great rapidity, and were being packed on the wharf boats and vessels contiguous. The wives and children of the contrabands also soon made their appearance, and with bundles and babies, took position on the canal-boats as they were floated out in the stream.

The mail steamer, which should have left for Fortress Monroe at 7 o'clock in the morning, was ordered to be detained, and at 9 o'clock a dispatch was received that a general battle was progressing along the whole line, the enemy having renewed the attempt to flank Gen PORTER's position on the right wing. At 11 o'clock a second dispatch announced that Gen. PORTER had driven the enemy before him and repulsed them three times with terrific slaughter, and was then ordered by Gen. MCCLELLAN to fall back. This dispatch was a signal for renewed energy in the work of evacuation, and all the Quartermasters' papers and valuables, and the chests of the Paymasters were brought on board the mail boat. The family of Quartermaster ENGLE was also brought on board, with his horses and carriage, and the horses of Assistant-Quartermaster SAWTELL. The household furniture and the servants of these officials also soon followed, which increased the excitement among the sutlers and army followers. Some of the sutlers became so panic-stricken as to sell out their stocks at half-price and hastened on board the boat, whilst some determined to hold on and take the chances. That there was an intention on the part of Gen. MCCLELLAN to evacuate the White House as soon as his movements in front should be perfected there was no doubt, but whether as a necessity or a strategetic movement could not at that time be foreseen.

THE PANIC CHECKED.

During the afternoon the panic increased until 3½ o'clock, and the steamers and tugs were busily engaged in towing down the transports. At 3 o'clock a dispatch was received from headquarters, in substance as follows:

"We have been driving the enemy before us on the left wing for the past half hour. Cheers are heard all along the lines."

This was the signal for a new change in the programme. All the Government valuables and the property of the officers was taken off of the mail-boat and placed on board the steamer *Comanche*, and the order given for the departure of the mail-boat, which left at 3 o'clock for Fortress Monroe, taking with her in tow two heavily laden steamers, with directions for them to be dropped at West Point.

Two of the large hospital steamers filled with sick and wounded also left about the same time, and moved majestically down the river. The steamer *Commodore* was still left at the wharf to receive any new arrivals from the battle-field, and the *Daniel Webster* and the *Elm City*, devoted to the same service, soon after arrived. It was also announced that Gen. STONEMAN, with 6 000 cavalry and artillery, was within six miles of the White House to protect the work of evacuation if a dash should be made by the enemy to that direction.

SCENE ON THE RIVER.

The scene presented on the river was a most interesting one. Ten miles below the White House about 200 brigs, barks and schooners were at anchor, with any quantity of canal boats loaded with implements of war, commissary and munitions stores. On the whole route down steamers and tugs were passed, having large numbers of vessels in tow, and at West Point, 40 miles below the White House, not less than 300 vessels were at anchor, while the numerous steamers and tugs which had brought them down were preparing to start up for the several hundred sail up the river.

STATEMENTS OF THE WOUNDED.

About 7 o'clock, on Friday evening, numbers of the wounded commenced to arrive from the front of the lines, with a few of the most intelligent of whom I had an opportunity of conversing. Those engaged in the repulse of Stonewall JACKSON, represent his route to be most quick and disastrous. He came down on them expecting a surprise, but found them all momentarily expecting his approach, having been informed by Gen. MCCLELLAN two days previous that he was coming upon them. Instead of a surprise the enemy received the first shot, and after two hours' fight, retreated in confusion.

The wounded from the fight, which immediately ensued, represented it to have been a most terrific encounter, the enemy coming out from Richmond upon them in such dense masses that the shell and grape poured into them as they advanced, made great gaps in their lines, which were immediately filled up, and they moved forward most determinedly. Their artillery was so poorly served that the damage to our ranks was light in proportion. They still moved on and exchanged showers of minie-balls, which were destructive on both sides, but when Gen. PORTER ordered a bayonet charge, they retreated in double-quick, though Gen. PORTER pursued them but a short distance.

The enemy again rallied and approached our lines a second time, when the same terrible slaughter ensued, this time their artillery, being better served, was more effective in the ranks of our men. On coming to close quarters they were again repulsed, and driven back a still greater distance, this twice fought over battle-ground being literally strewn with the dead and dying. Gen. PORTER then a second time fell back to his position and waited nearly an hour for the enemy to renew the assault. They, however, finally came on in increased numbers, having been largely reinforced, and were again received with shell and grape, causing great chasms in their ranks, and one poor fellow who had lost his arm assured me that he saw the loose arms and portions of the bodies of the enemy making gyrations through the air. A third time the enemy came down most bravely and determinedly on our lines, and this conflict was the most severely contested of the whole, but when the bayonet was brought to bear he fell back, and was pressed toward Richmond fully a mile beyond our original lines.

Again, for the fourth time, Gen. PORTER fell back to his first position, when an order was received from Gen. MCCLELLAN to continue his retrograde movement slowly and in order. So soon as it became apparent to the enemy that it was the purpose of Gen. PORTER to retire, the enemy again pushed forward most boldly and bravely, when their advance was checked by the entire reserve force, consisting of the New-York Fifth, Lieut.-Col. DURYEA, the New-York Tenth, Col. BENDIX, and two other regiments, under command of Col. WARREN, Acting Brigadier-General, and the entire force of regulars under Maj.-Gen. SYKES. This fresh force held the enemy in check whilst the force which had previously borne the brunt of the battle moved steadily back and in good order, carrying with them their wounded and dead.

The enemy made a fierce attack on the reserve, but cannon were posted at various points of the route by which they were retiring towards the Chickahominy, which occasionally poured in shot and shell upon them, and checked their movements and enabled the troops to move back in the most admirable order. At one time in this retrograde movement the reserve force of Gen. SYKES charged on the enemy with the bayonet and drove him back nearly a mile. In this charge the gallant New-York Fifth and Col. BENDIX's New-York Tenth drew forth the plaudits of the army by their steadiness and bravery, in which they, however, lost about a hundred of their numbers, whose bodies it was necessary to leave on the field. Cheers went up along our whole lines at this gallant repulse, which was at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and the enemy did not again renew the attack during the balance of the evening, but turned his columns down toward the White House, which seemed to be the haven of all his hopes. The division of the enemy dispatched in this direction was estimated at from twenty to thirty thousand, cavalry, artillery and infantry. They started down at 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon.

STATEMENT OF A PAYMASTER.

In conversation with a Paymaster, who was with Gen. PORTER'S Division when the battle commenced, I have a very full confirmation of the statement of this gallant soldier. He says that being anxious for the large amount of treasure in his possession, he asked instructions, and was told to proceed on to Savage Station, on the Richmond side of the Chickahominy, in company with the wagon train then moving in that direction with the knapsacks of the men and all the valuables from the various camps of the division. He joined the train and moved on, and describes the artillery reserves stationed along the road to protect the retiring of the right wing of the army across the Chickahominy. He says it was a most orderly movement, conducted slowly and steadily, and that the only evidence of panic was among some teamsters, who threatened to break their lines, but were instantly checked by a company of cavalry who drew on them and were ordered to blow out the brains of the first man who deserted his post or disobeyed the orders of the guards.

The gentleman left the Savage Station, south of the Chickahominy, at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning, and states that during the night the entire right wing of the army passed over the river in perfect order, not losing a wagon of the train, and only leaving such portion of their camps as was not deemed worth removing, as they retired to their new lines. There had been no firing through the night, though at five o'clock on Saturday morning some heavy cannonading was in progress on the extreme left, toward the James River, which soon ceased, however, and at 7 o'clock all was again quiet. The railroad was in operation all night on Friday, after the battle, and the last train that left for the White House took its departure at 7 o'clock, and met no interruption on the way down.

LAST OF THE WHITE HOUSE.

On Saturday morning the work of evacuation at the White House had been nearly completed, and although there was still a number of vessels before the landing, there was an abundance of steamers to readiness to move off with them at any moment.

At 9 o'clock a train of cars started out for headquarters, but had not been gone more than an hour before it returned, reporting the enemy to be approaching Dispatch Station, which is eleven miles from the White House. This, however, is supposed to be a mistake, as telegraphic communication through to Gen. MCCLELLAN was continued up to 11 o'clock, at which time the mail-boat started for Fortress Monroe.

MY CONCLUSIONS.

From the foregoing, I think I have conclusively proven that the object of Gen. MCCLELLAN, long before the battle on Friday, was to abandon the White House, and also draw in his right wing across the Chickahominy. That he has accomplished this most masterly movement with but little loss, in comparison with his punishment of the enemy, there can be no doubt, and that he has strengthened his position by constructing his lines, and changing the base of his operations to the James River, is equally self-evident. There he will have the coöperation of the gunboats, and if the enemy attempt to interrupt his supply vessels by making a dash on the James River, they will meet with prompt punishment from the gunboats, and so weaken their forces in front that the city will fall into his possession with but a slight struggle. Although "hope may be rather to the thought," I would wager a big apple that Gen. MCCLELLAN is in possession of Richmond by Sunday next.

Yours, &c., C. C. F.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 29, 1862.

Since closing my letter from the White House I find myself very unexpectedly in Washington City, and in possession of most reliable information from the White House and other points on the Peninsula, nearly a day later than are contained in my letter.

END OF THE WHITE HOUSE.

It appears that the telegraphic communication between the White House and Gen. MCCLELLAN was not broken until near one o'clock on Saturday, and then the wire was cut at Dispatch Station, eleven miles out. Tunstall's Station, four miles out, was in our possession until four o'clock in the afternoon, at which hour the operator at White House heard a strange signal coming over the wire. On going to the instrument he was heralded with what the Federal soldiers call the rebel National salute—"I say, O you Yankee —— of ——." This was the signal given for the final evacuation, when a portion of the infantry forces immediately embarked on steamboats in waiting for them, the last of the transports was moved off by the steamtugs, and the few articles scattered about on shore—even some damaged hay—were fired. The whole was of very small value, and thus of the many millions of property here a few days ago, perhaps not $5,000 worth was destroyed.

In the midst of this closing scene of the beautiful Chickahominy region I regret to have to state that some vandal set fire to the White House, and it was entirely consumed. This doubtless arose from the ridiculous teachings of a recent grave Senatoral debate on this little cottage.

The enemy made his appearance in considerable force at the White House about 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, and although he found neither bread for man, or hay for beasts, was welcomed with heavy showers of grape-shot from the three gunboats which were ranged along in front of the landing. They were supposed to be thirty thousand strong, and unless they brought their haversacks well supplied must have gone supperless to bed. In the best of times I found starvation to stare me in the face at White House, and I hope the rebels found no better fare.

RETIREMENT OF THE TROOPS.

The cavalry at the White House guarded the departure of the last of the wagons and horses which moved off at the final evacuation, and joined the force under Gen. STONEMAN who were hovering around the vicinity all day. After passing these trains off and securing their safety, Gen. STONEMAN with his entire force moved off in a direction that I am not at liberty at present to state.

Gen. CASEY reports that he lost not a man, nor did he leave a soul behind, not even a contraband.

THE TRANSPORTS.

At 10 o'clock on Sunday morning, Col. INGALLS and Capt. SAUTELLE were before Yorktown with an immense convoy of vessels and steamers, on their way to the new base of operations on the James River. They would doubtless move down immediately to Fortress Monroe, and await the instructions of Gen. MCCLELLAN. A large number, are, however, already up the James River, under the protection of the gunboats.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.

Since a very early hour on Saturday morning Gen. MCCLELLAN has been deprived of his telegraphic communication with Washington. He has, however, for several hours before the wires were cut, telegraphed that the enemy might, by placing a monkey on the wires, read his orders. Direct communication is now being opened with him, however, by gunboats up the mouth of the Chickahominy, and all will soon be right in this respect.

Yours, &c., C. C. F.

OFFICIAL.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 30—12 M.

The Government has no accurate information of the state of affairs on the Peninsula by reason of the interruption of the telegraphic communication. Nothing has been received to warrant the belief of any serious disaster.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The following is a partial list of the killed and wounded, alphabetically arranged:

Samuel Allen, Co. E, 7th Penn.—hip, slightly.
J. C. Atkins, Co. E, 2d Penn.—left side.
Wm. Allman, Co. H, 12th Penn.—shoulder.
Owen Axson, Co. H, 5th Penn.—side, severely.
Lieut Philip Agnes, Co. H, 5th N. Y.—ball through shoulder.
B. E. Andrews, Co. B, 27th N. Y.—left shoulder.
Thos. Brose, Co. F, 5th Penn.
Wm. Breen, Co. H, 1st Mich.—leg, severely.
Nicholas Burkneiser, Co. C, 7th Penn.—shell on side, slightly.
Matthew Black, Co. E, 10th Pa.—ball through side.
Chas. Brown, Co. B, 12th N. Y.—ball in left arm.
Jas. Brown, Co. D, 5th U. S. Infantry—shin-bone.
John Bovee, Co. B, 83d Penn.—ball in thigh.
Geo. Beery, Co. E, 18th Mich.—hip.
A. Black, Co. F, 9th Mass.—missing.
Andrew Baker, color-bearer, Co. E, 2d Penn.—knee.
Isaac L. Brokaw, Co. I, 3d N. J.—hand.
Geo. W. Bennett, Co. A, 1st Penn. Artillery—arm broken in three places and wounded in side.
Wm. A. Bedell, Co. B, 5th N. Y.—arm and flesh wound of side.
John Brennan, 3d U. S. Infantry—body.
Lieut. Bell, Co. I, 62d Penn.—leg.
Leupold Beck, Co. E, 12th Penn.—cheek and shoulder, severely.
Jacob Bright, Co. B, 2d Penn.—shoulder, severely.
Alex. Bailey, Co. A, 5th Penn.—head, slightly.
Henry Brendaa, Co. C, 11th Penn.—hand.
Wm. Breen, Co. I, 4th Mich.—leg, severely.
Michael Burk, Co. F, 2d U. S. In.—left arm shot off.
Patk Burk, Co. C, 12th U. S. In.—ball in thigh.
Corp. Theo. Eckhart, Co. F, 5th Penn.—shell in side, slightly.
Col. Samuel W. Black, 62d Pa., (formerly Governor of Nebraska,) killed by a ball through the head, while leading a charge through a piece of woods.
Capt. H. L. Brown, Co. I, 83d Penn.—killed.
Thos. Brigham, Co. C, 9th Mass.—through back of neck.
J. S. Beach, Co. C. 3d U. S. In—hand.
Jacob Beebe, Co. F, 14th N. Y.—through shoulder blade.
Peter Benninger, Co. C, 14th N. Y.—groin, badly.
Capt. Bradley, Co. G, 5th N. Y.—shoulder, by spent ball.
Wm. B. Benham, Co. C, 3d N. J.—ball through shoulder.
Geo. Blake, Co. H, 14th N. Y.—arm.
Henry Booth—hand.
Ed. Barnes, 2d Penn.—foot.
Danl. Burnside—head.
D. F. Broadhead, Co. A, 8th Penn.—thigh.
Corp. John A. Blair, Co. H, 1st Penn.—thigh, slightly.
D. H. Cotrell, Co. F, 4th Mich.—knee, severely.
Wm. Cox, Co. B, 1st Penn.—killed.
Wm. Carns, Co. K, 5th Penn.
Horace W. Clark, Co. I, 4th Michigan—dead.
J. Carvin, Co. G, 7th Penn.—breast, dangerous.
Lieut. Coatsworth, Co. H, 14th N. Y.—missing.
Capt. Collins, Co. K, 5th Penn.—hand.
Major Clitz, 12th U. S. Infantry—reported mortally wounded.
John Cairns, Co. G, 5th Penn.—thigh, slight.
Sergt. Wm. Croley, Co. I, U. S. Arty—left breast.
Joseph D. Clark, Co. I, 4th Michigan—abuomen and leg, severely.
Wm. Carnes, Co. K, 5th Penn.—thigh seriously.
Lieut. T. W. Cartwright, Co. G, 5th New-York—through shoulder and back.
H. W. Clark, Co. I, 4th Mich.—died in ambulance.
Capt. Carr, 16th Michigan—killed.
Wm. Chin, Co. F, 10th N. Y.—breast, badly.
Capt. Cambreling, Co. H, 5th N. Y.—nature of wound not reported.
James Coutin, Co. I, 22d Mass.—thigh.
Daniel E. Coles, Co. H, 32d N. Y.—thigh, badly.
Thomas Carduck, Co. D, 11th U. S. Infantry—arm.
Lieut. Collins, Co. E, 5th N. Y.—foot.
Capt. Crozier, Co. M, 62d Penn.—side and arm, badly.
Jr. J. Connelly, 5th U. S. Cavalry—side by bayonet.
John W. Coles, Co. K, 1st Mich.—head.
Francis Chasblow, Co. E, 2d U. S. Infantry—loins badly.
Joseph Canisel, Co. D, 5th U. S. Artillery—leg.
G. B. Culbertson, Co. D, 63d Penn.—side.
Lieut. Cunningham, Co. D, 62d Penn.—badly.
Capt. Crozier, Co. N, 62d Penn.—arm and side, badly.
Private Carver, 12th U. S. Infantry—mortally, fell in hands of enemy.
John Corn, Co. H, 16th Mich.—bowels, dangerous.
Lieut. Chas. Canouse, Co. C, 14th N. Y.—ball through leg.
Irvin Delaney, Co. E, 5th Penn.—thigh, severely.
Aaron J. Diehl, 4th Mich.—arm and twice knee.
Corporal Dellahan, Co. G, 14th New-York.
Chas. H. Dawson, Co. I, 5th N. Y.—head, by piece of shell.
Irvine Delaney, Co. E, 5th Penn.—thigh, severely.
Col. Duryea, 5th New-York Zouaves.
John Demson, 1st N. Y. Artillery.—both legs by shell, one shot off.
Jacob Davies, Co. E, 9th Penn.—leg, severely.
Alex. Depeyster, Co. F, 14th N. Y.—hand.
Geo. Dipple, Co. H, 5th N. Y.—shoulder.
Samuel Drumm, Co. G, 8th Penn. Reserve—arm.
Edward Dolan, Co. D, 5th U. S. Cav.—in knee, bad.
Thos. F. Davis, Co. H, 3d N. J.—thumb.
Sergt. Benj. Davis, Co. B, 2d Mass.—side seriously, and thigh slight.
Andrew Dunn, Co. C, 14th U. S. Inf.—through leg.
Corp. Dougherty, Co. C, 12th U. S. I.—ball through face.
Thos. Drigg, Co. H, 12th U. S. Inf.—ball in foot.
Sergt. P. J. Duncan, Co. G, 1st N. J.—ball through foot.
Jesse Eddel, Co. E 12th Penn.—killed.
Corporal T. Eckhart, Co. F, 5th Penn.—thigh, severely.
Wm. E. Elricks, 12th Penn. Battery—shoulder and leg, severely.
Clemens Ensinger, Co. A, 1st Mich.—through side, fatally.
Lieut. Eggleston, Co. E, 1st Mich.—head.
Sergeant Egmire, Co. H, Indiana Infantry—three wounds.
Lieut. Eddy, Co. G, 16th Mich.—thigh, back and left arm.
Isaac Forney, Co. B, 1st Penn.—killed.
Col. Fitzhugh, 5th Penn.—severely.
Sergt. Samuel Fleming, Co. E, 3d Penn.—ankle slightly.
Lieut.-Col. Fisher, 5th Penn.
Wm. Fullerton, Co. D, 8th Penn.—leg.
Corporal Wm. Falin, Co. I, 9th Mass.—ball through the thigh.
Geo. Forell, Co. E, 12th Penn.—shoulder, slight.
John K. Finch, Co. G, 5th N. Y.—shot through both arms.
C. W. Fuller, Co. B, 14th United States—leg.
David Fuller, Co. E, 11th United States Infantry—leg.
Patrick Flanegan, Co. F, 12th Iowa—leg.
Wm. Fouler, Co. A, 1st Mich.—ball through leg.
A. L. Fell, Co. A—ball through thigh.
G. W. Frezier, Co. H, 8th Penn.—wrist.
Amozo Freeman, Co. A, 1st N. J.—left thigh.
John Grimes, Co. G, 8th Penn.—shoulder, severely.
Jacob Getz, Co. E, 1st Reserve, Penn.—killed.
A. Grover, Co. C, 12th Penn.—head, slightly.
J. W. Garrison, Co C, 12th Penn.—hand, slightly.
Michael Gebley, Co. F, 5th Penn.—head, dangerously.
James Graham, 2d Penn. Reserve—ball in the side.
Ale Grover, Co. C, 12th Penn.—head.
John Grimes, Co. B, 8th Penn.—shoulder, severely.
John Gartland, Co. K, 8th Mass.—leg.
W. W. Garway, 1st S. C.—hip and back slightly.
O. F. Gifford, Co. I, 93d Penn.—arm.
G. W. Griffith. 1st Penn. Reserve—neck, seriously.
Fred. Hibbard, Co. A, 2d Penn.—side, slightly.
Wm. Hoff, Co. A, 3d Penn.—neck and shoulder, severely.
John Harper, Co. C, 8th Penn.—back, severely.
Leopold Helmstetter, Co. D, 9th Penn.—head, slightly.
Sergeant James Hebe, Co. F, 5th Penn.—abdomen, dangerous.
Sergeant Holmes, 7th Penn.—In hand.
Adjt. Harlshorn, Co. K, Bucktails—in head.
Benj. F. Hoops, Co. K, 5th Penn.—neck severely.
James Herst—ball through calf of leg.
Wm. Hughes—breast, near heart, dangerously.
Lieut. F. B. Holt, Co. F, — N. J.—arm.
S. Holmes—arm.
F. A. Howe, Co. E, 33d Penn.—arm.
W. Hogadorn, Co. D, 16th Mich.—ball through thigh.
Sergt. Hopkins, Co. D, 8th N. J.—arm.
Jacob Hignstreet, Co. E, 1st Penn.—leg, slight.
John Horan—ball through the thigh.
Wm. Hanchez, Co. D, 23 Penn.—side, severely.
Jas. Harper, Co. K, 12th Penn.—left knee, severely.
Joseph Hamilton, Co. K, 1st Penn.—leg, slightly.
Capt. Thomas J. Hoyt, Assistant Adjutant-General to Gen. Butler—wounded by ball in the head.
Major Hull, 5th New-York—wounded.
Joseph Hines, Co. E, 10th N. Y.—forehead.
John Herman, Co. B, 9th Mass.—shot through elbow.
Lieut. Hope, 9th Penn.—arm.
Orson Hartwich, Co. A, 30th Penn.—arm.
Geo. S. Hoffman, Co. F, 1st New-York Cavalry—side, seriously.
Louis Habermould, Co. B, 2d U. S. Infantry—small of back.
Sergt. Hamilton, Co. C, 27th N. Y.—right shoulder.
Sergt. Esther W. Harmony, Co. C, 8th N. Y.—thigh.
Capt. Fred. Harrun, Co. C, 14th N. Y.—leg.
Robt. L. Harrison, Co. C, 12th U. S. Inf.—hand.
John Hasel, Co. G, 5th N. Y.—leg.
P. Harvey, Co. E, 2d Penn.—ball through back and side.
Jas. Isenberg, Co. G, 12th Penn.—buckshot in hand.
Capt. Jewett, Co. D, Bucktails—by limb falling on his back.
John A. Johnson, Co. H, Penn. Reserve—thigh.
Lieut. Jones, Co. E, 3d N. Y.—ball through foot and ankle.
Abraham Jenkins, Co. E, 9th Penn.—breast, severly.
Geo. W. Keene, Co. E, 1st Penn.—right arm shot off.
Sergeant Wellington R. Kershner, Co. K, 5th Penn.—side and arm, slightly.
Murry W. Kovener, Co. A, 1st N. J.—knee ampt'd.
Geo. G. Kinyon, Co. C, 10th Penn—hip.
— Kleth, Co. A, 11th U. S. Infantry—through hip.
Michael Kingsley—left side and elbow.
George W. Keene—right arm shot off.
Thomas Kenney—hand.
Joseph Kain, Co. C, 72d Penn.—back, slightly.
Robert Kirkwood, Co. A, 2d Penn. Reserve—neck.
Chas. Kelly, Co. K, 95th Penn.—ball through wrist.
Andrew Kegan, Co. G, 9th Mass.—leg.
Chas. A. Knapp, Co. H, 2d Maine—head.
Martin Kafferty, Co. I, 2d U. S. Infantry—fingers.
Geo. King, Co. C, 3d U. S. Regulars—hand.
Wm. Henry Langley, Co. B, 12th Penn.—leg and shoulder, severely.
John Lamner, Battery B, 1st Penn. Artillery—leg, severely.
Samuel Lessley, Co. D, 12th Penn.—right foot.
Sergt. D. Long, Co. I, 12th Penn.—cheek, severely.
Henry Leib, Co. H, 7th Penn.—hand, slightly.
John Lang, Co. H, 9th Penn.—knee, severely.
T. Lawyer, Co. B, Penn. Bucktails.
Daniel Lynn, Co. A, 2d U. S. Infantry—ball through leg.
Jacob F. Long—ball entered eye and passed out at the ear.
Lewis Lovely, 2d U. S. Infantry—finger shot off.
Richard Law—ball through shoulder.
Leslie Luporte, Co. G, 2d U. S. Infantry—face.
John Lamm, Co. B, 1st Penn. Art.—leg, severe.
Anthony A. Lowe, Co. D, 2d Penn.—hand, slight.
Levi E. Linfield, Co. K, 5th Penn.—both shoulders, severely.
Geo. H. Lee—shoulder, slightly.
Fred. Lewis—flesh wound of arm.
Sergeant David, Co. I, 12th Penn.—cheek, severely.
Michael Lanee, Co. F, 2d U. S. Infantry—ball through left arm.
John Lamb, 1st Penn. Artillery Battery—leg, slight.
John Lacey, Co. H, 9th Penn.—knee, severe.
M. Feverance, Co. F, 5th Mich.—left side, severely.
Patrick Lynch, Co. H, 9th Mass.—left breast.
Sergeant Geo. Lunda—thigh.
Wm. Lower, Co. G, 9th Mass.—ball through left arm.
Morris Lynch, Co. A, 9th Mass.—three wounds in right leg—badly.
John Lanegan, Co. M, U. S. Infantry—leg.
John Millin Miller, Co. I, 4th Mich.—arm amputated.
Robt. S. McDonald, Co. D, 4th Mich.—left arm.
Jasper Morrison, Co. E, 1st Penn.—leg, severely.
Geo. L. Maltz, Co. I, 4th Mich.—thigh, severely.
Dennis Maguire, Co. B, 2d Penn.—knee, slightly.
Ord. Sergt. John C. McCracken. Co. B. 1st Penn.—arm, slightly.
Henry Miller, Co. H. 1st Penn.—thigh, slightly.
Albert Margins, Co. H, 9th Penn.—hand.
Frank Murray, Co. G, 5th N. Y.—shot through abdomen, fatally.
Capt. D. W. Murphy, Co. I, 36th N. Y.—gun-shot wound in arm.
Albert Morris, Co. I, 44th Penn.—hand.
Patrick McCann, Co. D, 6th U. S. Infantry—bruised by spent cannon ball.
Wm. Misenhelder, Co. D, 6th U. S. Infantry—side, fracture of ribs.
John May, Co. E, 12th Penn.—cheek and arm, slight.
Wm. McMurphy, Co. F, 5th Mich.—finger shot off.
Milton Miller, Co. G, 5th Mich.—arm.
Robt. S. McDonald, Co. I, 4th Mich.—left arm.
Geo. L. Maltz, Co. B, 4th Mich.—thigh, severely.
Jas. McCue, Co. A, 4th Mich.—shoulder.
Capt. Thos. McConnell, Co. B, 10th Penn.—bruised face and neck by a shell.
Chas. Miller, Co. H, 5th N. Y.—hand.
Col. John W. McLane, 83d Penn.—killed.
Col. Magilton, 4th Penn.—reported killed.
Capt. McCatherly, 9th Mass.—killed.
Capt. Madigan, 9th Mass.—killed.
Henry Miller, Co. C, 14th N. Y.—leg.
Michael McCann, Co. G, 9th Mass.—knee.
Adam Moffat, Co. G, 62d Penn.—leg.
Michael Martin, Co. K, 9th Mass.—head.
James McGovern, Co. H, 9th Mass.—leg.
George W. Moore, 95th Penn.—injured internally by cavalry horses.
J. Mulane, Co. A, 4st U. S. Cav.—ball through face.
John Mack, Co. H, 12th N. Y.—hand.
Wm. Mehan, Co. C, 2d U. S. Infantry—leg.
Robert Marshall, Co. K, 10th Penn.—thigh.
James Mahoney, Co. F, 5th N. Y.—breast.
John McDade, 12th Penn.—wrist and side.
Rodger McBride, Co. K, 2d U. S. Infantry—finger shot off.
James Mahoney, Co. F, 5th N. Y.—ball through right side.
Lieut. B. McGraw, Co. I, 16th Mich.—leg, badly.
Capt. Myers, Co. C, 16th Mich.—leg.
Corp. Wm. H. Mawlaney, Co. D, 33d Penn.—flesh wound in thigh.
Samuel Middleton, Co. H, 1st Penn.—groin.
Lieut. McFadden, 6th N. Y.—right leg amputated.
Edward Measely, Co. F, 4th N. J.—shoulder.
John Maloney, Co. G, 12th U. S. Regulars—back of neck, seriously.
Sergt. Murray, Co. I, 22d Mass.—spine, seriously.
John McLees, Co. B, 3d N. J.—left shoulder, severely.
T. Dailey Mower, Co. K, 1st Mich—arm.
First Lieut. E. Nugent, Co. I, 9th Mass.—killed.
— Nesmith, 12th U. S. Infantry—killed.
Wm. J. Newcomb, 1st Mich.—hip.
Henry Nesmith, Co. G, 5th Penn.—abdomen.
— Newton, Co. B, 9th Mass.—ball through groin.
Second Lieut. F. O'Dowd, Co. I, 9th Mass.—killed.
Geo. Ovitt, Co. F. Pennsylvania Bucktails.
Tim. O'Conner, 14th U. S. Infantry—hand.
Capt. J. Orr, Co. D, 2d Penn.—foot.
Ora L. Otis, Co. D, 83d Penn.—arm.
Lieut. O'Hara—missing.
George Ovitt, Co. F, Bucktails, 1st Rifle Reserve Penn.
Orson L. Parke, Co. H, 4th Mich.—thigh, slightly.
Junius B. Potts, Co. E, 1st Penn.—thigh and arm, severely.
Richard Pitcher, Co. F, 5th Penn.
Lieut. S. B. Preston, 5th Mich.—shot through breast and taken prisoner.
Joseph R. Perry, Co. I, 83d Penn.—through arm.
Lieut. Pergeon, Co. C, 1st N. J.—foot.
Eathen Peppercorn, 2d U. S. Artillery—arm.
Geo. Peinner, Co. D, 3d. Cavalry—leg, slightly.
Sergt. Jas. Plummer, Co. I, 4th Mich.—breast, shoulder and wrist.
Patrick Power, Co. F, 4th U. S. Infantry—right shoulder by a shell, left arm and leg, seriously.
James B. Potts, Co. E, 1st Penn.—thigh and arm, severely.
Wm. Pattisen, 16th Mich., Brady's Sharpshooters—leg.
C. C. Pike, Sergt., Co. A. 5th N. Y.—head and neck.
— Purtridge, Co. E, 5th N. Y.
Daniel Philbert, 3d Penn. Reserve—leg.
Lt. R. C. Prime, Co. C, 5th N. Y.—through thigh.
Joseph Paul.
Corp. J. W. Parsons, Co. B. 1st Penn.—not stated.
Wm. Quigley, Co. H, 1st Pa.—died in ambulance.
Geo. Remmean, Cavalry E, 8th Ill.—leg, slightly.
Louis Rudy, Co. K, 5th Penn.—abdomen, mortally.
J. Roads, Co. K, 5th Penn.—both thighs, severely.
Lieut. Riddel, Co. F, 5th Penn—side and head.
Jno. Rehbart, Co. F, 5th Penn.—shoulder, severely.
Corp. Rogan, Co. F, 9th Mass.
Henry Raegert, Co. F, 3d Penn.—leg.
Henry Regan, 12th U. S. Inf.—arm shot off; taken prisoner.
Sergt. Richard, Co. B, 12th N. Y.—ball through leg.
Louis Ludy, Co. K, 5th Penn.—abdomen, mortally.
John Rothwell, Co. K, 5th Penn.—groin, dangerous.
R. Rasman, Bregel's N. Y. Artillery—leg.
James Roe, Co. H, 9th Mass.—knee.
G. W. Robbins, Co. D, 9th Penn.—arm.
O. P. Robbins, Co. H, 10th Penn.—ball thro' knee.
Lego Renor, 1st Penn.—head, badly.
Wm. Sharp, Co. A, 3d N. J.—ball through bre

The New-York Times.

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AFFAIRS BEFORE RICHMOND.

Further Details of the Events of Last Week.

Interesting Particulars from Our Special Correspondent.

The Operations of Stonewall Jackson on Our Right and Rear.

Developments of Deserters from his Command.

Rebel Plans of Attack on Our Right, Left and Centre.

Their Plans Defeated by the Strategic Movements of Gen. McClellan.

SCENES AT WHITE HOUSE.

WHITE HOUSE, Saturday, June 28—8 P. M.

A DREARY RIDE.

On Thursday evening at 7, I left Fair Oaks for the White House. The train had left the station at Savage's, early in the evening, so I turned my horse's head toward Bottom's Bridge, and concluded to ride the short distance of twenty miles. A battle had been fought on our right that day, but it was impossible to ascertain, at headquarters, any of the particulars.

The supposition was that FITZJOHN PORTER was attempting to gain possession of a coveted hill on the south side of the Chickahominy, and had crossed for that purpose. The road to the White House, or at least the road called the shortest and best to travel on, is little better than a mule-path. Sombre clouds lined the horizon, threatening rain, and covering the forest where the road leads through with a density of darkness almost impossible to see my horse's head, the uneven ground caused him to stumble at every step. Just as I had emerged from the thickest part of the wood, I heard the word "halt." I did halt; some one came toward me; it was one of our patrol Captains; he had a company of infantry and two cannon posted to the side of the road. "All right, pass." After six hours' dreary and lonesome travel over the wilds and woods, I reached the White House. It was here I heard of JACKSON'S advance.

EXCITING TIMES.

A panic prevailed among the citizens, both Jew and Gentile. Dealers in Yankee Notions, and venders in preserved fruits, gathered in knots, discussing the state of affairs. Some of them regarded JACKSON'S coming as a hoax to bring down the price of their goods; others thought it was a trick of the Quartermaster's, to get sutlers away. Even the contrabands discussed the subject, and finally made up their minds to prepare their traps, and get on board of some boat, ready to go, "If de Union folks was going." All the negroes belonging to the Lee estate were informed they might get ready if they wanted to leave, and every one of them seemed delighted to think they could go where they were to be free, as one old, reverend darkie said. It was not until Saturday morning that the contrabands were shipped. They worked faithfully Thursday and Friday for Col. INGALLS, removing stores, &c.

I rode out to Tunstall's station to go to our right, but was prevented by our cavalry pickets from riding further, as they stated they expected the rebel forces to have reached the road I must take. I was compelled, therefore, to turn back.

DESERTERS FROM THE REBELS.

Two deserters from JACKSON'S army came in to within a mile and a half of the White House, and delivered themselves up to a couple of Gen. STONEMAN'S videttes, who were posted in the woods to the right of the White House. They had left JACKSON'S army early on Saturday morning near GAINES' Mill. One was a Lieutenant belonging to the Fourth North Carolina Regiment, named JAMES EVANS. He had been in the service since the first breaking out of the rebellion, and had participated at Bull Run and the late battle at Fair Oaks. His regiment belonged to Gen. WHITING'S Brigade, PETTIGREW'S Division, who, it will be remembered, was taken prisoner by our forces at Fair Oaks. Gen. WHITING was formerly in command of Fredericksburgh, at the time of Gen. MCDOWELL'S advance. Col. FISHER, a Militia Captain, from Charlotte, N. C., was the first Colonel of the regiment; he was killed at Bull Run. Lieut.-Col. AVERY succeeded him, and is now in command. It is regarded as the best drilled regiment in the rebel service.

Lieut. EVANS states that on the Tuesday following the battle of Fair Oaks, orders were received for his regiment, with six others, three batteries of field pieces and three regiments of cavalry, to join the forces of Stonewall JACKSON, in the Valley of the Shenandoah. They left Richmond on Tuesday night, in the cars, for Gordonsville, at which place they were to report. Stonewall JACKSON, after their arrival at Gordonsville, ordered them to move forward with all possible dispatch to Staunton, where they were to remain; for the purpose, he supposed, of checking the army of Gen. FREMONT. They remained at Staunton two weeks, when they were ordered back to Gordonsville with all possible haste. Some of the regiments—as many as the Virginia Central Railroad could take—went by the cars, and the remaining portion marched by three different roads. Among the latter was EVANS. For miles along the road the rebel soldiers were importuned by the civilians along the route to show them Stonewall JACKSON. They seem to have a perfect reverence for him, and would willingly risk their lives to do him the slightest service.

JACKSON, he says, never allows his soldiers to inquire the name of any town or village when passing through on a march; and he has been known to deal most summarily with several soldiers and officers who have disobeyed his orders in this respect.

JACKSON'S force, with the reinforcements he received from Richmond after the battle of Fair Oaks, exceeded 55,000. His cavalry force he estimates at 7,000, Col. WADE HAMPTON'S Legion being among the number. Of field artillery, he had fifty pieces, rifled, of the most approved calibre.

JACKSON left Gordonsville late at night on last Tuesday week ago, taking part of his troops on the cars toward Richmond, and arranging for the balance to go by roads to certain points near Ashland. When about twenty miles from Gordonsville, the troops turned from the railroad across swamps and thick wooded land, striking upon country roads occasionally, in a direct line to Ashland, where they waited for their other forces to come up. Their average marching time was twenty miles a day. On Wednesday they reached a position on the north side of the Chickahominy, about two miles from Mechanicsville. Part of JACKSON'S army crossed the Chickahominy and came up on our front at Mechanicsville. He was with the army at Gaines' Mill, and then planned to desert the service. While a portion of JACKSON'S force was engaging PORTER, he escaped, and with a private, WILLIAM M. HILTON, of the Sixth Virginia, came in our camp safely.

After the success, as he was pleased to term the late rebel raid around our lines by Gen. STUART, he says STUART and JOHNSON urged JEFF. DAVIS to order JACKSON to get in our rear or attack our right flank. A movement of this kind was called for by the necessities of their position, and was deemed of more importance at this critical juncture of the Confederate cause than a dozen victories in the Shenandoah Valley. Unless they held possession of Richmond the end of the rebellion was certain. STUART said the Confederates had better lose every State than surrender one brick belonging to Richmond. It was through these counsels JEFF. DAVIS ordered JACKSON to the rear of the Chickahominy; besides, our supplies at the White House and the railroad stations were needed by the rebel troops. Flour and beef constitute their daily rations, and only three pounds of salt is given out to one hundred and fifteen men each week. Since the advent of JACKSON'S army in Western Virginia his troops subsisted on half rations. They are ragged and filthy, and are made to fight only by their desperate condition.

Our depots of supplies are held up to their famished visions, and bountiful supplies of every luxury is promised if they defeat us. The rebel soldiers are mere machines; whatever spirit and independence they once possessed has been effectually crushed out. WM. M. HILTON, the private belonging to the Sixth Virginia, Col. REYNOLDS, was in the Division commanded by Gen. WM. SMITH, formerly a member of Congress from Virginia, and who was known under the soubriquet of "Extra BILLY." He has been in the service but three months, and corroborates fully the account of Lieut. EVANS. He adds that scarcely any of the soldiers express a willingness to fight, and that their officers often resorted to cruelties to make them subordinate to orders.

After being driven in the swamps on his front, JACKSON rested till early on Friday morning, when he again commenced the assault on the front and flank of PORTER. The force of JACKSON outnumbering PORTER'S two to one, rendered it necessary to withdraw, and make an effort to cross the Chickahominy, between Mechanicsville and Bottom's Bridge, which they succeeded in doing late on Saturday. It was a well-known fact that Gen. MCCLELLAN was anxious for the rebels to make a demonstration like this on his right, but had not, of course, anticipated the concentration of so large a rebel force as that under JACKSON. I omitted to state that the rebel Lieutenant informed me the plan of attack had been arranged in this manner. As soon as JACKSON attacked our right it was agreed he should make the battle last all day—success or defeat was immaterial. The day following JOHNSTON was to assail our left, and, the day after, LEE, our centre. By this plan the rebels supposed *we would be compelled to keep our whole line under arms*, not knowing what part the rebels intended assaulting next, and so fatigue our army to such a degree that fighting would be impossible.

Gen. JACKSON dresses in a private's uniform, as much torn and worn as the meanest soldier's. At battles he never is seated on a horse, but invariably stands with a musket, or among the soldiers. It is impossible for sharpshooters to pick him off, for this reason. He is greatly feared, but very popular with his men.

Gen. STONEMAN sent EVANS and HILTON to Gen. CASEY, on board of steamer *Vanderbilt*, at 4 P. M. on Saturday, who took them in charge.

STONEMAN received orders to fall back gradually toward the White House, and protect the railroad on his retreat, which he did successfully, and camped at Tunstall's Station on Friday evening. On the following morning a locomotive was sent out, with two platform cars, containing railroad iron and switches to leave at Dispatch Station. It left the White House early in the morning, and, when near Tunstall's Station, Gen. STONEMAN waved his handkerchief for it to stop. He told the engineer that, from information he had received, he believed the enemy had captured Dispatch Station, and were there with about six thousand. He desired, however, the engineer to detach the cars, and run the engine up the track some distance, to see if there were any rails torn up. The engineer, not having enlisted for the war, and having an extreme dislike to rebels, coolly informed the General his engine made steam so slow, that he was afraid he would not be able to back her in time, if she should meet with danger. The General desired him to have a light engine sent up that he might make a reconnoissance. This was done, and the General went up the road a short distance.

GEN. STONEMAN'S FORCE.

When the news reached headquarters that JACKSON was marching on our right flank, Gen. STONEMAN was ordered to push up to the extreme right of PORTER, with his brigade of cavalry and three regiments of infantry, with a battery of flying artillery. The infantry assigned him for this purpose were the Seventeenth New-York, Col. LANSING; Eighteenth Massachusetts, Col. BARNES, belonging to MARTINDALE and BUTTERFIELD'S Brigades, and the Sixth Pennsylvania Reserves, from Gen. MCCALL'S Division. With this force, which he deployed to the north of PORTER'S wing, he met the rebel videttes, who fell back. The main force of the enemy engaged MCCALL on Thursday, and from Tunstall's, far enough, however, to see that it was in the hands of the rebels. Dispatch Station had a quantity of commissary stores still left, and it was believed a train of unloaded forage cars, but these may have been sent to Savage's before the rebels reached it. From Dispatch the rebels went to Bottom's Bridge, and destroyed it. We had no forces worth mentioning, on this side of the Chickahominy, with the exception of STONEMAN'S and HARLIN'S Cavalry at the White House.

OUR LOSS ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY.

Our loss in the two days' fight, killed, wounded and missing, will approximate to near four thousand. Ambulances were carrying the wounded to Savage's Station, and but one train, containing wounded, from this fight reached the White House. This was on Friday evening. They were sent on board of the steamer *Louisiana*. The capture of the railroad, which so much facilitated the speedy removal of our sick and wounded, is a sad blow to our suffering soldiers. They will now have to be removed to City Point, on the James River, where transports have been sent.

REMOVAL OF THE SICK.

Dr. DUNSTERS, Medical Director of Transportation at the White House, began the removal of the sick and wounded soldiers from the hospital tents on board of the steamers *C. Vanderbilt, State of Maine, Kennebec, John Brooks* and *Louisiana*, at 10 o'clock on Friday morning. At 6 P. M., not an invalid remained at the White House depot. There were 1,680 sick and 170 wounded in all.

PREPARATIONS FOR LEAVING.

The Pamunkey River had become crowded with vessels of all classes and sizes, principally chartered by the Government for transporting stores, forage, ammunition, &c., &c. On Thursday Col. INGALLS issued an order for them to prepare to depart for West Point and Yorktown. Tugs were sent to tow them down the river as fast as possible. The store-houses and piles of commissary stores at the landing were covered with hay and saturated with whisky, with bombshells placed under each pile, ready to be fired at a moment's notice. All the valuable effects belonging to the Government, in the different offices, had been removed on board of steamers. The large water-tank, newly built, at the railroad bridge, and the bridge also, were prepared for destruction.

Bags of oats and corn were placed on board of barges, used as temporary docks, to be towed away by the steamers.

THE SUTLERS.

Teams belonging to the sutlers were loaded up and dispatched to Yorktown by the Williamsburgh road. Only a few of them possessed teams at the White House, the majority being engaged in transporting their stores to the regiments at the front. On Friday morning, sutlers made a rush to Capt. SAUNDERS for passes to Fortress Monroe, leaving their tents and stock behind; a few chartered small vessels, and succeeded in saving something from the wreck. On Saturday morning, the excitement became more intense. The enemy were reported as being within four miles of the White House. Sutlers' Row, by 2 P. M., was entirely abandoned, together with those lining the shore of the Pamunkey, and their owners went on board of the steamers.

The soldiers brought away boxes of tobacco, tea, cheeses and cigars, in large quantities, and then set fire to the tents with the rest of their contents.

The loss of the Sutlers must have been $100,000 at least, some having large stocks on hand.

THE TELEGRAPH AND THE REBELS.

The rebels took possession of the telegraph at Dispatch Station, and received some of our messages, telegraphing answers back to the White House. The trick was discovered before they had obtained any important information.

THE STORES FIRED.

At about 3 P. M. on Saturday, Col. INGALLS ordered the tank and bridge to be fired first; after that the cars, engines, dépôt houses, tents, forage, hulks, stores, hospital tents, &c., extending from the bridge to the edge of the woods. Everything was destroyed systematically and in order. While the destruction was going on, Gen. CASEY had his troops, together with the Harlin Cavalry, formed in line of battle, to receive the rebels if they should come to offer battle. It was a grand and imposing sight to witness the conflagration, the bombs bursting scattering the fire in all directions.

DESTRUCTION OF THE WHITE HOUSE.

At 4 P. M., a dense volume of smoke was seen to arise from the southwest corner of the roof of the White House. At a first glance it appeared as if proceeding from a pile of commissary stores, burning, about two hundred feet from it, toward the railroad. In a few moments, however, flames ascended instead of smoke, and we were no longer in doubt as to the locality of the fire. The White House is burning, exclaimed almost every one on board of the steamers lying at the canalboat docks. Some expressed extreme satisfaction at the sight, while not a few regarded the destruction as wanton and unnecessary, calculated to inflame the rebels to add additional cruelties to our men, whom the fortunes of war made their prisoners.

The fire was the work of some incendiary, care had been taken to prevent the flames from the stores reaching its inclosure.

The main house was reverenced for its early associations, as being the identical house where WASHINGTON first saw and courted the widow EUSTIS, and where he spent a small portion of his married life. Latterly, it had become the theme of discussion in Congress relative to its disposal, and a degree of censure was attempted to be thrown upon Gen. MCCLELLAN for protecting it from being converted into a dépôt for sutlers stores, and a rendezvous for idle civilians and soldiers to congregate.

It had been assigned to the Sisters of Charity. They had removed their baggage only an hour before the fire was discovered.

Whatever it contained in the shape of furniture, paintings, books and, no doubt, there were many relics, endeared to its owners by a thousand ties, fell a prey to the fury of the flames. In two hours after the smoke was seen, nothing remained of the White House, save the burning embers and smoking ashes at its base, and two old-fashioned chimneys, which stood on each side of the gable ends. They looked through the openings of the trees like two grim giants, reviewing the scene of desolation.

EMBARKING THE LAST TROOPS.

Skirting the woods north of the railroad, STONEMAN'S Infantry came marching in at about 5 P. M. The *Vanderbilt*, *Knickerbocker* and the *John Brooks* were lying at the sanitary dock to receive them on board. In their rear was the cavalry. A courier came down to Gen. CASEY from STONEMAN, desiring him to be off immediately, as the rebel videttes were then in sight. The Eighteenth Massachusetts, Seventeenth New-York, and part of the Sixth Pennsylvania, composed the force. No time was lost in their embarkation. STONEMAN, with his cavalry, then wended their way slowly along the edge of the woods to the road, and followed the rear of our wagons sent to Yorktown.

Two ambulances and several wagons were hurled over the embankment into the river, breaking into pieces by the fall. Some five mules and horses were left running around loose; with this exception, there was no property of any consequence remaining behind.

At 7½ o'clock P. M. the *Vanderbilt* blew the whistle and cut the ropes by which she was fastened, and with her consorts, steamed down the river, leaving the gunboats in our rear with decks cleared ready for action. The rebels, however, did not venture to occupy the evacuated site of the White House.

The line of defence before Richmond covered a circuit of thirty miles; to defend it, required a force three times greater than MCCLELLAN possessed. In abandoning that line for a front of but nine miles, with only one flank to guard, and even that protected by an almost impassable barrier—the Chickahominy—proves that MCCLELLAN has now advantages of position impossible for the rebels to regain.

ANOTHER INTERESTING ACCOUNT.

Special Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

WITH STONEMAN'S LIGHT DIVISION, JUNE 28—P. M.

The advance upon Richmond has commenced, with a strategic movement on the part of Gen. MCCLELLAN, which, if properly executed, as it was judiciously planned, will redound to the credit of our young commander, and place him in an exalted position as a strategist, as he is now acknowledged to hold as an organizer of large armies.

More than a week ago, Gen. MCCLELLAN determined to withdraw from his position on the right at Mechanicsville, get out of the swamp, get better under cover of his parallels, prepare for any disaster, and concentrate his immense army for a grand flank assault upon Richmond. This withdrawal was carried on in such a cautious and quiet way that it was not until Wednesday night last that the enemy became aware of the important movement. This was evident, from the feeling they endeavored to execute successfully on our left, some days ago.

On last Wednesday Commodore ROGERS ordered the *Port Royal* to proceed down the James River to a point just above the mouth of Chickahominy. Here launches and small boats were to proceed on shore and reconnoitre inland, until the army pickets were reached, so as to keep up communication with Fortress Monroe and our Government at Washington, in view of the probable advance of the enemy upon our right.

Early on Thursday morning Gen. MCCALL'S Division, which was posted a little below Mechanicsville, commenced a retrograde movement toward the position held by Gen. FITZJOHN PORTER, in the vicinity of New-Bridge. MCCALL had scarcely joined PORTER before the rebels—the divisions of ANDERSON, BRANCH and G. V. SMITH, under the command of "Stonewall" THOMAS JEFFERSON JACKSON—pushed him hard and forced him to halt and hastily form a line of battle, which was done in excellent style, the Bucktails deployed to the right and left in front as skirmishers.

PORTER'S Division came promptly to the support of MCCALL, and, fighting desperately, the two divisions fell back slowly towards Savage's Station on the Richmond and York River Railroad, when night came on and the battle ceased.

Meanwhile, Capt. FAWZELLE, of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Staff, had succeeded in destroying everything in the way of buildings at White House, and moving all the transports down the river, had the gunboats stationed so as to command every approach.

On Friday the battle was renewed with great fury by the rebels, but with different results, MCCALL and PORTER being reinforced by most of KEYES' Corps, making our defending force *four* up about 40,000 men. The rebels were in turn reinforced by LONGSTREET'S Division and a Division said to be improvised for BEAUREGARD.

Gen. MCCLELLAN was present on Friday, and personally manœuvred the troops, handling them in a masterly manner, and especially supervising the artillery.

The cannonade lulled after about five hours' fighting, and both armies seemed to be recoiling for a desperate spring at each other, when the rebel skirmishers, finding no enemy east of them, changed front and advanced some miles in front of their position.

Gen. STONEMAN now made a dash at them with nearly seven thousand cavalry, including RUSH'S Lancers, creating great havoc and a real panic. After this, STONEMAN craftily wheeled about and covering the rear of our army, as it passed over Bottom's Bridge and the Long Bridge, followed them with his main force, leaving sufficient cavalry to observe the movements of the bamboozled enemy, as he proceeded east.

An hour later, and our gunboats opened upon the enemy on the line of the Pamunkey, near the White House. The old battle-ground was made to ring again and again with our floating batteries. When Gen. STONEMAN heard this music he turned his horse's head toward the rebel Capital, and, smiling, said, "All is well; now for Richmond!"

Gen. MCCLELLAN has been at work all day, and, in advancing, has driven the enemy back at every point on the left and centre, with great loss to them, while ours was comparatively light. The transports, hospital-ships and other vessels have all been ordered to report at Jamestown Island, inside of the island, covered by our gunboats, should any enemy molest them. But of this there is no fear. From this they may proceed to a higher station on the river, as may be necessary. Gen. CASEY'S brave Division did excellent service in securing and transporting stores.

We are still fighting. Fort Darling will be ours to-morrow, and possibly Richmond will be occupied and the rebel army cut to pieces by the Fourth of July.

We have lost many good and brave men. Among them I have only time to call attention to the patriotic and gallant Cols. BLAKE, GOVE and MCQUAID, a trio whose like we shall not see again fighting side by side so bravely.

The giant form of that educated soldier, Brevet Brig.-Gen. MCQUAID, was plainly visible at times, and he was ever at the head of his regiment. He was an excellent mark for the rebel sharpshooters, and he fell with his splendid charger to the ground. Both died together, with bullets in almost every part of their bodies.

Gen. MCCLELLAN remarked to-night to the bearer of dispatches that we were everywhere victorious, but the great battle had just begun, and he could not make a report until the job was done.

But I must close and hasten to the left wing, for MCCLELLAN HEINTZELMAN, HOOKER and KEARNEY are there, and a movement is going on.

UP THE YORK RIVER.

Trip to the White House—Tremendous Excitement on the York River—Destruction of the White House—Strategy or Surprise—Gen. Frank Patterson—Accident to Col. W. Wall, of Washington—Gens. Stoneman and Casey—The James River Henceforth the Point of Interest—Important Dispatch from Gen. McClellan—All Bright Ahead.

ON BOARD THE JOHN A. WARNER, YORK RIVER, Saturday, June 28, 1862.

Old Point was in such a state of excitement all yesterday, owing to the various conflicting rumors afloat respecting the army before Richmond, that I sat up until 12 o'clock, last night, to await the arrival of the *John A. Warner*, which left the White House at 3 o'clock P. M. The rumors I picked up there were to the effect that there had been fighting near the White House from 4 o'clock A. M. (Friday) until the hour the *Warner* left; that there was a general stampede of the sutlers from White House; the trees all cut down there, to enable our gunboats to rake the shore; that all the stores, provisions and ammunition, &c., had been piled up and made ready for destruction on the approach of the enemy; that our whole fleet of transports, comprising not less than 300 vessels, and some three millions of property, were being hurried off from the White House to this place and that PORTER had been repulsed across the bridge, but regained his position afterward.

Anxious to learn the facts of the case, I left Old Point this morning, at 11½ o'clock, on board the *John A. Warner*, bound for the White House, in company with CLEMENT B. BARCLAY, Esq., of Philadelphia, the noted and beloved philanthropist; young Lieut. VANNON and his brother-in-law, Lieut. STILLE, both of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry. The two latter were returning convalescents, to rejoin their regiments in the van of the army before Richmond; the former was on his usual mission of love and mercy to the wounded in the engagements now going on, and going direct to headquarters, where it was my intention, if possible, to accompany him.

We arrived at Yorktown at 1½ o'clock, staid but a few minutes to land the mail and a few stores, but could obtain no information. As we approached West Point the scene was very grand. The enormous accumulation of vessels was enough to give one the idea of approaching the Port of New-York or Liverpool. A rowboat from one of the fleet here came alongside and told us that all vessels were ordered to leave the White House—a piece of information which created much excitement. As we commenced to glide between the green and picturesque banks of the Pamunkey, there were abundant proofs to satisfy the most incredulous that something important and ominous was transpiring higher up the river; for numberless schooners, barges and craft of every description were seen coming down the river with tugboats. At 4½ o'clock, one of the passengers on deck drew attention to a cloud of smoke in the horizon, and, sure enough, as we anxiously gazed at it and saw it rapidly increasing in bulk, it was plain enough to see that some conflagration was raging in a direction which the captain pronounced to be exactly that of the White House.

We were not long kept in suspense, for a vessel shortly afterward came rushing past us down the river, the people on her gesticulating frantically, pointing toward the fire, and shouting, "Go back; go back!" This was immediately followed by a Sanitary Commission steamer, whose captain roared out as he shot past us, "White House on fire!" Then came others, in rapid succession, each one shouting—in answer to a dozen excited speakers on our deck—"Cumberland on fire!" "White House burnt up!" "Back! back!". "All gone! go back!" &c.

By this time the excitement on board was tremendous. People ran about asking a hundred questions of those who had no chance of knowing any more than themselves, and the evident panic of many would have been really amusing if we could have forgotten the tremendous issues involved in the truth or falsity of the reports that were reaching us. Matters were made no better by hearing—at 6 o'clock, and when within five or six miles of the White House—two distinct reports in that direction, and which our military friends said proceeded from our gunboats. The river was now crowded with descending craft of all sizes and shapes, laden with provisions and stores—barges lashed together and crowded with jibbering "contrabands," looking like flies upon a plumb-cake, and all of them repeating the admonition, "Go back!" "Go back!" for, with the exception of the *John Brooks*, which left Old Point with us to bring down the wounded, we seemed to be the only vessel going up the river, while we must have met at least 300 coming down. Those of the passengers who were now getting perfectly scared went to the Captain, throwing out hints of the rebels being at the White House, of the danger of proceeding further, &c.—but Capt. COMEN, evidently knowing his business best, paid no attention, but "kept the even tenor of his way," until we neared the White House, about 6 o'clock, when we met the *Commercial*, with Col. INGALLS, Quartermaster of the White House, and Capt. SAUNDERS, who peremptorily ordered us to stop.

It was a disappointment to one who had not yet seen the famed "White House," to be checked so near it, but the scene before me almost compensated, for it was painfully grand. Before us lay the broad river, with its dark banks so lately fringed with thickly clustering trees, but now denuded and barren—while, in rich contrast, the angry flames shot up, crimsoning the evening sky, rolling up vast clouds of copper-colored smoke, and filling the atmosphere with a lurid glare that was magnificently reflected in the broad surface of the river.

"The White House" is now a thing of the past. Not only was the dwelling so called destroyed, but everything else in that locality—tents, stores, clothing, ammunition, sheds, all—except two old wooden sheds used as stables. It appears that the work of destruction commenced at 3½ o'clock to-day. Five of Gen. STONEMAN'S scouts told him at the White House, at 1 o'clock, that the rebels had got down to Tunstall's Station, some six or seven miles off. Up to 3 o'clock, the telegraph was in good order, but at that time it stopped, and the operators and apparatus are said to be on board the *Canonicus*. We met the *L. Boardman*, loaded with the Sixth Pennsylvania Reserve, who, we were told, were ordered back to join Gen. STONEMAN'S forces at the White House, but shortly afterward we heard not only that this regiment had been sent back, but that Gen. STONEMAN, with his whole forces, had abandoned the place.

What the object of the movement is—whether a reverse or a strategic design, of vast importance, as some assert, it is impossible to say at present, in the conflicting shapes in which information comes. It seems quite certain, however, that White House is now totally abandoned as a strategic point, and that we are henceforth to centre all our interest on the James River. Our men are said to have cheered when the torch was applied, and I am, moreover, credibly informed that before the attack on our right wing, music was heard all along our lines (a thing that Gen. MCCLELLAN has long prohibited); by which we are led to hope that this was some well-advised and hopeful plan of battle, instead of a disastrous surprise; but, as I said before, we have as yet very little to draw conclusions from. All seem to conclude that if we have suffered in any way on our right, our centre is impregnable, and our left able to meet every emergency in connection with our forces on the James River. God grant it may be so! We stay at West Point to-night, to obtain, if possible, further news.

ON BOARD THE JOHN A. WARNER, WEST POINT, Sunday, June 29, 1862.

We heard yesterday that the rebels had destroyed their dispatch trains, but the tugboat *Pussy*, which says she left the White House last night after everybody else, asserts that the trains got safely into our lines. We were also told that Gen. FRANK PATTERSON had been taken prisoner, but this we *know* to be false, for the General has just been placed safe and sound on board of us by the *Canonicus*. He had just returned from Fortress Monroe, to join his regiment, and had ridden to within 200 yards of the enemy, when, finding that that was not *the* road to his boys, he wisely put spurs to his horse and got back to the White House.

The reports heard last night, and which were supposed to be caused by our gunboats shelling the rebels at White House, were nothing but the explosion of ammunition in the fire.

This whole affair is a perfect skedaddle of army traders, and our boat is as covered with German Jews as a dead carcase is with carrion crows. I hear some extraordinary things of the doings of these people, from those who ought to know something about them—the victimized soldiers themselves—and if one-half be true, it is quite time that some of the harpies among them be looked after. Our brave fellows have enough to contend with, without suffering from the rapacity of licensed swindlers.

I had some intention of quitting this boat to get on board the mail-boat *Canonicus*, but being informed that we were the faster boat of the two, and likely to be first at Old Point, I remained where I was. I was, however, "sold," with a large number of others. We had scarcely parted company, when we found ourselves converted into tugs—not thugs. Three huge, heavily-laden schooners were attached to our stern, and there we were, creeping down the river at the rate of a snail's gallop. It was dreadfully tantalizing to us, knowing the intense excitement that this matter would create in New-York, but there was no other alternative than to grin and bear it.

The result of this misfortune was that, instead of being at Old Point in time for the Baltimore boat, at 5 o'clock, we did not arrive there till after night, and—doubtless to improve our tempers—a severe thunder and wind storm came up just as we were arriving, which obliged the captain to anchor out far in the bay to avoid the other crowded vessels, thus compelling us to pass a night of great anxiety and doubts respecting any news that may have reached Old Point.

HYGEIA HOTEL, OLD POINT, Monday, June 30, 1862.

Our boat came ashore at 7 o'clock, and we narrowly escaped a terrible accident. Col. W. WALL, of Washington, a gentleman—like Mr. BARCLAY—devoting his time and means to our suffering men, and whose genial and refined society had added much to the interest of my trip, had just accosted me, in the act of landing from the *Warner* to the *Adelaide*, when his foot slipped and he fell between the two vessels. Nothing but the fortunate circumstance of a rope being immediately at hand, and the great rapidity with which he was drawn up saved his life; for he had not been out one instant when the sides of the two vessels touched.

The difference between this place and the Old Point I left, the day before yesterday, is perfectly astonishing. The whole bay is covered over with vessels of every description and size; some crowded with wounded men, others hurrying on with soldiers, stores and ammunition up the James River.

I am delighted to tell you that, although nothing authentic is yet known of the real state of affairs connected with this last important movement of our army before Richmond, I find, on landing here, far less causes for apprehension than existed even yesterday. No doubt, there are sundry croakers who, through fear, and others who, through political partisanship, will be trying to give it a coloring antagonistic to the gallant young chieftain in whom a nation's hopes are now centered; but heed them not. However the movement originated—whether designedly on the part of MCCLELLAN, or a surprise on the part of the rebels—one thing very evident, from all I can glean of the best sources, is that the affair, *as it now stands*, looks very much in our favor, and against the rebels. Another thing equally evident is, that this is the "beginning of the end" of the Richmond campaign, and that the solution of this momentous problem *cannot* now be longer delayed.

It is certainly difficult to those who are not acquainted with the schemes of our military leaders to comprehend what object could be aimed at in the destruction of some $50,000 worth of property at the White House; and the difficulty of assigning any cause has led some to suppose that it must have been the act of an incendiary. This, however, is a mistake; for it is well known that preparations for the burning of this property were made and openly discussed days before, under the eyes of Gen. STONEMAN and Gen. CASEY—at least I am also informed by a gentleman in whose veracity I have full reliance, and who was at the White House from the beginning to the end of the transaction. However strange or unfortunate such a step may at present appear, let us, before blaming, pause to see if such a comparatively insignificant sacrifice was not deliberately made for some overwhelming good.

There can be no doubt whatever that Gen. MCCLELLAN, finding the York River "played out" as a point of strategy, has wisely determined to vacate waters upon which the enemy have not a single tub afloat, and concentrate his energies where they can be most effective henceforth—on the James River. That this was a deliberate piece of *strategy*, and no "skedaddle," as some panic-stricken army hucksters and literary Captains would try to make out, is proved by the fact that Gen. MCCLELLAN has for some time past been bringing large stores of provisions from the White House to his lines, in quantities quite sufficient for the necessities of his army, and that loaded vessels have, for days past, been going up the James River—for what purpose no one, until now, understood. People are much mistaken who think that a man like Gen. MCCLELLAN would allow himself so easily to be cut off in his rear. The falling back of PORTER really amounts to nothing. He doubtless fell back on purpose to allow the rebel General—Stonewall JACKSON, or whoever it may be—to run quietly into a trap. Nobody has heard of his being any nearer to White House than the Dispatch Station, 13 miles distant, and if he does get there, what then? Why, he would only find himself in a wilderness, under the fire of our four gunboats; and long before he could cross the bridgeless Chickahominy, to attack us in the rear, he would be starved and worn out.

No, this was a masterly retreat, and no skedaddle. After PORTER'S wing had fallen back—doubtless with intention—Gen. STONEMAN went out for a reconnoissance in force, with 800 cavalry, Capt. GIBSON'S Battery, of ten guns, Seventeenth New-York and Eighteenth Massachusetts. He met the enemy at Old Church, and had a brisk engagement, but finding them in overwhelming numbers, fell back in perfect order upon Tunstall Station, and thence to the White House. His cavalry and battery were sent across country to Yorktown, while STONEMAN and Staff came down to Old Point by the *Knickerbocker*, as did also Gen. CASEY, who, it is not generally known, is now without command. The two infantry regiments came down by the *John Brooks*, *Knickerbocker* and *Vanderbilt*, and will doubtless go at once up the James River with Gen. STONEMAN.

I have just heard that a dispatch has been received from Gen. MCCLELLAN, saying *he has opened up a way to the James River above City Point!* Coupling this with the gunboats that we have on the James River, and BURNSIDE, who ought to be on hand, it would seem that we have little to fear as to the result of the struggle now *going on*. If, therefore, you do not actually hear of Richmond having fallen before the Fourth of July, celebrate the glorious anniversary "as if you had heard some very good news." NEMO.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, June 30.

Reports are current to-day that Gen. MCCLELLAN has taken Richmond, but there is no good authority for the rumor, the telegraph not being at work, and there not being a boat from the James River, although a boat is hourly expected.

Schooners have been arriving here all day, loaded with cattle, horses, mules, hay and commissary stores.

There was nothing left above West Point when the last steamer passed down last evening, but at West Point there were 200 barges and schooners, mostly small schooners.

Sick and Wounded at Fortress Monroe.

The following are among the sick and wounded New-York, New-Jersey, New-England and Regular soldiers which arrived at Fortress Monroe on June 28 and 29, by the steamers *Daniel Webster* and *John Brooks*:

George Wood, 12th Regulars—sick.
Albert Poley, Co. A, 14th Regulars—typhoid.
Reuben Teele, 14th Regulars—sick.
Alonzo Schoner, 5th N. J.—sick.
M. McCrystal, 5th N. J.—sick.
George M. Lowell, Co. K, 2d Maine—sick.
E. A. Nye, Co. K, 2d Maine—sick.
Alfred S. Wilson, Co. B, 5th N. Y.—sun stroke.
A. S. Isham, Co. D, 1st Berdan Sharpshooters—sick.
Corp. Wm. Geeynne, Co. A, 5th N. Y.—fever.
Frank L. Kisby, Co. E, 5th Mass.—pleurisy.
Charles H. Hooper, Co. B, 2d Maine—diarrhœa.
John M. Chamee, Co. K, 67th N. Y.—sick.
Thomas McCarty, 10th N. Y.—sick.
Timothy Fahey, Co. G, 31st N. Y.—wounded, arm.
Andrew Dunn, Co. C, 14th Regulars,—wounded, leg.
H. C. Clifton, Co. L, 1st Cal.—rheumatism.
Corp. Wm. H. Thomas, Co. I, 10th N. Y.—in leg.
A. J. Morris, Co. A, 5th N. Y.—in hand.
Jas. Heston, Co. A, 16th N. Y.—in leg.
S. M. Estel, Co. B, 2d N. J.—sick.
Simon Noonan, Co. F, 6th Regulars—in left thigh.
Lieut. D. S. Sharpley, 2d U. S. Infantry—debility.
Pat. Connor, Co. F, 2d U. S. Infantry—left thigh.
D. W. Hubbell, Corp. Co. H, 44th N. Y.—left arm.
David Hoben, Co. C, 5th U. S. Cavalry—debility.
John Loffin, Co. A, 14th U. S. Infantry—debility.
Wm. Vandenburg, Co. B. 5th N. Y., musician—debility.
Hiram S. Shiro, Co. G, 1st Conn.—rheumatism.
Jas. H. Bowdin, Co. I, 5th Maine—sick.
David Coon, Co. K, 14th N. Y.—rheumatism.
Hiram Merchant, Co. A, 12th N. Y.—sick.
F. Slevin, Co. E, 12th N. Y.—sick.
John Holey, Co. F, 12th N. Y.—sick.
Wm. Withington, Co. E, 18th Mass.—sick.
Sergt. Jack Pearson, Co. D, 17th N. Y.—sick.
Lewis Schmidt, Co. A, 1st Berdan S. S.—sick.
Chas. H. Haskins, Co. B, 18th N. Y.—sick.
Thos. M. Williams, Co. H, 1st Berdan S. S.—sick.
Paul Miller, Co. D, 3d U. S. Inf.—sick.
Lieut. O'Connor, Co. D, 14th U. S. Inf.—fingers.
Jno. Sharpley, servant, 2d Vt.—fever.
A. J. Reed, 44th N. Y.—fever.
John A. Harlow, Co. C, 18th Mass.—sick.
Geo. A. Corline, Co. F, 44th N. Y.—sick.
Wm. G. Kronkide, Co. C, U. S. S. S.—arm and side.
Ed. Rosencranz, Co. E, 4th N. Y.—sick.
Ber. Paley, Co. K, 63d N. Y.—right hip; died 28th inst.
Murray Tuttle, Co. H, 6th Ill. Cav.—fever.
Unknown, Co. H, 18th Mass.—fever.
Wm. D. Ward, Co. A, 4th U. S. Cav.—wounded, head.
Corp. A. L. Brown, Co. A, 10th N. Y.—rheumatism.
Wm. H. Winsor, Co. E, 18th Mass.—sick.
Newell Furman, Co. C, 1st Berdan, musician—sick.
Sergt. John Noonan, Co. G, 14th U. S. Inf.—left arm.
Wm. Main, Co. G, 2d U. S. Inf.—in hip.
Mich

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Scotia, City of Baltimore and the Teutonia at this Port.

American Affairs in Parliament and the Press.

A Batch of "Recognition" Resolutions.

RUMORED MEDIATION OF RUSSIA.

FRENCH REINFORCEMENTS FOR MEXICO.

The Emily St. Pierre Not to be Given Up.

GENERAL CONTINENTAL NEWS.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE

The Royal Mail steamer *Scotia*, Capt. JUDKINS, which sailed from Liverpool at about 2 P. M. on the 21st, and from Queenstown on the afternoon of the 22d June, arrived here yesterday morning.

The screw steamship *City of Baltimore*, Capt KENNEDY, from Liverpool June 18th, and Queenstown 19th, also arrived yesterday morning.

The *Kangaroo* reached Liverpool at about 9 A. M on the 20th.

The *Europa* arrived off Queenstown at 10 A. M. on the 21st June.

The *Hibernian* arrived off Londonderry on the afternoon of the 17th, and reached Liverpool early on the morning of the 18th of June.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says:

"Lord LYONS, our able and zealous Minister at Washington, may be expected in London shortly. The American journals will, no doubt, make many extraordinary surmises, and indulge in many strange statements respecting the motives of his Lordship's journey at this moment. We believe he is coming home on private business, as he has not been in England since the death of the Admiral, his father."

The London journals indulge in a variety of comments upon the struggle before Richmond on the 31st of May and the 1st of June—some treating it as a National victory, others as a drawn battle, and others again as a success for the Confederates.

The Liverpool correspondent of the London *Times*, Mr. SPENCE, whose effusions are strongly Secessionist, writes in favor of the policy of mediation, although he admits that this is not the time to put it in force. He thinks that when mediation is proposed, it should be done by the general voice of Europe.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* is of the opinion that the Americans of the South are giving way rapidly before the steady and scientifically applied pressure of superior means and resources in men, money and materials for war. The military success of the Federals is, however, in the eyes of the writer, no guarantee for the restoration of the Union.

The Morning *Herald* of the 21st gives a different view. In it the Confederate forces are stated to be very strong, though their exact numbers are not known. It was nevertheless doubtful if they would risk another engagement before Richmond. The *Herald* says the greatest anxiety prevailed in the Northern camp as to the possibility of the gunboats forcing the passage of the James River—an operation on which the success of McCLELLAN'S movements might be said to rest. The *Herald* learns, from sources on which it places complete reliance, that the Federal loss at the battle of Fair Oaks did not fall far short of 13,000 men—killed and wounded!

The New-York correspondent of the London *Times*, in a letter dated June 6, says:

"If Great Britain and France have any intention of stepping in at the last moment to stay the tide of battle, now is their time to urge submission upon the South and magnanimity upon the North, for unless BEAUREGARD and the other Confederate leaders succeed in retreating to Texas, there is not the slightest hope for their cause. Their dream of independence has vanished; they can do nothing further to realize it unless by carrying on a savage and hopeless guerrilla warfare amid the swamps and mountains of their more inaccessible regions."

Lord PALMERSTON obtained leave to bring in a bill to carry into effect the treaty entered into between Her Majesty and the United States of America, for the suppression of the African slave-trade. He paid a high compliment to the handsome manner in which the American Government had behaved; for, aware of the manner in which their flag was used, they had themselves proposed this treaty.

Earl CANNING died on the 17th inst.

The presentation of the freedom of the City of London to G. PEABODY will take place on July 10.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Windsor Castle from his tour in the East, on Saturday last, at 5 P. M.

The Confederate steamer *Sumter* was still in Gibraltar Bay, and the United States screw sloops *Tuscarora* and *Kearsage*, and sailing transport *Release*, off Algeciras.

In Parliament, with reference to the Canadian Militia question, the Duke of Newcastle said:

"He by no means despaired as to the disposition of Parliament, or of the Government of Canada, to pass another Militia bill, which might be as effective and as good as that which had been rejected. At all events, he felt certain that the Canadian Ministry and Parliament would not be acting in accordance with the spirit and the wishes of the people of Canada if they did not pass such a bill. All parties—the French equally with the English population—were most unanimous in their desire that some measure should be passed, and that before the coming Winter, for the effectual defence of the Provinces; and he assured the House that, as far as he was concerned, he should continue both privately and officially, to urge upon the Government and the people of Canada not to delay the passing of such a measure."

The dissolution of the French Legislative Assembly had been postponed.

The weather in France had been as unfavorable of late for the crops as in England, and was causing some uneasiness.

It was reported in Paris that M. PERSIGNY had failed in his mission to London respecting American affairs.

GARIBALDI arrived at Turin on the 19th.

It is stated by the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* that GARIBALDI had forwarded a statement of his case against Sig. RATAZZI for publication in London, and it is to appear in the columns of the *Daily News*. It is understood that in it he distinctly charges RATAZZI with having played him false.

It was reported at Turin that the decree suspending the formation of national rifle clubs in Lombardy was about to be rescinded.

King VICTOR EMANUEL had granted a pension of 100,000 francs a year to the widow of the Prince of Capua.

Negotiations had taken place at Turin in consequence of GARIBALDI'S arrival. The party of action are reported to have invited him to declare whether he would side with them or with the Government. GARIBALDI, in consequence of this, is said to have given in his resignation as President.

The *Shipping List* says:

"It is evident the Russian Government associate the recent fires with a revolutionary movement of considerable magnitude. A city like St. Petersburgh is never divided off into military districts and placed under martial law in order to prevent or control accidental conflagrations; but where such conflagrations result or are supposed to result, from revolutionary movements, the course which has been pursued by the Government is susceptible of ready and satisfactory explanation."

The *Shipping Gazette* adds:

"We give up the apprehensions entertained for the future that goods under consignment from this country to St. Petersburgh have been countermanded until the Russian Government can be said to have fairly got the upper hand of the movement."

The London *Morning Post* complains of the intrigues of Russia against Turkey and the constant trouble she stirs up in the provinces.

Great excitement is reported to exist throughout all the provinces of the Russian Empire. Secret Societies were at work.

The Turks commenced to bombard Belgrade, on the morning of the 17th, and several parts of the town were soon in flames. The country people had been summoned to the assistance of the citizens.

AMERICAN MATTERS IN PARIS.

End of the Discussion on French Mediation—Russia Claimed to be in Favor of Mediation—Gen. Butler's Order—Malignity of the Tory Press—Spirit of the Liberal Party—The Confiscation Bill Discussed.

From our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, June 20, 1862.

After a flourish of trumpets to cover the retreat the journals have ceased the discussion of the mediation question, and we may now count again on an intermission of three or four weeks. One of the discomfited secession sheets says, however, that if England refuses to cooperate with France, Russia will not, and that overtures have already been made to that Power on the subject. This, of course, is a pure fabrication.

The attacks on Gen. BUTLER'S unfortunate order relating to the ladies of New-Orleans continue, and the *National Intelligencer* having stated, evidently by mistake, that Gen. BUTLER had been replaced by Gen. SHEPLEY, the journals generally, including the *Moniteur*, congratulate the American Government on the promptitude and propriety of the reparation. You can have no conception in fact unless you were able to see all the European journals, the noise that has been made and is being made over this order. The *Journal des Débats* ventured to explain in a very timid way that the order in question was only a menace to put into execution a municipal law already existing, and that the penalty to be applied was only such as would have been applied, perhaps, by any European General under similar circumstances, only that the European General would have had more sense than to have adopted such an indiscreet and indefensible phraseology. One would have supposed that an explanation so evidently just and well-intentioned would have stopped, or at least moderated, the extraordinary outcry; on the contrary no one pays it any attention, and the *Constitutionnel*, with the malignity and ferocity which has characterized its whole course toward the Government and the people of the United States, and which is the more singular as being in opposition to the official course of the Government it follows and sustains, right or wrong on all other subjects, brutally charges the *Journal des Débats* with being the apologist of a man who consigns the respectable women of New-Orleans to infamy.

The conduct of a portion of the London and Paris Press just now is a disgrace to the nations to which they belong. In presence of a struggle in which all their interests are on the side of the Union, instead of raising a voice now and then in favor of a cause which is to all nations the dearest in which they can engage, they pursue a system of opposition which is without honor or dignity, and which can only be described as a system of small, pitiable lying, based upon ignorance and malevolence. Just now these journals are reveling in this kind of malignant abuse to an extent heretofore unknown, and when the war is over the people of the United States will owe a debt of hatred which will justify any reprisals in war or commerce which our legislators may adopt. It is true that the official acts of the Governments of England and France are strictly legal, as they understand them, but their unofficial acts are the very opposite, and are intended to embarrass and defeat the success of the Union cause. When a French or English Cabinet Minister sits down to write a dispatch on the American question, he takes good care to keep within the restrictions of international law, for fear that an infringement may establish a dangerous precedent to react against himself on some future occasion; and then he goes out and unofficially boasts of his virtue, his forbearance, and his long-suffering kindness to the Government of the United States, and hounds on his newspaper partisans against that Government by unmanly and untrue charges and insinuations. The ignorance in which the masses are kept in regard to the questions involved in the war enable the maliciously inclined writers to exert a wide influence, and I am sorry to say that lately there have been unmistakeable evidences that in both France and England the masses are growing more inimical to the cause of the Union. Constant denunciations, proceeding from a source accepted as more or less authoritative, batters down the defences of an ignorant ear as rapidly as arguments, and thus we see the *Constitutionnel* triumphantly parading in its columns this morning nearly the whole provincial press as having been converted to its doctrine of intervention or mediation, which means the same thing. I would not, on account of these foreign demonstrations, see the Government or the Generals in command of the army hasten one jstep quicker than they would have done; but I would see them prepare for the war which must inevitably arrive with France or England, or both combined, if this outrageous conduct of the two nations toward us continues. The French Government which was at first alarmed at the capture of New Orleans and of Yorktown, has recovered from its fright by news from its agents to the effect that the South, when militarily conquered, will be in the condition of Venice, ready to take up arms again whenever an occasion offers. On the strength of this belief the Mexican programme has assumed its original shape; that is to say, whatever it is, it will be carried out as if the Government of the United States was powerless to interfere. In case France desires to make an acquisition of territory, or to assume a protectorate, she will count on the disaffected people of the Southern States to aid her against the Government of Washington—not as allies, probably, but as a disaffected people, ready to seize upon any occasion when their own Government is engaged elsewhere, to strike a blow for themselves.

But behind these parties in France and England who are thus throwing all sorts of obstacles in the way of the National Government, there is a liberal party, which understands perfectly the *animus* of the struggle, and which has involuntarily and by instinct ranged itself on the right side. This party, which is the party of progress and of civilization, sees that the struggle is one between a proud aristocracy, limited in numbers, and devoted to a rule or ruin policy, and the democracy, and they are doing what they can to stem the current of falsehood and abuse which the Slavery interest is pouring out. To this liberal party in Europe we have contracted a debt quite different to that we owe to the other party, and one which our people should never lose an occasion to repay. The day may come within the present generation when the struggle between despotism and liberalism may be renewed, and then our friends of to-day, whom we now know and esteem, should not look to us in vain for something even more substantial than sympathy.

It is hardly worth while to refer again to the ignorance or malevolence of our enemies in Europe, but here is an example of one or the other in an official quarter which is entitled to a motion, as showing how public opinion is nourished with facts. The *Moniteur*, in its London correspondence, says that the people of the North will soon be brought to accept a mediator, because of the complete prostration of trade and the danger of a famine! And this was said at a time when ships were arriving every day at European ports laden with American grain, and when French grain agents in America were informing their Government that the country was glutted with breadstuffs seeking a foreign market! It is thus that contemporaneous history is written.

A discussion on the subject of the Confiscation bill, which lately passed the American House of Representatives, is now going on in the columns of the Paris Press, and they all continue to [illegible] contrary to the spirit of the age in which we live. The principle involved is that it is not right for the sins of the father to be visited upon his innocent posterity. The secession papers, of course, attack this act of the House of Representatives with great violence, if for no other reason than because it enters into their programme to abuse all the acts of the Government of Washington; while the liberal papers attack it so as to deal a blow at the French Government, which confiscated a part of the property of the ORLEANS family, and which stills suppresses journals which venture too far in criticising its acts.

We have just received on this side the news of the capture of Memphis and the entire opening of the Mississippi; of the falling of FREMONT into an ambuscade at Strasburgh, and of the passage of Fort Darling by the Federal fleet. We hope by the next steamer to hear of the fall of Richmond.

MALAKOFF.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT.

A Flock of Motions and Resolutions.

In the House of Commons, on the 17th, Mr. W. E. FORSTER asked the honorable member for Sunderland, whether he intended to bring on on Friday next the motion with respect to American affairs of which he had given notice.

Mr. W. S. LINDSAY said that if he considered it advisable to proceed on Friday with his motion, the object of which was the recognition of the Southern States, he would that evening, or to-morrow at the latest, place the terms upon the table.

In the House of Commons, on the 20th, the question having been put that the Speaker should leave the chair, in order that the House might go into Committee of Supply,

Mr. W. S. LINDSAY said that it had been his intention to have submitted to the House that evening a resolution, the object of which would have been the recognition of the Southern States of America, but many hon. members whom he had consulted, and whose opinions he was bound to respect, had recommended that he should postpone the motion. In deference to their opinions, he proposed to postpone it until the 11th of July. Before that time he trusted that Her Majesty's Government would see the necessity of taking in hand a question so grave and important, and one which properly belonged to the Executive, and would thus render it unnecessary for any private member to submit to the consideration of the House the desirability of recognizing the Southern States, because it must be apparent to all men that before long those States must become an independent nation.

On the same day, Mr. HORWOOD gave notice that on the 1st of July he should move the following resolution: "That it is the duty of Her Majesty's Government to use every means consistent with the maintenance of peace, either in concert with the great Powers or otherwise, as they may think it expedient, to endeavor to terminate the civil war now raging in America."

The Case of the Emily St. Pierre.

Lord BROUGHAM, on behalf of his noble and learned friend (Lord LYNDHURST,) whose health, as their lordships would be glad to hear, had greatly improved of late—[hear, hear]—asked for the correspondence which had taken place respecting the capture of this vessel by the Americans, and her recapture from the prize crew. He understood that there had been some correspondence upon this subject, and he wished to know from the noble earl whether there would be any objection to produce that correspondence.

Earl RUSSELL—I have no objection to lay the papers before the House, as the correspondence is now closed, and Lord LYONS, in his last letter, promised to send it home immediately. The opinion of the law officers was taken upon this question, and they stated that there was no power in this country to surrender the vessel, or to give it up to the United States Government. It was at that time supposed there was no precedent to refer to, but I have been informed this morning that there is a precedent, singularly enough, when the British Government demanded from the American Government the surrender of a vessel which had been recaptured by the crew, after being seized as a prize. Mr. ADAMS, the grandfather of the present American Minister in this country, was then President, and he replied that there was no precedent for such a demand. The result was the British Government failed to obtain the redress they sought from the American Government. ("Hear," and a laugh.)

The Mexican Question in the British Parliament.

In the House of Lords on the 19th June, Earl RUSSELL, after presenting a petition from Auckland, praying for separation from other parts of New-Zealand, said: I beg to take this opportunity of making a statement to your Lordships as to matters of considerable importance, upon which it is desirable no misapprehension should exist. It has been stated in the public prints that a Convention has been entered into by Sir C. WYKE and Commodore DUNLOP on one side, and the Mexican Government on the other, by which the British claims on Mexico will be satisfied, and that the Convention has been ratified by Her Majesty's Government. As to the first part, it is quite true that a Convention has been signed by Sir C. WYKE and Commodore DUNLOP, and it has been sent home for ratification. The arrangement contemplated for the satisfaction of British claims was fair and liberal, but we found that the Convention referred to another Convention between Mexico and the United States, and, fearing that it might involve this country in difficulties, Her Majesty's Government determined not to ratify it. There is another point upon which I wish to make a statement to the House. It is generally believed in France, and much circulated here, that Her Majesty's troops, together with the Spanish troops, were withdrawn, leaving the French troops alone to contend with the difficulties of the situation. After the temporary check which the French troops received, no one can be surprised that the French Government have resolved to send large reinforcements to Mexico, but the order is not founded upon any course taken by the British Government. In the original Convention of October there was no specific engagement as to the number of troops to be sent on the part of the different Governments, but communications were made separately by each Government. The Spaniards declared that they meant to send 6,000 or 7,000 troops. The French said at first that they would send 2,400, which was afterwards increased to 2,500 men. The British Government proposed to send a squadron with 700 marines, to be landed, if necessary, for the occupation of forts. The marines were landed, and for a short time occupied some forts. It seemed that the land forces met with difficulties, and Commodore DUNLOP, in order not to have the appearance in any way of leaving the allies, said he would provide, by his own activity and resources, camp equipage and conveyance. That, however, has not been approved by the Home Government, and orders were sent out that the marines should be reembarked. Commodore DUNLOP, on his side, very soon found that there was no immediate danger of collision with the Mexicans, and he determined to send away the marines, who were never intended to march up the country. They were accordingly removed from Vera Cruz. After this came the convention, and the allied commissioners agreed to a *procès verbal*, with regard to which I will now say nothing, as I do not wish to enter into the great question involved in it. But it should be known that at that time there were only 150 marines in occupation of the various forts, and when the rupture took place between the French Commissioners on the one side, and the English and Spanish Commissioners on the other, it was determined by Commodore DUNLOP to haul down the British flag in the ports of Mexico, and to withdraw his small force. There was thus no question of withdrawing troops from Mexico, for there never were any land troops there; the only force we ever sent in the naval squadron was a force of 700 marines, the greater number of whom were withdrawn some time previously. (Hear.) I thought it necessary to make this statement, as I believe that great misapprehension has arisen on the subject. I am informed that considerable indignation has been expressed in France as to the presumed withdrawal of troops by this country at a very critical moment. That supposition, as I have shown, has no foundation in fact, as there were no British troops to be withdrawn from Mexico. (Hear, hear.)

The Earl of MALMESBURY was glad that the noble Earl had felt it his duty to give some explanation to the House, as the question had excited some considerable anxiety in England, and produced something like a disagreeable feeling toward England in France.

The Earl of CARNARVON asked whether it was true that Sir CHARLES WYKE left Mexico and went to New-York, and that the Convention was entered into after that time.

Earl RUSSELL said that Commodore DUNLOP and Sir CHARLES WYKE never went to New-York. Sir CHAS. WYKE wrote home to say that it was his intention to go there, but he never executed that intention. He was now living at Mexico, but not in an official character, and he had informed the Mexican Government that he would not resume that character until the Convention had been ratified by his Government. The Spanish Secretary of Legation was also, he believed, living there in an unofficial capacity. With regard to the address of the French Government to the Chamber, it was certainly liable to misapprehension. But the papers which had been laid before Parliament were likely to remove that misapprehension, and he should write dispatches upon the subject, which would, he hoped, tend to the same result.

The Earl of MALMESBURY said he had seen in the public prints a statement that the feeling in Mexico was that Sir CHARLES WYKE had taken a strong part with the Mexican Government as against the proceedings of the French. He did not believe it at the time, but it was stated that Sir CHARLES had attended some public representation given at a theatre, for the benefit of the wounded Mexicans. This, if true, was a very ill-judged act. There was in this country no feeling whatever against the French as to their landing in Mexico. His own feeling was that it had been a great mistake in point of policy, but the Gulf of Mexico was such that any change in the [illegible] must be a matter of [illegible]. [Hear.] [illegible] to believe that the force of the [illegible] likely to profit by the acts of the French, however opposed those acts might be to the interests of France. [Hear, hear.]

Earl RUSSELL said that Her Majesty's Government had no information that Sir CHARLES WYKE had acted in the manner stated. He knew that such a report had reached Paris, but Sir CHARLES WYKE'S letters, dated May 12, contained nothing on the subject. If Sir CHARLES WYKE had appeared publicly at the theatre on that occasion, he quite agreed with the noble Earl opposite that it was a very injudicious act on his part. [Hear, hear.]

In the House of Commons, on the 20th ult., Lord R. MONTAGU asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on what ground the French commenced to blockade the Mexican coast on the 1st of May, and whether the French Government did not notify the blockade until the 5th of June; and why Her Majesty's Government did not give notice of the blockade until the 17th of June. He also wished to know what time would be allowed to vessels now on the voyage out, or at present loading in England, to enter the Mexican ports.

Mr. LAYARD said the noble lord was in error in supposing that the French Government notified the blockade on the 5th of May. The notice which appeared in the *Moniteur* of that date did not amount to an official notification. The official notice did not reach the English Embassy until the night of the 13th. On its arrival in London, it was sent to the law officers of the Crown to be examined, and was then published in the *Gazette* on the 17th. He had not received notice of the last question of the noble lord, and could not, therefore, answer it satisfactorily at that moment. He would give a reply on Monday.

Lord R. MONTAGUE asked whether the blockade did not commence on the 1st of May.

Mr. LAYARD said that before a blockade could be properly established, official notification must be sent to the countries concerned.

The Mexican Question in France.

THE MILITARY AND NAVAL REINFORCEMENTS.

The Paris papers of the 20th assert that Gen. FOREY has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the French army in Mexico.

The *Pays*, of this evening, says that two regiments of Zouaves, a battalion of Chasseurs, and four other regiments, with several squadrons and detachments of special arms, compose the reinforcements sent to Mexico.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, 20th ult., says: "Gen. TRECAU is spoken of as a candidate for the command of the army in Mexico; but the favorite for the moment seems to be Gen. MONTAUBAN, whose military talents are undeniable, and who may thus be compensated for the rejection of the Dotation bill, in which he was so much interested. There will be three Generals, one commanding in chief, and two—namely, LORENCEZ and DOAI—commanding divisions. Admiral JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE, whose arrival in Paris I announced a day or two ago, returns to Mexico to resume his functions as head of the naval station. He attended the Cabinet Council held on Wednesday, and it appears is in greater favor than ever. 12,100 fresh troops are going out at once. There are about 40,000 men in or about Amezoc; so that, with the additional reinforcements to be dispatched at a later period, the whole force for this second 'Conquest of Mexico' will be about 20,000 men. I mentioned previously that the Spanish war indemnity, of 1823, (25,000,000f.,) was paid into the French Treasury a few days ago. It comes very opportunely for the present war; but it is not strange that Spain, which withdrew from the expedition, in reality pays a considerable portion of the excesses? The Queen Downger, MARIA CHRISTINA, is said to highly approve Gen. PRIM'S conduct, and, as might be expected from a Bourbon Princess, is strongly opposed to the pretensions of the Archduke MAXIMILIAN.

The following are some of the regiments under orders, and which have proceeded to their place of embarkation: The First Regiment of Zouaves, in Algeria; the Eighteenth Infantry, at Cherbourg; the Seventh Battalion Chasseurs-a-Pied, at Besancon, and two other regiments from Algeria. The Second Regiment of Zouaves, who so gallantly attempted to carry the Mexican batteries at Guadalupe, is one of the regiments whose colors are decorated for distinguished merit. It was at the battle of Magenta that the corps earned this distinction, which is never conferred except where colors are taken from the enemy.

Orders have been sent to Cherbourg, Brest, Lorient, and Rochefort to fit out all the ships forming the reserve. Eight gunboats, on a new plan, have been ordered of a private company. They can be taken to pieces, and again put together with great ease on reaching their destination.

A letter from Toulon, of the 16th inst., states that orders had been received there by telegraph from Paris, directing that, as soon as the Toulon fleet shall return from Algiers, several of the ships shall be detached from it to transport reinforcements to Gen. LORENCEZ, in Mexico. Among the vessels selected for this purpose are the ships of the line *St. Louis* and *L'Impérial*, besides several frigates. Similar orders have been received at Brest, Cherbourg and Lorient. All the disposable ships of war in these ports are to get ready to convey troops to Mexico."

La Patrie publishes the following:

"A letter from Toulon, of the 16th inst., informs us that orders from Paris have been sent by telegraph to take from the squadron of evolutions, as soon as it arrives, a number of vessels to convey troops which France is about to send to reinforce Gen. LORENCEZ. Among the ships-of-war which will be used for this purpose, our correspondent mentions the *St. Louis* and the *Impérial*. Moreover, various frigates in ordinary have commenced their armament, and will shortly start for Mexico. We are assured that similar orders to those received at Toulon have been sent to Cherbourg, Lorient and Brest."

Under the head of "Latest Intelligence," *La Presse* publishes the following:

"A Ministerial Council was held yesterday at the Palace of the Tuileries, under the Presidency of His Majesty the Emperor.

Vice-Admiral JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE has arrived in Paris. He goes to Fontainebleau to-day, accompanied by the Minister of Marine.

Great activity prevails at Toulon. Six steamers and four large transports are getting ready to convey troops to Mexico."

The Manchester *Guardian* of the 21st ult. says: "There are reports that the French army in Mexico will ultimately be raised to 30,000 men; but, according to the *Patrie*, the number of troops about to be embarked will not exceed 12,000 men. There is little or no doubt that Gen. FOREY will take the command of the expedition, although some rumors affirm that the post will be intrusted to Gen. BOURBAKI or Gen. MONTAUBAN."

Progress of Mediation.

From the Constitutionnel.

From the numerous extracts from the English newspapers which we have published day by day, it is visible how the idea of mediation in America has gained ground in England and France. In France that idea has been no less warmly received, and we have before us more than a hundred provincial journals which, in reprinting the article from the *Constitutionnel*, gave their full adhesion to it. Can such an expression of public opinion in two great countries like France and England remain without effect? We do not think so; we entertain the profound conviction that the cause is gained, and that mediation is simply a question of time. From our very heart we wish that the hour for that mediation would strike as soon as possible. Where is the man who does not grieve at the thought of the torrents of blood which may still be shed, of the devastation which daily increases in America, and of the suffering which threatens the industrial classes of Europe? But we never deceived ourselves; it is evident that mediation cannot be proposed with the certainty of rejection. It is for the Governments to seize upon a favorable opportunity. We hope that the moment is not far off, and, more than ever, we are convinced that mediation is the only means to put an end to this terrible struggle. To the friends of humanity and of peace, we repeat, "Mediation is the only possible termination of the war." To the friends of liberty and of the dignity of man we repeat—"Mediation is the best guarantee for the abolition of Slavery."

Arrival of a Rebel Steamer.

From the London News.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, June 19.

At a late hour last evening the steamship *E. Hawkins* arrived in the Mersey from Havana, &c. This vessel brings in specie $433,000, and 1,627 bales of cotton on freight. The *E. Hawkins*, we understand, although hailing from Havana, comes really from Matamoras, a port on the banks of Rio Grande del Norte.

It is generally believed here that the specie brought by this vessel is comprised of shipments made by wealthy Southerners who may be desirous of saving what property they have from the recent Confiscation Act of the United States Senate. This supposition, at least, is strikingly in accordance with the tenor of the recent news from the Southern States.

PERSONAL.

—Mr. B. M. Davenport of Harvard College, recently astonished the natives by walking from Gorham, over the summit of Mount Washington, and down on the opposite side to the Crawford House, in the space of *seven hours and fifty-six minutes*. For sixteen miles his road was on the mountain, and the time usually required for a horse to travel over this part of the road is from six to eight hours. Subsequently he exhausted himself by climbing from the Crawford House to the top of Mount Washington, and on the way went to the summit of Mount Pleasant, in three hours and forty-five minutes. The guides who are in the habit of going up this road, say it requires good walking to walk it in five hours.

—It is reported that Ex-Secretary Cameron was the "distinguished official functionary" who recently accosted John Slidell in the streets of Paris, and entered into conversation with him, although the rebel envoy sought to avoid his notice.

—The body of an unknown Scotchman was found on the track of the Shore Line Railroad, near Waterford, Conn., on Sunday night last. Apparently he had fallen on the track when intoxicated, and was struck by a part of one of the engines.

—Col. McKean, who has been obliged to return to his home in Saratoga County, in consequence of a second attack of intermittent fever, has [illegible] to believe that the force of the disease [illegible]

NEWS FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Condition of Affairs in Gen. Hunter's Department.

Our Position on James Island to be Abandoned.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

From our Special Correspondent.

HILTON HEAD, Friday, June 27, 1862.

As I only arrived here last evening, and a steamer is to leave for home to-day, you cannot expect a long letter. But there is news, and luckily I know the precise locality of the fountain of information. So hurrying directly thither I have filled my bucket with as much as I can at this time conveniently use, without loitering on the way to ladle up my facts from the babbling brooks which the fountain feeds.

You know already of the shocking reverse which our arms met on the 16th inst., on James Island. I am not able to comment upon that unfortunate affair. *It is now understood in the Department that our position on James Island is to be abandoned*, as no reinforcements, without which it would be folly to attempt an advance upon Charleston, are to be sent here until the Fall, and the point is only valuable to us as a base of occupation against that city, which could be held only at the cost of a great loss of life from the diseases incident to the swampy nature of the soil.

Brig.-Gen. H. G. WRIGHT, with a strong force, will remain in command at Edisto, and the other portion of the army will be distributed as much along the immediate sea coast as possible, in view to the health of the troops during the Summer months.

Operations at James Island being concluded, and Hilton Head not being considered healthy, it is probable that the headquarters of the Department will be removed to Beaufort, and all the troops now at Hilton Head, excepting a sufficient garrison for the works, and a guard for the depot which is established here.

Brig.-Gen. BRANNAN arrived yesterday from Key West, and has been placed in command at Port Royal Island, with headquarters at Beaufort. His health is rapidly improving. Nearly all his command are here, having been sent for by Maj.-Gen. HUNTER to take part in the contemplated attack on Charleston, now rendered abortive by the action of Gen. BENHAM. These reinforcements, numbering two thousand effective men, arrived the day after the battle on James Island, and would have been able to have taken part in the action had Gen. BENHAM obeyed orders. It is confidently said here by officers in the position of knowing that not only did Gen. BENHAM disobey his peremptory written instructions in his late movement, but that, at a council of war held the evening previous to the attack, Gens. WRIGHT, STEVENS and WILLIAMS, all warned him, in the strongest language, that such a movement would be in violation of orders; that its object was impossible of attainment, and even if attained, would be of no possible service, as the works assaulted were merely an exterior line of defence to another work of rifle-pits and regular fortifications, under the fire of which it could not be held, the enemy being in vastly superior force, mainly drafted from BRAGG'S disbanded army of Corinth. Gen. HUNTER, I am told, felt great reluctance in placing Gen. BENHAM under arrest, as from his antecedents such action, with the overwhelming evidence against him, makes his dismissal from the service, either by sentence of court-martial or the more summary order of the President, a necessity.

A French two-gun steamer is now in the harbor, having been detached by the French Admiral to observe and report the operations of the combined naval and land forces in the attack upon Charleston. As Gen. MCCLELLAN, however, seems to need all and more than all the forces which can be collected, it is probable that the French Captain will have to wait here some time. In company with Capt. BOUTELLE, of the United States Coast Survey, the French officers yesterday visited Fort Pulaski, and the day before they were handsomely entertained, in company with Commodore DUPONT and Capt. ROGERS, of the *Wabash*, by Gen. HUNTER. It is pleasant to find that there is at least one department in which the army and navy are able to work harmoniously for the common good.

One of the most interesting things which I have thus far seen in this old department, is the First Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers, now organized. These soldiers are negroes, and they are being instructed in the use of arms, &c., at DRAYTON'S Plantation, under the immediate command of Capt. PESSENDEN, (son of the Senator from Maine,) acting as Colonel. These troops are well-dressed, well-armed, and display the greatest possible aptitude for the requirements of military duties. If any of your enterprising photographers would send an agent here, some very striking pictures could be made of the colored regiment in its attempts to acquire the manual of arms and perform field evolutions. Gen. HUNTER is understood to deny strictly that any of the soldiers are fugitive slaves, the fact being that their late owners are fugitive rebels. These contrabands having remained loyal on their respective plantations while their late owners are serving in the Confederate ranks, the General jokingly told a politician of the hard-shell sort, who visited him a few days since and spoke of these colored soldiers as *fugitives*, that they were far from being fugitives from their owners, as they were all anxious to go out at the earliest possible moment in pursuit of their masters. Seriously speaking, however, these colored men have displayed great proficiency in acquiring the rudiments of a military education, and I am assured will compare favorably before many weeks with similar regiments in the West Indies.

Brig.-Gen. SAXTON was passenger on the *Arago*, from New-York, and was welcomed last evening by the many officers whose respect and esteem he had won while he held the position of Quartermaster of the Expeditionary Corps. Gen. SAXTON does not come here in any such anomalous position of authority as that occupied by Gov. STANLY, in North Carolina—an empire within an empire—the Governor of a State within a Department where military law is supreme. Gen. SAXTON'S instructions, I believe, assign him to the duty of supervising the welfare and industry of the negroes, seeing to the cultivation of the plantations, collecting abandoned property for the benefit of the Government, and looking after the educational, moral, sanitary and material interests of the negroes, now first thrown upon their own resources. He is still subordinate as any other Brigadier-General in the Department to the orders of the Major-General Commanding, between whom and himself the most perfect harmony and accord of views is believed to subsist.

I believe the work of elevating the negroes in the social scale, so satisfactorily commenced by Mr. PIERCE, their late superintendent, will be zealously prosecuted by Gen. SAXTON; and although the policy of taking so able a soldier from the field might reasonably be questioned, yet the work given him to perform is of a noble character, that success in it should satisfy the highest ambition of any man.

I had the pleasure of an introduction to Maj.-Gen. HUNTER this morning. I was much pleased with the interview. The General I should assume to be a man of great simplicity of habits and untiring industry. He is to be found, I am told, every day in his private office, adjoining General Headquarters, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 P. M., with the exception of an hour at midday for dinner. All the reports, correspondence and other business of the Department are under his personal supervision, and all requisitions upon the Quartermaster's, Ordnance and Commissariat Departments are closely scrutinized and compared before they receive his signature. Officers of every grade, I noticed, and even privates, had access to his presence, and while he admits no superfluous conversation to enter upon his time, every man who had a plain tale to tell received a patient hearing.

Maj. Gen. G. HALLECK, well known in New-York [illegible] as Chief of Staff to Maj. General [illegible] and Commander of the Department [illegible]

personal oversight, and the innumerable applicants for audience to the Major-General have first to pass through the sieve of the Adjutant-General's office. Fortunately, the office has a large force of well-drilled clerks, and the different heads of the Staff Departments work harmoniously together. Capt. M. R. MORGAN, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, is earning a high reputation by his management of the perplexing and varied interests intrusted to his charge; and Capt. FULLER, the Chief Quartermaster, gives general satisfaction.

I am sorry to learn of the sudden death of Col. H. PEASE, of the Forty-eighth New-York Regiment, which happened at Port Pulaski, last week. Col. PEASE was well known as a minister of the Methodist Church, having a congregation in Brooklyn for some years. When the war broke out, he was impelled through patriotism to lay down his gown, and gird his sword about him, and he was distinguished as a brave and gallant officer, beloved and respected by all. His place will be difficult to fill, but I know of no one more worthy to succeed him than Lieut.-Col. BARTON, of the same regiment. I have seen a petition to which was attached the signatures of all the officers of the regiment, praying Lieut.-Col. BARTON'S appointment of Gov. MORGAN, and I sincerely hope he may be influenced by it.

The troops generally are in a healthy state, although cases of bilious and remittent fever not however of an aggravated form, are beginning to appear. The thermometer is high, making life more endurable in shirt sleeves than otherwise. We have demonstrated beyond question that white men can live down here in the full blaze of the Summer sun, which physiological fact was disputed until now. But this war has proved the fallacy of a great many other Southern opinions besides this, and is likely to be making constant additions to the number before it closes.

H. J. W.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Disastrous Fire in Mott-street.

OVER FIFTY FAMILIES BURNED OUT—A FIREMAN KILLED BY THE FALLING OF A WALL—FULL DETAILS OF THE LOSSES AND INSURANCES.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a frame stable in the rear of No. 79 Mott-street. The flames soon spread to the cracker bakery of ROSZAR C. SCOTT, a building which extended the whole width of the two lots, Nos. 75 and 77 Mott-street. From thence the fire soon communicated to the front buildings Nos. 77 and 79, and in a very short space of time thereafter, the four-story brick building, occupied as a tenement house, and known as No. 75 Mott-street, was found to be in flames. The whole of these structures were destroyed in about two hours after the fire commenced. The firemen were prompt, and the steam fire-engines were brought into action with unusual celerity, but all efforts to save the buildings seemed useless, and when it was known that the houses could not be preserved, the principal exertions of many of the firemen were directed to the occupants in the tenement houses, all of whom were saved, though some of them were seriously injured in their attempts to escape from the burning buildings. A four-story tenement house, situated in the rear of No. 73 Mott-street, took fire, and before the flames could be extinguished, it was damaged to the extent of $2,500. A frame building in the rear of No. 84 Mulberry-street, was also destroyed. The houses in the rear of Nos. 86 and 88 Mulberry-street, were damaged to the amount of about $4,500. A two-story frame building, in the rear of No. 192 Canal-street, was totally destroyed.

The following are the losses and insurances as they have been ascertained from the Fire-Marshall.

ON MOTT-STREET.

Nos. 75 and 77, (rear,) occupied by R. C. SCOTT as a cracker bakery. His loss on stock and machinery is $9,000. He is insured for $3,500 in the New-York Equitable, and Irving Insurance Companies. The building was owned by ROBERT MARSHALL, and is damaged about $5,000. It is insured for $2,500 in the Citizens Insurance Company. No. 77, occupied by five families, was totally destroyed. The loss is about $2,000, and is fully insured. The loss on furniture in this building was over $1,200, and is said to be insured in part. No. 79 was occupied by JAMES JOHNSON and others. Loss on furniture about $1,000, upon which there is no insurance. The building was owned by Mr. DEARIS, and is a total loss, which is estimated at $3,000. The four-story t

Lee, with their assistants, Miss Cox, Mrs. Bottner, Dr. Whittlesey, Mr. Ripley, and others. The famous Randall's Island Light Guard, commanded by the juvenile Capt. Dale, accompanied the excursion, and furnished the music, which was confined to the martial drum and fife. Messrs. Anderson and Rousseau, of the Commissioners' office, had charge of the commissary department, and dispensed the crackers and cheese to the little orphans in the most bountiful profusion. Officer Cronin, of the Thirteenth Precinct, also accompanied the excursion, and rendered valuable assistance. The children were in high glee throughout the day, and the excursion to New-Rochelle will long remain a bright spot in their memory. Only one incident occurred to mar the joyousness of the occasion, and the cause of this, it is to be hoped, for the credit of human nature, will never be made known to the children. It was the intention of the Warden to have the children land at New-Rochelle, and to allow the little girls to enjoy themselves in the shade, while the boys composing the "Light Guard" were to march up to the village, a mile and a half distant. On arriving at the landing, however, the proprietor of the Neptune House peremptorily refused to allow the little orphan girls to sit in the shade of his ample grounds while their brothers marched up to the village. They were consequently obliged to remain on board the crowded steamboat during the absence of the boys, but, meanwhile, the Warden, to compensate them for their disappointment, directed an additional excursion to be made over to David's Island, where lie some 500 sick and wounded soldiers, who were able to appreciate the innocence of childhood and sympathize with the hard lot of the orphan. The boys, in the meantime, visited the village of New-Rochelle, where they were received most kindly by many of the prominent residents of the place, who expressed the utmost indignation at the treatment received at the landing, and regretted that they had not known of the excursion in time to prepare a collation for the boys. The kindness shown them at the village by Mr. Banks, Dr. Welling, Mrs. Underhill, Mrs. Leland and others will ever be gratefully remembered. The young folks of the village turned out *en masse* to witness the drill of the Light Guard, and during their short stay there the boys enjoyed themselves exceedingly. On the return trip to the Island the company were treated to singing by the children, and to speeches and dialogues, in which Masters Daly, Barnes, McLaughlin, Matteson, Cartel, Gillespie and Thomas took part.

Summer Examination and Musical Recitation of the New-York Institution for the Blind.—The literary exercises took place in the morning and the musical recitation at 7 P. M., on Monday, the Chapel hall of the Institution being filled with spectators. There are at present eight teachers in the literary department, six of these being blind. The principal teacher, Mr. Stephen Babcock, was born with sight, but for the last ten years has been blind. A singular incident occurred during the morning's exhibition, going to prove how exquisitely acute is the sensations of touch in the blind: A little boy of nine years, was reading an unfamiliar lesson, when suddenly a linen handkerchief was spread over the page; he still read on with ease; another thickness was overlaid, and still another, till four intervened between his little fingers and the encroaching letters, without interfering with the correctness of his reading. The understanding of these blind pupils of the methods of arithmetic and the researches of geography, marked their capacities of as high order as are those of persons blessed with and fully appreciating their eyesight. The usual scholastic course is gone through here, and the attainments of the classes, as shown yesterday, proves that careful culture is observed. The evening exhibition took place under a broad canopy of the American flags, and the band in attendance was composed wholly of pupils of the Institution. They have twelve pieces, and opened with the "Star Spangled Banner," in the highest style of their art.

Other musical pieces followed, but where all did their part so well, it is a delicate matter to draw distinctions. Perhaps the *star* of the evening was little Jimmy Ashton, a news-boy, of Albany, whome some gentleman noticed as he was perambulating the streets with sightless eyes, the sweetest voice imaginable, and with a package of Times, *Tribune* and *Herald* under his arm, which he sold with perfect dexterity, *distinguishing each by its smell*. This philosophy of the *odor of certain sheets* might be enlarged upon, but we'll wait till Jimmy's 3 man, when his youthful perceptions, developed into manhood, will probably afford some who esome truths.

One hundred and seventy pupils were upon the platform; eighty of these were members of the regular chapel choir.

A "Laughing Song" and chorus completely took the audience by storm, and the longest countenances relaxed irresistably.

Professor Rankin, the Principal of the Institution, presided, and was perfectly successful in his orderly management of so singular an exhibition.

The Park Barracks—Interesting Notice to Soldiers.—Within a week past upwards of a thousand soldiers, who have become convalescent, have been sent from the Park Barracks to their homes, or returned to the army. Only 12 soldiers at present remain in the Barracks. Gov. Morgan, accompanied by Thurlow Weed, visited the Barracks on Sunday, and were much pleased with the arrangements. The following notice has been issued by Paymaster Oakley:

Park Barracks, New-York City, June 30, 1862.

All members of the following regiments, with or without descriptive lists, will be at the Park Barracks on Wednesday morning, July 2, to receive their pay: Eleventh Maine, Fifty-sixth New-York, Fifteenth New-York, Fiftieth New-York, Fifty-second Pennsylvania, One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania, First Regiment Berdan's United States Sharpshooters, Capt. Butler Fitch's Eighth New-York Battery, Oneida Cavalry, McClellan Dragoons, Scourges Rifles.

By order, Major OAKLEY,
Paymaster United States Army.

Steamship Launched.—A new propeller steamship was launched yesterday, at 12½ o'clock, from C. & R. Pemlon's ship-yard at the foot of Bridge-street, Brooklyn. Length on deck, 203 feet; beam, 32 feet; hold, 19 3-10 feet; 1,000 tons register, 1,200 tons carpenters' measure. Has capacity for about 7,500 barrels, exclusive of passengers' accommodations; built of the best white oak, chestnut, locust and Georgia pine; very strongly bound, diagonally and horizontally, with iron; has double engines, built by Delamater, 36-inch cylinder; propeller, 12 feet diameter; will consume about 15 tons coal in 24 hours, for easy running of 10 knots per hour. She is of beautiful model for capacity and speed, built for sea service, and is in every respect a first-class vessel.

A Man Dangerously Stabbed in an Affray.—Two hackmen, named James Farley and William Nesbitt, became involved in a quarrel about some passengers on board the steamship *Northern Light*, just arrived from California, and during the affray Nesbitt drew a sheath knife and stabbed Farley in the back, inflicting a very serious, and it is believed dangerous wound. Officer Dunn, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, immediately arrested Nesbitt, and took him before Justice Connolly, at the Tombs, where he was committed to await the result of the injuries. Farley was conveyed to the New-York Hospital. The latter resides at No. 41 Lennar'-street.

Fatal Result of a Street Fight.—William Sabs, a lad about 17 years of age, who resided with his parents at No. 407 West Twenty-fifth-street, got into a fight while running to a fire in Washington-street, on Monday night, and during the *mêlée* he was struck by a stone thrown by some person at present unknown. He immediately fell to the pavement, and was picked up and conveyed to the drug-store, No. 623 Hudson-street, where he died in fifteen minutes afterward. The Coroner was notified, but up to a late hour last evening no report of the inquest had been received at the Coroner's office. The deceased was running with Hook and Ladder Company No. 2 at the time of the occurrence.

Arrangements by the Tammany Society for the Celebration of the Fourth of July.—The Sachems of the Tammany Society met last evening to complete their arrangements for the celebration of the Anniversary of National Independence. The programme agreed upon was as follows: At 11½ o'clock the members of the Society will meet at the Old Wigwam; at 12 the doors will be thrown open for the admission of the public, and at 1 o'clock the exercises will commence. Grand Sachem Waterbury is to deliver the opening address; Geo. W. McClean will next read the Declaration of Independence; a recitation, by H. B. Perkins, of Eliza Cook's "Ode to Washington" follows, and, in conclusion, Judge Daly will deliver an oration. The banquet-room will then be thrown open.

A Large Fire in Washington-street—A Steam Saw-Mill and Three other Buildings Burned.—About 10 o'clock last night, a fire broke out in the steam saw-mill of Wm. H. Hicks, situated at No. 589 Washington-street. Before the firemen could subdue the flames, Nos. 578, 576 and 574, on the same street, were almost entirely consumed. The damage done to the property of Mr. Hicks will amount to over $1,500. He is fully insured in the Brevoort and other City Insurance Companies. The estimated damage to the other buildings, and the stock and fixtures therein, is $20,000. The parties are all fully insured.

Trotting at Fashion Course.—The trotting match for $500, mile heats, best 3 in 5, between Mr. Turnbull's bay mare *Topsey*, 8 years old, to harness, and Mr. Wolcott's bay mare *Tempest*, 7 years old, to wagon, resulted in Mr. Wolcott's paying forfeit after both horses had trotted over the course several times previous to being started. Horace F. Jones handled *Topsey*, while D. Mace had charge of *Tempest*.

Concert for the Relief of Soldiers' Orphans.—The Academy of Music has been taken possession of for this evening by the scholars of the Twentieth Ward Grammar School, who give a concert for the benefit of the widows and orphans of soldiers. It is understood that Major Opdyke will preside. The chorus will consist of six hundred juvenile performers, while there will be numerous solos and duets. Dodworth's Band will assist.

Lager Legal on Sunday.—Yesterday Messrs. Noyes & Tracey, counsel for Superintendent Kennedy, signified to Mr. Stallknecht, the counsel of Mr. Hart—parties in the recent important suit—that in consequence of Judge Barnard's decision, no further arrests will be made for selling lager-beer on Sunday, under the Concert Saloon act. Thus, an important point of law is settled, and favorably to our German fellow-citizens.

Sent to Fort Lafayette.—Samuel Hoffman, whose arrest was noticed a few days since, on a charge of swindling recruiting officers, was yesterday sent to Fort Lafayette by the United States Marshal, per orders from the Secretary of War. Hoffman has gone under several *aliases*, and it is said had made considerable money by his swindling speculations.

The Late Concert at the Academy of Music—Funds for the Sanitary Commission.—Mr. Faber, Secretary of the Mercantile Library Association, has transmitted to Mr. Strong, Treasurer of the Sanitary Commission, $1,031 77, as the proceeds of the concert given on the 23d ult., by the Association, at the Academy of Music.

Personal.—Rev. T. L. Cuyler, of Brooklyn, sails to-day, for Europe, in the steamship *China*, on a brief tour of recreation. His large congregation generously defray his expenses.

NEW-JERSEY.

Commitments to the City Prison.—There have been committed to the Jersey City Prison during the month of June, 122 persons, charged with offences as follows: Drunkenness, 20; disorderly conduct, 45; abusing family, 2; abusing wife, 3; fighting, 5; vagrancy, 18; prostitution, 2; stealing, 8; interference with officers, 2; attempting to enter a house, 1; suspicion of being a pickpocket, 1; threatening violence, 3; suspicion of larceny, 1; delirium tremens, 2; violating City Ordinance, 1; picking pockets, 1; suspicion of being a thief, 1; assault and battery, 2; suspicion of burglary, 1; suspicion of stealing, 1; insane, 1; committed for safe keeping, 1. Nativity—Ireland, 83; England, 2; Scotland, 3; France, 1; United States, 30; Germany, 1; colored, 2.

New Soldiers' Hospital.—The building used as a soldiers' hospital, at the corner of Erie and South Fourth streets, Jersey City, being found too small to afford the requisite accommodation, Ex-Mayor Van Vorst, who has charge of the sick and wounded soldiers, has obtained a large and commodious four-story building in Hudson-street, near Montgomery, close to the ferry, to be used in its stead. The new building is being put in complete order for the purpose, and everything calculated to add to the relief and comfort of the patients will be provided. The patients will be removed to the new quarters to-day.

Serious Accident.—A little boy, named Tooman, whose parents reside at the corner of Coles and South Eighth streets, Jersey City, while playing in the street on Monday evening, was kicked in the face by a horse, and had his jaw broken in four places. The physicians think he will recover.

Boat Race.—A rowboat race, free to all seventeen feet working boats, with two pairs of sculls, rowed by residents of Jersey City, will take place from McGiffan's Basin, on the afternoon of the Fourth. The winning boat will receive a prize of $10; the second boat taking the entrance money. Entrance fee, $1.

Attempted Suicide.—Mrs. Solepetre, residing at No. 128 Steuben-street, Jersey City, attempted to commit suicide on Monday by swallowing a dose of laudanum. Medical assistance being summoned in time, her life was saved. A slight family difficulty was the cause of the attempt at self-destruction.

LAW REPORTS.

Notes of Prize Decisions—Blockade—Necessity of Warning—Mistake as to the Law.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. *The Bark Empress and her Cargo.*—This vessel was captured by the *Vincennes* on Nov. 27 1861, off the mouth of the Mississippi and libeled here as a prize. The ship's papers showed her to be a British bottom, employed by her owners on a voyage from England to Rio Janiero and there chartered by her master to affreighters, partly British and partly Brazilian subjects, to carry a neutral cargo "to New-Orleans or Mobile as may be ordered by the charterers; and if the vessel on arrival be warned off by a blockading squadron, to proceed either to New-York, Baltimore or Philadelphia, which second port of destination is likewise to be named by the charterers previous to the departure of the vessel from Rio." This charter was executed Sept. 5, 1861, it being then known to the parties and publicly notorious at Rio Janiero that New-Orleans and Mobile were under blockade by the United States. On Sept. 14, the charterers instructed the master to proceed to New-Orleans with the cargo, and if the port should be open on his arrival to deliver the cargo there, and added, "should the port be blockaded, you will be warned off, and will then proceed direct to your discharge port of New-York." The vessel sailed from Rio Sept. 18. When a few days out the master spoke a vessel by which he was informed, and also by public papers obtained from her, that all the Southern ports were blockaded. The same information was obtained from another vessel which he spoke off Cape Antonio, Cuba, some nine or ten days before he was captured. His vessel ran a direct course from Rio to New-Orleans, without deviation, and on Nov. 26, 1861, she struck on a bar in the mouth of the Mississippi, inside of the blockading squadron in the night time, and was there captured next morning by boats from the *Vincennes*.

The claimants urged that the vessel and cargo should not be condemned because they were neutral property, and there was no actual intention on the part of the master or owners to violate the blockade, and especially because of the clause of the President's Proclamation of April 19, 1861, declaring that "if with a view to violate such blockade, a vessel shall approach or shall attempt to leave any of the said ports, she shall be duly warned off by the Commander of one of the blockading vessels, who will indorse on her register the fact and date of such warning, and if the same vessel shall again attempt to enter or leave the blockaded port, she will be captured"—by reason of which they were, as they claimed, entitled to enter the blockaded port, unless warned off.

Held by the Court—That the paramount fact announced by the proclamation, and by the public warning of Commodore Prendergast, was that the blockade was laid in pursuance of the laws of the United States and of the law of nations. The law of nations is explicit and indubitable that a neutral vessel knowing a port to be in a state of blockade, and sailing toward it, with intent to evade such blockade, commits a fraud upon the belligerent rights of the blockading power, and is subject to forfeiture therefor. (3 Phillimore Int. Law, 397; Wheat. Int. Law, 541, 550; 1 Kent, 148, 149; 1 Duer on Ins., 663, 669; Bland. Mar. Law, 168, §225, note 3; 2 Arnould Ins., 747.)

The earlier decisions of the Prize Courts indicated that the act of sailing for a blockaded port with knowledge of the blockade was itself evidence of an attempt to evade the blockade; but the state of the law upon that point now is, that some overt act denoting the forbidden *attempt* must be shown in addition to an intention to commit such infraction, however strongly the latter may have been indicated and persisted in. (1 Phillips on Ins., 459, art. 852 and cases cited; 1 Caines Cas. p. —; 4 Cranch, 410; 1 Kent, 148.) The rule is also so far mitigated in its application that going purposely to a blockaded port with the intention properly notified on the ship's papers, or otherwise fairly disclosed, may be excused in a neutral ship if the object is honestly to inquire whether the blockade is still in continuance, and if so to avoid the blockaded port, and complete the voyage at a lawful one. The hazard of allowing such privilege, and the necessity of observing the utmost ingenuousness and innocency in its indulgence is emphatically noted in the authorities, and accordingly the Courts take heed in administering it, that the neutral be not permitted under cover of that relaxation of prize law to smother the principle by placing himself out of reach of its restraints. An adherence to the old rule would, therefore, seem to be still exacted in its full simplicity in one of its cardinal features, which is, that the neutral vessel shall make her inquiries so plainly clear of the blockaded port that she shall not acquire the ability (as Chancellor Kent phrases the act) *to slip herself into it*. Phillimore states the general result of the authorities to be "that it has never, under any circumstances, been held legal that the inquiry should be made at the very mouth of the river or estuary" of the blockaded port. (3 Phil. 397 (3d ed.).

Dr. Lushington says in the case of the Union, (1 Spink 164,) "The claimants allege the vessel was chartered for Riga, and being uncertain whether the place was blockaded or not, they sent her to Riga to inquire of the blockading force whether Riga was blockaded." The Court inquires, "Is this justifiable?" and remarks in reply: "Under particular circumstances perhaps it may be justifiable, where information cannot be otherwise procured, to inquire of the blockading squadron," and denies that the excuse can prevail if a neutral port was accessible, though an inquiry there might be attended with great loss and expense to the neutral ship.

It is clear, therefore, to the Court, that the claimants cannot lawfully, under claim of making inquiry, if a port known to be have been under blockade when the voyage was set on foot, and after the vessel had been prosecuting it toward the port, go forward to the entrance of the port, and within the actual line of the blockading forces to inquire as to the existence of the blockade; and that such act, according to the law of nations, subjects the vessel to condemnation as prize of war.

That the only question remaining is as to the effect of the proclamation of April 19, 1861, "under the laws of the United States and the law of nations."

That the United States have never insisted that a neutral vessel approaching a blockaded port was entitled to receive their notice of the blockade and to be warned off, unless she approached *in ignorance* of the blockade. (See Treaties with England, 8 Stats. at Large, 125, Art. 18; and with France, *ib.*, 184, Art. 12,) and the Supreme Court regards those treaty compacts as the true exposition of the law of nations in regard to blockades. (4 Cranch, 199.)

That the proclamation of April 19 must, therefore, be understood to refer to embrace only those vessels approaching the port *in ignorance* of its being under blockade.

That the presumption is, that a blockade known to exist still continues until notice to the contrary is given. (1 Ch. R., 144.)

That no evidence is furnished in the testimony of the witnesses, or the papers found on board, that there was any ground for a presumption that this blockade had been discontinued. On the contrary, all the evidence before the master tended to confirm the notice under which his voyage was begun, that the port remained invested.

That the evidence leaves no doubt that the vessel was to go into New-Orleans as her real port of destination, and that she continued till her arrest to be navigated with that purpose, unless she should be prevented by a *warning given*, to her by the blockading squadron. Every step taken by her on the voyage was an attempt to fulfill that purpose. She avoided calling at Cuba, at a neutral port nearly on the line of her course from Rio to New-Orleans, to seek the information she pretended to want. She omitted to lie to off the port to wait opportunity to speak a blockading vessel; she ran directly in for the port in the darkness of the night, without making signals, or manifesting any expectation of attracting attention of vessels at all aside of her course of entrance. Had she been honestly in search of information of the state of the markets or that of the tide there, it would be unreasonable to suppose she would have run blindly into the shore, without taking active measures to be assured of the facts, or of any like particulars needful to be known by her, unless she was governed by a desire to keep her movement concealed.

That the Court can put no other interpretation upon her proceeding than that she meant the course she was pursuing should take her into the port of New-Orleans. This may have been under a mistake of law in the idea that she might do so excusably if the United States failed to intercept the attempt and turn her away. A misapprehension of the law in that respect can be of no avail to her whilst acting under a clear understanding of the facts.

Decree of condemnation and forfeiture, therefore, against the vessel and cargo.

For libelants, Mr. Evarts and Mr. Woodford; for captors, Mr. Upton; for claimants, Mr. Larocque, Mr. Edwards, Mr. A. F. Smith and Mr. Scott.

An Alleged Breach of the Law of Bailment.

MARINE COURT.
Before Judge McCarthy.

Patrick Murray vs. *A. Y. Vanamringe et al.*—This was an action brought by the plaintiff to test the validity of a sale which was stated to be in violation of the law of bailment.

The complaint alleged that the plaintiff placed in the custody of Martin A. J., Lynch a quantity of pumice stone, valued at $240 50, which Lynch sold by auction for his lien on account of storage. The plaintiff contended that he was justly entitled to the goods, and that Lynch's sale was invalid.

The defence was a general denial of the facts stated in the complaint, and an allegation that a demand for storage money had been made by Lynch on the plaintiff, and after his refusing to pay it, Lynch, according to custom, as he says, had the goods sold at auction by Gerard, Betts & Co., to the plaintiff.

Case still on.

Pennington, Sullivan & Harrison for plaintiff; Thomas Nelson for defendants.

The Motion to Strike the Name of Alanson Nash from the Roll of Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Rosenerans.

Matter of Alanson Nash.—This motion was stated in the Times of May 21. The motion to strike from the roll of attornies is based upon the allegation that, in 1852, Nash, who was at the time a judgment debtor of one Caroline Donaldson, made an assignment to her of his interest in an action against the Hudson Railroad Company, in which one Frederick Ritter was plaintiff and Nash his attorney. Nash, as alleged at the time, owed Miss Donaldson $700, and this assignment was taken by her in payment thereof. Upon the recovery of the judgment by Nash against the railroad company, he failed, as alleged, to pay over to Miss Donaldson the $700 which he had received, and which he had promised her to collect for her. The affidavit of Miss Donaldson was corroborated by that of Wm. B. Leeds, Esq. The defence set up was, that Nash's interest in the suit against the company was derived from an assignment from Ritter, and that subsequently he ascertained that Ritter had made an assignment previously to a Mr. Hough, who had made an assignment to Ritter's wife, and that he (Nash) prosecuted the suit for the benefit of Mrs. Ritter.

The Court now held that the assignment, so far as it operated to the petitioner's benefit, must be held as effectual, at least as to any moneys received by Nash in the settlement of the claim.

It was ordered that a reference be had to ascertain the amount due, or the indebtedness, upon the coming in of the report of the Relator the Solicitor may have an order directing the money to be paid by the respondent Nash.

S. Sanxay for relator; Mr. Bodies for respondent.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Barnard.

Brady vs. *Preston et al.*—Judgment, foreclosure and sale ordered.

Sarah Cohen vs. *Lewis Cohen.*—Judgment of Divorce granted.

Before Justice Clerke.

Johnson vs. *Madison-avenue Church.*—Case settled. Second, third, fourth, sixth and seventh amendments allowed. The rest disallowed.

O'Hara vs. *Stewart & Buck.*—Judgment settled. Motion for additional allowance denied.

Bank of the State of New-York vs. *Xenia Bank, Branch of State Bank of Ohio.*—All the amendments allowed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Justice Monell

Trvin, &c., vs. *Sturges, &c.*—See findings with the Clerk.

Durand vs. *Kelly.*—Motion granted.

Paullips vs. *Potter; King* vs. *The same.*—The same, *Butterworth* vs. *Bachy.*—The same.

Kissam vs. *Roberts.*—Motion for retaxation denied.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—July 1, 1862.

$15,000 U.S. 6s '81 C. ex c.	102¾	350 N. Y. Cen. R.	92¾
9,000 Tr. 7 3-10 ₱ c. N.	105¾	175 do.	s15 92⅝
5,000 N. Y. S. 6s '73	118	100 do.	s30 92⅝
6,000 Ohio State 6s '86	103¾	100 do.	92½
10,000 Ind. S. 5s War L.	95	200 do.	b10 92¾
11,000 Tenn. State 6s '90	57½	50 do.	b60 92¾
4,000 Virginia State 6s.	67	50 Erie Railway	36¾
1,000 Cal. State 7s ex. i.	93½	100 Erie Railway Pref.	64
10,000 N. Y. Cen. 7s.	s10 102	50 do.	63¾
3,000 do.	102	100 do.	b30 63¾
30,000 E. R. & M. B., '83.	s10 97¾	100 do.	s10 63¾
1,000 do.	97¾	300 Hud. River R.	47
1,000 E. R. 4th M. Bds	90¾	100 do.	47¾
1,000 H. R. & R. 2d S. F. Bs.	103	25 Har. Railroad	17¾
4,000 H. R. R. 3d Mtg.	93	500 Reading Railroad	59¾
2,000 Har. 3d M. B. ex in.	s6¾	100 do.	59¾
1,000 La. C. & M. L. G. Bs.	25	400 Mich. Central R. R.	63
2,000 Ch. & N. W. 1st M.	69	100 do.	63¾
10,000 C. & N. W. Ass. Bs.	61	450 do.	63¾
5,000 C. & N. W. 2d M.	b30 32½	50 do.	62⅞
5,000 do.	32	50 do.	s10 63
5,000 do.	b30 32	450 Mich. So. & No. I. R.	27
5,000 do.	b30 32	50 Mil. S. & N. I. guar.	59¾
7,000 To. & Wab. 1 M.	s10 92	20 do.	59
10,000 To. & Wab. 2d M.	67	50 Panama R.	137
1,000 Ills. F. Wayne & Chic. 2d M.	80	300 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	61¾
4,000 Cl. & Pit. 2d M.	81	250 do.	61¾
1,000 Cin., Hamilton & Dayton 2d Mtg.	100	100 do.	s30 61¾
10 Merchants' Bank	100	500 Clev. & Pitts. R.	23
10 Am. Exchange Bk.	86½	200 Gal. & Chi. R.	71
4,110 Amer. Gold	108¾	100 do.	71¾
10,500 do.	108¾	300 Clev. & Tol. R.	48¾
74,436 do.	108¾	200 Chi. & R. I. R.	68¾
1,000 do.	s10 108¾	100 do.	b10 68¾
50 Pacific M. S. C.	b10 116	600 do.	68¾
450 do.	116	600 do.	b15 69
100 do.	s30 115¾	100 do.	b10 69
150 do.	116¾	100 M. & P. Du Ch. R.	34
10 do.	116¾	50 Del. L. & W. R. ex. d.	95¾

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s '81 Coup. ex coup.	b30 103	33 Harlem Railroad	17
3,000 do.	102¾	100 do.	17¾
10,000 U. S. 6s '81 Reg.	102¾	200 Mich. Cen. R.	63
10,000 Tr. 7 3-10 Notes.	105¾	50 M. S. & N. I. R.	27
5,000 Mo. State 6s.	51	150 do.	27¼
1,000 Cal. State 7s ex i.	93	100 do.	27¼
10,000 Cl. & Pitts. 3d M.	81	34 Mil. & P. Du Ch. R.	34¾
15,000 Amer. Gold	109	100 Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	59¾
90 Pac. Mail S. Co.	116¾	100 do.	s10 60
150 do.	s20 115¾	100 do.	60¾
50 N. Y. Cen. R.	130	50 Panama R.	136
100 N. Y. Central R.	b30 92⅝	100 Ill. Cen. R. Sc.	b60 61¾
100 do.	b10 93	300 do.	61¾
350 do.	92⅝	25 do.	61¾
200 do.	b30 93	100 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	12¾
25 Erie Railway	36¾	100 Galena & Chic. R.	71¾
200 do.	36¼	100 Cleve. & Tol. R.	49¾
50 Hud. River R. R.	47¾	200 do.	b60 49¾
		100 do.	s60 49
		50 do.	49¾

Tuesday, July 1—P. M.

The Stock Exchange was less excited to-day than on yesterday. The War news from Richmond, more carefully collated in the morning papers than in the extra editions of yesterday, was construed more favorably. In addition to which, the private advices or rumors on the Street were the reverse of yesterday's bad news, though probably as vague in their authority. The business at the early Board was only to a moderate amount on Government Securities and the New-York Roads, and to a fair extent on the Western Roads, most of which were firm at the close of the session and on the advance. The Southwestern State Stocks were steady. The Railway mortgages generally firm. The general recovery from yesterday's depression is equal to ½@¾ ₱ cent. Probably the strongest point in the Share market is the enhanced traffic on the Western Railway lines and the Grain news from England, which is believed to reasonably insure the continuation of heavy receipts through the Summer and Fall months.

The dealings at the Second Board were at a further advance in prices, and under a generally improved feeling at the Board and on the Street. Late in the afternoon the Share market was generally firm, with few sellers, except at a further advance in quotations:

N. Y. Central	93	Pacific	116¾
Erie	36⅝	Panama	139
Erie Preferred	64	Tennessees	58
Rock Island	69	Missouris	51
Toledo	49⅜	U. S. 6s, 1881	102⅞
Mich. Guranteed	60¾	U. S. Notes Cu'm N.	104¾
Mich. Central	63½	U. S. 7.30 Bonds	105⅞
Galena	71⅝	Gold	109
Illinois Central	61⅜		

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	100⅜	Bank of the Republic	98⅜
Mechanics'	102⅜	Bank of N. America	101
America	108	Market	97
Tradesmens'	97	Shoe & Leather	103
Greenwich	135	St. Nicholas	90
National	95	Marine	110
Commerce	97⅜	Commonwealth	90
Mech. Bank. Asso.	91	Atlantic	65
Mercantile	113	New-York County	100
American Exchange	96⅛	Park	112¾
Chatham	82		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s	100	Ill Cen. 7 ₱ cent., '75	95⅜
N. Y. Cen. 6s, real est.	98	T. H. & Alton 1sts, 7 ₱ c.	107
New-York Cen. 7s, '64	101¾	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	26
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	107	Ch. & N. W. s. f.	97
Erie 1sts, '85	106¾	Ch. & N. W. firsts	69
Erie seconds, '64	103	Chi. & N. W. firsts, ass'd	51
Erie seconds, '79	104	Ch. & N. W. seconds	33
Erie thirds, '83	97½	Ch. & N. W. int. bs.	82
Erie fourths, '80	90¾	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	48
Hudson firsts, '69	110	Tol. & Wabash seconds	66⅞
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	103	Tol. & Wabash int. bonds	75
Hudson thirds, '75	93	Gal. & Chicago firsts	104
Harlem firsts, '60-'73	104	Gal. & Chic. seconds	100
Harlem seconds, '64	102	N. J. Central firsts	109
Harlem thirds, ex. in. '68	86¾	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. firsts	91¾
Mich. So ₱ c. seconds	85	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 2nds.	80
M. S. & N. Ia. s. f.	100¾		

The Money operations of the Street to-day have been very large on account of the 1st of July Dividends, and also on account of the principal of the New-York State Debt falling due to-day. The proportion of payments in Gold is about $5,500,000, to which will be added the Illinois State Interest due on the first Monday in July. The disbursements of the day have made the supply of Money easier, and the Brokers at the close of the day report more done at 5 ₱ cent. ₱ annum on first class collateral than at 6 ₱ cent. The Dividend payments in Gold caused a decline in price to 108¾@109 ₱ cent., as against 109¾@109½ yesterday afternoon. The rates for Bills on London were correspondingly easier and the business accomplished for the Cunarder to-morrow is not very important. It is understood that the steamer from the other side this morning brought most favorable advices for Grain and Flour, the crop weather throughout the United Kingdom being unsettled. The orders to this market for export are understood to be on a liberal scale. The following is the comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of specie) from New-York to foreign ports for the week ending July 1 and since Jan. 1:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Total for the week	$1,898,669	$3,275,516	$2,264,712
Previously reported	41,744,751	63,516,589	59,928,756
Since Jan. 1	43,643,420	66,792,105	62,193,468

The new Cunarder, *Scotia*, Capt. Judkins, arrived at an early hour, 7 o'clock, this morning, after a run of only eight days and five hours from Queenstown.

We notice among the passengers by the *Scotia* this morning, from England, Mr. August Belmont, Banker, returned to his home, with his family, after an absence of nearly a year.

The financial advices by the English steamer this morning to the 21st June, report a quiet state of things in the London Money market and the Funds tending to firmness. In American Securities the following is the latest report:

American Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.	Business.
Maryland 5 ₱ cent.	79 @ 81	
United States 5 ₱ cent., red. 1874	77 @ 79	77⅜
Virginia State 6 ₱ cent.	48 @ 50	
Atlantic & Gt. Western, N. Y. sec., 1st Mortgage, 1890 7 p. c.	64 @ 66	
Erie shares $100 (all paid).	32 @ 33	32
Do. 7 ₱ cent. Preference	55 @ 56	
Do. Assessment Scrip	1⅝ @ 2⅛	
Do. 1st Mtg. 7 ₱ cent., 1867	91 @ 93	
Do. 2d Mtg. 7 ₱ cent., 1859	89 @ 91	
Do. 3d M. 7 ₱ cent., 1883	82 @ 83	82⅜ ¾
Do. 4th M. 7 ₱ cent.	75 @ 76	75½ 4¾ 6
Do. 5th M. 7 ₱ cent.	72 @ 74	72
Illinois Cen. 6 ₱ cent., red. 1875	73 @ 75	
Do. 7 ₱ cent., 1875	79 @ 80	79¾ ⅜
Do. $100 shares, $90 paid	45 @ 44	
Do. $100 shares, all paid	51 @ 52	
Mich. Cen., Con. 1869, 8 ₱ c.	87 @ 89	87
Do. S. F. 8 ₱ ct. 1st M., '82	89 @ 90	88¾
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S. F. '85	78 @ 80	
Do. $100 shares	19 @ 21	
N. Y. Central 6 ₱ cent. s. f., '83	83 @ 85	84¼ 3¾ 4
Do. 7 ₱ cent., 1864	83 @ 85	
Do. 7 ₱ cent. S. F., 1876	90 @ 92	
Do. 7 ₱ cent. c. b., 1876	90 @ 92	
Do. $100 shares	76 @ 77	76½
Panama Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 ₱ cent., 1865	99 @ 101	
Do. 2d Mortgage 7 ₱ cent. '72	99 @ 101	
Penn. R. Bds. 1st M. 6 ₱ c. con.	85 @ 87	
Do. 2d Mort. 6 ₱ cent.	84 @ 86	84¾
Do. $50 shares	38 @ 40	
Philadelphia & Reading $50 shs.	20 @ 25	

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. June 23.	LOANS. June 30.	SPECIE. June 23.	SPECIE. June 30.
Philadelphia	$4,017,000	$4,104,000	$937,000	$892,000
North America	3,077,530	3,950,193	565,492	564,205
Farmers & Mech.	5,357,564	5,376,311	1,112,388	1,112,407
Commercial	1,804,000	1,712,000	248,000	248,000
Mechanics'	2,027,000	2,043,000	217,012	219,235
N. Liberties	1,922,000	1,932,000	385,000	400,000
Southwark	1,154,406	1,152,141	207,269	206,908
Kensington	918,040	933,904	136,069	135,394
Penn Township	949,779	960,147	174,294	172,057
Western	1,788,089	1,809,127	401,476	397,434
Man. & Mech.	1,510,430	1,530,110	148 265	146,185
Commerce	736,325	746,515	163,845	166,674
Girard	2,424,925	2,418,263	317,446	309,879
Tradesmen's	893,520	880,023	128,421	127,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—FANCHON; OR, THE CRICKET.

WALLACK'S—ORANGE BLOSSOMS—MISCHIEVOUS ANNE.

WINTER GARDEN—ROB ROY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE NATIONAL GUARD—WASHINGTON.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—No. 486 Broadway—ROMEO AND JULIET.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELS—No. 585 Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"CINDERELLA" AND OTHER FINE PICTURES, from 9 A. M. to 8 P.M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The President, at the request of eighteen of the Governors of the loyal States, has decided to call for three hundred thousand additional troops, to insure the speedy and final suppression of the rebellion.

An order has been issued by the War Department, directing that out of the appropriation for collecting, organizing and drilling volunteers, there shall be paid in advance to each three years' recruit the sum of twenty-five dollars, being one-fourth the amount of the bounty allowed by law. The payment is to be made upon the mustering of regiments into the service.

We are still without any news from before Richmond, later than Saturday evening, regular communication not having yet been reestablished since Gen. McCLELLAN changed his base of operations from the Pamunkey to the James River. We have, however, further details of the events of last week, from one of our own special correspondents, which will be found of special interest, as unfolding the plans of the rebels in their attack upon our right and rear, while the concentration of our troops between the Chickahominy and the James was being effected. There is no doubt whatever that the movement in the rear was conducted by Stonewall JACKSON, as our correspondent received important information from deserters from his command, who were brought into our lines by Gen. STONEMAN'S videttes. It appears, also, that the rebel programme involved an attack the next day on our left, and on the following day on our centre, in order that our troops might be wearied by continual watchfulness, when a general attack upon our lines would be more likely to be successful. This programme was of course defeated by the strategic movement of our army, and ere this the enemy may have found cause to regret the scattered condition of their forces.

Col. FENTON, of the Eighth Michigan Regiment, who commanded the First Brigade in the battle on James Island, in his report, gives the following as the force comprised in his brigade, which entered into action: Eighth Michigan, 534; Seventh Connecticut, 598: Twenty-eighth Massachusetts, 544. The entire loss in this brigade was 341 in killed, wounded and missing.

The Memphis *Avalanche*, of June 26, publishes a list of nearly 300 business men who took the oath of allegiance to the United States Government during the week ending July 19. The rule requiring the publication of these names, which was made by Col. SLACK, is to be revoked by Gen. GRANT, it is said. The *Avalanche*, of the 20th, has this encouraging paragraph: "Cotton and sugar seem to form the bulk of all freights going up the river now. Yesterday the *Lady Franklin* left for Cincinnati with a fine trip composed largely of these articles. The *Sunny South* also left for Cincinnati with a fine trip, including 133 bales of cotton, 247 hogsheads and 100 barrels of sugar, and about 500 barrels molasses. It is astonishing to find the amount of cotton coming forward. Notwithstanding all that has gone forward, there is as much on the levee now as there was the first day communication was opened. Sugar, too, which was only permitted to be hoarded in small quantities, has become quite abundant, and though for three weeks every upward bound boat has been loaded with it, the supply continues abundant. Both cotton and sugar, however, rate high—say 21c. to 25c. per pound for the former, and 7c. to 10c. for the latter.

It is stated that a land force is organizing at Memphis; under Gen. GRANT, to cooperate with the fleets of Commodores FARRAGUT and DAVIS in the reduction of Vicksburgh.

Letters from Gen. CURTIS' army, dated Batesville, Ark., June 21, represent the force as eagerly awaiting the approach of gunboats up the White River. There were reports that obstructions had been placed in the stream below Jacksonport, and that a large force of Texans were gathering thirty miles from Batesville, but nothing reliable was known.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill for the admission of Western Virginia as a State was taken up, the question being on the amendment proposed by Mr. SUMNER, that after the Fourth of July, 1863, neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist there. After some debate, the bill was postponed for the present, and the Army Appropriation bill was considered. An amendment limiting the number of Major-Generals to forty, and Brigadiers to two hundred, was adopted, but the amendment limiting the number of soldiers to 750,000 was stricken out. An amendment was adopted appropriating two million dollars to provide for the comfort of discharged soldiers who may arrive in the principal cities wounded, and for forwarding destitute soldiers to their homes. An amendment was also adopted appropriating five millions for collecting, organizing and drilling the volunteers. Consideration of the bill was then postponed. A message was received from the President recommending a vote of thanks to Commodore FOOTE. Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, offered a resolution asking the President if Mr. C. C. FULTON, one of the editors of the Baltimore *American*, had been arrested, and upon what charge, or whether any charges have been preferred against him, and on what evidence. Mr. KENNEDY, of Maryland, moved to add other names to the inquiry, and the resolution went over. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House, the Tariff bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and after various amendments it was passed. The bill for the enlargement of the Canals was lost by two votes. The bill relative to the claims of loyal citizens for property destroyed by the army was postponed until the second Wednesday in December. The House soon afterward adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

Advices from Europe to the 22d of June have been received, by the arrival at this port of the steamship *Scotia*. The news is not of special importance. The condition of affairs in America continued to form the staple topic of discussion in the London journals, but no new points are brought out. It had been stated in the British House of Lords, in answer to a question by Lord BROUGHAM, that the correspondence in reference to the case of the ship *Emily St. Pierre*, had not been closed, but that the opinion of the law-officers of the Crown was that the ship could not be restored to the Government of the United States. An interesting debate had taken place in the House of Commons regarding the capabilities of India for raising cotton. According to the latest reports the strength of the French reinforcements about to be sent to Mexico will not fall short of 12,000 men. Two regiments at Rome were reported to be under orders to quit for Mexico. It was thought that with the reinforcements a General of long standing would be sent out to assume the command-in-chief, and the names of Gens. BARBATRI, MONTAUBAN and FORAY, were mentioned in connection with this service. The tone of the Liverpool Cotton market was still upward. Breadstuffs were firm and Provisions quiet. No change is reported in American Securities. Consols were quoted at 91¼@92.

The Anti-Negro-Submission Party held a grand mass meeting last night at the Cooper Institute. A report is given elsewhere of the speeches by Messrs. WICKLIFFE, DUER, BROOKS and FERNANDO WOOD. The speeches are intensely radical—exhibiting, particularly in the bitter speeches of WICKLIFFE and BROOKS, the most uncompromising hatred against the New-Englanders and their institutions.

The entire value of the prizes taken to Philadelphia since Aug. 15, 1860, and sold there, is $403,970 60.

In the United States Circuit Court, in Philadelphia, on Monday, Judge GRIER delivered an opinion in the matter touching the right of the Government to seize and confiscate vessels and cargoes belonging to citizens of States in rebellion against the General Government, without their agency in the rebellion being shown. A large amount of property is involved in the question, which was argued several months ago by Messrs. WHARTON, JOHNSON and others, for the claimants, and by Messrs. ASHTON and GIBBONS for the Government. The opinion of the Judge sustains the views taken by the counsel for the United States. It is supposed that an appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. Judge GRIER'S opinion is the more important, from the fact that it is the first given by a member of the Supreme Court.

The Stock Market was firmer yesterday at the war news. The recovery from the low price of Monday is equal to ½@¾ ₩ cent. Exchange and Gold ¼ ₩ cent. cheaper than on Monday.

An active business was transacted in Breadstuffs, yesterday, and shipping brands of Flour advanced 10c.@15c. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, 2c.@3c.; and Corn, 1c. ₩ bushel. Light sales of Provisions were reported. Cotton was in moderate demand, as were also Groceries, Whisky, Fruit, Hides, Metals, Spices and Whalebone. Hay, Hops, Tallow, Tobacco, Leather, Calcutta Linseed and the principal kinds of Oils were in fair request. Heavy freight engagements were effected, consisting chiefly of Breadstuffs for British ports, at full rates.

The Live Stock Markets have not been so fully supplied since the first week in February. Cattle are too plenty, the receipts being about 5,200 head, and as Government was not taking many, and graziers very few, butchers had it very much their own way, only the cattle were not as good as they wanted. Prices fell off 1c. on Monday and 1c. on Tuesday, and there was a prospect that a few lots would hold over for want of purchasers. Speculators were heavy losers this week. They anticipated light supplies and paid more at Albany for their cattle than one week ago, and had to sell at cost, or even below. The prevailing rates were 7c.@8c. ₩ lb., or an average of 7¾c.@7¾c. Sheep and lambs are also very abundant—11,800 for the week—and are selling lower. It takes a good lot of sheep to bring 4c. ₩ lb., live weight. They renge from 3¾c. to 4¼c. Market dull. Live hogs, too, are in large supply at a time when fewer are wanted. In providing for the national holiday, pork is nearly left out of the bill of fare, so that hogs sell very slowly this week, at a decline.

SUMMER WORK FOR GEN. HUNTER.—Our special correspondent with Gen. HUNTER in South Carolina informs us that operations against Charleston are to be abandoned until the coming Fall, as the forces now in the Department are insufficient for an assault upon the city, and reinforcements cannot be had until that time; and moreover, that James' Island is to be abandoned, and our troops there are to be sent back to Port Royal. This is an unfortunate termination to the operations against Charleston, for which such extensive preparation had been made, and in anticipation of which troops had been brought from various points in the Department of the South, from as far away even as Western Florida. The country will of course be greatly disappointed at the failure of hopes which seemed to be so near realization.

But what now is Gen. HUNTER'S command going to do all Summer? He is too active a soldier, and his energies are too deeply enlisted in the crushing out of the rebellion, to think of remaining in idleness at Port Royal until the Fall. A very small force, with the aid of two or three gunboats, can render the cantonment there safe from attack by the rebels, and he has then quite a respectable little army ready for action somewhere else. It is impracticable, and would not probably be thought worth while, to bring any part of his troops northward to take part in operations in Virginia. But there is plenty of good service he can do in his own Department. If he has not force enough to capture Charleston, has he not enough to capture Savannah? He already holds Fort Pulaski and the other principal defences of the city; and eight or ten thousand good men, such as those who fought on James Island, ought, with the aid of gunboats, to be able to wrest the city from the rebels. If he cannot capture Savannah, could he not cut and hold the railroad line between that place and Charleston, of which the rebels make such good use? If it be true that any part of the rebel army at Corinth has come East, this railroad must have been one of the main lines, and the most direct and practicable one traversed by it; and for other uses, also, the rebels must find it of vast service. If, however, the latter work cannot conveniently be done, or if it would require but a petty force to accomplish it, would it not be a good thing for Gen. HUNTER to pay some little attention to that long-neglected section of his military vineyard, the State of Florida? We have so frequently pointed out the value, in a hundred respects, politically, commercially and militarily, of our obtaining possession and control of that State, that it is unnecessary to do it again. Gen. HUNTER has force enough, naval and military, for the work. And, independent of all other considerations, if his troops now are, as, indeed, they are, located in one of the most malarious and unhealthy regions of the South, the occupation of Florida would put them into one of its healthiest regions. There is plenty of other work beside this suggested, at Gen. HUNTER'S hand, waiting for the workman; and if the country is not to be gratified until next Fall, by the capture of the original hatching-nest of treason, it would not be displeased to learn that some of it was put through. Anything were better for our men than to rot at Port Royal. If Gen. HUNTER has authority and orders in the premises, there is no doubt of his capacity and willingness to fulfill them.

BEN. WOOD AND THE LOTTERY OF FAME.—Mr. BENJAMIN WOOD will appreciate the delicacy of the allusion when we offer him our hearty congratulations on his luck in drawing a plump prize from that lottery of Fame, whose prizes are fewer, and whose blanks are blanker, than even those of that little arrangement wherewith rumor whilom linked his name. The London *Times*, which has, this ever so long, been on a Diogenes-hunt throughout the United States for a *man*, has at length discovered one, who, take him for all, it thinks, it will never be given it to look upon his like again. The Thunderer has exhumed from the obscurity whither the modesty of genius had carried him, an American who is at once a "statesman," a "philosopher," a "patriot," a "scholar and a gentleman." (Such are the lush laurels it places on his bashful brow.) His name—it has already been anticipated—is B. WOOD.

BEN'S great speech which he did *not* get off, from the chair he adorns in our National Hall of Representatives—the *Times* thinks "it is a pity such noble words were not actually spoken to the assembly they were intended to convince——;" BEN'S speech has reached Printing-House-Square, and has been received with high favor by the divinities that preside there. "The speech," it says in its oracular way, "is a most remarkable one." It is all that, undoubtedly; but there may be a difference of opinion in regard to the "great effect it can scarcely fail to have on public opinion in America." The *Times* thinks it "a feature of the tyrannous public opinion of the time that not one of the American daily journals has deemed it expedient to bestow a word of comment upon it, either in the shape of approval or of condemnation." Possibly; but did it not occur to the *Times* that a motive of another sort—say, for instance, a judicious dread of being bored—may have prompted the neglect of this "remarkable" speech? However, let that pass—BEN is a man after the *Times'* own heart; *he* is sound on the "fratricidal war;" *he* knows, the rebellion can never, never, be put down; *he* puts the "Bastile" through its paces; *he* clamora for conciliation and peace with armed rebels. *Therefore* is he a "gentleman and a scholar." Not only so, but he is also "a popular man and certain of reëlection when his term expires."

Now, to think that this philosopher and saint, this candidate for the Monthyon prize for all the virtues, should have been thus neglected, the papers refusing even to print his speech! It fills one with all manner of remorseful remembrances. Is it true, then, that Republics *are* ungrateful, and must it ever be that prophets shall receive no honor in their own country? So it seems; but on the other side the water he carries off all the "honors." His fame has been taken into safe keeping by the cloud-compelling Jove of journals. BEN is a made man. He has achieved a ten-strike. He has eclipsed 4-11-44.

The Lines Before Richmond.

We are still without any specific information as to the present *status* of our army on the James; but all the items of news that trickle from official and unofficial sources, the gleanings from persons who left the lines as late as Sunday, and from the bearings of movements known to have been successfully accomplished, the inference is that the work which Gen. McCLELLAN has in hand is progressing to a favorable result. The heavy operations of the battle-field, last week, practically ended with Friday, by which time the change of position which was desired, had been effected, and further offensive action on the part of the enemy was impossible. Our left wing rested upon the James River, our right upon the Chickahominy, and the whole National line was less than nine miles in length. Communication with the gunboats had been opened up; perhaps other forces to the southward had been spoken with; and the now compact mass of the Union army was ready for the next word of its Commander. Of the rebel army, we hear actually nothing. Whether that section of it which pushed to the railroad and the York River still remains there; or, finding that in their occupation they had achieved a barren conquest, and that it were altogether useless to attempt to hold or use it, whether they have drawn back again to the main line of defences, near the rebel capital, there to await the onset of McCLELLAN, we are quite in the dark. We should judge that the latter would be their policy, and that they would have carried it out just as rapidly as possible. They cannot cross the Chickahominy; they cannot operate on the York River, or anywhere north or east of it; and so, perhaps, leaving a small force for the sake of show, and to give themselves assurance of a victory won, JACKSON at once hastened in the direction of the beleaguered capital. JACKSON'S name and army would be a tower of strength there at present, crowned as he is with the laurels of the Shenandoah, and followed by fifty thousand of the best troops in JEFF. DAVIS' service. All these rebel masses, however, cannot avail for the defence of Richmond when once our gunboats shall have passed Fort Darling and the rebel obstructions in the river. When *they* reach the town, its surrender is certain; the most feasible line of retreat of the rebel army is cut off, if indeed the iron-clads be not capable of rendering a successful retreat altogether impracticable. At present, we judge that the National and rebel armies are now again fronting each other, with the former in an incalculably better position than it formerly occupied, and consequently far stronger, and with a line not one-third the length of its former line to defend.

What Gen. McCLELLAN'S programme of action now may be will very soon develop itself. Army correspondents are busy predicting that he will be in the rebel Capital by the Fourth of July, and some papers have published the news that he is already there. He is, doubtless, as anxious to get there as any body can be, knowing what a destructive effect such a movement would have upon the rebellion and the rebel army. Things are evidently in that peculiar condition at present when an hour may flash over the wires the news that he is there, and that the rebel army is in a worse place. In the meantime, he needs that every soldier that can possibly be spared be pushed on to reinforce him, that so, when he does strike, he may make of his stroke a sure thing.

Three Hundred Thousand More Volunteers Called for.

In accordance with the request of the Governors of eighteen States of the Union, that an additional military force be called for, "to garrison and hold all of the numerous cities and military positions that have been captured by our armies, and speedily crush out the rebellion still in existence," the President of the United States has issued his proclamation that a force of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND men additional to those now in the field, be at once raised for active service. "The crisis of the rebellion," as the gubernatorial memorial says, "is now at hand;" and there is no doubt that the country will speedily respond to this renewed call upon its patriotism.

Let the young men—the Union men, from the North, the West and the South, (for we have now a *Union South*, as Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, and Western Virginia), join the ranks of the National Volunteers, that so this bloody rebellion be speedily and forever *crushed!*

The Submission Meeting at Cooper Institute.

If is to be hoped the right of free discussion was last night vindicated to the content of everybody. The meeting at Cooper Institute was evidently not to the public taste, notwithstanding the extreme diffidence with which its object was announced. "The Union, as it was, the Constitution as it is," is an indifferently good war cry, chiefly because it means anything or nothing, at the option of the utterer; treason, if treachery happen to be the individual bent; loyalty, if personal caprice fortuitously take that better direction. But people generally had little faith in any commendable sense to be affixed to the phrase. The antecedents, remote and recent, of the men principally interested in the business, were of themselves sufficient warrant of malign purposes, or of a folly more mischievous than the extreme of malignity; men, who either openly abetted and encouraged the rebellion, or who interposed between it and a punishment which, had it been prompt, might have been instantly curative. Even the mob, which too often runs without reading, understands that an Ex-Mayor of this City, who interposed to secure arms for the rebels, and an Ex-Senator from Kentucky, who paralysed the stroke of justice by attempts at accommodation which the insurgents unanimously scouted, are not likely to wish simply a restoration of peace and order. A strong suspicion prevails, quite naturally, that sympathy with the objects of rebellion, and a desire to concede everything to the spirit of violence and treason, which have flooded the nation with ills unspeakable, really underlie the very temperate professions of these peacemakers.

But accepting the more charitable view of the motives of these persons as so many speculative politicians eager to subscribe to the capital stock of a new party, which shall bring to them dividends of patronage and power, we can only wonder at the abundant lack of discretion which characterizes their attempt. The Abolition Party, upon which they open warfare, is not in possession of the Government. It prevails neither in the Executive deliberations or in those of Congress. Abolitionism, indeed, is a sentiment and a conviction rather than a platform, upon which a great party may plant itself, and is never likely, therefore, to secure that degree of unity which will carry it to the higher posts of National rule and dignity. There are many men addicted to independent thought, who have reached points more or less advanced in the descent to undefecated radicalism. But radical thinkers are beyond the reach of partisan discipline. They cannot be compelled into the ranks, and made to serve with docility through the infinite grades between local primaries and National Conventions; and the consequence is, they rarely stand a chance of attaining the rich results of party drill. Last year the very extravagance of their natural antagonists, the secession radicals, came near giving the Abolitionists what they could never have got by deliberate preconcert—the absolute sway at Washington. If they failed to grasp it, the merit was not due to the factiousness of Border-State statesmanship, or to the zeal of Northern pacificators, but to the firm and impartial hand with which President LINCOLN restrained the ultraism of all parties.

And in this fact lies the reproof of such gatherings as that of last night. The duty of all men who sincerely dissent from the extravagancies of Abolitionism and Secessionism is palpably to support the Administration. They are bound by their professions to preserve perfect unity in the ranks of loyal people everywhere, in order that Government may not be distracted by domestic and internal dissensions, and its force weakened by discussions which give the utmost moral aid and comfort to the common enemy. It is something more than a truism that whoever is not with the Administration is against it, *i. e.*, on the side of the rebels. And they who scatter distrust and enmity broadcast among the people, and studiously divert from the heads of traitors the indignation and punishment which belongs there, in order to spend it in local and political contests, are certainly no enemies of treason, and as certainly no friends of law and order, and peace.

It is impossible to read the resolutions of this meeting, or to hear its speeches, without a strong conviction that it is intended to afford the rebels assurance of a diminishing hostility among the Northern masses. It is practically the presentation to traitors in arms against the Government, of conditions upon which they may return to their allegiance, without the pernicious consequences of treason pursuing them. The offer is indiscriminate, including leaders, as well as the duped and ruined masses. It exhibits a desire to conciliate, regardless of the cost. It is less an offer of a general amnesty than an abject suggestion to the rebels of reasons why rebellion should admit the loyal to pardon and restoration, and all the benefits of an act of oblivion. Of such a humiliating tender, the effect upon the enemy cannot be mistaken. It will nerve him to new efforts of hostility. It will send fresh armies to the field. The masses will be told that the coward Yankees beaten at Shiloh, and Richmond, and Charleston, are beginning to solicit peace unconditionally, and that a few more blows will bring the North to submission. If to present the North and its Government in this light to rebels, is to aid in the subjugation of treason and the return of order, then are the participants in this meeting sound and loyal; otherwise are they rotten and treasonable. It will be their business to define their positions more favorably.

Our Dealings with the Rebels—More Vindictiveness.

The pulse of our people is rapidly working up to fever-heat. By nature the Northern American is one of the most cheerful and long-suffering of mortals. He bears the tyranny of servants, the fleecing by railroad companies, the impositions of hotels, the explosions of steamboats with an equanimity and good feeling which utterly surprises a European. Mr. TROLLOPE considers this trait a National defect. The Northerner is not naturally vindictive. It has taken him a year fully to realize that his Southern brother really wants to cut his throat, and that war is war. But he is finally becoming convinced of these facts. The madness of the enemy, their ferocity to the wounded, their causeless destruction of property, their determined resistance, and the priceless blood which is staining the Southern fields, are all lighting that dull glow of passion which fires slowly in our Northern heart, but which burns up finally to an intense all-devouring heat. When we think of the little cause we have ever offered for this satanic rebellion, of our patience through years of stinging provocation, and now of our brethren and friends—every man of them worth to the world hundreds of the wretched "white trash" opposed to them—dying by thousands from disease and wounds, we are ready to feel that no punishment could be too great and no revenge too bitter for such wrongs. A cry goes up from the people for punishment, for severity, for unrelenting sternness. Confiscation is demanded; the wasting of the rebellious districts, and condign and terrible punishment on the leaders. To a certain extent these feelings are just. No punishment could be too severe on the leaders in this unnatural and gigantic rebellion. Confiscation of the property and slaves of the Southern treasonable aristocracy is called for by every motive of policy and justice. Neither should our soldiers suffer when their supplies are short, and provisions and forage are plentiful around them in the rebellious territory. No one demands this, and there is no likelihood of its ever occurring. But it is time now for the leaders of opinion in the North, and for the religious teachers to instruct the people what should be the limits to these feelings of vindictiveness. We must remember that we are not engaged in an ordinary war with the South. If we were, the task would be comparatively simple. We should then only have to consider how we could inflict the most loss and damage on the Southern country. But this is not our object. We simply desire to break the armed resistance of the rebels. To do this, we must blockade their coast, capture their towns and destroy their armies. But after that, we are obliged to hold their territory in peaceful bonds, to develop the loyal feeling, to change treason into loyalty, to make it for their interest to be associated with us in one united Republic. It is true, if this cannot be done by all reasonable means, the North is in such a frame of mind that it would give up the Southern country to emancipated slaves or to Northern armed colonists, or even to crocodiles, rather than have it held by a foreign and hostile Power.

But what we desire, is a purified and elevated state of free society and labor in all the rebellious States. Now we can never, if we war a hundred years, attain this by petty individual persecutions and by letting loose our armies to the plunder and wasting of Southern properties. NAPOLEON tried this, until all Europe burned against him with an unquenchable hatred. Besides, it is to be remembered that plundering by an army is usually as destructive to the invader as the victim. An eminent military historian ascribes the final failure of Sir JOHN MOORE'S expedition to the want of discipline created on one occasion among the British soldiers, by allowing them to enter and lodge in some houses near the line of retreat. If our men are permitted to "punish" and plunder rebels as they choose, we shall soon have a horde of marauders instead of an army.

Then it must be borne in mind by those who complain so much of our "leniency" to the rebels, that we really hear but one side of the story. No army is lenient neither to friend or foe. It is almost of necessity like the flight of locusts to any country through which it may march. We need not fear but that the Southern farmers will be quite sufficiently punished wherever the National forces advance.

Henceforth there is no need of rousing Northern vindictiveness. It is fierce and hungry enough. What we want now is to teach our people that we have other objects in this war than revenge. It is our high privilege and duty to show to the South what the difference is between the humane and Christian civilization of free labor, and the ferocity and barbarism of a slave oligarchy.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Call for Three Hundred Thousand Additional Troops.

Correspondence Between the Governors of States and the President.

The Passage of the Tariff Bill Through the House.

NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 1, 1862.

The following correspondence between the President and the Governors of the several States will explain itself:

To the President:

The undersigned, Governors of States of the Union, impressed with the belief that the citizens of the States which they respectively represent are of one accord in the hearty desire that the recent successes of the Federal Army may be followed up by measures which must insure the speedy restoration of the Union, and believing that in view of the important movements now in progress, and the reduced condition of our effective forces in the field, resulting from the usual and unavoidable casualties of the service, that the time has arrived for prompt and vigorous measures to be adopted by the people in support of the great interests committed to your charge, we respectfully request, if it meets with your entire approval, that you at once call upon the several States for such numbers of men as may be required to fill up all military organizations now in the field, and add to the army heretofore organized such additional number of men as may in your judgment be necessary to garrison and hold all of the numerous cities and military positions that have been captured by our armies, and to speedily crush the rebellion that still exists in several of the Southern States, thus practically restoring to the civilized world our great and good Government. All believe that the decisive moment is near at hand, and to that end the people of the United States are desirous to aid promptly in furnishing all reinforcements that you may deem necessary to sustain our Government.

ISRAEL WASHBURNE, Jr., Governor of Maine.
N. S. BERRY, Governor of New-Hampshire.
FREDERICK HOLBROOK, Gov. of Vermont.
WM. A. BUCKINGHAM, Gov. of Connecticut.
E. D. MORGAN, Governor of New-York.
CHAS. S. OLDEN, Governor of New-Jersey.
A. G. CURTIN, Governor of Pennsylvania.
A. W. BRADFORD, Governor of Maryland.
F. H. PIERPONT, Governor of Virginia.
AUSTIN BLAIR, Governor of Michigan.
J. B. TEMPLE, Pres. Military Board of Kentucky.
ANDREW JOHNSON, Governor of Tennessee.
H. R. GAMBLE, Governor of Missouri.
O. P. MORTON, Governor of Indiana.
DAVID TOD, Governor of Ohio.
ALEXANDER RAMSEY, Governor of Minnesota.
RICHARD YATES, Governor of Illinois.
EDWARD SOLOMON, Governor of Wisconsin.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 1, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: Fully concurring in the wisdom of the views expressed to me in so patriotic a manner by you in the communication of the 28th day of June, I have decided to call into the service an additional force of three hundred thousand men. I suggest and recommend that the troops should be chiefly of infantry. The quota of your State would be ———. I trust that they may be enrolled without delay, so as to bring this unnecessary and injurious civil war to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion. An order fixing the quotas of the respective States will be issued by the War Department to-morrow.

(Signed,) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 1.

PASSAGE OF THE TARIFF BILL.

The discussion on the Tariff bill was concluded in the House this afternoon. The amendments made were comparatively unimportant. The rate on pepper was advanced from six to eight cents per pound; on pimento, the same; sugars from number twelve to fifteen, were raised three cents per pound; from number fifteen to twenty, four cents per pound. The Committee originally proposed to change the time for goods to remain in bond from three months to three years. Mr. STEVENS, Chairman of the Committee, to-day proposed one year for goods intended for consumption, and three years for exportation to foreign countries or transportation to Pacific ports. Mr. CAMPBELL moved to amend to six months for all goods. After much earnest debate, the proposition of Mr. STEVENS was adopted, though the Pennsylvanians and Eastern member generally opposed any extension beyond the present time. The clause in the bill requiring the payment of the increased duties on goods in store as unclaimed, and in bond and on shipboard, was retained. In Committee of the Whole, a motion to exempt such goods was carried; but in the House, by a dexterous movement of Mr STEVENS, the motion was rejected. Messrs. WARD, WALL, ORELL, HASKIN and others worked very hard to prevent this result, but in vain. The first of August was fixed as the time for the bill to go into effect. It will probably be kept in Senate Committee until Monday next, and then reported. It is expected that it will pass the Senate and become a law during next week.

THE CANAL ENLARGEMENT BILL DEFEATED.

Excitement was shown in the House, this afternoon, by some of the Western members, when a measure for a Navy-yard especially benefiting New-Hampshire was proposed, the delegation from that State having steadily opposed the Canal-Enlargement bill. It is to be hoped that by the next session that a more National spirit will prevail in all quarters. The Canal Enlargement bill, after much exertion on both sides, was, to-day, laid upon the table by the close vote of 65 to 62. Notice was given of a motion to reconsider, under which action on the bill will probably be postponed to an early day in December, when its merits shall have been more fully considered by the country. All the New-York delegation present voted against tabling the bill, excepting Mr. FREDERICK A. CONKLING. The friends of the measure, so far from being discouraged by this temporary check, are entirely confident of its passage at the next session. No measure of like importance ever made such rapid progress in so short a time.

THE TAX BILL.

Many applicants for Assessors' and Collectors' post-

those under the TAX bill are here. They file their papers with the Secretary of the Treasury, and receive no definite information as to when they will be acted upon. There is a strong effort to have the appointments in New-York City made by Congressional districts, as it is understood they will be in the rural districts.

THE MEXICAN TREATY.

The synopsis of the Mexican treaty which I gave you is correct in every particular. The sleepy correspondent of the *Tribune* must rub his eyes again before he attempts to throw discredit over it.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate to-day confirmed the appointment of Brigade-Surgeon THOMAS F. PERLEY, of Maine, to be Medical Inspector-General with the rank of Colonel, and the following-named Assistant Surgeons to be Surgeons in regular promotion: Jonathan Letterman, Pennsylvania; Robert O. Abbott, Pennsylvania; Thomas M. Getty, Virginia; Wm. J. H. White, District of Columbia; John J. Milhau, New-York; Horace R. Wirtz, Pennsylvania; Charles Page, Virginia; Charles Sutherland, Pennsylvania; Basil Norris, Maryland. The Senate also confirmed ASAPH C. BENT, of Buffalo, to be Supervising Inspector of Steamboats.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

In the Senate to-day, the bill for forming the State of Western Virginia was under discussion, and especially the proposition of Mr. SUMNER to incorporate the Jeffersonian ordinance in the Constitution. The Army bill was also debated at length.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

Senators now talk of an adjournment by the 15th or 20th inst.

THE RECRUITING SERVICE.

Lieut. JOHN W. DEMPSEY, who was badly wounded at Bull Run, and a released prisoner from Richmond, and who is unable now to take the field, has been detailed as a recruiting officer in New-York for the Eighty-Second Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

The following appointments and orders were issued to-day from the Navy Department: Assistant Paymaster FRANCIS C. UPTON, ordered to take passage in the *Connecticut* to join the *Wissahickon*; A. SHEK, of Harrisburgh, Penn., appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon, ordered to the United States steamer *Magnolia*; THOMAS MCHENRY, of Philadelphia, appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon, ordered to take passage in the *Connecticut*, to join the United States steamer *State of Georgia*; GEO. WEBB, of Brooklyn, N. Y., appointed Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, ordered to take passage in the *Connecticut*, to report to Flag-Officer LARDNER, for command of the bark *Amanda*; CHARLES WEBB, of New-York, appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the United States steamer *Valley City*.

The contract for supplying stationery to the Navy Department and its several bureaus for the ensuing fiscal year, has been awarded to PHILIP & SOLOMON of this city.

MEETING OF NEW-YORKERS.

An adjourned meeting of citizens of New-York was held to-night, Representative FENTON Chairman. The Executive Committee, Messrs. BARRETT and SQUIRES, made a report, whereupon F. W. SEWARD, Representatives FENTON, HAIGHT, SPAULDING and GROVER and S. J. BOWEN, were appointed a Committee to collect funds, the contributions to which so far are liberal.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Monday Evening, June 30, 1862.

RUMORS FROM M'CLELLAN'S COMMAND.

The Sabbath was not destitute of sensations, but the reports were too uncertain to produce a very decided effect. We were assured that Stonewall JACKSON had attacked Gen. POPE in force, and been repulsed and cut to pieces by the latter, who had seized and held an important point commanding the City of Richmond. This morning changed these roseate hues of hope into blackness; and the same rumor that before filled us with elation, now defeated Gen. MCCLELLAN with heavy loss, as well of stores and position as of men and prestige. Our only consolation; at this present writing, is that these reports are simply rumor, and that the Government denies the reception of any intelligence of evil augury.

GEN. BENHAM.

Capts. HAWES and BENHAM, of the Staff of Gen. BENHAM, are in Washington, but will leave at once for South Carolina, as the War Department has exonerated the General from the charge of disobedience preferred by his superior, and ordered him back to his former command.

THE CHARGE AGAINST MR. MCGUIRE.

The friends of Mr. MCGUIRE deny the charge of disloyalty to which I alluded, and claim that the evidence of Mayor WALLACH, before the Police Investigating Committee, which is entirely in his favor, should neutralize the testimony against him, and place him in the attitude of a loyal citizen.

They admit that his sympathies, prior to the commencement of the war, were with the South, where he has large interests; but insist that when the issues were clearly defined, he came out promptly and decidedly in favor of the Union and the support of the National Government. He has taken the oath of allegiance.

In consequence of additional information just received, I may allude to the subject hereafter.

THE KANSAS INDIANS.

A treaty with the Ottawas, just made with the delegation here, was sent to the Senate on Saturday, and to-day one was executed with the Sacs and Foxes. Four chiefs of the latter nation, who came on for this purpose, attended at the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs this afternoon for a final reading and signature of the treaty. They are KE-O-KUK, head chief of the Sacs, and son of KE-O-KUK of old renown as the white man's friend, when BLACK HAWK murdered his braves against us; SHAW-PAW-KAW-KAS, the orator of the nation; and CHE-KUS-KUK and AL-KOUN-A-QUAK. They were habited in national costume, and glorified by the splendors of gay blankets, buffalo, feathers and wampum. The treaty was carefully read aloud and interpreted; and then the orator arose, shook hands with Commissioner DOLE and Chief-Clerk MIX, and proceeded to deliver a speech. This was also interpreted as he proceeded. He expressed himself well pleased with the treaty; thought the nation qualified to judge of their own interests, and expressed great confidence in the present Administration. He was followed by KE-O-KUK in the same strain. Both speakers were decidedly uncomplimentary to the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN, under which they claimed to have been grossly swindled; and both expressed great confidence in Mr. HUTCHINSON, their present Agent.

Mr. DOLE replied, expressing a deep interest in their welfare, pointing out some of their mistakes and inconsistencies and imparting some excellent counsel. The occasion was highly interesting, and the "noble savages" deported themselves with a dignity and intelligence quite edifying.

THE WATER WORKS.

The appointment of Mr. CHRISTOPHER ADAMS to the important position of Superintendent of the Water Works here, as announced in the TIMES of Saturday, is one of the best ever made in this District. Mr. ADAMS is that *rara avis* among political appointees—a thoroughly practical and competent man. His charge of various important public works in your State—including the State Hall, the State Library, etc., proved him a thorough workman, an excellent architect and an able administrator; and his accounts showed him, at the same time, to be thoroughly honest. Singularly enough, he was urged for the place by both wings of the Republican Party of New-York.

PARSON BROWNLOW.

This inflexible patriot delivered one of his eccentric, but effective speeches, to-night, to an immense audience in Ford's Athenæum. The meeting was highly demonstrative, and closed with lusty cheers for the Parson, the State of Tennessee and the Union.

J. M. W.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 1.

On motion of Mr. WILLEY, of Virginia, (Union,) the bill for the admission of West Virginia as a State, was taken up, the question being on the amendment offered by Mr. SUMNER, that after the 4th of July, 1863, within the limits of said State of West Virginia, there shall be neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude, otherwise than for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall be duly convicted.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said that the bill proposed that all children born after 1863, shall be free, but allowed the present generation of slaves to continue slaves, thus admitting another Slave State with two Senators for a whole generation. He (SUMNER) could not consent to the admission of a State into the Union with a Constitution recognizing Slavery for a whole generation. He quoted from speeches of WEBSTER against the admission of Slave States.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said that WEBSTER, in his later and perhaps wiser years, repudiated every word of these speeches. He (HALE) should not vote for the bill because WEBSTER said one thing or the other. It would be a singular thing, if, after having admitted, all along, States with Slavery we should now refuse to admit the first State asking admission with a condition for the immediate establishment of a system of perspective emancipation. As he (HALE) did not make this world, he was willing to take it as he found it and meet the question practically. It is not for us to set ourselves up in dogmatic wisdom against the convictions of other men who may be possibly as wise as we are. He wanted to deal with this thing as a practical fact, and he would hail the advent of a Slave State into this Union with a clause for gradual emancipation more gladly and with greater satisfaction than the admission of a free State. Why? "Because there is more joy among the angels over one sinner that repenteth than over ninety-nine that need no repentance."

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) contended that when a new State is admitted it must be admitted on an equality with the other States. We could not make conditions and terms as to what we should do. The Constitution guarantees every State a representative form of Government, and Congress generally has had the proposed Constitution of a new State before it to judge for itself whether that Constitution is republican in form or not. But this bill says nothing about this State Constitution. It provides that several counties may get together and form a Constitution, and then be admitted into the Union as a State, by proclamation, without Congress ever seeing the proposed Constitution at all. Such proceedings were entirely at variance with all former action of the Government. Congress never delegated this power of inspection of State Constitutions to any other power at all. He did not see how the State could be admitted under this bill.

Mr. WILLEY, of Virginia, (Union,) proposed to amend the bill, so as to obviate the objection of the Senator from Vermont, enabling the State to be admitted when it had ratified a Constitution republican in form, with a fundamental condition that all children born after the Fourth of July shall be free. In regard to Mr. SUMNER's amendment, he said that most of the slaves now remaining in West Virginia were old family slaves, and gradual emancipation would be better for the interests of the State. The bill in effect proposes the admission of a new Free State. The God of Nature ordained that Western Virginia should be a Free State and there was probably not eight thousand slaves there to-day. Really there was not involuntary servitude there, for from the position in regard to Ohio and Pennsylvania it is impossible to keep slaves there unless they are willing to stay. He protested earnestly against the adoption of new counties as made by the bill as reported by the Committee, thus including counties in the valley which have no social or friendly relations with the people of Northwestern Virginia—counties which are divided by a range of mountains as well as by feelings and interests.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) was in favor of the admission of the new State with the amendment to the bill proposed by the Senator from Virginia. These people of Northwestern Virginia were divided from the rest of the State geographically and socially, and great enmity exists between them, and although this new State would have Slavery for a time, yet it looks all the while to ultimately being a Free State and to the exclusion of Slavery. He (WADE) would rather have the good old language, "that there should be no Slavery or involuntary servitude;" but when a State knocked for admission with a provision for gradual emancipation it presents a different case from a State contending for perpetuating Slavery. He (WADE) was utterly opposed to Slavery, but did not think that he violated his principles by admitting a State with this provision.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) was in favor of the admission of this new State, but there were some things in the bill he should like to examine. He thought before the admission of this new State we should take an irreversible position in regard to gradual emancipation. He moved that the bill be postponed for the present, and the Army Appropriation bill be taken up.

Motion carried.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) desired that the bill to provide Provisional Governments for certain States should be taken up. It was very necessary that it should be passed early, if it was passed at all.

The Army Appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. FESSENDEN stated that the Committee on Finance had struck down the appropriations nearly one-third. These appropriations were sufficient to carry the Government through to January, leaving the rest of the year to be taken care of by Congress, which meets again in December. This was done on the principle of keeping large appropriations in the power of Congress, and not from any distrust of the Administration in any way, for if there was any man in whose integrity, patriotism and ability, he (FESSENDEN) had entire confidence it was the Secretary of War.

To the amendment to limit the number of the rank and file of the army to 750,000 men,

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered an amendment limiting the number of Major-Generals to forty and the Brigadier-Generals to two hundred.

Mr. FESSENDEN said that it was known there was a great many men sick and wounded, and it has been suggested by the Military Committee that this amendment had better not be adopted, and he should not press it.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) hoped this amendment would not be stricken out. If more men were needed Congress should provide them, and be willing to stay here or be called back to provide for them. He was sorry to say that he (GRIMES,) had not such unlimited confidence in the War Department. He was perfectly willing to give the Government all the support it needed in a constitutional way.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) said the Military Committee had thought it best at present not to make this limitation from any information had, but they were willing now to set any limitation on the number of men.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) was sorry if this limitation was to be stricken out. It was the duty of Congress to raise and support armies, and Congress ought not to give unlimited power to raise any number of men. He thought 500,000 men enough to be in the field.

Mr. KING said we had not 500,000 men in the field, according to the best information that could be got. There had been over 600,000 men recruited.

Mr. TRUMBULL thought it better to fix the limit somewhere.

After further discussion, Mr. HALE's amendment was adopted, and the limitation of 750,000 men was stricken out.

After the consideration of various other amendments proposed by the Committee on Finance,

Mr. KING, from the Military Committee, offered an amendment making an appropriation of $2,000,000, to provide for the comfort of discharged soldiers who may arrive in the principal cities; wounded, and for forwarding destitute soldiers to their homes. Adopted.

A message was received from the President, recommending a vote of thanks to Commodore FOOTE for his gallant victories in the West.

Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, (Rep.,) offered the following as an amendment: "That the proviso in the act transferring the superintendency of the Capital extension, shall not extend to the painting on the stairway at the south wing of the Capital."

This authorizes the completion of LUTZE's painting which has been interrupted by that act.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. KING offered a proviso requiring all aid-de-camps appointed under the act of August 1861, to be referred to the Senate for confirmation. Adopted.

An amendment was also adopted appropriating $5,000,000 for collecting, organizing and drilling the volunteers.

Further consideration of the bill was then postponed.

On motion of Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Rep.,) the House resolution relative to certain grant lands in the State of Michigan for railroad purposes, was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES, the bill to equalize and establish the grade of officers of the navy was taken up.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the President inform the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interests, whether CHAS. C. FULTON, one of the editors of the Baltimore *American*, has been arrested and confined in prison, and if so, upon what charge, and for what reason, and whether any charges have been preferred against him, and by whom preferred, and on what evidence such charges are based.

Mr. KENNEDY, of Maryland, (Opp.,) moved to add, also, the names of Judge BARTOL and Judge CARMICHAEL.

The resolution was laid over. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 1.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill.

Among other amendments adopted, were the following:

Subjecting paper cigars and cigarettes to the same duty as that imposed on cigars.

Making the duty on castor seeds and beans 50 cents a bushel.

Making the duty on all sugar above No. 12 and not above No. 15, Dutch standard in color, three cents a pound; and on all above No. 15, not store-dried, and not above No. 20, Dutch standard in color, four cents a pound.

All importers at home and abroad are required to have their invoices authenticated, and it is provided that the bill shall take effect on the 1st of August.

The Committee here rose, when all the amendments were concurred in without a division excepting the one offered by

Mr. ELIJAH WARD, of New-York, (Rep.,) that goods, wares and merchandise actually on shipboard and bound to the United States, and all those in bonded warehouses or public stores on the 1st of August next, shall not be subject to the duties imposed by this act.

The amendment was lost by Yeas, 54; Nays 54.

The bill was then passed.

The bill for the enlargement of the Michigan and Illinois Canal for the passage of armed and naval vessels, and for other purposes, pledging the faith of the Government for $10,000,000, &c., was taken up.

Several amendments were pending, including one for the enlargement of the locks of the Erie and Oswego Canals.

The previous question was demanded yesterday upon the bill, and to-day it was tabled by two majority.

Mr. SHERFIELD, of Rhode Island, (Rep.), entered a motion to reconsider the vote with a view to postpone the further consideration of the bill till December.

The bill for the appointment of a Commission to ascertain the claims of loyal citizens for property destroyed or taken by United States troops, was postponed until the second Wednesday of December, by four majority.

The Senate's amendments to the Navy Appropriation bill were acted upon, when the House adjourned.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Gen. Curtis' Army Believed to be in a Critical Condition.

Probable Bombardment of Vicksburgh.

CAIRO, Tuesday, July 1.

Advices from Arkansas are to the effect that Gen. HINDMAN, with some 5,000 rebels, was in the immediate vicinity of St. Charles, and that Col. FITCH had abandoned the fort, spiking the guns.

The situation of Gen. CURTIS is said to be critical, he being unable to obtain supplies, and his army having been on half rations for a week.

Reports have been current here to-day that Commodore FARRAGUT had given the authorities of Vicksburgh until Monday last to surrender.

Reports *vid* Columbus, by passengers, are that a fight had taken place at Holly Springs, and a bombardment of twelve hours' duration at Vicksburgh, but the time of neither engagement is given.

BOUNTY TO VOLUNTEERS.

One-Fourth of the One Hundred Dollars to be Paid in Advance.

The following order has been received in this City from the War Department:

"It is ordered that out of the appropriation for collecting, organizing and drilling Volunteers, there shall be paid in advance to each recruit for three years or during the war the sum of twenty-five dollars, being one-fourth the amount of the bounty allowed by law, such payment to be made upon the mustering of the regiment to which such recruits belong into the service of the United States."

AMUSEMENTS.

MARY PROVOST'S OLYMPIC.—Miss PROVOST appeared on Tuesday in two pieces, both of which were, from long disuse, comparative novelties. The first—"King Réne's Daughter"—is a one-act, dramatic poem, the idea whereof is pretty; but, like all dramatic works of Scandinavian, or Teutonic origin, it is too talky and tedious to ever become popular with an American audience. The part of the heroine is played very pleasingly, however, by Miss PROVOST—pleasingly enough, indeed, to make the piece attractive in spite of its inherent lack of vitality. After "King Réne's Daughter," Miss PROVOST tried an experiment in Hibernian comedy, which can scarcely be considered successful. She has not the rollicking dash nor mellifluousness of brogue to do *Andy Blake* as well as we have seen it done before.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—We call the place "Garden," and intend to for the rest of the Summer, for it really deserves the name. The performances there have this week undergone an entire change—a new musical drama being produced, called "The National Guard," and the after entertainments receiving considerable variation. "The National Guard," as a drama, is lively and amusing, but not remarkably original or startling; it is, however, an excellent vehicle for enabling Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS to sing a number of delightful songs. Of these songs, the grand chanzonatte *La Mosaïc*, in the first act, and the *Tyrolienne* from the opera of *Betly*, in the second, are likely to become the most popular. The latter Miss RICHINGS executed in her most brilliant, irresistible manner, and is sure of being encored to it every night. The secondary characters of the piece are all very capably sustained, Mr. RAYMOND being exceedingly good in a comic part, Mr. P. RICHINGS as an old *roué*, and Mr. JAMES DUNN in the *rôle* of assistant tenor. Signorina GALLETTI bewilders everybody in a subsequent ballet. Finally, in a very nicely-arranged musical tableaux, Mr. RICHINGS' *Washington*, and Miss RICHINGS' *Goddess of Liberty*, (with the "Star Spangled Banner,") contribute to make up a highly satisfactory programme.

WINTER GARDEN.—"Rob Roy" has been revived at the Winter Garden, and will no doubt draw great audiences. Professor ANDERSON's performance of the Highland reiver, is well known and generally appreciated. The large company with which he has surrounded himself affords him the most competent kind of support. Mr. J. B. BURNETT's *Bailie Nicol Jarvie*, Mr. HALE's *Major Galbraith*, Mr. LINGHAM's *Rashleigh Osbaldiston* and Mr. HEMPLE's *Dougal Creature*, are specially excellent; Miss LOUISA ANDERSON's *Mattie* is good, because simple and natural; Miss EMILY THORNE sings *Diana Vernon's* music capitally, and Mrs. GLADSTANE is a handsome and impressive *Helen Macgregor*.

SIGNORINA GALLETTI'S BENEFIT.—This charming *danseuse* takes her first benefit at Niblo's to-night. Extra attractions in the ballet department will be produced for the occasion, and Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS will sing in the new operatic drama. ANNETTA GALLETTI is one of the most accomplished choregraphic *artistes* of the day, and deserves to have that fact generously acknowledged by a discriminating public.

Musical Excursion.

It may be remembered that some two years since the Arion Society, which has seceded from the old Liederkranz, competed at Buffalo for a silver goblet which was offered for the best choral singing. They won it, and have since established their reputation by their annual concerts in New-York as one of the best choral societies, if not the best, we have ever had here. Their annual masked ball has also been largely attended by the leading German and French families of the City—many of the younger members of which are enrolled among the members, with some of our best resident musicians. Now, this Society has determined to make an excursion of pleasure to Niagara Falls, during which it is their intention to give two grand choral and instrumental concerts, conducted by their musical directors, CARL ANSCHUTZ and BASSMANN, at Buffalo and Rochester—to the former of which cities they have been repeatedly requested to repeat their visit. For the purpose of combining pleasure with an increase of reputation, at a reasonable rate, arrangements have been made with the Directors of the New-York Central Railroad for a trip of twelve days, visiting the intermediate cities between our own and the Falls, while many of the leading instrumentalists have been secured to make their concerts the veritable musical features of the season in Buffalo and Rochester. Among these are MILLS, the pianist; SCHREIBER, with his cornet-à-piston; WOLFENHAUPT, NOLL and MOLLENHAUER. With such an array of talent, we are disposed to guarantee them a pleasant as well as a profitable excursion—profitable, because the expenses will scarcely be more than it would have cost them had they remained in New-York.

A VISIT.—To-morrow, the "Cuban Institute Cadets," from New-Hamburgh, will visit this City, arriving by the steamer *Mary Powell*, at 11 o'clock A. M. They will be received by Dodworth's Band, and march to the City Hall, where they will be reviewed by the Common Council. They will then march through Broadway to Union and Madison squares, where they will go through company drill and manual of arms. In the evening, at 8 o'clock, the Cadets will give an exhibition at Lafayette Hall, Broadway; and, on the 4th, they will march in the line of parade.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

A Military General Court-martial convened yesterday at the headquarters of the regular army posts in this vicinity, on Governor's Island. There are several prisoners to be tried for various offences, among whom is Lieut. WESLEY F. MILLER, of the Seventh Infantry, who is under arrest. The charges against him it is not considered proper to publish until the trial is concluded.

The sailing frigate *Sabine*, 50, which has been lying off the Brooklyn Navy-yard for some time, has been ordered to Newport, R. I., to recruit. A sword was yesterday presented to her commander, Capt. RINGGOLD, on behalf of the marines, for his gallant conduct in rescuing the crew of the transport *Governor*. All the naval officers of the station were present, and there was a grand display. The presentation was made by Maj. GARLAND, of the marines, in a neat speech, to which Capt. RINGGOLD suitably responded. The sword is a splendid one, and was manufactured by TIFFANY & Co. It cost over $650. On the guard are the following lines:

"Affliction's sons are brothers in distress,
A brother to relieve, how exquisite the bliss."

A Court of Inquiry is in session at the Boston Navy-yard, for the investigation of certain charges preferred against Acting Volunteer Lieut. CRESSEY, of the United States ship *Ino*, by Commander CRAVEN, of the *Tuscarora*. It is alleged that on his late cruise in pursuit of the *Sumter*, Commander CRESSEY refused to comply with the orders of Commander CRAVEN to send the latter his signal book upon a verbal request. The following fleet of United States regular navy, chartered and purchased vessels, are now at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, in the various stages of preparing for sea:

Name.	Tonnage.	Rate.	Condition.
1. North Carolina	2,400	Liner	Receiving ship.
2. Sabine	1,726	Frigate(sl)	In commission.
3. Pawnee	800	Sloop-of-war	Fitting out.
4. Seminole	800	Gunboat	About being equipped
5. Connecticut	800	Gunboat	Ready for sea.
6. Roanoke	4,000	Iron-clad	Plating.
7. Lackawanna	1,600	Frigate	Building.
8. Ticonderoga	1,600	Frigate	Building.
9. Magnolia	800	Char.st'm'r	Fitting out.
10. Savannah	1,726	Corvette(sl)	In ordinary.
11. Adirondack	1,400	3 Corvettes	In commission.

The *Sabine*, *Adirondack* and *Connecticut* are under orders for sea. The *Seminole* is to be taken to the Morgan Iron Works to-day for repairs. Her powder and ordnance stores were taken out yesterday. The brig *Bainbridge* remained off the Battery at 2 P. M. yesterday afternoon. The storeships *Relief* and *Supply* are also in the stream.

The Prizes Sold in Philadelphia.

THEIR NAMES AND VALUATION.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, July 1.

The following is a list of the prize vessels and cargoes sold by United States Marshal MILLWARD, between Aug. 15, 1861, and June 10, 1862, and the amounts they realized. It includes all that have come into the Marshal's hands, except a few of the late arrivals. The total amount received by the sales is $403,970 60:

Ship General Parkhill, Aug. 15, 1861	$7,400 00
Cargo of Parkhill, Sept. 2	2,403 85
Part of cargo schr. Alfred, Sept. 9	5,350 92
1-16 schr. Burrows C, Oct. 10	150 00
1-16 schr. John S. Lee, Oct. 10	275 00
⅛ schr. Eagle, Oct. 10	500 00
⅛ schr. Alice, Oct. 14	90 00
One tug of gold, Oct. 10	450 00
Ship Amelia, Oct. 8	11,500 00
1-6 schr. Alliance, Oct. 21	195 00
⅛ schr. J. H. Burnett, Oct. 21	205 00
6-16 schr. Clara, Oct. 30	320 00
1-16 schr. R. W. Tell, Oct. 30	450 00
1-16 bark J. R. Davis, Oct. 30	500 00
Schr. Mary Wood, Nov. 5	2,400 00
Cargo of ship Amelia (oil) Nov. 5	1,533 70
⅛ schr. Jane N. Barker, Nov. 13	258 00
1-16 schr. Shindler, Nov. 13	400 00
6-8 schr. Fairwind, Dec. 3	2,250 00
Cargo schr. Harriet Ryan, Dec. 4	1,783 50
240 bars and 401 bundles, Dec. 19	1,276 00
⅛ ship Marathon, Dec. 11	1,200 09
Cargo of schr. Specie, Nov. 27	9,391 42
300 bbls. fish and ham, Dec. 16	105 70
3,000 bags coffee, (bark Mesco,) Dec. 17	86,115 00
Bar. flue and boiler iron, (ship Amelia,) Dec. 18	12,119 61
Cargo brig Ariel, Dec. 23	2,060 80
Schr. Specie, Dec. 23	625 00
Schr. Harmony, Dec. 23	155 00
Bark Meaco, Dec. 24	6,100 00
Schr. Albion, Dec. 24	700 00
Schr. Extra, Dec. 26	543 85
Steamer Saltor, Dec 26	12,000 00
¼ of schr. Home, Dec. 30	100 00
Schr. Susan Jane, Jan. 2	1,150 00
Schr. San Juan and cargo, Jan. 8	2,728 86
Cargo of Susan Jane, Jan. 13	3,474 22
Schr. Ocean Wave and cargo, Jan. 30	3,424 39
Part cargo of Salvor, Jan. 21	1,444 35
Cargo of Fanny Lee, Jan. 23	13,548 43
Schr. Gen. G. Baker, Feb. 3	1,300 00
Schr. Ella, Feb. 20	550 00
Part of cargo of G. G. Baker, Feb. 12	734 74
Schr. E. Waterman, Feb. 17	3,050 00
Her cargo, Feb. 17	3,419 08
Schr. Mabel, Feb. 29	2,150 00
Cargo Amelia, March 4	1,736 03
Cargo Mabel, March 3	5,799 38
Schr. Prince Alfred, April 1	1,350 00
Cargo Prince Alfred, April 1	1,332 71
Sloop Havelock, March 31	325 00
Brig Herald, April 2	4,000 00
Part of cargo of Herald, April 2	32,384 79
Sixty crates earthen ware, April 1	1,260 00
Brig Ariel, April 8	2,050 00
Cargo of steamer Salvor, April 8	19,203 05
Cargo of steamer Calhoun, April 10	10,889 22
Part of cargo schooner Fairplay, May 6	1,013 10
Schooner British Queen, May 19	1,225 00
Schooner British Queen, cargo, May 10	883 31
Cargo brig Herald, April 23	6,077 75
Part of cargo G. G. Baker, May 25	1,270 24
Part of sloop Havelock, May 26	192 59
Schooner Island Belle, June 9	5,900 00
Cargo of schooner Lida, June 16	5,751 93
Sloop Coquette and cargo, June 17	300 00
Machinery, June 18	335 00
Schooner Active, June 19	1,050 08
Schooner Wave, June 19	400 00
Cargo of Wave, June 19	4,601 00
235 barrels of turpentine, June 19	11,023 08
Total	$403,970 60

The Arrest of C. C. Fulton, of the Baltimore American.

From the American of Yesterday.

The arrest of Mr. C. C. FULTON, one of the proprietors and editors of the *American*, and his committal to Fort McHenry by order of the Secretary of War, having been made public, the publication of the following correspondence in reference thereto becomes necessary. Previous to leaving the city for the fort, Mr. FULTON addressed the following dispatch to President LINCOLN:

To the President of the United States:

SIR: I find myself, under arrest and on my way to Fort McHenry. I appeal to you for a hearing and prompt release in behalf of my family, who will be in great distress at the execution of this inexplicable order. The Secretary of War authorized me to publish my statement. Respectfully,

C. C. FULTON.

To this the following reply was received:

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1862.

To C. C. Fulton, Fort McHenry:

I am authorized to say to you that your arrest was not made for publishing the statement, but upon your statement that you were preparing a detailed account, including facts obtained from Washington, having been sent by special train to communicate with the President. This is regarded by the President and the War Department as a flagrant and outrageous violation of the confidence with which you were treated. The publication of facts obtained from Washington under such circumstances is a high military crime. Respectfully,

E. S. SANFORD, Military Superintendent.

The "statement" or dispatch to which exception was taken is the one published in some of the New-York papers of yesterday morning:

To the dispatch from Col. SANFORD, Mr. FULTON replied as follows:

"Col. Sanford:

SIR: The dispatch I sent to New-York was a private one, addressed to Mr. CAIRO for his information as to whether he desired to receive the report I was preparing for the Press. It was not intended for publication, and would not have been published if my report had been permitted to go through by telegraph. I never dreamed of its being published.

To find myself in Fort McHenry, the depot for traitors, is a mortification I cannot express. Having risked both life and property in defending the Union cause when our city was in the possession of traitors, and rendered services, as editor and proprietor of the Baltimore *American*, to the Government, in sustaining the laws, which no one has excelled, I ask, in common justice, that I should at least be released on my parole. Respectfully yours,

CHARLES C. FULTON."

Here the matter now rests, and here we leave it, for the present, without comment.

Arrivals in the City.

William H. Seward and Thurlow Weed left the Astor House, yesterday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, by the Norwich route, for Boston. The cause of their departure is unknown.

August Belmont and family, who have been in Europe for over a year past, returned yesterday in the *Scotia*. Mr. Belmont and family are at present stopping at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, where they will remain till their house is ready to receive them.

Hon. Oswyne Baker, of Massachusetts; Isaac Wilson and James Howard Brooks, of England, and Juan Bustamente, member of the Mexican Congress, from Mexico, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Surgeon-Gen. Hammond left the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday morning for Washington.

Hon. Edward Everett, accompanied by Mrs. Wise and family, and Mrs. Fox, from Washington; Capt. Jas. Kennedy, of the steamship *City of Baltimore*, D. E. Williams, U.S.A., and lady from Corinth, and Capt. G. J. Stokes, of H.B.M. Thirty-ninth Regiment, are at the Everett House.

Chas. B. Eynaud, from Malta; Linal Virandello, of Messina; Col. C. C. Dodge, First New-York Mounted Rifles, and Maj. G. R. Gaddings, of the U. S. A., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

E. T. Hurdy, Vice-Consul of Austria; Hon. E. D. Harris, of Vermont, Dr. W. Mackie, New-Orleans, and Maj. A. W. Fletcher, from Washington, are at the Astor House.

Capt. Jenkins of the *Scotia*, and Chas. Maclay, from Staten Island, are at the New-York Hotel.

Col. G. P. Thie, and Capt. G. F. Tounants, of the U. S. A., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Base-Ball Match at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 1.

The grand ball match between the Brooklyn and Philadelphia players, which took place at Carnac's Woods, to-day, resulted in the defeat of the Brooklyn players. In the nines "A" the score stood 16 to 10, and in the nines "B" 22 to 9. Two more matches will be played to-morrow.

The Suwannee Ashore.

LEWES, Del., Tuesday, July 1.

The steamer *Suwannee*, from New-Orleans for Philadelphia, went ashore on Fenwick's Island to-day. She lies in an easy position. Assistance has been sent for.

A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE.—The many admirers of Miss HENRIQUES, of WALLACK'S Theatre, have now offered at SCHATZ' picture-store, No. 749 Broadway, a rare treat in the shape of a most superbly finished portrait of this favorite artist, just completed by CONSTANT MAYER, attached to the photograph gallery of Mr. GURNEY. It is unquestionably one of the very best portraits we have seen, and, no doubt, our lady readers will fully sustain our opinion.

FLOATING HOSPITAL.—The floating hospital ship *Euterpe*, lying at the foot of Corlaers-street, near Grand-street Ferry, is now open for the inspection of the public. The public is cordially invited to visit and inspect the ship to-day. She will sail Thursday 12 M.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best

And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Linle-Thread Under-Shirts,

Only 50 cents each, at
PEREGO'S New Store, No. 85 Nassau-st.,
Lowest prices in the City.
85, 85, 85, 85, 85, 85.

Used by Gen. McClellan to Plan this Campaign.—Money refunded to any one finding an error on it. 200,000 copies sold. LLOYD'S Topographical Map of Virginia. Price 25 cents. Refer to the War Department. J. T. LLOYD, No. 164 Broadway.

Hats—Hats—Summer Hats.

WHITE HAS NO COMPETITOR,

For his peerless styles are unrivaled. For sale only at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

HOWLAND—FLANDIN.—In this City, on Monday, June 30, at St. Francis Xavier's Church, by Rev. Father Meylan, JOHN HOWLAND, Esq., to MARIE ADELE, youngest daughter of Mr. Pierre Flandin, all of this City.

DIED.

BARNES.—At North Dana, Mass., on Friday, June 27, FRANK WARREN, infant son of Edward L. and H. Louise Barnes, of this City, aged 6 months and 20 days.

☞ Troy papers please copy.

COOPER.—At Yorktown Hospital, June 16, 1862, of bilious fever, HENRY D. COOPER, Sergeant Company A, Thirty-eighth Regiment New-York State Volunteers, aged 21 years, 7 months and 19 days.

FATIN.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Monday, June 30, at the residence of his brother-in-law, JAMES C. FATIN, in the 51st year of his age.

The funeral will take place at the Second Reformed Dutch Church, of Hackensack, on Wednesday, July 2, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

JUDSON.—At Hagerstown, Ind., suddenly, on Saturday, June 28, from an accident on the Railroad, CHARLES H. JUDSON, son of Wm. D. Judson, of this City, in the 25th year of his age.

LAWLESS.—Killed at the battle of Hanover Court-house, Va., May 27, JOHN H. LAWLESS, Company E, Forty-fourth Regiment New-York Volunteers, aged about 23 years. Also, by the explosion on board the gunboat *Mound City*, of the Mississippi Flotilla, at the action on the White River, June 17, his brother, ISAAC T. LAWLESS, of the Signal Corps, aged about 21 years, sons of Jacob and Anna Lawless, of Dutchess County, N. Y.

MCALLISTER.—At Newport, R. I., on Sunday, June 29, 1862, ELIZABETH M., wife of Capt. Julian McAllister, of the United States Army, and daughter of the late Capt. John

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A COMPETENT GIRL wishes a situation as chambermaid; has seven years reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 Amity-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION wanted, by a young woman, as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing; has four years' reference; has no objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 23 West 21st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—A situation wanted as chambermaid and plain sewer by a respectable young girl who is also a good embroiderer, in a family residing in the country; best of City reference given. Call at or address No. 1 Patchen-place, West 10th-st., between 6th and Greenwich avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Welsh girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; has no objection to the country or traveling. Can be seen for two days. Has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 173 West 13th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young Protestant woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress and fine washer and ironer, or to take care of grown up children, or to mind an invalid lady; has the best City reference. Call at No. 299 West 18th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would cook, wash and iron in a small family; good City references. Call for two days, at No. 133 37th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid or waitress; has no objection to the country; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 207 3d-av., top floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid or waitress. Apply at No. 745 2d-av., corner of 39th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, by one who understands soups, fish, game, jellies, and all kinds of pastries; is a good baker of bread and all kinds of made dishes; would have no objections to go a short distance in the country; can give the best of City reference from her last employers. Call or address at No. 112 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the variety store. Can be seen for two days, if not suited.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, game and jellies; in a first-class private family or a first-class boarding-house or hotel; either in the City or country; the best of City references can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 39 4th-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av., front door, from 9 to 5 o'clock.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook; is competent to undertake all kinds of cooking, including bread, cake, pastry, &c. The very best City reference given. Call or address for two days, No. 196 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avenues. Would not object to go a short distance in the country.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as professed cook; understands game and soups, baking, and pastry and jellies, ice-cream, and all kinds of dessert; best of City reference given. Call at No. 101 East 16th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as good plain cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has no objection to the country; can be well recommended. Call at No. 47 West 22d-st.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has the very best of City references; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 309 35th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable young woman; understands bread, pastry, puddings, pies, &c.; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 256 10th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., for two days.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A WOman well-experienced in the cooking of meats, soups, game, pastries, &c.; prefers the country; has the best of reference as to capability and trustworthiness. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK.—A SMART AND TIDY PROTESTANT girl desires a situation as cook; she is a good cook; makes excellent bread, pies and biscuit; is also a first-rate washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; has the very best of reference. Call at No. 321 Bowery.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young girl as first-class cook; would go as chambermaid and waitress; fully understands her business; has the best of references. Call for two days at No. 244 9th-st., near 2d-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A SITuation as first-class cook in a private family; cooking in all its branches, viz.: soups, game, jellies, ice cream and desserts of all kinds; can produce the best of City references for the last 14 years. Call at No. 352 6th-av., first private door from the milliner's.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE person, a situation to do the cooking and assist with the washing and ironing in a small private family; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker; good City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 166 East 9th-st., between 3d and 4th ave., 2d floor, back room.

AS COOK OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A situation wanted by a respectable widow lady to cook or do general housework; would prefer the country. Call or address for two days at No. 90 East 33d-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A LADY wishes to procure a situation for a woman who has lived with her two years; she is a good cook and laundress, and can be seen at 232 4th-st., Washington-square.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to go in the country; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 West 20th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by an active young woman; is a good plain cook, good baker of bread and plain pastries, and an excellent washer and ironer; will go to the country; has good reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family, by a most respectable, steady, Protestant woman; has no objection to general housework in a small family; will be found to be of a willing and obliging disposition. Can be seen at 6 Court-st., basement, Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as good cook, washer and ironer; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 244 19th-st., corner of Avenue A, second floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, in a small private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer, is also a good baker; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 96 West 20th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or would do the work of a small family. No objection to either city or country. The best of reference. Call at No. 108 Greenwich-av., opposite Jane-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer. Has the best of references. Call at No. 187 13th-st., near 8th-av.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent, tidy girl who lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland, also in America, a situation as general housemaid; does fine washing and ironing in style; or as nurse and chambermaid; quick at the needle; no objection to the country. Wages $6. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st. for two days, or send a note.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation, by a trusty and capable girl, to do general housework for a small family; is a good cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen at the house of her present employer, No. 90 West 4th-st., until Wednesday evening.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as laundress and chambermaid; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 83 West 3d-st.

A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUation to go traveling with a family; can be highly recommended. Can be seen for two days at No. 415 West 26th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse; can sew neatly and walk on table; or would do the washing and ironing of a small family; is a good general servant; wages $6. Call or address at No. 184 East 21st-st., two days.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE American widow woman wishes a situation in a private family as infant's nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; can bring up a baby by the bottle; can give satisfactory reference; is a good sewer; can be seen at No. 387 6th-av., for two days; has no objection to travel.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—A COMpetent young woman wants a situation as nurse or to do plain sewing, or take care of grown children and do chamberwork; no objection to the country; good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress, who fully understands the care of a baby from its birth, or growing children; is willing and obliging; has six years' of the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 101 Waverley-place, corner of Macdougal-st., where she can be highly recommended.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young girl as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork and sewing; can operate well on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts. Best of City reference given.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman, lately from Ireland, wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or can act as nursery governess, if required; has been accustomed to children; is willing to make herself useful; wages no object; reference given. Call at No. 470 3d-av., near 34th-st., top floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, as seamstress, or would assist in the care of growing children; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; has good City reference. Can operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine. Call at No. 145 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable girl, as seamstress; is capable of doing all kinds of family sewing; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 192 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit ladies' dresses; is willing to do light chamberwork, or assist in the care of children. Apply at her present employer's, No. 13 East 22d-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A COMPETENT GIRL WISHES a situation as waitress; has four years' reference from her last place. No objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 Amity-st., in the rear.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as first-class waitress, or to do chamberwork; will assist in the washing and ironing. Good City references. Call for two days at her present employer's, No. 112 East 21st-st., near 3d-av.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNdance and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS FOR CITY OR COUNTRY.—Housekeepers, hotel-proprietors, and others wanting good servants, are invited to call at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st. A large number of girls, with good references, want situations to do all kinds of work; also, men servants.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS TO be had, civil, neat, and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 13th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready. German is spoken here.

TO TAKE CHARGE OF A HOUSE.—A RESpectable lady, whose circumstances have become much straitened, would be glad to take charge of a house in the City or country. She can give good references. Address F. E., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as book-keeper's assistant, or as an entry clerk; City reference given. Address H. W., 36 West 44th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED IN A private family, by a steady, reliable Protestant man, of long experience in London, and about six years in New-York; has lived with some of the best families, as his references, which are in the City, will testify. To be seen until engaged at No. 267 6th-av., corner 36th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a young man, as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and carriages; no objection to the country; the best of City reference. Address J. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR WAITER.—A YOUNG man wants a situation in a small family; is willing to act as coachman or waiter. Apply at No. 19 8th-st., near Bowery, between 2d and 3d avs.; third floor, front room.

AS GARDENER, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed by a young man, able and willing to do general work; is a good kitchen gardener; would have no objection to go to the country; can give the best of City reference. Address JAMES, Empire Sewing-Machine Company, No. 510 Broadway.

AS GARDENER OR FARMER.—WANTED, by a respectable German Protestant man, as farmer or gardener, a situation in the country; has the very best of reference, and his wife as general servant; both are members of the Congregational Church; are steady, honest, and sober, and will give satisfaction to employers. Can be seen at No. 14 4th-av., for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family by a respectable man as waiter; understands his business perfectly; has the best of City reference, and is willing to go to any part of the country. Apply for two days at No. 112 6th-av., corner of 9th-st., in Telford's grocery store, or 910 Broadway, in the Bakery.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable man as waiter; has the best of City references and understands his duties perfectly; no objection to the country. Call for one week at No. 901 Broadway, in the grocery.

AS WAITER.—DISENGAGED, AND WANTS A situation as waiter in a private family; can produce the best of City and country references. Any notes addressed to E. McC., No. 51 Crosby-st., will be attended to for a few days.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY ABOUT 14 YEARS old to attend an office and go on errands. Salary $50 per annum. Apply by note, (in handwriting of applicant,) to Box No. 2,712 Post-office.

BOY WANTED—In a SHIPPING AND COMmission House—a boy about 14 or 15 years of age. Address in handwriting of applicant, with references, to W., Box No. 1,409 Post-office.

A FARMER WANTED.—A GOOD AND EXperienced man wanted on a farm in the vicinity of this City. Apply at No. 20 Cedar-st., in the store.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT woman as first-class laundress, and to assist in chamberwork. City reference required. Call at No. 8 East 17th-st., on Wednesday morning, between 9 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO FILL THE POsition of foreign correspondent; one familiar with the French language preferred. Apply by letter, with references, to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO ATTEND A confectionery-store; must write a good hand, have some business tact, and good City references. Apply at CLARK'S, No. 835 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A RAILROAD TICKet office, salary $600 per annum; a clerk for a steamer, and 3 porters. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

RAVEN & BACON—MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES. Warerooms, 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. We are now offering on favorable terms a full assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect. Liberal arrangements made with parties desiring to pay by installments.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 726 Broadway. They call attention to their pianos, with all their valuable improvements. Second-hand pianos of their own manufacture for sale and to rent.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. Fischer, with iron frame, solid bottom, patent damper, overstrung bass, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and wareroom Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS—CLINTON Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway—A large stock of Horizontal and Upright Pianos, new and second-hand, for sale and hire. Allowance for hire if purchased

INSTRUCTION.

CUBAN INSTITUTE AND MILITARY ACADEMY, AN NEW-HAMBURGH, N. Y.—A classical and commercial boarding-school on the European plan, where the common and higher English branches, ancient and modern languages, mathematics, music and military tactics are taught; English, French, Spanish, Italian, German and military teachers of the highest reputation are resident in the institute. Also, a primary department, a gymnasium, fine playing grounds, &c. The school is under military discipline. The languages spoken are French, German and Spanish. No pupils admitted over fifteen years. Pupils will be received for the Summer vacation. For circulars containing full particulars apply to GEORGE E. SIMONS, Agent, No. 430 Broome-st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal, D. S. ROWE, A. M.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

TEACHERS.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," 596 BROADWAY. Wanted, immediately, personal application required, lady to teach Music and English branches on Long Island; Professor of Military Tactics for New-England; native French lady for Kentucky; one for N. Y., first-class lady teacher of Piano and Singing; lady for Drawing and Harp; a Tenor (gentleman) for first-class Seminary; a lady for French and Music in N. Y.

G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY TEACHER, OF UNexceptionable qualifications, possessed of the highest testimonials, and of large experience in the exercise of her vocation, seeks a position for the Summer only; salary not expected; a cheerful and agreeable home is, however, a desideratum. Parties desiring the services of an efficient and reliable teacher, may find it to their advantage to communicate with the advertiser. References exchanged. Address, for one week, E. S. M., Box No. 175 *Times* Office, New-York City.

THE NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, No. 335 Broadway, New-York, wants correspondents in each TOWN, VILLAGE and CITY, about an hour daily; profitable income. $1 0 to $500 a year, according to the attention given. TEACHERS everywhere, GENTLEMEN and LADIES, all TRUSTEES of SCHOOLS, and all STUDENTS now attending, or who wish to go to SCHOOL or COLLEGE, *we are Up at rested*. Address (with stamp) SECRETARY OF INSTITUTE.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE.—In all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Suites $20 and upward. Also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, palliasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FURNITURE.—F. KRUTINA, SUCCESSOR TO J. M. DOE & CO., Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av., has now on hand and is manufacturing a splendid assortment of first-class Cabinet Furniture, which he will sell at very low prices.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.
CLOSING SALE FOR 4TH JULY WEEK.
CLEARING SALE OF LACE GOODS!

All our
PUSCHER LACE MANTILLAS and SHAWLS,
Old price, $6, $9, $12, $15, $20 $25,
will be offered at at at at at at
$3, $4, $5, $6, $8, $10,
1,000 LACE CAPES from auction, cost to import, $5
will be offered at 75c. and $1.
THREAD VEILS, usual price, $6, $16, $20, $25,
will be cleared at at at at
$4, $8, $11, $16.
THREAD-BORDERED VEILS.
Usual price, $2 50, $3, $4, $5,
will be offered at at at at
$1 50, $2, $2 50, $3.
We shall offer our POINT LACE COLLARS
at a great reduction; also, all our REAL LACES of every description.
PUSCHER VEILS,
Usual price, 75c., $1, $1 50, $2, $3, $4,
will be offered at at at at at at
50c., 75c., $1, $1 50, $2, $2 50.
LACE CURTAINS,
Old price—$2, $3, $5, $8, $10, a pair,
will be offered at at at at at
$1 50, $2 50, $3 50, $5, $6.
CURTAIN LACES and MUSLINS.
Old price—18c., 25c., 31c., 38c., 50c., 62c., a yard,
will be offered at at at at
15c., 18c., 25c., 31c., 37c., 50c.
WE ARE OFFERING ALL OUR FLANNELS AT A REDUCTION.
Jaconet Muslins, usual price—2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 4s.,
now selling at at at at
1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

GREAT ATTRACTION!
UNPARALLELED BARGAINS,
STILL GREATER REDUCTION
IN PRICES OF
RICK SILKS, DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, SACQUES, and MANTILLAS, at the
GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE OF
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 391 GRAND-ST.,
(Previous to taking Stock.)
$20,000 WORTH RICH SILKS, MARKED DOWN.
$15,000 WORTH RICH DRESS GOODS, MARKED DOWN.
$10,000 WORTH PURE LINENS AND FAMILY GOODS, MARKED DOWN.
$12,000 WORTH RICH MANTILLAS and CLOAKS, MARKED DOWN.
Notwithstanding the great advance in price of cotton goods, we shall continue to sell our present large stock of domestic goods ($30,000 worth) at the reduced price as long as we have a piece left, and we beg leave to suggest to our patrons the propriety of supplying themselves while at our present low prices, as they are already rapidly advancing in price.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 391 Grand-st.

HARTWELL'S PATENT CANOPY FRAME. MOSQUITO NETS, MOSQUITO BARS, MOSQUITO FRAMES, MOSQUITO CANOPIES, PALMER'S PATENT FRAMES.
All styles and qualities and price.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS received four more cases of her nice fitting dollar corsets; also a lot of Werley's patent French, very low. Best steel skirts from 50 cents. N. B.—Linen edgings, tattings, frillings and ruffings; also, Alexandre's silk and kid gloves. No. 880 Broadway.

WASH SILKS AND REAL PINE-APPLE GOODS, and all other scarce and curious articles; American Indian Bark and Bead Work, Faus, with other varieties at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, 653 Broadway.

MILLINERY.

MRS. WM. SIMMONS WILL CLOSE THE balance of her Spring and Summer millinery goods at prices worthy of the attention of the ladies of this vicinity. MRS. WM. SIMMONS.

FIREWORKS.

J. W. HADFIELD'S
FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
ONLY DEPOT IN MAIDEN-LANE,
No. 65, corner of William-st.
All our goods are manufactured under the personal supervision of Mr. Hadfield. We keep only his works, and buy none from unreliable makers.
FIRECRACKERS AND TORPEDOES,
at the lowest market rates.
The largest assortment of brilliant Colored Lanterns, for illuminations. STRASBURGER & NUHN, No. 65 Maiden-lane, corner of William-st.

NOTICE.
EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
The FIREWORKS from our laboratory have taken away every Premium offered by the American Institute, but one, and all other premiums that have been offered for competition since their laboratory has been in operation.
Cities and Towns that intend celebrating the coming Anniversary, would do well to make early application at the laboratory,
NORTH POINT,
Jersey City, N. J.
JOSEPH G. & ISAAC EDGE,
Pyrotechnists.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM
FIREWORKS.
None genuine without our trade mark.
J. G. & I. EDGE.
Manufacturers' Depôt No. 37 Maiden-lane.
City displays at short notice.
Country jobbers and dealers invited to inspect.

NO. 16 JOHN-STREET.
Emporium for Edge's First Premium Fireworks, also for Smith & Rand's celebrated gunpowder, guns, pistols, caps, cartridges, flags, lanterns, &c.
THOMAS J. JONES, No. 16 John-st.

1776.—J. G. & I. EDGE'S
FIREWORKS.
Depôt No. 47 Maiden-lane.
H. B. TITUS, Agent.

FLAGS.

FOURTH OF JULY.
AMERICAN FLAGS
Of all sizes, wholesale and retail, at
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S,
Nos. 51 and 53 White-st.

FLAGS, ALL SIZES.
BUNTING, RED, WHITE AND BLUE,
For sale low, by
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

THE GLORIOUS STARS AND STRIPES!!—FLAGS FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY.—Printed Flags, nine small sizes, on staffs ready for use, for sale to the trade by the manufacturers, at No. 159 Duane-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 18 MERCER-ST., NEW-YORK, June 30, 1862.
WANTED TO PURCHASE BY THE UNdersigned,
Two Hundred Horses, for Light Artillery.
Fifty Saddle-Horses.
All persons desirous of supplying any portion of the above number, will exhibit their horses for inspection at No. 88 East 24th-st., New-York City.
HENRY C. HODGES, Capt. and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

A PAIR OF FAMILY HORSES, DARK brown color, 16 hands high, perfectly kind and reliable, together with a double-seated open carriage, and extra double set of harness, are offered, separately or together, at a very reasonable price, the owner being now in Europe and having no use for them. They may be seen at STEPHENSON'S Livery Stable, West 27th-st., near Broadway.

BOY'S PONY WANTED, WITH OR WITHOUT saddle and bridle; must be sound and gentle. Address, with full particulars, PONY, Williamsburgh, L. I., Post-office, N. Y.

COAL, &c.

ANTHRACITE COAL.
CARGOES AFLOAT.
Cargoes of prime Schuylkill White Ash Coal, Black Heath Vein and Red Ash Diamond Vein, Broken, Egg and Stove, for sale by
CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.,
No. 45 South-st.

CUMBERLAND COAL AT $8 PER TON.—Now delivering Cumberland Coal of a superior quality for blacksmiths. A liberal discount to dealers carts. THOS. TRUSLOW, No. 265 East Fourteenth-st.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
REMOVED FROM No. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING AND STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 16 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT NEWARK, N. J., FOR SALE FOR CASH, STOCKS, REAL ESTATE, OR GOODS.—A first-class jewelers' factory, with the tools, fixtures and safe, on Elm-st., convenient to depôt; also, a valuable tract of land in the Xth Ward, embracing about seventy acres, part of it under a high state of cultivation, and stocked with choice fruits, near the proposed line of the Centr l Railroad and the depôt for Newark and Hoboken Railroad. It is one of the finest opportunities for investment that can be had. Apply to ex. ALDERMAN, or CHARLES A. LENT, No. 317 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

$200 TO $100 WILL PURCHASE AN established provision business in one of the principal streets in Brooklyn, now doing a good business; owing to the ill health of the proprietor he offers for sale out of the City. Address J. OTIS, Brooklyn Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD NEAR GLEN COVE.—THE SUBSCRIbers have opened their residence at Meadowside, for the reception of Summer boarders. A large farm house well shaded, with airy rooms, situated near the water, with bathing, &c. Location healthy, surrounded with shady and beautiful walks and drives. Accommodations for horses and carriages. Stage daily to steamer. Address Locust Valley, L. I., W. C. & J. D. FEEKS; or personally, EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Nos. 13 and 20 West-st.

SUMMER BOARD AT A FARM HOUSE, 30 miles from the City, near Glen Cove, L. I. Situation by the water, and pleasantly cool and breezy. Terms reasonable, and table liberally supplied. Also, accommodation for carriage and horses. Steamer *Jesse Hoyt* leaves Peck-slip daily, at 3:45 P. M. Apply to RICHARD COX, Esq., No. 180 Broadway.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—FAMIlies wishing to obtain board for the Summer months can find desirable accommodations immediately, on reasonable terms, in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I. Steamer *Jesse Hoyt* leaves Peck-slip daily, at 3.45 P. M. Address Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

BOARD AT YONKERS.—SINGLE OR SUITES of rooms, good view of the Hudson, fine shade and pleasant walks, house lighted with gas, stabling for two horses; terms moderate; fare $3 per month by boat. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

BOARD IN ORANGE.—TWO ROOMS, WITH board, may be had in a very desirable location, near the brick church depôt. Plenty of shade, and grounds handsomely laid out. For particulars, inquire at the bookstore of JOHN HASTINGLEY, No. 152½ Fulton-st.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED in Tarrytown, on the Hudson River, by addressing Mrs. HALLETT, care Mr. Hotaling. Terms $4 per week. Communication a number of times a day, by Hudson River Railroad and steamboats.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—NEAR THE City, by a gentleman, his wife and servant, in a private family, where the comforts of a country home may be had. Address J. C., Box No. 164 *Times* Office, describing premises and location.

BOARD IN CORNWALL, N. Y.—FOUR large rooms on the ground floor, are now vacant at Mme. RUTTKAY'S. References: Hiram Barney, Collector; H. J. Raymond, Editor *Times*; J. B. Locke, No. 31 Reade-st., and L. B. Bacon, No. 59 Murray-st.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a commodious farm-house in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; the location is very healthy and pleasing, two miles from the river; pure mountain air and medicinal Springs. Address H. E., Esopus.

COUNTRY BOARD—WANTED, AT NEW-Brunswick, or between New-Brunswick and Round Brook, for a gentleman, wife, two small children and nurse. Address, stating particulars, Box No. 4,060, New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—LARGE FARM-HOUSE, with boats on the lake, two hours ride on the Harlem Railroad. Inquire at No. 326 Bowery.

YONKERS.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATION can be obtained by applying at Mrs. SCOTT'S, Locust Hill-av., Yonkers.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN A FARMER'S HOUSE, near Hudson, N. Y. Inquire of J. M. HOWE, No. 227 Grand-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.,
Messrs. KERNER & BIRCH beg to inform their friends and the public that the OCEAN HOUSE will be opened for the reception of guests on the 1st of July.
Also, that they intend to keep it in every respect FIRST-CLASS, and worthy of a continuance of the extensive and highly appreciated patronage it has hitherto enjoyed. The music will be furnished by Mr. Wm. G. Dietrich's favorite Harmonic Orchestra, which has been engaged for the season.
Rooms can be engaged at the Ocean House, or at the Clarendon Hotel, New-York, where a diagram of the house can be seen. KERNER & BIRCH.
CLARENDON HOTEL, New-York, June 13, 1862.

SUMMER RESORT.
Families wishing an elevated, healthy, quiet, and very pleasant Summer boarding place, are guaranteed these with other home comforts, at the
SUMMER HOUSE, LAKE MAHOPAC.
Gaslight, stables, boats, stages running to Croton Falls.
R. A. SINCLAIR, Proprietor.

FIRE ISLAND, June 25, 1862.
THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD INFORM HIS patrons and the public that he has recently purchased and fitted up for the reception of visistors the Hotel at Penataquit, town of Islip, L. I., formerly known as the New-York, on the direct route to this place. His old house, on the beach at Fire Island, will be continued as formerly, under the supervision of Mrs. DOMINY. Every facility for fishing, sailing, bathing, &c., for which the locality is famous. Will be furnished parties who may favor him with their patronage at either house. Route—From James-slip and 34th-st. to Hunter's Point; Long Island Railroad to Thompson's Station; stage to Penataquit, and steamboat to Fire Island. Fare through $1 75.
FELIX DOMINY.

RICHFIELD WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.—The Spring House at Richfield Springs will open for the reception of visitors May 31. A telegraph line is now in operation to that place. The celebrated Richfield Sulphur Water is kept for sale by F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York.
JOSHUA WHITNEY.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find, at all times, an authorized agent at the Catskill steamboat-landings and Catskill station of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

POUGHKEEPSIE PROPERTY FOR SALE—On the Hyde Park Road, fifteen minutes' walk from the Post-office and depôt; consisting of seven acres, highly cultivated, and abounding in fruit, deciduous and evergreen trees; commanding charming views of river and mountain. The house and barn are of moderate size, well built and commodious, with capacious cisterns, excellent well and furnace. The situation is elevated, the air remarkably pure and the drives stunning. Terms favorable. Apply to Mr. JAMES M. DRAKE, No. 23 William-st., or T. B. COSTER, on the premises.

HUDSON RIVER—50 ACRES—$16,000.—Elegant river view for 30 miles; modern buildings; plenty of all kinds of fruit; furnished and stocked ready for immediate use; very healthy; Hudson River Railroad runs through the farm; 35 miles from New-York. A very rare opportunity. For sale or exchange. Apply to W. ELLIOTT, seed-store, No. 27 John-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—THE OWNER OF A VERY pretty cottage, with nearly an acre of land handsomely laid out, situated about one mile from the North Orange Depôt, would like to exchange it for a house and lot in Brooklyn; vicinity of Clinton or Washington avs. preferred. Address W., No. 192 Front-st., N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A SMALL COUNtry place pleasantly situated on the east side of Cold Spring Harbor, L. I. Inquire of JAMES GARDNER, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., or TITUS, FRAZEE & TITUS, No. 86 Market-slip, New-York.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDing—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—THE LARGE STORE CORNER BROADway and 42d-st., (25 by 125,) suitable for a first-class family grocery, or other kinds of business; also the 4-story brown stone house, No. 710 West 15th-st., with all the modern improvements, $700; No. 278 West 19th-st., 3-story, modern improvements, $400, or furnished, $600; No. 176 West 38th-st., modern improvements, $300; No. 261 West 16th-st., bath and gas, $450; No. 8 West 41st-st., modern improvements, $250; No. 21 Hudson-place, 34th-st., $400; also some parts of houses. J. & W. DENHAM, 8th-av., corner of 16th-st., from 9 morning to 9 in the evening.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—THE FIRST, third and fourth floors of the dwelling house No. 157 West 38th-st., will be rented, separately or together, and at moderate rent, to desirable parties. Apply at the house.

ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER TO LET, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse-power. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—A PLEASant Summer residence in Fishkill Township, one mile from river and New-Hamburgh station. R

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 60 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

SALE JUNCTION RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—The Junction Railroad Company invites proposals, in writing, for the purchase of the whole or any part of five hundred thousand dollars First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Coupon Bonds.

The mortgage is made to Alexander Henry, Esq., Trustee, and will be due July 1, 1882. It is secured upon the entire railroad and property of the Company lying on the west side of Schuylkill, between Belmont and Gray's Ferry. Its terms provide for a sinking fund of fifteen thousand dollars per year, to be invested in these Bonds, or in the First Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, in the loans of the United States, or of the State of Pennsylvania, at the discretion of this Board of Directors.

The Bonds are for one thousand dollars each. Their payment is guaranteed by endorsement of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, on the back of each bond in the following words, viz.:

"Know all men by these presents, that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and each of them, for a valuable consideration, to them paid by the Junction Railroad Company, do hereby (in pursuance of the power and authority conferred by two Acts of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved respectively—the twenty-third day of March, A. D., 1861, and the eleventh day of April, A. D., 1862, and of every other lawful power and authority in them vested,) jointly and severally guarantee to the lawful holder of the within Bond the punctual payment of the principal and interest thereof, when and as the same shall become due and payable according to the terms of said Bond or of the terms and covenants of the indenture of mortgage therein mentioned and given to secure the same.

In witness whereof, said Companies have hereunto affixed their common or corporate seals respectively, duly attested, and have caused the signatures of their Presidents respectively to be hereunto written this second day of June, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, (1862.")

Payment for the Bonds will be required as follows:

The first instalment of ten per cent. will be payable on the first day of August, and ten per cent. additional on the first of each succeeding month, until the whole amount is paid.

Proposals will be addressed to CHAS. E. SMITH, Treasurer, No. 227 South 4th-st., until Monday, July 21. Each proposal will state the total number or amount of the bonds wanted, and the price offered per bond of one thousand dollars.

The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject the whole or any part of any proposition received. Successful bidders will be notified of the acceptance of their proposals within one week from the opening of the bids.

JOSEPH LESLEY,
Secretary, Junction Railroad Company.

CORPORATION LOAN OF $500,000 FOR THE RELIEF OF FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.—The Common Council of the City of New-York having, by an ordinance approved by the Mayor, on the 18th of June, instant, authorized the borrowing upon the credit of the Corporation, the further sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, to be applied in "Aiding to support the families of the soldiers from this City, who are engaged in defending the integrity of the National Union," a book for subscriptions to said loan will be opened at the Comptroller's Office, on SATURDAY, June 28, and continue open until THURSDAY, July 3, unless the whole amount shall be sooner taken.

The subscribers to said loan will be required to pay the amount of their subscriptions to the City Chamberlain, at the Broadway Bank, within three days after the same shall be entered on the Chamberlain's receipts for such payments to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive an equal amount of Bonds, known as "Volunteer's Family Aid Bonds, No. 3," of the Corporation of the City of New-York.

The said Bonds will be issued in sums to suit—not less than One Hundred Dollars—and will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July, and the principal will be payable on the first day of July, 1885. They will also be transferable, at the pleasure of the holders, on books kept in the Comptroller's Office.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 28, 1862.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE IS hereby given to the holders of the outstanding unsecured Bonds and Certificates of Stock of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, not exchanged under the contract of reorganization, that the time for surrender of said Bonds and Stock has been extended by act of the Legislature to 1st July next.

Any holder of such Bonds or Certificates of Stock can exchange them for Preferred and Common Stock in the new Company, upon payment of an assessment of two and one-half dollars per share of the Stock to be issued, and interest on the same from Sept. 1, 1861, payable on delivery of the new Certificates. The time fixed by law for such exchange will expire on the first day of July next, and no exchange of stock or bonds of the old Company can be made into new Stock in the new Company after that day.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.
TRANSFER OFFICE, No. 11 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 31, 1862.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company will be held at the rooms, No. 7 Nassau-st., over the Continental Bank, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of July, 1862, at 1 o'clock P. M., to hear the report of the Committee appointed on the 20th day of May last, and to consider and vote upon modifications of the agreement made between the bondholders on the 10th day of January, 1860.

CHARLES MORAN,
A. ISELIN,
WM. HOGE,
SETH MUNSON BROOKS,
MATHEW PECK,
EZRA C. READ,
Trustees and Attorneys.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER,
J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER,
L. HILLEGER,
Committee of 20th May, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, June 18, 1862.—In pursuance of the terms of the Deed Certificates of the denomination of One Hundred Dollars, ($100,) issued for fractional allowances of premiums for stock differences on the Consolidation in 1853, notice is hereby given that the certificates of the said denomination still outstanding will be paid at par on the first day of November next, when the next semi-annual payment of interest on the same becomes due, at the BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, after which date interest on the said certificates will cease. In the meantime, the said certificates will be redeemed at par, and accrued interest at the said Bank of Commerce, at the office of J. E. Thayer & Bro., Boston, and at this office.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN OFFICE.—JOHN B. GILES respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed his office, for the purchase and sale of real estate, to No. 174 Canal-st. Loans furnished, and moneys invested on bond and mortgage. Persons desiring loans, and those having moneys to invest on real estate securities, or real estate to dispose of, can enter the same on the books of the office, free of charge. Property rented, and rents collected by a competent and responsible collector. Insurances effected in the best City companies. The undersigned, from his long experience and intimate knowledge of the above business, feels confident of his ability to promote the interest of those who may favor him with their patronage. JOHN S. GILES.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, held in the village of Hayley, Penn., on Tuesday, the 17th inst. the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JOHN EWEN,
WM. R. GRIFFITH,
ISAAC L. PLATT,
WM. F. HAVEMEYER,
THOS. W. PEARSALL,
CHAS. MORGAN,
JONATHAN THORNE,
GEO. L. BROWN,
JOHN Q. JONES.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, JOHN EWEN was unanimously reelected President of the Company for the ensuing year.

EDWIN H. HEAD, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, GENERAL OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, June 23, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST WARRANTS, OR coupons, attached to the different series of bonds issued by this company, will be paid, as they respectively mature, on being surrendered to the transfer agents of the company in New-York, Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st. The company has so arranged the interest on its funded debt, that one-twelfth falls due each month in the year. G. W. CASS, President.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest on Bonds.—The Coupons due 1st of July, 1862, on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that day, at the Bank of the State of New-York, New-York.

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer.
HUNTER'S POINT, June 25, 1862.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest due July 1, on bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad, will be paid upon presentation of the proper coupons, on and after that date, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.
CHICAGO, June 18, 1862.

AMERICAN SILVER,
HALVES AND QUARTERS,
WANTED, AT A HIGH Ppremium, by
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
{No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
{No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1862.

INTEREST ON THE THIRD MORTGAGE Bonds will be paid on and after July 1, at the Treasurer's Office. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due July 1, 1862, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid on and after that day at the office of

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

THE COUPONS OF THE JACKSON COUNty (Ohio) Bonds, due July 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that date, at the Ocean Bank.

CHAS. PALMER, Cashier.
New-York, June 27, 1862.

5.20 UNITED STATES BONDS—REGISTered or Coupons, for sale at par, in sums to suit, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 54 Wall-st., N. Y.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

U.S. "FIVE TWENTIES."
OR
UNITED STATES TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS,
CALLED "FIVE TWENTIES" BECAUSE PAYABLE AT THE OPTION OF THE GOVERNMENT AFTER FIVE YEARS.

We are now prepared to sell these Bonds and deliver them at once at the same rate at which subscriptions are received for them by the Government, viz.:

PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY 1.

The Principal may be paid in CURRENT BANK NOTES, CHECKS ON CITY BANKS, or U. S. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and the INTEREST IN GOLD, or in CURRENT FUNDS, with the PREMIUM ON GOLD at the MARKET RATE added.

THE COUPON BONDS are issued in denominations of
$50, $100, $500, AND $1,000,
and THE REGISTERED BONDS in denominations of
$50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 AND $10,000.

They are the most convenient and cheapest Government Security now accessible to the public.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention, and the Bonds will be sent to any part of the country, by express, or otherwise, as directed.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS,
NO. 38 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

MILWAUKEE AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., GENERAL OFFICE, MILWAUKEE, June 24, 1862.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Sinking Fund Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due July 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that day at the Banking House of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., New-York. A. NOXON, Financial Agent.

THE COUPONS OF THE HOUSATONIC Railroad Company, falling due July 1, 1862, will be paid at the office of Messrs. KETCHUM, SON & CO., No. 40 Exchange-place, or at the Treasurer's office at Bridgport, Conn. CHAS. K. AVERILL, Treasurer.

AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER, AND the first issue United States Demand Notes, bought and sold at the best rates, by
F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILroad bonds purchased by
F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 427 AND 429 CANAL, CORNER VARICK-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 6 till 7 P. M.
6 per cent. interest allowed on same of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.
Deposits made on or before the 10th will draw interest from July 1.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
No. 177 Chatham-square, (open daily.)
DEPOSITS from 25 cents to $5,000 received.
Six per cent. interest paid.
MONEY DEPOSITED BEFORE JULY 20 WILL RECEIVE INTEREST AS FROM JULY 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day, from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7.
Interest commences July 1, 1862.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SAYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1862.
JULY INTEREST FOR 1862.—THE BOARD of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto, and Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, that may be entitled thereto, payable at the Bank on and after Monday, July 21. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest from July 1.
D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE,
JOHN S. DICKERSON, Secretaries.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) Per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) Per Cent. on sums to $1,000, and Four (4) Per Cent. over that amount, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 21st of July inst. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Deposits made on or before the 10th day of May will receive interest from the 1st. Interest allowed on the sums of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTE—NO. 13 3d-av., corner 7th-st. Interest on deposits at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Interest allowed from July 1. Bank open from 9 to 2 daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.—A dividend will be paid on and after Wednesday, July 16, on all deposits entitled to the same at the rate of Six Per Cent. on sums of $500 and under, and Five Per Cent. on sums over $500.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating Fifty-fifth-street, between the Sixth and Seventh avenues, setting curb and gutter, and flagging Fifty-third-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and flagging northwesterly corner of Thirtieth-street and Madison-avenue. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situate on both sides of Fifty-fifth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, both sides of Fifty-third-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and the northwesterly corner of Thirtieth-street and Madison-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-house, June 26, 1862.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED by the Common Council to make arrangements to celebrate the approaching anniversary of our National Independence, met pursuant to adjournment in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen, this 1st day of July, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M. On motion Alderman F. I. A. Boole was elected Chairman. The following Sub-Committees were appointed:

FIRE WORKS—Councilmen Jones, Alderman Ottiwell, and Councilman Hazleton.

STANDS, PRINTING, &c.—Alderman Mitchell, Councilman Trotter and Leet.

MUSIC—Aldermen Allen, Walsh, and Councilman Repper.

The Committee, after making preliminary arrangements, adjourned to meet on Wednesday, the 2d day of July, at 2 o'clock P. M., in said room, to furnish the programme. E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

PERMITS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF VAULTS.—Public notice is hereby given that the following rates for permits to construct vaults have been established under an ordinance of the Common Council, viz.:

For vaults to buildings occupied exclusively as dwellings, for each superficial foot, fifty cents.

For vaults to buildings used partly as dwellings and partly for business purposes, one dollar per superficial foot.

For vaults to buildings used exclusively for mercantile purposes, two dollars per superficial foot.

THOS. STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, June 26, 1862.

NEW RESERVOIR—NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC is informed that the south gate-house of the New Reservoir will be opened for inspection on MONDAY the 30th inst., and will continue open daily, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., until the introduction of water into the reservoir, on or about the 10th of July.

THOS. STEPHENS,
T. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 9, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. F. RILEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

METALS.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. EKYS.

DIVIDENDS.

SCRIP DIVIDEND, 1860, 50 PER CENT.
SCRIP DIVIDEND, 1861, 50 PER CENT.
SCRIP DIVIDEND, 1862, 50 PER CENT.

AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 48 Wall-st.,
Bank of New-York Building.

Cash Capital.....$200,000
Surplus.....$110,000

The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, resolved that a Scrip Dividend of FIFTY PER CENT.
on the business of the past year, be declared and paid to the customers entitled thereto. Also, that SIX PER CENT. INTEREST
be paid on all the outstanding Scrip of the Company; and a Cash Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT.
to Stockholders, payable on demand.

JAMES M. HALSTED, President.
FREDERICK W. DOWNER, Secretary.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Assistant Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, have, by a resolution, dated June 17, 1862, ordered a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., to be paid on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds.

The payment of the dividend will be made by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, at his office, No. 54 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the FIRST DAY OF JULY, 1862.

The Bonds must be presented to the Treasurer at the time of payment in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
HENRY GRINNELL,
Trustees I. & M. Canal
JUNE 17, 1862.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 20, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a cash dividend of five per cent. out of the net earnings of the six months ending 30th inst., and a stock dividend of five per cent. out of the accumulated surplus, both payable on and after 1st day of August next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York. This dividend certificates to be issued for fractional shares, will not be entitled to future dividends, until converted into full shares. The transfer books will close on the evening of July 12, and open August 3. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 68 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent., out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., and One (1) per Cent. additional out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 8th July next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 27th June until the morning of the 8th July.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1862.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMIAnnual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing.

The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Three and a half (3½) Per Cent. for the current six months, ending 30th inst., which will be paid to the stockholders on and after TUESDAY, the 1st day of July next.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of the 7th day of July.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The Transfer books will be closed from this date until July 6.

M. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1862.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
JERSEY CITY, July 1, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, of Jersey City, have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. out of the earnings of the last 6 months, payable on and after the 6th day of July next. J. S. FOX, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1862.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on or after the first Monday of July proximo.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until July 8, 1862.

By order, GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and a-half (3½) per cent. has been declared out of the net earnings of the past six months, and made payable to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after MONDAY, 30th inst. From 25th June to 1st July the Transfer Books will be closed. JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Bank of North America have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a half per Cent. (3½) for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after July 8. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th June until the 8th July. JOHN P. YELVERTON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 470 Broadway, (Pacific Building,)
Branch Office, No. 72 Wall-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Seven Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on the 30th day of June. T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 231 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of (3) Three Per Cent., payable on and after July 1.

Transfer books will be closed from this date to the 1st of July. A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1862.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on and after July 10. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 10th of July. CHAS. A. MACY, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and a-half per cent. (3½,) on the capital stock, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st July next. SAM'L B. WHITE, Cashier.

20TH DIVIDEND, HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st. B. S. WALCOTT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 1 Montgomery-st.,
JERSEY CITY, June 24, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

OFFICE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 92 Broadway, (opposite Trinity Church,)
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand. J. L. DOUGLASS.

DIVIDEND.—THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., at No. 62 Wall-st.

HENRY T. DROWNE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE NEW YORK, PROVIDENCE and Boston Railroad Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and a-half (3½) per cent., payable on demand after this date, at the office of M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, June 25, 1862. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
June 24, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and a half per cent. (3½) on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three (3) per cent., payable to the stockholders on demand. By order of the Board.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK Company has this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., payable at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., on and after July 1st, next.

WM. MENZIES, Treasurer.
New-York, June 25, 1862.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on the 1st day of July next.

By order, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 18, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. By order, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MARKET BANK have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent for the current six months, payable on and after July 10. R. BAYLES, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after July 7. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 214 WALL-ST.,

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 7th day of July. Meanwhile the transfer books are closed. FRANK W. BALLARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome-st., New-York, June 30, 1862.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of *five per cent.*, payable on and after the 14th July. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE DIrectors of this Company have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand. WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of Three per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 3d of July.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK—BROOKLYN, JUNE 24, 1862.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has this day been declared, out of the profits for the six months ending the 30th inst., payable on and after the 1st day of July next. WM. C. RUSHMORE, Cashier.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. [50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,221 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of copemptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 379 Post-office, Albany,

THE SUBMISSION PARTY.

The Haters of Negroes and Yankees in Council.

Great Mass Meeting at the Cooper Institute.

SIGNIFICANT RESOLUTIONS.

Speeches of Messrs. Chauncey, Wickliffe, Duer and Brooks.

MAYOR WOOD ON THE STAND.

A crowd, indeed, gathered at the Cooper Institute last night for the purpose of announcing to the world generally and the United States particularly, that they are white men, that they hate black men, that they have confidence in McCLELLAN, that they disapprove of emancipation and emancipation leagues, that the Union as it was must and shall be preserved, and that if they can prevent it the life blood of an already overburdened people shall not further be drained for the benefit of infamous robbers, who, calling themselves defenders of the country, have for it only the attachment of the vampire.

In the street stands, such as in political canvasses are seen all over the country, were erected in anticipation of a vast audience which the spacious Cooper would not accommodate.

These stands were not needed.

Within the audience room, however, there was gathered what can properly and only be described as a crowd. No ladies were there, and but few young men. Faces for years familiar about the places where primary elections are held, familiar at all public places, courts, race-course, Park gatherings, Japanese receptions, and loadying ovations of all sorts and kinds.

Upon the platform were, as a list which was handed us for publication states, the following

"DISTINGUISHED MEN."

Professor Morse,	Judge Birdsall,
Alderman Fromont,	Gideon J. Tucker.
L. P. Russell,	Judge Clerke.
T. B. Tappan,	Wm. C. Prime,
Judge Hearne,	Juege Lott,
P. B. Sweeney,	Judge Deane,

and a vast number of short-haired gentlemen, whose faces turned from red to purple, as they cheered every anti-negro sentiment.

Long before the announced hour the crowd cheered in anticipation, called for "FARRANDY," called for music, and hurrahed white men.

In due time

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS

appeared, their names being as follows:

1. F. Tallant.	8. L. F. Cozans,
2. H. P. Carr.	9. H. Liebenau,
3. Dr. C. Ramsey.	10. C. Roosevelt.
4. J. H. Harnett.	11. C. A. May.
5. J. Bailey, Jr.	12. O. F. Burton.
6. Ph. F. Smith.	13. Horatio F. Averill.
7. John Hayes.	

These gentlemen being seated, the band gave, with grand effect, the National anthem, "Hail Columbia," which was greeted with cheers, accompanied with hurrahs, and finally drowned in enthusiastic acclamations of praise.

Mr. FRANK TALLANT then called the meeting to

ORDER,

a call which was eminently timely, and which was in the course of ten or fifteen minutes obeyed, whereupon Mr. TALLANT nominated

MR. WILLIAM CHAUNCEY AS PRESIDENT,

and the "meeting" at once, in a cheerfully acquiescent manner, adopted his suggestion, as they also did a list of 126 names as Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. (We say "names," because we are requested by nearly a dozen individuals to erase their names from the list,) which were read by Mr. J. H. HARNETT.

After the somewhat turbulent confirmation of these distinguished gentlemen, the Chairman, in a few brief remarks, opened the "heavy work" of the meeting. He deplored the present condition of the country, and expressed the hope that the movement thus set on foot might continue and extend until the nation and the Union should be entirely redeemed.

The following platform was adopted in due course:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, 1. That in the present crisis, when our beloved country is involved in civil war, and the foundations of our Constitution are in danger of being overthrown, it is the duty of every American citizen, laying aside all prejudices and attachments, whether of party or locality, to devote his energies, his fortune, and if need be his life, to the preservation, the defence and the perpetuity of the American Union.

2. That in considering the dangers which immediately threaten the Union we find two fallacies attempting to accomplish the work of destruction—the one being that of secession, culminating in the rebellion of Southern citizens, who by force of arms have attacked the glorious banner which our fathers erected; the other being that of abolition, which has induced Northern fanaticists to declare their enmity to the Constitution, that noble instrument which is the holy bond of brotherhood of Americans.

3. That while the Government is engaged in the work of suppressing the first named class of foes to the Union, it is our duty as citizens to sustain our Government, and defend it from all enemies at home and abroad; and that in this National emergency, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, we should recollect only our duty to the whole country: *that this war should not be waged on our part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired, and as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.*

4. That in dealing with the other class of foes to the Union, it becomes every citizen to bear in mind the advice of the fathers. Obeying the sage commands of WASHINGTON; they should remember that the Union is the main pillar of our real Independence, the support of our tranquility at home, our peace abroad, our safety, our prosperity, our liberty. That this is the point to war political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (often covertly and insidiously) directed, we should cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable, attachment to it, accustoming ourselves to think and speak of it as the palladium of our political safety and prosperity, watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety, discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned, and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts. That, toward the preservation of our Government, it is requisite not only that we discountenance irregular opposition to its acknowledged authority, such as is now exhibited at the South, and has been exhibited at the North in personal liberty bills and other unconstitutional legislation, but also that we resist with care the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretext. That in the doctrine of leading radical politicians, newspapers and orators, that secession ordinances are operative to destroy the Union, we recognise an innovation on those principles which has been correctly characterized by a member of the Cabinet as tending to aid and abet the Southern Confederates, and which is designed to be hostile to the Union. That in the plans of the Emancipation League, composed of certain distinguished radical leaders of the Republican Party, to exclude from the Union all States which do not abolish Slavery, we see an attack upon the American Union. That in the proposal to erect a war power above the Constitution, for the purpose of abolishing Slavery by its means, we find another plan to subvert the American system. That in all the plans and schemes of radicalism we can see no patriotism, no loyalty, no honesty, but that they are clear y, though insidiously, designed equally with the plans of the Southern Disunionists, to overthrow the Constitution, and erect in its place a new Government, on principles of tyranny over those who differ from majorities in ways of right.

5. That to such negotiations (by whatever denomination as may be consonant with the Constitution, we will at all times yield a hearty support. That the prompt action of the President in revoking the proclamations of certain Abolition Generals should receive the approbation of all conservative Union-loving citizens, from whom our Government derives its chief support in men and means to carry on the war; and that the continual pressing of the negro question upon the attention of the country, and the constant attempts in Congress and elsewhere to connect the abolition of Slavery with the work of the army, is an insult to our brave and gallant brothers in the field for the Union and the Constitution, and our another cause.

6. That the soldiers conquering the armies of the Union have merited a nation's thanks and will receive a nation's care, and upon their victorious return we will meet them with rejoicing praises, and should they fall in the cause, we will build monuments to their memories, while their wives and children shall be a precious legacy, to be tenderly cared for, as the objects of our nation's guardianship. That we tender our hearty thanks to the leaders of the two great armies of the East and of the West: to Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN for the skill and ability which planned the campaigns, and for that calm self-possession which he has exhibited under the base attacks of Abolitionists while he has bravely fought the enemy under great obstacles, and to Gen. HALLECK for his brilliant successes; that our armies are not enlisted in any other cause than that of the Constitution and the Union; and that the allegation of the Abolitionists that the soldiers of New-York, or of the country, are fighting for negro freedom or negro equality, dishonors as good and brave men as the earth ever shone upon.

7. That this is a Government of white men, and was established exclusively for the white race; that the negro race are not entitled to and ought not to be admitted to political or social equality with the white race, but that it is our duty to treat them with kindness and consideration as an inferior and dependent race; that the right of the several States to determine the position and duties of the race is a sovereign right, and the pledges of the Constitution require us as loyal citizens not to interfere therewith.

8. That the wholesale extravagance, the plundering by contractors, the waste of means, which is also, indirectly, a waste of blood and life, which have so frequently appeared in the conduct of the war, as exposed by Committees of Congress, Committees on Claims, and in other ways, tending to national bankruptcy and individual impoverishment, demand our profound condemnation, and that the people, already burdened enormously yet willing to bear all necessary burdens for the Union's sake, do nevertheless demand in the loudest tones that their lifeblood shall not be drained in this manner, for the benefit of infamous robbers of the nation, who profess so loudly to be the defenders of the country, but whose attachment is as deadly as that of the vampire.

9. That the Union as it was, is the Union of WASHINGTON and of the Fathers; the Union which has made America illustrious among nations; the Union which was the most beneficent Government known to man. That the Constitution as it is, is the hope of the nation, adhering to and protected by which, we shall be again free, happy and glorious; departing from and destroying which, we shall be left with only the ruins of a great nation around us, out of which no man can prophecy any new Union, or construct any better Constitution. That, believing in these principles, and praying for the guidance and blessing of God on our efforts, we, the representatives of various political parties, and of all classes and employments and professions, do solemnly reaffirm our allegiance to the Constitution as it is, and pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our honors, to the cause of the Union as it was.

The President announced as the first speaker Hon. CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky:

SPEECH OF MR. WICKLIFFE.

Gov. WICKLIFFE'S appearance was greeted with loud cheers. He said that he could not but wish that the Abolitionists in Congress, with whom he had been in conflict during the past Winter, were here to witness the patriotic feeling he had witnessed here to-night. He had come because Senator CRITTENDEN could not, on account of the sickness of his wife. His mission, he thanked God, was not a political mission, to make a President, a Governor, or a Congressman, but to lift his humble voice in behalf of a Government threatened by violence in the field, and by treachery in the Congress of the United States, and his text in what he should say would be in the Union as it was. [Cheers.] The bond of that Union, it must and shall be preserved. [Cheers.] He was from the "bloody land" that was in Indian times, and had been threatened of being in the present time. Early engaging to prevent Kentucky taking the fatal step which others, he was happy to state that they were successful in quieting rebellion in that State, and although their position was not understood abroad, yet the Union men of that State had never thought of making war on the Government, but desired if possible not to take part in the conflict in which brother was engaged against brother. [Applause.] They had settled this, and helped settle Kentucky, and their kinsmen were on both sides of that river. They wished to preserve a neutrality as far as fighting and shedding blood was concerned in this war against the Government. And if its consequences were destructive of the Constitution or the Union, they wanted, when the historian should do his duty, to write one page in which he should say that there was one green spot where brothers did not shed brother's blood—where they desired to preserve their position, asking of the two parties, North and South, to cease, and let them settle this question if they could. [Cheers.] This was the position of the Union men of that State, and he believed that their position met with the approval of Union men throughout the country, and that the Administration had never disapproved it. But when the invasion of their soil by the Southern army came, they sprang from their homes, 36,000 strong, vindicating the Government. How Kentucky had behaved herself in the battle, they all knew. How she intended to behave herself, he could answer were it not for the wicked, hellish plans of the Abolitionists' North. [Cheers.] He would not go into the cause which had produced the present unhappy condition of the country, but must be permitted to give his denial that Slavery was the cause. It was Abolitionism and not Slavery. It was the war by the Societies and Presses in the North against those who lived in the Slave States that had caused the breach. They had done it by demanding to interfere with an institution which had been placed amongst us by our forefathers, under the Providence of God for his own purposes, and who, in His kind Providence, when it was proper, would remove it from the earth. [Cheers, and a cry of "Never."] He had had the mortification more than ever, during the present month, of hearing in the halls of Congress the sentiment uttered that no man could be a Union man and be a slaveholder. His blood, though old, would not permit him to remain in his place and not give the lie to it, as he did now. [Cheers.] In his State the owners of slaves were unconditional Union men, and firm in their desires to restore the Union in its integrity. They had been taunted in the Halls of Congress because of their opposition to the extraordinary measures calculated to tear the bonds of Union asunder forever and forever. The sentiment had been uttered in Congress, that there should be no Union until every slave had been declared free. [Never, never.] These sentiments had been uttered by Mr. FOSTER and Mr. SUMNER. They had been told there could be no union of these States while Slavery existed; that though peace might come, there would never be a Union. There might if the Abolitionists would lay down their pens. What was meant by the accusations against the slave power? Under the Constitution the slaves had a three-fifths representation. That had been arranged as a compromise in the Convention that framed our Constitution, which, had it not been effected, we might still have been broken up into a broken Confederacy of separate dependencies or independencies. That compromise was necessary in the Constitution to guarantee its adoption by the Convention. What injury had the slave power done the Government? It had given to the North the Territories northwest of the Ohio dedicated to freedom. It had given the Government Louisiana, Texas, Florida, and, if they pleased, California. In the past history of the country, the representatives of the South were always with the Government when its honor was to be maintained or its great measures to be upheld. It was the Slave power that stood by JAMES MADISON when Free-trade and Sailors' Rights had to be maintained. Where was New-England then? (Cheers.) GOV. STRONG organized his militia for home consumption; refused to cross the lines, and then refused to give up the command. (Laughter.) The purposes and object of this meeting deserved our consideration. After Bull Run had it been proclaimed that this war should be continued, and that the States in rebellion should be demolished and become territories, and that the property in them be confiscated, and the slaves let loose, how many volunteers would the City of New-York have sent?

A Voice—"None but black-hearted traitors." The remark of this interlocutor being misapprehended, cries of "Put him out," for five minutes prevented the progress of the meeting.

He believed that the leaders in this rebellion had sinned greatly against God and the country. Had they remained in their seats, a majority of both Houses would have seen that the South had all their rights. If anybody ought to suffer, they deserved it more than they who had been seduced into this rebellion. But Congress proposed to confiscate the property of every man, woman and child within the borders of those States, not excepting Kennucky, and that under the pretext that it was to help pay the expenses of the war. It was a lie upon its face, for the results were to be paid into the Treasury; not to lessen their taxes, but to pay the debts of Southern people due to people in the North to the amount of three hundred millions. As the army marched, property was to be seized. The owner might be a soldier in our army, or he might have gone from his home to avoid being arrested by rebels. They seize his property, and leave his family there to starve. Why were they in Kentucky anxious to get the people back to the Union? It it were only a question of interest, they in Kentucky cared it, because, with the Union dissolved, Kentucky was destined to eternal controversy. Such a bill had passed both Houses, and he feared it would be sanctioned, though he hoped that it will be defeated by the Executive. When the President proclaimed his veto, the Union would be restored in less than six months, or they might take his head off. If this law become law in force, no man living would live to see this Union restored as it was. They might see a Government made up of individuals sustained by their position by the bayonet.

Gov. WICKLIFFE then examined the cotton question at some length, asserting that owing to the failure of the accustomed supplies, England and France were ready to go to war with us, in the midst of which emancipation was urged. Union could not be grown without the labor to grow it, and with the slaves freed not one in five hundred would make a living. He alluded to the experiment being made on the Sea Islands in Gen. HUNTER'S Department in terms of disparagement, and he predicted the most disastrous results to commerce to follow emancipation.

Amidst enthusiastic cheering Mr. WICKLIFFE sat down, his hand being grasped frantically by half a score of patriots, and his face dripping with perspiration.

He was followed by Hon. Mr. DUER, whose appearance somewhat disappointed the Woodites, who called in vain for the Ex-Mayor.

SPEECH OF HON. WM. A. DUER.

Judge DUER said he would not detain them long, both for their interest in the last speaker, and those to come. It was long since he had spoken to this, his native City. For years past he had taken little interest in partisan objects. He came without a partisan feeling. [Applause.] He came to take counsel in this hour of our country's calamity. There was now submitted to us the most important question in our history. It was the question of the present—one issue, and only one issue—an issue which should awaken the heart of every man who had a spark of patriotism—not the question whether the war should be put down; they were all for that. [Applause.] But the question was: Should the war be waged to sustain the Constitution and the Union, or destroy them? [Applause, and a voice, "The Union as it was."] There was at the North a conspiracy to destroy the Constitution, and overturn the Union; to establish a military despotism, by which a portion of the States of this Union should, by absolute power, rule the rest. [Applause, and a voice—"They can't do it."] The great meeting over which Mr. HAMILTON presided had put forth the doctrine that the conquered South should be governed as territories. [Hisses.] These Northern Secessionists agreed with the Southern doctrine, that by secession the States of the South were put out of the Union. [Hisses.] If they had a right to secede, and secession carried them out of the Union, JEFFERSON DAVIS was right, and the war was all wrong. Mr. JAMES A. HAMILTON was a citizen of high social standing and respectability, but it grieved him [the speaker] that a son of ALEXANDER HAMILTON should preside over a meeting of Northern Secessionists and Abolitionists. [Applause.] The Emancipation League was presided over by WM. CULLEN BRYANT, an honorable citizen, and an honor to his country as a poet, but none the less a conspirator—for that League favored abolition. That League was addressed by members of Congress who swore to sustain the Constitution—swore it not only every morning, but every hour and half hour in the day. [Laughter.] Perjury was the corner-stone of Northern secession, as rebellion was of Southern secession. There were men in Congress who voted for the wholesale Emancipation and Colonization bills, and they were in league with these abolition conspirators. [Applause.] Such men as WICKLIFFE, who in the midst of secession had fought for the Union, were denounced as Secessionists. [Hurrah for Kentucky.] He was not for suffering the leaders of the rebellion to escape. Some of them ought to suffer death. He hoped few, for history had never condemned any people for being lenient to conquered rebels. He would banish many, and deprive of the right of holding office many more; but, when it came to the masses of the people, he was for pardon. [Applause.] No confiscation, no depriving the people of their property. Was there a tyrant in history who ever made himself so damned in posterity as to sanction a measure such as this Confiscation bill? [Applause.] We could pardon the masses, for our masses had been misled. [Applause.] If any men were to be hung, the next man after JEFFERSON DAVIS would be CHARLES SUMNER. (Cheers, groans and great confusion; cries of "Where's GREELEY?") If all could be hung who have guilt in their hearts—every man who has fostered sectional feeling—he feared there would not be a large population left. [Great applause.] These confiscation bills all contain clauses by which the property of traitors is confiscated. There was no constitutional way of taking away the property of a man except for public use by compensation, or for felony. These bills proposed to take away the property upon charges of treason without trial. [Hisses.] The Constitution provides that a man shall not be deemed guilty of crime without trial by jury. Yet, these bills would convict a man without judge, or jury, or witnesses. But it was said that the Constitution was not made for war. We got along in the war of 1812 without any such doctrine. [Applause.] There were many such despotic ideas evolved; that Congress or the President had supreme power in war times. There could be no parallel in history to the confiscation of the property of every man engaged in rebellion. JAMES the Second did not do it. No despot on earth could carry into effect such a measure as that. [Applause.] We could not ourselves carry such a measure into effect. [Applause.] We should not wage our war for any such diabolical purpose. He was uncontaminated by secession; never was contaminated by association with secessionists. The object of the war was to restore the Union, not to make the people of the North and South hate each other. [Applause.] All these attempts to get up hatred and revengeful feeling, were for the purpose of putting an end to our Constitutional Union. If questioned as to their love for the Union, many would say with GREELEY (groans and laughter,) that they would obey the Constitution as far as they could conscientiously. [Applause.] At one of the meetings of the Emancipation League they brought here LANE, of Kansas, whose hand was imbrued with his brother's blood. And he was introduced by a reverend gentleman who seemed to regard him as the glowing sun. One of the pictures drawn by this sun was that of the slaveowners of the South hunted by their slaves. He hoped that Rev. Dr. TYNG (hisses) would believe that a man could be a Christian without adopting these border ruffian doctrines. [Applause.] How could they best counteract the efforts of the emancipationists? [A voice—"Vote down the Abolitionists.] That was the proper name, for they were in favor of abolishing everything and when they got through abolishing, they would hardly have anything worth having. [Applause.] The Abolitionists were different from the Republicans. [A voice—"That's so."] He was glad to hear one assent, for he believed they would all say "No." How should this league be counteracted? Let all party be laid aside, let all unite as brothers to save our country from the hand of the fanatics. [Applause.] He wished that the loyal men of Congress, Democrats and Republicans, would unite, with JOHN J. CRITTENDEN at their head, would unite in a call for all the lovers of national freedom. Such a call would unite all such men as VAN BUREN, FILLMORE and EVERETT, and speak to the people as from the tomb of WASHINGTON. [Applause.] He would be guided by the will of such a body. He would be glad to obey it—the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was. He did not want to hear anything about compromise. The guns fired at Fort Sumter killed compromise. Let us give the South all it deserved—nothing more. [Applause.] They should not shock the sentiment of the North on the subject of Slavery. Slavery in the abstract could not be defended any more than despotism. Slavery had received its death-blow from its own friends. The arrow was in its side, and we should let it die as it must, in what time and manner as should be decided by those who alone had anything to say on the subject. [Applause.] They should not be mistaken in their devotion to the cause of the vigorous prosecution of the war for the support of the Government. They should not give the slightest cause for suspicion that they sympathized with the enemies of the Union. They must fight alike the Secessionists and Abolitionists—the one with arms, and the other with ballots. They must wage the war for the restoration of the Union and Constitution, and not for confiscation. [Applause, during which the speaker retired.]

At the conclusion of Mr. DUER'S speech, the cries for "WOOD," "WOOD," were universal. It was announced that Mr. J. BROOKS was the next speaker, which announcement was received with signs of disapproval by the very many tired hearers, who wanted WOOD, but didn't want anybody else.

Slips of

MR. BROOK'S SPEECH

were kindly furnished the reporters, but as the wording did not agree with the phraseology of the spoken address, and as the matter produced no essential effect upon the audience, and seemed mainly to be a tirade against New-England, the native land of the speaker, we are unable to present it to our readers. "Who are you?" "What's the name of the speaker?" and "dry up," were occasional interruptions, which, however, continuous slurs upon the religion of New-England and the Puritanical element of that enterprising region, managed to quiet for the time. Cries of "Question," "Question," "What are you trying to do?" and other uncomplimentary salutations, sent him off into the "Maine-law" policy, which, of course, pleased the people, and with lifted voices, they all shouted "hi hi."

Mr. BROOKS having taken his seat and having been shaken heartily by the hand by Mr. WICKLIFFE and other enthusiastic Anti-Niggerites, the cries for "WOOD" were renewed. It was 10¾ o'clock when Hon. FERNANDO WOOD appeared. His entrance was the signal for the most enthusiastic and genuine applause. Every man in the house seemed glad to see him. Cheer after cheer saluted him, the effect of which was marred slightly by the call of "Three cheers from BEN. WOOD." The three were barely given, and some confusion ensued, when Mr. WOOD stepped to the desk and spoke as follows:

HON. FERNANDO WOOD'S SPEECH.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I congratulate you! The assembled thousands gathered here this evening, representing all classes, and composed of men heretofore identified with all parties, is an event of great significance. It augurs well for the country. We have come up here for a common purpose, actuated by a common principle, resolved to stand upon a common platform.

Our position is one one of hostility—hostility to every form of treason wherever it may appear, or in whatever disguise it may assume,—whether by armed rebellion in the South, or the no less dangerous treason taught by abolition traitors in the North. Civilians though we be, we have a part to perform in the pending National crisis, no less momentous in its consequences than that now resting upon the army of the Potomac. The noble men gathered there have assembled to put down the enemies of the country in arms against it, while, we assembled in like spirit, have resolved upon the destruction of another foe more insidious and—less manly but equally repugnant to the stability of our institutions—an enemy who plots treason by stealthy inroads upon the Constitution, and who is hourly subverting the fundamental principles of the Government itself. I know, my friends, it is said that this is no time to meet for popular discussion, that however good our object the present is not an opportune moment to advocate it. And he not deceived thus. Those who oppose free discussion are themselves either fanatical agitators or too timid to contend openly for their individual or political rights. It is always in season to stand up manfully for the right, and always opportune to strike for constitutional liberty. When we cannot do this, the Republic has departed. Ours is a Government of *opinion*. The old Colonies banded together as States became centralized for certain general purposes. There was no compulsion, nor silent acquiescence in the mandates of rulers. The representatives of the several States, speaking the voice of the people, adopted the Constitution of the United States, and that instrument was subsequently ratified by the States which became parties to it. In this spirit we commenced the Republic, and it is in this spirit that it is to be upheld and continued. Free discussion was fully tolerated, and men met and passed upon the propositions presented, without hindrance and without fear.

And I hold it is not only our privilege, but our duty, to meet and deliberate now upon the equally grave considerations involved in the condition of the country. But to go a step to the rear back in our history. The American Revolution itself was but the child of a popular impulse, cradled long anterior to the breaking out of actual hostilities. It was not the army that produced that great accomplishment. Long before that patriotic band of men came upon the theatre of action, the minds and the hearts of the populace had resolved upon "victory or death." The eloquence of PATRICK HENRY, the wisdom of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, and the genius of THOMAS JEFFERSON had taught the people the value of freedom, and pointed out clearly the only means of its attainment. Popular assemblages and free discussion existed in every colony, and the public mind had thus been taught to know its rights—"and knowing, to maintain them." Thus, it may be said, that *opinion* thus created, produced the causes which produced the glorious result. If WASHINGTON led victorious armies, it was the patriotic spirit of the soldiery, stung by a sense of injury to their country, and a determination to be free, which in the first instance created those armies, and then made them invincible.

The battles of the Revolution were but the effective operation of the ideas which the patriots and statesmen of the day had inculcated on the people; indeed, but the practical execution of the thought and determination which non-combatants had conceived. Therefore, as mind, discussion and popular assemblages gave birth to the glorious Union of these States, so let them be maintained. Its safety depends not altogether upon the armies. Governments can be destroyed by a disregard of their written Constitutions, as well as by military aggression; and they can be preserved by a vigilant adhesion to the fundamental law, as well as by military authority. Under our system the people—the fountain of all authority, should guard with jealous concern the least encroachment, and at no time yield the invaluable privilege of free expression. At this time, great is the responsibility resting upon us. The armies, however successful, cannot do all. There are many things to be done, and many to be undone before the old Ship of State can be righted, which are not within the legitimate functions of the armies. Therefore to the winds with all opposition to an agitation against treason. Let us openly contend for the downfall of Abolitionism—the repeal of the odious and unconstitutional enactments of this Congress, and for the restoration of individual and political constitutional liberty—for believe me that these are essential if not indispensable to the restoration of the Union. The several functions of Government are exercised by the agents of the people—chosen under the forms of the Constitution. The army, the navy, the Chief Executive, the Congress, the Judiciary, and every subordinate authority, derive the power they possess, either directly or indirectly from the masses. The sovereign and supreme direction lie there. Then away with the dogma that there shall be no criticism of the acts of the public agents at this time—to the winds with the cowardly admission that free discussion is not to be tolerated because it is dangerous, and hence offensive to this or that man "clothed with a little brief authority." When we reach that condition our liberties have indeed departed. Republicanism has ceased, and the only remaining question will be what particular name and character shall the despotism assume. Shall it be limited constitutional or hereditary monarchy? Shall it be a rule of blood and a reign of terror?

Therefore, my friends, it is these great objects that has brought us here to-night. It is the sacred power of the people which we have met here to evoke. And God grant that the smoke of battle, and the clash of arms, and the groans of the dying, may not absorb attention to the exclusion of the peaceful remedies resting with the people themselves.

Suppose your armies entirely successful, as I hope and believe they will be—and suppose, as a consequence, every form of resistance in the South shall have disappeared—what then? A new condition of things exists nevertheless—the trying ordeal through which the country has passed, has left behind it important questions to be determined—to be determined not by the army, but by the legislative and executive departments of the Government. Your immense public debt is to be provided for—delicate questions of domestic policy are to be settled, and a general system of measures to be devised, before the old condition of things upon a new basis can possibly be restored. Commercial, political and social reconstruction, all to some extent governmental powers, are to be erected and to be put into practical operation. Here will be required eminent intellect, true patriotism, and an enlarged and comprehensive vision as extensive as the country. No merely sectional or partisan administration can be equal to it, and could not accomplish it, from the very nature of the case, even if it were so.

The American Continent is now the theatre of an unprecedented drama. Since the foundation of the world no such tragedy, with results so stupendous, has been performed. The solution of the great problem, whether man is capable of self-government, is about to be determined. That which has been a debatable question for five hundred years, is now to be settled in our case, in this struggle. We come back to the simple proposition of popular rights. That covers all. Shall these be yielded? The American people, with one voice, will say No. If not yielded, then let them no longer lie dormant, lest by non-usage they become obsolete.

Without dissipating our strength upon differences of detail let us fight under one banner for the general good. Let us raise aloft the flag of the Union and inscribe upon its folds "Down with armed traitors of the South, and down with Abolitionist traitors of the North. Death to all who by the sword, by the tongue, or by the pen, would interfere with or destroy the Republicanism inherited from our fathers! Death to all who oppose the Constitution as it is, and the restoration of the Union as it was." As I understand it, we have met to-night to inaugurate this movement, with a sure conviction that if it fails all will be lost, because without liberty we have no country, and without freedom of speech and action we have no liberty.

At the conclusion of Mr. WOOD'S speech, nine hearty cheers were given for him, three for Mr. WICKLIFFE, and one for the "Union as it was," after which the vast assemblage adjourned.

AN OUTSIDE MEETING

was held, at which Judge DUER and others spoke. Mr. DUER created a great sensation by the introduction of the following resolution, which was adopted most thunderously:

Resolved, That while we deprecate war we sympathize with the nations of Europe and desire peace with all, yet that our national self-respect impels us to the expression of our intense disgust at the frequent manifestations of late by certain European Powers, especially of Great Britain, through her Press and her Parliament, of a persistent meddlesomeness, a "fussy interference," in affairs not international, but strictly local and domestic, to the endangering of our national unity, and that we should view with satisfaction any rebuke which our authorities may deem proper to apply in order to abate this nuisance, and we pledge ourselves to sustain the Government in any measure, to that end.

THE SUMMATION

Of the meeting is fairly this:

In response to the call, a vast crowd met to hear about the white hatred of the black.

The preliminary services were interrupted only by applause and deafening evidences of approbation.

The resolutions were heartily indorsed.

The speech of Mr. WICKLIFFE—whose entrance upon crutches was greeted with cheers—was pregnant with hatred of the Yankee, approached only by his hatred of the negro. It teemed with coarse epithets, applied to the Anti-Slavery men of the New-England States, and was thoroughly intemperate in matter and of the fine frenzy-rolling manner. Each point was applauded to the echo; each epithet was laughed at; each anti-negro slur was relished to the full.

Mr. DUER was received coldly. He was not wanted; but Mayor WOOD was. The audience was cold at first, but warmed up as he applied terms of harsh significance to WM. CULLEN BRYANT, and sneered at the patriotism of Senators who presumed to address the Emancipation League and who bellow for freedom in the safe districts of Maine and New-Hampshire. His passionate utterance "that the first man who should be hung after JEFFERSON DAVIS was CHARLES SUMNER," was greeted with utmost enthusiasm by the audience. "God d—n his soul"—the "d—d Abolition skunk," and other characteristic expressions met our ear *upon the platform*, but to what extent such misdemeanor was carried in the audience we cannot say. As a whole, Mr. DUER was a failure, and succeeded only in keeping his audience in good humor by speaking against Senator LANE, Rev. Dr. TYNG, whom he called a "poor Christian," HORACE GREELEY, and other humble citizens, in such terms as made the hardened features of his hearers relax into broad grimaces, and their muscular arms swing rapturously in the air.

Mr. JAMES BROOKS was an unwelcome speaker. The audience didn't want him, and manifested that feeling very plainly, so that Mr. JAMES BROOKS had a very unpleasant time from beginning to end. Anti-New-England and anti-negro were his topics, and "dry up" was the oft-repeated comment by the weary auditors.

The only real success of the night was that of Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, whose entrance was hailed with joy; whose speech was calm, decorous and decent, delivered with dignity and received with enthusiasm; and whose popularity with the masses who composed the gathering cannot be doubted.

Among the letters received by the Committee of Arrangements was the following:

WASHINGTON, June 18, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: I have had the honor to receive your letter of invitation of the 16th inst., to address a meeting of the citizens of New-York, irrespective of party, at the Cooper Institute, on the 1st day of July next, etc. I am sensible of the honor done me by your invitation, and grateful for it, but you must permit me to decline its acceptance. If Congress should not adjourn before the day of your meeting, my public duties will require my presence here; if it does adjourn, my duty will oblige me in all probability to return to Kentucky without delay.

You state, gentlemen, that the "object of the meeting is to give expression to the sentiments of our people who are opposed to the continued agitation of the negro question, and in favor of prosecuting the war for the restoration of the Union as it was, and maintaining the Constitution as it is, and for no other purpose."

Most sincerely and zealously do I concur in the object of your meeting. I trust that your example will be followed, and that popular meetings throughout the whole country will express the same noble and patriotic sentiments.

In these sentiments, and a policy conformable to them, we would, in my opinion, find an early reunion and an early peace. *How else*, or when, we can regain those blessings, I know not.

The occasion is great enough to make it becoming in the people to speak out and enlighten their representatives.

Wishing the greatest success to your meeting, I am very respectfully, yours, &c.

J. J. CRITTENDEN.

Messrs. H. F. AVERILL, LUKE F. COZANS and H. P. CARR, Committee.

Arrival of the Anglo Saxon.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, July 1.—

The *Anglo Saxon*, from Liverpool, 19th, and Londonderry, 20th of June, passed Father Point at 8¼ P. M., with 27 cabin passengers, and 211 in the steerage. News anticipated.

Markets.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, July 1.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT quiet, but held higher. Sales before the *Scotia's* news, 6,000 bushels Red Western, $1 10. CORN better. Sales before the steamer's news, 1,000 bushels Ohio, 44½c., 7,500 do., 45c.; after the news, 10,500 bushels Indiana, 46c., with but a slight supply on the spot. RYE in demand; sales 8,200 bushels Western, at 60½c. FREIGHTS firm. *Imports*—47,000 bushels Wheat, 27,000 bushels Corn. *Exports*—2,930 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 27,000 bushels Corn.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, July 1.

FLOUR—Demand moderate and market firm. WHEAT firm; sales at 95½c.@97c. for Milwaukee Club; 88c.@90c. for Racine do.; Red Winter Western, $1 08@$1 09. CORN in good demand; sales 40c.@42c. OATS firm. BARLEY quiet. WHISKY—Demand fair; sales 100 bbls. at 28c. FREIGHTS unchanged. *Imports*—7,000 bbls. Flour, 386,000 bushels Wheat, 410,000 bushels Corn, 24,000 bushels Oats. *Exports*—2,000 bbls. Flour, 84,000 bushels Wheat, 126,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 14,000 bushels Rye.

ALBANY, Tuesday, July 1.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT—Sales 2,000 bushels White Michigan at $1 34. CORN in good demand; receipts moderate; sales 40,000 bushels at 50c.@52c. Sound Western mixed Oats at 43c.; sales 10,000 bushels. WHISKY 27½c.

[Advertisement.]

THAT'S SO.—Lives there a man with soul so dead who wouldn't like to have upon his head, spotless, pure, without a flaw, one of KNOX'S Hats of Straw? We reckon not. Every man of taste patronizes KNOX'S establishment, and the demand for his Straw Hats the past week borders on the marvelous. Low prices and splendid fabrics reign at No. 212 Broadway, especially when the weather is pleasant.

[Advertisement.]

Measles are prostrating the volonteers by hundreds—the hospitals are crowded with them. Soldiers be warned in time. HOLLOWAY'S Pills are positively infallible in the cure of this disease—occasional doses of them will preserve the health even under the greatest exposures. Only 25 cents per box.

[Advertisement.]

SUMMER CLOTHING,
66
At EVANS', and } Fulton-street,
68
30 per cent. below Broadway prices.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HARRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HARRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 1—*In steamship Scotia, from Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. Belmont, 2 sons, 3 daughters, tutor, governess and 2 maid servants, Miss Brady, Mrs. and Miss Perry, Miss Addison, G. A. Philps and wife, Chas. D. Miller, Green Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Merrill, Mr. and Mrs. James Coats, 3 children and servant, Mr. Alder, Mr. Acel, A. Van Rensalaer, Chas. Eynard, James Holmes, Mr. Wade, C. C. Schneider, Mrs. Sarah Chance, Miss Jane Harris, Mr. Philips, jr., Mr. Parker, Dr. and Mrs. Bafford, Mrs. Gerritt Smith, Mrs. Chas. B. Miller, Mrs. Fair, child and nurse, Miss Hyatt, John A. Paste, Mr. Schmidt, C. Jopham, Mr. Steermayer, Miss Millar, Miss Purday, B. P. Stowe, R. Barkett, Mr. Gairrie, Mr. and Mrs. Basl, C. W. Smith Mr. Le Fourcade, C. S. Debost, G. E. English, Mr. and Mrs. Denslow, Mr. and Mrs. Merryman, Mr. and Mrs. Wyman and child, Mr. and Mrs. Ronald, 2 children and maid servant, Mr. Fenton, Miss Carter and maid, Mr. McGarkin, J. H. Baldwin, H. G. Ward, R. Jones, F. Hazletine, J. H. Whitcomb, Stuart Brown and lady, Mr. and Mrs. Hazletine, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Coxe, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Coxe, Stuart Brown, nurse and infant, Wm. D. Stuart, Nicholas Wilson, John Sortiz, Thomas Burges, Salvador Kittel, Miss Haggerty and sister, Mrs.

The New-York Times.

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HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

A Reliable History of Events Before Richmond from Our Special Correspondents.

FULL DETAILS TO MONDAY NIGHT.

Five Days of Almost Continuous Fighting.

Repulse of the Enemy Near Mechanicsville on Thursday.

Desperate Battle at Gaines' Hill on Friday.

Retreat of Our Forces Across the Chickahominy.

Attack of the Enemy in Front on Saturday.

Continuous Skirmishing Along the Rear on Sunday.

Another Desperate Battle in Our New Position on Monday.

OUR GUNBOATS ON JAMES RIVER IN ACTION

The Position of Affairs on Monday Night.

From the Special Correspondents of the New-York Times.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, ON THE JAMES RIVER, Monday Evening, June 30, 1862.

Events of the gravest character have transpired within the last five days, touching the condition and prospects of the army on the Peninsula. Acting under the necessity which the Commanding General has long foreseen, the widely-extended lines of the army, with its miles of well-constructed defences, stretching almost from the James River on the left to, and beyond the Chickahominy on the right, have been abandoned, and the army before Richmond has fallen back to a more practicable line of defence and attack, upon the James River. Hither the grand army, with its immense artillery and wagon train; its Commissary and Quartermaster's stores; its ammunition; its cattle-drove, of 2,500 head; in fact, its entire *materiel*, horse, foot and dragoons, bag and baggage, have been transferred. This manœuvre, however—one of the most difficult and dangerous for a commander to execute in the face of the enemy—has been accomplished safely, though under circumstances of difficulty and trial which would have taxed the genius of a Napoleon. *The army has been engaged in constant conflict with the enemy for six days*, during which their highest energies have been taxed to the uttermost. We have had no moment of repose—no opportunity scarcely to properly care for the wounded and to bury the dead. The enemy have closely watched every movement, and, with an army more than double that of our own, have had the ability to constantly launch fresh troops upon our rear, an advantage which they have been quick to discover, and remorseless in improving. Their perfect knowledge of the roads, paths and bridges, and the topography of the country, which has taken us *time* to learn, has placed an immense advantage in their hands. Heaven grant that here, under the shadow of these hills, and with the co-operation of the gunboats, our overtaxed soldiers and officers may have that brief repose which is so essential to them, and to the existence of the army itself.

The interruption of all communication with the Government has, no doubt, convulsed the country with anxiety and alarm. A knowledge of the facts, however, will relieve this feeling, while any effort to conceal the truth will not only be fruitless, but will leave the public to imagine a thousand evils which do not exist.

Beginning with the fight at Mechanicsville on Thursday, our advance forces, while steadily falling back, have had a continuous running fight.

On Friday one of the severest battles which was ever fought on this continent occurred on the right of the Chickahominy, near Gaines' Hill. On Saturday, after our forces had retreated, good order across the creek and destroyed the bridges, we were attacked in front of our encampments, but Gen. SMITH repulsed the enemy, leaving the ground strewn with his dead.

On Saturday morning, the arrangements having been completed, the wagon train was started on its way to James River, and was followed on Sunday morning by the artillery and Commissarys train.

Meantime the enemy, getting scent of our movement, strongly reconnoitered our front, and finding that several of our positions had been abandoned, pushed in and attacked us vigorously. Gens. HOOKER and RICHARDSON drove them back, and Gen. MEAGHER's Brigade, always on hand at the right time, charged, and captured two of their guns. The rebels paid a dear price for the information which they obtained. The chief struggle was near Savage's Station.

Anticipating a movement on our right flank, the railroad bridge over the Chickahominy was destroyed on Saturday morning. The rebels, supposing we had fallen back on the White House, sent a large force of infantry, cavalry and artillery in that direction, but after a long, rapid and weary march, discovered they had gone on a wild goose chase in the wrong direction. They only found a small force of our infantry and cavalry scattered down to guard the rear, who fell back and escaped from White House Landing. The rest was one of these "howling wildernesses", which the rebels intend to leave for us. All the quartermaster and commissary stores had been removed two days before, and the rubbish burned.

Gen. MCCLELLAN and Staff left the headquarters at Savage's Station at daylight on Sunday morning, with a body guard of the Fourth United States Cavalry, and halted some five miles out, after crossing the White Oak Creek.

There were, on Saturday, about one thousand of the wounded and sick, chiefly accumulated from the battle of Friday, many of whom it was found impossible to remove, owing to the nature and severity of their wounds, and as a matter of humanity, as well as of necessity, they were left behind. A great many, however, who could walk slowly followed the track of the army, and the ambulances brought away a great many others.

WITHDRAWING FROM THE FRONT.

Gen. HOOKER's Division broke camp in the intrenchments at 3 o'clock Sunday morning, and Gen. SICKLES' and GROVER's Brigades proceeded to the outposts to relieve Gen. PATTERSON's New-Jersey Brigade. At 5 o'clock A. M. the three brigades fell back to the second line of redouts, where they formed a line of battle with RICHARDSON'S and KEARNEY'S Divisions, and remained until 8 o'clock P. M. On discovering that Gen. HOOKER had fallen back, the enemy advanced his scouts with two field-pieces, and opened a brisk fire upon his rear, along the line of the railroad. Gen. MEAGHER's Brigade made a movement on both the enemy's flanks, while the Eighty-eighth New-York charged in front, and captured two of their guns. The enemy then fell back under cover of the wood. None were killed in HOOKER's Division. In the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania three were wounded; the First Massachusetts lost two prisoners. One man lost both legs by a shell. KEARNEY's and RICHARDSON's Divisions were the last off the field.

On the approach of the rebel force to the Savage's Station, where the hospital was established, a white flag was sent out, and it was met by a Lieutenant-Colonel of the Confederates, who gave assurance that the hospital should be respected. There was no firing, purposely, in that direction, and, if an occasional shell exploded near the house, it is believed to have been accidental.

About 120 rebel prisoners, who were captured on Friday, accompanied us under guard. On Sunday forenoon an advance body of our cavalry, who were reconnoitering in front, discovered a body of rebel cavalry near a small church, and, after a sharp engagement, put them to flight, killing a considerable number of horses, and capturing some twenty-five prisoners, who were added to the group already in hand.

SEDGWICK's Division left the front at daylight, and were engaged by the enemy half way to Savage's Station, which they reached at 5 P. M. Here the enemy's infantry, with a battery, came out of the woods on the right, and attacked them.

The First Maine were advanced on the left, with a line of skirmishers in front. They had twelve wounded, three mortally, viz: SMITH, WARN and TAYLOR. C. W. HASKELL, Company C, was slightly wounded in the head by a shell.

SEDGWICK's Division crossed the creek at White Oak Swamp about 4 o'clock A. M., Monday. His rear was not annoyed during the night.

KEYES' and PORTER's Divisions had already preceded us on the march, and had reached a position on the James River, near Turkey Island, which is about ten or twelve miles above City Point.

The Engineer Brigade of Gen. WOODBURY preceded the army, and constructed corduroy roads where they were necessary. At the Four-mile Creek, a bridge was built across the run. At the White Oak Swamp Creek two bridges were also constructed by the same valuable corps. One for the passage of the main army train, and the other to accommodate Gen. HAINRICHMAN's Division, who, with HOOKER and RICHARDSON, covered the retreat.

DESTRUCTION OF THE BRIDGES.

As the army resumed its march on Monday morning, information was received, through Gen. RICHARDSON, that the enemy were pursuing, and orders were given to destroy the bridges.

The Engineer Corps was detailed for this duty, and also to defend the approach to the place. A wide space of trees had been felled across the creek, and the brigade was deployed as skirmishers at the right and left of the passage. AYRES' battery of six guns was also left to hold the position, and was stationed on the hill overlooking the swamp.

HOW THE RETREAT WAS CONDUCTED.

The retreat was conducted in the most perfect order. There was no trepidation or haste; no smashing up of wagons by careless or fast driving, and not a single accident of any consequence is believed to have occurred. A drove of 2,500 fat cattle, under the charge of Col. CLARK, Chief Commissary, and Capt. E. M. BUCHANAN, Commissary of Subsistence on Gen. MCCLELLAN's Staff, were successfully driven along. They had been brought up from the White House, and narrowly escaped stamping by the rebels.

The country through which we passed contained some of the finest farming lands I had seen in Virginia. Broad farms, with well-grown crops of oats and wheat, were passed along the roads, in which the horses and cattle found abundant forage. The forage of the army had all been consumed the day before, thus relieving the train of an immense burden. Instead of the expected swamps and impassable roads, we found well-traveled country roads in excellent condition, along which the immense artillery and wagon train passed with the greatest ease. After approaching within about five miles of the river, the train was divided, part being sent by each of three roads which converged near the landing. An occasional halt was ordered, to enable the advance to examine the roads and woods in front for a concealed force or masked batteries, but nothing of the kind interrupted our progress. A teamster or some mischievous person would occasionally report that we were attacked in front, which would produce a temporary scare, but beyond this, nothing delayed the movement. The soldiers regarded it as the carrying out of part of a necessary plan—the only dissatisfaction expressed being at the leaving behind of so many of the sick and wounded.

Plenty of provisions and medicines were left for them, however, and if they are permitted to use them, their situation for some time to come will be much better there than with the army in the midst of conflict and alarm.

CARE OF THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

At Savage's Station the Government had made arrangements for the sick and wounded as they were brought from the field. It was under the care of Dr. JOHN SWINBURNE. Dr. BRUNOT, of Pittsburgh, Penn., arrived on Monday with a corps of surgeons and nurses. How many of these remained with the patients I am not able to state. There is a report that a large part of them ran away when the army left. It was certainly a severe test of their philanthropy to be left in rebel hands. The demand for nursing and surgical attendance was so great that large numbers were obliged to wait for long hours before their cases could be reached. The worst cases were attended to first, but there was and have been a great many who never received attentions at all. The entire area in the back and on both sides of the house was covered with the wounded, and there were also some twenty large tents pitched in the garden at the east of the house, filled with sick and wounded. The stores for Mrs. HARRIS, the benevolent lady, who, assisted by Mrs. SAMPSON, are devoting themselves to the sick, were delayed at White House, and if they reached Savage's at all, it is doubtful whether the good things were not appropriated by the rebels as soon as they got possession of the place.

Many poor fellows who were scarcely able to drag themselves along, clung to the skirts of their comrades, or hobbled on crutches, apparently dreading more than death itself, falling into the hands of the rebels. Many became so exhausted that they fell by the wayside, and could only be roused and helped forward by the greatest exertion.

THE APPROACH TO JAMES RIVER.

When an aid of Gen. MCCLELLAN rode back and reported that *the way was all open to James River*, a thrill of relief ran through the whole line, and the sight of the green fields skirting its banks was indeed an oasis in the terrible desert of suspense and apprehension through which they had passed. The teams were now put upon a lively trot in order to relieve the pressure upon that portion still in the rear.

Gen. MCCLELLAN and Staff rode ahead and took possession of the old estate known as Malvern Hills, owned by B. F. DAW, one mile back from "Turkey Island Bend." It is a large, old-fashioned estate, originally built by the French, and has near it, in front, an old earthwork constructed by Gen. WASHINGTON during the Revolutionary war. It has a spacious yard shaded by venerable elms and other trees. A fine view of the river can be had from this elevated position. Gen. MCCLELLAN expressed the opinion that *with a brief time to prepare, the position could be held against any force the enemy can bring against us.*

Exhausted by long watching and fatigue, and covered thickly with the dust of the road over which we had passed, many of the officers threw themselves upon the shady and grassy lawn to rest. The soldiers also attracted by the shady trees, surrounded the the house, or bivouacked in the fields near by.

Gen. MCCLELLAN immediately addressed himself to the task of preparing dispatches for the Government.

THE FIRE IN OUR REAR.

At 2 o'clock P. M. firing was heard in the direction of White Oak Swamp, where it was supposed AYRES was holding in check the rebel force who were attempting to cross. This continued for nearly two hours, when sudden and heavy firing began further to the left, in the direction of Charles City Cross Roads. At this point an immense body of fresh troops, with artillery and cavalry, had made their appearance direct from Richmond, and were engaging our batteries still left to guard the road.

Orders were sent immediately to put the troops in line of battle; and Gens. PORTER's and KEYES' commands were soon on the way up the hill, returning from their comfortable encampment beyond Malvern Hills. By 4½ o'clock P. M. the road was thronged with these troops, with artillery and cavalry, hastening to resist the advance of the enemy.

The firing now became more and more rapid, and was evidently approaching our line. The roar of cannon was incessant, and the dust of the contest swept upward and whirled in eddying clouds above the forest trees, which concealed friend and foe from view.

Members of the Staff and messengers hurriedly mounted and rode to and fro with important orders to the commanding officers. The wagons were drawn up on the right of the field as a kind of temporary breastwork, and the troops were disposed in line of battle at the westward, from which direction the enemy were advancing.

THE GUNBOATS BROUGHT INTO ACTION.

The firing now became incessant, the explosion of shells constant and most terrific from both lines, and the roar of musketry, mingled with the shouts and cheers of the contending forces. If we could have seen them, and estimated their strength or number, it would have been some relief, but they were advancing, apparently, to within less than a mile of our position, under cover of woods. It was very evident that *our men were being driven in, and that, too, by an overwhelming force.* At this juncture two of our gunboats, the *Galena* and *Aroostook* moved forward some half a mile and opened fire upon the left with their 54-pounders, the shells exploding in the edge of the woods along the line of hills where it was supposed the enemy would attempt to turn our left. No doubt these terrific missiles had an excellent effect in deterring them from this enterprise, and in retarding their advance. In so long a range there was danger that some of our own men might be hit, and a signal station was established on the top of an old house overlooking the field, and also commanding a view of the river. The firing from the *Galena* was directed in front by these signals. The *Jacob Bell* and also the *Aroostook* fired several shells during the last part of the battle.

During the evening, and while the fight was going on, crowds of dusty men rushed down to the river, and plunged in to bathe. Considering the circumstances of the army, this was hardly the time to adjust one's toilet.

Meantime the contest raged with terrible fury along our whole front and right. Exploding shells filled the air, and rifled shot screamed overhead. So thick was the cloud of dust enveloping the field, it was impossible, except from the sound, to determine which way the tide of battle ebbed or flowed. The gunboats kept up a discharge of their heavy shells upon the enemy's position. Provost-Marshal FOSTER meantime took charge of the disabled and sick soldiers, and conducted them to the rear. A large number of stragglers filled the road, who seemed to have business in an opposite direction from that in which the enemy was coming.

The Prince DE JOINVILLE, with the Duke DE CHARTRES and the Count DE PARIS, took charge of dispatches for the Government, and Gen. MCCLELLAN accompanied them as far as the gunboat *Jacob Bell*, on board of which he bade them a final adieu toward evening. The crew manned the rigging, and cheered as the General returned to headquarters.

The day's contest wound up by a diminuendo of musketry, and by dark all firing, except an occasional shot, had ceased. It was too late to obtain any list of killed and wounded, or in fact to learn definitely the result of the fight. The *Jacob Bell* went down to City Point ordering up the *Southfield*, and all the other vessels lying below.

It should be borne in mind that the wide bottoms along the river separate the gunboats in many places some two miles from the forces operating on the hills. The gunboats *Galena*, *Maratanza*, *Aroostook*, *Marashe* and *Port Royal*, are near by, and ought to be able to render valuable assistance to the army until it can be placed in position to operate. The indications are that the *enemy will continue to harass our position and give the troops no rest, day or night, until they have been dislodged or compelled to embark.* Should affairs reach the latter crisis, where are the transports to receive such an army on board, with its immense *materiel* of war? There are scarcely vessels enough now in the James River to take on board the wounded and sick, to say nothing of the army.

The *Jacob Bell* having returned from City Point, was dispatched, about 10 o'clock P. M., to Fortress Monroe, with the Prince DE JOINVILLE and companions, who, it was understood, carried dispatches to the War Department.

When the steamer left, all was quiet along the river, and it was supposed that our forces were holding their position at Malvern Hills.

The results of this contest are not known. The fight was a most determined one on both sides.

Transports and steamers were proceeding up the river; among them the *Wilson Small*, of the Sanitary Commission. All their vessels will be needed to remove the sick and wounded. Early arrangements will no doubt be made by the Government for the recovery of the wounded from Savage's Station and from the battle-field of Gaines' Hill.

THE BATTLE OF GAINES' HILL.

Full Details of the Desperate Battle of Friday

Had the enemy possessed full information of the purposes of our Commanding General they could not have taken better advantage of our position than they did. The fact that our front gave way at Mechanicsville on Thursday, after making a successful stand, and fell back toward Gaines' Hill, seems to have suggested to them that a general retrograde movement was contemplated; and it became their policy to follow and fight us on the retreat. With the Chickahominy in our rear, it was, of course, impossible for our army to cross, successfully, under the enemy's fire; and there is no doubt but that they expected to overtake and compel us to fight or be cut to pieces at the bridges.

On Thursday nearly all the wagons were sent across, to have them out of the way. This movement was going on all day and night, and, if known to the enemy, must have revealed the fact that our army was either about to retreat or to change its position. This was too valuable an opportunity to be lost, and was improved to the best advantage. Our troops had been engaged in an exhausting contest at Mechanicsville the day before. They had plenty of fresh soldiers, and were near their base of operations, from which whole masses could be drawn at an hour's notice. We were separated from our centre by the bridges of the Chickahominy, from which we could obtain reinforcements only by a comparatively tardy and uncertain process. That they brought nearly their whole force against us on that side of the river shows that a determined effort was to be made to compel us to cross the river, and then to pass to the rear and turn our right.

Foreseeing this plan, and without the necessary force to guard against the movement, *the only expedient left was adopted by the Commander of the Union forces. The enemy were to be held in check as long as possible, to enable him to safely withdraw his whole force to the James River, and take up a new position.* Another day and night would, no doubt, have found our entire right abandoned, and the commands of PORTER, MCCALL and STONEMAN withdrawn safely to the left of the Chickahominy, and the bridges destroyed, without a battle. That this was not permitted was owing to the watchfulness of the enemy, or to the treason of some one within our lines who possessed a knowledge of our plans.

A precipitate retreat was out of the question. It would have resulted in the sacrifice of the entire right wing. With our retreating forces massed in front of the Woodbury and Grapevine Bridges, along the river bottoms, a pursuing force commanding the eminence at Dr. WILLIAMS' house, would be able to cut them to pieces, or compel a surrender. From the attacking party we here, for the first time, took a position of defence, and accepted the battle which was offered.

THE ATTACK IN THE MORNING.

The enemy's skirmishers made their appearance beyond Gen. MORELL's encampment at an early hour in the morning, and were met by the advance pickets of the Ninth Massachusetts, who engaged them sharply, steadily retiring toward Gaines' Hill. During this hour's contest, the Ninth Massachusetts lost a considerable number of their men. They fell back slowly and in good order on the road toward Coal Harbor.

Meantime, McCALL's Brigade of Pennsylvania reserves, and SYKES' Brigade of regulars took up a position upon the high land overlooking the valley of the Chickahominy, eastward of and near the roads leading from Gaines' Hill to Coal Harbor. Your correspondent arriving at this place just as the troops were coming up, watched with much care the forming of the line of battle, and the disposition of the troops.

SYKES' Brigade, consisting of the Third, Fourth, Twelfth and Fourteenth United States Infantry, DUFFIE's Zouaves and WEED's Battery, commanded by Lieut.-Col. R. C. BUCHANAN, were disposed on both sides of the road leading north from Gaines' Hill, and parallel to the road to Coal Harbor. The Zouaves were drawn up in the open field, facing the line of the enemy's approach, while the regulars were placed to the right, left and rear, in the same field and along the road. Capt. WEED, in anticipation of the attempt of the enemy to push their lines up the Coal Harbor road to our right, found an admirable position for his battery of 3-inch Parrots, in a wheat-field about forty rods to the right of his original position, on a slight eminence which commanded a cross-road intersecting that to Coal Harbor. Here he could sweep a mile of the cross-road, and effectually prevent the passage of any considerable body of the rebels to the right. Experience soon showed that this position was well chosen, for it proved, during the day, one of the hottest in the fight. Capt. DE HART's Battery was posted further to the left, and directly confronted the rebel line, whose position, though not as yet precisely known, was partially revealed by the sound of his artillery and musketry beyond a belt of woods toward Gaines' Hill. Capt. DE HART's Battery consisted of six 12-pounder Napoleon guns, besides which there was a battery of 3-inch rifled guns, of wrought iron, belonging to the reserves. Capt. EATON's Battery was on his left, and Capt. KERN's further to his left.

This Capt. EATON, of Drainsville memory, was killed; Capt. KERNS was wounded; Capts. WHITING' CHAMBLISS, Lieut. SWART killed, and Lieuts. ARNOLD, WATKINS and one other officer were all wounded during the day. Lieut. HAYDEN, of EDWARDS' Battery, and Lieut. PIPER were also wounded.

McCALL's troops came rather wearily into line. They had been fighting nearly all the previous day and night, and did not relish being called so soon to a repetition of the entertainment.

MORELL's Division were disposed in the centre and to the left of the hospital, nearly abreast of Gen. PORTER's headquarters.

There was now an intermission of the fire beyond the woods lasting for half an hour—an ominous silence,—and all eyes were directed toward the enemy's position to detect, if possible, any movement right or left. The field of conflict about to take place was bounded by the road leading to Coal Harbor, on the west; the meadow or bottom of the Chickahominy on the south and east, and a belt of woods stretching northward nearly parallel with the river. The land is elevated, somewhat undulating, and near the centre contains a thinned growth of pine. Near the north line of this space, and along the road leading to the military bridges are three houses, the first SALLY MCGEE's; the second, JOSEPH MCGEE's, at first taken for a hospital, and the third, Dr. WILLIAMS' house on the hill, to which all the wounded who were brought off the field were conveyed. Gen. PORTER's headquarters was at ADAMS' house, about a third of a mile distant.

About 10 o'clock the pickets at our right were driven back from the woods skirting the field, and shortly afterward those stationed on the Cross Roads toward the Coal Harbor road, were also driven in. The enemy were silently creeping up to the right. Simultaneously he made his appearance in a green field, directly in front, drawn up in line of battle, and in five minutes their batteries opened on our lines with shell. Following this the enemy had also placed a battery in position, fronting that of Capt. WEED's, and commenced fire—the fire of the two rebel batteries being at an angle of 45 degrees to our position, enfilading the troops. There was a temporary panic among horses, men and servants, who plunged, dodged, scampered and skedaddled to get out of range. Your reporter, perfectly cool himself—of course—was twice tossed nearly out of his saddle or thrown over the horse's head, as he raced uncontrolled about the field. A small party of cavalry disgracefully started down the road to get under cover of the woods, but your reporter halled and brought them to by a word of gentle admonition. They turned and took a short path out to McGEE's. Here we found the rifled shot of the rebels flying overhead, and going nearly a mile beyond, close up to WILLIAMS' house. Capt. WEED opened his battery, as did those of TIDBALL's, which was stationed near the same position. The battery of Capt. DE HART also replied vigorously. The Zouaves, who were drawn up in line nearest to the enemy, stood motionless and stern awaiting the onset, while the regulars occupied the field and road, ready to receive and return the rebel fire as soon as they should get within range. The whiz-z-z of Minié bullets, and scream of shell and shot from a dozen different directions now showed that the work had begun in earnest. The people, old, young, white and black, male and female, occupying the houses near the field, now ran across the field to get under cover of the woods.

The force of the enemy could not be ascertained, as they kept concealed to a great extent, and fired across a small ravine at our line. As they advanced, the Zouaves and regulars also met them, and sturdily maintained their ground.

The position of these batteries and of SYKES' command was not essentially changed during the day. They held their own under a most terrific fire, and to WEED's and TIDBALL's Batteries is unquestionably due the credit of preventing the flanking of our right.

As the contest thickened, the enemy showed themselves in constantly augmenting numbers. The tide of battle swayed to the left, and finally covered the entire rolling land overlooking the river valley. Details from the Zouaves and other ambulance corps began to bring in the wounded from the field, and soon the hospital was full of the badly wounded. One man whose arm had been torn from his shoulder by a shell, cried with vexation because he could not have time to discharge his musket.

By 2 o'clock, the woods covering the hill were thronged by the two contending armies. The enemy generally advanced in three lines, the first firing and falling down while that behind repeated the same movement. By the time the third line had discharged their pieces, the first had loaded and were ready to rise and fire again.

Thus the battle raged, the enemy at times giving way before the impetuous charges of our men, and again recovering and advancing. The fiercest portion of the fight was near the brow of the hill. Batteries thundered, musketry roared, and the din and noise of the contending forces were terrific.

It was apparent that the rebels were constantly bringing fresh troops upon the field, and there was literally no end to their number.

As soon as it could be done, orders were sent back for reinforcements, and SLOCUM's Division came over the bridge and marched to the support of our hard-pressed forces. About 5 o'clock the Irish Brigade of Gen. MEAGHER came upon the field, and with a shout of defiance went in and for a few moments staggered the rebel lines by their persistent and courageous conduct. A few thousand more of such desperate heroes would have turned the tide of battle. The rebels who fell into our hands were fortunately drunk, having got a supply of whisky from one of our encampments, where it had been carelessly left by a Commissary.

At this point I find myself obliged to stop writing in order to send forward my copy by my brother reporter. I will finish the account by the next conveyance.

E. S.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS.

Graphic Particulars of the Events of Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Monday.

ON BOARD THE GUNBOAT STEPPING STONES, JAMES RIVER, Monday, June 30, 1862.

The right wing of our army has at length been attacked by the enemy—an event which was not wholly unanticipated by us. For several days previous to the attack, preparations were being made by the right wing to resist, if possible, to some extent, any advance movement of the rebels from the direction of Hanover or Mechanicsville, but the extent of the preparations were not sufficient to justify the belief that a vigorous stand was to be made on the west side of the Chickahominy.

At the time the enemy first made their appearance to our pickets on the right, which was on the 26th, our force at Mechanicsville consisted of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, Col. FARNSWORTH; six companies of the Bucktail regiment, under command of Maj. STONE, and five companies of Pennsylvania Reserves. This force was distributed about the town, also on the road leading to Richmond, the road leading to Ashland, and the road leading to Hanover. The videttes were keeping special watch on the Hanover road.

The Pennsylvania Reserves were guarding the Richmond road, and having received timely information of the near approach of the enemy, returned to camp before the rebels could get between them and it. It was fortunate for Gen. MCCALL that he had the assistance of the five companies later in the day. They performed their part gallantly, and defended the rifle-pits to the last moment.

At 10 A. M. on Thursday, the 26th, videttes on the Hanover road came into Mechanicsville with the intelligence that the enemy was approaching the town from the direction of Hanover. Three companies of the Bucktail Regiment immediately moved out to a distance of 1½ miles on the road indicated, in order to support the pickets already there. The strength of the enemy was not then known, neither could it be ascertained that he intended anything beyond a reconnoissance.

THE ENEMY'S ADVANCE.

No sooner had the reinforcements reached their destination than it was discovered that the rebels were advancing in considerable force from the direction of Hanover, they evidently having crossed the railroad at Meadow Bridge. The design of the rebels to turn our right could not now be doubted, and as it was clear that our small force would be insufficient to meet the attack, Gen. REYNOLDS sent back to Gen. MCCALL for reinforcements.

Meantime, and before the reinforcements could arrive, the enemy had pushed steadily onward and was fast closing in upon Maj. STONE's force. The small command, however, was drawn up in line, ready to receive the rebels, and was determined to do its utmost, even if it lost the life of every man. The cavalry took their position in the rear of the infantry, and remained at their posts until it was evident that the superior number of the rebels would ultimately drive us, when they retired further to the rear, but still within supporting distance of the infantry. Onward came the rebel columns, and firmly stood our small force to combat them. When the rebels had approached within rifle distance, Maj. STONE gave the command to fire, and a volley was poured into the enemy's ranks which told with terrible effect. At this fire a rebel Major was seen to fall.

The enemy returned the fire, and pushed his cavalry to our right, in order to surround our men. They at last succeeded in getting round to the rear, which circumstance placed our men in an exceedingly critical position. Major STONE, observing the importance of immediate action, rode up to his men, and shouted, "Shall we fight or surrender?" "*Fight!*" was the hearty response of the Bucktails; and, after giving one more volley to the rebels in front, wheeled, charged through the cavalry in the rear, and gained a piece of woods, where they took temporary refuge. Here they were again surrounded, and again they cut their way through the rebel cavalry, and proceeded in a direction toward Gen. MCCALL's camp.

Company K, and a portion of Company B, who were on picket duty on the Ashland road, were too far distant too join their comrades in season to make a retreat with them. It is feared that this portion of the Bucktails were captured by the rebels, as nothing has been heard from them since the commencement of the fight.

THE WESTERLY APPROACHES TO MECHANICSVILLE.

There are two roads leading into Mechanicsville from the west side. The one nearest Hanover we will designate as the upper road, and the other as the lower road. The object of our men was to fall back on the upper road, but the rebels having got possession of the road on the right, our men were compelled to take to the fields and woods.

Gen. MCCALL's Division was upon the ground, and drew up in line of battle on the west side of a small stream, over which the lower road crosses. A part of the force was placed on the right and a part on the left of the road. The stream referred to is about one mile from Mechanicsville. The First and Second Brigades of Gen. MORELL's Division, the former under command of Gen. MARTINDALE, and the latter under command of Gen. GRIFFIN, also arrived upon the ground and took positions at the right and left of the main road leading to the White House, near the junction of the upper Mechanicsville road. Gen. MARTINDALE advanced to the right of the main road, in a direction toward a place called Old Church. Gen. GRIFFIN occupied the woods at the left, and supported the right of McCALL's Division.

THE LINE OF DEFENCE.

The space between the Chickahominy and the lower road, the small stream and the upper road, and open field for some distance on the right of the upper road, formed our line of defence. The left was held by McCALL's Division, including the Bucktails that fell back from Mechanicsville; the centre by Gen. GRIFFIN's Brigade, and the right by Gen. MARTINDALE's Brigade. We had a rifle-pit on each side of the lines, and a short distance from the stream.

THE POSITION OF THE BATTERIES.

Eighteen Pennsylvania Battery occupied positions

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

Naval Architecture—Admiralty Models—The First English Man-of-War and the Last Ironsides—The Northumberland, Prince Albert and Warrior—Capt. Coles' Cupola Ships—Dunlop's Rafts and other Curious Vessels, Suitable and Unsuitable—Fin Propeller—Fryer's Propeller—Ordinary Screws—Lowering Boats at Sea, Old and New Way—Self-Reefing Rigging—The Events of Next Week—Handel Festival—Miss Sara Stevens—Distribution of Prizes—D. Bourcicault vs. J. S. Clarke—Consolations of Religion.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, June 21, 1862.

In my last letter I gave you some particulars of the military ordnance at the Exhibition. A stroll in the adjacent department supplies the visitor with what information he requires anent the other branch of the service. All that relates to the sea, and the art of blowing one to pieces on it, is there illustrated in the most ample manner; nor are the simple pursuits of navigation and commerce forgotten. There are models of steamships, sailing vessels, yachts, boats, yafts, and life-preservers, as well as of iron-clad warriors, steam rams, and turret-topped gunboats. Class 12, where these things are shewn, is almost exclusively English, other nations preferring to keep their secrets to themselves. The collection of objects is divided for convenience of reference into sub-classes, one illustrating the art of ship-building for war and commerce; another including yachts, boats, barges and lighters; and a third under which come ships tackle and rigging, and some of the numerous life-saving appliances now so much in vogue. Naval architecture, it is easy to see, is the great topic of the day, not only with inventors, but with the public. The English Admiralty, in reconstructing its fleets will have the hearty cooperation of thinking men, and, which is hardly of less importance, of those who are willing to pay the piper. There is hardly a court in the building which seems to possess such fascination for the general public as this. It is crowded from morning till night, much of popularity being attributable to the fact that the display is really beautiful in itself; but more to the present bent of the public mind which is fully impressed with the necessity of utilising all the experiments in marine warfare now being made in America, and of seeing what has been done theoretically on this side of the Atlantic. If the English are slow in some things, I venture to say that they will not be slow in the matter of building another navy on the best models that are procurable.

The Lords of the Admiralty exhibit a splendid series of models, illustrating with remarkable accuracy the growth of the present navy, the gradual changes which have been effected in it, and the latest improvements which have been adopted. The first of these toy boats represents with charming finish the earliest English man-of-war, and from that point we have models of all the classes and kinds that have been used in the intervening period of two centuries, exact in every particular of form, construction and rig. These are interesting enough in a historical point of view, but one naturally turns to more recent inventions with a greater zest. A large model of the *Northumberland*, now in course of construction, illustrates the latest pattern of war-ship. She is of 50 guns—the deck tier being entirely of Armstrong make—and will be 400 feet in length, 50 in breadth, with 21 feet depth of held; her draught of water is 25 feet forward and 26 feet aft. She is to be plated with armor 5½ inches thick, backed by 9 inches of solid timber, and designed to act as a "ram" if occasion should require it. She will be armed with guns of the heaviest calibre and fully rigged, notwithstanding that her engines are of enormous power. Another model in the vicinity represents the *Prince Albert*, an ugly-looking customer, with a destructive beak shaped like a cheese-cutter, and five turrets on Capt. Coles' principle, carrying twelve guns of large calibre, which, it is claimed, can be depressed or elevated to any degree. The model was approved by the Admiralty in 1859, but other models are here of turret-built ships dating back as far as 1855, and so essentially like Ericsson's that it is hard to stand up for the originality of the *Monitor*, Capt. Coles, it is but just to add, is the lion of the department, although there are many other inventors that merit attention, notably a Mr. Dunlop, who exhibits an angulated invulnerable steam-ram, which does not require to be turned round, as she propels both ways, whereby she can tickle a frigate in the ribs and run off laughing, in no time. She has a contrivance for sweeping enemies from her deck by machinery, but I am strongly of opinion that it would sweep the deck from her hull, if it were once put in operation. Another curiously contrived vessel has a passage in her vitals to allow of shot passing entirely through that important part without inconvenience; whilst still another is declared to be unsinkable, the lower deck being made of iron and fitted with water-tight trunks to communicate with the upper decks so that should a hole be knocked in the ship's bottom she would still have something left to sit down upon. The main deck is also of iron, admitting of water-tight compartments being constructed for store-rooms and other purposes. Nothing can be more amusing than the mute altercation that now is waged between the contiguous departments of the Ordnance and the Admiralty. In one you see vessels that are capable of resisting everything, and a few steps further your attention is directed to guns that have fired bolts through all the obstacles that were placed in their way, and make no more of four-inch iron than they would of cardboard. The confidence which the *Warrior* inspires is dispelled when you see the *Warrior* shield in the adjoining department smashed into fragments.

There are many useful marine inventions, and two decided novelties in the way of propelling vessels by steam. The first of these dispenses with the screw, and, where the paddle-wheel is now placed, substitutes a row of floats hinged edgeways to a movable back or slide, which works in the side of the vessel. When the machinery is in motion the floats act like the fins of a fish, propelling the vessel with the backward stroke. The hinge allows the floats to fall flat against the vessel in the forward motion, so that there is but little resistance to the water. The other invention (Fryer's) is a patent direct acting propeller. This is not a screw, but a sort of Venetian blind, occupying the usual place. Instead of turning round it goes backward and forward, literally pushing the vessel forward, the slats of the blind being closed when it exerts its power, and open when it is returning to its position. It is claimed by the inventor that the cost of these propellers, and the simplified engines which will suffice for their use, cannot be more than one-half what it is now, and, in addition, there will be a considerable saving in fuel, and in all the usual running expenses of steamboats.

Of screw-propellers there seems to be no end; the novelties consisting, for the most part, in certain contrivances for feathering the blade after it has expended its force, and in altering the pitch to suit all the accidental conditions of a voyage. It would not be interesting to the general reader to go further into this matter. Of more universal importance are the new methods of lowering boats at sea, while a vessel is under way. Ever since the loss of the *Amazon* in 1852, the Government has warmly encouraged invention in this line, learning from that disaster that boats were of little use if they could not be unlashed and released into the boiling sea with all the crew and passengers safely seated in their places. By the crude method in use up to that time, two tackles were employed to hoist and lower the boat. The lower blocks of these tackles were fitted with hooks, (the same arrangement—known to be useless—still prevails on many Atlantic steamers,) which were passed through eye-bolts in the head and stern of the boat. When the boat had to be lowered two men were placed to unhook these blocks when the word was given, an operation very easily performed in smooth water, but in rough weather, where the head and stern of a boat were never for a moment on the same level, extremely difficult of execution, and with the ships under way, almost impossible. It generally happened that one tackle was unhooked, while the other remained fast; the boat was then elevated at the bow or stern by the rolling of the ship, dashed against the side, stove in, and the crew and passengers emptied into the sea. To remedy this state of things, many ingenious contrivances have been brought to light, but CLIFFORD'S system seems to be one most favored by the navy. By this the boat frees itself the moment it touches the water, and a single sailor can lower a boat full of passengers and crew without any other than the mechanical assistance of supplies. Mr. CLIFFORD himself states that he is prepared to unhitch, lower and entirely disengage from any ship, either stationary, under way, or going at any speed, in a gale or in smooth water, a boat laden with a full crew, and to do it in less time than by any other known means, against any other invention or crew in the world, for the sum of £100, to be given for placing a life-boat on an exposed part of the English coast. Is there no Yankee inventor to take up the challenge? All the other exhibitors in this particular department seemed to be silenced by it.

CUNNINGHAM'S patent self-reefing topsails are exhibited in a model of a full-rigged ship; they roll up like common blinds, and almost entirely obviate the necessity of sending men aloft. The model, however, which creates the most excitement, is that of the American boat-building machinery, by which an unsawn log is quickly converted into a little craft of admirable proportions, strength and finish. This invention has met with great favor in England, and the patentee will undoubtedly reap a rapid and handsome fortune. A company has already been started for working it.

All sorts of pleasant things are going to happen next week; in the first place there is the Handel Festival, with its orchestra and chorus of four thousand performers, of which I shall speedily send you a full account; then there is the début of a charming New-York actress, Miss SARA STEVENS, at Drury-lane Theatre, in the imperishable "Colleen Bawn:" then will come the award of prizes by the Royal Commissioners at the Great Exhibition—a ceremony which involves the outlay of a guinea to the curious Metropolitan, and affords the Commissioners their last opportunity of blundering; and last, but not least, the irrepressible DION BOURCICAULT commences an action for damages against New-York's favorite comedian, Mr. J. S. CLARKE. The latter may be regarded as the funniest of all the programme; for if there is one man in the world who is incapable of inflicting an injury on another it is surely the amiable impersonator of *Mr. Toodles*. A very few words will suffice to lay Mr. BOURCICAULT'S grievance before the public. The great Grouper (as *Punch* irreverently calls him) has become the lessee of Drury-lane Theatre, having carried that position by storm, after a brisk engagement with Mr. BENJAMIN WEBSTER, at whose theatre—the Adelphi—Mr. BOURCICAULT has heretofore performed. Why he quarreled with Mr. WEBSTER, and went to law with that gentleman, is clearly none of my business. It is sufficient that he fought and conquered, and is now beneath his own flag at a theatre of large dimensions and limited popularity. No one knows better than Mr. BOURCICAULT the value of novelty, especially in artists, and hence when he found that Mr. CLARKE was in London he at once made overtures to him. They were of a flattering character, and quite unexpectedly opened to that gentleman an opportunity, which he had no thought of seeking, of appearing before a London audience. He was to select one of his own pieces, Mr. BOURCICAULT would supply another, and so Mr. Toodles naturally expected to find everything quite as handy in the new sphere as if Mrs. Toodles herself had arranged it all. Mr. BOURCICAULT expressed himself warmly, and promised that everything should be done to secure Mr. CLARKE'S success, a matter in which, for obvious reasons, he might be supposed to take some interest. Here the matter rested until yesterday, when Mr. CLARKE discovered that instead of being brought before the public in a couple of pieces, and with a fair share of prominence, he was to appear in but one farce, and *that* to be played before the "Colleen Bawn." This arrangement reduced the comedian's opportunity to a very slim chance of appearing before the public, inasmuch as the "house" would not even be seated before the farce was begun and ended. Mr. CLARKE, in consequence, declined the hospitalities of Drury-lane, and was at once favored with a note from Mr. BOURCICAULT, announcing that he would speedily have an opportunity of appearing before another tribunal to answer for his contumacy. I am glad to be able to add that Mr. CLARKE, up to 12 o'clock last night, seemed to bear up against the threat with commendable fortitude.

Any one needing the benefit of clergy—I hope Mr. CLARKE may not—can get it easily enough at South Kensington, where an enterprising little chapel, constructed of galvanized iron, has sprung into existence. There is a black bulletin board outside, which gives it a rather fast, railroady look, but otherwise it resembles a frost-nipped greenhouse. Perhaps souls are made to sprout there by some rapid process—for rapid it must be, seeing that many services are held during the day, and in all languages, which must be confusing to souls that have only learnt how to sin. It is a good thing to see the clergy up and working, but there is something obtrusive in this little chapel and its polyglot vehemence. People who go to the Exhibition are not likely to frequent it from correct motives, although they may use it as a convenient shelter from the weather, or a cool resting-place after a long stroll in the Exhibition. The other plan of having special services for foreigners in the principal places of worship every Sunday, is infinitely preferable, and reflects much credit on the ministers who have so readily relinquished their pulpits to the cloth-clerical of other nations. But religious enthusiasts cannot be expected to conform to common ideas of propriety. Their motives are humane, and if their plan is erroneous it does not much matter. Not far from the iron chapel is another ecclesiastical shanty where tracts are given away to all who use them and can read one of the seven languages in which they are printed. The singer hereabouts, it will be perceived, has a hard road to travel, for in addition to these wholesale contrivances for lifting him out of his moral—or rather immoral—boots, there are enterprising shepherds who frequent the streets and drop upon a lost sheep with a vigor which, if it does not bring him back to the flock, ought at least to reduce him to mutton. The first time that I went to South Kensington I was fortunate enough to meet one of these gentlemen. He was of Eastern origin, and looked like a Sepoy who had learnt the errors of his way and had taken to contrition and white cravats as the end and aim of a cheerful and happy European existence, and the reward of an humble heart that had seen the folly of cutting throats. He said something which I did not understand, and then handed me a pamphlet, the first words of which were, "Why are you going to damnation?" Had he waited for an answer I should have said that I really didn't know, and perhaps I might have added that the query was an extremely inhospitable one to put to a stranger who had come to England with the best of intentions, and who, after all, did not contemplate going further than the International Exhibition. Since then the fraternity has greatly increased, and poor wretches like myself are pitchforked out of the burning stream by thousands. If there is anything meritorious in this sanctimonious meddlesomeness, I have failed to observe it. I, for one, do not like to be saved by the hair of my head in this unceremonious manner. C. B. S.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Glaring Disloyalty in the Public Schools—More Brigandage—Army Supplies, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, June 28, 1862.

It is a fact, that many of the children of the public schools denounce the United States Government, scorn the laws of the land, spit at the flag of the State, and refuse to sing the *Star Spangled Banner*, and hiss at those who do sing it—all with the connivance and insidious encouragement of certain "loyal" teachers and trustees. Messrs. WOLFE and DUFFIELD two really loyal trustees, take the ground, and appeal to the public and Gen. BOYLE for its maintenance, that these crimes should have reached the end of their tether, and every particle of them must be crushed out of the public schools; that secessionism shall be crushed out of the public schools, both among the teachers and pupils; that the public schools must be thoroughly loyal, not open even to suspicion, or they will be put down; that the trustees must require each pupil who has insulted loyalty to make a public apology, as the only means of admittance again into the public schools, and immediate expulsion must follow future exhibitions of disloyalty; that the teachers must be loyal themselves, and teach loyalty—instil it into the minds and hearts of the pupils—make them sing it, talk it, love it; weed from the pupils' minds secessionism in all its forms; make them understand that they have no more right or justification for rebellion or secession than for stealing, lying, forgery, house-burning or murder.

Guerrillism is breaking out in McLean, Henderson, Daviess and Webster. But their loyal residents are rising up against it like the Unionists of Greenup. They indorse BOYLE'S circular, and are arming and organizing to help carry it out and be ready for any emergency.

Capt. SYMONDS, since the 4th, has awarded to Louisville, New-Albany, Madison, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, contracts for 3,250,000 pounds bread, 1,135,500 pounds bacon, 3,000 barrels pork, 270,000 pounds sugar, 9,500 gallons molasses, 235,000 pounds coffee, 6,000 pounds tea, 50,000 pounds rice, 3,500 bushels beans, 10,350 bushels salt, 15,000 gallons vinegar, 42,000 pounds candles, 120,000 pounds soap.

Gold here approximates 10 per cent. premium.

A Memphian reports that BEAUDY, while holding Memphis, always paid in bogus scrip for the vast quantities of meat he took, frequently allowing the merchant 2 to 5 cents less than it cost him the day before; and that his underlings seized over 10,000 hogsheads sugar and as many barrels molasses, for which they didn't pay even scrip, but simply gave a receipt at a valuation of 50 per cent. below the market price. He says Western Tennesseeans will be fortunate if they can make out to subsist for the next two years. Even original secesh amongst them denounce the "Confederacy" as a most intolerable despotism.

PONTIAC.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

A Day at the St. Charles' Hotel—Scenes and Incidents Hour by Hour.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, June 20, 1862.

The St. Charles Hotel is deservedly an object of interest to the people of New-Orleans. As the military headquarters of the "Department of the Gulf," it is the residence of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, and the heads of his military family. It is, independent of this, a magnificent building, and always has been the fashionable centre of this Southern metropolis. I arrived in New-Orleans, "if going ashore" is the evidence of the stated time, somewhere after early breakfast time. Somebody told me that "we were quartered at the St. Charles," so I leisurely strolled along, a walk of a half mile, perhaps, glad to practice walking on the firm pavement, after trying for many days various gymnastic feats on shipboard. The St. Charles front, unquestionably the finest model and most imposing hotel structure on the continent, looked brilliantly white in the morning sun; the magnificent portico, with its tall columns, were as classically beautiful as ever, but a glance at the base of all this architectural beauty suggested that a change had come over the place—that it was no longer the centre of fashion, and the home of the rich and the gay. The Stars and Stripes that wave high in the air was no holiday observance; it announced that we stood in the vicinity of a military post; the chain of sentinels, the officers' and orderlies' horses standing idly by; the quiet, yet earnest passing to and fro of officers; the challenge of the guard at the entrance; the cannon that commanded the street approaches, announced the caution common to a besieged city—displayed the external signs of the existence of martial law. Passing into the vestibule, I ascended the broad stone steps, and arrived upon the floor of the portico, which at the moment, in addition to the stately sentinels, was picturesquely occupied by various officers, whose manner and dress informed me they were mostly "of the Staff." The interior of the grand vestibule, at least the centre of it, was piled up with innumerable boxes, trunks, gun-cases, swords, and of course surmounted by a contraband, with the addition of groups of sunburnt army officers, and even more thoroughly bronzed heroes belonging to Capt. PORTER'S bomb fleet. I will not relate the satisfaction I experienced, as I found myself in a splendid sitting-room, that contrasted so wonderfully with the tomb I had occupied eleven weary days on shipboard! I won't say anything about the pleasure I took with even a basin, looking-glass and comb, that were not intent upon slipping constantly from my grasp, nor of the lively regard I indulged in for a carpeted floor, willing to keep in a horizontal position; but I will say that, in due time, I was profoundly prepared for breakfast.

No bell or gong announced that the meal was ready, a sort of simultaneous movement among conspicuous shoulder-straps gave me the hint, and I followed willingly after such distinguished leadership. The room reached, which was one of the small private parlors of the hotel, I found a table that might accommodate twenty persons, at the head of which sat Gen. BUTLER, on his right Mrs. BUTLER, on his left a marked personage in citizen's dress, who I subsequently learned was Gen. SHEPLEY, Military Commandant of New-Orleans. I had never seen Gen. BUTLER before this interview; his published portraits, however, made his features familiar. His appearance is marked, in fact, I think his face would attract attention anywhere. His blue coat, though ornamented with buttons in "groups of three," thus designating his military rank of Major-General, was destitute of shoulder straps, and a broad white collar turned well over from his neck, was also a marked departure from strict military costume. The General is evidently a temperate eater, and soon finished his breakfast and his newspaper, then exchanging a few words with these immediately about him he withdrew. Officers of marked appearance now one by one dropped in, and a lively conversation ensued, made up of business and incidents. Provost-Marshal, Col. J. H. FRENCH; Assistant Provost-Marshal, Col. STAFFORD; Provost Judge, Major J. M. BELL; Capt. JOHN CLARK, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, and others, were among the number.

I spent the day meeting old acquaintances and making new ones. I was frequently reminded from the scenes about me of a less important but similar excitement when the officers engaged in the Mexican war returned to New-Orleans and to the St. Charles Hotel from their well-fought battle-fields. It was simply history repeating itself. As evening came on, the rotunda became more and more animated. The number of officers increased, and prominent citizens added their presence to the throng. The sentinel who paraded in front of the door leading to Gen. BUTLER'S room, grew more perpendicular and cold, everybody else warming into genial gossip, the hum being often broken by hearty laughter. About 8 o'clock a fine band, according to custom, appeared on the portico, and discoursed most eloquent music. Stepping in front, I looked up and down St. Charles-street, and found the sidewalk opposite the hotel lined with people, whose faces shone brightly under the influence of a full moon. The beauties of BELLINI and VERDI gave way to less classic music, but there was still upturned and emotionless that crowd of faces—they seemed in fact to be corpses, not living beings. "The Star Spangled Banner" was the finale, and as the strains of this soul-stirring discourse broke in upon the midnight air, and lightened up the faces of our brave soldiers, and brought lily concealed tears to the eyes of some old citizens buried in the shade of the rotunda, I looked down upon that staring and insensible crowd—whatever might have stirred their hearts, not an emotion was visible. A year's terrorism under rebel rule had crushed out their souls; they were morally dead. The music ceased—silently and slowly the crowd flitted away and disappeared in the dark shadows thrown by the moonlight. It was a most terrible and instructive lesson of the efforts of rebellion.

Butler and the Contrabands.

EQUIVOCAL CONDUCT OF THE GENERAL—SLAVES TURNED OUT TO THEIR OWNERS—INSULT TO A CONNECTICUT REGIMENT—WHAT SHOULD BE DONE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Thirteenth Connecticut Regiment took up quarters on May 15th in the New-Orleans Custom-house. Within a few days after our arrival, 200 negroes had crossed our lines. Families came with their luggage, having heard that the Yankees were to make them free; boys with market baskets, saying that they were "going home;" women, wearing iron neck-yokes, and bearing various marks of cruelty.

SEARCH FOR SLAVES.

Both Gen. BUTLER and the Colonel of the Thirteenth, were importuned to grant the privilege of looking after these refugees. Several attempted seizures were prevented by the Colonel and other officers. Animated discussions were frequent between Secessionists and soldiers. Soldiers cheered when slaves refused to go back to their kind masters. The unsuspecting negroes laughed at the imagined advantage which the American Flag gave them.

GEN. BUTLER'S ORDER.

Next in the sequence of events to this search for slaves, came the order to turn out all not employed by the officers.

Inasmuch as the flocking of negroes to our protection must have been foreseen, why did not the General prohibit their admission, rather than receive and then turn them out?

EFFORTS OF SLAVES TO GET WORK.

The day before the order was carried into effect, boys and girls, men and women, went from room to room with solicitations for work. Said a mother, "take my children, if I must go back to suffer." Well nigh one hundred were kept as cooks, waiters, Company laundresses, hospital nurses and laborers about the Custom-house. Those for whom no place could be found, plead with us to rescue them—depicting the revenge they must suffer for confiding in the Yankees, and telling us that we ought not to have taken them at first, and then to send them back. At the fixed time all the negroes were collected in the open area of the Custom-house. Dread, sorrow, despair could be seen on many faces. Women who had fled miles from a hated despotism, mothers with their infants, families of children, the old and decrepit, were there. One by one, such as had not tickets of employment, moved away, attended by guards. Tearful entreaties were in vain. Children often preferred to stay, even if their parents must go. Bitterly disappointed and hopeless they lingered in the basement, still imagining that their friends, the Yankees, would help them. Puzzling questions rained like shot from this despairing group. A few stayed till *midnight* before venturing to leave.

After this separation, the policy of Gen. BUTLER seemed to aim at reducing to the least possible number the slaves employed. Through the request of some Captains of the Thirteenth Connecticut, the General had permitted rooms to be rented outside of the Custom-house for the colored laundresses. This guarded against excesses, which had already been sufficiently magnified by outside prejudice. If there still existed cases of immorality, an order sent to the regiment would have met the difficulty. But the following General Order No. 38 was issued:

"*Laundresses of Companies are not permitted* to come into the quarters of the men. They must be kept in their own quarters, and the clothing sent to them and sent for.

Any officer who permits a woman, black or white, not his wife, in his quarters, or the quarters of his company, will be dismissed the service.

By command of Major-Gen. BUTLER."

This order insulted the officers, by intimating a state of things such as did not exist. It played into the hands of the rebels. It cast odium upon the retention of negro servants. If designed to counteract charges, it struck harder than it defended. Again, officers were told that for every servant kept, the amount assigned for the wages and provision of a servant, would be deducted from their salary. Why this stringency, when in hiring free servants the officer is left to make his own bargain? The pressure of personal influence, also, was not wanting on the part of the General to induce an officer to turn out a slave to her master.

RETURN OF SLAVES.

The correspondent of the New-York *Herald* gives an instance in which Gen. BUTLER gave a master an order that his slave should be turned out to him. In another case a master was sent to a National officer to seek his slave, the officer having been urged by the General to give up the slave.

There were instances where negroes in the service of United States officers were kidnapped, and, when referred to Gen. BUTLER, the slaves were brought back.

But did not so gross an insult to the American flag demand a proclamation as much as did abuses referred to in General Order No. 38? Did not officers who outraged the spirit of their State and their Governor by returning slaves, demand as public a hit as those threatened in the General Order referred to? To have said: "Official slave catchers will be dismissed the service" would be a merited honor for their meanness, and a defence of the purity of the flag, a *purity* in which the N. E. Division and its friends are interested. The writer heard a Lieutenant of a Massachusetts regiment say to Southern Union men that he had returned a slave, and that he refused the $200 reward; informing the master that his object was to prove to him that the Northern forces were not Abolitionists. He *proved* a good deal more than that. A Southern gentleman said to the writer, just after, that a number of slaves had been returned by officers, naming this interesting case,

On June 6, Lieut.-Col. WARNER, of the Thirteenth Connecticut, was attracted by loud cries to the front steps of the Custom-house. Two slave-catchers were trying to loosen a negro's grasp from the ladder that formed part of the descent to the door. The slave plead "For God's sake don't let them take me—they will kill me." Col. WARNER ordered the villains to let go their hold. Lieut.-Col. WHELDEN, Thirty-first Massachusetts, rudely interrupted him with such words as these: "You have no authority in the matter. These men are authorized to take their slaves." Thus spoke the New-England APPIUS CLAUDIUS.

The kidnappers seizing the slave by the neck, hurried him down stairs, and dashing him to the ground, brutally stamped upon him. Thus backed by a Massachusetts officer, did these man-hunters insult the regiment and dishonor our flag. The sequel is interesting, though it does not effect the guilt of the officer, or the fact that he remains unmolested, ready doubtless for a like service, when in a cooler climate than the quarters of the Thirteenth Connecticut. Col. WARNER told the Massachusetts officer that he must have that slave returned. Through his intervention, the negro, who was employed as a carpenter, was restored. The fugitive told me that the owner of the slave had told his master that he would gladly accommodate him in flogging the runaway, but that as he and the negro had a ticket from one of our officers, he dare not do it. It was his master's design to send him to a plantation to get his dues; but the order came for his delivery, as, he said, "God sent just in time. It was His work." It might be a question why officers who have so outraged the spirit of the country as have these slave-catchers, are not cashiered. Public opinion mightier than Major-Generals, will condemn such representatives. It is the boast of Secessionists that bribes have been taken by Yankee officers for the rendition of slaves. They scout at our double-dealing on the negro subject, and condemn the meanness that admits, and even works the negro, and then turns him out to a more severe Slavery.

On the same day that the man was returned by Lieut.-Col. WHELDEN, an attempted seizure was prevented. Two men dragged a negro employed by one of our officers across our lines. Capt. SPRAGUE, of New-Haven, was officer of the day. He hastened to the scene, and with drawn sword, made his way through the crowd, and brought back negro and kidnappers, releasing the former and dismissing the latter in disgrace. Which of these officers will Massachusetts and Connecticut sustain?

Great anxiety is felt as to the exact law of Congress in reference to the return of slaves. Is it simply that "officers shall not use the forces under their command for the return of fugitives." Can an officer return a slave himself, or aid and abet therein without employing his men?

Let the law strike so that it cannot be parried.

FATE OF NEGROES EMPLOYED WITHIN OUR LINES.

At a meeting of the Union Association in New-Orleans, it was stated that Gen. BUTLER had said that he used the labor of the negroes as he would that of a horse or mule, and that he would turn them out to their masters, when the army left. I can only affirm that this was said in the meeting. A Secessionist planter, living on the Catherine plantation below the city, said that Gen. BUTLER assured him that he should be paid for the labor of his slaves.

The duty of the Government need not be equivocal, as to the condition of the slaves to whom the double pledge has been given of reception within our camps, and taking into our employment. It should be taken out of the power of any General to return or to countenance the return of men and women who have done hard work in the service of our armies, and who must suffer bitter revenge as the penalty of their confidence and their labor. Such negroes, and all giving information to our Government, should have free papers. How can any other policy look the North, or Christian civilization anywhere in the face? A CHAPLAIN.

OUR TROOPS IN LOUISIANA.

AN ILLUSTRATION OF SLAVERY—RETURNING ARMS TO REBELS, ETC., ETC.

The following is an extract from a private letter dated:

CARROLTON, La., May 31, 1862.

Doubtless you think our life here rather monotonous than otherwise, as we see no battles; but in this intense slave country incidents are constantly occurring of an interesting and exciting nature, to one interested in the welfare of the human race.

Not long since a Major from one of our regiments, with two companies under his command, started up the river under orders of the General. He stopped at night near KENNER'S, at a place known as Bella Grove.

After seeing his troops safely quartered, sentinels properly posted, &c., in company with the two Captains he started up the river on business connected with the expedition. They had gone out a short distance when a person approached from the woods and informed them that a negro was at that moment being subjected to very inhuman punishment, upon a plantation just above, occupied by a Mrs. KENNER, well known in this part of the State, her son being an officer in the Confederate army.

They shortly met the overseer of the plantation, of whose violent disloyalty they had before learned from reliable sources.

Among other of his expressions in regard to the United States Government, &c., as repeated to them was this: "that he [illegible] every d——d Yankee soldier was in h—l." He [illegible]ped as they met and volunteered to assure [illegible] of his loyalty, and that of his employer.

On reaching the plantation the house of the overseer where the negro was confined was pointed out, and they were told that armed guards were kept over him, sometimes as many as five at a time, day and night.

They entered the house, and in a small back room, six feet square, evidently fitted up for the purpose for which it was then used, by the man upon his back with the appearance of great exhaustion, his upper garment thrown open and [illegible] bruises about his neck and chest.

Heavy shackles were upon his legs attached by a chain to a strong staple in the floor.

At his feet was another chain some ten or fifteen feet in length, the links of iron probably five-eighths of an inch in thickness.

Two disagreeable looking white men were on guard over him, who fortunately were separated from their arms at the time.

The Major inquired the cause of what he saw, and was informed that the man was placed there for *safe keeping*.

The chain, he said, in answer to questions, was used to confine the negro at nights.

The negro said they were in the habit of winding it about his neck at night, and drawing it through the staple in the floor. The guards said that was so; that he had been so tied the night before, and probably would be that night.

The Major, in a manner that convinced them he was in earnest, directed the shackles to be removed, which was promptly done, with protestations, however, on the part of the guard that they had no part in his confinement, and were only employed to guard him from anybody who should attempt to release him. They asserted that he was confined and bound by one PARKER, overseer of the adjoining plantation, owned by Mr. FELSON, the Danish Consul, and by his (FELSON'S) directions.

The Major then demanded their arms, having heard of their threats to use them against United States troops. A double-barreled shot-gun was produced from behind a door, and, notwithstanding their protestations that there were no others, the Captains found quite a number of the same sort between mattresses in adjoining rooms. Part of them were loaded. They men insisted they were kept merely for the purpose of shooting birds. One barrel, however, contained eight balls the size of common pistol balls. The Major, having no doubt of his right and duty to remove the guns, as contraband of war, and having no other means of conveying them, impressed the negro into the United States service, and directed him to carry the guns to their quarters, which he did, and was then dismissed.

The next morning the overseer called, and demanded the arms as the property of his employer. Mrs. KENNER, and *showed him a "safe-guard" given by Gen. Butler, alleging that she had taken the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States, and commanding all officers and soldiers to afford protection to her property.*

As the arms had been taken from her premises, *they were restored.*

Just as they were leaving the place, the Danish Consul, Mr. FELSON, called, to bring them to account for releasing the negro.

The Major simply told him he found a man being treated very inhumanly, and released him. The Consul said the negro was very rebellious, and was merely *being kept in custody* till he could be removed to a more secure place of confinement. Major doubted the necessity of lock and key, heavy shackles, a chain about his neck and so many armed guards to detain a man of his appearance. The Consul repeated his assurances of the negro's bad character, saying that he already owed his life to the clemency of his mistress, *having resisted his overseer, thereby incurring the penalty of death*, according to the laws of this State; that his mistress was a *very humane lady*, and had committed the negro to his charge on leaving home, begging him "*to get rid of him in some way, for the sake of the welfare of the rest of her slaves*; only charged the Consul "*that the negro* SHOULD NOT BE SAFE ON HER PLANTATION."

He then demanded the negro from the Major, who informed him that he was not in his possession, nor had he been, except for the purpose above named. The officers accompanying the Major fully concurred in the opinion of the justice of the act.

Such is a specimen of the way of the working of the "peculiar institution" in these parts. Extreme measures are resorted to in order to retain the slaves at their work. From the stories of the negroes themselves, we have no doubt but that great numbers are brutally punished for the slightest offences, and many are murdered in one way and another.

We believe, in the present crisis, Northern people ought to know the facts in relation to this terrible scourge, that some means may be taken to drive it from our land and the world; for where it exists no Christian virtue can be cultivated, but all the devilish passions are aroused to their fullest extent.

Yours truly, JAS. H. BRADFORD,
Chaplain Twelfth Connecticut Volunteers.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Trouble with the Indians—For the Missouri River.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, May 15, 1862.

Mr. T. S. BOARDMAN reached this city on Saturday evening last, having had the good fortune to escape safely over the war-path of the red man eastward, though detained considerably on the way. He was in the little fight near the Three Crossings of the Sweetwater, where about forty Indians had skirmish with nine whites traveling with the mail coach. Five of the whites experienced the prowess of the Indians, some of the most severely wounded having been brought on to Fort Bridger a short time since.

Some rather ludicrous reports have recently come in from Fort Bridger, to the effect that a small band of Indians chased a solitary stage into the fort, coming from Green River. Capt. LOT SMITH and his company of Mormon cavalry arrived at the fort in the nick of time, and went off instanter in pursuit. After a run of five miles the company came up with a dozen cattle-hunting mountaineers, and one old squaw among them, whom, it is stated, the apprehensive mail drivers imagined to be marauding redskins.

For the past three or four days our city has been thronged with innumerable ox teams and covered wagons, rendezvousing here, and fitting out for the Missouri River, to return thence straightway with freight and souls of the Mormon immigration. The teams are from all parts of the Territory, from four to eight yoke per wagon, the wagons of good and moderately light kind, chiefly Chicago make, and the oxen invariably young—from four to seven years old, and most of them in excellent condition. Many of the above teams have been camped out on the ranges for several weeks, recruiting and drilling the oxen, and waiting for a favorable chance of passing over the mountains. They are now rolling out eastward every day. Such a company—being a total of about 300 wagons, well armed and provided—will make traveling tolerably safe across the Plains. Each wagon carries from eight to ten hundred pounds of provisions, chiefly flour, for the use of the teamsters, or to be deposited on the road to feed the immigrants, when they approach this end of the route.

Attack on the Mail Stations—Loss Sustained by the Company—The Paper Supply.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, May 22, 1862.

Mr. BROMLEY, agent on the mail route hence to Pacific Springs, arrived in this city on Monday, and gives his statement of the difficulties eastward. It appears that they commenced during the night of March 1, by a simultaneous attack on the stations at Split Rock and Horse Creek. At the former station the Indians demanded admission, and, when the door was opened, shot VISET, the stock-tender, and AUGUSTE, the station-keeper, not discovering another man who had the presence of mind to conceal himself and the luck to remain undiscovered. Fourteen head of mules were taken, and sixteen sets of harness cut up. A fire was lighted in the barn, which, however, failed to destroy the building. At Horse Creek, thirteen mules were taken.

The stock was replaced, and the stages ran for three weeks longer, when attacks were made on the stations at Split Rock, Rocky Ridge and Dry Sandy, and twenty mules were taken. The last-named station was attacked in the night by four Indians, who ran off eight animals, but being closely pursued, fired upon, and one of them wounded by the employes, four of the mules were abandoned and recovered.

Orders were then given by Superintendent EATON to run two stages together, with an extra number of men for protection. Under this arrangement the four hours' fight at Split Rock occurred, when Mr. LAWRENCE FLOWERS and Mr. BROWN were severely injured. The same day twenty-three Indians visited Green River station, and received some flour and bacon, but, though apparently friendly at first, treacherously fired upon and killed JOHN MALONEY, the station-keeper, as he was going to the woodpile. The door was immediately shut by those in the building, some of whom narrowly escaped injury from bullets sent through the door. Four horses were taken, harness was cut to pieces, and grain sacks ripped open, when the Indians decamped in the direction of Ham's Fork.

A stage from the East and another from the West, arrived an hour later. The stock and families at Green River and Well's Station, were straightway taken to Ham's Fork, and the stock on the next station eastward was taken to the Sandy. The Indians chased Mr. WORLEY, an expressman, seven miles, but he escaped. Granger's station was next attacked, whence twenty-five horses and mules were stolen.

Mr. BROMLEY and a party of ten rode fifty-five miles to the station on the Sandy, which they reached the same night. Next morning the Indians appeared, but not relishing the appearance of things, prudently retreated. Mr. BROMLEY and party proceeded to Pacific Springs, and returned with Mr. FLOWERS and party, including the wounded.

The total loss sustained by the Company appears to be a hundred head of animals, considerable harness destroyed, and a good deal of grain. Under the above circumstances, Superintendent EATON ordered the stoppage of the mails.

Mr. BROMLEY is inclined to blame the Red men alone for the above attacks, but only in the attack at Green River was there any certainty that they were engaged.

Mr. BROMLEY'S animals and gear can be ready for service in two days. Still there is no immediate prospect of a resumption of mail duties, as there is great complaining of the bad roads and the brimfull streams.

Col. or Capt. R. T. BURTON, with his company of twenty mounted men, escorted Senator WILLIAM H. HOOPER, Bishop CHAUNCEY W. WEST and BRIGHAM YOUNG, Jr., to Horse-shoe Station, where the three took the stage for the States. Mr. BURTON and company are now on their return to this city. On arriving at Devil's Gate, going east, they found about thirty Immigrants on their way from Pike's Peak to Salmon River, who were tenanting the buildings, and who betrayed some excitement when Col. BURTON'S party approached. At Deer Creek several traders had congregated, but the Indian Agent had departed for the States.

Mails and mail-bags were discovered on the route, scattered to the winds.

The manufacture of paper here is an up-hill business. The "brethren and sisters" either are careless about saving their rags, or they have not enough to save, for it is with difficulty that the *Deseret News* can keep agoing. Sometimes it appears irregularly, and latterly in divers colors

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

The new order of the War Department, giving two dollars for each enlisted man, is increasing the number of men recruited for the Regular Army to a considerable extent. Lieut. McGowan has been ordered to the Cedar-street rendezvous, where no commissioned officer has been stationed for some time.

Gen. Scott has visited the Military Academy to witness a portion of the examination by the Medical Board of the Graduating Class. The Board is still in session, and will continue its duties for some weeks. There is no report as yet of any Cadet being physically disqualified by it.

A detachment of United States mounted (regular) troops, left this City yesterday for the cavalry depot at Carlisle, Penn.

Col. Loomis has not been "removed," as erroneously reported.

A late European steamer brought to New-York some officers of the Austrian Navy, sent to this country by the Emperor Francis Joseph, to examine the naval progress of the United States, and its mode of constructing iron-clad men-of-war. We believe they will go to Washington to ask permission to visit the Navy-yards. It is understood that the Spanish fleet which sailed from this port recently, also left two of Her Catholic Majesty's officers behind for a similar purpose.

The *Cimerone*, another of our new steam gunboats, is finished, and has been ordered to fit out at once by the Navy Department. She was built at Bordentown, N. J., and is now getting a heavy battery on board at the Philadelphia Navy-yard. The dimensions of the *Cimerone* are as follows: Length, 216 feet; breadth of beam, 36 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet 5 inches; draft of water only 6 feet 9 inches, being little more than many yachts draw. The vessel was launched on the 17th of March last, and has been receiving her "furniture" since.

We have reason to believe that all the light-draft vessels of the Navy, propelled by steam, not on duty, are under orders for sea-service. The following fleet comprise the ships ready for their crews. Those marked * are in commission and manned, and those with a † are either purchased or chartered craft.

Vessels.	Tons.	Officers and Crew.	Rate.
Jamestown*	1,725	300	Sailing corvette.
Macedonian*	1,341	300	Sailing corvette.
Adirondack*	1,400	350	Steam corvette.
Tioga*	1,250	250	Steam gunboat.
Genesee*	1,250	250	Steam gunboat.
Cimerone	1,000	200	Paddle steamer.
Housatonic	1,500	250	Steam gunboat.
Mohawk* (sailed)	1,400	250	Steam gunboat.
Sonora	1,400	250	Steam gunboat.
Connanough	1,407	250	Steam gunboat.
Juniata	1,300	300	Steam gunboat.
Monongahela	1,400	300	Steam gunboat.
Flag* (about)	600	150	Steam gunboat.
Water Witch	378	200	Side-wheel steamer.
Powhatan	2,415	350	Side-wheel steamer.
Canandaigua	1,400	250	Steam gunboat.
Keystone State†	600	200	Steamer.
Connecticut†	900	200	Side-wheel steamer.
Total	21,211	4,700	

We do not give the armaments and only the approximate tonnage, specific information on these heads being contraband.

The following is the cost of the chief iron-clads afloat:

Resistance, British	$839,250
Warrior, British	1,771,925
Capt. Coles' cupola vessel, British	230,000
Gloire, French	5,000,000
Monitor, American	275,000
Galena, American	235,000
New Ironsides	780,000

The nine ships in course of construction by Mr. Ericsson, Messrs. Secor & Co. and Lowaing & Co. will be delivered to our Government for $3,600,000, or about $400,000 each. They will all be finished before the expiration of 1862.

A Card of Gen. L. Blenker.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Being ill in bed, I am informed only now of the correspondence from Winchester, in the *Tribune* of June 23, containing the most absurd statements about occurrences during my last interview with Maj.-Gen. John C. Fremont. I only beg to state that my relations to Gen. Fremont, after the battle of Cross Keys, were of the most friendly and satisfactory kind. The General assured me of his confidence, and sent me with an important order to Washington. I think this statement will be sufficient to answer the slanderous contents of the above-mentioned article. Should the *Tribune* differ from this opinion, I beg to appeal to the sense of justice of Gen. Fremont himself.

Your obedient servant, L. BLENKER,
Brig.-Gen. Commanding Division.

Washington, Saturday, June 28.

Personal.

—Mr. Prentice, of the Louisville *Journal*, gives this as his experience with a female rebel: "As we were passing along the street two days ago in our usual quiet way, musing upon the 'storms of State,' and pondering upon our solemn responsibility in this great crisis of the affairs of the nation and of mankind, a very pretty young woman, whom we had understood to be a fiery little rebel, and even a terrible vilifier of the Louisville *Journal*, was about meeting us, when, turning off from the sidewalk, she protruded her red and tempting lips at us boldly and defiantly. 'Oh, certainly, we will if you want us to very bad, though, indeed, this is rather too public a place,' said we, with our accustomed suavity, advancing toward her with our lips correspondingly protruded, when, to our no little disappointment and surprise, she started and ran away from us as if we had been some ugly old fellow of 'forty.'"

—Hon. Henry Wilson has been quite sick in Washington, but is now recovering.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Approaching Celebration of the Fourth of July.

The approaching celebration of the anniversary of our National Independence promises to be the most gorgeous in display, as it certainly will be in profuseness of expenditure, of any which have ever preceded it. The Common Council, desirous of testifying their patriotism, by paying proper respect to the day and the occasion which has made it an anniversary throughout the world, appropriated the munificent sum of $5,000, for the purpose of displaying their attachment to the Union. Mr. Enos, the well-known pyrotechnist of Jersey City, is intrusted with the preparation of the fireworks, which are to be exhibited in the various parts of the City, (already published in the Times, of Wednesday.) Of course, they will be worthy of the reputation which he has fairly earned. On yesterday the frames for the various pieces were erected at the localities designated by the Committee in charge of the matter, and they certainly give promise of a magnificent display, provided, however, the clerk of the weather will shut up the flood-gates which are under his control, and permit those who will have to pay the expenses, the enjoyment of the treat prepared for them. In addition to the fireworks so thoroughly distributed, music will be furnished at each place, but there are so many hearts now bowed down with grief on account of the loss of those most dear to them, on the battle-field, music would almost seem out of place.

The military display will probably be the smallest ever seen in New-York, and the fact is the highest compliment which could be paid to the City. The best and most appreciated of her uniformed regiments are now performing garrison and other active duties at the seat of war, in response to the call of the Government for three months' volunteers made a few weeks since. The regiments remaining here have been thinned by the enlistment of members who sought active and honorable service on the field, so that Major-Gen. Sandford will find his division woefully but honorably reduced in numbers.

The Civic Societies, thus far, have not evidenced a desire to participate in the ceremonies of the day. They too have been thinned by enlistments and by the death of friends and comrades. The City of New-York will do her official duty, and from present prospects the ceremonies of Friday will surpass in general attractiveness those of any previous year.

The Veterans of 1812, as they style themselves, dine together at the expense of the City, the liberality of the Committee being extended to them as usual of late years.

The Committee having the entire matter in charge met again yesterday, and settled upon a programme, which will be found in our advertising columns. From that, we gather that in addition to the oration which is to be delivered at the Cooper Institute at 10 A. M., by Gen. Hiram Walbridge, a poem will be recited by A. H. Deganne, singing by the Union Glee Club, and music at intervals by the band provided for the occasion. The display of fireworks will be made at the places noticed in the *Times* of yesterday, without variation, and with the music, will undoubtedly form the greatest attractions of the day and occasion. The military orders will also be found in the same advertisement, and it will be noticed that the unusual hour of 10 A. M., is fixed for the reception of the marching salute in front of the City Hall, by the Mayor, the Division line forming on Broadway and Fourteenth-street as early as 8 A. M. Any changes in the programme or any indications on the part of any of the civic societies to take part in the proceedings of the day will be duly noted in our issue of to-morrow.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The regular weekly meeting of this Commission, was held yesterday. The Chairman reported that he had no formal notification, of the acceptance of the check of $3,000, advanced to the Quarantine Commissioners, as part of the $10,000 agreed to be loaned to that Commission, by the Board. A resolution was adopted, to the effect that the Health Officer be informed officially that no bills incurred by him or his deputy, on account of the floating hospital, would be paid by the Commissioners, the Commissioners having arranged with the Quarantine Commissioners for their payment, so far as the laws will permit the Board to act.

The following is the weekly statement:

No. of emigrants arrived to June 25, '62	29,983
No of emigrants arrived since to July 2, '62	3,721
Total	33,704
To same date in 1861	42,637

	1862.	1861.	1860.	1859.
No. inmates in Institution, W. I.	695	861	695	690

Balance in Bank, Jan. 1, 1862	$3,815 05
Aggregate receipts to June 25, 62	$73,369 86
Received since to July 2, for commutation of passengers, &c.	8,507 53—86,877 39
	$90,692 44
Disbursements as per previous account to June 25, 1862	$51,982 36
Payments, June 25, 1862	8,000 00—54,987 36
Balance in Bank	$35,804 08

Not at the Submission Meeting—Note from Mr. Malcolm Campbell.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My name appears as one of the officers of the meeting at the Cooper Institute last evening.

I cannot say that this was unauthorized, as from a notice, received by me yesterday afternoon, I was informed that my silence would be construed as a consent to act, and owing to the brief space of time and the pressure of other business, I neglected to communicate with the Committee. But on reading the report of the meeting, I find that so many of the sentiments expressed differ so widely from my own that I cannot rest under the imputation of having assented to them.

I have always been, and still am, a Democrat, but my Democracy is founded upon long-cherished principles, and not upon the dicta of any man, or set of men claiming to represent and control a party. Among those principles are the sovereignty of the people, "the greatest good of the greatest number," acquiescence in the constitutionally expressed will of the majority, and I therefore consider an act of rebellion against a Government like ours, in which the rebel minority enjoyed equal, if not greater, privileges than the majority, whose lawful power is resisted, a crime of so deep a dye that, in comparison with it, the every day offences against human law sink into utter insignificance. With such views, you may take it for granted that I deem no fate too disastrous, no punishment too severe, for such offenders, and while they remain with arms in their hands, I consider it most unwise to restrict the discretion of the Government in its future treatment either of their persons or their property. When the rebellion is crushed by force of arms, or when the rebels show some signs of penitence, and of a desire to claim again the protection of a liberal and beneficent Government, it will be time enough to extend to them assurances of a restoration of their justly forfeited rights; but until then, an attempt to form a party upon such a basis seems to me as ill-timed as would be a discussion about a reform of the penal code with the rebels' whose knife is at your throat.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
MALCOLM CAMPBELL.

The Cooper Institute Meeting—A Note from Mr. John A. Lott.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observe in the account of the proceedings of the meeting, held at the Cooper Institute, last evening, that I am named as one of the persons on the platform.

This is a mistake. I was not present at the meeting. By making this correction in your next issue, you will oblige, yours, &c.,
JOHN A. LOTT.

Flatbush, L. I., July 2, 1862.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Opening of the New-York Races.—The second meeting of the racing campaign instituted by Mr J. L. Cassady, and to be continued under his auspices, will take place to-morrow, the Fourth of July, on the Union Course, Long Island. Mr. Cassady has taken upon himself the laudable task of endeavoring to revive public interest in the sports of the turf in the Northern States, and under his judicious management, combined with the many improvements made on the programme of his predecessors, we think he has a fair chance of success. The old and exorbitant fee of $1 for admission to the track is to be abolished, and the moderate sum of 25 cents will purchase all the privileges of the Course, with the exception of a seat on the Grand Stand, for which the old price will be charged. Ladies, if accompanied by gentlemen, are to be admitted free, including a seat on the Stand. If such liberality does not render the race-course popular, it will be safe to conclude that all interest in the sport is past "revival," at least in this latitude. Mr. Cassady has secured the attendance of the leading sporting men of Kentucky and Tennessee, with their studs, and the attractions of the opening meeting to-morrow are such as can hardly fail to secure a large attendance. There will be three races during the day—one of three-year olds, two-mile heats, for which there are 12 entries; another of saddle horses, half-mile heats; and the third, last, and most important, a handicap race, two-mile heats, for which there are 13 entries, with a certainty of at least 10 starters. The following are the entries for this race, with the ages and weights to be carried: *Laura Ferris*, 6 years, 105 pounds; *Pope Swegart*, 5 years, 100 pounds; *Bettie Ward*, 5 years, 100 pounds; *Hillsborough*, 4 years, 90 pounds; *West Roxbury*, 3 years, 90 pounds; *Reporter*, 4 years, 95 pounds; *Trovatore*, 5 years, 90 pounds; *Sunshine*, 3 years, 85 pounds; *Miss Jessie*, 3 years, 85 pounds; *Cyclone*, 5 years, 85 pounds; *Throg's Neck*, aged, 85 pounds; *Revenge*, 4 years, 85 pounds; and *Belle*, 4 years, 75 pounds. Pools for the races will be sold on each evening previous to the races by Dr. Underwood, at 754 Broadway, corner of Eighth-street. All the horses have arrived, and are at the stables of the Union Course, L. I.

One of Our Model Public Schools.—The semi-annual distribution of diplomas and certificates in Ward School No. 3, corner of Hudson and Grove streets, took place yesterday morning. Although the school-officers eschew the "receptions" which are so common in most other schools, and which so often interfere with the studies of the pupils, they welcome, as on this occasion, such parents and friends as take interest enough to attend. The building is among the most recently erected, as well as complete school edifices in the City. It cost, with appurtenances, $43,000, and is provided with every requisite convenience for the comfort and welfare of the scholars. The ventilation is especially good. The male department, David Patterson, Principal, registers 450 pupils, and has an average attendance of 375. The female department, Isabella F. McCormick, Principal, registers 500 pupils, and has a daily attendance of 450. The primary department, Mary C. Bromehsin, Principal, registers 900 pupils, and has an average attendance of 600. There are therefore 1,850 names on the books of the School, and at least 1,625 daily attendants. City Superintendent Randall and Assistant Superintendent Kimball paid the school a high compliment at the last examination. The school-officers are: Commissioners James W. Farr and Jacob C. Bogert; Inspectors, James Harrison and George F. Merkle; Trustees, James H. Townsend, Charles S. Wright, H. P. See, W. H. Godney, A. P. Dow, W. W. Cornell, E. Dennison, J. W. Booth. The singing in all the departments is excellent, and in the girls' unusually fine. It not unfrequently attracts an audience outside as well as inside the building. The entire School does credit to our unrivaled school system.

Woman's Central Association of Relief for the Army and Navy.—The first annual report of this Association, just issued, is an interesting document. The organization was established in April last, and is a branch of the United States Sanitary Commission. The summary of articles received, shows 106,599 articles of clothing, 81,267 of bedding, 35,458 towels and handkerchiefs, 1,068 packages of lint and bandages, 2,512 packages of groceries, 3,305 jars of jellies, 120 packages of dried fruit, 2,670 bottles of wine and syrups, 4,379 miscellaneous. Most of these have been distributed. Of all the receipts, four-fifths have been from New-York State, one-eighth from Connecticut, and the balance from Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Maine and Canada. Seventy-eight special boxes were forwarded to individuals. The total expenditures of money for correspondence and supplies were $4,031 49, of which only $654 were expended for wages. Ninety-one nurses have been educated and placed in the field, where most of them are still at work. The expense of these 91 nurses, for outfit, &c., were only $1,332 15. The total receipts of the organization were $9,763 59, mainly contributed in this City. The largest expense for any single purpose was $2,776 for expressage. The largest single contribution was $500, from the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The Association is in debt and appeals to the public for funds.

The Hospital Ship Euterpe.—This ship, it will be remembered, was fitted out by the Sanitary Commission, under authority of the United States Government, to be connected with the army of the Potomac as a receiving-ship for the sick and wounded soldiers. The *Euterpe* was thrown open for inspection of the public Tuesday, and expects to sail, in tow of a steam-tug, for Fortress Monroe to-day. She is a fine clipper-built ship of 1,950 tons burden and has been prepared with great judgment and care for the purpose to which she is devoted. The whole space between decks, amply lighted and ventilated, is filled with berths capable of containing one hundred and seventy patients. Hot, cold and salt water baths, seats under extensive awnings on deck, appliances for reading, writing and physical exercise,—comforts and luxuries in the hospital and Commissary Departments to tempt the palate of the ill or nourish the convalescent, make her seem rather a vast hotel than a vessel. The *Euterpe* goes on her errand of mercy under the command of her well-known officer, Capt. Airey; the Medical Department being under the charge of Dr. J. King Meadly, and the Commissary Department in charge of N. S. Dodge, Esq.

District School, Seventeenth Ward.—The graduating exercises of Grammar School No. 45 were held on Tuesday afternoon, at which time 17 young ladies were graduated, and received their diplomas. Uniformly attired in white, with no other ornaments than natural flowers and green leaves, they presented a general effect quite in keeping with the decorations of the school-room, which was elegantly decked with flowers, evergreens and patriotic devices. After prayer by Rev. F. G. Clark, Hon. S. S. Randall addressed the members of the class in terms of great commendation, after which were exercises in the various branches of study. The young ladies participating in the performances were Misses Anastasia and Aldona Webster, Donohue, Kennedy, Ennis, Hess and Augten.

Doings at the Park Barracks.—Yesterday the wounds of 53 soldiers were dressed at the Park Barracks, and with but two or three exceptions all are doing well. The majority of those who have returned are wounded in the legs and arms, some of them suffering from compound fractures of the limbs. These wounds are very painful and necessitate constant repose on the part of the patient. No amputation has been performed at the barracks, the men being removed to the City Hospital when it is found necessary for amputation to take place.

The Pursuit of Sorety Under Difficulties.—Mr. D. C. Stover, the Indiana State Agent, or who is in some way connected with the Agency of that State, and who is indicted for his connection with the over-issue of the bonds of the State, is now about the City in search of surety in the sum of $10,000. He is, of course, faithfully attended by an officer assigned to the duty. Bail had not been reported yesterday at 2 o'clock P. M.

An Old and Experienced Shoplifter Arrested.—William Clarke was arrested yesterday afternoon, by Officer McCleary, of the Eighth Precinct, upon the charge of stealing $50 worth of black broadcloth from the store No. 130 Bleecker-street, occupied by John F. Brown. A boy, named Alonzo Weaver, who was employed in the store, saw the whole transaction. The prisoner was held to bail, in the sum of $500, by Justice Kelly.

Fatal Accident on the Harlem Road.—About nightfall, Tuesday, a number of cattle strayed upon the track of the Harlem Road, and were being driven off by a woman named Ellen Kane. Two trains passed at the time, catching the unfortunate woman between them, and crushing her to death. The body was so bruised as to make it almost impossible to identify it. It was taken up, and placed in the Mott Haven depot.

Generals Fremont and Benham.—These distinguished gentlemen were somewhat astonished yesterday morning to find themselves the centre of a gaping and curious crowd. A moment's tarrying upon the steps of a hotel, to interchange kindly greetings, afforded a large number of our Broadway pedestrians an opportunity of seeing these much-talked-of military notabilities.

Brush up the Flags.—It would be well for those who have flags that have fluttered during the recent foul weather and have become dilapidated, to have them trimmed and washed before the Fourth. There are vast numbers of flags in the City which look more like signs of distress than the glorious emblems they are intended to be. A little soap and water would effect an astonishing and pleasant change.

A Good Map.—We have received a copy of the new edition of Scheeler's "Military Map of the Middle and Southern States," showing the seat of war during the rebellion. It is by far the most comprehensive map yet issued, and offers great facilities in following the military operations in all parts of rebeldom. Mr. Schaus, No. 749 Broadway, is the publisher.

Irish Immigration.—The number of Irishmen and women now arriving in this country is increasing. There are hundreds of them now in this City waiting for service. And we learn from those having charge of them that there is a larger proportion than formerly of farmers and tradesmen, who, finding it impossible to do well at home, seek a livelihood here.

Run Over.—Matilda Allen, residing at No. 341 West Thirty-fifth-street, was run over last night by one of the Red Bird line of stages, and quite badly hurt. The horses were under no control whatever, and dashed madly along the street, to the great danger of every passer, but fortunately did no other damage.

Ben. Wood's Speech.—It is rumored that a certain Queen's Counsel, now a member of the New-York Bar, wrote the essay called "Ben. Wood's Speech," as a piece of satire and a joke, and that the honorable member of Congress, in his innocence, adopted it.

Accidentally Drowned.—Michael Walsh, of No. 60 James-street, accidentally fell overboard and was drowned, yesterday afternoon, while he was employed as a laborer at Pier No. 8 East River. The body has not been recovered.

Launch.—The launch of C. & R. Poillon's propeller will take place at 12 o'clock to-day.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The National Anniversary.—The Committee of the Common Council, charged with the onerous duty of spending the annual appropriation of $1,000 in a patriotic manner, on the Fourth of July, have been diligently at work for two weeks past, and it is understood, will have completed their arrangements so as to announce them to the public before Friday next. There will probably be a display of fireworks on Fort Greene, and at some point in the Eastern District; the bells will be rung at the usual hours, and National salutes will be fired in the usual places. So far as is known, there is no probability of an oration being delivered, except on private account. The citizens of Bowronville—a small but beautiful and enterprising village in the Eighteenth Ward—propose to spend a much larger sum than the City authorities, in a patriotic demonstration. In the grove, near the Dutch Reformed Church, the day will be ushered in by the firing of a National salute. At 3 P. M., after a prayer, the Declaration of Independence will be read by Henry C. Wilson, Esq., followed by an oration by Hon. Henry B. Stanton, formerly of Kansas fame, but now of this city. Patriotic songs will be sung, and Meyer's Band will perform patriotic airs on the occasion. The people of Bowronville are determined to have their little affair come off, rain or shine, and therefore announce that in case of rain the exercises will take place in the Dutch Reformed Church. In several of the public schools, yesterday, there were exercises of a patriotic character. The friends of the teachers and scholars were invited, songs were sung, the Declaration of Independence was read, and patriotic speeches were made. Similar exercises will take place in other schools to-day.

Packer Institute Commencement.—The Seventeenth Commencement of the Packer Collegiate Institute took place Tuesday evening. The chapel was crowded to excess, as it always is on similar occasions, and the exercises were interesting and creditable, as a whole, to the institution. The reports of the Examining Committee showed a commendable degree of progress on the part of the graduates, and a number of creditable compositions were read. Diplomas were presented to the graduating class; President Low delivered the usual parting address; an original parting song was sung, and the proceedings were closed with a benediction. The following are the names of the graduates: Sophia O. Anthony, Brooklyn; Emma E. Barnes, Brooklyn; Eliza F. Browning, Phelps, N. Y.; Julia Cotton, Brooklyn; Fanny A. Field, Falls of St. Croix, Wis.; Josephine Gault, Brooklyn; Emma K. Greene, Trenton, N. J.; Harriet E. Hathaway, Farmington, N. Y.; Charlotte S. Havens, Brooklyn; Isabella Kellam, Williamsburgh; Caroline A. Lazelle, Brooklyn; Sarah Lewis, Brooklyn; Clara Lockwood, Brooklyn; Charlotte E. Loomis, Brooklyn; Maria R. Martin, New-Brunswick, N. J.; Emma J. Mills, Fort Riley, Kansas; Delia Newman, New-Brunswick, N. J.; Maria H. Vitchie, Brooklyn; Mary W. Slocum, Brooklyn; Ada Smith, Brooklyn; Frances M. Wightman, West Bend, Wis.; Isabella Walgrove, Brooklyn; Elizabeth M. Wyckoff, Brooklyn.

Board of Education.—A regular meeting of the Board of Education was held Tuesday evening, Vice-President Nostrand in the Chair. A resolution was adopted directing that all teachers who have been in the Public Schools one year, and whose salaries are less than $200, be increased to that sum, and that hereafter no teacher do receive less than $200 salary after one year's service. The Summer vacation of the Public Schools was fixed for the 18th inst., to continue until the first Monday in September. After a somewhat acrimonious discussion, Mr. F. C. Beck, of No. 7, was elected Principal of new School No. 11, by a vote of 26 to 5—the latter having been cast for Mr. Newell. The school-houses were ordered cleaned during the vacation, and after the usual routine business had been transacted the Board adjourned.

Fatal Accident.—A man named Robert Johnson was almost instantly killed, on Tuesday, in Sherman & Robinson's planing mill, on Sedgwick-street. He attempted to shift a band carrying some of the machinery, when his clothes were caught in some of the running gear, and he was whirled around a revolving cylinder a number of times, by which his body was shockingly mutilated. The deceased leaves a widow and several children.

Republican General Committee.—The Kings County Republican General Committee held a regular monthly meeting Tuesday evening, and without transacting any business of importance, adjourned till the first Tuesday in September.

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City Tax.—The Common Council of Jersey City, at their meeting on Tuesday evening, passed the Tax ordinance for the current year, which provides for the raising of $107,794 28 for the following purposes: For street repairs, $2,000; laying of Belgian pavement, $5,000; lighting streets, $11,000; police, $26,500; support of Alms-house, $7,000; support of Fire Department, $5,500; support of public schools, $14,500; payment of salaries, $12,000; stationery and printing, $2,000; elections, $600; repairs and supplies, $2,000; payment of interest, $11,000; legal expenses, $250; public health, $500; cleaning and repairing sewers, $750; Fourth of July, $400; cleaning streets and basins, $300; for payment of deficiency of 1859, $6,809 56; improvement of Hamilton-square, $400; for payment of deficiency in street improvement, $2,998 72.

Recorder's Court.—During the month of June 128 persons were arrested by the Police of Jersey-City, and disposed of as follows by Recorder Martindale: Discharged, 70; committed to County Jail and Workhouse, 14; committed to Jail for trial, 2; committed to bail, 14; sent to Almshouse, 2; fined, 11.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 2, 1862.

$25,000	U. S. 6s '81 Reg.	102¼	300	N. Y. Cen. R.	91⅞
55,000	U. S. 6s '81 Coup.	102¾	100	do	91⅞
10,000	do	102¾	200	do	s10 91⅞
10,000	Tr. 7 3-10 P. C. N.	104⅛	100	do	s60 91⅞
7,000	do	104⅜	350	do	b30 92
6,000	Ill. Canal Reg. B	100	100	do	s10 91⅞
7,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	57	200	do	b10 92
15,000	do	56⅜	500	do	93
5,000	N. C. St. 6s	72	500	do	b10 92⅝
1,000	Mo. State 6s	50⅝	100	do	92⅝
10,000	do	b30 50⅝	1050	Erie Railway	36
6,000	do	50⅝	100	do	b30 36⅛
5,000	Cal. State 7s	93	300	do	36⅛
1,000	E. R. 3d M. Bs. '83	97½	100	do	b60 36⅛
2,000	do	96	1350	Erie Railway Pref.	63⅞
1,000	E. R. 4th M. Bs.	90½	250	Hud. River R.	46⅜
1,000	Hud. R. 3d M.	93	100	do	46⅜
14,000	M. C. 8 P. C. Bonds	103	350	do	s30 46⅝
3,000	M. C. 8 P. C. 1st M. S'g Fd. C'v Bds	105	150	do	s30 46⅝
6,000	Mich So. 2d Mtg.	83	250	do	46⅞
1,000	M. S. S'g F. Bds	100	100	Little Miami R.	105⅞
10,050	N. Y. Cent. 6s	s10. 100⅜	50	do	106
3,000	do	100⅜	200	Har. Railroad Pref.	41
1,000	Gos. Branch Bds.	101	100	Harlem Railroad	16⅞
6,000	Ill. Cent. R. Bds.	92⅛	100	do	16⅞
8,000	do	91⅜	100	Mich. Central	b60 62⅜
1,000	do	91	150	do	b60 62⅜
2,000	T. H. & A. 1st M.	106⅞	350	do	62
1,050	C. & N. W. 1st M.	64⅛	50	do	b10 62
8,000	C. & N. W. Ass. B.	50	200	Mich. So. & N. Ind.	26⅛
10,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	29	100	do	26⅜
1,000	D., L. & W. R. 1st M.	107⅛	350	do	26⅜
37,000	T. & W. 2d M.	60	300	M. S. & N. I. guar.	58
5,000	Dal. & Ch. 1st M.	104⅜	100	do	b30 59¼
600	P., Ft. W. & C. 1 M.	91	25	Panama Railroad	135
6,000	do	b5 91	450	Ill Central scrip	60
4,000	do	90⅜	350	do	s10 60
25	Bank State of N. Y.	93	200	do	s7 60
20	Bank of Commerce	97	100	do	s30 59
25	do	96⅛	200	do	s10 59⅛
25	do	96	50	do	s10 59⅛
40	Chatham Bank	85	400	do	s7 59⅝
5	Market Bank	97	550	Clev. & Pittsburgh	85¾
11,000	American Gold	109⅞	100	do	b30 23
17,000	do	109⅝	160	Gal. & Chi. R.	70
76,000	do	109⅝	150	do	s10 70
10,000	do	s10w. 109⅝	1200	Clev. & Tol. R.	48⅛
20,000	do	b30. 109⅝	200	do	48⅛
2,000	do	s60. 109⅝	900	do	s10 48⅜
3,000	do	s30. 109⅝	400	do	s10 48⅝
500	do	s10. 109⅝	200	do	48⅝
100	Pac. Mail S. Co.	s20. 115	50	Chi. & R. I. ex-d.	opg 85¾
170	do	115⅛	100	do	85¾
50	do	s5. 115	50	do	85⅞
50	Mil. & P. du Ch. R.	33⅜	100	do	s10 65
100	do	33	200	do	s10 65
150	do	32⅜	200	do	s10 64⅞
300	do	32⅜	50	Chi., B. & Q. R.	77⅜
50	do	b30 33	150	do	76⅜
50	Mil. & P. du Ch. R.	2d p. 70⅜	450	do	75

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 6s '81 Coup.	101⅝	100	Mich. Cen. R.	b10 61
20,000	do	107⅜	150	do	60⅜
25,000	U. S. 6s '81 Reg.	101⅜	100	do	60
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	55	200	do	60⅛
20,000	Mo. State 6s	49⅜	100	do	b30 60⅜
14,000	Mich. So. S. F. B	100	500	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	55
50,000	Amer. Gold	b60 109⅜	250	do	55⅛
5,000	do	b30 109⅜	70	Panama R.	135
10,000	do	109⅜	50	do	134
40,000	do	s30 109⅜	100	Ill. Cen. R.	59
40,000	do	109⅜	50	do	b10 59
250	Pac. Mail S. Co.	114	100	do	b10 58⅞
200	do	b30 114	100	do	b30 58⅝
100	do	113⅞	50	do	s7 58⅝
250	do	b5 114	50	do	58⅞
50	Erie Railway	35⅛	100	do	b30 59
650	N. Y. Central R.	91	250	Galena & Chic. R.	69⅝
50	do	b10 91⅛	50	do	s10 69⅜
500	do	s10 91	100	Cleve. & Tol. R.	47
150	Erie R. Pref.	b20 63	200	do	47⅛
200	do	62⅜	100	do	s10 47⅜
50	do	62⅝	500	do	47⅝
100	Harlem R. Pref.	39⅜	100	Chi. & R. I. R. ex. d.	63
150	do	39	50	do	63⅛
50	M. S. & N. I. R.	28⅜	100	do	63⅛

Wednesday, July 2—P. M.

The Stock Exchange has been under the highest state of excitement to-day, not on the presence, *but in the absence of news* from our Army before Richmond. The tender of the Governors of the loyal States of 300,000 additional volunteers, and their acceptance by the President, together with the silence of the dispatches in the morning papers as to later news from the army, were acted upon by the speculators on the Exchange as implying the worst possible condition of affairs for the Union army. The decline from yesterday's prices began before the early meeting of the Board. Heavy sales of New-York Central shares were made on the Street at 1 P cent. difference from the closing quotation of Tuesday. At the Board the market opened heavy on Government Stocks, say ⅛@¼ P cent. down, and the whole list followed in the same proportion, until the Railway Bonds were reached, and these, on some of the Western descriptions, fell off 1½@2½ P cent., and in one or two instances, 4@5 P cent. Soon after the Board adjourned, the panic feeling in the market became quite general, and the fact that there was no authentic news or even plausible rumors from the Army seemed to add to the prevailing depression. The lowest sales of New-York Central were at 90¾ P cent., and other Railway Shares in proportion. At the Second Board the sales were at 91 P cent., and Erie at 35½ P cent. Among the Western Shares, Illinois Central, Michigan Central, and Rock Island fell off 2@2½ P cent. from yesterday's quotation, and Michigan Guaranteed 4@6 P cent. The difference against Toledo was 1@1½ P cent., and Erie Preferred 1½@1¾ P cent. The sales of Rock Island were made ex dividend. Near the close of the Second Board the market was partially reversed by rumors of the evacuation of Richmond by the enemy, received by telegraph *viâ* Memphis and St. Louis. Later in the afternoon the market was ½@1 P cent. better than the lowest sales on nearly all descriptions, and the last prices on the Share list were about as follows, as compared with yesterday's closing:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
N. Y. Central	93	91⅝	Pacific	116¼	114¾
Erie	36¾	36	Panama	139	135
Erie Preferred	64	63¼	Tennessees	58	55⅝
Rock Island	64¾	64ed	Missouris	51	50½
Toledo	49⅜	48	U. S. 6s, 1881	102⅝	101⅜
Mich. Guarant'd.	60¾	56	U. S. Notes C'm'N	104¾	105
Mich. Central	63⅜	60¾	U. S. 7.30 Bonds.	105⅞	104⅜
Galena	71⅝	69¾	Gold	109	109⅞
Illinois Central	61⅜	59			

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	100	Corn Exchange	100
America	107	Continental	85
City	115	St. Nicholas	92
Greenwich	130	Marine	110
State of New-York	93	Commonwealth	90
Commerce	96	Atlantic	65
American Exchange	96	New-York County	100
Chatham	82½	Park	112
East River	98	Mechanics', B'klyn	100
Shoe & Leather	103		

The Railway Mortgages were much unsettled, partly in sympathy with the panic in shares, and partly from the supply of certain descriptions, from London.

N. Y. Central 6s	100⅜	Mich. So. 7 P c. seconds.	82⅜
N. Y. Cen. 6s, real est.	97	N. ind., Goshen Line	101
N. Y. C. 6s, subscrip'n	97	M. S. & N. Ia. s. f.	100
New-York Cen. 7s, '64	101⅞	Ill Cen. 7 P cent., '75	81
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	107	T. H. & Alton 1sts, 7 P c.	103⅜
Erie firsts, '68	106⅜	T. H. & Al. 2ds, 6 P c., '70	80
Erie seconds, '64	103⅜	Cb. & N. W. s. f.	97
Erie seconds, '78	104	Chi. & N. W. firsts	64⅜
Erie thirds, '83	97⅜

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—FANCHON; OR, THE CRICKET.

WALLACK'S—IRELAND AS IT WAS—YOUNG ACTRESS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE NATIONAL GUARD—WASHINGTON.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—No. 485 Broadway—NATURE VS. PHILOSOPHY—ANDY BLAKE—OUT ON A SPREE.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st. —OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"CINDERELLA" AND OTHER FINE PICTURES, from 9 A. M. to 6 P.M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Graphic details of recent events before Richmond, covering the period from Wednesday of last week until Monday evening last, will be found in our columns this morning, as furnished by our special correspondents, in advance of the official dispatches of the Government. A full account of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S movement to the James River is given, with particulars of the heavy engagements with the enemy incident to the movement. The first of these battles was fought on Thursday near Mechanicsville; the second on Friday, near Gaines' Hill; the third on Saturday, in the front of our position; the fourth on Sunday—a continuous skirmish in the rear, as our forces were concentrating across the Chickahominy; and the fifth on Monday, when the enemy, in great numbers, attacked our army in its new position, and were repulsed after a very severe battle, in which several of our gunboats on the James River took efficient part. These battles were all of a most severe character, in which our forces suffered heavily, but in which the losses of the enemy are believed to be much the heaviest. At the close of the battle on Monday evening, the date of our latest advices, there was a prospect that the fighting would be renewed on Tuesday. A wholesome dread of our gunboats, however, may have prompted another attempt of the rebels to harass our troops in their new position.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, writing from Fortress Monroe, under date of June 30, gives the following items: "A boat sent up to communicate with Gen. MCCLELLAN by way of James River was fired on recently by a rebel field battery. A portion of Gen. STONEMAN'S command was ordered to Yorktown and Williamsburgh to guard the telegraph wires and open direct communication with Gen. MCCLELLAN. Arrangements are perfecting, under the direction of officers of high standing here, to convey a full supply of stores to Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army, but by what means I am not at liberty to publish. A single sutler, in the vicinity of White House, had property to the amount of $10,000 destroyed on Saturday."

The Albany *Journal* of Monday evening publishes this special dispatch:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 1.

I cannot give information for the Press, but everything is well with the army. T. W.

A dispatch from Lieut.-Col. ELLET to the WAR Department, gives the important information that the last of the rebel gunboats lately on the Mississippi have been destroyed by the rebels up the Yazoo River. The dispatch also announces that Flag Officer FARRAGUT, with nine vessels of his fleet, has passed the rebel batteries at Vicksburgh, and formed a junction with Flag Officer DAVIS above. His loss is reported at four men killed and thirteen wounded.

In response to the call of the Government for more troops, Gov. MORGAN has already issued a proclamation for volunteers which will be found elsewhere. Other States are responding with equal promptitude.

The President, in accordance with the provisions of the act for the collection of direct taxes in the insurrectionary districts within the United States, has issued a proclamation declaring in what States and parts of States insurrection exists, namely: South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, North Carolina and Virginia, excepting from the last certain named western counties.

By the arrival of the United States steam transport *Honduras*, Capt. CLIFFORD, we learn that the United States transport *Vanderbilt* left for Stono Inlet, June 28, with two schooners in tow to convey the United States troops from James Island to Port Royal. Nothing of interest had taken place since the last battle at James Island.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill to punish persons giving or offering to give considerations to Members of Congress or officers of the Government for procuring contracts, &c., was reported back from the Judiciary Committee. Mr. WRIGHT, of Indiana, offered a resolution to expel Senator SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, for his connection with certain contracts. It was laid over. A resolution adjourning Congress on the 14th inst. was referred to the Finance Committee. The bill to establish the grade for line officers in the navy was recommitted, with instructions to regulate the pay. The bill authorizing an additional issue of Treasury notes was debated at considerable length, amended in some particulars, and finally passed. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House a message was received from the President recommending a vote of thanks to Commodore FOOTE. A resolution was reported from the Committee on Government Contracts, authorizing that Committee to make a full investigation of the alleged issue of patents for lands in the Military Reserve at Fort Leavenworth. No action was made, and the matter went over. The remainder of the session was devoted to miscellaneous affairs of no special importance.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Education met last evening, Mr. BENEDICT in the chair, and a bare quorum present. The report of the Committee on Sites and School-houses, in favor of purchasing lots in West Forty-third-street for a new school-house, at the sum of $10,400, was discussed at length, and failed of adoption for want of a constitutional vote. The Committee on Supplies reported that C. L. YOUNG & Co. had backed out of their contract to supply the schools with coal, and the Board authorized them to readvertise for proposals, but to accept no bids from C. L. YOUNG & Co. Some other routine business was transacted, and the Board adjourned to the 16th inst.

The gunboat *Essex* which had her boiler exploded in the fight at Fort Henry has been extensively repaired, and made her trial trip on Saturday last. The armament on board is as follows: Three 9-inch Dahlgren shell guns, one 10-inch Dahlgren shell gun, two 50-pounder rifled Dahlgren guns, one long 32-pounder, one 24-pound boat howitzer. Her forward casemate of wood, 30 inches thick, is plated with India-rubber 1 inch thick and 1½-inch iron; side casemates of wood, 16 inches thick, plated with 1-inch India rubber and ½-inch iron. The roof is bomb-proof. The pilot-house is of wood, 18 inches thick, plated with 1-inch India rubber and 1½-inch iron. She has false sides, which render it impossible for anything like a steam ram to attack her effectively. Her hull cannot be reached by any such contrivance, and even if it could, the water-tight compartments into which the hold is divided by bulkheads—being forty in number—would render the sinking or otherwise disabling the boat by collision an impossibility. If one or more of the compartments should be broken into, the disadvantage to the craft from taking water would be comparatively slight. Capt. PORTER, her former gallant commander, has recovered from his injuries, and is anxious to take the *Essex* wherever the danger is thickest.

The Portland (Maine) *Argus* says the Second, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Regiments of that State were in the battles of Friday and Saturday. Col. HEATH, of Waterville, (Maine,) was killed, and Col. JACKSON wounded. Lieut. INMAN, of Portland, was wounded.

There was something of a panic on the Stock Exchange yesterday in the absence of war news, about which the public anxiety is very great. The delay of advices from Richmond was unfavorably construed, and prices fell off 1½@2 ₱ cent. Gold advanced to 109¾@¾, and Exchange to 121 ₱ cent.

Breadstuffs were in good request yesterday, and prices of the principal kinds were a shade firmer. Provisions were depressed, and Mess Pork was a trifle lower. Sugars and Whisky were in fair demand, as were also Hay, Hops, Hides, Leather, Tallow, Linseed Oil, Soap, Tobacco, and the principal kinds of Fish. A moderate business was transacted in Cotton, Coffee, Logwood, Molasses, Rice, Salt and Wool, at uniform quotations. Spirits Turpentine advanced slightly, but the inquiry was not active. The freight engagements were fair, and shipowners had any existing advantage.

The News from Richmond—The New Call for Volunteers.

We have at last full reports of recent movements in front of Richmond. We are sorry to say that they do not fully sustain the encouraging interpretation which the public sought to put upon the brief announcement, that our right wing had been attacked and had withdrawn to the other side of the Chickahominy. We have now no room to doubt that our army has met with a very serious reverse, and that it is in a condition of peril, which, if not imminent, at least calls for the instant and energetic efforts of the Government and the country.

Two of the regular corps of the TIMES Reporters left Gen. MCCLELLAN'S headquarters, which are now on the James River, on Monday afternoon, and reached this City last evening. They were spectators of the events which they describe, and although their reports are of necessity written in haste, and may, therefore, err in matters of detail, there is no reason whatever to doubt the entire accuracy of the narrative they give of the principal movements of the opposing forces.

It seems from their statement, that the right wing of our army, numbering about 20,000 men, was attacked on Friday by an overwhelming rebel force of not less than 50,000, and that after a hot and protracted fight, sustained with the greatest gallantry by our troops, they effected their retreat across the Chickahominy. This leading fact was known before. But it now for the first time appears that they did not wait to destroy the bridges across the swamp so effectually as to prevent the passage of the rebels,—that our forces on the left, for some reason or other, did not dispute the passage, although they had planted batteries for the purpose of doing so, but decided to abandon their position,—and that accordingly, on Saturday night and Sunday, the whole left wing, comprising the main body of the army, under HEINTZELMAN, KEYES and SUMNER, fell back along the line of the railroad and the Williamsburgh Road, turned the foot of the White Oak Swamp, which approaches the Chickahominy, and marched to the James River, a distance of from ten to fifteen miles. The rebels, after crossing the Chickahominy on Sunday in the immediate neighborhood of what had been Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Headquarters, paused on reaching the railroad, and made no further pursuit. They remained, however, in possession of the ground previously held by our troops on both sides of the Chickahominy, including the bridges and the earthworks we had erected against their approach in front.

Our whole army, therefore, now lies upon the James River, at a point called Turkey Bend, within reach, and under cover of our gunboats. Supplies will speedily reach it from Fortress Monroe, and it seems, indeed, to have withdrawn its stores in good order and without serious loss.

Beyond all question, this intelligence will fall with heavy weight upon the public heart. It is entirely unexpected, and shatters the high hope which the whole country has of late indulged, that, with the fall of Richmond, the end of the rebellion was close at hand. But this depressing effect will be temporary. A day's reflection will rouse the whole country to the necessity of another effort to crush the rebellion. However we may regret the necessity for further sacrifices, there is no alternative. We have no election, even if we were base enough to desire one. We cannot yield to the rebels in arms without absolute and permanent disgrace,—without complete ruin to all our hopes of national renown, without the loss of everything that makes our country great, prosperous and free.

The Government will meet this crisis with an intrepid spirit and a determined purpose,—and it must be met by the country in the same temper and with equal courage. The President, as if in anticipation of such a contingency, has already called for 300,000 additional volunteers. Every man of them ought to be enrolled within a fortnight. We shall have, we hope, no wranglings in the Press or elsewhere over the past,—no criminations or hostile criticisms,—no attempts to screen demerit or exaggerate defeat. The country needs the best service of all her sons. Let the only contest be for precedence in the race for her rescue!

The Disunion Meeting—Drift of the Secession Movement.

The "Union meeting" of Tuesday last was, to all intents and purposes, a secession gathering. Its object was to stimulate sympathy for the rebels,—to create the impression that they were threatened with terrible persecution in the shape of confiscating their property and emancipating their slaves, and that something must be done to ward off this calamity from their innocent and defenceless heads. The main purpose of this meeting, according to its own declarations, was to furnish this protection. The brunt of its denunciations fell—not upon the rebels, not upon those who are waging war on the Government, who are slaying our sons and wasting our treasure in the battle-field, but upon the men who are suspected of a design to make them suffer for it. The meeting had very little to say against the Rebels,—but a great deal to say against the Abolitionists. Its object was to excite hatred of the latter, and sympathy for the former. One utterly ignorant of current events would infer from reading the proceedings, that the Abolitionists were endeavoring to overthrow the Constitution, while the Secessionists were seeking to protect and uphold it.

The great gun of the meeting was FERNANDO WOOD. The audience had assembled to hear him and were impatient, even to rudeness, of other speakers. Like a judicious and thoroughly conscious master of the situation, he reserved himself until the last—knowing that if he spoke first nobody else would have a chance, and knowing also what great weight impatience to hear a speaker always gives to what he says. The Ex-Mayor had prepared himself for the occasion, and delivered a brief, cautious, philosophic speech which his hearers were quite certain to applaud, because they were not at all likely to understand it. Mr. WOOD was one of the earliest and most formidable of the allies supposed to have been secured by the Secessionists in this City. Before the "blunder" of the Secessionists, (as their apologists phrase it,) in attacking Fort Sumter, Mayor WOOD had been able to render them solid and substantial service. He had fomented the spirit of rebellion in this City to such an extent, that he even deemed it safe to propose a secession from the rest of the State;—and but for the "blunder" referred to he would, beyond all question, have gone still further in the work of recruiting for the rebel service. Indeed, it is openly asserted by prominent Secessionists that they had been promised material aid, in the shape of regiments for actual service, from the City of New-York, by those who had authority to speak for it. That Mayor WOOD was one of the persons from whom such assurances had been received, few were inclined to doubt.

After the attack on Sumter, Mayor WOOD was among the first to respond to the call of the Government for aid in suppressing the rebellion. In common with the whole country he saw that, whatever else might or might not happen, this thing was to be done—and like a sagacious citizen, he resolved to contribute his part towards doing it. So far as we are aware, he has done so. But Tuesday's meeting looks as if, in his judgment, the time had come when sympathy with the rebellion is safe, and likely to pay. A judicious and resolute crusade against the Abolitionists—an outcry against apprehended cruelty to a crushed faction—may serve as good a purpose now as half-a-dozen regiments would a year ago.

Possibly we may misjudge the *motive* of the prime movers of this meeting. But we certainly do not mistake the tendency and effect of its proceedings, so far as they have any. Its influence was to create sympathy for the rebels, as men likely to be deprived of their property,—possibly even of their slaves! Against such cruelty Messrs. WOOD, BROOKS & Co. utter their sharp and vehement protest.

We have no sympathy with the ultraists who urge wholesale and immediate emancipation as the chief end of the war, and who press a sweeping confiscation of property in the rebel States as either a just or wise means of carrying it on. There are many reasons why we regard both measures as unwise, impolitic and certain to involve very serious and lasting evils. But we have still less respect for the men who oppose these measures on such grounds as were put forward on Tuesday evening. This rebellion must be crushed—utterly and beyond all hope of a resurrection. If the defeat of their armies will do it, very well; let the war stop there. That experiment is now being tried. If it succeeds, it will then be for the statesmen of the country to deal with Slavery, with the defeated traitors, with the property, the political rights, and the future *status* of the Southern States. That mercy may wisely mingle with justice—that magnanimity should largely temper the action of the Government—we cannot doubt. But if this experiment *fails*,—if the South continues in rebellion after it has been defeated in battle,—then other means of reëstablishing the supremacy of the Constitution must be resorted to. *The contest will then cease to be political, and will become a social war.* What *that* means, what agencies it calls into activity, and what results it is likely to involve, let those consult the history of the French Revolution who wish to know.

Mr. WOOD is wise to issue his protest against Emancipation and Confiscation before the war shall have reached that second stage. After that he will stand but little chance of making it heard. It depends wholly upon the South, and upon those foreign Powers who may assume to give them advice, whether the war shall proceed to this extremity or not. Thus far it has been conducted with the most marked and marvelous regard for the rights and the feelings of the people in rebellion. The history of the world furnishes no parallel to the magnanimity and forbearance which have marked the action of our Government from the beginning of the war, and which will continue to characterize it, we have no doubt, until the triumph of our armies is complete. For what may happen *after* that, the South alone will be responsible. They can save their society, their institutions, their political *status* in the Union; or by continuing the contest they can render absolutely certain the extinction of them all. If the integrity of this imperial Republic can be preserved only by repeopling the South and reorganizing its society, so be it. The world, in the long run, may profit by the necessity.

Push on Reinforcements!

The great rebellion is tenacious of life. Though the rebels have been driven from a hundred fields, and their cause has been hopelessly broken down in half a dozen States; though we hold possession of the whole Southern coast line, and have control of the Southern system of rivers; though we have taken numberless forts, captured the principal rebel cities, seized some of the most important railroad lines, and many of the strategic positions; though we have penetrated deep into the Cotton States; though we have, by raising troops in Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland, and other of the Slave States, divided the South against itself, and thereby weakened it more than many defeats would otherwise have done; though, in brief, the aspect of the military field is completely changed from what it was at this time last Summer, yet the rebellion still presents a powerful front. It still holds the capital which we have menaced for over a year, and JEFF. DAVIS still rules in Richmond. His army is yet numbered by the hundred thousand; his hopes of success, if dim, have yet vitality; and though he cannot now expect to capture Washington, and overthrow this Government, he still manages to stimulate his rebel followers by the belief that a Southern Confederacy can be established. The truth is, that from the beginning this rebellion was a desperate game, played by desperate gamblers, and though they may lose one stake after another, yet, their own necks being the final stake, they will struggle while there is a flicker of hope; and as hope continues to go down, they will struggle all the more desperately.

Under such circumstances, the least relaxation of will or effort on our part is full of risk—the least relaxation, until the whole rebellion is annihilated beyond possibility of resuscitation. The rebel army must be utterly scattered; the rebel leaders executed; the political organism wiped clean out. If the rebel army is immense, ours must be great enough to overthrow it; if the will of the leaders is strong, our people's will must be as iron; if *they* are nerved by desperation, the resoluteness, the unconquerability of our purpose must reach a higher pitch.

The rebellion has now attained a point, and its military strength is now so concentrated, that, were it possible to bring together our forces scattered over the South, it might be speedily crushed. But that cannot be done. We have conquered territory to hold, captured cities to garrison, and semi-rebellious States to maintain in peace. There is, therefore, no alternative but an increase of force—an increase so rapid that it can at once take the field, and so great that it will make short work of the difficulty.

The people are weary of the continued existence and the insolent audacity of this rebellion. They are tired of the distractions it has so long kept up in all the relations of society; tired of the waste of life and exhaustion of national power it is producing; tired of the jibes of rebels; sick of the taunts of foreign Powers that they are incapable of coping with it. They feel that they can make quick end of the rebellion, and are mad to do it. The President has touched the public sentiment at the right moment in his call for 300,000 more volunteers. Let now those who have the matter in hand push it through, and push on the men to Richmond. Let every State be emulous to have its quota quickest in the field. Let New-York, always first in patriotism as she is in power and wealth, hasten to give a lesson to her sister States as well as to the rebels. Let the fighting element—and there is a superabundance of it in this community yet—form in battle array. The whole work can be finished up before Summer is through. Our army is at the very gates of the rebel Capital. Its commander is as impatient as we are to enter in, but he needs reinforcements, before he strikes the final blow, and he demands them at once. They are required, also, as the memorial of the Governors to the President says, "to garrison and hold all of the numerous cities and military positions that have been captured by our armies."

Gen. MCCLELLAN, some time ago, promised that the war should be short, quick and decisive; and if it has proved to be less so than the sanguine anticipate, no one blames *him*. The people now have it in their power to make it so. There can be nothing but national distraction and disgrace while this rebellion continues to rear its bloody head in our country.

THE FOURTH OF JULY SOUTH.—It is comforting to reflect that though the Fourth of July will not be honored this year throughout the South with that universality we could desire, yet it will to-morrow be observed in many Southern cities in which it was *not* observed last year. We notice that in Nashville, and Memphis, and New-Orleans, and the various cities where the presence of the Union army brings protection to loyalty, preparations have been made just the same as all over the North, for a grand celebration of the glorious Fourth. The observance of the anniversary of the natal day of the Republic may form a good test of loyalty against rebellion; for the rebels dropped the Fourth of July at the same time that they dropped the old allegiance, the old faith and the old flag. Interesting as the occasion will be throughout the loyal States, it will be still more so in the restored cities of the South—those green oases in the howling wilderness of Secession.

Our Foreign Friends.

Our check at Richmond will give fresh stimulus to the talk of intervention. As soon as the news of it reaches Europe, we shall hear that *now* England and France will certainly recognize the Southern Confederacy, and will insist that the war must end.

We are not prepared to deny the possibility of their taking some such action. The opportunity is tempting. The provocation seems indeed somewhat strong. The tenor of our talk has led them to believe that we based all our hope of crushing the rebellion on the defeat of the rebel army at Richmond. Thus far we have failed to accomplish that result; and they will be very likely to say they are not bound to give us another trial. Perhaps they are not,—though they have taken special pains to have it understood that if the rebels were defeated, they would not consider that decisive, although defeat would annihilate the last of their armies in the field.

But we trust our Government will lose no time in responding to any intimation of this kind, from either or both the Powers concerned, by a very prompt and peremptory protest. What shape it should take, will of course depend on the form of the menace. But any attempt on their part to impose *force* on our manner of dealing with the rebellion, can only be met by force. Neither our honor, nor our safety as a nation, will permit us to treat it in any other way. So long as their dissatisfaction with our proceedings finds vent only in diplomatic protests, we cannot complain. But whenever they assume to coerce us into any specific policy, on questions of paramount concern to ourselves, and of only secondary and incidental importance to them, we have no alternative but to resist.

Whatever sacrifices and sufferings war may involve, the temper of this country will not brook the armed interference of any Power on the face of the earth in our affairs.

COLLECTION OF TAXES IN INSURRECTIONARY STATES—WHERE WE STAND.—We print elsewhere a Proclamation by President LINCOLN, declaring in what States and parts of States insurrection now exists. This is done in accordance with an act of the present Congress, providing that he shall make such a Proclamation on or before the 1st of July. The black roll will not convey any news to any one, and is not meant to, but this solemn marshaling of the States "now in insurrection and rebellion," like the summoning of culprits to the bar of justice, has an impressive effect. The act referred to, which was approved on the 7th of June, is entitled "An Act for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts within the United States, and for other purposes." It provides that when in any State or Territory, or in any portion of any State or Territory, by reason of insurrection or rebellion, the civil authority of the Government of the United States is obstructed so that the provisions of the act entitled, "An Act to provide increased revenue from imports, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved August 5, 1861, for assessing, levying and collecting the direct taxes thereon mentioned, cannot be peaceably executed, the said direct taxes, by said act apportioned among the States and Territories, respectively, shall be apportioned and charged in each State and Territory, or part thereof, wherein the civil authority is thus obstructed, upon all the lands and lots of ground situate therein, respectively, except such as are exempt from taxation by the laws of said State or of the United States, as the said lands or lots were enumerated and valued under the last assessment and valuation thereof, made under the authority of said State or Territory previous to the first day of January, *Anno Domini*, Eighteen hundred and sixty-one. The second section of this act provides, that on or before the first day of July, the President, by his proclamation, shall declare in what States, or parts of States, any such insurrection exists, and thereupon the before-described lots or parcels of land shall become charged with their respective portions of said direct tax; and the same, together with the penalty, shall be a lien thereon, without any other or further proceeding whatever.

RELEASE OF MR. FULTON.—We are glad to see that Mr. FULTON, of the Baltimore *American*, has been released. He was sent to Fort McHenry, for the "high military offence" of having sent to the agent of the Associated Press a statement that he had consulted with the President concerning recent operations in front of Richmond. We are in no position to judge of the exigency which required such a punishment for this offence. But we know Mr. FULTON to be one of the most intelligent and conscientious members of the American Press—one who would be among the very last to offend willfully against any regulation which the Government might deem essential to the public good. His journal has been among the ablest, steadiest and most effective advocates of the Union in the Border States. The Government, we are confident, has acted wisely in making his punishment for an assumed offence merely nominal.

THE BEST JOKE OF THE SEASON.—Representatives of the provincial press waiting on Mr. SEWARD, at the Astor House, to know if the bogus Washington telegram in the *Herald*, announcing that the "Ministers of two leading European Powers had notified the Government that the war must be immediately brought to a close," was *true!*

GOVERNMENT DISPATCHES.—The Prince DE JOINVILLE and the Count DE PARIS arrived at Baltimore yesterday morning from Gen. MCCLELLAN'S headquarters, with dispatches for the Government at Washington. This will be the first official intelligence received by the Government of recent movements in front of Richmond.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Treasury Note Bill in the Senate.

Important Bills Signed by the President.

General Hunter and his Black Soldiers.

IMPORTANT BILLS SIGNED.

The President has signed the following bills:

1. The Tax bill.
2. The Pacific Railroad bill.
3. The bill to Prohibit Polygamy and annul the polygamic laws of the Territory of Utah.

GEN. HUNTER'S BLACK SOLDIERS.

The following correspondence was laid before the House to-day, the reading of some parts of which occasioned much merriment;

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., July 2, 1862.

SIR: On reference to the answer of this Department, of the 14th ult., to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 9th of last month, calling for information respecting the organization by Gen. HUNTER, of the Department of South Carolina, of a regiment of "volunteers for the defence of the Union, composed of black men—fugitive slaves"—it will be seen that the resolution had been referred to that officer, with instructions to make immediate report thereon. I have now the honor to transmit herewith the copy of a communication just received from Gen. HUNTER, furnishing information as to his action touching the various matters indicated in the resolution.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Hon. G. A. GROW, Speaker House of Representatives.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, PORT ROYAL, S. C., June 23, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from the Adjutant-General of the army, dated June 13, 1862, requesting me to furnish you with the information necessary to answer certain resolutions introduced in the House of Representatives, June 9, 1862, on motion of Hon. Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, their substance being to inquire—

1. Whether I had organized, or was organizing, a regiment of fugitive slaves in this Department.
2. Whether any authority had been given to me from the War Department for such organization; and
3. Whether I had been furnished by order of the War Department with clothing, uniforms, arms, equipments, &c., for such a force.

Only having received the letter covering these inquiries at a late hour Saturday night, I urge forward my answer in time for the steamer sailing to-day, (Monday,) this haste preventing me from entering as minutely as I could wish, upon many points of detail, such as the paramount importance of the subject calls for. But in view of the near termination of the present session of Congress, and the wide-spread interest which must have been awakened by Mr. WICKLIFFE'S resolution, I prefer sending even this imperfect answer, to waiting the period necessary for the collection of fuller and more comprehensive data.

To the first question, therefore, I reply that no regiment of fugitive slaves has been, or is being organized in this Department. There is, however, a fine regiment of persons whose late masters are "fugitive rebels," men who everywhere fly before the appearance of the National flag, leaving their servants behind them to shift as best they can for themselves. So far, indeed, are the loyal persons composing this regiment from seeking to avoid the presence of their late owners, that they are now, one and all, working with remarkable industry to place themselves in a position to join in full and effective pursuit of their *fugacious* and traitorous proprietors.

To the second question I have the honor to answer that the instructions given to Brig.-Gen. T. W. SHERMAN by Hon. SIMON CAMERON, late Secretary of War, and turned over to me by succession for my guidance, do distinctly authorize me to employ all loyal persons offering their service in defence of the Union, and for the suppression of this rebellion in any manner I might see fit, or that the circumstances might call for. There is no restriction as to the character or color of the persons to be employed, or the nature of the employment, whether civil or military, in which their services shall be used. I conclude, therefore, that I have been authorized to enlist fugitive slaves as soldiers, could any such be found in the Department. No such characters, however, have yet appeared within view of our most advanced pickets, the loyal slaves everywhere remaining on their plantations to welcome us, aid us, and supply us with food, labor and information. It is the masters who have, in every instance, been the fugitives running away from loyal slaves as well as loyal soldiers, and whom we have only partially been able to see, chiefly with their heads over ramparts, or rifle in hand, dodging behind trees in the extreme distance.

In the absence of any fugitive master law, the deserted slaves would be wholly without remedy, had not their time of treason given the right to pursue, capture and bring back these persons, of whose protection they have been thus suddenly bereft.

To the third interrogatory it is my painful duty to reply, that I have never received any specific authority for issues of clothing, uniforms, arms, equipments, &c., to the troops in question. My general instructions from Mr. CAMERON, to employ them in any manner I might find necessary, and the military exigencies of the Department and the country being my only, but in my judgment, sufficient justification. Neither have I had any specific authority for supplying those persons with shovels, spades, and pickaxes, when employing them as laborers, nor with boats and oars when using them as lighter-men, but these are not points indicated in Mr. WICKLIFFE'S resolution. To me it seemed that liberty to employ men in any particular capacity implied with it liberty also to supply them with the necessary tools, and acting upon this faith I have clothed equipped and armed the only loyal regiment yet raised in South Carolina. I must say in vindication of my own conduct, that had it not been for the many other diversified and imperative claims on my time and attention, a much more satisfactory result might have been hoped for, and in place of only one, as at present, at least five or six well drilled, brave and thoroughly acclimated regiments should by this time have been added to the loyal forces of the Union. The experiment of arming the blacks, so far as I have made it, has been a complete, and even marvelous success. They are sober docile, attentive and enthusiastic, displaying great National capacities for acquiring the duties of the soldier. They are eager, beyond all things, to take the field and be led into action, and it is the unanimous opinion of the officers who have had charge of them, that in the peculiarities of the climate and country, they will prove invaluable auxiliaries—fully equal to the irregular regiments so long and successfully used by the British authorities in the West India Islands.

In conclusion, I would say, it is my hope, there appearing no possibility of other reinforcements owing to the exigencies of the campaign on the Peninsula, to have organized by the end of next Fall, and to present to the Government, from 48,000 to 50,000 of these hardy and devoted soldiers. Trusting that this letter may form part of your answer to Mr. WICKLIFFE'S resolution, I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your very obedient servant. D. HUNTER,
Major-General Commanding.

DR. HAYES.

The statement is not true, that Dr. HAYES, who was dismissed from the service at the request of the Surgeon-General, for neglect of duty, has been restored.

[See Fifth Page for Proceedings of Congress.]

Secretary SEWARD left Boston last evening [illegible] this morning.

AFFAIRS BEFORE RICHMOND.

[Continued from Eighth Page.]

T. Murphy, Co C, 6th N.Y.—hand.
Chas. Cavenock, Co. F. U. S. Art.—hand.
T. McDonnigle, Co. H, 10th N. Y.—leg.
Ser. J. R. Wilson, Co. F, 62d Pa.—face.
Henry White, Co. F, 62d Pa.—leg.
S. L. Stephenson, Co. C, 18th N. Y.—neck.
F. J. Trook, Co. E, 83d Pa.—chest.
E. H. Kelts, Co. I, 9th P. R. V.—leg.
Wm. Weeklim, Co. I, 9th Penn.—jaw.
Milton Mogen, Co. D, 96th Penn.—fingers.
Jeremiah Devine, Co. I, 96th Penn.—arm.
James Kremer, Co. I, 96th Penn.—thumb shot off.
James Kloney, Co. G, 12th N. Y.—wrist.
Terrence Fozse, Co. D, 14th N. Y.—shoulder.
James Kelly, Co. I, 31st N. Y.—neck.
M. McDermott, Co. A, 9th Mass.—hand.
M. Creighton, Co. D, 9th Mass.—knee.
Wm. Simpson, Co. D, 32d N. Y.—arm.
Wm. Westerman, Co. F, 35th Penn.—groin.
L. Lavely, Co. K, 2d U. S.—hand.
R. Scott, Co. G, 2d U. S.—shoulder.
C. Williams, Co. D, 2d U. S.—shoulder.
J. Higgins, Co. B, 1st N. Y.—hand.
M. Whet, Co. C, 5th N. Y.—rupture.
J. Curry, Co. C, 1st Mass.—hand.
A. J. Forman, Co. C, 32d N. Y.—hand.
A. Bisinter, Co. G, 4th Mich.—hand and arm.
Wm. Connolly, Co. F, 6th Me.—shoulder.
John F. McCauley, Co. H, 55th Penn.—shoulder.
Wm. H. Warner, Co. A, 2d R. I.—sick.
John McDonald, Co. F, 5th Me.—shoulder.
E. S. Wolmell, 5th Me.—arm.
Chas. H. Gellis, Co. I, 6th U. S.—hand.
J. C. Rutherford, Co. I, 93th Penn.—wrist.
John Grogan, Co. C, 5th N. Y.—shoulder.
James Kelly, Co. G, 9th Mass.—sick
M. Dugan, Co. G, 9th Mass.—sk
John S. Phillips, Co. D, 61st Mass.—hip.
J. Mahony, Co. F, 12th. U. S.—arm.
Jerome Shields, Co. G, 4th N. J.—arm.
Andrew Solom, Co. I, 9th Mass.—face.
Thomas Crooker, Co. G, 14th U. S.—side and arm.
Theo. Steinher, Co. S, 15th Mich.—shoulder.
G. W. Colton, Co. D, 22d Mass.—leg.
T. Halloren, Co. D, 5th N.Y. —arm.
A. Williams, Co. G, 5th N.Y. —arm.
Gus. P. Brown, Co. I, 8th Maine—hand.
Wm. Phillips, Co. H, 11th Mass.—hand.
P. Brown, Co. S, 3d N. J.—cheek and shoulder.
Corp'l S. Harris, Co. E, 3d N. J.—neck.
J. G. Lenallen, Co. B, 3d N. J.—arm.
P. J. Fox, Co. B, 3d N. J.—arm
J. Blair, Co. B, 3d N. J.—shoulder and neck.
F. W. Carroll, Co. B, 3d N. J.—arm.
W. A. Smith, Co. E, 3d N. J.—arm.
F. McKama, Co. G, 3d N. J.—wrist.
R. B. McConor, Co. E, 3d N. J.—shoulder.
F. Mollen, Co. F, 18th N. Y. —head.
A. King, Co. F, 18th N. Y.—hand.
J. C. Riley, Co. K, 18th N. Y.—arm.
J. S. Homer, Co. A, 7th Penn. Reserve—shoulder.
Sergt. J. A. Emery, 40th N. Y.—hand.
C. H. Hodgins, Co. F, 16th N. Y.—hand
W. Monroe, Co. G—arm
W. Miller, Co. G, 14th U. S. —cheek.
C. Massey, Co. A, 11th U. S. —hand.
J. Wortman, Co. E, 12th U. S.—shoulder.
Corp. Tinpanney, Co. H, 12th U. S.—arm.
J. O'Connell, Co. H, 63d N. Y.—arm.
A. Doll, Co. B, 74th N. Y.—finger.
H. Bastaugh, Co. A, 3d Pa. Reserves—arm.
P. A. Holland, Co. A, 2d Pa. Reserves—shoulder.
J. Doublemon, Co. A, 16th Mich.—arm.
Sergt A. Cameron, Co. G, 16th Mich.—knee.
W. S. Cooover, Co. G, 16th Mich.—hand.
J. Quinn, Co. C, 63th N. Y. —breast.
G. Goodall, Co. C, 70th N. Y.—elbow.
E. Allman, Co. H, 72d Penn.—finger off.
George Allen, Co. B, 72d Penn.—foot.
F. Hogg, Co. L, 72d Penn.—neck.
P. Hays, Co. B, 57th N. Y.—head.
W. Lundy, Co. C, 5th Maine —arm.
A. Fack, Co. D, 25th N. Y.—hand.
P. Flynn, Co. H, 9th Mass.—hand.
M. Griffin, Co. F, 22d Mass. —neck.
Z. Wright, Co. H, 73d N. Y. —foot.
N. J. Rarose, Co. B, 93d Penn.—foot.
F. Peiss, Co. K, 4th Mich.—shoulder.—head.
L. Lampoan, Co. K, 4th Mich.—back.
J. Winslow, Co. K, 2d Me—chest.
J. Weddon, Co. I, 10th N. Y. —arm.
Sergt. P. Stumpf, Co C, 1st N. Y.—arm.
Sergt. S. W. Legenty, Co E, 1st N. Y.—fingers off.
J. Henry, Co. B, 3d N. J.—fingers.
F. Armstrong, Co. D, 6th U. S.—arm.
C. Brady, Co. I, 16th N. Y. —hip and hand.
W. Hogan, Co. F, 73d N. Y. —leg.
L. Rogers, Co. I, 16th N. Y. —hand.
S. F. Potser, Co. C, 5th Penn. Res.—chest
J. J. Hickey, Co. F, 72d N.Y. —arm.
J. S. Simes, Co. B, 7th Penn. Res.—thin.
W. Portsime, Co. B, 7th Penn. Res.—arm.
J. Winters, Co. B, 7th Penn. Res—arm.
M. Day, Co. G, 12th N. Y.—arm.
J. Maloney, Co. G, 12th U. S. —neck.
T. Farley, Co. I, 5th N. Y.—leg.
Wm. Chamberlin, Co. E, 3d U. S.—hand.
E. H. Miner, Co. I, 8th Penn. Res.—shoulder.
M. Cotter, Co. G, 1st Mich.—hand.
W. K. Sandford, Co K, 2d N. J.—shoulder.
T. Driscoll, Co. A, 27th N.Y. —wrist.
E. Mornon, Co. B, 5th N. Y. —leg.
Jas. Story, Co. I, 72d Penn —foot.
G. A. Cowan, Co. I, 74th N. Y.—shoulder.
Ø. B. Gray, Co. F, 62d Pa.—hand.
C. F. Dosson, Co. I, 5th N. Y.—head.
A. B. Weloman, Co. I, 5th N. Y.—leg.
G. O. Bradbery, Co. C, 5th Maine—shoulder.
W. H. Everett, Co. C, 5th Maine—head.
B. Solomon, Co. B, 10th N. Y.—leg.
Miles Grimth, Co. H, 27th N. Y.—shoulder,
Corp. James Brown, Co. F 5th N.Y.—head.
James Kally, Co. C, 12th N. Y.—breast.
Wm. Wicker, Co. A, 2d U. S. —arm.
Wm. Clossen, Co. A, 63d Pa. —arm.
Philip Brady, Co. D, 12th N. Y.
Michael Casey, Co. I, 19th N. Y.
Frederick Madlin, Co. K, 53d Pa.—hand.
Dennis McCarty, Co. B, 9th Mass.—arm.
William Sherk, Co. C, 96th Penn.—head.
Ed. Hoffman, Co. C, 11th Penn. P. R. V. C.—face.
John McDaniel, Co. G, 16th N. Y.—groin.
John Hughes, Co. E, 81st Penn.—hand.
D. Sweeney, Co. H, 8th Mass.—knee.
C. Wilson, Co. C, 2d N. Y.—sick.
Solmon Savage, Co, B, 12th U. S.—elbow.
Pat. Gray, Co. I, 9th Mass. —wrist.
C. R. Corbin, Co. H, 16th N. Y.—arm.
A. Rodon, 37th N. Y.—sick.
C. Brister, Co. K, 9th N. J.—sick.
L. Martin, Co. D, 37th N. Y. —sick.
J. Adams, Co. C, 37th N. Y. —hand.
M. Benley, Co. G, 14th U, S. —shin.
J. Reves, Co. B, 83d Penn.—hip.
D. S. Brewer, Co. G, 77th N. Y.—side.
H. Sidler, Co. A, 16th Mich. —hand.
P. Lynch, Co. H, 9th Mass. —left breast.
W. Kaiser, Co. E, 6th U. S. —hand.
John Bowns, Co. E, 28th N. Y.—elbow.
Jacob Martin, Co. K, 62d Penn.—face.
Francis Graham, Co. E, 8th Penn.—nose.
John H. Sweeney, Co. H, 8th Penn.—arm.
Thos. Murphy, Co. C, 9th Mass.—arm.
Harry A. Steward, Co. B, 6th Penn.—arm.
James O. Reed, Co. H, 8th N. Y.—mouth.
Geo. Chisholm, Co. B, 55th N. Y.—leg.
P. K. Bandmaster, 2d R. I. —sick.
Horace M. Hibbard, Co. E, 27th N. Y.—shoulder.
John Collins, Co. K, 25th N. Y.—thigh.
J. McKoun, Co. G, 44th N. Y.—bruise.
John M. Cross, Co. G, 16th Mass.—thigh.
E. H. Illmes, Co. F, Berdan Sharpshooters—shoulder.
Wm. M. Babcock, Co. D, 10th Mass.—hand.
Thos. Mullihan, Co. D, 9th Mass.—side.
John Carroll, Co. K, 8th U. S.—finger shot off.
Corp. R. McBride, Co. K, 2d U. S.—arm and hand.
Deonis Brown, Co. D, 9th Mass.—shoulder.
Sergt John E. Mosier, Co. H, Penn.—breast.
Chas. Bennet, Co. H, 3d N. J.—breast.
Wm. Kelly, Co. I, 3d N. J.—shoulder
P. Short, Co. B, 3d N. J.—mouth.
R. C. Levick, Co. F, 3d N. J.—knee.
H. N. Burhaus, Co. C, 44th N. Y.—hand.
D. Sullivan, Co. G, 9th Mass. —arm.
T. Bingham, Co. G, 9th Mass. —neck.
T. Slattery, Co, H, 9th Mass. —arm.
Corp'l M. Curley, Co. H, 9th Mass.—arm.
E. Saline, Co. I, 16th N. Y. —side.
T. Hassat, Co. G, 12th U. S. —side.
J. Lawrence, Co. G, 12th U. S.—shoulder.
D. League, 11th U. S.—arm.
E. Clapp, Co. B, 3d U. S.—hand.
C. W. Floyd, Co. E, 2d N. H. —finger.
J. Hall, Co. B, 101st N. Y.—hand
T. McMonngal, Co. H, 10th N. Y.—leg.
M. Gormley, Co. I, 16th Mass. —hand.
G. H. Jackson, Co. B, 5th Vt.—head
J. Clark, Co. A, 6th Vt.—shoulder.
D. A. Daly, Co. A, 29th Mass.—leg.
P. Donnelly, Co. F, 72d N.Y.
F. Fallmon, Co. C, 55th N. Y.—arm.
F. Coppa, Co. C, 55th N. Y. —hand and side.
R. Erwin, Co. G, 62d Penn. —wrist.
S. Edwards, Co. G, 62d Pa.—finger.
T. Ruth, Co. G, 62d Pa.—leg.
Geo. Cartwright, Co. G, 5th N. Y.—wrist.
C. Albright, Co. G, 6th N. Y.—head.
E. Irvin, Co. H, 7th Maine—hand.
R. Sprague, Co. H, 14th N. Y.—side.
G. Beger, Co. E, 6th U. S.—hand.
G. Knox, Co. D, 12th U. S.—hip.
H. Larker, Co. G, 8th Penn. Res.—breast.
I. Post, Co. K, 2d N. Y.—back.
S. W. Hilton, Co. C, 16th Mich.—head
Corp. R. Larkins, Co. C, 16th N. Y.—hand.
L. Haviland, Co. K, 4th Mich.—arm.
Corp. J. Tucker, Co. K, 4th Mich.—finger off.
A. B. Crone, Co. K, 4th Mich.—jaw.
A. Fisher, Co. I, 62d Penn.—hand.
S. E. Harrington, Co. C, 57th N. Y.—head.
W. Kennedy, Co. D, 6th U. S.—wrist.
D. Woodsing, Co. E, 96th Penn.—head.
C. H. Miersch, Co. A, 62d Penn.—leg.
Sergt. H. Hopkins, Co. D, 5th N. J.—elbow.
W. Collins, Co. F, 10th N. Y.—foot.
Jos. Knees, Co. F, 10th N. Y.—head.
Jos. Murphy, Co. A, 16th N. Y.—head.
J. W. Donthite, Co. K, 9th Penn. Res.—hand.
J. Lank, Co. A, 4th N. J.—shoulder.
F. M. Rhodes, Co. F, 2d N. H.—arm.
J. Sullivan, Co. I, 16th Mass. —foot.
W. H. Smith, Co M, Penn. —contusion.
J. W. Brown, Co. F, 5th N. Y.—head.
C. G. Brown, Co. E, 12th U. S.—head.
C. Deitz, Co. B, 9th Penn. Res.—head.
S. Meisnick, Co. A, 62d Penn. —neck.
M. Reagan, Co. E, 63d N.Y. —arm.
H. Palmer, Co. I, 16th Mich. —arm.
Sgt. H. McLane, Co. B, 6th U. S.—hand.
E. Field, Co. E, 12th U. S.—arm.
A. Hayes, Co. A, 70th N. Y. —neck.
W. F. Jones, Co. E, 12th U. S.—arm.
Corp. R. E. Jones, Co. H, 12th U. S.—hand.
Corp. E. D. Way, Co. A, 12th U. S.—shoulder.
G. H. Stubbins, Co. C, 4th N. J.—wrist.
G. S. Keene, Co. K, 4th N. J.—abdomen.
Sergt. J. E. Doughty, Co. G, 4th N. J.—head.
C. Grobert, Co. C, 38th N. Y.—hand.
J. W. Jones, Co. H, 22d Mass. —arm.
F. Cocker, Co. A, 3d Penn Reserve—back.
O. C. Shaw, Co. H, 19th N. Y.—arm.
R. C. Caldert, Co. K, 18th N. Y.—shoulder.
S. Rosendale, Co. K, 32d N. Y.—arm.

The Release of Mr. Fulton.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 2.

Mr. C. C. FULTON was unconditionally released from Fort McHenry at 10 o'clock last night, and reached his home about 1 o'clock this morning, to the unqualified satisfaction and joy of the Union men of this city.

—Hon. JAMES L. BARTOL, of Baltimore, one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals of the State of Maryland, has been arrested and committed to Fort McHenry on charges which have not yet transpired.

IMPORTANT FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

Destruction of the Last of the Rebel Gunboats.

Union of Farragut and Davis Above Vicksburgh.

STEAM RAM SWITZERLAND, ABOVE VICKSBURGH, } Saturday, June 28, *via* MEMPHIS, Tuesday, July 2. }

To E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Since my dispatch informing you that I had communicated with Flag-Officer FARRAGUT, I have been able to maintain constant communication with his fleet, through the active energy of Gen. WILLIAMS.

On the 26th inst., I went up the Yazoo River with two rams, the *Monarch* and *Lancaster*, the latter under command of Medical Cadet CHARLES R. ELLET. I proceeded about sixty-five miles, to a point where the river is obstructed by a raft, built by the enemy and protected by four guns in battery. My object was to capture or destroy three of the enemy's gunboats that I was informed were lying below the raft, the *Van Dorn*, *Polk* and *Livingston*. I ran up close under the battery, and was mortified to see the enemy set fire to the boats, and start them adrift down upon us. I was obliged to leave the river to escape a conflagration. The three boats were totally destroyed. The enemy did not fire upon us.

It is with great pleasure I announce the arrival of Flag-Officer FARRAGUT, with nine vessels of his fleet, above Vicksburgh. They passed up this morning at about 5 o'clock, through a severe fire from some thirty or forty of the enemy's guns. Their loss was, as far as reported, four men killed and thirteen wounded. Respectfully,

Lieut.-Col. ALFRED W. ELLETT.

CAIRO, Wednesday, July 2.

The Grenada *Appeal*, of the 27th June, says every preparation that military science could suggest has been made at Vicksburgh, and that city will be defended to the last.

A special dispatch to the *Appeal* is as follows:

"VICKSBURGH, 27th.

PORTER's mortar fleet opened on the lower batteries at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon and ceased at 7. They recommenced the bombardment at 5½ this morning. Our batteries replied with but few shot or loss. Two were killed and three wounded. This morning it is reported that the Nationals are landing troops at Warrenton.

We have no knowledge of the truth of this report, but it corresponds with their previous movements. At 1 o'clock to-day, twelve transports came up above the gunboats and landed troops at Brown's and Johnson's place on the Louisiana shore. From the number of transports engaged, they must have landed a large force."

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

Military Feeling in the City—How the President's Call for More Men is Received.

The important position held by the Empire State in its relations to the country at large is indicated by the fact that its quota of the three hundred thousand fresh troops called for by the President will be fifty thousand, or one-sixth of the whole number.

These fifty thousand, from present indications, will not be slow in forthcoming. The mere supposition of peril to the cause of the Union, consequent on Gen. MCCLELLAN being in insufficient force to fall at once on the rebel capital, has created an excitement in the city that could only have been surpassed by the certain knowledge of defeat and the responsibilities which that knowledge would have entailed.

This revival in the recruiting business has infused new life into all classes, from whence are drawn the young men who are to fill the ranks and officer the line of new companies and regiments. The eagerness of eligible young men to give themselves to the cause, now they find themselves really wanted, will secure the fulfillment of New-York's duty in the matter in an incredibly short space of time. So assured is this already, that Gov. MORGAN feels himself fully justified in declaring that under no circumstances will drafting be resorted to in the State of which he is supreme official. This at once shows the absurdity of the insinuations thrown out in various quarters of the probability of a conscription being established.

The inducements offered to persons to join the service—independent of patriotic considerations—are great enough to attract, not only large numbers, but also a superior quality, of volunteers into this present levy. A premium of $2 will be given to every one promptly enlisting at headquarters, or to officers for every recruit sent in to them from branch depôts. A month's pay of $13 each will be paid in advance on the mustering in of a company, and $25 more (one-fourth of the bounty of $100) on the mustering in of a regiment. These advanced payments will put enough available funds into the hands of volunteers to enable them to leave their families protected against want during the preliminary time that will elapse before they are dispatched to the scene of active operations; and thereafter, (arrangements having been effected for the purpose by the State authorities,) such portions of their pay as they set apart for the benefit of those left at home, will be promptly transmitted through the hands of a regularly appointed resident disbursing agent.

About one hundred and eighty commandants, in different portions of the State, have already received permission to organize commands, and they all report a flourishing condition of affairs in the localities where they have opened stations. The three hundred thousand asked for by the President will speedily be in the field, if every State does as well as New-York is sure to do; and, should any of our sister States prove laggard, there are enough here to supply any deficiency.

Gov. Morgan's Appeal.

PROCLAMATION:

By Edwin D. Morgan, Governor of the State of New-York.

The President of the United States has duly called upon the country for an additional force of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND Volunteers to serve for three years, or for the war. The wisdom of this is obvious to all. Our army in the field has been reduced by the ordinary casualties of the service, and must be recruited, and the positions captured by our arms must be held by military authority. The people appreciate these facts. They fully estimate the magnitude of the great struggle, and the sacred obligations imposed upon them, and the necessity of exerting a power that will speedily quell the rebellion, restore the rightful authority of the Government and give peace to the country.

This appeal is to the State of New-York; it is to each citizen. Let it come to every fireside. Let the glorious example of the Revolutionary period be our emulation. Let each feel that the Commonwealth now counts upon his individual strength and influence to meet the demands of the Government. The period has come when all must aid. New-York has not thus far stood back. Ready and more than willing, she has met every summons to duty. Let not her history be falsified, nor her position be lowered. We cannot doubt that the insurrection is in its death throes; that a mighty blow will end its monstrous existence. A languishing war entails vast losses of life, of property, the ruin of business pursuits, and invites the interference of foreign Powers. Present happiness and future greatness will be secured by responding to the present call. Let the answer go back to the President and to our brave soldiers in the field, that in New-York the patriotic ilets of the country's defenders is being augmented. It will strengthen the hands of the one, and give hope and encouragement to the other.

An order fixing the quota of this State, with others, will be immediately issued from the War Department. The details of the organization will be in accordance with orders from the Adjutant-General of New-York. The State will be distributed, local Committees will be appointed, and regimental camps established.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the privy seal of the State, at the [L. S.] City of Albany, this second day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

EDWIN D. MORGAN.

By the Governor:
LOCKWOOD L. DOTY, Private Secretary.

The Response of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 2.

Gov. ANDREW has issued a call to the people of Massachusetts to fill up to the maximum number all her regiments now in the field, and for ten to fifteen new volunteer regiments in response to the call of War Department. The Governor closes his call as follows:

"Massachusetts, which has never stumbered nor slept, must now arise to still higher efforts; and pledge to all the duties of patriotism, with renewed devotion, the individual efforts, the united hearts, heads and hands of all her people."

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 2.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) presented resolutions from the Legislature of Connecticut in favor of the establishment of a Navy-yard at New-London, Conn. He spoke briefly in favor of the advantages of New-London as compared with the proposed site at League Island.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (State Rights,) from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill to punish persons giving or offering to give considerations to members of Congress or officers of the Government for procuring contracts, office or place.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Indiana, (Rep.,) offered a resolution setting that by the report of the Secretary of War, June 21, 1862, it appeared that Senator J. F. SIMMONS, of Rhode-Island, used his official influence to procure a contract from the Government for one C. B. SCHUBERTS, for which it was agreed that he (SIMMONS) should receive $50,000, etc., therefore

Resolved, That the said JAMES F. SIMMONS be expelled from his seat in the Senate.

The resolution was laid over.

The bill appropriating $200 for the relief of Brig.-Gen. TOTTEN, was taken up and passed.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) offered a resolution adjourning Congress on the 14th of July. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition remonstrating against the proposed change of tariff on Brussia iron.

The bill to establish the grade of Line Officers in the Navy was taken up. The bill provides for Admirals and Commodores in addition to the present grades. There shall not be more than nine Admirals and eighteen Commodores. Students at the Naval Academy are to be called Midshipmen until their final examination, and if they pass, Ensigns.

Mr. SHERMAN made a report from the Conference Committee on the Indian Appropriation bill, which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) the Navy grade bill was amended so as to have students of the Naval Academy called Passed-Midshipmen instead of Ensigns, after their final examination.

After a discussion, Mr. SUMNER moved to recommit the bill to the Naval Committee, with instructions to report an amendment regulating the pay of the navy. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, the bill authorizing an additional issue of Treasury Notes, was taken up.

The amendment of the Committee on Finance, reserving $75,000,000 for prompt payment of deposits, was adopted.

Mr. FESSENDEN offered an amendment for the Committee, authorizing notes issued under this act be paid in coin at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. Adopted.

An amendment was adopted limiting the number of small notes to $25,000,000.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Union,) offered an amendment that no notes of a denomination less than $5 be issued. Rejected.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) offered an amendment that small notes issued be of the same denomination as current gold coin. Rejected.

The bill then passed, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Chandler, Clark, Dixon, Fessenden, Foot, Hale, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Pomeroy, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Wade, Wilkinson, Willey, Wilson of Missouri.—33.

NAYS—Messrs. Carlile, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Foster, Harlan, King, Powell, Saulsbury, Sherman, Stark, Trumbull, Wright.—13.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 2.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President, recommending a vote of thanks to Capt. FOOTE and others, for gallant services. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, with power to report it any time.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Government Contracts, reported a resolution that a Committee be appointed to make a full investigation into the alleged issue of patents for lands in the Military Reserve of Fort Leavenworth. Objection was made.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Union,) from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill to aid in the construction of the Pittsburgh and Cumberland Railroad.

Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (Union,) introduced a bill relative to holding District Courts in Western Tennessee.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendments to the Army Appropriation bill.

Among the items is $20,000,000 for the payment of the bounty to volunteers or to the widows and legal heirs of such as may die or be killed in the service.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of War to communicate any communication received by the Government from Gen. MCCLELLAN on the subject of the occupation of White House by the troops under his command.

Mr. SHEFFIELD, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) called up his resolution to reconsider the vote by which the House yesterday tabled the bill for the enlargement of the Michigan and Illinois Canal.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) moved to lay Mr. SHEFFIELD's motion on the table. Negatived by 56 against 71.

The hour having arrived for the consideration of the special order, namely, the bill concerning naval affairs, it was, on motion of Mr. SHEFFIELD, postponed for half an hour, in order to afford time for disposing of the pending question.

This period, however, was exhausted by dilatory proceedings originating with the enemies of the bill.

The last vote was 64 against 29 on Mr. SHEFFIELD's motion.

Mr. HOLMAN demanded the determination of this question by yeas and nays, pending which the House passed to the consideration of the special order.

Mr. SEDGWICK, of New-York, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the Senate joint resolution, compensating the officers and crew for losses in clothing and other property by the sinking of the steamer *Varuna*; the Senate bill appropriating over $7,000 for losses sustained by the officers and marines by the foundering of the steamer *Governor*, while on the way to Port Royal; the Senate bill for the relief of the widows and orphans, &c., of the officers, seamen and marines of those who lost their lives on the ships *Cumberland* and *Congress*—the relatives are to receive a sum equal to twelve months' pay, in addition to the amount due the deceased at the time of the loss of these vessels; the Senate joint resolution of thanks to Commodore FARRAGUT and to the officers and men under his command for gallant conduct and successful operations on the Lower Mississippi; the Senate joint resolution of thanks to Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH and to his officers and men for the capture of Roanoke Island; and the Senate joint resolution of thanks to Lieut. WORDEN and the officers and men on board the *Monitor* for their gallant conduct in the fight with the *Merrimack*.

All the foregoing were severally passed.

The Senate bill providing that hereafter the Second Lieutenant of the Marine Corps shall be selected by the President from the graduates of the Naval Academy was rejected.

Mr. SEDGWICK reported a resolution of thanks to Commodore DUPONT for his services and gallant conduct, the effect of the passage of which is to continue that officer on the active list in accordance with law.

Mr. SEDGWICK also reported a resolution, which was passed, voting thanks to the Captains and Commanders in the squadron commanded by Commodore FARRAGUT. This was in accordance with a recommendation of the President.

Mr. SEDGWICK also reported the following resolutions which were severally adopted:

1. Directing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of procuring a site for the manufactory of iron to be used for shipbuilding.

2. To inquire into the propriety of codifying the laws regulating the Navy and Marine corps; to report on both subjects at the next session.

Mr. SEDGWICK reported a resolution directing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire as to the proper and permanent location for the Naval Academy.

On motion of Mr. CALVERT, of Maryland, (Union,) it was amended, by substituting for the Committee five naval officers, to be appointed by the President, and then tabled. Adjourned.

Collection of Taxes in Insurrectionary Districts.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, in and by the second section of an act of Congress passed on the 7th day of June, A. D. 1862, entitled "An act for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts within the United States and for other purposes," it is made the duty of the President to declare, on or before the first day of July then next following, by his proclamation, in what States and parts of States insurrection exists:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim that the States of South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, North Carolina, and the State of Virginia, except the following counties, Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Wetzel, Marion, Monongalia, Preston, Taylor, Pleasants, Tyler, Ritchie, Doddridge, Harrison, Wood, Jackson, Wirt, Roane, Calhoun, Gilmer, Barbour, Tucker, Lewis, Braxton, Upshur, Randolph, Mason, Putnam, Kanawha, Clay, Nicholas, Cabell, Wayne, Boone, Logan, Wyoming, Webster, Fayette, and Raleigh, are now in insurrection and rebellion, and by reason thereof the civil authority of the United States is obstructed so that the provisions of the "Act to provide increased revenue from imports to pay the interest on the public debt and for other purposes," approved August 5, 1861, cannot be peaceably executed, and that the taxes legally chargeable upon real estate under the act last aforesaid, lying within the States and parts of States as aforesaid, together with a penalty of 50 per centum of said taxes shall be a lien upon the tracts or lots of the same, severally charged till paid.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand [L. S.] eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-sixth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President
F. W. SEWARD, Acting Secretary of State.

[Advertisement.]

THAT'S SO.—Lives there a man with soul so dead who wouldn't like to have upon his head, spotless, pure, without a flaw, one of KNOX'e Hats of Straw? We reckon not. Every man of taste patronizes KNOX's establishment, and the demand for his Straw Hats the past week borders on the marvelous. Low prices and splendid fabrics reign at No. 212 Broadway, especially when the weather is pleasant.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Barnum's Museum is full of attractions, which the public can hardly resist seeing, such as the largest and smallest men ever seen, and the largest woman.

[Advertisement.]

FARM FOR SALE ON SENECA LAKE.—We would call attention to an advertisement in to-day's paper of the sale of a farm to take place on the 8th of July next.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 814, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

THE INVESTMENT OF RICHMOND—Correspondence—Incidents—Great Battle.

FOUR DAYS' FIGHTING—Exciting and Important News.

NEWS FROM NORFOLK.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

A number of great interest.

Deafness, Impaired Sight, Noises in the head, and sore throat, cured by the novel and scientific principle, which restores hearing in the most hopeless cases, by the well-known oculist and aurist of New-York Dr. VON EISENBERG.

New-York, June 14, 1862.

I have great pleasure to add my testimony to the number of others which Dr. Von Eisenberg's great skill has already gained for him. I was suffering from deafness accompanied by a very unpleasant discharge from my ear. The Doctor operated on my ear removing a polypus with a gentleness that fully demonstrated the efficiency of the scientific system peculiar to him. I am completely restored to hearing. JOSEPH MANNING,

No. 108 West 36th-st.

Office No. 3½ Clinton-place, 8th-st., west of Broadway.

The Tax Bill.

Now ready, in a pamphlet of 32 pages, on fine, white paper. Beside the Bill, which is word for word in accordance with the original text, we append to it an Alphabetical Recapitulation of every article to be taxed by the law, and the amount of the tax to be levied thereon. This renders it as complete and convenient as it is possible to make it.

Price 6 cents, postpaid; $1 per 100 if sent by express; $5 per 100 if by mail.

Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

Used by Gen. McClellan to Plan this Campaign.—Money refunded to any one finding an error on it. 200,000 copies sold. LLOYD'S Topographical Map of Virginia. Price 25 cents. Refer to the War Department. J. T. LLOYD, No. 164 Broadway.

TRUSSES.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

JOHNSON—WHITE.—On Tuesday, July 1, 1862, at the residence of the bride's father, Castleton, S. I., by Rev. Samuel White Mr. C. P. JOHNSON to Miss LILLIE W. WHITE, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

LYALL—EARL.—In this City, on Thursday, June 26, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Dr. Morgan, WILLIAM LYALL to KITTIE EARL, all of this City.

POMEROY—TOUTE.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 1, by Rev. Mr. C. S. Robinson, DANIEL POMEROY to Miss ELIZABETH W. TUTTE, of New-Haven, Conn.

DIED.

MOORE.—In this City, on Monday night, June 30, after a severe illness, THEODORE MOORE, late Lieutenant in the First Regiment New-York Volunteers, and son of the late Dr. Samuel W. Moore, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family, and such members of Company F, Seventy-first Regiment as may be now in the City, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Mark's Church, corner of 2d-av. and Stuyvesant-place, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

READ.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 1, MARY DUNCAN READ, youngest daughter of Frederick W. and Maria L. Read, aged 4 years and 3 days.

Funeral from No. 413 West 23d-st., on Thursday, July 3, inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends are invited, without further notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 311.—July 2, 1862.
30, 48, 40, 4, 24, 73, 62, 6, 36, 59, 22.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 312.—July 2, 1862.
38, 48, 77, 76, 26, 12, 68, 40, 9, 61, 23, 70, 50.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 259.—July 2, 1862.
2, 13, 26, 17, 40, 27, 39, 59, 5, 46, 9.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 261.—July 2, 1862.
24, 67, 74, 71, 55, 35, 20, 2, 29, 26, 1, 53, 28.

Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.

DURNETT'S COOKING EXTRACTS.

DURNETT'S CELEBRATED EXTRACTS consisting of Lemon, Vanilla, Almond, Peach, Rose, Celery, Cinnamon, Ginger, Orange, Nectarine, Nutmeg and Cloves, require a single trial only to prove their excellent quality.

G. A. LILLIENDAHL'S EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS, NO. 62 JOHN-ST.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THE MANUFACTURE OF FIREWORKS, WHICH CANNOT BE CONTROVERTED.

FIRST—I commenced manufacturing in 1854, and now have the largest pyrotechnic establishment in the world.

SECOND—Since I have essayed to make exhibition work, no public displays have occur

LAW REPORTS.

Insurance—Legal Signification of the Words "Permanent Policy."

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Rosenbaum.

The Trustees of the First Baptist Church of Brooklyn et al. vs. The Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company.—This was an action to recover damages for the destruction by fire of plaintiffs' church, on the 10th day of September, 1848, which had been insured by defendants in 1845, for one year, for a premium of $25. At the expiration of the policy in 1846, it was renewed for one year. It was claimed by the plaintiffs that there was an agreement before this renewal that the policy should be renewed from time to time without further notice, until one party or the other should give notice of an intention to discontinue the renewal. This the defendants denied. The evidence in regard to the renewal was very conflicting. The President of the Company and the Treasurer of the Church testifying to contradicting statements. A verdict was given for the defendants, and a motion made for a new trial before Justice Allen on his minutes, which was denied, and judgment entered for defendants—from which the plaintiffs appealed to this Court, on the ground that the Court improperly excluded the answer of one A. W. Lewis to the question, "What is meant by a permanent policy," and also improperly excluded all evidence of contracts between other parties, and the mode in which they were carried out.

The case was stated in the TIMES of the 13th of May last, at which date it was argued on appeal.

The Court, per ROSENCRANZ, J., now held that there was no ambiguity in the words "permanent policy;" that they were correctly assumed to mean, as was insisted by the plaintiff, an insurance from year to year, and until terminated by an express notice by one of the parties of the contract to the other. There was, therefore, no error in excluding evidence explanatory of those words.

The Court also held that there was no error in the other rulings of the Justice before whom the case was tried, and to which exceptions were taken, and appeal had thereon.

The judgment at the Circuit was affirmed.

D. D. Field, for appellant; Wm. Curtis Noyes, for respondents.

Alleged Eviction—The Value of Air and Light.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Marvin.

Kester vs. *Hoffman.*—This case was stated in the TIMES of Tuesday, since which time it has been in progress of trial.

The action was to recover damages claimed by the plaintiff by reason of the erection of two houses in Thirty-third-street by the defendant, in such close proximity to the plaintiff's premises as to deprive them of air and light, and proportionately reduce their value. The plaintiff claimed that his tenants had left from time to time in consequence thereof.

The jury now returned a verdict for $275 for the plaintiff.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Levy et al vs. *Celler et al*—Settled.

In Matter of the Petition of Frederick A. & M. Hugar.—Referee ordered to take testimony as to the allegations, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Hanley vs. *Sandford.*—Motion denied.

Before Justice White.

Merrit vs. *Millard.*—Motion granted.

Williams vs. *Lamb et al.*—Motion granted.

Jowdon et al vs. *Hamilton.*—Order granted.

Denison vs. *Lynch, Sheriff.*—Motion granted.

Phillips vs. *Edwards.*—Motion granted.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.—An old woman was buried in the Cypress Burying-ground on Monday, whose age was 107 years. She was a native of Monteith, Scotland, and had lived with her son in Philadelphia for the past 62 years. She was remarkably temperate, and up to within five years retained possession of all her faculties with the exception of her power of smelling.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Hansa	Southampton	New-York	June 25
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	June 25
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	June 28
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	June 28
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	July 1
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	July 2
Rossia	Southampton	New-York	July 2
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	July 5
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 9
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 16
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	July 30
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16

FROM AMERICA.

Bremen	New-York	Southampton	July 5
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	July 5
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	July 9
Tentonia	New-York	Southampton	July 12
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	July 12
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	July 16
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	July 23
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	July 26
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 30
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 6
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe, by the steamships *Bremen* and *Glasgow*, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday next, at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 9 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails, via Erie Railroad, close at 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 8 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT NEWARK, N. J., FOR SALE FOR CASH, STOCKS, REAL ESTATE, OR GOODS.—A first-class jewelers' factory, with the tools, fixtures and safe, on Elm-st., convenient to depôts; also, a valuable tract of land in the Xth Ward, embracing about seventy acres, part of it under a high state of cultivation, and stocked with choice fruits, near the proposed line of the Central Railroad and the depôt for Newark and Hoboken Railroad. It is one of the finest opportunities for investment that can be had. Apply to A. B. BROWN, or CHARLES A. LENT, No. 317 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

SKIRT FACTORY FOR SALE.—LONG ESTABLISHED, capable of doing an extensive business, with heavy orders ahead. Must be sold before the 8th inst. Satisfactory reasons and particulars given by applying to GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 210 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE—In all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Suites $20 and upward. Also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, palliasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, etc., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

HIGHLY SCENTED AMERICAN TOOTH POWDER

THE FOLLOWING RENDERS COMMENT SUPERFLUOUS:

PRESIDENTIAL MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1862.

DR. AMOS JOHNSON, No. 13 East 12th-st., New-York:

SIR: The case containing your FAR-FAMED TOOTH-POWDER has been received, and I cheerfully testify to its superiority to all others I have used, in thoroughly cleansing the mouth, purifying the breath, and whitening the teeth.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. LINCOLN.

For sale at druggists. Trade supplied. Made only by Dr. A. JOHNSON, Dentist.

FOR SALE, FOUR HUNDRED BOZEN HALF-BUSHEL STAVE PEACH BASKETS.

Apply to C. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.—FOR INformation in regard to the new discovery for coloring as in life the card photographs, address J. K. TILTON & CO., Sole Patentees, Manufacturers and Dealers in Carte de Visite and Albums.

BRICKS FOR SALE.—FIVE HUNDRED thousand common brick now on the yard at Port Richmond, Staten Island, will be sold low to close an assignment; also, a quantity of fire brick. Apply to CRANE & ALLEN, No. 64 Wall-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A COMPETENT GIRL wishes a situation as chambermaid; has seven years reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 Amity-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress, or waitress only, or would go as nurse; she perfectly understands her business in either capacity; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 36 West 13th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Welsh girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; has no objection to the country or traveling. Can be seen for two days. Has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 173 West 13th-st., between 6th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would cook, wash and iron in a small family; good City references. Call for two days, at No. 132 37th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; can give the best of reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 29 West 28th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; can be seen for two or three days at her last place, 132 West 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, game and jellies; in a first-class private family or a first-class boarding-house or hotel, either in the City or country; the best of City references can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 39 5th-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av., front door, from 9 to 5 o'clock.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A woman as first-class cook in a private family; would have no objection to go in the country with a family for the summer months and return with them; City reference given as to capability and character; will be found competent. Apply for two days or this week, at No. 249 8th-av., corner of 18th-st., in the grocery store.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A WOman well-experienced in the cooking of meats, soups, game, pastries, &c.; prefers the country; has the best of reference as to capability and trustworthiness. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK.—A SMART AND TIDY PROTESTANT girl desires a situation as cook: she is a good cook; makes excellent bread, pies and biscuit; is also a first-rate washer and ironer: is willing and obliging; has the very best of reference. Call at No. 341 Bowery.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A SITuation as first-class cook in a private family; cooking in all its branches, viz.: soups, game, jellies, ice cream and desserts of all kinds; can produce the best of City references for the last 15 years. Call at No. 352 6th-av., first private door from the milliner's.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A LADY wishes to procure a situation for a woman who has lived with her two years: she is a good cook and laundress, and can be seen at 232 4th-st., Washington-square.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; can bake bread excellently; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 115 East 16th-st., near 1st-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, in a small private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer, is also a good baker; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 96 West 20th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERienced laundress, family washing or a few gentlemen's; understands fine washing and fluting; has the best of reference as to character and capability from families she has worked for the last ten years; is in care of a gentleman's house. Call or address MRS. BENSON, No. 76 East 23d-st.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE American widow women wishes a situation in a private family as infant's nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; can bring up a baby by the bottle; can give satisfactory reference; is a good sewer; can be seen at No. 381 6th-av., for two days; has no objection to travel.

AS NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young girl, as children's nurse, and can do chamberwork and plain sewing; no objection to go in the country; has two years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 216 23d-st., between 1st and 2d ave.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman, lately from Ireland, wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or can act as nursery governess, if required; has been accustomed to children; is willing to make herself useful; wages no object; reference given. Call at No. 470 3d-av., near 34th-st., top floor.

AS FRENCH NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable French girl, with good references, wishes a situation. Apply at the EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY'S OFFICE, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, as seamstress, or would assist in the care of growing children; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; has good City reference. Can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 145 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit ladies' dresses; is willing to do light chamberwork, or assist in the care of children. Apply at her present employer's, No. 13 East 22d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable Protestant girl, as seamstress in a family. Call at No. 141 East 25th-st., for two days.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS TO be had, civil, neat, and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOOD. Good places always ready. German is spoken here.

A YOUNG GIRL WANTS A SITUATION in a fancy confectioner's or millinery store: has been employed in a fancy-store recently; is a neat sewer, honest and trustworthy; best of reference given. Apply at No. 169 Broadway, in the store.

TO TAKE CHARGE OF A HOUSE.—A RESpectable lady, whose circumstances have become much straitened, would be glad to take charge of a house in the City or country. She can give good references. Address F. E., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as book-keeper's assistant, or as an entry clerk; City reference given. Address H. W., 35 West 44th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a young man, as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and carriages; no objection to the country; the best of City reference. Address J. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation as farmer; understands farming in all its branches, and of stock of all kinds; if any gentleman wants such a man, address FARMER, Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a single young man as gardener; understands hot and cold grapery, green-house; would be found willing and obliging; best of reference from his last employer. Address GARDENER, Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family by a respectable man as waiter; understands his business perfectly; has the best of City reference, and is willing to go to any part of the country. Apply for two days at No. 112 6th-av., corner of 8th-st., in Telford's grocery store, or 910 Broadway, in the Bakery.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, ON STATEN ISLAND, a first-rate cook, washer, &c.; wages, $10. Apply between 8 and 12 at No. 8 Boorman-place, West 33d-st.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID WANTED.—A respectable and competent Protestant woman to do the general housework in a small private family: must be a good washer and ironer, and understand cooking. Such a person will find a permanent and pleasant home, by addressing, with reference, Box 3,953, General Post-office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO FILL THE POsition of foreign correspondent; one familiar with the French language preferred. Apply by letter, with references, to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

BOY WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRY-goods store. Salary $50 the first year. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, —First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $80 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6½ and 7-octave, $175 to $300.
J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

MRS. PAIGE'S ENTIRELY NEW METHOD of teaching the Piano and Singing. No other like it, or capable of comparison. Little folks delighted, and satisfaction to all. Testimonials unexceptionable. No. 4 King-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THAT ELEGANT brown-stone front house No. 317 2d-av., southwest corner of 51st-st.; size 21x60; handsomely-finished and complete with all improvements, and in perfect order, built expressly by the owner for his own use; will be sold at a low figure on easy terms. May be seen during the day. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, 604 Fox Manufactory, No. 149 Broadway.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MAHR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE DIRECTED to me by the Hon. District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, July 8, at 12 o'clock M., from Leimbier's Wharf, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the bark *Tusian Star*, consisting of

118 bales cotton from the prize schooner *W. C. Bee.*
72 bales cotton from the prize schooner *Newcastle.*
1,132 bales cotton from the prize steamer *Swan.*
8 round bales cotton from prize steamer *Swan.*
41 bbls. resin from prize steamer *Swan.*

Terms of sale: United States Treasury drafts, or such funds as will be received by the Assistant Treasurer of the United States on deposit. Samples to be seen at the office of B. Benner, No. 113 Wall-st., on after and July 5, inst.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
United States Marshal,
Southern District Florida.

A FARM WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, on the 8th day of July next, at 12 o'clock, noon, containing 144 acres, 30 of which is timbered, situated on the east shore of Seneca Lake, seven miles from Geneva. The steamboats on the Lake, running in connection with the New-York Central and New-York and Erie Railroads, make daily landings within half a mile of the premises. There is a large and handsome dwelling-house, located on a fine rise forty rods from the lake, overlooking it, and giving a full view of Geneva and the surrounding country. The grounds about the house are extensive and well filled with fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c. There is a good farm-house, barns, sheds and other outbuildings. The farm is in a high state of cultivation, and everything about it in excellent repair.

Terms of payment will be made easy, and immediate possession given if desired.

The subscriber will also sell, on the same day, all his stock, farming utensils and household goods.

Reference given to John Johnston, Esq., Geneva; John H. Dey, of the New-York *Evangelist*; Mr. Bunn, No. 99 Murray-st., New-York.

The steamboat will leave Geneva on the morning of the sale at 8½ o'clock.

DENTON GURNEE, Romulus, New-York.

Dated June 21, 1862.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.—Salesrooms No. 1 North William-st., corner of Franklin.

S. & J. BOGART WILL SELL THIS DAY, July 3, 1862, at 10½ o'clock, an invoice of about $4,000 worth of dry goods, silks, cloths, cassimeres, shawls, &c., &c., to pay advances for duties, &c., &c., being a recent importation per ship —, from Liverpool. The above invoice comprises all three goods, silk shawls, Irish poplins, French brocades, Cairoire antique dresses, woolen, cotton and cashmere shawls, black cloths, tweeds, cassimeres, plaids, borders and other fancy goods. The above goods will positively be sold, without reserve, and are worthy the attention of jobbers and others.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, July 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the old-established stand No. 381 Canal-st., fronting West Broadway, the entire stock, fixtures and implements of the old-established business for 30 years, consisting of fine silk and straw hats, do. caps, in every variety, fine robes, capes, muffs and cuffs, all manufactured for the trade, fire proof safe by Herring, glass show-cases, stands, & mirrors, and the entire fine fixtures, all of which are in fine order, and will be sold without reserve, as the owner is retiring from the business. Terms, cash—City funds.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-street, bureaus, bedsteads, sofa beds, chairs, tables, carpets, oil-cloths, feather-beds, hair mattresses; 20 cases gin, brandy and whisky, in bottles; hams, &c.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.
CLOSING SALE FOR 4TH JULY WEEK.
CLEARING SALE OF LACE GOODS!

All our
PUSCHER LACE MANTILLAS and SHAWLS.

Old price,	$6,	$9,	$12,	$15,	$20	$25,
will be offered	at	at	at	at	at	at
	$3.	$4.	$5.	$6,	$8.	$10,

1,000 LACE CAPES from auction, cost to import, $5: will be offered at 75c. and $1.

THREAD VEILS, usual price,	$6,	$15,	$20,	$25,	
will be cleared	at	at	at	at	
	$4,	$6,	$11,	$16.	

THREAD-BORDERED VEILS.

Usual price,	$2 50,	$3,	$4,	$5,
will be offered	at	at	at	at
	$1 50,	$2,	$2 50,	$3.

We shall offer our POINT LACE COLLARS at a great reduction; also, all our REAL LACES of every description.

PUSCHER VEILS.

Usual price,	75c.,	$1,	$1 50,	$2,	$3,	$4,
will be offered	at	at	at	at	at	at
	50c.,	75c.,	$1,	$1 50,	$2,	$2 50.

LACE CURTAINS,

Old price—$2,	$3,	$5,	$8,	$10, a pair,	
will be offered at	at	at	at	at	
	$1 50,	$2 50,	$3 50.	$5,	$6.

CURTAIN LACES and MUSLINS.

Old price—18c., 25c., 31c., 38c., 50c., 62c., a yard, will be offered at at at at at at
15c., 18c., 25c., 31c., 37c., 50c.

WE ARE OFFERING ALL OUR FLANNELS AT A REDUCTION.

Jaconet Muslins, usual price—2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 4s., now selling at at at at
1s 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

WASH SILKS AND REAL PINE-APPLE GOODS, and all other scarce and curious articles; American Indian Bark and Bead Work. Fans, with other varieties at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, 653 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

ALL PRINCIPALS, SCHOOL OFFICERS, and others who desire to learn, through the "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," of well qualified teachers, *for any department of instruction*, are requested to notify us as early as convenient. No charge to those seeking teachers. Well prepared TEACHERS are invited to call.

Refererences: Rev. J. H. Brakeley, Pres't Female College, Bordentown, N. J.; John H. Willard, Troy, N. Y.; D. C. Van Norman, LL.D., New-York; Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale College; Pres't Hitchcock, Amherst; M. N. Wisewell, Eagle-wood Military School, N. J.; Hon. Henry Barnard, LL.D., Hartford; W. H. Wells, Supt. Instruction, Chicago; Barnes & Burr, Tyson, Phinney & Co., Blakeman & Mason, Publishers, N. Y.

G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY,
Educational Agents, No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU—NO. 561 Broadway. Schools supplied with superior teachers, and parents with school circulars, gratuitously. Wanted, a gentleman teacher of English, classics, etc., an Episcopalian. Also, several teachers of mil. tactics, etc., and of music, English and painting.

SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

TEACHERS.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," 598 BROADWAY—Wanted, immediately, personal application required, lady to teach Music and English branches on Long Island; Professor of Military Tactics for New-England; native French lady for Kentucky; one for N. Y., first-class lady teacher of Piano and Singing; lady for Drawing and Harp; a Tenor (gentleman) for first-class Seminary; a lady for French and Music in N. Y.

G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY TEACHER, OF UNexceptionable qualifications, possessed of the highest testimonials, and of large experience in the exercise of her vocation, seeks a position for the Summer only; salary not expected; a cheerful and agreeable home is, however, a desideratum. Parties desiring the services of an efficient and reliable teacher, may find it to their advantage to communicate with the advertiser. References exchanged. Address, for one week, E. S. M., Box No. 175 *Times* Office, New-York City.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES TO INSTRUCT one or more pupils for music, during the Summer, in exchange for board, in the country. Address L., Box No. 169 New-York *Times* Office, stating location, &c.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—THE MANUFACTORY NOS. 353 AND 355 West 24th-st., with steam engine, shafting, &c., cheap, to a responsible tenant. The place is well adapted for a foundry, machine shop, and almost any kind of manufacturing purposes. Apply to M. HARRISON, opposite the building, or of J. B. DALY, No. 101 Front-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, cornar of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—THE FIRST, third and fourth floors of the dwelling house No. 157 West 38th-st., will be rented, separately or together, and at moderate rent, to desirable parties. Apply at the house.

ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER TO LET, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse-power. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FOR TWO OR THREE MONTHS, A furnished cottage, with nine rooms, garden, stable, fruit and shade trees, &c., on the hill at Souyten Duyvil, overlooking the Hudson River, ½ mile from depôt. Apply on the premises, or of A. H. BARTLETT, No. 426 Broadway.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST AND cheapest marble mantels can be bought at KLABER'S Marble Yards, No. 109 East 16th-st., near 3d-av., and No. 61 Stanton-st., near 3d-st., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.

Messrs. KERNER & BIRCH beg to inform their friends and the public that the OCEAN HOUSE will be opened for the reception of guests on the 1st of July.

Also, that they intend to keep it in every respect FIRST-CLASS, and worthy of a continuance of the extensive and highly appreciated patronage it has hitherto enjoyed. The music will be furnished by Mr. Wm. G. Dietrich's favorite Harmonic Orchestra, which has been engaged for the season.

Rooms can be engaged at the Ocean House, or at the Clarendon House, New-York, where a diagram of the house can be seen. KERNER & BIRCH.
CLARENDON HOTEL, New-York, June 13, 1862.

KANNAONGA HOUSE,
WHITE LAKE

This excellent hotel, situated on one of the most beautiful lakes in this State, is now open for the reception of boarders. This is one of the healthiest and pleasantest places to spend the Summer. The lake abounds in black bass and pickerel; and some of the most beautiful and interesting of rides can be found here. Carriages and saddles kept for the accommodation of boarders. The rooms are very large and airy, and board very moderate, being only from $7 to $8 a week. Those wishing to spend a delightful Summer can find no pleasanter place. Applications made to the proprietor will be promptly attended to.

Address SEFFIRA SWEET,
White Lake, Sullivan County, N. Y.

SURF AND RIVER BATHING.
THOMPSON'S ATLANTIC PAVILION,
HIGHLANDS, NEW-JERSEY.

Is now opened for the reception of permanent and transient boarders. Terms moderate. Take steamboat at the foot of Murray-st. and procure ticket on board for Highland Station or Middleton Station, where passengers will find a half hour's pleasant drive to the Highlands, and return morning and afternoon.

JOSEPH J. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORT.

Families wishing an elevated, healthy, quiet, and very pleasant Summer boarding place, are guaranteed these with other home comforts, at the
SUMMER HOUSE, LAKE MAHOPAC.
Gaslight, stables, boats, stages running to Croton Falls.
R. A. SINCLAIR, Proprietor.

RICHFIELD WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, OTSEGO Co., N. Y.—The Spring House at Richfield Springs will open for the reception of visitors May 31. A telegraph line is now in operation to this place. The celebrated Richfield Sulphur Water is kept for sale by F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York.
JOSHUA WHITNEY.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN Point, N. J., is now open for the season. A few choice suites of family rooms may yet be engaged for the season by an early application. Boats leave Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:20, 11:20, 3:20, 4:30 and 6 o'clock. From Dey-st., at 10½ A. M. and 4¾ P. M. Time 35 minutes.
WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

ROCKAWAY, L. I.—SEA BATHING.—THE PAVILION HOTEL, with the first accommodations for 500 guests, is now open. Also four fully furnished cottages, with or without board, to let. By railway from James-slip or Atlantic ferry at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4½ P. M., to Jamaica, thence per stage.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PRODUCTIVE Real Estate, at Newark, N. J., situated on Broad and High sts., with two fronts. One of the most elegant establishments in the vicinity of New-York. The house is 64 feet wide, with various depths, built of stone, in the most costly and complete manner, finished with every modern convenience, and beautifully surrounded with evergreens and shade trees. There are 1¾ acres of ground, 148 feet on Broad-st. and 155 feet on High-st. The upper part of the garden is tastefully laid out in serpentine walks, filled with evergreen trees and shrubbery. Grape arbor 124 feet long, with several kinds of choice grapes—all kinds of berries and fruits. Also, two beautiful Summer-houses. Large brick barn and chicken-house, stable, coach-house, &c. Terms easy. The place must be seen to be appreciated. A photographic view of the house, with full particulars, may be seen at the office of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, less than an hour from the City, 36 by 34 feet, with furnace, gas, water in house, bath, wash-troughs, and hot and cold water. Also a good stable and plenty of trees; very desirable neighborhood, genteel, and situation remarkably healthy. Apply to D. L. DODGE, No. 75 Liberty-st.

TO LET—ON CASTLETON HEIGHTS, STATEN Island, in Fiedler's Park, within five minutes walk from Quarantine Landing, two lately erected and finely all modern conveniences; the situation is healthy, and the scenery unsurpassed. Inquire of ERNEST FIEDLER, No. 32 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSE—PARTIALLY FURNISHED, near Garrison's Station, opposite West Point, to let or lease. Apply to T. M. FRANKLIN, office No. 7, 2d floor, Union Building, No. 52 William-st., or W. D. GARRISON, near the depôt, at Garrison's Station, Hudson River Railroad.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 6 P. M.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., SUMMER RESIDENCE TO LET.—House in perfect order, five rooms first floor, one acre ornamental grounds; every convenience for a person wishing to do business in the City and reside out of town. Apply to W. P. SEYMORE, 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A SMALL COUNtry place pleasantly situated on the east side of Cold Spring Harbor, L. I. Inquire at JAMES GARDNER, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., or TITUS, FRAZEE & TITUS, No. 86 Market-slip, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—FAMIlies wishing to obtain board for the Summer months can find desirable accommodations immediately, on reasonable terms, in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I. Steamer *Jesse Hoyt* leaves Peck-slip daily, at 3.45 P. M. Address Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND his wife can be accommodated with board in a private family residing at Glenwood, on the Hudson River, one hour's ride from Chambers-st. None need apply but those who are willing to pay a liberal price for board. Address M., Box No. 52 East 13th-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW BOARDERS CAN obtain good accommodations at a farm-house near Sufferns Station, by Erie Railway, being about one hour's ride from City; house modern style, with fine large rooms, well shaded, and a healthy location. For full particulars, inquire of H. T. WINTER, No. 184 6th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—NEAR THE City, by a gentleman, his wife and servant, in a private family, where the comforts of a country home may be had. Address J. C., Box No. 164 *Times* Office, describing premises and location.

BOARD IN CORNWALL, N. Y.—FOUR large rooms on the ground floor are now vacant at Miss. RUTTKAY'S. References: Hiram Barney, Collector; H. J. Raymond, Editor *Times*; J. B. Locke, No. 34 Reade-st., and L. B. Bacon, No. 59 Murray-st.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a commodious farm-house in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; the location is very healthy and pleasing, two miles from the river. Pure mountain air and medicinal Springs. Address H. E., Esopus.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED at a beautiful cottage at Nyack, on the Hudson. Only five boarders received; no children. Call at No. 21 Maiden-lane, back office, first floor, between 3 and 4 P. M., on July 3, 5 and 8; or address COTTAGE, Nyack.

COUNTRY BOARD.—LARGE FARM-HOUSE, with boats on the lake, two hours ride on the Harlem Railroad. Inquire at No. 326 Bowery.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN A FARMER'S HOUSE, near Hudson, N. Y. Inquire of J. M. HOWE, No. 227 Grand-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—LARGE AND DESIRABLE ROOMS for families or single gentlemen, with or without board, at No. 19 Bond-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO families or a party of gentlemen can be accommodated with delightful rooms and board by applying at No. 370 Henry-st., Brooklyn; the house is large, and contains all the modern improvements, and the situation is particularly pleasant for a Summer residence.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, IN THE first-class brown-stone house No. 49 Concord-st., Brooklyn. House has all the modern improvements; 6 to 10 minutes

FINANCIAL.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 62 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL $250,000, WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
BENJAMIN TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	ALVE. E. LAING,
ISAAC BRONSON,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
A. C. KING,	JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
JOHN WATSON,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
R. T. NICOLL,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	JOHN J. WALKER.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

SALE JUNCTION RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—The Junction Railroad Company invite proposals, in writing, for the purchase of the whole or any part of five hundred thousand dollars First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Coupon Bonds.

The mortgage is made to Alexander Henry, Esq., Trustee, and will be due July 1, 1893. It is secured upon the whole railroad and property of the Company lying on the south side of Schuylkill, between Belmont and Gray's Ferry. Its terms provide for a sinking fund of fifteen thousand dollars per year, to be invested in these Bonds, or in the First Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, in the loans of the United States, or of the State of Pennsylvania, at the discretion of this Board of Directors.

The Bonds are for one thousand dollars each. Their payment is guaranteed by endorsement of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, on the back of each bond in the following words, viz.:

"Now all men by these presents, that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and each of them, for a valuable consideration, to them paid by the Junction Railroad Company, do hereby (in pursuance of the power and authority conferred by two Acts of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved respectively on the twenty-third day of March, A. D. 1861, and the seventh day of April, A. D. 1862, and of every other lawful power and authority in them vested,) jointly and severally guarantee to the lawful holder of the within Bond the punctual payment of the principal and interest thereof, when and as the same shall become due and payable according to the terms of said Bond or of the terms and covenants of the indenture of mortgage therein mentioned and given to secure the same.

"In witness whereof, said Companies have hereunto affixed their common or corporate seals respectively, duly attested, and have caused the signatures of their Presidents respectively to be hereunto written this second day of June, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, (1862.)"

Payment for the Bonds will be required as follows:

The first instalment of ten per cent. will be payable on the first day of August, and ten per cent. additional on the first of each succeeding month until the whole amount is paid.

Proposals will be addressed to CHAS. E. SMITH, Treasurer, No. 227 South 4th-st., until Monday, July 21.

Each proposal will state the total number or amount of the bonds wanted, and the price offered per bond of one thousand dollars.

The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject the whole or any part of any proposition received.

Successful bidders will be notified of the acceptance of their proposals within one week from the opening of the bids.

JOSEPH LESLEY,
Secretary, Junction Railroad Company.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—On Saturday, the 28th of June, 1862.

RESOURCES.

1. Loans and discounts		$3,211,577 30
2. Overdrafts		—
3. Due from Banks		35,865 89
4. Due from the Directors of the Bank	$1-2,500	
5. Due from brokers	15,000	
6. Real estate		100,833 17
7. Specie		200,655 81
8. Cash Items, viz.: checks and bank-notes, received on deposit the day previous, and treasury notes		346,840 58
9. Stocks		463,000 00
10. Bonds and mortgages		—
11. Bills of solvent banks		—
12. Bills of suspended Banks		—
13. Loss and expense account		6,783 80
Total		$4,415,706 55

LIABILITIES.

1. Capital		$1,500,00
2. Circulation registered	$426,300	
3. Circulation not registered		
Less notes on hand	52,351	373,949 00
4. Profits		136,795 84
5. Due to Banks		672,560 86
6. Due to individuals and Corporations other than Banks and depositors		
7. Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		4,638 09
8. Due depositors, on demand		1,721,234 66
9. Amount due, not included under either of the above heads, unpaid dividends		1,788 00
Total		$4,415,706 55

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—A. V. STOUT, President, and W. A. KISSAM, Cashier, of the Shoe and Leather Bank, located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn each for himself, saith that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 28th day of June, 1862, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

(Signed) A. V. STOUT, President.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 2d day of July, 1862.

W. H. BARKER,
Commissioner of Deeds.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company will be held at the rooms, No. 7 Nassau-st., over the Continental Bank, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of July, 1862, at 1 o'clock P. M., to hear the report of the Committee appointed on the 20th day of May last, and to consider and vote upon modifications of the agreement made between the bondholders on the 10th day of January, 1860.

CHARLES MORAN,
ESELIN,
WM. HOGE,
SETTIMUS CROOKS,
MATHEW PECK,
EZRA C. READ,
} Trustees and Attorneys.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER,
P. GIRAUD FOSTER,
HILLEGER,
} Committee of 20th May, 1862.

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN OFFICE.—JOHN S. GILES respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed his office, for the purchase and sale of real estate, to No. 174 Canal-st. Loans furnished, and moneys invested on bond and mortgage. Persons desiring loans, and those having moneys to invest on real estate securities, or real estate to dispose of, can leave the same on the books of the office, free of charge. Property rented, and rents collected by a competent and responsible collector. Insurances effected in the best City companies. The undersigned, from his long experience and intimate knowledge of the above business, feels confident of his ability to promote the interest of those who may favor him with their patronage.

JOHN S. GILES.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest on Bonds.—The Coupons due 1st of July, 1862, on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that day, at the Bank of the State of New-York, New-York.

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer.
HUNTER'S POINT, June 25, 1862.

MILWAUKEE AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO.,
GENERAL OFFICE, MILWAUKEE, June 24, 1862.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Sinking Fund Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due July 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that day at the Banking-House of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., New-York. A. NOXON, Financial Agent.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest due July 1, on bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad, will be paid upon presentation of the proper coupons, on and after that date, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.
CHICAGO, June 18, 1862.

AMERICAN SILVER,
HALVES AND QUARTERS,
WANTED, AT A HIGH PREMIUM, by
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1862.

INTEREST ON THE THIRD MORTGAGE Bonds will be paid on and after July 1, at the Treasurer's Office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

AMERICAN GOLD
WANTED, AT A HIGH PREMIUM, BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, cor. Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, cor. Pearl-st.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due July 1, 1862, on $400, First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that day at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

THE COUPONS OF THE JACKSON COUNTY (Ohio) Bonds, due July 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that date, at the Ocean Bank.

CHAS. PALMER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1862.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER, AND all the first issue United States Demand Notes, bought at the best rates by F. P. JAMES & CO.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD bonds purchased by
F. P. JAMES & CO., No 45 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

U.S. "FIVE TWENTIES."
OR
UNITED STATES TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS,
CALLED "FIVE TWENTIES" BECAUSE PAYABLE AT THE OPTION OF THE GOVERNMENT AFTER FIVE YEARS.

We are now prepared to sell these Bonds and deliver them at once at the same rate at which subscriptions are received for them by the Government, viz.:

PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY 1.

The Principal may be paid in CURRENT BANK NOTES, CHECKS ON CITY BANKS, or U. S. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and the INTEREST IN GOLD, or IN CURRENT FUNDS, with the PREMIUM on GOLD at the MARKET RATE added.

THE COUPON BONDS are issued in denominations of

$50, $100, $500, AND $1,000,

and THE REGISTERED BONDS in denominations of

$50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 AND $10,000.

They are the most convenient and cheapest Government Security now accessible to the public.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention, and the Bonds will be sent to any part of the country, by express, or otherwise, as directed.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS,
NO. 38 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY

Will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) July 3, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.:

20	Irving Bank	$50	30 Impt. & Traders' Ins. $50
50	Mercantile Ins. Co	50	10 Metropolitan In. Co. 100
20	Commerce Ins. Co	100	20 Hope Insurance Co. 50
40	Adriatic Ins. Co	25	100 North West. Ins. Co. 50
100	Beekman Ins. Co	25	5 Bull's Head Bank	25
20	North Am. Ins. Co	50	7 Kings Co. Ins. Co	20
20	National Ins. Co	37½	40 Humboldt Ins. Co. 100
40	Mech. & Tra. In. Co	25	50 Tradesmen's Bank. 40
20	Bank of Commerce	100	30 Arctic Insurance Co. 50

$5,000 Cincinnati City 6 ₱ cent. Bonds.
$1,000 North Carolina State 5 ₱ cent. Bonds.
$1,500 Sacramento City and County 6 ₱ cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Tennessee State 5 ₱ cent. Bonds.

Next regular sale, THURSDAY, July 10, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.

A. H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Stock Broker.

CORPORATION LOAN OF $500,000 FOR THE RELIEF OF FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.—The Common Council of the City of New-York having, by an ordinance approved by the Mayor, on the 18th of June, instant, authorized the borrowing, upon the credit of the Corporation, the further sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, to be applied in "Aiding to support the families of the soldiers from this City, who are engaged in defending the integrity of the National Union," a book for subscriptions to said loan will be opened at the Comptroller's Office, on SATURDAY, June 28, and continue open until THURSDAY, July 3, unless the whole amount shall be sooner taken.

The subscribers to said loan will be required to pay the amount of their subscriptions to the City Chamberlain, at the Broadway Bank, within three days after the date thereof, and on presenting the Chamberlain's receipts for such payments to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive an equal amount of Bonds, known as "Volunteer's Family Aid Bonds, No. 3," of the Corporation of the City of New-York.

The said Bonds will be issued in sums to suit—not less than One Hundred Dollars—and will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July, and the principal will be payable on the first day of July, 1865. They will also be transferable, at the pleasure of the holders, on books kept in the Comptroller's Office.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 28, 1862.

THE COUPONS OF THE HOUSATONIC Railroad Company, falling due July 1, 1862, will be paid at the office of Messrs. KETCHUM, SON & CO., No. 40 Exchange-place, or at the Treasurer's office at Bridgeport, Conn.

CHAS. K. AVERILL, Treasurer.

5.20 UNITED STATES BONDS—REGISTERED or Coupons, for sale at par, in sums to suit, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., N. Y.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 427 AND 429 CANAL, CORNER VARICK-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M.
6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.
Deposits made on or before the 10th will draw interest from July 1.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
No. 177 Chatham-square, (open daily.)
DEPOSITS from 25 cents to $5,000 received.
Six per cent. interest paid.
MONEY DEPOSITED BEFORE JULY 20 WILL RECEIVE INTEREST AS FROM JULY 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day, from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7.
Interest commences July 1, 1862.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1862.

JULY INTEREST FOR 1862.—THE BOARD of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto, and Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, that may be entitled thereto, payable at the Bank on and after Monday, July 21. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest from July 1.

D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, } Secretaries.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, }

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) Per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) Per Cent. on sums to $1,000, and Four (4) Per Cent. over that amount, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 21st of July inst. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Deposits made on or before the 10th day of May will receive interest from the 1st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTE—NO. 34-st., corner 7th-st. Interest on deposits at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Money deposited on or befor July 10 will receive interest from the 1st. Bank open from 9 to 2 daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating Fifty-fifth-street, between the Sixth and Seventh avenues, setting curb and gutter, and flagging Fifty-third-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and flagging northwesterly corner of Thirtieth-street and Madison-avenue. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situate on both sides of Fifty-fifth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, both sides of Fifty-third-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and the northwesterly corner of Thirtieth-street and Madison-avenue. All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-house, June 25, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property according to law, for unpaid assessments on real estate for regulating, grading, paving, curb and gutter, flagging, filling and fencing lots, and constructing sewers, will take place at public auction at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the ninth day of October next, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day until the whole shall be sold. The detailed statement of the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York.

By order of the Comptroller.
July 3, 1862. P. H. KINGSLAND, Clerk of Arrears.
jy3-law14wTh.*

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, June 26, 1862.

NEW RESERVOIR—NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC is informed that the south gate-house of the New Reservoir will be opened for inspection on MONDAY the 30th inst., and will continue open daily, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., until the introduction of water into the reservoir, on or about the 10th of July.

THOS. STEPHENS,
T. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
} Croton Aqueduct Board.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE NAMES AND LOCATION OF BOOKSELLERS, City and country, who sell P. F. COLLIER'S POPULAR GOODS, will appear in the *Times* Saturday, July 5, for the benefit of Consumers of Provisions, see it and save your money.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 20, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a cash dividend of five per cent. out of the net earnings of the six months ending 30th inst., and a stock dividend of five per cent. out of the accumulated surplus, both payable on and after 1st day of August next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York. The dividend certificates to be issued for fractional shares, will not be entitled to future dividends, until converted into full shares. The transfer books will close on the evening of July 12, and open August 3. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent., out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., and One (1) per Cent. additional out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th July next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 21th June until the morning of the 8th July.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1862.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing.

The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the usual Dividend of Five-per cent. from the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after the 15th of July. The Transfer Books will remain closed until the day of payment.

R. HERRIN, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Three and a half (3½) Per Cent. for the current six months ending 30th inst., which will be paid to the stockholders on and after TUESDAY, the 1st day of July next.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of the 7th day of July.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER 4TH AVENUE AND 27TH-STREET,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 2, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after Monday, the 7th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this P. M., to that date. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until July 8.

M. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1862.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
JERSEY CITY, July 1, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, of Jersey City, have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on the earnings of the last 6 months, payable on and after the 5th day of July next. J. S. FOX, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, New-York, June 24, 1862.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on or after the first Monday of July next.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until July 8, 1862.

By order, G. O. I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 470 Broadway, (Pacific Building,)
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Seven Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on the 30th day of June. T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1862.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on and after July 10. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 10th of July. CHAS. A. MACY, Cashier.

20TH DIVIDEND, HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of six (5) per cent., payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st. B. S. WALCOTT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 218 WALL-ST.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 7th day of July. Meanwhile, the transfer books are closed. FRANK W. BALLARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 1 Montgomery-st.,
JERSEY CITY, June 24, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

OFFICE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 92 Broadway, (opposite Trinity Church,)
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand. J. L. DOUGLASS.

EAST RIVER BANK—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Dividend from the profits of the last six months, of Three and a Half per Cent., payable on and after July 21, 1862. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 14th to the 21st, inclusive.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE NEW YORK, PROVIDENCE and Boston Railroad Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and a-half (3½) per cent., payable on demand after this date, at the office of M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York, June 25, 1862. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome-st., New-York, June 30, 1862.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of *five per cent.*, payable on and after the 10th July. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE DIrectors of this Company have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand. WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of Three per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 3d of July.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK—BROOKLYN, JUNE 24, 1862.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has this day been declared, out of the profits for the six months ending the 30th inst., payable on and after the 1st day of July next.

WM. C. RUSHMORE, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
June 24, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and a half per cent. (3½) on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three (3) per cent., payable to the stockholders on demand. By order of the Board.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE, No. 69 Wall-st.

54TH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on demand. By order of

WASHINGTON RITTER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1862.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on the 1st day of July next. By order, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MARKET BANK have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent for the current six months, payable on and after July 10. R. BAYLES, Cashier.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 80 Wall-st., New-York, June 30, 1862. The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 30th inst.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 27, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE AND a Half Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after July 7. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

DENTISTRY.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., OPPOSITE Lord & Taylor's, New-York, and No. 287 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, administering full or partial sets of their improved artificial teeth, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or plating, $25; silver or rubber $10; partial sets gold, per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1. Extracting, 25 cts.

OCULISTS AND AURISTS.

DEAFNESS, DISCHARGES FROM THE ears, blindness, chronic inflammation, weakness of sight, also nervous affections and catarrh, the frequent cause of blindness and deafness, cured by Dr. GRAVES, No. 609 Broadway, New-York. Consultation free.

READ THE FAREWELL ADDRESS OF BRIGHAM YOUNG, JR., in the CAUCASIAN, this week. For sale by all News Agents.

MEDICAL.



DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT.

The best external remedy known. Prepared from the receipt of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the great natural bone-setter. Try it. For sale everwhere. Price 25 cents. MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 60th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,222 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, No. 5 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 15 Ann-st., FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1 mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 284 to 289. To be had only of LAWNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH RESTORED BY DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE.—This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Success in every instance is as certain as that water quenches thirst. Office No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Prevention better than cure. Dr. POWERS' Female Preventive or Patent Vulcanized Safe. Those who have used them are never without them. Price $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of remittance.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cure. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days

AFFAIRS BEFORE RICHMOND.

[Continued from First Page.]

at the rear of the rifle-pits, so as to command the lower road. The other batteries of McCALL's Division were placed at different points along the left of the line. We also had two batteries, of six pieces each, to protect the right and centre.

THE REBEL POSITION.

We did not have the advantage of the rebels in position. Their right rested in a piece of woods, and upon an eminence which was admirably adapted for artillery practice, knowing which they brought to bear a large number of guns from that point. The remainder of the line extended for the most part along the edge of the woods. The enemy had batteries stationed at different points of the line, the number of their guns equaling if not exceeding that of our own.

ADVANCE OF THE FIRST BRIGADE.

The First Brigade (Gen. MARTINDALE) proceeded through a field at the extreme right of the line, in order to repel any demonstration of the rebels that might be made in that quarter. They had not advanced far before the rebel skirmishers were discovered prowling in the woods directly in front, and soon after the enemy began to appear in considerable force all along the right of the line. Gen. MARTINDALE quickly disposed his force, and prepared to give the rebels a most severe drubbing should they attempt to turn the right. The artillery was then brought into action, and did good service in shelling the woods. No attempt was made by the enemy at the time to push forward, and Gen. MARTINDALE having become convinced of the much superior force of the enemy, did not consider it prudent to do anything more than hold his position.

It was nearly dark before our line was formed and the battle had commenced in earnest. The battle was principally between the artillerists, although late in the evening the rebels attempted to turn our right, and were repulsed with a severe loss. The pieces used on both sides were of 10 and 12-pound caliber, the range being too short for guns carrying heavier metal. When the engagement had really commenced, and all the guns were in practice, it seemed as though both armies were destined to immediate annihilation, so terrific and deafening was the sound. The very earth seemed to quiver, and at times the whole heavens would be lighted up with a red glare.

This was the first night engagement of any consequence that had taken place since the army arrived on the Peninsula. The firing continued rapidly and earnestly until about 8 o'clock, without any apparent advantage being gained by either side. The rebels, for the most part, fired over, consequently our men suffered but little from their shells. The shells fired from our guns appeared to explode directly over the heads of the rebels, and we have reason to believe that they did not escape without a heavy loss from that cause alone.

At about 7 o'clock the enemy attempted to break our centre. To accomplish this he made most vigorous efforts, but was boldly and successfully met by Gen. GRIFFIN, who arranged his men in excellent order and encouraged them by his presence and daring. The Fourth Michigan, Col. WOODBURY, and the Fourteenth New-York, Col. McQUADE, especially distinguished themselves for the many brilliant and prompt movements they made. The Ninth Massachusetts and Sixty-second Pennsylvania are also deserving of much credit for the successful manner in which they repelled the enemy's charge.

While the rebels were endeavoring to force back our centre, the left of the column was also busily engaged in keeping the enemy from crossing the bridge over the stream on the lower road. The Pennsylvania Reserves fought bravely, and their undaunted perseverance was the only thing that prevented the rebels from gaining ground in that quarter. The enemy seemed to concentrate his whole strength first at the centre, and then at the left of our line, but in each attempt he failed to cross the stream. Our batteries did not spare the canister and grape, and whenever an opportunity offered a most terrible fire was poured into the rebel ranks. The Pennsylvania Reserves, who were in the rifle-pits, kept up an unceasing fire upon the rebels on the other side of the stream and finally compelled them to abandon their original front position at that end of the line.

At 9:30 P. M. the firing had entirely ceased, the rebels had been repulsed, and we held our ground Our loss was comparatively small, not exceeding 250 killed and wounded.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

The shrieks and groans of the rebels when the battle was ended indicated that their loss was heavy. The air was filled with the wails of the wounded and dying, and all night long the rumbling of ambulance trains and the suppressed voices of those engaged in burying the dead and caring for the wounded could be distinctly heard.

By order of Gen. PORTER a strong picket force was stationed along the lines, and every precaution taken to resist any renewed attack that the rebels might make.

Gen. McCALL and Staff bivouacked in the open air upon a field situated near the battle-field, and necessarily passed a sleepless night.

The silence of the night was frequently broken by the discharge of a picket-gun, and every one was on the alert for the enemy save the wearied soldier, who had become exhausted from the night's effort, and was indulging in a short but sweet repose.

THE MORNING.

At 3 o'clock the next day the sleepers were aroused, and a whisper passed from ear to ear that the enemy were on the move. The picket firing became more frequent, and it was evident that the rebels were preparing to renew the attack. Our men were again formed in battle array upon nearly the same ground occupied by them the preceding night, and everything was ready on our part to again slay the rebels.

That the rebels received strong reinforcements during the night was a fact not to be disputed, and the event was certainly not unexpected by us. Intimations that the rebels intended to attack our right had been in circulation for a week, at least, and we had no reason to suppose that so important a movement would be attempted by a light force. The enemy came prepared not only to force us from the stream and the Mechanicsville road, but also to *drive us down the Chickahominy*. Later in the day the rebel force was estimated *to be not less than seventy-five thousand men*. The force we brought to bear numbered about 20,000. Of course, to hold our position against such fearful odds was an impossibility, and the next best thing had to be done.

THE NEXT BEST THING.

At daybreak, finding the enemy was rapidly closing on our right flank, Gen. PORTER *issued orders for the whole force to slowly fall back toward Gaines' Hill.*

This movement was conducted in the most orderly and satisfactory manner, and had I not known the nature of the movement, it would have been impossible for me to decide whether the army was marching toward or retiring from the enemy. No hasty demonstrations were made, and every gun, carriage and every wagon held its place in the column. One accident only came under my notice, which was the breaking of the trail of one of the ammunition-wagons. Extra horses were subsequently sent back, and the disabled wagon taken to the rear.

The rear of our column, as it marched toward GAINES' Hill, was admirably protected by ROBERTSON's United States Battery, EASTON's Pennsylvania Battery and the Ninth Pennsylvania Reserve Regiment. The enemy followed slowly and cautiously, as if he feared being decoyed into some trap. The firing was not rapid, and we lost but few men. Good order prevailed.

As the column moved forward toward the Chickahominy, the regiments in the advance wheeled into position, forming the left of the line, and the regiments following took positions at the centre and right. The ground selected was well adapted to the purpose, it being a range of hills extending from a point near the Chickahominy to Coal Harbor. On the extreme left was the Chickahominy, then came a meadow, adjoining which was a succession of hills reaching to Coal Harbor. The front was lined most of the distance by woods. A ditch, in some places difficult to cross, extended through the woods and formed the infantry line of defence. The line of battle was about two miles in length.

THE ENEMY'S POSITION.

On the enemy's right was the Chickahominy and a meadow, the same as on our left. Then came Gaines' Hill, which had been our camping ground, at the left of which was another hill, the road to Coal Harbor separating the two. An elevated plain formed the extreme left.

If the rebels were in hopes of securing a vast amount of plunder, they were sadly disappointed. On the night of the 26th, orders were given to remove all the Commissary stores, forage, tents, camp equipage, and everything that transportation could be provided for, to the east side of the Chickahominy. That which could not be removed was to be burnt and destroyed. All the wagons were brought into requisition, and the larger portion of the supplies were safely removed. A considerable amount of Commissary stores belonging to MARTINDALE's Brigade was destroyed, also the tents and camp equipage belonging to GRIFFIN's Brigade. The property destroyed belonging to McCALL's Division was valued at several thousand dollars.

OUR FORCE.

As has been previously stated the rebel force was estimated to be 75,000 men.

Our force consisted of MORELL's, McCALL's and SYKES' Divisions, and CROA's Cavalry Brigade, numbering altogether about 20,000 men.

Our force was distributed as follows:

Gen. MEAD's Brigade of the Pennsylvania Reserve troops on the extreme left, and near the Chickahominy.

Gen. BUTTERFIELD's Brigade, the left at the right of Gen. MEAD's Brigade.

Gen. MARTINDALE's Brigade, the left, joining Gen. BUTTERFIELD's right.

Gen. GRIFFIN's Brigade on the right of Gen. MARTINDALE's.

The Division under command of Gen. SYKES at the right of Gen. GRIFFIN's Brigade.

Gen. REYNOLDS' Brigade of Pennsylvania Reserve troops at the extreme right of the line, reaching to Coal Harbor.

Gen. SEYMOUR's Brigade of Pennsylvania Reserve troops held a position in about the centre of the column, within supporting distance of the force in front.

Gen. COOK's Cavalry Brigade took a position in the rear of the extreme right.

ROBERTSON's United States Battery, of six pieces. HART's United States Battery, of six pieces, EASTON's Pennsylvania Battery, of four pieces, and KERN's Pennsylvania Battery, of six pieces, took positions on eminences at the left; ALLEN's Massachusetts Battery, of six pieces, MARTIN's Massachusetts Battery, of six pieces, WERDEN's Rhode Island Battery, of six pieces, and GRIFFIN's United States Battery, of six pieces, held positions in about the centre. At the right were TIDBALL's, WEED's and CARLISLE's United States Batteries, a German battery of four 20-pounders, and a battery attached to the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.

At 12 o'clock M., the rebels fired the first shot, from a battery stationed on the hill in front of GAINES' house. It was a solid shot, and struck in the woods at the rear of Gen. MARTINDALE's Brigade, and between his advance and reserve columns. This shot was followed by several others before any of our batteries responded.

At 1 o'clock, sharp skirmishing was heard in front of the centre. By this we knew the rebels to be steadily advancing, and expected every moment to see them make their appearance on the brow of the hill before our line of defence. The firing became more rapid, but up to this time we had not heard any volleys.

The Fifth New-York were in advance of the column acting as skirmishers, consequently they were the first to receive the enemy's fire.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

Before the battle actually commenced, Gen. NEWTON's Brigade crossed the bridge from the other side of the Chickahominy and drew up in battle line on the left, and in advance of McCALL's troops. After remaining here for about one hour they recrossed the bridge. I did not understand the object of the last movement, unless it was to assist the other brigades in case the rebels attacked them on that side of the river. In fact, the rebels had already commenced shelling SMITH's force from their pieces on Gaines, Hill, and we thought that within an hour's time a general battle would be raging.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE BATTLE.

At about 1 o'clock our guns began to respond to those of the enemy. The skirmishers were already engaged in front of the centre, and soon after they got to work along the whole extent of the lines. The firing became more frequent as the enemy's pickets advanced. The skirmishers were at length called in and took their position in the line.

By far the heaviest battle in which the army of the Potomac had yet been engaged was now progressing. Little did we think as we stood two days previous in the midst of the army that it was so soon to meet with a reverse. The rebels came down from Richmond in tremendous force, and they fought with the desperation of madmen.

We had taken the precaution the preceding night to remove all the siege guns on the right to the other side of the river, and then destroyed all the bridges above the one which crossed just at the rear of SMITH's Division.

I have no idea that it was originally designed by Gen. McCLELLAN to make a stand on the right side of the Chickahominy, but to quietly withdraw the force on that to the other side. We had thrown up but few earthworks, only two of which were mounted. Five 30-pound Parrots were mounted on an earthwork near GAINES' house, and five more 32-pound Rhodmans were placed in position behind an earthwork near DUMAN's house.

On Wednesday he opened these guns on the enemy, keeping up the fire from 10 A. M. till late in the afternoon. The fire was directed to the rebel batteries on the bluff across the river opposite GAINES' house. This bluff was lined with open and masked batteries, and I believe that to have taken possession of the bluffs would have required the united force of the whole army. This was the strong point of the enemy, and he could have held it against terrible odds. During the fire of Wednesday we succeeded in dismounting one of the enemy's guns.

At 2 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, the artillery on both sides were hotly engaged. The infantry in force had not yet got into the fight, but not many minutes elapsed before they were also engaged.

At one time we could not have had less than sixty guns in practice, and the enemy had as many, if not more. The roar of cannon was truly awful. Shells were bursting in every direction, and a dense cloud of smoke covered the entire field.

The enemy now advanced in columns toward our centre. MARTINDALE's Brigade stood firmly to receive the charge, as also did the Fifth New-York Zouaves, who were on the right of MARTINDALE. The rebels were repulsed, but at the loss of numbers of our brave men. Hundreds of the rebels were seen to fall, but their places were quickly filled by others.

Failing to break our line at the first attempt, the rebels sent over a large force to the right, for the purpose of turning our flank. We immediately strengthened that end of the column by a change of position.

When the enemy had advanced to within about three hundred yards of our batteries, our guns opened with canister and grape. The slaughter was terrible, and the rebels were compelled to withdraw. Not only did the artillery do good execution on this occasion, but also the infantry, who kept up a constant fire.

It was near three o'clock, and during the hour following there seemed to be a lull in the terrible conflict. The enemy was apparently bringing down reinforcements from Richmond, notwithstanding their force already exceeded ours by over 50,000.

We also found it indispensable to have a larger force. Accordingly, Gen. SLOCUM's Division crossed the river at Grapevine Bridge, and proceeded to the right of the line. FRENCH's and MEAGHER's Brigades subsequently crossed over the same bridge and took positions further to the left.

The enemy had made two charges and been repulsed in both.

It was now approaching 5 o'clock, and the enemy was preparing to make a charge on the left wing of this portion of our force. With this view he seemed to have concentrated the larger portion of his force on the hill directly opposite GAINES' house. He had been largely reinforced by fresh troops, and seemed determined to make one more vigorous effort to break our line. The rebels descended Gaines' Hill six columns deep, and in compact order. This mass of men gave our artillerists on the left a splendid opportunity for practice, and when the proper time arrived, a deadly fire was opened upon the advancing columns. An immense weight of canister and grape was thrown among them, and hundreds of their number were seen to bite the dust. The rebels, however, were not checked by our artillery, and onward they come toward our left. Gen. BUTTERFIELD, with up lifted hat, passed from one to the other end of his Brigade, cheering and encouraging his men, calling upon them to fight like soldiers, and, if need be, die like soldiers. The conduct of Gen. BUTTERFIELD during the whole engagement elicited the admiration of every one who saw him. The presence of Gen. MARTINDALE among his men seemed to inspire them with double zeal, and they fought like men who were fighting for the noble cause of country.

Every man stood at his post resolved to do his utmost to repel the enemy. Volley after volley was exchanged, but neither side wavered. At last the rebels poured a tremendous volley into our ranks, which thinned them out to an alarming extent. After a while, the superior numbers of the rebels also began to tell, and it became evident that our troops would soon be obliged to give way. The troops under command of Gen. McCALL were nearly exhausted, having been in the battle of the preceding day, and having passed the night without sleep. Our men fought well, but they could not do impossibilities. One man could not contend against three, and come out the winner. The left wing began to fall back. The centre and right of the column were necessarily forced to do the same, and *our entire line commenced retreating toward the river.* The enemy seized upon the auspicious moment, and, with furious yells, rushed forward upon our broken ranks. The horses attached to the batteries on the left were nearly all shot, consequently many of the pieces had to be abandoned. Teamsters and ambulance drivers began to whip up their horses, and try to get up another Bull Run. Some portions of cavalry were galloping helter-skelter, and confusion among the infantry would have taken place, had not the officers leveled their pistols, and threatened to shoot the first man that ran.

But to contend longer was useless. We had lost our position, and all attempts to rally the men for the time were vain. *The command for the troops to retire in order across the Chickahominy was given, and the regiments commenced moving in that direction.* It was nearly dark. The fight had been desperate, and the enemy did not seem inclined to press hard.

With the assistance of the reinforcements previously mentioned, another line of battle was formed, about half a mile in the rear of the first position. The object, however, was more for the purpose of covering the retreat than for renewing the contest. The battle was ended.

Throughout the day Gen. PORTER was upon the field, and gave his commands in a manner as cool and definite as if the spectacle before him was nothing but a game at football. The disaster cannot be attributed to inefficient officers or cowardly men, but simply to the fact of our being overpowered in numbers.

THE HOSPITALS.

Three buildings, the only ones on the field, were used as hospitals. Late in the afternoon the wounded commenced to be brought in by the dozens. All the skill that surgeons possessed was employed in treating their wounds. The accommodations were not ample, and, in fact, they scarcely ever are on the field of battle. All that could be done was done.

OUR LOSSES.

No tidings had been heard from Gen. REYNOLDS up to Saturday night. It was supposed he had been captured by the enemy.

Lieut. WELD, Aid to Gen. PORTER, went out with a detachment of cavalry early in the morning, for the purpose of reconnoitering the position of the enemy. When near Gaines' Hill he left the cavalry and went to water his horse at a stream running through a piece of woods. In about twenty minutes the Lieutenant having failed to return, the cavalry followed the road in the direction taken by him, and when within a few yards of the stream were fired upon from an ambush. eale. It is inferred from this that the Lieutenant was captured by the parties concealed by the brush.

Lieut. EDWARD M. FISHER, Aid to Gen. BUTTERFIELD, was killed while conveying an order to some portion of the command. His loss is greatly lamented, not only for his military merits, but also for his social qualities.

Col. BLACK, of the Sixty-second Pennsylvania; Col. GOSS, of the Twenty-second Massachusetts, and Col. McLANE, of the Eighty-third Pennsylvania, were killed while leading their men forward in the battle.

Capt. KINSTAY, Assistant Adjutant-General to Gen. REYNOLDS; Lieut.-Col. SKILLON, Fourteenth New-York; Capt. EASTON, of EASTON's Pennsylvania Battery, and Lieut. MONTMER, of MARTIN's Massachusetts Battery, are also among the killed.

Maj. S. TILTON, Twenty-second Massachusetts, was wounded and taken prisoner.

Col. McQUADE, of the Fourteenth New-York, is wounded, but not seriously.

Col. STOCTON, of the Fifteenth Michigan, is missing. When last seen, he was walking up the hill in front of his men, for the purpose of getting a view of the enemy. He was probably surrounded and taken prisoner.

The Fifth New-York Zouaves went into the battle with over 700 men. They returned with less than 300.

The Forty-fourth New-York went in with about 400, and returned with 250.

The Sixteenth Michigan lost about 300 men.

The Pennsylvania Reserves suffered terribly, as did nearly all the regiments stationed on the left of the line.

Gen. BUTTERFIELD's Brigade was cut up fearfully.

EASTON's Pennsylvania battery of four pieces, was lost; ALLEN's Massachusetts battery lost four; WERDEN's Rhode Island battery, three; EDWARDS' Pennsylvania battery, two; WEED's United States battery, two, and KERN's Pennsylvania battery, three pieces of artillery.

Several other pieces were lost, but I am not yet informed to what batteries they were attached.

A SEPARATE MOVEMENT.

The Seventeenth New-York and Eighteenth Massachusetts Regiments, under command of Col. LANSING, were ordered Thursday morning to proceed to Old Church and intercept the movements of Stonewall JACKSON, who, it was reported, was on his way to cut off our communication in the rear. Arriving upon the ground, pickets were posted and scouts sent out to ascertain the location of JACKSON, should he be in the vicinity. Scouts soon fell in with the rebel pickets and discovered that the enemy was coming down on the Hanover road with a large force of infantry, cavalry and artillery. This is the same force that engaged Gen. MARTINDALE on the main road leading to the White House.

Col. LANSING immediately withdrew his force, keeping a good guard on the rear, and proceeded to Tunstall Station, on the railroad.

The next day, (Friday,) learning that the rebels were still pursuing, he destroyed everything of value at the station, and then went to the White House, where he remained until Sunday morning. The rebels were close on his heels, and it was only by masterly manœuvring that he managed to keep them at bay.

Before leaving the White House, Col. LANSING ordered his men to burn a large quantity of sutler's stores, some Commissary stores, and a large lot of damaged forage. This the men did under the protection of the gunboats which lay opposite the White House. Most of the Government supplies that were of any value, had been placed on board transports and were on their way to Fortress Monroe.

The next thing in order was to burn the White House and all the out-buildings. This having been accomplished, Col. LANSING placed his command on four different gunboats, and protected the rear of the retiring vessels. Arrived at Cumberland the force landing and destroyed a small amount of property, and then proceeded to West Point, where another lot of property of little value was also destroyed. The whole force then moved down to Fort Monroe, where they arrived Tuesday morning.

MOVEMENTS OF OUR LEFT WING.

THE RETREAT TO JAMES RIVER—EVENTS OF SATURDAY—CHANGE OF POSITION BY OUR ENTIRE FORCE.

Early in the morning of Saturday our entire force which had been engaged the day before, left the east side of the Chickahominy and crossed over to the opposite side. The bridges, four in number, were then blown up, and batteries were planted on Trent Hill, to command the river below.

At 10 o'clock A. M., it was discovered that the rebels were crossing the river at New Bridge, from the west side, and were ascending Gaine's Hill in large numbers. From this it was inferred that they intended to move round towards Bottom's Bridge and cut off our railroad and telegraphic communication. That they had not done this before was surprising, for they certainly had free access to that portion of the Peninsula.

No attack was made during the day. The enemy was probably busily engaged in burying the dead and attending to the wounded. They had not only their own but ours to attend to. We were obliged to leave our killed on the field of battle, also those of our wounded who were not able to walk away.

Gen. McCLELLAN had removed his headquarters from Trent Hill on Friday morning, and has located in a field near Savage Station.

On Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock a train of cars left Savage Station for the White House. The cars, nine or ten in number, were filled with wounded soldiers, and got safely through, although much apprehension was felt for them. The train returned during the night and early in the morning proceeded again to the White House with another lot of wounded. It then came back to Savage's, and was preparing to make one more trip down when the telegraph wire was found to be cut and Dispatch Station to be in possession of the rebels.

We immediately sent down a force *to destroy the railroad bridge* which was done by pouring turpentine on the timbers and then igniting it.

In the afternoon MORELL's Division left Trent Hill, where they had been since Friday night, and marched to Savage Station, around the railroad and the Williamsburgh road, and proceeded over a road running between White Oak Swamp and Bottom's Bridge. They halted at a point near Charles City until the next day, when they were joined by other portions of the army.

On Saturday night orders were given Gens. FRANKLIN, SUMNER and KEYES, whose forces held the centre and right of our line on the west side of the Chickahominy, to destroy everything in the way of camps, commissary stores, ammunition and hospital supplies that transportation could not be furnished for, and *to gradually withdraw their forces toward Savages.* Word was also sent to the wounded at Savages, for those who were able to walk, *to move immediately toward Carter's Station on James River.* All the ambulances belonging to the army were brought down to the station and filled with the severely wounded. But transportation could not be provided for all, and about three hundred were left to fall into the hands of the enemy.

Four carloads of ammunition sent up from the White House on Thursday, for the use of the siege train, was replaced in the cars, and *the entire train, including the locomotive, was let loose, to run down the railroad, and so off the burnt railroad bridge into the Chickahominy.* The whole train moved down the track, increasing in speed at every yard, and when it reached the bridge went tumbling into the river with a terrible crash.

A small amount of Commissary stores and camp equipage was destroyed at Savage's. The larger portion of the army supplies were at Fair Oaks. Here we were obliged to burn vast quantities, for the lack of transportation.

At 12 o'clock, midnight, the transportation train—the head of which was across the railroad, on the road crossing the railroad at Savage's Station—began to move toward Charles City, following the direction taken by MORELL's Division in the afternoon. The transportation train was preceded by a long line of artillery.

At 3 o'clock Sunday morning Gen. McClellan ordered his tents to be struck, which, having been done he, with his staff and body-guard, proceeded to Charles City.

The train was several hours in passing, and did not reach Charles City till late the next morning.

Gen. SMITH was ordered to hold his position on the Chickahominy till the train was at a safe distance, and then to follow, acting as a guard to the rear.

At about daylight on Sunday morning, Gen. SMITH began to retire over the same road that the transportation train had taken. Gens. SUMNER, KEYS and HAINTZELMEN, also began to bring their forces round so as to make their front extend at right angles with the rear of the wagon train.

As soon as the enemy discerned the movement, he began to close in but did not press hard until later in the day.

By noon, all our artillery, except that which was required to protect the rear of the retiring column, also all our wagons, had arrived at Charles City. Gen. McCALL's Division came next. Then followed other divisions in regular order, Gens. HOOKER and KEARNEY bringing up the rear and covering the retreat.

On two or three occasions the rebels made attempts to flank HOOKER and KEARNEY, but they were unsuccessful each time. The retreat was conducted in perfect order.

The main body of the army was now at Charles City, distant from James River, by one road six miles, and by another fifteen miles.

McClellan's object was to reach James River at a point opposite Turkey Bend.

During the day the Eighth Illinois Cavalry had been sent over the road, fifteen miles in length and which ran through dense woods in a circuitous manner, to ascertain if it was clear.

They reported favorably, and at about dark a train of transportation wagons, preceded by the Eighth Illinois cavalry, commenced moving toward James River. KEYES' corps brought up the rear of this column. The column reached a point two miles west of Carter's Landing at an early hour Monday morning, without accident and without meeting the enemy.

The other road, which was nearer Richmond, was not so free from the rebels. In the morning a squad of cavalry was sent out to reconnoitre, and found the enemy in possession of the road at a point five miles from James River. He did not know their strength, but concluded it was not great.

At 7 o'clock in the morning, the pickets brought word that a squadron of rebel cavalry was coming down this road toward the Charles City Road. We sent up two pieces of artillery and planted them in a concealed position, so as to command the range of the road upon which the cavalry was approaching. When they had come sufficiently near a volley of canister was poured into their column, which caused them to retreat in a most precipitate manner. A number were killed and several wounded.

Gen. MARTINDALE's Brigade then marched up and occupied the ground at the point where the two roads meet.

At about the time the column moved on the fifteen mile road toward James River, MORELL's Division, McCALL's Division and a large amount of artillery were sent forward to open the way on the upper road. This they succeeded in doing after having several slight skirmishes with the rebels. They were obliged to move cautiously, however, and did not reach Turkey Bend till after the column that took the long route had reached the point near Carter's Landing.

A train of wagons was then sent forward on the six-mile route, and was followed by infantry.

Gen. McCLELLAN arrived at Turkey Bend on Monday morning.

When I left the ground the new position to be occupied by our forces was not made known, but I presume the right of the line will rest on the Charles City road.

THE GUNBOATS.

Several gunboats, including the *Monitor* and *Galena*, were lying in James River, off Turkey Bend, prepared to shell the rebels should they attack McCLELLAN's force.

At Carter's Landing the gunboat *Stepping Stones* was lying at the wharf, receiving on board the wounded who had walked from Savage's Station. The ground in the vicinity of the landing was covered with sick and wounded soldiers.

Carter's Landing is three miles above City Point and about twenty-two miles from Richmond. Turkey Bend is eight miles above Carter's Landing.

The gunboat *Stepping Stones* was the first vessel to leave the landing after she army had arrived at James River. Your correspondent secured a passage, and on the way to Fortress Monroe collected a list of wounded and sick soldiers on board.

On the way down we met the gunboat *Southfield*, protected on each side by a barge loaded with hay.

I understand that Carter's Landing is to be the main depôt for supplies and storage.

On Tuesday several transports left Fort Monroe with provisions and forage, which they probably landed at Carter's.

WHIT.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

The following is a partial list of the killed and wounded at the battles on Thursday, the 26th, and Friday the 27th ult. Most of the names were collected at Savage's Station. The killed were left on the battle-field, and fell into the hands of the enemy. Many of the wounded were also necessarily left to the mercy of the enemy. A considerable number are at Carter's Landing, on James River, awaiting transportation:

FIFTY-FIFTH NEW-YORK.

Wounded.

Felix Soleams, Co. C. | Capt. De Messer, Co. D.
Trovanberg, Co. D.

TWENTY-SEVENTH NEW-YORK.

Wounded.

Gibson Dunn, Co. B. | W. Torrents, Co. B.

FIFTH NEW-YORK.

Killed.

Capt. Partridge, Co. I. | S. Deely, Co. F.
A. Berrian, Co. D. | C. O'Neil, Co. F.
A. Allen, Co. E. | A. Manderville, Co. F.
Corp. Ryer, Co. F.

Wounded.

J. Mahoney, Co. F. | J. Brown, Co. F.
T. Russell, Co. F. | W. Sweeny, Co. F.
J. Neal, Co. F. | Sergt. Phillips, Co. F.
G. H. Mitchell, Co. F.

TENTH NEW-YORK.

Wounded.

Jas Murphy, Co. H.

THIRTY-SECOND NEW-YORK.

Wounded.

G. P. Flemming, Co. K.

EIGHTEENTH NEW-YORK.

Killed.

N. Griley, Co. A. | Capt. Heng, Co. D.
S. Silec, Co. A. | Capt. Ryers, Co. H.

Wounded.

G. Gregory, Co. H. | Jas. Flynn, Co. C.
R. Courting, Co. H. | J. Thompson, Co. C.
W. N. Hanlin, Co. H. | C. Farrel, Co. C.
J. Goote, Co. H. | T. Sullivan, Co. C.
J. A. Putnam, Co. H. | S. Quinn, Co. C.
J. Scully, Co. H. | Adj. Russell.
Corp. Stevenson, Co. C. | Lieut. Goodwin, Co. K.
J. Buhoum, Co. C. | Capt. Foote, Co. G.

TWELFTH NEW-YORK.

Killed.

Sergt. Fossett, Co. D. | Corp. Truesdell, Co. H.

Wounded.

R. Graham, Co. F. | Lieut. Smith, Co. C.
R. Conway, Co. F. | C. J. Ellis, Co. C.
Corp'l C. Garrison, Co. E. | H. Toolman, Co. E.
D. Whitmore, Co. E. | D. Forces, Co. E.
E. P. Richards, Co. E. | H. M. Limbeck, Co. B.
M. Murphy, Co. E. | Corp'l Herston, Co. B.
E. H. Murphy, Co. K. | D. Reardon, Co. B.
C. Kline, Co. G. | D. Ball, Co. B.
C. Betts, Co. D. | John Faddbuch, Co. B
G. W. Cook, Co. H. | Lieut. Oliver, Co. K
E. C. Briggs, Co. H. | Sergt. Greene, Co. H.
C. Ethno, Co. H. | J. McCarty, Co. H.
Adj. C. P. Watson. | J. E. Sullivan, Co. I.
Lieut. Estus. | Maj. H. H. Barnum.
Capt. Crowell. | C. McIntyre, Co. H.

THIRD NEW-JERSEY.

Killed.

A. Job, Co. G. | J. Dents, Co. G.

Wounded.

M. Kelly, Co. G. | Capt. Croter, Acting Adjt.
M. O'Neill, Co. G. | S. Farley, Co. I.
Capt. D. L. Buckly, Co. C. | W. H. Porter, Co. E.
F. McCama, Co. G. | D. Simpkins, Co. E.
H. Leidenburg, Co. G. | Capt. Roberts, Co. G
M. Regan, Co. C. | James Donohue, Co. E
W. Miller, Co. C. | Lieut. Huvels, Co. I.
D. Snee, Co. F. | J. Farley, Co. H.
F. Airey, Co. C. | C. Read, Co. H.
S. Phillips, Co. G. | J. Boucher, Co. H.
S. Steward, Co. C. | John Schoppen, Co. K
S. Myers, Co. G. | Jos. Dehaines, Co. E.
J. Higman, Co. G. | W. Smith, Co. E.
J. Franklin, Co. H. | C. Miller, Co. E.
F. Orr, Co. G. | R. Metlowen, Co. E
Josiah Franklin, Co. A. | J. Dearon, Co. E.
J. Leeson, Co. H. | C. Dawn, Co. H.
T. Hines, Co. G. | M. A. Dertuney, Co. H.
Capt. Faone, Co. G | S. Thompson, Co. H.
D. Hooper, Co. K. | M. Mick, Co. H.
Capt. T. W. Knight, Co. D | F. Jackson, Co. H.
George Moore, Co. E. | T. Davis, Co. H.
J. R. Middleton, Co. H. | G. Nelson, Co. H.
S. R. Middleton, Co. R. | Lieut. Evans, Co. B.
Capt. H. Lowe, Co. G. | S. Tools, Co. E.
Capt. J. Judd, Co. G.

NINETY-SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA.

Wounded.

T. Burke, Co. I. | C. Coulen, Co. I.
J. Mendl, Co. I. | F. Quirk, Co. F.
S. Baden, Co. F. | F. Flyer, Co. F.
T. DuBey, Co. F. | Sergt. J. Cornfield, Co. I.
P. Fearns, Co. F. | Corp'l. Cole, Co. I.
R. Welsh, Co. F. | Corp. Boyle, Co. B.
B. Donald, Co. F. | J. Stonewall, Co. H.
J. Quinn, Co. I. | M. Morgan, Co. B.
J. Hibbard, Co. I. | B. Boyle, Co. D.
T. O'Donnell, Co. I. | J. Hughes, Co. D.
P. Kelly, Co. I. | B. Simpson, Co. A.
A. Sheridon, Co. F. | Sergt. Reiche, Co. H
L. Badley, Co. I. | L. Glass, Co. H.
J. Delano, Co. I. | A. Rogers, Co. H.
P. Purcell, Co. I. | Sergt. Dangler, Co. H.
J. Creamer, Co. I. | Jas. Hollister, Co. H.
M. Kearing, Co. I. | L. Mylck.
M. Wickham, Co. I.

SIXTY-SECOND PENNSYLVANIA.

Killed.

Col. Black.

Wounded.

Lieut.-Col. Sweltzer—left on the field.

Missing.

Maj. Patterson. | Sergt. McDowell,
Sergt. Green.

NINTH PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES.

Wounded.

J. H. Ross, Co. H. | F. Dill, Co. K
Jas. Reed, Co. H. | J. Dougherd, Co. K.
J. Liddell, Co. A.

SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES.

Killed.

T. Weston, Co. E. | F. McDonald, Co. E.
S. Lillie, Co. A.

Wounded.

S. Allen, Co. I. | S. Mason, Co. G.
J. B. West Co. L.

NINETY-EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA.

Wounded.

Col. John M. Goslin. | Maj. Hobbs.

SIXTY-FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA.

Wounded.

Capt. Carroll, Co. F. | N. Thomas, Co. F.
Wm. Westeman, Co F.

SIXTEENTH MICHIGAN.

Missing.

Col. Stockton.

Killed.

Peter Young, Co. B. | Lieut. Williams, Co. C.
C. Bester, Co. H. | E. Barton, Co. C.
H. Brown, Co. H. | Capt. Fisher, Co. B.
H. Wise, Co. H. | —— Bullock, Co. B.
Capt. Carr, Co. C. | S. Monroe, Co. C.

Wounded.

Lieut. Magnise, Co. L. | R. Whitfield, Co. B.
Lieut. Chandler, Co. D. | —— Hardee, Co. B.
Lieut. Eddy, Co. G. | S. Hoyt, Co. B.
Capt. Myers, Co. G. | J. Cross, Co. B.
Capt. Mort, Co. I. | —— Bullock, Co. B.
S. Miles, Co. C. | O. Monroe, Co. C.
Corp. Wilder, Co. C. | J. Fisher, Co. A.
C. Appleby, Co. C. | R. Wendell, Co. A.
J. Northwood, Co. C. | J. H. Goodrich, Co. F.
G. Lidman, Co. C. | W. L. Bradish, Co. C.
E. Briggs, Co. C. | L. Sandborn, Co. C.
O. Dobson, Co. D. | Wm. Griswold, Co. B.
Corp. Cole, Co. B. | H. G. Gordon, Co. B.
Corp. Hilton, Co. C.

FIRST MICHIGAN.

Killed.

Capt. Comstock, Co. K. | C. Phleger, Co. C.
W. Hyslop, Co. C. | W. Lathrop, Co. C.
H. Manchester, Co. C. | Sergt. Jopernan, Co E.
F. Eostwick, Co. C. | S. Slenter, Co. I.

Wounded.

G. Loughrain, Co. C. | Lieut. Eggleton, Co. E.
—— Hopper, Co. K. | Joseph Dufose, Co. C.
B. Griffiths, Co. D.

NINTH MASSACHUSETTS.

Killed.

B. Finerty, Co. G. | Corp. Maddighan, Co. C.
Capt. J. Carry, Co. G. | Corp. Hugh O Hara, Co. G.
C. Long, Co. G. | Lieut. Sweeney, Co. C.
Corp. Finerty, Co. G. | P. Dennison, Co. C.
Lieut. Welch, Co. I. | J. Reardon, Co. C.
Lieut. O'Dowd, Co. C, | John Butler, Co. G.
J. O'Brien, Co. B.

Wounded.

John Garland, Co. K. | Corp. J. Rice, Co. G.
T. Murphy, Co. C. | T. Brigham, Co. G.
D. Cuckley, Co. C. | J. Haggarty, Co. G.
B. Sheelan, Co. C. | J. Clancey, Co. G.
J. Dooley, Co. K. | F. Poulay, Co. G.
P. Gildman, Co. C.

FIFTH MAINE.

Killed.

Sergt. Hildreth, Co. F. | Lieut.-Col. Heeon.

Wounded.

Col. Jackson. | G. J. Wormell.
Lieut. Atwood, Co. A. | Lewis Lamont, Co. E
Capt. Stevens, Co. B. | Capt. Norton, Co. F
Capt. Browne, Co. H. | Capt. Bradley, Co. G.
Lieut. Sandborn, Co. F. | Jas. Parsell, Co. G.
Corp. J. L. Hyde, Co. A.

FIFTH NEW-YORK.

Wounded.

Wm. Gregory, Co. H. | Sergt W. Brossley.

BROUGHT DOWN THE JAMES RIVER.

The following is a list of the wounded and sick that left Carter's Landing on board the *Stepping Stones*, and proceeded to Fortress Monroe:

Capt. James E. Gallagher, Co. A, 9th Mass.—sick.
Patrick O'Gorman, Co. G, 2d U. S.—hand.
Capt. A. T. Hancock, Co. B, 7th Mich.—sick.
L. G. Clark, Co. C, 2d Penn.—wrist.
Capt. John Rickens, Co. F, 20th N. Y.—sick.
Walter Gribbs, Co. B, 49th Penn.—leg.
Lieut. D. D. Dale, Co. K, 20th Ind.—rupture.
John C. Gray, Co. B, 49th Penn.—breast.
Lieut. Daniel Connor, Co. A, 2d Penn. Res. V. Corps.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3364. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN.

The Great Battle Continued Through Seven Days.

IMMENSE LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.

Terrific Onslaught of the Rebels on Our New Position.

Final and Overwhelming Defeat of the Enemy.

Death of Stonewall Jackson and Gen. Barnwell Rhett.

Gen. Magruder Reported to be a Prisoner.

Gen. McClellan Safe and Confident in His New Position.

Arrival of Considerable Reinforcements.

OFFICIAL ADVICES FROM GEN. McCLELLAN.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 3—3.12 P. M.

A dispatch from Gen. McCLELLAN, just received at the War Department, dated "From Berkley, Harrison's Bar, July 2, 5:30 P. M," states that he has succeeded in getting his army to that place, on the banks of the James River, and *had lost but one gun*, which had to be abandoned last night, (Tuesday,) because it broke down; that an hour and half ago *the rear of the wagon train was within a mile of the camp, and only one wagon abandoned*; that we had a severe battle yesterday (Tuesday;) *that we beat the enemy to-day*, the men fighting even better than before; that all the men are in good spirits, and that *the reinforcements from Washington have arrived*.

ADVICES FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, July 1.

A gunboat has just arrived here from the scene of action yesterday, ten miles above City Point.

That division of our army has been fighting four days, and has retreated about 17 miles.

The fight of yesterday was most terrific, the enemy having three to our one.

The battle commenced with our land forces, and,after about four hours' fighting, our gunboats got in range, and poured into the rebels a heavy and incessant fire.

This fire the rebels stood about two hours and then retreated.

Our troops have captured, notwithstanding their disadvantages, a large number of artillery pieces and 2,000 prisoners.

Among the prisoners captured is the Rebel General MAGRUDER.

The place where this last action took place is near Turkey Creek.

The retreat of the rebels last evening was with great disorder, and their loss has been very heavy, much greater it is thought than ours.

There is nothing definite, however, in regard to losses.

In the retreat forced upon Gen. McCLELLAN by the superior numbers of the enemy, I learn that he had to spike his siege guns and leave them on the field, after burning the carriages. The nature of the ground rendered it impossible to move them.

[This, it will be seen, is denied by Gen. McCLELLAN himself.]

In the retreat many of our sick and wounded were necessarily left behind. There are, of course, innumerable reports and rumors here, but I send only what appears to be authentic.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, July 1.

The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded alone yesterday (Monday) is said not to have been less than four thousand, but we hear nothing definite of the loss on either side.

Gen. Shields' army arrived here this morning, and have proceeded up the James River. They came in vessels via Annapolis.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, July 2,—9 P. M.

The steamer *Daniel Webster* has just arrived here from City Point with upwards of 300 wounded on board.

A gentleman who came down in charge of them informs me that *yesterday was the sixth day that the battle has been going on, with the most terrific fighting the sun ever shone upon*. It has extended the whole length of our line.

We have lost a great many men in killed, wounded and missing, *probably fifteen to twenty thousand*.

He informs me that Gen. McCLELLAN'S head-quarters are at Hardy's Landing to-day and his lines extend five miles above toward Richmond. This move of the right wing of the army was predetermined upon and planned ten days ago and would have been carried out sooner, but for certain reasons well known in the army, but which it would not be proper to state. The enemy's forces have greatly outnumbered ours in almost every action, *but notwithstanding this they have been repulsed oftener than we have and their loss far exceeds ours*.

Yesterday Gen. McCLELLAN is said to have captured a whole rebel brigade, *and took from them several rifle cannon, and other pieces*.

It is now said that we have lost very few of our siege guns, most of them having been recovered in safety.

There have been a great many wounded prisoners taken on both sides.

Our informant says that Gen. McCLELLAN and his Staff all agree that the present position of our army is *far more advantageous as a base of operations against Richmond than that hitherto occupied*.

The gunboats can now be brought to bear, and materially aid in carrying on the work.

Some of our regiments have suffered terribly, while others have but little. The New-York Fifth suffered terribly. They made a most heroic struggle, and made great havoc among the enemy. About one-half their number are killed, wounded, and taken prisoners. They were in the fight at Cold Harbor, and fought against desperate odds.

Our left wing was engaged yesterday, July 1, up to 2 o'clock, with the enemy, mostly with artillery.

The enemy's force, gathered from prisoners, who were members of Beauregard's Western army, was 185,000 *men, whilst our effective force did not exceed* 95,000.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of Monday, announced the death of Gen. "Stonewall" JACKSON, and of Gen. BARNWELL RHETT, of South Carolina.

ADVICES RECEIVED IN THIS CITY.

A person arrived in this City last evening from the field of battle before Richmond, having left there on Tuesday evening, July 1, at 9 P. M.

At that time Gen. McCLELLAN'S advance was three miles northwest of Hardin's Landing, and within fifteen miles of Richmond.

The enemy was terribly repulsed in the battle of Monday, which was sanguinary in the extreme. We were attacked at four different points, and summarily repulsed the enemy three, when they pressed HEINTZEMAN'S left very hard, but SUMNER went to his relief, and they were finally repulsed with great slaughter. HEINTZLEMAN captured eight guns and a whole brigade of rebels, 1,600, including their Colonels—PENDLETON, of Louisiana, ex-Congressman LAMAR, of Georgia, and McGOWAN, of South Carolina.

Our transportation was all safely removed but seventy-five wagons, which were burned in camp.

The enemy's attack on Monday was fierce in the extreme. Kearney, Hooker, Richardson, Sedgwick, Smith and McCall participated.

The reserve under McCALL suffered severely, and Gens. McCALL and REYNOLDS were probably taken prisoners, as they were missing Tuesday night. Gen MEADE is severely wounded, and Gens. BURNS and BAUCUS slightly.

Stonewall JACKSON is undoubtedly killed. Gen McCLELLAN, after the fullest investigation, credits the report: all the prisoners corroborating it.

The rebel General J. B. ANDERSON was mortally wounded in the action at Savage's Station on Sunday.

On Monday night intrenchments were begun and prosecuted as rapidly as possible. The first boat of reinforcements arrived just as our correspondent left. Supplies were also coming in in abundance.

Our total loss in the whole six days' terrific fighting, from Wednesday up to Monday night, is about twelve thousand, seven thousand five hundred of which were lost in the battle of Friday on the right.

Col. McQUADE of New-York; Col. CASS, of Massachusetts; Maj. PATTERSON, of Pennsylvania, and all the field officers of the Duryea Zouaves heretofore reported killed or wounded and many others, are alive and well.

OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE.

CITY POINT, Wednesday, July 2, 1862.

I did not write you yesterday, because the reports were coming in so thick and contradictory, that, without having time to thoroughly sift them, you would be just as likely to receive wrong as right information. What little I am now permitted to tell you is, therefore, reliable, for I have taken pains to obtain it from trustworthy eye-witnesses, or from parties who ought to be thoroughly well posted.

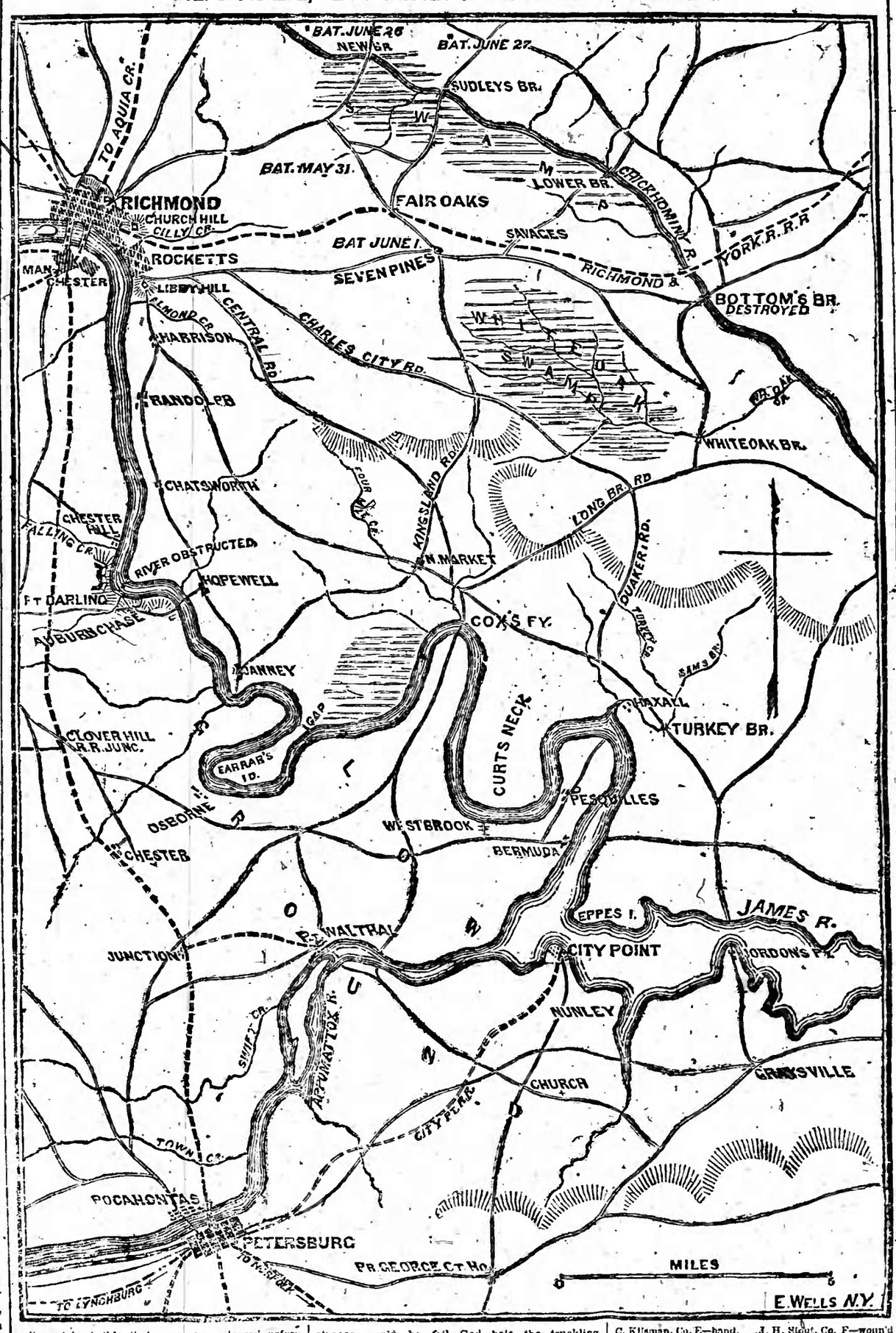
Whatever may be the impression in New-York there is but one conclusion arrived at here by all intelligent people, in spite of all that the army peddlers and other skedaddling croakers have to say, and that is that the terrific battle which has been raging for the last four or five days has exhibited the most masterly strategy on the part of McCLELLAN, and bravery in himself, his officers and his men. So far from there being anything like defeat in his position, it is eminent success, and the enemy, without intending it, could not have better contrived to play into his hands.

I have just been on board the *George Washington*, which arrived this morning with 821 sick and wounded; among others, Gen. MEADE, and Brig.-Gen. W. A. GORMAN, of SEDGWICK'S Division—the former wounded very severely by the fragment of a shell passing through his body, and the latter prostrate by sickness. I have had a long and interesting conversation with one of the patients—a Captain of the Twenty-third Pennsylvania, and a man of great intelligence—and I was glad to find, not only in the facts he advanced, but in the cheerful and confident view he took of the dreadful struggle now going on, a full corroboration of the opinion so earnestly sustained by the TIMES and its correspondents.

The whole affair is simply this: As soon as McCLELLAN discovered—by the bold raid of STUART near the White House, and other indications—that the enemy had an intent upon that point, he at once came to the conclusion to turn that to account; and, by infinite labor, got to a spot that could be of no strategic use to them, and too far removed from his own base of operations, concentrated his forces on the James River, where he could have the aid of our gunboats—to terror of the rebels. For this reason—and long before any descent was made upon Portress Monroe—Gen. McCLELLAN had caused to be removed from there all the army stores, provisions, &c., from the White House, and all the rest by transports down the York river, leaving but a small portion there (the value estimated at from $5,000 to $50,000, though probably never the first sum) to be destroyed, in the event of the enemy approaching sooner than they could relieve it.

THE RECENT GREAT BATTLES.

Map Showing Richmond, Fort Darling, the Line of the James River, the Present Location of Gen. McClellan, and the Scene of the Recent Great Battles.



So certain is this, that many days elapsed before there was any demonstration at the White House, loaded vessels were seen coming down the York River and up the James, with what intent people did not *then* know, though they do *now*. All this being arranged, orders were given for PORTER'S wing to fall back, add *he was doing so when attacked by the rebels*. The result was that, after great slaughter on both sides, McCLELLAN has reached the very spot he intended on the Jame River, with all his equipments and allowed the rebels to go into the very trap he had prepared for them. Does this look like defeat?

Much excitement prevailed here yesterday (Monday) when news came of the bloody work of the last two days, and the information that our army was on rations which must soon be exhausted. This fear is now, however, entirely removed. Boats, loaded with provisions, are rapidly going up the James River in abundance, and twelve vessels had already unloaded when my informant left, which was at 6 o'clock last evening. I was also informed that Gen. McCLELLAN is in a strong position, under cover from gunboats, and able to hold his own until reinforcements come. The latter we know are rapidly on the way to him—though whence and in what number I am not at liberty to say. Well sustained in the position he now holds, there can be no doubting his success.

Some people here are contemplating not only the possibility but the probability of the rebels venturing down the peninsula as far as Yorktown, and even further. It is almost to be hoped they will have the foolhardiness to do so. They might thereby gain the glory of shedding more human blood, but they will only be rushing on their own destruction. Shut up between the York and James rivers, without a plank afloat to confront our gunboats on them, it is difficult to see how they could either hold anything or sustain themselves there, while every man taken from their forces to go there is only increasing McCLELLAN'S chances of entering Richmond.

It is the province of those of your correspondents who were on the battle-field to give the details of what passed under their own eyes. I am merely giving you impressions derived from those who actually took a part in the fights, and who betray not the slightest symptoms of despondence. They all assured me that never did a General live who commanded more thoroughly the love of his men, and one of them said, with deep emotion, that there was not a man in his army who would not die for him. Should calamity befall our noble young chieftain before Richmond, through lack of strength before overwhelming numbers—and under no other circumstances could he fall—God help the truckling politicians, who will have brought him and his country to such extremity! He has done all that man can do. He has the indorsement of men, both at home and from abroad, who stand high in the ranks of war; and if disaster attends him, the responsibility not only should, but *will* be placed upon other shoulders than his. To know how deeply the army feel upon this subject, one should mix with them, as we correspondents are compelled to do; and you may depend upon it, a long account is being scored up against some political marplots of the Press and Congress.

Among the reports here which I have heard, but know not whether to credit or not, is that Gen. McCALL was wounded in the neck on Sunday, and is now a prisoner in Richmond; also that "Stonewall JACKSON" is killed. Dr. STRONG, Chaplain of the Fourth Michigan, who is unceasing in his attentions to his men, begged me to correct the following mistakes in one of your cotemporaries:

Col. McQUADE, of the Fourteenth New-York, reported as killed on Friday last, was seen yesterday at the head of his regiment in good health.

Col. ROBERTS, First Michigan, also reported killed, is not dead, but only slightly wounded.

Capt. SPALDING, Fourth Michigan, also reported killed, was seen in perfect health yesterday.

Capt. R. G. DEBUT, Company K, Fourth Michigan, was instantly killed on Friday last; also Lieut. T. B. JONES, Company B, Fourth Michigan, in the same engagement.

We are awaiting, with intense excitement, the result of the next two or three days; but unless something worse arrives than we have yet heard, Richmond must and will be ours in a few days.

NEMO.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The following list of killed and wounded is additional to that published yesterday:

NEW-YORK REGIMENTS.

FIRST NEW-YORK.

T. Ryan, Co. H—hand.
Sergt. T. Scanlon, Co. C—arm.
James Biggins, Co. I—hand
Sergt. S. W. Legouta, Co I—finger off.
J. Shaasbury, Co A—arm.

SECOND NEW-YORK.

W. E. Shedford, Co K—wrist.
J. Pear, Co F—leg.
M. Sheckie Co C—sick
C. Wilson, Co G—sick.
D. Lamb, Co I—arm.
D. Costello, Co F—sick.

FIFTH NEW-YORK.

Geo. Cartwright, Co G—wrist.
C. Ashcroft, Co C—hand.
E. Monon, Co B—leg.
G. F. Horsno, Co I—head.
A. L. Wolsmon, Co I—leg.
J. Fosley, Co I—leg.
J. W. Brown, Co I—head.
Thos. Donovan, Co C—arm.
Andrew Williams, Co D—thigh.
John Breman, Co C—shl
James Reed, Co H—neck.
Sergt. J. W. Sharter, Co D—arm.
Thomas Murphy, Co C—shoulder.
Sergt. Geo. A Mitchel, Co F—hand.
C. Vibel, Co C—rupture.
— Shreiber, Co K—arm, (amputated.)
E. C. Tucker, Co H—foot.
C. Kilsman, Co E—hand.
M. R. Powers, Co H—hand
Jas. Rupert, Co C—arm.
C. C. Miller, Co H—hand.
F. Higgins, Co H—thigh.
C. Snyder, Co G—hand.
J. A. Shore, Co A—arm.
Wm. C. Ryan, Co F—killed.
S. Decly, Co F—killed.
H. Mandeville, Co F—killed.
C. O'Neill, Co F—killed.
Sergt. Phillips, Co F—wounded and prisoner.
J. H. Stout, Co F—wound
Geo. W. Leavitt, Co F—wounded.
Jas Maloney, Co F—wounded.
J. W. Neal, Co F—wounded
W. Sweeney, Co F—wound.
T. Russell, Co F—wounded
Capt. Partridge, Co I—killed.
C. Allen, Co F—killed.
A. Berrico, Co B—killed.

TENTH NEW-YORK.

T. M'Connigal, Co H—leg.
W. Collins, Co F—foot.
Jos. Knees, Co F—head.
M. Bancroft, Co I—thigh.
H. Seymour, Co D—hand.

TWELFTH NEW-YORK

Jas. Kelly, Co E—breast
Philip Brady, Co D.
David A. Byre, Co B—arm.
Sergeant S. A. Carpenter, Co H—shoulder.
M. Doss—arm.
Lt Oliver, Co E—wounded
S't. Richards, Co E—wounded.
— Wetmore, Co E—missing.
Corporal Garrison, Co E—wounded and prisoner

FOURTEENTH NEW-YORK.

R. Sprague, Co H—side.
Corp. Sid. Day, Co I—face.
Sergt. D. R. Butts, Co I—hand.
A. M. Gennacher, Co I—head.
J. Roebe, Co F—shoulder.
N. Mathews, Co E—hand
P. Lishlen, Co E—hand.
Lieut. Skilico—killed.
Major Davis—missing.
Capt. Harra—wounded.

SIXTEENTH NEW-YORK.

Col. Harlan—seriously.
C. H. Hollow, Co F—hand.
W. Wayne, Co G—arm.
J. Rawden, Co I—arm.
J. Rodger, Co I—hand.
J. A. Powers, Co E—arm
E. J. Sanford, Co F—hand
J. O'Connor, Co C—hand.

EIGHTEENTH NEW-YORK.

S. S. Stevenson, Co C—neck.
P. Mullen, Co F—head.
A. King, Co F—hand.
J. G. Riley, Co K—left arm.
J. F. Shay, Co F—forehead.
Sergt. R. Wisconan, Co G—arm.
C. C. Starr, Co H—arm.
E. G. Selden, Co B—shoulder.
M. Carey, Co I—neck.
S. I. Stevenson, Co C—neck
J. Flynn, Co C—hand.
Thos. Kerns, Co F—head.

TWENTIETH NEW-YORK.

S. Solomon, Co B—leg.
A. Hayes—neck.

TWENTY-FIFTH NEW-YORK.

A. Jack, Co D—hand.
Sgt. T. Toomey, Co C—hand
J. Goby, Co A—killed.

TWENTY-SEVENTH NEW-YORK.

W. Griffiths, Co H—shoulder
G. Lady, Co H—hand.
F. Driscoll, Co A—wrist and head.
J. Bonno, Co F—elbow.
R. M. Hibbard, Co E—shoulder.
S. Bachman, Co E—neck.
H. Hammond, Co C—breast
Sgt E. B. Stilsord, Co E—wounded.
J. S. Barboot, Co E—w'nd'd.
2d-Lt. J. Webster, Co E—wounded.
W. Crawford, Co E—w'nd'd
E. Butler, Co E—w'nd'd

THIRTY-FIRST NEW-YORK.

Jas Kelly, Co I—neck.

THIRTY-SECOND NEW-YORK.

S. Rosendale, Co K—arm
A. J. Formon, Co C
Wm. Simpson—arm.
John Deal, Co D—hand.
J. L. Peck, Co I—head.

THIRTY SEVENTH NEW-YORK.

Z. Reden—sick.
L. Martin, Co D—sick
John Adams, Co C—hand

THIRTY-EIGHTH NEW-YORK

C. Grobert, Co C—hand.
F. Huffmaster, Co I—breast

FORTIETH NEW-YORK.

Sergt J A Emory—hand

FORTY-FOURTH NEW-YORK

R. H. Buchanan, Co C—hand
J. Mellowan, Co G—hand

FIFTY-FIFTH NEW-YORK.

Fred. Coppa, Co. C—hand and side.
Ger. Chisholm, Co. B—leg.
Felix Galirana, Co. C—arm.

FIFTY-SIXTH NEW-YORK.

G. H. Avery.

SIXTY-SEVENTH NEW-YORK.

F. Hays, Co. B—hand.

SIXTY-NINTH NEW-YORK.

J. Quinn, Co. C—died in the hospital.

SEVENTIETH NEW-YORK.

G. Goodall, Co. C—elbow.

SEVENTY-SECOND NEW-YORK.

P. Donnelly, Co. F.

SEVENTY-THIRD NEW-YORK.

J. Wright, Co. H—hand and foot.
H. Hogan, Co. F—leg.
A. J. Hickey, Co. F—arm.

SEVENTY-FOURTH NEW-YORK.

A. Doll, Co. B—finger off.
G. A. Caffee, Co. F—shoulder

SEVENTY-SEVENTH NEW-YORK.

D. S. Brown, Co. G—side.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH NEW-YORK.

S. E. Honington, Co. C—head.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST NEW-YORK.

I. Hall, Company B—hand.

PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS.

SECOND PENNSYLVANIA.

Daniel Conner, Co. A.
Corporal Jones, Co. A.
— Townsend, Co. C—wrist.
W. Goth, Co. C—arm.

THIRD PENNSYLVANIA.

H. Barbaugh, Co. A—arm.
P. F. Holland, Co. A—shoulder.
J. Kocker, Co. A—back.

SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA.

William H. Schively, Co. I—shoulder.
J. W. Davis, Co. K—shoulder.
Wm. M. Culp, Co. A—arm.
Solomon Saylor, Co. F—arm.
N. S. Horner, Co. A—left shoulder.
J. Grimes, Co. B—shoulder.
Wm. Portsine, Co. B—arm.
Joseph Winters, Co. B—arm.

EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA.

A. Bane, Co. I—leg.
R. Sayres, Co. I—wounded.
T. Britton, Co. H—leg.

EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA.

S. M. Drum, Co. G—arm.
Corporal Hugh Gattines, Co. K—thigh.
W. H. Miner, Co. I—breast
Job Franks, Co. I—arm.
Francis Groton, Co. E—nose.
J. H. Sweeney, Co. H—arm.
H. A. Steward, Co. B—arm
H. Larkee, Co. G—breast.
E. H. Miner, Co. G—shoulder.
Walter Grubes, Co. B—leg.
John C. Gray, Co. B—breast.
J. L. Francis, Co. G—thigh.

NINTH PENNSYLVANIA.

Robt. H. Rells, Co. I—leg.
J. W. Donthile—hand.
C. Deitz, Co. B—hand.

ELEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA.

Edward Hoffman, Co. C—face.

THIRTY-EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA.

D. W. Keever—hip.

FIFTY-SECOND PENNSYLVANIA.

F. Medlin, Co. K—hand.

SIXTY-SECOND PENNSYLVANIA.

Capt. T. B. Monks—wounded and prisoner.
Capt. R. J. Crozier—wounded badly.
Lieut. W. J. Patterson—w'nd
Lieut. Bell—wounded.
Lieut. Cunningham—w'nd.
Lieut. Lowry, Acting Adjutant—wounded.
Lieut. Seitz, (accidentally burned) Co. B—wounded.
Privates Cousin and Mack, Co. D—killed.
Private Sheean, Co. F—k'ld
Private Mintzmer, Co. G—wounded.
Corp. Randolph, Co. F—wounded.
George R. Gally, Co. F—wounded.
Robert Finnirock, Co. F—wounded.
Capt. F. Brown—wounded and missing.
W. King, Co. K—dead.
L. Eahamish, Co. F—wo'd

SIXTY-SECOND PENNSYLVANIA.

R. Erwin, Co. G—wrist.
S. Edwards, Co. G—finger.
T. Ruth, Co. G—left leg.
J. M. Stark, Co. H—shoul'r.
S. Mersaick, Co. A—neck.
J. K. Wilson, Co. F—face.
H. White, Co. F—leg.
W. Closson, Co. A—arm.
Joel Martin, Co. K—face.
C. H. Miersch—leg.
G. B. Gray, Co. F—hand.
A. Fisher—hand

SEVENTY-SECOND PENNSYLVANIA—BAXTER'S ZOUAVES.

E. Allman, Co. H—finger off.
George Allen, Co. B—foot.
F. Hogg, Co. L—neck.
James Story, Co. A—foot.

EIGHTY-FIRST PENNSYLVANIA.

John Hughes, Co. E—hand.

EIGHTY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA.

Thos. W. King, Co. C—foot.
F. J. Trook—chest.
Sergt. J. E. Mozier, Co. H—breast.
John Bovee, Co. B—hips.
Maj. L. H. Nagle—wounded.
O. L. Otis, Co. B—arm.
J. A. Howe, Co. E—arm.
Col. J. W. McLane—killed.
Capts. Zeigler, Morris and Wood—wounded.

NINETY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA.

H. J. Penrose, Co. B—foot.
F. Kirtz, Co. A—face and hand.

NINETY-FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA.

Col. Goeline—sev'ly wound'd.
Maj. Hobbs—sev'ly wound'd.
Lt. Donohue, Co C—killed.
Lt. Robinson, Co. E—wounded.
Lt. Engineers, Co. F—wound'd
D. McCarthy, Co. K—wounded and prisoner.
E. Latham, Co. K—wounded and prisoner.
G. McBride, Co. K—killed.
Corp. McAleer, Co K—wounded.
M. Pendergast, Co K—wounded.
A. Stemm, Co. K—wound'd.
J. Shannon, Co. K—wounded and prisoner.
C. L. Eddy, Co. K—wounded and prisoner.
L. Barton, Co. K—wounded and prisoner.

NINETY-SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA.

P. Goslan, Co. I—arm.
W. Strother, Co. G—left leg
Milton Moyer, Co. D—finger.
J. Divine, Co. I.
D. Woodring, Co E—head.

FIRST NEW-JERSEY.

Sergt C. G. Morton, Co. A—head.
J. Ellwood, Co. A—head.

SECOND NEW-JERSEY.

W. H. Warner, Co. A—sick.
W. H. Beens, Co. K—face.
W. Dougherty, Co. I—breast.
J. H. Worden, Co. K.

THIRD NEW-JERSEY.

Patrick Burn (or Brown), Co. B—nose, cheek and shoulder.
Corp. S. Harris, Co. F—neck.
J. G. Lewallen, Co B—arm.
P. J. Fox, Co. B—arm.
J. Blair, Co. B—shoulder and neck.
F. W. Coull, Co. B—right arm.
W. A. Smith, Co. E—right arm.
E. Trussill, Co. B—left arm.
F. McKaund, Co. G—left wrist.
R. B. McConan, Co. E—shoulder.
C. Bennett, Co. H—breast
Wm. Kelley, Co. I—left shoulder.
P. Shaok, Co. E—mouth.
R. C. Levick, Co. F—knee.
J. Henry, Co. B—finger.
J. Dillon, Co. G—shoulder.

FOURTH NEW-JERSEY.

Col. J. H. Simpson—missing and supposed to be killed.
Lieut-Col. Wm. H. Hatch—missing and supposed to be killed.
Major Wm. Birney (brother of Brig.-Gen. Birney—missing and supposed to be killed.
Adjt. George H. Sturdiford—missing and supposed to be killed.
Capt. Wm. Mervis—killed.
Capt. Wm. Mulford—killed.
Capt. A. Aaronson—killed
Capt. Wm. Fitter—killed.
Capt. H. M. Jewett—killed.
Capt. Wm. Nippins—killed
First-Lieut. Wm. Myer, Co.
A.—missing.
2d-Lt. H. Schroder, Co. A—missing.
1st-Lt. E. Wright, Co. D—missing.
2d-Lt. George Bennet, Co. D—missing.
Capt. B. Ridgway—missing.
1st-Lt. T. C. Sayer—missing.
G. B. Stubbins, Co. C—wrist.
G. S. Reen, Co. K—stomach.
Sgt. J. E. Doughty, Co. G—head.
Sgt. H. Hopkins, Co. D—elbow.
J. Lanx—shoulder.
Jerome Shields, Co G—arm.
W. Hubert, Co. I—groin.

According to the statement of an officer, this regiment went into the fight with 640 men and only 81 can now be found. The six Captains first mentioned above were all killed within an hour after the fight commenced.

FIRST MICHIGAN.

M. Potter, Co. G—arm.

FOURTH MICHIGAN.

M. L. Parks, Co. H—w'nd'd.
J. M. Miller, Co. I—w'nd'd.
D. H. Cotterall, Co. F—wounded.
A. D. Clark, Co. I—w'nd'd
R. M. Donough, Co. I—w'nd'd
W. Breen, Co. I—w'nd'd.
M. T. Severance, Co. F—wounded.
G. H. Lee, Co. C—wounded.
H. A. Clark, Co. I—wounded badly.
Capt. Keeney, Co. I—killed.
Sgt. G. Mails, Co. I—w'nd'd badly.
J. Clag, Co. I—dead.
T. Hogan, Co. I—dead.
W. Ross, Co. E—wounded.
Lt. Smith, Co. E—wounded.
W. R. Balcom, Co. F—w'nd'd.
W. Robinson, Co. I—bayoneted.
C. F. Carris, Co. C—w'nd'd.
C. A. Rouse, Co. D—w'nd'd.
Lts. Jones and Fraine, Co. B—mortally wounded.
J. Fleming, Co. E—hand.
L. Haviland, Co. K—arm.
Corp. J. Tucker, Co. K—two fingers off.
E. B. Crane, Co. K—jaw.
H. Petre, Co. K—shoulder.
L. Lampman, Co. K—back.

The entire loss of this regiment is 150.

SIXTEENTH MICHIGAN.

J. Doubleman, Co. A—arm.
S. W. Hilton, Co. C—head.
A. Smith, Co. G—finger.
Sgt A. Calleron, Co. G—knee.
W. S. Conover, Co. G—right hand.
H. Palmer, Co. I—arm.

SECOND MAINE.

J. Winslow, Co. K.

FIFTH MAINE.

F. A. Bradbury, Co. C—shoulder.
W. H. Everett, Co. C—head.
W. Larraby, Co. C—arm.

SEVENTH MAINE.

E. Irvin, Co. H—hand.

NINTH MASSACHUSETTS.

D. Sullivan, Co. C—arm and breast.
T. Slattery, Co. H—right arm.
Corp. M. Bailey, Co. E—right arm.
F. Flynn, Co. I—hand and arm.

ELEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS.

James Browner, Co. C—side.
J. G. Hilton, Co. I—contusion.

SIXTEENTH MASSACHUSETTS.

M. Gormley, Co. I—hand.
J. Sullivan, Co. I—foot.

[Continued on Eighth Page]

THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST.

SOUTHWESTERN MISSOURI.

Springfield and its Surroundings—Some Capitol Traits of Greene County—Martial Law, as Administered by Gen. Brown.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Thursday, June 26, 1862.

The little town of Springfield, Missouri, is destined to be hereafter as famous as any of its larger sisters of the same name. Five armies occupied it in succession in little more than six months. Here PRICE wintered his "butternuts." Here FREMONT was superseded by the still more impracticable HUNTER. Above all, here the honest, fearless, lamented LYON fell; and here he was buried. We have already too many Springfields upon the catalogue of American towns. In honor of a sterling patriot, an able General, and an honest man, let this city hereafter be named Lyon. I make the motion; who says Aye?

The City of Springfield—for, although it has less than 2,500 inhabitants, it is an incorporated borough—is the capital of Greene County, the oldest and wealthiest county in Southwestern Missouri. Although this single county has subsisted five armies since last harvest, besides feeding its own numerous citizens, there is still an abundance of grain in the country, and cattle are so plenty that they sell for 2½ cents per pound as they stand. This is certainly a fertile and a lovely land. The soil is of a rich chocolate color, and feels slightly unctuous as it is rubbed in the hand. It is everywhere irrigated by springs, which are supplied by underground streams. The whole country beneath the surface is honeycombed by a labyrinth of subterranean caves and rivers. Sometimes they pour forth from the side of some rocky bluff with sufficient volume to turn a mill; sometimes they gush out in bubbling fountains, called boiling springs, though the water is cold as ice. The very well-digger is likely to find a cave where truth is said to dwell; and in some places you may put your ear to the ground and hear the water trickling below. These are called roaring springs. Above the surface are large forests, filled with small game, and in Summer vocal with the twittering of birds. The forests are interspersed with prairies equally large, which undulate like the waves of the sea, and like the sea ever vary in their expression, always sublime, always beautiful, but changing their color with every fortnight, now dressed in white, and now in crimson, and now in purple and now in gold. Thickly matted clumps of the beautiful hazel and the brilliant but slovenly sumach spring up everywhere, whose impenetrable shade affords a secure lurking-place for bushwhackers. And over all sail clouds which can thunder as no other clouds can, clouds whose gorgeous beauty at the close of day must surely outshine the splendor even of an Italian sunset. As for Greene County, if you would know it, imagine a continent of forest, dotted here and there by lakes of smiling prairie, with two larger lakes of irregular contour near the centre, separated by a forest isthmus. The isthmus of timber skirts the famous Wilson's Creek; and this creek, more familiarly known as the Jordan, flows through our city, dividing its inhabitants, like the dwellers in Canaan, into the Jordanic and trans-Jordanic tribes.

This is Greene County; and hither, as soon as the war is ended, will flock the sturdy sons of Iowa and Illinois, whose eyes have been charmed by its beauty and fertility. The better class of Southerners will flee from the anarchy which, I think, will reign in Secessia for a time after the close of the war, and many of them will find here a resting place. Even now they are coming daily from Arkansas, running away from the Conscription Act. The rebel scouts are stationed in a long line along the border to prevent them, but Gen. BROWN, who is now in command of this District, has sent a considerable force of cavalry to Cassville, near the line; and from Cassville they have proceeded in three directions—south, southeast and southwest—to break them up. Gen. BROWN's troops move with great rapidity. They have lately had two encounters with jayhawking bands of Confederate guerrillas. The last was at Pineville, where our forces completely routed a band which numbered about 150.

Gen. BROWN has been here but a little while, yet he has won the favorable opinion of those who know him best by the manifestation of mingled firmness and moderation. He has recently issued an order in accordance with SCOFIELD's General Order No. 2, requiring every inhabitant, male and female, to take the oath of allegiance, and depriving those who refuse to take it of all rights of citizenship. They cannot even leave their premises without being liable to arrest. This order calls forth a great variety of comments. Some acquiesce cheerfully. Other men, equally loyal, complain that it puts Union men and rebels upon an equal footing. Secessionists, of course, are disgusted. They will be still more tried when his next order appears, in accordance with SCOFIELD's last General Order. Secession sympathizers will be held personally responsible for the acts of Confederate guerrillas, and if any Union citizen is shot, a fine of $5,000 will be assessed upon his disloyal neighbors. If a Union citizen is wounded, his disloyal neighbors must make up a purse of a thousand dollars for him. And they must reimburse him for all stolen property. Gen. BROWN will enforce this order strictly. If I had a family, now that my life is insured for $5,000, I should certainly get shot. Butternut-colored homespun, once very popular in this country, is now very difficult to sell. It is known as the "Secesh uniform," and is considered dangerous. KICKAPOO.

A UNION MEETING IN MEMPHIS.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times*, writing from Memphis under date of June 25, gives the following sketch of a Union meeting held in that city on the day preceding:

"The attendance was not large—not more than five hundred persons, only two or three hundred of whom were citizens, having been present—nor was it expected the attendance would be large, as the affair had been suddenly gotten up, merely for the purpose of making an inauguration to loyal political movements in Memphis.

Dr. B. F. C. BROOKS, a highly respected and respectable citizen, a native of the South, an original Unionist, and one of the only five persons who voted against the secession of Tennessee, organized the meeting and introduced to its favorable attention and consideration BENJAMIN D. NABORS, Esq., a lawyer of prominence in the South, and formerly a member of Congress from Mississippi. Mr. NABORS was always loyal, but compelled to assume secession proclivities on account of his interests in this city, and for fear of outrages upon his family.

Mr. NABORS spoke for nearly an hour, in a plain but forcible way, upon the rebellion, and gave a sketch of its inception, progress, culmination and decline, which was listened to with marked attention. The annexed extract will give a just idea of Mr. NABORS' speech, which is not worth reporting in full, on account of the familiarity of its leading facts and ideas.

Mr. NABORS commenced his address by an allusion to the last political campaign and the avowed sentiments of the different parties in that contest. He said the Breckinridge Democracy had sought and helped to obtain the election of Mr. LINCOLN, and then used it as a pretext for the dissolution of the Union. Finding that the Border States were unwilling to acquiesce in the secession movement, it was determined by DAVIS, YANCEY and others, to force them into it by the commencement of actual hostilities at Fort Sumter. The war once begun, the leaders of the rebellion looked to European intervention for its successful termination. Mr. YANCEY went to England, but after a lengthy residence there was compelled to return, bringing the melancholy intelligence that cotton was not king, and that the Confederacy would have to carry on hostilities against the North without aid from abroad.

Mr. NABORS alluded to the election of the 8th of June, 1861, remarking that it was carried on under the supervision of a Secession Vigilance Committee. The secession ticket was printed upon red paper, the more easily to distinguish those who voted against the infamous measure. Citizens of Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana were permitted to vote, provided they cast the red ballot. Boys, not ten years old, were allowed a similar privilege, under a like restriction. The whole election, said the speaker, was a regular farce; and against the expressed will of a vast majority of the people, Tennessee was dragged out of the Union. He believed her still true to the old flag, and still adherent to the motto of the Tennessee hero, "The Federal Union—it must and shall be preserved."

Mr. NABORS then denounced the conscription law in unmeasured terms, as an act of tyranny and oppression, which a free people ought not to submit to. He reviewed the history of the Confederate rule in Memphis during the past year. The destruction of cotton and sugar, under the plea that the Federals would capture it, he considered an outrage upon the rights of the Southern people. Instead of coming here to destroy or capture the cotton, men from the North had come to buy it, and were paying from 21 to 25 cents per pound in gold for it.

In conclusion, the speaker urged his audience to be true to the Federal Union—the symbol of all their glories in the past, and the promise of all that is hopeful in the future.

Mr. J. R. SPENCE, a native of Pennsylvania, but a resident of Memphis for some years, and until his well-known Union views induced him, six months ago, to seek a more congenial place of abode, next addressed the meeting for half an hour in a more loyal strain, and urging them to remember the allegiance, the love, the duty, they owed to the Union, and the sacred obligations that patriotism imposed upon every man who had enjoyed the protection and shared the benefits of the laws and institutions of the Great American Republic.

COTTON-BURNING NEAR MEMPHIS.

From the Memphis Avalanche, June 17.

The people living on the line of the Charleston road are kept in terror by recent raids in that vicinity. A highly-respectable citizen, who lives about fifteen miles from town, and formerly one of our leading merchants, informs us that on Wednesday JACKSON's cavalry made its appearance in force along the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and for the avowed object of burning the cotton and punishing all who had failed to conduct themselves to their liking. The cavalry force under JACKSON was large, and seemed to be bound for District, No. 9, a district in which there was considerable cotton, none of which the Confederates had had time to burn before the occupation of Memphis. This District is reached by the Macon road, and is said to contain about fifteen hundred bales of cotton. This, or at least the larger portion of it was destroyed by the Confederates on Wednesday. Two persons who were up there buying cotton were arrested and taken off as prisoners. Two other merchants of Memphis, who were also out there, were arrested and taken South. And our informant states that the Confederate cavalry threatened to take as prisoners and to destroy all the property of all persons who, on any pretext, should come to the City of Memphis. They also stated that their intention is and will be to destroy the railroad and telegraph every time they are repaired, and to prevent the working of either. Our informant, who resides in that section, is fearful that their threats will be carried out, and if they should be, he anticipates the worst possible results to his property. Though a Southern man himself, he don't like the cotton-burning scheme, nor does he see the propriety or justice of a guerrilla warfare on those whose necessities require them to obtain their supplies from Memphis.

GOV. JOHNSON AND THE CLERGYMEN OF NASHVILLE.

From the Nashville Union, June 29.

Rev. R. B. C. HOWELL, Dr. SKINN, Dr. FORD, Dr. SAWRIE, Dr. BALDWIN and Rev. W. H. WHARTON, appeared on yesterday morning at the Executive office, according to appointment at the previous interview. Rev. W. H. WHARTON appeared separately from the others, and held an interesting conversation with the Governor. In consequence of bad health he was paroled for some days. The others were sent without parley, under guard, to the Provost-Marshal. Lieut.-Col. MCCLAIN, who is acting in the absence of Col. MATHEWS, with instructions to that officer to release them, provided they would give evidence of their loyalty by taking the oath of allegiance, and giving bond for $5,000 each for its faithful observance. If they should decline taking the oath, to send them to the Penitentiary, to remain there until arrangements should be made to convey them South across our lines; with the warning that if they attempted to return they would be regarded and dealt with as spies. The parsons all declining, they were immediately sent out to Mr. CAVERT's boarding-house.

Gov. JOHNSON has issued the following excellent order in reference to persons visiting the rebel clergy in the Penitentiary:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, June 23, 1862.

Lieut.-Col. McClain, Acting Provost-Marshal:

SIR: I have to request that you will issue stringent orders prohibiting all visitors to the members of the clergy this day sent as prisoners to the Penitentiary, except such as have special permission from me for that purpose; and I would add, this privilege should be granted only for good and sufficient reasons. I would suggest that no encouragement should be given to that secession spirit and feeling which are manifested by numerous offerings of delicacies, &c., by sympathizing rebel friends.

These men were not sent to the Penitentiary there to be kept as objects of especial attention from traitors, nor to be lionized by a class of people, who, if properly dealt with, would be allowed the privilege of expressing their sympathy only within the same place of confinement.

They are there as enemies of our Government, and as such are entitled and should receive such consideration only as attaches to a person guilty of so infamous a crime. Very respectfully,

ANDREW JOHNSON, Military Gov.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. NASHVILLE, June 28, 1862.

Lieut.-Col. R. W. McClain, Acting Provost Marshal.

SIR: Rev. Drs. HOWELL, FORD, SKINN, SAWRIE and BALDWIN are under arrest, and they are hereby placed in your custody.

Should they desire to give evidence of their loyalty by taking the oath of allegiance and giving their individual bonds in the sum of $5,000 each for the faithful observance thereof, they will be permitted to do so, and their release ordered accordingly.

If, however, it is their determination not to give such evidence of loyalty, they will be committed to prison, there to remain until arrangements are completed for their transportation South, beyond the Federal lines, there to be left, with the distinct understanding that if they recross or come again within said lines during the existing rebellion, they will be considered spies and dealt with accordingly.

Very respectfully,

ANDREW JOHNSON, Military Governor.

THE GRAVES OF UNION SOLDIERS DESECRATED.

Under date of Camp Maynard, near Nashville, June 24, Col. CAMPBELL makes the following statement, which appears in the Nashville *Union*. It is made to correct misstatements published by one Mr. HILDRETH. Col. CAMPBELL writes:

"On the 1st of May, in obedience to an order from Gen. DUPONT, I stationed detachments of the Sixty-ninth Regiment O. V. I., at five different points on the line between Nashville and Columbia, and established my headquarters in a grove near Franklin. On the 9th of that month my Sergeant-Major, who is a gentleman of unimpeached character for truth, and whose statement is annexed, reported to me that the graves of Union soldiers had been rudely trampled upon and desecrated. I immediately ordered him to detail a sufficient number of men for the purpose, and dress up and sod the graves, which order he reported to me on the next day he had executed. On the same day I learned through another source, which I know is entirely reliable, that females were seen in the cemetery ornamenting the graves of rebel soldiers with beautiful shells and flowers, and at the same time dancing or playing merrily around and over the mortal remains of Union soldiers. This information naturally excited my indignation—my *wrath*.

On Saturday, the 10th, with a view to the safety of my command and a more efficient discharge of its duties, I marched my men into the town, took possession of the Court-house, unfurled the old flag, and made my headquarters there. In the evening I addressed the citizens in the Court-room, briefly informing them what I purposed doing and what I expected them to do. I referred, perhaps with some severity, to the conduct of the females and the desecration of the graves as a damning disgrace to any community upon whom the light of civilization had dawned. I emphatically notified them that a recurrence of such a breach of propriety should not take place, and that we would consider it quite as honorable to shed our blood in defending the sanctity of the grave of the humblest Union soldier as in upholding our flag on the field of battle.

The next morning Mr. MCEWEN, who *pretends* to be Mayor of Franklin, called on me and stated that he and others had just been out to see the graves, and that they found no evidences that they had been disturbed. Mr. HILDRETH says that he and hundreds of others likewise went to see if my statements were true, and found that not a single grave had been trod on, thus presenting me, Mr. Editor, before your readers and the public as the defamer of the reputations of the good women of Franklin. That these gentlemen found the grave in good condition on Sunday morning is quite true, because it was on the day before that Sergeant-Maj. HALSTEAD and the men detailed, had dressed them up, and it was on the previous Friday that the misconduct of the females was witnessed. The names of the offending parties were furnished me, but as they were "indiscreet misses in their teens," and daughters of respectable parents, I did not disclose them."

STARTLING NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

The Louisville *Express*, which is printed in the same style as the old rebel organ, the *Courier*, publishes the following alarming letter, which it undoubtedly wishes might be true:

ATLANTA, Ga., Tuesday, June 17.

I write this from the famous city of the South—the city of railroads and political refugees—and send you a few items that, I doubt not, will interest your readers.

The South is full of soldiers, and there are thousands arming for the battles which we know are yet to be fought. Many here think JEFF. DAVIS' cohorts are invincible; but wait until the grand fight and we will know better. Apropos—said TALLYRAND, as shouts rose upon the air—"Hark, we conquer" "Who conquer?" exclaimed his associates; quoth TALLYRAND, "I'll tell you to-morrow." There are 2,500 sick soldiers in the hospitals of this city. There has been great sickness in BEAUREGARD's army, but it has been healthier *at its present location*.

JOHN MORGAN is a Colonel in the army. He is forming his regiment at Knoxville, Tenn., and will proceed thence to Virginia, where he is to succeed Col. ASHBY, whose death is lamented more than any one in the South, except Gen. STONEY JOHNSON. Col. MORGAN goes to Virginia by the order of the War Department.

There are upwards of 4,000 Federal prisoners at Lynchburgh, Va., who were captured by JACKSON. Gen. [illegible] and sixty officers, including Capt. DAVE KEN, are in this city. They are extremely anxious to be exchanged, and abuse their own Government soundly for abandoning them to their hard fate. There are nearly 12,000 Federal prisoners in the Southern States who would like to get rid of them as much as they would like to leave us. Two-thirds of the officers taken at the battle of Shiloh, and who had been confined at Macon, were paroled together day and started through our lines. Gen. MITCHELL, at Huntsville, for some cause unexplained, refused to receive them, and they were returned to Macon. They looked wretchedly forlorn, and their imprecations were terrible against the United States Government. Thirty-five sick ones were left here, of which, at the end of the week, only seven were alive. This climate will kill half of the prisoners if they are confined during the Summer.

J. J. ANDREWS, lately a United States Marshal in Fleming County, Ky., was hung as a spy the other day in this city.

The oat crop in the South is a total failure; only a half a crop of wheat, but the corn is most promising. It is now in tassel, and from present indications enough will be produced to feed our army and cattle for five years.

ITEMS FROM THE SOUTH.

GEN. PRICE.

Personne, the correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, thus describes Gen. PRICE and his army:

"As few people have an idea of the character of the man, I give you a hasty pen and ink sketch, as he appeared to me during a brief interview. He is over six feet in height, with a frame to match, full but not portly, and straight as an Indian. His carriage is marked with dignity, grace and gentleness, and every motion bespeaks the attitude and presence of the well-bred gentleman. He has a large Websterian head covered with a growth of thick white hair, a high broad, intellectual forehead, florid face, no beard, and a mouth among whose latent smiles you never fail to discover the iron will that surmounts all obstacles.

The army of Gen. PRICE is made up of extremes. It is a heterogeneous mixture of all human compounds, and represents in its various elements every condition of Western life. There are the old and the young, the rich and poor, the high and low, the grave and gay, the planter and laborer, farmer and clerk, hunter and boatman, merchant and woodsman—men, too, who have come from every State, and been bronzed in every latitude, from the mountains of the northwest to the pampas of Mexico. Americans, Indians, half-breeds, Mexicans, Frenchmen, Italians, Germans, Spaniards, Poles, and, for aught I know, Hottentots—all mixed in the motley mass who have rallied around the flag of their noble leader. It is a 'gathering of the clans,' as if they had heard and responded to the stirring battle-call of my poetical friend, Harry Timrod.

Nor is this wonderful army less picturesque in point of personal attire and weapons.

Every man has come from his homestead fitted with the best and strongest that loving mothers, wives and sisters could put upon him. And the spectacle presented as they are drawn up in line, whether for marching or inspection, necessarily forms an arabesque pattern of the most parti-colored crowd of people upon which human eyes ever rested. Some are in black—full citizens' dress, with beaver hats and frock coats; some in homespun drab; some in gray, blue and streaked; some in nothing but red shirts, pants, and big-top boots; some attempt a display with the old-fashioned militia uniforms of their forefathers; some have banners floating from their 'outer walls' in the rear; some would pass for our friend the Georgia Major, who used to wear nothing but his shirt collar and a pair of spurs.

'Some are in rags,
Some in bags,
And some in velvet gowns.'

Take them all in all, they rival those fantastic shapes that hang upon the walls of memory in a poet's dream."

A RAP AT BEAUREGARD.

A correspondent of the Grenada *Appeal* pitches into Gen. BEAUREGARD for expelling newspaper correspondents. He says:

"It is believed by some that Gen. BEAUREGARD has been induced to issue this unjust and tyrannical order by Gen. BRAGG, the most wasp-ish officer in the army, or by some one of the swarm of gaudy butterflies who bask in the sunlight of his presence—many of whom are volunteer aids or officers whose merits have not been duly appreciated by the independent writers of the day. The truth is, the characters to whom I allude are the bane of the army. There is hardly a general officer in the service who is not surrounded by a multitude of volunteer aids, with whip and spur, (the latest style of riding,) who follow in the train of their chiefs like a comet, and who, though ornamental, are seldom useful. For the most part they are young men who have wealthy parents, and who have not the patriotism to enter the ranks and perform the duties of a true man and a soldier. They are pert, insolent and impudent; they ride fine horses with gay trappings, use an immense amount of gold lace, swear like a trooper, and render themselves generally disagreeable and ridiculous. This is true not only of the volunteer aids, but of many officers whose heads have been turned by their sudden elevation, and who think they are required to exercise their power every hour in the day, lest somebody forget what 'mighty men of valor' they are. These characters are generally known in the army by the vulgar but expressive name of squirts."

EAST TENNESSEE.

The correspondent of the Mobile *Register* from Chattanooga, June 12, says:

"The threatening position of the enemy's forces in the vicinity of Cumberland Gap and the southern portion of Kentucky near the State line indicates that a movement will soon be made toward East Tennessee. The enemy, reported to be 20,000 strong, near Boston, Ky., have lately been reinforced by twenty pieces of artillery. A simultaneous movement of the enemy up the Sequatchie Valley by Will's Valley to this place would certainly jeopardize East Tennessee, and, if successful, give the enemy possession of Cherokee, Ga., and dangering Atlanta. It is the intention of the enemy to effect an entrance into East Tennessee either by Wheeler's or Big Creek Gap, probably the latter, which is east of Cumberland Gap. The importance of holding Chattanooga is obvious, as it is the key to Virginia and Georgia.

A letter from Chattanooga, of the 15th, says:

"A force of 8,000 of the enemy is advancing by Pikeville to Kingston, on the Tennessee River, to fall upon the rear of Gen. KIRBY SMITH at Knoxville, and they unite their force with the Federal troops reported in Powell's Valley. We have direct news from Gen. SMITH this morning that the enemy is falling back before the advancing columns from Powell's Valley to Big Creek Gap. While this was going on MARCRUM is moving in our rear in the vicinity of Battle Creek, waiting to fall upon his prey.

Knoxville, Tennessee, is under martial law. The Editor who holds BROWNLOW's sceptre, having experienced its delights in a midnight arrest and a lodging in the guard-house, soliloquizes thus upon the new order of things:

"We have got martial law, and we feel disposed to return thanks for it just as Cuffy did. He was a pious negro, and always returned thanks for what he had on his table, but always mentioned his wants also. Some ways, who knew that he was short of potatoes, provided themselves with a basketful, and when Cuffy returned thanks for what was on the table, and added, 'Mighty good dinner, Mass' Lord, if I only had a few potaters,' down came a shower of the coveted tubers, playing smash with Cuffy's scant dinner-ware. The pious negro, without changing his attitude, unhesitatingly continued his prayer—'Dem's em, Mass' Lord—only jes leff 'em down a little easier next time.'

We are very thankful to our Government for martial law, but hope they will 'luff down a little easier' on us next time.

REBEL REPORTS FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

From the Grenada (Miss.) Appeal.

From gentlemen who left New-Orleans and arrived in this place, we have late and reliable information in regard to the condition of affairs in that unhappy city. Our informants are well-known business men, were present at the capture of the city, and remained there till an opportunity of escape was offered a few days since, which they hastened to seize and fly the tyranny of the bleer-eyed monster who has rendered his name a synonym for cowardice, brutality and cruelty. The stories which have been circulated in regard to the oppression and severity of Yankee rule have not been exaggerated. Inflated with lust for plunder, and gloating over the prospect of filling their pockets with the rich spoils of a conquered rebel city, they entered New-Orleans to find the coveted treasures either removed to points of safety in the interior, or lying in great heaps of smouldering ashes upon the desolate levees and along the unfrequented streets. The people from whom they expected glad shouts of welcome, sat gloomily at home with closed doors, or wandered listlessly about, silent and unsympathizing spectators of passing events. The conquerors were baffled at every turn. With all the worst passions of their coarse natures inflamed, a system of tyranny, deceit and oppression was inaugurated, the like of which has no parallel in the history of modern warfare. The most exemplary citizens are arrested and thrown into prison without cause, persons are taken up on mere suspicion, charged with being conspirators, tried by mock courts-martial, and condemned and executed, private property, wherever found, is seized and appropriated to the use of the Yankee officers, ladies are insulted and treated with every indignity which the fiendish malignity of a brutalized New-England soldiery can devise. In a word, nothing is left undone which can add to the misery and suffering of the people.

Our informant represents the soldiery which garrison New-Orleans as the most ignorant, degraded and miserable set they have ever seen. While the officers lived in the most luxuriant style, and spend their time in reveling and licentious enjoyment, the men are half fed, badly clothed, sick, filthy and disaffected. Some regiments which have been more than a year in the service have never made the acquaintance of a paymaster, and it is not an uncommon thing to see them begging for head-tickets of passers-by in the streets. They have even been known to beg of negroes, by whom they are regarded as objects of pity rather than hate.

BUTLER and his officers live in a state of complete isolation. They occupy the St. Charles Hotel, from which they never venture forth, except under escort of a strong guard. Since first the threshold of this once popular establishment was profaned by the brutal BUTLER, no Southern guest has entered the St. Charles. The drawing-rooms no longer ring with the merry laughter of gay Southern ladies, and the long, empty corridors echo only the measured tread of the sentinel who guards the trembling servants of the tyrant. The portals of decent society in New-Orleans are closed and hermetically sealed against the entrance of Yankee ill-breeding, and, as if to avenge themselves upon the community, the officers indulge in every kind of licentious excess without the least regard to the proprieties of life or the usages of society. Drunken officers may be seen thronging the sidewalks in front of the St. Charles daily. As ladies no longer frequent that street, it is given up to quadroons and courtesans, who are the only female associates of the Lincoln officers. Our informant has himself seen high officials in the Yankee army seize and embrace negro women on the street in front of Gen. BUTLER's headquarters.

The only commissary stores which were found in New-Orleans on its occupation by the Yankees, were a lot of condemned beef. It was this beef—utterly unfit for use—which BUTLER seized and distributed to the "starving poor." This act of characteristic benevolence and charity has been made the subject of a vast amount of blowing in the Yankee Press, and some of their most enterprising pictorials have illustrated this last and greatest feat of Yankee generosity by a cut in which the saintly PICAYUNE is represented as feeding the hungry multitudes out of the abundance of Yankee storehouses.

No better illustration of the *animus* of the North in prosecuting a war of conquest is to be found, than the fact that along with every Yankee army goes a "mercantile corps," whose province and duty it seems to be to stand back until the military have shaken the trees well, then step in and gather the fruit. For example: BUTLER issued a proclamation forbidding the circulation of Confederate money; whereupon the merchant corps, of whom PICAYUNE's brother is said to be a prominent member, set about buying up the notes at a heavy discount. These notes were then sent off by agents representing themselves as true friends of the South, to points in the country, and invested in sugar, molasses and cotton. The planters were ready enough to receive them—first, because they had confidence in their ultimate redemption; and secondly, because they knew their crops would be confiscated if they fell into the hands of the enemy. In this way a considerable quantity of sugar and molasses was secured. But to the credit of the planters be it said, that the prospect of raising cotton in any but the most limited quantities is very poor indeed. In exposed places, where the military failed to destroy the staple, the planters themselves had applied the torch, and everywhere could be seen rising in curling wreaths toward Heaven the smoke of this voluntary oblation upon the altar of patriotism.

The Yankees claim they will get a thousand bales in the neighborhood of Baton Rouge, but the most authentic information from that quarter renders it questionable whether they will be able to secure a fifth of that number. There is no cotton for the Yankees in Louisiana—none of the last crop left—none growing.

Our informants corroborate the report of the steadfast loyalty of the people, and their irrevocable determination to resist every attempt of the invaders to re-establish commercial intercourse with them. A circumstance occurred at Bayou Sara, last week, which deserves to be recorded to the eternal credit of the citizens of that place. Knowing the scarcity and high price of salt at that point, a Yankee merchant shipped two hundred sacks upon the steamer *Empire Parish*, a regular coast packet. The citizens, hearing of the fact in advance of the boat's arrival, collected at the wharf, and refused to allow her to land at all, and she was compelled to return to Port Hudson. They preferred paying fifty cents a pound for salt, to receiving it gratis from the hands of the despised race, who are prosecuting this war solely for the purpose of securing the trade of the South.

HOLLY SPRINGS.

The *Appeal* has the following regarding the Federal evacuation of Holly Springs:

"In the engagement some days ago, near Tallahatchie Bridge, seven Federals were killed and seven wounded. Two of the wounded were taken prisoners. One of Col. JACKSON's scouriers was captured by Federals but paroled at Lagrange. All his messages had either been delivered or destroyed before his capture.

Some four or five citizens of Holly Springs proved themselves traitors and disloyal during the occupation of the place by the Federalists. It is the purpose of the Federals, as announced by one of their number at Holly Springs, to operate against Grenada and Columbus with a force of 40,000, thus flanking BEAUREGARD. If the war is not ended by Fall, it is their intention to wage a war of extermination against all male inhabitants of the South."

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A CURIOUS ADVERTISEMENT.

The following advertisement appears in the Memphis *Avalanche*:

$5,000 REWARD.—The Mayor of the city, by chance, came in contact with members of No. 5 Engine Company, who robbed him of his watch. This I am satisfied of. I, therefore, request that the honest members of No. 5 call at my office for the purpose of reorganization. The No. 5's have for a long time been looked upon as a parcel of thieves and robbers, therefore the honest portion of them will please call at my office for reorganization. JOHN PARK, Mayor.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Gen. VAN DORN is in command of the rebel forces at Vicksburgh, superseding Gen. LOVELL. He also commands the Department embracing all Southern Mississippi and Eastern Louisiana.

Northern Mississippi and Alabama are assigned to Gen. RUGGLES. The latter General was one of the first to desert the Federal army and join the rebels.

Advices from Galveston to May 23, says: "The city is not to be surrendered. Active preparations are making for its defence. Infirm men, women and children leaving are threatened by a Federal war vessel."

From the Twenty-second New-York.

DEPARTURE FROM BALTIMORE—ARRIVAL AT HARPER'S FERRY—ENCAMPMENT ON BOLIVAR HEIGHTS, ETC

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

CAMP ASTOR HOUSE, HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M., BOLIVAR, NEAR HARPER'S FERRY, Va., TUESDAY, July 1, 1862.

The Twenty-second Regiment, N. Y. S. M., again pays its respects to its friends through your columns. We entered our City regiments at the foot of the class, but are now up head! As the *Leader* says in its columns, the Seventh is giving concerts in Baltimore, and Col. ROOME is spending his Summer vacation with his friends of the Thirty-seventh in the same city! Yet we will not speak slightingly of our worthy friends. We can now afford to be *magnanimous!* If there is anything we can do to promote the interests of the Thirty-seventh, we are ready to lend it a helping hand.

At *recall* on Thursday, the 19th ult., the order was issued to gather together all our traps and prepare to leave Patapsco Bay, and the noble-souled, patriotic and winning-mannered fair ones of Baltimore. "No!" erase that last clause! Let me not forget, in the ardor of rhetoric, to be truthful. Let me rather aver my pity for that blindness and stubbornness of heart which has led otherwise genial, beautiful women so to deport themselves, that for nearly a long day New-York patriots will scarcely esteem an introduction to a Baltimore belle in the light of a compliment.

But we obeyed orders with exceeding alacrity. Our cooks prepared a day's rations with a celerity that would have pleased and astonished a man of the Southern Un-fed-a-ration. (I believe that is the new name for the starving experiment of JEFF. DAVIS.) Our boys, too, moved quickly: knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, all were filled. Tents were struck, accoutrements donned, and a last look cast at Patterson Park. As the men passed from camp, Col. MONROE, whose illness had made it necessary to remove him to a neighboring house, loosing from his window, declared himself, with great earnestness, proud of his boys, and determined to be their leader if the day of battle came to them, even though he were carried on a litter at their head. A kind-hearted, gentlemanly, and every way efficient man, we love him, and shall hail his daily expected return with rejoicing.

Our hail was made at Harper's Ferry, where now for ten days we have been stationed, pursuing with renewed activity the various duties of soldiers' camp life. What though it is warmer here than in Baltimore! What though our battalion drill takes place on a hill-side, in whose grassy carpet lie hidden cruel fragments of old wire fences, to trip up the unwary soldier, or lash his feet and legs! Is there not a compensation to every evil? This glorious scenery of high hills, rolling Shanandoah and Potomac, far-stretching forests, grassy mounds, defiles, valleys, and blue arch spanning all—are not these which they never venture forth, except under escort of a strong guard. Since first the threshold of this once popular establishment was profaned by the brutal BUTLER, no Southern guest has entered the St. Charles. The drawing-rooms no longer ring with the merry laughter of gay Southern ladies, and the long, empty corridors echo only the measured tread of the sentinel who guards the trembling servants of the tyrant. The portals of decent society in New-Orleans are closed and hermetically sealed against the entrance of Yankee ill-breeding, and, as if to avenge themselves upon the community, the officers indulge in every kind of licentious excess without the least regard to the proprieties of life or the usages of society. Drunken officers may be seen thronging the sidewalks in front of the St. Charles daily. As ladies no longer frequent that street, it is given up to quadroons and courtesans, who are the only female associates of the Lincoln officers. Our informant has himself seen high officials in the Yankee army seize and embrace negro women on the street in front of Gen. BUTLER's headquarters.

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MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Gen. VAN DORN is in command of

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

The Trouble with the Mails—A Company of Volunteers to Protect the Route—Meeting of the General Assembly—The Application for Admission into the Union, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, April 25, 1862.

When this will reach New-York is exceedingly problematical. For it is given out that the mail-coaches are not to run between Fort Bridger, or Green River and Laramie, until Gen. HALLECK sends his troops along to scare the Indians, as it is reported that the redskins have arisen in their wrath, and stolen some 150 mail animals, killed some dozen employés, and burnt a station or two.

If this be true, there must have been a grand piece of mismanagement somewhere in regard to "relations with the aborigines," and somebody ought to shoulder it. It is too much of a good thing for the overland mail, on an old route like this, to be discontinued for a month or two through Indian demonstrations, and especially in an eventful time like this. True we have the telegraph, but this is limited in its operations, compared with the mail. And if the mail cannot run, is there any certainty of the lightning continuing to flash along the wires? If postal communication be stopped for a month or two, it will be a serious injury to many people besides contractors.

It is, however, generally believed that the stoppage will be but temporary, and that the mail carriers will put into operation some plan of pushing the mails through. For piles of mail matter to lie for months at Laramie and Green River, a thousand miles from its destination, is the poorest joke of the season, and one from which the public would be very well pleased to be spared.

In a week or two there will be some 200 or 300 Mormon ox teams start hence for the Missouri River to fetch the Mormen emigration thence to this Territory. Now the owners and drivers of these teams would doubtless jump at the chance of taking along, for a little cash, any moderate freightage of mail matter that will have accumulated at Green River, and depositing it at Laramie; or wherever the coaches from the East venture to. But for the letters and papers coming this way, what hope have we? Patience must sustain us. Westward the road is clear and the mails run regularly, and the late appropriation of $1,000,000 ought to speedily reopen the whole route.

The "General Assembly of the State of Deseret," closed business for the present after a session of four days. The Assembly meets again on the third Monday in January next, which will be immediately after the adjournment of the next session of the Territorial Legislature.

The business done during the four days was simply such as was considered necessary to set the State organization on its legs, without any indication as to when propulsion would take place; such as locating the seat of government, concerning elections and the duties of certain officers, entailing the laws of the Territory on the new State, and two or three acts relating to judicial matters.

As indicated in my last, the State was organized into five Judicial Circuits, with semi-annual sessions in each county seat.

The officers elected by the Assembly are as follows:

Senators to Congress—Wm. H. Hooper and George Q. Cannon.
Secretary of State—D. H. Wells.
Treasurer—David O. Calder.
Auditor of Public Accounts—Wm. Clayton.
Attorney-General—Aurelius Miner.
Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court—Elias Smith.
Associate Justices—Zerabbabel Snow and Seth M. Blair.
Judge of First Circuit—Erastus Snow.
Judge of Second Circuit—John N. Ray.
Judge of Third Circuit—Wm. J. Appleby.
Judge of Fourth Circuit—Jesse Haven.
Judge of Fifth Circuit—Wm. Hyde.

From the tenor of the proceedings of the Assembly, it appears that the intention is for the State Organization to be grafted on the Territorial, and naturally grow out of that. There seems to be now no "abolishment" in view, but it is the expectation, evidently, if immediate admission be not granted by Congress, to continue both organizations "harmoniously," until one or the other shall die out, or an unpreventable collision be brought on by the "progress of human events." There is no talk anywhere of secession. Mormon policy does not take that line. It is the boast of the whole Mormon people that they are for the Constitution, and from this it may be inferred that in the event of another collision between the Mormons and the National Government, at a future time, the Salt Lake folks, unlike JEFF. DAVIS and his tribe, would profess to stick up for the old Constitution and the old flag, and if so, they would not hesitate to denounce their "enemies" as doing violence to that constitution and that flag. Such I infer from what I see and hear.

Immediately after the adjournment of the State Assembly, the heavens dried up and fine weather has prevailed. The prolonged storms have made plowing time a month later that usual, and so busy is every farmer whom one meets, that he can scarcely stay to return a civil answer.

Had all been right on the mail route east, Senator HOOPER would doubtless by this have been on his way to Washington, D. C.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, May 2, 1862.

This city has been the scene of some excitement and considerable interest for the week past, and all in connection with the Eastern mails. The contractors urge that the Indians have become so hostile that the stages cannot run. But then, contradictorily, the telegraph continues in successful operation. And there are a few, no, not a very few, who are loud in expressing the belief that the trouble, and the stoppage of the mails, are exclusively the work of *white* Indians, and that the aboriginal red skins, as well as a scarcely nameable gentleman, should have their just dues at the bar of public opinion, though the result should shock our prejudgment.

As the stages, with their burdens of letters and newspapers, had indubitably run foul of snags of some kind or other; as the mail agents and employes gave exceedingly cold comfort to the expectant writing and reading public, in regard to the probable resumption of mail carriage, and as the Hon. W. H. HOOPER, Senator elect from the "State of Deseret" to the United States Congress, being disappointed in a through ride by mail-coach, must go some other way, or endanger the early admission of the new State into the Union, therefore an escort of twenty or thirty mounted men was extemporized by those interested, to accompany the honorable Senator expected through the perilous district, and until he should reach the country of secure staging. The Senator, accompanied by Mr. CHAUNCEY W. WEST, a Mormon Missionary on his way to enlighten the European heathen, and escorted by the said mounted company, under the command of ROBERT T. BURTON, left this city on Saturday, and at last accounts the party were struggling with the deep snows in the mountains between this place and Bridger.

Acting-Governor FULLER entered heartily into the escort business, thought it a very proper and good thing, addressed the men previous to their departure, and promised to use his influence for the payment of their expenses by the Government.

Negotiations were entered into with the mail-agents, and the public were informed, by notice at the Post-office, that the mails would be sent East with the escort. But the agents finally came to the conclusion not to forward any mail by Mr. HOOPER and his escort, but to wait until Federal soldiers came up. Many and bitter were the comments passed upon this determination, the thought of a needless continuation of mail deprivation goading on the utterers to a great degree of severity, and I am afraid the mail conductors have not gone curseless to bed for several nights.

However, the War Department came to the rescue, by a telegram to BRIGHAM YOUNG, on Monday night, authorizing and requesting him to raise, arm and equip a company of cavalry for ninety days service on the mail and telegraph route between Forts Bridger and Laramie, and to continue in service until United States troops could reach the scene of difficulties.

On Wednesday, the Company, consisting of Capt. LOT SMITH, two Lieutenants, one First Sergeant, one Quartermaster's Sergeant, four Sergeants, eight Corporals, two musicians, two farriers, one saddler, one wagoner, and seventy-two privates, with nine baggage wagons, encamped outside the city, and on yesterday fairly got away to the mountains. The men are a fair mixture of elderly and young heads, rough-and-ready looking fellows, not a magnet in the Company, inured to labor and mountain life, rough riders up and down the mountain, and most of them passionately fond of horseflesh, with probably a slight sprinkling of experienced soldiers from European armies. Of uniform and drill, nothing need be said, but there are probably a considerable proportion of fair shots and some dead ones in the Company. The arms—rifles of many kinds—Sharpe's, Yagers, Mississippis and European. The horses, mostly California and Indian, some of them Rosinantes, owing to the unfavorable Winter and wintry early Spring, but accustomed to pick for themselves, and endued with the capacity of recruiting out of doors in a single night from a state of jadedness, where a few tufts of bunch grass are comstable.

So, fortune favoring, we look for a renewal of mail facilities before the Pacific railroad is built.

The other night, five prisoners in the Penitentiary made their escape therefrom, and left word for the warden that it was useless to pursue, as they would not be found, and they intended to bid clear farewell to the whole territory. Nevertheless, any patriotic citizen who will secure the prisoners, may receive $300 per head reward. The Penitentiary is a miserable building, erected mostly of adobies, rock, and mud, and is in rather a dilapidated state. Uncle Sam furnished the money for its erection, and the question is, who shall keep it in an efficient state for the safe keeping of prisoners? It lies between Uncle and the Territory, and, as is often the case, between two stools, there is room for a fall, and the Penitentiary crumbles and the prisoners go free, though proscribed.

A drying breezy time continues, and, notwithstanding the wet Winter and Spring, farmers and gardeners are complaining of the drought, and fear that some of their seeds will not vegetate, unless rain soon come, or irrigation be resorted to. But irrigation is reluctantly commenced so early in the season, as the mountain streams are exceedingly cold. The favorite way is to make the seed furrows run the water in, and, when dried a little, sow the seed and cover over—the moisture from beneath rising by capillary attraction.

A young lad named LAMBERT, a few days ago, while riding across the country "beyond Jordan," met a formidable enemy in the shape of a large wild-cat, or California tiger, as the species are popularly termed, which immediately attacked a large dog the boy had with him. The little fellow was unarmed, but he had his lassoo, and made good use of it, fastening the creature to a sage-bush by a lucky throw, till it quit hold of the dog. The boy dismounted, and applied his boot-heel to the cat, which quickly released itself, and attackee the boy, who swiftly sprang into the saddle, and made good tracks for home, the creature pursuing and making desperate leaps at the boy. The lariet, however, again brought the cat to, the boy dragging it along a quarter of a mile, when thinking the ferocious animal dead, he dismounted, but found life left, whereupon his spur was brought violently in contact with the cat's head a few times, insuring a victory for the brave lad. The creature was over three feet in length.

Disfranchisement as a Punishment for Treason.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Missouri State Convention has adopted an ordinance disfranchising all citizens of that State who, since the 10th of December last, have engaged in rebellion against the United States Government. An ordinance of similar character had previously been rejected by the Convention by a vote of nearly two to one against it. Discussion has produced this remarkable change.

This mode of punishing treason commends itself to the common sentiment of the country as eminently just and appropriate, and I am surprised that it has not commanded more attention heretofore from our law-makers and statesmen. The penalties of crime should always be *personal*, so far as it is possible with safety to the State to render them so. Such is the inherent principle of Christianity, and such is the growing sentiment of civilization, which draws its enlightenment and humanity from the Christian faith. We do not need to enforce these propositions. It is the universal refrain of religious preachers and teachers, that "the soul that sinneth, *it* shall die." The crimes of the father are not required to be expiated by the son. The husband's sins are not to be atoned for by legally imposed hardships on the wife.

The genius of our own Government is avowedly against bills of confiscation and attainder. Why? Because such acts of punishment reach not only the offender, but his innocent and often wholly helpless offspring. They punish not only the guilty, but the unoffending, in the second, third and all future generations. This is not policy—it is not justice—it is not humanity. And it is an atrocious calumny upon the loyal millions of the United States, whose instincts recoil from the proscriptive and sweeping confiscation bills discussed in Congress, to charge that their opposition to such punishment of traitors arises from a latent and criminal sympathy with treason.

In thousands of cases in the rebel States, it will be found (as it is in the Northern and loyal States) that the wife, not the husband, is the source of the fortune—be it large or small—of the family. Changes in the form of the patrimony, and accumulations arising from natural increase and profits, will gradually swell upon the husband's hands, and *he* at length will be the affluent owner of a fortune which his skill and industry have never created. But if the man commits treason against the State, under the cruel rule of confiscation not only will the natural protector of the family lose his labor and his life, but the mother and children lose what was their own from the beginning, and what perhaps their own thrift, economy and self-denial have preserved and increased!

It will not do to say that such cases would be exceptions that ought not to stand in the way of a general rule. It is believed by those best acquainted with the composition and workings of Southern society that the existence of means in a family are quite as often due to the wife as to the husband. It is a well-known fact, on the other hand, that settlements on the wife, even from her own property, are in disodor in the Southern States, and very seldom made.

But I need not fortify the positions on this subject by an analysis of society in the secession districts. If the special facts were not as I represent them, and as I know them to be, there is enough in the general principle to vindicate the popular instincts against bills of attainder and confiscation. Their obvious result is to involve the innocent in the punishment of the guilty. And not in equal proportions either; for when a man's estate is confiscated all his children suffer, be they many or few.

But not only in the personal and moral wrong inflicted by such sweeping laws, is there strong reason to reject them. In their bearing upon society, and upon the State itself, are they most pernicious. For, first, in reducing to poverty hundreds of thousands of children, and thereby depriving them of education and culture, a serious injury is inflicted on society. The cost of almshouses and jails, and of the enforcement of penal laws, does not cover a moiety of the expense of ignorance among a people. If we add to ignorance and depravity *a sense of wrong* in the seizure and confiscation of their property by the Government, for no crime of their own commission—and such knowledge will surely be imparted with their mother's milk—we plant the seeds of sedition and hate that will be ineradicable, and make the new population a curse to themselves, to the State, and to mankind. It is because of these results that the tendencies of all civilized Governments are against the enforcement of the harsh measures of confiscation and attainder adopted by jealous and struggling tyrannies in ruder times.

The rule adopted by the Missouri State Convention goes to the root of the evil of treason. The first great penalty of this crime against the State is *death*; and that, in the case of all prime instigators and leaders of treason, should be sternly enforced. The penalty next in grade is *expatriation*; and to this doom might be consigned the larger circle of conspirators, too conspicuous for pardon, but not sufficiently important for impressive lessons to the country in their execution. The last and lowest penalty is *disfranchisement*; and in the political disability thereby imposed there is ample punishment for the great mass of citizens who, in a disloyal phrensy, have lent themselves to the schemes of wicked revolutionists. In their disfranchisement there is indemnity for past wrongs done to the country, and security against future intrusion, through the ballot-box, of the poisonous principles they once insanely espoused.

The disfranchisement of rebels removes at once the difficulty and danger so frequently insisted on, in the attempt to restore the Union upon the basis of the Constitution. "How can we permit Mississippi to become again a State in the Union," inquires one, "when her Legislature may immediately return to their seats, as Senators, JEFF. DAVIS and A. G. BROWN, who were expelled as traitors?" "How can we let Georgia come back, in her original sovereignty, if she may at once restore to the National Councils such arch rebels as TOOMBS and IVERSON?" These questions are not wisely propounded, because an offended nation has an account to settle with these individuals which will prevent any reappearance on their part on the Senatorial stage. But not they, *nor any like them*, can be returned to plague the country under the rule adopted by the State of Missouri. It will be left to loyalists alone to reorganize State Governments in the seceded States, and to represent those States in national affairs. To traitors will be adjudged the painful and life-long humiliation of standing by the sacred arc that protects them, but forbidden by the unclean sin of treason to approach the ballot-box or touch again the sanctuary of patriots. Have we not here ample retribution for the crime of rebellion, and need we turn into chaos the social organization of eleven States? Need we bring millions of innocent and helpless children to poverty and crime without perceptible profit to the Treasury of the nation or to mankind, while upon the *persons* of traitors we can assess a lasting and salutary punishment for their crimes.

YORK.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 11, 1862.

The United States Direct Tax.

MARYLAND THE FIRST STATE TO MAKE FULL PAYMENT.

The following letter has been addressed by Hon. S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the United States Treasury, to R. FOWLER, Esq., Treasurer of Maryland:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 25, 1862.

Hon. R. Fowler, Treasurer of the State of Maryland:

SIR: Your letter of the 18th inst., authorizing my draft, as Secretary of the Treasury, on you, as Treasurer of the State of Maryland, for the full amount of direct tax apportioned to that State by the Act of Congress of Aug. 5, 1861, less the 15 per centum allowed for assumption and payment of the State, was duly received. I have made the proper draft, which will be prepared for payment as proposed by you.

Permit me to express my sincere gratification that Maryland has been the first State to make full cash payment of her quota of the direct tax. The payment of Pennsylvania, which preceded that of Maryland by a few days, was by credit for advances earlier made, as well as partly by cash. The other States are promptly following, and all, I am sure, partake of the satisfaction I cannot but express on seeing Maryland now, like Maryland in the days of the Old Line, coming forward with purse and sword to the defence and support of the American Union.

With great respect,

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce—Patriotic Resolutions Adopted.

A regular meeting of the Chamber was held yesterday, PELATIAH PERIT in the Chair. The following new members were admitted: Morris Franklin, Geo. G. Haven, Oliver Harriman, Edward S. Jaffray, Alfred Lockwood, James Low, Henry N. Tiths, Christopher Y. Wemple. A report from Judge MARTIN, in relation to the Commercial Convention held in Glasgow last year, was read and referred to a Committee consisting of Messrs. J. D. Jones, M. H. Grinnell, F. S. Lathrop, C. H. Marshall and Thomas Tileston.

Mayor OPDYKE then made a few preliminary remarks touching the war news received yesterday, and concluded by offering the following preamble and resolutions:

On the 19th of April, 1861, the Chamber of Commerce declared its sentiments in regard to the duty of loyal citizens of the United States to sustain the Government in its efforts to suppress a wicked and injurious rebellion, then but recently commenced.

In accordance with the sentiments at that time expressed, and in the discharge of the like obligations of duty to the country, this Chamber does hereby

RESOLVE

First—That it will continue to sustain, by its influence with the commercial community and to the fullest extent of its means, the National Government in a vigorous and determined effort to maintain the integrity of the Union, and effectually to put down rebellion.

Second—That in the recent appeal made by the President to the loyalty of the country for additional military forces, the Chamber recognizes the patriotism and energy which should assure confidence in his fidelity to the Constitution, and in his determination to preserve the National honor.

Third—That this Chamber will cordially unite with other bodies of loyal citizens in any measures calculated to give efficiency to the military and naval power of the Government, and to preserve and maintain the character of the community for patriotism and loyal devotion to the Union.

Be it further resolved, that a Committee of —— members be appointed by the Chair to consider and recommend to the Chamber such measures as they may deem advisable to give practical effect to this expression of the sentiments of the Chamber.

After a few remarks from PROSPER M. WETMORE, Esq., in favor of the resolutions, they were adopted unanimously, and the following gentlemen were appointed on the Committee: Mayor Opdyke and Messrs. Stevens, Babcock, Duer, Low, Marshall, Sturgis, Blunt, Wetmore, Dodge, Minturn, Roberts and Royal Phelps. The previous action of the Board in reference to an Assay Office in this City was confirmed, and Messrs. Babcock, Dodge, Gallatin, King and Minturn were appointed a Committee to visit Washington to urge the matter upon the attention of Congress.

Street Commissioner's Office.

OPENING OF BIDS AND AWARDS OF CONTRACTS.

On yesterday bids were opened and contracts awarded for the following works, which have been heretofore advertised:

Building engine-house for Company No. 31—awarded to W. A. RUEDEBACK at $4,400.

Building tender for Hose Company No. 37—C. E. HARTSHORN, $250.

Rebuilding carriage for Hose Company No. 40—C. E. HARTSHORN, $250.

Building two tenders for Engine Companies Nos. 2 and 42—Jos. PINE, $770.

Building a new hose-carriage for Hose Company No. 4—JNO. H. SICKLES, $553.

Building a new steam-engine for Engine Co. No. 5—E. A. STRAW, $2,890.

Building new truck for Hook and Ladder Company No. 18—C. E. HARTSHORN, $490.

Building new tender for Engine Company No. 26—JNO. H. SICKLES, $533.

Building new carriage for Hose Company No. 22—C. E. HARTSHORN—$700.

Filling sunken lots, &c., between Seventy-ninth and Eighteth streets—awarded to JAMES COREY.

Dredging slip between Piers Nos. 11 and 12, East River—Jos. HART, $700.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CONCERT BY THE GRAMMAR AND PRIMARY SCHOOLS OF THE 20TH WARD.—Wednesday night, raining as it was, could in no wise deter the friends of the soldiers from patronizing an entertainment prepared for the benefit of widows and orphans made desolate by the war; and the Academy of Music could never hold forth more popular inducement to the lovers of music and poetry than drew the tremendous audience that witnessed it. Six departments of the public schools of the Twentieth Ward were represented, comprising in all six hundred well trained performers. Drills, tableaux and music, vocal by the young ladies and gentlemen, and instrumental by Dodworth's Band, made up the main attraction. To enter into detail of the excellent manner in which each and every one of these performances was conducted is unnecessary, but the military evolutions, first by the boys of Grammar School No. 33, and afterward the "Zouave Drill," by the young ladies of Grammar School No. 33, were so remarkably appropriate, and elicited such unqualified applause, that great praise must be accorded to their instructors. The "Wreath exercise" was also a peculiar feature of the entertainment, and one which exhibited striking perfection in the methods of the drill. Mayor OPDYKE presided, and members of distinguished persons were present. The "Tableaux" at the close depicted: "The Seasons," "Taking the Veil." "The Sculptor's Dream," and best of all "The Wounded Soldier." The pupils were at each divertissement costumed in character. The exercises continued till a very late hour, and the Committee of Arrangements must certainly find their exchequer amply filled. Much good may it do the widows and the orphans of our self-sacrificing soldiers.

MUSIC AT THE CENTRAL PARK.—The Central Park Commissioners announce that there will be music on the Mall on to-morrow, (Saturday) at 4½ P. M., by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. DODWORTH, if the weather is fine. The following is the programme.

PART I.

1. March from "Gemma di Vergy."..... Donizetti
2. Overture from "Tancredi"..... Rossini
3. Song; "The Harp that once"..... Moore
4. Quickstep Triumph..... Strauss

PART II.

1. Moldavian Schottisch..... Jullien
2. String of Melodies..... H. B. Dodworth
3. Scherzo from Symphony in A..... Mendelssohn
4. Death of Glory Gallop..... Schallen

PART III.

1. March from "Il Poliuto."..... Donizetti
2. Caledonian Melodies..... Jullien
3. Waltz; "Dream of the Ocean"..... Gungl
4. Aria from "La Travista"..... Verdi

National Airs.

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.—A regular meeting of this Board was held yesterday, President DRAPER in the Chair. A report was made from the Committee of the Whole and adopted, giving the number of vagrants transferred from the City Prison to the Workhouse during the past month as 680, of whom 151 are there for the first time, 71 the second time, 75 the third time, 43 the fourth time, 69 the fifth time, 65 the sixth time, 5 the seventh time, 4 the eighth time, 8½ the tenth time, 2 the twenty-fifth time, 14 the fortieth time, 22 the one hundredth time; 150 of these were females, and 530 were males. The receipts of the Commission for the two weeks ending to-day, amount to $1,225 74, including $120 from the Public Administrator for board of a deceased inmate at the Almshouse. $247 39 from the New-York Hospital for board at Small-pox Hospital, and $432 25 for work at Workhouse. The following is the regular weekly statement: Remaining June 21, 1862, 6,538; admitted, 2,175; died, 31; discharged, 1,675; sent to Blackwell's Island, 448; sent to State Prison, 6; remaining June 28, 1862, 6,853; increase, 15. Bellevue Hospital, 561; Lunatic Asylum, 776; Almshouse, 1,364; Penitentiary, 511; Workhouse, 959; Small-pox Hospital, 21; Randall's Island, 784; Randall's Island Hospital, 205; City Prison, 299; Second District Prison, 20; Third District Prison, 12; Fourth District Prison, 8; Island Hospital, 733; Colored Home, 200; Colored Orphan Asylum, 180; Children at nurse, 31; City Cemetery, 50.

ARREST OF TWO FEMALE THIEVES.—Officers CROLIUS and SWINK, of the Eighth Precinct, yesterday arrested two females named MARGARET GRIFFIN and ANNA FOWLER, who, upon the complaint of RICHARD CROSS, of No. 92 Wall-street, are charged with having stolen from him the sum of $140 in gold. The complainant says he went to the house of one ISABELLA HUTTON, at No. 69 Mercer-street, late on Wednesday night, with the sum of $200 in gold. When he left he had nothing. He acknowledges having spent $60 in one way and another, but charges that $140 were stolen from him while in the house above-named, and he says the prisoners have stolen the money. They were taken before Justice KELLY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and after examination, were committed to prison for trial.

THE RACES ON THE UNION COURSE TO-DAY.—The opening races of the five days' campaign on the Union Course, Long Island, commence to-day. There will be three races during the day, the entries for which, as given in yesterday's TIMES, comprise many of the best blooded horses in the country. There will probably be the largest attendance ever seen on the Union Course, and to add to the attractions of the occasion, the military of this City, which takes part in the parade to-day, have been invited to be present, and on the conclusion of the parade will attend in large force. The most direct route to the Course is by the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad, which runs cars from the Atlantic-street Ferry, Brooklyn, every five minutes.

ZETA PSI.—The Zeta Psi Fraternity, one of the most prominent of the many secret college associations, has been holding a special Convention during the week at the Cooper Institute. Delegates were present from eight different colleges, besides a large number of alumni. It was ascertained that nearly one-fourth of the active members of the Society two years since, are now in the army in various capacities, from privates to Colonels. The business of the Convention being finished, it adjourned to meet at the Parker House, Boston, Dec. 30, 1862.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—In another column will be found an entertaining advertisement, which sets forth at length the attractions offered by Mr. BARNUM for the big and little folks of this City and vicinity to-day. Dramatic performances will be given at every hour of the day after 10½ A. M. Little NUTT, the fat man and fat woman, the learned seal, and the beautiful aquaria will also be shown from early till late.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—Coroner RANNEY held an inquest, yesterday, upon the body of MICHAEL WELCH, a native of Ireland, aged 29 years, who accidentally fell into the water from Pier No. 6, East River, and was drowned before assistance could be rendered. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

ACCIDENT FROM BURNING FLUID.—A lady, residing at No. 249 East Thirteenth-street, whose name is reported to be MRS. KELMSRICK, was so seriously burned yesterday morning, by the explosion of a fluid lamp, that she died soon after. She was filling a lighted lamp at the time of the occurrence.

A PROBABLE SUICIDE.—A woman, 18 years of age, named MARY MURRAY, made a desperate attempt yesterday to commit suicide, at No. 22 Grand-street, by taking a large dose of oxalic acid. She was immediately conveyed to the City Hospital, but the doctors say she cannot recover.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a male child was found yesterday in the dock at the foot of Canal-street. Coroner RANNEY held an inquest upon it. The cause of death could not be ascertained. The Jury rendered a verdict of "accidental death."

ARREST OF LIQUOR DEALERS.—Twenty-six unlicensed liquor dealers were arrested, yesterday, in the Thirteenth Ward, and held to bail by Justice STEERS, in the sum of $160 each.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A REMARKABLE OCCURRENCE.—At an early hour yesterday morning some men passing along the Canton-street mall, on Fort Greene, heard a sound coming from a well in the vicinity, which caused them to halt and make an investigation. Upon looking into the well they discovered a woman sitting upon a cross-beam some 70 feet below the surface, who begged to be taken out. The Police were notified, a rope obtained, and the woman was drawn out in safety, and apparently uninjured. When asked how she got into the well, she stated that her name was CATHERINE GRIFFIN, and that she was employed as a servant at No. 85 Sands-street; that on the afternoon before she went to New-York to see some friends, and while there drank freely of intoxicating beverages. She started for home after dark, and while in a Fulton ferryboat, a young man, whom she had never seen before, induced her to walk to Fort Greene; there he attempted to take some improper liberties with her person, when she ran away from him and accidentally fell into the place where found. This well is 80 feet deep, about 4 feet in diameter, is walled with stone, and has long been out of use, but has about 10 feet of water in it. Over the top is a stone slab, and through it a hole where a pump formerly was inserted. Over this hole there has been a stone slab, and the place has been reported several times by the Police as a dangerous nuisance. The woman was found seated upon a cross piece a few feet above the water. When the storm of Wednesday night is borne in mind, the story told by the woman that she fell to the spot where found—a distance of 70 feet, and without receiving serious injury, the whole affair seems to be a remarkable one. The Police are endeavoring to unravel it.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A Mrs. MCCUE, employed in the Linseed Oil Factory, corner of Front and Washington streets, met with a terrible accident yesterday morning. Some of her clothing got caught in the machinery, when she was whirled round with great violence several times by a revolving shaft, and was not rescued until both legs were broken and she had received other severe injuries. The injured woman has a husband in the Eighty-eighth Regiment, and was at work in the factory to help support her four children.

LAW REPORTS.

The Pilot Commission Case—Certiorari.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Barnard.

The People ex rel. Ralph Noble vs. The Pilot Commissioners—This case has been frequently stated in the TIMES.

The relator obtained a writ of *certiorari* to bring up for review the proceedings of the Board of Pilot Commissioners, in revoking his license as a Pilot.

The Court at Chambers, holding that the relator's remedy was properly a rehearing before the Commissioners, superseded the writ. Appeal was taken to this branch of the Court, where it was now held, per BARNARD, J., that the judgment below was correct, and should be affirmed.

This Court would not assume that upon a rehearing before the Commissioners that body would necessarily adhere to their previous decision; on the contrary, it would assume that if that body was convinced on a rehearing that the former proceedings were irregular, or that the former decision was erroneous, either upon the facts or the law, it would promptly reverse its former decision. The remedy of a rehearing being given, the writ of *certiorari* should not be granted until that remedy is exhausted.

H. R. Cummings for relator; Wm. Allen Butler for respondents.

The Way to Coney Island—A Contest for the Monopoly.

SUPREME COURT—SECOND DISTRICT.

Before Judge Lott.

The Coney Island Plank Road Company vs. The Coney Island Railroad Company.—This case has been before stated in the TIMES.

The plaintiffs obtained a preliminary injunction restraining the defendants from running cars over the road from the Brooklyn City limits to Coney Island. They claimed that they had acquired the right to appropriate for the purposes of their plank road what was formerly called the "new road," running from Brooklyn to Coney Island, and that the defendants without right had laid their track along said road, interrupted travel and otherwise interfered with their rights, and that if such acts were continued, and cars allowed to run upon the railroad, serious, if not irreparable, damage would be sustained.

The defendants, moving to dissolve the injunction, denied that the plaintiffs possessed any exclusive right in the road mentioned, or that they had acquired any right to appropriate and use it as claimed. They also insisted that the plaintiffs could obtain adequate relief by an action for damages; that the acts complained of were no more than trespasses, and that it was now too late to obtain an injunction. The motion was argued June 30, and decision was now rendered discharging the injunction, with costs.

Jenkins, Opdyke & Ackerman, and H. C. Murphy, for motion. Summers & Johnson, and G. T. Jones, opposed.

Storage—Tender of Lien.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge McCarthy.

Patrick Murray vs. A. V. Vanamarin et al.—This action, which was reported in the TIMES of Wednesday, was brought to test the validity of a sale to the defendants of pumice stone by Martin A. J. Lynch, to whom it was intrusted by the plaintiff, as alleged, for storage.

The plaintiff was non-suited on the ground that he made no tender of lien for storage, either before or after the sale.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Atocha et al. vs. Garica.—Motion granted.
Lewis vs. Northrup et al.—Motion granted.
James vs. Thatcher.—Order granted.
O'Brien vs. Boutell et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs to defendant to abide the event of the action.
Peters vs. Stoofford et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs to defendant to abide the event of the action.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 3, 1862.

$4,000	U. S. 6s, '68, Cou.	99	100	Erie R. Pref.	60
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	100⅛	150	do	61⅛
5,000	do	100⅛	950	do	61⅜
57,000	do	100	1,550	do	61
3,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes, Small	101	70	Hudson R. R.	45⅛
10,000	do	100	100	do	45⅝
6,000	do	99⅝	200	do	46
5,000	do	99⅝	50	do	b30 45
6,000	do	99⅝	50	Harlem Railroad	15
53,000	do	99	50	do	14
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	50	100	do	13⅞
80,000	Mo. State 6s	45	100	do	13⅝
5,000	do	b30 45⅛	800	do	13
5,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s	102	200	Harlem R. Pref	34
5,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	80	150	do	33⅛
5,000	do	80⅜	400	Reading Railroad	56
5,000	Mich. So. Sk. F. B.	99⅞	50	do	55
4,000	Ill. Cent. R. Bds.	90⅜	400	Mich. Cen. R.	57⅜
9,000	C. & N. W. As. B.	47	350	do	56⅜
6,000	do	46	270	do	57
3,000	C. & N. W. 2d Mg.	25	200	do	b30 51⅛
4,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d Mg.	65½	1050	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	53
6,000	do	65	100	do	s30 53
20,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 1 M.	66	50	Panama Railroad	130
20	Merchants' Bank	100	50	do	129
10	Union Bank	102	50	do	128⅝
25	Bank Commerce	94	50	do	128
16	Bank Republic	93	1075	Ill. Cen. R. scrip	56
10	Comm'h Bank	87	100	do	56⅜
76	Pac. Mail S'p Co.	s60 112	100	do	56⅝
360	do	111	100	do	s10 56⅞
350	do	110⅛	100	do	57
215,500	Amer. Gold	110⅛	25	do	21⅝
20,000	do	s10 110⅜	700	do	21⅞
18,000	do	110⅝	75	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	122⅜
16,000	do	b30 110⅜	100	Galena & Chicago R.	87
30,000	do	b10 110⅜	50	do	86⅝
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	88⅜	950	do	86⅝
850	do	88	1960	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	45
2650	do	87⅜	100	do	45⅜
1650	do	87⅝	2800	do	45⅛
50	do	s60 87⅜	100	do	45⅜
1150	do	87⅜	450	Chic. & Rock I. R. R.	60⅜
200	do	b30 88	650	do	61
900	do	87⅝	300	do	b30 61⅜
400	do	87⅜	100	do	61⅜
1050	Erie Railroad	33⅜	100	do	b30 62
1430	do	33⅛	100	do	61⅝
50	do	s30 33⅛	100	do	61⅜
50	do	s10 33⅛	50	Chi. Bur. & Quin R.	74⅜
250	do	s10 33⅜	100	do	b60 75
300	do	s30 33⅜	50	do	74⅜
100	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	23⅜	50	do	s30 74
50	do	23⅜	400	Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R.	30⅜
100	do	s10 23⅜	100	D. L. & W. R., ex div.	95

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	100⅜	350	Chi. & R. I. R.	61⅜
30,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	100⅜	100	Erie Railway Pref.	61⅜
5,000	do	100⅛	43	do	61⅜
50,000	do	100⅜	50	Hud. River R.	46⅛
25,000	Tr. 7 3-10 ₱ c. N.	102⅜	550	Harlem R.	14⅜
28,000	Tenn. State 6s '90	51	900	Har. R. Pref.	35
5,000	do	51⅛	100	do	34⅜
9,000	Missouri State 6s.	46⅛	200	Reading Railroad	56
500,000	Amer. Gold	110⅛	10	Mich. Central R.	58
80,000	do	110⅛	25	do	57⅝
50	Pac. M. S. Co.	112⅜	50	do	57⅝
50	do	s30 111⅜	200	do	b30 57⅜
50	do	s30 111⅜	1550	Mich. So. & No. I. R.	24
150	do	112⅜	200	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	53
25	do	b60 113	50	do	53⅛
400	N. Y. Cen. R.	88	20	Panama R.	129⅜
100	do	88⅛	200	do	s30 130
100	do	b30 88⅜	25	do	130
400	do	88⅛	200	Ill. C. R. Scrip	57⅛
250	do	b30 88⅜	300	do	57⅜
10	do	88⅜	125

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—FANCHON; OR, THE CRICKET.

WALLACK'S—RETURNED VOLUNTEER—THREE MARRIED.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE NATIONAL GUARD—WASHINGTON.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—No. 485 Broadway—NATURE VS. PHILOSOPHY—ANDY BLAKE—UNEQUAL MARRIAGE.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway—Afternoon and Evening.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"CINDERELLA" AND OTHER FINE PICTURES, from 9 A. M. to 6 P.M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

Notice.

In compliance with custom, no Evening Edition of the TIMES this afternoon, and no Morning Edition to-morrow, will appear.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have official advices from Gen McCLELLAN'S Army up to 5½ o'clock, P. M., of Wednesday. A dispatch from the General himself was received at the War Department, yesterday afternoon, which states that he had succeeded in getting his army to the banks of the James River, with the loss of only one gun, which had to be abandoned on account of its becoming disabled; that the wagon train, with the exception of one wagon was in a safe position; that we had a severe battle on Tuesday, and that we beat the enemy on Wednesday. And what is of more importance, Gen. McCLELLAN announces that reinforcements from Washington had already arrived. These reinforcements, together with those under Gen SHIELDS, which embarked at Annapolis and arrived at Fortress Monroe on Tuesday, will be sufficient to insure Gen. McCLELLAN in his new position, if not to enable him immediately to follow up his success of Wednesday, and push straight on to Richmond. The fight of Monday, partially described by our correspondents in yesterday's TIMES, was of the most desperate and determined character. In fact, the fighting of the entire seven days may be thus characterized. The consequent loss of life has been most fearful, but on the rebel side particularly so. The entire losses on both sides, in killed, wounded and missing, are estimated in one account at forty-five thousand, of which our proportion is but fifteen thousand, leaving thirty thousand for the rebels. Among their losses in killed are Gen. "Stonewall" JACKSON and Gen. BARNWELL RHETT, of South Carolina. Gen. MAGRUDER is also reported to have been taken prisoner. Many wounded prisoners have been captured on both sides. On the whole, it appears from the latest accounts that the advantages of the fighting have been on our side, though fighting against fearful odds. The number of the rebels is estimated at one hundred and eighty-five thousand, including a large part of BEAUREGARD'S army, while against this enormous force we had opposed not more than ninety-five thousand effective men.

A Nashville correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writes, upon what he deems pretty good authority, that while BEAUREGARD was holding Corinth, he had several thousand laborers employed extending the Jackson and Vicksburgh Railroad from Lowsshoe to Montgomery, Ala., thus forming a connection with the East. Such a work completed, a glance at the map will show the facility with which the army of the Mississippi, or a large portion of it, may have been transferred to Richmond.

We have intelligence from Corinth that eight or ten companies of rebel cavalry attacked our advance guard, about two miles south of Booneville, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, on Tuesday morning, but were repulsed by our cavalry, after considerable hard fighting. The enemy, it is stated, make daily demonstrations on different parts of our lines. From Gen. MITCHEL'S army we learn that fifty-five of his scouts have been captured by the rebels, taken to Atlanta, Ga., and hung.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* has received important information direct from East Tennessee, by way of Cumberland Gap. The persecution of the Union men continued. The property of all loyal Tennesseeans in the Union army was being sold at auction, including furniture, agricultural implements, &c., no attention being paid to the necessities of their families. A distinguished citizen of Tennessee, who had been arrested and cast into a Southern jail, had died there from the effects of unwholesome food, and his remains had arrived at Knoxville for interment. Union soldiers who are prisoners at the South are dying rapidly in consequence of the tainted meat and rotten food which they are compelled to eat. Nearly all the rebel troops have been withdrawn from East Tennessee and taken to Richmond. The country is filled, however, with guerrilla bands, who are committing all sorts of depredations on Union people.

Gen. CURTIS' Division is understood to be at Batesville, Ark., on short rations, and without provender for the horses and mules, besides suffering from sickness. Gen. HINDMAN is also menacing him with a large force of rebels. It is understood that an immediate effort will be made to aid him with men and stores.

Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, has given the best possible proof that he approves the call for 300,000 additional troops, by issuing an elaborate proclamation calling for the quota from that State. After bringing prominently to notice the bounties offered volunteers by the Government, the document concludes as follows: "All good citizens are respectfully requested to report forthwith the name and place of any volunteer or regular soldier in Massachusetts—if such a one is here to be found—who may be intentionally evading his duty by neglecting to comply with the provisions of the General Orders above quoted. Massachusetts, which has never slumbered nor slept, must now arise to still higher efforts, and pledge to all the duties of patriotism, with renewed devotion, the individual efforts, the united hearts, heads and hands of all her people."

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, two motions to adjourn over the Fourth—one to Monday, and the other to Saturday—were defeated. The House bill in relation to alterations in certain Judicial Districts was passed. The bill to establish Provisional Governments in insurrectionary districts was postponed until to-day, after brief consideration. The bill to provide a Government for the Territory of Arizona was postponed until next December. A joint resolution adjourning Congress on the 16th inst. was introduced and laid over. The bill relating to the Judiciary, providing certain rules in regard to State laws being regarded as decisions in common law in the United States Courts, was considered. An amendment was moved by Mr. SUMNER, that no evidence be excluded on account of color. On a vote being taken no quorum was found to be present. A motion was made to adjourn, but failed. A quorum was then obtained, and the amendment was rejected. The Senate spent the rest of the day in Executive session.

In the House, after the consideration of private bills, a bill was reported from the Judiciary Committee providing for the discharge or trial of State prisoners. It was ordered to be printed. After some further business, the Confiscation bill as returned from the Senate was taken up, and after some debate, the Senate's amendment, in the shape of a substitute, was rejected, 123 to 2—so the bill goes to the Senate again. The vote tabling the Michigan and Illinois Canal bill was reconsidered, and its consideration postponed until the 18th of December. The Senate's amendments to the Treasury Note bill were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. The Committee on Military Affairs were instructed to report what legislation, if any, is necessary to facilitate the granting of furloughs and discharges to sick and wounded soldiers. Mr. DUNLAP, of Kentucky, failed to obtain leave to introduce a resolution censuring Gen. HUNTER for his letter in reply to the inquiries relative to his "black brigade." The House then adjourned until Saturday.

GENERAL NEWS.

There was no session of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, for want of a quorum.

The Chamber of Commerce yesterday passed resolutions pledging its support anew to the General Government in its efforts to maintain the integrity of the Union and suppress the rebellion, and appointed a committee to consider and recommend for the adoption of the Board, such measures as may be best calculated to render their support effectual.

The Louisville *Journal* states that Capt, JENKINS, Assistant Quartermaster at Louisville, has been relieved by an order from the War Department, based on a notification in an official advertisement that no Secessionist or Abolitionist need apply for the contracts proposed.

There was a decided panic on the Stock Exchange and in Wall-street generally, yesterday, on the news in the morning papers from the army before Richmond. The fluctuations in Stocks, through the day, were from 2½ to 4 ₩ cent. At the close prices were on the recovery. Gold went up to 110¼@110½ ₩ cent. Exchange to 121¼@122 ₩ cent.

Discussions of the exciting war news were the order of the day in business circles yesterday. Loyal citizens evinced great regret, but no despondency; while the friends and abettors of the rebels were quite boisterous and arrogant in their demonstrations. At the Produce Exchange, the only active trade was in Breadstuffs; prices of Flour and Corn were well supported, while Wheat advanced a shade. Cotton, Coffee, Molasses, Metals, Oils, Rice, Seeds and Spices were quiet. A fair inquiry prevailed for Tallow, Hay, Hops, Sugars and Spirits Turpentine, which latter article was decidedly dearer. The freight market was rather active, and rates were very firm.

The National Natal Day.

"Through the thick gloom of the present I see the brightness of the future as the sun in heaven. We shall make this a glorious and immortal day. When we are in our graves our children will honor it. They will celebrate it with thanksgiving, with festivities, with bonfires, with illuminations. On its annual return they will shed tears, not of subjection and Slavery, not of agony and distress, but of exultation, of gratitude and of joy."

Thus exclaimed the patriot seer, "JOHN ADAMS, on the adoption of the Declaration, July 4, eighty-six years ago. We could have no better motto for to-day. He saluted it, by the "All hail hereafter!" as the birthday of the Republic. We celebrate it now in the new birth and regeneration of that Republic. Now, as then, indeed, "thick gloom" hangs over our country, but the eye of faith can descry the "brightness of the future as the sun in heaven." To-day, we celebrate it not merely by the "festivities, bonfires and illuminations" whereof he speaks, but by the awful baptism of fire and blood. We have, indeed, our wonted festivities; but the real celebration to-day is along the line of battle, and where the Union hosts surround the beleaguered armies of the cursed rebellion. *There* are our hearts and hopes. The rest is all but show. And we "have that *within* that *passeth* show." God defend and prosper the armies of the Republic!

GEN. HUNTER'S ABANDONMENT OF JAMES ISLAND.—An arrival on Monday from Port Royal announce that Gen. HUNTER has determined to evacuate James Island. This unhappy issue of the promising attempt for the reduction of Charleston is deeply painful. That city has so much to answer for in the present state of our national affairs, and has been to such an extent the prime mover in the rebellion, that we should have felt a peculiar pride in its capture. It would have been, moreover, but justice, that the seat of the war should be transferred to that Capital city of the treason. But the attempt fails, and we have only to resign ourselves to the disappointment for a while longer.

We had hoped that a secure encampment might yet be found in which our troops might remain with safety, and be in readiness to resume the attack when reinforcements could be spared for it. But it seems that no such position could be found. There was nothing left, after the failure of the recent assault upon the battery at Secessionville, but to evacuate the island, and relinquish the undertaking.

It would appear from this decision that the attempt of Gen. BENHAM to capture that battery, instead of being the wanton and groundless effort which it has been represented to be, was a military necessity; and that the possession of that point was essential to our continued occupation of the island. It occupies the neck of the only peninsula which James Island affords that could be commanded by the fire of our gunboats across the land; and unless that peninsula could be held, our position was precarious, if not hazardous. Gen. HUNTER'S relinquishment of the whole undertaking, upon the failure of the attempt at Secessionville, shows how essential that movement was, and demonstrates that it was only a well-considered endeavor to obtain a secure foothold, instead of a rash and heedless advance. It is gratifying to note that the War Department has taken the same view, and restored Gen. BENHAM to his command.

The Situation on the James River—Better Prospects.

Our news from the army before Richmond is up to Wednesday evening, at which time appearances were much better than at the date of our previous advices, at the close of the sanguinary engagement of Monday. The extraordinary series of battles which began with Wednesday morning of last week, on our right wing, and which raged almost continuously for the whole week along our entire lines, and over a distance of between thirty and forty miles, seemed to be still unfinished on Wednesday night of this week. "On Tuesday," says Gen. McCLELLAN, "we had a severe battle, and to-day (Wednesday, 2d inst.,) we beat the enemy, the men fighting even better than before." Whether the battle was renewed yesterday, and whether this morning the strife may be still raging, we do not yet know. The main position of our army, however, at Turkey Bend, on the James River, was quite secure under the safeguard of gunboats. The good news also comes to us this morning, that by Wednesday reinforcements had arrived from Washington; and we learn, too, that on Tuesday morning a heavy column of Gen. POPE'S army reached Fortress Monroe, and had immediately been pushed up the James River. This body must have reinforced Gen. McCLELLAN by Wednesday, and doubtless rendered him abundantly able not only to hold the rebels in check, but perhaps also to assume the offensive. We suppose that other of the divisions of POPE'S army will at once follow that of SHIELDS', and that not less than forty or fifty thousand men altogether can be dispatched to the Peninsula from different points. From Gen. BURNSIDE, strange to say, we have as yet not a word; but he is most certainly on his march to cooperate with McCLELLAN, if he has not, as we think he must have, joined him before this time. One of our cotemporaries, last evening, gave prominence to a story from Washington that our army had "lost its siege guns and thirty thousand men;" but McCLELLAN himself, writing as late as Wednesday evening, says he had "lost but one gun, which had to be abandoned because it broke down;" and another account states that HEINTZELMAN captured eight guns and a whole brigade of rebels, which seems to be much more likely, judging from the latest advices. Four of the most prominent rebel Generals are reported lost to their cause—Stonewall JACKSON, killed; BARNWELL RHETT, killed; ANDERSON, mortally wounded, and MAGRUDER a prisoner; while of our own general officers, McCALL and REYNOLDS were reported missing on Tuesday night. The death of JACKSON, which is undoubtedly a fact, as it is announced by the Richmond papers of Monday, and confirmed from our own side, will be a tremendous blow to the rebels. Of all their Generals, he was the only one who had ever assumed the offensive with success; and the successes of their army last week were entirely owing to his quick, energetic and determined action and skillful manœuvres.

The losses in the various battles, and especially in the grand combats of Friday and Monday, are reported as being very great—as, indeed, from the courageous and determined fighting of both combatants they must have been so. The prodigious figure of forty-five thousand men is the estimate made by one correspondent as the lost in killed, wounded and missing on both sides—thirty thousand of which are put to the account of the rebels. We should earnestly hope that subsequent advices may modify these figures; but, from our previous experience in reports of losses, we fear that the facts may be as terrible as reported. The splendid heroism of our men, from beginning to end, during the eight days of blood and battle, was worthy of the divine cause for which they fought and offered their lives. In the records of the world, there has been no courage more persistent and vigorous. But the fact that so many of the sons of New-York have been slain for their country's sake, will tone down the manifestations of this Fourth of July.

Of the present *status* of our army before Richmond, Gen. McCLELLAN reports it as being still in excellent spirits, and since the large reinforcements have arrived it is doubtless greatly improved in confidence. On the whole, and judging from all the facts and statements that have reached us, we must say that the condition and prospects of our army on Wednesday were much superior to what they were on Monday. We should not be surprised if it were yet this week to give the rebels a blow which would effectually settle the fate of Richmond and this bloody rebellion.

THE COUNTRY TO THE RESCUE.—The City took the news yesterday with admirable spirit. The Stock market tumbled head over heels, it is true, but this amounts to nothing. It was only a panic among the bulls who had been speculating for a tremendous rise, and scattered in every direction when the wind blew from the other quarter. They were in very much the same condition as the sutlers at the White House when told that the rebel cavalry were coming. They abandoned their supplies and rushed pell-mell on board the first gunboat that offered shelter.

But the mass of the people showed no symptoms of a scare. Their first feeling was regret for McCLELLAN'S reverse; their next, that it must be retrieved. The army must have reinforcements, promptly and as many as are required. The 300,000 new troops must be forthcoming at once. We cannot stop to criticise the past—to discuss the causes of past disasters or reconcile the claims of conflicting Generals. What the country wants now is an army able to cope with the rebels. Let the thinned ranks of our regiments be filled up. We have most excellent fighting material,—the skeleton of a splendid and effective army. Let its ranks be filled and we shall speedily turn back the tide and put an end to the rebellion.

Rebel Strategy.

It should be remembered, whatever reverses may occur during this portion of the campaign in Virginia, that the rebels have one important strategic advantage. They are at the centre or on the smaller arc of the circle, while we move on the circumference. A distinguished Prussian officer, whose military criticism was quoted in these columns, indicated more than a month before the date of the event, the threatening possibility of a defeat of BANKS' corps. The position recalled to him a well-remembered campaign on the borders of his own country—that year when NAPOLEON, holding Dresden as a centre, kept an overwhelming mass of the Allies in check, by moving out with tremendous rapidity from his centre, now upon one corps and then another, and defeating them in detail. Or better still, it might have reminded him of NAPOLEON'S position in his last glorious campaign in France, before the banishment to Elba. There, moving on the smaller arc, though with a much inferior force to the whole of the Allies, he was enabled to fall upon BLUCHER'S corps, and other corps with superior numbers and tremendous effect, and at one time seemed about to drive out in disgrace the enormous armies of the Allies. Owing to the nature of the country, and to Gen. McCLELLAN'S making the Peninsula his base of operations, together with the numerous railways behind the enemy's front, the rebel General has been enabled to have the advantage of a central position, while our line has necessarily been extended from the Shenandoah to the Rappahannock and the Chickahominy. Our connections have been difficult, owing to the character of the surface, and for some unknown reason, unity of action was destroyed by the Washington authorities in the very outset by the division of the army into separate corps. The consequences have been what might be expected.

The enemy, with a skill and vigor which we should acknowledge, even with them, have thrown, by their railroads, superior masses wherever we threatened them. They first held McDOWELL in check, then drove BANKS out of the Valley; then falling back before FREMONT (whom they outnumbered) they destroyed one of SHIELDS' brigades, and while our divisions were calmly awaiting other attacks, either at Strasburgh, Port Royal or Fredericksburgh, they hurl their overwhelming masses on our widely separated right wing before Richmond. It is vain for us to suppose that we have any but a most skillful and determined enemy to oppose us. With them is desperation, and a very considerable military skill, and great natural advantages of position. To these we can oppose the unconquerable firmness of our soldiers, and we should oppose invention, enterprise and incessant activity. We cannot but think if SIGEL'S, BANKS' and McDOWELL'S corps had been "feeling" of the enemy's line as they should have done, this manœuvre of JACKSON would never have been executed. We trust that Gen. POPE is going to change all that. With the taking of Richmond, or the rebel retreat to the South, this advantage of a central position vanishes.

Our Army Correspondence.

The TIMES published yesterday morning *thirteen columns* of most important and interesting intelligence from our correspondents with the Army of the Potomac, *in advance of all our cotemporaries*. According to its usual practice of bragging loudest when they are beaten the most, our neighbors of the *Herald* will probably devote their entire editorial page this morning to proving that it is the only enterprising newspaper on the continent! We should not be at all surprised if its circulation (on paper) should reach 150,000!

The fact is our neighbor has been so busy for the last few weeks in bragging, that he has had no leisure for getting the news. The TIMES has steadily and regularly beaten the *Herald* on all important information from the very beginning of the war. We had the first account of the capture of the forts below New-Orleans. We published exclusively a full report of the sanguinary battle of the Seven Pines. We gave the first and only full official reports of the killed and wounded there and at Fair Oaks. We had exclusively the killed and wounded at the battle of Cross Keys, three-fourths of which were from New-York regiments, and now we have distanced our windy neighbor completely in the full, detailed and graphic reports given by our correspondents of the great battles of Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday last. Without making a tenth part as much fuss as the *Herald* does, the TIMES is habitually ahead of it in all important news.

The *Herald* has been hard at work trying to break down its competitors. It has been urging an exorbitant tax on newspapers, for the avowed purpose, and in the absurd hope, of crushing out its rivals. It has been forcing up the expenses of newspapers in every possible way, with the same amiable and praiseworthy object. It has sunk not less than $50,000 over and above its receipts during the last year alone, under the belief that it could thus force its competitors into expenses which it supposed they could not bear. We hope it will keep on. The game is rather a costly one, and cannot be very amusing; but if our neighbor enjoys it, we cannot object. We venture to suggest, however, that the TIMES succeeds very well by attending to its own business and supplying its readers with the news. Possibly the *Herald* might find its profit in the same policy.

IT WON'T DO, OLD FELLOW!—The *Herald* pretends that it received its correspondence from the Army of the Potomac, but "*withheld* it at the request of the War Department." This is all moonshine. The War Department made no such request. On the contrary, the *Herald*, in common with the TIMES and all other City papers, was officially informed two days ago that the restrictions imposed by the Government on news coming by telegraph *did not apply to news coming by mail*. And the reason given for the distinction was, that as the telegraph was under military control the Government made itself, to a certain extent, responsible for whatever it permitted to go over the wires;—whereas it could not be held responsible for anything that came by mail.

The distinction was a perfectly good one, and the Government took care that the Press should understand it. The *Herald* was informed of it, and told that it could publish its correspondence by mail. *Why did'nt it do so?* Because it had none! Enough said.

Courage and Onward.

We have heard some few persons since the arrival of the unfavorable news from the army of the Potomac, who either from sympathy with the rebels, or faint-heartedness, treated the matter as decisive of the question, and declared their opinion that it was all of no use for us to try to fight further, that the new volunteers would never be furnished, and that we might as well make up our minds to accept the fact of the Southern Confederacy with the Ohio River, and the Southern line of Pennsylvania for its northern border. This seems quite too great a conclusion to draw from any facts which we have. If McCLELLAN'S army were annihilated, the *Monitor* taken, Fortress Monroe strictly besieged, and the rebel cannon thundering upon Washington, it would still be, we think, too great a conclusion to draw. We would be still too mighty, too high-spirited a people to yield to such dishonorable terms. For consider what this involves. It involves first and foremost the surrender of the Mississippi which has been opened by our gallant tars amid storms of shot and shell, and the crash of iron prows against wooden walls. It involves giving up to the tender mercies of the rebels not only the scattered Unionists who have made themselves known under the protection of our flag, even in the regions where secession was most poisonous, but the masses of those who have endured so long in East Tennessee, who have fought so gallantly and well in Kentucky, Missouri and Western Virginia. It involves giving up the City of Washington with all its public buildings. It involves giving up Mount Vernon, so that we and our children will need Confederate passports to enable us to stand by the tomb of WASHINGTON. It involves the triumphant sneers of the London *Times* and the continuous outcry against us and against free institutions of all those who hate them and hate us because we love them. It involves the triumph at home of VALLANDIGHAM and Cox, and the two Woods and those who follow them, whether covertly or openly. It involves endless disgrace and degradation for us in the future, endless strife and confusion, endless war and disturbance, the downfall of American ideas, the overthrow of republican institutions, the turning back of the shadow upon the dial of human progress. We have no fear that any thought of accepting such results will be allowed to dwell for an instant in the minds of our people. As long as our fleets hold the sea, and our gunboats hold the rivers—as long as the ports and the forts of the Southern harbors remain in our possession, and the rebels are shut out from any but clandestine commerce—as long as their currency is shinplasters, at fifty per cent. discount, while ours is bank bills and United States notes, at par—as long as our army is an army of volunteers—why should we give ourselves up to such gloomy anticipations. Such disgrace is not yet in store for us. When salt is not to be had, and pins and needles are not to be bought in the stores of New-York; when our soldiers are on half rations and without uniforms; when want and distress fill the land and stand in every door and when President LINCOLN shall acknowledge, as JEFF. DAVIS has done, that without conscription it is impossible to keep our armies in the field, then, and not till then, will we begin to talk about giving up our hope of a restored Union of one free people, sweeping from the Lakes to the Gulf, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Till then, let us close up our ranks, and stiffen every muscle and sinew, and steel every heart, for a renewal of the struggle. Let us again in the future, as we have in the past, welcome self-denial, and make exertion and trial our companions. Let us call up the old associations which have made this day a day of remembrance, and let us show that even the bloody fields of the past year have not drained the land of heroes or chilled the love of the people for our flag "Old Glory," or for the Union which it has floated over so long, or the principles and hopes which have made it so glorious.

The Death of Capt. Lines—Further Particulars of his Disappearance.

The following additional particulars of the disappearance and death of Capt. LINES, which we announced in the TIMES of Tuesday last, are from a personal friend, and will be read with interest:

"The highly popular late commander of the steamship *Arago* has doubtless met with a melancholy fate, an event which will be learned with deep regret by a wide circle of friends and thousands of travelers, to whom the following particulars may prove interesting:

Capt. LINES had determined six months since to pass the remainder of his days on shore, and accordingly gave up his position to his first officer, Capt. GADSDEN, a successor fully competent to maintain the enviable reputation of his ship, adding, as he does, to the qualifications of an efficient sailor the advantages of a classical education and the manners of a gentleman. Last Winter, Capt. LINES, while in the act of ascending the gangway, (which was coated with ice,) slipped from the top and lighted on the guards of the ship, and would probably have been drowned but for the timely aid of one of the gatekeepers on the wharf. This sudden shock, however, produced serious results; frequent violent headaches, occasional vertigo, and less or more habitual dizziness. Already considerably improved, and in the hope of entirely recovering his previous health, he had lately made arrangements to pass the present Summer months in traveling.

On the 13th of June he started from New-York, and recorded his name on the following evening at the International Hotel, Niagara Falls. On the 15th, (Sunday,) at 5 P. M., he left the hotel, apparently to take a short walk; but there is every reason to believe he has 'crossed the bourne whence no traveler returneth.' It was not until ten days afterward that information of his sudden disappearance was received at New-York. The same day the writer of this hastened to Niagara Falls, and, with the most obliging assistance of Mr. COLEMAN, Jr., (son of the well-known proprietor of the hotel,) every means have been used (hitherto in vain) to ascertain the fate of the missing.

Capt. LINES was one of the best specimens of a class of men who have made the American merchant navy celebrated all over the world for efficiency and enterprise. He was a native of Connecticut, and went early to sea, making several voyages to the Pacific and ports in South America. About thirty-three years ago he became connected with the Havre packets. During that period he crossed the Atlantic nearly two hundred and forty times, and carried a larger number of passengers probably than any other captain. Strictly temperate in his habits, and ever attentive to his duties, passengers felt confidence in him. He was courteous to all—attentive to the obscure as well as to the richer classes. No man ever heard him speak ill of his neighbor." He possessed tact, sound judgment and shrewdness, and accumulated a large fortune.

G. McK."

The Rochester *Democrat* is informed that the body of a man was discovered in the Whirlpool, below Suspension Bridge, by Mr. PIERCE, who keeps the Whirlpool House, a saloon on the bank of the river. The body is thought to be that of Capt. LINES.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Better Character of the News from Before Richmond.

A RUMOR ABOUT SECRETARY STANTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 3.

THE NEWS.

The interest in the great battles before Richmond is so absorbing that everything else is practically lost sight of in Washington. The feeling is buoyant in contrast with the gloom of yesterday and this morning. The President, I learn, is cheerful, and greatly relieved from the anxiety of the past week.

SECRETARY STANTON.

There was a lively rumor on the street this morning that Secretary STANTON had resigned, and Gen. SCOTT had been appointed Secretary of War. There is no confirmation of the rumor to-night.

REFUSED TO ADJOURN.

The Senate refused to adjourn over to Saturday. There is too much work on hand to allow the usual holiday to Government officers and employes on the 4th.

CONGRATULATORY CORRESPONDENCE.

The following congratulatory letter has been addressed by the Secretary of the Navy to Flag-Officer DAVIS, commanding the Western Flotilla, at Cairo, Ill.:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, June 16, 1862.

SIR: Your report of the encounter with the rebel fleet on the 6th instant, off Memphis, announcing your complete success, aided by Col. ELLET, with the ram fleet, in capturing the enemy's flotilla, has been received and read with satisfaction. I congratulate you on the virtual annihilation of the rebel naval force on the Mississippi and the surrender to you of the City of Memphis. These events are the sequel of gallant services rendered by our naval heroes and those who have been associated with them in a series of conflicts and triumphs on the Western waters, for the maintenance of the rightful authority of the Government and the integrity of the Union. You, and all who have been connected with you in this triumph, are justly entitled to the thanks of the Government and country.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GIDEON WELLES.

To Flag-Officer CHARLES HENRY DAVIS, Commanding Western Flotilla, Cairo, Ill.

The following reply to the above was received from Commander DAVIS:

UNITED STATES FLAG STEAMER "BENTON," MEMPHIS, June 24, 1862.

SIR: The letter of the Department of the 16th inst. congratulating myself and the officers and men under my command upon the results of the engagement of the 6th inst., has been received and read with unalloyed pleasure. The satisfaction with the success of the day expressed by the Department, and its approbation generally, constitute at once the proof and the reward of service. I shall cause your letter to be read on board of every vessel in the squadron, embracing those not present on the 6th inst., that all may perceive that former services are not forgotten, and that the Department, in viewing present events, still cherish the remembrance of a long series of conflicts and triumphs, of which these events are the sequel.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, C. H. DAVIS, Flag-officer,

Commanding Naval forces on the Mississippi and its tributaries.

To Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

The following also to Commander DAVIS has been issued:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, June 27, 1862.

SIR: Your dispatch of the 19th inst., communicating information of the capture of two batteries at St. Charles, and the removal of obstructions which have probably given us the command of White River, has been received. The intelligence of the continued success of the Navy is most gratifying; but the victory of St. Charles is mingled with regret for the lamented dead, and sympathy for the wounded, who were victims of the fatal accident to the *Mound City* and of their barbarous opponents who fired upon them after that great calamity. The contrast between these great barbarities of a savage enemy at St. Charles, and the humane efforts of yourself and your command to rescue the wounded and disabled at Memphis is honorable to the gallant men of the flotilla, and will be gratefully remembered. The nation, honoring the memory and sufferings of its heroes, sympathizes with the wounded survivors and the bereaved families of the gallant dead. Its noblest tributes are due to those who bleed for their country and die in its cause. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant, GIDEON WELLES.

To Flag-Officer CHARLES H. DAVIS, Commanding Western Flotilla, Memphis *via* Cairo.

THE CANAL BILL.

A change was evident yesterday morning in respect to the vote upon the Canal bill. Several New-England members, who had voted to table it, manifested a desire to ascertain the probable cost of the works by good surveys, to be completed by the opening of Congress in December next. That definite action might then be taken, Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, who voted yesterday to table the bill, prepared a resolution directing the surveys, which found favor with many of the New-England members who had voted with him, but were really desirous to defend the Lakes, and had been influenced by the assertions of members from Pennsylvania and elsewhere that the cost of the works in question would be twenty, fifty, or even an hundred millions. Mr. STEVENS, in debate, had spoken of even two hundred millions. For the purpose of testing the truth of these allegations Mr. SHEFFIELD, of Rhode Island, who had also voted to table the bill this morning, consented to move a reconsideration of the vote, in order to permit the introduction of the resolution for the proposed surveys. This reasonable proposition instantly encountered a series of filibustering movements, in which the Pennsylvania members, aided by the Messrs. CONKLING, of New-York, were quite conspicuous and active. In spite, however, of their efforts a decisive vote of seventy-one to seven-six was obtained against a motion made for tabling the resolutions for reconsideration. At this stage of the business, instead of permitting the vote for reconsideration to be taken, Mr. F. A. CONKLING arrested the proceedings by moving the consideration of certain naval matters of no pressing importance, but which had been made the special order for the day. The House thereupon, by a large vote, suspended that special order for half an hour, to permit the vote for reconsideration to be taken, whereupon Mr. CONKLING, aided by the opposition from Pennsylvania and the Border States, instituted a number of frivolous motions for adjournment, &c., calling Ayes and Noes on each, by which process the half hour was consumed and the special order made to take precedence of the motion for reconsideration of the vote on the Canal bill. The remainder of the day was devoted to that special order.

THE TAX BILL.

Applicants for appointments under the tax bill reach here by every train, but do little more than file their papers. The perfected bill has not yet come from the printers. There seems to be but two prominent candidates for Commissioner of Internal Revenue. They are JOSEPH J. LEWIS, Esq., of Pennsylvania,

and Ex-Gov. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts. Both possess excellent qualifications for the position, and the appointment of either would be highly acceptable to the country. The appointment will probably be announced at once. The bill is to go into effect on the first of August.

The Tax bill has not yet been put into the hands of the public printer, and will not be for several days. This fact will serve as an answer to very numerous inquiries.

GEN. HUNTER'S LETTER.

The reading of Gen. HUNTER'S letter to the Secretary of War was much enjoyed in the House yesterday. It was generally regretted that Gen. WICKLIFFE had not returned from his conservative mission to New-York, that he might join in the merriment provoked by the categorical answer to his resolution of inquiry. Whatever opinions were entertained as to the policy which Gen. HUNTER has adopted, all agreed in pronouncing his letter exceedingly clever.

THE FLOYD CONTRACTS.

Attorney-General BATES having given his opinion that the acceptance by Ex-Secretary of War FLOYD of the drafts drawn upon him by RUSSELL, MAJORS & WADDELL, now held by PIERCE & BACON, are not legal contracts of the United States, and that the United States is not legally bound to pay any money on account thereof, the claimants in their memorial to Congress propose to show that the Attorney-General's opinion is in conflict with the statutes, with the judicial decisions of the Supreme Court, and with the long practice of the Government of the use of acceptances in the discharge of the obligations of the different Departments and the frequent recognition of this usage by Congress.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The Department of Agriculture is to go into operation immediately, with ISAAC NEWTON, of Pennsylvania, as Commissioner, and RICHARD MCCORMICK, of New-York, as Chief Clerk. The Department is in accordance with a recommendation of the President in his annual Message. The establishment of a distinct bureau or Department, devoted to a leading purpose to the agricultural interest, has been discussed, more or less, for the last twenty years.

EXPORTS TO MARTINIQUE.

Information has been received at the State Department from the Consul of the United States at Martinique that under the present law all goods admitted into France are also admitted into the Colonies. Importers can make a choice of tariffs, either the French or Colonial. In other words, whenever the Colonial tariff prescribes a higher duty than the French tariff, advantage can be taken of the latter. The products of the United States imported into Martinique in American vessels, having a certificate of origin countersigned by the French Consul at the port, are admitted upon the same conditions as if taken there under the French flag, and do not have to pay the sentime of 12 francs.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate to-day confirmed the appointments of [illegible] Wines, Postmaster at Clarksville, Tenn.; James G. Johnston, of New-York, Assistant Quartermaster, with rank of Captain. Also the following named graduates of the Military Academy as Second and Brevet Second Lieutenants, to be attached to the army, to take rank respectively: Corps of Engineers—Cadets R. S. McKenzie, George L. Gillespie, Jr., George Burroughs, Charles R. Lester, Jared A. Smith, Samuel M. Mansfield, Henry C. Wharton; Ordnance Department, Cadets Clemens C. Chaffee, Morris Shoff, Joseph Myers, Wm. A. Marge; First Regiment Cavalry, Cadet Clifton Combe; Third Regiment Cavalry, Cadet Fredk. J. James; First Regiment Artillery, Cadets Tully McRea, John Eagan, James A. Sanderson; Second Regiment Artillery, Cadets Isaac Arnold, James H. Lord, Charles N. Warner; Third Regiment Artillery, Cadets Frank B. Hamilton, James M. Lancaster, Asa Bolles, Wm. C. Bartlett; Fourth Regiment Artillery, Cadet James H. Rollins: Fifth Regiment of Artillery, Cadets Eveleth Wilson, John H. Caley, Samuel B. McIntyre, Albert M. Murray.

RESIGNED.

C. C. LATHROP has resigned the appointment as Collector of New-Orleans, to which he was some weeks ago commissioned.

THE BOOK JOB.

The Speaker has announced the following select Committee on Mr. WALTON'S resolutions for an investigation of the *Intelligencer* book job: Clark, New-York; Bailey, Pennsylvania; Wendall, Minnesota; Rice, Maine; Grider, Kentucky.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday Evening, July 2, 1862.

THE BATTLE NEAR RICHMOND.

All day yesterday the gloom settled deeper and darker upon us in regard to the tremendous conflict which we heard had taken place near Richmond. The accounts that reached us were too meagre for accurate judgment; but all felt that a fearful crisis in the history of the war had been reached, and the fate of the Republic might be trembling in the balance. The whiteness of the Government was in itself ominous of evil—no matter whether the cause was ignorance or deliberate position to reveal the truth.

The arrival of the New-York papers brought us hope. The clear and vigorous exposition of the TIMES, added to our knowledge that the President had been looking for the transfer of McCLELLAN'S right wing to the James River, gave us both theory, logic and fact to sustain our flagging spirits. We comforted ourselves with the belief that Saturday had closed the immediate conflict; and that our army was now resting in a position safe against attack and favorable for assault.

This morning woke us to renewed and increasing fears. The call for additional troops was a fact that no ingenuity could reconcile with success—no logic reason away. The Government had received information of desperate fighting continued through the Sabbath and on Monday; and Gen. McCLELLAN had acknowledged reverses with terrible loss of life and ordnance and stores, and was dependent on the gunboats in James River for protection against utter ruin. The Cabinet was stricken with consternation at a result so unexpected; and every energy of the Government was again being exerted to guard against peril to Washington.

A general gloom settled down upon the city, increased by the ceaseless rain that continued the whole day. I have seen much more actual excitement here; the tendency to panic was greater when JACKSON drove BANKS down the Valley of the Shenandoah. But in heavier despondency I have never witnessed, and there were not wanting loyal men in plenty who expected within three days to see the "Stars and Bars" flaunting in triumph in our streets. Bankers were eager to sell their stocks, and politicians prophesied that a fortnight would bring us to the verge of the humiliation alone of compromise.

So the day were on. Some remain hopeful still, cherishing the theory that McCLELLAN'S strategy had resulted in a substantial success, though at a serious loss. We even had a rumor that the gunboats had reduced Fort Darling and compelled a surrender, but the news lacked a basis to give it credulity. The evening star cheered us with rays of encouragement, which glimmered like the sparkle of a glow-worm in the dense night—only to make the prevailing darkness more dismally apparent. Again the New-York papers spoke words of good cheer, *but less forcibly than yesterday*, and so we glided into the evening with faith in the cause and in Providence as our most substantial defenses against despair.

And after all, I think this faith is ample. Though some are faint-hearted, yet the mass are confident and courageous. We may have met with a fearful disaster; we may be called upon to encounter the allies of despotism in a combined assault; but we know the potentiality of our cause, the invincibility of our race, the resources of our nation, and anticipate success with a confidence that amounts to conviction.

PARSON BROWNLOW'S SPEECH.

We came very near losing this opportunity of hearing the famous Tennesseean, owing to the unhandsome behavior of Prof. HENRY, who refused him the use of the hall of the Smithsonian Institute. It was nearly impossible to find a suitable room; and the credit of securing one is greatly due to your fellow-citizen, DANIEL PRATT, Esq., whose efforts were unwearing.

Mr. BROWNLOW spoke about two hours, and was frequently interrupted by the most vehement applause. During his recital of the terrible barbarities inflicted by the rebels on the patriotic people of East Tennessee, his voice was frequently broken by uncontrolable emotions, and numbers of the audience were excited to tears. His half-implied censure of the Government, for not sooner relieving that loyal community of the presence of their armed tyrants, was pardonable in view of his fervent sympathy; but all felt that no excuse was needed for the withering denunciations with which he rebuked the Administation for retaining traitors in places of trust and profit. This is the one *weak spot* in Mr. LINCOLN'S civil policy, and a practice which is working infinite mischief. It is probably due to the excessive charity and kindness of the President's disposition, and the erroneous calculation and culpable cupidity of his subordinates. The Potter Committee has done great good in forcing a partial reform, but there is still an evil so enormous as fully to justify the severest rebuke.

GEN. HALLECK IN THE WEST.

I am informed by a St. Louis gentleman just arrived *via* Memphis, that Gen. HALLECK has suffered greatly in the popular estimation by the late events in Tennessee. His campaign did not at all satisfy the expectations of his friends. Gen. POPE is held there in high esteem as an officer, as is also Gen. WALLACE.

GEN. BANKS AND THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The presence of Gen. BANKS in the city recalls to mind the rumors of Mr. STANTON'S retirement from the War Department, and his appointment instead. It is certain that if Gen. MCCLELLAN is seriously defeated, *his* friends will lay the fault at the door of the War Office, and demand a new Secretary, with a vehemence that it will be difficult for the President to resist. In that case, probably, both McCLELLAN and the Secretary would share the same fate—the army of the Potomac receiving a new leader as well as the Department a new Chief. Certainly, if the President can ever emancipate himself from the tyranny of faction, and commence the reorganization of the Government and army, on the stern basis of *official merit* and *unquestionable loyalty*, the hour is at hand for the change.

J. M. W.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 3.

On motion of Mr. LANE, of Indiana, (Rep.,) the bill for the relief of certain companies of Indiana volunteers, for loss of baggage, etc., at Hatteras Inlet, was taken up and passed.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) moved that when the Senate adjourn it be to meet again on Monday.

This was rejected, by yeas 6, nays 27.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) then moved that when the Senate adjourns it do so until Saturday.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said that in the condition that things were—when the whole country is anxiously waiting for news from the army—he did not think the Senate ought to take a holiday.

Mr. GRIMES' motion was rejected, by yeas 14, nays 22.

YEAS—Messrs. Browning, Chandler, Foot, Grimes, Harlan, Henderson, Kennedy, King, Morrill, Pomeroy, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson and Wright—14.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Carlile, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Fessenden, Foster, Hale, Howe, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Nesmith, Powell, Saulsbury, Sherman, Simmons, Stark, Sumner, Ten Eyck and Willey—22.

The House bill in relation to alterations in certain Judicial Districts was taken up.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Indiana, (Rep.,) moved to amend so as to make Ohio, Michigan and Indiana the Seventh Circuit; Illinois, Kentucky and Wisconsin the Eighth Circuit; and Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas and Minnesota the Ninth Circuit.

The amendment was adopted, and after further amendment the bill was passed.

Mr. HARRIS, of New York, (Rep.,) moved to take up the bill to establish Provisional Governments in certain cases.

Motion agreed to, by yeas 24, nays 11.

After some discussion the further consideration of the bill was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved to take up the resolution in regard to making a majority of Senators, duly elected, sufficient to make a quorum.

The motion was disagreed to by Yeas, 16; Nays, 22.

On motion of Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) the bill to provide a government for the Territory of Arizona was taken up.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, Rep.,) thought that it was entirely unnecessary to create this Territory. According to the census-office there were 6,482 white inhabitants there, and this looks like a bill to provide offices for a number of persons at the present time. He saw no necessity for this additional expense to the Government. He moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until December.

Mr. WADE and Mr. MCDOUGAL opposed the postponement.

The motion to postpone was agreed to by Yeas, 25; Nays, 13.

On motion of Mr. CLARK, of New-York, (Rep.,) the bill to confirm certain land grants to the State of Iowa and Minnesota was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. HARRIS, the bill for the relief of ANDREW TEN BROECK, late Consul to Munich, providing additional compensation for his services in preventing the compulsory enlistment of American citizens returning to that country, after discussion, was rejected, by yeas, 13; nays, 22.

Mr. DAVIS introduced a joint resolution, adjourning Congress on the 10th of July. Laid over.

On motion of Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) the bill relating to the Judiciary was taken up.

It provides certain rules in regard to State laws being regarded as decisions in common law in United States Courts.

Mr. SUMNER, of Mass., (Rep.,) moved an amendment that no evidence be excluded on account of color.

On the question being taken, no quorum was found to be present.

Mr. POWELL moved to adjourn.

Motion disagreed to, by yeas, 10; nays, 22.

Absent—Messrs. Bayard, Carlile, Cowan, Doolittle, Kennedy, Latham, McDougal, Pearce, Rice, Thomson, Wilkinson, Wilmot, and Wilson of Massachusetts.

Mr. CLARK moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to request the attendance of the absent members. Agreed to, by yeas 13, nays 22.

On a further call a quorum answered to their names, and the amendment of Mr. SUMNER was rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Chandler, Collamer, Foote, Grimes, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howe, King, Lane, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sumner and Wade—14.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Clark, Davis, Dixon, Fessenden, Foster, Hale, Henderson, Kennedy, Lane of Indiana, Nesmith, Powell, Saulsbury, Sherman, Simmons, Stark, Ten Eyck, Willey, Wilson of Missouri, and Wright—21.

The Senate went into Executive Session, after which adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 3.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) rising to a question of privilege, said that inasmuch as the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. WICKLIFFE) was at the meeting in New-York, on Tuesday, and delivered a speech there, he (LOVEJOY) moved that the reply of Maj.-Gen. HUNTER to the resolution offered by that gentleman, (WICKLIFFE,) relative to the raising of a regiment of blacks be read for the latter's benefit, he, (WICKLIFFE,) yesterday, being absent.

Mr. WICKLIFFE replied that he would answer Gen. HUNTER'S reply at the proper time.

The House then went into the consideration of private bills.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill providing for the discharge or trial of State prisoners. It directs the Secretary of State and the Secretary of War, as soon as practicable, to furnish to the Judges of the Circuit and District Courts a list of the names of all persons, citizens of States in which the Federal judicial processes continued, who are or may be hereafter held as State or political prisoners. Where the Grand Jury has terminated its proceedings without finding an indictment, it shall be the duty of the Judges to immediately direct the discharge of the prisoner. Every officer having the custody of a prisoner refusing to obey the order shall be subject to indictment for a misdemeanor, and punished with a fine of $500 and imprisonment of not less than six months, at the discretion of the Court. The bill also provides for bailing prisoners, and concludes with a section declaring that it shall be lawful for the President, by reason of the rebellion, and when the public safety shall require it, to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, and whenever it shall be so suspended, it shall be unlawful for any Judge to allow such a writ.

Mr. BINGHAM said it was always thought that this Government was one of law, and that all its officers ought to act under the sanction of law. He was not disposed to press the bill to a vote.

The bill was then ordered to be printed.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) from the Post-office Committee, reported back the Senate bill relative to Messrs. CARNECK and RAMSEY, with an amendment striking out $80,000, the maximum allowance, and inserting a substitute for the section under which they claim damages, on the ground that it has been once decided on by Comptroller MEDILL, in 1858.

Mr. COLFAX gave a historical review of the case showing that, although it had been decided against by Attorney-General BLAGE, Postmasters CAMPBELL and BROWN and Comptroller MEDILL, Messrs. CARNECK and RAMSEY claimed nearly two millions of dollars damage under a contract, which, by its terms, was not to go into operation until Congress made an appropriation for it, which had never been done. He (COLFAX) said that at the outset his sympathies had been with the claimants, but a thorough examination of voluminous papers had convinced him that the claim ought not to be allowed, and the Post-office Committee unanimously concurred with him.

The substitute reported by Mr. COLFAX was adopted and passed.

Mr. COLFAX, from the same Committee, reported the Senate bill providing that in States in insurrection, the sureties of Postmasters can be sued for defalcations within two years after the Courts are reopened. Passed.

The House then took up the Confiscation bill, as returned from the Senate, with an amendment in the form of a substitute.

Mr. ELIOT, of Mass., (Rep.,) said this substitute was known as "Clarke's bill," and moved to non-concur in it.

Mr. CRISFIELD, of Maryland, (Union,) moved to lay the amendment on the table.

Mr. ELIOT inquired what would be the effect if that motion should be sustained.

The Speaker replied, it would lay the bill on the table.

Mr. CRISFIELD'S motion was disagreed to by yeas 48, nays 80.

Mr. ELIOT'S motion to non-concur in the Senate's substitute was agreed to by 8 against 123. So the bill will be returned to the Senate.

The House then reconsidered the vote by which the Michigan and Illinois Canal bill was recently tabled, when its further consideration was postponed until the 18th of December.

Mr. BINGHAM, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred petitions from the citizens of Ohio for the expulsion of Representative VALLANDIGHAM. He asked and was discharged from the further consideration of the same. Which were laid on the table.

The Senate amendments to the United States' Note bill were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

On motion of Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) the Committee on Military Affairs were instructed to report what legislation, if any, is necessary to facilitate the granting of furloughs and discharges to sick and wounded soldiers; and also in regard to the manner in which soldiers dying in this city and vicinity are buried.

Mr. DUNLAP, of Kentucky, (Union,) asked but did not obtain leave to introduce a resolution declaring the sentiments contained in Major-Gen. HUNTER'S letter relative to arming of the slaves (read in the House yesterday) are eminently unjust to an American Congress—an insult to the American people and to our brave soldiers, and justly merit the condemnation of this body.

Adjourned till Saturday.

THE CALL FOR MORE TROOPS.

Progress of Enlistments in the City—Enthusiasm of Recruits.

That despondent class of the community, which seemed to have made up its mind that New-York had sent about all its spare material in the way of soldiers to the war, will find its gloomy conclusions and predictions speedily proved false and unfounded. Those who have had most experience in the recruiting business declare that never before did the prospects of rapidly filling up a large requisition for new troops look so favorable. Officers who have used their personal influence in the organization of regiments that they were unable to accompany into active service, and who are again aroused by the exigency of the moment to renewed exertion, say that men come in with remarkable readiness—men, too, of a tone and quality such as it was thought had been wholly absorbed by earlier regiments. They assert that even during the excitement which ensued upon the disaster of Bull Run, there was not a better feeling demonstrated nor more anxiety to join the army than now. This is contrary to general expectation, but it is an indisputable and encouraging fact.

The military authorities of the State have not yet quite settled their official programme; but definite orders may be expected to issue from Adjutant-General HILLHOUSE'S department before the close of the week. It is believed that in the meantime still more complete arrangements will be made to improve the enlistment system, and that many irregularities and imperfections, which have heretofore interfered with the exertions of recruiting officers, and damped the ardor of their newly-accepted men, will be effectually remedied. One thing is certain, far higher inducements than ever will be held out in the shape of bounties, advance payments, immediate subsistence, and prospective relief to families. There is no reason at all to suppose that any means will have to be resorted to, to fill up the Presidential requisition beyond the popular and patriotic plan of volunteering. More men than are required from New-York can be obtained in the same way that has sent already a hundred and twenty thousand of her sons into the field.

The City is alive again with the hum of busy warlike preparations. Enlistment stations everywhere abound, as in the startling times of near a year ago. The Park is once more dotted with tents, and the streets are sprinkled with the new uniforms of the young men who, at this, their country's second call, throw down the pen, the measure and the implements of peaceful labor, to rush to the defence of the Union. A number of companies are filling up with astonishing rapidity; when better regulations have been made for mustering in the new soldiers, those companies and others will fill up still faster. It is scarcely an advisable thing to do, to close the mustering office in White-street, as it is announced to be closed between now and Monday. To-day and to-morrow, and even on Sunday, applications may be anticipated from fresh recruits, and it is impossible in many cases for those by whom they are secured to enlist them for several days, especially when the men join in squads. This White-street office should be open all the while.

The Memorial to the President.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 3.

It will be remembered that the memorial addressed by the Governors of the loyal States to the President, respecting the call for volunteers, was signed by all the Governors except ANDREW, of Massachusetts, and SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island.

The memorial was drawn up by Gov. MORGAN, of New-York, on consultation with Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, and the responses received all contained patriotic sentiments in connection with the consent to add the names of the Governors of the other loyal States.

Gov. MORGAN, this morning, received the following dispatch:

WASHINGTON, July 3.

Your dispatch just received after duty at Manassas. Add my name to your memorial.

WILLIAM SPRAGUE.

By orders from the War Department the entire authority over the recruiting service of this State is placed in the hands of Gov. MORGAN, including all supplies of ordnance stores, all expenses of subsisting and mustering the troops, and all powers of commissions, organization, &c. This will leave the State authority entirely untrammeled until the regiments are mustered into the service of the United States Government, and prevent any clashing between the authorities.

The business of preparing the machinery for recruiting is progressing actively in the Department.

Why Gov. Andrew Did Not Sign the Letter to the President.

From the Boston Journal, July 2.

The fact that the name of Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, was not affixed to the memorial to the President, signed by the Governors of several Northern States, requesting him to make a requisition for three hundred thousand additional troops, to meet the emergency which has suddenly arisen, has naturally excited very general remark and inquiry in the community, and not a little curiosity is felt to know why the patriotic sentiment has not found expression in this latest evidence of the confidence of the people of the North in the Administration, and of their determination to insure the stability of the Union.

The facts in the case, we understand, to be as follows: At a late hour yesterday afternoon, Gov. ANDREW received a telegraphic dispatch from gentlemen in New-York, requesting him to join in a memorial to the President, to be signed by the Governors of several States, and other gentlemen, asking him to make the requisition as contained in the telegraphic report of the memorial which appeared in the morning papers.

He immediately replied by telegraph that he could not permit any gentleman to affix his name to a document which he had not seen, nor would he himself sign a memorial to the President of the terms of which he was entirely ignorant.

After reading the memorial in the morning papers, the Governor telegraphed to the Secretary of War, assuring him that he cordially approved of the proposition therein contained, and at the same time he urged upon the Government that the bounty of twenty-five dollars, which the Government at the suggestion of Gov. ANDREW had consented to pay to volunteers, should be paid to recruits as soon as they were mustered into companies, and that they should not be compelled to wait until regiments had been formed.

This morning Secretary SEWARD, Assistant Adjt.-Gen. BUCKINGHAM, Hon. THURLOW WEED, and several other Government officials arrived in this city, with whom the Governor held an interview at the Parker House.

The object of this sudden and unexpected visit of Mr. SEWARD is understood to be for the purpose of expediting the preliminary measures necessary to raise an additional force, the method of doing which will be announced in a general order, to be issued this evening or to-morrow morning.

Gov. ANDREW has received assurances from Mr. SEWARD that the bounty money, which Mr. SEWARD said had been secured to the volunteers through the President and long continued exertions of His Excellency, would be paid in accordance with his recommendation.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

A Successful Skirmish with Rebel Cavalry Below Corinth.

A Number of Gen. Mitchel's Scouts Hung.

Condition of General Curtis' Army in Arkansas.

CORINTH, Wednesday, July 2.

Eight or ten companies of rebel cavalry, under Gen. CHALMERS, attacked Col. SEARING'S advance guard, about two miles south of Boonville, at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. Our companies made a most brilliant charge on the enemy's rear at the same time that Maj. COPE, of the Second Iowa Cavalry, made a dash in front and on the enemy's left, alarming the the enemy so much that Col. SHERIDAN was enabled to hold him in check. About 3½ o'clock the enemy commenced retreating, but SHERIDAN having only the Second Iowa and the Second Michigan Cavalry, was unable to pursue.

No report of the loss is given.

The enemy make demonstrations daily, in different parts of our lines.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, July 2.

A passenger just arrived from the South reports that Gen. MITCHEL detailed fifty-five men from different regiments for scout service, who were all captured by the rebels, carried to Atlanta, Ga., and hung. One of them, ROBERT BUFFUM, formerly of Salem, Mass., and belonging to Col. NEARON'S Second Ohio Regiment, made a speech saying "he considered it no ignominy to die for his country even in that manner."

CAIRO, Wednesday, July 2.

Dispatches from Col. FITCH, dated St. Charles, Ark., which works he stormed, set forth that Gen. CURTIS' Division is at Batesville on short rations, and without provender for horses and mules, besides suffering from sickness. Gen. HINDMAN is menacing him with a large force, and unless commissary and other stores can reach him soon, his troops will be rendered incapable of duty by starvation. A regiment was called for, and transports with provisions and provender.

Col. FITCH proposes to give the troops a share of active service, having in view a very important movement upon the enemy.

Col. FITCH, having been much annoyed by guerrillas in passing up White River, arrested and retains several prominent citizens as hostages.

An agent for the Confederate Produce Loan informs the planters of Louisiana and Mississippi that those desirous to subscribe their crops can do so at a fair valuation for 8 per cent. Confederate bonds.

The steamer *Atlantic* arrived at Cairo to-night with 1,300 of Gen. PRENTISS' brigade, who have been paroled.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, July 2.

A special from Cairo to-night, just received, gives the news of the arrival of nine of Farragut's vessels above Vicksburgh.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, July 3.

Gen. MITCHEL passed through this evening *en route* for Washington.

Rebel guerrilla cavalry in squads pervade Webster, Davis and Henderson Counties, Ky. Gen. BOALS has sent forces after them, with orders to put every one to the sword.

CORINTH, Thursday, July 3.

The guerrillas tore up the track east of Grand Junction a day or two since, and captured seventy to eighty prisoners.

Col. PRIDE, of Gen. GRANT'S Staff, and Capt. MCMICHAEL, of Gen. SMITH'S Staff, narrowly escaped, and have arrived there.

POLICY OF THE REBEL LEADERS.

MEMPHIS, Monday, June 30.

The *Avalanche* of this morning has an editorial based upon information that a new programme has been determined upon by the Confederate leaders, who, nothing abashed by previous discomfiture, are preparing themselves for a tremendous effort. They consider that the territory recently given up has weakened the North, and correspondingly strengthened the South. They expect to hold Richmond and Virginia, but if they are forced to yield them, they have no idea of giving up, but will fight to the last, and when they can fight no longer, instead of surrendering and having their property confiscated and themselves disfranchised, they will make a direct proposition to France and England to become a colony or appendage. If this alternative is forced upon them they will strive to become the subjects of NAPOLEON rather than England. The *Avalanche* gives the above as the almost certain policy of the Confederate leaders, and as Dr. FAULKNS is known to be one of the best informed men in the South, considerable credit may be attached to this plan.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

To-day the Army and Navy quarters in the vicinity of New-York, take a holiday to celebrate the glorious "Fourth." The Army salute will be fired from Fort Columbus, the Navy one from the Cobb dock at the Navy-yard, the receiving ship *North Carolina* not being used as a "celebrator" any more. The French frigate *Gasendi* has arrived in time to fire a salute, which she will do at noon, it being the duty of Commodore PAULDING to inform the commanding officer of that vessel beforehand, of the jubilee, which we presume he did. The frigate *Sabine*, 50, the steam corvette *Aidrondack*, the *North Carolina*, *Connecticut*, *Supply* and *Relief*, will dress ship and air their buntings. The marines and sailors will have their extra dinners, but it is not certain whether at their own or Uncle Sam's expense. All recruiting business stops to-day.

The following are the latest movements ordered of United States men-of-war: The steam gunboat *Tioga* sailed on Wednesday, from Boston, with sealed orders; the steam gunboat *Adirondack* is to leave this port to-morrow on her trial-trip; the steam gunboat *Seminole* is to be put out of commission to-day, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard; the brig-of-war *Bainbridge*, which arrived from Fortress Monroe a few days since, was turned over to the Navy-yard authorities yesterday, "unmanned," and her crew transferred to the *North Carolina*.

The splendid little gunboats that are doing so much good service in the waters of Eastern Virginia are as follows:

Wachusett, (new, navy built,) *Mahaska*, (newly built,) *Galena*, (iron-clad,) *Aroostook*, (newly built,) *Monitor*, (THE *Monitor*,) *Port Royal*, (newly built,) *Maratanza*, *Jacob Bell* and *Dragon*, not built for regular naval craft. The *Crocketo*, *Corwin* and *Morris-head* remain at West Point for the present. The *Currituck*, *Commodore Barney*, *Morse* and *Tehago* have been sent to reinforce the first-named regular craft on the James River.

Arrival of the U. S. Steamer Daylight.

The U. S. steamer *Daylight*, Commander SAM'L. LOCKWOOD, from Beaufort, N. C., arrived at this port yesterday evening. She left Beaufort on June 30, at 8 A. M. She has been in commission since June 7, 1861, and during that time has been actively engaged in blockading and other service in the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron. The *Daylight* was flagship at the reduction of Fort Macon, and has since that time been lying at Beaufort harbor. During her cruise she has taken seven prizes, and rescued the ship *John Clark* from under the fire of the enemy's battery at Lyan Haven-Bay, which she engaged and silenced. The following is a list of her officers:

Commander, SAMUEL LOCKWOOD; Lieutenant, D. Lynch; Acting Assistant Surgeon, Allen S. Heath; Acting Paymaster, Chas. H. Dennison; Acting Masters, L. C. Wood, R. W. Dexter, J. H. Gleason; Acting Chief Engineer, V. R. Terry; Acting Third Assistants, Eugene J. Wade, Thos. V. McIntosh, Charles O. Morgan; Acting Master's Mates, Wm. V. Smith, Charles Aitmore.

The Indians in Utah Again Troublesome.

SWEET WATER BRIDGE, Tuesday, July 1.

The Indians are again troublesome, cutting the telegraph lines between here and Pacific Springs faster than they can be mended. Troops start to-night in pursuit of them, supposed to be a war party of Sioux, 48 in number.

SALT LAKE, Monday, June, 30, *via* PACIFIC SPRINGS, Tuesday, July, 1.

Saturday afternoon the Indians attacked Lieut. GLEAN'S party of eighteen men, near Rocky Ridge. Two whites and one Indian were killed. It is supposed they cut the telegraph line. The same afternoon the Indians were seen along the road from Pacific Springs to Sweet Water. Col. COLLINS says they are Sioux and Cheyennes, and number about 400. He could not cross Sweet Water to follow. The stage is stopped for the present. Indians are seen lurking in the hills about Pacific Springs.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, July 2.

A message to J. H. WADE, President of the Pacific Telegraph Company, dated Salt Lake City, July 2, is substantially the same as the dispatch dated Sweetwater 1st. The telegraph line is promptly repaired as fast as broken by the War Party of Indians, and no pains will be spared to keep the line working.

Sale of Prize Cotton at Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 4.

An auction sale of Mobile cotton, taken from the prize schooners *Southern Independence*, *Charlotte* and *Victoria*, took place to-day. Prices ranged from 32½c. @37¾c., according to quality. The whole sale amounted to $128,000.

Mr. SEWARD, and the gentlemen accompanying him, left this afternoon for Columbus, Ohio.

Large Fire at Newark, N. J.

NEWARK, N. J., Thursday, July 3.

WATTS' Passaic Machine Works on Ogden-street, were destroyed by fire during last night, with a large amount of machinery, patterns and other stock. The loss is estimated at $50,000, and the insurance is $12,000. The origin of the fire is not known.

Pearl Mettled Soap is the best

And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

SCHEFFLER—SMITH.—In this City, on Thursday, July 3, at the Forty-second-st. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. E. E. Rankin, FREDERICK R. SCHEFFLER, of the City of Green Bay, Wis., to CORNELIA H. SMITH, of New-York City.

DIED.

BEDELL.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 3, CHARLOTTE COSTELLOU, only child of Chauncey and Phebe C. Bedell, aged 1 year, 1 month and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, No. 149 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BRADLEY.—JOHN B. BRADLEY, midshipmen, U. S. N., aged 18 years and 6 months, son of John and Sarah M. Bradley, late of Brownville, Jefferson, Co., N. Y., who fell in the naval battle below New-Orleans on the morning of the 24th of April, on board the U. S. steamship Richmond, while gallantly performing his duty as the Aid-de-Camp of his Commander.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are invited to attend the funeral services, to be held at the chapel of the U. S. Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 5th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

HUNT.—In this City, on Thursday, July 3, after a painful illness, ANNIE, wife of Edward Hunt, aged 32 years and 3 months.

The friends and acquaintances are invited to attend her funeral this (Friday) morning, from the Memorial Church, corner of Waverley-place and Hammond-st., at 10 o'clock. Requiescat in pace.

TOBEY.—In this City, on Thursday, July 3, JAMES TOBEY, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of Enterprise Lodge No. 36, I. O. of O. F., also the Veteran Corps of 1812, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 551 Broome-st., on Sunday, July 6, at 2 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 313.—July 3, 1862.
71, 54, 36, 15, 10, 25, 41, 59, 23, 48, 33, 35, 50.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 314.—July 3, 1862.
61, 43, 4, 44, 46, 20, 59, 73, 55, 38, 45, 9.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 261.—July 3, 1862.
29, 20, 4, 17, 9, 32, 62, 45, 24, 65, 46, 67, 75.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 288.—July 3, 1862.
8, 45, 9, 75, 74, 28, 23, 26, 57, 70, 4, 53.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

BURNETT'S COOKING EXTRACTS.

The attention of housekeepers is respectfully invited to Burnett's Extracts. They are entirely free from poisonous oils and acids. They have all the delicacy of the fruits from which they are prepared, and are less expensive.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, No. 39 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

By the UNITED STATES MARSHAL, under the direction of the UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS, on THURSDAY NEXT, the 10th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at the UNION STORES, near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn, SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer, the cargo of the schooner *J. G. McNeil*, consisting of 135 bags Coffee, 32 bales Tobacco.

Also, the cargo of the schooner *Lavalla*, consisting of 247 bales Tobacco.

Also, the cargo of the sloop *Pioneer*, consisting of 153 small bales Tobacco.

Also, on the same day, at WHEELER'S STORES, Atlantic Docks, at 1 o'clock P. M., the cargo of the schooner *Gipsey*, consisting of 103 bales Cotton, 7 pkgs. do.

Also, the cargo of the schooner *Venus*, consisting of 430 pigs Lead, 38 slabs do., 39 pigs Copper, 22 boxes Tin Plate.

EDWARD H. OWEN, } U. S. Prize
HENRY H. ELLIOTT, } Commissioners.

WALLACK'S.

Entrances on Broadway and 13th-st.
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8 o'clock.
THE GLORIOUS FOURTH OF JULY.
EXTRA PROGRAMME TO-NIGHT.
1. National Anthem by the entire company.
2. The new local piece called
THE RETURNED VOLUNTEER.
3. National airs by Koppits' superb Orchestra.
4. The grand protean piece, "THRICE MARRIED."
MRS. FLORENCE IN FIVE CHARACTERS.
The roaring piece called "LORD FLANIGAN."
SATURDAY—The great drama, "THE IRISH HUSSAR," and "LORD FLANIGAN."
MONDAY—FLORENCE as CAPT. CUTTLE.

READ. READ. READ.

DANVILLE, Pa., June 2, 1862.

Dr. WM. H. GRENO—*Dear Sir*: In February, 1861, I was afflicted with the sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and in two days after using it I

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Persia	Southampton	New-York	June 25
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	June 25
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	June 26
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	June 28
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	July 1
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	July 2
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	July 2
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	July 6
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 9
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 15
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	July 30
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe, by the steamships *Bremen* and *Glasgow*, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday next, at 10½ A. M.

PERSONAL.

IF C. P. B., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

AUCTION SALES.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE DIRECTED to me by the Hon. District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, July 8, at 12 o'clock M., from Laimbier's Wharf, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the bark *Texian Star*, consisting of

118 bales cotton from the prize schooner *W. C. Bee.*

72 bales cotton from the prize schooner *Newcastle.*

2,133 bales cotton from the prize steamer *Swan.*

3 round bales cotton from prize steamer *Swan.*

41 bbls. resin from prize steamer *Swan.*

Terms of sale: United States Treasury drafts, or such funds as will be received by the Assistant Treasurer of the United States on deposit. Samples to be seen at the office of B. Benner, No. 113 Wall-st., on after and July 5, inst.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
United States Marshal,
Southern District Florida.

A FARM WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, on the 8th day of July next, at 12 o'clock, noon, containing 144 acres, 30 of which is timbered, situated on the east shore of Seneca Lake, seven miles from Geneva. The steamboats on the Lake, running in connection with the New-York Central and New-York and Erie Railroads, make daily landings within half a mile of the premises. There is a large and handsome dwelling-house, located on a fine rise forty rods from the lake, overlooking it, and giving a full view of Geneva and the surrounding country. The grounds about the house are extensive and well filled with fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c. There is a good farm-house, barns, sheds and other outbuildings. The farm is in a high state of cultivation, and everything about it in excellent repair.

Terms of payment will be made easy, and immediate possession given if desired.

The subscriber will also sell, on the same day, all his stock, farming utensils and household goods.

Reference given to John Johnston, Esq., Geneva; John B. Dey, of the New-York *Evangelist*; Mr. Bunn, No. 99 Murray-st., New-York.

The steamboat will leave Geneva on the morning of the sale at 8½ o'clock.

DENTON GURNEE, Romulus, New-York.

Dated June 21, 1862.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

UNPARALLELED BARGAINS,

STILL GREATER REDUCTION
IN PRICES OF
RICH SILKS, DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, SACQUES, and MANTILLAS, at the
GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE OF
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 GRAND-ST.,
(Previous to taking Stock.)

$20,000 WORTH RICH SILKS, MARKED DOWN.
$15,000 WORTH RICH DRESS GOODS, MARKED DOWN.
$10,000 WORTH PURE LINENS AND FAMILY GOODS, MARKED DOWN.
$12,000 WORTH RICH MANTILLAS and CLOAKS, MARKED DOWN.

Notwithstanding the great advance in price of cotton goods, we shall continue to sell our present large stock of domestic goods ($30,000 worth) at the reduced price as long as we have a piece left, and we beg leave to suggest to our patrons the propriety of supplying themselves without delay, for they are already rapidly advancing in price.

CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS received four more cases of her nice fitting dollar corsets; also a lot of Werley's patent French, very low. Best steel skirts from 50 cents. N. B.—Linen edgings, insertings, frillings and ruffings; also, Alexandre's silk and kid gloves. No. 880 Broadway.

GLOVES—GLOVES—GLOVES.—200 DOZEN best-made Silk at 38c.; 500 dozen Ladies' Hose—fine 25c.; Ladies' and Misses' Undergarments; best Kid, 63c. Also, Alexandre's and Couvoisier's Kid and Silk Gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

WASH SILKS AND REAL PINE-APPLE GOODS, and all other scarce and curious articles; Mexican Indian Bark and Bead Work, Fans, with other novelties at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, 653 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD—LOST.—STRAYED FROM Pier No. 1 North River, a black and white blood-hound, large size, and goes by the name of Prince. The above reward will be given by returning him to the baggage-master of the steamboat *Metropolis*, Pier No. 3 North River.

LOST.—A BANK BOOK ON THE BOWERY SAVings Bank, No. 17,986. Any person finding the same will receive reward, and the thanks of the owner by returning it to FERDINAND FRED GRUNEWALD, Hackensack, N. J.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE OF SCRIP NO. 498 OF ERIE Railroad, for 50 shares, in favor of Joseph Baldwin. Transfer of the same has been stopped. A reasonable compensation by leaving with H. W. OGIS, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT NEWARK, N. J., FOR SALE OR LEASE, GOODS ONLY OR REAL ESTATE OR GOODS.—A first-class grocery store, with the tools, fixtures and safe, on hand-st., convenient to depot; also, a valuable tract of land in the 5th Ward, embracing about seventy acres, fronting on a high state of cultivation, and stocked with choice fruit, near the proposed line of the Central Railroad and the depot for Newark and Rockaway Railroad. It is one of the best opportunities for investment that can be had. Apply to A. R. BROWN, or CHARLES A. EAGER, 96 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

IRON FOUNDRY WITH STEAM ENGINE and other buildings to let, or for sale, No. 299 and 301 West 24th-st., inquire of J. STERLING, 4 West 24th-st., or NATHAN STEPHENS, No. 45 Pine-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE—In all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Suites $20 and upward. Also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, palliasses, &c. WARREN-WARE, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FURNITURE.—F. KRUTINA, SUCCESSOR TO J. M. DOE & CO., Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., between the Bowery and Mercer, has now on hand and is manufacturing a splendid assortment of first-class Cabinet Furniture, which he will sell at very low rates.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DOLLOF'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MAIER, Agent,
No. 50 Liberty-st., New-York.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 388 BROADWAY. Wedding cards, envelopes, note-papers, monograms, seals, dies, &c., at reasonable prices. Specimen album, (50 pictures,) sent to others proportionate in Europe.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 1 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. REYS.

REMOVALS.

G. GUILDING, ARTIST, REMOVED TO No. 806 East 20th-st. Orders and communications left at No. 2 Green-st., or Broadway, cor. 14th-st.

HIGHLY SCENTED
AMERICAN
TOOTH POWDER

THE FOLLOWING RENDERS COMMENT SUPERFLUOUS:

PRESIDENTIAL MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1862.

DR. AMOS JOHNSON, No. 73 East 12th-st., New-York:

SIR: The case containing your FAR-FAMED TOOTH-POWDER has been received, and I cheerfully testify to its superiority to all others I have used, in thoroughly cleansing the mouth, purifying the breath, and whitening the teeth.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. LINCOLN.

For sale at druggists. Trade supplied. Made only by Dr. A. JOHNSON, Dentist.

BRICKS FOR SALE.—FIVE HUNDRED thousand common brick now on the yard at Port Richmond, Staten Island, will be sold low to close an assignment; also, a quantity of fire brick. Apply to BANKS & ANDERSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—(Rev. Dr. ROCKWELL'S)—Schermerhorn, near Nevins-st., Brooklyn. Sabbath services until further notice, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A COMPETENT GIRL wishes a situation as chambermaid; has seven years reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 Amity-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Welsh girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; has no objection to the country or traveling. Can be seen for two days. Has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 173 West 13th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would cook, wash and iron in a small family; good City references. Call for two days, at No. 132 37th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; can give the best of reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 29 West 35th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; can be seen for two or three days at her last place, 132 West 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A woman as first-class cook in a private family; would have no objection to go in the country with a family for the summer months and return with them; City reference given as to capability and character; will be found competent. Apply for two days or this week, at No. 289 6th-av., corner of 18th-st., in the grocery store.

AS COOK.—A SMART AND TIDY PROTESTANT girl desires a situation as cook; she is a good cook; makes excellent bread, pies and biscuit; is also a first-rate washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; has the very best of reference. Call at No. 321 Bowery.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A LADY wishes to procure a situation for a woman who has lived with her two years; she is a good cook and laundress, and can be seen at 232 4th-st., Washington-square.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; can bake bread excellently; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 106 East 10th-st., near 1st-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, in a small private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer, is also a good baker; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 96 West 20th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation to travel to Europe with a family, as lady's maid or nurse. Apply at her present employer's, No. 6 East 14th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young girl, as children's nurse, and can do chamberwork and plain sewing; no objection to go in the country; has two years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 216 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS FRENCH NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable French girl, with good references, wishes a situation. Apply at the EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY'S OFFICE, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit ladies' dresses; is willing to do light chamberwork, or assist in the care of children. Apply at her present employer's, No. 13 East 22d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable Protestant girl, as seamstress in a family. Call at No. 141 East 25th-st., for two days.

A YOUNG GIRL WANTS A SITUATION in a fancy confectioner's or millinery store; has been employed in a fancy-store recently; is a neat sewer, honest and trustworthy; best of reference given. Apply at No. 169 Broadway, in the store.

TO TAKE CHARGE OF A HOUSE.—A RESpectable lady, whose circumstances have become much straitened, would be glad to take charge of a house in the City or country. She can give good references. Address F. E., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as book-keeper's assistant, or as an entry clerk; City reference given. Address H. W., 35 West 44th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a young man, as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and carriages; no objection to the country; the best of City reference. Address J. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation as farmer; understads farming in all its branches, and of stock of all kinds; if any gentleman wants such a man, address FARMER, Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a single young man as gardener; understands hot and cold grapery, green-house; would be found willing and obliging; best of reference from his last employer. Address GARDENER, Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN CARPENTER OR wood-worker, who is handy and quick, steady work, at $1 50 per day, will be given for the right man. Apply at No. 250 Canal-st., third story.
S. W. SMITH.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmonium, one, two or three banks of keys, $80 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6⅔ and 7-octave, $175 to $300.
J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

RAVEN & BACON—MANUFACTURERS OF Grand and Square Piano-Fortes, Warerooms, 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. We are now offering on favorable terms a full assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect. Liberal arrangements made with parties desiring to pay by installments.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 726 Broadway. They call attention to their pianos, with all their valuable improvements. Second-hand pianos of their own manufacture for sale and to rent.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. Fischer, with iron frame, solid bottom, patent damper, overstrung bass, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and warerooms Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS—CLINTON Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway—A large stock of Horizontal and Upright Pianos, new and second-hand, for sale and hire. Allowance for hire if purchased

COAL, &C.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

CARGOES AFLOAT.

Cargoes of prime Schuylkill White Ash Coal, Black Heath Vein and Red Ash Diamond Vein, Broken, Egg and Stove, for sale by

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.,
No. 45 South-st.

CUMBERLAND COAL AT $8 PER TON.—Now delivering Cumberland Coal of a superior quality for blacksmiths. A liberal discount to dealer's carts.
THOS. TRUSLOW, No. 265 East Fourteenth-st.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

STEAM-ENGINE FOR SALE—BUILT BY the Mattawan Machine Company, in perfect order, 12-inch diameter of cylinder and 36-inch stroke of piston. Inquire at No. 204 West 37th-st., where it can be seen.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE—NEARLY new, of 100-horse power; also, a 4-horse and a donkey engine. Can be seen at No. 79 Mangin-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—LARGE AND DESIRABLE ROOMS for families or single gentlemen, with or without board, at No. 19 Bond-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO families or a party of gentlemen can be accommodated with delightful rooms and board by applying at No. 370 Henry-st., Brooklyn; the house is large, and contains all the modern improvements, and the situation is particularly pleasant for a Summer residence.

BROOKLYN.—ROOMS FOR SINGLE PERSONS or for families, at No. 16 Clinton-st. This house has been recently altered and renovated, so as to render it in every respect a desirable residence. References required.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THAT ELEGANT brown-stone front house No. 317 2d-av., southwest corner of 51st-st.; size 21x60; handsomely-finished and complete with all improvements, and in perfect order, built expressly by the owner for his own use; will be sold at a low figure on easy terms. May be seen during the day. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, Gold Pen Manufacturer, No. 169 Broadway.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

SOLDIERS, SEAMEN, OR THEIR RELATIVES, CAN HAVE THEIR $100 BOUNTY, PRIZE MONEY, ARREARS OF PAY AND PENSIONS, COLLECTED AND CASHED BY
J. NELSON LUCKEY, Army and Navy Agent.
Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

METALS.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.,

Messrs. KERNER & BIRCH beg to inform their friends and the public that the OCEAN HOUSE will be opened for the reception of guests on the 1st of July.

Also, that they intend to keep it in every respect FIRST-CLASS, and worthy of a continuance of the extensive and highly appreciated patronage it has hitherto enjoyed. The music will be furnished by Mr. Wm. G. Dietrich's favorite Harmonic Orchestra, which has been engaged for the season.

Rooms can be engaged at the Ocean House, or at the Clarendon Hotel, New-York, where a diagram of the house can be seen. KERNER & BIRCH.
CLARENDON HOTEL, New-York, June 13, 1862.

KANNAONGA HOUSE,
WHITE LAKE

This excellent hotel, situated on one of the most beautiful lakes in this State, is now open for the reception of boarders. This is one of the healthiest and pleasantest places to spend the Summer. The lake abounds in black bass and pickerel; and some of the most beautiful and interesting of rides can be found here. Carriages and saddles kept for the accommodation of boarders. The rooms are very large and airy, and board very moderate, being only from $7 to $8 a week. Those wishing to spend a delightful Summer can find no pleasanter place. Applications made to the proprietor will be promptly attended to.

Address STEPHEN SWEET,
White Lake, Sullivan County, N. Y.

SURF AND RIVER BATHING.
THOMPSON'S ATLANTIC PAVILION,
HIGHLANDS, NEW-JERSEY,

Is now opened for the reception of permanent and transient boarders. Terms moderate. Take steamboat at the foot of Murray-st., and procure ticket on board for Highland Station or Middleton Station, where passengers will find a half hour's pleasant drive to the Highlands, and return morning and afternoon.
JOSEPH J. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORT.

Families wishing an elevated, healthy, quiet, and very pleasant Summer boarding place, are guaranteed these with other home comforts, at the
SUMMER HOUSE, LAKE MAHOPAC.
Gaslight, stables, boats, stages running to Croton Falls.
R. A. SINCLAIR, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE.
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.

This fashionable and healthy mountain resort, 65 miles from New-York *via* Morris and Essex Railroad, is now open.

Trains for the Mt. leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8½ A. M., and 3½ P. M.
E. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

THE SUBSCRIBER'S NEW HOUSE AT Peach Lake, near Croton Falls, on the Harlem Railroad, is now open, and those wishing a pleasant home in the country during the Summer can secure first-class accommodations at reasonable rates by applying personally on the premises, or addressing F. C. VAIL, North Salem, Westchester County, N. Y. For particulars, apply to D. COLAMORE & CO., No. 479 Broadway, or BAKER & VAIL, No. 268 Washington-st.

RICHFIELD WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.—The Spring House at Richfield Springs will open for the reception of visitors May 31. A telegraph line is now in operation to this place. The celebrated Richfield Sulphur Water is kept for sale by F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York.
JOSHUA WHITNEY.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN Point, N. J., is now open for the season. A few choice suit es of family rooms may yet be engaged for the season by an early application. Boats leave Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:20, 11:20, 3:20, 4:30 and 6 o'clock. From Dey-st., at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. Time 35 minutes.
WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find, at all times, an authorized agent at the Catskill steamboat-landings and Catskill station of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

ROCKAWAY, L. I.—SEA BATHING.—THE PAVILION HOTEL, with the best accommodations for 500 guests, is now open. Also four fully furnished cottages, with or without board, to let. By railway from James-slip or Atlantic ferry at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4½ P. M., to Jamaica, thence per stage.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PRODUCTIVE Real Estate, at Newark, N. J., situated on Broad and High sts., with two fronts. One of the most elegant establishments in the vicinity of New-York. The house is 64 feet wide, with various depths, built of stone, in the most costly and complete manner, finished with every modern convenience, and beautifully surrounded with evergreens and shade trees. There are 1½ acres of ground, 148 feet on Broad-st. and 155 feet on High-st. The upper part of the garden is tastefully laid out in serpentine walks, filled with evergreen trees and shrubbery. Grape arbor 124 feet long, with several kinds of choice grapes; all kinds of berries and fruits. Also, two beautiful Summer-houses. Large brick barn and chicken-house, stable, coach-house, &c. Terms easy. The place must be seen to be appreciated. A photographic view of the house, with full particulars, may be seen at the office of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

POUGHKEEPSIE PROPERTY FOR SALE—On the Hyde Park Road, fifteen minutes' walk from the Post-office and depot; consisting of seven acres, highly cultivated, and abounding in fruit, deciduous and evergreen trees; commanding charming views of river and mountain. The house and barn are of moderate size, well built and commodious, with capacious cisterns, excellent well and furnace. The situation is elevated, the air remarkably pure and the drives stunning. Terms favorable. Apply to Mr. JAMES M. DRAKE, No. 23 William-st., or T. B. COSTER, on the premises.

TO LET—A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, less than an hour from the City, 36 by 34 feet, with furnace, gas, water closet, bath, wash-troughs, and hot and cold water; also a good stable and plenty of trees; very desirable neighborhood, genteel, and situation remarkably healthy. Apply to D. L. DODGE, No. 75 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY, CITY AND SEA SIDE combined—Two charming properties on 137th-st., near Port Morris, 20 minutes' ride from Central Park, eligible for Summer or Winter residence. One villa 16 rooms, one cottage 8 rooms; little cash required; neighborhood respectable and healthy. Full particulars in print at ELTON'S, No. 24 Beekman-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE, IN TOWN of Yonkers, three-quarters of a mile west of West Mount Vernon, Harlem Road; two-story house, 12 rooms, barn, &c., all nearly new; plenty of fruit, fine well and spring, from 2 to 30 acres of good land; fine healthy location and good neighbors. Terms to suit.
P. B. AMORY, No. 195 Water-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY HOUSE—PARTIALLY FURNISHED, near Garrison's Station, opposite West Point, to let or lease. Apply to T. M. FRANKLIN, office No. 7, 2d floor, Union Building, No. 52 William-st., or W. D. GARRISON, near the depot, at Garrison's Station, Hudson River Railroad.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let, for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

ORANGE, N. J.—THE OWNER OF A VERY pretty cottage, with nearly an acre of land handsomely laid out, situated about one mile from the North Orange Depot, would like to exchange it for a house and lot in Brooklyn; vicinity of Clinton or Washington avs. preferred. Address W., No. 192 Front-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,—A SMALL COUNtry place pleasantly situated on the east side of Cold Spring Harbor, L. I. Inquire of JAMES GARDNER, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., or TITUS, FRAZEE & TITUS, No. 86 Market-slip, New-York.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT—A first-class house would be taken in exchange. Address E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

INSTRUCTION.

ALL PRINCIPALS, SCHOOL OFFICERS, and others, who desire to learn, through the "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," of well qualified teachers, *for any department of instruction*, are requested to notify us as, early as convenient. No charge to those seeking teachers. Well prepared TEACHERS are invited to call.

Refererences: Rev. J. H. Brakeley, Pres't Female College, Bordentown, N. J.; John H. Willard, Troy, N. Y.; D. C. Van Norman, LL.D., New-York; Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale College; Pres't Hitchcock, Amherst; M. N. Wisewell, Eagleswood Military School, N. J.; Hon. Henry Barnard, LL.D., Hartford; W. H. Wells, Supt. Instruction, Chicago; Barnes & Burr, Pryne, Phinney & Co., Blakeman & Mason, Publishers, N. Y.

G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY,
Educational Agents, No. 536 Broadway, New-York.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY TEACHER, OF UNexceptionable qualifications, possessed of the highest testimonials, and of large experience in the exercise of her vocation, seeks a position for the Summer only; salary not expected; a cheerful and agreeable home is, however, a desideratum. Parties desiring the services of an efficient and reliable teacher, may find it to their advantage to communicate with the advertiser. References exchanged. Address, for one week, E. S. M., Box No. 175 *Times* Office, New-York City.

FIREWORKS.

JULY 4.
IMPORTANT WAR NEWS.

J. LEACH will keep his dépôt for Hatfield's Fire-Works open from 4 A. M. until 9 P. M., having on hand a well-assorted stock of fire-works, at the lowest prices.
J. LEACH, No. 86 Nassau-st.

NO. 16 JOHN-STREET.

Emporium for Edge's First Premium Fireworks, also for Smith & Rand's celebrated gunpowder, guns, pistols, caps, cartridges, flags, lanterns, &c.
THOMAS J. JONES, No. 16 John-st.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE,

Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind.

No. 306 Broadway, New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE.
STEAMBOAT QUASSAICK.
Length 150 feet, 22 feet beam, 7½ feet hold.
Beam engine, 26-inch cylinder by 6-feet stroke.
WORKING DRAFT OF WATER 4½ FEET.
Apply to
C. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

FOR WHITESTONE, GREAT NECK, SANDS POINT, GLEN COVE, MOTT'S DOCK, GLENWOOD AND ROSLYN.—The elegant new steamer JESSE HOYT, Capt. CHAS. POST, will leave New-York from Pier No. 24 East River, west side of Peck Slip, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:45 P. M. Returning, will leave the above-named places as follows:

Roslyn, 6:30 A. M. — Glen Cove, 7:15 A. M.
Glenwood, 6:35 A. M. — Sands Point, 7:38 A. M.
Mott's Dock, 6:45 A. M. — Great Neck, 8 A. M.
Whitestone, 8:10 A. M.

FISHING BANKS.—THE STEAMER CROTON, Capt. JAS. A. DUMONT, will leave daily, as follows (Saturdays excepted): N. R.—30th-st. at 7 A. M.; Christopher-st., 7½ A. M.; Spring-st., 7½ A. M. E. R.—10th-st., 7:50 A. M.; Broome-st., 8 A. M.; Peck-slip, 8½ A. M. Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Refreshments of all kinds, fishing tackle, bait, &c., on board. FARE FOR THE TRIP, FIFTY CENTS.

The CROTON will make an extra trip on SATURDAY, July 5.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken, and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad, at cost prices.
GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.

The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR FISHKILL AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat RIP VAN WINKLE, leaves every Tuesday and Friday, at 5 o'clock, P. M., from the foot of Robinson-st., landing at Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, Low Point, Marlborough, and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie the same evening at 7 o'clock, landing at Low Point and Fishkill. Fare 50c.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.

The *Naushon* leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12¼ and 3¼.
Spring-st. ..... at 9½, 12¾ and 3½.
Dey-st. ..... at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
Morris-st., Pier 4 at 10, 1 and 4.
Fare 25 cents, including return ticket.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMER NIAGARA WILL leave James-slip, (Pier No. 32 East River,) probably on TUESDAY AFTERNOON next at 6 o'clock, on her first trip to Orient, Greenport, Bag Harbor, &c., and will make regular trips thereafter. For particulars apply to A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.
E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier daily (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw and Grassy Point. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at Christopher and 30th sts.

D. D. & T. SMITH STEAMBOAT LINE—For Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, and intermediate landings, leaving DAILY from foot of Harrison-st. at 9½ A. M., 3½ and 4½ P. M., for freight and passengers. For further particulars inquire at the office, on Harrison-st. Pier.—June, 1862.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st., every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 o'clock, making intermediate landings, stopping at 30th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD NEAR GLEN COVE.—THE SUBSCRIbers have opened their residence at Meadowside, for the reception of Summer boarders. A large farm house well shaded, with airy rooms, situated near the water, with bathing, &c. Location healthy, surrounded with shady and beautiful walks and drives. Accommodations for horses and carriages. Stage daily to steamer. Address Locust Valley, L. I., or C. & J. D. FERRIS; or personally, EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Nos. 13 and 20 West-st.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—FAMIlies wishing to obtain board for the Summer months can find desirable accommodations immediately, on reasonable terms, in the large house of the late Charles Cederhill, near Glen Cove, L. I. Steamer *Jesse Hoyt* leaves Peck-slip daily, at 3:45 P. M. Address Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

BOARD AT YONKERS.—GOOD BOARD AND fine airy rooms, neatly furnished; plenty of fresh vegetables from a fine garden on the premises; grounds shady; abundance of fruit, and every home comfort; house only five minutes from dépôt. Accommodation for horse and wagon. Address BOARDING, Yonkers Post-office.

BROOKLYN.—A LARGE SQUARE ROOM, WELL furnished, will be let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gents, with excellent board, for the moderate sum of $36 per month. Gas and fuel included. Location on Clinton-st., convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Address Mrs. A., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a commodious farm-house in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; the location is very healthy and pleasing; two miles from the river; pure mountain air and medicinal Springs. Address H. E., Esopus.

BOARD IN ORANGE.—TWO ROOMS, WITH board, may be had in a very desirable location, near the brick church depôt. Plenty of shade, and grounds handsomely laid out. For particulars, inquire at the bookstore of JOHN H. TINGLEY, No. 152½ Fulton-st.

BOARD IN A FARM-HOUSE WANTED for a lady, six young children and two servants, for about two months, within one hour of the City, by boat or railroad. Address, stating location and terms, MERCHANT, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

YONKERS.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATION can be obtained by applying at Mrs. SCOTT'S, Locust Hill-av., Yonkers.

COUNTRY BOARD.—LARGE FARM-HOUSE, with boats on the lake, two hours ride on the Harlem Railroad. Inquire at No. 326 Bowery.

PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS,

FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE APPROACHING ANNIVERSARY OF OUR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE, JULY 4TH, 1862, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The Joint Special Committee appointed to make arrangements for properly celebrating the approaching Anniversary of our National Independence, have decided upon the following:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. Y. S. M.,
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.—The part of the Division remaining in the City will parade on the Fourth of July next, to celebrate the Anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence and the vindication of the Union.

The Division line will be formed on Fourteenth-street, with right on Broadway, at eight o'clock, A. M. precisely.

A marching salute will be paid to the Mayor and Common Council in front of the City Hall at ten o'clock A. M.

Brigadier-General Spicer will cause the National Standard to be displayed from the Battery, and the morning salute to be fired at sunrise by a detachment from the First Brigade.

Brigadier-General Yates will direct a National salute to be fired from the Battery at noon, by a detachment from the Second Brigade.

The Commissary-General will furnish ammunition for the salutes upon the requisition of the proper officers.

Fourteenth-street and Broadway are hereby designated as the Parade Ground of the Division, on the F

FINANCIAL.

U.S. "FIVE TWENTIES."

OR

UNITED STATES TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

CALLED "FIVE TWENTIES" BECAUSE PAYABLE AT THE OPTION OF THE GOVERNMENT AFTER FIVE YEARS.

We are now prepared to sell these Bonds and deliver them at once at the same rate at which subscriptions are received for them by the Government, viz.:

PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY 1.

The Principal may be paid in CURRENT BANK NOTES, CHECKS on CITY BANKS, or U. S. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and the INTEREST IN GOLD, or in CURRENT FUNDS, with the PREMIUM on GOLD at the MARKET RATE added.

THE COUPON BONDS are issued in denominations of

$50, $100, $500, AND $1,000,

and THE REGISTERED BONDS in denominations of

$50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 AND $10,000.

They are the most convenient and cheapest Government Security now accessible to the public.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention, and the Bonds will be sent to any part of the country, by express, or otherwise, as directed.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS,
NO. 38 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.

CASH CAPITAL $250,000, WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
JEFFORAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. L. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	ALVE. E. LAING,
SILAS BRONSON,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
A. R. ENO,	JOHN SCOTT HOYD,
JOHN WATSON,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
A. T. NICOLL,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	JOHN J. WALKER.

HUGH LAING, President.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

SALE JUNCTION RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—The Junction Railroad Company invites proposals, in writing, for the purchase of the whole or any part of five hundred thousand dollars First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Coupon Bonds.

The mortgage is made to Alexander Henry, Esq., Trustee, and will be due July 1, 1862. It is secured upon the entire railroad and property of the Company lying on the west side of Schuylkill, between Belmont and Gray's Ferry. Its terms provide for a sinking fund of fifteen thousand dollars per year, to be invested in these Bonds, or in the First Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, on the back of each bond in the following words, viz.:

"Know all men by these presents, that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and each of them, for a valuable consideration, to them paid by the Junction Railroad Company, do hereby (in pursuance of the power and authority conferred by two Acts of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved respectively on the twenty-third day of March, A. D., 1850, and the seventh day of April, A. D., 1852, and of every other lawful power and authority in them vested,) jointly and severally guarantee to the lawful holder of the within Bond the punctual payment of the principal and interest thereof, when and as the same shall become due and payable according to the terms of said Bond or of the terms and covenants of the indenture of mortgage therein mentioned and given to secure the same.

In witness whereof, said Companies have hereunto affixed their common or corporate seals respectively, duly attested, and have caused the signatures of their Presidents respectively to be hereunto written this second day of June, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, (1862.")

Payment for the Bonds will be required as follows:

The first instalment of ten per cent. will be payable on the first day of August, and ten per cent. additional on the first of each succeeding month until the whole amount is paid.

Proposals will be addressed to CHAS. E. SMITH, Treasurer, No. 227 South 4th-st., until Monday, July 21.

Each proposal will state the total number or amount of the bonds wanted, and the price offered per bond of one thousand dollars.

The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject the whole or any part of any proposition received.

Successful bidders will be notified of the acceptance of their proposals within one week from the opening of the bids.

JOSEPH LESLEY,
Secretary, Junction Railroad Company.

CORPORATION LOAN OF $500,000 FOR THE RELIEF OF FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.—The Common Council of the City of New-York having, by an ordinance approved by the Mayor, on the 16th of June, instant, authorized the borrowing, upon the credit of the Corporation, the further sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, to be applied in "Aiding to support the families of the soldiers from this City, who are engaged in defending the integrity of the National Union," a book for subscriptions to said loan will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on SATURDAY, June 28, and continue open until MONDAY, July 7, unless the whole amount shall be sooner taken.

The subscribers to said loan will be required to pay the amount of their subscriptions to the City Chamberlain, at the Broadway bank, within three days after the date thereof, and on presenting the Chamberlain's receipts for such payments to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive an equal amount of bonds, known as "Volunteer's Family Aid Bonds, No. 3," of the Corporation of the City of New-York.

The said Bonds will be issued in sums to suit—not less than One Hundred Dollars—and will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July, and the principal will be payable on the first day of July, 1865. They will also be transferable, at the pleasure of the holders, on books kept in the Comptroller's office.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 25, 1862.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company will be held at the rooms, No. 7 Nassau-st., over the Continental Bank, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of July, 1862, at 1 o'clock P. M., to hear the report of the Committee appointed on the 20th day of May last, and to consider and vote upon modifications of the agreement made between the bondholders on the 10th day of January, 1860.

CHARLES MORAN,
A. ISELIN,
WM. HOGE,
SERTIUS CROOKS,
MATHEW PECK,
EZRA C. READ,
} Trustees and Attorneys.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER,
J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER,
L. HILLEGER,
} Committee of 20th May, 1862.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, held in the village of Hawley, Penn., on Tuesday, the 17th inst. the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JOHN EWEN,	THOS. W. PEARSALL,
WM. R. GRIFFITH,	CHAS. MORGAN,
ISAAC L. PLATT,	JONATHAN THORNE,
WM. F. HAVEMEYER,	GEO. L. BROWN,
	JOHN Q. JONES.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, JOHN EWEN was unanimously reelected President of the Company for the ensuing year.

EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY; GENERAL OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, June 23, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST WARRANTS, OR coupons, attached to the different series of bonds issued by this company, will be paid, as they respectively mature, on being surrendered to the transfer agents of the company in New-York, Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st. The company has so arranged the interest on its funded debt, that one-twelfth falls due each month in the year.

G. W. CASS, President.

RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the undersigned, Receiver of The Astor Marine Mutual Insurance Company, will render his final account, and a full and accurate account of all his proceedings as Receiver of said Insurance Company to the Supreme Court, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 31st day of July next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.—Dated June 28, 1862.

E. J. BROWN, Receiver.

MILWAUKEE AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO.,
GENERAL OFFICE, MILWAUKEE, June 24, 1862.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Sinking Fund Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due July 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that day at the Banking House of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., New-York. A. NOXON, Financial Agent.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest due July 1, on bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad, will be paid upon presentation of the proper coupons, on and after that date, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

CHICAGO, June 18, 1862.

AMERICAN SILVER,

HALVES AND QUARTERS,

WANTED, AT A HIGH PREMIUM, by

TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1862.

INTEREST ON THE THIRD MORTGAGE Bonds will be paid on and after July 1, at the Treasurer's Office, W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

AMERICAN GOLD

WANTED, AT A HIGH PREMIUM, BY

TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, cor. Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, cor. Pearl-st.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due July 1, 1862, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid on and after that day at the office of

SCHUCHARDT & SCHRAMM.

THE COUPONS OF THE JACKSON COUNty (Ohio) Bonds, due July 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that date, at the Ocean Bank.

CHAS. PALMER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 27, 1862.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 23 Wall-st.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—Notice to bondholders. The holders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company can have them registered on application at our office, No. 52 Wall-st. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Transfer Agents.

THE COUPONS OF THE HOUSATONIC Railroad Company, falling due July 1, 1862, will be paid at the office of Messrs. KETCHUM, SON & CO., No. 40 Exchange-place, or at the Treasurer's office at Bridgport, Conn. CHAS. K. AVERILL, Treasurer.

HIGHEST PREMIUM PAID FOR AMERICAN Gold and Silver and the first issue of the United States demand notes, by F. P. JAMES & Co., No. 45 Wall-st.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD BONDS purchased by

F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

CITY OF MILWAUKEE BONDS—PURchased by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

NOS. 427 AND 429 CANAL, CORNER VARICK-ST.

Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.

Deposits made on or before the 10th will draw interest from July 1.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

No. 177 Chatham-square, (open daily.)

DEPOSITS from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per cent. interest paid.

MONEY DEPOSITED BEFORE JULY 20 WILL RECEIVE INTEREST AS FROM JULY 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.

JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day, from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7.

Interest commences July 14, 1862.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 13 3d-av., corner 7th-st.

Open from 9 to 3 o'clock daily.

and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1862.

JULY INTEREST FOR 1862.—THE BOARD of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto, and Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, that may be entitled thereto, payable at the Bank on and after Monday, July 21. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest from July 1.

D. A. BUSHMAN, President.

WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE,
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
} Secretaries.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) Per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) Per Cent. on sums to $1,000, and Four (4) Per Cent. over that amount, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 21st of July inst. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will receive interest from the 1st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTE—NO. 13 3d-av., corner 7th-st. Interest on deposits at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Money deposited on or before July 10 will receive interest from the 1st. Bank open from 9 to 2 daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK (FORMERLY ROSE HILL) Savings Bank, corner of 14th-st., and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 3 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before July 10, will draw interest from the 1st.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President

RICHARD H. BELL, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of THOMAS HILL & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business in the late firm will be settled by either partner, who will sign in liquidation.

THOMAS HILL,
CHARLES VANDERVOORT.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN ACCORDance with the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, the undersigned have formed a limited partnership, and that the name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is CHARLES VANDERVOORT. The nature of the business intended to be transacted is the importing of hardware and a general commission business. The amount of all the partners interested therein are CHARLES VANDERVOORT, who resides in the City of New-York, and who is the only general partner, and THOMAS HILL, who resides at Walsall, England, and who is the only special partner. The amount of capital which the said special partner, THOMAS HILL, has contributed to the common stock, is twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000.) The said partnership is to commence on the first day of July, 1862, and is to terminate on the first day of July, 1865.

CHARLES VANDERVOORT, (L. S.,)
THOMAS HILL,
By GEORGE DE H. GILLESPIE,
his Attorney. (L. S.)

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of LOW, HARRIMAN & CO. expires this day, by its own limitation

JAMES LOW,
OLIVER HARRIMAN,
JAMES ATWATER,
GEO. B. DURFEE,
T. M. PRENTISS.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY FORMED a copartnership under the style of LOW, HARRIMAN, DURFEE & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm, and will also settle all the outstanding accounts of the same, at the store recently occupied by them, Nos. 45 and 47 Park-place.

JAMES LOW,
OLIVER HARRIMAN,
GEO. B. DURFEE,
JAS. C. ATWATER.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

I HAVE THIS DAY RETIRED FROM business.

THOMAS DIXON.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

The business heretofore conducted by THOMAS DIXON will be continued by the undersigned, at No. 17 Nassau-st.

JAMES H. FALCONER.

NOTICE.—THOMAS EDWARD VERMILYE, Jr., and CORNELIUS D. WOOD are this day admitted as partners in our firm.

VERMILYE & CO.

JULY 1, 1862.

PROPOSALS.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until TUESDAY, July 15, next, 12 o'clock M., for the delivery of One Thousand sets of six-mule harness, complete, to be made according to a sample now in this Office, of the best oak-tanned leather, and subject to inspection, the whole to be completed and ready for delivery in this city on or before the 16th day of August, 1862.

A BOYD, Captain and A. Q. M.

TO SEWER BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOsals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock of MONDAY, July 7, for the building of a sewer in Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.

For further information, apply to the Contract Clerk, at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, June 27, 1862.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,

(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)

REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type experienced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at fifteen per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

FOR SALE, FOUR HUNDRED DOZEN HALF-BUSHEL STAVE PEACH BASKETS.

Apply to

C. W. COPELAND,
No. 123 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

TO THE NAMES AND LOCATION OF DEALERS, City and country, who sell P. F. COLLIER'S BOOKS, will appear in the *Times* Saturday, July 19. Consumers of Provisions, see it and save your money.

DIVIDENDS.

SCRIP DIVIDEND, 1860, 50 PER CENT.
SCRIP DIVIDEND, 1861, 50 PER CENT.
SCRIP DIVIDEND, 1862, 50 PER CENT.

AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 48 Wall-st.,
Bank of New-York Building.

Cash Capital	$200,000
Surplus	$110,000

The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, resolved that a Scrip Dividend of

FIFTY PER CENT.

on the business of the past year, be declared and issued to the customers entitled thereto. Also, that

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST

be paid on all the outstanding Scrip of the Company; and a Cash Dividend of

SEVEN PER CENT.

to Stockholders, payable on demand.

JAMES M. HALSTED, President.
FREDERICK W. DOWNER, Secretary.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Assistant Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 20, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a cash dividend of five per cent. out of the net earnings of the six months ending 30th inst., and a stock dividend of five per cent. out of the accumulated surplus, both payable on and after 1st day of August next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York. The dividend certificates to be issued for fractional shares, will not be entitled to future dividends, until converted into full shares. The transfer books will close on the evening of July 12, and open August 3. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1862.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMIannual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July consuing.

The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Three and a half (3½) Per Cent. for the current six months ending 30th inst., which will be paid to the stockholders on and after TUESDAY, the 1st day of July next.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of the 7th day of July.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER 4TH AVENUE AND 27TH-STREET,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 2, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after Monday, the 7th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this P. M., to that date. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Bank of North America have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a half per Cent (3½) for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after July 8. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th June until the 8th July. JOHN P. YELVERTON, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The Transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.

M. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1862.

BROOKLYN, June 26, 1862.

CITIZENS' GAS-LIGHT COMPANY—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on and after the 15th of July next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of July. By order H. WARREN, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
JERSEY CITY, July 1, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, of Jersey City, have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. out of the earnings of the last 6 months, payable on and after the 5th day of July next. J. S. FOX, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 198 BROADWAY, New-York, June 24, 1862. The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on or after the first Monday of July proximo.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until July 9, 1862.

By order. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 470 Broadway, (Pacific Building,)
Branch Office, No. 72 Wall-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Seven Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on the 30th day of June. F. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the usual Dividend of Five per cent. from the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after the 15th of July. The Transfer Books will remain closed until the day of payment.

R. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 23? BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1862.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on and after July 10. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 10th of July.

CHAS. A. MALEY, Cashier.

20TH DIVIDEND, HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st. B. S. WALCOTT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 1 Montgomery-st.,
JERSEY CITY, June 24, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

OFFICE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 92 Broadway, (opposite Trinity Church.)
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand. J. L. DOUGLASS.

EAST RIVER BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Dividend from the profits of the last six months, of Three and a Half per Cent., payable on and after July 21, 1862. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 11th to the 21st, inclusive.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE NEW YORK, PROVIDENCE and Boston Railroad Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of three and a-half (3½) per cent., payable on demand after this date, at the office of M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 Wall-st., New-York, June 25, 1862. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome-st., New-York, June 30, 1862.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of *five per cent.*, payable on and after the 10th July. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1862.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE DIrectors of this Company have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand. WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Bank have declared a dividend of Three per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 3d of July.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK—BROOKLYN, JUNE 21, 1862.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has this day been declared, out of the profits for the six months ending the 30th inst., payable on and after the 1st day of July next. WM. C. RUSHMORE, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
June 21, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and a half per cent. (3½) on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., at No. 52 Wall-st.

HENRY T. DROWNE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three (3) per cent., payable to the stockholders on demand. By order of the Board.

P. M BRYSON, Cashier.

UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE, No. 54 Wall-st.

54TH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE at this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent., payable on demand. By order of

WASHINGTON RITER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1862.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on the 1st day of July next. By order,

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MARKET BANK have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent for the current six months, payable on and after July 10. R. BAYLES, Cashier.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 27, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE AND a Half Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent., out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., and One (1) per Cent. additional out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th July next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 27th June until the morning of the 8th July.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, June 30, 1862. The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 30th inst.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after July 7. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of F. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Despatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*



DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT.

The best external remedy known. Prepared from the receipt of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the great natural bone-setter. Try it. For sale everywhere. Price 25 cents. MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, No. 40 Cliff-st.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 21 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 8 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualification, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,233 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st. PEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-

FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

[Continued from First Page.]

TWENTY-SECOND MASSACHUSETTS.

J. W. Jones, Co. H—arm.
J. W. Ames, Co. H—arm.
M. Griffin, Co. F, neck and arm.

TWENTY-NINTH MASSACHUSETTS.

D. A. Daly, Co. A—right leg.

SECOND NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

C. W. Floyd, Co. E—finger.
F. M. Rhodes, Co. F—arm.

FIFTH VERMONT.

O. H. Jackson, Co. B—head.

SIXTH VERMONT.

J. Clark, Co. A—shoulder.

BERDAN'S SHARPSHOOTERS.

Edward H. Howes, Co. F—shoulder.
Geo. Pruden, Co. I—back.

UNITED STATES REGULARS.

Major. Kitts, 12th Reg.—killed.
Major Roswell, 3d Reg.—killed.
Lieut. Van Dusen, 12th Reg—killed.
Lieut. McElhone, 14th Reg.—wounded.
Capt. McIntosh, 14th Regulars—wounded.
Lieut Sinclair, 14th Regulars—wounded.
Capt. Foster, Aid to Gen. Sykes—killed.
Lieut. Parker, 14th Regulars—killed.
F. Kenny, Co. A, 2d U. S. Reg.—missing.
T. Butler, Co. A, 2d U. S., —wounded.
Daniel King, Co. A, 2d U.S. Reg.—wounded.

SIXTH REGULARS.

Sergt. H. McLane, Co. B, —hand.
G. Begger, Co. E,—hand.
F. Armstrong, Co. D.—arm.
W. Kennedy, Co. D—wrist.
J. Carroll, Co. K—finger off.
M. McInney, Co. I—shoulder
W. Steiser, Co. E—hand.
C. H. Gillis, Co. I—hand.
M. Bryson, Co. E.—leg.
W. Travis, Co. G.—wrist.
P. Waters, Co. I, 6th U. S. Regulars—wounded.
J. Kelley, Co. I, 6th U. S. Regulars—wounded.
Sergt. Wm. Foster, Co. I, 6th U. Reg—wounded.
P. Munday, Co. F, 6th U. S. Reg.—wounded.

Sick and Wounded Arrived at Old Point on Wednesday, June 2, by the George Washington.

Brig.-Gen. Meade.
Fred. Arbuckle, Co. D, 19th Mass.
H. Grimshaw, Co. G, 36th N. Y.
George Darrson, Co. K, 44th N. Y.
L. F. Watkins, Co. H, 5th U. S. Cav.
Lieut. A. R. Arnold, Co. I, 5th U. S. Cav.
F. F. Hunt, Co. G, 4th Mich.
Capt. A. F. Cavada, Co. C, 23d Penns.
C. Egan, Co I, 38th N. Y.
W. A. Ensminger, Co. A, 7th Penns. Reserves.
J. Neil, Co. G, 43d N. Y.
1st Lt. G. W. Smasier, Co. D, 4th Penns. Reserves.
S. Best, Co. G, 4th Pa. R'ves.
G. T. Robinson, Co. A, 9th Pa. R'ves—slightly w'ded.
G. Williams, Co. B, 2d Vt.
David Snowden, Co. B, 105th Penn.
Philip Shranger, Co. G, 105th Penn.
J. G. Folger, Co. E, 105th Penn.
George W. Rhoads, Co. A, 105th Penn.
George Dobson, Co. K, 44th N. Y.
Clarke Hallenbeck, Co. K, 44th N. Y.
Wm. A. Haddan, Co. G, 105th Penn.
Samuel McHenry, Co. A—105th Penn.
Wm. Sexton, Co. F, 69th Pa.
G. W. Brigham, Co. F, 5th Penn.
John R. Cudworth, Co. H, 1st Mass.
E. Wheeler, Co. G, 5th Vt.
A. Blaney, Co. I, 29th Mass.
J. H. Winslow, Co. D, 10th New-York.
J. Campbell, Co. E, 105th Pa.
J. Brown, Co. F, 3d Pa. Reg.
J. McLean, Co. K, 38th N. Y.
H. Murray, Co. F, 9th Pa. R.
Daniel Kwinnelly, Co. H, 22d Mass.
E. Grothier, Co. D, 16th N. Y.
David W. Logan, Co. A, 105th Penn.
Dennis Cannar, Co. D, 69th N. Y.
Lieut. L. J. Whiting, Aide-de-Camp of Gen. Palmer, Couch's Division.
Brig.-Gen. W. A. Gorman, 1st Brigadier-Gen. (sick) Sedgwick's Division.
D. Shay, Co. B, 81st N. Y.
Charles M. Hoag, Co. H. 1st Minn.
Wm. H. Batcheler, Co. H. 18th Mass.
G. S. Flanders, Co. C, 4th Vt
F. Gorton, Co. A, 1st Pa. Rifles.
J. Lewis, Co. K, 53d Penns.
D. McGue, Co. D, 32d N. Y.
W. Allen, Co. I, 2d N. J. Vol.
R. W. King, Co. I, 2d N. J. V.
D. McVay, Co. F, 2d N. J. V.
Corp. M. W. Adams, Co. K, 105th Penns.
J. Winters, Co. I, 26th Pa. V.
W. A. Baker, Jr., Co. F, 8th N. J.
J. H. Parsons, Co. B, 1st Rifles, Penn.
Timothy Ray, Mott's Battery, Smith's Division.
Thomas Ross, Mott's Battery, Smith's Division.
Thomas Lawrence, Co. E, 63d Penn.
Isaac Reiss, Co. G, 105th Penn.
John Nugent, Co. B, 71st Penn.
John E. Clough, Co. D, 2d Vt.
Aldry F. Hawthorne, Co. D, 1st Penn. Res.
T. White, Co. F, 6th Maine.
Benj. Richards. Co. C, 8th Maine.
Cyrus Rohrer, Co. A, 1st Penn. Rifles.
Philip Romaine, Co. F, 57th N. Y.
Edward McCafferty, Co. D, 63d Penn.
Joseph Woolford, Co. A, 63d Penn.
John Haymaker, Co. A, 63d Penn.
M. Smith, Co. A, 98th N. Y.
W. F. Campbell, Co. A, 105th Penn.
Edward H. Price, Co. A, 61st N. Y.
Abraham Jenkins, 9th Penn. Rifles.

NATIONAL LOSSES BEFORE RICHMOND.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 3.

A special dispatch to the *Journal*, states that Col. POWELL T. WYMAN, of the Massachusetts Sixteenth, was killed in the Richmond battle. Col. EDWARD W. HINKS, of the Nineteenth Massachusetts, was wounded. The reported loss of the Twenty-second Massachusetts is 350 in killed, wounded and missing; that of the Massachusetts Ninth, 311. The Eleventh also suffered severely, having only four line officers left.

The National loss is stated at 15,000. The loss of officers in the Massachusetts regiments engaged is very great.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 3.

The steamer *Daniel Webster* has arrived here, with a large number of soldiers wounded in the recent great battle before Richmond.

REBEL ACCOUNTS OF THE PRELIMINARY FIGHTING.

From the Richmond *Whig*, of Friday last, (27th inst.,) we obtain the following interesting items:

THE BATTLE OF THURSDAY.

"Yesterday afternoon an engagement opened a few miles northeast of the city, which we have no reason to doubt is the beginning of the great conflict that is to decide the fate of this capital, and, perhaps, of the Confederacy itself. The cannonading, till an hour or more after dark, was quick and heavy, exceeding in rapidity and volume that at Seven Pines. Not a word from the field has reached the city. The reason probably is, that the attack was made and the fight waged on the enemy's rear. The city is confident and calm.

LATER.

Information came to hand last night that the attack was made by Gen. A. P. HILL'S Division on the enemy's position near the Meadow Bridge, about 3 o'clock. The enemy recoiled, leaving a battery, as is reported, in the hands of our troops.

Retreating about two miles, the enemy made a stand in their intrenchments at Mechanicsville, and offered vigorous resistance for two or three hours. But they could not stand the impetuous onset of our victorious troops, and again broke and made for the main body of McCLELLAN'S army, leaving three batteries on their possession. Prisoners [illegible] We have no reports of casualties. The battle opens gloriously. May this morning's sun be our sun of Austerlitz.

THE FIGHT ON WEDNESDAY.

We are permitted to take the following extract from a letter from a member of a company of the Forty-eighth North Carolina Regiment, dated yesterday:

"We have had nothing to eat since yesterday morning, and then only a slice of bread and a cup of coffee to each of us. We had to lie all day in the sun. The Yankees were shelling us most of the time, but did not hurt us. About 6 o'clock P. M., we were ordered to fix bayonets and charge the Yankees—that is, four companies of our regiment (the Twelfth Virginia)—the other position being held as a reserve and support for our artillery. We had to charge across a wheat field about three-quarters of a mile. The Yankees were under cover, in a dense wood, and at least eight to our one.

We crossed the field with a yell, and so quick and unexpected was the movement that the Yankees broke and fled, but not until many of them had been made to bite the dust. I don't mean that our battalion did all this. We were nobly aided by the Forty-eighth North Carolina and Fourth Georgia. The woods were filled with the dead and wounded Yankees. None of our company were killed, but seven were wounded: Sergeant Wm. Woodson, in the knee; R. Bryson, through the lungs, mortally; J. B. Old, in calf of leg; A. Gathwright, in small of back, seriously; John Leatmont, in arm; Sergeant John E. Laughton, slightly, in leg; David Wilson, in foot, slightly. We took some twenty or thirty prisoners.

We have been unable to obtain any further particulars of the fighting in the early part of the day, and until the Generals in command concede some facilities to reporters and correspondents of the Press, will, have to trust to chance for whatever news we may obtain from the lines.

The Forty-eighth North Carolina, alluded to in the above extract, is a new regiment, commanded by Col. HILL. The regiment marched from the Capitol-square, Wednesday morning, about 8 o'clock, and went into action soon after reaching the lines. About twenty of the regiment were killed, and a considerable number wounded, including Major HOLDS, who was struck in the right foot by a ball.

Early Wednesday morning 'Long Tom' again operated on the Yankee breastworks, north of the Williamsburgh road, and demolished a considerable portion of the intrenchments. The Yankees fled in dismay from the shells of this powerful engine. The gun was manned, we learn, by Capt. SNOWDEN ANDREWS' Artillerists, the Infantry support being a portion of Gen. PENDER'S Brigade."

THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT FIRST IN THE FIELD.

In view of the menacing attitude of the Yankees and their degraded foreign mercenaries in front of our city, the President of the Confederate States has, we learn, communicated to the heads of the different Departments a request that their respective employes should form themselves into a battalion, or into separate companies, to cooperate with our fellow-citizens in the defence of Richmond, in such manner, not incompatible with the discharge of their official duty, as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

Yesterday, the first organization to this patriotic end, was formed in the General Post-office Department. At an early hour of the day a meeting of all the officers connected with that department was convened by the direction of the Acting Postmaster General, Hon. H. ST. GEORGE OFFUTT, and was organized by calling that officer to the chair. After eloquently explaining the object of the meeting, and communicating the wishes of the President, a company was at once formed, to which no name has yet been given, though we are informed it will probably be the Reagan Rifles. The following are the officers elected: Captain, JOHN L. HARRELL, Alabama; First Lieutenant, B. FULLER, North Carolina; Second Lieutenant, J. FRANK BOONE, Maryland; Third Lieutenant, T. D. ATTICUS BIRD, Alabama.

GEN. GREGG'S BRIGADE.

Gen. GREGG'S Brigade is now composed of the following regiments, which average over 1,000 men each: First South Carolina Volunteers, Col. D. H. HAMILTON; Twelfth South Carolina Volunteers, Col. E. EDWARDS; Thirteenth South Carolina Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. D. BARNES; Fourteenth South Carolina Volunteers, Col. S. McGOWAN; Rifle Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, Col. J. FOSTER MARSHALL. To this brigade two batteries are attached—Col. MARMADUKE JOHNSON'S Richmond Battery, and Capt. CRENSHAW'S Richmond Battery.

FROM PENSACOLA.

Late advices from Pensacola state that quite a number of Federal vessels are lying in the harbor, and that there is a pretty large force of sick and rather a slender force of well men in and near the city. The enemy have thrown up formidable intrenchments around the city, extending from the beach above and below, and with but one or two passages through which admission or exit may be had. These entrances are strictly sentinelled.

ANOTHER BATTALION.

Secretary of War, GEORGE W. RANDOLPH, has requested Gov. LETCHER to allow the militia called out in the city of Richmond to volunteer in the battalion authorized to be raised by Capt. ELLIOTT, for local service within the circuit of the redoubts around Richmond and Manchester.

The battalion will consist of five companies of one hundred men each; will be mustered into the Confederate service, and will, in addition to their pay in the Confederate army, receive a bounty from the City Government of $20 per month to each non-commissioned officer and private.

They will be charged with the important duty of guarding the bridges, prisons, public and private property, and with maintaining order in the city.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

The hospitals in and around Charlottesville are filled with the wounded soldiers of JACKSON'S command, and they continue to arrive.

THE NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

Effect of the Times Account of the Battle.

The first and only thorough and reliable account of the fearful struggle through which the Army of the Potomac has just passed, was published in the TIMES of yesterday.

The details fell upon the community with the most disheartening effect, and produced a shock which has never before been felt.

Probably the first thing done on Thursday morning by nine-tenths of the citizens of New-York was to open and glance through the paper that they might learn of the state of affairs with the army. Those who had the TIMES were informed; others were not.

All over the City, in Brooklyn, and Williamsburgh, and Jersey City, the greatest excitement prevailed. Hope, that the account was exaggerated, struggled with the fear that all was not yet told, and the most gloomy forebodings were uppermost in the minds of the majority.

The TIMES office was thronged by those who had heard of, but had not seen the account, and thousands of extras were sold in addition to the vast regular edition of the morning.

One of the correspondents of the paper was known to be in the City, and the editorial rooms were beseiged by anxious parents, brothers and wives, who sought confirmation of the reports concerning the fate of their relatives, who desired to know the worst, and to be kept from further suspense about their friends.

Some of these went away rejoicing, for of the safety of their friends they were assured; while the sad countenances of others were made sadder yet by the narration of details which placed the death or wounding of their loved ones facts beyond further question.

At a public resort in Brooklyn there was gathered quite a little crowd of gentlemen to whom one of the group was reading the graphic account given in the TIMES by "E. S." Until the description was ended all kept quiet, and then one person said, "Well, that may be so, but these first accounts are always greatly exaggerated, you know, and I think we'll find matters better than this correspondent says." To this a well-known clergyman of the City, who formed one of the listeners said, "Gentlemen, that letter is signed 'E. S.,' and is from a man whose probity and veracity are unquestioned, who writes the truth and nothing else. Whenever I see a statement signed by him, I know what to believe, and there is no use in blinking these facts. We are badly whipped, and all we have to do is to rise up *en masse*, make another effort, let the Government see that we are in earnest, that we mean *war*, and I think we will have no cause to regret it."

On the ferryboat *Union*, the passengers were gathered about three gentlemen, who were excitedly discussing the effect which the disastrous news will have upon recruiting. Said one: "If the account in the TIMES of to-day is correct—and I see no reason to doubt it, for it is full of details—I'll bet my head that LINCOLN not only won't get 300,000 men, but he won't get 30,000 men." "Nonsense," said his friend; "the news of the defeat of the army of the Potomac will sting our people like the bite of a serpent. It was so after the Bull Run defeat; and I am of the opinion that men will crowd the recruiting stations, anxious and eager to show to the world generally, and the South particularly, that this rebellion must be stopped."

At this one of the outside listeners said, interrupting: "For one, I believe in Mayor Woon's words, though not with the meaning he desired to convey. I believe we must have a change of measures or a change of men. Either the President must announce that he is determined to go to work in earnest, or else that he is disappointed in the way the campaign is managed, and will put some one else at the head of the army. Otherwise, I believe he will get no recruits." This was received with signs of satisfaction, and seemed to be the prevalent feeling of that particular crowd.

In Wall-street excited groups met everywhere and at every corner; in each the one topic was the "great battle," the "great battle." Speculations as to the course of France and England, as to the dread possibility of further disaster, as to McCLELLAN'S next movement, and so on, *ad infinitum*, were current and indulged in by all.

They would have been glad to disbelieve the story; but it was told too well, entered too minutely into details and facts, to be set aside, and, as a consequence, was credited universally.

In the Park a company of youthful cadets attracted a large and admiring crowd—a crowd of the floating population from whose lips fell many curious remarks about the battle and its results. Many were talking of going into the army at once, others were fighting (verbally) about the "strategic movement," others blamed the President for not giving the young Napoleon more troops, others hurrahed yet for the old flag, and predicted its eventual success, and others yet did not hesitate to avow themselves believers in the Star of the South to this extent—that having won so great a victory they were deserving of recognition at once.

At CAOUX & DOFF'S the usual 12 o'clock gathering convened at about 10 A. M. Blood ran high—McClellan and Anti-McClellan, confidence and suspicion, sorrow and slimly-disguised joy, had their consultations and their squabbles, as together they took the mutual "smash."

In many places we heard the question of possible and probable recognition discussed. Those who two weeks since would not dare to say a word about the impolicy of the peninsular movements, whose mouths were closed concerning the rights of the South, did not hesitate in a certain half-and-half way to express the opinion that so soon as the news could be gotten across the ocean the Confederacy will be recognized. Saying, too, that they really could not see upon what ground it could be denied them.

Bull Run they say was a Union rout, Corinth a mismanaged occupation, Ball's Bluff a slaughter-house, Williamsburgh a victory on paper, and the last movement a terrible disturbance of the confidence of the people. Upon whom to lay the responsibility no sel of men agreed. The plans of McCLELLAN, the inaction of STANTON, the non-reinforcement by the President, the possible weakness of the troops. Who? What? Where? No one knew, no one could decide, though every one had his opinion and his say.

It was the good fortune of the TIMES to present the first and best account of the battle, it was all the TIMES could do, but the people wanted more and many came insisting that there must be more and secret information, which if made public would console the great grief of the people, or overwhelm them with disgrace.

The Effect of the War News in Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 3.

The war news received up to 2 o'clock to-day caused a temporary depression in the Stock Market. United States 7 3-10 opened at 103¾, fell to 100, and closed at 100¾. After the Board there was better feeling, and large lots of Government loan sold at 101 to 101⅛.

THE NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY.

THE CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH

Military Parade---The Pyrotechnic Displays ---Orators of the Day, &c.

To-day is the Eighty-sixth Anniversary of our National Independence. Notwithstanding the war and the great interest our citizens feel therein, arrangements for the proper celebration of the day have not been forgotten. At sunrise a salute will be fired at the Battery, and the National Standard hoisted; at noon a National salute of 34 guns will be fired. At 8 o'clock A. M., those regiments forming a part of the First Division, not absent at the seat of war, will form a line on Fourteenth-street, near Broadway. The following is a list of the regiments belonging to the First Division, National Guard, S. N. Y., with those *corps* that are absent, mentioned:

FIRST BRIGADE,
Commended by Col. POSTLEY, of Third Hussars.
First Regiment Cavalry, Col. U. U. PRICE.
Third Regiment Hussars, Capt. JOHN BONER.
Second and Seventy-first Regiments of Infantry, at the seat of war.

SECOND BRIGADE,
Commanded by Brig.-Gen. CHARLES YATES.
Fourth Regiment Artillery, Col. HENDREN.
Fifth Regiment Infantry, Col. BURGER.
Sixth Regiment Infantry, Maj. RATHBUN.

THIRD BRIGADE, GEN. HALL.
Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Fifty-fifth Regiments, all at seat of war.

FOURTH BRIGADE, GEN. EWEN.
Eleventh, Twelfth, Sixty-ninth and Seventy-ninth Regiments of Infantry, all absent at seat of war.

Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD will be in command. On the formation of line, the Division will pass down Broadway to the City Hall, and there be reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council at 10 o'clock. A number of juvenile soldiers called the "Cuban Institute Cadets," from New-Hamburgh, will join in the procession.

ORATIONS.

At the Cooper Institute a patriotic meeting will be held, at 10 o'clock A. M., under the especial care of the members of the Common Council. His Honor the Mayor will preside. The following is the order of exercises.

Music.....Band.
Prayer.....Rev. WM. H. BOOLE.
Song.....Union Glee Club.
Declaration of Independence...Read By GEORGE H. MOORE, Esq., Secretary Historical Society.
Music.....Band.
Poem.....Hon. A. J. H. DUGANNE.
Song.....Union Glee Club.
Oration.....Hon. HIRAM WALDRIDGE.
Music.....Band.
Song.....Union Glee Club.
Benediction.
Music.....Band.

The members of Tammany Society hold a meeting during the morning, and at 1 o'clock the Grand Sachem, NELSON J. WATERBURY, will deliver the opening address. Judge CHARLES P. DALY will then follow with the principal oration. The Declaration of Independence will be read by Mr. GEORGE MCLEAN. ELIZA COOK'S "Ode to WASHINGTON" will be recited by Mr. HOSEA B. PERKINS, and Mr. HENRY W. MONROE will read an original patriotic poem. The celebration at the Wigwam will conclude with a dinner, enlivened with toasts and music.

At the City Hall, the Society of Cincinnati meet at 12 o'clock, when the Hon. HAMILTON FISH presides.

RANDALL'S ISLAND.

The Commissioners of Charities and Corrections have so arranged that the children on Randall's Island shall endeavor to celebrate the "Fourth" with a proper amount of patriotism. Out of their private purses the Commissioners have furnished torpedoes and crackers, and have arranged the following programme for the children to deliver:

Opening Address.....Master M. Daily.
Chant—"America".....All the Children.
Address.....President Draper.
Song—"Where Liberty Dwells".....All the Children.
Reading of the Declaration of Independence.
Oration.....Master J. Daily.
Song—"Flag of the Free".....The Girls.
Address.....Master H. Cartel.
Song—"Our Flag is There".....All the Children.
Dialogue.....Masters Daily and Masterson.
Song—"On ye Patriots".....All the Children.
Dialogue.....Masters Briggs and McLaughlin.
Song—"Where Liberty Dwells".....All the Children.
Dialogue.....Masters Thomas and Gillespie.
Song—"Freedom's Rally".....The Girls.
Finale—"Ellsworth Avengers."

THE PYROTECHNIC DISPLAY.

The display of fireworks will be equal, if it does not surpass anything of the kind ever attempted in this City. Of the $8,000 appropriated by the Common Council for the proper celebration of the day, $6,000 have been expended upon fireworks. Messrs. EDGE, of Jersey City, are the manufacturers. At dusk they will be let off at the following places:

City Hall	$950	Franklin-street and West Broadway	$350
Liberty-square	400	Mount Morris-square	350
Tompkins-square	400	Hamilton-square	200
Madison-square	400	Thirty-fourth-st., between Eighth and Ninth avennes	200
Jackson-square	400	Union Market-square	200
East Broadway and Grand-street	400	Morton and Spring streets	200
Battery	400	Tenth-av. and Bloomingdale Road	150
Seventh-avenue and Forty-third-street	400	Randall's Island	150
Hammersley & Houston streets	250		
Manhattanville	100		

Subjoined are the names of the fireworks that will be displayed at the places mentioned below:

City Hall.—Passion Flower; Star of Independence; Queen of the Mist; Magic Star, with five changes; Endless Saxon Chain; Rayonant Sun; Magician's Circle; American Coat-of-Arms; Steamer *Minnesota*, with motto "Constitution;" Scroll Quadrille; Fairies' Frolics; Flights of Birds of Paradise; Shield of Our Union; Triple Cross of Malta; Monument of Pharaoh; illuminated Green Tree; Naval Engagement, *Monitor* vs. *Merrimac*; Grand Temple of Liberty.

Battery.—Fairies' Frolic; Star of America; Saturn and Satellites; Star of Independence; Chinese Bower; Kaleidescope; Cross of Malta; Steamship; Yew Tree; Cascade; Scroll Pyramid.

Madison-square.—Cascade; Chinese Bower; Maltese Cross; Zania Peruvia; Saturn and his Satellites; Yew Tree; Star of Independence; Polka Bance and Colored Battery; Persian Rose; Kaleidescope; Fairies' Frolic; Persian Flower; Liberty and Justice; Star of America; Temple of Liberty; Grand Mosaic Battery.

Jackson-square.—Japanese Glory; Indian Palmetto; Zania Peruvia; Persian Rose; Star of Independence; Maltese Cross; Yew Tree; Tribute to Ceres; Passion Flower; Scroll Quadrille; Eagle and Colored Battery; American Coat-of-Arms.

Tompkins-square.—Cascade; Persian Rose; Star of America; Magic Star; Fairies' Frolic; Polka Dance and Colored Battery; Passion Flower; Chinese Bower; Date Tree; Yew Tree; Saturn and Sattellites; Rose of Pekin; Grand Temple (figure of WASHINGTON in the arch) with Grand Mosaic Battery.

Franklin-street and West Broadway.—Japanese Glory, India Palmetto, Scroll Quadrille, Star of America, Rosette red, white and blue, Shield of our Union, Yew Tree, Tribute to Ceres, Magic Star, Cascade, Zania Peruvia, Scroll, Pyramid, Goddess of Liberty, Grand Masonic Battery.

Seventh-avenue and Twenty-third-street.—Passion Flower, Fairies' Frolics, Maltese Cross, Magic Star, Cascade, Yew Tree, Kaleidoscope, Polka Dance and and Colored Battery, Chinese Bower, Persian Rose, Star of Independence, American Coat-of-Arms.

Hammersley and Houston streets.—Date Tree, India Palmetto, Persian Rose, Star of America, Cascade, Yew Tree, Tribute to Ceres, Eagle Pyramid, Japanese Glory, Scroll Quadrille, Zania Peruvia, Polka Dance and Colored Battery, Shield of our Union.

TRINITY CHIMES.

For the first time in many years, New-Yorkers will miss the chimes of "Trinity," on this our National Holiday. It was the intention to have given an unusually long and varied programme, Mr. JAMES E. ATLIFFE, the well-known ringer, having prepared one for the occasion. "Man proposes, God disposes." At the commencement of the week Mr. ATLIFFE was taken sick, and is unable to leave his room. Consequently, as he is the only man in New-York that can ring the bells, we, for one "Fourth," will have to do without the chimes.

ILLUMINATIONS.

Many of our principal buildings will be illuminated. TAYLOR'S saloon on Broadway will be brilliantly lighted up. On the front of the building are thirty-four stars, each one of which when lighted will have nearly a hundred jets of gas, making the street in the vicinity nearly as light as day.

EXCURSIONS.

Those who wish to escape from the heat and dust of the City and the noise of fire-crackers, have an admirable opportunity for doing so. By referring to our advertising columns it will be found that there are excursions to all places of popular resort within an easy distance of New-York. In most cases the excursionists will have returned in ample time to witness the display of fireworks in the evening.

THE THEATRES.

Managers of theatres and places of amusement are doing their best to amuse our holiday folk to-day. Performances at nearly all the houses will be given twice a day, afternoon and evening. At NIBLO'S Cremorne Gardens, one of the most delightful places in the City to visit, performances will take place every hour. Mlle. PATTI will sing the National Anthem; Señorita CUBAS appears in a new ballet, and several other performances equally delightful will take place.

Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL, at Laura Keene's Theatre appears in two new pieces, both afternoon and evening. So great has been the desire to see this charming actress in something else besides "Fanchon," that no doubt the house will be crowded.

At the Winter Garden, two grand entertainments will be given; in the afternoon, at 2; in the evening, at 8 P. M. Union songs, sentiments, processions, and tableaux are promised.

A performance takes place, both afternoon and evening, at Mary Provost's Olympic, when "Andy Blake," "Nature and Philosophy," and a new play called "Unequal Marriage," will be given.

This evening three pieces will be played by the FLORENCES at Wallack's Theatre. "The Returned Volunteer," "Thrice Married," and "Lord Finigan." In the second piece Mrs. FLORENCE assumes five or six different characters.

Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS appears this evening as *Pauline*, in the musical drama of the "National Guard," at Niblo's Garden. It will be followed by the splendid dancing of GALETTI; the whole to conclude with the National allegory of "Washington."

Performances take place afternoon and evening at CHRISTY'S Opera-house, No. 585 Broadway. GEORGE CHRISTY is one of the funniest and best of Ethiopian minstrels on the stage.

In the lecture-room at BARNUM'S performances take place hourly throughout the day. The American Lambert, weighing 695 pounds, and Miss JANE CAMPBELL, weighing 618 pounds, will also be on exhibition together with Commodore NUTT; *Ned*, the learned seal; and the other curiosities of the Museum.

The National Anniversary in Brooklyn.

The celebration exercises pertaining to the National Anniversary were commenced on Wednesday in the Public Schools, and were continued through yesterday. The exercises at all the schools were patriotic and interesting, and particularly at School No. 1, corner of Concord and Adams streets, where thirty young misses read in unison the Declaration of Independence.

The programme for the city celebration to-day is announced as follows: A National salute will be fired on Fort Greene at sunrise, at noon and at sunset. At the same hours in the day the bells throughout the city will be rung for half an hour. In the evening there will be a display of fireworks, under direction of the Common Council Committee, at Fort Greene, and upon the Union Base Ball grounds in the Eastern District. At Fort Greene the display will consist of the following pieces:

GRAND SEAL OF MALTA.

This splendid piece opens with a sexagon vertical wheel, with crimson and green centre, mutating to the above design, composed of beautiful colored lance work in the most elegant and chaste manner, mutating to a magnificent battery of crimson, green, blue and yellow fires in splendid profusion.

PERUVIAN CROSS.

This splendid piece commences with a brilliant sun of Chinese and Maltese fires, with crimson rose in the centre, changing to a green centre, mutating to the Peruvian cross of brilliant Chinese gerbs and splendid colored saxons, heavily marooned.

INDIAN PALMETTO.

This beautiful piece of pyrotechny commences with sexagon vertical wheel of Chinese and radiant fires, opening with splendid green centre and crimson centre-piece, mutating to the Indian palmetto of dazzling brilliancy, composed of Chinese gerbs, interspersed with saxons, richly colored, terminating with a *feu-de-joie!*

TRIBUTE OF CERES AND POLKA DANCE.

This elegant and new piece in the pyrotechnic art commences with a Hexagon Vertical Wheel of Maltese fires, with crimson and yellow rose, changing to the Tribute of Ceres, composed of brilliant Chinese gerbes, forming a beautiful cross-fire, inclosing Saxon rosettes, and terminating with maroon explosions.

GLORY OF MEXICO.

This superb piece of fireworks commences with a vertical Hexagon wheel of Chinese, radiant, Japanese and Maltese fires, decorated with crimson and green centres, mutating to a splendid glory of brilliant Chinese fires.

THE PRAIRIE ROSE

Opens with a vertical wheel, in various colored fires, changes to a beautiful prairie rose, concludes with golden fire, reported.

VULCAN'S DELIGHT.

This splendid piece of pyrotechny commences with a sexagon vertical wheel of radiant and Japanese fires and colored rosettes, mutating to the appropriate design called Vulcan's Delight, composed of splendid colored Saxony, Chinese and Japanese fires, forming a most beautiful figure, heavily marooned.

GRAND MOSAIC BATTERY.

Composed of Greek and Roman candles, interspersed with mines of serpents and marooned battery.

GALLOPADE OF SERPENTS.

An extensive turning piece. The centre portion of the device will represent four large serpents, each introducing four smaller ones, turning reversely, assuming a variety of the most lively and fanciful changes; the centre will display a vertical wheel, on a new construction, with various colored flames; the whole concluding with a display of brilliant gerbs, reported.

KALEIDOSCOPE.

This magnificent revolving piece opens with two wheels in contrary directions, with an opaque centre, which suddenly is filled with globes of colored fires, forming and changing each instant to beautiful figures, of all colors and shapes.

UNION.

This beautiful piece opens with a vertical wheel with chameleon centre, changing to a star in diamond lacework, between the points of which will be the word "Union," mutating to a splendid sun of rayonnant fires, thirty feet in diameter, with maroon explosions.

PERSIAN ROSE.

Revolving and stationary jets of colored fires, terminating with maroon explosions.

ILLUMINATED BOMBS.

Casting into the air a bomb to the height of 1,000 feet, which explodes, filling the air with colored stars and streamers.

TEMPLE OF LIBERTY.

This *chef d'œuvre* of pyrotechny begins with an octagon wheel of Chinese, Egyptian and radiant fires, forming all the varied and beautiful changes of the kaleidoscope, mutating to the grand Temple of Liberty, on the dome will be emblazoned in silver lacework, Union and Constitution, and beneath this, from the capital of one column to the capital of the other, the word "Freedom." The arch will be supported by columns of stars, interspersed with jets of varied colored fires, showing the base, shaft and capitals in bold relief. From the apex of the dome will float the Stars and Stripes in appropriate colors, the whole mutating to an immense diamond and rose piece, running out from the side of the shafts on each side, composed of gerbs of Chinese and brilliants formed in diamond lattice-work, terminating with grand sights of fire, maroons and explosions filling the air with colored stars and streamers, forming one of the grandest and most extensive pieces ever attempted in pyrotechny, exhibiting at one view, over 10,000 square feet of fire of the most brilliant and beautiful colors known in the art.

At the base ball ground, in the Eastern District, the fireworks will be as follows:

1. The Passion Flower, commencing with a vertical wheel of large dimensions, which changes to a beautiful scroll wheel, which again changes to the Passion Flower, in brilliant lances, and is completed by a revolving intersection of brilliant jessamine, with centre of white, yellow, orange, purple, crimson, blue and green fires, surrounded by a magnificent sun of silver fire, terminating in a grand *feu-de-joie*.

2. Crimson Illumination.

3. A beautiful Mechanical Piece, commencing with a horizontal wheel, changing to a vertical globe, which, by their combined motions, will represent the annual and diurnal motions of the earth, and showing the various lines in scarlet, green and purple fires.

4. Flowering Aloe, commences with a vertical wheel on a new construction, which changes to the Flowering Aloe, which again changes to a fiery tree, casting stars of blue, green, purple, white, yellow, orange and blonde fires, in every possible direction, filling the air with a brilliant and pleasing sight.

5. The Diamond Star, or star composed of eight large double diamonds, commencing with a circumfuse wheel, in purple and yellow, changes to the diamond star, in green, crimson, blue and white laces; concluding with a fixed figure, in brilliant fire, reported.

6. A Beautiful Illuminated Piece, in golden lances, representing a large girandola, adorned with Roman candles casting stars of blue, green, white and purple fires in every possible direction.

7. Gallopade of Serpents, an extensive turning piece. The centre portion of the device will represent four large serpents, each introducing four smaller ones, turning reversely, assuming a variety of the most lively and fanciful changes; the centre will display a vertical wheel, on a new construction, with various colored flames; the whole concluding with a display of brilliant gerbs, reported.

8. The grand volute, beginning with a sun wheel, of various hues and colors, changes to the grand volute, composed of 12 wheels, of every possible color; concludes with a double radius of brilliant fire marooned.

9. A handsome cascade piece, in four mutations; first, a septagonal wheel, in green and gold; second, a tree of Saxon flyers; third, a pyramid of colored wheels; concludes with a cascade, 30 feet in height, in golden shower, reported.

10. The jeweled cross of the Legion of Honor, with additional decorations, enriched with colored fires, the points of the cross adorned with circles of pearl fire, centered with pettett stars, and supported by crimson wheels; conclusively, a splendid figure in brilliant fire.

11. A most superb and extensive mechanical piece, opening with a Circumfused Wheel, changing to an elegant scroll of silver lance-work, surrounded by extensive revolving suns, forming a moving mass of fire—the whole exhibiting at one view all the various colored fires at present known in the art of pyrotechny.

12. The grand finale opens with a Grecian Wheel in pink and sardonyx, which changes to a most superb temple of liberty; on the centre will be placed the motto "Our Union now and Forever," surrounded with appropriate insignia, and crowned by the Genius of America. Fountains of fire will be placed on each side of the piece, throwing out streams of liquid fire, and fire pumps, casting stars of crimson, white amethyst, purple, orange, jacinth, lilac, violet emerald and gold; concluding with a tremendous discharge of rockets, mines, bombshells, and fiery meteors, filling the air with an appearance of the most sublime grandeur.

There will also be set off at intervals, rockets, bomb shells, colored Bengolas, &c.

There will also be a display of fireworks, got up on private account, at the corner of Myrtle-avenue and Broadway, at the Myrtle-avenue Park, in the Eighth and Ninth Wards, and other sections of the city, by the residents thereof.

An oration will be delivered at Bouronville, and that is the only place in the city where any speaking is announced.

The Sunday Newspaper Train to Albany and Troy.

The Sunday newspaper train on the Hudson River Railroad has evidently proved a decided success. The demand for news along the line of the railway on Sunday exceeds the anticipations of the projectors of the movement, and the more enterprising of the Sunday Press are reaping a harvest in the demand made for papers at the various stations. It is expected the Sunday train will be a permanent institution, and one which the people inhabiting the suburbs will not willingly do away with.

[Advertisement.]

The March of Events is not more striking than is the wonderful superiority in the style and appearance of KNOX'S Summer Hats over those of other and less liberal dealers. Gentlemen of good taste and judgment always go to No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., to obtain a fashionable chapeau, and it is as far ahead of competition as the telegraph is ahead of a three cent root-beer peddler's donkey.

[Advertisement.]

SUMMER CLOTHING,
At EVANS', 66 and 68 Fulton-street,
30 per cent. below Broadway prices.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3364. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 6, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

NO FIGHTING SINCE TUESDAY NIGHT.

The Rebels Fearfully Punished on Monday and Tuesday.

Effective Service Rendered by the Gunboats.

Rebel Accounts of Monday's Battle.

A DEFEAT ACKNOWLEDGED.

Eight Thousand Men Disabled in a Rebel Division of Fourteen Thousand.

A RECORD OF THE WEEK'S FIGHTING.

Our Army Celebrating the Fourth of July.

FROM GEN. McCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, TURKEY ISLAND, July 2, 1862.

The following is an account of the battles fought in front of Richmond on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, being the fifth, sixth and seventh days of the engagement

On Sunday morning, the corps of Gen. SUMNER and Gen. FRANKLIN were left in the works at Fair Oaks, with instructions to evacuate, and protect the baggage and supply trains on their way to James River.

They had hardly left their position, and were fall-back on the railroad and Williamsburgh Turnpike, when the rebels discovered the movement, and immediately started in pursuit, with their whole force.

So rapidly did the rebels approach, that our officers had barely time to place their men in position to receive them before they were upon them.

The enemy advanced to the attack about 2 o'clock, which was promptly met by our men.

The battle lasted until dark, during which the enemy suffered terribly, advancing in solid mass to within a short distance of our artillery.

The effect of our guns upon their ranks was fearful, killing and wounding them by hundreds. At dark the enemy were repulsed, and forced to abandon their position. This battle took place about 1½ miles above Savage Station.

Whilst this battle was in progress other important events were transpiring.

The railroad bridge across the Chickahominy was burned, and a train of twelve cars, under a full head of steam, was run overboard.

All the Commissary and Quartermaster's stores which it was impossible to move, were committed to the flames, together with a large amount of ordnance stores.

The large house at the station and the adjoining grounds, which were filled with our sick and wounded whom it was impossible to get away, were left under the care of our Surgeons, with all the necessaries at hand for their comfort. They numbered about 700, and are now in the enemy's hands.

The troops which had fought the battle of Sunday retreated, under the cover of night, to White Oak Swamp Bridge, a distance of about twelve miles, there to await the approach of the enemy.

The disposition of the troops on Monday, the sixth day, was as follows:

Gen. SMITH's division, supported by Gen. NAGLEE's brigade, occupied the right of the bridge, while SUMNER and FRANKLIN's corps were on the left. HEINTZELMAN's corps, with Gen. McCALL's division, was posted out on the New-Market road to meet the enemy, who was approaching from the direction of Richmond. The enemy came up boldly early in the forenoon, having been heavily reinforced by troops that had fought the battle of Friday on the opposite side of the Chickahominy.

At about 2 o'clock it became evident that some portions of our lines must give way, as the enemy were evidently throwing fresh troops into action. Our troops in front of the bridge now fell back to within 3½ miles of Turkey Island bridge, where the fight was shortly after renewed, and continued with the greatest determination on both sides.

The loss on Monday was very heavy on both sides. During the day all the cattle and a greater part of the transportation had safely crossed Turkey Island bridge. Some of the rear wagons were abandoned and fired on this day in order to make room for the artillery.

The fight was renewed early on Tuesday morning by the enemy, who evidently expected to crush our army. It lasted about three hours, resulting in considerable loss to both parties. The enemy then retired, leaving the field to our troops. They again advanced about 3 o'clock P. M., in considerable force, but retired after being shelled by the gunboats and artillery for about two hours, without coming near enough for the use of musketry.

The loss of our army during these seven days' engagements is not known, but twenty thousand is considered as near an estimate as can, at present, be given in killed, wounded and missing. Many of those at present unaccounted for may have straggled away through the country, and may hereafter return.

The loss of the enemy in killed must have been very heavy, far exceeding that of our army.

We have taken about seven hundred prisoners, among whom are three Lieutenant-Colonels and one Major.

The reported capture of Gen. MAGAUDER is probably a mistake.

The loss in field artillery during the seven days amounted to about thirty guns.

Gen. REYNOLDS and Capt. KINGSBURY, of his Staff, were taken prisoners, as was also Col. STOCKTON, of Michigan.

Gen. MEAD, of Pennsylvania, was severely wounded.

Gen. BURNS was wounded in the face. Gens. SUMNER and HEINTZELMAN were both slightly wounded in the left arm, but they did not leave the field.

Gen. McCALL was seen to fall from his horse during the battle of Monday. He was taken prisoner. The extent of his injuries is not known.

Col. GOSLINS, of the Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment was killed; also, Capt. CAMBLOS, of the Fifth (regular) Cavalry.

Capt. WHITING, of the Fifth Cavalry, was wounded and taken prisoner, and his son, a Lieutenant in the same regiment, lost his left arm.

Col. PRATT, of the Thirty-first New-York Regiment, was wounded in the face.

The army is now encamped on high, rolling ground, on the banks of the James River, fifteen miles from Richmond. The transports are already unloading supplies at the wharves.

The commanding General feels confident of successfully meeting any attack that the enemy may make on his present position. The moving of the army over to James River was not a part of the general plan, as has been stated. The attack of JACKSON's forces on the right, last Thursday and Friday, made this movement a necessity, in order to save the army from total annihilation, as the reinforcements received by the rebels gave them a force double that of the army of the Potomac.

Among the prisoners taken during the battle were a number belonging to BRACKENRIDGE's army.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, July 2.

A boat arrived at Fortress Monroe last night which left Hardy's Landing yesterday at 1 o'clock P. M., and up to that hour there had been no fighting for the day in sight or in hearing of the gunboats or the Landing.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, July 3.

At 10 o'clock this morning the *Nellie Baker* arrived at Fortress Monroe from Harrison's Landing, she having left there at 5 o'clock this morning. She brings down twenty-five rebel prisoners and has only a few wounded on board.

The most terrible fighting took place on Tuesday last, and with the most brilliant success. The rebels were defeated in every action, and the rebel officers taken prisoners admit the loss of at least ten thousand men on that day. Our artillery was most successfully brought to bear nearly all day, while the rebels have done but very little with theirs. Our loss is very small when compared with that of the rebels.

The fighting on both sides was of the most desperate character;—as fast as the rebel forces were cut to pieces other fresh troops were immediately marched forward to fill their places. They appear to disregard the lives of their men, and place and hold them under the hottest fire of our artillery, which was sweeping them down and cutting them to pieces as fast as they arrived.

The enemy have been repulsed and driven back in every fight for the last three days—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Yesterday the enemy advanced about 8 o'clock in the morning, and opened fire, which was instantly returned, and severe fighting on both sides was kept up for over three hours, when the rebels retreated with considerable loss, and badly cut up by our artillery.

Our troops are in fine spirits, and never were so anxious to fight as they are now. Most of our wounded express a desire to recover speedily that they can again return to their regiments. All seem anxious to be present when Richmond is taken.

Steamers *Vanderbilt* and *Arrowsmith* have arrived here, with 700 wounded on the former, and 300 on the latter.

MOVEMENTS OF STONEMAN'S COMMAND.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, July 2—9 P. M.

Col. C. ROSS SMITH, who is connected with the Reserve Cavalry, informs me that their force, numbering over 1,000, have all arrived here this evening. This command, with the Flying Artillery, and about 1,500 infantry, were placed under command of Gen. STONEMAN, to attend to the removal of Government property at White House. He saw it all safely removed and the building destroyed, and on Saturday evening they left the White House after shipping all the goods and their infantry, 1,500—and retreated to Williamsburgh, arriving there early on Sunday morning. From thence they went to Yorktown, where they shipped their artillery. Their men are all in good health and spirits, and have lost only two of their number, who were taken while on picket duty. They represent the expedition as admirably managed by Gen. STONEMAN. The cavalry consists of the Sixth United States, two squadrons of the Fifth United States, two squadrons of the old Dragoons, or First Cavalry, and two squadrons of the Sixth Pennsylvania Lancers. The cavalry, infantry and artillery in all number about 3,000, and many of them have been erroneously reported captured. It was believed to be so in the main army.

LATEST REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 4.

The latest advices received at the War Department from Gen. McCLELLAN's army, are dated 9 o'clock this morning, up to which time there had been no fighting since Tuesday.

Gen. DIX reports the arrival to-day at Fortress Monroe of 553 rebel prisoners, being a part of those taken during the late battles. Among them are several Colonels and Majors.

Gen. DIX has ordered away all civilians from Fortress Monroe, and no persons will be permitted to pass to that point or the Army of the Potomac, except those connected with the military or naval service of the United States.

Advices received at the War Department, show that there was no fighting in the Peninsula on Wednesday or Thursday, up to 5½ P. M.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 5.

Dispatches have been received from Gen. McCLELLAN dated as late as 1 o'clock P. M., Friday, July 4.

The following is their substance, omitting military details and operations not proper for present publication. There had been no fighting since Tuesday night, when the enemy were repulsed with great slaughter.

The army moved to the position now occupied because it affords greatly superior advantages for the cooperation of the gunboats, of which seventeen are now in the river protecting the flanks of our army.

Statements of the casualties in the severe battles of eight days cannot yet be furnished.

Our forces were not beaten in any conflict, nor could they be driven from the field by the uttermost efforts of the enemy.

No guns have been lost since the engagement on Friday, June 27, when Gen. McCALL's Division was, at the onset, overwhelmed, and twenty-five pieces fell into the hands of the enemy.

The sick and wounded are being sent to the hospitals.

At 1 o'clock yesterday (the 4th) the army was drawn up in its positions for review; the bands were playing, national salutes being fired, and things looking bright.

The steamer *Elm City* has about 300 wounded.

The steamer *John Brooks* has arrived from Harrison's Landing, with 400 wounded on board. Their wounds were dressed to-day, and she has left for Annapolis. Many of them are officers.

The *Vanderbilt* and *Arrowsmith* will go to New-York.

REBEL REPORTS OF MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

A DEFEAT ACKNOWLEDGED.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 4.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of July 2, gives the following, relating to the battle on Monday. It says:

On Sunday morning, Generals HILL and LONGSTREET, with their divisions, crossed the Chickahominy, and late Monday afternoon, attacked the enemy about five miles northeast of Darleytown, on the New-market road. The conflict was terrible, and by half-past eight P. M., the enemy had been driven back a mile and a half. At half-past nine, being heavily reinforced, the enemy made another stand. The loss here on our (the rebels) side was terrible. The situation being evidently hopeless against such overwhelming forces, Gen. HILL slowly retired. At this moment, seeing their adversary retire, the most vociferous cheers arose along the whole Yankee line. The fight ended there for the night.

The *Examiner* says it thinks the division which went into the fight of Friday, 14,000 strong, could only number 000 men for duty on Tuesday, and that the loss of life exceeds that of any battle or series of battles yet fought.

About 8 A. M., of Tuesday, the *Examiner* says JACKSON's and HOOKE's Divisions attacked McCLELLAN's left flank on the west side of the Chickahominy, seventeen miles from Richmond. Later in the day MACONDER fell upon his right flank. Fighting was going on up to 9 o'clock Tuesday night. Heavy firing from the gunboats on James River was heard Tuesday morning.

A number of Federal transports are in the river with reinforcements, supplied from BURNSIDE, but they have not yet landed.

The above extracts from the *Examiner* relate to Tuesday's battle, in which Gen. McCLELLAN's dispatch of yesterday said the enemy were badly beaten.

VIEWS OF AN OFFICER ENGAGED.

DISPATCH FROM LIEUT.-COL. SHALER.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 5, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We are in receipt of the following from Lieut.-SHALER, under date of 3d inst., which he requests us to send to you, as well as to Mrs. SHALER.

DOUGLASS & SHERWOOD,
Nos. 51 and 53 White-street.

Please notify Mrs. SHALER that our regiment has arrived at the new position on James River, without loss. The retreat of our army was a great success. The rebels pursued, and their slaughter was immense.

(Signed,) ALEXANDER SHALER,
Lieut.-Col, Com'dg. First U. S. Chasseurs.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The following sick and wounded soldiers were brought down the James River, on board the *Daniel Webster*, on July 31, and taken to Baltimore:

J. W. Wilson, Co. E, 10th N. Y.—thigh.
D. M. Gross, Co. E, 8th Ill.—ankle.
D. Princing, Co. G, 5th N. Y.—leg.
James Buchanan, Co. B, 1st Penn, Art.—shoulder.
J. J. Vanblarcum, 4th U. S. Art.—typhoid fever.
J. Miller, Co. E, 1st Conn. Art.—typhoid fever.
First Sergeant R. M. Towle, Co. E, 4th Vt.—hip.
T. D. Simpson, Co. E, 1st Conn. Art.—fever.
Jas. A. Waltshouse, Co. H, 1st. Conn. Art.—fever.
C. Bishop, Co. ; 33d N. Y.—fever.
C. Shafer, Co. G, 1st Cal.—wrist.
J. Wright, Co. I, 1st Excel. N. Y.—sunstroke.
Sergeant W. Barphy, Co. D, 5th U. S.—leg.
H. Campbell, Co. D, 7th Maine—foot.
E. Coolege, Co. G, 18th Mass.—fever.
J. Hastings, Co. G, 10th Mass.—debility.
J. Rice, Co. B, 4th Penn.—leg.
Thos. Christy, Co. A, 88th N. Y.—thigh.
Capt. J. D. P. Mounts, Co. I, 1st N. Y.—hip.
H. Bear, Co. E, 62d Penn.—thigh.
J. Holider, Co. E, 20th N. Y.—hand.
Sergt. C. H. Smith, Co. B, 3d New-York—thigh.
Sergt. T. Pernier, Co. A, 95th Penn.—shoulder.
P. Redman, Co. A, 12th U. S. Infantry—thigh.
G. Chamberlain, Co. G, 14th U. S. Infantry—thigh.
David Mortimer, Co. E, 62d Penn.—hip.
John Mills, Co. L, 1st Conn. Artillery—fever.
John Burman, Co. E, 23d Connecticut—foot.
T. Johnson, Co. E, 1st New-York—fever.
Chas. Brown, 1st New-York Cavalry—arm.
Morris Upton, Co. E, 22d Massachusetts—leg.
Lieut. F. P. Holt, Co. E., 1st New-Jersey—arm.
Fred. Bugardus. Co. H, 56th New-York—fever.
B. Oudrls, 5th U. S. Artillery—fever.
H. Bleim, 4th U. S. Artillery—arm.
C. Huntry, 3d Infantry Regulars.
B. F. Fowler.
1st Sergt. D. M. Befdon, Co. K, 85th N. Y.—fever.
Sergt. J. W. Hayes, Co. D, 11th Maine—fever.
A. Thompson, Co. F, 12th U. S. Regulars—leg.
L. Vendernool, Co. F, 61st New-York—arm.
J. Knapp, Co. D, 5th New-Jersey—fever.
L. F. Dutton, Co. H, 5th Vt.—shoulder, foot, skull.
D. Benjamin, Co. B, 20th Ind.—leg.
E. Garvin, Co. E, 11th Mass.—foot.
H. Briggs, Co. K, 61st N. Y.—spine.
F. D. Hammond, Co. I, 5th Vt.—leg.
B. Wagoner, Co. B. 20th Mass.—hand.
L. Freudenburger, Co. D, 55th N. Y.—head.
W. Waltman, Co. G, 27th N. Y.—leg.
J. Pabert, Co. B, 20th Mass.—arm.
W. W. Y. Gant, Co. I, 44th N. Y.—fever.
H. C. Myers, Co. F, 5th Vt.—shoulder.
W. Daniels, Co. H, 5th Vt.—fever.
J. Richardson—debility.
Corporal H. Taylor, Co. H, 10th Mass.—fever.
S. H. Harndon, Co. G, 10th Mass.—debility.
J. H. Grose, 1st N. J. Cavalry—back.
J. Addison, 1st N. J. Cavalry—arm.
E. O. Mara, Co. C, 1st N. J.—leg.
W. Geary, Co. C, 1st N. J.—shoulder.
P. Cuilegan, Co. I, 2d N. J.—leg.
W. Hardy, Co. B, 16th Mich.—head.
H. Magee, Co. F, 10th Massachusetts—hand.
Capt. Kelms, Co. G, 1st Pennsylvania Res.—leg.
W. H. Martin, Co. E. 20th Indiana—foot.
E. Brick, Co. I, 10th Massachusetts—leg.
Sergt. C. Englefree, Co. I, 7th New-York—knee.
H. P. Smith, Co. H, 5th New-Hampshire—arm.
W. F. Hazleton, Co. K, 72d Pennsylvania—jaw.
G. A. Stetsli, Co. H, 7th Maine—leg.
F. Alman, Co. K, 23d New-York—foot.
Asa Bade, Co. I, 8th Pennsylvania—knee.
Charles Betis. Co. D, 12th New-York—hand.
James J. Roderick, Co. E, 1st Connedticut—fever.
Joseph Brady, Co. A, 4th New-Jersey—foot.
Corp. Patrick Burke, Co. C, 12th U. S. Inf.—hip.
John Riley, Co. B, 29th Massachusetts—arm.
David Howell, Co. L, 4th Pennsylvania Cav.—jaw.
And. Reegan, Co. I, 9th Massachusetts—thigh.
Dal. G. O. Keefe, Co. K, 5th New-York—knee.
Thomas Caruthers, Co. D, 5th Penn. Cav.—wrists.
David F. Bacon, Co. E, 2d Vermont—rheumatism.
Theodore Schriver, Co. A, 4th New-Jersey—thigh.
Ed. Mills, Co. A, 1st Excelsior—severe cold.
And. Stevenson, Co. I, 5th Maine—shoulder.
David Wilson, Co. G, 1st Conn.—foot.
Nelson Lower, Co. I, 10th N. Y.—ankle.
Calvin L. Stevens, Co. D, 3d Vt.—typhoid.
John Munday, Co. B, 4th N. J.—arm.
Charles O'Neil, Co. D, 4th N. J.—hip.
Charles Robbins, Co. D, 1st Mass.—hand.
Charles Howe, Co. D, 2d N. J.—thigh.
Samual Loder, Co. D, 93d Penn.—rheumatism.
Robert Ryan, Co. C, 4th N. J.—elbow.
Levi Purcelle, Co. D, 4th N. J.—thigh.
J. H. Johnson, Co. D, 4th N. J.—leg.
Wm. Lindsay, Co. I, 81st N. Y.—fever.
Corp. Thomas Boor, Co. I, 100th N. Y.—fever.
C. Frisboth, Co. I, 10th Mass.—fever.
Stephen K. Jackson, Co. F, 10th Mass.—fever.
Jno. R. White, Co. D, 1st N. J.—hand.
W. Shultz, Co. F, 4th N. J.—back.
Jno. W. Jackman, Co. G, 12th N. Y.
Henry Hurit, Co. K, 88th N. Y.—fever.
Lyman G. Rugl, Co. G, Conn. Artillery—fever.
M. D. Kane, Co. A, 1st Conn.—head.
Robert S. Hamilton, Co. E, 1st. Mass.—wrist.
W. Dennison, Co. K, Penn. R.—hand.
W. H. Ray, Co. E, 3d Mass.—shoulder.
D. Mullardy, Co. G, 2d Sickles Brigade—hand.
Wm. O. Regan, Co. I, 10th Mass.—fever.
Moses Hilgenon, Co. H, 11th Me.—hand.
Chas. M. Collins, Co. E, 5th N. H.—fever.
Jno. Lytle, Co. E, 20th Ind.—thigh.
Henry Weltz, Co. G, 5th Mass.—fever.
Abel H. Patz, Co. H, 6th Vt.—arm.
H. La Miller, Co. A, 1st N. Y.—hand.
Sam. Norcross, Co. E, 5th Vt.—knee.
Jas. Donney, Co. G, 25th N. Y.—leg.
D. Sullivan, Co. D, 11th U. S. Infantry—arm.
R. Armstrong, 14th U. S. Infantry—foot.
J. R. Seaver, 3d Vermont—fever.
O. M. Crowfut, Co. C, 34th N. Y.—ankle.
J. Smith, Co. I, 10th Mass.—fever.
Capt. C. Barnes, Co. E, 9th Penn. Reserve—leg.
T. T. Colt. Co. D, 10th Mass.—fever.
Sergt. W. H. Martin, Co. I, 3d N. J.—hip.
J. Bauman, Co. I, 3d N. J.—leg.
S. C. Keonedy, Co. I, 3d N. J.—arm and foot.
D. Bean, Co. E, 38th N. Y.—fever.
J. Willis, Co. E, 38th New-York—fever.
Geo. Healy, 5th Massachusetts Artillery—foot.
B. Connin, Co. I, 16th Mass.—breast.
H. A. Turner, Co., A, 3d Maine—hand and leg.
Capt. A. Lutternean, 2d U. S. Inf.—fever.
Lieut. W. G. Fitch, 2d U. S. Inf.—fever.
Sergeant M. E. Fish, Co. C, 5th Vermont—arm and ser.
Sergeant S. Gilman, 2d Battery N Y. Art.—fever.
Capt. B. W. Lovell, Co. I, 7th Mich.
Sergeant S. Amartin Co. C, 5th Vermont—groin.
Col. A. J. Morrison, (Gen. Palmer's Aid)—hand and leg.
Lieut. W. L. Hopkins, Co. I, 53d Pa.—fever.
Lieut. C. E. Royce, Co. B. 44th N. Y.—debility.
Lieut. W. W. Heller, 5th Wisconsin—fever.
Lieut. C. O Tilden, Co. C, 20th Mass.—sun-stroke.
Lieut. W. Currier, Co. C, 2d Maine—both legs.
Lieut. W. Marland, Co. K, 31st N. Y.—back.
Lieut. W. E. Bluttzz, Co., F, 2d N. J.—breast.
Lieut. D. Fairly, Acting Adjt. 3d N. J.—thigh.
John Ratigrass, Co. H, 19th Mass.—foot.
Corporal J. Brady, Co. F, 96th Pa.—groin.
Lieut. P. Morin, Co. G, 69th Pa.—side.
G. Legroind, Co. K. 16th New-York—foot.
Corporal B. Blidsell, Co. B, 3d New-York—ankle.
B. Graham, Co. C, 20th Mass.—foot.
J. L. Tibbits, Co. C, 10th Mass.—arm and head.
J. H. Bryan, Co. E, 10th U. S. Infantry—thigh.
Capt. J. H. Minor, Co. D, U. S. Infantry—dysentery.
Lieut. H. A. Spencer, Co. B. U. S. Inf.—rheumatism.
Lieut. G. F. Talt, Co. K, U. S. Infantry—shoulder.
Thos. Brown, Co. E, 33d N. Y.—thigh.
H. A. Haman, Co. B, 83d Penn.—fever.
R. Fisher, Co. K, 2d U. S. Infantry—thigh.
J. Skillman, Co. D, 4th N. Y.—leg.
Capt. C. Consmuller, Co. K, 1st N. Y.—dysentery.
Sergt. J. Amattice, Co. K, 104th Penn.—arm.
A. J. Cloyd, Co. D. 63d Penn.—head.
M. Dagnan, Co. B, 34th N. Y.—hand.
Corp. J. E. Williams, Co. B. 62d Penn.—shoulder.
Corp. E. E. Miller, Co. B. 62d Penn.—thigh.
H. C. Shannon, Co. C, 95th Penn.—side.
Lieut. S. A. Estes, Co. G, 12th N. Y.—leg.
Hiram A. Allen, Co. A. 12th N. Y.—thigh.
Sergeant C. Clark, 12th N. Y.—ankle.
Col. H. M. Baker, 88th N. Y.—fever.
Capt. C. Merritt, Co. A, 19th Mass.—fever.
Adjutant A. R. Curtis, 29th Mass.—fever.
Col. E. W. Pierce, 29th Mass.—amputated arm.
Serg. J. H. Halstead, Co. I, 10th Mass.—rheumatism.
J. Balentine, Co. B. 85th Penn.—fever.
—— Kennedy, Co B, 10th Penn.—fever.
W. H. Schoonmaker, Co. H, 5th Wisconsin—fever.
A. J. Louder, 4th R. I. Battery—head.
Caspar Draff, Co. G, 1st Penn. Artillery—thigh.
D. J. N. Willard, Ass't-Surgeon 19th Mass—fever.
Allen Harnish, Co. E, 5th Penn. Res.—thigh.
R. P. Tunnald, Co. B, 1st Berdan's S. S—fever,
John Shaugli, Co. B, 87th N. Y.—fever.
W. H. Burrill, Co. G. 11th Maine—debility.
J. A. Addison, Co. G, 64th N. Y.—hip.
J. S. Kelley, Co. B, 11th Maine.
W. H. Welsse, Co. B, 93d Penn.—fever.
Daniel Mullitt, Co. D, 10th Mass.—fever.
Sergt. E. W. Crem, Co, H, 11th Mass.—fever.
Lieut. J. C. Foully, Co. D. 88th N. Y.
Lieut. S. M. Hogan, Co. H, 1st Berdan's S. S.—thieh.
W. B. Shummers, Co. H, 8th Penn.—shoulder.
Thos. Brown, Co. I, 8th Illinois Cavalry—leg.
Sergt. J. Ryan, Co. A, 8th Illinois Cavalry—knee.
M. F. Church, Co. B, 16th N. Y.—foot.
Isaac Fitch, Co. I, 85th N. Y.—fever.
Sergt. D. Craig, Co. A, 2d Penn—wrist.
J. Penrose, Co. B, 105th Penn—fever.
M. Warner, Co. K, 5th Penn. Cavalry—fever.
Sergt. S. Smith, Co. A. 6th N. Y.—fever.
Lieut. J. H. Graham, Co. I, 1st Penn—arm.
J. J. Eckiin, Co. C, 18th N. Y.—breast.
Charles Riley, Co. A, 69th N. Y.—fever.
Daniel Wahs, Co. I, 69th Pa.—leg.
J. P. Fitz, Co. D, 44th N. Y.—leg.
George Watson, Co. K, 3d N. J.—thigh.
James Flynn, Co. F, 52d Pa.—sun-stroke.
G. C. Martin, Co. K, 6th Vt.—thigh.
H. G. Wells, Co. G, 1st Minn.
Moses Kenne, Co. H, 8th Pa. Cav.—head and arm.
Sergt. M. Shannahan, Co. F, 12th U. S. Inf.—groin.
Capt. J. B. Sloan, 31st N. Y.—foot.
Capt. H. Burnham, Co. I, 5th Mass.—insanity.
Col. E. W. Hincks, 9th Mass.—groin.
Chas. Lewis, Co. K, 14th Mass.—leg.
J. C. Henry, Co. H, 1st Minn.—fever.
W. H. Nelson, Co. F, 3d Pa. Res.—hand.
John S. Taggart. Co. B, 83d N. Y.—leg.
R. Long, Co. D. 20th Mass.—leg.
T. Pierie, Co. H, 49th N. Y.—leg.
E. N. Bradley, Co. F, 5th Vt.—thigh.
D. Guilfoil, Co. E, 49th Mass.—hand.
W. McHugh, Co. B. 2d Pa.—debility.
L. Sweeney, Co. L, 1st Cal.—fever.
Capt. J. H. Lenhart, Co. E. 83d Pa.—leg and foot.
W. Leighton, Co. H, 3d N. Y.—shoulder.
J. Bonner, Co. D, 5th N. Y.—finger.
A. W. Gage, Co. D, 27th N. Y.—shoulder.
J. Redman, Co. K, 16th Mass.—hand.
R. Sullivan, Co. K, 9th Mass.—fever.
M. O. Conner, Co. F, 20th Mass.—loot.
B. Coffee, Co. I, 3d N. J.—arm.
Thos. Codman, Co. G. 10th U. S. Infantry—arm.
H. Trump, Co. K, 85th Penn.—arm.
Corp. W. A. Jackson, Co. I, 26th Penn.—head.
Sergt.-Maj. E. W. Whittlesey, 10th Mass.—debility.
E. Hill, Co. D, 5th U. S. Cavalry—arm.
Thos. Daniel, Co. D, 2d U. S. Artillery—face.
M. L. Flanders, Co. G, 12th U. S. Inf.—forehead.
D. Levy, Co. C, 106th Penn.—debility.
J. C. Langdon, Co. D, 5th N. J.—hand.
Corporal C. Hopkins, Co. I, 1st N. J.—ear.
Lieut. W. H. Hope, Co. E, 9th Pa. Reserves—arm.
Corporal B. A. Norton, 5th Maine—shoulder.
H. H. Fairbanks, Co. G. 29th Mass.—debility.
Capt. W. Colwell, Co. F, 1st Minn.—breast.
J. Riley, Co. B, 20th Mass.—arm.
J. Wilkeson, Co. F, 16th Mich.—leg.
H. Hoover, Co. E, 1st Penn. Reserve—shoulder.
E. Litchfield, Co. I, 43d N. Y.—arm.
J. Grillin, Co. F, 37th N. Y.—leg.
J. Vanarden, Co. A, 8th N. J.—face.
S. Grilliart, 8th Penn. Cavalry—hand.
Lieut. O. J. Fitch, Co. C, 81st N. Y.—face.
M. J. Keyes, Co. E. 11th Mass.—arm.
F. Manning, Co. D, 2d Mich.—hand.
C. O. Goodnough, Co. D, 13th Mass.—hand.
M. Caw, Co. D, 5th Penn. Res.
W. Chelsea, Co. G, 2d Vermont—foot.
W. A. Wallice, Co. H, 7th N. Y.—shoulder.
W. Hardy, Co. B, 10th Mich.—head.
G. R. Hight, Co. G, 96th. N. Y.—face.
E. Handersher, Co. A, 85th N. Y.—deoility.
M. W. Bishop, 83d N. Y.
J. Conlin, Co. I, 22d Mass.—thigh.
D. Metzeidee, Co. F, 1st Minn.—finger.
C. F. Robbins, Co. B, 1st Minn.—hand.
L. N. Chase, Co. C, 5th N. H.—foot.
E. Mosley, Co. F, 4th N. J.—shoulder.
Sergt. L. G. Bricht, Co. B, 9th Penn. Res.—arm.
P. Garrity, Co. K, 12th N. Y.—side.
L. R. E. Brewster, Co. A, 74th N. Y.—fever.
J. E. Gussover, musician, 80th N. Y.—leg.
J. Lader, Co. A, 4th Vermont—leg.
Lieut. W. Ellis, Co. D, 1st Penn.—debility.
Lieut. W. W. Rogers, Co. E. 93d Penn.—fever.
Capt. E. W. Stone, Co. D, 1st Mass.
Corporal W. Spear, Co. C, 105th Penn.—hand.
Corporal S. Wood, Co. I, 40th N. Y.—arm.
N. Nelson, Co. B, 1st Mich.—foot.

The following were brought from White House June 28, and put in hospital at Portsmouth, from the steamer *Kennebec*:

Mathew Cooper, Co. F, 3d Pa. Cavalry.
Henry D. Lewis, Co. C. 3d Pa. Reserve.
J. D. Webster, Co. K, 4th Pa. Reserve.
M. Marshal, Co. H, 7th Pa. Reserve.
O. W. Wiltsara, Co. A, 8th Pa. Reserve.
T. T. Root, Co. I, 10th Pa. R.
F. J. Terry, Co. E, 10th Pa. Reserve.
George Sockle, Co. K, 11th Pa. Reserve.
J. D. Norris, Co. K. 49th Pa.
C. Florias, Co. C. 52d Penn.
Henry Williams, Co. H. 53d Pa.
Daniel W. Helley, Co. A. 52d Penn.
M. Hardsoll, Co. B. 67th Pa.
S. A. Emory, Co. F. 53d Pa.
H. N. Mortoo, Co. D. 53d Pa.
F. W. Stewart, Co. B, 71st Pa.
W. Harris, Co. E. 71st Pa.
Lieut. J. Hutchinson, Co. B. 72d Pa.
J. Schertzer, Co. D, 93d Pa.
G. Brets, Co. F, 93d Penn.
P. S. Horst, Co. F, 93d Penn.
T. Miller, Co. F, 93d Penn.
H. F. Rorer, Co. A, 93d Pa.
Cyrus Shay, Co. C, 93d Pa.
T. B. Regner, Co. B, 83d Pa.
Geo. Deabler, Co. I, 93d Pa.
C. Ritchell, Co. H, 93d Penn.
J. Mendith, Co. I, 93d Penn.
F. McWade, Co. G, 93d Penn.
C. Nichols, Co. C, 93d Penn.
B. Rettinger, Co. F, 93d Penn.
W. Shay, Co. D, 93d Penn.
Lieut. D. C. Keller, Co. K, 93d Penn.
J. Briener, Co. G, 93d Penn.
A. Hann, Co. B, 93d Penn.
E. Teed, Co. B, 8th Pa. Re.
J. D. Arnold, Co. G, 11th Pa. Reserve.
S. J. Hackitt, Co. F, 11th Pa. Reserve.
Corp. C. L. Smithy, Co. B, 22d Pa.
L. Carnaha, Co. K. 23d Pa.
J. Moore, Co. A. 23d Pa.
H. McCullough, Co. A, 23d Pa.
Corp. W. McKern, Co. A. 23d Pa.
J. Bigott. Co. E, 23d Pa.
J. Mackley, Co. G, 23d Pa.
N. Carroll, Co. C. 26th Pa.
E. Briggs, Co. B, 72d. Pa.
W. Wise, Co. I, 72d. Pa.
W. H. Randolph, Co. A. 85th Pa.
J. Jordan, Co. D. 85th Pa.
Hiram Sloan, Co. H. 85th Pa.
John W. Ingalls, Co. A. 85th Pa.
J. R. Weltner, Co. I, 85th Pa.
W. Lebals, Co. F, 85th Pa.
Enoch Solomon, Co. K, 85th Pa.
A. Timmelburger, Co. B 93d Penn.
M Caroll, Co. D, 93d Penn.
W. Gass, Co. G, 93d Penn.
E. Lupan, Co. B. 96th Penn.
W. McDoonel, Co. D, 101st Penn.
M. Mayers, Co F. 102d Penn.
W. R. Reynolds, Co. A, 104th Penn.
Capt. J. J. Vongham, Co. B., 106th Penn.
J. Plow, Co. H, 4th Maine.
H. Lowell, Co. A. 8th Maine.
B. F. Robinson, Co. H, 9th Maine.
Stephen Leighton, Co. G, 6th Maine.
G. W. McCindy, Co. G, 6th Me.
S. L. Harmann, Co. C, 6th Me.
J. J. Page, Co. E, 6th Me.
D. G. Spencer, Co. C, 6th Me.
W. A. Osgood, Co. H, 6th Me.
E. P. Eastman, Co. F, 6th Me.
S. D. Horney, Co. D, 7th Me.
Corp. N. S. Burrill, Co. E, 7th Me.
F. J. Mahony, Co. B, 2d N. H.
H. H. Watermann, Co. F, 6th Vt.
R. Irish, Co. I, 6th Vt.
C. S. Buell, Co. B, 6th Vt.
Jas. Kerr, Co. G, 6th Vt.
L. A. Stow, Co. K, 2d Vt.
J. J. Rich. Co. I, 3d Vt.
A. Jones, Co. G, 3d Vt.
C. L. Hartwell, Co. I, 10th Mass.
S. Leods, Co. G, 10th Mass.
L. S. Stevens, Co. F, 22d Mass.
S. M. Sheldon, Co. B, 1st Coon. Artillery.
H. G. Scott, Co. I, 1st Conn. Artillery.
W. P. Stone, Co. I, 1st Conn. Artillery.
F. Hart, Co. E, 1st L. Island.
W. H. Taylor, Co. I, 1st L. I.
Alfred Mallo, Co. E, 1st N. J.
Lewis F. Guinot, Co. G, 2d N. J.
H. H. Stubbie, Co. B, 3d N. J.
W. A. Hendershot, Co. D, 3d N. J.
D. Cromley, Co. A, 4th N. J.
J. Harrington, Co B, 4th N. J.
A. M. Reinhart, Co H, 8th N. J.
P. H. Woodworth, Co. E, 3d Regulars.
Corp. C. W. Weaver, Co. H, 93d Penn.
J. Smith, Co. I, 1st N. Y.
W. Fowle, 1st N. Y. Battery.
J. Fitzgerald, Co. E, 1st N. Y.
G. Peifet, band, 2d N. Y.
B. Bloomer, Co. G, 5th N. Y.
S. Lovejoy, Co. A. 5th N. Y.
J. Lyons, Co. H, 6th N. Y.
Lieut. P. R. Wales, 6th N Y.
H. G. Emmill, Co. K, 7th N. Y.
Jas. Jersey, 8th N. Y.
R. Barnhardt, 8th N. Y.
Mich. Doran Co A, 15th N. Y.
J. McMaus, Co. H, 15th N. Y.
Thomas Lockwood, Co. A, 15th N. Y.
W. Halls, Co. D, 26th N. Y.
C. Meyer, Co. D, 100th N. Y.
Sergt. Proper, Co. K, 100th N. Y.
N. Lewis, Co. G, 101st N. Y.
J. W. Holsteidt, Co. E, 27th N. Y.
James Hart, Co. E, 32d N. Y.
George H. Curry, Co. I, 32d N. Y.
John Edee, Co. B, 32d N. Y.
Corp J. Quisnn, Co. K, 32d N. Y.
P. Fearn, Co. F, 32d N. Y.
J. Coul, Co. K, 32d N. Y.
W. H. Davenport, Co. I, 32d N. Y.
C. Van Tassel, Co. H, 32d N. Y.
John Tracey, Co. H, 32d N. Y.
Jas. Jolley, Co. E, 32d N. Y.
M. Degan, Co. F, 32d N. Y.
W. Wait, Co. A, 33d N. Y.
M. Parsons, Co. E, 37th N. Y.
B. D. Hanley, Co. H, 38th N. Y.
M. McKenna, Co. H, 63d N. Y.
J. A. Fuller, Co. C, 43d N. Y.
Corp. J. B. Lamoreaux, Co. A, 56th N. Y.
Lewis Walters, Co. E, 55th N

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

Celebration of the Day in New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark, Bridgeport and Elsewhere,

Oration at the Cooper Institute and at Tammany Hall.

Doings at the Charitable Institutions.

Military Parade---Fireworks---Times Pyrotechnics---Accidents---Incidents, &c.

The Eighty-sixth Anniversary of our National Independence was celebrated in this City and vicinity on Friday, in the usual manner, and with more than the usual significance. The military display was, of course less ample than in former years, but the people were satisfied to let that portion of the programme come off in presence of the enemies of the country. The other demonstrations were in no way inferior to those of past years, but were entered into with a patriotic spirit and a meaning such as has not been felt since the revolution. Below will be found a full account of the doings of the day in this City, in Brooklyn, in Newark, in Bridgeport, Conn., and other places.

THE MILITARY DISPLAY.

The sufficient muster of militia regiments were on hand to make quite a creditable, if not imposing, military display; and when it was reflected that the comparative paucity of numbers which paraded was caused by the rush of our best drilled and favorite corps—such as the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, Second, Eleventh, Seventy-first, Seventy-ninth, Sixty-ninth, Twenty-second, Thirty-seventh and Fifty-fifth—to defend the honor of their flag and the Union in actual or prospective conflict with the rebels, a feeling of pride rather than regret filled every breast—pride at the knowledge that New-York could rely on some of the best and bravest of her sons in the hour of trial and danger to the country.

Two of the four brigades of the First Division were more or less represented. Of the First Brigade, (Col. POSTLEY, Third Hussars, commanding,) there were the First and Third Regiments of Cavalry; and of the Second Brigade, (Gen. CHARLES YATES, commanding,) the Fourth Regiment of Artillery and the Fifth and Sixth Regiments of Infantry; the Third and Fourth Brigades had no representation, being all at the seat of war. Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD was the officer of the day, and conducted the review with his usual tact and ability.

The procession moved down Broadway, to the City Hall Park, shortly after 9 o'clock, and, after due process of waiting, received inspection from their military chiefs and members of the Common Council. They have not had so pleasant and cool a march on any 4th of July for several years. Perhaps the most interesting feature of the procession was the companies of juvenile soldiers that took part in it. There were the Cuban Cadets, from New Hamburgh, showing considerable proficiency in the mysteries of close order and correct alignment; and the McClellan Greys, a body of youngsters, uniformed like the Seventh Regiment, when in fatigue costume, and doing no disgrace to the resemblance in their precision of drill and locomotion. The reserve of the Fifty-fifth (the French regiment,) were also on hand, and the rear was brought up by a remnant of the Continentals, in their quaint habiliments of revolutionary memory.

These military men, useful as well as ornamental in their capacity of Home Guards, have been bereft of much of their ancient glory, by the presence of earnest war in all its stern and sanguinary reality; but who knows how soon their time, too, may come? The Eighth, and Seventy-first, and Sixty-ninth, who were faithful among the faithless at Bull Run; the Fifty-fifth, who fought against such odds at Seven Pines; the Second and Twelfth, who received the baptism of fire in the fatal battle of Gaines' Hill; and the Seventy-ninth, who proved their desperate valor on the bloody earthworks at James Island, were once holiday soldiers.

THE STARS AND STRIPES.

"Old Glory" floated from every place in the City where a flag-pole could be hoisted or hung out. The City Hall was handsomely decorated by the keeper of that municipal sanctuary; the churches, the hotels, and every kind of public building flaunted the National banner to the breeze in unprecedented profusion. The ships in the harbor, American and Foreign, were rigged from stem to stern, and from deck to truck, in all their gayest colors—the Cunard steamers, as usual, doing special honor to the flag under which they may be almost said to partly sail; and from immense numbers of private houses the Stars and Stripes, of all sizes and qualities, were liberally displayed. Excepting during the week or two after the attack on Sumter, there has not been so extravagant a show of patriotic bunting within the memory of man.

THE COOPER INSTITUTE CELEBRATION.

MAYOR OPDYKE PRESIDES—AN ANTI-SLAVERY PRAYER—UNION SONGS—MR. DUGANNA'S POEM—HON. HIRAM WALBRIDGE'S ORATION.

A large audience collected at the Cooper Institute Friday morning, to enjoy the mental treat afforded by the Common Council Committee. The stage was occupied by distinguished guests, who were surrounded with the National, State and Municipal colors, and plaster busts of the fathers of our country. A band of music was to have been present early, but delayed the exercises by being half an hour late.

MAYOR OPDYKE PRESIDED,

and in addressing the audience said that the Eightieth Anniversary of our Independence came not to us with its wonted prosperity and happiness, but clouded in gloom and robed in mourning. An unprovoked rebellion has drenched our country in blood, and struck at the very vitals of civil liberty itself, in its effort to set aside and overthrow the legally expressed will of the majority for that of the minority. The very foundation principle of our Government is the principle that the majority shall rule. But should the rebellion succeed? The resources of the loyal States and the manhood of their citizens would pronounce an emphatic "No." [Applause.] The loyal hearts, embracing a vast majority of the population in their reverence for our Union and Constitution, will unite in pronouncing an emphatic "No." The loyal people of this country have resolved that, come what may, the nation—if it may be so termed—in arms against us shall be overthrown, and the great principle enunciated in the "Declaration of Independence" be triumphant. [Applause.] Under these circumstances, it would be well for us to lay aside much of our wonted National jubilance, and on this occasion let our minds revert to sober reflection. Let us review our past history, and let us ask ourselves earnestly whether we have been true to the great principle enunciated in the Declaration of Independence, and let us resolve, if we have not, to amend in the future. [Applause.] In conclusion, the Mayor said that these lessons and the conflicting emotions suggested by them would no doubt be faithfully depicted by the able and efficient orator who was to follow. [Applause.]

After a long, patriotic and Anti-Slavery prayer by Rev. Wm. H. Boole, brother of Alderman Boole, two national songs by the Union Glee Club, and the reading of the Declaration by Mr. Moore, Secretary of the Historical Society—

THE POET OF THE DAY,

Hon. A. J. H. Duganne, was introduced, and, although somewhat hoarse, delivered his rythmetical effusion in excellent style. The production was full of wit, wisdom and war, and was well received. We extract a few specimen bricks:

Old Manhattan! Brave Manhattan!
Many a deed thy minstrels chant—
Done by all thy sturdy burghers,
Since the times of Stuyvesant!
In the grand old days of "Liberty Boys,"
The days of "Golden Hill's"
God be thanked! the pulse of Freedom
Throbs through Old Manhattan still!
* * * *
Dumb be he whose lips belie them—
Freedom's first Prætorian Guard;
Theirs to strike Manhattan's key-note,
When the Harp of Stars lay jarred;
Would ye heed their latest drum-beat?
Would ye track their latest tread?
Go where loyal graves lie foremost—
There the "Seventh" claims her dead!

Still, where'er the brave are summoned,
There Manhattan's heroes march;
Freedom weaves their laurel chaplets,
Union builds their triumph arch;
Here they clustered—here they mustered,
Hurrying forth to Danger's van;
Merchant, sailor, student, toiler—
All who bore the stamp of man.

Banners streaming—bayonets gleaming—
Hearts upheld by loyal faith;
Here the stalwart Sixth advances,
There, behind the veteran Eighth:
Marching onward—marching onward—
Southward, like a storm they burst.
Here the martial Twelfth is charging,
Yonder wheels the Seventy-first.

Ireland's shamrock—Scotland's blue bell,
Bloom for us with crimson flowers;
And o'er all the roar of battle
Galilo's eagle screams with ours!
Roman "*Vivat!*" German "*Forwarts!*"
Mingle with our own buzzas!
And the Hungarian answers, "*Eljen!*"—
"*Eljen!*" for the Flag of Stars!"

The great event of the morning was, of course, the

ORATION BY HON. HIRAM WALBRIDGE,

which was delivered with all the unction and declamatory excellence peculiar to our Metropolitan Demosthenes. The historical and statistical information embodied in so brief a space, was truly astounding. We have only room for the concluding portions, as follows:

"WHAT! FROM THIS SUBLIME COMMENCEMENT OF OUR CAREER, HAS BEEN OUR PROGRESS?

We have grown, in territorial extent, from 800,000 square miles to 3,250,000; from a population of 3,900,000, to 33,000,000; from 13 sovereign States, to 34, with a promise to enter the next century with 120,000,000, with an assessed value of property rising, since 1790, from four hundred and eighty millions of dollars, to the immense aggregate of sixteen thousand millions, yielding an annual profit to the people of between five and six hundred millions of dollars, and with a commercial marine rapidly verging toward six millions of tonnage. Nearly fifty thousand ships belonging to the Republic are scattered either over the ocean, traversing our great inland seas, or are penetrating the great streams that flow within our limits. Fifty thousand miles of railroad are projected, and thirty thousand completed, at a cost of over eleven hundred millions of dollars. Forty thousand miles of telegraphic line have been established, at a cost of five millions of dollars. From 75 post-offices in 1790, we have increased to 30,000 in 1860; from 1,875 miles of post routes in 1790, to 275,000 in 1860; from 1,500 miles of sea coast in 1790, to 3,100 miles in 1860. It remained for De Witt Clinton, of New-York, to have realized the plan of connecting the waters of the Hudson with Lake Erie, which was completed in 1825, a distance of over 360 miles, at a first cost of nine millions of dollars, since enlarged at an outlay of nearly twice its original construction. The commerce of the Lakes, in 1859, employed twelve hundred sailing and steam vessels, of 328,000 tonnage, valued at nine millions seven hundred and seventy thousand dollars. Prior to the application of steam as a motive power, and in the earlier periods of the Republic, travel from New-Orleans to St. Louis, a distance of 1,300 miles, required four months; now, the distance is overcome, even by water, in three days. The steam tonnage in Western waters, from 76,000 tons in 1842, increased to 250,000 in 1860. The railway, taking up the work of facilities for interior communication, intersects the Union with two hundred and sixty roads, having an annual income of one hundred and twelve millions of dollars. The New-York lines alone, carrying annually thirty-five millions of passengers, and the aggregate extent of the whole system of the Union being four times the extent of that over Great Britain, and more than half the aggregate length of all the railroads in the world. Recurring to the contrast of what as a nation, our condition was at the foundation of the Constitutional Government, when compared with the results under its benign influences, we find that, in the year 1791, our country exported 2,065,000 bushels of grain; in 1855, 1,000,000,000 of bushels, worth $100,000,000. The wheat crop alone of 1860 was 230,000,000 bushels, furnishing, with the surplus of the previous year, 75,000,000 for exportation. Chicago, in 1829, was not even in existence. A century previous to that date, CHARLEVOIX, the Jesuit explorer, designated its locality as a point destined to be of the highest commercial importance in the future. As a grain depot, it is now the first in the world; its warehouses capable of storing nearly 8,000,000 of bushels; its ability to ship in ten hours one million and a-half of bushels. In 1860, its grain shipments were between thirty-five and forty millions of bushels. St. Louis, Cincinnati, Toledo, Cleveland, Detroit, Buffalo and Rochester vie with the Illinois commercial capital in this vast domestic and extensive grain trade. The agricultural products of the Union, for 1860, have been estimated at $16,000,000, and the fertile fields within the Union are capable of producing a hundred times that value. The increase in the population of the Union has been, since 1790,

FOUR TIMES GREATER THAN RUSSIA;
SIX TIMES GREATER THAN GREAT BRITAIN;
NINE TIMES GREATER THAN AUSTRIA; AND
TEN TIMES GREATER THAN FRANCE. [Applause.]

The farms and plantations have reached, from the sparse settlements of 1790, in the year 1860, to 2,150,000 farms and plantations. The dwellings, from 250,000 in 1790, worth $130,000,000, to 4,340,000 houses, valued at $4,500,000,000, the increase of population demanding yearly the erection of 130,000 new houses—while 50,000 churches, erected to the worship of the Most High, attest the wide-spread religious feeling of the American family. The average of our domestic exports to foreign countries, from 1790 to 1794, was $22,000,000. In the year 1860, our export were $400,000,000. The value of our manufactures in 1790, too inconsiderable for estimate, were, in 1820, $72,000,000; in 1855, $1,055,000,000; in 1860, $2,000,000,000; whilst the land value in thirty-four States equals $9,317,000,000. The navigation laws, taking their date from the protectorate of England, restricted the importation into that Island of imports from Asia, Africa or America, except by British vessels. The retaliatory laws of our constitutional Government forced a treaty of equal rights in this respect, still further liberalized by extending the privilege to American vessels as carriers to British Colonies, thus dissolving the exclusive system of Great Britain. The fruits and wines of the Mediterranean, valued annually at $7,500,000, employing over 600 vessels, have now a competitor in the large supply from California, on the Pacific, which furnished in 1860 a grape crop valued at $8,000,000. The wine capabilities of three counties alone in this State, when fully developed, it is estimated, will be over 100,000,000 of gallons per annum. In 1791, our cotton export to Great Britain was 189,316 pounds; in 1860, eleven hundred millions, whilst 300,000 citizens who went to the Pacific twelve years ago, have sent back $600,000,000 in the precious metal. To these results may be added the aggregate total of imports and exports respectively, for the seventy years that succeeded the adoption of the Constitution, at $8,000,000,000 to $8,500,000,000, which represents the industry of the country. Such is but an imperfect outline of the growth and progress of the American people under their Constitutional Government, as founded in 1789. Spreading from the Atlantic border east to the Pacific, our population first reaches the central region between the two great oceans, the immense valley, starting from the highest latitude within our limits down to the Gulf of Mexico, divided by the mighty Mississippi, which waters a region of a million and a quarter square miles, or seven hundred and twenty millions of acres, and with its affluents, coming even from the Rocky Mountains, forms a continuous line of more than ten thousand miles of navigation. This, the great central region, possessing capacity for the production of all the most valuable staples and fruits of the temperate region, and, with its increasing population, destined to hold a controlling position in the domestic trade of the country and its foreign commerce not equaled in extent by any geographical division on the face of the globe. [Applause.] The great advance in our new Republic over kindred institutions in other times is the thorough recognition of the representative principle, in its expanding capacity, and its ability to comprehend the immense territories that are to be brought within its mild sway on this continent, leaving to State jurisdiction matters of local concern, uniting for external and common objects, under one great and powerful General Government, with limited, well-defined powers, and constituting a complete representation of the whole American family. [Applause.] That representative Constitutional Government is the strongest human combination to resist foreign aggression, known to civilized states, has been fully demonstrated in the war of the Revolution, and in our second contest with Great Britain. What the capacity of this form of government is, to resist and overcome a wicked combination of a number of its own rebellious States, striving to crucify the generous mother that gave them birth, is now to be definitely established. [Applause.] Without any pretext of complaint which had not its peaceful and constitutional remedy, a mighty rebellion shakes the earth beneath our feet. Loyal and true men, then, be not dismayed. There are no fears for the ultimate result. There is a principle of eternal justice in the administration of human affairs, as in the celestial empire of God. A million of armed men will soon be in the field—fully equipped with all the paraphernalia of modern warfare. The constitutional men of this Government mean to perpetuate and preserve it. They are willing to invest the constitutional authorities with the men and the means to accomplish this object. They are willing, if needs be, to baptize every inch of American soil in their own blood before it shall be torn from beneath the jurisdiction of the Constitution. Their lives, their money, their hopes, their destiny, their all, is at the service of the Government in upholding the Constitution and the Union. They, however, feel they have a right to know every incident that marks the varying fortunes of the struggle—for it is their own chosen sons who are falling in defence of public liberty. They also earnestly desire, if any foreign intervention is meditated, it may be met with firmness, and without complaint. [Applause.] Every age and each community must contribute its just proportion of sacrifice, of toil, of suffering, and of blood, if necessary, in upholding and preserving the great principles of law, of order, of justice, and of Christianity, on which rests the mighty structure of free government and religious toleration. [Applause.] With a perfect knowledge of the responsibility bending over her, inspired by the past, thoroughly impressed with the great events of the present, and profoundly hopeful of the future, this great commercial Metropolis, representing a million of men, and the commercial energy of the Western Hemisphere, through her regularly-constituted municipal authorities, here, in august presence of the people, this day makes known to the whole civilized world her continued and unfaltering devotion to constitutional, representative government, and her thorough determination to share whatever fate Providence has in store for those who, forgetting all sordid and personal considerations, planting themselves on the rock of the Constitution, never mean to abandon the Government, until, after quelling treason at home, they will, as in times past, again present themselves as a great nation, capable of commanding and enforcing respect, wherever language is spoken, among all the tribes and races of men in every quarter of the habitable globe. [Applause.]

The exercises were further continued with music by the band, singing by the Glee Club and the Benediction. The success of the whole is due in a great measure to the efficiency of the following Committee of Arrangements:

COMMITTEE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

F. I. A. Boole, William Walsh, John D. Ottiwell, Peter Mitchell, Ira A. Allen.

COMMITTEE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Simon Hazleton, Morgan Jones, Abraham Lent, Frederick Repper, ——, Jonathan T. Trotter.

THE TAMMANY SOCIETY CELEBRATION.

ORATION BY JUDGE DALY—POEM BY HENRY MORFORD—BANQUET, SPEECHES, SENTIMENTS AND SONGS.

The Society of Tammany, or "Columbian order," celebrated the day in accordance with the ancient custom and with the undiminished zeal and patriotic fervor of former years. Early in the day the sachems, warriors and chiefs, began to gather around the old wigwam, and by 12 o'clock, the time fixed for throwing open the doors of the council chamber, a sufficient number had collected to occupy all the seats and fill the available standing places in the large hall. The chamber was appropriately decked for the occasion, with the flags of all nations, and the portraits and busts of departed statesmen, both Democratic and Whig, adorned its walls. The Sicilian Band discoursed inspiring music from the balcony, and thus whiled away the time until 1 o'clock, the hour for commencing the ceremonies, when Grand Sachem NELSON J. WATERBURY ascended the platform, followed by other Sachems and warriors, among whom we noticed the old war-horse, Supervisor PERRY; Judge DALY, the orator of the day; AUGUST BELMONT, ANDREW J. GREENE, Judge HILTON, RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Alderman BOOLE, and others, besides many who are not known as thorough-bred warriors, such as JAS. BROOKS, and Her Majesty's late counsel, EDWIN JAMES, Esq. Judge MCCUNN, though one of the Committee of Arrangements, and Vice-President of the Order, did not take a seat upon the stand, but occupied a bench in the back part of the audience, where he remained throughout the entire ceremonies, immersed in VICTOR HUGO'S fascinating novel, *Les Miserables*.

After an overture by the band, Grand Sachem WATERBURY made an opening address, in which he referred to the many National Anniversaries that had been celebrated by the Order in the old Wigwam, and said that the Tammany Society reiterated to-day, as it had oftimes done before, its devotion to the Constitution of our country, and to the principles of civil liberty. The liberty-tree planted by old Tammany in the Revolution, had grown and spread itself until all nations and tribes could now take shelter beneath its branches. And there never had been a time when it was more incumbent upon her to celebrate this natal day of liberty, than the present. We were now living in a time when armed rebellion was engaged in an attempt to overthrow our free Government. This was the second celebration since this sad war commenced. A year ago to-day there was no voice in the land pretending to be loyal, that did not profess to sustain the Government in maintaining the Constitution of the country. Now, however, there were men, even in the Halls of Congress, who were advocating doctrines and measures which proved them to be as dangerous enemies to the Constitution as the rebels themselves. Through their evil machinations the gallant young General who commands our army, was compelled to fight three times his number of soldiers. [Applause.] This was the work of a man pretending to be a Democrat, whom President LINCOLN put in the position of Secretary of War. He had proved a renegade to his party, and had made himself a tool of the Abolitionists, whose damnable schemes he was now trying to carry out. [Applause.] In view of these melancholy facts, it was more than ever incumbent upon the Democracy to rally to the support of the Government, and to the assistance of the gallant MCCLELLAN. [Applause.] It was due, in justice to the President, to say that he had on several occasions done well; it would be gratifying if they could say he had done well on all occasions. He had done well in recalling FREMONT, and in rebuking HUNTER, and if he would now put the foot of power upon the Abolitionists, he would be entitled to still further praise. The Grand Sachem closed by expressing his hope and belief of a final restoration of the Union, which was received with three cheers.

Prof. COLBURN then sang, with much *éclat*, the National Hymn, "My Country 'Tis of Thee," assisted by a chorus of twenty-four boys. The reading of the Declaration by GEO. W. MCLEAN, followed, after which Mr. HOSEA B. PERKINS recited an original ode to WASHINGTON, which was well received. Miss ANN MARON sang a song entitled, "A Soldier Is My Beau," composed by her father, which was encored. An original poem entitled "Tammany and the Union," was then read by the author, HENRY MORFORD, Esq., and received frequent applause. It was full of points and timely hits, and if it had been only half as long, it would have been doubly acceptable. Another song, composed by Grand Sachem WATERBURY, was sung by Prof. COLBURN and pupils, after which the Chairman introduced Judge DALY, the orator of the day.

The Judge's oration was in great measure historical, and consequently not very novel, but was nevertheless interesting and commendably brief. It was now just three hundred years ago, he said, and at this very season of the year, that the first settlement was made in the territory now comprising the United States. This settlement was made by the Huguenots, at Port Royal, when they built a fort and raised a monumental stone, and named the place Carolina. The first two centuries of this settlement, as of others on the Atlantic coast, was a history of colonial vassalage, when the people were controlled by European ideas and customs. A quarter of a century more was spent in preparing for and gaining our independence, and establishing our constitutional Government. We had been long and gradually preparing ourselves for free Government, and naturally adopted free institutions, not as the consequence of any new political theories promulgated by writers, but in accordance with the idea of MONTESQUE, that a nation necessarily adopts that form of government for which their previous training has fitted them. Since the adoption of our Constitution we had presented a spectacle of aggregate growth never before witnessed among nations. And now, on the third centennial anniversary of our existence as a people, and the eighty-sixth anniversary of our independence, we behold a disturbance of such magnitude as to indicate deep-seated causes demanding our serious attention.

The speaker then proceeded to show the difference in the training of the people of the Northern and Southern States, arising from their different social institutions, and quoted from a letter written by JOHN ADAMS during the Revolution, in which he says: "All our misfortunes come from a single source—the reluctance of the Southern people to a Republican Government." He alluded to the aristocratic pretensions of the people of South Carolina and Eastern Virginia, and their claims to superior blood and a better descent. It was of little consequence, he said, in such a struggle as we are now engaged, from whom the men of either side sprang, or what the character of their blood; but since these people lay such stress on the point, it was worth while to investigate the facts. The Judge then proceeded to show by authentic and indubitable historical evidence that South Carolina was originally settled by a set of dissolute men who lived by robbing and plundering their neighbors, the Spanish settlers of Florida, and that the City of Charleston was the headquarters of the pirates. As for the people of Eastern Virginia, he quoted from a letter of JOHN SMITH, of Pocahontas memory, in which he speaks of the settlers then as being a miserable rabble composed of "poor gentlemen, libertines, rakes and footmen, more fitted to ruin a Commonwealth than to build up or support one." To this colony were subsequently added the escaped convicts from England.

Reverting to the present troubles between the North and South, he said that the spirit of a free Government, in the language of BOSS, was "compromise." Unfortunately we lived in a time when "compromise was scouted by superficial journalists, New-England orators and fanatical parsons. A large number of the people of New-England still retain the spirit of their ancestors who burnt witches. They are bound to have everybody believe and think as they do. The people of the South, particularly the descendants of the Huguenots, were possessed of the same intolerant spirit. With them no opinion upon Slavery could be tolerated but their own. A conflict between two such uncompromising peoples was naturally to be expected, and at last it has come. The Democratic Party had hitherto stood as a bulwark between the two opposing forces, but at the last election it became divided, and this conflict was the result. When the Democracy found the war must come they took the only part they could take, and that was in sustaining the Constitution and laws. But now, after a year's war and an expenditure of money equal to one-fourth the debt of Great Britain, we had not yet reached the heart of the rebellion. We had a great task yet on our hands, and one that would require sacrifices not yet conceived of. But the only thing to be done now was to prosecute the war, for all offers of compromise would be scouted. Therefore the call of the President for 300,000 more men was wise, both for the purpose of preventing foreign intervention and to suppress the rebellion. The speaker strongly censured the men in and out of Congress who in the present crisis are engaged in urging confiscation and emancipation and tariff measures, instead of directing their energies to a suppression of the rebellion. The great fault was, the standard of our public men was too low, and he earnestly appealed to the Democracy to remedy the evil and elect better men to represent them in the National councils. He closed with the sentiment, "Union now and forever, one and inseparable."

After the Judge took his seat and a song had been sung, Hon. HIRAM WALBRIDGE, who delivered the oration at Cooper Institute, and who had entered the room while Judge DALY was speaking, arose and presented the following resolutions, which he read to the audience, and which were received with thunders of applause:

Whereas, The United States are engaged in suppressing a wicked and infamous rebellion against the integrity of the Constitution and the stability of the Union; and *whereas*, continued intimations reach us of foreign intervention, the Democracy of the City and County of New-York, while commemorating this anniversay of the birth of our National existence, unanimously declare

First—That it has ever been the policy of the people and Government of the United States to refrain from any interference in the internal conflicts of foreign Powers; that this policy, early inaugurated by WASHINGTON, conceived in wisdom, and steadily maintained by patriotism and sound policy, has secured the assent and become the doctrine of the whole American people.

Second—That if in conflict with this wide and beneficent policy, any intervention in the domestic troubles of the United States be meditated by any of the European Powers, they must count the cost of war with a spirited and independent people, with a million of men already called to the field, and with an interest in the soil, and justly recognizing that the cause of republican representative Government, as developed and illustrated in our institutions, has been confided, in part, to their sacred keeping.

Third—That the announcement of this intervention, in an authoritative form, will be no less than to sow the Northern section of this hemisphere with the fabled dragon's teeth, and, in due time, will bring forth its crop of armed men.

Mr. WALBRIDGE spoke a few words in support of the resolutions, and was cheered to the echo. He alluded to his remark in Tammany Hall, a year ago to-day, in which he stated that the Government ought immediately to call out 600,000 men. Already had European Governments made an attempt to force their institutions on this continent, in opposition to the doctrine we had always maintained. We had scrupulously kept aloof from all the conflicts in Europe, and attended to our own business. England and France must do the same now, or prepare themselves for a contest with a million of men in arms. [Tremendous applause.]

From the manner in which the resolutions were received, and the unanimity and emphasis with which they were adopted, could be discovered the determination of the Democracy to allow no interference on the part of England or France, and the overwhelming popularity of a war which should be brought on by such an attempt.

"The Star Spangled Banner," sung by the whole audience, concluded the exercises in the hall, after which the folding doors were thrown open, and all were permitted to partake freely of the "waters of the great spring." As usual, the waters had a "stick" in them, but they appeared to be none the less acceptable on that account. Want of space forbids a detailed report of the sayings and doings, the sentiments and speeches at the festive board. Suffice it to say that Grand Sachem WATERBURY presided over the fountain, and saw that every warrior partook of its cooling draught. He announced the sentiments, and called forth the speakers. Among them were AUGUST BELMONT, who has just returned from Europe, where he has been absent ten months with his sick family, and who renewed the expressions of his love for his adopted country, in whose triumphs while absent he had rejoiced, and in whose future union, integrity and power he had the most undoubted faith. After him, Judge HILTON, HENRY L. CLINTON, HORACE WALBRIDGE and others responded to sentiments, and the party dispersed with the general conviction that Old Tammany had enjoyed one of the best celebrations of the Fourth since her existence as a Society.

THE CHILDREN OF CHARITY.

The young Randall's Islanders were duly impressed with the importance of the occasion by a cheering visit from the Commissioners, a speech by Mr. DRAPER, a rousing feast at noon, and a brilliant display of fireworks at night. Older characters were entertained as well, and the neat little steamer *Bellevue* made a pleasure trip to Fort Schuyler, bearing upon her gaily-trimmed decks a group of officials attached to the various institutions. The matrons found it a real treat, and it was more than a mere relaxation to many a trusty keeper.

THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

That most humanely governed institution, under the guardianship of Dr. RANNEY, was also the scene of cheerfulness, though of a more subdued character than might obtain elsewhere, inasmuch as the minds here brought for healing care are not benefited by any exciting surroundings, therefore fireworks were tabooed, and music, soothing to the soul, together with speechifying upon the spirit of the occasion by the inmates, took their place. Dr. RANNEY, also, made a few remarks calculated to do good where any impression would find a place. At the various *correctional* institutions, the prisoners were allowed every privilege consistent with their positions.

At the Colored Orphan Asylum, a reception took place in the morning, when a cordial interchange of patriotic sentiment was made. A good dinner was served the children at noon, and a limited display of fireworks in the beautiful grounds during the evening. The Superintendent sought more to impress upon the minds of his young charge that this was a time to be proud and thankful for, but not *at present* one of *unalloyed* gladness. The impression was wholesome, and was well received by all. The recent fair for the benefit of this Institution was unusually successful. It netted one thousand four hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Not the least demonstration was made for the poor children of the "Five Points House of Industry"—not a voice of merriment nor a sign of recognition of the day was to be met within its walls.

THE LADIES' HOME MISSION.

The regenerating influence of this Association is gradually bringing forth results for good in the heathenish district where its headquarters are located. A popular ruling spirit, such as the Five Pointers can rely upon for human sympathy, they now have in the newly installed superintendent of the Home Missions, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER. His unassuming benevolence will have its weight, and be a worthy example.

THE PYROTECHNIC DISPLAY.

The display of fireworks in the evening exceeded in taste and magnificence any exhibition within the memory of the "oldest inhabitant" of Manhattan Island. The TIMES has already published a complete list of the pieces which were to be exhibited, and to repeat them now would occupy more space than can be well afforded. At the City Hall the display was really worth the attendance of the tens of thousands assembled to witness it. A fine band of music was on duty, as at every other place where fireworks were exhibited, and kept down the impatience of the thousands who had come to see only the fireworks. The entire exhibition proved the correctness of the Committee's judgment in awarding to Messrs. EDON the duty and honor of preparing them. Having already published a list of the pieces *intended* to be presented, it is only necessary now to say that the entire programme was carried out to the letter, and to note those which received the most popular applause. All of the pieces were really magnificent, but those which elicited the greatest applause were the engagement between the *Monitor* and *Merrimac*, and the closing piece, a temple of Liberty, with Gen. MCCLELLAN as the centre piece, which was really a *chef d'œuvre* of pyrotechnic art. At all the other places named by the Committee who had this special matter in charge, the programme was carried out to the intense delight of thousands.

THE TIMES PYROTECHNICS.

The splendid pyrotechnic display in front of the City Hall found a formidable rival in the spontaneous illumination in front of the TIMES Building. The crowd, enveloped in darkness Egyptian darkness between the exhibition of the display pieces, was suddenly startled by the halo of light which burst forth from our large illuminated signs, which shed a brilliant lustre over Printing-house-square.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,

in countless jets of gas, shone forth resplendent, amid the ah's and oh's of the thousands of up-gazing admirers. We had prepared an even more beautiful and extensive, as well as patriotic exhibition, for the Park-row side of the building, but the unusually large consumption of gas throughout the City prevented its successful working. As it was, however, we literally eclipsed all our neighbors, and made our office as prominent as the signs of the TIMES could conveniently allow. It was but one of the many signs of our prosperity, and made us for the moment almost as celebrated as has our recent monopoly of the news from Richmond.

ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS.

About 11 P. M., on the night of the 3d, JAMES GIVEN was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, with a serious laceration of the arm, received while engaged in a street fight at the corner of Franklin and Greenwich streets. Officer MARSH, of the Fifth Precinct, conveyed him to the Hospital.....Councilman ANTHONY MILLER, while walking through Houston-street, was struck on the head with a club, in the hands of some person to him unknown, and very dangerously injured. He was immediately conveyed to the City Hospital. The person who made the assault escaped.....Early Friday morning, JOSEPH WHITSON was severely wounded in the hand by the premature discharge of a pistol, on the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street. He went himself to the New-York Hospital.....PATRICK JENNINGS was seriously wounded by a powder-horn explosion in Duane-street. Taken to New-York Hospital.....JAMES THOMAS was much injured by an explosion of powder, in Ludlow-street, between Hester and Canal streets. His left arm is much shattered, and his face considerably burned. Officer CAMPBELL, of the Tenth Precinct, conveyed him to the New-York Hospital.....BENJAMIN ASHLEY received a gun-shot wound in the leg, in White-street, near Broadway. Officer BELL, of the Fifth, took him to the Hospital.....MICHAEL DENNIS was dangerously wounded in the groin by the premature discharge of a pistol. He was conveyed to the Hospital.....CHARLES LAIRD was very dangerously stabbed by GEORGE SMITH, at No. 25 Rose-street. The parties became involved in a quarrel, when SMITH drew a sheath knife and plunged it into LAIRD'S abdomen. The wounded man was conveyed to the New-York Hospital. The offender has not yet been arrested.....JOHN MATHEWS was shot in the hand, by the premature discharge of a pistol. Taken to the Hospital.....MATHEW NORMAN was injured in the arm by powder explosion at the corner of Elm and Hester streets, and taken to the Hospital.....JOHN SHAY was seriously burned about the face and eyes by an explosion of powder.....JAMES NAURY was taken to the Hospital by officer HYDE of the Sixth Precinct, suffering severely under the effects of a dangerous gunshot wound in the groin, received at No. 11 Mulberry-street.....WM. GARLAND was shot in the hand on the corner of Washington and Tenth streets, and taken to the New-York Hospital.....WILLIAM MCLAUGHLIN received a severe wound in the chest, while engaged in a fight in Oliver-street, near Oak.....The Fourth Precinct Police conveyed him to the Hospital.....ROBERT CORDIAL was stabbed in the abdomen while engaged in a fight last night in Mott-street, near Prince.....OTTO SCHEIBORN was horribly beaten and bruised by some parties in Houston-street. He was conveyed by the Police to the New-York Hospital, in an insensible condition.....THOMAS MURPHY, of No. 140 Cherry-street, received a pistol-shot wound in the right side, from a pistol in the hands of some party unknown. Some persons were engaged in firing at a mark in a yard in the rear of the above number, when the ball went through the boards and lodged in MURPHY'S side. He was taken to the Hospital.....JOHN DAY had his hand seriously injured by the premature explosion of a pistol. He was taken to the City Hospital.....JOHN ZEIGLER, a baker in the Seventeenth Ward, loaded a pistol with buck-shot and fired it off in a careless manner. One of the balls struck a woman behind the left ear, injuring her seriously. The offender was arrested.....A boy in the same Ward loaded his pistol with small marbles, and fired it off at random. One of the balls struck a woman between the eyes, and inflicted a dangerous wound.....SARAH MOTT, a girl four years of age, residing at No. 248 Stanton-street, was severely wounded with a ball from a small cannon, fired by JACOB SIMMONS and JOHN FLARENT. They were arrested and locked up.....HENRY CAMBER, of No. 92 Sheriff-street, was severely wounded by the premature explosion of a pistol which he was handling in a careless manner.....Late Friday evening, a little girl named SEDONIA TATERSIA, residing at No. 270 First-avenue, while looking at the fireworks from the roof of the above number, fell therefrom to the sidewalk, and was instantly killed.....Quite a number of fires occurred during the day and evening, but generally the damage was trifling, having been extinguished in most cases without the aid of the firemen.

At about 2 o'clock Friday morning a fire occurred at No. 299 Canal-street, in a fruit-store, occupied by JAMES WALTER; WM. BARTLETT also occupied a portion of the first floor. The damage amounted to about $1,000, upon which there was an insurance in the Beekman Insurance Company. The stores of E. D. LANCASTER and J. T. THOMPSON, adjoining, were considerably damaged by water. The fire was occasioned by some fire-crackers, which were thrown into the store.

COOPER INSTITUTE.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY BY THE STUDENTS.

The students, or scholars as they may be more properly termed, attached to the Cooper Institute held their anniversary meeting, yesterday evening, which was attended by a large number of interested and delighted friends. It was nominally called a meeting of the "Cooper Union Debating Society," but in reality a social gathering of the scholars and their friends. The exercises, for which we have space for but brief notice, were opened by an address from G. T. CHAPMAN, the President, which was followed by the reading of the Declaration of Independence, by J. MCQUIRE. In the course of the evening sentiments were proposed and responded to in the following order:

"The Fourth of July."—Responded to by W. R. GALLAGHER.
"The Union."—W. J. MCCLURE.
"Washington."—W. W. SCOTT.
"The President of the United States."—ALEXANDER THEISS.
"The Army and Navy."—R. S. DUGNALL.
"The Stars and Stripes."—S. G. ELDER.

In the course of the evening and during the intervals between the addresses the assemblage was treated to some very excellent music, under the direction of Mr. J. LONG. The "Star Spangled Banner" as sung by Mr. J. A. ADAMS, was received of course with the most vociferous applause, and the "Meeting of the Waters," by Miss G. HARTSHORNE, received due appreciation. The audience was one of which the scholars may well feel proud, and if they derived as much enjoyment as did the large assemblage of friends in attendance, they were abundantly compensated for their efforts.

CELEBRATIONS OUT OF TOWN.

ON LONG ISLAND.

ANNIVERSARY IN BROOKLYN.

The National Anniversary was celebrated in this city, on Friday, in about the usual manner. The city authorities being limited to $1,000, of course their demonstration is never a very extensive one. On this, as on former occasions of the kind, it was limited to the firing of salutes, morning, noon and night; the ringing of the bells for half an hour at three different times, and a meagre display of fireworks on Fort Green, in the Western District, and at the Union Base Ball grounds in the Eastern District. The vast multitude of men, women and children who assembled on Fort Greene in the evening was the feature of the day, and that which elicited the most attention and comment. The formation of the ground—rising gradually, as it does, from the Canton-street plateau to the highest point of land in the Park—is peculiarly adapted to set off an assemblage of people to the best advantage; and when occupied, as it was on Friday evening, by not less than 50,000 persons, representing all nationalities, every class of the population, the old, middle-aged and the young, standing at the lower end of the plateau, where the eye could take in the whole at one sweep, the view presented was mag

The New-York Times, Sunday, July 6, 1862

DISPLAY IN NEW-JERSEY.

The eighty-sixth anniversary of our National independence was celebrated in Jersey City in a manner becoming the occasion. The day was ushered in with the ringing of bells and the firing of a salute of thirty-four guns from the foot of York-street. At 11 o'clock public exercises were held, under the auspices of the Common Council, in the First Presbyterian Church, corner of Washington and Sussex streets. A larhly patriotic and eloquent oration was delivered by CHARLES H. WINFIELD, Esq., and the Declaration of Independence was read by Mr. GEORGE H. LIBERTY. A prayer was offered by Rev. C. K. HARRIS, and National hymns sung by a large and efficient choir. [Immense applause.] A report of the Adjutant-General of the Commonwealth shows that Bridgeport alone has 1,697 militia-men regularly enrolled, and that of this number, 537, or nearly one-third, have with American flags. A large and enthusiastic audience was present.

—To the eternal & final disgrace of Jersey City, under the act cessary to organize under the last section of the act

A great deal of ill feeling was created by this announcement; the police are the cause. The police do not like to argue the case; the specimens look rather mild on the second flat. At the first sign of trouble they are overwhelmed by several hundred people, and the advertisement ludicrously falsified the prediction of the advertisers. The police went to the scene in a body, and the Mayor to the scene. The people were quiet enough, and the Mayor went home. The police were then withdrawn, and the Mayor was mobbed by a few roughs. Citizens who had no connection with the affair were assaulted, and the Mayor's house was attacked. The police were then ordered out, and the Mayor was again mobbed. The Governor of the State was then appealed to, and he ordered out the Hudson City Guard, Capt. Mosher, and the Jersey City Guard, Capt. Sherwood. The Hudson City Guard had made its appearance, and was marching down Montgomery-street, when it was attacked by a shower of stones, bricks, &c., and fired upon by a few persons. Private Hall, of the Hudson City Guard, was shot in the leg, and Private Hall, of the Jersey City Guard, was shot in the arm. Both companies then returned to their armories, and the mob dispersed. The Governor has ordered the companies to be ready to march at a moment's notice.

THE CELEBRATION AT BRIDGEPORT.

The commemoration of the Fourth at Bridgeport was conducted with unusual spirit and success. The morning was ushered in by the ringing of the church bells and artillery salutes, and at 10 A. M., the streets were thronged with immense crowds, gathered from all the town to witness the visit of the Governor and Staff, and hear the Declaration read by Rev. J. P. Wilson, D. D., after which the audience were being seated in the band played a March, when the procession was formed in the following order:

Chief Marshal, Capt. Marshall P. Wilder, and Staff.
Governor Buckingham and Staff.
Mayor and Common Council.
Orator of the day, Dr. W. F. Harris, and Chaplain.
Reader of the Declaration, Rev. J. P. Wilson.
Invited Guests.
Citizens.

The procession moved through the principal streets, which were lined with people, to the Park, where the Declaration was read by Dr. HARRIS, and the oration delivered by Rev. J. P. WILSON, which was well received. An earnest prayer was made by Rev. J. P. Wilson, D. D., after which the audience were being seated in the band played a March, when the

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 6, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A brief dispatch from New-Madrid, dated yesterday, announces that "Vicksburgh is ours." No particulars are yet received.

The Secretary of War received on Friday the following brief dispatches from the Mississippi fleets:

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP HARTFORD; ABOVE VICKSBURGH, June 18, (*via* MEMPHIS, July 2.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

The fleet passed up above Vicksburgh this morning, and silenced the batteries while passing, but received their raking fire as soon as we passed. I have communicated with Gen. HALLECK and Commander DAVIS. A. G. FARRAGUT, Flag-Officer.

Via MEMPHIS, July 2, 1862.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

I have arrived at Island No. 76, and am in communication with Flag-Officer FARRAGUT.

C. H. DAVIS, Flag-Officer.

The battles of Monday and Tuesday last, finishing up the series lasting through seven days, satisfied the rebels that all attempts to overcome the Army of the Potomac would be in vain, and since Tuesday night, as we learn by the latest dispatches from Gen. MCCLELLAN to the War Department, there has been no fighting. The fighting on the last two days was of the most terrific character, and the defeat of the rebels was most complete. Even the Richmond *Examiner* acknowledges that the rebel army was repulsed on Monday, and that it suffered most terribly in killed and wounded; and its defeat on Tuesday, as we learn from our own dispatches, was even more decided—the gunboats playing an important part, and carrying havoc into the rebel ranks with their heavy shells. Seventeen of our gunboats are now in the James River, protecting the flanks of our army. Gen. MCCLELLAN states that our forces have not been beaten in any conflict, and that they could not be driven from the field by the uttermost efforts of the enemy. No guns have been lost since the engagement of Friday, the 27th ult., when Gen. MCCALL'S Division was overwhelmed at the commencement of the battle of Gaines' Hill, and some twenty-five pieces fell into the hands of the enemy. A correct statement of our losses in killed, wounded and missing cannot yet be given, and the estimates vary from fifteen to twenty thousand. We have in our hands less than a thousand rebel prisoners, though many more were captured, but released during the movement to the James River.

For the early and reliable lists of sick and wounded arriving at Fortress Monroe, which we are in the habit of presenting to our readers, we have to acknowledge the facilities kindly thrown in the way of our correspondent there, not only by Dr. CUTLER, the able medical Director of that Department, but his polite and indefatigable assistant, Mr. VALENTINE M. SILVA.

Two steam transports have arrived at this port from Port Royal—the *Ocean Queen* on Friday, and the *Arago* yesterday. There is very little news. Our troops had evacuated James Island and returned to Port Royal. Among the passengers by the *Arago* are eighty wounded officers, non-commissioned officers and privates.

Gen. SHIELDS has not resigned, and has no intention of resigning. Accompanied by a portion of his Staff, he is for the present in New-York, in obedience to the orders of the President. He has been assigned the important duty of aiding in organizing and training, for immediate service, the new quota of volunteers.

CONGRESS.

The Senate was in session about half an hour on Friday, but did no business of importance. In the Senate yesterday, a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for the reports of Col. CAMBY, relative to operations in New-Mexico, was adopted. The bill to abolish certain posts of delivery in the Mississippi Valley was passed. A bill for the collection of the revenue on the Northern, Northeastern and Northwestern frontiers was passed. The bill making appropriation for the payment of certain bounties was passed. The other business done was principally of local interest.

In the House, Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, moved to reconsider the vote by which Gen. HUNTER'S reply to the inquiries relative to his black soldiers, was ordered to be printed, and made a speech in denunciation of the policy of arming the blacks. This gave rise to a long debate, at the close of which Mr. WICKLIFFE'S motion was negatived. The Senate's amendments to the Treasury Note bill were rejected, and a Committee of Conference was ordered. The Senate's joint resolution designating the first Tuesday in September as the day of meeting, at Chicago, of the Corporators under the Pacific Railroad act, was passed. A joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish clothing to wounded and other soldiers who have lost theirs by the casualties of war, was passed. The bill prohibiting the confinement of soldiers in the District of Columbia, excepting for certain crimes, and discharging those now in confinement, was passed. The Secretary of War was called upon to inform the House whether any member of Congress has been interested in contracts since the 1st of April last. The House soon afterward adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The National Anniversary was celebrated on Friday with much spirit and enthusiasm, not only in this locality, but in every place from which we have received advices. We give in the TIMES this morning very full accounts of the doings of the day.

By the arrival off Cape Race of the steamship *Hibernian*, we have advices from Europe to the 27th inst. The news is important. It is asserted that the French Emperor has resolved to send to Mexico sufficient troops to force a way to the Capital against all obstacles. A large number of French war vessels are to be concentrated in American waters, to be commanded by Admiral GRAVIERE. The excuse for this movement is the fear of what may arise out of the war in the United [illegible] in the Liverpool market for the week had been 153,000 bales, and the market was much excited, prices having advanced 1d.@1½d. per pound. Breadstuffs were quiet and steady, and provisions dull. American securities were dull, with a downward tendency. Consols were quoted at 91¼@91¾ for money.

The Cunard steamer *Africa*, which was seriously injured, as was supposed, by striking an iceberg off Cape Race, was four days in the dry-dock at Charlestown, Mass., for repairs, and during this time she had 84 feet of the lower depth of her keel taken out and replaced, her sternpost repaired at its junction with the keel, over 130 feet of shoe or false keel put on, several planks taken out and others put in their places, and a new rudder made. All the castings upon the sternpost were replaced by others, and the entire braces upon the rudder were also new. As she is very strongly built of the most durable materials, it was exceedingly difficult to cut away the damaged parts to make space for the new. Her keel is teak, her planking English and African oak, and the sheathing American elm, although bolted with copper. The planking on her bottom is 6½ inches thick, covered with 3½ inches thickness of American elm, which is sheathed with felt and copper.

The following additional Aides-de-Camp attached to the Staff of Maj.-Gen. FREMONT, and recently doing duty on his personal Staff, were discharged from the service on the 30th ult., viz: Cols. Anselme Albert, John T. Field, Albert Noey, J. P. C. Shanks, Robert N. Hudson, Charles Zsgenyi, E. Cheseret, Phillip Figyelmesy, William J. Reynolds, and Amos B. Jones; Lieut.-Cols. Augustus F. Schwer, John Pilsen, and James W. Savage; Majors Richard M. Corwine, Theodore J. Weed, Augustus Hain, D. Henry Burtnete, Adolf Carlsson, Burr Porter, Franz Krappner, Leonidas Haskell, and Edward Detshy; Captains John R. Howard, Rossiter W. Raymond, John C. Hopper, Jacob Von Cederstrom, Cansky Sauer de Nordendorf, Cyrus Hamlin, Geo. Ward Nichols, Augustus Backx, Josepe Gruwe, Albert G. Sloo, Jr., Edward P. Brownson, and C. S. Szabat.

A fair demand prevailed on Saturday for the principal kinds of Breadstuffs; prices of Flour and Wheat favored sellers, while Corn closed heavily. A moderate business was transacted in Provisions, including Pork, which was decidedly lower. Cotton was in request, as were also Hay, Hops, Hides, Leather and Tallow, at uniform quotations. Whisky was depressed and declining. Sugars were pretty actively sought after. The freight engagements were less extensive. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant. Many merchants left the City on Thursday last, not to return until the following Monday, and business movements were consequently restricted.

The Bygone Week.

The news of the last week will be memorable forever in the minds of the people and in the annals of the country. It has been a scarlet record—a record of blood and disaster, and finally of hope, on the Peninsula; a record of the most intense anxiety, of tears and bereavement, here and throughout the country. Last Sunday we had not the slightest glimpse of the dread doings of the combatants on the Chickahominy during the previous three days—not a word of the battle and retreat of Thursday—not a hint of the gory tragedy of Friday—no news of the movements of our gallant but decimated army on Saturday. The people went to church, and kept holiday as usual. The black curtain was unlifted. Many wives even then were widows, and they knew it not; many brave fellows, of whom their friends were proudly speaking, or looking joyfully forward to the day of their homeward return crowned with victorious laurels, were already sleeping their last sleep, unshrouded, by the marshy banks of the Chickahominy, or, wounded and maimed, were prisoners in the hands of the Southern rebels. But of all this New-York last Sunday knew nothing; of it all, these wives, brothers, children and friends were as ignorant as though it had not been.

On Sunday night the first telegraphic dispatch from Washington was sent to the Press. It spoke unmeaningly of the "state of affairs in front of Richmond," but what that implied no one could tell. Had our army gained a victory, and were its banners now waving on the hills around the rebel capital? So at least it looked from the tenor of the second dispatch, which arrived at a still later hour from Baltimore, and which the TIMES hastened to furnish in an extra sheet to the City public; for it spoke of our having achieved the "grandest military triumph over the enemy." With these obscure hints of something or other having taken place, the public had to be satisfied on Monday morning; but out of them they hardly knew what to make. On the afternoon of the same day news reached us by telegraph, and otherwise, that two severe battles had been fought, and that the contest was probably even then still raging—as, indeed, afterward was proved to have been the case. We learned that, subsequent to the well-contested affair of Wednesday, the enemy had again become the attacking party on Thursday, and that, after a hard day's work, our right wing had fallen back some distance; that on Friday, for the third time in three successive days, the rebels had again assumed the offensive, and after a far harder day's work than any other day's since the war began, extending from early in the morning, through the broiling heat of the day, and well into the night, our army had fallen back still further—this time crossing the Chickahominy, and assuming a new line and a new base of operations. To those who knew somewhat of the National military movements which had been in contemplation, as well as to those who were familiar with the topography of the Peninsula, and with the advantages of a line extending from the Chickahominy to the James over that which we had held for the previous two months, the movement seemed a natural and a masterly one, and was believed to be in strict accordance with the plans of Gen. MCCLELLAN. Thus things stood on Tuesday—so far as we could see in New-York. Thus they remained throughout Wednesday—though then the President's sudden call for three hundred thousand more volunteers gave us to understand that the rebel Capital had not fallen, and that there was yet work to be done which would thoroughly wake up the half-slumbering energies of the Republic. It was not until Thursday morning that the TIMES, through its army correspondents, was enabled to communicate to the nation the first legible account of what had been done by our army, and what had befallen it, from Thursday, the 26th ult., up to the last day of the month. The public then saw clearly what had been achieved and suffered, and what had been lost. There is no wonder that the news put a gloomy face upon the city, and that stocks fell. It was so different from what we had expected and hoped—so contrary to what the first telegrams had led us to believe. But though the news was bad, and its effect painful, the patriotic courage and determination of the people was still strong as ever; and they at once addressed themselves to preparation for another and a greater effort to crush out the rebellion. In the afternoon of Thursday, and on the next morning, the public learned of the great combat of the previous Monday, and were cheered by intelligence of success in the battle of Tuesday, and by the news that MCCLELLAN'S army was safe and strong on the James, and that he, in turn, was receiving reinforcements and beginning to prepare to attack the rebels. Yesterday, the news continued to improve, and this morning the reader by scanning our telegraphic columns, will see that, though our troops have just finished seven days' harder fighting than any army ever did before, they have yet courage, high spirit and confidence, and still look forward to a speedy and complete triumph over the army of the rebels, and a victorious entry into their Capital.

Thus have varied the public feelings during the week, as the news from day to day has varied—from the premature exultation of Monday morning, through the doubts of the afternoon, and the uncertainties of Tuesday, waiting with suspense through Wednesday, heavy with grief and loss on Thursday, which was partially lifted from the heart on the Fourth of July, and was changed into comparative hope as the week closed up, and as the nation sternly addressed itself to the inevitable duties now before it. It is the heaviest week we have had since the war begun. We hope we shall not have another week like it till the war closes, and few days such as those of which it has been composed.

It was the closing week of a half year in which the most wonderful series of victories had crowned our arms—in which we had been successful on almost every battlefield on which we had encountered the rebels. If it happily be followed by a few such triumphs as preceded it, it will not take long to close up the rebellion, and the present temporary despondency will soon be changed into universal cheer.

A Picture of Modern France.

There are certain axioms constantly uttered about particular peoples and their internal affairs which intelligent persons about as constantly doubt or disbelieve. A foreign observer is necessarily ignorant of every nation but his own; and even of their own people, how few can ever give us unbiased and well-considered judgments. Doubtless when educated Frenchmen hear of the tendency toward royalty or despotism in this country, they receive the dogma with as much faith as we do the accounts of revolutionary movements in France, or of the popular hatred, still supposed to exist there toward England, or of the sentimental friendship for America. We read here continually such utterly false and crude theories and statements of fact, made by European critics and observers, in regard to this country, that we have become rather skeptical as to similar statements, made with such confidence about foreign countries. It is accordingly an incredible relief to obtain, at length, a trustworthy witness with reference to the internal condition of a European Power. Above all do we value his testimony now, when the necessities and the interior affairs of our country are to determine the future relations of the North American Continent with the world.

We have the pleasure of calling attention to the singularly valuable and reliable evidence as to the state of parties in France, furnished by the private letters of a statesman, whose political judgment and deep insight into the philosophy of Government are even more valued on this side of the Atlantic than on the other—M. DE TOCQUEVILLE. Whatever this most impartial and careful thinker should assert of movements and parties constantly coming under his eye, of which he himself was part, we know must have as near the correctness and fairness of an historical judgment as can be obtained. We have tested his candor and his accuracy in regard to this country, a foreign and difficult subject to him. We may well believe him in regard to his own. These letters reach down as late as the year 1859. They show clearly that many of the popular sayings with respect to France are, so far as public affairs are concerned, true. They will serve perhaps to throw light on NAPOLEON'S present policy. It appears from these letters that among the intelligent, conservative, liberal party of France, there is the profoundest dislike of the present dynasty and a deep sadness over the destruction of French constitutional liberties. The great supports of the Government are evidently the prestige and organization of the army, and the dread among the bourgeoisie and the small land-holders of communism and revolution. The roots of the Napoleonic dynasty are plain but shallow, and take hold more of the fears among all classes, of a change, than of any enthusiasm or affection for the family. The social tendency of France is toward absolute equality, while the political current seems to set more toward a Constitutional monarchy than a Republic. This, DE TOCQUEVILLE allows, even when he declares his preference for the latter. Even the old attraction of "French glory" has plainly lost its charm. The Crimean war was not popular, and the passion of all classes is for material good. France wants rest. We learn from this philosophic observer, whose most intimate relations were with England, that the popular dislike of England is still intense in France, and not the least diminished by the mean cringing of the English Press to the Emperor during the alliance, while the small force and the disgraceful disorganization of the British army in the Crimean campaign had inspired the French people with contempt. No war could now, he says, be more popular than a war with England. Whatever popular danger NAPOLEON has to fear, is evidently from the former dynasties on the French throne, rather than from the Radicals.

With these most careful and most trustworthy statements in regard to France, in our view, may we not put more credit in the various rumors which have filled the air so long? It becomes less improbable that the Emperor is regarding the French Princes with deep distrust, and that their reception into our army, and their gallant conduct here, has rendered him cold to our National cause. The fears of England also are seen to be less unreasonable, and the gigantic preparations now in progress on the French coast may well arouse her anxiety. On the whole, DE TOCQUEVILLE'S private sketches are reassuring to the American mind. We behold a revolutionary throne not too firmly founded—a common people devoted to the pursuit of comfort and wealth, and a nation whose only warlike passion is directed toward the Power from whose hostility we have most to fear. From such a people and Government we can hardly expect a seven years' war on this Continent, for the sake of establishing a French Bonapartist monarchy.

Hear the Other Side.

Were we to suppose an intelligent mandarin and a cultivated Brahmin to visit Europe at the present time, and to correct their previous ideas of American institutions and character by the light of leading French and English newspapers, the impressions they would receive would be whimsically different from those we have been accustomed to entertain, and to teach to our children. They would discover that our Government, founded in wrong, and adroitly adjusted so as to produce the largest amount of misery and suffering to the greatest number of people, outstripped in tyranny and wickedness any that even their own extensive experience could parallel. They would learn that a few artful persons by conspiring to keep the price of labor very low as compared to fortunate Europe, had contrived to divert the bulk of the earnings of the masses to their own overflowing coffers. They would realize how, by dint of heavy taxes, large standing armies, an expensive system of Government, a vast army of aristocratic sinecures, and a stupendous scheme of imposts to meet the luxurious demands of political drones, we had ingeniously managed to evade that first principle of an enlightened Government which aims to dispense the greatest happiness to the greatest possible number. To them WASHINGTON would appear as a mercenary adventurer, FRANKLIN a scientific charlatan, and ABRAHAM LINCOLN a designing monster of unheard-of and atrocious wickedness. They would understand, furthermore, by what entirely magnanimous and generous motives English and French leaders of opinion are actuated in their treatment of the "American question." They would see how truly anxious those leaders are for the happiness and prosperity of the United Republic; and would become convinced that the warmest desire of their hearts is to see the civil war ended by a happy reunion of all the States under the old Stars and Stripes. It would become evident to our Oriental friends that nothing would be so supremely disgusting to NAPOLEON or PALMERSTON as to see two weak Anglo-Saxon nations on this continent exhausting each other by chronic warfare, and either of which France or England could bully at pleasure, rather than one powerful Commonwealth, fast getting into a position to keep both in order.

The Brahmin and the Mandarin would unquestionably imbibe these curious notions at the outset; but it is probable that neither their sagacity nor the strength of their stomachs would enable them to retain them for any great length of time. Their astuteness would, ere long, enable them to detect that the characteristics we have mentioned were those of the nations they were visiting, whose leading spirits were artfully striving to throw discredit on Democratic institutions, in order to make their people contented with their own. They would soon find, too, that the masses of those people themselves, who have no spokesmen in Press or Forum, entertain opinions about America decidedly different from those of their rulers; which opinions, however temporarily suppressed, they may in good time promulgate, in a manner which, to those rulers, is likely to be more summary than agreeable. They would see what we of the United States are becoming daily persuaded of: that although Imperial France and Aristocratic England may not be our friends, yet that Democratic France and Free England are most unequivocally so: and that, numerically speaking, the latter constitute a very large majority. Thus our Eastern *savans*, like all the rest of the world, would gain a true knowledge of the facts at issue by a little patience and a little time. They would find, like most of us, that there are two sides to every story; and that one is very good until the other is told. Fortified by this additional experience, they would wend their way toward the rising sun, thus enabled to point another moral and adorn another tale, for the delectation of the moribund youths at home, who are poring over the wisdom of CONFUCIUS and of BRAHMA.

Reform of the Medical Staff.

Now that the President has called for three hundred thousand more troops, of which New-York will be expected to furnish, probably, about fifty thousand, it is to be hoped that some little care will be bestowed upon furnishing *decent* medical attendance for the sick and wounded. It is notorious that our brave fellows in the field have, since the commencement of the war, suffered severely for want of medical officers enough to care for them properly, and from the utter incompetency, in many cases, of the persons appointed as Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons in the different regiments. If the facts in the case could all be made known, the public mind would be shocked beyond measure at the state of things which has existed and still exists. Quacks of all sorts, apothecary's boys, and even barbers and others, wholly destitute of professional knowledge, actually hold the posts of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons to regiments, and even of Medical Directors of brigades. How many deaths and useless mutilations have occurred in consequence, it would be difficult to estimate; but that the number is large, admits of no doubt.

One or two illustrations will suffice, out of hundreds which might be given. In one instance, a medical officer, being advised by a physician not in the service, to use "Dover's Powder" in a particular case, did not know what it was, and declared, after looking among his stores, that the Government did not furnish it, though he had an abundant supply. It was labeled with the proper official name, which was incomprehensible to him. Another surgeon decides not to administer any more stimulants in typhoid fever, because his patients with that disease "all die anyhow," and therefore he is determined not to make any more requisitions for those essential articles. In the field of surgery the greatest atrocities have been committed. Limbs amputated, which should never have been touched; where the operation was necessary, flaps made on the wrong side of the limb; in one recent instance, a leg taken off at the hip joint, because a ball was *suspected* of having penetrated the joint, which proved afterward to have been entirely uninjured. (This latter operation is now, we are informed, wholly abandoned by surgeons, experience having shown it to be almost invariably fatal.)

Now, without stopping to discuss the causes of this sad state of affairs, we simply desire to say that it is incumbent on the authorities, both State and National, to prevent the extension of the evil and to apply the remedy, so far as possible, to existing abuses. Congress has authorized the employment of one additional assistant surgeon for each regiment. If the proper steps are taken, these places may all be filled by thoroughly competent medical men. In this way each regiment would have at least *one* good medical officer. The new Surgeon-General, Dr. HAMMOND, commands the entire confidence of the medical profession and the public, and may be relied upon to do whatever lies in his power to bring his department to the highest state of efficiency. It remains for the State authorities to see that their part is properly performed. The only way to accomplish this is for the Governor to appoint a proper Medical Board to examine all candidates for the posts of surgeon and assistant surgeon, and to commission no one hereafter who cannot stand the ordeal of a thorough examination and obtain a certificate to that effect. We hope to see this done without delay.

Railroad Facilities to Washington.

There is a popular outcry for better railroad facilities and a rate of forty or fifty miles an hour, between New-York and Washington. That every person, package and letter transported between the metropolis and the capital of America, should, in this steam-propelled age, be dragged for two hours around the streets of Philadelphia and Baltimore by horses, and boated across bridged rivers, when the express trains between London and Edinburgh, for instance, accomplish the journey of 400 miles in ten hours, is quite incompatible with the spirit and intentions of the people. Whereupon Congress is called upon to remedy the evil by legislation, and a score of schemes are urged—schemes diverse enough in engineering demerit, certainly, but irregularly alike, in that they are all based upon pecuniary aid from the Government, and that they all propose to furnish a higher speed and cheaper fares, with a less cost for road and equipment, than any present lines. Now, any suggestion other than to heap obstacles and punishment upon the local monopoly, has invariably been denounced as sympathy in its behalf; but this treatment has never remedied its abuses, and never will. It is simply kicking against the goads. Accommodation is what the public want, and, until they take comprehensive views of the case and act upon them coolly, with nothing but their great want in view, they will only make matters worse.

In the first place, what is a probable result of a rival line? A chapter in the history of the present line will answer. By the old railroad and water route from Philadelphia to Baltimore the fare was $2. When the new road was built a coalition became necessary, as neither could live on half the business at this price, and the fare was raised to $3. That the Camden and Amboy can *be made* to accommodate the whole Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington traffic, is evident from the fact that it has done so during the past extraordinary year, without a large increase of equipment. Now is it very likely that a rival road could afford to do *half* the business that a first-class road can accommodate, at a greater speed and a smaller price? Is it not equally probable that after a season of ruinous rivalry the two lines would reduce both speed and accommodation? Neither could raise the fare, indeed, for that is limited by State laws. But it may be imagined that a new line would avoid transhipment at the intermediate cities. The fact is, that this outrageous delay is compelled by the State authorities, and is beyond the control of the National Government, except in the matter of troops and mails. It is not probable that any Company will build a railway over, under or around Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the simple purpose of carrying a baggage car by steam, while the residue of the train passed through by horse-power. The present line has been praying these many years for the privilege of going around these cities by steam. It is not at all certain that the State authorities would grant this right to any new company, if perchance they should grow civilized enough to yield to the persistent prayer of the old. In that event, a new line would be a dead loss. Again, it is proposed to construct the new railway for $30,000 per mile. It is, then, worth about half as much as the present line. Its track must be deprived of ballast and laid with light cheap iron; its engines, cars and bridges—the latter are very numerous—must be of an inferior quality, and not only must safety be risked, but cost of maintainance must be doubled. This is not all: the old and rich companies would at once, with a moderate expenditure, improve their own roads, and thus compel the new line either to abandon the business, or else to earn, at the most, a share of it, at the cost of a largely increased capital.

One of our cotemporaries undertakes to dispose of another branch of the question, substantially as follows: three cents a mile charged on the present line for a speed of 25 miles an hour is outrageous *because* the fare on the New-York Central is two cents, and certain trains in Europe run at 40 miles an hour. The proposed remedy is to carry passengers between New-York and Washington at two cents, including State and City taxes, and at 40 miles an hour, over a road which must, of course, have a double track for safety, and which, including viaducts over or additional lines outside of two large cities intervening, shall cost $30,000 to $50,000 per mile, all of which is to be such a good investment as to warrant the use of the Government credit. The facts that the New-York Central [illegible] or arms of the gun, and that the Hungarian Hines referred to charge nearly four and a half cents a mile for high speed, over a track that is run cheaply because it has been constructed at a cost unprecedented in America, and in a country where money, labor and iron are cheap, render any further consideration of this topic unnecessary. It betrays either unfairness or ignorance to insist on 40 miles an hour, at 2 cents, because they travel at this rate in Europe for twice the money, and upon rival roads, too, so that they have all possible benefit of "opposition to monopoly." If Americans want to ride 40 miles in an hour, they will have to pay for it, as Europeans do. People who understand this often ask why the railroad companies do not provide a few exceedingly fast trains, at paying rates? One good and sufficient reason is, that State legislators, not content to allow the laws of trade to work out their natural results, have fixed a maximum fare by law, and the people have to suffer for it.

Now, we most sincerely hope to see between New-York and Washington, a better railroad than has ever yet been built in this country, but we are satisfied that the methods now urged upon Congress would not only afford no new conveniences, but prove disastrous to their financial backers. The foregoing considerations have evidently shaped all petitions for legislation on the subject. Do the projectors of a rival railway, that promises to pay, ask *money* of the authorities? Are they not, on the contrary, only too glad to buy the mere *right* to build and occupy? Does not capital always watch for and seize upon such promises to pay? But when a company of speculators and politicians beg not only the privilege but the credit of the Government, the reason why the Government should avoid the scheme is perfectly evident.

But what *will* avoid the present delay an inconvenience? If the Government has the right to allow any railway to convey passengers in a manner contrary to the laws of the State traversed, then let it afford those privileges at once to the present line—a practically level and direct line, which is, excepting these statute delays, run with a tolerable speed, and which, in persistent effort to secure better accommodation from the local authorities, and in some recent improvements in speed, has not evinced that utter indifference to public convenience so generally attributed to the great monopoly. But if the Government has no such prerogative, let it purchase from the inhabitants the right to advance civilization, as PENN did from their ancestors.

Spain and Mexico.

While the grand drama now enacting in the United States still arrests the attention of Christendom, another is rising to the grandeur of a spectacle worthy of the world's deepest interest. Subsidiary, but scarcely secondary to the struggle in progress on the soil of our country, is the *attempt* of monarchical intervention on the soil of our neighbor—Mexico. One brief year which has seen this Union of Republican States plunged into the depth of danger, and reviving in remarkable strength, has, also, seen the fleets and armies of a most powerful monarchical coalition hurled against the breast of a weak and distracted American Republic, to be there dashed to pieces, first, by dissension, and then by positive military defeat. Who does not remember the pomp and circumstance with which the flotilla of Spain, bearing her choicest legions, led by her most distinguished General, sailed from the port of Havana, a few months ago, for Vera Cruz? The Cuban papers swelled to bursting with the pompous announcements that heralded the departure of Her Catholic Majesty's forces, and the turgid predictions of what they were to achieve.

More to the point, but not less arrogant, were the declarations of the British journals, in predicting the chastisement of Mexico. The French Press simply spoke of the conquest of that "geographical expression," and the assumption of its sceptre by some European royal stripling, as a *fait accompli*—a thing settled and decided the instant France decreed it. The wand of Time has made a monthly circuit or two in the political atmosphere, and behold the coalition dispelled—England and Spain hastily shaking the dust of Mexico from their feet, and France pressing onward to lose, on some inglorious hillside the grandly plucked at Magenta and Solferino, at the Alma and at Inkermann, from the brows of the proudest and mightiest military empires on earth. But in the latter instances France fought with the sword of liberty in her hand; in Mexico, she had flung aside that invincible weapon, to brandish the rod and the scourge that were to coerce a freeborn people. Thus far, then, this huge conspiracy against our neighbor and us, against the new system of American Government, and against Republican principles, has utterly failed. We and the other American States have received solemn warning in due time. The lesson is comprehensive. We have been taught that no abstinence on our part from interference in European affairs, no professions of "distinguished consideration," no deference to transatlantic opinion, no courteous subserviency, avails to keep off the hands of the "Balance of Power." If Mexico has been delinquent, it was a coincidence worthy of note that the hour of danger to this Confederacy should have been the one selected for her punishment; and it was still stranger that our negotiations with her as a coterminous State should have been made the pretext for remonstrance by the Power which persists in her invasion. If these coincidences cannot be readily explained, we have the right to infer that the coalition being based upon a principle hostile to us, may be revived again at any moment, through the tortuous channels of diplomacy, to whose evolutions and transformations, where liberty is to be destroyed, the tricks of the most accomplished prestidigitateur seem trifling.

Spain, the hand first put forward in this affair, quickly as it has been withdrawn, is yet too near the cave of the European Magician, and too much in his control, to resist his determined *entreaties*, and England is by no means prepared to break up the *entente cordiale*.

It is worth while to note what is now taking place in this matter toward a fresh change in the programme, which will probably be made to embrace the affairs of the United States as well as of Mexico. Some reliable letters from Madrid state positively that Marshal O'DONNELL and the British Minister have frequent and cordial interviews; that the *Epoca*, which is secretly inspired by Mr. ALEXANDER MON, is the only Spanish paper that sustained the candidature of Archduke MAXIMILIAN for the Mexican throne, and is therefore regarded with great dislike in Ministerial circles, *may even at Court*; that the *El Reino* publishes a letter from Paris, said to have been written at the instigation of the Queen Mother and Duc de Rianzares, declaring that, from the first, the Spanish Government proposed the Infante, Don SEBAS-

...Prussia, [illegible] the Emperor having declared [illegible], while he favored the elevation of the Archduke of Montpensier to the throne of Mexico, he could not regard a Prince who had fought against ISABELLA II. and liberal institutions. This [illegible] of the Infanta, LUISA FERNANDA, by LOUIS NAPOLEON, is said to have been rejected by O'DONNELL out of resentment against the Queen, MARIA CHRISTINA, whom he suspected of having worked at Paris on behalf of the Duchess.

This little glimpse of Court intrigues throws light, as such investigations ever have done, on the true causes of an apparent disagreement between the high contracting parties. It but needs now a firm, decided and intelligent course on the part of this Government to prevent the renewal of the coalition, and to secure not only itself, but its American neighbors, against any further attempt to intermeddle on this Continent. The people stand ready to support any proper action of the Administration.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Present Position of the Army of the Potomac.

Sick and Wounded Soldiers Arrived.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 5.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A distinguished member of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Staff, who has visited Washington, gives renewed assurances of the perfect safety of the position of the army, and its increased efficiency from a better base and with the cooperation of the gunboats.

THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE.

The President had, to-day, a cordial interview with Prince de Joinville, who witnessed the several battles before Richmond. After it was held, he authorized a leading Republican Member of the House to make it generally known that the Prince bore ample testimony to the skill and success of Gen. MCCLELLAN. The efforts of the malcontents to renew a distrust of Gen. MCCLELLAN, and then to compromise a proposed removal of him and STANTON, will get no popular or official support in Washington.

Agreeably to a programme made a year ago, the Prince de JOINVILLE, Count de PARIS, and Duc de CHARTRES are about to leave for England to attend the World's Fair—hence their separation from the army of the Potomac, where, as members of the staff of Gen. MCCLELLAN, they have participated in every battle before Richmond up to and including Monday last.

SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

The steamers *Louisiana*, *Vanderbilt* and *Commodore* have arrived at Washington from Harrison's Bar, James River, bringing about eighteen hundred of the sick and wounded from Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army. Those on the *Vanderbilt* were principally from New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Michigan Regiments. The boats contain many officers, who were injured more or less in the recent battles, and they are surrounded by eager crowds listening to the stories of the fight. The wounded brought hither are placed in the hospitals of the city and vicinity. The Government has made extensive preparations for their arrival, and the citizens generally manifest a lively interest in their welfare.

SECRETARY SEWARD RETURNED.

Secretary SEWARD has returned to Washington.

COMMODORE POPE.

Commodore POPE writes from New-Haven, date of 2d inst.: "My health is rapidly improving, and I hope soon to be afloat again."

FROM THE SOUTH CAROLINA COAST.

Commodore DUPONT, under date of June 28, incloses another interesting report from Lieut. Commanding REED, of further operations in North Edisto River, saying that on the 21st inst., with the *Crusader* and the *Planter*, piloted by ROBERT SMALL, he ran up North Edisto River into Wadmelaw Sound, as far as Simon's Bluff, which is on the mainland. The rebels had a camp there and some artillery, but made no use of the latter. A few broadsides from the *Crusader* dispersed the enemy, and Lieutenant-Commanding REED, on landing with a company of the Fifty-third Volunteers under command of Capt. BENNETT, met with no resistance. About thirty tents and some cabins used as quarters were fired and a few muskets brought away. We had no casualties. Col. WHITE, of the Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, commanding the post there, and his officers and men co-operated with the expedition.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

Yesterday morning 345 prisoners of war were sent from the old Capital prison under a strong guard to Fort Delaware, Pennsylvania. The prison now contains less than seventy-five prisoners.

COL. BLAIR TO RAISE A BRIGADE.

Upon the call of the President, for 300,000 additional troops, Col. FRANK P. BLAIR, Chairman of the Military Committee of the House of Representatives, was requested to proceed at once to Missouri, to raise a brigade. The request was promptly responded to, and Col. BLAIR leaves for St. Louis as soon as he can close up important business now before his Committee. In the meantime, Col. BLAIR has telegraphed to officers at St. Louis, whom he is authorized to select to proceed to raise companies and regiments. Col. BLAIR offers to raise two brigades, the command of one to be tendered to Gen. JAMES JACKSON, of Kentucky.

NOT CONFIRMED.

Col. JAMES S. JACKSON, a member of the House from Kentucky, has not yet been confirmed as Brigadier-General. He was Chief of Cavalry in Gen. BUELL'S command, who considers him one of the best cavalry officers in the Western army, and recommends him as a Brigadier. As soon as Congress adjourns, which it is supposed will be in the course of a week, Col. JACKSON will return to his command, whether it be a regiment or a brigade.

ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The new Department of Agriculture, authorized by recent act of Congress, has been organized. The rooms heretofore occupied by the Agricultural Division of the Patent Office have been set apart for the use of the Department. ISAAC NEWTON, the Commissioner of Agriculture, is from Pennsylvania. The appointment of Chief Clerk has been given to RICHARD C. MCCORMICK, of Long Island. The law creating the new Department directs—

"That it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Agriculture to acquire and preserve in his Department all information concerning agriculture which he can obtain by means of books and correspondence, and by practical and scientific experiments, (accurate records of which experiments shall be kept in his office,) by the collection of statistics, and by any other appropriate means within his power; to collect, as he may be able, new and valuable seeds and plants; to test by cultivation the value of such of them as may require such tests; to propagate such as may be worthy of propagation, and to distribute them among agriculturists. He shall annually make a general report in writing of his acts to the President and to Congress, in which he may recommend the publication of papers forming parts of or accompanying his report, which report shall also contain an account of all moneys received and expended by him. He shall also make special reports on particular subjects whenever required to do so by the President or either House of Congress, or when he shall think the subject in his charge requires it. He shall receive and have charge of all the property of the agricultural division of the Patent Office in the Department of the Interior, including the fixtures and property of the propagating garden. He shall direct and superintend the expenditure of all money appropriated by Congress to the department, and render accounts thereof, and also of all money heretofore appropriated for agriculture and remaining unexpended. And said Commissioner may send and receive through the mail, free of charge, all communications [illegible]

[illegible] Department, not exceeding in weight thirty-two ounces."

In the absence of the Commissioner his duties are to be performed by the Chief Clerk. The Department promises to be much more efficient than under the old organization. The President has shown a lively interest in its establishment—as it was suggested by him in his last annual message.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 4.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented a petition, asking that the President be requested to call on all loyal persons to return to their allegiance, and to report themselves within the lines of the army.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Secretary of War be requested to transmit to the Senate the official report of Col. CAREY in regard to military operations in New-Mexico, especially that of the battle of March last.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) objected to its present consideration.

Laid over.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (States' Rights,) moved to take up the bill abolishing the franking privilege.

Mr. RICE objected to its being taken up.

On the question being taken, no quorum was found.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms request the attendance of absentees.

On motion of Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) the Senate adjourned, having been in session less than half an hour.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 5.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) called up the resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for official reports from Col. CAREY in regard to operations in New-Mexico. Adopted.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) introduced a bill repealing the act requiring the bonds of Paymasters and Assistant Paymasters to be approved by the Judge or Attorney of the District in which they reside. Passed.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the House bill authorizing the appointment of a Deputy Collector of Customs at Chincoteague Island, Va. Passed.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the same Committee, reported back the bill to abolish certain ports of delivery in the Mississippi Valley. Passed.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the same Committee, reported a bill for the collection of the revenue on the Northern, Northeastern and Northwestern frontier.

The bill provides that vessels in the coasting trade shall file a manifest with the Collector, with the duties thereon, and authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint special agents at the reopened Southern ports. Passed.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the President be requested to inform the Senate the amounts due to the State of Kansas from the several Departments of the Government, with the view of applying the same on the taxes due from said State. Adopted.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) called up the bill providing for certain post roads. The bill provides for a bridge across the Ohio River at Steubenville.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) moved to amend so as to make the draw of the proposed bridge three hundred feet instead of two hundred and seventy feet.

This was discussed at some length by Messrs. WADE, COWAN and COLLAMER.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) the bill was postponed, and the bill making appropriation for the payment of certain bounties was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Rep.,) the bill concerning certain public lands granted the State of Iowa, was taken up and passed.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill in relation to schools for colored children in Washington and Georgetown. Passed.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) the bill in relation to election of Representatives to Congress from single districts was taken up, and, after debate, was postponed.

On motion of Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) the General Pension bill was taken up. Several amendments of the Committee were concurred in.

Adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 5.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) moved to reconsider the vote by which Major-Gen. HUNTER'S reply to the inquiries as to the organization of negro regiments, was ordered to be printed.

Mr. WICKLIFFE addressed the House on the subject. Gen. HUNTER, he said, instead of organizing and parading negroes, ought to have prepared his troops to prevent their retreat from James Island. It was miserable policy to muster runaway negroes into the service. If twenty millions of freemen are not able to suppress a rebellion of six millions of white men, let this acknowledgment at once be made. The recommendation to the Border Slave States to emancipate their slaves, and the design to pass confiscation bills have not scared the South. One hundred and ninety-six thousand more troops than the law prescribes have been enlisted. He insisted that the number should be limited, and the military arm restrained from going beyond the statute. He wished, however, that we had more troops duly authorized, to be placed where they ought to be. The Secretary of War ought to have rebuked Gen. HUNTER for his saucy and impudent letter, and removed him for having undertaken to enlist negro soldiers without sanction of law.

Mr. WICKLIFFE said that to-day he received an anonymous letter from some scoundrel, inclosing a copy of HUNTER'S letter, telling him to "read this, and smoke it in your pipe." He wanted his brother members to take a whiff. It was the duty of every head of a Department to rebuke a subordinate who, with reference to any legitimate inquiry, takes occasion to indulge in unjust and insulting criticisms. This was the ground of his complaint, he having introduced the resolution to which HUNTER'S letter was a reply. The negroes were naturally afraid of guns—give them John Brown pikes and bowie knives, if you intend to carry on a war of murder and devastation in the South. He had intended to bring one of John Brown's pikes here, thinking the House might adopt it as a fit instrument for South Carolina blacks.

Mr. MCKNIGHT, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) regretted that Mr. WICKLIFFE had just agitated the negro question, by letting it was, at this critical juncture, injurious to the public interests.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Union,) said that no man condemned more severely than he did the letter of Gen. HUNTER and the system inaugurated by that General in arming negroes. It was an outrage on humanity. He shrunk from it. The House ought to be forever ashamed of its conduct, the other day, when HUNTER'S letter was read. The demonstration on the part of certain members approached to buffoonery, and was disgraceful to the American Congress.

Messrs. RIDDLE, of Pennsylvania, and COLFAX, of Indiana, called the gentleman to order.

The Speaker reminded Mr. MALLORY that he was transcending the rules.

Mr. MALLORY asked pardon. He differed from his colleague (WICKLIFFE) as to the Secretary of War. He had an abiding confidence in that officer, and that the conduct of Gen. HUNTER would be repudiated, for the following reasons: Two or three weeks ago he had business with the Secretary. When he was about leaving the Department the Secretary called him back, and jotting over the date and signature of a letter, showed him that an officer had asked authority to raise a regiment of blacks. The Secretary inquired what answer ought to be given, to which he (MALLORY) replied: "If you will allow me to dictate an answer, I would say, emphatically, NO." The Secretary rejoined, that he had not only done that, but had ordered the officer's arrest. He therefore repeated to many gentlemen that the charges that the Secretary of War sanctioned the recruiting of blacks, were false.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois. (Rep.)—Was the arrest for making that suggestion?

Mr. MALLORY—That was the impression I received. If there were other reasons, they were not stated.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois. (Opp.,) inquired whether, in Mr. MALLORY'S judgment, the Secretary, to be consistent, ought not to dismiss Hunter.

Mr. MALLORY would wait till the Secretary had time to consider the question.

Mr. STRAUSS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) remarked that he agreed with Mr. WICKLIFFE in finding fault with the conduct of the war. There were many things which did not meet his approbation. He did not approve of setting generals in sympathy with slaveholders at the head of our armies, and of their conduct, under express orders, in pursuing and returning the fugitives of traitors. He could not consent to that portion of the conduct of the war which set our armies to watch over the property of rebel soldiers, rather than allow it to be occupied by our own troops, while the sick and wounded are placed in swamps, filled with miasma, weakening, and thus unfitting them to meet the enemy.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois—Does the gentleman make the charge about the conduct of the war, or of the President, or Secretary of War, or only against the Generals in the field?

Mr. STRAUSS—I intend to place the blame exactly [illegible] What I think, I say. As these things have been perpetrated over and over again without rebuke from the appointing power, I desire the House and the world to understand where the responsibility rests.

Mr. KELLOGG—Does the gentleman charge this on the Administration?

Mr. STEVENS—I charge it on the management of the war, and the different branches of the Administration. I do not mean to flatter. I believe the President honest, but being of a yielding disposition, has fallen under the malignant influence of Kentucky counsels, and therefore has adopted the policy I rebuke.

Mr. MALLORY—Does the gentleman attempt to ridicule the Kentucky Delegation?

Mr. STEVENS—I don't say so; nor do I mean any gentleman of this House.

Mr. MALLORY—Then the gentlemen intended to perpetrate a joke. These are powers behind the throne greater than the throne itself.

Mr. STEVENS demarked, in reply to Mr. MALLORY, that from the communication he had with the Secretary of War he (STEVENS) did not think the Secretary held any such doctrine as that attributed by the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. MALLORY did not consider the interview between him and the Secretary of War confidential or private. It was in the presence of two of his colleagues, and therefore he had no hesitation in repeating what had occurred.

Mr. STEVENS wished the Secretary had replied by saying: "I have sent arms and clothing South with orders to supply loyal men there." If this answer had been given it would have been in accordance with what he supposed were the Secretary's sentiments. The employment of blacks was but the carrying out of the usage of all civilized nations. Nothing could be produced from history to show contrary. The usage was to liberate slaves and take them into service to defeat the enemy. During the Revolution the blacks were used by WASHINGTON as soldiers, and JACKSON did the same thing.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) (by permission of Mr. STEVENS) occupied the floor for a short time, and read from the proclamations of WASHINGTON and JACKSON in support of Mr. STEVENS' position, and to show the noble enthusiasm of colored soldiers impelling to great deeds.

Mr. SEDGWICK, of New-York, (Rep.,) also read, from a paper furnished him by the Librarian of the State of New-York, to the effect that Spain, Portugal, Brazil, Great Britain, Turkey, etc., employed soldiers, without regard to color, including the mustering of blacks into service, as highly important and desirable. He had been endeavoring for weeks past to introduce a bill for this purpose. In reply to Mr. BINGHAM he said he provided in the bill for liberty to all thus employed.

Mr. STEVENS was thankful to Mr. SEDGWICK for the portion of history he had produced. He had been told by a venerable Senator from Vermont, who had seen them, that a regiment of colored soldiers were employed on the northern frontiers during the late war with Great Britain. It was the duty of the Government to follow the policy inaugurated by Gen. HUNTER, that gallant and sagacious soldier who now commands our armies in South Carolina. You cannot put down insurrection till you remove the cause. You cannot conquer the South as long as you permit slaves to cultivate Southern soil during the hot summer months. He was for arming the slave population of the South in this war of freedom against traitors and rebels. He would not resort to this as an emancipation or abolition measure, but as the means of putting down the rebellion. He referred to the Methodists, Baptists, Old and New School Presbyterians, &c., as having conscientiously and solemnly expressed their belief that slavery is the cause of the rebellion, and its continuance.

Mr. MALLORY—I am as anxious as the gentleman can be, and I think from the stronger motive of self-interest, to put down the rebellion.

Mr. STEVENS—I don't doubt it. We only differ in opinion as to the means.

Mr. MALLORY—I think the slaves of Southern rebels should be used, as our armies advance, in all menial service, such as hoeing and assisting on fortifications. My reasons against arming them are: 1. When armed, they would be turned loose against those who had been their masters; their practice will be indiscriminate slaughter of men, women and children; 2. You cannot, for your lives, make of slaves an army whose services in the field will pay the expense of organizing them. One shot from a cannon would disperse thirty thousand of them.

Mr. STEVENS, quickly responding; then they will do no injury to the rebels who fight them. I am for employing them against their masters. I suppose the gentleman wants to employ them in menial service, and after the war return them to their masters under the fugitive slave law. In further remarks he said he was for putting them in the front of the battle. He would raise a hundred thousand to-morrow. They are not barbarians, and are as much calculated to be human as any other class of people. It was false to say they would not make good soldiers. He would seize every foot of land and dollar of property, and apply them to the uses of war as our armies go along. He would plant in the South military colonies, and sell the land to soldiers of freedom, holding the heritage of traitors, and building up institutions without the recognition of Slavery.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, the House, by 61 against 26, laid on the table the motion of Mr. WICKLIFFE to reconsider the vote by which Gen. HUNTER'S letter was ordered to be printed.

The House non-concurred in the Senate's amendments to the United States Note bill, and a Committee of Conference was ordered.

The House passed the Senate joint resolution designating the first Tuesday in September as the time of meeting in Chicago of the corporators under the Pacific Railroad act.

Mr. HALL introduced a joint resolution, which was passed, authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish clothing to wounded and other soldiers, as a substitute for that lost by the casualties of war.

The House passed the bill reported from the Judiciary Committee, prohibiting the confinement of soldiers in the District of Columbia, except in punishment of certain crimes, and discharging those now there.

A resolution was adopted, calling on the Secretary of War to inform the House whether any member of Congress has been interested in contracts since the 1st of April last.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. HUTCHINS, of Ohio, (Rep.,) replied to the speech of his colleague, (Mr. COX,) heretofore delivered, relative to Ohio matters, involving the free negro question. Adjourned.

NEWS FROM PORT ROYAL.

Arrival of the Ocean Queen and the Arago.

The Evacuation of James Island Completed.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF WOUNDED.

The U. S. transport *Ocean Queen*, Capt. TERRY, from Port Royal July 1, arrived here yesterday.

There was nothing of interest at Port Royal. The U. S. troops had evacuated James Island and arrived at Port Royal. The U. S. transport *Arago* was to sail July 2, with the sick and wounded, from James Island, for New-York.

The *Ocean Queen* brings the following passengers:

Col. Barton, Col. Frazer, Lieut. J. H. Blauvelt, Lieut. J. H. Evans, Lieut. W. S. Beverly, J. C. Morris, H. H. Flanly, G. H. Osborn, S. F. Barr, H. E. Jones, Lieut. Nichols.

The steamship *Arago*, from Port Royal at 2 P. M. on July 2, arrived this morning. She brings passengers and the mails, and 40 bales of Sea Island cotton.

Among the passengers there are 80 wounded officers, non-commissioned officers and privates.

On July 3, 1:30 P. M., Sergeant MILTON BARROWS, of the Eighth Michigan State Volunteers, died from wounds received at the battle of June 16, on James Island, S. C., and was buried.

LIST OF WOUNDED.

Sergt. Wm. H. Haynes, Co. O, 7th Conn.	Sergt. Ira Clough, Co. D, 3d N. H.
Corp. T. Schubert, Co. I, 7th Conn.	Corp. N. Barnes, Co. C, 3d N. H.
Corp. J. Ward, Co. D, 7th Conn.	V. M. Chase, Co. E, 3d N.H.
Corp. J. F. Morris, Co. D, 7th Conn.	D. W. Baker, Co. G, 3d N.H.
L. P. Bradley, Co. D, musician, 7th Conn.	D. Bryant, Co. C, 3d N. H.
E. P. King, Co. K, 7th Conn.	M. Egan, Co. C, 3d N. H.
H. Cohen, Co. L, 7th Conn.	C. Wiggins, Co. C, 3d N. H.
W. H. Cooley, Co. C, 7th Conn.	T. Miles, Co. C, 3d N. H.
R. Sanford, Co. H, 7th Conn.	J. French, Co. E, 3d N. H.
J. M. Perkins, Co. H. 7th Conn.	F. H. Favor, Co. B, 3d N.H.
Sergt. C. J. Durant, Co. I, 3d N. H.	J. H. Kidgsbury, Co. H, 3d N. H.
Jas. Sheridan, Co. I, 3d R. I.	J. Wilson, Co. D, 3d N. H.
Pat. Mahope, Co. H, 3d R. I.	P. M. Hattan, Co. H, 3d N.H.
W. Wiehman, Co E, 46th N.Y.	B. F. Barrows, Co. I, N. H.
Wm. Porrer, Co. D, 47th N.Y.	David Fitzgerald, Co. E, 3d N. H.
Lieut. Gear, 79th N. Y.	Jas. Hopper, Co. K, 79th N.Y.
Corp. B. Sanderland, Co. C, 79th N. Y.	J. Harwood, Co. C, 79th N.Y.
Gen. T. Brown, Co. K, 79th N. Y.	J. D. Sproul, 4th co. 79th N.Y.
F. Thomas, Co. C, 79th N.Y.	P. Kennedy, Co. K, 45th Penn
J. H. Grant, Co. E, 9th N.Y.	J. McClain, Co. K, 45th Penn.
W. Fitzsimon, Co. D, 79th N.Y.	Lieut Lyons, 50th Penn.
Thos. Hawthorn, 5th company 79th N. Y.	Corporal E. B. De Haven, Co. K, 76th Penn.
Sergt. E. Fitzpatrick, Co. C, 2-1th Mass.	Serg't Henry H. Robins, Co. I, 100th Penn.
Serg't David Conory, Co. C, 26th Mass.	R. E. Keed, Co. B, 100th Penn.
J. O'Brien, Co. I, 28th Mass.	Charles Stansbury, Co. H, 100th Penn.
M. Cameron, Co. C, 28th Mass.	Lieut. J. E. Webber, Co. A, 97th Penn.
Ed. O'Bryne, Co. D, 28th Mass.	J. Campbell, Co. B, 1st Mass.
Tim. Downing, Co. D, 28th Mass.	D. Wait, Co. H, 8th Mich.
	Enos H. Kimmel, Co. C, 8th Mich.
	S. Wagner, Co. F, 8th Mich.
	Thos. Watt, Co. E, 8th Mich.
	Eloy Carpenter, Co. D, 8th Mich.
	E. I. Latimer, Co. H, 8th Mich.
	P. M. Williams, Co. C, 8th Mich.
	Corp. Harris M. Walt, Co. C, 8th Mich.
	Corp. H. Appleby, Co. C, 8th Mich.
	Corp. H. C. Call, Co. K, 8th Mich.
	Corp. E. Miller, Co. C, 8th Mich.
	O. S. Corvell, Co. C, 8th Mich.
	F. N. Coleman, Co. I, 8th Mich.
	Hy Nichols, Co. C, 8th Mich.
	D. McKenzie, Co. F, 8th Mich.
	R. McLane, Co. H, 8th Mich
	O. M. Mason, Nurse.
	Thos. Cdoly, Nurse.
	M. Winslow, Nurse.
	A. E. Cannon, Nurse.

Total, 77.

Sick and Wounded from James Island.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 6.

The steamer *Commodore* arrived to-day, bringing about 800 sick and wounded from James Island, S. C. Two other vessels are soon expected from there.

IMPORTANT FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF VICKSBURGH.

Preliminary Bombardment of the Place.

The City Shelled by the Mortar Fleet and Partially Destroyed.

THE DESTRUCTION TO BE COMPLETED.

NEW-MADRID, Saturday, July 5.

Vicksburgh is ours.

No particulars yet.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF VICKSBURGH.

CAIRO, Saturday, July 5.

The ram *Monarch* brings news from Vicksburgh to the 28th of June.

On Thursday, Com. PORTER'S fleet commenced to shell the upper battery below the town. This continued all day without any result.

The shelling was renewed on Friday, and in the afternoon the fire was directed on the town, over which the shells were seen plainly to burst. This continued until 4 o'clock, when the firing ceased.

During the bombardment the rebel batteries replied feebly. Their firing was inaccurate.

Half an hour after the cessation of the bombardment, the rebel water battery opened on our mortar fleet, which replied until the battery ceased firing.

At 8 o'clock in the evening a fire was opened from the entire fleet on the town, and it was continued for an hour.

The next morning, at 4 o'clock, the bombardment was renewed, during which eight of Commodore FARRAGUT'S vessels passed the batteries, without serious damage.

The city must have been damaged greatly, as conflagrations were seen in numerous parts of it.

We are informed on indisputable authority that five thousand negroes have been ordered by Gen. BUTLER to work on the canal across the Bend, on which Vicksburgh or its remains are now situated.

The channel of the Mississippi will thus be changed and Vicksburgh will become an inland town hereafter.

Seven hundred more shells have been ordered from New-Orleans to reduce the remains of the place to ashes.

LATE NEWS FROM MEMPHIS.

Movements of Guerrillas—The Rebel Conscription—Suffering Among the Inhabitants Below.

MEMPHIS, Friday, July 4.

At Helena, Ark., there is a bank of guerrillas, numbering 2,000, threatening the people with cotton burning and a general destruction of property.

In consideration of this fact, Gen. GRANT has issued orders that wherever loss is sustained by the Government, collections shall be made by the seizure of a sufficient amount of personal property from persons in the immediate vicinity sympathizing with the rebellion, to remunerate the Government losses. Persons acting as guerrillas will not be treated as prisoners of war.

The Mississippi River north of Vicksburgh is reported to be lined with men trying to escape conscription.

Federal boats are continually hailed by persons wanting to be taken aboard with their cotton.

The people everywhere are represented as suffering the greatest hardships and distress.

On an island below White River, 2,500 men who have fled from conscription are united against their oppressors.

The *Avalanche* appeared this morning as a "bulletin." The proprietors and editors say this change was made in accordance with a late order of the Provost-Marshal, that no paper shall be issued whose editors would not take the oath.

The ram *Monarch* met the fleet of Capt. DAVIS' one hundred miles this side of Vicksburgh.

IMPORTANT FROM CORINTH.

An Arrival from Mobile—Preparations for the Defence of that City—Bragg at Tupelo with Fifty Thousand Men, &c.

CORINTH, Saturday, July 5.

A former employe of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad has arrived here by the way of Tupello. He reports that two rebel gunboats and one ram were in Mobile Bay; that 10,000 rebel troops were below Mobile, on the Shell Road; that the fortifications around Mobile were commenced about a month ago, and are completed, and that the inhabitants are sanguine that Mobile cannot be taken.

He also says that Gen. HEBERT is in command at Tupello, with a force of from forty to fifty thousand men. Gen. BRECKINRIDGE had left with a force of thirty thousand. All the rebel troops were short of clothing and provisions. Bacon was served twice a week to them. They had no coffee and no salt.

The rebels say they intend to retake Corinth.

The rebel impression generally is that a majority of our troops have gone East.

It is the unanimous testimony of our scouts, and of rebel deserters, that no rebel troops, except cavalry, have gone East.

FROM GEN. POPE'S ARMY.

All Quiet at Warrenton—Conduct of the Female Rebels.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 4.

Accounts from Warrenton state that there is no enemy there, the 200 Rebel cavalry seen on Wednesday having disappeared.

Some of the women threw dishes and other articles from the windows at our forces.

The soldiers at Manassas and Catlett's Station are celebrating Independence Day.

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT HIGHLANDERS.—Rev. JAMES C. WYATT, Chaplain of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, just returned from Port Royal, S. C., will preach this morning at Rev. Dr. MCLEOD'S Church, Twelfth-street, west of Sixth-avenue; services at 10½ o'clock. Chaplain WYATT was in the late battle on James Island, and gives a very interesting account of the engagement. He will return to the regiment in a few days.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

THE HIBERNIAN OFF CAPE RACE.

Sufficient French Troops to be Sent to Mexico to Force a Way to the Capital.

A French Fleet of Observation to Concentrate in American Waters.

MORE ABOUT MEDIATION.

CAPE RACE, Saturday, July 5.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Liverpool 26th, via Londonderry 27th, passed this point this morning.

The steamship *Bohemian*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 24th.

The steamship *Persia* arrived at Queenstown on the 26th.

Sales of cotton for the week, 150,000 bales. The market was much excited, and prices have advanced 1d.@1½d. per pound.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady.

Provisions very dull.

Consols, for money, 91¾@91¾.

American securities dull, with downward tendency.

It is asserted that NAPOLEON has resolved to send sufficient troops to Mexico to force a way to the Capital against all obstacles.

Admiral GRAVIERE will immediately take command of a strong concentration of French war vessels in the American waters, which concentration, the *Patrie* says, is justified by what may arise out of the American war and Mexican affairs.

The London *Herald* urges intervention in American affairs.

Death of Isabella Hinckley Susini.

The brief career of the favorite prima donna, best known amongst us as "Belle HINCKLEY," terminated yesterday morning.

Mme. HINCKLEY SUSINI was a native of Albany, where, while at school, she developed quite early in life great musical talent coupled with such energy of nature and buoyancy of spirits as justified her friends in predicting for her a brilliant public career. Her parents' circumstances were not such as enabled them to give her a thorough musical education, and it was with regret that she, at one time, relinquished the long-cherished plan of studying abroad. She was for several years the leading soprano at one of the largest churches in Albany, and while in that position made many warm and influential friends, who determined to aid her in her laudable desires. She was accordingly tendered a complimentary concert by the people of Albany, which netted such a liberal sum as warranted her in going at once to Italy, where, under the best teachers and masters, she became more finished in style and perfect in execution. The rapidity with which she mastered languages was as remarkable as was her memory, and it was a matter of note, while she was a pupil in Rome, that no task requiring simple effort of memory, was too great for her.

After a successful *début* in Paris, she came to this country about two years ago. Since that time she has fairly won her way to the respectful affection of the people, and the cordial recognition of the critics. Free from whim, abounding in good nature, ready at a moment's notice, thoroughly conversant with the manners and customs of our people, and mindful of the important truth, that "Americans are not fond of disappointments," she, though not so brilliant as CARSANIGA, or so impassioned as COLSON, unling in herself the conscientiousness of LA GRANGE, and the piquancy of PICCOLOMINI, reigned queen of Young America almost from the night of her *debut*.

Some months since she married Signor SUSINI, the distinguished basso; and scarcely a year has passed, during which time she was a bride and a mother, before we are called upon to record her death.

Her public career was brief and brilliant; her domestic life that of a dutiful daughter, a faithful wife, a loving mother.

The President's Call for Troops.

A MEETING AT SPRINGFIELD, MASS., TO RESPOND.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Friday, July 4.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting was held this morning, at the City Hall, to respond to the recent call of the President.

Spirited addresses were made by Mayor BEMIS, GEORGE ASHMUN, Gen. DEVINS of Worcester, M. K. RUM of Missouri, Hon. Geo. WALKER, Judge CHAPMAN and others.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously, and with great enthusiasm, by the three thousand persons present:

Resolved, That the purpose of the President of the United States to crush and speedily end the wicked rebellion by means of an overwhelming force, as indicated in his recent call for additional volunteers, meets the hearty and unhesitating concurrence of all loyal citizens, and that it becomes the duty of Massachusetts to maintain her standing among the foremost States in sustaining the Government and the Constitution, and in her behalf we take the earliest opportunity on this, the nation's birthday, to express by our earnest popular response, not only our confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the President, but a determination that no question of party differences, nor injurious suspicion concerning the individual personal purposes of ambition or rivalry or shortcoming of any kind of his subordinates, whether in the Cabinet or in the field, shall deter or delay the support which he has a right to expect, and which our whole country pledges us to give.

Resolved, That the recent manifestations in high quarters, both in France and in Great Britain, of a purpose still further to give continuance and encouragement to the rebellion, but too openly reveals a hatred of our Republican institutions, as well as jealousy and fear of the marvelous strength to which they have grown in the prosperity of a united nation, and that we concur in what we are certain is the unanimous sentiment of the loyal people of this country, that "foreign intervention in our affairs is not to be tolerated, and that the cheerful alacrity with which our armies have rallied to suppress a domestic insurrection, will be at once and far surpassed upon the first hostile demonstration."

Arrival of the Cahawba from Pensacola and Key West.

The United States transport steamer *Cahawba*, Commander J. E. BARKER, arrived yesterday afternoon, having left Pensacola June 25, Key West 30th, and Port Royal July 2, at 7 P. M. The news at the above places was unimportant, everything being quiet.

Arrived at Hilton Head, 2d, at 6 P. M., the United States transports *Ben Deford*, *Cosmopolitan* and *Delaware*, from Stono, S. C. The *Cosmopolitan* touched at Hilton Head to land a portion of the Seventh New-Hampshire Volunteers.

There arrived at Key West, on 23d, brig *John Pierce*, NORTON, from Philadelphia, with coal; 24th, schooner *D. S. Lines*, MAY, do. do.; 25th, brig *Judge Blaney*, COOMBS, do. do.; 26th, brig *Pontillion*, CANNON, from Gulf Mexico, whaling; 28th, schooner *D. C. Hulse*, KEMPTON, from Philadelphia, with coal.

The Jura Outward Bound.

MONTREAL, Saturday, July 5.

The *Jura* sailed from Quebec at 10 A. M., with 90 cabin and 91 steerage passengers.

The Tax Bill.

NOW READY

in a pamphlet of 32 pages, on fine, white paper. Beside the Bill, which is word for word in accordance with the original text, we append to it an Alphabetical Recapitulation of every article to be taxed by the law, and the amount of the tax to be levied thereon. This renders it as complete and convenient as it is possible to make it. The Bill taxes almost every article in use, and every person is interested to know the amount.

Price 6 cents, postpaid; $4 per 100 if sent by express; $5 per 100 if by mail.

Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured.

Sent free to any one afflicted with rupture or hernia. Address Box No. 788, New-York Post-office.

MARRIED.

JOHNSON—METCALF.—On Saturday, July 5, by Rev. Dr. Tyng, Mr. OSCAR W. JOHNSON to Miss MARY W. METCALF, all of this City.

DIED.

BALLOW.—In this City, on Friday morning, July 4, after a short illness, WILLIAM D. BALLOW, in the 73d year of his age.

The friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Transfiguration, (Sixteenth-st., between 5th and Madison-aves., on Sunday, the 6th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

BUSTEED.—In this City, on Saturday, July 5, CHARLES G., Eldest son of years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 137 West 26th-st., near Sixth-ave., on Sunday, July 6, at 3 o'clock P. M. The body will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

BAILEY.—On Friday evening, July 4, SARAH A., wife of John W. Bristar, in the 26th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 769 Greenwich-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

DUTTON.—In this City, on Friday, July 4, at the residence of B. A. Walker, No. 106 East 18th st., of typhoid fever, Col. WILLIAM DUTTON, Ninety-eighth Regiment New-York Volunteers, aged 39 years.

The remains will be taken by the Albany boat, Sunday evening, to Wolcott, Wayne County, N. Y., for interment.

FLOYD.—At her residence, No. 124 West 13th-st., AUGUSTA T. A. VAN HORNE,

PERSONAL.

—In reply to a statement that a party of Congressmen were turned out of a rebel house in the rear of the army of the Potomac, during a thunder-shower, by order of Gen. McClellan, Hon. A. J. Diven has published a card, in which he says: "I was of the party visiting the army in front of Richmond last week. The statement copied from the *Tribune* is simply false. There was no such occurrence as mentioned, and nothing to justify it. It is in keeping with a story from the same source, that I had a machew in the Penitentiary here, under sentence from a court-martial. I am not in the habit of noticing what the newspapers say of me, particularly the *Tribune*. The editor of that paper has a motive for these attacks on me, which I may some day explain. I now only wish to correct the falsehood so far as the army is concerned."

—Americans registered at Gun & Co.'s Agency, London, for the week ending June 21, 1862: B. F. Angel, Robert Colgate, Samuel J. Colgate, Hennon Griffin, F. F. Jones, Wm. V. Denver and family, Geo. J. Buchnall, J. S. Clarke, Geo. C. Caudwell, Miss Anna M. Caudwell, Edward De Coppet, John D. Fish, James Fowler, M. D., S. F. Dewey and wife, W. P. Dewey, E. E. Dewey, F. F. Durant, J. C. Wilmerding, E. R. Bell, M. J. Henriques, wife and daughter, Fred. L. Hanks, Geo. Oakley, Thomas T. Boeckly, Mr. and Mrs. Ronalds and family, Dr. D. T. Brown, New-York; R. Cowan, Pittsburgh; James McGeary, Francis Amory, Boston; E. Cutler, M. D., Woburn, Mass.; T. Rollins, F. C. Pitt, Baltimore; Wm. G. Bancroft, United States; Rev. S. R. Wynkoop, Wm. A. Wynkoop, Theodore L. Wynkoop, Delaware; D. B. Kershaw, Philadelphia; J. Rollin Tilford, Rome; R. B. Gray, St. Louis; Charles F. Smith, Virginia.

Mrs. Gen. McClellan is residing in Orange, N. J., with Dr. Marcy, on the mountain near Llewellyn Park. The Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church, at Orange, Rev. James Hoyt, offered Mrs. McClellan a pew in their church, which she cordially accepted, and she will be numbered among the worshippers at the church during her residence there.

OBITUARY.

—Col. Albert Magilton, of the Fourth Pennsylvania Reserve Regiment, who was among the killed in the battle at Mechanicsville, was a native of Philadelphia. He was educated in the Ringgold Grammar School, Moyamensing, entered the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1842, and on his graduation in 1846 was breveted a Second Lieutenant in the Fourth Artillery. In this capacity he served in the Mexican war with such distinguished gallantry that he won the brevet of First Lieutenant for bravery at Contreras and Cheruousco. Subsequently to the Mexican war he saw long and arduous service in the Indian country, which wearisome and unprofitable duty becoming monotonous, he resigned his commission and returned to Philadelphia to reside in 1857. Here the civil war found him in 1861, and he was elected Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fourth Reserve Regiment, (Thirty-third Pennsylvania Infantry,) of which regiment he became Colonel, upon the resignation of Col. Wildam S. Mann. Col. Magilton had done much to bring his regiment into an efficient condition, and was esteemed as an accomplished and skilful soldier. His loss will be severely felt.

—Col. Roberts, of the First Michigan regiment, who fell in the battle of Mechanicsville, fought in the battle of Bull Run as Captain of Company A, in Col. Wilcox's regiment. Capt. Roberts formed his company after the panic, and marched in perfect order from the field, and his was the only company on that fatal day that distinguished itself by an orderly retreat. His regiment was completely cut up, however, and its reorganization was necessary. He accordingly returned to Michigan, called for volunteers, and soon supplied the decimated ranks with fresh recruits. He was elected Colonel for his meritorious conduct, and returned to the Potomac. Col. Roberts leaves a wife but no children.

Ladies' Home for Sick and Wounded Soldiers—Reply to "Visitor."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In most of the daily papers of Monday, yours included, an article appeared, over the signature of "Visitor," containing so many mis-statements, and calculated to do such manifest injustice, that I feel a few words in reply are demanded.

In the first place, "Visitor's" gratitude to the Giver of all Good, for the appropriation of this asylum to this cause, by the Mayor and Common Council, happens to be all wrong. The Mayor and Common Council have never done anything of the kind, but the Mayor and Common Council did appropriate this building to the Northeastern Dispensary for a limited term, to enable it to commence its lasting work of a charity by which full two thousand poor, sick and wounded, (a large portion of which are soldiers,) will be freely treated and supplied with medicines during the present year. The managers of the Dispensary, twenty-five highly respectable citizens, of their own volition, and *without* the consent of the Mayor and Common Council, donated to these ladies all the room they then desired for *wounded* soldiers, not the *sick*, for the neighborhood, studded with other institutions, containing full five thousand children, were not prepared for a *sick* hospital in their midst, particularly during the hot Summer season. Soon after this these ladies complained for the want of more room, and a Committee from the Board of Councilmen was appointed to investigate the matter. This Committee, with all the facts before it, reported that no action on the part of the Common Council was necessary in the premises; but as one member of the Committee did not sign the report for the reason that he thought this Dispensary could or should give up the kitchen for the purpose of obtaining more hot water for the hospital, the managers of the Dispensary at once removed their janitor and his family entirely out of the building, and gave up all his apartments to them. They then expressed themselves entirely satisfied. But now, through "Visitor," their complaints are again renewed, and nothing short of drawing out the last nail upon which a Dispensary hat can be hung will satisfy them.

The Dispensary now occupies less than half the room occupied by most of the other Dispensaries in this City, for the prosecution of its business. For all its treatment rooms it has but a reception-room, 16 feet square, and two little slip rooms five feet wide—almost disgracefully reduced to this to please these ladies. It occupies a room 12 feet by 16 for transacting its business and for the meetings of the Board of Managers, with an infant's bath and closet attached to it. Beside this is another room of the same size, reserved for the use of the Medical Staff of the Dispensary, numbering 35 eminent surgeons and physicians, who are in daily and constant attendance. The "Home," as it is called, or hospital, has now in its keeping about 140 sick and wounded soldiers, about one-half of which are nearly well, and enjoy the pleasures of canvass tents on the opposite side of the avenue Lexington, corner of Fifty-first-street. The building in controversy is seventy-eight feet long by sixty-four feet wide, with ten feet halls, and three stories high. It is now about one-half filled with the sick and wounded. If "Visitor" will inquire, he or she will find just this difference between the Dispensary and the "Home"—the former is a responsible, legally constituted body of men, who pay from their own pockets the entire expense of their charity, and can sue and be sued. The latter is a small number of good women, mostly married, who are moved by charity in their acts, but have no legal organization, and are accountable to no one. They no doubt wisely expend what is given to them, and there stop.

Why, the demand for accommodations for this small number of afflicted soldiers should claim the attention it has received without any legal or responsible head, and the appeals made to all the humane of our city of a million, is more than the unsophisticated can explain. It is shrewdly suspected, however, that somebody wants comfortable quarters here long after the soldiers are cured and sent away, as we hope, rejoicing. It should be borne in mind that for the purposes of a dispensary, a somewhat peculiar building is required, a very large portion of those who seek its aid, are in that decrepid state that they cannot get up or down stairs without much suffering, hence an ordinary dwelling house is not at all fitted for this purpose. VINDEX.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

AN ALLEGED MURDER IN GOERCK-STREET.—A man named PATRICK MCGINNIS, whose residence was at No. 73 Goerck-street, was severely injured at a late hour on Friday night. He was immediately taken by the Thirteenth Precinct Police to Bellevue Hospital, where he died yesterday. At the time the injured man was found by the Police Officers, it was supposed that he had received his injuries by reason of having fallen against an iron railing, and one person, who pretended that he saw the accident, so informed the Police. The case was, therefore, reported as a case of accident. Soon after the man died, however, three parties appeared at the Station-house of the Thirteenth Precinct, and stated that they were ready to testify that the case was one of murder. They said they saw the party who inflicted the wounds; that the injuries were produced by repeated blows upon the unfortunate man's head with a cane. A post-mortem examination developed the fact that there were two severe wounds upon each side of the head, near the crown, and that the skull was fractured in several places. Late yesterday afternoon, Coroner COLLIN proceeded to the Dead-house of Bellevue Hospital, for the purpose of holding an inquest upon the body, but up to a late hour last evening no report of it was received, and the presumption is that the investigation was adjourned, in order to obtain further testimony.

A MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—At 8:20 o'clock yesterday, a serious accident occurred on the Hudson River Railroad, whereby two men lost their lives. It appears that quite a number of the employes of the Astor House, in company with several men who are connected with the American Express Company, took the 8 o'clock train from Chambers-street, for Fort Washington, near which place they proposed to spend the day in having a clam-bake. The cars stopped at the Fort Washington Station, where the party alighted. Two of the men—whose names could not be ascertained—belonging to the Astor House, had just stepped off upon the down-track, when the down express train struck them, and they were killed almost instantly. Sergeant WILSON soon after took the bodies in charge, and conveyed them to the Railroad Depôt at Thirty-first-street, where Coroner RANNEY will hold an inquest. No blame is attached to the Company, so far as we have learned.

LATER.—The names of the persons who were killed on the Hudson River Railroad are HENRY MURPHY and JOHN HOGAN. They were waiters at the Astor House, and had been employed there for many years. They were regarded by Mr. STETSON as very faithful and trustworthy agents.

SISTERS OF MERCY GOING TO NORTH CAROLINA TO TAKE CHARGE OF SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—Tomorrow, (Monday, July 7,) ten Sisters of Mercy will leave the Convent of Mercy, corner of Houston and Mulberry streets, for Gen. BURNSIDE's department. These good Sisters have, at the request of Gen. FOSTER, volunteered to take charge of the Military Hospital at Beaufort, N. C. This will afford an excellent opportunity to all who desire to contribute to the comfort of sick and wounded soldiers, of supplying them with such hospital necessaries and such articles of nutrition as their generosity and patriotism may prompt them to send. We hope many will avail themselves of the opportunity, and send what they can at once to the Convent of Mercy, corner of Houston and Mulberry streets.

CHANGES AMONG THE POLICE.—*Appointments.*—Charles P. Wiggins, to the Third Precinct; James L. Metcalf and Robert Brown, to the Fifth; John S. Hewson, Joseph H. Boyle and Samuel W. Webb, to the Eighth; Charles H. Stromberg and Benjamin J. Belden, to the Tenth; James Conley, to the Nineteenth, and Samuel Soule, to the Twenty-ninth. *Resignations.*—Samuel W. Burgess, of the First Precinct; Charles G. Tresshman, of the Tenth; Alexander B. Marston, of the Eleventh; John N. Barry, of the Fourteenth; Frank B. Dobson, of the Twenty-ninth, and Sergt. Wm. H. Van Brunt, of the Forty-first.

THE WHITE-STREET RECRUITING OFFICE—A MISTAKE CORRECTED.—The United States Mustering Office, No. 79 White-street, is open daily. The error in the TIMES of yesterday arose from the fact that the *Disbursing Department* of the office has been closed for the last few days, and will not be opened until Tuesday, as they have to close up their monthly and quarterly accounts. Capt. LARNED, the United States Mustering Officer, is only too glad to aid, in every possible way, the mustering into the service of all who apply.

MORE COUNTERFEITS ON THE WEEDSPORT BANK.—A large number of well-executed counterfeit $5 bills on the Weedsport Bank, of Cayuga County, this State, were put into circulation in this City and Brooklyn, yesterday and day before. In addition to the arrests made by the Detectives on Thursday night, for the offence of passing them, there were several parties taken into custody yesterday, charged with the same crime. The spurious bills are so well executed that some of the best judges in New-York have been deceived by them.

FUNERAL OF MIDSHIPMAN BRADLEY.—The funeral of Midshipman JOHN B. BRADLEY, United States Navy, who was killed in the naval engagement below New-Orleans, took place, yesterday, in the chapel of the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn. Midshipman BRADLEY was only eighteen years of age at the time of his death, and was acting as aid-de-camp to the Commander of the United States steamship *Richmond*. He is represented to have been a young man of great bravery and universally loved and esteemed by his associates. His remains were interred in the cemetery connected with the Naval Hospital.

A WOUNDED SOLDIER RUN OVER AND SERIOUSLY INJURED.—WILLIAM BLACK, a wounded soldier, whose residence is at No. 126 Hanson-avenue, Brooklyn, was knocked down and run over yesterday afternoon, by a runaway horse and truck belonging to Mr. C. F. GOODWIN, of No. 205 Cherry-street. BLACK was so seriously injured that no hopes are entertained of his recovery. Officer MCGUIRE, of the Sixth Precinct, picked him up, and conveyed him to the New-York Hospital.

FATAL FALL FROM A ROOF.—About 12 o'clock last night, a stage-driver named ANDREW DOUGLAS, aged 25 years, fell from the roof of the four-story house on the northwest corner of Fortieth-street and Fourth-avenue, to the sidewalk, and was instantly killed. Officer J. MCCARTY conveyed the body to the Dead-house of Bellevue Hospital, where Coroner RANNEY held an inquest upon the body. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly report to July 4, 1862:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on June 27	174	131	305
Admitted to July 4	33	18	51
Discharged, cured or relieved	33	25	58
Died	6	5	11
Remaining at date	168	119	287

Males, 263; females 24.

ROBBED IN A STAGE.—Miss MCCUNN, daughter of Judge MCCUNN, was robbed on Saturday last by a woman, in a Seventh-avenue stage in Greenwich-avenue, of a small jewelry box, containing one set of diamond ear-rings, one gold watch set with diamonds, and a plain gold watch. The whole was worth over $1,200. The child was on her way to the Judge's office at the time she was robbed.

FIRE IN A BOARDING-HOUSE.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning, an old mansion, at present occupied as a boarding-house by Mrs. BARNEY, situated at the foot of Fifty-fourth-street, took fire, and before the flames could be extinguished, it was damaged to the amount of $1,200. It was insured in the Pacific Insurance Company. The fire began upon the roof, and was caused by fireworks.

THE CUBAN CADETS.—Yesterday evening, by invitation of the McClellan Greys, the Cuban Cadets, from New-Hamburgh, went through their drill at the armory of the Second Regiment New-York State Militia, corner of Seventh-street and Hall Place. Certainly they have arrived at great proficiency, and fully deserved the applause showered upon them last night by a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen.

SUDDEN DEATH IN A FERRY-HOUSE.—A Mrs. ADAMS, whose residence was in Brooklyn, died very suddenly at the Staten Island Ferry-house, about 1½ o'clock yesterday afternoon. Apoplexy is supposed to be the cause.

ARREST OF A SUPPOSED INCENDIARY.—The Thirteenth Precinct Police yesterday arrested a German named WEBER, who is charged with setting fire to his own premises on Friday night, at No. 183 Clinton-street. The Fire Marshal has the case under investigation.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MORTALITY.—During the week ending yesterday there were 97 deaths in this city—males, 42; females, 55—from the following causes: Dropsy, suicide, burns, erysipelas, measles, disease of the liver, intemperance, casualty, premature birth, typhus fever, disease of the heart, inanition, cyanosis, diphtheria, epilepsy, dysentery, drowned, puerperal fever, nervous fever and scalded—one each; unknown, bronchitis, whooping cough, paralysis, apoplexy, inflammation of the brain and disease of the kidneys—two each; hydrocephalus, scarlet fever, diarrhœa, inflammation of the bowels and croup—three each; marasmus—four; congestion of the brain and inflammation of the lungs—five each; convulsions—six; cholera infantum and debility—seven each; still-born—five. Fifty-four of the ninety-seven who died were five years old and under.

CITY COURT.—The July term of the City Court will be opened on Monday the 7th inst. There are ninety-seven causes on the Calendar, the first twenty of which will be called the first day, viz.:

1. James A. Briggs vs. Edward Rowe and another.
2. C. Zimmer, by her guardian, John Zimmer, vs. Jacob P. Zoliver.
3. John Zimmer *vs.* Same.
4. J. S. Clapp *et al. vs.* S. B. Colby.
5. Ira M. Treadwell *vs.* A. P. Campbell, Sheriff.
6. J. S. Ridgway *vs.* The City of Brooklyn.
7. The Board of Commissioners of Excise, &c., vs. A. D. Schuackenberg.
8. Bernhard Venetish vs. Roger Olmstead.
9. William L. Brown *vs.* Robert Allen.
10. Francis E. Howard *vs.* F. J. Nodine.
11. W. F. Carey *vs.* John A. Baisley.
12. Henry Bashman *vs.* William A. Colt.
13. John Sperl *vs.* George Chappel and George Pool.
14. Stephen Mosely *vs.* James Knowland and Ann Knowland.
15. The Board of Commissioners of Excise, &c., *vs.* A. D. Schuackenberg.
16. G. H. Rice, by his guardian, *vs.* A. P. Campbell, Sheriff.
17. George W. Beal *vs.* Same.
18. James Cole *vs.* Elias Braman.
19. George R. Nash *vs.* John G. Atwater.
20. The Board of Commissioners of Excise *vs.* William H. Burke.

LAW REPORTS.

Important to Sugar Dealers.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JULY 5.

Before Judge Smalley.

The United States vs. 1,406 *Boxes of Sugar marked L. V. H. & Co.*—This was an action brought to forfeit the sugar for alleged violation of the revenue laws. The sugar was shipped in Havana by Sama Sotolongo & Co., consigned to L. Van Horn & Co., by the ship *Keredon*, and arrived here Dec. 23, 1861. In the invoice all the sugars except 14 boxes were described as Quebrado sugars. The 14 boxes were described as Cucuruchos. Van Horn & Co., the claimants, entered the sugars, using this invoice; and in the entry they described all the sugars as raw sugars, and paid duty thereon at the rate of two cents a pound. By the then existing tariff of Aug. 5, 1861, sec. 1, a duty was imposed "On raw sugar, commonly called Muscovado or brown sugars, and on sugars not advanced above No. 12 Dutch standard by claying, boiling, clarifying or other processes, two cents a pound; and on white and clayed sugar, when advanced beyond the raw state above No. 12 Dutch standard by clarifying or other processes, and not yet refined, 2½ cents a pound."

The sugars were examined at the Custom-house, and on examination it was reported to the Collector that all of them except the fourteen boxes were advanced by boiling, clarifying, or other processes, above No. 12, Dutch standard. The sugars were accordingly seized, and the information in this case filed against them under the 67th section of the act of 1799, and the 4th section of the act of 1830. The counts, under the act of 1799, alleged the forfeiture of the goods by reason of false description in the entry, and the counts under the act of 1830 alleged that the invoice was made up with intent to evade the payment of duties, by calling the sugar Quebrado sugar when it was not such.

The testimony for the Government, given mainly by sugar refiners, tended to show that there were four lots of the sugars, and that three of them, amounting to about 1,100 boxes, were partially refined, and belonged to the three highest of the four grades into which sugars are distinguished. That the term Quebrado is applied to sugars between the grades of No. 10 and Nos. 12 or 14, Dutch standard, and that all these sugars were above No. 12, except the 14 boxes. It also appeared that these sugars were made by what is known as the De Rosue process, by which the sugar is clarified as it is made from the cane, and that the mode was similar to that of refining sugars here.

Merchants were called to testify for the claimants, and their testimony tended to show that in Cuba, as well as in New-York, all sugars were known as raw sugars, except sugars manufactured from sugar, and that no sugars, known in commerce as refined sugars, were ever imported from Cuba; and that the term Quebrado applied to all grades of sugar from No. 10 to No. 20, Dutch standard, and that none of these sugars were above No. 20.

The jury yesterday morning brought in a sealed verdict for the claimants, relessing the goods.

For the United States, Messrs. Webster & Craig; for the claimants, Mr. Evarts.

The Construction of a Will—The Word "Child" taken to Mean "Grandchild."

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Leonard.

Henry M. Prowett vs. *Washington Rodman, et al.*—This was an action to determine the heirship to certain real estate, under a devise from Thomas Mackanessa. The testator died in 1807, leaving three daughters—Elizabeth, then Mrs. Harvey; Mary, then Mrs. Prowett, and Margaret, afterward Mrs. Ludlow. Elizabeth died, leaving two children—Mary, afterward Mrs. Rodman, and one of the defendants in this action, and Thomas M. Harvey. Mary Mackanessa outlived all her children, and died in 1837, leaving grandchildren. Margaret died, leaving one child—Elizabeth Christie, one of the defendants. By the second article of this will, the testator devised in trust to his daughter Mary certain real estate situate in Barclay-street, in this City. In the same article are also these words: "And in case my daughter, Mary Prowett, shall leave a *child living at the time of her death*, then I give and devise in trust, for her use and benefit during her natural life, and to her *child or children* after her decease; to my daughter Elizabeth Harvey, and my daughter Margaret Thornton Mackaness, their heirs and assigns forever, in equal parts to be divided." One of the defendants, as heir of Mary Rodman, claims one-half of the estate, as the sole surviving child of Elizabeth Harvey; and Elizabeth Christie claims the other half, as the sole surviving child of the testator's daughter Margaret.

The only question which arose on the argument of the case (which was stated in the TIMES of March 24,) was whether the words "child or children," as used in the will, did not mean and were not meant to include grandchildren as well as children.

The plaintiffs claimed as grandchildren of Mary Prowett, contending that they were intended to be benefited by the devise equally with the children.

The defendants, as children of the other daughters, claimed that the intention of the testator was to limit the devise to the "children" only of his daughters.

The Court, at Special Term, held that the apparent intention of the testator was to include the grandchildren, and gave judgment for the plaintiffs.

This Court have affirmed that decision.

Thomas H. Rodman for appellants; Marshal S. Bidwell for respondents.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Winterhoff, &c., vs. *Siegert, &c.*—Motion denied without costs.

Potter vs. *Lubwan.*—Motion denied with $7 costs, without prejudice to review the motion to vacate on affidavits.

Luling vs. *O'Neal.*—Motion denied; $10 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 5, 1862.

$1,000 U. S. 6's '68	Con. 99½	125	Erie Railway	35
10,000 U. S. 6s '81	Reg. 101	300	do	34¾
50,000 U. S. 6s '81	Coup. 101¼	100	do	b10 34¾
20,000 do	b30 101½	50	do	34¾
1,000 Tr. 7-3-10	3-10 s. 103	250	do	34¾
small	103¼	100	do	b10 34¾
25,000 do	103½	50	do	b10 34¾
10,000 do	103¾	200	do	b30 34¾
5,000 do	104	25	do	35
2,000 do	103	100	Harlem Railroad	15¾
11,000 Tenn. St. 6s	'90 52½	100	do	15¾
30,000 do	53	100	do	15¾
6,000 do	s30 52	100	do	15¾
5,000 do	53½	100	do	15¾
10,000 do	b60 54	100	do	b10 15¾
2,000 do	b10 53½	500	do	b30 15¾
6,000 Virginia State 6s	56	100	do	b15 15¾
20,000 Mo. State 6s	47	50	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	70½
52,000 do	47½	30	Tol. & Wab. pref.	42
10,000 do	s30 47	200	Harlem R. Pref.	37
5,000 Mo. 6's 1886 to Hun. & St. do	55	100	do	b30 37
6,000 do	55½	850	do	36⅝
5,000 La. State 6's	65	150	do	b30 36⅝
10,000 Cal. State 7's	81	250	Mich. Cen. R.	80
5,000 City 6's '87	103	200	do	80⅛
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6's	101	110	do	80⅛
5,000 Erie 2d Mg. Ex.,	s10 104	100	do	b30 80
8,000 Hud. R. R 3d Mg.	93	100	do	b30 80
1,000 U. R. R. C'y't B.	89	100	do	80
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	92	100	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	21¾
1,500 do	93	50	do	21¾
26,000 T. Hte & Al. 2d M.	80	500	do	25
1,000 Chi. & N. W. Int. R.	30	100	do	s30 25
5,000 C. & N.-W. Ass't B.	48	400	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	b30 54½
1,000 do	47¾	100	do	b10 54½
3,000 C. & N. W. 2d M.	26	200	do	b10 54½
7,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	59	112	do	54
6,000 do	60	250	do	53¾
2,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	75	100	do	54¾
50 National Bank	97	125	Panama R.	131
62,500 American Gold	110	100	do	135
27,000 do	109⅞	310	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	58
7,300 do	s10 109¾	100	do	s30 58½
12,000 do	109⅝	100	do	s30 58
5,000 do	s15 109¾	115	do	58¾
10 Del. & Rud. Can. Co.	92½	450	Clev. & Pitts. R.	91¾
10 do	92	76	do	91¾
75 Pac. M. St. Co.	b30 113¾	200	do	b10 91¾
45 do	113	150	do	b10 91¾
300 do	112¾	100	do	b10 91¾
135 do	112¾	50	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	123
100 do	b30 113	50	Gal. & Chi. R.	68½
150 do	b30 112¾	250	do	68¾
200 do	s60 112	150	do	68¾
50 N. Y. Cen. R.	s30 90	50	do	b30 69
600 do	b30 90	150	do	b30 69¾
808 do	90	2630	Clev. & Toledo R.	47
100 do	s30 89¾	100	do	47¼
200 do	s30 89¾	200	do	47¼
900 do	89¾	100	do	b10 47¼
100 do	s10 90	400	Chi. & R. I. R.	63¾
150 do	s30 89¾	500	do	63¾
100 do	s30 89¾	1-0	do	b30 64
50 do	s10 89¾	50	do	63¾
100 Erie Railway pref.	63			
850 do	61			

SATURDAY, July 5—P. M.

The Stock market, after the holiday adjournment, and under less discouraging accounts from the army on James River, was firmer this forenoon, and the demand strong for the Government Securities, the Railway Mortgages and most of the Railroad Shares, at the improvement. After the first orders were filled on the first call of Stocks, the market was partially weaker, most of the Stocks being offered at the prices current on the printed sales. But later in the day the Street prices were again upward, and the market closed at 2½ o'clock, quite firm. At that time the Brokers informally assembled in their Board Room, to compare quotations and execute orders, when the market was again strong. On still later dispatches from Gen. MCCLELLAN, New-York Central was done as high as 91 ₩ cent., a rise altogether of 3½ ₩ cent. from the lowest sales of Thursday. The recovery on the Erias and Westerns, 2@2½ ₩ cent. At a later hour, on the Street, the prices were about as follows:

N. Y. Central	90⅜	Mich. Southern	25
Erie	35¾	Mich. Guaranteed	55¾
Erie Preferred	62	Pacific	113¾
Rock Island	64	U. S. 6s, 1881	101⅜
Toledo	47⅝	U. S. 7.30 Bonds	103⅜
Galena	69¾	U. S. Custom Notes	105
Mich. Central	59¾	Gold	109¾

The following were the bids, to-day, for the City Bank Stocks; the market dull, and most descriptions neglected:

Manhattan	123	State of New-York	90
Merchants'	100	Pacific	120
Mechanics'	102¾	Chatham	82¾
America	107	Bk. of the Republic	90¾
National	97		

The Railway Mortgages reeovered from 1 to 3 ₩ cent. from the panic sales of Thursday, and a good demand was shown on nearly all the established issues.

N. Y. Central 6s	101	Mich. C., n. f. 8 ₩ c., '82	104
N. Y. Cen. 6s, real est.	98	Mich. So. 7 ₩ c., seconds	91
N. Y. C. 6s, subscrip'n	98	N. Ind. Goshen Line	100
New-York Cen. 7s, '64	101¾	M. S. & N. Ia. s. f.	90¾
Erie firsts, '6s	106	Ill Cen. 7 ₩ cent., '75	93
Erie seconds, '64	104	T. H. & Alton 2ds, 8 ₩ c.	80
Erie seconds, '70	104½	L. C. & M. L. G. Bs	23
Erie thirds, '83	97	Chi. & N. W. firsts, ass'd	47¾
Erie fourths, '80	89	Ch. & N. W. seconds	28
Hudson firsts, '69	110	Ch. & N. W. Int. Bs	80
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	103	Hann. & St. Jo. firsts	46
Hudson thirds, '75	93	Tol. & Wabash firsts	91
Hudson convert	89	Tol. & Wabash seconds	60
Harlem firsts	103	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	94
Mich. C. 5 ₩ c., '69-'72	103	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	78

The Cleveland *Herald* of the 3d inst., referring to the Wheat harvest of the Northwest, says:

"From Central and Southern Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, the accounts of the Wheat harvest are all that could be desired. The crop is excellent in quantity and quality, and in the vicinity of the Ohio River it has been secured in good order. No injury from insect or rust is complained of. Further, North the Wheat promises well.

Last year we shipped enormous quantities of Breadstuffs to the Old World, and it is fortunate for the West that the demand from Europe continues. We shall soon have another great grain crop in market, and it is now beginning to be tolerably clear that the English crops will be again poor. Under the assurance that the American granaries will be unfailing, the English take no further thought about the odd corners of the earth where they used to be in the habit of gathering up their supplies. The rebel States, until the war, were heavy consumers of Western produce, and must ere long become so again. The great army in the field must also be fed, and grain-growers may expect fair prices for their big crops of 1862."

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 5, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 96 bbls. Ashes, 39,312 bbls. Flour, 320 bbls. and 655 bags Corn Meal, 222,707 bush. Wheat, 118,539 bushels Corn, 200 bush. Rye, 8,063 bush. Oats, 750 bush. Malt, 3,971 pkgs. Provisions, and 2,333 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 50 bbls. at $5 87½ for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 172 bbls., including 144 bbls. Pots, and 28 bbls. Pearls.

COTTON is in demand at steady rates. Middlings, 38¾c.@39½c. ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fair business has been transacted in State and Western Flour to-day, and prices of desirable lots have favored sellers. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 16,400 bbls., including Superfine State, at $4 50@$4 70; inferior to choice extra State, at $4 95@$5 15, chiefly at $4 95@$5 10; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 45@$4 65; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 90@$5 00; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 90@$6; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping grands, at $5 15@$5 30, chiefly at $5 20@$5 25 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 50	@$4 70
Extra State	4 95	@ 5 15
Superfine Western	4 45	@ 4 65
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 90	@ 5 90
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 90	@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 15	@ 5 20
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 35	@ 6 25
Extra Genesee	5 15	@ 6 90
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 05	@ 6 90

Southern Flour continues in demand, at full prices; sales 1,100 bbls. at $5 25@$5 85 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 90@$6 80 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is improving; sales 1,500 bbls. extra at $4 95@$6 25 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3 75@$4 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, $2 95 for Marsh's Caloric, and $2 95@$3 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good demand at rising prices. Reported sales, since our last, comprise 217,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Canawa on private terms, $1 28; Canada Club, $1 12½; White Western, part at $1 30; Amber Western at $1 26; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 18@$1 25; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 14@$1 17, the latter an extreme rate for very choice; Milwaukee Club, poor to prime, at $1 05@$1 14; Chicago Spring, at $1 00@$1 11, and choice White Kentucky on private terms ₩ bushel. Corn opened steadily but closed heavily. Sales 153,000 bushels, (part to arrive,) at 54c. @55c., chiefly at 54½c. for old Mixed Western; 49c. @53c. for new do.; 42c.@50c. for unsound new and old; 57c. for Yellow Western; 58c. for White Western; 70c. for White Southern ₩ bushel. Rye is inquired for at 60c.@77c. ₩ bushel. Sales 4,100 bushels. Barley is unchanged. Oats continue in fair demand, including Canada, at 42½c.@44½c.; Western, at 43c. @44½c., and State 44½c.@45c. ₩ bush.

HAY—North River Bale is salable and steady, at 55c.@70c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair request at uniform rates, including last year's crop, at 15c.@25c. ₩ lb.

HIDES—Receipts have been light and sales fair during the week; the principal demand was from the trade. Week's receipts, 17,527; sales, 10,000, including, according to Messrs. D. Hunt & Co., 7,100 dry Buenos Ayres, 21¾ lbs., 22½c., cash, usual selection; 2,600 dry Buenos Ayres, 23and4 lbs., 23c., cash, usual selection; 500 dry Rio Grande, 21¾ lbs., 21¾c., cash, usual selection; 9,800 dry California, 21 lbs., 21¾c.@22c., 6 months, usual selection; 4,000 dry Central America, 18@19 lbs., 20c., 6 months, usual selection; 10,000 dry Minos, 17 lbs., supposed 20c., 6 months, usual selection; 700 dry Porto Platte, 20 lbs., private terms; 2,000 city, country and western Slaughter, 60@70 lbs., 24c. cash; 1,600 city Slaughter, 70 lbs., private terms; 200 association Slaughter, 64 lbs., 23½c., cash; 7,100 wet salted California, 50 lbs., 10½c., 6 months, usual selection. The importation of hides into this port, for the first six months of the year was 620,250 from foreign, and 182,242 from coastwise ports, total 802,192, against 777,813 during the same period last year, and 936,672 in 1860. Of the imports this year 100,333 were from various European markets, while our shipments thence have been very light. The number of hides sent out to tan during the same time has been much larger than during the corresponding period last year, but is hardly up to the average of the preceding five years, being about 650,000. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 316,000, (same time last year, 481,000—year before, 312,000,) and 570 bales Calcutta Buffalo. The stock includes 140,000 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo (Hides and Kips); 26,000 dry Rio Grande, (Hides and Kips;) 17,000 dry Orinoco; 15,000 dry California; 3,200 dry Bogota and Savanilla; 2,000 dry Central American and San Juan, &c.; 4,000 dry West Indies, Para, &c.; 3,400 dry Tampico; 17,000 dry Mexican; 17,400 dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra; 37,200 dry Gambia and Bissau; 6,000 dry Minos; 1,800 dry salted Bania; 3,000 dry salted Pernambuco; 1,000 dry from Marseilles; 1,200 dry from Liverpool; 5,400 wet salted California; 3,600 wet salted Western; 440 wet salted Horse; 570 bales Calcutta Buffalo.

LEATHER—The business of the week

FINANCIAL.

U.S. "FIVE TWENTIES."

OR

UNITED STATES TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

CALLED "FIVE TWENTIES" BECAUSE PAYABLE AT THE OPTION OF THE GOVERNMENT AFTER FIVE YEARS.

We are now prepared to sell these Bonds and deliver them at once at the same rate at which subscriptions are received for them by the Government, viz.:

PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY 1.

The Principal may be paid in CURRENT BANK NOTES, CHECKS ON CITY BANKS, or U. S. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and the INTEREST IN GOLD, or in CURRENT FUNDS, with the PREMIUM ON GOLD at the MARKET RATE added.

THE COUPON BONDS are issued in denominations of

$50, $100, $500, AND $1,000,

and THE REGISTERED BONDS in denominations of

$50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 AND $10,000.

They are the most convenient and cheapest Government Security now accessible to the public.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention, and the Bonds will be sent to any part of the country, by express, or otherwise, as directed.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS,
NO. 38 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 60 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

SALE JUNCTION RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—The Junction Railroad Company invites proposals, in writing, for the purchase of the whole or any part of five hundred thousand dollars First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Coupon Bonds.

The mortgage is made to Alexander Henry, Esq., Trustee, and will be due July 1, 1862. It is secured upon the entire railroad and property of the Company lying on the west side of Schuylkill, between Belmont and Gray's Ferry. Its terms provide for a sinking fund of fifteen thousand dollars per year, to be invested in these Bonds, or in the First Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, or in the loans of the United States, or of the State of Pennsylvania, at the discretion of this Board of Directors.

The Bonds are for one thousand dollars each. Their payment is guaranteed by endorsement of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and each of them, for a valuable consideration, to them paid by the Junction Railroad Company, do hereby (in pursuance of the power and authority conferred by two Acts of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved respectively on the twenty-third day of March, A. D., 1861, and the eleventh day of April, A. D., 1862, and of every other lawful power and authority in them vested,) jointly and severally guarantee to the lawful holder of the within Bond the punctual payment of the principal and interest thereof, when and as the same shall become due and payable according to the terms of said Bond or of the terms and covenants of the indenture of mortgage therein mentioned and given to secure the same.

In witness whereof, said Companies have hereunto affixed their common or corporate seals respectively, duly attested, and have caused the signatures of their Presidents respectively to be hereunto written this second day of June, ANNO DOMINI, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, (1862.")

Payment for the Bonds will be required as follows:

The first instalment of ten per cent. will be payable on the first day of August, and ten per cent. additional on the first of each succeeding month until the whole amount is paid.

Proposals will be addressed to CHAS. E. SMITH, Treasurer, No. 228 South 4th-st., until Monday, July 21.

Each proposal will state the total number or amount of the bonds wanted, and the price offered per bond of one thousand dollars.

The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject the whole or any part of any proposition received.

Persons will be duly notified of the acceptance of their proposals within one week from the opening of the bids.

JOSEPH LESLEY,
Secretary, Junction Railroad Company.

CORPORATION LOAN OF $500,000 FOR THE RELIEF OF FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.—The Common Council of the City of New-York having, by an ordinance approved by the Mayor, on the 4th of June, inst., authorized the borrowing, upon the credit of the Corporation, the further sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, to be applied in "Aiding to support the families of the soldiers from this City, who are engaged in defending the integrity of the Nation at Union," a book for subscriptions to said loan will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on SATURDAY, June 28, and continue open until MONDAY, July 7, unless the whole amount shall be sooner taken.

The subscribers to said loan will be required to pay the amount of their subscriptions to the City Chamberlain, at the Broadway Bank, within three days after the date thereof, and on presenting to the Chamberlain's receipts for such payments to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive an equal amount of Bonds, known as "Volunteer's Family Aid Bonds, No. 3," of the Corporation of the City of New-York.

The said Bonds will be issued in sums to suit—not less than One Hundred Dollars—and will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July, and the principal will be payable on the first day of July, 1865. They will also be transferable, at the pleasure of the holders, on books kept in the Comptroller's office.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 28, 1862.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company will be held at the rooms, No. 1 Nassau-st., over the Continental Bank, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of July, 1862, at 1 o'clock P. M., to hear the report of the Committee appointed on the 20th day of May last, and to consider and vote upon modifications of the agreement made between the bondholders on the 10th day of January, 1860.

CHARLES MORAN,
A. SELLIN,
WM. HOGE,
SILAS TITUS CROOKS,
MATHEW PECK,
EZRA C. READ,
Trustees and Attorneys.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER,
J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER,
L. HILLEGER,
Committee of 20th May, 1862.

PICKAWAY COUNTY BONDS.—SIX months interest on the past-due Bonds of Pickaway County, Ohio, will be paid by the Agent, at the Park Bank, from the 4th to 14th of July, upon presentation. All Bonds not presented within this time must be presented at the office of the Treasurer of Pickaway County for payment of interest.

M. BROWN,
Agent of Pickaway County, Ohio.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY.

CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY, ENtitled to certificates of profits for the year 1861, are requested to obtain and receipt for the same immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO.,
GENERAL OFFICE, MILWAUKEE, June 24, 1862.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Sinking Fund Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due July 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that day at the Banking House of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., New-York.

A. NIXON, Financial Agent.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest due July 1, on Bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad, will be paid upon presentation of the proper coupons, on and after that date, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.
CHICAGO, June 18, 1862.

AMERICAN SILVER,
HALVES AND QUARTERS,
WANTED, AT A HIGH PREMIUM, by
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 128TH-ST. AND 2ND-AV.,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1862.

INTEREST ON THE THIRD MORTGAGE Bonds will be paid on and after July 1, at the Treasurer's Office,

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—Notice to bondholders. The holders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company can have them registered on application at our office, No. 52 Wall-st. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Transfer Agents.

AMERICAN GOLD
WANTED, AT A HIGH PREMIUM, BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, cor. Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, cor. Pearl-st.

THE COUPONS OF THE HOUSATONIC Railroad Company, falling due July 1, 1862, will be paid at the office of Messrs. KETCHUM, SON & CO., No. 40 Exchange-place, or at the Treasurer's office at Bridgeport, Conn.

CHAS. K. AVERILL, Treasurer.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due July 1, 1862, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid on and after that day at the office of

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

THE COUPONS OF THE JACKSON COUNty (Ohio) Bonds, due July 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that date, at the Ocean Bank.

CHAS. PALMER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1862.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DONLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 89 Liberty-st., New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 427 AND 429 CANAL, CORNER VARICK-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M.
6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and 6 per cent. on larger sums.
Deposits made on or before the 19th will draw interest from July 1.
E. Y. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
No. 177 Chatham-square (open daily.)
DEPOSITS from 25 cents to $5,000 received.
Six per cent. interest paid.
MONEY DEPOSITED BEFORE JULY 20 WILL RECEIVE INTEREST AS FROM JULY 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day, from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7.
Interest commences July 1, 1862.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1862.
JULY INTEREST FOR 1862.—THE BOARD of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto, and Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, that may be entitled thereto, payable at the Bank on and after Monday, July 21. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest from July 1.
D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE,
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
Secretaries.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) Per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) Per Cent. on sums to $1,000, and Four (4) Per Cent. over that amount, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 21st of July inst. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will receive interest from the 1st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTE—NO. 13d-av., corner 17th-st. Interest on deposits at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Money deposited on or befor July 10 will receive interest from the 1st. Bank open from 9 to 2 daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK. (FORMERLY ROSE HILL) Savings Bank, corner of 14th-st., and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before July 10, will draw interest from the 1st.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of THOMAS HILL & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by either partner, who will sign in liquidation.

THOMAS HILL,
CHARLES VANDERVOORT.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN ACCORDance with the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, the undersigned have formed a limited partnership, and that the name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted, is CHARLES VANDERVOORT. The nature of the business intended to be transacted is the importing of hardware and a general commission business. The names of all the partners interested therein are CHARLES VANDERVOORT, who resides in the City of New-York, and who is the only general partner, and THOMAS HILL, who resides at Walsall, England, and who is the only special partner. The amount of capital which the said special partner, THOMAS HILL, has contributed to the common stock, is twenty-five thousand dollars (£5,000.) The said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of July, 1862, and is to terminate on the first day of July, 1865.

CHARLES VANDERVOORT, (L. S.,)
THOMAS HILL,
By GEORGE DE H. GILLESPIE,
his Attorney, (L. S.)
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of LOW, HARRIMAN & CO. expires this day, by its own limitation

JAMES LOW,
OLIVER HARRIMAN,
JAS. C. ATWATER,
GEO. R. DURFEE.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862. T. M. PRENTISS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY FORMED a copartnership under the style of LOW, HARRIMAN, DURFEE & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm, and will also settle all the outstanding accounts of the same, at the store recently occupied by them, Nos. 45 and 47 Park-place.

JAMES LOW,
OLIVER HARRIMAN,
GEO. R. DURFEE,
JAS. C. ATWATER.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

NOTICE.—THOMAS EDWARD VERMILYE, Jr., and CORNELIUS D. WOOD are this day admitted as partners in our firm.

VERMILYE & CO.
JULY 1, 1862.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.—SEALED PROPOsals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets (and nowhere else,) until WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of July instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, for supplying the Coal required for the Public Schools of this City for the ensuing year—about two thousand (2,000) tons, more or less.

The Coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace and stove sizes, in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins at the several school buildings. The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the Coal, and the Coal to be furnished from the mines so named, if accepted, and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds, (2,240 pounds.)

The Coal will be inspected and weighed by and delivered under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education. Said Coal to be delivered at the schools, when ordered, as follows; two-thirds of the quantity from the 20th day of July to the 1st day of October next, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies. The contract for supplying said Coal to be binding until the 25th day of May, 1863. Sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied with the signatures of the proposed sureties.

No compensation will be allowed for delivering said Coal at any of the Schools, nor for putting the same in the yards, cellars, vaults or bins of said Schools.

Proposals must be directed to the "Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education," and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal."

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered and the contracts to be entered into are to be subject to the approval of the Board of Education.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
JAMES MACKAY,
SAMUEL R. H. VANCE,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
Committee on Supplies.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 3, 1862.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until TUESDAY, July 15, next, 12 o'clock M., for the delivery of One Thousand sets of six-mule harness, complete, to be made according to a sample now in this Office, of the best oak-tanned leather, and subject to inspection, the whole to be completed and ready for delivery in this city on or before the 15th day of August, 1862.

A. BOYD, Captain and A. Q. M.

TO SEWER BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOsals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock of MONDAY, July 7, for the building of a sewer in Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.

For further information, apply to the Contract Clerk, at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, June 27, 1862.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

BOOTS AND SHOES.



ALL PRODUCTIONS

under this patent have the accompanying PATENT STAMP, four times enlarged, on one of each pair.

PRINTING.

BUSINESS CARDS, 75 CENTS PER 1,000; circulars, 38 cents; labels, 35 cents; billheads, first-class, $5 per ream; newspapers, books, pamphlets, everything equally low. Price list of all kinds of printing free. T. R. DAWLEY, New Steam Printing Establishment, corner Reade and Centre sts.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, etc., at reasonable prices. See the 34 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $5; others proportionately cheap.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, June 30, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a cash dividend of five per cent. out of the net earnings of the six months ending 30th inst., and a stock dividend of five per cent. out of the accumulated surplus, both payable on and after 1st day of August next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York. The dividend certificates to be issued for fractional shares, will not be entitled to future dividends until converted into full shares. The transfer books will close on the evening of July 12, and open August 2. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 68 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent., out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., and One (1) per Cent. additional out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th July next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 27th June until the morning of the 8th July.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1862.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMIannual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing.

The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Three and a half (3½) Per Cent. for the current six months ending 30th inst., which will be paid to the stockholders on and after TUESDAY, the 1st day of July next.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of the 7th day of July.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER 4TH AVENUE AND 27TH-STREET,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 2, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after Monday, the 7th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this P. M., to that date. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the usual Dividend of Five per cent. from the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after the 15th inst. The Transfer Books will remain closed until the day of payment.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The Transfer books will be closed from this date until July 6.

M. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1862.

BROOKLYN, June 26, 1862.

CITIZENS' GAS-LIGHT COMPANY—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on and after the 15th of July next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of July. By order H. WARREN, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1862.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on or after the first Monday of July proximo.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until July 8, 1862.

By order, GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 470 Broadway, (Pacific Building.)
Branch Office, No. 72 Wall-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Seven Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on the 30th day of June.

T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1862.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on and after July 10. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 10th of July.

CHAS. A. MACY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 1 Montgomery-st.,
JERSEY CITY, June 24, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

OFFICE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 92 Broadway, (opposite Trinity Church,)
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand.

J. L. DOUGLASS.

EAST RIVER BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Dividend from the profits of the last six months, of Three and a Half per Cent., payable on and after July 21, 1862. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 11th to the 21st, inclusive.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE NEW YORK, PROVIDENCE and Boston Railroad Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and a-half (3½) per cent., payable on demand after this date, at the office of M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 80 Wall-st., New-York, June 25, 1862. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

R. G. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome-st., New-York, June 30, 1862.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of *five per cent.*, payable on and after the 14th July.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE DIrectors of this Company have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of Three per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 3d of July.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK—BROOKLYN, JUNE 25, 1862.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has this day been declared, out of the profits for the six months ending the 30th inst., payable on and after the 1st day of July next.

WM. C. RUSHMORE, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three (3) per cent., payable to the stockholders on demand. By order of the Board.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MARKET BANK have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent for the current six months, payable on and after July 10. R. BAYLES, Cashier.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 27, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE AND a Half Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.

E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after July 7.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—MARTHA C. BABCOCK, Administratrix, &c., against DANIEL MARTINE and others.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, I will expose to sale on the fifteenth day of July, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, all that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon, situate on the southerly side of West Twenty-seventh-street, in the City of New-York, beginning at a point on the southerly side of West Twenty-seventh-street, distant easterly three hundred and twenty-three feet six inches from the southeasterly corner of West Twenty-seventh-street and the Ninth-avenue; thence running southeastwardly along the southerly side of West Twenty-seventh-street sixteen feet six inches; thence southwesterly ninety-eight feet nine inches to the centre of the block; thence northwesterly along said centre line sixteen feet six inches, and thence northeasterly ninety-eight feet nine inches to the place of beginning. The said premises being now known as Number Two Hundred and Ten West Twenty-seventh-street.—Dated NEW-YORK, June 20, 1862.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Referee,
No. 63 Wall-street.
CAMBRELENG & PYNE, Esqs., Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
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PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

OCULISTS AND AURISTS.

DEAFNESS, DISCHARGES FROM THE ears, blindness, chronic inflammation, weakness of sight, also nervous affections and catarrh, the frequent cause of blindness and deafness, cured by Dr. GRAVES, No. 609 Broadway, New-York. Consultation free.

THE NAMES AND LOCATION OF DEALERS, City and country, who sell P. P. CO.'S BUCK-I GOODS, will appear in the *Times* Saturday, July 19. Consumers of Provisions, see it and save your money.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 2 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 2 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

NO CURE NO PAY.—S. R. KING, M. D., CURES rheumatism, neuralgia, gout, dropsy, and all chronic diseases, with new chemical and electrical application, and mercury removed from the system, &c. Office, No. 367 Broome-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without a single instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become as well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the United States who has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR WHITESTONE, GREAT NECK, SANDS POINT, GLEN COVE, MOTT'S DOCK, GLENWOOD AND ROSLYN.—The elegant new steamer JESSE HOYT, Capt. CHAS. POST, will leave New-York from Pier No. 24 East River, west side of Peck Slip, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:45 P. M. Returning, will leave the above-named places as follows:

Roslyn, 6:30 A. M.	Glen Cove, 7:15 A. M.
Glenwood, 6:35 A. M.	Sands Point, 7:35 A. M.
Mott's Dock, 6:45 A. M.	Great Neck, 8 A. M.
	Whitestone, 8:10 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken, and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad, at cost prices.

GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FISHING BANKS.—THE STEAMER CROTON, Capt. JAS. A. DUMONT, will leave daily, as follows (Sundays excepted):—From foot of Peck-slip, at 7 A. M.; Christopher-st., 7:5 A. M.; Spring-st., 7:5 A. M.; 10th-st., 7:50 A. M.; Broome-st., 8 A. M.; Peck-slip, 8½ A.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

[Continued from First Page.]

Kulger, L., Co. A, 7th N.Y.
Keane, P. J., Co. G, 2d U.S. Art.
Kendall, W. J., Sergt. Co. I, 37th N.Y.
Kissick, H. M., Co. B, 33d N.Y.
Dalton, F., Co. I, 2. S. S.
Lewis, C. F., Co. C, 3d Vt.
Leslie, Geo., Co. F, 97th N.Y.
Calvert, Robt., Co. D, 103d Penn.
Hughes, John, Co. K, 69th Penn.
Sullivan, L. B., Co. D, 88th N.Y.
McCloy, J. W., Co. F, 61st Pa.
Bujon, W., Co. F, 61st Pa.
Herbst, Capt. H., Co. C, 31st N.Y.
McCumber, B., Co. D, 101st N.Y.
Sandent, S., Co. G, 5th Me.
Robinson, A., Co. E, 5th Me.
McGinnis, M., Co. E, 3d Pa. C
Crawford, J. E., Co. B, 5th Me
Ward, J. P., Co. E, 5th Me.
Gavin, J., Co. E, 97th N.Y.
Harvey, W., Co. I, 12th Pa.
Tucker, L., Co. H, 93d Pa.
Kimball, A. J., Co. A, 3d Vt
De Fearbaun, A., Co. I, 55th N.Y.
Norris, W., Co. C, 3d Vt.
Stancels, W., Co. H, 8th N.J.
Birt, F. B., Co. G, 3d Vt.
Ling, J., Co. E, 1st N.Y. A
Pheasls, W. E., Co. F, 83d Penn.
Reeves, S., Co. A, 1st N. J.
Bigler, S., Co. G, 103d Penn.
Marpe, G. H., Co. E, 45d N.Y.
Quinn, J., Co. C, 1st N.Y. Cav.
Stewner, G. W., Corp., Co. I, 23d Penn.
Garrity, U. J., Co. I., 16th Mass.
Crake, P., Co. I, 16th Mass.
Howe, J. L., Co. E, 96th N.Y.
Fairbanks, R. W., Co. A, 61st Penn.
Quiter, J., Co. I, 55th N.Y.
Cutler, J., Co. A, 15th Mass.
Sweetzer, H. W., Co. K, 2d Me.
Mowrey, A., Co. K, 77th N.Y.
Flavra, A. J., Co. K, 45d N.Y.
Walrath, J., Capt., Co. K, 77th N.Y.
Larabee, C. R., Co. G, 49th N.Y.
Rothmund, J., Co. I, 1st N. Y. Cavalry.
Horton, H. S., Sergt., Co. D, 101st Pa.
Shaw, B. M., Corp., Co. D, 101st Penn.
Carr, C. Z., Co. G, 101st Pa.
Chastine, J., Co. H, 6th Wis.
Moore, F. A., Corp., Co. H, 6th Wis.
Gifford, P. S., bugler, Co. F, 1st N. Y. Bat.
Young, Wm., Corp., Co. F, 1st N. Y. Bat.
Manson, A. G., Co. F, 1st L. I.
Mansaile, S., Sergt., Co. H, 10th Penn.
Marsh, S., Corp., Co. H, 10th Penn.
Metcalf, P. D., Corp., Co. F, 3d Vt.
Brunner, H., Co. I, 93d N.Y.
Kline, G., Co. I, 33d Penn.
Miller, Geo., Co. A, 119th Pa.
Lampher, L., Co. E, 33d Penn
Wagoner, W. H., Co. I, 23d Penn.
Sand, Geo., Co. C, 6th Wis.
Noubar, C., Co. C 5th Wis.
Davis, Jno., Co. I, 33d N. Y.
Wetzel, S., Co. A, 106th Penn.
Crow, H., Co. C, 66th Vt.
Brennan, Geo., Co. K, 9d Penn.
Vonderlyce, J., Co. G, 96th Penn.
Macy, Chas., Co. B, 82d Penn.
Bliss, Gen. J., Co. F, 6th Vt.
Spear, D., Co. K, 23d Penn.
Jones, Geo., Co. D, 96th N.Y.
Mare, G. W., Co. K, 104th Penn.
Lewis, E., Co. F, 23d Penn.
Lane, E., Co. F, 23d Penn.
Lisell, Wm., Co. G, 3d N. J. Bell, M. G., Co. G, 3d N. J.
Lawrence, M., Co. G, 3d N.J.
Smith, G. H., Co. B, 96th Penn.
Woodhouse, J. W., Corporal, Co. E, 23d Penn.
Duskey, Aug., Co. B, 96th Penn.
Lewis, Jno., Co. E, 96th Penn.
King, W. C., Co. G, 52d Penn.
McKane, J. W., Co. H, 101st Penn.
Fulk, W. H., Co. H, 49th Penn.
Balaw, W., Co. K, 3d Vt.
Schwartz, Geo., Co. F, 5th Wis.
Grant, Thos., Co. H, 93d N.Y.
Willey, E., Co. H, 93d N. Y.
Hughes, P. K., Co. A, 69th Penn. Cav.
Hannis, F., Co. F, 96th Penn.
Ahrens, Aug., Co. C, 5th Wis.
Wright, A., Co. F, 3d Vt.
Potter, H. B., Co. F, 7th Wis.
Bean, E., Co. A, 97th N. Y.
Robb, M. M., Co. H, 6th Wis.
Winton, D., Co. B, 7th N. J.
Harris, Chas., Co. D, 10th Penn.
Panzier, H., Co. E, 85th Pa.
Ruch, J., Co. F, 31st N. Y.
Pollard, D. O., Co. A, 2d Me.
Birck, C. H., Co. I, 2d N. J.
Hoyt, M. A., Co. G, 6th Vt.
Gillett, A., Capt., Co. G, 93d Penn.
Bird, G. S., Sergt., Co. C, 1st N. Y. Cavalry.
Bain, A. C., Co. D, 8th N. J.
Phillip, H., Sergt., Co. A, 3d Vt.
Bloodgood, A., Sergt, Co. H, 31st N. Y.
Palmer, A., Co. H, 66th N. Y.
Jerome, H. B., Co. B, 3d Vt.
Fairwell, J., Co. B, 3d Vt.
Holbrook, J. H., Sergt., Co. C., 77th N. Y.
Brooks, A., Band, 11th Me.
Babcock, G. O., Sergt., Co. F., 6th Vermont.
Sweed, Charles, Co. B, 72d Penn.
Ward, G. W., Sergt., Co. K, 2d Vermont.
Scofield, W., Co. F, 93d N.Y.
Daniels, M., Co. K, 2d Vt.
Lee, John, Co. I, 3d Vt.
White, E., Co. I, 3d Vt.
Sweeney, J., Co. D, 1st N. J.
Pelton, M., Sergt., Co. G, 61st N. Y.
Curtis, J. M., Co. I, 7th Me.
Black, W. T., Co. B, 63d Pa.
Dunham, M. H., Co. H., 3d Mich.
Kilsey, J., Co. H., 7th N. Y.
Moore, J. H., Co. D, 50th N. Y.
Goodspeed, R., Co. A, 77th N. Y.
Bowen, J., Band, Co. D, 4th Vermont.
Deal, C., Co. A, 4th N. J.
Murray, G. W., Co. H, 1st New-Jersey.
Scott, D. W., Co. F, 4th N. J.
Ham, Amos, Co. E, 6th Vt.
Schreder, F., 8th U. S. Art.
McGill, Jno., Co. E, 6th Vt.
Engelbeh, H., Co. G, 83d Pa.
French, M. W., Corporal, Co. K, 4th Vermont.
Bowman, R., Sergeant, Co. E, 95th Pennsylvania.
Reese, G. W., Co. E, 96th Pa.
Swallow, Jno., 3d N.Y. Bat.
Wilkey, J. H., Co. B, 4th Vt.
Wright, S. W., Co. F, 93d Pa.
Leiper, H., Co. B, 3d N. J.
Williams, R., Sergeant, Co. F, 83d Pennsylvania.
Barnes, C. T., Band, 82d Pa.
Jones, S. M., Co. E, 6th Vt.
Kelley, J. S., Co. G, 6th N. H.
Richards, C. A., Co. A, 8th Penn.
Connelly, Jas., Co. H, 4th N. J.
Johnson, D., Sergt., Co. F, 101st Penn.
Gehrs, E., Co. I, 16th Penn.
McKinley, H. C., Co. A, 10th Penn.
Freilinghuysen, P., Co. C, 93d Penn.
Moser, J., Co. H, 77th N. Y.
Monarchy, J., Sergt., Co. A, 33d N. Y.
Femjo, W., Co. E, 6th Me.
McClellan, J., Co. G, 6th Wis.
Hagerty, J., Co. H, 8th Pa. C.
Roberts, W. A., Co. A, 96th Penn.
Mackey, M., Sergt., Co. I, 96th Penn.
Umberhauer, C. F., Sergt., Co. B, 96th Penn.
Schwartz, H., Co. F, 37th N.Y.
Way, T. L., Co. G, 23d Pa.
Walls, Jessie, Co. E, 3d Pa.
Stanley, Jos., Co. K, 23d Pa.
Williams, F., Co. B, 34th Wis.
Kittinger, B., Co. I, 5th Wis.
Miles, R., Co. H, 6th Vt.
Kimbal, S. F., Co. B, 10th Mass.
Grimalit, L. R., Co. A, 4th Vt.
Weeks, E. B., Co. H, 4th Vt.
Stone, A. A., Co. H, U. S. Eng.
Levigne, F., Co. D, 5th Wis.
Linguist, P., Co. B, 5th Wis.
Barnaide, W., Co. F, 9th N.Y.
Davidson, Jno., Co. D, 1st U. S. In.
Danner, Jos., Co. O, 101 Pa.
Wilson, J. L., Co. F, 94th N.Y.
Hodeston, G. F., Co. K, 7th Maine.
Arkwright, L, Co. F, 101st Penn.
Greenwood, H., Co. F, 7d Vt.
Stewart, Alex., Co. E, 1st N. Y. Battery.
Ballue, A., Co. E, 1st N.Y.B.
Bayley, R., Co. K, 23d Penn.
Gamble, Jno., Co. C, 23d Penn.
Sherman, James, Co. E, 93d Penn.
Curtis, J. B., Co. E, 93d Pa.
Ferier, Jas., Co. G, 56th N.Y.
Morse, W. F., Co. H, 1st N. Y. Cavalry.
Moore, Geo., Co. E, 23d Pa.
Redfield, H. L., Co. B, U. S. I.
Morgan, Benj., Co. F, 101st Penn.
Tice, D., Co. C, 93d Penn.
Meese, C., Co. C, 93d Penn.
Leverton, J. W., Co. K, 16th Mass.
Andrews, S., Co. I, 3d Pa.
Wade, J. W., Co. K, 4th Vt.
Temf, C., Co. C, 1st I. I.
Burns, M., Co. K, 55th Mass.
Clapper, C., Corp. Co. K, 6th Vt.
Salisbury, P., Co. K, 6th Vt.
McClenachan, R., Co. E., 46th Pa.
McDonnell, Corp. H. T., Co. C, 6th Me.
Gould, E., Co. K, 7th Me.
Stone, J. S., Co. I, 3d Vt.
Belknap, F., band, 3d Vt.
Reed, Chas. A., Co. G, 2d Vt.
Cushing, W., Co. A, 4th Me.
Hurd, M. A., Co. E, 1st N.Y. A
Edes, Corp. C. E., Co. A, 6th Me
Scott, Sergt. Geo., Co. D, 82d Pa.
Owens, S. S., Co. C, 5th N.Y
Padrick, J. W., Co. G, 2d N Y
Padrick, H. Co. H, 2d N. H.
Stndds, Jas., Co. E, 6th Me.
Scribner, Corp. W., Co. G, 4th Vt.
Nelson, Corp. P. F., Co. B, 1st N. Y. C.
McGill, L. H., Co, I, 50th N.Y.
Ellis, J., Co. H, 43d N. Y.
Warner, S., Sergt., Co. K, 101st N.Y.
Brunegnman, A., Co. G., 55th N.Y.
Ellison, H. W., Co. D, 43d Penn.
Skidmore, C. H., Co. E, 96th N.Y.
Bugby, E., Co. E, 31st N.Y.
Cone, W., Co. C, 3d N. J.
Cameron, Jno., Co. E, 7th Me.
Lamb, J., Co. B, 5th Vt.
Lanahan, T., Co. E, U. S. Chasseurs.
Van Lair, E., 1st N. Y. Bat.
Miles, D. L., Kennedy's Bat.
Keeler, W. W., Co. C, 95th Penn.
Shuman, T., Kennedy's Bat.
Foley, J., Co. K, 5th Vt.
McFarland, W., Co. A, 49th Penn.
Hibbard, E. S., Co. E, 3d Vt.
Cleavland, L., 1st N. Y. Bat.
Cleavland, L., 1st N. Y. Bat.
Haroldon, R., Co. A, 43d N.Y.
McNeilus, C., Co. G, 82d N.Y.
McCune, J., Sergt. Co. E, 4th Penn. Cav.
Hoff, J. H., Co. G, 1st N. J.
Dujets, D., Co. E, 1st N. J.
Remente, J., 3d N. Y. Art.
Grouf, J., 1st N. Y. Art.
Reardon, G. F., Co. I, 19th Mass.
Sweezer, E. D., Co. D, 8th N.J.
Griswold, E., Co. H, 10th Pa.
Little, J., Co. A, 98th N. Y.
Foose, R. C., Co. B, 56th N.Y.
Smith, G. J., Co. H, 56th N.Y.
Devlin, W., Co. A, 5th Vt.
Pool, J., Co. D, 82d Penn.
Hamilton, G. G., Co. I, 5th Me.
Gould, G. T., Co. H, 6th Me.
Frazer, W. S., Co. B, 5th Wis.
Brumlie A., Co. A, 85th Penn
Smith, G. B., Co. B, 81st N.Y.
Sand, G. R., Co. B, 81st N.Y.
King, W. B., Co. I, 2d Vt.
Shaw, W. D., Corp., Co. A, 85 Penn.
Templeton, W., Corp., A, 86th Penn.
Morris, Jas., Co. F, U. S. Artillery.
O'Hanlan, Co. C., 3d N. Y. Artillery.
Wilkinson, S. D., Co. B, 49th Penn.
Burkheimer, J. K., Co. G, 49th Penn.
Wager, N., Co. C, 2d N. Y.
Wagner, B. F., Co. G, 49th Pen.
Shivers, P., Co. B, 3d N. J.
Surran, Thos., Co. B, 3d N. Y. Pennsylvania.
Diamond, E., Co. B, 3d N.Y.
Marsden, Wm., Co. B, 96th Penn.
Devine, Jno., Co. H, 3d Vt.
Mahohmer, D., Co. G, 9th Pen.
Brooks, Levi, Co. F, 7th N.Y.
Munsan, H., Co. B, 1st Pen. Ar.
Kohl, Chas., Co. G, 105th Penn.
White, W. B., Co. A, 1st N.Y. Art.
Bown, W. H., Co. B, 1st N. J.
Boyer, Geo., Co. H, 93d Vt.
Scott, Geo., Co. D, 103d Vt.
Shaffer, H., Corporal, Co. B, 83d N. Y.
Lee, B. C., Corporal, Co. C, 2d N. Y.
Schlaffee, C., Co. F, 1st Pen. C.
Potter, G. W., Sergeant, Co. G, 10th Mass.
Crow, A., Co. C, 16th Mass.
Glosanp, C., 1st N. Y. Cav.
Sinclair, A., Co. F, 52d Pa.
Eames, S., Co. I, 101st Penn.
Brummagli, H., Co. H, 93d N. Y.
Lowell, S. B., Co. A, 5th Me.
Dedaker, H., Sergt., Co. M, 8th Penn. Cav.
Chevally, L., Co. I, 97th N. Y.
Brum, Peter, Co. G., Berdan Sharpshooters.
Flynn, M. A., Co. E, N. Y. Artillery.
Pratt, Thos., Co. C, 23d Pa.
Martin, C., Co. D, 2d Vt.
Ryder, P., Co. D, 8th N.Y.
Robs, Wm., Band, 104th Pa.
Locas, A. W., Co. B, 6th Vt.
Hardy, L. E., Co. I, 7th Me.
Carnes, Peter, Co. I, 101st Penn.
Kelley, John, Co. I, 5th Vt.
Chase, J. T., Co. E, 6th Vt.
McDonald, Jos., Sergt., Co. I, 7th N. J.
Prown, W. H., Co. D, 93d Penn.
Gifford, W. J., Corp., Co. E, 62d Penn.
Palmer, G. W., Co. H, 23d Penn.
Murray, H. S., Co. D, 19th Mass.
Hatter, J., Co. B, 49th N.Y.
Sprague, W., Co. K, 96th N. Y.
Swain, J. M., 7th N. Y. Bat.
Ballard, W. H., Co. C, 10th Mass.
Loomis, J. A., Corp., Co. C, 10th Mass.
Pancaust, J. T., Co. H, 4th N. J.
Lampheir, P., Co. C, 6th Vt.
Marke, Z., Co. H, 4th N. J.
Pearson, Thos., 2d N. Y. B.
Karmanay, J., Co. C, 93d Pa.
Sheopan, E., Co. K, 62d Pa.
Moorehouse, E., Co. B, 101st Pennsylvania.
Depp, Wm., Co. A, 50th N.Y.
Atkins, R., Co. A, 16th Mass.
Turner, S. F., Co. F, 7th Mass.
Srehin, C. E., Co. F, 6th N.Y.
Malone, J., Co. E, 3d U. S. Ar.
Hennerich, Jos., Co. F, 6d New-York.
Koch, H., Co. H, 72d N. Y.
Silley, Jno., Co. E, 96th N.Y.
Young, D. E., Co. K, 83d Pa.
Kelley, W. J., Co. C, 11th Me.
Crally, J. S., Corporal, Co. A, 96th Pennsylvania.
McEwen, J. H., Co. A, 85th Pennsylvania.
Eakin, Jno. A., Co. F, 101st Pennsylvania.
Tremble, T., Sergt., Co. F, 96th Penn.
Fredricks, M. S., Sergt., Co. D, 7th Penn.
Kinley, F., Co. D, 2d Mich.
Diesmore, C., Co. D, 3d Vt.
Nicholas, Jno., Co. H, 1st N.Y.C.
Kershaw, W. H., 1st N. Y. A.
Dixon, J., Co. F, 61st Penn.
Pierson, J., Co. E, 5th Wis.
Miller, S., Co. E, 77th N. Y.
McMann, D., Co. E, 43d N.Y.
Donnelly, J., Co G, 9th N.J.
Baby, W., Co. H, 23d Penn.
Connett, S. R., Sergt., Co. K, 7th N. J.
Baylis, T., Co. K, 7th N. J.
Pahier, J., Co. H, 5th N. Y.
Struhis, C. W., Co. F, 2d U. S. I.
Austin, C., Co. E, 5th N. Y.
Schoenbachler, J., Co. B, Berdan's S. S.
Parker, F. D., Co. E, 5th Wis.
Warner, A., Co. E, 4th N. J.
Dennis, W. J., Co. B, 8th N. J.
Buist, P., ——, Co. B, 1st N. J.
Horley, D., Co. I, 87th N. Y.
Taggart, E., Corp., Co. A, 8th N. J.
Donare, W., Co. F, 11th Me.
Jones, J. F., Co. H, 1st N. Y. Bat.
Little, J. W., Co. F, 11th Me.
Voodry, H. C., Co. K, 3d Vt.
Beatty, Geo., Co. I, 45th Pa.
Brill, F. W., Co. H, 5th Vt.
Dougherty, J., Co. D, 1st Pa.
Brown, R. D., Co. E, 1st N. Y. Bat.
Haighens, C., Sergt., Co. E, 1st N. Y. Bat.
Ettniler, E., drummer, Co. K, 4d N. Y.
Higgins, Alex., Co. E, 69th Penn.
Brink, G. W., Co. G, 103d Penn.
Marsh, D. H., Co. F, 4th Vt.
Madget, J. D., Sergeant Co. A, 5th Vt.
Cadderback, J., 1st N. Y. Battery.
Corbett, M., Co. F, 8th Wis.
Dubbin, Jno., Co. I, 3d Penn.
Bethbine, George, Co. G, 7th Michigan.
Haines, Jas., Co. E, 8th N.H.
Jeans, E. S., Co. C, 5th Vt.
Jenks, B., Co. D, 6th Vt.
Seacord, R. D., Sergeant, 9th N. Y. Battery.
Dutton, A. J., Co. K, 3d Vt.
Hays, P., 1st N. Y. Battery.
Harkins, Wm., Co. E, 11th Maine.
Bair, W. T., Co. B, 103d Penn.
Fenton, J., Co. B, 81st N.Y.
Haggerley, C., Co. A, 2d Vt.
Scarvell, H. H., Sergt., 1st N. Y. Battery.
Folsom, C. A., 1st N. Y. Bat.
Jerow, S. C., Co. I, 7th Me.
Wilder, J. D., Co. I, 7th Me.
Sayer, F., Co. E, 1st N.Y.B.
Scawell, W., Co. E, 1st N.Y.B.
Sncklugham, M., Co. E, 1st N. Y. Battery.
Russell, G. B., Co. K, 77th N.Y.
Thompson N., 1st N. Y. Bat.
Finckle, D., Co. E, 1st N.Y.B.
Quinlan, D., Co. E, 3d U.S.I.
Mahoney, M., Co. E, 3d U.S.I.
Duncan, P. J., Co. E, 3d U.S.I.
Cole, C. G., Co. E, 4th Vt.
Thompson, James, Co. E, 8th N. Y. Battery.
Shuling, C. M., Co. G, 93d Penn.
Crandall, A. G., Co. A, 1st N. Y.
Hains, G. W., Co. E, 6th Vt.
Dickey, Wm. Co. I, 23d Penn.
Benley, Jos., Co. F, 2d N.H.
Sible, Benj., Co I, 23d Penn.
Adams, J., Co. F, 5th Vt.
Total, 562.

VALENTINE M. SILVA,
Chief Clerk Medical Director's Office, Fortress Monroe, Va.

Sick and Wounded Arrived at Fortress Monroe from Yorktown, on the Floating Hospital St. Mark.

Chas. Tilly, Co. E, 2d Maine.
Albert Goodman, Co. D, 4th Maine.
Fred. Sherman, Co. H, 4th Maine.
Thos Carr, Co. B, 2d N. H.
Chas. M. Parker, Co. B, 2d N. H.
H. J. Lanman, Co. B, 2d N. H.
Robt. True, Co. B, 2d N. H.
Samuel Beard, Co. C, 2d N. H.
B. K. Bopes, Co. B, 2d N. H.
C. H. Isham, Co. A, 2d N. H.
F. H. Trifftham, Co. E, 2d N. H.
W. C. Wheeler, Co. A, 2d N. H.
Jno. Straw, Co. H, 2d N. H.
K. Richardson, Co. B, 2d N.H.
F. H. Hurtle, Co. B, 2d N. H.
C. H. Linter, Co. B, 6th N. H.
Wm. Bradly, Co. I, 1st Mass.
R. Downing, Co. B, 1st Mass.
T. E. Collins, Co. B, 1st Mass.
T. Downey, Co. D, 16th Mass.
S. Flynn, Co. F, 16th Mass.
A. McMillior, Co. G, 16th Mass.
E. Hickey, Co. H, 16th Mass.
G. Huntress, Co. H, 16th Mass.
S. H. Smith, Co. H, 19th Mass.
A. Walker, Co. G, 19th Mass.
D. Ash, Co. B, 19th Mass.
N. Loveland, Co. D, 19th Mass.
W. P. Bean, Co. F, 19th Mass.
C. B. Brown, Co. G, 19th Mass.
J. Sullivan, Co. K, 19th Mass.
C. Caldwell, C. Co. I, 19th Mass.
A. Norton, Co. E, 19th Mass.
J. H. Rice, Lieut., Co. F, 19th Mass.
W. Butler, Co. G, 19th Mass.
J. P. Costelle, Co. G, 19th Mass.
J. O. Hern, Co. D, 19th Mass.
D. W. Carlton, Co. A, 19th Mass.
W. R. Weldon, Co. G, 19th Mass.
R. Harper, Co. D, 19th Mass.
Thos. Maiden, Co. H, 4th Ex. N. Y.
W. Anderson, Co. I, 5th Ex. N. Y.
Chas. H. Thllardin, Co. G, 5th Ex. N. Y.
Louis Waiski, Co. B, 5th Ex. N. Y.
Aug. Dessart, Co. B, 5th Ex. N. Y.
Sergt. S. G. Taft, Co. F, 5th Ex. N. Y.
Samuel Johnson, Co. D, 5th Ex. N. Y.
Jno. Birmingham, Co. H, 5th Ex. N. Y.
David Hamilton, Co. B, 3d N. Y. Cav.
F. C. Mapes, Co. I, 87th N.Y.
J. Patrain, Co. G, 93d N. Y.
A. Stone, Co. G, 96th N. Y.
H. Tatrass, Co. K, 96th N.Y.
J. J. Krpun, Co. D, 1st N. J.
M. Spain, Co. I, 2d N. J.
J. M. Sprague, Co. G, 5th N. J.
J. Tourey, Co. C, 6th N. J.
Sergt. Chas. Durie, Co. H, 7th N. J.
F. McCormick, Co. F, 7th N. J.
Oliver Thomas, Co. F, 1st Penn. Res.
J. W. Bergen, Co. D, 6th Penn.
Beston Fryer, Co. K, 25th Penn.
H. Hayell, Co. C, 26th Penn.
W. H. Ehvens, Co. D, 101st Penn.
G. Hansen, Co. A, 101st Penn.
W. Caldwell, Co. K, 103d Pa.
W. Buford, Co. B, 103d Penn.
W. Frick, Co. E, 103d Penn
J. Hamilton, Co. I, 103d Penn.
W. R. Snail, Co. A, 103d Penn.
W. McClellan, Co. H, 105th Penn.
E. C. Van Dyke, 106th Penn.
J. Crabb, Co. D, 20th Ind.
J. Tillotson, Co. H, 20th Ind.
J. Hauthen, Co. H, 20th Ind.
N. M. Tappan, Co. E, 20th Ind.
M. Gardner, Co. H, 20th Ind.
W. Rub, Co. E, 20th Ind.

VALENTINE M. SILVA, Chief Clerk,
Medical Director's Office, Fort Monroe, Va.

List of Sick and Wounded Arrived at Fortress Monroe Thursday Night from City Point, on Steamer State of Maine, from James River.

John K. Say, Co. F, 106th Pa.
Chas. Smith, Co. C, 70th N.Y.
J. Hilerner, Co. I, 105th Pa.
B. F. Stedman, Sig. Corps.
Geo. Smith, Co. B, 56th N.Y.
Geo. Gedom, Co. I, 55th N.Y.
F. Campbell, Co. E, 86th N.Y.
Corp. J. W. Warner, Co. C, 103d Pa.
E. Daimone, Co. C, 26th Pa.
H. Blaker, Co. A, 26th Pa.
F. Reed, Co. F, 55th N.Y.
F. Hans, Co. E, 55th N.Y.
M. Kennedy, Co. K, U. S. A.
H. Churchill, Co. E, 1st Minn.
Jno. Hix, Co. F, 1st N.Y.C.
Corp. B. F. Durlan, Co. C, 85th Pa.
E. Bernard, Co. I, 1st U. S. Chasseurs.
H. G. Roberts, Lieut., Co. E, 96th Penn.
J. A. Blakely, Lieut., A. D. C., Gen. Burns' Staff.
P. R. Chadwick, Lieut., Adjt., 100th N. Y.
W. O. Colt, Lieut., Co. E, 83d Penn.
J. E. Montgomery, A. A. G., Gen. Newton's Staff.
Jno. M. Russell, Lieut., Adjt., 15th N.Y.
Jno. Haviland, Lieut., Quartermaster, 93d Penn.
Pat. Hirgan, Capt., Co. D, 88th N. Y.
A. J. Pimbleton, Lieut., Co. F, 23d Penn.
S. P. Townsend, Capt., Co. C., 103d Penn.
Alex. Wishart, Capt., Co. K, 8th Penn. Res.
H. Hook, Lieut., Co. B, 1st Penn. Res.
D. W. Mullin, Lieut., 101st Penn.
G. W. Creiger, Lieut., Co. A, 6th N. Y.
E. G. Fowler, Lieut., Co. B, 5th N. Y.
A. Massensel, Co. K, 62 N.Y.
C. Collins, Co. K, 4th Maine.
Longfellow, Co. C, 6th Me.
N. Kesay, Sgt., Co. C, 57 N.Y.
J. J. Kellogg, Co. H, 27 N.Y.
G. W. Knight, Co. A, 6th Me.
G. L. Burton, Sgt., Co. G, 57th N.Y.
C. M. Hallker, Co. F, 7th Pa. R.
Wm. Gruvan, Co. B, 71 N.Y.
Jas. Hughes, Co. F, 71 N.Y.
J. Phelps, Co. C, Baker's Cal. Regiment.
Andrew Ban, Co. F, 49th Pa.
A. Bogart, Co. B, 96th Pa.
W. O'Connor, 2d U. S. Art.
F. Raymond, Co. D, 49th Pa.
D. Connor, Co. G, 93d Pa.
— Kalstein, Co. G, 4 U.S. Art.
F. Kubler, Co. A, 33d N.Y.
John Crenshaw, Co. E, 11th U. S. Inf.
Sergt. Thos. Miller, Co. A, 3th N.Y.
Corp. A. J. Cole, Co. B, 16th Mich.
John Howe, Co. F, 72d N.Y.
Sergt. John C. Whipple, Co. A, 4th Mich.
John Miller, Co. G, 101st Pa.
W. H. Sullivan, Co. C, 11th U. S. I.
John A. Alden, Co. H, 4th Mich.
Sergt C. H. Sampson, Co. A, 3d Maine.
John Carr, Co. B, 62d N. Y.
Corp. S. Willis, Co. H, 4th Mich.
G. E. Darling, Co. G, 29th Mass.
Wm. Armstrong, Co. G, 61st Penn.
Wm. Martindale, Co. F, 8th U. S. Artillery.
C. H. Gallup, Co. B, 34th N. Y.
C. Fitzgerald, Co. B, 83d N.Y.
A. McDade, Co. C, 1st N. Y.
Jno. Hickey, Co. C, 1st N.Y.
Chas. F. Brown, Co. G, 9th Penn.
Alfred Kridel, Corporal, Co. B, 9th Penn.
Ralph Buckley, 1st N.Y. Art.
E. S. Collins, Co. B, 16th N. Y.
Alex. McPhee, Co. B, 16th N. Y.
Jas. Gibson, Co. F, 71st Pen.
P. Gallagher, Co. E, 11th U. S. I.
R. B. Wilson, Co. I, 96th Pen.
Geo. T. Conger, Co. E, 44th N. Y.
E. Bullan, Corporal, Co. I, 5th Mich.
Geo. M. Knox, 6th U. S. Art.
Jno. McWilliams, Co. I, 26th Penn.
Robt. Murphy, Co. G, 3d Penn. Res.
Mich. Driscoll, Co. C, 27th N. Y.
Jeth. Connolly, Co. B, 31st N. Y.
Thos. Carmy, Co. E, 32d N.Y.
Unknown—insensible.
Corp. R. D. May, Co. C, 16th N. Y.
W. G. Wentworth, Co. D, 5th N. Y.
Corp. Chas. Ellinger, Co. C, 23d Penn.
Sam. Lingh, Co. C, 5th Penn. Res.
C. Ahren, Co. C, 73d N. Y.
Sergt. Chas. Rnd, 6th U. S. Artillery.
Mich. Tarry, Co. G, 9th Mass.
Corp. Jno. Moffit, Co. C, 16th N. Y.
Jas. Brady, drummer, Co. G, 2d Del.
J. Keefe, Co. E, 16t . Mich.
And. Walker, Co. D, 16th Mass.
M. Hays, Co. D, 83d Penn.
Pat. Turney, Co. F, 9th Mass.
J. M. Pickford, Co. H, 2d R.I.
M. McCabe, Co. A, 2d U.S. I.
J. O. Snyder, Co. I, Baker Cal. Regiment.
D. Hotchkiss, Co. D, 82d Pa.
W. H. Michael, Co. K, 14th N. Y.
G. W. Masters, Co. I, 1st U. S. Artillery.
Corp. Wm. Kendell, Co. E, 2d N. Y.
Alex. Hamilton, Co. D, 67th Penn.
L. Vanderwalker. Co. D, 34th N. Y.
C. Caleoby, Co. B, 34th N.Y.
G. W. Fairbanks, Co. B, 29th Mass.
E. Hodgkins, Sergt., Co. B, 29th Mass.
F. Sprague, Corporal, Co. F, 6th Me.
S. Dennis. Co. F, 6th Me.
J. W. Wheeler, Sergt., Co. I, 3d N. J.
J. Hall, Co. A, 7th N. J.
J. L. Watson, Corporal, Co. G, 1st Penn. Reserve.
B. B. Bach, Co. I, 1st Conn. Artillery.
Wm. Hazan, Co. F, 105th Pa.
P. Sullivan, Co. I, 15th N.Y.
G. Mattison, Co. K, 74th N.Y.
Thos. Dolan, Co. G, 62d Pa.
P. Ryan, Co. B, 10th N. Y.
Jno. Slaven, Co. I, 2d N. Y.
Pat. Freeman. Co. K, 22d Massachusetts.
H. Herpst, Corporal, Co. A, 6th New-York.
S. McCormick, Co. I, 36th N.Y
W. H. Patten, Mott's Bat'y.
S. M. Babcock, Sergeant, Co. D, 62d Pennsylvania.
M. Birmingham, Co. G, 7th Massachusetts.
P. Kinney, Co. D, 83d Pa.
A. Roberts, Co. H, 106th Pa.
J. G. Wilson, Co. G, 2d R. I.
B. Allen, Co. G, 96th N. Y.
Corp. M. Wing, Co. D, 16th N. Y.
Chas. W. Lewis, Co. B, 22d Mass.
T. Collins, Co. I, 2d N. Y.
D. Callagher, Co. K, 55th N. Y.
H. Wilson, Co. A, 44th N.Y.
J. Clements, C. A, 16th N.Y.
John Nye, Co. E, 7th N. J.
P. L. Johnson, Co. B, 3d Pa.
A. P. Moore, Co. G, 6th Me.
C. Wolf, Co. E, 66th N. Y.
A. Depee, Co. D, 106th Pa.
Sergt. L. D. Butler, Co. D, 23d N. Y.
A. Hierda, Co. F, 5th Penn. Res.
H. Kasch, Co. C, 7th Penn. Res.
G. W. Randall, Co., H, 6th Maine.
S. W. Corps, 6th R. I. Bat.
Ed. Filkius, Co. A, 7th N.Y.
A. Bailey, Co. F, 38th N.Y.
R. G. Dodge, Co. K, 38th N. Y.

VALENTINE M. SILVA, Chief Clerk,
Medical Director's Office, Fort Monroe, Va.

Sick and Wounded Soldiers in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 5.

The following are the names of the wounded and sick arrived here yesterday by the steamships *Vanderbilt* and *Louistana* from the Army of the Potomac:

NEW-YORK REGIMENTS.

Lieut. M. Hall, 71st—rheumatism.
Lieut. J. H. Howard, 72d—fever.
Capt. Wm. Ackerman, 62d—face, severe.
Col. E. G. Marshall, 13th—fever.
Lieut. J. M. Burns, 69th—wrist, severe.
Sergeant Samuel Gardiner, 72d—thigh, slight.
Lewis Hern, 52d—hand, severe.
George Ferguson, 14th—shoulder, severe.
Casper Wilk, 1st—thigh, severe.
H. C. Herrick, 14th—bruise, severe.
Capt. Geo. Doryea, 5th—in leg.
Lieut. D. S. Harris, 81st.
Lieut. F. Ottlander, 2d.
Capt. W. W. Bales, 25th.
Capt. A. H. Preston, 25th.
John Schott, 66th—hand; severe.
H. W. Thompson, 16th—hand; two fingers amputated.
Corporal Joseph Groburn, 2d—rheumatism.
James Keily, 30th—leg; slight.
Thomas Connory, 63d—hand and arms; slight.
Henry P. Herne, 31st—head and arm; slight.
James Giffis, 2d—fever.
Edward Deny, 72d—side; slight.
Corporal Pat McGaw, 72d—arm severely.
Frank Conrtoey, 37th—arm, severely.
O. Benjamin, 61st—ankle; slight.
W. M. Quinn, 40th—arm, severe.
Sergt. Wm. McCourtney, 72d—shoulder, severe.
Mathias Gouever, 36th—arm, slight.
Jno. Laughlin—hand, slight.
Pat. Fountain—hand, slight.
Jno. Armstrong—hand, slight.
Geo. W. Gillis, 3d Artillery—head, severe.
Pat. O'Condor, 40th—sick.
Corp. J. W. Snydaker, 27th—slight.
Wm. Mathews, 15th—sick.
Jno. Farrell, 49th—sick.
Jas. Couson, 100th—sick.
Jno. Mulligan, 63d—sick.
Corp. L. J. Stevens, 64th—hand, slight.
Corp. Louis Dougall, 64th—sick.
Geo. F. Hawes, 12th—sick.
Richard Delaney, 2d—sick.
G. H. Coot, 33d—arm, slight.
Jno. Reese, 14th—hand, slight.
Jno. Masterson, 32d—head, slight.
B. Tanner, 61st—head, severe.
C. Adams, 61st—sick.
Wm. Boodle, 41st—sick.
Jno. D. Hill, 72d—foot, slight.
Theo. Bradwell, 18th—hand, slight.
Corp. Michael Wimball, 25th—arm, slight.
Michael Hefferts, 25th—leg, slight.
August Beute, 7th—leg, slight.
Chas. E. Davis, 2d—sick.
Geo. Clifford, 14th—back, severe.
Jno. Riley, 5th—abdomen.
Wm. H. Daniels, 18th—leg.
Corp. W. T. Williams, 1st Art.—thigh.
W. H. Colbrook, 1st—shoulder.
A. Skilling, 43d—shoulder, severe.
Paul B. Clark, 44th—arm, severe.
Corp. J. E. Cross, 12th—arm, slight.
E. T. Buille, 16th—breast, severe.
Jno. Salmon, 1st—head, severe.
Chauncey A. Reed, 36th—shoulder, slight.
Wm. T. Freed, 10th—fever.
J. Donavan, 32d—side, severe.
Thos. Higgins, 60th—hips, severe.
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The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3365. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 7, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

Advices from Headquarters up to Saturday Night.

Everything Quiet, and the Army in Good Spirits.

The Last Battle Fought on Tuesday.

The Enemy Defeated with Terrible Slaughter.

Stirring Address of Gen. McClellan to his Soldiers.

What the Army of the Potomac has Achieved.

Capture of the Rebel Gunboat Teaser in the James River.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 6.

Advices from the army of the Potomac up to last night indicate that all is quiet and the army in good spirits.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ADDRESS TO HIS SOLDIERS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, July 4, 1862.

SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC! Your achievements of the last ten days have illustrated the valor and endurance of the American soldier attacked by superior forces and without hope of reinforcements. You have succeeded in changing your base of operations by a flank movement, always regarded as the most hazardous of military expedients. You have saved all your material, all your trains and all your guns except a few lost in battle, taking in return guns and colors from the enemy. Upon your march you have been assailed day after day, with desperate fury, by men of the same race and nation, skillfully massed and led. Under every disadvantage of number, and necessarily of position, also, you have, in every conflict, beaten back your foes with enormous slaughter. Your conduct ranks you among the celebrated armies of history. No one will now question that each of you may always, with pride, say, "I belong to the army of the Potomac."

You have reached the new base, complete in organization and unimpaired in spirit. The enemy may at any time attack you. We are prepared to meet them. I have personally established your lines. Let them come, and we will convert their repulse into a final defeat.

Your Government is strengthening you with the resources of a great people. On this, our Nation's birthday, we declare to our foes, who are rebels against the best interests of mankind, that this army shall enter the Capital of the so-called Confederacy; that our National Constitution shall prevail, and that the Union, which can alone insure internal peace and external security to each State, "must and shall be preserved," cost what it may in time, treasure and blood. (Signed) GEO. B. McCLELLAN.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 5.

Dispatches have been received from Gen. McCLELLAN dated as late as 1 o'clock P. M., Friday, July 4.

The following is their substance, omitting military details and operations not proper for present publication. There had been no fighting since Tuesday night, when the enemy were repulsed with great slaughter.

The army moved to the position now occupied because it affords greatly superior advantages for the cooperation of the gunboats, of which seventeen are now in the river protecting the flanks of our army.

Statements of the casualties in the severe battles of eight days cannot yet be furnished.

Our forces were not beaten in any conflict, nor could they be driven from the field by the uttermost efforts of the enemy.

No guns have been lost since the engagement on Friday, June 27, when Gen. McCALL'S Division was, at the onset, overwhelmed, and twenty-five pieces fell into the hands of the enemy.

The sick and wounded are being sent to the hospitals.

At 1 o'clock yesterday (the 4th) the army was drawn up in its positions for review; the bands were playing, national salutes being fired, and things looking bright.

THE REBEL GUNBOAT TEASER CAPTURED.

FORT MONROE, Sunday, July 6.

The rebel gunboat *Teaser* was captured in a bend of the James River on the 4th inst. Very important papers were found on her.

CLOSING EVENTS OF THE STRUGGLE.

The following interesting details of the movement of our army to the James River, with the accompanying battles, are furnished by the correspondent of the Boston *Journal:*

THE RETREAT.

The passage across the Chickahominy was admirably conducted. It was not attempted at night, after the fight. It was delayed, even at the risk of another contest, to give time for the complete removal of all the stores. Early on Saturday morning the troops began to move across. The rebels were completely fooled. They supposed there would be another fight, and sent over across New Bridge a large body, on Saturday morning, to annihilate PORTER. At 10 o'clock PORTER was over the west side, looking upon them, with his batteries on Trent's Hill. It was regretted that we were obliged to leave several hundred wounded in the hospitals, who could not be removed without exposing the entire army. Having secured the position on the west side, the bridges were destroyed.

SATURDAY NIGHT.

There was yet much to be done to save the army. It was in a bad position. No one knew what obstacles there might be beyond White Oak Swamp—between that and the James River. If Gen. McCLELLAN had had an intention of making a concentrated movement upon Richmond from the south side, he was forced to give it up. His loss was severe. Lewis' Hill in front was an impregnable position, and he must get under the protection of the gunboats or be annihilated. Gen. PORTER marched around White Oak Swamp east, or rather crossed it at a narrow place, taking the road towards Carter's Station on James River. MORELL'S Division went down the Williamsburgh road to Savage Station, to hold in check any advance from the rear by way of Bottom's Bridge, and to make his way subsequently over to James River. SUMNER, FRANKLIN and KEYES were in front, near Lewis' Hill. They were ordered to send off all that could be transported of camp equipage and supplies, and burn the rest, and then withdraw. All night long, Saturday night, the trains moved away in the direction of James River. At Fair Oaks Station a large amount of Commissary stores were destroyed, and here it was found necessary to leave several hundred wounded in the hands of the enemy.

The enemy finding he had been fooled—that PORTER was on the south side—that there was nothing at the White House—began to repair the bridges across the Chickahominy, which had been blown up. Both parties were active. After our transportation had got away, SUMNER, KEYES, FRANKLIN and HEINTZELMAN withdrew slowly and in order, taking a new line fronting the Chickahominy. About daylight the rebels discovered what was going on, and poured out from the lines at Dr. Lewis' Hill and across New Bridge. They pressed first one flank and then another, but were not in sufficient force to make an attack upon a rear guard so brave and determined as that which closed over the long line of transportation. Slowly the army receded—slowly it neared James River. Rebel cavalry were seen here and there by PORTER in front, but they fled upon his advance. All Sunday was spent in this slow, cautious retirement.

SOUTH OF WHITE OAK SWAMP.

There are three main thoroughfares leading from Richmond southeast between White Oak Swamp and James River—the Williamsburgh Road, Central Road, leading to New-Market, and the Charles City Road. It was probable that the enemy would advance from all these roads to get in our advance. To make it more plain, let it be remembered that it was Gen. McCLELLAN'S intention to reach James River at Turkey Island Creek, which is eighteen miles from Richmond. These roads run in the same direction, and the rebels, not having baggage trains in front, can move faster than he. If they understand what he is up to by throwing a force along these roads, they can press his right flank, and perhaps prevent him from coming under the guns of the *Monitor* and *Galena*.

About 10 o'clock on Sunday, a portion of PORTER'S force, which had pushed up the New-Market road south of the swamp toward Richmond, came upon a large body of rebel cavalry—six or eight hundred—which were advancing. His artillery and infantry opened, and the rebels stood not upon the order of their going back, but like the guests of Hamlet's uncle went at once, with the exception of about fifty, who were taken prisoners. They were commanded by Major BAKER, of North Carolina.

While PORTER was thus pulling out feelers, KEYES was in the advance nearing James River. Through Sunday and Sunday night the head of the column pushes its way. A body of rebels which had been down toward the White House, finding they were on the wrong scent, turned back, rebuilt Bottom's Bridge, and crossed to the south side, but were not in sufficient force to make an attack.

FIGHT ON SUNDAY—THE ENEMY REPULSED IN EVERY QUARTER.

The enemy suddenly became elated. His successes stimulated him to press us hard. He thought he would have us. SMITH'S Division and SUMNER'S fell back, via Savage Station, on the York River Railroad. It was necessary that they should halt and hold the position, that the long winding train might move away. They took positions in the woods north and east of a large field. All of their artillery, with the exception of two pieces, was masked in the front bearing upon the road down which they had retreated.

They had not long to wait. First the enemy's skirmishers came in sight, carefully smelling their way like venturesome mice toward toasted cheese. They saw the guns glittering like gold in the sunshine. They looked, talked, pointed. One or two officers went back. Other officers came up. Soon the dark masses of infantry followed. The two guns gave them a salute, but everywhere else there was silence. Flushed with victory, the rebels started upon the double quick across the field to capture the coveted prize. Suddenly, quick as a flash of lightning, twelve additional pieces hurled grape and canister upon them, followed by the roll of ten thousand muskets. No longer a thought of getting the pieces, but how to get out of the place. After a few frantic efforts, the ranks became confused, broken, disjointed, and notwithstanding the endeavors of officers to rally the wavering columns, they fled precipitately, leaving a multitude upon the plain dead and dying. It was a trap most successfully set and sprung upon a flushed foe. In this affair Gen. BURNS was slightly wounded.

FIGHT ON MONDAY.

But the enemy was pertinacious. He was determined to push Gen. McCLELLAN to the wall, instead of being pushed. HEINTZELMAN had charge of the rear. He determined not to be outflanked, and also determined to give the transportation time to reach the new base on James River.

KEYES, as has been stated, was in the advance, or rather opened the way for the retreat. Four or five miles below Bottom's Bridge, on the Chickahominy, is Lung Bridge. To prevent the rebels from crossing there and attacking our left flank, SMITH was instructed to take position on the Long Bridge road. Next to him, looking south toward James River, was SUMNER'S corps of RICHARDSON'S and SEDGWICK'S. Still beyond was HEINTZELMAN'S corps—KEARNEY, HOOKER, SLOCUM and MCCALL, the last two in reserve. The line was almost three miles long, sufficiently extended to cover all the roads running east from Richmond, south of the swamp.

To get a comprehensive view, select a point on James River, about ten miles below City Point—Hardin's Landing. Three roads from Richmond partially converge at that place.

It is Monday afternoon, and the head of KEYES' Division has reached the locality, and you see the interminable trains reaching up toward Richmond, and beyond all the Divisions mentioned, spread out like a fan. It was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Placing his artillery in effective positions, the enemy opened fire upon SUMNER, but occasionally sending shell over the heads of the division at the wagon trains, to create a stampede among the teamsters. But the guards kept cool and prevented any disorder. After an hour's cannonade, conducted with great spirit on both sides, the enemy adopted a new kind of tactics—on attack on both flanks at once. It was made against SEDGWICK and RICHARDSON, and was pressed so hard that SLOCUM was ordered up from the reserve. The infantry action lasted from half-past three to six. It was a brave fight on the part of our exhausted troops. They held their ground, and repulsed the enemy.

It was an obstinate, bloody fight. These divisions have been so often in action that they know what it is to fight. More—they know how to fight. The enemy were not in sufficient force to attack SMITH. They made a demonstration, but the Green Mountain boys were called upon, and quickly settled the matter by driving the enemy out of sight in that quarter.

A BLOODY BATTLE.

HEINTZELMAN, as I have said, was on the road furthest over toward James River. Early in the afternoon the enemy, in strong force, appeared, opening with artillery, and advancing division after division of infantry in solid masses. He resisted bravely, but was compelled to fall back to a new position. The enemy followed, employing his old tactics of hurling masses of men, now upon the right, now upon the left, and now suddenly in the centre. He held his ground unaided till 6 o'clock. His ranks were terribly thinned, and he was compelled to bring up McCALL once more. His division had been in nearly all the fights. It was worn out. But with hearts as true as steel they responded to the order. Simultaneously upon their advance came fresh troops from Richmond, and loud and terrific as at any time during the six days' fighting roared the contest. But the masses of the enemy rolled along the road. Their leaders had no care for saving life. This was war—a strife for mastery. It was their determination to win, no matter what it cost. They rushed on impetuously, charged upon our batteries, captured REYNOLDS and took a large number of prisoners. Here the brave and proficient commander of the corps, Gen. McCALL, went down at the head of his troops, supposed to be badly wounded. A score of officers fell. The lines gave way. It was a critical moment. Now or never was brave work to be done. Now or never was the army to be saved. All hearts felt it. All hands were ready. Men lived ages in those moments. O you who live far away among peaceful valleys, on sunny hill-sides, with smiling children at your feet, reading this tame account, cannot know the thrill which brave men feel when the heart swells up from its most inmost depths to dare all, to do all that God has given to save defeat! Untutored men look with clearest visions in such moments down the future ages. They see, they feel that uncounted millions are beckoning them to do their duty now. They are great moments!

SEDGWICK came. HOOKER and KEARNEY came—HOOKER with the Second New-Hampshire and First and Eleventh Massachusetts; KEARNEY with the lifeblood of New-Jersey—brave men all of them. They rallied for a desperate charge—one which has determination in it, when every man feels that he stands at the gateway of centuries, as Leonidas stood at Thermopylæ. Twenty-four cannon additional were brought up. The united divisions, firm and unyielding as the granite of their native mountains, moved to the charge—onward, right onward, unheeding death or fire! They came upon the enemy like a thunderbolt, bore down the living masses in front as if they were automatons—sent them flying over the field, and captured twelve pieces of artillery; one brigade, including three regiments; also, Col. PENDLETON, of the Louisiana Battalion, and ex-Congressman LAMAR, of the First Georgia Regiment.

It was the finale. The enemy was defeated at last. He had come on with high hopes; he retired discomfitted. It was a brilliant victory. It inspirited our troops. Here let me speak of the influence of music. While the fight was going on, Gen. MORELL ordered the bands to play. For a month they have been silent, under orders. They gave "Yankee Doodle," the "Star Spangled Banner" and "Hail Columbia." It was like bread to a hungry man. The troops felt the soul-stirring strains, and forgot that they were tired, hungry, exhausted, and ready to faint.

THE GUNBOATS.

The rebels had thrown a body of men close down upon the river. The gunboats, when the fight began, moved up and opened with 10-inch shells upon the table land. It was a timely assistance, otherwise the rebels could have crept along the bank, flanked HEINTZELMAN and reached his rear. What narrow margins there have been in this war.

I can say but little of the loss to us. The reports are varied—one as high as thirty thousand, one as low as ten thousand. We have lost three or four thousand who were taken prisoners. I presume that seven thousand will more than cover the casualities.

REBEL LOSS.

I see no wisdom in stating that the rebels have lost two to our one. They have suffered quite as much as we. Fictitious estimates would do us no good, neither would it hurt them. There is but little doubt that Stonewall JACKSON was killed by a canister shot from MARTIN'S Battery.

Gen. BARNWELL RHETT, of South Carolina, was probably killed in the attack made upon SMITH and SEDGWICK, on Sunday. Gen. LONGSTREET is reported wounded.

But I must close, or miss the mail. I have no conclusions to deduce. Each intelligent reader can form his own conclusions as to what we have gained, what we have lost. I will only say that to one who has witnessed military operations for a twelvemonth, there has been no moment more critical than the present. The rebels, by conscription, have raised an immense army, and put it into the field at the very moment when ours is weakest. They have concentrated all their forces. They hold life of little value, if they can but win. That is their object. Unless we awake from our apathy, unless there shall be harmonious counsels and increased energy of administration, the wished for day of peace and a united nation will be postponed to the far future.

CARLETON.

THE BATTLE OF LAST MONDAY.

Capt. BRADY, of the Pennsylvania Artillery, has written to his wife an account of the battle of Monday last, which she has politely placed at the disposal of the Philadelphia *Bulletin*. It is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS, LIBBY BATTERY H, FIRST PENNSYLVANIA ARTILLERY, NEAR FORT DARLING, July 1, 1862.

We have had a victory! Five thousand rebel prisoners and thirty pieces of artillery. In the morning everything indicated a hard-fought field and a retreat before dark, as some of the troops had already began to fall back towards the James River.

Orders were given to push all the wagons under cover, at a certain place, simultaneously with the commencement of the action. So the struggle began in right good earnest on the right, and then shifted to the left. Secesh appeared to have it all his own way till the proper time came, and then, to his surprise, he was marched back again without orders from his superior officers, as if it was understood that they had gone far enough with the joke.

McCLELLAN was there in person, and attended to their case himself. Our army would not budge an inch for them. The enemy could not understand this kind of retreating. Countermarching back again, the right falls back and then marches to the left. Secesh sees this and is exalted. He takes another swig at his canteen of whisky, (a thing which they are all well braced with, for canteens of whisky are found on all the killed and wounded,) tightens the straps around his legs, (for he has to be strapped lest he fall out of the saddle,) and rushes forward on our lines head foremost, only to be mowed down by our left wing, that had marched to the place of the right.

Of course JEFF. did not see this. He thinks he is following our retreating troops, but he finds his drunken army pitching on to advancing bayonets. They cannot stop; onward they fling, like madmen, and once broken they cannot be rallied. Secesh has found that McCLELLAN has retreated far enough.

The action was a magnificent one. When the rebel lines had been completely broken, and filled up by SMITH, COUCH, (sic.) McCALL, SUMNER, and MEAGHER with his Irish bayonets, the gunboats pitched into Fort Darling, and in about twenty minutes blew up the magazine of the fort. It was a grand spectacle. Then turning on the flying foe, they hammered them back toward Richmond.

For a long time we were drawn up on a large plain covered with wheat ready for cutting, three miles each way. You could scarcely see a horse standing in it. In there were a hundred pieces of artillery and many regiments of cavalry, ready to pitch in and spill the rebel canteens.

But we were not wanted, so we had to stand there and listen. Everything was cast off and ready for action, with our guns shotted. But our troops held their own and won, and the charges were withdrawn from the guns.

Night came, and we lay down by our guns in the wheat. This morning, though

"The dew on our mantles hung heavy and chill,"

we rose gaily to our posts, ready to go forward, as I understand the order.

Poor EASTON was shot through the heart in Friday's fight. His cannoniers stuck to their guns till the rebel cavalry actually knocked the ammunition they were putting into them out of their hands. They took his battery and cried out to him to "surrender." "Never!" was the reply, and in an instant he was knocked out of his saddle with a shower of bullets.

Lieut. MONK, of McCARTY'S Battery, and DOUGHERTY, of FLOOD'S, in Sunday's skirmish or fight, gave the enemy's cavalry a lesson in dismounting on the charge, unsaddling some two hundred of them. Many of them were strapped to their horses and of course were dragged or fell with them. Altogether it was a lively time for these batteries.

We were stationed, on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, guarding the railroad bridge. It was a laborious duty. Mr. FAGAN, with two of my guns, I posted at Bottom's Bridge. In due time the bridge was burned, and when the final order came to return, the train, which was composed of many cars and a locomotive, was fired and run into the river, as it contained a great deal of ammunition. It blew up, throwing fragments of the cars and locomotive thousands of feet into the sky. It was one of the grandest spectacles I may ever witness. We were within about fifteen hundred yards of it at the time. It must have astonished the Secesh, who were constantly hovering around the bridge, with about 5,000 troops and some artillery.

On Saturday they made a demonstration with their guns upon Mr. FAGAN'S section at Bottom's Bridge. I heard the firing and knew where they were. So, after FAGAN gave them a few planters, I opened, along with a brass piece of Mr. WILDRES, from the railroad track, silencing them in five rounds.

They were completely scared. Every shot told, and coming from a point not reckoned on, compelled them to respect Mr. FAGAN'S position and withdraw. It was inferred that this party had run out of whisky, for they "dried up" very soon.

When the train was blown up, our artillery ceased firing, and was then ordered to James River to rejoin the corps. There is every reasonable appearance of a victorious entrance into Richmond soon.

(Signed) JAMES BRADY,
Captain First Pennsylvania Artillery.

THE BATTLE OF WHITE OAK SWAMP.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* gives these interesting particulars of the battle of White Oak Swamp:

Having crossed the bridge over "White Oak" Swamp, it was blown up, thus checking the advance of the enemy. On Monday morning the enemy began the attack on our rear, having rebuilt the bridge. They came on in immense force, following the road we had come.

It soon became apparent that the enemy intended to precipitate themselves upon us with all his force. In view of this SEDGWICK was stationed on the left of the road, just below the bridge, and FRANKLIN'S Division, with a portion of SMITH'S Division, on the right. KEARNEY'S Division was thrown across the New-Market road, HOOKER'S Division across the Central road, and RICHARDSON'S Division across the Charles City road, all three leading down from Richmond.

About 2 o'clock the enemy was discovered advancing along all these roads in immense force, the clouds of dust along the line of approach being distinctly visible. At this time the firing was terrific, coming from every quarter of the compass, the effort of the enemy evidently being to surround us, and either cut us to pieces or drive us into the river. All this was the result of their delusion with regard to our movement; they persisting in believing it was a retreat, while, in fact, it was a deliberate and successful strategic movement.

The rebels fought with desperation, hoping to detach our divisions and crush them in detail. Gen. McCLELLAN was everywhere through the fight, directing reinforcements to be sent wherever the front seemed weakest. Gen. McCALL, with the Pennsylvania Reserves, was stationed in the rear of the several points held by the commanders named, and within supporting distance of them all.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon dispatches were received at headquarters that the enemy were being successfully repulsed at all points, with the exception of Gen. KEARNEY'S, who reported that the enemy were too strong for him, and were forcing him from his position.

Word was immediately sent to Gen. McCALL to advance to his relief, which his men did on the double-quick, notwithstanding their previous fatigue and exhaustion. They were soon engaged in the thickest of the fight, which grew hotter, as every moment brought fresh troops from Richmond to replace those whom our brave Reserves were leveling with terrible rapidity.

The tide of battle ebbed and flowed over the plain for nearly an hour with uncertain result. At this time Gen. McCALL and his staff galloped toward the front to incite his brave troops to stronger exertions, when he was seen to fall from his horse, mortally wounded in the breast.

His staff gathered around him, and begged to be allowed to bear his body to a place of quiet and safety. "No," said he, "let me die on the field," and in the momentary confusion which the fall of their beloved leader made, his division was slowly driven back. Almost at the same time, Capt. H. J. BIDDLE, Aid to Gen. McCALL, was mortally wounded.

Still the contest raged more madly, the efforts of his men to reach him being almost frantic. In this desperate charge the loss of life on both sides exceeded anything that had occurred since the contest commenced. The dead lay in piles as high as tents. Among the slain were Lieuts. J. H. KUHL and W. M. WAINWOOD. Gen. MEADE was severely wounded in the abdomen, and Gen. REYNOLDS was taken prisoner. It is since ascertained that he is unhurt in Richmond.

At this juncture word was dispatched to Gen. SUMNER that assistance was required by Gen. KEARNEY, and his men immediately advanced to the critical position on the double quick, with their bayonets fixed at the charge. As they came up our tired troops fell back, and the avalanche of bristling steel was upon the rebels, who fairly reeled with the shock as our men shook off their pierced bodies like clods from their keen lances. This broke the rebel advance, and they fell back into confusion and retreated.

At this time the rebels had brought up a battery between the river and New-Market road, with the design of shelling our position. The gunboats *Galena* and *Aroostook*, which had been lying quiet, but keen spectators of the battle, unable to fire for fear of injuring our men, were at length signaled from a station on shore as to the direction in which they might send their fearful missiles.

This they did with unerring aim, and the effect was prodigious. The retreat of the rebels increased to a run, and the run enlarged to a skedaddle of the most approved stampede, and our brave but exhausted troops arranged themselves for the night as best they could after the trying scenes through which they had passed.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

Sick and Wounded Soldiers arrived in New-York.

List of sick and wounded soldiers received on board the United States Sanitary Commission hospital transport *Daniel Webster*, Capt. BLETHEN, at Harrison Point, James River, Va., July 4, 1862. Left for New-York at 12 A. M.

Anderson, James, Co H, 56th New-York
Amalvick, Fierman, Co A, 55th New-York
Artend, Theo, Surgeon, Co A, 55th New-York
Agne, Daniel, Co C, 14th New-York
Ashman, Rohl, Co H, 14th New-York
Ashton, A W, Co A, 3d New-Jersey
Andrews, Abrahem, Co A, 12th New-York
Adolr, Lieut James, Co G, 67th Ohio
Buddington, Birney, Co H, 10th Massachusetts
Bergman, Christ, Co F, 7th New-York
Brown, Wm M, Co G, 11th United States Infantry
Burr, Howard, Co D, 37th New-York
Bell, John Y C, Co G, 62d Pennsylvania
Brickell, A. Co L, 29th Massachusetts
Coynton, Wesley, Co H, 44th New-York
Brooks, Thos, Co K, 6th Maine
Breese, Geo P, Co J, 3d New-York
Drannan, Geo, Co F, 69th New-York
Barger, Henry, Co E, 7th Pennsylvania
Bourgard, Lieut Chas, Co A, 55th New-York
Bean, C P, Co B, 3d Vermont
Bure, Roger, Co G, 25th New-York
Byrne, John C, Co E, 14th New-York
Boyce, Chas, Co H, 1st Michigan
Billingsly, John, Co G, 61st Pennsylvania
Brannan, Chas E, Co H, 15th Massachusetts
Brown, James H, Co A, 5th New-Jersey
Benson, R L, Co I, 63d Pennsylvania
Bean, Chas, Co H, 15th Massachusetts
Barnes, Geo, Co H, 12th New-York
Berliner, Solomon, Co K, 62d New-York
Beers, James, Co K, 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry
Campbell, John, Co C, 9th Massachusetts
Crocotch, Wm, Co A, 7th New-York
Cantlow, George, Co A, 22d Massachusetts
Cole, D R, Co H, 6th New-York
Catlin, Chester C, Co A, 14th New-York
Chittock, Wm, Co H, 16th Michigan
Chamberlain, Edward, Co M, 4th Pennsylvania
Connor, Lieut W B, Co F, 5th Michigan
Colman, Frank, Co D, 27th New-York
Carst, Joseph, Co B, 36th New-York
Collins, Sergeant James, Co F, 69th New-York
Curtis, Henry, Co E, 16th Michigan
Crowley, Patrick, Co H, 16th Michigan
Cuzne, Jas G, Co B, 1st Long Island.
Cunningham, W E, Co I, 14th New-York.
Cellver, Fritz, Co A, 55th New-York
Catlin, David S, Co A, 7th N Y Independent Battry
Courtenay, Jas H, Co E, 49th New-York
Crilly, Sergeant Thos, Co H, 2d Pennsylvania
Colville, Captain, Co F, 1st Minnesota
Chamberlain, G, Co D, 14th New-York
Crawford, Sergeant Thos, Co E, 93d Pennsylvania
Donoghue, Patrick, servant to Lieut Hill, 1st Artill'y
Donaldson, Hiram, Co G, 103d Pennsylvania
Donlon, Michael, Co D, 20th Massachusetts
Durnin, Richard, Co G, 73d New-York
Davidson, Corp G L, Co E, 5th Excelsior Brigade
Densmore, Wm, Co F, 9th Massachusetts
Dawson, Ralph, Co E, 63d Pennsylvania
Devine, Daniel, Co A, 57th Pennsylvania
Dye, Edward, Co B, 3d Vermont
Durfitts, Charles E, Co B, 44th New-York
Delmore, Joseph, Co A, 55th New-York
Dickerson, John N, Co C, 8th New-York
Eckert, Geo M, Co K, 3d Excelsior Brigade
Engle, Corp J B, Co I, 64th New-York
Emanuel, Lieut Lyon L, Co A, 31st Pennsylvania
Elliott, Lieut, Co I, 3d Maine
Ford, Sergt Joseph, Co K, 9th Massachusetts
Fuller, Loten, Co K, 14th New-York
Franklin, Henry, Co C, 82d Pennsylvania
Furbish, Fred, Battery B, 3d New York Artillery
Faber, Lieut S R, Co D, 93d Pennsylvania
Fehringer, Lloyd, Co I, 93d Pennsylvania
Fagan, James P, Co D, 27th New-York
Fallen, Wm, Co F, 69th New-York
Fechter, Jacob, Co K, 61st Pennsylvania
Footkin, Eugene F, Co I, 12th New-York
Frothingham, Hospital Steward, 44th New-York.
Farrell, John, Co F, 14th New-York
Goodspeed, Hiram, Co G, 6th Vermont
Glass, D, Co G, 63d Pennsylvania
Gillon, Hugh, Co C, 2d Pennsylvania
Guerin, O K, Co K, 7th New-Jersey
Gibson, Wm, Co K, 1st Long Island
Gurnet, Henry, Co I, 14th New-York
Gardy, Michael, Co I, 9th Massachusetts
Gray, Joseph, Co A, 2d Pennsylvania
Granville, Richard, Co G, 31st New-York
Glenn, Archibald, Co F, 57th Pennsylvania
Gale, J T, Co H, 44th New-York
Guthrie, E A, Co H, 11th United States Infantry
Howland, Col Joseph, 16th New-York
Hill, Lieut E B, 1st U S Artillery, Battery E
Hanger, Geo, Co G, 2d Rhode Island
Halgren, Wm, Co H, 1st Massachusetts
Hagan, Wm, Co E, 62d New-York
Holbrook, C A, Co I, 20th Massachusetts
Hickey, John, Co K, 76th New-York
Hickey, Robert, Co K, 76th New-York
Hanch, Lewis, Co F, 62d Pennsylvania
Hollister, James, Co A, 96th Pennsylvania
Henry, Herman, Co C, 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry
Hick, Thomas, Co C, 69th New-York
Hayes, John, Co F, 31st Pennsylvania
Hornby, Peter, Co A, 98th New-York
Handley, Edward, Co A, 98th New-York
Handman, Albert W, Band, 22d Massachusetts.
Heading, Geo, Co D, 37th New-York
Hexer, Lieut Sterling W, Co I, 14th New-York
Hightman, Frank, Co B, 3d U S Infantry
Hayle, Anthony, Co H, 55th New-York
Johnston, Wm, Co F, 92d Pennsylvania
Jackson, John, Co G, 4th Michigan
Jacobs, George, Co I, 83d Pennsylvania
Jones, John S, Co C, 9th Pennsylvania
Jenkins, C F, Co I, 19th Massachusetts
Klocock, Alfred, Co I, 5th New-York
Kane, John, Co F, 69th New-York
Klog, Marion, Co I, 57th Pennsylvania
Kinney, James, Co I, 25th New-York
Kresger, Joseph C, Co A, 82d Pennsylvania
Klickney, Charles, Co A, 7th New-York
Kaelin, Charles, Co G, 4th Excelsior Brigade
Kopp, John, Co K, 64th Pennsylvania
Kelly, Michael, Co F, 9th Massachusetts
Kevell, John, Corporal, Co K, 69th New-York
Kivlin, James, Co E, 14th New-York
Keaty, Emanuel, Co G, 98th Pennsylvania
Lynch, Wm, Co D, 4th Michigan
Leyden, John, Co H, 63d New-York
Lewis, James, Co D, 1st Excelsior Brigade
Luby, Wm, Co H, 63d New-York
Lanterbacher, J, Lieutenant, Co C, 98th Penn
Lourigan, John, Co F, 9th Massachusetts
Le Roy, Chas W, Co G, 3d Michigan
Levanseler, Henry, Co A, 22 Massachusetts
Lane, James, Co K, 8th New-Jersey
Lawson, Joseph, Co G, 20th Massachusetts
Lucas, Albert G, Co I, 23d Pennsylvania
Laufman, A O, Lieutenant, Co A, 63d Pean
Lafferty, Wm, Co B, 1st Pennsylvania
McDonald, Wm, Co E, 72d Pennsylvania
McDonald, George, Co B, 11th Massachusetts
McGavan, Alfred, Co R, 72d Pennsylvania
Monroe, Wm, Co G, 2d Rhode Island
Mare, Thos, Co K, 96th New-York
Mason, Lieut H C, Co H, 20th Massachusetts
McClaughlin, James, Co K, 9th Massachusetts
Moore, Corporal W C, Co E, 5th Maine
Minchausen, Henry, Co I, 98th Pennsylvania
Murphy, Patrick, Co B, 42d New-York.
Moore, George W, Co E, 95th Pennsylvania
Miller, Michael, Co K, Sickles' Brigade
Marin, James, Co Z, 62d New-York
Mackinroe, John, Co A, 1st Long Island
McDonough, James A, Co A, 14th New-York
Miller, Lieut F, Co F, 55th New-York
McCanna, Thomas, Co H, 95th Pennsylvania
Mallocks, Sergeant Edward, Co B, 9th Vermont
Morgan, Lieut Morris, 86th New-York
Murphy, Charles, Co F, 36th New-York
Marrow, Michael, Co C, 9th Massachusetts
McMullen, Solomon, Co E, 63d Pennsylvania
Morse, Captain, Co —, 7th Maine
McCarty, Christ, (died) Co B, 25th New-York
McAllister, Daniel, Co G, 22d Massachusetts.
Mansfield, Claude, Co I, 5th New-Hampshire
McClure, S B, (Sergeant,) Co I, 64th New-York
McFee, John W, Co G, 23d Pennsylvania
McLean, Hugh, Co A, 1st U S Artillery
Neally, Richard, Co E, 19th Massachusetts
Navey, Capt, 55th New-York
Norwood, Sergt W R, Co H, 16th Michigan
Noolan, John, Co H, 81st New-York
Osgood, Frank, Co F, 2d Rhode Island
O'Donnel, Patrick, Co C, 1st New-York
O'Niel, Patrick, Co I, 8th Massachusetts
O'Connell, Patrick, Co D, 57th New-York
O'Connor, Francis, Co K, 69th New-York
Purcell, John, Co K, 1st Long Island
Pastert, Augustus, Co H, 7th New-York
Phillips, Erastus, Co G, 12th U S Infantry
Parker, John, Co G, 12th U S Infantry
Pascal, Geo W, Co D, 15th Massachusetts
Phelps, John, Co G, 14th United States Infantry
Pickens, Geo W, Co B, 101st Pennsylvania
Patterson, John, Co H, 14th New-York
Purires, Jules, Co A, 55th New-York
Peck, Capt G B, Co —, 57th New-York
Quinn, Jas, Co F, 1st Long Island
Robbins, W G, Co I, 4th Michigan
Rogers, Bernhard, Co C, 1st New-Jersey
Ramsell, Chas, Co K, 29th Massachusetts
Regner, Stephen, Co G, 5th New-York
Reynolds, Wm, Co B, 1st Long Island
Ronk, Lieut John E, Co C, 27th New-York
Rhodes, Lieut C H, Co C, 61st Pennsylvania
Rinehart, Jas H, Co D, 10th Pennsylvania
Rushton, Chas, Battery G, 2d United States artillery
Stanolly, Peter, Co H, 2d Rhode Island
Shields, James, Co F, 69th New-York
Sherman, A O, Corp, Co E, 2d Rhode Island
Smith, D W, Co K, 98th New-York
Streeter, Uriah J, Co E, 20th Massachusetts
Sanferk, Halmon, Co C, 20th Massachusetts
Smith, Peter, Co D, 31st New-York
Shiels, Thos, Co C, 91st Pennsylvania
Smith, W H, Corp, Co D, 62d Pennsylvania
Schulzkesti, John, Co C, 31st New-York
Smith, Lieut, Co B, 63d New-York
Sandford, H W, Lieut, Co E, 34th New-York
Sanbury, Jackson, Co B, 3d Vermont
Steatz, Siegel H. A, Co B, 4th Penn. Cavalry
Seward, W H, Lieut, Co I, 2d Michigan
Smith, C W, Co D, 27th New-York
Shandley, Frank, Co I, 31st New-York
Sample, David, Co A, 82d Pennsylvania
Swift, Stephen, Co I, 31st New-York
Sullivan, Edward, Co F, 69th New-York
Shanger, Sergt Charles, Co H, 104th Pennsylvania
Smith, William, Co D, 14th New-York
Shlatter, Joseph, Co D, 55th New-York
Shaiffer, Francis, Co D, 55th New-York
Stehman, Chas H, Co F, 1st Michigan
Scott, H H, Co B, 3d Vermont
Schnghsue, Lieut, Co F, 95th Pennsylvania
Sheppard, J G, Co I, 44th New-York
Sauer, Charles, Co A, 36th New-York
Smitz, James, Co D, 39th New-York
Spence, Robert, Co G, 31st New-York
Stone, H, Co F, 14th New-York
Shea, Patrick, Co F, 9th Massachusetts
Stewart, Frank, Co F, 98th New-York
Twohig, John, Co F, 9th Massachusetts
Trumbell, Thomas F, Co F, 5th Michigan
Tyler, Ruben, Co B, 1st Pennsylvania Rifles
Thompson, Chas, Co F, 31st New-York
Thompson, H C, Co K, 2d Pennsylvania
Tanner, John G, Co K, 1st Michigan
Temple, Geo, Co F, 12th New-York
Vandervoort, Cyrus, Co H, 101st Pennsylvania
Virney, Claudius, Co A, 55th New-York
Whittaker, Abner, Co H, 1st Massachusetts
Wors, William, Co D 2d United States Infantry
Wilson, Noah, Co I, 56th New-York
Wakefield, David, Co E, 62d New-York
Wade, John, Co E, 100th New-York
Wheatland, F, Co K, 101st Pennsylvania
Warney, Dennis, Co H, 4th Pennsylvania.
West, Thomas, (colored,) servant to Major Deseeg, Long Island
Webster, P R, Corporal, Co A, 98th Pennsylvania
Winters, Christ, Co D, 31st Pennsylvania
Weston, Edward, Co B, 1st United States Chasseurs
Wise, Merrie W, Co I, 93d Pennsylvania
Warr, John, Co E, 14th New-York
Wide, Ely, Co C, 98th New-York
Watts, W J, Lieutenant, Co H, 96th Pennsylvania
Wimbles, H P, Co H, 1st Michigan
Wickwin, S H, Co D, 1st Michigan
Watson, Albert, Co G, 7th Michigan
Young, Isaac, Sergeant, Co A, 36th New-York
Yager, H C, Lieutenant, Co E, 31st Pennsylvania

MEDICAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION HOSPITAL TRANSPORT DANIEL WEBSTER.

Medical Director—Dr Nelson J Drake
Physicians—Drs R A Barry, J G Sewall, A W Lozier
Ward Masters—Messrs S B Ward, T H White, W A Browne, J C Minor, H McCartin, T W Brigham, C W Swan, E P Robbins
Assistants—Messrs J McVey, J Revall, T G Macy, Thos Ivers, H W Jackson, E W Dunham, T W Goodward, E Tovey, J Illegins, W Richmond, F H Beams, W P Ward, A K Starkweather, J Mulroy, E Gillespie
Apothecaries—Messrs P D Leys, W Y Provost
Lady Assistants—Mrs Howland, Miss Lowell
Commissary and Purser—Mr T E Peverly
Assistant—Mr J H Reid

Dr L M Ross, Messrs R

THE BATTLES BEFORE RICHMOND.

List of Sick and Wounded on Board the John Brooks, from James River, Going on to Annapolis.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 2.

Col. W Y. Rippley, Berdan's Sharpshooters.
Col. C.F Johnson, 81st Penn.
Maj. J. H. Richardson, 7th Mich.—sick.
Maj. H. Naples, 7th N. Y.
Adj. C. Dodd, Howard's Brig.
Maj. E.A. Scamon, 5th Maine—sick.
Maj. H. J. Madill, 6th Penn. Med. Corps.
Maj. A. Ingalls, 49th N. Y.
Capt. T. Lyda, Co. B, 69th N. Y.
Capt. F. H. Baker, Co. F, 4th U. S. Inf.
Capt. G. Faurer, Co. D, 16th N. Y.
Capt. W. Wilson, Co. E, 81st Penn.
Capt. J. O'Donohue, Co. C, 69th N. Y.
Capt. T. C. Hartness, Co. H, 81st Penn.
Capt. W. Connor, Co. I, 81st Penn.
Lieut. H. L. Tiogas, Co. A, 42d N. Y.—sick.
Lieut. H. W. Donolston, Co. G, 1st Ex.
Lieut. W. A. Wautmough, Aid to Gen. Meade.
Lieut. W. Tyrber, Co. F, 2d Mich.
Lieut. W. A. Jackson, Co. F, 8th N. J.
Lieut. W. E. King, Co. D, 81st N. Y.
Lieut. W. Peck, Co. E, 5th Vt.
Lieut. J. F. McGrugle, Co. B, 5th Mass.
Lieut. D. Grunsky, Co. L, 82d Penn.
Lieut. F. Sartliff, 10th Mass.
Lieut. E. Pierce, Jr., Co. G, 10th Mass.
Lieut. C. P. Rogers, Co. D, 82d Penn.
Lieut. B. Goff, Co. C. 83d Pa.
Lieut. F. A. Faroney, 2d Del.
Lieut. W. Kennedy, Co. G, 62d Penn.
Lieut. J. W. Seitz, Co. B, 62d Penn.
Lieut. W. Lackey, Co. B, 8th N.J.
Serg. A. W. Williams, Co. D, 1st P. R. C.
Serg. O. Forster, Co F, 71st Pa.
Serg. D. H Ginder, Co. I, 81st Penn.
Serg. J. White, Co. F, 72d Penn.
Serg. F. Wartenley, Co. F, 96th Penn.
Serg. J. W. Lafferty, Co. G, 11th Penn.
Serg. J. S. Hunter, Co. C, 5th P. R. C.
Serg. C. C. Pike, Co. A, 8th N. Y.
Serg. F. O. Floyd, Co. H, 16th N. Y.
Serg. C. H. Daniels, Co. C, 74th N. Y.
Serg. F. A. Buherer, Co. F, 7th N. Y.
Serg. J. A. Owens, Co. B, 61st N. Y.
Serg. J. A. Cushline, Co. C, 12th N. Y.
Serg. E. Miller, Co. C, 7th N. Y.
Serg. O. Edis, Co. C, 12th N. Y.
Serg. T. B. Rider, Co I, 40th N. Y.
Serg. J. McCann, Co. D, 69th N. Y.
Corp. H. C. Peacock, Co. B, 83d Penn.
Corp. C. B. Young, Co. I, 6th P. R. C.
Corp. J. P. Black, Co. K, 62d Penn.
Corp. A. J. Smith, Co. A, 1st P. R. C.
Corp. J. Evans, Co. H, 81st Penn.
Corp. J. McFarlin, Co. G, 9th P. R. C.
Corp. J. R. Waugh, Co. G, 104th P. R. C.
Corp. D. H. Hess, Co. A, 106th Penn.
Corp. J. Barton, Co. D, 81st Penn.
Corp. D. P. McColley, Co. A, 83d Penn.
Corp. J. Dunn, Co. H, 95th Penn.
Corp. J. B. Middleton, Co. E, 95th Penn.
Corp. J. Bryan, Co. B, 72d Penn.
Corp. J. Reedy, Co. I, 96th Penn.
Corp. J. Galvin, Co. C, 37th N. Y.
Corp. A. Fuller, Co. B, 16th N. Y.
Corp. J. McKeinnen, Co. B, 4th N. J.
Corp. F. D. Goldwait, Co. E, 6th Vermont.
Corp. E. Chapman, Co. C, 14th U. S.
Corp. P. F. Dunn, Co. C, 14th U. S.
Ord. F. M. Hart, Co. A, 13th N. Y.
Ord. H. C. Redfield, Co. M, 1st Cal.
F. Baily, Co. H, 83d P. R. C.
J. Stucker, Co. B, 62d Penn.
O. Schenkel, Co. D, 4th P. R. C.
M. Meginta, Co. I, 69th Pa.
J. Stringfellow, Co. H, 1st P. R. C.
A. Cressman, Co. F, 3d P. R. C.
J. Campbell, Co. G, 106th Pa.
C. Williams, Co. B, 7th P. R. C.
I. Munroe, Co. G, 7th P. R. C.
I. W. Wise, Co. B, 72d Penn.
E. Fitzgerald, Co. I, 96th Pa.
E. McKnight, Co. G, 104th P. R. C.
W. Buckholder, Co. A, 7th P. R. C.
L. Morris, Co. E, 31st Penn.
A. Land, Co. C, 12th P. R. C.
J. Allen, Co. K, 5th P. R. C.
J. B. Biddle, Co. A, 9th P. R. C.
J. Smith, Co. C, 72d Penn.
J. McKee, Co. E, 62d Penn.
R. W. Vincent, Co. G. 6th Penn.
J. Tilburn, Co. F, 98th Penn.
W. M. Coffey. Co. C, 104th Penn.
J. Harris, Co. B, 72d Penn.
W. A. Keagey, Co. B, 7th P. R. C.
J. Manderfield, Co. G, 23d Penn.
Thos. Stewart, Co. C, 57th Penn.
A. Schieckt, Co. H, 31st Pa.
L. Sutphin, Co. I., 71st Penn.
P. Smith, Co. F, 31st N. Y.
J. R. Thompson, Co. G, 16th N. Y.
C. S. Taylor, Co. H, 86th N. Y.
W. Bensley, Co. D, 36th N. Y.
S. Hess, Co. K, 36th N. Y.
V. Shollipd, Co. E, 5th N. Y.
O. Smith, Co. F, 7th N. Y.
J. Scanlin, Co. K, 38th N. Y.
J. Saal, Co. C, 14th N. Y.
W. Carrell, Co. A, 73d N. Y.
E. M. Tinsell, Co. A, 70th N. Y.
M. Ryan, Co. G, 64th N. Y.
P. Kelp, Co. C, 74th N. Y.
M. Mcgherin, Co. E, 38th N. Y.
J. Fallen, Co. I, 69th N. Y.
P. Laughlin, Co. H, 74th N. Y.
H. Duymark, Co. K, 14th N. Y.
J. Brennan, Co. D, 36th N. Y.
W. A. Farrell, Co. F, 36th N. Y.
J. Terry, Co. B, 16th N. Y.
J. Cells, Co. E, 32d N. Y.
L. Shutz, Co. B, 7th N. Y.
S. Collins, Co. K, 40th N. Y.
M. Merritt, Co. I, 1st N. Y.
F. Haley, Co. E, 5th N. Y.
E. Forbes, Co. B, 69th N. Y.
O. A. Bradley, Co. B, 16th N. Y.
O. H. Berry, Co. H, 16th N. Y.
O. Ferry, Co. B, 3d N. Y.
T. Dennis, Co. E, 16th N. Y.
T. Rattigan, Co. B, 12th N. Y.
N. Oldfield, Co. E, 12th N. Y.
W. G. Hawkins, Co. D, 13th N Y.
S. Jones, Co. B, 2d N. Y.
Pope, Co. B, 37th N. Y.
McGowan, Co G, 37th N. Y.
Regan, Co. A, 40th N. Y.
W. Whitlock, Co. F, 74th N. Y.
D. Tansey, Co. B, 16th N. Y.
A. Cherry, Co. B, 16th N. Y.
Smith, Co. A, 16th N. Y.
J. Dugnal, Co. K, 63d N. Y.
A. Manger, Co. B, 12th U. S.
D. Bacon, Co. C, 14th U. S.
J. McCarty, Co. I, 1st U. S.
O. Bennett, Co. A, 1st U. S.
A. Ferist, Co. I, 5th U. S.
Stott, Co. I, 1st U. S.
L. W. Mix, Co. D, 12th U. S.
L. Hand, Co. D, 11th U. S.
W. J. McLean, Co B, 1st Md.
A. Landy, Co. A, 6th Mich.
J. Mathewsell, Co. G, 8th Mich.
J. Dudly, 1st Md.
A. D. Porterfield, Co. D, 4th M.
C. O. Foote, Co. B, 5th Mich.
J. O. Smith, Co. E, 1st Mich.
O. Hutchenor, Co. A, 2d Mich.
R. Williams, Co. K, 19th Mass.
H. M. France, Co. C, 19th Mass.
Poorke, Co. I, 19th Mass.
J. Mahany, Co. D, 11th Mass.
O. Schnlid, Co. E, 9th Mich.
C. Mcgovern, Co. B, 9th Mass.
J. M. Geay, Co. H, 22d Mass.
W. M Boynton, Co. A, 9th Mass
O. H. Ferris, Co. I, 1st N. J.
F. Beeney, Co. I, 1st N. J.
J. Buckley, Co. I, 3d N. J.
W. F. Lockard, Co. C, 2d Del.
F. B. Coleman, Co. I, 2d Del.
D. Toomey, Co. E, 3d N. Y.

Capt. R. M. Stevens, Co. B, 5th Maine.
Capt. A. D. Wass, Co. K, 19th Mass.
Capt. G. C. Symington, Co. B, 57th Penn.
Capt. J. H. Bradley, Co. G, 6th N. Y.
Capt. W. Ward, Co. D, 5th N. J.
Capt. C. W. Rose, Co. B, 5th Vt.
Capt. C. W. Seagar, Co. H, 5th Vt.
Capt. J. S. McCoy, Ass. Adj.
Capt. J. Tuyte, Co. C, 9th N. J.—sick.
Capt. F. A. Fuller, Co. D, 31st N. Y.
Capt. A. C. Harper, 5th N. J.
Lieut. W. Deits, Co. F, 72d Penn.
Lieut. J. G. Phillips, Co. D, 81st N. Y.
Lieut. J. C. Harley, Co. A, 8th N. Y.
Lieut. C. A. McKnight, Co. F, 7th Mich.—sick.
Lieut. E. W. Reid, Co. K, 63d Penn.
Lieut. T. W. Cartwright, Sen., Co. G, 63d N. Y.
Lieut. T. W. Cartwright, Jr., Co. G, 5th N. Y.
Lieut. G. W. Scott, Howard's Brigade.
Lieut. M. Dunn, Co. D, 19th Mass.
Lieut. D. C. Munford, Co. G, 19th Mass.
Lieut. C. W. Seaton, Co. F, Berdan's Sharpshooters.
Lieut. E. F. Eddy, Co G, 16th Mich.
Lieut. B. E. Hess, Co. D, 3d Mich.
Lieut. P. Agnes, Co. H, 6th N. Y.
Lieut. G. E. Atwood, Co. A, 8th Maine.
Lieut. L. D. Forrest, Co. F, 6th P. R. C.
Lieut. A. E. Yale, Co. C, 83d Penn.
Lieut. H. L. Patten, 20th Mass.
Lieut. A. Kniffin, 7th N. Y.
Lieut. T. C. Hawk, Co. I, 81st Penn.
Serg. W. Parrington, (color) 69th N. Y.
Serg. G. Corkland, Co. E, 38th N. Y.
Serg. G. Dinger, Co. C, 14th N. Y.
Serg. P. Smartherst, Co. K, 1st N. Y.
Serg. W. Eatou, Co. B, 36th N. Y.
Serg. J. E. Anderson, Co. K, 2d N. Y.
Serg.-Major C. J. Blennan. 2d N. Y.
Serg. A. C. Bayne, Co. G, 16th N. Y.
Serg. T. Cbten, Co. F, 14th U. S.
Serg. R. M. Dennett, Co. F, 22d Mass.
Serg. P. O. Connor, Co. B, 9th Mass
Serg. J. B. Rice, Co. K, 9th Mass.
Serg. H. Hopper, Co. D, 8th N. J.
Serg. H Jones, Co. D, 1st L. I.
Rev. H. D. Hatton, Buck-tail Rifles.
Ass.-Surgeon J. P. Webb, 62d Penn., sick.
Corp. J. Bayard, Co. B, 16th N. Y.
Corp. J. Hunter, Co. B, 12th N. Y.
Corp. S. L. Austin, Co. F, 12th N. Y.
Corp. A. Douglass, Co. F, 71st N. Y.
Corp. N. Y. Cozens, Co. H, 16th N. Y.
Corp. G. W. Barlow, Co. E, 92d N. Y.
Corp. A. M. Hawkin, Co. D, 13th N. Y.
Corp. J. Pallock, Co. A, 13th N. Y.
Corp. J. McGinry, Co. B, 12th N. Y.
Corp. H. Burbank, Co. A 11th U. S.
Corp. S. Cook, Co. I, 1st U. S.
Corp. M. Heart, Co. I, 1st U. S.
Corp. D. Cook, Co. E, 1st Mich.
Corp. J. F. Gordon, Co. B, 19th Mass.
Corp. A. J. Kavanagh, Co. B, 11th Mass.
Corp. A. G. Smith, Co. K, 16th Mass.
J. Welch, Co. K, 26th Penn.
G. W. Lee, Co. E, 26th Penn.
L. A. Mead, Co F, 9th P. R. C.
G. Siegenthal, Co. C, 2d P. R. C.
W. Ellis, Co. G, 8th Penn.
G. Finicle, Co. D, 8th P. R. C.
W. P. C. Mills, Co. B, 95th Pa.
A. Greese, Co. H, 1st P. R. C.
G. N. Hossack, Co. F, 9th P. R. C.
R. George, Co. A. 62d Penn.
J. M. Hilbert, Co. L, 4th Pa.
L. Ehrenrich, Co. F, 62d Pa.
D. Mawns, Co. H, 83d Penn.
E. Stout, Co. G, 6th Penn.
P. F. McManus, Co. C, 26th Penn.
S. J. Denny, Co. I, 62d Pa.
W. Nesbit, Co. E, 9th P. R. C.
W. Ott, Co. F, 5th Penn.
G. Irwin, Co. B, 63d Penn.
L. Camp, Co. F, 8th P. R. C.
B. Lady, Co. K, 1st P. R. C.
B. Allen, Co. C. 83d Penn.
C. Kent, Co. D, 81st Penn.
W. G. Bailey, Co. G, 72d Penn.
John Kuhns, Co. K, 105th Penn.
H. Lerake, Co. L, 62d Penn.
G. Sumoyer, Co. F, 62d Penn.
W. Goodnough, Co. A, 42d Penn.
T. McIntyre, Co. K, 62d Penn.
P. J. Green, Co. A, 23d Penn.
J. Cole, Co. I, 83d Penn.
A. Mark, Co. B, 72d Penn.
S. Veyora, Co. H, 9th P. R. C.
P. Parcell, Co. I, 96th Penn.
P. Taylor, Co. B, 72d Penn.
J. Thompson, Co. C, 18th N. Y.
W. P. Lane, Co. D, 44th N. Y.
W. W. Thompson, Co. B, 16th N. Y.
G. A. Coombs, Co. F, 87th N. Y.
C. Getty, Co. K, 16th N. Y.
E. Goby, Co. A, 25th N. Y.
W. R. Hornson, Co. K, 27th N. Y.
H. B. Breenly, Co. K, 34th N. Y.
J. Shannon, Co. F, 1st N. Y.
S. Sullivan, Co. A, 1st N. Y.
G. H. Patton, Co. D, 38th N. Y.
P. Hall, Co. A, 12th N. Y.
J. Kehoe, Co. H, 13th N. Y.
S. McLaughlin, Co. K, 36th N. Y.
O. D. Page, Co. B, 16th N. Y.
J. Maxwell, Co. G, 34th N. Y.
F. Device, Co. G, 1st N. Y.
S. Warren, Co. G, 72d N. Y.
E. McCluskey, Co. A, 25th N. Y.
J. Smith, Co. K, 81st N. Y.
A. Petry, Co. E, 73d N. Y.
J. Scanlan, Co. G, 73d N. Y.
H. Boyles, Co. G, 73d N. Y.
F. Murray, Co. H, 42d N. Y.
C. Smith, Co. H, 73d N. Y.
H. W. Billings, Co. A, 14th N. Y.
J. Maroney, Co. G, 31st N. Y.
E. Dunn, Co. I, 2d N. Y.
W. Miller, Co. I, 25th N. Y.
G. Bashan, Co. C, 10th N. Y.
J. Milliman, Co. K, 64th N. Y.
J. P. Stukenn, Co. K, 5th N. Y.
W. C. Dickson, Co. A, 16th N. Y.
L. Scharnehan, Co. D, 55th N. Y.
H. Hercal, Co. D, 55th N. Y.
J. Boole, Co. D, 55th N. Y.
A. Schmidt, Co. C, 55th N. Y.
J. Warrick, Co. D, 55th N. Y.
L. Strapp, Co. A, 10th N. Y.
T. Driscoll, Co. E, 36th N. Y.
O. Mosier, Co. F, 57th N. Y.
W. H. Luck, Co. F, Berdan's Sharpshooters.
C. Summers, Co. E, 2d Excel.
W. Henderson, Co. E, 3d U. S.
J. Doorley, Co. H, 6th U. S.
D. J. Davis, Co. D, 5th U. S.
H. Cowden, Co. A, 12th U. S.
D. Buckley, Co. E, 9th Mass.
J. Deber, Co. B, 9th Mass.
P. Curry, Co. A, 16th Mass.
J. Coughlin, B, 1st Mich.
A. Petry, Co. E, 73d N. Y.
J. G. Coughlin, Co. A, 19 Mass.
E. Starkie, Co. D, 72d Mass.
E. Doherty, Co. G, 22d Mass.
J. Conner, Co. A, 11th Mass.
J. Buceller, Co. G, 11th Mass.
F. Thompson, Co. I, 9th Mass.
J. E. Upham, Co. B, 22d Mass.
Warner. Co. H, 19th Mass.
R. Miller, Co. K, 19th Mass.
C. Heilt, Co. E, 10th Mass.
G. L. Andrews, Co. I, 16th Mass.
H. Hoyle, Co. E, 15th Mass.
A. Fall, Co. K, 9th Mass.
J. F. Brokaw, Co. G, 8th N. J.
J. Aiblum, Co. B, 4th Mich.
J. McCurdy, Co. G, 9th Mass.
J. A. Schals, Co. G, 1st Mich.
W. Potts, Co. C, 2d N. J.
B. Klem, Co. D, 2d N. J.
H. Daniel, Co. C, 8th N. H.
J. Reed, Co. C, 1st N. J.
T. M. McDonald, Co. G, 1st Cal.
J. Tailler, Co. H, 2d N. H.
J. M. Wiggin, Co H, 2d N. H.

Sick and Wounded Soldiers in Washington.

The following list is in continuation of the one published in the TIMES of yesterday:

NEW-YORK REGIMENTS.

Jacob Openhamer, 1st—slight.
Andrew Utz, 1st—head, slight.
Orville Gregory, 18th—arm, slight.
Robert Courtney, 18th—wrist, slight.
Wm. F. Overecker, 5th—sick.
John Morse, 34th—shoulder, severe.
Wm. Gehring, (Bugler,) 5th Artillery—leg, slight.
Geo. Cowen, 14th—neck, slight.
Wm. B. Wilbur, 33d—hand, slight.
John Scott, 14th—hand, slight.
Daniel Foetous, 1st—arm, severe.
Geo. Unterman, 1st—shoulder, severe.
Corp. J. D. McVelder, 27th—slight.
John McGee, 88th—slight.
Sergt. John Sparks, 88th—arm, severe.
Sergt. Patrick Hogan, 88th—hand, slight.
Asst. Surgeon Mansfield, 92d—fever.
John Tilmay, 69th—breast, severe.
Corp. Henry Smith, 81st—sick.
Alex. E. Young, 62d—head, severe.
Ephraim McGinnis, 63d—sick.
Christopher Lewis, 37th—hand, slight.
Thos. McNara, 13th—hip.
Cornelius Valentine, 70th—sick.
Sergt. John Brandon, 69th—slight.
Jno. Wilson, 101st—leg, slight.
Jno. Dunagan, 18th—sick.
Wm. O'Donnell 37th—hand, slight.
Sergt. James Byrne, 88th—severe.
Wm. P. Calbett, 12th—head, slight.
Geo. Klump, 37th—hip, slight.
Sergt. Wm. B. Tidd, 81st—sick.
Thos. H. Severns, 73d—sick.
Geo. E. Varnall, 40th—foot.
Jas. Alleo, 34th—hand, severe.
Wm. Galvin, 2d—sick.
Jno. Lockwood, 1st—arm, slight.
Thos. Snertheron, 22d—leg, slight.
Thos. Moore, 62d—breast.
Leroy Right, 12th—sick.
Jno. Pereknules, 2d—sick.
M. F. Williams, 16th—hand, slight.
Ed. C. Briggs, 12th—breast.
Wm. W. Harrington, 12th—hand, slight.
Wm. E. Gore, 16th—sick.
L. W. Beardsley, 16th—breast, severe.
Harmon Smith, 31st—slight.
Henry Riker, 71st—sick.
Corp. Wm. L. Therber, 67th—arm, slight.
J. B. Fierth, 73d—arm, severe.
Jas. Sprague, 1st—sick.
Isaac Branch, 13th—shoulder, slight.
Jacob Cline, 7th—arm, slight.
Jacob Misner, 7th—hand, slight.
Corp. A. Harvaro, 32d—hand, slight.
R. Kesting, 67th—sick.
R. H. Perkins, 43d—slight.
Samuel Brown, 44th—sick.
O. Dubbs, 61st—sick.
Sergt. John Robinson, 61st—leg, slight.
Lewis Lanadhern, 5th—sick.
W. Colwell, 10th—sick.
F. Griffin, 5th—neck, severe.
F. Sweeney, 12th—hand, severe
M. Roach, 12th—side, slight.
Geo. Rausher, 14th—arm, slight.
Geo. Scrafford, 14th—arm, slight.
Wm. Higgins, 69th—hand, slight.
B. McNally, 10th—sick.
H. E. Cleveland, 10th—shoulder, slight.
James Lowry, — —back, slight.
James McGrath, 31st—back, severe.
Sergt. Francis Cassidy, 37th—head, slight.

PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS.

Major John Nyce, 4th—arm, severe.
Corp. Wm. J. Hustin, 10th—thigh, slight.
Forrest Goodspeed, 83d—shoulder, severe.
Chaplain George Frear—sick.
Sergt. Denhle Carroll, 96th—arm, severe.
Corporal Joseph Carron, 5th—neck, severe.
John Gibbons, 71st—leg, slight.
Corporal J. Wartmure, 12th—foot, slight.
Corporal J. N. Serena, 9th—shoulder, severe.
Wm. Calvert, 10th—elbow, severe.
Benjamin Lane, 1st Rifles—hip, slight.
Henry Reig, 4th Rifles—slight.
Sergt. C. L. Randall, 83d—leg, severe.
Wm. H. Given, 72d—thigh, severe.
James Oliver, 63d—neck, slight.
Michael Sailer, 5th—head, severe.
John Lightfoot, 71st—neck, severe.
Sergt. John Wetz, 91st—arm broken by a shell.
J. B. Swearington, 9th—side, slight.
John S. Cox, 9th—leg, severe.
Capt. George J. Gallupe, 8th Rifles—leg, severe.
Maj. S. M. Bailey, 8th—head, slight.
John Hook, 26th—hip, slight.
Geo. W. McCammont, 83d—hip, severe.
Peter McCreary, 8th—leg, slight.
Alfred B. Wilson, 4th—shoulder.
John Quilley, 81st—shoulder, severe.
Reuben Hays, 26th—head, slight.
Henry Kearney, 95th—leg, slight.
Wm. Lawrence, 83d—hip, slight.
John Lohimer, 63d—wrist, severe.
George Brown, 52d—sick.
—— Urson, 83d—arms, severe.
O. Davenport, 7th—arm, slight.
John Powers, 72d—hand, slight.
Corp. Henry Steward, 9th—arm.
Jacob Reinhardt, 4th—shoulder, severe.
Sergt. R. B. Smiley—1st—thigh, slight.
Corp. Cortez Bloon, 1st Rifles—foot, slight.
James Austin, 1st Rifles—arm, slight.
Corp. Makerson, 1st Rifles—hand, slight.
Corp. Chas. McBride, 5fst—neck, slight.
Wm. Lozer, 25th—hand.
Robert Young, 8th—hand, slight.
Wm. L. Olley, 52d—sick.
J. F. Kearns, 95th—hand, slight.
B. F. Clevenger, 95th—leg, slight.
Wm. Elliott, 61st—arm, slight.
John Neville, 10th—head, severe.
John Davis, 93d—sick.
Jacob Smith, 72d—shoulder, slight.
John Robinson, 1st—sick.
N. Kelly, 9th—arm, slight.
Chas. Keller, 95th—arm.
Thos. Y. Senior, 26th—arm.
Saml. Parker, 4th—arm.
E. D. Scott, 50th—hand, slight.
Chas. M. Phillips, 5th—head, slight.
Saml. Benjamin, 4th—arm, slight.
Wm. Dougherty, 69th—arm, severe.
Jno. Gardner, 10th—sick.
Jno. Branniger, 6th Cavalry—leg, slight.
Geo. M. Brown, 5th—leg, slight.
W. H. Grier, 5th—leg, severe.
Hugh Forbert, — —breast, severe.
Wm. Taylor, 1st Artillery—leg, slight.
Chas. Gallagher, 1st Battery—arm, severe.
J. W. Gerard, 8th Cavalry—foot, slight.
Wm. H. Craige, 10th—back, slight.
Ed. McBride, 81st—leg, slight.
Corp. Henry Wiame, 63d—hip, slight.
Wm. P. Houston, 10th—groin, severe.
Fred. Lawn, 72d—back, slight.
Thos. Bell, 62d—breast, severe.
Wm. H. Omorth, 5th Rifles—two fingers amputated.
Jas. Askey, 5th Rifles—leg, slight.
J. D. McIntiere, 4th—arm, slight.
Jno. Mac Dede, 71st—finger, amputated.
H. Miller, 63d—shoulder, slight.
James Rusning, 20th—thumb, amputated.
Henry Feichner, 5th—arm, slight.
T. Battouls, 9th—knee, severe.
James H. Drips, 102d—rheumatism.
Sergt. J. P. Lucas, 5th—breast, severe.
Thos. Hopkins, 83d—side, severe.
James Prendergast, 51st—rheumatism.
Wm. S. Vincent, 5th—chin, severe.
F. M. Kerr, 83d—finger, slight.
Henry Luchenger, 72d—arm, severe.
Capt. A. D. Long, 12th—hand, severe.
Jacob Rieckert, 53d—hand, severe.
Geo. Smedley, 4th Cavalry—hand, severe.
Jos. Hess, musician, 95th—back, severe.
Alex. Hughley, 9th—groin, slight.
Wm. McCluskey, 4th—arm, slight.
Thos. H. McCormick, 83d—arm, slightly.
Chas. O. Hart, 83d—shoulder, severely.
John Adams, 83d—arm, slightly.
John Fink, 53d—arm, slightly.
James Reamel, 62d—arm, slightly.
John H. Gue, 8th—hand, severely.
Henry Kidner, 10th—arm, slightly.
Francis Loughean, 72d—hand, amputated.
John Tohloner, 63d—wrist, severely.
Edward McAlor, 95th—thigh, slightly.
H. M. Rutter, 1st—arm, slightly.
Sergt. Jos. F. Dengler, 96th—arm, slightly.
Henry S. Holsoo, 72d—hand, slightly.
Geo. Sapp, 23d—head, slightly.
Martin Murphy, 69th—sick.
Jno. Firman, 95th—thigh, slightly.
F. Silley, 49th—hand, slightly.
Thos. E. Smith, 85th—sick.
Thos. H. Kincaid, 1st—hand, slightly.
Sergt. R. B. Smilley, 1st Rifles—side, slightly.
Jno. Hunt, 95th—slightly.
Wm. F. Dake, 72d—sick.
W. H. Craig, 10th—back, slightly.
A. L. Curby, 7th—foot, slightly.
Jno. Hawk, 3d—thigh.

MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENTS.

Capt. Wm. Pray, 29th—elbow, slight.
Lieut. Wm. G. Davis, 29th—thigh, slight.
Lieut.-Col. Geo. A. Meacham, 16th—arm, slight.
Capt. Chas. E. Rand, 1st—fever.
Lieut. J. H. Proctor, 1st—fever.
Capt. F. H. Ward, 1st—fever.
J. Coughlin, 9th—arm, severe.
Sergt. Jno. B. O'Hara, 9th—ankle, severe.
Jas. Lovett, 9th—arm, severe.
Wm. E. Rowers, 9th—fever.
Chas. O'Neil, 19th—wrist, severe.
C. R. Kingsley, 10th—head, slight.
Jno. A. Jarney, 19th—leg, slight.
David Watson, 16th—humb, amputated.
Thos. Kirk, 16th—face, severe.
Jno. Lenville, 16th—arm, severe.
P. McLaughlin, 9th—hand, slight.
Thos. O'Sullivan, 16th—hand, two fingers amputated.
Geo. Tucker, 10th—back, severe.
Dennis Collins, 9th—foot, slight.
Dan'l O'Connor, 19th—left arm amputated.
Thos. Broshgale, 22d—thigh, slight.
T. A. Goodhue, 1st—leg, severe.
George Wheeler, 1st—two fingers amputated.
Corporal Charles L. Brown, 16th—shoulder, slight.
Jno. W. Soule, 16th—shoulder, slight.
R. H. C. Godbran, 32d—ankle, slight.
T. Calahan, 19th—arm, severe.
J. M. Darray, 9th—hand, severe.
Nathan Cairns, 9th—leg, slight.
Thos. Gibson, 10th—foot, severe.
Corporal Dan'l Mahoney, 20th—hand, slight.
James Mitter, 22d—hand, slight.
Sergeant James Ford, 20th—hand, slight.
Sergeant H. Mowrey, 22d—side, severe.
G. F. Blood, 22d—thigh, slight.
Philip McKlenan, 9th—leg, slight.
Thos. Mahon, 9th—arm, slight.
Sergt. Jno. A. Randle, 9th, arm, slight.
Jno. Carey, 16th, hand, slight.
Thos. Gayner, 10th, back, slight.
H. J. Nolan, 22d—hand, slight.
D. B. Seaber, 15th—hand, slight.
Chas. E. Lord, 11th—horse kick.
Sergt. Daniel Walker, 22d—leg, slight.
Daniel O'Sullivan, 11th—arm, severe.
Thos. Clifford, 9th—bowels, severe.
Jno. Kenery, 9th—arm, severe.
D. E. Rogers, 10th—hip, severe.
A. C. Burley, 10th—breast, severe.
Jno. Thornton, 9th—thigh, slight.
Jas. Norwood, 19th—sick.
Corp. George A. Brower, 19th—hand, slight.
Charles Lyons, 9th—arm, severe.
John J. Ray, 22d—hand, severe.
James Gallagher, 9th—groin, severe.
John Morris, 9th—arm, amputated.
Corp. W. A. Emerson, 16th—arm, severe.
John Kane, 9th—arm, severe.
Richard Maguire, 19th—finger, amputated.
Corp. F. Leach, 19th.
Charles H. Decle, 10th—head, slight.
D. P. Hearvey, 19th—arm, slight.
D. Perry, 19th—head, severe.
Albert Hendley, 19th—thigh, slight.
Thomas Trainer, 22d—sick.
B. Whitney, 20th—sick.
B. W. Dutries, 7th—sick.
John Gordman, 20th—leg, slight.
Edward Oliver, 11th—ankle, slight.
John Morrithy, 22d—discharged.
Corp. H. Danier, 19th—mouth, severe.
John A. Garney, 11th—leg, slight.

MICHIGAN REGIMENTS.

Lieut. Wm. B. Roe, 16th—fever.
Ass't Surg. A. J. Hobart, 1st—chronic diarrhœa.
Capt. Geo. C. Hopper, 1st—side, severe.
Capt. Geo. W. Grummond, 1st—leg, slight.
Capt. Wm. A. Throop, 1st—foot, slight.
Capt. Geo. W. Acree, 4th—arm, severe.
Corp. James Black, 1st—knee, slight.
Charles Walser, 4th—breast, slight.
Lieut. A. D. Borden, 3d—fever.
Maj. J. D. Fairbanks, 5th—arm and breast, severe.
Sergt. Geo. A. Boll, 1st—arm, slight.
F. Megghifte, 2d—hip, slight.
Wm. McMurphy, 1st—finger, severe.
John D. Breck—debilities.
Chas. Weels, 4th—shoulder, severe.
Melvin Houghton, 5th—hand, severe.
O. E. Ford, 1st—hand.
Corp. Geo. Beard, 16th—side, slight.
Geo. Houseman, 3d—foot, slight.
McCushwer—sick.
Orvin N. Converse, 4th—leg, slight.
Albert Boyes, 4th—side, slight.
James Sexton, 4th—thigh, slight.
A. N. Williams, 76th—shoulder.
R. H. Cranston, 4th—shoulder, slight.
P. McFarlan, Sergeant 17th—leg, slight.
D. Bebee, 4th—hip, severe.
I. H. Nagle, 1st—leg; slight.
John Trombley, 1st—foot.

NEW-JERSEY REGIMENTS.

H. H. Moore, 6th—ankle, slight.
Lewis Tome, 5th—hand.
Thomas Burns, 1st—wrist, severe.
John Burgan, 5th—sick.
William McCarthy, 5th—sick.
Sergeant John Adams, 5th—sick.
Michael Shea, 5th—sick.
Charles Runeford, 5th—back, slight.
Corporal William Clemens, 6th—hand.
Owen Helland, 5th—hand.
Cornelius Van Zandt, 3d—debilities.
John S. Judd, 3d—arm, severe.
Peter Roheson, 1st—no casualty appended.
Ralph Hotford, 1st—slight.
Peter Larkin, 5th—head, slight.
P. Upp, U. S. Chasseurs—shot in right shoulder.

MISCELLANEOUS REGIMENTS.

A. J. Smith, 32d Mass.—left shoulder.
J. Buer, 105th Penn.—left hand.
Corp. J. Hanley, 4th U. S. Infantry—left hand.
W. Willin, 6th Vermont—left arm.
John Wood, 16th Mich.—not stated.
Col. B. N. Hyde, 3d Vermont—bilious fever.
Surgeon Allen, 4th Vermont—chronic diarrhœa.
Sergt. Z. E. Bliss, 3d Mich.—chronic diarrhœa.
Lieut.-Col. Wheeler, 56th N. Y.—fever.
Major Sharp, 56th N.Y.—intermittent fever.
Serg. C. Books, 3d N.Y.—shot in neck.
D. J. Murphy, 2d N.Y.—injured.
William Hale, 3d Penn.—left arm.
E. M. Thompson, 10th Penn.—arm.
Serg. C. Knapp, 10th Mass.—arm.
Corp. M. Healy, 10th Mass.—head.
Lieut. Crooker. 42d N.Y.—chronic dysentery.
Corp. L. Robbins, 61st N.Y.—sick.
G. W. Snow, 96th N.Y.—fever.
J. J. Southard, 18th N.Y.—shot in neck.
B. Noland, 69th N.Y.—left leg.
C. W. Wobert, 2d Penn.—in the chin.
D. Lyon, 16th Mass.—shot in head.
M. Savage, 5th Mass.—rheumatism.
E. Sands, 5th Mass.—rheumatism.
J. H. Scott, 10th Mass.—head.
J. H. Morrill, 10th Mass.—head.
E. H. Brown, 69th Penn.—right arm.
Lieut. G. H. Eggleston, 1st Mich.—head.
A. Ingraham, 44th N. Y.—hand.
Dennis Brady, 69th N. Y.—hand.
H. C. Housen, 70th Penn.—neck.
C. M. Brookwell, 1st U. S. Artillery—fever.
James Connolly, 49th N. Y.—fever.
Thomas Freeman, 2d U. S. Infantry—shot in thigh.
Enos Bush, 57th Penn.—rheumatism.
James Edwards, 5th N. Y.—shot through month.
J. H. Bowman, 72d Penn.—disease of lungs.
J. McAnnulty, 63d Penn.—disease of throat.
Sergt. J. G. Burah, 2d Mich.—right shoulder.
Lieut. O. Phipp, 10th Penn. Res.—shot, thigh.
John Farrell, 5th Mich.—hand.
Jacob West, 85th Penn.—thigh.
Lieut. J. McFadden, 16th N. Y.—leg amputated.
L. A. Bays, 14th N. Y.—shot in hand.
John L. Morse, 1st Long Island—arm.
Sergt. Wm. Burns, 34th N. Y.—arm amputated.
Charles W. Decker, 4th Mich.—thigh.
Major H. M. Robertson, Gen. Barry's staff—fever.
E. D. Martendale, Aid to Gen. Martendale—fever.
Corp. Henry Kimball, 5th Vt.—finger amputated.
John Boyle, 6th Vt.—arm, slight.
A. Hines, 2d Maine—thigh, slight.
F. Skinner, 14th Infantry—hand, severe.
W. R. Albert, 5th Artillery—hand amputated.
Wm. Troy, 14th Infantry—thigh, slight.
Corp. J. D. Hays, 1st Berdan Sharpshooters—foot, slight.
Thos. Loftus, 14th Infantry—chest, severely.
E. Davis, 5th Infantry—leg, slightly.
Geo. S. Cook, 5th New-Hampshire—arm, slightly.
John Maygar, 2d Delaware—rheumatism.
John Maguire, 1st Chasseurs—head, slightly.
Serg. Joseph Hausen, 14th Infantry—head, severely.
Michael Storle, 2d New-Hampshire—finger, severely.
A. Richardson, 20th Ind.—hand, thumb amputated.
Corp. D. H. Sprinker, 20th Ind.—hand severely.
Sergeant G. Simmerman, 5th artillery—leg, slightly.
John Stone, 2d New-Hamphire—severely.
Henry Malthon, 14th Infantry—side, severely.
Charles Shelty, 12th Infantry—breast, severely.
W. J. Hines, 1st Long Island—shoulder

Each State has the power to officer and train them accordingly.

You state after quoting the 12th, 15th and 16th grants of power to Congress, that "these grants of power all relate to the same subject matter, and are all contained in the same section of the Constitution and by the well-known rule of construction, must be taken, as a whole, and construed together."

I confess myself at a loss to perceive in what manner these careful and well-defined provisions of the Constitution, regulating the organization and government of the militia, can be understood as applying in the remotest degree to the armies of the Confederacy; nor can I conceive how the grant of exclusive power to declare and carry on war by armies raised and supported by the Confederacy, is to be restricted or diminished by the clauses which grant a divided power over the militia. On the contrary, the delegation of authority over the militia, so far as granted, appears to me to be plainly an additional enumerated power, intended to strengthen the hands of the Confederate Government in the discharge of its permanent duty, the common defence of the States.

Congress may call forth the militia to execute the Confederate laws. The State has not surrendered the power to call them forth to execute State laws.

Congress may call them forth to repel invasion; so may the State, for it has expressly reserved this right.

Congress may call them forth to suppress insurrections; and so may the State, for the power is impliedly reserved of governing all the militia except the part in actual service in the Confederacy.

This argument appears to me unsound. All the powers of Congress are enumerated in one section; and the three paragraphs quoted can no more control each other, by reason of their location in the same section, than they can control any of the other paragraphs preceding, intervening, or succeeding. So far as the suoject matter is concerned, I have already endeavored to show that the armies mentioned in the 12th paragraph are a subject matter as distinct from the militia mentioned in the 15th and 16th, as they are from the navy, mentioned in the 13th. Nothing can so mislead as to construe together, and as one whole, the carefully-separated clauses which define the different powers to be exercised over distinct subjects by the Congress. But you add, that "by the grant of power to Congress to raise and support armies without qualification, the framers of the Constitution intended the regular armies of the Confederacy, and not armies composed of the whole militia of all the States."

I must confess myself somewhat at a loss to understand this position. If I am right that the militia is a body of enrolled State soldiers, it is not possible in the nature of things, that armies raised by the Confederacy can "be composed of the whole militia of all the States." The militia may be called forth, in whole or in part, into the Confederate service, but do not thereby become part of the "armies raised" by Congress—remain militia, and go home when the emergency which provoked their call has ceased. Armies raised by Congress are of course out of the same population as the militia organized by the States, and to deny Congress the power to draft a citizen into the army, or to receive his voluntary offer of service, because he is a member of the State militia, is to deny the power to raise an army at all, for practically, all men fit for service in the army may be embraced in the militia organizations of the several States. You seem, however, to suggest rather than directly to assert that the conscript law may be unconstitutional because it comprehends all arms-bearing men between 18 and 35 years; at least this is an inference which I draw from your expression "armies composed of the whole militia of all the States." But it is obvious that if Congress has power to draft into the armies raised by it any citizens at all (without regard to the fact whether they are not members of militia organizations,) the power must be coextensive with the exigencies of the occasion, or it becomes illusory, and the extent of the exigency may be determined by Congress; for the Constitution has left the power without any check or restriction than the Executive veto. Under ordinary circumstances the power thus delegated to Congress is scarcely felt by the States. At the present moment, when our very existence is threatened by armies vastly superior in numbers to ours, the necessity for defence has induced it call "not for the whole militia of all the States," not for any militia, but for men to compose armies for the Confederate States.

Surely there is no mystery on this subject. During our whole past history, as well as during our recent one year's experience as a new Confederacy, the militia "have been called forth to repel invasion," in numerous instances; as they never came otherwise than as bodies organized by the State, with their company, field and general officers; and when the emergency had passed, they went home again.

I cannot perceive how any one can interpret the conscription law as taking away from the State the power to appoint officers to their militia. You observe on this point in your letter, that unless your construction is adopted, "the very object of the States in reserving the power of appointing the officers is defeated, and that portion of the Constitution is not only a nullity, but the whole military power of the States, and the entire control of the militia, with the appointment of the officers, is vested in the Confederate Government, whenever it choose to call its own action 'raising an army,' and not 'calling forth the militia.'"

I can only say, in reply to this, that the power of Congress depends upon the real nature of the act it proposes to perform, not on the name given to it; and I have endeavored to show that its action is really that of "raising an army," and bears no semblance to "calling forth the militia." I think I may safely venture the assertion that there is not one man out of a thousand of those who will do service under the conscription act that would describe himself, while in the Confederate service as being a militiaman; and if I am right in this assumption, the popular understanding concurs entirely with my own deductions from the Constitution as to the meaning of the word "militia."

My answer has grown to such a length that I must confine myself to one more quotation from your letter. You proceed: "Congress shall have power to *raise armies*. How shall it be done?" The answer is clear. In conformity to the provisions of the Constitution, which expressly provides that when the militia of the States are called forth to *repel invasion*, and employed in the service of the Confederate States, which is now the case, the State shall appoint the officers."

I beg you to observe that the answer, which you say is clear, is not an answer to the question put. The question is, How are the armies to be raised? The answer given is, that when the militia are called forth to repel invasion, the States shall appoint the officers.

There seems to me to be a conclusive test on that whole subject. By our Constitution, Congress may declare war offensive as well as defensive. It may acquire territory. Now, suppose that, for good cause and to right unprovoked injuries, Congress should declare war against Mexico; and invade Sonora. The militia could not be called forth in such case, the right to call it being limited "to repel invasions." Is it not plain that the law now under discussion, if passed under such circumstances, could by no possibility be aught else than a law to "raise an army?" Can one and the same law be construed into a "calling forth the militia," if the war be defensive, and a "raising of armies," if the war be offensive?

At some future day after our independence shall have been established, it is no improbable supposition that our enemy may be tempted to abuse his moral power by depredations on our commerce, and that we may be compelled to assert our rights by offensive war. How is this to be carried on? Of what is the army to be composed? If this Government cannot call on its arms-bearing population more than as militia, and if the militia can only be called forth to repel invasion, we should be utterly helpless to vindicate our honor or protect our rights. War has been well styled "the terrible litigation of nations." Have we so formed our Government that in litigation we may never be plaintiff? Surely this cannot have been the intention of the framers of our compact.

In no aspect in which I can view this law, can I find just reason to distrust the propriety of my action in approving and signing it and the question presented involves consequences, both immediate and remote, too momentous to permit me to leave your objections unanswered.

In conclusion, I take great pleasure in recognizing that the history of the past year affords the amplest justification for your assertion, that if the question has been whether the conscription law was necessary in order to raise men in Georgia, the answer must have been in the negative. Your noble State has promptly responded to every call that it has been my duty to make on her; and to you personally, as her Executive, I acknowledge my indebtedness for the prompt, cordial and effective cooperation you have afforded me in the effort to defend our common country against the common enemy.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JEFFERSON DAVIS.

His Excellency JOSEPH E. BROWN, Governor of Georgia, Milledgeville.

GOV. BROWN'S REJOINDER.

The Atlanta *Intelligencer*, of the 22d of June, publishes a seven column letter from Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, repudiating and nullifying the Conscription Act. The letter is addressed to JEFF. DAVIS:

"Looking to the magnitude of the right involved, and the disastrous consequences which, I fear, must follow what I consider a bold and dangerous usurpation by Congress of the reserved rights of the States, and a rapid stride toward military despotism, I very much regret that I have not, in the preparation of this reply, the advice and assistance of a number equal to your Cabinet, of the many 'eminent citizens' who, you admit, entertain with me the opinion that the Conscription act is a palpable violation of the Constitution of the Confederacy. Without this assistance, however, I must proceed individually to express to you some views, in addition to those contained in my former letters, and to reply to such points made by you in the argument as seem to my mind to have the most plausibility in sustaining your conclusion.

The sovereignty and independence of each one of the thirteen States at the time of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, will not, I presume, be denied by any, nor will it be denied that each of these States acted in its separate capacity, as an independent sovereign, in the adoption of the Constitution. The Constitution is, therefore, a league between sovereigns. In order to place upon it a just construction, we must apply to it the rules, which, by common consent, govern in the construction of all written constitutions and laws. One of the first of these rules is, to inquire what was the intention of those who made the Constitution.

To enable us to learn this intention, it is important to inquire what they did, and what they said they meant, when they were making it. In other words, to inquire for the cotemporaneous construction put upon the instrument by those who made it, and the explanations of its meaning by those who proposed each part to the Convention, which induced the Convention to adopt each part.

Viewing the Conscription Act, in this particular, as not only unconstitutional, but as striking a blow at the very existence of the State, by disbanding the portion of her militia left within her limits, when much the larger part of her "arms-bearing people" are absent in other States in the military service of the Confederacy, leaving their families and other helpless women and children subject to massacre by negro insurrection, for want of an organized force to suppress it, I felt it an imperative duty, which I owed to the people of this State, to inform you in a former letter that I could not permit the disorganization to take place, nor the State officers to be compelled to leave their respective commands and enter the Confederate service as conscripts. Were it not a fact well known to the country that you have in service tens of thousands of men without arms, and with no immediate prospect of getting arms, who must remain for months consumers of our scanty supplies of provisions, without ability to render service, while their labor would be most valuable in their farms and workshops, there might be the semblance of a plea of necessity for forcing the State officers to leave their commands, with the homes of their people unprotected, and go into camps of instruction, under Confederate officers, often much more ignorant than themselves of military science or training. I must, therefore, adhere to my position, and maintain the integrity of the State Government, in its Executive Legislative, Judicial and Military Departments, as long as I can command sufficient force to prevent it from being disbanded, and its people reduced to a state of provincial dependence upon the central power.

If I have used strong language in any part of this letter, I beg you to attribute it only to my zeal in the advocacy of principles, and a cause which I consider no less than the cause of constitutional liberty, imperiled by the erroneous views and practices of those placed upon the watch-tower, as its constant guardians.

NEWS FROM BUENOS AYRES.

European Mail—Its Thrilling News—Scene in the American Church—Trial of Rosas Ended and he Condemned—British Claims on Paraguay—Arrivals and Departures of United States Vessels—Price of Land—Prices of Produce—Flour—Lumber—Nutria Skins—Hides—Wools.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Thursday, May 15, 1862.

This morning the British mail steamer *Mersey* arrived bringing the European mails for the last half month. The general character of the commercial news is highly unfavorable for this country, and the political news is thrilling. We have the naval battle at the mouth of James River with the *Merrimac*, and the energetic movements of the army and navy of the United States. Then there comes the purpose of NAPOLEON to withdraw his troops from Rome, leaving as a relic the old doctrine of temporal power. The news has profoundly moved this Catholic community.

The last English mail brought to this city the half-monthly mail of 27,000 letters and 20,300 packages of printed matter. The quantity brought by the French steamer is also great, but less than this. Within a few years correspondence has very much increased between this city and foreign parts. The American clergyman here, Rev. Mr. GOODFELLOW, informs me that in his congregation, within the last four years, the quantity of periodicals taken has increased 300 per cent.

One would make inferences from these facts highly favorable to the state of intelligence and of morals. This would be correct. Schools are multiplying rapidly, not that education is becoming cheaper, but the people generally afford it better. There is in this Province a common school system, and private schools are very numerous, and those well established are highly profitable. The increased attention to the quiet of the city has resulted in such complete success as to have attracted the approbation of the Governor in his annual message.

The tribunals of the country have had before them for ten years the case of Governor-General Don MANUEL ROSAS, once autocrat of these countries, and now a political refugee residing at Southampton, England. He is charged with every crime common to tyrants, not excepting high treason, murder and robbery, and after so long a time he has been found guilty, and is condemned to be shot, and his property is confiscated. The sentence does not provide for catching him, and he is not likely to be incommoded by the finding of the Court. It is a serious example of the fickleness of fortune.

The British community here is elated with the result of the visit of their Minister to the Confederation, on a mission of considerable more than etiquette to Paraguay. Some years ago a citizen of England was imprisoned in Paraguay—some officers of Government had grossly insulted the English Consul as such. The Paraguayan war steamer *Tocuari* had been blockaded once for a month or so in the harbor of Buenos Ayres—at another time, in broad daylight, a Paraguayan war steamer had run down and sunk an English steamer, the *Little Polly*. For all these matters there must be a settlement. The third one named was against Paraguay, all the rest were against England, and in a few days Mr. THORNTON returned, with all perfectly settled, and he was honorably conducted back in a Paraguayan steamer-of-war.

This port has not been so lively as usual for the last month; only twenty vessels arrived in the last fifteen days, and twenty-five sailed. Of vessels arrived from the United States, there are here the *Pacific*, lumber; *H. L. Rutgers*, lumber; *Hebron*, salt; *Nicholas Curvin*, lumber. In the same time there have sailed United States vessels *Sporking Sea* and the *M. A. Herraro*.

In the first half of the year 1861, the whole amount of imports was $235,188,000, currency; and the whole of the exports was $143,939,000, currency. This shows a balance against the country of about ninety-one millions of current dollars, which is equivalent to about four millions of Spanish dollars. What shall we do? This is the usual method of footing up. There is but one solution. The difference is made up in the inflated value of the circulating medium, which is entirely paper. The day of reckoning is not the less uncertain for being distant.

At the same time the real wealth of the country is increasing very rapidly. A late enumeration of the Province shows the existence of fourteen millions of cattle, three millions of horses, and twenty-seven millions of sheep. All these contribute to the rising wealth and current commerce of each year. What is called the frontier is every year extending itself by the opening and stocking of new farms. As a necessity, the prices of land advance rapidly, and there is a golden future for these vast plains. Wheat grows here as well as the United States, and yet this country imports 300,000 Spanish dollars' worth of wheat and flour. Tobacco grows here luxuriantly, and yet they import 250,000 Spanish dollars' worth of tobacco. The table should be turned, and some day it will be.

The city is rapidly putting on its holiday dress, preparatory to the National Anniversary of May 25 prox. At this time streets are cleaned, parks repaired, houses painted, public buildings are refurnished and replenished, and the milliners, dressmakers, hatters, tailors, and all others who contribute to the decoration of man or of his domicil, are having a harvest time. As on that day the National Convention will assemble, it is certain to be a grand celebration. Though it will fall on the Sabbath, this will not at all interfere with the noise of artillery or the general display.

Present prices in the United States make almost all your products too dear to be bought here. Flour continues to come and sell for $9 on board. The *Pyranies* brought 300 barrels refined sugar, which brought on board 20½ riale silver. The last prices of pine have been, for white and spruce, $35; yellow, $50 per 1,000 feet, on board.

Within a few days, 42,000 nutria skins have been bought at 1¾ silver rials each, (about 21 cents,) and 53,000 dry hides have been bought for the United States at 42@43 silver rials per pesado, (35 lbs.) There have been sold a quantity of ostrich feathers at $31 (about $1 25) per lb. There is little doing in wools, although there is a stock on hand of 280,000 arrobes.

ADELANTE.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Conduct of "Respectable" Women—Military and Political Matters.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, June 27, 1862.

"Well-dressed and apparently respectable women" take special pains to pass Gen. BOYLE'S Headquarters, and manifest contempt for the inmates. If found out, they may be escorted to the Female Prison. They or their "gentlemen" protectors may be made responsible. Such females remind us of "indiscreet misses in their teens, and daughters of respecta-

[illegible] grand-Major HAZELRIGG, of the [illegible] demonstrated the most intense hatred toward all "Lincoln hirelings," and even [illegible] trampled upon and desecrated their graves. Anyhow, despite the female and male secesh, Tennessee is secured.

Arrests continue in Owen, Henry, Davies, Grant, Franklin and Barren Counties. BOYLE is going right ahead. If promptly and amply sustained, he will most successfully carry out his plans for the establishment, beyond peradventure, of the loyalty, peace and safety of his own beloved Kentucky.

Capt. JENKINS has awarded to parties here contracts for 371,000 feet timber and 545,000 shingles, as materials for barracks at this post. Col. SWORDS has awarded contracts for 1,800 cavalry horses; Capt. W. J. HEADY advertises for 1,000. 9,000 boxes hard bread, from St. Louis, discharged here this week for the army.

The War Department's attention is called to the injustice and inhumanity of reporting as deserters or absent without leave officers and soldiers while stretched on beds or sickness.

Union Nominating Conventions are held all over the State, and one has been held in this county. Messrs. ANDREWS and RANKIN, of the Legislature, are nominated as Circuit Judges. Wherever we have concert and concentration of action, all our candidates will be elected. The resolutions of all our Conventions are substantially identical with those of the recent Union Convention at Indianapolis. Our opponents are Secessionists, in the guise of "Democrats" standing on the Vallandigham manifesto. The members and nominees of their Conventions are watched. An intelligent Indianian assures me that the Unionists of Indiana, upon their Indianapolis platform, will carry their State and Congressional tickets by a majority of 50,000.

PONTIAC.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A CLAM BAKE.

Clams, Politics, Poetry, Patriotism, Police, Potatoes, Public Men and a Good Time.

As jovial, jolly, sociable, agreeable and well known to the public set of good fellows as ever appreciated a clam collected at Fort Washington Point on Saturday afternoon. By some remarkable coincident, cause known only to the popular President of the Fort Washington Clam Bake Club, JOHN E. DEVLIN, Esq., a large company of notables collected on the Point about 2 P. M. There was Surveyor ANDREWS, who came up on duty, in search of liquors which might be smuggled in quantities of more than 93 gallons in one cask. Superintendent JOHN A. KENNEDY found it necessary to look after the up town police; Senator R. B. CONNOLLY went to look after some of his constituents; the younger STEVENS of the Astor House felt bound to lend their advice to the *chef*. Rev. Father CUMMINGS and Rev. Dr. IVES lent the influence of their good example. The old war horse, ELIJAH F. PURDY, had to look after the youngsters; Sheriff JAMES LYNCH to keep the *posse* in order; JESSE PIPES, of Pipesville, and E. F. UNDERHILL, to enliven the scene with characteristic delineations. Then there were Judges Hilton, Sutherland and O'Conner, Street Commissioner Shepherd F. Knapp, Malcolm Campbell, J. P. Cummings, Thos. C. Fields, H. B. Perkins, Commissary-General Weh, Anson Herrick, Jas. Gordon Bennet, Jr., Henry Erben, Richard Schell, Thos. Dunlap, and a host of other social and political celebrities. But the qualifications for membership of the Club are not so much political as gastronomic, gustatory and bibulous. The capacity for degurgitation and deglutition are regarded as of more consequence than the art of wire-pulling. To eat, drink and be merry, constitute the platform of principles. History does not record an instance of a member of the Club failing to observe his duties. "All religions and all shades of politics are represented, from the Puritan to the Catholic—from the hardest-Hard and softest Soft to the conservative Republican and John Brown Abolitionist; so that their digestive apparatus is unimpaired, their mastication perfect, and their appetites good, and they good fellows, are welcomed to the festive board—pine board tables, spread in a shady bower on the rock-bound banks of the placid Hudson.

Need we describe the mysterious process of the clam-bake—the huge fire, the burning brands and coals withdrawn, the hot stones, heaping sea-weed, the clean sheet, the layer of clams, the coverlid, the additional sea-weed, the *sauce piquante* garnishing the steaming pile in bright tin cups. And then how the guests are seated. Judge O'CONNOR presides, and stills the clam-orous call for food by a promise of speedy satisfaction. And when the luscious clams, temptingly open, are taken from between the warm sheets, now they are relished. How the faucet portion is removed and the dainty epicure, first plunging the delicate morsel in the savory bath, conveys it to the de-clam-atory aperture, and then, dire clam-ity. It disappears, with the ex-clam-ation "Good," and ac-clam-ation of delight. And when the luscious clams, temptingly open, are taken from between the warm sheets, now they are relished. How the faucet portion is removed and the dainty epicure, first plunging the delicate morsel in the savory bath, conveys it to the de-clam-atory aperture, and then, dire clam-ity. It disappears, with the ex-clam-ation "Good," and ac-clam-ation of delight. And then how the guests are seated. Judge O'CONNOR presides, and stills the clam-orous call for food by a promise of speedy satisfaction

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 7, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fri days, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscri bers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE YOUNG PRINCE—KATTY O'SHEAL.

WALLACK'S—DOMBEY AND SON.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE NIGHT DANCERS.

WINTER GARDEN—PROF. ANDERSON.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 BROADWAY—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

WIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st. —OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING WHALE, &C., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"CINDERELLA" AND OTHER FINE PICTURES, from 9 A. M. to 6 P.M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Address to his soldiers, published in the *Times* this morning, does not read like the bulletin of a defeated General. On the contrary, he congratulates his men on the fact that they have executed a successful movement in the face of the enemy; and that they have saved all their material, all their trains, and all their guns except a few lost in battle—taking in return guns and colors from the enemy. He further announces that he is now fully prepared for the enemy, who will find, when they again attack him, that their repulse will be converted into a final defeat. Richmond, he says, *shall* be entered by the "Army of the Potomac."

The rebel gunboat *Teazer*, we learn from Fortress Monroe, was captured on Friday, in one of the bends of James River. Very important papers were found on board.

The battles of Monday and Tuesday last, finishing up the series lasting through seven days, satisfied the rebels that all attempts to overcome the Army of the Potomac would be in vain, and since Tuesday night, as we learn by the latest dispatches from Gen. MCCLELLAN to the WAR DEPARTMENT, there has been no fighting. The fighting on the last two days was of the most terrific character, and the defeat of the rebels was most complete. Even the Richmond *Examiner* acknowledges that the rebel army was repulsed on Monday, and that it suffered most terribly in killed and wounded; and its defeat on Tuesday, as we learn from our own dispatches, was even more decided—the gunboats playing an important part, and carrying havoc into the rebel ranks with their heavy shells. Seventeen of our gunboats are now in the James River, protecting the flanks of our army. Gen. MCCLELLAN states that our forces have not been beaten in any conflict, and that they could not be driven from the field by the uttermost efforts of the enemy. No guns have been lost since the engagement of Friday, the 27th ult., when Gen. MCCALL'S Division was overwhelmed at the commencement of the battle of Gaines' Hill, and some twenty-five pieces fell into the hands of the enemy. A correct statement of our losses in killed, wounded and missing cannot yet be given, and the estimates vary from fifteen to twenty thousand. We have in our hands less than a thousand rebel prisoners, though many more were captured, but released during the movement to the James River.

The present position of our army is one that not only insures its safety, but is admirably adapted to future operations upon Richmond, when it shall have been sufficiently strengthened to renew offensive operations. Forming an arc of a circle, one point rests upon the James River, nearly opposite Fort Darling, and the other touches it at Harrison's Bar—making a front of eight or ten miles. The ground is slightly rolling, with a considerable elevation about a mile from the river, from whence it gradually slopes to the water's edge. The entire rear of the army is thoroughly defended and rendered safe from attack in that quarter by the James and the gunboats which rest on its favoring bosom. Directly in front, at the point nearest Richmond, the White Oak Swamp and Creek form a protecting barrier; while a ridge of hills, at whose base runs Turkey Creek, skirted by marshy land on each side, interposes to render approach upon our extreme further wing difficult if not impracticable. For the whole distance, moreover, the gunboats are within range of the outskirts of our lines nearest the enemy, who, profiting by the experience of Tuesday, are unlikely to renew the fighting where they are to be exposed to those dreaded adversaries.

A gentleman who came from the James River in the steamship *Daniel Webster*, which arrived at this port yesterday morning, represents the army of Gen. MCCLELLAN in good spirits, eager for reinforcements, and anxious for another chance at the rebels. The men are rapidly getting rested from their seven days' fighting, and trying to wash off some of the Virginia mud. The *Daniel Webster* left Harrison's Bar, on the James River, on Friday at 1 o'clock, making the run to this City in 30 hours. The army has great confidence in Gen. MCCLELLAN, and, as well as the enemy, praise the masterly manner in which our movement to the James was conducted. Our gunboats are continually flying up and down the river, shelling suspicious places, and preventing the too near approach of the rebels. The river is filled with boats of all kinds carrying reinforcements and supplies to the army. There was a rumor that Gen. BURNSIDE had appeared on the other side of the river, but our informant thinks it will be some time before an advance can be made.

A brief dispatch from New-Madrid, dated Saturday, announces that "Vicksburgh is ours." No particulars are yet received.

The Secretary of War received on Friday the following dispatches from the Mississippi fleets:

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP HARTFORD, ABOVE VICKSBURGH, June 18; (via MEMPHIS, July 2.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

The fleet passed up above Vicksburgh this morning, and although the batteries fired upon it, received their raking fire as soon as we passed. I have communicated with Gen. THAYER and Commander DAVIS. A. G. FARRAGUT, Flag-Officer.

FLAG MEMPHIS, July 2, 1862.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

I have arrived at Island No. 76, and am in communication with Flag-Officer FARRAGUT.

C. H. DAVIS, Flag-Officer.

Gen. HALLECK telegraphs to the War Department that on the 1st inst. Col SHERIDAN, of the First Michigan Cavalry, with two regiments of 728 men, was attacked near Booneville by parts of eight rebel regiments, numbering about 4,700 men. He defeated and drove them back, after seven hours' fighting, during which he lost only 41 men killed, wounded and missing, while the enemy left 65 dead on the field.

Two steam transports have arrived at this port from Port Royal—the *Ocean Queen* on Friday, and the *Arago* on Saturday. There is very little news. Our troops had evacuated James Island and returned to Port Royal. Among the passengers by the *Arago* were eighty wounded officers, non-commissioned officers and privates.

Gen. SHIELDS has not resigned, and has no intention of resigning. Accompanied by a portion of his Staff, he is for the present in New-York, in obedience to the orders of the President. He has been assigned the important duty of aiding in organizing and training, for immediate service, the new quota of volunteers.

For the early and reliable lists of sick and wounded arriving at Fortress Monroe which we are in the habit of presenting to our readers, we have to acknowledge the facilities kindly thrown in the way of our correspondent there, not only by Dr. CUYLER, the able medical Director of that Department, but his polite and indefatigable assistant, Mr. VALENTINE M. SILVA.

CONGRESS.

The Senate was in session about half an hour on Friday, but did no business of importance. In the Senate on Saturday, a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for the reports of Col. CANBY, relative to operations in New-Mexico, was adopted. The bill to abolish certain posts of delivery in the Mississippi Valley was passed. A bill for the collection of the revenue on the Northern, Northeastern and Northwestern frontiers was passed. The bill making appropriation for the payment of certain bounties was passed. The other business done was principally of local interest.

In the House, Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, moved to reconsider the vote by which Gen. HUNTER'S reply to the inquiries relative to his black soldiers, was ordered to be printed, and made a speech in denunciation of the policy of arming the blacks. This gave rise to a long debate, at the close of which Mr. WICKLIFFE'S motion was negatived. The Senate's amendments to the Treasury Note bill were rejected, and a Committee of Conference was ordered. The Senate's joint resolution designating the first Tuesday in September as the day of meeting, at Chicago, of the Corporators under the Pacific Railroad act, was passed. A joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish clothing to wounded and other soldiers who have lost theirs by the casualties of war, was passed. The bill prohibiting the confinement of soldiers in the District of Columbia, excepting for certain crimes, and discharging those now in confinement, was passed. The Secretary of War was called upon to inform the House whether any member of Congress has been interested in contracts since the 1st of April last. The House soon afterward adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The National Anniversary was celebrated on Friday with much spirit and enthusiasm, not only in this locality, but in every place from which we have received advices.

By the arrival off Cape Race of the steamship *Hibernian*, we have advices from Europe to the 27th inst. The news is important. It is asserted that the French Emperor has resolved to send to Mexico sufficient troops to force a way to the Capital against all obstacles. A large number of French war vessels are to be concentrated in American waters, to be commanded by Admiral GRAVIERE. The excuse for this movement is the fear of what may arise out of the war in the United States and Mexican affairs. The sales of cotton in the Liverpool market for the week had been 159,000 bales, and the market was much excited, prices having advanced 1d.@1¼d. per pound. Breadstuffs were quiet and steady, and provisions dull. American securities were dull, with a downward tendency. Consols were quoted at 91¾@91⅞ for money.

The Cunard steamer *Africa*, which was seriously injured, as was supposed, by striking an iceberg off Cape Race, was four days in the dry-dock at Charlestown, Mass., for repairs, and during this time she had 84 feet of the lower depth of her keel taken out and replaced, her sternpost repaired at its junction with the keel, over 130 feet of shoe or false keel put on, several planks taken out and others put in their places, and a new rudder made. All the castings upon the sternpost were replaced by others, and the entire braces upon the rudder were also new. As she is very strongly built of the most durable materials, it was exceedingly difficult to cut away the damaged parts to make space for the new. Her keel is teak, her planking English and African oak, and the sheathing American elm, although bolted with copper. The planking on her bottom is 6½ inches thick, covered with 3½ inches thickness of American elm, which is sheathed with felt and copper.

The following additional Aides-de-Camp attached to the Staff of Maj.-Gen. FREMONT, and recently doing duty on his personal Staff, were discharged from the service on the 30th ult., viz: Cols. Anselme Albert, John T. Field, Albert Noey, J. P. C. Shanks, Robert N. Hudson, Charles Zagonyi, E. Cheseret, Philip Figyelmesy, William J. Reynolds, and Amos B. Jones; Lieut.-Cols. Augustus F. Schwer, John Pilsen, and James W. Savage; Majors Richard M. Corwine, Theodore J. Weed, Augustus Hain, D. Henry Burtnete, Adolf Carlsson, Burr Porter, Franz Krappner, Leonidas Haskell, and Edward Detahy; Captains John R. Howard, Rossiter W. Raymond, John C. Hopper, Jacob Von Cederstron, Cansky Sauer de Nordendorf, Cyrus Hamlin, Geo. Ward Nichols, Augustus Backx, Josepe Gruwe, Albert G. Sloo, Jr., Edward P. Brownson, and C. S. Szabat.

The New-York Christian Alliance commenced, at the City Assembly Rooms, last evening a series of Sunday religious meetings, to be continued in that place. Rev. Dr. TYNG presided, Prof. WILSON led the singing, and addresses was made by Dr. TYNG, Rev. Mr. WESTON, of Oliver-street Baptist Church, and Rev. C. GOSS. The audience, though not large, was attentive, and deeply interested in the exercises.

There was a much improved confidence on the Stock Exchange on Saturday, and prices recovered to 101½ for United States 6's, 1881, and 90½@91 for Central. Gold, 109⅞. Exchange, 121½. Gold shipments of the day, $2,500,000; for whole week, $2,647,000.

A fair demand prevailed on Saturday for the principal kinds of Breadstuffs; prices of Flour and Wheat favored sellers, while Corn closed heavily. A moderate business was transacted in Provisions, including Pork, which was decidedly lower. Cotton was in request, as were also Hay, Hops, Hides, Leather and Tallow, at uniform quotations. Whisky was depressed and declining. Sugars were pretty actively sought after. The freight engagements were less extensive. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant. Many merchants left the City on Thursday last, not to return until the following Monday, and business movements were consequently restricted.

VICKSBURGH.—Our advices from Vicksburgh are not very lucid. The first dispatch from the Southwest announced with Cæsarian brevity, that "Vicksburgh is ours;" but the subsequent dispatches of Saturday, dated at Cairo, though in many more words, did not tend to confirm the literal correctness of the first report. They spoke of the town having suffered greatly from the bombardment which had been opened upon it by Commodore FARRAGUT, and further announced that "seven hundred *more* shells had been ordered from New-Orleans to reduce the place to ashes." The dispatch also stated that Gen. BUTLER had ordered five thousand negroes to go to work and change the channel of the Mississippi River at Vicksburgh, that so the contumacious place might be transformed into an inland town. It may be that all these statements are correct, though how BUTLER communicated his orders to the bombarding fleet does not appear; and whether it would have been necessary to have done all these things if the place was ours, is quite problematical. Altogether, the chances at present seem to be that Vicksburgh is not yet literally ours.

Our Army Before Richmond—Causes of the Recent Reverse.

The first necessity of every community, after a disaster, is a *scapegoat*. It is an immense relief to find some one upon whom can be fastened all the sins of a whole people, and who can then be sent into the wilderness, to be heard of no more forever. Of course, we have a very active search for such a scapegoat now. The reverse in front of Richmond is a serious affair, and until somebody has been made to suffer for it, the country will not feel safe. When somebody's head is off, it matters not much whose, we shall all breathe freer. The *Post* insists that Gen. MCCLELLAN shall be the victim. The *World* censures the President. The *Herald* falls foul of Secretary STANTON; and the *Tribune*, tired for once of its own denunciations, or having long since exhausted the list, contents itself with calling for help on Gen. HUNTER and his negro brigades.

We see little good likely to come of all this. What the country needs, is courage and a new army,—not criminations or criticisms of any kind. Indeed, if we had had less of these hitherto, we might have less provocation for them now. The great cause of our weakness has been dissensions in Congress, in the Cabinet, and in the Press concerning the merits of different Generals, and the wisdom of different policies. In carrying on a war, the one thing needful is *confidence* in the Government and its agents. Whatever strengthens this aids the common cause; whatever and whoever weakens it, inflicts upon that cause a blow which may be fatal.

It is very easy, now that the affair is over, to perceive the *cause* of MCCLELLAN'S recent reverse. At the last moment, when least expected, and equally to the surprise, we have no doubt, of President LINCOLN, Secretary STANTON, and Gen. MCCLELLAN himself, Stonewall JACKSON rushed from the Valley of the Shenandoah, attacked with 50,000 men our right wing of 20,000, forced it back and got in rear of our whole army, *without weakening the rebel force massed in front of it by a single man.* No General on earth could make head against such a *coup de guerre*. If MCCLELLAN had stood his ground and fought in such a position, nothing in the world could have prevented the utter annihilation of the army of the Potomac. That he saved the army against such odds and under such circumstances, and that he has been able to place it upon a new base of operations from which he may renew his attack upon the rebel Capital with increased chances of success, affords such proof of consummate generalship as few living soldiers can show.

Gen. MCCLELLAN was not taken by surprise in an attack on his right wing. He foresaw it, and had prepared for it. He knew that it was the weakest part of his line, and that as it was the only cover for his communications, it offered very strong temptations for an attack. His army was not large enough to cover the whole of his long line. He called over and over again for reinforcements to enable him to do so,—but he could not get them. The Government had none to spare. While the rebels can concentrate their forces upon a single point, we are under the fatal necessity of covering a dozen. JACKSON was ravaging the Valley of the Shenandoah, and menacing Maryland and the Capital. EWELL had joined him with all his force. The Government naturally hesitated about incurring a danger which came close home to it, by sending away its troops to guard against one which seemed remote and doubtful. The strength of the rebels at Richmond, moreover, was studiously underrated. Predictions were freely uttered that it would vanish when approached—that their numbers would prove to be less than those of MCCLELLAN'S army, and that he could very well take care of himself. All these things had their effect. They begat in the public mind an undue confidence in our force, and a corresponding impatience of demands for more troops. The bloody battles of Seven Pines and Fair Oaks shook this a little, but only for a time, and it was then too late to create a new army for that campaign.

MCCLELLAN was not deceived, but he was helpless. He knew that the rebels outnumbered him: and in every war, other things being equal or nearly so, the chances of victory rest wth the army which has the highest numbers. He was compelled, therefore, to rely on skill,—on preparation, and in the last resort, on strategy. He knew that his right wing was likely to be attacked and beaten. But he believed that this could only be done by a superior force, and that this force must be drawn from the rebel right. If the enemy strengthened his own left, he would in the same ratio weaken his right wing,—and over his right wing lay the road to Richmond. MCCLELLAN, therefore, prepared his own right wing for a prompt and safe retreat to the other side of the Chickahominy,—prepared the White House for a prompt and cheap surrender, and prepared his left wing for a prompt and overwhelming *advance*. He had massed there the main body of his army, and nearly all his artillery,—had caused roads to be opened, causeways constructed, and every preparation made for advancing cannon, and stood ready to avail himself, at an hour's notice, of the expected transfer of the rebel strength from one side to the other of his lines. He expected to exchange the White House for Richmond, and the bargain was a good one.

Upon this basis MCCLELLAN'S plans were faultless. But they took it for granted that he would have to meet only the army which held Richmond. MCDOWELL, BANKS and FREMONT were expected to detain JACKSON in the Valley of the Shenandoah. Scarcely a week before the crisis came, President LINCOLN himself informed MCCLELLAN that 15,000 men had been sent from Richmond to reinforce JACKSON, and that this was equivalent to adding just so many to MCCLELLAN'S army. No one thought for a moment that JACKSON was to leave the Valley. His whole mission was supposed to be to prevent reinforcements from being sent to MCCLELLAN. He did this—and *a good deal more*. For when the attack upon our right wing came, it proved to have been made by JACKSON himself. He had swept down with 55,000 men past Hanover Court-House,—forced our right across the Chickahominy, and was ready to follow them, while the rebel force in front of our left stood there in undiminished strength! In a single day JACKSON had added 55,000 men to the rebel Richmond army. MCDOWELL had done for MCCLELLAN precisely what PATTERSON did for MCDOWELL before Bull Run. JACKSON had played our army in front of Washington precisely the same trick which JOHNSON last year played our army at Winchester. He had quit his position, and fallen upon our force before MCDOWELL knew that he was gone.

MCCLELLAN was thus placed in a condition of the utmost peril, from which extrication might seem almost impossible. He had the enemy in overwhelming numbers in front, on his right, and rapidly gaining his rear. The sudden resolution which he took, of throwing his whole army over narrow and difficult roads, in face of a powerful, vigorous and exultant enemy, upon a new base of operations twenty miles away, will stand as one of the boldest military conceptions ever formed:—while the success with which it was achieved, the steadiness and order of this terrible march, and the admirable behavior of these raw troops, who have not been a year under arms, and most of whom had never been under fire, challenge for the Commanding General and for his officers and men the hearty admiration of the whole country. Pursued by the enemy and forced to face about and fight desperate battles on successive days, Gen. MCCLELLAN took away in safety all his stores, drove along all his cattle, preserved nearly all his guns, and took up a new position upon a new line of communication with his supplies, from which the most strenuous efforts of the enemy have failed to drive him.

Thanks to the generalship and the courage of his soldiers, the Army of the Potomac is safe. It only remains now to strengthen and sustain it. We must not expect any very speedy movement upon Richmond, for the Army is not in condition to make it. But the ranks of that army must be filled up. The terrible gaps which battle and disease have made in its heroic columns must be stopped. It is not now a question of generalship, nor of political sagacity—it is one of *strength*. It can do no good to depose Generals, or dismiss Cabinet officers. Those we have are fully adequate to the emergency, if they are only sustained by the confidence and energy of the nation. It is impossible for an Administration to be faultless, or to escape much just censure, in the midst of responsibilities and labors such as now surround our Government. But it is equally impossible to charge an Administration with every failure on its part to fulfill the expectations of an eager public.

The Crisis of the War—Appeal to Radicals and Conservatives.

Up to the present moment, this great Republic has been fighting the rebellion of the Southern States with not a moiety of its strength, and with divided counsels. Not because the loyal people do not feel patriotic—not because they are indifferent to the result of the contest—not because they do not earnestly desire the restoration of the Union and a return to the blessings of peace. All these sentiments are fervently entertained by the loyal millions of the nation. But what our people do lack is a just appreciation of the magnitude of the work before them, and of the *absolute necessity* of entire harmony, and of the quick, active and resolute coöperation of all classes in the support of the war.

The great matter in hand is fighting—and fighting only. The questions, what we are going to do with the rebels or with the property of the rebels after the war is over, is wholly irrelevant and untimely. And yet these ulterior matters have been receiving more attention from Congress and from some of our military men, and from the Press of the country, than the far more material and pressing issue, how shall we crush the rebellion and reduce the revolted States to the Constitution and laws. Parties are actually springing up in our midst to promote one policy or the other in regard to the management of the insurgent districts after they shall be subjected to the Union sway. One party is styled "Radicals," and they demand a law for the enfranchisement of slaves and the confiscation of all property of rebels. The discussion, much less the pressing of such measures on the nation while the war rages undetermined, is the vagary of fanaticism. The old pleasantry of the Cook-Book, on the proper mode of serving up a hare, has more common sense in it. "First catch your hare," says that eminent authority. And so of the proper disposition of rebels and rebel property. First catch your rebels—first possess their States—then it will be time to determine what to do with them and theirs. We are discussing how we shall administer on their effects. We are foolishly constituting ourselves executors of *living men*. We propose to take their goods and lands and sell them. But we find, on looking into the facts of the case, that they are standing guard over their effects with guns in their hands, and that we have not yet been able to disarm them. Then what the need of policies concerning such matters? Will a rebel fight less earnestly if he be duly informed, by act of Congress, that if we succeed in driving him from his State we will deprive his wife and his children of their homes and their means of livelihood, and turn them out as beggars upon the world? Then away, for the present, with confiscation bills! Their agitation does no good, but divides the sentiment of the loyal States, and to that extent impairs the national energy.

But not less harmful is the course of the other faction in our midst, styled "Conservatives." They hold vast meetings and utter labored harangues to show that magnanimity is the duty of our Government toward conquered rebels. We must grant "amnesty to the masses," and only punish "the leaders." We must abstain from Confiscation; we must restore the rebels to their constitutional and their State rights—and so on to the end of the chapter. These dubious utterances fall with a chilling effect upon the nation in its travail. They indicate a sympathy in the wrong direction and at the wrong time. What! Talk of magnanimity to rebels—"constitutional rights" of rebels—when they are leaping like bloodhounds at the throat of the nation—when they are slaughtering the sons of loyal fathers and mothers by tens of thousands under their disloyal banners? These suggestions, falling upon the popular ear at this hour of reverse and anxiety, seem too near akin to treason to be received with any feelings but those of disgust, that will speedily mount to burning indignation.

Can we not be rid for a season of the rival policies of Conservatives and Radicals in regard to the *status* of rebel States and their citizens at the end of the war? Let us wait till we see the end of the war before we consider what is then to be done. We must fight—fight perhaps often—always fearfully, before we shall be prepared to punish the leaders of the rebellion or dispose of their estates. And this fighting is the first and only thing in order. Punishment of treason is not limited by time. We can punish this month, or next month, or next year. Justice will not lose its vigor by delay. But crushing the rebellion cannot be put off. It must be done *now or never*. Will not our Congress see it? Will not our loyal papers see it? Will not "Radicals" and "Conservatives" see it? Then, in Heaven's name, a truce to policies and parties, and an earnest rush to the nation's rescue. Delay will be fatal to republican liberty; and with the loss of this Government will perish our institutions, our protection and our property. All will go down together in the abyss of bankruptcy, revolution and social perdition.

The Government has called for 300,000 men to complete the work our present army has so nobly begun. It would have been better and cheaper in the end, we think, to have called for 500,000, and to have had them in the field in sixty days. They must be had—and there must be no delay—for in delay there is danger, and in delay there is ruin.

Let us have war in earnest, and no more debates. Lay everything on the table, and look to the field of battle as the only arena on which our Government, and our rights and franchises under it, are to be maintained. If this be not done—and done freely and cordially by Conservatives and Radicals, and all classes of the people, then shall we lose, in all probability, the right to discuss our own national destiny in any forum, and the ability to contest on any field.

The Mexican Imbroglio.

Our Washington dispatches of this morning state that official advices of the refusal of the English Government to ratify the Convention recently entered into between the English Commissioners and the Mexican Government have been received. In this connection, on the 19th June ult., Earl RUSSELL, in his remarks in the House of Lords, said:

"It has been stated in the public prints that a Convention has been entered into by Sir CHARLES WYKE and Commodore DUNLOP on the one side, and the Mexican Government on the other, by which the British claims on Mexico will be satisfied, and that the Convention has been ratified by Her Majesty's Government. As to the first part, it is true that a Convention has been signed by Sir CHARLES WYKE and Commodore DUNLOP, and it has been sent home for ratification. The arrangement contemplated for the satisfaction of British claims was fair and liberal, but we found that Convention referred to another Convention between Mexico and the United States; and fearing that it might involve this country in difficulties, Her Majesty's Government decided not to ratify it."

It has been stated that in this convention with England, the Mexican Government stipulated to pay to English bondholders, one quarter of all the moneys received under any treaty made with this Government; and as a whole, the convention is very favorable to English interests so far as pecuniary claims are concerned.

The shallowness of the excuse for the non-ratification of the convention given by Earl RUSSELL, must be apparent to any one who will take the trouble to look at the subject closely. From all accounts, it appears that a perfect understanding existed between our Minister, Mr. CONWIN, and Sir CHARLES WYKE; and both the convention entered into by Sir CHARLES WYKE on the part of England, and the treaty negotiated by Mr. CONWIN on the part of the United States, were so framed as to harmonize in their practical operation. We see nothing, therefore, to sustain the declaration of Earl RUSSELL that the ratification of the English and Mexican Convention by the English Government might lead to difficulties with the United States.

The real cause of the non-ratification of that Convention is, doubtless, the fear of unfortunate complications with France, now fairly at war with Mexico. There are Sir CHARLES WYKE and M. SALIGNY, one representing the interests of England and the other the interests of France in Mexico. These two European officials are at swords' points, and working at cross purposes. Sir CHARLES WYKE, full of rancorous feelings toward M. SALIGNY, and, in order to head him off, hurries up a convention with the Mexican Government. The English Government refuses to sustain Sir CHARLES WYKE, and urges NAPOLEON to pursue his designs in Mexico, thus virtually sustaining M. SALIGNY against its own representative. This state of affairs is quite extraordinary, and shows what vast complications our own national troubles have originated.

As matters now stand, it does not appear that at present any treaty stipulations between Mexico and the United States, or between Mexico and the European Powers, will be ratified and carried into effect.

That the attempt, on the part of LOUIS NAPOLEON, to subjugate the Mexican nation and overthrow the Constitutional Government must eventually result most disastrously to the French Empire, we firmly believe. The French Princes, scent from afar the danger that attends the movements of their enemy and successful rival, and they are going to Cleremont to watch and wait.

A WORD TO MESSRS. WICKLIFFE AND MALLORY—WHAT THE FOREFATHERS THOUGHT OF THE MILITARY CAPACITY OF THE BLACKS.—It is perhaps too much to expect of our enlightened Congressmen that they shall inform themselves of what their predecessors in the National Legislature thought and said on subjects they are now discussing. If they would take this trouble, however, it would often, certainly, save a great deal of time that might be otherwise better employed. For instance, the House of Representatives consumed the best part of Saturday last in debating the military capacity of the Blacks. Now, this whole question was thoroughly discussed in the very first Congress held in 1790; and if the honorable members had taken the pains to consult their files of GALES & SEATON, they might have saved themselves a good deal of pulmonary exercitation, *without* leaving the country any less wise than it was before. The using of the Blacks is a question of practical policy which may or may not be adopted, as exigencies shall demand; but speculations on the *military capacity* of the negroes are abstractions that can lead to nothing. Meanwhile, we commend to Messrs. WICKLIFFE, MALLORY & Co., who think "negroes are naturally afraid of guns," and that "one shot from a cannon would disperse thirty thousand of them," the views of another Southern member some seventy-two years ago. Mr. SMITH, *member from South Carolina*, in the House of Representatives 1790, in the course of an elaborate debate on the question, said:

"Negroes, it was said, would not fight; but he would ask whether it was owing to their being black, or to their being slaves? If to their being black, then emancipating them would not remedy the evil, for they would still remain black; if it was owing to their being slaves, he denied the position; for it was an undeniable truth that in many countries slaves made excellent soldiers. * * Had experience proved that the negroes would not make good soldiers? He did not assert that they would, but they had never been tried. Discipline was everything; white militia made but indifferent soldiers before they were disciplined. It was well known that, according to the present art of war, a soldier was a mere machine, *and he did not see why a black machine was not as good as a white one; and in one respect the black troops would have the advantage—in appearing more horrible in the eyes of the enemy.*"

IS WASHINGTON SAFE?—If "Stonewall" JACKSON be not dead—and there is now a doubt thrown over the statement that he was veritably and actually killed in the late battles—is there no danger of his taking a column, and with it marching suddenly in the direction of Washington? The movements of this daring rebel, during the last two months, have been as rapid and successful as they have been extraordinary in other respects. It is but a few weeks since he pounced upon and defeated the forces of MILROY and SCHENCK, in the Shenandoah Valley. From that work he entered upon the pursuit of Gen. BANKS, drove him to Winchester, defeated him there, pursued him a distance of seventy or eighty miles up to the Potomac; then retired, and during his retreat defeated FREMONT and SHIELDS; then swept over the Blue Ridge and across Eastern Virginia to the Chickahominy, and attacked the right wing of our main army ten days ago—with what success is known to our readers—having in this brief space of time fought four battles at distant points, and traversed a distance of four or five hundred miles. In each of the instances his movement was more or less of a surprise, and each of them would have been declared by most men quite impossible before it was actually done. It would undoubtedly be a difficult thing for JACKSON, whether he be or be not dead, to take twenty thousand rebels and move north to Fredericksburgh, thence to Manassas, thence eastward to the Potomac; and it is not likely he will try. We believe, moreover, that our troops now at Washington and the points named are fully prepared to resist such a movement. At least we hope so. And we also hope, that now that it is known that JACKSON'S forces are at Richmond, our troops in the Shenandoah Valley and elsewhere in Eastern Virginia, will be so disposed of as to effectually prevent any other northward movements of this rebel, if he be alive, or of his ghost, if he be dead.

THE VALOR OF OUR OFFICERS.—We hear nothing concerning our military officers during the late extraordinary series of battles but praises of their bravery and efficiency. In almost every instance they seem to have performed their whole duty, and performed it in a cool, unflinching, heroic manner, that was not surpassed by the display of the same qualities in the men. They shrunk from no danger, were ready to obey any orders, and made no mistakes. The mortality among them was very heavy, both in the regulars and volunteers—both among those officers appointed from civil life and those of a West Point training. The country gives full honor to these gallant officers, who during a year of quiet service and hard labor and drill, have not only brought their men, but have brought themselves, into that admirable moral, physical and military condition, which is essential to enable them to perform such deeds as are now recounted of them. Hundreds of those who have survived deserve promotion; and we hope that the different Commanders will hasten to give their names and their actions officially to the country, and that the President will hasten to confer upon them the well-earned rewards of merit.

The record of our officers now is very different from what it used to be in the early days of the war, and particularly in the engagements that were taking place in Virginia a year ago. Then there was a cry—all but universal, and doubtless often unjust—of cowardice, incapacity and drunkenness. In every skirmish, almost, some officer blundered or skulked, and the complaints from the body of the army and from the country were loud and deep. The greatness of the change between now and then is visible to every one. Let us give all honor to our brave officers of every grade!

EFFECTS OF THE HEAT.—Notwithstanding the intense heat of yesterday, only one serious casualty is reported as taking place. A little girl named Louisa SCHAEER, residing at No. 440 Fifth-st., died last evening from over-exertion in the heat. Deceased was twelve years of age.

SUNDAY ARRESTS.—Twenty-seven persons were arrested yesterday for violating the Sunday liquor law; thirty-two males and twenty-four females for intoxication, and twelve persons of both sexes for gambling. Of the latter three were boys.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Suspension of the Order Dismissing Gen. Fremont's Staff.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

ORDER RELATING TO PAROLED PRISONERS.

What the Rebels in Richmond Claim.

OPERATIONS OF THE NAVY.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.
WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 6.

THE NEW CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

There is much interest in Washington to hear the response of the country to the President's new call for volunteers. The prevailing sentiment is that the enlistments will be too slow to meet the public demand for an immediate and overwhelming advance upon the rebellion, and that a draft for a half million men would be the proper action at the present moment. No half-way measures, but one finishing blow.

IMPORTANT RELATING TO PAROLED PRISONERS.

The paragraph of the order of June 12, which authorizes the discharge, when requested by them, of paroled prisoners, is rescinded. No more furloughs will be granted to returned prisoners. All furloughs heretofore given them are hereby revoked, and all prisoners now at large on their parole, or who may hereafter be paroled by the rebel authorities, will immediately repair, if belonging to regiments raised in New-England and the Middle States, to the Camp of Instruction, established near Annapolis, Maryland; if belonging to regiments raised in Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, to Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio; if belonging to regiments raised in Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri, to the camp near Jefferson Barracks, and report for such duty, compatible with their parole, as may be assigned to them by the officers in command of said camps; and all, whether officers or soldiers, who fail to comply with this order within the space of time necessary for them to do so will be accounted deserters, and dealt with accordingly. The commanders of the different camps of instruction to which paroled men are sent will have them organized into companies and battalions, keeping those of the same regiments and same States as much together as possible, &c.

GEN. FREMONT'S STAFF.

The special order, dated the 1st of July, discharging the Staff of Major-Gen. FREMONT, is suspended until further orders. This fact is officially proclaimed by the War Department.

THE WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

Large numbers of the invalids heretofore brought to Washington are convalescent. The mortality is small. The desire is widespread among the thousands of patients in this city to speedily recover and rejoin their respective regiments. They express the utmost confidence in, and the strongest attachment to all the general officers of the army of the Potomac. They are as patient in suffering as they were heroic on the field.

NEWS DIRECT FROM RICHMOND.

A Surgeon of a Wisconsin regiment who was captured at Bull Run, and has been kept in Richmond ever since, reached Washington this morning. He was taken out to the battle-fields before Richmond to help care for the wounded, but watched his opportunity and escaped. He says the rebel leaders claim a miraculous deliverance, and that every pane of glass in Richmond was illuminated in honor of their victory; but still the tone of the community was greatly saddened by reason of their frightful losses in battle.

IMPORTANT NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The Navy Department has been officially informed that on the 15th ult., Lieut.-Commanding HOWELL, in the gunboat *Tahoma*, accompanied by Lieut.-Commanding ENGLISH, in the *Somerset*, crossed the bar of St. Marks River, and drove out a company of rebel artillery, with four or five field pieces, from a fort near the lighthouse, afterward landing and burning the fort, with the buildings used as barracks. This was good service against a nest of rebels who had captured two of the *Kingfisher's* boats, and were prepared for other mischief.

The armed schooner *Beauregard* has captured the English schooner *Lucy*, from Havana, for endeavoring to run the blockade on the Florida coast.

The steamer *Somerset* has captured the schooner *Curlew*, off Cedar Keys, Fla. She was from Havana.

The *Somerset* also surprised a steamer in Dead Man's Bay, loading with cotton. Before she could be reached, she was fired and deserted by her crew. Her anchors, cables, &c., were saved.

United States steamer *Montgomery*, off the Rio Grande, has captured the British schooner *Will o' the Wisp*, loaded with kegs of gunpowder in fish-barrels and in bags, percussion caps, thread, shoes, and a large case, or cases, marked "clothing."

The United States steamer *Bienville* captured, off Cape Fear, the schooner *Morning Star*, from Nassau, heading for Wilmington. She was loaded with salt, acids, cigars, &c.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Official advices have been received here of the refusal of the English Government to ratify the Convention lately entered into between the English Commissioners and the Mexican Government. This destroys the principal argument urged in favor of the ratification of the Corwin Treaty, as Mexico is now free from the pledge which it is said she made to England of her landed securities, in case of their rejection by the United States.

ARTILLERY OFFICERS AT WEST POINT.

The artillery officers of the graduating class from West Point, excepting those retained for the Summer on duty at the Military Academy, will repair, without delay, to the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, and report to Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN.

COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Ex-Gov. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, has been determined on as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under the direct Tax bill. He will be nominated to the Senate probably to-morrow. His chief competitor for the place was Hon. JOSEPH J. LEWIS, of Westchester County, Pennsylvania. The salary of the office is $4,000.

ORDER RELATIVE TO SICK SOLDIERS, ET C.

According to an army order just issued, whenever sick men, paroled prisoners, or others under circumstances entitling them to their descriptive lists and accounts of pay and clothing, &c., are sent away from their regiments, or being already separated from their regiments, are descharged from any hospital, or moved from point to point in a body, they will be put under charge of a trusty officer or non-commissioned officer, to be selected if possible from their own numbers, who will exercise command over the parties, and conduct it to its destination; and to this officer, or non-commissioned officer will be confided the descriptive lists of all, for the safe-keeping of which, until properly turned over with each soldier, he will be held strictly accountable.

GEN. PRINCE.

Brig.-Gen. PRINCE, United States Volunteers, is released from duty with the Army of Virginia, and will report to Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN.

GEN. STURGIS.

Brig.-Gen. STURGIS is ordered to report to Maj.-Gen. POPE.

THE CASE OF DR. HAYES.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War, having made thorough investigation of the case of Dr. HAYES, lately dismissed from the army, by order of the Secretary of War, for neglect of duty, while engaged in transporting sick and wounded soldiers to Washington, are fully satisfied of the justice of his dismissal.

FUGITIVE SLAVES.

The question of the admission of fugitive slaves within the lines of the armies, is submitted to our Government for decision by Gens. BUTLER and PHELPS—BUTLER having opposed their admission, and PHELPS favored it. As they come of all ages and sexes, BUTLER objects to the expense of supporting them. The Government has given no decision, and it is thought will prescribe no rule, but still leave each Commander to judge the proper rule for his Department.

NOT KILLED.

Maj. PATTERSON, of the Sixty-second Pennsylvania; Col. MCQUADE, of the Fourteenth New-York, and Col. VAN WYCK, reported killed, are, it is said by gentlemen who arrived to-day from James River, alive.

A HOT DAY AND NO WAR RUMORS.

This has been the hottest day of the season, thermometer over ninety. No war rumors have disturbed the town.

AMUSEMENTS.

This week witnesses the cutting down to something like reasonable midsummer proportions the rage for managerial speculation which, for a short time past, has overwhelmed New-York with an embarrassment of theatrical riches.

Prof. ANDERSON, no longer able to endure the sultry oppression of the weather, closes the Winter Garden, and makes arrangements to reinvigorate his laurels in a more congenial climate.

Miss MARY PROVOST, likewise succumbing to the thermometer, becomes seriously indisposed, and announces an interregnum in her sway over the fortunes of the Olympic.

The FLORENCES at WALLACK'S, and Miss Maggie MITCHELL at LAURA KEENE'S, however, hold on to the chance which this diminishment of competition affords them, and will no doubt find their perseverance turn to profitable account.

A new comedietta, called "Orange Blossoms," was produced by the FLORENCES on Tuesday, and ought to have been repeated every night since; for it is an amusing, neatly put together, sparkling little piece, and met with a remarkably favorable reception. The principal parts in it were played by Mr. FLORENCE, Mr. DAVIDGE, Mr. J. R. BARRETT, Mrs. SEGERETT, Mrs. MERON and Miss VIOLA CROCKER, all of whom were so good as to make special commendation of any one of them invidious. To-night Mr. FLORENCE revives "Dombey and Son," himself essaying *Captain Cuttle*; Mrs. FLORENCE, *Susan Nipper*; Mr. BARRETT, *Toots*; Mr. MARTIN, *Bunsby*; Mrs. SEGERETT, *Edith*; Miss WELLS, *Mrs. Skewton*; and Miss CROCKER, *Florence Dombey*.

After a successful career of four weeks "Fanchon, the Cricket," is withdrawn from Laura Keene's, and Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL appears in two new pieces —"The Young Prince; or Frolics of a King's Son," and "Katy O'Sheal." The former is another translation of the piece once presented here by Miss KEENE, under the name of "A Love of a Prince;" the latter is an Hibernian drama, wherein are songs and dances for Miss MITCHELL to bring down enthusiastic admiration from her audience with. Miss MITCHELL also warbles a bacchanalinn lay in "The Young Prince," the chorus of which is expressive of a determination on the part of the jovial crew who sing it to "Wreathe the Bowl." Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT sustains Miss MITCHELL with his accustomed flow of spirits and versatile abilities as an actor; whilst Messrs. J. W. COLLIER, J. H. STODDART, Mrs. H. P. GRATTAN and Miss NELSON all have more or less to do.

At Niblo's, the administrative tact and meritorious performances, which have carried Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS through three months of uninterrupted triumph, still hold out to the public opportunities of entertainment that cannot be resisted. This evening the programme will be rendered more attractive than ever. LORER's opera of "The Night Dancers," reduced to such musical dimensions as brings it within the range of a semi-operatic Company, is to be brought out with splendid new scenery and appointments, combined with all the fascinations of an unhackneyed, really piquant ballet. Miss RICHINGS, of course, is the *Giselle*, the music of which part is admirably suited to her voice and method; Mr. PETER RICHINGS has a suitable character in it; and ANNETTA GALLETTI leads a bevy of saltatory sylphs through the bewildering mazes of the dance. To console the crowds that so many things delightful to behold and hear are sure to bring together, it is but fair to once more call attention to the fact that Niblo's is in reality a "Garden;" that it has fountains, cool retreats, and every facility within its own precincts for the procuring of all manner of refreshments.

It is utterly impossible to say anything particularly novel about Nixon's Cremorne Gardens. Everybody admits that it is the most enjoyable place in the City at which to spend either an afternoon or the hours between sundown and bedtime. What more can be said? The Gardens are lovely; the performances rather better than anything of the kind ever before attempted; the general direction of the place a compound of the most generous enterprise, the most refined, good taste, and the most untiring energy. Matinées, principally for the benefit of ladies and children, are given every day. This week the magnificent Cubas introduces a new and particularly ravishing ballet of the Andalusian order. Day and evening, she and TERLEUA and WITTHOFF achieve apparent terpsichorean impossibilities; charming CARLOTTA PATTI, Madame STRAKOSCH and Signor ARDAVANI give us music as good as we can hear at the Academy of Music; and Madame TOURNAIRE, with a chosen band of equestrians and acrobats, obliges us with the highest class of circus evolutions. The public cannot expect more than this; and the public proves it is satisfied with what is already provided by patronizing Mr. NIXON to more than the utmost extent of his most sanguine anticipations.

Mr. BARNUM announces the commencement of a regular Summer season, to-day, at the Museum. He drops the heavier school of dramatic performances in the lecture-room, and substitutes a lighter species of entertainment. He has for this purpose engaged the Holman National Troupe, who appear in songs and musical interludes, and also in the entire opera of "Cinderella." Notwithstanding the warmth of the weather, the American Lambert and the Beautiful Fat Girl remain on exhibition, and do not seem to have lost a pound of their immense proportions. But the most comfortable of Mr. BARNUM'S curiosities must be the Learned Seal, who splashes about in a nice cold bath all the time.

Mr. HENRY WOOD, long known and justly popular as the manager of Wood's Ethiopian Minstrels, opens, for the first time, to-night, a new hall, which he has built and handsomely fitted up on the site occupied by Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway. The place is thus officially described: "An entrance of 25 feet in width, after running back to a distance of 80 feet, suddenly expands into a magnificent hall, 100 feet square, with a ceiling 75 feet in height. This immense area contains a parquette and two tiers of boxes, and beside the perfect ventilation under the roof, it has on both sides immense windows reaching from pit to dome, by means of which the whole building, if necessary, may be flooded with a current of fresh air. Indeed, there is almost as much open space as there is solid wall to this portion of the building when the windows are all thrown open. This, all will admit, is a great improvement; but the hall has another peculiarity, which every frequenter of public amusements will hail with unqualified satisfaction. This peculiarity is, that there are no side boxes. The two tiers of boxes describe a half circle, and are so constructed that from any point in the auditorium, either below or above, a full and complete view of the stage may be obtained. Added to all this, the law of acoustics has been carefully considered in the construction of the building, and the conveyance of sound to any portion of the auditorium is perfect. The stage is large, roomy and well calculated for scenic effect, and the company engaged is superior to any other organized." The best known members of this company are Messrs. EPH HORN, C. FOX, COOL WHITE, FRANK BROWER, PERCY, ARDOCO, SCHWIGARDI and Master EDDY.

Madame ERNESTINE DE VILLIERS' Concert at Dodworth's Hall, last Monday evening, was, perhaps, the best of the successful series she has lately given. It was attended by a large and fashionable audience, and every part of the programme was appreciated, as the excellence of those who performed in it deserved. Madame DE VILLIERS was assisted by Madame D'ANGRI and Signor SBRIGLIA, in vocal solos and duets, and by Messrs. BRANES and DOEHLER on the piano. Signor ARELLA acted as conductor. The reputation which Madame DE VILLIERS has acquired as a *pioniste* was fully sustained on this occasion. She played alone a fantasia by STRAKOSCH, a fantasia by BERTINI, and GOTTSCHALK'S "Tournament Galop;" a grand trio with Messrs. BRANES and DOEHLER, and two duets with Mr. DOEHLER. All of these were almost faultlessly executed, and were received with hearty applause. It is to be hoped that next season Madame DE VILLIERS will favor her numerous audiences with another series of these very interesting *soirées*.

THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

On the Track of Stonewall Jackson—A Reconnoissance to Luray—Its Success.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS IRA HARRIS GUARD, FIFTH NEW-YORK CAVALRY, NEAR FRONT ROYAL, Wednesday, July 2, 1862.

I returned to this point from a reconnoissance in force to Luray, at 1 A. M. of Tuesday last. The force was under command of Gen. CRAWFORD, Third Brigade, Gen. BANKS' *corps d'armée*, and consisted of Capt. HAMPTON'S Battery, four companies First Vermont Cavalry, the same of the First Michigan and of the First Maine; the Fifth Connecticut Infantry, Tenth Maine Infantry, and Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry. The object of the reconnoissance was to satisfy the General of the whereabouts of JACKSON'S force. The general opinion was that JACKSON was not at that time troubling himself with the now largely augmented force on this line, but that he was giving attention to the state of affairs at or near Richmond. The General, as I have said, desired to fully satisfy himself of the correctness of the general opinion—hence the reconnoissance. We commenced the march from this point (which is about three miles from Front Royal) at daybreak on Sunday morning, passed through Front Royal soon afterward and took the direct road for Luray, arriving at a nameless and uninhabited point, about seven miles from Luray, after nightfall, where we encamped for the night without having seen the shadow of the enemy in uniform. We should have made better time had it not been that it rained copiously all day, rendering the road very muddy and, of course, marching exceedingly difficult. I found it as difficult, probably, as any other man, in consequence of not being used to horseback riding and the peculiar effects of the limestone water, which is the only water to be had in this region. The next morning, at daybreak, the bugle was sounded to prepare for the march, and I found myself too weak to saddle my horse. By the kindness of the General, however, and the attendance of Dr. BURNETT, of the Fifth Connecticut and Dr. ROGERS, of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania, I was enabled to proceed in a carriage. When the force reached a point about three miles from Luray, the infantry was brought to a halt, and the cavalry, followed by a portion of HAMPTON'S Battery, under command of Col. TOMPKINS, of the First Vermont, sent forward to the town in search of an enemy. When the advance came within sight of the town, four companies of rebel cavalry were discovered within its limits, and a train was seen retiring rapidly. The cavalry was immediately ordered to the gallop march, and, as soon as within charging distance, to charge. The charge was led by Capt. PRESTON, of Company D, First Vermont Regiment, was spirited, and was returned with spirit. Again the rebels were charged, and again they returned it, doubtless more with the intention to delay our advance until their train should escape, than from any hope of finally driving back our superior force. On the next from ours, they skedaddled and were driven from the town. After further reconnoissance had been made, sufficient to satisfy the General that the force seen was the only force within miles, our men returned to the halted force, and soon afterward the column was on its return to the rear of Front Royal, where it arrived at the time named. The loss on our side was one killed and one so badly wounded that it is doubtful whether he will recover. We lost two men taken prisoners, and took two of theirs. The reconnoissance was considered entirely satisfactory.

From the various rumors (we cannot get the New-York papers) the excitement among the troops here, and at Middletown is very great. We have reports of the defeat of Gen. MCCLELLAN at Richmond, and later rumors of the capture of that interesting position by our forces—all of which have increased the expectancy and desire for the presence of the enemy somewhere in this vicinity. Should JACKSON'S forces or any other rebel General's forces make a descent upon us now, they will find a much more imposing force to attend to than they did when JACKSON'S force came down upon Gen. BANKS before. Our troops are enjoying excellent health and anxious for a fight. I think you will hear of important movements here in a very few days, probably before you receive this. The strength of our forces combined is sufficient to important duties, and from present movements, I judge that it is anticipated its strength and activity will soon be required. The Fifth New-York Cavalry, (Ira Harris Guard) Col. O. DE FOREST, has been very much depleted by losses in various actions, and an effort is to be made to fill it up to the standard. The reputation this regiment has earned, for efficiency and gallantry, will, of course, be sufficient to insure the accomplishment of so desirable a result as the present effort. Among the officers detailed for the service in New-York is Capt. J. C. FOSTER, who was so prominent in the rescue of the immense baggage train at Strasburg during the retreat, in the teeth of Gen. JACKSON'S advancing army in front, and ASHBY'S Cavalry in the rear. Among the others are Capt. CREAMER and Lieut. RYDER—both efficient men. J. A.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Joe Morris and His Doings—The Sect to be Suppressed—Emigrants from the East—The Indians.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, June 12, 1862.

We are still likely to have interesting times in this Valley, on account of the temporal transgressions caused by the spiritual secession of JOE MORRIS and his tribe. He doubtless feels high and lifted up, for it is stated that there have been recently some very grand doings in his village imposing ceremonies, magnificent pageantry, and all that. For be it known that the prophet JOSEPH MORRIS has been anointed, consecrated, and crowned King of something or somebody, with plaudits and rejoicings of no common order among a number of the sons and daughters of Adam out here. So you see there was a meaning in JOE declaring that he and his adherents did not consider themselves subject to any authority represented by United States Chief Justice KINNEY.

The Judge, however, notwithstanding JOE'S great importance, was considerably irritated over the matter, and talked much about magnifying the law. Neighbors, but not disciples, of MORRIS, kept continually importuning the Judge about MORRIS' people taking down fences, and turning cattle into growing grain, and sundry little accidents of that stamp, until the Judge, resolved to act energetically, and as trespass, contempt of court, &c., furnished fresh occasion for legal documents, such were forthcoming, with a requisition on the Governor for a posse to enforce respect to the documents. Accordingly, the Governor has ordered out three or four hundred militia, a small portion of it cavalry. This morning, near that number marched out of this city, with two little field pieces, under Col. R. T. BURTON. But to make the thing sure, it is probable that reinforcements will be mustered in the settlements north, so as to render available a larger force, if necessary, the object evidently being to offer such a strong appearance as shall make resistance useless. The headquarters of the sect will be reached to-night or in the morning, and it is to be hoped that the devotees will listen to the arguments presented, and avoid all unnecessary effusion of blood.

It is currently reported about town that MORRIS is well supplied with small arms, and is not entirely destitute of artillery, as he has for some time been preparing for such an emergency. A kind of common flock prevails among his disciples, which makes it a tolerably good place for the poor. They put in no grain, as this city, according to MORRIS, is shortly to fall into the hands of his faithful.

The practice of artillery, the bristling of small arms, the marching of troops to and fro, and the eager waiting for news, produces a state of things here somewhat in keeping with that in every city and town in the States east of us. It may be that we shall be treated to scenes of carnage, for it is hard to tell what people may do when fighting in the name of their religion. There are some who expect nothing less than a fight, but the more general anticipation is to the contrary. It is commonly understood that MORRIS has instructed his followers to fight if anywhere near equal numbers come up, but if the enemy be evidently overpowering, then the Lord is to be invoked to scatter the persecutors, and a glorious triumph is to be the result. The latter plan is certainly the safest to pursue, and betrays a ground for hope that JOE will be "sensible to the last," and not lead his people in armed array against the law of the land. May be he will "flee to the mountains," and thus lead the authorities a wild-goose chase.

Though the mail comes on so slowly, emigrants from the States are passing through our city on their way to California. Messrs. NEYES and REED, with a company of about thirty, passed through on Tuesday, and another is now in the city. The first company left Omaha, N. T., about the last of April, and let it be noted that this was a week or two after the total stoppage of the overland mail, and the mail is not here yet!

Superintendent DOTY has returned from a visit to the Indians westward. He has left his Secretary, Mr. AMOS REED, at Deep Creek and Ruby Valley, that he may learn more of the Indians, and promote their interest and that of the Government. Mr. DOTY reports the Indians in that section as anxious to learn the arts of peace. The Superintendent has recently furnished the red men of Millard County with sundry plows and other agricultural implements, besides otherwise looking after their welfare.

The silkworms are now busy spinning their little yellow cocoons in various parts of the Territory, and the nursery-men are raising the price of mulberry trees, and propagating them extensively.

Dr. Thompson on Emancipation.

At the Tabernacle, last evening, Rev. Dr. THOMPSON delivered a sermon in favor of Emancipation. The passages of Scripture upon which the discourse was founded are the 22d chapter of Exodus, the 21st verse: "Thou shalt neither vex a stranger nor oppress him; for ye were strangers in the land of Egypt;"—and Jeremiah, the 21st chapter and 12th verse: "O, house of David, thus saith the Lord: Execute judgment in the morning, and deliver him that is spoiled out of the hand of the oppressor, lest my fury go out like fire, and burn that none can quench it, because of the evil of your doings." The graphic account which Mr. THOMPSON gave of his recent visit to the Shenandoah Valley, cannot be reproduced save by himself. It is gratifying to learn from so high a source of the enthusiasm of our troops in the cause in which they are enlisted, and that frightful wounds, and even the near approach of death, cannot stem the ardor of the brave fellows. "And when such men suffer, shall I be silent?" asked the minister of his hearers. Mr. THOMPSON spoke with fervor, and did not forget to pay his respects to the meeting held last week at the Cooper Institute. He was glad to know that Mr. COOPER had not countenanced it, and hoped that he would fumigate his basement. We can deal with traitors in Virginia, said he, but not with these in our midst. A graceful tribute was paid to the energy and wisdom of President LINCOLN, and the sermon closed with a glowing picture of the happiness and prosperity which awaits our country when the war shall have annihilated Slavery.

A collection was taken for the benefit of wounded soldiers. In conclusion, "God Bless Our Native Land" was sung by the choir and congregation.

Fires.

WINONA, Minn., Saturday, July 5.

A fire this morning destroyed four blocks of buildings. The loss is estimated at half a million, and about one hundred thousand dollars covered by insurance. Among the heaviest losses are R. D. Cone, hardware; V. Simpson, Chas. Benson, druggists; Jackson Brothers, Ely Buildings, Drew & Bros., W. G. McCutcheon, Levi Bros., Fox & Woort, B. L. Fahnestock, Yale & Co., S. C. White, J. Curtis, S. Friend, Exchange Hotel, and the *Daily Republican* office. The fire is supposed to have originated from a smouldering sky-rocket.

CHICAGO, Saturday, July 5.

The alcohol works of J. H. LOWE were burned yesterday. Loss $8,000; insured. During the afternoon the buildings from No. 220 North Clark to No. 236 were also burned. Loss $7,000; partially insured. About the same time a fire broke out on the corner of Ontario and North Wills streets, destroying that and the adjoining building. Loss $6,000; insured.

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And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.
Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

The Tax Bill,
NOW READY
In a pamphlet of 32 pages, on fine, white paper. Beside the Bill, which is word for word in accordance with the original text, we append to it an Alphabetical Recapitulation of every article to be taxed by the law, and the amount of the tax to be levied thereon. This renders it as concise and convenient as it is possible to make it. The Bill taxes almost every article in use, and every person is interested to know the amount.
Price 6 cents, postpaid; $1 per 100 if sent by express; $5 per 100 if by mail.
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Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Truss.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured.
Sent free to any one afflicted with rupture or hernia. Address Box No. 788 New-York Post-office.

DIED.

ADAMS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 5, suddenly, ELIZA, wife of Mr. John Adams, in the 37th year of her age.
Her friends and acquaintances are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, in Clermont-av., near De Kalb, Brooklyn, this day, (Monday,) July 7, at 2 o'clock P. M.

FLOYD.—At her residence, No. 121 West 12th-st., AUGUSTA C., A. VAN HORNE, relict of the late Samuel Floyd, M. D.
Her relatives and friends and the friends of her sons, D. Van Horne and Benjamin, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Trinity Church, on Monday, 7th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

HASSAL.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, July 6, JOHN S. HASSAL, aged 71.
His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 37 Debevoise-st., at 2 o'clock this day.

STORRS.—On Sunday July 6, EDWIN RUTHVAN, infant of Wm. H. and Amelia Storrs.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from Hudson City, N. J., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

SIMPSON.—In the City of Baltimore, on Friday, June 27, HARRIET ST. JOHN SIMPSON, wife of Surgeon Josiah Simpson, U. S. Army, Medical Director of the Middle Department.

SEAMAN.—At Flushing, L. I., on Saturday, July 6, AMELIA S., widow of the late Dr. Z. W. Seaman, in the 70th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, corner Bowne-av. and Amity-st., Flushing, L. I., on Monday, the 7th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Boats leave James-slip and 34th-st. ferries at 1 o'clock, connecting with the Flushing Railroad at Hunter's Point.

TAYLOR.—In this City, on Saturday, July 5, after a short illness, EDWIN H., eldest son of Thomas B. and Mary H. Taylor, aged 7 years, 11 months and 9 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the parents, No. 438 4th-st., this day, (Monday,) July 7, at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

WELSH.—In Yorkville, on Saturday, July 5, CATHARINE EMMA, youngest daughter of the late Walter and Mary Welsh, aged 15 years and 5 months.
The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brothers Horatio G. and Henry Welsh, and those of her uncle Horatio Colter, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from the Church of the Redeemer, 85th-st., between 3d and 4th ave., on Monday, July 7, at 4 o'clock P. M.

WAITE.—In White Bear Lake, Minn., on Sunday, June 29, Ralph Hunt, aged 3 months and 10 days, son of Albert S. and Mary H. Waite, of New-York.

AT A MEETING OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, held July 4, at the City Hall, the following gentlemen were elected officers of the same: President, Hamilton Fish; Vice-President, William S. Popham; Secretary, Marinus Willett; Treasurer, Henry H. Ward; Assistant Treasurer, John Torrey; Chaplain, Rev. Mancius S. Hutton, D. D.; Physician, Alexander Clinton, M. D. Standing Committee—Abraham A. Leggett, Pierre Van Cortlandt, William Stuart, Dr. S. C. Ellis, Earl Douglas, Wickham Hoffman, W. Irving Graham, Frederick Frye. Delegates to the General Society—Henry H. Ward, William S. Popham, Dr. John Torrey.

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KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 313.—July 3, 1862.
71, 54, 36, 15, 10, 25, 41, 59, 23, 48, 33, 35, 50.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 314.—July 3, 1862.
61, 43, 4, 44, 46, 20, 69, 73, 55, 38, 45, 9.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 315.—July 5, 1862.
59, 1, 22, 45, 46, 15, 11, 63, 37, 24, 53, 55.
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FOR AN INTERESTING PAPER
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Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.
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Public sale of prize property by the United States Marshal, under the direction of the United States Prize Commissioners, on WEDNESDAY next, the 9th day of July, at 10½ A. M., at "Wheeler's Stores," Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.
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The cargo of the prize bark *Hiawatha*, consisting of a large and valuable cargo of Virginia Leaf and Manufactured Tobacco.
Catalogues to be had at the office of the Auctioneer.
EDWARD H. OWEN, } U. S. Prize
HENRY H. ELLIOTT, } Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1862.

THE TREASURER OF THE SURGICAL Infirmary, Park Barracks, has received the following donations of money, and appeals for further contributions, as the Treasury is exhausted. Thousands of sick and wounded soldiers have received the service of the surgeons gratuitously rendered, and the most liberal aid from the City and State. Certain expenses must be paid from the cash donations of the public. Mrs. Schuchardt, $25; Misses Campbell, $40; Mrs. P. Ballard, $10; J. Butler Wright, $50; Caroline C. Woolsey, $25; St. Andrew's Church, Richmond, S. I., by Rev. Theodore Irving, $36; Trinity Chapel, Tashiock, S. I., by Rev. Theodore Irving, $8; Cushman, $25; Mrs. L. Woodward Haven, $50; J. Hansen, $100.
Contributions are solicited, and may be paid to the Treasurer, Dr. Jacob Harsen, No. 72 8th-st., or any member of the Committee.
VALENTINE MOTT, M. D., No. 69 East 21st-st.
ALEX. H. STEVENS, M. D., No. 6 Lafayette-place.
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LEWIS SAYRE, M. D., No. 795 Broadway.
ERNEST KRACKOWITZER, M. D., No. 49 Amity-st.
HUTCHINSON, M. D., Brooklyn City Hospital.
T. C. FINNELL, M. D., No. 132 West Houston-st.
HENRY B. SANDS, M. D., No. 64 East 12th-st.
CHAS. K. BRIDDON, M. D., No. 98 Franklin-st.
Executive Committee.

S—T—1860—X.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS
Invigorates, strengthens and purifies the system; is a perfect appetizer, and Nature's great restorer. It is composed of pure St. Croix rum, the celebrated Calissya bark, roots and herbs. Particularly adapted to weak and delicate persons, and can be relied upon for its purity. It cures Dyspepsia, is a gentle tonic, and is just the thing for changes of the seasons. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

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At Annapolis, Baltimore, Washington, and other places occupied by Union troops, should be sent at half rates by the HARDEN EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway.

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READY ON SATURDAY,
VICTOR HUGO'S GREAT NOVEL.
SECOND PARTS OF LE MISERABLES,
COSETTE.
FIFTH THOUSAND NOW READY.
HANS OF ICELAND,
BY
VICTOR HUGO,
Acknowledged by the Press throughout the country the most interesting and thrilling novel ever written.
1 Vol. Paper, 50 cents; Cloth, $1.
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The trade will please forward their orders at once.
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Successor to M. Doolady,
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GET THE BEST! CITIZEN'S EDITION.
LARGE TYPE. 128 PP. 12 MO. COMPLETE.
Price ten cents. For sale by all news

DRY GOODS.

CLOSING SALE OF
MANTILLAS AND SACKS.
FINE SILK SACKS, at $5.
CLOTH SACKS at $2.
BEREGE MANTILLAS at $2 50.
FINE LACE POINTS from $2 to $35.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 391 Broadway.

AT KINZEY'S
EIGHTH-AVENUE CHEAP STORE,
GREAT CLEARING SALE.
COMMENCING ON WEDNESDAY.
Store closed in order to mark down the prices and arrange the stock.
OPEN WEDNESDAY, 10 A. M.
$35,000 WORTH OF STRAW GOODS.
RIBBONS, FLOWERS, TRIMMINGS,
LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, MANTILLAS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c.,
MUST BE SOLD.
Straw Bonnets, 3c., 6c., 10c., 12c.
Straw Bonnets, 25c., 37c., 38c.
Straw Bonnets, 50c., 62c., 75c., 98c.
NEAPOLITANS, TUSCANS, DUNSTABLES, PEADALS.
SPLIT STRAWS AT 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
2,500 Bloomers, 6c., 12c., 18c., 25c.
Leghorn Bloomers, 25c., 31c., 38c.
Misses' fine trimmed Bloomers, 25c.
GREAT CLEARING SALE.
Boys' Straw Hats, 3c., 5c., &c.
EVERY KIND OF STRAW GOODS TO BE SOLD.
Trimming Ribbons 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c.
Bonnet Ribbons, 3c., 4c., 5c., 6c., 8c.
RIBBONS FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
Dress Trimmings, 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c., 6c.
DRESS TRIMMINGS HALF PRICE.
Lot Lining Silks, 3c., 4c., 8c., per yard.
ALL THE MILLINERY STOCK CLEARING OUT,
ALL THE WHOLESALE STOCK
UP STAIRS TO BE SOLD AT RETAIL.
25,000 Muslin and Lace Collars, 3c., 6c., 10c., 12c.
15,000 cheapest Collars ever seen, 10c. to 31c.
1,500 Setts, auction lot, 12c. to 25c.
2,000 Veils, all to be sold, 12c. to 50c.
Lot fine French Bands, 8c., 10c., 12c.
ALL THE FINE BANDS CLOSING OUT.
10 A. M. WEDNESDAY
SALE COMMENCES.
Closing out Laces and Edgings, 1 cent.
Closing out Silk Illusions, 5 cents.
Closing out Infants' Waists.
Closing Ladies' Muslin Caps, 6 cents; worth 25 cents.
500 LOTS OF NEEDLE-WORK AND LACE GOODS
OF EVERY KIND CLOSING OUT CHEAP.
MUST BE SOLD CLEARING SALE TWENTY DAYS.
Pusher Lace Shawls worth $10 for $2 50.
Pusher Lace Mantillas worth $12 for $4 00.
Splendid Lined Parasols, $1 25.
SUN UMBRELLAS CLOSING.
25,000 Gents' Handkerchiefs, 5 cents to 25 cents.
18,000 Ladies' Handkerchiefs, 4 cents to 18 cents.
Rich Thread Handkerchiefs, 25 cents.
Rich Mantilla Laces, 6 cents to 25 cents.
2,000 Gents' fine Shirt Bosoms, 8 cents to 25 cents.
GREAT CLEARING SALE.
10,000 Paris Mitts, auction lot, 3 cents a pair.
Best Extra Silk Twist Mitts, 18 cents to 25 cent
Best Extra Silk Twist Mitts, 31 cents to 38 cents.
Splendid lot of Gloves worth 50 cents for 12 cents.
Extra lot of Gloves closing at 6c., 8c., and 10c.
Gents' and Ladies' Silk Gloves, 15 cents.
Best Alexandre's Silk Gloves, 35 cents.
GREAT BARGAINS.
LARGE LOTS OF GOODS IMPOSSIBLE TO MENTION, CONTAINED IN THE TWO BUILDINGS, ALL TO BE CLOSED OUT.
Large lot of fancy fans, 3c.
Spool cotton—2 spools for 1c.
Lot worsted 4-in braids, 2c.
Best French working cotton, 2c.
Best pins and needles, 3c. paper.
Closing lot of Lubin's extracts, 20c.
Closing lot of portmonnais and bags, 6c., 12c.
Splendid Spring belt ribbons, 3 in., at 9c.
Lot of ruffling, closing 25c. and 31c. per piece.
WITH A LARGE VARIETY OF OTHER GOODS,
TO BE SOLD
IN THIS CLEARING SALE.
STORE WILL BE CLOSED UNTIL WEDNESDAY MORNING, 10 A. M.
WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av.,
Between 21st and 22d-st.

GREAT ATTRACTION!
UNPARALLELED BARGAINS,
STILL GREATER REDUCTION
IN PRICES OF
RICH SILKS, DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, SACQUES, and MANTILLAS, at the
GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE OF
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 GRAND-ST.,
(Previous to taking Stock.)
$20,000 WORTH RICH SILKS,
MARKED DOWN.
$15,000 WORTH RICH DRESS GOODS,
MARKED DOWN.
$10,000 WORTH PURE LINENS AND FAMILY GOODS,
MARKED DOWN.
$12,000 WORTH RICH MANTILLAS and CLOAKS,
MARKED DOWN.
Notwithstanding the great advance in price of cotton goods, we shall continue to sell our present large stock of domestic goods ($30,000 worth) at the reduced price as long as we have a piece left, and we beg leave to suggest to our patrons the propriety of supplying themselves without delay, for they are already rapidly advancing in price.
We, therefore, offer the following Inducements:
100,000 yards of CHOICE GOODS for
TRAVELLING DRESSES, at 6¼ cents per yard.
8,000 yards LAVELLAS, at 6¼ cents per yard.
7,000 yards BAREGE ANGLAIS, at 8¼ cents per yard.
3,000 yards BROCHE BAREGE ANGLAIS, at 9c. per yard.
4,000 yards ENGLISH BROCHE GRENADINE, at 12½ cents per yard.
2,500 yards WHITE and BLACK MOZAMBIQUE (most choice goods in town.)
3,000 yards BLACK GROS DE RHINE, (very high lustre,) from 75 cents to $1 25 per yard.
10,000 yards RICH DRESS SILKS, (new styles,) from 25 cents to $1. (Special Bargain.)
6,000 yards PARIS FOULARDS, from 14 cents up.
MANTILLAS AND SACQUES (in Silk and Cloth,) from $2 to $8.
800 Dozen ENGLISH HOSIERY, from 10 cts. to 15 cts.
150 Dozen LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS at 6¼ cents a piece.
300 Dozen LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS (very fine) at 12½ cents a piece.
60 Dozen HEM-STITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS at 18 cents a piece.
ALSO,
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF
HOUSEKEEPERS' GOODS.
Containing
30,000 yards BLEACHED COTTONS, of the best make.
50,000 yards UNBLEACHED COTTONS.
5,000 yards FINE LINEN TABLE DAMASKS.
800 dozen FINE LINEN NAPKINS.
TOWELING, LACE AND MUSLIN DRAPERY,
MARSEILLES QUILTS AND COUNTERPANES, TABLE CLOTHS, &c., &c.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
NO. 301 GRAND-ST.

AGENCY
FOR THE
NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRTS.
The cheapest, finest, and best fitting
SHIRTS
offered in the City,
GAUZE UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
in Silk, lisle thread, merino, cotton and linen.
Silk, Lisle Thread, Kid and Dogskin
GLOVES.
Hair, Silk and Satin
STOCKS.
New Style Ties and Scarfs,
Silk and Linen
HANDKERCHIEFS.
Bathing Caps, Bathing Drawers, Suspenders, &c.
At the Shirt and Collar Depôt,
Nos. 87 and 89 WILLIAM-ST.,
One door North of Maiden-lane.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

HAMILTON ARMSTRONG,
No. 140 6th-av.,
Successor to the late firm of
ARMSTRONG & BUTTERLY,
Continues to offer his entire stock of LACES, RIBBONS, EMBROIDERY, WHITE GOODS, TRIMMINGS and SMALL WARES, at greatly reduced prices.
ALSO,
His immense stock of HOSIERY and GLOVES, embracing every variety for ladies, misses, men and boys in Hose, Half-Hose, Merino and Gauze Merino, Undervests and Drawers, Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread and Union Gloves.
The stock has only to be seen to be appreciated, and will be sold at prices that will be sure to please.
Ladies' and Misses Black Lace Mits selling at one-half the cost of importation.
An early call solicited.
HAMILTON ARMSTRONG,
No. 140 6th-av.

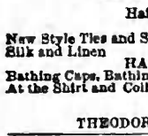
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will continue to offer at
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES,
the balance of their rich stock of
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, Laces and Embroideries,
DOMESTIC AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, Carpets, Curtains, &c., &c.,
Prior to closing their half-yearly inventory.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.
CLEARING-SUMMER SALE OF
Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, White Goods,
Fine Flannels, Housekeeping Goods,
Lace Curtains, French Flowers,
Yankee Notions, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas.
Always a full assortment, sizes and colors,
Ladies' best quality Paris Kid Gloves, 63c. a pair.

GLOVES—GLOVES—GLOVES.—200 DOZEN Kid-made Silk at 38c.; 500 dozen Ladies' Hose—fine Hose—25c.; Ladies' and Misses' Undergarments; best Paris Kid, 63c. Also, Alexandre's and Couvoisier's Kid and Silk Gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 889 and 892 Broadway, near 19th-st.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS received four more cases of her nice fitting dollar corsets; also a lot of Worley's patent French, very low. Best steel skirts from 50 cents. N. B.—Linen edgings, featherings, frillings and ruffings; also, Alexandre's silk and kid gloves. No. 890 Broadway.

WASH SILKS AND REAL FINE-APPLE GOODS, and all other scarce and curious articles; American Indian Bark and Bead Work, Fans, with other varieties at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, 653 Broadway.



PLUMER'S PATENTS.
Information in relation thereto may be obtained of the "Plumer Patent Last Boot and Shoe Company."
CHANDLER SPRAGUE, Agent,
No. 111 Pearl-st., Boston.

THE NAMES AND LOCATION OF DEALERS, City and country, who sell P. P. CO'S BUCK-1 GOODS, will appear in the *Times* Saturday, July 19. Consumers of Provisions, see it and save your money.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress. Can be seen for two days at her last employers', No. 200 Madison-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—AN ACTIVE young woman wishes a situation, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and assist in washing or plain sewing; has no objection to the country; best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress or plain sewer; would be willing to assist in the kitchen. Apply at No. 240 East 10th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, front room. City reference.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; she understands baking and pastry of all kinds; is an excellent washer and ironer; would go a short distance in the country; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 166 East 22d-st. for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as good plain cook; is willing to assist with washing and ironing; no objection to go in the country; has the best of City references. Call at No. 47 West 22d-st.

AS PLAIN COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer; no objections to the country; good City reference. Call for two days at her present employer's, No. 46 West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION IS WANTED BY a young woman, who thoroughly understands the cooking of meats, soups, game and pastries; will assist in washing; no objections to the country; best City reference at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Two competent young women wish situations together, one as cook and to assist in washing; and the other as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing, or to do chamberwork or waiting. They are obliging, and have good reference. Call at No. 391 1st-av., corner of 20th-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; understands meats, poultry and baking; wages $7 to $8. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., or send a note, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman, in a small private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer; is also a good baker; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Best of references. Call at No. 98 West 20th-st.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, A SITuation by a smart, trusty, servant girl, to do cooking or general housework, either in the City or country; is an excellent washer and ironer, and good plain cook; a desirable and respectable servant, economical, neat and obliging, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—SITUATION wanted by a very experienced and highly recommended girl to do the housework of a genteel family; is in every respect an efficient and desirable domestic; no objection to go on the Avenues; refers to the last lady she lived with. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—AN ENGLISH GIRL wishes a situation as laundress, or is willing to do chamberwork and fine washing. Good reference. Can be seen at her present situation, No. 73 East 12th-st.

AS NURSE.—A CAPABLE PERSON WISHES A situation as nurse; she has been in that capacity for several years, and is fully competent in the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and can bring it up by hand if required; is handy and obliging in sickness; can do plain sewing; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 947½ Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED AS NURSE by a steady, respectable Protestant woman; is accustomed to children, and is competent to take care of an infant, and is patient and kind to them, and is disposed to discharge her duty faithfully in every respect; is willing and capable of making herself generally useful; good City reference given. Apply at No. 47 3d-av., near 10th-st., on Monday.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPEtent young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's Machine, or would do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to the country; has best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 165 East 14th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A WOMAN, OF MANY years' experience, wishes a situation as competent seamstress, dressmaker and fine sewer; has been on the continent several times. Address M. O., Box No 160 *Times* Office.

AS WASHER, IRONER, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a Scotch woman, to do washing and ironing, or to do sewing in a small family, either by the day or month; would prefer a good, steady home; has the best references. Call at No. 413 West 25th-st., between 8th and 10th avs., up stairs, front room.

A YOUNG GIRL WANTS A SITUATION in a fancy confectioner's or millinery store; has been employed in a fancy-store recently; is a neat sewer, honest and trustworthy; best of reference given. Apply at No. 169 Broadway, in the store.

SITUATION WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH woman, accustomed to the sea, to travel with a family to California or England, or as stewardess; has first-class City references. Call on MARY COLLINS, at Mrs. Laughlin's, corner 3d-av. and 37th-st., up stairs.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNdance and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS TO be had, civil, neat, and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready. German is spoken here.

FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS FOR CITY OR COUNTRY.—Housekeepers, hotel-proprietors, and others wanting good servants, are invited to call at the Servants' Institute, No. 169 Grand-st. A large number of girls, with good references, want situations to do all kinds of work; also, men servants.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as book-keeper's assistant, or as an entry clerk; City reference given. Address H. W., 35 West 44th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED IN A private family, as coachman, by a man who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, and is a steady, careful driver; has lived in his last place three years and five months, and four years and nine months in his previous place; good City reference will be given. Call at, or address T. F. H., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—SITUATION WANTED by a man as coachman or light porter; understands his business in all its branches; has no objection to the country. Address J. L., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND VEGETABLE GARdener.—Wanted, a situation as farmer; understands farming in all its branches, and of stock of all kinds. Any gentleman wanting such a man, address FARMER, Box No. 199 *Times* Office, or three days.

AS GARDENER OR FARMER.—WANTED, by a respectable German Protestant man, a situation as farmer or gardener, in the country; has the best of references; is honest and sober, and will give satisfaction to employers. Can be seen at No. 174 3d-st., between Avs. A and B.

AS GROOM OR COACHMAN.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable middle-aged man as groom or coachman, who thoroughly understands his business in either capacity. Apply to his last employer, No. 6 East 32d-st., or No. 54 William-st., Room No. 19.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a respectable single man; understands his business perfectly; is a Protestant; has the best of City reference, and is willing to go to any part of the country. Apply for two days at Mr. Rodgers' bookstore, No. 54 East 12th-st., one door from Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUTH OF 18, A SITUATION in a wholesale grocery, hardware, shipping-office, or any business where he can make himself useful; is active, intelligent, writes a good hand, and is quick at figures; salary no object. Address HENRY, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS jobbing house; a young man 18 to 20 years of age; one having had experience in the packing and shipping department preferred. Address Box No. 930 Post-office.

SALESMEN.—WANTED, ONE OR TWO SALESmen in a wholesale jobbing hat, cap and fur house. Address, giving name and location of trade, Box No. 3,684 New-York Post-office.

TO COACHSMITHS.—WANTED, A FIRST-rate smith on carriage work at No. 82 East 14th-st., in the pleasantest shop in the City. A steady job to a suitable man. E. M. STRATTON & SON.

WANTED—FOR THE RETAIL DEPARTMENT, several capable, experienced men, as ushers and salesmen. A. T. STEWART & CO.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

METALS.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST AND cheapest marble mantels can be bought at KLABER'S Marble Yards, No. 169 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., and No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.

Messrs. KERNER & BIRCH beg to inform their friends and the public that the OCEAN HOUSE will be opened for the reception of guests on the 1st of July.
Also, that they intend to keep it in every respect FIRST-CLASS, and worthy of a continuance of the extensive and highly appreciated patronage it has hitherto enjoyed. The music will be furnished by Mr. Wm. G. Dietrich's favorite Harmonic Orchestra, which has been engaged for the season.
Rooms can be engaged at the Ocean House, or, at the Clarendon Hotel, New-York, where a diagram of the house can be seen. KERNER & BIRCH.
CLARENDON HOTEL, New-York, June 13, 1862.

SURF AND RIVER BATHING.
THOMPSON'S ATLANTIC PAVILION,
HIGHLANDS, NEW-JERSEY,
Is now opened for the reception of permanent and transient boarders. Terms moderate. Take steamboat at the foot of Murray-st., and procure ticket on board for Highland Station or Middleton Station, where passengers will find a half hour's pleasant drive to the Highlands, and return morning and afternoon. JOSEPH J. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE.
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.
This fashionable and healthy mountain resort, 65 miles from New-York *via* Morris and Essex Railroad, is now open.
Trains for the Mt. leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8¾ A. M., and 3½ P. M. E. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORT.
Families wishing an elevated, healthy, quiet, and very pleasant Summer boarding place, are guaranteed these with other home comforts, at the
SUMMER HOUSE, LAKE MAHOPAC.
Gaslight, stables, boats, stages running to Croton Falls.
R. A. SINCLAIR, Proprietor.

THE SUBSCRIBER'S NEW HOUSE AT Peach Lake, near Croton Falls, on the Harlem Railroad, is now open, and those wishing a pleasant home in the country during the Summer can secure first-class accommodations at reasonable rates by applying personally on the premises, or addressing T. C. VAIL, North Salem, Westchester County, N. Y. For particulars, apply to D. COLAMORE & CO., No. 479 Broadway, or BAKER & VAIL, No. 288 Washington-st.

RICHFIELD WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.—The Spring House at Richfield Springs will open for the reception of visitors May 31. A telegraph line is now in operation to this place. The celebrated Richfield Sulphur Water is kept for sale by F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York. JOSHUA WHITNEY.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN Point, N. J., is now open for the season. A few choice suites of family rooms may yet be engaged for the season by an early application. Boats leave Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30, 11:20, 3:20, 4:30 and 6 o'clock. From Dey-st., at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. Time 35 minutes.
WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find, at all times, an authorized agent at the Catskill steamboat landings and Catskill stations of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, less than an hour from the City, 36 by 34 feet, with furnace, gas, water closet, bath, wash-troughs, and hot and cold water; also a good stable and plenty of trees; very desirable neighborhood, genteel, and situation remarkably healthy. Apply to D. L. DODGE, No. 75 Liberty-st.

POUGHKEEPSIE PROPERTY FOR SALE on the Hyde Park Road, fifteen minutes' walk from the Post-office and depôt; consisting of seven acres, highly cultivated, and abounding in fruit, deciduous and evergreen trees; commanding charming views of river and mountain. The house and barn are of moderate size, well built and commodious, with capacious cisterns, excellent well and furnace. The situation is elevated, the air remarkably pure and the drives stunning. Terms favorable. Apply to Mr. JAMES M. DRAKE, No. 23 William-st., or T. B. COSTER, on the premises.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY, CITY AND SEA SIDE combined—Two charming properties on 137th-st., near Port Morris, 20 minutes' ride from Central Park, eligible for Summer or Winter residence. One villa 10 rooms, one cottage 8 rooms; little cash required; neighborhood reasonable and healthy. Full particulars in print at ELTON'S, No. 21 Beekman-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE, IN TOWN of Yonkers, three-quarters of a mile west of West Mount Vernon, Harlem Road; two-story house, 12 rooms, barn, &c., all nearly new; plenty of fruit, fine well and spring, from 2 to 30 acres of good land; fine healthy location and good neighbors. Terms to suit.
F. B. AMORY, No. 195 Water-st., N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 6 P. M.

ORANGE, N. J.—THE OWNER OF A VERY pretty cottage, with nearly an acre of land handsomely laid out, situated about one mile from the North Orange Depôt, would like to exchange it for a house and lot in Brooklyn; vicinity of Clinton or Washington sts. preferred. Address W., No. 192 Front-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A SMALL COUNtry place pleasantly situated on the east side of Cold Spring Harbor, L. I. Inquire of JAMES GARDINER, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., or TITUS, FRAZEE & TITUS, No. 86 Market-slip, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD NEAR GLEN COVE.—THE SUBSCRIber has re-opened their residence at Meadowside, for the reception of Summer boarders. A large farm house well shaded, with airy rooms, situated near the water, with bathing, &c. Location healthy, surrounded with shady and beautiful walks and drives. Accommodations for horses and carriages. Stage daily to steamer. Address Locust Valley, L. I., W. C. & J. D. FEEKS; or personally, EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Nos. 13 and 20 West-st.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE HUDSON.—The location of the house and grounds is as fine as any on the Hudson. The house is well shaded by trees, and commands a fine view of the Hudson, and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to Mrs. J. L. CRAFT, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., or to JOHN J. ANGEVINE, No. 2 Wall-st., N. Y.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—FAMIlies wishing to obtain board for the Summer months can find desirable accommodations immediately, on reasonable terms, in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I. Steamer *Jesse Hoyt* leaves Peck-slip daily, at 3.45 P. M. Address Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED, FOR A FAMILY of six ladies and one gentleman, in a first-class farm-house or country hotel. A mountainous region preferred, and in Massachusetts, Vermont, or New-York. With full particulars, address W. H., No. 1 West 34th-st., New-York.

BOARD AT YONKERS.—GOOD BOARD AND fine airy rooms, neatly furnished; plenty of fresh vegetables from a fine garden on the premises; grounds shady; abundance of fruit, and every home comfort; house only five minutes from depôt. Accommodation for horse and wagon. Address BOARDING, Yonkers Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, with four children and servant, desire to find in some healthy and pleasant place in the country a home for the Summer. Address BLEECKER, New-York, giving full particulars.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED at a beautiful cottage at Nyack, on the Hudson. Only five boarders received; no children. Apply at No. 21 Maiden-lane, back office, first floor, between 3 and 4 P. M., on July 3, 5 and 8; or address COTTAGE, Nyack.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a commodious farm-house in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; the location is very healthy and pleasing, two miles from the river; pure mountain air and medicinal Springs. Address H. E., Esopus.

BOARD IN A FARM-HOUSE WANTED for a lady, six young children and two servants, for about two months, within one hour of the City, by boat or railroad. Address, stating location and terms, MERCHANT, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

GOOD BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED NEAR Bath, L. I., seven miles from Fulton Ferry, from $3 to $5 per week. Good boating, fishing, bathing, &c. Address a note to E. SYMS, Gravesend, L. I., or at No. 41 Grove-st., New-York.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A LADY, TWO CHILdren and nurse, at a farm-house within 25 miles of the City. Address immediately, with full particulars, G. L., N., Box No. 4,536, New-York Post-office.

YONKERS.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATION can be obtained by applying at Mrs. SCOTT'S, Locust Hill-av., Yonkers.

MUSICAL.

$150.—NEW 7-OCTAVE PIANOS IN rosewood cases, iron frames, and overstrung, for $150; do., with mouldings, $160; do., with carved legs and inlaid name board, $175, $185, and $200; do., with pearl keys, $120, $250, $275 and $300; new 6¾-octave, $140; do., 6¾-octave, $145. The above Pianos are fully warranted, and are the greatest bargains that can be found in the City. Please call and see them. Second-hand Pianos at $25, $40, $50, $60, $75, $100, $115, and $125. New MELODEONS at extremely low prices. 100 new and second-hand Pianos and Melodeons TO LET, at $2 and upward per month; rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for the same. Foreign sheet MUSIC at 2 cents per page. All kinds of Music merchandise at war prices. HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 481 Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.
A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

RAVEN & BACON—MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, Warerooms, 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. We are now offering on favorable terms a full assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect. Liberal arrangements made with parties desiring to pay by installments.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 726 Broadway. They call attention to their pianos, with all their valuable improvements. Second-hand pianos of their own manufacture for sale and to rent.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS—CLINTON Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway—A large stock of Horizontal and Upright Pianos, new and second-hand, for sale and hire. Allowance for hire if purchased

STEAMBOATS.

FOR WHITESTONE, GREAT NECK, SANDS POINT, GLEN COVE, MOTT'S DOCK, GLENWOOD AND ROSLYN.—The elegant new steamer JESSE HOYT, Capt. CHAS. POST, will leave New-York from Pier No. 24 East River, west side of Peck Slip, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:45 P. M. Returning, will leave the above-named places as follows:

Roslyn, 6:30 A. M.	Glen Cove, 7:15 A. M.
Glenwood, 6:35 A. M.	Sands Point, 7:38 A. M.
Mott's Dock, 6:45 A. M.	Great Neck, 8 A. M.
	Whitestone, 8:16 A. M.

FISHING BANKS.—THE STEAMER CROTON, Capt. AS. A. DUMONT, will leave daily, as follows (Saturdays excepted): N. R.—30th-st. at 7 A. M.; Christopher-st., 7½ A. M.; Spring-st., 7½ A. M. E. R.—10th-st., 7:50 A. M.; Broome-st., 8 A. M.; Peck-slip, 8½ A. M. Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Refreshments of all kinds, fishing tackle, bait, &c., on board. FARE FOR THE TRIP, FIFTY CENTS.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR FISHKILL AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat RIP VAN WINKLE, leaves every Tuesday and Friday, at 1 o'clock, P. M., from the foot of Robinson-st., landing at Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, Low Point, Marlborough, and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie the same evening at 7 o'clock, landing at Low Point and Fishkill. Fare 50c.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.
The *Naushon* leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12¼ and 3¼.
Spring-st. ..... at 9½, 12¾ and 3½.
Dey-st. ..... at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
Morris-st., Pier 4 at 10, 1 and 4.
Fare 25 cents, including return ticket.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMER NIAGARA WILL leave James-slip, (Pier No. 32 East River,) probably on TUESDAY AFTERNOON next at 6 o'clock, on her first trip to Orient, Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., and will make regular trips thereafter. For particulars apply to A. J. RICHARDSON No. 160 Fulton-st.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.
E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st, Pier daily (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw and Grassy Point. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touchenat Christopher and 30th sts.

D. D. & T. SMITH STEAMBOAT LINE.—For Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, and intermediate landings, leaving DAILY from foot of Harrison-st. at 9½ A. M., 3½ and 4½ P. M., for freight and passengers. For further particulars inquire at the office, on Harrison-st. Pier.—June, 1862.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st., every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 o'clock, making intermediate landings, stopping at 30th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—LARGE AND DESIRABLE ROOMS for families or single gentlemen, with or without board, at No. 19 Bond-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO families or a party of gentlemen can be accommodated with delightful rooms and board by applying at No. 370 Henry-st., Brooklyn. The house is large, and contains all the modern improvements, and the situation is particularly pleasant for a Summer residence.

BROOKLYN.—A LARGE SQUARE ROOM, WELL furnished, will be let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gents, with excellent board, for the moderate sum of $48 per month. Gas and fuel included. Location on Clinton-st., convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Address Mrs. A., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE wishing to engage board permanently, can have a handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom; no extras; generous table. Location in the neighborhood of Wall and Fulton Ferries. Terms, $900 per annum. Address Mrs. A., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, IN THE first-class brown-stone house No. 49 Concord-st., Brooklyn. House has all the modern improvements; 6 to 10 minutes' from the ferries. Rooms single or in suites, furnished or unfurnished. Dinner at 6¾. Call as above.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times* Counting-room.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY, BASEMENT AND ATTIC dwelling, No. 131 Madison-st., in first-rate order, bath-room, water-closet, &c.; rent for the present year was $600; can be rented from now till May next at a bargain. Inquire on the premises. It can also be leased from May next.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER TO LET, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse-power. SAMUEL LEGGETT,
Superintendent.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. ent

FINANCIAL.

U.S. "FIVE TWENTIES."

OR

UNITED STATES TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

CALLED "FIVE TWENTIES" BECAUSE PAYABLE AT THE OPTION OF THE GOVERNMENT AFTER FIVE YEARS.

We are now prepared to sell these Bonds and deliver them at once at the same rate at which subscriptions are received for them by the Government, viz.:

PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY 1.

The Principal may be paid in CURRENT BANK NOTES, CHECKS ON CITY BANKS, or U. S. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and the INTEREST IN GOLD, or in CURRENT FUNDS, with the PREMIUM ON GOLD at the MARKET RATE added.

THE COUPON BONDS are issued in denominations of

$50, $100, $500, AND $1,000,

and THE REGISTERED BONDS in denominations of

$50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 AND $10,000.

They are the most convenient and cheapest Government Security now accessible to the public.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention, and the Bonds will be sent to any part of the country, by express, or otherwise, as directed.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS,
NO. 38 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

SALE JUNCTION RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—The Junction Railroad Company invites proposals, in writing, for the purchase of the whole or any part of five hundred thousand dollars First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Coupon Bonds.

The mortgage is made to Alexander Henry, Esq., Trustee, and will be due July 1, 1882. It is secured upon the entire railroad and property of the Company lying on the west side of Schuylkill, between Belmont and Gray's Ferry, its terms provide for a sinking fund of fifteen thousand dollars per year, to be invested in these bonds, or in the First Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, in the loans of the United States, or of the State of Pennsylvania, at the discretion of this Board of Directors.

The bonds are for one thousand dollars each. Their payment is guaranteed by endorsement of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and each of them, for a valuable consideration, to them paid by the Junction Railroad Company, do hereby (in pursuance of the power and authority conferred by two Acts of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved respectively on the twenty-third day of March, A. D., 1861, and the eleventh day of April, A. D., 1862, and of every other lawful power and authority in them vested,) jointly and severally guarantee to the lawful holder of the within Bond the punctual payment of the principal and interest thereof, when and as the same shall become due and payable according to the terms of said Bond or of the terms and covenants of the indenture of mortgage therein mentioned and given to secure the same.

In witness whereof, said Companies have hereunto affixed their common or corporate seals respectively, duly attested, and have caused the signatures of their Presidents respectively to be hereunto written this second day of June, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, (1862.)

Payment for the Bonds will be required as follows:

The first instalment of ten per cent. will be payable on the first day of August, and ten per cent. additional on the first of each succeeding month until the whole amount is paid.

Proposals will be addressed to CHAS. E. SMITH, Treasurer, No. 227 South 4th-st., until Monday, July 21.

Each proposal will state the total number or amount of the bonds wanted, and the price offered per bond of one thousand dollars.

The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject the whole or any part or any proposition received.

Successful bidders will be notified of the acceptance of their proposals within one week from the opening of the bids. JOSEPH LESLEY,
Secretary, Junction Railroad Company.

CORPORATION LOAN OF $300,000 FOR THE RELIEF OF FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.—The Common Council of the City of New-York having, by an ordinance approved by the Mayor, on the 16th of June, instant, authorized the borrowing, upon the credit of the Corporation, the further sum of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars, to be applied in "Aiding to support the families of the soldiers from this City, who are engaged in defending the integrity of the National Union," a book for subscriptions to said loan will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on SATURDAY, June 28, and continue open until MONDAY, July 7, unless the whole amount shall be sooner taken.

The subscribers to said loan will be required to pay the amount of their subscriptions to the City Chamberlain, at the Broadway Bank, within three days after the date thereof, and on presenting the Chamberlain's receipts for such payments to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive an equal amount of Bonds, known as "Volunteer's Family Aid Bonds, No. 3," of the Corporation of the City of New-York.

The said Bonds will be issued in sums to suit—not less than One Hundred Dollars—and will bear interest at the rate of six per cent, per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July, and the principal will be payable on the first day of July, 1885. They will also be transferable, at the pleasure of the holders, on books kept in the Comptroller's Office.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 28, 1862.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company will be held at the rooms, No. 7 Nassau-st., over the Continental Bank, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of July, 1862, at 1 o'clock P. M., to hear the report of the Committee appointed on the 20th day of May last, and to consider and vote upon modifications of the agreement made between the bondholders on the 1st day of January, 1860.

CHARLES MORAN,
A. ISELIN,
WM. ROSE,
SEPTIMUS CROOKS,
MATHEW PECK,
EZRA C. READ,
} Trustees and Attorneys.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER,
J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER,
L. HILLEGER,
} Committee of 20th May, 1862.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, held in the village of Hawley, Penn., on Tuesday, the 17th inst. the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JOHN EWEN, THOS. W. FEARSALL,
WM. R. GRIFFITH, CHAS. MORGAN,
ISAAC E. PLATT, JONATHAN THORNE,
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, GEO. E. BROWN,
JOHN Q. JONES.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, JOHN EWEN was unanimously reelected President of the Company for the ensuing year.

EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its first mortgage bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at its office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest nineteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company first mortgage bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 19, 22, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33; being the lowest outstanding numbers. From and after the 6th day of August, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease, by the terms of said agreement.

JOHN A. STEWART, Sec'y.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, GENERAL OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, June 24, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST WARRANTS, OR coupons, attached to the different series of bonds issued by this company, will be paid, as they respectively mature, on being surrendered to the transfer agents of the company in New-York, Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st. The company has so arranged the interest on its funded debt, that one-twelfth falls due each month in the year. G. W. CASS, President.

PICKAWAY COUNTY BONDS.—SIX months interest on the past-due Bonds of Pickaway County, Ohio, will be paid by the Agent, at the Park Bank, from the 8th to 14th of July, upon presentation. All bonds not presented within this time must be presented at the office of the Treasurer of Pickaway County for payment of interest. M. BROWN,
Agent of Pickaway County, Ohio.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY.

CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY, ENtitled to certificates of profits for the year 1860, are requested to obtain and receipt for the same immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO.,
GENERAL OFFICE, MILWAUKEE, June 24, 1862.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Sinking Fund Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due July 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that day at the Banking House of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., New-York. A. NOXON Financial Agent.

AMERICAN SILVER, HALVES AND QUARTERS, WANTED, AT A HIGH PREMIUM, by
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1862.

INTEREST ON THE THIRD MORTGAGE Bonds will be paid on and after July 1, at the Treasurer's Office. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

AMERICAN GOLD WANTED, AT A HIGH PREMIUM, BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, cor. Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, cor. Pearl-st.

THE COUPONS OF THE HOUSATONIC Railroad Company, falling due July 1, 1862, will be paid at the office of Messrs. KETCHUM, SON & CO., No. 40 Exchange-place, or at the Treasurer's office at Bridgport, Conn. CHAS. K. AVERILL, Treasurer.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due July 1, 1862, on $100,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid on and after that day at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

THE COUPONS OF THE JACKSON COUNty (Ohio) Bonds, due July 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that date, at the Ocean Bank.

CHAS. PALMER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1862.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

MILWAUKEE AND HORICON RAILROAD BONDS.
Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Bonds issued to the City of Milwaukee, bought.
GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, on Saturday, the 28th day of June, 1862:

RESOURCES.

1. Loans and Discounts		$397,961 65
2. Overdrafts		
3. Due from Banks		8,385 27
4. Due from the Directors of the Bank	$23,831	
5. Due from Brokers		
6. Real Estate		90,555 36
7. Specie		38,670 45
8. Cash Items, viz:		69,000 20
Stocks, par value, $124,000; Promissory notes, $—		124,000 00
10. Bonds and Mortgages		3,149 00
11. Bills of Solvent Banks		
12. Bills of Suspended Banks	$—	
13. Loss and Expense Account		4,500 00
Total		$736,531 93

LIABILITIES.

1. Capital		$200,525 80
2. Circulation Registered	$111,400	
Circulation not Registered		
Total	$111,400	
Less Notes on hand	2,500	108,900 00
3. Profits		35,991 13
4. Due to Banks		6 48
5. Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors		17,221 30
6. Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		
7. Due Depositors, on demand		367,098 20
8. Amount due, not included under either of the above heads		
Dividends		778 76
Total		$736,531 93

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss: CHAS. JENKINS, President, and WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier, of the East River Bank, a Bank located and doing business at the City of New-York in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 28th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

CHARLES JENKINS, President.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 5th day of July, 1862. JOHN VAN ORDEN,
Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TRUE condition of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, a banking association, on the morning of SATURDAY, the 28th of June, 1862.

RESOURCES.

Bills Discounted and Loans		$3,773,374 10
Loans to Directors	$149,950	
Real Estate		400,000 00
U. S. and N. Y. State Stocks and Interest		1,780,476 98
Expense Account		24,554 13
Overdrafts		595 36
Specie		1,589,918 71
Cash Items, Bills and Checks of City Banks		1,333,257 23
Due from Banks		39,629 74
Total		$8,942,105 86

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		$3,000,000 00
Profits		269,708 17
Registered Bank Notes	$429,035	
Registered Bank Notes on hand	109,474	319,561 00
Outstanding Circulation of late Bank of New-York		75,743 00
Due Depositors on demand		4,363,180 80
Due to Banks		973,912 29
Total		$8,942,105 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—ANTHONY P. HALSEY, President, and WILLIAM B. MEEKER, Cashier of said Bank, being duly sworn, severally depose and say, that they are the President and Cashier as aforesaid, and that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of the 28th day of June, 1862, being the day specified in the notice of the Superintendent of the Bank Department, next preceding the date of this report, requiring the same, according to the best of their knowledge and belief; that the said bank is an Associate Bank, and is located in the First Ward of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, where it has a banking-house for the transaction of its business; and that from the 1st day of January, 1863, up to the day of making this report, the business thereof was transacted as such location. A. P. HALSEY, President
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn by both deponents, this 3d day of July, 1862, before me.

EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr., Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—On Saturday, the 28th day of June, 1862.

RESOURCES.

1. Loans and Discounts		$3,020,961 75
2. Overdrafts		1,237 86
3. Due from Banks		137,916 27
4. Due from the Directors of the Bank	$21,500	
5. Due from Brokers	60,000	
6. Real Estate		200,000 00
7. Specie		253,224 08
8. Cash Items, viz.: Checks and Drafts on other banks taken on deposit		805,222 14
9. Stocks, $235,000. Promissory Notes, $—		235,000 00
10. Bonds and Mortgages		6,493 37
11. Bills of Solvent Banks		10,318 00
12. Bills of Suspended Banks	$—	
13. Loss and Expense Account		11,130 19
Total		$4,676,503 60

LIABILITIES.

1. Capital		$1,500,000 00
2. Circulation Registered	$218,000	
Circulation not Registered		
Total		
Less Notes on hand		218,000 00
3. Profits		250,763 89
4. Due to Banks		487,618 00
5. Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors		
6. Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		
7. Due Depositors, on demand		2,218,445 71
8. Amount due, not included under either of the above heads		
Dividends unpaid		1,676 00
Total		$4,676,503 60

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—LUCIUS HOPKINS, President, and JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the Importers and Traders' Bank, located and doing business at New-York, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith that the foregoing is, to all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 28th day of June, 1862, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

LUCIUS HOPKINS, President.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 5th day of July, 1862. A. C. MEARS, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—On Saturday, the 28th day of June, 1862.

RESOURCES.

1. Loans and discounts		$1,509,155 54
2. Due from Banks		11,077 84
3. Due from the Directors of the Bank	$28,572 50	
4. Due from brokers	231,000 00	
5. Real estate		121,622 04
6. Specie		299,079 27
7. Cash items, viz.: checks on banks, $131,603 34; United States Demand Notes, $22,285		153,888 34
8. Stocks		1,009,921 10
9. Bonds and mortgages		4,366 10
10. Bills of solvent Banks		4,466 00
11. Loss and expense account		8,584 16
Total		$3,722,060 39

LIABILITIES.

1. Capital		$1,000,000 00
2. Circulation registered	$270,397	
Less notes on hand	19,291	251,106 00
3. Profits		94,275 71
4. Due to Banks		553,365 17
5. Due depositors, on demand		1,822,707 95
6. Amount due, not included under either of the above heads, for dividends unpaid		605 50
Total		$3,722,060 39

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—EDWARD W. DUNHAM, President, and FREDERICK A. PLATT, Cashier, of the Corn Exchange Bank, an Associated Bank, located and doing business at New-York, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 28th day of June, 1862, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

EDWARD W. DUNHAM, President.
FREDERICK A. PLATT, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 3d day of July, 1862. JAMES A. MOORE,
Notary Public.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest due July 1, on bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad, will be paid upon presentation of the proper coupons, on and after that date, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.
Chicago, June 19, 1862.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—Notice to bondholders. The holders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company can have them registered on application at our office, No. 52 Wall-st. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Transfer Agents.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers.
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

HIGHEST PREMIUM PAID FOR GOLD and silver and the first issued United States Demand Notes, by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES DEMAND NOTES, FOR duties, for sale by F. P. JAMES & CO., 45 Wall-st.

WANTED.—SEVERAL GOOD SECOND-HAND store counters; cash will be paid for a good article. Address Box. No. 3,783.

DIVIDENDS.

SCRIP DIVIDEND, 1860, 50 PER CENT.
SCRIP DIVIDEND, 1861, 50 PER CENT.
SCRIP DIVIDEND, 1862, 50 PER CENT.

AMERICAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 48 Wall-st.,
Bank of New-York Building.

Cash Capital	$200,000
Surplus	$110,000

The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, resolved that a Scrip Dividend of FIFTY PER CENT.

on the business of the past year, be declared and issued to the customers entitled thereto. Also, that SIX PER CENT. INTEREST

be paid on all the outstanding Scrip of the Company; and a Cash Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT.

to Stockholders, payable on demand.

JAMES M. HALSTED, President.
FREDERICK W. DOWNER, Secretary.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Assistant Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1862.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 20, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a cash dividend of five per cent. out of the net earnings of the six months ending 30th inst., and a stock dividend of five per cent. out of the accumulated surplus, both payable on and after 1st day of August next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York. The dividend certificates to be issued for fractional shares, will not be entitled to future dividends, until converted into full shares. The transfer books will close on the evening of July 12, and open August 3. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent., out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., and One (1) per Cent. additional out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after 8th July next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 27th June until the morning of the 8th July.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1862.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMIannual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing.

The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Three and a half (3½) Per Cent. for the current six months ending 30th inst., which will be paid to the stockholders on and after TUESDAY, the 1st day of July next.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of the 7th day of July.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER 4TH AVENUE AND 27TH-STREET,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, JULY 2, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after Monday, the 7th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this P. M., to that date. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 2½ WALL-ST.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 7th day of July. Meanwhile the transfer books are closed. FRANK W. BALLARD, Secretary.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the usual Dividend of Five per cent. from the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after the 15th inst. The Transfer Books will remain closed until the day of payment. R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The Transfer books will be closed from this date until July 8.

M. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1862.

BROOKLYN, June 26, 1862.

CITIZENS' GAS-LIGHT COMPANY DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on and after the 15th of July next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of July. By order H. WARREN, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1862.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on or after the first Monday of July proximo.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until July 8, 1862.

By order, GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 470 Broadway, (Pacific Building,)
Branch Office, No. 72 Wall-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Seven Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on the 30th day of June. T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1862.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on and after July 10. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 10th of July. CHAS. A. MACY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 1 Montgomery-st.,
JERSEY CITY, June 24, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

OFFICE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 92 Broadway, (opposite Trinity Church,)
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand. J. L. DOUGLASS.

EAST RIVER BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Dividend from the profits of the last six months, of Three and a Half per Cent., payable on and after July 21, 1862. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 11th to the 21st, inclusive.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE NEW YORK, PROVIDENCE and Boston Railroad Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and a-half (3½) per cent., payable on demand after this date, at the office of M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, June 25, 1862. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

R. O. CLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome-st., New-York, June 30, 1862.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of *five per cent.*, payable on and after the 10th July. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE DIrectors of this Company have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand. WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of Three per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 3d of July.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK—BROOKLYN, JUNE 24, 1862.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has this day been declared, out of the profits for the six months ending the 30th inst., payable on and after the 1st day of July next. WM. C. RUSHMORE, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three (3) per cent., payable to the stockholders on demand. By order of the Board.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MARKET BANK have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent for the current six months, payable on and after July 10. R. BAYLES, Cashier.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 27, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE AND a Half Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after July 7. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE—In all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Suites $20 and upward. Also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, paillasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 217 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FURNITURE.—F. KRUTINA, SUCCESSOR TO J. M. DOE & CO., Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av., has now on hand and is manufacturing a splendid assortment of first-class Cabinet Furniture, which he will sell at very low prices.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GILSBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, etc., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 427 AND 429 CANAL, CORNER VARICK-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 6 till 7 P. M.
6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and 6 per cent. on larger sums.
Deposits made on or before the 10th will draw interest from July 1.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
No. 177 Chatham-square, (open daily.)
DEPOSITS from 25 cents to $5,000 received.
SIX per cent. interest paid.
MONEY DEPOSITED BEFORE JULY 20 WILL RECEIVE INTEREST AS FROM JULY 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day, from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 6 to 7.
Interest commences July 1, 1862.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SETHOUR A. BUNON, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 13d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. D. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1862.

JULY INTEREST FOR 1862.—THE BOARD of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto, and Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, that may be entitled thereto, payable at the Bank on and after Monday, July 21. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest from July 1.

D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, } Secretaries.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, }

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) Per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) Per Cent. on sums to $1,000, and Four (4) Per Cent. over that amount, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 21st of July inst. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will receive interest from the 1st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTE—NO. 13d-av., corner 7th-st. Interest on deposits at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Money deposited on or befor July 10 will receive interest from the 1st. Bank open from 9 to 2 daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK. (FORMERLY ROSE HILL) Savings Bank, corner of 14th-st., and 8th-av. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before July 10, will draw interest from the 1st.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of THOMAS HILL & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by either partner, who will sign in liquidation. THOMAS HILL,
CHARLES VANDERVOORT.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN ACCORDance with the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, the undersigned have formed a limited partnership, and that the name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted, is CHARLES VANDERVOORT. The nature of the business intended to be transacted is the importing of hardware and a general commission business. The names of all the partners interested therein are CHARLES VANDERVOORT, who resides in the City of New-York, and who is the only general partner, and THOMAS HILL, who resides at Walsall, England, and who is the only special partner. The amount of capital which the said special partner, THOMAS HILL, has contributed as the common stock, is twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000.) The said partnership is to commence on the first day of July, 1862, and is to terminate on the first day of July, 1865.

CHARLES VANDERVOORT, (L. S.,)
THOMAS HILL,
By GEORGE DE H. GILLESPIE,
his Attorney. (L. S.)

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of LOW, HARRIMAN & CO. expires this day, by its own limitation.

JAMES LOW,
OLIVER HARRIMAN,
JAS. C. ATWATER,
GEO. B. DURFEE,
T. M. PRENTISS.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY FORMED a copartnership under the style of LOW, HARRIMAN, DURFEE & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm, and will also settle all the outstanding accounts of the same, at the store recently occupied by them, Nos. 45 and 47 Park-place.

JAMES LOW,
OLIVER HARRIMAN,
GEO. B. DURFEE,
JAS. C. ATWATER.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

NOTICE.—THOMAS EDWARD VERMILYE, Jr., and CORNELIUS D. WOOD are this day admitted as partners in our firm. VERMILYE & CO.
JULY 1, 1862.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.—SEALED PROPOsals will be received at the office of the Cler

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Hibernian and Kangaroo off Cape Race.

French Troops to Force their Way to the Mexican Capital.

A French Fleet of Observation in American Waters.

Comments of the English Press on American Affairs.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, July 5.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Liverpool on the 26th, *via* Queenstown 27th ult., passed Cape Race at 6 o'clock this morning.

It was asserted that NAPOLEON had resolved to send sufficient reinforcements to Mexico to *force his way to the Capital against all obstacles*. Admiral GRAVIERE goes out immediately to take command of a *strong concentration of French vessels in American waters*. The *Patrie* says the concentration is justified by what may arise out of the American war and the affairs in Mexico.

The steamship *Bohemian* from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 25th.

The steamship *City of New-York*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the afternoon of the 25th and reported only one of her boilers working.

The steamship *Hansa* which was to have left Southampton on the 25th, was compelled to put back to Bremen, owing to an accident to her machinery.

The proceedings of Parliament on the 25th were unimportant.

The House of Commons was engaged on the bill relative to the Government of the "Inns of Court." The case of EDWIN JAMES was incidentally referred to, and it transpired that he refused even to have friends with him at the investigation of his case, so that it was impossible for him to complain of the secresy of the tribunal which condemned him.

The *Morning Herald* finds it impossible to account for the inactivity of McCLELLAN. Possibly, it says, after the battle of Fair Oaks, and the breaking up of BEAUREGARD'S army in the West, he does not see his way clearly, and *may feel himself outnumbered by the enemy*, in a position which is impregnable, and *from which the enemy may fall upon his lines and works at pleasure*. If so, he is likely to meet with a disaster which may change the whole aspect of the war, for a reverse to McCLELLAN involves the ruin of his army and of the hopes of the Federal Government.

A meeting had been held in London relative to the African Slave trade, presided over by *Lord* BROUGHAM.

FRANCE.

The *Corps Legislatif* had voted the whole extraordinary budget, and with a slight modification the whole ordinary budget.

The Bourse was heavy. Rentes, 68f. 40c.

The *Press*, in speaking of the departure of the French Admiral, says his plans have been entirely approved, and his presence will have a favorable result for the solution of the Mexican question. It is asserted that henceforth there is no question of establishing a monarchy in Mexico, or of supporting the candidature of ALMONTE or any other person for the Presidency, but the expedition *is simply for protecting the interests of Frenchmen.*

ITALY.

M. RATAZZI had given notice of his intention of making the integral appropriation of the clauses in the budget by the Chamber of Deputies a question of confidence in the Ministry.

In response to a question relative to the recent enrollment, M. RATAZZI said the Government were endeavoring to discover the persons who authorized it.

TURKEY.

The special Commissioners dispatched by the Porte to inquire into the recent disturbances at Belgrade had arrived. The Prince of Servia demands the evacuation of all the fortresses.

LATEST NEWS BY THE HIBERNIAN.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, June 27.

The *Persia's* news is just received.

There have been important debates in the French Corps Legislatif on the Mexican expedition. JULES FAVRE censured the expedition, and recommended the Government to treat with Mexico and withdraw the French troops. M. BILLAULT defended the Government's course, and repudiated the idea of entering upon negotiations where French honor is engaged, and insults must be avenged, and the Mexicans left to choose their own government.

The London *Herald* maintains that it is time for France and England to take decided action in American affairs.

Commercial News by the Hibernian.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, June 26.

COTTON—Sales of last three days 70,000 bales, including 40,000 to speculators and exporters. The market has been excited, and prices are 1d. higher.

STATE OF TRADE—Prices are still advancing for Goods and Yarns, at Manchester, but the sales are small.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. and others report Flour quiet but steady; American quoted 25s.@29s. Wheat steady; Red Western, 9s. 9d.@10s. 9d.; Red Southern, 10s. 10d.@11s. 2d; White Western, 11s. 8d.@11s. 10d.; White Southern, 12s.@12s. 6d. Corn heavy at 28s. 9d. for Mixed and Yellow.

PROVISIONS.—Beef dull and tending downward. Pork very dull and drooping. Bacon dull and declined. Lard inactive at 40s.@42s. 6d. Tallow steady at 43s.@45s.

PRODUCE.—Ashes quiet at 36s. for Pots, and 36s. 6d. for Pearls. Sugar tending downward. Coffee steady and unchanged. Rice active. Resin still advancing, and quoted at 15s. 6d.@16s. for common. Spirits Turpentine buoyant at 77s.

LONDON, Thursday, June 26.

Wheat advanced 1s.@2s. Flour firmer, and 6d.@1s. higher. Sugar tending downward. Coffee steady. Tea firm. Rice steady. Tallow firm at 47s. Spirits Turpentine advancing, and quoted at 78s. 6d.@79s.

American Securities have a declining tendency. Illinois Central Shares 46c.@45c. discount. Erie 31c.@32c.

Consols for money closed at 91¾@91⅞.

LATEST *VIA* LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, June 27.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week at 159,000 bales, including 70,000 to speculators, and 36,000 to exporters. The market has been excited, and prices are 1d.@1⅛d. higher. The sales, to-day (Friday) are estimated at 15,000 bales including 9,000 to speculators and exporters—the market closing with a still advancing tendency. The authorized quotations are:

Fair Orleans	16d.	Middling Orleans	14⅞d.
Fair Mobile	15⅛d.	Middling Mobile	14⅛d.
Fair Uplands	15d.	Middling Uplands	14⅛d.

The stock in port is estimated at 213,000 bales, of which 75,000 are American.

BREADSTUFFS unchanged and steady, except Corn, which is dull and heavy, at 28s. 6d. for mixed.

PROVISIONS very dull.

LONDON, Saturday, June 28.

CONSOLS for Money close at 91⅝@91⅞.

The Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £641,000.

Illinois Central Shares 46 discount. Erie 30¾.

THE KANGAROO OFF CAPE RACE.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Sunday, July, 6.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool June 25, *via* Queenstown, 26th, was boarded off Cape Race at 9 o'clock Saturday night. She experienced a succession of westerly winds. Her advices are not so late as that by the *Hibernian*, but contain the following items:

The ship *Sailors' Home*, formerly the *Independence*, had reached Liverpool, from Havana, with nearly 2,300 bales of cotton.

The London *Times* comments on the fearful carnage in America, and says never at any time could the map of Europe show so many bloodstained spots. Whatever may be the result, it is plain the war has now reached a point at which it is a scandal to humanity—it has become a war of extermination, yet submission is as far off as ever. The *Times* does not believe the cry for more bloodshed represents the mind of the American people. Enough blood has been spilt and enough damage done. The opportunity must be present or at hand when some potent American voice, prudently calling "Peace," may awaken an universal echo.

The *Times* has another editorial on American finances. It says they are in a most critical condition, and ought to produce serious alarm instead of empty boasting and exultation.

The *Morning Post* charges the American Government with being all along influenced solely by popular clamor, having never pursued an independent course.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

The Enemy Preparing to Attack Port Royal—Fort Pulaski to be again Besieged—Gen. Hunter to take the Field—Boat and Gunboat Expeditions to Harass the Coast—First South Carolina Volunteers—Gen. Hunter's Views of Slavery—Actual Condition of the Blacks.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HILTON HEAD, Wednesday, July 2, 1862.

Something of a flurry was caused here on Monday evening by reports, received from Gen. BRANNAN, that the enemy, in force variously estimated from two thousand to four thousand, had collected at Grahamsville on the mainland, about two miles in the rear of Port Royal Ferry, and were preparing to cross the creek for an attack upon Beaufort. It was understood that Gen. HUNTER immediately made a request to Com. DUPONT that a gunboat should be sent up Broad River and Whale Branch, to operate round Port Royal Island, and destroy any rafts or boats which the enemy might have prepared in the many small creeks and inlets permeating this swampy ground.

An expedition is also about being fitted out, consisting of lifeboats and launches, for the purpose of thoroughly scouring all the shallow waters in the vicinity of Port Royal Island, and destroying any preparations the enemy may be making for an attack. It is believed by some here, that having become aware of the abandonment of James Island, and with it the immediate prospect of an attack upon Charleston, the rebels now seriously contemplate a concentration of their forces in and around Grahamsville, where the creek dividing the island on which our soldiers are stationed from the mainland is narrowest. Acting upon this faith, Gen. HUNTER is reported to be now making preparations for immediately crossing over at Port Royal ferry with such forces as he can collect from those withdrawn from James Island, in order to give the enemy battle before they can fortify Grahamsville, or collect there any such sufficient force as to be seriously threatening. I think, however, from my best means of information, that the affair will end in smoke—the Confederates probably having made this demonstration in order to divert the attention of our troops from their operations looking toward the reduction of Charleston. This view is confirmed by the fact that within the past week strong reconnoitering parties of rebels have penetrated down the Savannah River toward Fort Pulaski and the adjacent islands—one company of the Forty-eighth New-York, on picket duty at Daufuskie, having counted, on Sunday night last, as many as twenty-five camp fires in the direction of our abandoned batteries at Bird and Venus Points.

Of military operations proper we have now an interregnum which will probably continue until the healthy months of the Fall, by which time it is to be hoped that Gen. MCCLELLAN, having got through his operations at Richmond, or Gen. HALLECK sending some few divisions of his army down the Mississippi to New-Orleans, may place at the disposal of the War Department sufficient troops wherewith to undertake active operations from this point. Had the Quartermaster's Department been equal to the emergency of supplying the necessary transportation to Gen. HUNTER, or even returning the various vessels sent North from here, the intended *coup de main* on Charleston, by way of James Island, would probably have been successful. But every vessel sent to the North, with requisitions even for the supplies most pressingly needed, was immediately absorbed by the Quartermaster's Department and diverted to some other point. This caused great delay in transmitting troops, ordnance, ordnance stores and other requisites, to James Island, and, consequently the Charlestonians had ample time to fortify. BENHAM's blunder gave them a fine advantage, and for the present all designs of taking Charleston or Savannah, or penetrating the country in force to cut the line of railroad between those cities must be abandoned.

Such being the state of facts, Gen. HUNTER, I am informed, is making preparations, in conjunction with the naval forces under Commodore DUPONT, for a series of boat and gunboat expeditions, to harass the whole seacoast of Georgia and South Carolina, seizing every town and village accessible by water communication, and establishing thereat posts which will remain until a superior force of the enemy shall make retreat necessary. In this manner it is hoped that all loyal slaves of rebel masters within our reach may be afforded an opportunity of taking the benefit of the confiscation act, should that much-needed measure receive the sanction of the President. This course will also have the effect of compelling the rebels to keep an army of observation along the coast three or four times outnumbering the strength of Gen. HUNTER's command; for, with the quick facilities of water transit, 500 men can keep 5,000 busy in guarding any line to which gunboats or ship launches, carrying howitzers, can have access.

As for any rebel demonstrations in the vicinity of Fort Pulaski, they merit little attention—the swampy character of the country, intersected by innumerable creeks, rendering it almost wholly impossible that any ordnance sufficient to reduce the fort should be transported to the banks of Lazaretto Creek (from Savannah. The demonstration now being made as if to reconnoitre the works for a second bombardment are doubtless only a part of the scheme for diverting attention from Charleston. Brig.-Gen. ALFRED H. TERRY, of Connecticut, who is in command at Hilton Head and Pulaski, is confident of his abundant ability to repel any such attack with the garrison now under his command.

The health of the troops, with the exception of the numerous slight cases of bilious and remittent fevers which have appeared at James Island, continues to be almost miraculously good. This is doubtless in great measure due to the untiring attention given the subject by Gen. HUNTER, who holds all the medical officers of his command to the strictest performance of their duties. The General Hospital, in which most of those wounded in the engagement of the 16th ult. are now under treatment, is a commodious and well-ventilated building, situated immediately on the shore, and with the cool foam of the breakers giving perpetual freshness to the air. All that care and attention can do for the sufferers is being done, and Gen. HUNTER does not stand very strictly upon the *revised army regulations* in cases where the health of his command or the comfort of those who have bled for their country is at stake. The patients have fresh beef issued every day, and all who desire are supplied with such delicacies as soup, arrowroot, sago, chickens, eggs and abundant vegetables, not always to be found in the crude administration of our military hospitals. In company with a member of Gen. HUNTER's Staff, who had been detailed for inspection duty, I visited the hospital, a few days since, and was pleasantly received by Assistant Surgeon J. E. SEMPLE, who has chief charge of the institution. The wards were all cleanly and wholesome, a delightful breeze blowing seaward through the open windows, and the patients, to all appearance, were contented and comfortable as ever men can be who are in sickness and in pain away from home. Speaking to the Adjutant of one of the South Carolina regiments, who had been captured in a skirmish previous to the battle of the 16th ultimo, (the skirmish in which Maj. WRIGHT, of Gen. HUNTER's Staff, was wounded,) he expressed himself greatly pleased and still more surprised at finding himself so kindly used. Lying under his mosquito net, and with his shattered leg in splints, he very naively confessed that he had looked forward to the usage he would be likely to receive while a prisoner in our hands as a calamity worse than death. He receives no more attention and no less than any of the other prisoners, and is doing well. In a short time, he will be able to get about on crutches. Surgeon CHAS. H. CRANE, U. S. A., has been appointed Medical Director of the Department, in place of Surgeon D. J. MCKINZIE, U. S. V., who has been Acting Medical Director since the removal of Surgeon COOPER. Surgeon CRANE has been a member of Gen. BRENNAN's Staff, and his familiarity with the forms and routine of the Medical Department, together with his professional skill will make him a valuable officer.

The new orders, in relation to leaves of absence of officers and furloughs to enlisted men are being strictly enforced, but not without much grumbling on the part of those shoulder-strapped gentry who find their plans of cool visits to the Green Mountains of Vermont and Summer bathing at Nahant and Cape May thus suddenly frustrated. It is to be feared, however, that in this, as well as in so many other instances, orders suited to the meridian of Washington will be found to work disastrously in the malarious atmosphere of South Carolina. If applications for leave of absence, or any other applications transmitted to the Adjutant-General, were sure of receiving prompt attention, the evil would be less, but all who know the delays, perhaps unavoidable, of that Department, have a wholesome dread of compelling sick, almost dying men, for whom change of air has been prescribed as the only remedy, to wait until their applications shall have been transmitted to Washington and the answers thereto returned. Under existing orders, however, no alternative but submission is left; and all officers who are interested in Gen. HUNTER's command will do well to pay special heed to General Orders No. 20, a copy of which I append.

The vexed question of the "the contrabands" has possibly entered a new phase by the appointment of Brig.-Gen. SAXTON to the position of Superintendent of all the plantations and the inhabitants thereof within our army lines. This in effect takes the direct control of the negro population out of Gen. HUNTER's hands; although as Gen. SAXTON remains subject to Gen. HUNTER's orders, no very serious change of policy in regard to this class can be adopted without receiving Gen. HUNTER's sanction. Thus far, Gen. SAXTON has given no indication of any intention to break up the regiment known as the First South Carolina Volunteers, composed of slaves whose masters have run away from them. This experiment, indeed, is one which deserves to be prosecuted to the end. It is thus far the only real protest we have had against that rose-water sentimentalism which refuses to regard treason as the highest crime known to human law—as the "sum of all villainies." Treason, described in our statute books as a felony meriting the worst forms of a felon's death, has been gradually simmered down, by mistaken clemency, into a species of romantic misdemeanor—a kind of political eccentricity—a sort of mistaken patriotic enthusiasm—which has to be gently treated with emollient poultices of courtesy, and gradually brought around to a healthy condition, by plasters of "very distinguished consideration," for those who labor under the worst forms of its virus. In Gen. HUNTER's view, on the contrary, as evidenced by his course thus far, treason would appear to be a festering and gangrened sore, which must be eradicated from the body politic at any cost, using the knife and the actual cautery if requisite. In his view and in the view of those who think with him, no possible conduct on the part of the North can "exasperate" or inflame the rebels to any greater degree than they are already inflamed. No possible concessions can be made short of acknowledging the success of their conspiracy, which will have no other effect than to convince them of our weakness and establish new claims to their contempt.

Apart from the military employment of the negroes, the success of their organization as free laborers in the Quartermaster's department of the army, and, under the instructions of Secretary CHASE, on the plantations, is one of those astounding new developments which contradict by a few months of practice the received and almost universally accepted opinion of many years. Far from refusing to earn honest wages by the sweat of their brow, far from idling in the sun and devoting themselves to petty theft as a means of livelihood, as prophesied by the enemies of their race and those interested in upholding the "institution," the concurrent testimony of all who have had the supervision of the colored men in this Department proclaims an opposite result. Employed by Gen. SAXTON in the Quartermaster's Department at $8 a month and rations, their services have been so valuable and so eagerly sought in all their branches of business, that it has been found necessary in both the Commissary and Quartermaster's Departments to advance their pay to $12 a month in order to retain them.

Few who, eight months since, saw the crouching, slouching, abject, only half human figures which Slavery had made of this race of helots, would recognize to-day as the same men the well-clad, elastic, intelligent and respectful colored laborers who crowd the busy piers of Hilton Head and Beaufort, handling packages and barrels with the brisk dexterity of Northern stevedores and lightermen, driving wagons to the dépôt storehouses, or heartily rowing boats with the precision of men-of-war's men. They have learned to *talk*, also, and I hear from their schoolteachers, and my personal observation bears out the assertion, that most of them will be able to read and a large portion be able to write, before the expiration of many months.

Thus far, in its civil and military aspects, the management of the negroes in this Department presents phases deserving the most serious attention of the philanthropist and the statesman, and an earnest hope must be felt by all interested in the suppression of this rebellion and the welfare of the human race that the prosecution to its logical result of this sudden attempt to elevate a whole people may not be interrupted.

H. J. W.

What Did the Ocean Queen Come For?—No News—Where the Troops Might be Made Available.

HILTON HEAD, Monday Evening, June 30, 1862.

I have just ascertained that the steamship *Ocean Queen* will leave here at daybreak for New-York, but I have nothing in the way of news to send you. The *Ocean Queen* arrived here last evening, with orders to report to the Chief Quartermaster, but wherefore is a mystery to that functionary and all the other officials. It is true, that before the defeat at James Island there was pressing need of the means of transportation, but such a hulk as the *Ocean Queen* would have been valueless, as light draft vessels only could have been made available. The *Ocean Queen* brought no cargo and no troops, and her arrival is looked upon as the result of an idiosyncracy on the part of the Quartermaster at New-York.

There were several vessels in this evening from Stono with troops, and in a few days our forces in that locality will all have been withdrawn. I am not alone in thinking that the withdrawal of *all* the troops from James Island is *unwise*. Our foothold there, with the aid of the gunboats, could easily be maintained during the Summer, and when the Fall campaign opened, we would have our base of operations within five miles of Charleston. The high lands on the island adjoining James Island are healthier far than this place, and nothing could prevent our keeping possession of them, if we chose. Now, to regain the position, we will have to fight for it.

I have just heard that the enemy were appearing in force at Port Royal ferry. I don't know whether the report is true. There is nothing in the way of their irruption, and it would be an easy matter for them to drive off the small force (two regiments) which we have on the island.

As there are to be no active operations here this Summer, why not send all the forces of this department (save sufficient to garrison our fortifications,) up to reinforce McCLELLAN? Five thousand would be sufficient for the purposes of this department, and 8,000 or 10,000 could be spared, with advantage to all concerned.

Naval.

The United States sailing frigate *Sabine*, 50 guns, left the Brooklyn Navy-yard on Saturday for Newport, and other places, to fill up her crew. She has been in commission for some months, and was ordered to Fortress Monroe some time since, but her crew being wanted for steamers, she had to remain here. We have twice printed a list of her officers.

The United States steam corvette *Mohican*, 10 guns, arrived at Philadelphia on Saturday from the Gulf. The *Mohican* has just completed her first cruise, which began on the Coast of Africa three years ago. She captured the *Erie*, with 900 negroes on board; and after her return participated gallantly in the attack on Hilton Head. Her crew will be discharged and paid off, and her officers relieved. The *Mohican* was built at Portsmouth, and is the second best ship of her class in the navy.

A VICTORY IN MISSISSIPPI.

A Large Body of Rebel Cavalry Defeated Near Booneville.

CORINTH, Miss., Sunday, July 6.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Official reports are just received of a brilliant affair of our cavalry, near Booneville, Miss., on the 1st inst. Col. SHERMAN, of the Second Michigan Cavalry, with two regiments of 728 men, were attacked by parts of eight regiments, numbering some 4,700 men, which he defeated and drove back, after seven hours' hard fighting. Our loss was 44 killed, wounded and missing; that of the enemy must have been very great, as they left 65 dead on the field. Official reports will be forwarded by mail. I respectfully recommend Col. SHERIDAN for promotion for gallant conduct in battle.

H. W. HALLECK, Major-General.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

The Necessity for Immediate Action.

FELLOW CITIZENS: The call of the President for 300,000 more volunteer troops, seconded by our Governor in accepting the quota of 50,000 for this State, would seem to impose a special duty upon every loyal and patriotic citizen. In view of the present condition of public affairs, and the absolute need of this immediate increase of the army, is it not obligatory upon every man to inquire and determine whether he has done *his* part to uphold and sustain our excellent Government?—*his* part towards putting down the most impious conspiracy and atrocious rebellion the world ever saw?

It seems to me that it is not *optional* with us to go or stay, as may be agreeable to our feelings; to surrender or withhold our sons, as may suit our whims or pleasures. The call of our country is the mandate of God! Woe to the man "who resisteth the power and resisteth the ordinance of God."

But if age, or infirmities, or the necessities of a family, detain the father at home, are there not many young men who, impelled by the exigencies of the country, would promptly and nobly respond to this urgent demand were they not kept back by the cupidity, or fear, or unreasoning and inconsistent restraints of parental authority? Are there not many *Christian* parents, even, who are thus obstructing the important measures of the Government, defeating the honorable and patriotic aspirations of their sons, and, alas! subjecting to extremest jeopardy all our dearest rights and privileges, all the best and most hopeful interests of our posterity?

Having early in this war consecrated two out of four of my own dear sons eligible to military duty, and *conscientiously* offered them up to the sacred cause—one of whom fell gloriously at his post of duty, in the service—I deem myself at liberty to make this appeal to the many families who have not yet had a representative in the field. My other two sons shall not be withheld if it becomes necessary for me to increase my quota; and if foreign Governments should consummate the audacity of threatened interference, I pledge *myself* also for the righteous service, if required.

Let every one consider his responsibility in this crisis, and yield without delay to the convictions of conscience! Let our noble President see, and our gallant Generals know, that every man is ready and anxious to do his duty! Let it be understood by every member of the Government and Congress, yea, by every man, woman and intelligent child throughout the land that the verdict of the people in response to the charge of Jehovah is, that the rebellion is to be crushed out—to be extinguished root and branch! that we resolutely devote our hearts, and hands, and purses, and lives to this work! that we will not think of or for one moment listen to any compromise in any form, or at any time coming from any quarter or power.

In the Providence of God a momentous responsibility rests upon this nation—the Northern States—at this time; but with the fearful responsibility God has connected the highest honors.

Let us not ignominiously shrink from the former, or basely forfeit the glory of the latter!

W. P. L.

NEW-YORK, July 5, 1862.

How Every Man may be of Service.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The President calls for 300,000 volunteers, and the country and cause need them. Every man can do something toward answering this call. There are hundreds of men would go if it were not for dependent families. Many who are in good circumstances cannot go for other reasons. I suggest that every man who is able take a particular family to look after, and assist and even add to the pay of the husband while absent on duty. We of the North are not yet made to feel the burden of war—the well-to-do in life especially. Let us all deny ourselves to help on the contest. The cause is just, and if we do our duty God will make the result *glorious* to our country. I met a lady yesterday in the cars, just returning from New-York, where she had been to purchase a new dress. On hearing the intelligence from McCLELLAN's army she abandoned the purpose, and resolved to devote the amount of her intended purchase to aid the soldiers and their families. In imitation of the same spirit, I have consecrated and set apart the ordinary sum expended by myself on the 4th, for pleasure, to the same purpose—

For God, our Country, and Liberty.

Yours, E. H. B.

BROOKLYN, July 4, 1862.

The Response of Maine.

PORTLAND, Me., Sunday, July 6.

Gov. WASHBURNE has issued a proclamation calling additional troops, saying that general orders will be issued immediately giving authority for raising regiments of infantry, and for calling to service a portion of the ununiformed militia.

The Response of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, July 4.

The following proclamation was issued by the Governor to-day:

Pennsylvania ss.—In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the said Commonwealth,

A PROCLAMATION

More men are required for the suppression of the rebellion. Our regiments in the field are to be recruited to their original strength, and in addition new regiments are to be formed.

Pennsylvania has hitherto done her duty to the country. Her freemen are again called on to volunteer in her defence, that the blood of her sons who have already fallen may not have been shed in vain, and that we may hand down to our posterity the blessings of union and civil and political liberty which we derived from our fathers.

The number of men now required, and the regulations for enlistment, will be made known forthwith in General Orders. Meanwhile, the men of Pennsylvania will hold themselves in readiness for prompt compliance with the necessary demand upon their gallant and patriotic spirit.

Our noble Commonwealth has never yet faltered, and must stand firm now when her honor and everything that is dear to her are at stake.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburgh, this Fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-seventh. By the Governor.

ELI SLIFER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Provision for Sick and Wounded Soldiers in the Country.

At a meeting held in the Baptist Church, Owego, Tioga County, N.Y., July 4, 1862, the following Committee was named by the Ministers of the Gospel present, to act with the Sanitary Commission of New-York City, viz.: Hon. John M. Parker, Hon. H. L. Bean, Wm. P. Stone, F. E. Platt, F. L. Jones, Geo. Truman, F. H. Pumpelly, Hon. Thomas Farrington, Jas. S. Thurston, Sylvanus Fox, Thos. C. Platt, C. A. Winthrop, W. L. Hoskins, Wm. Smyth. In addition to the above, the clergymen and physicians of the village are ex-officio members of the Committee. The Committee having met at the office of Judge FARRINGTON, on the afternoon of the same day, organized by electing Hon. JOHN M. PARKER Chairman, WM. SMYTH Recording Secretary, and JAMES S. THURSTON Corresponding Secretary. The purposes intended by the formation of this Committee were informally discussed for a short time, when Hon. H. L. BEAN, President of the village, moved the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That our Corresponding Secretary tender our services to our Government, through the Sanitary Commission of New-York City, in care of sick and wounded soldiers, and that we pledge ourselves, if the Government will forward to Owego one hundred soldiers, together with hospital furniture, including only cots and mattresses, that we will provide them with suitable food, care and medical attendance, free of charge to the Government.

On motion the Secretary was ordered to furnish copies of the proceedings of this Committee to the TIMES, *Tribune* and *World* papers, of New-York City.

JOHN M. PARKER, Chairman.

WM. SMYTH, Secretary.
J. S. THURSTON, Corresponding Secretary.

The New Tariff—Effect on Bonded Goods.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A communication in this morning's *Herald* justifying the provision in the bill subjecting goods that may be in bond to the increased duty, must have been written by a party who has a personal interest in favoring a provision so grossly violating good faith.

It is not true that the value of goods on hand is enhanced to the amount of the proposed increase of duty, but it is true that few goods, paying the present rate of duty, can now be sold to nett cost. A large amount of goods are now on hand, under the old duty of 20 per cent., for which the cost cannot be realized, and to put an additional duty upon such property, or compel the owner to sell at such price as the *Herald's* correspondent and others may choose to pay, is too gross an outrage for honest men to justify.

When the Government receives the importer's bond at three months or three years, the conditions ought to be faithfully observed.

It is true the importer will have to submit to the new Tariff bill, no matter how unjust its provisions; he will have to sacrifice his property to raise the money to purchase demand notes at 5 to 10 per cent. premium, to pay the duty before the period stated in his bond; failing in this, as many importers will, he will have to pay the increased duty—it is true, that after a five years' lawsuit he may recover the difference between the duty he ought to have paid, and that which he is compelled to pay, by the Government he has so faithfully aided in its hour of need.

Increased duty upon goods in bond and on board ship when the bill takes effect, on the 1st of August, will greatly benefit *the speculators in demand notes and gold*, and will put a few millions of dollars in the treasury a month or two earlier than under the old-fashioned honest policy of the Government, which carefully avoided subjecting goods in bond or on board ship to increased duty:

I have not a word to urge against increasing the duty upon foreign goods. The good of the country requires an increase, and it is strange that no increase is proposed on wines and silks; but I do hope the Government of the United States will not violate good faith, merely because some importer may obtain higher prices for his goods, without being compelled to buy demand notes or gold from speculators.

Importers need not fear that the Senate will sanction any bill subjecting goods in bond or on board ship to the increased duty.

Papers publishing, without comment, communications so unjust to the mercantile community, do their advertisers injustice, and who are quite as patriotic as the consumer, who imagines he does more to support the Government than the banker and merchant.

REVENUE.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 3, 1862.

News from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, July 1.

The steamer *Pacific* brings news from British Columbia to the 27th and from Oregon to the 25th of June, and about $65,000 in gold.

Both the Cariboo and Salmon River mines appear to be over-crowded.

Thousands of adventurers are scattered over a hitherto unexplored country, searching for new mining grounds and meeting many discouragements. Much suffering is anticipated. Emigration northward is considerably reduced by unfavorable and conflicting accounts. The very considerable arrivals of gold at Portland and Victoria, however, furnish positive testimony of the existence of some gold diggings.

Sailed, to-day, steamer *St. Louis*, for Panama, with 135 passengers, and also with $570,000 in treasure for New-York, and $390,000 for England.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, June 28.

Arrived, ship *Yorick*, from New-York; *Flying Scud*, New-York; bark *Rival*, forty-seven days from Shanghai, *via* Kanagawa, twenty-nine days; bark *Early Bud*, fifty-three days from Hong Kong; ship *Southern Cross*, from Boston.

Minister PRUYN and other American officers had arrived in Japan.

A fire at Bake Hewa, on the 18th of May, destroyed 800 houses.

Markets.

BUFFALO, Saturday, July 5—6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT quiet; choice No. 2 Chicago Spring, 87½c.@88c.; No. 1 do., 96¾c.; Amber Ohio, $1 08. CORN steady and in good demand; sales 9,000 bushels at 40¾c.@41c., mostly at outside figures. OATS firm and in fair request, at 37c. WHISKY quiet and no sales. CANAL FREIGHTS firm. *Lake Imports*—21,000 bbls. Flour, 174,000 bushels Wheat, 321,000 bushels Corn, 41,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye. *Canal Exports*—No returns Saturday evenings.

OSWEGO, Saturday, July 5.

FLOUR steady at $4 75 for fancy, from Spring Wheat. WHEAT in good speculative demand and steady; sales 22,600 bushels Winter Red Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $1 13; 10,000 bushels No. 1 Chicago Spring at $1, and 3,000 bushels do. at $1 02. CORN unchanged, but quiet; held at 46c.@47c. Other grains quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS firm and higher; on Flour, 35c.@36c.; Wheat, 9½c., and Corn, 8c. to New-York. *Imports*—3,772 bbls. Flour, 51,000 bushels Wheat, 66,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—1,900 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Saturday, July 5.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT higher, at 81½c.@83c. for No. 1. CORN firm; Old and Mixed at 27¾c.@28¾c. *Receipts*—7,000 bbls. Flour; 93,000 bush. Wheat; 333,000 bush. Corn. *Shipments*—3,200 bbls. Flour; 329,000 bush. Wheat; 276,000 bush. Corn. FREIGHTS steady. Exchange on gold unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, July 5.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT dull at 83c. for No. 1. *Receipts*—3,000 bbls. Flour; 140,000 bush. Wheat. *Shipments*—4,300 bbls. Flour; 56,000 bush. Wheat. FREIGHTS, 12½c.@13c. to Buffalo.

[Advertisement.]

SUMMER CLOTHING,
At EVANS', 66 and 68 } Fulton-street,
30 per cent. below Broadway prices.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In brig Excelsior, from Bermuda—St. G. W. Tucker, M. D., R. M. A.; Lieut. F. S. Hore, R. M. 39th Regiment, wife and child; Mrs. Warner, Mr. Hyler, daughter and son; Mrs. Gauntlett and 2 children, W. McCallan, Mr. Hollenbach, S. S. Masters, W. S. Masters, Mr. Flynn.

In bark Teresa, from Maracaibo—Joseph Chamberlain, W. A. Cushing, Chas. C. Prentiss, Fred. Whippermann, N. Paaren, J. B. Verdon.

In ship Sea Serpent, from Macao—J. B. Endicott, lady, 3 children and 4 servants; Dr. Saget.

In bark Travestore, from Matanzas.—Jos. Comas, M. C. Kinnard.

In bark Emily, from New-Orleans.—B. J. West, lady, child and servant.

In bark Montezuma, from Barbados.—Mr. I. Hill and daughter, Mrs. Danbagger and family.

In brig Harvest Queen, from Moyaguez.—Don Pedro Cavilliere, John C. Cox.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 34 | Sun sets.... 7 34 | Moon sets.... 12 35
SIGN WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 2 02 | Gov. Island. 3 51 | Hell Gate.... 6 13

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, July 6.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Hero, Hancox, Fortress Monroe 28 hours, with 830 prisoners to United States Quartermaster, and landed them at Governor's Island.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Raritan, Slover, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Westchester, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

U. S. Sanitary Hospital ship Daniel Webster, Blethen, Harrison's Bar July 4, with sick and wounded from Gen. McClellan's army.

Ship Johnson, (of New-Bedford,) Young, Singapore March 21, passed Anger March 30, Cape Good Hope May 11, crossed the Equator June 9, with teas, &c., to master. Had light W. winds off the Cape, and light S. E. trades and calms from the Cape to the Equator. May 5 was in co with Br. bark Adriatic.

Ship Sea Serpent, Pike, Macao March 20, with teas and cassia to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Left Anger April 10, and St. Helena May 29. July 1, lat. 34 22, lon. 66 47, signalized one of Sturgis & Co.'s barks, steering W.

Ship Vanguard, Hallett, Liverpool May 27, with mdse. and 408 passengers to Howland & Frothingham. June 24, lat. 43 30, lon. 48 40, saw two icebergs.

Bark Montezuma, Hammond, Barbadoes June 12, via East Cay, T. I., June 25, with salt to T. T. Dwight. Left no Am. vessels. Sld. in co from Barbados with schr. Indus, for Cuba.

Bark Norumbega, Haling, Havre 48 ds., in ballast to I. H. Brower & Co. Had light W. winds, west of the Banks, lat. 43, 10, long. 46, 52, saw two icebergs.

Bark Teresa, Foster, Muracaibo June 10, with coffee, &c., to Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Bark D. C. Murray, Van Nemen, Matanzas, 10 ds., in ballast to J. C. Conner.

Bark Dorothea Henrietta, (Dutch,) Smit Montevideo 64 ds., with hides, &c., to Boonen, Graves & Co.

Bark Trovatore, (of Searsport,) Carver, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar, &c., to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Left brig Altavela, for Boston.

Bark Emily, (of New-Bedford,) Rickelson, New-Orleans 17 ds., with sugar, &c., to John R. Dow.

Barkentine Old Dominion, Jenkins, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar to Robert & Williams.

Pilot Ocean Traveler, (of Sedgwick,) Sargent, Nuevitas June 24, with sugar and molasses to Thompson & Hunter.

Lett schr. Anthem, from Cardenas for New-York, Idg., and others before reported.

Brig Mary Emily, (Br.,) Mayo, Mayaguez, P. R., June 26, with sugar to Jos. Eneas. Sld. in co. with Br. brig Flasher, for New-York. Left schr. Life Boat, for New-York in 2 ds.

Brig Elon Bradbury, (Br.,) Miller, Trinidad, Cuba, June 5, with sugar, &c., to Brett, Son & Co. June 20, off Cape Antoine, was boarded by U. S.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3366. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

Details of Events to the Afternoon of the Fourth.

The Battles which Followed the One at Gaines' Hill.

Allen's Farm, Savage's Station, Nelson's Farm and Malvern Hills.

Vain Attempts of the Rebels to Force Our Lines.

A SKIRMISH ON THE FOURTH.

Reported Capture of a Thousand Rebel Prisoners and Three Batteries.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

From the Special Correspondent of the New-York Times.

HARRISON'S BAR LANDING, JAMES RIVER, Friday, July 4, 1862.

The Army of the Potomac rests to-day, after six consecutive and connecting battles, after toils which few armies have ever endured, after a week of continual fighting and marching, leaving behind it thousands of brave men on hard-fought and well-contested battle-fields—after all this, it rests this Independence Day by the side of the beautiful James, to recover strength and proudly tell and retell the story of the memorable movement so happily and yet so sadly accomplished. As I write, my ears catch the unwonted strains of the regimental bands, discoursing patriotic and martial music. Massed around are the solid columns of the great army, forgetful of the toils of the past in the memory of its glory, and the hope of future success. For the first time since last week Thursday, more than a week ago, there is opportunity to pause and collect the events of the week in a continuous story. You have already had full and careful accounts of the great battle of Friday, which strewed the north bank of the insignificant, swampy, pestilential Chickahominy Creek with thousands of the slain and the disabled. I shall, therefore, confine myself to a statement of the events connected with the great military movement, whereby a vast army, in the face of an enemy of superior numbers and intense activity, has *changed its front and defeated every attempt at interference with the plan.*

PREPARATIONS TO FALL BACK.

The great mass of the army, occupying the intrenchments extending for miles from the Chickahominy to the left, were not apprised until midnight of Friday last, after PORTER'S hard-pressed corps had partially yielded to the overwhelming force of the enemy, of the intention of Gen. MCCLELLAN to change his base from the York to the James River. At that hour orders were received to put everything in readiness for a movement at daylight. Accordingly tents were quickly struck, baggage packed, wagons loaded, and everything prepared for a march, the men meantime getting with alacrity under arms. At 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon the long line of wagons moved down the Williamsburgh and other roads toward the rear—an immense train. The army remained in the intrenchments during the night standing to arms. It commenced moving at 4 o'clock in the morning, just before the appearance of the sun above the tops of the trees to the east, and amid a considerable fog, which threw its kindly obscuring veil over the movement, and blinded the sharp eyes of the enemy. During the evening of Saturday, in various places in the rear of our lines, bonfires had been made of Commissary and Quartermaster's stores, that nothing might fall into the eager hands of the hungry enemy. TURNER'S, HEINTZELMAN'S and FRANKLIN'S corps fell back, nearly simultaneously, at 4 o'clock Sunday morning, a distance of one mile, one hour after drawing in their pickets and taking up their position in line of battle at Orchard Station.

Gen. KEYES' corps had, at about noon of Saturday moved from their line, as the advance toward White Oak Swamp and the Chickahominy, the Engineer corps, the Fiftieth and Fifteenth New-York, the latter under the efficient command of Col. MCLEOD MURPHY, whose services in this movement, the whole army appreciate, going before to prepare the way and build bridges. The first duty of our troops, after reaching Orchard Station, was to destroy the large quantity of stores which had been gathered there, and which our rebel friends, still ignorant of our movement, had long laid covetous eyes upon. Some ten thousand boxes of crackers, a large number of packages of coffee, barrels of sugar, molasses, beef and other stores, a great quantity of intrenching tools, ammunition and Quartermaster's stores, a rocket battery, powder and shell for siege guns, &c., were burned or otherwise so destroyed as to be of no use to the enemy soon to occupy this ground. This important work done, the smoke and noise it occasioned giving the alarm to the enemy, our brave soldiers stood to arms, awaiting the advance of the rebels, who soon were reported to be rushing in great numbers, with cheers and yells, into our abandoned and beautifully constructed intrenchments, and exploring in vain the deserted camps for booty. There was no chance for loot. Everything was gone.

At nine o'clock the enemy, who had formed into line and commenced the pursuit, made their appearance, to the left of SEDGWICK'S Division, driving in the Fifth New-Hampshire, one of Gen. CALDWELL'S admirable regiments, and of the brigade which was acting as the advance guard. Our forces were ready for the attack. SEDGWICK'S Division held the left, resting on the railroad, joining HEINTZELMAN'S right held by HOOKER'S Division, RICHARDSON'S Division occupying the right of SEDGWICK, these two latter divisions being of Gen. SUMNER'S corps. Gen. FRANKLIN'S corps occupied the extreme right, thus putting Gen. SUMNER'S force in the centre. The firing soon extended along the line, until it reached the left of RICHARDSON'S Division. Gen. SEDGWICK soon repulsed the enemy, who had been pouring upon his firm columns a steady galling fire of artillery and musketry. The enemy, then, next appeared opposite Gen. RICHARDSON'S centre, opening fiercely with artillery. Capt. HAZZARD'S Fourth Regular Battery responded handsomely, assisted by one of Gen. SMITH'S batteries, while the Fifty-third Pennsylvania, of Gen. FRENCH'S Brigade, opened a heavy fire of musketry upon the rebels, advancing in solid and numerous columns upon us. The firing soon extended through RICHARDSON'S Division, continuing with almost unexampled intensity for something like fifteen minutes, when the rebels were driven back. Three times they repeated the attack, and three times were driven back as at first. The ammunition of Capt. HAZZARD'S Battery, which had been most beautifully served and doing terrible execution among the enemy, now giving out, Capt. PETTIT'S Battery—Battery B, of the First New-York Artillery—came up, got immediately into position, and opened its eight 10-pounder Parrots upon the enemy. Capt. PETTIT almost immediately got the range of the rebels' cannon and soon silenced them. This engagement was fought on ALLEN'S farm, and derives its name from that place.

The enemy now discovered the weak place in our lines, endeavoring to get into the gap necessarily left between SUMNER and FRANKLIN. We accordingly fell back in admirable order to Savage's Station, about two miles to the rear, with a view of destroying the material which had been there concentrated, and to make a further stand at that place. The work of destruction was forthwith commenced. A long line of cars loaded with ammunition and stores was blown up, the sound of the grand explosion reaching for miles, the smoke of the burning mass arising in a vast and beautiful column, which soon touched the sky and mingled with the clouds. Along the sides of the railroad, piles of stores were then given to the flames and the work of demolition was completed. Several engines which had been collected were fastened together, steam was gotten up, and they were sent at full speed to plunge into the mud and water of the Chickahominy, whose bridge a few miles below had been previously destroyed.

BATTLE AT SAVAGE'S STATION.

Our forces now took position in the large open field to the left of the railroad, opposite SAVAGE'S house, the left occupying the edge of the woods, and the right extending down by the side of the railroad. It was now late in the afternoon; the men had already fought one battle, and been under arms two nights, yet they were ready for battle, and had no thought of yielding to the enemy—troops who never yet had been beaten, nor would be. At about 6 o'clock in the evening, the enemy, who had come down the Williamsburgh Road in pursuit, deployed in the woods to the left, and, in great numbers, opened the attack with artillery and musketry. The columns of Gen. SEDGWICK, posted in the plain to the right of the Williamsburgh Road, were first attacked. A fierce fire soon extended along the whole line of SEDGWICK, working destruction among his men. It was promptly and efficiently responded to by our troops, the rebels suffering terribly. The Eighty-eighth and Sixty-ninth New-York Regiments, of Gen. MEAGHER'S Brigade, were now sent to SEDGWICK'S support. Meantime, Gen. HEINTZELMAN'S Corps had fallen back, taking the road towards White Oak Swamp, and leaving Gens. SUMNER'S and FRANKLIN'S Corps to carry on the fight. The contest continued until dark—8½ or 9 o'clock—when the enemy were again driven back, having suffered severe loss. We had also lost heavily in the two battles. In this affair, also, PETTIT'S and HAZZARD'S batteries did splendid service. Our troops during the morning, commenced to retire towards the James River, FRANKLIN'S Corps leaving first, SUMNER'S following, RICHARDSON'S Division acting as rear guard; Gen. FRENCH, of this division, handsomely executing the difficult task of protecting the extreme rear, and bringing all of his men off. At 12 o'clock, midnight of Sunday, all our forces were moving down the road to White Oak Swamp in good order, the enemy having suffered so severely as to be unable to continue the pursuit that night. The most painful thing connected with this falling back was the imperative necessity which compelled us to leave many of our sick and wounded in the battles upon the field and in SAVAGE'S house, in the hands of the enemy. Several physicians and nurses, with hospital stores, were, however, left with them, and they doubtless will be and have been well cared for. Including the wounded of the battles of Mechanicsville and Gaines' Hill, with those of Allen's Farm and Savage's Station, *at least from three to five thousand wounded must have been left in the hands of the rebels.* I hazard much in making this estimate, but think I must fall below rather than exceed the actual number; but I would avoid any exaggeration in this painful matter.

BATTLE OF NELSON'S FARM.

The last of our forces falling back, reached the White Oak Swamp, and crossed the bridge at daylight—5 o'clock—Monday morning. Gen. RICHARDSON bringing up and protecting the rear, succeeded in getting over the bridge a long transportation train, which was in imminent danger of falling into the hands of the enemy, and in collecting and driving forward a large number of stragglers, who had got separated from their regiments during the night. Everything over, he destroyed the bridge, and formed line of battle adjacent to the Swamp, placing his batteries on some commanding hills, his Division taking the centre, SMITH on his right, KEARNEY, HOOKER and MCCALL on the left. PORTER and KEYES, who had advanced beyond, moved back and connected to the left of HOOKER. At about 10 o'clock in the morning, the rebels, who had got twelve rifled guns, most of them three-inch bore, opened a terrific fire on Gen. RICHARDSON'S Division, who, though sheltered as much as possible by the hills, lost heavily under it—some 200 men—the shell pouring in with terrible intensity for two hours. Capt. HAZZARD'S Battery, of RICHARDSON'S Division, MOTT'S and AVER'S Batteries, of Gen. SMITH'S Division, responded shot for shot. MOTT, however, lost one gun, which was spiked, after having been dismounted, and several caissons. Capt. HAZZARD'S Battery, after fighting splendidly for three hours, had so suffered in the loss of cannoneers, and its gallant commander himself having been wounded in the leg, that it was obliged to retire. He was relieved by Capt. PETTIT'S Battery, which came trotting upon the field, and speedily opened a well-directed fire upon the rebels. This skillful artillerist succeeded in silencing the enemy's guns after some three hours' fire. At Nelson's Farm, our infantry soon became engaged in a fight with the forces of the enemy pressing on in great force.

The rebels opening on HEINTZELMAN at about 2 o'clock, MCCALL'S, HOOKER'S and KEARNEY'S Divisions now became actively engaged. The fight continued during the afternoon, with great intensity, the loss on both sides being heavy. Toward evening, the overpowered reserves of Gen. MCCALL'S Division were evidently wavering, and it looked to an observer as if the battle was going against us. Gen. HEINTZELMAN now sent to Gen. RICHARDSON for help, whereupon Lieut. CHARLES DRAPER, his Aid, brought up to the field of battle, through a most murderous fire, Gen. CALDWELL'S already well-tested brigade, and they forthwith plunged into the engagement. At this hour—6½ o'clock in the evening—the roads were lined with exhausted soldiers, and batteries broken and empty of ammunition were hurrying from the field. Gen. CALDWELL did not arrive a moment too soon. Riding rapidly through the clouds of dust and smoke, so thick and heavy that all view of the operations was obstructed, the gallant General led his hardy men on into the fight, every man in order, a column not large, but powerful in courage and will. The tide of battle was soon turned, Gen. MEAGHER bringing his fiery brigade up a little later, and assisting in holding the ground. Night closed in, the enemy again driven back, leaving the field strewn with his wounded and slain, but not yet beaten sufficiently to prevent continued pursuit in the morning.

During the night our forces continued the line of march toward the James River, Gen. FRENCH again covering the retreat. At six o'clock on Tuesday morning they arrived at Haxall's Landing, weary with the exhaustion of five battles and continuous night marches, with little food and scarcely any sleep, unable to understand, and therefore bewildered and partially discouraged by the constant falling back, but not prepared to be beaten, nor exhausted of courage. A portion of the army were already concentrated on Malvern Hills, two miles back of the landing, near the residence and on the place of Mr. DEW, a wealthy Virginia planter, whose sharp-gabled, old-fashioned and eminently comfortable mansion had, during the Revolutionary war, been occupied for a short time by Gen. WASHINGTON as his headquarters, and near by which that General had built a redoubt, commanding with its guns the James River, whose clear waters could easily be seen from the grounds. Here was subsequently fought

THE BATTLE OF MALVERN HILLS.

At eight o'clock Tuesday morning, our forces having been concentrated at this point, the line of battle was formed, Gen. FRANKLIN holding the right, resting on the James River, and Gen. PORTER the extreme left, Gens. KEYES and HEINTZELMAN occupying the centre. Gen. SUMNER'S corps was held in reserve. At nine o'clock the rebels opened the battle with a heavy fire of artillery, to which we responded from numerous batteries which had been placed along the hill-sides in commanding positions. The day was a beautiful one, clear and cloudless, unless from the smoke of the incessant artillery fire; the position a fine one; an open country, with rolling ground fringed by thick woods; the James River in sight, and on its waters, cleared for action, two gunboats, the *Jacob Bell* and *Galena*, kindly auxiliaries, whose 100-pounders poured awful missiles of death into the woods above the river, by whose sides rebel reinforcements were coming, in heavy numbers. The fire of the artillery on the hills was kept up during the day, the rebels getting decidedly the worst of it. They, beyond disparagement, fought nobly. We could see several of their batteries pushed out beyond the woods, and almost hear the commands of their officers. Their infantry marched up in solid columns by brigades of ten to the support of the batteries, and would press forward in the face of galling fires toward our artillery, determined to make trophies of our guns. Maintaining their close columns, they pushed forward to receive first our shot and shell, and then drawing nearer, to be mowed down by grape and canister. Facing this as long as they could, they would at length wheel around and march back again in good order, leaving the ground covered with their fallen. *Again and again, with new regiments, this was repeated, and again and again shot and shell, grape and canister gave them awful punishment.* It was too much to be borne, and at last they no longer marched back in columns, but ran hurrying for life from the terrible ministers of death.

At three o'clock in the afternoon the enemy opened a fierce musketry fire upon COUCH, which quickly extended along the line, including KEARNEY and PORTER in its fire. For three hours the battle raged fiercely, the sound of musketry and artillery deafening the ear. Up to six o'clock it was an equal game—if anything, we were getting the worst of it. At 6 o'clock in the evening Gen. PORTER sent word by an aid, who drove hastily up, dust-covered and well-nigh exhausted, to Gen. SUMNER, who, as Senior General, was in command, saying that he must have reinforcements or lose the day. Gen. SUMNER immediately directed that two of RICHARDSON'S Brigades—Gen. CALDWELL'S and Gen. MEAGHER'S—be sent to his assistance. Gen. HEINTZELMAN at the same time sent two of HOOKER'S—Gen. SICKLES' Excelsior Brigade and Gen. PATTERSON'S New-Jersey Brigade. These new men, fighting with a courage and determination of which the annals of war cannot furnish a superior, drove the enemy until dark, and decided the fate of the Battle of Malvern Hills and the Army of the Potomac. Night coming on, we held the hard-fought and thickly strewn field, having in every engagement during the progress of the movement toward James River beaten and held in check a powerful and superior enemy, at Allen's Farm, Savage's Station, Nelson's Farm and Malvern Hills—a series of battles scarcely paralleled in history. The rebels were so thoroughly beaten that they could no longer pursue with the rapidity or vigor which had characterized their movements, since our movement for a change of position was inaugurated.

TO CAMP ON JAMES RIVER.

The firing of artillery continued until near midnight, at which hour we commenced to fall back on this position. Gen. MCCLELLAN having meantime gone forward and selected it, Gen. HEINTZELMAN covered the movement, and at an early hour on Tuesday morning the army was collected here, transportation trains, artillery and troops, welcomed by a beating rain-storm, for which the incessant smoke of the artillery fire was largely responsible. The men were, many of them, exposed for hours, unsheltered, to the beating rain, after they arrived, as they had been during the march; but it was impossible to prevent it. Toward night, however, they had camps arranged, and to-day, after a good night's rest, they marched out to a Fourth-of-July review, as if they had gone through nothing more than a series of sham fights in Washington or on Boston Common.

WE TAKE A BATTERY.

In the afternoon of yesterday, the rebels got a couple of rifled field pieces in position on a hill commanding our camps, and commenced a shelling which did some damage among our crowded wagon camps. The gunboats responded with a few shot, but did not get the range. The little pests must be stopped, and the Fifth Maine undertook the work. Advancing stealthily through the woods they came suddenly upon the battery, flanking it and taking both the guns, and all the cannoneers and their officers. It was a handsomely executed manœuvre, and the Maine men deserve great credit for it. At the battle of Nelson's Farm the Sixty-first New-York captured a splendid stand of colors from the enemy, on which was inscribed "Williamsburgh and Seven Pines." At the battle of Malvern Hills COUCH'S Division also captured a rebel flag.

OUR LOSS IN KILLED, WOUNDED AND PRISONERS in all the engagements, Mechanicsville and Gaines' Mill included, can hardly fall far short, or much exceed *twenty-five thousand men.* Our loss in prisoners is heavy, the enemy's cavalry making easy captives of thousands of stragglers who lined the roads in our rear, and besides these we have left thousands of wounded in their hands. Their loss must be at least as heavy, and probably heavier in killed and wounded than our own, but in prisoners it fell far short, though we have taken about two thousand from them. Included in our loss were many of our finest officers, the number of line, company and staff officers killed and disabled, being unusually large. I inclose a list as complete as it is possible to get together, and shall see that the TIMES is soon provided with the whole of the official reports of casualties. Our loss of guns is stated at forty, and we have taken from the enemy perhaps two-thirds that number. To compute the value of the property—stores, cars, ammunition, &c.—destroyed by us in our change of position is impossible, with the scanty data I have at hand, but it must amount to two or three millions of dollars.

THE CHANGE OF BASE

was necessitated by the impossibility of holding our extended lines with the army which Mr. STANTON would grant to Gen. MCCLELLAN. Our front extended from Mechanicsville on the right to White Oak Swamp on the left, a distance of fifteen miles. Besides defending this against a greatly superior force of the rebels, to say nothing of satisfying the ambition of the Secretary of War and Congress for an immediate advance, we were obliged to guard some twenty miles of railway from White House to Fair Oaks. *Gen. McClellan had not enough men to hold this position* after the reinforcement of the rebels by Stonewall JACKSON and others, and he became convinced of this after the dash of Gen. STUART'S Cavalry. Our right was constantly subject to the danger of being turned, and our army being surrounded. The rebels knew that this was our weak position, and when they could bring an overwhelming force to bear against it and were sure of success, they made the attempt. Our right wing, held by Gen. PORTER, was turned last Friday, and *the army has only escaped a terrible fate by the masterly accomplishment of one of the most difficult and delicate movements which an army can undertake, the change of its base in face of the enemy by a flank movement.* The glorious success of the movement is the defeat of the rebels, and the order with which our soldiers have gone through it, proves them to be of the very best kind, reliable and worthy of the world's applause. Gen. MCCLELLAN owes everything to his soldiers and to some of his leading Generals, for the success which has attended a movement upon which he hazarded the safety of his whole army.

The position which we now occupy is one which our engineers say we can defend against anything JEFF. DAVIS or any other monarch can bring to bear upon us. Our line, instead of being fifteen miles front, with twenty miles of railway to defend, is scarcely five miles long. One of our flanks is the James River, not a railroad to be torn up, nor a highway that may be obstructed, but a sure means of conveying supplies, and easily defended by gunboats. Our other line is readily held by the force we can bring. We occupy the centre of a circle, which greatly facilitates celerity of movement, and are so positioned that no artillery can be brought to bear upon us by the enemy within effective range. If we could only have occupied this same position six weeks ago, instead of the difficult one we took, your correspondent would now be dating his letters at Richmond, instead of twenty odd miles below there. Though further from Richmond than we were last Thursday, in miles and furlongs, in effect we are nearer that stubborn capital, and surer of its capture. I will not venture to name the exact date when we shall exchange the hardships of the camp for such luxuries as Richmond will afford, but the day cannot be far distant, if other cooperative movements are properly conducted. The army is in excellent spirits to-day, and disposed to let off a deal of Fourth of July patriotism and powder. The *Galena*, the *Jacob Bell*, the *Aroostook*, the *Monitor* and other gunboats are with us, and they are welcome visitors. The river is already full of craft, and is rapidly getting to look the same great mart of commerce which distinguished the Pamunkey at White House.

MERITORIOUS OFFICERS.

The number of these is so great that it is impossible to mention any without leaving out many more equally meritorious. Of the Generals great and just praise is accorded to Gens. SUMNER and HEINTZELMAN, Corps Commanders; Gens. Richardson, Kearney, Hooker, Couch, Smith and Sedgwick, to whom, as Division Commanders, the historian of this war and this movement will give such meed of praise as to satisfy the ambition of the most ambitious. Gen. CALDWELL, who, since the battle of Fair Oaks, and the wounding of Gen. HOWARD, has commanded that gentlemanly and Christian officer's Brigade, has demonstrated rare soldierly ability, and won the enthusiastic confidence of his men. His Brigade was in every fight but those of Mechanicsville and Gaines' Hill, and lost perhaps more severely than any other in proportion to the number of men he brought into action. I was personally a witness of the gallantry of Lieuts. DRAPER, MILLER and HOLBURT, of Gen. RICHARDSON'S Staff, and Capt. MILES, of Gen. CALDWELL'S, and hear a like good tale of the other Staff Officers of the different Generals. Gen. FRENCH receives great and deserved praise for the masterly manner in which he covered the rear of our retreating columns, during the whole of the movement. To Gen. Meagher, Gen. Brooks, Gen. Burns, Gen. Dana, and Gen. Gorman, the country cannot accord too much credit.

F. P. C.

CAMP AT HARRISON'S BAR, JAMES RIVER, July 4, 1862.

Worn as the soldiers are after their long continuous marches and severe fighting, they responded heartily to the following order, issued from headquarters early in the morning:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, July 3, 1862.

CIRCULAR.—I. A National salute will be fired at noon to-morrow, at the headquarters of each Army Corps. Immediately thereafter, the bands will play appropriate National airs.

The General Commanding will visit all the troops during the afternoon, when the troops will be paraded and a Major-General's salute fired in each corps. The troops will be notified of the hour of the visit.

II. Regimental commanders must now see that the sick are taken care of, within the limits of their respective regiments, and not permitted to be sent away, except by orders from these headquarters.

III. The camp of General Headquarters has been removed into the woods, a short distance further up the river, than this morning's camp.

By command of Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN.
(Signed) S. WILLIAMS, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

The storm which yesterday drenched many a poor fellow's dusty uniform and chilled his tired frame, and which reduced the clayey soil to that pasty adhesive condition which offends the patience of the pedestrian and tries the nerves of horse and rider alike, passed over during the night, and Independence Day came in with a gladdening sun to cheer the hearts of the army. During yesterday, in spite of mud and rain, the mass of troops which had been poured in here so hastily was reduced to order, and corps and divisions had their definite positions assigned to them, prepared camp grounds, and the men spread couches to enjoy the first real rest which had been permitted them for a week. The long pull of sleep they got last night told on the troops. It was a far happier, brighter, stronger set of men who stood about the camp-fires this morning than that which the day before shivered in the rain. At about noon the bands, such of them as still have musicians and instruments wholly or partially complete, played National airs, which unusual sounds did much to enliven the camps, for months debarred the luxury of music by an imperative order, necessitated by the near proximity of the rebels, who could, from our music, discover our position. A little after noon Gen. MCCLELLAN, with his staff, in costumes cleaned of the mud and rust of the long journey, commenced the round of visits to the different corps. The Commanding General looked in excellent spirits, not discovering in the least any appearance of fatigue. He took the different corps in order, reviewing the men, his arrival welcomed in every division by the firing of a Major-General's salute, and he himself received by the troops with hearty cheers, which kept mingling along the whole line, as he passed from brigade to brigade. It was a touching sight to view the thinned ranks drawn up before their General, the warn-worn veterans, no longer the scholar-soldiers whom he reviewed in Washington last November, but heroes of six, eight and ten battles, who had attested their courage and devotion, and won the right to the name of soldiers. Gen. MCCLELLAN looked with particular interest on brigades which had suffered very severely in the late battles, and expressed his sorrow at the gaps in their lines, but as Gen. CALDWELL told in answer to such an expression of regret in regard to his Brigade, they died in doing their duty, and the rest were ready to do the same thing. The visit and review of the General occupied nearly the whole of the afternoon, during all which time, the hills resounded with the salutes. The whole ceremony was one of the most impressive and touching that could possibly be witnessed, and cannot be without its good effects upon commander and men. The soldiers on their own part celebrated the Fourth with the popping of guns—forbidden sport—and best of all, by quietly resting and going over the story of the last week's fights.

In the afternoon the enemy had a sharp skirmish with our pickets on the edge of James River, in which we gave them a few artillery reminders, which stopped their demonstrations, but not until they had killed and wounded some twenty of our men. Otherwise, everything is quiet along the lines.

F. P. C.

BATTLE OF CHARLES CITY COURT-HOUSE.

The Most Desperate Conflict of the Week—Final Repulse of the Enemy—Couch and Abercrombie the Heroes of the Day, &c.

From our Own Correspondent.

HARRISON'S LANDING, Wednesday, July 2, 1862.

The most desperate fight attending the withdrawal of Gen. MCCLELLAN from the intrenchments, and the opening of communication with James River, took place on Tuesday, July 1, at Charles City Court-house. In this battle the whole of COUCH'S Division was engaged. It commenced about 6½ o'clock in the morning, by a cannonade between an immense body of the enemy which had come down from Richmond the night before, and the troops of Gen. COUCH, which had advanced their position in that direction to command the roads. This is the key to the present position of the army.

Many of the regiments engaged had been badly reduced by the previous battles. For instance, the United States Chasseurs, Lieut.-Col. SEALER, had only 300 men; the First Long Island, Lieut.-Col. CROSS, had about 350; the Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. VALLEE, 306; the Thirty-first Pennsylvania, Col. WILLIAMS, took in 370, and the Twenty-third Pennsylvania, Col. NEILL, had about 400 men. These comprised the whole of ABERCROMBIE'S Brigade, of COUCH'S Division. When they left Washington they numbered over 4,000, and after the battle of Seven Pines only 2,998.

At about 7 A. M. the First Chasseurs, Lieut.-Col. SEALER, and the Sixty-first Pennsylvania, Col. VALLEE, were advanced to support Gen. HOWE. At 9 A. M., GRIFFIN'S Battery was brought into position on the left, and Gen. HOWE was ordered to occupy the centre. His troops were mostly from New-York State, comprising the Sixty-second, Fifty-fifth, and others.

The shelling continued all this time from the enemy, and we were obliged to manœuvre wholly under fire. At 11 o'clock the enemy was seen in large force advancing in an oblique direction, at the same time making a *feint* on our right, but all the time deploying in large bodies with a view to turn our left flank. At about 12:30 the engagement became general, the enemy shelling our reinforcements by a continued cross fire. At 2 o'clock, Gen. COUCH announced to the troops upon the left that a stand of colors had been taken from the rebels by a charge of the Thirty-sixth New-York, which greatly inspirited out men, and they cheered lustily. In fifteen minutes after that, GRIFFIN'S Battery captured the colors of a rebel battery—a splendid battle flag of crimson, having a black cross—the battery opposed to them. Gen. COUCH rode up and exclaimed that GRIFFIN'S Battery had covered themselves with imperishable honors. Column after column of the Confederates dashed forward to capture the battery, but they were piled in heaps of dead in front of the guns. The enemy pressed up frequently to within one hundred yards, and meeting the deadly discharge of grape and canister, staggered and fell back. They fell like wheat before the reaper's sickle. The enemy here must have lost from three to four thousand men.

The caissons of GRIFFIN'S Battery now becoming exhausted of ammunition, they gave way to a battery of KEARNEY'S Division, under command of a Lieutenant whose name and battery are not now recollected, which kept up the same murderous fire on the enemy's ranks. Meantime the Sixty-first Pennsylvania and the New-York Chasseurs were ordered to the front. At this juncture the enemy made a desperate charge to capture the new battery, and the attempt was met by the whole of ABERCROMBIE'S Brigade, led by Gen. ABERCROMBIE himself, who drove them back beyond their lines into the woods, where a destructive fire was opened upon them. Several batteries were brought into play, comprising some twelve guns. Meantime, ABERCROMBIE'S and HOWE'S Brigade remained in line of battle, delivering volley after volley of musketry among the staggering ranks of the enemy. They were so numerous at this point that as soon as one regiment gave way, *another, fresh and furious, would take its place as if nothing had happened.*

Night came on, obliging the infantry to cease, but the artillery kept up the same continuous fire as at the beginning, and our wearied and exhausted soldiers retired under the same galling fire which greeted them in the morning. They fell back, led by Gens. COUCH and ABERCROMBIE, who were omnipresent on the field throughout the day. Notwithstanding the severe character of the contest, and the overwhelming numbers of the enemy, the loss of the Union forces, owing to the masterly manner in which the troops were handled, was not large.

The Sixty-first Pennsylvania lost, say 20; the Long Island, 25; the First Chasseurs, 40; the Twenty-third Pennsylvania, 20; and the Thirty-first Pennsylvania about 30. Total, probably about 135.

Capt. N. ELLMAKER, the Brigade Commissary, succeeded in safely bringing off the field the whole of his wagon train and Commissary stores.

The whole force of 60,000 men were withdrawn along the road leading toward Harrison's Landing, and not a man in the division seemed to know that we were retreating.

During the thickest of the fight, while Col. VALLEE'S Regiment was lying in front of the enemy in the form of the letter L, an Irish regiment came up on the double quick, and the Colonel addressing VALLEE, asked, "Who commands this regiment?" "I do," said the Colonel. "I want to go through here," said the commander of the advancing regiment. It was now quite dark. "Roll over, boys, and let them through," said Col. VALLEE; and through they went with a yell and a jump, and dashed upon the enemy in the most impetuous manner. This was very timely succor, for many of the guns had become foul from long use, and the balls would not go down in the guns.

E. S.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

OFFICERS KILLED.

Col Salon H Taggart, 12th Penn Reserves.
Lieut-Col Fisher, 5th Pennsylvania.
Lieut Parker, of Gen Sykes' Staff.
Lieut Adams, 6th Regular Infantry.
Lieut-Col Skulien, 14th New-York.
Capt McGonegal, 72d Pennsylvania.
Col Gore, 22d Massachusetts.
Col Black, 62d Pennsylvania.
Major Roscil, United States Infantry.
Col McLane, — Pennsylvania.
Col Gosline, 95th Pennsylvania.
Major Hobbs, 95th Pennsylvania.
Lieut Donahue, 95th Pennsylvania.
Col Biddle, Gen McCall's Staff.
Col Wyman, 16th Massachusetts.
Lieut Leaton, Berdan Sharpshooters.
Capt Drew, Berdan Sharpshooters.
Lieut Samuel Lowell, 20th Massachusetts.
Lieut-Col Conner, 81st Pennsylvania.
Col Washburn, 4th Michigan.
Lieut Pulford, 5th Michigan.
Capt De Pugn, 4th Michigan.
Capt Carr, 16th Michigan.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Capt Irving, Pennsylvania Bucktails—legs.
Capt Jewett, Co D, Pennsylvania Bucktails—back.
Adj Harlshorn, Co K, Penn Bucktails—head.
Lieut Riddel, Co F, Pennsylvania Bucktails.
Maj Clitz, 14th Regular Infantry.
Lieut H A Worth, 6th Regular Infantry.
Lieut Jordan, 2d Regular Infantry.
Lieut Lynn, 6th Regular Infantry.
Lieut Inman, 17th New-York.
Lieut Whiting, Gen Palmer's Aid—arm amputated.
Gen Burns—face, slightly.
Gen Bronks—flesh wound in leg.
Gen Meade.
Lieut Blakeney, Gen Burns' Aid.
Gen Reynolds.
Lieut Scott, Gen Caldwell's Aid.
Capt Hazzard, 4th Regular Artillery—leg.
Lieut Hill, Regular Artillery.
Lieut Roberts, 95th Pennsylvania.
Capt Carroll, 95th Pennsylvania.
Capt Brookbank, Co G, 9th Penn Reserve.
Capt Cuthbertson, Co H, 9th Penn Reserve.
Lieut Winans, 9th Penn Reserve—slightly.
Col Baxter, Baxter's Zouaves.
Lieut-Col Ripley, Berdan's Sharpshooters—leg.
Lieut Abbatt, 20th Massachusetts—arm.
Capt Halliwell, 20th Massachusetts.
Col Lee, 20th Massachusetts.
Lieut-Col Miller, 20th Massachusetts—slightly.
Col Cass, 9th Massachusetts—mortally.
Lieut Polton, 20th Massachusetts—leg.
Col Johnson, 81st Pennsylvania.
Col Pierce, 20th Massachusetts.
Col John Burke, 63d New-York.
Major Fairbanks, 97th Michigan.

KILLED AND WOUNDED IN FRENCH'S BRIGADE (RICHARDSON'S DIVISION).

FIFTY-SECOND NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Theo Meyer, Co B—thigh, slightly.
Louis Herr, Co F—two fingers amputated.

FIFTY-SEVENTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Andrew Miller, Co A—inferior portion left ear.
Geo Boyer, Co A—scalp, slightly.
Capt Chas Mackay, Co F—contusion, left heel.
Philipi Romaine, Co F—head, slight.
Owen Moshna, Co F—arm, amputated.
Wm Featherstone, Co K—left foot.
Thos Button, Co I—contusion, left shoulder.

SIXTY-SIXTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

John Murphy, Co A—foot, slight.
Johannes Short, Co D—two fingers of right hand.
Geo Meyer, Co E—arm, flesh.
Geo Stavenson, Co E—one finger off.
G Munch, Co G—thigh, flesh.

FIFTY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Corp Abram H Wiens, Co A—mortally.
Jonas Brickhart, Co A—fracture.
John Nolan, Co C—wounded and missing.
John Test, Co D—wounded and missing.
Sergt C B Wilson, Co D—killed.
Sergt Robert Tate, Co E—slightly.
Wm Stevens, Co E—slightly.
Lyman C Perry, Co G—wounded and missing.
Nelson Crowell, Co G—wounded.
A Jackson Rudel, Co G—fracture, clavis.
Sergt S T Pratt, Co H—thigh, missing.
Harvey Gieger, Co H—contusion, missing.
Theodore Scott, Co H—thigh, flesh.
William Moffit, Co H—hand, slight.
J P Holman, Co I.
J Reese, Co I—hand, slight.
Corporal Wm H Kuhns, Co K—wrist, severe.
Ezra Smith, Co K—slightly.
Henry Keys, Co K—slightly.
Jefferson Lewis, Co K—slightly.

SECOND DELAWARE VOLUNTEERS.

Corporal Frederick Speen, Co F—killed.
William Hipson, Co G—heel, left at White Oak Hospital.
Jacob Bowen, Co K—killed.

SIXTY-FOURTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Albert D Kerr, Co A—slightly.
Jesse Windsor, Co B—right leg broken by shell, prisoner.
Omar Stillwell, Co B—fractured elbow by runaway mule.
Oliver S Benet, Co E—right arm by shell, prisoner.
Smith M Demure, Co G—shoulder, severe.
George W Chandler, Co G—abrasure of hip.
Sergt James J Meservey, Co G—hand and breast, severe.
Sergt Sanfort B McClure, Co I—head by solid shot.
Matthew King, Co I—shoulder and lung, rifle ball.
Total—Killed, 3; wounded, 43.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G H Lee, 14th Michigan—shoulder, severely.
E Starkey, Co D, 22d Mass—side, severely.
G Dale, Co G, 2d Regulars—neck, severely.
S Wilcox, Co G, 8th Penn—shoulder, slightly.
W Guff, Co C, 2d Peonsylvania—arm, severely.
H Brewster, Co G, 5th Penn—side, slightly.
O Crahan, Co E, 9th Mass—neck, slightly.
A B Crane, Co K, 4th Michigan—jaw, shot.
D Simpkins, Co E, 3d New-Jersey—arm, slight.
J A Slinyer, Co A, 3d New-Jersey—side, severely.
H K White, Co F, 62d Penn—leg, slightly.
G L Prentise, Co G, 10th Mass—foot, slightly.
R Wright, Co G, 14th Regulars—left eye, severely.
Orderly Sergt G Blake, 15th N Y—shoulder, slightly.
O Davenport, Co B, 7th Penn—arm, slightly.
J Mahon, Co D, 31st New-York—hand, slightly.
J Coine, Co I, 16th New-York—hip, slightly.
J Reilly, Co E, 57th New-York—hand, slightly.
Wm Creevye, Co C, 1st Reg Cav.—shoulder, severely.
Frank Howe, Co E, 83d Penn—arm, severely.
R H Ryan, Co. B, 5th Penn—hand, slightly.
Wm P Dean, Co D, 8th Penn—head, slightly.
Peter Meitt, Co E, 6th N Y—arm, severely.
Albert Garnsey, Co B, 4th Mich—hand, slightly.
Harvey P. Compton, Co A, 10th N Y—leg, slightly.
George Whitwell, Co I, 10th N Y—wrist, slightly.
Jacob F Long, Co A, 1st N Y—arm, slightly.
Joseph S Stanbary, Co A, 1st N Y—arm, slightly.
Hugh Chalmers, Co H, 5th N Y—arm, slightly.
John R Finch, Co G, 5th N Y—both arms, slightly.
N D Rodgers, Co G, 5th N Y—knee, slightly.
Francis Higgins, Co H, 5th N Y—thigh, slightly.
James O

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHAMPION.

$641,455 in Treasure.

News from South America and the United States of Colombia.

The steamer *Champion*, Capt. WILSON, from Aspinwall, June 29, with passengers and specie to D. B. ALLEN, arrived at this port yesterday morning. The following is her specie list:

Order	$10,513	Wm. Meyer & Co.	$3,000
Allen McLane	27,208	James Hunter & Co.	2,860
F. Naylor	7,500	Order	11,000
George M. Barnard	6,000	H. Cohn & Co.	30,000
Glidden & Williams	4,777	De Witt, Kittle & Co.	24,000
J. H. Coghill	6,000	Jas. Pairick & Co.	6,000
Wm. Bellgman & Co	33,000	Jennings & Brewster	12,500
Wm. Heller & Co.	16,700	J. Strauss Bros. & Co.	35,843
Frank Baker	13,077	Curtis & Co.	3,500
M. Lederer	5,980	Wm. H. Taylor	6,000
J. O. Parker & Son	20,000	Geo. Schefield	10,000
J. Heller & Brothers	16,600	Baker & Merrill	12,000
J. B. Newton & Co.	40,300	Scholle & Brothers	23,500
A. S. Rosenbaum & Co	18,300	Marcus C. Hawley	6,000
James Manle	2,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	217,000
John E. Dodge	6,000		
Total			$641,455

We have news from Valparaiso to June 5, and from Guayaquil to June 17 by this arrival.

The meeting of Congress took place at Santiago on the 1st June.

The Chile Government has decided upon sending a Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the Republic of Mexico, to tender its good offices to the President of Mexico, with the view to a final termination of the pending difficulties between that country and the European Powers.

Don JOAQUIN VILLARINO has been appointed Regent of the recently erected educational institution called the Lyceum of Valparaiso.

Many improvements are in contemplation in the province of Aranco, in order to bring the natives to a civilized life, and to facilitate the navigation of rivers, and the establishment of new settlements, in order to extend commerce and industry.

There is no news of any importance from Peru.

There is still very little doing in the way of business, but as the exchange, which is now at 39d. and 40d., is improving, it is expected that trade will soon take a start.

The following steamers of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's fleet were at Callao, viz.:

New-Granada, Veolina, Guayaquil, and *Ecuador*.

The steamer *Talisman*, of HOLT'S Liverpool line, arrived at Aspinwall from Liverpool, *via* Carthagena, on the 11th, with late dates from the interior. The news is scanty. MOSQUERA is at Ambalema, and the reports regarding his success are contradictory.

LOPEZ is said to be marching on the Cauca.

There are reports of ARBOLEDA being defeated, and others of his gaining a victory, but all so unreliable that we hesitate to publish them.

Present appearances indicate a continuation of the war for a long time to come.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Guano Trade—Acha Elected President of Bolivia—A Long Lost Gold Mine Discovered—Interesting Items from Chili and the Argentine Confederation.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PANAMA, Saturday, June 28, 1862.

The British mail steamship *Peru* arrived at Panama, from South American ports, on the 22d inst. She brings dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili to the 2d, and from Callao and Lima to the 14th of June. From Ecuador we have nothing to note, save the death of an old soldier of South American Independence—Gen. ANTONIO ELIZALDE, which took place on the 24th of last month.

PERU.

Gen. SAN ROMAN is likely to take possession of the Presidential Chair in October quietly, since the ease with which the late attempts at revolution in the Provinces of Puno and Arequipa have been frustrated indicates that the enemies of the present order of things find but little support among the people.

Vice-President JUAN E. MAR is sick, and it is not expected he will recover.

On the 2d of June one of the towers of the Cathedral of Santo Domingo, at Lima, was found after dark to be on fire, caused, probably, by the carelessness of some workmen who had been making repairs on the interior. The fire was not extinguished till nearly morning, after great exertions, and after the greater portion of the tower had been destroyed. The expense of rebuilding it will be many thousands of dollers.

In the month of May, twenty-four vessels loaded with guano at the Chincha Islands, eight of which were American, carrying 23,429 tons, all for Europe. The amount of guano shipped to Europe the last sixteen months was 460,000 tons.

Two agents of different houses arrived at Callao by the last steamer from Europe, to offer the Government the $8,000,000 loan it was seeking, but the President could not treat positively with them, as a person was now on his way to England, authorized to get the money there, if he could.

The Lima *Comercio* announces that "In Petohuachano, at the mouth of the river Nieva, a healthful and very fruitful region, where immigrants can take up fine tracts of land, rich gold fields have been discovered that may vie with those of California and Australia. The rude discoverers of this Dorado, without tools for working, and with very little labor, collected an ounce of gold daily; but with the necessary implements, they could, as they say, have gathered four or six ounces in the same time."

Congress was to meet on the 28th day of July.

Business in Lima and Callao is dull. Exchange on England, 39d. to 40d., which is an improvement, and will favorably affect trade.

BOLIVIA.

Dates from La Paz are only to the 30th of May. Gen. ACHA, Provisional President, has been elected President, having received 8,945 votes against 3,211 for Gen. GANZONIO PEREZ. Gen. PEREZ is commander of the troops, and appears to be acting with Gen. ACHA.

Señor QUINTIN QUEVEDO had made some important reports upon the navigation of the Amazon and its tributaries, to which the Government feels much interest.

The United States Minister Resident, Mr. CARTER, has asked the Bolivian Congress for permission to form colonies on the borders of the Madera.

An official communication to the Government gives an interesting account of the discovery of the long-lost gold mine of Polla, on San Simon, which tradition has invested with so much wealth. The discoverer, a Government officer, says this region is rich in many valuable stones—such as the verenguela, &c.—in lands for cultivation and grazing, having many streams of clear water, in valuable woods, in birds of rare form and elegant plumage, unknown in other parts of the country. Evidences were discovered that the mines had been extensively worked in times long past.

CHILI.

Congress met at Santiago on the 1st of June. The old Ministers had not yet retired, but they would soon give place to others. Don MANUEL ANTONIO TOCORNAL had been offered the place of Minister of the Interior.

A Plenipotentiary is to be sent to Mexico, as soon as Congress provides the necessary appropriation, to encourage resistance to European intervention there.

The amount of coals "exported" from the mines is annually increasing. In 1852, the export was only 6,358 tons. In 1861, 160,000 tons. Nearly the whole amount, with the exception of 25,000 tons exported to California last year, was used in the copper foundries of Atacama and Coquimbo. The gross amount of money from the sales of coals was $1,363,100.

The recent discoveries of copper ore are not so valuable as they were expected to be.

There had been very little activity in the markets the past fortnight. Rice of all descriptions are scarce. Carolina, which can only be had of retailers, sold at 11 cents per pound, India at 8 cents. Lumber is quiet, and the supply large. Barley, per fanega, $1 75 to $1 81; dull. A large lot of Flour, 2,200,000 lbs., sold at $3 18¾ per quintal, 6 months' credit, to be delivered in June, July and August. Other sales of Santiago as high as $3 50. Stock of copper bars small—asies at $17 to $17·25, cash. Amount exported the first quarter of the present year, 76,800 quintals. Regulus, 224,173 quintals; Ores, 197,541 quintals. Total value, $4,100,756. Freights to England and Hamburg, £4 to £4 5s. Exchange on London, 60 and 90 days, 45 pence per dollar. On Paris, same time, 4f. 90c. to 5f. per dollar. On United States, same time, nominal at 10 per cent.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

Dates from Buenos Ayres are to the 26th of April—perhaps you have later, direct—Rosario to 28th same month, and Mendoza to 15th May.

The elections in Buenos Ayres had taken place, and the party of the Opposition carried the day; but opposition means so little that the Government can scarcely be said to have been defeated. The Deputies from the city were in favor of changing the Capital from Buenos Ayres to some place in the interior.

Gen. MITRE had accepted the place of Provisional President offered him by Buenos Ayres and the Provinces, over the latter of which his arms had triumphed.

The compromise between the troops of Buenos Ayres and the guerrillas at San Luis under PEÑALOSA had not been confirmed, and Col. RIVAS had gone in pursuit of that Chief, to prevent his reaching his favorite plains in the Province of La Rioja, where he would be comparatively secure. PEÑALOSA is the only Chief now in arms against Gen. MITRE in all the Provinces.

Business in Buenos Ayres was excessively dull.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

The Conflict between the Federal and State Governments—A Treaty between Salvador and the United States—The Minos.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

PANAMA, Saturday, June 28, 1862.

There has been no change in the position of affairs here so far as relates to the conflict of authority between the Federal and the State Governments. Col. SANTACOLOMA's troops remain quartered in the city, without having as yet been reinforced from Carthagena, as was apprehended they would be, and are apparently waiting instructions from Bogota. In the meantime they are rapidly thinning out by desertion, more than fifty having taken "French leave" within a fortnight. The people of Santiago and other parts of the interior were greatly incensed on hearing the news of the military occupation by MOSQUERA, and the principal among them freely offer their lives (on paper) in defence of the rights of the State, while the lower strata, or the people that would have to do the fighting in case it came to a fight, have "taken to the bush" to get clear of being drafted into the State service. Of course, while the scare is on, but few of the country people come to market, and consequently rice, chickens, eggs, plaintains and yucas are at famine prices in Panama.

We have no later dates from Bogota, so I can give you no news in regard to the progress of the war in the interior. We have no late news from Central America.

Señor MONTUFAR, Minister to Washington from Salvador, returned on the *Champion* from New-York on the 26th, bearing a treaty between Salvador and the United States. It is the usual treaty of amity and commerce, with the important addition of an article guaranteeing freedom of worship to Americans in Salvador—an extradition clause—and an article on the rights, duties, powers and immunities of Consuls.

The last British steamer from Southampton to Aspinwall brought about 60 passengers for the Carribos mines. Under the head of "South America," by this mail, the readers of the TIMES will notice that valuable gold discoveries are said to have been made in Peru and Bolivia. This may turn out to be true, but I doubt. The fact is, none of the tropical American States have ever produced, comparatively, much gold. We have enormous stories of the great amounts found by the early discoverers on this continent, but when it is remembered that gold was then of much greater value than now, and that the Spaniards could hire Indians or compel slaves to seek the fine particles found in nearly all our rivers at an expense of not more than a real a day, the amount, gathered at that age was considerable, but did not in ten years amount to half that taken from the rivers and goldfields of California in a single year. Still, people are fond of the old tradition of galleon loads of gold and silver from the mines of these countries, and cannot divest themselves of the idea that there must be some hidden places where the mountains are mainly composed of the precious metals.

The United States steam frigate *Saranac* and H. B. M. screw frigate *Termagant* still remain in port. The United States brig *Perry* is at Aspinwall.

SOUTHWESTERN MISSOURI.

Successful Expedition of Gen. Brown—Swearing Secessionists—The Prevalent Ignorance, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Tuesday, July 1, 1862.

I mentioned in my last letter that Gen. BROWN had sent a military expedition into Northwestern Arkansas, to break up the line of rebel scouts stationed along the border, and so to prevent the enforcement of the Confederate conscription act.

That expedition has now returned, having achieved a most brilliant success. Upon June 22, three columns left Cassville, Mo., under command of Col. KING, Fourth M. S. M., Major HUBBARD, First Missouri Cavalry, and Major MILLER, Second Wisconsin Cavalry. One column proceeded Fayetteville, one to Carrolton, and one to Huntsville. At Huntsville they eventually formed a junction.

Thence they returned to Cassville in triumph, bringing with them two rebel Colonels, one Lieutenant-Colonel, four Captains, seven Lieutenants, one hundred and twenty privates, and one Confederate officer, whom they found enrolling conscripts. They released one hundred victims of the conscription act. They also captured four teams, sixty stand of arms, and fifteen thousand pounds of powder and lead. Ninety-seven refugees returned with them as recruits for the First Arkansas Cavalry. This is a refugee regiment, organizing in Missouri, under command of Col. HARRISON. Finally, at Fayetteville, they arrested Judge WALKER, President of the Arkansas Secession Convention. The Judge took the oath of allegiance and gave a $10,000 bond for its faithful observance.

In Benton County, it was reported to Maj. HUBBARD that RAINS and COFFEE, two notorious rebel officers, were in the Indian Nation, not far from Fort Wayne, about thirty miles northwest of Bentonville, with a force of 1,200 or 1,300 men. Perhaps 800 of these have arms. It is said that Gen. HINDMAN has ordered them to disband, unless they will enter the Confederate service.

Northern Arkansas is truly loyal—as loyal as any country can be where the rebels, for an entire year, have had undisputed sway. It is perhaps more thoroughly loyal at heart than Northern Missouri is today. Refugees arrive in Springfield daily, most of whom at once enter the United States Army, although a few are merely fleeing for safety from the law of conscription. When they return to their native State it will be as bitter avengers of their wrongs, and they will make determined soldiers.

For their benefit, and for that of our own State Militia, Gen. BROWN, who is said to be a thorough disciplinarian, is about to establish a camp of instruction at this place. I trust that he will teach the Thirty-seventh Illinois Cavalry obedience. This regiment arrived here from the South yesterday, and signalized its advent by the disorderly conduct of a few drunken privates upon the public square. The guard was ordered to arrest them. They resisted, and one man was killed. Some of the members of the Thirty-seventh vowed vengeance. Gen. BROWN called out a company of the Second Wisconsin Cavalry, ordered the stores to be closed, and for a little while there was a high degree of excitement. The affair subsided in the course of an hour.

According to BROWN's order, No. 15, all who refuse to swear allegiance to the National Government and to the Provisional Government of Missouri, are to be made prisoners upon their own premises. Secessionists who will not submit cannot vote, nor serve on juries, nor give evidence in a Court of justice. No contumacious Secessionist, male or female, can either buy or sell. If any person is found without a certificate that he has taken the oath of allegiance the Government disavows him—refuses to protect him, and if he loses life or property, considers that the loss is chargeable at his own door.

About 1,700 men and 500 women have already signed this oath. The books reveal the astounding fact that five-eighths of the men cannot write their own names, but are obliged to make their mark. The crowd in the rooms where the books are kept may be divided, like the citizens of Western Tennessee, into three classes—the glads, the mads, and the can't-help-its. Some amusing scenes occur. Every man is asked what are his politics.

"Are you a Southern man?"

"Yes; I've lived in the South all my life."

"Oh, we are all Southern men in that sense. But what are your politics?"

"Well, I'm fur every man havin' equal rights."

The Orderly Sergeant here vociferates: "There are two armies in the country. Which of them do you want to see conquer?"

"Well, I'm a Southern man."

Hereupon our friend is sent into the next room for a private interview with Major SWITZLER, Provost-Marshal of the District. The orderly gives him the following laconic note:

"Major, this man is a secesh; notice him."

What happens within those awful precincts I do not know. Undoubtedly many persons perjure themselves. A so-called lady is reported to have said that she could not get out of town without taking the oath, and as she was obliged to go home, she was compelled to swear a lie; but that she intended immediately to fall on her knees upon the floor of the room and ask the Lord's forgiveness. For myself, I do not believe that any man can be compelled to take an oath. He always, even at the worst, has his choice, whether to take it and keep it or to die. If he chooses to take it rather than lose his life, then he is morally bound to observe it. If he breaks it, he is guilty of perjury.

A military commission is now sitting in this place to try the prisoners, of whom we have about three hundred. Its sessions are secret, and the sentences pronounced will not be made public until approved by Gen. HALLECK. The most interesting case is that of Col. JACK WHITE and the Prussian Baron VON SMOLLEN. The question is: Are they or are they not properly spies? They did belong to PRICE's army. They left it, though not at the same time. They have been spending the Winter and Spring upon WHITE's Plantation, in Howard County, near Booneville. Lately they concluded to rejoin the rebel army. Accordingly, they started South together, avoiding the posts of Booneville and Tipton, where WHITE, who is a wealthy man, was well known. But, at Warsaw, he went boldly up to the Commander of the post, and asked for a pass to visit his plantation in Arkansas. The unsuspicious Commander gave it to him, and they traveled safely as far as Neosho, where the Baron was recognized by the surgeon who attended him when he lay in the hospital at Pineville. During the explanation which ensued WHITE offered to give a $3,000 bond of allegiance, which he was willing to forfeit, but declined taking any oath. Accordingly they were sent to Springfield as prisoners, where now they are to be tried as spies. KICKAPOO.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

ADDITIONAL LISTS OF CASUALTIES.

Sick and Wounded Soldiers at Fortress Monroe.

The following is a list of the sick and wounded on the *S. R. Spaulding*, which arrived at Fortress Monroe, from Harrison's Landing, on the morning of the 5th:

G Thompson, Captain, Co F, 69th Penn—gun-shot
Jos Heilley, Corporal, Co A, 69th Penn—gun-shot
Anton Herbeck, Co H, 8th Ohio—gun-shot
Thomas Blackwell, Co F, 71st Penn—gun-shot
Terns Brady, Major, 40th New-York—fever
W C Mobley, Lieuteoant, Co A, 103d N Y—fever
P E Murphy, Major, 9th Massachusetts—gun-shot
C E Barbour, Captain, Co I, 38th N Y—rheumatism
Wm Shields, Lieutenant, Co D, 4th Maine—fever
—— Macalaster, Lieut, Co C, 57th N Y—debility
Capt Geo Foster, Co A, 67th New-York—fever
Capt Wm C Morgan, Co F, 3d Maine—fever
Second Lieut Chas A Hill, Co F, 3d Maine—chill and fever
Corp Chas J Herring, Co F, 2d Vermont—foot
Corp S Kemp, Co F, 13th N Y—wound in mouth
Corp E G Morrison, Co E, 13th N Y—wound in neck
Lieut A Meyer, Co E, 66th N Y—rheumatism
Surgeon S A Gillett, Co F, 22d N Y—rheumatism
Lieut-Col E W Wood, 57th Pennsylvania—fever
Lieut B Von Lingerken, 1st N Y Cav—gunshot
M H Dunklee, Drummer, Co A, 103d Pennsylvania—rheumatism
John C Austin, drummer, Co A, 103d Pa—bronchitis
Ord Rodney Dexter, Co B, 100th N Y—fever
Dennis Sullivan, Co A, 38th New-York—wound
Sergt John H Harrington, Co B, 61st N Y—leg
Thos Miller, Co B, 61st New-York—hip
Hugh Riley, Co A, 61st New-York—finger
Lewis Parker, Co H, 1st Michigan—diarrhœa
Sergt John O'Brien, Co F, 61st N Y—contusion
Sergt Theo Cook, Co H, 61st New-York—hand
Alfred Wilson, Co C, 1st Michigan—fever
Corp Chas V Vehber, Co C, 1st Michigan—hip
Michael Murray, Co B, 1st Michigan—finger
George Jolee, Co C, 61st N Y—arm
James E Lucky, Co D, 56th N Y—hernia
Henry O Dell, Co G, 1st Mich—intermittent
Corp Thos J Smith, Co B, 85th Penn—sick
Andrew J Allis, Co I, 101st Penn—rheumatism
Joseph Kelty, Co K, 101st Penn—hernia
Sergt S E Longyear, Co K, 3d Mich—diarrhœa
Lieut-Adjt E O Stevens, 3d Mich—intermittent
John E Montgovern, Co G, 62d Penn—hip
Corp Chas Saunderson, Co C, 1st Michigan—hand
Corp Wm Rhead, Co B, 61st N Y—contusion
Wm Lehning, Co D, 18th N Y—arm
Cloius Van Zee, Co A, 28th N Y—rheumatism
Corp John S Taylor, Co A, 101st Penn—rheumatism
Corp Wm M Taylor, Co A, 101st Penn—rheumatism
James Jeppe, Co G, 2d N Y—fever.
Joseph C Stackhouse, Co B, 2d N Y—fever
Wm. Showman, Co B; 101st Pa.—fever.
Sergeant-Major John Dixon, 1st N Y—jaundice.
Thomas Thaseon, Co A, 85th Penn—diarrhœa,
Lyman Hutchins, Co E, 98th N Y—fever
James Clark, Co B, 37th N Y—hand
John Galvin, Co K, 37th N Y—chest
Thomas Watson, Co G, 1st N Y A—knee
Timothy McCarty, Co G, 101st Penn—rheumatism.
John Stanley, Co C, 101st Penn—kidney.
J Baldwin, Co E, 5th Mass Battery—rheumatism.
W C Hackett, Co E, 5th Mass Battery—rheumatism
Edw Mitchell Co E, 5th Mass Battery—rheumatism
J W Gardner, Co E, 5th Mass Battery—rheumatism
John Darcy, Co I, 20th Mass—arm
John Woodrum, Co I, 72d Penn—rheumatism
Thomas Dorty, Co K, 1st Mich—finger
Wm H Fields, Co F, 1st Mich—hand
John Bands, Co A, 61st N Y—side
Sergt S M Criswell, Co B, 103d Penn—diarrhœa
Henry Roach, Co E, 2d Me—fever
Corp Dennis Buckley, Co H, 1st Excelsior—fever
Pat McDermott, Co I, 69th Penn—leg
John Hackett, Co I, 32d N Y—kidney
James Wheeler, bugler, 14th N Y—arm
James Fitzgerald, Co K, 103d Penn—foot
John Pelhousen, Co A, 1st Mich—diarrhœa
Isaac S Allen, Co C, 1st Mich—diarrhœa
James Wilson, Co K, 1st Mich—rheumatism
Richard Havens, Co F, 1st Mich—rheumatism
Henry Bordesm, Co C, 101st Penn—rheumatism
Adam Kirkwood, Co C, 101st Penn—fever
Lieut Chas Eyper, Co H, 1st N Y—fever
Capt F A Silca, Co A, 1st N Y—fever
Jos Sprague, Co C, 98th N Y—exposure
Lucius McClair, Co G, 98th N Y—finger
Corporal Chas J Dehess, Co C, 101st Penn—back
Lieut J K Ford, Co F, 1st U S Chasseurs—hemorrhoids
Wm Merrett, Co C, 5th N H—anasarca
Lieut Edw J Rice, Co G, 98th N Y—hepatitis
Adjutant E H Hobbs, 90th N Y—diarrhœa
Sergeant Alonzo Bullis
Capt G W Hazzard, Co C, 4th Regular Artillery—fracture thigh
Corporal H L Hodges, Co H, 1st N Y Artillery—dysentery
Edmund Wicker, Co A, 85th N Y—camp fever
Albert Miller, Co A, 85th N Y—camp fever
Benj. Hawkins, Co C, R I Artillery—thigh
John Leonard, Co D, 86th N Y Volunteers—leg
Sergt O Horton Co L, 56th N Y V—camp fever
John W Reed, Co K, 85th N Y V—camp fever
Thos W Malone, Co E, 85th Penn—camp fever
Corp R L Coffran, Co E, 6th Vt—pleurisy
Maj J H Lonanecker, 101st Penn—fever
Wm Lowers, Co B, 103d Penn—consumption
J F Pierson, Co C, 2d N J—fever
S Morgan, Co G, 6th reg inf—arm and shoulder
J C Hunt, drummer, Co F, 10th Mass—kidney complaint
Sergt A Duncan, Co K, 103d Penn—rheumatism
Ed Jones, Co F, 14th N Y V—paralysis
Corporal Daniel E Taft, Co C, 6th Vt—typhoid
Leroy Fitzgerald, Co E, 1st Mich—leg
Pat McBride, Co G, 103d Penn—fever
Harrison Coe, Band, Co B, 103d Penn—fever
Jefferson Wood, Co B, 1st Mich—thigh
Lieut E E Coatsworth, Co H, 14th N Y, foot
Samuel Shook, Co K, 103d Penn—camp fever
Lieut E Drake, Co I, 12th N Y—fever
R B Bush, Co I, 12th N Y—fever
J M Taylor, Co A, 52d Penn—fever
Harry Forbes, Co E, 1st Excelsior—debility
Sergeant G W Jackson, Co E, 6th N J—fever
Corporal John Danielson, Co E, 32c N Y—fever
J E Marsdell, Co K, 4th Vt—debility
J McMillen, Co K, 85th Penn—fever
Carpenter Kimball, Co D, 5th Mich—liver complaint
W R Mott, Co A, 82d Pennsylvania—rheumatism
Henry Harrington, Co A, 52d Pennsylvania—fever
John Lowstetter, Co E, 1st Excelsior—bronchitis
J W Comby, Co A, 101st Pennsylvania—fever
Corp. Wm W Sullivan, Co E, 52d Ohio—fever
C D McAllister, Co A, 6th Vermont—fever
R B Dowerty, Co I, 101st Pennsylvania—hand
Fred Krahlinger, Co K, 7th New-York—fever
Chas D Knapp, Co E, 6th Vermont—back
Sergt. Mich Hart, Co F, 1st N Y Chasseurs—arm
Pat Kelly, Co H, 5th New-Jersey—hurt by a fall
Lieut G B Erskim, Co I, 3d Maine—fever
Major F W Haskell, 3d Maine—pleurisy
Lieut Jef Savage, Co F, 3d Maine—back
Capt James Mason, Co B, 16th Mass—fever
Capt J M McIntire, Co B, 63d Penn—fever
Lieut C S Trevitt, Co D, 37th New-York—fever
Morris Sheppard, Co L, Berdan—diarrhœa
Sergt Saml Ballantine, Co F, 61st N Y—shoulder
Wm B Baxter, Co D, 12th Regulars—face
R Sartivell, Co G, 61st New-York—rheumatism
S C Wright, 104th Pennsylvania—rheumatism
Saml Young, Co H, 62d Pennsylvania—fever
Edwd Nixon, drum'r, Co G, 56th N Y—rheumatism
Isaac Garrison, Co A, 66th N Y—rheumatism
Ryan Williams, Co C, 1st Berdan—fever
David Williams, Co C, 1st Mich—congestion lungs
James Barty, Co C, 103d Pennsylvania—diarrhœa
Henry Lowrey, Co B, 1st Michigan—liver
James Young, musician, Co B, 101st Penn.—lame.
Oscar Young, Co B, 101st Penn—diarrhœa
Charles Shier, Co D, 20th New-York—vertigo
E B Fanning, Co B, 101st Pennsylvania—fever
Corporal Moses H Hays, Co I, 85th Pa—diarrhœa
George W. Bagle, Co. B, 1st Mich—inflamed eyes
2d Lieut R G Mowry, Co K, 63d Penn—rheumatism
2d Lieut James F McMutlen, Co I, 63d Pa—debility
Howard Abbott

List of Sick and Wounded on Board the Daniel Webster.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 7.

The following is a list of wounded soldiers arrived here by the bay steamer *Daniel Webster* this morning, having been transferred from the *State of Maine*:

Jas Farnsworth, 1st Connecticut Artillery—sick.
Lieut G F Turf, 10th New-York—wounded.
George Washter, 2d New-Jersey—sick.
Corporal R E Jones, 12th U S Infantry—wounded.
Miram Morehouse, 12th New-York—sick.
F C Stillman, Berdan's Sharpshooters—sick.
Martin Rafferty, 2d U S Infantry—wounded.
Corporal Joseph Magee, 30th Illinois—wounded.
George Lanihan, 1st Conn Heavy Artillery—sick.
Corporal J J Jones, 22d Massachusetts—sick.
Charles W Clark, 22d Massachusetts—sick.
Joseph S Houlard, 22d Massachusetts—sick.
Geo H Cuyler, 1st Connecticut—sick.
S M Estill, Jr., 2d New-Jersey—sick.
Joseph Miller, 20th New-York—sick.
Sergt. Jas G Allen, 29th Massachusetts—sick.
Geo B Regge, 1st Connecticut—sick.
Wm Porter, 1st Michigan—wounded.
Joseph Tuckar, 1st Connecticut—sick.
Alouzo Larrison, 7th Michigan—sick.
James Maloney, 1st Massachusetts—sick.
Dr. W Hubbell, 44th New-York—sick.
John M Corwin, 57th New-York—sick.
Augustus Bailey, 38th New-York—sick.
Daniel Crowley, 2d U S Infantry—wounded.
Corp. W W Johnson, 44th New-York—sick.
J N Woodworth, 44th New-York—sick.
John Carroll, 18th New-York—wounded.
Thos Watson, 6th New-York—sick.
Corp. Edwin Bullerd, 5th Michigan—wounded.
Aeson H Hamilton, 5th Vermont—wounded.
Chas Colony, 34th New-York—sick.
Pat Tierney, 9th Massachusetts—wounded.
Michael C Luey, 11th Massachusetts—wounded.
Wm G Cronkert, 1st Berdan Sharpshooters—wounded.
Sergt Josiah D Emmerson, 4th Michigan—wounded.
McLain Phillips, 98th New-York—sick.
Harvey L Wilson, 44th New-York—wounded.
Michael Farley, Massachusetts—wounded.
John Higgins, 81st New-York—sick.
Chas Smith, 1st Indiana—sick.
G Martindale, Battery 5th U S Artillery—sick.
Frederick Campbell, 55th New-York—sick.
Lieut John E Russell, Adjutant 15th N Y—sick.
Bethervel Winters, 44th New-York—sick.
Samuel C Dennison, 6th Maine—sick.
Corp Wm H Thomas, 10th New-York—wounded.
E W Plele, 44th New-York—sick.
M McSweweney, Battery 2d U S Artillery—sick.
Sergt Edward Jewett, 6th Maine—sick.
John Dix, 6th New-York Cavalry—sick.
Wm Gutnanan, 2d Excelsior, New-York—sick.
James Hughes, 2d Excelsior, New-York—sick.
P Gallagher, 11th U S Infantry—wound in ankle.
James C Lonfellow, 6th Maine—fever.
B B Bench, 1st Connecticut Artillery—abscess,
John Myers, 40th New-York—wound in foot.
J Finch, 96th New-York—fever.
A Griel, 45th New-York—wound in leg.
W Morrisey, 74th New-York—arm.
J Bowles, 74th New-York—hand.
S Trapt, 40th New-York—leg set.
W Brunson, Battery 1st N Y Artillery—wounded.
W H Haslem, 18th New-York—shoulder.
J Collins, 25th New-York—leg.
J Wright, 73d New-York—hand.
P Burns, 9th Massachusetts—foot.
B Duffy, 9th Massachusetts—leg.
J McLaughlin, 9th Massachusetts—face.
Corp G O Vincent, 12th U S Inf—hip.
S Sullivan, 16th Massachusetts—foot.
Corp J Highland, 70th New-York—shoulder.
W B Barg, 22d Massachusetts—injured.
Sergt. H W Potter, 92d New-York—fever.
Alex McPhee, 16th New-York—leg.
Geo M Knox, 5th U S Artillery—leg.
Jas Brady, 2d Delaware—sick.
Corp Chas E Lathrop, 14th New-York—hand.
Lieut Gilbert Chandler, 16th Mich—arm amputated.
Geo Wentworth, 5th New-Hampshire—sick.
Capt Wm Evans, 5th Wisconsin—arm amputated.
Lieut Ayers, 5th Wisconsin—arm amputated.
Wm H Sweeney, Irish Brigade—sick.
Chas R Lyon, 1st N Y Artillery—sick.
W H Michael, 14th New-York—leg.
L Stoddard, 5th New-York, (Engineers)—sick.
Sergeant Cnas H Sampson, 3d Maine—leg.
J M Miller, 4th Michigan—arm.
George Doll, 2d United States Infantry—arm.
Anthony McDade, 1st New-York—arm.
Edward Noll, 9th Massachusetts—thigh.
Wm H Patten, Mott's Battery—leg.
John Mason, 2d N Y (Sickles' Brigade)—sick.
Francis A Sprague, 6th Maine—sick.
James Simpson, 1st U States Artillery—wounded.
Wm Ascrett, 105th Pennsylvania—sick.
W F Watkins, 5th Michigan—wounded.
Morris P Severance, 4th Michigan—wounded.
John S Short, 55th New-York—leg.
Geo H Smith, Berdan's Sharpshooters—sick.
Patrick Lyon, 36th New-York—wounded.
Sargt Chas D Kenworth, 3d U S Infantry—wounded.
Wm Tharmon, 1st New-York—wounded.
Adam Messensel, 52d New-York—sick.
James Kelly, 21st New-York—wounded.
Joseph Heri, 31st New-York, wounded.
Thos Croker, 14th U S Infantry—wounded.
J S Simpson, 12th Regulars—wounded.
Geo Madison, 74th New-York—wounded.
Thomas Carthy, 10th New-York—wounded.
Jas Shannon, 1st Conn. Artillery—wounded.
Jas Dougherty, 63d New-York—sick.
Wm Baldwin, 22d Massachusetts—wounded.
M Van Linn, 22nd of the 7th New-York—sick.
Wm F Cook, 2nd New-York—sick.
L D Wiley, 5th Maine—sick.
J H Bowden, 5th Maine—sick.
Corporal A J Cole, 14th Michigan—wounded.
David P Thompson, 1st Massachusetts—sick.
Wm F Dugan, 1st Massachusetts—sick.
Jas Hendrickson, Co F.
John McGowan, Co G.
49TH NEW-YORK.
Andrew Burr, Co F.
52D NEW-YORK.
Edward Sohluler, Co A.
55TH NEW-YORK.
Henry Killeen, Co B.
Cornelius Fitzgerald, Co B.
Herman Thale, Co D.
56TH NEW-YORK.
Charles Sippel, Co H.
George Smith, Co B.
57TH NEW-YORK.
Samuel Wormsley, Co G.
Michael O'Keefe, Co K.
61ST NEW-YORK.
Sergt M H Skinner, Co G.
Andrew Allen, Co D.
62D NEW-YORK.
Lieut F Hanson, Co D.
66TH NEW-YORK.
Owen Dolan, Co G.
Henry Herbst, Co A.
09TH NEW-YORK.
Jas Kelly, Co K.
Jas H Brady, Co K.
70TH NEW-YORK.
W H Tounsley, Co F.
Sergt J L Martin, Co F.
Alex Shiller, Co B.
1st EXCELSIOR, NEW YORK.
Corp R McKinstry, Co C.
Jno Kelly, Co B.
Jno Ball, Co G.
Mark Worthington, Co C.
Dan E Rodgers, Co C.
2D EXCELSIOR, NEW-YORK.
Thos Brannan, Co D.
Simon Eaves, Co I.
Thos Creu, Co F.
Patrick McGrau, Co H.
Gus Sedbalt, Co C.
G A Cowan, 74th New-York—shoulder.
A R Westcott, 2d Maine—knee.
G A De Wyse, 17th New-York—spine.
M Kennedy, 3d United States Artillery—fever.
A Kuth, 2d New-Jersey—hip.
J B Barton, 1st Berdan's Sharpshooters—knee.
J C Blaydon, 2d Maine—internally injured.
J H Hall, 7th New-Jersey—fever.
N D Cowdon, 2d Maine—fever.
F Hass, 66th New-York—fever.
C H Hawkins, 17th New-York—sick.
S H Field, 2d Maine sick.
E Peppercorn, 3d U S Artillery—wounded.
J F Scanlan, 9th Massachusetts—wounded.
B F Duffield, 3d New-Jersey—sick.

Sick and Wounded Soldiers on Board the Steamer St. Mark.

The following are the names of the soldiers on board the *St. Mark*, which arrived here yesterday morning:

2D MAINE.
Chas Tilley, Co K.
4TH MAINE.
Albert Goodman, Co K.
Fred Sherman, Co H.
6TH MAINE.
Aug P Moore, Co C.
G W Knight.
2D NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
Thos T Carr, Co B.
Chas N Parker, Co B.
Flames Sousman, Co B.
Robert True, Co B.
Sam'l Beard, Co G.
C H Isham.
W C Wheeler, Co A.
John Straw.
E Richardson, Co B.
Freeman Hentis, Co B.
3D VERMONT.
Charles Motley, Co B.
Edward Ney, Co B.
Harry Moody, Co K.
4TH VERMONT.
Seth F Davis, Co C.
1ST CONNECTICUT.
Andrew Dodge, Co F.
2D RHODE ISLAND.
Albert Greed, Co I.
John M Peckford, Co H.
Edward Clifford, Co I.
Hiram Bucklin, Co F.
1ST MASSACHUSETTS.
Wm Bradley, Co I.
Richard Downing, Co B.
Thos B Collins, Co B.
James A Monroe, Co A.
Lem P Thomas, Co K.
S J Bowers, Co K.
Warren H Gardner, Co I.
Wentworth Wilson, Co I.
Charles B Gregg, Co A.
6TH MASSACHUSETTS.
Thomas H Cook, Co K.
Charles L Wilber, Co D.
J W Smith, Co H.
Mich Birmingham, Co G.
9TH MASSACHUSETTS.
Edward Reordan, Co K.
Jeremiah Coffee, Co E.
Wm F O'Callaghan, Co A.
John Haggerty, Co G.
10TH MASSACHUSETTS.
Frank D Hamilton, Co A.
11TH MASSACHUSETTS.
John Beely, Co H.
15TH MASSACHUSETTS.
Henry Vibbard, Co F.
16TH MASSACHUSETTS.
Moses Dudley, Co A.
Geo F Hutchings, Co B.
Michael Moran, Co I.
J H Smith, Co B.
Thos Donney, Co D.
S Flynn, Co F.
Alex McMillen, Co G.
Edward Hickey, Co H.
George Huntress, Co H.
19TH MASSACHUSETTS.
James Booth, Co A.
Augustus Walker, Co G.
Sergt S H Smith, Co H.
David Ash, Co B.
Westley P Bean, Co F.
Charles B Brown, Co G.
John Sullivan, Co K.
Charles H Caldwell, Co I.
Andrew Martin, Co E.
John P Costello, Co G.
William Butler, Co G.
D W Carleton, Co A.
W R Meldon, Co G.
Robert Harper, Co D.
22D MASSACHUSETTS.
P Freeman, Co K.
29TH MASSACHUSETTS.
G E Darling, Co G.
1ST NEW-YORK.
John Hickey, Co G.
Henry Leecer,

Robert Moore, Co. K, 72d Penn.—head.
P. J. Van Dusen, Co. G, 93d Penn.—lip.
Capt. J. H. Van Cleson, Co. I, 93d Penn.—shoulder.
Willis Lee, Co. I, 16th N. Y.—hand.
J. K. Kirk, Co. F, 9th Penn. R.—arm.
Sergt. J. H. Unrich, Co. G, 3d Penn.—hip.
M. B. Slawson, Co. H, 1st Penn. Art.—leg.
Col. Wm. R. Lee, 20th Mass.—debility.
David Armstrong, Co. H, 49th Penn.—arm.
James Brady, Co. A, 75th Penn.—contusion.
Fred. Lewis, Co. B, 8th N. Y.—arm.
Geo. Steiner, Co. E, 10th Penn.—breast.
Henry Miller, Co. E, 10th Penn.—foot.
David Y. Hill Co. E, 10th Penn.—hand.
Daniel Keeley, Co. E, 10th Penn.—hand.
Corp. John A. Pryor, Co. D, 5th Mich.—thigh.
Michael Kuting, Co. I, 26th Penn.—knee.
C. Dacey, Co. D, 73d N. Y.—back.
Peter Remo, Co. I, 4th Mich.—elbow.
Maj. Chas. W. Smith, 71st Penn.—debility.
Lieut. J. A Gordon, Co. I, 4th Mich.—shoulder.
Lieut. O. Gray, 105th Penn.—dysentery.
Pat. Gillespie, Co. H, 6th Infantry—hand.
D. Coyle, Co. D, 93d Penn.—arm.
Wm. Irving, Co. K, 14th N. Y.—leg.
Fred. H. Wurst, Co. G, 3d Penn.—arm.
Sergt. Wm. W. Hutton, Co. D, 16th N. Y.—face.
C. Jenne, Co. D, 16th N. Y.

Sergt. Wm. H. Morris, 16th N. Y.—arm.
Noah Wensel, Co. I, 67th Penn.—arm.

GEN. HOOKER'S DIVISION.

Full Lists of Killed and Wounded in the First, Eleventh and Sixteenth Massachusetts, Second New-Hampshire and Second Pennsylvania.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

BATTLE-FIELD, FAIR OAKS, VA., HOOKER'S DIVISION, Wednesday, June 25, 1862.

At 9 o'clock this morning the great battle before Richmond began—the battle for the hour of whose coming many thousand hearts had throbbed, and many thousand bosoms had beat high. And if many of the brave men in this division exulted at once again being led into the field of their former glory, the others were fired with ambition to emulate their fame. Consequently Gen. HOOKER led into the field a body of most fixed and determined men.

I have barely time to state that the battle was commenced by this division, on the old battle-ground, by driving in the enemy's pickets, forcing them through the wood, in utter confusion, into the plain beyond. Perfect order, discipline and unanimity of spirit and action pervaded our entire force. Not a mistake was made, and the troops throughout conducted themselves in the most splendid manner. But the rebels were found prepared to meet us on the other side of the belt of woods through which we had driven their outposts. One entire division precipitated themselves, with a yell of defiance, upon the First Massachusetts Regiment, which formed the right of our division, and resting upon the left of SUMNER'S. But here they met a dreadful shock, and recoiled in disorder to their startin[illegible] throwing away their arms, and everything which could in any degree impede their speed.

But I must close—the mail is closing. Suffice it to say the Generals were perfectly satisfied with their glorious day's work, and accomplished all they could wish. I am unable to give any estimate of the casualties on either side; but they are heavy on both.

FIRST BRIGADE, HOOKER'S DIVISION, FAIR OAKS, VA., Thursday, June 26, 1862.

Last night I sent you a partial list of the killed and wounded in this Brigade, in the action of yesterday. To-day I have been enabled to collect a full and accurate list of all the casualties in three regiments of said command, which I herewith transmit:

SIXTEENTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

Killed.

Albert G Huntrig, Co B—left on the field; an effort will be made to recover his body
Caleb C Wait, Co B—body recovered
Francis Sweetzer, Co E—died in hospital

Wounded.

Lieut Flagg, of Holliston, Mass, Co B—in left shoulder.
Henry Chamberlain, Co B—in the side; ball still in the wound
Edward Dickey, Co H—basal bone broken
Michael Moran, Co I—left leg
Samuel Judkins, Co I—left leg
George N Andrews, Co I—right thumb
Daniel Costello, Co I—right hand
Michael Riley, Co I—right eye
Henry H Parmenter, Co H—left side of face
Michael Gormley, Co I—right hand
George Huntress, Co H—right shoulder
Charles Brown, Co H—foot, slightly
John Sullivan, Co I—left foot
George Hutchings, Co B—right wrist
John Flynn, Co F—arm, above elbow
Alexander McMullen, Co G—left arm
Edward Jones, Co. G—right hand.
Thomas Downey, Co. D—left hand.
James McLaughlin, Co. A—left hand.
Henry O'Hara, Co. D—left hand.

Missing.

L Warren Jennison, Co. B, of Holliston, Mass.
Thomas Davis, Co. G, of Lowell, Mass.
Corporal George Sleeper, Co. G, of Lowell, Mass.
Christopher Lyons, Co A, of East Cambridge, Mass.

Most of the above casualties occurred during the forepart of the day; but about 5 o'clock in the afternoon this regiment was sent out into the open field beyond the woods, to support a piece of artillery. After firing seven or eight rounds, the men who were working the gun, in a voice sufficiently loud to be heard by the enemy, declared that their ammunition was exhausted, and immediately retired, leaving the Sixteenth, without orders, in the field. The rebels acting upon this hint, rushed forward with three regiments, pouring in terrific volles of musketry, and closed rapidly about them, leaving but about twenty rods clear in which to make their escape, which was done in good order, and holding the enemy in check, until reinforced by Gen. KEARNEY, when they were driven back. Col. WYMAN was complimented on the field by Gen. GAGNES, for the gallant behavior of his command.

SECOND NEW-HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

Killed.

George Miles, Co A. | Corp Geo Damond, Co B.
Sergt Thos K Lever, Co B. | John Brown, Co I.

Wounded.

Charlee D Isham, Co A—right leg.
William Wheeler, Co A—in head, probably mortal.
Orland M Lampheer, Co A—slightly.
Charles P. Austin, Co A—slightly.
Roby M True, Co B—left leg amputated at thigh, recovery doubtful.
Berlick K Jones, Co B—flesh wound in leg, severe.
Freeman B. Tuttle, Co B—flesh wound in arm and lung.
Nelson S Sweet, Co B—right thigh fractured, serious.
Thomas T. Carr, Co B—left leg.
Patrick Hannigan, Co B—right temple, serious.
Edwin Richardson, Co B—right thigh.
Corporal T. M. Lang, Co B—slight contusion.
Horace Lamphrey, Co B—severe fracture of the head.
Charles Parker, Co B—left thigh.
S E Hadley, Co B—right arm.
Aaron Goodwin, Co B—right leg.
N P Billings, Co B—fingers.
Flavius Loesman, Co B—left thigh.
John H Hanscomb, Co B—slight contusion.
Geo W McKennan, Co C—left arm.
Sergt. Isaac M Vesper, Co E—right thigh.
Daniel Lamprey, Co E—left hand.
George W Weeks, Co E—right fore finger.
Sergt. Rhodes, Co F—hand.
Hermann Shedd, Co G—right lung, serious.
Samuel J Beard, Co G—left thigh.
Lieut. John F Holman, Co H—left hand.
John H Goodwin, Co H—left hand.
John Straw, Co H—left foot.
Eugene A Parker, Co H—lower jaw.
William McIntyre, Co K—right hand.
Van Buren G Bly, Co K—left knee.
William Young, Co K—contusion.
William Whidden, Co K—in hand.
Alexander Stewart, Co K—contusion.
Sergt Major Norton R Moore—left hand.

ELEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

William Phillips, Co H—slightly.
John Little, Co A—slightly.
John Coyle, Co F—slightly.
James Browney, Co C—slightly.
Timothy Shea, Co E—slightly.
Geo B McDonald, Co B—slightly.

There is very heavy firing on the right. It commenced about 5 o'clock, and is now (9 o'clock P. M.) being vigorously continued.

FIRST BRIGADE HOOKER'S DIVISION, CAMP AT FAIR OAKS, Friday, June 27, 1862.

The following additional list of killed and wounded, which I have just collected, will be found accurate:

FIRST MASSACHUSETTS.

Killed—Company A.

Louis Getchell.

Wounded.

Capt Edward A Wild—in hand and leg
Sergt Fred E Dolbeare—in arm.
John C Ready—in shoulder
Horace E Whitfield—in fingers
Charles A Dwyer—in thumb.
Emerson W Law—left thumb
Charles D Griggs—both legs
James A Monroe—in leg.
Andrew J Washburn—contusion
George W S Conant—side and shoulder

Wounded—Co. B.

First Lieut Parkinson—through thigh
Second Lieut Jos H Dalton—through breast
Sergt J Armstrong—both arms
Corp W H Fletcher—entire length of forearm.
Thomas Collins—in leg.
John A Beyer—through hand
George W Lovejoy—through hand
John B McKay—scalp wound
George C Cook—through arm
James Irving—in groin
Richard Downing—leg and arm
Daniel Goodwin—through arm

Wounded—Company C.

Benj Goodspeed—left arm
James G Harrington—through neck
Elbridge Fisher—in hand
Thomas Meagher—through arm

Killed—Company D.

Hector Ingraham

Wounded.

William H H Whall—hand and breast
Parker Goodwin—left foot
William C Manning—in hand

Killed—Company E.

Corporal Horace O Blake
William B Gaskins
George O Baxter

Wounded.

John Taylor—Scalp wound
George E Dillaway—arm and neck
Corporal Wm Kelren—contusion

Wounded—Company F.

William Appleton—arm and side

Killed—Company G.

Henry J Whitten

Wounded.

Corporal George B Roberts—in fingers
Michael Carolin—in leg

Wounded—Company H.

Capt Sumner Carruth—through the arm

Wounded—Company I.

Lieut Frank Thomas—arm and side
Sergeant James Finney—in thigh
Corporal Gardner A Kimball—in fingers
Corp Charles Ferguson—scalp.
Isaac Clark—through arm.
Nicholas H Hall—in the side.
Warren H Gardiner—through the jaw.
William Bradley—in foot
Wentworth Wilson—through the leg—amputated.
William B Murray—in shoulder.

Killed—Company K.

Corp George G Richardson.
George M Stillings.
Thomas L Moran.

Wounded.

Capt A G Chamberlain—in the mouth.
Sergt John H Holden—in the arm.
Frank Partridge—in hand.
John J Powers—in thigh.
James K Ivers—through the arm.
Thomas P Timothy—in the arm.
Frank Beward—through the leg.
William Lang—through the lungs.

Total—killed, 9; wounded, 53; killed and wounded, 62.

SECOND PENNSYLVANIA.

Wounded—Company A.

John Burns—hands

Killed—Company D.

Joel C Lyons

Wounded.

Philip R Comfort—head and leg
Wm H McConnell—hand

Wounded—Company E.

Henry Hazel—both legs
James S George—leg and head

Wounded—Company G.

William Mitchell—arm
Thomas Hutchinson—leg

Wounded—Company K.

J. Brenton Fryer—leg
George W Robb—nose
Andrew Phillips—thigh

ORDER BY GEN. GROVER.

The following order was promulgated to this Brigade, to-day, by Brig.-Gen. GROVER:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, HOOKER'S DIVISION, CAMP AT FAIR OAKS, VA., June 27, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 44.—The Brigadier-General commanding the Brigade wishes to congratulate the Brigade upon its handsome conduct on the 25th inst. He also begs the officers and men to accept his thanks for their untiring gallantry during the day. The First Brigade has never been repulsed. Let this be remembered when next we meet the enemy.

By order of Brig.-Gen. C. GROVER, Commanding First Brigade.

There has been continued heavy firing along the entire line to-day, and several attempts have been made to drive in our pickets without success. Our boys stand up to the enemy like an iron barrier wherever the assault is made. It is 10 P. M. and all is quiet. ARGUS.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 7, 1862.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81..Cou.	100	60 Erie Railway	34⅜
20,000 U. S. 6s, '81..Cou.	101¾	150 do	b30 34⅝
5,000 do	101½	350 do	34⅝
10,000 U. S. 6s '74..Cou.	91	100 do	b10 34¾
24,000 do	90⅝	250 do	34¾
1,900 Treas. 7-10 w ct. Notes	103	560 Hudson River Rd.	45
	Small.	50 do	s30 44⅝
66,000 do	103¼	50 do	44½
3,000 Ohio St. 6s, '86	103	100 do	b30 45
3,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	b30 54	700 Harlem Railroad	15¾
17,000 do	53⅜	150 Harlem Rd. Pref	37⅜
10,000 do	53¾	100 do	37⅝
5,000 do	b30 53½	50 Norwich & Worc. R.	43¾
5,000 do	53¾	50 Toledo & Wabash R.	20
9,000 N. C. State 6s	70	45 Toledo & Wab. Pref.	44
21,000 Mo. State 6s	47⅜	150 Mich. Cen. R.	s30 69½
30,000 do	47⅞	50 do	b30 59⅝
5,000 do	b30 48	200 do	b30 59⅝
3,000 Mo. Cons. to Il. & St. J. R.	57	100 do	59⅝
1,000 Cal. St. 7's	91	100 do	b30 59⅝
1,000 E. R. 1st M. bs	106½	100 do	b60 60
3,000 E. R. 3d M. bs '63	97	50 do	s30 59
1,000 M. C. R. 2d M. S. F. Con. bs	105¾	150 do	s60 59⅜
1,000 Mich. So. 2d M.	81	100 do	59⅜
18,000 M. So. S. F. bs	99⅛	40 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	25⅞
2,000 C. & N. W. S. F. bs	95	350 Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	56
1,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	64⅜	50 do	b60 56⅜
4,000 C. & N. W. 2d M.	28	50 do	b30 56⅜
10,000 do	31	350 do	56⅜
10,000 do	31⅛	175 do	56⅝
5,000 Tol. & W. 1st M.	90¾	50 do	56⅝
25,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	65	150 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	69⅛
1,000 Gal. & Chic. 1st m.	105	50 do	69⅜
10 Merchants' Bank	100	300 do	b30 60
20 B'k Commerce Scrip	95⅜	50 do	59⅝
25 Continental Bank	90	100 do	b60 60¾
176,540 American Gold	110	1500 Clev. & Pitts. R.	22
35,000 do	110⅛	110 do	22¼
15,000 do	b30 110⅜	150 Gal. & Chicago R.	69⅛
10,000 do	b60 110¾	50 do	69⅜
100 Pac. Mail S. Co.	s15 112⅜	300 Clev. & Tol. R.	s30 47⅛
200 do	b30 113	300 do	s30 47⅜
141 do	113	3650 do	48
50 do	112¾	400 do	b30 48⅛
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	90⅜	400 do	s60 47¾
370 do	90⅜	100 do	47⅞
50 do	b30 90⅜	200 Chi. & R. I. R.	64
215 do	90⅝	100 do	s60 64
250 do	s60 90⅝	350 do	b30 64⅛
150 do	b10 90¾	50 do	64⅛
50 do	s60 90	50 Mil. & P. Du C. R.	33⅛
600 do	s30 90	10 do	b30 33⅜
50 do	s10 90¾	10 do	33
100 Erie Railway Pref.	61¼	12 do	32⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s '81 Cou.	b30 101¾	25 Harlem Railroad	16¾
21,000 do	101¾	200 Reading Railroad	47⅜
15,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	53	100 Chi. & R. I. R.	63¾
6,000 Mo. State 6s	48	50 do	b30 63¾
10,000 do	47⅞	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	b30 25
3,000 C. & N. W. 2d M.	30⅜	50 do	24⅞
1,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 1 M.	90	50 Mich. Cen. R.	69¾
13,000 M. So. S. F. B.	s15 99⅛	200 do	s10 69⅜
10,000 Mich. Cen. 8 pr. ct. 1st m. S. F. Con. b.	106⅛	200 do	b30 59⅝
16,000 American Gold	110⅛	100 do	s10 59⅝
6,000 do	b30 110⅜	150 Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	56⅛
26,000 do	b60 110⅜	200 do	56⅜
10 Pac. Mail S. Co.	113	25 Ill. Cen. R. scrip	69⅜
25 do	112¾	100 do	s15 69⅝
100 N. Y. Central R.	s15 90	100 do	69⅝
125 do	90	100 do	b30 59
100 do	s10 89⅞	100 do	b30 59⅜
200 do	89⅞	100 do	b30 59⅝
50 do	b10 89⅞	250 do	59
150 Erie Railway	34⅛	250 Galena & Chic. R.	69
250 Erie R. Pref.	61	100 Cleve. & Tol. R.	b10 47⅜
100 do	b30 61⅛	200 do	47⅝
50 Hudson Riv. R.	s10 44⅜	50 do	47⅞
50 do	44⅝	400 do	b30 47⅞

MONDAY, July 7—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday July 5, 1862, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of June 28:

Increase in Loans	$207,317
Increase in Specie	957,893
Increase in Circulation	360,471
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	364,174

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury average of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	July 5, 1862.	July 5, 1861.	June 28, 1862.
Capital	$69,307,000	$69,051,000	$69,051,000
Loans	112,134,668	148,642,718	148,346,401
Specie	45,630,025	31,790,519	30,832,626
Circulation	8,862,799	9,270,815	8,910,344
Gross Deposits	108,242,399	157,446,317	153,675,782
Exchanged	17,662,646	20,949,784	25,775,974
Undrawn	90,579,753	127,496,533	127,860,708
In Sub-Treasury	4,970,949	9,571,340	14,500,379

The Bank return shows a steady movement in the lines of Loans and Deposits. The Specie average is up nearly a million of dollars from the July dividends paid in by the Sub-Treasury on United States Stocks. The Circulation, as usual on the first of the month, is higher than on the previous return. The price of Money, to-day, is 5@6 ₩ cent., with a larger supply at 6 ₩ cent. than at the close of last week. The price of Gold, from the great demand of last week, and the stiffness in Exchange to-day, is up to 110¼@110¾ ₩ cent. Bills on London are held by Bankers at 122@122¼ ₩ cent. Merchant Bills on England are 121@121¼ ₩ cent.

There is rather a feverish and unsettled condition of things in the Stock Exchange to-day. The latest war news from James River was favorably construed, but the adverse effect of the disappointment of last week in regard to the result of the battles in front of Richmond continued to weigh against the market. Nevertheless, a large amount of business was accomplished through the forenoon and at the Second Board, and prices, in the main, were quite equal to Saturday afternoon on Government Securities and most of the Railway shares, and decidedly firmer on the Railway Mortgages, and steady on Missouri and Tennessee 6 ₩ cents. A heavy business was done at both Boards in Gold, at 110@110¾ ₩ cent. Late in the afternoon the general market was dull, and prices ¼@¾ ₩ cent weaker than on the printed sales of the Railway Shares. The following were about the latest figures, as compared with Saturday afternoon:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
N. Y. Central	90¾	90⅝	Illinois Central	58½	59
Erie	35¾	34½	Pacific	113¾	112
Erie Preferred	62	61	Tennessees	53⅜	53
Rock Island	64	62¾	Missouris	47¾	47
Toledo	47⅝	47⅞	U. S. 6s, 1881	101¼	101¾
Galena	69¾	69	U. S. 7.30 Bonds	103	103¾
Mich. Central	59¾	59¾	U.S. Notes C'm'n	105	105
Mich. Southern	25	24¾	Gold	109¾	110¾
Mich. Guarant'd	56¾	56¼	Bills on London	121¾	122¼

The following rates of Exchange on the Continent of Europe are quoted this afternoon by Mr. N. BRANDT, No. 39 Exchange-place:

Paris—60 days' sight, ₩ dollar	4f. 61¼c.
Paris—3 days' sight, ₩ dollar	4f. 58¾c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight, ₩ guilder	46c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight, ₩ marc banco	40¾c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight, ₩ florin	46¼c.
Bremen—60 days' sight ₩ rix dollar	68¾c.

The following bids for the City Bank Shares were made to-day:

New-York	96	Commerce	95⅛
Manhattan	123	Mech. Banking Asso.	90
Merchants'	100	Pacific	120
Mechanics'	102	Chatham	82½
Tradesmen's	99	Bk. of N. America	101
Greenwich	130	Continental	90
Seventh Ward	128	Imp. and Traders'	98
Commerce	94		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages, being somewhat higher than the currency of Saturday:

N. Y. Central 6s	100¾	Chi., Bur. & Q. S F 8 c.	110
N. Y. C. 6s, subscrip'n.	93	Mich. So 7 ₩ c., seconds	80
New-York Cen. 7s, '64, 102¾		Mich. So. & N. Ia. s f 7 ₩ c.	90½
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76..100		Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ cent., '76	93
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76, conv.	106¾	L. C. & M. L. G. Bs	20
Erie firsts, '68	106¼	Chi. & N. W. s f c.	95
Erie seconds, '64	104	Chi. & N. W. firsts	64½
Erie seconds, '79	104¼	Chi. & N. W. firsts, ass'd	47½
Erie thirds, '83	97	Ch. & N. W. seconds	31½
Erie fourths, '80	89¼	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	47
Erie fifths, '88	80	Tol. & Wabash firsts	90
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	94	Tol. & Wabash seconds	64
Hudson firsts, '99	110	Tol. & Wabash Int. Bs	74¾
Hudson seconds, s f, '85	103	Gal. & Chic. firsts	104
Hudson thirds, '75	94	Gal. & Chic. seconds	100¼
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	104½	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	90
Mich. C. 8 ₩ c., '69-'72	103	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. firsts	89
Mich. C., n. f. 8 ₩ c., '82, 105½		Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	75

The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day, were $2,589,332, including $220,000 for Customs; payments, $3,492,608; balance, this afternoon, $8,668,064.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS

BANKS.	LOANS. July 5.	LOANS. June 28.	SPECIE. July 5.	SPECIE. June 28.
Bk. of New-York	5,256,040	5,189,232	1,760,374	1,673,627
Manhattan Co	6,088,565	5,585,725	2,045,726	1,496,908
Merchants' Bank	6,250,099	6,732,147	1,567,959	1,725,120
Mechanics' Bank	4,386,219	4,557,146	624,776	630,879
Union Bank	3,159,849	3,317,907	1,221,595	185,816
Bank of America	7,709,287	7,469,685	1,169,030	1,639,063
Phenix Bank	4,003,351	3,938,013	603,560	603,894
City Bank	3,155,019	3,236,914	1,735,107	1,470,339
Tradesmen's Bank	1,685,210	1,600,845	184,133	172,861
Fulton Bank	1,565,658	1,524,853	376,983	380,409
Chemical Bank	2,393,004	2,285,240	2,260,229	2,285,685
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,147,402	2,209,341	218,294	206,533
National Bank	2,189,858	2,211,174	462,925	396,088
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,526,732	1,515,946	147,414	140,036
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	990,453	990,503	210,881	219,132
Greenwich Bank	500,398	496,768	378,272	376,340
Leather Man. Bk.	1,903,579	1,966,912	666,403	686,707
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,307,121	1,314,217	392,492	285,932
Bk. St. New-York	5,089,811	5,142,517	882,654	879,924
Am. Exchange Bk.	7,944,241	7,928,196	2,875,012	2,713,108
Bk. of Commerce	12,867,639	12,863,137	780,589	783,676
Broadway Bank	3,621,625	3,692,435	1,145,611	1,155,271
Ocean Bank	1,869,496	1,852,078	267,786	281,144
Mercantile Bank	3,088,542	2,981,285	532,306	527,854
Pacific Bank	1,322,439	1,345,250	145,493	136,915
Bank of Republic	4,477,582	4,541,572	918,833	873,590
Chatham Bank	890,332	878,528	103,943	103,600
People's Bank	762,801	788,156	82,381	77,296
Bank of N. Am	2,033,972	2,036,511	151,609	121,581
Hanover Bank	1,940,732	1,933,439	141,747	153,353
Irving Bank	796,734	775,794	90,204	89,048
Metropolitan Bk.	9,046,889	8,715,297	1,639,639	1,607,830
Citizen's Bank	883,854	816,877	89,763	111,870
Nassau Bank	1,921,210	1,896,951	263,252	285,209
Market Bank	1,671,738	1,639,690	250,802	245,429
St. Nicholas Bank	1,405,267	1,355,155	107,407	109,719
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	3,110,157	3,118,094	314,352	300,909
Corn Exch. Bank	2,387,296	2,473,853	301,667	298,333
Continental Bank	3,814,936	3,908,698	166,088	237,521
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,360,630	1,280,737	340,054	268,486
Oriental Bank	582,932	584,464	100,536	103,434
Marine Bank	1,345,078	1,302,160	170,182	172,962
Atlantic Bank	691,953	701,614	95,777	90,948
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,961,555	3,058,121	251,903	251,168
Park Bank	9,310,939	9,539,886	2,854,890	2,755,604
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	1,038,893	1,050,615	137,970	135,470
Grocers' Bank	455,561	447,629	61,336	64,555
North River Bank	753,393	751,947	89,776	75,852
East River Bank	421,353	371,637	39,801	38,655
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	1,082,545	1,113,681	134,698	132,800
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	562,101	559,531	102,551	94,924
N. Y. Exch. Bank	352,139	335,175	56,526	4,985
Bull's Head Bank	436,379	466,187	26,286	26,420
N. Y. County Bank	326,606	331,574	60,195	49,473
Total	148,643,718	148,346,401	31,790,519	30,832,626
Increase	$297,317		Increase	$957,893

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. July 5.	CIRCULATION. June 28.	DEPOSITS—NET. July 5.	DEPOSITS—NET. June 28.
Bk. of New-York	436,539	399,445	4,555,023	4,624,572
Manhattan Co	90,610	91,820	6,066,790	5,201,897
Merchants' Bank	185,078	148,518	6,165,975	6,868,954
Mechanics' Bank	268,887	277,151	3,313,427	3,443,284
Union Bank	243,353	239,189	2,822,273	2,878,860
Bank of America	46,210	43,305	6,757,000	8,941,427
Phenix Bank	78,155	77,663	3,181,617	2,967,411
City Bank			4,522,161	4,012,823
Tradesmen's Bank	234,511	213,206	1,471,471	1,445,782
Fulton Bank	204,274	186,497	1,673,454	1,673,424
Chemical Bank	164,930	167,397	4,906,515	4,951,617
Merch. Exch. Bk.	137,452	133,568	1,229,149	1,271,607
National Bank	179,899	180,854	1,278,184	1,219,657
Butch. & Drov. Bk	140,654	134,218	1,431,210	1,352,286
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	186,570	176,134	1,071,000	1,086,764
Greenwich Bank	140,977	128,066	592,728	698,186
Leather Man. Bk.	320,694	242,784	1,648,617	1,657,060
Seventh Ward Bk.	227,830	218,593	988,257	1,051,603
Bk. St. New-York	242,614	229,520	4,389,971	4,488,285
Am. Exchange Bk.	309,122	295,160	6,635,466	6,304,418
Bk. of Commerce	1,715	1,715	8,878,881	7,135,793
Broadway Bank	334,058	333,020	4,332,567	4,435,886
Ocean Bank	91,476	86,368	1,507,486	1,476,887
Mercantile Bank	6,583	6,583	2,830,739	2,961,961
Pacific Bank	112,450	119,256	1,223,295	1,165,701
Bank of Republic	266,526	169,119	3,352,096	3,341,739
Chatham Bank	96,336	92,879	622,271	654,373
People's Bank	91,804	92,255	662,582	660,683
Bank of N. Am	168,141	166,510	1,362,132	1,456,499
Hanover Bank	120,510	114,652	1,147,847	1,106,941
Irving Bank	122,536	121,213	618,560	650,857
Metropolitan Bk.	270,630	280,842	6,572,925	6,317,325
Citizen's Bank	155,006	151,743	704,747	737,038
Nassau Bank	23,115	23,617	1,461,130	1,549,481
Market Bank	215,404	233,601	1,270,458	1,237,063
St. Nicholas Bank	157,178	154,829	863,831	953,985
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	400,054	371,593	2,056,540	2,221,235
Corn Exch. Bank	260,350	247,230	1,619,475	1,577,110
Continental Bank	245,402	240,951	2,033,671	2,003,613
Bk. of Commw'lth	291,057	291,059	1,223,969	1,221,789
Oriental Bank	126,069	122,532	632,190	546,478
Marine Bank	227,557	215,162	963,185	963,997
Atlantic Bank	100,565	101,350	408,268	402,980
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	278,000	278,398	2,303,716	2,335,358
Park Bank	358,230	348,096	10,607,005	10,501,260
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	84,740	84,848	766,722	774,613
Grocers' Bank	39,955	39,427	490,244	470,616
North River Bank	74,351	74,304	603,163	606,980
East River Bank	110,109	109,711	314,957	320,952
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	19,601	20,786	831,423	815,018
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	185,987	176,815	412,604	417,711
N. Y. Exch. Bank	115,748	111,310	330,575	310,724
Bull's Head Bank	131,152	130,929	432,093	420,306
N. Y. County Bank	82,261	81,619	331,152	329,464
Total	8,370,815	8,010,344	127,496,584	122,560,106
Increase	$360,471		Decrease	$364,174

The Rebel Gunboat Arkansas

A correspondent of the Chicago *Times* gives the following description of the rebel gunboat *Arkansas*:

"Her hull is 150 feet long, with a breadth of about 50 feet. She is built of solid oak, a foot thick. The armor consists of a double layer of railroad iron, 8 inches thick, on the outside, rising about 18 inches above the water, and extending an equal, or somewhat greater, distance below. The deck is covered with the same species of iron four inches thick, with bomb-proof gratings to admit egress and ingress. Inside of the wooden wall of the hull is a continuous layer of cotton of the thickness of a single bale, compressed by jack-screws into a space of about eighteen inches; and inside of that is solid oak again, six inches through.

This, it must be admitted, is a pretty strong hull. Her power is of equal magnitude. The propulsion is accorded by means of two seven-foot propeller wheels, which project from the sides near the stern, and are entirely covered by water. Two horizontal engines, working across the hull, furnish power, with a capacity of forty-eight inches bore, and four or five feet stroke, working very fast and at a high pressure. Six boilers supply the steam for this machinery, and furnish hot water for a scalding apparatus intended for the benefit of boarders. The armament consists of an iron ram, weighing ten tons, which projects from the bow, two feet under water; and eight guns, two of which are sixty-four pounders, located on the stem and stern. These are unprotected, but the remaining six thirty-two pounders are under the iron roof, which slopes or curves over the top. The boat draws nine feet of water. It must be acknowledged that it is as strong and as formidable as a river boat can be made. It is either up White River or at Vicksburgh, and, when our craft meet it, they must expect a competitor worthy of their best prowess.

Besides this formidable craft, there are a number of small gunboats, steam rams, and the like, to say nothing of transports in large numbers, which took refuge up White River and the Arkansas; so that our fleet has a nice little preserve of game bagged, when they get to it. There will be hard fighting first."

THE

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE YOUNG PRINCE—KATTY O'SHEAL.

WALLACK'S—DOMBEY AND SON.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE NIGHT DANCERS.

WINTER GARDEN—PROF. ANDERSON.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 BROADWAY—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"CINDERELLA" AND OTHER FINE PICTURES, from 9 A. M. to 6 P.M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 953 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our latest advices from Gen. McCLELLAN'S army are of a gratifying character. The men are in the best of spirits, and ready for the enemy in any shape in which they may appear. A dispatch from Fortress Monroe announces that a skirmish took place on the 4th on the left wing, which resulted in the defeat of the rebels, with a loss of a thousand prisoners and three batteries. The flying rebels were pursued by our cavalry until they passed beyond the White Oak Swamp. The correspondence which we publish this morning will be found particularly interesting. It gives a full detail of events up to the afternoon of the 4th, including all the battles fought after the one at Gaines' Hill—those of Allen's Farm, Savage's Station, Nelson's Farm and Malvern Hills.

A distinguished General officer who was with the army of the Potomac during the recent battles, and who was in a good condition to judge of the rebel losses, estimates them at the enormous figure of *seventy-five thousand*—about one-half their army. They refuse to receive flags of truce from Gen. McCLELLAN—thus evincing a great disinclination to permit him to obtain any knowledge whatever of their real condition.

The telegram announcing the capture of Vicksburgh, the last stronghold of the Mississippi, proves to have been in advance of the fact. Up to the 2d inst. the place had not been captured, though the operations in progress were expected soon to accomplish the desired end. A canal was being cut across the point by land opposite the city, and when completed it was supposed the river would cut a wide channel, and forever leave Vicksburgh an inland place. It was expected that the rebel works would be stormed on the 4th.

It is reported from New-Mexico that the Mexican authorities have refused permission to the Texans to return home over Mexican territory through the State of Chihuahua. This will have the effect of prolonging their stay in Arizona, and may insure their capture.

The bark *White Sea*, Capt. EVANS, arrived yesterday from New-Orleans, after a passage of 18 days. She brings 1,020 hhds. sugar, 67 bales of cotton and 30 bbls. molasses.

The very latest intelligence from Gen. COX'S headquarters, at Flat Top Mountain, represents him and his army in good health, holding their position in security, ready for any emergency.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, the Tariff bill was reported back from the Finance Committee, with amendments. Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, presented a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for a variety of information relating to the Army of the Potomac. It was laid over. A motion to take up the bill for the admission of Western Virginia was disagreed to. A Committee of Conference on the Treasury Note bill was appointed. A report of the Committee of Conference on the bill regulating the pay and emoluments of officers of the army was agreed to. The general Pension bill was passed. The bill to provide Provisional Governments in certain cases was then considered until the adjournment.

In the House, Mr. DIVEN, of New-York, asked the House to excuse Messrs. VAN VALKENBURGH of New-York, POMEROY of Kansas, and himself, from service during the remainder of the session, as they desired to return to their respective districts, to use their influence in raising troops. The request was granted. The Judiciary Committee was directed to inquire into the expediency of ascertaining the amount of property captured from the people of New-Mexico by the Texans, and providing for the confiscation of so much land in that State as will make indemnity. A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Private Land Claims to make a full investigation of the Fort Leavenworth Land Patent cases. The Senate bill, for the establishment of certain arsenals, was passed. The Senate bill, to carry into effect the treaty with Great Britain regarding the Slave-trade, was passed. A bill was passed directing credits to be given to several Indian tribes for the amount of Trust bonds abstracted from the Interior Department. The House then spent some time in Committee of the Whole debating general topics, and adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool, on the 28th, via Queenstown, on the 29th ult., passed Cape Race on Sunday night. The advices by the *Europa* are two days later than those by the *Kangaroo*. The receipt of the *Persia's* news in Liverpool caused an increased excitement in the cotton market, and a further advance in prices took place. The London *Times* says, in regard to the war in America, that the news shows that not much can be expected before the Fall, and it hopes that means will be devised before that time to put an end to the contest. The London *Herald*, as usual, insists upon immediate intervention. The French Chambers had adjourned. There were rumors that the Emperor NAPOLEON was reconsidering the principles of the Mexican expedition, and that the embarkation of the French troops was provisionally suspended.

The steamship *Champion*, from Aspinwall on the 30th ult., arrived at this port yesterday with the mails, passengers and treasure from California. The treasure list foots up $641,455. There is later intelligence from the South American States, but nothing of special importance, if we except the announcement of the discovery of rich gold fields in Peru, at the mouth of the River Nieva, in the province of Petohuachano. There has been no change in the position of affairs at Panama.

The report brought by the *Hibernian* to the effect that the steamship *Hansa*, owing to an accident, had put back from Southampton to Bremen, is not correct. Information had already been received here by the *Scotia*, that in consequence of some slight disarrangement in her machinery, the *Hansa* would not leave Bremen on her regular day, (the 22d ult.,) and that the *New-York* would take her place, leaving Bremen on the 25th and Southampton on the 28th.

The Honolulu *Advertiser*, of May 24, notices the arrival of intelligence from the United States, but thirteen days old—the quickest time yet made. The Islands held festivals on the 20th of May, when the young Prince of Hawaii was four years old. Among other events of the day, at Honolulu, was the presentation by the Queen, in name of the ladies of that city, of a silk banner to the Hawaiian Cavalry Company.

The United States steamer *Massachusetts* arrived at the Philadelphia Navy-yard on Sunday afternoon, having visited the various blockading fleets, and supplied them with fresh provisions. She left Philadelphia about two weeks since, and will leave again in a short time with stores and provisions. She stopped at Fortress Monroe, and left a rebel officer captured at St. John's.

Three hundred rebels taken prisoners in the Shenandoah Valley reached Philadelphia on Saturday last, and were taken to Fort Delaware. A report having been started that the prisoners had sworn not to leave the cars alive, an armed force of police, under Lieut. HAMPTON, with a detachment of the Southwark Home Guard, were on the wharf. The rebels made no demonstration, however, and left the cars with becoming humility, presenting a most ragged and dirty appearance. One of them, however, applied a gross epithet to a female, when he was immediately knocked down and rendered insensible for some time.

Commodore FOOTE writes from New-Haven under date of July 3, as follows: "My health is rapidly improving and I hope soon to be afloat again." The Commodore was complimented on the Fourth by a visit from the Governor's Horse Guards. Major INGERSOLL made him a congratulatory address, to which the Commodore replied, receiving vociferous cheers from the multitude who had assembled to get a sight at the hero.

JOHN W. KERR, the editor of the Circleville (Ohio) *Watchman*, passed through Columbus on Monday of last week, in charge of a United States officer, having been arrested for uttering seditious language. This is the person whom the Vallandigham Democracy have widely talked of as their next candidate for Secretary of State of Ohio.

Mr. G. M. HOUGH, Assistant at the Dudley Observatory in Albany, reports the discovery of a comet in the Northern heavens, about 14 degrees to the northeast of the pole-star. On examining it with the large equatorial, it had the appearance of a bright nebula, slightly condensed at the centre. There was no evidence of any tail whatever—the envelope being nearly round and equally distributed on all sides. In the absence of the moonlight it can be seen with the naked eye. It will undoubtedly attain considerable brilliancy in a few days. The apparent motion in the heavens is exceedingly rapid; the right ascension diminishing at the rate of 16 minutes 30 seconds hourly, and the declination increasing 23 minutes hourly.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday received a message from the Mayor, which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs, in reference to the state of the country, and recommending that said Committee be directed to cooperate with the Committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce in an effort to rally the people to the support of the Government in the present crisis. THURLOW WEED'S letter declining a public reception at the hands of the Common Council was reported from the Committee on National Affairs, and may be found in another column. The weekly statement of the Comptroller shows the receipts into the treasury for the week ending June 30, $1,710,416 34; payments, $1,673,472 56; leaving a balance on hand, including the balance of the previous week, of $1,250,919 03.

The Board of Councilmen held their regular meeting yesterday, but the business, with one exception, was entirely routine and unimportant. The exception was a tribute of respect paid to the memory of Ex-Alderman FRANCIS, of the Tenth Ward, who died very suddenly on yesterday. It came (appropriately) from the Board of Aldermen, and was unanimously concurred in. Beyond this, the business transacted was entirely routine and unimportant.

The Twelfth Annual Commencement of St. Francis Xavier's College, in Fifteenth-street, took place yesterday in the splendid new hall in the College grounds. The students of the graduating class acquitted themselves creditably in the presence of the splendid audience assembled. There are altogether, 625 pupils in the College.

The Stock Market closed dull yesterday, and prices late in the afternoon left off ¼@½ ₱ cent. below the quotations of Saturday. Gold advanced to 110⅝ ₱ cent., and Exchange to 122@122½ ₱ cent.

Supplies of Breadstuffs were more extensive, yesterday, and prices were generally lower; the demand was good at the reduced figures. Cotton was scarce and quoted higher, but was inactive. Sugars, Coffee, and Whisky, were in more request; prices of Sugars and Whisky favored sellers. Provisions were moderately inquired for, at steady rates. Spirits Turpentine was decidedly dearer, though not freely purchased. A fair business was transacted in Hay, Hops, Lime, and Tallow. The freight engagements were heavier, chiefly of Breadstuffs for British ports, at full quotations.

The Live Stock Markets feel the effects of the heated term, which is suggestive of the melting-down process to all dressed animals out of the ice-box. Beeves have come in scattering, some 3,600 being yarded at ALLERTON'S up to Tuesday evening. Besides these, some 200 are near by, to be brought in to-day, if the market warrants, and 300 stale cattle are holding over from the overstocked market of last week. Trade is very slow, and prices are ½c. lower than one week ago. Good cattle sell at 8c., and for Washington Market beef butchers are offering but 7c.@7½c., and are very indifferent whether they buy at all. Sheep and hogs are lower, and in large supply.

PROMOTIONS FROM THE RANKS.—The deathless valor and endurance of our soldiers, as exhibited during the two weeks previous to this, have been mentioned by Gen. McCLELLAN, and commemorated by a thousand presses. The long lists of killed and wounded, which have crowded our columns every morning since Thursday, furnish a mournful exhibit of those who are, as the French say, *hors de combat*—out of the fight. But among the soldiers—we refer, at present, particularly to privates—who survive and are fit for active duty, prompt notice should be taken by Government of the more remarkable and striking cases of heroism which may be mentioned in the reports of different regimental officers, or which may otherwise come to the knowledge of the authorities; and prompt rewards, by promotion, should be given. Among the wounded, also, where the wound is not such as to incapacitate for service, a similar recognition and reward would often do much good; and to all whose extraordinary services may merit distinct recognition, whether they are to go disabled through life, or speedily to die from injuries suffered, such honor would be gratefully received—if it be not given too late. Within the last six months, and particularly within the past two months, there have been a hundred cases of heroism mentioned in these columns, which, under NAPOLEON, would have received recognition and reward even on the field of battle; but in our army they often go entirely unrewarded, and, but for the Press, would be totally ignored. Our soldiers, it is true, both privates and officers, generally go to the field of battle from a far deeper motive than desire of glory; they are impelled by an unquenchable love of liberty and their country. But mention of their names and deeds, and promotion to a higher position, would intensify every honorable emotion that dwells in the soldier's bosom. In a few cases the public themselves have taken this matter in hand, and shown their appreciation of services rendered—as in the instance of the gallant sailor who sat upon the barrel of gunpowder, and in the instances of the naval heroes of the *Cumberland*; and in these and in other cases the Navy Department has also officially done its duty. But in the army there has been a general neglect, which it is our painful duty to mention. There is now an opportunity to make some striking examples in the case of the great seven days' battle on the Peninsula. Scores of officers of all grades were there killed; hundreds of others were disabled from duty for life. Many of these vacant positions might be filled from the ranks; and to the higher grades, the more deserving of the inferior officers might be promoted. We hope that this thing will not be delayed until the records of the battle are half forgotten in the rush of subsequent events; but that our soldiers will be stimulated to great deeds in future by a prompt recognition of their heroic services now.

Grounds for Encouragement.

No one can yet know the extent of our losses or of our gains, in the recent fearful week of battles around Richmond. The result may be the disorganization and demoralization of the Confederate army, so terribly have their regiments been cut to pieces; but the more probable effect is that both armies will lie on their arms for weeks to come, recruiting the soldiers and re-forming regiments after their great losses, and that the next stroke will be some new military combination on our part, in which our powerful reinforcements, and the great naval force on the James River, may have a share. In the meantime, we have leisure, after the first disappointment that the rebel army was not completely defeated, to look about us and see how we stand. Had calamity really befallen us; had we been utterly routed, and driven off from the Peninsula, and forced back again to the line of the Potomac, as we were last July, still the year's work, as a whole, would have well *paid*. First and foremost, we have established that we of the North are a Nationality, with a vitality and vigor which announce a glorious career of centuries, whatever may become of the Cotton States. This alone, to prove to ourselves and to the world, would be worth rivers of blood and stores of treasure. Secondly, we have gained the Valley of the Mississippi, and as a consequence, all the vast territories and future empires beyond. For these acquisitions, had we been without them, we would willingly have given the five hundred millions which this war has cost, and even fifty thousand lives, had it been necessary. This possession—a magnificent Empire—belongs, henceforth and forever, to the civilization of the North, and to a Government based on free labor. Thirdly, we have substantially—for Mobile, and Savannah and Charleston must fall whenever our fleet approaches—the control and possession of the vast Southern seaboard. We hold the forts, (with one or two exceptions,) the best harbors, the natural outlets, the islands, and points and inland waters which protect the coast from foreign invasion and command its commerce. We shall soon have under our power all the arteries of Southern business—the great rivers—and wherever a gunboat can sail through the water net-work of a vast interior, will our flag reach. But even more than this: we have almost unconsciously erected ourselves into the most effective naval Power in the world—at least for defence. The immense fleet of iron vessels, the powerful gunboats and floating batteries which the United States will possess by next Autumn, would make any foreign interference or intervention in our affairs the most dangerous of all proceedings to even the most warlike of European nations. A year ago we knew nothing of war—were utterly inexperienced in the preparation for and practice of a campaign—had few arms and little *materiel* of war. Now we have vast and disciplined armies, arms by the million, warlike material in immense stores, and above all, a settled confidence in our own courage and resources. We still hold the enemy shut in from the world and outward supplies; we know that vast bodies of his people have no interest in, and even a dislike of the war; we believe that when once victory has settled on our banners, a host of friends will appear in his ranks. Why should we not hope and be cheerful? But more than all, one great arm and source of strength is indicated to us in Gen. HUNTER'S letter. If a foreign Power shall intervene, if disaster of the worst shall come, we then call up another element in the strife—even the armed and emancipated slave, acting under the strict laws of war, but fighting for the Union.

There is no doubt, that by proper means, an army of fifty thousand effective, well-drilled black fighting-men, could be easily raised in the South. This will be our last weapon; but even that will be drawn when necessity compels; and then what doubt can there be of the final result? Looking at all sides then, even supposing a disaster really to have occurred, yet we see no reason for discouragement; and on the contrary, feel that the year has brought wonderful gains.

THURLOW WEED'S LABORS IN EUROPE.—The credit of extracting from Mr. WEED the letter, which we give in another column, may be allowed the Common Council as a set-off against sundry short-comings with which they, more or less fairly, stand charged. Just before the return of Mr. WEED to this country, the two Boards resolved to recognize his services while in Europe by the offer of a public reception. A veto of Mayor OPDYKE did not balk the patriotism of the civic fathers. The resolutions were again passed, engrossed and communicated to the guest of the Corporation, whose acknowledgment is contained in the present highly interesting and important letter.

Mr. WEED confirms the impression that he, with Bishop MCILVAINE and Archbishop HUGHES, were but three of a number of influential persons invited by the Administration to visit Europe, in order to correct the false impressions of American affairs so widely circulated by the agents of the rebels. Some idea of the direction and worth of the labors of the three who went, we may now gather. At every point difficulties almost insurmountable were encountered. Mr. WEED'S field of exertion was chiefly England, where his pen did incalculable service, and where he had practical reasons for gauging the causes of British aversion from the North. These were not in all cases due to rebel misrepresentation. False assumptions of American hostility to England, the Morrill Tariff, our democratic scheme of government, and sympathy with the Southern people struggling for an independence the North unjustly withholds—these have been the capital upon which the emissaries of DAVIS have traded profitably, to the very serious damage of our cause in the eyes of Europe. Mr. WEED gives his diagnosis with the skill of a conscientious physician. Its thoroughness and accuracy are not to be questioned. It would be a very appropriate and interesting supplement to this narrative, if Archbishop HUGHES and Bishop MCILVAINE were in due time to furnish similar reports. Mr. WEED'S letter will be found in the official report of the proceedings of the Aldermen.

Tranquillity in Richmond.

The Richmond *Whig* praises in high terms the behavior of the people of that city during the storm of battle which raged so near them. It says:

"We doubt if any community in the world ever exhibited more composure under similar circumstances than was exhibited by the people of Richmond yesterday while the battle was progressing near the city, the result of which was to determine whether they were to be slaves or freemen. No excitement was visible anywhere. Men, women and children, except those who were ministering to the wounded soldiers, were engaged in their daily pursuits, or promenaded the streets as usual. No levity was observed, but each countenance betokened a calm reliance on the favor of God, the justice of our cause and the valor of our troops. This stoical equanimity is a characteristic of the Richmond people, which has often been regarded by strangers as a sort of societary phenomenon."

Such behavior is quite deserving of praise. But we must be excused if we doubt a little whether it is worthy of all which the *Whig* says of it. We cannot but think that the people of Richmond did not look upon the results of the battle in exactly the light in which the *Whig* represents them, and that although, by the majority of them, the success of the Confederate army was strongly desired, yet none of them calculated upon being slaves in case of its defeat. They had seen enough of the way in which the Government has carried on the war to know that their rights would be respected, and their persons and property saved from insult and destruction. Possibly it may have crossed the minds of some of them, that while the presence of the Confederates had brought them disaster and disturbance, want and privation, "hoard $5 a day and nothing to eat, at that," conscription laws and outrages from ruffians who had made the city their headquarters, and of which they have often complained—the incoming of the Stars and Stripes was sure to be followed—as in Nashville, New-Orleans and Memphis, and wherever its folds have floated—by order and plenty; they may have thought that if defeat was humbling to their pride, it would not be without its advantages, in that it was sure to bring food for the famishing and medicines for the sick.

But if there was nothing of this in the thoughts of the people of Richmond, yet what a light does this quiet of theirs throw upon their own belief of what their papers say of us. Their papers have done their utmost to persuade their readers that the National army was a gang of cut-throats and scoundrels, to whom no villainy or barbarity was too outrageous, against whom neither age nor sex was a protection; and if heaping up epithets upon us would have convinced the people that such was our character, they have had proof abundant of the fact. But yet, in view of the fact that within a few miles of them was raging a battle, whose result might bring that army among them, infuriated by fierce struggles and heavy losses, the people take no pains to get out of the way or to send away those who are dear to them. After all, we cannot but suspect that the people of Richmond have something of a just idea of the Rebel Press, and know how many grains of allowance to give to their editorials, and that when the knaves there talk about the "vandals," and the "barbarians," and the "brutal and beastly Yankees," it has no more influence upon that community than is produced upon our own when BENNETT talks about the "brutal and bloody" Republicans, or when J. BROOKS sneers at New-England. They judge, doubtless, by acts, as we do—and when their prisoners bear, as they must, uniform testimony to the kindness of their treatment; when they know, as they must, that no distinction in kind care and attendance is made by us between a wounded rebel and a wounded Unionist, they cannot have any fear about falling into the hands of the National army. If they had not known this; if they had taken the lying and blackguarding of the Richmond Press and of the rebel orators for true and accurate characterization, the Richmond *Whig* would not have been able to say that "there was no excitement anywhere" in the streets of that City during those days of doubt. We venture to predict that when our armies do enter its streets, the same composure will be found to prevail.

THE ARKANSAS UNIONISTS—INFAMOUS DESERTION OF THEM.—One of the most gratifying indications that has appeared in the Southwest since the beginning of the war, was the remarkable outcropping of Unionism in Northern Arkansas. Wherever Gen. CURTIS marched with his columns along the northern line, and southward toward the State capital, the people came forward in large numbers and voluntarily took the oath of allegiance; and in some instances, whole towns did so. Now that CURTIS has taken the back track, and is retreating northward into Missouri, before a rebel force, what will be the fate of those unhappy loyalists of Arkansas? We know what those who have remained loyal in other parts of the South, have suffered, and we know the punishment which the rebels have meted out to those who have signified their loyalty in any town or section that has been occupied by our forces, after that town or section has been given up to the rebels, and reoccupied by their forces. We remember Southern Missouri, Western Virginia, and Eastern Tennessee, in times gone by; we remember Jacksonville, in Florida, and the rebel rule of terror over Unionists everywhere. Now that the greater part, if not all, of Arkansas has been repossessed by the rebels—by a part of that rebel army which Gen. HALLECK did *not* capture or destroy at Corinth—we suppose that such scenes are being repeated in the northern part of that State; and that many of those who demonstrated their Unionism a month or two ago, have already paid the rebel penalty for it by a forfeiture of their lives or property. The rebels do not stickle over quibbles in this matter. To their foes, it is a stout rope and a short shrift, a cell in a prison, or a quick confiscation of all that they possess. Better had it been for the Arkansas Unionists, in a worldly point of view, that they had not come forward so readily to welcome the flag and take the oath—better for them that they had welcomed CURTIS' troops with bloody hands and greeted them with scowls of defiance. When our army goes back there, it will doubtless have a different reception from what it met on its first advent. But how, in the name of loyalty, can we expect Unionism to appear anywhere in the South under such circumstances?

Who is responsible for this atrocious crime of throwing these unfortunate Unionists of Arkansas into the bloody jaws of the rebels? Who was it that ordered our troops to march up to the very gates of the State Capital, and promised protection to the people if they would avouch their loyalty, and then necessitated a retreat of these troops, and delivered the people into the hands of their foes? Whoever it may have been, he has given the Union cause in the Southwest a greater blow than would have been given it had our army there suffered ten defeats in the field. Surely, Gen. HALLECK, now that BEAUREGARD is off his hands, can spare time to attend to this matter.

The Tax Bill—The Cost of Collecting the Taxes.

One of the worst provisions of the Tax bill recently passed by Congress is that under which an army of office-holders is to be appointed. Our country has heretofore been cursed with thousands of persons whose main business has been to seek place under the Government, hoping to obtain a livelihood thus, rather than by engaging in regular and legitimate occupations. Every change of Administration brings with it apprehension in the minds of those who have held positions under the former one, lest they shall be sacrificed to make room for others whose party services have rendered them worthy in the eyes of the incoming heads of departments. Thousands who, if appointments to and removals from office were made with regard only to qualification and disqualification, would engage in pursuits profitable to themselves and useful to the community, find office only to be removed therefrom at the expiration of four years. This evil, it appears, will be largely increased by the passage of the Tax bill, which requires a large additional force of Government officials to be appointed. The injury inflicted on the country by withdrawing competent men from other occupations to fill these places, is not the only one. The people will be heavily taxed to support them, and to pay them for collecting the money due the Government. Projects, less expensive in the manner of collection proposed, were submitted, but Congress saw fit to adopt the more costly.

The Tax bill authorizes the appointment of the following officers, viz.: Collectors, Assessors, Deputy Collectors, Assistant Assessors, and Inspectors. A Collector and Assessor are to be appointed by the President over each Collection and Assessment District, the number of which districts is not to exceed the number of representatives in Congress, except in the case of one or two States. A collection or assessment district will therefore embrace about the same extent, and contain about the same number of inhabitants as a Congressional District. The number of representatives in the present Congress is 178, in which number is not included any representative from North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas or Arkansas. Only the loyal States, in which the taxes can be collected, are included in the following estimate of expenses. Each Collector is to receive as compensation for his services and those of his deputies, a certain commission on the amount of money collected, the total of which is limited to $10,000 per annum for each Collector. This will give us, for the pay of Collectors and their deputies, $1,780,000. Each Assessor is to receive $3 per day when making preparations, issuing instructions, etc.; and $5 per day when engaged in the performance of the regular duties of his office. As the preliminary proceedings will occupy but little time, we make our estimate at $5 per day. The regular pay for each Assessor will, then, be $1,565 per annum, as there are 313 working days in each year. That of 178 Assessors, $278,570.

In addition to this stated salary of $5 per day, Assessors are to receive a commission of one dollar for each hundred names on the tax lists which they furnish to Collectors. Of course, we cannot exactly state the sum which this commission will amount to, but it will be safe to say that the number of taxable persons in the United States will exceed the number of voters, because almost every one is subject to taxation for greater or less amounts, females as well as males, minors possessing property, as well as those who have attained their majority. If we allow $25,000 as the number of taxable persons in each district, the commissions will amount to $44,500. Assistant Assessors are to receive a salary of $3 per day: their number is to be regulated by the Secretary of the Treasury. Suppose each Assessor to appoint five assistants, the expense for their salaries in each district will then amount to $4,695 per year, the total expense on this account, to $835,710. The Assistant Assessors receive the same commissions as Assessors. According to our estimate, made above, the total of these commissions—assuming five assistants to be appointed for each district, will be $222,500.

Inspectors of liquors, &c., will receive a fee for their services from the owners of the goods inspected. If one Inspector be appointed for each district, and his yearly fees amount to $1,000, we shall have a total on this account of $178,000.

In addition to the expenses for officers' salaries as above estimated, there will be additional outlays for stationery, rent, fuel, &c., which will probably amount to at least $250,000, and that for advertising, &c., to at least as much more.

RECAPITULATION.

Salaries of Collectors and Deputies	$1,780,000
Salaries of Assessors	278,570
Commissions of Assessors	44,500
Salaries of Assistant Assessors	835,710
Commissions of Assistant Assessors	222,500
Inspectors' Fees	178,000
Stationary, &c	250,000
Advertising	250,000
Total	$3,839,280

It is expected that the revenue derived from internal taxes will amount to $110,000,000. The cost of collecting this sum will therefore be, if our estimate be a correct one, about three and one-half per cent of the amount collected. This, though a much smaller proportion than many expect, will amount to a large sum, as the figures above demonstrate.

The Excise Act.

The Police authorities have begun to arrest *unlicensed* liquor dealers, and so to remove one of the most humiliating of our municipal evils. It will be an unwelcome service, doubtless, for many of the patrolmen; and it will subject the Department to much opprobrium from the gentlemen who claim a prescriptive right to sell bad whisky without conforming to law. But even the rum-drinking population, and the honest portion of the dealers, will approve of a measure which furnishes some security against "lightning whisky," and a degradation of the trade; while every sober citizen will hail the movement as an omen of early deliverance from Rum Rule in morals and politics.

It may be well to condense the provisions of the Excise act into a paragraph, that all parties may see just what the law demands, and to whom the people are to look for its enforcement.

The law provides that the Excise Commissioners may grant licenses to persons of "good moral character," giving bonds not to allow gambling or disorder, and paying not less than $30, nor more than $250, to sell intoxicating liquors; and prescribes a penalty of $50 for every act of unlicensed selling. By a decision of the Court of Appeals, every violation of this law is ruled to be a *misdemeanor*. The seventeenth section provides for the enforcement of the statute thus:

It is made the "duty of every Sheriff, Constable, Policeman, etc., to *arrest* all persons found actually engaged in the commission of any offence in violation of this act, and forthwith to carry such person before any magistrate," whose "duty" it is to bind over the offender to answer the charge at "the next term" of Court. But a magistrate must also "entertain any complaint of a violation of this act, made by any person under oath;" and must deliver all papers, etc., to the District-Attorney within ten days, when it is made the *duty* of the prosecuting officer "forthwith to prosecute the same." In the twenty-ninth section it is further provided that "it shall be the duty of Courts to instruct Grand Jurors to inquire into all offences, and to present all offenders under this act." Section 30 puts the power to prosecute offenders in the hands of any citizen, whenever the prescribed authorities neglect their duty for a period of ten days.

This abstract shows that unlicensed dram-selling is at the mercy of the Police and the public. It is the *duty* of the Police to *arrest* offenders without warrant, by the express terms of this law, as well as by the 30th section of the Metropolitan Police act. It is the *duty* of the Magistrate to hold to bail or convict the offenders so arrested. It is the *duty* of the District-Attorney "forthwith to prosecute" to conviction. The failure of the judicial officers to perform their duty exposes them to impeachment. But it enables "any other person" to prosecute, so that the wrong may be remedied.

Is there public virtue enough in this City to enforce this law? There is in other cities. The Albany treasury has received $20,000 from excise within a month. Where is the block here? Is it with the Police? We hope not. Is it with the Magistrates? Not one of them dare to refuse to hold an offender, on adequate testimony, after the expiration of the fifty days of the Excise Commission. Is it in the District-Attorney's office? Wherever it is, it must be removed, if its removal costs the official position of the incumbent. The liquor dealers have had their own way these seven years; it is a lawless and ruinous way. The law will have its way now, and those who stand before or against it must succumb or "skedaddle."

THE HERO OF THE SAN JACINTO AGAIN AFLOAT.—Capt. WILKES, who has been in retiracy ever since the *Trent* affair (now long since passed into history) has been appointed to the command of the James River flotilla. Now that this river forms the base of supplies, if not of operations, of the Army of the Potomac, the squadron placed under his charge will have work of prime importance to do. Capt. WILKES will doubtless display the same energy and efficiency that have hitherto marked his naval career.

THE DIPLOMATS ON A HOLIDAY.—The Ministers of the three leading Powers, namely, England, France and Russia, are now absent from their posts at Washington. Lord LYONS is in England, M. MERCIER is in this City, and Baron STOECKL is at West Point. The fact that the Ministers are thus off enjoying a *congé* does not look as though they anticipated any very severe work in the diplomatic line at present.

THE GATES OF THE GREAT RESERVOIR.—Those of our readers who have overlooked a notice in our advertising columns in reference to the Gate-houses of the new Reservoir, are likely to lose an opportunity not likely to occur again in a lifetime. Those splendid monuments of engineering and constructive skill will only remain open to public inspection until the 15th inst. When the water is once let into the Reservoir all there is interesting in those cyclopean gates will disappear from sight, only to reappear as the sequence of those public calamities, an accident to the walls of the

Reservoir itself, or a failure of a supply of water, contingencies not in the least likely to occur. The Croton Aqueduct Board have caused the visits to be lighted up daily from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Every one who cares to keep step with the enterprise and greatness of the City, should not fail to inspect this splendid milestone symbolizing its progress.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

A Committee of Conference on the Treasury Note Bill.

Talk of an Adjournment of Congress on Monday Next.

The Reinforcements Sent to Gen. McClellan.

Immense Losses of the Rebels in the Recent Battles.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 7.

ALL QUIET.

There is nothing new from the Army of the Potomac. We are assured by Gen. McCLELLAN of the excellent spirits of the men. All was quiet up to 8 A. M. to-day.

THE TREASURY NOTE BILL.

The Committee of Conference between the Senate and House on the Treasury Note Bill, have agreed on thirty-five millions, as the amount to be issued in small notes, and fifty millions to be kept on hand for the redemption of notes. In this shape the measure will promptly pass.

ADJOURNMENT.

It is thought in many quarters that Congress will adjourn next Monday.

THE REINFORCEMENT OF GEN. M'CLELLAN.

The Washington *Star* of this afternoon, says:

We feel at liberty to say that Gen. McCLELLAN is grateful for the promptness with which he is being reinforced. Sufficient men have doubtless reached him by this time to render his position perfectly secure, and in a very brief period those that are on the way from different quarters and those awaiting transportation being hastened to him, will so swell his army as to make it more efficient than at any previous period since it sat down before Yorktown.

DAMAGE TO THE REBELS.

A distinguished General officer of the Army of the Potomac was in Washington this forenoon on his way to visit his family North. His opportunities for seeing the extent of the damage received by the enemy in the recent seven days' battles were, by the nature of his position in the service, perhaps better than those of any other Union officer. He estimates that they lost in killed, wounded, and otherwise rendered *hors du combat*, the immense number of *seventy-five thousand men*: or, in other words, that their loss was quite half their whole army in and about Richmond. They refuse to receive flags of truce from Gen. McCLELLAN conveying inquiries relative to the fate of Union officers, and others, believed to be wounded and prisoners in their hands, thus evincing a great disinclination to permit McCLELLAN to obtain any inkling, however obscure, of their real condition since the termination of the battles. It is certain that they have been utterly unable to resume the fight since Tuesday last, or they would not have given McCLELLAN the subsequent opportunity to strengthen his important position unmolested.

THE TARIFF.

The Senate Committee on Finance have recommended, among other amendments to the Tariff Bill the following:

On all Sugar above No. 12 and not above No. 15 Dutch standard in color, 2½ cents per pound; on all above No. 15 not store-dried, and not above No. 20 Dutch standard in color, 3 cents per pound.

They will leave the additional duty on brandy, first proof, at 25 cents per gallon; but change the additional duty from 25 to 50 cents on other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other material, for first proof.

On sheet-iron, common or black, not thinner than No. 20 wire guage, $3 additional per ton; thinner than No. 20, and not thinner than No. 25 wire gudge, $4 50 per ton; thinner than No. 25 wire gauge, $5 per ton.

Zinc spelter and teutenegue, unmanufactured, in blocks or pigs, additional 15 cents per 100 pounds; on the same in sheets, quarter cent per pound.

On all delaines not exceeding in value 25 cents per square yard, 3 cents additional duty per square yard.

Liverpool, or other thread cotton, 10 per cent. ad valorem additional.

The Committee propose a new section, putting the Internal Revenue bill into operation on the 21st of July, instead of the 1st of August, with the exception of the stamp duty, which goes into effect on the 1st of September, but instruments unstamped are not to be made void till the 1st of January.

GEN. HUNTER ARRESTS HIS CHIEF QUARTERMASTER FOR FRAUD.

Just before the sailing of the *Arago*, Capt. CHARLES E. FULLER, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the South, was placed under arrest by Gen. HUNTER, and all the public property in his possession was turned over to Capt. J. I. ELWELL, Assistant Quartermaster. It is said that Gen. HUNTER is on the track of vast frauds in his department, or at least most wasteful and criminal extravagance, and it is said to be for his share in some contracts made with a very wealthy capitalist of New-York, that Capt. FULLER has been brought to grief. Gen. HUNTER's researches have been patiently but persistently pursued, and he is now in a position to strike with effect at the nest of army jobbers and plunderers who have heretofore pursued uninterruptedly their avocations at Hilton Head and in the city of New-York.

THE JAMES RIVER FLOTILLA.

The vessels in James River have been temporarily detached from the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and placed in charge of Capt. CHARLES WILKES. The squadron is to be called the James River Flotilla Capt. WILKES left for his station this afternoon

COL. SIMPSON A PRISONER.

Information has been received here that Col. J. H. SIMPSON, of the Fourth New-Jersey, reported killed in the battle of June 27, is safe, but a prisoner at Richmond, with his Staff.

NOMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

The President has nominated to the Senate Gens. Hunt, Sedgwick, Sumner, Keyes and Fitz John Porter, to be Brevet Brigadier Generals in the regular army, and Major Generals of Volunteers, for gallant conduct in the field.

A REPORT ABOUT BEAUREGARD.

The Lynchburgh (Va.) *Republican*, of the 30th ult., says:

"It was currently reported here Saturday that BEAUREGARD had been suspended from his command of the army of the West. The cause is not known. If the report be true it will raise a storm about the head of the President which he will find it difficult to allay. We sincerely trust there is no foundation for the report."

A VIOLENT STORM.

After a day of terrific heat, Washington was visited, this afternoon, by the most violent wind and thunder-storm of the year.

THE ULTRA-REPUBLICAN SENATORS.

Many Republican Senators of the ultra type, are exceedingly displeased with the aspect of the war, and speak in no friendly terms of the Administration. They indulge in utterances that would be suppressed as disloyal or treasonable if coming from the press.

PROBABLY UNTRUE.

There can be no truth in the story alleging that an action took place on Friday, the 4th, on the Peninsula, in which we took one thousand prisoners, and captured three small batteries. Telegrams have been received here from Gen. McCLELLAN, up to last evening, and he makes no mention whatever of any such occurrence.

ILLNESS OF SECRETARY SMITH.

Secretary SMITH, of the Interior Department, has been confined to his bed, from illness, for three days.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Hon. HENRY WILSON, Ben. WADE, and several other members of Congress, are seriously indisposed. A number, among others Vice-President HAMLIN, have gone home to remain. There were only thirty-six Senators—one more than a quorum—in their seats to-day.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 7.

Mr. WILMOT, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) presented the petition of THOMAS W. BRADFORD, for an appropriation of public lands for the benefit of the Industrial Schools for Women.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Finance, reported back the Tariff bill with amendments.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Secretary of War furnish the Senate with copies of all orders of the Executive to Gen. McCLELLAN relative to the advance of the army of the Potomac on Richmond, and all the correspondence between the said Gen. McCLELLAN and the Executive, from the date of the order of the 22d of February to the advance on Manassas, up to May 1; also a statement of the numerical force of the army of the Potomac as shown by the roll in November, 1861, and in January, February and March, 1862; also the number of troops Gen. McCLELLAN took from Fortress Monroe, the number at the Fortress, and the reinforcements sent to him up to June 1, 1862.

The resolution lies over.

Mr. WILEY, of Virginia, (Union,) moved to take up the bill for the admission of West Virginia.

This was disagreed to, by Yeas 17, Nays 18.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, a Committee of Conference on the bill authorizing an additional issue of Treasury notes was appointed.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, from the Committee of Conference on the bill regulating the pay and emoluments of the officers of the army, made a report, which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) the bill supplementary to the act for the release of persons held to service or labor in the District of Columbia, was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) the General Pension bill was taken up and passed.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved to take up the resolution relative to a quorum.

Motion lost.

The bill to provide Provisional Governments in certain cases was taken up.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) moved to amend the bill in reference to the legislative powers conferred, where it says "there shall be no interference with the laws and institutions of the said States, but they shall remain the same as before they attempted to throw off their allegiance," by striking out the words "laws and institutions," and inserting the word "Constitution." He cited several laws of the State of North Carolina against the education of slaves, &c., as laws which ought not in any way to be sanctioned or enforced by the General Government.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-York, (Rep.,) could see no necessity for the passage of the bill at all. It would only interfere with the rights of States and recognize the doctrine of secession. These States are as much States as they ever were, and this thing of the Government of those States should be left to work itself out. This bill would reduce these States to mere Territories.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) was in favor of Mr. SUMNER's amendment after he had seen what the laws were in some of these States, and how the persons sent there undertake to enforce them. He was in favor of limiting the bill so as not to enforce obnoxious laws.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Opp.,) denounced the bill as unconstitutional, reducing the States to provinces, tending to disunion by destroying sovereign States, and violating the constitutional provision, which guarantees a republican form of Government to every State.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) claimed force for this bill under this very provision of the Constitution. Certain States refused to be governed by the Constitution, and thus it becomes necessary to provide temporary governments for them until they return to their allegiance.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said that the theory of this war was to rescue the loyal people of the South and restore the Governments of the loyal people in the Southern States. The war of the Revolution had settled the right of a people to govern themselves, and we have no right to make a Government for the people of North Carolina. The question is not whether these laws are abhorrent, but are they the laws of North Carolina? If so, all we have to do is to restore them as agreed upon by the people of that State. To do otherwise would be to destroy the whole theory of this war, and to destroy the effects of the war of the Revolution.

The discussion was further continued by Messrs. CARLILE, HARRIS and COWAN.

Mr. WILKINSON said he understood the Senator from Pennsylvania to hold, that if all the inhabitants of a Southern State would not be governed by the United States, then we could not force them to remain; but would the Government of the United States be justified to allow any people to set up a hostile and independent Government within her borders?

Mr. COWAN said we had solemnly decided that we could not make a war of conquest, but only to rescue and restore. There was no constitutional authority to conquer, but that was simply a question of policy.

Mr. DAVIS said it was the duty of the Government of the United States to assert its authority everywhere within its own limits and execute all the laws but he thought that Congress had not the power to pass this law.

Mr. FESSENDEN, by consent, from the Committee of Conference, on the bill authorizing additional Treasury Notes, made a report, which was agreed to. The report provides for $35,000,000 in small notes, and a reservation of $50,000,000.

Mr. SUMNER modified his amendment, so as to strike out the word institutions, leaving the word laws.

Mr. CARLILE moved to postpone the bill indefinitely. He spoke at some length in favor of postponement.

Mr. WILKINSON was opposed to postponement. He contended that it was the duty of the Government to enforce laws within all constitutional limits, and that the doctrines urged by the Senators from Pennsylvania and Virginia were simply doctrines of secession.

Mr. COWAN responded that the only way the Union could be restored was that every part should enjoy its rights. In any other way we could not succeed. He looked upon the scheme to thrust emancipation down the throat of the South in the same light as the attempt of the South to thrust Slavery on the North. He wanted to make friends with the South, and not make weapons against us. The country was not to be saved by initiating legislation and schemes in favor of the negro; but by war against the rebellion, and kindness to loyal people. He believed the system of legislation pursued here brought us to the condition we are now in, and massed the enemy against us. Where is now the great army? And shall we go on fighting, as if we were the Abolition Party fighting against the Pro-Slavery Party?

Mr. CHANDLER said the Senator from Pennsylvania wanted to know where the army was, or who placed them there. The army of the Potomac, when it marched on Manassas, numbered 230,000 men, and the enemy less than 20,000. They marched on Manassas, and found thirty-two wooden guns and eleven hundred dead horses. That army could have marched to Richmond in thirty days and not lost a thousand men, and there was no impediment to its marching to Charleston or New-Orleans. But the Senator from Pennsylvania wants to know who placed the army where it is. The Press, politicians and the traitors of the country declare that E. M. STANTON put them there; but STANTON had nothing to do with putting the army in the marshes of Chickahominy. This is a matter of criminality, of gross criminality, which should consign the criminal to eternal detestation and condemnation. The country demands sacrifice for this crime, and the Press of the country are demanding the sacrifice of the mere clerk STANTON, the mere clerk to obey the orders of the President. He (CHANDLER) introduced a resolution, which, if answered, would show the true criminal. The criminality was reduced so as to be between two persons. The great crime consisted in sacrificing and dividing this great army of the Potomac, and the criminal is either ABRAHAM LINCOLN or GEORGE B. McCLELLAN. There is no third man at all. The criminal, in his judgment, should not only be deprived of office, but suffer the extreme penalty of the law. The Nation has been disgraced by this division of the army of the Potomac, and E. M. STANTON always opposed it. If, that great army had been commanded by the arch traitor JEFF. DAVIS, there has not been a movement which he would not have ordered since the first of December. He called on the Press and traitors of the country to stop denouncing a mere clerk, and to denounce ABRAHAM LINCOLN or GEORGE B. McCLELLAN. Who led the army into the marshes of the Chickahominy, where they died like sheep, and while the left wing was left to maintain a savage fight, when a reinforcement of 20,000 men from the right or centre would have sent the rebels back into Richmond defeated. He had an extract read from the DETROIT *Free Press*, charging the blame on STANTON, WADE, CHANDLER, &c., &c. This, he said, was a paper which was obliged to show a Union flag by a mob. He claimed that Michigan soldiers had been in every fight, yet no notice had been taken of them by the Commander-in-Chief.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, thought this was no time for crimination. The speech of the Senator from Pennsylvania, and such meetings as the one lately held in New-York, do more to mass the enemy than all the legislation of Congress. Some men in the country had asked and prayed that loyal black men might be taken into the service. If it had been done he believed the war might have been closed in ninety days. Fifty thousand men were lost by HALLECK in the marshes before Corinth by building fortifications, &c., which might have been saved. He (LANE) was willing to stand by the President and the Secretary of War, whom he believed to be the soul and bulwark of the nation, till this war was over, and then he would be willing to go with the Senator from Michigan into an investigation of who was to blame.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN the Senate went into Executive session.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 7.

Mr. DIVEN, of New-York, (Rep.,) asked the House to excuse his colleagues, Messrs. VAN VALKENBURGH and POMEROY, and himself, from service for the remainder of the session. They desired to return to their respective districts to use their influence in raising troops for the service of the country. In taking leave of the House, should the application be granted, for a season, perhaps forever, he (DIVEN) desired to say that if the Constitution and the Union are to be saved, it must be by the strong military arm in the battle-field. He invoked his fellow-members to remain here and provide for the necessary maintenance of our troops, leaving for the future the determination of questions about which they differed, and on which they were now divided, until the rebellion shall be crushed out.

Mr. HUTCHINS, of Ohio, (Rep.,) interruping, wished to know whether the gentleman from New-York (DIVEN) was privileged to lecture Congress.

Mr. DIVEN denied that he had any such intention. He expressed the hope that Congress would pass the bill he had introduced, proposing to muster the slaves into the service for intrenching, siege service, &c., guaranteeing them their freedom. About ten thousand such persons are now maintained at the expense of the Government. If such persons shall not be employed, they will become disorderly, and no one can tell what excesses they may perpetrate. Congress had better adjourn and go home, and Members either lead or follow their constituents to the battle-field.

The request of Mr. DIVEN was then granted.

The House proceeded to the consideration of a preamble, heretofore introduced by Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, (Opp.,) to a resolution making inquiry on the subject, which latter was adopted at the time, setting forth, on the authority of the New-Albany *Ledger*, that a Union man of the Shenandoah Valley declared when Gen. BANKS retreated, that much complaint was occasioned among the soldiers by the fact that, while white men, women and children were compelled to walk, the stout negroes who accompanied the army were transported in wagons.

Mr. GOOCH, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) asked consent to read a letter from Gen. BANKS on the subject.

Mr. VOORHEES objected, unless he also was permitted to read a statement on the subject.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) moved to lay the preamble on the table.

Motion carried by yeas 71, nays 42.

On motion of Mr. WATTS, of New-Mexico, a resolution was adopted instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of ascertaining the amount of property captured from the people of New-Mexico and the General Government in the latter Territory, by the authority of Texas, and providing for the confiscation of so much of the land of that State as will make indemnity for the losses thus incurred, the committee to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. WASHBURNE, from the Committee on Government Contracts, offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Private Land Claims to make full investigations into the patents for lands included in the military reservation of Fort Leavenworth, and also into all the facts connected with the present situation of the military reservation of Fort Snelling, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. WASHBURNE submitted a communication from the Secretary of War, asking such an investigation.

On motion of Mr. PERLEA, of Indiana, (Rep.,) the House, under a suspension of the rules, took up the Senate bill for the establishment of Arsenals at Columbus, Ohio; Indianapolis, Indiana; and Rock Island, Illinois; for the deposit and repair of arms, etc.—appropriating $100,000 for each. Passed.

Mr. GOOCH, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported the Senate bill to carry into effect the treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the African Slave-trade.

The bill authorizes the appointment by the President of a Judge and Arbitators at New-York, Sierra Leone and Cape of Good Hope. Passed.

Mr. EDWARDS, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) introduced a bill, which was passed, directing credits to be given on the proper books to several Indian tribes for the amount of Trust bonds abstracted from the Interior Department.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. MORRIS, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said he came here to support the Administration by every constitutional means to put down the rebellion, and in this he had been consistent. He had voted for all the supplies in men and money that had been asked, but now he found himself arraigned by certain gentlemen as "disloyal," "sympathizing with the Secessionists and rebels," etc. This was implied in the speech of his colleague, (EDGERTON,) which was remarkable for nothing but its abuse of men of purer patriotism than himself. Such charges against him (MORRIS) were impudently and basely false. Mr. MORRIS then defended the Democracy of the country, and his own political conduct in Convention with that party.

Mr. VAN HORN, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) spoke of the vast importance of the construction of a ship canal around Niagara Falls, all the petitions and papers on the subject having been referred to the Select Committee of which he is Chairman.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, (Opp.,) briefly vindicated the late Democratic Address issued to the People of the United States. The law being maintained supreme every offender would be brought to justice. The denunciation of the rebels merely would not put an end to the war. This must be done by armed men, and victory plucked from the battle-field with cannon and the bayonet. The Address was a collection of the opinion of others, and for it he (RICHARDSON) was responsible.

The Committee here rose, and the House adjourned.

Note from Maj. Zagonyi.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 7, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of this morning I find the following statement in an article headed, "Is Washington Safe?"

"It is but a few weeks since he (Stonewall JACKSON) pounced upon and defeated the forces of MILROY and SCHENCK, in the Shenandoah Valley. From that work he entered upon the pursuit of Gen. BANKS, drove him to Winchester, defeated him there, pursued him a distance of seventy or eighty miles up the Potomac; then retired, and during his retreat defeated FREMONT and SHIELDS."

This statement is far from being correct. Allow me to rectify it in few words. JACKSON never "defeated the forces of MILROY and SCHENCK," nor did he defeat Gen. FREMONT. On the contrary, he was repulsed by Gens. MILROY and SCHENCK at McDowell, and when, after the battle, they retired before his overwhelming force to Franklin, where they took a strong position, he did not dare to attack them, though Gen. FREMONT, who hastened to their assistance, was at a distance of thirty miles. Turning away from them, he threw himself upon the feeble and disjointed detachments of Gen. BANKS, easily compelling him to that retreat which was more honorable than many a loudly-heralded advance. But scarcely was the approach of Gen. FREMONT known to the "daring rebel," when he gave up his schemes of advance, and in his turn retreated, burning even the smallest bridge behind him; and in all the stands which he was compelled to make, was defeated by Gen. FREMONT's greatly inferior forces. In the name of those twelve thousand braves, whose toils and perils I had the honor to share, I protest, most emphatically, against any imputation of defeat quite unnecessarily preferred against the honor of their flag or their commander. Let rebel pens at Richmond invent new glories for their "daring chiefs;" but let Union pens abstain from wantonly defaming ours. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. ZAGONYI,
Colonel A. D. C. of Maj.-Gen. FREMONT's Staff.

The Accident to a New-Jersey Central Railroad Train.

The following are the casualties by the railroad accident near Newark Sunday night, in which the engine was overturned and the forward car completely demolished:

Killed—Wm. Daff, of Newark, aged 20 years.

Injured—Jno. Bearse, of Boston, collar-bone broken; Wm. Heath, of No. 152 Washington-street, New-York, bruised in the head and face; John Haley, of Washington, arm and leg bruised; Timothy Page, fireman, dangerously scalded; Ralph Page, engineer, bruised and slightly scalded; and a stranger, three fingers cut off.

After investigation, the Coroner's Jury found that CHARLES W. DAFF came to his death on the eve of the 5th inst., at 9:30 P. M., by being thrown from the cars of the New-Jersey Railroad, said cars being thrown from the track by a cow lying thereon; and while the Jury exculpate the Railroad Company from all censure, they would respectfully call the attention of the Common Council to the open violation of the ordinance prohibiting cattle running at large in the city limits.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

Twelfth Commencement—The New College Building—The Graduating Class—Prosperity of the College.

The Twelfth Annual Commencement of St. Francis Xavier's College in this City took place yesterday afternoon, in the vast new hall of the college just erected in the college grounds, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets. The building is divided into spacious class-rooms in the two lower stories. The entire upper floor, measuring about 60 feet by 120, is thrown into a chapel. The high walls and ceilings are tastefully frescoed, with here and there an appropriate Catholic device. The organ loft is spacious and tasteful, and will be filled with one of the finest organs in the United States. The room is excellently lit, either with daylight or gas, and is finely ventilated, with massive windows leading nearly from the floor to the ceiling. The stage is arranged somewhat on the plan of the Cooper Institute, but, fortunately, the view is unobstructed with any of those odious pillars that are always sure to be in the way when you wish to see the speaker's face. There are seats for about 1,200, and, with a little crowding, 1,500 or 2,000 may be accommodated. The cost of the edifice was about $50,000.

The exercises yesterday attracted an overflowing house, comprising a large representation of our most prominent citizens, representatives of educational institutions; the Catholic clergy, and the lady friends of the Institution—whose name is legion. The students occupied the platform in full view. The exercises consisted of the following order:

Overture—"Martha".....Flotow
Discourse—"Excellence of Labor".Mr. Chas. J. Duane
Cantata—Composed for the occasion.....Wm. Berge
Discourse—"Utility of Classics".Mr. James T. Barry
Bensel Quickstep—(Military Band).....Wm. Berge
Discourse—"Political Liberty".Mr. Thos. P. Dolan
Ave Maria—"Lurline".....Wallace
Discourse—"Spirit of the Age".Mr. Thos. A. Phelan
Pleasure Lancers—(Orchestra).....C. Berge
Discourse—"Principle in Character"
Mr. Edward F. McSweeny
Hunting Chorus—"Lurline".....Wallace
Discourse—"Catholicity and Intellectual Development".....Mr. Bernard H. Kernan
Music—(Orchestra).....
Address to the Graduates...Rev. Thos. Killeen, A. M.
Pio IX.—(Cantata).....Baccilieri

The efforts of Masters PHELAN, MCSWEENY and KERNAN were particularly commendable. The following were the degrees conferred:

The Degree of LL. D. on John G. Shea, New-York.

The Degree of A. M. on Francis A. Engelhardt, Gottingen, Hanover; Wieand Wigger, New-York.

The Degree of A. B. on James T. Barry, New-York; John A. Brophy, New-York; William A. Cunningham, New-York; Thomas P. Dolan, New-York; Charles J. Duane, Ulster County, New-York; John Edwards, County Clare, Ireland; Patrick Gleason, County Galway, Ireland; Bernard P. Kernan, New-Orleans, Louisiana; Francis W. Lamb, New-York; William F. McCarthy, New-York; William J. McNab, New-York; Edward F. McSweeny, Cork, Ireland; George C. Murphy, New-York; Thomas A. Phelan, New-York; Charles Reilly, County Cavan, Ireland.

Among about 650 pupils there were of course many premiums to be distributed. We have space for but the leading ones, who received first premiums, as follows:

Good Conduct, University Course—John Fitzsimmons. Classical Course—Joseph F. Mosher. Preparatory Course—Leon Harvier. Religious Instruction, Rhetoric—Wm. J. O'Neil. Belles Lettres—Eugene D. Murtha. Classics—Edward A. O'Connor. First Grammar Class—Charles S. Quinn; Second Grammar Class—John F. O'Reilly; Third Grammer Class—James T. Murphy, Robert J. Nixon. Commercial Course, First Class—Jas. J. Smith; Second Class—James J. Phelan. Preparatory Course, First Class—Henry D. Casey; Second Class—George Dorlty; Third Class—George Morgen. Application—Rhetoric—Wm. McCloskey. Belles Lettres—Wm. O'B. Pardow, Patrick A. Halpin. Classics—Michael Nevin. First Grammar Class—Thos. J. Campbell, James T. Casey; Second Grammar Class—Thos. F. J. McCarthy; Third Grammar Class—Edward Martin, Michael Madigan. Commercial Course, First Class—Wm. L. Bennett; Second Class—Thomas Geraghty. Preparatory Course, First Class—Leon Harvier, Charles Dortly; Second Class—Henry Kavermann; Third Class—Charles Gibbons. Classical Instruction—Rhetoric—Thos. W. Kilduff. Latin Discourse, Latin Poetry and English Discourse—John T. Goodwin. Greek Exercise and Trigonometry—Wm. McCloskey. French—John F. Tierney. History—John A. Dixon. Belles Lettres Proficiency: Eugene B. Murtha. Latin Composition—Bernard Kelly. Latin Verse—Ferdinand C. Johnston. Greek Exercise — Eugene B. Murtha. English Composition—Wm. J. Lane. French—Wm. S. Healy. History and Geometry—Eugene B. Murtha. Classics Proficiency—Michael Nevin. Latin Composition—Peter J. Kelaghan. Latin Verse—Ed. A. O'Connor. Greek Exercise—Peter Kelaghan. English Composition—Patrick Loughran. French—Edwin J. McCahill. History—Edward A. O'Connor. Algebra—Michael Nevin. In the first Grammar Class of this course, the names of John S. McNulty, Thos. J. Campbell, Thos. Swanton, Arthur S. McCaffrey, Jos. F. Mosher, Chas. S. Quinn, and Jas. T. Casey, are on the list for first premiums. In the second Grammar Class similar honors are awarded to John T. O'Hara, Francis McCoy, Charles M. O'Keefe and Robert E. McCafferty—O'Keefe taking the lion's share. In the third Grammar Class the names of Peter Condon, James T. Murphy, Thomas Bannen, Peter V. Burtsell and Joseph Byron take first premiums in their different studies.

In the accessory branches first premiums are taken as follows: Elocution—Wm. J. O'Neil, John S. McNulty. German—Henry Braudts, Owen J. Casbin. Penmanship—Simon J. Kilduff, Julius Herold. Drawing Landscape—Henry Brandis. Outlines and Shades—Patritius Rodrique, Leon Harvier. Linear—Michael J. Kelly. Figuring—Wm. F. Flannelly. Vocal Music, Soprano—Patrick A. Halpin, Charles Dortly; Alto—Joseph S. Sullivan; Tenor and Bass—Wm. J. O'Neil.

Prizes of Honor awarded for successful examination: On all Sallust, to Edward A. O'Connor, of the Class of Classics. On Cæsar's Commentaries, to John E. Cahalan, James J. Murphy, Shepherd K. Mattison, Owen J. Cashin, and Charles S. McCann, of the Class of First Grammar. On all Phædrus, to Frank McCoy and Charles M. O'Keeffe, of the Class of Second Grammar. Next in merit, and deserving an honorable mention: John Healy, of the Class of First Grammar; John T. O'Hara and John Loughran, of the Class of Second Grammar.

The entire Institution is under the charge of Rev. J. Durthaller, S. J., President and Prefect of Studies, who is assisted by twenty tutors. The music, under Prof. W. Berge, is, without doubt, unequalled by any institution of the kind in the country, whose orchestra, composed for the occasion and sung by the students, accompanied by an orchestra of forty performers, was a real master-piece. The reporters are indebted for facilities to Rev. Father L. Schneider, S. J., Professor of Rhetoric and Elocution.

Board of Supervisors.

ASSESSMENT LISTS OF 1862—DEATH OF EX-ALDERMAN C. S. FRANCIS.

The Board of Supervisors held their regular meeting yesterday; the only business, however, transacted of any public importance being the receipt of a communication from the Tax Commissioners, with the valuation of the real and personal estate of the City. It will be seen by the figures presented below, that there is a decrease in the valuation of about $10,000,000, but the Committee to whom the paper was referred have power to make alterations and corrections,

VALUATION OF REAL ESTATE COMPARED WITH 1861.

Wards.		Increase.	Decrease.
1	$32,682,400	——	$3,531,588
2	10,737,000	——	1,815,413
3	25,766,456	——	1,227,200
4	9,191,350	——	341,900
5	15,757,200	$24,600	——
6	12,966,050	147,300	——
7	12,455,399	——	580,200
8	18,146,200	——	245,872
9	15,728,900	——	7,800
10	8,684,500	——	70,300
11	8,955,920	——	10,600
12	13,100,385	646,010	——
13	2,442,600	——	98,300
14	12,367,300	——	181,800
15	26,934,300	——	1,676,800
16	18,486,200	11,500	——
17	17,774,600	——	19,000
18	37,016,600	——	60,750
19	17,932,187	916,985	——
20	17,569,050	157,501	——
21	31,958,700	277,250	——
22	18,041,857	374,991	——

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

1861.—Estimated value of real estate.....$406,883,790
Estimated value of personal estate.. 174,624,366
Total.....$581,508,096
1862.—Estimated value of real estate..... 399,556,404
Estimated value of personal estate.. 172,416,031
Total.....$571,972,435

The President (Mr. PUDDY) announced, with a few appropriate remarks, the sudden death of C. S. FRANCIS, Esq., formerly Alderman of the Tenth Ward, and, as a mark of respect to the memory of an honored official, the Board adjourned until the 14th inst.

Medical Inspection.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In answer to your criticism upon the Medical Bureau of the State Military Department, permit me to aver as a fact, that since the commencement of recruiting a Board of Medical Examiners, composed of the ablest physicians of Albany, have systematically and assiduously performed the very duties which your criticism claims to have been disregarded. And as a tribute of justice to the Surgeon-General, S. OAKLEY VANDERPOOL, I must add that I have heard complaints many times from politicians, against the moral courage with which, in cooperation with the Governor and Adjutant-General, he resists any attempt at favoritism. A. OK. H.

Arrivals in the City.

The Comte De Paris, Duc De Chatres, Merhain and Leclerc, left by the noon train yesterday, for Boston, Prince De Joinville following in the 5 o'clock boat.

Count Mercier is still at the New-York Hotel, but will leave shortly, with his family, for New-London, there to reside during the hot months.

Baron De Stoeckl, the Russian Minister, returned from visiting his family at West Point yesterday; and is stopping at the Clarendon Hotel.

Thomas U. Walter, the architect of the present Capitol at Washington, and of Girard College, of Philadelphia, is stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

E. B. French, of Washington, and E. R. Gibson and H. M. Hanna, of the United States Navy, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Maj. Wilder Dwight, of the Second Massachusetts Regiment; Capt. Wetmore and lady, and Henry Ledyard, of Newport, are at the Brevoort House.

L. W. Coe, of Oregon; Capt. Eddy, of the United States Army; Dr. Head, of the United States Army; A. A. Hill, of Aspinwall, and Dr. E. R. Cook and C. B. Kelly, of Kentucky, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

A MAN SHOT BY A POLICEMAN.—A Policeman of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, named JOHN D. CLARK, arrested JAMES BYRNES yesterday afternoon upon the charge of disorderly conduct. The man soon after broke loose from the officer and started to run away. The Policeman thereupon drew a pistol and discharged it at him, without effect. BYRNES then seized the officer's club, and with it he inflicted a blow upon the officer, and again attempted to escape, whereupon the officer fired his pistol a second time. The contents lodged in the breast of BYRNES and caused a serious wound. The wounded man was taken to the Station-house and attended by Dr. RANNEY. Officer CLARK soon afterward surrendered himself to Justice QUACKENBUSH, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, who, after an examination, remanded the officer to the custody of Capt. SPEIGUR, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, in whose care he will be held to await a further examination, which is to be made by the Police authorities.

Death of a Prominent Citizen.

TORONTO, Canada West, Monday, July 7.

Hon. WM. H. MERRITT died suddenly yesterday, on board the steamer, coming up the Lake. He was one of the oldest and most prominent of the public men in Canada.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 813, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

THE INVESTMENT OF RICHMOND—The Battles of a Week—Gen. McClellan on James River—His Address to the Army—Details of Intense Interest—Full Lists of the Killed and Wounded.

NEWS FROM PORT ROYAL.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTHWEST—Affairs at Corinth—Success at Booneville, Miss.

NEWS FROM EUROPE AND SOUTH AMERICA.

EDITORIALS ON THE CURRENT TOPICS OF THE DAY.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

An invaluable number at home and abroad.

Zephyr Merino Undergarments,
For Hot Weather. Very light, elastic, durable and cheap. A. RANKIN & CO., No. 96 Bowery, and No. 166 5th-av., corner 22d-st.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

JENKINS—HADDEN.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday, July 3, at the Central Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Henry Steele Clarke, D. D., Col. S. H. JENKINS, U. S. Army, to EMMA B., daughter of John L. Hadden, Esq., of Philadelphia.

MCCORMICK—HOLDERTON.—On Thursday, July 3, by Rev. Charles G. Sommers, THOMAS MCCORMICK, of Newburgh, to EMILY W. HOLDERTON, of this City.

STEARNS—SHAW.—In Baltimore, on Wednesday, July 2, CHARLES W. STEARNS, Surgeon Third Infantry, New-York Volunteers, to Miss MARY E. SHAW, daughter of the late Wm. Checkley Shaw, of Baltimore.

SMITH—SMITH.—In Geneva, Switzerland, on Wednesday, June 18, by the American Minister, and afterwards by Rev. Henry Lowrison, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, CALEB T. SMITH, of Hong Kong, China, to Miss M. AUGUSTA, daughter of Hon. Edward Henry Smith, of Long Island, U. S. A.

WHITE—BEACH.—In Hartford, Conn., on Thursday, June 26, at Christ Church, by Rev. George Clark, Mr. J. GARDNER WHITE, of Boston, to MARY, daughter of the late George Beach, Esq., of Hartford.

WILSON—VANCE.—In Geneseo, Livingston County, N. Y., on Thursday, July 3, by Rev. G. P. Folsom, ANDREW WILSON, of Brooklyn, L. I., to HELEN T., daughter of C. R. Vance, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

BROWN.—In this City, on Monday morning, July 7, HENRY EDGAR, son of Albert N. and Mary A. Brown, aged 6 years 3 months and 7 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 205 Lexington-av., this day, (Tuesday,) the 8th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

HALL.—In Jersey City, on Monday

LAW REPORTS.

The Marriage Contract—How it may be Entered into, and How Proven.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Rosseeuw.

The People vs. *John J. Hays.*—The prisoner was convicted of bigamy in the Sessions. It was proven on the trial that he introduced to the complainant a person whom he represented to be a minister, and who conducted a marriage ceremony between them as a minister, taking a small book from his pocket and reading the Episcopal form. This person was dressed to represent the character in which he served, and it was manifest that it was designed by the prisoner that the complainant should believe him to be an ordained minister of the Gospel. There was no proof, however, that he was in fact a clergyman, or authorized by law to certify a marriage for the purpose of registry. He asked the complainant if she would take the prisoner for her husband, and she answered "Yes." The prisoner was asked if he would take the complainant as his wife, and he answered "Yes." And the person officiating pronounced them man and wife. This was followed by cohabitation, which was also proved to the satisfaction of the jury. The verdict was guilty.

The defendant appealed to this Court, his counsel contending that his conviction was based upon an alleged marriage, the only proof of which was inference derived from cohabitation, and admissions claimed to have been made by the defendant. The case was stated in the Times when argued on the appeal. The Court now held that such proofs as those upon which the appeal was based would not properly sustain a conviction. But it was held that the facts as proved, set out above, followed by cohabitation, furnished every element necessary to constitute the contract of marriage.

Marriage was held to be a civil contract, and could be entered into in any manner which clearly indicates the intention of the parties. The law had wisely omitted to prescribe any form to be observed in entering into this contract.

The judgment was affirmed.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Meary vs. *Rothschild.*—Motion denied, without costs, with liberty to renew after confirmation of the Referee's report.

Carstens vs. *Cromer.*—The order to show cause must be vacated and the temporary injunction dissolved, without costs; motion to be settled on two days' notice to the plaintiff's attorney.

Clerk vs. *Clark.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs to the defendant.

Woodruf vs. *Dickey*; *Field* vs. *Lakens.*—Motions granted.

Paul C. Georgi vs. *Carrie Georgi.*—Divorce granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Clerke.

Corning et al. vs. *Peters et al.*—See opinion.

Shoe and Leather Bank vs. *Thompson.*—Demurrer overruled, with costs, with leave to the defendant to answer in twenty days.

Bostwick vs. *Elton et al.*—Complaint dismissed, without costs.

Davis vs. *Devlin.*—Reference ordered to Wm. McMurray, Esq., to take an account of moneys paid by defendant, &c., &c. The question of costs and other questions to be reserved until the coming in of the report.

Thirty-seventh N. Y. National Guard.

From the Baltimore American.

Among the many fine regiments from New-York which have been and now are encamped in and near the city, is the Thirty-seventh Regiment New-York National Guard, which has been encamped for several weeks at Camp Belger, south of Druid Hill Park. This regiment, which musters eight full companies, is composed in part of some of the wealthiest and most respectable citizens of New-York State. Many of them engaged in most important business were called away at a few minutes' notice, and consequently to the great detriment of their business, nevertheless, they promptly responded to the call, and are now ready for any demand which may be made upon them. For cleanliness of the grounds, order and regularity, there is no camp in this locality which will compare with it, especially as the officers have been at considerable expense and labor in its improvement. The following is an official list of its officers: Col. CHARLES ROOME, Lieut.-Col. Ossian D. Ashley, Major Theodore W. Parmele, Adjutant Chas. M. Catlin, Quartermaster James A. Timpson, Surgeon Henry Slack, Assistant-Surgeons James W. Purdy, Chaplain Rev. G. Jarvis Greer, Paymaster Thos. L. Rushmore.

Co. A—Capt. Charles E. Chapman, First Lieut. A. G. Montgomery, Jr., Second Lieut. G. E. Trembley.

Co. B—Capt. Albert M. Smith, First Lieut. Thomas Stevenson, Second Lieut. Geo. W. Bolster.

Co. C—Capt. W. B. Oliver, First Lieut. R. A. Willard, Second Lieut. vacant.

Co. D—Capt. Wm. H. Farrar, First Lieut. Wm. H. Gardner, Second Lieut. J. T. Underhill.

Co. E—Capt. A. W. Reynolds, First Lieut. George Keating, Second Lieut. Henry Noah.

Co. F—Capt. Geo. W. Lyon, First Lieut. James M. Van Den Bergh, Second Lieut. C. L. Terry.

Co. G—Capt. Albert Davidson, First Lieut. A. A Drake, Second Lieut. W. W. Miner.

Co. H—Capt. Geo. Dudley Waring, First Lieut. Chas. F. Homer, Second Lieut. Dana B. Seaver.

Non-Commissioned Staff—Sergeant-Major Theodore W. Morris, Quartermaster's Sergeant Geo. F. Shannon, Drum-Major Joseph Hart.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 7, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 55 bbls. Ashes, 46,095 bbls. Flour, 764 bbls. Corn Meal, 208,382 bush. Wheat, 89,818 bushels Corn, 75 bush. Rye, 24,363 bush. Oats, 8,194 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,623 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day were light, at $5 87½ for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day comprised 4,000 bags Rio, on private terms.

COTTON—Is now scarce, and quoted up to 39½c. @40c. for Middling, ₱ lb., but the market is inactive.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more freely offered and has been in less demand to-day; prices have declined 5c. ₱ bbl., the market closing heavily. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 21,000 bbls., including Superfine State, at $4 50@$4 70; inferior to choice extra State, at $4 90@$5 15, chiefly at $4 95@$5 10; Superfine Western, interior to choice, at $4 45@$4 65; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 90@$5 90; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 90@$6; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 10@$6 25, chiefly at $5 15@$5 25 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 50	@$4 70
Extra State	4 90	@ 5 15
Superfine Western	4 45	@ 4 65
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 90	@ 5 90
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 90	@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 10	@ 5 25
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 30	@ 6 25
Extra Genesee	5 15	@ 6 90
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 05	@ 6 90

Southern Flour is depressed and declining; sales, 2,500 bbls. at $5 20@$5 80 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 85@$6 60 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is more abundant and is a shade cheaper; sales 1,700 bbls. extra at $4 95@$6 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at $6 75@$4 16 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in demand, at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, $3 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $2 95@$3 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 1,650 bbls.

GRAIN — Wheat is depressed, and decidedly cheaper—owing, in part, to the "strike" among the longshore men, which interrupts the loading of vessels and embarrasses shippers. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 204,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Western, at $1 21@$1 30; Amber Western at $1 25@$1 28; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 15@$1 23; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 13@$1 15; Milwaukee Club, poor to prime, at $1 03@$1 13; Chicago Spring, at $1@$1 09 ₱ bushel. Corn is heavy and lower. Sales 140,000 bushels, (part to arrive,) at 52c.@54c. for old Mixed Western; 48c.@51c. for new do.; 42c.@48c. for unsound new and old; 55c.@56c. for Yellow Western; 56c. for White Western; 70c. for White Southern ₱ bushel. Rye is inactive at 60c.@77c. ₱ bushel. Barley is unchanged. Oats are less sought after, including Canada, at 43½c.@44½c., Western, at 43c.@44½c., and State 44½c.@45c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale continues salable and steady, at 55c.@70c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in demand and are firm, including last year's crop, at 15c.@20c. ₱ lb.

LIME—Rockland is in demand, at 65c. for common and 90c. for lump; as is also Glens' Falls, at 70c. for Keenan's lump, and $1 for Junia, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 170 hhds., including Porto Rico, at 36c.@37c.; Neuvitas at 34c., and Cuba Muscovado at 26c.@28c.; also, by auction, 200 bbls. New-Orleans at 32½c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Private sales, to-day, have been unimportant, having been confined to 110 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at $1 62½@$1 55 ₱ gallon. Sales by auction, on Government account, 320 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at $1 51@$1 57½; and 63 bbls. Resin at $11 50 ₱ 280 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased, to-day, to the extent of 1,400 bbls., in lots, at $10 50 for Mess, and $8 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in request at 4½c.@6c. for Hams, and 3½c.@4c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is dull and nominal. Lard unchanged; sales 1,100 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 7¼c. @8¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is in limited demand at old rates; sales 120 bbls., at $12 50@$14 for Extra Mess, and $11@$12 50 for plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19@$20 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $15 50@$16 50 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in fair request, at 9c.@15c. for poor to choice Western, and 10c.@17c. for poor to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling freely at 5c.@8½c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been more sought after at rising prices. Sales 2,000 hhds., including Cuba, at 7c.@8¼c., Porto Rico at 8c.@8¼c., and New-Orleans at 8c.@9¾c.; also, by auction, 372 hhds. New-Orleans, at 8c.@8½c., ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 70,000 lbs. prime, at 9¼c.@9½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 700 bbls., in lots, at 27½c. @29c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Heavier engagements were effected to-day, at our revised quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s.@3s. 1½d. bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 11¾d.@12d.; Corn, 11d.@11¼d.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Pork, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d., and by steamer, 50s.; Butter and Cheese, 92s. 6d.@35s., and by steamer, 60s.; Hair, 37s. 6d.; Tallow, 37s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Belfast, a brig, with Wheat, in bulk, at 8s. 9d. ₱ quarter. For an Irish port, direct, a bark, with Grain, at 11¼d. ₱ bushel. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 10d.@11d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 8s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Butter and Cheese, 35s. 6d.@37s. 6d.; Tallow, 32s. 6d.@35s., ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 11½d.@12d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 6s. ₱ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 35s.@37s. 6d.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.; Oil, 37s. 6d.; Oil Cake, 32s. 6d.; Tallow, 30s. ₱ ton. For Bristol—Flour, 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, 11½d ₱ bushel. For Cork—Two vessels, with Wheat, in bulk, for orders, at 13d. ₱ bushel, and one bark, with do., for do., at 9s. ₱ quarter. For Havre—Wheat, 18c. ₱ bushel.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 7.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 85; Reading Railroad, 28¾; Morris Canal, 43; Long Island Railroad, 15¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 47¾. Sight Exchange on New-York at par to 1-10 ₱ cent. premium.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Hansa	Southampton	New-York	June 26
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	June 25
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	June 26
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	June 28
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	July 1
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	July 2
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	July 2
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	July 5
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 9
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 16
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	July 30
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16

FROM AMERICA.

Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	July 9
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	July 12
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	July 12
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	July 16
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	July 23
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	July 26
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 30
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 6
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe, by the steamship *Arabia*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office on Tuesday next, at 5½ P. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at.....6 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....6 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

UNPARALLELED BARGAINS,

STILL GREATER REDUCTION
IN PRICES OF
RICH SILKS, DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, SACQUES, and MANTILLAS, at the
GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE OF
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 GRAND-ST.,
(Previous to taking Stock.)

$80,000 WORTH RICH SILKS, MARKED DOWN.
$15,000 WORTH RICH DRESS GOODS, MARKED DOWN.
$10,000 WORTH PURE LINENS AND FAMILY GOODS, MARKED DOWN.
$12,000 WORTH RICH MANTILLAS and CLOAKS, MARKED DOWN.

Notwithstanding the great advance in price of cotton goods, we shall continue to sell our present large stock of domestic goods ($30,000 worth) at the reduced price as long as we have a piece left, and we beg leave to suggest to our patrons the propriety of supplying themselves without delay, for they are already rapidly advancing in price.

CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
NO. 301 GRAND-ST.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.
CLEARING SUMMER SALE OF
Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, White Goods, Fine Flannels, Housekeeping Goods, Lace Curtains, French Flowers, Yankee Notions, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas.
Always a full assortment, sizes and colors,
Ladies' best quality Paris Kid Gloves, 63c. a pair.

GLOVES—GLOVES—GLOVES.—200 DOZEN Kid-made Silk at 38c.; 500 dozen Ladies' Hose—fine Hose—25c.; Ladies' and Misses' Undergarments; best Paris Kid, 63c. Also, Alexandre's and Couvoisier's Kid and Silk Gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

WASH SILKS AND REAL PINE-APPLE GOODS, and all other scarce and curious articles; American Indian Bark and Bead Work, Fans, with other varieties at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, 653 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—FROM A CARRIAGE, ON SATURDAY, A child's SILK SKIRT, ruffled, on Broadway, somewhere between Jolly, the scourer's, and Ninth-st., or just in Ninth-st. If returned to Jolly's, a liberal reward will be paid.

LOST.—TRUSTEE'S SCRIP NO. 498 OF ERIE Railroad, for $6,400 in favor of Joseph Baldwin. Transfer of the same has been stopped. A reasonable compensation by leaving with H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

FOUND—FIFTY DOLLARS, WHICH THE OWNER can have by calling on COUDERT BROTHERS, No. 49 Wall-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT NEWARK, N. J., FOR SALE FOR CASH, STOCKS, REAL ESTATE, OR GOODS.—A first-class jewelers' factory, with the tools, fixtures and safe, on Elm-st., convenient to the depôt; also, a valuable tract of land in the Xth Ward, embracing about seventy acres, part of it under a high state of cultivation and stocked with choice fruits, near the proposed line of the Central Railroad and the depôt for Newark and Hoboken Railroad. It is one of the finest opportunities for investment that can be had. Apply to A. H. BROWN, or CHARLES A. LENT, No. 317 Broadst., Newark, N. J.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

THOMAS R. AGNEW, NO. 260 GREENwich-st., corner of Murray, is now selling teas for 50c. worth 75c.; coffees for 20c., worth 25c.; butter at 16c., worth 20c.; sugar-cured hams at 7c., worth 10c.; molasses at 30c., worth 40c.; and choice New-Orleans molasses at 50c. per gallon. Syrups of all grades low for cash. Choice family flour from $5 upwards. AGNEW is the great grocer of the age. Established twenty years.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 388 BROADWAY —Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, etc., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

PRINTING.

TO AUTHORS, EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.—Composition at 30 cents per 1,000 ems, and stereotype plates at 50 cents per 1,000, at No. 1 Franklin square.

HIGHLY SCENTED
AMERICAN
TOOTH POWDER

THE FOLLOWING RENDERS COMMENT SUPERFLUOUS:

PRESIDENTIAL MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1862.

Dr. AMOS JOHNSON, No. 73 East 12th-st., New-York:

SIR: The case containing your FAR-FAMED TOOTH-POWDER has been received, and I cheerfully testify to its superiority to all others I have used, in thoroughly cleansing the mouth, purifying the breath, and whitening the teeth.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. LINCOLN.

For sale at druggists. Trade supplied. Made only by Dr. A. JOHNSON, Dentist.

ENGLISH TURBOT AND SALMON—WITH lobster sauce and English mutton, for dinner to-day. For sale—Yarmouth bloaters, Scotch ling, oatmeal, Sutton, double Gloster and Cheshire cheese. Dunlop's ale in fine condition. RICHARDSON, Agent, No. 66 Maiden-lane, corner William-st.

TO PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.—FOR INformation in regard to the new discovery for coloring as in life the card photographs, address J. E. TILTON & CO., Boston, Manufacturers and Dealers in Cartes de Visite and Albums.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 339 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.

JOHN K. HOPPEL.

DYSPEPSIA AND KINDRED DISEASES of the stomach and bowels can be more effectually cured by a vegetable nutritious cracker (Davy's Erycinta), than by any drugs. ISAAC McGAY, Cracker Baker, No. 219 Forsyth-st., N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress. Can be seen for two days at her last employers', No. 200 Madison-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—AN ACTIVE young woman wishes a situation, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and assist in washing or plain sewing; has no objection to the country; best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—WANTed, by a competent, tidy English girl, a situation as chambermaid and nurse, or to wait on a lady; no objection to the country; is quick at the needle; or as regular parlor maid and waitress; wages $7. Call at or address a note to No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEWER, OR WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a competent, trustworthy, respectable person, to do chamberwork and sewing; would go as waitress; the country preferred for the Summer months; none but a private family need apply. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 32 East 22d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Welsh Protestant young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; can be well recommended for honesty, sobriety, competency, &c. Can be seen at No. 294 4th-av., or at No. 962 Broadway. Inquire of A. M. SEE.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress or plain sewer; would be willing to assist in the kitchen. Apply at No. 240 East 10th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first door, front room. City reference.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; she understands baking and pastry of all kinds; is an excellent washer and ironer; would go a short distance in the country; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 166 East 22d-st. for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Scotch woman, as cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; has the best of references; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 28 East 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., in the rear building.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WHO thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches, soups, jellies, etc., is desirous of an engagement; references of the highest character given. Apply at No. 67 West 20th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as first-class cook, in all its branches; no objection to go a short distance in the country with a respectable family; has the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 377 1st-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as first-class cook in a private family; no objection to the country; has five years' City references. Call for two days at No. 51 West 18th-st., between 6th and 6th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as good plain cook; is willing to assist with washing and ironing; no objection to go in the country; has the best of City references. Call at No. 47 West 22d-st.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted by a woman, as cook in a private family; understands the cooking of all kinds of fish, soups, meats, poultry, game and desserts; is also a very competent baker of bread and cake. Unexceptionable City references given. Apply for two days, or this week, at No. 269, corner of 18th-st. and 6th-av., in the grocery store.

AS PLAIN COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer; no objections to the country; good City reference. Call for two days at her present employer's, No. 46 West 46th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Two competent young women wish situations together, one as cook and to assist in washing; and the other as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing, or to do chamberwork or waiting. They are obliging, and have good reference. Call at No. 331 1st-av., corner of 20th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A WIDOW WOMAN, WITH A little girl nine years old, wishes a situation; is a good cook, and perfectly willing to make herself useful. Apply at her former employer's, No. 503 3d-av., between 36th and 36th sts. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation for a neat, deserving, capable girl, either as cook or general servant; is a good plain cook; understands all kinds of housework, and is an excellent washer and ironer; economical and well recommended, and not afraid of work, at moderate wages; City or country. Inquire for KATE, at No. 345 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A Situation wanted for a steady, faithful first-class servant; is a nice cook; makes excellent bread, biscuit and pastry; is a first-class washer and ironer, and a girl in whom every confidence may be placed; has the very highest references. Inquire for ELIZA, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, corner of Joralemon-st. City or country.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; understands meats, poultry and baking; wages $7 to $8. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., or send a note, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, by a respectable young Protestant woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 West 20th-st., 2d floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman, in a small private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer; is also a good baker; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Best of references. Call at No. 96 West 20th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant woman to go in the country, to cook, wash and iron; understands the care of milk and butter. Apply for two days at No. 172 Mulberry-st., between Broome and Grand sts., rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; has the best of references. Call at No. 45 2d-av., between 2d and 3d sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a first-rate cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 137 West 20th-st., for two days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY AN American lady, a situation as housekeeper in a hotel or private family; is competent to take the entire charge; is willing to make herself generally useful; would not object to going out of the City for the Summer, or permanently. Address S., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—AN ENGLISH GIRL wishes a situation as laundress, or is willing to do chamberwork and fine washing. Good reference. Can be seen at her present situation, No. 73 East 12th-st.

AS NURSE.—A CAPABLE PERSON WISHES A situation as nurse; she has been in that capacity for several years, and is fully competent to the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and can bring it up by hand if required; is handy and obliging in sickness; can do plain sewing; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 941½ Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED AS NURSE by a steady, respectable Protestant woman; is accustomed to children, and is competent to take care of an infant, and is patient and kind to them, and is disposed to discharge her duty faithfully in every respect; is willing and capable of making herself generally useful; good City reference given. Apply at No. 47 3d-av., near 10th-st., on Monday.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—AN ENGLISH WOman of experience wishes a situation as infant's nurse in a private family; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth or two grown children; is a good sewer; no objections to the country or to travel; satisfactory reference can be had. Can be seen at No. 1 Milligan-place, from 1 to 4.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPEtent young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's Machine, or would do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to the country; has best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress, who fully understands the care of a baby from its birth, or growing children; is willing and obliging; has six years' of the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 101 Waverley-place, corner of Macdougal-st., where she can be highly recommended.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, (Protestant,) a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; has the best of reference; the county preferred. Apply at No. 236 7th-av., in the fancy store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 166 East 14th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A WOMAN, OF MANY years' experience, wishes a situation as competent seamstress, dressmaker and fine sewer; has been on the continent several times. Address M. O., Box No 160 *Times* Office.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion in a respectable family going in the country; to sew and assist in any light work about the house; has no objection to travel to Europe, if such is desired; would like to attend an invalid, where there is no lifting to be done. Address A. B. C. D., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTed, by two sisters, situations, one as waitress and chambermaid, and the other as cook, washer and ironer; they both understand their business thoroughly, and have no objection to the country; the best City references given. Call at 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 8th avs.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID, OR NURSE AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation, in either of the above capacities, by a most respectable and experienced girl, either in the City or country; is really an excellent servant; wages moderate and references unexceptionable. Apply at No. 345 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

AS WASHER, IRONER, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a Scotch woman, to do washing and ironing, or to do sewing in a small family, either by the day or month; would prefer a good, steady home; has the best references. Call at No. 413 West 25th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., up stairs, front room.

SITUATION WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH woman, accustomed to the sea, to travel with a family to California or England, as or as stewardess; has first-class City references. Call on MARY COLLINS, at Mrs. Laughlin's, corner 3d-av. and 7th-st., up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful women and girls, at very moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., founded in 1842, where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years. Also on hand, small girls and girls lately landed.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNdance and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS TO be had, civil, neat, and capable, at the largest old-established Institute; on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready. German is spoken here.

FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS FOR CITY OR COUNTRY.—Housekeepers, hotel-proprietors, and others wanting good servants, are invited to call at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st. A large number of girls, with good references, want situations to do all kinds of work; also, men servants.

FAMILY WASHING WANTED—BY A first-class washerwoman, who thoroughly understands her business; is capable of doing all kinds of French finishing; has the best of City reference. Apply at 498 10th-av.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable single young man, as coachman, who perfectly understands his business; has the best of reference; is willing to devote his time to the interest of his employers; is willing to assist in gardening if required; no objection to travel with a single gentleman. Address E. M., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a man who perfectly understands his business; has long and satisfactory references. Address, for two days, J. H., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman; thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at, or address No. 64 West 28th-st., in the private stable.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—SITUATION WANTED by a man as coachman or light porter; understands his business in all its branches; has no objection to the country. Address J. L., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted as coachman and gardener, by a respectable man; understands his duties thoroughly, and has the best references. Call at No. 142 Cherry-st.

AS FARMER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a married man, to work on a farm, or as coachman and gardener; can make himself generally useful around a gentleman's place; has acted as coachman and gardener, and understands the care and management of all kinds of stock; can produce the very best of City references. Address P. McG., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND VEGETABLE GARdener.—Wanted, a situation as farmer; understands farming in all its branches, and of stock of all kinds. If any gentleman wants such a man, address FARMER, Box No. 199 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a married man, (Scotchman,) with a small family; has a perfect knowledge of gardening in all its branches; has ten years' experience in this country and can give most satisfactory references. Address J. H., Gardener, Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—A SITuation wanted by a single young man as gardener and coachman, who thoroughly understands the management of greenhouses, and also the raising of all kinds of vegetables, and also understands the care of horses, carriages and harness; will be found willing and obliging; is willing to go for moderate wages to a good home. A note addressed to M. S., Gardener, Box No. 208 *Times* Office, or can be seen at No. 71 Liberty-st., Smith's seed-store, for two days.

AS GARDENER OR FARMER.—WANTED, by a respectable German Protestant man, a situation as farmer or gardener, in the country; has the best of reference; is honest and sober, and will give satisfaction to employers. Can be seen at No. 174 3d-st., between Avs. A and B.

AS GROOM OR COACHMAN.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable middle-aged man as groom or coachman, who thoroughly understands his business in either capacity. Apply to his last employer, No. 6 East 33d-st., or No. 54 William-st., Room No. 19.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG ENglishman, a good situation as porter, or to look after a wholesale or commission store; not particular what business; good City reference from his present employer. Address A. D., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a man who thoroughly understands his business; any family who wishes to engage him, either in City or country, will find him to give full satisfaction, and attentive in his business; has the best of City reference. Apply for two days at drug store, No. 168 4th-av., corner of 21st-st., or No. 715 Broadway, under the New-York Hotel.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a respectable single man; understands his business perfectly; is a Protestant; has the best of City reference, and is willing to go to any part of the country. Apply for two days at Mr. Rodgers' bookstore, No. 54 East 12th-st., one door from Broadway.

AS WAITER.—DISENGAGED AND WANTS A situation as waiter in a private family; can produce the best of City and country references as to character and capability. Any notes addressed to E. McC., No. 61 Crosby-st., will be attended to for a few days, if not preengaged.

WANTED—BY A YOUTH OF 18, A SITUATION in a wholesale grocery, hardware, shipping-office, or any business where he can make himself useful; is active, intelligent, writes a good hand, and is quick at figures; salary no object. Address HENRY, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

NOW READY

THE AMERICAN ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA AND REGISTER OF IMPORTANT EVENTS of the year 1861, embracing Politics, Civil, Military and Social Affairs, Public Documents, Biography, Statistics, Commerce, Finance, Literature, Science, Agriculture and Mechanical Industry.

In cloth, $3.
In Library style, $3 50.
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D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, New-York.

A gentleman wanted to act as agent for the work in this City.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A GARDENER TO take sole charge of a vegetable garden and keep paths and lawn in order. Address, with reference, A. N. P., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

BOY WANTED—HONEST, ACTIVE, INTELLIgent and healthy, residing with his parents, and near our place of business. CASWELL, MACK & CO., Druggists, Fifth-avenue Hotel.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—A YOUNG MAN thoroughly qualified, of unexceptionable habits, an American, possessing the best testimonials, by CASWELL, MACK & CO., Fifth-avenue Hotel.

SALESMEN.—WANTED, ONE OR TWO SALESmen in a wholesale jobbing hat, cap and f

FINANCIAL.

U.S. "FIVE TWENTIES."

OR

UNITED STATES TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

CALLED "FIVE TWENTIES" BECAUSE PAYABLE AT THE OPTION OF THE GOVERNMENT AFTER FIVE YEARS.

We are now prepared to sell these Bonds and deliver them at once at the same rate at which subscriptions are received for them by the Government, viz.:

PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY 1.

The Principal may be paid in CURRENT BANK NOTES, CHECKS ON CITY BANKS, or U. S. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and the INTEREST IN GOLD, or in CURRENT FUNDS, with the PREMIUM on GOLD at the MARKET RATE added.

THE COUPON BONDS are issued in denominations of

$50, $100, $500, AND $1,000,

and THE REGISTERED BONDS in denominations of

$50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 AND $10,000.

They are the most convenient and cheapest Government Security now accessible to the public.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention, and the Bonds will be sent to any part of the country, by express, or otherwise, as directed.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS,
No. 38 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL $250,000, WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	SYLVEST'R L. H. WARD,
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JOHN WATSON,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	HENRY L. LEVERICH,
S. T. NICOLL,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	JOHN J. WALKER.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and Sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

MILWAUKEE AND HORICON RAILROAD BONDS.
Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Bonds issued to the City of Milwaukee, bought.
GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6.

SALE JUNCTION RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—The Junction Railroad Company invites proposals, in writing, for the purchase of the whole or any part of five hundred thousand dollars First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Coupon Bonds.

The mortgage is made to Alexander Henry, Esq., Trustee, and will be due July 1, 1862. It is secured upon the entire railroad and property of the Company lying on the west side of Schuylkill, between Belmont and Gray's Ferry. Its terms provide for a sinking fund of fifteen thousand dollars per year, to be invested in these Bonds, or in the First Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, on the back of each bond in the following words, viz.:

"Know all men by these presents, that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and each of them, for a valuable consideration, to them paid by the Junction Railroad Company, do hereby (in pursuance of the power and authority conferred by two Acts of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved respectively on the twenty-third day of March, A. D., 1861, and the eleventh day of April, A. D., 1862, and of every other lawful power and authority in them vested,) jointly and severally guarantee to the lawful holder of the within Bond the punctual payment of the principal and interest thereof, when and as the same shall become due and payable according to the terms of said Bond or of the terms and covenants of the indenture of mortgage therein mentioned and given to secure the same.

In witness whereof, said Companies have hereunto affixed their common or corporate seals respectively, duly attested, and have caused the signatures of their Presidents respectively to be hereunto written this second day of June, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, (1862.")

Payment for the Bonds will be required as follows:

The first instalment of ten per cent. will be payable on the first day of August, and ten per cent. additional on the first of each succeeding month until the whole amount is paid.

Proposals will be addressed to CHAS. E. SMITH, Treasurer, No. 222 South 4th-st., until Monday, July 21.

Each proposal will state the total number or amount of the bonds wanted, and the price offered per bond of one thousand dollars.

The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject the whole or any part of any proposition received.

Successful bidders will be notified of the acceptance of their proposals within one week' rom the opening of the bids.

JOSEPH LESLEY,
Secretary, Junction Railroad Company.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company will be held at the rooms, No. 7 Nassau-st., over the Continental Bank, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of July, 1862, at 1 o'clock P. M., to hear the report of the Committee appointed on the 20th day of May last, and to consider and vote upon modifications of the agreement made between the bondholders on the 10th day of January, 1860.

CHARLES MORAN,
A. ISELIN,
WM. HOGE,
SETTINGS CROOKS,
MATHEW WECK,
EZRA C. READ,
} Trustees and Attorneys.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER,
J. F. GIRAUD FOSTER,
L. HILLEGER,
} Committee of 20th May, 1862.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its first mortgage bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at its office, No. 43 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest nineteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company first mortgage bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 18, 19, 23, 24, 25, 28, 30, 31, 32, and 33, being the lowest outstanding numbers. From and after the 6th day of August, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease, by the terms of said agreement.

JOHN A. STEWART, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY.

CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY, ENtitled to certificates of profits for the year 1861, are requested to obtain and receipt for the same immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

AMERICAN SILVER,
HALVES AND QUARTERS,
WANTED, AT A HIGH PREMIUM, by
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1862.

INTEREST ON THE THIRD MORTGAGE Bonds will be paid on and after July 1, at the Treasurer's Office. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

AMERICAN GOLD
WANTED, AT A HIGH PREMIUM, BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, cor. Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, cor. Pearl-st.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—Notice to bondholders. The holders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company can have them registered on application at our office, No 52 Wall-st. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Transfer Agents.

THE COUPONS OF THE JACKSON COUNty (Ohio) Bonds, due July 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that date, at the Ocean Bank.

CHAS. PALMER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 27, 1862.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau-sts., New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 427 AND 429 CANAL, CORNER VARICK-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M.
6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $100 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.
Deposits made on or before the 10th will draw interest from July 1.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
New-York, June 30, 1862.

JULY INTEREST FOR 1862.—THE BOARD of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto, and Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, that may be entitled thereto, payable at the Bank on and after Monday, July 21. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest from July 1.

D. A. BUSHNAN, President.
WASHINGTON B. VERMILYE, } Secretaries.
JOHN S. DYCKMAN, }

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

INTEREST NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum, will be paid on and after Monday, 21st inst.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1. GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCH, Cashier.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day, from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 6 to 7.

Interest commences July 1, 1862.

All money deposited on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1. GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCH, Cashier.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
No. 177 Chatham-square, (open daily.)
DEPOSITS from 25 cents to $5,000 received.
Six per cent. interest paid.
MONEY DEPOSITED BEFORE JULY 20 WILL RECEIVE INTEREST AS FROM JULY 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) Per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) Per Cent. on sums to $1,000, and Four (4) Per Cent. over that amount, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 21st of July inst. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUNYON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will receive interest from the 1st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUNYON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTE—NO. 13 3d-av., corner 7th-st. Interest on deposits at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Money deposited on or befor July 10 will receive interest from the 1st. Bank open from 9 to 2 daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 6 to 8 P. M.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, (FORMERLY ROSE HILL) Savings Bank, corner of 16th-st., and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before July 10, will draw interest from the 1st.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 20, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a cash dividend of five per cent. out of the net earnings of the six months ending 30th inst., and a stock dividend of five per cent. out of the accumulated surplus, both payable on and after 1st day of August next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, in New-York. The dividend certificates to be issued for fractional shares, will not be entitled to future dividends, until converted into full shares. The transfer books will close on the evening of July 12, and open August 3. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent., out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., and One (1) per Cent. additional out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th July next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 27th June until the morning of the 8th July.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Three and a half (3½) Per Cent. for the current six months ending 30th inst., which will be paid to the stockholders on and after TUESDAY, the 1st day of July next.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of the 7th day of July.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER 4TH AVENUE AND 27TH-STREET,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 2, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after Monday, the 7th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this P. M., to that date. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the usual Dividend of Five per cent. from the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after the 15th inst. The Transfer Books will remain closed until the day of payment.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The Transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.

M. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1862.

BROOKLYN, June 26, 1862.

CITIZENS' GAS-LIGHT COMPANY—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on and after the 15th of July next.

The Transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of July. By order H. WARREN, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1862.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on or after the first Monday of July proximo.

The Transfer Books will reiman closed until July 8, 1862.

By order, GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 470 Broadway, (Pacific Building,)
Branch Office, No. 72 Wall-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Seven Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on the 30th day of June. T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) Per Cent. on the stock has been declared, payable on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1862.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on and after July 10. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 10th of July.

CHAS. A. MACY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 1 Montgomery-st.,
JERSEY CITY, June 24, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

OFFICE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 93 Broadway, (opposite Trinity Church,)
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand. J. L. DOUGLASS.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, June 25, 1862. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome-st., New-York, June 30, 1862.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of *five per cent.*, payable on and after the 10th July. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE DIrectors of this Company have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand. WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of Three per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 3d of July.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three (3) per cent., payable to the stockholders on demand. By order of the Board.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MARKET BANK have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent for the current six months, payable on and after July 10. R. HAYLES, Cashier.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 59 Wall-st., New-York, June 30, 1862. The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 3d inst.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE AND a Half per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

DR. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., OPPOSITE Lord & Taylor's, New-York, and 178 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved artificial teeth, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or plating, $25; silver or rubber $10; partial sets gold, per tooth, $2, silver or rubber, $1. Extracting, 25 cts.

OCULISTS AND AURISTS.

DEAFNESS, DISCHARGES FROM THE ears, hardness, chronic inflammation, weakness of sight, also nervous affections and catarrh, the frequent cause of blindness and deafness, cured by Dr. GRAVES, No. 128 Broadway, New-York. Consultation free.

MEDICAL.



DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT.
The best external remedy known. Prepared from the receipt of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the great natural bone-setter. Try it. For sale everwhere. Price 25 cents. MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatisms, Spasms, &c., are instantly relieved by that marvelous remedy known as CHLORODYNE, which was discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M. R. C. S. L., (Ex-Army Medical Staff,) and the secret of its recipe confided only to T. DAVENPORT, Pharmaceutical Chemist, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury-square, who is the sole manufacturer. Medical testimony, furnished by the highest authorities in military, naval, and civil practice, and numerous gratifying statements from the public generally, establishes this property as invaluable. It relieves pain, soothes the system, inducing refreshing and soothing sleep, without producing or having any unpleasant effects like opium, and may be taken at any time in a few drop doses. Observe the genuine has the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" engraved on the Government stamp. None other is pure. Price 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d. a bottle. Agent New-York,

MR. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' curative specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals in this City,) enable him to insure a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition, No. 31 mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—DR. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $1 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

NO CURE NO PAY.—S. R. KING, M. D., CURES rheumatism, neuralgia, gout, dropsy, and all chronic diseases, with new chemical and electrical application, and mercury removed from the system, &c. Office, No. 367 Broome-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan, Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 38 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "NERVOUS DEBILITY," &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 27th-st., fifth house from Madison-av., from 8 to 10, 1 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it, (a vial,) and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISsioners OF PILOTS, No. 69 South-street, New-York, May 5, 1862. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the Act of the Legislature of this State, passed April 22, 1862, entitled "An act to amend an act to establish regulations for the Port of New-York, passed April 16, 1857," the provisions of the law regulating the piers, wharves, bulkheads and slips in the Port of New-York are made applicable to private piers and bulkheads, as well as public piers, and that such regulations will be enforced in reference to all piers and bulkheads, except those in respect to which special privileges have been granted by law. By order of the Board.

F. PERKINS, Secretary

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE Per Cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next, on all unpaid water rents.

W. C. RHODES, Water Registrar.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 500 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Mattrasses, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, slippers, and calico gowns, are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, wines and liquors, will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av and 51st-st. Attarticles sent to the American Express Co., corner Hudson and Jay sts., and Nos. 554 and 556 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COBK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Eyrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60

CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 9.

SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.

EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 23.

PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 30.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN.
WALTER PATON, Commander.

FROM LIVERPOOL,	FROM NEW-YORK.
Calling at Queenstown.	SATURDAY, July 26.
TUESDAY, July 1.	TUESDAY, Sept. 9.
SATURDAY, Aug. 16.	

FIRST CABIN.

From $95 to $135 each berth, according to the size, situation and accommodation of the State-rooms, all having the same privileges in the Saloons and in regard to meals and attendance. Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.

Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool at a fare and a half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare; infants free.

SECOND CABIN.

State-room Berths, meals served at separate table, $70.

THIRD CABIN.

Intermediate State-room—Passengers found with bed, bedding, table utensils, and good substantial food, at $50.

STEERAGE,

With superior accommodations, $30.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced surgeon on board.

For freight and passage, apply to

THOS. A. WHITNEY.
At the office, No. 26 Broadway.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:

First-class.....$160
Third-class..... 66

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, July 5.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, July 12.
KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, July 19.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin.....$75	Steerage.....$30
First cabin to London.....$80	Steerage to London.....$33
First cabin to Paris.....$85	Steerage to Paris.....$38
First cabin to Hamburg.....$85	Steerage to Hamburg.....$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EVES & MACEY, No. 81 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—The steamship GLASGOW will sail from Pier No. 44 North River at 3 P. M. SATURDAY, July 5, 1862.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COOKED RATIONS.
July 7, 1862.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the United States Mustering Office, No. 79 White-st., until Friday, July 12, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying cooked rations to Volunteer organizations raised under proper authority in this City and neighborhood.

The army allowance of Soap and Candles, viz.:

Four lbs. Soap and 1 lb. Sperm Candles to every one

FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

[Continued from First Page.]

James Sullivan, Co I, 9th Mass—slightly.
Mich'l Buckley, Co I, 9th Mass—shoulder, severely.
L J Porter, Co C, 9th Penn—cheek, slightly.
J S Jones, Co C, 9th Penn—head, slightly.
Andrew Regan, Co I, 9th Mass—leg, slightly.
Thos Delaney, Co A, 5th N Y—thigh, severely.
Andrew Williams, Co G, 5th N Y—arm, severely.
C Donnell, Co A, 85th N Y—head, severely.
Corp Giles O Vincent, Co C, 12th Regular Infantry—hip, severely.
Corporal R E Jones, Co C, 12th Regular Infantry—hand, slightly.
Andrew Beckett, Co E, 2d Pennsylvania, (Color Corporal)—leg, severely.
2d Lieut D G Rhoads, Co B, 93d Pennsylvania—knee, slightly.
Corp Wm Fullerton, Co D, 8th Penn—leg, slightly.
Louis Lapin, Co E, 55th N Y—head, severely.
Bernard Duffy, Co D, 9th Mass—thigh, slightly.
V F Boynton, Co A, 9th Mass—foot, slightly.
Michael Dehan, Co 1, 2d Maine—hand, slightly.
Corp Pat Welsh, Co A, 9th Mass—head, slightly.
Wm Henderson, Co E, 3d Reg Inf—arm, severely.
Chas Dietz, Co B, 9th Penn—hand, slightly.
Henry Bender, Co H, 8th Penn—side, severely.
John Reilly, Co C, 5th N Y—slightly.
Sergt E M Hermany, Co C, 5th New-York—thigh and groin, severely.
C W Miller, Co F, 9th Pennsylvania—left hand off and shoulder.
J E Türk, Co F, 9th Penn—arm and side, severely.
John Leavins, Co F, 9th Penn—head, severely.
Daniel Burns, Co H, 95th Penn—head, severely.
David Geiller, Co. K, 4th Penn—hand, severely.
James Brady, Co C, 12th Regular 1st—arm, slightly.
John Sullivan, Co B, 55th N Y—arm, slightly.
John Merson, Co B, 9th Mass—arm, severely.
M Winslow, Jr, Co E, 5th N Y Z—arm, severely.
Henry Brendan, Co C, 11th Penn—hand, slightly.
Sergt Peter I Duncan, Co G, 1st N J—foot, severely.
Wm. Travis, Co G, 6th Reg. Inf.—wrist, slightly.
Geo L E Wood, Co I, 5th N Y—neck, severely.
Chas Decker, Co E, 4th Michigan—thigh, slightly.
Bernard Gready, Co E, 12th Reg. Inf.—side, sev'ly.
Joseph Aldrich, Co A, 14th N Y—head, severely.
Hezekiah Peterson, Co H, 3d N J—breast, severely.
G.W Dipple, Co H, 5th N Y—shoulder, severely.
O L Otis, Co D, 83d Penn—left arm shattered.
Jas Halberstaat, Co G, 1st N J—wrist, slightly.
Cornelius F Bates, Co C, 1st Regular Infantry—right hand shot off.
Corp John J Sheffry, Co K, 5th N Y—shoulder and breast, severely.
Charles Snyder, Co G, 5th N Y—finger and thumb shot off.
C A Graves, Co C, 14th Reg. Inf.—head, severely.
Dennis Hume, Co C, 14th Reg. Inf—shoul., slightly.
Louis Lovely, Co K, 2d Reg. Inf—left hand, seve'ly.
Ed Mosley, Co F, 4th N J—shoulder, severely.
Wm H McMurray, Co D, 10th N Y—foot, slightly.
Geo Chisom, Co B, 55th N Y—leg, severely.
Henry Seymour, Co D, 10th N Y—hand, severely.
James Flynn, Co C, 18th N Y—hand, slightly.
James Robiah, Co C, 5th N Y, elbow—severely.
John Gray, Co C, 5th N Y, shoulder—severely.
Michael Connelly, Co K, 9th Mass—shoulder, severely.
Michael Prendergast, Co K, 95th Penn—head, severely.
John Mack, Co H, 12th N Y, hand—slightly.
John F Macaulay, Co A, 95th Penn—shoulder, severely.
Sergt Wm J Whartinby, Co E, 95th Penn—arm.
Jacob Hohow, Co B, 1st Penn—arm, slightly.
Michael Cullen, Co I, 10th Regular Infantry—arm, slightly.
Jas Higgins, Co C, 14th Regulars—leg, severely.
Dan W Keifer, Co B, 6th Penn—hip, severely.
Sergt M O B Hagen, Co G, 8th Penn—arm severely.
Sergt David J Morgan, Co G, 103d Penn—side, severely.
Philip Brien, Co A, 1st Chasseurs—foot, slightly.
Alex Depeyster, Co F, 14th N Y—hand, slightly.
Jacob Beebe, Co F, 14th N Y—shoulder, severely.
Terence Fain, Co D, 14th Regular Infantry—arm, severely.
Wm Devan, Co D, 14th Regular Infantry—hand, severely.
Benton Showers, Co H, 8th Penn—shoulder, severely.
Joseph Remelsbecker, Co B, 2d Regular Infantry—hip, slightly.
Isaac Woroman, Co E, 2d Regular—shoulder, severely.
Geo Bean, Co F, 10th Penn—knee, severely.
Geo Nolan, Co H, 8th Penn—arm, severely.

MICHIGAN REGIMENTS, (INCOMPLETE.)

Theodore Hoffman, Co C, 1st—shoulder.
Isaac Smith, Co C, 1st—in head, badly.
R C Sneden, Co I, 1st—thigh amputated.
R S McDonald, Co I, 4th—severely in side.
A B Crane, Co K, 4th—severely in jaw.
W J Irig, Co K, 4th—severely.
Lieut J L Smith, Co F, 4th—in leg.
Lieut S B Preston, Co F, 4th—wounded and pris'r.
Col. Woodbury, 14th—seriously wounded.
Geo Barry, 16th—flesh, leg.
Capt Meyers, Co G, 16th—leg.
John Cowen, Co H, 16th—hip.
Lieut B McGraw, Co I, 16th—leg amputated.
Corp Thos McGraw, Co I, 16th—slightly.
Corp Baird, Co I, 16th—slightly.
Capt J M Mott, Co I, 16th—wounded and prisoner.
Col. Stockton, 16th—wounded and prisoner.
—— Worden, Co I, 16th—slightly.
Geo Lupian, Co I, 1st—thigh.
D Cook, Co E, 1st—thigh and hip.
Lieut Chandler, Co E, 16th—left arm.
Lieut E F Eddy, Co G, 16th—left arm, back, thigh.
H C Ratan, Co G, 16th—right arm off.
W R Warner, Co G, 16th—foot.
E Clipell, Co G, 16th—leg.
Allen Noyes, Co G, 16th—lungs.
Theodore Steinhardt, Co G, 16th—left arm.
George Price, Co G, 16th—arm and back.
C Blodgett, Co G, 16th—arm.
James Laird, Co G, 16th—slightly.

SIXTY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS, (INCOMPLETE.)

John Harvey, Co D—wounded inside—Pittsburgh.
Andy Greewalt, Co F—arm off—Pittsburgh.
John Ford, Co E—killed—Etna.
Wm Greewalt, Co F—killed—Pittsburgh.
Lieut H Cochrain, Co G—wounded mortally, since died.
Jacob Schuler, Co H—wounded in thigh—Etna.
L Lyon, Co H—wounded in head—Pittsburgh.
J McGraw, Co H—wounded in thigh—Pittsburgh.
M Kelly, Co H—wounded in head—Pittsburgh.
Lieut S H Cochrett, Co G.

FIFTH NEW-YORK.

Luke Murphy, Co. B—killed.
F. Westlake, Co. B—killed.
Corporal Leon O'Liveria, Co. B—killed.
Private Tiernay, Co. A—killed.
Corporal Barnes, Co. A—killed.
Private Barnes, Co. A—missing.
Private Bailey, Co. A—wounded and missing.
Thos. Cunningham, Co. B—killed.

☞ For additional names see Second Page.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Reinforcements on the Way to Gen. McClellan—A Skirmish, and Defeat of the Rebels—The Killed and Wounded, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, July 5.

Fresh troops arrived here from Washington yesterday during the day and went up the James River on the evening of the 4th.

Four small steamers, with four barges in tow, arrived at Fortress Monroe this morning, laden with artillery, men, horses, &c., and doubtless bound up the river.

A skirmish took place yesterday morning near our left wing, which resulted in the defeat of the rebels. We took one thousand rebel prisoners and three small batteries. Our cavalry then followed them till they passed beyond the White Oak Swamp.

Great difficulty exists in obtaining the list of killed in our late battles, as comparatively few cases exist where any one can tell whether the missing were killed, or wounded and taken prisoners.

For the last two days the rebels have shown but little disposition to fight, and yesterday relinquished their grounds and batteries almost without resistance.

A rebel gunboat was captured yesterday up the James River and brought down to Harrison Landing It was completely riddled with ball holes.

We learn by the hospital steward of the United States Chasseurs, that only one officer of that regiment has been injured, and that is Capt. E. BERNARD, who is comfortable and on his way home. The regiment had lost one hundred killed, wounded and missing.

The steamer *State of Maine* left Fortress Monroe last evening for New-York with 342 wounded soldiers on board. When off Smith's Island, about thirty miles out, she broke some of her machinery. She cast anchor, and sent back a boat for a tug, which has towed her back to the fort this morning.

The damage is trifling, but, for want of conveniences for repairs here, the machinery will have to be taken to Baltimore for repairs, which will make a delay of three or four days. The *Daniel Webster* will take her wounded to New-York, and will probably leave this port to-night.

The *S. R. Spaulding* arrived here this morning, from Harrison Landing, with five hundred sick and wounded. They will also leave to-day for New-York. The Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sixteenth New-York died, this morning, of his wounds. He was on board the *Spaulding*.

OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE

The Excitement Subsided—All Quiet at Headquarters—Capture of the Rebel Gunboat Teaser—Incidents of the Great Battles—Nearly all the Wounded at Savage's Station Removed, &c.

OLD POINT, Sunday, July 6, 1862.

The terrible excitement we have gone through during the past week has entirely subsided, and a calm but determined feeling of hope has taken possession of all minds. There is nothing of any consequence new from the seat of war, and all our energies here are at present devoted to attending to the brave fellows who have come to us wounded or sick from the dreadful ordeal through which they have just passed.

The *Arrowsmith*, which left Harrison's Landing this morning, at 8 o'clock, and arrived here at about 2 P. M., reports all quiet at headquarters. Professor Lowe had just gone up in his balloon to reconnoitre. The *Shattuck* has also just come in, and reports the same. Dr. CALVIN G. PAGE, of the Judiciary-square General Hospital in Washington, but now Surgeon in charge of the sick and wounded of the *Knickerbocker*, assures me that at headquarters the greatest hope and cheerfulness prevailed yesterday.

The report has reached us of our taking, yesterday, an iron-clad boat of the rebels, called the *Teaser*. She had the impudence to open fire on the *Maratanzas*, forgetting that Capt. STEVENS, although one of the most jovial and kindly-hearted of gentleman, is also one of the bravest and the least inclined to allow any impertinence. The third shot which the gallant Captain sent at her passed under her guard and penetrating the boiler, when it exploded. She immediately surrendered, and was towed down the river. An excellent chart of the river and its defences was found on board of her, with other valuable papers. At the very first shot several of her panic-stricken men are said to have jumped overboard.

Details of the last few days' engagements are constantly coming in, either to corroborate or falsify many of the reports that first got abroad.

I am glad to say that the Eleventh Infantry, United States, were not cut to pieces, as reported in some of the papers. About fifty were killed and wounded; and the only officers hurt were: Lieut. HARTWELL, Adjutant, wounded in the thigh, and Lieut. HUNTINGTON, (son of Judge HUNTINGTON, of Boston,) who was hurt in the groin by a spent ball.

The most wonderful stories are related of the brave KEARNEY, who literally bears the character of a salamander. He was to be seen, with his one arm, and holding his bridle in his teeth, everywhere during the hottest of the fight. At one time he came very near to being taken at White Oak Swamp. He was surrounded by no fewer than thirty of the rebels, but fairly cut his way through them, —— them, and asking if they thought "he looked the kind of man to fall into their hands?" The men all love him for his undaunted bravery, but complain a little of his forgetting that everybody is not made of cast iron like himself.

So much anxiety is abroad respecting the sick and wounded men who are supposed to have fallen into the hands of the rebels, that any information on that subject will be acceptable. I am glad to say that all those who were at Savage Station on Friday, June 27, were safely transferred on board five steamers at White House, and conveyed to Fortress Monroe. Drs. ROGERS of New-York, SWINBURNE of Albany, CHARLES R. GREENLEAF and J. ALLEN of New-York, were the parties who conveyed them to the White House, Dr. J. ALLEN proceeding with them to Fortress Monroe. Dr. SWINBURNE was taken prisoner at Savage Station, and all concur in testimony of his great bravery and loyal devotion.

The published statements that the rebels *fired upon the hospital* is quite true! Dr. ALLEN assured me that they continued shelling the building, full of wounded and dying men, until Dr. SWINBURNE boldly sallied forth with a flag of truce, when they desisted. He is, however, quite certain that red flags were distinctly floating over the building when the rebels fired on it.

A number of nurses went up the river to-day, under a flag of truce, to attend to our sick and wounded who are yet in the hands of the enemy. Those who have friends among them may therefore rest assured that when these angels of mercy get among them they will receive all the aid that humanity can afford.

NEMO.

BOMBARDMENT OF VICKSBURGH.

The Two Fleets at Work, Above and Below—The Rebels Reported to be 16,000 Strong—Their Works to be Stormed on the 4th.

CHICAGO, Monday, July 7.

A special dispatch from Memphis, dated the 6th inst., states that the ram *Lioness* has arrived there, with the following advices from Vicksburgh:

VICKSBURGH, Wednesday, July 2.

The canal across the point of land opposite Vicksburgh is nearly completed. The negro workmen upon it are collected from various plantations in the vicinity. In all cases Government receipts were given for them. Several thousand were engaged on the work.

It is supposed that when the ditch is finished, the river will cut a wide channel during high water, and forever leave Vicksburgh an inland village.

The bombardment was kept up at regular intervals from both fleets, Commodore DAVIS having arrived when the *Lioness* left.

The rebel batteries were still replying occasionally.

It was believed that the rebel works would be stormed on the 4th inst.

There was every reason to believe the city had already fallen.

The city is said to be not so badly damaged as was at first stated.

All non-combatants had been removed previous to the commencement of the bombardment.

The rebel force is said to be 16,000 strong.

A story had reached the fleet that several hundred rebels had been killed by the explosion of our shells.

AFFAIRS IN NEW-MEXICO.

Refusal of the Mexican Authorities to Allow the Texans to Pass Over their Territory.

KANSAS CITY, Saturday, July 5.

The first coach of the Santa Fé mail has arrived, and brings dates to the 22d. The news is meagre. It is reported that the Texans had sent Commissioners to the State of Chihuahua, to obtain permission from the Mexican authorities to pass through that State to Texas. The permission was not granted. This refusal on the part of the Mexican authorities will doubtless delay the Texans in Arizona longer than they would otherwise have stayed. The First New-Mexican Regiment of volunteers has been entirely reorganized.

Loss of British Bark Lebanon.

The British bark *Lebanon*, of Shields, Capt. REID, was lost on the 9th of June in lat. 48° 40' and lon. 31° 30', during a heavy gale, she having become dismasted and water-logged. The Captain and crew were taken off by the schooner *Mountaineer*, from Liverpool, Eng., bound to St. Johns, N. F. The second officer, Mr. THOMAS H. GLENDENNING, with six of the seamen, named Joseph Yates, Michael Dillon, David Moir, Charles Taylor, James Sebesen and Charles Rosenberg were transferred on the 18th ult., in lat. 49° 15', lon. 40° 20', to ship *Albert Gallatin*, Capt. DELANO, and brought to this port.

Capt. Lowell, of the Twentieth Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Monday, July 7.

Capt. LOWELL, of the Twentieth Massachusetts Regiment, killed near Richmond, was a son of CHARLES RUSSELL LOWELL. He graduated at Harvard College in 1856, with the highest honors of his class.

Death of A. B. Hardy, Esq.

BOSTON, Monday, July 7.

Mr. A. B. HARDY, one of the editors of the Boston *Journal*, died this morning of consumption.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE EUROPA OFF CAPE RACE.

English Views of the Situation in America.

Great Excitement in the Cotton Market.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

Napoleon Reconsiders His Mexican Policy.

The Departure of Reinforcements Suspended.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, July 7.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool, June 28, *via* Queenstown, June 29, was boarded off Cape Race at midnight of July 6.

The news by the *Persia* created great excitement in the Liverpool Cotton market, and large sales were made late on Friday at a further advance.

The *Times* editorially says the telegrams by the *Persia*, if they come substantially from the Northern Government, do credit to its veracity, inasmuch as they proclaim that any decisive advantage over the Confederates must be postponed until great additions are made to the Federal army. The latest dates are to June 18, which may be considered the beginning of the Summer heats. Although the probability is that both armies will keep the field, yet there can be little doubt that the spirit of the campaign must languish until Fall, when cool weather and reinforcements on both sides will allow the struggle to be renewed. The last news represents what may be looked upon as the closing scenes of the Spring campaign. Though the Federals have so many more men, and such a vast army, and the greatest resources, they invariably describe themselves as outnumbered by the Confederates. HALLECK and McCLELLAN utter the same complaint. Food and powder must have been the cry of the Confederates' force, which, numbering 120,000 at Corinth, and being equal, if not superior, to the forces opposed to it, was yet obliged to retreat southward, and is now posted, in decreased numbers, at Grenada. Kentuckians and Tennesseans might argue that since their own States have been abandoned, and fallen under the yoke of the Federals, they had no further interest in defending the Cotton States, to which they were bound by ties of allegiance, but the diminishing army must have been mainly caused by the difficulty of procuring food. The *Times* adds: "The superior numbers and resources of the North we look upon as certain in the end to prevail. But who can see the resolution evinced by the South, the immense army it puts in the field, and the tenacity with which it disputes every position, without feeling that the war is likely to drench the territory of the Union with much more blood?" It winds up by hoping some means may be devised for bringing this unnatural conflict to a close.

The *Morning Herald*, in an editorial, contends that the restoration of the Union would be a calamity, not only for Europe, and England in particular, but for the North. It declares that the Union had become a nuisance among nations. Secession is favorable to England. Self-interests would have justified interference before this, had not international morality forbidden it. Even now, if there was any hope of an early settlement, no one would dream of interfering. As matters stand, however, the *Herald* thinks it is time that some decided action should be taken by France and England, in behalf of justice and humanity, as well as for the protection of their half-ruined manufacturers and hungry operatives. Such action must be taken at last, as impossible things cannot be long allowed to remain. It is most improbable that there will be any change in the aspect of American affairs that will bring us relief, and if we are to act after all it will be saving needless misery to act at once, with gentleness and courtesy, but with immovable firmness in words.

Lord CHELMSFORD asked if EDWIN JAMES should be allowed to retain his patent as Queen's Counsel.

The Lord Chancellor said that Mr. JAMES had given notice of an appeal to the Judges from the decision of the Benches, but he (the Chancellor) had decided that it was not desirable that he should longer enjoy any honor under the Crown. His patent would therefore be ordered to be canceled.

Hon. T. BRUCE, Governor of the Prince of Wales, and a brother of Lord ELGIN, died at London on the 27th of June, from fever contracted at Constantinople while traveling with the Prince.

In the French Chamber of Deputies JULES FAVRE censured the expedition against Mexico, and demanded explanations. After arguing against the French policy in the past, he said things had reached a point at which it was necessary that the resolutions taken should be explained. He considered the sole course to take compatible with the interest and honor of the country, to treat with Mexico and withdraw. He denied that France had any defeat to avenge, eulogized the conduct of the troops, and protested against the entertainment of any ideas which would compromise France with the other Powers.

M. BILLAULT, in response, defended the course of France. He censured negotiations from which it was impossible to obtain a result. He stated that the Emperor was compelled to disavow the Convention of Soledad as contrary to the honor of France, and explained that notwithstanding a momentary disagreement between the three Governments, they remained on good terms.

He energetically repelled the idea of treating with the Juarez Government, saying that the honor of France was engaged, and she must avenge the insults offered. The Emperor would leave the people entirely free, when the French flag floats over the Capital of Mexico, to vote for whatever Government they might choose.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that it seems decided that reinforcements will not sail until after the arrival of another mail, and if the French troops are not then in danger, it is thought reinforcements will not sail until the hot season is over.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* says there is evidently hesitation on the subject of Mexico and he thinks that it is not unlikely that the principles of the expedition are undergoing a reconsideration.

The *Patrie* says that the embarkations for Mexico are provisionally suspended and reduced.

Models of the *Merrimac* and *Monitor* were to be constructed with a view of testing their merits.

The Paris *Constitutionel* announces that the recognition of Italy by Russia has been officially communicated to the Turin Government.

A Russian decree abolishes the Government monopoly for salt, and fixes the duty on salt at 30 kopecs.

Gen. LUDERS had been shot at and slightly wounded in the streets of Warsaw. The perpetrator of the deed was not discovered.

The Calcutta mail, of May 22, and Hong Kong, of May 11, had arrived. The American portion of it was forwarded by the *Europa*.

The news is generally anticipated.

The Funds were very dull, notwithstanding the continuance of the influx of gold to the bank. There was rather more demand for money, owing to the end of the quarter coming round, but rates were unchanged.

Commercial News by the Europa.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 28.

[The regular weekly Cotton market was received by the *Hibernian*.]

Prices at Manchester are still advancing, but sales of cloths and yarns are small.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., report Flour firm, and the middling descriptions rather better; American quoted 25s.@30s. Wheat firm and unchanged; Red Western, 9s. 10d.@10s. 10d.; Red Southern, 10s. 11d.@11s. 3d.; White Western, 11s. 6d.@11s. 10d.; White Southern, 12s.@12s. 6d. Corn easier; Mixed, 28s. 6d.; Yellow, 28s. 9d.; White, 32s.@34s.

PROVISIONS—Beef dull and drooping. Pork heavy and tendening to a decline. Bacon irregular. Lard steady at 40s.@42s. Tallow steady at 45s.

PRODUCE—The *Brokers' Circular* reports Ashes firm; Pots 36s.; Pearls 38s. Rosin excited and 3s. higher; sales at 14s. 6d.@16s. for common. Spirits Turpentine still advancing and prices 6d. higher; sales at 80s. Sugar steady and unchanged. Coffee firm. Rice advancing. Linseed Oil firm at 40s. 6d.@41s. 3d.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARING'S circular reports Breadstuffs firm but quiet. Iron dull. Sugar quiet but steady. TEA firmer. RICE steady. COTTON buoyant and 6d. higher. SPIRITS TURPENTINE excited and 9s. higher; sales at 85s.

American Securities easier and holders pressing their stocks on the market. Illinois Central Shares 40¾@40¾ discount; Erie shares, 30¼@30¾; United States Fives, 76@77; United States Sixes, 81@83.

HAVRE, Thursday, June 26.

COTTON—Sales of the week, 15,500 bales; market active, excited, and the middling and lower qualities higher, closing quiet and easier; New-Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 205f.; do. *bas*, 196f.; stock 34,000 bales.

LONDON, Friday, June 27,

Consols, for money, 91¼@91¾.

THE TURF.

Second Day of the Spring Running Meeting on the Union Course—Two Good Races—Wagram and Miss Jessie the Winners.

Yesterday was the second day of the Spring Running Meeting, and on it two good races were run, by horses whose reputation was well sustained, and whose gait fully justified all that has been said of them.

THE FIRST RACE

was in two-mile heats, best two in three, with the following entries:

J. G. WOODS enters br. m. *Laura Farris*, 6 years, by *Lexington*, dam by imp. *Margrave*; colors, blue and blue.

ZEB. WARD enters b. h. *Sailor Boy*, 5 years, by imp. *Yorkshire*, dam by imp. *Herald*; colors, red and pink.

C. S. LLOYD enters br. h. *Avalanche*, 4 years, by *Revenue*, dam by *Sallie Ward*; colors, purple and white.

JOHN HUNTER, enters br. c. *Sunshine*, 3 years, by *Balrownie*, dam imp. *Comfort*; colors, blue and white stripe.

P. C. BUSH enters b. h. *Trovatore*, 6 years, by *Monarch*, dam *Madona*, by imp. *Yorkshire*; colors, red and lilac.

J. W. WELDEN enters b. m. *Bettie Ward*, 5 years, by *Lexington*, dam by *Whalebone*; colors, red and maroon.

JOHN M. CLAY enters b. c. *Wagram*, 4 years, by *Yorkshire*, dam *Topaz*, by *Glencoe*; blue and blue.

THE SECOND RACE

Was a Sweepstakes for three-year-olds, one mile and a half out, for which there were ten entries, only two of which, however, were mounted, viz.: *Miss Jessie* and the *Lexington Filly*.

Owing to the fact that the race was not properly advertised, and also for the reason that the public met with several unnecessary disappointments on the first day, the attendance was quite small, and confined almost entirely to professionals and horse-men.

Promptly at 3 o'clock, the tap of the drum brought the horses, their owners and riders to the Judges' Stand, where they were placed in the order above indicated, and received the ordinary instructions. At the first day's races, owing to the peculiarly easy track, the horses ran almost wholly upon the outside track, to obviate which, the managers had this time placed barriers at different points of the course, rendering it impossible for the horses to use other than the inside track. This was protested against by Col WARD, but the judges decided that the horses must use the track as it was or withdraw.

The betting was of the same character as the pool rates. On Saturday night, in pools of $100, *Laura Farris* brought $60, *Wagram* $35, *Trovatore* $25, *Sailor* $5, *Bettie Ward*, *Avalanche* and *Sunshine* each $5. Yesterday the pools varied some, *Laura Farris* drawing $80 and *Wagram* $50 and *Trovatore* $30, without change for the others.

The heat of the day was almost unbearable; it was absolutely stifling, and not a breath of air visited any portion of the dusty track. All being ready, the word was given and a fair start was got on.

THE FIRST HEAT,

with *Faris* a little in the advance. *Wagram* was nearest her, and all the rest bunched in after them. At the first quarter there was no perceptible change in positions, but as they drew near the half-mile *Faris* and *Wagram* got away from the others, and together they passed the pole, with *Trovatore* just behind them. From the half to the third quarter the race was very pretty, and the three horses passed the latter point side by side. There *Laura* improved some, and came down the last quarter in good time, making the first mile in 1 min. 55 sec., with *Trovatore* nearer her than *Wagram*.

From this point in *Laura* had an easy time. She kept in the van, followed by *Wagram*, who in turn was just ahead of *Trovatore*, while the others were a good way behind. As they passed the half-mile the laggards began to show better speed, and crowded closer on the leaders, while the little contraband who rode *Farris* seemed certain enough of the heat to warrant him in the indulgence of a little game of bluff. This was taken advantage of by *Wagrom's* rider, who whipped and spurred his beautiful animal and overhauled the venturesome darkey so rapidly that he found it necessary to do his very best to get home safe. This he did, however, amid the enthusiasm of the spectators, in 1 minute, 51¾ seconds, making the entire heat in 3 minutes, 46¾ seconds. The judges gave the heat to *Laura Farris*, and placed the others thus: Second, *Wagram*; third, *Avalanche*; fourth, *Trovatore*; fifth, *Bettie Ward*; sixth, *Sunshine*, and seventh, *Sailor*.

This result of course greatly rejoiced *Laura's* friends, and the betting, already largely in her favor, was increased to large odds. There was careful grooming, loud talking, and considerable profane excitement on the track between the heats, and the owners and trainers evidently felt as though the world would be rent asunder if each man's individual favorite should not be the successful horse.

THE SECOND HEAT

was called and all came to time. The horses had by this time become imbued with the spirit of their masters, and they were impatient to start; so much so in fact that it was with great difficulty that they could be got off with anything like fairness. After three unsuccessful attempts, they got the word, and with *Sunshine* in the lead they went off like arrows from a well-strung bow.

Sunshine did so well, and was so far in advance of them all that many were in doubt as to whether he would not be the winner of the heat. He took the quarter pole, and passed the half in 57 seconds with *Laura* hard after him, but unapproached by the others. The third quarter was passed in the way, but down the last quarter *Laura* caught up to him, and they had a very beautiful trial to the stand, in which, however, *Sunshine* was the victor in 1 minute 52½ seconds. Here began a most exciting race. Upon the very start on the second mile, *Laura* got by him and passed the quarter pole a full length ahead. At this, *Wagram*, who had been doing only well, began to show up better, and overhauling first one and then the other glided by them as they made the half mile, while *Laura*, seemingly discouraged, fell far behind. From this point in *Wagram* kept the lead, coming home very handsomely in 1 minute 52 seconds. The heat being done in 3 minutes 44½ seconds. *Sunshine* was distanced, and *Sailor* was so thoroughly wrong, that with the consent of the judges she was withdrawn. The places at the termination of the second heat were, *Wagram* first, *Faris* second, *Avalanche* third, *Trovatore* fourth, *Bettie Ward* fifth, *Sailor* sixth, and *Sunshine* distanced.

The second heat, as may be inferred from the above, was very interesting and exciting from start to close, and changed betting very materially. *Wagram* brought in pools, then started $75 to $60.

THE THIRD HEAT

though not so exciting was nevertheless a very fine one, and brought new favorites before the notice of the lookers-on. After a very fair start, in which *Bettie Ward* had a slight advantage, the horses, now reduced to five, went off in a string. As they passed the quarter *Bettie* was in the advance, *Laura* in the extreme rear, and the rest hanging along between. At the half mile these positions were unchanged, and at the third quarter there was only the difference that *Laura* was yet further behind, and the rest were in a bunch. *Bettie* led the first mile all through, getting home in 2 min. 5 sec.

As they passed the stand, *Wagrom* began to improve, and before they reached the half lie was ahead, while *Laura* was side by side with *Trovatore*. All seemed at that point to begin to try for the heat, and a very beautiful sight was presented as they passed the third quarter, with *Wagram* in the van, and *Avalanche* and *Trovatore* right upon him. Down the home stretch they thundered, beating the first mile and giving *Wagram* the mile in 1 min, 48¾ sec., and the heat in 3 min. 53¼ sec. The positions were as follows: *Wagram* first, *Avalanche* second, *Trovatore* third, *Laura Farris* fourth, *Bettie Ward* fifth.

In the race, *Wagram* stood first, having won two heats, and *Laura* second, having gained one.

SUMMARY.

Race two-mile heats, best two in three.

	1st Heat.	2d Heat.	3d Heat.
br. m. *Laura Farris*	1	2	4
b. h. *Sailor*	7	6	out.
br. h. *Avalanche*	3	3	2
br. c. *Sunshine*	6	dist.	out.
b. h. *Trovatore*	4	4	3
b. m. *Bettie Ward*	5	5	5
b. c. *Wagram*	2	1	1

TIME.

Heat.	1st Mile. m. s.	2d Mile. m. s.
First	1:55	1:51¼
Second	1:52½	1:52
Third	2:05	1:48¼

THE SECOND RACE

was single dash for three-year olds, a mile and a half out. The horses entered were *Miss Jessie* and the *Lexington Filly*, each of whom did well at the meeting in Philadelphia. At the start *Jessie* ran ahead, but was soon lapped by the *Lexington Filly*, who did not reach her head, however, and *Jessie* passed the stand in the advance, as she did every pole. The race was not an exciting one, and terminated thus:

Miss Jessie 1
Lexington Filly 2

TIME.

	One mile.	Half mile home.
Single dash	1m. 53½ sec.	52½ sec.

This closed the sport for the day.

All who were there were pleased and gratified. On Wednesday there will be a good race, and we presume full particulars can be found in the morning papers of that day.

The Boston Meeting programme is not yet decided upon.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Common Council Proceedings.

MORE VETOES—A BALANCE SHEET—THE SUMMER RECESS.

A regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening—Alderman TENNAN in the Chair. The annual statement of moneys received and disbursed from July 1, 1861, to June 30, 1862, inclusive, by EDWARD DIKEMAN, Collector of Taxes, viz.:

To balance cash in Bank, June 30, 1861	$22,013 22	
To amount received for assessments, default, &c.	$464,669 09	
To amount received for arrear of taxes	413,783 37	
To amount received for the taxes of 1861	1,845,555 74	
To amount received for redemptions	90,124 89	
To amount received for military commutations	4,610 61—2,838,643 70	
Total		$2,860,655 92
By amount paid City Treasurer	$1,740,807 42	
By amount paid County Treasurer	965,563 30	
By amount paid Redemption account	92,363 85—$2,818,774 57	
Balance in Bank		$41,682 35
Balance of Redemption account, due June 30, 1861		$9,315 75
Amount received from July 1, 1861, to June 30, 1862		90,124 89
Total		$99,440 64
By amount paid Redemption account		$92,383 85
Balance due		$56 79
Amount due City and County Treasurers		$34,825 56
Amount due Redemption Departments		7,056 79
Balance in bank as above June 30, 1862		$41,682 35

The above was ordered published, and printed in full in the minutes.

The usual batch of vetoes was received from the Mayor, viz.: A resolution to furnish the windows of the Common Council Chamber with "buff shades;" to purchase 300 copies of Brown's Map of the City of Brooklyn, for the use of the Common Council and city officers, at an expense of $90; to repair the Forty-fourth Precinct Station-house, and the resolution appropriating $500 for repairs to Engine House No. 10, Western District. Laid on the table, and ordered published. The Comptroller was, by resolution, requested to examine the tax-rolls now open for review and examination in the Assessor's Department, and designate therein the property belonging to the city, to the end that the same will not be included in the tax levy, and subjected to sale for default of payment of the tax imposed. A resolution that the Board of Aldermen take a recess from the second Monday of July to the 22d of September, and that in the meantime the public offices be closed at 12 o'clock M., and when special meetings are held it shall be after forty-eight hours' notice, and then no other business to be transacted except what is named in the call, was presented and laid over until next Monday evening. The matter of taking gas from the Citizens' Gaslight Company, was called up and laid over for one week.

Considerable routine business was transacted, when the Board adjourned for one week.

FATAL FOURTH OF JULY ACCIDENT.—During the firing of a National salute at Orient, L. I., on the 4th inst., fire was communicated to a basket containing thirty-two cartridges for the cannon, when an explosion took place, killing a boy named CLIFFORD TANNER, and seriously injuring several other persons.

THE KNIFE.—Two men, named JOHN MCCANN and JOHN RADY, had an altercation at East New-York on Sunday night, when MCCANN stabbed RADY, inflicting, it is feared, a mortal wound. MCCANN was arrested.

THE HEAT.—Several persons were prostrated by the heat yesterday, and one, named JOHN DENAUX, died from the effects of it.

FATAL BURNING ACCIDENT.—Mrs. HANNAH G. ROGERS, of No. 2 Sixth-street, died yesterday from burns received on Sunday, by her clothes taking fire.

CITY COURT CALENDAR THIS DAY—Nos. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 39, 40, 1, 12, 17.

[Advertisement.]

Two Hundred and Twelve Broadway, the place is. Where those who go to watering places Should buy their Summer Hats, of Silk or Straw— The best and nicest styles we ever saw— KNOX'S Hats, whether Silk, Straw or Beaver, Never fail to satisfy the wearer.

[Advertisement.]

SUMMER CLOTHING,
66
At EVANS', and } Fulton-street,
68
30 per cent. below Broadway prices.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM'S MUSEUM was crowded yesterday, and the performances of Holman's National Opera Troupe gave unlimited satisfaction. They appear again this afternoon and evening.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Champion, from Aspinwall—E. P. Bond, Mrs. Bond, H. J. Seaman, Mrs. Seaman, Mrs. E. Seaman, Mrs. J. A. Watson, J. S. Luckerbeck, J. C. Whipple, C. D. Cushman, M. W. Mead, Mrs. H. M. Merrill, L. W. Coe, Mrs. Coe, C. H. Smith, Mrs. M. N. Davis, Mrs. M. C. Clark, J. E. Richardson, B. Benoise, E. Bosque, Wm. Ritter, Mrs. Ritter, M. Rack, J. R. Cushier, H. W. Smith, Capt. Hatch, John Downey, U. S. N., Capt. A. A. Hill, B. Sotolongo, Mrs. S. D. Melville, W. Farley, Van Resselllr, U. S. N., V. Mathias, Mrs. Mathias, Mrs. S. E. Gillinwater, Geo. De La Montanya, Miss E. Davis,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3367. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

Improved Condition and Position of Our Troops.

A Small Demonstration of the Enemy on the Right.

REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVING FREELY.

Gen. Burnside and Staff at Fortress Monroe.

The Rebels Erecting Batteries Below Harrison's Landing.

A TRANSPORT FIRED INTO.

From the Special Correspondents of the New-York Times.

HARRISON'S BAR, JAMES RIVER, Saturday, July 5, 1862.

The army is now comfortably settled in better and pleasanter quarters than any which they have occupied for several months. The rain which on Thursday drenched the camps and made almost impassable the roads, has not been repeated, but has been replaced by sunny skies and cooling breezes. In an astonishingly short space of time, the various corps have taken assigned positions and prepared the ground for a successful defence. The enemy, who yesterday appeared in some force on our right, and did a little in the way of artillery firing, have not declared their presence to-day by any offensive action. Gen. FRANKLIN assures me that the right, as at present supported, can stand and maintain its ground against 100,000 of the most ferocious rebels that can be thrown upon it. Indeed, at all points along the line, there is not the slightest apprehension of danger from an attacking enemy. So thoroughly protected, the army is getting that rest which it so much needs, and is ready to-day to do over again what it has so handsomely done in the last two weeks. It is the general impression that the rebel force removed eighteen miles from Richmond, its base occupying a country which the Union forces have already cleared of its forage, worn by constant labor, and unable to make any further advance, has been depleted of a considerable portion of its men, sent back to Richmond. If they were in strong numbers, and able to make any powerful attack, this army would not have been allowed to rest as they have during the last three days. They know as well as we do that every hour of delay in making such an attack multiplies alarmingly the difficulties of the undertaking, and effectually prevents success. Night and day the sound of the axe and pick and shovel coming from our camps tells them the story of what advantages they are, of necessity, allowing us. From all reports they are no longer the compact, well-drilled, effective army which rushed so promptly to the pursuit of our retreating columns, but, mourning a frightful loss, are in no position to successfully attack or successfully to defend themselves against the advance of a powerful army.

The position we now occupy is one of great beauty—an open, rolling country, skirted by woods, with frequent residences of the more wealthy and aristocratic of the rebellious Virginians. The James River, at our side, now covered with a large fleet of craft of various kinds, runs here through abruptly rising hills, and hills upon whose sides the handsomest of grain-fields flourish. The left bank is the higher, and if the rebels could but once place a battery, even no more than two or three field-pieces upon it, they might do a deal of damage to our shipping. But, fortunately, our gunboats very surely prevent the accomplishment of anything of this kind. The *Monitor* and *Galena*, lying side by side just off the landing, with steam always up and gunners eager to employ their great guns, are too formidable opponents to be carelessly boarded.

The fighting of the last two weeks is, of course, the continued and exhaustless subject of camp talk. To pretend to give to every one credit who displayed conspicuous bravery in the various battles is impossible. As one of the Generals said to day, when every officer and every man in his brigade fought like veterans, it is impossible to designate particular men. As the army give matnrer consideration to the subject, they allow more and more credit to Gens. SUMNER and HEINTZELMAN for the success of this movement. Gen. McCLELLAN is also open in his expressions of admiration of the conduct of Gens. RICHARDSON—"Fighting Dick" his soldiers call him—and PORTER, and Gens. HOOKER and KEARNEY. They were the men who stood by tired soldiers when many were sick of heart and thoroughly discouraged, and left only to leave a victorious field.

One of our gunboats, the *Matanzas*, captured last night the *Teaser*, a little rebel affair which flourished a month or more ago about Norfolk, and brought her in here a sadly battered and used up craft. She carries one heavy 64-pounder gun, and had made her way down the river from above, on a reconnoitering trip.

Movements of which we hear, puts the army in good spirits and tells of plethoric camps, and Richmond secure. Whatever the country may feel, the army is confident of success, and in excellent spirits.

F. P. C.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

ARMY BEFORE RICHMOND, HARRISON'S LANDING, JAMES RIVER, Sunday, July 6, 1862.

Affairs remain quiet on the James River. Not a moment has been lost in strengthening the position of the army at this place, and all the necessary supplies in the shape of forage, provisions and Quartermaster and commissary stores are now here in great abundance. The troops also during the last two days of comparative rest have improved in spirits, and the constant arrival of reinforcements of fresh men gives new hope to the army. The troops who arrive are sent to the front, and the soldiers who have had so much experience in the hardships of the field remain for the present at a more quiet distance from the immediate scene of operations. Gen. McCLELLAN has made personal inspection of the men, addressing to them many words of encouragement, and also complimenting them upon their heroic endurance of the fatigues and labors incident to the changes and conflicts of the past week. Yesterday a fine band discoursed inspiring music to the soldiers, which had a most excellent effect.

The *Monitor*, *Galena*, *Arcostook*, and several other vessels, are lying up and down the river, ready to render any assistance that may be required. The lines of the army were advanced considerably yesterday, and every precaution is adopted to prevent a surprise by the enemy.

The only gunboat left to the Confederate navy on the James River—the *Teaser*—was captured on Wednesday evening, a short distance above here. A single shot from one of our gunboats knocked the little thing into smithereens, and she was taken in tow without further opposition. She lies opposite here a dilapidated specimen of naval architecture. Her smoke-pipe resembles, in its smashed leaning condition, the damaged tile of some old toper who has been on a long spree.

The vigilant eyes of our signal corps, from their out-look on this side, discovered, yesterday, a suspicious-looking group on the opposite shore, who seemed to be examining the ground, and surveying our position. There were also some rebel cavalry prowling around. It is suspected that they may attempt the construction of a battery over there. Should they do so, our gunboats will make short work with them.

A rebel Captain, who was taken prisoner, confessed that the rebel loss on Friday, at Gaines' Hill, was 24,000, and that their total losses, during the week's fighting, were from *sixty to seventy thousand*. He thought our losses must have been greater. They could not, however, have exceeded twelve thousand, killed, wounded and missing. This is about the general estimate of our losses. The long lists now being published, it should be borne in mind, embrace a large number of sick who have been accumulating at various points, and should not be set down to the account of our casualties in the recent battles. A great many, also, are only slightly wounded.

It is matter of surprise, in view of the heavy loss of officers, that our army does not learn a lesson of wisdom from the rebels. It requires close inspection to distinguish an officer from a private in the Confederate ranks. A *very small* strip on the shoulder, or a small star in the corner of the coat-collar, is all that marks the rank of rebel commanders. On the contrary, observe the flashy spread eagles, gold leaves and glistening bars which make our officers conspicuous marks for the rebel sharpshooters! Until there is a change in this mode of wearing uniforms, we must look for a continuation of these long lists of killed and missing officers.

The complete details of the battle of Friday, furnished by my associate, "Whit," supersedes all necessity for my continuing the narrative of these events. Daily occurrences of stirring interest must now take the place of the events of the ast. E. S.

LATE AND IMPORTANT.

Arrival of Gen. Burnside at Fortress Monroe—Reinforcements for Gen. McClellan—Rebel Batteries Erected on James River—The Transport Juniata Fired Into—Stonewall Jackson Not Dead.

A special correspondent of the TIMES, who arrived in this City late last night, from Gen. McCLELLAN'S headquarters on Monday morning, brings several important items of news.

Gen. BURNSIDE has arrived at Fortress Monroe, on his way to Gen. McCLELLAN'S Headquarters. On last Tuesday his troops were embarked aboard of transports and ready to coöperate with McCLELLAN in the battles on the Peninsula, but he received a dispatch purporting to come from the War Department, stating that McCLELLAN was in Richmond and the enemy in flight in all directions. Not suspecting the truth of this dispatch, he disembarked his troops and was then too late to participate in the seven days' struggle. His troops have, however, arrived at Fortress Monroe, and have before this arrived at Harrison's Landing.

The transport *Juniata*, conveying supplies up the James river, was fired into from rebel batteries below Harrison's Landing, on the opposite side of the river. She was obliged to run ashore to save being sunk. On the same side of the river the rebels have constructed batteries between Harrison's Landing and the Chickahominy River. One of them, which your correspondent saw, was merely a breastwork of sods, about eight feet high, placed one behind the other.

Day before yesterday, Stonewall JACKSON, who was reported dead, sent a flag of truce in, conveying a lot of our sick and wounded, whom they could not or would not keep. They, however, refuse to receive one from us, basing their refusal upon the fact Gen. GRANT refused their request at Shiloh.

Major STONE, of the Pennsylvania Bucktails, whose horse was killed at the same time that Gen. McCALL'S body fell into the hands of the enemy, reports that the General was undoubtedly killed. His column was marching along the Charles City Road when he received intelligence that the enemy were in front of him. He halted his command and rode forward, in company with Capt. STONE, Capt. SUERES, and Lieut. LAMBERT. When he reached a bend in the road, he found, to his surprise, the rebels drawn up in line of battle, on both sides of the road, within one hundred feet of him. They ordered him to dismount, or they would fire. He attempted to escape, and a whole platoon fired into him. Maj. STONE and Lieut. LAMBERT both think that at least fourteen or fifteen bullets pierced his body. They saw him fall from his horse, and believe him to be dead.

Day before yesterday, Stonewall JACKSON attacked and drove in the pickets of FRANKLIN'S Division. When Gen. FRANKLIN brought up his reserve, JACKSON fell back, and it was expected a night attack would be made, but everything passed off quietly.

NEWS FROM THE REBEL CAPITAL.

From the Washington National Republican.

We had the good fortune to get hold, last evening, of a copy of the Richmond *Examiner* of July 4. It has an account of the battle of Tuesday, more than confirming the previous accounts of the slaughter of the rebels on that day.

The *Examiner* says that the rebel killed and wounded in all the battles amount to "*at least*" 15,000.

It says that in the fight of Tuesday, Major WALKER, of the Fifteenth Virginia Regiment, was killed, and the Colonel (AUGUST) wounded. Gen. ANDERSON is reported to have been injured by a shell.

Northern newspapers, captured from Union soldiers, are advertised for sale.

Confederate stocks rose from 93 to 97, as a result of the battles. These prices are paid in Confederate note currency.

SLIDELL writes that he expects the "immediate" recognition of the Confederacy by the French Emperor.

The rebels believed that the New-York Seventh Regiment was in the late battles.

The *Examiner* talks about the "probable capitulation" of Gen. McCLELLAN'S army.

It says that the rebels captured at the White House 192,000 rounds of assorted cartridges, 75 boxes of shell, &c.

Of the markets at Richmond, it reports "snap beans" at two dollars per half peck; cabbage at one dollar or one dollar and twenty-five cents per head, and "not large at that;" and peas, "without looking," at fifty cents per half peck. The currency in which such prices are paid need sink but a little lower to become utterly worthless.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S GUNS.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes from Fortress Monroe, July 6:

"First as to the siege guns. I never saw, and never saw any one who did see, any other siege guns in the army of the Potomac than eight or ten long eighty-pound Parrotts. These were mounted in battery on the extreme right of the army, and all day Friday, June 27, did splendid work in shelling the rebels across the Chickahominy. These guns were all saved. I saw the whole of them late on Sunday afternoon, five miles across the White Oak Swamp bridge, on ground which the enemy did not hold for forty-eight hours afterwards. They were rapidly proceeding toward the James River. Your readers may rely upon the safety of these guns.

Then, as to wounded relatives of people in the North. Every battle-field and hospital which was formed for the reception of its wounded during the retreat, is in possession of the enemy. If a soldier was killed, his body now lies on rebel ground. If he was wounded in such a way that he could not walk, there being no ambulances to remove any wounded men, he of course fell into the hands of the enemy. If he were wounded so that he could walk without help, or by the aid of a crutch, or by leaning on a friend's shoulder, even though his weakness compelled him to rest at every half mile, his safety may be relied upon. The army, in aggregate, marched very slowly, but ten miles in twenty-four hours, and these wounded men came straggling to the hospital boats at HARRISON'S house during all my stay there, and no doubt they are straggling in still. From the nature of the wound the safety of the men can be ascertained. As to well men, the mails will soon be opened, and they, of course, at the first opportunity, will bring home letters telling their whereabouts.

Every regiment in the army, with scarcely an exception, was engaged in one or another of the week's battles, and all did bravely. The troops have the most perfect confidence in their Generals, and they all deserve it; for a braver set of officers never commanded an army. The men almost worship McCLELLAN, and would do even impossibilities if he commanded them.

The troops, too, are united in sentiment on one other point: a firm belief in the inutility of Congressional criticism and censure of McCLELLAN'S acts. When they are doing their best they cannot bear to be told that they could do better were they only to try."

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Sick and Wounded at Savage's Station—Advance of Gen. McClellan—Gen. Burnside Arrived, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, July 6.

The officer who was in charge at the time, informs me that all our sick and wounded at Savage's Station were removed previous to the rebels advancing on that place, and were safely placed in different hospitals with others who were removed from the York River.

A flag of truce was sent up the York River from Fort Monroe this morning at 10 o'clock.

McCLELLAN has advanced up the river about seven miles since the 4th. We have heard of no fighting within the last two or three days.

A small gunboat belonging to the rebels was sunk, three days ago, by our fleet. It, together with the *Teaser*, had returned down the river to within about twelve miles of Harrison's Landing, and encountered some of our gunboats.

The *Knickerbocker*, with about 500 sick and wounded, leaves here this evening for Washington.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, July 7.

The steamers *State of Maine*, *Vanderbilt*, *Kennebec*, *Elm City*, *Arrowsmith*, *Thomas A. Morgan*, *Massachusetts*, *Canonicus*, *New-York* and the *Nellie Baker* are all at Fortress Monroe this morning.

The Sixth Regiment, Cavalry, the Fifth Regular Cavalry, and the Sixth Pennsylvania Lancers, leave here to-day to go up the James River.

Gen. STONEMEN is highly spoken of for his bravery and skill in his late management of affairs on the York River.

The *Elm City*, from Harrison's Landing, has arrived at Fortress Monroe with 500 disabled soldiers on board, mostly sick. They will be taken to New-York. She lies at anchor in the roads, and not a boat can be obtained to go out to her to procure a list of the names. The officers of transports have become so hardened that they will not allow one of their small boats to do the smallest favor, even for humanity's sake, and, consequently, we will no doubt have to abandon the idea of obtaining a list from the *Elm City*. There are many wounded on board. Five have died since leaving Harrison's Landing.

The flag-of-truce boat, which left here yesterday morning, returned to-day, having been up as far as White House. They report all quiet, having seen nothing of the rebels on their reconnoissance. They brought down about fifty contrabands, and a few stragglers who had unfortunately been left behind at the time of the retreat. They also brought down eleven trunks, marked "WILMAR," which were taken from WILMAR, the clergyman, of Philadelphia, about six months ago, who was arrested for having articles with him contraband, which he was conveying to the enemy. They were brought here to-day from West Point.

Three o'clock P. M.—Gen. BURNSIDE'S flagboat has just arrived, and cast anchor in the Roads.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, July 8.

A flag of truce returned to-day from a cruise up York River. At Cumberland was found ninety of our wounded soldiers. They were brought a mile away, when the rebels compelled us to return them to the hospital where we found them.

All is quiet on the James River.

OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE

Stampede of Army Suckers—Hygeia Hotel a Hospital again—Celebration of the Fourth—Accident to the "State of Maine"—Secesh Prisoners—Escaped Union Prisoners—Interesting Accounts of Jeff. Davis and his Kingdom.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, July 5, 1862.

The sudden stampede of all the army drones and hangers-on, has left Old Point once more to the quietude and decency which they had so suddenly invaded. The order for their leaving must have been somewhat peremptory, for never was there so speedy and complete a revolution in the social appearance of any place, as took place here yesterday between morning and evening. It was like the exodus of the swallows—every one knew they had gone, but how, when, or where, nobody could tell.

But if we have escaped the unpleasantness of being crowded together in a caravansera, it is probably only to exchange one discomfort for another. From all I hear, the Hygeia Hotel is again, and immediately, to be used as a hospital for receiving our poor sick and wounded men, the present hospitals not being able to contain the numbers constantly pouring in, and the large new one now in course of erection near the old Chesapeake, not being yet completed. It is one thing to visit the sick and wounded occasionally, but to live in close contact with them, to listen to the groans of sufferers during the silent hours of night and to be perpetually breathing the effluvium of angry—perhaps mortifying—wounds, is a heavy drag upon one's nerves and sensibilities. How much should it enhance our appreciation of the brave and kind-hearted women who are devoting all their time and energies to the alleviation of such suffering!

I told you, in my yesterday's letter, that the "glorious Fourth" was passing off very quietly among us—indeed, with no external demonstration whatever. Toward evening, however, we made quite a "splurge." The cannon of the Fort began suddenly to roar out their compliments, and a number of rockets simultaneously hissed through the still air. For an instant the folks—brimful of anticipation for any sort of news in the way of war—pricked up their ears and wondered what it could mean; but then as suddenly remembering that it was only the Fourth of July, they whistled "Yankee Doodle" and composed their nerves.

The steamer *State of Maine*, of whose sick and wounded I sent you complete lists yesterday, left Old Point yesterday morning, but when some distance out in the Chesapeake Bay her machinery became disordered, and she had to be turned back, arriving at this port at 9 o'clock this morning. It must have been a sad disappointment to many a sick soldier on board; but they will be all well cared for in the meantime, and transferred as rapidly as possible to other vessels bound for New-York. You will find your list very full and complete. I send you, to-day, a full list of the *Kennebec's* sick and wounded, irrespective of her 150 who were left at the Portsmouth hospital.

The *Hero* came in yesterday with 500 secesh prisoners from the James River, and a harder looking set of fellows it would be difficult to meet. They were dressed in all sorts of costumes—usually a dirty grey—and with slouched hats, their shoes very dilapidated, in fact, many of them bare-footed; but all having the appearance of being well fed, although it is impossible to get it into the heads of people, hereabouts, that they ever taste anything but a decoction of whisky and gunpowder.

The *Hero* was ranged at the wharf, alongside of the *Kennebec*, loaded with our wounded soldiers, and as I stood on board the latter, among these two masses of men, it was strange to compare those who had so recently met in deadly conflict. I overheard one of our medical officers, on board the *Hero*, in conversation with a number of the rebels around him. He was trying to appeal to their reason, but far greater chance would he have had with so many maniacs. One man among them—no gentleman, by the way, for no rebel gentlemen I have met deal in vulgar invectives—was perfectly rabid in his denunciations. He would listen to nothing—accept nothing—attend to no explanations about BUTLER'S "woman" proclamation, &c. He was simply for fighting us to the last man, &c., &c. I never saw this man before, but I venture to prophecy—merely by his talk—that he would desert if he had a chance. I never shall forget the fiendish sneer with which he said: "Some of you fancy you are going to get over us with kindness, and so-forth—but by—you'll never get over *me*." That is very evident; for such wild beasts there is nothing but cannon balls and bayonets.

We had a very interesting arrival here last evening, in the persons of officers of our army who had escaped from the rebels. They are:

First Lieut. HENRY W. MAYES, Company G, Ninth Kentucky.
Second Lieut. G. W. BROWN, Company E, Twenty-third Missouri.
Second Lieut. N. J. CAMP, Company F, Twenty-third Missouri.
First Lieut. I. S. AOEY, Company D, Fourteenth Iowa.
Second Lieut. G. H. LOGAN, Company I, Fourteenth Iowa.
Second Serg't REGARS, Company I, Fourteenth Iowa.
Third Serg't REGARS, Company I, Fourteenth Iowa.

After a confinement of some six weeks at Montgomery, Ala., they were transferred from that place to Macon, Ga., on the 30th May last, and arrived there on the 1st June. Here they remained until the 16th June, when three of them—Lieuts. MAYES, BROWN and CAMP—made their escape, almost miraculously, on a dark night, followed the next day, (at 3 P. M.,) by the other four, who, however, were not aware of their companions' escape.

The recital of these gentlemen, if fully put to paper, would make quite an interesting little romance; but I have no time for it, nor do I think it wise, as it may teach the enemy how to look out against others who may escape in a similar manner. Suffice it to say, that having found two wrecked canoes, some sixteen feet long, they managed, with oars formed out of their canteens and tin pans, to propel themselves along the Ochmulgee, which runs into the Altamaha, and, after a thousand hairbreadth escapes, contrived to get to Altamaha Bay, on the Atlantic coast, landing on Wolf Island, and then at Saplo Island. There they got on board the *Wamanutha*, which took them to our flag-ship *Florida*, in St. Symond's Sound, and thence they were finally conveyed, by the United States gunboat *Massachusetts*, to Old Point.

These gentlemen have amused us by lifting the curtain to give us a very nice little peep into the interior of the dominions of King JEFF. the First. They assure us that, in spite of all that the rebels may pretend to the contrary, there is a strong Union feeling at Montgomery and Mobile, surpassed only by what exists at Memphis! They say that that Union feeling is only kept down by main force, that the whole place is under military control; military officers seizing everything belonging to the people and *compelling* them to take their worthless shinplasters in return. They assert, moreover, that there is such strict surveillance of the Press that even officers have a difficulty in getting a newspaper when there is anything to *hide from the public*, but that there is no difficulty when they have gained any advantage over us. In spite of this the papers were often very plain spoken,—that they grumbled loudly against JEFF. DAVIS & Co.; one of them going far enough to call him an "*incubus*." The general impression, both at Montgomery and Macon, was that if we took Richmond *the game was over!*

As to the social and commercial state of matters the following is a list of a few ordinary things I took down at their dictation:

Common one dollar shoes	$4 00
Calfskin boots	25 00
Flour, per barrel	20 00
Sugar, per lb	0 50
Eggs, per dozen	0 50
Green tea, per lb	6 00
Coffee, per lb. (none to be had)	1 50
Mess beef, per barrel	45 00
Mess pork, per barrel	50 00
Foolscap paper, per ream	25 00
Commonest molasses	1 85
A $6 common coat	20 00

These prices, they said, were what ruled at the time New-Orleans was taken. Since then *they have been gradually rising!* And yet we hear of a last ditch somewhere, and of this war lasting ten years!

No war news of consequence at the time of mailing. NEMO.

A Dearth of News—Sick and Wounded Soldiers—Gen. Burnside and Staff at Old Point—A Transport Fired into on the James River, &c.

OLD POINT, Monday, July 7, 1862.

There is a perfect dearth of any news of consequence here, up to this time—2 P. M. The burning sun is shining upon us with tropical fervor; the thermometer, at one place, standing at nearly 100 degrees in the shade. It is just one of those days when sweltering man and beast are glad to escape from toil and take refuge in cool, shady nooks, and when the best and most enduring of correspondents are fit for nothing but sherry cobblers and going to sleep.

The *Elm City* arrived from Harrison's Landing this morning, with some 500 sick and wounded, but instead of coming up to the wharf, laid far out in the Roads to take in coal, and then proceeded to New-York. I made every possible effort to obtain a list of her sick and wounded—even hiring a boat on purpose to convey me on board of her; but all to no purpose. When I got there I was informed by one of the physicians in charge, that the list had been sent to Dr. CUTLER, the Medical Director at the Fort, by the Quartermaster of the vessel. On returning to Dr. C., whom I had seen immediately before, I found that no such list had reached him, and has not done so up to this moment.

The fact is that in spite of Dr. CUTLER'S repeated orders, and the herculean efforts he is perpetually making to obtain *immediate* and correct lists of all the wounded and sick that are brought, it seems impossible for him to obtain them. Whether it be the result of sheer negligence, or of any hocus-pocus arrangements, I know not; but it is quite certain that public interests are not benefited when a newspaper correspondent is impeded in his efforts to lay the names of some 500 sick and wounded soldiers before their agonized and expectant friends at home. Dr. CUTLER is determined not to let the matter rest until he gets it into shape, and it is to be hoped he will succeed. Correct lists should be made out on board during the passage of the vessel, and, the very instant she arrives, a fair copy should be placed in the hands of the Medical Director of this Department.

Gen. McCLELLAN'S proclamation was being freely circulated here, at the same time, if not before, it was probably stirring all New-York up with an important "Extra." It was received here with the greatest enthusiasm, and all expressed a hope that there was truth in the very current rumor that our young General is to be raised to the rank of Lieutenant-General. There is not a word in that proclamation which the whole army and people will not indorse.

We have been now two whole days without any New-York papers, which makes a considerable inroad into the life of the place. July 4 is a holiday with your printers, which accounts for no Saturday papers, and the Sunday came immediately on the top of that.

A negro was shot here yesterday in attempting to break through military orders. He was attempting to cross over to Hampton, when the guard challenged him. The negro refused to answer again and again—upon which the sentinel leveled his gun and fired at him.

The steamer *Alice Price*, BURNSIDE'S flag-boat, from North Carolina, has come in, with the General and Staff on board. What this denotes you will soon hear. Everybody here, however, spontaneously agree that his apparition among us can only bode good. Reinforcements of cavalry and infantry have also gone up—but whence, whose, and what numbers I am not at liberty to say. Those who left headquarters as late as this morning, say that all is quiet, cheerful and confident there.

Three cases of sun-stroke have been brought to the Hygeia Hospital.

Four O'clock P. M.—Intelligence has just been received of the rebels having fired upon one of our transports going up the James River with troops last evening. I have no time to get full particulars before the mail leaves, but the event is said to have occurred three miles below Harrison's Landing; and, after several shots, only one of our men was wounded in the leg. The *Empire City* is this moment coming up with part of BURNSIDE'S men on board.

NEMO.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Continued Bombardment of Vicksburgh—Affairs in Arkansas—Movements of the Rebels in Mississippi, &c.

CAIRO, Tuesday, June 8.

The steamer *Sunshine*, from Vicksburgh the 3d, has arrived. The bombardment was continued. The town was deserted except by the military.

The news from White River, Ark., is not encouraging. Col. FITCH still holds St. Charles. No relief had yet reached Gen. CURTIS. The whole country bordering on White River is reported in arms, except those flying from the conscription, which is enforced in the most rigorous manner. Boats are frequently fired on from the shore.

The *Granada Appeal* of the 3d says that large numbers of Confederate troops have gone from Tussles to Water Valley, forty miles south of Holley Springs.

BARCENAMDER'S Division has gone to Vicksburgh. A large number of Mississippi troops have gone to Richmond.

Nearly all the Government stores have been removed from Grenada to a place occupied by 2,000 or 3,000 rebels. They have burned all the trestle-work of the bridges between Memphis and Coldwater.

Gen. HINDMAN has issued an appeal to the people of Arkansas, and says that he intends to annoy the enemy in every possible way, and asks the people to do their part.

The Little Rock *Gazette*, of the 28th, says that the Federals have evacuated Ludlay Bay and St. Charles, and the whole lower White River, and have gone in the direction of Memphis.

Gen. CURTISS left Batesville and crossed Black River, and is supposed to be making toward Cache Bridges, with a view to reaching the Mississippi River, *viâ* Crowley's Ridge.

FROM THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

Dispatches to the Navy Department—Operations at Baton Rouge, Vicksburgh, &c.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 8.

The Navy Department has received dispatches dated United States steam sloop *Brooklyn*, off Vicksburgh, June 22. The following is from Capt. CRAVEN to Commodore FARRAGUT:

SIR: In obedience to your orders of the 13th, I left Baton Rouge, on my way up the river, at 1 P. M. of that day. On the 14th, at 9 P. M., I sent the Marine Guard and a party of seamen, in all about 100 men, under charge of Lieut. LOWRY, at Bayou Sara, for the purpose of destroying the telegraph apparatus, and cutting the wires, and with orders to inform the authorities of that town that we were on the river for the purpose of enforcing the laws of our common country, and protecting its loyal citizens, and at the same time to warn them that if any hostile demonstrations were made upon our vessels or transports as they passed in front of their town by the thieves and murderers, yclept "guerrillas," the town would be held responsible for it, and at least be laid under contribution, if not dealt with more severely. About 1 in the morning, Lieut. LOWRY returned with his party to the ship, having thoroughly accomplished his work, excepting securing the telegraph apparatus, which had been removed but a few minutes before he landed. About half a mile of the wire was cut and brought aboard, and the vitriol and batteries destroyed. The people ashore seemed to be peaceably disposed, were quite civil, and made no disrespectful demonstrations. The Mayor or Chief Magistrate informed LOWRY that but two or three days previous to our arrival the town had been visited by bands of guerrillas; that they had committed many outrages against law and order, and he had arrested a Lieutenant who commanded the party, but he was rescued by his men and borne off to the woods. He represented these guerrillas as a lawless set of men, whom the inhabitants of the country and small towns had greater dread of than for the visits of our navy or even our army; and he hoped we would not hold him responsible for the acts of a cut-throat band. Before leaving shore, LOWRY, with the flag of our Union at the head of his party, and to the tune of "Yankee Doodle," marched through several of the principal streets. We passed Natchez at about 10½ of the morning of the 16th. On the morning of the 17th the *Richmond* joined us, and at about 9½ of that morning we passed Rodney. We arrived at our present anchorage on the 18th, at 11¾ in the morning. Nowhere on our route were we molested, and I saw no change in the aspect of things since our last trip, excepting at Grand Gulf. The town there was riddled by shot, and then destroyed by fire. On a small hill just to the right of the town, was a small earthwork which had been only recently thrown up, and was capable of receiving three or four small field-pieces. It, as well as the town, was entirely deserted.

On the 20th inst. Commander PORTER arrived here with ten of his mortarboats. Yesterday the *Miami* arrived with another, and this afternoon four others were towed up. Commander PORTER informed me that his flotilla was fired upon at Ellis Cliffs, and that it is the intention of the rebels to mount a troublesome battery at that place; also at Quitman's Landing, as he learned at a farm-house coming up. The boats which arrived this morning were fired at from Ellis Cliffs and on the Empire Parish. One was hit two or three times, one shot temporarily disabling one of her boilers. Yesterday morning I sent the *Oneida* and *Winona* to look after these places. To-morrow I shall send the *Katahdin* to convoy the two boats as far as Baton Rouge, or until she meets you. Here at Vicksburgh the rebels appear to be quite busy in extending and fortifying their works, and it is said they have some 10,000 troops quartered in and about the town.

Affairs in Albany.

MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, July 8.

FERNANDO WOOD, Gov. HUNT, and Gov. SEYMOUR are in town at the Delavan House.

The meeting of the Democratic State Committee takes place at the Delavan House to-morrow.

FRANKLIN B. HOUGH, of Albany, has been appointed Surgeon of the Ninety-seventh Regiment.

Gov. MORGAN returned at noon to-day.

IMPORTANT FROM NASSAU.

Seizure of the Privateer Oviedo by a British Man-of-War.

Capt. Semmes of the Sumter in Command.

CONFEDERATE STEAMER CECILE WRECKED

Unsuccessful Attempt of the Nashville and the Kate to Run the Blockade.

The brig *Lucy Darling*, British, of Nassau, Capt. LOUPER, from Nassau on June 28, with cotton to J. ENEAS, arrived yesterday. On July 5, twenty miles northeast from Smith's Island light, passed a large ship, in tow of a steamer, steering southwest.

The steamer *Oviedo*, built in England for a man-of-war, was under seizure by Capt. HENSLEY, of H. B. M. ship *Greyhound*, and a prize crew was on board. When seized, she was under command of Capt. SEMMES, formerly of the *Sumter*.

The steamer *Cecile*, for Charleston, with munitions of war, ran on a rock off northeast point of Allacua, and sank in four fathoms water. She became a total wreck. The wreckers have saved the greater part of her cargo, in a damaged condition, and it was selling at auction on the 26th and 27th of June. Among the articles saved were six small brass cannon, smooth bore, and marked "Wein."

The steamers *Nashville* and *Kate* sailed on the 21st, for New-Inlet, N. C., and both were chased back, the *Nashville* getting into Gun Cay, Allacua, and the *Kate* into Elothera Turtle.

The *Lucy Darling* left at Nassau the steamer *Herald*, from England, for Charleston, S. C., ready; *Minka*, do., for do., do.; *Bahama*, for do., waiting; *Tubal Cain*, for Charleston, do.; *Wurra*, for England; *Emilie*, from and for Charleston, ready; *Leopold*, for do., waiting. Capt. LOUPER reports that there were two steamers at Cockburn anchorage and two lying off Hog Island, names not known. On June 26 saw a large full-rigged ship, English, propeller, (merchant,) making for Nassau; also a large bark, deep loaded, showing English colors, and bound to Nassau.

The ship *Kearsarge*, Capt. SAWYER, from Havana, for New-York, with a cargo of sugar, in hogsheads and boxes, fell on her beam-ends in the Gulf Stream, between Florida and Bahama Bank, when the wreckers from Nassau fell in with her, and cut away the mainmast; but the ship would not lighten; they towed her ashore at Biminis, where a portion of her cargo was saved in a damaged condition. The ship when last heard from was filged. The mate and crew arrived in Nassau, on the 22d inst., in the schooner *Triumph*.

The *Lucy Darling* brings as passengers Mrs. E. Chambers, Miss Chambers, Miss V. Chambers, Miss Smith, J. O. Smith, John Hughes, Geo. Crafts, A. B. Miller, John Jones, Augus. McBean, Mr. Paul Jones.

A PANIC AT FRONT ROYAL.

FRONT ROYAL, Tuesday, July 8.

The reports here that one of our wagon trains on the road leading southward, near Flint Hill, was attacked yesterday by 200 rebel bushwhackers, caused a panic on a small scale. The attacking party was at first believed to be the advance guard of a larger force. Shortly afterward the rebels were dispersed into the mountains, and nothing more was heard of them.

GEN. GEARY'S BRIGADE.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

WINCHESTER, Va., Wednesday, July 2, 1862.

In passing through Perryville *en route* to Winchester, after fording the Shenandoah at Snicker's Ferry, Gen. GEARY made some important arrests. One was a man named WILLIAM A. JACKSON, for abetting the murder of a fugitive Union soldier named SAMUEL H. JEWELL, a Sergeant of the Eighth New-York Regiment; also, DANIEL H. SOWERS and HOSE and CYRUS MCCORMICK, who, upon the day after the Front Royal fight, arrested two members of KNAPP'S Pennsylvania Battery, who had behaved nobly in the Front Royal engagement on May 23, and made their escape from imprisonment. Hungry and worn, they reached the Shenandoah, at Snicker's Ferry, where SOWERS and his comrades went to them and propitiated them with promises of protection and food, and, getting their weapons from them, delivered them over to the enemy's pickets. Also, JOHN KNOWELL, a paid spy of the enemy. These men were all sent forward in custody.

Gen. GEARY'S command, upon its arrival at Middletown, encamped immediately opposite the headquarters (Grove Encampment) of Maj.-Gen. BANKS. On the evening of the 30th, the fine band of the Twenty-eighth Regiment serenaded the latter General.

Considerable reconnoissance has been going on in the Valley of the Shenandoah, feeling for the position and intentions of the enemy, who is known to be watching an opportunity to reopen hostilities with our army. Before daylight yesterday morning Gen. GEARY'S command was thrown in the advance, and moved from Middletown down to the North Branch of the Shenandoah. They penetrated the Big Fort Valley for some distance, and came upon a body of about eight hundred infantry and a section of artillery, supposed to be the advance of either JACKSON or EWELL. GEARY'S advance guard of First Virginia Cavalry fell upon an ambuscade of the enemy near Fort Furnace, and a skirmish ensued, in which two of the cavalry were wounded, not fatally, and the rebels were driven from the rocks and stone fences, by which they were sheltered, by a vigorous return fire. The casualties of the enemy are not known. GEARY'S troops are now holding the ground they have gained in the rugged Big Fort Valley, which is the highway between the Massanutten and a range of disconnected mountains to the westward.

This reconnoissance in force, from indications at present, is likely to reveal the position of the rebel army, known to be laying back for an opportunity to strike a blow. It seems to be the determination to seek JACKSON out, instead of waiting for him to seek our forces.

The New Commander of the Arago.

At a meeting of the passengers on board the United States Mail steamship *Arago*, held the evening of July 4, 1862, Lieut. FENGAR, U. S. R., Chairman, and JAS. A. SCUDAM, Secretary, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have witnessed with great pleasure the attention and kindly care manifested by Capt. HENRY S. GADSDEN to the large number of sick and wounded soldiers on board. He has given every aid to Dr. MCCALL, the efficient Surgeon in charge, and has provided them with every delicacy and nourishment that the ship afforded. Every effort has been made by him to make their condition as comfortable and pleasant as their sufferings would permit.

Resolved, That we are under deep and lasting obligations to Capt. GADSDEN for his gentlemanly kindness and courtesy during the voyage, for his constant and unremitting attention to the comfort of the passengers, and his efforts to make the passage agreeable and pleasant, and for the generous manner in which he volunteered and freely gave to us the use of the steamer's crew, guns and ammunition, to assist in the proper celebration of this day. We regret to leave him, but shall ever remember his kindness with the most grateful emotions.

Resolved, That our thanks are due to the officers of the ship for the prompt and cheerful manner in which they contributed to our comfort.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the leading newspapers in the City of New-York, and a copy thereof be sent to Capt. GADSDEN.

COL. JNO. D. RUST, (U. S. A.)
LIEUT. A. A. FENGAR, (U. S. R.) } Committee.
LEON ABBETT.

The French Princes.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 8.

The French Princes, now here, respectfully decline public hospitalities and courtesies tendered by the Mayor. They speak of Gen. MCCLELLAN and his army in the highest terms.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

THE FIRST OF THE SERIES OF GREAT BATTLES.

The Battle on the Left—Hooker's Division and the Hardships it has Undergone—A Double Victory in one Day—An Unfortunate Order—Our Losses and those of the Enemy—Incidents.

[DEFERRED LETTER.]

BATTLE-FIELD FIVE MILES FROM RICHMOND, Thursday, June 26, 1862.

On the night of the 24th orders were received from Gen. HOOKER for the First and Second Brigades in his Division, the Third being at that time on duty as pickets, to move at 7 A. M. the following morning to the front of our lines. Everything was got in readiness for the march during the night, and our troops firmly believed that the auspicious hour for the advance to Richmond had arrived. In spite of the incessant duty delegated to HOOKER'S Division—they having fought the battles, dug the trenches, leveled the parallels, done picket duty when danger lurked in their front, met the enemy on every path they marched since their advent on the Peninsula—notwithstanding the fatigue of such a campaign, the heroes of Yorktown, Williamsburgh, Fair Oaks, and a dozen skirmishes—often classed in history as battles—formed in regimental line with alacrity and enthusiasm long before the time ordered for the march. Soldiers in the temporary hospitals, scarcely convalescent, became animated with the hope of being among the foremost to reach Richmond, and took their old positions in their companies, against the advice of the doctors, determined to win the day or leave their bodies on the field.

THE POSITION OF THE TROOPS.

At 5 o'clock the troops reached the front and were formed in line of battle on our old picket line, at the edge of the woods in front of the twin houses. The First Brigade, under Gen. GROVER, forming the left wing, on HOOKER'S front, and the Second Brigade, (EXCELSIOR,) under Gen. SICKLES, forming the right wing. GROVER'S left was supported by KEARNEY'S Division, and SICKLES' right, from some cause or other, was not supported until near 3 o'clock in the afternoon, no advance having been made by SUMNER'S corps at this time.

THE ADVANCE.

Two companies from each regiment were now thrown forward as skirmishers, and the order received to advance. The skirmishers pressed forward, followed within easy supporting distance by their respective regiments. After advancing about 200 yards in the woods, the enemy opened fire on our extreme left. Two or three volleys were expended, when the fire became scattered and desultory, lasting probably a half an hour, when the enemy retired.

The enemy immediately after the cessation of their fire on the left, opened a heavy fire on the right as they were advancing cautiously through the woods. The dense underbrush and swampy morass, together with the galling fire of the enemy, rendered the advance exceedingly slow and difficult. The men were often obliged to load and return the fire when waist-deep in water and mud; yet gallantly they went along gaining the ground inch by inch, repelling the enemy with a determined fire and steady front until they penetrated the belt of wood and reached the outer edge facing a wheat field, driving the enemy before them.

Having obtained this desirable position, at a cost of many a brave soldier by both the left and right wings, orders were received for the two brigades to fall back to their original position, predicated upon reports said to have arrived at headquarters, that the brigades were hard pressed, and supposed to be without proper supports. The brigades immediately retraced their steps over the hard-contested ground with hearts sinking within them. The order appeared so much at variance with the plain sound common-sense of men, that the soldiers, and even their officers, murmured their disapprobation at what appeared a wanton sacrifice of life. To retreat when they had driven and defeated the enemy at every point, and gained a position often envied by our forces, was too incomprehensible for matter-of-fact minds to understand.

As the brigades were returning through the woods they were met by the Thirty-eighth New-York and another regiment belonging to BIRNEY'S Brigade, under command of Col. J. H. HOBART WARD, that indomitable and heroic soldier, who has participated in every engagement in Virginia, from Bull's Run to the present period.

Gen. MCCLELLAN, with his Staff, arrived at this juncture, and assumed the command in person. Gens. HEINTZELMAN and HOOKER were present, and had been at the front since the advance of the forces. I might here mention that when the order was received by Gen. SICKLES to fall back, it appeared so incompatible with the science of military warfare, that he dispatched one of his aids to remonstrate with Gen. HOOKER against surrendering his advantageous position, when Gen. HOOKER, who appeared equally nonplussed, showed the order he had received. It was signed by Gen. MARCY; of course, no alternative was left. The order was imperative, without any discretionary power being vested in the division commander.

Gen. MCCLELLAN, on being made acquainted with the state of affairs, countermanded the order of Gen. MARCY and ordered the brigades to regain the positions they had abandoned.

THE SECOND ADVANCE.

Immediately after receiving the orders of Gen. MCCLELLAN, the troops wheeled about and commenced the second advance, to recover the ground lost. In the meantime the enemy, thinking we had retreated and gave up the vantage ground, pressed forward their pickets with strong supports, and occupied without opposition their original lines.

This movement was so unexpected to the rebels that they retired, disputing with less determination the advance of our troops. Our sudden appearance shortly after an apparent retreat, surprised and confounded the enemy, and the result was, our second advance was not so hotly contested as the first. It seemed as if new life had been infused into the men, and they accounted to each other for their withdrawal as a mistake of some one.

Col. DE RUSEY opened one of his batteries of rifled Parrots, and shelled the woods in advance of our forces. He also sent forward one section of a battery of Napoleon guns, which advanced on the Williamsburgh Road, to about the centre of the woods. Arriving there, they immediately opened fire on the enemy's picket supports, who were drawn up in line of battle, compelling them to evacuate the woods, and take up a position in the open field, beyond. The rebels brought out, in the Williamsburgh road, two sections of a rifled battery, to reply to our Napoleon guns, attempting an enfilading fire, which was prevented from being successful by a rapid movement of our troops. The enemy then ranged their pieces down the Williamsburgh road, and kept up an amusing fusillade for a half an hour, doing no damage to our men, but throwing the mud from the marshy swamps in every direction. During this action, our troops advanced to the positions formerly held previous to their withdrawal, and posted their pickets in the edge of the woods, fronting a series of rebel rifle-pits in the wheat field.

Gen. KEARNEY'S Division, to the left of GROVER'S Brigade, advanced to a parallel line with HOOKER'S Division. The Twentieth Indiana, Col. BROWN, and the Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. HAYS, engaged the enemy. The fighting was quite sharp. The volleys from both sides were, at one period, terrific. Almost all the enemy's fire appeared to come from a brigade front. The regiments moved forward briskly, the enemy retreating as they advanced; reaching the desired position, they halted and threw out their pickets. KEARNEY'S loss, considering the heavy firing of the enemy, was comparatively trifling.

A GAP IN OUR LINES.

On HOOKER'S right a gap was found in our lines, nearly three-quarters of a mile, which should have been promptly filled by SUMNER, but it was not until 4 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon that a force was sent from his corps to reconnect the lines. Why this gap should have remained open for nine hours, I am utterly at loss to divine; perhaps the official reports will throw some light upon the matter. That blame rests somewhere there can be no doubt; an evil so important demands investigation.

CLOSE OF THE BATTLE.

A rambling picket fire was kept up until within a half an hour of the brigades being rallied, (about 8 P. M.) Up to that time an occasional sally would be made by the rebels on some portion of our front, but they were driven back, each time, receiving more punishment than they inflicted.

THE ADVANTAGE WE GAINED.

Our picket line now fronts an open field, *a mile nearer to Richmond than we were on the morning of the fight.* No swamps of thick wooded land, of any importance, now retard our march to the rebel Capital. True, the enemy have redoubts and earthworks thrown up a short distance further in our front, but they are now unmasked, and their reduction is a question of a few days.

Some consider the objects attained do not commensurate us for our loss. I confess myself, if we are to gain each mile to Richmond at such a cost of human life, the future looks gloomy indeed. The forces of KEARNEY and HOOKER have become greatly reduced by sickness and casualties. It seems to be their fortune to bear the brunt of every battle. I heard an officer on Gen. MCCLELLAN'S staff remark: "Let HOOKER go where he will, he invariably meets the enemy, and always in superior force.

THE REBEL FORCE.

The rebel force was estimated at twenty-five to thirty thousand, directly in HOOKER and KEARNEY'S front. Only two regiments of KEARNEY'S were actually engaged—Twentieth Indiana, and Sixty-third Pennsylvania, parts of the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Regiments, Excelsior Brigade, and the First, Eleventh, Sixteenth Massachusetts, Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania, and Twentieth New-York; probably in the aggregate eight thousand men. They were on the field twelve hours exposed to the deadly fire of the enemy's musketry and shell.

OUR LOSS.

Our entire loss in killed, wounded and missing, will not fall much short of six hundred. We had few killed outright. A large proportion of our men were only wounded slightly. Of the missing, a few have come in this morning. It is known that the enemy took no prisoners, which speaks well for the order in which our men advanced. The rebel loss I have no means of knowing. It was certainly greater than ours, as some of our shell were seen to fall in the midst of their regiments while resting in battle front. We also took several prisoners. They belonged to Georgia, Alabama, and Virginia regiments, and appeared highly delighted at falling into the humane hands of the Union soldiers.

THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE WOUNDED.

For the first time since my experience on the Peninsula, the wounded received proper attention, and were quickly removed from the field. A small house, in the rear and to the right of the twin houses, was used for the amputation of limbs and dressing of wounds, under the care of Dr. CALHOUN, Surgeon of the Fifth Excelsior Regiment, who was laborious in his endeavors to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded. Several skillful amputations were made by him.

At Peach Orchard Station, a corps of doctors were in attendance, some volunteers, working most indefatigably, dressing wounds and affording the patients every comfort. Drs. Thos. Sim, C. K. Irwin, M. H. Burton, C. C. Jewett and Denniston, deserve especial mention. Cars were provided and the wounded carefully removed, and sent to the steamer at the White House.

INCIDENTS OF THE DAY.

One of Gen. PALMER'S Aids, a young man, lost an arm by a shell. It hung dangling, when Capt. O. H. HART, Assistant Adjutant-General, of SICKLES' Brigade, suggested it should be temporarily tied up. "I wish it could be fixed to prevent pain. I know I must lose it," he replied.

A officer sat down behind a tree to rest during a lull. A shell from the rebels came whizzing along, struck the tree, splitting it in the centre, and dashed out the brains of the officer seated on the other side.

Capts. W. H. LAWRENCE and DICKINSON, of HOOKER'S Staff, lost their horses. Capt. LAWRENCE was standing on the ground, leaning against the side of his horse, when a Minié ball struck the horse, killing it instantly. DICKINSON'S horse was killed by a shell.

Several soldiers were killed and wounded near where Gens. HOOKER and SICKLES were standing. Gen. GROVER had a rather narrow escape from the fragments of a shell.

Col. C. K. GRAHAM, of the Fifth Excelsior, had a ball through his coat. Capt. O. H. HART and Lieut. H. E. TREMAIN, and Capt. W. B. CHESTER, Aids to Gen. SICKLES, were exposed to a raking fire of the enemy in carrying out the General's orders to the commandants of regiments. They fortunately escaped unhurt.

At the first advance in the morning four companies of the Second Excelsior broke and were retreating. From all accounts it appears some one gave the order to "Fall back," "That they were flanked." Gen. SICKLES heard the order but could not tell who gave it. As he saw them retreating he sprang forward with a voice of indignation and immediately rallied them. It was no fault of the men when they broke; some one gave an order to fall back, who it was no one knows. Col. HALL was to the right of his regiment at the time, and was unaware of his line breaking until some of the men had retreated some distance. He then confronted those retreating and rallied them. Dr. PRENTICE, of the Fourth Regiment Excelsior, remained at our extreme front during the heat of the battle, dressing the wounds of the soldiers, exposed to all the dangers.

A wounded soldier was returning from the front limping—he had been shot in the leg. A straggling private, desirous of having a good excuse for going to the rear, caught hold of the limping soldier to support him. The soldier, divining his motive for rendering him assistance, refused to allow him to support him, saying he could help himself, and with a scathing rebuke told the private to go to the front and fight for his country's glory.

One man in the Fourth Regiment, Excelsior Brigade, lost both his legs and arms by a shell.

A private in the Fifth Excelsior was shot in the foot by a Minié ball, when the Surgeon extracted it. He rose up on his haunches, and taking the ball out of the Surgeon's fingers, philosophically took out his purse and deposited the ball safely in it, saying, as he put it in his pocket, "I wouldn't take anything for that."

I send you the official list of the loss in the Excelsior Brigade. KEARNEY'S and the rest of HOOKER'S Division have not yet sent their reports in. To-morrow I will forward the total loss, with names, &c.

The enemy attacked our pickets in force this morning and poured in a heavy fire. Our pickets fell back a little, but, on the supporters coming up, assumed their former positions. Our loss was one killed and three wounded. Scarcely any firing worth mentioning has occurred on either side to-day.

Capt. MOSBY, a valuable and efficient officer belonging to the Fifth Regiment Excelsior Brigade, died at the division hospital of typhoid fever. His body has been embalmed and sent to his parents in New-York City.

M.

LIST OF KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING IN THE EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Killed.

D. S. Rowe, A. P. Tucker, F. Melvin.

Wounded.

Sergt. Daniel C. Rodgers,	M. Worthington,
Corp. Robt. McKenstry,	John Kelly,
Corp. N. L. Dennno,	Conrad Wagoner,
Corp. L. G. Timmons,	Corp. Thos. Rochfort,
H. Simons,	Capt. J. M. Longwell.

Missing—Florence McGill.

FIFTH REGIMENT.

Killed.

Corp. Samuel Watson,	Thos. Burns.

Wounded.

John Cody,	Harlan P. Goddard,
Corp. Gustave Deport,	Charles Larben,
Edward Cillier,	Sergt. Samuel Taft,
Victor Civoux,	Alex. Margery,
Adam Toll,	John Birmingham,
Eugene Heirteman,	Corp. Francis Bradley,
Louis Wolfski,	George A Cowan,
John Demoraux,	Wm. Henderson,
Martin Moore,	Henry Morton,
Patrick Small,	Sergt. Michael McIntire,
Henry Dykenhart,	Michael Ainswurth,
Samuel Johnston,	Henry McDonald,
Corp. Gus. H. Mann,	Chas. McDevitt.
Charles Moulton,	Chas. Thibedeau.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Killed.

Alfred Walraven,	Michael Glesson.

Wounded.

Lieut. John Phelan,	Patrick McKenna,
Sergt. John Manning,	James Duffey,
Sergt. Wm. Deveraux,	James H. Crompton,
Patrick Downey,	James W. Nichols,
John Murphy,	John Gill,
Firman Moffat,	Sergt. Wm. Cummings,
John Smith,	Sergt. Thos. Madden,
Michael Growley,	Thos. V. Cant,
Thos. Lace,	Geo. B. Stoll,
Richard Crane,	Peter Kemmer,
Dennis Hogan,	Michael Egaine,
Michael McCarthy,	John McColgan.
Joseph A. Kent.	

Missing.

David Meehan.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Wounded.

Leroy Ammock,	Michael Mahony,
Peter Polder,	Austin Worthrop,
Jacob Trimmer,	Jerry Taylor,
Wm. Clauson,	Philip Shafner,
John Shelly,	Sergt. W. J. Stanton,
Sergt. W. D. Hall,	Corp. Jos. Harris,
Corp. C. T. Bandle,	Wm. Trepton,
Alvin Barrows,	Daniel E. McLean,
Milton S. Bacon,	Joseph Walsh,
Patrick Boyle,	Thos. Devereaux,
Ambrose Cross,	Harvey Sullivan.
Charles Mason,	

Missing.

Peter Jost, Adam Remmer, Sergt. Ad. Becker, John Hartman. | Wm. Eckl.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed, 7; wounded, 87; missing, 7.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Killed.

G. Boughton,	Corp. R. Whitaker.
E. Gleeson,	

Wounded.

J. Murphy,	W. Williamson,
N. Tracy,	H. Quinn,
P. McGovern,	Corp. T. Hogan,
M. Talte,	J. Ball,
T. Brady,	D. Mulady,
Sergt. R. Easterly,	Capt. T. Rafferty,
W. Menfrates,	Corp. A. S. Langley,
J. Barret,	J. Hartican,
G. Selbelt,	P. McGrath,
J. Gallagher,	S. P. Eaves,
J. Redner,	O. Turner,
T. Brennan,	N. Shortell,
J. McCarty,	J. Crispwell,
T. Crua,	T. Starr.
A. Fox,	

Missing.

Sergt. T. Denny,	D. Shields,
Corp. W. Ward,	J. Smith.

List of Sick and Wounded on Board the Knickerbocker, Arrived at Old Point from James River, July 6, Bound to New-York and Philadelphia.

Wm. Johnson, Co. K, 27th N.Y.—wounded in hand.
Wm. Morgan, Co. E, 40th N. Y.—wounded in hand.
Benj. Brace, Co. K, 74th N. Y.—debility.
Michael Harrigan, Co. D, 93d N. Y.—rheumatism.
John Burns, Co. D, 93d N. Y.—rheumatism.
Wm. A. Johnson, Co. G, 20th Mass.—wound in thigh.
Chas. W. Haskill, Co. C, 1st Minn.—wound in hand.
John G. Lawrence, Co. F, 31st Penn.—sore eyes.
Henry Regis, Co. B, 103d Penn.—debility.
Charles C. Hall, Co. A, 64th N. Y.—diarrhœa.
M. P. Hatch, musician, 20th Mass.—diarrhœa.
Jas. H. Simonson, Co. G, 8th N. Y.—rheumatism.
Dan. Welsh, Co. G, 5th Cavalry—discharged.
Wm. Sipbel, Co. I, 101st New-York—debility.
Wm. Grimes, Co. C, 5th New-York—debility.
John Cannedy, Co. G, 71st N. Y.—lame in back.
James G'Cain, Co. D, 2d Pa.—dislocated shoulder.
F. J. Shouter, Co. G, 14th N. Y.—wound in arm.
Wm. A. Harncaden, drummer, Co. M, 72d Penn.—debility.
Francis Baxter, Co. I, 69th Penn.—debility.
Wash. Steel, Co. H, 23d Penn.—debility.
Geo. W. Henshaw, Co. E, 103d Pa.—rheumatism.
Sergt. Wm. N. Boor, Co. C, 103d Penn.—fever.
James Kelly, Co. C, 25th N. Y.—wound in hip.
S. V. R. Biglow, Co. G, 96th N. Y.—rheumatism.
Wm. McElfresh, Co. C, 103d Penn.—fever.
Wm. Ginkel, Co. H, 103d Penn.—rheumatism.
S. K. Chamberlain, Co. G, 101st Penn.—intermittent fever.
Harry Shepler, Co. G, 101st Penn.—intermittent fever.
James Hayes, Co. K, 33d N. Y.—fractured leg.
James G. Leman, Co. C, 62d Ohio—fever.
Nelson Peterson, Co. G, 64th New-York—kidney diseased.
J. M. Fleming, Co. E, 52d Penn.—rheumatism.
George W. Reth, Co. F, 103d Penn.—rheumatism.
Corp. Wm. Leech, Co. C, 103d Penn.—fever.
John Wilson, Co. E, 103d Penn.—fever.
Alex. Lauber, Co. D, 95th Penn.—scalded foot.
Richard Reed, 73d New-York—internal injury.
Sergt. Wm. Burkle, Co. D, 73d N. Y.—bleeding at lungs.
John Maxfield, Co. B, 72d Penn.—rheumatism.
John McFarlin, Co. K, 96th New-York—debility.
J. D. Ward, Co. I, 64th New-York—fever.
Alex. C. Rood, Co. I, 37th N. Y.—fever and ague.
Alex. V. Lang, Co. I, 37th New-York—diarrhœa.
Thaddeus L. Duel, Co. E, 64th New-York—fever.
Daniel McKeever, Co. E, 30th N. Y.—knee.
Levi Young, Co. E, 64th New-York—debility.
Wm. Abernethy, Co. D, 11th Massachusetts—fever.
Thomas P. Connell, Co. E, 7th Virginia—knee.
Howard M. Ranlett, (hospital steward,) 64th New-York—dysentery.
Capt. H. L. Jones, Co. B, 64th N. Y.—rheumatism.
R. F. Lincoln, Co. H, 64th New-York—debility.
George Ira, Co. C, 31st New-York—both legs.
Wesley McCafferty, Co. D, 100th N. Y.—fever.
R. M. McElpatrick, Co. I, 103d Penn.—debility.
Rufus Washburne, Jr., Co. A, 64th N. Y.—diarrhœa.
Pat. Moran, Co. H, 14th N. Y.—diarrhœa.
Jacob Farr, Co. K, 3d Vermont—fever.
Hartwell L. Collins, Co. G, 3d Vermont—fever.
Edgar R. Vickery, Co. I, 49th N. Y.—weak eyes.
John Wyon, Co. H, 103d Penn.—rheumatism.
Sylvester Putnam, Co. E, 52d Pa.—kidney compl't.
John R. Shaffer, Co. D, 105th Pa.—kidney compl't.
George Winters, Co. F, 96th N. Y.—kidney comp't.
Thos. Turner, Co. F, 61st N. Y.—rheumatism.
Riley Salmon, Co. I, 14th New-York—hand.
Chas. R. Wells, Co. H, 61st New-York—debility.
James Shay, Co. K, 15th Mass.—typhus fever.
Henry Roesch, Co. E, 42d New-York—leg.
Frank McCambridge, Co. D, 15th Mass.—typhus.
Richard Robinson, Co. B, 53d Penn.—rheumatism.
Henry J. Taylor, Battery H, 1st N. Y. Art.—dysentery.
R. Ingraham, Co. E, 11th Massachusetts—fever.
George E. Hale, (artificer,) Co. H, 1st New-York Artillery—diarrhœa.
Philo Beard, Co. D, 11th Maine—fever.
J. W. Cross, Co. I, 13th Pennsylvania—typhus.
George J. Rock, Co. G, 101st Penn.—rheumatism.
Sergt. George Wieber, 1st New-York Art.—debility.
S. G. Corbin, band, 42d New-York—debility.
Bernhard Weber, Co. D, 1st N. Y. Artillery—typhus.
John Gortrick, Co. A, 4th Michigan—wound in leg.
Lawrence McGorman, Co. E, 2d Excelsior—foot.
Wm. W. Everett, Co. F, 83d Penn.—shoulder.
James Quinlon, Co. A, 11th Massachusetts—leg.
John E. Hawk, Co. D, 62d Pennsylvania—leg.
Louis Londonberger, band, 23d Pennsylvania—cramp in stomach.
Fromie Hatt, Co. I, 67th Ohio—leg, badly.
Samuel Smith, Co. D, 103d Penn.—diarrhœa.
Corp. Chas. Arnold, Co. I, 5th N. Y.—convulsions.
Valentine Long, Co. B, 1st New-York—arm.
Owen Silk, Co. B, 61st New-York—lost an arm.
John Leitch, band, 9th Massachusetts—leg.
Deania Maynord—died of heart disease.
John Lambert, Co. F, 57th New-York—gunshot, hand and foot.
Corp. B. P. McSheen, Co. D, 74th New-York—contusion of back.
Corp. Wm. Gall, Co. I, 31st New-York—fever.
Benj'n Bruce, Co. K, 74th N.Y.—contusion, back.
William Slick, Co. G, 101st Pennsylvania—phthisic.
Sergt. Joseph Tom, Co. K, 103d Penn.—fever.
Corp. Ebens Shepherd, Co. K, 49th N. Y.—debility.
J. Lang, Co. E, 49th N. Y.—gunshot, hand and foot.
J. Robins, Co. E, 34th N. Y.—hand and arm shot.
Corp. Wm. Beechly, Co. E, 103d Penn.—fever.
Thos. Byers, Co. E, 103d Penn.—fever.
James E. Rolston, Co. E, 103d Penn.—debility.
F. McNay, Co. I, 69th N. Y.—bay. wd. hnd. and arm.
Andrew Donovan, Co. K, 73d N. Y.—fever.
Michael Gleason, Co. K, 73d N. Y.—rheumatism.
C. Cassady, Co. K, 73d N. Y.—shot in hand and arm.
Andrew Polerdy, Co. H, 8th N. Y.—int. fever.
Wm. Sullivan, Co. B, 9th Mass.—lost arm.
Sergt. Wm. H. Whinne, Co. B, 32d N. Y.—fever.
Corp. T. O'Reilly, Co. G, 1st N. Y.—scorbutis.
Surey G. Besmly, Co. K, 96th N. Y.—debility.
M. S. Gart, Co. K, 1st Ber. S. S.—gunshot in arm.
Patrick Huron, Co. H, 9th Mass.—gunshot, foot.
John Venton, Co. G, 81st Penn.—gunshot, hand.
Wm. A. Johnson, Co. G, 20th Mass.—gunshot, thigh.
M. Barton, Co. D, 37th N. Y.—gunshot, hand.
James T. Gaskell, Co. C, 61st N. Y.—gunshot, hand.
Wm. Curry, Co. A, 44th N. Y.—gunshot, arm.
Wm. Johnson, Co. K, 27th N. Y.—gunshot, hand.
C. Harnberger, Co. D, 1st P. R. V. C.—gunshot, leg.
2d Corp. J. Bell, Co. I, 74th N. Y.—gunshot, jaw.
M. Minehan, Co. C, 9th Mass.—gunshot, thigh.
Lieut. C. Alvord, Jr., Co. B, 11th Me.—rheumatism.
Capt. H. C. Beatty, Co. I, 3d P. R.—slight wd., leg.
W. Lyle, Co. B, 93d New-York—rheumatism.
John Ryley, Co. I, 100th New-York—shot in hand.
Michael Plunkett, Co. D, 69th N. Y.—shot in arm.
James Cullens, Co. K, 25th N. Y.—shot in hand.
George G. Brall, Co. G, 64th New-York—typhus.
Aaron V. Hanson, Co. H, 5th N. H.—gunshot, foot.
Thomas Walker, Co. E, 64th N. Y.—rheumatism.
Abraham Lacy, Co. C, 64th New-York—fever.
Chas. L. Lagar, Co. B, 1st Mich.—gunshot, hand.
Capt. Wm. Dunton, Co. H, 1st New-York—gunshot in side.
Sergt. Joseph Cherlesmoth, Co. C, 64th New-York—rheumatism.
W. B. Worthington, Co. B, 104th Penn.—fever.
Sergt. J. E. Robinson, Co. G, 64th New-York—scrotal hernia.
Alonzo Sonereall, Co. E, 64th N. Y.—scrotal hernia.
Dan. C. Thatcher, (Med. Cl.) 12th New-York—arm.
C. H. While, Drummer, Co. K, 3d Maine—scrotal hernia.
Richard Barrett, Co. G, 15th Mess.—scrotal hernia.
John McMasters, Co. A, 66th Penn.—gunshot in arm.
Sylvester Boerheamer, Co. B, 49th Pennsylvania—contusion of back.
Bernard Deny, Co. B, 6th U. S. Infantry—gunshot in thigh.
Jesse B. Williams, Co. A, 20th Indiana—sick.
Wm. H. Carey, Co. E, 6th New-Jersey—sick.
Wm. Bayn, Co. K, 6th New-Jersey—sick.
John H. Brennan, Co. K, 13th New-York—sick.
Corp. Thomas Grey, Co. I, 1st Long Island—sick.
Valentine Harsch, Co. C, 7th New-York—sick.
Henry Schingler, Co. H, 7th New-York—wounded.
Corp. Fred. Harkenecht, Co. H, 7th N. Y.—wounded.
Gottlei Forstbatter, Co. E, 7th N. Y.—wounded.
Corp. Wm. Benzoni, Co. D, 7th N. Y.—wounded.
Serg. Jacob Horlnecher, Co. A, 7th N. Y.—wounded.
George Stiles, Co. G, 6th New-Jersey—sick.
Malachi Simmerman, Co. C, 6th New-Jersey—sick.
Anthony McKiernan, Co. G, 5th New-Jersey—sick.
Charles Celde, Co. G, 13th New-York—sick.
Serg. Wm. H. Brehmer, Co. G, 13th N. Y.—sick.
Nathan Wright, Co. B, 13th New York—sick.
James H. Price, (Drummer,) Co. H, 8th N. Y.—sick.
Willard L. Hyatt, Co. F, 81st New-York—sick.
Serg. Henry E. Cohen, Co. H, 81st N. Y.—wounded.
Hyron McElroy, Co. K, 97th New-York—sick.
Adam Morseman, Co. D, 97th New-York—sick.
Jacob Collins, Co. K, 25th New-York—sick.
James McCarey, (Drummer,) Co. E, 1st E. B.—sick.
Sergt. George Soles, Co. A, 13th N. Y.—wounded.
Charles O. Bell, Co. E, 13th N. Y.—wounded.
John Jimmerson, Co. A, 56th New-York—sick.
Jonathan Thompson, Co. D, 56th New-York—sick.
Samuel S. Hutchins, Co. H, 34th N. Y.—wounded.
James Loonie, Co. E, 88th N. Y.—wounded.
Ed. Williams, Co. M, 3d Artillery—wounded.
John Van Biever, Co. E, 57th New-York—sick.
Henry Gaylord, Co. B, 101st Pennsylvania—sick.
Nathan J. Halcom, Co. K, 93d New-York—sick.
Corp. Charles Hayes, Co. E, 9th Mass.—wounded.
Corp. Pat. Hazen, Co. L, 3d Regulars—wounded.
Corp. John W. Hart, Co. K, 2d R. L.—wounded.
Corp. Wm. H. Pierce, Co. G, 93d New-York—sick.
George Hart, Co. K, 85th Pennsylvania—sick.
Robert Jabo, Co. C, 96th New-York—sick.
Edward Lovely, Co. C, 25th New-York—wounded.
George A. Coles, Co. C, 25th New-York—wounded.
William H. Tighe, Co. K, 88th New-York—sick.
Francis Hagar, Co. B, 101st Pennsylvania—sick.
Drummer Jonathan Riley, Co. A, 32d N.Y.—sick.
Daniel N. Titus, Co. R, 103d Pennsylvania—sick.
Corp. Jacob Bruke, Co. F, 103d Pennsylvania—sick.
C. B. Harry Hill, Co. F, 81st New-York—sick.
Michael Karretts, Co. G, 42d New-York—sick.
John Barrett, Co. A, 5th Pennsylvania—sick.
John Timmons, Co. G, 16th New-York—sick.
Wm. V. Wood, Co. F, 1st Michigan—wounded.
Isaac Goonia, Co. I, 16th New-York—wounded.
John T. Meehan, Co. C, 85th Pennsylvania—sick.
Henry Wells, Co. G, 1st U. S. Chasseurs—sick.
John Tobin, Co. I, 10th Massachusetts—wounded.
Sergt. John Skates, Co. G, 1st Massachusetts—sick.
Robert Bard, Co. E, 88th New-York—wounded.
Sergt. Wm. Bain, Co. I, 93d New-York—sick.
Chester Temple, Co. I, 34th New-York—wounded.
Corp. Levi N. Dunlap, Co. C, 14th Ind.—wounded.
Ord-Sergt. Jonathan J. Mulford, Co. P, 71st Pennsylvania—sick.
Wm. N. Jones, Co. E, 67th New-York—wounded.
David C. Lobb, Co. P, 71st Pennsylvania—sick.
Lieut. Vincent Kochanowski, Co. C, 31st N.Y.—sick.
Ord.-Sergt. Laurence Sheridan, Co. K, 51st New-York—sick.
S. M. Henry M. Brewster, 57th New-York—sick.
Drummer Franklin Stockwell, 4th Vermont—sick.
Capt. Thomas Mawd, Co. A, 56th New-York—sick.
Q. M. John C. Girard, Co. A, 56th New-York—sick.
Albert A. Ford, Co. I, 56th New-York—sick.
Isaac M. Rainy, Co. C, 106th Pennsylvania—sick.
Thomas Bartlett, Co. I, 57th New-York—sick.
Wm. J. Reid, Co. C, 93d New-York—sick.
Sergt. Edward B. Cochran, Co. B, 93d N. Y.—sick.
Erastus Illitman, Co. F, 10th Massachusetts—sick.
John Cox, Co. B, 5th Vermont—sick.
Maj. Edward Evans, Co. B, 93d New-York—sick.
James A. Morris, Co. H, 1st N. Y. Art.—sick.
Edward Croissant, Co. H, 1st N. Y. Art.—sick.
Jerome T. Howard, Co. H, 1st N. Y. Art.—sick.
Peter Hoy, Co. K, 10th N. Y.—sick.
Thomas Sullivan, Co. F, 10th N. Y.—sick.
Wm. Jones, Co. K, 10th N. Y.—sick.
Henry S. Briggs, Co. H, 1st N. Y. Art.—sick.
Henry A. Lisk, Co. H, 1st N. Y. Art.—sick.
Newell Jelliphat, Co. D, 78th N. Y.—sick.
Chester Kisnes, Co. G, 61st N. Y.—sick.
Cornelius Blagman, Co. I, 1st N. Y. Art.—sick.
John Crothers, Co. B, 53d Penn.—sick.
Peter Brislan, Co. E, 1st L. I.—sick.
Serg. Joseph Unger, Co. F, 20th N. Y.—sick.
Alex. Jackson, Co. B, 103d Penn.—sick.
James A. Smith, Co. A, 17th U. S.—wounded.
Amelia Romee, Co. E, 7th N. Y.—wounded.
Serg. S. D. Gamo, Co. C, 102d Penn.—wounded.
Thomas Montgomery, Co. A, 61st N. Y.—wounded.
Edward Frieritz, Co. F, 20th N. Y.—wounded.
Capt. W. C. Coleman, Co. D, 11th Penn.—wounded.
Sergt. Cornelius Simonson, Co. K, 8th N. J.—sick.
Charles M. Day, Co. E, 8th N. J.—sick.
Lieut. W. H. Hempsing, Co. E, 6th N. J.—sick.
Adjt. Theodore F. Field, 6th N. J.—sick.
Sergt. Samuel H. Elder, Co. K, 6th N. J.—sick.
Wm. J. Merrifield, Co. I, 100th N. Y.—sick.
James C. Courier, Co. K, 4th Maine—wounded.
Lieut. Henry F. Decker, Co. E, 5th Mich.—sick.
Adj. Richard H. Mahon, 2d Mich.—sick.
Luke D. Shattard, Co. F, 3d Maine—sick.
Daniel R. Cox, Co. I, 57th New-York—sick.
William Coolar, Co. C, 77th New-York—sick.
Edward McCormack, Co. G, 7th New-Jersey—sick.
Harrison VanRiper, Co. G, 7th New-Jersey—sick.
Daniel M. Snider, Co. E, 7th New-Jersey—sick.
Roland T. J. White, Co. C, 99th Mass.—sick.
Charles Coles, Co. C, 93d New-York—sick.
Corp. L. J. Gates, Co. D, 57th New-York—sick.
John Henderson, Co. D, 62d Penn.—wounded.
John R. Duncan, Co. D, 62d Penn.—wounded.
Lieut. H. W. Beany, Co. A, 104th Penn—sick.
Capt. M. S. Wells, Co. F, 56th New-York—sick.
Adjt. Peter P. G. Hall, 20th Pennsylvania—sick.
Lieut. S. McKeown, Co. G, 69th Penn.—sick.
Lieut. Robert A. Livingston, (staff)—sick.
Serg.-Major S. K. Cutts, 93d New-York—sick.
Corp. G. P. Maury, Co. E, 93d New-York—sick.
Geo. H. Haney, Co. D, 1st New-Jersey—wounded.
Adam Forney, Co. A, 13th Indiana—wounded.
W. M. Haines, Co. A, 7th Maine—wounded.
Joseph London, Co. C, 3d Pennsylvania—wounded.
J. P. Wickham, Co. C, 64th New-York—sick.
Wm. H. Baker, Co. G, 64th New-York—sick.
Wm. H. Houghton, Co. G, 1st Massachusetts—sick.
Corp. Wm. J. Goodman, Co. H. 44th N. Y.—sick.
Malon C. Johnson, Co. F, 7th New-Jersey—sick.
Albert W. Demlog, Co. G, 93d New-York—sick.
Henry Spalding, Co. H, 83d Penn.—wounded.
John B. Whitton, Co. D, 1st Mass.—wounded.
Albert Hayes, Co. I, 3d Michigan—sick.
Jacob Bishop, Co. G, 6th Pennsylvania—sick.
1st Lieut. C. E. Patton, Co. C, 105th Penn.—sick.
Lieut. J. B. Litchfield, Co. B, 4th Maine—sick.
Major M. M. Dick, 105th Pennsylvania—sick.
Capt. John Hastings, Co. A, 105th Penn.—sick.
Capt. R. S. Barrey, Co. G, 37th N. Y.—debility.
Capt. John M. Cooney, Co. F, 38th N. Y.—fever.
Lieut.-Col. J. Jourdan, 56th New-York—sick.
Lieut. S. A. Ilisley, Co. I, 56th New-York—sick.
Lieut. W. L. Bramhall, Co. G, 93d New-York—sick.
Lieut. Wm. Stitt, Battery D, 1st Pennsylvania Artillery—wounds in arms and breast.
2d Lieut. Attwood Fizkl, Co. G, 1st Pennsylvania Artillery—intermittent fever.
Capt. Westley Warner, Co. H, 57th N.Y.—int. fever.
Capt. Horace P. Williams, Co. K, 22d Massachusetts—rheumatism.
Major W. L. Pitcher, 4th Maine—debility.
Surgeon J. C. Fisher, 3d Brigade, Hooker's Division—diseased liver.
Assistant Adjutant-Gen. C. M. Provost, 3d Brigade, Hooker's Division—dysentery.
Capt. Wm. Conner, Co. I, 81st Penn.—ankle wound.
Capt. C. E. Foster, Co. K, 81st Pennsylvania—fever and ague.
Capt. Charles H. Watson, Co. E, 15th Massachusetts—wound in hip.
Capt. R. H.

June 20..Schooner Young America, Lowe, Balize Honduras—Fruit.
June 20..Schooner James H. Stroup, Foster, Philadelphia—Ballast.
June 21..Schooner Kate Stewart, Wood, New-York via Port Royal.
June 23..Steamship Marion, Phillips, New-York—Passengers.
June 24..Schooner Henry Nutt, Baker, New-Orleans—Sundries.
June 25..Schooner Velma, Stanwood, Cardenas—Ballast.
June 25..Bark Achilles, Gallagher, Philadelphia—Ballast.
June 25..Schooner Austin, Parsons, Philadelphia—Ballast.
June 25..Brig E. H. Fitler, Holmes, Philadelphia—Ballast.
June 26..Brig Pavilion, Cannon, Atlantic Ocean Whaling Voyage.
June 27..Brig Rebecca Shepard, Somers, Philadelphia—Ballast.
June 27..Schooner Elizabeth Russell, Taylor, Fort Pickens—Government Stores.
June 28..Schooner Tomah, Longthorne, New-Orleans—Ballast.
June 29..Steamer Cahaba, Baker, New-York—Quartermaster.
Schooner Ann E. Glover passed through the harbor on 22d, bound west.
British bark Adventure, Capt. Anderson, from Havana for Nassau, N. P., still lies in this harbor leaking badly. Loaded with coal for rebel steamers.
British prize steamer Circassian left for New-York on the 23d, in charge United States Marshal.

WAR AND PRIZE VESSELS NOW IN PORT.

United States steamers San Jacinto, flagship, Tacoma, Cayuga, Quaker City, Huntsville, and United States schooner Wanderer.
Prizes.—Schooners Andromeda, 400 bales Cotton; By Gorra, 200 bales Cotton; Venice, 235 bales Cotton; Magnolia, 150 bales Cotton; Curicw, assorted cargo, Havana; Princeton, assorted cargo, Havana; Jane, assorted cargo, Havana; Will-O-the-Wisp, assorted cargo, Nova Scotia; and steamer Swan, cargo sent to New-York.

MARINE ARRIVALS AT THE PORT.

June 12..Brig Flying Eagle, Treworgy, New-York—Government Stores.
June 12..Brig H. C. Merryman, Gray, Bath, Me., via St. Jefferson—Government Stores.
June 13..Schooner Americus, Hand, Philadelphia—Coal.
June 14..Schooner J. G. Babcock, Hand, Philadelphia—Coal.
June 16..Schooner Tumah, Langthorne, Philadelphia—Coal.
June 16..Schooner Austin, Parsons, Philadelphia—Coal.
June 16..Schooner Jno. W. Hall, Marshman, Philadelphia—Coal.
June 16..Brig. Russian, Tothalen, Philadelphia—Coal.
June 16..Schooner Magnet, Saunders, Nassau, N. P.—Sundries.
June 16..Schooner Hornet, Albury, Nassau, N.P.—Ballast.
June 16..Bark Hamilton, Sprague, Philadelphia—Coal.
June 17..Schooner Mathew Kenny, Oster, Philadelphia—Coal.
June 17..Schooner P. M. Wheaton, Tompson, Philadelphia—Coal.
June 17..Bark Evelyn, Patterson, New-York—Sundries.
June 17..Schooner Calvin S. Edwards, Gandy, Philadelphia—Coal.
June 18..Brig Wenonah, Daw, Bangor—Brick and Hay.
June 18..Bark Tempest, King, Philadelphia—Coal.
June 19..Ship Congress, Drinkwater, Philadelphia—Coal.
June 19..Bark Texas, Pendleton, Philadelphia—Coal.
June 19..Bark John Payson, Terry, Philadelphia—Coal.
June 23..Brig John Pierce, Norton, Philadelphia—Coal.
June 23..Schooner D. C. Hulse, Kempton, Philadelphia—Coal.
June 23..Steamship Marion, Phillips, New-Orleans—Ballast.
June 23..Schooner Narragansett, Holl, Philadelphia—Coal.
June 23..Schooner Medora, McClure, New-York—Merchandise.
June 24..Schooner David S. Siner, May, Philadelphia—Coal.
June 24..Bark Indion Belle, Patridge, New-York—Coal.
June 24..Bark Philence, Winslow, New-York—Merchandise.
June 24..Schooner S. B. James, Chase, Philadelphia—Coal.
June 24..Schooner Henry Nutt, Baker, Philadelphia—Coal and Sundries.
June 25..Brig Judge Blaney, H. Coombs, Philadelphia—Coal.
June 25..Bark Fannie, Herrick, Philadelphia—Coal.
June 26..Brig Pavillion, Cannon, Gulf of Mexico—Whaling Voyage.
June 27..Schooner Brilliant, Roberts, Green Turtle Key—Pineapples.
June 28..Steamer Cahaba, Baker, Fort Pickens—Quartermasters' Stores.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Brooklyn Navy-yard.

The rush of business still continues at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. There are now some 3,700 men employed every day, and the monthly disbursements cannot be less than $200,000. The rapidity with which vessels are overhauled and repaired is frequently astonishing. The *Seminole* and *Bainbridge*, for instance, which are hardly a week in from sea, are now bereft of all signs of service, as though they were just launched. The new Ornamental-square has been deemed worthy of especial attention, and a watchman is now stationed at its entrance, to prevent the curious from fingering the "historical artillery" preserved so carefully within the inclosure. The new commander is now perfect "master of the situation," and is making himself popular every day.

The iron-clad *Roanoke* is rapidly assuming a finished appearance. The lower part of the hull is covered with plates, and on the 1st of August she is to be taken to the Novelty Iron Works, to have her mailing completed. There are about seventy hands employed on her. There were five hundred engaged in stripping her at first.

The new steam corvette *Adirondack*, finished and reported ready for sea some time since, is in commission and manned in the stream, unable to obey the "sea orders" of Mr. Welles, in consequence of a slight disarrangement in her machinery, which will soon be remedied. She has on board provisions, stores and ammunition for a pretty long cruise, and will leave the Yard under sealed instructions. As she stands she has hardly cost more than $120,000, about as much as the *Niagara's* repairs will require.

The *Seminole* and *Bainbridge*, a steam gunboat and a brig-of-war, have, as before intimated, been emptied of all the requisites of active duty, from "men to marling-spikes." They are to be overhauled and fitted out for service again, no light-draft vessels being at present eligible for that sinecurean position named "ordinary" on the *Naval Register*. Their marines have been transferred to barracks, the crews discharged or retained, as each man's service-term directed, and their officers allowed a few days' furlough. Both have been surveyed. The *Seminole*, rumor says, is rotten—rotten as a pear. She is "the most economically built steamer in the navy," her original hull having cost less than that of any of her cotemporaries. She will make up for her cheapness in being made seaworthy.

The old Receiving-ship *North Carolina* still occupies her old anchorage. She has not half so many seamen on board as are wanted—the whole number being 500—still quite a large crew to muster twice a day on her decks. The completion of the annual overhauling makes her look respectable, and strangers visiting the Yard consider her a "magnificent line-of-battle ship." The Prince de Joinville, great naval man as he is, was one of those thus deceived by the fine aspect of the vessel. The stoppage of the grog-ration is now the all-absorbing topic among her crew; and it is said they intend to renew the old smuggling tricks, and again patronise the Fishtown pirates, if its enforcement be attempted.

The constructing department of the yard is now monopolized by the steam frigates *Ticonderoga* and *Lackawanna*, which are receiving their finishing touches. The latter will be ready for launching in a few weeks, having been planked already. These vessels will be of a larger size than the *Adirondack*, and be better calculated for the general business of men-of-war.

The storeships *Relief* and *Supply* are in the stream. The latter has had a new deck put on board. The steam transport *Connecticut* is ready for sea, and will sail on Thursday next for New-Orleans. She will take letters, papers and parcels for the vessels stationed there.

The "military arm" of the navy, the United States Corps of Marines, still performs the soldier duty of the Navy-yard. From the barracks on Flushing-avenue, where about 200 rank and file are stationed, a guard is sent down every morning, from which sentries for the various posts are selected. Maj. Garland is at present the Executive Officer of the marines.

The other vessels at the Yard are the *Savannah*, *Penguin*, *Magnolia* and *Daylight*, all preparing for sea.

Festival of St. Bridget's Parochial School.

One of the most social reunions of the season occurred, yesterday, at Jones' Wood. The school children attached to the day and Sabbath school of St. Bridget's Church, Avenue B, under the pastoral charge of Rev. Father Mooney, collected *en masse* among the dim shadows of the wood early in the morning; but before noon a variety of hangers-on *of fetes* made sure progress to and beyond the picket fence, and over and above the conscientious scruples of the gate-keepers, till plentifully provided stands of refreshments studded the park to the river's brink. There was a shooting-gallery with the inspiring mark of a weak-kneed traitor, looking forsaken of mercy beneath the true aim of a Union sargeant. There were "jig tents," where the regular old fashioned Irish jig was thoroughly represented by old and young. Here the elderly ladies, most inclined to corpulency, and gay "old boys" joined in the merry step and rehearsed the gladsome days of childhood passed in happy "ould Ireland." There were the genial Larger bars, where seductive lounging places were presented beneath the winsome shade, and hither (women and) men repaired, when no other argument became so popular as that expressed in the words, "sure, and 'tis awful warrum the-day." Gin stands and catch-penny glass-blowers were also on hand, but were not the tricks they aimed to be. There was no end of flirting and "scupping,"—the ugly name for tossing one's fellow creatures aloft in a luxuriously-seated swing—so that Father Mooney was fain to give his reverend countenance to the splendid brass bands and merry cotillon parties upon the elevated platforms. The glorious harmony that filled the lesty ball-room was produced by a coalition of Wainwouth's and Cornelle's Bands. The most elevating and patriotic-iospiring of all the divertisements centered in the sending to unknown regions of space a succession of beautiful balloons, each one, as it gracefully swept away into blue ether, conveying the blessing felt and shown in looks, if not expressed in words, of Father Mooney and the brothers of the Church, no less than of the generous donator, Mr. Bassford, of the Cooper Union. The first of these elegant balloons was "The Union," flashing back the bright words as far as the eye dared meet the sunlight. The next was "The Gallant Sixty-ninth," the third "America," and the fourth "Old Ireland Mavourneen." Shouts of applause followed the ascent of the suggestive emblems, and dark clouds, that had but a little before threatened to wet down the ardor of the assembled multitude, fled at sight of omens so cheering, and, as retreat of the vanquished finishes the victor, so indeed *was whetted* for lasting endurance the ambition of the brave sons of Erin on this their loved adopted soil, and their merry holiday.

Crowds of children as there were, it seemed as if the 6 o'clock homeward exodus, countenanced by the *family men* and their prudent partners, had small effect upon the population of the Wood; for ear after car dumped its load all day long, and the knowledge gathered from a back look over the roads from the City hitherward was, "Still they come."

Moonlight beamed down upon a homeward-bound party less innocent, perhaps, than the rising sun smiled upon as they whistled and danced to the merry notes of "St. Patrick's Day in the morning."

Secession Flag Waved from Fort Lafayette.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I do not know who is the military commandant of Fort Lafayette, but with your permission I would bring to his notice the following fact, which can be attested by more than one witness. On the Fourth of July I hired a boat at Fort Hamilton, and with a party of ladies and gentlemen rowed a short distance. When returning we made the circuit of Fort Lafayette, and when nearly opposite the northwest corner our attention was called to a hat being waved to us through one of the grated windows of a cell, in which the boatman informed us a rebel was confined. Contrary to my remonstrance, but by way of badinage, one of the ladies of the party foolishly waved a handkerchief, when the rebel becoming emboldened *deliberately drew from his breast a secession flag and waved it outside the grating*, until becoming convinced of our non-approval thereof by my attempting to draw the attention of the sentry on duty to the fact, he hastily withdrew it.

The question therefore naturally arises, are secession flags permitted to be waved by rebels in Fort Lafayette on the anniversary of our National Independence? If so, then they ought not to be contraband of war anywhere. Cabinet Ministers at Washington please take notice.

I inclose my name and address. UNION.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

The Police Among the Runners.—The following memorial was received by Mr. S. C. Hawley, Chief Clerk of the Police Department, and yesterday afternoon it was presented to the Board of Police Commissioners. It is understood that some immediate action will be taken upon the subject:

To the Honorable the Commissioners of Police for the Metropolitan Police District:

Gentlemen: The undersigned, merchants of the City of New-York, respectfully memorial your honorable body to take into consideration a very general and growing evil which has existed for the past few months, and which has been steadily and alarmingly increasing until it has become a great nuisance.

Ever since your honorable body, in its own discretion, have removed the crew of the Harbor Police boat from the Quarantine Station, S. I., our vessels have been boarded there by gangs of lawless persons known as "Slushmen" and "Runners," whose ostensible business is to obtain sailors for boarding-house keepers, and who, under the feigned name of "runners for commission houses," commit all sorts of depredations on our property, viz.: Our vessels, their tackle and cargo, which calls for the application of an immediate remedy, as in several instances the damage done by them and their accomplices is said to have amounted to hundreds of dollars. With a view of arresting this at present unmolested and lawless traffic, we would respectfully ask your honorable body to station a boat's crew of the Harbor Police, as heretofore, at the Quarantine Station, Staten Island, to protect the interests, and remedy this serious grievance of the shipping merchants of New-York.

This memorial is signed by about fifty of our most prominent shipping merchants, firms and individuals, among which are D. B. Allen, Grinnell, Minturn & Co., John G. Dale, Spofford, Tileston & Co., Sturgis & Co., Oelrichs & Co., Kunhardt & Co., and others.

In addition to the above is appended the following recommendation of Dr. Gunn, Health Officer at Quarantine:

Quarantine, Monday, June 30, 1862.

The above grievance is one which has been very frequently complained of to me, by the owners and captains of vessels, and a communication was also received from Gov. Morgan on the subject, but there being no police force stationed at the Quarantine, and the invasion and pilfering of vessels occurring after the visitation of the Health Officer, it is utterly out of my province to control or prevent it.

A. N. GUNN, M. D., Health Officer.

Billiards—Boston vs. New-York.—It will be remembered that in the great billiard tournament which took place in this City last Spring, two young men evinced rare skill in playing. They were Mr. Goldthwaite, of Boston, and Mr. Deery, of Chris. Connor's rooms, of this City. They have recently played a match in Boston, when Goldthwaite was victor, and now they are to play a return match in this City. The time appointed was the 24th inst., but as on that day the running races age to take place in Boston, the time is changed to the 17th. *Wilkes' Spirit*, which is the authority in such matters, says: "No inconsiderable interest is felt in the billiard world concerning this second match, the fine play exhibited in the first materially enhancing this feeling. The Bostonians feel more than ever confident in their champion, while the New-Yorkers have by no means lost faith in Deery, who, they trust, will be able to reverse the previous result. The match will take place in the upper room of Mr. O'Connor's establishment on Union-square, which will be conveniently arranged for the accommodation of the spectators."

Three Men Stabbed in Rector-street.—About two o'clock, on Monday morning, three men were dangerously stabbed in a cigar-store in Rector-street, near Greenwich. From evidence in the possession of the Police authorities, it appears that the names of the offenders are B. Maloney and Wm. Kenny, both of whom are boatmen, doing business at Pier No. 9 North River. The names of the parties who were stabbed are John Reimer, Hall Newmeley and Herman Bendfet. They are Germans, and by those who know them well, they are said to be very peaceable and respectable citizens. They were taken to the hospital by the Police of the First Ward, where the attending physicians pronounced their wounds to be of such a nature as to render their cases hopeless. The cause of the affray is yet unknown, but the Police are engaged in working up the case, and in trying to arrest the parties who made the assault. The latter escaped immediately after the affray.

Forgery Cases.—In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, City Judge McCunn disposed as follows of certain forgery cases: Martha Scully and Eliza Sandras, aged 15 and 16 years, were charged with forgery in the second degree, but the District-Attorney accepted a plea of forgery in the fourth degree, for which the prisoners were sent to the City Prison, at Mr. Hall's request, for one month. Catharine Schoenman, a woman of respectable appearance, was indicted for the same offence, but Mr. Hall, after hearing all the evidence in the case, told the Court and jury that he could not convict the accused, and accordingly the jury found a verdict of not guilty. Robert Williams and Henry Jones were also indicted, but on the affidavit of one of the parties, the case was postponed till next term. Charles Martin's case was not now disposed of, in consequence of the unavoidable absence of some material witnesses, touching defendant's previous good character.

Important Arrest of a Confidence Woman.—A woman, calling herself Mrs. Davis, *alias* Mrs. Johnson, *alias* Mrs. Jones, with several other *aliases*, was arrested, yesterday, by Capt. Dickinson, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, upon the charge of robbing the house of Mr. Voorhies, No. 34 Vandam-street, of about $50 worth of female wearing apparel. The accused recently took board at the house, but after remaining there for a day or two, she very unceremoniously left with the clothing. She is known to the Police as an old offender, and has been practicing this game for the last two years in the City. About $200 worth of pawn tickets were found in her possession. She is very genteel in dress and manners, and for this reason she is regarded as a dangerous character.

City Mortality.—The City Inspector reports that 339 persons died in New-York last week—90 men, 51 women, 98 boys and 100 girls—a decrease of 22 from the mortality of the previous week, and of 54 as compared with the mortality of the corresponding week of 1861. Of the deceased, 175 were children under five years of age. The mortality by the principal diseases was as follows: Consumption, 50; cholera infantum, 28; infantile convulsions, 18; dropsy in the head, 14; diarrhœa, 14; typhoid fever, 13; diptherite, 12; deaths from external causes, 37—among which are reported 7 premature births, 1 suicide, 4 drowned, 11 killed by accidents.

Sudden Death of a Shipwright.—Edward Flyn, a native of Ireland, aged about 25 years, accidentally fell from the scaffold of a ship at the Balance Dock, foot of Pike-street, yesterday, and died in about half an hour afterwards. The deceased was at work for Edson & Webb, upon the ship *Octelly*, at the time of the accident. He was both a shipwright and caulker, and by his employers he was regarded as a very reliable man. Coroner Collin held an inquest upon the body last evening, at the Dead-house of the New-York Hospital. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

The Effects of the Heat.—Officer Donohue, of the Fifth Precinct, yesterday found an unknown woman, about 30 years of age, in the rear of No. 203 Church-street, suffering from the effects of heat. She died while being conveyed to the Hospital.... Officer Prentice, of the Tenth Precinct, found Margaret Kennan almost dead in Bayard-street, from the effects of a sun-stroke. She was conveyed to the Hospital.... Amelia Hoffman and Hannah Tice were found by the Police, prostrated with heat, and conveyed to their homes, by the Fifteenth Precinct Police.

After the Druggists.—The Excise Commissioners are vigorously at work. Yesterday they held a meeting and granted twenty-seven licenses, from which the revenue is $810. Very many druggists sell in a moderate and quiet way, liquors for which they have no license. They content that the use of brandy to a glass of soda water is purely medicinal and that they do not need a license. The Commissioners see the matter in another light and have determined to prosecute all who omit to take the proper papers.

Personal.—Mr. John M. Clay, who is now in this City with a fine stable of racers, including *Wagram*, who has astonished and delighted the sporting world, is a son of the old Kentucky statesman. As such his presence is of interest, and attracts much notice. Mr. Clay is of medium height, with only the Clay mouth and teeth to mark his origin, of an impulsive nature, and devoted exclusively to the improvement of racing stock.

Fulton Market Filth.—The filth about Fulton Market is absolutely offensive. On the sidewalk and in the gutter of the Beekman-street side, the odorous mess grows daily deeper and more nasty. If it is a necessary sequence of normal trade for such dirt to gather, it might be deprived of its most offensive peculiarities by an occasional swash from the nozzle of a hose pipe. As it now is, it constitutes most emphatically a public nuisance.

Commencement at St. John's College.—The seventeenth annual commencement of St. John's College, at Fordham, will take place to-day. The exercises, which consist of orations, music, delivery of diplomas, &c., will commence at 12 M., for which the public will be in season if they secure seats in the train which leaves the corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Fourth-avenue at 11¼ A. M.

Robbed in a Disorderly House.—John Brogan, a countryman, was robbed at a late hour on Sunday night, of the sum of $90, in a house in Greene-street. Mary Marshall, the keeper of the place, was arrested, and $20 of the stolen money were found in one of the prisoner's stockings. Justice Quackenbosa committed Mary for trial.

A Revolt Among the Grain-Shovelers.—The grain-shovelers were not at work on Monday. Some two thousand of them were massed, in the morning, from Coenties-slip to Broad-street, demanding that the elevators shall be dispensed with. As those machines destroy their business, and endanger the lives of the craft by suffocation, they express their determination not to work in connection with them.

Indictment of Mrs. Real.—An indictment has been found by the Grand Jury of the General Sessions, against Mary Real, for the murder of her late husband, Peter C. Real, the particulars of which are familiar to the public. She will be arraigned to put in her plea to-morrow.

The Relics of the Twenty-second Regiment.—An advertisement in another column summons the members of the Twenty-second Regiment, National Guard, in this City, to meet this evening at the armory of Company C, on Sixth-avenue.

Bereaved Butchers.—The lightning on Monday night played thunder with those who deal in beef and mutton. We were informed at the market that whole stocks were discolored and spoiled by the effects of the electric spark.

A Guilty Cuss.—Henry Cuss pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was remanded for sentence until Saturday next.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.

THE RELIEF FUND—PENITENTIARY STATISTICS—THE WORK OF THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS—A THIRSTY COMMUNITY—SUPPLIES FOR THE INSTITUTIONS—KEEPER OF THE PENITENTIARY.

An adjourned meeting of the Board was held last evening at the County Jail, President Crocke in the Chair. The Commissioners of the Relief Fund sent in their seventh report, showing that between the 29th of May and the 23d of June they distributed to families of volunteers $13,403 20. It was referred to be filed. The Keeper of the Penitentiary submitted the following report for the month of June:

Prisoners received: males, 41; females, 67—total, 108.
Prisoners discharged: males, 32; females, 46—total, 78.
Prisoners escaped: male, 1—total, 1.
Prisoners remaining: males, 104; females, 126—total, 230.
Moneys received for convict labor, $63 75.

The report was placed on file. The Committee on Accounts, to whom was referred the statement of the Excise Commissioners of their transactions for the year ending May 1, 1862, reported that they compared said statement with the book of the Excise Commissioners, found on file in the City Clerk's office, as the law directs, and find that they granted 1,214 licenses, as follows:

First Ward	39	Twelfth Ward	92
Second Ward	74	Thirteenth Ward	65
Third Ward	30	Fourteenth Ward	72
Fourth Ward	42	Fifteenth Ward	34
Fifth Ward	93	Sixteenth Ward	58
Sixth Ward	84	Seventeenth Ward	22
Seventh Ward	61	Eighteenth Ward	11
Eighth Ward	52	Nineteenth Ward	28
Ninth Ward	83	Flatbush	11
Tenth Ward	98	Gravesend	11
Eleventh Ward	114	New-Lotts	20

all at $30 each, making $36,420; and that said licenses, excepting 44, were all granted on or before the 16th day of July, 1861, and that cash was paid to County Treasurer as follows: Aug. 23, 1861, $25,000; May 20, 1862, $11,420. Total, $36,420. The Jail Committee was authorized to enter into contracts with J. H. Doodlas to supply the Jail with coal at $5 39 per ton; Kelsey & Loughlin, for wood at $5 87 per cord; and with Robert Wellwood for soft soap at 75c. per bbl. The Penitentiary Committee was authorized to enter into contracts with the following named persons, for the supplies as named for the County Institutions: James Carman, fresh beef, 5¾c.; E. B. Morrell, Indian Meal, $1 40 per 100 pounds; yellow corn meal, $1 20 do.; ship stuff, 75c. do.; wheat flour, $6 per barrel; straw, 58c. per 100 pounds; salt beef, 3c.; salt pork, 4¾c.; molasses, 25c. per gallon; salt, 60c. per bushel; rice, 5c. per pound; beans, $2 per bushel; coffee, 25c. per pound; peas 14c.; pepper, 20c.; mustard 18c.; saleratus, 5½c.; codfish, 2¾c., potatoes, 50c. per bushel; hard soap, 5c.; vinegar, $2 50 per barrel. Wm. Lynch—Soft soap, 75c. per barrel. Chappel & Pool—Kerosene oil, 30c.; fluid, 70c. Kelsey & Loughlin—Coal, $5 91. A resolution presented by Superintendent Crooke was adopted, directing the Commissioners of the Relief Fund to extend the same assistance to families of members of the Thirteenth Regiment New-York State Militia, as is extended to the families of Volunteers. The Board made three unsuccessful attempts to elect a Keeper of the Penitentiary, and then adjourned until the first Tuesday in August.

The Capitoline Society.—The Capitoline Association of this city, of whose delightful gatherings we have so frequently had occasion to speak, gave on Tuesday night, one of their "Musicals," at which a large number of gentlemen and ladies assisted. The entertainment was varied by musical exercises of every character, and was one of the most successful of the season.

City Court Calendar for this Day.—Nos. 30, 39, 12, 41, 42, 45, 46, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 58, 68, 61, 54, 56, 57, 35, 14.

NEW-JERSEY.

Arrival of the Body of Lieut. Chazotte, Killed in Battle.—The body of the late Lieut. Adolphus F. Chazotte, of Company F, Seventh Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, who was instantly killed in the battle at Mechanicsville, on Thursday, June 26, arrived in Jersey City, where he belonged, yesterday. The Independence Guard, of the Second Regiment N. J. S. M., of which deceased was a member, are making arrangements to inter the remains with military honors, the funeral to take place on Thursday afternoon. Lieut. Chazotte was 25 years of age, a young man of great promise, and was loved and respected by all who knew him. He fell while gallantly leading Company H, of the same regiment, the officers of which were disabled and he placed in command. He was shot in the head, the ball entering the left cheek, passing through and coming out at the right ear, causing instant death.

The Recent Railroad Accident—Death of the Fireman.—Timothy Page, the fireman on the train of the New-Jersey Railroad thrown off the track at Newark on Sunday evening, and who, with his father, the engineer, was so badly scalded by the escaped steam, died on Monday night at his residence, No. 53 Mercer-street, Jersey City, from the effects of his injuries. Deceased was about nineteen years of age; had been employed on the road since he was old enough to work, and was much esteemed, both by the Company and the employes. His funeral will take place this afternoon. Mr. Ralph Page, the engineer and father of deceased, still lies in a critical condition, but hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Pocket Picked.—A gentleman residing in Newark, while at the dépôt of the Erie Railroad at Long Dock, Jersey City, yesterday morning, had his pocket picked of a wallet containing $160. The thief escaped.

Mad Dog.—The first mad dog of the season, in Jersey City, made his appearance yesterday afternoon in Montgomery-street. After plunging through the basement of the house occupied by Mr. Thomas, the rabid animal was killed by Policeman O'Donnell.

Soldiers' Hospital.—At the present time there are but about thirty-five patients in the Soldiers' Hospital in Jersey City. A large number are, however, hourly expected, for whom ample accommodation has been provided.

LAW REPORTS.

The Bottle Law Declared Constitutional.

IN COURT OF APPEALS—JUNE TERM, 1862.

OPINION OF THE COURT.

Patrick Mullins vs. *The People.*—Selden, J.—It must be conceded that the statute under which the respondent was convicted before the Justice, is peculiar in its provisions, and bears palpable evidence upon its face of having been framed without that care and caution which should attend the enactment of a penal law. The respondent insists that the act is unconstitutional. This, however, depends in a great degree upon the construction which is given to it. The first section, which simply authorizes all persons engaged in the manufacture and sale of mineral waters, &c., in bottles, with names or marks thereon, to record and publish such names or marks, is of course without objection.

The second section, as amended by the act of 1860, declares it to be unlawful, without the written consent of the owner, "to fill with mineral waters or other beverage, any such bottle so marked or stamped, or to sell, dispose of, buy or traffic in, any such bottle so marked or stamped by him, her or them, of such owner thereof," and imposes a penalty of fifty cents for every violation of the enactment. This section is very awkwardly framed, and would, if literally construed, be entirely self-destructive. It could not, of course, have been intended to require the owner of the bottle to procure his own written consent to its use or sale. This would be absurd. The manufacturer for whose protection the statute was passed, might clearly fill his bottles, and sell them with their contents, without any written consent from himself. When he has done this, the purchaser becomes "the owner" of the bottle, and is therefore, according to the terms of the act, the party whose written consent is requisite to any subsequent use or sale. But his written consent could be no more essential to a sale by himself, than that of the manufacturer to the original sale, nor would it afford any protection to the manufacturer to require it. This, therefore, cannot be the true construction of the provision.

The only mode in which the statute can be made to effect the object of its enactment, is to interpret the word "owner" as referring exclusively to the original owner whose name or mark is upon the bottle, and the prohibition to extend only to a use or sale by, or a purchase from, a person other than such original owner. Thus interpreted the provision is entirely unobjectionable, and would accomplish precisely what the Legislature no doubt intended. But to warrant conviction and punishment under this section, the offence must be proved. The record in this case shows, that Mullins was convicted by the Justice of having violated the provisions of the act, in having "secreted" the bottle marked and stamped as described, upon his premises, and in having "sold, disposed of, bought or trafficked" in the bottles of the complainant. Now it is plain, that the secreting of bottles cannot subject a party to a conviction under the act. It authorizes the issue of a search warrant for the purpose of finding the bottles; but no other penalty is attached to the act of secreting. This act is not mentioned or attended to in the second section, which alone imposes the penalty. To justify the imposition of a fine or imprisonment, the party charged must be shown to have violated the provisions of this section. Mullins was convicted under those provisions of having "sold, disposed of, bought or trafficked in" the bottles of Knebel. The only evidence to support this conviction was the fact that one bottle with Knebel's mark was found at the bottom of a barrel of bottles upon his premises, and that he was a dealer in old bottles. If this could be supposed to prove either of the acts with which he was charged, it must be that of having unlawfully bought the bottle. It could not prove that he had sold or trafficked in the bottles of Knebel, as it had no tendency to show that he ever had any other in his possession than the one found. But how could the fact of the finding of this bottle upon his premises prove that he had bought of some person *other than* Knebel himself, which, upon our construction of the act, it was essential to establish? The presumption provided for in the first clause of the third section of the act does not arise, as that attached only upon proof of the *use* of the bottles for the *sale* of mineral waters, and of this there was no evidence. At common law the presumption from the facts proved would clearly be, that Mullins came lawfully into possession of the bottle. Hence, although in view of the interpretation which I have given to the statute there is no objection to its constitutionality, still I see no evidence in the case upon which the conviction can properly rest; and the only doubt which can exist, as to the propriety of its reversal by the Supreme Court, arises, as I think, upon the question whether the error can be corrected upon a *certiorari* issued, not pursuant to any statute, but under the established practice at common law.

An impression has prevailed to some extent in this State, founded upon several decisions of our late Supreme Court, that the power of review upon a common law *certiorari* is confined, to use the language of Judge Bronson, in the case of The People vs. The Judges of Dutchess, 23 Wend., 360, "to questions touching the jurisdiction of the subordinate tribunal and the regularity of its proceedings." "If," adds that learned Judge, "they neither exceed their powers, nor depart from the forms prescribed to them by law, their decision upon the merits of the controversy before them is final and conclusive." This has never, I think, been very cordially assented to, and from my examination of the subject it seems to me clear that, at least in that class of cases where the writ is used to remove a summary conviction had before a magistrate under a penal statute, the doctrine is erroneous. It is true, as has been often said, that such a *certiorari* removes only the words, and hence it seems to have been inferred that the evidence upon which the conviction was had would not be returned. But it will be found to have been conclusively settled at common law that the magistrate, in these cases, must insert the evidence in the record of the conviction itself, for the express purpose of enabling the Superior Court, upon a removal of the proceedings by *certiorari*, to determine upon the face of the conviction whether it was lawful; and although the Court would not interfere upon a question as to the mere *weight* of the evidence, yet a conviction without *any* evidence to support, has always, in the English Courts, been reversed or quashed as erroneous.

I will refer to a few cases to show that this has been the practice of those Courts. In the case of Rex *vs.* Theed, 2 Stra., 919, a conviction by a magistrate under a statute called the "Candle Act" was quashed, "because the evidence was not set out, it being alleged that the offence was *fully and duly proved.*" The report of this case is very short, and does not show how the question was brought before the Court; but it was undoubtedly by *certiorari*, as is plainly to be inferred from a previous case against the same defendant, upon the same statute, (2 Lord Ray, 1375,) in which the conviction was sustained.

In a subsequent case, to wit, Rex *vs.* Lloyd, 2 Stra., 996, in which a *certiorari* was issued to a Court of Quarter Sessions to bring up the proceedings upon a removal of a clerk of the peace from office, a distinction was taken between a conviction and a mere order; and it was conceded both by the counsel (Mr. Strange) and the Court, that in cases of summary conviction, the record must contain the evidence, in order that the Superior Court may see that the conviction was legal. The Chief Justice said: "It is fully settled that in *convictions* the evidence must be set out; and if this was to be considered as a conviction, it therefore would be bad."

In Rex *vs.* Clarke, 8 Term, R. 220, the Court of King's Bench expressly held that upon a conviction of a person for killing game, without being duly qualified, the magistrate ought to state in the conviction *the whole of the evidence for and against the defendant.* The object of this requirement, and the extent to which the Court will go in reviewing the case upon the merits, is shown by the case of Rex *vs.* Smith, 8 Term, 584, 587. The defendant had been summarily convicted under a a statute of George III., against selling bread by wholesale, before it had been baked for twenty-four hours; and this conviction was removed into the King's Bench, no doubt, by a common law *certiorari*, as that was the ordinary, if not the only mode of removing such conviction. It was there held, that where a power of conviction is given by statute to a magistrate, he is the sole judge of the *weight* of the evidence; but that if no evidence appear on the conviction, to support a material part of the case, the conviction will be quashed.

The same principles were recognized in the cases of The King *vs.* Crisp, 7 East, 389, and The King *vs.* Chandler, 14 East, 267, in which convictions before Justices of the Peace, in the one case under the Malt act, and in the other for an offence against the Excise laws, were removed in like manner to the King's Bench. In each of these cases, the principal question raised and discussed in the latter Court was whether the evidence was sufficient to support the charge.

Many other authorities might be cited, but these are sufficient to show that upon a common law *certiorari* for the removal of summary convictions before magistrates, the power of review is not confined to questions affecting either the jurisdiction of the magistrate or the regularity of the proceedings before him, but extends to all other legal questions; and that unless it appears upon the face of the record that there was evidence sufficient to warrant the conviction, it will be quashed.

It follows from what has been said, that the judgment appealed from in this case should be affirmed.

Sutherland, J., was for affirmance on the grounds stated by him in the Court below; Gould, Davies and Smith, Js., on Selden's opinion; Allen for affirmance on defect of evidence; Denio, J., for reversal; Wright, J., absent.

(Copy.) E. PESHINE SMITH, State Reporter.

State and National Courts—An Interesting Question of Jurisdiction.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Rosecrans.

John S. Anderson vs. *The Manufacturers' Bank.*—This action was brought by the plaintiff, as assignee of a chose in action.

The plaintiff is a citizen of New-York; the defendants are a corporation created by and doing business in Connecticut. The action is brought to recover $633 33, with interest from 19th January, 1859, upon a claim alleged to have been assigned to the plaintiff by Josiah M. Colburn. On 14th December, 1861, the defendants entered their appearance in this Court, and at the same time filed a petition for the removal of the cause into the Circuit Court of the United States for this District, and offered a bond, with sureties, duly executed and approved, for entering in the Circuit Court, as required by statute, copies of the process against them, and for their appearance, &c.; and thereupon an order was made requiring plaintiff to show cause why the cause should not be removed. At the hearing of the motion, the plaintiff showed by affidavit that Colburn, who assigned the claim in suit to plaintiff, was a resident in and citizen of Connecticut. An order was made denying the motion, with $10 costs, from which defendants have appealed, on the ground that, upon their moving papers, they were entitled to the order for which they asked, removing this cause into the Circuit Court of the United States. (Act of Congress, passed Sept. 24, 1789, 1 U. S. Stat. at large, p. 79, sec. 12; Gordon *vs.* Longest, 16 Peters, U. S. R., 97; Kanouse *vs.* Martin, 15 Howard, U. S. R., 198, 208; Green *vs.* Custard, 23 Howard, U. S. R., 484.) The 12th section of the Act of Congress gives to defendants the absolute right to remove the action into the United States Circuit Court, and the provisions of the 11th section are not applicable to, and cannot control the case. (Green *vs.* Custard, 23 Howard, U. S. R., 484.)

The 11th section was intended to prevent the assignment of promissory notes and other choses in *action of like character*, for the purpose of bringing action thereon in the United States Courts; and the intent of the 12th section was to give to a defendant the absolute right to remove an action into the United States Circuit Court, under the circumstances and upon the conditions therein prescribed. The objection of want of jurisdiction in the United States Circuit Court *can be taken only by special plea*; and the defendants would not be permitted so to plead after having voluntarily removed the action into that Court. (Bailey *vs.* Dozier, 6 How., U. S. R., 23; Evans *vs.* Gee, 11 Peters., R. 80.)

Whatever may be the consequences of removing the cause, the defendants are entitled to the order by the express provisions of the 12th section of the act. The alleged cause of action arose in Connecticut, between citizens and residents of that State, and the controversy should properly there be determined. The plaintiff may fairly be presumed to have taken the assignment for the purpose of bringing action in New-York, and is not entitled to any special favor to enable him to maintain the action.

The principal point of the respondent was, that the act of Congress did not apply to this case, and that the Circuit Court of the United States would have jurisdiction of the action as it stands.

The case was stated in the Times of May 19, last. The opinion of the Court is now rendered, holding that if such an action were removed into the United States Courts, the plaintiff could not maintain the action there, and it would be a good defence to the action that it was so

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Young Prince—Katte O'Shea.

WALLACK'S—Orange Blossoms—The Young Actress—The Returned Volunteer.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Night Dancers.

WINTER GARDEN—Prof. Anderson.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—Opera, Ballet and Pantomime.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Commodore Nutt, the $20,000 Nutt—Living Whale, &c., at all Hours—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Minstrelsy—No. 585 Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"Cinderella" and Other Fine Pictures, from 9 A. M. to 6 P.M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have advices from Gen. McClellan's army to the morning of Monday last, through our Special Correspondents. At that time everything was progressing favorably. The rebels were keeping remarkably quiet in front, though they had erected two or three batteries on the opposite side of the James, below Harrison's Landing, for the purpose of annoying our transports, and to distract the attention of our gunboats. One of them had fired into the transport *Juniata*, which was forced to run ashore to prevent being sunk. The gunboats, however, of which there are a sufficiency up the river, will make short work of the rebel batteries.

The cooperation of other armies with the army of the Potomac, which has always been regarded as well-informed quarters as essential to the speedy reduction of the rebel capital, is now, it appears, to be afforded. A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Press*, dated Newbern, July 2, says: "Burnside's entire *corps d'armée* is in motion, bound inland somewhere, probably to cooperate with McClellan. Your readers will be surprised to hear that three divisions are now in motion from this place, and more to come. You will hear good news from Burnside, Parke, Foster and Reno very soon. The troops are overjoyed to think that they are about to follow our gallant Burnside into a victorious field once more. This important movement is doubtless the result, in great measure, of the consultation known to have taken place between Gen. Burnside, the War Department, and Geo. McClellan, some time ago. The best results may be expected to follow it.

Gen. Burnside, it will be seen by our latest advices, arrived with his Staff at Fortress Monroe on Monday. His army, or a large portion of it, is doubtless ere this, acting in conjunction with that of Gen. McClellan.

Adjutant-General Hillhouse issued General Orders No. 52 yesterday, relating to the new enlistments. There is to be a camp in each Senatorial District. The first seven districts are to arrange their camps as they think proper; the other camps are to be located at Goshen, Kingston, Tivoli, Troy, Albany, Fonda, Plattsburgh, Ogdensburgh, Sackett's Harbor, Rome, Richfield Springs, Oswego, Syracuse, Norwich, Binghamton, Auburn, Geneva, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Genesseo, Buffalo and Jamestown. Each recruiting officer must confine his recruiting to the Senatorial District for which he is appointed. The force will be received and mustered into the service of the United States, by regiments.

The Common Council of Buffalo has appropriated $80,000 to raise a regiment for the new force, giving $75 bounty to each recruit.

By an arrival at this port we have advices from Nassau, N. P., to the 28th ult. The steamer *Ovieto*, built in England for a rebel man-of-war, had been seized by Her Majesty's ship *Greyhound*, and a prize crew put on board. She was under command of the notorious Semmes, lately commander of the *Sumter*. The steamer *Cecile*, having on board munitions of war, intended for Charleston, had run on a rock off Aliacus, and had sunk in four fathoms of water, becoming a total wreck. A portion of her cargo had been saved, in a damaged condition, by wreckers. The steamers *Nashville* and *Kate* had attempted to run the blockade at Wilmington, N. C., but had been chased back. Several other vessels were waiting, at Nassau, an opportunity to run the blockade.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Confiscation bill as returned from the House was taken up. Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, moved that the Senate recede from its amendment and agree to the House bill. This was negatived, 23 to 14. A motion for a Committee of Conference was then adopted, 28 to 10. The resolution for the expulsion of Senator Simmons of Rhode Island was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The Tariff bill was considered, and after various amendments, was passed. A bill to amend the act providing for calling out the militia to suppress rebellion, passed in 1795, was introduced by Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts. The bill to establish and equalize the grade of line officers in the navy, was then considered until the adjournment.

In the House, the report of the Conference Committee on the Treasury Note bill was agreed to. The bill to provide for the discharge of State prisoners and others, was considered. A motion to lay it on the table was negatived—89 to 29—and it was finally passed. It directs the Secretary of State and the Secretary of War, as soon as practicable, to furnish to the Judges of the Circuit and District Courts, a list of the names of all persons, citizens of States in which the Federal judicial processes continued, who are or may be hereafter held as State, or political prisoners. Where the Grand Jury has terminated its proceedings without finding an indictment, it shall be the duty of the Judges to immediately direct the discharge of the prisoner. Every officer having the custody of a prisoner, refusing to obey the order, shall be subject to indictment for a misdemeanor, and punished with a fine of $500, and imprisonment of not less than six months, at the discretion of the Court. The bill also provides for bailing prisoners, and concludes with a section declaring that it shall be lawful for the President, by reason of the rebellion, and when the public safety shall require it, to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, and whenever it shall be so suspended, it shall be unlawful for any Judge to allow such a writ. The Senate bill, defining the pay and emoluments of certain officers of the army was passed. The House consented to a Committee of Conference on the Confiscation bill, and adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The telegraph announces the arrival of the *Great Eastern* off Cape Race, with advices from Europe three days later—to the 1st inst. A summary of her news will be found elsewhere.

The grain shovelers have most resolutely determined to stop working in any way in connection with the grain "elevators," and at their meeting last night formed a protective society, calculated to prevent the further use of the machines. The grain forwarders have furthermore resolved that they can't do without the machines, and there the matter stands up to last night.

Seventeen rebel prisoners from Martinsburgh, Va., and that vicinity, arrived in Philadelphia on Monday, and were taken to the Provost-Marshal's Headquarters, in the old Pennsylvania Bank Building. Among the prisoners is a Second Lieutenant and an Orderly Sergeant. The Lieutenant is very anxious to take the oath of allegiance, and states that he believes he has been in the wrong, and is now willing to fight as a private in the ranks of the National army. Several of the privates expressed the same opinion.

The prize schooner *Rebecca* was sold at Callowhill-street wharf, Philadelphia, on Monday, bringing $1,275; the prize schooner *Cora* was also sold. She brought but $316. Parts of the cargoes of prize vessels were sold; cotton bringing 16 cents the pound, and salt from 60 to 90 cents the sack.

The United States frigate *Sabine* arrived at New-London on Sunday forenoon. She will stop there a few days with the intention of shipping men for service, and then proceed to visit the principal seaports of New-England at the eastward.

On Monday, the Brazilian steam-corvette *Paranese* arrived at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, from Fortress Monroe. The *Paranese*, commanded by Carlos De Carvallo, has been on a cruise to Venezuela and the Spanish Main. She goes to Philadelphia for repairs, and will be taken on the dock as soon as the gunboat *Chambers* is removed from it.

Prince De Joinville, accompanied by his nephews, the Count De Paris and Duc De Chartres, visited Mrs. Gen. McClellan at the country residence of Dr. Marcy, at Orange, N. J., on Sunday. They left the Brevoort House at 10 o'clock in the morning, in an open carriage, and spent the day in company with Dr. Marcy and Mrs. Gen. McClellan, who has been stopping there for the last few weeks.

The Commencement exercises of Amherst College are in progress the present week. On Sunday, Rev. Dr. Stearns, President of the institution, delivered the Baccalaureate address, taking as his text, 2d Samuel, 10th chapter, and 12th verse. On Monday there was prize declamation by selected members of the Sophomore and Freshman classes. On Tuesday, John B. Gough lectured, and Dr. Dewey, of Ithaca, addressed the Society of Inquiry, and to-day Otis P. Lord, of Salem, Mass., was expected to deliver the oration before the Alumni, and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was to address the Literary Societies. The Commencement exercises proper occur to-morrow.

A rise of 1½ ₩ cent. in the price of Gold, and 1@1½ ₩ cent. in Exchange on London yesterday caused a corresponding advance on the Stock Exchange, and at the close of business the market was active and excited. United States 6 ₩ cents, 102; New-York Central, 90¾; Gold 112½; Exchange 123 ₩ cent.

Prices of Breadstuffs were generally lower, yesterday; a fair business was transacted at the reduced rates, and the freight engagements of Flour and Grain for British ports were heavy. Cotton was quoted ⅛.@1c. ₩ lb. higher, but the principal sales were those of New-Orleans, at auction, on account of Government. Moderate transactions were reported in Hides, Hops, Ingot Copper, Fish, Fruit, East India Rice, Tobacco, Molasses, Wool, Whalebone and Provisions. Sugars were active and buoyant. Whisky was in fair request, and was dearer. Iron, Lead, Spelter, Tin, Seeds, Spices, Hemp, Oils and Candles were quiet. Spirits Turpentine declined materially. No important changes transpired in other branches of trade.

The Live Stock Markets are very much depressed, in consequence of an over-supply and hot weather. Beeves number 4,250, which is near 1,000 less than last week. Some 300 were left over from the former market, and are now added to the supply, but not enumerated in the figures. The trade was dull, and prices ruled fully ½c. ₩ lb. lower than last week, or at an average of 7½c., the cattle being of general good quality. A few were sold at 8½c.@8¾c., and some thin stock at $32 ₩ head, or less than 6c. The yards were not cleared out at nightfall. Sheep are lower and slow of sale, at 3½c.@4c. ₩ lb. Lambs are very dull of sale, ranging from 6c.@7c. ₩ lb. Live Hogs are lower than they have heretofore been during the past ten years. It takes a good lot of corn-fed hogs to bring 3c., and the best are only quoted at 3½c. Market completely glutted, and buyers disinclined to purchase.

The Case of the Ovieto—A Proof of British Good Faith.

The emphatic evidence the British Government has just given of its determination to observe the conditions of neutrality, by the seizure of the rebel war steamer *Ovieto*, deserves the acknowledgment which a prompt act of justice claims; and all the more so that the public temper at the present moment is not disposed to take too amiable a view of our foreign relations.

The *Ovieto* was, it appears, built for the rebels in an English port, and when completed, received, secretly, of course, iron armature and a heavy armament, with which *as a cargo*, she sailed to Nassau. At this mongrel port she was to be sheathed with the armature she had brought in her hold, armed in a formidable manner, and sent forth to do such work as a powerful man-of-war might find to do in aid of the rebels. The plan was already far advanced toward completion, and Semmes, of *Sumter* notoriety, had been put in command of the vessel when she was seized by Capt. Hinkley, of H. B. M. ship *Greyhound*, and a prize-crew put on board. In doing this he but did what was incumbent on him as a duty by the provisions of the Queen's proclamation of neutrality; but there are so many ways of dodging the duty, that its prompt performance is creditable to the officer. If it really represents the disposition of the British authorities and naval officers, they will find a good deal more of the same kind of work; for there are at Nassau several more vessels in the same box with the *Ovieto*. In the meantime, it should be a lesson to the Navy Department also to be up and doing. The rebels, who, we thought, had abandoned the seas forever, are evidently determined to make another attempt in the naval line, and we should not be surprised at a bold stroke some of these days. But with good faith on the part of the British authorities, and vigilance on our own side, we can make short work with this new nest of vipers.

Summer Hints for Soldiers.—The new position in which McClellan has planted the glorious army of the Potomac—a dry, airy peninsula—has long been reported to as a healthful Summer retreat by wealthy families of Baltimore. The whole of this country, however, is malarious, and men coming from the North will suffer during the hot season unless they know how to guard themselves against the seeds of disease. The usual dangers in this respect will be multiplied by the bringing together of a large army in a comparatively small space. The grand safeguard is pure air. Whatever contaminates the air, breeds disease at a great rate. Not the smallest thing should ever be allowed above ground for a single day that smells badly. Burn it or bury it. It is a matter of life and death to all, and no fatigue should be allowed to prevent whatever work is necessary for this purpose. Those who are too lazy to be clean and decent, should not be allowed to make themselves a nuisance and curse to their comrades. Flies and fleas will be very inconvenient in this region. A dirty camp will breed and keep a thousand to one of a clean one, though no degree of cleanliness will render a camp exempt from them. It is very necessary that the skin should be kept clean, but bathing should be avoided on a very hot day, except while it is tolerably cool, after sunrise and before sunset. It is important, also, to avoid being out from a little before sunset to a little after sunrise upon an empty stomach. A little coffee should, if possible, be taken immediately after rising in the morning, or before any exertion or special exposure at night. It will answer to chew burnt coffee if it cannot be had as a drink. It is a good plan to always have a little burnt coffee in one's pocket. A good thick covering over the head is very necessary as a guard against sunstroke. A cloth or handkerchief in the hat or cap is as good as anything—all the better if it is wet. But in want of this, a handful of grass or leaves will answer the purpose.

McClellan's Army.

It is with infinite pleasure that we read from day to day the accounts now given by our special correspondents, and especially those furnished this morning, of the admirable condition and spirits, the growing numbers and strength, and the lively hopes and prospects of our army on the James. It is just a week ago last night that the fearful seven days' conflict ended, and the change of our lines was effected. From that time to the present, the enemy has not dared to venture forth to the attack; and the period of quiet consequently enjoyed by our army, has been wisely and actively taken advantage of, to clear off the blood and grime of the week of battle, to strengthen the tone of the regiments, and to prepare generally for active field work yet to be undertaken and achieved. It is astonishing indeed, that an army of volunteers, not yet a year old, after such a struggle as ours has just passed through, against a foe so greatly superior in numbers, and imbued with such bloodthirsty ferocity, should come forth in a condition equal to, if not better than, what could have been exhibited by the veterans of any of the fixed armies of the Old World. It is owing, of course, to the possession of qualities by the volunteers of our republican army, which appertain to the soldiers of no other army. Our troops possess intelligence, personal character, an absorbing interest in the struggle, and a boundless, unselfish devotion to country: these, added to the drill, the *esprit de corps*, and the mechanical mobility of other armies, produce a military force which may be temporarily beaten without being vanquished, which may render retreat victory, and which, though it may be decimated in numbers, has yet that vitality and cohesive force deeply implanted in its nature, which makes it practically invincible, as no troops without these nobler moral qualities can ever be said to be. No army could be put to a severer test of its mettle than that to which the army of the Potomac has just been subjected; and from all we can learn we judge that there was never an army put to such a test, that came forth with such honor, in a military point of view. This is all against what we have so often been told by our insensate European critics would be the case when the crucial experiment of war was made. But it is nevertheless true, as is testified by the Commanding General himself, and by innumerable impartial witnesses.

Gen. McClellan, we are happy to know, is now receiving reinforcements in respectable numbers; and we are likewise glad to learn this morning that one of the adjunct cooperating forces, regarding which the public have been somewhat anxious as well as hopeful, has now really arrived at a point where its services can at any moment be put to the most effective uses. It is, of course, impossible that, in the few days that have transpired since the close of the battle, he should have been put in condition to make any direct movement toward the rebel capital, or to do anything more than to strengthen himself in his new position, and to push cautiously upward, so as to facilitate the advance of the rebel-compelling gunboats. How rapidly he may be able now to do any bolder work than this, depends not alone upon the Government, but upon the people. Men are wanted to fill up the new regiments; regiments are needed for service on the James River. The one thing for the patriotic to do—the one thing to be done by every man who wishes to crush speedily and utterly the rebellion—is to hasten on by all means the work of volunteering. The prospects now in that respect are good, though the public have hardly yet got over the effect of the news of last week, which at first sight looked disastrous, but is now seen to be full of hope. In a few days that depressing influence will have passed away, and the National elasticity and patriotic enthusiasm will then appear in as splendid effect as it has already done so frequently since the beginning of the war.

Labor vs. Machinery—The Grain Shovelers' Strike.—The two thousand or more men who have been employed in handling grain in New-York Harbor have concluded that they will not work for any one who owns or works a "grain elevator." The seven machines, say they, already introduced, can perform two-thirds of the labor required; and as the machines deprive the laborer of work and bread, they must be suppressed: and the laborers have consequently resolved to do all they can, peacefully and legally, but determinedly, to prevent the use of the machines. All this they have a legal right to do. Every individual has an inalienable natural right to labor or not to labor for whomsoever or under whatever conditions he pleases. If, therefore, the grain shovelers can succeed by the means they have indicated, nobody can find fault.

But the inevitable and oft exemplified laws of economics and of labor tell them that success is quite impossible. It is the old trial of muscle against iron nerves, human endurance against steam, animal force against the resistless forces of mechanism. As well might the grandame rebel against the spinning jenny, the cotton-picker against the cotton-gin, the stage-driver against the railroad, the seamstress against the sewing-machine, the wooden walls against the iron-clad, as grain-shovelers against the elevators.

The first effect of the introduction of machinery into any business is to temporarily injure the operatives; but the world knows that the universal effect of mechanical improvements is always ultimately to benefit the laborer and all parties concerned; that there are more spinners, seamstresses, passenger carriers, shipbuilders, etc., employed than ever. If grain can be got to market quicker by the elevators, it must ultimately go cheaper. That will bring the grain here from the West, instead of leaving it to be lost. More men will be required to work the elevators, so that in a short time the effect will be to simply change the character of the laborers' work. We hope the sound sense of the men who met last night in Tammany Hall, will lead them to see this, and to see their own true and permanent interests, before the trade is in any way deranged.

The New-Fledged Democracy—Meeting of the State Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic party in this State, assembles at Albany to-day, in order no doubt to take a long look ahead at the Fall campaign. Among the leaders already on hand, the telegraph notices the names of Ex-Mayor Wood and Ex-Gov. Seymour. It will be a matter of curious interest to ascertain which of these two gentlemen is, just now, a correct exponent of New-York Democracy on the war question—Gov. Seymour, who goes frankly for lending the Government cordial and unqualified support, or Mr. Wood, whose adherence is more dubious, and who is, indeed, strongly suspected of undue anxiety to end the war at all costs and sacrifices. The party in New-York will shortly have to accept one or the other form of loyalty, as its partisan blazon. Other important Democratic strongholds have pronounced, but the verdict of the Democracy of this State will be awaited before the platform of any half dozen States will be accepted as "National."

Already a Convention in Pennsylvania has responded to that of New-Hampshire, in resolutions declaratory of the present position of the party. Comparing these resolves with those of the late submission meeting in Cooper Institute, with the speeches of the Pro-Slavery orators of Congress, and more especially with the circular recently issued by the Democratic members of Congress, we discover the skeleton of the platform upon which the Democracy proposes hereafter to plant itself, and gather some notion of the interests to which it is prepared to appeal. The party is, of course, loyal, and therefore protests its determination to stand by the Government. The war must be carried on—a patent platitude—until peace is obtained. But there is no determination expressed to support the Administration, the only Administration which—unless the *Herald* and Ex-Mayor Wood succeed in exciting that revolution which shall forcibly displace the Lincoln Cabinet, and wholly abolish the representative branch of the Government—can possibly subduc rebellion, and bring the war to a close.

The entire drift of the movement is to create distrust of the Government. We are invited to believe that Mr. Lincoln's advisers are wholly incompetent and corrupt. Their financial schemes have been abortions; their expenditures extravagant; their military policy a series of fatal mistakes. While the recent flank movement of Gen. McClellan is in one breath pronounced a well-matured plan, successfully executed; in the next, the War Department is held to a fearful responsibility for it, as an irremediable disaster. Secretary Welles, whose enterprise has laid the keels of an iron-clad navy more numerous, powerful and effective than the entire creations in the same kind of all Europe, is singled out for especial attack and opprobrium. Congress, which has certainly not been idle, having matured and consummated a larger bulk of important legislation than ever before occupied the deliberations of a legislative body, and which has yielded to the excesses and vagaries of radicalism not a tithe of the squandered time it has hitherto given uncomplainingly to the rant and treason of half-formed rebels, is denounced as a fair subject for such treatment as Cromwell visited upon the Rump Parliament. Whatever, in short, tends to diminish the confidence of loyal people in the Government; to excite alarm, apprehension, despair, as to the future progress of the war; to create a belief that merely military means, dispensed, as they must be, by the Administration of Mr. Lincoln, must fail to subdue the rebels, is so much direct, substantial aid to the rebellion. It produces discontent with taxation, discourages the enlistment of new armies, weakens, indeed, every fibre of the Government strength to repress and punish.

Such is evidently the object of the new-fledged Democratic Party, just rising from its ashes, unhappily not those of purification. It breathes no reproof to treason. It expresses no hope of a military triumph over rebellion. It makes war only upon those who make war upon the rebels; and declares against the adoption of other instrumentalities for ending the contest than those which it demonstrates to be fruitless and hopeless. In the light of such declarations, the loyalty of the utterers becomes painfully doubtful. They offer to strike no blow at treason; they hold back and paralyze the arm that offers to strike.

Of the motives which prompt the misguided political policy of these people, one-half may perhaps be ascribed to secret sympathy with Slavery and Secession, the other to merely political miscalculation. In either case the result will be the same. The country has not lost its faith in the Government or in its ability to sustain itself and prostrate its assailants. Confidence in the President, in the resources of the nation, and in the resolve of the people, has never been more freely and cordially and generally expressed than since the late battles on the James. And we venture to predict that it will only be when the nation finds reason to believe that the Wickliffes and other Border State associates of the new Democracy have obtained a weight with the President, they have hitherto sought vainly, that the popular faith will be shaken in the eventual triumph of constitutional order.

Our Prisoners Must be Exchanged.

The result of the recent battles before Richmond will compel our Government to give immediate attention to a subject that has been long and painfully pressing on the popular mind. We allude to the entire absence in the war, so far, of any rule for the exchange of prisoners. There is a grave fault somewhere in regard to this matter; and it has cost untold suffering to thousands of Union prisoners whom the hard fate of war has heretofore cast into rebel jails. Now several thousand others are in a like melancholy plight, and we shudder to think of their renewing the hard experience of the earlier captives in the war. Think of the crowded and filthy tobacco warehouses, the brutal keepers, the sanguinary guards, the rotten food, the untended wounds, the unmedicined disease, the miserable marches through the blazing South, and the reincarceration in other jails, more remote than the first, which a voice from home does hardly ever reach.

What horrors has death on the battle-field compared with the pining and heart-breaking of the wounded prisoner, dying by inches in the lonely Southern dungeon? The country has cried out against this cruel anomaly in war. We have hoped that the supposed "political necessities" under which it was justified, had yielded to the claims and instincts of humanity.

We are sorry to find it is not so. We are more than grieved to learn that on the apathy of our own Government is chargeable the failure to have a system adopted for the exchange of prisoners. One hundred and three members of the House of Representatives and thirty-seven Senators have united in a memorial requesting our military administrators to have such a rule adopted. The President has given his hearty approval to the proposed policy. Still it is not carried into effect, and our wounded and imprisoned sons and brothers are suffering the ignominy of incarceration, as if they were convicts, and not soldiers of a sacred cause.

Even the rebel Government has made advances looking to a change of this barbarous practice. More than a month ago Col. Madison Miller, of Missouri, who was captured at Shiloh, was allowed by the rebel so-called Government to come to Washington on his parole, accompanied by two brother officers, to express the willingness of the rebel leaders to adopt a system of exchange; and they were authorized to negotiate for the release of the Union comrades they left behind. They have remained in Washington, using every exertion, plying every argument, meeting encouragement, but—*having no success*. There is a balk in the negotiation, and our captives pine, our wounded men die of grief, loneliness and neglect, while the hearts of family and friends are breaking in the distant North to have them at home to nurse and tend.

Of course, there is a reason which the Government considers sufficient for this unhappy state of things. But we doubt if the people can or ought to be much longer reconciled to it. Natural ties and natural feelings, if too harshly tried, will rise in resentment at last. Should we fail to have quick responses to calls for new armies, the Government may begin to find that its apathy to the sorrows and sufferings of those who have already periled life and lost liberty in battling for it, is producing a natural aversion to the military service.

Under the apprehension of this result, which would certainly be deplorable, it behooves the Government to review its action in the premises, and at once adopt some rule for the exchange of prisoners taken in war. It should be done before those brave men recently captured before Richmond are dispersed to the distant and dreary dungeons of the farther South. It is said that the Secretary of War opposes the terms of exchange offered by the rebels. They require that the rule shall be general, whereas our Government desires to have exceptions. It is felt that there are a few rebels, such as Twiggs, Buckner and Floyd, who have a double measure of sin to answer for, and that in case of their capture they should not be entitled to the rights of war. The rebel Government refuses to yield a point looking to the special punishment of any who have sacrificed everything to serve it.

Is this cause sufficient to justify the suffering thereby imposed on Union prisoners? On the contrary, is not the life and happiness of one true man who has bled for the Union, worth more than the necks of a hundred such villains as Buckner, thrice broken by the halter?

Then again, consider the inequality of our dealings with the rebels. The prisoners we have taken from them are growing stout in the temperate North. They are fed with capital food, have medicines and attentions in plenty, and the cool breezes fan their brows in the heated Summer. Our men, in their hands—how do they suffer? Jails, dark and hot, are their abode; neglect, hunger and vermin their portion. We cannot be reconciled to this. Our Government must change its policy.

Bottlers and bottle dealers will find in our paper, to-day, an important decision just rendered by the Court of Appeals. The "Bottle Law," as it is termed, has been declared constitutional. Persons, therefore, using, filling, buying or selling bottles stamped or marked with the owner's name, are liable to severe penalties, and those who have hitherto defied the law, had better be careful, now that the highest court has settled the question.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Response to the New Call for Troops.

Congress Expected to Adjourn on Monday

The Treasury Note Bill Finally Passed.

The Tariff Bill Amended in the Senate.

THE CASE OF SENATOR SIMMONS.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Tuesday, July 8.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

The Secretary of War stated to-day that replies to the call for three hundred thousand volunteers have begun to come in, and that the responses are more prompt and far more *favorable* than the Government had anticipated. He doubts not the speedy furnishing of recruits equal to the National wants. This cheering fact is giving new life to the public of Washington.

THE REBEL LOSSES.

The rebel papers, so far as heard from, are exceedingly close-mouthed about their losses in the battles before Richmond. So rigid is the suppression of military news that those papers cease to be the reliable sources of information they once were.

The Alexandria, Va., *News* has information that the Seventeenth Virginia Regiment, raised in that city for the rebels, eight hundred strong, came out of the battles before Richmond with only one hundred survivors, all of whom were taken prisoners, and are now in New-York.

PROBABLE ADJOURNMENT ON MONDAY.

It is the current belief that Congress will adjourn *sine die* by next Monday, the business before it being already reduced to only a few prominent measures, and other matters to be disposed of without much controversy. The Committee of Ways and Means will have disposed of all the bills originating therein by the reporting of the remaining one, making additional appropriations, small in amount, for certain civil expenses. The Tariff bill, with the Senate amendments, will be returned to the House to-morrow. The Confiscation bill is pending in the Joint Committee of Conference. The soldiers' pension and the Naval appropriation bills are yet to be definitely acted upon. Unless more important questions intervene, the session can conveniently be closed by the time indicated.

THE CASE OF SENATOR SIMMONS.

The reference to the Judiciary Committee, at this late day, of the resolution expelling Senator Simmons, is considered a deliberate evasion of a vote, as the Senator's term closes with this session. The act draws grave reprehension on the Senate, and leads to scandalous imputations against others of that hitherto respectable body. It is alleged that too many Senators had been pursuing similar practices; that Simmons knew the fact, and that they dared not put their votes on record against him for fear of provoking an exposure by him.

GEN. POPE'S ARMY.

The *Star* says: "On Friday last a division of Gen. McDowall's Corps took up their line of march for Warrenton, Va., which point they now hold. We presume this movement is preparatory to a prompt and proper concentration of Gen. Pope's Army.

SICK AND WOUNDED.

The steamer *Knickerbocker* reached Washington last evening, with 413 wounded and sick soldiers from Gen. McClellan's Army. They were promptly removed from the boat, and made comfortable in the hospitals.

THE SUGAR CROP OF LOUISIANA.

The following letter was recently addressed to the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means:

Treasury Department, June 20, 1862.

Sir: I am reliably informed that the sugar crop of Louisiana last year was 500,000 hogsheads, of 1,100 pounds each. This is said to be 50,000 hogsheads more than the crop of any previous year. Of this crop, there were in New-Orleans when taken by our troops, say 80,000 hogsheads, chiefly held by foreigners, and there yet remains on the plantations say 220,000 hogsheads, equivalent in all to, say 150 tons.

It is thought by gentlemen conversant with this trade, that this quantity will nearly, if not quite, supply the wants of the country until the new crop will be ready for market, next Fall. Shipments to Northern ports are already begun.

These facts suggest the expediency of such internal duties on domestic sugars as are necessary to secure the revenue expected from the import duties on foreign.

The importance of this subject, and the necessity of proper legislation, if not already embraced in the Tax bill, will doubtless engage the attention of the Committee on Ways and Means.

With great respect,

(Signed,) S. P. CHASE, Secretary of Treasury.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, Chairman Committee of Ways and Means.

THE JAMES RIVER FLOTILLA.

Frederick D. Stuart, of this city, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been appointed Acting-Master, and ordered to report to Capt. Wilkes, and will, it is understood, be that gentleman's chief executive officer on the James River.

APPOINTMENTS UNDER THE TAX LAW.

Tax Collectors and Assessors will be selected in the mode usually adopted by the Treasury Department. All applications are received and filed, together with all letters in support of proposed appointments, whether from members of Congress or other citizens. The names of all applicants, with abstracts of the letters and information relating to each, are submitted to the President, together with the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury, as to the proper persons to be selected. With these papers before him, the President forms his own opinions and makes his own appointments.

NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

A late Richmond paper states that Beverly Robinson, of the Fourth Virginia Cavalry, has been appointed Brigadier-General, and taken the late Turner Ashby's command.

Complaint is made of the inhuman treatment of rebel soldiers by our own on the Peninsula. Several Georgians, it is said, were found hung, and many bodies mutilated. This is known here to be untrue.

A SUBMARINE BATTERY.

Yesterday afternoon a submarine battery was towed to the Navy-yard by a tug from Philadelphia. As it lies in the water it resembles a sturgeon, and is about 30 feet long and 6 in diameter.

GEN. FRANKLIN PROMOTED.

Gen. Franklin, in addition to those mentioned in yesterday's dispatch, has been nominated by the President as Brevet Brigadier-General of the Regular Army, and Major-General of Volunteers.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington, Monday Evening, July 7, 1862.

PROVISIONAL STATE GOVERNMENTS.

Mr. Harris succeeded, this morning, in getting before the Senate his bill authorizing the establishment of Provisional Governments in the rebellious

States. The debate which ensued possessed a good deal of interest. Mr. SUMNER and Mr. TRUMBULL made speeches on the Anti-Slavery principles they wished incorporated, and Mr. TEN EYCK took ground squarely against the measure. His arguments were forcible and created a decided impression. He exposed the difficulties and demonstrated the recklessness of such legislation—preferring to leave the matter in the hands of the President, to be exercised as he had heretofore done it.

But if Mr. TEN EYCK was happy while on his feet, he was proportionately unfortunate after he had sat down; for he was punished for some unrevealed sin by incurring the approval of Mr. POWELL. This gentleman repeated the old joke about unconstitutional legislation, and advanced some very poor arguments against a measure whose chief merit is its good intentions. He was followed by Mr. COWAN, whose speech I did not hear; but I am told that it assumed a Pro-Slavery tone that must have gratified immensely those conservative gentlemen with whom it has seemed his pleasure latterly to consort. Whether his constituents in Western Pennsylvania will be equally delighted may admit of doubt.

Legislation on this subject, as Mr. TEN EYCK well said, is fraught with many and grave difficulties. Non-legislation, on the other hand, is simple and effective. The constitutional Commander-in-Chief of the armies has full military power to govern all the territory we reclaim, creating for that purpose Military Governors, as in Tennessee and South Carolina. The appointment of a civilian like Mr. STANLY may be questionable; but he has the power at any moment to obviate the difficulty by the bestowal of military rank. I submit that the whole matter is best left in his hands, with the passage of a joint resolution, perhaps, authorizing such appointments as a military measure, and defining the powers of the appointees.

THE WOUNDED.

About 600 of the wounded have already arrived in Washington. I have looked into one of the hospitals, and can bear unqualified praise to the comfort of its appointment and attendance. The poor fellows lay on comfortable cots, some reading, some sleeping, some talking, and all with an expression of cheerfulness on their faces. They were well attended by nurses of both sexes, and were as absolutely comfortable as their condition and the heat of the weather would allow.

THE PROPOSALS FOR GUNBOATS.

None of the proposals for gunboats for the navy come up to the requirements for draft and swiftness.

J. M. W.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 8.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented petitions in favor of the emancipation of the slaves.

On motion of Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) the confiscation bill, as returned from the House, was taken up.

Mr. CLARK moved that the Senate insist on its amendment and ask a Committee of Conference.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved that the Senate recede from the amendment and agree to the House bill.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) hoped the Senate would recede in that way. We should thus get a confiscation bill, not as efficient as some wish, but yet a good bill.

The question was taken on Mr. SHERMAN's amendment, which was rejected by Yeas 14, Nays 23.

YEAS—Messrs. Chandler, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Howard, King, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Merrill, Sherman, Sumner, Trumbull, Wilkinson and Wright.—14.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Carlile, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Harris, Henderson, Kennedy, McDougall, Nesmith, Powell, Rice, Simmons, Stark, Ten Eyck, Willey, Wilson of Missouri.—23.

ABSENT—Messrs. Bayard, Dixon, Howe, Latham, Pearce, Pomeroy, Saulsbury, Thompson, Wade, Wilmot, Wilson of Massachusetts.

Mr. CLARK's motion for a Conference Committee was then agreed to by yeas 28, nays 10.

NAYS—Messrs. Carlile, Davis, Kennedy, Lane of Indiana, Powell, Stark, Trumbull, Wilkinson, Wilson of Missouri, Wright.

Mr. WRIGHT of Indiana, (Rep.,) called up the resolution for the expulsion of Senator SIMMONS.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) moved to refer the resolution to the Judiciary Committee.

Motion agreed to by yeas 31, nays 7.

NAYS—Messrs. Foster, Henderson, King, Nesmith, Powell, Trumbull and Wright.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) the Tariff bill was taken up.

The Senate proceeded to consider the amendments reported by the Committee on Finance. The duty on spirits distilled from grain was raised from twenty-five to fifty cents per gallon. The duty on sheet iron was raised about 33 per cent. The duty on quinine was altered from 75 cents an ounce to 45 per cent. ad valorem; on opium prepared for smoking, 80 per cent. ad valorem. The proviso exempting rags, was struck out. On chickory the duties were reduced from four to two cents per pound.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Opp.,) offered an amendment repealing the bounties on fishing vessels. Rejected, and the bill was reported to the Senate.

The amendments made in the Committee were concurred in and passed.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to amend the act calling forth the militia for suppressing invasion, approved February 28, 1795.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) introduced a bill amendatory of the act prohibiting the Slave-trade.

On motion of Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) the bill to establish and equalize the grade line of officers in the navy was taken up.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) offered an amendment that officers of the navy have the same pay as the same rank of army officers, and no retired officers have any rations. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES, the grade of Admiral was changed to Rear Admiral. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 8.

The House concurred in the report of the Conference Committee on the United States Note bill.

The House then resumed consideration of the bill to provide for the discharge of State prisoners and others; authorizing the Judges of United States Courts to take bail or recognizances to secure the trial of the same, and clothing the President with power to suspend the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus*.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said that it had been said that the President has a right arbitrarily to imprison American citizens. He, (BINGHAM,) however, would not discuss this question. This bill denied such a right, by the necessary imputation that the President does not possess this power.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) believed that the President has the right to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, and that the President had exercised the power fearlessly. He (COLFAX) would not vote for the bill if the gentleman's (BINGHAM's) interpretation were true, for to do so would impliedly censure the President.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Union,) wished to know if, as Mr. BINGHAM had contended, the power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* resides in Congress, the power could be transferred to the President.

Mr. BINGHAM explained, remarking, in conclusion, the bill in that respect could do no harm.

Mr. SHERMAN, of R. I., (Rep.) moved to lay the bill on the table.

Motion disagreed to, by yeas 29, nays 89.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Penn., (Rep.) offered an amendment, making it lawful for the President, whenever in his judgment, by reason of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it, to suspend by proclamation, for the period of twelve months, or until the next meeting of Congress, the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus* in any of the United States, or any part thereof, wherein the laws are by force opposed, and the Executive thereof obstructed; and whenever said writ shall be suspended, it shall be unlawful for any of the judges of the several courts of the United States, or any State, to allow said writ, anything in this act, or any other act, notwithstanding.

Under the operation of the previous question, this amendment was excluded, and the bill was passed.

[A synopsis of this bill was published last week.]

The House then passed the Senate bill defining the pay and emoluments of certain officers of the army and for other purposes.

One of the sections of the bill empowers the President to discharge any officer unfit for duty, or whose dismissal would promote the public interests.

Another section bestows full citizenship on persons born abroad after one year's residence, on condition of honorably serving in the army.

On motion of Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, (Rep.), the House insisted on its disagreement to the Senate's substitute for the Confiscation bill, and consented to a Committee of Conference.

The House concurred in the Conference report on the Civil Appropriation bill. Adjourned.

THE MILITARY HOSPITALS OF NEW-YORK.

How the Sick and Wounded Heroes of the War are Cared For—The Medical Department—Nurses; Professional and Voluntary—Plans of Public Relief and Private Beneficence, and How they are Administered—What the Sufferers Say.

Next to the success of our armies in the field, there is no subject in which the whole community should feel so much interest as in the welfare of the sick and wounded soldiers, who have sacrificed health and risked life and limb in the National cause; who cast themselves, maimed, scarred, feeble and prostrated, upon the sympathies of those whose gratitude and care it is their right to claim.

There are now in the various hospitals of this City alone hundreds of poor fellows, who, a few short months, or, it may be weeks ago, left their homes, sound and stalwart, hopeful and reliant, to do battle for the flag under which they were born, or to which they owed allegiance. They come back to us diseased, mutilated, overwrought in mind and body, demanding from all in whose power it may be to aid them every attention that time, thought and money can bestow. Much has been done to ameliorate the condition of the sufferers. The State and municipal authorities are vieing with each other in efforts to secure and fit up suitable places for their reception; in appropriating needful funds for the maintainance of those places, and the provision of every convenience and comfort that can possibly be wanted. The highest medical talent is freely volunteered; private benevolence comes to the help of private endeavor; and, to a great extent, the duty that is owed to our country's bravely unfortunate defenders is generously fulfilled. Much though even yet remains for the charitable and kindhearted to do. The field is wide, the harvest sadly plenteous; and for the work that has to be performed the laborers are still too few. Thousands of people solace themselves in selfish luxury, without a thought of what is imperatively required of them in a crisis like the present. Their indifference, let it be hoped, is more the want of thought than criminal neglect. But there are very many who forget the call, which, on behalf of the country, is hourly made upon them. It is not to be expected that they will all turn nurses or transform their houses into hospitals, but with sympathy and money, and the various means they have at their disposal, they can accomplish a great deal of good, and that at very little cost of trouble or personal annoyance. It is their duty, as far as they can, to lighten the labors of those who, in a purer spirit of self-sacrifice, devote their whole energies and resources to the cause; their duty to see that energies and resources thus devoted are not cramped for lack of bountiful means. It is our purpose to give a series of reviews of the principal hospitals now in operation in New-York; to show how they are managed, the objects they further, and to point out how the mission those in charge of them are seeking to accomplish, may be best promoted.

Altogether, within this City and the neighboring cities of Brooklyn and New-Jersey, there are these chief places of reception for the troops of disabled heroes that every transport brings us from the fatal battle-fields of the Peninsula:

IN NEW-YORK—The City Hospital, the Ladies' Hospital at Fifty-first-street, the Park Barracks, the New-England Soldier's Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, David's Island, Bedloe's Island, Riker's Island, (not quite finished,) Governor's Island, the old Arsenal, (nearly completed,) Mother Jerome's Hospital, St. Luke's Hospital, and the Jews' Hospital.

IN NEW-JERSEY—The Jersey City Hospital.

IN BROOKLYN—The Brooklyn Hospital.

THE NEW-ENGLAND SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

The New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, situated at No. 194 Broadway, was organized on the 20th of March last. The object of the Association was to provide proper attention to the New-England sick and wounded soldiers as they passed through New-York from the seat of war to their homes; this, however, has not been adhered to. Soldiers of every State, if they need assistance, obtain it at the New-England Association. In many cases complete outfits have been given men, and in some cases money bestowed to help them on their journey. Although the organization was formed last March, the building for the reception of wounded soldiers was not ready till April 15. Since that time, to the present, the Association has relieved and cared for 6,300 men; of these the majority were wounded but slightly; indeed, unless under extraordinary circumstances, none but those who are comparatively speaking, slightly wounded, are received at the Institution, as the members do not wish to make it a public hospital, but simply a resting place for the wounded soldier on his way home. If needed, as it invariably is, he is furnished with a shirt, boots, pants, in fact, any article of clothing he may be in need of, free of charge. Nine hundred Union prisoners were also received here; after being clothed from top to toe, under garments inclusive, five days' rations, packed up in a cloth bag, were given them, transportation provided, and they left for their homes. The greater number of them were Western men.

Thirty ladies, called "The Women's Ancillary Committee of the New-England Relief Association," have been divided into five weekly Committees, and take it in turns to attend the institution in the capacity of nurses. The same number of gentlemen have also been appointed, and act in conjunction with the ladies. During the present week, the following is a list of the Committees: Rev. Dr. Osgood, No. 154 West Eleventh-street; Wm. M. Evarts, Esq., No. 2 Hanover-street; Nehemiah Knight, Esq., No. 56 Park-place; Sam'l E. Low, Esq., No. 31 Burlingslip; Gen. P. M. Wetmore, No. 30 Pine-street; E. W. Stoughton, Esq., No. 72 Wall-street; Mrs. Samuel Osgood, No. 154 West Eleventh-street; Mrs. J. W. Post, No. 79 West Tenth-street; Mrs. A. Brookes, No. 32 West Thirty-first-street; Mrs. W. G. Sterling, No. 32 West Thirty-third-street; Miss Johnston, No. 1 East Thirtieth-street; Mrs. G. C. Collins, No. 38 West Twenty-fifth-street.

If necessary, this number can be doubled and trebled in a very short time by a number of ladies who have volunteered their services as nurses on the occasion of an emergency. The building is capable of holding three hundred men comfortably; but at a push, room could be made for five hundred; yesterday there were only sixty men left, the others having returned to their homes. At any moment the place may be crowded, as fresh arrivals are hourly expected.

Col. FRANK E. HOWE, the Superintendent of the Association, pointed out to our reporter a private of the Ninth Massachusetts Regiment, who had been shot through the top of his head. His name is DANIEL MCCARTUR, from Lowell. The poor fellow, on Monday evening, became delirious, and imagined that he was in the hands of the Secessionists. So violent was his behavior, attempting to throw himself from the window, that it took five men to hold and secure him; this, however, was not affected till he had bitten three severely. Yesterday he was somewhat calmer, having been assured that he was in the hands of friends. Passing along the row of beds, some feeble voice would cry, "Colonel."

"Well, what is it?"

"Can I go home to-day?"

"You're not strong enough."

"Oh, yes I am," with great energy.

So it was with many others, all had an intense desire to see their old homestead, not to stay there, oh, no! but simply an ardent, longing wish to see it again—and when recuperated return to their regiments.

Another poor fellow, a Sergeant in a New-Hampshire regiment, lost his leg at the battle of Fair Oaks; the amputation was not performed skillfully, so another operation will have to take place. His wife is attending him, and doing all she can to alleviate his sufferings. As his bed was approached he was lying upon his back, the surgeon being about to dress his wound. When asked how he felt, he answered, "pretty well."

The Medical Board of the Association is composed of the following well-known gentlemen: E. R. PEASLEE, M. D., President; LEWIS A. SAYRE, M. D., Vice President; W. R. DOMAGNE, M. D., Secretary. And the following are the Visiting Surgeons and Physicians: Surgeons—F. J. Bumstead, M. D., No. 162 West Twenty-third-street; W. R. Donaghe, M. D., No. 59 East Thirty-first-street; E. R. Peaslee, M. D., Fifth-Avenue Hotel; H. B. Sands, M. D., No. 64 East Twelfth-street; L. A. Sayre, M. D., No. 795 Broadway; W. H. Van Buren, M. D., East Twenty-second-street, corner Fourth-avenue; (One vacancy.) Physicians—Austin Flint, M. D., No. 74 Union-place; A. N. Gardner, M. D., No. 141 East Thirteenth-street; Horace Green, M. D., No. 12 Clinton-place; E. W. Lamoert, M. D., No. 330 Sixth-avenue; B. W. McCready, M. D., No. 7 Ninth-street; A. Underhill, M. D., No. 44 East Twentieth-street; J. Worster, M. D., No. 120 Ninth-street. Alfred North, M. D., Resident Surgeon, Association Building, No. 194 Broadway.

Besides these there is a large corps of volunteer surgeons, whose names are on the books of the Association, that can be notified when any important case or an unlooked for arrival of a large number of wounded soldiers needs their presence.

Along the walls of the room is hung a number of verses from the Scriptures so that the wounded man can lie upon the bed and read them. A very capital idea, but likly to become tedious; if a few pictures could be obtained—if only cheap engravings—they would please the eye and relieve many a weary hour.

THE GRAIN-SHOVELERS' STRIKE.

A Crusade Against Grain Elevators—The Laborers Refuse to Work where the Machine is Employed—Mass Meetings of the Merchants and Grainmen.

About two thousand men have been employed in this City, in handling the immense quantity of grain that arrives here from the West. These men are called "strikers," "shovelers" and "trimmers." During the last season, there were introduced into the harbor two "grain elevators," which readily performed the work of many men, and did it much more rapidly. This season, five more elevators have appeared, so that altogether the machines in use will perform about two-thirds the work required. The men have therefore formed a Protective Union, and have resolved not to work in connection with the elevators, or for any man who employs them. They contend that the great dust which the elevators raise is injurious to life, and furthermore that the manner in which the ships are loaded often causes the cargoes to shift, the ships to roll and ultimately to sink and be lost.

THE GRAIN MERCHANTS' MEETING.

A meeting of the forwarders and receivers of grain was held yesterday at the Produce Exchange, to consider the matters at variance between them and the grain shovelers relative to the mode of delivery from the canalboats and barges. Mr. E. K. ALBURTIS was appointed Chairman, and stated the object that had called them together, after which some informal discussion took place, during which Mr. N. H. WOLFE read the following letter, received by him from the Grainmen's Protective Union:

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: Understanding that a meeting is to be held this day by the "Forwarders and Receivers, etc., to take into consideration the delivery of grain, whether by elevators or otherwise," we, the undersigned, composing the Committee of the Grainmen's Protective Society, desirous that no misapprehension should exist as to our objects or wishes, beg leave respectfully to state:

We do not ask or claim any increase of wages.

The usual rate of wages we have been earning for twenty years is all we ask.

We ask only that we be still allowed to work as we have heretofore, industriously, peaceably and usefully, for ourselves, our families, and the whole mercantile community. For the Committee,

JOHN McSHANE, Chairman.

To N. H. WOLFE and others.

It appeared to be the unanimous sentiment of the meeting that the mode of discharging grain by elevators could not be dispensed with, and that the forwarders and receivers could not suffer themselves to be dictated to as to the manner in which their work should be done. A resolution to this effect was unanimously adopted, and a Committee of ten, consisting of the following gentlemen, was appointed to carry the resolution into effect: Messrs. E. K. Alburtis, E. H. Tompkins, Peter Rice, F. P. Sage, J. H. Mallory, Mr. Silliman, Capt. French, Mr. Williams, Mr. Witherspoon, H. Stutzer, Mr. Duncan and W. B. Barber.

On motion, the Committee were authorized to attend the meeting of the shovelers at Tammany Hall last evening, to ascertain their wishes, and see if an amicable arrangement of the difficulties with them could not be made.

THE GRAIN-SHOVELER'S MEETING.

The grain-shovelers met in very large numbers at Tammany Hall last evening—including, of course, the "trimmers" and "strikers," who are equally interested in moving the grain. The meeting was addressed by several gentlemen—among others, Mr. B. D. ALLEN, who has been 30 years in the business, and Mr. W. B. BARBER. The first speakers elicited the utmost enthusiasm. They denounced the owners of the elevators as capitalists and speculators, who were robbing the honest laborer of his due. They held forth the idea that if the grain-shovelers would only hold out, they would ultimately compel the withdrawal of the elevators, and the performance of all the work by hand. They disclaimed any idea of raising a mob, or of interfering with any who choose to work. The meeting particularly resolved to keep peaceful, quiet and orderly, and to refrain from anything unbecoming sober men. While their resolve to adhere to their determination was expressed with all the force which a thousand throats without larengial defect could give, they at the same time manifested a determination to do everything peacefully and legally.

Mr. W. B. BARBER, who appeared on behalf of the Committee from the Merchants' meeting, was most cordially received. He fairly carried the meeting by storm by his praise of labor, particularly of Irish labor, his praise of Irish patriotism, &c. He said he should report to the Merchant's meeting that he understood them to intend to mind their own business, [cheers;] that they simply meant to make a choice as to who they should work for, [cheers;] that they had no intention to interfere with any others who choose to work, [cheers;] that they had no hard feelings against the merchants generally, but simply meant to do all they could legally, peacefully and soberly, to cause the disuse of the grain elevators. [Cheers.] In all these determinations he assumed they were perfectly right to do as they pleased, and no merchant could complain. If he were in their place he would count the cost of it and decide what was best for his family. He defended the New-York merchants from a charge of selfishness made by a previous speaker, and in conclusion, invited fifty men to call at his stores and get work on the morrow. He was loudly applauded throughout. He announced that there would be probably a Board of Grain Measurers formed for them. [Applause.]

The meeting finally adopted a format constitution, resolving in the most emphatic terms to discountenance the use of the elevators. A large number of names was added to the roll, and the meeting dispersed in good order. The entire proceedings was conducted with the utmost good feeling and decorum. A more orderly assemblage has rarely congregated in Tammany Hall.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—As the ballet of "Giselle" has been danced in this City a good many times, it is unnecessary to give the plot of "The Night Dancers," produced at NIBLO's on Monday evening. The pieces are identical, except that one is danced throughout, whilst the other is half ballet, half musical drama. The musical dramatic part of the version done at NIBLO's, is interpreted by Miss CAROLINE RICAINUS, principally; accessorarily by Mr. P. RICHINOS, Mr. JAMES DUNN, Mr. BOUDINOT, and a chorus. Miss RICHINOS' share of the interpretation is, of course, performed with exquisite finish and harmonious wealth. There is nothing for her to sing that can ever become very popular, yet enough of graceful melody to satisfy any reasonable audience. The most attractive vocal chances she has are in the quaint little air, "Love me? Love me not?" and the [scena at the end of the first act, with a variation of that air as refrain. She also sings a romance in the second act very nicely, and warbles brilliantly enough in the *finale* to bring the curtain down in triumph. Of the dancers, it is sufficient to say that Signorina GALLETTI is the choregraphic chief. As queen of the nocturnal waltzers, she surpasses the most bewildering of her previous achievements. Mlle. KATRINI and Mons. TOEHOFF support her very capably. The scenery of the new piece is—some of it—beautiful. With needful improvements in the tuneful efforts and costumes of the chorus, and a little more orchestral drill, "The Night Dancers" should gather in moderately large crowds for a couple of weeks.

LAURA KEENE'S.—Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL is playing every evening in two characters, which are excellently well adapted to her peculiar talents as an actress, and which she, therefore, renders charmingly. The one is Frederick the Great, when a youth of twenty or thereabouts, in the comic drama of "The Young Prince;" the other is the heroine of a drama called "Katty O'Sheal." As *Frederick*, Miss MITCHELL is amazingly lively and amusing; full of dash and spirit; and, with regard to looks, judiciously boyish, but captivating. In the other leading characters of the piece, Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT, Mr. J. W. COLLIER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mrs. GRATTAN, Miss NELSON, and Mrs. STODDART, are all very good; Mr. DAVENPORT, as *Carl, the Miller*, developing a remarkable turn for the broader kind of comedy.

WINTER GARDEN.—Professor Anderson has not gone upon the provincial tour which he contemplated yet. He has, instead, restored the Winter Garden to its psychomanthic splendors, and is now giving his famous prestidigitatorial performances as Wizard of the North, without any collusion with *Prospero*, or any other necromancer. The only change he has made is a reduction of prices, "to," as he phrases it, "suit the times." So long as the public desires entertainment, the times are sure to be suited.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—GEO. CHRISTY, with a company of which he is "bones" and principal comedian, is drawing fine houses to No. 585 Broadway. The programme he offers is varied and redolent of fun.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—The opening of WOOD'S new hall, at No. 514 Broadway, on Monday evening, was an immense success. The success is pretty sure to be permanent; for the manager has secured some of the very best people in the negro minstrel line of business.

MR. FOWLER'S SOIREE MUSICALE.—At Dodworth's Hall, this evening, Mr. J. A. FOWLER gives a concert, mainly for the introduction of his most advanced piano-forte pupils, who will, however, have the professional aid of Mrs. MOZART, Mr. G. W. COLBY and Mr. MIRANDA. The programme of pieces to be sung and played is extensive, varied, and attractive, and will doubtless be fully appreciated by a large and fashionable audience.

The Massachusetts Regiments.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 8.

Letters from the Massachusetts First state that the regiment has been reduced to about 175 effective men. Company A numbers but 14. Col. COWDIN is sick; Major CHANDLER missing, and Capt. BALDWIN is Acting Colonel. Col. CASS, who arrived home to-day, is hopeful of soon again heading the brave Ninth. His wound is severe, but not considered dangerous.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.
Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Zephyr Merino Undergarments,
For Hot Weather. Very light, elastic, durable and cheap. A. RANKIN & CO., No. 96 Bowery, and No. 165 6th-av., corner 22d-st.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

FERGUSON—WORRALL.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, July 7, at the Summerfield M. E. Church, by Rev. George S. Hare, Mr. JAMES R. FERGUSON to Miss LIZZIE C., daughter of Wade B. Worrall, Esq.

JOHNSON—DARLING.—In Hudson, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 2, at the residence of John Gaul, Esq., by Rev. William Leavitt, SAMUEL OTIS JOHNSON, of Nassau, Bahama Islands, to HARRIET JANE, eldest daughter of Timothy Darling, Esq., of the same place.

TERHUNE—RYERSON.—In Passaic, N. J., on Wednesday, June 25, at the Reformed Dutch Church, by Rev. J. P. Brodhead, ANDREW J. TERHUNE, of Jersey City, to Miss CHRISTIANA RYERSON, of Passaic.

DIED.

ACKERMAN.—In West Farms, on Tuesday, July 8, HANNAH, wife of John B. Ackerman, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, July 10, at 4 o'clock P. M., from the Presbyterian Church, West Farms.

CUSHMAN.—In Edgewater, N. J., on Monday morning, July 7, suddenly, ARCHIBALD COWLES, infant son of Archibald F. and Sarah C. Cushman, aged 1 year.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 108 West 44th-st., on Wednesday next, at 3 P. M.

CHALOTTE.—Killed, instantly, in the action at Fair Oaks, Va., on Wednesday, June 25, Lieut. ADOLPHUS T. CHALOTTE, Seventh Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, aged 25 years, 7 months and 7 days.

The funeral services will be held at St. Mathew's Church, Sussex-st., Jersey City, on Thursday afternoon, the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock, and the remains taken thence to New-York Bay Cemetery for interment. Friends of the family, officers and members of the Second Regiment, Hudson Brigade, are respectfully invited to attend.

COLWELL.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, July 8, after a short illness, ISABELLA, infant daughter of Joseph and Jane Colwell, aged 7 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 256 West 20th-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

CARVILLE.—On Monday, July 7, JULIA, wife of Charles Carville, Esq., of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., on Friday, the 11th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

FURNISS.—On Tuesday morning, July 8, at his father's residence, Bloomingdale, 103d-st. and 11th-av., ROBERT P. FURNISS.

The funeral will take place from St. Michael's Church, Bloomingdale, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock. His friends and those of the family, are invited to attend, without further invitation.

GINNEL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 8, GEORGE HENRY, son of Henry and Clara E. Ginnel, aged 8 years, 6 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 237 Union-st., South Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation.

HARRIS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, July 8, MARY ANN HARRIS, daughter of the late Jonathan Harris, of Sandy Hill.

HICKS.—In Williamsburgh, on Tuesday, July 8, suddenly, ROBERT, eldest son of Sidney H. and Rosina W. Hicks, aged 22 years.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

NEALE.—In this City, after a short illness, JAMES NEALE.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 202 West 15th-st., this (Wednesday) morning, at 6½ o'clock.

POMEROY.—On Monday, July 7, at the residence of M. W. Hamilton, Sherwood, N. J., ADELIA K. POMEROY, in the 16th year of her age.

Funeral will take place this day, (Wednesday,) the 9th inst. Carriages in waiting at Jersey City Ferry at 1 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

SCHENCK.—In this City, on Monday evening, July 7, after a short illness, JANE VANTINE, wife of Wm. K. Schenck Sr.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 181 West 22d-st.

WOODCOCK.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, July 8, suddenly, LESTER, youngest son of Jonas G. and Sarah Woodcock, aged 5 months and 13 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 135 East 31st-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

WEST.—On Tuesday, July 8, EDWARD C. WEST, in the 45th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 319.—July 8, 1862.
20, 32, 5, 66, 71, 37, 61, 8, 64, 43, 62, 7, 2.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 320.—July 8, 1862.
37, 74, 70, 34, 39, 24, 41, 35, 33, 40, 8, 46.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.
DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 267.—July 8, 1862.
47, 69, 74, 50, 33, 59, 25, 31, 55, 57, 24, 36, 34.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 271.—July 8, 1862.
60, 69, 47, 75, 37, 1, 40, 46, 6, 68, 13, 55.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. R. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

SOLVE IT IF YOU CAN.
GUESS IT IF YOU CAN.
DREAM IT IF YOU CAN.
DIVINE IT IF YOU CAN.
THE GREAT BIBLICAL PRIZE ENIGMA,
comprised of six letters of the English alphabet to be placed in angular juxtaposition. To the lady or gentleman, miss or master, who may solve the same, will be given one of Knox's best hats, one dozen Stewart's best kid gloves, and the golden casket, containing jewels the most rich, and gems the most rare. Those desiring it will inclose a stamp addressed to IDA Y., Box B B, Station G, Post-office, New-York.

READ. READ. READ.
DANVILLE, Pa., June 2, 1862.
DR. WM. H. GREGG—*Dear Sir*: In February, 1861, I was afflicted with the sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and in two days after using it I experienced relief, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured, soon after regaining my usual good health. Yours, truly,
J. V. L. DE WITT.
Sold by all druggists. MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., N. Y.

S—T—1860—X.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS
Invigorates, strengthens and purifies the system; is a perfect appetizer, and Nature's great restorer. It is composed of pure St. Croix rum, the celebrated Calisaya bark, roots and herbs. Particularly adapted to weak and delicate persons, and can be relied upon for its purity. It cures Dyspepsia, is a gentle tonic, and is just the thing for changes of the seasons. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 303 Broadway, New-York.

DEAFNESS,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Air-Passages.

Dr. LIGHTHILL can be consulted daily until 3 P. M., at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place.

[No. 740 WATER-ST., New-York, June 5, 1862.
Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in completely restoring my hearing, which was seriously impaired, although previous to applying to him I was treated by several physicians without the least benefit. Any further information I should be pleased to render on application to me at my residence, No. 173 2d-st., Brooklyn, E. D., or at my place of business, No. 740 Water-st.
WM. H. WATERBURY.

Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., No. 25 Nassau-st., having been relieved by Dr. Lighthill of partial deafness of some years' standing, permits the Doctor to refer to him those desirous of further information.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
NEW-YORK, 1st April, 1862.
DEAR SIR: I take much pleasure in testifying to the professional skill exhibited by you in your treatment of a case of severe inflammation of the throat and ear with which I have lately been afflicted. Upon coming under your charge I was immediately relieved, and speedily cured of a most aggravated complaint, which several physicians had previously sought in vain to mitigate.
As I am somewhat of a stranger in the City, I would state that you are at liberty to substantiate my statements, if necessary, by reference to my relatives, Mr. A. V. Stout, President of the Shoe and Leather Bank of New-York, and to Mr. Everett Clapp, of the Western Transportation Company, No. 1 Counties-slip.
With much esteem, I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
FRED. M. HANKS.
To Dr. Lighthill, No. 34 St. Mark's-place, New-York.

No. 42 FIFTH-STREET,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.
Dr. Lighthill:
DEAR SIR: I take pleasure in testifying to the remarkable skill and judgment you displayed in the case of my daughter, who had been partially deaf, accompanied by discharge from the ears since early infancy, and is now, thanks to your treatment, able to hear as well as any one, while her ears are free from the discharge. Although it is nearly two years since she has been under your care, her hearing remains as good and her ears as sound as the day she left you.
O. S. HOLLY.

No. 413 FOURTH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 5, 1862.
My hearing having been impaired for a number of years, I placed myself under Dr Lighthill's care, who restored it after a short course of treatment.
JAMES KENNY,
Book-keeper with P. Garrick, 19 and 21 Rosevelt-st.

NEW-YORK, June 10, 1862.
Dr. Lighthill:
DEAR SIR: Permit me to thank you most sincerely for the invaluable services you have rendered me in restoring the hearing of my son, who had been deaf from infancy, and who had previously been under the care of the best medical talent without the slightest success. Respectfully,
ANSELL HECHT,
No. 136 Sixth-av.

No. 3 GATES-AV., BROOKLYN, April 15, 1862.
Dr. E. B. LIGHTHILL: It gives me pleasure to inform you of the entire and effectual cure you have made in my little daughter's eyes, who, after several months of total blindness, and after having tried the skill of several eminent physicians, has been entirely relieved through your treatment, without which it is probable she would never have regained her sight. Most respectfully yours,
A. H. PURDY,
Late proprietor of National Theatre.

HEALTH DEPENDS ON PURE BLOOD.
Sickness cometh of impurity of the blood. BRANDRETH'S Pills purify the blood, and thus restore health. Their occasional use gives the clear complexion, the blooming countenance and the elastic step.
Whether the bowels be confined or relaxed, they are equally useful, surely restoring that important organ to health.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, No. 294 CANAL-ST.
Sold also at No. 4 Union-square, and by all dealers.
BE SURE AND GET NEW STYLE.
See the small red lettering, "BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S PILLS," is on the band around the directions which inclose the box.

P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE.
The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT IN

PERSONAL.

—The San Francisco *Bulletin* tells this story: "Over a year ago, a wealthy Secessionist went to the East from this city and recently returned and went to Washoe, where he owns rather largely in mining stocks. Recently a dispatch was sent from the authorities in Washington for the seizure of his property and person, as they had ascertained that he contributed to the outfit of the rebel privateer *Sumter*. The dispatch was received, but the property had all been disposed of, just in the nick of time. It seems that certain parties over the mountains are guilty of 'tapping' the telegraphic wires, and in this manner the rebel in question became possessed of the Government dispatch, and immediately telegraphed to his agent in this city to dispose of all his property on the instant. He also intercepted, it is said, the reply sent to Washington."

—The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says: "Mrs. Haymond and Mrs. Neeson, of Fairmont, about a month ago started on horseback for Richmond, *via* Huttonsville and Staunton, to see their husbands, who are in the rebel service. This was the second trip for Mrs. Haymond. They safely accomplished their long journey, and on Tuesday last got as far back toward home as Phillippi, where they were arrested and brought to a halt by a detachment of Col. Wilkinson's men. They had passes from our commanding officer at Huttonsville, but the passes would not answer, and despite all their efforts they were detained. Gen. Kelley was telegraphed to for orders concerning them, and he very promptly and very properly ordered that their horses' heads should be turned back on the road whence they came, and the ladies passed Richmond-wards again beyond our lines."

—Capt. C. H. Collis, of the Zouave d'Afrique, a company that has acted as the body guard of Gen. Banks, and done important service, has been authorized by Gov. Curtin to raise a regiment. The men are to be uniformed in a manner similar to the members of Capt. Collis' Company, and to be officered by competent and experienced soldiers.

—Maj.-Gen. Lew. Wallace arrived in Indianapolis on Wednesday night, July 2, to visit his relatives and friends. The General looks well and fully capable of enduring any arduous or dangerous duty that may be assigned him.

—Col. J. M. Gosline, of the Ninety-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, was not killed, but dangerously wounded in the battle of Gaines' Hill.

OBITUARY.

—Major Nathan Beakes Roesell, who was killed while commanding, and at the head of his regiment, in the battle before Richmond, on Friday, 27th June, was born in 1818. He was the grandson of Hon. William Rossel, a Judge of the Supreme Court of New-Jersey for twenty-two years, and the son of Gen. Zachariah Rossell, who was Major of the Twenty-fifth Infantry in the war of 1812, and afterward Clerk of the Supreme Court of New-Jersey, and Adjutant-General of the State. His mother was Miss Lydia Beakes, a grand-daughter of Hon. William Trent, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania and afterward of New-Jersey, and the founder of Trenton. He was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Fifth Infantry in 1838, promoted to a first lieutenancy in 1840, distinguished at Monterey and Cherubusco, promoted to a captaincy in 1847, breveted Major in 1848, for gallant and meritorious conduct at El Molino del Rey, in 1847, and appointed Major of the Third Infantry 25th September, 1861. He carried the first United States flag into the City of Mexico, was a brave and accomplished officer and gentleman, and was much beloved in his regiment. He was brother-in-law to Gen. Marcy, and so related by marriage to Gen. McClellan. He leaves a widow and four children. His brother, Capt. William Henry Rossell, of the Tenth Infantry, is now in New-Mexico.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 8, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds or produce, since our last, have been: 100 bbls. Ashes, 26,576 bbls. Flour, 452 bbls. and 731 bags Corn Meal, 254,325 bush. Wheat, 187,923 bushels Corn, 17,370 bush. Oats, 1,635 pkgs. Provisions, and 2,349 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day 40 bbls., at $5 87½ for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales 1,500 lbs. Western Yellow at 33c. ℔ lb.

CANDLES—Have been quiet, since our last, at unchanged prices.

COFFEE—The market has been generally inactive to-day, but prices have been sustained. Java, 24½c. @25½c.; Maracaibo, 21c.@23c.; Laguayra, 21c.@22c.; Rio, 19c.@22c.; and St. Domingo, 19½c.@19½c. ℔ lb., usual terms.

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been purchased to the extent of 150,000 lbs., chiefly at 22½c., cash, which price indicates a reduction.

COTTON—Middling is held at 40c.@40¾c. ℔ lb., but is very quiet to-day. Sales, by auction, on account of Government, 1,137 bales New-Orleans at 39¾c. for (852 bales) marketable; 38¾c. for stained, and 37c. for damaged, ℔ lb.

DYEWOODS—Sales 50 tons St. Domingo Logwood at $18 ℔ ton.

FRUIT—The demand has been quite moderate for all descriptions at essentially unchanged quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is depressed and prices are a shade lower, today. The demand is fair for shipping brands, but quite moderate for trade brands. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 18,500 bbls., including Superfine State, at $4 45@$4 65; inferior to choice extra State, at $4 85@$5 10, chiefly at $4 90@$5; superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 40@$4 65; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 85@$5 90; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 50@$6; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping grands, at $5 10@$6 20 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 45 @ $4 65
Extra State	4 85 @ 5 10
Superfine Western	4 40 @ 4 65
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 85 @ 5 90
Extra Indiana and Micuigan	4 90 @ 6 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 10 @ 5 20
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 25 @ 6 25
Extra Genesee	5 15 @ 6 90
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 05 @ 6 90

Southern Flour is heavy and drooping; sales, 1,650 bbls. at $5 05@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 80@$6 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour tends downward; sales 1,400 bbls. extra at $4 90@$6 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour rules quiet at $2 75@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair demand, at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, $2 95 for Marsh's Caloric, and $2 95@$3 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales, 900 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been freely offered and has again declined 1c.@2c. ℔ bushel. The demand has been active, chiefly for export, at the reduced rates. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 235,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Canada, at $1 29; White Western, at $1 28@$1 35; Amber Western at $1 25@$1 27; Red Western (Winter,) at $1 16@$1 23; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 11@$1 13, chiefly at $1 11@$1 12; Milwaukee Club, poor to prime, at $1 03@$1 11; Chicago Spring, at 96c.@$1 08 ℔ bushel. Corn is plenty and cheaper. The export demand is good for sound lots. Sales 152,000 bushels, (part to arrive,) at 51¾c. @53c. chiefly at 52c., the closing rate for old Mixed Western; 47c.@50c. for new do; 50c.@52c. for unsound new and old; 55c.@58c. for Yellow Western; 66c. for White Western; 70c. for White Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye is in request at 68c.@76c. ℔ bushel; sales, 5,700 bushels. Barley is unchanged. Oats are quiet, including Canada, at 43½c.@44½c.; Western, at 43c.@44½c., and State 44½c.@45c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale is in request and is steady, at 55c.@70c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Quiluue in demand, including last year's crop, at 15c.@20c. ℔ lb.

HEMP—Is inactive, and prices are generally nominal.

IRON—The market has been quiet; prices have not varied materially.

LATHS—Eastern have declined to $1 20 ℔ 1,000, with a moderate inquiry.

LEAD—Transactions have been unimportant, yet the market has been quoted steady.

LIME—Rockland has been more freely offered and purchased at 60c. for common and 90c. for lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 87 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, part at 27c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine was purchased to the extent of 250 bbls., at $1 51@$1 57½ ℔ gallon, the market closing heavily at about our lowest figures. Nothing new in other kinds. 41 bbls. Resin were sold at auction at $10 25.

OILS—Transactions have been less extensive, in all descriptions, since our last; prices of the principal kinds, however, have been well supported. We quote: Crude Sperm, $1 25; Crude Whale, 50c.@55c.; Unbleached Winter Sperm, $1 55; do. Spring do., $1 50; Unbleached Winter Whale, 58c.@60c.; do. Spring do., 55c.@56c.; Olive, $1 10@$1 15; Linseed, 80c.@90c.; No. 1 Winter Lard, 63c.@68c.; City Red, 45c.@50c.; Crude Petroleum, 12c.@13c.; Refined Petroleum, 20c.@35c. ℔ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales have been made in Providence, during the past week, of 52,000 pieces, including 17,000 pieces, 60x64, 8½c.; 15,000 do., 60x64, 8¾c.; 5,000 do., 60x64, 8 11-16c.; 5,000 do., 64x64, 8¾c.; 10,000 do., 64x64, 8¾c., ℔ yard.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quite heavy, to-day, at $10 37½@$10 50 for Mess and $8 50 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales 1,200 bbls. Cut Meats are inactive, at 4½c.@6c. for Hams, and 3½c. @4c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is dull and nominal. Lard has not varied; sales 1,300 lcs. and bbls., in lots, at 7¾c.@8½c. ℔ lb. Beef continues to limited demand at old rates; sales 150 bbls., at $12 50@$14 for Extra Mess, and $11@$12 50 for plain Mess, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19@$20 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $15 50@$16 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is salable and firm, at 9c.@15c. for poor to choice Western, and 10c. @17c. for poor to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is in demand at 5c.@6½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales 450 bags East India, at $4 87½@$5 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in good request, since our last, at uniform quotations.

SALTPETRE—200 bags Crude have been sold, in Boston, at 12½c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Prices are advancing, the demand being active. Sales to-day, 2,100 hhds., including Cuba, at 6¾c.@7c.; Porto Rico, at 6c.@6¾c., and New-Orleans, at 6½c.@10c.; 10,000 bags Manilla, on private terms; 100 boxes Havana, part at 8¼c.; and, by auction, 675 hhds. and 66 bbls. New-Orleans, at 6¾c.@9 9-16c. ℔ lb. Prices of Refined are unsettled, the principal refiners receiving orders at prices to be fixed at a future time.

TEAS—Are quoted firm, but the current movements are unimportant.

TIN—All descriptions have been lightly dealt in, at previous figures.

TALLOW—Sales 65,000 lbs. prime, at 9¼c.@9¾c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 1,200 bbls., in lots, at 29c. @30c., the latter rate for E. and D., ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been pretty brisk, and rates have been quoted firmer. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s.@3s. 1½d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 12d.@12½d.; Corn, 11¼d.@11¾d.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ℔ tc.; Pork, 4s. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d., and by steamer, 50s.; Butter and Cheese, 32s. 6d.@35s., and by steamer, 60s.; Hair, 37s. 6d.; Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 11¾d.@12¾d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 5s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ℔ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 35s.; Butter and Cheese, 35s.@37s. 6d.; Tallow, 32s. 6d.@37s. 6d. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 9d.@3s. 10½d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 11¾d.@12¾d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 4s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ℔ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 35s.@37s. 6d.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.; Oil, 37s. 6d.; Oil Cake, 32s. 6d.; Tallow, 30s. @ ton. For an Irish port, direct, a bark with Wheat at 12d. ℔ bushel. For Havre—Wheat, 18c. ℔ bushel.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM BOSTON.

Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	June 25
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	June 26
New-York	Southampton	New-York	June 28
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	June 28
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	July 1
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	July 2
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	July 2
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	July 5
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 9
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 16
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	July 30
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 10

FROM AMERICA.

Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	July 9
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	July 12
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	July 12
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	July 16
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	July 23
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	July 26
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 30
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 6
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at.....6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....6 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mailsclose at 6 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED AS TO THE whereabouts of a lawyer who, about nine years ago, was making inquiries in relation to some property which was left to the heirs of William Hitchcock by John Hitchcock, of Nova Scotia; his office was then in Tryon-row, New-York. Address E. F. HITCHCOCK, West Troy, N. Y.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

DRY GOODS.

CLOSING SALE OF
MANTILLAS AND SACKS.
FINE SILK SACKS, at $6.
CLOTH SACKS at $2.
BEREGE MANTILLAS at $2 50.
FINE LACE POINTS from $2 to $25.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 381 Broadway.

LADIES! ATTENTION. LADIES! ATTENTION.
AT KINZEY'S
GREAT CLEARING SALE,
COMMENCING THIS DAY,
(WEDNESDAY,) July 9,
At 10 A. M.

The store has been closed in order to mark down the prices and arrange the stock.

$35,000 WORTH OF STRAW GOODS,
RIBBONS, FLOWERS, TRIMMINGS,
LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, MANTILLAS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c.,
MUST BE SOLD.
Straw Bonnets, 3c., 6c., 10c., 12c.
Straw Bonnets, 18c., 25c., 31c., 38c.
Straw Bonnets, 50c., 63c., 75c., 88c.
NEAPOLITANS, TUSCANS, DUNSTABLES, PEDALS,
SPLIT STRAWS AT 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
2,500 Bloomers, 6c., 12c., 18c., 25c.
Leghorn Bloomers, 25c., 31c., 38c.
Misses' fine trimmed Bloomers, 25c.
GREAT CLEARING SALE.
Boys' Straw Hats, 3c., 6c., 12c.
EVERY KIND OF STRAW GOODS TO BE SOLD.
Trimming Ribbons 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c.
Bonnet Ribbons, 3c., 4c., 5c., 6c., 8c.
RIBBONS FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
Dress Trimmings, 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c.
DRESS TRIMMINGS HALF PRICE.
MUST BE SOLD.
Lot Lining Silks, 12c., 14c. per yard.
ALL THE MILLINERY STOCK CLEARING OUT.
ALL THE WHOLESALE STOCK
UP STAIRS TO BE SOLD AT RETAIL.
25,000 Muslin and Lace Collars, 3c., 6c., 10c., 12c.
15,000 cheapest Collars ever seen, 10c. to 31c.
1,500 Sets, auction lot, 12c. to 25c.
2,000 Veils, all to be sold, 12c. to 50c.
Lot fine French Bands, 8c., 10c., 12c. ℔
ALL THE FINE BANDS CLOSING OUT.
10 A. M. WEDNESDAY
SALE COMMENCES.
Closing out Laces and Edgings, 1 cent.
Closing Ladies' Muslin Caps, 6 cents; worth 25 cents.
500 LOTS OF NEEDLEWORK AND LACE GOODS
OF EVERY KIND CLOSING OUT CHEAP.
MUST BE SOLD—CLEARING SALE TWENTY DAYS.
Fusher Lace Shawls worth $10 for $2 50.
Fusher Lace Mantillas worth $12 for $4 00.
Splendid Lined Parasols, $1 25.
SUN UMBRELLAS CLOSING.
25,000 Gents' Handkerchiefs, 5 cents to 25 cents.
10,000 Ladies' Handkerchiefs, 4 cents to 18 cents.
Rich Thread Handkerchiefs, 25 cents.
Rich Mantilla Laces, 6 cents to 25 cents.
2,000 Gents' fine Shirt Bosoms, 8 cents to 25 cents.
GREAT CLEARING SALE.
10,000 Paris Mitts, auction lot, 3 cents a pair.
Best Extra Silk Twist Mitts, 16 cents to 25 cents.
Best Extra Silk Twist Mitts, 31 cents to 38 cents.
Splendid lot of Gloves worth 50 cents for 12 cents.
Extra lot of Gloves closing at 6c., 8c., and 10c.
Gents' and Ladies' Silk Gloves, 15 cents.
Best Alexandre's Silk Gloves, 35 cents.
GREAT BARGAINS.
LARGE LOTS OF GOODS IMPOSSIBLE TO MENTION, CONTAINED IN THE TWO BUILDINGS, ALL TO BE CLOSED OUT.
Large lot of fancy Fans, 3c.
Spool Cotton—3 spools for 1c.
Closing lot of Porte-monnaies and Bags, 6c., 12c.
Splendid Spring Belt Ribbons, worth 31c., at 9c.
WITH A LARGE VARIETY OF OTHER GOODS,
TO BE SOLD
IN THIS CLEARING SALE.
STORE WILL BE CLOSED UNTIL WEDNESDAY
MORNING, 10 A.M.
WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 4th-av.,
Between 21st and 22d sts.

HARTWELL'S PATENT CANOPY FRAME. MOSQUITO NETS, MOSQUITO BARS, MOSQUITO FRAMES, MOSQUITO CANOPIES, All styles and qualities and price. G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway. PALMER'S PATENT PANIER FRAMES.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.
CLEARING SUMMER SALE OF
Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, White Goods,
Pine Flannels, Housekeeping Goods,
Lace Curtains, French Flowers,
Yankee Notions, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas.
Always a full assortment, sizes and colors.
Ladies' best quality Paris Kid Gloves, 63c. a pair.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS received four more cases of her nice fitting dollar corsets; also a lot of Worley's patent French, very low. Best steel skirts from 50 cents. N. B.—Linen edgings, tattings, frillings and ruffings; also, Alexandre's silk and kid gloves. No. 880 Broadway.

COAL, &C.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

CARGOES AFLOAT.

Cargoes of prime Schuylkill White Ash Coal, Black Heath Vein and Red Ash Diamond Vein, Broken, Egg and Stove, for sale by
CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.,
No. 45 South-st.

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.'S.
SUPERIOR RED AND WHITE ASH SCHUYLKILL
COALS,
Carefully prepared for Furnaces, Grates and Ranges
AT $5 50
PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, AT RETAIL.
Delivered screened from yard in any part of the City. Orders received at No. 45 South-st., and at yard foot of 14th-st., East River. JAMES O'NEIL, Agent.

BLACKSMITH'S COAL, $6 50 PER TON.—Superior quality discharging from boats foot of Market-st., East River. For sale by AARON SWARTS & SON, Yards, Nos. 196 and 198 Chrystie-st., and No. 80 East Broadway.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE,
Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind.
No. 300 Broadway, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a smart, steady Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and assist with the washing, in a private family; no objection to the country for the Summer; will be found willing and obliging; has good reference from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 83 East 15th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; would assist with the washing and ironing if required; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference given. Can be seen at the house of her present employer, No. 182 Lexington-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, and more if required; wages not so much an object as a home. Call, for two days, at No. 17 West 21st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy English girl, a situation as chambermaid and nurse, or to wait on a lady; no objection to the country; is quick at the needle; or as regular parlor maid and waitress: wages $7. Call at or address a note to No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEWER, OR WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a competent, trustworthy, respectable person, to do chamberwork and sewing; would go as waitress; the country preferred for the Summer months; none but a private family need apply. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 32 East 22d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or general housemaid; the best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 184 28th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wants a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or would go as nurse. Call at No. 571 Columbia-st., South Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady about to leave town wishes a place for an English girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or as nurse; she is thoroughly competent. Apply at 42 West 16th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Scotch woman, as cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; has the best of references; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 28 East 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., in the rear building.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL DESIRES a situation to do cooking; is an expert meat and pastry cook; has no objection to the country; is honest, willing, obliging and economical in her kitchen; can give the best of references. Apply at No. 215 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COOK, ONE WHO thoroughly understands her business, a situation in a private family; has no objection to go to the country; the best of City reference can be given. To be seen for two days at No. 399 3d-av., one door from 30th-st., east side, third floor, front rooms.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, a situation as first-class cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies, game, all styles of made dishes; wages $10; no objection to the country in a noble family. Call at No. 276 10th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WHO thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches, soups, jellies, etc., is desirous of an engagement; references of the highest character given. Apply at No. 67 West 20th-st.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED AS COOK BY an English Protestant woman; she is a first-class cook; understands soups, meats, game, pastry, jellies, cake, bread, &c.; will go any distance to the country. Can be seen for two days at 3 West 27th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as first-class cook, in all its branches; no objection to go a short distance in the country with a respectable family; has the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 377 1st-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as first-class cook in a private family; no objection to the country; has five years' City references. Call for two days at No. 51 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT GIRL wants a situation as cook; can assist in the washing and ironing, or do it all in a small family. Inquire at No. 80 West 26th-st.

A COLORED COOK.—A VERY RESPECTABLE colored woman desires a situation as cook, or would assist with the washing; understands her business thoroughly, and is well recommended. Also a good chambermaid and laundress. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK AND BAKER.—Wanted, a situation by a German Protestant woman in the above capacity; is a first-rate German, French and American cook; has the best of references from last employers. Call at or address No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS PLAIN COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation by a smart, faithful, neat girl, to do cooking or general housework; is a desirable and respectable servant, a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; not afraid of work, obliging and trustworthy, and well recommended; wages moderate; City or country. Apply at No. 216 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION FOR a smart, industrious girl to do cooking or general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer, and a good plain cook, economical, neat and obliging, and highly recommended; will try to please at moderate wages; City or country. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—A WIDOW WOMAN, WITH A little girl nine years old, wishes a situation; is a good cook, and perfectly willing to make herself useful. Apply at her former employer's, No. 503 3d-av., between 35th and 36th sts. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small private family; has a good City reference from her last place; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 62 4th-av., corner of 39th-st., first floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young Protestant woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 West 20th-st., 2d floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant woman to go in the country, to cook, wash and iron; understands the care of milk and butter. Apply for two days at No. 179 Mulberry-st., between Broome and Grand sts., rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; has the best of references. Call at No. 45 2d-av., between 2d and 3d sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a first-rate cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 137 West 30th-st., for two days.

AS PLAIN COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer; good references given; no objection to the country. Call for two days at her last place, No. 143 Hudson-st., between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY AN American lady, a situation as housekeeper in a hotel or private family; is competent to take the entire charge; is willing to make herself generally useful; would not object to going out of the City for the Summer, or permanently. Address S., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A MOST experienced woman, who has lived in first-class families, a situation as regular laundress; does up linens in magnificent style; or as cook in a private family; understands meats, poultry and baking; wages, $8 to $10; City or country. Call at, or address No. 185 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant woman wishes a situation as laundress; is thoroughly competent, and can give unexceptionable references. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION, by a Protestant young woman, as laundress and fine washer; no objections to the country; has the best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 116 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN HAVING many years' experience in the care of children, wishes a situation as nurse. She fully understands the care and management of children; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; can do plain sewing; is willing and obliging; a home more an object than high wages; has the best of City reference; no objections to the country or to travel. Call or address No. 214 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation to wait on an invalid lady; is a capable sick nurse and is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth; would like the country; is a good seamstress; City reference given. Apply at No. 99 West 20th-st.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—AN ENGLISH WOMAN of experience wishes a situation as infant's nurse in a private family; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth or two grown children; is a good sewer; no objections to the country or to travel; satisfactory reference can be had. Can be seen at No. 1 Milligan-place, from 10 to 4.

AS FRENCH NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE girl (from Paris) wishes to take care of half-grown children; is a first-rate sewer and hairdresser. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's Machine, or would do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to the country; has best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a situation, by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress, who fully understands the care of a baby from its birth, or growing children; is willing and obliging; has six years' of the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 101 Waverley-place, corner of Macdougal-st., where she can be highly recommended.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable girl a situation to take care of children and do plain sewing, or chamberwork; would be willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen, and engaged, at No. 31 West 12th-st., second floor, front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, (Protestant,) a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; has the best of reference; the country preferred. Apply at No. 286 7th-av., in the fancy store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress wants to engage with a private family, to go out by the month, to make ladies' morning dresses, and children's and infants' clothing; has the best of City reference; would like to go to the country. Call at No. 125 Greenwich-av., near 8th-av., in the store.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion in a respectable family going in the country, to sew and assist in any light work about the house; has no objection to travel to Europe, if such is desired; would like to attend an invalid, where there is no lifting to be done. Address A. B. C. D., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTed, by two sisters, situations, one as waitress and chambermaid, and the other as cook, washer and ironer; they both understand their business thoroughly, and have no objection to the country; the best City reference given. Call at 201 West 24th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman a situation as waitress or chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to go to the country; would have no objection to take care of children; has the best of City references as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 202 West 16th-st., or if addressed to J. L., by note, will be promptly attended to.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNdance and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS TO be had, civil, neat, and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready. German is spoken here.

FAMILY WASHING WANTED.—A RESpectable widow woman would like to take a family's washing for the Summer, or gentlemen's; can come well recommended. Also, a good cook wants a situation; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 145 Clinton-place, 8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

FAMILY WASHING WANTED—BY A first-class washerwoman, who thoroughly understands her business; is capable of doing all kinds of French fluting; has the best of City reference. Apply at 498 10th-av.

MALES.

AS BARKEEPER.—A SITUATION IN THE above capacity wanted by an experienced person; has no objection to going out of the City; satisfactory testimonials can be furnished from last employer. Address M. E., No. 107 Gold-st., Brooklyn.

AS CLERK, PORTER, GARDENER, &c.—Wanted, by a smart, intelligent, active man, just arrived from the old country, a humble situation, or a situation where he can make himself generally useful as clerk, porter, gardener, &c. Apply at the drug-store, No. 222 6th-st., corner of Thompson. Good City references.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable single young man, as coachman, who perfectly understands his business; has the best of reference; is willing to devote his time to the interest of his employers; is willing to assist in gardening if required; no objection to travel with a single gentleman. Address E. M., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman in a private family, by a man who thoroughly understands his business, and is a steady, careful driver; can give good City reference. Can be seen for two days. Address T. H., No. 35 West 28th-st., Merchants' Livery-stable.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a man who perfectly understands his business; has long and satisfactory references. Address, for two days, J. H., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman; thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at, or address No. 64 West 28th-st., in the private stable.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted as coachman and gardener, by a respectable man; understands his duties thoroughly, and has the best references. Call at No. 142 Cherry-st.

AS FARMER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a married man, to work on a farm, or as coachman and gardener; can make himself generally useful around a gentleman's place; has acted as coachman and gardener, and understands the care and management of all kinds of stock; can produce the very best of City references. Address P. McG., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation as farmer; understands farming in all its branches, and of stock of all kinds. If any gentleman wants such a man, address FARMER, Box No. 199 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a married man, (Scotchman,) with a small family; has a perfect knowledge of gardening in all its branches; has ten years' experience in this country and can give most satisfactory references. Address J. R., Gardener, Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as groom; is a good driver, used to taking care of horses, and willing to make himself generally useful; good reference given. Address J. L., Box No. 191 *Times* office.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION FOR a smart, industrious girl to do cooking or general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer, and a good plain cook, economical, neat and obliging, and highly recommended; will try to please at moderate wages; City or country. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—A WIDOW WOMAN, WITH A little girl nine years old, wishes a situation; is a good cook, and perfectly willing to make herself useful. Apply at her former employer's, No. 503 3d-av., between 35th and 36th sts. Can be seen for two days.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG ENglishman, a good situation as porter, or to look after a wholesale or commission store; not particular what business; good City reference from his present employer. Address A. D., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—DISENGAGED AND WANTS A situation as waiter in a private family; can produce the best of City and country references as to character and capability. Any notes addressed to E. McC., No. 61 Crosby-st., will be attended to for a few days, if not preengaged

FINANCIAL.

U.S. "FIVE TWENTIES."

OR

UNITED STATES TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

CALLED "FIVE TWENTIES" BECAUSE PAYABLE AT THE OPTION OF THE GOVERNMENT AFTER FIVE YEARS.

We are now prepared to sell these Bonds and deliver them at once at the same rate at which subscriptions are received for them by the Government, viz.:

PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY 1.

The Principal may be paid in CURRENT BANK NOTES, CHECKS ON CITY BANKS, or U. S. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and the INTEREST IN GOLD, or in CURRENT FUNDS, with the PREMIUM ON GOLD at the MARKET RATE added.

THE COUPON BONDS are issued in denominations of

$50, $100, $500, AND $1,000,

and THE REGISTERED BONDS in denominations of

$50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 AND $10,000.

They are the most convenient and cheapest Government Security now accessible to the public.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention, and the Bonds will be sent to any part of the country, by express, or otherwise, as directed.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS,
NO. 38 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

SALE JUNCTION RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—The Junction Railroad Company invites proposals, in writing, for the purchase of the whole or any part of five hundred thousand dollars First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Coupon Bonds.

The mortgage is made to Alexander Henry, Esq., Trustee, and will be due July 1, 1882. It is secured upon the entire railroad and property of the Company lying on the west side of Schuylkill, between Belmont and Gray's Ferry. Its terms provide for a sinking fund of fifteen thousand dollars per year, to be invested in these Bonds, or in the First Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, in the loans of the United States, or of the State of Pennsylvania, at the discretion of this Board of Directors.

The Bonds are for one thousand dollars each. Their payment is guaranteed by endorsement of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and each of them, for a valuable consideration, to them paid by the Junction Railroad Company, do hereby (in pursuance of the power and authority conferred by two Acts of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved respectively on the twenty-third day of March, A. D., 1861, and the eleventh day of April, A. D., 1862, and of every other lawful power and authority in them vested,) jointly and severally guarantee to the lawful holder of the within bond the punctual payment of the principal and interest thereof, when and as the same shall become due and payable according to the terms of said Bond or of the terms and covenants of the indenture of mortgage therein mentioned and given to secure the same.

In witness whereof, said Companies have hereunto affixed their common or corporate seals respectively, duly attested, and have caused the signatures of their Presidents respectively to be hereunto written this second day of June, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, (1862.)

Payment for the Bonds will be required as follows:

The first instalment of ten per cent. will be payable on the first day of August, and ten per cent additional on the first of each succeeding month until the whole amount is paid.

Proposals will be addressed to CHAS. E. SMITH, Treasurer, No. 227 South-st., until Monday, July 21.

Each proposal will state the total number or amount of the Bonds wanted, and the price offered per bond, or one thousand dollars.

The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject the whole or any part of any proposition received.

Successful bidders will be notified of the acceptance of their proposals within one week from the opening of the bids.

JOSEPH LESLEY,
Secretary Junction Railroad Company.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company will be held at the Farmers No. 1 Nassau-st., over the Continental Bank, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of July, 1862, at Twelve o'clock M., to hear the report of the Committee appointed on the 16th day of May, 1862, and to consider and act upon the resolutions of the agreement made between the bondholders on the 16th day of January, 1862.

CHARLES MORAN,
ANSON LIN,
S. M. HOSE,
SETH TIMES CROOKS,
WALTER PECK,
EZRA C. READ,
Trustees and Attorneys.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER,
J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER,
L. HILLEGEE,
Committee of 20th May, 1862.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its first mortgage bonds, dated April 16, 1856, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at its office, No. 49 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest nineteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company first mortgage bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 19, 22, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33; being the lowest outstanding numbers. From and after the 6th day of August, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease, by the terms of said agreement.

JOHN A. STEWART, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY.

CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY, ENtitled to certificates of profits for the year 1860, are requested to obtain and receipt for the same immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

AMERICAN SILVER,
HALVES AND QUARTERS,
WANTED, AT A HIGH PREMIUM, by
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 27TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1862.

INTEREST ON THE THIRD MORTGAGE Bonds will be paid on and after July 1, at the Treasurer's Office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

AMERICAN GOLD
WANTED, AT A HIGH PREMIUM, BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, cor. Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, cor. Pearl-st.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—Notice to bondholders. The holders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company can have them registered on application at our office, No. 52 Wall-st. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Transfer Agents.

NEW-YORK, July, 8, 1862.

THE HOLDERS OF CITY OF MALWAUKEE BONDS issued to "The Jefferson Railroad Company," are invited to examine a statement of the immediate interest to them, to be seen at the Banking House of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

THE COUPONS OF THE JACKSON COUNty (Ohio) Bonds, due July 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that date, at the Ocean Bank.

CHAS. PALMER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 27, 1862.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISco City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers.
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

HIGHEST PREMIUM PAID FOR GOLD and silver and the first issue United States Demand Notes, by E. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of LOW, HARRIMAN & CO. expires this day, by its own limitation.

JAMES LOW,
OLIVER HARRIMAN,
JAS. C. ATWATER,
GEO. B. DURFEE,
T. M. PRENTISS.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY FORMED a copartnership under the style of LOW, HARRIMAN, DURFEE & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm, and will also settle all the outstanding accounts of the same, at the store recently occupied by them, Nos. 45 and 47 Park-place.

JAMES LOW,
OLIVER HARRIMAN,
GEO. B. DURFEE,
JAS. C. ATWATER.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MASONIC.—THE MEMBERS OF HENRY CLAY LODGE, No. 277, are hereby summoned to attend their regular communication at their Lodge-room, No. 193 Grand-st., on THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, July 9, as there is business of great importance to be transacted. By order of WALTER GRAHAM, M.

JAMES MURRAY, Secretary.

INSTITUTE OF REWARD.—IN THE INterest of orphans of patriot soldiers, a meeting will be held in Room No. 20, Bible House, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, for adopting a constitution, and for other business consequent thereto. The public are invited to attend. Entrance from Astor-place, on 8th-st.

DAVID P. HOLTON, Secretary.

THE NAMES AND LOCATION OF DEALERS, City and country, who sell P. P. CO'S BUCK-I GOODS, will appear in the *Times* Saturday, July 19. Consumers of Provisions, see it and save your money.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 28, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a cash dividend of five per cent. out of the net earnings of the six months ending 30th inst., and a stock dividend of five per cent. out of the accumulated surplus, both payable on and after 1st day of August next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York. The dividend certificates to be issued for fractional shares, will not be entitled to future dividends, until converted into full shares. The transfer books will close on the evening of July 12, and open August 3. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 58 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent., out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., and One (1) per Cent. additional out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th July next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 27th June until the morning of the 8th July.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of three and a half (3½) Per Cent. for the current six months, ending 30th inst., which will be paid to the stockholders on and after TUESDAY, the 1st day of July next.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of the 7th day of July.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER 4TH AVENUE AND 27TH-STREET,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 2, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after Monday, the 7th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this P. M., to that date. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the usual Dividend of Five per cent. from the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after the 15th inst. The Transfer Books will remain closed until the day of payment.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 58 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Eight per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer book is closed until that date.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The Transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.

M. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1862.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held at their office this day, a Dividend of 4 per cent. was declared out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Monday next, the 14th instant.

EDWARD KEMEYS, Secretary.

JULY 2, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 470 Broadway, (Pacific Building,)
Branch Office, No. 72 Wall-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Seven Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on the 30th day of June.

T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 23½ WALL-ST.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 8th day of July. Meanwhile the transfer books are closed.

FRANK W. BALLARD, Secretary.

OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 23½ BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1862.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on and after July 10. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 10th of July.

CHAS. A. MACY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, June 24, 1862. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
New-York, June 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE ESSEX CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 182 Broadway, New-York, June 26, 1862.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE DIrectors of this Company have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of Three per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 3d of July.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three (3) per cent., payable to the stockholders on demand. By order of the Board.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 170 Broadway, July 1, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on the 15th inst.

JOSEPH JAMISON, Secretary *pro tem.*

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INS. CO. No. 16 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MARKET BANK have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent for the current six months, payable on and after July 10. R. BAYLES, Cashier.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, June 30, 1862. The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 7th inst.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 27, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE AND a Half Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.

E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 427 AND 429 CANAL, CORNER VARICK-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 4 till 7 P. M.
6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.
Deposits made on or before the 15th will draw interest from July 1.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day, from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 4 to 7.
Interest commences July 1, 1862.
All money deposited on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. RUNGE, Cashier.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
No. 177 Chatham-square, (open daily.)
DEPOSITS from 25 cents to $5,000 received.
Six per cent. interest paid.
MONEY DEPOSITED BEFORE JULY 20 WILL RECEIVE INTEREST AS FROM JULY 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 13 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1862.

JULY INTEREST FOR 1862.—THE BOARD of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto, and Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, that may be entitled thereto, payable at the Bank on and after Monday, July 21. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest from July 1.

D. A. CUSHMAN, President.

WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE,
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
Secretaries.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) Per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) Per Cent. on sums to $1,000, and Four (4) Per Cent. over that amount, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 21st of July inst. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will receive interest from the 1st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $5,000, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK (FORMERLY ROSE HILL) Savings Bank, corner of 14th-st., and 4th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before July 10, will draw interest from the 1st.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BOLL, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

INTEREST NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum, will be paid on and after Monday, 21st inst.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. RUNGE, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTE—NO. 13 3d-av., corner 7th-st. Interest on deposits at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $600 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Money deposited on or before July 10 will receive interest from the 1st. Bank open from 9 to 2 daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 14 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Clap or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all intermediate remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted by Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in fourweeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $1 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate character, by Dr. C. enables him to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,221 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 21 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical impositions and quackery. By inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, Mr. DANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. York.

TO YOUNG MEN.—SCORES OF GRATEFUL letters weekly are now received from people who have received PERFECT CURES by following the directions contained in Dr. HALL and JACKSON'S great work called "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, AND THE SEXUAL ORGANISM AND ITS HEALTHFUL MANAGEMENT." Price $3. For sale in New-York by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121, and H. DEXTER, No. 113 Nassau-st.; G. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st., and all booksellers everywhere.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—DR. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 43 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

NO CURE NO PAY.—S. R. KING, M. D., CURES rheumatism, neuralgia, gout, dropsy, and all chronic diseases, with new chemical and electrical application, and mercury removed from the system, &c. Office, No. 367 Broome-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE.—FRENCH INDIA rubber goods—three different articles. Price 40 cents each—or the dozen. For a descriptive circular call on or address MACKEY & CO., No. 81 Nassau-st., Room 12.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without diet or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to do, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that each succeeding year of the proprietor's public knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 25 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

OCULISTS AND AURISTS.

DEAFNESS, DISCHARGES FROM THE ears, blindness, chronic inflammation, weakness of sight, also nervous affections and catarrh, the frequent cause of blindness and deafness, cured by Dr. GRAVES, No. 669 Broadway, New-York. Consultation free.

EXCURSIONS.

THE SIXTH UNIVERSALIST SABBATH SCHOOL will make their Annual Excursion to Elm Grove, THURSDAY, July 10. The steamboat and barge will land at the foot of West 22d-st., at 8½ o'clock, and West 10th-st. at 8¾ o'clock. Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band will be in attendance. Tickets, 50 cents; children, half price. Tickets to be had at the landings.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MAER, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 1 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott. ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. NIAGARA, Capt. A. Syrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 9.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 23.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 6.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN.
WALTER PATON, Commander.

FROM LIVERPOOL.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Calling at Queenstown.	SATURDAY, July 26.
TUESDAY, July 1.	TUESDAY, Sept. 9.
SATURDAY, Aug. 16.	

FIRST CABIN.
From $95 to $135 each berth, according to the size, situation and accommodation of the State-rooms, all having the same privileges in the Saloons and in regard to meals and attendance. Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.

Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool at a fare and a half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare; infants free.

SECOND CABIN.
State-room Berths, meals served at separate table, $70.

THIRD CABIN.
Intermediate State-room—Passengers found with bed, bedding, table utensils, and good substantial food, at $50.

STEERAGE.
With superior accommodations, $30.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced surgeon on board.

For freight and passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office, No. 36 Broadway.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:
First-class.....$160
Third-class.....60

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA STOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, July 5.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, July 12.
KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, July 19.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin.....$75	Steerage.....$30
First cabin to London.....$80	Steerage to London.....$33
First cabin to Paris.....$85	Steerage to Paris.....$38
First cabin to Hamburg.$85	Steerage to Hamburg.$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOME, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to RICHARDSON & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—The steamship GLASGOW will sail from Pier No. 44 North River at 3 P. M., SATURDAY, July 5, 1862.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COOKED RATIONS.
July 7, 1862.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the United States Mustering Office, No. 79 White-st., until Friday, July 12, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying cooked rations to Volunteer organizations raised under proper authority in this City and neighborhood.

The army allowance of Soap and Candles, viz.:

Four lbs. Soap and 1 lb. Sperm Candles to every one hundred rations, to be furnished by the contractor.

The successful bidder will be required to give two sureties in five thousand dollars each, for the faithful performance of the contract.

F. S. LANNED, Capt. U. S. A., Mustering Officer.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 6 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, the 11th day of July, inst., for supplying the following articles of building materials for use of the United States Quartermaster's Department, viz.:

5,000 pieces 1¾ inch spruce floor plank, not less than ten inches wide.
3,000 pieces, 1¾ inch pine floor plank, not less than ten inches wide.
6,000 pieces ⅞ inch pine ceiling boards, wide.
10,000 feet shelving boards, planed.
30,000 feet pine boards, unworked.
5,000 feet 1¾ inch plank, planed one side.
5,000 feet 1

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

THE GREAT EASTERN OFF CAPE RACE.

American Affairs in the British Parliament.

Another Check to the Interventionists.

Further Advance in Cotton---Breadstuffs Firm---Provisions Dull.

CAPE RACE, Tuesday, July 8.

The steamship *Great Eastern*, with Liverpool dates of the 1st inst., passed this point at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and was boarded by the news yacht of the New-York Associated Press.

Her dates are two days later than those received by the *Europa* at Halifax.

American affairs have been again alluded to in both Houses of the British Parliament. Lord PALMERSTON stated that he could see no good at present in offers of mediation, but the Government would, with pleasure, take advantage of any favorable opening that might occur.

The correspondence relative to the delivery of the ship *Emily St. Pierre* to the American authorities has been published, from which it appears that Minister ADAMS did not recede from the position first assumed by him on the subject.

Commercial News by the Great Eastern.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—3 o'CLOCK P. M.

Sales of Cotton to-day reach 20,000 bales, including 10,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is upward and excited, with an advance of ¼d.@ ½d. ₩ lb. since Saturday.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The BREADSTUFFS market is firm and steady. WARINGFIELD, NASH & Co. report: Flour firm. Wheat quiet and steady. Corn quiet; Mixed, 28s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

PROVISIONS generally are very dull. Messrs. ENGLAND, ATKYA & Co. report: Beef heavy. Pork very dull and nominal. Bacon has a downward tendency, with an active demand at the decline. Lard steady at 39s.@42s. Tallow steady and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES quiet at 26s. 6d. for Pots. SUGAR inactive. COFFEE, no sales. RICE quiet and steady. LINSEED OIL steady at 40s. 6d.@41s. RESIN buoyant at 9½s. 6d. @9½s. 6d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE still advancing and quoted at 90s.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady, except CORN, which has an upward tendency. SUGAR steady. COPPER buoyant. RICE dull. TEA firm. TALLOW firm, at 47s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE advancing; quoted, 93s. LINSEED OIL steady, at 39s. 3d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on the 30th, at 91¾@91¾ for Money. American Stocks dull. The latest sales on Monday were: Illinois Central Shares, 47½@46½ discount; Erie Railroad, 29½@30¾.

LATEST MARKETS VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, July 1, 1862.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 15,000 bales, including 2,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market opened buoyant and upward, and all qualities advanced a trifle, but closed more quiet.

The advices from Manchester are favorable, the market for Goods and Yarns being still upward, though transactions are light.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour quiet and firm. Wheat firm and quiet. Corn dull, and declined 3d.; mixed, 29s. 3d.

PROVISIONS.—Beef nominal. Pork flat. Bacon quiet. Lard advanced 3d. Tallow steady.

LONDON, Tuesday Evening.

Consols close at 91½@91¾ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—The latest sales were: Erie Shares, 29@30; Illinois Central, 48@47 discount.

ADDITIONAL BY THE EUROPA.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Tuesday, July 8.

The following very latest per the *Europa* was overlooked in sending off the news yesterday:

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 28—Evening.

There is an increased excitement in the Cotton market. The sales to-day are fully 30,000 bales, and yesterday they were 25,000, two-thirds of which were on speculation and for export. Prices are ¼d.@1d. higher than the official figures of yesterday.

Breadstuffs quiet, but firm and unchanged.

Provisions flat.

LONDON, Saturday—P. M.

Consols for money, 91½@91¾.

Illinois Central Shares, 47@46 discount.

Erie, 30@31.

MADRID, Friday, June 27.

In the Senate, to-day, CALDERON COLLANTES expressed the hope that the action of France in Mexico would not exceed the limits of the London Convention.

The Ministers said that Spain would still exercise sufficient influence to obtain legislative satisfaction from Mexico, for she had not abandoned the employment of necessary means.

It is positively affirmed that the King of Portugal is betrothed to the Princess of Savoy.

The Arrival of the Damascus.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Tuesday, July 8.

The steamer *Damascus*, from Glasgow on the 28th of June, passed Cape Race at 4 P. M., yesterday.

Great Wrecking Operation.

From the Boston Commercial Bulletin.

T. F. WELLS, Esq., of this city, has just completed a contract with the Government, by which he agrees to raise the vessels sunk at the Gosport Navy-yard and in Hampton Roads. The value of property sunk upon which he proposes to operate, amounts to over a million of dollars, and consists of the following vessels:

	Guns.		Guns.
Pennsylvania	120	Congress	50
Delaware	84	Plymouth	22
Columbus	80	Germantown	22
Raritan	50	Cumberland	24
Columbia	50	Dolphin	4
United States	50	Merrimac	12

Two new rebel steamers—water-boat, powder-boat.

The two new rebel steamers, it will be recollected, were all ready for sea, and were scuttled and sunk at the Navy-yard, in great haste; they now lay in about thirty feet of water, and it is thought can easily be raised. The *Cumberland* lays in eleven fathoms of water, and it is the intention of the contractor to raise her by means of four whale ships of four hundred tons each, which will be partially submerged by being partly filled with water, and then after attaching to the sunken ship, will, by means of the rise of tide and use of steam pumps, bring her up. It will be recollected the *Merrimac* was plated with eight hundred tons of iron, all of which, it is expected, will be recovered. The *Congress* and *Cumberland* each had iron safes aboard, containing respectively $35,000 and $18,000 in specie, which will, without doubt, be recovered by means of diving apparatus.

The undertaking involves an outlay, by the contractor, of some $60,000 before commencing the work; he will employ something like 200 men, among whom will be twenty divers, who will descend to the sunken ships in the Wells & Gowen submarine armor. Such of the vessels as are not raised will be blasted with gunpowder, and all the material that is of value recovered.

The contractor is the same party who raised the steamer *Erie* from Lake Erie in 1854, and has been engaged in other submarine operations. We understand he is to commence operations at once, and is to receive 45 per cent. salvage from the Government, in the value of all property recovered.

The Arabia's Mails.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 8.

The mails per the steamship *Arabia*, for Liverpool, close at 7 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, but she will not leave her dock until about 10 A. M.

HALLECK'S ARMY IN THE WEST.—A letter dated June 21, 1862, says: "Four companies of CURTIS' Cavalry and four companies of the Eleventh Illinois Infantry are at Humboldt, Tennessee, under command of Capt. WADDELL, of the latter corps. The remainder of Gen. MCCLERNAND's Division was at Jackson, twenty miles from Humboldt, at that date."

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

Important Order from Adjutant-Gen. Hillhouse.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 7, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 52.—I. The President of the United States having accepted from the several States an additional force of 300,000 volunteers, to serve for three years or for a period not to exceed the duration of the war, the quota of this State will be organized as herein provided, and for the infantry arm of the service.

II. The Senatorial Districts, as at present arranged, are hereby constituted Regimental Districts, and a Regimental Camp will be formed in each at the places hereinafter designated, where the recruits raised in such district will assemble. In districts where there are no barracks or other convenient quarters, tents will be used. Persons holding authorizations to raise companies under General Orders No. 31, will be considered as attached to the Regimental District in which they reside, and will take their recruits to the camp established in such district.

III. The territory comprising the first seven Senatorial Districts is hereby excepted from the provisions of paragraph II.; and persons organizing brigades or regiments within such territory, may select such locality therein for their camps, as shall to them appear most advantageous, subject to the approval of the Commander-in-Chief. All persons holding authorizations to raise companies, except batteries or battalions of artillery, within said territory, will forthwith attach themselves to some regimental organization, and transfer their recruits to the camp of such regiment.

IV. A commander will be appointed for each regiment by the Commander-in-Chief, to be commissioned on its completion. Such commanders are hereby invested with all the powers, and will perform all the duties now appertaining to Commandants of Depôts, and they are especially directed to make daily reports of their progress to the Adjutant-General of the State. They will also be held accountable for the due observance of the rules and regulations which may be established for the government of the several camps.

V. In addition to the regimental commanders, an Adjutant, Quartermaster and Sergeon will be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief, (the two first-named officers on the nomination of the regimental commanders,) and mustered into the service. The Adjutant in each case to act as mustering officer, and in the performance of this duty he will be governed strictly by the provisions of paragraph XII.

VI. Each company will be organized as follows:

Minimum.	*Maximum.*
1 Captain.	1 Captain.
1 First Lieutenant.	1 First Lieutenant.
1 Second Lieutenant.	1 Second Lieutenant.
1 First Sergeant.	1 First Sergeant.
4 Sergeants.	4 Sergeants.
8 Corporals.	8 Corporals.
2 Musicians.	2 Musicians.
1 Wagoner.	1 Wagoner.
64 privates.	82 Privates.
83 Aggregate.	101 Aggregate.

VII. On the application of persons proposing to enroll companies, approved by the Regimental Commander of the District, the Governor will, at his discretion, issue a certificate granting authority to enroll volunteers, and entitling the person to whom it is issued to receive a commission as Second Lieutenant, whenever he shall have enrolled not less than thirty men who shall have passed muster; to a commission as First Lieutenant for not less than forty men, and to a commission as Captain when he shall have recruited eighty-three men or over.

VIII. No authorization will be granted to officers who have been discharged from the volunteer service for incapacity or misconduct, or who have resigned under charges.

IX. Whenever any person, duly authorized, shall have enrolled the names of ten or more Volunteers, he will transmit the roll, with a copy of his authority certified, as provided in paragraph VII, to the Regimental Commander of his District, with a request that transportation be provided for such Volunteers to the camp; and a certificate, on his honor, that they are, to the best of his knowledge, able-bodied men, between the ages of 18 and 45 years; that he has the written consent of the parents or guardians of such as are infants, for their enlistment, and that so far as he can ascertain, they are free from any defect that would incapacitate them for military service. Fraud or premeditated deception in the certificate will disqualify the person making it from holding any position in the Volunteer forces of the State.

X. On receiving the application and certificate as provided in the foregoing paragraph, the Regimental Commander will furnish transportation for such volunteers to his regimental camp, where they will be examined by the Surgeon, mustered into service, and provided with quarters, subsistence and clothing.

XI. Officers of the several departments connected with the organization of volunteers, will not recognize the right of any person claiming to be engaged in organizing a company, to make a requisition for transportation, quarters, subsistence or clothing, or incur expenses for any purpose whatever, without proper evidence of appointment of such person as herein provided for. Such evidence may be furnished by the production of the original authorization from the Governor, or a copy thereof, properly certified by any Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, or Commissioner of Deeds.

XII. The Adjutants will act as mustering officers for the several regiments, whose duty it will be to muster in volunteers as they are presented, and enter their names on lists designating the persons having authority to enroll them. On the completion of a company, the names will be transferred to a muster roll, one copy of which will be forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the army, at Washington, one to the Adjutant-General of this State, and a third retained by the commanding officer of the company.

XII. On the completion of ten companies of the minimum standard in any Regimental District, they will be formed into a regiment, to be organized as follows:

Minimum.		*Maximum.*	
830	Company Officers and enlisted men.	1010	Company Officers and enlisted men.
1	Colonel.	1	Colonel.
1	Lieutenant-Colonel.	1	Lieutenant-Colonel.
1	Major.	1	Major.
1	Adjutant.	1	Adjutant.
1	Regimental Quartermaster.	1	Regimental Quartermaster.
1	Surgeon.	1	Surgeon.
1	Assistant Surgeon.	1	Assistant Surgeon.
1	Chaplain.	1	Chaplain.
1	Sergeant-Major.	1	Sergeant-Major.
1	Regimental Quartermaster-Sergeant.	1	Regimental Quartermaster-Sergeant.
1	Regimental Commissary-Sergeant.	1	Regimental Commissary-Sergeant.
1	Hospital Steward.	1	Hospital Steward.
2	Principal Musicians.	2	Principal Musicians.
844	Aggregate.	1024	Aggregate.

XIV. Field and company officers will be mustered into service as follows: Colonel, entire regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel, four companies; Major, six companies; Captain, one company: First Lieutenant, one-half a company; Second Lieutenant, 30 men. The regimental staff will be mustered in on the completion of the regiment, except the Adjutant, Quartermaster and Surgeon, who will be mustered in at the commencement of a regimental organization, as provided in paragraph V. No officer will, however, be mustered into the service except on the order of the Commander-in-Chief, which will be granted on application, accompanied by the certificate of the mustering officer that he has the requisite number of men or companies actually mustered.

XV. The chiefs of the several State military departments will from time to time make requisition on the proper officers of the General Government for the arms and accoutrements, camp equipage, uniforms, clothing and medical supplies necessary for the force to be organized in pursuance of these orders.

XVI. Requisitions will be made on the State Departments as follows: By Regimental Commanders, on the Quartermaster-General, for transportation passes to be issued to recruiting officers; by Regimental Quartermasters, approved by the Regimental Commanders, on the Quartermaster-General, for uniforms, clothing and camp equipage; by the Regimental Commanders on the Commissary-General of Ordnance, for arms and accoutrements; and by the Regimental Surgeons on the Surgeon-General, for medical supplies. Requisitions in all cases to be transmitted through the Adjutant-General's Department, for the approval of the Commander-in-Chief.

XVII. Subsistence will be furnished on contracts made by the United States mustering and disbursing officers, who are requested to issue proposals therefor in each of the several regimental districts.

XVIII. Expenses incurred for subsistence, quarters, &c., previous to the transfer of recruits to a regimental camp, will be paid by the United States mustering and disbursing officers, in conformity with the provisions of General Orders No. 70 War Department, 1861.

XIX. The pay of officers will commence from the date of their muster into the service; that of privates from the date of their enrollment. In addition, the War Department has made the following provisions in the way of bounty and advance pay:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, 1862.

Pursuant to a resolution of Congress to encourage enlistments in the regular army and volunteer forces, it is

Ordered, That a premium of two dollars shall be paid for each accepted recruit that volunteers for three years or during the war; and every soldier who hereafter enlists either in the regular army or the volunteers for three years, or during the war, may receive his first month's pay in advance upon the mustering of his company into the service of the United States, or after he shall have been mustered into and joined a regiment already in the service. This order will be transmitted to Governors of States and recruiting officers.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3, 1862.

Ordered, That out of the appropriation for collecting, organizing and drilling volunteers, there shall be paid in advance to each recruit for three years, or during the war, the sum of twenty-five dollars, being one fourth of the amount of bounty allowed by law; such payment to be made upon the mustering of the regiment, to which such recruits belong, into the service of the United States. (Signed,) EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

XX. The following places are hereby designated for the regimental camps in the several districts, viz.:

Dist.	Location.	County.
8.	Sing Sing	Westchester.
9.	Goshen	Orange.
10.	Kingston	Ulster.
11.	Tivoli	Dutchess.
12.	Troy	Rensselaer.
13.	Albany	Albany.
14.		
15.	Fonda	Montgomery.
16.	Plattsburgh	Clinton.
17.	Ogdensburgh	St. Lawrence.
18.	Sackett's Harbor	Jefferson.
19.	Rome	Oneida.
20.	Richfield Springs	Otsego.
21.	Oswego	Oswego.
22.	Syracuse	Onondaga.
23.	Norwich	Chenango.
24.	Binghampton	Broome.
25.	Auburn	Cayuga.
26.	Geneva	Ontario.
27.	Elmira	Chemung.
28.	Rochester	Monroe.
29.	Niagara Falls	Niagara.
30.	Geneseo	Livingston.
31.	Buffalo	Erie.
32.	Jamestown	Chautauqua.

XXI. The Inspector-General will report to the Commander-in-Chief such rules and regulations for the government of the regimental camps, as he shall think best calculated to promote discipline; and he will see that they are properly observed by a personal inspection, as often as may be required.

XXII. Recruiting officers will confine themselves to their respective districts, and on failure to do so will forfeit their authorizations. Officers recruiting for new organizations at large will, however, be allowed to transport their recruits already enrolled to the headquarters of the regiment or company.

XXIII. General Orders No. 31, except such portions as are incorporated herein, and all other orders, or parts of orders, inconsistent with the provisions herein contained, are hereby rescinded.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

THOS. HILLHOUSE, Adjutant-General.

For the four State Senatorial Districts of New-York City the following Committees have been appointed:

Fourth District—Composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Eleventh Wards.—Hon. Richard B. Woodruff, Alderman Henry Smith, Bernard Cafferty, John E. Devlin, Richard Busteed, Charles A. Stetson, Joseph Hoxie, Sidney H. Gay, W. C. Bryant, A. C. Richards, Wm. Ebbett, John Clancy, Sigismund Kauffman.

Fifth District—Composed of the Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Wards.—Hon. Chas. G. Cornell, John H. Chambers, Hon. Robert Haws, Lewis H. Watts, Daniel S. Herrick, Alderman F. I. A. Boole, John H. Lewis, Peter Hammill, T. B. Stillman, Allen Hay, W. H. Van Cott, Chas. Stackelbroth, Jacob Theiss, Eli Taylor, C. Brueninghausen.

Sixth District—Composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth, Tenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth Wards—Hon. John J. Bradley, A. T. Stewart, James Reilly, Alderman Charles J. Chipp, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Hon. George Oodyke, Hon. Charles P. Daly, Richard O'Gorman, Washington Smith, Cyrus Curtis, Hon. Royal Phelps, Geo. Starr, Thomas Lawrence, James W. Farr, Prosper M. Wetmore, Gen. Charles B. Spicer, Hon. Hamilton Fish, John T. Johnston, Simeon Draper, David R. Jacques, Peter Cooper and Wm. H. Aspinwall.

Seventh District, composed of the Twelfth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards—Hon. Richard B. Connolly, Allen Campbell, Andrew Carrigan, Hon. Clarkson Collins, Hon. D. P. Ingraham, Hon. James S. Libby, Hon. Henry W. Genet, Elisha Brooks, Hon. A. Oakey Hall, A. J. Williamson, Gen. W. Hall, W. A. Darling, Hon. Elijah Purdy, W. E. Dodge, Nelson J. Waterbury, Gen. Charles Yates, Alman W. Griswold, Fred. Kapp, Hon. James W. Beekman, John Kerr, and Wm. Curtis Noyes.

THE RESPONSE OF CONNECTICUT.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, July 8.

The largest meeting ever held in New-Haven assembled here this evening to respond to the call for volunteers. Music Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. Commodore ANDREW H. FOOTE presided over the meeting, though still disabled by his wounds and unable to walk. Speeches were made by Senator Dixon, Gov. Buckingham, Rev. Dr. Bacon, Hon. Alvin P. Hyde, Hon. Thomas H. Bond, Rev. Dr. Nadall, Hon. George F. Trumbull, Hon. Chas. Chapman, Capt. Hunt, of the army, and others. The meeting was a most enthusiastic one, and the people are thoroughly aroused. Connecticut will not be behind her sister States in responding to the President's call for troops.

INDIANA AND OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 8.

Gov. MORTON'S call for eleven more regiments and six batteries of artillery, although published yesterday morning, was responded to in a most hearty and confident manner, by prominent and influential representatives from over thirty counties. Gov. MORTON and Hon. W. P. THOMPSON addressed a large meeting at Indianapolis last week.

The organization of new regiments in Ohio will commence immediately. Camps are being established in different parts of the State for their reception. Recruiting has materially improved in the last few days. Over eight hundred privates, on furloughs, have reported at Camp Chase, and more are expected every day.

MASSACHUSETTS AND THE CALL.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 8.

Gov. ANDREW and Adjt.-Gen. SCHOULER have prepared and published the military apportionment of the State, designating the number of men each city and town shall furnish to make up 15,000 men, the proportion Massachusetts is expected to send to the field under the call for 300,000 more volunteers.

PENNSYLVANIA ANSWERS THE CALL.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA, HARRISBURGH, July 7, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 28.—In organizing the quota required from Pennsylvania under the late call of the President of the United States, it is ordered:

First—Troops will be accepted by squads or companies, as hereinafter indicated, and will as rapidly as possible be organized into companies and regiments.

Second—Persons proposing to organize companies will be accepted under the following provisions and not otherwise, viz.: To be commissioned a Captain, the applicant must have furnished forty or more men who have passed the Surgeon's examination and been mustered into the United States service. To be commissioned a First Lieutenant, from twenty-five to forty men must have been furnished as above. To be commissioned a Second Lieutenant, from fifteen to twenty-five men must have been furnished as above.

Third—Transportation to the Central Depôt, Camp Curtin, will be furnished on application in person or by mail, to Capt. R. J. DODGE, U. S. A., Superintendent of the Volunteer Recruiting Service for Pennsylvania, at Harrisburgh, to whom report must be made.

Fourth—The actual and necessary expenses for boarding and lodging of troops raised under this order will be paid by the United States disbursing officer at this post, for a period not exceeding twenty days, at a rate not exceeding forty cents per day for each man mustered into the service of the United States, on the affidavit of the officer furnishing the men, supported by the receipts of the party to whom the money was paid.

Fifth—Squads will be organized into companies, at Camp Curtin, as rapidly as possible. The companies formed into regiments, field officers appointed and commissioned by the Governor, and the regiments immediately placed at the disposal of the War Department.

Sixth—As a reward for meritorious conduct, and, also, to secure valuable military experience, appointments of field officers will be made (except under peculiar circumstances) from men now in active service. By order of A. G. CURTIN, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant-General.

THE RESPONSE OF OHIO.

PATRIOTIC PROCLAMATION OF GOV. TOD.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, COLUMBUS, O., July 3, 1862.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Another appeal to your patriotism has become necessary. The enemies of our Government, now assembled at Richmond in hostile array, largely outnumber any disposable force at the President's command.

The army under Gen. MCCLELLAN has been driven back, merely by the force of overwhelming numbers rapidly concentrated there.

Additional troops are alone necessary to hold the important positions already gained, and speedily crush the rebellion at all points.

Liberally and gallantly as Ohio has heretofore responded to the calls of the President, he has ever been assured that we had but to know that further aid was needed from us to insure a prompt answer to any further calls he might make upon us. This knowledge we now have, and the call has also been made.

And now, citizens of Ohio, one and all, shall the call be responded to? Something whispers me that, with one voice, you say it shall be answered.

Arouse, then, and let every man be able to say that he has done his duty.

There is work for all to do. The aged can stimulate the young; the wealthy contribute to the wants and necessities of the destitute; and the ladies, who have already done so much, and whose kind hearts will prompt them in the continuance of their good work, can encourage, by their noble example, both old and young in the performance of the great duty. What is wealth, or even life, worth, if, to preserve either, we have to confess to the world that we are unable to maintain our glorious Government?

Gallant and worthy recruiting officers, for the organization of new regiments and the filling up of those already in the field, will be appointed in all portions of the State, and specific instructions given to them.

The enlistments will be for three years, or during the war.

I cannot at this time indicate the number of troops wanted from Ohio, but can safely say that the Government will accept all who may offer within the coming forty days.

Promptness and vigilance are indispensable. Forty thousand recruits within the time indicated would be of more service than twice that number at a later period.

The gallant men of the State may rely upon my best endeavors to discharge the highly responsible duties devolved upon me with an eye single to the preservation of our Government, and with the sincere hope and belief that, when the great struggle of life shall be over, my children can claim for me an honest and faithful performance of my duty.

Invoking the smiles of our Heavenly Father upon our good work,

I am your humble servant,

DAVID TOD, Governor.

RECRUITS FOR THE EIGHTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

We take pleasure in directing attention to the advertisement in our columns this morning, calling for recruits for the Second Regiment, N. Y. S. M., Eighty-second Volunteers, Col. HUDSON. Having been in the van at Bull Run, Ball's Bluff, Yorktown, West Point and Fair Oaks, this fighting regiment has lost so many men as to induce the Secretary of War to order the appointment of Lieut. J. W. DEMPSEY to recruit in New-York. The friends of the old Second Regiment N. Y. S. M. will doubtless exert themselves to send on sufficient men to fill up the ranks, and avoid the consolidation which must ensue otherwise. The recruiting office is at their Armory, corner of Halleplace and Seventh-street.

The Loyal Governors—Letter from Gov. Curtin.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURGH, Saturday, July 5, 1862.

To the Editor of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin:

In answer to the inquiry which appears in the *Evening Bulletin*, of this evening, I deem it just to the Governors of Iowa and Delaware to make an explanation as to the memorial presented to the President last week, by the Governors of loyal States, offering additional troops to suppress the rebellion.

At the time the memorial was prepared we could not reach, by telegraph, either Gov. KIRKWOOD or BURTON, and it was sent to Washington without replies from them. On my return to Harrisburgh, on the morning of the 4th inst., I received a letter from Gov. BURTON, asking that his name be signed to the memorial, and expressing, for the people of Delaware, his cordial approval of the offer, and his willingness to coöperate to any extent in all just measures for the active prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion.

The letter of Gov. BURTON was immediately transmitted to the War Department, and there is no doubt his name has been appended to the memorial, and that the public will be so informed.

Failing to reach Gov. KIRKWOOD, I united in a dispatch with Gov. MORGAN, of New-York, to Messrs. GRIMES and HARLAN, Senators from Iowa, asking them to call at the War Department, and, if they were willing to assume the responsibility, to sign the name of the Governor to the memorial. I have a letter from them in which they say they called at the Department to sign the name of the Governor, as they knew it would meet his entire approbation, but that the memorial had already been published. There can be no doubt the Governor of Iowa will signify his approbation.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

A. G. CURTIN.

Why Not Arrange a General Exchange of Prisoners?

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

When are our prisoners of war to be exchanged? The spell which has paralyzed the authorities at Washington to the postponement of all things until after the great contest at Richmond, has at length been dissolved. Not by the clarion trump of glorious victory! but, alas, by a retreat, which, though we hope may be temporary, brings with it the wail of thousands of hearts bereaved of those dearest and most prized. Throughout the breadth and depth of this once happy land, the electric chord of sympathy in a common sorrow will bind together the people in a Union of States, and a union of hands, to drive back the wily foe and avenge the sacrifice. Doubtless the call of the President for reinforcements will be promptly met, but would it not be well for the authorities to remember, when asking this at the hands of the country, that the perils of this war are not alone those of the battle-field, but, if taken prisoner, those of a *felon's* cell; and that while thousands of loyal hearts may be ready to peril life in defence of everything they hold most dear, there is a horror beyond from which nothing can guard them but a definite plan for the general exchange of prisoners of war, matured *at once*, so that if captured they may *know* that they will experience its benefits.

And this, while it would give assurance to those about to enter the lists, how great the relief it would bring to those thousands of sorrowing hearts who mourn the almost living death of those brave ones now languishing in the fetid cells of Southern prisons, and who have deserved better than this of their country.

A little less than a year ago and the first terrors of the struggle entered the hearts of our people. Many buried their beloved, and time, with its gentle touch, may have soothed the pain, in the thought that they were at rest, having met the fate most dear to a brave man—death upon the battle-field in defence of a glorious cause.

But how has it been with those whose daring led them to the front and past the front—who, stripped of everything, have lingered in the prisons of Richmond and Charleston weeks, months, now a year gone by, in vain longing and expectation that the Government for whom all was sacrificed, whose very existence, for the time, was due to the prompt patriotism of these men, who waited for no second call, but sprang to arms at the first echo of the guns fired at Sumter?

From time to time, a few have been paroled to plead the cause of their fellow prisoners, and secure a general exchange. But in vain. Mothers, wives and children, they too must suffer the daily and hourly torture of fearing that those they love will fall victims to the malicious tactics of their barbarous captors at whose mercy they are, hostages for, every pirate, bridge-burner or guerrilla. Even now, Capt. AUSTIN, of Kentucky, a brave officer, long in confinement, from the effects of which he has already lost one eye; and Capt. O'MEARA, who as early has a National significance second only to CRITTENDEN, have been placed in close and solitary confinement at Salisbury, N. C., as hostages for the guerrillas, and the public may rest assured that, as certainly as those criminals meet the fate they merit, just so surely our men will be hung two to one, not of equal rank, but the bravest and the best, that it may strike terror to the hearts of our people, and restrain the hands of our Government.

When will the powers at Washington perceive that as long as these cards are held by the enemy they will play them regardless of consequences? A system of general exchange of prisoners must and will be demanded by the people as a condition of their coming forward at this crisis. HUMANITY.

Death of Col. Perry—Resolutions of His Fellow-Officers.

FORT PULASKI, GA., Saturday, June 21, 1862.

At a meeting of the officers of the Forty-eighth N. Y. S. Volunteers, convened at Fort Pulaski on the 21st of June, 1862, the following expression of feeling was made touching the death of Col. JAMES H. PERRY, who was taken from us suddenly by a stroke of apoplexy on the 16th inst., while engaged in the discharge of duty.

We meet together under trying circumstances. He who was our leader has been stricken down suddenly in the pride of his strength, and is gone forever. Possessed in an eminent degree of those qualities which make a successful commander, he had won our respect and confidence; a man of kindly feelings, he had won our love. We are overwhelmed with sorrow at this our great bereavement. We have lost a brave commander, an able counselor and a kind friend. But while we feel deeply our own loss, we would not forget to extend the hand of sympathy to the family and friends who mourn with us over this dispensation of Providence; and we trust that they, with us, may be consoled by the knowledge that he has proven himself a devoted servant of his country—a patriot, a man and a Christian. He has gone from us, but his influence will long be felt; and we hope that with him as our example, we may continue to labor in the cause of our beloved country with greater earnestness and fidelity.

The Union Prisoners in Salisbury, N. C.

LOTS CAST FOR HOSTAGES AGAIN.

Capt. J. P. MCIVOR, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, writes as follows to Capt. KIRKER:

SALISBURY, N. C., June 21, 1862.

Capt. J. B. Kirker:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 18th, and Lieut. CONNOLLY'S of the 25th, have been received by the Colonel. He has been anxiously expecting the one you were to have written the following day. There is nothing of interest to communicate. Our existence here is rather monotonous. We, however, manage to negotiate by procuring, in addition to our rations, some indispensable articles which the market here furnishes, at prices that make fearful inroads into our already dissipated exchequers. Our time is spent in playing ball, cards, chess, &c., walking, smoking, snoozing, philosophizing, speculating, criticising, and—like Micawber—waiting for something to turn up. There are confined here 44 officers, and about 600 non-commissioned officers and privates. Among the former are 8 Colonels, 6 Lieutenant-Colonels, 5 Majors, 42 Captains, 64 Lieutenants, 5 Surgeons and 3 Chaplains from the army. The navy is represented by 13 of its officers—42 are from the State of New-York, and 26 have been in confinement since the battle of Manassas. The health of the Colonel and the other officers is good. Two of our men have died this week; the burial place is outside the inclosure of the graveyard.

Capts. O'MEARA, of the Forty-second New-York, (Tammany Regiment,) and AUSTIN, of the Second Kentucky; Assistant Surgeons SLOCUM, of the Navy, and HOFFMAN, Medical Purveyor, Banks' Division, have been chosen by lot, and are now held as hostages—who for, or what for, we do not know. The two former, we think, are held for two gentlemen whom FREMONT caught filibustering in Virginia.

The Colonel, Lieuts. BAGLEY and GARNER desire to be remembered to you and all friends.

With protestations of respect, I subscribe myself your obedient servant.

J. P. MCIVOR, Captain Co. 1, 69th.

THE WAR IN ALABAMA.

GEN. BUELL'S ARMY.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

TUSCUMBIA, Ala., Monday, June 23.

The railroad bridge which spanned the Tuscumbia Creek at this place, and which was destroyed by the rebels, is now being rebuilt, and until this is done, it is to be presumed that the Sixth Division of BUELL'S army will remain at or near this place, though several regiments have already advanced to support builders at two points further East some sixteen to eighteen miles distant.

This Tuscumbia Creek is a remarkable stream, being made up entirely of two enormous springs, both within half a mile of each other, and of the bridge, and running into the Tennessee River some three miles from its source; and yet this short stream has a sufficient volume of unfailing water, and a sufficient fall with all to drive a countless number of spindles and looms, all of which some day, I doubt not, will be done. As it is, one dilapidated old flouring mill is kept at work grinding the corn meal on which the entire population now subsist.

Immense plantations, filled by large gangs of slaves, now cover this entire stretch of valley lands; the cotton crop of last year lies around in great abundance, and the circumstances under which some of it is owned, makes it very tempting to the true and earnest Union soldier. Yesterday a foraging party from Gen. GARFIELD'S Brigade discovered distinct traces of the whereabouts of a lot of one thousand bales of cotton which had been subscribed, by a noted secessionist, to the Southern Confederacy. Capt. RALPH PLUMB, Quartermaster, reported the facts to Gen. GARFIELD, commanding, and the same has been forwarded to headquarters of Gen. BUELL, in hopes that measures may be immediately taken to secure so much of the lot as may be found. Without doubt this is but a sample of what may be found in the way of contraband property. Indeed, it seems to your correspondent that a mistaken policy governs our movements as an army. Here we are, surrounded by as inveterate and determined a set of rebels as can be found in the entire South. They have given their means without stint to inaugurate and carry forward the rebel lion. They have all around us immense quantities of property, enough to defray the expense of feeding the entire army of Gen. BUELL. So determined are these rebels to sustain their cause at all hazards, that they boldly say to our Generals that all of these immense cornfields are designed to sustain the Confederate army another year. These cornfields are immense. On every plantation where heretofore only cotton has been produced, now the negro gangs are made to hoe corn instead, so that the rebels may not fall of a supply of bread.

And yet we are obliged to feed our animals on short rations and to pay from Northern loyal pockets not only the expense of transporting, at great disadvantage, the supplies for the men, but the poor soldier is compelled to pay (if he buys) an enormous price for any luxury he may desire to obtain. Butter, 40 cents; eggs, 25 cents per dozen; pies, 25 cents each; dressed pig, 25 cents per pound; chickens, 50 cents, and poor at that, are moderate samples of prices charged, and paid for in good Treasury notes.

We had got the railroad in fair running order from Corinth to this place, and were running trains daily from Iuka to the bridge opposite this town, by which means supplies reached us by wagon and rail from Eastport around the shoal water, now very low, between Florence and Eastport; but two nights ago the rebels, with whom we have been laboring so kindly, tore up the track, causing our only available locomotive to run off, so much disabled, that a new one must be had before we get any more transportation by rail.

How much good is to come from rebuilding and relocking this Memphis and Charleston Railroad, while to hold it so as to use it with our present kind policy, involves the necessity of a guard for almost every rail, remains to be seen. Especially is this questionable when such points as Memphis, Corinth, Iuka, Tuscumbia, Decatur, Huntsville and Chattanooga, can be held with so much more certainty and ease, each of which points is supported by means of transportation running Northward. It may be found, indeed, that our tedious Summer labor has been expended upon a railroad of no great value to us as a line, and yet of great account to the rebels, should they by any means regain possession of even parts of it.

The Divisions of Gens. CRITTENDEN and MCCOOK crossed the Tennessee River, three days ago, at the very place where, in 1814, Gen. JACKSON crossed with his army, *en route* to New-Orleans.

An important court-martial for the Sixth Division has been sitting for seven days past without adjourning for an hour except meals and sleep. Gen. GARFIELD, being the ranking officer in the division, is the President of the Court, and proves to be as much at home there as in the Chair of President of his own loved Institution in Ohio, or in the more exciting business of whipping HUMPHREY MARSHALL in Eastern Kentucky.

No reliable information has as yet reached the army respecting the whereabouts of BEAUREGARD or his army.

Gen. BUELL'S headquarters still remain on the south bank of the Tennessee, near Florence.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Sunday, June 29, 1862.

There is a report circulating that Col. TURCHIN, in marching with the Nineteenth Illinois from Winchester to Bellefonte, was comp

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

THE GREAT EASTERN OFF CAPE RACE.

American Affairs in the British Parliament.

Another Check to the Interventionists.

The Correspondence Relative to the Emily St. Pierre.

Further Advance in Cotton---Breadstuffs Firm---Provisions Dull.

CAPE RACE, Tuesday, July 8.

The steamship *Great Eastern*, with Liverpool dates of the 1st inst., passed this point at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and was boarded by the news yacht of the New-York Associated Press.

Her dates are two days later than those received by the *Europa* at Halifax.

Steamship *North American*, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 1st.

American affairs have been again alluded to in both Houses of the British Parliament. Lord PALMERSTON stated that he could see no good at present in offers of mediation, but the Government would, with pleasure, take advantage of any favorable opening that might occur.

The correspondence relative to the delivery of the ship *Emily St. Pierre* to the American authorities has been published, from which it appears that Minister ADAMS did not recede from the position first assumed by him on the subject.

Lord BROUGHAM explained his speech in the House of Lords on American affairs, that he merely wished, as fellow-Christians, to remonstrate with the Americans on the course of the civil war. Gloss it over as they might, the war threatened fatal results to the character of the American people.

The diplomatic correspondence relative to the *Emily St. Pierre* is lengthy. Mr. ADAMS contends that the ship and cargo were confiscated, and demands their restoration. RUSSELL employed legal arguments against, contending that Capt. WILLIAMS' course could be dealt with in the Prize Courts of the captors. ADAMS rejoined with the contention that the claim for the restoration of the ship rested on the soundest principles of law and equity. America expected a different decision, and will be made wise by the result, and will take precautions in the future to better protect itself. RUSSELL endeavored to convince Mr. ADAMS that the English Government had no power in the matter; but the latter closed by saying the arguments had not materially changed the nature of the issue, and he had sent the correspondence to Washington.

The *Morning Post* editorially contends that the masterly Confederate movements in Virginia had compelled immense armies destined for its conquest to cease the offensive, and content themselves with action on the defensive.

The City article of the *Daily News* regards the latest news as portending the almost indefinite postponement of peace.

In the House of Lords, BROUGHAM deplored the continuance of the civil strife and its consequences to Europe. He thought it impossible for England to interfere, but expressed the opinion that the Americans would see the suicidal character of the struggle and come to amicable arrangements, before they entirely lost the respect and affection of Europe as a nation.

In the House of Commons, Mr. HOPEWOOD asked if Government intended to take steps as a mediator.

PALMERSTON expressed deep sympathy with the suffering operatives, and eulogized their endurance. He wished it was in the power of Government to take steps for their relief; but interference in America now could only aggravate matters. Both England and France would be delighted to take mediatory steps when a fitting opportunity arose, he should look upon it both as a duty and a pleasure.

After another debate on fortifications, the Government bill was read the second time by 158 to 56.

The operatives at Blackburn held a meeting to urge mediation, but overwhelming opposition was shown, and the Government was finally called upon to try and reestablish the confidence of the Southern planters in LINCOLN.

PEABODY was to have a public banquet, given by the Lord Mayor on being presented with the freedom of the city of London.

The marriage of Princess ALICE took place the day the *Great Eastern* left Liverpool.

Again it was asserted that PERSIGNY will assume the French Ambassadorship at London.

The Bourse was heavy at 68f. 15.

The Italian budget passed both Houses of Parliament. GARIBALDI, at Palermo, urged the people to concord.

Commercial News by the Great Eastern.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—30TH.

Sales of COTTON to-day reach 20,000 bales, including 12,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is upward and excited, with an advance of ⅛d.@ 1d. ₱ lb. since Saturday.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The BREADSTUFFS market is firm and steady. WARDELL, NASH & Co. report: Flour firm. Wheat quiet and steady. Corn quiet; Mixed, 28s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

PROVISIONS generally are very dull. Messrs. HIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. report: Beef heavy. Pork very dull and nominal. Bacon has a downward tendency, with an active demand at the decline. Lard steady at 39s.@42s. Tallow steady and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES quiet at 36s. 6d. for Pots. SUGAR inactive. COFFEE, no sales. RICE quiet and steady. LINSEED OIL steady at 40s. 6d.@41s. RESIN buoyant at 9ds. 6d. @97s. 6d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE still advancing and quoted at 95s.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady, except CORN, which has an upward tendency. SUGAR steady. COFFEE buoyant. RICE dull. TEA firm. TALLOW firm, at 47s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE advancing; quoted, 95s. LINSEED OIL steady, at 39s. 3d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on the 30th, at 91⅛@91⅞ for Money. American Stocks dull. The latest sales on Monday were: Illinois Central Shares, 47⅛@46⅛ discount; Erie Railroad, 29¾@30¾.

LATEST MARKETS VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, July 1, 1862.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 15,000 bales, including 8,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market opened buoyant and upward, and all qualities advanced a trifle, but closed more quiet.

The advices from Manchester are favorable, the market for Goods and Yarns being still upward, though transactions are light.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour quiet and firm. Wheat firm and quiet. Corn dull, and declined 3d.; mixed, 28s. 3d.

PROVISIONS.—Beef nominal. Pork flat. Bacon quiet. Lard advanced 3d. Tallow steady.

LONDON, Tuesday Evening.

Consols close at 91⅝@91¾ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—The latest sales were: Erie Shares, 29@30; Illinois Central, 48@47 discount.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived from New-York—R. A. Hearn and D. F. Soule, at Liverpool; Plantagenet, at Havre; Lallah Rook, at Bordeaux; Sylphide, at Newport; Cordelia, at Kingston; J. Killman, at Gloucester; Creole, Londonderry; Wm. and Jane and Bergman, in Kingsroads; Glore and Statesman, at Queenstown; City of Mobile, New-Orleans and Frank Pierce, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Baltimore—Hamilton Gray, at Liverpool.

Arrived from New-York, June 20.—Rosanna and Brandywine, Queenstown; Elizabeth, Gee, Alexandria and Cultivator, Liverpool; [illegible], Antwerp; 30th, Lorian, London.

Arrived from Baltimore, June 21.—Industria, at Bremen.

Sailed from New-York, June 28.—Union, at Dual.

The schooner Chesapeake was sunk by ship Screamer (no date).

ADDITIONAL BY THE EUROPA.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Tuesday, July 8.

The following very latest per the *Europa* was overlooked in sending off the news yesterday:

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 28—Evening.

There is an increased excitement in the Cotton market. The sales to-day are fully 30,000 bales, and yesterday they were 25,000, two-thirds of which were on speculation and for export. Prices are ⅛d.@1d. higher than the official figures of yesterday.

Breadstuffs quiet, but firm and unchanged.

Provisions flat.

LONDON, Saturday—P. M.

Consols for money, 91⅛@91¾.

Illinois Central Shares, 47@46 discount.

Erie, 30@31.

MADRID, Friday, June 27.

In the Senate, to-day, CALDERON COLLANTES expressed the hope that the action of France in Mexico would not exceed the limits of the London Convention.

The Ministers said that Spain would still exercise sufficient influence to obtain legislative satisfaction from Mexico, for she had not abandoned the employment of necessary means.

It is positively affirmed that the King of Portugal is betrothed to the Princess of Savoy.

The Arrival of the Damascus.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Tuesday, July 8.

The steamer *Damascus*, from Glasgow on the 28th of June, passed Cape Race at 4 P. M., yesterday.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

Important Order from Adjutant-Gen. Hillhouse.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 7, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 52.—I. The President of the United States having accepted from the several States an additional force of 300,000 volunteers, to serve for three years or for a period not to exceed the duration of the war, the quota of this State will be organized as herein provided, and for the infantry arm of the service.

II. The Senatorial Districts, as at present arranged, are hereby constituted Regimental Districts, and a Regimental Camp will be formed in each at the places hereinafter designated, where the recruits raised in such district will assemble. In districts where there are no barracks or other convenient quarters, tents will be used. Persons holding authorizations to raise companies under General Orders No. 31, will be considered as attached to the Regimental District in which they reside, and will take their recruits to the camp established in such district.

III. The territory comprising the first seven Senatorial Districts is hereby excepted from the provisions of paragraph II.; and persons organizing brigades or regiments within such territory, may select such locality therein for their camps, as shall to them appear most advantageous, subject to the approval of the Commander-in-Chief. All persons holding authorizations to raise companies, except batteries or battalions of artillery, within said territory, will forthwith attach themselves to some regimental organization, and transfer their recruits to the camp of such regiment.

IV. A commander will be appointed for each regiment by the Commander-in-Chief, to be commissioned on its completion. Such commanders are hereby invested with all the powers, and will perform all the duties now appertaining to Commandants of Depôts, and they are especially directed to make daily reports of their progress to the Adjutant-General of the State. They will also be held accountable for the due observance of the rules and regulations which may be established for the government of the several camps.

V. In addition to the regimental commanders, an Adjutant, Quartermaster and Surgeon will be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief, (the two first-named officers on the nomination of the regimental commanders,) and mustered into the service. The Adjutant in each case to act as mustering officer, and in the performance of this duty he will be governed strictly by the provisions of paragraph XII.

VI. Each company will be organized as follows:

Minimum.	*Maximum.*
1 Captain.	1 Captain.
1 First Lieutenant.	1 First Lieutenant.
1 Second Lieutenant.	1 Second Lieutenant.
1 First Sergeant.	1 First Sergeant.
4 Sergeants.	4 Sergeants.
8 Corporals.	8 Corporals.
2 Musicians.	2 Musicians.
1 Wagoner.	1 Wagoner.
64 privates.	82 Privates.
83 Aggregate.	101 Aggregate.

VII. On the application of persons proposing to enroll companies, approved by the Regimental Commander of the District, the Governor will, at his discretion, issue a certificate granting authority to enroll volunteers, and entitling the person to whom it is issued to receive a commission as Second Lieutenant, whenever he shall have enrolled not less than thirty men who shall have passed muster; to a commission as First Lieutenant for not less than forty men, and to a commission as Captain when he shall have recruited eighty-three men or over.

VIII. No authorization will be granted to officers who have been discharged from the volunteer service for incapacity or misconduct, or who have resigned under charges.

IX. Whenever any person, duly authorized, shall have enrolled the names of ten or more Volunteers, he will transmit the roll, with a copy of his authority certified, as provided in paragraph VII, to the Regimental Commander of his District, with a request that transportation be provided for such Volunteers to the camp; and a certificate, on his honor, that they are, to the best of his knowledge, able-bodied men, between the ages of 18 and 45 years; that he has the written consent of the parents or guardians of such as are minors, for their enlistment, and that so far as he can ascertain, they are free from any defect that would incapacitate them for military service. Fraud or premeditated deception in the certificate will disqualify the person making it from holding any position in the Volunteer forces of the State.

X. On receiving the application and certificate as provided in the foregoing paragraph, the Regimental Commander will furnish transportation for such volunteers to his regimental camp, where they will be examined by the Surgeon, mustered into service, and provided with quarters, subsistence and clothing.

XI. Officers of the several departments connected with the organization of volunteers, will not recognize the right of any person claiming to be engaged in organizing a company, to make a requisition for transportation, quarters, subsistence or clothing, or incur expenses for any purpose whatever, without proper evidence of appointment of such person as herein provided for. Such evidence may be furnished by the production of the original authorization from the Governor, or a copy thereof, properly certified by any Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, or Commissioner of Deeds.

XII. The Adjutants will act as mustering officers for the several regiments, whose duty it will be to muster in volunteers as they are presented, and enter their names on lists designating the persons having authority to enroll them. On the completion of a company, the names will be transferred to a muster roll, one copy of which will be forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the army, at Washington, one to the Adjutant-General of this State, and a third retained by the commanding officer of the company.

XII. On the completion of ten companies of the minimum standard in any Regimental District, they will be formed into a regiment, to be organized as follows:

Minimum.	*Maximum.*
830 Company Officers and enlisted men.	1010 Company Officers and enlisted men.
1 Colonel.	1 Colonel.
1 Lieutenant-Colonel.	1 Lieutenant-Colonel.
1 Major.	1 Major.
1 Adjutant.	1 Adjutant.
1 Regimental Quartermaster.	1 Regimental Quartermaster.
1 Surgeon.	1 Surgeon.
1 Assistant Surgeon.	1 Assistant Surgeon.
1 Chaplain.	1 Chaplain.
1 Sergeant-Major.	1 Sergeant-Major.
1 Regimental Quartermaster-Sergeant.	1 Regimental Quartermaster-Sergeant.
1 Regimental Commissary-Sergeant.	1 Regimental Commissary-Sergeant.
1 Hospital Steward.	1 Hospital Steward.
2 Principal Musicians.	2 Principal Musicians.
844 Aggregate.	1024 Aggregate.

XIV. Field and company officers will be mustered into service as follows: Colonel, entire regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel, four companies; Major, six companies, Captain, one company: First Lieutenant, one-half a company; Second Lieutenant, 30 men. The regimental staff will be mustered in on the completion of the regiment, except the Adjutant, Quartermaster and Surgeon, who will be mustered in at the commencement of a regimental organization, as provided in paragraph V. No officer will, however, be mustered into the service except on the order of the Commander-in-Chief, which will be granted on application, accompanied by the certificate of the mustering officer that he has the requisite number of men or companies actually mustered.

XV. The chiefs of the several State military departments will from time to time make requisition on the proper officers of the General Government for the arms and accoutrements, camp equipage, uniforms, clothing and medical supplies necessary for the force to be organized in pursuance of these orders.

XVI. Requisitions will be made on the State Departments as follows: By Regimental Commanders, on the Quartermaster-General, for transportation passes to be issued to recruiting officers; by Regimental Quartermasters, approved by the Regimental Commanders, on the Quartermaster-General, for uniforms, clothing and camp equipage; by the Regimental Commanders on the Commissary-General of Ordnance, for arms and accoutrements; and by the Regimental Surgeons on the Surgeon-General, for medical supplies. Requisitions in all cases to be transmitted through the Adjutant-General's Department, for the approval of the Commander-in-Chief.

XVII. Subsistence will be furnished on contracts made by the United States mustering and disbursing officers, who are requested to issue proposals therefor to each of the several regimental districts.

XVIII. Expenses incurred for subsistence, quarters, &c., previous to the transfer of recruits to a regimental camp, will be paid by the United States mustering and disbursing officers, in conformity with the provisions of General Orders No. 70 War Department, 1861.

XIX. The pay of officers will commence from the date of their muster into the service; that of privates from the date of their enrollment. In addition, the War Department has made the following provisions in the way of bounty and advance pay:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, 1862.

Pursuant to a resolution of Congress to encourage enlistments in the regular army and volunteer forces, it is

Ordered, That a premium of two dollars shall be paid for each accepted recruit that volunteers for three years or during the war; and every soldier who hereafter enlists either in the regular army or the volunteers for three years, or during the war, may receive his first month's pay in advance upon the mustering of his company into the service of the United States, or after he shall have been mustered into and joined a regiment already in the service. This order will be transmitted to Governors of States and recruiting officers.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2, 1862.

Ordered, That out of the appropriation for collecting, organizing and drilling volunteers, there shall be paid in advance to each recruit for three years, or during the war, the sum of twenty-five dollars, being one-fourth of the amount of bounty allowed by law; such payment to be made upon the mustering of the regiment, to which such recruits belong, into the service of the United States.

(Signed,) EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

XX. The following places are hereby designated for the regimental camps in the several districts, viz.:

Dist.	Location.	County.
8.	Sing Sing	Westchester.
9.	Goshen	Orange.
10.	Kingston	Ulster.
11.	Tivoli	Dutchess.
12.	Troy	Rensselaer.
13.	Albany	Albany.
14.		
15.	Fonda	Montgomery.
16.	Plattsburgh	Clinton.
17.	Ogdensburgh	St. Lawrence.
18.	Sackett's Harbor	Jefferson.
19.	Rome	Oneida.
20.	Richfield Springs	Otsego.
21.	Oswego	Oswego.
22.	Syracuse	Onondaga.
23.	Norwich	Chenango.
24.	Binghampton	Broome.
25.	Auburn	Cayuga.
26.	Geneva	Ontario.
27.	Elmira	Chemung.
28.	Rochester	Monroe.
29.	Niagara Falls	Niagara.
30.	Geneseo	Livingston.
31.	Buffalo	Erie.
32.	Jamestown	Chautauqua.

XXI. The Inspector-General will report to the Commander-in-Chief such rules and regulations for the government of the regimental camps, as he shall think best calculated to promote discipline; and he will see that they are properly observed by a personal inspection, as often as may be required.

XXII. Recruiting officers will confine themselves to their respective districts, and on failure to do so will forfeit their authorizations. Officers recruiting for new organizations at large will, however, be allowed to transport their recruits already enrolled to the headquarters of the regiment or company.

XXIII. General Orders No. 31, except such portions as are incorporated herein, and all other orders, or parts of orders, inconsistent with the provisions herein contained, are hereby rescinded.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

THOS. HILLHOUSE, Adjutant-General.

For the four State Senatorial Districts of New-York City the following Committees have been appointed:

Fourth District—Composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Eleventh Wards.—Hon. Richard B. Woodruff, Alderman Henry Smith, Bernard Cafferty, John E. Devlin, Richard Busteed, Charles A. Stetson, Joseph Hoxie, Sidney H. Gay, W. C. Bryant, A. C. Richards, Wm. Ebbett, John Clancy, Sigismund Kauffman.

Fifth District—Composed of the Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Wards.—Hon. Chas. G. Cornell, John H. Chambers, Hon. Robert Hawe, Lewis H. Watts, Daniel S. Herrick, Alderman F. I. A. Boole, John H. Lewis, Peter Hammill, T. B. Stillman, Alden Day, W. H. Van Colt, Chas. Stackelbroth, Jacob Thelss, Eli Taylor, C. Bruninghausen.

Sixth District—Composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth, Tenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth Wards—Hon. John J. Bradley, A. T. Stewart, James Reilly, Alderman Charles J. Chipp, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Hon. George Oddyke, Hon. Charles P. Daly, Richard O'Gorman, Washington Smith, Cyrus Curtis, Hon. Royal Phelps, Geo. Starr, Thomas Lawrence, James W. Farr, Prosper M. Wetmore, Gen. Charles B. Spicer, Hon. Hamilton Fish, John T. Johnston, Simeon Draper, David R. Jacques, Peter Cooper and Wm. H. Aspinwall.

Seventh District, composed of the Twelfth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards—Hon. Richard B. Connolly, Allen Campbell, Andrew Carrigan, Hon. Clarkson Collins, Hon. D. P. Ingraham, Hon. James S. Libby, Hon. Henry W. Genet, Elisha Brooks, Hon. A. Oakey Hall, A. J. Williamson, Gen. W. Hall, W. A. Darling, Hon. Elijah Purdy, W. E. Dodge, Nelson J. Waterbury, Gen. Charles Yates, Alman W. Griswold, Fred. Kapp, Hon. James W. Beekman, John Kerr, and Wm. Curtis Noyes.

THE RESPONSE OF CONNECTICUT.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, July 8.

The largest meeting ever held in New-Haven assembled here this evening to respond to the call for volunteers. Music Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. Commodore ANDREW H. FOOTE presided over the meeting, though still disabled by his wounds and unable to walk. Speeches were made by Senator Dixon, Gov. Buckingham, Rev. Dr. Bacon, Hon. Alvin P. Hyde, Hon. Thomas H. Bond, Rev. Dr. Nadall, Hon. George F. Trumbull, Hon. Chas. Chapman, Capt. Hunt, of the army, and others. The meeting was a most enthusiastic one, and the people are thoroughly aroused. Connecticut will not be behind her sister States in responding to the President's call for troops.

INDIANA AND OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 8.

Gov. MORTON'S call for eleven more regiments and six batteries of artillery, although published yesterday morning, was responded to in a most hearty and confident manner, by prominent and influential representatives from over thirty counties. Gov. MORTON and Hon. W. P. THOMPSON addressed a large meeting at Indianapolis last week.

The organization of new regiments in Ohio will commence immediately. Camps are being established in different parts of the State for their reception. Recruiting has materially improved in the last few days. Over eight hundred privates, on furloughs, have reported at Camp Chase, and more are expected every day.

MASSACHUSETTS AND THE CALL.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 8.

Gov. ANDREW and Adjt.-Gen. SCHOULER have prepared and published the military apportionment of the State, designating the number of men each city and town shall furnish to make up 15,000 men, the proportion Massachusetts is expected to send to the field under the call for 300,000 more volunteers.

PENNSYLVANIA ANSWERS THE CALL.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA, HARRISBURGH, July 7, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 28.—In organizing the quota required from Pennsylvania under the late call of the President of the United States, it is ordered:

First—Troops will be accepted by squads or companies, as hereinafter indicated, and will as rapidly as possible be organized into companies and regiments.

Second—Persons proposing to organize companies will be accepted under the following provisions and not otherwise, viz.: To be commissioned a Captain, the applicant must have furnished forty or more men who have passed the Surgeon's examination and been mustered into the United States service. To be commissioned a First Lieutenant, from twenty-five to forty men must have been furnished as above. To be commissioned a Second Lieutenant, from fifteen to twenty-five men must have been furnished as above.

Third—Transportation to the Central Depôt, Camp Curtin, will be furnished on application in person or by mail, to Capt. R. J. DODGE, U. S. A., Superintendent of the Volunteer Recruiting Service for Pennsylvania, at Harrisburgh, to whom report must be made.

Fourth—The actual and necessary expenses for boarding and lodging of troops raised under this order will be paid by the United States disbursing officer at this post, for a period not exceeding twenty days, at a rate not exceeding forty cents per day for each man mustered into the service of the United States, on the affidavit of the officer furnishing the men, supported by the receipts of the party to whom the money was paid.

Fifth—Squads will be organized into companies, at Camp Curtin, as rapidly as possible. The companies formed into regiments, field officers appointed and commissioned by the Governor, and the requirements immediately placed at the disposal of the War Department.

Sixth—As a reward for meritorious conduct, and, also, to secure valuable military experience, appointments of field officers will be made (except under peculiar circumstances) from men now in active service. By order of A. G. CURTIN,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant-General.

THE RESPONSE OF OHIO.

PATRIOTIC PROCLAMATION OF GOV. TOD.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, COLUMBUS, O., July 3, 1862.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Another appeal to your patriotism has become necessary. The enemies of our Government, now assembled at Richmond in hostile array, largely outnumber any disposable force at the President's command.

The army under Gen. MCCLELLAN has been driven back, merely by the force of overwhelming numbers rapidly concentrated there.

Additional troops are alone necessary to hold the important positions already gained, and speedily crush the rebellion at all points.

Liberally and gallantly as Ohio has heretofore responded to the calls of the President, he has ever been assured that we had but to know that further aid was needed from us to insure a prompt answer to any further calls he might make upon us. This knowledge we now have, and the call has also been made.

And now, citizens of Ohio, one and all, shall the call be responded to? Something whispers me that, with one voice, you say it shall be answered.

Arouse, then, and let every man be able to say that he has done his duty.

There is work for all to do. The aged can stimulate the young; the wealthy contribute to the wants and necessities of the destitute; and the ladies, who have already done so much, and whose kind hearts will prompt them in the continuance of their good work, can encourage, by their noble example, both old and young in the performance of the great duty. What is wealth, or even life, worth, if, to preserve either, we have to confess to the world that we are unable to maintain our glorious Government?

Gallant and worthy recruiting officers, for the organization of new regiments and the filling up of those already in the field, will be appointed in all portions of the State, and specific instructions given to them.

The enlistments will be for three years, or during the war.

I cannot at this time indicate the number of troops wanted from Ohio, but can safely say that the Government will accept all who may offer within the coming forty days.

Promptness and vigilance are indispensable. Forty thousand recruits within the time indicated would be of more service than twice that number at a later period.

The gallant men of the State may rely upon my best endeavors to discharge the highly responsible duties devolved upon me with an eye single to the preservation of our Government, and with the sincere hope and belief that, when the great struggle of life shall be over, my children can claim for me an honest and faithful performance of my duty.

Invoking the smiles of our Heavenly Father upon our good work,

I am your humble servant,

DAVID TOD, Governor.

RECRUITS FOR THE EIGHTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

We take pleasure in directing attention to the advertisement in our columns this morning, calling for recruits for the Second Regiment, N. Y. S. M., Eighty-second Volunteers, Col. HUDSON. Having been in the van at Bull Run, Ball's Bluff, Yorktown, West Point and Fair Oaks, this fighting regiment has lost so many men as to induce the Secretary of War to order the appointment of Lieut. J. W. DEMPSEY to recruit in New-York. The friends of the old Second Regiment N. Y. S. M. will doubtless exert themselves to send on sufficient men to fill up the ranks, and avoid the consolidation which must ensue otherwise. The recruiting office is at their Armory, corner of Hall-place and Seventh-street.

The Loyal Governors—Letter from Gov. Curtin.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURGH, Saturday, July 5, 1862.

To the Editor of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin:

In answer to the inquiry which appears in the *Evening Bulletin*, of this evening, I deem it just to the Governors of Iowa and Delaware to make an explanation as to the memorial presented to the President last week, by the Governors of loyal States, offering additional troops to suppress the rebellion.

At the time the memorial was prepared we could not reach, by telegraph, either Gov. KIRKWOOD or BURTON, and it was sent to Washington without replies from them. On my return to Harrisburgh, on the morning of the 4th inst., I received a letter from Gov. BURTON, asking that his name be signed to the memorial, and expressing, for the people of Delaware, his cordial approval of the offer, and his willingness to coöperate to any extent in all just measures for the active prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion.

The letter of Gov. BURTON was immediately transmitted to the War Department, and there is no doubt his name has been appended to the memorial, and that the public will be so informed.

Failing to reach Gov. KIRKWOOD, I united in a dispatch with Gov. MORGAN, of New-York, to Messrs. GRIMES and HARLAN, Senators from Iowa, asking them to call at the War Department, and, if they were willing to assume the responsibility, to sign the name of the Governor to the memorial. I have a letter from them in which they say they called at the Department to sign the name of the Governor, as they knew it would meet his entire approbation, but that the memorial had already been published. There can be no doubt the Governor of Iowa will signify his approbation.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

A. G. CURTIN.

Why Not Arrange a General Exchange Prisoners?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When are our prisoners of war to be exchanged? The spell which has paralyzed the authorities at Washington to the postponement of all things until after the great contest at Richmond, has at length been dissolved. Not by the clarion trump of glorious victory! but, alas, by a retreat, which, though we hope may be temporary, brings with it the wail of thousands of hearts bereaved of those dearest and most prized. Throughout the breadth and depth of this once happy land, the electric chord of sympathy in a common sorrow will bind together the people in a Union of States, and a union of hands, to drive back the wily foe and avenge the sacrifice. Doubtless the call of the President for reinforcements will be promptly met, but would it not be well for the authorities to remember, when asking this at the hands of the country, that the perils of this war are not alone those of the battle-field, but, if taken prisoner, those of a *felon's* cell; and that while thousands of loyal hearts may be ready to peril life in defence of everything they hold most dear, there is a horror beyond from which nothing can guard them but a definite plan for the general exchange of prisoners of war, matured *at once*, so that if captured they may *know* that they will experience its benefits.

And this, while it would give assurance to those about to enter the lists, how great the relief it would bring to those thousands of sorrowing hearts who mourn the almost living death of those brave ones now languishing in the fetid cells of Southern prisons, and who have deserved better than this of their country.

A little less than a year ago and the first terrors of the struggle entered the hearts of our people. Many buried their beloved, and time, with its gentle touch, may have soothed the pain, in the thought that they were at rest, having met the late most dear to a brave man—death upon the battle-field in defence of a glorious cause.

But how has it been with those whose daring led them to the front and past the front—who, stripped of everything, have lingered in the prisons of Richmond and Charleston weeks, months, now a year gone by, in vain longing and expectation that the Government for whom all was sacrificed, whose very existence, for the time, was due to the prompt patriotism of these men, who waited for no second call, but sprang to arms at the first echo of the guns fired at Sumter?

From time to time, a few have been paroled to plead the cause of their fellow prisoners, and secure a general exchange. But in vain. Mothers, wives and children, they too must suffer the daily and hourly torture of fearing that those they love will fall victims to the malicious tactics of their barbarous captors at whose mercy they are, hostages for every pirate, bridge-burner or guerrilla. Even now, Capt. AUSTIN, of Kentucky, a brave officer, long in confinement, from the effects of which he has already lost one eye; and Capt. O'MEARA, whose name has a National significance second only to CORCORAN, have been placed in close and solitary confinement at Salisbury, N. C., as hostages for the guerrillas; and the public may rest assured that, as certainly as those criminals meet the fate they merit, just so surely our men will be hung two to one, not of equal rank, but the bravest and the best, that it may strike terror to the hearts of our people, and restrain the hands of our Government.

When will the powers at Washington perceive that so long as these cards are held by the enemy they will play them regardless of consequences? A system of general exchange of prisoners must and will be demanded by the people as a condition of their coming forward at this crisis. HUMANITY.

Death of Col. Perry—Resolutions of His Fellow-Officers.

FORT PULASKI, GA., Saturday, June 21, 1862.

At a meeting of the officers of the Forty-eighth N. Y. S. Volunteers, convened at Fort Pulaski on the 21st of June, 1862, the following expression of feeling was made touching the death of Col. JAMES H. PERRY, who was taken from us suddenly by a stroke of apoplexy on the 16th inst., while engaged in the discharge of duty.

We meet together under trying circumstances. He who was our leader has been stricken down suddenly in the pride of his strength, and is gone forever. Possessed in an eminent degree of those qualities which make a successful commander, he had won our respect and confidence; a man of kindly feelings, he had won our love. We are overwhelmed with sorrow at this our great bereavement. We have lost a brave commander, an able counselor and a kind friend. But while we feel deeply our own loss, we would not forget to extend the hand of sympathy to the family and friends who mourn with us over this dispensation of Providence; and we trust that they, with us, may be consoled by the knowledge that he has proven himself a devoted servant of his country—a patriot, a man and a Christian. He has gone from us, but his influence will long be felt; and we hope that with him as our example, we may continue to labor in the cause of our beloved country with greater earnestness and fidelity.

The Union Prisoners in Salisbury, N. C.

LOTS CAST FOR HOSTAGES AGAIN.

Capt. J. P. MCIVOR, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, writes as follows to Capt. KIRKER:

SALISBURY, N. C., June 21, 1862.

Capt. J. B. Kirker:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 18th, and Lieut. CONNOLLY'S of the 25th, have been received by the Colonel. He has been anxiously expecting the one you were to have written the following day. There is nothing of interest to communicate. Our existence here is rather monotonous. We, however, manage to vegetate by procuring, in addition to our rations, some indispensable articles which the market here furnishes, at prices that make fearful inroads into our already dilapidated exchequers. Our time is spent in playing ball, cards, chess, &c., walking, smoking, snoozing, philosophizing, speculating, criticising, and—like Micawber—waiting for something to turn up. There are confined here 44 officers, and about 600 non-commissioned officers and privates. Among the former are 5 Colonels, 6 Lieutenant-Colonels, 5 Majors, 43 Captains, 64 Lieutenants, 5 Surgeons and 3 Chaplains from the army. The navy is represented by 13 of its officers—42 are from the State of New-York, and 28 have been in confinement since the battle of Manassas. The health of the Colonel and the other officers is good. Two of our men have died this week; the burial place is outside the inclosure of the graveyard.

Capts. O'MEARA, of the Forty-second New-York, (Tammany Regiment,) and AUSTIN, of the Second Kentucky; Assistant Surgeons SLOCUM, of the Navy, and HOFFMAN, Medical Purveyor, Banks' Division, have been chosen by lot, and are now held as hostages—who for, or what for, we do not know. The two former, we think, are held for two gentlemen whom FREMONT caught filibustering in Virginia.

The Colonel, Lieuts. BAGLEY and GANNON desire to be remembered to you and all friends.

With protestations of respect, I subscribe myself your obedient servant.

J. P. MCIVOR, Captain Co. I, 69th.

Citizens Meeting at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

A meeting of influential citizens was convened at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel last evening, for the purpose of adding a Citizen's Committee to the Committees already appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, Union Defence Committee, and Citizen's meeting at the Mayor's Office on Monday last, to take into consideration the propriety of a grand Union meeting, and the devising of some measures for the support of the Government in this its present emergency. Among those present were His Honor Mayor OPDYKE, HIRAM BARNEY, Esq., Collector of the Port; Surveyor, ANDREWS, Gen. WETMORE, W. CURTIS NOYES, R. A. WITHAUS, Prof. LEVER, P. COOPER, MORRIS KETCHUM, Hon. B. F. MANNIERE, Mr. C. GOULD, and other prominent citizens. Mr. GOULD stated the object of the meeting, and, on his nomination, Mayor OPDYKE was chosen to preside. Mr. A. M. PALMER was appointed Secretary.

Speeches were made by Mayor OPDYKE, PETER COOPER, Esq., Mr. R. A. WITTHAUS, and others, all of a highly patriotic tone, expressing confidence in the Government, advocating the sinking of all party ties, and even, what we are disposed to consider to some degree principles, for the strengthening of the hands of the Government. The want of enthusiasm among the people in the work of recruiting was admitted, and as a means of avoiding the threatening necessity for drafting, an increase of the advance bounty to recruits was suggested.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to meet to-day with the Committees before mentioned, and coöperate with them: Messrs. R. H. McCURDY, Charles Gould, Wm. Curtis Noyes, Morris Ketchum, and Nathaniel Hayden.

Meeting of the Committee on National Affairs.

Yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, the Joint Committee on National Affairs held a meeting, Councilman JONES in the chair. Several bills were passed for payment, among which was one for the funeral of Col. MILLER, one for music that attended the Policemen who marched in the funeral procession of Col. MILLER. The charges for Col. MILLER'S funeral were considered too exorbitant, so were laid over for future consideration.

The application from the First Regimen, that was among the first three-months regiments that went to the war, asking for an appropriation to reëquip, was laid over, until Col. PAICE could be heard from.

As was also Col. ALLEN'S application for Lafayette Hall, to be used for recruiting purposes. The application of the Seventh Regiment to raise a monument at the junction of Bowery and Fourth-avenue to fallen New-Yorkers, was also laid over.

The suggestion of the Comptroller relative to the amending section 7 of the Family Aid ordinance, was then taken up. The decision was in favor of making the above change from weekly to semi-monthly payments.

Councilmen ORTON and GEDNEY, and Aldermen SMITH, ALLEN and MITCHELL were appointed a Sub-Committee of five to carry out the Mayor's suggestion of coöperation of the Common Council with a Committee of the Chamber of Commerce and other Committees, to take steps to support the Government in crushing the rebellion.

The Committee then adjourned.

The Troubles in Utah.

PACIFIC SPRINGS, Utah, Monday, July 7.

The Indians have taken all the stage stock from three or four stations east of the Rock Ridge, thirty-two head in all, killed two emigrants and took their stock. They also took 140 horses from Californians at Yo Springs.

A war with the Cheyennes, Snakes, and two or three bands of Sioux, appears inevitable. There are only 500 troops on the whole line, which are not enough for its protection.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. O. M. Mitchel, and his son, Capt. E. N. Mitchel, of the U. S. Army, arrived from the West yesterday afternoon, and are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel; Dr. John N. Garner and Dr. Charles E. Sanborn, of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, and Major C. W. Barton, of the U. S. Army, are at the

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3368. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

Highly Important Movements in Progress.

The President Gone Up the James River.

FURTHER DETAILS OF RECENT EVENTS.

The Movement of Hooker's Division from Fair Oaks to the James.

The Capture of the Gunboat Teazer.

THE PRESIDENT GONE TO JAMES RIVER.

The following is from the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*. We have a corroboration from another source of the information it contains:

"Last evening we learned that President LINCOLN had gone on a visit to the Army of the Potomac, in its new position on the James River, and as he will probably be on his return by the time this reaches our readers, there is no necessity for keeping the fact from the public.

The steamboat *Ariel* brought Brig.-Gen. ANDREW PORTER and Brig.-Gen. NAGLEE to Washington on Sunday night. Both of them were sick, and Gen. MCCLELLAN thought they would be benefited by the change. Gen. PORTER was intrusted with important dispatches for the War Department. After they were delivered, on Monday morning, the President determined to go to the army, and the *Ariel* was detailed to convey him. He left on Monday afternoon, and must have reached Harrison's Landing yesterday (Tuesday) forenoon, unless he made a stop at Fortress Monroe. Gen. NAGLEE accompanied him."

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Hooker's Division in the Late Battles—Movement from Fair Oaks to the James River—Scenes and Incidents by the Way.

FIRST BRIGADE, HOOKER'S DIVISION.
CAMP AT HARRISON'S ESTATE, JAMES RIVER,
Thursday, July 3, 1862.

Yesterday morning this division, having fought their way from Fair Oaks, arrived in camp, during a merciless storm of rain, which continued up to a late hour last night. Wounded men in hundreds thronged the way, and every avenue to the grounds was choked up with troops and wagons, while our discomfort was lightened by the mud into which our wearied forces sank ankle deep at every step. A large wheat field was selected for occupation, and the golden grain was in a few moments trampled under foot, or cut down to form beds for the soldiers.

This morning the rebels took a position upon a hill near by, and commenced shelling our camps. POAGUE's batteries immediately replied with such activity that their guns were speedily silenced. The gunboats on the river also threw a few shells among them. Soon after the firing commenced, the division was ordered under arms, and forming in line of battle, marched back into an adjoining field, awaiting the attack, should the enemy feel disposed to give us battle.

Reinforcements have been coming up the river in large numbers for three days past, and disembarking above and below us. The river is alive with shipping, and the steamers are rapidly filling up with sick and wounded and dispatched to Fortress Monroe.

This morning the train of GRIFFIN's Brigade, PORTER's Division, was cut off and captured by the enemy, as also were wagons belonging to other brigades and regiments. The enemy hover about our rear in large numbers for this purpose, and, doubtless, cut off a large number of wagons and stragglers from their regiments.

The scenes along the route of the retreat in our advance were full of interest and attractiveness. At an early hour in the morning of the 29th the movement began. It was half an hour before daybreak. Everything which could not be moved was heaped in huge piles, to be burned as soon as our troops, which still occupied the front, should fall back. The wounded and sick had been sent the day previously to therear, at Savage's Station. These were told the state of affairs and the movement about to be made. As many as could were advised to set forward at once, on the approach of the teams, and endeavor to keep up with them. The means of transportation were so limited that none of them could be removed. The ambulances would be required to remove the wounded from the fields of battle which would soon be strewn with victims.

Among the wounded which attracted my notice were two officers of the Fifth New-York Regiment, who, rather than fall into the hands of the enemy, determined to save themselves to the Union cause if possible. They were scarce able to drag one foot after the other. One was Capt. J. H. BRADLEY, the other Lieut. T. W. CARTWRIGHT, the Captain, with his arm in a sling, the Lieutenant in like embarrassment, with a white blanket thrown over his shoulders. BRADLEY was wounded in his right wrist, and CARTWRIGHT had a severe wound in his right shoulder. They moved feebly and slowly along, while the thundering artillery plunged headlong over the road beside them, and the artillerists, with clanging sabres, ran beside the guns and caissons. Long columns of infantry defiled through the woods—squadrons of cavalry dashed along, and baggage wagons and artillery moved in haste, but in perfect order.

Once again I passed the two officers of the Fifth sitting beneath the trees, whose spreading branches shaded the ruins of an old homestead. Capt. BRADLEY was leaning back against a tree, gazing listlessly upon the noisy panorama which was moving before him. Lieut. CARTWRIGHT sat leaning upon his knees, with his head resting upon his hands, apparently asleep—pale and strikingly calm. No traces of pain were visible in his features. I last saw them at Poplar Hill, and not without a feeling of sadness did I see them pass by in the motley and hustling crowd. Their features, though slightly depressed in consequence of illness, had lost none of the brave soldier tone of firmness, and with head and and forms erect, they carefully measured their way along. Their wounds, though severe, were rapidly healing, and they were strong in the hope and desire of soon again joining their companions in arms.

About a mile beyond Poplar Hill stood a farm-house, beneath the trees of which, upon a stretcher, lay a Colonel, dying. He had been brought thus far upon the shoulders of some of his men. I only learned that he was a Colonel, before I was hurried away.

Further on, was Lieut.-Col. MARSH, of Potsdam, of the Sixteenth New-York Regiment, who was badly wounded in the neck by a musket-ball, in the battle of Friday. He was being carried along the dusty and noisy road upon a litter raised on the shoulders of a squad of his men.

The wife of a wounded German was carrying along all her husband's equipments, musket and all, which were strapped upon her in true military order, while he, with crutch and cane, hobbled by her side, smoking and chatting as if all were the most common thing in the world.

Many such sights were seen on every side. The wounded were everywhere visible, and many who had not taken a firm step for weeks, found themselves suddenly improved to a wondrous degree.

ARGUS.

BARTLETT'S BRIGADE.

EXTRACT OF PRIVATE LETTER FROM COL. BARTLETT, TWENTY-SEVENTH NEW-YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS, COMMANDING SECOND BRIGADE, SLOCUM'S DIVISION.

I have endured the hardships of hunger and unremitting fatigue for the past week, and with the exception of unstrung nerves, caused by loss of rest, I am perfectly well. Last night I slept for the first time under a tent; before that I have caught a wink occasionally on the bare ground, without blanket or overcoat. We have fought every day, and marched every night. I have lost in killed and wounded in my brigade over eight hundred—nearly one-third. I have but one Colonel left, two Lieutenant-Colonels, and two Majors. The Fifth Maine Regiment has not got a single field-officer left. My horse was wounded, but I am thankful to say I am uninjured. I led on Friday each one of my four regiments to the charge separately. Here is where all my field-officers were killed or wounded. We have a good position here, but expect a fight before night. Our men are heroes, and it would make your heart bleed with sympathy and pride to see them enduring such untold fatigue without food or rest and to see their light hearts and smiling faces, whenever I ride among them. The enemy have three men to our one, and yet our noble army are confident that we could beat them in an open field, although the enemy fight like devils, and with a hate that is unaccountable."

LOSS OF MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 9.

An official list of the casualties in the Twentieth and Twenty-second Massachusetts Regiments, in the late battles, are published. The Twentieth lost: 3 killed, 42 wounded and brought away; 16 wounded and left on the field; 55 missing; total—116. The Twenty-second Regiment lost; 23 killed; 66 wounded; missing 254; total—343.

THE CAPTURE OF THE TEASER.

Some of the papers report the "rebel gunboat *Teaser*, as captured on the 4th of July by the United States gunboat *Matanzas*." To correct an error in the name of our vessel, and to give credit where it is due, will you publish the annexed extract from a private letter:

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP MARATANZA,
JAMES RIVER, Saturday, July 5, 1862.

Yesterday being the Fourth of July, we wanted to have a celebration, so at 3 o'clock started under moderate steam for a reconnoissance up the river. Just as we reached "Haxalls," where it has been our custom to anchor, our member of the signal corps cried out from aloft, "Rebel flag in sight!" "All hands to quarters, and let her go ahead full steam!" said Commander STEVENS, (who has by the way a quick eye and ready will for his business.) We soon hove in full sight of the stranger; she was flying the Red, White and Red." We trained our 100-pounder on her, and got all ready to fire, when down came her flag. It was a clever subterfuge for escape, but our glasses did not deceive us, her guns were being trained at us, and it was evident they didn't mean to surrender honorably. Bang went our gun, making a beautiful shot, and knocking overboard several loose articles from the enemy's deck. Then they tried to return the compliment, but missed us completely. Bang went our second shot, and never did the fatal messenger take a truer course, tearing straight through the enemy's vessel, and blowing her half to pieces. The remains were soon at our disposal, and proved to be what was left of the rebel gunboat *Teaser*. The officers and crew, after firing their gun, jumped into a small boat, taking with them their flag, but our second shot frightened them so they jumped out again, leaving everything behind. We got the officers' uniforms, swords, belts, pistols, muskets, silver, china, bedding, clothes, letters and papers; among the latter a full description of the sub-marine batteries at Drury's Bluff, and a diagram of all the fortifications. We also found a balloon made of silk dresses, and a commission from the Confederate States Navy, running to Lieut. HUNTER DAVIDSON, formerly of the United States Navy.

GEN. AVERELL TO COMMAND THE CAVALRY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, July 16, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 194.—Col. WM. W. AVERELL, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, is hereby appointed acting Brigadier-General, and is assigned to the command of all the cavalry serving in this army, and will proceed to concentrate it without delay. He will detail to the different corps such mounted force as may be required for orderly duty; will be held responsible for the proper performance of all outposts and other duty appertaining to cavalry.

In general engagements he will assign to the different portions of the army such cavalry force as may be necessary. He will report direct to, and receive his orders from, the General commanding this army. Cavalry serving in the different corps will report to Gen. AVERELL without delay, at Westover Landing.

By command of Major-Gen. MCCLELLAN.
(Signed) S. WILLIAMS, Asst. Adj.-General.

THE BATTLE OF MALVERN HILL.

INTERESTING REBEL ACCOUNTS — TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER.

From the Richmond Examiner of Friday, July 4.

The battle of Tuesday was perhaps the fiercest and most sanguinary of the series of bloody conflicts that have signalized each of the last seven days. We have already adverted to the part played in the action by Gens. JACKSON and others, but, as yet, have made little mention of the operations upon the occasion of Gen. MAGRUDER and the troops under his command. We now propose to give such particulars as we have obtained on the field after the battle.

Early on Tuesday morning the enemy, from the position to which he had been driven the night before, continued his retreat in a southeasterly direction toward his gunboats on James River. At eight o'clock A. M., MAGRUDER recommenced the pursuit, advancing cautiously, but steadily, and shelling the forests and swamps in front as he progressed. This method of advance was kept up throughout the morning and until four o'clock P. M., without coming up with the enemy. But, between four and five o'clock, our troops reached a large open field, a mile long and three-quarters in width, on the farm of Dr. CARTER. The enemy were discovered strongly intrenched in a dense forest on the other side of this field. Their artillery, of about fifty pieces, could be plainly seen briefing on their freshly-constructed earthworks. At ten minutes before five o'clock P. M. Gen. MAGRUDER ordered his men to charge across the field and drive the enemy from their position. Gallantly they sprang to the encounter, rushing into the field at a full run. Instantly from the line of the enemy's breastworks a murderous storm of grape and canister was hurled into their ranks, with the most terrible effect. Officers and men went down by hundreds, but yet, undaunted and unwavering, our line dashed on until two-thirds of the distance across the field was accomplished. Here the carnage from the withering fire of the enemy's combined artillery and musketry was dreadful. Our line wavered a moment and fell back to the cover of the woods. Twice again the effort to carry the position was renewed, but each time with the same results. Night at length rendered a further attempt injudicious and the fight until ten o'clock was kept up by the artillery of both sides. To add to the horrors, if not the dangers, of the battle, the enemy's gunboats, from their position at Curl's Neck, two and a half miles distant, poured on the field continued broadsides from their immense rifle guns. Though it is questionable, as we have suggested, whether any serious loss was inflicted on us by the gunboats, the horrors of the fight were aggravated by the monster shells, which tore shrieking through the forests, and exploded with a concussion, which seemed to shake the solid earth itself. The moral effect on the Yankees of these terror-inspiring allies must have been very great; and in this we believe, consisted their greatest damage to the army of the South.

It must not be inferred from the above account that the slaughter was all upon our side. We have the best reasons to know that the well-directed fire of our cannon and musketry, both before and subsequent to our efforts to storm the enemy's position, felt with fatal effect upon his heavily massed forces.

At 10 o'clock P. M., the last gun was fired from our side. Each side held the position occupied when the fight began, and, during the remainder of the night, each was busily engaged removing their wounded. The rumble of the enemy's ambulances and wagons, in rapid and hurried motion, did not cease even with the dawn. At 10 o'clock Wednesday morning they were still busy, and discontinued their labors, not because their wounded had been removed, but for fear of our advance. Our wounded were carried from the field directly to the farm-houses in the neighborhood, whence, after their injuries had been examined and dressed, they were brought to the city.

During the morning the enemy evacuated his position and retreated, still bearing in a southeasterly direction, and apparently not attempting to lessen the distance between him and his gunboats.

The battle-field, surveyed through the cold rain of Wednesday morning, presented scenes too shocking to be dwelt on without anguish. The woods and the field before mentioned were, on the western side, covered with our dead, in all the degrees of violent mutilation; while in the woods on the west of the field lay, in about equal numbers, the blue-uniformed bodies of the enemy. Many of the latter were still alive, having been left by their friends in their indecent haste in escape from the rebels.

Great numbers of horses were killed on both sides, and the sight of their disfigured carcases and the stench proceeding from them added much to the loathsome horrors of the bloody field. The corn-fields, but recently turned by the ploughshare, were furrowed and torn by the iron missiles. Thousands of round shot and unexploded shell lay upon the surface of the earth. Among the latter were many of the enormous shells thrown from the gunboats. They were eight inches in width by twenty-three in length. The ravages of these monsters were everywhere discernible through the forests. In some places long avenues were cut through the tree-tops, and here and there great trees, three and four feet in thickness, were burst open and split to very shreds. In one remarkable aspect this battle-field differed in appearance from any of the preceding days. In the track of the enemy's flight there were no cast-away blue great coats, no blankets, tents nor clothing; no letters and no wasted commissary stores. He had, evidently, before reaching this point, thrown away everything that could retard his hasty retreat. Nothing was to be found on this portion of the field but killed and wounded Yankees and their guns and knapsacks.

The battle of Tuesday evening has been made memorable by its melancholy monument of carnage, which occurred in a portion of Gen. MAGRUDER's Corps, which had been ordered in very inadequate force to charge one of the strongest of the enemy's batteries. There are various explanations of this affair. The fire upon the few regiments who were ordered to take the enemy's battery, which was supported by two heavy brigades, and which swept the thin lines of our devoted men, who had to approach it across a stretch of open ground, is said to have been an appalling sight.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Steamer Juniata Fired into—The Rebel Batteries Cleaned Out—Gen. Burnside—Arrival of the President, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, July 7—Evening.

The steamer *Juniata*, while on her way up to Harrison's Landing yesterday, and when within about four miles of that place, was fired into by the rebels, and one man injured—none killed. The firing was from six rebel field-pieces on the opposite side of the river, and a little below the National army. The steamer was aground at the time. Our gunboats went down and drove out the rebels.

A reconnoitering party was sent out yesterday, and found the rebel pickets within one mile of ours, which leads to the opinion here that another battle is close at hand.

Breastworks are being thrown up at Hampton, about two and a half miles from Fortress Monroe, by our forces encamped at that place. The work is progressing rapidly.

Thermometer 90° this evening.

TUESDAY, July 8.

Gen. BURNSIDE has arrived here; is looking well, and appears in fine spirits.

President LINCOLN arrived here at an early hour this morning, had a short interview with Gen. BURNSIDE, and then proceeded up the James River.

The President arrived on the steamer *Ariel*, accompanied by several officers, including (it is believed) among the latter Gen. HALLECK.

Flag-Officer WILKES arrived here this morning, and many rumors are afloat here as to the object of his visit.

The Tenth New-York Regiment, which has been reported as badly cut to pieces, had only nine killed, forty-four wounded and thirty missing. There are many who, in various ways got separated from their regiments, are now daily returning—thus greatly diminishing the numbers who have been reported as lost.

There have been two or three arrests here this morning, among the sutlers and civilians, who had received orders to leave, and had disregarded them.

The fortifications at Yorktown are being put in perfect order.

The mail boat from Harrison's Landing does not often arrived here until after the boat for Baltimore has sailed, thus delaying for a day the transmission by mail of letters, &c.

OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE

Military State of Old Point—Civilians all Sent Away—Sick and Wounded Diminishing—Shirking Soldiers—A Peculiar Dialogue—Col. R. Biddle Roberts—Brig.-Gen. E. Ferrero—Lieut. Charles S. Brooks—Seizure of Contraband Schooners.

OLD POINT, Tuesday, July 8, 1862.

Old Point, during the last day or two, has presented quite a martial appearance. From morning till night vessels are arriving and departing, crowded with living freights of soldiers, but to what destination we can only guess. On land we are perpetually enveloped in clouds of dust from the long trains of wagons and ambulances running to and fro;—squads of cavalry keep galloping by; nothing is heard but the loud clanking of sabres, as fresh officers keep coming and going, and, at every turn, we see

"The thundering squadron and the rattling car,
All swiftly forming to the ranks of war;"

or rather hurrying on to headquarters for that purpose. Civilians are very much at a discount, and slink about, feeling very much like the fifth wheel to a wagon—but I suppose we of the Press are, after all, necessary evils.

By the way, talking of civilians, the latter are being taken in hand in earnest to-day. Correct lists are being made of every man ashore, and his business, and it is expected that before nightfall such a stampede of noxious reptiles from Fortress Monroe will take place as was never seen since St. Patrick purged Ireland. Two or three arrests have been made of parties who were warned to leave a day or two ago, but who thought they would take the risk of remaining or returning. Respectable folks here are delighted at the move, for, after the change from York River, we were infested by crowds of the most vulgar wretches that were ever let loose upon a community, and mainly composed of army hucksters. In saying this let it not be supposed that I am uttering anything against all army sutlers, many of whom I personally know to be gentlemen of high integrity and refinement; I merely allude to the dirty, swaggering, bullying, cheating, lying, swearing ruffians of the Bill Sykes school, who often get among them; men who, for a day or two of last week, made the Hygera Hotel perfectly unfit for any decent person to live in, and who are enough to bring disgrace upon any calling, no matter how respectable. It was time for us to get rid of some of this class of gentry, when the officer engaged in taking lists assured me that the art of picking pockets had become quite flourishing in two or three days.

I am glad to say that the arrivals of sick and wounded at this port are beginning to fall off; I wish I could believe they had entirely ceased, for, Heaven knows, your pages have been sufficiently groaning under them for days past. Since the *Elm City*, of which I wrote you yesterday, I have not heard of any arriving up to this hour, though there may be before I close.

I am sorry to say we have had many cases here of soldiers trying to shirk their duties after return from furlough, and they form so strong a contrast to the noble endurance of the band of heroes of the Potomac army, that it becomes a public duty to condemn the one as much as we applaud the other. It is a common trick to try and get a medical certificate of illness or inexpacity; but all those who come to the Medical Director here, generally find they have got to the wrong man. Any one sitting in Dr. CUTLER's office in the fort, any five minutes during the day, is likely to hear an amusing dialogue somewhat after this fashion:

[Enter two sturdy soldiers, very stout, rosy and healthy in appearance, but trying to look very lackadaisical.]

DR. CUTLER, (in a brusque but honest tone, to first)—Well, Sir, what can I do for you to-day?

SOLDIER, (groaning slightly)—I'm very sick, doctor; I've chronic rheumatism.

DR. C.—Chronic rheumatism, eh? My dear Sir, that disease is quite played out here. Try a little exercise with your brave brothers on the James River. Where do you come from?

SOLDIER—New-York, Sir, on return from furlough.

DR. C.—From furlough, eh? How long?

SOLDIER—A month, Sir.

DR. C.—So you go home and enjoy yourself a whole month, at your country's expense, return here to resume your duties, and just at the time your overworked brothers are needing your assistance most, you come here to desert them. I put it to your conscience, Sir, as a man, is this right?

SOLDIER—But if I am sick, Doctor?

DR. C., (sternly)—No sick man needs explanation to *me*, Sir. I know them too well, and insist upon their being tended like children; but that is not *your* case. (Turning to the other)—What is the matter with *you*, Sir?

SECOND SOLDIER, (looking heartier than the first)—I am very sick, Sir.

DR. C.—Have you been on furlough, too?

SECOND SOLDIER—Yes, Sir. We came together from New-York.

DR. CUTLER—Strange, you weren't sick in New-York, but get sick directly you come back! Pray, how long have you been sick?

SECOND SOLDIER—Two days, Sir.

DR. C.—Only two days, and you consider that enough to throw up your duties? Why, my dear Sir, I don't feel very well to-day, but you see I must keep to my post. Pooh! Pooh! I'm tired of this nonsense. (To his clerk)—Here, Mr. SILVA, write an order for these two men. Tell —— that they have just returned from a month's furlough, and wish to rejoin their regiments.

(The papers are speedily made out, and *exit* the two "patients," no doubt feeling that Dr. CUTLER is a rather "hard case.")

I had the pleasure of meeting Col. R. BIDDLE ROBERTS yesterday, and of hearing from him some interesting accounts of the gallantry of our men in the several fights of Thursday, Friday and Monday, in which he individually took an active part. He engaged the enemy at Mechanicsville on Thursday, fought until night, and slept upon the field. Next morning he retreated, under orders, and was engaged again on Friday afternoon, when he came up to the relief of DURYEE's men, and, as he said, "avenged them well." He then crossed the Chickahominy, and was engaged again on Monday, supporting COOPER's Battery, which was lost and retaken twice, when relieved by the gallant MEAGHER, the enemy's colors being carried off, after terrible punishment. Col. ROBERTS—who was once Provost-Marshal of Washington—is returning home for a little relaxation after his arduous duties. He appears to be as much a favorite with his command as with all who come in contact with him.

Among the arrivals here is Acting Brig.-Gen. E. FERRERO and Staff, of the Second Brigade, Second Division of BURNSIDE's Expedition. The friends of Col. E. FERRERO, of the Shepherd Rifles, at Palace Garden, New-York, will be glad to recognize their old friend in his new and distinguished position. The General appears in good health, and ready to continue an active participant in the mighty struggle in which we are engaged.

I regret to record, among the list of deaths here, the name of Lieut. CHAS. S. BROOKS, a promising young officer, in only his 21st year, who was much beloved. His remains have been embalmed, and are forwarded to-day by the Baltimore boat.

Two schooners, with sutlers' goods and whisky on board, have been seized by the Coast Guard and confiscated—one last evening and one this morning.

Up to the time of mailing, no boat had arrived from Harrison's Bar, and we are, consequently, without any intelligence whatever from the army.

The weather continues insufferably hot.

NEMO.

WOUNDED RHODE ISLAND SOLDIERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 9.

One hundred and seventy-three wounded Rhode Island soldiers arrived here this morning, and were kindly attended to by those having the care of the Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon, and were sent on their way home rejoicing.

REBEL PRISONERS.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 9.

One hundred rebel prisoners from before Richmond, including 40 officers, arrived here to-day and were sent to Fort Warren.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

To-day another new man-of-war will be added to our navy afloat. The new steam frigate *Monongahela* is to be launched at Philadelphia, and the veteran Commodore STEWART, who has presided at the "baptism" of so many naval vessels, will be one of the chief officers. The *Monongahela* is one of the six frigates ordered by Congress. The dimensions according to which she was to be constructed were: length over all, 235 feet; extreme breadth of beam 33 feet 3 inches; depth of hold, 17 feet 10 inches; measurement, 1,600 tons. She may vary a trifle from these figures.

The following are the casualties among the officers of the Twelfth Regular Infantry (the headquarters of which are at Fort Hamilton) in the late battles before Richmond:

Maj. Clitz, wounded—now confined in Richmond.
Capt. M. M. Blunt, wounded.
Capt. P. Stanhope, killed.
Capt. F. Winthrop, wounded.
Lieut. C. R. Coster, wounded—prisoner.
Lieut. S. Van Rennslear, wounded.
Lieut. W. S. Franklin, wounded.
Lieut. M. H. Stacey, wounded.
Lieut. J. J. Heckster, wounded.
Lieut. C. F. Vandoozer, killed.

The Twelfth went into the fight *five hundred and sixty strong*, and came out *one hundred and ninety*. To fill up the decimated ranks, all the recruits and others now in the Department of the East have been led to expect orders for the field.

Mr. KING, the Chief Engineer of the fleet under Com. DUPONT, has been relieved from that duty and ordered to Pittsburgh. Soon after the battle at Port Royal, Mr. KING established a machine-shop, foundry, smithery, &c., at that place, and ever since has repaired and refitted all the steamers of the fleet. Com. DUPONT says in an official letter that his services have been of great value to the Government.

Arrivals in the City.

Mrs. Gen. Sumner, Lt. S. S. Sumner and Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. Gen. Worth and daughter, Thomas U. Walter, the architect; Major T. H. Halsey, of the United States army; and Capt. M. H. Marston, of the army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. J. B. Robinson and family, of Cleveland, Ohio; Professor W. K. Pendleton, of Bethany, Va.; Major Kendrick, of the United States army; Major Hetson, Dr. J. C. Dallin, and E. B. Dallin, of the United States army, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Mrs. President Lincoln arrived in this City last evening, and with her servants proceeded to the Metropolitan Hotel, where apartments awaited her. Hon. J. M. Wood, of Maine; Col. B. S. Roberts, Capt. Parker, and Dr. E. L. Warner, U. S. A., are also at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Thurlow Weed, of Albany; Mrs. Gideon Welles and family, from Washington; Maj. N. Vedder, U. S. A., D. J. H. Porter, U. S. N., and Col. J. Atwood, of Albany, are at the Astor House.

Capt. Glynn, U. S. N., and Capt. D. W. Horton, from Newbern, N. C., are at the Brevoort House.

H. Solzabal and P. Solzabal, of Cienfuegos, are at the Everett House.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

How Adjutant-General Hillhouse's General Orders are Received.

The Objections Urged Against Them by Military Men.

Progress of Recruiting in the City and Elsewhere.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 53.

The order on the subject of recruiting for the President's new requisition, issued yesterday from the office of the State Adjutant-General, does not appear to be received with that enthusiasm which, under the circumstances, is desirable. So far from enthusiasm indeed, its effect has been to create in the minds of those who were exerting themselves to raise fresh companies a feeling of deep dissatisfaction, not unmingled with bewilderment concerning its exact intent. With an appearance of explanatory minuteness, the order is in reality vague to a degree. Were this vagueness the mere blundering of literary incapacity, the mischief it is causing might be explained away and remedied; but there is a wide-spread impression that its composition is the result of purpose; that it is the germ of an astute scheme, whereby those who do all the work of enlistment and organization will eventually be thrust aside for the advancement of political pets.

This impression may be erroneous. The State authorities may mean to honestly foster all legitimate efforts for speedily putting in the field the three hundred thousand men for which the country calls. But the fact nevertheless remains that they have gone the wrong way to work to effect that object. They have substituted official circumlocution and confusion for straightforward exposition; they have changed patriotic energy into cautious hesitation; popular ardor into suspicion, and until this order is replaced by one of more simplicity and candor, the business of enrolling new soldiers of a class worth having will be at a halt.

The main objection made to the system which the Order inaugurates is, that the enlistment business is taken out of the hands of the regular military officers, who have hitherto performed their duty faithfully and well, and is put under the supervising care of District Committees, composed wholly of civilians, and, in great part (at least so far as regards the members who will be most prominently active) of politicians who are, some of them, more notorious than respected. It is believed that in their thoughtful care for the regiments to be raised in the Senatorial Districts where they severally reside, they will, in the encouragement of line officers and the selection of non-commissioned officers, have anything but a single eye to the good of the service. It is seen that gross favoritism will be practiced, and that experience and ability will, in their estimation, inevitably kick the beam when votes and primary-election muscle are put in the opposite scale. These impressions may be unfounded, but they exist, they exercise a most paralyzing influence, and the cause of them should be got rid of, even though in deference to popular prejudice.

There are many citizens of the highest respectability and unimpeachable integrity upon these Committees; but it is contended that experience shows they are no match for the unscrupulous wire-pullers with whom they are, in this instance, associated—that, in the contest of patronage against patriotism, they always go to the wall, become disheartened, and finally retire in disgust.

Another objection we have heard made to the Order is the direction to commandants of companies to attach themselves to "some regimental organization forthwith." This word "forthwith," they say, precludes the possibility of their having any volition in the choice of Colonels; they may find themselves, when it is too late to honorably withdraw, under the control of a man whom they know to be unfit for his position, or personally hostile to themselves; either dilemma being enough to materially impair their own efficiency. Subordinate officers declare that, under the old system they knew what they had to expect, and could tell the men who came to them pretty well how they would be treated; but now they are completely in the dark—they have no reliable data whereon to canvass, and they are unwilling to peril their future welfare by deviating from the truth on speculation. The statement that Colonels will be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief for each regiment, "to be commissioned on its completion," does not alter this view of the case. These Colonels so appointed may be very excellent persons, worth the esteem of subordinates and of recommendation to recruits; but who is to insure their obtaining commissions? They may be thrown overboard at the last moment, and their places supplied by men who are offensive.

Then the terms on which captains and lieutenants are to receive commissions are not at all explicitly set forth. The promise that a second lieutenant shall be commissioned on bringing in thirty men, a first lieutenant on bringing in forty, and a captain on bringing in eighty-three, will admit of several interpretations. If each is to be commissioned for his specific number, there will be too many men for the officers, and a surplus of companies and part companies will be left that can only be used to find places for official *protégés* who have had no share in the labor of collecting them. Those who really have to do the labor feel aggrieved at even the prospect of this. If, however, a company of eighty-three men entitles a captain, first lieutenant and second lieutenant all to commissions, appointments of lieutenants are primarily in the hands of captains, with power in the Commander-in-Chief to invalidate those appointments for non-technical compliance with a verbal form. This would be a worse grievance than the other.

Whether these exceptions are all perfectly reasonable is not the question. So long as the opportunity remains for misunderstanding, so long will recruiting languish in the City; so long will the laudable ambition of energetic young men, from whose exertions we must look for the majority of recruits, be paralyzed. Let the order in all its objectionable parts be rescinded, and let its place be supplied by another order, which shall ring with a little more public spirit, and be framed in a manner less pettifogging and more comprehensible.

RECRUITING IN THE CITY.

EFFECT OF THE LATE GENERAL ORDERS.

Business at the recruiting offices throughout the City, without showing any remarkable activity had been, up to yesterday, satisfactorily brisk. It was not expected that organized endeavors would be made to raise companies, until orders from Albany had been promulgated, instructing officers on what terms enlistments would be permitted, and their own relative positions defined. Still, a great many superior men have been constantly enrolled. Native Americans, Irish and Germans have come in, in a steady stream—in numbers quite up to the anticipations of those who have had experience in the matter. It was thought that the publication of General Orders No. 53 would have given a decided impetus to the efforts of those engaged in inducing men to enter the service, and the returns of yesterday were confidently calculated to exceed all of the previous days—since the President's last requisition was issued—put together. Such did not, however, prove to be the case.

The orders seem to have produced a general feeling of distrust and doubt. They are evidently not suited to the emergency, or else they are misunderstood.

To exhibit the way in which the orders are regarded, the following conversation, had with an authorized captain of an incipient company, will afford a good illustration:

"You don't seem very busy to-day, Captain?"

CAPTAIN.—Busy? No. What's the use of trying to be busy?

"Why, what is the matter?"

CAPTAIN.—Matter! Who's going to work himself to death trying to raise men, when he doesn't know what will be done with him and them after he has raised them?

"You will be mustered in, of course."

CAPTAIN.—Not so sure about it. Have you read the Adjutant General's orders?

"Yes."

CAPTAIN.—Well, what do you make of them?

"Why, really—I—I—don't exactly know."

CAPTAIN.—That's it. I don't exactly know. None of us exactly know.

This remark was made with sarcastic pungency.

"You see," continued the prospective Captain, "you see there's something wrong, up there at Albany, or somewhere. They are not going to act right by us. I can see how it is. We, that get the men are to work, and work, and think we are to have the reward we look for; and then, at the last moment, we are to be kicked overboard for a lot of those political suckers that don't do anything all the time but sit in their chairs and plan to fool us and help themselves at our expense. They don't fool me that way!"

"Perhaps you may not comprehend the meaning—"

CAPTAIN.—Comprehend the meaning! Who can, I should like to know. I tell you they are going to put us first into the hands of a set of Ward politicians, and after that grind us through that infernal Albany mill. How much do you think there'll be left of us?"

This was a question not easily to be answered, and so the conversation closed by one of the parties leaving for scenes of further investigation.

Everywhere the same sort of feeling appeared to be prevalent. Whether it is well founded or no remains to be discovered; but it has certainly had a bad effect on the cause it was intended to promote—that of speedy and enthusiastic enrollment.

Notwithstanding drawbacks, however, the large bounties and advances offered are strong enough inducements to create a very extensive desire to join the army amongst those who are not doing prosperously; and these, with the large number who join under the inspiration of purer emotions of patriotism, would keep the mustering office full all the time, if enterprise were shown in gathering them in. As it is, the average is about ninety a day.

Among special efforts to advance the cause, the American Express Company announce their intention to continue half salaries to all of their employed who promptly respond to their country's call. A regiment might be raised in the Company's immense establishment, for they have over two thousand men in their service. The Police Commissioners contribute the moral influence of the following resolutions, which cannot but act as a strong incentive to exertion amongst the force:

Considering that the call on this State for volunteers occurs at the time of harvest, when, in the agricultural parts of the State, every man is busily occupied, and that, until the harvest is gathered, recruits and volunteers must be obtained chiefly from the cities: therefore

Resolved, That, for the purpose of obtaining the quota required of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, the officers and patrolmen of the police be requested to exert their influence to obtaining volunteers, and that the Board of Police will take measures to secure to the officers and patrolmen the sums allowed by the Government for obtaining volunteers.

Resolved, That Captains of Police be requested to report to the Chief Clerk the names of officers and patrolmen who shall have obtained volunteers, and the names and number thereof.

The members of the Senatorial District appointed by the Governor held a meeting, yesterday, in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. There was a fair attendance, and Mayor OPDYKE was elected Chairman. The session was secret; therefore, its proceedings cannot be revealed.

THE RESPONSE FROM NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, July 9.

Resolutions have passed the Legislature unanimously pledging the Granite State to furnish her full quota of soldiers under the late call.

Meetings are being held to encourage volunteering in all parts of the State.

The Tenth Regiment, now organizing, will be composed mostly of Irishmen. Capt. DONEGAN, of the Third Regiment, has accepted the Colonelcy, and JOHN COUGHLIN, a member of the Legislature, is to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

THE MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 9.

At a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held this afternoon, a Joint Committee with the Common Council was appointed to call a public meeting in Faneuil Hall, for the purpose of raising the quota of troops required of Boston under the late call. Suggestions have been made to raise a county fund of $60,000, to induce prompt enlistments.

Local authorities in the country towns are also moving vigorously in the matter.

FILL UP THE RANKS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The ranks of the new regiments can be speedily filled up, if every man who feels that his duties are such as to prevent him from enlisting, would make it his business to enlist one man at least. Already several merchants, who cannot go themselves, have signified their intention to get a man, at any cost.

There are 20,000 men in this City to-day, each one of whom can afford, if necessary, to hire a man to enlist. Let it be done at once. K.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 9, 1862.

THE BUFFALO APPROPRIATION.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, July 9.

The telegraph dispatch from Albany, yesterday, that the Buffalo Common Council had appropriated $80,000 to aid in raising a new volunteer regiment, is untrue. There are legal difficulties in the way of the appropriation.

Speech of the Governor-General of Canada.

The local authorities of Montreal gave a public reception to Lord MONCK, the Governor-General of the Provinces, on the occasion of his arrival in that city, on Thursday of last week. Lord MONCK made a speech on the occasion, and after referring to the protection which the Provinces have enjoyed hitherto from the mother country, without expense to themselves, he said:

"Gentlemen, I am bound, as a friend, to tell you that I do not think this state of things can longer exist. [Applause.] Gentlemen, that condition of affairs has continued in consequence of the peculiar condition of the external relations of Canada. There is no use, in my opinion at least, in acting the part of an ostrich, hiding our heads in the sand, and expecting that no one will see us. The plain truth had better be told and at once recognized, there is *but one quarter from which Canada can apprehend any serious attack; that quarter is the great Republic which lies along our extended frontier.* Now, gentlemen, consider for one moment what changes have taken place in the internal condition of that great nation within the last year. [Hear, hear.] Until last year you would hardly, within the borders of that great nation, hear any sound more angry than the emulous bustle of commercial transactions; the whole land was one busy hive of industry, but what is it now? I regret to say the whole nation has been turned into one vast camp, within which resound the clang of armor and the preparation of instruments of destruction. Gentlemen, I cannot allude to this subject without stopping for one moment to express what I believe is the feeling of every British subject on this matter. We have heard of the change that has taken place in the internal condition of that great country with a feeling of unmingled pain and regret. [Applause.

MORE SICK AND WOUNDED.

Full List of those Taken to Washington by the Steamer Commodore.

Particulars have already been published of the sick and wounded taken to Washington by the steamer *Commodore*. The following is a complete catalogue:

Chas. H. Jenne, 16th N. Y.
Geo. Hill, 16th N. Y.
Sergt. W. H. Morris, 16th New-York.
Noah Wetzel, 83d Penn.
Robt Worchester, 62d Penn.
W. D. Robinson, 4th Mich.
O. H. Skinner, 1st Mich.
Robt. Moore, 72d Penn.
Thos. J. Vanderveen, 83d Pa.
Timothy Sterling, 1st Mich.
J. Hall, 83d Pa.
Jos. B. Chemerty, 1st Mich.
John S. Kerr, 1st Mich.
William Lee, 16th N. Y.
J. E. Funk, 5th Penn.
Sergt. Jacob Unrah, 3d Pa.
John B. Hassett, 36th N. Y.
Morris B. Slauson, 1st Penn. Artillery.
Richard Warren, 9th Mass.
Jacob Beck, 2d Regulars.
Capt. S. G. Mather, Berdan Sharpshooters.
Lieut. Frank Morble, Berdan Sharpshooters.
Lieut. A. W. Fruith, 93d N. Y.
Lieut. F. E. Pierce, 5th Me.
Capt. Whitney, 3d Michigan.
Capt. Houghton, 3d Mich.
Lieut. Orhansem, 4th Ohio.
Lieut. W. W. Conners, 26th New-York.
Capt. Spalding, 36th Mass.
Lieut. Vandieger, 26th N. Y.
James Gibson, 31st Penn.
Thomas Kittenhouse, 35th Pa.
Pat. Chevalley, 1st Mich.
W. Brockingham, 69th N. Y.
Henry Bills, 6th R. I. Bat'y.
Henry Bitter, 4th R. I. Bat.
Daniel White, 4th Excelsior.
Sergt. John McCarty, 4th Excelsior.
Jacob Bean, 5th Wisconsin.
Charles Highman, 4th N. Y.
G. Crytton, 16th N. Y.
O. Yeltmer, 10th U. S. I.
J. Parsley, 12th N. Y.
J. S. Kady, 6th Vt.
D. L. Lawless, 14th U. S. I.
J. M. Bunnell, 44th N. Y.
J. B. Michaels, 42d Penn.
W. B. Zebley, 72d Penn.
L. Barnhard, 5th U. S. Cav.
T. McDermott, 5th U. S. Cav.
J. C. Lawyer, 62d Penn.
J. A. Herbert, 62d Penn.
C. A. Pratt, drummer, 1st U. S. Cav.
D. Calahan, 42d N. Y.
Rufus, 1st Mich.
W. D. Meads, 83d Penn.
D. Witherbie, 83d Penn.
D. F. Reddie, 61st Penn.
J. Quiff, 81st Penn.
U. A. Bellis, 83d Penn.
C. S. Shannon, 10th Penn. Reserve Corps.
J. Bene, 1st Mich.
W. Crosby, 101st N. Y.
H. Wisner, 93d Penn.
William Matlich, 61st Penn.
J. Lambach, 4th Mich.
Daniel Myers, 69th Penn.
Louis Wise, 103d Penn.
Stephen Rickel, 1st Mich.
Orlando Nash, 4th Mich.
Alex. Bennett, 4th Mich.
Alonzo Hainn, 16th N. Y.
James McCue, (drummer,) 1st Mich.
Nathan S. Sise, 5th Maine.
Chris. Younkon, 20th Ind.
W. N. Waldron, 1st Pa. Art
Hiram Mannes, 87th Penn.
Corp. John S. Hamble, 1st Penn. Artillery.
Lawrence Comm. 23d Penn.
Corp. John Boston, 31st Pa.
Geo. Benson, 3d U. S. Art.
Corp. J. Hutchman, 7th N. Y.
Wm. L. Jewell, 39th Ill.
W. McLintchon, 63d Penn.
John O'Donald, 31st Penn.
S. N. Sedlinger, 3d R. I. Bat.
J. C. Blair, 16th N. Y.
L. D. Seppage, 3th N. Y.
W. Moyers, 14th N. Y.
R. Owens, 16th Mich.
J. O'Brien, 63d Penn.
N. B. Broaber, 61st Penn.
W. Hinman, 3d Vt.
James Stafford, 2d N. Y.
Geo. Wheeler, 44th N. Y.
John G. Stephens, 44th N. Y.
R. Frever, 31st N. Y.
E. M. Osgood, 16th N. Y.
W. B. Edwards, 1st Mich.
E. Brown, 1st Ind.
H. T. Taylor, 1st Ind.
J. W. F. Johnson, 63d Penn.
H. Sens, 1st Penn. R.
M. Davis, 20th Ind.
W. Hunt, 1st N. J. A.
F. W. Butler, Lt., Signal Corps.
P. Conway, 73d N. Y.
F. Kline, 5th U. S. Cavalry.
Charles Bugor, 44th N. Y.
Robert King, 5th Mass. Bat.
W. J. McLaughlin, 61st Pen.
Jas. Leaphum, 40th Penn.
Samuel Cannon, 16th N. Y.
B. F. Jones, 16th N. Y.
W. Hayes, 16th New-York.
Capt. F. S. Urie, 1st Cav.
Sergt. T. J. Ashton, 1st Cav.
Capt. G. F. Holman, 7th Mass.
Capt. W. A. Lynch, 42d N. Y.
Capt. T. McConnell, 10th Penn. R. C.
Isaac Dean, 2d Regulars.
R. M. Rogers, 23d Penn.
John Wager, 61st Penn.
T. Sullivan, 10th New-York.
J. Kelton, 63th New-York.
J. B. Wager, 4th Regulars.
M. Riley, 16th New-York.
J. H. Fike, 105th Penn.
G. C. Sexar, 2d N. J.
W. Wood, 15th Mass.
W. Sunderland, 105th Penn.
J. Russell, 4th Mich.
W. White, 5th N. Y.
S. Bickell, 49th Penn.
G. A. Evans, 33d N. Y.
G. A. Giles, 1st N. Y. Art.
Joseph Myers, 1st N. Y. Art.
James Coon, 16th N. Y.
John Lobdell, 61st N. Y.
John Brien, 16th N. Y.
Ethan Allen, 12th R. I.
J. Haines, 5th Mass.
G. Biaber, 4th Mich.
H. Kennen, 16th N. Y.
J. H. Wilcox, 1st Mich.
B. Collins, 3d Mich.
S. H. Deney, 101st Penn.
J. M. Shields, 6th Mich.
C. Wemblin, 1st N. J. Bat.
John K. Mutch, 23d Penn.
J. M. Barnes, 96th N. Y.
M. Hayes, 8th Mass.
T. J. Baldwin, 8th N. Y.
H. B. Judd, 1st Conn. Art.
D. Kennedy, 9th Mass.
N. Cloux, 74th N. Y.
V. Armbas, 93d Penn.
Sergt. W. Post, 3d Art.
J. Branagin, 64th N. Y.
G. W. Cranz, 13th N. Y.
M. A. Farrell, 93d N. Y.
Lieut. W. P. McQuail, 1st Pa.
Capt. J. M. Burringer, 63d Pa.
Capt. C. W. Bayton, 63d Pa.
Capt. B. F. Durham, 63d Pa
Adj. Sur. B. R. Crofford, 8th Ill.
R. M. Ridgely, 1st Mass.
Add. J. Bigelow, 1st U. S. Art.
A. J. P. Reawley, 16th Mich.
Lt. J. W. Dawrons, 8th N. H.
Lt. J. Striker, 14th Mass
Capt. C. F. Mullin, 14th Mass.
T. S. Power, 2d Me.
Sergt. W. Fullerton, 1st Penn. Art.
Sergt. T. O. Mill, 4th Art.
A. W. Messer, 10th Penn.
C. C. Sawyer, 40th N. Y.
Lt. W. M. Hodgson, 67th N. Y.
Lt. P. H. Logan, 28th Ind.
P. F. Seelor, 5th Pa.
T. Grusly, 63d N. Y.
W. H. Shenter, 36th N. Y.
W. H. Rowing, 36th N. Y.
J. E. Cross, 16th Mich.
A. W. Phillips, 12th N. Y.
B. McBride, 5th N. Y.
D. McCoy, 98th Penn.
C. C. W. Carthwright, 20th Mass.
T. Wagner, 7th New-York.
Caleb Evans, 14th Regulars.
Lt. O. P. Gree, 8th Pa. Res. C.
H. A. Sherer, 9th Pa. R. C.
W. A. Field, 4th Vt.
S. Stewart, musician, 7th Me
Pat. Higgins, 31st Pa.
Richard McGillion, 49th Pa.
John Low, drummer, 7th Me
Geo. M. Cook, 7th Me.
Warren Smith, 2d R. I.
James M. Plum, 57th N. Y.
Wm. Howman, 67th N. Y.
Sergt. S. Campbell, 66th N Y
John Platt, 96th Pa.
John Gosman, 77th Pa.
Wm. S. Rosencrans, 2d N. J.
John Watson, 95th Pa.
John Fager, 106th Pa.
Geo. F. Edmonds, 15th Mass
Chas. F. Tozler, 65th Me.
Wm. M. Boyle, 16th N. Y.
W. King Chilson, 3d Vt.
Henry Mazler, 62d N. Y.
Martin Nail, 103d Penn.
Sergt. W. J. Coleman, 105th Pa.
N. Kerkan, 8th Ill. Cavalry
W. Hess, 85th Penn.
Wm. McMann, 6th Wis.
Calvin N. Cary, 6th Maine
David R. Porter, 83d Penn
Joseph Shafter, 105d Penn.
John W. Davis, 2d Penn.
Wm. Datcher, 7th N. Y.
C. Beckwith, 96th N. Y.
John Briggs, 95th Penn.
J. Art, 105th Penn.
F. Hodgkins, 88th N. Y.
W. Loomis, 1st C. S. Chas.
B. McClure, 102d N. Y.
F. Vestal, 20th Indiana.
H. P. Wright, 5th Mich.
O. W. Lombard, 5th N. H.
M. Sydenham, 81st N. Y.
A. Holdridge, 49th N. Y.
J. H. Rogers, 8th N. J.
J. McClary, 8th N. J.
J. S. Carr, 16th New-York.
Jacob Scwab, 1st Bat'y Reg.
Henry Carr, 16th N. Y.
Wm. Peise, 8th N. H.
Douglas Smyth, 53d Penn.
Kirk Tucker, 81st N. Y.
Geo. Sheplar, 63d Penn.
Jacob Numley, 1st N. Y. Ar.
T. E. Hanley, 1st Mich.
W. T. Braddock, 1st Mich.
J. M. Druneshaw, 3d N. Y.
Michael Honess, 6th N. Y.
Cornelius N. White, 29th Me.
Geo. Rogers, cook for N. J. band.
James Cullen, 9th Mass.
Surgeon Ephora Easton, 31st New-York.
James A. Looper, 2d R. I.
W. H. Slocumb, 2d R. I.
Solomon Wilsey, 4th Mich.
Lieut. Whalley, 17th Mass.
Joseph Bickley, 86th N. Y.
E. M. Legang, 83d Penn.
Henry Hewit, Wheaton's Bat.
Martin Bromley, 16th N. Y.
Melvin Montay, 16th N. Y.
W. Dailly, 1st U. S. Artill'y.
L. Ward, 1st U. S. Artillery.
F. Bune, 1st U. S. Artillery.
Peter Fitzynen, 6th Infant.
T. Seals, 4th Michigan.
S. Brower, 4th Michigan.
M. Fa McDonald, 10th Penn.
Francis Reynolds, 80th Pa.
Joseph Farrell, 1st U. S. Ar.
W. D. Work, 83d Penn.
Wallace Newton, 5th Vt.
V. Coemod, 1st U. S. Art'y.
H. Kelly, 23d Pennsylvania.
James Westcott, 3d N. J.
John Ogden, 3d N. J.
Thomas Hems, 15th Mass.
James Byrnes, 69th N. Y.
Wm. Donley, 3d Vermont.
John Carper, 16th N. Y.
George Wentry, 38th N. Y.
J. Connolly 23d Penn.
S. McNeff, 103d Penn.
F. Keeny, 1st R. I.
R. McC. Leigh, 1st R. I.
W. Condet, 1 S. Cavalry.
F. Cassidy, 1st Mich.
John Casey, 1st N. Y.
George Lynch, 61st Penn.
F. M. Miller, 83d Penn.
E. M. Rockwell, 16th Mich.
Henry Drilling, 14th N. Y.
John McClellan, 16th N. Y.
James F. Gillis, 9th Penn.
T. Alexandria, 62d Penn.
E. Mardin, drummer, 67th Penn.
Sergt. A. B. Vanscoter, 4th Mich.
Joseph Burnes, 74th Penn.
Thomas Simmons, 71st Penn.
George Lilley, 71st Penn.
Sergt. W. L. Rettel, 9th Penn.
James Elliott, 5th Penn.
George Siger, 9th Penn.
H. Jones, 9th Penn.
Spurlin Enos, 16th Penn.
John Masenas, 57th Penn.
Henry Willis, 71st N. Y.
F. Imhoff, 2d New-Jersey.
Gat. Snider, 4th Penn. R. A.
John McCady, 12th Regt.
S. Rakeman, 12th N. Y.
Lieut. G. C. Spaulding, 5th Vermont.
R. H. Mudy, 27d Mass.
J. B. Baily, 20th Penn.
David Armstrong, 49th Pa.
James Brady, 71st Penn.
Fred. Lewis, 5th N. Y.
James Burns, 63d N. Y.
George Steiner, 10th Penn.
Henry Miller, 10th Penn.
Danl. Y. Hill, 10th Penn.
James. B. Whitmore, 1st Corps.
Lt. J. M. Goddard, 15th Mass.
Lt. E. W. Winey, 77th N. Y.
Lt. J. C. Bass, 2d N. J.
C. R. Dale, 10th Penn.
John Daily, 87th Penn.
J. S. Wisson, 6th Maine.
J. C. Towsley, 1st N. J.
D. White, 3d New-Jersey.
A. Schnell, 1st New-Jersey.
C. Heul, 52d New-York.
G. Assmy, 52d New-York.
Thomas Wine, 7th N. J.
Reuben Bergens, 96th N. Y.
D. S. Bumps, 57th Penn.
W. A. Scott, 85th Penn.
B. F. Sanlsbury, 11th Me.
J. W. Beeson, 3d Vermont.
George Bisay, 7th N. J.
George Banks, 44th N. Y.
C. Kyder, 1st N. Y.
D. E. Taylor, 3d Mich.
T. Lyons, 1st New-Jersey.
H. C. Curtis, 11th Maine.
F. Cusley, 4th N. J.
W. S. Green, 106th Penn.
T. M. Thomas, 76th Penn.
W. H. Morgan, 1st L. Art.
W. Emmins, 1st N. J.
J. A. Bidell, 3d N. J.
A. Famores, 95th Penn.
M. G. Flank, Kennedy's Battery, 1st N. Y. Art.
C. F. Davis, 1st N. J.
B. Lanale, 96th Penn.
G. Hibbard, 5th Vt.

In addition to the above, the following rebel sick prisoners were brought hither on the *Commodore*:

Enos Fust, 86th N. C.
P. Lexton, 37th N. C.
Martin F. Moss, 7th N. C.
H. Gaskins, 18th N. C.
Benj. Calvin, 26th N. C.
Sergt. W. D. Hannahan, 2d S. C.
Lieut. J. H. Cornelious, 26th N. C.
Thomas Coulton, 37th N. C.

The following died on the passage to this City,

John M. Hughes, 83d N. Y.
Lyman Morehouse, 9th N. Y.
Martin J. Seymour, 7th Mich.
Oscar Mulain, 10th Pa. Re.

Casualties among New-Yorkers.

We have the following list of killed and wounded in New-York regiments, which are more complete than any heretofore published:

FIRST NEW-YORK.

The list of killed and wounded of the First New-York Volunteers, Col. GARRET DUCKMAN, since the 25th of June, is as follows:

KILLED.

Co. A—Corp. J. W. Smith, Abel Ellis.
Co. B—W. Duggan, Richard Duffield, Thomas Dinney, John Fitzpatrick, Robert Shields.
Co. C—Corp. Tinlinson Algeraon, James Britt, John Kennedy.
Co. D—Corp. Henry McCudden, John Krinacher, W. McMurray.
Co. E—James H. Olasen.
Co. F—G. W. Johnson. John Foley, Alonzo Merrill, Patrick Whellan, and Capt. Coster.
Co. G.—Lieut. George S. Melville, A. McDermott, George Smith, J. W. Shnitz.
Co. H—Theodore Kauptman, Gustavus Navoo.
Co. I—Englebert Machmaen, Carl Arveson, Theodore Lassen, Louis Potentz.
Co. K—Bernard Boesser.

WOUNDED.

Co. A.—John Bushey, Jacob Openheimer, Corp. W. H. Foster, John O. Callahan, John Doyle, A. Utz, Michael Connelly, J. Sullivan, Jacob Shoebach, Chas. McGurk, Herman Smith, Araiza Griffin, Mathew Flynn, Harvey Miller, Philip Mulligan, William Thompson.
Co. B—Sergt. Julius Bayley, Sergt. H. F. Jacoby, Corp. Adam Brown, Corp. Michael Garder, Corp. J. Grenhaigh, Corp. Thomas Grimth, Color-Corp. C. A. Hamilton, John Birch, Adam Begler, David Claney, Color-Sergt. Mathew Dougherty, James Graham, James Hickey, Peter Hussey, W. Krayling, James Kane, Valentine Long, John McIntosh, Henry Seymour.
Co. C.—Corp. Francis Daley, Corp. James Fitzgerald, James McCarter, John Hickey, Corp. John Holmes, Ed. Doyle, Luke Garvey, John Hannon, Thomas McAndrews, H. J. Pickerall, James Sterling, Marks Bloom, Thomas Curran, John Maher.
Co. D.—Sergt. Francis McIntyre, Corp. G. W. Gardner, Corp. John M. Smith, Alexander Buchanan, Joseph Reilly, Robert Keys, S. A. J. Switzer, John Drum, Andrew Eckland.
Co. E.—Lieut. George W. Duncan, Color Bearer Peter L. Brown, Corp. Chas. McCarty, Thomas McCrothy, Corp. Martin McGrath, James Dyott, Nicholas Lane, James Lynch, James McKinley, Michael O'Gorman, Patrick Riley, W. H. Sherrock.
Co. F—Lieut. W. Allen, Sergt. W. Robertson, Color Corp. Michael Cullitan, Color Corp. R. Swindle, John Eaton, W. Rogers, David Lester, Joseph Scott, Michael Donohugh, T. Hillman, Frank Cox.
Co. G—Joseph Dector, James Friley, Peter Mustaglio, Patrick Smith, Silas Tiney, Lieut. C. W. Wright.
Co. H—Corp. James Pate, Corp. W. Clinton, Corp. James O'Rourke, Lewis W. Ballard, John Larkins, Patrick O'Brien, James R. Thompson, Corp. Thos. Berg, Corp. Samuel Davis, Norman Atwater.
Co. I—Cello Floriani, James Martin, Henry Ryer, Julius Stevenson, Ransing Snider, Laurits Wittaber.
Co. K—Capt. Werner W. Blery, Lieut. Nicholas Ganbeck, Daniel Gruesling, John Hourehan, John Johnson, Antoni Millet, Joseph Montena, John Cruse, George Usterman, Sigismund Porges, George Rathman, Caspar Rirk, John Semmelman, Henry Suresh, Simon Urdell, John Roper.

MISSING

Co. A—Corp. Frederick Freichicin, Corp. James McCook, John Green, Robt. McCullough, Michael Quinn, John A. Miller, Henry Paget, Sergt. John Eager.
Co. B—Henry Feder, William Largiin, Peter Murphy, Wm. Walsh, F. N. Nutter.
Co. D—Sandford Butler, Geo. Herbert. Gen. Rimer, Gen. Meade, Ed. Meade, Oliver Buckare.
Co. F—Josef Anton Federer, Francis Herman, Daniel Reardon, Daniel Dorsey.
Co. G—Corp. W. J. Joiner, John McCue, Thomas Malloy, Corp. John Gaynor, John Shamin, Charles Ludwick, Benj. Chase, C. Enfield, Frank Brisch, E. Cornotan, Patrick Calhane, Carlisle Ferris, musician, J. H. Markey, musician, C. W. Felter.
Co. G—Edward Adams, Warren Conklin, Lyman Elwood, Reuns Grimman, John Richards, A. Byers, M. Connaty, James Sprouse, Terrance Sweeney, John Frazer, Wesley Winship, Corp. John Ryan, Corp. A. Taylor.
Co. H—P. Burns, W. A. Bishop, Charles Berlin, M. Tyler, 86th N. Y.
Mark M. Gleason, 3[illegible] N. Y.
T. Donahue, cook, driver.
Peter A. Re[illegible] 104th
J. Miller, 63d Pa.
H. Wood, 12[illegible] New-York.
W. Noble, [illegible] 12[illegible]
Corp. C. F. Bumush, 8th N. J.
W. S. Hoghland, 2d R. I.
G. S. Hoppard, 49th N. Y.
W. H. Woodill, 4th N. Y.
Levi Dexter, 96th N. Y.
R. Clark, 6th New-York.
O. V. Hutchinson, 6th Vt.
M. Eaton, 100th New-York.
G. Sheppard, 49th N. Y.
J. Taylor, 103d Pa.
J. Carmel, 6th Vermont.
Sergt.-Maj. C. J. Ellis, 3d Me.
J. Eastman, 56th N. Y.
J. Chester, 95th N. Y.
W. Sweets, 10th Pa.
Henry Lashes, 62d N. Y.
Pat Coyne, 61st N. Y.
Henry Preston, 1st N. J.
Judson C. Bartlett, 4th N. Y.
Morris McGrath, 1st N. J.
Corp. Thirdon Loandsbury, 6th N. Y.
Elias Wager, 64th N. Y.
Edward Shi, 1st N. J.
Sergt. James H. Tompkins, 6th N. Y.
Sergt. Cr[illegible]graph, 49th Penn.
Wm. Haire, 4th Penn.
A. Y. Quainteoce, 49th N. Y.
Geo. Lehmon, 53d Penn.
Geo. Withright, 49th Penn.
Leonard Graff, 7th N. Y.
Sergt. C. L. Evans, 105th Pa.
D. C. Vanciver, 3d N. J.
Thos. Claney, 33d N. Y.
Wm. T. Reon, 3d N. J.
Frank McBride, 63d Penn.
M. Smith, 6th N. J.
W. H. Crockett, 11th Me.
M. Garvey, 73d N. Y.
B. Saurent, 56th N. Y.
Levi Books, 93d Penn.
John Pugh, 10th Penn.
Wm. A. Gould, 6th Maine.
J. M. Bise, 101st N. Y.
John Hollins, 101st N. Y.
W. Burnbank, 1st N. J.
J. L. Piper, 4th Vt.
John White, 2d N. J.
F. Hanstaler, 64th N. Y.
John Canth, 93d N. Y.
W. H. Sharer, 93d N. Y.
G. O. Gale, 62d N. Y.
J. Cavendish, 96th Penn.
John Hoover, 44th N. Y.
Daniel Fox, 1st Mich.
Jos. Verver, 93d Penn.
E. Preston, 6th Me.
B. Jewell, 1st N. Y.
John King, 4th N. J.
John Donovan, 42d N. Y.
Morrill Dickey, 19th Mass.
M. Grady, 19th Mass.
E. Wright, 72d Pa.
Otis Travis, 108th Pa.
A. O. Walker, 13th Mass.
Lewis Hallman, 72d Pa.
H. J. Rutherford, 106th Pa.
Thos. Timbo, 108th Pa.
C. W. Averil, 6th Maine.
B. Taylor, 2d Vt.
A. Judson, Berdan's S. S.
S. D. Mills, 3d Vt.
Jas. Wickmire, 12th Pa.
Kingsley Halcom, 106th Pa.
Henry Krider, 72d Pa.
Edwin Morrill, 19th Mass.
H. Vigler, 31st Penn.
Jno. Smith, 1st N. Y.
Jas. Gibson, 31st N. Y.
Jno. Gross, 49th N. Y.
Jno. Anderson, 3d N. J.
Geo. Grover, 4th N. J.
W. Giffut, 72d N. Y.
L. E. Miller, 72d N. Y.
Jos. Burson, 85th Penn.
Jos. Walworth, 93d Penn.
N. Z. Wheeler, 5th Wis.
Thos. B. Riley, 22d Mass.
A. Salmadge, 3d N. J.
T. Mahoney, 29th Mass.
Jas. R. Johnson, 93d Penn.
E. Collins, 7th Maine.
J. V. Mattison, 3d N. J.
Lt. R. C. Spencer, 3d N. J.
Lt. H. L. Johnson, Signal Corps.
Lt. J. M. Goddard, 15th Mass.
Lt. E. W. Winey, 77th N. Y.
Lt. J. C. Bass, 2d N. J.
C. R. Dale, 10th Penn.
John Daily, 87th Penn.
J. S. Wisson, 6th Maine.
J. C. Towsley, 1st N. J.
D. White, 3d New-Jersey.
A. Schnell, 1st New-Jersey.
C. Heul, 52d New-York.
G. Assmy, 52d New-York.
Thomas Wine, 7th N. J.
Reuben Bergens, 96th N. Y.
D. S. Bumps, 57th Penn.
W. A. Scott, 85th Penn.
B. F. Sanlsbury, 11th Me.
J. W. Beeson, 3d Vermont.
George Bisay, 7th N. J.
George Banks, 44th N. Y.
C. Kyder, 1st N. Y.
D. E. Taylor, 3d Mich.
T. Lyons, 1st New-Jersey.
H. C. Curtis, 11th Maine.
F. Cusley, 4th N. J.
W. S. Green, 106th Penn.
T. M. Thomas, 76th Penn.
W. H. Morgan, 1st L. Art.
W. Emmins, 1st N. J.
J. A. Bidell, 3d N. J.
A. Famores, 95th Penn.
M. G. Flank, Kennedy's Battery, 1st N. Y. Art.
C. F. Davis, 1st N. J.
B. Lanale, 96th Penn.
G. Hibbard, 5th Vt.

In addition to the above, the following rebel sick prisoners were brought hither on the *Commodore*:

Enos Fust, 86th N. C.
P. Lexton, 37th N. C.
Martin F. Moss, 7th N. C.
H. Gaskins, 18th N. C.
Benj. Calvin, 26th N. C.
Sergt. W. D. Hannahan, 2d S. C.
Lieut. J. H. Cornelious, 26th N. C.
Thomas Coulton, 37th N. C.

The following died on the passage to this City,

John M. Hughes, 83d N. Y.
Lyman Morehouse, 9th N. Y.
Martin J. Seymour, 7th Mich.
Oscar Mulain, 10th Pa. Re.

Casualties among New-Yorkers.

We have the following list of killed and wounded in New-York regiments, which are more complete than any heretofore published:

FIRST NEW-YORK.

The list of killed and wounded of the First New-York Volunteers, Col. GARRET DUCKMAN, since the 25th of June, is as follows:

KILLED.

Co. A—Corp. J. W. Smith, Abel Ellis.
Co. B—W. Duggan, Richard Duffield, Thomas Dinney, John Fitzpatrick, Robert Shields.
Co. C—Corp. Tinlinson Algeraon, James Britt, John Kennedy.
Co. D—Corp. Henry McCudden, John Krinacher, W. McMurray.
Co. E—James H. Olasen.
Co. F—G. W. Johnson. John Foley, Alonzo Merrill, Patrick Whellan, and Capt. Coster.
Co. G.—Lieut. George S. Melville, A. McDermott, George Smith, J. W. Shnitz.
Co. H—Theodore Kauptman, Gustavus Navoo.
Co. I—Englebert Machmaen, Carl Arveson, Theodore Lassen, Louis Potentz.
Co. K—Bernard Boesser.

WOUNDED.

Co. A.—John Bushey, Jacob Openheimer, Corp. W. H. Foster, John O. Callahan, John Doyle, A. Utz, Michael Connelly, J. Sullivan, Jacob Shoebach, Chas. McGurk, Herman Smith, Araiza Griffin, Mathew Flynn, Harvey Miller, Philip Mulligan, William Thompson.
Co. B—Sergt. Julius Bayley, Sergt. H. F. Jacoby, Corp. Adam Brown, Corp. Michael Garder, Corp. J. Grenhaigh, Corp. Thomas Grimth, Color-Corp. C. A. Hamilton, John Birch, Adam Begler, David Claney, Color-Sergt. Mathew Dougherty, James Graham, James Hickey, Peter Hussey, W. Krayling, James Kane, Valentine Long, John McIntosh, Henry Seymour.
Co. C.—Corp. Francis Daley, Corp. James Fitzgerald, James McCarter, John Hickey, Corp. John Holmes, Ed. Doyle, Luke Garvey, John Hannon, Thomas McAndrews, H. J. Pickerall, James Sterling, Marks Bloom, Thomas Curran, John Maher.
Co. D.—Sergt. Francis McIntyre, Corp. G. W. Gardner, Corp. John M. Smith, Alexander Buchanan, Joseph Reilly, Robert Keys, S. A. J. Switzer, John Drum, Andrew Eckland.
Co. E.—Lieut. George W. Duncan, Color Bearer Peter L. Brown, Corp. Chas. McCarty, Thomas McCrothy, Corp. Martin McGrath, James Dyott, Nicholas Lane, James Lynch, James McKinley, Michael O'Gorman, Patrick Riley, W. H. Sherrock.
Co. F—Lieut. W. Allen, Sergt. W. Robertson, Color Corp. Michael Cullitan, Color Corp. R. Swindle, John Eaton, W. Rogers, David Lester, Joseph Scott, Michael Donohugh, T. Hillman, Frank Cox.
Co. G—Joseph Dector, James Friley, Peter Mustaglio, Patrick Smith, Silas Tiney, Lieut. C. W. Wright.
Co. H—Corp. James Pate, Corp. W. Clinton, Corp. James O'Rourke, Lewis W. Ballard, John Larkins, Patrick O'Brien, James R. Thompson, Corp. Thos. Berg, Corp. Samuel Davis, Norman Atwater.
Co. I—Cello Floriani, James Martin, Henry Ryer, Julius Stevenson, Ransing Snider, Laurits Wittaber.
Co. K—Capt. Werner W. Blery, Lieut. Nicholas Ganbeck, Daniel Gruesling, John Hourehan, John Johnson, Antoni Millet, Joseph Montena, John Cruse, George Usterman, Sigismund Porges, George Rathman, Caspar Rirk, John Semmelman, Henry Suresh, Simon Urdell, John Roper.

MISSING

Co. A—Corp. Frederick Freichicin, Corp. James McCook, John Green, Robt. McCullough, Michael Quinn, John A. Miller, Henry Paget, Sergt. John Eager.
Co. B—Henry Feder, William Largiin, Peter Murphy, Wm. Walsh, F. N. Nutter.
Co. D—Sandford Butler, Geo. Herbert. Gen. Rimer, Gen. Meade, Ed. Meade, Oliver Buckare.
Co. F—Josef Anton Federer, Francis Herman, Daniel Reardon, Daniel Dorsey.
Co. G—Corp. W. J. Joiner, John McCue, Thomas Malloy, Corp. John Gaynor, John Shamin, Charles Ludwick, Benj. Chase, C. Enfield, Frank Brisch, E. Cornotan, Patrick Calhane, Carlisle Ferris, musician, J. H. Markey, musician, C. W. Felter.
Co. G—Edward Adams, Warren Conklin, Lyman Elwood, Reuns Grimman, John Richards, A. Byers, M. Connaty, James Sprouse, Terrance Sweeney, John Frazer, Wesley Winship, Corp. John Ryan, Corp. A. Taylor.
Co. H—P. Burns, W. A. Bishop, Charles Berlin, Edinburgh, John Harris, James Mullen, Robert Wood, George May, Thomas Ryan, George Thorpe.
Co. I—Edward Abrahamson, Arthur Brockmann, Jacob Christofsen, Harrold Thompson, August Seger.
Co. K—Color Corporal Wiegard, John Hiller, August Moester, Henry Morris, Lewis Roth, Frederick Schneider, Louis Spahn, Charles Nirth, Sergeant W. Schneider, John Cortezan, Charles Liebel, Frederick Ullbrick, Henry Hauphman, Jacob Schnelli.

A large majority of the above missing are known to be wounded.

THIRTY-SEVENTH NEW-YORK.

The following casualties have also occurred since June 25:

WOUNDED.

Co. A—Andrew Moddie, Charles O'Flynn, Michael Nolen.
Co. B—Sergeant Michael Smith, Jas. Clark, Thos. Norten.
Co. C—Corporal John Galvin, Henry Nolan, Laurence Lynch.
Co. D—Patrick Lewis, Elmer Lewis, Michael Padden, Michael Barton.
Co. E—Sergt. Francis Cassidy, Corp. James Roddy, Corp. John McNally, Peter Healey, Michael Kirk, William Langley, Daniel Lyons, Daniel Gannon.
Co. F—John Gilton, Andrew O'Connor, Henry Gallagher, Dennis Laughlin, supposed to be a prisoner.
Co. G—Char es Kirwin.
Co. H—John Fenton, D. J. Clark, H. Nickerson, Malica Rowan.
Co. I—Corp. J. Walcott, Corp. B. D. Bentley, Corp. F. Snow, J. West.
Co. K—John Maloney, Andrew Smith, John Medder, Matthew Muldoon, John Barley.

MISSING IN ACTION.

Co. A—Abraham Moore.
Co. D—Corp. Thomas Smith, (wounded,) Thomas McNulty.
Co. E—Michael Rafferty.
Co. I—A. Charlesworth, Dexter Bartlett, Charles Schulte, J. D. Prime, John Welch, Michael Killeher, J. Warner.
Co. K—Robert Green, James McMureney, Jeremiah McCoy.
Co. F—John O'Reilly, Dennis Gillis.

MISSING ON THE MARCH.

Co. B—Corp. E. R. Burk, Thomas Mulhare, W. King, John Reinwell, Lawrence Madden, Michael Mullen, Patrick Cassidy, Robert M. Welch, John Forsyth and Peter Bree.
Co. C—John Masterson, Peter Ward and Charles E. Nealie.
Co. F—W. O'Connor.
Co. G—John McGowen, Charles Eatrices, Frank Courtney and Jeremiah Shea.
Co. H—Charles O'Brien, George Foley, Francis Whitcombe, James Barton and Richard Frank.

Many of the reported missing in action are known to be either killed or wounded.

THIRTY-EIGHTH NEW-YORK.

The appended list embraces the casualties from June 29 to July 3:

WOUNDED.

Private Wenz, private Lewis Legro, Co. E; private Sullivan, Co. F; private Fielding, Co. F.

MISSING IN ACTION.

Co. A—Drummer Carlow.
Co. C—Privates Hoffmire, Pabst and Rise.
Co. D—Privates Kersey, Kennedy, Patten, John Sullivan, Jeremiah Sullivan, and Ged. Morten.
Co. F—Privates McDonald, Dunphy, Jamison and Laughton.
Co. E—Sergt. J. P. Danchy.
Co. H—Privates Gosson, Beckman, Cummings, Clear, Crowley, Perkins, Flannery, Butler and Blackington.
Co. I—Privates Erskine, Mutter, Warren and Rice.

FORTIETH NEW-YORK.

Maj. Albert S. Ingalls, wounded in leg, (amputated.)
Co. A—Charles Gildershire, killed; Sergts. T. McNamee, Edwin Hinkle, and Privates Patrick McGuirk and John Mahun, wounded.
Co. B—Sergt. B. Emery and Corporal George C. Vanmolle, wounded.
Co. C—James Laphair, Charles Taylor, M. Sexton and Thomas Dorr, wounded.
Co. F—John Naughton, killed; Sergt. S. J. Cook, Corp. A. Gumphert and private Daniel Holland, wounded.
Co. G—A. L. Johnson, killed; J. N. Conners, wounded.
Co H.—George Sawyer, Fred. Gislaman, Thomas Thompson, Robert Jackson, Robert Jost, wounded.
Co. I—Corp. Wood, Second-Lieut. B. Vanderpool, wounded.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST NEW-YORK.

Co. A—M. Soulie, mortally wounded in right breast.
Co. C—A. A. Chappel, wounded in leg.
Co. D—O. Newport, wounded in arm.
Co. E—Chapin, killed.
Co. F—Corp. Read, wounded in hand and ankle; H. Ferris, wounded in hand, slightly.
Co. G—Hurd, wounded slightly in hand.
Co. I—C. Barton, killed; Garnet, wounded in thigh; Wheeler, serious wound in arm; Phetterplone, wounded in arm.

MISSING.

Co. A—Donelly, Mead and Steward.
Co. B—J. Bird, J. Owner, L. Huntley, J. Ellis.
Co. E—Berke, Carmikel, Wm. Frazier, J. McGreth, J. Shoemaker, J. Smith, O'Flagerty, T. G. King.
Co. H—Shessinger, H. Ufer, J. Mailsbacher, R. Nulens.
Co. G—J. Melz, J. Murphy.
Co. K—S. Oliver.

Wendell Phillips on the War.

From the Boston Courier, July 7.

WENDELL PHILLIPS delivered an address yesterday morning before the Twenty-eighth Congregational Society at Music Hall. Mr. PHILLIPS, in beginning, said that last Fall they opened their house in a season of great doubt as regards national affairs; they were about to close for the Summer with a cloud still resting on the future. He proposed to improve the hour in trying to find the reason of this delay in what seemed to him efficient action on the part of the Government. When FREMONT went to open a road across the Rocky Mountains, he started in the Winter, so as to ascertain the worst features of the route. When FULTON's steamer first crossed the water, he selected a moment of the greatest difficulty to examine the machinery. Our institutions now are undergoing their first great radical triumph. Hitherto democracy has floated on a Summer sea; now, for the first time, the experiment of the people's rule meets, within its own bosom, the great obstacles which threaten to dissolve its territory and discredit it in Europe. He took this moment, therefore, to look into the machinery and see where the difficulty exists.

Every man should exert all the influence he can. He is bound not only to accept what comes to him, but plan how best to influence those about him. They were taunted sometimes with the amount of influence this pulpit, established by THEODORE PARKER, had in bringing about the present difficulties. But it seemed to him that it had not all the influence that it ought to have attained. There were four kinds of influence—social, intellectual, religious and political. This pulpit was not potent because of the numbers which it attracted, but because it was the place where unpopular truths found utterance,

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Adjourned Meeting of the Grain Merchants.

The adjourned meeting of the grain merchants was held, yesterday, at the Produce Exchange. Mr. ATWATER, Chairman, called the assemblage to order, and remarked that the object of this meeting was to hear the report of the Committee, appointed at the previous meeting, held on Tuesday. He hoped the Committee would immediately report. The Secretary, Mr. HERRICK, Jr., said he had received no written report. Mr. TOMPKINS, on behalf of the Committee, was repeatedly called for, but did not respond. The Chairman then said that probably the Committee had not completed its labors, nor prepared any report. He would like to know what the meeting desired to have done. Calls were made for Mr. BARKER, who promptly appeared and explained verbally what progress the Committee had made. He said that the Committee, as such, had had no meetings, but some members of it, including himself, had attended the laborers' meeting at Tammany Hall, Tuesday night, and had endeavored to ascertain the actual grievances of the shovelers, and what they wanted to have done for them. He had spoken to the laborers in a conciliatory manner, and was very cordially received. He repeated the substance of his remarks on the occasion referred to, which have been already published in the TIMES. Mr. BARKER added that, as a merchant, he was sorry that the resolutions of Tuesday had been adopted by the merchants. There was really no necessity for taking such action. It was not all dignified nor wise for the merchants of New-York to do anything under the circumstances that had any appearance of defiance or intimidation. The laborers were acting in a most orderly and unobjectionable manner. As far as they were right, he was with them; but any opposition to the working of the elevators he considered decidedly wrong, and he had so stated to the meeting at Tammany Hall. He had been assured there that the men did not propose to prevent the working of the elevators, nor to interfere with any other laborers, who might be employed in connection with them. He believed that the laborers had real cause for complaint, and that they obgnt not to be treated in a hostile manner. He would say that he believed that the Committee of merchants appointed on Tuesday could speedily settle all difficulties, if they honestly and energetically set about doing so. The fact was, according to Mr. BARKER, the actual trouble was between the elevators and the stevedores, and that it was not properly the business of the merchants to have anything whatever to do with the quarrel. He ought as appropriately bring his private business troubles before a meeting of merchants. Such conduct, however, would be promptly and quietly denounced. As he understood the matter, the stevedores had been in the habit of receiving fifty cents per one hundred bushels, for the work that they were required to perform. The elevators now share the labor, and the proprietors of the machines get thirty-seven and a half cents, while the stevedores are paid only the additional twelve and a half cents per one hundred bushels. He did not think this a fair division, and the merchants, he felt assured, would not sanction themselves to be made a party to such a manifest injustice. He had no more to say, and he believed that had the airy report been prepared by the committee, no more could have been said in it.

Mr. MONTGOMERY would like to ask Mr. BARKER if he was opposed to progress, to the spirit of the age, and to the elevator system. He hoped Mr. BARKER would not encourage, as he had been accused of having encouraged, by his remarks at Tammany Hall, opposition to the working of the elevators.

Mr. BARKER had nothing to say, but to refer to the report of his observations at Tammany Hall, as published in the TIMES and other papers. He would only add that there had been no interruption to the working of the elevators; that they were working yesterday, or rather on Tuesday, and, in fact, every day. None of them had been idle but one, and that this one was managed by a man who was out of town, and did not own the elevator.

Mr. MONTGOMERY only asked for information.

The Chairman called attention once more to the object of the meeting, declined to listen to any irrelevant discussions of miscellaneous topics, and closed by stating that there was no motion before the meeting.

Mr. HERRICK moved that the meeting adjourn *sine die*, which motion was seconded by Mr. BARKER, and was adopted by acclamation.

It was positively stated in some subsequent discussions of the matter, that the real origin of all this trouble had not even yet been touched nor alluded to publicly. The difficulty, it was asserted, actually began in a bitter rivalry between grain measurers, owning, in part, to some of the floating elevators and working in connection with them; and measurers, who had no interest in elevators, or no connection with them, and who were consequently losing the patronage of the merchants, who desired to have their work promptly and speedily performed. It was also alleged that the laborers were merely inveigled into doing the moral or physical fighting of these conflicting interests. We give this version of the matter for what it is worth.

Commencement of St. John's College.

The Seventeenth Annual Commencement of St. John's College, at Fordham, took place yesterday, and, as usual, was attended by a large concourse of its friends and patrons from this City and vicinity. According to the custom of former years, the exercises were held in the open air, beneath a large awning suspended from the branches of the stately old elms that adorn the college grounds. Very Rev. WM. STARR, Vicar-General, presided on the occasion, and around him were seated upon the platform the faculty of the College, and a large number of the distinguished clergy, among whom we noticed Very Rev. JOHN TURNER, of Brooklyn; Very Rev. J. P. MORAN, of Newark; Father JAMES HUGHES, of Hartford; Father J. O'BRIEN, of New-Haven; Father JAMES HASSAN, of Georgia; Fathers J. BRENNAN, W. J. GARTNER, S. MALONE, P. A. GAYNOR, of New-London; T. J. SMITH, of Niagara Falls; J. BOYCE; O'REILLY, late Chaplain of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, D. NELLIGAN, and others.

The benignant countenance of Archbishop HUGHES was very much missed by the audience, as well as by the young students, who have been accustomed to listen to his good-natured comments upon their performances, and his fatherly counsels at the close of the exercises; but it was a consolation to know that his absence was in the interest of his country, for whose cause he has rendered such valuable services abroad.

The orations of the Graduating Class were delivered in accordance with the following programme, which was interspersed with excellent music from the College Choir, assisted by an orchestra from NOLL'S Band.

Discourse—"Materialism and America"..... Mr. Raphael Spalding
Discourse—"Virtue's Nobility"..... Mr. John Brogan
Discourse—"Religion and Philosophy"..... Mr. Wm. Doherty
Discourse—"The Monks of the West"..... Mr. John Hughes
Discourse—"Public Station"..... Mr. John Gafney
Discourse—"National Glory"..... Mr. James A. Olwell
Discourse—"Historical Criticism"
—Valedictory..... Mr. Andrew J. Lynch
Master's Oration—"The Higher Law"..... John J. Gaynor, A. B.

Address to the Graduates..Rev. Patrick McGovern, A.M

The speeches were well delivered, and were generally of a high order of merit. The address to the graduating class, by Rev. Mr. MCGOVERN, was a well-considered and patriotic production, and elicited great applause.

At the close of the speaking the following degrees were conferred:

MASTER OF ARTS—John J. Gaynor, Richmond, Va.; James J. Moriarty, County Kerry, Ireland; Francis J. Roche, Brooklyn, L. I.

BACHELOR OF ARTS—Wm. J. Doherty, St. John, N. B.; Raphael Spalding, Lebanon, Ky.; John H. Gafney, New-York; Andrew J. Lynch, Syracuse, N. Y.; Jas. A. Olwell, New-York; John Roche, New-York; John Brogan, Haverstraw, N. Y.; Solomon H. Murphy, New-York; Eugene Murphy, Albany, N. Y.; Wm. J. Collins, Fall River, Mass.; Charles Chesebrough, New-Orleans, La.; John Hughes, Downpatrick, Ireland; Francis Newton, Leitrim, Ireland.

The master's medal was awarded to JNO. J. GAYNOR, A. M. The medal for the last biographical essay (subject—*Sir Thos. Moore*) was awarded to Mr. J. DOHERTY, JNO. GAFNEY and ANDREW J. LYNCH being next in rank. The donor of the medal for this year was Sheriff KELLY.

Among the graduates this year will be noticed the name of JOHN HUGHES, to whose courtesy and attention the members of the Press have been so much indebted for several years past. The attendance of ladies and gentlemen was quite as large as at former Commencements, and the day passed off in the most agreeable manner.

Committee on National Affairs.

A meeting of the Joint Committee on National Affairs was held, yesterday, the principal business being the auditing of bills heretofore incurred for funeral expenses of Cols. MILLER and RIKER. Some were passed and others laid over for future action.

The application for an appropriation to refit the First Regiment, who were among the first three months' men serving in the war, was laid over to give Col. PRICE a hearing at some future meeting.

Col. ALLEN's application for the use of Lafayette Hall for recruiting purposes was laid over; the same disposition was made of the application of the Seventh Regiment, for the privilege of erecting a monument in the square at the junction of Bowery and Fourth-avenue, in honor of New-Yorkers falling in the war.

The subject of amending section 7 of the Family Aid ordinance, as suggested by the Comptroller, to avoid the possible extra expense in paying out fractional parts of a dollar, in consequence of the high premium value of silver, was then taken up. It was decided to report in favor of making the proposed change from weekly to semi-monthly payments.

The Mayor's message, suggesting cooperation of the Common Council with a Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, in equal committees, to take steps to sustain the Government in crushing the rebellion, was next considered. A sub-committee of five was decided upon to carry out the Mayor's proposition, and the Chair appointed Councilmen ORTON and GUERNEY, and Aldermen SMITH, ALLEN and MITCHELL.

Commissioners of Emigration—Weekly Statement.

Only three members of the Board being present, no business was transacted except to receive the regular weekly statement, which is as follows:

Number of emigrants arrived to July 2.....	33,704
Up to July 9.....	2,335
Total.....	36,039
Arrivals to same date in 1861.....	44,377
Balance in Bank Jan. 1, 1862.....	$2,815 05
Aggregate receipts to July 2.....	86,877 39
Received since, up to July 9.....	3,576 00
Total.....	$94,268 44
Disbursements, as per previous account, to July 2.....	$54,968 36
Current expenses of June 25 and July 2.....	12,164 17—$67,152 53
Leaving a balance in Bank of.....	$27,115 91

Commissioners of Excise.

FIFTY-ONE LICENSES GRANTED—THE DRUGGISTS TO BE LOOKED AFTER.

The Commissioners of Excise met again yesterday, and granted fifty-one licenses at $30 each, the majority being to "Inn Keepers." Mr. HARBERT, Chairman of the Board, offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Attorney of the Board to notify druggists who were selling liquors without license, on pretence of being for medicinal use, that they must cease, or submit to prosecution and penalty for the violation of the law. The Commissioners are determined to carry out the law in its letter and spirit, and aided as they are by the Police Department, will doubtless soon effect a great revolution in the morals and habits of the many thousands of dealers who have thus far considered themselves entitled to immunity for any wrong they might commit.

Ladies' Home for Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

LEXINGTON-AV., corner of Fifty-first-st.

The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of the following donations:

Mrs. Wm. B. Crosby	$25 00	Primary Department Ward School No. 9..	$18 00
Mrs. C——	25 00	Boys Departm't Ward School No. 13.....	29 00
Miss Cook	14 00	George Brodhead.....	3 00
A Friend	50	Primary School No. 289 Houston-street.....	15 00
Mrs. James M. Bride..	30 00	Mission School 10th-av.	2 00
Mr. and Mrs. Brown..	3 00	Ward School No. 28....	50 00
Mrs. H. and mother...	3 00	Primary Department of W'd School No. 28	55 00
Mrs. Dr. Mackay.....	1 00	Primary Department of W'd School No. 48.	1 14
Mr. Cutter.....	1 00	Primary Department of W'd School No. 48.	1 00
Mrs. Dr. Johnson.....	8 00	Estate of E. Withering-ton, by T. S. Joslyn & Jno. B Coleman, ex.	50 00
Theophilus Anthony..	5 00	Seventh-st. M. E. Ch'ch	50 00
Through Mrs. A.....	2 00	Thro' S. E. Morse, Esq.	10 00
Mrs. Macready.....	10 00	Ward School No. 17....	227 67
Mrs. Schaeffer.....	2 00	Sunday School of the Church of our Saviour, Brooklyn.....	3 00
Mr. Burnistown.....	1 00	Mrs. Kouraine.....	20 00
Mrs. E. A. Hayt.....	3 00	Miss E. M. Cotheal....	5 00
Mrs. Wade.....	5 00	Mrs. S. W. Lawrence..	5 00
Mr. Alfred Lockwood..	3 00	J. A. Swords.....	1 00
Mrs. R. Lathrop.....	1 00	Carrie Swords.....	25
Mrs. Patrick.....	5 00	Henry Swords.....	25
Mrs. Ely.....	5 00	A Friend.....	5 00
Mr. R. H. Teller.....	5 00	Mrs. Moonson.....	5 00
Miss Major.....	25 00	Grammar School No. 10	11 15
Mr. Holick.....	1 00	Cash.....	25 00
Mr. William Sterver..	5 00	Miss H. Woolsey.....	10 00
Mr. Edward Woolsey..100	00	Ward School No. 37....	38 00
Mrs. Pond, from Grammar School No. 10....	11 65	Ward School No. 37....	4 00
Little Becky Hayt....	25	Mrs. John L. Rogers..	5 00
Boys of Ward School No. 17.....	40 00	Ward School No. 12....	12 85
Girls of Ward School No. 17.....	46 50	Mrs. Augustus Schermerhorn.....	250 00
Primary Department of Ward School No. 17..	43 50	Cash.....	25 00
Boys of Grammar School No. 28.....	26 35	Cash.....	10 00
Mrs. Dr. Jos Witt.....	5 00	Cash.....	10 00
Mrs. Jessup.....	5 00	Mr. Munford.....	10 00
A lad who wasat Sumter.....	1 00		
Mr. Benedict.....	10 00		
Cincinnati Gazette Co.	4 00		
Mrs. G. Totten.....	10 00		
Mrs. Laird.....	10 00		
Total.....			$1,456 10

Mrs. A. V. STOUT, Treasurer.

WEDNESDAY, July 2, 1862.

Donations will be thankfully received by either of the following ladies, who compose the Board of Managers: Mrs. Mayor OPDYKE, President; Mrs. Chancellor FERRIS, Vice President; Mrs. Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, First Directress; Mrs. Dr. VANDERPOOL, Second Directress; Miss FELLOWS, Third Directress; Mrs. H. DWIGHT, Secretary; Mrs. A. V. STOUT, Treasurer.

European Intervention.

MOVEMENT OF FRENCH RESIDENTS IN NEW-YORK.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Events follow each other with such rapidity that it is full time to make some preparation against one that threatens to be the most dangerous of all that menace the Union. Is there any means of averting the calamity of European intervention, or rather a coalition of Europe against America? In my opinion, there is. In order to do so, we must inquire into the different interests that have given birth to the project. England is, undoubtedly the nation most interested in attacking the Union by interfering in the American war. Therefore it is that the South has found in her the most active agent of Secession. But it is impossible for her to intervene alone. For once at war with America, France would appear to her a very dangerous neighbor. Therefore, she has endeavored to associate the latter with her by forming a coalition of which the sword is offered to NAPOLEON III.

To attempt, by a public manifestation, to prevent France from accepting from her too generous ally the golden bridge prepared for her in this manner across the Atlantic, and to directly address the Emperor in the name of the bonds of friendship which unite the French and the American people, is, in my opinion, the surest means by which to defeat the projects of England, and so to overthrow the only remaining strength of the rebellion.

But, this manifestation must be made, not by the French in America alone, but by all the foreigners resident in New-York and the other large cities of the Union. It will be received with enthusiasm by the people of France, who are opposed to any intervention, and NAPOLEON seeing, by the return of the Orleans Princes, that there are on the battle-fields of the Union neither laurels for aspirants nor material for the construction of thrones, will comprehend that the whole interest of France and of his dynasty rests essentially upon a good understanding with the greatest people of the New World. Therefore, to arrest the arm of France by a public manifestation, is to secure the safety of the Union, and bring about the failure of the project of European intervention.

As to the isolated intervention of England, it is scarcely probable, but, were it to take place, it would, in twenty-four hours, give a million of soldiers to the President of the United States.

Animated by these motives, I take upon myself the responsibility of calling a meeting, for the 15th of July, at 8 P. M., in Cooper Institute, of all foreigners residing in New-York, who share my ideas, and I herewith invite them to notify me of their adhesion to the plan. It is in the name of France, my native country, and of the Union which is dear to me, that I call for this National movement. The project has already been received with sympathy by the Americans, and will be vigorously advocated, I hope, by both the American and foreign Press of New-York.

J. BERTON HERMAN.
Held's Hotel, No. 31 Bowery.

A Possible Trick of the Gas Companies.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg leave to caution gas consumers against a trick which I have good reason to suspect is frequently practiced upon them. In repeated instances we have had to stop a leak in the pipe passing out of the meter. As no one touches it but the company's agent, it is fair to infer that he gives the pipe a wrench intentionally, knowing that the gas that escapes from that pipe is charged to the house.

W. H. B.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

HOWARD LODGE, I. O. O. F.—ANNUAL CELEBRATION—ORATION BY A. L. SHAW.—The annual celebration of this Lodge, one of the oldest and most honored in the country, took place last night at Odd Fellows Hall, on the corner of Grand and Centre streets, in the presence of a crowded and delighted audience. Want of space compels us to a brief mention of the occasion, which, as belonging to one of the oldest in the country, deserves more than we have room to say. The orator of the evening was ALEX. L. SHAW, Esq., Ex-Councilman, and P. G. of the Lodge, and was worthy of himself and the occasion. From the statistical statement presented by the orator it appeared that the Lodge numbered now 457 members. That since their organization, twenty years ago, they had paid out in sick benefits and donations the munificent sum of $10,014, and have on hand now the sum of $7,744 53—a larger amount than can probably be claimed by any Lodge in the City of New-York. Apart from the allusions to the Lodge and the records of its doings, Mr. SHAW wandered off into the fields of patriotism, and brought down the plaudits of the assemblage by his eloquent allusions to the various Generals who are conducting our armies to victory in front of Richmond. The ceremonies of the evening here closed by a collation to the friends and ladies who had honored the occasion, which was worthy of the reputation of one of the most honored lodges in New-York.

A RALLY FOR GOVERNMENT AND THE WAR.—The following terse and significant call for a public meeting, to support the Administration and promote the war, is circulated in this City, and has, we learn, obtained a vast number of signatures:

"The undersigned in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war to put down the rebellion quickly, and opposed to those who gave aid directly to the traitors when they could, and now attempt to give aid indirectly by abuse of the Administration and its progressive measures, unite in a call for a public meeting to support the President and his Cabinet."

This is couched in the right spirit and in the right language. It contains a sufficiently pointed rebuke of the traitors who, under pretence of urging on the war against the rebels, stimulate war upon the Administration, and who, affecting devotion to the Union, are simply flunkies of a Southern slave-bred aristocracy, now happily displaced and discredited. Let the time and place of the meeting be fixed. There will be no lack of attendants.

SUICIDE BY JUMPING OUT OF A THIRD-STORY WINDOW.—About 8 o'clock, yesterday morning, JOHN WILSON, an Irishman, aged 61 years, committed suicide by throwing himself out of the third-story window of house No. 101 Walker-street. He struck upon the stone flagging in the back yard, and was taken up dead. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest upon the body yesterday afternoon, when it appeared from the evidence of the daughter of the deceased, that the latter was very much addicted to the use of intoxicating drink, and had been so since she was old enough to remember anything about him. That upon two or three occasions recently, he had endeavored to throw himself from the roof of his residence while laboring under *delirium tremens*, but he was prevented in time by some of his friends. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

A TASTE FOR PECULIAR SPORTS.—In the Court of General Sessions, before Judge MCCUNN, CHARLES E. BUCK, a rather respectable young man, 29 years of age, a native of Lowell, Mass., was yesterday tried on an indictment for grand larceny. From his own affidavit, it appears that, on the afternoon of June 28 last, he was strolling through the Central Park, after having indulged somewhat in "lager" and other intoxicating drinks. The music discoursed there had no charms for him; and, finding the horse and wagon (worth $756) of Mr. GEORGE E. KITCHING, Brooklyn, in charge of a young lad, he determined to have a ride. He wheedled the boy into the idea that *he* was the owner, and, without further delay, mounted, and went off at a 2:40 pace, which he kept up until caught by the owner, about 10¾ o'clock next morning, in Third-avenue, above Sixtieth-street. Neither the Judge or jury could see it in that light, yet he was found guilty only of an attempt at the offence.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.—This great organization thus manifests its patriotism. At a meeting of the Directors, held yesterday, the following resolution was passed unanimously:

Resolved, That any of our present employes who may promptly enlist under the recent call for troops shall continue to receive one-half their pay during their term of service in the war, and their places shall be kept for them till the close of the war.

Inasmuch as this Express Co. employs 2,000 men, averaging salaries of $600 per annum, this offer is by no means an illiberal one.

LARCENY.—MARY MARSHALL, rather an antique specimen of humanity, with eyes as variegated as the rainbow, was arraigned in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, charged with having stolen $90 from some one whose name our reporter did not learn. Her case, at the request of her counsel, was postponed a few days longer, as $10 of the money had been found on her person and he had reason to think the remainder could be recovered. The case of WM. CLAREZ, who stands accused of grand larceny, was postponed till Friday. PIERRE LEON RENAUD, *alias* Leon Reno, who was accused of the same offence, was discharged.

MRS. MARY REAL.—The announcement in yesterday morning's papers that MRS. REAL would be called to plead to the indictment yesterday was incorrect. Her senior counsel, EDWIN JAMES, Esq., is absent from the City, and until he returns the case will not be called. MRS. REAL will be tried either at the August term of the Court of Sessions, before Recorder HOFFMAN, or at the September term of the Oyer and Terminer, before Judge BARNARD. Her sad case secures for her a great deal of popular sympathy, and she receives daily assurances of kindly regard, and frequent proffers of aid.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—This leviathan, now on her hither passage, is expected by Friday or Saturday morning. She will come in *via* Long Island Sound, and will anchor in Flushing Bay. She will be consigned to Mr. CHARLES W. WHITNEY, the son-in-law of CHAS. MORGAN, who has sent two of the best New-York pilots to meet her, they being eminently familiar with the perils of the Sound and Hell Gate. The *Great Eastern* will await orders at Montauk.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S REPORT.—The annual report of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department will be sent in to the Common Council at 5 o'clock. In it the Chief gives in detail the strength and position of the Department, urges the necessity of reform, recommends the closer attention of the Departmental Committees to their work, and? congratulates the City on the present state.

STABBED IN A FIGHT.—JAMES PHILLIPS was seriously stabbed by JAMES DONOVAN, at a late hour on Tuesday night, while the two were engaged in a fight at No. 47 Oliver-street. DONOVAN was arrested and locked up to await the result of the injuries, and PHILLIPS was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, where his condition was pronounced hopeless.

FORGING CASES.—CHARLES MARTIN'S case, which was referred to in yesterday's TIMES, and which was on trial in the Sessions, has been disposed of. The jury, after hearing the testimony as to his previous good character, retired for a short time and returned with a verdict of "Not Guilty." HERMAN BOINGEN pleaded guilty in the fourth degree.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be held this day at 1 o'clock P. M., to receive the report from the Committee appointed on the 3d inst., on the state of National Affairs.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE KINGS COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY AND DR. REA, THE COLORED M. D.—A meeting of the Kings County Medical Society was held on Tuesday evening, at the Brooklyn Institute, when, after the transaction of some preliminary business, the case of Dr. REA was called up for consideration. The facts of this case are about as follows: Dr. REA, a well known physician, having an extensive practice in the Eastern District, and said to be a highly educated and scientific man, applied to be admitted as a member of the Kings County Medical Society. The application was duly presented, and referred to the Committee of Censors, and that body reported in favor of admitting the applicant. Just as the vote was about being taken, a discovery was made that Dr. REA was only three-fourths white—the other fourth being the same as the ancient Adam is supposed by many to have been—black. Here was a dilemma. Some members were indignant, others opened their eyes in astonishment, while a few took the matter like philosophers and laughed. After one of the astonished members had recovered his consciousness, he moved to lay the matter upon the table. There it was laid, and the Society adjourned. The next meeting was held on Tuesday night, as we have said above, when something more than an hour was wasted on an effort to dodge the direct question before the Society—to admit or reject the applicant. The majority, if not all of those present, would doubtless have voted against the applicant had the question been put to a vote; but they hesitated to do this, because they know that Dr. REA can compel them to admit him if he so elects. The subject, however, was discussed very dispassionately, and with a full consciousness of all the embarrassments surrounding it; yet there was apparently a general desire to get rid of direct action by showing that the application of Dr. REA was not legally before the Society. One member moved that a Committee be appointed to request Dr. REA to withdraw his application. This was at once declared to be impossible, because—he is only three-fourths white. The motion was voted down. Another member alleged that the Committee of Censors had not been legally organized, and therefore Dr. REA's application was not legally before them. The censors did not know, but supposed they were organized properly. Another said the applicants named had not been filed at the County Clerk's office, as required by both a State law and a law of the Society, where physicians receive their diplomas from institutions outside of the State. The censors had never heard of this law before. An indignant member said that he could show by science that this was a white man's Society, and that no colored man could be admitted. After setting forth in eulogistic terms the position of the Society—he said—admitting a colored man would be to a certain extent amalgamation, and amalgamation had a tendency to deteriorate—therefore, a colored man could not be admitted. The speaker apologized to the society for tendering his views—being the youngest member and took his seat. The Society was not prepared to consider the scientific part of the question. A member said that Dr. REA could be rejected because he kept a drug-store and sold quack medicines. It was suggested that several members in good standing were guilty of just the same thing. The answer to this was that two wrongs cannot make a right; that if the laws had not heretofore been strictly enforced they should be now. A proposition was made to drop the subject, and take no further action until compelled to do so. This met with no favor. A motion to lay the whole matter on the table was lost; a motion to refer the whole subject back to the censors was also rejected. It was finally referred to a Committee of three, consisting of Drs. BEERS, MOORE and SCHAEFFER—to investigate and report as to the legal qualifications and status of Dr. REA, with a view to find some good reason for rejecting the applicant, other than the color of his skin. The sensitiveness of the public mind upon the negro question, was characteristically illustrated by one of the most learned and respected medical gentlemen present at the above meeting. He made the closing speech, reminding the members that this was a scientific Society, and therefore it was their duty not to let what transpired there "leak out" and get into the papers, as the public had nothing to do with their affairs.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held on Tuesday evening. An essay—subject, "Religion in Politics"—was read by Mr. WM. JAMES, which elicited considerable debate. The essayist believes that politics and religion are not incompatible, and that it is not only the duty of Christians to attend primary meetings and vote on election days, but to accept nominations for office, to the end that the offices may be filled by God-fearing men. As a simple act of justice to an absent brother, and to set the Society right before the public, Mr. SHERMAN presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has been publicly charged that the generous donations of the people of Brooklyn, for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers, have been misapplied by the agent of this Association, VINCENT COLYER, Esq.; and

Whereas, It is the duty of this Association to stand by its agents so long as they faithfully perform their obligations; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That we are fully satisfied that our Agent, Mr. COLYER, has faithfully applied every article which we have entrusted to him to the purposes for which the contributions were made, and to no others.

2. That we regret that it has not been in our power to contribute toward the support of Mr. COLYER's noble efforts for the education of neglected children, white and black, with which we cordially sympathize, and in which we bid him God speed.

3. That we rejoice in the renewal of Mr. COLYER's labors in North Carolina, and hope that similar philanthropic efforts may be initiated in every place occupied by the armies of the United States.

The following-named persons were admitted as members: W. Parker, G. A. Close, F. J. Hosford, A. N. Hart, E. C. Fisher, J. F. Gray, Miss G. L. Morand, Miss M. E. Morand, Jas. Darling, Miss L. C. Hosford, W. Hudson, F. L. Langley, E. J. Brackett, Geo. A. Wicks, W. A. Losy, W. D. Trowbridge, W. D. Morton, Wm. James, H. A. Hagar, T. Warren, G. Will, G. Hancock, G. Barker, Rev. J. B. Flagg, W. S. Hicks.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the Army and Navy Committee was authorized to receive contributions in money and clothing, and secure watchers for the sick and wounded soldiers, soon expected to arrive in this city. After the usual exercises, the meeting adjourned.

BITTEN BY A MAD DOG.—A man named PATRICK BRANNAN was bitten by a mad dog on North First-street on Tuesday. The dog was subsequently killed by the police. Another mad dog was killed yesterday at Peck-slip Ferry.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY—NOS. 45, 46, 48, 49, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 60, 61, 35, 63, 64, 65, 70, 71, 5, 11.

NEW-JERSEY.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was found at an early hour yesterday morning, floating in the river near the Long Dock, Jersey City. Deceased was apparently about 25 years of age, with sandy hair, goatee, and had on a black cloth coat and pants, figured silk vest, heavy boots, and four shirts—two gingham, one woolen and one white muslin. The body had been in the water but a short time, and bore no marks of violence. It was viewed by Justice CUTTER, who, deeming an inquest unnecessary, gave a permit for burial.

JERSEY CITY AND HOBOKEN RAILROAD.—The Jersey City Common Council passed an ordinance on Tuesday evening, granting privilege to the Jersey City and Hoboken Horse Railroad Company to lay rails through certain streets of Jersey City for the running of cars between the two cities. The work will be commenced at an early day and pushed forward to completion as rapidly as possible.

FUNERAL OF LIEUT. CHAZOTTE.—The funeral of Lieut. CHAZOTTE, killed in the battle of Mechanicsville, will take place from St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, Jersey City, this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The Independence Guard and members of the Hudson Brigade, will attend.

ARRIVAL HOME OF COL. BAKER.—Col. H. M. BAKER, of the Eighty-eighth New-York Regiment, (Fourth Regiment Irish Brigade,) arrived at his home, in Jersey City, yesterday morning, seriously sick with the typhoid fever.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 9, 1862.

$20,000 U. S. 6s '67.....	100	20,500 American Gold...	113⅜
4,000 U. S. 6s '68...Reg.	100½	8,700 do.....	114
50,000 U. S. 6s '81...Reg.	102	1,000 do.....	114⅛
28,000 U. S. 6s '81...Cou.	102	28,000 do.....	116
600 U. S. 6s '81 Oreg. W. Loan Yearly..	99	(60,000 do.....	115⅜
8,000 U. S. 5s '74...Cou.	90⅜	10,000 do.....	$30. 115⅜
14,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes..... small.	104	5,000 do.....	b30. 115⅞
36,000 do.....	104	410 Pac. Mail S. Co....	106
2,450 Ohio St. 6s 1860..	100⅜	425 do.....	105
5,500 Ohio St. 6s 1881..	102⅜	50 do.....	104⅛
1,300 Ohio St. 6s 1887..	103	100 do.....	97⅛
1,000 Mich. St. 6s 1878.	98	50 do.....	$10 92⅛
16,000 Tenn. State 6s '90	53⅛	817 do.....	92⅝
8,000 Virginia State 6s.	52	350 do.....	$10 92⅝
6,000 Ill. War Loan....	98	100 do.....	b30 92⅝
30,000 Mo. State 6s.....	45⅝	150 do.....	92⅞
2,000 Mo. 6's iss. to Han. & St. Jo.....	60⅛	300 Harlem R.....	15
2,000 La. State 6s.....	66	150 Erie Railway...	$10 36⅛
13,500 N. Y. Cen. 6s....	101	50 do.....	36⅜
2,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 7s '76 Con. bs.....	108⅛	200 do.....	37
1,000 Erie 2d M. Ex., '79.	105	325 Erie Railway Pref..	64⅜
6,000 E. R. 3d M. bs. '83.	98	200 do.....	64
2,000 Har. 3d M. bs....	85	450 do.....	64⅜
5,000 Mich. So. 2d M....	82⅜	500 Hudson River R....	46
3,000 do.....	83	200 Reading R.....	57⅜
9,000 C. & N. W. 2d M..	32	2nr Mich. Cen. R.....	62⅜
1,000 do.....	32⅛	50 do.....	$10 62⅜
46,000 M. So. Sk. F. B....	100	50 do.....	$20 62⅜
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. B....	95	200 M. So. & N. I. R. b10	27
4,000 T. H. & Al. 2d M.	82	150 do.....	26⅜
13,000 C. & N. W. A. B.	50	225 Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	58⅛
1,000 H. & St. Jo. R. R.	52	50 do.....	58⅜
15,000 To. & W. 1st M....	91	50 do.....	58⅝
25,000 To. & Wa. 2d M..	64⅜	100 do.....	59
10,000 C. & T. Sk. F. B..	93⅛	100 Clev. & Pitts. R....	23¼
5,000 P. F. W. & C. 1st M.	90	650 Chicago & R. I. R..	65⅜
6,000 do.....	90⅛	25 Galena & Chi. R.....	70⅜
6,000 Cleve. & P. 3d M..	82	150 do.....	70⅜
1,000 Fol. & N. 1st M....	100	800 Clev. & Toledo R..	49
40 Chatham Bank.....	82	200 do.....	49⅛
10 Irving Bank.....	72⅜	500 do.....	b4 49⅜
20 Metropol. Bank.....	100	500 do.....	49⅜
5 Atlantic Bank.....	65	110 Mil. & P. Du C. R..	34
10 Panama R.....	133	50 do.....	34⅜
35 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	50	50 Tol. & Wabash R..	20
50 do.....	50⅜	14 Tol. & Wab. Pref....	45
100 do.....	b30 60⅜		

SECOND BOARD.

$18,350 U. S. 6s 1867...	100	380 N. Y. Cen. R.....	93⅛
20,000 U. S. 6s '81...Reg.	102	100 do.....	$30 93⅛
65,000 U. S. 6s '81...Cou.	102⅜	100 do.....	93⅜
500 do.....	102⅜	100 do.....	$60 93⅜
6,000 U. S. 6s '81, Oreg. W. Ln. ⅓ yearly.	99⅜	100 do.....	93⅜
7,000 Tr. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. N.	104⅝	200 Erie Railway.....	36⅛
2,000 do.....	104⅜	10 do.....	37
7,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90....	64	50 Erie Railway Pref..	64⅜
10,000 Mo. St. 6s.....	49⅜	200 do.....	64
4,000 do.....	49⅝	100 do.....	63⅞
10,000 P. F. W. & C. 1st M..	91	350 Mich. Cen. R.....	63
10,000 Amer. Gold..	b60. 116⅛	100 do.....	b30 63⅜
5,000 do.....	$30. 116	100 do.....	62⅜
50,000 do.....	116⅜	400 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	26⅜
80,000 do.....	b60. 116⅜	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	b10 59
10,000 do.....	$60. 115⅞	250 do.....	58⅛
1,000 do.....	116⅛	20 do.....	58⅜
40 Chic., Bur. & Qn. R.	77⅛	10 Panama Railroad..	133⅛
200 Pac. Mail S. Co.....	106	25 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	60⅜
75 do.....	$30. 106⅛	400 do.....	60⅜
75 do.....	b30. 106	150 do.....	b30 60⅜
50 do.....	$10. 105⅞	75 Galena & Chi. R....	71
25 do.....	$30. 106	100 do.....	71⅛
50 do.....	$15. 105⅞	20 Clev. & Toledo R..	49⅛
165 do.....	105⅜

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year, with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain TWO Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—FANCHON; OR, THE CRICKET.

WALLACK'S—ORANGE BLOSSOMS—THE YOUNG ACTRESS—THE RETURNED VOLUNTEER.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE NIGHT DANCERS.

WINTER GARDEN—PROF. ANDERSON.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 BROADWAY—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"CINDERELLA" AND OTHER FINE PICTURES, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have no later intelligence from the Army of the Potomac this evening. We have, however, the important announcement that President LINCOLN went up the James River on Tuesday, on a visit to Gen. MCCLELLAN. He was accompanied from Washington by Gen. NAGLEE, who, with Gen. PORTER, recently arrived with dispatches for the Government. The public will, no doubt, soon be apprised of the meaning of this visit.

Our Washington correspondent announces the discovery by the Government of a great rebel conspiracy, which was to have burst upon the country simultaneously with the great battles before Richmond. A rising was expected to take place in Tennessee, Kentucky, and Maryland, and JEFF. DAVIS, in the confusion, was to march on Washington. The first part of the plan—the defeat of Gen. MCCLELLAN—failed, however, and, consequently, the rest was not attempted.

Maj. TRUMBULL, of the First Connecticut Artillery, has arrived in Washington, and is fast recovering from an attack of the Chickahominy fever and from the fatigues of the recent battles. He states that the First Connecticut Artillery had charge of all the siege guns of the army during MCCLELLAN'S masterly retreat, and saved every one of them. The guns were placed in position on five different occasions during the retreat, and the advancing columns of the enemy thereby held in check until the position which the Command. ing General designed to secure was gained. The loss of the enemy on Tuesday from our siege guns and from all the artillery, which was well posted, is Maj. TRUMBULL'S opinion, far exceeds our own loss. The First Connecticut Artillery received the thanks of the Commanding General for their skill and courage in saving the siege guns of the army.

The rebel Gen. JACKSON is likely to obtain a reputation for ubiquity equal to that enjoyed by BEAUREGARD. A gentleman of Kansas, who arrived in Boston on Tuesday, states that the Government had received information from a scout, who had never been deceived, that the rebel Gen. JACKSON was in the Shenandoah Valley at the time he was reported to be in front of Richmond, attacking the right wing of our army. The scout had seen him on that day, and could not have been misled as to the identity of the rebel commander.

From July 1 to July 4, when the truth became more accurately known, Memphis was agitated by the most exciting rumors from Southern sources, regarding affairs before Richmond. Some had it that the city had been surrendered, and on the other hand it was positively stated that Gen. BRAGG had received dispatches from Gen. LEE announcing that, by the aid of JACKSON, he had turned MCCLELLAN'S right wing, and that the National army was in full retreat. The Memphis papers of July 3 published the following dispatch, which furnishes full and conclusive evidence that the Government had early and detailed reports of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S movements, which it withheld from the people of this section:

CORINTH, Tuesday, July 1.

Official dispatches received at HALLECK'S headquarters state that MCCLELLAN had a fight on the 27th. At last accounts the affair was an advantage to us—at least equally balanced. Reports of MCCLELLAN being routed and cut to pieces have no foundation in fact.

The first reliable accounts of the battles on the Peninsula, our readers will remember, were published in the TIMES of July 3, so that the people of Memphis had intelligence from official sources a day or two earlier than it was promulgated here.

The Columbus (Ohio) *Journal*, of July 7, learns that a meeting of the Governors of the loyal States has just been held at the Angier House, Cleveland, for consultation and cooperation in the matters appertaining to their positions and duties.

An enthusiastic meeting to pledge all the resources of the people to the Goverment was held in Philadelphia on Tuesday evening. Patriotic letters were read from Senators WILMOT and COWAN, and from J. W. FORNEY.

The ship *Western Empire*, from New-Orleans, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. She has on freight 1,600 hogsheads sugar, 202 bales cotton, and 105 bales of moss.

A letter to the Philadelphia *Press*, dated Stono Inlet, S. C., July 1, has this very improbable piece of intelligence: "A rumor prevails here, creating great excitement, that the rebel battery on James Island has been attacked to-day, by the Federal troops under the command of Gen. STEVENS. The fighting, it is reported, commenced shortly after 8 A. M., and at the present moment (5 o'clock) is said to be still going on."

The Grenada (Memphis) *Appeal* of the 27th says that a steamer arrived in a Southern port about the 23d, with 8,500 stand of arms and a large quantity of ammunition. The *Nashville* arrived safely out. Several other ships, it says, were *en route* for rebel ports, and have probably arrived ere this. Two schooners had arrived with salt and assorted merchandize.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, the bill to change the place of holding the U. S. Circuit Court for Western Tennessee, was reported back from the Judiciary Committee. A bill was also reported from the Judiciary Committee to amend the act to prohibit the Slave-trade, so as to authorize the President to make arrangements with foreign countries, and especially with Denmark, for the colonization of recaptured Africans. A bill to provide for the employment of persons of African descent in building intrenchments, and for other war purposes, was introduced from the Military Committee. A bill to provide another punishment for treason was introduced by Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, and referred to the Judiciary Committee. The resolution introduced several days ago, in relation to the quorum of the Senate, was laid on the table, after some debate. The Naval Grade bill was passed. The Post-route bill, providing for a bridge across the Ohio River at Steubenville, was passed. The bill introduced on Tuesday by Mr. WILSON, amendatory of the act of 1795, authorizing the President to call out Militia, &c., was taken up, and was debated at considerable length. Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, offered an amendment, in effect authorizing the enrollment of colored persons in the service of the Government. Mr. KING, of New-York, wished to amend by authorizing the employment of colored persons only in building intrenchments, &c., and declaring such persons so employed free. Objections were advanced by Messrs. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, CARLILE, of Virginia, and other Border-State men. The subject was not disposed of when the Senate went into Executive session.

In the House, the bill to promote the efficiency of the Corps of Engineers and the Ordnance and Quartermaster's Departments, was passed. A Committee of Conference on the Tariff bill was asked for. The Senate joint resolution in regard to the pay of Senators elected after the commencement of the Congressional term, was passed. The Senate joint resolution providing for the publication of contracts weekly in the Washington papers was also passed. The Senate bill supplementary to the District of Columbia emancipation act, making certain regulations in regard to non-residents, was passed after considerable opposition. The House soon afterward adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Democratic State Committee met at Albany yesterday, but did no business of public importance which has yet been divulged. A Conference meeting was held in the afternoon, which was attended by Tammany, Mozart and "Union" men, and during which the determination was expressed to sink all local differences and present a "harmonious, unbroken front" at the State Convention.

A letter from Gen. COUCH to his family, in Taunton, Mass., dated at City Point, July 2, states that his command had arrived at that place, and were then in excellent condition. They were in the front and greatly exposed during the terrific fighting of Tuesday. His troops behaved nobly. the Thirty-sixth New-York took rebel colors at the point of the bayonet. Gen. COUCH had a horse twice shot under him and his coat was torn by a ball.

Intelligence has been received in Columbus that Maj. LAWSON, of the Third Ohio Regiment, with ten of his men, were captured by guerrillas while scouting in Northern Alabama. All of them were hung.

The Fourth of July was celebrated with great spirit in Norfolk and Portsmouth. Salutes from the *Minnesota*, *Dacotah* and other vessels of war in the harbor hailed the day, and a procession, under the auspices of the Union Association, after marching through the principal streets, went to the Opera House, where a large audience was assembled. Among those present were Col. SANDERS, of the Nineteenth Wisconsin; Major SMITH, of the First Delaware, and Col. D. W. WARDROP, of the Ninety-ninth New-York, and Brig.-Gen. VIELE, Military Governor of Norfolk. Gen. VIELE made a brief address, and was followed by the orator of the day, Hon. H. T. SAUNDERS, of Wisconsin. A brilliant display of fireworks in the evening concluded the celebration.

The new United States Military Hospital at Newark, N. J., was declared ready for 700 inmates yesterday. Assistant-Surgeon JANEWAY, U. S. A., is in charge, and will be assisted by Drs. CROSS and BALDWIN, of Newark. There are now about 45 inmates, and about 400 more are on the way. We publish in another column a full description of the buildings and contents.

The Coroner's Jury, summoned to investigate the cause of the recent accident on the New-Jersey Railroad, near Newark, has absolved the Company from all blame, as will be seen by the following verdict: "That CHARLES W. TAFT came to his death on the evening of the 6th inst., at 9½ o'clock, by being thrown from the cars of the New-Jersey Railroad, said cars being thrown from the track by a cow lying thereon; and, while the Jury exculpate the Railroad Company from all censure, they would respectfully call the attention of the Common Council to an open violation of the ordinance prohibiting cattle running at large in the City of Newark." This accident has been the most serious one that has occurred on the New-Jersey Railroad for many years.

The Seventeenth Annual Commencement of St. John's College, at Fordham, took place yesterday, and was very largely attended. Vicar-General WM. STARRS presided, in the absence of Archbishop HUGHES, and a large number of the clergy were in attendance. The graduating class numbered thirteen.

An important decision in the case of the schooner *Julia* and cargo has just been rendered by Judge SPRAGUE, in Boston. The law of prize requires captors to send in the master of the captured vessel if possible. But by some mistake or oversight of Flag Officers of the Navy Department itself, our naval officers have merely been directed to send in "two of the captured crew." When the *Julia* was taken, the commanding officer of the *Cambridge*, who captured her, complied with these instructions by sending in two of the crew, but did not send the master. No claimants appeared. The *Julia* and her cargo appeared, on the face of her papers, to be neutral property, although there was some evidence tending to show a secret transfer just before sailing, and a suspicion existed (but there was no proof) that she was sold to rebels. Judge SPRAGUE held that, in view of the omission of the Government and the captors to furnish the master's testimony, he must grant the delay of a year and a day for the claimants to appear, before ordering a condemnation.

In the Marine Court, yesterday, the death of EDWARD C. WEST, late Surrogate of this County, was noticed, and the Court adjourned.

There was extraordinary excitement in Wall-street yesterday in the markets for Gold, Foreign Exchange and Stocks. The price of Gold reached 117 ₱ cent., and upon this Foreign Bills ran up to 128@129 on London, and the price of Stocks, generally, advanced from ¾ to 2 ₱ cent.

Influenced by the rapid rise in the price of Gold and of Sterling Exchange Bills, the market for Breadstuffs was unusually active yesterday, as exporters were buying freely; prices of Flour advanced 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, 2c.@3c., and Corn, 1½c.@2c. ₱ bushel. The day's receipts comprised 20,000 bbls Flour, 88,000 bushels Wheat, 80,000 bushels Corn; the sales (including several large lots to arrive) amounted to 48,500 bbls. Flour, 400,000 bushels Wheat, 243,000 bushels Corn, and 24,000 bushels Rye; and the freight engagements (nearly all for British ports) included 15,000 bbls. Flour, 275,000 bush. Wheat, and 50,000 bushels of other kinds of Grain. Reducing the Flour to Wheat at the usual rate of five bushels to the barrel, these figures indicate the following as the result (in round numbers) of the day's movements in the articles named:

	Bushels.
Receipts equal to	268,000
Sales equal to	909,000
Exports equal to	400,000

The exports from this port during the week ending on Thursday comprised 97,500 bbls. Flour, 620,000 bushels Wheat, 199,000 bushels Corn, and 25,500 bushels Rye. The sales of Sugars, yesterday, were again large, and at a further improvement. Spices and Tallow were active and advancing. Whisky was in fair request, and was a shade dearer. Provisions were moderately inquired for, generally; Pork was cheaper. Prices of Spirits Turpentine were higher. Cotton was decidedly firmer, yet not very brisk, owing in part to the scarcity of desirable lots. The changes in the other branches of trade were not important.

The Intervention Panic.

The panic-mongers are doing a pretty good business just now. They have convinced Wall-street at least that foreign intervention is certain to take place immediately, and that the end of the rebellion is therefore indefinitely postpooed. Some of these pleasant patriots accomplish their object by depreciating the Government currency—others by damaging the Administration: but quite a large proportion of them will not be satisfied until their predictions have secured their own fulfillment.

Nine-tenths of all this talk is moonshine. The chances of "foreign intervention" have doubtless been somewhat increased by recent events before Richmond; but we see no reason whatever for believing that this intervention will come in any shape which will seriously affect the fortunes of the war. There has never been, in any influential quarter, any talk of any other intervention than what is implied in an offer of *mediation:* and Lord PALMERSTON has, within the last ten days, repeated what he has often said before, that, great as are the sufferings of the laboring classes in consequence of the rebellion, "*interference in America can now only aggravate matters.*" This has been the uniform language of both the English and French Governments, and of all persons officially connected with either. There has never been the slightest hint of an armed intervention—or of any steps which could possibly be regarded as hostile, or even officious, by our Government. The utmost that has been suggested in any quarter, has been that, whenever it could be done with a prospect of good results, England and France would very gladly offer their *friendly* services to promote the restoration of peace between the North and South.

Even if they were to do this to-morrow, we do not see how any harm could result from it. It would not change in the least the relations of the two contending parties. Even if they were to recognize the Southern Confederacy as *de facto* independent—which, however, they cannot do without the most flagrant disregard of the plainest principles of international law and of their own uniform usage—they would not thereby augment its power of resisting our Government. Nor would they delay by an hour the fall of the rebel capital.

It may be said they will break the blockade, and in other ways give active and material aid to the rebel cause. To do this would be simply *to declare war* against the United States. Those who suppose that either England or France is ready for this, must know little of the reasons that decide the action of great nations. Both know very well that such a declaration, or any action equivalent to it, could have but one result. The war thus begun would be waged, with all the power we could command, at any sacrifice and so long as we had a dollar or a man to spare. They could unquestionably inflict upon us the most terrible injuries,—but this fact is by no means sufficient to determine their action. They would also bring down upon themselves the most serious disasters, and would entail upon their people the undying hatred and the relentless hostility of the United States. They have too just an appreciation of the resources of a new country, and the energies of a people who have made this continent what it is within a century, lightly to incur this hazard. They must experience some greater necessity than the lack of cotton before they will seek relief by such a resort.

The *Saturday Review*, which has been from the beginning among the most bitter and venomous foes of our Government, protests in the strongest terms against any intervention whatever, friendly or otherwise, jointly with France or by the English Government alone. It declares that it could not possibly do any good—that it would only exasperate still further the people of the United States, and render the prospect of peace more remote than ever; and that the mere chance of a war with America would involve far greater calamities than follow the loss of cotton. It says, also, that whatever might be the feeling of the people of Lyons in view of war, it would meet with no encouragement from the workmen of Lancashire; and that past experience in the Crimea, in China and in Mexico, does not encourage England either to join or follow France in foreign intervention of any kind. These sentiments are just and sound, and come from a quarter openly friendly to the rebel cause.

We have no fears of foreign intervention. We apprehend no troubles from abroad with which the skillful and masterly diplomacy of Secretary SEWARD will not safely and successfully deal. And we trust the attention of our people will not be diverted, by these false and mischievous alarms, from the real task that lies before them. The one thing needful is to take Richmond—to disperse and destroy the army which holds it. Whenever that is done, we shall hear nothing more of foreign intervention in the interest of secession.

SENATE DEBATE ON ARMING SLAVES.—The question of employing negroes as soldiers or as military laborers was again up in the Senate yesterday, and the debate, upon it was very interesting. Senators GRIMES, SHERMAN, FESSENDEN, RICE and WILSON spoke strongly in favor of arming the slaves; Senators SAULSBURY and CARLILE opposed it; Senator COLLAMER argued that the laws confined the militia to white men; Senator DAVIS opposed employing negroes as soldiers, but would use them as laborers; and Senator KING, of this State, proposed to receive into the service persons of African descent, "for the purpose of constructing intrenchments or other camp service or labor for which they are fitted." The question was treated entirely in its practical bearings; and with a view to legislation for filling up the new requisition of troops called for by the President. The speakers were very serious; and their views were evidently greatly affected by the recent rebel doings on the Peninsula. There was strong opposition to what was called the "white-kid-gloved," "rose-water" mode of conducting the war; and Mr. SHERMAN argued that we "could not fight against savages unless we became part savage ourselves," and that "rather than that the Union should be destroyed, he would organize a great army of black men, and desolate every Southern State." Other speakers were not behind this in strength of expression or in determination to adopt any and every means to put down the rebellion. To the proposition of the Senators from New-York and Kentucky, there certainly can be no reasonable objection. There is a vast amount of military labor on which the slaves in the districts occupied by our army might be employed, and the doing of which by our troops has in some places terribly affected their health and general sanitary condition, and quite unfitted whole regiments for the proper duties of the field. The lines upon lines of prodigious earthworks, constructed before Corinth by our gallant Western soldiers, and the hard labor of which sent thousands of them to their graves in those dismal swamps, should all have been built by the slaves of the insolent rebels of West Tennessee, who were within easy reach, but who, by HALLECK'S Order No. 3, were excluded from the lines. So in South Carolina, so in New-Orleans, on the Mississippi, in the Valley of Virginia, and elsewhere. There is enough military work, other than fighting to be done, to employ all the rebel slaves we now have, or are likely to catch for some time. We believe that, just now, it would be better to employ them in this work than to use them as soldiers, for which plenty of far more efficient men can be found. This would be a good point to begin with, and to stop at, at present. And to use them in this way our military commanders should be promptly authorized and ordered.

Secretary of War.

A very fierce crusade has been opened upon Secretary STANTON. Journals of all sorts, those which have been most clamorous, as well as others which have been more serviceable, in support of the Government, demand his instant removal. Perhaps they will get it, and perhaps not. Much of their abuse passes over Mr. STANTON'S head and lights on the President. Probably that is the intention of some among them, though we believe they do not propose to remove the President.

We do not propose to take part in this high contest. Mr. STANTON has probably not proved wholly impeccable or infallible in his office, but the President will be quite as likely to know about his shortcomings and wrong-doings as anybody else. We would take his judgment in the premises quite as soon as the *Herald's*, and we propose to leave the matter, so far as we are concerned, wholly to his action.

One suggestion, however, we shall take the liberty of making. If we *are* to have a new Secretary of War, *let us have a man who knows something about war.* In times of peace a politician may discharge the duties of that office well enough; in times of war he cannot. Nine-tenths of all our troubles since the rebellion broke out, have grown out of the fact that the man who has had active charge of the whole war movement has known nothing whatever about it. He has known nothing about armies, nothing about tactics, nothing about strategy—nothing, either practically or theoretically, about any department of the vast machine which he has been required to work. It would have been miraculous if, under such circumstances, we had not had blunder upon blunder and disaster after disaster.

We beg the President, if we are to have a new Secretary of War, to give us a Soldier—one who knows what war is and how it is to be carried on. We shall then have some guarantee for intelligence and practical efficiency in this, which is just now the most important and responsible department of the public service. If Mr. STANTON is to be removed, the country will be reassured, and the public interest greatly promoted, by making Gen. MCCLELLAN his successor. Even those who cavil at his leadership in the field, do not question his mastery of the art of war.

Ill-Timed and Mischievous.

Senator CHANDLER has moved a call for copies of all correspondence between the Executive Department and Gen. MCCLELLAN. He does this avowedly for the purpose of fastening upon one or the other the responsibility for the recent disaster before Richmond; and he accompanied his motion by the most ill-timed and intemperate denunciations of both.

We hope this motion will not be pressed. If it is, we hope it will not be passed. And if the call is made, we hope the President will decline to answer it. This is not the time for such dissensions. They cannot effect the slightest good, and are certain to do very great mischief. Suppose Mr. CHANDLER should succeed in proving that the President is responsible for the repulse at Richmond; what does he propose to do about it? Will he appoint a new President? Will Congress, or the Senate, or Mr. CHANDLER himself take command of the armies of the United States? He must know that Mr. LINCOLN is President, and that the country must rely upon him to carry it through this war. And he ought to know that whoever tries to destroy public confidence in him, does his best to weaken the Government, and aid the rebels.

Suppose, on the other hand, Gen. MCCLELLAN should be shown to have made mistakes; does Mr. CHANDLER propose to depose him? How will he bring about that result,—and what officer will he put in his place? Does he know of any officer who has not made mistakes during this war? Or has he some patent mode of securing Generals against the possibility of error? Does he know of any officer in the service who can fight 200,000 men with 100,000? Or can he name another who could save an army from destruction when menaced in front, flank and rear, as MCCLELLAN'S was ten days ago?

Mr. CHANDLER may think he is rendering the country a service by plunging it into these bitter quarrels about the merits of men, while the Union cause just hovers on the brink of ruin. But he is very much mistaken. He is merely stirring up strife and dissension where thorough and hearty union is required. He is fanning the flame of party, when every consideration of the public good demand the united action of all loyal men. He is giving aid and comfort to the men in the Northern States whose hearts have been from the beginning in sympathy with the rebels, and who are now doing everything they can to aid them by creating distrust of the Government in the Northern States. Nothing could be more ill-timed and mischievous than such endeavors.

The Summer Campaign not Ended.

There is no more common impression than that the army has reached the close of military operations for the Summer. The force of MCCLELLAN, having gained an elevated and wholesome position upon the banks of the James, within easy reach of transport and gunboat, will, it is assumed, need months of rest to regain the vigor and numbers necessary to carry on the war; and that while the three hundred thousand men just called to the field are making their way thither, there will be a practical suspension of arms.

It is curious how little currency this idea, so universal elsewhere, finds in the army itself. Gen. MCCLELLAN, in speech and order, assures his men that with a brief delay he will be ready to lead them into action. Rank and file talk with the utmost confidence of entering Richmond in a very few days. The whole army is eager for fight. It has acquired thorough self-reliance as the fruit of its week's work in battle and victory; it has acquired exhaustless confidence in its leaders. Emerging from the pestiferous swamps about the Chickahominy, it enjoys the invigorating air of the uplands. Its physical as well as moral tone is thus improved; no undertaking is too great for men who have been so greatly tried; they only demand action.

Nor is there anything in the general position of affairs which need prevent an early compliance with this demand. All the losses of the successive battles which ended on the 1st inst., were counterbalanced at the time by the gain of the new and better position on the James; a gain which added to the effective force of the army the corps of Gen. FITZJOHN PORTER, previously wasted upon the warder-ship of the railroad; and which also added the squadron of gunboats, equivalent of itself to a reinforcement of fifty thousand men. What the gunboats may not do, now that the energetic and capable WILKES commands them, we hardly venture to say. To these new elements of strength must be added the large accessions of troops from BURNSIDE'S and HUNTER'S Departments, and we discover that the army before Richmond is twice as formidable in every respect as it was before the encounter at Mechanicsville. All the odds are now turned in its favor. A very brief period for rest and reorganization, and the fate of Richmond is assured. All the rebels can do in the same short interval to repair their own tremendous losses can bear no proportion to what has been already done for MCCLELLAN. He is in all respects the master of the situation. He will move shortly, and move surely; so shortly and surely that it need be no matter of surprise if the anniversary of Bull Run find our army in the rebel Capital.

Turning the Flank on Vicksburgh—Butler's Prestidigitation.

Gen. BUTLER, having straightened up things generally in New-Orleans, has, it seems, set to straightening the Mississippi River. It was ALPHONSO, of Castile, we believe, who thought he could have given Providence some useful hints, had he been consulted in the framing of things. Gen. BUTLER goes a step further, and is determined to improve what is done: so he starts by mending the crooked ways of the Father of Waters. The story, as it comes to us, is so odd an affair, that we hardly know whether to believe it or not; but it reports that a canal is being cut across the neck of land opposite Vicksburgh, which will take the Mississippi several miles out of its present route, and leave Vicksburgh an inland town. It is well known that directly opposite this point the Mississippi makes an easterly bend of fourteen miles, returns on itself, and leaves a narrow peninsula of about three-quarters of a mile in breadth. Across the neck of the peninsula it is that the canal is being cut. Several thousand negroes are reported to have been at work on it for some time, and when completed, as it is to be immediately, it is expected that the Mississippi will leave its present bed, and cut a wide channel during high water; while Vicksburgh, from being a river town, will wake up and find itself half a dozen miles off in the interior!

Such is the *bizarre* story, more like a tale than a sober reality, that comes to us. But what is the object of this high piece of prestidigitation? *There* we own up to being completely stumped. They can hardly expect to take Vicksburgh *by water* after they have removed the Mississippi half-a-dozen miles away from it. That would be too much like the Hibernian jury on the question of building a new jail, which resolved: First—That the materials of the *old* jail be employed in constructing the *new* one; and 2d—That the old jail shall *not* be taken down until the new one be finished. Gen. BUTLER is hardly the man to make a practical bull of that kind, and yet meanwhile FARRAGUT is firing away at Vicksburgh with his gunboats, as if he *expected* to take it by water. We have no doubt there is sound common sense (of the *uncommon* kind,) in the scheme; but for the present it is a greater mystification than anything HERRMANN or HOUDIN can show. Meantime, what will the "guardians of civilization" say? If throwing a few rocks into Charleston harbor raised such a howl, what will it be when they hear we have been turning rivers out of their courses?

THE CONFISCATION DEAD LOCK.—The Senate has taken refuge from the perplexities of confiscation in another Committee of Conference. The House bill is too peremptory and stringent for the views of the Senators; the Senate bill is too lenient and impracticable for the sense of the House. Neither body shows the slightest disposition to recede. The vote by which the Senate, on Tuesday, declined doing so, showed the Chamber to be two to one against concession. Evidently the best thing to do in the circumstances is to dismiss the subject altogether. The policy, however modified, is a doubtful one. The measure is vindictive rather than preventive, and so offends a prime element of the doctrine of punishments. And Government, while it is known to have this unexercised power of confiscation in its hands, operates as effectually upon the fears of doubtful rebels as if the power were embodied in a statute. These plain considerations, added to the deficient time, and the apparently irreconcilable breach between the two branches of Congress, strongly suggest the wisdom of passing the business by. If the discussion must be had, the cool weather of the Winter session will serve better.

DEAD OR ALIVE?—The weight of evidence now seems to be that the rebel JACKSON was not killed during the late engagements on the Peninsula. The news of the event came to us from so many sources that it seemed indisputable. It was affirmed by correspondents, confirmed by prisoners, put beyond reasonable doubt by the assertions of the Richmond Press; and the only other items of proof needed to make the chain of evidence perfect, were the account of his obsequies and the certificate of the officiating undertaker. But the correspondents were deceived; the rebel prisoners labored under a mistake; and the Richmond Press, as usual, got the thing all wrong. There is little doubt that he is still alive; for though the proof on this point is negative rather than positive, it is very strong; and, positively, he is also reported to have been within the past week at various localities in Virginia. The same authorities that gave us his death, gave at the same time the death of Gen. Palmetto RUFFY, and the mortal wounding of Gen. ANDERSON; but, though it were well that both these infamous rebel leaders were disposed of, there is even less reason to credit the tale of *their* taking off than that of JACKSON'S. Still more grievous is it to be compelled to discredit, and in this case to discredit utterly, the fourth item in the batch of telegraphic news that reached here on the Fourth of July, to wit: that Gen. MAGRUDER—the whisky-headed, blustering, profane fop and bully, MAGRUDER—was a prisoner in our hands. The news was good, and, it seems, too good to be correct. There is no doubt concerning the mistake in this case, as, were MAGRUDER in our hands, it would be quite impossible to conceal the fact for a day. He is still destroying rebel liquor, and is, doubtless, swaggering and swearing more than ever. Thus all the reports we had of the killing or capturing of rebel Generals, during the bloody week, appear to be untrue. The statements on this matter, that reached us, were unusually inaccurate. But still they are minor mistakes compared with the immense canards on which the rebels yet feed as to the fate of our Generals.

SENATOR SIMMONS' SEAT.—The Senate, by referring to the Judiciary Committee the resolution expelling Mr. SIMMONS, has decided to retain that Rhode Island Senator in his seat. Very well. Each House is to judge of the qualifications of its members, and if the Senate is more at ease in the company of flagrant jobbers and speculators, there is no reason why the Senate should not have that particular solace. But with what grace, after the passage of the bill making such things little better than felony, can Mr. SIMMONS persist in taking part in the deliberations of Congress?

The Stevens Battery—Liberal Offer.

The following alternative propositions have been made by Mr. STEVENS to the Government:

Hon. John P. Hale, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, United States Senate:

SIR: As the Honorable Secretary of the Navy has reported to Congress against finishing the Stevens Battery on the plans proposed by me, I have now to propose, either that the Government pay me the amount advanced by my brother and myself, and relinquish the vessel on such plans as they think best, relieving me of all responsibility; or else that they release to me their claim to the vessel, and I will finish it at my own risk and expense within eighteen months, under a penalty of $100,000, and the Government can take it after it is finished, if, in their opinion, it is a success, at the amount estimated for its completion, viz.: $783,294. E. A. STEVENS.

WASHINGTON, June 26, 1862.

In a subsequent letter to the Committees on Naval Affairs, Mr. STEVENS quotes the report of the late Board to show that, with certain modifications, his vessel will make an efficient steam battery, and cites the individual reports of the members of that Board to prove that all the required modifications can be made without alteration of the parts already built.

On the eve of possible complications with European Powers, and without a single iron-clad vessel of the size or approaching the speed of the European mailed vessels, either afloat or under contract, we do not see how Congress can possibly avoid some speedy and final action in this matter.

If Congress should now decline to save the half million of dollars and years of time already invested in this vessel, by refusing to finish it themselves, and should then adjourn without giving Mr. STEVENS the opportunity for which he prays, to finish it at his own cost and risk, then the public will learn at last, and set down for future reference, the remarkable fact that this Government, through the influence of the Navy Department, is determined *not to have the ship*, good or bad, risk or no risk, on any terms.

To our Soldiers—About Bathing.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit an experienced person to add a word of military hygiene to your judicious remarks of yesterday on the conduct of soldiers regarding their health, especially in the hot season.

Every heated or exhausted person naturally expects refreshing effects from a bath in cool water. This is a radical mistake, induced, indeed, by the momentary first effect of cold water; but every soldier, pedestrian, or other traveller, ought to know the fact that nothing really cools the body and restores the system but the removal of the sediment, if I can call it so, of perspiration and dust—the oily and saline bodies which clog the pores—and additional restoration of the action of the skin.

Scrubbing one's self with soap, near the water, not in it, and subsequent rubbing of the whole body with a brush, or the next best substitute, is the true ablution of the exhausted soldier. I have known even a piece of brick advantageously used as a substitute for a brush.

Soap, brush and water, not cold, are the elements of efficacious ablution, and, as a matter of course, approaching these elements as near as possible is the next best thing.

If no soap is to be had, use at least the brush, if no brush, use flannel. Let soldiers rub one another. It is a refreshing, jovial occupation.

Bathing in cool water, when the body is exhausted and unfit to react, is very dangerous. This injudicious bathing killed thousands upon thousands of Northern soldiers in the early wars with Italy and during the Crusades. The great Emperor FREDERICK fell a victim to this longing of a heated, exhausted, parched and be-dusted warrior after a march in a hot climate.

Let at least every soldier now in the South try what is here urgently recommended. He will find the restorative effects at once.

The commanders, the Captains and Lieutenants, Surgeons, and even Chaplains, ought to take this matter in hand. It is no trifle. It is substantial good service, conserving the health of the army, for which

health and robustness so many sacred interests now depend. The more difficult it is to counteract what appears to instinctive longing, the more earnestly they ought to take the matter in hand.

If our Sanitary Committees should publish cards of sanitary advice, this ought to be one of the items which they urge upon the soldiers:

Soap, brush, water not much below 70° Fahrenheit, and a short rest after a fatiguing march, before their application.

If no water or soap can be had, even dry rubbing of the whole body, and a short exposure to the air, has a good, though a much more limited effect.

The cold water of the mountain streams in Western Virginia, however grateful for drinking, is very dangerous for bathing.

A regular good swimming, in proper season, is a different thing. L.

[Cut this out, and send it to your friends in the army.]

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

A Great Rebel Conspiracy Exploded.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS

THE DOOR AGAIN OPEN TO SPECULATORS.

Debate in the Senate on the Employment of Negroes in the War.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 9.

A REBEL CONSPIRACY DISCOVERED.

Evidences have reached the Government of a well-planned rebel conspiracy, of a most extended character, which was to have burst upon the country simultaneously with the battles at Richmond. The rebel leaders confidently relied on shaking off McCLELLAN and annihilating his army by their immensely superior numbers, and this success was to be immediately followed by a rising in Tennessee, Kentucky and Maryland, and the advance of JEFF. DAVIS upon Washington in the midst of the confusion. The families of rebel officials who are living in Kentucky, while their heads are in position in Richmond, were fully informed of the scheme, and in their boldness and imprudence let it out. The facts were communicated to the War Department and to Gen. BOYLE, of Kentucky, and preparations were made to defeat the movement; but the utter failure of the rebels to break the power of the Union army now threatening Richmond make it impossible for them to put their plan in motion.

THE DOOR OPENED TO SPECULATION.

The determination of the War Department to place the entire control of the new enlistments in the hands of the Governors of States, in the matter of ordnance stores, clothing, camp equipage, &c., till mustered into the United States service, opens the door to infinite speculating contracts and frauds that the Government has, by legislation, warned itself client of. All the States will be competitors against each other, in the market, and exorbitant prices will be put on all military goods. Mr. LINCOLN, whose experience has made him so cautious with this subject, thinks that all the profligacy of the past will be exceeded under the State Administrations, competing against each other.

GEN POPE'S ARMY.

The Washington *Star*, of this evening, says: "We have now at Front Royal quite a division of Gen. POPE'S army."

A LETTER FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN.

The correspondence between the War Department and Gen. M'CLELLAN, was, to-day, transmitted to the House, in response to a resolution of inquiry. Gen. MCCLELLAN says, in the course of his explanations:

"Those who have originated the false statements concerning the White House yard and spring, are in fact, as stated in my dispatch of the 4th inst., enemies of this army and the cause in which it is fighting. They have imposed upon the Surgeon-General, and caused him to make official statements which, upon examination, prove to be unfounded in fact, and which are disrespectful to his superior officer. They have unnecessarily occupied the attention of the Secretary of War, and have interrupted the Commander and the Medical Director of the army in the midst of the most arduous duties."

CONGRESS.

Congress preserves its constitutional existence with difficulty. Before the week expires there will be no quorum present.

MEETING OF REPUBLICAN MEMBERS.

The Republican members, between 50 and 60, comprising both Senators and Representatives, held an informal meeting to-night at the Capital. Dr. SHERMAN, of New-York, was Chairman, and SAMUEL C. FESSENDEN, of Maine, Secretary. Remarks were made by Messrs. SPRAGUE, FOSTER, KELLOGG, of Illinois, ARNOLD, LOVE, of Kansas, and DAWES, when, on motion of Mr. BINGHAM, a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a Committee of five members of the House, and an equal number of Senators to prepare an address to be submitted to an adjourned meeting Saturday evening.

REBEL BOMBAST.

A late copy of the Richmond *Examiner* says that "the rebels could certainly cut off McCLELLAN'S retreat, but it would be far better to prevent him receiving further supplies, and starve him into a capitulation." It remarks: "Fill up our armies and prepare for a contest as long as our enemy may choose to urge it, and let it be as energetic as we can make it."

A NOBLE DISTRICT.

The district represented by Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, has now 15,000 troops in the field, and he will, immediately on the adjournment of Congress, return to Chicago and aid in promptly filling the call of the President for additional troops.

THE POSTAL CONVENTION WITH MEXICO.

By the recent Postal Convention with Mexico, proclaimed by the President on the 20th of June, 1862, the following rates of postage are established:

First—The single-letter rate (*inland* three cents and *sea* seven cents) is ten cents per half ounce, and for each fraction over, an additional rate, and prepayment is required. This applies to all letters sent to Mexico from the United States by sea.

Second—On all letters received from Mexico by sea, the United States domestic rate of postage is to be charged, rating them at the first United States Post-office at which they are mailed to their destination, either three or ten cents per single rate. This is to be collected on delivery.

Third—On all letters sent to or received from Mexico, which not conveyed by sea, the United States domestic postage only of three or ten cents the single rate is to be charged. This must be prepaid at the mailing office on letters sent, and collected at the office of delivery on letters received.

Fourth—The sea rate on printed matter sent to Mexico is one cent for each newspaper, and one cent per ounce, or fraction of an ounce on all magazines and periodicals, publications and other printed matter; and this is to be added when sent by sea to our usual inland rate of postage, and this combined rate must be prepaid at the mailing office in the United States. When sent by land, the United States inland rate of postage only is to be charged, and prepaid at the mailing office.

Fifth—On all such printed matter received from Mexico only our usual inland postage is to be collected, and this must be paid, in all cases, on delivery at the office of address.

Sixth—These regulations must be strictly observed, as no accounts are kept with the Mexican Postal Department.

FROM THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

The recently published dispatch from Capt. CRAVEN to Commodore FARRAGUT, mentioned the preparations of the rebels to annoy our fleet by a battery in the vicinity of Ellis Cliffs and Rodney, Miss. Acting-Master CROCKER communicates the particulars of an encounter on the morning of the 26th.

"When we were attacked by a battery of apparently two or four 6-pounders, concealed in the thicket under the bluff. Their first shot, from a distance of not more than two hundred yards, took effect in the *Sarah Bruin*, injuring two of her crew severely. Three other shots, fired at almost the same distance, fell short, when a round of grape from the *Sarah Bruin*, and a shell from the *Kensington*, both of which were dropped with great accuracy into the midst of the smoke of their guns, silenced them completely. Both the *Sarah Bruin* and the *Kensington*, together with the riflemen from all the vessels, continued firing till the curve round the turn brought them out of range, and enabled the *Horace Beals* to open fire with her battery, which she did with great animation, and the thicket was shelled until all vessels were out of range."

ARMY ORDERS.

Capt. W. F. SMITH, of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, was to-day confirmed by the Senate as Brigadier-General. The nomination had been pending since August last. It is known that he has been acting as Brigadier-General of Volunteers in the Army of the Potomac.

The resignation of Col. THOMAS F. GANEY, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. MCCLELLAN, has been accepted by the President, to take effect the 5th inst.

Maj. J. WATTS DE PEYSTER, Jr., of the First New-York Artillery, will report to Gen. MCCLELLAN.

Assistant-Surgeon JOSEPH R. SMITH will report in person to the Surgeon-General, for duty in his office.

Assistant-Surgeon CLINTON WAGNER, assigned to duty in Washington, to take charge of the general hospital in Judiciary-square.

Assistant-Surgeon J. C. NICKEE will report in person, for duty, to the Surgeon-General.

Brigade-Surgeon Blackman will report for duty to the commanding officer of the army of the Potomac.

Brigade-Surgeon Edward McDonnell will report for duty to Major-Gen. Sigel.

Brigade-Surgeons Charles Allen and Thomas D. Catlin will report for duty to the commanding officer, Department of the South.

Surgeon Wiertz is relieved from duty as a member of the Army Medical Board of this city, and will report thence by letter for duty to the commanding officer, Department of the Mississippi.

Brigade-Surgeon DORR will report to the Medical Director of the Military District of Washington, to take charge of the hospitals of this city.

SECESSION PRISONERS.

A number of secession prisoners reached Washington, to-day, and the Government was disgraced by a generous "wineing" of them by Secessionists in our midst. It should be the costliest wine ever bought by domestic traitors.

A SERENADE.

Gen. LEW. WALLACE, of Indiana, is to be serenaded to-night, at the National.

A CORRESPONDENT BELIEVED.

SAM. WILKESON, of the *Tribune*, whose recent letters from the army of the Potomac have so much surprised his friends and the journal he represented, has been granted leave of absence. He is in Washington, on his way to his farm in the interior of New-York.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 9.

Mr. FOSTER, (of Connecticut, (Rep.,) from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill to change the place of holding the Circuit Court of the United States, so far as the District of West Tennessee is concerned. Passed.

Mr. FOSTER also reported from the same Committee a bill amendatory of the act to prohibit the Slave-trade.

The bill authorizes the President to make arrangements with foreign Governments, and especially with Denmark, for the colonization of captured Africans.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) from the Military Committee, reported a bill for the employment of persons of African descent, building intrenchments and for other war purposes.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) introduced a bill to declare another punishment for the crime of treason. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) the resolution in relation to a quorum of the Senate was taken up.

Mr. SHERMAN urged the passage of the resolution as a matter of necessity, and to relieve the Senate from the danger of being left without a quorum at any time by the withdrawal of one or two members. He argued there could be no constitutional objections to the bill.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Union,) argued against the passage of the resolution as giving to two or three States the power to legislate for the whole country. This was entirely against the provisions of the Constitution.

The President *pro tem.* had a paper read expressing his views on the subject, arguing that, according to the Constitution, no State could be destroyed, and that the "quorum" provided for in the Constitution meant a majority of the whole number of Senators from all the States. He cited various cases of the action of the Senate as precedents in favor of this position.

The subject was further discussed by Messrs. MCDOUGALL, of California, and FOSTER, of Connecticut, when—

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The motion was carried by Yeas, 19: Nays, 18.

The Naval Grade bill was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) the Post-route bill, providing for a bridge across the Ohio River at Steubenville, was taken up.

Mr. COWAN'S amendment to make the "draw" 300 feet in front of 270, was agreed to.

The bill was passed.

The report of the Conference Committee on the bill making an appropriation for sundry civil expenses was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) the bill amendatory of the act to prohibit the Slave-trade, &c., was taken up.

Mr. GRIMES offered an amendment as a new section, that there shall be no exemption from the performance of military duty under the act by reason of any militia law of the United States on account of color or lineage; that whenever the militia shall be called into the service, all loyal able-bodied male persons shall be called into the defence of the country; that when the militia shall be called into the service of the United States under this or any other law, the President shall have power to organize them into battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions, according to race or color, as he may believe the public interest requires, and that the provisions of the preceding sections shall be construed so as to apply to and include volunteers who may hereafter be called into the service of the United States; and all persons who have been, or may hereafter be enrolled in the service of the United States, shall receive the same pay and rations as the soldiers are now allowed by law, according to their respective grades.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) thought that this attempt to elevate the miserable nigger and carry on the war in this way, was never intended by the people. It would not restore the Union.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Union,) thought that if negroes were not recognized as militia by the Constitution of the United States or the State Constitutions, Congress had no right to make them militia.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) moved to amend Mr. GRIMES' amendment by striking out all but the provisions in regard to rations, &c., and insert two sections of the bill introduced by him, authorizing the President to receive into the service of the United States, for the purpose of constructing intrenchments or other camp service or labor for which they are fitted, persons of African descent, and such person shall be enrolled under proper regulations, and where any man or boy of the African race renders such service, his mother, wife and children shall be forever free, and appropriating ten millions of dollars to carry this into effect.

Mr. SAULSBURY thought that this was only a general scheme for confiscation.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said the question was whether the negroes should only be employed to help the rebels. The time had arrived in his (SHERMAN'S) judgment when the military officers of the United States should be compelled to call into the service all loyal men to suppress the rebellion. Heretofore, these negroes had only worked for the rebels, doing all the labors of the camp for them. He (SHERMAN) was for giving the President power to call into the service all the slaves of the rebels. He would not interfere with loyal men in loyal States. This Union must be preserved. Rather than it should be destroyed, he would organize a great army of black men and desolate every Southern State. He was willing to pass a conscript act, if necessary, and we might as well draft negroes as any one else. We had a right to call the negroes into the service of the United States.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) said that the reason the States had not called negroes into the military service was because the laws of the United States confined the militia to white men.

Mr. SUMNER contended that all the people of the country, without distinction of color, were liable to be called into the service of the country if circumstances demanded it. We must, to a certain extent, follow the bad examples of the rebels and infuse more energy into our military movements. These rebels resort to all sorts of expedients, and make the negroes work and fight. When that is done cannot we employ negroes in useful service for us. They hang Union men, but we must not talk of hanging traitors. In such a way we will never end this contest, and he thought the time had come when we should carry the whole force of the Government in earnest and put down the rebellion. Unless we do this we shall never succeed. We cannot war against savages unless we become part savage ourselves.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,)—This bill, Sir, is thought to be an object of necessity, and is designed, as I understand it—and we may as well tell the truth about it, for we have nothing to conceal here—to meet any possible contingency which may be supposed to arise from any difficulty in raising troops by enlistment at once, as soon as they may be required; and, therefore, it is proposed to give the President power to call out the militia, and to call on all loyal persons, without distinction of color, for such a time as to make their services available. That is the position, and, Sir, I am in favor of this bill, if it is thought advisable by the Committee on Military Affairs to pass it. I don't know, Sir, but it may be necessary to go a step further, and to provide specifically for calling out men by drafting. And I am ready to do that if it is thought advisable. It is not advisable at this moment, but as Congress is to adjourn very soon, I understand that by this bill it is proposed to meet any contingency that may arise during the adjournment of Congress, and as such, I think it a wise and precautionary measure. But, Sir, it may be worth while to inquire why this contingency is possible, and we may as well look the matter in the face. It is because apprehensions are entertained that there will not be that readiness to enlist that there was heretofore, and I am perfectly willing to state here, that in my own State there is not that readiness to enlist. There is not that enthusiasm with regard to enlistments. Have they lost any interest in the war? Not a particle. Have they lost anything of that determination which existed formerly to do anything and everything which may be necessary to put down this rebellion? Not at all. Not in any shape or form. But they do feel, Sir, that the war must be conducted upon some different principles than those upon which it has been conducted hitherto: that is to say, there should not be, on the part of the military authorities of the country that extreme tenderness and delicacy toward men who have no tenderness to us except that of the wolf toward the lamb; but they should be met, if not in the same spirit, yet in a spirit able to resist and conquer them. Sir, our soldiers do not like it, and they do not feel easy when they are called upon, without any necessity, to stand guard over the enemy's property and protect it, while they are fighting against us, and be shot down by concealed traitors while they are doing this. They do not feel that it is just to them that they, who have volunteered to fight the battles of their country, should be employed to dig ditches and throw up intrenchments, exposed to all the miserable consequences of such a sort of life about the swamps of the Chickahominy or elsewhere, while at the same time there are numbers and abundance of men acclimated, who are ready to volunteer their services to do the same work, and thus save our soldiers. Now, Sir, I speak this as a truth which is well understood, and the Government of the United States and the military authorities of the United States may as well understand that if this policy is to be followed, and we are not to avail ourselves of the services of men who are too ready to render all these services, out of tenderness to rebels, and traitors, and murderers, that the people will hesitate to come forward until they know and feel that they are no longer to be exposed to that kind of life. Sir, why is it so? Why are we so tender toward these traitors? What makes some gentlemen so sensitive the moment we speak of employing negroes and the slaves of rebels in the service of the country? Men who profess to feel, and I am willing to believe do feel the deepest interest in the salvation of the country, why do they jump to their feet the moment the idea is propagated that we are to employ men who are ready and willing and able to perform these services to save the lives of soldiers of their own and other States? What violation of the principles of warfare is proposed? Why should we not weaken the enemy, and attack him in his weakest point? Do you say we are proposing an abolition or emancipation scheme? No! at all. We are simply proposing to use those means in the army which are best for us, and to use those best able to perform a particular kind of service. Did anybody ever hear of a nation that was at war with any other country that would sacrifice the lives of their own men by making them do a kind of work when there were about them friends who were willing and anxious to relieve them from that work? And out of what consideration? Why, Sir, I have been utterly at a loss to imagine any. I cannot conceive the slightest ground for it, or reason why the men who come to our camps and tender their services against the enemies of the country, should be rejected and driven out, and our own soldiers sacrificed in performing a duty these other men are so ready to perform. Why, Sir, it is contrary to every principle of warfare. I am not a soldier, but I undertake to say that a General who conducts a campaign on such principles is no General at all. He has forgot or never knew the first principles upon which to conduct a war, which is to weaken the enemy and strengthen himself. I have looked upon this thing quite as long as I feel disposed to. I do not feel disposed to blame anybody, and I have no doubt, not the slightest in the world, that everybody feels as anxious as I do to close this war, and to close it effectually. But I do say that a mistake has been made in this thing. Too great tenderness has been used, under the delusive idea that these rebels were to be coaxed back by tenderness. Sir, you cannot deal with savages in that way. And the man who deliberately sets himself to work to overthrow the institutions and interests of the country for the purpose of selfish ambition is worse than a savage. And such is a description of the leaders in this rebellion, and the great mass of their followers are uneducated and willing to follow those about them. Now, Sir, are we to go on in this way? If we do, the consequences must be well understood by the Government, the President, the Cabinet, Generals, or whoever else sanctions this mode of proceeding. They must reverse their course, or let me say, however onerous opinion may sustain the war, it will not sustain them. And, Sir, this is not from any feeling for Abolition or Emancipation, or any sort of peculiar sentiment which gentlemen are so fond of attributing to those on this side of the chamber, but from the absolute necessity of the case, from the common sense of the thing. Let me ask my friend from Delaware (Mr. SAULSBURY) if he was engaged in a contest where his own life was in peril, and the servants of his enemy should come to him and say: "We will give you all that may save you, dig trenches, or do anything for you," would he reject them? Any man who would act thus has not even common sense, and has not capacity to manage his own affairs. I have said thus much, Sir, simply to illustrate my idea, which is this, that if we expect the people of this country to come forward willingly under any pressure except the absolute necessity with their whole hearts and souls, to fight this battle out, I tell the President, in my place here as a Senator, and I tell Generals of our army, that they must reverse their practice and their course. I know that in some quarters I am called a Conservative, and I believe I am. I do not say this as here without full deliberation, and I say this after full reflection, because I think it ought to be said, and to be said in public. It is my opinion that this white kid-glove warfare won't do. We must act upon common sense principles, and do what all men would do in such a case—avail ourselves of all the means which the Great Ruler of the Universe has placed in our power to overwhelm these wretches who are thus making war upon us, upon civilization, and upon humanity. I would do nothing that a Christian and civilized nation ought not to do. I would not employ savages, and bring back the days of the tomahawk and the scalping-knife. I would not employ these negroes unless I could control them. But every thing that is within the usages of civilized warfare I would do, and I think it ought to be done. There is another thing where I think there has been a mistake made, that is, trying to deceive the people by calling a direct a great strategic movement, and by giving false names to things, under the idea that it will not do to give the people of the country the truth, just precisely as it is. That is just what ought to be done: tell the people the truth, and resort to no artifice or concealment. Of course I do not speak of those concealments which are necessary to conceal facts from the enemy. But the idea of designing to tell the free and intelligent people of this country precisely what the state of things is, and what is needed to effect their purposes, is an delusion and folly. The people of my State and the people of this country are intelligent, reading people, and they are the people who support this war; their hearts are in it as much as ours. Let them know, then, plainly, what your necessities are, and what will be required of them. I was very much amused the other day at seeing an address of the Governors of the different States addressed to the President, requesting him to call out more troops, (as they thought it might be necessary in the course of coming events. What did it all mean? It meant that the President and the Government thought that they needed more troops; that our ranks had been thinned by disease and the enemy. Didn't we all know it? Didn't the enemy know it? Didn't everybody know that we wanted more men? Then why not say so? Now, my friends, tell the truth—why we want them, and how to get it. Appeal to the people, and let them know what we require for the purposes of the country. Deal with them honestly, and you will get a response from every true Northern heart. Therefore, I hope this policy will be abandoned, and hereafter we shall speak the truth. I have not stood up here to condemn any man, or this or that General, or the President. I respect the President. I have stood by him, and I shall stand by him. I have done all I could and confronted all I could in the support of this war and of our Generals, and I shall continue to do so. If they make mistakes, I can forgive them. Men are not always wise, or able to do the very best things. If they do the best they can, I can bid them God speed and go on to fight this battle till they conquer. But tell me the truth, and treat your enemies as enemies and the worst of enemies. Avail yourselves, like men, of every power which God has placed in your hands to accomplish your purposes, within the reach of civilized warfare. But the man who tampers with this question, and who talks against employing negroes for services which they are ready and able to do, leaves me to doubt, sometimes, whether, after all, there is not something wanting in the heart. The people, by this bill, are called upon to contribute more men; and if you wish them to do it with hearts in their bosoms, you must show that you have some feeling for them; you must spare them from every trouble, annoyance and exposure you can—and God's knows they will have enough in such a warfare and with such an enemy.

Mr. RICE, of Minn., (Rep.,) said the time had come when we must either recognize the Southern Confederacy, or speedily put it down, and use all the means in our power. Must we, when rebels resort to all means, fall from any sickly notions; refrain from using all means in our power to meet and suppress the rebellion. He would not hesitate a moment, but would vote for any measure for that end.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, briefly explained the features of the bill, and denied that he ever claimed that the Government had more forces than it needed. In regard to recruiting being stopped, he said that it was necessary to close up the recruiting stations so as to save expense. He was glad to hear the fulsome of the Senator from Maine in regard to the conduct of the war. Many of our brave men had been dealt unfairly with to protect the property of rebels. He was for fighting the battle to a successful issue, and drafting, if necessary, but he agreed with the Senator from Maine, that the style of rose-water war must cease, and it was better to tell the whole truth to the people, and not attempt to deceive them. It seems as if we had organized a system of lying in this country. He thought the censorship of the Press had been of great disadvantage. White men fought side by side with black men in the Revolution, and Kentucky and Tennessee did the same at the battle of New-Orleans. Many of our brave men were sacrificed in the trenches at Corinth and Yorktown, where there were hundreds of blacks ready to work. These rebels acted with great energy and skill. They had taken humanity by the throat, and used all the means in their power to destroy the Government, and it becomes us to put forth strength and use all means to suppress the rebellion.

Mr. HALE, from the Committee of conference on the Naval Appropriation bill, made a report, which was agreed to.

Mr. DAVIS was willing to have the negroes work in the intrenchments, &c., but he was opposed to degrading white people by making them fight by the side of negroes. He referred to the horrors of the insurrection of St. Domingo, and said the Border States would fight to the death the plan to arm the slaves.

Mr. RICE said he was sorry the Senator would not come down to the present age, when the rebels employed Indians and filled the canteens of their men with gunpowder and whisky to make them worse than fiends. A stranger here would suppose the Senator from Kentucky was an emissary defending the rebel Government.

Mr. DAVIS (interrupting)—There is nothing in what I said to authorize such a statement.

Mr. RICE continued arguing that negroes might as well be employed, and hoped the time would come when Northern men would look on the question practically. The rebels hesitate at no means that God or the Devil had given them, and why should we stop and higgle at what is clearly justified by the laws of war?

Went into Executive Session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 9.

The bill amendatory of the act to reduce the expenses of the survey and sale of the public lands was considered and laid on the table.

The bill to promote the efficiency of the Corps of Engineers, and the Ordnance and Quartermaster's Departments, was passed.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) the House non-concurred in the Senate's amendments to the Tariff bill, and requested a Conference Committee on the subject.

The House non-concurred in the Senate's amendments to the Pension bill, and asked for a Committee of Conference.

The Senate joint resolution that Senators elected after the commencement of the Congressional term, to fill vacancies, shall draw their compensation from the time their predecessors ceased to hold the office, provided the amount shall not exceed $3,000 for any one year, was passed.

The House also passed the Senate resolution, requiring the publication weekly, in Washington, of a list of all Government contracts solicited or proposed, the contents of them to be briefly stated, and the names of the persons directly or indirectly interested in them.

The House concurred in the report of the Conference Committee on the Naval Appropriation bill.

The Senate bill, supplementary to the District of Columbia Emancipation act, making a provision for non-resident claimants, &c., to verify their claims; also providing that in case persons having claims neglect to file the necessary papers, the slaves may present their own statements in behalf of their own freedom; also that all slaves under the laws of any State, who, since April last, with the consent of their owners, have been actually employed in the District of Columbia, or who shall hereafter be thus employed, are declared free, and that there shall be no exclusion of oath on account of color, was taken up.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Opp.,) moved to lay the bill on the table.

The motion was disagreed to by Yeas, 35; Nays, 67.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, (Rep.,) demanded the previous question.

Mr. CRISFIELD, of Maryland, (Union,) appealed to him to withdraw it, as he desired to offer an amendment.

Mr. ASHLEY declined to withdraw his motion. If such delays were granted, the bill would be lost.

Mr. CRISFIELD hoped the House would vote down the demand for the previous question.

The demand for the previous question was seconded.

Mr. RADFORD condemned such legislation. He would decline voting any further.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, (Opp.,) moved that the House adjourn.

The motion to adjourn was lost.

The bill was then passed, by Yeas, 69; Nays, 36.

The House then concurred in the Senate's amendments to the Post Route bill, one of the most important of which was for regulating the bridging of the Ohio River for railroad purposes. Adjourned.

OBITUARY.

Death of Edward C. West, Surrogate of this County

The papers of yesterday announced the death of Mr. EDWARD C. WEST, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, a position to which he was elected three years since, beating ALEX. W. BRADFORD Esq., the then incumbent, and acknowledged by general consent to be the ablest officer who ever held the position. Mr. WEST, who was yet in the prime of life, has been in ill health almost from the day of his accession to office, and about a year since he went to Europe in the hope of reestablishing his failing health. He did not succeed, as his decease in the very prime of life attests. Mr. WEST graduated from the office of FRANCIS B. COTTING, Esq., and soon after formed a partnership with Mr. GLOVER, and acquired a fair but not leading reputation, and it was a matter of surprise to the Bar at large how he succeeded in defeating Mr. BRADFORD. In politics he was a Tammany Democrat of the straitest sect, and owed his election to his friends in that party. In private life Mr. WEST was genial and kind, and had won a large circle of friends, who will mourn his early death. In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, his place will be filled by Hon. CHAS. P. DALY, First Judge of the County.

Lieut. Charles S. Brooks.

We regret to notice among the list of deaths at Fortress Monroe the name of Lieut. CHARLES S. BROOKS. At the very commencement of the war Lieut. BROOKS was among the first to raise a company of infantry in California. Shortly after this he obtained a commission as Second Lieutenant in the Fifth Regular Cavalry, which position he held at the time of his death. His regiment has been with Gen. MCCLELLAN throughout the war, and has distinguished itself on various occasions—among others, the battle of Hanover Court-house.

Lieut. BROOKS was a native of this City, where his family now reside. He was a youth of great promise—only in his twenty-first year—had been educated at West Point College, and leaves a large circle of friends to deplore his untimely loss. It is a pleasing tribute to his memory that he was as beloved in private life as he was in the army; that his men all looked up to him with respect, and that his commanding officers and Gen. BURNSIDE all spoke of him in terms of the highest commendation.

Lieut. BROOKS died, at Fortress Monroe, on Monday, July 7, of typhoid fever, after a fortnight's illness. His remains were embalmed at the fort, conveyed with military honors to the vessel, and brought to this City.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, No. 561, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

THE INVESTMENT OF RICHMOND—The Week of Battle—McClellan on the James River—Reinforcements by Burnside—Present Prospects of the Army.

NEWS FROM THE SHENANDOAH—Gen. Pope Concentrating for an Advance.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH—Affairs at New-Orleans' Memphis, on the Mississippi and at Richmond—Extracts from Southern Papers—Condition of things along the Coast.

NEWS FROM EUROPE AND SOUTH AMERICA—Renewed Threats of Intervention—The International Exhibition—France and Mexico—Affairs in Brazil, Bolivia, &c.

A PAGE OF EDITORIAL ON THE TOPICS OF THE DAY.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

A number of high and varied interest.

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CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING-MACHINES,
Acknowledged to be superior to all others.
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Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured.—Sent free to any one afflicted with
RUPTURE, OR HERNIA.
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Highest Premium Paid for American Gold and Silver, and the first issue United States Demand Notes, by F. P. JAMES & CO.

MARRIED.

HANFORD—HENAR.—On Saturday, June 28, by Rev. Charles M. Jamieson, Mr. C. STONEY HANFORD to Miss ADELAIDE VICTORIA MARIA LOCISA, daughter of Patrick Henry, Esq., of this City.

PRINDLE—SCOVEL.—In Albany, N. Y., on Tuesday morning, July 8, by Rev. Dr. Sprague, Mr. ISAAC B. PRINDLE, of Great Barrington, Mass., to Miss JULIA SCOVEL, of Albany.

THOMAS—HALL.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 9, at the Church of the Redemption, by Rev. R. G. Dickson, CHARLES F. THOMAS to ELECTA D. HALL, all of this City.

DIED

BROOKS.—At Fortress Monroe, Va., on Monday, July 7, of typhoid fever, Lieut. CHARLES STEWART BROOKS, Fifth Cavalry, U. S. Army, only son of William F. and Harriet B. S. Brooks, in his 21st year.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 20th-st. and 6th-av., on Saturday, July 12, at 10 A. M.

BELL.—In Danville, Va., on Thursday, June 19, of pneumonia, ALICE M., wife of Dr. Alexander T. Bell, of Norfolk, Va., and daughter of Henry Cruger, Esq., of this City, in the 22d year of her age.

CAZOTTE.—Killed, instantly, in the action at Fair Oaks, Va., on Wednesday, June 25, Lieut. ADOLPHUS T. CAZOTTE, Seventh Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, aged 25 years, 7 months and 7 days.

The funeral services will be held at St. Mathew's Church, Sussex-st., Jersey City, on Thursday afternoon, the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock, and the remains taken thence to New-York Bay Cemetery for interment. Friends of the family, officers and members of the Second Regiment, Hudson Brigade, are respectfully invited to attend.

CARVILLE.—On Monday, July 7, JULIA, wife of Charles Carville, Esq., of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., on Friday, the 11th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

FURNISS.—On Tuesday morning, July 8, at his father's residence, Bloomingdale, 103d-st. and 11th-av., ROBERT P. FURNISS.

The funeral will take place from St. Michael's Church, Bloomingdale, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock. His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend, without further invitation.

GINNEL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 8, GEORGE HENRY, son of Henry and Clara L. Ginnel, aged 8 years, 6 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 251 Union-st., South Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation.

HICKS.—In Williamsburgh, on Tuesday, July 8, ROBERT, eldest son of Sidney H. and Rosina W. Hicks, aged 22 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) from the residence of his parents, No. 19 Washington-place, at 3 o'clock.

WHITE.—On Tuesday, July 8, at the residence of his mother, Charlestown, Mass., Capt. MALCOLM W. WHITE, aged 45 years, 4 months and — days.

WEST.—On Tuesday, July 8, EDWARD C. WEST, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 4½ o'clock on Friday, from his late residence, No. 107 Lexington-av., without further notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EODY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 22.—July 9, 1862.
2, 16, 5, 20, 46, 49, 63, 21, 33, 13, 65.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 23.—July 9, 1862.
72, 5, 4, 68, 30, 56, 9, 19, 58, 35, 23, 18, 48.
Circulars sent free of charge to any address either to
MURRAY, EODY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or 1, 3 and 5 Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.
DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 23.—July 9, 1862.
65, 54, 21, 31, 41, 8, 47, 60, 58, 4, 34.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 2?3.—July 9, 1862.
66, 29, 4, 37, 70, 55, 3, 74, 41, 47, 17, 73, 39.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
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MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No 16 Bond-st

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The best is the cheapest. Good Cooking Extracts are not only most palatable, but cheapest. BURNETT'S have no superior in the market.

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At just half the usual Broadway prices.
The long line of Ties on the *first* floor you enter Five cents each. The *first* line on the right are 25 cents each. The *second* line on the right are 37½ cents each. The *last* line on the right, embracing over 1,000 dozen of the very richest and most expensive Ties imported are 50 cents each. This line includes rich "Lexington" ties, in expensive and new designs, some of which are sold everywhere at $1—all to be sold (for the present) at 50 cents each.
Gents' superior fine LINEN COLLARS at 10 cents each, or $1 per dozen, warranted to be the same as are sold everywhere at 25 cents per dozen. Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, Under-garments, Ladies' and Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs, &c., &c., at prices before unknown on Broadway.
Wholesale buyers will find the above prices on Neckties irresistible.
J. H. CLARK & CO.,
No. 379 Broadway, corner of Whimsey.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS,
No. 39 Chambers st.
PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.
By the UNITED STATES MARSHAL, under the direction of the UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS on THURSDAY NEXT, the 10th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at the UNION STORES, near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn, SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer, the cargo of the schooner *J. G. McNeil*, consisting of 135 bags Coffee, 31 bales Tobacco.
Also, the cargo of the schooner *Lamilla*, consisting of 207 bale Tobacco.
Also, the cargo of the sloop *Pioneer*, consisting of 183 small bale Tobacco.
Also, on the same day, at WHEELER'S STORES, Atlantic Docks, at 10 o'clock A. M., the cargo of the schooner *Gipsey*, consisting of 6 Bales Cotton, 7 pkgs do

LAW REPORTS.

The Surrender of one Note for another—Is such Surrender a "Valuable Consideration."

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Clerke.

Thomas C. Cardwell vs. *John J Hicks.*—In this case the plaintiff had a demand against one Wirgman for about $250—money collected by Wirgman for him—which he discharged, taking of Wirgman the defendant's note for $517 50, and paying to him (Wirgman) the balance of the note over and above enough to discharge the plaintiff's claim, in money, before maturity. The plaintiff sued upon the note, the defence being that there was fraud in the inception of the note, and the proof being that it was diverted from the use for which it was made.

The question, therefore, on the trial, was whether a person who takes a note that has been diverted from the use for which it was made, and pays for it partly in cash, and partly by giving up the note of the person from whom the purchase is made, is a *bona fide* holder for value.

Upon the trial the Court charged the jury that if they believed that the plaintiff paid a part of the note in cash without knowledge of the fraud alleged by the defendant in the making and issuing of the note, he became thereby a *bona fide* holder, and entitled to recover the whole amount with interest; and that the defendant had no defence to the part taken for a precedent debt.

The verdict was for the plaintiff, and judgment was entered thereon. From that judgment appeal was taken to this Court, where it was now held per LEONARD, J., that the holder can claim protection from the defence of a party whose note or other negotiable mercantile obligation has been obtained by fraud, only in case he has parted with some value, or suffered some injury upon the faith of it, and where the holder will lose no right of which he was possessed when he obtained the note, and will be fully reinstated if he fails to recover; that he is not in such case a holder for value, and the equities of the party whose note has been obtained by fraud will be preferred. This was considered such a case, and a new trial was ordered, Justice CLERKE concurring.

Justice INGRAHAM dissented, holding that whenever a negotiable note is taken in good faith before it becomes due, in payment of a precedent indebtedness, and the evidence of such indebtedness is surrendered or destroyed, the person taking such note becomes a holder for a valuable consideration. Such a case was cited (Stellhcimer *vs.* Meyer, 33 Bar., 215) in which at a Monroe General Term it was held that the purchaser was holder for value, even though the note was overdue when it was surrendered. Justice INGRAHAM thought the judgment below should be sustained.

The Death of Edward C. West—Notices in the Courts.

MARINE COURT.
Before Judges McCarthy and Alker.

Business in this Court was suspended, in memory of the late Edward C. West, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York.

Mr. Cushing, in moving an adjournment, spoke in substance as follows:

May it please the Court—At the request of several of my associates, I perform a melancholy duty. Death, of late so busy in the battle-field, has stricken down one of our dearest and most beloved brothers, Edward C. West, late Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, is no more. Yesterday he died. In obedience to custom, and in accordance with our own sense of right and propriety, I have a motion to make. From my personal relations in life to the deceased, and from my knowledge of his character, I may be permitted to say that we do but simple justice to his memory in calling the attention of this honorable Court to his death. Ever honest and true to all his public trusts, genial in his private life, faithful in friendship, in domestic life all that a husband and father could be, he has gone and left behind him a memory to be cherished and a life to be imitated. Most peculiarly was he fitted to fill the office to the occupancy of which he died, the widow's friend and the orphan's guardian. It were we for us to imitate his virtues. Owing to his impaired health, the deceased has not for some time been able to discharge all the duties of his office, and he sought in travel a means of restoring it.

One of the Justices of this Court—Judge McCARTHY—knew the deceased more intimately than the speaker. Both, on different occasions, traveled together in foreign lands, each to renew a system shattered in the public service. The Judge survives, but the Surrogate is dead. May each and all take to heart and read from this moral milestone the distance we are from our final destination.

I move that this Court, in respect for the memory of the deceased, do now adjourn.

Alderman DAYTON, in rising to second the resolution, spoke in substance as follows:

It has been my pleasure long to know the deceased, who is now the subject of this resolution before the Court. His amiability of temper, purity of private life, his fidelity and ability in discharging his public duties, and above all his devotion to his friends and his family, justly endeared him to all his associates, and it may be truly said of him, that he was one whom his friends and the public may be proud to honor and to treasure in their memories. This is not the proper place for eulogy and, I will, therefore, confine myself to a simple seconding of the resolution.

His Honor Judge McCARTHY, after much emotion, briefly replied as follows:

It is true, as stated by the gentleman making the motion on this melancholy occasion, that the relations between deceased and myself have been most intimate, and more than has been said I can fully indorse. It was my pleasure, as well as sorrow, to travel with deceased, each in pursuit of that most essential to a rational existence, health. He, apparently more robust, gave assurance of renewed health. The attentions of himself and his estimable lady to me—the more infirm—will ever be remembered with gratitude; but I survive, while he is gone—one of those mysterious dispensations past our finding out. In addition to my full corroboration of the remarks made by the mover and seconder of the resolutions, I will add, for the encouragement of the young members of the Bar—look at the history of the distinguished dead, and see how by industry and the faithful discharge of his duties, he rose to the honorable position he lately occupied. Imitate his virtues, follow his example, and you too, at the end of life, may say with him, "I have endeavored to discharge my duties faithfully." As the lamented deceased, at the time of his death, held a high judicial position, the motion is proper, and the Court stands adjourned until the usual hour to-morrow.

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *City of Baltimore* will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, July 12, at 10½ A. M.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED AS TO THE whereabouts of a lawyer who, about nine years ago, was making inquiries in relation to some property which was left to the heirs of William Hitchcock by John Hitchcock, of Nova Scotia; his office was then in Tryon-row, New-York. Address E. F. HITCHCOCK, West Troy, N. Y.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, JULY 8, IN A BROADWAY and 14th-st. omnibus, going from 14th-st. to the Hudson River Railroad depot, a large-sized, green, morocco POCKET-BOOK, containing a sum of money in Treasury notes and small change, together with two keys and some private memorandums. By leaving it at No. 45 6th-av. the finder will receive $10 and the thanks of the owner.

LOST OR STOLEN—A CERTIFIED CHECK on the Grocers' Bank, dated July 9, 1862, for $5,000, drawn by C. DORD & Co. The public is cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it with C. DORD & CO., No. 119 Broadway.

$10 REWARD.—LOST—ON THE MORNING of the 4th, on Staten Island, within half a mile of Annadale Railroad Station, a ladies' GOLD WATCH. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving the watch at WHITEMORE BROTHERS, No. 579 Broadway

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY TEACHER, OF UNexceptionable qualifications, possessed of the highest testimonials, and of large experience in the exercise of her vocation, seeks a position for the Summer only; salary not expected. A cheerful and agreeable home is, however, a desideratum. Parties desiring the services of an efficient and reliable teacher, may find it to their advantage to communicate with the advertiser. References exchanged. Address, for one week, E. S. M., Box No. 175 *Times* Office, New-York City.

TEACHERS WANTED.—PROFESSOR OF civil engineering and military tactics; native French lady for school on the Hudson, and one for New-Jersey; lady for French, music and drawing in a first-class New-England Young Ladies seminary. Personal interview required this day, or early Friday. C. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents, No. 596 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one in terms of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of Eighth-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $15,000 TO $20,000 to extend an established cash business, now doing more than double any former year. Prime paper only will be taken. References given and required. Address C. D., Box No. 2,705 *Times* Office.

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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

AUCTION SALES.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF BEAN MEAL.

Will be sold at auction on FRIDAY, July 11, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 4 State-st.—

26,755 pounds of Bean Meal, a little soured, contained in 24 half barrels, and 2 barrels. Sale positive. Terms cash.

Sale by order of Lieut.-Col. A. B. EATON, Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence.

Samples at our office, No. 45 Nassau-st.

HENRY B. HEERS, Jr., Auctioneer.
BY HENRY WOOD & CO.

BOARDING-HOUSE FURNITURE.

FRIDAY, July 11, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 29 Amity-st., Corner of Greene-st.,

Consisting of Brussels, and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, mahogany and walnut chamber and parlor suites, beds, bedding, crockery, glassware, gas-fixtures, &c., together with the usual assortment of kitchen furniture and utensils, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY B. LEEDS, Auctioneer

VALUABLE PAINTINGS, STATUARY, &c.—HENRY B. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, July 10, at 12 o'clock, in their gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.,

VALUABLE PAINTINGS AND STATUARY, by order of the Executors of the late Hon. S. E. Huffnagle, late Ambassador from the United States to India.

An exquisite three-fourth size marble statue of Napoleon Bonaparte in his imperial Coronation robes, cut to order for Canova in 1812, and presented to the Rajahs of India by Napoleon. The finest piece of marble statuary in this country.

The Nativity, attributed to Coreggio.

The Nativity of Mary and Elizabeth, with the Saviour and Infant John.

The Birth of Our Saviour, attributed to Reubens.

The Crucifixion.

Portrait of Miss Graham, of Claverhouse, presented to Mr. Huffnagle by Lord Graham, English Ambassador to India, by Sir Thos. Lawrence, and other fine Paintings of merit.

Will be ready for exhibition on and from Monday, July 7, until day of sale.

HENRY B. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY B. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, July 10, in the gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., immediately after the sale of oil-paintings and statuary, the stock of a Broadway dealer in stationery and fancy goods, consisting of letter, note and foolscap paper, ruled and bill-head packs, paper weights, gold pens, pencils, portfolios, dominoes, playing cards, chessmen, checkers, fans, slates, backgammon boards, pocket-books, pass books, memorandum books, paper racks, children's primers, games, alphabetical cards, pen-knives, pens, mucilage, Potts' superior ink, cash boxes, tissue paper, engravings, colored prints, envelopes, etc. The above will be sold without reserve, as the party is declining business on account of ill health.

AUCTION NOTICE.—B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer. United States Government sale of about 42 barrels Spirits of Turpentine and Grease.

Will be sold at public auction on THURSDAY, July 10, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 2 Erie Buildings, Duane-st., near Washington-st.:

40 barrels Spirits of Turpentine.
4 Barrels Grease.
Sale positive. Terms cash.
By order of Col. D. D. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster General.
Samples at our office, No. 45 Nassau-st., New-York.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & SON WILL SELL at the Auction Room, No. 830 Broadway, on FRIDAY, July 11, at 2 o'clock, one stylish brett, built in the most complete manner, nearly new; two second-hand top buggies; three second-hand no top buggies; two jump-seat rockaways, two seat wagon with top on back seat; also two very fine sets double harness and four sets single harness, all to be sold for account of whom it may concern.

At private sale,
Two marble-bed billiard tables.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on FRIDAY, July 11, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 21 Nassau-st.

Choice old wines, brandies, &c., consisting of fine old brandies of 1825 and 1850, Blackburn brandy, very fine and heavy; very fine Sherry and Port wine; fine old Bourbon whisky, Claret and Hock, Sparkling Catawba, Santa Croix rum and Holland gin, Old Tom and Dutch Godard Cognac, fine old Golden Sherry brandy, vintage of 1846.

JOSEPH HEDGMAN, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, JULY 11, At 10½ o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn.

Regular Weekly sale of mahogany and walnut bookcases, bureaus, bedsteads, mattresses, chairs, sofas, tables, mirrors, crockery, glassware, carpets, oil-cloths, Globe sewing machine, &c.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer—Store No. 52 Cortlandt-st., near Greenwich.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 42 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., the whole parlor, dining and bedroom furniture, consisting of sofas, lounges, carpets, crockery, glassware and kitchen utensils. Depo-it required. W. A. CARTER, Attorney for Mortgagee.

JOHN H. RUSBY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 141 Canal-st., sofa-beds, bureaus, wardrobes, hatracks, washstands, bedsteads, parlor and cottage suites, carpets, oil-cloths, matting, liquors, beds, bedding, hair mattresses, mirrors, &c.

MILTON H. BURNS, Auctioneer.

650 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, July 10, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. E. DAVIS & CO., No. 6 Cortlandt-st., comprising all varieties of fresh sea ourible goods, suitable for city and country trade.

AUCTION.—WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, at the Public Pound, corner of 12th-st. and 3d av., on SATURDAY MORNING, July 12, 1862, at 11 o'clock, one brown or black horse; to pay expenses.

WILLIAM B. LITTLE, Poundmaster.

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Well prepared TEACHERS are invited to call.

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CUBAN INSTITUTE AND MILITARY ACADEMY, at New-Hamburgh, N. Y. Pupils admitted for the Summer vacation. English, French, Spanish, German, Italian and military teachers residents in the institute. A gymnasium, fine playing grounds, &c. For circulars, with full particulars, apply to GEO. E. SIMONS, Agent, No. 450 Broome-st.

GROBE'S MUSICAL AND EDUCATIONAL AGENCY.—To supply schools and families with competent teachers for any department. To assist teachers in any branch of education in procuring suitable engagements. For circulars, address CHARLES GROBE, Wilmington, Delaware.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

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OVERSTRUNG AND GRAND
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
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$150.—NEW 7-OCTAVE PIANOS IN rosewood cases, iron frames, and overstrung bass, for $150; do., with mouldings, $165; do., with carved legs and inlaid name board, $175, $185, and $200; do., with pearl keys, $225, $240, $275 and $300; new 6½-octave, $135; do., 6¾-octave, $140. The above Pianos are fully warranted, and are the greatest bargains that can be found in the City. Please call and see them. Second-hand Pianos at $25, $30, $50, $60, $75 and $100. New Melodeons at extremely low prices. $40 new and second-hand Pianos and Melodeons TO LET, at $2 and upward per month; rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange for new; cash paid for the same. Foreign sheet Music at 2 cents per page. All kinds of Music merchandise at war prices. A pianist in attendance to try new music.

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STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, —First class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Pianos at $110, $125, $150, $175, $200, three banks of keys, $225 to $300. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, $95 and upwards, $175 to $300.

J. M. PELTON, 81 and 83 Broadway, New-York.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASES AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MANN, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID IN THE COUNTRY.—Situation wanted by a very reliable and experienced girl as above, either in a private family or Summer boarding-house; is an excellent waitress and good washer and ironer, and will prove a very willing and obliging girl; reference in Brooklyn. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A VERY WORthy, industrious girl wishes a situation in a small private family to do chamberwork, wash and iron, or would be willing to do general housework. Can be seen Thursday, July 10, at the house of her present employer, No. 90 West 46th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, and more if required; wages not so much an object as a home. Call, for two days, at No. 11 West 21st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing and French fluting; five years' City reference can be given. Call at No. 11 West 28th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork and plain sewing; or to do general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 6 3d-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children and to do plain sewing; understands Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines; has eight years' reference from her last place; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 119 West 26th-st., near 6th av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation in a private family to do chamberwork and waiting; best of City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 143 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable, neat English girl, with good reference, desires a situation in the above capacity; understands her duties thoroughly; no objection to the country; wages moderate to a good place. Apply at No. 350 6th-av., up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable English girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; can give good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 252 Avenue C, on the corner of 11th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or general housework. Is the best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 48 29th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wants a situation to do chamberwork and washing, or would go as nurse. Call at No. 51 Columbia-st., South Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady about to leave town wishes a place for an English girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or as nurse; she is thoroughly competent. Apply at 32 West 16th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL DEsires a situation to do cooking; is an expert meat and pastry cook; has no objection to the country; is honest, willing, obliging and economical in her kitchen; can give the best of references. Apply at No. 218 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COOK, ONE WHO thoroughly understands her business, a situation in a private family; has no objection to go to the country; the best of City reference can be given. To be seen for two days at No. 50 3d-av., one door from 36th-st., east side, third floor, front rooms.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, a situation as first-class cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies, game, all styles of made dishes; washes; no objection to the country in a noble family. Call at No. 254 4th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 91 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl a situation as a first-class cook; can do all kinds of meat and pastry cooking; is willing to take charge of milk and butter; has no objection to the country; is honest and obliging; has the best of reference. Apply at No. 276 Bowery.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED AS COOK BY an English Protestant woman; she is a first-class cook; understands soups, meats, game, pastry, jellies, cakes, bread, &c.; will go any distance to the country. Can be seen for two days at 3 West 27th-st., near 5th-av.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT GIRL wants a situation as cook; can assist in the washing and ironing, or do it all in a small family. Inquire at No. 80 West 25th-st.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITuation as cook in a private family; is well experienced; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 36 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted by a woman, a cook in a private family; understands the cooking of all kinds of fish, soups, meats, poultry, game and desserts; is also a very consistent baker of bread and cake. Unexceptionable City references given. Apply for two days, or this week, at No. 112 West 24th-st., in the variety store.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK AND BAKER.—Wanted, a situation by a German Protestant woman in the above capacity; is a first-rate German French and American cook; has the best of references from those employers. Call at or address No. 368 8th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation in a private family; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; also a good baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to do general housework. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 59 West 30th-st., between 7th av. and Broadway.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted a situation, by a faithful, neat German servant girl, to do cooking or general housework; is a most desirable and respectable servant, a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; not afraid of work; obliging and highly recommended. City or country. Apply at No. 230 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation as first-rate cook and laundress; has good City reference; would do the cooking and washing of a small family. Can be seen for two days at her present place, No. 66 Tenth-st., between 5th-av. and University-place.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general house-work in a small private family; has good City reference from her last place; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can for two days at No. 62 6th-av., corner of 13th-st., first floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A woman, by a respectable young woman; situation as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker; is willing and capable of discharging her duty in all its respects; can give the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 125 East 16th-st., near 3d-av., second door, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS PLAIN COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer; good references given; no objection to the country. Call for two days at the present place, No. 147 10th-st., between 3d A. M. and 2 P. M.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—A PROTESTANT young woman wants a situation; is a good cook, baker of bread and pastries, and an excellent washer and ironer; can take the good butter; can be highly recommended. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—AN ENGLISH Protestant girl, very highly recommended from her last place, wish s a situation to do the general work of a genteel family; is a neat, competent and trusty servant; has no objections to live on the avenues. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant Welsh woman, a situation to do general housework; understands her business in all its branches; good reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 10 Prince-st., near the Bowery, first floor, in the rear.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY AN American lady, a situation as housekeeper in a hotel or private family; is competent to take the entire charge; is willing to make herself generally useful; would not object to going out of the City for the Summer, or permanently. Address S., Box No. 161 *Times* office.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A MOST experienced woman, who has lived in first-class families, a situation as regular laundress; does up linens in magnificent style; or as cook in a private family; understands meats, poultry and baking; wages, $8 to $10; City or country. Call at, or address No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable Protestant woman as laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of families; no objections to go into the country. Apply at No. 33 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE ENGlish Protestant woman wishes a situation as laundress; is thoroughly competent, and can give unexceptionable references. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 305 4th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED A SITUation, by a Protestant young woman, as laundress and fine washer; no objections to the country; has the best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 7th-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation to wait on an invalid lady; is a capable sick nurse and is capable of having the entire charge of an infant from its birth; would like the country; is a good seamstress; City reference given. Apply at No. 99 West 34th-st.

AS FRENCH NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE girl (from Paris) wishes to take care of half grown children; is a first-rate sewer and hairdresser. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

AS NURSE AND SEWER, OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a very genteel and conscientious Protestant girl, to nurse children, sew, or do light work; is willing, and will try to please; is not particular, and two years' reference to a Broome-st. family; does not so much an object as a steady home. Apply to Mr CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant girl a situation to take care of children and do plain sewing or chambermaid work; would be willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 31 West 24th-st., second floor, front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress wants to engage with a private family, to go out by the month, to make ladies' morning dresses, and children's and infants' clothing; has the best of City reference; would like to go to the country. Call at No. 125 Greenwich-av., near 8th-av., in the store.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation in a respectable family going in the country, to sew and assist in any light work about the house; has no objection to travel to Europe. If such is desired; would like to attend an invalid, where there is no lifting to be done. Address A. B. C. D., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS TO be had, civil, neat, and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready. German is spoken here.

FAMILY WASHING WANTED.—A RESpectable widow woman would like to take a family's washing for the summer, or gentlemen's; can come well recommended. Also, a good cook wants a situation; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 145 Clinton-place, 8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

MALES.

AS BARKEEPER.—A SITUATION IN THE above capacity wanted by an experienced person; has no objection to going out of the City; satisfactory testimonials can be furnished from last employer. Address M. E., No. 13 Gold-st., Brooklyn.

AS GARDENER, PORTER, GARDENER, &c.—Wanted, by a smart, intelligent, active man, just arrived from the old country, a humble situation or a situation where he can make himself generally useful as clerk, porter, gardener, &c. Apply at the drug-store, No. 2 24th-st., corner of Thompson. Good City references.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a Protestant, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses; has some knowledge of gardening; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address J. H., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for two days; the best of references given.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman in a private family, by a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands his business; will be found will ing and obliging, and has got three years of the best of reference. Address I. M., Box No. 204 *Times* office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman in a private family, by a man who thoroughly understands his business, and is a steady, careful driver; can give good City reference. Can be seen for two days. Address T. H., No. 35 West 28th-st., Merchants' Livery-stable.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman; thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference, where he has lived the last five years. Address C. R. X., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted as coachman and gardener, by a respectable man; understands his duties thoroughly, and has the best references. Address BARNEY, Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a single man, as coachman and groom; no objection to work in a garden, if required. Good reference given. Address B. H. W., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a man who understands general farm work and is willing to do it; is a good milker; willing to make himself useful in any capacity. Call at the Institute, No. 97 4th-av.

AS FARMER AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation as farmer; understands farming in all its branches, and of stock of all kinds. If any gentleman wants such a man, address FARMER, Box No. 199 *Times* Office, for three days.

GERMAN GARDENER AND WIFE.—A German, a competent gardener, wishes a situation, with his wife. She is a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, on Astor-place, near Broadway.

AS GROOM, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as groom; is a good driver, used to taking care of horses, and willing to make himself generally useful; good reference given. Address J. L., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a man who thoroughly understands his business; will be found to give full satisfaction; an attentive to his employment; has the best of City reference, and is willing to go to the country. Apply for two days at No. 165 4th-av., corner of 21st-st., in the apothecary's. Inquire for J. L.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent young man as waiter in a private family, in town or country; best reference. Can be seen at No. 874 Broadway, corner of 18th st., in the drug store.

HELP WANTED.

DRUG SALESMAN AND ENTRY CLERK WANTED.—In a jobbing drug house; to a salesman of requisite qualifications, a good position can be offered. Also wanted, an entry or bill clerk, who writes a good hand and is quick at figures. Address DRUGS, Box No. 10 *Times* office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO IS ACQUAINted with the Stock brokerage business, and competent to take charge of a set of books. Address, in applicant's handwriting, stating references, to STOCK-BROKER, Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SEWING-MACHINE HANDS THAT command a number of sewing-machines for plain work; those that can do a large quantity of work are preferred. Apply to W. STEVENS, No. 415 Mercer-st., New-York, or corner of Sackett and Court sts., Brooklyn.

100 GRAIN STRIKERS WANTED.—Strikers out of work, by applying at No. 127 Broad st., New-York City, will be guaranteed steady employment and good wages.

SALESMEN.—WANTED, ONE OR TWO SALESmen in a wholesale jobbing hat, cap and fur house. Address, giving name and location of trade, Box No. 3,881 New-York Post-office.

BOY WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRYgoods store; salary, $50 the first year. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

SOLDIERS, SAILORS, MARINES WOUNDed or widows, and children under 16 years of those killed in the present war, or died from their wounds or sickness incurred in the service thereof, can have their PENSIONS, BOUNTIES and BACK PAY by calling upon or addressing us, stating the name of soldier, of wounds, the term of service, name of captain, and what proof that he was killed or wounded "while in the line of his duty." Also, the proof of the widow's marriage, and her husband's death.

SOMES & BROWN, Solicitors for Pensioners, &c.,
Office No. 2 Park-place, under Broadway Bank.
Office in Washington, D. C., 7th-st., corner of F, opposite Patent Office.

We refer, by permission, to
The Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Vice-President, Maine;
the Hon. Martin Kalbfleisch, Mayor City of Brooklyn;
the Hon. Abijah Mann, Jr., New-York City; the Hon. Owen Lovejoy, M. C., Illinois; the Hon. James H. Lane, M. C., Kansas; the Hon. John L. M. Scranton, M. C., New-Jersey; the Hon. F. P. Blair, M. C., Missouri; the Hon. E. G. Spaulding, M. C., New-York; the Hon. Albert G. Hyde, M. C., New-York; the Hon. Alex. H. Rice, M. C., Massachusetts; the Hon. Dwight Loomis, M. C., Connecticut; the Hon. Justin S. Morrill, M. C., Vermont; Shephard Knapp, Esq., President Mechanics' Bank; N. Wyckoff, Esq., President Williamsburgh City Bank. Major-Gen. H. B. Burwa, N. Y. S. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT IN A very small, unobtrusive family to let, with board, to an invalid or a lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. CHILDS, No. 1,211 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Superior country residence.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT APARTMENTS CAN be had by a lady expecting to require medical attention; home comforts can be fully realized; skillful medical care always at hand; family small and unobtrusive. Address Dr. EDWARD BURTON, Station D, New-York City.

BOARDING.—LARGE AND DESIRABLE ROOMS for families or single gentlemen, with or without board, at No. 19 Bond-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO families or a party of gentlemen can be accommodated with delightful rooms and board by applying at No. 340 Henry-st., Brooklyn; the house is large, and contains all the modern improvements, and the situation is particularly pleasant for a Summer residence.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET WITHOUT board to young men, in a new house in West 15th-st., with all the modern improvements. Address Y. Z., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

HOTELS.

CANADIAN TOURISTS.

We, the principal hotel-keepers throughout Canada, beg to inform the American traveling public that we shall continue this season to take American bills at par, same as for many years past.

WILLIS RUSSELL, of Russell's Hotel, Palace-st., and St. Louis Hotel, St. Louis-st., Qu

FINANCIAL.

U.S. "FIVE TWENTIES."
OR
UNITED STATES TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS,
CALLED "FIVE TWENTIES" BECAUSE PAYABLE AT THE OPTION OF THE GOVERNMENT AFTER FIVE YEARS.

We are now prepared to sell these Bonds and deliver them at once at the same rate at which subscriptions are received for them by the Government, viz.:

PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY 1.

The Principal may be paid in CURRENT BANK NOTES, CHECKS on CITY BANKS, or U. S. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and the INTEREST IN GOLD, or in CURRENT FUNDS, with the premium on GOLD at the MARKET RATE added.

THE COUPON BONDS are issued in denominations of **$50, $100, $500, AND $1,000,**
and THE REGISTERED BONDS in denominations of **$50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 AND $10,000.**

They are the most convenient and cheapest Government Security now accessible to the public.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention, and the Bonds will be sent to any part of the country, by express, or otherwise, as directed.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS,
NO. 38 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL $250,000, WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
WYCKHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. S. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
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SAMUEL WILLETS,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
S. T. NICOLL,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	JOHN J. WALKER.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
Will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) July 10, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.:

50	Irving Bank	$50	40 Long Island Ins. Co. $50
30	Fulton Bank	50	50 East River Ins. Co. 50
20	Bank of Com'merce	100	30 Mech. & Tra. In. Co. 25
30	Humboldt Ins. Co.	100	75 North West. Ins. Co. 50
30	Arctic Insurance Co.	50	7 Kings Co. Ins. Co. 20
30	Niagara Ins. Co.	50	30 Merchants' Ins. Co. 50
40	Adriatic Ins. Co.	25	30 Wms'burgh City In. 50
30	Bowman Ins. Co.	25	40 Equitable Ins. Co. 35
30	Grocers' Ins. Co.	50	25 National Ins. Co. 37½

$5,000 Sacramento City and County 6 ₩ cent. Bonds.
$5,000 San Francisco City and County 6 ₩ cents.
$5,000 Logan Co. Min. & Manf. Co. 6 ₩ cent. Bonds.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

SALE JUNCTION RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—The Junction Railroad Company invites proposals, in writing, for the purchase of the whole or any part of five hundred thousand dollars First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Coupon Bonds.

The mortgage is made to Alexander Henry, Esq., Trustee, and will be due July 1, 1882. It is secured upon the entire railroad and property of the Company lying on the west side of Schuylkill, between Belmont and Gray's Ferry. Its terms provide for a sinking fund of fifteen thousand dollars per year, to be invested in these Bonds, or in the First Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, the United States, or of the State of Pennsylvania, at the discretion of this Board of Directors.

The Bonds are for one thousand dollars each. Their payment is guaranteed by endorsement of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, on the back of each bond in the following words, viz.:

"Know all men by these presents, that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and each of them, for a valuable consideration, to them paid by the Junction Railroad Company, do hereby (in pursuance of the power and authority conferred by two Acts of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved respectively on the twenty-third day of March, A. D. 1853, and the twenty-fifth day of April, A. D., 1862, and of every other lawful power and authority in them vested,) jointly and severally guarantee to the lawful holder of the within Bond the punctual payment of the principal and interest thereof, when and as the same shall become due and payable according to the terms of said Bond or of the terms and covenants of the indenture of mortgage therein mentioned and given to secure the same.

In witness whereof, said Companies have hereunto affixed their common or corporate seals respectively, duly attested, and have caused the signatures of their Presidents respectively to be hereunto written this second day of June, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, (1862.")

Payment for the Bonds will be required as follows:

The first instalment of ten per cent. will be payable on the first day of August, and ten per cent. additional on the first of each succeeding month until the whole amount is paid.

Proposals will be addressed to CHAS. E. SMITH, Treasurer, No. 227 South 4th-st., until Monday, July 21.

Each proposal will state the total number or amount of the bonds wanted, and the price offered per bond of one thousand dollars.

The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject the whole or any part of any proposition received.

Successful bidders will be notified of the acceptance of their proposals within one week from the opening of the bids.

Secretary, Junction Railroad Company.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its first mortgage bonds, dated April 14, 1860, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at its office, No. 46 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest fifteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company first mortgage bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 19, 22, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 38; being the lowest outstanding numbers. From and after the 4th day of August, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease, by the terms of said agreement.

JOHN A. STEWART, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY.

CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY, Entitled to certificates of profits for the year 1860, are requested to obtain and receipt for the same immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

AMERICAN GOLD
WANTED, AT A HIGH PREMIUM, BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, cor. Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, cor. Pearl-st.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—Notice to bondholders.—The holders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company can have them registered on application at our office, No 52 Wall-st. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Transfer Agents.

NEW-YORK, July, 8, 1862.

THE HOLDERS OF CITY OF MILWAUKEE BONDS, issued to "The Horicon Railroad Company," are invited to examine a statement, of immediate interest to them, to be seen at the Banking House of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE WANTED IN EXCHANGE for A 1 First Mortgage 7 per cent. Railroad Bonds. Must be unincumbered, and principals only will be dealt with. BROWN & DEMING, No. 98 Broadway.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Grand-st. Open every day, from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7.

Interest commences July 1, 1862.

All money deposited on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SETH GUN A. BUNCE, Cashier.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
New-York, July 1, 1862.

INTEREST NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum, will be paid on and after Monday, 21st inst.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1. GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SETH GUN A. BUNCE, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 183d-av., corner 70th-st. Interest on deposits at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Money deposited on or before July 10 will receive interest from the 1st. Bank open from 9 to 2 daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, (FORMERLY ROSE HILL,) Savings Bank, corner of 14th-st., and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $400 and under. Deposits made on or before July 10, will draw interest from the 1st.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
No. 177 Chatham-square, (open daily.)
DEPOSITS from 25 cents to $5,000 received.
Six per cent. interest paid.
MONEY DEPOSITED BEFORE JULY 20 WILL RECEIVE INTEREST AS FROM JULY 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
New-York, June 30, 1862.

JULY INTEREST FOR 1862.—THE BOARD of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto, and Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, that may be entitled thereto, payable at the Bank on and after Monday, July 21. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest from July 1.

D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 30th June, as follows:

On sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum; and

On sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 21st inst.

The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal. New-York, July 9, 1862.

WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary. P. PERIT, President.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
New-York, July 9, 1862.

INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, 21st inst.

Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and if not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as a deposit from July 1. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) Per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) Per Cent. on sums to $1,000, and Four (4) Per Cent. over that amount, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 21st of July inst. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will receive interest from the 1st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,—CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 20, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a cash dividend of five per cent. out of the net earnings of the six months ending 30th inst., and a stock dividend of five per cent. out of the accumulated surplus, both payable on and after 1st day of August next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York. The dividend certificates to be issued for fractional shares, will not be entitled to future dividends, until converted into full shares. The transfer books will close on the evening of July 12, and open August 3. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent., out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., and One (1) per Cent. additional out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th July next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 27th June until the morning of the 8th July.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 58 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1862.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Eight per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer book is closed until that date. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Three and a half (3½) Per Cent. for the current six months ending 30th inst., which will be paid to the stockholders on and after TUESDAY, the 1st day of July next.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of the 7th day of July.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and One-Half (3½) Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of said Society, payable, on and after the 15th inst., at their office, No. 92 Broadway.

GEORGE W. PHILLIPS, Act.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1862.

No. 67 WALL-ST., July 9, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have (under the restrictions of the law of April 19, 1862) this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after the 15th instant.

JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The Transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.

M. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1862.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held at their office this day, a Dividend of 4 per cent. was declared out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Monday next, the 14th instant. EDWARD KEMEYS, Secretary.
JULY 3, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 470 Broadway, (Pacific Building,)
Branch Office, No. 72 Wall-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a Semi-Annual Dividend of Seven Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on the 30th day of June. T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1862.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on and after July 10. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 10th of July.

CHAS. A. MACY, Cashier.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand. WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of Three per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 3d of July.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three (3) per cent., payable to the stockholders on demand. By order of the Board.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 170 Broadway, July 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on the 12th inst.

JOSEPH JAMISON, Secretary *pro tem.*

OFFICE OF MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 92 BROADWAY, (OPPOSITE TRINITY CHURCH,)
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT, payable on demand.

J. L. DOUGLAS, Secretary.

EAST RIVER BANK—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Dividend from the profits of the last six months, of Three and a Half per Cent., payable on and after July 21, 1862. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 11th to the 21st, inclusive.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INS. CO., No. 16 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent. for the current six months, payable on and after July 10. R. BAYLES, Cashier.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st., New-York, June 30, 1862. The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 20th inst.

WILLIAM H. JOHN, Secretary.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, July 8, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on the 16th inst. JAMES W. RANKIN, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
New-York, July 7, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE AND a Half Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

SAILING BANKS.

DIVIDENDS.

FIFTH DIVIDEND.

BREVOORT
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE No. 70 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand. JAMES C. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER 4TH AVENUE AND 27TH-STREET,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 3, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after Monday, the 7th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this P. M., to that date. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the usual Dividend of Five per cent. from the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after the 15th inst. The Transfer Books will remain closed until the day of payment.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COOKED RATIONS.
July 7, 1862.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the United States Mustering Office, No. 79 White-st., until Friday, July 12, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying cooked rations to Volunteer organizations raised under proper authority in this City and neighborhood.

The army allowance of Soap and Candles, viz.:

Four lbs. Soap and 1 lb. Sperm Candles to every one hundred rations, is to be furnished by the contractor.

The successful bidder will be required to give two securities in five thousand dollars each, for the faithful performance of the contract.

F. S. LARNED, Capt. U. S. A., Mustering Officer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON CITY, June 25, 1862.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING AND EQUIPPING TWO FIRST-CLASS AND THREE SECOND-CLASS LIGHT-VESSELS.—Separate sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., on SATURDAY, the 9th of August, 1862, for building and equipping two first-class light-vessels of the following dimensions:

Length from after side of stern post to the fore side of main stem, 93 feet; breadth of beam, moulded, 23 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, from top of limber strake to top of beam, 11 feet; tonnage about 252.

The Board will also receive proposals until 12 M., on MONDAY, the 28th of July, 1862, for building and equipping three second-class light-vessels, of the following dimensions:

Length between perpendiculars, 81 feet 6 inches; breadth of beam, moulded, 21 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, from top of limber strake to top of beam, 10 feet 6 inches; tonnage about 150.

The white oak to be of the best sea-coast timber, and the yellow pine of the finest grain untapped Southern timber. The printed specifications by which the vessels are to be constructed, and which will, with the drawings and plans, be attached to and form a part of the contracts, can be had on application to the Light-house Board, or to the Light-house Inspector at Portland, Boston, New-York, or Philadelphia, at which places, also, the plans and drawings may be seen and examined.

The Board reserves the right to reject any proposal, or to refuse to receive any vessel not built in strict conformity to the terms of the contract; and no contract will be considered binding until it shall have been approved by the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury. No proposal will be received or considered, unless from persons engaged in ship building, and each offer must be accompanied by the signatures of two responsible persons as sureties for the faithful fulfillment of the contract.

Each vessel must be distinctly specified, with the sum for which the bidder proposes to build and equip her, according to the drawings and specifications, and a copy of the printed specifications must be inclosed by each bidder, as evidence that there is no mistake as to the object of his proposal.

A drawing of the vessel contracted for will be furnished to the contractor, to which he will be required to adhere strictly; to this end the moulding lofts will be taken off, and the mould examined by the superintending officer, who will be assigned to the duty by this Board, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and who will be required to see that the work executed and the materials used are in strict conformity to the terms and specifications of the contract, and who must certify to the same in writing, before the vessel will be received, and payments authorized to be made.

Persons making proposals to build any of these light-vessels may suggest any change or alterations by which the cost will be lessened, without using inferior materials, and in making such suggestions the precise character of the change or alteration will be named, with the amount saved thereby. The proposals for each vessel will state the time required to complete the vessel and deliver it to the agent of the Board at such place as may be agreed upon; the same to be named in the bid. All proposals must be sealed, and indorsed "Proposals for building Light-Vessels," and then inclosed in another envelope, and addressed to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington, D. C.

No bid will be considered that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement.

Any person submitting a proposal may be present, and witness the opening of the bids at the time and place hereinbefore specified.

By order of the Light-house Board.

W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 6 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, the 11th day of July, instant, for supplying the following articles of building materials for use of the United States Quartermaster's Department, viz.:

5,000 pieces 1¼ inch, spruce floor plank, not less than ten inches wide.

3,000 pieces, 1¼ inch pine floor plank, not less than ten inches wide.

6,000 pieces ⅞ inch pine ceiling boards, wide.

10,000 feet shelving boards, planed.

30,000 feet pine boards, unworked.

5,000 feet 1¼ inch plank, planed one side.

5,000 feet 1½ inch plank, planed one side.

3,000 feet 2 inch plank, planed one side.

6,000 feet siding, nine inches wide.

All of good merchantable quality.

30 1¼ inch 2 feet 8x7 feet doors.

20 1½ inch 2 feet 6x7 feet doors.

15 1½ inch 2 feet 10x7 feet doors.

15 1½ inch 3 feet x7 feet doors.

30 pairs, 8x10 sashes, glazed best American cylinder glass.

50 pairs 10x12 sashes, glazed best American cylinder glass.

50 pairs, 10x14 sashes, glazed best American cylinder glass.

30 pairs, 12x16 sashes, glazed best American cylinder glass.

30 pairs, 12x18 sashes, glazed best American cylinder glass.

All with meeting bars.

Bidders will please state the lowest price at which each of the articles will be delivered, which must include the cost of shipment. D. D. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets (and nowhere else,) until WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of July instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, for supplying the Coal required for the Public Schools of this City for the ensuing year—about two thousand (2,000) tons, more or less.

The Coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace and stove sizes, in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins at the several school buildings. The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the Coal, and the Coal to be furnished from the mines so named, if accepted, and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds, (2,240 pounds.)

The Coal will be inspected and weighed by and delivered under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education. Said Coal to be delivered at the schools, when ordered, as follows: two-thirds of the quantity from the 25th day of July to the 1st day of October next, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies. The contract for supplying said Coal to be binding until the 25th day of May, 1863. Sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied with the signatures of the proposed sureties.

No compensation will be allowed for delivering said Coal at any of the Schools, nor for putting the same in the yards, cellars, vaults or bins of said Schools.

Proposals must be directed to the "Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education," and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal."

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered; and the contracts to be entered into are to be subject to the approval of the Board of Education.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
JAMES MACKEAN,
SAMUEL B. H. VANCE,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
Committee on Supplies.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 3, 1862.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until TUESDAY, July 15, next, 12 o'clock M., for the delivery of One Thousand sets of six-mule harness, complete, to be made according to a sample now in this Office, of the best oak-tanned leather, and subject to inspection, the whole to be completed and ready for delivery in this city on or before the 15th day of August, 1862.

A. BOYD, Captain and A. Q. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of LOW, HARRIMAN & CO. expires this day, by its own limitation.

JAMES LOW,
OLIVER HARRIMAN,
JAS. C. ATWATER,
GEO. B. DURFEE,
T. M. PRENTISS.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY FORMED a copartnership under the style of LOW, HARRIMAN, DURFEE & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm, and will also settle all the outstanding accounts of the same, at the store recently occupied by them, Nos. 45 and 47 Park-place.

JAMES LOW,
OLIVER HARRIMAN,
GEO. B. DURFEE,
JAS. C. ATWATER.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

THE CONNECTION HERETOFORE EXISTING between the Old Board of Grain Measurers and the New-York Floating Elevator Company, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ANDREW LUKE, President.

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1862.

The undersigned having disposed of their interest with the New-York Floating Elevator Company, will continue the business of the Old Board of Grain Measurers at No. 123 Broad-st. GEORGE D. PUTTER, President.

HENRY FIELDING, Secretary.

THE COPARTNERSHIP FIRM OF CRAVEN, ABEGG & McCLOSKEY has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, Messrs. ABEGG and McCLOSKEY retiring therefrom. LOUIS CRAMER, who alone is authorized to settle up the affairs of the late firm, will continue the same business at No. 19 Broad-street, New-York City.

LOUIS CRAMER,
HENRY ABEGG,
D. W. C. McCLOSKEY.

Dated June 27, 1862.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Eyrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.	

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 9.

SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.

EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 23.

PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 30.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN.
WALTER PATON, Commander.

FROM LIVERPOOL,	FROM NEW-YORK,
Calling at Queenstown.	SATURDAY, July 26.
TUESDAY, July 1.	TUESDAY, Sept. 9.
SATURDAY, Aug. 16.	

FIRST CABIN.

From $95 to $135 each berth, according to the size, situation and accommodation of the State-rooms, all having the same privileges in the Saloons and in regard to meals and attendance. Suites of apartments for familier may be engaged by special agreement.

Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool at a fare and a half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare; infants free.

SECOND CABIN.

State-room Berths, meals served at separate table, $70.

THIRD CABIN.

Intermediate State-room—Passengers found with bed, bedding, table utensils, and good substantial food, at $50.

STEERAGE.

With superior accommodations, $30.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced surgeon on board.

For freight and passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office, No. 26 Broadway.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:
First-class.....$160
Third-class.....68

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, STOPPING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, July 5,
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, July 12.
KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, July 19.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin.....$75	Steerage.....$30
First cabin to London.....$80	Steerage to London.....$33
First cabin to Paris.....$85	Steerage to Paris.....$38
First cabin to Hamburg.$85	Steerage to Hamburg..$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EYRE & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—The steamship GLASGOW will sail from Pier No. 44 North River at 3 P. M. SATURDAY, July 5, 1862.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TERMINUS.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.
TICKETS 10 CENTS.

From the new depot at "Hunter's Point" to Flushing, and the way stations of Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, New-Town, and Fashion Course Depôt.

GREAT INCREASE OF TRIPS ON AND AFTER MAY 5.

LEAVE JAMES-SLIP FERRY OR 34TH-ST. FERRY.	LEAVE FLUSHING.
6 A. M., 1 P. M.	6 A. M., 1 P. M.
7 A. M., 4 P. M.	7 A. M., 3 P. M.
8 A. M.,

THE BOMBARDMENT OF VICKSBURGH.

A Terrible Storm of Shot and Shell.

How Commodore Farragut Passed the Batteries.

AN EXPEDITION UP THE YAZOO RIVER.

From the Memphis Bulletin, July 4.

The Federal ram *Monarch* arrived, yesterday, from Commodore Davis' fleet, above Vicksburgh, and brought the intelligence of the most startling character from that point. The particulars, as we learn them from Capt. Geo. E. Currey, who was a witness of the whole affair from on board Commodore Porter's flag-ship *Victoria*, were as follows:

Our readers are aware that some vessels from Commodore Porter's fleet have once or twice before visited Vicksburgh and exchanged some shots with the Confederate batteries at that point. Up to Thursday last, however, there has not been at any time anything like a real bombardment at that place.

About daylight on Thursday, however, the signal for a general attack was given. The fire was mainly directed against the fort on the top of the bluff below the town, which mounted eight guns. The firing continued all day, the battery replying with more or less rapidity most of the time. As evening drew on, the firing ceased on both sides.

On Friday morning the attack was resumed and continued until afternoon, when Commodore Porter signaled to shell the town itself—which was done for about two hours—with what effect could not be definitely ascertained. The shells could be distinctly seen to burst above the town, but the nearer buildings concealed the exact effect from view.

The batteries on shore replied lightly and irregularly during most of the time. About 4 o'clock the signal was given to cease firing, and the fleet drew off. About half an hour after the cessation of the bombardment, the water batteries suddenly opened upon the Federal mortars, which replied until the batteries ceased firing. No damage was done to the mortars.

During the engagement, the gunboat *Octorara* fired a number of shots from her 100-pound rifled gun, which exhibited surprising accuracy until the gun became heated and began to throw high.

Soon after the firing ceased, the signal was given for all the Captains of Divisions to report on board the flag-ship. Here they received orders to open fire again with the entire number of mortars at 8 o'clock that night. Accordingly, at the appointed hour, the entire fleet of mortars, twenty in number, commenced to hurl their fiery missiles upon the devoted town.

The scene is described as grand and terrible in the extreme. The bellowing of the mortars was like a continued peal of thunder; the glare of the explosions illuminated the horizon like incessant flashes of lightning. The earth fairly shook with the repeated concussion, and the huge shells seemed to hover above the doomed city, as if pausing to select a place in which to plant their deadly missiles. For more than an hour this terrible scene continued, when the order was given to withdraw.

On Saturday morning Commodore Farragut, whose fleet was then lying about five miles below the city, sent word to the mortars to open fire upon the batteries at 4 o'clock in the morning, and he would endeavor to run some of his vessels past the batteries. Accordingly the bombardment was recommenced at the hour named, and, during its continuance, Farragut succeeded in passing the entire Confederate batteries with eight vessels, viz.: three men-of-war, two sloops-of-war and three gunboats. These vessels, it will be remembered, are all wooden ones, being part of the United States sea-going navy, and not iron-clad gunboats, like those belonging to Commodore Foote's fleet.

During the passage the batteries continued to pour a shower of shot and shell upon the passing vessels, but, without inflicting any serious damage, and disabling none. The fire of the batteries was generally very high, and all the vessels had their rigging considerably cut. The *Hartford*, Commodore Farragut's flag-ship, was struck in the hull twice, one passing through her starboard bulwarks near the bow, about two feet above her water line, the other about the same height near her stern. Otherwise she was but little damaged. All the vessels also kept up a sharp fire during the entire passage. Two of these vessels immediately passed on to the mouth of Yazoo River; the rest, when our informant left, were still at anchor above the town.

The damage to the city in these different attacks must have been immense. Toppling houses, tumbling chimneys, crushing roofs, conflagrations bursting out on every hand, trees overthrown and the ground torn up by bursting shells, presented a scene which no pen can depict, and only the most vivid imagination can conceive.

Such is the vengeance which has fallen upon the city which first, and even before her own State had seceded from the Union, attempted to assume control of the navigation of the Mississippi.

It is asserted also that a large force of negroes are being employed under orders from Major-Gen. Butler in cutting a canal across the bend of the river on which Vicksburgh is situated, which will change the channel of the river, and leave Vicksburgh an inland town.

Capt. Currey was informed by the people living along the river that the women and children had all been removed from the city previous to the final bombardment, and they are now dwelling along the line of the Jackson Railroad, many of them in holes dug in the sides of the hills. He represents the distress existing not alone in the neighborhood of Vicksburgh, but throughout that entire region, to be terrible. The disturbed state of the country prevented the planters from putting in the usual crops, and the amount of provisions taken for the use of the army, has reduced the people almost to the verge of starvation.

FROM YAZOO RIVER.

We are further informed that a reconnoissance made by some of the Federal rams up Yazoo River last week, discovered strong batteries planted at a point on the right bank, some sixty miles from the mouth of the river. This battery mounts four guns. Just below the battery a heavy raft was moored across the stream to obstruct the upward passage of boats, and below it lay three gunboats and a transport, the old *Sovereign*. The gunboats were the *Van Dorn*, the *Polk*, and another, name unknown. As the Federal rams approached, these boats were set on fire and turned adrift to act as fire-ships against the rams, but the latter succeeded in avoiding them. Not having any guns, however, to cope with the battery, the rams returned. They learned, however, from the carpenter of the *Van Dorn*, who was captured, and also from persons living along the shore, that the gunboat *Arkansas*, and some twenty transports, were lying at a point about sixty miles above the battery, and that it was for the purpose of enabling her to be completed that the raft and battery were placed there to impede the passage of the Federal gunboats.

An expedition consisting of gunboats, transports and rams, with sufficient force to remove the obstructions and capture the battery, was preparing to start up the Yazoo when our informant left.

PASSING THE VICKSBURGH BATTERIES.

LETTER FROM AN OFFICER OF THE HARTFORD.

Flag-ship Hartford, Above Vicksburgh, Saturday, June 28, 1862—8 A. M.

I am quite well and safe. We started to pass Vicksburgh at 4 o'clock A. M., and here we are, all ready for breakfast.

Lost one killed and twelve wounded. Fleet lost, as far as ascertained, four killed and thirty odd wounded.

Lots of shot holes in the old *Hartford*.

Flag-Officer quite safe. Three of our vessels—*Brooklyn*, *Katahdin* and *Kennebec*—did not pass up.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, July 9.

Special correspondence of Fourney's, *Press*, dated United States steam sloop *Brooklyn*, June 28, says: "All hands were called early this morning to attack the batteries and the City of Vicksburgh. The first gun fired was at 1 o'clock. The firing was intense. The *Hartford*, *Richmond* and gunboats have passed the batteries and city without reducing them. The *Brooklyn* received orders not to pass a battery without silencing it. She remains below. The loss on the *Hartford* was one man killed and eleven wounded; that on the *Richmond*, the masters-mate killed and six wounded."

REBEL ACCOUNTS OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

Correspondence of the Jackson Mississippian.

Vicksburgh, Saturday, June 28.

One of the most terrible bombardments that the history of this war will record commenced yesterday morning, by the gunboats below the city, and continued almost incessantly until 10 o'clock. The scene last night from our camp, about one and a half miles from the river, was awfully grand—not less than a dozen shells ascending in the air at a time. The firing ceased at 10 o'clock last night and opened again at 4 this morning. For two hours the shower of shell was furious.

The enemy have succeeded in placing a park of artillery on the bank opposite the city, which opened fire this morning, throwing canister, grape and shell in every direction. (Many buildings are damaged. In the meantime several of the gunboats passed up, but it is thought two of them are seriously crippled. The flagship and another vessel accompanied the gunboats, and are now plainly visible from the big fleet above.

Notwithstanding the terrible discharges at our batteries, our men are exceedingly calm and deliberate. A few of our men were killed, and several wounded.

Consul Lawrence gone to Florence.

Boston, Wednesday, July 9.

T Bigelow Lawrence, Consul-General to Florence, left in the *Arabia* to-day.

STATE POLITICS.

Meeting of the Democratic State Committee—Conference of Tammany, Mozart and "Union" Men, &c.

Albany, Wednesday, July 9.

A meeting of the Democratic State Committee was held at the Delavan House to-day, Dean Richmond in the Chair, and Peter Cagger Secretary.

In accordance with an invitation from the Committee, a large number of prominent Democrats and Union men, from all sections of the State, were present.

An advisory meeting was held at 1 o'clock, to give an opportunity to these gentlemen to express their views as to the duty and policy of the Democratic organization at this time.

Speeches were made by Gov. Seymour, Mayor Wood, James Brooks, Calvert Comstock, Senator Pruyn, S. C. Hadley, Elijah F. Purdy and others, earnestly in favor of an immediate sufficient reinforcement of the Army of the Potomac, in favor of an unconditional support of the Government while maintaining the right of all patriotic citizens to oppose the errors, corruptions and weakness in the Administration of that Government, and opposition to foreign intervention.

After the expression of these views the meeting took a recess until 3 o'clock.

This afternoon the Conference meeting was largely attended, the prominent local organizations of the Democratic and Union Parties being well represented.

Addresses were made by S. E. Church, F. T. Fairchild, and the leading representative men in the Tammany and Mozart organizations, all of whom expressed a desire and determination to sink all local differences, and present a harmonious, unbroken front at the State Convention.

After the meeting, which was confined to the interchange of views, the Democratic State Committee held a private session at the Delavan House.

A communication from the Legislative caucus of the party was received and read. It was referred to a Sub-Committee, consisting of Dean Richmond, Elijah F. Purdy and J. Hardenburgh.

The following reply was addressed to the Legislative caucus by the Committee:

Albany, July 9, 1862.

Gentlemen: Your communication to the Democratic State Committee, inclosing a political address, in which the actions and motives of the Democratic Party have been signally misrepresented, has been submitted to them at their meeting in this city to-day, and we are instructed by them to reply: That the patriotism of the Democratic Party, and its loyalty to the Constitution need no defence at this day. The history of the country for eighty-six years, during which Democratic principles and councils have predominated in its policy, and prosperity and peace at home, and respect and influence abroad have attended its rule, is a sufficient vindication of its character.

The unanimity and energy with which the Democratic masses of the loyal States have sustained the Government since its administration has fallen into adverse hands, proves that this devotion to country rises above all considerations of partisan interest or prejudice. The attitude of the party, so long fearlessly asserted, is still firmly maintained by it, and now when the destinies of the nation, and the existence of free institutions, are in peril, it again stands forth, ready to seek the aid of every citizen who will rally to the cause of his country and of constitutional liberty.

This Committee, disavowing any purpose to dictate a platform of party principles, or to anticipate the conclusions of the State Convention which will be called to pass upon the matters, are conscious that they reflect the sentiments of the whole party when they say the Democracy of New-York stand ready to unite with all patriotic citizens, without reference to former party combinations, who agree in sustaining the Government in the prosecution of the existing war against the rebellion, by all the means within the power of a loyal people, for the purpose of restoring the Union as it was, and maintaining the Constitution as it is. And we are instructed further to say that it is the purpose of the Committee in calling the next State Convention to invite the cooperation of all citizens, upon the simple, but distinct platform of the Constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of the laws. But while these principles lead Democrats to act with patriotic citizens for this great purpose, they repel all idea of political association with that class of fanatics who are raising unnecessary and factious issues, the only effect of which is to divide the people of the loyal States, exasperate still more the people of the different sections of the Union, and make its restoration impossible. We have the honor to be, &c.,

DEAN RICHMOND,
ELIJAH F. PURDY,
J. HARDENBURGH,
Sub Committee.

To Hon. Lyman Tremain, J. S. T. Stranahan, M. H. Grinnell, Thos. H. Flagler, Committee.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

The Democratic State Central Committee being convened at this time merely for the transaction of its ordinary business, and not assuming to lay down any platform, or to adopt any resolutions in the name and behalf of the Democratic party in advance of the State Convention, yet desire on two points that present themselves to the public mind at this time as of the gravest importance, to express their sentiments in the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we view with admiration the heroic courage shown by our army before Richmond, and are filled with heartfelt gratitude at the self-devotion and desperate valor which wrung victory from the jaws of defeat. We call upon the Government to put forth instant and energetic efforts to give that army long-needed reinforcements, and we appeal to our fellow-citizens to fill up the ranks which are nobly struggling to uphold the Constitution and the laws.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to resist to the utmost intervention in this war by other Governments, in any form or under any pretext, and that the American people are strong enough to put down the rebellion at the South, and are wise enough to crush out malignant fanaticism at the North, and that they will not tolerate any interference in their affairs by any foreign Power.

DEAN RICHMOND, Chairman.
Peter Cagger, Secretary.

The time and place of holding the State Convention will be fixed hereafter. Adjourned.

The Republican Central Committee.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously passed by the Republican Central Committee at its regular meeting last evening:

Whereas, The condition of our country renders it the duty of all good men to stand by the Government in its efforts to crush rebellion, therefore be it

Resolved, That this Central Committee of the Republican Party of the City and County of New-York, as a whole, and each member thereof, for himself individually, pledges the Committee to aid the Administration in its efforts to suppress the rebellion; and be it further

Resolved, That the Committee views with utter abhorrence the attempts of *Northern traitors* to aid the rebels by efforts to divide the people of the loyal States, and that any party or any man who attempts, in these perilous times, to attract attention from and divide the odium justly fixed on rebels in arms, is as much a traitor to the Union as those in arms for its destruction.

Resolved, That the Government ought, in this hour of necessity, to avail itself of all the means within its reach, inviting and accepting the aid of every person willing and able to serve his country.

Great Union Demonstration in New-Haven.

The Union demonstration in New-Haven, on Tuesday evening, was exceedingly enthusiastic. Commodore Foote presided, and after returning thanks for the honor conferred upon him, spoke of the ardent efforts of the Executive of the nation in his endeavors to suppress the rebellion. I trust, said he, that Connecticut may not be backward in her work of putting down the wicked efforts of men who have arrayed themselves in opposition to the good Government of Washington and our fathers. Concerning foreign intervention, he said we need have no fears. Our navy is adequate, and the justice of our cause will certainly win success. Our reliance is upon God, and His smiles, as He looks down upon our work, are worth everything for our protection.

Patriotic resolutions were adopted pledging the Government all the aid it desired, and appointing a Committee of the most influential men in New-Haven to urge forward enlistments.

The following note from Commander Gregory elicited hearty cheers.

July 8, 1862.

Excuse me to my patriotic friends, as I am obliged to go. Tell them I am just now making up some pills, ("Monitors,") especially intended as a preventive or cure for one of John Bull's [cheers] chronic diseases—hostility to republican institutions. The "old gentleman" may find them too big to swallow and too hard to bite. His cure will be certain, if ever he takes them. I shall sustain the Government, right or wrong, in crushing this rebellion. My keel was laid on Union blocks, and my course will be true to the Union always. GREGORY.

Commodore Foote made some additional remarks, eulogizing Gens. McClellan and Halleck, and was followed by Senator Dixon, who urged the necessity of a prompt response to the call of the Government. Gov. Buckingham also made an address. He spoke of his confidence in the Administration, and also of the necessity of the citizens of Connecticut coming forward voluntarily and offering their services to the Government without any draft, for such is the spirit of our institutions. He said he did not believe he should ever draft from the active or inactive militia, and turn them over to the President under the rules and articles of war, without an express order from the President applying to all the other States; but if that resort shall unfortunately become necessary, he should reluctantly comply with the order.

Capt. Hyde, of the United States Engineer Corps, gave a history of the rebellion from its early stages, as it came under his observation. He was in Charleston when the first noise of war were heard, and Sprigg and went to Key West. He, with others, waited for orders, but the traitor Floyd was at the helm, and they made up their minds that the Government was either sleeping or dead. He complimented McClellan on his masterly generalship; he hardly believed him as competent as he has shown himself.

THE MODEL HOSPITAL IN NEWARK.

Wholesale Accommodations for the Sick and Wounded—One of the Finest Hospitals in the Country—Room for Over Seven Hundred Patients.

Mainly through the efforts of a benevolent and highly esteemed citizen of Newark, Marcus L. Ward, Esq., there is now in successful operation in that city, one of the most complete army hospitals yet extemporized, capable of accommodating about seven hundred patients. The buildings are situated at the Centre-street Dépôt, fronting on the river, and are so located that wounded or sick soldiers brought by either the cars or the boats, may be landed in their beds with but one change. There are in all, three edifices, three stories and basement high, and covering about 100 feet square of ground. They were erected for a large manufacturing house, at a cost of over $100,000. On the reception of the news of the battle of Williamsburgh, Mr. Marcus L. Ward conceived the idea of having these spacious rooms converted, under the auspices of the State, to the use of the sick and wounded soldiers of the State of New-Jersey, and particularly of the vicinity of Newark. Arrangements for this purpose were partially made, and in connection with other benevolent gentlemen, and a number of volunteer lady nurses, the hospital was started. Local jealousies of other cities in the State, together with, perhaps, some political interference, prevented the successful working of the institution, but, nothing daunted, Mr. Ward and his associates brought the matter before the War Department. The admirable location, and perfect adaptability of the buildings, and the success of the preliminary movements, immediately convinced the Department that the location was favorable. The building and grounds were therefore leased by the Government, and placed under military rule; John H. Janeway, Assistant Surgeon United States Army, being placed in sole charge. Under Dr. Janeway's administration, the preparations are now complete for the accommodation of 700 patients.

Each room is splendidly lit and ventilated by numerous windows. The ceilings are about ten feet high. Each patient is provided with a spring-bottom bedstead, straw mattress, hair pillow, sheeting and blankets in abundance. The gas and water is introduced in every ward. There are likewise a number of baths, so that there can be no excuse for uncleanliness. In order to remedy the lack of a suitable force to carry the water all over the higher rooms, huge tanks are erected in the upper ones, forming an ever ready reservoir, and giving the requisite impetus to supply all portions of the hospital as rapidly as needed. The privies are all new and excellently arranged so as to avoid giving the least offence. The arrangements for cooking are all on the most extensive scale, suited to the maximum of inmates. The Commissary has now 30,000 rations on hand, so that there is no danger of the inmates starving. Dr. Janeway, of course, regulates his Hospital fund, as is the plan at all other United States military posts, using the savings of surplus rations to purchase delicacies. Thus far, however, he has had to acknowledge the utmost alacrity on the part of the ladies of Newark in sending in contributions for the sick. The ladies have been even so thoughtful as to promise to supply the Hospital with milk, butter and eggs, and in order to keep out the sun's rays where they are not wanted, are making several hundred window-curtains. Dr. Janeway has arranged for all the contract male nurses who may be required, and will, as the exigencies of the Hospital suggest, employ female nurses as well. Rooms are set apart for the office, dispensary, post-office, stores and all other purposes for which separate apartments are needed, and yet the patients will have abundance of room.

As already stated, patients may be received by land or water. Boats drawing 10 feet may land at the pier, and the patients who are unable to walk be moved on their stretchers to the hatchway, hoisted to the appropriate wards and lowered into their beds. In the building near the railroad there is a large dumb-waiter, worked easily by means of a windlass, by which lovalid soldiers, or supplies, may be readily moved from one ward to another. In fact, the entire arrangements are as complete as could possibly be desired in a building not erected for the purpose. The following were issued yesterday:

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. No patient will be permitted to leave the hospital without a pass from one of the medical officers. The time he is allowed to be absent to be stated in the pass.

2. No nurse will be permitted to leave the hospital without permission from the medical officer. No one will be allowed to be absent after 9 P. M. without permission, in writing, of the medical officer. A list of all who have permission to be absent will be kept, for reference, by the clerk.

3. No one will be allowed to spit on the floors or walls of the hospital; to make any slops on the floors, or to throw any rubbish on them.

4. The beds will be made every morning by the attendants, or oftener, if necessary. Patients able to do so will, however, make their own beds.

5. No one will be allowed to lie on the beds with his shoes on.

6. Every patient able to do so, must wash his face and hands every morning, and keep the rest of his body in a cleanly condition.

7. No loud noises will be allowed in the wards at any time; all talking will cease at 9 P. M., when all patients and nurses, except those of the latter on duty, will go to bed.

8. All lights in the hospital, except in the office and storeroom, will be lowered at 9 P. M.

9. No patient will be allowed to eat or drink anything brought to the hospital, without permission of the medical officer.

10. No person will be allowed to enter the hospital, except such as may be admitted by order of the medical officer. JOHN H. JANEWAY,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.

Newark, July 9, 1862.

Drs. Nicholls and Jackson, of Newark, were at first appointed Assistant Surgeons in the army, and detailed to this hospital. Both gentlemen had been very active in founding the institution and helping it along; but their extensive private practice would not admit of their continuing. They, therefore, resigned, and Drs. Cross and Baldwin have been appointed in their places. There have been treated in the hospital altogether 157 patients. There are now under treatment 45, mostly from the battle of Williamsburgh.

A most interesting scene took place, yesterday, upon the occasion of the departure of 21 of the recovered men to rejoin their regiments. Parents and friends, wives and children, collected in large numbers, and the scenes of the first departure were re-enacted. Newark has sent her 3,000 to 4,000 men to the field, and her inhabitants know well what may be the fortunes of war.

There are now about 400 patients on the way to this hospital from the James River, and as many of our readers may have friends to see, we subjoin the regulations for visitors:

U. S. HOSPITAL,
Open for visitors from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. on Wednesday and Saturday.
Subject to the orders of the Medical Officer.

Each visitor must register his or her name, and receive a ticket from the officer in charge. Not the least attraction, to the convalescent as well as to the sick, is the splendid view which presents itself from any of the upper windows. The fields, foliage, expansive plains, the winding river and the distant mountains beyond the circle of busy marts, are delightful to behold. Dr. Janeway will find his location much pleasanter than his late station on our Western frontier.

Mr. M. C. Ward and his associates may congratulate themselves that they have initiated one of the finest hospitals in the service, and need not be afraid to send their friends to view it, for Dr. Janeway and his gentlemanly janitor will see that they are shown all the points of interest.

Vermont Union State Convention.

Montpelier, Wednesday, July 9.

A State Convention of those who are in favor of sustaining the Constitution and the Union, and of supporting the National Administration in the present crisis of the country, was held here to-day for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Treasurer. Stoddard B. Colby, of Montpelier, was elected President. The following nominations were unanimously made:

For Governor—Frederick Holbrook, of Brattleboro, the present incumbent.

For Lieutenant-Governor—Hon. Paul Dillingham, of Waterbury.

For Treasurer—J. G. Page, Esq., of Rutland.

Resolutions were adopted, favoring the confiscation of the property and slaves of rebels; urging the speedy and effectual suppression of the rebellion; approving the general policy of the National Administration, and pledging Vermont to furnish men and money to the last extent of her ability, tendering hearty thanks to the brave and patriotic soldiers in the field, and thanking Gov. Holbrook for the prompt manner in which he tendered to the President Vermont's quota of 300,000 additional soldiers. Another resolution accepting certain special acts of President Lincoln as pledges that the Government has cut itself free from all complicity with Slavery, was, after an animated debate, adopted, with a few dissenting voices.

Death of a Prominent Citizen.

New-London, Wednesday, July 9.

Col. W. O. Irish, publisher and proprietor of the New-London *Chronicle*, and late Paymaster-General of the State of Connecticut, died this evening at 9 o'clock.

THE MILITARY FORCE OF FRANCE.

The Actual Organization of the Army—Its Strength and Effectiveness.

The latest intelligence from Europe renders it quite certain that the French Emperor will at once pour into Mexico a considerable military force. In this view we lay before our readers an account of the strength of the French army, as we find it in the last budget of the Minister of War, as adopted by the *Corps Legislatif*.

According to this document we learn that the entire force authorized to be raised both on a war and a peace footing is as follows:

Men.	War footing.	Peace footing.
Staff	1,832	1,832
Military Schools	2,186	2,186
Invalides	2,970	2,970
Gen d'Armerie	26,320	26,320
Infantry	515,037	253,036
Cavalry	100,221	63,368
Artillery	62,007	39,316
Engineers	15,443	7,467
Administration	33,365	14,263
Military Justice	4,289	4,216
Total men	767,770	414,974
Horses.	**War footing.**	**Peace footing.**
Gen. d'Armerie	14,250	14,250
Cavalry	65,000	40,000
Artillery	42,650	18,000
Engineers	1,400	600
Administration	12,000	4,000
Total horses	142,330	73,850

In the discussion upon the budget of the army in the *Corps Legislatif*, in May of last year, it was stated that the actual effective force of the French army was, at that period, 650,000 men. France is enabled to put into the field, in the time of war, after the proportion of two per cent. of the population, from 750,000 to 800,000 men.

In giving a detailed account of the distribution of the military strength of France, throughout the various arms of the service, we have adopted the figures which appertain to the full strength of the army when placed upon a war footing. In times of peace, however, the battalions of the *active* troops are never full—in fact it will be seen from the above table that the infantry, placed upon a peace footing, is but half the strength to which it can, according to present authorizations, be raised in time of war.

THE IMPERIAL GUARD

forms a complete *corps d'armée* of itself, and it will be found to be separated from the regiments of the line in the following lists:

THE INFANTRY.

The Infantry of the Imperial Guard consists of the following: 3 regiments of Grenadiers and 4 regiments of Voltigeurs, each regiment comprising 4 battalions of 6 companies, one battalion of 10 companies of Foot Chasseurs, and one regiment of 2 battalions of 7 companies each of Zouaves.

The Infantry of the Line comprises 103 regiments, each containing 3 battalions of 8 companies; also, 20 battalions of 8 companies of Foot Chasseurs; 2 regiments of Zouaves, each of 3 battalions of 9 companies; 3 battalions of 5 companies of African Light Infantry; a Foreign Corps of 2 regiments, each of 3 battalions of 8 companies; 3 regiments of Algerian Tirailleurs, each comprising 3 battalions of 7 companies; 7 companies of Discipline; 2 companies of Veterans, and one battalion of 10 companies of Firemen of Paris.

The Infantry of the French army comprises a total of 119 regiments, 388 battalions, 3,050 companies; in addition to which there are 119 companies and 24 sections out of rank. The number of men of each class upon a war footing is as follows:

	Men.		Men.
Grenadiers	12,000	Foreign Corps	8,000
Voltigeurs	16,000	Algerian Tirailleurs	15,000
Infantry of Line	412,000	Discipline	822
Foot, Chasseurs	33,000	Veterans	240
Zouaves	15,000	Firemen of Paris	1,298
African Light Infantry	1,617	Total	515,037

CAVALRY.

The Cavalry of the Imperial Guard is divided into one squadron of Cent Gardes, who are the bodyguard of the Emperor, two regiments of Cuirassiers, and one regiment each of Dragoons, Lancers, Chasseurs and Guides, each regiment being composed of six squadrons.

The cavalry of the line comprises: 2 regiments of Carabiniers, 10 regiments of Cuirassiers, 12 regiments of Dragoons, 8 regiments of Lancers, 12 regiments of Chasseurs, 8 regiments of Hussars, 3 regiments of Chasseurs of Africa, and 3 regiments of Spahis; also 10 companies of Remounts. Each regiment is divided into 6 squadrons.

The total cavalry force is 64 regiments, 385 squadrons and 10 companies. There are also 64 platoons out of rank. The number of men when upon a war footing is as under:

	Men.		Men.
Cent-garde	221	Guides	1,500
Carabiniers	3,000	Hussars	12,000
Cuirassiers	18,000	Chasseurs of Africa	4,500
Dragoons	19,500	Spahis	4,500
Lancers	12,500	Remounts	4,000
Chasseurs	19,500		
Total			100,221

ARTILLERY.

The Artillery of the Imperial Guard comprises: 1 battery of foot artillery, 1 regiment of 6 batteries horse artillery, 1 regiment of 8 batteries mounted artillery, 1 company of pontoniers, and 1 squadron of 2 companies of the train.

The Artillery of the Line is divided as follows: 5 regiments of foot artillery, of 16 batteries each; 6 regiments of horse artillery, of 8 batteries each; 10 regiments of mounted artillery, of 10 batteries each; 1 regiment of 12 companies pontoniers; 5 squadrons of 5 companies each of the train; 12 companies of workmen, two companies of armorers and 4 companies of veterans.

The total artillery force is 22 regiments, 227 batteries, 7 squadrons, 63 companies, along with 29 platoons out of rank. The number of guns is 1,362. In time of war the number of companies of the train are doubled, being then 4 of Imperial Guard and 60 of the Line. The number of men in time of war is:

	Men.		Men.
Particular Staff	1,380	Train	11,658
Foot Artillery	16,176	Workmen	1,200
Horse Artillery	8,573	Armorers	200
Mounted Artillery	24,145	Veterans	560
Pontoniers	1,915	Total	66,007

ENGINEERS.

The Engineers comprise one division of 2 companies of Imperial Guards, and 3 regiments of the line, each regiment consisting of 2 batteries or 23 companies. There are also 2 companies of workmen. The total engineer force, therefore, is 2 regiments, 1 division, 6 batteries, 73 companies; also, 3 companies out of rank. The number of men on war footing is,

	Men.
Particular Staff	1,102
Troops	14,000
Workmen	341
Total	15,443

ADMINISTRATION.

Under this head the Imperial Guards has one squadron of four companies military train, and the Line has five squadrons of eight companies each, military train, five companies of constructive workmen, and fifteen sections of administrative workmen. The total being six squadrons, fifteen sections, and forty-nine companies, with six platoons out of rank. The number of men employed in the Administration when upon a war footing is as follows:

	Men.		Men.
Management, active & reserve	344	Military Train	15,000
Officers and Pupils	1,616	Workmen, Constr'tive	760
Surgs. & Apothecaries	1,306	do Administrative	1,900
Veterinary Surgeons	370	Military Hospitals	6,000
Staff of Field Train	79	Total	33,365

GEN D'ARMERIE.

The *gen d'arms* are the police of France. Though they are entirely drawn from the active army, they are only charged with the police duty of the Empire.

The *gen d'armerie* of the Imperial Guard consists of one regiment of two battalions of eight companies each, of foot, and one squadron of horse.

The *Gen d'armerie* of the Line comprises 27 legions or 95 companies, for the Departments, and 4 companies for the Colonies; one company of Veterans, and the Paris Guard, which comprises one legion of 2 battalions, or 16 companies of foot and 4 squadrons of horse.

The total force or *gen d'arms* is, therefore, 1 regiment, 28 legions, 4 battalions, 5 squadrons and 133 companies, with 14,250 horses. The number of men is as under:

	Men.		Men.
Gen d'armerie of the Imp. Guard—Foot	2,234	Gen d'armerie of the Colonies	632
Horse	136	Paris Guard	2,892
Gen d'armeri of the Departments	20,257	Veterans	169
		Total	26,320

GENERAL STAFF OF THE ARMY.

The Staff consists of the following active force, viz.: 11 Marshals, 69 Generals of Division, and 180 Generals of Brigade; also the *corps imperatif*, which comprises 868 officers, and the Staff of Military Districts, which consists of 267 officers and 365 non-commissioned officers. There are on the reserved list 77 Generals of Division and 172 Generals of Brigade. The total adding up as follows:

Marshals	11	Corps Imperatif	880
Generals of Division	167	Staff of Military Districts	722
Generals of Brigade	352		
Total			1,532

THE MILITARY SCHOOLS

Comprise 476 officers and non-commissioned officers, having charge of 1,710 pupils, making a total of 2,186 persons.

THE INVALIDS

Consist of the following numbers of persons: Command and administration, 106, and 2,864 invalids, making a total of 2,970.

GOVERNMENT OF THE ARMY.

For the general regulation of the army there are a number of Committees and Commissions, each presided over by a Marshal or General of Division, to each of which is assigned a special duty. Thus there are six consultive Committees, viz.: Staff, gendarmerie, infantry, cavalry, artillery, and fortifications. There are also the permanent Committee of Administration, the Council of Health of the Armies, the Veterinary Commission, the Commission of Honors and Rewards, and the Commission for Defence of the Coasts.

At the head of all this is the Minister of War, who is responsible to the Emperor alone, and whose orders it is his duty to have promulgated and enforced.

The eighty-six Departments of France form an equal number of Military Districts, each placed under a General of Brigade, (Major-General.) These are grouped into twenty-two Divisions, each under a General of Division, (Lieutenant-General.) These are again collected into six *corps d'armée*, each under the command of a Marshal of France. A seventh *corps d'armée* comprises Algeria, similarly divided and sub-divided. Each Commandant of District, Division or *corps d'armée*, has his Staff and administrative machinery.

ANNUAL COST OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

According to the Budget of the years 1861-62, the amount voted for the Department of the Minister of War was $75,010,644 for the year. This sum, however, was voted when the empire was in a state of profound peace; how much money may be required to place a French Army in Mexico, and how many enemies the Emperor Napoleon may gain by such an outrage, time only will tell.

The Arabia and Jura Outward Bound.

Boston, Wednesday, July 9.

The steamship *Arabia* sailed at 10 o'clock today, with 17 passengers for Halifax and 114 for Liverpool, including the French Princes. She also takes out $326,000 in specie.

St. Johns, N. F., Tuesday, July 8.

The steamship *Jura*, from Quebec, was boarded off Cape Race at 4:30 P. M. to-day, and news and telegrams from the United States to Monday evening were placed in charge of the Purser.

The Institute of Reward.—With this attractive title, an association was some time since formed, the beneficient effects of whose workings is to accrue to the orphans of our patriots. A meeting of its members occured last evening, in Room No. 20 Bible-house. Dr. Joseph Richards presided. The report of the Committee on Organization was read by the Chairman. The Secretary, Dr. David Holton, made some remarks explanatory of the plan of action desirable to be pursued at the present time, and a Constitution was presented, which will be adopted, and the election of officers ensued. Congress has just passed a bill granting lands for "Agricultural Colleges" in each State, and the Committee will establish in connection therewith "Experimental Farms," under the general patronage of the Government. What are denominated "*Prize Positions*" seem to be *the feature* of the Association, and such pupils as display talent are to be placed in proper spheres for its development. The idea of the name "*Reward*," was to prevent the appearance of pauperism attaching to the pupils, inasmuch as no such reality exists. The large number and influential character of those interested in the establishing of the several departments of the Institute, prove that it is in the hands of a class who deem it a *privilege*, and not an act of charity, to serve the orphans of our patriotic soldiers with education and honors, by the outlay of means, energy, and all the influence at their command.

Markets.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, July 9.

Flour more in shipping demand; Superfine, $4 87½@$5 25. Wheat firm; sales 10,000 bushels—White, $1 32½@$1 35; Red, $1 24@$1 26. Corn quiet; Yellow, 54c.@56c. Coffee buoyant, at 20c.@21½c. Provisions dull; Mess Pork, $11. Whisky firm, at 29c.@30c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, July 9.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 86; Reading Railroad, 29; Morris Canal, 45; Long Island Railroad, 16¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 47¾. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

[Advertisement.]

Summer Clothing,
66
At Evans', and } Fulton-street,
68
30 per cent. below Broadway prices.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Hussins & Floyd's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The Holman Opera Troupe at Barnum's have made themselves great favorites. Their performances this afternoon and evening will be listened to by thousands.

Passengers Arrived.

In S. C. Adams, from Sagua—R. Kerr, J. Kerr, J. Waters.

In ship Western Empire, from New-Orleans—Mr. Keene, Mr. Bacon.

In bark Bradford, from Havana—Mr. Muller, Charles Rice.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 37 | Sun sets.... 7 33 | Moon sets.... 3 29

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 24 | Gov. Island. 7 13 | Hell Gate.... 8 35

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, July 9.

Cleared.

Steamship Matanzas, Leigang, New-Orleans, D. de Gorcouria.

Ships John H. Elliott, Tucker, Liverpool, J. & N. Smith; Olamon, Stewart, London, Nesmith & Sons.

Barks Johanna Antoinette, (Norw.,) Eckersburg, Cork, Holmboe & Co.; Donna Anna, (Br.,) Cohn, Liverpool, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Anna, Tuthill, Havana, M. Trujillo; Volant, ——, Boston, H. S. Vinings; Zafrudenheit, (Pruss.,) Deuse, Cork, Punch, Meincke & Wendt; Meinburg, (Hamb.,) Peters, London, Ruger Bros.

Brigs Sitka, Elliott, Cienfuegos, Tucker & Lighbourne; C. F. Eaton, (Br.,) Curry, Dublin, D. R. De Wolf; Enrique, (Span.,) Castro, Porto Platta, A. C. Rossire & Co.; A. Smithers, (Br.,) Johnson, St. Domingo, H. G. Smith; Kate,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3369. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

President Lincoln's Visit to the Army on the James River.

His Enthusiastic Reception by the Troops.

A Rapid Review of the Whole Line.

THE PRESIDENT IN THE BEST OF SPIRITS

HIS DEPARTURE FOR FORTRESS MONROE.

Provision for Our Sick and Wounded in the Hands of the Rebels.

THE REBEL BATTERIES ON THE JAMES.

From the Special Correspondents of the Times.

HARRISON'S BAR, JAMES RIVER, Wednesday, July 9, 1862.

The event of yesterday was the, to most of the army, unexpected visit of President LINCOLN, who arrived at the Landing in the afternoon, in the *Ariel*, a steam transport, having left Fortress Monroe at 9 o'clock in the morning. He was soon discovered by the crowd of Quartermasters, Surgeons and soldiers near the Landing, he sitting and smiling serenely on the after deck of the vessel, and was greeted with repeated cheers, and it was speedily told through the camps that Mr. LINCOLN had come to have a look at the army, who knowing but that something significant was in the visit. Gen. MCCLELLAN, with a portion of his Staff, met the President at the Landing, the party riding soon after to headquarters, from which directly there issued an order for an immediate review of the troops. After a short conversation with Gen. MCCLELLAN, of an entirely unofficial character, the party started out to review the army, the cool of the early evening favoring such a ceremony. The President drove in a carriage to the headquarters of corps, and there mounted, in turn riding along the lines of each division. He seemed in excellent spirits, and in his conversation with the different Generals, expressed his pride at the gallant conduct of the army and of its leaders. The soldiers, as he rode before them, vied in their cheers with the roar of the cannon, which belched forth their stately national salutes as he approached each several division, giving the head of the nation such a welcome as to assure him that he was among friends, and men not so exhausted by the fatigues of the recent awful days as to be unable to give full rotundity and volume to the tone of the vociferous greeting. Mr. LINCOLN rode at the right of Gen. MCCLELLAN, holding with one hand the reins which checked a spirited horse, and with the other a large-sized stove-pipe hat, which latter was regarded with unusual interest by the army, as the first head-covering of the kind seen in many months. The President rode rapidly along the lines, bowing and smiling as he went, Gen. MCCLELLAN, meantime, waving his fatigue cap, and evidently not at all ashamed of the veteran army he was exhibiting. Stopping only to shake hands and to say a single congratulatory word to the Generals, Mr. LINCOLN passed from division to division, along the whole line, cheers meeting and following him, and cannon telling their salutes. It was past sundown, and as late as 9 in the evening before the last salute and the last cheer heard in the distance told that the ceremony of the review was over. The whole thing was admirably conducted, and tended visibly to elevate the spirits of the army. Mr. LINCOLN, after a little lively conversation with Gen. MCCLELLAN and his Staff, returned to the steamer, considerably fatigued after his long horseback ride, but yet undoubtedly able to devote some hours to conferences with the Commanding General, the burden of which talk, not having been present, I am not able to report, but I fancy it did not relate entirely to the debilitating heat of the day, nor to the picturesque beauty of the place. To-day the President makes the voyage back to Fortress Monroe, familiar with the condition and position of the Army of the Potomac, having doubtless left behind something valuable in the way of advice, and may be promises.

This visit certainly has great significance in connection with the recent great movement, and that other rapid journey to West Point. Your readers can fathom its meaning, perhaps, as well as I, with this advantage, that for them to guess and to think will not be contraband, while the correspondent under parole would be pretty likely to regret even the shrewdness of his published surmises.

With the army everything proceeds quietly, and were it not for the continuance of hot weather, with its debilitating effects, the men would enjoy the short season of rest they seem likely to have. The hot sun is hard on fatigue parties, detailed for intrenching or chopping, causing a few cases of sunstroke. The daily drills are so arranged as to come off in the cool of the day, and every effort is made to save the men as much as possible from unhealthy exposure. They surely have earned the right to some consideration. A great blessing to the army is the near vicinity of the James River, in whose waters it may freely bathe.

It would not be a bad idea to follow out the suggestion recently made by a prominent officer, that the troops be marched by regiments or companies to the river, be marched in for a wash or a bath, having the thing so systematized that every regiment should get its weekly or semi-weekly cleansing, as regularly as it is obliged to go through a drill. So used, the James would be the best physician and physic that yet have ministered to the health of the army.

The sick and wounded men, thrown by the fortune of war into the hands of the rebels, have not been forgotten by Gen. MCCLELLAN. Yesterday a flag of truce was sent across the lines, bearing a request that we be allowed to send hospital stores to our disabled soldiers, held by them as prisoners, and that they be accompanied by physicians and surgeons to give the necessary treatment. It is understood that a favorable answer was returned, and that the way is now open for the accomplishment of these humane objects. I regret to record in this connection that Col. MCLEAN MURPHY, of the Fifteenth New-York, has been so reduced by illness, brought on by his incessant and most arduous labors, as to be obliged to leave to-day for New-York. Col. MURPHY, with his regiment, attached to the Engineer Brigade, has rendered the army vast services, which can only be appreciated by those who have followed its movements. He has built bridges, felled forests, dug intrenchments, built redoubts, opened new roads innumerable, laid miles of corduroy, and overcome manifold obstacles to the march of the troops. Col. MURPHY will be generally missed at Harrison's Landing. His regiment, however, is left in good hands, those of Lieut.-Col. CLINTON COLGATE, who is fully equal to the duties of his difficult position.

Our steamers have passed and repassed the river to-day, undisturbed by the slipping of rebel shell. President LINCOLN is, doubtless, before this safely at, and may be beyond, Hampton Roads. I am assured by naval officers that my opinion, expressed in a recent letter to the TIMES, to the effect that the guns which the rebels have fired at our transports, are nothing more than field pieces, which are not kept stationary at any point, but moved rapidly from place to place along the banks of the river, firing occasional shots, driving at full trot back into the woods to again seize an opportunity for mischief, is correct. They are thus enabled to elude the gunboats, and stand a chance of living to pour out numerous rounds. But there are methods of stopping the continuance of the nuisance, and it is not difficult to employ them.

F. P. C.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

HARRISON'S LANDING, JAMES RIVER, Tuesday, July 8, 1862.

For the past day or two the rebels have been quite active in shelling our vessels passing up and down the James River. They have apparently abandoned the policy of driving our army into the river as one not easily to be followed, on account of the gunboats, which are prepared to seriously interfere with any movements tending to crowd or contract our lines, and have turned their attention to the building of small earthworks along the east bank of the river, at points varying from ten to five miles above the mouth of the Chickahominy. The ground usually selected is a bluff upon the bend of the river, so that the vessels not only receive a broadside fire, but also receive a rear fire. The guns used are six, ten and twelve pounder field-pieces, and can be easily transferred from one to another earthwork, or can be placed in battery upon any favorable eminence, so that in order to silence them it will require a line of gunboats commanding the whole extent of bank occupied by the rebels.

At 11 o'clock, yesterday morning, the regular mail boat, *Nelly Baker*, followed by the transports *Georgia Canonicas* and *Archelites*, the latter having in tow six schooners loaded with forage, left Fortress Monroe and proceeded up the James River, destined for Harrison's Landing. When within about ten miles of the landing, the Captain of the *Nelly Baker* was hailed by an officer from a gunboat, and informed that the rebels had erected a battery at a point a few miles in advance, and that he would be likely to hear from it. A few minutes later a gunboat, which was further up the stream, commenced shelling the woods, which were supposed to conceal the battery, but failed to elicit a response from the rebels. When the *Nelly Baker* had reached a bend in the river, three miles below Harrison's Landing, artillerists behind bushes and horses tied to trees were discovered upon the east bank. A more careful scrutiny disclosed guns pointed up the river toward the landing. For some reason the rebels allowed the mail-boat to pass unmolested, but as soon as the vessels which followed came within range, they opened upon them with 6 and 12 pounders, firing over fifty shot and shell in quick succession. The missiles fell between and on every side of the vessels, but three only took effect. One shot passed through the cabin of the *Cononicas*, and another penetrated the pilot-house, passed under the pilot's feet, and cut the bell-wire, at the same time communicating the signal "stop" to the engineer, who immediately reversed the engine. The topmast of a schooner was struck, but the damage was trifling. The vessels continued their course, and were soon out of range.

Soon as the rebels opened fire, a gunboat came up and gave them several rounds of shell, which had the effect to greatly impede the successful working of their guns. Toward evening, these gunboats engaged the battery, and in the course of an hour compelled the rebels to withdraw. The battery mounted six guns.

I learn that the transport *Juniata*, loaded with troops, was fired upon while passing up in the morning, and that two of the soldiers were wounded.

The principal object of the enemy is doubtless to cut off communication with the Fortress, and nothing vexes him more than to witness the abundant supplies of provisions and forage that are continually moving toward the army. The recent movements, so far as they have transpired, indicate that the rebels are planning to get possession of both sides of the river, or rather to hold the ground already occupied, for they are now on both sides of the river. A considerable force occupies the ground directly opposite Harrison's Landing, or in the rear of our army, and but two nights ago a contraband rowed over to one of our transports and brought intelligence that the enemy was constructing an earthwork so as to shell the army from the rear.

The gunboats, and the gunboats alone, can prevent the construction of these earthworks, or, when they are once constructed, prevent the rebels from deriving any practical benefit from them.

I believe the enemy will continue to impede our transportation, and make unceasing efforts to cut off our communication, until the James River flotilla commence the work of thoroughly shelling out the woods along both banks of the river, thereby convincing the rebels—if they are not already convinced—that we are able and determined to keep the river open.

WHIT.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

HARRISON'S BEND, JAMES RIVER, Tuesday, July 8, 1862.

Information has been received at the headquarters of the army, giving the particulars of the arrival in Richmond of a large number of our officers, taken prisoners by the rebels during the memorable seven days.

Col. W. R. BREWSTER, Capt. FISK, and Capt. BURNS, belonging to the Fourth Regiment Excelsior Brigade are among the number. The three officers above mentioned were lying sick at Dr. CARTER'S residence, two miles from Bottom's Bridge, on the south side of the Chickahominy.

On Sunday, when our forces commenced falling back to their new line of defence, a body of rebel cavalry made a sudden dash from the wood and surrounded CARTER'S house. They seemed to have information that there were several of our officers staying there. The supposition is that Dr. CARTER, although professing to be a neutral, was the one who betrayed them into the hands of the enemy. The officers were ordered to mount their horses, and with an escort of rebel cavalry were taken to Savage Station, from thence to Richmond.

As the officials' reports of our casualties are brought in, the previous statements relative to our loss are found to be much exaggerated.

The condition of our troops is everything to be desired. The officers and men are in fine spirits, eager for the decisive struggle before Richmond.

Reinforcements are rapidly arriving, which are attached to the brigades which have been the most weakened by casualties.

Deserters from the rebel army report that the dead on the different fields are not all buried yet. The enemy are still engaged in the task. Many of the wounded on both sides have died from starvation and want of attendance.

M.

ORDER REGARDING THE WOUNDED.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, Va., July 7, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 137.—The following regulations are published for the information and government of all concerned:

All Regimental Surgeons will report at once to their regiments, to take care of the regimental sick and wounded, sending no one to the transports who can be treated in Regimental Hospitals. Regimental Surgeons will make all their reports, requisitions, etc., direct to the Medical Directors of Army Corps. The latter will examine and countersign all requisition for medical supplies and hospital stores in their corps, except special requisitions, upon which the Medical Purveyor will issue; an abundance of supplies are on hand, and no excuse will be taken for deficiencies in these materials.

The grade of Brigade Surgeons having been abolished, all Brigade Surgeons are relieved from duty with their brigades; those Surgeons who have heretofore acted in this capacity will report immediately to the Medical Directors of their respective Corps, who will organize them into a Reserve Corps. They will be under the orders of the Medical Directors of the Corps, and will, under their direction, be assigned to the duty of establishing Field Hospitals in time of action, taking care of the sick and wounded who shall be sent to the rear from the field; for this purpose selecting such buildings as may be most convenient and suitable for the purpose, the senior Surgeon being in charge, and held to a strict accountability that supplies of medical instruments, food, &c., detailed for nurses, (the latter to be taken as far as possible from the hands,) be at all times on hand; the Field Hospitals will be formed on the basis of one for each division. The Reserve Corps will also be liable for detail by the Medical Directors of Corps for such duties as the exigencies of the service may require. The necessary transportation for this Corps will be furnished by the Division Quartermasters.

Regimental Surgeons will, *on no pretext whatever*, be allowed to leave their regiments on the field for the purpose of taking care of the wounded and sick sent to the rear, but will remain with their commands, giving such aid and succor to the wounded as they may require on the spot. By command of

Major-Gen. McCLELLAN.

S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

WHITE HOUSE—GEN. STONEMAN'S MARCH.

The following extract from a letter from an officer in Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army will be found interesting.

"Early on Thursday morning, June 26th, Col. H. S LANSING, in command of the Seventeenth New-York Volunteers, and of the Eighteenth Massachusetts, Col. BARNES, of PORTER'S Division, left camp to reconnoitre the supposed advance of Stonewall JACKSON, taking post at Old Church and Hanover Corners. These two regiments formed the entire force of infantry under Gen. STONEMAN, who had, in addition, the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry, a part of the Fifth and Sixth Regular Cavalry, and GIBSON'S Light Battery. This position was held until noon of Friday, and while the battery was raging in their rear. At noon, receiving orders to fall back upon White House, the entire command, making a detour of sixteen miles in four hours, took up position at Tunstall's Station, and remained there until Saturday noon, and until after the enemy had taken Dispatch Station and were within half a mile, when the force fell back to White House, covering the embarkation and destruction of the remaining stores. Col. BARNES, of the Eighteenth Massachusetts, left on the transport *Vanderbilt*. Col. LANSING divided his command on board the gunboats *Cockura*, Capt. PATTERSON; *Marblehead*, Capt. SHANKLAND, and *Sebago*, Capt. HENRY, remaining at White House until Sunday afternoon. One boat being aground, skirmishers were thrown on shore on Saturday night, to prevent a surprise. On Sunday morning, the enemy's sharpshooters becoming troublesome, from their hiding-places on the bank above, Lieut.-Col. BARTRAM, of the Seventeenth, landed with twenty men, and drove them back on their main body, retiring under the fire from the *Marblehead*, which did considerable execution. The enemy were in force—infantry, cavalry and artillery—but found nothing, as what had not been destroyed on Saturday was destroyed on Sunday morning, by parties from the *Marblehead*. Dropping down to Cumberland, and thence to West Point, the property was all shipped and towed off before the gunboats left, the latter covering the fleet to Yorktown. At Fortress Monroe, Col. LANSING transferred his command to transports, and starting immediately up James River, landed at Harrison's Bar on Wednesday, simultaneously with the arrival of the army from before Richmond. Gen. STONEMAN, although ill, remained at White House until 9 P. M. Saturday. From there, making a forced march, he arrived at Yorktown the next afternoon, Sunday, all safe.

This necessary service was successfully performed by this command, and while it deprived those composing it of the opportunity of sharing the dangers and glories of their comrades in arms, yet it rendered *their* movement of changing front complete.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The following are official lists of the casualties in the Second Maine, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Twenty-fifth New-York, and First Michigan, in the battles of Mechanicsville and Gaine's Hill, June 26 and 27:

TWENTY-FIFTH NEW-YORK.

Maj. E. S. Gilbert—wounded and missing.
Surgeon Norris—wounded.
Capt. Bates, Co. I—wounded.
Capt. Ferguson, Co. F—supposed to be killed.
Capt. Fairman, Co. H—wounded.
Capt. Bishop, Co. K—missing.
Dennis Nihill, Co. A—killed.
Corp. Wymbs, Co. A—wounded.
Corp. Hefferis, Co. A—wounded.
Chas. Burns, Co. A—missing.
Jno. Srirdle, Co. A—missing.
Chas. Van Haughton, Co. A—missing.
Wm. Hutchinson, Co. A—missing.
Hugh Clark, Co. B—killed.
Corp. Jno. Strange, Co. B—wounded.
Corp. C. H. Phillips, Co. B—wounded.
Jas. Baker, Co. B—missing.
And. Dowling, Co. B—missing.
James Dutton, Co. B—missing.
Adam Forman, Co. B—missing.
W. Gallagher, Co. B—wounded.
Robt. Mitchell, Co. B—missing.
John Magill, Co. B—wounded.
Jacob White, Co. B—missing.
Sergt. H. D. Toomey, Co. C—wounded.
John Costello, Co. C—wounded.
Henry Herman, Co. C—wounded.
Edward Lovely, Co. C—wounded.
Philip Metsovern, Co. C—wounded.
John McManus, Co. C—wounded.
John McCall, Co. C—wounded.
Corp. Patrick Callaghan, Co. C—missing.
Patrick Davis, Co. C—missing.
Michael Gleason, Co. C—missing.
William Clark, Co. C—missing.
D. Harkins, Co. D—wounded.
Gross, Co. D—missing.
Flask, Co. D—missing.
Hartman, Co. D—missing.
Hilton, Co. D—missing.
Sergt. Tieman, Co. E—missing.
Corp. F. Smith, Co. F—missing.
Corp. McMahon, Co. F—missing.
Bogard, Co. F—missing.
Downey, Co. G—wounded.
Morgan, Co. G—wounded and missing.
Boyle, Co. G—missing.
Burke, Co. G—wounded.
O'Brien, Co. G—missing.
Sergt. O'Conner, Co. G—missing and wounded.
Corp. Michael Logan, Co. G—missing and wounded.
Declan Murphy, Co. G—missing and wounded.
John H. O'Niel, Co. G—missing and wounded.
John Wellington, Co. G—wounded and missing.
Thos. Kerry, Co. I—missing.
Sergt. Samuel Mills, Co. I—missing.
Corp. J. C. Martin, Co. I—missing.
Chas. Brennan, Co. I—missing.
Daniel Cotter, Co. I—missing.
Francis Feeley, Co. I—missing.
Jno. Magee, Co. I—missing.
Jas. Kinney, Co. I—missing.
Wm. Mills, Co. I—missing.
Pete Maginnis, Co. I—missing.
Morris Sheehan, Co. K—wounded.
John Collins, Co. K—wounded.
Patrick Fallon, Co. K—wounded.
Corp. T. O'Conner, Co. K—wounded.
John Conway, Co. K—missing.
Wm. Eck, Co. K—missing.
Michael Flaherty, Co. K—missing.
F. Gamat, Co. E—wounded.
P. McNulty, Co. E—wounded.
Patrick Fallon, Co. K—wounded.

SECOND MAINE.

Lieut. Brown, Co. B—wounded, leg and foot.
Sergt. C. Bridges, Co. B—missing.
Corp. M. Tibbetts, Co. B—missing.
Corp. Wesley A. Brown, Co. B—missing.
A. G. Ames, Co. B—missing.
G. F. Billings, Co. B—missing.
Jos. N. Grindle, Co. B—missing.
Peter Kearney, Co. A—missing.
A. H. Godfrey, Co. A—missing.
Corp. Robt. L. Atkins, Co. F—killed.
J. O. Curtis, Co. F—killed.
Sergt. T. H. Wooster, Co. F—wounded, arm severely.
Corp. H. A. Tosser, Co. F—hand, severe.
D. Bell, Co. F—wounded side, and prisoner.
E. H. Dunn, Co. F—wounded side, and prisoner.
A. D. M. Strout, Co. F—wounded in arm.
Jno. E. Tutt, Co. F—missing.
Sergt. F. Sheroourne, Co. D—wounded in groin, severely.
Alvin H. House, Co. D—missing.
L. V. Hodgkins, Co. D—missing.
John Corney, Co. D—missing.
Corp. C. A. Knapp, Co. H—wounded in head, severely.
Jno. B. York, Co. H—missing.
Wm. Stevens, Co. H—missing.
Wm. H. Brackett, Co. H—missing.
Samuel Burton, Co. H—missing.
C. W. Dobia, Co. H—missing.
P. B. Merry, Co. H—missing.
E. H. Phillips, Co. H—missing.
C. Higgins, Co. H—missing.
W. Emerson, Co. E—wounded and prisoner.
Sergt. E. L. Stirling, Co. E—wounded and prisoner.
Robt. Atherns, Co. E—wounded and prisoner.
Jeff. Pickhard, Co. E—wounded and prisoner.
Jas. Campbell, Co. E—back, slightly.
W. Paterson, Co. E—head, slightly.
J. Cunningham, Co. E—missing.
J. Leonard, Co. E—missing.
C. Robinson, Co. E—missing.
J. J. Randolphe, Co. E—missing.
T. Wyman, Co. E—missing.
J. Wallace, Co. E—missing.
G. A. York, Co. D—missing.
C. S. Coleman, Co. K—missing.
Joel Fly, Co. K—wounded arm, slightly.
Jas. Winton, Co. K—wounded face, slightly.
H. Brown, Co. K—head, slightly.
Sergt. D. Staples, Co. K—missing.
S. A. Burlingame, Co. K—missing.
Stephen Fry, Co. K—missing.
S. B. Dinsmore, Co. G—killed.
G. C. Robbins, Co. G—wounded leg, slightly.
A. Hines, Co. G—thigh, severely.
G. E. Dunham, Co. G—missing.
M. A. Harnuen, Co. G—missing.
M. Dean, Co. I—head, severely.
J. O'Connel, Co. I—head, severely.
H. Lupkin, Co. I—arm, slightly.
T. Bresnahem, Co. I—breast, severely.
P. Stokes, Co. I—missing.
M. Hogan, Co. I—missing.
Jas. Stone, Co. I—missing.
O. Whaling, Co. I—missing.
M. Kidney, Co. I—missing.
Lieut. Currier, Co. I—legs, slightly.
H. Harrow, Co. I—wounded and prisoner.
R. Glover, Co. I—wounded and prisoner.
H. Reynolds, Co. I—leg, slightly, and prisoner.
S. Melcher, Co. I—missing.
F. Smith, Co. I missing.
W. H. Jones, Co. I missing.

THIRTEENTH NEW-YORK.

Evans J. Beaumont, Co. A—killed.
Sergt. Frank M. Hart, Co. A—wounded, arm.
Wm. R. McKennon, Co. A—scalp.
Sergt. Geo. H. Soles, Co. A—arm.
Corp. Jno. Paddock, Co. A—shoulder.
John Bell, Co. A—scalp.
Geo. W. Coon, Co. A—head, severely.
Homer Merrill, Co. A—arm, severely.
Jas. Van Etten, Co. A—wounded and missing.
Corp. W. S. Foster, Co. A—missing.
Myron H. Andrews, Co. A—missing.
Peter Duprey, Co. A—missing.
W. D. Dennis, Co. A—missing.
H. W. Read, Co. A—missing.
Jno. Stoddard, Co. A—missing.
Stephen Young, Co. A—missing.
Lieut. Wilson, Co. B—wounded, slightly.
J. C. Carr, Co. B—missing.
Jas. Slate, Co. B—missing.
Chas. Stout, Co. B—missing.
Chas. T. Bean, Co. B—missing.
Corp. Alf. Carpenter, Co. B—missing.
Adgate Kenney, Co. B—missing.
Harlow M. Fitch, Co. B—missing.
Sylvester Decker, Co. B—missing.
Corp. Eustace Spohr, Co. C—missing.
Geo. Schaffer, Co. C—missing.
C. Fick, Co. C—leg and arm.
Jacob Hofiman, Co. C—leg.
Jos. Nash, Co. C—missing.
Christ. Hasenzehl, Co. C—missing.
——— Schroetker, Co. C—missing.
Jacob Fischer, Co. C—missing.
Lieut. H. Wynkoop, Co. D—shoulder.
Jas. Conners, Co. D—thigh.
Samuel Hall, Co. D—scalp.
Carry Belgrave, Co. D—missing.
Wm. Leeland, Co. D—wounded and missing.
Jno. Wheelen, Co. D—arm, missing.
Sergt. L. Howard, Co. D—missing.
Sergt. Chas. Tarcott, Co. D—missing.
Hiram A. Foster, Co. D—missing.
Mich. Hayes, Co. D—missing.
Jno. Nelson, Co. D—missing.
Ernstus Sherman, Co. D—missing.
Jno. S. Seymour, Co. D—missing.
Frederick White, Co. D—missing.
Sergt. S. F. Gibson, Co. E—killed.
Corp. C. T. Royden, Co. E—wounded.
Corp. F. G. Morrison, Co. E—wounded.
Mich. Oldfield, Co. E—shoulder.
H. Tracy, Co. E—leg, slight.
Jas. Clery, Co. E—leg, missing.
Wm. Cosgrove, Co. E—leg, missing.
Chas. Morgan, Co. F—shoulder, missing.
Chas. Odell, Co. E—leg, missing.
Daniel A. Page, Co. E—missing.
——— Andrews, Co. E—missing.
Lieut. E. M. Cooley, Co. E—missing.
E. V. B. Hatch, Co. E—missing.
Daniel Nyer, Co. E—missing.
Corp. S. L. Austin, Co. F—finger, amputated.
I. H. Snyder, Co. F—hand, slight.
Aug. Griffin, Co. F—arms and hand.
Fred. Raymond, Co. F—arm, missing.
John North, Co. F—missing.
W. L. Peck, Co. F—missing.
Jno. Parker, Co. F—missing.
Jno. Dowd, Co. F—missing.
Albert A. Miller, Co. F—missing.
Edward Serrill, Co. F—missing.
Corp. S. Kemp, Co. G—wounded, jaw.
Benj. Raw, Co. G—thigh, missing.
Henry Hassen, Co. G—wounded, missing.
Robert Pierce, Co. G—missing.
Thos. Benson, Co. G—missing.
Jos. Stewart, Co. G—missing.
Corp. Jno. O'Brien, Co. H—killed.
Randall Sturdy, Co. H—killed.
Sergt. J. Garvey, Co. H—wounded in thigh.
Color-Sergt. Jno. H. Holliday, Co. H—thigh.
Edwin Boole, Co. H—hand.
Harney Turley, Co. H—hand.
Sergt. Patrick R. Glennun, Co. H—missing.
Alonzo W. Allen, Co. H—missing.
Jno. Ruben, Co. H—missing.
Wm. L. Caudle, Co. H—missing.
Geo. Boff, Co. I—wounded in hand.
Lieut. A. S. Lena, Co. I—shoulder, missing.
Hiram Booth, Co. I—hand, missing.
Alfred Lockhurst, Co. I—neck, missing.
Ethin Bancroft, Co. I—missing.
Gifford Freeman, Co. I—missing.
Leopold Zipkit, Co. I—missing.
Sergt. Wm. Martin, Co. I—foot, slight.
Jas. Webb, Co. I—side, slight.
Isaac Branch, Co. I—shoulder and leg.
Bartlett Noble, Co. I—foot, missing.
Joseph Tyler, Co. I—hand, missing.
Alex. H. McNiel, Co. I—missing.
Wm. Townsend, Co. I—missing.
Geo. Burdick, Co. I—missing.

FIRST MICHIGAN.

Col. Roberts—hand, slight.
Clement Ensinger, Co. A—killed.
Thos. Corris, Co. A—killed.
William Aldrich, Co. A—killed.
Stephen Stockwell, Co. A—killed.
Capt. Alcott, Co. A—wounded.
Sergt. John F. Wilcox, Co. A—wounded, severely.
William Fornia, Co. A—wounded, arm amputated.
Joseph Wallace, Co. A—wounded, arm amputated.
Jacob Vandyke, Co. A—wounded, scalp.
Joseph McCue, Co. A—wounded.
E. Haviland, Co. A—wounded.
H. B. Cook, Co. A—wounded.
Fred. Cady, Co. A—wounded.
W. Cotter, Co. A—wounded.
S. Crawford, Co. A—wounded.
Hugh H. Fisher, Co. A—missing.
Peter Crow, Co. A—missing.
Q. A. Woodruff, Co. A—missing.
Robert Missing, Co. A—missing.
Thomas Jakeway, Co. A—missing.
Thomas Lane, Co. B—killed.
S. Houston, Co. B—killed.
Capt. Joseph Black, Co. B—wounded.
Wm. H. Radby, Co. B—wounded, mortally.
James Hunter, Co. B—wounded.
Jer. Coughlin, Co. B—wounded.
Melvine Nelson, Co. B—wounded.
Geo. A. Bolt, Co. B—wounded.
Hiram Jennings, Co. B—wounded, arm amputated.
Wm. Reid, Co. B—wounded.
Francis Schemway, Co. B—wounded.
J. H. Axtell, Co. B—wounded, slight.
Delwzar Pierce, Co. B—wounded.
——— Ford, Co. B—wounded, slight.
Horner L. Johnson, Co. B—missing.
John Stewart, Co. C—killed.
Corp. Luther S. Millard, Co. C—killed.
H. O. Perkins, Co. C—killed.
Simon Niles, Co. C—killed.
James Wallace, Co. C—killed.
L. Rice, Co. C—killed.
Capt. George C. Hopper, Co. C—wounded.
Corp. Geo. R. Anderson, Co. C—wounded.
Thos. Hofman, Co. C—wounded.
John H. Shockell, Co. C—wounded.
Charles Conrath, Co. C—wounded.
Napoleon Baker, Co. C—wounded.
Lieut. Hubbard, Co. C—missing.
Edward Creech, Co. D—killed.
Geo. Lntors, Co. D—killed.
Caleb H. Greek, Co. D—killed.
Daniel Griffith, Co. D—wounded.
Christian Shoetouker, Co. D—wounded.
Albert W. Kelsey, Co. D—wounded.
Isaac Ruff, Co. D—wounded.
Frank Cassaday, Co. D—wounded.
Sergt. R. F. Pool, Co. D—missing.
Corp. W. F. Prime, Co. D—missing.
Chas. E. Loomis, Co. D—missing.
Jacob A. Britton, Co. D—missing.
Lyman Fisher, Co. D—missing.
Wm. North, Co. E—killed.
Alex. Black, Co. E—killed.
Lieut. Geo. H. Eggerson, Co. E—wounded.
Corp. Daniel Cook, Co. E—wounded.
Frank Braddock, Co. E—wounded.
John C. Smith, Co. E—wounded.
Monroe Doolittle, Co. E—wounded.
Chas. Tompkins, Co. E—wounded.
David Reynolds, Co. E—wounded.
Frank Hadley, Co. E—wounded.
Geo. Nivison, Co. E—wounded.
Jos. B. Bennett, Co. E—wounded.
George H. Skinner, Co. E—wounded.
Hezekiah Sweet, Co. E—wounded.
Lawrence McClue, Co. E—missing.
Henry C. Babcock, Co. E—missing.
Sergt. Frank Upson, Co. F—killed.
Benj. Curtis, Co. F—killed.
Capt. Throop, Co. F—wounded.
Corp. Perry Crane, Co. F—wounded.
Anson Preston, Co. F—wounded.
Frank Jones, Co. F—wounded.
John Beck, Co. F—wounded.
Wm. O. M. Murphy, Co. F—wounded.
Hiram Hunt, Co. F—missing.
John Potter, Co. F—missing.
Chas Fteiger, Co. G—killed.
Joshua De Roe, Co. G—killed.
Frank F. Bostwick, Co. G—wounded and missing.
Corp. Geo. P. West, Co. G—wounded, slight.
Corp. Lewis Sparon, Co. G—wounded.
Sergt. Ed. F. Starkey, Co. H—wounded.
Corp. Homer P. Hopkins, Co. H—wounded.
Geo. H. Annis, Co. H—wounded.
Patrick Clancey, Co. H—wounded.
Rudolph Hoffmue, Co. H—wounded.
John H. Nagle, Co. H—wounded.
John Rior, Co. H—wounded.
John Trombley, Co. H—wounded.
John Vanaken, Co. H—wounded.
Henry Wimble, Co. H—wounded.
George Watson, Co. H—wounded.
Corp. Judson L. Jordan, Co. I—killed.
Corp. John Bayles, Co. I—killed.
Samuel P. Skerett, Co. I—killed.
Frank Terry, Co. I—killed.
Jno. Mason, Co. I—killed.
Sergt. Fayette Barney, Co. I—wounded.
Sergt. Chas. P. Pease, Co. I—wounded.
Corp. Joseph Pratt, Co. I—wounded.
Corp. Timothy Keating, Co. I—wounded.
Wm. Edward, Co. I—wounded.
John Derang, Co. I—wounded.
John Cameron, Co. I—wounded.
James Smith, Co. I—wounded.
Robert French, Co. I—missing.
Toby Bovin, Co. I—missing.
Wm. Neville, Co. K—killed.
Capt. O. C. Comstock, Co. K—probably killed.
John Ross, Co. K—killed.
John J. Strong, Co. K—killed.
Sergt. T. D. Mower, Co. K—wounded.
Sergt. John Tanner, Co. K—wounded.
Corp. J. W. Coroles, Co. K—wounded.
Corp. Wm. Newcomb, Co. K—wounded.
Dennis Cosier, Co. K—wounded.
Wallace Derby, Co. K—wounded.
James P. Horgue, Co. K—wounded.
Wm. McMurich, Co. K—wounded.
John Strong, Co. K—wounded.
Jacob Shantz, Co. K—wounded.
Sanford Carr, Co. K—wounded.
Zacharia Wisner, Co. K—wounded, slightly.
A. J. Davis, Co. K—wounded.
A. Ege, Co. K—missing.
Martin Perkins, Co. K—missing.
Stephen Mitgzy, Co. K—missing.
John Wall, Co. K—missing.
——— Odell, Co. K—missing.
——— Quin, Co. K—missing.
——— Lyon, Co. K—missing.
Quartermaster-Sergt. Lowe, Co. K—wounded, neck.

List of Sick and Wounded on Board Steamer John Brooks, arrived from James River July 9, and en route for Philadelphia.

Lieut. Robert L. Easton, 6th U. S. Infantry—chronic diarrhœa.
Dr. Lewis Post, (Surg.) 49th Pennsylvania.
Col. Irwin, 49th Pennsylvania—gastric fever and rheumatism.
Col. Rose, New-York Volunteers—resigned on account of his health.
Lieut. W. Hurlburt, (Gen. Richardson's aid)—bilious fever.
Sergt. Cyrus Hoefler, Co. F, 4th Penn. Cav.—fever.
Sergt. A. H. Beck, Co. H, 8th Pennsylvania R.—wounded in face.
Corp. John Walcott, Co. I, 37th New-York—wounded in left hand.
Geo. W. McLaughlin, Co B, 103d Penn.—typhus.
Dr. Wm. E. Clark, 4th Michigan—chronic diarrhœa.
Corp. Benj. Tracy, Co. E, 8th Pennsylvania Reserves—diarrhœa and boil on hip.
Knox G. Campbell, Co. A, 8th Pennsylvania Reserves—wounded in arm.
Isaac Shay, Co. C, 93d Pennsylvania—nervous exhaustion and rheumatism.
Ord. Henry N. Woodman, Co. E, 10th Massachusetts—injured testicle.
James Arnold, Co. D, 7th Mich.—wounded in knee.
James Eastlow, Co. A, 3d N. J.—wounded in arm.
James Laughlin, Co. G, 69th Penn.—fracture of arm.
John H. Vensel, Co. H, 8th Penn. Reserves—fever.
Lieut. Wm. H. Story, Band leader, 8th Penn. R.—nervous exhaustion.
R. N. B. Townsend, Co. G, 87th N. Y. V.—heart disease.
Drummer J. H. Bratton, Co. I, 7th Penn. R.—dropsy.
Jas. R. Garretson, Co. D, 50th N. Y.—rheumatism.
Capt. Charles E. Hapgood, Co. I, 5th N. H.—system depressed by continued fever.
Isaac Gifford, Co. G, 4th N. J. V.—heart disease.
Sergt. Elliott Kingsland, Co. D, 5th Excelsior Brigade—wounded in hand.
D. Grimes, Co. D, 34th N. Y.—dysentery and fever.
G. P. Hopkins, Co. A, 57th Reg.—typhoid fever.
Corp. John D. Tyler, Co. K, 2d Del.—typhoid fever.
Ord.-Sergt. Spencer Van Duzen, Co. G, 3d Excelsior Brigade—remittent fever.
Quartermaster-Sergt. John F. Youngs, 1st New-York—diarrhœa and fever.
Jacob Niedenhauer, Co. K, 62d N. Y.—very bad case—can't ascertain disease.
Sergt. Harvey Clark, Co. B, 1st N. Y. Artillery—typhus fever.
Peter Sawyer, 1st New-York Art., Bat. D—fever and diarrhœa.
Corp. Thomas Merritt, Co. K, 4th N. J.—scrofula.
Corp. Geo. L. Schermerhorn, Co. D, 93d New-York—scrofula.
E. P. Tompkins, Co. H, 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry—typhoid fever.
Sergt. H. W. Cozine, Co. A, 2d New-Jersey—disease in back and left lung.
Aug. Cutler, Co. D, 5th N. H.—dys. and typhoid fever.
James A. Bergen, 6th New-York Independent Battery—diarrhœa and fever.
Henry H. Harrington, Co. D, 1st Sergeant U. S. Chasseurs—remittent fever.
S. W. Mansfield, Co. I, 44th New-York—dysentery and fever.
Sergt. Harrison Cutler, Co. H, 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry—typhoid.
Abednego Haworth, Co. H, 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry, dysentery and debility.
Sergt. Patrick C. O'Neil, Co. A, 4th Artillery—concussion of brain.
Elisha Bentley, Co. I, 37th New-York—effect of sun-stroke.
Wm. Reid, Battery B, 1st N. J. Artillery—fever.
Corp. James Banwick, Co. H, 1st Pennsylvania Artillery—fever and chills.
John P. Wyman, Co. E, 57th Pennsylvania—exhaustion from diarrhœa.
James A. Hardy, Co. F, 57th Penn.—Liver and rheumatism.
Wm. H. McCoy, Co. E, 62d Pa.—fever, discharged.
David McGill, Co. E, 10th N. Y.—rheumatism near heart.
Edwin S. Danforth, Co. E, 16th Mass—typhoid.
Edgar Preston, Co. H, 50th N. Y.—gastric fever.
Patrick H. Hen

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Our Files by the Kangaroo, Hibernian and Europa.

Latest Aspects of American and Mexican Affairs in Europe.

INTERVENTION NOT IN FAVOR.

WHAT ARE OUR IRON-CLADS FOR?

The Question of Military Canals.

Secessionist Sympathies of the French Cabinet.

GENERAL CONTINENTAL INTELLIGENCE.

The European mails by the *Kangaroo* at this port, the *Hibernian* at Quebec, and the *Europa* at Halifax, reached us yesterday. By them we have our files and London and Paris correspondence to the 27th ult. Telegraphic advices from Europe are to 1st July.

The London *Times* again reverts to the American system of finance, and says the destiny of America is either to undergo an enormous financial disaster, or to found on the ruins of the old a new school of political economy. It then expatiates on, and records its misgivings in the matter, and winds up by asserting that the state of the United States is one which ought to produce serious alarm, instead of the empty boasting and exultation which is sometimes indulged in by the Press.

The *Morning Post*, in commenting on the policy of the Federal Government, contends that it is influenced wholly by popular clamor, and in no single instance has it pursued an independent course of action or listened to the words of the wise and prudent. It raises a warning voice against such a course.

The New-York correspondent of the *Times* anticipates that the battle of Richmond will be the real Waterloo of the war, happen when it may.

The bill providing for the carrying out of the new African Slave-trade treaty was read a second time after some remarks by Messrs. KINNAIRD and EGERTON, highly eulogistic of the conduct of the American Government in the matter.

Prince NAPOLEON was in London, visiting the Great Exhibition, &c.

The *Presse*, of the 25th, announces that Admiral JOSEPH DE LA GRAVIÈRE will sail at once for Mexico. He will have under his command one of the finest squadrons in the world, consisting of the three following divisions, viz.: The Mexican Division, the Antilles Division and the American Coast Division.

The *Patrie* says the concentration in American waters of a powerful squadron is justified by the events which may arise out of the war between the Northern and Southern States, and by the present state of affairs in Mexico.

A Cabinet Council was held at Fontainbleau on Sunday, the 22d, when Mexican affairs were again discussed. The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says the Emperor appears quite resolved to send out reinforcements sufficient to force the way to the Capital against every obstacle.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, under date of June 27, writes:

"It seems to be decided that the reinforcements for Mexico will not leave before the arrival of the next mail. If Gen. LORENCEZ be not in danger in his present position, it is thought that the troops will not sail after the hot season; but if he be in danger, he must be reinforced at any cost. Mexico is beginning to inspire serious apprehensions here. It is as clear as anything can be that a great mistake has been committed. The French Commissioner should never have declared war had it not been thought certain that the whole country, or at least the great majority of it, would rise against the Juarez Government. To have done so without that certainty, and with so small a force, would have been madness.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* announces that the preparations for the Mexican expedition are now complete. The *Impérial*, *Eylau*, *Finisterre*, *Ariege*, which are to convey the first division, have been ready at Toulon since the 23d. They will sail at the shortest notice for Algiers, where they are to embark troops and horses. The second division, to sail from Toulon, is to be composed of a brigade of the Army of Rome, to be embarked on board the *Souverain*, the *Prince Jerome* and *Labrador*, which are quite ready to receive them. Another part of the second division is to sail from Cherbourg on board the *Ticonne* and on the *Ulm*, which is at Brest, and the *Yonne*, which is at Lorient. The two latter vessels may be ordered to Cherbourg when the troops are ready to embark, and the passage may be accomplished in a few hours.

The troops forming the Third Division are to embark at the beginning of July in Oran, in Algeria, on board the screw ships of the line *Eontenay*, *St. Louis*, *Ocean*, *Napoleon*, and the transport *Mancenare*. Each of the three divisions is to be composed of about ten thousand men. The troops to be drawn from Algeria are two battalions of the Eighty-first Regiment of the Line, two battalions of the First Regiment of Zouaves, two of the Ninth Regiment of Zouaves, one of native riflemen, one squadron of the First Regiment of Chasseurs d'Afrique, one squadron of Spahis, one battery of Artillery, and a company of wagon train. The regiments selected from France and Italy are two battalions from each of the Fifty-first and Sixty-second Regiments of the Line, the Twentieth battalion of Chasseurs a Pied, a battery of Artillery, a company of Engineers, two companies of wagon train, and a detachment of Gendarmerie."

A Paris letter-writer indulges in the following: "Speculative politicians at Paris anticipate the revindication of Louisiana as forming part of the Imperial programme in the Western Hemisphere, and the establishment of monarchical government in the Cotton States, as the inevitable solution of what is otherwise held incapable of adjustment."

A meeting of the French Legitimists was being held at Lucerne, and was much more numerously attended than that of 1860.

Count DE CHAMBORD attended divine service on the 22d, and 600 of his partizans were present.

The rain and wind, which had prevailed almost without interruption for eight days, had caused considerable injury to the growing crops in several places.

The rust had not made further progress, and the accounts from the Southern and Eastern Departments are, in general, favorable. Trade in the manufacturing districts was dull.

A Turin dispatch says: "It is asserted that a company has been formed, consisting of English and Italian capitalists for the cultivation of cotton on a large scale in the Southern Italian provinces."

The *Diritto*, of Turin, publishes a letter from Signor CASATI denying that GARIBALDI has resigned the Presidency of the National Emancipation Association, and stating that domestic affairs have obliged GARIBALDI to delegate him as his representative.

GARIBALDI had retired to Caprera.

A royal decree has been issued closing the University of Pavia.

The *Italie* asserts that the French are evacuating Viterbo.

In the Chamber of Deputies Signor MASSARI asked whether there was any foundation for the rumor that the Italian Government would participate in the Mexican expedition.

Signor RATTAZZI replied that the Government never had any intention of the kind. Such participation had never been demanded of the Government, which if it were, would act in the interest of the country.

The Paris *Pays* and *Temps* both assert that the recognition of Italy by Russia would within a week be formally notified at Turin by a special envoy.

The Prussian Chamber of Deputies had adopted a bill abolishing passports.

The march of Prussian troops into Electoral Hesse had been arrested. The new Ministry of Electoral Hesse had been constituted, and it was announced that the Elector had sanctioned the reestablishment of the Constitution of 1831, and of the Electoral law of 1849. It was also asserted that an envoy was to be sent to Berlin, with an autograph letter to the King—the object being to renew diplomatic relations.

The annual Berlin wool fair had not been satisfactory. A large quantity was left unsold, and prices showed an average decline from last year of 12 thalers per cwt.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN PARIS.

Mexican Question in the Corps Legislatif—Its Connection with American Affairs—Rationale of the French Secessionist Press—The Cabinet on American Affairs—The Bugaboo of Latin Nationality on the American Continent.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

PARIS, Tuesday, June 24, 1862.

The Mexican question was to have been discussed yesterday, in the Chamber of Deputies, but was adjourned on account of the unexpected continuation of the discussion on the propriety of taxing carriages—a question which seems to interest the House in the most extraordinary manner. When the news of the defeat of the French troops in Mexico first arrived, the subject of the expedition came up at once in the House, on the proposition of the Government to vote additional money, and several members having expressed a desire to discuss the principle involved in the expedition, it was decided to separate the question into two parts, in order that the reinforcements and supplies, on which all agreed, might be voted at once, and the principle involved in the expedition, on which there was a great divergence of opinion, might be discussed at a later period. The fifteen millions required were voted immediately and unanimously, and the second part of the discussion will probably take place to-morrow—a delay which will prove eminently useful, since we are looking daily for news from the United States, which will exert a great influence on the discussion. M. EMILE OLLIVIER, as the organ of the Republican corner of the Chamber, will attack the policy of the Government in Mexico with all his energy, and M. JUBINAL, and perhaps M. MORIN, also, Independents, will aid in the attack, so that it is hoped the Ministry will be forced in reply, to expose the whole of their Mexican programme before the country.

I have already told you, and I repeat it here, because the fact has become still more palpable, that the movements of France in Mexico will be made subordinate to the evolution of events in the United States. But for the Mexican expedition the Government of France, at least the majority of the high functionaries, would have remained partial to the cause of the Union. But it is now quite otherwise, even to the extent probably of giving a bias to the views of the Emperor—not, you will have no need of being told, because there is any more sympathy for the South, but simply because a division of the Union will let them out of their awkward Mexican exploit with more ease. When New-Orleans and Yorktown fell there was a modification in the programme in Mexico, to the extent of dropping the Archduke MAXIMILIAN; subsequently the French agents in America assured their Government that there was ample evidence to show that the South, even if conquered, would remain a volcano of revolution, ready to seize upon any opportunity that might offer in the future to break out again. This, then, was a situation very nearly approximating, in its practical results, that of a division of the Union, and therefore France would be free to carry out her original designs in Mexico. But since the commencement of the campaign two other circumstances have come to alter these designs. In the first place MAXIMILIAN has withdrawn his candidacy, and in the next place the people of Mexico have not received the French and Austrian arms as widely as promised. So that as matters now stand, the Emperor, although he feels, to a great extent, free to act as he pleases in Mexico, will not probably attempt the monarchical programme, but will march upon the City of Mexico, and after to gets there will take his time to decide on what subsequent steps to follow. I have reason to believe, therefore, that for the present the programme is limited to the capture of the City of Mexico, and that beyond that circumstances will decide everything.

In the meantime, in order to satisfy the French people of the feasibility of the Mexican programme, the Ministerial papers of Paris have been instructed to constantly teach the doctrine that the South can never be conquered; that the power of the Union is destroyed forever; that the United States can no longer control the affair of the Western Continent; that it would be a mercy to the contending parties for France and England to mediate between them, and stop the effusion of blood and the waste of treasure, &c., &c., and thus we have explained the singular fact that it is exactly the three Ministerial papers of Paris which support the cause of the rebels, while all the rest are either for the Union or neutral. In other words, the French Cabinet have undertaken the singular and perhaps difficult task of educating the mind of the French people up to the point of regarding the people of the United States, when united, as being a people inimical to French interests, and they hope thus to prepare the way for any disagreeable events that may arise out of the present struggle in Mexico. France, as the elder sister in the Church, charges herself with the protection of Rome; as the most powerful of the Latin nations she also charges herself with the protection of the interests of that race, and she is trying to teach her people that there is a natural antagonism between them and the Anglo-Saxons of the United States, and the blame of a war between the two nations, growing out of the Mexican affair, will not fall upon the Emperor.

But His Majesty's partisans in the Press may say what they please, the question is too well understood by the Opposition, who are growing daily more and more convinced of the utter folly and wickedness of this Mexican campaign, and, if His Majesty persists in a war with the United States to grow out of it, it will be the ruin of him and his dynasty.

A laughable incident occurred, on Saturday last, in the French Senate, and one which shows not only the ignorance of the French on exterior things, but also that the natural hatred between France and England is not yet extinguished. The Marquis DE BOISSY arose in his place, and seriously called the attention of the Senate to the fact that the English people were publicly rejoicing over the defeat of the French in Mexico, for he had been credibly informed that the dead-walls of London were covered with handbills bearing the words, in enormous characters: "Great defeat of the French in Mexico." The poor Marquis and his ignorant correspondent did not know that the startling words in question were only the catch-heading of an old cloth merchant.

MALAKOFF.

FROM ENGLAND.

The Handel Festival—The Messiah by Thirty-six Hundred Performers.

From our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 25, 1862.

The Handel Festival, one of the most stupendous musical events of the world—as it is also one of the greatest experiments—came off on Monday last. To speak more correctly, the "Messiah" was played on that day. Two other entertainments are yet to take place—that of Friday next bringing the Festival to a close. But for all practical purposes the first day will suffice. It has established the pecuniary success of the undertaking, and demonstrated that under certain conditions the vocal and instrumental executants of an oratorio or other stately composition may be increased indefinitely. In this particular instance there were nearly four thousand singers and players, and yet no single point seemed to be strained, overwrought, blurred or otherwise marred by excess of numbers. I cannot well say that the effect was one of loudness, so well was the balance preserved, and so natural did it seem in consequence to have that army of people singing those old choruses and playing that still vigorous music.

The numbers actually engaged at this festival exceeded three thousand six hundred—a mass unequalled, I believe, in musical history, and in point of excellence certainly unapproachable at any earlier period of the art. One would suppose that there would be difficulty in obtaining such numbers, but the task it seems has been an easy one. The managers of the festival have had more trouble in refusing applications than in accepting them. They have been able in consequence to select the best voices, as well as the best sight-singers in England, and to obtain a result which must have been startling to that very extensive circle of foreigners which now infests London, and claim that the English can do nothing well. I have no hesitation in saying that I have never heard better choral singing, either as respects to purity of intonation, richness of voice, or accuracy of *tempo*. It speaks volumes for the art-progress of England that so many hundreds of amateurs, brought from all parts of the island, rehearsing *once* only together, and then for the first time experiencing the fury of an orchestra of five hundred performers, and the alarming growls of one of the biggest organs ever built in this or any other country; it speaks volumes for art-progress that these thirty-one hundred amateurs should have obeyed the *bâton* of the conductor with a degree of precision that he does not have excelled at the opera; and with a precision of light and shade that only a thorough appreciation of the music could have secured. It should be remembered, too, that the stupendous choruses of Handel, with their intricate fugal windings and majestic exhortations, are not quite so easy to sing as a German glee, which I remark is steadily becoming the standard of musical excellence among the Germans here, as in New-York.

The composition of the chorus and orchestra was as follows: 810 trebles, 810 altos, 750 tenors, 750 basses, making in all, 3,120 singers. The orchestra, 98 first violins, 96 second violins; 75 violas, 75 violoncellos, 75 double-basses, 12 flutes, 10 oboes, 10 clarionettes, 8 bassoons, 6 trumpets, 6 cornets, 12 horns, 9 trombones, 9 ophicleides and euphoniums, 2 serpents, 4 double contra bassi, 3 double drums, 1 bass drum, and 8 side drums. The large drums used were made for the last Handel Festival, and several of the bass instruments here mentioned were constructed expressly for this occasion. One of the difficulties of an unusually great orchestra is undoubtably to secure a sufficient body of full, deep and middle tone. To provide it the relative proportions of the larger-stringed instruments had to be increased, and various large-tubed brass instruments, which hardly yet have a name, made to supply the needed balance. The large kettle and bass drums are absolutely ridiculous in point of size, but the effect they produce is stupendous. HANDEL, in his own performances of his oratorios, was evidently very anxious to employ drums as resonant and powerful as possible. A curious fact, corroborative of this, has lately transpired in documents signed by him acknowledging the loan from the Master-General of the Ordnance, of the Tower drums, and entering into engagements for their safe return. These Tower drums, which are still preserved in the ordnance store at Woolwich, were taken by the Duke of Marlborough at the battle of Malplaquet in 1709, and long after HANDEL's death were in frequent request at festivals and State ceremonies. They were not outstripped in size until long after the composer's death, and singularly enough only then, for the Handel Commemoration Festival at Westminster Abbey in 1784. The drums now used are by far the largest ever made, and would supply the performers with comfortable dwellings, if they needed such spacious accommodation. It is extremely amusing to see with what desperate energy the latter wield their "sticks." The gentleman at the bass drum rushes at his instrument as if he were bent on self-destruction, and intended to dash him elf to atoms against its wall-like side; he delivers a blow that would tell an ox, and then falls back amazed, but with an air of grim satisfaction "even at the sound himself hath made." He of the kettle-drum has a more onerous duty to discharge, for he must "beat the blows of sound" as well as inflict them; stop the note almost as quickly as he has produced it. If he becomes a little frantic in this maddening occupation, it is surely not to be wondered at; if he seems to turn wildly from one drum to another, and to charge at each with Hibernian impartiality, should we not remember that in such an emergency to hesitate is to be lost? and finally, when, after a severe onslaught, he throws himself bodily upon the instrument, and seems for a moment to be learning to swim in a new element, do we not all of us know that it is the only way of stopping the vibrations, and so averting a musical earthquake? The way these intrepid gentlemen came up to the last charge was worthy of Balaklava.

Before proceeding further it may be noted here that HANDEL's score has been amplified for the Festival. Mozart, it will be remembered, reinstrumented some of the best numbers, and now Mr. COSTA, the conductor, has followed in the footsteps of an illustrious predecessor. The innovations do not in any way interfere with the form or general coloring that HANDEL intended to preserve, but are intended simply for arranging into use those additional wind instruments of various *timbre*, which were of necessarily wanting in the old score, but are imperatively demanded by ears accustomed to modern orchestral effects. Mr. COSTA's efforts have been confined almost exclusively to a thorough amplification of the wind parts, "filling in," in fact, the admirable suggestions of the composer, and thereby securing additional breadth and splendor of coloring in the accompaniment. He is an expert in such matters, having already effected the same offices for "Israel in Egypt," "Judas," "Samson," "Solomon," "Deborah," the "Te Deum," and other great works of HANDEL. Mr. COSTA has proved in "Eli" that he is capable of doing so much more than this merely mechanical manipulation of effects, that it is superfluous to say that he has succeeded admirably in the "Messiah." The orchestra, notwithstanding its immense strength, was owing to the additions—as well basses as violins, and I level with the effect of a single instrument.

It will scarcely be suggested that the ordinary orchestral platform of the Crystal Palace was sufficient to accommodate the forces assembled on this occasion. It became necessary to erect a totally different structure; one in which four thousand could be commodiously seated, and from whence the sound would be discharged in one prodigious stream. Nothing can exceed the perfection of this superb orchestra, nor can it be likened to anything except a short half of the Coliseum, differing from the latter, however, inasmuch as it is roofed in. The shell is light, but substantial, all the upper work being of the most resonant wood. The decorations are in admirable taste, and unobtrusive in the great festival organ, erected expressly for the occasion, and said to be the most complete and powerful instrument in the world. To turn to figures, the orchestra is 216 feet wide, or, in spherical span, double the diameter of the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, whilst it is nearly as deep from front to back as Irving Hall is long. This orchestra, so grand and graceful in its proportions, formed one of the glories of Monday's day of festival; every performer could be seen distinctly, and had abundance of elbow-room; there was not the slightest approach to crowding, and as every class of voice and instrument had separate entrances taking them to the exact spot they were to occupy, the huge amphitheatre was emptied or filled in a few minutes. There was an interval between the first and second parts of the oratorio, and all the executants left their places and returned to them in about the same time that the opera orchestra would have taken for the same purpose, and most assuredly with less scrambling and noise.

But what can convey to the mind an idea of this gigantic frame, exhaling the enthusiasm of so many hundred people? How is it possible to describe the effect produced by the spectacle of sixteen hundred bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked English girls, all clad in their gayest Summer attire, and grouped like blossoms in a mammoth flower show? And then, when at certain places, they all turned over the leaves of their music at the same time, and the white page flashed a gleam of sunshine on the beautiful hillside, they seemed ready to be something more than human, and to be actuated by a benevolent desire to flutter down from their aviary and perch plaintively in the guinea pigs of every foreigner present. I am convinced that the monster drums would not have been played as well as they were, if it had not been for the miserable ambition of the performers to "show off" before these sixteen hundred fair warblers.

The solos were intrusted to Mr. SIMS REEVES, who is one of the most exquisite tenors now before the public, and whose skill as an artist exceeds any thing I have ever heard; to Miss TITIENS, a grand dramatic soprano, with a superb organ, who, I hear with great pleasure, is likely to visit America; to Miss PAREPA, a light soprano of decided merit; to Miss RAINFORD-DOLBY, a time-honored name, with full contralto voice that will persist in running over the sides of almost every interval; to Mr. WEISS, a basso of the same kind; and to Signor BELLETTI, a basso of no kind at all. In giving these names I have no object beyond putting them on record. The solos notwithstanding the care with which they were given, did not create an effect; indeed in such a presence they were like impertinences. Those who heard them say that they were given faultlessly, and that the artists were entitled to much praise for overexerting themselves, but I for one don't even like exertion in singing, and clearly should not be better satisfied with overexertion. The choruses were the successes, and of these it is impossible to say too much. Such grandeur of tone, combined with such singular precision of time, hardly seemed possible in so large an assemblage. In the canons and fugues, where the voices march to with the might of separate armies, the effect, when given with such numbers, is singularly impressive; and in that wonderful narrative-chorus, "For unto us a child is born," there were *piani simo* and *crescendo* effects which certainly awakened emotions that had not therefore been stirred by choral singing. This, the "Hallelujah," and the "Amen," were the great efforts of the day, and sufficient to establish the fact that in this style of music the English are the best singers in the world. There was not a crude passage from beginning to end; nor the faintest confusion or hesitancy in sustaining the parts, which one and all seemed to hang on the tip of the conductor's *bâton*, and to do precisely what he wished them to do as if they had been under it for years. I shall neither attempt to describe the effect of the "Hallelujah" chorus, nor to praise the wonderful execution of the "Amen;" both tasks would be beyond my powers. Moreover, the result is all that is interesting to American readers, and this demonstrates the important fact that up to this day there is no known limit to musical effect; that it is possible in a suitable building to employ thousands instead of hundreds, and that up to four thousand, (the largest experiment yet made,) increase of numbers has produced increase of charm, and that effect in itself becomes totally different in proportion to the force employed. I hope the day is not far distant when choral gatherings of this extensive character will be common in New-York. A new emotion is to be derived from them.

C. B. S.

THE LONDON PRESS ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF THE PROPOSED CANAL ENLARGEMENT.

From the London Times.

Some fifty years ago, it was agreed by treaty that the vast inland lakes, the possession of which, in case of war, would be of such decisive importance, should be practically neutralized. Neither country was to keep any force at all there. Equality of weakness was to be substituted for equality of strength, and that understanding has been faithfully observed. It followed, of course, that in the event of a war, the advantage would lie with that Power which could most rapidly collect or extemporize a naval force, and it was easily discernable that, at certain periods of the year, the changes would be in our favor, and at others in favor of the Americans. *Had war, for instance resulted from the affair of the Trent, in December last, the Federal States would probably have had the advantage over us for a time.* At that season, there was no access to the lakes from the sea, and, as the Americans were superior to the Canadians on the spot in population and resources, they could in all likelihood have put a superior force afloat. As soon, however, as the breaking up of the ice had opened the navigation of the St. Lawrence, *we might have poured a whole fleet of gunboats through that river into the lakes*, whereas no such channel would have been open to the Americans. It was at the prospect this disclosed that the Americans took alarm. Though peace was happily maintained, war, for some weeks, had been discussed as a probable contingency, and the advantages secured to us by the possession of the St. Lawrence were contemplated with great uneasiness. Especially was this anxiety felt in the State of New-York, the Legislature of which Province passed an act in April last for "adapting the canals of the State to the protection of the Northern and Northwestern Lakes." This act forms the groundwork of the comprehensive project to which we now invite attention.

It is not improbable that the Federal Government may discern some domestic advantages in the scheme just opened, but it is proposed and recommended exclusively with reference to a Canadian war, and is, indeed, designated as a measure of national defence. The object is to provide facilities for throwing a powerful force into the waters of the lakes in as short a time as possible; and this object might be attained, it is said, as regards the two eastern lakes, within a single year. The execution of the plan would undoubtedly modify the relative positions of Great Britain and America on the Canadian frontiers, but we do not know that anything more can be said on the point. The Treaty of Ghent would not close these canals to the Americans any more than it closes the St. Lawrence to us; in fact, the Federals would probably say that the project is required to put them on a level with ourselves.

The chief security of Canada will be found, not in frontier fortresses or fortresses, but in the spirit with which its population is animated. The period of suspense which followed on the *Trent* affair disclosed to the Americans the unwelcome and unpleasantly surprising fact that the Canadians of all classes and parties were resolved to bear the brunt of unequal war rather than be absorbed in the great Republic. We fear it cannot be assumed that a taste of war will leave the Americans with a desire for more. It seems, on the contrary, as if they were already accustomed to all the evils which war inflicts in its train, and as if they preferred military glory with all its cost to tranquillity and ease. Still, it will undoubtedly be felt that to attempt the conquest of a manly and courageous people is a very different thing from inducing a willing province. The Federals, even if successful, should ever their rebellious subjects are more troublesome than independent neighbors, and that it will hardly be worth their while to repeat in the North an attempt which has cost them so dearly in the South. While it was believed that Canada wanted only an opportunity to become part of the Union, it was natural enough for Unionist statesmen to speculate on the chances of the annexation, but now that the feeling of the Canadians has been shown, these speculations can find no place.

The Americans will probably think twice before they attack Canada, and *they may be perfectly assured that we have not the slightest intention of attacking them.* They can build as many gunboats as they please, but we think it would best consist with the good sense as well as the financial advantage of both countries if the understanding which has hitherto so successfully prevailed respecting the neutrality of the lakes should be left undisturbed.

OUR IRON-CLAD NAVY A PUZZLE TO THE BRITISH.

From the Manchester Guardian.

Mr. Welles is challenging all the world, just as it did England in the case of the Trent. To demand the means of meeting hostilities announced as impending is just to challenge the supposed foe to begin. If there is really no enemy now threatening the Federal Government, the challenge is only another instance of the empty bluster with which we are already too familiar. But if Mr. WELLES is announcing a rendezvous of the President's Cabinet formed on intelligence received from Europe, then, as we said in beginning, we must feel a natural curiosity to know from what quarter the storm is expected. There have been rather contradictory statements made in this country as to the ability and the will of the Northern people to embark in a foreign war at the close of the present struggle. We have been told that the latter will only come to an end, either by the exhaustion of the belligerents, or by the military occupation of the South, and yet that, whenever it ends, the North will have a large army ready for any conquest. It seems clear that the same exhaustion which would put an end, to the civil conflict would prevent any foreign hostilities, and that an army which was garrisoning the South, would not be available for any foreign campaign. But there is little security in these considerations. It is not easy to sound the depths to which self-sacrifice will reach when National passions are fully aroused. At the present moment the South must have reached a pitch of suffering far beyond any known in the North. Yet it shows no sign of faltering in its resolution. We have only to give the North credit for equal determination, to make it safe to prolong the pending struggle, or even to engender a new one. The Southern paper is more depressed than the Northern, yet it appears to serve its purpose. Repudiation may be certain whenever peace arrives, and yet there may be no want of resources so long as war continues.

Where, then, in Europe does the Federal Government expect to find a foe? Its conscience might point to this country, for it must know well that if one fifth of the provocation had been given to it by English cruisers which our merchant service received from its vessels, although possibly without exceeding the strict rights of war, nothing could have prevented hostilities between the two nations. But by this time Federal statesmen must be well aware of the strong motives and deep feelings which make Englishmen desire, at any loss to themselves, to keep aloof from the civil war. *They seem, indeed, not only to know this feeling, but even to exult in playing it to trust in a way that may soon be carried too far.* The recent language of our Ministers in Parliament, however, has shown that they do not contemplate the probability of war. The most other possible enemy seems to be France; and there certainly are signs that our Government is very reluctant to interfere than the failure of the Mexican expedition offends all the traditions of the United States, and there have been some rumors, as we noticed not long ago, of a transaction between the Emperor and the Confederate Government. While we write, we learn also from some of the French official journals, that JULIEN DE LA GRAVIÈRE will return to the Gulf with orders to concentrate a powerful squadron in American waters. Whether we have here the solution of Mr. WELLES' anticipations only time can show; but we may once more rejoice that we are free from all engagements with France in her American policy.

PERSONAL.

—A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes regarding Gen. McCLELLAN: "He enjoys the confidence of thorough military men. That the troops have confidence in him is also true. Upon this latter point I lay but little stress, because commanders are generally popular with their soldiers. I have seldom read of a General commanding a large army who was not cheered enthusiastically, and praised by his men. But I sincerely believe that McCLELLAN is really popular with the army. I express these sentiments very freely, partly because I have no favors to ask, partly because I never worship any man. I endeavor to state my convictions. In these premises I cannot say that I have any definite convictions respecting Gen. McCLELLAN's military genius. In the midst of his recent terrible trials, although he was evidently troubled, he was constantly calm and self-possessed. I watched him closely, and I could not discover that he lost his presence of mind at any period. Those most intimately connected with him assured me that his mind was constantly serene. Of course I cannot determine how much he relies upon the opinions of others. I only know that he frequently consults those who are regarded as among the best military minds of the army. No man could devote himself more incessantly to his duties than he. He is an incessant, sleepless and rapid worker. These are my opinions frankly."

—Senator DIXON, of Connecticut, has reached Hartford, having left his seat at Washington to canvass his State for recruits. The *Courant*, in announcing his arrival, says: "He came at the special and urgent request of the President and Secretaries Seward and Stanton, and is authorized by the latter to raise a regiment. He represents the need as pressing, and the danger to be averted imminent. Let our citizens rally and furnish the Government with the aid required. Mr. DIXON will immediately make known the state of affairs to the public. He will meet the Governor at Adjt.-Gen. Williams' office, this forenoon."

—A very brief and pointed communication, dated Washington, July 1, and signed Thomas M. Vincent, Assistant Adjutant-General, is published in the St. Louis papers. It reads thus: "The Secretary of war directs that the order to you from this office, of May, 26, 1862, reinstating Col. Charles R. Jennison in command of the Seventh Kansas Volunteers, be rescinded, and that Col. A. L. Lee be established in command of the same. If Col. Jennison has been mustered into service, he will be mustered out, to date from the day of his muster in."

—The Baltimore *Sun* of Monday says: "Messrs. Ferdinand Meyer and Wm. H. Jones have been arrested since our last issue, on the charge of treason, and sent to Fort McHenry. Mr. Meyer was arrested on Saturday morning, but upon his expression of a desire to see his family and arrange some business matters, he was released on his parole of honor till 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when he surrendered himself and was conveyed to the fort. Mr. Jones was arrested on the charge of having been in Richmond, and he was sent to the fort yesterday morning.

—Baltimore has been honored with the presence of numerous distinguished personages recently. Friday morning, at 8 o'clock, Brig-Gen. Marcy, father-in-law of Major-Gen. McClellan, and Chief of his Staff, left the Camden-street depot for Washington. Saturday morning, Major-Gen. Mitchel arrived from Nashville, and in the afternoon left for Washington. Saturday evening, Major-Gen. Wallace arrived at Barnum's Hotel, and on Sunday morning left for Washington.

—There are some Secessionists still left in Newark, N. J. Rev. E. P. Terhune, of the First Reformed Dutch Church, recently delivered a sermon in which he scored the rebels unmercifully. One of the auditors, a lady, arose in the aisle as an officer in the rebel army, was so offended that she left the church in great indignation.

—S. Phillips Day, who not long ago special correspondent of the London *World*, and the author of *Down South*, proposes to enlighten the Canadians, more particularly the citizens of Montreal, by a series of lectures on American affairs.

—Col. Geo. W. Roberts, who spiked a gun in a rebel battery at Island No. 10 several weeks ago, is a grandson of Vice Commodore Decatur.

—Gen. Mitchel has gone to West Point to visit his son in the Academy there.

—Col. Snyder, of the forty-fourth regiment, has resigned—cause not stated.

—Mrs. Gen. Halleck is in Utica, the guest of Ron. H. Wager.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Scarcity of Coin—A Question by far the Most Important of the Day.

The scarcity of change, or rather the hoarding of small silver, has brought upon us a famine, for the relief of which every shopkeeper in the City has his little remedy, suggests his own plan, and offers his worthless pieces. It is time that some authority should take hold of what promises to be a pernicious system, stop it, and put in operation something that will counteract the action on the part of the hoarders, and bring actual relief to the entire community, which now suffers for the want of small change.

Yesterday silver was at a premium of 12 per cent.—that is, $1 in silver was worth $1 12 in bills. Nothing is easier than for those in the habit of hoarding it, with more than they have it not are desirous of getting it. The worst dealers the greatest possible inconvenience is occasioned by this lack of fractional notes, and some are the trouble that upon them they are obliging in numbers, by no means inconsiderable, to deliver their customers individuals. I. O. U.'s, or what are more popularly known as shinplasters. Their reason for this course seems to be—they must do it or lose their profit, but that in no way helps the matter, so long as the cautious public are convinced, for they would be the sufferers if the use of these documents should come into general establishment.

In the meantime the question stares us in the face. Suppose for instance, that four moderately hungry individuals go into Delmonico's and eat each twenty-five cents worth of roast beef, bread and butter. They hand to the cashier each a dollar bill, and he returns them each seventy-five cents in silver. How does the transaction stand? The cashier gives them 72 in change, which at yesterday's rate are worth 86. He has given them also on bills worth $1, making, in return for their $4, $1 36, thus giving them in provisions, $1; in change, 36 cents—total, $1 36, for what is worth $1, so that instead of realizing $1 he has but 64 cents. Of course no establishment is unwilling to submit to such a loss, and at once casts around for a remedy, and naturally takes hold upon the shinplaster system. Already a number of the best restaurants in the city have commenced the issue of these bills, and really deserve credit for the way they do so all round.

One confectioner on Broadway has issued a circular, in which he proposes to grant to all specie-paying customers a discount of 6 per cent. from the face of his check, while to those paying in bills for which charge a premium of 10 per cent. This irregular way of doing business breeds trouble, discontent and distrust, and it is an imperative need that something be done at once. It has been suggested that the City Government come to our relief by issuing $1,000,000 in fractional parts of a dollar. This would, we are told, at once set afloat a currency of recognized validity which would crowd out all individual speculation, and all private assumption. The people would have confidence in the trustworthiness of the paper, the need for silver would pass away, and the misers might hug and hug their shining pieces, without in any way annoying or disturbing the community. This for what it is worth.

The Fulton Ferry Company has determined that every man desiring to cross must provide himself with change or take it out in tickets. Stage drivers are provided with huge rolls of pennies, which they hand to time immemorial, and the Board adjourned to meet on the first Monday in August. During the session of the Board, the resolutions of condolence for the death of Col. WM. D. EATON, commanding the Tammany Regiment, and which was ordered to be engrossed and framed at a cost of $250, were brought in for inspection, and the design and workmanship were generally admired.

The Great Union Mass Meeting Next Week.

The Chamber of Commerce held a special meeting yesterday, at 1 P. M., to hear the report of the Committee appointed to consult with other bodies representing loyal citizens, to take into consideration the state of the Union cause. JOSHUA SPROAT was called to the Chair. In the absence of Mayor OPDYKE, JOHN A. STEVENS reported that the Chamber of Commerce Committee had consulted with the Union Defence Committee, the Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council, the Mayor's Committee and the Fifth-avenue Hotel Committee. The unanimous determination was that it was advisable to hold a mass meeting, to prepare resolutions and an address to the people urging the necessity of aiding the Government in this its hour of need. The Chamber gave its Committee power to forward that object. At 2 P. M. the Joint Committees of the various bodies indicated met to complete the arrangements. The meeting will, no doubt, be the largest ever known in New-York—surpassing, if possible, the great Union-square demonstration of last year.

Acknowledgment.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the following further sums for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers arriving at the Park Barracks:

Wm. Redmond, Jr.	$50 00	Benjamin Stone	$50 00
Walter Roome	10 00	A Friend	1 00
J. H. May	20 00	Two Young Men	50
W. J. Sherwood	5 00	Mr. Pettigrew	25 00
Charles J. Marshall	50 00	Miss Leroy	5 00
N. A. Murdock	25 00	D. pies D.	10 00
C. T. Dennison	25 00	Little Henry	50
H. Marquis	25 00	Miss Josie Russell	55
Sawyer, Wallace & Co.	25 00	A Gentleman from Rhode Island	2 00
Middleton & Co.	10 00	City of New-York	500 00
Cash	25 00	A Gentleman	100 00
H. Stoller	25 00	Scholars of Free Academy	152 50
A. S. Harris	10 00	Cash	50
Wm Agnew & Sons	40 00	Hugh N. Camp	25 00
Sophie and Estelle Zillen	12 00	Ladies No. 22 Warren-street, by Miss Dempster	8 13
Rev. Dr. Farley	50 00	Edward McClellan	20 00
J. Pilen	5 00	Russell House	1 25
Charles Taylor	5 00		
A Friend, by Miss Hone	5 00		
Total			$1,314 43

The donation from L. A. BEAUCLERC, stated in previous acknowledgment at ten dollars, was in reality twenty.

GEO. ELLIS, JR.,
JULY 1, 1862. Paymaster-General.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

IDIOSYNCRASIES OF AN AUCTIONEER'S ADVERTISEMENT.—One of our most prominent Nassau-street auctioneers advertises yesterday, a "sale of valuable paintings, statuary," &c., by order of the executors of the late Hon. S. E. HUNTSMAN, "late Ambassador from the United States to India." However known to fame HUNTSMAN may be, his office seems to have been involved in some obscurity, or the auctioneer called him "our Consul," and the catalogue "their first Consul-General of the United States to British India." Then we had a "Birth of our Saviour attributed to RUBENS" in the advertisement, and "attributed to RUBENS" in the catalogue—the buyer pays his money and takes his choice. We are likewise informed in the flaming advertisement that the statuary was presented to *the* Rajah of India. Which Rajah? We might as well be told that it was sold to *the* Senator of the United States, *the* Alderman, or *the* Councilman. Tell us, oh auctioneer, which Rajah? Let us not remain in fear of purchasing the property of some Rajahistic Nana Sahib. Furthermore, this wonderful advertisement, which, being published in the *Herald*, must be regarded with suspicion, tells us that one of the pictures was presented to Mr. HUNTSMAN by the "English Ambassador to India." Why, oh sapient auctioneer—why not tell us of the American Ambassador to Washington, or to California? The pictures were sold, however, and brought about as much as would pay for frames. If RUBENS and CORREGGIO were alive, they would, no doubt, sue the auctioneer for damages for disturbing such pictures to them. In one "Madonna" the features looked as pleased as if they were contemplating the pyrotechnics in the Park, while in the other, they are as

Superintendent of the "Howard Mission," No. 37 New-Bowery, had received permission to bring some of the children under his charge to the Hospital, was early in the afternoon he made his appearance, with about half a score of neatly-dressed little girls, each one of whom was fairly laden down with bouquets of fresh and fragrant flowers. These were distributed among the sick and wounded, not one being neglected, and in many cases the grateful thanks with which the flowers were acknowledged were accompanied by tears which could not be restrained. It was a touching and pleasing occasion.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT'S WIFE.—Mrs. President LINCOLN'S arrival at the Metropolitan Hotel in this City was announced in yesterday's papers, much to the surprise and chagrin, we learn, of the lady herself, who was in hopes that her visit would remain unknown, or at least unheralded to the public. It seems to be the misfortune of the President's family not to be able to gratify their passion for traveling *incog.* Mrs. LINCOLN'S present visit to this City, we understand, was merely for the purpose of getting a little relaxation, and to meet her son, who is a student at Cambridge University. She was not accompanied by any male attendant, but only by a lady friend who has relatives here. She remained at the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday, and will return to Washington in a day or two.

MONTHLY REPORT OF THE DISPENSARIES.—During the month of June, medical and surgical services, vaccination and medicine were afforded gratuitously to 11,678 persons by the seven dispensaries of New-York. Of these there were visited and treated at their dwellings 1,664, at the dispensaries 9,812, and 1,864 were vaccinated; 22,011 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed at the several offices, being an average of more than two to each patient. The principal causes of death were diphtheria, scarlatina and pathisis. The prevailing diseases chiefly affected the respiratory system. Among the most important were measles, scarlatina and cholera infantum.

SUICIDE OF AN HOSPITAL PATIENT.—JOHN CONNELLY, a patient at Bellevue Hospital, committed suicide, yesterday, by hanging himself by the neck to the iron railing of his bedroom window. The deceased had been under treatment during the last three days for *delirium tremens*, and was placed in the charge of a watchman; but he managed to evade the vigilance of his keeper, and succeeded in destroying himself in the manner above described. Coroner COLLIN held an inquest upon the body.

A FATAL STAGE ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held, yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital, upon the body of MORTIMER HUGLEY, a native of Ireland, aged fifty years, who died from the effects of injuries received by being run over by a stage, on the 4th inst. The Coroner was unable to ascertain the name of the driver or the number of the vehicle. The deceased leaves a wife and several children at his late residence, No. 23 Laight-street.

A COACHMAN KILLED BY A FALL.—JOHN ROBINSON, a coachman in the employ of Mr. N. H. WEBB, who resides on the corner of Fifth-avenue and Ninth-street, died, yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital, from the effects of injuries accidentally received by falling through a skylight while engaged in carrying a trunk down-stairs. Coroner COLLIN held an inquest upon the body. The deceased was a native of Ireland, aged thirty-five years.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS did not hold any meeting yesterday, the Board being occupied with the care of the sick and wounded soldiers. The regular weekly statement will be made to-day.

THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.—The Board met yesterday, and granted fifty licenses, receiving over two hundred additional, which were favorably acted on, and will be issued probably this day.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was yesterday morning found floating in the East River on Brooklyn shore. He was taken to the foot of Sackett-street, and the Coroner notified.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ACCIDENTS.—A man named JOHN CAREY, residing in Cherry-street, New-York, was taken to the Long Island College Hospital yesterday, having been seriously injured at the Atlantic Basin, by a stone falling upon his head, while removing ballast from the hold of a ship.... THOMAS TAGGART, 8 years old, was drowned yesterday while bathing in Bushwick Creek.... A man named BRANNAN was killed at the Navy-Yard on Wednesday evening, by a "shoe" falling upon him in the dry-dock.... JAMES BUCKLEY, laborer, had one of his shoulders dislocated, and was otherwise seriously injured on Wednesday, while at work in a cellar on Smith near Degraw-street, by a bank of earth falling upon him.... MARY E. BROOKS, 7 years old, was fatally injured on Wednesday evening by falling from an upper window at No. 2 Franklin-place, to the sidewalk.... The body of a boy was found near the foot of Joralemon-street; as the body was naked it is supposed the boy was drowned while bathing.

INQUESTS.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner HERRMAN on the body of an unknown man, taken out of the water at the foot of Degraw-street, when a verdict of death from drowning was rendered. Deceased was about six feet high, and had a black ribbed woolen shirt, black pilot-cloth coat, no pantaloons, and thick boots. The body had been in the water a long time, and was shockingly mutilated..... Coroner MASSAU held an inquest at No. 196 Fulton-avenue, on the body of ELIZABETH KELLY, who died from injuries received by her clothes taking fire.

COURT OF SESSIONS.—In this Court, yesterday, SAMUEL SMALLWOOD, indicted for maintaining a nuisance in the shape of a bone-boiling establishment in the Ninth Ward, was found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of $250, and to be imprisoned for six months in the Penitentiary. THOMAS BARNS and JAMES BAMER, indicted for burglary, were convicted of larceny, and sentenced, each, to six months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

PAIRDOL ACCIDENT.—The horses attached to a hearse containing the body of a man, ran away near the Cypress Hills Cemetery, yesterday, when the carriage was dashed to pieces, and the corpse thrown out and badly mutilated.

CITY COURT.—Calendar this day—Nos. 45, 46, 48, 52, 54, 56, 57, 58, 61, 35, 63, 64, 65, 11, 6, 2, 3, 19, 25, 47, 18. Equity cases and issues of law will be taken up in this Court on Monday next.

NEW-JERSEY.

FUNERAL OF LIEUT. CHAZOTTE.—The funeral of Lieut. ADOLPHUS I. CHAZOTTE, of Company F, Seventh Regiment, New-Jersey Volunteers, who was killed in the battle at Mechanicsville, took place yesterday afternoon, from St. Mathew's Episcopal Church, Sussex-street, Jersey City. The services were conducted by the Rector, Rev. I BRINTON SMITH, and the edifice was crowded with a deeply affected congregation. Besides the usual funeral services, according to the ritual of the Episcopal Church, a very impressive discourse was delivered by the rector. At the conclusion of the exercises, the body was borne to the hearse, and the corpse wended its way to New-York Bay Cemetery, where the remains were interred. The Independence Guard, Capt. FRAN. GRAIN, attended by a fine band, acted as an escort, and Col. REES and the staff officers of the Second Regiment, N. J. S. M., were pall-bearers.

SALE OF BUILDING LOTS.—One hundred and sixty-nine desirable building lots, situated opposite the Reservoir in Hudson City, were sold, Wednesday, at public auction, by DAVID SCOTT. These lots include the property known as Lake Lincoln, which, last Winter, was used as a skating pond. The prices ranged from $180 to $515.

ODD FELLOWS' ELECTION.—The election for officers of the Grand Lodge of New-Jersey is now progressing in the Odd Fellows' Lodges. Iroquois Lodge voted last night, and Hudson Lodge will cast its vote on Monday evening next. Mechanics' and Columbia Lodges held their election at their last regular sessions.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—July 10, 1862.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President; Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Froment, Ottiwell, Farley and Genet—16.

The minutes of the meeting of June 30 were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By the President—

Petition of American Seamen's Friend Society.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By the President—

Petition of property owners in North Moore-street, extending from Hudson-street to West Broadway, to have a sewer built to said street.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

RESOLUTIONS.

By the President—

Resolved, That the resolution granting a location to Hose Company Number Five be altered to read Engine Company Number Forty-seven, and that the Comptroller be directed to advertise for lot for said Company.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By Alderman Dayton—

Whereas, The Government of the United States has recently called upon the country for three hundred thousand men to reinforce the armies of the Republic; and

Whereas, The people of the City of New-York, in common with their fellow-citizens throughout the State and the nation, are devoted to the maintenance of the Union, liberty and the Constitution, and are inspired with a single and resolute purpose to maintain the federal and supremacy of the National Government, and the honor of our flag, and to defeat and put down the existing revolt of the Southern Confederate States; and

Whereas, The effectiveness of the reinforcements to our army, called for by the General Government, will be greatly enhanced by their early enlistment and equipment for the field; and,

Whereas, Every member of the community should bear his share of the burdens of the present war, and should contribute according to his ability, to bring the contest to a summary and victorious termination; and,

Whereas, The workingmen and yeomanry of our land, upon whose stalwart forms the Government leans for its support in the present exigency, are at this time obtaining full employment in their usual mechanical and agricultural occupations, and can be called from these pursuits to take up arms for the defence of our liberties and institutions, without a great pecuniary sacrifice to themselves and their families; therefore,

Resolved, That the Common Council of the City of New-York pledge the faith of the corporate authorities and people of the City of New-York to pay to every soldier who has enlisted or shall enlist in the National Army to make up the complement to be furnished by the City of New-York under the recent call for troops made by the President of the United States, a bounty of one hundred dollars, if the soldier be a married man or the head of a family, and the sum of fifty dollars if the soldier be an unmarried man or leave no family dependent upon him for support; and further resolved that the Joint Committee on National Affairs be charged with the duty of reporting to this Board at its next meeting an ordinance providing for a loan to pay the bounty pledged by the foregoing resolution, and regulating the payment of such bounty, and containing provisions to secure to the families of the volunteers the benefits or a portion of the benefits of such bounty.

Alderman Farley moved to lay the paper over.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment and Farley—11.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Brady, Chipp, Dayton, Frear and Genet—6.

By Alderman Smith—

Resolved, That the Joint Special Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council, be and they are hereby authorized and directed to confer with His Excellency E. D. Morgan, Governor of the State of New-York, with a view of devising and arranging enlistments, and of maturing some arrangement or concert of action between the City and State authorities, with a view of giving immediate and adequate response to the recent proclamation of the President of the United States, calling for additional volunteers from this State, the said Committee to report the result of such conference to the Common Council for their consideration.

Alderman Walsh moved that said resolution be amended by adding thereto the words "at the next meeting."

Which was carried.

And the resolution was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—17.

By Alderman Jeremiah—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to request the Adjutant-General of the State of New-York, to furnish, at his earliest convenience, a list of all persons who have been discharged, or deserted from the service of the United States, from the date of the first enlistment to the present time, and also request the said Adjutant-General to furnish him with a list monthly hereafter, of all such discharges of soldiers enlisted from this City, giving the proper name of each person so discharged, with the regiment and company to which he was attached, with a view of preventing any abuse of the fund set apart by the Corporation of this City for the relief of the families of volunteers.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Dayton—

Whereas, As this Common Council has received intelligence of the death of Edward C. West, Surrogate of the County of New-York, a citizen of a generous and noble nature, and of the purest and most exalted character, and a public officer of the most commendable efficiency, and irreproachable faithfulness and integrity; and,

Whereas, The death of Mr. West is a great and mournful loss to the public, as well as to his surviving family and friends, therefore,

Resolved, If the Board of Councilmen concur, that the members of the Common Council will attend the funeral of Mr. West, and will wear the usual badge of mourning; and further,

Resolved, That the Common Council tender to the widow of Mr. West their sincere condolence in her bereavement, and the expression of their trust that in the assurances which will come to her of the high estimation in which he is remembered by his fellow-citizens, she will derive a grateful consolation in her affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions, duly authenticated, be transmitted to the widow of Mr. West.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Resolved, That permission be and it is hereby given to Samuel Farout to continue his stand for the sale of potatoes on the northwest corner of Robinson-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—13.

Negative—Aldermen Brady, Dayton—2.

By Alderman Chipp—

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby given, to Job S. Platt, to keep a newspaper stand at the lower end of Abingdon-square, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Mrs. Scott to have a show-case in front of her door, number three and twenty-nine Canal-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That Fiftieth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, be graded and regulated under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and all ordinances appertaining to the grading and regulating of the above street be hereby repealed.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That Forty-ninth-street, between Lexington and Sixth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That Fifty-ninth-street be regulated and graded between Third and Fourth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That all the vacant lots between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, Third and Lexington avenues, be fenced, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

MOTION.

Alderman Hall moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of communications from the Croton Aqueduct Department, with resolution that the ordinance directing Canal-street, from Centre-street to Broadway, to be regulated and repaired, which was opposed by His Honor the Mayor, June thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, be and it is hereby amended by striking out the word "repaved," and inserting in place thereof the words "paved with trap-block pavement."

Which was carried.

And the resolution was adopted on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, the President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley and Genet—16.

REPORTS.

The Joint Committee on National Affairs presented a report in favor of adopting resolution that section seven of the ordinance to provide relief for the families of volunteers, passed by the Common Council June twelve, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and approved by His Honor the Mayor June eighteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, be altered and amended as follows:

That the word "weekly" be stricken out, and the word "semi-monthly" inserted in place thereof, the paragraph then to read as follows:

"Payments shall be made semi-monthly."

Which was adopted.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of adopting resolution that Eighty-fourth-street, between Third and Sixth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, the property owners benefited by the improvement to pay one-half of the expense thereof, and the City the remainder.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of adopting ordinance that Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, from Union-square to the First-avenue, be paved with trap block pavement, one-half of the expense thereof to be paid by the property owners and one-half by the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to advertise for a location for Engine Company number Eighteen, to be within the following boundaries: Sixth-avenue, Eighth-avenue, and Thirty-eighth and Forty-second streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the low and sunken lots between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets and the Third and Fourth avenues, be filled in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of adopting resolution that Broadway, from Thirty-fifth-street to Forty second-street, be paved with trap-block pavement under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of adopting a resolution that Broadway, from Twenty-fourth to Thirty-second streets, be paved with trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was laid over.

The Joint Special Committee on the Celebration of the Fourth of July presented a report in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the persons, and for the amounts named, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from D. D. Tompkins, Assistant Quartermaster-General, in relation to receiving bodies of deceased soldiers, and passing the same through the City without the formality of the City Inspector's permit.

Which was referred to the City Inspector, with power.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner asking for authority to purchase, by contract, a bell for the Union Market bell-tower.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

A communication was received from the Chief Engineer of the New-York Fire Department, transmitting annual report for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was received and the usual number of copies ordered to be printed to document form.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Resolution, with an ordinance, to pave Elm-street, from Duane to Reade-street, with trap block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley and Genet—17.

Resolution, directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of George Patterson for the sum of two thousand two hundred and three dollars and fifty cents for painting, frescoing and decorating the Chamber of Board of Aldermen.

Which was lost for want of the required number of votes, designated by the amended charter of eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, as follows:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—9.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Brady, Chipp, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Froment—8.

Subsequently the above action was reconsidered, and the paper laid over.

Resolution, to construct a receiving basin and culvert at or near the southwest corner of Leonard and Baxter streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompany ingordinance therefore be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen, Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—16.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution to build a receiving basin and culvert on the southwest corner of thirty-second-street and Madison-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—16.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution to build a sewer in Vestry-street, from Hudson to Greenwich street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—16.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolutions that crosswalks be laid in the Fourth-avenue, at the intersection of Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted,

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—17.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the sidewalk on south side of Thirty-ninth-street, between Madison and Park avenues, be flagged a space of four feet wide where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—16.

Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of adopting a resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for constructing a steam fire-engine for the use of Engine Company Number One, to be similar to the ones now in use by Engine Company Number Twenty-six and Engine Company Number Thirty-three.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote.

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—16.

Resolution from the Board of Councilmen, directing the Street Commissioner to fit up the cellar of Engine Company Number Nine, at an expense not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—14.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

By Alderman Dayton—

Alderman Farley moved to take up and consider preamble reciting the fact of the veto of resolution and ordinance, establishing the Saint Joseph Hospital, of which the Sisters of Charity had consented to assume control: that hundreds of sick and disabled soldiers are weekly arriving here, to whom the experience and tender care of these Christian ladies would be a consolation; that the object of the resolution and ordinance was to secure a commodious and healthy building, where the sick and wounded soldiers would be properly cared for by the Sisters of Charity, which object, so far as the City authorities are concerned, is frustrated by such act; that the Board of Aldermen is anxious this object should be attained, with resolution that the Board recommend to the Commissioners of the Central Park to put the building which had been selected for such hospital at the service of the State, to be used as a hospital, under the charge and arrangement of the Sisters of Charity; and that if the State authorities should accept the building, and have not funds at command appropriated for the purpose of paying the expenses of a hospital, then that this Board pledges itself to appropriate and furnish such amount as may be necessary to defray such expenses.

Which was carried.

Alderman Farley moved to amend said resolution by striking therefrom the words following, to wit:

"*And be it further Resolved*, That if the State authorities should accept the offer of the building, and have not funds at command or appropriated for the purpose of paying the expenses of a hospital, then that this Board pledge itself to appropriate and furnish such amount as may be necessary to defray such expenses."

Which was carried.

And the preamble and resolution as amended were adopted.

Alderman Farley moved to take up and consider the report of the Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalks of Seventy-second-street, between Fifth and Eighth avenues, be made thirty feet wide, and that the owners of the property thereon be granted permission to inclose fifteen feet of the said sidewalks so widened, for court yards, similar to the regulation of portions of the Fifth-avenue. Thirty-fourth, Twenty-third and Seventy-ninth streets, the Corporation reserving the right to revoke said permission, when, in their opinion, the necessities of the City may require it.

Which was carried.

Alderman Froment moved that said report be recommitted to the Committee on Roads.

Which was lost, on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Hall, Brady, Chipp, Dayton, Frear, Froment, Genet—7.

Negative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley —10.

Alderman Farley moved that said report be laid over.

Which was carried.

Subsequently—

Alderman Boole moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the report was laid over.

Which was carried.

And the same was adopted, on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—12.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Brady, Chipp, Froment, Genet—5.

On motion, the Board then adjourned.

The President then declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday, the fourteenth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION.

THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1862—5 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Charles C. Pinckney, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members: Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Hogan—

Whereas, Owing to the scarcity of coin of a small denomination, and the inconvenience to our citizens arising therefrom, it is important that some action should be had by the Common Council to relieve the wants of the people of this City in that respect; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committees on Finance of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen be directed to confer with the Comptroller, City Chamberlain and Counsel to the Corporation, as to the propriety and power of issuing City notes of a small denomination of a value calculated to alleviate the difficulty now existing; and that they be further directed to report the result of such conference at the earliest practical moment.

Councilman Trotter moved that the same be laid on the table:

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—18.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Miller—2.

By Councilman Hogan—

Resolved, That the cobble-stone pavement in Rector-street, from Broadway to West-street, be repaired forthwith, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Hazleton—

Whereas, Many of the newspapers of the City publish advertisements of Committees without any authority, and afterward present their bills to the Clerk to be certified; therefore

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board be directed to send advertisements of the various Committees to such Corporation newspapers only as may be designated by the Chairman, and he is hereby directed not to certify any bills for advertisements of Committees as aforesaid unless authorized by the Chairman.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Snyder—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Ludwig Scheff to fill in the sidewalk in front of his premises corner of Sixty-third-street and Ninth-avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner and at his own expense, provided the same be done within three months from the date of the passage of this resolution.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Jones—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Peter Yale for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, to be in full for badges or insignia of office furnished the Justices of the Police Courts of the City. The amount to be charged to the appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Repper—

Resolved, That an extension be built to the house of Hook and Ladder Company Number Five, the same to be twenty-five feet in depth, and three stories in height: also that the doorway be enlarged to the width of ten feet, the above work to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

By Councilman Snyder—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to fill in sunken lots on the westerly side of the Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to procure a new bell for the Union Market bell tower, by advertising for proposals for the same.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that a crosswalk be laid across Whitehall street, opposite number Thirty-four and a half, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the First Directress of the Wilson Industrial School for the sum of five hundred dollars, which sum is hereby donated to said institution, and the Comptroller is hereby directed to charge the same to the account of Donations.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the President of the Board of Managers of the North Western Dispensary for the sum of One Thousand Dollars, and charge same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the New-York Juvenile Asylum, for the sum of Seven Hundred and Fifty Three Dollars, to refund the amount paid by the said Institution for Taxes for the years one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven and one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, upon the premises formerly occupied by the said Asylum as a House of Reception, situate on the northerly side of Thirteenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, and numbered 1,381 on the Map of the Fifteenth Ward, and charge the same to account of donations.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting a resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John H. Mearns, President of the Hibernian Reform Society, for the sum of five hundred dollars, to be applied in aid of the funds of the said Society, and that the Comptroller charge the amount to the account of Donations.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer with the necessary receiving basins and culverts be built, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, in East-street, between Delancey and Rivington streets, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of C. M. Schwabe, President of the Jewish Society "Anshi Chesed," to the sum of two hundred and sixty-three dollars and sixty-two cents, to be applied by the said C. M. Schwabe, in payment of assessment on cemetery of said Society in West Forty-fifth-street, known as map Number forty, block Number six, Ward Number Thirty, on account of sewer in Sixth-avenue, from Forty-fourth to Forty-seventh-street, and charge the amount to "Donations."

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Railroads, in favor of adopting resolution that the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company be directed to lay rails on the Eighth-avenue, from the present terminus of the road to Eighty second-street, and run cars thereon up to 10 o'clock P. M., and thereafter every half hour, until 12 o'clock P. M.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the low and sunken land on and adjoining new Avenue East, between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets, be immediately filled with good and wholesome earth, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was laid over.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, returning without his approval resolution appropriating eight thousand dollars for the purpose of making suitable arrangements for the celebration of the recent anniversary of our National Independence.

Which was received, laid on the table, directed to be entered at length in the minutes, and published in two of the papers employed by the Corporation, to be selected by the Clerk.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner in reply to resolution of inquiry as to what steps, if any, have been taken to have piers Nos. 30 and 31 North River repaired.

Which was received, and ordered to be printed in the minutes.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Brice moved that the Committee on Fire Department be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that the house now jointly occupied by Engine Company No. 48 and Hook and Ladder Company No. 2 be set apart for the use of the latter Company upon the occupation of their new location by Engine Company No. 48.

Which was carried.

Councilman Brice moved that said resolution be adopted.

Which was carried.

Councilman Ryan moved that the Committee on Salaries and Offices be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen that David F. M. O'Brien be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in place of John V. Disxey, who died May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was carried.

Councilman Ryan moved that the action of the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution be concurred in.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Preamble reciting the fact of the death of Edward C. West, late Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, as a great and mournful loss to the public as well as to his surviving family and friends, with resolution that the members of the Common Council attend the funeral of Mr. West, and will wear the usual badge of mourning: also, that the Common Council tender to the widow of Mr. West, their condolence in her bereavement, and the expression of their trust that in the assurances which will come to her of the high estimation in which he is remembered by his fellow-citizens, she will derive a grateful consolation in her affliction; also, that a copy of the preamble and resolution, duly authenticated, be transmitted to the widow of Mr. West.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the pavement in West-street, between Christopher and Gansevoort streets, be repaired immediately, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Samuel Farout to continue his stand for the sale of potatoes on the northwest corner of Robinson and West streets, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolution that permission be given to Mrs. Scott to have a showcase in part of her door, number three hundred and twenty-nine Canal-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that the Croton Board be directed to pave East Thirty-ninth-street, from the Fourth to Madison-avenue, with trap-block pavement, the property owners to pay half of the expense, and the City the remaining half, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the sidewalk on the northeast corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Sixth-avenue, and on the north side of Twenty-seventh-street, from the corner of Second-avenue one hundred feet east, to be reflagged full width, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have a fire telegraph apparatus placed in the house of Engine Company Number Twelve.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Finance, with "An Ordinance Making Additional Appropriations for the Support of the Government of the City of New-York, for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one," as follows:

SECTION 1. In order to provide means for the payment of persons whose services are deemed necessary for the proper enforcement and faithful execution of the laws and ordinances of this City, in addition to the amounts or sums heretofore appropriated for the support of the City Government, the following sums of money are hereby respectively appropriated to and for the objects and purposes hereinafter set forth, that is to say:

Printing for the Common Council—For printing and binding the journals, documents and proceedings of each Board of the Common Council, and the reports of the Committees of each Board, for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000.)

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to request the Adjutant-General of the State of New-York to furnish, at his earliest convenience, a list of all persons who have been discharged or deserted from the service of the United States, from the date of the first enlistments to the present time, and also request the said Adjutant-General to furnish him with a list, monthly, hereafter, of all such discharges of soldiers enlisted from this City, giving the proper name of each person so discharged, with the regiment and company to which he was attached, with a view of preventing any abuse of the fund set apart by the Corporation of this City for the relief of the families of volunteers.

Which was concurred in.

Preamble, reciting the part of the veto of resolution and ordinance establishing the St. Joseph's Hospital, of which the Sisters of Charity had consented to assume control: that hundreds of sick and disabled soldiers are weekly arriving here, to whom the experience and tender care of these Christian ladies would be a consolation; that the object of the resolution and ordinance was to secure a commodious and healthy building where the sick and wounded soldiers would be properly cared for by the sisters of Charity, which object, so far as the City authorities are concerned, is frustrated by such veto; that the Board of Aldermen is anxious this object should be attained, with the resolution that the Board recommend to the Committee of the Central Park to put the building which had been selected in such hospital at the service of the authorities of the State, to be used as a hospital, under the charge and management of the Sisters of Charity.

Councilman Hogan moved that said preamble and resolutions be amended by striking therefrom the words "board of Aldermen" wherever they occur, and insert in lieu thereof the words "Common Council."

Which was carried.

Councilman Lent moved, as a still further amendment, that the preamble be stricken out altogether.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, The President, Trotter—8.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Ryan, Webster, Snyder, Brice and Long—12.

And the preamble and resolutions as amended, were adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Snyder, Brice, Long—13.

Negative—Councilmen Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, The President, Trotter—7.

Resolution, that a receiving basin and culvert be built at or near the southwest corner of Leonard and Baxter streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefore be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Resolution, that Elm-street, from Duane to Reade-street, be paved with trap block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, the city to pay one-half of the cost thereof, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Communication from the Croton Aqueduct Board, with resolution that the ordinance directing Canal-street, from Centre-street to Broadway, to

The New-York Times.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—MARGOT, THE POULTRY DEALER—THE FOUR SISTERS.

WALLACK'S—ORANGE BLOSSOMS—ISLAND AS IT WAS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE NIGHT DANCERS.

WINTER GARDEN—PROF. ANDERSON.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 BROADWAY—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—8th-av. and 14th-st. —OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COMMODORE NUTT, SEE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING WHALE, &C., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"CINDERELLA" AND OTHER FINE PICTURES, from 9 A. M. to 6 P.M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

JEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The War Department, our Washington correspondent informs us, has at last determined upon a general exchange of prisoners.

A very interesting account of the visit of the President to the army of the Potomac, is given in the letter of one of our Special Correspondents, this morning. His stay with Gen. MCCLELLAN and his brave army, seems to have been a very pleasant one. He reviewed the entire line, in company with Gen. MCCLELLAN and his Staff, and was everywhere received with the greatest enthusiasm by the troops, who mingled their cheers with the salvos of artillery with which he was greeted. Subsequent to the review, he returned to the steamer on which he went up the James, accompanied by Gen. MCCLELLAN, and after an hour's consultation, quietly took his departure.

The batteries with which the rebels have sought to annoy our transportation on the James, have done very little damage thus far, and will probably do still less hereafter. They are mounted with light field-guns, easily transported from point to point, but soon driven from any place where they are temporarily located. Both banks of the James will doubtless soon be rendered unsafe for these peripatetic artillerists.

A letter from Engineer JAMES PERRY, son of Chamberlain PERRY, of the sloop-of-war *Dacotah*, states that his vessel and another has been engaged in the work of dismantling the forts on the James River and removing obstructions therefrom. Mr. PERRY speaks of the arrival of gunboats specially adapted to the work of engaging Fort Darling successfully, and it is probable we soon shall hear of its fall. At one of the forts which he assisted in dismantling, the rebels left eleven heavy siege guns, all of which they blew up and destroyed. One of them, a 100-pounder rifled gun, was so heavy as to resist all attempts to burst it, until, as a last resort, a 30-pounder discharged its contents into its mouth, and succeeded in effecting its destruction.

We have advices from Vicksburgh to the 7th inst., at which time the bombardment was still progressing, from above and below. The rebels had a number of siege guns mounted on carriages, which they moved from point to point, as their positions were rendered untenable by the fire of the mortars. The work on the canal, which is to make the place an inland town, was being rapidly prosecuted.

The United States transport *Potomac*, Capt. BROWN, from Port Royal on the 6th inst., arrived at this port last evening. The health of our troops in South Carolina continued good. Several of our gunboats had been engaged for several days in making a reconnoissance of the Santee and Wachenaw Rivers, and the results had proved important. Several small vessels, including a steam. tug, had been captured, beside numerous flat boats laden with rice. The negroes, on the appearance of the gunboats, came in troops to claim protection, and they were taken off, some six hundred in number. A company of rebel guerrillas, on the morning of the 4th, made a foray upon Pinckney Island, and killed two of our pickets and captured two others. The rebels had also made a demonstration at Port Royal Ferry, which did not result in any damage. They were soon driven off. The Fourth was celebrated by the contrabands, some twelve hundred in number, on St. Helena Island. The condition of these people is said to be rapidly improving. The *Potomac* brought as passengers Lieut. A. G. EVANS, of the Third Rhode Island, and B. COX, H. STARR and CHARLES ALIGER, of the Forty-eighth New-York Regiment.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, instructions to the Generals—relative to freeing the slaves of rebels—were laid before the Senate by the War Department. The House joint resolution, authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish extra clothing to wounded and other soldiers, was passed. The bill relative to the abstracted Indian Trust bonds was passed. A bill to define the number of Major and Brigadier Generals in the army was introduced, and referred to the Military Committee. Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, called up his resolution calling for the correspondence between Gen. MCCLELLAN and the War Department, and modified it so as to request the President to furnish the information, if not incompatible with the public interests. A long and warm debate as to the propriety of such an inquiry at the present time took place, at the end of which the resolution was passed—39 to 6. The bill amending the Militia act of 1795, introduced by Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, was then considered, and after considerable debate, the first section, authorizing the President to receive persons of African descent into the service of the United States, was adopted, with an amendment that all loyal masters shall be compensated. On the second section, giving freedom to such colored persons and their families, the Senate defeated itself out of a quorum, and adjourned.

In the House, Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, sought to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to take measures to prevent non-specie paying banks from interfering with Treasury Notes, but did not obtain leave. The Senate joint resolution suspending the payment of Western claims was passed. A joint resolution, reported from the Military Committee, to provide for the presentation of medals of honor in the army and navy, was passed. After considerable miscellaneous business of no special importance, the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *City of New-York*, from Liverpool on the 2d, *via* Queenstown on the 3d inst., was boarded off Cape Race at 10 A. M. yesterday. Her advices are two days later than the *Great Eastern's*. The political news is unimportant. The sales of Cotton on Thursday were 20,000 bales. The market closed buoyant, but prices were unchanged. Flour and Wheat were quiet and unchanged, but firm. Provisions were dull and nominal. Consols were quoted 91¾@91¾. Illinois Central Shares, 48¼ discount: Erie, 29¼.

The prize schooner *Chance*, which was captured off Warsaw Sound, Ga., by the United States bark *Braziler*o, arrived at Philadelphia, on Tuesday, in command of Prize Master ROBERTS. The *Chance* is loaded with salt. She cleared at Nassau, for Baltimore, of course designing to run the blockade the first opportunity that offered.

Some exceedingly inaccurate statements have been made regarding the casualties in the Twelfth Regiment of Regulars, which was engaged in the recent series of battles in the Peninsula. Letters have been received in this City from Capt. WINTHROP, who was reported wounded, dated at Harrison's Bar, on July 4, and at that time he was uninjured. Lieut. VAN RENSSLAER, also reported wounded, passed through the successive actions uninjured, and is at present in temporary command of his company. Lieut. HECKSHER, who is placed in the same category, was in good health at last accounts. The regiment went into action 420 strong, and came out with 240.

In the Board of Aldermen yesterday, Alderman DAYTON offered resolutions in favor of giving a bounty of $100 to every married man enlisting under the new call, or $50 if he be a single man, and pledging the City Government for its payment. After some discussion the resolutions were laid over, and a resolution, offered by Alderman SMITH, that the Committee on National Affairs consult with Gov. MORGAN as to the best means of promoting enlistments, was adopted. Resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Surrogate, EDWARD C. WEST, were adopted.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, yesterday, Justice BARNARD allowed orders of arrest against Superintendent KENNEDY and two of his officers, in actions brought to recover damages for false imprisonment by four parties who had been arrested for the violation of the Concert Saloon bill. The defendants gave bail in the sum of $1,000 each.

There was less excitement, yesterday, in the markets for Gold and Stocks, than on Wednesday, though prices continued feverish. The quotations at the close of the day were, for Gold 115¾@116; Exchange 128½@129, and New-York Central 92¾ ₱ cent.

Breadstuffs were less active, yesterday. The temporary reaction in the market for Gold and Sterling Exchange, the rise in rates on ocean freight, and the comparative moderate receipts of Produce from the interior, combined to check operations. Prices opened firmly, but subsequently declined, and closed with a downward tendency. The day's receipts of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Rye, collectively, were equal to 465,000 bushels; and the sales to 420,000 bushels. The freight engagements, nearly all for British ports, comprised over 14,000 bbls. Flour, and 175,000 bushels Grain. Heavy sales of Sugars, Molasses and Rio Coffee were reported, the market for each closing quite buoyantly. Cotton was in good request and was very firm. Spirits Turpentine advanced rapidly, with moderate sales. Tallow was freely purchased and was a shade dearer. Whisky was in fair demand and was quoted firmer. No remarkable changes occurred in other branches of trade.

The Dry Goods Importers of this City generally declined yesterday to make sales, (except in small lots,) or to name prices of the goods on hand. The rapid rise in the price of Gold, and consequent advance in Sterling Exchange, were the reasons assigned for adopting this course even temporarily. The importers remarked that in the present state of the Gold and Exchange markets, they did not know what their goods were really worth. Some of the leading houses were also represented as having countermanded orders sent abroad for fresh supplies until they can see their way more clearly than is now practicable.

Audacity as a War Energy.

In a civil war audacity is everything. Perhaps nowhere are single battles reduced to a perfect science. Much of the issue depends always on the imagination and fears of either side. When the presence of NAPOLEON was reckoned by his adversaries as equal to a corps of forty thousand men, it was not merely his strategical combinations that they were regarding, but the moral effect he produced both on the spirits of his own men and of those opposed to him. When this same great leader lays down as a maxim of war that you should always, in your public estimates, double your own force and halve the force of your enemy, he has in view especially the effect on the imaginations of men. It is true, in the long run, that war is a contest of science and wealth, and no weak Power can, after a length of time, overcome a strong one, where both are equally in earnest. But in portions of a campaign this may not be the fact, and especially in a struggle between volunteer armies.

Troops without long discipline are uncertain what can be done and what cannot; they do not know how very often the apparently desperate cause is won again by steady military discipline and by the organization which holds men together when there seems no refuge but destruction; they are not experienced in the almost absolute certainty that intrenched positions, with heavy artillery, cannot be taken by assault, provided the defenders' nerves do not fail them. This has its advantages, in some respects. No doubt few European regulars would have ventured the assault which at Newbern carried our volunteers, with a dash, over several lines of intrenchment. On the other hand, no regulars would ever have allowed the batteries to be carried. In this war, audacity has gained most of the victories. Nothing but this improvident quality forced wooden ships through the fire of stone forts and against iron-clad gunboats at New-Orleans. Audacity alone stormed the difficult heights of Donelson, and carried the powerful batteries of New-Madrid with such little loss. Audacity sent JACKSON down the Valley of the Shenandoah with two separate columns on either flank, which might at any time cut off his retreat. It was this same reckless trait which drove Gen. STEWART through our weak right wing, and exposed its condition to the enemy, and which prompted the rebel leaders to lay open all the Gulf States, and even their line of defence in Virginia, for the sake of massing a portion of BEAUREGARD'S army and all of JACKSON'S on our flank at Richmond. It is apparent now, looking to the past, that audacity would have kept PATTERSON in close pursuit of JOHNSTON, and have saved Bull Run, and that the same quality after the action would have given Washington to the rebels.

The truth is—what NAPOLEON so well proved—that more than half of the power of military movements is on the imagination. The great value of reinforcements in battle is more often their effect on the spirits of the combatants than the amount of real force they add to either side.

In this vital quality of a civil war it is natural that the rebels should somewhat excel us. They are undoubtedly more in earnest, and they are more reckless. We cannot afford to expose for a moment any part of our territory. We have to build up, as well as to destroy. Our leading General is of the Wellington rather than of the Napoleon order of mind. In personal daring, our soldiers seem superior to the Southerners. What we want now is the daring of large and bold enterprises, which gain half their object by the terror they inspire. We trust that the various national armies of Virginia will soon resume a vigorous offensive.

Recruits from the Northwest.

The President is understood to have invited Col. BLAIR, Mr. DIVEN, and other members of Congress, to enter upon the responsible duty of raising troops under the new levy. This is eminently judicious; and we doubt not that a large number of our Senators and Representatives will cheerfully enter upon similar labors as soon as they are released from duty at Washington.

The great strength exhibited by the Government, in the prosecution of the war thus far, is due to the fact that it has received the cordial support of loyal citizens of every variety of opinion. Divided as the North is into two great parties, radically differing as to the best manner of treating the question of Slavery, still Republicans and Democrats have rushed with equal alacrity to the defence of the Union. And now that we seem to have reached a point in the history of the struggle, when a continuation of this generous enthusiasm is sure to result in speedy success, while its subsidence might prove fatal, we are anxious that the Government shall not fail in its appeal to reach all the powerful motives which have heretofore inspired the people to rally to its support.

In seeking to increase the army by the addition of three hundred thousand new volunteers, it will not do for the Government to ignore the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the North. The mass of general and regimental officers already commissioned are Democrats, and it is idle to deny also that the warm sympathies of the people have become somewhat chilled by the policy which has governed the conduct of the war. Hence we assume that while such men as Messrs. BLAIR and DIVEN are properly invited to exert their large influence in securing enlistments, the President shall also authorize some of the more popular radical Republican leaders to join in the same important work.

Foremost among these, for a labor of this sort, stands Mr. LANE, of Kansas. Differ as men may in regard to his personal or political character, it cannot be denied that he has great prestige with the people of the Northwest. His restless activity—his fertility of resource—his personal magnetism—mark him with the most important qualifications of a military leader, especially in the warfare peculiar to the borders. If in the Mexican War, when comparatively unknown, he was able to raise two distinct regiments, his friends believe that his personal efforts now, with the hold he has on the Western masses, will in a very short period enable the "grim chieftain" to add fifty thousand ardent patriots to the forces now in the field.

It is believed, too, by many, that he did not quite receive justice in the matter of the great "expedition" which excited the public attention last Winter; and the President will be doing an act of graceful courtesy, as well as of wisdom, by now inviting him, in the hour of public need, to raise a Division of Volunteers, and lead them against the enemies of the Government.

ENLISTMENT MUST BE HASTENED.—Nearly a fortnight has already passed away (it was on the 1st of July) since the President issued his proclamation calling for three hundred thousand more troops. A fortnight in time of war, and at such a crisis of the war as this, is a period in which a great deal of work should be accomplished. Had the matter been properly pushed, and actively taken hold of by the patriotic people throughout the country, a hundred thousand of the three hundred thousand men should by this time have been in the field. Particularly in the great cities of the North and West, where popular enthusiasm rapidly shapes itself into practical action, and where it is possible to bring men together and organize them at once, should volunteering have gone on with a speed and spirit that by this time would have put at least half the quota required in readiness for movement. Delay is infinitely perilous, and the loss of a month may involve the waste of a year.

It is a fact, attribute it to what we may, that in some places enlistment is progressing with anything but the rapidity which the circumstances demand. Instead of one-third of the required number of troops having volunteered, it is doubtful whether, in the whole country, twenty thousand men have yet been enrolled. At this rate it will be some time next year before the President's call is fully answered, and long before that time, the rebellion ought to be, must be, squelched. A good many dissatisfied persons are trying, by various outcries, to hinder volunteering, and dissuade men from enlisting. Fault is found with enlistment regulations, with military policy, with Cabinet officers, and with a hundred trivial and contemptible details—utterly contemptible when balanced against the terrible peril of the Republic and the duty of the true citizen. If we had time to spend, and years to waste, these things could, doubtless, all be rectified to the satisfaction of everybody, and affairs be got to work as smoothly as the most fastidious could desire. But the troops must be had any how, and had at once.

For the adoption of drafting there should be no need. But as time presses, it may be necessary. If a draft would give us the three hundred thousand men in a month, and if by the present system we have to wait even three months for them, the former mode would make a mighty difference in the period at which the war would be terminated. On that class of querulous and unpatriotic citizens who now not only refuse to volunteer themselves, but retard by their fault-finding the enlistment of others, the draft would act with especial justice. It would operate on all classes and conditions of citizens alike; and those who then refused to go would be compelled at least to serve their country by procuring a substitute. At all events, weeks and days are now precious, and another fortnight must not be suffered to pass away as the last has been. We are glad to see that influential citizens and powerful organizations in New-York are beginning to take vigorous hold of the work. So far as the Metropolis is concerned, the quota will be voluntarily furnished; but it will not do that other districts and sections lag behind, and thus plunge the already imperiled country into still greater dangers.

The Army in New-Mexico—Information Wanted.

It is some days since a resolution, calling for official reports of military operations in New-Mexico, was adopted in the Senate—a resolution still without an answer. Congress is preparing for adjournment on Monday. Should the War Department decline to respond to the Senate, or should its response come too late, one of the most brilliant chapters in the history of a war, of which the history at times is anything but brilliant, will, as far as Government can effect it, be effaced.

The campaign in New-Mexico is an epic of itself. Early in the contest the Southern leaders, always studious of ways to provoke European intervention in their behalf, bethought them of the value in respect of the conquest of New-Mexico. A territory with twice the area of France, filled with precious metals, barring the thoroughfare between the loyal Atlantic and Pacific States, and adjoining the invaluable gold fields of California, would be an acquisition upon which endless changes might be rung in the capitals of Europe. The National force holding the prize was less than a thousand strong. It had been shamefully neglected—and it still is shamefully neglected—by the Government. Supplies, pay, clothing were wanting. Horses were not furnished to the cavalry; the artillery had two or three worthless guns. It was easy, therefore, to frame an expedition strong enough to overwhelm the territorial defenders, and accordingly a force of 3,500 Texans, expert borderers, thoroughly familiar with rifle and knife, all mounted, and provided with seventeen field-pieces, was sent into New-Mexico. How this army of desperadoes was met by our loyal handful, is too recent a story to need recital. At the battle of Valverde the rebels, after hours of hand-to-hand struggle, were utterly routed by our Spartans, and driven out of the territory with a loss of nearly half their number in killed and wounded. One-third of the Union army was cut to pieces. Of this transaction, so splendid as to deserve a first place in the record of national gallantry, will it be believed that no official report has reached the public? Will it be believed that the officers who, for their inappreciable services on that occasion, became entitled to thanks and promotion, have never received either? That the troops have been nearly two years without pay—have been subsisted on half rations, and are in rags and barefoot? And yet such is the fact.

The inquiry inaugurated by Congress will probably disclose where the responsibility of this criminal neglect rests. At present there seem to be reasons for believing that neither the Secretary of War or the President has seen the reports referred to; but that they have been suppressed in the Adjutant-General's Office. If so, that officer is solely accountable for thus punishing brave men and good soldiers for loyalty to the Union.

Canada and the United States.

It is remarkable how consistent is the logic of prejudice. The London *Times* has either taken up or has assumed the theory that the Government of this country is a disorganized mob, waging a causeless war to gratify the popular love for power or popular vindictiveness. Everything is represented as in a chaos or as falling into indistinguishable ruin. No one knows what he is fighting for or what will be the result when it is all over. It is a kind of "invasion of barbarians" over the civilized and luxurious regions of the South, and the only effect will be a military despotism through the whole country, or society reduced to a chaotic condition. Holding these as the major premises, a logical conclusion would be that any civilized and well-to-do Provinces in the neighborhood of such a barbaric and chaotic Power would naturally be the first victims when "the brawls" here were over. The 700,000 freebooters or mercenaries gathered on the soil of the Union, for the purpose of plunder and glory, would at once, after the war, be dispatched to ravage and devastate these unfortunate neighbors. So intimates our London cotemporary. But, unfortunately, a few weeks since, the bill for the more efficient arming of the Canadian militia was brought up before the Provincial Parliament for a second reading, and yet, with all these horrors in view, with the seven hundred thousand Yankees hungry for the wheat and rye fields of the Canadas, it was *quietly tabled*. Nobody seemed to think of war, or that there was the slightest danger of collision with the National Union. They evidently felt that they could appropriate a few scores of millions better to railroads and canals than to feeding and arming useless soldiers. The London journal, true to its logic, cannot understand this. It indicates to the Cockney mind that the Canadas do not mean to arm themselves, because they expect the British Empire to defend them. It shows "the evils of dependence;" and the unfortunate Provinces, who could not possibly fall into a quarrel, except as appanages of Great Britain, are coolly informed that if they are invaded by those 700,000 mercenaries, they must defend themselves; that Great Britain has not the power or the will to uphold them against the American Union.

Of the good sense or even patriotism of such an announcement to a dependency, whose only misfortune it would be, in case of a war of this country with England, that she was a part of the British Empire, we have nothing to say. We merely call attention to the consistency of the logic. "Did I say fifteen *feet* high?" was the famous remark of a logical horse-jockey, describing a favorite steed; "then I'll stick to it; she is fifteen feet."

Suppose, however, that the Canadians, being our nearest neighbors, even though not particularly favorably disposed, begin by doubting the premises on which the cockney judgment is formed. Suppose that, having watched our history for eighty years, they have seen throughout a constant collision between two great ideas—the idea of Privilege for the few and that of Rights for the many—and that at length these two principles have broken out into open conflict. Suppose that they behold all the virtue and intelligence and wealth of the Free States pledged to the support of the Government and the rights of man, and the whole people more under the control of law and order, and less a mob than ever before. Suppose they see that after this sublime assertion of public law and justice, the weak and undefended on our borders have less to fear than ever before—far less than under the old Pro-Slavery administrations; knowing all this, respecting the Union, its honor and its virtue, more than they have ever done; seeing that their only danger is from British aggression and insult to America, not from American ambition or love of war, may they not rationally conclude that their wisest, most economical and least offensive course is quietly to do nothing? If Great Britain wants a war with America, she must come over and defend her Provinces; if she does not, they will not provoke one by arming.

We suggest this alteration in the premises to the argument of our London journalist.

British Intervention.

The first thought naturally, after the apparent reverse before Richmond, is that now, without doubt, Great Britain will intervene and recognize the Confederacy—and so, to the storm and havoc on land, will be added tempest and destruction on the sea. We conceive, without giving England credit for either generosity or justice, that this is a mistaken conclusion and a groundless fear. The series of bloody battles, which terminated on the James last Tuesday, though dividing losses to both sides about equally, will, of course, be reckoned in England as a Confederate victory. The popular idea will be, that our Government, having possession of the telegraph, and exercising censorship over the Press, has concealed the worst, and the Tory organs will interpret every event in the most unfavorable light. There will be little doubt that the Southern Confederacy will now in time establish its own independence.

But the common sense of the English will see that by interfering they only arouse a tempest of wrath against themselves, and prolong the contest, (which, in their judgment, must soon terminate,) while they gain no more than they would by waiting. Of what practical benefit could it be to them to win the eternal hatred of a powerful nation, who are always likely to be their best customers, and when, as they suppose, the war must soon terminate of itself? So the intervention of England is probably further off than it was before the bloody week. Beside, the main point now for great Britain is to encourage the cotton-growth of India. She desires to be independent of foreign nations, and of Slave Confederacies. She believes that the Southern monopoly can soon be broken. It has become apparent that, whether we conquer the South during the present year, or they are able to resist for the next five years, the cotton-growing will be very much interrupted in the Gulf States. All the machinery for business, too, is out of order. Boats are burned, gins are destroyed, freightmen are drafted, laborers have gone or are insubordinate, and, above all, there is no currency. For years the cotton crop must be less than the demand of the world. British intervention in behalf of the South, and a war with the United States, would bring little cotton out, and at the same time, by its unsettling of the market, prevent the Indian enterprise from being vigorously carried out. The future independence and the interest of England in the cotton-growth are now against intervention. Beside, as the position of France every day may become more threatening on this continent, in that degree will the attitude of Great Britain be likely to be more pacific.

All that she could possibly gain by a war with the Union, will be attained if France will only put her hands in the fire, without any loss to herself, and with the advantage of English bottoms carrying the trade of the world. Probably the spectacle of our iron-sides demolishing the navy of France, and of French bayonets breaking the political power of a vigorous rival, would be one which the English Tory-class would regard with profound complacency.

No! at least till next Winter, we have a clear field on which to settle our own quarrels. Let us gird ourselves to the work!

JOHN BULL'S LATEST GRIEVANCE.—The rising iron-clad navy of the United States, and the late message of Secretary WELLES apropos of this subject, naturally begin to make a good deal of sensation in England. They wonder why we should build these ships, and they wonder what we are going to do with them after they *are* built. This ingenuousness is beautiful. Pray, what is the *Warrior* or the *Black Prince* for? And why is the British Admiralty now busy constructing COLT'S cupola ships, and imitation *Monitors* in all its dockyards and arsenals? Our iron-clads, they argue, cannot be for putting down the rebellion, seeing that the National Government is mistress of the coast, seas and rivers. They must, therefore—so leap these nimble logicians—be to meet a European foe, and, if so, what? We hardly care to follow the journals into their ingenious stretches of speculation as to the Power against which our new naval engineery will be directed. They are quite too fast. It does not follow because we are getting ready our war thunderbolts that therefore we are about to launch them. But it does follow, with all the certainty of a moral law, that the existence of this iron navy, (stronger than that of both France and England combined,) will be one of the most powerful persuaders of peace. We shall not have half the use for our fleet *existent* that we would *think* we had if we had not one. Neither are the possible enemies of John Bull at all to the purpose. Why build these iron ships? he asks; if you do not attack *me*, depend on it I won't attack you. Very fine words, John; but they don't butter *our* parsnips. We believe all you say. It is gospel truth, no doubt. But, meanwhile, we push on our iron-clads.

SMALL CHANGE.—The currency and small change difficulties are working great injury to the retail trade of the City, and giving insufferable annoyance to all parties, whether buyer or seller. Gold, silver and nickel have all become so highly appreciated that, in purchasing a cheap dinner or a cigar after it, a pound of sugar, a yard of cotton cloth, or such like articles, the discount on a dollar bill, or a five-dollar bill, is often greater than the value of the article purchased, and hence the seller, in furnishing gold, silver or nickel change, actually loses more than the value of the goods sold. The various expedients adopted to obviate the difficulty give almost as great annoyance as the original trouble itself. The private shinplaster system is the worst. A person may come down town in the morning with five dollars in bills in his pocket, and after making half a dozen trifling purchases, may find himself with four dollars of shinplasters, which are worthless except at the places where they were issued, which he may not want to visit again in a month. Postage stamps for change are also a great annoyance, particularly in these dog-days, as they stick to the fingers, to the portmonnaie and to everything, and quickly get torn, dirty, wasted, uncurrent and worthless. It has been proposed that the City authorities issue paper change of the denominations of ten, twenty-five and fifty cents, which might be made universally current—in other words, a sort of legal tender. It is said that the New-England banks are preparing to issue bills for twenty-five and fifty cents; but they could not supply us with this currency, even if we wanted it. Probably the best mode of relieving the difficulty at present is that adopted in some establishments on Broadway, namely, for the storekeeper to charge the current premium for specie when it is paid out, and allow the premium when specie is received. This mode also has its troubles; and in the daily fluctuations in the price of gold, silver and nickel, would necessitate a good deal of sharp calculation. But, in lieu of something better, it is the most equitable and convenient way of relieving what, after all, is only a temporary annoyance.

How the Government is Defrauded.

The report of Hons. JOSEPH HOLT and ROBERT DALE OWEN, who were commissioned by the Secretary of War, Mr. STANTON, "to audit and adjust all contracts, orders and claims on the War Department in respect to ordnance, arms and ammunition," will prove to be a most valuable guide book in the future administration of the Government, if we can rely on its lessons being taken to heart. This Commission was appointed and met on the 17th of March, and their report was rendered to Congress on the 1st of July. The work of examining and settling the contracts was of three and a half months' duration—the Commission laboring faithfully the whole time. The summing up of their work is thus presented by the Commissioners in their report:

"The cases referred to us were one hundred and four in number, and the demands upon the Treasury which they involved amounted to about *fifty millions of dollars*. All of these cases, after patient and careful investigation, have been disposed of, and special reports have been made, showing, either in terms or by reference, the grounds of the decisions rendered. The amount, from the payment of which the Government, by the action of this Commission, will be relieved, will fall but little short of *seventeen millions of dollars*. This result has been reached by the rejection of some claims and contracts, by the curtailment or modification of others, and by the reduction of prices when found excessive or extravagant."

The system under which were issued (under Mr. CAMERON'S administration of the War Office,) the numerous orders or contracts for arms, has been found by the Commissioners to be "strongly marked by improvidence." We must say that the report puts the case in altogether too mild terms. It should have said that the system was marked by the utmost profligacy and corruption. For evidence of profligacy, witness the following: "The States and the General Government entered the markets together as rival purchasers, and thus the members of the same National family bid directly against each other. The folly of this is the more remarkable when it is remembered that the arms bought by the States were, in fact, for the use of the General Government, and will no doubt in the end be paid for by it."

Although some purchases were made directly for the Government, by its legal agents, the vast proportion were allowed to be made by "middle men," who came between the Government and the manufacturers and sellers, and realized immense profits out of their negotiations. The Commissioners saved over a million and a half dollars to the Government out of *two* contracts, as the following shows:

"Two examples may here be given in illustration. In the first that of a large contract granted to a "middle-man," who had never dealt in arms and knew nothing of their value—the reduction, partly in price, and partly in quantity, effected by the action of the Commission, amounted to *five hundred and eighty thousand dollars*. In the second, granted to a *bona fide* importer, being a contract of immense amount, namely, for upwards of one hundred and eighty-eight thousand guns and thirty-eight thousand sabres—the reduction in price alone, as compared with the rates paid under the contract up to the time of our decisions, exceeded *one million of dollars*. In both these examples the reductions were ordered *under proposals finally made by the parties themselves*, after repeated conferences with them, and accepted by the Commission."

The purchases of domestic arms were marked by equal profligacy and fraud, and by scandalous favoritism, as a few instances will show:

"In October last, E. REMINGTON & SONS solicited an order for the manufacture of their revolver—acknowledged to be in all respects equal to COLT'S army revolver—at $15, but could get a contract for only five thousand. At the same time, an order was given to COLT'S Company for an indefinite number of his army revolvers, at $25; and under this there has since been delivered $21,000. That Company, under the recent advertisement, proposed to furnish this revolver at $14 50, and a contract at that rate has been executed—thus proving that the charge made and submitted to was $10 50 in excess of the worth of the arm, and showing that in this single item of pistols alone, there has been paid to that company, within the time named, at least $325,500 beyond the full value of the arms received.

A large manufacturing firm being anxious to secure a contract for their pistols, and being satisfied, from some cause, that their personal application would be unavailing, employed as "middle man" or agent, an individual who represented that he could obtain it for them. His success as one of the partners in a heavy beef contract given out soon after the commencement of the rebellion, seems to have inspired confidence in his representation, and no doubt led to his retainer. He did not overestimate his influence; for, on the 16th October, 1861, an order was issued by the Chief of Ordnance to the firm, addressed to him, for 5,000 pistols at $20 each, for which the firm paid him $10,000. Subsequently, on the 25th October, 1861, this firm made a written application to the Secretary of War for a contract for 10,000 of the same pistols, which, having been referred to the Chief of Ordnance, was by him reported against on the 31st of October, upon the ground that the pistol was not, in his opinion, "a desirable one for the service"—and so the application failed.

Some time afterward a person—well known to the

country subscribing nothing to that position any capital, but who had probably ascertained the preceding facts—visited the same manufacturers at their establishment, and asked them if they did not want an additional pistol contract, to which they answered that they did. He then inquired what they were willing to give for it? As a little while before they had been paid $10,000 for an order for 5,000, it probably occurred to them that the same rate of compensation would be expected in this case, and it was accordingly offered. The "middle man" then—evidently with other reasons, for the purpose of increasing his fee—urged that $22 50-100, instead of $20, should be charged the Government for the pistols. This was declined, the manufacturers stating that the pistols were not worth more than $20, and that at this rate they had been previously sold to the Government. The price to be paid him for his services was fixed at $2 per pistol, or $10,000 for the 5,000, for which he agreed to secure the order. He returned to Washington, and "in a week or two" the manufacturers received an order bearing date 28th November for the 5,000 pistols, being again the same that a few weeks before had been pronounced "unserviceable," in answer to their own personal application to manufacture them. This order, from some unexplained cause, was not submitted to Congress, and is not found in Ex. Doc. No. 67, H. R."

In one case, on which this Commission recently made a special report to Congress, it will be remembered that a United States Senator deliberately bargained away the influence of his official position, to be used in promoting the monstrous frauds upon the Government involved in these irregular and inordinate contracts for arms.

The Commission justify their abrogation of contracts in many cases, and their modification of others, on clearly legal grounds. There is, and has been since 1809, a law of Congress, with stringent regulations founded on it, which provides that all contracts for army supplies shall, except in cases of emergency requiring and *admitting of* "immediate delivery," be preceded by public advertisement inviting proposals. In their decisions, the Commission say they have recognized the maxim that "The citizen must in his dealings with the Government, as in his general conduct, be held *to know the law*, and cannot be permitted to profit by its violation." Yet the Commissioners add that they have, in their adjudications on contracts, protected all actual investments of capital made in good faith, as far as the public interests would permit

The most extraordinary operation, by all odds, that marked the period of contract-snatching, termed by the Commission the "saturnalia of speculators," was that consummated by one "Stone Stevens," in his sale of 5,000 Hall's carbines to Maj.-Gen. John C. Fremont, when the latter was in command of the Department of the West. Stevens sold these carabines to Gen. Fremont, by telegraph, on the 5th of August, 1861, at $22 each. At that time these carabines were in the United States Arsenal at New-York, and were the property of the Government, rejected from the service and ordered to be sold! On the 7th of August, two days after Stevens sold them to Fremont, they were bought from the Government at $3 50 each; and though the condition on which Gen. Fremont bought them was that they should be forwarded instantly "by Express," the last lot was not shipped till the lapse of *forty days*. The character of the purchase in this case is thus summed up by the report:

"Thus the proposal actually was, to sell to the Government, at $22 each, 5,000 of its own arms; the intention being, if the offer was accepted, *to obtain these arms by purchase from the Government at three dollars and fifty cents each.* That intention was carried out (lacking four carabines only) the day after Gen. Fremont accepted the offer. It is evident, also, that the very funds with which this purchase was effected were borrowed on the faith of the previous agreement to sell; so that if the purchase made by Gen. Fremont is to be regarded as a valid purchase by the United States, the Government not only sold one day, for $17,486, arms which it had agreed the day before to repurchase for $109,912—making a loss to the United States on the transaction of ninety-two thousand four hundred and twenty-six dollars ($92,426)—but virtually furnished the money to pay itself the $17,486 which it received."

The Commissioners earnestly insist that the system of advertising for proposals, in all cases of supplies needed for the Government, be strictly adhered to in future, and call attention to the fact that the contracts for ordnance and stores made on this plan by Mr. Stanton, since his accession to the War Office, are all at prices greatly reduced and entirely reasonable and satisfactory. The average of saving is fully 25 per cent., or equal to twenty millions of dollars on every hundred millions. The Commissioners make a beautiful appeal to the dormant patriotism of the country to save its treasure and its fame in the future. Dare we hope that the following sentiments will find an echo in the popular heart?

"In France, during periods of civil commotion may often be seen inscribed on the bridges, monuments and other public structures, the words, *'Committed to the guardianship of the citizens of France.'* In our country it should not be regarded as a romantic stretch of political morality to declare that all public interests ought to be regarded as under similar guardianship, more especially in times of trial and need like the present. He cannot be looked upon as a good citizen, entitled to favorable consideration of his claim, who seeks to augment the vast burdens, daily increasing, that are to weigh on the future industry of the country, by demands on the Treasury for which nothing entitled to the name of an equivalent has been rendered.

A Perilous Ascension.

NARROW ESCAPE OF FIVE AERONAUTS.

Boston, Thursday, July 10.

About 7 o'clock P.M., Mr. King, accompanied by four other gentlemen, ascended from Boston Common in his great balloon *Star Spangled Banner*. The balloon was blown sea-ward, and descending at a rapid rate, the aeronauts were dragged through the air and water at a fearful rate. They were followed by the steamtug *Huron* and several sailboats. Finally, a line was got to the *Huron*, and the five aeronauts were safely taken on board. The three-inch cable which held the balloon to the steamer then parted, and the balloon shot upward to the clouds.

An Ex-Police Sergeant, Killed at the Battle of West Point, to be Buried under Honors.—Lieut. Twaddle, formerly Sergeant of the Eighteenth Precinct Police, but late Lieutenant of Company F, Thirty-second Regiment, N. Y. S. V., was mortally wounded at the Battle of West Point, while leading forward his Company to the charge. He died at Washington, and his body arrived in this City yesterday morning, in charge of Sergeant Vosburgh, of the Eighteenth Precinct. The funeral will take place to-morrow, at 2 o'clock P. M. Lieut. Twaddle was one of four brothers who joined the Union army, all resigning lucrative positions to do so. He has been the first to fall, and will be buried under honors, as will be seen by the following order issued from Police Headquarters last evening:

Office Superintendent Metropolitan Police, New-York, July 10, 1862.

Special Order No. 1,142.—*Captain* ——, *Precinct* ——: The Department is again called upon to mourn the death of one of its recent members, Lieut. James F. Twaddle resigned his position as Sergeant of the force to volunteer in the military service of the country. He was elected as First Lieutenant of Company F, Thirty-second New-York State Volunteers, and at the battle of West Point was mortally wounded while bravely leading on his men. His funeral will take place on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 20 Gouverneur-street, corner of Henry, upon which occasion you will parade with two Sergeants and twenty-five patrolmen. Captains and Sergeants in full uniform, (cloth cape and pants,) belts and batons. Patrolmen in full uniform, body belts, (without batons,) cloth cape and pants.

Drill Instructor Capt. Tuesbull is assigned to the command of the force upon this occasion, to be assisted by such aids as he may designate. The line will be formed in numerical order in Broome-street, right resting on Broadway, at 1 o'clock precisely. Captains will report to Capt. Tuesbull, at Central Office, immediately upon the arrival of the commands upon the ground. The force of the Eighteenth Precinct will be detailed as a Guard of Honor. The flags at the Station-house will be disolayed at half mast during the day. JOHN A. KENNEDY,
General Superintendent Metropolitan Police.
Daniel Carpenter, Inspector.

Cremorne Gardens.—Mr. Jas. M. Nixon, of the Cremorne Gardens, corner of Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue, is preparing a novelty that will astonish the natives. By a process known only to the inventor, a liquid fire is prepared, which is forced through the tubes of the fountains, and is thrown into the air precisely as water is usually done, and falling back into the basin, the water is constantly cream, with boiling, hissing flames, emitting an intensely bright light, and presenting a very novel and pleasing effect. This new feature, added to the multitude of other attractions, will undoubtedly increase the throng that make the Cremorne Garden their favorite evening resort.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Return of the President from the James River.

A General Exchange of Prisoners Determined Upon.

The Correspondence Between General McClellan and the War Department Called For.

The Proposal to Employ Blacks in the Government Service.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Thursday, July 10.

RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT.

President Lincoln returned to Washington to-day, after three days' absence.

GEN. HALLECK.,

It was rumored to-night that Gen. Halleck was with the President at Fortress Monroe. It does not seem to be reliable; but the report gave rise to the belief that Halleck is to be the new Secretary, for which position many regard him as the fittest man in the nation.

A GENERAL EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The friends of Union prisoners throughout the United States will be delighted to hear that the War Department has to-day determined on a general exchange of prisoners. This movement is traceable directly to the Times editorial of yesterday.

THE TARIFF.

The Conference Committee on the Tariff disappointed expectation in not reporting to-day. They will report to-morrow. Much time was spent in discussing the sugar duties, and leading sugar dealers have their representatives here. Knowing ones assert that the Committee have determined to reject the Senate's proposition as to goods in warehouse and on shipboard, and adhere to the House provision, making all such liable to the new duties.

Telegrams were received at the Treasury Department to-day from six different firms, of the highest respectability, in New-York, all to the effect that two and three-fourths to three cents is the highest rate of duty that should be imposed on Muscovado sugars, and that a higher rate would be prohibitory. These telegrams were at once transmitted to the Secretary and to the Chairman of the Committee on Finance.

THE TAX BILL.

An official copy of the Internal Revenue Law was placed in the hands of the Superintendent of Public Printing to-day, and will be printed by Saturday.

THE BILL TO ENROLL BLACKS.

It is alleged by the Abolition Senators that their bill to enroll blacks in the army is meant for the free blacks of the Northern States, who, under present laws, are not subject to draft. They say that slaves are contraband of war, and can be taken and armed with special law.

WHAT MR. CRITTENDEN THINKS.

It is freely stated in Washington to-night, that Mr. Crittenden approved Mr. Fessenden's speech, taking radical ground for arming negroes. I have Mr. Crittenden's contradiction of this. He says he only heard the close of Mr. Fessenden's speech, in which he reprobated concealments from the people by the Government. These sentiments he approved, not knowing what bill the Senator was speaking on. Mr Crittenden believes the passage of a bill to arm the negroes would be likely to produce a new revolution, more disastrous than the first.

THE NAUGATUCK.

The *Naugatuck* left this morning for New-York.

INSTRUCTIONS TO OFFICERS RELATIVE TO FREEING THE SLAVES OF REBELS.

On the 4th inst., a resolution was adopted by the Senate, calling upon the President to communicate the instructions to commanding officers in pursuance of the acts of last July, setting free the slaves who have been employed, with the consent of their masters, against the Government and laws of the United States, and to state what steps have been taken to make the statutes effective. The following is a synopsis of the voluminous documents transmitted in response to the call:

The Secretary of War writes to Brig.-Gen. Saxton, under date of 18th, directing him to assume the charge, in the Department of the South, of all plantations deserted by their owners with the inhabitants thereof, with authority to make such rules for the cultivation of the land and the control and employment of the people as circumstances may require. He is authorized to assume police duties over them; is guaranteed ample protection from the Major-General commanding; is allowed such rations as may be suitable for those in want; is furnished with medical and ordnance stores, and is independent of any authority except that of the commanding General. The Secretary says:

"It is expected that by encouraging industry and skill in the cultivation of the necessaries of life, and general self-improvement, you will, as far as possible, promote the well being of all people under your jurisdiction."

Gen. Butler, writing from the Department of Virginia, May 2, 1861, said he was perplexed with a new difficulty. He had negro property to the amount of $60,000; a portion of them women and children, not able-bodied laborers. He passed to credit all labor performed, and charged all goods and rations furnished them. He says:

"As a military question, it would seem to be a measure of necessity to deprive their masters of their services; as a political question and a question of humanity, can I receive the services of a father and a mother and not take the children? Of the humanitarian aspect (I have no doubt of the political one) I have no right to judge."

Secretary Cameron, May 30, 1861, writes to Gen. Butler that his action is approved. Aug. 8 he writes again, saying that it was the desire of the President that all existing rights in loyal States should be preserved; but that in States wholly or partially under insurrectionary control, these rights must necessarily come under military authority; that all slaves should be received, and no claim be allowed to disloyal owners for the service of the slaves.

Under date of Sept. 20, 1861, the Secretary of War directs Gen. Wool to send contrabands to Gen. McClellan, and on the 22d, orders them to be returned for service on the Southern coast. Oct. 5, he directs 1,000 of them to be prepared to accompany Gen. Sherman.

Assistant Secretary Scott writes to Gen. Sherman, Oct. 14, to employ fugitives in such services as they may be fitted for, either as ordinary employes, or if special circumstance seem to require it, "in squads, companies or otherwise, as you may deem beneficial to the service; this, however, not being a general arming of them for military services."

Major-Gen. Wool writes from Fortress Monroe Nov. 25, inquiring about the pay of contrabands. He says some of the officers paid on account of the Government $20 for laborers. He allowed $10 and subsistence, and wished to reduce all to that price. The Secretary communicated his approval.

Gen. Phelps writes from Camp Parapet to Mr. Carrollton, of Louisiana, giving particulars of the sending of slaves, bag and baggage, to his lines by Mr. Badilliard Le Branch, who tells them that the Yankees are king here now, and that they must go to their king for food and shelter. He enlarges upon their peculiar condition; comments upon the utter failure of the Government to recognize their rights; discusses the elements of insurrection existing in Louisiana; refers to the effect of the slave labor system on society there; considers the question of emancipation; intimates that compromise will hereafter be made with labor, and not with politicians; favors the policy of immediate abolition, and closes with a statement of the wants of the fugitives before his lines, asking instructions. He says the new article of war is the first support he has yet had from the Government. He thinks Mr. Branch, who professes to be loyal, recognizes the emancipation as an impending fact.

Gen. Butler, June 18, 1862, gives further details of the above case, and asks for instructions.

The Secretary of War, July 3, 1862, writes to Gen. Butler:

"He (the President) is of opinion that, under the law of Congress, they cannot be sent back to their master; that in common humanity they must not be permitted to suffer for want of food, shelter, or other necessaries of life; that to this end they should be provided for by the Quartermaster and Commissary departments, and that those who are capable of labor should be set to work, and paid reasonable wages. The President, *indicating* this, does not assume to settle any general rule at present with regard to the slaves."

THE REPUBLICAN ADDRESS.

The Chairmain of the Republican Caucus has nominated the following committee to report resolutions to the adjourned meeting of Saturday: From the Senate—Howard, of Michigan; Wilson, of Massachusetts; Wilkinson, of Minnesota; Lane, of Kansas; Morrill, of Maine. From the House—Bingham, of Ohio; Stevens, of Pennsylvania; Potter, of Wisconsin: Sedgwick, of New-York; Sargent, of California. It is doubted, however, whether any resolutions will be proposed, or another caucus be held.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Washington, Thursday, July 10.

The President *pro tem.* laid before the Senate a communication from the War Department, transmitting copies of all instructions to the Generals in the army, in pursuance of the act of Congress of Aug. 5, 1861, relative to freeing the slaves of the rebels.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Military Committee, reported back the House joint-resolution, authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish extra clothing to wounded and other soldiers. Passed.

Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) from the Indian Committee, reported back the bill relative to the Trust Bonds abstracted by the late Secretary of the Interior. Passed.

Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill providing for the appointment of Surveyors, etc.

Mr. McDougall, of California, (Dem.,) offered a resolution that the President be requested to have prepared a full report of the foreign and domestic trade and commerce of California and Oregon and Washington Territory, to be submitted at the next session. Laid over.

Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to define the number of Brigadier and Major-Generals in the army.

The bill provides for a reduction in the number of Brigadier and Major-Generals. It was referred to the Military Committee.

On motion of Mr. Clark, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) the bill to quiet certain land titles in the State of Maine, was taken up and passed.

Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, (Rep.,) called up the resolution calling for all the orders issued by Gen. McClellan, his correspondence, the number of his force, &c. He then modified the resolution so as to request the President to furnish this information if not incompatible with the public interest.

Mr. Wright, of Indiana, (Rep.,) said he had been mortified at and regretted the tone of the Senator's (Chandler's) speech when he (Chandler) offered this resolution. It was not to his (Wright's) taste in this hour of the country's trouble to make any charges against, or throw any obstacles in the way of the Generals in the field. In the opinion of the Senator (Chandler) Gen. McClellan must have committed an atrocious crime, worthy of the severest penalty of the law. Gen. McClellan has not been a newspaper General, written up by correspondents, but he has been most indiscreetly denounced by them, yet he has never made any reply. He (Wright) would not go back to the operations of Gen. McClellan on the Potomac, but ventured to say that Gen. McClellan's ten days campaign in front of Richmond, fighting an infuriated enemy, would arouse as much admiration among the people of foreign countries as it has awakened confidence and hope among our own people. He (Wright,) was in favor of the vigorous prosecution of the war, and in favor of a strong confiscation bill, but he (Wright,) would do nothing to divide the tone of the Union men of the country. This was not the place to pass such resolutions as this, sanctioned as they were with the speech of the Senator from Michigan (Chandler.) If President Lincoln can trust Gen. McClellan and Secretary Stanton, he (Wright,) was willing to trust them. He (Wright,) would stand by the man (Gen. McClellan,) who was fighting the battles of the country.

Mr. Chandler said that the Senator from Indiana (Wright) must have mistaken his (Chandler's) remarks. The Press of the country has been filled with denunciations of the Secretary of War, for what they said was a military crime on his part—not sending reinforcements to Gen. McClellan. It was intended that this assault upon the Secretary of War should be deadly, and lead to his removal. He (Chandler) denied that Secretary Stanton was guilty of this crime, and he (Chandler) simply called for the evidence in the case. It is plain to every man in the land that when the army was sent off to the Peninsula, there should have been a force sufficient retained to defend the Capital. He (Chandler) had the evidence of nine Major Generals, taken before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, in which they said it was absolutely necessary to retain a force here, for the defence of Washington. Gen. Richardson, in his sworn statement, said it would require 40,000 men, and a corps of 60,000 men to stop the movements of the enemy above or below the City. Gen. Franklin thought that from 35,000 to 50,000 men would be necessary, and the others said that from 50,000 to 75,000 men must be left here for the proper defence of the place. When Gen. McClellan went to Fortress Monroe, it was found that he had not left a solitary regiment here except the Nineteenth, and that he had not left a solitary gun on wheels for the defence of the Capital. Had this gone on, the enemy would have taken the capital before the month of April, but the President interposed and stopped it, and kept a corps for the defence of the capital. Was it not proper that these facts should go to the country? Was it not right that the people should know what the facts really are? The President and Secretary Stanton sent every solitary man, every musket, every sabre and every bayonet to the army of the Peninsula that could possibly be spared from the defence of the capital. Nothing was refused to that army that could by any possibility be spared. Was it not fair then that the Press should stop denouncing the man (Secretary Stanton) who was opposed to this division of the army, but who was in favor of marching the army straight into Richmond.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, (Rep.,) moved to postpone the further consideration of the resolution until December.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, (Rep.,) was in favor of the passage of the resolution. Let the facts go to the people of the country. He was willing to trust the people of the country with all the facts in the case.

Mr. Wright said that this was not the time to introduce newspaper discussions here in the Senate.

Mr. Trumbull—Is the Senator from Indiana (Wright) not willing to trust his people with the intelligence?

Mr. Wright said that he was as willing as the Senator from Illinois, and thought they had more confidence in the Administration. But this was not the time to go into the question, especially after such speeches as have been made here. Such speeches were dangerous to the Union, and he (Wright) was for the Union above all else.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said that he would not vote on any speech that had been made on the subject, but simply on the resolution, calling for the facts which ought to go to the people.

Mr. Cowan, of Pensylvania, (Rep.,) thought that such a resolution should not have been introduced, but now that the issue was made, the resolution ought to be passed, that the facts might come forth.

Mr. Henderson, of Missouri, (Union,) thought that this resolution was going to have the effect to make two parties in the country in regard to the operations of the General in the field. It is idle to talk as the newspapers have done, that the rebels will not fight, for they will meet us at every point. But if reinforcements are promptly sent Gen. McClellan, the rebel capital can be taken in a month. Cease, then, these mischievous resolutions, which only tend to excite party feeling. If any General is incompetent, let the President remove him at once, but he (Henderson) had seen no incompetency in front of Richmond. We are always apt to underrate the force of the rebels. We must have more energy and a larger force, or we shall never put down this rebellion. It is useless to close our eyes to the fact that the rebels are as strong as we are, and the people may as well know the fact. The newspapers have been saying for months that the Southern army is starving. Is it possible there is such ignorance as to suppose that with the climate and soil of the South the rebels can be starved out? It is perfectly idle to attempt to conceal the facts from the people. They ought to know everything connected with this war. The South are as well furnished with cannon and weapons of every kind, as we are, and they will continue to make them. He wanted to inspire a little more zeal in the country. Let them use all their energy to suppress the rebellion. Let the whole country join as one man, and let certain members of the Republican Party cease their schemes of emancipation—not but that he believed them honest in their views, but he believed they were mistaken. There had not been sufficient confidence placed in the men of the Border States. He (Henderson) had even heard it said that the men from the Border States were not as loyal as they should be, because they were so much attached to Slavery. The Border States had put their share of men in the Union army. In Missouri they were ready to put into the field the twelve thousand men asked for by the recent call, and if this was not enough, Missouri would put into the field twelve thousand more. In regard to the charges brought against Kentucky, he believed that the neutrality adopted by the Union men of that State saved that State to the Union. These schemes of emancipation might as well be postponed until December, for nothing can be done till the serried ranks of the rebels are broken up, and he (Henderson) did not believe that they were going to be broken up before that time. But he was not going to call loyal men "Abolitionists," because he believed many of these men were most sincere in their belief. Loyal men in the South certainly cannot complain as much of the Abolitionists as they can of the rebels, for the latter have taken fifty per cent. of the slaves from Missouri. He (Henderson) was not in favor of arming the negroes, for he believed that if a regiment of negro plantation hands were armed, we should have to send one or two Yankee regiments to stand behind them, and then there would be great danger of the Yankees being run over, should a fight take place. The slaves never could be made soldiers of, but he (Henderson) would have the slaves used in every kind of labor. He should vote for the resolution of the Senator from Michigan, (Chandler,) for the people might as well have all the facts now; but he was very sorry to hear any charges of disloyalty made against Gen. McClellan.

Mr. Chandler said that he had made no charges of that kind or anything that would bear any such construction. He believed that great mistakes have been made, but he (Chandler) charged nothing further.

Mr. Henderson was glad to hear that, for he wanted it to go the country that there was no suspicion of disloyalty in the minds of any one against Gen. McClellan. He (Henderson) has the most perfect confidence in Gen. McClellan.

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, (Opp.,) offered an amendment to the resolution, so as to include the number of troops under Gen. Fremont and Gen. Banks at the date of Gen. McClellan's departure for the Peninsula; also, the number of troops in and around Washington; also the number of troops between Washington and the Rappahannock, and also the number of troops actually in service under Gen. McClellan in the recent engagements before Richmond.

Mr. Chandler accepted the amendment.

Mr. Trumbull said that he was astonished that Senators were so united in praising Gen. McClellan, and yet were so unwilling to hear any different opinion concerning him. The Senator from Indiana (Wright) says with strange forgetfulness, that Gen. McClellan has not defended himself in the newspapers. Has that Senator (Wright) read the papers? The papers have been full of the praises of Gen. McClellan, and of his great suggetie skill, "and how he was drawing the rebels into a trap," &c. Gen. McClellan was placed in command more than a year ago of all the army, with full power. If the Senator from Missouri (Henderson) had been told that Gen. McClellan was to take command of the army and remain in one position not only all the Fall but all the Winter without making any attack on the enemy, would that Senator have chosen such a General?

Mr. Henderson said that he had thought that Manassas should have been attacked, and he also thought that the Senator from Illinois (Trumbull) like many others, had underrated the force of the rebels everywhere. He (Henderson) was no military man, but he knew that the Generals of our army had usually found the enemy stronger than they expected.

Mr. Trumbull said that the Senator from Missouri (Henderson) professed to be no military man, yet he expressee the utmost confidence in Gen. McClellan.

Mr. Henderson said he had expressed unbounded confidence in the loyalty of Gen. McClellan, and he (Henderson) had done so in response to the remarks of the Senator from Michigan (Chandler) who he thought doubted Gen. McClellan's loyalty.

Mr. Trumbull thought that we overrated the rebels instead of underrating them. We had always acted on the defensive. We were putting down a rebellion, but has the General (McClellan) in whom the Senator has such unbounded confidence ever made an attack? Is this rebellion to be put down by digging, trenching, and acting on the defensive? The fact is, taking out the loyal slaves, there were only about eight millions of people in all the States now in rebellion. The rebels could not raise as large an army as the State of New-York, and they have to watch their slave population. Let the Union army stop watching the slaves. He (Trumbull) was not going to express any opinion this morning, but the country will know whether digging trenches a year is the way to put down the rebellion, and then, when attacked, leaving all the trenches, and doing the fighting outside of them. He believed that the people were ready to make any sacrifice to put down this rebellion, and he believed they would do it.

Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, (Union,) was in favor of the resolution, but condemned the Secretary of War as intriguing to supplant Gen. McClellan. Gen. McClellan had submitted his plan of conducting the campaign, but the Secretary of War had overruled it, showing hostility to Gen. McClellan.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, (Rep.,) asked if the Senator (Davis) stated what he knew or was it on mere information.

Mr. Davis said what he had stated he understood to be so, and if the Senate would give him (Davis) a Committee he thought he could prove it.

Mr. Chandler said that Gen. McClellan's plan, as submitted, was to leave the enemy at Manassas, and the Potomac River blockaded, and the whole army was to be shipped off by the way of Annapolis. This plan was overruled by the President and Secretary of War. The facts ought to be stated fairly.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, said the Senator from Kentucky (Davis) had made some statements which ought not to go to the country. He (Wilson) said without hesitation or qualification that the Senator from Kentucky (Davis) was utterly mistaken. He (Wilson) did not believe that the Secretary of War was engaged in any intrigue against McClellan. His (Wilson's) position as Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs gave him (Wilson) advantages in finding out if such was the case, and this was the first time that he (Wilson) had ever heard of it. There had been considerable difference in regard to the plans for taking Richmond. It was understood there were three plans. One was that of Gen. Rosecrans to go by the valley of the Shenandoah to Richmond, and he (Wilson) believed that the Secretary of War approved of this plan. Another plan was to go down to Richmond by way of the Rappahannock. The third plan was to go to Richmond by way of the Peninsula, which was the plan of Gen. McClellan.

The resolution of Mr. Chandler was then passed, by yeas 39, nays 6.

Nays.—Messrs. Anthony, Foster, Lane of Kansas, McDougall, Saulsbury and Wright.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, the bill amendatory of the act of 1795, calling out the militia, &c., was taken up, the question being on the amendment authorizing the President to receive negroes into the United States service for labor on intrenchments, &c., &c.

Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, (Rep.,) said that he should vote against the bill as it stood, on the ground that it provided for an unlimited conscription. This country decided in the war of the Revolution, and in the War of 1812, that it would not have the system of European conscription. But this bill allows the President to draft men in such numbers and for such a length of time as he pleases, which, in fact, is just such a conscription. But he (Collamer) believed that the country had a right to the services of all the people whether white or black. He knew that they did use the blacks in the last war, and he believed they did good service. In regard to the second amendment, which provides "freedom" for the wife, children and mother of those blacks who perform such service, he said that it was nugatory, because in this country the slave knows no father, mother, wife or child, and yet this is called a Christian institution.

Mr. Ten Eyck, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) moved to strike out the words "military and naval," where it says, "or any military or naval service for which they may be competent."

Mr. King, of New-York, (Rep.,) was willing to meet this question fairly. He wanted the President to have the power *to call* these persons into the service to aid the country in any way they can, and he was willing to declare that these persons shall be free forever after. We have not so much to fear from the enemy as we have from timid counsels. Let us, then, act like men, speak frankly and boldly, and do what is just and right.

Mr. Ten Eyck thought his amendment would not alter the bill of any consequence, but would remove any appearance of asperity in the bill.

Mr. King thought the time had come when we should speak right and plainly what we meant. Let us be done with talking, so as to avoid giving offence to our enemies.

Mr. Ten Eyck's amendment was decided out of order, as the words had been put to by a vote of the Senate.

Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) said that in regard to the employment of negroes or Indians, the course of the rebels would justify us in employing these in any capacity. He understood that the rebels not only employed negroes, but also armed them. Some fault has been found with some Senators, as it was thought they were rather weak. He (Doolittle) was for putting down the rebellion with the cannon ball and bayonet. Now was the time to speak words of courage and encouragement to the President, instead of launching denunciations against him and his Generals. Now is the time when we should renew our pledge before high Heaven and swear before the living God, who liveth and ruleth forever, that we will put down this rebellion, and sustain this Constitution and Union forever. (Suppressed applause in the gallery.)

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, wanted to know what the Administration had ever asked for that had not been granted by the Senate.

Mr. Doolittle said the President wanted the sympathy and hearts of the Senate.

Mr. Wilson claimed that the President had all the sympathies of the Senate, and never was more forbearance shown him than by the Senate. His (Wilson) thought the Senate did not need lecturing.

Mr. Hale thought if the Senate ever needed reproof it would be for just opposite conduct.

Mr. Davis offered an amendment, striking out the enactment including the words "naval and military service." Rejected—Yeas, 11; Nays, 27.

Mr. Henderson offered an amendment, limiting the employ of persons of African descent to free negroes and slaves of rebels. Rejected—Yeas, 13; Nays, 32.

Mr. Saulsbury moved to postpone the bill indefinitely. Rejected—Yeas, 9; Nays, 27.

Yeas—Messrs. Carlile, Davis, Henderson, Kennedy, McDougall, Powell, Saulsbury, Stark, and Wilson of Missouri.

Mr. Henderson offered an amendment as a new section, that all loyal persons shall be compensated for loss of services of such persons as are taken by this bill. Agreed.

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Foot, Foster, Harlan, Henderson, Howe, Lane of Indiana, McDougall, Powell, Simmons, Stark, Ten Eyck, Willey, Wilson of Missouri, Wright—20.

Nays—Messrs. Chandler, Clark, Fessenden, Grimes, Hale, Harris, Heward, King, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Sumner, Trumbull, Wilkinson, Wilmot, Wilson of Massachusetts—17.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, offered an amendment that the President be directed as well as authorized to receive these persons in the service of the United States. Rejected.

The first section of the amendment authorizing the President to receive persons of African descent in the service of the United States, as thus amended, was adopted.

The question was then on the second section giving freedom to the mother, wife and children of persons who render such service.

Mr. Sherman moved an amendment so that this section would apply only to the slaves of rebels. Adopted.

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Foster, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kennedy, Lane of Indiana, McDougall, Rice, Sherman, Simmons, Stark, Ten Eyck, Willey, Wilson of Missouri, Wright—22.

Nays—Messrs. Chandler, Clark, Foot, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, King, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot, Wilson of Massachusetts—16.

Mr. Browning, of Illinois, (Rep.,) moved to strike out the words "mother, wife and child" provision for "freedom." He spoke at great length on the amendment. On the question, no quorum was present.

Absent—Messrs. Bayard, Chandler, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Grimes, Hale, Harris, Howe, Latham, Nesmith, Pearce, Sherman, Simmons, Ten Eyck, Thompson, Trumbull, Wade, Wilmot and Wright.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Thursday, July 10.

Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, (Rep.,) asked, but failed to receive, consent to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to take measures to prevent non-specie paying banks from interfering with Treasury Notes to the serious injury of the public credit.

The House passed the Senate joint resolution to suspend all payments under the act of March last "To secure to the officers and men actually employed in the Western or Missouri Department their pay, bounty and pensions," and to appoint three Commissioners to investigate and examine all claims and report on the same to the Secretary of War.

Mr. Colfax, of New-York, (Rep.,) reported from the Military Committee, a joint resolution to provide for the presentation of medals of honor to the enlisted men of the army and volunteer forces, who have, or may distinguish themselves in battle during the present rebellion." The resolution was passed. It appropriates $10,000 for the purpose stated.

The House passed the Senate bill "For the better government of the Navy," and the House resolution of thanks to Commodore Foote.

Much miscellaneous business of no especial importance was transacted.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, (Opp.,) from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported resolutions in relation to maritime rights. On his own motion, their consideration was postponed til the first Monday in December.

The House adjourned.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 816, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

THE INVESTMENT OF RICHMOND—The Week of Battle—McClellan on the James River—Reinforcements by Burnside—Present Prospects of the Army—Correspondence from Fortress Monroe.

NEWS FROM THE SHENANDOAH—Gen. Pope Concentrating for an Advance.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH—Affairs at New-Orleans, Memphis, on the Mississippi and at Richmond—Extracts from Southern Papers—Condition of things along the Coast.

NEWS FROM THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST.

NEWS FROM EUROPE AND SOUTH AMERICA—Renewed Threats of Intervention—The International Exhibition—France and Mexico—Affairs in Buenos Ayres, Bolivia, &c.

THE NEW LEVY OF TROOPS—Response of the States.

THE MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCE OF FRANCE.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

A PAGE OF EDITORIAL ON THE TOPICS OF THE DAY.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

A number of high and varied interest.

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Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Deafness.—New mode of cure published in the *Sunday Times* for the benefit of the public, being a volume of 400 pages, by Dr. J. E. VON EISENBERG, Oculist and Aurist, No. 38 Clinton-place. See next Sunday's *Sunday Times*.

Ladies' Gaiters at 12s., Slips and Ties at 6s. and 7s. per pair, with Ladies', Misses', Boys' and Infants' boots and shoes, all styles and prices, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

Leach—Romme.—In Riverhead, on Tuesday, June 24, by Rev. Wm. H. Evans, Mr. Samuel B. Leach, of New-York, to Miss Annette M. Romme, of the former place.

DIED

Barnum.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 9, Elizabeth J., wife of Thomas W. Barnum, and daughter of the late William B. Burrill, aged 32 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 235 Washington-st., on Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ Detroit and Pontiac, Mich., papers please copy.

Bergen.—In New-Utrecht, L. I., on Wednesday, July 9, John Simon, son of Simon and Jeanna Bergen.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, Carroll-place, Bath, L. I., this (Friday) afternoon, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock.

Bagger.—At Fortress Monroe, Va., on Monday, July 7, of typhoid fever, Lieut. Charles Stewart Brooks, Fifth Cavalry, U. S. Army, only son of William F. and Harriet B. S. Brooks, in his 21st year.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 20th-st. and 6th-av., on Saturday, July 12, at 10 A. M.

Carville.—On Monday, July 7, Julia, wife of Charles Carville, Esq., of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., on Friday, the 11th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Pope.—In this City, on Thursday, July 10, Maria W., wife of John W. Pope, in the 35th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 80 West 43d-st., at 2 o'clock P. M., this day, (Friday.)

☞ Taunton, Mass., and Syracuse, N. Y., papers please copy.

Reed.—Of cholera infantum, Lincoln F., son of P. D. and L. C. Reed, aged 7 months and 16 days.

Bogart.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 10, Gracie Estay, son of Thomas H. and Henrietta Borden, a

[illegible]

Characteristic Speech by Gov. Johnson.

The Fourth was celebrated in Nashville, Tenn., by the usual salutes, an imposing military display, reading the Declaration of Independence, an able and patriotic oration by Hon. JORDAN STOKES, and in the evening by fireworks, and a characteristic speech by Gov. JOHNSON. He denounced the rebel leaders in the most unsparing terms. He alluded as follows to his arrest of the rebel clergymen:

How long has it been since men were driven from their homes for the crime of loyalty? I was driven from my own home, and for what? What crime, what offence had I done? None, save my devotion to the Government, and my attachment to the Stars and Stripes. Yet men talk of oppression, and complain of the arrest of Ministers of the Gospel. Ministers of the Gospel, indeed! Pardon the expression! Oh, it was a great outrage to arrest Parson ELIOTT, and Parson HOWELL and BALDWIN—Armageddon BALDWIN! What claim had these traitors to indulgence? I do not profess to be a sound theologian; but I reverence the teachings of the Gospel, and I thought that the Gospel of Jesus arched the whole circuit of the skies, and rested on the ends of the Universe. Who are these reverend traitors that they should go unpunished for their crimes? I hold that this Government is of divine birth, that it is a gift of God himself, and that neither Parson ELLIOTT, nor Parson SIMON, nor Parson HOWELL, nor Armageddon have a right to break it up. I punish these men, not because they are priests, but because they are traitors and enemies of society, law and order. They have pursued and corrupted boys and silly women, and inculcated rebellion, and now let them suffer the penalty. I received the other day, a request to allow some ham, sweet pickle and other delicacies to be carried to these persons. I told the applicant to send his luxuries to me, and I would find persons a good deal more worthy to receive them than these rebels. I would give them to the suffering widows and orphans among us, whose husbands and fathers were deluded by these men into the rebel army and now fill a rebel's grave, or lie in prison. [Shouts of "Good! good! that's right!"] If delicacies are to be distributed, I think that these innocent sufferers, the victims of these corrupt rebel priests, are a good deal more worthy objects of charity and compassion that the deceivers themselves. Why should they be feasted and lionized, and their wretched victims be left to perish? [A whistle in the rear or the crowd.] I hear a whistle. I believe it is GOLDSMITH who says, in his Natural History, that there are only two animals which hiss, the viper, by reason of its venom, and the goose for its simplicity. I think the present instance is an exception, and that the whistler is a gosling. It is some foolish creature instigated by others who are too cowardly to show themselves. Let your masters show themselves, and I will attend to them. But why should these persons ask for sympathy? When did they ever express sympathy for the loyal men who lie in the jail of Tuscaloosa, covered with filth and fed on tainted meat? Alas, to their agonizing cries no response is made but the clanking of their chains. These men, who claim special regard, have stolen the livery of Heaven to serve the devil in, but I am determined they shall feel the power of the Government which they have sought to destroy. Some professed to entertain a holy horror of coercion. Why, force and terror have coerced the South into her present position, and nothing but force and power will bring her back. You were coerced by the violence and force of Secession, and the spirit of Secession must be subdued and controlled by force. The strong arm of the Government must be bared, and Justice must do her work. We may as well understand the fact first as last, and go to work rationally. Without force and power to coerce we have no Government. How have matters gone on heretofore? Why, when the Union army came here, the first to run to it for protection and privileges were Secessionists, who got promises of protection, if they would remain neutral. On the other hand, the poor Union men were terrified with threats of vengeance if the rebel army should return. The Secessionist was protected by the Union army, and was equally confident of protection should the rebel army return, so he felt perfectly easy. The Union man dreaded utter ruin, should a reverse occur, and was filled with perpetual alarm. So, under this strange policy the rebel had *two* guarantees and the Union man but *one*. It is time this was stopped. *The time has arrived when treason must be made odious and traitors impoverished.* These men have used their property to destroy the Government, and fill the land with bankruptcy and distress; they have given their wealth freely to aid rebellion and treason, and drench the land in fraternal blood, and cruan out the last vestige of liberty, *and their property shall be taken from them to defray the expenses of the war.* They are the guilty ones. *They* are the real criminals. The poor have been deluded and dragged into this war, while the authors and instigators, who have kept up the war by their money and contributions, have skulked at home and demanded the protection of the Federal Government. And what was the motive of many of these men in Nashville for bringing on and aiding the rebellion? Why many of these elegant gentlemen rebelled *to get rid of paying their Northern debts!* If a miserable, crippled negro, worth five hundred dollars, was stolen, the Government must be overthrown if the negro could not be recovered; but your polite, fastidious and chivalrous merchant can go among what he calls "blue-bellied Yankees, buy their goods on credit, and then when pay-day comes, tell his creditors in the North: "Oh, I have seceded!" It is an outrageous crime to steal a negro, but it is gentlemanly financiering to defraud a Northern creditor of $50,000 or $100,000. Hundreds of instances could be related showing how far the rebellion was impelled and advanced by this swindling spirit.

INTERESTING FROM BRAZIL.

Dissolution of the Ministry—The New Imperial Cabinet—Gen. Webb's Final Ball—Commercial.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sunday, May 25, 1862.

Yesterday, the entire Ministry, headed by the Marquis DE CAIXIAS, the Premier, offered their resignation to the Emperor, in consequence of the immense minority they found themselves in, in the Legislature. The resignation was accepted, and CONSELHEIRO ZACHARIAS DE GOES E VASCONCELLOS was called upon to form a Cabinet, which he has this morning succeeded in doing, comprising the following, who are all of the medium conservative code of politics:

ZACHARIAS DE GOES E VASCONCELLOS, Minister of the Empire and President of the Council of State.
FRANCISCO JOSE FURTADO, Minister of Justice.
CARLOS CARNEIRO DE CAMPOS, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
JOSE PEDRO DIAS DE CARVALHO, Minister of Finance.
JOSE BONIFACIO D'ANDRADA E SILVA, Minister of Marine.
Baron of PORTO ALLEGRE, Minister of War.
ANTONIO COELLAR SA E ALBUQUQUE, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

They are persons well known and generally liked by the people, and will no doubt be sustained by the Emperor and Legislature. The resignation of the old Cabinet has caused quite an emotion here in Rio, as it was both sudden and unexpected.

Mr. C. L. LAZARUS, late Acting-Secretary and Attaché of the Legation of the United States at this Court, returns to the United States by this packet *vid* France.

The new American Consuls appointed to Para, Pernambuco and Bahia have all arrived, and entered upon the duties of their offices.

Gen. WEBB gave his last ball for the season at his residence at Petropolis last Tuesday, which was, as usual with his entertainments, a brilliant and pleasant affair. It is his intention to reside permanently at Petropolis during his stay at this Court.

The following vessels have sailed for ports in the United States since the sailing of the last English packet, laden with coffee:

May 13, *Panama*, for New-York; May 20, *Zingarella*, for New-York; May 20, *Henry A. Didier*, for New-York; May 21, *Mondamin*, for Baltimore.

Coffee—Sales have ruled at 7$1200@7$1,800. Shipments since May 8 to the United States, 12,091 bags; shipments since May 8 to other ports, 20,307 bags.

Freight to United States, 50s.@60s. Exchange on London, 25¾@26. Exchange on Paris, 365 @366 reis to franc. Exchange on Hamburgh, 690 reis to marc banco. Discounts, 10@11½ ₱ cent.

Rio Janeiro is perfectly healthy; not a single case of yellow fever reported this Summer, and the Winter now fairly set in. Yellow fever and cholera still prevalent at Pernambuco.

Yours, THE MAJOR.

— Stephen M. Weld, Jr., of Brig.-Gen. Fitz John Porter's Staff, who was reported missing at the battle of Gaines' Mills, on Friday, June 27, is a prisoner at Richmond.

LAW REPORTS.

Notes of Prize Decisions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Before Judge Betts.

RIGHT OF A PRIVATE LIEN HOLDER TO ENFORCE A LIEN AGAINST PRIZE PROPERTY DENIED.

Samuel Harlan et al. vs. The steamship Nassau.—This case came up on a motion by the libelants for an interlocutory sale of the vessel as perishable. The libel was filed to recover about $10,000 for repairs and supplies alleged to have been furnished to the vessel by the libelants. The U. S. District-Attorney intervened in the cause, and in answer to the motion informed the Court that the vessel and cargo are under capture by the United States as prize of war, and were committed to the custody of the Prize Commissioners in this port as such, on the 2d of June last, by a prize master having brought the said vessel from sea into this port for that purpose—and the District-Attorney presented a certificate of the Prize Commissioners, under their seal of office, verifying the fact, and objected to the competency of any private suitor to interfere with or molest such [illegible] the Court.

[illegible] in a state of legal sequestration, until the right is passed upon by the Prize Courts of the country of the captor. (1 Kent, 101, 103.) That the capture as prize overrides and supplants all claims of private liens, (Wheat on Captures, 60, Art. 15,) and whether the seizure of the property is one of prize or not, is exclusively a question under the cognizance of the Prize Court in the first instance. (4 Cranch., 2; 1 Dallas, 95; 1 Peters, Ad. Dec. 1.) Motion, therefore, denied.

For the motion, Mr. Williams; in opposition, Mr. Woodford.

MOTION FOR SALE—JUDGMENT OF PRIZE COMMISSIONERS.

The United States vs. The Steamer Nassau and her cargo—This was a motion, on the part of the United States, for the sale of the vessel and cargo as perishable. It was founded on reports of the Prize Commissioners, advising the sale, and was opposed by the claimants on a report of one of the Port Wardens, that in his opinion the state of the vessel was not such as to call for a sale.

Held by the Court.—That in a case of speculative differences of opinion between witnesses, whether the condition of property seized as prize be "perishing or perishable, or deteriorating in value," the judgment reported to the Court by the Commissioners should prevail unless controlling evidence is produced counteracting their judgments, this matter being very pointedly placed by Congress under their supervision.

That no such controlling evidence is furnished to the Court in this case.

The motion for a sale of the vessel and cargo was accordingly granted.

For the motion, Mr. Woodford; in opposition, Mr. Edwards.

The Concert Saloon Cases—Counter Orders of Arrest.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Barnard.

Joseph Hart vs. John A. Kennedy, G. C. Davis and DeWitt C. Smith, and three other cases.—These were motions for orders of arrest against the defendants, made by the plaintiffs, Joseph Hart, Gustavus Wise, Hermann Woehtel and Samuel Thompson, persons who have been arrested for the violation of the Concert Saloon law, by the Police authorities. The cases have been frequently stated in the TIMES, upon the occasions of the former arrests.

The complaints allege that the plaintiffs were illegally arrested, in obedience to the orders of the first-named defendant, John A. Kennedy, Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police. The parties claim damages in different sums. Hart, having been arrested twice, claims $20,000, and the others $5,000 each. Each party claims to have been discharged upon the examination of his case. Upon an undertaking in the sum of $250 each, the Court allowed orders of arrest. The defendants gave bail in the sum of $1,000 each.

G. S. Bedford for motions.

Criminal Law—Proof of the Forgery of the Certificate will not Sustain an Indictment for the Forgery of a Check.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Barnard.

The People vs. George B. Clements.—This case was briefly referred to in the TIMES of May 9 and May 20, it having been argued on appeal on the former occasion, and a new trial granted at the latter date. The opinion of the Court is now accessible, and the points decided will be found of interest.

The prisoner was indicted for the forgery of a check, but on the trial it was only shown that he forged the certificate. Upon such proof the prisoner was convicted in the Sessions, and his counsel appealed the case to this Court.

The Court, per INGRAHAM, J., the other Justices concurring, held that the forgery of the certificate of a check, or of the acceptance of a bill of exchange not properly described in the indictment which charges the forgery of the check or bill only, such acceptance or certificate was no part of the bill or check. The Court were of the opinion that a conviction upon such proof, under an indictment charging the forgery of the check, would be no bar to a future arraignment of the prisoner upon an indictment, for falsely uttering such check, and *so vice versa*.

In this case, the act of one party forged the check, and the act of another forged the acceptance. Each instrument was separate and distinct from the other. The prisoner was charged with forging the one, and convicted, although proven only to be guilty of forging the other—with which offence he was not charged. The conviction was reversed, and a new trial ordered.

The Complaint of a Servant Girl.

MARINE COURT.
Before Judge Macarthy.

Rosalia Herschspring vs. Louis Levy.—It appears that the plaintiff had lived as servant in the defendant's family for one month previous to the 25th of last May.

It is alleged that on that morning, which was Sunday, the defendant went to the police station of the Twenty-second Precinct, and procured an officer to arrest the plaintiff on the suspicion of having stolen thirty dollars the previous week from the defendant. About two hours after her arrest, she was discharged by the police justice before whom she had been taken. She now brings this action for malicious and unreasonable confinement, and lays the damages at $500.

It was contended by the counsel for the defence that Levy did not procure the arrest, but simply narrated the facts to the officer, who soon after procured the arrest. The case went before the jury, but the verdict has not been yet rendered.

Phillips & Levy for plaintiff; Harrington & Grieff for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Justice Monell.

Potter vs. *Sullivan.*—Mntion denied with costs.
Gill vs. Lamb et al.—Order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Judge Brady.

Lefcors vs. *Lefcore.*—Divorce granted.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 10, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 62 bbls. Ashes, 35,100 bbls. Flour, 220,613 bush. Wheat, 93,790 bushels Corn, 455 bushels Oats, 1,119 pkgs. Provisions, and 850 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Sales to-day were light at $5 87½@$6 for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—A brisk demand prevails for Rio, prices of which favor sellers; 10,500 bags changed hands to-day, at 20c.@22c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Is held firmly at 41c.@42c. for Middlings ₱ lb., and the demand is fair at these rates,—1,400 bales having been disposed of, chiefly within the range.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opened firmly for State and Western Flour; but, owing in the reaction in Gold and Sterling Exchange, as also to the high claims of shipowners, the export demand subsequently fell off, and prices of shipping brands declined 5c. ₱ bbl.—closing heavily. The home trade demand is fair, and the better qualities of Flour are quoted steady. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 23,500 bbls., part to arrive, including Superfine State, at $4 50@$4 75; inferior to choice extra State, at $4 95@$5 20, chiefly at $5@$5 05; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 50@$4 75; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 90@$5 90; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 95@$6; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping grands, at $5 15@$5 25 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 50 @$4 75
Extra State	4 95 @ 5 20
Superfine Western	4 50 @ 4 75
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 90 @ 5 90
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 95 @ 6 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 15 @ 6 25
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 30 @ 6 25
Extra Genesee	5 20 @ 7 00
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 15 @ 7 00

Southern Flour is less active at former rates; sales 2,100 bbls. at $5 15@$5 60 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 85@$6 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in moderate request at drooping prices. sales 1,750 bbls. extra at $4 95@$5 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet at $2 75 @$4 10 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and firm at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, $2 95 for Marsh's Caloric, and $3 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 500 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less sought after to-day, and the market toward the close receded 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel from the opening prices. Shippers were less disposed to buy freely. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 182,000 bushels, part to arrive, including Canada Club at $1 05@ $1 14; White Western, at $1 29@$1 35, chiefly at $1 29@$1 30; Amber Western at $1 26@$1 28; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 20@$1 25; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 13@$1 16, closing at $1 13@$1 14; Milwaukee Club, poor to prime, at $1 05@$1 13; Chicago Spring, at 98@$1 00, and very choice White Michigan, (500 bushels,) at $1 55 ₱ bushel. Corn is in good request at uniform prices. Sales 104,000 bushels, (part to arrive,) at 53c.@ 54c. for old Mixed Western; 48c.@51c. for new do.; 45c.@48c. for unsound new and old; 55c.@56c. for Yellow Western; 60c. for White Western; 70c. for White Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye continues in request at 69c.@75c. ₱ bushel; sales, 15,000 bushels. Barley remains as last noticed. Oats are salable and steady, including Canada, at 45½c.@45c.; Western, at 43½c.@45c., and State 44½c.@45½c. ₱ bushel. The following comparative table shows the quantity of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs left at tide water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 7th of July in the years indicated:

Canals opened—	1860. April 25.	1861. May 1.	1862. May 1.
Flour, bbls.	276,213	291,776	472,469
Wheat, bush.	2,430,856	7,062,635	6,745,118
Corn	4,575,212	4,762,369	4,681,923
Barley	73,912	139,810	369,863
Oats	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]	[illegible]	274,269

HAY—North River Bale continues plenty and heavy, to-day, at 85c.@70c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in moderate request at former rates, including last year's crop, at 14c.@20c. ₱ lb.

LUMBER—Has been in fair demand, and prices of desirable lots have been well supported, the tendency of the market being in favor of sellers. At Albany, according to the *Evening Journal*, "the receipts of Lumber have been large, and of all kinds. The supply is increasing, and the assortment is now good. The sales during the week have been light, and the shipments small, as is usual the first week in July. Prices are well maintained, and an advance is anticipated, as the exchange charged in Canada is increasing, and freights on the lakes and canals are gradually growing higher. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to July 8, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, M.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, &c.
1860	103,707,660	18,787	25,877	30,108,047
1861	81,559,078	15,557	252	28,267,580
1862	78,085,062	14,995	5,226	31,169,264

The gradual weekly increase is rapidly swelling the receipts of Boards and Scantling, which now considerably exceed those of last season, and are gradually approaching those of 1860. The high rates of freights on the lakes and canals, together with the unusual expenses attending on exchanges between Canada, may to some extent curtail the shipments that were intended to have been made to this City from the British Provinces.

MOLASSES—Has been more sought after at firmer prices. Sales to-day, 465 hhds. Porto Rico at 35c.@ 36c.; 200 hhds. Barbados at 33c.; 250 hhds. &c., Cuba Muscovado, 26c.@29c.; 500 hhds. Clayed Cuba on private terms; and, by auction, 400 bbls. New-Orleans at 35c. for good, and 23c.@30c. for common, reboiled, ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Prices of Spirits Turpentine have again advanced to $1 62½@$1 65 ₱ gallon, with sale of 160 bbls. 113 bbls. No. 2 Resin were disposed of at $10 ₱ 280 lbs., and 100 bbls. Strained Resin at $9 75.

PROVISIONS—Pork is plenty and heavy, at $10 37½@$10 50 for Mess and $8 37½@$8 75, (the latter rate for very choice,) for Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales 1,870 bbls. Cut Meats are selling slowly, at 4½c.@5½c. for Hams, and 3½c.@4c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues dull; 230 boxes Middles sold at 6½c. for short-ribbed, and an unascertained price for long, clear, ₱ lb. Lard is in lively request at buoyant rates; sales 4,250 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 7¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb. Beef rules quiet, at previous prices; sales 130 bbls., at $13@$14 for Extra Mess, and $11@ $12 75 for plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19 @$20 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $15 50@$16 50 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in fair request, at 9c.@15c. for poor to choice Western, and 10c.@17c. for poor to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling freely at 5c.@ 8½c. ₱ lb.

SALTPETRE—Sales, 300 cags Crude on private terms.

SUGARS—The activity in this line continues, and prices steadily favor sellers. Sales to-day, 2,100 hhds., including Cuba, at 7¼c.@8¾c.; Porto Rico at 8½c. @8¾c., and New-Orleans at 8¾c.@9½c.; also, by auction, 239 hhds New-Orleans at 8¾c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 240,000 lbs., at 9¾c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 1,000 bbls., chiefly at 30c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The advanced claims of shipowners check engagements to-day, yet a fair business was reported. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 3d.@4s. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 13¾d.@14d.; Corn, 12¾d.@13¾d.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tc.; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 37s. 6d.@40s.; Tallow, 40s. ₱ ton. For Cork and orders, two vessels, with Grain, one at 9s. 9d. ₱ quarter, and one at 14d. ₱ bushel. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 37s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 40s.@42s. 6d.; Tallow, 35s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.; Bacon and Lard, 37s. 6d.@40s.; Tallow at 35s.@37s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Havre—Wheat, 20c. ₱ bush.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

New-York	Southampton	New-York	June 28
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	June 28
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	July 1
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	July 2
Persia	Southampton	New-York	July 2
Bohemian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 3
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	July 5
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 9
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	July 9
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	July 12
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 16
China	Liverpool	New-York	July 19
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	July 26
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	July 30
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug 16
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18

FROM AMERICA.

Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	July 12
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	July 12
New-York	New-York	Southampton	July 12
Anglo-Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	July 12
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	July 16
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	July 19
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	July 23
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	July 26
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	July 26
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 30
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 6
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe, by the steamship *Arabia*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office on Tuesday next, at 5½ P. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ..... 6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 6 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*and* Erie Railroad) close at 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED AS TO THE whereabouts of a lawyer who, about nine years ago, was making inquiries in relation to some property which was left to the heirs of William Hitchcock by John Hitchcock, of Nova Scotia; his office was then in Tryon-row, New-York. Address E. F. HITCHCOCK, West Troy, N. Y.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

AUCTION SALES.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF BEAN MEAL.

Will be sold at auction on FRIDAY, July 11, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 8 State-st., on

26,455 pounds of Bean Meal, a little soured, contained in 247 half barrels, and 2 barrels. Sale positive. Terms cash.

Sale by order of Lieut.-Col. A. B. EATON, Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence.
Samples at our office, No. 45 Nassau-st.

HENRY B. HEATH, Jr., Auctioneer.
BY HENRY WOOD & CO.

BOARDING-HOUSE FURNITURE.

FRIDAY, July 11, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 29 Amity-st.; Corner of Greene-st.,

Consisting of Brussels, and Ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, mahogany and walnut chamber and parlor suites, beds, bedding, crockery, glassware, gas-fixtures, &c., together with the usual assortment of kitchen furniture and utensils, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on FRIDAY, July 11, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.:

Choice old wines, brandies, &c., consisting of fine old brandies of 1856 and 1858, Blackburn brandy, very fine and heavy; very fine Sherry and Port wine; fine old Bourbon whisky, Claret and Hock, Sparkling Catawba, Santa Croix rum and Holland gin, Old Tom ditto, Godard Cognac, fine old Golden Sherry; brandy, vintage of 1846.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & SON WILL SELL at their salesroom, No. 83 Cedar-st., on FRIDAY, July 11, at 12 o'clock, one stylish brett, but little used; coupé rockaway, nearly new; two second-hand top-wagons, three second-hand no-top wagons, two jump-seat rockaways, two-seat wagon with top on back seat, two fine sets double and four sets single harness, spring-cart and harness—to be sold for account of whom it may concern.

150 PAINTINGS AT AUCTION—ON FRIDAY EVENING, July 11, by BANGS, MERWIN & CO., No. 696 Broadway. Several signed pictures by eminent artists. Sale peremptory. Now on exhibition and catalogues ready.

AT AUCTION.—WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, at the Public Pound, corner of 127th-st. and 3d-av., on SATURDAY MORNING, July 12, 1862, at 11 o'clock, one brown or black horse, to pay expenses.
WILLIAM B. LITTLE, Poundmaster.

COAL, &c.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

CARGOES AFLOAT.

Cargoes of prime Schuylkill White Ash Coal, Black Heath Vein and Red Ash Diamond Vein, Broken, Egg and Stove, for sale by

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.,
No. 45 South-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 324 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All article, at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A VERY WORthy, industrious girl wishes a situation in a small private family to do chamberwork, wash and iron, or would be willing to do general housework. Can be seen Thursday, July 10, at the house of her present employer, No. 80 West 46th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid; is willing to assist in washing and ironing, and make herself generally useful. Call at No. 164 East 28th-st. The best of City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing and French flutting; five years' City reference can be given. Call at No. 11 West 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork and plain sewing; or to do general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 6 31st-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children and to do plain sewing; understands Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines; has eight years' reference from her last place; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call for two days, at No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation in a private family to do chamberwork and waiting; best of City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 143 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable English girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; can give good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 180 Avenue C, on the corner of 11th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 61 West 12th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITuation as cook in a private family; is well experienced; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 36 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted by a woman, as cook in a private family; understands the cooking of all kinds of fish, soups, meats, poultry, game and desserts; is also a very competent baker of bread and cake. Unexceptionable City references given. Apply for two days, or this week, at No. 142 West 27th-st., in the variety store.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable young women, situations, one as first-class cook; has no objections to assist in the washing; one who perfectly understands her business; also understands milk and butter; the other as first-class chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; have no objections to go a short distance in the country; can produce the best of City references if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation in a private family; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; also a good baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to do general housework. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 89 West 36th-st., between 7th-av. and Broadway.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation as first-rate cook and laundress; has good City reference; would do the cooking and washing of a small family. Can be seen for two days at her last place, No. 86 Tenth-st., between 5th-av. and University-place.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker; is willing and capable of discharging her duty in all its capacities; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 126 East 16th-st., near 1st-av., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant Welsh woman, a situation to do general housework; understands her business in all its branches; good reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 10 Prince-st., near the Bowery, first floor, in the rear.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable Protestant woman as laundress; understands French finting; has lived in the best of families; no objections to go into the country. Apply at No. 33 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS NURSE.—AN ENGLISH WOMAN WISHES a situation as infant's nurse; understands the care of a baby from its birth; or would take care of one or two grown children; is a good sewer; has no objection to travel. Call at No. 1 Milligan-place, between 10th and 11th sts., first floor, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a young woman, as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; understands waiting on table, or would do chamberwork if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Good reference can be given. Would have no objection to going in the country.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A young woman wishes a situation as waitress or chambermaid and seamstress, or would take no objection to a place in a private family; is obliging and neat in her work; has good reference as laundress and chambermaid; has no objection to go in the country. Can be seen till Saturday at her present employer's, No. 52 East 24th-st.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as waitress or as chambermaid and waitress; has no objections to go to the country. Call at No. 132 West 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS TO be had, civil, neat, and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready. German is spoken here.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a Protestant, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses; has some knowledge of gardening; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address J. H., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for two days; the best of references given.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman in a private family, by a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and obliging, and has got three years of the best of reference. Address I. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman; thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference, where he has lived the last five years. Address C. R. X., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted as coachman and gardener, by a respectable man; understands his duties thoroughly, and has the best references. Address BARNEY, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a single man, as coachman and groom; no objection to work in a garden; is a good driver. Call or address B. H. W., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a man who understands general farm work and is willing to do it; is a good milker; willing to make himself useful in any capacity. Call at the Institute, No. 97 4th-av.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a man who thoroughly understands his business; will be found to give full satisfaction, and attentive in his employment; has the best of City reference, and is willing to go to the country. Apply for two days at No. 168 4th-av., corner of 21st-st., in the apothecary's. Inquire for J. L.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent young man as waiter in a private family, in town or country; best reference. Can be seen at No. 874 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., in the drug store.

HELP WANTED.

DRUG SALESMAN AND ENTRY CLERK WANTED.—In a jobbing drug house; to a salesman of requisite qualifications, a good position can be offered. Also, wanted, an entry or bill clerk, who writes a good hand and is quick at figures. Address DRUGS, Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SEWING-MACHINE HANDS THAT command a number of sewing-machines for plain work; those that can do a large quantity of work are preferred. Apply to W. STEVENS, No. 15 Mercer-st., New-York, or corner of Sackett and Court sts., Brooklyn.

100 GRAIN STRIKERS WANTED.—Strikers out of work, by applying at No. 127 Broad-st., New-York City, will be guaranteed steady employment and good wages.

SALESMEN.—WANTED, ONE OR TWO SALESmen in a wholesale jobbing hat, cap and fur house. Address, giving name and location of trade, Box No. 3,684 New-York Post-office.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

SOLDIERS, SAILORS, MARINES WOUNDED or widows, and children under 16 years of those killed in the present war, or died from their wounds or sickness incurred from service therein, can have their PENSIONS, BOUNTIES and BACK PAY by calling upon or addressing us, stating the name of soldier, of wounds, the term of service, name of captain, and what proof that he was killed or wounded "while in the line of his duty." Also, the proof of the widow's marriage,

FINANCIAL.

U.S. "FIVE TWENTIES."

OF

UNITED STATES TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

CALLED "FIVE TWENTIES" BECAUSE PAYABLE AT THE OPTION OF THE GOVERNMENT AFTER FIVE YEARS.

We are now prepared to sell these Bonds and deliver them at once at the same rate at which subscriptions are received for them by the Government, viz.:

PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY 1.

The Principal may be paid in CURRENT BANK NOTES, CHECKS ON CITY BANKS, or U. S. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and the INTEREST IN GOLD, or in CURRENT FUNDS, with the PREMIUM on GOLD, the MARKET RATE added.

THE COUPON BONDS are issued in denominations of

$50, $100, $500, AND $1,000,

and THE REGISTERED BONDS in denominations of

$50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 AND $10,000.

They are the most convenient and cheapest Government Security now accessible to the public.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention, and the Bonds will be sent to any part of the country, by express, or otherwise, as directed.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS,
NO. 38 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

SALE JUNCTION RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—The Junction Railroad Company invites proposals, in writing, for the purchase of the whole or any part of five hundred thousand dollars First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Coupon Bonds.

The mortgage is made to Alexander Henry, Esq., Trustee, and will be due July 1, 1863. It is secured upon the entire railroad and property of the Company lying on the west side of Schuylkill, between Belmont and Gray's Ferry. Its terms provide for a sinking fund of fifteen thousand dollars per year, to be invested in these Bonds, or in the First Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, on the leans of the United States, or of the State of Pennsylvania, at the discretion of this Board of Directors.

The Bonds are for one thousand dollars each. Their payment is guaranteed by endorsement of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, on the back of each bond in the following words, viz.:

"Know all men by these presents, that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and each of them, for a valuable consideration, to them paid by the Junction Railroad Company, do hereby (in pursuance of the power and authority conferred by two acts of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved respectively on the twenty-third day of March, A. D., 1861, and the eleventh day of April, A. D., 1862, and of every other lawful power and authority in them vested,) jointly and severally guarantee to the lawful holder of the within Bond the punctual payment of the principal and interest thereof, when and as the same shall become due and payable according to the terms of said Bond or of the terms and covenants of the indenture of mortgage therein mentioned and given to secure the same.

"In witness whereof, said Companies have hereunto affixed their common or corporate seals respectively, duly attested, and have caused the signatures of their Presidents respectively to be hereunto written this second day of June, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, (1862.)"

Payment for the Bonds will be required as follows:

The first instalment of ten per cent. will be payable on the first day of August, and ten per cent. additional on the first of each succeeding month until the whole amount is paid.

Proposals will be addressed to CHAS. E. SMITH, Treasurer, No. 227 South 4th-st., until Monday, July 21.

Each proposal will state the total number or amount of the bonds wanted, and the price offered per bond of one thousand dollars.

The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject the whole or any part of any proposition received.

Successful bidders will be notified of the acceptance of their proposals within one week from the opening of the bids.

JOSEPH H. LESLEY,
Secretary, Junction Railroad Company.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its first mortgage bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at its office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest nineteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company first mortgage bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 19, 22, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33; being the lowest outstanding numbers. From and after the 6th day of August, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease, by the terms of said agreement.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secty.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., UNDERWRITERS' BUILDING, No. 61 WILLIAM-ST.
NEW-YORK, JULY 9, 1862.

AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES OF this Company, held at their office on Tuesday, the 8th inst., JOHN H. EARLE, Esq., was unanimously elected President, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Theophylact B. Satterthwait.

W. F. HANSFORD, Secretary.

RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the undersigned, Receiver of The Astor Marine Mutual Insurance Company, will render his final account, and a full and accurate account of all his proceedings as Receiver of said Insurance Company to the Supreme Court, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 21st day of July next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.—Dated June 26, 1862. E. J. BROWN, Receiver.

AMERICAN GOLD
WANTED, AT A HIGH PREMIUM, BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, cor. Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, cor. Pearl-st.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—Notice to bondholders. The holders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company can have them registered on application at our office, No 62 Wall-st. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Transfer Agents.

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862.

THE HOLDERS OF CITY OF MILWAUKEE BONDS, issued to "The Horicon Railroad Company," are invited to examine a statement, of immediate interest to them, to be seen at the Banking House of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

No. 57 WALL-ST., July 9, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have (under the restrictions of the law of April 19, 1862) this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after the 15th instant.

JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.
P. NOYMAN, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The Transfer books will be closed from this date until July 6.

M. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1862.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held at their office this day, a Dividend of 4 per cent. was declared out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Monday next, the 14th instant. EDWARD KEMEYS, Secretary.
JULY 9, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 Broadway, (Pacific Building.)
Branch Office, No. 72 Wall-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a Semi-Annual Dividend of Seven Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on the 30th day of June. T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE DIrectors of this Company have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand. WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 170 Broadway, July 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on the 12th inst.

JOSEPH JAMISON, Secretary *pro tem.*

OFFICE OF MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 92 BROADWAY, (OPPOSITE TRINITY CHURCH,)
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., payable on demand.

J. L. DOUGLAS, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, June 30, 1862. The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 30th inst.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 172 Broadway, New-York, July 8, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on the 14th inst. JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

FIFTH DIVIDEND.

BREVOORT
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 70 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand. JAMES C. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 20, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a cash dividend of five per cent. out of the net earnings of the six months ending 30th inst., and a stock dividend of five per cent. out of the accumulated surplus, both payable on and after the 26th day of July next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York. The dividend certificates to be issued for fractional shares, will not be entitled to future dividends, until converted into full shares. The transfer books will close on the evening of July 12, and open August 3. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

BANK FOR SAVINGS,
No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., July 9, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY DEclared a dividend or interest, under the provision of the by-laws, for the last six months ending the 30th June, as follows: at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five and under five hundred dollars, and at the rate of four per cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward, payable on and after the third Monday of this month.

The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst.

ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent., out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., and One (1) per Cent. additional out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th July next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 27th June until the morning of the 8th July.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER 4TH AVENUE AND 27TH-STREET,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 2, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after Monday, the 7th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this P. M., to that date. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the usual Dividend of Five per cent. from the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after the 15th inst. The Transfer Books will remain closed until the day of payment.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 58 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Eight per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer book is closed until that date. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of Three per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 3d of July.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 110 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., payable on demand.

HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INS. CO. No. 16 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MARKET BANK have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent for the current six months, payable on and after July 10 R. BAYLES, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1862.

INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, 21st inst.

Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and if not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as a deposit from July 1. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 427 AND 429 CANAL, CORNER VARICK-ST.

Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M.
6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.

Deposits made on or before the 19th will draw interest from July 1.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day, from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7.

Interest commences July 1, 1862.

All money deposited on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BONOS, Cashier.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
No. 127 Chatham-square, (open daily.)
DEPOSITS from 25 cents to $5,000 received.
Six per cent. interest paid.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 19, WILL RECEIVE INTEREST AS FROM JULY 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 13 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1862.—The Depositors are hereby notified that Interest, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of Five Dollars and upward, and not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, and Four per Cent. per Annum on all sums over Five Hundred Dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the Depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 21st inst., in accordance with the provisions of the By-Laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees. THOMAS JEREMIAH, Pres't.
G. H. COUTSBALL, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1862.

JULY INTEREST FOR 1862.—THE BOARD of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto, and Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, that may be entitled thereto, payable at the Bank on and after Monday, July 21. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest from July 1.

WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE,
JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 30th June, as follows:

On sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, at the rate of five per cent. per annum; and

On sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 21st inst.

The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal. New-York, July 9, 1862.

P. PERIT, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) Per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) Per Cent. on sums to $1,000, and Four (4) Per Cent. over that amount, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 21st of July inst. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUNTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will receive interest from the 1st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUNTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 13 3d-av., corner 7th-st. Interest on deposits at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Money deposited on or before July 10 will receive interest from the 1st. Bank open from 9 to 2 daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 6 to 8 P. M.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK. (FORMERLY ROSE HILL) Savings Bank, corner of 14th-st., and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 3 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE,
Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind.
No. 366 Broadway, New-York

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous restorative restores manhood to the most shattered constitution. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 21 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c.; supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. York.

TO YOUNG MEN.—SCORES OF GRATEFUL letters weekly are now received from people who have recovered PERFECT HEALTH by following the directions contained in Drs. TRALL and JACKSON'S great work, called "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, AND THE SEXUAL ORGANISM AND ITS HEALTHFUL MANAGEMENT." Price $3. For sale in New-York by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121, and B. DEXTER, No. 113 Nassau-st.; C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st., and all booksellers everywhere.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

NO CURE NO PAY.—S. R. KING, M. D., CURES rheumatism, neuralgia, gout, dropsy, and all chronic diseases, with new chemical and electrical application, and mercury removed from the system, &c. Office, No. 367 Broome-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE.—FRENCH INDIA rubber goods—three different articles. Price 10 cents each—$3 per dozen. For a descriptive circular call on or address MACKEY & CO., No. 81 Nassau-st., Room 12.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. The value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

OCULISTS AND AURISTS.

DEAFNESS, DISCHARGES FROM THE ears, blindness, chronic inflammation, weakness of sight, also nervous affections and catarrh, the frequent cause of blindness and deafness, cured by DR. GRAVES, No. 609 Broadway, New-York. Consultation free.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 South-street, New-York, May 5, 1862. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the Act of the Legislature of this State, passed April 22, 1862, entitled "An act to amend an act to establish regulations for the Port of New-York, passed April 16, 1857," the provisions of the law regulating the piers, wharves, bulkheads and slips in the Port of New-York are made applicable to private piers and bulkheads, as well as public piers, and that such regulations will be enforced in reference to all piers and bulkheads, except those in respect to which special privileges have been granted by law. By order of the Board.

F. PERKINS, Secretary

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUtioned against harboring or trusting any of the crew of the British brig GLENAEN, GEO. MEARNS, Master, from Newcastle, England, as no debts of their contracting will be paid by the Captain or

B. & F. W. MEYER, Agents.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE Per Cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next, on all unpaid water rents.

W. C. RHODES, Water Registrar.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of LOW, HARRIMAN & CO. expires this day, by its own limitation.

JAMES LOW,
OLIVER HARRIMAN,
JAS. C. ATWATER,
GEO. B. DURFEE,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862. T. M. PRENTISS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY FORMED a copartnership under the style of LOW, HARRIMAN, DURFEE & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm, and will also settle all the outstanding accounts of the same, at the store recently occupied by them, Nos. 45 and 47 Park-place.

JAMES LOW,
OLIVER HARRIMAN,
GEO. B. DURFEE,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862. JAS. C. ATWATER.

REMOVALS.

G. GUIDICINI, ARTIST, REMOVED TO No. 193 East 50th-st. Orders and communications left at T. T. Green's drug-store, Broadway, corner 14th-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott. ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage..... 60

CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 9.

SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.

EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 23.

PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 30.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed, or freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN.
WALTER PATON, Commander.

FROM LIVERPOOL.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Calling at Queenstown.	SATURDAY, July 26.
TUESDAY, July 1.	TUESDAY, Sept. 9.
SATURDAY, Aug. 16.	

FIRST CABIN.

From $95 to $135 each berth, according to the size, situation and accommodation of the State-rooms, all having the same privileges in the Saloons and in regard to meals and attendance. Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.

Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool at a fare and a half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare; infants free.

SECOND CABIN.

State-room Berths, meals served at separate table, $70.

THIRD CABIN.

Intermediate State-room—Passengers found with bed, bedding, table utensils, and good substantial food, at $50.

STEERAGE,

With superior accommodations, $30.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced surgeon on board.

For freight and passage, apply to

H. S. A. WHITNEY,
At the office, No. 26 Broadway,
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:

First-class.....$160
Third-class..... 66

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) —The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, July 5.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, July 12.
KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, July 19.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin.....$75	Steerage.....$30
First cabin to London...$80	Steerage to London....$33
First cabin to Paris....$85	Steerage to Paris.....$38
First cabin to Hamburg..$85	Steerage to Hamburg...$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUX, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—The steamship GLASGOW will sail from Pier No. 44 North River at 3 P. M. SATURDAY, July 5, 1862.

RAILROADS.

ROCKAWAY! ROCKAWAY!!
"ON OLD LONG ISLAND'S SEA-GIRT SHORE!"

Trains of the BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY leave SOUTH FERRY, BROOKLYN, for ROCKAWAY, *immediately* connecting at JAMAICA with UNION LINE of stages, as follows: At 7:45, 8:45, A. M., at 3:15, 4:15 P. M., on SUNDAYS, at 7:45 A. M.; at 5:30 P. M. Through tickets, to and from Rockaway, SIXTY CENTS, to be had at railroad office, SOUTH FERRY, and at the hotels, ROCKAWAY. Running time, TWO HOURS

NEWS FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

A Gunboat Reconnoissance of the Santee and Wackenaw Rivers.

Capture of Rebel Vessels—Troops of Negroes Claiming Protection.

Demonstrations of the Rebels Against Our Pickets.

An Interesting Celebration on the Fourth.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HILTON HEAD, Sunday, July 6, 1862.

The gunboats *Albatross*, *Western World*, *E. B. Hale* and *Henry Andrews* have been engaged for some days in making a thorough reconnoissance of the Santee and Wackenaw Rivers. The pleasant village of Georgetown, S. C., is situated on the Santee, and it was the design of this naval force to visit it and destroy the large and massive railroad bridge which spans the river at that point. The pilots found, however, that they had been mistaken in their calculations respecting the depth of the stream, and the gunboats were unable to go far beyond the mouth, consequently the enterprise was abandoned. The expedition, nevertheless, was by no means fruitless. Several small vessels, including a steamer, were captured, and also numerous flatboats laden with rice. On the appearance of our boats negroes came in troops to claim the protection of the flag, and the fact conclusively proves that the loyal slaves, on the main, are not ignorant of the improved condition of their late fellow-bondsmen of the sea islands, under the auspices of the Government. These refugees were all taken to North Island, in the Stono River, and a census of them showed that they numbered six hundred. As quickly as the means of transportation can be spared from other pressing emergencies of this Department, Major-Gen. HUNTER will send and have these negroes brought to Port Royal. Meanwhile, a couple of gunboats afford them adequate protection against an attack by the rebels.

The enemy has acted so imprudently toward our outer pickets within a day or two as to merit a castigation at our hands, which, doubtless, they will receive before long. About 2 o'clock on the morning of the 4th a company of guerrillas made a foray upon Pinckney Island, which is only separated from Hilton Head by Skull Creek, and surprised a picket of four men, belonging to the Eighth Maine Regiment, killing two, and taking the others prisoners. They escaped without injury to themselves. At Port Royal Ferry, in the afternoon, there was quite a lively time. The earthworks there from which the enemy was driven so gallantly by a naval and military force, respectively commanded by Capt. RAYMOND ROGERS, of the *Wabash*, and Brig.-Gen. STEVENS, have lately been reoccupied by the rebels in force, and the pickets on both sides have been almost within hailing distance of each other. The enemy opened fire about 1 o'clock P. M., with two guns on the pickets stationed at the end of the causeway, driving them in. The firing attracted the attention of Lieut. TENEY, commanding a section of artillery which was stationed as a reserve two and a half miles from the ferry, and he immediately advanced. A boat-load of rebels, meanwhile, had crossed to our side of the river, and set fire to a shanty which was used as the picket station, but a well-directed shell from Lieut. TENEY'S battery cleared them out, and is believed to have either killed or wounded one or two. Afterwards the enemy shelled our pickets at Seabrook, one mile and three-quarters from Port Royal Ferry, using three guns in an earthwork which has never been occupied by them until now; but they were driven from their position by one gun which we had stationed there. These demonstrations on the part of our neighbors occasion no alarm, as they can be easily put an end to as soon as our gunboats return from the more important work in which they are now engaged. Indeed, the *Paul Jones*, Commander STRADMAN, one of the finest gunboats in the navy, carrying the heaviest armament, and by her light draft and steering apparatus at each end, admirably adapted for navigating these inland waters, has already been ordered from Stono, I understand, and will probably dislodge, within a day or two, our traitorous "Southren brethern," who will forever rue their audacity in provoking the anger of such a formidable foe.

Beyond these incidents and the firing of a National salute from Fort Wells, at Hilton Head, our "Fourth" came and went without much to mark it from other days. True, all work was suspended, but holidays in this latitude are unappreciated, at least by the soldiers, because there are no methods of amusement. The negroes, however, on most of the plantations, made a gala day of it, and they were encouraged in its celebration by their superintendents, who improved the occasion to impress upon them the duties and responsibilities which belonged to their new condition as freemen in its relation to the Government.

I had the pleasure of attending one of these celebrations at St. Helena Island, to which at least *twelve hundred* well-dressed, orderly and evidently very happy negroes participated. I went upon an invitation from Brig.-Gen. SAXTON, an earnest friend of the blacks, whose whole energies are enlisted in the experiment of dealing with them in that practical way which shall subserve their best interests, and who has been wisely intrusted by the Government with their management. Leaving Beaufort at 6 o'clock in the morning, the General and his Staff crossed to Ladies' Island, where a carriage awaited them, in which they rode four miles to the plantation formerly owned by Mr. JOHN J. POPE, but now superintended by Miss WINSOR, an estimable lady, sent here from Boston, under the auspices of the Freedman's Society. The drive at this early hour, while the air was balmy as the breath of June, was delightful, taking us through many acres of thrifty cotton and fields of fast-ripening corn, all the result of the wise policy pursued toward the negroes, in this Department, by Mr. PIERCE, their late Superintendent. On this plantation there are 165 acres under cultivation, the larger number of which are devoted to cotton, and the condition of crops here, I was told, might be taken as an illustration of what they were elsewhere. There have been ninety-five people living under Miss WINSOR'S charge, not more than half of whom were engaged in the fields, but her management has been judicious and kind, and marked with such tact that these few laborers have worked more willingly and heartily, and have accomplished nearly as much, as did the full force when the work was performed under compulsion.

In addition to the very hard work of providing for the wants of these people, and raising them from their former condition of helpless, almost child-like dependence upon others to a comparative state of self-reliance and self-direction—a task the difficulties of which were aggravated by its novelty and her inexperience—Miss WINSOR, with the undaunted energy of a heroine, has established a school, which she superintends in person, for the instruction in reading and writing of the children on her own and the surrounding plantations. This school is numerously attended, and the pupils give very encouraging signs of advancement. As might well have been expected this lady is looked upon by her humble charge with a feeling akin to worship, and they have responded to her efforts on their behalf with a higher appreciation than could have been expected.

After partaking, in company with a number of the Superintendents from other plantations, of this lady's hospitality, Gen. SAXTON, and the entire party, set out in carriages for the Baptist Church on St. Helena Island, which was appointed for the place of celebration. A pleasant drive of three miles took us to our destination, and on the way we passed hundreds of negroes, gaily trooping along in their holiday dresses, who greeted us with smiles and words of welcome. We arrived at the scene of festivity in time to witness the forming of the procession, and other preliminaries of the occasion. A platform was erected at a corner of the church-yard, beneath the wide-spread branches of a noble oak, and a large United States flag, borrowed for the occasion, hung opposite, directly across the road. Beneath this flag the negroes marched, marching in pairs to the music of their own voices, waving green boughs, and cheering with enthusiasm the banner of the Union. I said that the number of those assembled was at least twelve hundred, and I am sure, if anything, that this is an under-estimate. The celebration exercises were inaugurated with prayer by Rev. Mr. BRINKERHOFF, of Boston, and appropriate addresses were made by Gen. SAXTON, Mr. PHILBRICK, of Boston, and other gentlemen, to which the audience paid great attention. I have seldom had an opportunity of witnessing a more decorous and delighted assembly, and such was the feeling of all the white people who were present. The speaking was relieved by a variety of simple songs, given by the negroes with a great deal of spirit, and at the conclusion of these exercises, an ample quantity of cake and cool drinks was distributed to the delighted multitude.

In the evening an organization known as the "Wabash Minstrels," composed of some of the crew of that magnicent ship, gave a very amusing and ore olitable Ethiopian entertainment on board, by permission of Commodore DUPONT. Several officers of the army availed themselves of invitations to be present, but a damper was turned upon their delight while they were returning home. Most of the pleasure-seekers were caught in a drenching rain-storm, destructive of uniforms and decorations. When I landed with some of these pleasure-seekers, the long pier at Hilton Head was ankle-deep with water, and in the midst of it, exposed to the pitiless storm, were 500 or 900 crouching figures, composing the One Hundredth Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. LEASURE, just arrived from Stono, and having no quarters. Looking at the poor fellows, I could not help thinking that MONTGOMERY, or whoever was the author of these lines, or something like them:

> "Glorious is the death of those
> Who for their country die,
> And be like theirs my last repose
> When cold and stark I lie."

must have been demented or else had never enlisted.

I regret to mention that Capt. C. E. FULLER, who has been attached to the Quartermaster's Department of the Port Royal expedition from its inception, and for some months has filled the post of Chief Quartermaster, has been put under arrest by Gen. HUNTER. The arrest, I learn, is due to the discovery by Gen. HUNTER of the fact that, in violation of orders, Capt. FULLER had made contracts with agents of GEORGE LAW for the hire of vessels for terms of ninety days, at rates exceeding the total estimated cost of the vessels hired, accepting their valuation as expressed on the face of the charter parties. Capt. FULLER is a widely-known Banker of Boston, and since his employment here he has made himself very popular with everybody. His arrest has caused a marked sensation, and his friends are confident that he will be able to establish his innocence of the charge against him. The position of Chief Quartermaster is now filled by Capt. JOHN J. ELWELL, U. S. V., of Ohio, formerly Assistant Quartermaster. Capt. ELWELL was at James Island during the fight on the 16th ultimo, and his conduct for coolness and bravery under fire, when acting as Aide-de-Camp to Gen. BENHAM, attracted general notice and admiration. In the absence of Gen. BENHAM, the conduct of Capt. ELWELL has called from Gen. WRIGHT a special letter of commendation addressed to the Major-General commanding.

The school-ship *John Adams*, with Midshipmen from the United States Naval Academy at Newport, on a cruise, arrived here on the 4th, and after the young gentlemen had paid their respects to Commodore DUPONT, the vessel sailed again on the 5th for home.

I had a glimpse at a Charleston paper of the 28th ult., containing a brief telegram from Richmond to the effect that our army had been defeated. We have learned not to credit fully what the rebels tell us, but we cannot help feeling anxious to hear news from home.

H. J. W.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Wounded Men Up the York River—The Rebel Batteries Up the James—The Return of the President, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, July 10—8 P. M.

A flag of truce was sent up York River yesterday, and returned this afternoon. At Cumberland they found 105 of our wounded soldiers, held as prisoners by the rebels. The latter readily consented to give them up. Arrangements were at once made to convey them to the landing where the steamer JOHN PACKER says: When they had been conveyed about one mile, a rebel cavalry company came up and compelled them all to return to the hospital, and Dr. BRADLEY, of the Hygeia Hospital, was taken prisoner, but subsequently released. The wounded soldiers were all left at the Cumberland Hospital, where they found them, in the hands of the rebels.

The steamer *Cononicus* was fired into yesterday by the rebels, a few miles this side of Harrison's Landing. No damage done. Notwithstanding our gunboats are stationed at intervals of three miles along that portion of the river, yet the rebels, with about six field pieces, dodge down near the river, and fire into our transports every day. They fire and run away before the gunboats can bring their guns to bear on them.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, July 9.

President LINCOLN arrived here at 3 o'clock this afternoon, after a short visit to the army on James River. He was received with great enthusiasm, and salute after salute was fired by the several batteries where he had occasion to visit.

His visit here was short, only an hour and a half, during which he dined with Geo. DURNBIX on board the *Alice Price*. About 4½ o'clock he took his departure. He was saluted in passing down the Roads by the British frigate *Jason*, which has been lying abreast of the fort for several days.

All is quiet in the army. Nothing is going on except throwing up earthworks and clearing away trees.

Among the prisoners at the hospital on the York-River, held by the rebels, is Mrs. E. K. PARLIN, Dr. BRADLY, interceded with the rebels for the release of this lady, but to no avail, they turned a deaf ear to his entreaties.

The joy of the poor wounded soldiers at their anticipated release was very great, but when they were informed that they must return to the hospital again, and be left there as prisoners, their grief was indescribable, especially among those who were sick. The scene was heartrending.

The following is a list of their names:

DANIEL WEADELL, Assistant-Surgeon U. S. A., in charge.

THIRTY-EIGHTH NEW-YORK.

F. Hoefer, Co. C.	George Pierce, Co. K.

FORTIETH NEW-YORK.

Wm. E. Knapp, Co. H.	James Brinnagan, Co. D.
Sergt. J. G. Hoyt, Co. E.	Simon Freemen, Co. C.
Abner Guild, Co. B.	Alex Hart, (band,) Co. D.
Lawrence Cassidy, Co. C.	

THIRTY-SEVENTH NEW-YORK.

Pat. Riley, Co. A.	Jos. Tucker, Co. B.

FIRST NEW-YORK CAVALRY.

E. H. Parlin, Co. B.

FOURTH MAINE.

Hosea Young, Co. C.	J. J. Seymore, Co. H.
Elijah Grindle, Co. H.	Thomas Wakeley, Co. C.
A. Grindle, Co. H.	Sylvanus Hatch, Co. A.
Leonard Jones, Co. G.	Wm. Trowbridge, Co. G.
B. W. Smith, Co. G.	

SECOND MICHIGAN.

H. Eggerman, Co. A.	Jas. Hetchcort, Co. G.
Arnold Bartley, Co. G.	Jerome Robbins, Co. I.
— Harker, Co. H.	Wm. Grierson, Co. H.
Oh. Delf, Co. H.	Fred. Scully, Co. H.

THIRD MICHIGAN.

John Shane, Co. K.	Wilson Jones, Co. B.
Conrad Kreitzer, Co. C.	Orin Warrington, Co. D.
J. P. Johnston, Co. H.	Adolph Cowpan, Co. H.
Warren Johnstone, Co. F.	

FIFTH MICHIGAN.

John Fallmerth, Co K.	Chas. C. Radley, Co. E.
Thos. Edwards, Co. F.	Maj. D. G. Commerce.
Ira Blumberg, Co. B.	

FIFTY-SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA.

Lieut. Daniel Miner, Co. H.	J. E. More, Co. H.
Andrew Haren, Co. I.	J. S. Bradley, Co. H.
Oscar Thorn, Co. H.	Sergt. H. C. Wells, Co. G
G. W. Hotchkiss, Co. D.	J. Spear, Co. K.
D. D. Fitman, Co. G.	L. J. Bowles, Co. A
J. Zuper, Co. F	Sergt. J. R. Hayes, Co. G.
H. Armstrong, Co. H.	J. H. Marrow, Co. F
R. C. Douglass, Co G.	

SIXTY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA.

Wm. M. Hill, Co. B.	R. E. Warden, Co. C.
J. M. Bair, Co. K.	John Crooks, Co. F.
Geo. W. Kernel, Co. I.	Simon Shall, Co. I.
Jas. Gilbrath, Co. E.	Saml. Perkins Co. I.
Geo. Worden, Co. C.	Geo. Raine, Co. I.
Wash. Bell, Co K.	A. Watson, Co. I.
C. J. Cooper, Co. G.	Geo. Wolfkill, Co. G.
J. Gifford, Co. F.	M. Roemer, Co. E.
J. B. Dandinger, Co. F.	J. Henderson, Co. G.
G. Lawrence, Co. F.	John A Robinson, Co. G.
E. Cousins, Co. F	John Packer, Co. I.
Corp. A. Rotter, Co F.	Hugh Smith, Co. B.
Martin Naylor, Co. C.	Mark McGrawn, Co. K.
R. C. Dends, Co. C.	

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA.

J. F. Livingston, Co. D.	J. McElbroes, Co. B.
O. Taylor, Co. B.	Chas Smith, Band.
Chas. Kesler, Co. A.	Andrew Eddinger, Co. I.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH NEW-YORK.

W. H. Poillon, Co. I,	Chas. H. Calver, Co, F.
Geo. Wadden, Co. D.	R. Abrams, Co. D.
Thos. Mitchell, Co. C.	Thos. Parker, Co. A.
H. Navel, Co. G,	John McPharlane, Co. A.

EIGHTY-FIRST NEW-YORK.

Lorenzo Walker, Co. I.

NINETY-EIGHTH NEW-YORK.

Martin Kellogg, Co. I.

ELEVENTH MAINE.

E. D. Burns, Co. B.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Great Battles on the Peninsula.

AN OFFICIAL REPORT FROM GEN. LEE.

Major Wheat Killed and Gen. Elzy Wounded.

An Unsuccessful Attempt to Run the Blockade at Wilmington, N. C.

FROM RICHMOND.

GEN. LEE'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

RICHMOND, June 28.
HEADQUARTERS, June 27.

To His Excellency, President Davis:

MR. PRESIDENT: Profoundly grateful to Almighty God for the signal victory granted us, it is my pleasure and task to announce to you the success achieved by this army to-day.

The enemy was this morning driven from his strong position behind Beaver Creek Dam, pursued to that beyond Powhattan Creek, and finally, after a severe contest of five hours, entirely repulsed from the field.

Night put an end to the contest. I grieve to state our loss in officers and men is great. We sleep on the field and shall renew the contest in the morning.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
[Signed,] R. E. LEE, General.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

Dispatches to the Granada (Miss.) Appeal.

RICHMOND, June 27.—The great battle commenced yesterday at 2 P. M.

Gen. A. P. HILL'S Division crossed the Chickahominy River at Meadow Bridge and carried the enemy's works at Mechanicsville, with comparatively small loss.

A furious fire was then opened upon Ellison's Mill, a strongly fortified Federal position just below the Mechanicsville batteries, which was shelled by our artillery until 6½ o'clock this morning. The mill was taken after an obstinate defence.

The Divisions of Stonewall JACKSON, A. P. and D. HILL, MAGRUDER and LONGSTREET, are beyond the Chickahominy River, and have driven the enemy below the York River Railroad, taking the enemy's siege guns, mounted on railway trucks, and cutting off MCCLELLAN'S communication with West Point.

The fighting is still going on. Great confidence is felt.

Our wounded are coming in by rail and ambulance, and our whole population are engaged in the duties imposed on them by the battle.

RICHMOND, Saturday, June 28.

The *Dispatch* this morning says the results yesterday may thus be summed up: We have driven the enemy six miles, beaten them twice in fight, captured eight or ten batteries and some thirty pieces of artillery, many stores, much clothing, many prisoners and small arms.

JACKSON, it is said, has been doing great damage to the enemy, for, being completely in their rear, he has cut off all communication with the Pamunkey, captured 500 prisoners and many stores.

The *Examiner* says the action became general in the vicinity of Coal Harbor about 5 in the afternoon. It is estimated that seventy-five thousand Confederate troops were engaged, with equal, if not superior force of the enemy. From the best and most reliable information we can obtain, the field was undecided; the action will be renewed this morning.

The field of battle is about twelve miles from Richmond.

The *Whig* says the enemy fell back for the most part in order, and succeeded in getting off most of their artillery, as well as the greater part of their dead and wounded. To-day will probably witness a general and decisive battle.

The *Enquirer* says at 12 o'clock last night we conversed with an aid to one of our Generals, who informs us that we have driven the Yankees from all their strong positions, taken a number of prisoners, a great many cannon, &c.

MCCLELLAN is now represented as being almost hemmed in, the telegraph wires have all been cut, and the railroad, doubtless, torn up before this. In answer to an inquiry if there was no way of MCCLELLAN getting to his gunboats, our informant replied none under heaven that he could see, except with his balloon. In short, the fight yesterday was a glorious victory.

RICHMOND, Saturday, June 28.

No accounts have been received from the field today, except meagre reports, all indicating that the Confederats are following up their success.

About two thousand prisoners were taken last night, including Brig.-Gen. REYNOLDS, and at least one hundred commissioned officers.

It has been found necessary to largely increase our prison accommodations. Prisoners have been arriving all forenoon. It is reported that two other Yankee Generals have been captured.

RICHMOND, Saturday, June 28.

The whole number of prisoners taken is about 3,500, including Gens. REYNOLDS, SAUNDERS and RANKIN, and a large number of field officers.

The constant arrival of prisoners produced a lively excitement about the streets. All reports from the field confirm the thorough discomfiture of the Yankee army, and many expect that MCCLELLAN will capitulate. Several batteries have been taken to-day. We have lost no general officers, but Gen. ELZY has been wounded, it is feared mortally. The gallant Major WHEAT, of the Louisiana Tigers, was killed.

RICHMOND, June 28.—The battle was continued today, with a brilliant Confederate success.

The enemy is said to be completely routed.

Seven thousand prisoners have been taken, including many officers, and Generals RANKIN and REYNOLDS.

RICHMOND, June 29.—Only a few brigades of the attacking column of the Confederate army were engaged yesterday.

MAGRUDER'S and HUGER'S divisions were still held in reserve on the west side of the Chickahominy, where it is understood MCCLELLAN was yesterday amassing a large body of troops.

A renewal of the battle was expected this morning.

Two regiments of MAGRUDER'S Division—the Seventh and Eighth Georgia—suffered severely yesterday in attempting to take a battery near Seven Pines, defended by at least two brigades of Yankees. Col. LAMAR, of the Eighth, was wounded and taken prisoner, and Lieut.-Col. WEIR, of the Seventh, was wounded in the neck. The casualties of the two regiments are about 200.

There seems to be no doubt of the fact that MCCLELLAN'S communication with his source of supplies is effectually cut off.

The remnant of MCCLELLAN'S army is now on this side of the Chickahominy. The bridges were destroyed to prevent pursuit from the Confederates on the north side.

It is reported here that MCCLELLAN is retreating toward the James River, where his troops may embark in transports under the protection of his gunboats.

The latest report from the lines give this information, and state that our army is pursuing the enemy, and hope to capture many of them before night.

RICHMOND, Sunday, June 29.

The latest report from the lines represent that there has been fighting to-day up to 11 o'clock. Our army was then in line of battle, and it was expected would soon advance upon the enemy.

The anxiety to hear from the battle-field is intense, though everybody is confident of a decisive victory.

Citizens are rightly excluded from the lines, and reliable information of the progress of events is difficult to obtain.

ADDITIONAL ACCOUNTS.

From the Richmond Examiner, July 4.

It will be recollected that it was stated, with great precision of detail, that on Saturday evening last, we had brought the enemy to bay on the south side of the Chickahominy, and that it only remained to finish him to a single battle. Such in fact appears to have been the situation then. The next morning, however, it was perceived that our supposed resources of generalship had given us too much confidence; that the enemy had managed to extricate himself from the critical position, and having massed his forces, had escaped under the cover of the night, in opening a way to the James River.

Since this unlooked event, the operations of our army on the Richmond side of the Chickahominy have been to follow the fugitive enemy through a country where he has had admirable opportunities of concealment, and through the swamps and forests of which he has retreated with judgment, a dexterity, and a spirit of fortitude, which, however unavailing that may be save his entire command, must challenge our admiration for his generalship.

The glory and fruits of our victory may have been seriously diminished by the grave mishap or fault by which the enemy was permitted to leave his camp on the south side of the Chickahominy, in an open country, and to plunge into the dense cover of wood and swamp, where the best portion of four or five days has been consumed in hunting him and finding out his new position, only in time to attack him under the uncertainty and disadvantage of the darkness of night. But in spite of delays and embarrassments which have already occurred in bringing the enemy to a decisive action, the successes of the week's engagements, as far as now known to us, are not to be lightly esteemed. We would not deprecate results already accomplished, because of errors which, if they had not occurred, would have made our victory more glorious and more complete. The siege of Richmond has been raised—an army of one hundred and twenty thousand men have been pushed from their strongholds and fortifications, and put to flight; we have enjoyed the *éclat* of an almost daily succession of victories, some of which have been achieved in circumstances in which the valor of our troops have alone redeemed us from the faults of military science; we have gathered an immense spoil, in which we are reported to have taken at least ten thousand prisoners, and from seventy to eighty pieces of artillery; and we have demoralized and dispersed, if we have not succeeded in annihilating, an army which had every resource that could be summoned to its assistance, every possible addition of numbers within the reach of the Yankee Government, and every material condition of success to insure for it the result of the contest which it now abandons in dismay."

The different postures of the dead always strike a spectator as he passes over the battle-field. One laid on his back, with his arms stretched upward at length; another with his head plunged into a pool of mud and water, having evidently died slaking his thirst; a third laid partly on the bank and partly in the water of a creek having been shot in crossing, and died clutching the twigs and bushes of the opposite bank. One, shot through the head, had made himself a bed of leaves and laid down, drawing his blanket and overcoat about him. His uniform and face betokened an officer of some rank. All the above were of the Yankee slain.

During Tuesday night those engaged in carrying the Confederate wounded off the field could not use their lanterns, as every flicker from them was sure to draw the fire of the Yankees.

Nothing was to be found on this portion of the field but killed and wounded Yankees, and their guns and knapsacks. A mute, and to Virginians, a most interesting story was told by these knapsacks. Upward of three hundred of them belonged to the famous New-York Seventh Regiment, who were once so feasted and lionized in this city. If a remnant of them return to the Empire City, they may say with truth that on Virginia soil they were appropriately welcomed on the occasion of both their visits as friends and as foes.

The future historian of this war, if he does justice to any feature of its progress, will present the saddest picture in all his narrative when he tells how our wounded soldiers are treated. He will be compelled to give credit to the philanthropic attentions of those of our citizens who have devoted their whole time and energies to searching them out on the battle-field and tenderly handling and conveying them to the city; and also to those who have freely opened their houses and filled them with the poor sufferers. But, alas! what shall he say for those who are in authority, whose business it was to have made preparation for several thousand wounded, (for the most short-sighted knew that they would be numbered by thousands,) when he tells that so incomplete were the arrangements that the houses prepared for hospitals were not capable of accommodating one-fourth of those requiring attention; that others had to be opened after the sufferers had been brought to the doors of these houses already crowded; and, worst of all, that scores of wagons filled with men who have suffered in defence of the Capital of the Confederacy, have been driven about from one place to another, sometimes for two or three hours, in my endeavoring to find room in which to bestow their loads. Nor is there any excuse for this. Not even that which is so often offered for the short-comings of those who control many of our Government Departments—*ignorance*.

Last night we could hear, from the room in which we were writing, the drunken shouts of revellers proceeding from a negro-serenading in a theatre on Franklin-street. A little further from these indecent and grating sounds, might be heard the groans of the dying. Why might not this building, a resort of lewdness, the sounds from which mocked last night the solemn and appalling scene of death, have been made a hospital for the wounded? Why, too, while gamblers and libertines have been permitted to reserve their hells of amusement, have dancy preachers, (the snuffling "*bon vivants*" who preach charity and the godly virtues,) been permitted to imitate the selfishness of these creatures, and to deny their velvet-cushioned churches to the use of the Government as hospitals for our wounded and dying soldiers?

From a reliable source we are assured that Gen. SUMNER is wounded, and a prisoner in Gen. JACKSON'S camp. His condition, it is said, will not allow of his being brought to this city.

THE CAPTURED PRISONERS.

The number of prisoners received at the prisons, according to the returns made yesterday morning from all the prisons, was 4,281. About 300 more were received yesterday. They represent Maine and Michigan regiments. Among them were sappers and miners. Some of the prisoners were almost unable to drag themselves along to their quarters, and seemed glad when the doors closed upon them. About one hundred officers are among the prisoners. More prisoners remain to be brought in.

NEW-YORK MERCHANTS IN TOWN.

Yesterday morning, some half dozen men, who came into Richmond, (supposing it to be in possession of MCCLELLAN,) for the purpose of setting themselves up in the business of sutlers, were arrested and paroled by Provost-Marshal GRISWOLD until 10 o'clock A. M. Some important facts, in the meantime, being alleged against them, an order for their rearrest and lodgment in Castle Goodwin was issued, but up to a late hour last night the merchants had not been caught.

THE CENTRAL ROAD OPENED AGAIN.

By a notice posted up in the hotels yesterday, the public that go in and out are informed that trains for Charlottesville, Staunton and other points, are again running from Richmond on the Central road. An accommodation train runs to Ashland daily. Only hand baggage will be received from passengers on the through trains. The opening of the road will prove a great convenience to the public, as well as facilitate the reception of provisions in the market.

BATTLE-FIELD MEMENTOES.

The ordinary number and varities of relics and mementoes taken from the battle fields and Yankee camps in front of Richmond are appearing in the city, the holders exhibiting them with great gusto. Some of them have been to *souvenir* hunters at fabulous prices—a broken set of cards, illustrated with the portraits of Yankee Generals, bringing as high as ten dollars. Cabinets of "curiosities of the war" will be the rage for generations to come.

BRINGING IN SUPPLIES.

The friends of the wounded coming into the city to administer to their wants have, in most instances, shown the laudable forethought to provide and bring with them good quantities of country produce—butter, eggs, meats, vegetables, &c., to supply their wants in the hospitals and elsewhere. This is an excellent method of getting seasonable supplies for the wounded, and should be adopted by all coming into the city.

YANKEES AT LARGE.

It was intimated yesterday that Yankee stragglers from MCCLELLAN'S army are straying within our lines, and may now be in the city in the guise of Confederate soldiers. Two were captured yesterday near the suburbs.

MISCELLANEOUS SOUTHERN NEWS.

A BRITISH VESSEL RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Friday, June 27.

The British steamer *Modern Greece*, loaded with arms and munitions of war, run aground three-quarters of a mile east of Fort Fisher, close in, this morning. The blockaders fired at her with the view of her destruction. When the fort opened on the blockaders they hauled off. She has one thousand tons of powder on board.

Fort Fisher succeeded in striking so as to wet the powder and prevent her from being blown up by the enemy's shells. It is believed a large portion of her cargo will be saved. Assistance has been sent. Passengers and crew safe—saved all their private property.

CONFEDERATE DASH ON IUKA.

We find the following dispatch in the Mobile *News* of the 26th ult.:

NEAR TUPELO, Monday, June 23, 1862.

I wrote you on yesterday of a brilliant dash made by our cavalry into the lines of the enemy. Further information confirms what I before wrote you, and shows that affair to have been one of the most brilliant of the war.

Capt. HENRY, with some 25 mounted men, passed the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, near Iuka, and destroyed 3,000 bales of cotton which the Yankees had collected between the railroad and the Tennessee River, to be shipped North. They came back to the railroad and captured a mail train, which they destroyed, frightening a heavy force of Yankees almost to death, and retiring before the enemy could discover the force.

A prisoner taken says the impression in camp was that BEAUREGARD and his whole army were upon them.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, June 28.

The British steamer RACER, instead of lying outside of the bar as usual when she comes here, this evening entered the harbor, and now lies anchored off the wharves.

It is reported that a French war steamer was expected.

The community is much mystified at this unusual event.

Launching of a New Gunboat.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 10.

The gunboat *Mount Gabriel* was launched this afternoon from the Navy-yard.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE CITY OF NEW-YORK OFF CAPE RACE.

Another Declaration by Lord Palmerston Against Intervention.

Cotton Still Tending Upward—Breadstuffs Firm—Provisions Dull—Consols 91 3-4 a 91 7-8.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Thursday, July 10.

The steamship *City of New-York*, from Liverpool 2d, *via* Queenstown 3d inst., was boarded off Cape Race, at 10 A. M., to-day.

The news is two days later, but the political intelligence is unimportant.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 2d.

The crops of England and France are reported most favorable. The French manufacturing accounts also show more animation.

The latest rumors assert that Gen. GOYON will not be recalled from Rome.

The Paris Bourse was flat at 69f. 90c.

The Italian Ministry had ordered an increase in iron-plated ships.

The question of brigandage and the removal of the Ex-King of Naples from Rome, was debated by the Italian Chambers. RATTAZI said the accounts of the brigandage were exaggerated. No additional force was necessary.

The Italian Government persisted in pointing out that the presence of FRANCIS II. at Rome is a source of disorders. He believed NAPOLEON also shares the conviction, and perceives the necessity for providing against its continuance; but difficulties cannot all be vanquished at a single blow.

A high military commission was about to assemble in Prussia to consider the possibility of reducing the Military Budget. Important changes in the tariff will be reported and proposed to the New Chamber.

The Spanish Government had again reiterated its firm determination and prejudice to the independence of Mexico.

The Danish Reproad had voted an extraordinary credit of 1,000,000 rigsdaler for iron plated vessels.

Lord PALMERSTON, in the British Parliament, reiterated his declaration against the feasibility of mediation at present. He contends that what is wanted in order that the war may come to an end, is that each party be brought to appreciate its real interest. When once that is seen, nothing will prevent the conclusion of peace; but every word spoken in high places, tending to foreign intervention, delays this consummation.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says dissatisfaction at the Mexican policy is openly expressed, and letters from Mexico convey the same feeling. LORENCEZ'S official report of the Guadalupe affairs, admits his defeat, owing to illusions and false information. He is in good order.

The Bourse was quiet at 68.35.

The Continental news is unimportant.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, July —.

COTTON—The sales to-day were 20,000 bales, the market closing buoyant, and with an upward tendency in prices, but quotations unchanged. Speculators and exporters took 12,000 bales.

FLOUR and WHEAT are quiet and unchanged, but firm.

CORN dull, and 3d. 6d. lower.

PROVISIONS dull and nominal.

LONDON, Thursday, July 3.

CONSOLS close at 91¾@91⅞ for Money.

Illinois Central Shares, 4@5 discount; Erie, 29¾.

Enthusiastic War Meeting in Hartford.

HARTFORD, Thursday, July 10.

The largest and most enthusiastic outpouring of the people ever seen in Hartford was witnessed tonight in response to a call to meet to devise ways and means to meet the call for troops. Three thousand people met in Allyn Hall, and when that place was literally packed, the people gathered in the street until they numbered many thousands. Mayor HAMERSLEY presided. Some stirring speeches were made in the hall by Mr. HAMERSLEY, Senator DIXON, Gov. BUCKINGHAM, Hon. DANIEL P. TYLER, Hon. CHARLES CHAPMAN, and Rev. H. G. BATTERSON.

Resolutions with the true ring were passed, and a committee appointed to promote enlistments. In response to an appeal to the audience to enlist, and to the question, "Will you go?" nearly the whole audience responded, "We will go." The wildest enthusiasm was manifested at the out-door meeting, which was addressed by Postmaster E. S. CLEVELAND, Hon. ALVIN P. HYDE, H. CLAY TRUMBULL, H. C. ROBINSON, EDWARD GOODMAN, WM. H. GREEN, Gov. BUCKINGHAM, Senator DIXON, Hon. CHARLES CHAPMAN, and Hon. D. P. TYLER. With the spirit manifested to-night, Hartford could raise a regiment in ten days. The most ultra Democrats, as well as all other shades of politicians, took an active part in the meeting, and responded as one man to the call of the Government. Nothing like it has ever before been witnessed in Hartford. The people are aroused, and will nobly respond to the President's call. Senator DIXON has done nobly in arousing the people. He will return to Washington with the message that the people of Connecticut are ready to respond to any call which the Government may make upon them.

The Connecticut Legislature voted, to-day, to pay each volunteer a bonus of $50, in addition to a former bonus of $30, making a State bounty of $80.

A Party of Union Cavalry Cut to Pieces.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, July 10.

Four companies of the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry were surprised and cut to pieces, at daybreak this morning, on the State line, by STEARN'S Cavalry, 1,500 strong.

Col. WILLIAMS and Maj. JORDANS and BROWN are reported among the killed. The wounded men were assassinated.

STEARNS is reported *en route* to Bowling Green, with the intention of destroying the bridges. Some of the railroad track has been torn up.

Later accounts state that it is not certain that Col. WILLIAMS was among the killed.

RETURNING TO THE ARMY.—Capt. G. LEFORT, Fourth Regiment, SICKLES' Brigade, having recovered from a severe attack of fever, returns to join his regiment with quite a number of recruits, on the steamer *S. R. Spaulding*, which sails to-day direct for the James River.

A TRIAL TRIP.—The new steamship *Creole*, of Messrs. LORLAM & HEINEKEN'S line of Havana packets, will proceed on a trial trip on Saturday next, from the foot of Thirteenth-street, North River. She will be the mate to the *Roanoke*.

[Advertisement.]

SUMMER CLOTHING,

At EVANS', { 66 / 68 } Fulton-street,

30 per cent. below Broadway prices.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM'S ATTRACTIONS have been multiplied *ad infinitum*. In addition to Commodore NUTT, the Connecticut Giantess, the American Lambert, Aquaria, &c., &c., Hutman's National Opera Troupe give their superb performances afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 10—*In steamship Kangaroo, from Queenstown and Liverpool*—T. P. Grinnell and lady, L. V. De Witt, R. Swan, W. Audin, wife and 2 children, S. Davis, wife and 2 children, J. R. Loyd, F. Jones, Col. C. Ferie, J. Jim Wilkinson and wife, James Tait, R. Foster, Miss Blythe, Belmont, Grace, W. O'Brien, T. Hunter, J. Windsor, F. Rauh, D. Straus, C. W. Bodeman, W. Fielding, C. Richie, J. Richie, K. Hartmann, C. Chindelence, J. Chindelence, C. A. French, Mr. Audrie, J. Audrie, Mrs. Audrey, J. Joachimsen, C. Jeffrey, Mr. Voorhees, L.

The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM RICHMOND.

Rebel Views of Gen. McClellan's Present Position.

ITS IMPREGNABILITY ACKNOWLEDGED.

Its Advantages in a Sanitary Point of View.

The Rebel Authorities Chided for Withholding News.

Probable Withdrawal of the Rebel Lines.

A PESTILENCE IN THE CITY FEARED.

A Tribute to the Generalship of McClellan.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 11.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 7th, has been received here. Discoursing on Gen. McCLELLAN'S present position it says:

"We believe all that was known in the city yesterday, outside of the several circles of Bureaucracy, was that the enemy had taken a strong position, with one of his flanks resting on the river about Berkeley, sometimes under cover of his gunboats, and his extreme right reaching to Herring Creek, where his position is defended by an almost impassable morass. It was supposed that the enemy would have been attacked yesterday, but there had been no fighting up to the last accounts we have had from the lines.

It is not to be supposed the enemy has selected these plantations as the scene of his last great stand without good reason. The first and most apparent of these is, that the Westover Landing is perhaps the very best on James River, and the stream for miles up and down being broad and deep, affords both excellent sea-room and anchorage for his gunboats and transports. But this is by no means the only advantage of the position. On the west of Berkeley are innumerable impassable ravines, running from near the Charles City road on the north to James River, *making a successful attack from that quarter next to impossible.* Within a quarter of a mile from where these ravines begin, Herring Run Creek crosses the Charles City Road, and running in a southeasterly direction, skirts on the north and east the plantations of Berkeley and Westover, and empties into James River at the extreme eastern boundary of the latter. *The whole course of this creek is one impassable morass*, while along its northern and eastern banks extend the Heights of Evelinton, a long range of hills that overlook the Westover and Berkeley estates, and which offer an eligible position for heavy guns.

It will be seen that protected on the south by the river and his gunboats, on the west by impassable ravines, and on the north and east by Herring Creek and the heights of Evelinton, *the enemy's position presents but one pregnable point*, the piece of level country northwest of Westover from a quarter to a half a mile in width, laying between the head of the ravines, and the front where Herring Creek crosses the Charles City Road. But it is certain that the enemy, with his immense resources of men and machinery, will in a very brief period, *obstruct by art this only natural entrance to his stronghold.* Already it is within range of his gunboats, and of his siege guns planted on the Evelinton Hills. *Another day may see it strewn with felled timber, and bristling with field batteries.*

In summerating the advantages secured to the enemy by his present position, *his superior facilities for transportation must not be omitted.* Whilst our ammunition and stores must be wagoned a distance of nearly thirty miles, his steamers and transports are running up to the very doors of his tent.

For the benefit of the distant reader, we may here properly say something of the character of the country *to which, suddenly and unexpectedly, the seat of war has been shifted.* Ten days ago, when McCLELLAN became Richmond, with the exception of about five miles of the Chickahominy low ground, he occupied *the most barren, and at the same time the most watered and most unhealthy region of Eastern Virginia.* Agues, hoop-holes and whortleberries, have been always the only sure crops of the country. With a radius of ten miles about the Seven Pines, taking that point as a centre, and but two living streams cross the Nine Mile or Williamsburgh roads between Richmond and Bottom's Bridge. On these two roads, with the Seven Pines as their headquarters, the very pick and flower of the Northern army was concentrated, and here for weeks their vigor and numbers melted away under the influence of the miasma, bad water, and a Southern sun; but by his hasty trip through White Oak Swamp, McCLELLAN has emerged with thinned ranks *into a more genial land.* A broad, fresh river flows before him, while his tired and hungry hordes will find boundless supplies in as fair and rich a valley as the sun shines on. The country on the lower James River is the very garden-spot of Virginia. Nowhere does the soil better repay the toil and skill of the husbandman."

The *Examiner* says of its own Government:

"There has already been enough of trifling and abuse of the public mind by the suppression or reserve of facts on the part of the Government. If the Commanding General could write a dozen lines giving the result of the fight at Gaines' Mills, why *on each succeeding day might he not have had a bulletin of equal length, simply stating results.* It would have cost but a trifle of time, and would have cooferred an incalculable benefit upon the whole country, in composing public anxiety. If the first official display of our success had not been fully sustained by subsequent events, and if the public expectations, which were then raised to such a height, are to be reduced, we believe that *our people can bear the disappointment without wasting to hear the facts drip out through the slow and forced confessions of those in authority.* If McCLELLAN has effected a communication with the river, *why was not the fact boldly and sincerely announced*, instead of trifling with the public mind by reports of surrounding portions of his army in triangular swamps, and in the neighborhood of mill-ponds, and other false and vague stories, intended to break the fall of public expectation? The public is left under the impression of general facts. We know that the valor of our troops has so far prevailed, and that the enemy has been pushed from his line of investment of this city; but what may be the strength of the coherent remnant of his army; whether that remnant is yet involved by our lines, or has escaped from our grasp, or has been reinforced for another grand battle, are questions which everybody has been asking for the last week, and which the Government plainly refuses to answer, by withholding from the people all information whatever of the battle of Richmond."

Upon the strait to which the rebels are now reduced there, the *Examiner* says:

"The scene of active operations has been removed to such a distance from Richmond that it is difficult to obtain any news of the incidents of each day, but from what is generally understood of the situation, *it appears to admit only of the severe alternative of an immediate assault upon the enemy or the falling back of our lines.*"

With reference to the continued danger of Richmond, the *Examiner* says:

"It is sincerely to be hoped that the ability of our Generals, and the dauntless courage of the Southern armies, will soon relieve this portion of our State from the presence of the invader. In them, under Heaven, is our only hope. So long as the enemy holds undisputed possession of the lower James, so long is the Capital of the Confederacy menaced."

Of the losses in Payne's brigade, the *Examiner* says:

"Out of about 1,500 men carried into action by Gen. Payne, 814 were killed and wounded."

The *Examiner* thus heads its account of Gen. McCLELLAN'S having secured his desirable new position:

"THE RICHMOND LINES."
"THE ENEMY ON A NEW LINE OF DEFENCE!"
"A CRITICAL SITUATION!"

That a pestilence is dreaded in Richmond, just now, will be comprehended from the following brief extract:

"The health of the city, we fear, will suffer if some means are not employed to neutralize the unhealthful effect which *so many hospitals in the city and their surroundings* must naturally produce. The spreading broadcast around the hospitals and in the gutters of such disinfectants as lime, potash and plaster of Paris, would go a great way to relieve us of even the apprehension of an epidemic. We believe large quantities of lime are available for such purposes. The early application of the hint may save us from a pestilence more deadly than the bullets of the Yankees."

The Richmond *Dispatch* says:

"The effective force of some of the brigades now operating on the enemy below this city, is represented by those who profess to be conversant with the subject, as much curtailed in consequence of the *reprehensible practice indulged in by thoughtless soldiers of straying from their comrades.* A majority of the men thus forgetful of their duty, having no other place to go to, *come in crowds to this city*, where their imaginations are put in play to fill up the outlines of bloody fights, which it is more that probable that two-thirds of the relators never saw. In this momentous hour of our destiny, it behooves every soldier of the Republic to stand by his colors. Not to do so is to show a want of patriotism and a deficient knowledge of the issues involved in the present war. It is to be hoped that our Generals will take such measures as will effectually prevent *our noble army from being demoralized* by the laziness of some of the men composing it. There is, just now, too much at stake to permit this to be thought of."

The wife of Gen. BEAUREGARD died at New-Orleans a few days ago.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

Facts concerning the operations of our forces are hard to obtain. Since Tuesday, up to yesterday morning, there had been no fighting of a serious nature. The enemy was employed in escaping and in selecting positions of safety of defence of those who did not get off altogether. It is reported that he had on Saturday a large force in position near Mr. HILL CARTER'S, probably on his estate, industriously employed strengthening its defences. It was also reported that strong reinforcements had been sent to join McCLELLAN and had arrived. As the enemy commands the river, he has many advantages, but we suppose our Generals have an eye to these, and have taken measures accordingly. A great battle was anticipated on Saturday, and again on yesterday, to take place at the point above named, where the enemy was apparently disposed to make a stand.

The enemy's retreat was certainly managed with coolness and generalship. This meed of praise is due him. We have been incredulous from the beginning about the capture of the entire Federal army, or, indeed, the main part of it. It would, indeed, be an extraordinary event if an army so large should be surrounded and captured by one inferior to it in numbers, especially when that army fought on a peninsula, and commanded the waters on both sides of it. There was reason to expect, as a matter of course, that our army would take a part of the Federal force, *provided it whipped that force*; how many, depended upon circumstances. It has been suggested that the number of our prisoners is diminished by the delinquency of some prominent officer on our side. Rumor makes most serious charges of blundering and unfitness on the part indeed of more than one such officer, as leading to the partial frustration of the general plan of operations, and the sacrifice most unnecessary of hundreds of our brave volunteers on the field of battle. Rumor is a great prevaricator, as all know, but if there be the slightest foundation for what she has retailed on these points, it is due to the service and the cause that some rigid measures be taken to punish such gross violations of discipline. We think it a matter of regret that the public expectation was raised very high at the beginning of the great effort to whip and eject the enemy from his position. As to the capturing of his whole force, the brilliant victory we have gained is overshadowed by the sanguine expectation of the wholesale capture. And now that it is pretty well ascertained that the great body of the enemy's force has escaped, *the triumph is measurably forgotten in the cavilling at the failure to bag the whole concern.* The victory is brilliant and complete, without the capture. Our chivalrous army has driven from its fortifications and ingloriously from the scene of its operations before Richmond, the most splendidly equipped and the best drilled and largest army ever organized on this Continent. The disaster to that army is one of the severest, and the victory to our troops is glorious. There is too much to rejoice over to admit of repining that more had not been done.

A band of Yankees entered Scott and Lee Counties, Va., last week, taking possession of Jonesville, the county seat of Lee County, and pursuing and capturing some twenty citizens of the place, who had fled, carrying off the mails from the post-office, and everything of value from the town that was portable. They took $20,000 worth of property from Capt. D. S. DICKINSON, including eleven slaves. About four hundred of them are now encamped four miles from the place.

FROM GEN. POPE'S COMMAND.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 11.

Advices from camp near Warrenton say that our scouts recently brought in a man, who said he was on his way to Richmond to see about his sons, two of whom were wounded in the late battles. Letters were found upon his person addressed to parties in the Southern army, which he said he found on the road. It is evident that communication has been kept open from Washington to Richmond, by way of Leesburgh, Middleburgh, White Plains, &c.

The Secessionists of Warrenton are glorying over the news of the battle near Richmond, but acknowledge that, if McCLELLAN gets reinforcements enough to take Richmond, the war would be over.

A scouting party found a mill in full operation some miles from Warrenton, making army clothing, 1,000 yards being ready for delivery. The owners of the mill and operatives were notified that they would be held responsible with their lives should it be sent away.

Parties are continually applying for protection, while acknowledging their relations all in the rebel army, and that they are in sympathy with JEFF. DAVIS.

The records of Fairfax County were found in Warrenton recently, having been removed thither, it is supposed, by some lawyers. The Sheriff of the county took possession.

A scouting party, which has been as far as the Rappahannock, reports that our pickets have been driven in, but gives no particulars.

FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

A Dispatch from Gen. McClellan Received in Philadelphia.

He Announces that All is Quiet and that the Enemy has Retreated.

Possibility of Another Battle Having Been Fought.

Cannonading Heard Up the James River from Fortress Monroe.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 11.

A private dispatch from Gen. McCLELLAN, dated to-day, says:

"All quiet—we are rested—enemy has retreated."

The inference is that there has been another fight.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, July 10.

Heavy cannonading has been distinctly heard at this place all day, from up the James River. Many conjectures are afloat, but nothing is known, as no boats have come down the river to-day. The mail boat has been due for two hours (now 5 P. M.), but is not in sight yet. When she arrives we shall probably learn the cause of the cannonading.

Two gunboats are coming up the harbor, but are too far down to distinguish.

The rebel prisoners, who have been accommodated for some time past at the Rip Raps, were all taken away to-day, and removed to some point further North.

An erroneous opinion appeared in some of the newspapers in regard to the flag of truce which went up the York River on Sunday, and attempted to bring down some 107 of our sick and wounded soldiers who had been captured at Baltimore Store. No flag of truce law was violated, as the rebels at first readily consented to their removal, *on parole*. There was, doubtless, some misunderstanding, as the rebels yesterday sent a flag of truce to Gen. McCLELLAN, informing him that he could send for them at any time. Last night the *John Tucker* started for them again.

The late Colonel of the Second Maryland resigned, on account of ill health, and the command devolved upon Lieut.-Col. J. E. DUMEA. Another Colonel was appointed by the Governor of Maryland, who was unable to pass a military examination, and consequently deprived of his command, much to the gratification of the whole regiment, with whom DUMEA is a great favorite.

The steamer *John Brooks* has arrived with about 300 sick and wounded soldiers—mostly wounded. They leave this afternoon for New-York.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Visit of President Lincoln—His Reception—The Review—Firing on our Transports.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, ON JAMES RIVER, Wednesday, July 9, 1862.

The army was yesterday taken by surprise by a most unexpected visit by President LINCOLN. At 3 o'clock a rumor ran through the camp that "Uncle ABRAHAM" had arrived, and that he would review the army at once. At 4 o'clock a salute of 22 guns fired near the north part of the encampment roused every soldier and officer from his reverie. The first impression naturally was that the enemy had attacked our right flank, but the soldier's ear soon detected the absence of that peculiar sound which distinguishes a blank cartridge from the screaming shell; and when he had counted 22, the matter was explained. It was the salute for the President of the United States. Immediately bugles sounded and drums beat throughout the camp as if by one spontaneous impulse, and almost before the echo of the salute had died away, long columns of troops were observed marching from their several encampments and taking their places in regimental lines for review. The day had been intensely hot, but the sun had already begun to decline, and the soldiers moved with an alacrity which showed how gratifying it was to them to receive a visit from the Chief Magistrate at this time.

The President, who came direct from Washington in a Government steamer, was signaled after rounding Windmill Point, below this reach, and as soon as the announcement had been conveyed to headquarters, Gen. McCLELLAN made immediate preparations to welcome him. Without waiting for any formal reception or ceremony, however, the President landed, and mounting a fine horse which the General had sent down for his use, he rode directly to headquarters, accompanied by several of the General's Staff.

The reception of the President by Gen. McCLELLAN was hearty and cordial in the extreme, and showed how timely and gratifying the visit was on the part of the President. Members of the Staff, most of them already well acquainted with the President, exhibited the greatest pleasure at the unexpected meeting.

A short time only was devoted to repose. Word had already been sent to the commanders of divisions to be in readiness for a review by the Commander-in-Chief, and almost immediately afterward the President, accompanied by Gen. McCLELLAN and Staff, were mounted and on their way to review the troops. The various army corps were encamped so widely apart that the distance to be traveled over was necessarily very great, and would, ordinarily, have occupied a whole day to visit them all in turn. The President showed that he had come on business, however, and did not loiter. Beginning with Gen. SUMNER'S command, the distinguished party rode rapidly from one camp to the other, passing through the lines and carefully observing the condition and bearing of the troops. Everywhere the President was greeted by cheers of the most enthusiastic character. He also received a salute from each army corps.

It was after 9 o'clock P. M. before the review was finished, Gen. MORELL'S Division, which is nearest to headquarters, being the last in the order visited. A bright moonlight, and a deliciously cool evening, in contrast with the broiling heat of daylight, fully compensated for the slight delay in the ceremony.

The President, though somewhat careworn, exhibited throughout the day in the presence of the troops a stern resolve, which indicated how much in earnest he is in prosecuting the war. At the sight of some of the regimental colors, which had been torn almost to shreds by the balls of the enemy during the late engagements, the President more than once exhibited much emotion. The thinned ranks of some of the divisions, as one after the other was pointed out to him among the most prominent in the late contests, seemed to awaken the liveliest sympathy, and many a weary soldier, I have no doubt, read in the rough lineaments of that face the assurance of the nation's hearty sympathy with their struggle, and the earnest of prompt and abundant succor, in the shape of reinforcements, and an early termination of the campaign of the Peninsula.

Besides the acquisition by the Executive of valuable information of the real situation of the army before Richmond, the visit has been well timed and well received by the army. It is a message of cheer from the whole nation, conveyed through her great, good and strong-hearted President. He returns immediately to Washington by the same steamer which brought him.

The rebels have lately made their appearance near Windmill Point, near which our steamers have to pass in coming to this landing, and have opened a battery (probably a moveable one) on our mail and other steamers as they go by. On Monday the *Connecticut* received a shot underneath the pilot-house, cutting off the bell wires, and the *Achilles* also had two balls put through her hull, and the *Nelly Baker* narrowly escaped having her rudder carried away by another missile on the same day. Capt. COLBURN said, "Let her rip," and the engineer put on full steam and escaped out of range. The river is now lined with gunboats, and the rebels do not dare to bark. The mail steamer goes up and down under convoy.

E. S.

FROM GEN. CURTISS' COMMAND.

CHICAGO, Friday, July 11.

A special dispatch from Memphis, 9th, says that late news from Arkansas has been obtained from a gentleman who left Madison on Monday. He states that Gen. CURTISS' command was at Jacksonport, endeavoring to make its way to the river. It is reported that they are suffering terribly from lack of forage and supplies.

The Railroad bridge at Madison was burned by Gen. HINDMAN'S orders on the 28th ult., as it was feared that Gen. CURTISS would pass that way to the Mississippi, or it would be used by troops on the route to his aid.

HINDMAN, by his course, is rendering himself very unpopular in that section.

FROM HAVANA.

Additional and Important from Mexico—Critical Condition of the French.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 5.

The news from Mexico, brought by the French steamer *Vera Cruz* to Santiago de Cuba, has at last leaked out, though it was long suppressed from the public, and still is. The *Redactor*, a paper published in Santiago, printed the news, and, it being unfavorable to the French, displeased the Government here, who have carried their severity so far (it is reported) as to order the Governor under arrest, and to present himself at the Capital, for allowing such news to be printed. The edition was suppressed, and I have been unable to get a copy for a length of time sufficient to translate it. An inkling of the news, however, was obtained from a telegram, received by a commercial house of this city, which said:

"The French have capitulated. They have delivered up their arms. MARQUEZ had fled. ALMONTE is pursued."

This came from Puerto Principe, as the wire does not reach to San Diego.

Two of the newspapers here were going to publish it. The Censor had passed the proof-sheet, when an order came from the Palace not to publish anything from the Mexican Republic. Mr. BALDWIN, however, who came as bearer of dispatches, arrived here, and brought quite a large private mail. From it and him I gather the following, which is probably reliable:

On the 2d ult. ORTEGA arrived in the capital, with a division of 14,000 men, instead of 8,000 he was expected to bring. The defeat of the French at Puebla has stirred up the slumbering patriotism of the country. ORTEGA left immediately to join TARAVOSA, who, on the 6th, had about 30,000 men on the Heights of Acultzingo, and completely surrounded by ORTEGA, save at the Pass of Chiquihite. The attack on ORTEGA was to take place on the 10th. The French are in the most critical position they have yet been in. They are dying of hunger. Only six carts have reached them from Vera Cruz, and these were a part of a train of forty. They were attacked, as were all the others leaving Vera Cruz. The escort succeeded in burning five, and six of the foremost reached Chiquihite, where they were safe.

Gen. CARRAJAL and Gen. LA LLAVE are between Tejeria, Medellin and Vera Cruz with about 5,000 men, separated into guerrilla parties. They have captured three of the French mail carriers with their dispatches. The last one succeeded in reaching Vera Cruz because he was escorted by 1,000 men, showing how important LORENCES considered them.

Vera Cruz is virtually besieged—the gates are kept shut and double guarded, and the dead (of which there are a great many from yellow fever) are buried in the city, though the cemetery is only a quarter of a mile from the city walls.

Punishment for Traitors—Confiscation and Emancipation.

TROY, Monday, July 7, 1862.

Hon. H. J. Raymond:

DEAR SIR: May I ask a moment of your time. I read your paper every day, and claim to be, personally as well as politically, your friend.

I find in your paper of to-day, an article entitled "The Crisis of the War—Appeal to Radicals and Conservatives." In that article, speaking of what the writer is pleased to term "the vagary of fanaticism," the writer quotes from the old Cook Book story, the direction to "first catch your hare." Now, I claim that that argument is not suited to a Republican journal. Hear me: Confiscation and emancipation can only be resorted to as a punishment for crimes to be committed after the enactment of the statutes imposing the penalty of confiscation and emancipation. Such statutes, if designed to be more than a mockery, must be enacted while those against whom they seek to set a guard are at large, and in a situation to commit the crime denounced.

If the rebels were subdued, then the passage of such a statute would be idle. By the decision of Judge SWAYN, in Ohio, the law defining treason was found defective. Congress set at once about remedying the law by new enactments. We have not hitherto heard of any one trying to stop the attempt of Congress by urging them to "wait until the rebellion is subdued," and then pass laws to punish the crime of rebellion in after times. No one has been kind enough to tell us, "first catch the hare."

Does not he that counsels you to wait until the expected offender is placed in a situation in which he cannot commit the crime, advise you to adopt a course which must necessarily give impunity to the wrong-doer? I have written this to protest against the use of the argument referred to. It is too bad to force it upon the nerves of an earnest man—and millions of such read your paper. You cannot doubt the power of Congress to attach such a punishment as confiscation and the liberation of slaves to the crime of treason! If a man's life may be taken, certainly his property may. You cannot doubt that if such a punishment is to be denounced, it must be denounced before the treason is committed! Then but one question can be left to be answered—its expediency. Am I not right? I confess to being in favor of both enactments. But I can listen with patience to arguments upon the expediency of these proposed laws. But when I read about "catching the hare," I feel that my life, my property and my liberty are being trifled with. If my friend RAYMOND, or DIXON, or DIXON, think that it is for the best interests of the country to leave to TOOMBS and DAVIS and the aristocracy of South Carolina, that wealth which caused them once to rebel; to leave in existence that state of society which has made so large a portion of the large slaveholders barbarians, and reduced the mass of the white population in the neighborhood of the large plantations below the condition of the slaves themselves, I certainly have no ground of complaint. While I would do such a work here as England did after the battle of Culloden; while I would impoverish the leading rebels, so that they would rebel no more, I will not commend those who think the Kents and Brookes will be pleasant companions to bring back in the same condition in which they left us. But although I may be a "fanatic," I do not want, in the heat of my own and my country's peril, that I should be jaded with arguments such as the one above objected to. Truly yours,

MARTIN I. TOWNSEND.

NEWS FROM NEW-ORLEANS

Important Orders Issued by Gen. Butler.

THE BANKS REGULATED.

A Large and Enthusiastic Union Meeting.

ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF COTTON.

By the schooner *Haze* we have New-Orleans papers to June 20.

The price of flour had advanced to $24 a barrel. Gen. SHEPLEY, in consequence, issued an order fixing the price of bread at 20 cents for 24 ounces, smaller amounts in proportion.

Gen. BUTLER had ordered all the Banks in the department to make a return to headquarters of all sums due to the banks in the rebellious States; also of all sums due to the State of Louisiana, or State officers; also that checks or drafts thereon shall not be paid without a permit from headquarters.

Gen. BUTLER had issued an order prohibiting masters of vessels from taking away any persons of color other than those coming to New-Orleans on board their vessels, under the penalty of imprisonment and liability to confiscation of their vessels.

The *Delta* reports quite a stir in cotton on the 25th of June, and samples which have been stored away for a year or more sold at 25 cents per pound.

A number of vessels, which had for some time been reported below, had arrived at New-Orleans, including the ship *Havelock* from Boston.

Gen. BUTLER has appointed MOSES BATES, of Massachusetts, Warden of the State Penitentiary at Baton Rouge.

Desperate gangs of outlaws are reported as nightly committing depredations on the Opelousas Railroad.

A large and enthusiastic Union meeting was held at New-Orleans on the night of the 21st of June.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, June 21, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 45.—All correspondence with the Governors of States by the officers of this Department, in relation to promotions and appointments of officers in the several corps in this command, must be transmitted through these headquarters, and not otherwise, in order that the Commanding General may add his own testimony as to the merit or demerit of the application.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.
R. S. DAVIS, Captain, and A. A. A. G.

THE BANKS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, June 23, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 46.—All banks in this Department shall make a return to these headquarters of all sums due to banks in any of the States in rebellion, as the sum stood on the 1st of May last, and also of all changes since that date and up to the present time. A return of all sums due to the State of Louisiana, or any of the State officers, will be made in like manner, and checks or drafts thereon, in favor of said State or said State officers, will not be paid without a permit from these headquarters.

By command of Major-Gen. BUTLER.
R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. G.

CARRYING OFF NEGROES.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, June 21, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 44.—Any vessel attempting to leave this port and take away any person of color who did not come here on board of her, and who has not a pass from these Headquarters, will be liable to confiscation, and her master punished by imprisonment.

No vessel shall so leave the port until the master shall take an oath that he has not any such person on board and will not allow any such to come on board.

By command of BENJ. F. BUTLER, Major-General Commanding.
R. S. DAVIS, Captain and Act'g A. A. G.

REGULATING BAKERS.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT, NEW-ORLEANS, CITY HALL, June 21, 1862.

The price of Flour being this day twenty-four dollars ($24) per barrel, bakers are requested to give, during the ensuing week, commencing on Monday, 23d inst., as follows, until further notice: Twenty-four ounces for twenty cents, twelve ounces for ten cents, six ounces for five cents.

Purchasers of bread from whom a higher price is exacted, will report their names, the name of the baker, and leave a loaf of the bread purchased, and a statement of the price paid, at any Police Station, or with any Assistant Provost-Marshal.

G. F. SHEPLEY, Military Commandant of New-Orleans.

LIQUOR DEALERS.

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE, NEW-ORLEANS, June 24, 1862.

Notice is hereby given to the keepers of coffee-houses, bar-rooms, and all establishments where liquors are sold, that if they do not procure licenses by the 1st of July ensuing, they will be proceeded against according to law—their establishments closed and property confiscated.

The License Office will hereafter be found at the Office of the Chief of Police, City Hall.

JONAS H. FRENCH, Provost-Marshal and Chief of Police.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

JACOB PARKER'S paper, the *National Advocate*, gives this review of financial affairs, in its issue of June 23:

"The week closes under the stagnancy applicable to the season. The usual winding up of a business year is attended with a general exodus of transient and permanent dealers and traders, with thousands of citizens and resident population leaving for Summer resort North, South, East, West and Europe. The present time contrasted with the close of a season's business after the receipts, sales and export of the products of the Mississippi Valley, to the amount of $150,000,000 to $185,000,000, is so very gloomy and unfavorable, that we have no inclination to indulge in extended remarks on the unfortunate position of commerce, finance and trade, with social and political adjuncts, at this nominal close of the season.

Our currency continues to improve; that is, the issue of our banks being the standard, are made available for all transactions. There is a great chasm, however, between gold and currency, which will require a long time to be filled; perhaps the return to coin payments may of necessity have to be procrastinated as long as once before in the history of our city—say from 1837 to 1842. As the decisions of the authorities have settled rights and claims of some of the creditors of our banks, the *status* of rights between them may be regarded as well defined. We shall have to submit to the evils of an extended paper currency, and it behooves our community to bear them with patience and dignity. The finances of Louisiana and the trade of New-Orleans have never been attended with evils and troubles of the issues of bank notes. Even the issues of the best and most solvent of the Southern and Western banks could never be made current in this city, let alone the issues of the hundreds of weak and doubtful banks, frequently sent away from the place of issue for circulation. This has been a remarkable and crowning feature in the financial system of Louisiana.

With the exception of some sales from the cargoes of the several vessels which have recently arrived from Northern ports, we have no sales to report other than some few hundreds of hogsheads of sugar and tobacco. The high rates of freight asked obviate again any heavy sales of such staples as are on the market. In the local jobbing and wholesale dry goods and fancy trade, there is virtually nothing doing; wholesale dealers are taking the usual inventories of stock preparatory to closing books and balancing for the year. This is a few weeks in advance of former years—the months of July having been devoted for that purpose—though under the general prostration of business many jobbers and dealers completed these requirements of regular trade and sound principles last month. The grocers have reduced their stocks to an unbusinesslike scale and do not feel disposed to increase the usual excess from the current importations of merchandise. It is the current belief that all of our mercantile community—dry goods dealers, jobbers, retailers, grocers, shoe and hat dealers, clothing merchants, retail and fancy shop-keepers, and traders, have the usual credit in Northern markets, at least with the information before us, we arrive at the conclusion that the same credit and facilities which were granted the Southern trade in years past are now available in Northern cities. Though, as in all times, there may be abuses of the confidence and credit given to the Southern trade, there has not been any advantages taken by the revolution of procrastinating the usual payment. The Sequestration act of the Confederate Congress was brought to bear with undue severity on many debtors of the North. They could not, from the total suspension of the cotton trade, realize any of their indebtedness from the country, or make any collections, and for what was due Northern creditors reasonable time would have been obtained in the way of respite. But in lieu of this, the Sequestration act, in many instances, interfered, and commanded an immediate concealment, or payment of all Northern debts under the most summary process, wholly unknown on our statutes, and completely abrogating the mild system of collection and insolvent laws of the State of Louisiana.

We have no paper market to comment on. The banks are doing nothing more than the renewal of maturing obligations, which, by-the-bye, are very light. The Executive officers are diligently at work in signing notes for circulation to meet the commands of the authorities, or the demands of their depositors. Some stockholders of our banks are very mildly and innocently inquiring if the banks will make any dividends next month; that is, can they expect to finger the 4, 5 and 7 per cent., half yearly division of profits, with the usual extra 5 per cent. from the old Ajax. We regret to have to meet this inquiry with a decided no, or no-sir-ee, and no, madam. Although the suspended accounts and protested paper of the banks are light, very light, and no losses are likely to rise from the *porte feuilles*, unless the total suppression of the raising of cotton is carried out, of which there is not much probability—yet, there will be many terms and time of dividends pass before anything can be realized by stockholders. True, with one or two Banks a return to dividends might be expected at an early day after peace. The *porte feuilles*, or bills receivable of the eleven Banks, now amounts to about sixteen millions of dollars, of which a large share is of factors' paper. The main point to be considered is the extent of the circulation the Banks will be forced to carry out. With millions of dollars of their coin not likely to be returned for the present, the extent of the new issues must command the attention of all those interested and be judiciously carried out. There will not be, in our view, any recklessness, wildness or unnecessary expansion.

There is no stock market. Some few shares of bank stock have changed hands during the week. Nothing doing in bonds, and in general miscellaneous incorporations and shares there is no vitality. A sale by auction, by PALFREY & Co., was advertised to come off at the usual place; at the time announced there was something of a gathering, but the sale was inhibited by the authorities, the auctioneer not having complied with the mandate of No. 41. There were other sales by different auctioneers interrupted in the same manner.

There was nothing done in exchange beyond some few small sums on New-York, at various rates. There is a little demand for francs for account of owners of real estate living in Europe. No movements in sterling to our knowledge, and rates may be considered as nominal; that is, if a few pounds at 125 @135 can be regarded as a quotation.

A RUMOR.

From the New-Orleans Delta, June 20.

The speculators in shinplasters, the purchasers of proscribed Confederate notes, and the traders in politics, were in a high state of excitement yesterday over the publication of a statement to the effect that the "authorities" at Richmond "had received official notice of the recognition by France of the Government of the Confederate States of America." This was put forth, without comment, in an extra of the *National Advocate*. The editor of that paper does not believe a word of this falsehood. He cannot have forgotten our statement of the French Emperor's policy, in regard to our civil troubles, made ten days ago. But it served his purpose to produce a panic in the market, which he did; and we presume he took advantage of it.

GEN. PHELPS.

The *National Advocate* says: "The friends of the Union, residing in Louisiana, are not satisfied with President LINCOLN'S continuing Gen. PHELPS in command. They consider him an enemy to the Constitution of the United States, and therefore it is impossible for him to harmonize with our citizens, who are determined to maintain their rights as defined in that sacred charter; while Major-Gen. BUTLER and Gen. SHEPLEY are taking great pains to protect us in our rights, as an evidence of which we have Gen. BUTLER'S order that none save those employed should be received or be allowed to remain within the lines of the army, and Gen. SHEPLEY'S order warning the marines of the consequences which would attend their aiding the escape of slaves.

These wholesome regulations are counteracted by the adverse course of Gen. PHELPS, which the President should not tolerate, if he wishes to have the confidence of the people of Louisiana."

UNION MOVEMENTS.

From the Delta, June 26.

A large and enthusiastic Union meeting was held at Union Hall, in the Fourth District, on Saturday evening last. The meeting was called to order D. S. DEWEES, Esq., who nominated EDWIN WHITE, Esq., as Chairman of the meeting. The following named gentlemen were appointed Vice-Presidents: ROBERT WATSON, C. ADER, W. A. BILLS and WM. MOFFETT. L. M. DAY, Esq., was appointed Secretary. Able and eloquent addresses were made by the President, by Judge HIRSTAND and D. S. DEWEES, Esq. The meeting was characterized by great unanimity of feeling, and the addresses of the several gentlemen received with universal demonstrations of appreciation.

Quite a spirited festival took place on Saturday evening last at the Planters' Hotel, the patriotic hostess of which is Madam DE BARE. A grand Union ball was given, which was numerously attended, and the night was one of enjoyment to all who were fortunately in attendance. We are told that everything was conducted in admirable taste, and that excellent music and "good cheer" abounded.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

PARDONING.

From the New-Orleans Delta, June 20.

From the great crowds that throng the offices of the Military Commandant, we are inclined to believe it will be necessary to again extend the time in which officers and soldiers of the Confederate army may be allowed to receive their parole. The opportunity ends with to-day unless there is further extension of time.

COTTON.

There was quite a stir in cotton yesterday. From the upper windows of the Brokers' offices on Carondelet-street, samples which had been stored away for a year or more descended in fleecy showers, stimulated, doubtless, by the news of a heavy rise at New-York. These samples, we understand, commanded the very handsome price of 25 cents per lb, at which price eleven bales changed hands.

A CLAIM FOR SALVAGE.

In the Provost Court, on Wednesday, June 25, a party made a claim for salvage to the extent of one-half the value of five bales of cotton which were saved from burning on the 25th of April, when the Federal fleet arrived. The cotton has since been sent North, and the owner of it expressed his willingness to pay a reasonable price for the service rendered in saving it. The claimant was unwilling to accept the amount offered, and the Court held that the case was entirely within the jurisdiction of a Civil Court. Complaint dismissed.

WARDEN.

We learn that Maj.-Gen. BUTLER has appointed Mr. MOSES BATES Warden of the State Penitentiary, which is situated at Baton Rouge. Mr. BATES is a native of Plymouth, Mass., and for many years edited the *Rock* newspaper at that place, and subsequently edited the Worcester *Times*.

DRUMMED OUT.

On Friday last considerable excitement was occasioned, and quite a crowd gathered, from the announcement that two soldiers of the Thirty-first Massachusetts Regiment would be drummed out of the service at Annunciation-square. Their names were MICHAEL SULLIVAN and JOHN CONNOR, and their offence was insubordination. The interesting event was witnessed by thousands.

SAILORS ASHORE.

Yesterday about thirty sailors ran away from the ship *Pensacola*, and a reward of $20 each was offered for their arrest. Here's a chance for the police, and a right good spur to their activity.

State Military Affairs.

ALBANY, Friday, July 11.

Gen. C. A. ARTHUR has been transferred to the Quartermaster-General's Department, as Quartermaster-General.

Gen. CUTLER VAN VECHTEN has been transferred to the Inspector General's Department, as Inspector General.

Gov. Yates to the President.

CHICAGO, Friday, July 11.

Gov. YATES publishes a letter, to-day, to the President, urging the employment of all available means to crush the rebellion.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Advices from Vera Cruz to the 2d inst.

Critical Position of the French at Orizaba.

Lorencez Summoned to Capitulate.

Another Small Battle and Repulse of the French.

AFFAIRS IN HAVANA.

HAVANA, Monday, July 7, 1862.

The steamer *Trent* has arrived from Vera Cruz, which it left on the 2d inst. Affairs had changed very little either in the capital or in Vera Cruz, in spite of the battle of Orizaba, on the 14th, in which ZARAGOSA was repulsed. According to verbal information of a passenger of the *Trent*, the French were completely blocked in at Orizaba without having been able to obtain supplies of provisions and ammunition since the attack on their convoy, of which I give an account.

However, 800 Zouaves had arrived at Vera Cruz from Cordoba, and at the sailing of the steamer were preparing to carry supplies, if it were possible to force a passage, for the position of the French at Orizaba was getting very critical. In Vera Cruz the scarcity was almost as great, on account of the species of siege maintained by the guerrillas. For instance, an egg was worth 2 reals, (shillings,) and so in proportion. MARQUES, who had been in Vera Cruz, had returned to Cordoba, where his troops were, but they were fast diminishing. As for ALMONTE's paper money not a real had been accepted by the dealers, so that new taxes were to be levied. Various persons had been expelled from Vera Cruz for disaffection.

On the 11th of June ZARAGOSA began to move on Orizaba, the Frenchabandoning El Ingenio at his approach. He then summoned LORENCEZ to capitulate or evacuate the Republic. To this, LORENCEZ dryly replied that he was not invested with the political power to do so, which was solely confided to M. DE SALIGNY.

According to the dispatch of ZARAGOSA, he began the attack, but Gen. GONZALES ORTEGA, for some unexplained cause did not occupy his assigned post on the Cerro del Borrega in time, so that the attack was deferred till the next day—ORTEGA being ordered to attack the right flank of the enemy, but ORTEGA was surprised in the early morning, so that the Mexican troops in vain looked for the arrival of his division. The French maintained their positions, and even attacked, but the column was repulsed. Amongst the wounded was Gen. TAPIA, who received a slight injury in the foot. Hence ZARAGOSA, fearing a fatal result, retired to El Ingenio, to await the enemy if they dare to assume the offensive.

HAVANA, Monday, July 7, 1862.

The latest news from Mexico represents the French as still encamped at Orizaba, and maintaining an uncertain and dangerous communication with Vera Cruz. For instance, near La Tejeria, the Guerrilla Chief, CARAJAL, surprised the second division of a French convoy, killing the escort and burning seventeen wagons; also carrying off the mules in addition to two hundred more that he had previously captured. The explosion of the ammunition of the convoy added greatly to the slaughter and confusion. When the news arrived at Vera Cruz it caused the greatest alarm, and in order to rescue the convoy, a number of negroes from Martinique were landed from the ships; but the convoy, instead of advancing, returned to Vera Cruz. CARAJAL's band had since dispersed, and the stage from Orizaba had arrived without any incident, on the 13th, but the stage which left Vera Cruz for Orizaba was detained by the Liberals and carried to Jalapa. GONZALES ORTEGA, LLAVE, CARAJAL, and others, were in the neighborhood of Orizaba, intending to attack that town.

The City of Alvarado had repented of its adhesion to ALMONTE, and had returned to its allegiance, so that the steamer *Constitution*, which carried a number of Reactionists down to Alvarado, found the port closed to it, and consequently returned to Vera Cruz.

In the meantime ALMONTE is puzzled where to find the sinews of war, and has therefore ordered an issue of 760,000 national bills; 160,000 are of the denomination of $5 each; 160,000 of $1; 200,000 for two reals, and 400,000 for one real, which are to pass in all the republic as a legal tender.

All Vera Cruz was thrown into an uproar on the circulation of this news; the storekeepers closed their establishments, including the provision stores, upon which the Governor of the Department, asserting that he could not allow the people to perish of hunger, ordered the stores to be opened, threatening to punish as a disturber of order the owner of any store who should refuse to obey. ALMONTE also vows vengeance against those who circulate reports favorable to the Liberals, and is resolved to make an example of the first he catches.

The newspaper, *The True Echo of Europe*, publishes in a recent number the following:

"PRONUNCIAMENTO OF BUITRON.—In the official department our readers will see the pronunciamento and adhesion to the declaration of CORDOBA, drawn up by the forces commanded by the brave and enthusiastic Gen. BUITRON, under the shadow of the capital, and with which he keeps in constant check the Juarist Government."

This accounts for the movements of ZARAGOSA, who appears to have left his camp with extreme haste, having, it is said, received dispatches from the capital at midnight, and by an early hour of the following morning he had all his troops in motion. TABOADA, the reactionary General, in his report says that previous to this movement he found ZARAGOSA encamped in the Hacienda of Tecamalucam. TABOADA, in addition to his own troops, had a French battalion and two companies of the Chasseurs of Vincennes. Some skirmishing ensued, but it was intended merely as a reconnoissance and to protect a convoy, and to TABOADA's surprise the next day, ZARAGOSA made a retrograde movement toward Acultzingo. He estimates the army of ZARAGOSA at eight thousand men, with 30 pieces of artillery. Amongst the troops was the division of Guanajuato, which was the only one that garrisoned the capital, so that he considered it likely some disturbance had occurred in the City of Mexico.

COMOS, after an interview with SANTA ANNA, at St. Thomas, has returned, with his companions, to Mexico, only ZULOAGA remaining behind. Gen. MARIN, who commanded the expedition of two steamers which, a few years ago, was seized at Vera Cruz by the United States vessels of war on that station, has been appointed by ALMONTE General of that department. Tampico was besieged on the land side by Col. MORENO, and blockaded by the French squadron, so that its speedy surrender was anticipated.

According to the Almontist papers, all the district of the Sierra de Queretaro had followed the example of Gen. TOMAS MEJIA and his troops, having sent in their adhesion to the plan of Cordoba. A son of NARCISO LOPEZ had been arrested near Vera Cruz for traveling with a false passport. ALMONTE's Minister of Foreign Relations is a native of Puerto Principe.

It is well known that the Captain-General is an ardent advocate for a French alliance, and that his friendship for the illustrious inmates of the Tuileries, induces him to take a lively interest in the success of their arms in Mexico. Accordingly, when the Spanish mail steamer brought the intelligence that PRIM's proceedings had merited and obtained the full approval of O'DONNELL's Ministry, the Duke DE LA TORRE announced his intention to return at once to Madrid, leaving his position to be occupied till the arrival of a successor, by the General second in command. The fact is, he halts between two opinions. The climate of this island does not agree with him, and still less can the constitution of the Duchess endure it, whilst the brilliant saloons of Paris present themselves in striking contrast with the monotony of tropical life. Then again, he does not like O'DONNELL's policy, who seems to look for inspiration in the life of FERDINAND VI., one of the wisest of Spain's Kings, and who, in the middle of the eighteenth century, kept Spain free from all "entangling alliances." But the office SEGANO holds is the highest and most lucrative in the gift of the Spanish crown, and Paris, instead of giving us tooney lakes it from us. His urbanity and courtliness of manner has made him a favorite with our upper ten, and of course with their humble imitators, the people, with large pretensions and slender purses. In this respect he favorably compares with his predecessor, CONCHA, who had a great deal of the rough soldier about him. Of CONCHA they tell a laughable story. On one occasion some of the principal men of Havana formed a troop of volunteer cavalry, and as a special honor he undertook to drill them, but soon losing his temper he proceeded to abuse his recruits like a drill sergeant, whereupon the corps was dissolved. SERRANO has, however, revoked his determination, and announced his intention to remain, in consequence of some memorials remonstrating against his departure. The following was presented by the Rector of the University:

YOUR EXCELLENCY: The subscribers, inhabitants of city, owners of real estate, merchants, lawyers, doctors, editors, bankers, &c., &c., have heard with sincere regret that your Excellency is resolved to give up the command of this Captain-Generalship and embark for Spain within a few days, and we come to earnestly beg your Excellency to desist from this intention which grieves all of us, and to sacrifice on the altar of the country's welfare, which loves and appreciates you, those motives of vexation which you may have for abandoning it.

Your Excellency has governed Cuba well; you have known how to captivate universal sympathy by your chivalrous amiability, your conciliating and equitable character, and your elevated views. Your Excellency ought not to leave your work unfinished at least of your own accord, above all, when the period of your command must soon expire, when the dangerous circumstances through which we are passing make it more and more necessary to have a Governor of the distinguished qualities which are united in your Excellency.

We believe that it will be noble and great on the part of your Excellency to stay with us till the last moment, acquiring thus a greater claim to our gratitude, and responding to the love and respect which we render you.

We, therefore, pray your Excellency to listen to our requests, that you will test our reasons, not only in the crucible of your intellect, but, also, in that of your gentlemanly sentiments, and we are certain you will not make us suffer regrets for your absence, by disregarding our respectful petition.

We are, your Excellency, with the highest consideration and the most refined affection, your attached humble servants, &c.

Among the signatures are those of ten Counts and of many well-known persons. Several of the expressions are rather what we are accustomed to see in addresses to the sovereign than in one to a subject however great his merits; but tastes will not admit of discussion. Of course the newspapers assign any motive but the true one for so abrupt a departure—the damp weather, and I know not what. Whom they expect to deceive, unless themselves and censors, I cannot surmise, for there is not a person here but at once specifies as sole cause the irritation at PRIM's conduct being approved at Madrid. Judging from the facility with which he changed his mind, one is inclined to suspect it as a demonstration intended for LOUIS NAPOLEON, in order to prove his disrelish of the abandonment of the French alliance.

It is amusing to notice the pertinacity with which the Havana journals strive to alarm all the former Spanish colonies of America, on the subject of subjugation by the United States. One writer gravely assures us that the present contest in the States, which has shaken the world to its basis, is merely a slight military essay to try their strength before undertaking the great work of conquering all South America. Of course that Americans are guided by the precepts of Christian polity, and have no desire to pursue a career of conquest, is not even hinted at, but the capability of the Spanish-American countries to resist such invasion is discussed and decided to be insufficient.

The census returns give the following as the population of Havana; whites, 138,895; free colored, 35,384; slaves, 29,013; liberated Africans, 2,423; total colored population, 66,820; total population, 205,715. In the year 1810 the population was 96,000, so that in 52 years the number of inhabitants has a little more than doubled, whereas, in the 20 years between 1790 and 1810, the population increased from 44,000 to 96,000. At the first mentioned date New-York had only a population of 33,000 souls, and the City of Mexico in 1820, with 170,000 inhabitants, held the first place among the cities of America. At that period the white population of Havana was two-fifths of the whole; now it is nearly seven-tenths.

Don JOSE DE LA SUS, a gentleman well known to all Cuba, died a short time since. As a token of respect, the University and schools were closed for three days.

The Ohio Democratic State Convention.

This body assembled at Columbus on Friday last, and elected SAM MEDARY as President. Judge RANNEY was nominated as Supreme Judge, W. W. ARMSTRONG as Secretary of State, and MR. CATHCART as School Commissioner. A long address and series of resolutions were submitted and adopted. The following exhibit the spirit of the whole:

3. That the Abolition Party, by their denunciation of the President whenever he has manifested a conservative spirit, by their atrocious defamation of our Generals who were exposing their lives for their country, and who needed and merited its hearty support, and by their acts and declarations tending to promote insubordination in our armies, and a want of confidence in their commanders, and by their persistent representation of all conservative men in the loyal States, as sympathizers with the rebels, have given immense aid and comfort to the rebel cause, and encouraged them to hope for ultimate success.

4. That we have seen with indignation the intimation of the Governor of Massachusetts, that that State will be slow in furnishing her quota of troops, unless the war be carried on for purposes of emancipation. When the nation is straining every nerve, and pouring out its blood and treasure like water to preserve its existence, it is monstrous that a conditional Unionism that places Abolitionism above the Constitution, and the success of a party above the integrity of the Republic, should thus rear its head in high places, and seek to dictate the conduct of the war.

Messrs. VALLANDIGHAM and RANNEY both made characteristic speeches. The former gentleman, in the course of his violent harangue, said with reference to Congress:

The legislation of that body has been legislation for the Almighty African, from the prayer in the morning, (we are a pious body—we open with prayer) —from the prayer with which the Senate and House are opened down to the motion to adjourn, it is negro, negro. The City of Washington, during the last three weeks, has been converted into one grand hospital. Every church, except one for each denomination, has been seized for hospital purposes; and while the sanctuaries of the ever-living God, the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob—*not the God of the Abolitionists*—not the new God whose gospel is written in the new Bible of Abolition, but the sanctuaries of the ever-living *Jehovah* God; while these have been taken for hospital purposes, every theatre, every saloon, every place of amusement, from the highest to the lowest, the least respectable and the most debased, from the theatre where FORREST entertains his audience, down to the lowest saloon where sour lager bier and rotten whisky are retailed at three cents a glass, are still open. Had these first been taken as hospitals, where the thousands and tens of thousands of gallant men who went to a war for the Constitution, and that the Union could be restored, and who are suffering from wounds inflicted by the many inventions of man has devised, might be taken care of, I know no higher purpose to which these churches could have been appropriated. I speak of facts, the principles of which predominate about that city.

Not very far from that city is a building in which 1,100 fugitive slaves, "contrabands" they are called, daily receive the army rations. A hundred thousand dollars a day are taken from the public treasury for the support of these fugitives, while the army of SHIELDS, and other armies in the field, even so late as six weeks ago, marched barefooted, bareheaded, and in their drawers, for many miles without so much as a crust of bread to eat. The soldiers who went out in patriotism lie neglected in the hospitals. These facts are not permitted by means of lightning to reach the people of the United States. The papers of the country are threatened with suppression if the half is given to the people.

Our public assemblages are threatened by the party which, not many years ago, bore upon their banners "free speech and free Press," and now, day by day, excludes the acts of the Government from your knowledge.

Base Ball.

BOSTON, Friday, July 11.

The base ball game between the Excelsior Club, of Brooklyn, and the Bowdoin Club, of Boston, resulted in favor of the former, by a score of 39 against 15.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

OFFICIAL LISTS OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

SUMNER'S CORPS.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

The following is the list of killed and wounded so far as known in this regiment:

Casualties, June 29, 1862—Wounded.

Robt. Orelves, Co. H—severely.
Geo. Babcock, Co. H—hand, slightly.
Josiah Armington, Co. H—hand, severely.
Neil McCafferty, Co. H—hand, severely.

Casualties on June 30, 1862.

Sergt. Jas. Ford, Co. A—hand, severely.
Corp. Jas. Hibbard, Co. A—neck, slightly.
Jas. Bishop, Co. A—side, slightly.
F. H. Noble, Co. A—leg, slightly.
—— Ryder, Co. A—leg, slightly.
Geo. F. Cate, Co. A—arm, slightly.
Chas. Haas, Co. B—leg, slightly.
Julius Boehme, Co. B—leg, slightly.
Fred. Kircher, Co. B—leg, slightly.
Sergt. Balthazar Wagner, Co. B—hand, severely.
Christian Wagner, Co. B—hand, slightly.
Joseph Pabot, Co. B—arm, slightly.
Chas. Arnold, Co. B—leg, slightly.
Corp. Christian Brettingew, Co. B—leg, slightly.
Conrad Scibel, Co. B—leg, slightly.
Wm. Frank, Co. B—leg, slightly.
Gustas Kawell, Co. B—leg, slightly.
Philip Gilbert, Co. B—leg, slightly.
John Harrifan, Co. B—leg, slightly.
Sergt. Joseph Wolf, Co. C—neck, severely.
Joseph Vogell, Co. C—leg, severely.
Corp. Chas. F. Curtis, Co. C—neck, slightly.
J. J. O'Connell, Co. D—leg, severely.
Richard Duffie, Co. D—arm, severely.
1st Lieut. Jas. J. Lowell, Co. C—abdomen, mortally.
2d Lieut. Henry L. Patten, Co. E—leg, severely.
Joseph Bent, Co. E—leg, severely.
Edw. P. Gleason, Co. E—head, severely.
John McGovern, Co. E—head, severely.
John McIntyre, Co. E—head, slightly.
George Smith, Co. E—shoulder, slightly.
1st Lieut. Augustus Miller, Co. F—leg, slightly.
Sergt. McGuire, Co. F—hand, slightly.
Corp. Powers, Co. F—hand, slightly.
—— De Forest, Co. F—groin, slightly.
Sergt. M. M. McKay, Co. G—hand, severely.
Corp. W. A. Johnston, Co. G—thigh, severely.
Corp. F. S. Allen, Co. G—leg, severely.
Wm. Casey, Co. G—face, slightly.
Eyers D. Chan, Co. G—testicles, slightly.
John Goodwin, Co. G—ankle, slightly.
Geo. Lawson, Co. G—ankle, slightly.
David Root, Co. G—head, severely.
David Stearns, Co. H—side, slightly.
John McKenna, Co. H—neck, slightly.
Samuel Garoo, Co. H—mouth, mortally.
Cornelius Monahan, Co. H—hand, severely.
John Stevens, Co. H—scalp, slightly.
1st Lieut. Henry L. Abbot, Co. I—arm, severely.
Sergt. A. J. Bates, Co. I—arm and thigh, severely.
Corp. Semmerhays, Co. I—foot, slightly.
John Daisey, Co. I—foot, slightly.
Richard Brooks, Co. I—hand, slightly.
Charles Goodwin, Co. I—foot, slightly.
Frank McNamara, Co. I—shoulder, slightly.
Isaac M. Sampson, Co. K—leg, mortal.
Sergt. P. J. Campian, Co. K—leg, severely.
Samuel Lucke, Co. K—knee, severely.
Chas. Leonard, Co. K—knee, severely.
George Hastings, Co. K—leg, severely.
Chas. W. Bartlett, Co. K—face, slightly.
George W. Kehu—face, slightly.
Joseph H. Parker, Co. K—thigh, slightly.
John H. Hines, Co. K—foot, slightly.
James W. Bryde, Co. K—legs, slightly.
Total, 65.

Killed.

James Hunix, Co. I.
Sergt. A. L. Holmes, Co. K.
Sergt. Theodore Coupof, Co. K.
Total, 3.

FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Casualties on June 30 and July 1, 1862.

Thomas Duggan, Co. A—killed.
Col. E. C. Charles—missing.
Dennis Leary, Co. A—wounded.
Samuel Ferguson, Co. A—wounded.
Lieut. G. H. Smith, Co. B—thigh, slightly.
Corp. Jackson Ray, Co. B—hand, slightly.
Patrick Murphy, Co. B—finger, slightly, (missing.)
Barney Flanagan, Co. C—wounded, slightly.
John Thaby, Co. C—wounded, slightly.
John Diamond, Co. D—missing.
Patrick Sheehan, Co. D—wounded, slightly.
Timothy Keenan, Co. D—wounded, slightly.
Wm. Wilson, Co. D—wounded, slightly.
John Maher, Co. D—wounded, slightly.
John Hazlett, Co. G—wounded, severely.
John Monaghan, Co. H—killed.
Sergt. Thos. Delaney, Co. H—wounded.
Augustus Bauer, Co. H—wounded.
Michael Queenan, Co. H—wounded.
Corp. Wm. Chattler, Co. I—wounded.
Wm. Lane, Co. I—wounded.
Wm. Wolf, Co. I—wounded.
Wm. McCauley, Co. I—wounded.
Wm. Kellup, Co. I—wounded.
Wm. Ringwald, Co. I—wounded.
Wm. Brentzer, Co. I—wounded.
Dennis Callaghan, Co. K—wounded.
John Noonan, Co. K—wounded.
Patrick Reilly, Co. K—wounded.
John Kelly, Co. K—wounded.
Total, killed, 2; wounded, 28—aggregate, 30.

Lieut. G. W. Scott, Acting Aid of Gen. Caldwell—leg, slightly.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

Casualties on June 30, 1862.

Major Henry J. How—killed.
Jonathan Hudson—killed.
Volney P. Chase—killed.
George Mace, Co. C—killed.
First Lieut. David Lee, Co. E—killed.
Edward McGuire, Co. E—killed.
Edwin C. Richardson, Co. E—killed.
Corporal Lyman Blackington, Co. F—killed.
Thomas Walsh, Co. F—killed.
Lewis Westacott, Co. F—killed.
Henry Eacott, Co. G—killed.
James O'Connell, Co. G—killed.
James McLaughlin, Co. G—killed.
George R. White, Co. G—killed.
John Smith, Co. H—killed.
Thomas H. Smith, Co. H—killed.
Edwin P. Stanley, Co. H—killed.
Philip R. Gofnan, Co. I—killed.
Corporal A. P. Soluran, Co. K—killed.
Corporal John Carroll, Co. K—killed.
Col. P. W. Hinks—wounded slightly in thigh.
Capt. Patrick Dunn, Co. A—head, slightly.
Edward Murphy, Co. A—hip, slightly.
Warren K. Baley, Co. A—leg, slightly.
James Porter, Co. A—scalp, slightly.
James Booth, Co. A—scalp, slightly.
John G. Coffin, Co. A—thigh, slightly.
Thomas S. Bradley, Co. A—hand, slightly.
Sergeant Frederick Cross, Co. B—hand, slightly.
Corporal S. A. S. Mitchell, Co. B—hand, slightly.
Aaron Carson, Co. B—hand, slightly.
George W. Parris, Co. C—leg, severely.
Sergeant Wm. Stone, Co. C—leg, slightly.
D. W. Bryant, Co. C—leg, slightly.
Charles Wright, Co. D—thigh, slightly.
Thomas Murphy, Co. D—thigh, slightly.
Sergeant B. Cinury, Co. E—ankle, slightly.
Acting Color Sergt. Peter O'Rourke, Co. E—groin, slightly.
Color Sergt. Dennis Gulifayle, Co. E—hand, slightly.
Dennis Barry, Co. E—scalp, slightly.
Michael McGee, Co. E—scalp, severely.
Dennis Callaghan, Co. E—leg, severely.
William Callaghan, Co. E—leg, slightly.
Edward Dogherty, Co. E—arm, severely.
Michael Murphy, Co. E—arm, severely.
R. Nealy, Co. E—arm, severely.
Peter Manning, Co. E—arm, severely.
Hugh Denan, Co. E—arm, severely.
Corporal Chas. O'Neill, Co. F—arm, severely.
Corporal Wm. P. Bixby, Co. F—shoulder, slightly.
B. G. Fogg, Co. F—shoulder, slightly.
Wm. Gardner, Co. F—foot, slightly.
Harrison E. Case, Co. F—foot, mortally.
F. W. Green, Co. F—thigh, slightly.
Alexander Martu, Co. F—thigh, slightly.
Robert W. Putnam, Co. F—shoulder, slightly.
Capt. Chas. R. Dakin, Co. G—shoulder, severely.
James Conelly, Co. G—hand, slight.
Charles F. Jenkins, Co. G—arm, slight.
John Egan, Co. G—hand, slight.
Luke Kelly, Co. G—arm, slightly.
John Maun, Co. G—leg, severely.
Joseph Mason, Co. G—arm, severely.
Denis O'Connor, Co. G—arm, severely.
Michael O'Neil, Co. G—arm, severely.
Capt. Chas. N. Anderson, Co. H—lungs and hand, severely.
Sergt. George F. Shaw, Co. H—side, mortal.
Charles G. Andrews, Co. H—side, mortal.
William G. Andrews, Co. H—thigh, severely.
Gustavus Lairabee, Co. H—head, severely.
Frederick Martin, Co H—ankle, severely.
Dann. W. Morse, Co. H—ankle, severely.
John Restell, Co. H—side and arm, severely.
George W. Thompson, Co. H—arm, severely.
George L. Trask, Co. H—arm, severely.
First-Sergt. Oliver Hapgood, Co. I—abdomen, severely.
J. McKenzie, Co. I—abdomen, morial.
Daniel P. Heavey, Co. I—abdomen, mortal.
F. L. Smith, Co. I—abdomen, severely.
John H. Cushing, Co. I—abdomen, mortal.
Edward Powers, Co. I—abdomen, mortal.
William Burbank, Co. I—abdomen, mortal.
John N. Henry, Co. I—abdomen, mortal.
C. B. Knox, Co. I—abdomen, mortal.
Patrick Managhan, Co. I—wounded.
George H. Stevens, Co. I—wounded.
Daniel Sedley, Co. I—wounded.
Capt. Ansell, D. Wass, Co. K—foot, slightly.
Robert Williams, Co. K—neck, slightly.
Robert Hendley, Co. K—thigh, severely.
William H. McKenny, Co. K—breast, severely.
Thomas Greive, Co K—thigh, severely.
Albert S. Lillie, Co. K—hand, severely.
Frank B. Leach, Co. K—leg, severely.
Killed, 22; Wounded, 15; Total, 37.

SEVENTH REGIMENT MICHIGAN VOLUNTEERS.

Casualities on June 30, 1862.

Killed.

David Ellis, Co. A.
John Spencer, Co. A.
John Moren, Co. D.
John Rood, Co. D.
John Strass, Co. D.
John Wayne, Co. D.
Freeman Francis, Co. D.
William Ash, Co. E.
Sergt. Thos. Francis, Co. E.
James Fairchild, Co. E.
N. J. Smith, Co. F.
George C. Trew, Co. G.
John Upham, Co. G.
Thomas Hatch, Co. I.
Lucius Cadey Co. I.
H. Calhoun, Co. K.

Wounded.

1st Lt. Chas. Hunt, Co. A.
J. W. Buken, Co. A.
James Rolls, Co. A.
Michael Schell, Co. A.
J. Willet, Co. A.
G. Palmer, Co. B.
H. Smedley, Co. B.
Geo. W. Perkins, Co. B.
A. Werden, Co. C.
R. Vansuckle, Co. C.
H. Harrishorn, Co. C.
Corp. P. Fox, Co. C.
W. Barber, Co. C.
J. M. Lane, Co. C.
Corp. P. Anium, Co. D.
J. C. Gnudsough, Co. D.
P. Vandan, Co. D.
H. Thompson, Co. D.
A. A. Kennerty, Co. D.
J. Beach, Co. D.
J. Arnold, Co. D.
A. Pratt, Co. E.
Sergt. A. McDonald, Co. E.
Sergt. S. W. Babcock, Co. F.
Corp. H. Fleig, Co. F.
G. O. Cole, Co. F.
P. Rawe, Co. F.
R. Isham, Co. F.
Lt. C. Ingersol, Co. G.
Corp. J. C. Shoals, Co. G.
A. Barromas, Co. G.
C. H. Olitz, Co. G.
J. Western, Co. G.
D. S. Cole, Co. G.
P. Young, Co. G.
Sergt. McCracken, Co. G.
A. Burseig, Co. G.
J. M. Basner, Co. G.
Corp. P. M. Blackman, Co. I.
B. B. Mason, Co. I.
G. Whiting, Co. I.
J. B. Ashley, Co. I.
G. O. Collins, Co. I.
N. J. Clements, Co. I.
Sergt. M. A. Abbot, Co. K.
C. Boxtaney, Co. K.
T. Pare, Co. K.
N. Kinzey, Co. K.
S. Sweezy, Co. K.
L. Tuthill, Co. K.
A. Wheaton, Co. K.

Missing.

J. Clark, Co. A.
Samuel Fitchett, Co. A.
J. Jones, Co. A.
A. McMiller, Co. A.
W. McKay, Co. A.
Lewis Wey, Co. A.
F. Buraitt, Co. B.
G. Lockwood, Co. D.
S. Rawson, Co. D.
J. McCauley, Co. D.
J. Barsey, Co. D.
Corp. B. Richards, Co. E.
H. Cummings, Co. E.
Wm. Underwood, Co. F.
J. Young, Co. G.
Sergt. G. Henderson, Co. G.
A. M. Barton, Co. G.
J. Shasford, Co. G.
W. S. Smith, Co. G.
W. S. Barry, Co. G.
R. Noble, Co. G.
C. W. Pulmer, Co. G.
J. Cleveland, Co. G.
J. Harris, Co. G.
William Booth, Co. I.
Corp. W. Churchill, Co. K.
A. Mills, Co. K.
D. Mills, Co. K.
D. Maune, Co. K.

Killed, 16; wounded, 51; Total, 67.

ARTILLERY OF RICHARDSON'S DIVISION.

Casualties from June 26 to July 5—Capt. Hazzard's Battery.

Capt. Hazzard, wounded severely—thigh.
Sergt. O'Neill, wounded severely—head.
Sergt. O'Neill, 2d, wounded severely—leg.
Sergt. Brennan, wounded severely—leg and arm.
Sergt. O'Mara, wounded severely—thigh.
Sergt. Teseea, wounded severely—hip.
Sergt. Murphy, wounded severely—hand.
Sergt. Harvey, wounded severely—foot.

Capt Pettit's Battery.

Sergt. George Barlow, wounded slightly—head.
Sergt. Charles A. Gates, wounded slightly—face and hand.
Sergt. Peter Farrell, wounded slightly—ankle.
Sergt. Joe Myers, wounded slightly—thigh.
Sergt. Edward Regan, wounded slightly—thigh.
Sergt. Archibald Campbell, wounded slightly—hip.

ARTILLERY OF SEDGWICK'S DIVISION.

Casualties on June 29, 30, and July 1, 1862.

Sergt. John H. Hammond, wounded severely—thigh and arm.
Sergt. Wm. Slocum, wounded severely—hip.
Sergt. James Cooper, wounded severely—thigh.
Sergt. Simon M. Sidelinger, wounded severely—side.
Corp. Michael Hart, wounded severely—leg.
Corp. Michael Kelly, wounded severely—leg.
Corp. Peters; wounded severely—thigh.
Corp. Geo. Marters, wounded severely—leg.
Corp. Hugh McLea, wounded severely—leg.
Corp. John Skeet, wounded severely—shoulder.
Corp. Patrick McCarthy, wounded severely—thigh.
Corp. John Simpson, wounded severely—thigh.
Total 12.

SIXTY-NINTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT, BURNS' BRIGADE.

Casualties on June 30 and July 1, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. BURNS, Commanding Brigade, wounded in cheek.
Corp. Healy, Co. A, wounded—shoulder and arm.
Martin McPeak, Co. A, wounded—slightly.
John Gallagher, Co. B—killed.
Corp. Faddin, Co. B—wounded.
Corp. Taner, Co. C—killed.
Sergt. Waters, Co. C—killed.
Sergt. Fitzpatrick, Co. C—wounded—arm.
Thos. J. Burns, Co. C, wounded—arm.
Corp. Dogherty, Co. C, wounded—arm.
Wm. Walsh, Co. C, wounded—knee and hip.
C. McLinchey, Co. C, wounded—hand.
Lieut. McHugh, Co. D, wounded—head.
Sergt. McCabe, Co. D, wounded—back.
Charles McIlraine, Co. D, wounded—leg.
Lieut. Lovett, Co. E, wounded slightly—arm.
Sergt. Devlin, Co. E, wounded slightly—elbow.
Capt. Thompson, Co. F, wounded—foot.
John Egan, Co. F, wounded—chest.
Wm. Sexton, Co. F, wounded—arm.
Wm. Clarke, Co. F, wounded—slightly.
Hugh Lynch, Co. F, wounded—arm.
Sergt. Murphy, Co. F, wounded—hand.
Daniel McDonagh, Co. G—killed.
James Collins, Co. G—killed.
Lieut. McKean, Co. G, wounded—head.
Corp. McNamee, Co. G, wounded—back.
Wm. Smiley, Co. G, wounded—breast.
Pat. Newlin, Co. G, wounded—head.
James Scott, Co. G, wounded—head.
Corp. Reily, Co. H, wounded—arm.
James Donohoe, Co. H, wounded—side.
James Dwyer, Co. H, wounded—foot.
Wm. McNamee, Co. H, wounded—foot.
Wm. Gartman, Co. I, mortally wounded—breast.
John Pandenville, Co. I, wounded—hand.
Cyrus Ainsley, Co. K, wounded—head.
Corp. Flynn, Co. E, wounded—foot.
John Smith, Co. E, wounded—face.
Edward Ford, Co. E, wounded—leg.
Total killed, 6; wounded, 34. Aggregate, 40.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Casualties on June 30 and July 1, 1862.

Frederick Speak, Co. A—killed.
Henry C. Palmer, Co. C—killed.
Samuel Eck, Co. F—killed.
Wickam Harding, Co. D—killed.
Robert M. King, Co. D—killed.
James A. Fullon, Co. I—killed.
Isaac A. Campbell, Co. I—killed.
Wm. Blackburne, Co. I—killed.
John Stevenson, Co. I—killed.
Michael Campbell, Co. E—killed,
Patrick Shay, Co. E—killed.
John Lee, Co. A—wounded in thigh.
Charles Robinson, Co. A—arm.
Samuel Strickler, Co. A—chest.
John Ray, Co. I—groin.
Corp. Henry Lainsburger, Co. I—hip.
William Yates, Co. I—wrist.
Thomas McRae, Co. I—chest.
Charles W. Smith, Co. I—arm.
George Hunter, Co. I—testis.
John McClain, Co. I—thigh.
Wm. H. Comfort, Co. C—groin.
Wm. W. Smith, Co. C—head.
Charles Weinert, Co. C—arm.
Corp. Edward Lathrop, Co. C—wrist.
Uriah Rollston, Co D—hip.
Corp. Wm. Quinn, Co. D—groin.
Edward Rhodeback, Co. D—arm.
John Stenffer, Co. F—foot.
William Raming, Co. F—thigh.
Clayton Tupper, Co. G—hand.
Benjamin Ehler, Co. G—hand.
George Bryan, Co. E—arm.
Jacob Lindee, Co. E—hand.
Killed, 11; wounded, 23. Total, 34.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Casualties on June 30 and July 1, 1862.

Wm. Steinmetz, Co. L—thigh.
Henry Dougherty, Co. L—leg.
Joseph Babner, Co. L—thigh.
Wm. Smith, Co. L—killed.
Isaac Scully, Co. L—thigh.
Wm. Smith, Co. L—thigh.
Corp. Jacob McMahon, Co. M—breast.
Samuel Daniels, Co. A—killed.
Joseph Burns, Co. A—finger.
A. Fricker, Co. A—hand.
Corp. Wm. Heurle, Co. B—missing.
John A. Thompson, Co. B—foot.
Sergt. Wilber F. Watrous, Co. B—killed.
John C. Baines, Co. B—killed.
Galton Envin, Co. B—killed.
Thomas Simmins, Co. B—ankle.
John Griffith, Co. B—neck.
John Nugent, Co. B—head.
George Lilly, Co. B—arm.
Andrew Lloyd, Co. C—reported dead.
William Mullen, Co. C—thigh.
Henry Wallack, Co. C—shoulder.
Samuel Allway, Co. C—shoulder,
John Lightfoot, Co. D—neck.
Albert G. Smith, Co. E—head.
George B. Goons, Co. E—head.
William S. Kuhn, Co. E—head.
William Sheer, Co. E—arm.
Sergt. Charles Porter, Co. F—jaw.
Jacob Smuck, Co. F—killed.
Godfrey Shuble, Co. G—killed.
Francis Judge, Co. G—arm.
Christian Shafer, Co. G—wrist.
Garrick Mallory, Co. H—arm and thigh.
Robert Livingston, Co. H—wrist and thigh.
Albert Loveline, Co. H—finger.
Thomas Ryan, Co. H—finger.
George Elmer, Co. H—finger.
Jones M. Chapman, Co. H—leg.
Trueman Wilmer, Co. H—leg.
John Macbeth, Co. H—leg.
William Whaton, Co. H—leg.
Thomas Bridy, Co. K—leg.
Corp. Patrick Dryer, Co. K—thigh.
Denis Kelley, Co. K—leg.
Newton W. Smith, Co. L—breast.
James Milligan, Co. L—side.
John Carey, Co. L—leg.
Joseph H. Drake, Co. L—leg.
Lawrence King, Co. L—leg.
George W. Beamist, Co. M—leg.
Michael May, Co. M—breast.
Capt. James Johnston, Co. N—leg.
Lieut. George B. Kenny, Co. N—reported dead.
Sergt. Albert Bunn, Co. N—head.
John McAbree, Co. N—finger.
Junn A. West, Co. N—arm.
James Campbell, Co. N—leg.
William Nesling, Co. N—leg.
Nicholas Johnsum, Co. R—killed.
George Meyers, Co. R—abdomen.
George Prine, Co. R—heel.
Adolph Keisel, Co. R—heel.
Lieut. Smith, Co. B—foot.
Thomas Cunningham, Co. F—back.
Chas. F. Hunsell, Co. F—back.
Henry Gordon, Co. F—side.
Oliver Rafrell, Co. F—arm and side.
Robert Walker, Co. F—head.
Killed, 11; wounded, 58. Total, 69.

SEVENTY-SECOND PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Casualties on June 30 and July 1, 1862.

Sergt.-Maj. James W. Sunderland—wounded.
Capt. Chas. McGarrick, Co. B—killed.
Corp. John G. Leeson, Co. B—wounded, slight.
John B. Nicholas, Co. B—wounded, slight.
Ayres Taylor, Co. B—killed.
Joseph S. Rouerst, Co. B—killed.
Chas. L. A. Slater, Co. B—killed.
Wm. Taylor, Co. B—wounded.
Chas. Keller, Co. B—wounded.
Philip F. Taylor, Co. B—wounded.
Ellis J. Hall, Co. B—wounded.
John W. Wise, Co. B—wounded.
James Harris, Co. B—wounded.
John P. McFarland, Co. B—wounded.
Abraham Myers, Co. B—wounded.
Thomas Pipits, Co. B—wounded.
Joseph H. Wright, Co. B—wounded.
Frederick Miller, Co. C—killed.
John A. Robb, Co. C—killed.
Lieut. Michael Casis, Co. C—wounded.
Corp. J. Huttenbock, Co. C—wounded.
Daniel Baker, Co. C—wounded.
Albert H. Hoover, Co. C—wounded.
Jo

Jacob Rauf, Co. G—wounded.
Capt. Wm. Deets, Co. H—wounded.
Fredk. Herrenknecht, Co. H—wounded.
Augustus Bastord, Co. H—wounded.
Chas. Wagar, Co. I—wounded.
Theodor Poetz, Co. I—wounded.
Adam Schnad, Co. I—wounded.
Chas. Trishenier, Co. I—wounded.
Bernhardt Baruch, Co. K—wounded.
Fredk. Kinel, Co. K—wounded.
Augustus Heesy, Co. K—wounded.
Chas. Hoofman—wounded.
Robert Lang, Co. K—wounded.
Fredk. Reidel, Co. K—wounded.
Augustus Weesant ——
Major H. A. Z. Garbel—wounded.

A recapitulation of the killed and wounded in Sumner's Corps gives the following total, excluding those among the missing and unknown, and including those in Gen. Franco's, already published in the TIMES: Killed, 173; wounded, 1,002; total, 1,175.

COUCH'S DIVISION—HOWE'S BRIGADE.

NINETY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA.

George Crum, Co. F—head | Sergt. Richard G. Rogers,
Lloyd Kerr, Co. I—back. | Co. C—head, slightly.

NINETY-EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA.

Killed.

Corp. Henry Hazel, Co. B. | Second Lieut. Christian Gallus, Co. F.
Corp. Chas. Schuler, Co. D. | John Urban, Co. G.
Jacob Storr, Co. D. | Capt. Wm. Secher, Co. H.
Philip Sussenman, Co. D. | Corp. Fred. Gruvcberg, Co. H.
Jacob Vohner, Co. H. | Amor Alexaert, Co. I.
Francis Davrey, Co. G.

Wounded and Missing.

Capt. J. W. Beamish, Co. A—slightly. | Corp. Philip Webster—Co. A—severely.
Wm. H. Cox, Co. A—slightly. | Thos. Crosier, Co. A—severely.
Geo. H. Hyde, Co. A—slightly. | Sam. Philips, Co. A—severely.
Hy. H. Quiet, Co. A—slight.
S. Wrahum, Co. A—severely.
Sergt. Adjutant J. Lautenbacher, Co. C—slightly.
Corp. C. Schroder, Co. C—slightly.
F. Bockert, Co. C—mortally.
J. Zenglein, Co. B—severely.
G. Scheifele, Co. B—severely.
Corp. W. Abendroth, Co. G—severely.
M. Tauss, Co. C—severely.
J. Martin, Co. C—slightly.
P. Hersch, Co. D—slightly.
H. Wishom, Co. H—severely.
J. Wenist, Co. I—missing.
J. Prokesh, Co. D—missing.
M. Brenner, Co. D—missing.
G. Shaynard, Co. K—mortally.
Jacob Sonnenmann, Co. E—slightly.
F. Muller, Co. E—slightly.
J. Wagner, Co. E—severely.
C. Lenkenberger, Co. E—severely.
Sergt. F. Mohrlueg, Co. D—mortally.
Killed, 11; wounded, 41; missing, 7. Total, 59.

ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND PENNSYLVANIA.

Killed.

Maj. John Poland. | Henry F. Cooke, Co. D.
Arthur B. Elliott, Co. A. | John Sloss, Co. E.
Corp. Daniel Frantz, Co. C. | John C. Bershman, Co. E.
Sami. Ferdun, Co. ——. | Corp. Alex Bothwell, Co. F.
John Sanders, Co. C. | 1st Lieut. Thos. Money, Co. K.

Wounded and Missing.

1st Lieut. Wm. Reed, Acting Adjutant. | W. T. McClain, Co. B—slightly.
Corp. Thos. McCleowry, Co. A—slightly. | Corp. Shindrach Woods, Co. B—slightly.
Frank Hart, Co. A—slightly.
S. Gillespie, Co. B—slightly.
Corp. Thos. Loughrey, Co. D—slightly.
J. Connelly, Co. D—slightly.
M. Freny, Co. D—slightly.
Sergt. Jas. Johnson, Co. E—severely.
Corp. Lieut. G. Ehl, Co. E—slightly.
T. Morris, Co. E—slightly.
Corp. John T. Gray, Co. F—severely.
J. Barnet, Co. F—severely.
P. Caron, Co. F—severely.
P. Kerver, Co. F—severely.
J. Mellwell, Co. F—severely.
Sergt. James Porter, Co. F—slightly.
Wm. Algea, Co. G—slightly.
Pat. Brady, Co. G—severely.
Lieut. M. Teese, Co. G—missing.
Color-Corp. Wm. H. Cowen, Co. H—slightly.
Serh. Muir, Co. H—slightly.
Robt. Tucker, Co. H—missing.

Left in Hospital at Savage's Station.

Capt J. Large, Co. C—missing.
Corp. Isaac Bennet, Co. C—missing.
Isaac Frantz, Co. C—missing.
Wm. Shuler, Co. C—missing.
Killed, 10; wounded, 38; missing, 11. Total, 59.

FIFTY-FIFTH NEW-YORK.

Killed.

Sergt. C. Vogel, Co. I. | Michael Quinn, Co. B.

Wounded and Missing.

Corp. Goudchaux, Co. A—severely.
—— Cartelani, Co. A—severely.
Gliacon J. Iacono, Co. A—severely.
—— Funnello, Co. A—severely.
—— Pecan, Co. A—slightly
—— Gilan, Co. A—slightly
Sergt. Hale, Co. E—severely.
C. Lawrence, Co. B—severely
Sergt. Gidons, Co. C—severely
—— Caral, Co. C—severely
—— Schmidt, Co. C—slicy
Thos. Make, Co. C—missing.
Capt. S. D. Maeure, Co. D—severely.
L. Friedenberger, Co. D—severely.
L. Schamickon, Co. D—severely.
—— Merrick, Co. D—slicy
—— Bonnue, Co. D—slightly.
Ser Raeder, Co. D—severe.y.
—— Derium, Coll—severely
—— Col. Claudel, Co. I—severely.
—— Schiff, Co. I—severely
Killed, 2; wounded, 42; missing, 1 Total, 45.

SIXTY-SECOND NEW-YORK.

Killed.

Geo. Vandewater, Co. A. | Isaac B Myers, Co. G.
Eugene Scherman, Co. G. | Walter P. Smith, Co. G.

Wounded.

Lt. Col. Oscar V. Dayton—slightly. | Corp. A. Sampson, Co. E—severly.
Capt. Wm. Ackerman, Co. A—severly. | A. Schaider, Co. F—severely.
M. Murphy, Co. H—severely. | A. Zink, Co. F—slightly.
J. Brown, Co. H—severely. | C. Lubker, Co. F—slightly.
W. L. Cross, Co. H—slightly. | Wm. Jones, Co. G—slightly.
J. Murphy, Co. I—slightly. | J. D Strange, Co. H—slightly.
M. Meyer, Co. H—slightly | T. Kelly, Co. K—slightly.
T. Pleasant, Co. C—severely. | W. M Allister, Co. K—slightly
A. C Young, Co. C—severely. | Geo. Witt, Co. K—slightly.
Corp. A. H. Brown, Co. E—severely. | M. Hassedry, Co. J—severely.
| J. Hankey, Co. J—severely.
| T. Moore, Co. J—severely.
| J. Behrens, Co. J—severely.

Missing.

Wm. Welch, Co. A.
Geo. W. Vane, Co. A.
Pat. Curran, Co. E—slight.
Corp. C. H Warren, Co. E.
Alfred DeForrest, Co. E.
Sergt. H. Phillips, Co. G.
Corp. Haas, Co. K.
Killed, 27; wounded, 148; missing, 33—Total, 208.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

The following is an official list of casualties in the Irish Brigade, during the actions at Allen's Farm, Savage's Station, Glen Dale and Malvern Hill:

EIGHTY-EIGHTH NEW-YORK.

Killed.

Corp. Geo. Doyle, Co. A, at Nelson's Farm. | Francis Featherston, Co. C, at Malvern.
Michael Crowley, Co. B, at Nelson's Farm. | Henry Nugent, Co. F, at Malvern.
Patrick Dargan, Co. C, at Savage's. | 2d Lieut. Francis J. Hackett, at Malvern.
Dennis Riordan, Co. K, at Savage's. | Corp Michael McGrath, Co. K, at Malvern.
Patrick Courtney, Co. C, at Malvern. | Pat. McCabe, Co. K, at Malvern.

Wounded.

James Byrne, Co. B. | 1st Sergt. Hagan, Co. I.
James Haggerton, Co. B. | Sergt. John Sheridan, Co. I.
Corp Mich. Manning, Co. C. | Sergt. Pat. Mallin, Co. I.
1st Lieut. John C. Foley, Co. D. | John McCarthy, Co. I.
Corp. Jas Burke, Co. H. | John Coleman, Co. I.
Thos. Gannon, Co H. | Timothy Driscoll, Co. I.
John Small, Co. H. | Pat Murphy, Co K.
John Farmer, Co. K. | Wm Clair, Co. K.
John Sparss, Co. A. | Michael Pigxott, Co. K.
Dennis Shehan, Co. B. | Chas. Fitzpatrick, Co. K.
Martin Maddon, Co. B. | John Dalton, Co. K.
Wm. Keefe, Co. B. | Jas Mulligan, Co. A.
John Magee, Co. B. | Jos. Doran, Co B.
John Kidd, Co. B. | Chas. Mullady Co. B.
Thos. Mallen, Co. C. | John O'Brien, Co. B.
Farrell Hogg, Co. D. | Corp. Mich. Cassidy, Co. C.
Polk Joyce, Co. D. | John Desmond, Co. C.
Robert Beard, Co. C. | Mich. Lenehan, Co. G.
1st Lieut. Mich. Egan, Co. I. | Chas. F. Joyce, Co. C.
John Cade, Co. C. | John A. Crealy, Co. H.
John Casey, Co D. | James Looney, Co. H.
Sergt. Pat. Horgan, Co. F. | Sergt. Fitzgerald, Co. H.
John Nolan, Co. F. | John Kelter, Co. I.
James Geary, Co. F. | John Redmond, Co. K.
Thomas Lanniga, Co. G. | 1st Serg. Pat. McCabe, Co. K.
Pat Sweeney, Co G. | Capt. Jos. O Donohue, Co. C, mortally.
Sergt. James D. Flan, Co. H.

Missing.

Edward Daly, Co. H. | Henry Blake, Co. D.
Bart. Tigott, Co. A. | John Brady, Co. D.
John Bird, drummer, Company A. | Pat. Doonan, Co. E.
James Quinn, Co. B. | Pat. Maddin, Co E.
Michael Driscoll, Co. B. | Wm Wheelan, Co. E.
Pat. Casey, Co. B. | Sergt. Jas. McCormick, Co. F.
John Connolly, Co. H. | Pat McNamara, Co. F.
Corpl. Michael Foy, Co. C. | Peter Lewis, Co. F.
Michael Brennan, Co. C. | John Donovan, Co. F.
Peter Cowan, Co. C. | Jos. Dwyer, Co. F.
John Dunn. | Edward Welch, Co. F.
Wm. Kearns, Co. C. | Thomas Cahill, Co. G.
John Nash, Co. C. | Thomas Carney, Co. G.
Jas. McClellan, Co. D. | Wm Gallagher, Co. G.
Pat. O'Brien, Co. D. | John Riley, Co. G.
Pat. McLarren, Co. D | Wm Donavan, Co. G.
Jas. Wallace, Co. D | John Buckley, Co. G.
Jas. McGrath, Co. D. | Thomas Roach, Co. G.
Lawrence Dawless, Co C. | Hugh Leahy, Co H.
Terence Fitz, Co H. | Thomas Mahoney, Co. H.
Corp. William Burke, Co. H. | Michael McGee, Co. I.
| Matthew Maxwell, Co. I.
Pat Callaghan, Co. H. | John O'Neil, Co. I.
Francis McLaughlin, Co. H. | M. Brady, drummer, Co. I.
Michael Downey, Co. I. | Patrick Sheehan, Co. K.
Patrick King, Co. I.

All reported missing since the action at Malvern.

Recapitulation.

Killed, 16; wounded, 59; missing, 50. Total, 118.

TWENTY-NINTH MASSACHUSETTS.

Wounded.

Joseph A. Short, Co. I—at Nelson's Farm. | Charles E. Merriam, Co. E—slightly.
Andrew H. Farr, Co. I—at Malvern. | Edward Belcher, Co. F—slightly, and missing.
Henry Austin, Co. G—at Nelson's Farm. | J. Baker, Co. G—slightly.
Sergt. A. B. Kellam, Co. H—at Nelson's Farm. | Cornelius L. White, Co. G—seriously.
George W. Smith, Co. H—at Nelson's Farm. | D. C. Eason, Co. H—slightly.
Col. E. W. Pierce—lost right arm. | Sergt. Walter A. Keyser, Co. I—seriously.
Sergt. S. A. Howard, Co. A—slightly. | Augustus A. Blaney, Co. I—slightly.
C. Ross, Co. A—seriously. | George W. Forsyth, Co. I—slightly.
J. Riley, Co. B—slightly. | J. H. Hun, Co. I—slightly.
M. S. Curtis, Co. C—slightly. | J. A. Daw, Co. I—slightly.
I. Bates, Co. C—slightly. | Capt. Wm. Fray, Co. K—seriously.
Corp. T. F. Darby, Co. D—slightly. | Lieut. Wm. W. Davis, Co. K—slightly.
Alfred B. Warner, Co. E—slightly. | Sergt. Henry A. Hunting, Co. K—slightly.
S. C. Wight, Co. E—slightly.

Missing.

Asst. Sur. G. B. Cogswell. | John J. O'Brien, Co. B.
Adjutant Freeman, Co. A—sabre. | Geo. W. Whiting, Co. B.
Joseph Daly, Co. A. | Wm. H. Osborne, Co. C.
Daniel Owens, Co. A. | Mar. M. Chandler, Co. C.
Capt. I. N. Wilson, Co. B. | Philip Russell, Co. D.
Chas. T. Bowen, Co. B. | James Grunoy, Co. D.
Henry Brisham, Co. B. | James W. Smith, Co. D.
Patrick Feeney, Co. B. | Nathaniel Ford, Co. D.
Thomas Hays, Co. B. | Geo. Bradford, Co. E.
Robert Little, Co. B. | B. F. Bumpus, Co. E.
Patrick Moran, Co. B. | Thomas Burt, Co. E.
Wm. Seitt, Co. E. | Thos. Collingwood, Co. E.
David Williams, Co. E. | John Field, Co. G.
Albert Wilson, Co. E. | Talbot Jenks, Co. G.
K. W. Robbins, Co. E. | Roger Kennedy, Co. G.
Corp. Geo. W. Child, Co. F. | John O'Neil, Co. G.
George E. Westgate, Co. F. | Minot E. Phillips, Co. G.
George W. Brown, Co. F. | Nath. J. Thurbee, Co. G.
Michael Geary, Co. F. | Levi Trumbull. Co. G.
George W. Welch, Co. F. | Roland T. J. White, Co. G.
James Black, Co. F. | George Curtis, Co. H.
Scandsie Tripp, Co. F. | John H. Galloway, Co. H.
James W. Smith, Co. F. | John F. Hoyt. Co. H.
James Simmons, Co. F. | Lewis Prescott, Co. H.
Sergeant E. W. Green, Co. G. | Francis Wymin, Co. H.
James C. Allen, Co. G. | John E. McDonald, Co. H.
George E. Darling, Co. G. | George Sullivan, Co. I.
Robert Burns, Co. G. | John A. Tighe, Co. K.

Recapitulation.

Killed, 6; wounded, 22; missing, 57. Total, 84.

SIXTY-NINTH NEW-YORK.

Wounded.

Wm. Murphy. | Wm. Atkins, Co. E.
1st Lieut. Thomas Reynolds, Co. A | Bernard Loghren, Co. E.
Thomas Rearin, Co. A. | James Keenan, Co. H.
Michael Spillane, Co. A. | Thomas Devlin, Co. H.
Sergt. David Stevens, Co. B. | Sergt. Haggerty, Co. I.
Patrick Moenagh, Co. B. | Daniel Finley, Co. I.
Corp. Bernard McKenna, Co. B. | John Campbell, Co. K.
Henry Rice, Co. B. | James Gogin, Co. K.
Francis O'Brien, Co. C. | John McGarity, Co. K.
Michael J. Lilly, Co. D. | James O'Brien, Co. K.
| James Riley, Co. K.

Missing and Wounded.

Francis Highan, Co. A. | John Frawley, Co. A.
Edward Lynch, Co. A. | William W. Walsh, Co. B—wounded and missing.
John McNamee, Co. A. | Patrick Barrett, Co. B—shoulder.
Capt. Thomas Seddy, Co. B. | Thomas Boyle, Co. B—arm and shoulder.
1st Lieut. Lawrence Cahill, Co. B—ankle, severely; missing. | James Byrnes, Co. B—leg, severely.
Corp. John Nolan, Co. B—shoulder, slightly. | James Brady, Co. B—leg, severely.
Color Bearer Wm. Parington, Co. B—wrist. | Patrick Cummins, Co. B—hand, slightly.
Corp. John Sullivan, Co. B—hand. | John Cooney, Co. B—arm, slightly.
Corp. Dennis Brady, Co. B—hand. | Mathew Carr, Co. B—wou'd and missing.
Corp. James Fee, Co. B—arm. | Richard Keelahan, Co. B—severely.
Richard Forbes, Co. B—leg, slightly. | Mich. Murray, Co. B—head.
John Fisher, Co. B—hand, slightly. | Michael Murphy, Co. B—side, missing.
Wm. Glen, Co. B—leg, missing. | John Murphy, Co. B—thigh, severely.
John Hearn, Co. B—severely, missing. | Daniel McManns, Co. B—severely, missing.
Edward Healy, Co. B. | Bernard Nolan, Co. B.
Jno. Haggerty, Co. B—thigh. | Ed. O'Brien, Co. B—hand.
James Heathwood, Co. B—missing.

Wounded.

Sergt. James Bracken, Co. A—back, severely. | Bernard Flaherty, Co. A—arm.
Sergt. John Reynolds, Co. A—knee, severely. | Patrick Cleary, Co. A—arm.
Corp. Michael McGuire, Co. A—thigh, severely. | Frank Carroll, Co A—shoulder, severely.
Patrick J. Riley, Co. A—side, severely; missing. | Wm. Birmingham, Co. A—leg.
Timothy O'Brien, Co. A—hand and side. | Jeremiah Flanigan, Co. A—ankle and hip, severely.
Capt. Jasper M. Whilty, Co. C—head. | Corp. Wm. Smith, Co. D.
Capt. Sam. L. Shawley, Co. D—arm. | Daniel Martin, Co. D—leg, missing
1st Lieut. John H. D. Temple, Co. D—severely. | Matthew McDonough, Co. D—severely, missing.
1st Sergt. John McCann, Co. D—hand. | David O'Brien, Co. D—severely, missing.
Pat. Cavanagh, Co. D—missing. | Mich. Plunkett, Co. D—arm, severely.
James Conner, Co. D—leg, severely. | Jas Smith, Co. D—shoulder, severely.
Mich. Garvin, Co. D—leg, missing. | Thomas Tammany, Co. D—missing.
John Baker, Co. E—breast, slightly, missing. | James Lennon, Co. D—arm and side, severely, missing.
Pat. Burns, Co. E—slightly, missing. | John Regan, Co. E—hand, slightly.
John Byrne, Co. E—slightly, missing. | John Kelly, Co. E—arm, severely.
J. Carney, Co. E—severely. | Richard O'Shea, Co E—neck, slightly, missing.
D. Dolan, Co. E—missing. | John Troy, Co. E—hand, slightly.
Jas. Doherty, Co. E—head, slightly. | Chas. Tully, Co. E—hand, slightly.
John Heffern, Co. E—severely, missing. | John Harvey, Co. E—slightly, missing.
Pat. O'Reilly, Co. E—severely, missing. | Mich. McCoy, Co. E—knee, severely.
Lieut. Joseph Burns, Co. F—arm, severely. | Daniel Hearty, Co. F—throat, severely.
1st Sergt. Jas. Collins, Co. F—hand, severely. | John Kean, Co. F—leg, severely.
Sergt. Jas. Shields, Co. F—hand, severely. | Pat. Murphy, Co. F—arm, slightly.
Corp. Geo. Bernard, Co. F—arm, slightly, missing. | Peter Riley, Co. F—hip, severely.
Wm. Fallon, Co. F—arm, slightly, missing. | Edward Sullivan, Co. F—hand, severely.
Sergt. John Beerman, Co. G—hip, slightly. | James Farrety, Co. G—foot, severely, missing.
Sergt. Bernard McManus, Co. G—foot, slightly. | Jas. Lanigan, Co. G—breast, severely, missing.
Sergt. Maurice Lyons, Co. G—heel, slightly. | Peter Reilly, Co. G—head, slightly.
Corp. Lieut. J. Mitchell, Co. G—head, slightly. | Wm. Vandeleur, Co. G—wrist, slightly.
Mich. Devany, Co. G—breast, slightly. | Chris. Blanchfield, Co. G.
Pat. Condon, Co. G. | John Kane, Co. G.
C. Cronan, Co. G. | Owen Killduff, Co. G.
John Howard, Co G. | James McElroy, Co. G.
Lieut. Philip Carr, Co. H—knee, severely. | Martin Moran, Co. G.
Sergt. James Moore, Co. H—breast, slightly. | Pat Hoey, Co. H—severely, missing.
Color-bearer Terrence Scanlan, Co. H—severely. | Thos. Higgins, Co. H—side, severely, missing.
Pat. Dunn, Co. H—head, severely. | Pat. Timmins, Co. H—arm, severely.
Pat. Glennon, Co H—arm and leg severely, missing. | Mich. Kelly, Co. H—hand, slightly.
Corp. Michael Leddy, Co. I—head, slightly. | James Lovett, Co. I—hand.
Peter Donnelly, Co. I—missing. | John Callaghan, Co. I—finger.
Pat. O'Brien, Co. I—thigh, severely. | Wm. Burke, Co. I—arm.
Sergt. James Brady, Co. E—severely, missing. | Tim O'Rourke, Co. I—thigh, slightly.
Sergt. John Hays, Co. K—severely, missing. | Francis McNay, Co. I—arm.
Corp. John Kevel, Co. K—severely. | Pat. Killilia, Co. I—hand.
Corp. James Kelly, Co. K—severely. | Mich. Murphy, Co. K—severely, missing.
Michael Connors, Co. K—slightly. | James Gillespie, Co. K—severely, missing.
Jas. Doyle, Co. K—slightly. | John McGrainor, Co. K—slightly.
John Fitzpatrick, Co. K—severely, missing. | Thomas McMahan, Co. K—slightly.
| Francis O'Connors, Co. K—slightly.
| John Shepherd, Co. K—slightly.

Missing.

Peter Hafferty, Co. B. | Owen Donohue, Co. B.
John Speckman, Co. B. | John Molloy, Co. B.
John Strawbridge, Co. B. | Pat. Kelly, Co. B.
Cornelius Shanahau, Co. B. | Chas. A. Cannon, Co. B.
Peter Brady, Co. B. | Francis Flynn, Co. B.
Pat. Dunne, Co. B. | Michael O'Keefe, Co. B.
Cornelius O'Leary, Co. B. | John Quinn, Co. C.
James Dunleary, Co. C. | Marcus Cleary, Co. C.
Matthew Kiernan, Co. C. | Thomas Hicks. Co. C.
Daniel Gallagher, Co. C. | Ed Smith, Co. D.
James Riley, Co. C. | Wm. Whiting, Co. D.
James Mcarthy, Co. D. | Pat. Moore, Co. E.
M. Roarke, Co. D. | Barnard Wilkie, Co. E.
Pat. McDermott, Co. E. | James Rawl, Co. F.
Mich Lawler, Co. E. | Henry Sheridan, Co. F.
John Meally, Co. F. | Richard Moloney, Co. H.
Henry McKenna, Co. F. | Michael Donnelly, Co. I—drummer.
Peter Mullally, Co. F. | Philip Bichell, Co. K.
John Boyle, Co. H. | George Hartman, Co. K.
James Duffy, Co. H. | Richard Nugent, Co. K.
John Emmit, Co. I. | Andrew Stanford, Co. K.
Geo. Hall, Co. I. | Wm. Higgins, Co. K.
Mich. Dunnigan, Co. I. | Martin Kenny, Co. K.
James Brown, Co. K.

Recapitulation.

Killed, 20; wounded, 127; missing, 56—Total, 203.

SIXTY-THIRD NEW-YORK—INCOMPLETE.

No Killed.

Wounded.

Col. John Burke. | Corp. John Barnwell, Co. G.
Francis Frazier, Co. A. | Luke Kavanagh, Co. I.
Ed. Slinquin, Co. A. | Mich. McCarthy, Co. I.
James McCabe, Co. A. | Sergt. Mat. Hart, Co. K.
Thomas Conroy, Co. C. | Chas. McCarthy, Co. K.
Mich. Fleming, Co. C. | Robt. N. Sayer, Co. K.
Tim. Greeley, Co D. | John Murphy, Co K.
Wm. Lawlor, Co. E. | John Degrave, Co. K.
Corp. Pat H. Riordan, Co. E. | Bernard Foley, Co. K.
John Madden, Co. F.

Missing.

James Murray. | Edward Gallagher.
Joseph Hong. | Anthony Watkins.
Pat. Taylor. | Wm. Hall.
Mich. Coughlin. | James Cavanagh.
Corp. B. Funebletty. | Nat. Mc ormick.
John Dacey. | Wm. Carrry.
Joseph Dubobs.

The total loss in killed, wounded and missing in the brigade is between four and five hundred.

GRIFFIN'S BRIGADE.

The following is a recapitulation of the official lists of killed, wounded and missing in GRIFFIN'S brigade:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Thirteenth New-York	4	55	44
Fourteenth New-York	34	177	15
Twenty-fifth New-York	4	49	—
Sixty-second Pennsylvania	27	187	—
Fourth Michigan	53	114	40
Ninth Massachusetts	68	274	47
Total	190	888	155
Grand Total			1,233

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Villainous and Successful Attempt to Throw a Train on the New-Jersey Railroad from the Track—No Loss of Life.

A serious though happily not fatal casualty occurred Thursday, on the New-Jersey Railroad. The 11 P. M. mail train for Philadelphia and Washington, at a point midway between the Hackensack Bridge and Newark, was precipitated violently from the track. The engine and tender, after running about fifty yards, were hurled into the ditch, while the rest of the train, running ahead some distance, were wrenched right and left, and huddled up in a heap. The baggage cars were tossed off and twisted round like chips, the first passenger car was thrown across the track at right angles, the two hind cars fortunately remaining on the track. Considering the extraordinary violence of the catastrophe it seems miraculous that no fatal casualties resulted. The engineer, who went with the engine into the gully, was battered about the head; one of the brakemen was badly hurt in the leg, and a lady (the wife of the conductor,) received a violent shock by being thrown across the seat, resulting, it was feared, in the breaking of three of her ribs. These were the only accidents of any moment that occurred, and Dr. WAITE, of Fairhaven, who was on the train, kindly rendered every assistance in his power. It was at first thought that the accident was caused by the breaking of the engine's axle, or the giving way of one of the truck wheels; but on examining the point at which the train was hurled from the track, it was found that a tie had been laid across it. Further on, nearer Newark, several other ties were found placed across the track; so that (there is no doubt it was the diabolical inspiration of some fiendish mind. The bewildered passengers, emerging from the cars, were struck with horror at the wreck around them, and all agreed that nothing short of a miracle had saved them from destruction. After being compelled to stay several hours on the scene, a prey to the multitudinous mosquitoes of the salt marsh, a train was at length procured for Newark, and about 3 o'clock yesterday morning they passed on their way to Philadelphia. This is the second disaster that has occurred on the New-Jersey Railroad during the present week—that of Sunday last having resulted in the death of two persons. Considering the circumstances of yesterday's accident, however, it would not appear that in this case blame rests either on the Company or the engineer. The train was going at a moderate speed, the customary vigilance was used, and the obstructions seem to have been placed on the track but a moment before the train passed. The Company has offered a thousand dollars reward for the apprehension of the guilty person. A suspected individual was arrested yesterday afternoon, but was, we believe, discharged.

Arrival of the Great Eastern.

This mammoth ship again arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. The experiment of bringing her through the Race and up Long Island Sound to her anchorage in Flushing Bay was a complete success. She arrived off Montauk Lightship at 1 A. M. on the 11 h, and immediately headed in for Montauk, where she was met by the pilots specially sent down for her.

After passing through the race and up Long Island Sound as far Sands Point, she was taken charge of by the Hell Gate pilots, HENRY ZOELER and CHARLES LOCKWOOD, and was brought to her anchorage with as much ease and dispatch as any ordinary vessel would have been. Here our news-collector boarded her and obtained from Mr. ARCHDEACON, the gentlemanly purser, who was in readiness at the gangway with them, our files of papers, passenger lists, abstract of log, &c., for which he will please accept our thanks.

The voyage has been a remarkably pleasant one. The passengers speak highly of the accommodations and attendance they have had.

The passengers were brought to the City in the evening by steamers expressly provided by the agents of the ship. She brings a large number of passengers and about 500 tons of merchandise.

Complimentary resolutions were presented to Capt. PATON by the passengers.

The Grain-Trade Difficulties—Merchants and Measurers.

Much dissatisfaction has been recently expressed by the principal grain merchants, especially the receivers, in consequence of the arbitrary action of self-constituted Boards of Grain Measurers. The principal cause of complaint has been the utter want of system in deciding on the quality and condition of lots of wheat and corn offered for sale. The measurers have been under no legal responsibility to act impartially between buyers and sellers; and it is alleged by some of the principal receivers that partial, injurious and unjustifiable opinions of quality and condition have been frequently rendered. Yet these opinions were final, as there has existed no properly organized Committee to hear appeals. To do away with this source of trouble, the principal receivers, and some of the measurers, yesterday, affixed their signatures to the following call for a meeting:

"The undersigned, believing that the interests of the Grain-trade, both buying and selling, require that a Board of Examiners should be appointed, whose duty it should be to draw samples of all grains offered for sale in this market, and to see that the same is discharged according to sample, and to arbitrate in case of dispute between buyer and seller as to the quality and condition of the grain, request the Commercial Association to call a meeting at once for action thereon."

The transactions in Grain yesterday were seriously checked by the great difficulty of measuring and delivering lots, sold for shipment. The shovelers were more hostile in their demonstrations against the elevator system, and very effectually intimidated all who were willing to work in connection with them. It was stated on 'Change that only one or two of the floating elevators were at work during the day, in consequence of the opposition of the laborers. Some of the leading receivers strongly censured the rival Boards of Grain Measurers, as being mainly responsible for all this trouble, and asserted that, though the laborers were undoubtedly doing wrong, and not to be suffered to continue their interference with the regular mode of conducting business, they were not the originators of the difficulty. Other merchants condemned the violent action of the laborers, and insisted that the authorities ought to be immediately requested to give adequate protection to such shovelers as are disposed to do the work of the merchants. This, however, could hardly be done until the opposition has assumed a violent form, which, so far as we are able to learn, it has not yet done, and, if we are to believe the declaration of the shovelers themselves, has no intention of doing.

Obsequies of the Late Surrogate.

THE PALL-BEARERS—THE REMAINS INTERRED IN GREENWOOD—THE LAW GOVERNING THE SUCCESSORSHIP—CANDIDATES FOR THE OFFICE.

The funeral ceremonies of the late EDWARD C. WEST, Surrogate of the County of New-York, took place yesterday at 3 o'clock P. M., at the residence of the deceased, No. 107 Lexington-avenue. The universal esteem in which Mr. WEST was held was manifested by the large attendance of distinguished citizens. There were many well-known members of the Bench, the Bar and the City and County Governments present. Mr. WEST's old associates of the Ten Governors were well represented. The Catholic funeral service was read by Rev. Father CLOUGHEY. The pall-bearers were Messrs. J. S. Shutter, E. R. Tremain, C. H. Glover, W. C. Russell, R. J. Dillon, Isaac Bell, Jr., P. McElroy, S. Van Cott, J. T. Brady, A. W. Bradford, Dr. W. Sanger, R. B. Conolly. The remains were inclosed in a cloth-covered coffin, the plate bearing the inscription, "EDWARD C. WEST, died July 8, 1862, aged 44 years, 2 months and 16 days." The body was interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

Mr. EDWARD C. WEST was first elected to the office of Surrogate at the November election of 1857, (term three years,) his competitor being ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD, the then popular incumbent. In November, 1860, he was reëlected over DAVID R. JAQUES, the Republican nominee, and at the time of his death had nearly eighteen months to serve. The salary of the office is $5,000 a year, which, to an honest man, is all that he can make. The patronage of the office consists of the appointment of six clerks and some four or five copyists, appraisers, &c.

Mr. WEST's health has been very poor since the day of his first election, but he managed to keep the business of the office up until the month of September last, since which time the active legal labors of the office have been postponed, and are yet to be performed.

By the statute of 1847, section 64, it is provided that "When the office of Surrogate in any county of the State shall be vacant, the County Judge of the county shall act as Surrogate until such vacancy shall be supplied." And by a legal construction of our laws, it has been settled that the First Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of this City shall be deemed the County Judge for purposes of this kind; hence the daily duties of the Surrogate's office are now performed under the name and direction of Judge CHAS. P. DALY.

By chapter 468, of Session Laws of 1847, section 3, it is provided that "In case a vacancy shall occur in the office of Surrogate or Recorder, by death, resignation, &c., the Board of Supervisors of said city and county are authorized to fill such vacancy until the general election next ensuing such happening, when an election shall be had to fill the unexpired term of the officer whose term had so become vacant." From this it will appear that the Board of Supervisors have the sole power to fill this office until the 1st of January next, nearly six months; that at the next November election the people are to elect a person to fill it for the next unexpired year, and that Judge DALY will act as Surrogate until the Supervisors make a choice. The Board of Supervisors being six and six in politics, some trouble may be expected in making the appointment. The Democrats claim that the appointment of right belongs to them, actuated by the strength of parties in this City. NELSON J. WATERBURY seems to have the call with them in order to dispose of him for the next nomination for Counsel to the Corporation, but report says "Nels" won't give up this darling chances for the "big thing" for this short-timed uncertainty. A. R. LAWRENCE, GIDEON J. TUCKER, MALCOLM CAMPBELL, C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH and a number of other Democrats are talked of for the appointment, all claiming that if they can get the half-year appointment they will take their chances for the next year at Tammany and Mozart. The Republicans, if decided to have a say, will unite upon A. W. BRADFORD, if he will accept, (which, we are assured, he will not), or Mr. JAQUES. Mr. GABRIEL VAN COTT, the Chief Clerk in the office, will, no doubt, accept, if pressed. At all events, there is no fear of the office going begging, although a look in the Board of Supervisors may impose upon Judge DALY longer and more arduous extra duties than he now expects in his recreations at Long Branch. A few copies of citations and orders are now daily sent down to him to sign, but unless early action is taken by the Supervisors, he will have to return to town, and open his new Court.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE SCARCITY OF CHANGE—A SENSELESS PANIC.—The change panic which has so suddenly come over this community, continues unabated, and apparently absorbs the entire attention of the people to the exclusion of the war, the condition of the army, the new call for troops, the doings of Congress, or even the policy to be pursued with regard to the negro. The flood of manuscripts that has poured into this office, containing suggestions, recommendations and remonstrances, in relation to the subject, well nigh rival the deluge of shinplasters, and promises to pay, that have been emitted from the thousand and one marts of trade and traffic, and scattered broadcast over the City. One man sends word that he will give and take postage stamps in change, but unfortunately for his suggestion, the postage stamps have to be paid for in specie, and are a very troublesome and inconvenient medium of change after you get them. Another proposes that the Government shall issue fractional bills of almost every conceivable amount, but before the Government could get the new bills into circulation, it is to be hoped the panic—for it is nothing but a panic—will have subsided. So far as this City is concerned, however, a plan is set forth in our editorial columns to-day, which could be speedily put in operation through the agency of the City Chamberlain, and which would promptly remedy the evil. Until this or some other plan is adopted, the best thing every citizen can do is to refrain from adding to the panic by telling everybody he meets what a heavy premium silver commanded yesterday and to-day, to stop hoarding up what little he may get hold of, and to "indignantly frown," in the language of Washington, upon the whole crew of miserly bipeds who insist upon thrusting upon him their dirty shinplasters in change, when heaps of silver lie in their drawers which they have received from their customers. Nothing can be clearer than that a keeper of an eating-house or drinking-saloon, or dealer in any commodity, is morally bound to pay out silver in change so long as he has the article on hand which he has received from his customers. When he is out of change, and is compelled to purchase it at 10 or 12 per cent. premium, then he may be excused for giving instead a promise to pay; but as it is now, they take all the change they can get from their customers and pay out none. What do they do with it? If they sell it to the brokers and pocket the premium, they are miserly scoundrels, and ought to be roboed. If they hoard it up for fear it may be still scarcer, they are only fanning to the panic, and increasing the very scarcity they profess to lament. There is ample gold and silver in this City and throughout the country (at least in the loyal portion of it) for all the purposes of business, and there can be no doubt that if every business man and citizen would commence to-day and pay out freely what specie he has in his possession, as occasion requires, in less than three weeks it would be as plenty as it was two months ago.

MUSIC FOR THE PEOPLE.—The Central Park Commissioners announce that there will be music at the Central Park, on the Mall, on Saturday next, the 12th inst., at 4½ o'clock P. M., by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. DOWORTH, if the weather is fine. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. Schiller Festive March.....Meyerbeer
2. Overture to "Euryanthe".....Von Weber
3. Song, "Brightest Eyes".....Wigelli
4. Jenny L'Hirondelle Polka.....Lackner

PART II.

1. Selection from "The Huguenots".....

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Magoot, the Poultry Dealer—The four Sisters.

WALLACK'S—Orange Blossoms—Ireland as It Was.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Night Dancers.

WINTER GARDEN—Prof. Anderson.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—8th-av. and 14th-st.—Opera, Ballet and Pantomime.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Commodore Nutt, the $30,000 Nutt—Living Whale, &c., at all Hours—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Minstrelsy—No. 585 Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"Cinderella" and Other Fine Pictures, from 9 A. M. to 6 P.M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We publish in another column a call for a meeting in Union-square on Tuesday afternoon next, at 4 o'clock, to be composed of citizens of all parties who are for supporting the Government in the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion. The call is headed by Mayor Opdyke, who will act as Chairman on the occasion. A Committee has been dispatched to Washington to invite President Lincoln to be present, and there is a probability that his answer will be favorable.

A dispatch received late last night from Philadelphia announces the reception of a telegram from Gen. McClellan, announcing that "all is quiet, we are rested; enemy has retreated." The inference drawn by the dispatch is that there has been another battle, but this we consider doubtful.

Letters from our special correspondents with Gen. McClellan's army give interesting details of events up to the 9th. We also have advices from the rebel capital to the 7th, contained in extracts from the Richmond papers of that date. The rebel exposition of the condition of affairs on the Peninsula following the great battles, ending with the signal defeat of the rebel army at Malvern Hills, will be found highly interesting. We gather from these extracts that the rebels are anything but satisfied with the relative positions of the two armies.

Lieut. Jackson, of Battery L, First Connecticut Artillery, writes to the Chief of Police at Hartford that in the "backward movement" he was sent with several men of Capt. Hazzard's Battery back to spike the gun—the only one lost—which they successfully accomplished. During the fight of Wednesday the teamsters of two of the 8-inch guns ran away with the horses, and when word came to fall back, Gen. Barry said they must spike the guns and leave them; but the boys said, "No, never, while we have hands to draw them!" and Company L, Capt. Perkins, got a rope and hitched it to one, while Company K, Capt. Adee, followed with the other, and thus they drew them for over three miles, until they found teams to take their places.

A letter from an officer of the Twenty-first Massachusetts Regiment, dated July 8, says the command had arrived at Fortress Monroe. Gen. Burnside, with an indefinite number of men, had gone to reinforce Gen. McClellan's army, and would be placed on the right wing of the same. The Seventeenth, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-Seventh Massachusetts Regiments remained at Newbern, where they would probably stay.

Our advices from Vicksburgh are to the 7th inst., at which time there appears to have been very little change in the condition of affairs.

Advices from New-Orleans to the 26th ult.—five days later—have been received. There is little news of importance. Gen. Butler had issued an order directing all the banks in the Department to make a return to headquarters of all sums due to them from the rebellious States, and all sums due to the State of Louisiana or State officers; and that no checks or drafts shall be paid without a permit from him. The price of flour had advanced to $24 per bbl., and Gen. Shepley, the Provost-Marshal, had in consequence issued an order fixing the price of bread. There was quite a stir in the cotton market, and advanced prices had brought forward samples which had been hidden away for a year or more. An order from Gen. Butler prohibits masters of vessels from taking colored persons away from the city, under penalty of imprisonment and confiscation. A Union meeting, which the *Delta* denominates large and enthusiastic, was held on the night of the 21st.

The St. Louis *Republican*, of Tuesday, says: "The army of Gen. Curtis is now encamped at Des Arc, on the White River, awaiting supplies of provisions and forage. From gentlemen lately arrived from his camp, we learn that the condition of the *commissariat* has been somewhat exaggerated, food for the men not being so scarce as has been represented. Nevertheless, there is by no means an abundance of provisions, whilst much difficulty is met in obtaining provender for the horses, supplies of forage having given out. A train is to leave immediately, under a sufficient escort, to communicate with Gen. Curtis, and carry relief to his army. The troops are represented to be in good spirits, though they cannot move against the enemy on account of the want above noted. It is thought as soon as his trains arrive, Gen. Curtis will move down the river as far as St. Charles, or to a point where he can be reached by boats. No demonstrations of any importance or significance have been made recently by the Confederates, who have a small force at Searcy, and a larger one at Little Rock. The 'secesh' stories about the capture, surrender, capitulation, destruction, &c., of the Federals in Arkansas, have created considerable amusement in the Union camp."

Lieut. Col. Frost, of the Eleventh Virginia Infantry, reports exciting times in Jackson and Roane Counties, in Western Virginia. The houses of Henry Shepherd, Abel V. Tyce, George Doane, Wm. Harris, Leith Rogers, all violent rebels, who had been detected in giving aid to a band of rangers, had been burned to the ground by way of punishment.

Gov. Morgan has addressed a circular letter to every Supervisor in the State, urging the importance of immediate and energetic action in answering the call of the Government for more troops.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, the bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to accept the title to League Island, below Philadelphia, was passed, with an amendment directing a previous survey of the harbor of New-London and of Narragansett Bay, to ascertain their relative excellences for the location of a naval depôt. The resolutions calling for further evidence and the documents connected with the report of Joseph Holt and Robert Dale Owen, were passed. The bill amendatory of the Militia Law of 1795 was again considered, the question being on striking out the words "mother, wife and children," in the second section, which provides for freeing those persons of African descent employed by the Government. The proposal to strike out was rejected. Mr. Browning, of Illinois, then offered another amendment, that such mother, wife or children shall not be freed unless they owe service or labor to the rebels. The debate continued at great length, and until the Senate found itself without a quorum. During the proceedings reports were made from the Committees of Conference on the Pension bill and the Tariff bill, which were both agreed to.

In the House, a bill was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, which provides for a National currency secured by United States Stocks, and for its circulation and redemption. A synopsis of its provisions is given in our Washington dispatches. It was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. A bill to reimburse New-York for advances made during the last war with Great Britain was reported from the Committee on Claims. The Senate bill to prevent members of Congress and officers of the Government from taking considerations for procuring contracts, etc., was reported from the Judiciary Committee and passed unanimously. The report of the Committee of Conference on the Naval Appropriation bill was agreed to. A bill was passed which gives to masters and other officers on board gunboats the benefit of the Pension bill passed during the present session. The Senate bill enabling the Secretary of the Navy to take possession of League Island, was debated at considerable length, and finally passed. A report was made from the Committee of Conference on the Confiscation bill, which was concurred in—82 to 42. An outline of the bill as thus passed is given in our report of the proceedings. The report of the Committee of Conference on the Tariff bill was also concurred in, and the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

Advices from Europe one day later have been received by the arrival off Cape Race of the steamship *Norwegian*. The political news is unimportant. The shipping at Liverpool on the Fourth of July was gaily decked with flags. The Cunard and other transatlantic steamers had all their bunting flying. The sales of cotton in the Liverpool market for the week added up to 105,000 bales. Prices were 2d.@2¼d. higher than the last authorized quotations. The sales on Friday amounted to 12,000 bales, the market closing with a still upward tendency. Breadstuffs were quiet and unchanged. Provisions were dull. The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says dissatisfaction at the Mexican policy is openly expressed, and letters from Mexico convey the same feeling. Lorencez's official report of the Guadalupe affairs, admits his defeat, owing to illusions and false information. Other Continental news is unimportant.

We have advices from Mexico to the 2d inst., by way of Havana, the steamer *Trent* having arrived at the latter place. The French are represented to be in rather a critical position, being almost completely blocked in, and unable to obtain supplies. Eight hundred Zouaves had arrived at Vera Cruz, from Cordova, and were preparing, when the *Trent* left, to start with supplies, and, if possible, to force a passage to Orizaba. Zaragosa, it is stated, commenced to move on Orizaba again on the 11th of June, and the French abandoned their outposts on his approach. Lorencez was summoned by Zaragoza to capitulate or evacuate, but declined. Subsequently Zaragosa commenced an attack, but not receiving expected support from a column of troops under Ortega, did not succeed in his attempt to dislodge the French. Vera Cruz was in a state of siege almost as bad as that of Orizaba, the Mexican guerrillas continually hovering about, and attacking all convoys of provisions. Prices of provisions, in consequence, were very high.

We learn from Havana that a slaver has recently been captured and taken into Key West. A boat was found in the mouth of the River Ortigoza, (near Mariel, Cuba,) supposed to belong to the same or to another slaver.

The Philadelphia train which left Jersey City at 11 o'clock on Thursday night, with about 200 passengers, ran over a lot of railroad ties which had been placed upon the track about one mile this side of East Newark, and the locomotive and tender were precipitated down an embankment, while the platform-car, carrying the baggage-crates, was thrown upon the opposite track, scattering the crates in every direction. Fortunately, the passenger cars remained on the track and escaped damage. The locomotive, together with the tender, was greatly damaged, and the platform-cars and baggage-crates almost entirely demolished. Not a person on the train, we are assured by the officers of the road, sustained the slightest injury. The engineer and fireman went down with the locomotive, but both escaped unhurt. The Railroad Company offer a reward of $1,000 for the detection of the person who placed the obstruction upon the track.

An important decision has just been rendered in the Supreme Court of New-Jersey, which settles the following points: 1. The bonds issued by New-Jersey, under the act of 1861, are exempt from taxation—whether held by individuals or corporations. 2. The stock and securities issued by the United States, under the power to borrow money, are exempt from taxation in the hands of individuals or corporations. 3. Stocks of foreign corporations, held by residents of New-Jersey, are personal property, and subject to taxation. 4. Corporations are entitled to have deducted from the amount of their capital stock and accumulated surplus, the amount of the bonds of the State and stock and public securities of the United States, owned by them at the time of assessment.

Massachusetts has settled with the General Government her proportion of the twenty million tax of 1861, amounting (less 15 per cent. for collection,) to $700,894 13. Her whole claim on the United States for advances for the war up to Jan. 1, 1862, was $3,165,128 25.

More than two-thirds of the plating on the *New-Ironsides* is on, and workmen are engaged in screwing on the remainder. The machinery is in such a state of forwardness, that the engines were tried on Thursday. A large force is engaged in completing the interior, and gun-carriage makers from the Navy-yard are preparing for the pivot-guns.

Gen. Burns, who was wounded in the recent battles on the Peninsula, has arrived at Philadelphia from Fortress Monroe.

Lieut.-Col. Foster, of the First Tennessee Volunteers, was shot by the Captain of a guerrilla company, known as Williams' Avengers, in Mount Pleasant, Maury County, a few days ago. His wounds are serious, but not dangerous.

The Union Convention of Vermont, which assembled at Montpelier on Wednesday, renominated Hon. Fred. Holbrook for Governor, and named as State Treasurer, John B. Page, of Rutland, and as Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Paul Dillingham. Resolutions, pledging the Government a cordial support, were adopted.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* states that the *Clifton*, one of Commodore Farragut's fleet, now operating at Vicksburgh, recently had her boiler exploded by a solid shot. Seven of her crew were killed.

The markets for Gold and Exchange on Europe were lower yesterday by 1@1½ ₩ cent., and the Stock Exchange also fell off ½@1 ₩ cent. Gold, at the close, 114½; Bills on London, 127; New-York Central, 91½ ₩ cent.

Breadstuffs were less freely purchased yesterday, though buyers had any existing advantage. Provisions were in more demand; Pork and Lard were firmer. Groceries and Spices were in lively request at buoyant prices. Cotton was scarce and stiffly held, but was not active. Heavy sales of Ingot Copper, Plate Tin and Tallow were reported at advanced rates. A fair business was transacted in Raisins, Hops, East India Rice, Soap, Tobacco, Leather and Spirits Turpentine. The freight engagements were less extensive.

A Good Authority Against Intervention.—In addition to the official declaration of Lord Palmerston, we copy an important article on intervention from the London *Saturday Review*. That journal has been the steadiest and most bitter of all the enemies of the United States Government during its contest with the rebellion: yet it protests with vehemence, and for strong reasons, against any interference, or mediation even, in the affairs of this country. This shows clearly that sympathy with secession in England is one thing, and a disposition to intervene in aid of it is quite another. The one is safe and cheap:—the other would be full of danger, and would involve England in enormous expense. England and France, moreover, can get along very well together while nothing but *talking* is to be done: but any attempt to *fight* side by side in a war with the United States, would utterly destroy the *entente cordiale* which now exists between them. Even the paltry Mexican quarrel has very nearly done as already.

Foreign Intervention Again.

We observe that Lord Palmerston has again repeated, for the fifth or sixth time, the declaration that the British Government has no thought of interfering or intervening in any way in American affairs. Some of our neighbors are disposed to cavil at his use of the words "*at present*" in this connection, insisting that, thus guarded, his denials amount to nothing. But the reason on which he rests the official repudiation of any such intention ought to put this matter at rest. He says that no foreign interference whatever can be of the slightest use, or can have any other result than to make matters worse, until both parties see that their real interest lies in peace. Whenever that time comes, then foreign proffers of mediation may be of service. Until then, they would only aggravate matters by exasperating both parties.

Now we submit that so long as Lord Palmerston takes this view of the case, he cannot possibly intend to be a party to intervention in any form. The news of the reverse at Richmond cannot change the aspect of the question, for it has not in the slightest degree affected the spirit or purposes of either party. It was not a *decisive* action. It did not give the rebels what they wanted; nor did it essentially weaken the strength of the Government. Still less does it have the effect of changing the purpose of the Government to put down the rebellion. At most it only postponed the decisive trial of strength between the two armies.

Those persons who are constantly seeking to excite alarm about foreign intervention are doing the country serious injury. They are weakening public confidence and disheartening the public mind. They divert attention, moreover, from what should now be the steady and exclusive purpose of all loyal men—namely, to strengthen the Government to the utmost for its next and crowning trial of strength with the rebellion. This must be done by aiding to fill up the army, by encouraging volunteers, by giving material aid, and by stimulating and sustaining the confidence and courage of the whole country. Nothing should be allowed to interfere with this; least of all should the public mind be diverted from it by attempts to create a panic about foreign intervention. We see not the slightest reason to apprehend any thing of the kind.

The Rebel Accounts of the Battles before Richmond.—It is very evident, from the extracts we have given from Southern journals, that the results of the battles before Richmond have by no means equaled the expectations of the rebels. They counted confidently on the complete annihilation of Gen. McClellan's army, and are amazed at the generalship which saved it from destruction.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 4th, is very explicit and emphatic in its comments on this subject. In a paragraph which we copied at length yesterday, it says:

"It will be recollected that it was stated, with great precision of detail, that on Saturday evening last, we had brought the enemy to bay on the south side of the Chickahominy, and *that it only remained to finish him in a single battle.* Such in fact appears to have been the situation then. The next morning, however, it was perceived that *our supposed resources of generalship had given us too much confidence; that the enemy had managed to extricate himself from the critical position,* and having massed his forces, had succeeded, under cover of the night, in opening a way to the James River. Since this *untoward* event, the operations of our army on the Richmond side of the Chickahominy, have been to follow the fugitive enemy through a country where he has had admirable opportunities of concealment, and through the swamps and forests of which he has retreated with judgment, a dexterity, and a spirit of fortitude, which, however unavailing that may be to save his entire command, *must challenge our admiration for his generalship.*"

The rebels had reason on Saturday evening for the expectations thus expressed. They had forced the right wing of our army across the Chickahominy,—and had thus thrown a powerful force upon our right flank, and had opened the way to our rear, while in front they had an overwhelming and confident army. Besides this, they had cut us off from the line of our communications, and taken possession of what had been our main storehouse of supplies. They might very well expect that *one day more* would "finish" the Army of the Potomac,—and continued the pursuit with the utmost confidence of such a result.

How thoroughly they have been disappointed the *Examiner* confesses. The National army has not only extricated itself from its critical position, but has placed itself in a much stronger position, and opened a far better line of communications than it had before. It has only *five* miles of front, instead of *fifteen*, to defend; it is camped upon high and healthy ground, instead of in the swamps of the Chickahominy;—and what is of still more importance, it has secured the active and effective coöperation of the *gunboats*, in protecting its position, and in any future operations it may undertake. These are positive advantages of the utmost importance; and in view of them, the *Examiner* may very well lament the lack of generalship in the rebel ranks which has permitted McClellan to seize them. It would have been worth everything to him if he could have taken the position he now holds when he first advanced from Yorktown upon Richmond. But the *Merrimac* then blockaded the mouth of James River, and compelled him to rely upon the York and Pamunkey Rivers, and the Richmond and West Point Railroad, for his supplies. He was obliged to encamp his army along the line of the railroad; and this took him directly into the malarious swamps of the Chickahominy. It is greatly to be deplored that he had not force enough to extricate himself from this position without so great a sacrifice as the movement has cost him. But the rebels have very little cause for gratulation. The *Examiner* will find ere long that the siege of Richmond has *not* been raised, but that McClellan and his army are in position to push it forward with more vigor and effect than ever before.

Better Aspects of the Mexican Question.

According to the letter of our correspondent at Paris the difficulties of the French Emperor arising out of the Mexican question are just beginning. Nothing could be easier than to arrange with England and Spain a three-sided treaty, big with ambiguities. From idle French squadrons and idle French battalions the material of the expedition could be drawn with the utmost ease. Even M. Fould, fresh in the Bureau of Finance, and therefore fertile of economical projects, could not find it in his heart to object to the insignificant expense proposed by the Emperor as the price of so much glory. Everything in the career of the great French statesman was prosperous in the extreme, insomuch that nothing short of Providential interposition appeared likely to save Mexico from subjugation and the rule of a moogrel Prince, chiefly of the Hapsburgian breed. The tide of success had no turn, notwithstanding the withdrawal of the Spanish and British contingents. The French, relieved of treaty obligations, had only to march from Vera Cruz to the capital, there to dictate terms of peace, and settle the conditions upon which Mexico might resume her autonomy. The thing was in the last degree feasible. What Gen. Scott with his volunteers had done would be child's play to the veterans of Magenta and Solferino. The whole scheme of the expedition was therefore free from any possibility of failure.

But while this was the fortunate aspect of affairs, there was no lack of premonitions that an evil day was not far away. The motives and conduct of the expedition were criticised in France with a freedom wholly unexampled since the change of 1851. The Liberal Press was unsparing in its censures, and was unrestrained by fear from casting the most disreputable imputations upon the influences which led to the enterprise. When, therefore, the news of the repulse at Puebla reached the French Capital, popular sentiment was ripe for protest against the whole ill-conceived and mismanaged business. Our correspondent represents the common talk of the town to be plethoric of censure directed at Government. In the Legislative Body, that unalterable Republican and consummate orator, Jules Favre, opened the batteries of his rhetoric upon the Imperial policy, analyzing it with masterly skill—showing the gross misrepresentations of fact upon which the Government had been induced to proceed—deploring the disgraceful attitude of France, thus inaugurating a policy of intervention adverse to all her traditions, and counting the cost of the war of conquest and of the maintenance of an alien Government, in a country 4,000 miles distant from Europe. Nor did the daring leader of the French Liberals neglect to tell the story of the Jecker fraud, and the corrupt part it plays in the French expedition, substantially in the very terms in which that disgraceful transaction was originally exposed in the columns of this paper. The effect of this bold discussion and exposure may not have been notable upon the carefully-packed benches of the Corps Legislatif. M. Billault answered for the Government as best he might, consuming two days in the response; and the Paris papers printed both speeches at full length next morning. And the result abundantly certified to us is that Paris has ceased to believe in the Imperial infallibility, and the voice of opposition swells everywhere ominously.

While such is the popular aspect of the subject, there are indications of a radical change in the plans of Napoleon himself. The Emperor dare not be unpopular. When we are told, therefore, that the dispatch of reinforcements has been stopped; that Admiral Jurien de Lagraviere, who was recalled from Mexico the other day in disgrace, having refused to do the bidding of that mousing plotter, Saligny, has been summoned to advise with his master, and that his counsels are acceptable; that Almonte is to be repudiated, just as the project of making Maximilian a Mexican Emperor was abandoned; and that Saligny, called home, is to be replaced by the faithful Lagraviere, whose straightforward integrity has been so well demonstrated, we discover how entirely the mind of the Emperor has been revolutionized. The entire current of evidence tends to corroborate the idea of the French Government withdrawing from its position in Mexico. It gives us great satisfaction to believe that while this manful change of plan is partly the product of pure policy, deferential to popular opinion, it gathers its principal impulse from the discovery by the Emperor of the miserable swindle in which the people around him were engaged, and of which they designed to make him the unconscious instrument. If the latter be the ground of Imperial repentance, the fact will fairly expiate the original fault.

In this state of the Mexican question abroad, it must be a source of sincere congratulation that our Government has carefully abstained from participation in the difficulty. The eleven-million subsidy has not been granted, and, in the present state of things, it will quite surely not be granted, unless the Senate lose sight of every consideration of expediency and justice. Let the treaty be promptly rejected, and we shall offer to Europe as creditable an example of disinterestedness as France is about to offer us. It is a rivalry in which we cannot afford to be outdone.

The National Currency and State Banks.—The bill reported yesterday from the House Committee on Ways and Means is a very important one, and provides for changes which will have an important bearing on the stability and popularity of the National currency. Its main features, as telegraphed this morning, appear to be two: 1. The establishment of a Bureau, under direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, charged with the execution of all laws respecting the issue and circulation of a National currency; and 2. The formation of local associations, or banks, for carrying on the business of banking with United States stocks as a basis—banking institutions already in existence having also the right to avail themselves of the advantages of the act.

The vast extent to which the National currency bids fair immediately to attain, makes evident the necessity of some such bureau as that proposed in the bill—a permanent bureau which shall be free from political changes, fluctuations and influences, and composed of men of financial sagacity and integrity, whose foresight and discretion will enable them to steer clear of the shoals and rocks which in the future must necessarily tend to embarrass National finances. The local associations or banks, with United States stocks as a basis, will be, as it were, operating branches of this Central National Monetary Bureau, and will, doubtless ultimately, to a large extent, take the place of the present system of banks, as the National currency must, to a great degree, supplant the present local issues. The vast, and, we believe beneficent, bearing of this measure upon the public interest, will be seen at a glance. It is in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury; and if Congress be not too near adjournment to take action upon and see to the perfecting of the measure, it would be well if it would at once postpone minor questions and apply itself to this.

Exaggerated Estimates of our Losses in the Late Battles.—The best item of good news which the President brings back with him from the Peninsula is one to the effect that the rumors of losses in the late battles were greatly exaggerated; and the telegraph attributes to him a statement that the entire losses on our part, in the several engagements, do not exceed, in killed, wounded and missing, ten or eleven thousand. This is certainly much more like the truth than the preposterous rebel statements of sixty thousand Union loss, thirty thousand of whom were captured; or than the sensation estimate published here last week, among the contradictory and absurd statements then hourly given, that our gross loss would amount to thirty thousand! All sorts of wild and extravagant rumors are sure to follow on the heels of a battle; and, though it is a fact that nearly all the first estimates of losses in previous battles in Eastern Virginia have been underrated, yet, considering all the circumstances, there is nothing more likely than that they should be greatly overrated by rumor in this instance, and there is nothing more certain than that such was the case. As the President undoubtedly had means of information on this subject not open to the general public, it would be greatly reassuring, and would do much to relieve depression of feeling, if he would cause some *accurate and official* statement to be made as to what our losses were in the seven days' engagement.

There is one point of view from which even the casual remark attributed to the President is eminently gratifying. It is that Gen. McClellan's present force must be much larger and stronger than the public had supposed—just so much larger as is the difference between a loss of ten thousand and the far larger estimates of loss formerly given. Had the rebel reports been true—which is an impossible supposition—more than three-fifths of the Army of the Potomac must have been lost, and had the largest estimates made on our own side been correct, Gen. McClellan would not now have more than two-thirds of the force he had a month ago. But, as now appears, his gallant army is not more than decimated; and is still strong enough to be able speedily to begin active operations. It only remains now that his force and the coöperating forces be raised up to something like the rebel numbers at Richmond, after which the public will not need to wait long for the fall of that capital. Let volunteering and reinforcing be hastened!

A Solution for the Small-Change Problem.—The annoyance arising from the present scarcity of "change" may be obviated without resorting to the questionable expedient of debasing the standard of our coinage. It arises not from any want of current money, but from a lack of that which represents the fractional parts of a dollar.

Let the Corporation of New-York have prepared "checks" of a convenient sum—ten cents would probably be the best. Let these be exchanged by the City Treasurer for a corresponding amount of current funds—City bills or United States notes—and be issued in no other way. No increase in the amount of circulation would be made; every dollar in these "checks" would represent a dollar deposited with the Treasurer. These "checks" should be redeemable, upon presentation, in the same funds for which they were issued. They would of course have the same value as Bank notes or Treasury notes, because they could at any moment be exchanged for them—the funds for their redemption being beforehand in the possession of the Treasurer.

The consequence would be that every person whose business required him to "make change," would buy a quantity of these "checks." They would remain in circulation just so long as the scarcity of specie continues, and when that is over, would be presented for redemption. The use of the money in the meantime, and the unavoidable loss of more or less of the checks in the hands of holders, would amply repay the City for the cost of preparation, and the work of issuing and redeeming them.

These "checks" would drive out all private "shinplasters." The number of these already issued—many of them by wholly irresponsible parties—is already large. We saw yesterday a collection, probably far from complete, which contained 92 different kinds. The use of these, and the necessity of buying specie at a premium, would be obviated by the issue of "checks" such as we have suggested; and the gain in every department of business would be immense.

Probably the best form for these "checks" would be that of a third of the size of an ordinary bank note. These should be printed ten on a sheet, which should be perforated like the sheets of postage stamps. These could be prepared at short notice. From personal inquiry we are warranted in saying that the "National Bank-Note Company," the "American Bank-Note Company," or the "New-York Bank-Note Company," would guarantee to get up the plates and commence delivering the "checks" in a week. The issue of them would save thousands of dollars a day to the public.

If the Corporation of the City cannot undertake this work at once, some banking-house of established credit would find it profitable to do so. We commend the subject to their especial consideration. Whatever is to be done in this matter, must be done quickly.

Personal Wranglings in the Senate.—We trust that Congress will adjourn as speedily as possible, if its time is to be spent in such mischievous and discreditable wranglings as marked the debate of Thursday in the Senate. It is idle for Senators to complain of divided counsels in the army, when they thus set the example of snarling over the merits and claims of particular Generals. What they say on the subject would be of but little consequence, perhaps, if it did not go forth to the country and stir up similar dissensions among the people. If it were the distinct and deliberate object of Senators to discourage enlistments, they could not have taken a more effectual means of doing so than by denouncing those who have in charge the actual conduct of the war.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Progress of Operations Against Vicksburgh.

BUSINESS AFFAIRS IN MEMPHIS.

Memphis, Wednesday, July 9.

Dates from Vicksburgh to the 7th inst. have been received. The rebels recently made an attempt to strengthen their earthworks on the Bluff, but were driven away by shells from the mortars. Most of the houses in the city are riddled. Small squads of rebels occasionally appear in their upper battery in front of thirty guns, but leave as soon as the guns of the fleet are brought to bear upon them.

Memphis, Wednesday, July 9.

The business of this city continues to revive. Northern merchants with new stocks of goods are opening stores, which are freely patronized. The mails are sent North daily, but are received irregularly, owing to the delay at Cairo. Six thousand letters were sent North on Monday.

Several secession sympathizers have been arrested and yesterday were passed South.

A negro was arrested yesterday with a large mail from persons in the rebel army to their friends here.

The Provost-Marshal has issued an order prohibiting persons crossing the river at this time under penalty of arrest.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

Important Letter from Gov. Morgan in Regard to the Raising of Troops.

Albany, Friday, July 11.

Gov. Morgan is doing all in his power to help forward enlistments of volunteers. In addition to the appointment of a local committee in the Senatorial Districts where regiments are to be raised, he has addressed the following important letter to every Supervisor in the State:

Executive Department, Albany, July 10, 1862.

The necessities of the military service are such as to demand the immediate and most energetic efforts of the citizens of the State, to place in the field at once, a part, at least, of the quota of troops recently called for by the President.

The prostration of the rebel army, caused by the late battles before Richmond, and the need of recruits for our own, doubly increase the value of volunteers at this time.

The rebel Capital must not be permitted longer to defy the authority of the Government of the United States, and degrade us in the estimation of the nations of the earth; nor should our brave army on the banks of the James River be permitted to suffer for want of reinforcements.

I desire to call upon your town, through you, to take, without delay, such measures as in the opinion of the Committee of Citizens of your Senatorial District will soonest promote the end in view, and with which Committee I respectfully wish you to confer at once. I am, very truly, yours,

(Signed,) E. D. MORGAN.

RESPONSE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

New-Bedford, Thursday, July 10.

At a meeting of the City Government this evening, measures were adopted to pay from the City Treasury a bounty of $100, additional to the existing provision for new recruits, to each soldier who shall promptly enlist to make up the requisite quota of this city. An order was also adopted, authorizing the Mayor to offer to the proper authorities at Washington to make provisions of suitable quarters and attendance for 300 sick and wounded soldiers.

A War Meeting in Boston.

Boston, Friday, July 11.

A Committee of the City Councils have called a war meeting of citizens in Faneuil Hall, at 11 o'clock Saturday forenoon. Edward Everett and other men of note will speak.

Patriotism in Newburyport.

The City Councils of Newburyport, after patriotic speeches, voted a bounty of $75 to each man volunteering under the new call for soldiers in that city.

WAR MEETING AT LOCKPORT.

Lockport, N. Y., Friday, July 11.

An enthusiastic war meeting was held at Bonqueberg Hall last night, which was addressed by Ex-Gov. Hunt, Col. Porter, and others. A Committee was appointed to take in charge the enlisting of men for Col. Porter's regiment.

MEETING IN ALBANY TO FORWARD RECRUITING.

Albany, Friday, July 11.

A meeting of prominent citizens was held this morning in the Mayor's office, to take measures to help forward recruiting for the Government.

A committee headed by the Mayor, was appointed to make arrangements for a public mass meeting on Tuesday evening, and to recommend such steps as they may deem necessary to secure the speedy raising of a regiment in this Senatorial District.

THE RESPONSE OF MAINE.

Camden, Me., Friday, July 11.

A petition, drawn up and headed by Hon. R. J. Stuart, is circulating here, asking the Governor to convene the Legislature, to provide for the payment of $75 bounty to each volunteer to the number of 9,000 men, the quota of Maine under the new call.

Health of the City.

From the American Medical Time.

Mayor Opdyke, who defeated the Metropolitan Health bill last Winter because it did not give him sufficient power, is now affording the citizens of New-York striking evidence of his ability to legislate on health questions. Yellow fever, of all the diseases which afflict seaboard towns, is that which people most dread, and which is most strictly quarantined. No city would knowingly allow cases of this disease to approach within miles of its corporate limits; and yet Mayor Opdyke and his co-Commissioners of Health, Drs. Sayre, Gunn, Miller and City Inspector Delavan, have *deliberately passed a resolution directing that persons arriving at this port, suffering from yellow fever, be conveyed to the Ward's Island Hospital.* This hospital is within the limits of this City, being in the Twelfth Ward. It is approached by land or water: if by land, the patients would be conveyed through the streets of New-York its entire length; if by water, they would pass through almost its entire shipping. Once arrived at the hospital, the sick would occupy a central position among our great charities, from which this disease would be disseminated far and wide. There is but one more event that the people of this City require to open their eyes to the fact that all their present health organizations tend rather to afflict than relieve them of contagious diseases, and that is, a desolating epidemic imported directly into the City by the Health Commissioners. *The Commissioners of Emigration promptly passed a resolution forbidding the reception of yellow-fever patients into Ward's Island Hospital.*

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 11.

A BETTER STATE OF FEELING.

There is a better feeling in Washington to-day than has existed for a month. The threatening controversy about the employment of slaves will be reconciled by restricting that service to working on intrenchments, cooking, and other fit employments that will relieve white soldiers. To this form of their employment, everybody is agreed. The return of the President and the news he brings inspire universal satisfaction. The President finds the rumors of losses in the late fights greatly exaggerated. The soldiers are in excellent spirits, confident of victory, and clamoring already to be led again upon Richmond. The return wave of hope and courage has again set in, and all the power of the Republic is about to be thrown against the rebellion in crushing force.

It is represented that the entire losses on our part, in the several battles, do not exceed in killed, wounded and missing, 11,000. Stragglers are continually returning. The loss of the enemy, there is no doubt, is exceedingly large.

THE NEW FINANCIAL MEASURE.

The financial measure reported from the Committee on Ways and Means to-day, is in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury.

It is proposed to establish a separate bureau, charged with the execution of this act, and all laws which may be passed by Congress respecting the issue and circulation of a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks.

The chief officer is to be called the Comptroller of the Currency, with a salary of $5,000 per annum, and is to be under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

United States stock is considered to mean all coupon and registered bonds now issued or that may be issued on the faith of the United States by the Secretary in pursuance of law.

Any chartered bank or banking association in good credit, and whose capital is less than $100,000, granted under the law of any State or Territory or District of Columbia, may avail itself of the advantages of the National currency authorized by this act, under certain conditions.

The bill also provides for the formation of associations by any number of persons for carrying on the business of banking, with United States Stocks as a basis.

Plates are authorized to be engraved for notes of the denominations of $5, $10, $20, $50, $100, $500 and $1,000.

Banks or Associations failing to redeem in lawful currency of the United States are to be proceeded against, the United States to have the first lien on their assets.

The bill covers nearly fifty printed pages.

THE CONFISCATION BILL.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the Confiscation bill as adopted by the House is as follows:

They recommend that the House recede from their disagreement and agree to the Senate, with certain modifications, so as to provide as follows: "Every person who shall commit the crime of treason against the United Sintes, and shall be adjudged guilty thereof, shall suffer death, and all his slaves, if he has any, shall be declared and made free, or he shall be imprisoned for not less than five years, and fined not less than $10,000, and all his estate, real and personal, excluding slaves shall be levied upon, any sale or conveyance to the contrary notwithstanding. If any person shall hereafter incite, set on foot, assist, or engage, in any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States, or the laws thereof, or shall give aid or comfort to any such existing rebellion or insurrection, and be convicted thereof, such person shall be punished by the forfeiture of all his personal property of every kind whatever, or shall be punished by imprisonment ten years, and fined not exceeding $10,000, and his slaves, if he has any, be liberated at the discretion of the Court, and all such property, excluding slaves, shall be forfeited to the United States. Every person guilty of either of the offences described in this act shall be forever incapable and disqualified to hold any office under the United States. This act is not to be construed in any way to affect or alter the prosecution, conviction or punishment of any person guilty of treason against the United States. To insure the speedy termination of the present rebellion, the President is authorized to cause the seizure of all property, real and personal, of all such persons, and apply and use the proceeds of the same for the support of the United States. Five classes of persons are affected by this bill: those who shall hereafter hold the office of President, Vice-President, member of Congress, Foreign Minister, etc., under the so-called Confederate States. The President is authorized to issue a proclamation, if after sixty days all persons in rebellion do not return to their allegiance, that their property shall be forfeited, etc. All slaves of persons hereafter engaged in rebellion, or who shall in any way give aid and comfort thereto, escaping to, and taking refuge within the lines of our army, and all slaves deserted by their masters and coming under control of the Government of the United States, and all slaves found at places occupied by rebel forces and afterward by United States troops, shall be held to be captives of war, and be forever free from their service and no longer held as slaves. No slave escaping from one State to another State shall be delivered up except for crime, or some offence against the law of the United States, until the claimant shall first make oath as to his lawful ownership, and that he has not borne arms in the present rebellion, or given aid and comfort thereto. No person engaged in naval or military service, shall decide on the validity of the claim or surrender such slaves, on pain of being dismissed from the service. The President is authorized to employ as many persons of African descent for the suppression of the rebellion, and use them in such manner as he may deem best for the public welfare, and the President is also authorized to make provision for colonizing the blacks beyond the limits of the United States. The President is authorized to extend to prisoners in rebellion pardon and amnesty on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "For the suppression of insurrection and the punishment and seizure of the property of the rebels and for other purposes."

THE TARIFF BILL.

The bill increasing temporarily the duties on imports, and for other purposes, now requires only the President's signature to become a law.

Among the modified clauses of the most importance, are the following:

Sugar, above No. 12 and not above No. 15, Dutch standard in color, 3 cents per pound; above No. 15, not clove-dried, and not above No. 20, Dutch standard in color, 3 cents per pound; on all clove-dried or refined sugar, and all other sugar above No. 20, Dutch standard in color, 4 cents per pound.

The additional duties on spirituous liquors, cordials, &c., remain as originally reported, excepting that spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, first proof, 50 cents per gallon.

Bar-iron, rolled or hammered, not exceeding in value $50 per ton, $2 per ton; exceeding in value that amount, $3 per ton; while other iron is $5 per ton, according to width and thickness. On boiler or other plate-iron, $5 per ton; anvils, $1 per 100 lbs.; sheet-iron, $3, $4 and $5 per ton.

Zinc, spelter and tentonegal, in sheets, ½ of 1 per cent. per pound; the same, unmanufactured, in blocks or pipe, 25 cents 100 pounds.

On cork-wood, unmanufactured, 30, in lieu of the present duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem.

On corks, 50 per cent. ad valorem.

Tin, in plates or sheets, terne and lagger tin, 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Delaines not exceeding in value 40 cents per square yard, 9 cents per square yard.

Liverpool and other thread of cotton, 10 per cent. ad valorem.

RETRENCHMENT.

Both Houses this week unanimously passed an army retrenchment bill, which will save about $10,000,000 per annum.

Yesterday the House, after a spirited debate between Mr. OLIN, of New-York, in favor, and Mr. MCPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, against, laid on the table the Senate bill to increase the Staffs of the corps and division commanders. It involved about $300,000 per annum increased expenses.

SUCCESSOR OF GEN. MCCALL.

Gen. ISAIAH SEYMOUR, memorable for sharing with Gen. ANDERSON in the defence of Fort Sumter, has been promoted, by Gen. MCCLELLAN, to command of the division of the captured Gen. MCCALL. No appointment could be more judicious or more richly merited. It could only be improved by the President giving the rank of Major-General along with it.

REELY FOR THE UNION.

Great Meeting to be Held in Union-Square on Tuesday Next.

The Citizens of New-York, of all parties, who are for supporting the Government in the prosecution of the war and the suppression of the rebellion, are requested to meet on Union-square, on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, to express, without reference to any party question whatever, their undiminished confidence in the justice of our cause, and their inflexible purpose to maintain it to the end, and to proffer to the Government all the aid it may need to the extent of all their resources.

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1862.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Chairman,
JOHN A. STEVENS,
CHARLES H. MARSHALL,
A. A. LOW,
S. D. BASCOCK,
P. M. WETMORE,
G. W. BLUNT,
DENNING DUER,
ROBERT B. MINTURN,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,
JONATHAN STURGES,
C. R. ROBERT,
ROYAL PHELPS,
Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.
HAMILTON FISH, Chairman,
SIMEON DRAPER,
ROBERT T. HAWS,
R. M. BLATCHFORD,
SAMUEL SLOAN,
ALEX. T. STEWART,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,
R. A. WITTHAUS,
MOSES H. GRINNELL,
A. C. RICHARDS,
ISAAC BELL,
WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER,
Committee of the Union Defence Committee.
WILLIAM ORTON, Chairman,
HENRY SMITH,
PETER MITCHELL,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM H. GEDNEY,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES J. CHIPP,
MORGAN JONES,
THOMAS STEVENSON,
JOHN HOGAN,
ALEX. H. KEECH,
Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council of the City of New-York.
JAMES W. WHITE, Chairman,
FRANCIS LIEBER,
DAVID DUDLEY FIELD,
GEORGE D. PHELPS,
ISAAC SHERMAN,
A Committee of citizens who meet at the Mayor's Office.
ROBERT H. MCCURDY, Chairman,
CHARLES GOULD,
WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES,
MORRIS KETCHUM,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
Committee of Citizens who meet at Fifth-avenue Hotel.
JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, JR., Secretary.

The Gun-Contract Commission—A Card from Mr. Simon Stevens.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article in the TIMES of this morning commenting upon the late report of the Commission on Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, does me so much injustice, that I find it necessary to appeal to the public in self-defence.

The history of the carabines sold by me to the Government of the United States is briefly as follows:

The carabines in question—known as Hall's carbines, were, at the commencement of Mr. CAMERON'S term of office as Secretary of War, the property of the Government, stored in its arsenal on Governor's Island, in the harbor of New-York. They were made in a superior manner, with steel barrels, had been properly inspected, and cost the Government, in time of peace, $17 50 each—and were entirely new, having never been issued.

For some reason not known to me, they were sold by the War Department, in June last, for $3 50 each. On the 1st day of August, the purchaser made a contract with me to sell them to me at a stipulated price—$12 50 each. At the time of the contract I did not know how, or at what price they had been purchased.

After my purchase, finding that I could make the carabines more serviceable by rifling them and enlarging the breech, I made arrangements to have that work done upon them, and the alterations thus made, though at an inconsiderable expense, gave the arms the advantages of the best modern breech-loading rifles.

Thus improved, they were useful and efficient weapons, and worth from $22 to $25 each.

On the 5th of August I offered them to Gen. FREMONT at $22. The offer was accepted on the 6th, and they were delivered with all possible dispatch to Gen. FREMONT, and by him distributed to the forces in Missouri, and are now in use in the Department of the Mississippi.

Of the arms thus sold to the Government, 2,500 have been paid for. The remainder the Government refuses to pay for, except at the price which I paid for the whole 5,000, and crediting the amount which I received in full for the 2,500, as a payment on account of the 5,000.

The first attack upon this sale was made with the view of injuring and superseding Gen. FREMONT.

Mr. WASHBURN, Acting Chairman of the Van Wyck Investigating Committee, went to St. Louis, and there endeavored to make it appear that Gen. FREMONT had purchased these arms of me, while I, with his knowledge, was acting as agent for the Government. To give plausibility to that charge, the original certificate given by Gen. FREMONT upon the delivery of the first 2,500, was falsified. It was as follows:

"The ordnance specified in above account was purchased by me for the troops under my command, Capt CALLENDER, Ordnance Department, will pay the amount.

J. C. FREMONT,
Major-General Commanding."

The words "by me" were altered so as to read "by my order," and upon this forgery, the report made by Mr. WASHBURN argued that Gen. FREMONT knew that I was acting as agent when the sale was made.

During all this while, the original certificate was under the control of the proper officers of the Government, and probably on file in the Ordnance Department. Now, in the late report of the Commission on Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, consisting of Messrs. HOLT and OWEN, to whom this and other contracts were referred, it is admitted that I was not the agent of the Government when I made the sale, though they seek to make me take what I paid, with 2½ per cent. commission, as if I were an agent.

But this Commission has discovered three other reasons for not paying me.

The first is, that when I sold the arms to the Government, they were still its property, and I knew it. Both these statements are, I believe, unfounded; the last I know to be untrue. It is true that Mr. EASTMAN, from whom I purchased, had made his bargain for the arms as early as June, but the contract was not consummated by the payment of the price and the deliverance of the arms till after I bought from him; this, however, I did not know when I made my bargain with him. I understood he had then a perfect title to the arms, and that they were in his possession. He had, moreover, a good title, though not reduced to possession. He had a definite contract with the Government, and his delay in the payment of the price was owing to its voluntary indulgence, such as happens every day in transactions between man and man, of which neither thinks it just or allowable to take advantage. So much as to the first reason of the Commission for not paying me.

Now for the second. The Commission say that I have no legal claim for the last 2,500 carabines delivered, because I have no certificate from Gen. FREMONT of their purchase. Here is another falsification as remarkable as the first. I had such a certificate in these words: "The above ordnance was purchased by me for the troops under my command. Capt. CALLENDER, Ordnance Department, will pay the amount. J. C. FREMONT, Major-General Commanding." This certificate, attached to the bill, was delivered to the Department last October, and is now, I am assured, on the files of the Department. By what means or with what motive this certificate has been concealed, I leave to others to conjecture. So much as to the second reason for not paying me.

Now, for the third and last. The Commission say that inasmuch as the Government has received my arms and uses them in its service, it is bound to pay me the market value, and proceeds to fix this value by taking three sales made between individuals in April, 1861, and three months before my sale, during which the market changed enormously, omitting all mention of a purchase by the Government itself in August of that year of the same kind of arms at $15, without the rifling and other improvements. I had put upon mine. It also suppressed the testimony of Mr. W. W. MARSTON, firearm manufacturer, of this City, and J. C. PALMER, President of the Sharpe's Rifle Manufacturing Company, in respect to the value of my arms. And, it may be added, that in the same month of August the Army Regulations were published, in which the price of HALL'S carabines was put down at $17 50, without any of the improvements I have mentioned.

Have I not shown enough, Sir, to satisfy any reasonable man that I have been unjustly treated, and that the motive of the treatment was as discreditable as the means resorted to were base and criminal?

A full and detailed statement of the whole transaction is now preparing, and will soon be presented to Congress, asking for a Special Committee of Investigation, and showing that neither scandal-hunting Committees nor Commissions can, with impunity, falsify or forge official documents, or suppress the testimony of high-minded and honorable men.

SIMON STEVENS.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1862.

[Communicated.]

Dr. R. Hunter on Pulmonary Consumption LETTER No. VII.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In my last letter I concluded my observations on the diseases of the *Nose, Throat* and *Bronchial Tubes*, and I now come to speak of *Pulmonary Consumption*, that dread malady in which these affections invariably *end*, when not properly treated.

Consumption is the most fatal disease in the long catalogue of bodily afflictions, and hence appeals more strongly than any other to the physician for help. In this, and, indeed, in all countries lying in the *temperate zone*, it causes *one death in every four* which result from disease! The deep interest and great importance of everything which promises to mitigate the ravages of this scourge cannot, therefore, be overestimated. The weekly bills of mortality point us to the startling fact that, of those who have passed the age of puberty, fully one in every three persons we meet in the great thoroughfares of business and pleasure is under the ban of this terrible disease, and destined to fall a sacrifice to it unless saved through the prompt adoption of more rational means of prevention than any usually employed. No man, however strong of constitution, is proof against its silent and treacherous approaches.

In this and subsequent letters I shall explain everything on which it is necessary for the public to be informed regarding the *nature* of this disease—the *causes* which produce it—the *symptoms* by which its approach may be known—the several *stages* and *forms* it assumes—the *ages, classes* and *callings* most predisposed to it, and last those principles of practice which, if adopted in time and faithfully employed, will lead to its prevention when not yet established, and when it is, to its successful treatment. To do justice to a subject of such wide range and vast importance will necessarily embrace considerable time and many letters; but if the reader will preserve each letter as it appears from week to week, he will have, when the series is complete, a practical history of this scourge to which he can at all times refer for guidance and instruction in the future.

Consumption is caused by *tubercles in the Lungs*. For a long time this term—consumption—was applied indiscriminately to all diseases of obscure nature, attended by *wasting* or emaciation of the body. They were called consumptions because the body slowly *consumed* away. When the study of pathological anatomy—that is to say, the *anatomy of the organs in dis-ase*—became more general, it was soon discovered that disease of the lungs was more frequently the cause of wasting than all other chronic diseases combined, and hence from this time Consumption of the Lungs attracted more attention, and in course of time came to limit the term to pulmonary disease alone. When, therefore, I use the term *Consumption*, I wish the reader to remember that I mean not only a disease of the lungs, but a particular *kind* of disease, characterized by the deposition of *tubercles* in their substance.

Tubercles are little granular bodies deposited from the blood. They are most frequently located beneath the mucous membrane of the air-tubes, but they are also deposited in the air-cells and on the free surface of the mucous membrane. When they are formed on the mucous membrane of the air-tubes, it is not uncommon for small particles to become detached and expectorated by the patient long before any ulceration has taken place in the lung. Tubercles are found in *three* different stages. In the *first*, they are grayish, half-transparent, and feel firm and rough when the finger is passed over them.

They vary in size from *millet-seed* to a common pea, and are known in medical parlance by the name of *miliary tubercles*. In this stage they cause very little disturbance of the system. All we ordinarily find is that the breathing is slightly shortened, and perhaps there is a disposition to hack and clear the throat frequently, but beyond these indications the patient has no warning of what is taking place in the lungs.

Second Stage.—The miliary tubercles increase in size by the accretion of fresh particles thrown off from time to time by the blood, and also undergo a change in color. They were in the first stage *half transparent*, they are now opaque and becoming yellow. If we cut through a portion of lung in which tubercles in the second stage exist, we find it studded here and there with what looks precisely like lumps of cheese. You can separate these, and they break down between the fingers just like bits of old cheese. In size, tubercles in the *second* stage vary from a pea to a filbert, but it is also common to find here and there a tubercle of much larger size. If there are a great many tubercles, there will be a good deal of shortness of breath on exertion and some loss of flesh. Tubercles cause shortness of breath by closing the air-tubes and cells of the part of the lung in which they are situated. There may also be *cough* and *mucous expectoration* arising from the irritation they produce.

Third Stage.—Having reached the stage of *cheesy tubercle*, the disease may remain stationary for weeks, months, or even years, awaiting a sufficient exciting cause to carry it on to the last change. Sooner or later, the *pressure* produced by the tuberculous matter, or a *fresh cold*, produces inflammation in the surrounding tissues, and the whole *breaks down*, forming an ulcerous *excavation* or *cavity* in the part of the lung diseased. The *matter* or *pus* formed by the destruction of the walls of the air tubes and cells, and by the *softened tubercle*, is poured out into the bronchial tubes and *coughed* up and *expectorated*. As all the tubercles are not formed at the same time, but in successive *crops*, so *softening* does not take place in all at the same time. After the first shock to the system caused by the ulceration and breaking down of a part of the lungs has passed, considerable improvement takes place in the symptoms, and the patient naturally thinks he is getting well; but soon a second crop of tubercles softens, and then part of the lung breaks down. This successive softening, followed by temporary amendment, slowly but surely undermines the strength of the system. As soon as the first softening of tubercle takes place, we have all the worst symptoms inaugurated—*hectic fever, night sweats*, increase of *cough*, profuse *purulent expectoration*, loss of *flesh* and *strength*.

Such is a brief outline of what takes place in the Lungs in the *three* stages of Consumption. Before death takes place, a considerable portion of one lung becomes destroyed, and usually the other *affected*. Sometimes several distinct cavities exist in the same lung, but it is more common for the intervening tissue to become obliterated, and the several small cavities to unite and form one large excavation.

I have told you that Consumption is caused by *tubercles*. Now what is the cause of tubercles? It is necessary that this question should be answered before you can clearly understand how it is that other and apparently trifling diseases can produce this dread malady. In former letters I pointed out the danger of neglecting Catarrh, Sore Throat and Bronchitis, and told you that these are the common cause of Consumption—I should have said that they are the common cause of tubercles, and that tubercles are the cause of consumption. *Tubercles are caused by imperfect decarbonization of the blood.* Whatever prevents the *free* admission of *pure air* to the air cells will produce them. Softened tubercle is nothing more than *carbon* united with the elements of the tissues in which it was deposited. Mark, now, the effect of a catarrh in its influence on the lungs. I have told you that catarrh is a chronic inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the nose. The secretion which forms in the posterior nares falls down into the throat, and rapidly extends the irritation to the entrance of the windpipe. Once it has reached this point, every slight change in the weather, every exposure to dust, increases the irritation and carries it down into the larynx, producing slight *hoarseness*, and into the bronchial tubes, causing the secretion of a *stickey*, blueish-white mucus. You see, then, that a catarrh produces the irritation on which this mucus depends. The windpipe and bronchia, in which it forms, are the *tubes* through which the lungs receive the air necessary for the removal of the *carbon* from the blood. Do you suppose you can obstruct those tubes and yet not diminish the air drawn through them at each inspiration? This sticky mucus not only obstructs them, but often completely seals up a bronchial tube of considerable size. And if you diminish the air received into the air-cells you cause a portion of the carbon to remain in the blood. The moment the air is shut off from a cluster of air-cells the capillaries of those cells become gorged with imperfectly decarbonized blood, and are liable to become *tuberculous*. Kind nature is very indulgent, and may bear with us for a long time, but sooner or later a deposit of carbon takes place in the obstructed part, and from that moment the disease has changed from a simple catarrh or bronchitis to the most fatal disease known to our race. It is the obstruction to the air tubes by mucus, which causes the formation of tubercles, and hence it is that I say, that until tubercles are actually formed, the patient has no warning of his danger beyond the evidence of the presence of the sticky mucus produced by hawking it up from time to time.

My next letter will be on the "*Symptoms of Consumption.*"

Your obedient servant,
ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
Physician for Pulmonary Diseases, No. 832 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1862.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING-MACHINES,
Acknowledged to be superior to all others.
No. 496 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured.—Sent free to any one afflicted with RUPTURE OR HERNIA.
Address Box No. 786 New-York Post-office.

Deafness.—New mode of cure published in the *Sunday Times* for the benefit of the public, being a volume of 400 pages, by Dr. J. E. VON EISENBERG, Oculist and Aurist, No. 34 Clinton-place. See the *Sunday Times* of to-morrow.

Merton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

BRADLEY—NOBLE.—In this City, on Thursday, July 10, by Rev. Alexander Vinton, D. D., JOSH H. BRADLEY to Miss KATIE M., daughter of Geo. F. Noble, formerly of Boston.

LAING—WARD.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, 9th inst., at St. Paul's Chapel, by Rev. Morgan Dix, JOHN LAING to MARGARET, third daughter of the late James Ward, all of this City.

DIED

BAKER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, July 10, of congestion of the brain, HAMILTON MOORE, son of Tallmadge and Jane A. Baker, aged 1 year and 6 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, 12th inst., at 10 A. M., from No. 135 Portland-av.

BELL.—In Danville, Va., on Thursday, June 19, of pneumonia, ALICE M., wife of Dr. Alexander T. Bell, of Norfolk, Va., and daughter of Henry Cruger, Esq., of this City, in the 23d year of her age.

BARNUM.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 9, ELIZABETH J., wife of Thomas W. Barnum, and daughter of the late William B. Burrill, aged 32 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 235 Washington-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

☞ Detroit, Mich., papers please copy.

BROOKS.—At Fortress Monroe, Va., on Monday, July 7, of typhoid fever, Lieut. CHARLES STEWART BROOKS, Fifth Cavalry, U. S. Army, only son of William F. and Harriet B. S. Brooks, in his 21st year.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 20th-st. and 6th-av., on Saturday, July 12, at 10 A. M.

COOKE.—At the General Hospital, Monterey, near Corinth, on Tuesday, June 10, of typhoid fever, J. WALDEN COOKE, of this City, in the 22d year of his age.

CREMER.—In this City, on Friday, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock A. M., ABBY JANE, widow of Francis W. Creemer.

The friends and relatives of the deceased are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of Mrs. Lawlin, No. 180 West 21st-st., on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

DAVIES.—In this City, on Thursday, 10th inst., at No. 147 East 26th-st., HANNAH, wife of James P. Davies, of Manchester, Eng., aged 57 years, 11 months and 10 days.

☞ Manchester papers please copy.

MERRITT.—In this City, on Friday, July 11, SARAH MERRITT, aged 92 years, 10 months and 17 days.

The funeral will take place at 9½ A. M., on Saturday, from the residence of D. H. Hedden, Esq., No. 138 West 28th-st. Her remains will be taken to Mamaroneck for interment.

MOTT.—At Greenpoint, on Friday, July 11, JOSEPH MOTT, gold-beater, aged 66 years, 10 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his son Samuel, and sons-in-law John Kearsing, Joseph Darrew, Alexander Whitlock, Peter C. Provost and Alfred Barnett, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, in K.-st., near Union-av., Greenpoint, on Sunday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

OSBAN.—On July 10, of cholera infantum, JAMES F., son of Frank and Josephine Otard de la Grange, aged 11 months and 6 days.

PARSONS.—At Litchfield, Conn., on the morning of the 10th inst., JANE, youngest daughter of the late Samuel Parsons, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, on Bowne-av., in the village of Flushing. Cars connect with the boats, which leave James-slip and 34th-st. ferries at 1 o'clock, and returning leave Flushing at 6.

ROBERTS.—In Brooklyn, early on the morning of Friday, 11th inst., HARRY S., son of John S. Roberts, in the 10th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, 12th inst., at 11 o'clock, from 76 State-st., without further invitation.

SICARD.—In Yonkers, on Tuesday, July 8, JULIA SICARD, in the 72d year of her age.

TURNER.—In New-Milford, Conn., on Wednesday, July 9, MRS. LUCY TURNER, widow of the late Jencks W. Turner, aged 52 years.

WHITFORD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 10, NELLIE EVANS, only child of William H. and Cornelia Whitford, aged 1 year and 15 days.

Her remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

☞ Providence, R. I., papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 325.—July 11, 1862.
36, 19, 32, 12, 46, 18, 39, 58, 74, 65, 45, 67.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 326.—July 11, 1862.
56, 34, 77, 12, 58, 69, 68, 31, 53, 27, 38, 10.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky. or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 273.—July 11, 1862.
63, 11, 13, 47, 30, 2, 41, 33, 32, 60, 59, 51.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 274.—July 11, 1862.
75, 8, 11, 20, 56, 22, 18, 7, 47, 27, 38, 35.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

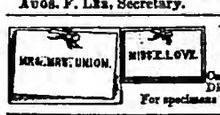
OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, No. 39 CHAMBERS-ST.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.
By the United States Marshal, under the direction of the United States Prize Commissioners, on MONDAY next, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock, M., at the UNION STORES, Brooklyn, Simeon Draper, Auctioneer, the cargo of the schooner *Julius Webb*, consisting of
783 bbls. Resin. Also the cargo of the schooner *Palma*, consisting of
1,475 bbls. and casks ditto; 93 bbls. pitch; 8,111 lbs. crude turpentine; 69 bbls. resin naptha; 32 bbls. tanner's oil; 19 bbls. machine oil; 1 empty barrel.
EDWARD H. OWEN, } U. S.
HENRY H. ELLIOTT. } Prize Commissioners.

BURNETT'S COOKING EXTRACTS.
BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS, in their delicacy and strength, rival the fruit from which they are prepared, and are less expensive.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, OLD ULCERS AND ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is a most certain remedy for these diseases. You, who are suffering the most torturing pains, remember that a few doses of this powerful, yet pleasant compound, will afford certain relief. Thousands of cases have been cured, and published in the *Sun*, *Herald*, and other papers. These certificates are from well-known citizens, who can be seen and consulted at any hour. Principal depôt, No. 246 Grand-st. Seventy-five cents per bottle. Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JULY 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
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WEDDING CARDS.
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by JAS. EVERDELL, 302 Broadway, N. Y.
For specimens by Mail, send 2 stamps.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 413 BROOME-ST., COR. OF ELM-ST. OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE. NEW-YORK, July 11, 1862.

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY OF THE UNION sojourning in New-York and vicinity, are respectfully invited to unite with the Metropolitan Police in paying the last tribute of respect to the remains of Lieut James T. Twaddell, late of Company F, 32d Regiment N. Y. S. Volunteers.
The funeral will take place on Saturday, July 12, at 1 o'clock P. M., from corner of Henry and Gouverneur sts.
JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and Continent via Queenstown and Liverpool per steamer CITY OF BALTIMORE and for the German States via Hamburgh per steamer TEUTONIA, will close at this office on SATURDAY the 12th day of July at 10½ o'clock A. M.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, P. M.

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY ARE immediately cured by DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. No family should be without it. Only 25 cents. Sold by all the druggists. Full directions with each bottle.

25 CENTS PER COPY WILL BE GIVEN at the Advertising Desk of the New-York *Times* for one copy of each date, viz.: Wednesday, Dec. 12, 1860, and Friday, July 29, 1859.

DEAFNESS,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Air-Passages.

Dr. LIGHTHILL can be consulted daily until 3 P. M., at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place.

[No. 740 WATER-ST., New-York, June 5, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in completely restoring my hearing, which was seriously impaired, although previous to applying to him I was treated by several physicians without the least benefit. Any further information I should be pleased to render on application to me at my residence, No. 173 2d-st., Brooklyn, E. D., or at my place of business, No. 740 Water-st.

WM. H. WATERBURY.

L. Goodheim, Esq., No. 5 Barclay-st., having been troubled with incessant and most distressing noises in the head, and almost total deafness in one ear, was completely cured by Dr. Lighthill, after his case had been unsuccessfully treated by several physicians of this City.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW-YORK, 1st April, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I take much pleasure in testifying to the professional skill exhibited by you in your treatment of a case of severe inflammation of the throat and ear with which I have lately been afflicted. Upon coming under your charge I was immediately relieved, and speedily cured of a most aggravated complaint, which several physicians had previously sought in vain to mitigate.

As I am somewhat of a stranger in the City, I would state that you are at liberty to substantiate my statements, if necessary, by reference to my relatives, Mr. A. V. Stout, President of the Shoe and Leather Bank of New-York, and to Mr. Everett Clapp, of the Western Transportation Company, No. 1 Coenties-slip.

With much esteem, I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
FRED. M. HANKS.

To Dr. Lighthill, No. 34 St. Mark's-place, New-York.

No. 42 FIFTH-STREET, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill:

DEAR SIR: I take pleasure in testifying to the remarkable skill and judgment you displayed in the case of my daughter, who had been partially deaf, accompanied by discharge from the ears since early infancy, and is now, thanks to your treatment, able to hear as well as any one, while her ears are free from the discharge. Although it is nearly two years since she has been under your care, her hearing remains as good and her ears as sound as the day she left you.

O. S. HOLLY.

No. 413 FOURTH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 5, 1862.

My hearing having been impaired for a number of years, I placed myself under Dr. Lighthill's care, who restored it after a short course of treatment.

JAMES KENNY,
Book-keeper with P. Garrick, 19 and 21 Rosevelt-st.

NEW-YORK, June 10, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill:

DEAR SIR: Permit me to thank you most sincerely for the invaluable services you have rendered me in restoring the hearing of my son, who had been deaf from infancy, and who had previously been under the care of the best medical talent without the slightest success. Respectfully,

ANSELL HECHT,
No. 136 Sixth-av.

No. 3 GATES-AV., BROOKLYN, April 15, 1860.

DR. E. B. LIGHTHILL: It gives me pleasure to inform you of the entire and effectual cure you have made in my little daughter's eyes, who, after several months of total blindness, and after having tried the skill of several eminent physicians, has been entirely relieved through your treatment, without which it is probable she would never have regained her sight. Most respectfully yours,

A. H. PURDY,
Late proprietor of National Theatre

☞ Further references to parties of the highest respectability and standing in this City and elsewhere will be given if desired.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.
Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.
REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE.



The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the
PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,
is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.
It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to
SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.
It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.
ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.
PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.
The best

LAW REPORTS.

Criminal Law—What Formal Defect does not Invalidate an Indictment.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Clerke.

Tomlinson & Smith, plaintiffs in error, vs. *The People.*—In this case the prisoners were jointly indicted for and convicted of forgery in the second degree—of having a forged check in their possession with intent to utter.

The check was not set out in the indictment, it having been destroyed by one of the prisoners, as appeared on the trial. The prisoner's counsel appealed from the judgment of conviction, contending that as the reason for not setting out the instrument, was not stated in the indictment, as required by the common law, the conviction was error. The Court now held that as it appeared on the trial that the instrument had been destroyed by one of the prisoners, the neglect to set out that such was the reason it was not stated in detail in the indictment, was a neglect only of a mere formality, which did not prejudice the prisoners, and the conviction was therefore not an error. The conviction was sustained by a statutory provision, (2 R. S., 728, sec. 52, marginal,) which says that "no indictment shall be deemed invalid, nor shall the trial, judgment, or other proceeding thereon, be affected by reason of any defect or imperfection in matters of form, which do not tend to the prejudice of the defendant."

The judgment of conviction was affirmed.

The case was stated in the Times of March 15, last.

Wm. F. Howe for appellant; S. B. Garvin for the People.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

In re Petition of Ann L. Underhill et al.—Ordered, that Ann L. Underhill be appointed Special Guardian for this application of the infants, on giving security, &c.

The Manhattan Oil Company vs. *Thorn.*—Motion granted.

Before Justice Clerke.

Talmadge vs. *Horsfuger.*—Motion so far granted as to reduce the bail in sum of $500, no costs.

Thornan vs. *Postley.*—Attachment to issue. Bail able in $500.

Lee vs. *Martin.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs, leave to renew, or payment of costs, &c.

Ward vs. *Ruckman.*—Motion denied; $10 costs.

Haight vs. *Wench et al.*—Motion granted.

Lowree vs. *Lowree.*—Testimony insufficient.

Mc Cafferty vs. *Mc Cafferty.*—Reference ordered to take proof of the allegations in the moving and opposing papers, and report the same with his opinion.

Van Loew et al. vs. *Phœnix Fire Insurance Company.*—Settled.

Koome, &c., vs. *Phillips.*—Allowance of $100.

PERSONAL.

—Lieut. Worden, of the *Monitor*, had a most enthusiastic reception at Grand Rapids, on Wednesday evening, July 2. The exercises were at Luce's Hall, which was tastefully decorated. Lieut. Worden was introduced to the immense company by P. H. L. Pierce, Esq., and responded briefly to a congratulatory address. The most interesting incident is thus described by the *Eagle*: "The feature of the evening, and the best executed and finest executed scene of the kind that we ever witnessed, was next presented by thirty young ladies and little girls, all of whom were very nicely attired in pure white, and ornamented with festoons and wreaths of flowers, tastefully arranged upon their dresses and heads. The very of beauty and loveliness all unexpected to the majority present, came upon the stage, the parties composing it each having in her hand a bouquet or wreath, or both, of sweet flowers, and slowly encircled the Lieutenant, who had been seated near the centre of the platform. The ladies then moved in single file slowly around the hero, singing some beautiful lines prepared for the occasion, a welcome to the brave, a requiem for the dead, and a prayer for the future of the patriot hero, casting at his feet, as they passed him in front, bouquets, wreaths and garlands of lovely flowers, until he was half buried beneath the sweet tokens of love."

—"Capt. Depugh, Second Tennessee Volunteers," as he signed himself recently, undertook for the consideration of $24, to procure the discharge of two soldiers from the national service. The following extract from a communication signed by O. D. Green, A. A. General, at Nashville, shows the success with which he met: "The Second Tennessee Volunteers is not in the United States service, and he is not therefore entitled to a Court-martial. His military offence is an infamous one, and demands an infamous punishment. You will have his insignia of rank and buttons of his coat stripped from him by a private soldier, in front of the regiment—paraded—and then cause him to be marched, by a file of the guard, to the tune of the rogue's march, in the gate of the inclosure to the Provost barracks, where you will have a policeman stationed to receive him, and turn him over to the civil authorities, to answer for a violation of the laws of the State of Tennessee, in obtaining money under false pretences."

—"It seems," writes a Huntsville, Ala., correspondent of the Nashville *Union*, "that the gallant soldiers about the city are finding crevices in the stony hearts of Alabama's fair daughters, notwithstanding the contemptuous manner in which they were at first treated. I was shown this evening a very neat residence, formerly occupied by a disconsolate young widow, who found much trouble in the management of a handsome little estate and some twenty-five of 'God's images carved in ebony.' A handsome young fellow from the Third Ohio Regiment was placed at the widow's door to afford her protection. She found him so faithful and manly in the performance of his duty that she concluded to interest him permanently in the estate. Accordingly, a minister was sent for, and a few select friends, the lady's intimates and the soldier's messmates, were present to see the 'twain made one flesh.'"

—Prof. Lowe reached his home in Philadelphia on Tuesday. He is laboring under a severe attack of fever, caught while in the marshes near Richmond. A few days will, however, be sufficient to enable him to be out again. His balloons are all safe, nothing being lost except two of his gas generators, which were lost near Mechanicsville, as they were too cumbersome to remove in the retreat. The balloons are in the hands of persons competent to manage them for the present. When the fighting commenced upon Thursday and Friday, the observations made were of immense value to Gen. McClellan, showing where the advancing columns were coming upon us. No observations were made after Saturday owing to the moving of the army to the James River.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, July 11, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 9 bbls. Ashes, 21,437 bbls. Flour, 30 bbls. and 300 bags Corn Meal, 171,571 bush. Wheat, 92,936 bushels Corn, 17,657 bushels Oats, 750 bushels Malt, 312 pkgs. Provisions, and 664 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day 70 qbls., at $6 for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Small sales of Western Yellow have been made at 33½c.@34c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Have been sparingly dealt in at former rates.

COFFEE—The principal demand has been for Rio, the sales of which add up 6,700 bags at 20¾c.@21½c., chiefly at 21c.@21½c.; 825 mats Java have also changed hands, since our last, at 23¾c.@26c.; and 250 bags St. Domingo at 20c. ₱ lb., the market closing quite buoyantly.

COPPER—An active inquiry prevails for Refined Ingot, chiefly at 23c. ₱ lb. Sales 750,000 lbs. Other kinds are unchanged.

COTTON—Is in request, and is very firm, at 41½c. @42½c. for Middlings, ₱ lb.

CHEMICALS—Have been more sought after at advancing prices, including Bleaching Powder at 2¾c.@2¾c.; Soda Ash at $2 75@$2 87½; Sal Soda at $1 80@$1 87½; Bi Carb. Soda at 5½c.; Caustic Soda at 4¾c.

FRUIT—The demand has been somewhat brisker for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins at $3 32½@$3 35, and Bunch do. at $3 12½@$3 15 ₱ whole box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been freely offered to-day, at declining prices. The demand has been fair for shipment and home use. The high claims of shipowners and reaction in Exchange continue to check export movements. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 27,500 bbls., part to arrive, including Superfine State, at $4 50@$4 75 inferior to choice extra State, at $4 95@ $5 20, chiefly at $5@$5 05; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 50@$4 70; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 90@$5 90, extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 95@$6; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 15@$5 25 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 50@$4 75
Extra State	4 95@ 5 20
Superfine Western	4 50@ 4 75
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 90@ 5 90
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 95@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 15@ 5 25
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 30@ 6 25
Extra Genesee	5 20@ 7 00
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 15@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in moderate demand at declining rates; sales 1,700 bbls. at $5 10@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 80@$6 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in moderate request at droopling prices. Sales 1,500 bbls. extra at $4 95@$6 20 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3 75@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in good request at $2 60@$2 85 for Jersey, $3 for Marsh's Calorie, $2 95 for Baltimore, and $3 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 1,500 bbls.

GRAIN—The strike among the Grain shovelers very seriously embarrasses the Grain trade, rendering extremely difficult the regular measurement and delivery of lots sold for shipment. The high claims of shipowners and the downward tendency in the Exchange market also tend to check operations. Wheat has been in fair demand to-day, chiefly for export, but at reduced prices, especially for lots, the prompt delivery of which cannot be guaranteed by the sellers. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 164,000 bushels, part to arrive, including Canada Club at $1 05 @$1 12; White Western, at $1 34@$1 36; Amber Western at $1 26@$1 28; Red Western (Winter,) at $1 20@$1 25; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 13 @$1 15; Milwaukee Club, poor to prime, at $1 05 @$1 12; Chicago Spring, at 96@$1 08 ₱ bushel. Corn is quite dull to-day, owing to the difficulty of delivering sold lots, and prices are lower. Sales 68,000 bushels, at 52c.@53c. for old Mixed Western; 47c.@50¾c. for new do.; 43c.@47c. for unsound new and old; 55c. for Yellow Western; 60c. for White Western; 58c. for Round Yellow; 70c. for White Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is scarce and wanted at 69c.@73c. ₱ bushel; sales, 9 800 bushels. Barley remains as last noticed. Oats are in fair demand, including Canada, at 40¾c.@45c. Western, at 43½c.@45c., and State 44½c.@45½c. ₱ bushel.

Breadstuffs Trade of Chicago, week ending July 7, 1862.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	39,568	37,640
Wheat, bush	403,688	771,591
Corn, bush	1,240,981	1,140,405
Oats, bush	73 568	81,200
Rye, bush	15,880	22,425
Barley, bush	7,731	—

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, Jan. 1 to July 7.

	1862.	1861.	1860.
Flour, bbls	757,457	613,165	289,122
Wheat, bush	5,000,822	5,232,454	1,818,262
Corn, bush	11,383,476	9,433,364	9,223,109
Oats, bush	1,959,901	511,982	612,978
Rye, bush	465,498	227,427	61,782
Barley, bush	431,225	306,387	190,356

Stock of Breadstuffs in store at Chicago.

	July 7.	June 30.	July 8.
	1862.	1862.	1861.
Flour, bbls	36,650	43,600	23,700
Wheat, bush	1,106,964	1,494,501	174,608
Corn, bush	3,050,086	2,988,991	1,630,214

HAY—North River Bale has been freely offered and has been in moderate request to-day, at 50c.@65c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are salable and steady, including last year's crop, at 14c.@20c. ₱ lb.

DRY HIDES—The market for Dry Hides has been very dull during the past week, on account of the advanced views of holders and the unwillingness of the trade to operate at the present figure. Sales have been light. Wet Salted Hides—A fair demand continues for Domestic Slaughtered, at very full prices, but the very reduced stock necessarily restricted transactions of any magnitude.

IRON—Has been inactive, and prices have been somewhat unsettled.

LEAD—Foreign Pig is quoted up to $6 87½@$7 ₱ 100 lbs.; but the market is very quiet.

LEATHER—The inquiry, though not so brisk as last week, may be considered fair, and sales to a moderate extent have been effected at fully previous rates. Receipts from the tanneries, though liberal, do not quite come up to the sales.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, 70 hhds. Porto Rico, at 37c.@38c.; 40 hhds. Nuevitas, at 36c., and 500 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 30c.@31c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Sales of 250 bbls. Spirits Turpentine were made at $1 65 ₱ gallon, and higher rates were subsequently claimed. Nothing new in other descriptions.

OILS—A moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, at full prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in more demand at somewhat firmer prices; sales 2,450 bbls. at $10 50 @$10 75 (the latter rate for very choice) for Mess, and $8 37½@$8 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are inquired for, at 4¾c.@5¾c. for Hams, and 3½c.@ 4c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is quiet at former rates. Lard continues in lively request at buoyant rates; sales 2,400 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 7¾c.@9c. ₱ lb. Beef continues quiet, at previous prices; sales 100 bbls. at $13 25@$14 50 for Extra Mess, and $11@ $12 75 for plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19 @$20 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $15 50@$16 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is saleable and firm at 9c.@15c. for poor to choice Western, and 10c.@17c. for poor to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in good demand at 5c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 20 tierces Carolina, at $7 50; and 750 bags East India, at $5 25@$5 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SOAP—Sales, 150 boxes Castile, at 13¾c.@13¾c. ₱ lb.

SPELTER—Small sales have been made of Plate at 6¾c.@6¾c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Sales, 35 cases No. 1 Nutmegs, at 70c.; 450 bags Pepper, at 19c.; and 100 bags Pimento, at 15½c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been less active, but stiffly held. Sales, 1,50 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 7¾c.@8¾c.; also, 250 hhds. New-Orleans, by auction, at 8¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been in more demand, and sales have been made of 4,500 pkgs. Greens, and 12,000 half chests Blacks, at buoyant prices.

TIN—The principal business has been in Plates—5,600 boxs. of which have been sold, closing with J. C. at $1 70@1925 for Charcoal, and $7 50@$7 75 for Coke, and $9 50 for Charcoal Terne.

TOBACCO—Is in fair demand at full rates. Sales, 441 hhds. Kentucky at 8½c.@14c.; and 147 cases Seed Leaf at 11c.@13c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 180,000 lbs., at 9¾c.@10c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 1,750 bbls., at 33c.@31c., closing at 31c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements, to-day, were fair at our quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 13½d.@14d.; Corn, 13d.@13½d.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tc.; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 37s. 6d.@40s.; Butter and Cheese, 40s.@42s. 6d.; Tallow, 35s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 37s. 6d.@40s.; Tallow at 35s.@37s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Cork and orders, four small vessels, with Grain, at 10s. ₱ quarter. For Londonderry, a bark, with Wheat, at 15d. ₱ bush. and 5 ₱ cent. primage. For Havre—Wheat, 20c. ₱ bush.

Sales of Real Estate—July 11, 1862.

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER.

Lot No. 181 East 26th-st., 25x98.9	$2,500
Lot No. 276 East 26th-st., 25x98.9	1,725
Lot No. 208 adjoining, 25x98.8	1,625
Lot No. 243 East 25th-st., 300 feet east of 1st-av, 2 x 98	1,525
Lot No 242 adjoining, 25x98.9	1,650

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

New-York	Southampton	New-York	June 28
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	June 28
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	July 1
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	July 2
Columbia	Southampton	New-York	July 2
Bohemian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 5
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	July 5
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 9
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	July 9
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	July 12
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	July 16
China	Liverpool	New-York	July 19
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	July 26
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	July 30
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18

FROM AMERICA.

Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	July 12
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	July 12
New-York	New-York	Southampton	July 12
Anglo-Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	July 12
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	July 16
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	July 19
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	July 23
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	July 26
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	July 26
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 30
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 9
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe, by the steamship *Arabia*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office on Tuesday next, at 5½ P. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (not Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 8:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED AS TO THE whereabouts of a lawyer who, about nine years ago, was making inquiries in relation to some property which was left to the heirs of William Hitchcock by John Hitchcock, of Nova Scotia; his office was then in Tryon-row, New-York. Address E. F. HITCHCOCK, West Troy, N. Y.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

DRY GOODS.

H. H. MACY,

Nos. 204 and 206 5th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

CLEARING SUMMER SALE OF

Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, White Goods, Fine Flannels, Housekeeping Goods, Lace Curtains, French Flowers, Yankee Notions, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas.

Always a full assortment, sizes and colors.

Ladies' best quality Paris Kid Gloves, 63c. a pair.

GLOVES—GLOVES—GLOVES.—200 DOZEN Gauntlet-made Silk at 38c.; 500 dozen Ladies' Hose—fine Hose—25c.; Ladies' and Misses' Undergarments; best Paris Kid, 63c. Also, Alexandre's and Couvoisier's Kid and Silk Gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

MILLINERY.

A POSITIVE REDUCTION IN THE prices of the entire stock of MILLINERY and MILLINERY GOODS, consisting of Tulle, Neapolitan, Split and Dunstable Straw, and Straws for Misses, Boys and Infants. Also, the admirable McCLELLAN HAT, at Mrs. WM. SIMMONS, No. 637 Broadway.

DYSPEPSIA AND KINDRED DISEASES of the stomach and bowels can be more effectually cured by a vegetable nutritious cracker (Hayy's Ervalenta) than by any drugs. ISAAC McGAY, Cracker Baker, No. 219 Forsyth-st., N. Y.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AN ARMY MEETING WILL BE HELD SABBATH, at 5 P. M., in the Reformed Dutch Chapel, 50th-st., near 8th-av., in aid of the Board of Publication for army purposes—supplying to our soldiers in hospital and field, religious reading. The meeting will be addressed by able speakers—and one from all the principal battle-fields of the Southwest. His statements of what he has seen are most thrilling. Come and hear. A collection will be taken. Come early.

THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE South 5th-st. Mission Sunday School will be held in the 1st. Presbyterian Church, Jersey City, SUNDAY, July 13, 3 o'clock. The Hon. Joseph Hoxie will preside. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. W. C. VAN METER, of the Howard Mission, and Rev. R. LOWRAY, of Brooklyn; singing by the children. The occasion will be one of great interest, and all would do well to be present.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812—YOU are respectfully invited to attend divine worship at the First Baptist Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth sts., on SUNDAY, July 13, at 3 o'clock P. M. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. ANDERSON. Let every veteran attend.

H. RAYMOND, Brigadier-General.
ABM. DALLEY, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PEIRS, Adjutant.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st., Rev. Wm. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Communion at 3 P. M. Evening, quarter before 8 o'clock, the Pastor will preach. Subject for morning and evening—*Shall we know our friends in Heaven?* The public invited. Seats free.

GEO. SPORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE EXAMINER, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, waiting for the return of Christ to set up His Kingdom and reign over all the earth, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. Religious services EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Strangers and friends interested in poor children are cordially invited. Direct route through Broadway to Worth-st., thence to the Five Points.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION (Protestant Episcopal)—In East 44th-st., between 3d and 4th aves.—Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels and all unconnected with any other church will find a welcome here.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH-ST., near 6th-av., Rev. THOMAS GALLAHER, D. D., Rector. Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 3½ and 8 P. M.; the afternoon being for deaf mutes. Rev. JOHN F. MINES, Chaplain of the Second Maine Regiment, will preach in the evening.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS.—REV. H. MATTISON will preach as usual in the new Independent Methodist Church, 43st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. JOHN DOWLING, D. D., at 7½ P. M., (by exchange.) Seats cheerfully provided for strangers.

MARKET-STREET CHURCH.—REV. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY, Pastor of Market-st. Church, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Morning service will commence at 10½ o'clock; evening at 7½ o'clock.

"THE CRISIS OF OUR NATIONAL CRISIS."—By general request, this sermon by Rev. WILLIAM A. VIN BAKELEY, will be repeated at the Brooklyn Tabernacle on SUNDAY EVENING, July 13. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) north side of 35th-st. and east of 6th-av. Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M. The Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, will preach morning and evening.

ACTS VIII., 38.—REV. I. S. KALLOCH WILL preach from this subject, and administer the ordinance of baptism, SABBATH MORNING, in the Laight-st. Church, corner Laight and Varick sts. Subject for the evening—*John, the Evangelist.*

THE NEW DISPENSATION.—MOUNT ZION Church of the Second Advent worships in the Hall at No. 163 Bowery. Preaching by the Prophet of the Restitution, SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. All who would escape the coming woe are invited.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-STREET, corner Waverley-place. Rev. SAMUEL MAXWELL, Jr., Assistant Minister of St. Mark's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 4 and 8 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, LEXINGton-av., corner of 30th-st.—Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., Rector. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M.

FIFTIETH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, in the Hall, corner of 3rd-av. and 52d-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. The public are invited to attend.

REV. WM. H. MILBURN WILL PREACH at the Port Chester Methodist Church next SUNDAY MORNING and AFTERNOON, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A FEW ACTIVE MEN ACCUSTOMED to taking orders for the best patented article out; sells well, pays well and, gives good satisfaction. The right kind of men can make a fortune in a short time. Agents are now making large sales and profits averaging, clear of all expense, $40 per day. For particulars apply or address, with stamp for return postage, GENERAL AGENT, No. 139 Maiden-lane, New-York.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or the yard would be leased. A rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

HARDWARE-STORE FOR SALE.—A NEAT hardware-store, with a small well-selected stock, purchased just before the late advance in prices, in a first-rate, thriving locality, near the City, with a moderate rent; stock about $800; sold on account of sickness. For a young man of energy, this is a first-rate chance to get into business that will pay. Apply to THOS. E. GAYNOR, No. 78 Seekman-st.

A FIRST-CLASS CHANCE IS OFFERED to a competent, respectable person, who can command some capital, to organize a company immediately, to operate in one of the most certain and profitable enterprises of the day. There is no risk, and large and quick returns are certain. Apply to ENTERPRISE, Room No. 2, basement, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York.

$2,000 TO $3,000 TO INVEST IN SOME good, paying business; no humbugs or persons of doubtful reputations need apply. Address H. O. N., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

BOY LOST.—A BOY NAMED JOHN HERING, aged 10 years, dressed in light-checked clothes, black cap, lost at Dudley's Grove, July 3, while on an excursion with the Pilgrim Baptist Sunday School children. Any person finding or knowing the whereabouts of said boy, will confer a great favor by sending word to his father, all expenses paid, STEPHEN HERING, No. 341 9th-av., New-York.

LOST OR MISLAID, SINCE MAY 1, A LEAP OF LOTS IN BROOKLYN, belonging to Josephine Delmonico. Supposed to have been left in a store or law office. It is large, on cloth, and with red binding. The finder shall be satisfactorily rewarded. S. R. M., Box No. 2794, N. Y. Post-office.

LOST.—TRUSTEE'S SCRIP NO. 498 OF ERIE Railroad, for $6,480, in favor of Joseph Baldwin. Transfer of the same has been stopped. A reasonable compensation by leaving with H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

LOST—A BOOK OF MINUTES OF THE ST. George's Society. Any information respecting it will be thankfully received by the Secretary, R. J. CORTIS, No 40 Fulton-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDing—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER TO LET, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse-power. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET —Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THAT ELEGANT brown-stone front house No. 317 2d-av., southwest corner of 51st-st.; size 21x60; handsomely-finished and complete with all improvements, and in perfect order, built expressly by the owner for his own use; will be sold at a low figure on easy terms. May be seen during the day. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, Gold Pen Manufacturer, No. 19 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AN ELEGANT brown-stone house, 25x60, lots, 81x120 feet, No. 100 South 8th-st., Williamsburgh; will be sold low, on reasonable terms, or exchanged for a farm or country seat; the house cost $16,000 to build. S. COCKCROFT, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York, or 28 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A COUNTRY residence, with a few acres of land, fruit, &c., convenient to schools and churches, and within three hours of New-York. Possession in the Fall. Address, giving full particulars, price, &c., APPLICANT, Branford, Ct.

WANTED—A SMALL AND NEATLY-FURNISHed house, in Brooklyn, near one of the ferries; must be in a first-class neighborhood. Address, stating terms, which must be low, HAVEN, Box No. 2,307 New-York Post-office.

HOTELS.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THE WASHINGTON HOTEL, LIVERPOOL.

This new and magnificent building, the finest and most elaborately finished hotel in the United Kingdom, covers an area of 1,200 square yards and contains 260 noble and spacious rooms, fitted up with every requisite and luxury that modern art and experience can furnish.

The coffee room will accommodate 150 visitors, and is conducted on the American and Continental system.

The Hotel is situated on a commanding and beautiful site, in the very heart of the town, opposite the chief railway station, St. Georges Hall, Free Public Library and Museum, the Wellington Monument, and within easy distance of the new Great Landing Stage on the River Mersey.

COUNTRY BOARD.

STRAWBERRY FARMS FAMILY HOTEL, NEAR RED BANK, MONMOUTH CO., NEW-JERSEY. Delightfully situated near Long Branch and Shrewsbury. Accessible at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily, by Raritan and Delaware Bay R. R., and Shrewsbury boats, from foot of Murray-st. Terms per week, $5 to $7. Superior accommodations for families. Beautiful shady walks and drives, and a small lake, with boats, in the vicinity. A large hall, with music for social enjoyment. For circulars, address WARREN & LAW, Colt's Neck, N. J. Refers to W. H. Mills, 377 6th-av., and J. T. S. Smith, 484 Broadway.

SUMMER BOARDERS WANTED—AT A desirable and healthy location, situated on an eminence in Greenwich, Conn., and commanding a fine view of the Sound and adjacent country for many miles. Persons seeking the pleasure of retirement and the benefits of country life, will find this a place where they can enjoy the luxury of fresh milk, butter, vegetables fruit, &c., and everything connected with a large farm. No musquitoes or chill and fever. Horses and carriages kept or let. Best City references given and required. A prompt answer will be returned. Address S. S. MEAD, Port Chester, N. Y.

BOARD NEAR GLENCOVE.—THE SUBSCRIbers have opened their residence at Meadowside, for the reception of Summer boarders. A large farm house well shaded, with airy rooms, situated near the water, with bathing, &c. Location healthy, surrounded with shady and beautiful walks and drives. Accommodations for horses and carriages. Stage daily to steamer. Address Locust Valley, L. I., W. C. & J. D. FEEKS; or personally, EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Nos. 13 and 20 West-st.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson.—The location of the house and grounds is as fine as any on the Hudson. The house is well shaded by trees, and commands a fine view of the Hudson, and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to Mrs. I. L. CRAFT, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., or to JOHN J. ANGEVINE, No. 2 Wall-st., N. Y.

LAKE MAHOPAC—SUMMER BOARDING.—A few desirable rooms would be let at moderate charge in the private house of the subscriber; commands fine view of lake, &c. Inquire of A. H. WARD, Nos. 16 and 18 Chambers-st., or GEO. H. ANDERSON, Lake Mahopac, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOUR LARGE ROOMS AND board, two minutes from Brick Church Station, Morris and Essex Railroad. Location pleasant, and good table. Inquire of SILAS C. HAY, Esq., No. 62 Broadway, or address Box No 221, Orange, N. J. Orange and Newark horse-cars pass the door.

BOARD WANTED, IN THE COUNTRY, on the Hudson River, within one hour's ride, by railroad, of the City, for a lady, four children and two nurses. Rooms must be pleasant, and table first-class. Address, stating full particulars, B. HAXTUN, No. 41 South William-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—WITHIN ONE hour's ride inland, by boats or cars, for two ladies, child under 3 years, infant and nurse, for the season. Address, stating location and lowest terms, without which no notice will be taken, FREDERICK, Box No. 150 *Times* Office, for 3 days.

AN ENTIRE FLOOR CAN BE OBTAINED by a party of adults, in a pleasantly located house, five minutes' walk to table, or would do chamber-work if required. Address WESTCHESTER, Box No. 125 *Times* Office; or apply on Broadway, fifth house south of the Getty House, Yonkers.

COUNTRY BOARD ON A FARM WANTED for from 7 to 12 persons, a portion of whom are children. Would like a roomy house, near a stream of water, and ample shade. Address Box No. 1,715 Post-office, New-York, with particulars.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a commodious farm-house in Ulster County, near Ponghkeepsie; the location is very healthy and pleasing, two miles from the river; pure mountain air and medicinal Springs. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—LARGE AIRY ROOMS, with good board, in a high and healthy location, 27 miles from New-York, by New-Haven Railroad, may be obtained by applying at No. 69 West 29th-st. Terms moderate.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—NEAR THE City preferred—by a gentleman, wife, three young children and nurse. Address or apply to D. G., No. 39 Nassau-st., first floor, stating location, terms, &c.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENtleman and wife, at or near the Highlands. Address M. L. S., Box No. 904 Post-office. Terms must be reasonable.

BOARD IN ORANGE, N. J.—PLEASANT Rooms, in a beautifully situated house, near the Park, suitable for families or single gentlemen. For particulars, address Box No. 3,280 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN A FARMER'S HOUSE, near Hudson, New-York. Inquire of J. M. HOWE, No. 227 Grand-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, twenty or forty acres, in Morristown, N. J.; one quarter mile from town: house, 55x36, Elizabethan style; conservatory, furnace, bath-room and elevated site, 300 feet from road; large shade trees, grounds tastefully arranged, out-buildings and large garden, large and small fruits, choice varieties; ample orchard, just in bearing. Also, furniture, horses and carriages. Possession immediately. Inquire of F. A. MILLER, No. 466 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—A double house, containg twelve rooms, lot 100 feet square, situated on high ground, three minutes from Harlem Railroad Depot, in the village of Tremont, eleven miles from City Hall. The house is pleasantly situated, recently painted and repaired; has let formerly for $300; will be rented to a good tenant for $150 per year. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 340 Broadway, New-York.

TO EXCHANGE FOR A HOUSE IN THE CITY—A beautiful shore front country residence or farm, 28 miles from the City; large tasty stone house and 20 acres; stables and all necessary outbuildings;

FINANCIAL.

U.S. "FIVE TWENTIES."

OR

UNITED STATES TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

CALLED "FIVE TWENTIES" BECAUSE PAYABLE AT THE OPTION OF THE GOVERNMENT AFTER FIVE YEARS.

We are now prepared to sell these Bonds and deliver them at once at the same rate at which subscriptions are received for them of the Government, viz.:

PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY 1.

The Principal may be paid in CURRENT BANK NOTES, CHECKS ON CITY BANKS, or U.S. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and the INTEREST IN GOLD, or in CURRENT FUNDS, with the PREMIUM on GOLD at the MARKET RATE added.

THE COUPON BONDS are issued in denominations of

$50, $100, $500, AND $1,000,

and THE REGISTERED BONDS in denominations of

$50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 AND $10,000.

They are the most convenient and cheapest Government Security now accessible to the public.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention, and the Bonds will be sent to any part of the country, by express, or otherwise, as directed.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS,
No. 38 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL $250,000, WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFF'GHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. H. BANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	W. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	ALVE. E. LAING,
SILAS BRONSON,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
A. R. ENO,	JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
JOHN WATSON,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	HENRY LEVERICH,
S. T. NICOLL,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
GEO. GRISWOLD, JR.,	JOHN J. WALKER,
	HUGH LAING, President.

JAMES D. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

SALE JUNCTION RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—The Junction Railroad Company invites proposals, in writing, for the purchase of the whole or any part of five hundred thousand dollars First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Coupon Bonds.

The mortgage is made to Alexander Henry, Esq., Trustee, and will be due July 1, 1862. It is secured upon the entire railroad and property of the Company lying on the west side of Schuylkill, between Belmont and Gray's Ferry. Its terms provide for a sinking fund of fifteen thousand dollars per year, to be invested in these Bonds, or in the First Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, in the loans of the United States, or of the State of Pennsylvania, at the discretion of this Board of Directors.

The Bonds are for one thousand dollars each. Their payment is guaranteed by endorsement of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and each of them, for a valuable consideration, to them paid by the Junction Railroad Company, do hereby (in pursuance of the power and authority conferred by two Acts of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved respectively on the twenty-third day of March, A. D., 1861, and the eleventh day of April, A. D., 1862, and of every other lawful power and authority in them vested,) jointly and severally guarantee to the lawful holder of the within Bond the punctual payment of the principal and interest thereof, when and as the same shall become due and payable according to the terms of said Bond or of the terms and covenants of the indenture of mortgage therein mentioned and given to secure the same.

In witness whereof, said Companies have hereunto affixed their common or corporate seals respectively, duly attested, and have caused the signatures of their Presidents respectively to be hereunto written this second day of June, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, (1862.")

Payment for the Bonds will be required as follows:

The first instalment of ten per cent. will be payable on the first day of August, and ten per cent. additional on the first of each succeeding month until the whole amount is paid.

Proposals will be addressed to CHAS. E. SMITH, Treasurer, No. 227 South 4th-st., until Monday, July 21.

Each proposal will state the total number or amount of the bonds wanted, and the price offered per bond of one thousand dollars.

The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject the whole or any part of any proposition received.

Successful bidders will be notified of the acceptance of their proposals within one week from the opening of the bids. JOSEPH LESLEY,
Secretary, Junction Railroad Company.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on Saturday, the 28th day of June, 1862.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$6,234,037 71
Due from Banks and Foreign Bankers		330,629 76
Due from Directors of the Bank	$121,500	
Real Estate		393,283 07
Specie		788,283 56
Cash Items, viz: Checks on other City Banks, received in the regular course of business on the day previous, and United States Demand Notes		1,301,145 54
Stocks		10,533,000 00
Bills of Solvent Banks		38,763 00
Total		$18,720,142 64

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$9,222,180 00
Circulation Registered	$1,975 00	
Less Notes on hand	260 00	1,715 00
Profits	$363,198 02	
Less Dividend declared, payable July 1	276,664 80	$106,533 22
Due to Banks		2,838,544 27
Due Depositors, on demand		5,663,906 05
Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads, viz.: Previous Dividends Unpaid		10,619 30
Dividend just declared, payable July 7		276,664 60
Total		$18,720,142 64

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss: JOHN A. STEVENS, President, and HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier, of Bank of Commerce, in New-York, a banking association located and doing business in New-York, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, as the time it sanctions to any business on the morning of Saturday, the 28th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

JNO. A. STEVENS, President,
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 10th day of July, 1862. LESLIE IRVING,
Notary Public.

BONDHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—EZRA C. READ having resigned as Trustee in pursuance of section 13, of the agreement of 16th Jan. 1860, a meeting of the bondholders of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad Company will be held in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d of July, 1862, at 12 M., at No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9, for the purpose of filling the vacancy existing in the Board of Trustees and any other vacancies that may exist at the time of the meeting, as well as to transact any other business that may come before the said meeting.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1862.

CHARLES MORAN,
ADRIAN ISELIN,
WM. HOGE,
SEPTIMUS CROOKS,
N. PECK.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its first mortgage bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at its office, No. 45 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest nineteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company first mortgage bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 18, 22, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33; being the lowest outstanding numbers. From and after the 6th day of August, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease, by the terms of said agreement.

JOHN A. STEWART, Sec'y.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF FARM MORTGAGES issued in favor of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, are hereby notified that a committee of Farm Mortgagers will be in New-York on the 23d July, at noon, at the office of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, No. 25 William-st., for the purpose of conferring with said holders. L. H. MEYER,
Chairman Trustees M. and M. R. R., Creditors.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS.—The advertiser, representing the American Hardware Manufacturing Company, is about to visit the Eastern States, and would like one or two more commissions, or would buy out for cash from $100 to $10,000 worth of any kind of goods which would sell. Address W. S. P., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1862.

THE HOLDERS OF CITY OF MILWAUKEE BONDS, issued to "The Horicon Railroad Company," are invited to examine a statement, of immediate interest to them, to be seen at the Banking House of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

HIGHEST PREMIUM PAID FOR AMERICAN gold and silver, and the first issue United States demand notes, by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

GOLD, SILVER AND CANADA MONEY,—The highest premium paid for the same by
GROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

AMERICAN GOLD WANTED, AT A HIGH PREMIUM, BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, cor. Murray-st.
No. 70 WALL, cor. Pearl-st.

DIVIDENDS.

FIFTH DIVIDEND.

BREVOORT
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 76 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand. JAMES C. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 20, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a cash dividend of five per cent. out of the net earnings of the six months ending 30th inst., and a stock dividend of five per cent. out of the accumulated surplus, both payable on and after the 20th day of July next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York. The dividend certificates to be issued for fractional shares, will not be entitled to future dividends, until converted into full shares. The transfer books will close on the evening of July 12, and open August 3. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

BANK FOR SAVINGS,
No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., July 9, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a dividend or interest, under the provision of the by-laws, for the last six months ending the 30th June, as follows: at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five and under five hundred dollars, and at the rate of four per cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward, payable on and after the third Monday of this month.

The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst. ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent., out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., and One (1) per Cent. additional out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 8th July next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 27th June until the morning of the 8th July.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER 4TH AVENUE AND 27TH-STREET,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 2, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after Monday, the 7th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this P. M., to that date. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the usual Dividend of Five per cent. from the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after the 15th inst. The Transfer Books will remain closed until the day of payment.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 53 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Eight per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer book is closed until that date. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 15. The Transfer books will be closed from this date until July 9.

M. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1862.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held at their office this day, a Dividend of 4 per cent. was declared out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Monday next, the 14th instant. EDWARD KEMEYS, Secretary.

JULY 8, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 470 Broadway, (Pacific Building,)
Branch Office, No. 12 Wall-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Seven Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on the 30th day of June. T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1862.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE DIrectors of this Company have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand. WM. A. BURTIS, JR., Secretary.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 170 Broadway, July 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on the 12th inst.

JOSEPH JAMISON, Secretary *pro tem.*

OFFICE OF MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 92 BROADWAY, (OPPOSITE TRINITY CHURCH,)
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., payable on demand.

J. L. DOUGLAS, Secretary.

EAST RIVER BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Dividend from the profits of the last six months, of Three and a Half per Cent., payable on and after July 21, 1862. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 11th to the 21st, inclusive.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of Three per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 3d of July.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.

JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

BROOKLYN, June 26, 1862.

CITIZENS' GAS-LIGHT COMPANY—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on and after the 15th of July next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of July. By order H. WARREN, Secretary.

FARMER'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 110 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., payable on demand.

HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, June 30, 1862. The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 30th inst.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 172 Broadway, New-York, July 8, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on the 14th inst. JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INS. CO. No. 16 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—FREDERICK LEVICK and ROBERT SIMPSON against THE TOLEDO, LOGANSPORT AND BURLINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made in this action on the 7th day of July, 1862, I will sell at public auction, on MONDAY, the 14th day of July, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by MEILSON & NICHOLS, auctioneers: Four hundred and thirty-nine thousand five hundred dollars ($439,500) of the seven per cent. sinking fund bonds of the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad Company, being three hundred and forty-two (342) bonds, Nos. 301 to 405, 417 to 422, 423 to 439, 441 to 485, 487 to 500, 501 to 552, all inclusive, 554, 556 to 640, 641 to 647, inclusive, for $1,000 each; and one hundred and ninety-five (195) bonds, Nos. 851 to 950, 751 to 766, 761 to 781, all inclusive, 790, 792 to 828, 830 to 850, inclusive, for $500 each—Dated NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862. JAMES H. WOODS, Referee.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—MORRIS K. JESUP, JOHN KENNEDY and GILEAD A. SMITH against THE TOLEDO, LOGANSPORT AND BURLINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made in this action on the 7th day of July, 1862, I will sell at public auction on MONDAY, the 14th day of July, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Neilson & Nichols, Auctioneers—twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) of the seven per cent. Sinking Fund Bonds of the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad Company, being forty (40) bonds of five hundred dollars each, Nos. 202 to 241 inclusive.—Dated, New-York, July 8, 1862. JAMES H. WOODS, Referee.

FOSTER & THOMPSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GOODWIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence on the 7th-av., between 139th and 140th sts., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next. Dated New-York, March 28, 1862.

ARCHIBALD WATT,
SARAH STARR,
ap5-1aw6mS* Administrators with the will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HENDRICKS, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their office, No. 61 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of October next. Dated New-York, March 28, 1862.

M. M. HENDRICKS,
ALFRED TOBIAS,
ISAAC HENDRICKS, } Executors.
m29-1aw6mS*

THE NAMES AND LOCATION OF DEALERS, City and country, who sell P. F. CO.'S BUCK-I GOODS, will appear in the *Times* Saturday, July 19. Consumers of Provisions, see it and save your money.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
New-York, July 9, 1862.

INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, 21st inst.

Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and if not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as a deposit from July 1. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WADE B. WORBALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 427 AND 429 CANAL, CORNER VARICK-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 6 till 7 P. M.
6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.

Deposits made on or before the 19th will draw interest from July 1.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day, from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7.

Interest commences July 1, 1862.

All money deposited on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SETMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
No. 177 Chatham-square, (open daily.)
DEPOSITS from 25 cents to $5,000 received.
Six per cent. interest paid.

MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 19, WILL RECEIVE INTEREST AS FROM JULY 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1862.—The Depositors are hereby notified that Interest, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of Five Dollars and upward, and not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, and Four per Cent. per Annum on all sums over Five Hundred Dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the Depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 21st inst., in accordance with the provisions of the By-Laws. All Interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees. THOMAS JEREMIAH, Pres't.

G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1862.

JULY INTEREST FOR 1862.—THE BOARD of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto, and Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, that may be entitled thereto, payable at the Bank on and after Monday, July 21. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest from July 1.

D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE,
JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 30th June, as follows:

On sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, at the rate of five per cent. per annum; and

On sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 21st inst.

The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal. New-York, July 8, 1862.

F. PERIT, President.

WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) Per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) Per Cent. on sums to $1,000, and Four (4) Per Cent. over that amount, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 21st of July inst. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will receive interest from the 1st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTE—NO. 134-av., corner 7th-st. Interest on deposits at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $600 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Money deposited on or before July 10 will receive interest from the 1st. Bank open from 9 to 2 daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK. (FORMERLY ROSE HILL) Savings Bank, corner of 13th-st., and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For paving Duane-st. between City Hall-place and Centre-st., (with trap block;) paving Pearl-st. from Fulton-st. to Peck-slip, (with trap block.) The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Duane-st. from City Hall-place to Centre-st., and both sides of Pearl-st. from Fulton to points half way distant between Ferry-st., Frankfort-st., Peck-slip and Dover-st.; north side of Fulton-st., both sides of Beekman-st., Ferry-st. and Peck-slip, from and to points distant half way between the streets lying on either side of and immediately contiguous to the said Pearl-st.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1862.

THE COMPTROLLER GIVES NOTICE, that the distribution of the fund in aid of the families of volunteers in the City, will commence in the several Districts on Tuesday, the 22d day of July inst., and will continue to be made once in each fortnight thereafter, on the days herein indicated for the Wards respectively, each person receiving two weeks' allowance in one sum, upon presentation of the proper ticket or check from the Committee of the Ward in which they reside.

In the Fourth Senatorial District, at the Rotunda, City Hall Park.

For 1st, 11d, 11Id and 11th Wards, every other Tuesday.
For 7th and 11Ith Wards, every other Wednesday.
For 11th and 11Ith Wards, every other Thursday.
For 11th Ward, every other Friday.

In the Fifth Senatorial District, at corner of Seventh-street and Hall-place, rear of Tompkins Market.

For 8th Ward, every other Tuesday.
For 11th Ward, every other Wednesday.
For 11Ith Ward, every other Thursday.
For 11Vth Ward, every other Friday.

In the Sixth Senatorial District, at corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway.

For 1Xth Ward, every other Tuesday.
For 1Vth and XVIth Wards, every other Wednesday.
For XVIth Ward, every other Thursday.

In the Seventh Senatorial District, at the State Arsenal, corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street.

For XIIth and XIXth Wards, every other Tuesday.
For XIth Ward, every other Wednesday.
For XIIst Ward, every other Thursday.
For XXIId Ward, every other Friday.

Persons having tickets or orders entitling them to relief, are directed to present them only on the days set apart for the payment of their respective Wards.

ROBERT T. HAWS,
Comptroller and Treasurer.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUtioned against harboring or trusting any of the crew of the British brig GLENAEN, GEO. MEARNS, Master, from Newcastle, England, as no debts of their contracting will be paid by the Captain or

H. & F. W. MEYER, Agents.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE Per Cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next, on all unpaid water rents.

W. C. RHODES, Water Registrar.

BOOTS AND SHOES.



PLUMER'S PATENTS.

Information in relation thereto may be obtained of the "Plumer Patent Last Boot and Shoe Company."

CHANDLER SPRAGUE, Agent,
No. 111 Pearl-st., Boston.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST AND cheapest marble mantels can be bought at KLABER'S Marble Yards, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., and No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, etc., at reasonable prices. See the 34 album, 150 pictures, sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 9.

SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.

EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 23.

PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 30.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN.
WALTER PATON, Commander.

FROM LIVERPOOL.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Calling at Queenstown.	SATURDAY, July 26.
TUESDAY, July 1.	TUESDAY, Sept. 9.
SATURDAY, Aug. 16.	

FIRST CABIN.

From $86 to $135 each berth, according to the size, situation and accommodation of the State-rooms, all having the same privileges in the Saloons and in regard to meals and attendance. Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.

Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool at a fare and a half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare; infants free.

SECOND CABIN.

State-room Berths, meals served at separate table, $70.

THIRD CABIN.

Intermediate State-room—Passengers found with bed, bedding, table utensils, and good substantial food, at $60.

STEERAGE.

With superior accommodations, $30.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced surgeon on board.

For freight and passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office, No. 26 Broadway.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARON, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Havana, on WEDNESDAY, July 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:

First-class	$160
Third-class	66

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE ..... SATURDAY, July 12.
KANGAROO ..... SATURDAY, July 19.
CITY OF NEW-YORK ..... SATURDAY, July 26.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75
First cabin to London	$80
First cabin to Paris	$85
First cabin to Hamburg	$85
Steerage	$30
Steerage to London	$33
Steerage to Paris	$38
Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 6 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 Klog William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Advices by the Norwegian at Cape Race, One Day Later.

Arrival of the Great Eastern at This Port.

PALMERSTON ON MEDIATION

Interesting Diplomatic Correspondence Relative to the Emily St. Pierre.

The French Emperor's Mexican Policy.

THE BRITISH PRESS ON THE CAMPAIGN.

General European Political and Commercial Intelligence.

The steamship *Norwegian*, from Liverpool, at 3 P. M., of the 2d, via Londonderry the 4th inst., for Quebec, passed Cape Race at 11 o'clock yesterday, and was boarded by the Press News yacht.

The *Great Eastern*, which sailed from Liverpool on the 1st inst., arrived at this port, yesterday, bringing our European files to the 1st of July.

The steamship *North American* reached Liverpool on the evening of the 2d.

The steamship *City of Washington* arrived at Queenstown at midnight of the 2d.

The steamship *St. George*, from Quebec, arrived at Greenock on the 3d.

In the House of Commons, on the 2d, Mr. H. BERKLEY moved the second reading of the bill providing for taking a vote by ballot, and reiterated the various arguments in its favor.

Sir G. GREY opposed the motion, which was rejected by 241 to 126.

The *Times*, in a leader on American affairs, says:

"Four main armies have advanced into Confederate territory, and a dozen expeditions have fastened themselves on the coast, yet the South remains unconquered. It is demonstrated the Federal scan only effect their purpose by gigantic expenditure, far more lavish than that of the past twelve months. What becomes of the famous 'Declaration of Independence' of the theory that Government derives its powers from the consent of the governed? The North now talks of conquest, commission and military rebellion with all the readiness of an Austrian commandant, but unless the North can see that the only policy which is agreeable to wisdom and justice is to let the South go peaceably, it must bring evils untold on itself, us, and on every European people."

The same journal in an article on the future supply of cotton says:

"If all has not been done which should have been done in order to meet the threatened failure of the supplies of cotton, it is on itself, and not upon the Government, that the manufacturing interest should charge the fault, and from itself, and not from the Government, that the manufacturing interest should look for a remedy."

The *Morning Post* criticises the position of affairs in America at the departure of the *Persia* in a strain anything but encouraging for the National cause. It says: "The clouds are beginning rapidly to collect over the Federal cause. Each succeeding mail tells us of fresh reverses sustained by the armies in which the North placed their greatest confidence. Even on the Mississippi, where, till now, the Federal troops had only to make their appearance in order to insure victory, they have met with a decided check. Although intelligence of no important victories gained by the South are conveyed by this mail to us, still unmistakable proofs are afforded that the energies of the North are becoming rapidly exhausted in the present struggle." After pointing out the recent achievements of the Confederates in Virginia, the *Post* concludes as follows:

"Thus, at the close of the spring campaign the Confederates have by an energy which has been unabated, and by a skill which has been unsurpassed, at least by their opponents, compelled the immense armies destined for the conquest of Virginia to cease offensive operations, and content themselves with acting on the defensive."

In the City article of the *Daily News* it is remarked:

"The American news is regarded as portending an almost indefinite postponement of peace," and referring to the cotton crisis, remarks that "the total stock of cotton in the port of Liverpool is now so small that the mills of Great Britain alone could consume the whole of it at full time in four weeks. It is extremely probable that the advance of about 20 per cent., which had occurred during the past week in the price of cotton, will prove a signal for the closing of a large number of establishments in the manufacturing districts."

It is reported that the Queen had signified her intention to confer the Military Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath on the Viceroy of Egypt, as an acknowledgment of the important services rendered by him to England. The Viceroy was being extensively *fêted* in London.

A grand banquet had been given in London to President BENSON, of Liberia. Lord BROUGHAM was in the chair. The proceedings included the presentation of an address to Mr. BENSON of a lengthy, eulogistic character, special reference being made to the efforts of his Government to suppress the Slave-trade.

The Lord Mayor of London would give a public banquet to Mr. GEO. PEABODY on the 19th July, upon the occasion of the presentation of the freedom of the city to that gentleman.

The quarterly returns of the English revenue, made up to June 30, show a clear increase of £11,310 over the corresponding quarter last year.

A meeting of operatives had been held at Blackburn for the purpose of petitioning Parliament in favor of mediation in America, but strong opposition was evinced, and finally the following resolution, moved as an amendment, was carried:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Government to use every influence compatible with the maintenance of peace for the settlement of the American difficulty, by reassuring the confidence of the planters in the policy of President LINCOLN and the reorganization of the American Union."

The latest returns to the Poor Law Board show a continued increase of pauperism in the Manufacturing Districts, although in some localities the returns exhibit a decided decrease.

The marriage of the Princess ALICE to Prince LOUIS, of Hesse, was to take place at Osborne with the utmost privacy on the day that the *Great Eastern* left Liverpool. The Princess would only be attended to the altar by bridesmaids of the Royal family.

The funds on the 2d opened heavy, but closed at ¼th improvement, with a firmer feeling. The demand for discount at the Bank was light, and the impression prevailed that after the payment of the dividend, the rate would be reduced to 2½ ₱ cent. A trifling influx of gold continued. A new Peruvian loan of about £2,000,000 would soon be introduced.

The French Senate having passed the Budget, was closed on the 2d.

The Court of Cassation had, "in the interest of the law," annulled the judgment of the Court of Douai in the case of M. MIRES. The decision of the Court of Cassation is to be transcribed on the margin of the judgment of the Court of Douai.

It was rumored that Count PERSIGNY is again about to assume the post of French Ambassador at the British Court.

Nothing of moment had transpired relative to the Mexican question—but a number of the Paris journals censure the conduct of ARMONTE, whom they regard as deceiving the French.

Conflicting statements are published as to the course of events in Mexico.

The Bourse on the 2d opened firm, but closed flat; Rentes 68f. 15c.

The Russian Ambassadors bearing the official recognition of the Kingdom of Italy by Russia had arrived at Turin.

The Portuguese Envoy had arrived at Turin to ask officially the hand of the Princess MARIA PIA, of Savoy, for the King of Portugal.

A new Bourbon conspiracy had been discovered at Naples and several arrests had been made.

It was reported that GARIBALDI was about to visit Naples.

The statements made in the French Chamber by M. BILLAULT with regard to Mexico had aroused great indignation among the friends of Gen. PRIM in Madrid.

The Spanish Cortes was closed on the 2d.

The reported resignation of the Minister of the Interior is unfounded.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies had agreed to the budget, as submitted by the Ministry, by 215 against 61 votes.

A Palermo telegram of the 29th says:

"Yesterday GARIBALDI and Prince HUMBERT arrived here unexpectedly. They will be present at the inauguration of the National Rifle Association, which takes place to-day. Prince HUMBERT will preside. GARIBALDI has addressed the people, urging on them the necessity for concord."

The Italian Senate had passed the budget.

In the Chamber of Deputies the Marquis POPOLI stated that the Italian Bishops had been forbidden to proceed in Rome for the purpose of participating in political acts.

In Greece a general amnesty had been granted for past offences, and it was expected that an immediate amnesty would be declared for persons implicated in the last insurrection.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg*, says the criminal attempts of certain military individuals, will exercise no influence on the reforms undertaken by the Emperor. He will punish the guilty parties, but those severities could not obstruct the patriotic work of placing the internal organization of the Empire on a footing with the material and moral wants of Russian society.

The St. Petersburg *Journal* says the complete destitution as regards ready money, renders exportation of Grain by agriculturists impossible. The consequence is, foreign vessels do not come to Odessa, and commerce generally is in a most precarious state.

The Grand Duke and Duchess CONSTANTINE arrived at Warsaw on the 2d, and were well received by the people.

The Servian Government had expressed loyalty to the Turkish Government. The Servian National Guard had been disbanded.

The Turkish troops in Montenegro have met a slight repulse.

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

Unfriendliness and Ill Success of the Emperor's Policy—The Liberals Disgusted—Influence of the Empress—Debate on the Mexican Expedition in the Legislative Body.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, June 27, 1862.

The people of France, unable at the present moment to penetrate the inscrutable policy of the Emperor on various questions, have fallen upon an explanation which foreboles no good to His Majesty. If it should become a fixed idea in the public mind. Since the treaty of Villafranca, there has been little else in His Majesty's public acts but bungling for, to say the least of it, his reign has been totally wanting in that ordinary which characterized the first years of his accession to power. His treaty of Villafranca, it is now known, was not forced by the attitude of Germany, and his motto of "Italy free from the Alps to the Adriatic," was therefore an empty boast. His management of the affairs of Italy since has been as violative of the doctrine of non-intervention as of the rights of the Italian people themselves. His protection of FRANCIS II. at Gaeté, and subsequently at Rome, was and is an outrage upon the people of Italy. His vacillation at Rome is a crying injustice to the French as well as to the Roman people. His Syrian, Chinese and Cochin-Chinese Expeditions were without any substantial honor to French arms, and totally destitute of profit to the State. His last expedition, that to Mexico, is the gravest blunder of all, since it is the most costly, and is as destitute of real profit as the rest.

You may well imagine that I am not the inventor of these charges against the French Emperor. I had no need to invent them, for I hear them repeated often enough by his own subjects. And it is exactly here that the danger lies, for the people, in looking for an explanation of these weaknesses, naturally charge it to the condition of his health. He is believed to be affected at times mentally to such a degree as to become indifferent to the course of affairs, and during these moments, they say, the Empress controls him, and when she controls him, the priesthood, to whom she is devoted, gain the ascendancy. Thus they account for the vacillation about Rome; one month there is every prospect of an evacuation, the next month none at all. When the Emperor is active the liberals hope, and the clericals are despending; when the Empress gains the ascendancy, the clericals are up, and the liberals down. It is to the Empress that this same public opinion now charges the first advances of the Almonte-Miramon party in laying the plot of the Mexican Expedition, for here, as in the case of the Pope, she is carrying out her *rôle* as protector of the clericals. It is told of Her Majesty, that lately a lady was recommending to her a well-known artist for the accomplishment of a certain work she desired, and among other things in his favor spoke of his magnificent portrait of GARIBALDI exhibited at the Exhibition. "*Oh! la horreur!*" exclaimed Her Majesty.

Time very many people have got it into their heads that the Empress is not only devoted to the cause of Rome everywhere and against everything, but that politically she is reactionary and despises the Liberals whether in France or Italy. On their part, the Liberals and the great Democratic Party generally, whether friends or simply tolerants of BONAPARTE, have had their confidence in his Majesty's greatness seriously shaken by the last two years' events, and whatever may be the cause, whether it is indifference to affairs, a waning intellect, or the intermeddling of the Empress and her deplorable clerical party in public affairs, it matters not: the doubt is growing into a popular wave that may prove dangerous.

The anxiously looked-for debate on Mexican affairs was opened yesterday in the Chamber by the distinguished Republican orator, M. JULES FAVRE. On account of a recent family affliction, (the loss of a son-in-law,) this gentleman had been absent several days from his seat in the House, and it was expected that M. EMILE OLLIVIER was to open the attack on this great question; but M. JULES FAVRE returned in time for the debate, fortunately, and gave the question such a ventilation as he only could have done. He was followed by the Government orator, M. BILLAULT, who, however, did not finish, and was obliged to defer a conclusion till to-day.

You will see by the published debate that M. JULES FAVRE showed, in the first place, that even the published documents did not warrant the conduct of the French Government in pursuing an isolated policy in Mexico; and in the second place, that it was ignoble to become the protectors of such men as ALMONTE, MIRAMON and MIRANDA—men who had been repudiated by their own country, and who were now trying to sell it to the foreigner. Moreover, that it did not enter into the present or future policy of the French nation to go about overturning established forms of government in order to institute others. He exposed also the stock-jobbing operation with the Swiss house of JECKER & Co., and while he represented it as an enormity that the French Government should seek to make the Mexican Government pay the seventy-five millions of francs involved in that operation, he declared that it was a calumny which came from abroad, that the bonds of this claim were held by high personages at the French Court. The London *Times*, he said, had published this statement, and for this the paper had been stopped at the frontier. It would be better, added the orator, to admit the libelous paper to free circulation and officially reply to it, for all Europe had read it, and until other means than that of stopping the libelous paper at the frontier had been adopted, they would believe it. These bonds, he continued, have been bought up by small speculators at a very low figure, hardly daring to expect that the French Government would ever assume the operation, and he hoped the Government would not.

In the course of his speech, M. FAVRE only referred to the relations between France and the United States, so far as to say that it was not good policy to excite the animosity of the American Republic on so useless a scheme as that they were now pursuing in Mexico. He concluded by advising the Government to treat with JUAREZ, and then retire from the country.

All the first part of M. BILLAULT'S reply, six or seven columns in length, was devoted to an exposition of the state of anarchy of the Mexican Republic, and of the documents which have passed on the subject up to the present time. He especially dwelt on extracts from the messages of the late Presidents of the United States—evidence which he maliciously suggested M. JULES FAVRE would not deny—to prove this state of permanent and intolerable anarchy in Mexico.

By this evening's papers you will receive the conclusions of the Government orator.

The Admiral JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE, who has had several long interviews with the Emperor and the Cabinet since his return, has convinced them at last that MESSRS. ALMONTE & Co. had really deceived them as to the sentiments of the Mexican people, and it is hinted that he has also brought news from Washington which has produced an effect on the official people here. The expedition will be delayed till September; that is to say, the reinforcements, and in the meantime, something may happen that will stop it altogether. The Emperor at last has fallen into the proper current. We shall look with interest to see what next will turn up in this singular piece of governmental bungling. MALAKOFF.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords, on the 30th ultimo, Lord BROUGHAM, who was almost insudible in the reporters' gallery, called attention to the civil war in America, which he deeply deplored, and the consequences of which were now being felt all over the civilized world. At the same time, he thought it impossible for Her Majesty's Government to interfere; but he expressed an earnest hope that the American people would themselves see the suicidal character of the contest in which they were engaged, and come to some amicable arrangement before they entirely alienated from them the feelings of respect and affection with which they had hitherto been regarded by the great European nations.

In the House of Commons, on the same evening, Mr. HERWOOD asked if the Government intended to take any steps to endeavor to put an end to the civil war in America?

Lord PALMERSTON said the Government were deeply sensible of the sufferings now prevailing in the manufacturing districts. They knew that those privations were great, and that those who bore them had endured them with the most heroic fortitude and patience, doing the greatest possible credit to their understanding. The persons who were enduring such sufferings knew that their privations did not result from any bad legislation or from any misconduct on the part of the Government of the country, but from circumstances in other countries over which the Government had no control. He wished it was in the power of the Government to take any steps to afford relief; but the House would see that any interference might tend to the aggravation of the sufferings of those who were now experiencing such great privations. With regard to any offer of mediation, he had no doubt whatever that both her Majesty's Government, and that of the Emperor of the French, would be delighted to avail themselves of any opportunity that appeared to offer a fair prospect that such a step (while the parties were so much excited with anger and resentment against each other) would be welcome. If at any time there should be a fair opening for any sort of step which might be likely to meet with the acquiescence of the parties, it would not only be a duty but a great pleasure to her Majesty's Government to take advantage of it.

The Diplomatic Correspondence Relative to the Emily St. Pierre.

The correspondence between Mr. ADAMS and Earl RUSSELL on the above subject is published. On the 24th April Mr. ADAMS opened the correspondence with a letter in which he transmitted certain depositions relating to the seizure. Mr. ADAMS contended that the act committed by Capt. WILSON, the master of the neutral vessel, entailed her confiscation and that of the cargo, and asked that directions might be given for their restoration. On the 7th of May Earl RUSSELL replied that, having taken the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, the Government were unable to comply, inasmuch as acts of forcible resistance to the rights of belligerents on the high seas were not cognizable by the municipal law of England, however punishable, as offences against international law in the Prize Courts of the captor administering such law.

Mr. ADAMS replied by quoting the language of Lord STOWELL, by which he considered the restoration of the vessel is called for, and pointing to the language of Her Majesty's proclamation, which, he thinks, was intended to apply to precisely such cases as this.

Earl RUSSELL rejoined that Lord STOWELL'S language was limited to the action of a prize court of the captor, and does not extend to the municipal law of a neutral country. Chancellor KENT is quoted at some length by the noble lord, who concludes by saying that the meaning of the proclamation was, that any breach of the statute would be punished under the statute by the same national authority by which the statute was enacted. In a dispatch, which occupies three pages and a half of the printed returns, Mr. ADAMS reviews the arguments of the noble lord, and what he considers the recognized doctrines of the international law, coming to the conclusion that the claim for the restoration of the ship rests on the soundest principles of equity and law. The restitution, he says, of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL was not required by any portion of the municipal law of the United States, and the United States Government restored them simply because the seizure seemed to have been wrongful, as construed by the law of nations. If the royal proclamation is to be made so null and void, foreign nations must, he says, adopt more stringent measures of repression, "in order to bring down with real effect upon her subjects the just consequences of Her Majesty's displeasure for their violation of her will." The Government and people of the United States had expected some mark of indignation on the part of Her Majesty's Government. "The decision may been otherwise. Made wiser by the result, they will take the necessary precautions, in like cases that may happen hereafter to protect themselves."

Writing on the 12th June, Earl RUSSELL endeavors to convince Mr. ADAMS that it is a general principle that each nation deals only with offences committed against its own laws, and is not called upon to carry into effect, or to aid in carrying into effect, the laws of foreign nations against persons who may have violated them, and who may be found within its territory.' Not only in the case of neutrals in war, but in all cases falling within the same general principle, the nation to whom the parties complained of belong, leaves to other nations, who may suffer by the acts of such parties, the penalty. It may happen that the nation receiving the injury may have an opportunity of resenting it, should it perchance catch the offenders within its jurisdiction. Had the *Emily St. Pierre* fallen a second time into the hands of a United States cruiser, a prize court of the United States would in all probability have condemned the ship and cargo. Nor would Her Majesty's Government have complained of a confirmation judicially pronounced in accordance with the law of nations. Her Majesty's Government, adhering to this line of conduct, are, therefore, acting in accordance with reason, policy, and the common and universal usage of nations in like cases. You speak of the rescue of the *Emily St. Pierre* as being a fraud by the law of nations. But whether the act of rescue be viewed as one of fraud or of force, or as partaking of both characters, the act was done only against the rights accruing to a belligerent under the law of nations relating to war, and in violation of the law of war, which, whilst it permits the belligerent to exercise and enforce such rights against neutrals by the peculiar and exceptional right of capture, at the same time leaves to the belligerent alone the duty, and confers upon him the power of vindicating such rights and of enforcing such law. The same law not only does not require, but does not even permit, neutral nations to carry out belligerent rights. You allude to the conduct of the United States Government in the case of the *Trent*, but the flagrant wrong done in that case was done by a naval officer in the service of the United States; the prisoners, whose release was demanded, were in the direct custody and keeping of the Executive Government; and the Government of the United States had actually the power to deliver them up, to the British Government. But the *Emily St. Pierre* is not in the power of the Executive Government of this country, and the laws of England, as well as the law of nations, forbid the Executive Government from taking away that ship from its legal owners."

Mr. ADAMS' reply on the following day is a simple acknowledgment of the above note, with the remark: "As I do not perceive that its contents materially change the nature of the issue that had been already made up, I shall content myself with the transmission of a copy, to complete the correspondence on the subject, to the Government of the United States."

A British Protest Against Mediation in America.

From the London Saturday Review, June 21.

It is well that the plan of a joint mediation between the American belligerents *failed even before it was formally proposed.* The project would have been objectionable even if the time had been more opportune for pacific negotiations; and in the present temper of the Northern population any amicable settlement seems to be out of the question.

Even, however, if an early peace were intrinsically possible, an *English offer of mediation would have involved serious dangers.* If it were summarily rejected, the proposal would nevertheless be resented as an encouragement to the seceders, and it would not be accepted unless the French Government were a partner in the transaction. If an arbitration were instituted, *it would be impossible to answer for the tendencies or conduct of French diplomatists.* Any leaning which they might show to the South would be attributed to their unpopular colleagues, while the burden of rejecting proposals unduly favorable to the Federalists might at any moment be thrown on the English Plenipotentiaries. Both members of the international tribunal might be suspected of a reward for selfish interests, but all imputations of unfairness would be habitually concentrated on England.

A war with Federal America would cost more than many crops of cotton are worth. It would be a Godsend to jealous politicians, who will shortly have to find an excuse for their reckless encouragement of the national delusion; and *the antipathy which it would excite and almost justify would, for many generations, prevent the establishment of a solid and durable peace.* When a rupture seemed almost unavoidable, after the seizure of the *Trent*, prudent men deeply regretted the necessity of a conflict which was certain to be misrepresented and misunderstood. A war professedly waged for the establishment of Southern independence would be still more invidious, and *it would not involve unanimity at home.* It is impossible that England should wish to establish or maintain negro slavery, and it by no means follows that an alliance with a slave-holding community would imply any favor to the insulation which might be incidentally assisted; but the negro-hating North would echo the fiercest denunciations of the Abolitionists against a Power which connected itself with the insurgent slave-owners. *Against such loss and obloquy it is not easy to set off any counterbalancing advantage which would make an American war expedient.*

Least of all would it be profitable to follow France into a struggle which would necessarily be controlled by alien counsels and motives. *Joint action in war is not recommended by the experience of recent years in the Crimea, in China, or in Mexico.* Good faith and friendly feeling are no sufficient security for a lasting community of interests; and it might suit the purpose of France to make peace or to continue the war against the wish and opinion of the English Government. In either case a withdrawal from the alliance would be either dangerous or discreditable, and yet the objections to perseverance in joint action might be still more insurmountable. The quarrels of two allies with a common enemy are never altogether identical. It might become necessary to mix up questions of Mexican policy or of insults on the French flag with the main object of terminating a ruinous civil war. The mere want of cotton is not precisely the same in character and in result as it affects the trade of the two countries. An armed intervention in the South would probably be popular at Lyons, *but it would certainly meet with general disapproval in Lancashire.* On the whole it is better not to engage in an uncertain partnership; it is inexpedient to undertake the gratuitous duty of coercing the Americans into commerce; *and it is not even desirable to offer or to undertake a mediation which might probably end in an armed intervention by England and France.*

LATEST NEWS BY THE NORWEGIAN.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 4.

The political news is unimportant.

The *Times* has an editorial on "Independence Day," and points out what should be the tone of the American oracles under existing circumstances.

The American ships at Liverpool are gaily decked with flags. The Cunard and other transatlantic steamers have all their bunting flying.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 4.

COTTON—The *Broker's Circular* reports the sales of the week at 155,000 bales. The market has been excited and prices are 2d.@2¾d. higher on the week. Speculators took 104,000 bales and exporters 26,000. The sales to-day, (Friday,) are estimated at 12,000 bales, including 7,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing with a still advancing tendency. The authorized quotations are:

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	17¾d.	17d.
Mobile	17¾d.	16½d.
Uplands	17d.	16⅜d.

Stock in port estimated at 165,000 bales, of which 61,000 are American.

BREADSTUFFS have a downward tendency. Weather favorable for the crops. WHEAT dull, and 3d. lower. PROVISIONS very dull.

LONDON, Friday, July 4.

CONSOLS 91¾@92 for money.

The bullion in the Bank has increased £111,000.

AMERICAN SECURITIES flat; Illinois Central shares 48 discount.

THE TURF.

Purse and Handicap on the Fashion Course—Great Time by Mr. Bonner's "Lantern."

The deserved failure, pecuniarly speaking, of the recent running races at the Union Course, has in no way disturbed the equanimity of Mr. CROCHERON or the patrons of the Fashion Course. Yesterday there were two races over that track for purse and stake respectively.

The first was for a purse of $100, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, the entries were—

D. TALLMAN named b. g. *Mammon.*
D. MACE named b. m. *Lady Sherman.*
H. F. JONES named b. m. *Belle Brandon.*

At exactly one hour after the time advertised, the horses were brought up, all appearing except *Belle Brandon*, who was drawn at the last moment.

In the pools which were started by rival sellers, *Lady Sherman* was the favorite at the rate of two to one, which increased upon their showing to six and seven to one.

THE FIRST HEAT

was an interesting and exciting, as well as a disappointing one. The *Lady* is a singularly well-made animal, with grace and symmetry from tip to tip, while the horse is heavy and awkward, and lugy to the last degree. *Mammon* won the pole, and after two false starts the word was given. TALLMAN drove the horse to win the heat, evidently thinking that if he could do that he would do better than he looked. He lead to the quarter-pole, passing it in 38 sec's, and without a break kept ahead of the bay mare, who followed close upon his hub to the half, which he made in 1 min. 17 sec's.

The track, which was in admirable condition, was heavy with dust, and as we looked from the stand at the trotters we seemed to be looking into a vast simoon. Contrary to general expectation, to general hope, and universal prophecy, the horse showed bottom as well as speed, and as he passed the third quarter in 1 minute 57 seconds was yet ahead. Down the home stretch they literally thundered, *Lady Sherman's* driver yelling like a troop of hungry Indians, while TALLMAN vigorously plied the string!

The race at this point was very pretty, the bay mare steadily overhauled the horse, caught him, sided with him, and—breaking, fell behind while TALLMAN drove home the winner, amid the shouts of the few, and the wails of the many, in 2 minutes 36 seconds.

The selling of pools became again brisk; buyers of *Lady Sherman* hedged by taking the horse, while his backers ran the untimited pool up into hundreds.

AT THE SECOND HEAT

The betting was more even, though the mare was yet the favorite. *Mammon* came up looking heavy and fagged, while the beautiful mare trotted gracefully and easily up and down, promising to give a better account of her limbs on this trial.

Grace and ease, however, don't do everything, as the result shows.

After one false start, they got off with one of the best starts we have ever seen. *Mammon* went ahead at once and made the quarter pole in 39¼ seconds, followed closely by the mare, who broke badly just after leaving the quarter, and lost by it at least two lengths. In this position, they passed the half-mile pole, the horse taking it in 1 min. 18 sec. Here *Lady Sherman* began to regain her lost ground. She went on beautifully to the third quarter, which they passed together in 1 min. 57½ sec., and then as in the first heat ensued the tussle for the stand. Again, frantically and aboriginally, the bay mare's driver screamed, again the grim and bearded TALLMAN plied the twisted lash, again almost the *Lady* gained the side of her lumbering contestant, and again deeming success more desirable than gallantry, the horse came home ahead, making the mile in 2 minutes 36 seconds.

His continued success naturally brought *Mammon* admirers and backers. The betting was a little in his favor now, but there were yet three beats, and the *Lady's* friends were sanguine that her blood would tell in each, therefore they did not forsake Her.

The horses looked well when brought up for

THE THIRD HEAT.

They were thoroughly excited, as were their drivers, friends and backers, and at the start they found it difficult to get off fairly. After three unsuccessful trials they took the word, and trotted one of the prettiest heats ever given on the Course.

At the first quarter, *Mammon* was only enough ahead to say so, the mare getting right by him just as they passed in 39½ seconds. They went along in a thirty-six gait, side by side, until *Lady Sherman* broke badly, and fell back quite a "smart distance," as was remarked by a "distinguished Kentuckian." This enabled *Mammon* to take the half mile, which he did in 1:17.

The bay mare overhauled him again, and kept head and head with him for some distance, when both broke badly, from which, however, the horse got down first, while he passed the third quarter in 1 minute 55 seconds. Coming home, they both broke again, but, getting to work together, they came down so evenly that it was difficult to say which would win the heat.

The *Lady* was too anxious, however, and broke very badly, allowing the horse to get home by about a length the better, in 2:35, thus winning the heat and the race.

TALLMAN conscientiously pocketted the purse.

Heats.	Quarter.	Half Mile.	Third Quarter.	Mile.
First	0:38	1:17	1:57	2:35
Second	0:39½	1:18	1:57½	2:36
Third	0:39½	1:17	1:55	2:35

Summary.

Mile heats—best three in five, in harness.

TALLMAN names b. g. *Mammon* ..... 1. 1. 1.
MACE names b. m. *Lady Sherman* ..... 2. 2. 2.
JONES names b. m. *Belle Brandon* ..... dr. 0. 0.

Between the heats the

HANDICAP,

Which was the second race of the day, was run.

The following were the entries:

Owner named s. g. *Gen. Halleck*, ... 120 lbs. wagon.
Owner named b. g. *Honest Whit* ..... 194 lbs. wagon.
SAM. MCLAUGHLIN named b. g. *Lofty* ..... harness.

Mile heats—best three in five, for $125.

Honest Whit is a large, black horse, of power and bottom, who had a heavy load to carry, and was driven by a man who knew his rights, and cared little for anybody but himself. *Gen. Halleck* is a lank, sorrel gelding, driven by a young man of some promise, but poor present attainment. *Lofty* is a bay gelding, well built, and of mettle, and was driven by SAM. MCLAUGHLIN, who, as every one knows, can handle any horse as he ought to be handled, and get from him all he can do.

Honest Whit was the favorite at the start.

THE FIRST HEAT

Demonstrated the folly of the wise and put money in the purse of many who hardly expected it. *Halleck* had the pole, *Lofty* the second, and *Honest Whit* the third. *Halleck* either didn't want to, or didn't know how to start, and wanted more time than was pleasant in trotting down, breaking up, walking back and trying it over.

Finally, they got off badly, with *Honest Whit* (what a name!) in the van. He kept his place to the quarter, which he made in 42 seconds, while *Lofty* was a length behind, and the sorrel horse yet more. At the half-pole, which he made in 1 minute and 24 seconds, *Whit* was ahead, while *Lofty*, who broke badly, was far in the rear, and the sorrel horse was nowhere. Then the weight began to tell on *Whit*, and he slackened while SAM drove up steadily, reaching him just as *Whit* made the third quarter and broke. Getting his feet again quickly *Whit* contended well for the heat, but *Lofty* was too fast for him, and the well-fought heat was decided in favor of *Lofty* by a length, in 2 minutes, 46½ seconds, while *Halleck* came screaming in just in time to save a distance.

AT THE SECOND HEAT

They got a good start. *Sam* took the quarter-pole in 43 seconds, and then lost ground, while *Whit* trotted ahead of him, leaving him about two semi-tas in the rear, side by side with the sorrel horse, which labored to no effect. *Whit* made the half-mile in 1 min. 22½ secs., followed closely by *Sam*, after which, with entire equanimity, all three broke, and became unmanageable for two or three lengths. When they got on to their feet again they went along well, WHIT. taking the lead at the third quarter, with SAM. close at his flank. The sorrel horse suddenly became inspired, and getting ahead of the others, seemed about to get in, when WHIT. broke, and SAM., putting the lash vigorously on to *Lofty*, won the heat, brushing swiftly by the sorrel, in 2:46.

THE THIRD HEAT,

decided the race—it was a repetition of the second. With varyings of fortune, with promising brushes and ominous breaks, they trotted well around, letting *Lofty* win as before in 2 minutes 46 seconds.

TIME.

Heat.	Quar. Mile. m. s.	Half Mile. m. s.	Mile. m. s.
First	0:42	1:24	2:06½
Second	0:43	1:22½	2:46
Third	0:42½	1:22½	2:46

SUMMARY.

Owner names s. g. *Gen. Halleck*	3	3	3
Owner names b. g. *Hon. st Whit*	2	2	2
Owner names b. g. *Lofty*, (harness)	1	1	1

Handicap—Mile heats, best 3 in 5.

As a whole the sport afforded was the best enjoyed at that track for a long time. The races came off as advertised—everything was fair, was done decently and in order, and may well be considered an example for other courses.

The grounds about the course are charming; the hotel accommodations are in every respect as they should be, and if one cannot be satisfied with what is provided by Mrs. CROCHERON in the house, and her husband on the track, he must be hard to please.

On Tuesday next a grand match race will be made between *Gen Butler* and *Rattlesnake* for $1,000 a side, mile and repeat to harness. *Butler* has been in 2:28¾, and *Rattlesnake* has beaten 3 minutes.

MR. BONNER

has again startled the sporting world with his famous horse *Lantern*. MACE drove *Lantern*, with *St on Allen* as a running mate, to a wagon 250 pounds, around the Fashion track, with three of the best watches in the City upon them.

The time made was:

Half-mile, 1 minute 7 seconds; mile, 2 minutes 20 seconds.

This is the best time with neck weight on record, and entitles Mr. BONNER to all the pleasurable pride which he takes in his unbeaten, unmatched stable of racers, here or anywhere.

[Advertisement.]

Count D'ORSAY said he could tell a gentleman by the way he handled his hat. We may say ditto to that, provided the Hat be one of KNOX'S "Summer Style," which is in itself gentlemanly. If you doubt us, go to No. 212 Broadway, where everybody is going, and see the intimable chapeau for yourself—and buy it.

[Advertisement.]

Measles are prostrating the volunteers by hundreds, the hospitals are crowded with them. Soldiers be warned in time. HELLOWAY'S Pills are positively infallible in the cure of this disease; occasional doses of them will preserve the health even under the greatest exposures. Only 25 cents per box.

[Advertisement.]

THE HOLMAN JUVENILE OPERA TROUPE give their elegant and attractive performances this afternoon and evening at Barnum's Museum. Thousands of ladies and children will witness them. Commodore NUTT, the Giant Man and Woman, &c., &c., to be seen at all hours.

[Advertisement.]

SUMMER CLOTHING,
At EVANS', 66 and 68 Fulton-street,
30 per cent. below Broadway prices.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Columbia, from Havana.—J. Lamblilo, C. Montalvo, Miss M. Haley, Marquis L. de S. Felipe, G. Lombrilo and 3 servants, Miss G. Lombillo, F. Lombillo, Edward Heaines, wife, 3 children and servant; J. Montalvo, J. Azay, W. Graham, Pedro Pergola, Miss J. Carrico, born, Miss E. Flash, E. J. Gomez, lady and son; B. Heilda, L. Rivera, A. S. Argadio, 2 children and 3 servants; D. Hayes, E. Dias, M. Arcanaga, E. Alfonso, F. Aguilera, W. H. Fairchild, lady and servant; J. S. Roberts, J. Miranda, V. Aldama and servant, Mr. and Mrs. J. Montrate, 3 children and servant; J. Alexyne, E. L. Craft, Mr. and Mrs. J. Yznaga, P. Trinke, P. Cairo, J. de Cardenas, Miss P. M. Newcomb, Mrs. C. Meyer, W. B. Haines, M. R. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pedro and son, Leander Soler, 2 children and servant; J. A. Gamaza, Mr. and Mrs. F. del Castello, J. Ray, C. Pegueno and son, Mr. and Mrs. Garbouch and child, Jose S. Aguadia, lady and 2 children; Mr and Mrs. R. Franna, C. Franc and 3 children and servant; Mrs. D. Pegueno, Mr. and Mrs. Pegueno and servant, B. Rosen, lady and child; J. V. Rodrigues, Jose Bruno, F. Martin, W. C. Downs, M. Agurese, T. Vingual, F. Margarrieti, V. Normand, J. Somti, M. Toledo, F. Vassen, O. S. Dalley, R. P. de la Sala, J. D. Castro, F. Carillo, A. Patterson, E. H. Sanbia, J. D. Delgado, P. Yznaga, M. G. Canorful, M. de la Pastello, Wm. Rake, M. G. Fantana, J. Sulis and wife, S. Krunk and son, J. G. Young, E. Costello, A. Rodrigues, J. Machado, J. Fonseca, R. Pass, W. H. Thorpe, S. Prince, E. Uhlig, G. C. Gibbs, F. de Goiconnia, J. Mars, A. Kelly, W. Moore, Mrs. D Fraser, Jno. Millett, W. W. Buell, N. Harvey, R. Henry, A. Woodman, M. F. Fruman, A. Goreconia, M. Pesant, J. Rodrigues, M. O. Davidson, J. Y. Harguus, D. Wood and servant, J. Carma, A. A. Martinez, M. Beriat, J. B. Conspeire, E. Soler, C. Pedrase, F. Antigo, J. R. Dominguez, A. Grael, C. St. Roman, Miss C. Gillun, J. Nehevosen, L. Wagenen, G. Atrea, M. Hector, T. Fraven, M. Harrison and lady, O. Jones, S Powell, T. P. Sobero, J. Siens, V. Morcelle, M. Y. Salano, R. V. Kanler, S Toco, J. de la Monda, J. Villegra, A. S. Roman, P. Octora, D. Barreda, W. Adle, R Hatoen, S. F. Cahill, M. Smith, M. Pomares, Mr. and Mrs. Barrenal and son, C. Payne, V. Zorale, J. Getty, J. McDermott, J. G. del Torre, W. Grove, W. Denlafen, son and sister; J. de Miguel, J. M. Cemades, Mrs. Doucben, Mrs. B. Steecher, J. P. Palma, W. E. Hardy, M. Balacid, D. Valles, H. Snell, N. Garay, C. Carby—total 214.

In schooner Argus Eye, from Cardenas—C. D. Hinds, C. F. Tures, L. Esclable.

In schooner Haze, from New-Orleans—Messrs. J. Davis, J. Brown.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 39 | Sun sets..... 7 32 | Moon rises... 8 13
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 8 09 | Gov. Island. 8 58 | Hell Gate.... 9 20

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ...FRIDA

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3370. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 13, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

EIGHT DAYS LATER INTELLIGENCE.

An Address to the People of Louisiana by the Rebel Gov. Moore.

Reorganization of the Municipal Government.

General Butler Regulating the Rebels.

Insults to the Memory of National Soldiers Severely Punished.

THE FOOD PROBLEM NOT YET SOLVED.

The steamers *McClellan* and *Trade Wind* bring New-Orleans papers of July 4.

Gen. BUTLER had suspended the functions of the City Councils.

Bureaus of Finance, and of Streets and Landings, consisting of three members each, had been appointed, among whom the duties appertaining to the Councils of the city were divided.

Provisions, vegetables and fruit were being allowed to come freely into the city.

Two men, named FIDEL KELLER and JOHN W. ANDREWS, had been sent to Ship Island for confinement with hard labor, for exhibiting bones, alleged to be of Yankee soldiers, fashioned into personal ornaments.

A Mrs. PHILIPS, for laughing and mocking at the remains of Lieut. DEKAY, during the passage of his funeral procession, had also been imprisoned at Ship Island.

A military celebration was to take place on Independence Day.

The British gunboats *Rinaldo* and *Landrail* had arrived at New-Orleans.

The new cotton plant had appeared in New-Orleans.

The steamship *Rhode Island*, from Boston, arrived June 30.

The steamer *Roanoke* was going up the river on the 4th.

The steamer *Fulton* was aground at Southwest Pass.

Arrived, June 26, brig *Nereus*, Boston; 28th, barks *Petrea*, Philadelphia; *J. H. Davis*, ——; *B. Hall*, ——; 30th, *Henry Hall*, New-York; schooner *J. H. Parsons*, Philadelphia; July 3, ship *R. D. Shepherd*, Liverpool; barks *Isaac R. Davis*, Pensacola; *Pamelia Floyd*, Boston; *Leroy*, Boston; schooner *E. C. Howard*, Boston; *Geo. W. Hynson*, New-York.

Below, ship *J. P. Whitney*, St. Thomas; barks *A. A. Devbert*, *Powhatan* and *Ely*, from Philadelphia; *G. W. Hall*, ——; schooner *Forest King*, Philadelphia.

The *McClellan* brings the following passengers:

Col. H. C. Deming, Twelfth Connecticut Volunteers; Lieut. Turnbull, U. S. A., and servant; Maj. Loebe, U. S. A., and servant; Capt. Powell, U. S. N., Senior Potomac; Capt. P. Hagerty, U. S. A.; Lieut. Easterbrook, Gen. Butler's Staff; Lieut. De Hoven, U. S. A.; Dr. Moore, U. S. A.; Dr. Gale, U. S. A.; Lieut. Morey, U. S. A., and servant; Lieut. Sprague, U. S. A.; Lieut. Durivage, U. S. A.; Lieut. Ashmead, U. S. A.; Mr. Fueier, Quartermaster's Department; C. Hunt and lady, of New-Orleans; Mr. Marsh and lady and sister, of New-Orleans; A. G. Peckham, of New-York; W. H. Whiteman, of New-York; Mr. Morgan, of New-York; Mr. Fisher, of New-Orleans; Mr. De Castro; A. B. Soear; Rev. Mr. Gellow, of Louisiana; Mr. Pike, Maj. Whitehouse and 14 discharged soldiers.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Wealthy Refuse to Take the Oath of Allegiance—An Army of Martyrs—Encouraging State of Feeling Among the Workingmen—Unanimity in Favor of the Government—Singular Apathy of the Wealthy.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, June 23, 1862.

The order of Gen. SHEPLEY, that all persons who "held office or place under the authority of the charter, or City laws, or ordinances of New-Orleans," should, "without delay," report in writing to the military commandant of the City "if they have obeyed Order No. 41," has resulted in a direct, or indirect refusal, save some four or five persons, to obey the order; or, in other words, has resulted in their refusal to take the oath of allegience, and this morning, Monday, June 23, New-Orleans is without even the semblance of a constituted Government, except the military authority. The members of the Common Council and the City Officers, *some four hundred, possibly, in number*, have thrown up their places, and marched proudly forth in the streets, as they think, pecuniary and political martyrs to the great Southern Confederacy. I am happy to say that not a tear has been shed by the citizens over the result; on the contrary, there is a universal expression of pleasure that they have got clear of the rulers who have so long occupied the City Hall. In the meantime vigorous efforts have been made to induce the property-holders of New-Orleans to come forward and select proper persons to take upon themselves the burdens connected with the details of the City Government, but this wish has been treated with silent indifference upon the part of the wealthy, and Gen. BUTLER, through his administrative officers, is compelled to hunt up gentlemen to take responsible offices, and look after their own interests. Such extraordinary conduct certainly has no parallel, except in other anomalous acts developed during the rebellion. Meantime the bone and sinew of the city, the workingmen and the enterprising men, who have still their fortunes to make, are crowding the places appointed to administer the oath of allegiance, the long line of patient candidates standing in many instances for hours in the hot sun, so earnest and enthusiastic are they in once more acknowledge their fealty to the old flag. The consequence is that before this letter reaches you the physical strength of New-Orleans, independent of our military forces, will be in favor of the Union, and in this fact is the hopeful view of the future. In the working classes of the city exists suffering that cannot be realized; two thousand men, mostly Irish, who have wives and children—for none others are knowingly selected—are now at work cleaning the streets, receiving from the City Treasury one dollar per day, and from the United States authorities one ration, worth here at least sixty cents. This beneficent charity is to last one month, which will relieve these specified families from absolute starvation until about the 1st of August. Then there follows the fearful months of September and October, months that find the strongest enervated by the long-continued heat—months in which business in the best of times is at a stand—months when the pestilence walketh forth in the noon-day. Now what are the poor of this city to do through this long period? and how is it that the property-holders of New-Orleans can stand idly by and see undismayed the storm rising that can only be allayed by volunteer or forced contributions from their wealth? If Gen. BUTLER's force was to-day withdrawn to the suburbs, and the city was left to itself, I do not believe that a week would pass away before the city would be plundered by its own population; a population made poor and desperate by years of bad government on the part of the city officials, and then maddened to desperation by the iron rule of the rebellion. I cannot contemplate this slumbering, but still volcanic multitude, without fear, and most again express my surprise that the substantial men of New-Orleans have not eagerly come forward to aid the Federal Government in restoring the city to its years gone by prosperity.

Inconsistent as it may seem to the people of the North, these supine property-holders are only active in their denunciations of their officials; they speak of them, with rare exceptions, as persons whose only desire was to rob the city and use its resources for plunder. SLIDELL and BENJAMIN, DAVIS and MALLORY are men rarely alluded to except with scorn and contempt, and the mighty heroes of the rebellion, with one or two exceptions, are, without stint, criticised and condemned; but from long subordination—from long use of having all freedom of speech suppressed—*from a vague and ever impending suspicion that the city will return to the rule of "Thugs," or what would be worse still, to the lawlessness of its rebel leaders*, the paralysis upon the moneyed men continues, and I fear they will only wake up when they find that a new order of things has obtained—that the sceptre of their power has departed—that strangers have possessed themselves of the birth-right, which they parted with for less than a mess of pottage.

The city continues healthy, though there are symptoms of typhoid, that too often presages the appearance of yellow fever, developing in the hospitals. Still, those accustomed to note the "signs of the times" indulge the idea that no epedemic will prevail.

Two or three days ago I saw for the first time an American flag in the hands of a citizen. Sitting in front of my hotel noting the groups that passed along enjoying the cool evening breeze, I saw among others a negro girl, who was carrying in her arms a pretty child of a year old. The little creature, a picture of health and happiness, was waving, after its imperfect fashion, a small fan on which was painted in the most gaudy colors, "the Stars and Stripes." I could not resist speaking to the child, which called forth a look of astonishment from the negress. In explanation of my conduct I pointed to the fan, and then to the flag, which was just in sight, denoting the headquarters of the Chief Commissary. The negress looked at the real emblem, and then at the brilliant imitation, and comprehended the relation at once, then uttering an exclamation of intense astonishment, she hurried away. I suspect some of the soldiers around Lafayette-square had given the child the fan, and the negress was absolutely alarmed, lest she and the innocent creature that bore it would be arrested for treason. A better example, however, came to my knowledge Sunday evening. A very pretty girl of 11 years, perhaps, passed me with a jaunty hat, on the front of which was a handsome bow of red, white and blue ribbon. I trust that ere another month passes this combination of colors will be everywhere seen wrought into a boldly-worn cockade.

The Confederate Government of Louisiana is at this time located in Opelousas, where Gov. MOORE has established the Capitol. I understand that the creatures about him exhibit the "Government" by sending out arrests for men suspected of Union sentiments, and by fines and other means manage to replenish the State Treasury. Of course, a thorough reign of terror prevails. All the bridges of the New-Orleans and Opelousas Railroad have been burned by guerrilla parties acting under Gov. MOORE, together with all the cotton and sugar that could be found. So relentless is the war upon king cotton, indeed, that Gov. MOORE, it is said, has pronounced the planting of a future crop to be treason, and several persons have been compelled to plow up the now nearly perfectly matured plant of 1862. All persons who engage in the crop are denounced as Abolitionists and Lincoln men. Verily, the reign of madness is at its height.

The Funeral of Lieut. DeKay—Disgraceful Exhibitions by the Rebel Sympathizers—Resistance to Cotton-Burning—Shameful Outrages—Louisiana in a State of Anarchy.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, June 29, 1862.

On Saturday was buried Lieut. GEO. C. DEKAY. The funeral was spontaneously large. In addition, the Commanding General ordered "that all becoming honors should be done to the memory of a youth so gallant, who died in the service of his country." Lieut. DEKAY was the son of Commodore GEO. DEKAY, of the United States Navy, and at the time of his decease was 22 years of age. At the breaking out of the war he was pursuing his studies in Europe, but on hearing the event he instantly repaired to the land of his nativity and offered his services to his Government. He was selected by Brig.-Gen. WILLIAMS as one of his aids, and went with that officer to Hatteras, where he remained until Gen. WILLIAMS was ordered to Ship Island. For the manner of his death, and for some of the sad demonstrations made at his funeral by certain citizens of New-Orleans, I cannot do better then to quote the following card published on the day following the funeral:

OUR CHIVALRY.—*To the Editor of the Delta*:—This afternoon the funeral of DE KAY was held. A young officer of the United States Army was buried who, in every respect, was the peer of any young man in the South. We, who knew him, loved and admired him. He was fatally wounded a month ago, while defending a cause in which he took the sword as honestly, with as high-toned feelings of duty, as any man now fighting for the South. He left his studies in Europe to espouse this cause, because he honestly and sincerely believed it to be his duty. He was wounded—but how? From behind a bush, with buck-shot, fired from a gun. Probably by a man who would not have dared to meet him openly. He lingers a month. Not a word of complaint or reproach escapes his lip. Always happy and cheerful, even unto his last moment. We requested yesterday the use of a house of God, in which to show to his mortal remains our respect. It is granted, but how? After moving through collections of street-cars, crowded with ladies wearing secession badges, and passively smiling and cheerful crowds studiously collected to insult the dead, we arrived at the house of the Lord. We find it thrown open like a stable, as if by military compulsion. We enter, and find the galleries and the most prominent places occupied by a rabble and negroes—a collection such as never defiled a church before.

Gentlemen and ladies of New-Orleans and of the South, there was no chivalry in this.

G. WEITZEL, Lieut. U. S. Eng.

NEW ORLEANS, June 28, 1862.

Rev. Dr. LECOCK, of Christ Church, (formerly of Dr HAWKS', of your City,) engaged to perform the funeral services, but he was drawn from his duty by the secession members of his congregation, who probably threatened him with a suspension of his salary if he prayed for the dead. Rev. Mr. CAUSSADE, chaplain in the army, took Dr. LACOCK's place.

An additional cause of irritation, not alluded to in Lieut. WEITZEL's note, was the conduct of an individual not unknown in Washington City, for her hostility to the Union. This person resides in St. Charles-street, near the City Hall, and when the funeral procession passed her house, she, sitting in the gallery, rendered herself conspicuous by various actions, such as persons delighted, and enthusiastic over a circus performance are wont to indulge in, mingling her derisive pantomime with hysterical bursts of laughter. You will find in the papers a special order issued for her benefit by Gen. BUTLER.

In contrast to the unchristian conduct on the part of certain parties in this city toward the remains of a Union soldier, it may not be useless to allude to the treatment of the remains of the rebel Gen. GARNETT, who fell in Virginia. His body, at the expense of the United States Quartermaster, was inclosed in a costly coffin, was carefully and respectfully conveyed to Washington, and from that point sent to his friends. I need not add that there exists at this moment a great deal of excitement among the military and Union citizens. At the moment Gen. BUTLER was absent on important business at Baton Rouge; what course he will pursue to vindicate the outraged feelings of the friends of young DE KAY remains to be seen.

Gen. BUTLER returned on the *McClellan* from his short tour to Baton Rouge yesterday evening. I understand that at Baton Rouge he was put in possession of a number of prisoners. He offered to release them all save one or two if they would take the oath of allegiance; but most of them refused. The *McClellan* is now anchored in the middle of the river with the prisoners on board. I suppose they will be transferred to Fort Jackson. A gentleman, an old personal acquaintance, gave me the following facts; comments are useless, they speak for themselves:

A few weeks ago, after Gov. MOORE ran away from New-Orleans, a Colonel in the Confederate service made his appearance in Marksville, parish of Aroyelles, and issued a proclamation for the militia to get together to form companies to burn cotton. This command was resisted by WILLIAM and FIELDING EDWARDS, natives of Kentucky, but residents of Aroyelles since 1836, thirty-six years ago—WILLIAM EDWARDS' children, natives of Louisiana, being now over thirty years of age. The EDWARDS raised a force to resist the action of the Confederate officer. In the meantime, the Subsistence Committee of New-Orleans, acting under the authority of the city and Federal officers, sent a Mr. DAVES, an old resident of New-Orleans, with others, to Aroyelles, *to obtain food to feed the wives and children of the soldiers who were away in the Confederate army.* As soon as Mr. DAVES appeared in Aroyelles, with a passport from Gen. BUTLER, he was arrested as a spy, and would have been hung, had not WILLIAM EDWARDS and his two sons gone to Mr. DAVES's assistance. Mr. DAVES, while in the house of his mother-in-law in Marksville, was arrested by this band of cotton-burners, eight in number. Mr. EDWARDS, one of his sons, and two other gentlemen, went up to the house and asked, "Why was Mr. DAVES arrested?" The cotton-burners immediately commenced firing from the house; Mr. EDWARDS was instantly killed, his son was wounded, and one of the gentlemen was shot in the arm. On the part of the cotton-burners, one man killed and one wounded; the remainder ran away. Mr. FIELDING EDWARDS, who lives three miles from Marksville, sent for the body of his brother and had it carried home, and then sent for the wounded man and his nephew, and had them brought to his house, when he embarked them in a small boat, and brought them down the river, where he met a National gunboat, under command of Capt. RANKIN, and proceeded up to Natchez—transferred at this place to the *Brooklyn*, and finally by skiff reached the city.

The property of the wounded man, since he has been here, has been confiscated, or, in other words, divided out among the robbers. Mr. EDWARDS, who is one of the most respectable citizens of Louisiana, has been treated with more consideration, since he has been here. He has received a letter from a friend urging him to come home, but in particular "not to bring a gunboat," as in that case his property would be confiscated, and he would have to flee the State.

The truthful details of this fearful tragedy will give some idea of the state of society in the interior of Louisiana. The war is not against the National troops, but an intestine war between self-constituted guerrilla bands and neighbors who sympathize with the Union.

Affairs at Fort Jackson—Extensive Repairs—Immense Supplies of Warlike Munitions—The Political Prisoners.

FORT JACKSON, BELOW NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, June 29, 1862.

Fort Jackson is now in command of the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, (the old Massachusetts Sixth,) Col. A. B. FARR commanding. This regiment is admitted to be one of the best drilled and most effective in the service. It was the first regiment that landed on Ship Island, and I believe Col. FARR was the first man of the regiment. On the 15th of April, the regiment shipped on board of the steamer *Mississippi* and reached the Passes two days before the bombardment commenced. After various disappointments in trying to get up to the forts in time to take some part in the action, the *Mississippi* ran out of the Passes, came up one of the innumerable bays, and, finally, by incredible exertions, landed within four miles of the rear of Fort St. Philip. Here the men disembarked on board of small boats, and on the 7th of May landed at Quarantine, and, among other exploits, succeeded in capturing two hundred Confederate soldiers. On the surrender of the forts, the 8th, Gen. BUTLER detached the regiment from the brigade and it took possession of the forts, where it has remained up to this date. Two companies are at Fort Jackson, four at Fort St. Philip and one at Quarantine. The health of the troops is, on the whole, good; the soldiers stand the climate better than was anticipated by the most sanguine, the deaths being less than would probably have occurred among the same number of men in the North.

The amount of labor done inside of Fort Jackson, not by the soldiers, but under their immediate control, has been immense. The inside of the fort consequently is beginning to assume an orderly appearance. It is a singular fact that the place is overcrowded *with captured munitions of war*, the quantities are immense, and give a magnificent idea of the superabundant resources of the rebels. The citadel in the centre of the fort, which was knocked to pieces by the bombardment, is being removed, but the brick and cement work are very strong, and the labor of doing it is immense; the rubbish once out of the way, there will be made a handsome parade ground for exercising the regiment.

There were in Fort Jackson, at this date, thirty-five political and criminal prisoners, the number includes many of the prominent city officials, (Mayor MONROE among others). The criminals are some of the most notorious scoundrels that ever went unhung. One of the latter is sentenced to hard labor for life, one for 21 years, some for a year, and some for six months. Among the recent additions to the labor gang, is a late Deputy Collector of New-Orleans. The political prisoners are confined in the casemates, seven in each. Col. FARR says they generally behave well, and are liberally supplied with luxuries from the City. The Federal guard who keeps watch over them, eats his hard biscuit or slice of pork, and has the satisfaction of seeing these rebels feasting on rich food, or guzzling costly wines. On a recent occasion, a "casemate" got in a row; an addition to the select party was rudely treated, on account of their want of some position. Col. FARR announced to the high-toned gentlemen that he knew no difference between them and the fellows just admitted; and if he heard any more noises, or had any more trouble, he would put the entire company, without any distinction, in irons; since that time said casemate has been the quietest in the Fort. In addition to the criminals who labor, about one hundred street men are employed. Every possible care is taken of the soldiers, to make the dreary but most responsible duties as light as possible, and so long as the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts, the sufferers in Baltimore, the first to land on Ship Island, the guardians of the flag at Fort Jackson, remain at the posts, the honor of the country will be sustained.

The Provost Court—Marshal Bell—How its Proceedings are Conducted.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, June 31, 1862.

One of the most well-known, and in some respects, the most interesting places in the city is the Provost Court, established by the Commanding General for the punishment of crime, and for the redress of grievances generally. The presiding officer is Major JOSEPH M. BELL, of Gen. BUTLER's Staff. A first-rate lawyer, and formerly a law partner of RUFUS CHOATE, as might be expected, he brings to bear an amount of legal knowledge and experience, that make him one of the most useful judges that ever sat on the bench. "The judge," as he is universally called, is about thirty-six years of age, and has a personal appearance that at once attracts attention. He wears an undress military suit, coat always wide open, a deep gray shirt, and a glazed leather stock. His forehead is remarkably prominent, projecting formidably over his sharp dark eyes, and made still more marked by short cropped hair. His nose and mouth portray a great fondness for humor, but his chin comes to the rescue and gives him the impress of bulldog firmness. I see a great deal of the Judge, and am fond of dropping into his Court, and I like to look at him as he lounges in the evening at the St. Charles Hotel. His military cap is to me a source of unbounded admiration. It is rather small, and the moment it is fairly on his head, it evidently stops the circulation of the air about the scalp, so the Judge turns it sideways, then gets the front behind, he then turns it over the left ear, then over the right eye; in fact, that cap travels about in more attitudes and positions than any other military cap in Uncle Sam's grand army.

The Judge in presiding pays marked attention to personal narratives; he seems to make up his mind very much from the appearance and conversation of those before him. His manner to the lawyers is, no doubt, profoundly respectful, but is open to misconception. Presiding over a military tribunal established by the Commanding General, and acting *under martial law*, he seems to be strangely indifferent, I mean externally, to long arguments on the constitutionality of laws, or the legal rights of rebellious States. When this sort of heavy metal is fired at him he commences turning in his chair, and gradually works around, so that he frequently gets his back toward the "learned counsel." It is understood he does this to keep all external excitement from his mind, so that he can understand "the argument;" but some ill-natured people insinuate that he goes to sleep. One thing is certain, his decisions are made up of practical justice and sound sense, neither quality of which seems to predominate in the learned talk aforesaid.

The Court is held in the Custom-house, innumerable sentinels protect the way, and show you through the dark passages, until you reach what was formerly the chamber of the United States District Court, when you are ushered into the presence of the "ermine," the prominent part of which are two shoulder-straps adorned with oak leaves. Below and behind the rail are the soldier-clerks; in front, the usual large table occupied by the members of the Bar; the remainder of the room is generally occupied by a mixed crowd, that misfortune, the rebellion, or some other rough comb has gathered in this foot of the Mississippi valley.

Judges are dispensed with, and lawyers too, as a general thing. The Judge patiently hears both sides, from the plaintiffs and defendants, and then gives his decision. On one occasion, an old Irish virago, of sixty years of age, complained of a woman of similar annual experience and nationality. The Judge was about to hear her complaint, when the defendant desired to kiss the "blessed book" and make a counter charge. The Judge was not thrown off his guard; he instantly ordered the plaintiff and defendant to stand twenty feet apart, and opposite the Court; then at a signal he gave, he desired them both to talk together, as he could understand two such persons as *they were* at the same time. The pent-up furies opened, and poured out a tale of wrong and abuse upon each other, such as was never heard in a court before. The war of words went on uninterrupted for five minutes, when the Judge ordered silence, and gravely addressed the parties as follows: "My good women, I have made up my mind that if you don't become friends, here and now, I will send you both to the work-house for three months." The parties embraced, wept on each other's shoulders, and blessing his honor for his kindness, left the room two perfectly delighted people.

The first case I saw tried was represented by a good-looking white woman, bearing in front of her a half nude but perfectly healthy baby, some six months old, which she beseechingly held up to the Judge, and plead for an order to make an erring husband devote some of his income to the support of herself and child. A few questions as to the husband's pecuniary circumstances, who was present, ensued, and the indifferent father was made to give security to pay over the proper amount in future.

Then came up an important slave case, the result of which has produced a most profound impression through the country. A Mr. LATHAM, a respectable man, was brought up for kidnapping his own slave. It seems that soon after the National forces took possession of this city, the defendant went to Gen. BUTLER and stated that a slave boy of his was in St. James' United States Hospital, and that he was anxious to get possession of said boy. The result of this interview was, that Dr. BIDWELL, who had charge of the hospital, must keep the boy, if he desired, as his master had given him permission to hire his time, and under any circumstances, if the Government needed him; but Mr. LATHAM was permitted to exchange the boy for some other, if Dr. BIDWELL agreed to it. This resulted in the refusal of Dr. BIDWELL to exchange, on the ground that the boy was very valuable as a hospital nurse, and therefore that his services could not be dispensed with. The result was that Mr. LATHAM obtained the aid of two policemen and went to the hospital, *kidnapped* the boy, and took him out of the city and chained him in a house in the suburbs whereupon LATHAM was arrested. Gen. BUTLER, much to the astonishment of the bystanders and hangers-on about the Court, appeared as a witness, and in a few words gave his testimony, embodying the facts stated above. Next came Dr. BIDWELL and others, who corroborated the General's statement as to the forced recovery of the boy by his master.

Mr. LATHAM stated in defence, that he was not aware that he had violated any law of the United States, by seizing his slave. That by the laws of Louisiana, he was authorized to recover his property. He admitted that he had given the boy the privilege of hiring his time, but on condition that he would sometimes assist his master, and that Dr. BIDWELL said he must keep the boy for his own entire service, and for an indefinite period, he therefore took measures to secure his property. The Court holding that PECKHAM was for the time being the slave's master, hereupon turned to the statutes of Louisiana, made against inveigling slaves from their masters, and read, that the minimum penalty for such a crime, was two years' imprisonment in the State Prison, and rendered a judgment accordingly. That a gentleman should be sentenced to prison for any crime, but especially for *stealing his own property*, is beyond the comprehension of the loyal luminaries hereabout.

The next case was one of vast pecuniary importance, relating to the city banks paying out Confederate notes. Gen. BUTLER's proclamation laid down the general principle that they were not a legal tender, and the individual case before the Court was not to be made an exception. Then followed innumerable demands on the Court for orders for negroes, the "unhappy cause of the rebellion," consuming two-thirds of the entire time of the Court. Each individual case "was disposed of in a word," and the parties interested left the "presence," more or less pleased, when a Mr. FARRELL was put on trial for severely beating his slave. It was proven by witnesses, and by the appearance of the slave, that the master had tied her on her face, and then beat her with a board; becoming incensed, he used the edge, cutting her back and legs into riffs, which had finally ulcerated, until the poor wretch could not for days and weeks turn on her face. The master responded that the girl was refractory, and that he had a right to punish his own nigger as he pleased. The Judge, in reply, asked Mr. FARRELL, "that, if he had a horse, and in a fit of anger had cut the horse's hind-quarters with a sharp instrument, if he, Mr. FARRELL, would bring said horse, and hitch him, bleeding and lame, in front of the St. Charles Hotel?" Mr. FARRELL promptly responded, "No, Sir." "Then," continued the Judge, "why do you try to justify treatment to a human being you would not dare give to a horse?" Mr. FARRELL replied that it was his nigger. The Judge now turned to the Louisiana Statutes again, and treated Mr. FARRELL's case under their provisions. He sentenced the master to promptly pay a fine of $150 and to have no more control over the negro. He further stated that the laws of Louisiana, *if faithfully administered, had provided for such and all other cases of cruelty to slaves*, and that while he held court in New-Orleans these laws should not be a dead letter. Exit Mr. FARRELL, in profound astonishment that he couldn't do as he pleased with his own property.

Some time prior to the capture of the city by the National forces, the Bank of America tried, two or three times, to pay specie for its circulation, but was stopped by Gov. MOORE. When the fleet passed the forts, this bank, with the others, sent away its specie, but instead of to Jackson, Miss., the bank sent it to Alexandria, La. After the excitement was over, the cashier went up to Alexandria, and not daring to bring the money back openly, had the specie packed in beef barrels, had it shipped as beef to the city, landed on the levee as beef, but taken inside of the bank as specie, and it has since been paid out to its depositors, and for its bills, thus handing it over to those who really owned it. Such honesty is gall and wormwood to Gov. MOORE. This bank is now in best credit in the city.

AN INTERCEPTED LETTER

The following letter was intercepted on the 20th of June by some of the officials in New-Orleans:

NAW-ORLEANS, June 16, 1862.

MY DEAR FRED.: * * You cannot tell what it is to be here, and not hear a word from you. We of course bear nothing from the army only through Yankee means, which, of course, is the Southern army are all cut to pieces in every direction and that peace will be declared before the first of the month. We cannot believe such trash, but still it will make one feel low-spirited. We have also any amount of rumors considered contraband by King BUTLER. The last are to the effect that we have taken Maryland, and McCLELLAN has been badly beaten, while the Yankees say he has possession of Richmond. Fort Pillow and Memphis have been taken, and all our gunboats destroyed. JEFF. DAVIS is making preparations for a flight to Mexico. They acknowledge BANKS was defeated by Stonewall JACKSON on account of greatly superior numbers, but he made a most masterly retreat from Virginia. WILLIAM MUNFORD, the man that tore down the flag from the Mint after Commodore FARRAGUT had it hoisted, is dead. He leaves a wife and five children without any support. No one believed he was going to be hung until he was hung on the Mint at the flag-staff. They took the advantage to hang him while attention was called in another direction, while the Union party was hoisting the flag on the City Hall. TOM UNQUHART, the father of FRED, is the head man in it. They make a great deal of fuss about that party, but you need not believe a word about it. It is principally composed of Dutch. Old LINDO and BROWN belong to it. CARISTIAN ROSELIUS, THOMAS DURANT and UNQUHART are the principal ones; JOHN ROBSON is also. He is Lieutenant of the Police; but the Dutch are the principal ones. UNQUHART told a gentleman that lives round the corner from us that they could not raise but 102. They have been trying ever since the Yanks landed to raise it. There is a good many leaving it since the hanging of that man. BUTLER is very much blamed for it, even by his own men and officers. They say he will be recalled. Commodore FARRAGUT was at Vicksburgh when he was hung. When he came down to the city he went to the St. Charles to see BUTLER. He told him he had no right to hang that man. He said he had the flag put up before the city surrendered. He told BUTLER he wrote him a note, telling him not to hang him. BUTLER said he never received it. He told him it was no such thing; he did receive it. He said it was a brutal, cowardly murder. He said he was going home and lay it before his Government. They had a great row. BUTLER then went down to the City Hall to see Gen. SHEPLEY. They both went in a room together and shut the door. They were talking very loud, but no one knew what was said. They both came out: Gen. BUTLER walked down the corridor; Gen. SHEPLEY called him all the hard names he could put his tongue to, and, if a man and a soldier, to draw his sword. Gen. BUTLER only said, "I will attend to your case, Sir," and left. This was witnessed by a hundred people. The negroes are very saucy now. One negro man whipped a man on Canal-street, opposite Dr. MCCREA's; two Yankee officers stood there, and encouraged the negro, and dared anyone to interfere—he was a very old man, too. PIERRE SOULE and Sheriff MAZERO were taken to New-York on some high political charge. Monroe, Harrison Adams, Chief of Police, Mazero's Clerk, Tom Murry, and Dr. Stone were all sent to Fort Jackson and St. Philip. Dr. STONE was sent down on account of refusing to attend to the sick soldiers; he has since been released. They wanted the pilots to take their boats up the river. The President called a meeting of the pilots; they wrote on slips of paper, pilot up the river—on other slips they had, or go to Fort Jackson; the tickets were received in a hat; every ticket in the hat was, go to Fort Jackson first; Commodore FOXTE said they might go—he did not want to force any man against his will. There, I believe I have told you all the news, so now I will tell you something about myself.

If provisions were not so dear we might go across the lake; but they are so scarce I am afraid we would starve to death. Provisions are getting cheap here now. In the letter you sent by Mr. BINKMAN I received $30, and was very glad to get it, but cannot make any use of it at present. Gen. BUTLER has pronounced it a penitentiary act to pass it ever since the 28th of April, but every one tells me it will be good again in a few weeks. JACOB BAKER bought up a great deal of it at 25 cents on a dollar; every one says he bought it for BUTLER, who will make it good again to pay off his troops. They say they have not been paid off for seven months; they are very much discontented; for the most trifling offence they forfeit three months' pay. If this money will not be good in a few weeks it may by the time I need it most. I do not care so much for myself, but it worries me almost sick when I look ahead. If I only had one friend to look to I would not feel so bad. Suppose the same thing happens that took place last year; what will I do, if I do not have any money; that's what worries me; but then I think it is a long time ahead; perhaps something will put an end to this war. I think sometimes, if this war is not stopped I will go crazy—the anxiety and excitement makes me feel as if I want to go away from here—some place where I can hear from you, and hear nothing about the war until it is over. I want the Confederates to win so much—and I am nervous and irritable; these Yankee yarns nearly set me wild. I hope and pray, FRED., that you will come out safe through this war, and all you have gone through will not be in vain. If we only had some ships you could soon whip them. I am going to try and see if I cannot get some sailor to take my letters over the lake and put them in the office. The gentleman that brought my letter is going to take this one. If I could only get some one to take them over the lake I could write often. I don't know when I will get another chance to write to you. Every Confederate soldier now in the City has to take an oath. Every one is afraid of his neighbor. It is very hard to find out any one coming or going. They won't let any one know it. The gentleman is here now waiting for my letter, so I must finish it.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS PAPERS.

GOV. MOORE TO THE PEOPLE OF LOUISIANA

All of the New-Orleans papers publish the following curious document, which is addressed to the people of Louisiana:

The occupation by the enemy of a portion of the territory of our State imposes upon us new and unaccustomed responsibilities. It creates an anomalous condition of affairs, and establishes between the citizens of New-Orleans and all other of our towns in the actual possession of the enemy, and those of the country parishes, relations very different from those which regulate their ordinary intercourse. It is not surprising that a people who are now experiencing the first invasion of their State should not, at the outset, have appreciated the duties and necessities of the new position in which they suddenly find themselves placed.

New-Orleans is the commercial dépôt of the State. To it the whole agricultural products of our soil are conveyed, and from it are brought in return a large measure of the supplies for our plantations and the merchandise which forms the object of every species of traffic. The channels of trade constantly flow between it and the country, freighted with the every-day transactions of all classes of our citizens, thus binding our urban and rural populations together by the strong bands of mutual dependence and reciprocal benefit.

TRADE WITH THE ENEMY FORBIDDEN.

A state of public war, resulting in the armed occupancy of New-Orleans by the enemy, changes these relations. There cannot be a war for arms, and a peace for trade between two people at the same time. The armed occupants of that city are our enemies. To each loyal citizen of Louisiana and of the Confederacy, every citizen of the country hostile to us is an enemy. We cannot barter our products for theirs. We cannot exchange our corn, cattle, sugar, or cotton for their gold. We have no right even to pay money that was owing to the citizens of the now hostile States before the war. Absolute non-intercourse—the entire suspension of communication by visit or for trade—is the only safe rule for our guidance. It is a rule recognized as imperative by all writers on public law, and universally administered by the authorities of nations at war.

COMMUNICATION WITH CITIZENS OF OCCUPIED PLACES MUST CEASE.

Nor is it prudent to hold communication with citizens of any portion of our territory temporarily occupied by the enemy. However much we may deplore their misfortunes, we must not permit these to be made the instruments for our further damage. The only proper and permissable manner in which we can communicate with the enemy or those under his control who are within his lines, is under a flag of truce. Communication with New-Orleans since the armed occupation has been almost unrestrained, save by the fears of those who desired, from motives either of gain or curiosity, to enter the lines of the enemy.

This communication must cease, and at once. It is well known that the General commanding the invading army opposes no obstacle to the ingress of any of our citizens into New-Orleans, but invariably attaches to the passport for egress the statement, "this pass is given upon the parole of honor of the holder, that he will in no way give information, countenance, aid or support to the so-called Confederate Government or States." This cunningly-devised trap to catch the unsuspicious visitor was expected to commit him in the rendition of those services which the country demands. No parole is ever taken when these passports are delivered—none ever required. This condition is inserted in the passport without notification to the applicant that it is to be required, in the belief that the apparent tacit consent of the receiver to a condition thus sneakingly sought to be foisted upon him would be held binding in morals and in conscience. At first the passports were received unsuspectingly, and without knowledge of the characteristic trickery contained in this clause, but it is now well known that none are given without it.

USING THE ENEMY'S PASSPORT.

Whoever, therefore, now voluntarily places himself in the power of the enemy by entering their lines, throws a shade upon his loyalty to his Government. The possession of a passport containing the clause above quoted, subjects the holder to grave suspicion. Its receipt is incipient neutrality. The desire to fulfil the condition assumed to be imposed, is only disguised indifference to our success. The attempt to fulfil it is treachery to our cause. No man can assimilate this *ex parte* declaration of a Federal Provost-marshal, to which no assent is made by parole or act, to the parole of honor well recognized in military usage, the observance of which must ever be regarded as a primary duty. Such paroles are given to, and received by, prisoners on either side, that they will not renew their participation in hostilities until exchanged, and by persons sent from without the lines, that they will not reveal what their presence has enabled them to see or hear.

Neither the citizens of New-Orleans, nor those visitors who have gone there since its occupation by the enemy, are regarded by him as prisoners of war. If prisoners, it is his manifest duty to feed them, and when permitted to depart from his lines, he would require of them a parole to cease hostilities until exchanged.

THE PASSPORTS SHALL NOT BE A SHELTER FROM DUTY.

It has come to my knowledge that some persons have gone into New-Orleans voluntarily, and without any apparent or avowed purpose to accomplish, save the gratification of an idle curiosity, and have since returned with some of these passports. When required to perform militia duty afterward, or accosted by the enrolling officer of conscripts, they present the passport in which a Federal officer has assumed a promise that the holder will not countenance or aid his Government. If any citizen of this State confesses to such a promise, he is self-convicted of treason. If such citizen holds himself bound not to countenance his own Government, he must be a traitor to it. He cannot ignore his own Government. If he does not countenance that, he must necessarily recognize the pretensions of those who seek to crush it. Nor can he separate one part of the pretended parole from another. He cannot claim that he holds himself bound by the stipulation not to give *aid or support* to his Government, and thus avoid military duty, without also confessing to an obligation not to *countenance* it, which is treason unmasked.

The military officers will be charged with orders on this subject, the rigorous execution of which will be required. The Confederacy and the State recognizes but two classes—its friends and its foes. In this mighty and awful struggle for our sacred rights, for the sanctity of our homes, for the enjoyment of liberty, for the salvation of our country, all considerations of blood or friendship must give way—all apprehensions for the safety of property must be disregarded. Obedience to the laws and acquiescence in the policy of the Government will be the cheerful homage that every true man will make. Those who are not true must be deprived of the power to do harm.

SPIES, SALARIED INFORMERS AND TORIES.

Not the least evil of the consequences flowing from communication by our citizens with the places occupied by the enemy, is the facility it affords to spies who traverse the country through the negligence of officers or the unsuspicious security of the people. These spies communicate with salaried informers, who are to be found in some localities, ready to serve any master for gold.

The world has never furnished an instance of a people renouncing their Government and establishing a new one with the unanimity which has characterized the people of the Confederate States. Not even the men of '76, those forefathers whom we are accustomed to think of as battling with undivided heartiness a severance from the crown, and the independence of their nation, approached so near to perfect unanimity as ourselves, in this struggle against a foe more malignant and indictive than the one confronted by them. In the revolt of the colonies, whose districts were inhabited by Tories, who strove to throttle the infantine liberties of their country and bind her by fetters on the throne. In our struggle they are rarely to be met, but though very few in number

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

National Affairs Viewed from a Radical Standpoint.

ADDRESS OF WENDELL PHILLIPS,

Delivered before the Twenty-eighth Congregational Society, at Music Hall, Boston, July 6, 1862.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

We opened this house last Fall, in a season of great doubt, when the prospects of the Nation lowered, we close it now for the Summer, with a cloud resting on the future of the Nation's efforts. I propose to use the hour that you give me to-day, in trying to find the reasons of this delay in what seems to me efficient action on the part of the Government.

When FREMONT crossed the desert to San Francisco to open the pathway of empire to the golden State, he selected Winter, in order that he might know the utmost difficulties that the emigrant would encounter. When FULTON's steamboat first trod the waters of the Hudson, he selected the moment of utter difficulty, when the spectators doubted whether the wheel could move, to go below, rearrange the machinery, and make that efficient which at the moment promised to defeat the experiment. Our institutions now are undergoing their first great radical trial. Hitherto, Democracy here has floated on a Summer sea; no choppy near us; no internal difficulty that could stop, even for a moment, the onward march of the Government. Now, for the first time, the experiment of the people's rule meets within its own bosom the great obstacle which threatens to discredit Democracy in Europe, which threatens to break asunder the territory of the Nation, which threatens to discredit the method by which men are selected to guide the Nation's action. I take this opportunity, therefore, to look into the machinery, to see where the obstacle is, what the weak point seems to be, where the difficulty exists.

Let us begin at the beginning. Every man has a right to a certain influence. Every man who thinks, is bound to have an influence. I think he should not only attempt to influence those about him somewhat, but he should remember the rule of WILBERFORCE, that a man is bound to exert all the influence that he can, else is not innocent if he leaves any single channel unoccupied. He is bound not only to accept what comes to him, but to plan thoughtfully how he shall send influence those about him. You and I are constantly sometimes, with the influence which this pulpit has had in the nation—with the amount of impression it has made upon the public mind; but at the same time it seems to me that we have not had—we whom this effort represents—all the influence, all the direct power, upon the nation's character and course that belonged to us, that we ought to have attained. I propose, therefore, to look for a moment into the machinery, and endeavor to define where the defect lies. I do not mean to belittle the religious and the intellectual influence of such an effort as this. The influence of THEODORE PARKER extended to the Pacific. There are two kinds of influence: one Chinese—a man makes his imitator exactly what he is, as the Chinese artist, taking a cracked plate for his model, reproduces the whole set with a crack. That is one kind of influence—the least valuable. The other is the influence of methods, ideas. A man creates those who follow, not his exact steps, but his method; who accepts not his results, but his principles of investigation, his fearlessness of examination, his boldness of attitude. In a far city on our Western prairie, I found a leading member of a Western bar, a man of cultivated intellect, wide influence, decisive character, who, when he was married, bought all the writings of THEODORE PARKER. On Sunday, the leisure day from his profession, he either read one of the discourses which you have heard from this desk, or he went eclectically through the pulpits of the city seeing whether he and his wife could set up their public altar of worship in any hall. He went through every church of the city, and, judging by what he read at home, found none that gave him a resting place. At last, in a small hall, holding a hundred, he found a self-educated, energetic man, talking to fifty hearers, impelled by the inspiration of his own great heart. He did not agree with the doctrines of this desk, but he agreed with the *purport* of this desk; and there, in that mighty flowing population, the young lawyer, with his wealth, social position, professional standing, wide intellectual influence, placed himself by the side of the struggling talker, and over both the great hand of the Bishop of Music Hall was lifted, to create on the prairies of the West disciples who did not adopt his shibboleth, but who answered to the great spirit of individual independence, fearless investigation, utter protest against popular iniquities and conventional religion. That is the best influence which a man can wield, and that lonely grave at Florence still wields it, far west to the prairies of Illinois and the golden regions of California.

But still, there are four kinds of influence. There is the social, the intellectual, the religious and the political. The social influence is this: a man of fascinating, keen brilliant intellect, and fair position, gathers the suffrages that make him potent from every source, from every quarter. His acquaintances value him by the reputation that the broad surface of society renders to him. He is not potent because he is admired in Boston solely; the reflection of his New-York, of his London, of his Philadelphia, of his Chicago acquaintance, adds to the weight of his social position. The compliment which comes to a great speaker or to an independent man a thousand miles off, adds to the weight of his home hand. So there is an intellectual influence. This pulpit is most potent merely because it collects two thousand men within these walls of a Sunday; it is because Music Hall, to the furthest West, is recognized as the spot where unpopular truth gets an utterance, where trusted Freedom finds an altar. The South dreads it as the vanguard of New-England fanaticism. Its influence is not local. Every one of you feels stronger to-day because you know that the eyes of twenty States are on you. So take the *Tribune*. The *Tribune* is strong, not because of its corps of editors, not for its fifty or fifteen thousand New-York subscribers, but because it moulds opinions in Minnesota; because, when WADE speaks, he speaks with a constituency which the New-York *Tribune* has moulded to stand behind him. When LOVEJOY enters Congress, the constituency that sends him there was created by the *Evening Post* and the New-York *Tribune*. There is no locality, there is no close corporation in these things. Why do we listen to HORACE GREELEY? We know that when he speaks, a hundred thousand men listen, and that on at least a hundred thousand hearts, his words fall with the power of a leader. The majority do not love to lead; they love to follow. There are very few men who love the labor and responsibility of thought. The majority love to have their thinking done for them. In a moment of leisure, in the mere play conflict of society, they maintain an opinion; but in the critical moment, when action is to rest on intellect, when a step is to be taken as the result of logic, when a great nation's fate hangs on his raising the right hand, every man shrinks from the responsibility. He says, "You lead—I follow." The majority love to follow. When such a man as GREELEY speaks, why does the President go to hear him in Washington? Why does the Cabinet crowd the Smithsonian platform when he lectures, and leave CHEEVER and me unattended? Because, when he speaks, the great West listens, and *on* their hot hearts the trusted leader of the Republican sentiment pours the mature, the ripe conclusions which are to immediately result, or very soon to result, in national action. Such are the social, religious, and intellectual chiefs among us.

Now we come to politics—the close, direct influence on the nation's affairs. The political chief represents a geographical district. He is chosen solely by the votes of those who live, one may say, in sight of his house. Unlike the social, religious and intellectual chiefs I have named, the political chiefs, by our present system of election, represent a cut and squared surface of population. Let me explain. Mr. LINCOLN stands hesitating to-day. Why? He is "Honest Abe;" he means to do his duty. I believe he honestly wishes that this convulsion shall result in the destruction of the slave system. [Applause.] But Mr. LINCOLN is not a genius; he is not a leader. It is quite doubtful whether, under Democratic institutions, a leader ever can be President. It is quite doubtful, under Democratic institutions, whether leading minds ever can fill the great offices of State. They certainly never can under the present system. Mr. LINCOLN is not a leader; he is a second-rate man; he rejoices in being a second-rate man. His theory of Democracy is, that he is the servant of the people, not the leader. Like the Indian trapper on the prairie, his keen ear listens to know what twenty millions of people want him to do; what their conscious, matured, recognized principles to-day demand of him to do. He stands asking, "What do you mean I shall do?" ERICSSON is a genius; and if the Union is saved, we owe it to JOHN ERICSSON, not to ABRAHAM LINCOLN, [applause;] for, without listening to anything but the inspiration of his own genius, he sees the want, measures the void and fills it. He is a leader, not a follower. LINCOLN, selected by the present method of Democratic election, as I am going to proceed to show you, cannot be anything but a servant. What does he want to-day? I am going to take it for granted that he is honest; I am going to take it for granted that the Cabinet which stands behind him, according to popular report, is more than that; it actually leans, the bulk of it, toward the purpose of letting this convulsion preserve the Union by the method of making it homogeneous—basing it on freedom. [Applause.] But of course the Cabinet, and the President, too, are only the servants of the people; they listen to Congress; they heed the official voice of the people. Let me go into that a moment. What is, at present, the official voice of America? Democracy means this—the government of the people. Democracy, in its noblest and highest sense, is the Government by the prepared mind of all the people. We are at present plunging ourselves on an experiment of Democracy. Lord BROUGHAM criticises the Democratic "mob" as the failure of Democracy; but the leaders of that he is talking about are the aristocracy of birth. Democracy yet. Not only has the great Southern Oligarchy hitherto smothered the tendency toward Democracy in the Northern States, which it now threatens to annihilate, but we have never had a Democracy, even here. Let me show you what I mean. I am going to speak to you of the rights of minorities. I am about to try to unfold to you, in half an hour, what STUART MILL has been uraing in England for twenty years—the rights of minorities, and to show you that I think here lies the obstacle to the success of the North in this struggle.

We say in Massachusetts that the people govern. What do we mean? When you resolve it into the fact, "the majority govern," is what the politician will tell you. We go to the polls, and out of a million of men, if there are 700,000 who think one way, and 300,000 who think another, the 300,000 must yield to the 700,000 vote. That is the theory. Now look at the result. We will take 15,000 voters in a district; 7,000 of them are Democrats, 8,050 are Republicans. Many a district in this State is as closely contested as that. November approaches; the question is, "Whom shall we nominate?" Of those 8,000 Republicans, 3,000 are Abolitionists, we will suppose; men who agree with FREMONT, with HUNTER, that the path out of this war is emancipation. The question comes, "Whom shall we nominate?" They say to themselves, "if we nominate such a man, there are 5,000 of our own party who are not ready for that problem; he never can be elected. Whom must we nominate? We must nominate a man on a level with the lowest tier of our own party. We must nominate a man whose decisive opinions have never made an enemy. We must nominate a man whose radicalism has never been feared. We must nominate a man who believes the Lord Almighty owns the earth, but the devil must not be deprived of his half of it just yet. [Laughter.] "We must not go too fast nor too far." And perhaps in that district there are 2,000 liquor-sellers. They say, "You must nominate a man, one or the other of you, who agrees with us; if you don't, we, the small minority of 3,000, hold our votes irrespective of all opinions, pledged to this one interest." The consequence is, they nominate an eel; they nominate an artful dodger; they nominate a man who lives by whispering at Washington what it is death to him to have known at home; who is politically dead about the time he is equally well known in both places. He is elected. The 3,000 radicals vote for him—he is the best they can get; the 5,000 unpledged, neutral, non-committal, timid, cautious, hide-and-seek Republicans vote for him. Whom does he represent? He does not represent 7,000 Democrats; he does not represent 3,000 radicals. He represents 5,000 men who were never guilty of an opinion. Five thousand men, then, out of the 15,000 in that district, are really represented. This is not a very near approach to the government of the "majority." One hundred such men go up to the Legislature. Now, I am not exaggerating matters; you know it is true. [Applause.] One hundred such men go up to the Legislature. Then comes up a test question—a stern, close, decisive measure. Sixty men vote for it; forty vote against it. It is carried. Now, how many men put that law on the statute-book? Sixty voters, each one representing 5,000 men. The whole hundred, according to my estimate, represent a million and a half; those sixty represent 300,000 men, and they govern. To-day, the grog shops of Boston, that are open from Chelsea ferry to Roxbury line, choose your Mayor. To-day, the Border States, the most selfish and most timid in the country, govern the country, because this Administration fears opposition more than it values support. We are not under the Government of the majority, on our method; we are under the Government of the minority, necessarily: and, more than that, by the working of our machinery, we are under the Government of a minority of doughfaces; a minority of men who do not offend anybody, whose intellects are of the lowest type, whose moral convictions are at low tide. These are the men who elect Congressmen. Five Massachusetts members, elected by this method, voted down one of the best emancipation measures of the present Congress. SUMNER and WADE and LOVEJOY and JULIAN are "happy accidents," as ALEXANDER the First was on the throne of Russia. "Happy accidents;" but the great majority of Congress represent each 5,000 men without an opinion. President LINCOLN, to-day, when every hour is big with the fate of an empire, when every hour is risking the permanence of the Union, knows no other official representation of the popular sentiment of America than the Halls of Congress afford. The Halls of Congress, taking out those happy exceptions, by the very machinery of our Government, represent the doughfaces of the North—the men without opinion. Does any man here wonder that President LINCOLN does not lead? He has actually gone ahead of the official expression of the public sentiment of the North. His Border State Proclamation is an arrow's flight ahead of any official intimation to him of the public opinion of the North.

Now, dwelling a moment on our machinery, what is the remedy? Why, on STUART MILL's plan, the remedy is to the minority being represented. That is, Boston is not to be obliged to choose, from its own citizens, a representative to Congress; Worcester is confined, in choosing a representative, to her own inhabitants; but if 15,000 men in Massachusetts agree with THEODORE PARKER, in his lifetime, in opinion, they choose him, and send him to Congress. This is the plan, intended to furnish a Legislature that represents not a *majority* of the people as now, but the *whole people*. Then the majority of such representatives, who will really represent a *majority* of the whole, speak for the nation and enacts its laws. The plan is this. Having first settled who shall vote, suppose in any State there are two hundred thousand such voters, and the Legislature is to consist of fifty representatives. Each representative should stand for four thousand voters. Names should be announced, and then, *all over the State*, each man should vote according to a system whose details I will not here trouble you with; but whose result is, that no man enters the Legislature who has not received four thousand votes; and every voter would see in the Legislature a man *he voted for*. Four thousand voting Abolitionists, scattered over such a State, could have thus sent PARKER or GARRISON to the Legislature twenty years ago; and such voters, for years unrepresented, because in a hopeless minority, would have had a voice for the last twenty years in the Legislature. No limit of locality, any more than in the *Tribune*, any more than in the social influence. If Massachusetts does not like CHARLES SUMNER, a million of men the Union over may send him into the Senate. It is no matter where the representative lives, it is no matter where the voter lives. Every man who goes into the House of Representatives must represent the same number of votes. Whether he gets them from Boston or Chicago, whether he gets them from Worcester or Syracuse, it is no matter. You and I might vote for GERRIT SMITH. If there was any danger that WADE would not be reelected, we might vote for him. If CALEB CUSHING can get his number, he goes into Congress; if a radical reformer can get them, he goes into Congress. If there are thirty thousand men to-day who agree with FREMONT, they send him to Congress; and if there are a million such, they send thirty representatives to Congress.

Common men often change a political idol; educated men rarely change an intellectual one. Senators and Representatives, elected for sake of their opinions by thoughtful, decided men all over the country, would certainly have the weight, and probably have the fixedness and independence, of members of a House of Lords; and thus, while approaching closer to the theory of democracy, we should also secure one of the few benefits of a monarchy. Such a body of members would form, inside the Legislature, that base of resistance, that *point d'appui*, which is always needed in a democracy to sustain an unpopular reform; which with us, the Anti-Slavery cause has found for twenty years, in a body of men banished by their opinions and their conscientious scruples from the ballot box; which the temperance enterprise has been so often obliged to find only in hopeless minorities banished from all office.

As things now stand, outside pressure is the only method of reform. The Anti-Slavery enterprise began in 1831. What did we do? We confined ourselves to the trenches; we made our public opinion. The moment we got strong enough, we went to the doors of the Legislature. For fifteen years, we stood there. I remember it well. Not a voice inside those doors agreed with us. We appeared before committees, we circulated pamphlets, we laid a tract on the seat of every member; but no man inside ever spoke for us. We waited fifteen, seventeen, twenty years, before we got so superfluously strong that we could send a representative inside. Now, suppose STUART MILL's method had governed here—that every man who entered Congress must represent thirty thousand men who agreed with him; that any man, up to the number of three hundred, who could get thirty thousand men to agree with him, could go to Congress. Long ago, THEODORE PARKER could have got, over the broad surface of the Union, 30,000 voters to agree with him; and those great orations that were spoken from this desk, from 1846 up to 1856, would have been spoken in Washington, with the whole Nation for an audience. [Applause.] The sight of one such man, accepted by the people, would have changed the opinions of those "waiters on Providence," who always go with the strongest; and instead of standing to-day with a North unready for the conflict, we should have had the deliberations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, from 1845 to '61, educating the people to be ready for just such a crisis as this. Instead of an outside pressure, instead of a Congress to-day that represents the man of no opinion, we should have a Congress that represents the utter and outside Democracy and the utter and outside Garrisonianism, face to face on the floor of the Senate and the House. [Applause.] We need not say with DE TOCQUEVILLE—"Every Government is always just as rascally as the people will allow," but we may ask what sort of a Government we have a right to expect when the authoritative voice of the people reaches it only through such channels as I have described.

What does MR. LINCOLN need to-day? MR. DAVIS of Kentucky, MR. HOLT of Kentucky, MR. WICKLIFFE of Kentucky, get up and say to him, "Advance one step in the direction of HUNTER, and the Border States leave you." The Administration trembles and holds back. A Republican rises. He remembers his constituency at home. Who sent him there? Why, men who are just saved from voting for BENJAMIN THOMAS; men who are just saved from being deluded by the Boston *Courier*; men who are just saved from being carried away by the declamation of Mr. GEORGE T. CURTIS. He says to himself, "I dare not put my foot down: I shall not be reelected." What is it necessary for Republicanism to say to a Cabinet that fears opposition more than it values support? Is it necessary that it should say to them, "Gentlemen, you have had fourteen months' trial; you want 300,000 men [illegible]; you want $150,000,000? you shall not serve [illegible] until you proclaim a policy." [Applause.] The Border States may say, "Put your foot there and we desert you;" and the 1,800,000 voters that put you into office say, "Forbear to put your foot there, and we desert you." [Applause.] The moment that vote is ordered, the servants of the people, the Cabinet and the President, will have light let in upon their minds as to the proper course to be pursued in this national emergency; but until then, the great mass of the national intellect which has been educated by this war, which has been educated by the twenty years previous, is not officially heard by the Government.

I said, we have no genius in the Government. I do not know a man, either in the army or in civil life, that can properly be considered a leader. They are all servants of popular opinion. Perfectly proper: I am not here to find fault with them, lifted as they are to their places by the method which has prevailed hitherto. Democracy in Athens meant a very different thing. The people voted. You could not keep DEMOSTHENES from the sight of the people. Any man might ascend the platform, which was called the Bema, and make his speech. If he could carry the convictions of the multitude with him, the mass voted, and it was war with PHILIP or peace, as the crowning genius of the hour could mould the people to the purpose. But when on the prairies of Missouri FREMONT speaks the magic word which is strategy and statesmanship combined, red-tape snuffs him out, and sends him home to do nothing. Jealousy and timidity block his way, and the only mind which seems to have the flaming energy necessary for the crisis is put into the back rank, is overswayed and balanced by the representatives of the middle class that crowd official houses. FREMONT's name is almost the only one of romantic interest in our annals. Most of our statesmen have only a working-day fame—hard and cold. His life speaks to the heart. Fatherless and poor, he springs even in youth to world-wide scientific renown; amid hair-breadth escapes and dangers more terrific than battle, his reckless daring opens to us a path over the continent—his soldierly skill and prompt decision give to the Union the golden State of the Pacific—always doing exactly the right thing, as if by inspiration, and always successful; a love match; untold wealth showered on him by happy accident; and then, born amid Slavery, his name becomes to 1,200,000 sovereign ballots the representative of liberty and equality—a successful General on the outmost and most dangerous post, he speaks the talismanic word that would bring everything into order; then, as always, never finding a foe who dares look him in the face. Europe admires Democracy led by genius—all is sunshine till that hour. The ancients, when too happy, threw some prized jewel into the sea to propitiate the envious gods. A discrowned monarch lives twice as long in history as his successful rival. CHARLES II. in exile, FRANCIS I. in captivity, are the most romantic names in their history. St. Helena does more to keep NAPOLEON in memory than Austerlitz. It needed the gross injustice in Missouri, the studied insult in Western Virginia, to plant FREMONT's name forever in the people's hearts. Let us hope that, like CHARLES and FRANCIS, he may yet mount his rightful throne. [Applause.]

It seems to me that what we need to-day, if we can compass it, is to approach the servants of the people with some intimation of the real sentiments of the masses. I do not believe that the majority of the North are ready at this moment to demand emancipation as the policy which is to guide the nation out of this war; but I believe ABRAHAM LINCOLN has secured that amount of confidence and admiration that, if he were to announce anything, the millions of the North would say, "Amen!" [Applause.] They have formed no conscious purpose, they have elaborated no exact method, they stand ready to follow. What they demand is a leader. We are to encourage the Administration up to taking the responsibility. VOLTAIRE says: "All saints are cowards." The Whig Party went to the ground because it had just so much virtue as to make it cowardly. The Democratic Party was always bold. In the Mexican war, the Administration took WEBSTER with one hand, and WINTHROP with the other, and said: "Vote against this war for Slavery if you dare! Remember the Federal Party, that opposed the war of 1812; stand on its grave, and vote against the Mexican raid!" And they willed. [Laughter.] To-day, Republicanism in the saddle could say to the Border States and the Democratic Party, "The sceptre of war is in our right hand; it is to be wielded by the blacks in favor of emancipation; vote against it if you dare!" [Loud applause.] Bad men have always used that logic of events. That is what the "logic of events" means. "The logic of events," what is it? It is circumstances calling into action the irresistible sentiments and passions of the human heart. To-day, the logic of events is, that possibly we may save the nation from English and French interference, because Illinois is full of wheat, and English harvests are very barren; because France starves, and the valley of the Mississippi is loaded with grain, and she dare not interfere. The logic of events is, that if England crosses the channel and then the Atlantic, side by side with France, the Irishman, who has hated England for two centuries, will love the negro, provided he can fight England at his side. [Applause.] The logic of events is, that the moment PALMERSTON says BUTLER is infamous, the old Democrat, who hated GARRISON, loves him, if, side by side with the "fanatic," he can only strike at England, whom he hates more. The logic of events is, Republicanism in the saddle, saying to the halting Border States and the *Daily Advertiser*, "The war means HUNTER and FREMONT; vote against it if you dare!" [Applause.] But Republicanism dares make no use of the logic of events. It stands halting, timid, before the representatives of the minority. It believes neither in God nor in man. God, who hears the singing of the prisoner, who is listening to the plaintive wails of the Port Royal song upon the Sea Islands, heard for the first time by Yankee ears, does not mean to tantalize those twenty thousand slaves with the sight of freedom. He does not mean to give them in reality,—God, it believes not, nor man, who stands at the North ready to obey God in this order of his Providence, and go down to give his right hand to the victim. Republicanism at Washington, that believes in neither, is carrying us onward, while time is the only element of success. Let us wait until November, until January, and England and France are anchored in New-Orleans and Charleston to say, "These States are independent." Then the North is not to yield at once; oh no; she will pour out her millions of money and her thousands of men to recover, possibly, her territory to the Gulf. But that is a doubtful policy. To-day, DAVIS is doing less to break this Union by his armies at Richmond, than LINCOLN by his Cabinet policy and delay in the City of Washington. [Applause.] The Administration evidently is very ready to do anything, to go anywhere the people *demand*; not ready to lead where the people are evidently ready to follow. FREMONT and HUNTER in the field, SUMNER, WADE, and their comrades in the Senate, are the only ones ready to interpret the people's instincts into action; that is what constitutes a *leader*.

We are saying, to-day, the enormous penalty of millions of dollars and thousands of lives, for that bad system of government, miscalled "Democracy," which necessarily gives us second-rate, non-committal men for Presidents and Senators. We pay dear to-day for having, as President, a man so cautious as to be timid, and so ignorant as to fear the little near danger more than great danger further off. But the people's instincts are right. They grope their way toward some one whose quick and bold genius will interpret for them their now dumb wishes. They *feel* that *emancipation* is the only thunderbolt which can crush rebellion and save the Union. In vain the mongrel curs, who have mobbed us for years, bark, out of their still unbroken collars, "Save the Union and crush the rebellion; then settle *these minor questions*"—the silent millions see the transparent chest.

This war really began when the disastrous compromise was made in 1787. Then, Slavery began to bind Samson with fgreen withes. What cripples McCLELLAN to-day is, that his fathers, in 1787, bound one of his hands, and left him only one to fight with. What shows FREMONT's courage and statesmanship at once is, that the first use he made of his sword was to cut his own hands loose for the conflict. Thieves break in and bind the master of the house, hand and foot, then go down to pack up the plate. Some one proposes to find means to cut the bonds: "Don't trouble me with *minor questions*," cries the struggling man; "let me get those thieves out first, and *then* I'll attend to cutting myself loose!"

The *Great Eastern* lies rudderless on the sea. TOWLE proposed to rig a helm. "Don't worry about *minor matters*," cry the stupid passengers, "only get us ashore, and then you may repair the ship." A frigate, gaping in all her quarters, is filling rapidly—the Captain proposes to set to work, and stop the leaks. "Oh, no fuss about 'these little things' now; get us safe into harbor, and then you may carry your ship into dock, and make her tight." Such stuff cheats no Yankee—seems plausible only to those who go about asking to be deceived. The only doubt is, will the people's *willingness* to be led in the right path find leaders before it is too late to save the Union? What we want is to impress the Administration with the belief that the North is ready to have her Government mean liberty. I have no doubt of the result for the negro. His liberty is written in the book of fate; the leaf that records it is already turned over—I know it. (Applause.) Why, Mr. CHAIRMAN might as well declaim against the east wind, so dangerous to weakened lungs, or Indian corn, so fatal to fevered systems, as against New-England character and purpose, out of which has grown the Abolition enterprise. When our fathers planted free schools, they planted opposition to Slavery. Thought never rests while there is anything wrong in front of it. A Yankee is never satisfied while there is anything clumsy in mechanics or erroneous in morals within his reach; and the man who planted free schools and pulpits, and made us what we are, made New-England as irresistibly and inevitably Abolition, as now and forever fatal to wicked systems, as east wind and Indian corn must be to fever and consumption. Our questioning brains, impatient that their ideal perfection is not reached, toss and fret till the evil is probed, opened and cured. Like our salt sea, it eats and eats into opposing rocks till it finds no opposite to consume. XERXES' chains on the sea were exact types of parchment contracts laid over such blood—reasoning with such a tendency. Now, there will be no danger from this. When the angels scaled heaven, MILTON tells us the ethereal substance threw off the stain. New-England, for two hundred years, has lived under the dominion of ideas; she has been elaborating thoughts, she has been weighing morals, she has been dividing ethics. The slave system crossed her path; she weighed it, marked it infamous, and nailed it to the counter. Now this war attacks her for having done it. The angels might as well scale Heaven. War is only the tempest—the thunder-storm. This pulpit, this book (the Bible), the Press, are morning and evening, sunrise and sunset, seed-time and harvest, sunshine and cold. We must counteract [illegible] the North. No dangerous and brutal South can permanently hurt or [illegible] New-England [illegible]

[illegible] conditions [illegible]
[illegible] force, and let [illegible] all her [illegible] rise,
With blackest insurrection to confound
Heaven's purest light, yet shall our New-England,
All incorruptible, around her throne
Like unpolluted, and the celestial sound,
Inclosible of stain, would soon expel
Her mischief, and purge off the baser fire
Victorious.

This is sure; it must be so. It is written in the philosophy, is the natural and essential character of twenty millions of brains, that we of New-York and New-England and Illinois must give character to this Continent. I do not doubt that. Give me time, and I know the brain of New-England will inform the whole sluggish system of Carolina and Mississippi. But the question to day is, whether, in order to hold on to that territory, we shall do justice to the negro; and LINCOLN's pause of an hour makes it perfidious and doubtful. NAPOLEON failed in Russia, because he would not accept the serfs who ordered to fight for him if he would free them. Too friendly to ALEXANDER to accept, he was beaten. I was a Unionist sixteen years. The Abolition enterprise started in 1831. We said, until 1846, "It is possible to save the Church and the Union, and still emancipate the slave." We labored—maligned, calumniated, misrepresented, ostracised from society and the ballot-box—for sixteen years. We then said, "It is vain; over the ruins of the American Church and the ruins of the American Union is the only exodus for the slave." From 1846 to '61 we preached that lesson.

We said, there is not virtue and intelligence enough in the North to save this Government from the Oligarchy that is eating it up. 1861 came, and in April, the gun resounded from Sumter, and the whole North started to its feet. We said, "We were wrong. The North is not cankered and dead; it is alive. Bound with the withes of sectarianism, confused by the petty issues of politics, we mistook the time; the heart of the people is still right for Liberty and for Union;" and we said, "All hail the Government that leads it to Freedom!" [Applause.] United government, once, was the bulwark of Slavery—now Union can only save itself by Freedom; supporting it, we do our duty to the negro. Fourteen months, until to-day, we have given that Government our confidence. We have supported it with every moral influence that was within our reach. We have said, "We wait for you to wake up to the lesson of the hour." To-day Europe watches us with her aristocratic anxiety to break the Republic in pieces. To-day, France with one foot planted in Mexico, plots for a weak neighbor that cannot hem in her aggressive designs. To-day the news goes to England, dousing mid-way, that we received such a defeat at Richmond that the Government dared not trust the people with the news. On the basis of that impression, the next steamer is to carry to England the call of the Government for 300,000 more men. What is the impression made upon Europe? The North is standing at bay. She finds herself unequal to the contest. The President finds no moral strength. He dare not mingle in the conflict of bullets the stronger element of the *words*. He dare not let loose liberty for the victim race, and the gratification of the longing of the Northern conscience to be consistent with its own principles. He dare not put an idea behind his rifles. With that conclusion, how soon will Europe interfere? And, if she does, the long vista of a seven years' war is before us. The South, that held us at bay alone, is to have the eagles and the lilies united to its bars, and where is the Union? If it is saved, JOHN ERICSSON has saved it. When HUNTER gathered the blanks into one room at Port Royal, and said, "Every man that wishes to fight, hold up his hand," a forest of hands went up, and he said, "Some of you would hold up four hands, if you had them?" "Yes, massa, if we had them." [Applause.] If the Union is to be saved, it will be by our holding up both hands, using every channel of influence, every method of impression. Why, even WADE and SUMNER, as politicians, cannot dare to take the place which DAVIS and HOLT occupy to-day; with Massachusetts behind them, cannot say to the Government, "Do so, or you have not a dollar." There must be a power at the North that shall say it. If madmen in New-York, and jaundiced editors here, can say, "The Congress that looks at the negro needs only a Cromwell to turn it into the streets," we know it is the voice of men who love and serve Slavery in their hearts. Let us always believe that "Liberty is possible," remembering that poorly planted republican institutions are better than the despotism of the sword, since they at least have vigor enough to cure their own defects.

Doubtless if the Long Parliament had done its whole duty, CROMWELL had never interfered. Possibly, if our Government neglect its duty, some of our impatient successors, looking back on a lost Union, will lament that no CROMWELL interfered. What wonder if a Union, planned by fathers who dared not trust God that to do justice was safe, should be lost by sons crippled by the same infidelity? Yet if, in the providence of God, this Union is to be broken in pieces, let us remember that even such a failure in the experiment of self-government will be a beacon to light the people on in their path to Liberty and Equality. But the record is still open. Let us do our duty promptly, fearlessly, the struggling wish of the people may yet find a voice in the Halls of Congress, and an arm in the Executive, bold and decisive enough to save the Union. May this sublime uprising not be too late and in vain! May that talismanic word, proclaimed at the head of our victorious arms in Missouri, and echoed from Port Royal, sound from the Capitol, to avert foreign interference and crush rebellion!

Commencement of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, at Troy, N.Y.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TROY, N. Y., Thursday, July 10, 1862.

Many students of the Rensselaer Institute have exchanged the pen for the sword; yet the commencement of this excellent scientific college, which took place last evening, was as brilliant as ever. The graduating class furnished the navy with an engineer, and the army with two Lieutenants and a Lieutenant-Colonel. Still there were a goodly number left to bear off the honors of their *Alma Mater*.

Every student, as a prerequisite for graduation, is required to deliver a thesis upon some scientific topic. Usually the theme selected is a design for or review of some structure or machine. The delivery of these theses took place on Tuesday. Among the subjects chosen were a review of the large engine of the steamer *Francis Skiddy*, plying between New-York and Troy; a review of the Niagara Suspension bridge; a review of a bridge on the Morris and Essex railroad at Newark, N.J.; design for an iron arched truss bridge over the Hodson, at Troy; and a review of the water-wheel of Messrs. BUADEN, of this City, the largest hydraulic motor in the country. These scientific essays were of a very superior character.

Last evening Science condescended to doff its robe, and in the speeches of the "Commencement" we heard nothing about sines or co-sines, differentials or angles. There was a very large and brilliant audience assembled at Rand's Hall, whose expectations as to the character of the literary feast in store for them were by no means disappointed. The orations, salutatory, by Mr. N. W. BUCKHAM, of Oswego, and Valedictory, by Mr. W. S. ATCHINCLOSS, of New-York, were gracefully delivered, and expressed the usual sentiments of the occasion in an appropriate manner.

The great feature of the evening, however, was the address of Rev. Dr. BEMAN, President of the Institute, one of the oldest divines in the country, and the step-father of WM. L. YANCEY. The remarks of Dr. BEMAN, though addressed to the students and intended for their instruction, were in fact an eloquent summary of the enormities of the rebellion, and an anathema against its leaders. Dr. B. said that we had never sufficiently appreciated the blessings of civil government, nor of that Government founded by the authors of the Constitution—men as noble as the world ever produced. Was it possible that the only result of the labors of WASHINGTON and his compeers should be a so-called "Confederacy," with human bondage as its corner-stone? Humanity revolted at such an idea. It could never suffer the destinies of a nation to be again controlled by men who had made themselves the great National grave-diggers of the Nineteenth Century.

Dr. BEMAN counseled all young men to keep their eyes wide open during the present crisis. Some men were blind from age; some, in middle life, illustrated the adage that "none are so blind as those who will not see." But for blindness in young men there was no excuse. Youth was the time to imbibe learning, and not liquor—the season to manifest loyalty, and not to abet treason.

Dr. BEMAN proceeded to give JEFF. DAVIS & Co. a farewell *coup de grace*. He said that a few men in the South had worked all the mischief; because it was a land in which the few did the thinking for the many. Had five men from each State been colonized ten years ago, there would be no rebellion now. But God would set a mark like that of Cain upon the brow of these traitors, and in His hands he left them.

Dr. BEMAN spoke very forcibly of the evils that followed in the train of war, against which young men should guard. Intemperance had increased fearfully. God and His holy name were trodden under foot. Sunday appeared to be selected as the occasion for great battles, and our armies resembled that described by STERNE, which "swore terribly in Flanders." Life was less sacred than formerly; and although in rebellion, as in war, it was justifiable to slay an enemy, as a measure of self-protection, we must remember that life was God's gift, and should not be wantonly sacrificed. In conclusion, Dr. BEMAN gave the class some good advice, and trusted that each would earn the [illegible] has one of the world's benefactors."

The degree of C. E. [illegible] Civil Engineer, was then conferred upon [illegible] following gentlemen:

William L. [illegible], Jr., Green Island, N. Y.; William S. Auchincloss, New-York City; Nathan W. Buckhout, Oswego, N. Y.; Richard S. Edel, Poughkeepsie; Horace Crosby, Bangor, Me.; Artus R. Haddock, Troy; Aniceto G. de Menocal, Havana, Cuba; John C. Underwood, Bowling Green, Ky.; Peter D. Vroom, Jr., Trenton, N. J.

The buildings owned and occupied by the Rensselaer Institute were destroyed during our recent great fire. The Trustees comprise some of our leading citizens, and are not discouraged by the calamity. They intend to turn it to good account, and, in rebuilding the Institute, to increase its means of usefulness. Measures have been inaugurated to raise $50,000 among the friends of science here and elsewhere. Professorships of theoretical, practical, and mining geology, mining and dmetallurgy, modern languages, English language and belles lettres, and military science, are to be established as soon as possible.

The completion of these plans will at once raise the Institute to a rank equal to that of our leading colleges, and will furnish it with buildings and apparatus worthy of its name and fame. Messrs. JOHN F. WINSLOW, E. THOMPSON GALE and JOHN A. GRISWOLD are the Committee having in charge these laudable objects.

By the way, happening to look at the *Herald* just now, I found in its columns a bogus account of the Commencement. The time is made *Tuesday* evening, whereas the exercises took place on *Wednesday* evening; half the "nobilities" alleged to have been present were not there, while others who were quite prominent were omitted. The whole affair—which was undoubtedly written in New-York—is of a piece with the usual "enterprise" of the *Herald*, but the artist who executed the sham should certainly have covered up his tracks a little better, and not have made the Commencement take place just twenty-four hours before its occurrence. The whole thing was "got up" in advance from the printed programme.

I make these explanations that you may not regard me as lacking in "enterprise" of the *Herald* stamp.

J. S. T.

The Call for Troops—Obstacles to Volunteering.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At this time, when the President has called for three hundred thousand additional troops, it is of prime necessity that everything right and possible should be done to facilitate the prompt recruiting of this force. I beg, therefore, to call your attention to the present condition of the law respecting volunteers, and to point out the abuses which have grown up to the detriment of the service.

By the Act of Congress of July, 1861, it is provided that to each volunteer who serves for two years or for the war, if sooner ended, there shall be paid a bounty of $100, and that said sum of $100 shall be paid to the widow or heirs of such volunteers as may die in the service. Now, by the wording of this act it will be seen that volunteers who are discharged by reason of wounds or disability before their term of service expires are not entitled to the bounty, although representations to that effect were made by officers to induce enlistment. A large number of men have been discharged from the service on account of disability which does not amount to enough to entitle them to a pension, yet these men are not by law entitled to bounty; and what makes the matter worse, they all think they are entitled to the bounty and look upon it as a grievous wrong that they do not get it. They are spread all over the country thousands of them with shattered constitutions and impaired health, and every man of them believes that he has been overreached, and that promises have been made to him that have not been performed. The passage of an act granting the bounty to all these men would have a happy effect on enlistments, and give to the volunteer a renewed assurance that the Government will keep faith with him in all things.

It will also appear by the act above quoted, that the bounty is to be paid to the widow or heirs of such men as die in the service, and it would seem that there remained no doubt concerning this point; but not one dollar of bounty has yet been paid to the widows or heirs of the thousands who have sealed their devotion to their country with their life-blood. The reason given at the Auditor's office is that no appropriation has yet been made for its payment. A bill was introduced some months ago, but owing to neglect it was lost. Surely it is of some importance that the faith of the nation should be kept with the broken-hearted widows of its defenders. Such is not the opinion of Congress—the members of which lofty body seem to prefer wrangling over questions of abstract policy to doing simple acts of justice.

I think, Sir, you will agree with me, that this is a subject of vital importance, and one that ought to be acted on at once. I invoke

Lard, barrels, 7 3/4@8c; kegs, 8c. Lime, $1 25@1 50 ₩ bbl. Linseed, raw, 85@87c; boiled, 90@92c. Molasses, Cuba, clayed, 30@32c; Cuba, Muscovado, 32@34c; New-Orleans, prime, 38@40c; fair to good, 34@36c; common, 30@32c. Nails, cut, 4@4 1/2c ₩ lb. Oil, whale, crude, 40@42c; bleached winter, 55@60c; sperm, crude, $1 75@1 80; bleached winter, $2 10@2 15. Oil-cake, $30@32 ₩ ton. Pork, mess, new, $13 50@14; old, $12 50@13; prime, $11 50@12; clear, $14 50@15; prime mess, $13 50@14; extra prime, $12 50@13; Boston clear, $15@15 50; Cincinnati mess, $13 50@14; Cincinnati prime mess, $12 50@13; Cincinnati extra prime, $11 50@12; Cincinnati clear, $14 50@15; Cincinnati packet, $13 50@14

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 13, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have no later intelligence from Gen. McCLELLAN'S army this morning. The supposition expressed in dispatches, yesterday, that there had been another great battle, was, doubtless, incorrect. An explanation of the announcement of Gen. McCLELLAN, that the enemy had retreated, will probably be found in the fact that the rebel army, for lack of transportation, has been forced to fall back near its base of supplies.

JEFF. DAVIS, we learn from the Richmond *Dispatch*, has issued an address to the rebel army, in which he insists that the rebels have won a great and glorious victory over the National army, under Gen. McCLELLAN. The *Dispatch* editor, however, admits that Gen. McCLELLAN secured the safety of his army in a most masterly manner. A final battle was expected in Richmond on Tuesday morning last, but nothing positive could be learned there in relation to the condition of affairs, as all reporters were excluded from the rebel lines. It was probably feared that they would tell the truth.

A private letter from a gentleman at Newport's News, Va., to a friend in this City, dated Thursday, July 10, says: "Last night we were surprised by the sudden appearance and landing of several thousands of Gen. BURNSIDE'S troops. They are veterans, tried and proved; you see it in their faces. They are the most soldierly-looking men I ever saw. All seemed in excellent health and spirits. I do not know the reason of the sudden appearance of these gallant fellows here; but there is a rumor round that the rebel Gen. MAGRUDER is moving down the Peninsula."

By the arrival at this port of the steamers *McClellan* and *Trade Wind*, we have advices from New-Orleans to the 4th inst. Our correspondence, and the extracts from the New-Orleans papers, which we publish, will be found extremely interesting. Gen. BUTLER had suspended the functions of the City Councils, and had appointed Bureaus of Finance and of Streets and Landings, consisting of three persons each, among whom the duties of the Councils were divided. This action has been rendered necessary in consequence of the refusal of the City Authorities to take the oath of allegiance, in accordance with Gen. BUTLER'S orders. The moneyed classes in the city were still very backward in owning allegiance to the National Government, but there was a much better feeling among the working classes. Provisions, vegetables and fruit were freely allowed to come to the city, and the condition of the poorer classes was much improved. Cotton plants of the new crop were beginning to make their appearance.

Late intelligence from Arkansas states that Gen. CURTIS had divided his forces, a portion of them being between Cass and White Rivers, and the rest east of Cass River, seventy-five miles from Memphis. HINDMAN, the rebel General, had ordered all the inhabitants in the vicinity to burn their provisions and shoot their cattle.

A great meeting was held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, yesterday, at short notice, to promote volunteering for the army under the new call of the Government. The proceedings were very enthusiastic. Speeches were made by Mayor WIGHTMAN, who presided, by Hon. CHAS. G. LORING, Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, Gen. DEVENS, Col. MAGUI and others, and resolutions were adopted providing for a Committee of one hundred and fifty to receive and appropriate contributions.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, proceedings were commenced with an Executive session. When the doors were opened, the resolution declaring the meaning of the act authorizing the President to take possession of all the railroads and telegraph lines, was passed. It was subsequently passed in the House. The report of the Committee of Conference on the Confiscation bill was concurred in, after some opposition, 27 to 13, and the bill therefore stands passed in both Houses. The report of the Confefence Committee on the bill changing certain judicial districts, was concurred in. The House bill to prevent the imprisonment of soldiers in the penitentiaries, excepting for certain criminal offences, was passed. The resolution requesting the President to have prepared a statement of the trade and commerce of California, Oregon and Washington Territory, was adopted. The bill providing for the election of Representatives in Congress by single districts, was passed. The resolution in relation to the number of Senators constituting a quorum, was debated at considerable length, and its consideration was finally postponed until Monday. A resolution fixing the time for adjournment on Wednesday, the 16th, was reported from the Committee on Finance, and agreed to by 29 to 10. The bill providing for the extension of the Territory of Nevada was passed. At 5 o'clock a recess was taken until 7. The bill providing for the better security of passengers on steamboats, was passed. After an Executive session, the Senate then adjourned.

In the House, the final Appropriation bill for miscellaneous objects was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means. It includes an item of half a million dollars on account of the emancipation of the slaves in the District of Columbia and those to be made free under the Confiscation bill. An amendment was adopted appropriating ten thousand dollars for service on post-routes recently established, and the bill was then laid on the table. The bill providing for the transfer of the District Penitentiary buildings to the War Department was tabled. A message was received from the President recommending a vote of thanks to several Naval officers, which was referred to the Naval Committee. A bill was reported from the Post-office Committee and passed, providing for the punishment of persons engaged in the business of erasing the marks on canceled postage stamps, and selling such stamps. A resolution relative to the pay of members of Congress who may be engaged in the military service, was finally referred to the Judiciary Committee, with leave to report at any time, as the subject involves an important Constitutional question. The Senate's amendment to the bill providing for the election of members to the House by single Districts was agreed to. The House spent the rest of the session in Committee of the Whole, the debate being on general topics.

GENERAL NEWS.

At Special Term of the Supreme Court Justice CLERKE has rendered an opinion of some importance touching the right of Corporations aggregate to legal protection in respect to their business and property. It is held under demurrer, such Corporations may maintain actions for publications impairing their credit.

Flour was in moderate demand on Saturday at drooping prices. Unusually large sales of Corn Meal were effected at firmer rates. The trouble between the laborers and the Elevator Companies continued to impede operations in Grain, and a very limited business was reported, though the market for Wheat and Corn was lower. Coffee, Cotton, Tallow and Whisky were in good request and were dearer. Sugars were less sought after, but were stiffly held. A fair inquiry prevailed for Provisions, Hops, Molasses, Leather and Tobacco. The freight engagements were restricted.

The Uses of Adversity.

We Americans are so frequently charged by foreigners with vices and weaknesses we are quite guiltless of, that it becomes as refreshing as it is unusual when we may candidly plead guilty to some particular fault, and frankly admit there is room for improvement. It is certainly true, for example, that, as a people, we are too excitable. We have not attained that enviable philosophy which would enable us to bear adversity with cheerfulness, and success without elation. Whether it arises from the admixture of a large proportion of the Celtic element in the national organization, or is to be traced to climatic influences, we have lost a portion of that steadiness and imperturbability which distinguished the Revolutionary Fathers. It may be that we have gained in enterprise and audacity what we have lost in equanimity; we may have more *élans* and less obstinacy; yet we confess to an abiding faith in the staunch old characteristics, and regard it as an atoning feature of the present war that it is likely to foster and strengthen those solid qualities which went so far toward ennobling the character and establishing the success of our ancestors.

These reflections are suggested by recent experience. We had been for many months enjoying a series of military successes quite unprecedented, when we consider the strength of the enemy and the magnitude of the results involved. The strongholds of the rebels had been wrested from them one after another, with a rapidity and apparent facility which appeared surprising to the experts who had watched the accumulation of their resources. The affairs of Mill Spring, Forts Henry and Donelson, Bowling Green, Columbus, Nashville, Roanoke Island, Forts Macon and Pulaski, Pensacola, Norfolk, New-Orleans and Corinth, all followed each other so rapidly, and so much as a matter of course, that we really seemed quite embarrassed with our accumulation of victories. Our people were elated and naturally confident; but they carried their confidence too far. They seemed, in fine, to have worked themselves into a conviction that the war was to continue to its end without a single reverse, or even a temporary check to the National forces. Such a consummation would have been truly miraculous. It would have been utterly without a precedent in history. Furthermore, it would have inflicted an almost irreparable injury on the national character, by adding needlessly to the already abundant stock of conceit and self-confidence. We do not mean to infer that there is nothing to regret in the check, for the moment, of our army before Richmond; on the contrary, we should have very much preferred such a circumstance to occur where it entailed upon us a greater loss of guns and money, and a less one of prestige. But that there is a distinct gain to the national character in having a little wholesome bitter to correct the cloying sweetness of perpetual success, we cannot doubt. The exaggerated depression the affair at first created was a legitimate fruit and consequence of the undue elation which preceded it. We have learned a most valuable lesson. We knew before that we were strong enough to crush the rebellion; we have now discovered that all our strength must be *put forth*, for the double purpose of achieving our end, and warning off possible interference. Thus out of the nettle, danger, we shall have plucked the flower, safety, and that at an expenditure which, in the end, will not seem misapplied.

To those who were over-sanguine as regards a supernatural rapidity in closing up the war, the late experience will be valuable. It will show to all the necessity for strengthening the hands of the Government by every possible means, and the propriety of wasting no more time in mere factious disputes. As to those foreign Powers who might be tempted to seize the occasion to insure our downfall, the extent of our increased preparations to frustrate treason, will suggest to them the prudence of leaving us unmolested. Neither England nor France will care to provoke a collision with a great nation armed to the teeth, and sternly resolved to maintain its unity and dignity at all costs and at every hazard. They will realize the value we set upon this magnificent temple of the Union by the million of bayonets we shall have massed around to uphold it. They will appreciate our immutable determination to preserve its shelter for those who come after us. They will understand that there is strength and patriotism left in America to preserve the edifice in its full proportions, and to prevent posterity from witnessing the sad spectacle of our children's children wandering disconsolate among its broken arches and its fallen columns.

GOOD NEWS FOR OUR POOR UNION PRISONERS.—The announcement that the Government has at last made arrangements for a general exchange of prisoners, will cause the greatest joy throughout the whole country—the capture of Richmond hardly greater. The Administration has had its own difficulties in coming up to the adoption of this policy—difficulties that we can appreciate, and which have made the people forbearing under extraordinary trials. But the good to be effected by an exchange really so far exceeds any advantage that could be gained by retaining the rebel prisoners in our hands, that we can readily sacrifice all other considerations. When this measure takes effect, one of its first rewards will be an immense stimulus to volunteering: we think it good for a hundred thousand men.

The Lesson for the Day.

The belief that wrong-doing in the long run meets with punishment, has been generally accepted by mankind. Now and then, it is true, there are found instances of the seeming prosperity of the wicked, so long continued and so fair as to raise a doubt in the minds of some whether that is a law of the Universe. Even King David was afflicted with such doubts sometimes, but he speedily put them to flight; and the race of man on a whole have accepted it as a fact, that any one who sets the currents of his life running counter to those great currents of right and justice which flow from under God's throne, will surely come to overthrow. No matter how long he may seem to succeed, no matter what props and bulwarks he may build up beneath and around him, yet in the end God is too strong for him. This conviction is expressed in the lines of the poet:

> "The mills of God grind slowly,
> But they grind exceeding small."

No wrong, however mightily composed, no evil, however secretly and slyly laid away, can escape or resist their mighty and all-searching power.

But it is not always true that those mills do grind slowly. It is true that with God "a thousand years is as one day;" but it is also true that "one day is as a thousand years." Divine Power works either slowly or rapidly. It can build up a continent by the slow accretions of the falling leaves, or the minute building of the coral worms through long centuries, or it can upheave it at once with earthquake throes. And the same is true in the moral world. There are times when the results of centuries are crowded into days, and when the judgments of Divine Power come upon an individual or a nation with the suddenness of the tornado or the earthquake; and such a period this nation is now passing through. The suddenness with which the calamity of this civil war came upon us, the mighty dimensions to which it has attained in the course of one brief year, with the wide-spread desolation and the long and weary burdens which it will leave upon the people, tell us that in this case those "mills of God" are grinding with exceeding rapidity.

There are few now who fail to see that this rebellion is a fruit of Slavery; that if the Southern people had not given themselves up to it, and to the vices of character which result necessarily from it, and to the ignorance which is its congenial atmosphere, the present rebellion would have been impossible. There were those among us who foretold that such would be its results, but too many would not be forewarned. Now, however, that the evil is upon us, the connection is clearly seen and admitted; and this accounts for the fact, that since the rebellion commenced, the most decided ground against Slavery has been taken in many instances by Democrats, who utterly refused to believe in the warnings uttered against it for years. They have seen that these warnings were true—that that very thing which they had supposed to be harmless, was in truth a pernicious evil; and this new view, so suddenly forced upon them, carried them at once into the determination that no second deception should again drag the nation into such a whirlpool as this.

And as we go further along, the more plainly is it seen that Slavery is the grist which the "mills of God" are grinding among us, and that their revolutions, whether fast or slow, will inevitably reduce to powder that evil which has so long pervaded the land. Where is it that the burdens of this war are and have been felt most heavily? Even among those who have called good evil and evil good; who have sinned against humanity, and attempted to turn back the progress of the race; who have chosen oppression for the characteristic element of their social institutions, and have based their freedom upon Slavery. They have not as yet appeared to learn the lesson which tribulation should teach them. We have seen as yet no symptoms among them of any recognition of their wrong, or any tendencies to improvement in this regard at the South. They hold as fiercely to their political heresies as ever; they gnash their teeth in rage at us, but they give no sign of any loosening of the chains of the negroes. Slaves have worked for them, have cared for their plantations and their property while they were fighting—have built intrenchments and batteries, and have even fought stoutly for them, but we have yet to hear of the first one who has obtained his freedom at the hands of the rebellion. Many have obtained liberty, but it has been in spite of the rebels, and a cause of rage to them.

How is it with ourselves? We, too, have shared in the sin of oppression in days that are past, and we, too, are passing between those terrible millstones. Have we learned anything thus far by our tribulations, or must we be ground yet finer before we learn? We think the signs of the times indicate progress. It may be only the instinct of self-preservation which is guiding us, but as long as that instinct leads us in the direction of justice, of freedom, of the exaltation of humanity, of the traditions and principles of our fathers, and of the teachings of the Gospel, we will rejoice, even though our leader upon that road is but an instinct. To do justice and to carry out the principles of freedom, is the sure way to make them cherished and dear to the people, until, at last, they come to do for its own sake what they had selfishly done at first. So, let the mills of God grind on, and let us accept their tribulation and learn the lessons it would teach.

SCARCITY OF BREADSTUFFS IN NEW-ORLEANS.—In the batch of New-Orleans papers received by us yesterday, there is great complaint made of the scarcity of flour, the high price of bread, and the lack of provisions generally in that city. There were two or three causes which prevented a large supply of these necessaries from being forwarded at once to New-Orleans from the North when the port was opened to commerce. One was that there was a general impression that the Mississippi River would be opened immediately, and that abundant supplies, indeed a glut, of everything in that line would be sent down the river from the Northwest. The others were the deranged condition of the Southern currency, and the supposed adverseness of the people to trade with the Yankees. The obstinacy of Vicksburgh, however, has, up to this time, kept the Mississippi closed to commerce, and while there is a plethora of flour and all small grains on the upper line of the river, the people at its mouth are starving. Even after Vicksburgh does fall, there is likely to be great difficulty in peaceful steamboats navigating the Mississippi for some time, as there appears to have been a system of guerrillaism inaugurated there, in which the guerrillas operate with pieces of flying artillery on the river banks. This it will take some time to root out. As for the other obstacles in the way of trade with New-Orleans, the currency difficulty is certainly bad enough, but it is found that enough respectable current funds still circulate to purchase supplies; and the people are not at all adverse to procuring them from whoever has them to sell. Now that these things are known in the North, an abundance of flour and other necessaries will doubtless at once be shipped for the relief of the breadless people of the Crescent City.

A Counterblast to Croaking.

The croakers are abroad again, and as thick as ever. There are two kinds of them. There are the malignant croakers, who do their work with a hearty desire to work evil, who, like the *Herald*, loudly proclaim disaster, and threaten dissension and consequent defeat, because they desire the disaster and defeat, and think this is the surest way to secure it. And then there are the melancholy croakers—the men who desire most earnestly that affairs shall move successfully, and are willing even to take hold to help attain success, but who are cast down and dismayed by any adverse wind. These men go about our streets with long faces, talk in lugubrious tones, shake their heads and say they begin to doubt whether the rebellion will ever be put down. They dwell with great emphasis upon this or that failure of the Administration, or of some General to have done what they think should have been done, and if one of a more cheerful turn is disposed to look at things more favorably, and to think that even our mistakes may have not been unproductive of good, they are mad. They will not look at the deadly wounds on every side of the trunk of the rebellion, but because it still stands upright, they groan out, "We shall never cut it down," and they complain of the dullness of the axe, and wonder why the blows were not struck upon the one side of the tree instead of the other, and why John or Thomas was not allowed to hold the axe, instead of James or Dick, and they descant upon their own improved method of wood-cutting, and insinuate that this man or that is thinking of something else besides chopping, or quite possibly does not wish the tree to fall—and so they spend their time and their energies in croaking, croaking.

We have no patience with such as these. It does not speak well for their manhood that they should be so easily overcome. Why will they not take a lesson from the rebels? For consider what a field of operations there was for croaking in rebeldom during the months that elapsed between the capture of Fort Henry and that of Memphis. With a defeat for every sixty hours during that whole time, defeat become so chronic that WIGFALL was ready to bet, though he had not heard of a defeat that morning, that he would before he finished his dinner. What a concert the croakers might have given during that period. Give our croakers such an opportunity, and if they improved it in proportion to their present exertions, the songs of all the frogs in the Dismal Swamp would not approach the uproar they would make. But very little croaking, comparatively, came to our ears from rebeldom. The disposition to croak was sternly repressed there, and however a man felt, he was not allowed to give vent to his dismalness. The organs whistled all the more loudly to keep up the courage of the people.

And our people are as firm in endurance, and as persistent in courage as the rebels are. Bring us into circumstances which required it, and we should bear the stings and arrows of outrageous fortune, and the pressure of necessity, just as well as they have done. We hear so much croaking now-a-days because we have been checked in our onward course—prevented from attaining our end just at the moment when we thought we should; let us meet with one really serious disaster, and we should hear less of it. Let the cause be really in danger of overthrow, and these dismal forebodings would be repressed, and instead of long faces, we should have set teeth.

Why should it not be so now? Do not these men know that our cause is the cause of freedom and of civilization? And did they ever hear of a good cause which had an uninterrupted course of success? Nothing grows firm and strong in that way. We must have the chill of Winter to check and harden the growth, if we would have the heart of oak. That our cause should receive one check, is no sign whatever that it shall not yet come in, in full swell of triumph.

And if our croaking friends would only recollect, each one of them, when he finds fault with the folly or the dishonesty of the Administration, that it is not given to every one to be as wise and good as he is, and that neither the President nor any of his Cabinet, nor any of our Generals can exceed the capacity which God has given to them; and if each would try to console himself with the thought of how much better he would have done in the place if he had been there, it would really be a help to the cause. Here are the tools which we have got to work with and the work has got to be done. If a man thinks they are dull, he must put to them more strength, and not waste time or dampen courage by lamenting that they are dull. If our leaders cannot conquer peace for us with 500,000 men, then we must give them more. If they cannot do it for us in a year, then we must give them two years. If they won't take our way of doing it, then they must do it in their own, whether that be the slowest and hardest or not.

But however many men, and however much time it is to take, and by whatever means it is to be accomplished, the axe must finally be laid to the root of rebellion. Let all hold fast to that determination; for the faster we hold to it the less we allow ourselves to be cast down. The more we make our discouragements incentives to exertion, to fixedness of purpose and to endurance, the less exertion shall we be called on to put forth, the less will our powers of endurance be put to the test. Cheerfulness and hopefulness are duties—croaking is a sin and a shame. In the words of that sturdy old French Protestant hero, LA NOUE, with the Iron Hand, at a time of far greater discouragement and danger than the present is to us—"In these terrible tempests, as it is a duty rigorously to punish the betrayers of their country, even so it is an obligation upon us to honor good patriots, and to support them in venial errors, that we may all encourage each other to do the right."

CHARGES AGAINST GEN. MITCHEL.—We publish in another column a brief but extraordinary article concerning Gen. MITCHEL, from the Louisville *Journal*; and as it is understood that on account of certain charges made by his superior officer, he had resigned his command, and that, upon notification of his resignation reaching Washington, he was summoned to that place, it is to be hoped that an immediate investigation will be made into the case, so that a gallant officer may be exculpated from insinuations and charges which, we have no doubt, are false. The statements put forth so far will astonish the public; and that they should be made, and copied and reechoed by other Western journals, will produce throughout the country a feeling of profound sorrow. The Louisville paper makes no specifications, gives no details, nor does it, nor any other of the Western journals, furnish any facts upon which a public judgment can be formed respecting the alleged delinquencies of Gen. MITCHEL. It merely speaks of his conduct in North Alabama as being "injurious to the Government and disgraceful to humanity;" that he has "perpetrated deeds of cruelty and of guilt, the bare narration of which makes the heart sick;" that "his villainous misconduct is a national calamity"—it calls upon the Government to exercise upon him vengeance without mercy, and it applies epithets, and indulges in other strong talk, which we would not reproduce but that it has been extensively copied and has done damage in the West, and that we desire that the case may be promptly and officially settled, before the public service is further injured. No one who knows Gen. MITCHEL will place the slightest belief in the statements as they now stand. As an officer, a man, a gentleman, a *savan* and a conservative politician, he has been honorably known, and eminent in society and throughout the country and the world. His personal character alone is a complete shield against any imputations affecting himself individually.

It is understood that the charges originate with Gen. MITCHELL'S superior officer, Gen. BUELL; and, it is feared, are the results of personal and military antagonism. Gen. BUELL arrived at Huntsville at the close of last month, and a day or two after his arrival, according to Western correspondents, quarreled with Gen. MITCHEL. The latter, it is also given out, believed in conducting the war according to principles not held by Gen. BUELL. He believed in foraging upon the enemy's country, moving rapidly upon the enemy's works and strongholds, treating rebels as if they *were* rebels; or, in other words, to use a phrase recently attributed to him, he believed we "were engaged in *war*." It was mentioned by an evening cotemporary, the other day, as an instance of the mode in which he has always operated, that he recently took a rebel "post composed chiefly of cotton bales; he first made those bales a floating bridge, over which he carried all his wagons and troops, and then shipped them to Nashville by railroad, where he sold them for twenty thousand dollars in gold;" and hence, "with fifteen thousand men under his command, it has cost the Government nothing for forage, and very little, comparatively, for pay." So also Gen. MITCHEL made a march from Nashville to Huntsville some months ago, whose swiftness and splendor has made it somewhat famous in the military history of the war; while the march of Gen. BUELL from Nashville to Pittsburgh Landing, just before the great battle of Shiloh, had it been characterized by equal speed, might have given a more decisive termination to that engagement. Of this nature have been all the charges against Gen. MITCHEL with which the public have been familiar; and though the deeds were certainly not advantageous to the rebels, they are not such as should be severely censured by loyal men. Gen. MITCHEL is a Kentuckian by birth, while Gen. BUELL is a native of Ohio; and though the horrible ravages of the rebels in MITCHEL'S native State may have given him a deep hatred of the rebellion, neither, it is conceived, should *that* make him any the less unfit for warlike work at the present time.

We are grieved that any loyal paper should use such language about one of our best officers, as that used by the Louisville *Journal*, and hope that it will at once appear that the charges are those only of an enemy, and are without foundation. This is no time for military quarreling.

The Scarcity of Change in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Saturday, July 12.

The City Councils last evening voted to issue promissory notes to the amount of $50,000, in denominations ranging from ten cents to fifty cents, to supply the existing want of small change.

These promissory notes are to be redeemed by the city in sums of $10 dollars or more.

A temporary loan of $50,000 is authorized for the redemption of the notes.

The Council, some years ago, resorted to a similar plan, which worked satisfactorily.

Base Ball.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 12.

The score yesterday in the base ball game between the Excelsior Club, of Brooklyn, and the picked nine of Boston, stood as follows:

Excelsior	39
Boston	13

Of the Excelsior Club, Mr. FLANLY was sick, and Mr. COOK was injured and had to return home. Messrs. HENRY FERGUSON and GEORGE COLE, of the same Club, and two fine players, took their places.

The Anglo Saxon Outward Bound.

MONTREAL, Friday, July 11.

The steamer *Anglo Saxon* sailed at 10½ o'clock this morning from Quebec for Liverpool, with 92 cabin and 20 steerage passengers, and 257 troops.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The President and the Border States.

The Policy of Gradual Emancipation Again Urged.

Propositions of the Border State Men.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 12.

AN IMPORTANT POLITICAL MOVEMENT.

A political movement of great importance is now going on. The President is making a new effort to come to an agreement with the Border Slave States on the subject of gradual emancipation. He submitted to-day to the Congressional Representatives of these States a paper, in which he recapitulated his previously expressed views in favor of voluntary emancipation with compensation, and avowed his continued desire to see loyal men protected in all their rights as citizens of loyal States. But he thought the time had come when all men should make new and even greater sacrifices for the Government they love—those of the Border States among them. The President thinks that nothing would so much contribute to suppress the rebellion as the Border Slave States, now fighting for the Union, to show, by the adoption of a gradual emancipation policy, that they have forever cut themselves off from the hopes of the rebels—the act proving that they are ready to surrender on fair terms their own interest in Slavery rather than see the Union dissolved. The President, in conclusion, urges the Border State representatives to some organized effort to bring their States up to the emergency of the times. The Representatives addressed are holding a caucus to-night to consider and frame a reply to the President. There are three points apparently agreed on among them.

1. That the border States have come up to the full demands of the Government heretofore made on them, they having raised fully 80,000 men, now fighting for the Union, and they will raise their new quota under the new call.

2. In regard to the President's Emancipation offer, heretofore embodied in Congressional resolution, these men say that it is not practical nor specific. It proposes a change which can only be effected through State Conventions, and there it requires years. Kentucky's present Constitution requires four years to call a Convention and have it meet, and then, after going through the preliminary stages, and getting a State's consent, there would be no act of Congress to consummate, and the question would still be an open one, whether the National Government would or could appropriate the millions of money needed to carry out the scheme. This specific legislation should precede the State's preparation.

3. To obviate the delays of organized State action, the Border State representatives think the offer should be made at once, and directly to the individual citizens of the Slave States, and then the questions would be at once solved, and in time to aid the Government. Congress would at once prove its willingness to appropriate the money, and the people of the States show their readiness to aid the Union even at the sacrifice of a radical change in their social organization.

In conclusion, our representatives will assure the President that their constituents revere the Constitution and Union dearly as ever; that they admire his heroic efforts so far to preserve both, and on that platform will not be surpassed by any portion of the Union in furnishing men and money for the work.

CONGRESS APPROACHING ITS END.

Congress has settled down upon its lees, as the account of the personal altercation between two members, on the floor of the House, in the presence of twenty-five others, sufficiently indicates.

TO DISCHARGED SOLDIERS

The Army Appropriation law contains a clause providing for the comfort of discharged soldiers who may arrive in the principal cities of the United States, so disabled by disease or by wounds received in the service as to be unable to proceed to their homes, and for forwarding destitute soldiers to their homes. Two million dollars are to be applied to this purpose, and expended under the direction of the President of the United States.

GEN. POPE PROMOTED.

The President has appointed Major-General of Volunteers POPE, now in command of the Department of Virginia, a Brigadier-General of the regular army, vice JOHN E. WOOL, promoted.

THE HERALD'S TARIFF BILL.

The *Herald* has again deceived its readers. The Tariff bill given in its issue of to-day is a bundle of errors, and has greatly amused those who are familiar with the Act as it came from the Conference Committee. The merchants of New-York will not thank the *Herald* for making time at the expense of truth. In a brief comparison over twenty errors in the *Herald* copy were discovered. That will cost those who relied on them, if any did, millions.

THE TREASURY EXTENSION.

In December last the Hon. Mr. WALL, of New-York, presented a resolution in the House, asking that the Committee on Expenditures on Public Buildings, of which he is a member, be authorized to investigate the management of the Treasury Extension, the competency of the architects, and the expense in which the Government was likely to be involved. The resolution was adopted, and the Committee empowered to send for persons and papers. The result of their investigations has been presented to the House in a report from Mr. SARGENT. It appears that at the present rate of expense the extension will cost about five millions dollars. The Committee pronounce Messrs. YOUNG & CLARK of the Bureau of Construction, grossly incompetent, and prove by abundant testimony that the original plans have been widely departed from, and a great amount of the public money, probably a quarter of a million of dollars, squandered. The report will attract much attention, and great credit is due to Representatives HALL and SARGENT and the other members of the Committee for their disclosures.

ITEMS FROM RICHMOND.

Richmond papers announce the death of J. K. TAPP, Cashier of the State Bank of Georgia.

Gen. HUMPHREY MARSHALL has resigned his commission in the rebel army, and his brigade has been turned over to Gen. WILLIAMS.

DEATH OF JOHN CURRIE.

Richmond papers of the 7th announce the death of JOHN CURRIE, of the house of CURRIE BROTHERS, shippers, well known to hundreds in New-York.

THE NEW TARIFF.

The fourteenth section of the new tariff provides there shall be levied, collected, and paid on all goods, wares and merchandize, or the growth or produce of countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope, when imported from places this side of the Cape of Good Hope, a duty of ten per centum ad valorem, and in addition to the duties imposed on any such articles when imported directly from the place or the places of their growth or production;

all goods, wares and merchandise which may be in the public stores or bonded warehouses on the first day of August next, may be withdrawn for consumption upon the payment of duties now imposed thereon by law, provided the same shall be so withdrawn within three months after date of the original importation; but all goods, wares and merchandise which shall remain in the public stores or bonded ware houses for more than three months from the date of the original importation, if withdrawn for consumption, and all goods on shipboard on the 1st of August next shall be subject to the duties prescribed in the act. The privilege of purchasing supplies from public warehouses, duty free, are extended under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe to the vessels-of-war of any nation in ports of the United States, which may reciprocate such privileges ward the vessels-of-war of the United States in its ports. No part of the act of internal duties in relation to the stamp duties shall be held to take effect before the 1st of September next, and so much of that act as relates to the appointment of collectors and assessors shall be held to take effect 21st of July, instead of from and after its approval by the President.

LETTER FROM GEN. BANKS.

The following is the letter of Major-Gen. BANKS to Mr. GOOCH, of the House of Representatives, relating to the resolution of June 16, offered by Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, directing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire whether persons of color were allowed Government transportation on Gen. BANK's retreat from Strasburgh, while white people, including sick and wounded soldiers, were compelled to walk, and which letter Mr. GOOCH asked unanimous consent to read last Monday, when a vote was taken on a preamble to the resolution, but objection was made by Mr. VOORHEES, and others of the opposition.

WINCHESTER, Thursday, June 19, 1862.

HON. D. W. GOOCH—*Dear Sir*: In answer to your inquiry I have the honor to say there is no foundation of fact for the statement contained in the resolution inclosed to me. No person not belonging to the army, white or black, was allowed to occupy or use Government transportation of any kind on the march of my command from Strasburgh. If any instance occurred, it was with one exception not only without authority but against orders, and has not yet come to my knowledge. Citizens, traders, refugees and fugitives were protected in the occupancy of their own wagons, and allowed to move with the Government train in order, and no further. The rear guard, infantry and artillery, halted in the rear of Martinsburgh from 2 o'clock till evening. When at a considerable distance on our march, we overtook a small party on foot. My attention was attracted by a little girl about 8 years of age, who was toddling over the stones by the wayside, and I asked how far she had traveled. From Winchester, she said. We were then about twenty-seven miles on our march. I requested the commissaries to give her a lift, and the gallant men who had hung upon the rear of the column for its defence, the greater part of the distance, answered with alacrity. No successful efforts were made to ascertain her complexion, but it is not impossible she belonged to the class referred to in the resolution, and that her little limbs had been strengthened by some vague dream of liberty, to be lost or won in that hurried night march.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant, N. P. BANKS,
Major-General Commanding.

REGIMENTAL BANDS.

A law has passed Congress discontinuing all regimental bands in the United States army. They are to be mustered out of service at the end of thirty days, unless they volunteer to join brigade bands, the only bands retained.

COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

EX-GOV. BOUTWELL, Commissioner of internal revenue, is a practical business-man, about forty years of age. He will, it is alleged, have the chief selection of all assessors and collectors, under the Tax bill—Mr. CHASE being willing to escape the pressure of the new brood of office-seekers.

IOWA'S QUOTA.

Col. F. J. HERRON, of Iowa, who was wounded at Pea Ridge, and has been nominated for Brigadier, received a dispatch from Gov. IRKWOOD, to-day, saying that Iowa's quota, under the new call, six regiments, will be raised without difficulty. Col. HERRON goes to Iowa, authorized to organize a brigade.

COMMITTEE ON THE WAR.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War continue their sessions.

FROM WARRENTON.

Private advices from Warrenton, Va., represent no signs of the enemy in that vicinity. The cars reached there several days ago for the first time since the evacuation of Manassas, early in March, and citizens receive supplies from Alexandria. Good order is maintained under Provost-Marshal BATES, of the Twelfth Massachusetts.

COMMODORE FOOTE.

It is not officially known here, as recently reported in the newspapers, that Commodore FOOTE will be placed at the head of a new naval expedition.

PACIFICATION IN MISSOURI.

Prominent Missourians speak of the continued progress of pacification in their State, and therefore emphatically deny that the appointment of a Military Governor of Missouri is contemplated. The name of Col. PHELPS, of the House of Representatives, has been mentioned in that connection, but it is not improbable that that gentleman will be appointed Military Governor of Arkansas, should it be determined to create the office.

THE STATIONERY CONTRACT.

The contract for supplying Stationery to the State Department and United states Consulates has been awarded to PHILIP & SALOMONS, of this city.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

Among the business which will be left unfinished by Congress is the General Bankrupt law, which has been steadily gaining in friends.

THE CONFISCATION BILL.

Messrs. BLAIR of Virginia, CASEY of Kentucky, MAYNARD of Tennessee, and FISHER of Delaware, are the only representatives from the Slave States who voted for the Conference report on the Confiscation bill.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate yesterday by the President, under the Act of the 5th of July, reorganizing the Navy Department: Chief of Yards and Docks, Commodore Joseph Smith; Equipments and Recruiting, Commodore Andrew H. Foote; Navigation, Capt. Chas. H. Davis; Ordnance, Capt. John A. Dahlgreen; Construction and Repairs, John Lenthal; Steam Engineering, Benjamin F. Isherwood; Provisions and Clothing, Horatio Bridge; Medicine and Surgery, Dr. Wm. Wheelaw.

SCHUYLER HAMILTON has been nominated for Major-General and J. H. WARD, of New-York, for Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

THE RESPONSE.

Information received here from all the New-England and Northern States, through official sources, exhibits evidence of the prompt and patriotic demonstrations on the part of the people in responding to the call of the President for additional troops. Maine, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New-York, through the Executive and Military authorities of those State, are responding with a zeal worthy of their ancient fame. Other States are doing equally well.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in Executive Session to-night, confirmed the following Presidential nominations:

Lieut. PETER TURNER, Commander in the Navy, on the reserved list.

TRUMAN SMITH, Connecticut, Judge under the treaty with Great Britain to suppress the Slave-trade.

EX-GOV. GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Massachusetts, to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

ERASTUS D. COLVER, New-York, Minister Resident to Venezuela.

BENJ. WIBDER, Commissioner of the United States to Hayti.

WM. HENRY JOHNSON, Pennsylvania, Assistant Surgeon in the navy.

JAMES PITE, Pennsylvania, Second Lieutenant in the marine corps.

THE NAVAL GRADE BILL.

Considerable interest is manifested in behalf of the passage by Congress of the Naval Grade bill, so-called, providing for the promotion of officers in the navy for meritorious conduct, as well as in the army. While men who were captains in the army when the war commenced, have been promoted to Major-Generals, some of them without having performed any meritorious service whatever, such men as GOLDSBOROUGH, DUPONT, WALKER, FARRAGUT, FOOTE, MORRIS, and others, who have rendered gallant service in our navy, have not been promoted, because of a practice in the service of rotation in promotion without respect to service rendered. The result is that each of the Major-Generals now in the service receives twice or thrice as much pay as either of the naval heroes above named. Such facts, it is insisted, should influence Congress to so frame the Grade bill, as to enable the President, in rewarding our active naval officers, to date their promotions back, to take effect from the time the meritorious service was rendered, as in the case of the army.

A NUISANCE ABOLISHED.

Provost-Marshal DAVIES has notified the proprietors of all the concert and drinking saloons in Washington, that the practice of employing girls to wait upon the guests must be discontinued within the next three day, under the penalty of having their establishments closed.

CARS RUNNING.

Cars on the Pennsylvania-avenue street railroad, between the Capitol and Willard's, commenced running to-day.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 12.

The reading of the journal was dispensed with and the Senate went into Executive Session. After a few moments the doors were opened.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) called up the resolution declaring the meaning of the act authorizing the President to take possession of railroads and telegraph lines. The bill prevents the construction of any line of railroad under said act. Passed.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) from the Committee of Conference on the Confiscation bill, made a report.

Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, (Opp.,) moved the report be laid on the table and printed. He thought there was a new matter put in the report beyond the authority of the Committee. Rejected. Yeas, 12 Nays, 28.

The report was then agreed to as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Clark, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Howard, King, Lane of Kansas, Lane of Indiana, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot, Wilson of Massachusetts, Wright—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Browning, Carlile, Cowan, Davis, Henderson, Kennedy, McDougall, Powell, Saulsbury, Stark, Wilson of Missouri, Willey—13.

NOT VOTING—Messrs. Collamer and Rice.

ABSENT—Messrs. Dixon, Howe, Latham, Nesmith, Pearce, Thompson.

So the bill stands passed.

Mr. WILEY, of Indiana, (Rep.,) called up the report of the Committee of Conference on the bill changing certain Judicial districts.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep.,) opposed the report at some length.

After further discussion the report of the Committee was concurred in.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, called up the House bill to prevent the imprisonment of soldiers in the Penitentiary under sentence of Courts-martial, except for certain criminal offences, and it was passed.

Mr. MCDOUGALL called up the resolution requesting the President to have prepared a statement of the trade and commerce of California, Oregon and Washington Territory, for the next session of Congress, and it was adopted.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) called up the bill providing for the election of Representatives in Congress by single Districts, and it was passed.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) called up the resolution in relation to the number of Senators constituting a quorum.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) claimed that the Senate could only consist of Senators elected, and not of persons never elected, and no knowing when they would be; consequently a quorum must consist of a majority of those elected.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) concurred with the Senator from Vermont. He thought if this resolution was necessary at all, it should be passed now.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) referred to and cited from English parliamentary usage and law, where three make a quorum in the House of Lords, and forty in the Commons. He contended that all parliamentary law decided that what shall constitute a quorum is entirely within the control of any body, and that the language of the Constitution leaves the question open entirely.

Mr. MCDOUGALL opposed the resolution. It was against the plain language of the Constitution. The same language was used in almost every corporation, and the courts had often decided that there must be a majority of the whole number to constitute a quorum. He considered the resolution as a plain attempt at a violation of the Constitution in regard to the organic law of the Senate.

Discussion was continued at some length by Mr. DAVIS and others, when the further consideration of the subject was postponed until Monday.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) introduced a bill in relation to letters-of-marque, prizes and prize goods.

The bill authorizes the President, when war exists or is declared, to issue letters-of-marque to private vessels.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Finance, reported a resolution fixing the time for the adjournment of Congress on Wednesday, the 16th of July.

Messrs. SHERMAN, TRUMBULL, WADE, and others opposed any adjournment of Congress in the present condition of things.

After further discussion, the resolution was agreed to by Yeas 29; Nays 10.

NAYS—Messrs. Chandler, Grimes, Harlan, King, Pomeroy, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson and Willey.

By common consent, Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) was permitted to record his vote in the affirmative on the Confiscation bill.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, (Union,) called up the bill to refund to the State of Missouri the moneys paid to the troops by that State for the suppression of the rebellion.

The bill was passed.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) called up the bill providing for the extension of the Territory of Nevada.

The bill was passed.

Mr. TRUMBULL introduced a joint resolution in relation to the law of prize.

The bill provides that hereafter all the moneys arising from the sale of prize property shall be paid into the Treasury within twenty days after the sale. Laid over.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to substitute "Soyer Crimean soup" for preserved meats and dessicated vegetables in the navy rations. Passed.

The Senate at this hour, 5 o'clock, took a recess until 7 P. M.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) called up the bill in relation to commissioned officers in the revenue service.

The bill was passed.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) called up the bill amendatory of the acts prohibiting the Slave-trade. Laid over.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) called up the bill providing for the better security of passengers on steamboats.

The bill was passed.

The Senate then went into Executive Session, and on the opening of the doors, again adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 12.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the final Appropriation bill from that source for miscellaneous objects, including an item of half a million of dollars on account of the emancipation of the slaves of the District of Columbia and those to be made free under the Confiscation bill, looking to their colonization and the securing of land outside of the limits of the United States for that purpose, for which provision has already been made, this amount to be repaid into the Treasury from the sales of confiscated property.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) proposed an amendment, which was adopted, appropriating $10,000 to enable the Post-office Department to put such service on the post routes recently established, as may be deemed necessary.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) moved to lay the bill on the table. Carried by 10 majority.

The House tabled the bill providing for transfer of the District Penitentiary buildings to the War Department, to be used for arsenal purposes, and authorizing contracts to be made with States to custody the prisoners till the expiration of their terms of sentence.

Several reports of Committees of Conference were concurred in, including one of the disagreements to the bill to reorganize the Judicial Circuits of the United States.

A message was received from the President recommending that the thanks of Congress be extended to the following-named naval officers: Capts. LARDNER, DAVIS, DAHLGREN, ROWAN, D. D. PORTER and STRINGHAM, for valuable services mentioned. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The Senate resolution, declaring the meaning of the act authorizing the President to take possession of the railroads and telegraph lines, was passed.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) called attention to the fact that the Post-office Department had learned that an extensive business had been done in the erasing by chemicals or otherwise, of the marks on canceled postage-stamps, and selling them in lots. As there is no punishment for such an offence, he reported a bill, which was passed, punishing persons so engaged, with the intention of using such stamps, by imprisonment, not exceeding three years, or a fine of $1,000, or both, in the discretion of the Court.

Mr. MCPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) introduced a resolution that in cases of Members of Congress who have been or shall be absent from their seats while in the military service of the country, no deduction shall be made from their pay as members, provided they have not drawn pay as military officers.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Opp.,) during the debate on this resolution, remarked that no man could be a Member of Congress and in the military service at the same time.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, (Union,) (who raised a regiment of militia, and who was in the battle of Pea Ridge,) said he had for his period of service drawn pay as a Colonel, but no pay as a member of the House during his absence from his seat.

Mr. BIDDLE, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) (who was in the military service five months,) said his case was precisely that of the gentleman, (PHELPS.)

Mr. FOCKE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) (who headed an Illinois regiment,) remarked that he drew his pay as a Colonel while serving, every dollar of which he spent to promote the comfort of his soldiers. If he was not entitled to pay for both services—he had drawn here a little more than he was entitled to—the excess could readily be restored.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, (Rep.,) thought pay should be allowed for both services.

On the suggestion of Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.,) the resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee, with leave to report at any time, the subject involving an important constitutional question.

The House agreed to the Senate's amendment to the bill providing for the election of members of the House by single districts.

The House then went into Committee, the bill before it being to test a certain breech-loading cannon.

Mr. HOLMAN sought to set this aside, so as to take up a reform bill, but objection was made.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Michigan, (Rep.,) expressed his opinions on the questions of the day. Adjourned.

A SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

The decorum which has hitherto marked the proceedings of the session of Congress, now almost closed, and the consideration and mutual forbearance which has characterized debate between the opposing parties in the House, even on questions calculated to excite the passions of graver and more decorous legislators than the National Capital had yet to boast of, was most causelessly and grossly invaded and violated to-day by Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois. Mr. ALLEN, (Opp.) of Ohio, in the course of his remarks in Committee of the Whole, referred to a statement made some time ago by Mr. RICHARDSON, relative to the cost of maintaining contrabands in the city of Washington. He was interrupted by Mr. BLAKE, (Rep.) of Ohio, who said that the statement of the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RICHARDSON) was not sustained by any authentic information, and so far indeed from that statement being true, it was very wide of the truth. I do not mean to say that the gentleman from Illinois meant to misrepresent any body, but the facts do not sustain any such statement.

Mr. RICHARDSON, (pulling up his sleeves and antidinizing,) asked menacingly, Do I understand the gentleman from Ohio to deny that the Government was paying $200 a day for the employment and support of the negroes?

Mr. BLAKE—I deny that the statement in your speech is true—to the effect that there were 2,000 rations a day issued to contrabands, equal to $400 a day, in this District alone, in violation of law.

Mr. RICHARDSON—That speech was made on the 19th of May, and no member in the House has dared to rise in his place and deny a single statement in it until now.

Mr. BLAIR—Because no man could get the floor for that purpose.

Mr. RICHARDSON (excitedly)—Ah, Sir, the gentleman states a falsehood when he states that no gentleman could get the floor. No gentleman has risen in his place and denied the statement, when there was time to raise an Investigating Committee to examine into it, and I charge the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. BLAKE,) and every other gentleman who denies it, with stating a falsehood.

Mr. BLAKE—And I charge the gentleman from Illinois with uttering what is utterly untrue and unfounded, and I am ready to back that up.

Mr. RICHARDSON (advancing menacingly)—Are you? We will see.

Mr. BLAKE—I am not to be intimidated by any of your threats, Sir.

Mr. RICHARDSON, with another pull to his coat sleeves, advanced a few steps toward Mr. BLAKE, but was stopped by the Sergeant-at-Arms, who kept him at bay while he scowled at Mr. BLAKE, who cried out from his stand-point, "Let him come—let him come on."

Mr. RICHARDSON cried out at the top of his voice, "The gentleman is a God damned liar."

There were not two dozen members scattered about the hall at the time, and these at once began to concentrate at hearing these disgraceful words. Mr. RICHARDSON then took a seat. In a few minutes afterward Mr. BLAKE walked over to Mr. RICHARDSON, and stooped toward him with the evident intention of explaining away the misunderstanding that had followed from his remarks; but, instantly, Mr. RICHARDSON cried out with a howl, "God damn you, get out of this—clear out."

Mr. BLAKE cleared out; and so the disgraceful scene, sustained throughout by the gentleman from Illinois, ended.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS AT THE CAPITOL.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 12.

The adjourned meeting of the Republican Caucus was held at the Capitol to-night.

A brief discussion rose on a motion to exclude the spectators on the floor and in the galleries, during which

Representative ROSCOE CONKLIN said that he was willing to learn party tactics from the Democratic Party, who, when they met to discuss questions involving differences of opinion do not throw open their doors to the public. He did not care who came to their aid, the Republicans, being in the majority, will be held responsible by the country.

Representative OLIN said if everything done here was to be spread before the public be it so. Let all the world know it, and also who they are who serve both God and Mammon.

Mr. COLFAX gave a sudden turn to the discussion by submitting a resolution inviting all loyal men in this hour of the country's peril, to put down those in arms against the Government, and to punish treason with severity, etc.

The resolution was received with applause.

Mr. STEVENS thought, before they acted on this resolution, they should hear the address, which the Committee were prepared to report. This might supercede the necessity for the passage of such a resolution.

Mr. COLFAX withdrew the resolution for the present.

After further proceedings, the Chairman, Dr. SHERMAN, of New-York, put the question, which was carried, "to respectfully request all those not members of the caucus to retire."

The spectators then withdrew.

The Address, which was prepared by Mr. BINGHAM, was then read. It was an elaborate argument, referring, among other things, to several of the acts of the present Congress.

Mr. COLFAX offered the following resolution as a substitute for the Address.

Resolved, That we hold it to be the duty of all loyal men to stand by the Union in this hour of its trial; to unite their hearts and hands in earnest patriotic efforts for its maintainance against those who are in arms against it; to sustain, with determined resolution, our Patriotic President and his Administration in their energetic efforts for the prosecution of the war and the preservation of the Union against enemies at home or abroad; to punish traitors and treason with fitting severity, and to crush the present wicked and causeless rebellion, so that no flag of disunion shall ever again be raised over any portion of the Republic. That to this end we invite the coöperation of all men who love their country, in the endeavor to reënkindle throughout all the States such a patriotic fire as shall utterly consume all who strike at the Union of our Fathers, and all who sympathize with their treason or palliate their guilt.

After an animated debate this resolution was adopted as a substitute for the address, with but few dissenting votes.

The caucus then adjourned *sine die*.

AFFAIRS IN ARKANSAS.

Present Position and Condition of General Curtis' Army.

CAIRO, Saturday, July 12.

Information received here from White River, states that Gen. HINDMAN has ordered all the inhabitants near Gauley Bridge to burn their provisions and shoot their cattle. Gen. CURTIS had divided his forces, a portion of them being between Cass and White Rivers, and the other east of Cass River, seventy-five miles from Memphis.

Serious Charges against Gen. Mitchel.

From the Louisville Journal.

There seems, unhappily, to be no room for doubt that the course of this officer in North Alabama has been marked by conduct not only injurious to the Government, but disgraceful to humanity. We are assured of this fact on authority we do not doubt and cannot doubt. The fact is thoroughly attested. We believe it, and believing it, we proclaim it. We proclaim it with emphasis. Gen. MITCHEL and a portion of his command have perpetrated in North Alabama deeds of cruelty and of guilt the bare narration of which makes the heart sick. The particulars in the case will be laid before the authorities at Washington in the course of a few days, when, we take it for granted, the honor of the nation and the welfare of the National cause will be promptly vindicated. The case will not brook delay. It cries out for investigation and determination. Let it be investigated and determined at once. We at present forbear to go into the heart-sickening particulars of the case, but, if necessary, we will not hesitate to do so hereafter. Meanwhile, we invoke the authorities, as they value the National honor and cherish the National cause, to visit swift justice upon the epauletted miscreant who has set both at defiance. Gen. MITCHEL is now in Washington, and can answer the charges against him, if they are answerable, without delay. We hope, for the country's sake, there will be in the matter no delay and no clemency. The matter justly admits of neither. Feeling deeply, we speak strongly, but not certainly without the keenest sorrow. Gen. MITCHEL's villainous misconduct is a National calamity. It must pierce with sorrow the heart of every patriot as of every man.

OUR ARMY ON JAMES RIVER.

The Skirmish of Friday—The Heat—Neglect of Sanitary Arrangements—Gen. Harrison's Birthplace a Hospital—Removing the Sick and Wounded—The Rebel Loss—Gen. Heintzelman—Firing on the Transports.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HARRISON'S BAR, Tuesday, July 8, 1862.

The enemy have made no demonstrations upon any part of our lines since the little skirmish on Friday, on the right. Everything is as quiet and apparently as secure as if the Army of the Potomac were pic-nicing here in friendly association with the F. F. V.'s; and were it not that the thermometer has attained a habit of touching high figures, we might enjoy our country retreat. As it is, the heat has become so oppressive, and the cooling breezes so few, that every officer and private suffers from lassitude, and dreads the performance of necessary and arduous duties. In my tent, to-day, the thermometer, though in the shadiest spot, and the tent at that in the woods, told 97°, and obstinately refused to lower the figures during several consecutive hours. The most discouraging circumstance about this hot sun is, that it starts its scorching so early in the morning—before one can accomplish a breakfast—and desists so late in the evening—only when dark comes on. The promise of a continuance of such weather carries with it a warning as to the sanitary arrangements of the camp. There is too much looseness now in allowing the offal of butchering adjacent to the residences of thousands of men, in letting dead animals remain too long unburied, and in surrounding the camp with uncovered sinks. The army now is so closely massed together, that the necessity of regarding sanitary precautions is more than imperative. All refuse and decaying matter should be immediately removed from the vicinity of the soldiers, and sinks should be daily filled up or sprinkled with chloride of lime or some other disinfectant. I am glad to understand that measures are to be taken to perfect the Sanitary Police. This climate and this water carries off too many of our brave fellows to need to be assisted by preventible causes of disease.

The presence of the army has worked destruction to the beautiful waving wheat-fields, into which we drove last week. Not a vestige of the grain remains to-day. The fine old mansion of the Harrison family, the place of the birth of General and President HARRISON, has not escaped the general desolation. It was immediately upon our arrival used as a hospital, and speedily crowded with the weary, sick and wounded men, eager for rest and repose. The floor of the fine piazza, whose tall Corinthian pillars of wood, that is not free from the suspicion of rottenness, has yielded beneath the tread of thousands of feet, sinking some two feet, and leaving the columns which once rested upon it dangling in a very unseemly manner in the air. The floor is also so broken as to be hazardous to life and limb. In the house, which was entirely deserted upon our arrival, were found quite a quantity of choice liquors, which, in the absence of the vigilant Provost Guard, were put securely out of their reach. Pictures, engravings, books, glassware and other articles of more or less elegance were also numerous in the house. The desire for obtaining some of these as relics was so general that there promised to be nothing left for the departed owners upon their return to reoccupy the old place. But now the Provost interfered. Everybody bolding articles taken from the Harrison mansion was ordered to disgorge. The more fearful and the more obedient emptied their pockets and haversacks and saddle-bags, but some venturesome individuals declared their contempt of Provosts, and made good their retreat, and saved their cup, or punch-bowl, or book, or picture. But the great old house is doing patriotic service—it could not be better employed—for it is giving hospitable shelter to the sick and wounded of those who have gone out to defend the Constitution and country of the dead President, to whom it was a home.

The disabled soldiers are being rapidly removed from this atmosphere, and their eyes brighten as they are carried away. The Sanitary Commission was promptly at hand, to give its kindly aid, sending five large steamers, handsomely fitted up with every convenience for the unfortunate men, with pure Croton iced water for their parched lips, and clean beds and white linen for their weary bodies. The *Elm City* sailed to-day with its load of five hundred, and the *John Brooks* is rapidly receiving its load, and will soon be off, but though these and other vessels have borne loads of suffering humanity from this place, it needs another fleet to complete the work.

In this connection I cannot forbear saying something in praise of the devotion of those surgeons who remained behind the retiring army to give the benefit of their skill to the large number of wounded whom we left behind at Savage's Station and other places. These heroic men gave themselves into the hands of the enemy that they might serve their comrades in battle, and it is to be hoped that the rebels will not fail to conform to the terms of an agreement made a few weeks ago with HOWELL COBB, that surgeons so giving themselves up shall be allowed to return to their respective armies without molestation. Among the rebel wounded who, together with our own, were left with these gentlemen, was Gen. LAMAR, the famous Georgian, whose leg had been amputated during our stay.

That the rebel loss was greater than ours in the several fights of the last and previous week, we have rebel authority for believing. You have already seen the statements of the Richmond papers, and I last night conversed with one of our men, who had just escaped the rebel lines, and who stated that it was the prevalent talk in their camp that in the battle of Monday, at Nelson's Farm,—Glen Dale, the name of the place is the one given to the battle,—*they lost twenty-five thousand men*. The battle at this place was a terribly heavy one, and at the time our officers were generally of the opinion that the enemy suffered awfully, so that we are the more ready to believe that the figures which the rebels allow for this single engagement approximate the fact. This escaped prisoner also states that Gen. STUART was badly wounded in that engagement, and that the rebels lost many others of their very best officers.

Our own record of killed and wounded covers many names whom the country will mourn as men they could ill afford to lose. Gen. MCCALL is either killed or wounded and a prisoner, and I am assured by excellent authority—one of our Generals in the field—that it is the former, he having fallen at the hands of of his own men, who, by a fatal mistake, fired upon some reinforcements he was bringing up to them, they thinking them a body of rebels. Gen. SUMNER was slightly wounded in the wrist by a fragment of a shell at Nelson's Farm; Gen. BURNS quite badly in the face at Savage's, and Gen. BROOKS in the leg at the same place. Gen. MEADE, of MCCALL's Division, was also wounded. Gen. KEARNEY was struck by a ball, but escaped with nothing more serious than a severe bruise. These little incidents show that our Generals were upon the field, and active participants in the fight. The wound Gen. BURNS received in the face did not deter him from remaining on his horse, and cheering on his men, though he presented to them a countenance completely smeared with blood. Gen. BROOKS' flesh-wound in the leg needed only a bandage, and that gallant officer was again actively engaged. Neither did Gen. MEADE suffer a ball through the leg to long unhorse and incapacitate him—only time for a hasty dressing, and off.

The most splendid fight of all the six was that at Malvern Hills. There, for the first time, Northern and Southern soldiers faced each other in an open field, the great masses of the rebels gray-coated and vociferous, and the less dense columns of the sturdy Union men. During the morning, and until 3 o'clock in the evening, the artillery monopolized the fighting. Fifty-four pieces from our side poured their terrible fire in the thinning ranks of the rebels, in sight and within excellent range, they responding, but with less and less vigor. At 3 o'clock the musketry opened, each side delivering a heavy fire, and each doing a sad work of carnage. The rebels visibly charged our batteries only to bite the dust, and at last thoroughly beaten, retired from the field, so injured that they have not since been able to give any fight.

Apropos of references to the late engagements is the rumor which pervades the messes, and which comes to me through a very high source, that Gen. HEINTZELMAN stands no small chance of a court-martial for his conduct in the affair at Savage's Station. You may remember that in my account of that battle, I stated that HEINTZELMAN fell back before the commencement of the fight at Savage's, and took up the line of retreat toward and across White Oak Swamp. It seems that in so retiring the General acted in direct contravention of Gen. MCCLELLAN's orders, who had named his corps and that of Gen. SUMNER to cover the retreat. Gen. SUMNER was surprised to find him absent, and though he fought the battle unaided, with his splendid corps, and whipped the rebels, he was in imminent danger of having his left, which HEINTZELMAN was to protect, turned by the enemy, and his army surrounded. The plucky General who stayed to fight is more than half of the opinion that had HEINTZELMAN been with him they could have driven the rebels clear back to Richmond; but SUMNER is a fighting man. It may be that in view of the great services of Gen. HEINTZELMAN during the retreat, and the fact that he probably acted under a misconception, for he is not the man to dodge a fight—the whole thing will be passed over.

The mail boat *Nellie Baker* had an experience in its trip yesterday from Fortress Monroe which will have an effect to detain week-nerved people at the Point, and diminish pleasure rides up the James. When near the point where the Chickahominy empties into the James River, the rebels opened upon her and upon the *Georgia*, a transport, carrying a portion of Gen. STONEMAN's command, a brisk fire from a few guns which had been got into position on the right bank of the river. Fortunately the little fleet escaped with but slight injuries, but the circumstance teaches the necessity of more carefully guarding by our gunboats the hills on either side of the stream. In this case, as soon as the fact of the fire was reported to the gunboats, one proceeded to the place and kept up a vigorous shelling for a considerable length of time, and probably doing no little damage. It is very likely that the guns which fired upon the steamers were merely two or three light field-pieces, which could send their shot, and forthwith hurry off to some other position, and thus elude the gunboats. A light battery of six pounders could in this way run up and down the bank for the distance of a mile, stopping to deliver an occasional fire, and then whipping up its horses to drive to another advantageous spot. It is regarded as impossible for the rebels to succeed in erecting anything like an intrenched battery in the presence of our gunboats.

In this connection, I am reminded to say that much indignation is felt by the artillerists in the army at the praise which the *Herald*, in its otherwise grossly incorrect report of the recent actions, accords to MOTT's Battery, when it is a notorious fact that that battery disgraced itself and the service by its conduct at the fight near White Oak Swamp, where it stopped to fire but a single round; which done, its commander hastily spiked and deserted his pieces, while his horses ran wildly over the field, dragging the caissons after them. This same battery, by its carelessness, suffered the rebels to get a number of guns, which did such terrible execution in the shelling on Monday at White Oaks, into position, while its own pieces commanded the whole ground. Honorable exception is made in favor of most of the Lieutenants under the commander, but he himself is universally blamed. The *Herald* fails to mention the gallant conduct of HAZZARD's and PETTIT's Batteries, which afterwards stood the brunt of the fire of the same rebel guns, and eventually silenced them. It will gratify New-Yorkers to know that Lieut. RUFUS KING, (the son of Hon. CHAS. KING, the President of Columbia College,) who took command of Capt. HAZZARD's Battery after that brave and skillful officer had been wounded, here himself during the remaining engagements with distinguished gallantry, and as becomes one who bears so honorable a name.

F. P. C.

NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

The Safety of Gen. McClellan's Army—National Officers Held as Prisoners—Jeff. Davis Claims a Great and Glorious Victory—Another Battle Expected.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 12.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 7th and 8th inst. was received this morning by the *American*.

The *Dispatch* admits that Gen. MCCLELLAN has secured the safety of his army in a most masterly manner. The number of National prisoners is stated at 4,600, who are confined in the tobacco warehouses.

The following names of wounded National officers are given:

Capt. S. J. Thompson, Twenty-second Massachusetts.
Capt. C. A. Woodworth, Forty-fifth New-York.
Lieut. C. A. Jones, First Sharpshooters.
Capt. Charles Boetelle, Seventh New-York.
Lieut. James Brown, Sixty-second Pennsylvania.
Capt. John Pollard, Fifth Michigan.
Lieut. Stephen Long, Seventh New-York.
David Prince, Brigade Surgeon.
Lieut. Robert Allen, United States Cavalry.

President JEFF. DAVIS has issued an address to the rebel army, saying that although they were greatly outnumbered by the enemy, they have won a great and glorious victory.

A grand final battle was expected up to Tuesday morning, but the reporters were shut out from the lines, and nothing could be learned.

The Petersburgh *Express*, of Monday, says that from 15,000 to 20,000 reinforcements had reached Gen. MCCLELLAN, and that the James River was almost bridged with transports.

MORE REBEL REPORTS.

From the Richmond Enquirer, July 4.

On Saturday night, Sunday and Sunday night, the enemy formed a junction on the south side of the Chickahominy, and proceeded to beat a hasty retreat toward the James River. Our forces were so close upon them that they burned hundreds of their wagons, large quantities of stores, threw away thousands of arms, and in fact divested themselves of almost everything which could in any manner discommode their locomotion.

Early yesterday morning, our advance came upon their rear guard, which, upon perceiving our approach, broke, and scampered through woods and fields, throwing away their arms and knapsacks. Many of them were captured. At last accounts, our forces were still pursuing them on Bottom's Bridge road, their direction then being directed apparently from James River to the line of Williamsburgh.

They are evidently anxious to get once more under the guns of Fortress Monroe. The movements of our troops were being conducted with masterly foresight and rapidity, and promise to result in the capture of a large body of the routed fugitives.

Prisoners from the engagements of the past few days continue to arrive, and the prisons were crowded to their utmost capacity. It will be necessary to remove a large number to other cities and towns, in order to make room for accessions, which will continue to arrive for some days to come.

Sixteen excellent pieces of artillery, captured from the enemy, were started up from the battle-field on yesterday; also twenty wagon loads of muskets and rifles, many of which had been bent or broken before being thrown away by the enemy. Thousands of dollars' worth of stores were scattered around and upon the field, but a comparatively small portion was gathered up, such was their "spread-out" condition. Nine hundred horses and mules were taken and reached the city last night. The Federal loss in stores, wagons, camp fixtures, horses, mules, cattle, cannon and small arms, is estimated at $5,000,000.

A very important report, which was materially sustained by information received at this office, gained credence yesterday afternoon, to the effect that Gen. Magruder had sent to headquarters for 10,000 men, that he had the enemy surrounded, and that 27,000 men were immediately put in motion to his support.

A Federal officer, who arrived with a number of other prisoners on yesterday, reports that there is no doubt that Gen. MCCLELLAN is mortally wounded, and that his whole army is utterly demoralized.

YANKEE GUNBOATS.

Two of the enemy's gunboats got aground in the Appomattox River on Friday night. After a vast deal of labor one of them was sufficiently lightened to be gotten away, but the combined ingenuity and endeavors of the balance of the crews did not result in getting the other out of the mud.

She was anchored immediately opposite Coss's Signal Station, near Port Walthall, and after relieving her of all her coal and much else that was valuable, she was set on fire and abandoned late on Saturday afternoon. She was the *Matanzas*, one of the finest vessels on the river. Her guns were not saved, and during the progress of the fire the heavy reports of their discharges were heard by all who witnessed the destruction of the ship.

The fire could be distinctly seen from the city. After the vessel was abandoned, the Minister and the balance of the gunboats fell down the river toward City Point. On yesterday we learn that the boats were all lying quietly in the James River, some distance above City Point.

The Recent Fight in the Southwest.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 12.

A private dispatch relative to the fight of the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry says:

LOUISVILLE, Friday, July 11.

Maj. BROWN

ARMY AND NAVY.

The United States steamer *Albatross*, from Georgetown, S. C., 6th of July, arrived at Boston on Tuesday evening. It is presumed she returned to discharge her crew, who are "one year's men." The *Albatross* left at Georgetown the United States steamer *Western World*, bark *Gem of the Sea*, and prize schooner *Louisa*, the latter about to sail for Boston. All was quiet at Georgetown.

The U. S. steam gunboats *Tyler* and *Essex*, which have just undergone a thorough overhauling, and been heavily armed, sailed from St. Louis on the 7th for the Lower Mississippi. The crews of the vessels have been put on a war footing, and expect warm work soon.

The new steam gunboat *Monongahela* was, as reported by telegraph on Friday, launched on Thursday at Philadelphia. She ranks with the *Juniata* and other vessels of that class. Miss EMILY B. HOSKINS, daughter of the naval constructor, broke a bottle of champagne on the ship, and christened her. After floating out, the new vessel came in contact with the United States steam gunboat *Mahaska*, which had her bowsprit seriously injured, and about eighteen inches of the figure-head carried away. The *Monongahela* is an exact counterpart of the *Juniata*, which was launched last Spring. She has been well and strongly built, and has been thoroughly cross-tied and bolted. She has received none of her masts yet, and will be coppered as soon as the docks are empty. Her propeller will not be attached for two or three months, but the other work will be pushed on rapidly. She is 1,500 tons burden. Her armament will consist of three pivot and two 11-inch guns, one 200-pound rifled cannon, and two 9-pounders. She will be ready for sea by the middle of September. Her dimensions are as follows: Length, 225 feet between the perpendiculars; breadth of beam, 36 feet; depth of hold, 17 feet 3 inches. Her draft, when provisions and men are on board, will be 15 feet. She could, if desired, be iron-plated, but it is not probable that this will be done.

Capt. WARNE, the vigilant gate-keeper of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, has again caught a man robbing the Government. One of the employes of the yard stole a quantity of copper, and was making his escape with it when he was captured. The United States Marshal is looking out for him.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Popular Views of the Small Change Difficulty.

WHY NOT USE POSTAGE-STAMPS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Postage-stamps having a uniform value all over the country, and not liable to depreciation, have been suggested as a safe and abundant substitute for specie during our temporary embarrassment, and will serve the community as well as the proposed issue of Municipal paper change; they should, of course, for this purpose, be free from gum, which object could doubtless be obtained by request. The Post-office receives the "legal tender," United States notes for stamps, of the ample supply of which, an idea may be had from the following:

From Holbrook's United States Mail.

The following statement gives the number and value of postage-stamps and stamped envelopes distributed by the Department, among the various post-offices in the United States, during the quarter ending June 23, 1862:

POSTAGE-STAMPS.

Number.		Value.
9,457,704,	1 cent	$96,577
54,394,656,	3 cents	1,628,727
117,800,	5 cents	5,890
441,200,	10 cents	44,136
108,875,	12 cents	12,105
115,240,	24 cents	27,726
49,716,	30 cents	14,613
2,956,	90 cents	2,662
$4,235,250.		$1,232,756

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

9,536,750 envelopes, of the various denominations, 834,250 newspaper wrappers, 9,250 letter sheets—valued in the aggregate at $140,847 75.

NEW-YORK, July 12, 1862.

THE DANGER OF SHINPLASTERS.

The City will soon be overrun with shinplasters, because the premium upon silver coin is eight or nine cents on the dollar. If our large retail dealers, hotel and restaurant keepers and others resort to this system, honestly intending to redeem the scrip issued by them, how many will follow their example with the intention to defraud.

There are two objections to this way of doing business. In the first place, it is unlawful, and subjects the party engaged in it to a heavy penalty. In the next place, it is unnecessary.

Every one engaged in business should know that the party who has a payment to make must, by law, tender the exact amount. Making change is the custom of business, arising from mutual convenience. Why, then, should not every retail dealer of every description purchase and keep on hand as much silver as his business requires for the day, and whenever any person owes him the fractional part of a dollar, sell that person one dollar's worth of silver at cost price to himself.

This method would act favorably in two ways. In the first place, no fair man could object to it, and it would do away with the awkward situations in which every one is liable to be placed at any moment, for the want of small change—buyer and seller oftentimes skirmishing as to who shall produce the coveted article. In the second place, if the custom prevailed extensively throughout the City, in less than a week the scarcity of small silver would disappear. The experiment, at all events, is worth trying. G. L. S.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 12, 1862.

HOW GOVERNMENT MIGHT HELP US.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We are in a great strait for change. Wife complains terribly. A $5 bill is good for nothing, unless a dollar's worth is wanted. What's a poor fellow to do, that has got no credit at the grocer's? Government can help us out. Let the new bills be issued for $1 10, $1 20, $1 25, $1 30, $1 40, $1 50, $1 60, $1 70, $1 75, $1 80, $1 90, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75, $3, $3 25, &c., &c. If a poor fellow like myself can manage to raise $2, he can get along then, and buy ten cents worth. Do put into the Government and make them do it, and save us from the shinplaster deluge that will soon overwhelm us.

Yours, truly, DESPERATION.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 12.

Grain-Trade Troubles.

EXPORT BUYERS AGAINST PURCHASING AT PRESENT.

The refusal of large numbers of laborers to work in connection with the floating elevators has been the source of so much embarrassment, expense and loss to the brokers, who purchase grain to fill foreign orders, that the latter have finally concluded to abstain from operating freely at present, and to advise their principals not to send them any more orders for immediate execution until shippers can obtain some assurance of the prompt and regular delivery of such lots as may be bought by them. It is now almost impossible to have grain transferred from the boats and barges in which it comes forward from the interior, to the vessels which take it away to Europe. Under these circumstances, the leading brokers have agreed to transmit to their principals copies of the following memorial:

GENTLEMEN: The strike among the laborers employed in moving grain for shipment has now reached such a height, and, as we are informed, received support, direct or indirect, from parties engaged in the transportation and sale of grain, that we feel constrained to recommend to our constituents extreme measures, absolutely refusing to make any further purchases until the strike ceases, believing that the end will be more speedily attained by this course.

Signed by

Messrs. WITHERSPOON, KINGSFORD & Co.,	GEORGE TAIT, WILLIAM MCMECHEN,
E. HANDOCK WHITE,	BENJ. JONES,
HENRY STOTZER & Co.,	ROWLAND & BANES,
ALFRED HARRATT,	C. POWERS & HARRAY,
NATH'L WOLFE & Co.,	J. EADES, & Co.,
A. F. DELUSE,	ROSEVELT BROS.,
WM. G. LOAD,	And others.

Acknowledgment.

The Woman's Central Association of Relief for the Army desire to acknowledge receipt of the following contributions:

Mrs. Shealber	$10 00	Friend of the Soldier	2 00
Lydia Hoyt	10 00	Ladies' Union Aid Society of Harlem	700 00
Catskill Aid Society, J. M. Donnelly, Tr'r.	4 50	Ladies of East Hampton	56 00
Piermont, N. Y., of Mrs. J. W. Ferdon	10 00	Catharine Wolcott, Fishkill, N. Y.	75 00
Ladies' Aid Society, Argyle	25 02	Ladies of Pompton Plains, through Mrs. Mott	4 00
Ward School No. 45, collected by Master C. Rose	91 00	Mrs. H. L. Rogers	100 00
Mrs. H. Wilson	3 00	Ladies of Mercy	50 00
J. C. Lard	50 00	Merrick & Bull	50 00
Ladies of Lyons	25 85		

HOWARD POTTER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 11, 1862.

The Late Submission Meeting at Cooper Institute.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Having been absent from the City for a few days, I did not notice, until yesterday, that my name had been used as one of the Secretaries of the so-called Union Mass Meeting, at the Cooper Institute, on the evening of the 1st inst., when my attention was called to the fact by a friend.

Having no sympathies with the traitorous reptiles in the South, who are attempting to destroy the best Government in the world for personal gain, nor with their more dangerous brethren of the North, who are doing all they can (or dare do) to aid and assist them in their career of infamy, I cannot see how or by whose authority, my name could be used as one of the officers of the meeting in question. And I, therefore, desire to say, through your columns, with your kind permission, that if the name used was intended for me, it was so used without my authority or consent, either direct or implied, and that I utterly repudiate both the tenor and the sentiment of the speeches delivered and the resolutions passed at that sugar gathering. JOHN QUACKENBUSH,

No. 114 West Thirty-eighth-street, New-York.

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1862.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MRS. MARY REAL.—This lady was called upon this morning to plead to the indictment charging her with the willful murder of her husband. She appeared in Court, attended by her counsel, Mr. EDWIN JAMES and Mr. THOMAS DUNPHY, with whom she was in constant conversation. She was attired in a gray traveling suit and dark blue veil, which she kept over her face during her presence in Court. She is 24 years of age, possessed of a graceful figure, interesting appearance, and modest demeanor, and would indicate the opposite to that of being one capable of inflicting the summary punishment which deprived a heartless and relentless husband of his life. The plea of not guilty was put in to the indictment, and Mr. EDWIN JAMES, her senior counsel, then moved that the indictment be removed into the Oyer and Terminer, as the defendant was desirous that she be tried before the highest tribunal in the country, which was granted by his Honor Judge MCCUNN. MRS. REAL'S exemplary conduct, modest manner and uncomplaining suffering, have established for her in the minds of all who see her, a character deserving of respect and sympathy; while the unpublished persecutions which have attended her daily life during the dread "four years" entitle her to the support of every honest man and virtuous woman. It is understood that District Attorney HALL will conduct the prosecution in person, and that he will decline all outside aid, even though such may be tendered by those whose revenge might be gratified by a conviction.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT EASTERN.—The mammoth steamer *Great Eastern* arrived at Throg's Neck, where she cast anchor, at 7 o'clock Friday evening. She was boarded while coming through the Sound by a party of gentlemen from this City, among whom were Surveyor ANDREWS, A. W. PALMER, Secretary to the Collector of the Port, and others. Her last trip across the ocean is said to have been a very successful and pleasant one, its pleasures being much enhanced by the gentlemanly and patriotic conduct of Capt. PATON, who is becoming a great favorite with the American traveling public. He assisted in celebrating the Fourth of July on board his vessel, and his whole course with reference to the American passengers was such as becomes a Captain whose nation professes to be on friendly terms with us. On the last voyage out, the Purser of the *Great Eastern* refused to trim the cabins with the American colors on the occasion of a ball in which a large number of Americans were to participate. Capt. PATON, however, took the English and American flags, and folding them together, nailed them to the ceiling; and on the arrival of the vessel at Liverpool, procured the immediate discharge of the Purser.

SENTENCES AT THE GENERAL SESSIONS.—THOS. WILLIAMS was sentenced to the State Prison for two years, for passing counterfeit money. THOMAS SAVAGE was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years, for grand larceny. MARY MARSHALL was sentenced to the State Prison for two years, for an attempt to commit grand larceny. MATTHEW LARKIN and THOMAS THERNEY, for burglary in the third degree, sentenced to Penitentiary for two years each. WILLIAM CLARK was sentenced three months to the Penitentiary, for petit larceny. CHARLES E. BAUER, for attempt at grand larceny, to the Penitentiary for two years. HENRY CASE, having paid back money stolen, was sent to City prison for 60 days. JAMES HOWELL fined six cents for petit larceny. HERMAN BERGEN, City Prison 60 days, for forgery of a promissory note. JAMES F. NORMAN, who shot the "pretty waiter girl" at a saloon in Broadway, early last Spring, was let off with a fine of six cents, he having been since in prison, and also for certain other mitigating circumstances. ROBERT J. HALL, the "Union refugee" from Tennessee, who did some of the churches (particularly Dr. CHEEVER'S) out of quite a little subscription last Winter, was allowed to go, there being no evidence sufficient to convict him. MARY ANN JOGGERS, an imposter, who has asked and received alms from citizens generally, was discharged, there being no evidence to convict her.

THE FUNERAL OF LIEUT. TWADDLE.—The funeral of Lieut. TWADDLE, recently of the Thirty-second Regiment New-York Volunteers, took place, yesterday afternoon, from his late residence, at the corner of Henry and Gouverneur streets. The Police Force of this City made a very fine appearance as they passed down Broadway. There were twenty-five Patrolmen, one Captain, two Sergeants and one Roundsman from each of twenty-four Precincts, amounting, in the aggregate, to about seven hundred men, who preceded the remains of the Lieutenant as they were conveyed down Broadway to the South Ferry. The hearse, dressed in true military style, was immediately preceded by Superintendent KENNEDY and Inspector CARPENTER, on foot, and attended by the usual guard of honor, composed of one Policeman from each of the Precincts. The remains were taken to Greenwood Cemetery, and deposited in a family vault. The Police were highly complimented by all observers during their march to the ferry, and many encomiums were pronounced upon their military style of marching and the soldierlike appearance which they presented.

FAREWELL TO REV. DR. CHAPIN.—The health of Rev. EDWIN H. CHAPIN has for some months past failed him, and he feared at one time that he would be compelled to give up all pastoral duty. To this, of course, his pastorate would not for a moment hear. A meeting of the Society was held, and it was voted to give him a year's absence and a year's salary. Accepting these, he determined to go abroad, and sailed yesterday in the steamer *Baltimore* for Liverpool. Very many of his friends were upon the deck of the steamer to grasp him affectionately by the hand and wish him a sincere God-be-with-you. Prior to starting, a check for his year's expenses was given him, as was also his passage ticket. There were no public demonstrations of respect, but the warm shaking of the hand, the silent tear, and the earnest adieu told full well the story of love and regard existing between faithful shepherd and trusting flock.

DEATH OF COL. CHARLES, OF THE TAMMANY REGIMENT.—A letter from the Adjutant of the Tammany Regiment, received in this City yesterday, states that Col. EDMUND C. CHARLES, who was wounded and taken prisoner in the recent fight before Richmond, died a few days after his capture, from the effects of a wound received in the groin. The Tammany Regiment has been peculiarly unfortunate in losing its commanders. Its first Colonel (KENNEDY), it will be recollected, died of disease in Washington; his successor, Col. COGSWELL, was taken prisoner at Ball's Bluff; and now its third leader has fallen in battle. The command of the regiment will fall upon Lieut.-Col. MOONEY. Col. CHARLES was the son of Judge CHARLES, of Hudson County, N. J., and was about 40 years of age.

CHARGED WITH ARSON.—Capt. SEBRING, of the Ninth Precinct, yesterday afternoon arrested JOHN C. LANE, a hardware manufacturer, doing business at No. 396 Bleecker-street. The Fire Marshal produced evidence tending to show that the prisoner's stock was insured for $5,000 on the 5th of June last, at which time the fire occurred. It was also shown that LANE was in the premises a few minutes before the fire occurred. Other evidence was given to show the intent. The case is still undergoing investigation before Justice QUACKENBUSH.

COMPLAINTS ABOUT NUISANCES.—At the last meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Health, July 11, the following resolution was adopted. It is of interest to all who have occasion to send complaints to that Board:

Resolved, That all complaints to this Board as to matters affecting the public health, if not made in person, should state the name and address of the complainant, in which case, whenever so desired, the communication will be treated as confidential.

THE SEAT OF WAR ON THE JAMES.—Messrs. E. & G. W. BLUNT have issued a corrected edition of their map of the seat of war near Richmond. The new issue abounds in new names and localities, and is, in fact, so minute in its topography as to supersede the necessity of any other aid in following the movements of the opposing armies.

MOVEMENTS OF MRS. LINCOLN.—Mrs. LINCOLN left the Metropolitan Hotel, yesterday, for West Point. There is some prospect that the President will attend the Union meeting to be held in Union Square on Tuesday next, and Mrs. LINCOLN has therefore decided not to return to Washington until after that date.

FUNERAL OF LIEUT. BROOKS.—The funeral of this gallant young officer, of the Fifth Cavalry, U. S. A., took place yesterday, from the Church of the Holy Communion, in Sixth-avenue. His death took place at Fort Monroe on Monday last, and was caused by typhoid fever.

The Excise Commissioners held another meeting on Friday, and granted 51 licenses, at $30 each. During the past week over one thousand applications have been received, upon which the Board will act at their next meeting, on the 22d inst.

FELL DEAD IN THE STREET.—ANDREW DALY, of No. 270 Washington-street, fell dead on the corner of Morris and Washington streets, from disease of the heart. The Coroner held an inquest on Friday afternoon.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MORTALITY.—There were 115 deaths in this city during the week ending yesterday, from the following named diseases: Asphyxia, unknown, disease of the kidneys, disease of the heart, softening of the stomach, palsy, erysipelas, 1 each; burns, smallpox, disease of the liver, delirium tremens, casualty, diphtheria, inflammation of the bowels, scarlet fever, coup de soliel, inflammation of the lungs, bronchitis, dropsy, 2 each; croup, congestion of the lungs, hydrocephalus, measles, premature birth, cancer, 3 each; drowned, diarrhœa, 4 each; debility, marasmus, 6 each; consumption, 7; convulsions, congestion of the brain, cholera infantum, 12 each. Males, 63; females, 52. *Seventy* of those who died were five years of age and under.

THE ANXIOUS PATRIOTS.—The muster rolls recently made up under the new militia law, were placed in the City Clerk's Office yesterday, and were eagerly examined by numerous patriotic young gentlemen, who were fearful, no doubt, that the enrolling officer had accidentally omitted their names. It is presumed that the officers have discharged their duties faithfully, for of the large number present during the day, not one was compelled to hand in his name for enrollment.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.—JAMES FREEMAN, a United States sailor, belonging on board the frigate *North Carolina*, who cut his throat with a jack-knife, on Wednesday last, at No. 91 Hudson-avenue, while laboring under an attack of *delirium tremens*, died yesterday at the Raymond-street Hospital.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—During the week ending yesterday, the following wills of the following named persons were proved in the King's County Surrogate Court, before the Hon. ROSWELL C. BRAINARD: JOHN C. STODDARD, BERNARD CAVANAGH, MATTHEW KERRITINE and JOHN CASSIDY, all of Brooklyn.

THE BROOKLYN FOURTEENTH.—By the last weekly return of the Fourteenth Regiment New-York State Militia, Col. A. M. WOOD, now stationed at Fortress Monroe, Va., it appears that there were present: officers 27; men 416; detached officers 6; men 97; absent and sick 97.

A PATRIOTIC CHOIR.—The choir of the Baptist Church, corner of South Second and Fourth streets, Eastern District, (Rev. Dr. PORTER'S Church,) propose to give a concert on the 23d inst., the proceeds to be used for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers.

THE CASE OF BENNET VS. BENNET.—This case, a suit for divorce brought by the wife in the City Court, was concluded yesterday. The Jury was out all Friday night, and not being able to agree upon a verdict, were discharged yesterday morning. The Jury stood two for plaintiff and ten for defendant.

ELECTION OF FIRE WARDENS.—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Western District Fire Department, Friday evening last, STEPHEN W. PHILLIPS and THOMAS A. KERRIGAN were elected Fire Wardens.

PROMOTED.—Acting Sergt. WM. H. BROWN, of the Forty-eighth Precinct, was yesterday promoted to a full Sergeantcy, by the Police Commissioners, for long and faithful services as a patrolman.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE MONITOR BATTERY.—The construction of the iron steam floating battery, which was recently commenced at the foot of South Eighth-street, Jersey City, is progressing very rapidly, and it will be completed within the time specified in the contract. The side knees are now being put up, and the construction of the separate parts, such as the pilot-house, turret, &c., is also going on. Over 500 men are employed.

THE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—An examination was commenced, before Recorder MARVINDALE, of Jersey City, on Saturday, in the case of WM. NOONAN, the young man arrested on suspicion of placing obstructions on the track of the New-Jersey Railroad, whereby the locomotive and cars were thrown off on Thursday night. Several witnesses were sworn, when the investigation was adjourned till this morning at 10 o'clock.

LAW REPORTS.

NOTES OF PRIZE DECISIONS.

United States District Court.
Before Judge Betts.

BLOCKADE—ENEMY PROPERTY.

The United States vs. *The Schooner Jesse J. Cox and her Cargo.*—This vessel was captured by the gunboat *Cayuga*, March 25, 1862, in the Gulf of Mexico, about 200 miles out of Mobile. No one appeared as claimant of vessel or property. The papers found on board showed that the vessel was registered at Mobile, March 17, 1862, as the property of residents of Mobile. Shipping articles were filed there for a voyage from Mobile to a place left blank. The manifest was from Mobile to Havana. Her cargo was cotton and turpentine, belonging to the owners of the vessel. She sailed from Mobile under the Confederate flag. She was taken to Ship Island after her capture, and, after spoliation, appropriated to the use of the Government. The cargo was forwarded to this port.

Held by the Court—That the vessel and cargo were enemy property, were recruiting under the enemy flag, and had broken the blockade of Mobile.

Vessel and cargo condemned accordingly.

CAPTURE BY A MERCHANT VESSEL.

The United States vs. *The Schooner Agnes H. Ward and Cargo.*—This vessel was captured May 27, 1862, about 200 miles off Cape Hatteras, by a merchant steamer, which brought her into this port for adjudication. The papers on board showed that vessel and cargo were owned in Wilmington, N. C., and sailed from thence, under the Confederate flag, for Nassau, N. P., with a cargo of cotton and turpentine, escaping the blockade, of whose existence all on board were cognizant.

Held by the Court—That the vessel and cargo were enemy property, and ran the blockade, and must be condemned accordingly.

INSUFFICIENT EVIDENCE—SUSPENSION OF DECREE.

The United States vs. *The Schooner Actor and her Cargo.*—This vessel was captured by the *Ceres*, in Pamlico River, N. C., on March 1, 1862. No one intervened in the suit for either vessel or cargo. No one was examined who was on board the vessel when she was taken. Commodore Rowan, who sent the prize in, advised the Court by letter that no persons present at the capture were sent with the vessel, because she sunk after her capture, and those persons were no longer present to be forwarded.

Held by the Court—That the rule requiring the examination of the master and some of the crew of the captured vessel is rigorously laid down in the books that it is denounced as fatal to the enforcement of the arrest by the Court, if the captors fail to produce them in Court.

This requirement, however, must be subject to the necessities of the case, and is only imperative where there is the physical means of complying with it on the part of the captors.

That there is in this case no full testimony as to what circumstances have in fact kept the crew away.

That the distance is so considerable as to excuse some delay in collecting explanatory proofs.

That it is within the province of the Court to suspend proceedings in the cause and admit secondary evidence, provided a *delictum* is charged which justified the arrest of the vessel.

That the papers found on the vessel show she was documented by the Confederate authority in a blockaded port, and for another blockaded port, and was undoubtedly enemy property.

That the final decree in the case may be suspended to such time as may be asked for by the Government, not exceeding a year and a day from the commencement of the suit, to enable libelants to produce further proof.

For the United States, Mr. Woodford.

Corporations and their Credit—They may Maintain Actions for Libel.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Justice Clerke.

The Shoe and Leather Bank vs. *John Thompson.*—This is an action for libel brought by the plaintiffs against the defendant, who is publisher of *Thompson's Bank Note and Commercial Reporter*. The complaint alleges that the defendant has published in his paper several items maliciously calculated to affect the plaintiffs' credit as a banking institution. Among other items published, as alleged, was the following: "We would observe to those interested that we see no reason why the Shoe and Leather Bank may not at any time be closed by an injunction." "Alter promising to quote the Merchants' Bank, at Trenton, I was informed that legal proceedings against the Shoe and Leather Bank were already under advisement."

A demurrer was interposed to the complaint, the defendant's counsel urging that no reported case, no precedent, could be found which would favor such an action by a Corporation aggregate.

The Court, remarking that although no reported case was found in which a Corporation aggregate had commenced an action for the publication of words asserting its credit, still, so far as Corporations are protected at all in respect to their rights and property, they are entitled to as full protection as are individuals. Our system of jurisprudence does not render it necessary that a case precisely similar should be found in the books to authorize Courts of Justice to arrive at legal conclusions. It would be at variance with the spirit and nature of that system to hesitate for the want of a precise precedent, when we are able to have recourse to its general principles. And no principle is more generally recognized, and more capable of practical application, than that there is no wrong without a remedy. This institution is recognized as being engaged in business, and as being possessed of property, and in the transaction of that business the Court was of opinion it had as complete a right to legal protection as any individual, against any wrong affecting its success.

The demurrer was overruled, with leave to the defendants to answer in twenty days.

Robert W. Andrews and O. R. Steele for plaintiffs; Hill, Courtney & Monell, for defendants.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 12, 1862.

$8,000	U. S. 6s '67	99⅜	
15,000	U. S. 6s '81	Reg. 101⅜	
47,000	U. S. 6s '81	Cou. 101⅜	
5,000	U. S. 5s '74	Reg. 89⅜	
8,000	U. S. 5s '74	Cou. 90	
1,000	do		89¾
2,500	Tr. 7 3-10 ₰ c. N. small		104⅜
2,000	do		104⅜
500	do		104⅜
1,000	do		104⅜
1,000	Ohio St. 6s 1886		105
3,000	Ill. Cou. Bs. 1865		98
14,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90		53⅜
12,000	Missouri State 6s		49
1,000	do		48¾
17,000	Mo. 6s Ins. to H. & St. Jo. R.		62
13,000	California S. 7s		94
5,100	Erie R. 3d M. B.		98
13,000	Erie R. 4th M. B.		96
1,000	Hud. Riv. 1st M. B.		111
8,000	Mich. C. & Pe. B. old		104⅜
3,000	do		104⅜
1,000	Mich. C. & Pe. 1st M. B.		107
6,000	Mich. So. S. P. B.		100⅜
6,000	do		100⅜
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bonds		96¼
5,000	do		95
10,000	Terre Ha. & Alton 2d Mort.	b30	82
1,000	Chi. & N. W. ac. B.		61
1,000	do		60¾
10,000	do		60
8,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d Mort.	b30	31
1,000	do		30⅜
10,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.		64
5,000	do	cash	64⅜
2,000	Hud. R. 2d S. F. B.		103⅜
8,000	Gal. & Ch. 1st M. B.		104
1,000	Gal. & Chi. 2d M. B.		101⅜
1,000	Clev. & Tol. S. F. Bs		93¾
3,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M		91
7,000	do		90¾
1,000	Mich. So. 2d Mtg.		83
66	Bank of New-York		100
128	Mechanics' Bank		102⅜
50	Bank of Commerce		98
16	Bank of Republic		91⅛
6	do		91
5	Metropolitan Bank		101⅛
10	Continental Bk		90
5	Park Bank		109
5,000	American Gold		114⅜
15,000	do	b60	114⅜
135,000	do		114
5,000	do		113⅞
5,000	do		113⅝
5,000	do		30 114
5,000	do	s10	114⅛
5,000	do		114⅜
10	Del. & H. Can. Co.		92
162	do		91⅜
40	Penn. Coal Co.		91
50	Cumb. Coal Pref.		107⅜
100	Pacific M. S. Co.		105
100	do	s30	104⅜
50	do	s10	105
156	Erie Railway		34⅜
300	do		34⅜
100	do		34⅝
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	s10	90⅜
100	do	s30	90⅜
200	do	s30	90⅜
350	do	s60	90⅜
1600	do		90⅜
110	do		91⅛
100	do	b10	91⅛
100	Erie R. Preferred		65⅝
100	do		82¾
50	Hudson River R.		45⅝
200	Harlem R. Pref'd		51¾
300	Reading Railroad		67
360	Mich. Cen. R.		80¾
50	do	b50	81
400	do	s30	60⅜
250	Mich. So. & N. I. R.		25
100	M. S. & N. I. Gu'd Stk		87
500	do		56¾
50	Panama Railroad		130
150	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		87
100	do		81⅜
3000	Ill. Cen. Cam. D. Sc		30
600	Cleve. & Pitts. R.		22¾
65	Cleve. Col. & C. R.		125
100	Gal. & Chi. R.		68⅜
50	do		69¾
200	Cleve. & Toledo R.		47
200	do	b10	47¾
100	do		47⅞
350	Chi. & Rock Is. R.		63⅜
80	do		63⅛
50	do	s30	63⅜
20	Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R.		32⅝
50	do		32⅜
50	M. & P. Du Ch. 2d Pf		68⅝
40	Del., Lack. & West. R.		94

SATURDAY, July 12, P. M.

The markets for Gold and Stocks were easier than yesterday by ¼@1 per cent. In the forenoon of to-day, but recovered nearly the whole decline after the adjournment, and at the informal meeting of the Brokers in the afternoon (there being no Second Board on Saturday,) the quotations were not generally different from the closing prices of Friday. Gold 114½@¾; New-York Central 91½@⅝ per cent. The Government Securities ¼@¼ per cent. weaker than Friday except Treasury 7.30 per cents., which were marked at 104½@104⅝ per cent. The Western Shares left off at an improvement of ¼@½ per cent on the morning sales. The General Market at 3½ o'clock left off steady.

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	100	Bk of North America	100⅜
Manhattan	123	Hanover	81
Mechanics'	102⅛	Metropolitan	100
Union	90	Nassau	98
America	108	Continental	90
Phœnix	103	Commonwealth	89
State of New-York	90	Park	109
Pacific	120		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. C. 6s, real estate	99⅜	M. S. & N. Ia. s. f. 7 ₰ c.	100⅜
N. Y. Central, subs'n	98⅜	T. H. & A. 2ds ₰ ₰c.	70
New-York Cen. 7s, '64	102⅜	I. C. & Sill. L. G. B'ds.	21
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76, con.	108	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	59
Erie firsts	106	Chi. & N. W. firsts	65⅜
Erie seconds, '84	101⅛	Chi. & N. W. firsts ass'd	60
Erie seconds, '79	105	Chi. & N. W. seconds	30⅛
Erie thirds, '83	97½	Han. & St. Joseph 1sts.	49
Erie fourths, '80	90	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	107⅜
Erie fifths, '88	82	Del., Lack. & W. 2ds	101
Hudson firsts, '69	110	Tol. & Wabash seconds.	62
Hudson seconds, s. f.	85 103	Pitt. & Wab. Int. Bds.	17
Hudson convertible, '67	67⅜	Ind. & Chic. firsts	104
Harlem seconds, '64	101	Gal. & Chic. seconds	102
Mich. C. & Pe. s. f. '69-'72	104	Chi. & R. I. firsts	101
Mich. C. & Pe. s. f. '82	107	N. J. Central seconds	104
Chi. Bur. & Q. R. C. firsts	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. firsts	91
Mich. So. 7 ₰ c., seconds	83	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	78
N. Ind. Goshen Line	101¾		

The Dubuque (Iowa) *Herald*, referring to Iowa Railroad Bonds, says:

"The decision of the Supreme Court of this State on the right of cities and counties to take stock in Railroad Companies, is exhaustive of the question at issue. This decision sweeps out of legal existence every bond given for the construction of railroads in this State by cities and counties in their corporate capacity and leaves those who hold these bonds remediless. This is a grievous hardship, albeit, it is the law. The people of those counties of Iowa which have become involved in Railroad-Bond debts, will rejoice at this decision, but it is a terrible disaster to those who loaned their money on those securities on the faith of the counties and cities which issued the Bonds.

As it is now, millions of dollars have been loaned to cities and counties, not a dollar of which can be recovered if the decision of the Supreme Court of Iowa should be confirmed by the United States Courts. We have no fault to find with the ruling of the Supreme Court, but there is a great deal of blame resting on the Judges of the same Court, who decided otherwise on a former occasion, and on which decision many persons were induced to invest their money in bonds of towns and counties.

Dubuque, by the decision of the Supreme Court, is released from the payment by the county of $200,000 in bonds given to aid in the construction of the D. and P. Railroad, and the city is released of liabilities amounting to $450,000—$200,000 to the D. and F. railroad, and $250,000 to the D. and W. railroad. Could this have been done without wronging creditors of what is justly due them, it would be well. As it is, an insolvable rule of law subjects these creditors to a loss which may to many of them be ruinous.

We believe that every debt incurred by corporations is as binding as individual debts, and should by all rules of honor be paid, whether susceptible of legal enforcement or not."

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 12, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 73 bbls. Ashes, 33,661 bbls. Flour, 131 bbls. and 1,087 bags Corn Meal, 149,818 bush. Wheat, 50,437 bushels Corn, 30,445 bushels Oats, 400 bushels Malt, 1,071 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,011 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day were confined to small lots, at $6 for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ₰ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning 264 bbls., including 241 bbls. Pots and 43 bbls. Pearls.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Business in this market has been devoid of animation during the past week; stocks, however, have been limited, and holders have not been very eager to sell. In Boston the Fall business is opening vigorously. The *Shipping List* of that city, says: "There appears to be a general disposition to obtain supplies before the Tax bill goes into operation. Buyers are here from Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio and St. Louis, with orders also from other sections West and Southwest. Prices of all desirable work are firm with a good assortment in the hands of dealers. With the New-England trade there is not much doing, the transactions having been confined to small lots to sort up with. Included in the shipments are several lots to New-Orleans, but the amount of goods forwarded to this destination has as yet been very trifling. With manufacturers there is considerable activity, and goods are being turned out to the extent of their ability, but we look for a falling off as soon as the Tax bill goes into operation. For California there is a moderate business going. No exports to that market, the past week, from this port or New-York." The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom-house has been as follows:

	1862.	1861.
For the week, cases	147	293
Since January 1	27,046	60,778
Total	27,193	61,071

COFFEE—Rio has been purchased, to-day, to the extent of 7,650 bags, at 20¾c.@22¾c. ₰ lb.; sales were also made of 25 bags Java at 26c., 50 bags Maracaibo at 22c., and 25 bags St. Domingo at 20c. ₰ lb.

COTTON—Is in more request, at higher and rising prices. Middlings, 43c.@44c. ₰ lb. Sales, 900 bales.

EARTHENWARE—The supply is light, and in view of the rise in Gold and Sterling Exchange, as also of the increase of duty under the new tariff, holders are claiming much higher rates, but the current business is limited.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been freely offered, at declining prices, to-day, yet the demand, either for shipment or home use, has not been very active. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 15,650 bbls., part

FINANCIAL.

U.S. "FIVE TWENTIES"

OR

UNITED STATES TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

CALLED "FIVE TWENTIES" BECAUSE PAYABLE AT THE OPTION OF THE GOVERNMENT AFTER FIVE YEARS.

We are now prepared to sell these Bonds and deliver them at once at the same rate at which subscriptions are received for them by the Government, viz.:

PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY 1.

The Principal may be paid in CURRENT BANK NOTES, CHECKS on CITY BANKS, or U. S. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and the INTEREST IN GOLD, or in CURRENT FUNDS, with the PREMIUM on GOLD at the MARKET RATE added.

THE COUPON BONDS are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, AND $1,000, and THE REGISTERED BONDS in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 AND $10,000.

They are the most convenient and cheapest Government security now accessible to the public.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention, and the Bonds will be sent to any part of the country, by express, or otherwise, as directed.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS, No. 38 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY

Will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) July 14, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Sale-room, No. 52 William-st.:

50	North Western Ins. Co.	50	Long Island Ins. Co.
50	Bank of Commerce	100	20 Irving Bank
20	Arctic Insurance Co.	50	40 Humboldt Ins. Co.
20	Am. Ex. Bank	100	50 Equitable Ins. Co.
15	Mer. Mutual Ins. Co.	100	10 Col. Marine Ins. Co.
20	Peter Cooper Ins. Co.	20	20 National Ins. Co.

$2,000 U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes.
$1,000 Missouri State 6 per cent. Bonds.
$500 Virginia State 6s.
$500 Dixon Canal, Ferry & Chic. Railroad Bonds.
$1,000 Sacramento City 8 per cent. Bonds.

Next regular sale THURSDAY, July 17.

A. H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Stock Broker.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

OF ALL ISSUES,

GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,

Bought and sold by

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

SALE JUNCTION RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—The Junction Railroad Company invites proposals, in writing, for the purchase of the whole or any part of five hundred thousand dollars First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Coupon Bonds.

The mortgage is made to Alexander Henry, Esq., Trustee, and will be due July 1, 1862. It is secured upon the entire railroad and property of the Company lying on the west side of Schuylkill, between Belmont and Gray's Ferry. Its terms provide for a sinking fund of fifteen thousand dollars per year, to be invested in these Bonds, or in the First Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, in the loans of the United States, or of the State of Pennsylvania, at the discretion of this Board of Directors.

The Bonds are for one thousand dollars each. Their payment is guaranteed by endorsement of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, on the back of each bond in the following words, viz.:

"Know all men by these presents, that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and each of them, for a valuable consideration, to them paid by the Junction Railroad Company, do hereby in pursuance of the power and authority conferred by two Acts of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved respectively on the twenty-third day of March, A. D., 1861, and the eighth day of April, 1862, and of every other lawful power and privilege them vested,) jointly and severally guarantee to the said holder of the within Bond the punctual payment of the principal and interest thereof, when and as the same shall become due and payable according to the terms of said Bond or of the terms and covenants of the indenture of mortgage therein mentioned and given to secure the same.

In witness whereof, said Companies have hereunto affixed their common or corporate seals respectively, duly attested, and have caused the signatures of their Presidents respectively to be hereunto written this second day of June, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, (1862."]

Payment for the Bonds will be required as follows:

The first instalment of ten per cent. will be payable on the first day of August, and ten per cent. additional on the first of each succeeding month until the whole amount is paid.

Proposals will be addressed to CHAS. E. SMITH, Treasurer, No. 227 South 4th-st., until Monday, July 21.

Each proposal will state the total number or amount of the bonds wanted, and the price offered per bond of one thousand dollars.

The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject the whole or any part of any proposition received.

Successful bidders will be notified of the acceptance of their proposals within one week from the opening of the bids.

Secretary, Junction Railroad Company.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its first mortgage bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at its office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest nineteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company first mortgage bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 18, 22, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33; being the lowest outstanding numbers. From and after the 6th day of August, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease, by the terms of said agreement.

JOHN A. STEWART, Sec'y.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF FARM MORTGAGES issued in favor of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, are hereby notified that a committee of Farm Mortgagers will be in New-York on the 22d July, at noon, at the office of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, No. 23 William-st., for the purpose of conferring with said holders.

L. H. MEYER, Chairman Trustees M. and M. R. R., Creditors.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS.—The advertiser, representing the American Hardware Manufacturing Company, is about to visit the Eastern States, and would like one or two more commissions, or would buy out for cash from $100 to $10,000 worth of any kind of goods which would sell. Address W. S. P., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

New-York, July, 8, 1862.

THE HOLDERS OF CITY OF MILWAUKEE BONDS, issued to "The Horicon Railroad Company," are invited to examine a statement, of immediate interest to them, to be seen at the Banking House of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

AMERICAN GOLD WANTED, AT A HIGH PREMIUM, BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, No. 247 BROADWAY, cor. Murray-st. No. 76 WALL, cor. Pearl-st.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

GOLD, SILVER AND CANADA MONEY, G—The highest premium paid for the same by CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of LOW, HARRIMAN & CO. expires this day, by its own limitation.

JAMES LOW, OLIVER HARRIMAN, JAS. C. ATWATER, GEO. B. DURFEE, T. M. PRENTISS.

New-York, July 1, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY FORMED a copartnership under the style of LOW, HARRIMAN & DURFEE & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm, and will also settle all the outstanding accounts of the same, at the store recently occupied by them, Nos. 45 and 47 Park-place,

JAMES LOW, OLIVER HARRIMAN, GEO. B. DURFEE, JAS. C. ATWATER.

New-York, July 1, 1862.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY, (ESTABLISHED, 1823,) REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO NO. 23 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

OCULISTS AND AURISTS.

DEAFNESS, DISCHARGES FROM THE ears, blindness, chronic inflammation, weakness of sight, also nervous affections and catarrh, the frequent cause of blindness and deafness, cured by Dr. GRAVES, No. 609 Broadway, New-York. Consultation free.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

WIDOWS, OR OTHER RELATIVES OF deceased officers and soldiers, may apply for the arrears of pay and the $100 bounty through KETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP, at their Law and Collection Office, No. 111 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

FIFTH DIVIDEND.

BEEWOOD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Office No. 79 Wall-st., New-York, July 9, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

JAMES C. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., July 8, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a dividend or interest, under the provision of the by-laws, for the last six months ending the 30th June, as follows: at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five and under five hundred dollars, and at the rate of four per cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward, payable on and after the third Monday of this month.

The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst.

ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 4TH AVENUE AND 27TH-STREET, TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 2, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after Monday, the 7th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this P. M., to that date. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, New-York, July 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the usual Dividend of Five per cent. from the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after the 15th inst. The Transfer Books will remain closed until the day of payment.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 58 Wall-st., New-York, July 8, 1862.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Eight per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer book is closed until that date.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The Transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.

M. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

New-York, June 17, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 Broadway, (Pacific Building,) Branch Office, No. 72 Wall-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a Semi-Annual Dividend of Seven Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on the 30th day of June.

T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 102 BROADWAY, New-York, June 26, 1862.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE DIrectors of this Company have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 170 Broadway, July 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on the 12th inst.

JOSEPH JAMISON, Secretary *pro tem.*

OFFICE OF MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 92 BROADWAY, (OPPOSITE TRINITY CHURCH, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., payable on demand.

J. L. DOUGLAS, Secretary.

EAST RIVER BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Dividend from the profits of the last six months, of Three and a Half per Cent., payable on and after July 21, 1862. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 11th to the 21st, inclusive.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of Three per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 3d of July.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

BROOKLYN, June 26, 1862.

CITIZENS' GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on and after the 15th of July next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 16th of July. By order H. WARREN, Secretary.

FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 110 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., payable on demand.

HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 172 Broadway, New-York, July 8, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on the 14th inst. JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INS. CO. No. 16 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, July 3, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARDERS WANTED—AT A desirable and healthy location, situated on an eminence in Greenwich, Conn., and commanding a fine view of the Sound and adjacent country for many miles. Persons seeking the pleasure of retirement and the benefits of country life, will find this a place where they can enjoy the luxury of fresh milk, butter, vegetables, fruit, &c., and everything connected with a large farm. No musquitoes or chill and fever. Horses and carriages kept or let. Best City reference given and required. A prompt answer will be returned. Address S. S. MEAD, Port Chester, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE HUDSON.—The location of the house and grounds is as fine as any on the Hudson. The house is well shaded by trees, and commands a fine view of the Hudson, and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to Mrs. I. L. CRAFT, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., or to JOHN J. ANGEVINE, No. 2 Wall-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO FAMILIES, DESIRons of going into the country during the Summer months, can obtain board in a small private family, occupying a new house with all the modern improvements, situated in the suburbs of Hartford, Conn. For references, inquire of Wm. P. Earle, Esq., Earle's Hotel, Canal-st., New-York, or of J. H. S. Quick, No. 16 Nassau-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOUR LARGE ROOMS AND board, two minutes from Brick Church Station, Morris and Essex Railroad. Location pleasant, and good table. Inquire of SILAS C. HAY, Esq., No. 82 Broadway, or address Box No. 223, Orange, N. J. Orange and Newark horse-cars pass the door.

BOARD WANTED, IN THE COUNTRY, on the Hudson River, within one hour's ride, by railroad, of the City, for a lady, four children and two nurses. Rooms must be pleasant, and table first-class. Address, stating full particulars, B. HAXTUN, No. 41 South William-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—WITHIN ONE hour's ride inland, by boats or cars, for two ladies, child under 3 years, infant and nurse, for the season. Address, stating location and lowest terms, without which no notice will be taken, FREDERICK, Box No. 150 *Times* Office, for 3 days.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a commodious farm-house in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; the location is very healthy and pleasing, two miles from the river; pure mountain air and medicinal Springs. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I.,

Messrs. KERNER & BIRCH beg to inform their friends and the public that the OCEAN HOUSE will be opened for the reception of guests on the 1st of July.

Also, that they intend to keep it in every respect FIRST-CLASS, and worthy of a continuance of the extensive and highly appreciated patronage it has hitherto enjoyed. The music will be furnished by Mr. Wm. G. Dietrich's favorite Harmonic Orchestra, which has been engaged for the season.

Rooms can be engaged at the Ocean House, or at the Clarendon Hotel, New-York, where a diagram of the house can be seen. KERNER & BIRCH, CLARENDON HOTEL, New-York, June 13, 1862.

THOMPSON'S ATLANTIC PAVILION—SURF AND RIVER BATHING.—Those wishing to patronize this favorite and healthy resort will take the steamboat at the foot of Murray-st., New-York, three times daily; take tickets for Highland or Middletown stations, where stages will convey them to the Pavilion.

JOSEPH I. THOMPSON.

ROCKAWAY, L. I.—SEA BATHING.—THE PAVILION HOTEL, with the best accommodations for 500 guests, is now open. Also four fully furnished cottages, with or without board, to let. By railway from James-slip or Atlantic ferry at 6 A. M., 12 M., and 4½ P. M., to Jamaica, thence per stage.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT APARTMENTS CAN be had by a lady expecting to require medical attention; home comforts can be fully realized; skillful medical care always at hand; family small and unobtrusive. Address Dr. EDWARD BURTON, Station D, New-York City.

BOARDING.—LARGE AND DESIRABLE ROOMS for families or single gentlemen, with or without board, at No. 19 Bond-st. References exchanged.

COAL, &C.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

CARGOES AFLOAT.

Cargoes of prime Schuylkill White Ash Coal, Black Heath Vein and Red Ash Diamond Vein, Broken, Egg and Stove, for sale by

CHAS. A. BECKSCHER & CO., No. 45 South-st.

THE NAMES AND LOCATION OF DEALERS, City and country, who sell P. F. CO.'S BUCK-I GOODS, will appear in the *Times* Saturday, July 19. Consumers of Insecticides, see it and save your money.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1862.

INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $600, and Five per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, 21st inst.

Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and if not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as a deposit from July 1.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 427 AND 429 CANAL, CORNER YARICK-ST. Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.

Deposits made on or before the 19th will draw interest from July 1.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day, from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7.

Interest commences July 1, 1862.

All money deposited on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

No. 177 Chatham-square, (open daily,)

DEPOSITS from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per cent. interest paid.

MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 19, WILL RECEIVE INTEREST AS FROM JULY 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.

JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1862.—The Depositors are hereby notified that interest, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of Five Dollars and upward, and not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, and Four per Cent. per Annum on all sums over Five Hundred Dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the Depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 21st inst., in accordance with the provisions of the By-Laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, Pres't.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1862.

JULY INTEREST FOR 1862.—THE BOARD of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto, and Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, that may be entitled thereto, payable at the Bank on and after Monday, July 21. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest from July 1.

D. A. CUSHMAN, President.

WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 30th June, as follows:

On sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, at the rate of five per cent. per annum; and

On sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 21st inst.

The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal. New-York, July 9, 1862.

P. PERIT, President.

WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) Per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) Per Cent. on sums to $1,000, and Four (4) Per Cent. over that amount, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, 21st of July inst. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will receive interest from the 1st. Interest allowed on the basis of six per cent. on sums from $5 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTE—NO. 13d-av., corner 7th-st. Interest on deposits at the rate of 5 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Money deposited on or before July 10 will receive interest from the 1st. Bank open from 9 to 2 daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, (FORMERLY ROSE HILL,) Savings Bank, corner of 14th-st., and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 3 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President

RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble German woman a situation as first-rate cook; can cook in the French and American styles; is a good baker, and would assist with the washing, if required. Address M., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

A SCOOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE AND OBLIGing young woman desires a situation; she is a good cook and baker of bread, pies, &c., and an excellent washer and ironer; willing to work; no objection to the country; has good reference. Call at No. 321 Bowery.

A SNURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by a competent, tidy woman, a situation as nurse and chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with the washing and ironing, in which capacity she is fully competent; has no objection to the country; wages $6, in a permanent situation. Call at or address No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

HELP WANTED.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN; A single man; one who understands the care of horses and willing to make himself generally useful, and must come well recommended. Apply to No. 261 Front-st.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, IN A BOOT AND shoe store, a good salesman; one who understands the trade and can make himself generally useful, especially in the men's department. German preferred. Reference required. TASKER & SUTTON, No. 52 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—A double house, containg twelve rooms, lot 100 feet square, situated on high ground, three minutes from Harlem Railroad Depôt, in the village of Tremont, eleven miles from City Hall. The house is pleasantly situated, recently painted and repaired; has let formerly for $300; will be rented to a good tenant for $150 per year. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by BENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A SMALL COUNtry place pleasantly situated on the east side of Cold Spring Harbor, L. I. Inquire of JAMES GARDNER, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., or TITUS, FRAZEE & TITUS, No. 86 Market-slip, New-York.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THAT ELEGANT brown-stone front house No. 817 2d-av., southwest corner of 51st-st.; size 21x60; handsomely-finished and complete with all improvements, and in perfect order, built expressly by the owner for his own use; will be sold at a low figure on easy terms. May be seen during the day. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, Gold Pen Manufacturer, No. 119 Broadway.

$1,800.—FOR SALE—A SMALL, THREE-story brick house, on Van Brunt-st., between Ewen and William-sts., Brooklyn. Is within five minutes' walk of the Hamilton Ferry; has a store on first floor; water and gas; rents for 12 per cent. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

$3,200.—FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY brick house on south-side corner of Van Brunt and Tremont sts., Brooklyn. Has a store on first floor, occupied as a bakery; water and gas; rents for over 10 per cent; would be a good stand for a grocery. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER TO LET, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse-power. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A COUNTRY residence, with a few acres of land, fruit, &c., convenient to schools and churches, and within three hours of New-York. Possession in the Fall. Address, giving full particulars, price, &c., APPLICANT, Branford, Ct.

WANTED—A SMALL AND NEATLY-FURNISHed house, in Brooklyn, near one of the ferries; must be in a first-class neighborhood. Address, stating terms, which must be low, HAVEN, Box No. 2,307 New-York Post-office.

TRY DUNLOP'S SPLENDID ALE, IN CASK AND BOTTLED, Wholesale and for family use. W. MARR, Agent, No. 65 Liberty-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.

The rates of passage by the steamships of this Company after August 1, will be:

First cabin	$85	Steerage	$35
To London	90	To London	38
To Paris	95	To Paris	43
To Hamburg	95	To Hamburg	40

LONDON EXHIBITION. Return tickets to London and back:

First-class	$100
Third-class	66

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, July 19.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, July 26.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, Aug. 2.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEWELL, No. 2; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 3 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—The steamship GLASGOW will sail from Pier No. 44 North River at 3 P. M. SATURDAY, July 5, 1862.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The passage money by the steamships sailing after the 1st AUGUST will be:

FROM NEW-YORK.

Chief Cabin	$150
Second Cabin	85

FROM BOSTON.

Chief Cabin	$125
Second Cabin	70

SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 23.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 30.
ARIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 6.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 13.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL. THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN, WALTER PATON, Commander, Will be dispatched

FROM LIVERPOOL.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Calling at Queenstown.	SATURDAY, July 26.
TUESDAY, July 1.	TUESDAY, Sept. 9.
SATURDAY, Aug. 16.	

This magnificent ship having proved herself unequaled for speed, safety and comfort, (sea-sickness being unknown on board,) is strongly recommended as the most eligible conveyance for passengers.

FIRST CABIN.

From $95 to $135 each berth, according to the size, situation and accommodation of the State-rooms, all having the same privileges in the Saloons and in regard to meals and attendance. Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.

Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool at a fare and a half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare; infants free.

SECOND CABIN.

State-room Berths, meals served at separate table, $70.

THIRD CABIN.

Intermediate State-room—Passengers found with bed, bedding, table utensils, and good substantial food, at $50.

STEERAGE.

With superior accommodations, $30.

Fares by the GREAT EASTERN on and after the trip of the 9th of September will be advanced 15 per cent.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced surgeon on board.

For freight and passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY At the office, No. 26 Broadway, New-York. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. RAYON, Commander, Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Havana, on WEDNESDAY, July 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship GREAT EASTERN will commence discharging on MONDAY, 14th inst. Her cargo will be delivered from lighters at Pier No. 37, North River.

Consignees will please present their permits without delay. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP *New-York*, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,

FOR BREMEN, *via* SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40. For Freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 66 Broad-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The SCOTIA, Capt. E. JONES Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 16th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf at Jersey City and the SCOTIA, from 9 to 10 A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. The PERSIA will sail 30th

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

[Continued from First Page.]

to appropriate any portion of the provisions to other uses than supplying the wants of our own people. I was not unaware of the danger that attended such a policy in affording advantages for the establishment of an intercourse which the previous part of this address will show I could not approve. But I did not expect that such a concession, made in tender consideration of the pressing wants of the city, would be abused by any of its own citizens to the extent of committing an act little short of affording direct aid to the enemy. The recent act of the Cashier of the Bank of America and his accomplices has convinced me that any departure from this rule, that the necessities of the population of any locality must be held subservient to the paramount consideration of the public safety, is attended with peril, and that in my desire to relieve the people of New-Orleans, I was subjecting the public interests to danger of injury. No boats will hereafter be permitted to go to New-Orleans or Baton Rouge, while those places are occupied by the enemy, unless, after the arrival of the Commanding General, Confederate officers should be detailed for the purpose of going in charge of them, in the manner usually practiced by belligerents.

CONTINUED RESISTANCE A PARAMOUNT DUTY.

It is not proper for obvious reasons to state here in detail the measures I have taken and the plans devised for the defence of our homes. The loss of New-Orleans, and the opening of the Mississippi, which will soon follow, have greatly increased our danger and deprived us of many resources for defence. With less means we have more to do than before. Every weapon we have, and all that our skillful mechanics can make will be needed. Every able-bodied citizen must hold himself in readiness for immediate active service. Brave, vigilant energetic officers are authorized to raise bands of partisan rangers. Let every possible assistance be rendered them in forming, arming, equipping and mounting their companies, and in giving them support and information when in service. Let every citizen be an armed sentinel to give warning of any approach of the fanatical foe. Let all our river banks swarm with armed patriots to teach the hated invader that the tide HE will be his only welcome on his errands of plunder and destruction. Wherever he dares to raise the hated emblem of tyranny, tear it down and rend it in tatters.

MUMFORD THE MARTYR.

The noble heroism of the patriot MUMFORD has placed his name high on the list of our martyred sons. When the Federal navy reached New-Orleans, a squad of marines was sent on shore, who hoisted their flag on the Mint. The city was not occupied by the United States troops, nor had they reached there. The place was not in their possession. WILLIAM MUMFORD pulled down the detested symbol with his own hands, and for that was condemned to be hung by Gen. BUTLER after his arrival. Brought in full view of the scaffold, his murderers hoped to appal his heroic soul by the exhibition of the implements of ignominious death. With the evidence of their determination to consummate their brutal purpose before his eyes, they offered him life on the condition that he would abjure his country and swear allegiance to her foe. He spurned the offer. Scorning to stain his soul with such dishonor, he met his fate courageously, and has transmitted to his countrymen a fresh example of what men will do and dare when under the inspiration of fervid patriotism. I shall not forget the outrage of his murder, nor shall it pass unatoned.

RULES THAT WILL NOT BE RELAXED.

I am not introducing any new regulations for the conduct of our citizens, but am only placing before them those that every nation at war recognizes as necessary and proper to be enforced. It is needless, therefore, to say that they will not be relaxed. On the contrary, I am but awaiting the assistance and presence of the General appointed to the Department to inaugurate the most effectual method for their enforcement. It is well to repeat them:

Trading with the enemy is prohibited under all circumstances.

Traveling to and from New-Orleans and other places occupied by the enemy is forbidden. All passengers will be arrested.

Citizens going to those places, and returning with the enemy's usual passport, will be arrested.

Conscripts or militiamen having in possession such pass ports, and seeking to shun duty under the pretext of a parole, shall be treated as pnolic enemies. No such papers will be he held sufficient excuse for inaction by any citizen.

The utmost vigilance must be used by officers and citizens in the detection of spies and salaried informers, and their apprehension promptly effected.

Torture must suffer the fate that every betrayer of his country deserves.

Confederate notes shall be received and used as the currency of the country.

River steamboats must, in no case, be permitted to be captured. Burn them when they cannot be saved.

Provisions may be conveyed to New-Orleans only in charge of (Confederate) officers, and under the precautionary regulations governing communication between belligerents.

THE STRUGGLE AND ITS SURE RESULT.

The loss of New-Orleans, bitter humiliation as it was to Louisiana, has not created despondency, nor shaken our abiding faith in our success. Not to the eye of the enthusiastic patriot alone, who might be expected to color events with his hopes, but to the more impassioned gaze of the statesman, that success was certain from the beginning. It is only the timid, the unreflecting and the property owner who thinks more of his possession than his country, that will succumb to the depressing influence of disaster. The great heart of the people has swelled with more intense aspirations for the cause the more it seemed to totter. Their confidence is well founded. The possession by the enemy of our seaboard and main water courses ought to have been foreseen by us. His overwhelming naval force necessarily accomplished the same results attained by the British with the same force in their war of subjugation. The final result will be the same. Let us turn unheeding ears to the rumors of foreign intervension. To believe is to rely on them. We must rely on ourselves. Our recognition as a nation is one of those certainties of the future which nothing but our own unfaithfulness can prevent. We must not look around for friends for help when the enemy is straight before us. Help yourselves. It is the great instrument of national, as of individual success.

THOS. O. MOORE, Gov. of Louisiana.

OPELOUSAS, June 18, 1862.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

REORGANIZING THE MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT OF } NEW-ORLEANS, CITY HALL, June 27, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 17.—The legislative power of the City of New-Orleans has heretofore been vested, by law, in a Board of Aldermen and a Board of Assistant Aldermen, who together formed the Common Council of the city. This power is now suspended. The seats of the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen have all been vacated; one class of them by the expiration of their term of office, and the remainder by their neglect to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, as required by General Order No. 41 of the Commanding-General of this Department.

Believing that the inconvenience incident to a temporary suspension of legislative power will be slight compared with the evils which have heretofore been consequent on excessive and frequently corrupt legislation, these vacancies will not be filled until such time as there shall be a sufficient number of the citizens of New-Orleans loyal to their country and their Constitution to entitle them to resume the rights of self-government.

So much of the executive power of the city as has heretofore been vested in the Mayor will, for the present, be exercised by the Military Commandant of New-Orleans.

A "Bureau of Finance" is hereby constituted, composed of a Board of three persons, one of whom shall be the Chairman of the Board, to be appointed by the Military Commandant, with such clerks as may from time to time be found necessary, and may be appointed by the Chairman of the Board, subject to the approval of the Military Commandant. The duties of said Bureau shall be the same as those which—under the act aporoved March 20, 1856, and under other laws constituting the charter of the City of New-Orleans, and under the ordinances of said city now in force—have been attributed to the several Committees on Finance, Police, Fire, Judiciary, Claims, Education and Health, in the Board of Aldermen and in the Board of Assistant Aldermen of the Common Council of New-Orleans. The office of said Bureau shall be in the City Hall.

A "Bureau of Streets and Landings," consisting of three persons, one of whom shall be Chairman, is hereby constituted. The duties of said Bureau shall be the same which, under the charter, laws and ordinances of the City of New-Orleans, have appertained to the several Committees on Streets and Landings, Workhouse and Prisons, and House of Refuge, in the Board of Aldermen and Board of Assistant Aldermen. The office of said Bureau shall be in the City Hall, and the Chairman shall appoint, subject to the approval of the Military Commandant, the necessary clerks, whose compensation will be fixed by the Bureau, subject to the same approval.

The following named persons will constitute the Bureau of Finance:

E. H. DURELL, Chairman,
D. S. DEWEES,
STODDART HOWELL.

The following named persons will constitute the Bureau of Streets and Landings:

JULIEN NEVILLE, Chairman,
EDWARD AMES,
BENJAMIN CAMPBELL.

By order of G. F. SHEPLEY,
Military Commandant of New-Orleans.

Approved and ordered.

B. F. BUTLER,
Major-Gen. Commanding Department of the Gulf.

PUNISHING AN INSULT TO THE MEMORY OF A DEAD SOLDIER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, } NEW-ORLEANS, La., June 30, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 150.—Mrs. PHILLIPS, wife of PURSER PHILLIPS, having been once imprisoned for her traitorous practivities and acts at Washington, and released by the clemency of the Government, and having been found training her children to spit upon officers of the United States, for which act one of these children both her husband and herself apologized and were again forgiven, is now found on the balcony of her house during the passage of the funeral procession of Lieut. DE KAY, laughing and mocking at his remains, and upon being inquired of by the Commanding-General if this fact were so, contemptuously replies, "I was in good spirits that day:"

It is therefore ordered that she be not "regarded and treated as a common woman," of whom no officer or soldier is bound to take notice, but as an uncommon, bad and dangerous woman, stirring up strife and inciting to riot.

And that therefore she be confined to Ship Island, in the State of Mississippi, within proper limits there, till further orders, and that she be allowed one female servant and no more, if she so choose. That one of the houses for hospital purposes be assigned her as quarters, and a soldier's ration each day be served out to her with the means of cooking the same, and that no verbal or written communication be allowed with her, except through this office, and that she be kept in close confinement until removed to Ship Island. By order of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.

R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. G.

The *Delta* says of this woman:

"Mrs. PHILIP PHILLIPS, the lady who is about to spend the hot season at Ship Island, is a Jewess. She is a vain woman, with a large hankering for notoriety. She used to be a leader in flash society in Washington, and on the occasion of the battle of Bull Run illuminated her house in honor of that Southern victory. She was finally driven out of Washington, and came to this city about a year ago. She has repeatedly offered insult to the Union troops here; but it was not until Monday morning that Gen. BUTLER condescended to take notice of her conduct."

MORE INSULTS PUNISHED.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, } NEW-ORLEANS, June 30, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 152.—JOHN W. ANDREWS exhibited a cross, the emblem of the suffering of our blessed Saviour, fashioned for a personal ornament, which he said was made from the bones of a Yankee soldier, and having shown this, too, without rebuke, in the Louisiana Club, which claims to be composed of chivalric gentlemen,

It is, therefore, ordered that, for this desecration of the dead, he be confined at hard labor for two years on the fortifications at Ship Island, and that he be allowed no verbal or written communication to or with any one except through these Headquarters. By order of Major-Gen. BUTLER.

R. S. DAVIS, Capt. and A. A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, } June 30, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 151.—FIDEL KELLER has been found exhibiting a human skeleton in his bookstore window, in a public place, in this city, labeled "Chickahominy," in large letters, meaning and intending that the bones should be taken by the populace to be the bones of a United States soldier slain in that battle, in order to bring the authority of the United States and our armies into contempt, and for that purpose had stated to the passers-by that the bones were those of a Yankee soldier, whereas, in truth and fact, they were the bones purchased some weeks before of a Mexican Consul, to whom they were pledged by a medical student:

It is therefore ordered that for this desecration of the dead, he be confined at Ship Island for two years at hard labor, and that he be allowed to communicate with no person on the island except Mrs. PHILLIPS, who has been sent there for a like offence.

Any written messages may be sent to him through these headquarters.

Upon this order being read to him, the said KELLER requested that so much of it as associated him with "that woman" might be recalled, which request was therefore reduced to writing by him, as follows:

NEW-ORLEANS, June 30, 1862.

Mr. KELLER desires that that part of the sentence which refers to the communication with Mrs. PHILLIPS be stricken out, as he does not wish to have communication with the said Mrs. PHILLIPS.

(Signed.) F. KELLER.

Witness: D. WATERS.

Said request seeming to the Commanding General to be reasonable, so much of said order is revoked, and the remainder will be executed.

By order of Major-Gen. BUTLER.

R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. G.

The *Delta* publishes the following card from the Mexican Consul, in explanation of this last order:

NEW ORLEANS, Wednesday, July 2, 1862.

Mr. Editor of Daily Delta:

SIR: I solicit of your goodness the leave of explaining, through your valuable paper, the circumstances under which the human anatomical skeleton got into the possession of F. KELLER, now under sentence of the Order of our Headquarters No. 151.

Mr. J. O. RICE, Mexican citizen of the State of Chihuahua, and medical student in the University of Louisiana, is well known and respectably connected here. Before he left this city for New-York in the steamship *Mississippi*, on the 18th June, he deposited in the Consulate two boxes, one of which contained several medical apparatuses and books, the other the above skeleton, with the order that all be sold for him. In my reluctance to keep human bones in my office, and anxiety to get rid of it, I hastened to sell on credit this skeleton in the contiguous store of Mr. KELLER for $7, the payment of which is probably endangered. I assure you that these bones were delivered to that store without any inscription or mark whatever. Respectfully yours, F. RUIZ.

TO THE MEMORY OF LIEUT. DEKAY.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT, } NEW-ORLEANS, June 27, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 1.—First Lieut. GEORGE C. DE KAY, Aid-de-Camp to Brig.-Gen. T. WILLIAMS, United States Army, died this morning from the effects of wounds received at Grand Gu f, Miss., on the 26th of May, when engaged in the service of his country.

The army of the United States in this Department mourns over the loss of a young and gallant officer, endeared to them by the possession of every attribute of the chivalric soldier and the accomplished gentleman. Let the appropriate funeral honors be paid as a mark of respect to the memory of the gallantry and the virtues of the deceased.

By order of
Acting Brig. Gen. GEO. F. SHEPLEY,
Military Commandant of New Orleans.
G. WEITZEL, Lieutenant United States Engineers, and Assistant Military Commandant.
E. ILLIAY, A. A. A. G.

THE TRAITOR TWIGGS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, } NEW-ORLEANS, June 25, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 40.—All the property in New-Orleans belonging to Gen. D. E. TWIGGS, and of his minor son, the income of which he has received, and under the charge of his agent, H. W. PATREY, Esq., consisting of real estate, bonds, notes of hand, treasury notes of the United States, shares, household furniture, &c., is hereby sequestered, to be held to await the action of the United States Government.

By order of Major-Gen. BUTLER.

R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. G.

PROVISION BOATS.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT OF NEW-ORLEANS, CITY HALL, 26th day of June, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 16.—Any steamer, vessel or boat is permitted to come to New-Orleans, bringing provisions, vegetables or fruit, and will be allowed to return in safety.

Passengers, other than the crew of such steamer, vessel or boat, must have passports.

By command of G. F. SHEPLEY,
Military Commandant of New-Orleans.
EDWIN ILLIAY, A. A. A. G.

THE PROVOST MARSHAL'S COURT.

The case of SAM, a slave claimed by Mr. LANGLES, was set down for hearing on July 1. SAM claimed to have been sold in 1858, on condition that he was to be set free in three years, but as he and his friends totally failed to prove that the terms of sale had been complied with by the man who thus wished to emancipate him, he was remanded to the custody of his master.

A Mr. GOMEZ was accused by a man named KESNER with having taken a United States flag from his window, and with tearing it in pieces. One witness said he saw GOMEZ take the flag from the window, and thought he saw him tearing it; was not sure. A multitude of witnesses were called, by which it was pretty well proved that KESNER had made the charge out of spite; and that Mr. GOMEZ was a very peaceable man, one in fact who lives in the midst of a neighborhood always at war, and still maintains a strict neutrality. Mrs. GOMEZ, however, had prosecuted KESNER for beating one of her children. The Judge dismissed the case.

AGNES ROBINSON, who was charged with having received contraband letters, which she refused to deliver up, was examined by the Court. She alleged that the letter with which she was seen was received some time since, from Georgia. She was dismissed.

An overseer on a plantation down the coast was arraigned on a charge of using threatening language towards a family in his neighborhood, and being instrumental in having one of them—a young man—arrested as a Lincolnite. It being made satisfactorily to appear that malice was at the bottom of this prosecution, it was dismissed.

THORNBURGH & Co. *vs.* G. LEAUMONT, BLACUE & Co. An order of Court had been obtained in this case for the payment of a balance alleged to be due by the defendants to complainants, a New-York firm, amounting to about $3,000. The defendants, by advice of counsel, paid the money under protest, and prayed to have a hearing, on the ground that the judgment was *ex partr*. Through their counsel, the defendants represented that they felt bound to comply with the order of the Court the same as any other military order, and claimed that they should have a hearing on the merits of the case. After some explanation, the Court took the matter under advisement.

A case similar to the above, that of TANNEHILL, DWIGHT & Co. *vs.* G. LEAUMONT, BLACUE & Co., was presented to the Court, praying for an order similar to the one issued in the above case. It was alleged that the defendant set up no defence on to the justness of the claim. The Judge decided that he had no authority to act in the matter unless Gen. BUTLER issued an order compelling everybody to pay their debts. The application was then withdrawn.

The Judge refused to grant a warrant applied for against a man who had looked "sarcastic" at a Policeman.

Five slaves, from a plantation near the Red Church, came before the Court to complain of ill-treatment by their owner. The matter was deferred for examination.

Mr. MANNERING, accused of attempting to sell on his own account a lot of iron and other articles of value seized by the United States Government as Confederate property, was called up for trial. The defence set up was that an order permitting him to sell the property had been obtained from a Federal officer. This order proved to be not sufficiently comprehensive to cover the various articles MANNERING had offered for sale, or removed to his own premises, and the accused was sent to the Parish Prison for three months. The order was simply a permission to sell some old iron.

The case of the Union Bank of Louisiana *vs.* The Mechanics' and Traders', was before the Court, JACOB BARKER, Esq., appearing for the plaintiffs, and Col. FIELD for the defendants. Petition of plaintiffs set forth a claim against the defendants for $120,000, which the latter had offered to pay in Confederate States Treasury notes, after they ceased to be current, and that the plaintiffs refused to accept the same. Col. FIELD took exception to the jurisdiction of the Court, on the ground that the case was one of a civil character. Mr. BARKER filed a supplemental petition in reply, contending that the Court had jurisdiction. The Judge decided that the Court had not jurisdiction; although if the payment had been made, in violation of the order of the Commanding General, the Court would have jurisdiction. The case was accordingly dismissed.

In consequence of the very numerous applications made for the release of prisoners, in the Workhouse Parish Prison or Police Prison, Judge BELL has announced that no sentences made by him would be reversed, and that no applications for the discharge of prisoners would hereafter be heard. The proper time, he said, for the defence of prisoners was when they were up for trial.

While attending the Provost Court over which Judge BELL so acceptably presides, says the *Picayune*, we have noticed a number of cases in which the prosecuting witnesses seemed actuated altogether by private malice. They bring grave charges of disloyalty, and think that they can make the Provost Judge the instrument of their individual vengeance. Unfortunately for such parties, the Judge has a severe habit of sifting evidence, and cannot easily be duped, and of this some of the too willing witnesses are already convinced. Perhaps it would be well for them to make no such attempts in future.

THE FOOD QUESTION.

This subject is evidently a perplexing one to all classes. The *Commercial Bulletin*, of July 3, says: "Some of our friends are quite alarmed at the apparent danger of our supplies of food being cut off by Gov. MOORE's embargo preventing receipts from the interior, and the expectation of arrivals from the West preventing shipments to this port by sea. The subject gives us no uneasiness. The scarcity will be temporary. Salt provisions of all kinds are more plentiful than they were a few weeks ago. Mess Pork, which sold at $50 to $60 per barrel, can now be had at $30. Clear Bacon Sides, which readily commanded 30c. per pound, now sells at 16c. Bacon Hams have also greatly declined.

As long as we have a supply of these and the vegetables and fruits of the season, it is absurd to apprehend famine. Corn has been sold at $2 50 or $3 per bushel. It declined to $1 50, but since our supply of wheat flour was exhausted has advanced to $2. Rice is quite abundant, and selling at 8c. per pound. Fresh beef is scarce and high, but flour is the only article of which we are really destitute, and of that we may expect timely supplies, either from the North or from Havana. In the meantime housekeepers should be governed by circumstances, and enjoy those articles of food which are within their reach, without deploring the want of others, which are for the moment unattainable."

In its issue of the second, the same paper says:

"The cry for bread is in every quarter becoming loud and urgent. Yesterday morning thousands of people were wholly unable to procure bread for breakfast. Such a state of affairs is indeed strange, when flour is so plentiful throughout the West and North, and even in Texas."

The *Picayune* of July 1 has this paragraph:

"It is almost literally a fact that we are, at this moment, in our city, destitute of bread, and not only that, but of the materials of which bread is made. In at least one of our largest markets the reply to those in search of that necessary article was 'There is none to be had.' As to flour, as will be seen by Gen. SHEPLEY's order, the nominal price in the market at present is $24 a barrel, and we are informed that it is difficult, if not impossible to obtain it, even at that high figure.

We learn, upon credible information, that on board several vessels now lying in the river there is a large quantity of flour, which only awaits the the necessary transportation to the city. Can no means be devised by which those vessels can be brought up? Cannot the military authorities provide some effective plan to this end? It would be a great blessing to our people, who are now literally without 'the staff of life' to lean on."

GEN. BUTLER'S HEADQUARTERS.

We understand, says the *Picayune*, that Maj.-Gen. BUTLER is to have his Summer quarters at the late residence of Gen. TWIGGS, on Prytania-street, and that Brig.-Gen. SHEPLEY is to occupy the next house, that of Col. DANIEL ADAMS. The mansion of Capt. Gen. W. RACE, on St. Charles-street, we are informed, is also to be occupied by officers of the army.

A LAWYER TURNED HUCKSTER.

From the Delta.

One of the fraternity of the "Green Bag," having been disgusted with the "quips and quiddities" of the law, and wishing to devote himself to some creditable occupation, addressed the following communication to the authorities. His request was promptly granted, and we notice the fact by way of giving him a lift in his new business:

Desirous of relinquishing a calling I have of late been following, viz.: practicing law—more specially confining my services to cases brought before the Provost Court—for some other occupation more congenial to my wishes, &c., I have thus ventured to lay before you my petition in regard to my future business. Believing a refreshment stand, for the sale of coffee, sandwiches, lemonade and other light articles of food and drink, neatly furnished and properly conducted, would be equally requisite as beneficial on behalf of the many soldiers and citizens who frequent the place, as it would be a source of means and livelihood to myself, I am thus induced to ask the privilege of placing such a depôt in the Custom-house—place hereafter to be designated as agreed upon by you. My license will be duly paid. Asking your early attention and favorable answer to the above,

I am your obedient servant,
C. C. MORGAN.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 25, 1862.

SENT TO THE FORTS.

From the Picayune, June 30.

Messrs. W. J. DELAND, P. E. WALDEN, —— METCALF, and some others who have been sentenced to confinement in the forts below the city, were sent off on Saturday afternoon. The condition of the first named was such that, in the morning, just before the arrival of the order for removal to the forts, the physician attending the Parish Prison had directed his removal from the cells to the infirmary, and in consideration of this he was sent to Quarantine.

GEN. VAN DORN.

The *Picayune* publishes the following document:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI AND EAST FLORIDA, } JACKSON, MISS., June 24, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 1.—By order of the President, the undersigned assumes command over this Department. It is recommended that all persons living within eight miles of the Mississippi River remove their families and servants to the interior, as it is the intention to defend the Department to the last extremity. EARL VAN DORN, Maj.-Gen. Com'g.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The following advertisement appears:

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY.—A public meeting will be held on Friday next, the Fourth of July, at 11 o'clock A. M., in the Lyceum Hall.

The Declaration of Independence will be read, and an appropriate oration delivered.

The members of the New-Orleans Union Association and all Union men of this city are earnestly requested to be present.

By order of the Executive Committee,
LOUIS DUFAU, Secretary.

The appended order shows how the day was to have been observed:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT, } NEW-ORLEANS, July 3, 1862.

To-morrow being the anniversary of our National Independence, National salutes will be fired by the First Maine Battery at sunrise, noon and sunset.

The Band of the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Regiment will perform National airs, at sunrise, at the statue of HENRY CLAY, corner of Canal and St. Charles streets, and at sunset at the statue of ANDREW JACKSON, in Jackson-square.

The regimental commanders will, within their own districts, celebrate the day as they think proper.

By order of GEO. F. SHEPLEY.
G. WEITZEL, Lieutenant United States Engineers and Assistant Military Commandant.

CITY ATTORNEY.

We learn, says the *Delta*, of July 3, that L. MADISON DAY, Esq., has been appointed Attorney for the City of New-Orleans, under the new order of things. Mr. DAY is a lawyer of ability and experience in his profession, and his appointment will be gratifying to his numerous friends.

COTTON.

The *Bulletin* of July 3 says:

COTTON BOLL.—A gentleman residing in the Fourth District has left at our office a fine sample of cotton, grown in his garden this year. The boll is of medium size, very white and of good staple.

COMMERCIAL.

The *Commercial Bulletin* gives this review under date of July 4:

"We noticed further sales of Sugar yesterday to the extent of 1,000 hhds., including 250 in several lots from the Levee, at 4¾c.@4¾c. for fair, 5c. for fair to fully fair, and 5¾c.@5¾c. for prime; and 700 hhds. in store, also in several lots, at 5c. for good fair, and 5¼c.@5¾c. for prime to choice. In Molasses we heard of 100 hhds. rebolled sold from the Levee at 16c. a 17c. Refinery rebolled commands 20c. We hear of occasional inquiry for Tobacco, but that operations are restricted by the stringent prescriptions of factors. Nothing transpired in Flour. There were some small sales of Corn at $2 50 ₱ bushel, but at the close holders were asking $2. The last sales of Oats were at the advanced rate of $1 50 ₱ bushel. Eastern Hay continues in retail from second hands at $70@$80 ₱ ton. Northern Butter commands 20c.@30c. ₱ lb.; Mess Pork, $20 ₱ bbl; Bacon, 16c. for Shoulders, 13c. for Rib Sides, and 22c.@25c. for sugar-cured Hams, and Keg Lard, 16c. Salt is retailing to a limited extent at the reduced rates of $3 for Liverpool coarse, $6 for fine, and $2, ₱ sack of two bushels, for Turks Island.

EXTRAORDINARY OPERATIONS AT MOBILE.

THE HARBOR OBSTRUCTED—A DITCH AROUND THE CITY COMPLETED.

We learn from Capt. POWELL, late of the frigate *Potomac*, which is now to be converted into a store and hospital ship, and who arrived in this city by the *McClellan*, that a rebel schooner from Mobile was captured by the boats of the United States war vessel *Morning Light*, a few days before he sailed, and that from those on board, and from other sources, it was ascertained that the harbor of Mobile had been completely obstructed, and that Fort Gaines, which not long ago was nearly or quite evacuated, has been reoccupied and again prepared for defence.

Spiles have been driven from Fort Gaines to a point directly under the guns of Fort Morgan, and other obstructions have been completed from Hog Island on one side of the channel and below the forts to the other side. There is an entrance for their own vessels through the obstructions, which they have the means of filling up at any moment.

The great ditch they have been for months in digging, is now completed, and extends from the water's edge entirely around the city. Its inner bank is defended by breastworks and batteries, and the position is considered by the rebels unassailable. If the Federal gunboats succeed, however, in passing the harbor batteries and forts, the rebel army may either be compelled to surrender, or driven in a body into the ditch they have dug, and from which they will find it difficult to escape. It would contain a very large army.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

Old Massachusetts Wide Awake.

Great Meeting in Faneuil Hall to Promote Volunteering.

Speeches of Hon. Chas. G. Loring, Hon. Edward Everett, Gen. Devens, Col. Maggie, and Others.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 12.

Faneuil Hall was crowded at short notice today to take measures to facilitate volunteering under the call for more troops.

Major WIGHTMAN presided, and made a brief statement of the objects of the meeting. He said that reliance was solely to be placed on the military arm to put down the rebellion, and that a call having been made for more military force, the call would not be made in vain upon this city.

Hon. CHARLES G. LORING declared the contest to be a struggle for National life, and that no separation of this country, either forcibly or peaceably, could ever be submitted to. Continued irritation and hostility would be the result of such separation, ending on the part of the South in a military despotism. There was no escape from the duty imposed on the people, of sacrificing their lives and all their property, if need be, to put down the rebellion, and that promptly. He hoped, for the cause of liberty hereafter, and for the prevention of servile insurrections, that the Union would be restored by the policy which had been pursued. But if, through intervention or other cause the Union and Constitution must perish or Slavery be abolished, then let Slavery be exterminated. We would that five hundred thousand men had been called for, and those who could not enlist should give *freely, freely, FREELY.*

EDWARD EVERETT urged the duty and importance of sending immediate reinforcements to the army of the Potomac. He cited the testimony of the French Princes as being filled with admiration at the courage and bearing of that army, and the skill of its young chief, and that of the representative of one of the most potent sovereigns of Europe, that no nation in the world could have done so much in twelve months as had the United States. Reverses had been common to the bravest armies in the history of the world, and great consternation had often been caused by small bands or mobs. A great portion of the people of the South had been kept in terror by their leaders, and for their sakes as well as our own, despite the threats of intervention, and relying upon our own right hand, the army of the Potomac must be reinforced. Mr. EVERETT was warmly applauded.

Gen. DEVENS, of the army, was called for, and enthusiastically received. He testified to his own knowledge of the bravery of the troops of Massachusetts, and he felt assured that the State would not falter, whatever others might do.

An effective speech was made by Col. MAGGI, who said he was no orator, but a loiterable soldier. He urged especially adopted citizens to take a gun and fight, to show their gratitude to the country, and concluded with the exhortation that, as Massachusetts was the flambeau in the war of 1776, she should be the flambeau in the present war.

Speeches were also made by Judge RUSSELL and Col. A. O. BRIWSTER.

Resolutions were adopted for a Committee of one hundred and fifty, to receive and appropriate contributions in aid of enlistments.

Allusions were made by several of the speakers to the death of Col. CASS, of the Ninth Massachusetts Regiment.

The meeting was very enthusiastic.

MEETINGS TO AID ENLISTMENTS.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 12.

Large public meetings were held to-night to aid enlistments in Cambridge, Roxbury, Brookline, Somerville, Malden and West Cambridge. In several of these and other places, $75 are to be paid to each volunteer, and in West Cambridge $125. At Cambridge, Professors WASHBURN and PIERCE, R. H. DANA, Jr., Dr. PALFREY and others, made speeches. In Roxbury, Lieut.-Col. GINNEY, of the Ninth Massachusetts Regiment and Rev. Dr. PUTNAM, were the orators on the occasion. With such an impulse, enlistments will be brisk.

A CALL TO CONNECTICUT.

GOV. BUCKINGHAM'S PROCLAMATION.

CITIZENS OF CONNECTICUT: You are again called upon to rally to the support of the Government. In the name of our common country, I call upon you to enroll your names for the formation of SIX or more regiments of infantry to be used in suppressing the rebellion. Our troops may be held in check and our sons die on the battle-field—but the cause of civil liberty must be advanced—the supremacy of the Government must be maintained. Prompt and decisive action will be economy in men and money. By our delay the safety of our armies, even of the nation, may be imperilled. The rebellion, coinciding with the desperation of a hopeless and wicked cause, must be met with equal energy. Close your manufactories and workshops—turn aside from your farms and your business—leave for awhile your families and your homes—meet face to face the enemies of your liberties. Haste and you will rescue many noble men now struggling against superior numbers, and speedily secure the blessings of peace and good government.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at New-Haven, this third day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM,
By His Excellency's command.
J. H. TRUMBULL, Secretary of State.

Sinking of a Western Steamer.

CAIRO, Saturday, July 12.

The dispatch boat *Shinghiss* ran on a snag near Island No. 34, last night, and sunk. The mails and crew were taken off by the *Tycoon*, and arrived here this morning.

Death of Col. Thomas Cass.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 12.

Col. THOMAS CASS, of the Ninth Massachusetts Regiment, died this morning from the effects of wounds received before Richmond.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Steamer Daniel Webster Fired Into—No Rebels in Front of Our Army, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, July, 11.

The steamer *Daniel Webster*, while on her way up the James River yesterday, and when opposite Fort Powhattan, was fired into by the rebels. One ball passed completely through two of her state rooms. No one was hurt.

The rebels have entirely forsaken our army. Not a rebel soldier is left within front of it, nor are there any within several miles of it.

It is the prevailing opinion here that the rebels will soon be heard from in some other quarter.

The steamer *John Tucker*, which went up the York River, Wednesday, with a flag of truce, returned this afternoon with the one hundred sick and wounded Federal soldiers that were prevented from coming down on her last Monday. The list of names has already been published.

There is no news from the army to-day.

GUERRILLAS IN KENTUCKY.

Movements of Morgan's Cavalry—Lexington and Louisville Threatened.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, July 12.

The train due here at 6 o'clock last evening, did not arrive until near midnight. The passengers report that Col. MORGAN's rebel Cavalry had been within seven miles of Cave City, and that they had left that point fifteen hundred strong, for Lexington. Col. MORGAN also announced his intention of visiting Louisville.

Fight at New-Hope—The Town of Lebanon, Ky., Burned by the Rebels, Etc.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, July 12.

At New-Hope, Nelson County, at 11 o'clock last night, a party of the Thirty-fifth Ohio Regiment, under Lieut.-Col. MOORE, encountered 450 rebel cavalry, under JACK ALLEN, a half mile south of the railroad. After a brisk fire of musketry for twenty minutes the enemy were routed and fled. There were no National casualties. Blood along the road was found by the skirmishers we sent out, but no enemy.

Later accounts say that these guerrillas burned the town of Lebanon, and robbed the Commercial Bank located there.

Telegraphic communication is perfected to Nashville, but not over the Lexington branch line, which prevent us from receiving further particulars to-night.

The National reinforcements moving in the direction of Lebanon could not have arrived there until after the destruction of the place, but they are in hot pursuit of the guerrillas.

Movements of the Naugatuck.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 12.

The *Naugatuck* has arrived here, *en route* for New-York for repairs.

To the Loyal Citizens of the City of New-York.

The loyal citizens of every class and profession are respectfully and earnestly invited to attend the Grand Mass Meeting, to be held on Tuesday next, 15th inst., at 4 o'clock, on Union-square.

It is recommended that all places of business be closed at 3 o'clock, in order that those who desire to show their loyalty to the Government may be present.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements,
GEORGE OPDYKE, Chairman.
JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, Jr., Secretary.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 12.—*In steamship Teutonia, for Southampton, Havre and Hamburg.*—Mrs. J. Alexander, New-York; Mrs. Cahn, San Francisco; Mrs. Fabri, New-York; E. W. Overman, New-York; M. Leonard, Boston; Max Frankenthal, San Francisco; L. Liepman, San Francisco; Miss E. Warneford, Virginia; Miss C. Warneford, Virginia; Alex. Leykauff, New-York; Felix Bachman, California; Gustav Falkenstein, California; Frederick Meyer, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. L. Wolff, Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Fabbri, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fabbri, New-York, Bearer of Dispatches to the Italian Government; Pliny Mills, New-York; Rudolph Hormann, Philadelphia; Edward Kugelberg, New-York; Adolph Strens, New-York; Morits Cohn, San Francisco; Henry Wiggers, Chicago; August Hosse, New-York; Salomon Marx and two children, St. Louis; S. Meininger, New-York; Peter Hobert de Raay, New-York; Abraham Lesser, New-York; S. Legouio, San Francisco; G. F. Bulley, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Zitzer, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. F. Huttman, S. Litten, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Ziegler and infant, New-York; Henry Dean, St. Louis; J. M. Armor, Vermont; Julius Ruthbart, M. Kinnard, New-York; Edw. Kimpton, Brooklyn; Charles Sprenger, Texas; Meyer Wollheim, Rev. H. D. Ward and two sons, Mrs. H. D. Ward, Miss Ward, L. F. Morel, New-York; Miss Louise Planer and three children, Mrs. J. B. Woodburn and daughter, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Barnes, Brooklyn; Mrs. Minna Koch, Philadelphia; Mrs. Elisa Och, Vienna; Mrs. Mary Jane Blair, Maine; Mrs. Augusta Hellberg, New-York; Miss Planer, Brooklyn, and others in steerage—total, 154.

JULY 12.—*In steamship City of Baltimore, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. N. Lazarus, 4 children and infant; D. Albert, John T. Pine, Robert Cames, D. G. Collins, R. de Sattonga, J. T. McKenzie, Louis Jarvin, Wm. W. Cannon, P. Gallagher, Benj. Saunders, Rev. J. H. Brennan, Miss Long, Miss Lucy Ladd, Wm. H. Thurber, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Braddlay, Thos R. Peacock, lady and child; Mr

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3371. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 14, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATE NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

THE BOMBAST OF THE RICHMOND PRESS.

The Rebels Expecting Foreign Intervention.

NATIONAL OFFICERS PRISONERS.

Operations of the Gunboats on the James.

From Gen. McClellan's Army.

EXTRACTS FROM REBEL PAPERS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 13.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of Wednesday, says:

"Monday afternoon, a demonstration was made against our pickets, which indicates a restiveness on the part of the foe in his present cramped and confined situation. Two pieces of the Louisiana Guard Artillery were sent forward to the support of the pickets, when the enemy retired without risking a shot from our pieces. It is not believed that McCLELLAN can be induced to make an attack upon our forces, but it is conjectured that he may attempt to throw his forces on the south side of the river, with a view to a demonstration upon the batteries at Drury's Bluff. Such a demonstration would of course be as promptly met and as signally thwarted as the advance of the "Young NAPOLEON" on Richmond from the north side of the James.

"We conversed with a gentleman last evening who left our army at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. Up to that hour all was quiet, and there were no outside indications of any active operations. It is reasonable to conclude that the fighting, for a short season, at least, is at an end. There is nothing to justify the belief, however, that our Government will fail to improve its present advantage.

Pressed to the wall as the enemy now is, he will not be permitted to revive from the severe blow that has been inflicted upon him, and McCLELLAN in attempting to extricate himself from his present unpleasant situation will find himself confronted at every point by an active and energetic army under skilful and experienced officers, who are determined to wring from his unwilling masters the recognition of their rights as freemen.

The late series of battles have already produced the good result of opening the lines of communication in various direction, as well as a visible effect upon the amount of supplies in our markets.

The *Dispatch* says the people of the North regard Stonewall JACKSON as one of those invincible beings whose purposes it is impossible to thwart.

Between nine hundred and one thousand United States arms, of the most improved patterns, were gathered at Shirley, having been left there by the enemy in their retreat.

The *Dispatch* extravagantly praises Gen. LEE for arranging the late plan of battle, saying:

"It may be that McCLELLAN may be reinforced and make another effort. Be it so. We are in the hands of a General, who has just proved himself a master in the art of war, and who has taught his countrymen in the last fortnight to place the utmost confidence in his skill. This city, and the country generally, feel safe as long as he is known to be at his post. He will be found fully able to deal with any crisis that may arise."

For several days past efforts have been made to effect the removal of the wounded National prisoners to this city. The large nomber of this class of persons renders the undertaking no light one. Yesterday seventy-five Yankees were transported to this city in ambulances and omnibuses, among whom were the following officers:

H. A. Barnum, Major of the Twelfth New-York.

H. C. Peck, Sergeant of the Fourteenth New-Jersey Infantry.

Lewis Harburg, Second Lieutenant Co. B, Seventh New-York Volunteers.

H. R. Rowlett, Captain Co. F, Thirty-sixth New-York.

There are many more wounded officers to be brought up."

The Petersburgh *Express*, of Wednesday, says:

"Several of the enemy's gunboats came up the river Sunday evening late, and proceeded several miles beyond City Point. They fired many shells into the forests on the south bank of the James River, and occasionally gave the wild varmints in the marshes and undergrowth on the south side a feeler, but did no perceptible damage to any human being, or any habitation of man.

A couple of sailors from one of the enemy's transports were taken by our pickets yesterday, and brought up to headquarters. They proved to be deck hands only, and could give no reliable information of McCLELLAN's forces or movements.

It is a matter of congratulation with every friend of freedom and the South to know that the present position of McCLELLAN's army is one of the hottest, perhaps, on the soil of Virginia. Persons residing in Petersburgh, entirely familiar with the locality, say that out of Tophet there is no place to compare with it. There is but little sympathy hereabouts for the invaders, and if the sun could roast the rascals to a crisp, no tears would be shed in the South at their fate."

REPORTS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, July 12.

The steamer *Secor*, in charge of Lieut. DARLING, Aid to Gen. DIX, returned to-day, having accomplished her flag of truce mission up James River.

She reports that a rebel flag of truce came down, yesterday, for medical supplies for our prisoners at Richmond.

The rebel papers speak hopefully for foreign intervention, and claim to have sent full particulars of the late battle to Europe.

NATIONAL OFFICERS CAPTURED.

We publish, from the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 5th inst., the following list of National officers claimed to have been captured by the rebels in the seven days' battles. Though it is evidently incorrect in; some particulars—for instance, in stating that Gens. SUMNER and RANKIN are among the prisoners—it renders it certain that more or less Union officers now being mourned by their friends as having been killed, are living and in Richmond.

The whole number of prisoners of war, from the battles which have transpired before Richmond within the last ten days, now within the corporate limits, amount to 4,400. We publish below an official list of the names of the commissioned officers of the Federal army who had arrived up to 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, all of whom have been removed to a prison set apart for their especial accommodation, on Eighteenth-street, between Main and Cary:

Maj.-Gen. A. StoCall.
Brig.-Gen. J. F. Reynolds.
Brig.-Gen. Rankie.
Brig.-Gen. Sumner.
Brig.-Gen. Meade.
Capt. C. Kingsbury, Jr., Aid to Gen. Reynolds.
Lieut.-Col. J. B. Sweitzer, 62d Pennsylvania.
Capt. Charles Courant, Co. I, 2d Massachusetts.
Capt. B. Ridgway, Co. C, 4th New-York.
First Lieut. T. R. Grapter, Co. H, 4th New-York.
Second Lieut. P. L. Hubbard, Co. I, 1st Michigan.
Second Lieut. D. C. Vandike, Co. E, 4th New-York.
Capt. Samuel Milford, Co. D, 4th New-York.
Second Lieut. Geo. Bennett, Co. D, 4th New-York.
Capt. Thomas M. Fetter, Co. K, 4th New-York.
First Lieut. R. S. Johnson, Co. B, 4th New-York.
Capt. S. S. King, Co. H, 7th Pennsylvania.
Capt. Wm. Nippers, Co. I, 4th New-York.
First Lieut. James S. Kennedy, Co. D, 11th Penn.
Capt. H. N. Jewett, Co. G, 4th New-York.
First Lieut. John L. Ridgway, Co. I, 4th New-York.
Second Lieut. Josiah Shaw, Co. B, 4th New-York
Capt. M. B. Aaronson, Co. F, 4th New-York.
First Lieut. Wm. Stilling, Co. K, 4th New-York.
First Lieut. John M. Pearson, Co. F, 4th N. Y.
Second Lieut. Z. G. Aaronson, Co. F, 4th N. Y.
Maj. W. S. Tilton, 22d Massachusetts.
Capt. E. Brierer, Co. F, 11th Pennsylvania.
First Lieut. E. N. Gall, Co. G, 4th New-Jersey.
First Lieut. T. H. Lockwood, Co. F, 11th Penn.
Capt. Thos. H. Spriers, Co. I, 11th Pennsylvania.
First Lieut. E. Waughman, Co. I, 11th Penn.
First Lieut. Charles Meyers, Co. A, 4th New-York.
Second Lieut. David Berry, Co. I, 11th Penn.
First Lieut. Calvin G. Speer, Co. C, 4th New-York.
Capt. N. Nesbitt, Co. E, 11th Pennsylvania.
Capt. D. Kistler, Co. H, 11th Pennsylvania.
Second Lieut. L. A. Johnson, Co. H, 11th Penn.
Capt. Wm. Stewart, Co. D, 11th Pennsylvania.
Second Lieut. John Kuper, Co. C, 11th Penn.
Capt. E. R. Brady, Co. K, 8th Pennsylvania.
First Lieut. J. B. George, Co. K, 11th Penn.
Second Lieut. B. Butler, Co. K, 11th Pennsylvania.
Second Lieut. W. E. Jackson, Co. G, 11th Penn.
Capt. C. J. Whitney, Co. K, 5th U. S. Cavalry.
Lieut. Ashworth, Co. C, 4th New-Jersey.
Maj. P. A. Johns, 11th Pennsylvania.
Sergt.-Maj. T. W. Mooney, 4th New-Jersey.
Col. J. H. Simpson, 4th New-Jersey.
Lieut.-Col. Wm. B. Hazel, 4th New-Jersey.
Adjt. J. S. Studdford, 4th New-Jersey.
Col. Thos. F. Gallagher, 4th Penn. Reserves.
Lieut.-Col. Samuel F. Jackson, 4th Penn. Res.
Surgeon J. S. Bennevillie, 4th Penn. Reserves.
First Lieut. John P. Care, Co. D, 22d Mass.
Surgeon J. W. S. Narris, U. S. A.
Lieut. Wm. H. Elorkige, Co. E, 4th New-York.
Maj. Henry Clitz, 12th U. S. Infantry.
Capt. F. W. Stanhope, Co. E, 4th U. S. Infantry.
Col. T. B. W. Stockton, 17th Michigan.
Capt. H. R. Coombe, Co. I, 12th New-York.
First. Lieut. Chas. Wilson, Co. H, 3d New-Jersey.
First Lieut. Lewis L. P. Mudgett, 2d Missouri.
Second Lieut. J. Parker, Co. B, 1st New-Jersey.
Capt. A. E. Miles, Co. E, 1st Pennsylvania.
Second Lieut. Chas. G. Ous, Co. C, 2d New-York.
Capt. J. W. Tobin, Co. F, 42d New-York.
First Lieut. J. T. McCord, Co. G, 1st Penn.
First Lieut. W. A. Crafts, Co. B, 5th N. H.
First Lieut. Jas. St. John, Co. B, 4th Pennsylvania.
Second Lieut. Jas. Blondin, Co. B, 4th Penn.
Capt. Fred. A. Conrad, Co. B, 4th Pennsylvania.
Capt. H. Neide, Co. A, 2d Pennsylvania.
Second Lieut. J. T. Zugg, Co. H, 7th Pennsylvania.
Second Lieut. F. W. Usher, Co. I, 34th New-York.
Capt. W. P. Chambliss, Co. D, 5th United States Cavalry, native of Virginia—wounded six places—United States service 20 years.
Col. E. C. Charles, 42d New-York.
First Lieut. C. M. Hildebrand, 95th Pennsylvania.
First Lieut. W. J. Harrison, Co. G, 7th New-York.
First Lieut. P. C. McNorton, Co. D, 1st Penn.
Second Lieut. B. Lewis, Co. B, 1st Pennsylvania.
First Lieut. C. H. Buyne, Co. K, 5th Wisconsin.
Second Lieut. S. M. Willis, Jr., Porter's Staff.
Second Lieut. L. B. Waltz, Co. F, 8th Pennsylvania.
Second Lieut. R. D. Hall, Co. B, 1st Pennsylvania.
Surgeon L. S. Luddington, Co. G, 1st Conn.
Capt. D. F. Fisher, Co. D, 16th Michigan.
Major D. Davidson, 4th U. S. A.
Second Lieut. Jas. Mason, Co. K, 73d New-York.
First Lieut. A. M. Judson, Co. E, 83d Pennsylvania.
Second Lieut. G. J. Brown, Co. B, 2d Maine.
Capt. John M. Oakley, 1st U. S. Infantry.
Second Lieut. John M. Coyne, Co. F, U. S. Inf.
Major Wm. Burney, 4th New-Jersey.
First Lieut. L. Truman, Co. E, 42d Pennsylvania.
Second Lieut. S. A. Mack, Co. E, 42d Pennsylvania.
First Lieut. P. W. Black, Co. F, 9th Massachusetts.
First Lieut. M. F. O'Hara, 9th Massachusetts.
Capt. E. G. Laute, Co. C, 7th Pennsylvania.
Lieut.-Col. Geo. Varney, 2d Maine.
Capt. L. Emmerson, 2d Maine.
Capt. J. B. Wharf, Co. G, 22d Massachusetts.
First Lieut. E. M. Cooley, Co. E, 15th New-York.
Adj.-Gen. R. A. McCoy, 11th Pennsylvania.
First Lieut. D. R. Coder, Co. E, 11th Pennsylvania.
Second Lieut. R. M. Burkman, 11th Pennsylvania.
2d Lieut. T. W. Scrader, Co. A, 4th New-Jersey.
1st Lieut. E. Wright, Co. D, 4th New-Jersey.
2d Lieut. H. H. Cullen, Co. I, 2d New-Jersey.
Major E. S. Gilbert, 25th New-Jersey.
1st Lieut. T. E. Bishop, 25th New-Jersey.
Lieut. E. Eichelberger, 8th Pennsylvania.
Signal Engineer T. H. Fleming.
Sergt.-Maj. G. G. Cross, 62d Pennsylvania.
Major Thos. O'Neill, 1od. Battery N. Y. Artillery.
2d Lieut. Thomas Chapman, Co. C, 95th Penn.
2d Lieut. E. M. Whitmore, Co. G, 1st Battery U.S.I.
1st Lieut. C. S. Davenport, Co. B, 3d Pennsylvania.
Capt. J. Echelberger, Co. F. 8th Pennsylvania.
2d Lieut. E. Washburne, Co. C, 22d Massachusetts.
First Lieut. Jas. V. Welsh, Co. K, 42d Penn.
Second Lieut. D. C. Dale, Co. K, 42d Pennsylvania.
First Lieut. S. H. Pilsbury, Co. B, 5th Maine.
Capt. E. A. Erwin, Co. K, 42d Pennsylvania.
Capt. C. L. Cooner, Co. D, 8th Pennsylvania.
Second Lieut. S. F. Herd, Co. E, 5th N. H.
Second Lieut. L. J. Hume, Co. K, 19th Mass.
Col. Wm. R. Bruston, 4th Reg. Sickles' Brigade.
Capt. W. N. Burns, Co. A, 4th Reg. Sickles' Brig.
J. B. O'Hagan, Chalalo Sickles' Excelsior.
Second Lieut. C. P. Chamberlain, Co. I, Sickles' Excelsior.
First Lieut. H. S. Lucas, Co. C, 1st Pennsylvania.
Adjutant J. N. Stiles, 20th Indiana.
Second Lieut. Wm. Riddle, Co. F, 10th Penn.
First Lieut. Geo. D. Miller, Co. D, 8th Penn.
Total number of commissioned officers, 138.

THE BATTLES BEFORE RICHMOND.

PERSONAL NARRATIVE OF A GENERAL OFFICER WHO WAS IN THE THICKEST OF THE FIGHT.

BELOW RICHMOND, Night of July 1, 1862.

*My Dear * * *:*

You will be glad to get even this line from me, though I don't know how you will get it. We are on the James River, and a gunboat can carry a mail. The evening is clear, and the distant sound of heavy cannonading has just ceased, in pursuit of a flying foe, and after a magnificent battle scene. The Union cause is not hopeless now, although it seemed so last night. We have had the hardest kind of fighting. This of to-night, is the fourth battle. In three of them my brigade played a not inferior part. At Mechanicsville, on our right flank, our division alone held 40,000 men at bay for twelve hours, and when compelled to withdraw, did so in such a manner as to have elicited the high praise of the army. REYNOLDS and myself can claim all the glory of the fight, for we alone commanded. I had two horses shot under me. The next day in the afternoon, the battle of Gainsville was fought,—25,000 against nearly 80,000,—DR HARRYwounded, EASTON killed; REYNOLDS prisoner; &c. My escapes were wonderful, and will form the theme of much future story. I led five regiments into the heavy fight besides my own brigade, and on these two days I lost four hundred men in my command. Well, two days afterward, (yesterday,) while folding up our right wing to fall back on the James River, we had a great fight along the whole line, where we barely held our own. My horse was shot in five places and my clothes have six musket holes through them, but the skin not broken. By the mercy of God alone have I escaped when many others were killed. I was reported to have been killed. MEADE was wounded and McCALL either killed or captured. The division was nearly destroyed. One regiment of 800 men has lost all but 50; and it is reduced now from 8,000 down to about 3,000 men, of which I am in command. But I never was intended to be a General; it pleases me better to lead men into battle than to tell them how it should be done.

Well, we cannot go to Richmond just now—the rebels have been much too strong for us. The skill with which this last movement has been made will be *admired by the world for ages*, and must place McCLELLAN very high as an able man.

The beautiful fight of this afternoon was by PORTER, who was wounded. It will please you to learn that I saved this division from being captured by the enemy, as it most certainly would have been, but for a chain of very curious circumstances.

All this while we have had nothing to eat but hard bread and a little pork; we destroyed much of our baggage; we carried nothing but our eatables in our pockets; for five nights I have scarcely closed my eyes; but to-night, after a grand victory and a good cup of coffee and with everything seeming to promise well, if the country will only support us, I shall sleep enough to make it all up and be ready for a fight to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, July 2, 1862—4 P. M.

Arrived this morning early at Robinson's Landing, marching 17 miles by dark starting at 12 o'clock. It has rained all day—the ground is very soft, in this field, a plantation, the whole army is concentrated the river is full of transports; troops are arriving—a few days' rest and we shall start again for Richmond. After being wet and hungry all day, I feel glad that my wagons have come up, and that my night's rest is secure, if the enemy does not attack, as he should do, if he means to annihilate us. But who can tell what is in store for us. I trust I shall be able to do my duty at least as well as I have done. To-day I have eaten nothing but wheat from the field and am wet and worn with watching and care, and you will know when you see this how much a man can suffer and live. Nothing, in all my life has met the suffering of these days, my Fort Sumter trials included. May God bless our cause, and give us yet more strength to endure. The army is full of heart, and only asks a fair field and that God will be with us.

THURSDAY, July 3.

We have passed through some of the sternest ordeals to which men were ever subjected: attacked by forces double our own, we have not only held our ground, but have performed one of the most difficult feats known in war, with the loss of only a dozen or so baggage-wagons, have got in position where we can defend ourselves, we trust, until sufficient reinforcements can arrive to permit us to resume the offensive. I am the only General officer left in this Division.

FRIDAY, July 4—10 P. M.

Before this you have read most extravagant accounts of the Mechanicsville fight—where, the simple fact is, that some thirty odd thousand came down upon REYNOLDS and myself, and that we fought all one afternoon and some time the next day—withdrew our forces without loing a man, and retired to the main body of the army. You must wait for the reports before believing all you see in print. The same afternoon another grand fight occurred in which both parties were severely handled. Here I worked hard. But the greatest fight was on June 30, when four divisions came down upon McCALL's and nearly wiped it out. There McCALL and MEADE were lost, and many better men than I bit the dust. That night I did great work for which I shall doubtless get due credit.

Another battle is expected to-morrow. Our position is exceedingly strong; we think it cannot be taken; it should be an artillery fight principally. Some 25,000 of the scamps are in front of us now, and they are accumulating rapidly. Well, they shall have the best we can give them. It is late; I must be up early; must study the ground; must work hard to-morrow morning.

Don't fret about me—God will protect and guide me aright.

THE MOVEMENTS ON THE PENINSULA.

LETTER FROM CAPT. M'MAHON, OF GEN. M'CLELLAN'S STAFF.

Capt. M. T. McMAHON, of Gen. McCLELLAN'S Staff, writes as follows to his friends in Buffalo:

HEADQUARTERS ON JAMES RIVER, July 4, 1862.

The change of base was a necessity, as our force was insufficient to protect our former line and attack Richmond. We had been forced by the War Department to adopt our first line in order to protect McDOWELL's advance. But McDOWELL was never sent to us. The fight of Thursday was very severe. The enemy was signally repulsed. Next day the battle was renewed, the enemy strongly reinforced, and numbering, as all accounts prove, from 60,000 to 90,000 men. We had but 25,000 on that bank of the Chickahominy. To send more from our front, which was threatened all day and attacked seven times unsuccessfully, could not be thought of until late in the day. A division of two brigades then crossed and fought until night. The enemy was again repulsed, with terrible loss.

During the night our troops crossed over, joined the main body, and we then commenced our flank movement for the James River. The successful execution of this movement in the face of an overwhelming hostile force, and after two days' desperate fighting, is one of the most remarkable and brilliant things in military history.

Gen. FRANKLIN, with whom I am now temporarily serving, was to cover our rear. Never was more difficult task assigned, nor to an abler General. We were attacked every day—at one time in front and rear and flank. Yet every time were the enemy beaten off, until the entire army accomplished its march, bringing its immense wagon trains in safety. Of the 4,000 wagons of this army, not more than fifty have been lost, by breaking down, loss of horses or other causes.

A part of a pontoon bridge train was abandoned between our line and that of the enemy on the day of the battle of White Oak Bridge. Their artillery fire had opened suddenly, killing the horses and stampeding the drivers. The train remained the very rear-most of the army. Toward the close of the battle I volunteered to ourn it, and, riding out with a detail of ten men, gave the whole concern to the flames. I saved one wagon which was full of valuable instruments. I found a four-mule team rushing around on the right of the field. I caught them with my own hands, and had them hitched on, and sent the wagon off to the rear. I also took a bag of oats off one of the wagons and rode with it to the General. Our horses had had nothing to eat all day, and the oats was a welcome feast for them. It was a comical sight for an A. D. C. to ride along in front of the line, hugging a big sack of oats before him on the saddle. At the close of that day's fight the rear guard again took up its march, starting about 10 P. M., and reaching the main body at daylight. The whole army had been engaged that day, successfully as usual.

I cannot give you the details, especially as we are now in line of battle, expecting to celebrate the glorious Fourth by giving secesh a first-class drubbing. We are finely posted, but our position is such that it seems to invite attack. We are therefore in strong hope that the rebels will give us battle. They think we are tired out and demoralized, as they do not thoroughly understand our late movements; but if they fight us to-day they will get terribly whipped. * * *

JULY 5, 1862.

Secesh appeared yesterday, and engaged our pickets. At noon we fired the National salute, and played the "Star-Spangled Banner" all along the line. This scared them off, and cheated us of the principal part of our celebration.

The Duke DE CHARTRES gave me a horse when he left, the other day—a fine animal. It came just in time, as I lost my black stallion two days after. I have seen a great deal of war during the last week. I have had to mount fresh horses as often as three and four times each day.

M. T. McM.

POSITION OF THE REBEL ARMY.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes from Harrison's Landing under date of July 8:

"A balloon observation, yesterday morning, discloses the fact that the rebels are encamped to the southwest of us, and some twelve miles distant from this point; their main line being from five to six miles from that of ours.

The ground occupied by them is a gentle, undulating hill and dale, densely covered by woods, their line reaching all the way from Richmond to Malvern Hill, the battle-ground of Tuesday last.

From information derived from contrabands and deserters; it is known that the enemy are being rapidly and largely reinforced, and the sole cause of their present unusual quiet, in all probability, arises from the fact that their leaders are too busy in concocting some plan, and devising some means to prolong this unholy rebellion, to give much attention to the inauguration of battles.

The notorious leader, Stonewall JACKSON, of an equally notorious guerrilla band, who, until within the past week, has been hovering about our flanks, appears now to have located on the other side of the James River, and is prowling about, owl-like, at night, from a point four or five miles above here, to the same distance below, and, whenever an opportunity offers, he manages to do, in a greater or less degree, some damage to the property of the Union.

As a proof of this fact, we yesterday met with a female contraband who managed to escape from the other side of the river. She states that she once belonged to a Dr. Cox, whose residence is some half a mile back from the river and directly opposite this landing. She tells us that during the daytime no one is seen about, but just after dark cavalrymen, singly, in pairs and by dozens, will assemble there, until, by midnight, there are collected some two or three hundred, when they will start off together. With the exception of stealing a small boat or two, as far as we can learn, no other damage has been done."

ANOTHER MERRIMAC.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes from Warrenton under date of July 9:

"A party of scouts from this brigade, when near Bealstown, a few days since, captured two secession soldiers; at least, the two prisoners gave themselves up to our men. They stated that they left Richmond some four weeks since. One of them, an Irishman, but from Missouri, was a marine in the Confederate service, and has been present at a number of the bombardments in the South. He was also on the *Merrimac* in her encounter with the *Monitor*. He is a very intelligent man, and relates much of interest concerning the Southern movements. He says that the force of rebel soldiers to and around Richmond is very heavy; that the rebel leaders feel the great importance of holding their capital, and that they are using every means to make themselves successful.

He says that when the *Monitor*, *Galena*, *Naugatuck*, &c., made their attack on Fort Darling some time since, that if a force of 400 men had been landed, they could have easily taken the fort.

The rebels have another Iron-clad boat nearly finished near Richmond. She is called the *Young Merrimac*, and, although built on the style of the original *Merrimac*, is still stronger; and if she succeeds in getting afloat, she will clear out the James River. He does not believe that BEAUREGARD or any of his forces were at Richmond in the late battles. The conscription act, recently passed, had brought immense armies into the field. He also confirms the report that there had been a mutiny amongst some of the rebel regiments.

The First North Carolina and the First Kentucky Regiments laid down their arms, and refused to fight, and many of them had been shot. The death of CoL ASHBY was received with many demonstrations of sorrow, as they had every confidence in him as an officer, and cannot well replace him. The companion of this prisoner is a native of Cleveland, Ohio. He confirms every statement made by the former.

Bridge building and the repairing of the telegraph lines are progressing rapidly. We have no news of any importance here."

OUR OLD POINT CORRESPONDENCE.

Mystery at Fortress Monroe — Commotion among Civilians Generally, and the "Press-Gang" in Particular—A Plea for the Latter—Distinguished Visitors—McClellan's Declaration—Affairs of the Port—Fire at Yorktown—Female Society and its Charms.

OLD POINT, Thursday, July 10, 1862.

The profoundest air of mystery is just now hanging over everything at Fortress Monroe. Although no official orders have been promulgated to that effect, it is understood among all the reportorial body here that there is the utmost difficulty in obtaining permission to go to the Army of the Potomac, and—in two or three instances—reporters have received point-blank refusals at headquarters. What all this means nobody seems to know; and, in the absence of any official explanation, each party being at liberty to put what construction he pleases upon it, the most extraordinary rumors are afloat. It was openly stated yesterday afternoon that Gen. DIX had just received fresh instructions from Gen. McCLELLAN not to allow *any civilian to come up the river under any pretext whatever*, and this stringent order was understood to embrace newspaper correspondents as well.

There is, naturally, no small amount of grumbling among the members of that useful and important fraternity. They feel that, considering the nature of their avocation, and the vast amount of good services they are enabled to perform for the public—services that have done as much as anything else toward maintaining the character of our army, both at home and abroad—in affording useful information to the public—and in sustaining the courage of our people during the whole progress of this war—it is hardly fair to put them under a sweeping ban against all useless and inquisitive hangers-on of our army, who may happen to come under the general title of "civilian." But for the army reporters of the various leading newspapers, which, to their hooor, have so manfully sustained our young Commander and his brave men, during their recent terrible trials, it is impossible to tell how many false rumors and damaging lies may have gone forth to the world uncontradicted, and to the great detriment of our heroic army and their General.

But, however unpleasant such a step may temporarily be, let us endure it in silence and patience. It is quite impossible that Gen. McCLELLAN would willfully do anything to offend and alienate the feeling of that powerful social lever, the Press. He must have very good reasons for giving such orders; and as it is impossible for us to know what those reasons are, it is unquestionably the duty of every loyal and conservative man to await the issue in silence. That such an order, if really issued, could be long in force, nobody imagines; for while it is impossible to see what harm can result from presenting the public with faithful portraitures of all our military proceedings, we can readily imagine a thousand evils that must necessarily result from any violent suppression of such information.

As the visit is now over, I presume there is no harm in saying that our worthy President returned yesterday from a flying visit to Gen. McCLELLAN. The only notice we had of his return was from a royal salute being thundered from the fort, when the little *Ariel* came steaming up with her precious burden. The whole journey, to and fro, was managed with such secrecy and celerity, that it was only whispered in the lowest breath among the initiated. We have another distinguished arrival here, to-day, but, for various reasons, the individual shall be nameless. But let our friends in the North be persuaded of one thing—that all is working admirably. McCLELLAN has declared that his army "shall enter tha Capital of the so-called Confederacy; that our National Constitution shall prevail, and that the Union, which can alone insure internal peace and external security to each State, must and shall be preserved, cost what it may in time, treasure and blood." And we who are nearest the theatre of action fancy we see, already, how he is going to carry out that programme, with speedy and unfailing determination.

Nothing is occurring here of any consequence, today, but the constant arrival and departure of vessels, and the perpetual movement of military bodies, ammunition, horses, stores, &c. The *Alice Price*, Gen. BURNSIDE's flagboat, touched here this morning, and was off again like a little humming-bird. The *Adelaide* brought us a good cargo of men, but whither bound is none of our business. The *Knickerbocker* returned last evening from depositing her freight of sick and wounded among you, and is ready for another cargo, although it is to be hoped she will be disappointed. The *Daniel Webster*, Capt. BLETHAN, arrived at 2 A. M. with nurses, physicians and stores, and proceeded to Harrison's Landing this morning at 8 A. M.

I have just learnt from a reliable party (this morning arrived from Yorktown) that a fire took place there yesterday, when a number of wooden shanties were consumed, by order of the commander there. The fire burnt furiously for about three-quarters of an hour. If any army hucksters should have happened to lose a few boxes, no doubt we shall have this magnified into another White House affair. Seriously speaking, though, have we not almost had enough of this burning? Moscow was a pretty good turn-out in its way, but we can't afford to be playing Moscow every day in the week. As poor Mr. PUFF, in the "Critic," said, when he found the players had used up all his blue-lights and gunpowder: "Hang these fellows!—only give 'em a good idea and they work it to death."

We have had quite an influx of ladies during the last day or two, giving a very refined and civilized appearance to Old Point. They are principally the wives of officers who have come to meet their husbands—many alas! only to nurse them. None but those who have endured it can imagine the loneliness and monotony of a state of society that is never enlivened by the presence of woman, and it is to be doubted if this is not, after all, the most painful part of a soldier's life. I have seen officers, on meeting ladies, blush and act as awkwardly as youths of 14 in the presence of their first love, and one of them assured me that he had so long been banished from the society of ladies that, on first meeting them again, he felt all the bashfulness and *mauvaise honte* that had been unknown to him since boyhood. If this be a common complaint, the ladies will have to establish perpetual "leap-year" at the close of the war.

NEMO.

A Hospital Ship Fired into by the Rebels—Arrival of National Prisoners from the York River—Their Treatment by the Rebels, &c.

OLD POINT, Friday, July 11, 1862.

All is quiet here to-day; the only apprehension felt being in regard to our boats going up and down the James River. The rebels are trying to make themselves very disagreeable there, firing into our boats without regard to any peaceful or humanitarian mission in which they may be engaged. Yesterday, the *Daniel Webster*, which left Old Point at 8 A. M., was going quietly up the river, when—at a point midway between the mouth of the Chickahominy and our position—she was fired into, and, after several shots, the pilot was wounded in the hand. This attack was most atrocious, for the *Daniel Webster* was carrying the Sanitary flag, and had on board a number of female nurses, physicians and hospital stores for our wounded, in search of whom she was then bound. The mail-boat *Nelly Baker*, in coming down yesterday, had to be convoyed by two of our gunboats—the *Sebago* and the *Maratanzas*.

The *John Tucker* left Baltimore Cross Roads, near the White House, this morning, at 6 o'clock, and arrived here this afternoon. She has on board a number of prisoners, from BERRY's, BIRNEY's and JAMESON's Brigades, and CASEY's Division, a full list of whom are given below. These prisoners were refused by the rebels, when Dr. BRADLEY, of Fortress Monroe, went to seek them on Sunday last, and they were all ordered to Richmond at the moment they were about to leave for home. The enemy, however, seems to have since changed his mind, and our brave fellows are now safe among us. Their names are as follows:

Capt. D. Minier, Co. H, 57th Pennsylvania.
Serg.-Maj. D. G. Converse, 3d Michigan.
Serg. John G. Hust, Co. E, 40th New-York.
Serg. George Mad en, Co. D, 87th New-York.
Serg. E. H. Pardin, Co. B, 1st New-York Cavalry.
Serg. Henry Wells, Co. G, 57th Pennsylvania.
Serg. J. H. Hedges, Co. G, 57th Pennsylvania.
Corp. Mark McGraw, Co. K, 63d Pennsylvania.
Corp. Hugh Smith, Co. B, 63d Pennsylvania.
Corp. E. K. Thomas, Co. K, 3d Maine.
Corp. Adam Potter, Co. F, 63d Pennsylvania.
Corp. N. P. Kellogg, Co. I, 98th New-York.
Corp. Charles W. Trumbull, Co. I, 2d Michigan.
F. Hoefer, Co. C, 38th New-York.
James Pierce, Co. K, 4th Maine.
W. E. Knapp, Co. H, 40th New-York.
A. Guild, Co. B, 40th New-York.
Lawrence Cassidy, Co. C, 40th New-York.
J. Brannagand, Co. D, 40th New-York.
L. Freeman, Co. C, 40th New-York.
Alex. Hart, Drummer, Co. D, 40th New-York.
H. Young, Co. C, 4th Maine.
E. Grindle, Co. H, 4th Maine.
A. Grindle, Co. H, 4th Maine.
L. Jones, Co. G, 4th Maine.
B. W. Smith, Co. G, 4th Maine.
J. J. Seymour, Co. H, 4th Maine.
Thomas Wakeley, Co. C, 4th Maine.
S. Haign, Co. A, 4th Maine.
Wm. Trowbridge, Co. G, 4th Maine.
C. H. Jones, Co. H, 3d Maine.
C. M. Stevens, Co. B, 3d Maine.
C. S. Delano, Co. B, 3d Maine.
E. M. Barker, Co. B, 3d Maine.
L. Farmington, Co. H, 3d Maine.
P. Riley, Co. A, 3d Maine.
J. Tucker, Co. B, 3d Maine.
H. Egerman, Co. A, 2d Michigan.
A Bartley, Co. G, 2d Michigan.
R. Sharp, —— 2d Michigan.
H. Barker, Co. H, 2d Michigan.
P. Derp, Co. H, 2d Michigan.
G. Hitchcock, Co. G, 2d Michigan.
J. Robins, Co. I, 2d Michigan.
F. Schultz, Co. H, 2d Michigan.
J. Shaw, Co. K, 3d Michigan.
C. Kreitzer, Co. C, 3d Michigan.
J. P. Johnston, Co. H, 3d Michigan.
W. Jones, Co. B, 3d Michigan.
G. Harrington, Co. D, 3d Michigan.
T. J. Foltworth, Co. K, 5th Michigan.
J. Edwards, Co. F, 5th Michigan.
J. A. Blumourgh, Co. B, 5th Michigan.
C. F. Hadley, Co. C, 5th Michigan.
A. Hazen, Co. F, 57th Pennsylvania.
O. Shores, Co. H, 57th Pennsylvania.
G. W. Douglass, Co. D, 57th Pennsylvania.
F. O. Firman, Co. G, 57th Pennsylvania.
I. Sayer, Co. F, 57th Pennsylvania.
H. Armstrong, Co. H, 57th Pennsylvania.
R. C. Douglass, Co. G, 57th Pennsylvania.
J. E. Moore, Co. H, 57th Pennsylvania.
J. Brady, Co. H, 57th Pennsylvania.
L. J. Bolles, Co. A, 57th Pennsylvania.
J. B. Morrow, Co. F, 57th Pennsylvania.
A. M. Naylor, Co. D, 63d Pennsylvania.
R. C. Dowd, Co. C, 63d Pennsylvania.
R. G. Murden, Co. C, 63d Pennsylvania.
J. Crooks, Co. F, 63d Pennsylvania.
S. Shall, Co. I, 63d Pennsylvania.
S. Perkins, Co. I, 63d Pennsylvania.
G. Rhine, Co. I, 63d Pennsylvania.
A. Matson, Co. I, 63d Pennsylvania.
J. G. Wolfkill, G, 63d Pennsylvania.
M. Kerner, Co. E, 63d Pennsylvania.
G. Henderson, Co. G, 63d Pennsylvania.
J. A. Robinson, Co. G, 63d Pennsylvania.
J. Parker, Co. I, 63d Pennsylvania.
W. C. Wills, Co. B, 63d Pennsylvania.
J. M. Bair, Co. K, 63d Pennsylvania.
G. H. Rimel, Co. F, 63d Pennsylvania.
J. Gilbreath, Co. E, 63d Pennsylvania.
G. Worden, Co. C, 63d Pennsylvania.
W. Bell, Co. K, 63d Pennsylvania.
C. J. Cooper, Co. G, 63d Pennsylvania.
J. Gifford, Co. F, 63d Pennsylvania.
J. B. Dawlinger, Co. F, 63d Pennsylvania.
G. Lawrence, Co. F, 63d Pennsylvania.
E. Cussins, Co. F, 63d Pennsylvania.
J. G. Livingston, Co. D, 105th Pennsylvania.
F. Tayor, Co. B, 105th Pennsylvania.
T. Kerstier, Co. A, 105th Pennsylvania.
J. Smith.
A. Eddinger, Co. I, 105th Pennsylvania.
W. H. Pollion, Co. I, 87th New-York.
H. Mitchell, Co. C, 87th New-York.
H. Naval, Co. G, 87th New-York.
D. H. Calver, Co. F, 87th New-York.
L. Abrahams, Co. D, 87th New-York.
J. Smith, Co. I, 87th New-York.
T. Parker, Co. A, 87th New-York.
J. McPharian, Co. A, 87th New-York.
R. Davis.
L. Walker, Co. I, 81st New-York.
E. D. Burns, Co. B, 11th Maine.

The officers and men all speak in the very highest terms of kindness and affection for their Surgeon, DANIEL WEISEL; and a little address and subscription was got up on board the *John Tucker*, among all the men, officers and privates, to manifest their "gratitude and good feelings toward Surgeon DANIEL WEISEL, who had charge of Gen. KEARNEY's Division Hospital at Baltimore Store, or Talleysville, Va., from May 18 until July 9, 1862, for the unbounded attention paid them, and benevolence received at his hands as patients of said hospital."

I was glad to hear the acknowledgment—from both officers and privates—that the treatment they received from the rebels, while in their power, was far better than they expected—indeed, unexceptionable. They also represent the feeling, not only among the rebels, but in our own army, as intensely bitter against the Abolitionists, and the recent letter of HUNTER about arming the blacks. One officer went far enough to assure me that if the ultra-Abolitionists continue to needlessly agitate the question at this crisis, it would create a spirit of mutiny. That is as matters *now* stand between North and South. But when we go a

BUTLER'S RULE AT NEW-ORLEANS.

A Reply to the London Times—Statistics to Show the Salutary Results of his Administration—Surprising Diminution of Crime.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 1, 1862.

The systematic course pursued by the London *Times*, throughout the rebellion, to misrepresent the conduct and intentions of the Federal Government toward the South, has been one of the most unprovoked, malicious and unjustifiable proceedings that ever marked the history of the Press, the evil consequences of which, we doubt not, will be felt in England for untold years to come. The climax of this fiendish spirit has, we think, culminated in its attack on Major-Gen. BUTLER, the basis of attack being the General's proclamation issued upon taking possession of New-Orleans. There is no use of going into lengthy arguments to justify the conduct of the Commander of the Federal army, a few facts, *and terrible statistics*, place the *Times* in the position of a wilful falsifier, a slanderer on the largest scale. By the possession of the city by our forces, we are placed in possession of the *official* records of crime and we give an epitome of the homicides committed in this city for one year and four months, most of the time the city being under the "National" control of the Confederate Government.

Homicides committed in the Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, from Jan. 1, 1861, to June 5, 1862.

1861.—Jan. 3—Matthew Reordan, killed by Thomas Ford; discharged by First District Court; verdict, manslaughter—1 year in Penitentiary.

Jan. 7—David Luspie, killed by unknown person. John McKean arrested as accessory.

Jan. 20—John Frank, killed by unknown person.

Jan. 23—John Noble, killed by Peter Cline; not arrested.

Jan. 25—Samuel Keplinger, killed by Henry S. Stark; was found insane by petit jury, and was sent to Insane Asylum.

Jan. 26—Manuel Carallngo, killed by Francis Mayo; arrested. Bill for manslaughter; out on bail; case fixed by Supreme Court.

Jan. 31—Joseph Comes, killed by John Ferris; found guilty of murder. New trial granted.

Feb. 6—Mathew Daly, killed by Dan. Callaghan; discharged by First District Court. Not guilty.

Feb. 7—John Bresnett, killed by some person unknown.

Feb. 7—Thomas Holhorn, killed by Eugene H. Levy; discharged by Grand Jury.

Feb. 18—Thomas Flyne, killed by some person unknown.

March 13—Man named Walter, killed by Victor Garcia; plead manslaughter. Sentenced 20 years Penitentiary.

March 19—Patrick Kennedy, killed by John Holleran; plead guilty to manslaughter. Sentenced 2 years and 6 months Penitentiary.

March 24—Frederick Ackenhausen, killed by some person unknown.

March 25—John Williams, killed by some person unknown.

March 29—Nicholas Muhoy, killed by some person unknown.

April 12—John Reilly, killed by William Saligher; plead guilty to manslaughter. Sentenced 10 years in the Penitentiary.

April 14—John Callighin, killed by Charles Constantine; plead guilty to manslaughter. Sentenced 20 years in the Penitentiary.

May 3—James Hisler, killed by Denis Mahar; discharged by Coroner's Jury. Self-defence.

May 7—Timothy Mel.oney, killed by Michael Collins; discharged by First District Court. Verdict, not guilty.

May 24—James Reardon, killed by Thos. Yan and Thos. Kinney. Both found guilty of manslaughter without capital punishment.

May 30—D. T. W. Mathias, killed by Abraham S. Withers; discharged by First District Court. Verdict, not guilty—had two trials.

May 31—John Williams, killed by Angelo Baudelo. Witnesses sailors, who disappeared.

June 6—Thomas Jones, killed by some person unknown.

June 6—Sally A., a slave woman, killed by Cornelius, a slave man. *Nolle pros.* This case was no doubt an accident; he was looking with a gun.

June 11—An unknown man, killed by some person unknown. Was found insensible from a blow on the head.

June 15—Chas. Harris, killed by some person unknown, charged by Coroner's Jury manslaughter. A child, 3 years of age, run over by a cart, men not arrested.

June 17—James Ging, killed by some person unknown.

June 17—Mich'l Feilinger, killed by Henry Loomis, discharged by Grand Jury; self-defence.

June 17—John W. West, killed by Thomas Shaw. *Not. pros.* On motion of Attorney-General, no witnesses, and prisoner insane.

June 22—C. McLeod, killed by James Dillon. Waiting trial. Postponed waiting witnesses.

July 1—William O'Brien, killed by John Rieschborn. Self-defence. Discharged.

July 8—John Dougherty, killed by John Kenedy. Self-defence. Grand Jury, not a true bill.

July 20—Michael Farrel, killed by Patrick Doyle or Boyle. Guilty manslaughter. Sentenced 10 years hard labor.

Aug. 6—John Higgins, killed by Wm. McCormick; murder. Fled from justice.

Aug. 13—Wm. Adams, killed by some person unknown.

Aug. 19—J. B. Houghton, killed by Robert Johnson; on bail. Case put off on account of the absence of witnesses.

Sept. 6—Mary Ricket, killed by Michael Ricket; verdict not guilty. He was the husband of deceased.

Sept. 9—Sarah McCormick, killed by Stephen Parelas; not guilty. He was her paramour; she died from bad treatment.

Sept. 23—Jeremiah Sullivan, killed by Thomas Maher; discharged by Grand Jury. Verdict self-defence.

Sept. 24—Philip P. Desforges, killed by Edward Desonnis; a rencontre. Both died; mutual homicide.

Oct. 8—Frederick Schwarz, killed by Francois Messier; guilty of manslaughter. Sentenced 3 years.

Oct. 22—Henry McGinn, killed by John Godfrey; guilty of manslaughter. Sentenced 4 years.

Oct. 28—White male child; killed by Mary Donohoe; waiting trial. Threw her child down a privy.

Oct. 30—Patrick Tyrill, killed by Phil. Martin; guilty of manslaughter. Sentenced 20 years.

Nov. 7—White female child, killed by some person unknown.

Nov. 14—Thomas A. Laster, killed by some person unknown.

Nov. 23—Francisco Saparina, killed by Alexander Marians: self-defence. Discharged by Coroner's jury.

Nov. 25—Coleman W. Stewart, killed by Norman White; self-defence. Discharged by Coroner's jury.

Nov. 29—Wellington, a slave, killed by John Hodgins; murder. Discharged by Recorder, First District, want of evidence.

Dec. 1—Davis, slave of M. Guinault, killed by Geo. Chenck; discharged by Coroner. This slave was stealing chickens from the premises of Mr. Chenck; was discovered, ran, was called, and not stopping, was shot at and killed.

Dec. 26—Slave woman Susan, killed by Nicola Jolly, f. m. c. Styled himself a doctor and the woman died of an operation performed by him; discharged.

Feb. 4, 1862—Mary Sauerbschwartz, killed by Earnest Sauerbschwartz; arrested, not tried. The accused was the husband of the deceased.

Feb. 8—James McCullough, killed by Chas. Reed; arrested, not tried. The killing took place in a club room on St. Charles-street.

March 5—Male white child, killed by Mary Ann Devine; arrested, not tried. The child was thrown down a privy by its mother, the accused.

March 28—Vincent Descorich, killed by Males Jurcal. Arrested, not tried.

March 12—Candid dela Cruz, killed by some person unknown. This man was found lying on the levee, near the French Market, with his legs lying in the water. He couldn't or wouldn't give any information as to who had stabbed him, except it was one of his countrymen, a native of Manila.

March 26—Euen Brown, killed by some person unknown.

March 26—Unknown man, killed by some person unknown.

May 1—Patrick Falug, killed by Peter Kenny. Arrested, not yet tried.

May 5—John Barker, killed by John Robinson. Arrested, not yet tried. Stabbed in a drunken row.

A true extract from the records, (signed,) E. D. HEACH, M. D., Coroner of the Seventh Part of New-Orleans, New-Orleans, June 3, 1862:

RECAPITULATION.

Not guilty	8	Arrested, waiting trial	8
Insane	1	Discharged by Grand Jury	4
Guilty of manslaughter	11	Discharged by Coroner's Jury	3
Murder, new trial granted	1	Nolle pros	2
Murder, without capital punishment	2	Out on bail	2
True bill by Grand Jury, not arrested	1	Rencontre, both died	1
Murdered by persons unknown	10	Total	61

By examining the above we can understand the terrible denunciations which were heaped upon the manner in which this city has been governed for years past, which appeared in the New-Orleans *True Delta* of May 5; and we can further understand the literalness of the following from the same paper of June 20. The editor, complimenting Maj. BELL, the Provost Judge appointed by Gen. BUTLER, for his administration of justice, continues: "*The good old time when Coroners' Juries would make a joke of an assassination, by finding, in defiance of the clearest facts, that the victim died from natural causes, or from wounds self-inflicted, or from a fall caused by intoxication, is past; as is that glorious epoch when the murderer, with hands unwashed of blood-stains, swaggered defiantly into the police courts, to be hailed as a hero and have his alibi prepared. We have not yet begun to realize the full blessings of this altered state of affairs, but we are reasonably being set and in good time, when the mass of thinking people have leisure, and their minds are suitably composed for the purpose, it will be done.*"

The arrival of the National troops relieved the citizens of all the horrors suggested by the above statistics, and so graphically portrayed by the pen. In New-Orleans we believe that a white man was never *hung for murder*. In the last quarter of the century certainly this is the case; the poor idiotic Italian executed some years ago for arson being no exception to the rule. To all law-abiding citizens there has prevailed here for years a reign of terror that has morally crushed out the life of the people, and made them not only afraid of each other, but literally *afraid of themselves.*

Homicides Committed in the Parish of Orleans from the 6th of May to the 5th of July, two months, under the rule of Major-Gen. Butler.

May 6—Andreas Gebfuerlck killed by some person unknown. Found at 2 o'clock A. M. murdered about a square from his house.

May 12—Dr. Alexander Heneley killed by John W. Price. Escaped beyond our lines.

May 27—Thomas W. Laster killed by S. Sparkman. Arrested, but not yet tried.

June 2—Gerge P. Burchardt killed by some person unknown. It is the opinion of the Coroner's Jury that this murder was committed by the same person who killed Andreas Geofoerlck.

June 26—Alex. Johnson, colored man, killed by Robert Morris. Arrested, but not yet tried.

June 28—Wm. McCullough killed by Thos. Burns. Inquest not concluded.

This second series of statistics show a most positive diminution of crime in New-Orleans under the rule of Gen. BUTLER, and promise that ere two months more pass away, that murder will be an exception, and not the rule of the events of the passing week.

The arrival of our troops, so far from being objectionable, if the people of New-Orleans could be assured that they would for all time to come be protected *from their own rulers*, that the knife of the assassin, the bludgeon of the murderer, and the tongue of the informer would not again be in vogue, these people would hail the arrival of Gen. BUTLER and his troops with unbounded enthusiasm; but the undefined and ever-threatening cloud of suspense, that they will *be sacrificed finally*, by the restoration of some old *régime*, keeps them comparatively silent and undemonstrative. Even under the revolutionary and lawless edicts of Gen. LOVELL, the city was no worse than in times past, and compared with some years, very much better. Since the arrival of Gen. BUTLER, the city has never enjoyed such tranquillity. The liberty of speech, for the first time in long years, is made possible. The streets are quiet by day and safe at night. Gen. BUTLER, Gen. SHEPLEY and Maj. BELL acting as the civil magistrates of the city, have restored social order, protected the weak, and made the deficient and lawless-strong helpless for evil. The National soldiers have set an example of good conduct without precedent in warfare. Not a soldier *in the service* has been arrested for any great violation of the peace; two "discharged men," assuming the garb of United States soldiers, with one citizen, and under the pretance of searching for contraband goods, robbed a house, and were hung. The example spread terror through the ranks of the lawless, and all similar crimes have ceased. The suffering poor of the city—*the wives and daughters of rebel soldiers now at Corinth and Richmond*—have been fed, and in many instances kept from starving, out of the abundance of the National stores. Every inducement has been held out to renew commerce. The churches and public schools, and all institutions of charity have been respected; in fact, every grace of peace has blessed the city as the result, not of its conquest by Gen. BUTLER, but because, under his command, it has been simply restored to the protection of the National Union.

The Wealthy Refuse to Take the Oath of Allegiance—An Army of Martyrs—Encouraging State of Feeling Among the Workingmen—Unanimity in Favor of the Government—Singular Apathy of the Wealthy.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, June 23, 1862.

The order of Gen. SHEPLEY, that all persons who "held office or place under the authority of the charter, or City laws, or ordinances of New-Orleans," should, "without delay," report in writing to the military commandant of the City "if they have obeyed Order No. 41," has resulted in a direct, or indirect refusal, save some four or five persons, to obey the order; or, in other words, has resulted in their refusal to take the oath of allegience, and this morning, Monday, June 23, New-Orleans is without even the semblance of a constituted Government, except the military authority. The members of the Common Council and the City Officers, *some four hundred, possibly, in number*, have thrown up their places, and marched proudly forth in the streets, as they think, pecuniary and political martyrs to the great Southern Confederacy. I am happy to say that not a tear has been shed by the citizens over the result; on the contrary, there is a universal expression of pleasure that they have got clear of the rulers who have so long occupied the City Hall. In the meantime vigorous efforts have been made to induce the property-holders of New-Orleans to come forward and select proper persons to take upon themselves the burdens connected with the details of the City Government, but this wish has been treated with silent indifference upon the part of the wealthy, and Gen. BUTLER, through his administrative officers, is compelled to hunt up gentlemen to take responsiole offices, and look after their own interests. Such extraordinary conduct certainly has no parallel, except in other anomalous acts developed during the rebellion. Meantime the bone and sinew of the city, the workingmen and the enterprising men, who have still their fortunes to make, are crowding the places appointed to administer the oath of allegiance, the long line of patient candidates standing in many instances for hours in the hot sun, so earnest and enthusiastic are they to once more acknowledge their fealty to the old flag. The consequence is that before this letter reaches you the physical strength of New-Orleans, independent of our military forces, will be in favor of the Union, and in this fact is the hopeful view of the future. In the working classes of the city exists suffering that cannot be realized; two thousand men, mostly Irish, who have wives and children—for none others are knowingly selected—are now at work cleaning the streets, receiving from the City Treasury one dollar per day, and from the United States authorities one ration, worth here at least sixty cents. This beneficent charity is to last one month, which will relieve these specified families from absolute starvation until about the 1st of August. Then there follows the fearful months of September and October, months that find the strongest enervated by the long-continued heat—months in which business in the best of times is at a stand—months when the pestilence walketh forth in the noon-day. Now what are the poor of this city to do through this long period? and how is it that the property-holders of New-Orleans can stand idly by and see undismayed the storm rising that can only be allayed by volunteer or forced contributions from their wealth? If Gen. BUTLER'S force was to-day withdrawn to the suburbs, and the city was left to itself, I do not believe that a week would pass away before the city would be plundered by its own population; a population made poor and desperate by years of bad government on the part of the city officials, and then maddened to desperation by the iron rule of the rebellion. I cannot contemplate this slumbering, but still volcanic multitude, without fear, and must again express my surprise that the substantial men of New-Orleans have not eagerly come forward to aid the Federal Government in restoring the city to its years gone by prosperity.

Inconsistent as it may seem to the people of the North, these supine property-holders are only active in their denunciations of their officials; they speak of them, with rare exceptions, as persons whose only desire was to rob the city and use its resources for plunder. SLIDELL and BENJAMIN, DAVIS and MALLORY are men rarely alluded to except with scorn and contempt, and the mighty heroes of the rebellion, with one or two exceptions, are, without stint, criticised and condemned; but from long subordination—from long use of having all freedom of speech suppressed *—from a vague and ever impending suspicion that the city will return to the rule of "Thugs," or what would be worse still, to the lawlessness of its rebel leaders*, the paralysis upon the moneyed men continues, and I fear they will only wake up when they find that a new order of things has obtained—that the sceptre of their power has departed—that strangers have possessed themselves of the birth-right, which they parted with for less than a mess of pottage.

The city continues healthy, though there are symptoms of typhoid, that too often presages the appearance of yellow fever, developing in the hospitals. Still, those accustomed to note the "signs of the times" indulge the idea that no epedemic will prevail.

Two or three days ago I saw for the first time an American flag in the hands of a citizen. Sitting in front of my hotel noting the groups that passed along enjoying the cool evening breese, I saw among others a negro girl, who was carrying in her arms a pretty child of a year old. The little creature, a picture of health and happiness, was waving, after its imperfect fashion, a small fan on which was painted in the most gaudy colors, "the Stars and Stripes." I could not resist speaking to the child, which called forth a look of astonishment from the negress. In explanation of my conduct I pointed to the fan, and then to the flag, which was just in sight, denoting the headquarters of the Chief Commissary. The negress looked at the real emblem, and then at the brilliant imitation, and comprehended the relation at once, then uttering an exclamation of intense astonishment, she hurried away. I suspect some of the soldiers around Lafayette-square had given the child the fan, and the negress was absolutely alarmed, lest she and the innocent creature that bore it would be arrested for treason. A better example, however, came to my knowledge Sunday evening. A very pretty girl of 11 years, perhaps, passed me with a jaunty hat, on the front of which was a handsome bow of red, white and blue ribbon. I trust that ere another month passes this combination of colors will be everywhere seen wrought into a boldly-worn cockade.

The Confederate Government of Louisiana is at this time located in Opelousas, where Gov. MOORE has established the Capitol. I understand that the creatures about him exhibit the "Government" by sending out arrests for men suspected of Union sentiments, and by fines and other means manage to replenish the State Treasury. Of course, a thorough reign of terror prevails. All the bridges of the New-Orleans and Opelousas Railroad have been burned by guerrilla parties acting under Gov. MOORE, together with all the cotton and sugar that could be found. So relentless is the war upon king cotton, indeed, that Gov. MOORE, it is said, has pronounced the planting of a future crop to be treason, and several persons have been compelled to plow up the now nearly perfectly matured plant of 1862. All persons who engage in the crop are denounced as Abolitionists and Lincoln men. Verily, the reign of madness is at its height.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

The Planter in Service—Report from Commodore Dupont.

FLAGSHIP WABASH,
PORT ROYAL, S. C., June 28, 1862.

SIR: I inclose another interesting report from Lieut.-Commanding RHIND, of further operations in North Edisto.

On the 21st inst., with the *Crusader* and the *Planter*, and piloted by ROBERT SMALL, he ran up North Edisto River, into Wadmelaw Sound, as far as Simon's Bluff, which is on the mainland.

The rebels had a camp there, and some artillery, but made no use of the latter. A few broadsides from the *Crusader* dispersed the enemy, and Lieut.-Commanding RHIND, on landing with a company of the Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, under command of Capt. BENNETT, met with no resistance.

About thirty tents, and some cabins, used as quarters, were fired, and a few muskets brought away. We had no casualities.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. F. DUPONT,
Flag-Officer Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

UNITED STATES STEAMER CRUSADER,
NORTH EDISTO, June 23, 1862.

SIR: On the 21st I took this vessel, followed by the *Planter*, Acting Master PHŒNIX, up to Simmons' Bluff, on Wadmelaw Sound, and after a short engagement drove off the enemy stationed there, and captured and destroyed their camp.

On board the *Planter* were four officers and seventy men of the Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, under command of Capt. BENNETT. From orders and papers found in the camp, it appears that the force at the point consisted of the Marion Artillery and two companies of the Eleventh South Carolina Volunteers, and that the regiment was placed two miles back.

As we approached the point the artillery (which seemed to be quartered in some plantation houses near a mile off) was seen advancing and some baggage wagons going off from the bluff. We advanced slowly without firing, my object being to draw the artillery down, but they seemed to halt in a clump of trees some distance off from the point, and apparently retired, as we saw no more of them during the day.

We slowly passed the bluff, at half-pistol shot distance, and received a smart musketry fire from rifle-pits and the houses. Our nearness seems to have disconcerted their aim, as their volleys passed harmlessly over our heads. A couple of broadsides were discharged, and when the smoke had cleared away the enemy had disappeared.

Rounding to above the bluff we passed slowly down again, and anchored abreast the rifle-pits and houses. I then went on board the *Planter*, and taking her in to the shore, landed with Capt. BENNETT'S command, and fired their tents, about thirty in number, and some cabins used as quarters.

The enemy had taken off the baggage, etc., before we landed. A few muskets and other articles were brought away. We returned to our anchorage off the wharf about 6 P. M., without loss, and with very trifling damage.

Col. WHITE, of the Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania, commanding the post here, and his officers and men, cooperated with us with great cordiality.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. C. RHIND, Lieutenant Commanding.

Flag-Officer S. F. DUPONT, Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

ORDERS ISSUED BY GEN. HUNTER.

The following orders have been issued by Gen. HUNTER:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C., June 30, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19.—Surgeon CHAS. H. CRANE, U. S. A., being the Senior Medical Officer of the Department, is hereby announced as Medical Director of the Department of the South, and will report for duty at these headquarters. By command of

Major-Gen. D. HUNTER.

CHARLES G. HALPINE, Asst. Adjt.-Gen. and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C., July 1, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 20.—The Major-General Commanding announces that, in obedience to General Orders No. 61 of the War Department, dated "A. G. O., Washington, June 7, 1862," no leaves of absence will be granted to officers except where it is clearly set forth in the certificate of the proper medical officer, approved by the Medical Director of the Department, that a change of location "is necessary to save life or prevent permanent disability." In such cases, leaves of absence for twenty days will be granted; but all applications for longer leave, no matter what the circumstances, must be addressed to the Honorable Secretary of War, and transmitted in due form through these headquarters.

Officers who receive twenty days' leave on the medical certificates before set forth, and who find themselves, at the expiration of that time, unable to travel, must apply to the Adjutant-General of the Army, accompanying the application by the certificate of a medical officer of the army, in the usual form, that they are "not able to travel." When no army physician can be found, the certificate of a citizen physician, attested by a civil magistrate, may be substituted. By command of

Major-Gen. D. HUNTER.

CHARLES G. HALPINE, A. A. G., and Chief of Staff.

The Way Recruiting is Done at the South.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When the Southern Confederacy wants men, JEFF. DAVIS issues his orders to the Governors of States and the Governors in turn issue their orders to the counties. The demand is made upon the war material. Ten or fifteen, more or less, of the wealthy men of a county meet together and hold a conference somewhat after this fashion: We want 100, or 500 men, (as the case may be.) One says: "My son is anxious to go; he has a good practical education and is fitted to command a company." (Mem. the young man is popular.) "I will give $1,000 to aid his company." Another says: "My son will make a good lieutenant; I will give $500." Others say: "Our sons will serve as privates and they will fight; we we will give $50 or $100." So the enthusiasm feeds itself, and so the determination becomes fixed all through the South. Add that others come forward and say. "We will support and care for the families of all who volunteer and go to the field of battle." (The community know that these men's word is as good as their bond.) In a week's time a company is recruited, equipped, (no matter how,) and marching to join the army. The young men who will not volunteer and who offer frivolous pretexts and excuses, are actually driven from society by all the ladies, young and old. Thus the Southern army is kept in full force and vigor.

Are our young men ready to act for their country? Are our wealthy men ready to arm and equip companies? *Fas est ob hosit docere.*

ONE WHO KNOWS.

NEW YORK, Friday, July 11, 1862.

THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

McDowell's Column—An Army for the Protection of Rebel Property.

[The subjoined letter has been placed in our hands by a gentleman of exalted position in the business community, who vouches for the entire reliability of the writer. The reader is left to judge of its credibility.—ED. TIMES.]

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
SUNDAY Afternoon, July 6, 1862.

Since I wrote you last, our army corps has made a transit of a hundred miles and over (to Front Royal,) and return, like the good old King PHILIP of French poetical fame, with

"Twice ten thousand men,
Marched up the hill, and then,—marched down again."

with results as "obscure to fame," as the "mute inglorious Hampden," of whom GRAY wrote. This march seemingly so useless, so exhaustive to the men, (for I presume you are aware that every forced march disables more or less men, and unfits them for duty,) and so expensive withal, requiring nearly an entire new outfit of clothing to make up for wear and tear, and losses, has turned out to be worse than useless, and yet we have been in position to cover ourselves with glory under good generalship. We reached Markham Station in time to hear the cannon of FREMONT shelling JACKSON'S rear at Cottonville. We reached Front Royal, 14 miles this side of Strasburgh, about 4 o'clock the same afternoon, fresh, and ready for a march, having proceeded all the way by rail from Manassas Junction.

The dirt road was free and open, and we could easily have reached Strasburgh that night, which, if we had done, JACKSON'S retreat would have been cut off, and he would have been forced to fight his way through or surrender. So far from this being done however, we lay quietly at Front Royal till midnight, when an order was issued from McDOWELL for us to be moved forward by the cars to Strasburgh. The Engineer-in-Chief having in charge the five trains containing our Brigade having met with a collision the night before resulting in killing one soldier in the Second Berdan's, (of our brigade,) and seriously wounding 43 men, thus almost annihilating an entire company of sharpshooters through some gross carelessness—was induced by wholesome dread of another catastrophe to defer our advance until about 3 o'clock, or daybreak. I may say here that the road was entirely new to all the conductors, engineers, stokers and brakesmen, all of whom had been hastily hurtled forward from Northern roads for the emergency. We had gone but about two miles in the early gray of the morning, when the train, feeling its way cautiously along, suddenly stopped. As moments multiplied, wondar as to the cause soon changed to apprehensions, and soon the rumor was brought to us that the bridge across the Shenandoah was impassable—that one end was burned and the middle butt gone. All this I had read ten days before, in the papers you had so kindly sent me, but supposed that the necessary repairs had been made by the large Constructive Corps, encamped only two miles distant, while an abundance of hewn timber, suitable for repairs, lay within an two hours' run of the cars to the rear. With that bridge repaired we might still have overtaken the retreating columns of JACKSON. As it was we barely escaped death, forlyawning destruction down that abyss gaped open-mouthed to receive our whole brigade, as the train stood palpitating and vibrating at the head of that gorge, down whose steep grade once entered there was no retreat and no signal to stop.

The order to move emanated from McDOWELL. His aid assured Gen. AUGUR that the bridge was in good condition and had been crossed the day before, whereas it had been rendered impassable by JACKSON when he retired from Front Royal, directly after the affair with the First Maryland Regiment. Gen. McDOWELL, when we arrived, had been at Front Royal four days with his engineers and construction corps; and yet it seems did not know but what the bridge was passable, or, if he did know it, intended to destroy our brigade—either horn of the dilemma being unpleasant to take. There are but few men in his division, to say nothing of the officers, who do not look upon him as a perjured traitor, selling out his country and his men at every opportunity to the enemy. That feeling prevails so universally that the current belief among the "rank and file" is, that so long as we are under McDOWELL we never shall see fight, unless it is to be entrapped in some way, by which he will escape and his troops made victims. It is believed that he has bargained with the enemy for his own security and safety. Apropos of this feeling, a very neat *jeu d'esprit* is going the rounds of the brigade:

SCENE—Albany.

TIME—After the war.

Returned volunteer meets a friend who inquires: "How d'ye do; I haven't seen you in a long time; where have you been?"

Returned volunteer straightens up, with conscious pride and patriotic egotism, and replies: "Oh, me? I've been to the wars."

Friend's countenance brightens with interest and appreciation as he inquires, "Ah, where; which army did you belong to?"

Returned volunteer, still adequate to the occasion, answers with manifest exultation: "To the army of the Potomac."

Friend's countenance is now beaming with open admiration, for the army of the Potomac will take rank in the pages of history with the survivors of Balaklava. Friend now inquires: "Whose corps did you serve in?"

Returned volunteer, with evident reluctance and chagrin, finally drawls out: "To McDOWELL'S Corps, Department of the Rappahannock," to which, friend assentiously responds: "Oh, h—ll!" and dismissed the "subject." "*Phonzy*" volunteer's "pheelinks."

Of course, within the limits of a letter I can only direct attention to salient points of interest. Our return to this point and our old camping-ground was unattended with any event of special interest, unless it were the attempt, in two places, to arrest our progress by placing obstacles on the track.

Since our return here, we have had abundant repetitions of that line of policy which makes McDOWELL and all his Generals so popular and highly lauded by Secessionists—so odious to and execrated by his Union-loving soldiers.

A certain Capt. MANSFIELD is acting as Provost-Marshal and Military Governor of Fredericksburgh. He is a member of one of the Wisconsin regiments, and *protége* of Gen. RUFUS KING. Within the last ten days he has been advised that a rebel mail was on the point of starting for Richmond from this bitterly rebellious city, and yet he said let it go. The Thirtieth Regiment Virginia Volunteers and First Virginia Battery, (160 strong,) was in LONGSTREET'S Division, and which suffered severely in the recent actions, are both from Fredericksburgh, and there are but two families in that ancient city which can now claim to be loyal, (I refer, of course, to old residents, and not recent comers traveling in the wake of our army.) Within ten days, and since being advised of the battles before Richmond, a wagon gathering up stores, bundles, packages, from house to house, clothing, lemons, oranges, sugar, medical stores, and other comforts, was suffered by him to collect these articles, and then leave unmolested for Richmond. Two men were arrested, arms in hand, loaded, they being in citizen's dress, mounted, at midnight in the highway somewhere beyond Fredericksburgh, by our pickets and brought in. The next day they were discharged without even being required to take the oath of allegiance, and their horses, if not their arms, and I understand both, restored to them. An officer of the Brooklyn Fourteenth had occasion to step into and use a privy in the yard of a citizen, who met him as he came out, and accosted and insulted him outrageously, yet dare not retort because he had infringed upon a general order in his strait, which provides that none shall enter a private residence or grounds without special instructions. *On the strength of this encroachment, a guard was demanded and obtained to patrol in front of this cesspool, whose owner is an open, avowed, bitter Secessionist, and hates the very sight of the damned Yankees.* A hospital has recently been opened at the north end of the city, in which there are over two hundred patients. This hospital is a spacious, stone building, formerly a clothing works or mill, but wholly unprotected by shade, and fronting on the dry and dusty street. Near by lives a Mrs. OWENS, whose sons to the number of three are in the rebel service, and no doubt her heart is with them. The trim shrubbery, the inviting shade of the thick clustering trees, the refreshing verdure of the sloping lawn in front, no doubt looked pleasant and attractive to the few convalescents who were able to drag their feeble, trembling limbs across the road, through the gate, up the graveled walk, where they sought to fill their canteens with the cool, clear water from the deep well within the yard. They were met by the virago owning the place, and repelled with epithets worthy the *habitués* of Catharine-street Market. They were neither permitted to fill their canteens or rest themselves in the shade, but ordered to leave and keep clear of the premises. After this she was furnished by Capt. MANSFIELD with a guard, who was instructed to shoot these bold and daring hospital patients, plethoric with disease, riotous and jubilant with calomel and Epsom salts, if they dared to enter upon these premises again without permission—qualified, perhaps, by saying if they could not be kept out any other way. That these things ought to be known, cannot be denied; and yet it would be worth my commission to make it public and assume its responsibility myself; and yet these things are discouraging to those who have taken their lives in their hands and gone forth to fight the battles of their country and find themselves oppressed, while rebels are protected and succored by us, their property guarded by our soldiers, while their owners are to arms fighting against us. It puts me out of patience to think of it.

—Col. L. D. Campbell, of the Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteers, has succeeded Col. Matthews as Provost-Marshal of Nashville.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—The press of the bounteous CARLETON favors us with *Our Flag*, a poem in four Cantos, by T. H. UNDERWOOD. The author of this tragic-heroic Poem has attained some celebrity among us as a political speaker and writer of the *Southern* Anti-Slavery School. On the rostrum, he is impassioned and eloquent; at the counsel table he is said to be firm, deliberate and far-sighted; beside the Helleonian Spring we find him uniting all these gifts with a brilliant imagination and infinite fervor and pathos.

CARLETON had enhanced the interest of his best edition with a portrait of the author. The cheaper one gives only the frontispiece illustration of the execution by fire above alluded to, with the National ensign floating above it.

—The compiler of a compact little volume, published by A. S. BARNES & BURR, looks confidently forward to the time when military drill will form a very important part of instruction in all our schools and academies. From the aspect of the times any one might adduce ample confirmation of such belief. Indeed, the proposal has already been gravely made, and, to some extent, acted upon, to introduce the exercise of arms among our tenderest youth at once. The Peace Society is in the vocative, and the return of its influence seems to be subjected to all the uncertainties of the subjunctive case. The modern Epistle to the Corinthians is of a character so diametrically opposite to its great original, that the only chance of a quiet life left the American of our day, is to betake himself to holy orders within the shelter of some religious retreat.

The work is complete, and the country is indebted to its author for a system which simplifies the whole mystery of the military rudiments. There is no reason why any youth of ordinary intelligence, in either our public or private schools, should not, with its assistance, become an adept in the science of the "drill," and impart the same proficiency to one and all of his companions.

—TICKNOR & FIELDS publish *A Practical Guide to the Study of the Diseases of the Eye; their Medical and Surgical Treatment.* By HENRY W. WILLIAMS, M. D. The author's purpose in this very complete, elaborate and compendious treatise, is to place within the reach of the younger practitioners a thorough classified text-book of all matters relating to ophthalmic diseases and their treatment, discarding the useless repetition of exploded systems, the rubbish of irrelevant detail, and the overgrowth of mere conjecture and comment, which, unfortunately, clog and impair so many works on the same topic. The experience and reputation of Dr. WILLIAMS are sufficient introduction for a book which is destined to a future of great usefulness, in a country where diseases of the eye are so numerous, varied and complicated, as they are among us.

The descriptions of the various maladies, injuries and malformations of the most delicate and acutely sensitive organ of the human system, are very clearly and ably given, and the application of appropriate means of relief is set forth in every instance with an accuracy of judgment and a cautiousness of discrimination that must inspire the practitioner and the patient alike with confidence that blindness will not be the penalty of an attempt to cure. The chapters on the "Artificial Eye" and the "Choice of Glasses" are of universal utility, and supply a modicum of professional counsel heretofore not easily accessible. TICKNOR & Co. have given the book the benefit of a garb at once ornamental and substantial.

—Mr. CARLETON publishes a neat little volume, labelled *Lyrics for Freedom, and other Poems*, a collection of patriotic ballads, seemingly furnished by many pens, which, as the author of the preface, with considerable candor, acknowledges, have yielded specimens of verse "good, bad and indifferent," the latter two divisions, we regret to say, greatly predominating. There is no lack of poetic feeling in this anthology of juvenile sentiment, but the crudities of inexperience are everywhere apparent in the rythm, metre and metaphor of a majority of the verses, with the exception of one or two pieces which reveal evidence of a more skilled or abler hand. There is a great deal, however, to encourage the writers, and riper efforts may convert the welcome of friendly sympathy which will undoubtedly be accorded them, on this occasion, into one of sincere applause at some future day.

—The sparkling style of SALA is so familiar to a large and increasing class of American, as well as to the thousands in England who appreciate his *Temple Bar*, that it may be unnecessary, perhaps, to specially commend it here. In the *Prima Donnas*, just issued in very neat shape and excellent print by the PETERSONS, the best characteristics of the author appear to greatest advantage. The scene of the story being laid in France, there is every opportunity for the indulgence of high spirits, and Mr. SALA neglects none. The plot turns upon the benevolent acts performed by the "Fairy with the fair hands," a haughty, capricious beauty, who lives near Cidre-Fontaines, and dispenses her kindness quietly but efficiently, where it is most needed. Her real name is the Countess Malinska, but she manages to baffle the scrutiny of her curious and grateful neighbors. The Abbé Guillemot is an excellent portraiture. Mr. SALA protests that this work is no adaptation from the French, but in all respects original, and he apologizes for the awkward title of the *Two Prima Donnas*, by citing English usage against foreign phraseology. This fresh, cheerful, entertaining story will bountifully repay the trouble of perusal.

—In *The History of England, with 150 Biographies*, by JAMES WALSH, M. D., printed by GEO. RUSSELL, we have one of "The American Youth's Series of Histories," prepared on a plan entirely new. It is no garbled reprint of stale old histories from prejudiced or partial writers, but is a fresh, new narrative of the most useful facts, arranged with clear, intelligible dates, the whole material being selected with care, separated from falsehood or exaggeration by the light of truth, and especially adapted to the young American pupil of our own enlightened day. The history is brought down close to the year 1860, and embodied with it is a rich mass of facts relating to the strength, resources, industry, trade and social arrangement of the British Empire. This wise judgment is made the more apparent by the truly liberal and Christian spirit that animates the most useful young beginner's text book we have ever seen. For plain facts and figures, it would form no despicable compendium of reference for the adult as well as for the juvenile. Well printed on fair paper, it may yet be carried in a side pocket.

—Another very good story is lately issued by the PETERSONS. Into *The Stolen Mask*, WILKIE COLLINS has thrown all the dramatic fire that blazed through every chapter of *The Woman in White*. Old REUBEN WARE whilome a pupil of JOHN KEMBLE, his grand-daughter ANNIE, and the "Mask" of SHAKESPEARE—the madness of the one, the loving devices of the other, and the transpositions of the third, form the staple of a story written with a nervous hand, guided by the brain of a fine dramatist, and a man keenly alive to the tragic points of everyday life. The atmosphere of the stage and the traditions of KEMBLE are everywhere noticeable through the developments of the narrative, and give it a certain air of the olden time, like well-browned pictures, that is not its lightest charm. WILKIE COLLINS has produced nothing better. Those who read him will admit that this is no grudging compliment.

—The beautiful Household Edition of DICKENS, to which we have so frequently and approvingly referred in these columns, projected by WALKER & GREGORY, but now published by SHEPARD &

OUR NASSAU CORRESPONDENCE.

Running the Blockade—Wreck of the Cecile—Large Loss of Warlike Stores—The Karnak—Narrow Escape of the Nashville.

NASSAU, N. P., Monday, July 7, 1862.

Our Island has been unusually quiet since I last wrote you. Secession business here is literally blocked, as but very few of the English vessels arriving here have attempted to run the blockade. They begin to feel that their game is about played out. All our warehouses are full of goods for the rebels, besides a large number of loaded steamers and ships in the harbor. The merchants find but little sale for their goods, and already begin to groan under the change. There is an average of about four arrivals a week, and all steamers or ships of a large class.

The steamer *Cecile* left this port, on the 22d ult., for Charleston, and was wrecked at Cherokee Sound, Abaco, on the night of the 23d. She had a full cargo of arms, ammunition, army equipments and goods. They were all badly damaged, and a large portion utterly worthless, as she sank in eight fathoms of water. A portion of her cargo consisted of about $60,000 worth of brass cannons, which were put on board of her in open lighters in the day time. Some of them have been saved and sold at auction by H. ADDERLEY & Co, who bought them in. The steamer *Kate* left here on the 25th ult., for Charleston, with a similar cargo. I hope our gunboats have succeeded in capturing her. Those two steamers have carried more supplies to the rebels than any other two afloat. They have made about forty trips between them, and were the only steamers the rebels felt sure of running the blockade with. The steamer *Tubal Cain* left here for Charleston on Wednesday last, and the small steamer *Seabrook* (now the *Emily*) on Thursday. I think the chances are very much against them both, and especially the latter, as she is a very slow boat. The Conch merchants here are very indignant at our Government for stopping their goods by the steamship *Rhine* from being forwarded by the *British Queen*. They send a protest by this steamer to the Home Government, signed by all the petty shopkeepers in the place. Should the war terminate suddenly it will materially injure most of the traders here. We have but one house of importance in Nassau who have stood entirely aloof from the secession business. That is the house of T. DARLING & Co. While they could have made a fortune out of the business they have acted from *principle* rather than for *profit*, and refused all consignments of Southern goods or vessels, or to be in any way connected with the dirty business. Northern merchants and shipmasters should see that they are rewarded in future for their loyalty to the Government by consigning their business to them when any of their vessels meet with accidents on our banks.

The steamer *Karnak* was sold last week at auction, as she lies, for $825, to Messrs. KIMBALL & ARNOLD, of the Ice-house. They have already lowered the water in her hold over three feet, without the aid of steam pumps, and stopped all the leaks to be found. As the water does not appear to flow into her, they will probably float her off and beach her to-morrow. The whole cost of getting her off will not exceed $500.

The ship *Georgarge*, from Havana, with a cargo of sugar, bound for New-York, sprung a leak off the Bimmies, about a fortnight since, and the captain finding he could not get her to this port, gave her up to the wreckers, who ran her ashore, and after saving what cargo they conveniently could, burnt her. As soon as the wreckers went on board, the captain sent his mate and crew to this port in one of the wrecking vessels, which was certainly a very strange proceeding. About half the cargo was saved, and a considerable portion of that badly damaged.

The privateer *Oreto* is still in limbo. I believe her case comes off this week. No very strong effort will be made to sustain the seizure, while it is evident to every one here that she is intended for a privateer. Still I fear there will not be evidence enough to condemn her. Capt. SEMMES is still here waiting the result, and will command her should she be released. The *Nashville* attempted to run the blockade at Charlestoo, and was chased sixteen hours by several of our gunboats. Had they chased her a few hours longer she would have been captured, as at the time they abandoned the chase the crew had their boats ready to leave and blow her up, as they were nearly out of coal. She is now at Green Turtle Cay, Abaco, waiting for coal from here, and when supplied will make another attempt. A cargo is daily expected from Havana in the schooner *Prince Alfred*, belonging to ALEX. JOHNSON, a commission merchant of this place. The weather has been unusually warm the past month. UNION.

A Patriotic Letter from Commodore Foote

The following letter from Commodore FOOTE was read to the Union mass meeting in Hartford, Ct., on Thursday evening last:

NEW-HAVEN, July 9, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: Your kind and complimentary note of invitation, in behalf of the Committee, to attend a meeting in the City of Hartford to-morrow evening, for the purpose of encouraging enlistments, has been received.

In view of the condition of the country, requiring immediate reinforcements to the army of the Potomac, to secure the possession of Richmond, the great stronghold of the rebels, I would, under other circumstances, most joyfully be with you, and add my mite toward forwarding the grand object of your meeting; but having been forced away from my command on the Mississippi, on the eve of consummating its grand object—of clearing the Western rivers of all rebel obstructions—in consequence of a wound received at Fort Donelson; and suffering to-day from the effects of presiding at the large, enthusiastic meeting here last evening, render it my duty to decline your kind invitation. But, although necessarily absent, I shall be with you in sympathy; and in another field I hope soon, in action, to do my part, as I hope and beg that every citizen will also do his, either in person or by finding a substitute, toward speedily and forever crushing this wicked, causeless rebellion. Let the ladies urge the young men to the field by their persuasive influence, or, if necessary to secure the quota assigned our State, let them decline the attentions of young gentlemen until they shall go and return from the field of battle—having vindicated the honor of our insulted flag, and contributed their part toward transmitting to posterity the rich legacy of that free government which our fathers have bequeathed to us, at the sacrifice of much of their best blood and treasure.

We ask nothing for the navy, which, under the efficient administration of Secretary WELLES, of whom Hartford, the State of Connecticut, and the nation, may justly be proud, is ready to do its part in the future, as it has done in the past, toward vindicating our flag and sustaining the supremacy of the laws. And shall we now, after so many glorious victories, suffer an ignominious defeat for want of a timely reinforcement to the army? No! we spurn the base idea! We will furnish the gallant MCCLELLAN with men; and, patriots of Connecticut, let us rush to the rescue, and the God of Battles will continue to crown our arms with victory—enabling us to sustain our proud position, against enemies internal and external, as one of the most powerful nations of the earth!

I am, respectfully and very truly yours,
A. H. FOOTE.

Hon. WM. J. HAMERSLEY, Mayor of Hartford.

The Wants of the Ordnance Department.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, June 23, 1862.

SIR: Permit me to call your attention to the necessity of an increase of the number of officers of the Ordnance Department. That necessity arises from the insufficiency of the present authorized number for the proper discharge of the many duties of the Department; and an increase is imperatively demanded by the interests of the public service. I have been compelled on many occasions, by the want of a sufficient number of ordnance officers, to report my inability to comply with applications for the services of such officers with troops in the field; although recognizing the propriety and importance of such assignments, which I would have made to a greater extent had it been possible without neglecting more essential and urgent demands for their services elsewhere. The duties at the arsenals, and the inspection duties under contracts, have been so much increased as to require an additional number of officers for the proper and efficient discharge of these duties, which cannot be omitted or delayed without serious injury to the public interests, as well as of those who are employed to furnish supplies. The fortifications defending the approaches to the principal cities and harbors must have their armament placed as soon as possible in an efficient condition, and the services of ordnance officers for that purpose are necessary in different districts along the entire coast. Taking into consideration these indispensable duties, the increase to meet the wants of the service will require the addition of thirty officers, making the aggregate of the corps seventy-five, instead of forty-five as at present. The organization on that aggregate should be so arranged as to add to the Ordnance Department two Lieutenant-Colonels, four Majors, eight Captains, eight First and eight Second Lieutenants.

I therefore respectfully suggest and recommend to your favorable consideration this addition to the aggregate strength of the ordnance department, and request that application may be made to Congress for the proper legislation to carry it into effect. The slow promotion in the corps indicates the propriety of a provision that these additions shall be made by regular promotion, as far as the present number of officers will admit, and the residue by transfers of graduates of the Military Academy belonging to other corps or regiments of the army, at the discretion of the Secretary of War.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES W. RIPLEY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

MILITARY HOSPITALS OF NEW-YORK.

How the Sick and Wounded Heroes of the War are Cared for—The Medical Department—Nurses, Professional and Voluntary—Plan of Public Relief and Private Beneficence and how they are Administered—What the Soldiers Say.

THE LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS, FIFTY-FIRST-STREET.

The Ladies' Home for Sick and Wounded Soldiers, situated on the corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-first-street, has been in operation about two months. The dedication of the place to its present philanthropic use was made on the 2d of last May, in the presence of a large number of ladies, the Mayor, the Common Council, and many prominent citizens. Mayor OPDYKE presided, and made one of his happiest speeches on the occasion.

The success with which the institution was inaugurated has attended its management up to the present time. There is no hospital in the City of which the direction is more disinterestedly efficient, nor one where the suffering heroes of the war meet with kinder treatment or more devoted care. As its name implies, this hospital is under the special patronage of a number of ladies, mostly wives of the most influential business and professional men of New-York, who give to its supervision a large portion of their most valuable time, all the personal service that they can withdraw from needful domestic duties, and a generous share of the pecuniary means at their disposal. Established and conducted beneath such favorable auspices, it would be strange if it did not fulfill the most sanguine expectations of those who feel an interest in its welfare.

There are at present three hundred beds made up on the floors set apart for the reception of patients. Room for more could be made if required; but until necessity calls it is considered better to avoid even the appearance of crowding. Since the opening, three hundred and sixty-nine soldiers, disabled from various causes, have been admitted. Of these, between thirty and forty have died. These were every one victims of wounds or climatic fevers, no persons afflicted with contagious or infectious diseases being received. There are now in the hospital nearly two hundred cases, many of whom are, thanks to kind and skillful treatment, rapidly approaching convalescence. Those less fortunate, who have passed from this their last home on earth to that final resting place where disease and death are no more known, have invariably received the rites of decent burial at the expense of the Association—a lot of ground having been secured for the purpose in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

The medical department of the Ladies' Home is superintended by a number of the ablest and most celebrated practitioners in the City. The nursing is done by a regular corps of male and female nurses, assiduously aided by many lady and gentlemen volunteers. Mrs. HASAN, who is always on the premises, has direction of the former. Of the volunteers, twenty ladies are all the time on hand, acting in regular relief parties and patiently undergoing a marvelous amount of fatigue and privation in their enthusiasm for this labor of love. The gentlemen drop in to cheer the soldier's lonely bedside whenever an hour or two of leisure can be obtained. Prominent among those who think light of inconvenience and hard work, when opportunities for doing good occur, are the members of the Young Men's Christian Association, who take it in turns to sit up all night, watching for and supplying the slightest want of their poor, sleepless, suffering charges.

The appearance of the patients, though often painful to the sympathetic eye-witness, is on the whole satisfactory; there is such an evident appearance of the best that can be done, being done for them. Moreover, they themselves are generally good tempered, resigned, even gay, and sometimes absolutely reckless over the contemplation of their own sad plight. One poor fellow, who is tenderly spoken to concerning the extent of injury he had received, smilingly replied,

"Oh! It's only a leg."

Only a leg! What a terrible thing in anticipation is the loss of a finger. Yet, when men suffer the actuality of horrible mutilation, they scarcely seem to realize the value of what they have lost to an equal extent with the unhurt spectator.

Among the patients now under the guardianship of these charitable ladies are seven wounded Southern prisoners, six of whom are from North Carolina and one from South Carolina. They are treated with the same thoughtful kindness as their late loyal antagonists and captors. One of them (he was from North Carolina) declares he never raised his hand willingly against the Union and the old flag. This man, last Tuesday afternoon, absolutely wept at hearing the Star Spangled Banner sung by the children of Ward School No. 9, who had come in a body to present some little offering of their own.

This article has exhulted the general management of the Ladies' Home, and spoken highly of the medical talent enlisted on its behalf. It is only necessary to subjoin the following list of names of ladies and gentlemen connected with the institution, to show that any amount of eulogy would, in all probability, be deserved:

Board of Directors.—Mrs. Opdyke, President; Mrs. Chancellor Ferris, Vice-President; Mrs. Valentine Mott, First Directress; Mrs. Edwd. Vanderpoel, Second Directress; Miss Fellows, Third Directress; Mrs. A. V. Stout, Treasurer; Mrs. M. B. Dwight, Secretary.

Consulting Physicians.—Joseph M. Smith, M. D., Austin Flint, M. D., Edwd. Vanderpoel, M. D., Valentine Mott, M. D., Alex. H. Stevens, M. D., Richard Salterlee, M. D., U. S. A.

Surgeon to the Home and Medical Director.—Alex. B. Mott, M. D.

Attending Physician.—Benj. F. McCready, M. D.

Attending Surgeon.—John J. Crane, M. D.

House Physicians and Surgeons.—John W. Roble M. D., Alfred E. M. Purdy, M. D., A. C. Walker, M. D., Chas. H. Pegg, M. D.

The Staten Island Hospital.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 12, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I noticed in your paper of Wednesday last a list of the various hospitals for the reception of sick and wounded soldiers in and around New-York. I was astonished to see you omitted all mention of the hospital at Quarantine, Staten Island. This hospital was, as I am informed, completely fitted up, furnished with a proper corps of medical attendants, and put in every respect in working order, ready to receive patients, *over two months ago*, at great expense to the State. Since it has been thus fully ready, great exertions have been made and large sums of money have been spent in preparing hospitals at other points in our vicinity, because, as it was said, those existing were crowded, and several hospital ships have been sent away from New-York for alleged want of accommodation for their passengers. *Yet not one single patient* from the seat of war has been sent to the Staten Island Hospital.

This is public money which has been spent on this Institution. Why are the people called upon for further contributions for hospital purposes, while its unequaled advantages remain unimproved? Let those who are interested tell the public why it remains empty. Let them enlighten us upon the expense of getting it up and keeping it going. Let them give us a general account of matters and things at the hospital since its inception. I ask, in the name of the public, for full information on this subject.

INQUIRER.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

AN OUTRAGEOUS CASE OF KIDNAPPING—ARREST OF THE PARTIES.—A criminal case of much interest, was brought before the Tombs Police Court, on Saturday. During the investigation it appeared that six Germans of this City had been kidnapped under the following circumstances: On the 27th of last month, the following appeared in the *New-Yorker Staats Zeitung*:

"Wanted—Men for a steamer. Apply at the office of the American Industrial Association, No 42 Greenwich street."

JOHN P. ROOFF, of No 19 Park-street, read the advertisement and made application for a situation at the place indicated. A man named ENNIS PETERSON, was in charge of the office, and told the complainant ROOFF, that he wanted a steward for a United States transport, which was plying between the City and Fortress Monroe, and that he would give him $18 per month to act in that capacity. Soon after BERNARD SPELLMAN came in, and PETERSON told complainant that SPELLMAN was the captain of the transport, and that he could conclude the bargain with him; whereupon the papers were signed, and everything arranged that he was to go as steward on the steamer for $18 per month. He was then desired by the pretended captain to wait in the office until 12 o'clock. In the meantime five other men came in, all of whom were engaged to work upon this transport in the capacity of waiters and cooks, at the sum of $18 per month. The six men were then taken to No. 133 Cedar-street, where they were provided with outfits. They were thence taken to Staten Island, where a row-boat came off from a ship which was lying in the stream just ready to sail, and took them all aboard of her. They then learned for the first time that they were shipped as sailors, on the ship *Caravanius*, just ready to sail for China. None of the victims, except ROOFF could well speak the English language, and hence it was some time before they could comprehend the outrage which had been practiced upon them. When they learned their true condition, they remonstrated, but were threatened with the rope's end unless they complied with the commands of the officers of the ship. When the pilot came on board, ROOFF explained the whole affair to him, telling him that he was an American citizen, that he and five others were on board of that ship against their will, and that none of them were sailors and did not ship as such. The pilot thereupon remonstrated with the Captain, and told him it was a crime of no small magnitude to take these men away in this manner. The Captain at first was firm in his purpose, and insisted that he *must* have men to sail his ship, and that in these times he could not get sailors in the usual way. The Captain, however, was more afraid of ROOFF than of the others on account of his ability to speak the English language, and after some delay, the latter was told that he could go ashore if he would go quickly. ROOFF immediately came up to the City, and laid the whole affair before the authorities. The Harbor Police boat was at once sent in pursuit of the *Caravanius*, and overhauled her somewhere in the vicinity of Sandy Hook. The ship and all on board were brought back, and the Captain was committed to prison. Owing, however, to the fact that some of the City papers published an item on the subject, the two parties, SPELLMAN and PETERSEN, made their escape, and were not taken into custody until Saturday. They were then all taken before Justice CONNOLLY and committed to the Tombs in default of $1,000 bail in each of the six cases. The Board of Deputies of the Emigrant Benevolent Societies, have taken vigorously hold of the matter, and will prosecute the parties to the full extent of the law. Officer CUMMINGS, of the First Precinct, is entitled to much credit for his active exertions in securing the offenders.

THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.—The Excise Commissioners held their Forty-fifth Session on Saturday, issuing only five more to be held during the present year. Five hundred and forty-seven licenses have thus far been granted at $30 each. There is much complaint among the liquor dealers, of the arbitrary way in which, as they allege, the Commissioners perform their duty this year, compared with last year's operations. The meetings of the Board were last year continued along almost to the end of the year, and in this way many hundreds of liquor dealers got safely through, without being under the necessity of paying into the Treasury the $30, which will this year be required of them, unless they conclude to run the risk of the penalty which the law imposes. The Commissioners, however, are now determined to do their duty for the benefit of the Treasury, and it will then be for the Police authorities and the Judiciary to discharge theirs. The Liquor Dealers' Society will hold a meeting on Tuesday evening, at the Metropolitan Rooms, for the purpose of rescinding a resolution passed by them some days since, which made it a cause for expulsion from the Society for any member to take out a license.

FIRE AMONG HAY BARGES.—About 9½ o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out on board of the barge *Columbia County*, lying at Pier No. 34 North River, and in a few minutes it spread to the barge *Hudson No. 1*, lying at the same dock. Both vessels were soon enveloped in flames, their cargoes being hay. The flames were then driven across to Pier No. 35 where the barge *Mayflower* was lying. She was soon a mass of flames. The schooner *James T. Brady*, at the same dock, was nearly burnt to the water's edge. A canalboat, at this dock, was totally destroyed. The sparks also set fire to a canalboat at Pier No. 36. Most of her cargo, consisting of hay, was thrown overboard. The boat has received but trifling damage. The following are the losses as far as we could learn: Barge *Columbia County*, owned by POWER & BEGARDES, 300 tuhes hay; vessel valued at $7,000. Barge *Hudson No. 1*, owned by CLARK & HAVERLAND, 600 bales hay; vessel valued at $4,000. Barge *Mayflower*, owned by J. BEST, with a cargo of hay, flour and corn, valued at $10,000; no insurance; vessel insured for $16,000.

STEAM-CARRIAGE FOR GUNS.—We have seen a very admirable species of locomotive adapted for running upon earth, or common roads, drawing heavy loads of grain, lumber and stone; for hauling plows, ditching, reaping and mowing machines, and more especially for moving heavy artillery. Mr. SIMON STEVENS, of this City, is the inventor. He proposed some time since to furnish one or more of his Tractomotives to the Government, with which they could easily and with rapidity move the heaviest artillery at slight cost, thereby saving horses and patience. The Government officers are not at sufficient leisure to test the engine, but Mr. STEVENS, not waiting for further correspondence, has tendered free to the Government the use of one of them, which will on any ordinary road easily carry two of the heaviest Columbiads at the rate of from four to six miles an hour. The machine shop where these engines are being made is at Patterson, N. J. The attention of scientific men has been drawn to the invention, and they unanimously indorse both here and in England the belief that it is destined to work a great revolution in "means and ways" of artillery transportation.

CITY POLITICS.—Tammany Hall is effervescent over the proposal of the Old War Horse, looking to a consolidation of the Democracy in the approaching City and State elections. Among the candidates for Surrogate to succeed Mr. WEST, the names of A. R. LAWRENCE, RICHARD BUSTEED, MALCOLM CAMPBELL, GABRIEL VAN COTT and DAVID R. JACQUES are prominent. Hon. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY appears to be universally regarded as anxious for the Comptrollership. Mr. W. C. CONNAR has also been named in that connection. Strong efforts are being made to get Comptroller HAWS' consent to a renomination. For Corporation Counsel, the names of JOHN E. DEVLIN and NELSON J. WATERBURY are most talked of among the Democracy. Judge GEORGE G. BARNARD, of the Supreme Court, is named as a Democratic candidate for Governor.

THE SUNDAY LIQUOR CASES—A NEW DECISION UNDER THE LICENSE LAW.—There was a large number of arrests made yesterday and last evening, of parties charged with violating the Sunday liquor law, and also for selling liquor without license. In the latter class of cases, Justice CONNOLLY, at the Tombs, has decided that it is the duty of the police to report all offenders to the District Attorney, to the end that they may be proceeded against by civil process. He holds that it is not a misdemeanor to sell liquor without a license, except the offenders are inn-keepers, who publicly expose their liquors for sale.

CHANGES AMONG THE POLICE.—*Appointments*—John Cook, to the Third Precinct; Richard A. Underhill, to the Fourth; Peter Schmitt and John Schwarz, to the Sixth; John Barrett and Alexander Hayes, to the Seventh; Herman Boyd and Edward Derham, to the Third; Vincent Clark and Edward Culbertson, to the Eleventh; Wm. N. Seaman and John Maloy, to the Fourteenth; Patrick Nieland to the Eleventh, James Elliott to the Twenty-third, Thomas Phelps to the Twenty-eighth, John Norton to the Twenty-seventh, and Samuel J. Hoyt to the Forty-first. *Resignations*—Samuel C. Helms, of the Fifteenth; Adam Vellen, of the Twenty-seventh; and Robert Lamoreaux, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct.

SUDDEN DEATH FROM INTEMPERANCE.—At 11 o'clock on Saturday night, a man named ROBERT SWANSON, recently a member of the Twelfth Regiment New-York State Volunteers, was found dead in the house No. 116 West Nineteenth-street. Deceased was addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors, and for a week past had drank to excess. His intemperance produced apoplexy, resulting in death. Coroner WILDEY was notified, and held an inquest on the body yesterday.

INFANTICIDE.—Coroner COLLIN held an inquest yesterday upon the body of a child, which was found floating in the East River, near Pier No. 49. There were strong evidences of the child's having been strangled before it was thrown into the water. No arrest has yet been made.

CITY TAXES FOR 1862.—The assessed valuation of the real and personal estate of this City and county for the year 1862, is $571,972,435; or, about ten millions less than it was last year. The amount to be raised by tax this year has been cut down nearly two millions by Comptroller HAWS.

GRATUITOUS MEDICAL AID.—The seven City Dispensaries afforded gratuitous medical aid and surgical services to 11,676 persons during the month of June, the doctors visiting nearly 2,000 at their dwellings. They also vaccinated 1,864 persons.

FOUND DROWNED.—At 5½ o'clock yesterday morning the body of an unknown man was found in the water, at the foot of Thirty-fifth-street, East River. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest.

LAW REPORTS.

Important Decision in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Before Judge BETTS.

In the Matter of Frederick J. Conant, a Bankrupt, and on petition of Mary T. Taggard et al.—This case came up on petition to the equity jurisdiction of the Court to set aside a sale made by the General Assignee in Bankruptcy in the case. The petition was filed Aug. 3, 1861. It set up that a portion of the bankrupt's real estate was sold on Aug. 23, 1843, at public auction, under a decree of the Court of Chancery of the State of New-York, at which one William Taggard became the purchaser; that the deed was executed to Taggard, and that the consideration for such purchase was thereafter claimed by and paid over to W. C. H. Waddell, the General Assignee in Bankruptcy, as proceeds of the estate, and that Taggard took possession of said real estate and held it till his decease, Feb. 18, 1851; that afterwards, on Oct. 15, 1858, the General Assignee, without notice to the petitioners, who are the wife and children of Taggard, sold this same property to John D. Brown, who thereupon conveyed it to Fernando Jones. The petition then prayed that this sale of Oct. 15, 1858, should be set aside. The papers were served on Waddell and also on Brown and Jones, and answers were put in by them, averring that the transaction was in good faith, and denying the validity of the sale by order of the Court of Chancery, and also the title of the petitioners. The objection was first taken that by the statute this application should have been made within two years from the sale. This question was, by the District Court, adjourned to the Circuit Court, and Judge NELSON there decided that the short bar of two years mentioned in the statute did not apply, having no reference to suits growing out of the dealings of the Assignee with the property in his hands, and the case now came up for hearing in the District Court.

Held by the Court.—That on the evidence the order of sale of Oct. 15, 1858, made by the Court on the report and motion of the General Assignee, must have been applied for and obtained with a common understanding and knowledge between him and Brown, as to the previous sale of the property by order of the Court of Chancery, and the receipt of the purchase money on said sale by the General Assignee.

That the Assignee and said Brown had, at the time, legal notice that the ancestor of the petitioners claimed title to the lands so sold from the time of his purchase.

That a forcible presumption arises, from the face of the Assignee's report, and his motion thereon, and the conveyance of the premises to Brown on the same day, that it was intended between the said parties that the Court should understand that the premises proposed to be sold at private sale had no pecuniary value, and were to be sold only to relieve them, in the hands of the purchaser under the Chancery sale, from any cloud or technical infirmity of title.

That the Court was induced under such impression to grant the order of sale.

That the presumption does not necessarily imply any fraudulent purpose or act as between those parties, in giving or taking the deed, but gives occasion for the inference that the Court at least misled itself, by giving this title gratuitously to a party who might use it in fraud of the estate of the bankrupt or of an honest purchaser.

That the order of Oct. 15, 1858, cannot stand, whether because it was an improvident act of the Court or founded upon considerations inequitable and unreasonable in themselves or by reason of the fiduciary position of the assignee.

The order, therefore, is set aside and declared void, and the deed given by the assignee to Brown be declared void, and given up to be canceled. But the Court expresses no opinion as to the legal effect of the sale under the decree in Chancery.

For the petition, Mr. O'Conor and Mr. Taggard; in opposition, Mr. Jenkins and Mr. Stevens.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 12, 1862.

$5,000	U. S. 6s '67	99⅜	
15,000	U. S. 6s '81..Reg.	101⅜	
7,000	U. S. 6s '81..Cou.	101⅜	
5,000	U. S. 5s '74..Reg.	89⅜	
5,000	U. S. 5s '74..Cou.	90	
1,000	do	89⅜	
2,500	Tr. 7 3-10 ₱ c. N. small	104⅜	
2,000	do	104⅜	
500	do	104⅜	
1,000	do	104⅜	
1,000	Ohio St. 6s 1886	105	
3,000	Ill. Cou. Bs. 1865	98	
11,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	53½	
12,000	Missouri State 6s 49		
1,000	do	48¾	
17,000	Mo. 6s Iss. to H. & St. Jo. R.	62	
13,000	California S. 7s	94	
5,000	Erie R. 2d M. B. '83	86	
13,000	Erie R. 4th M. B.	90	
1,000	Hud. Riv. 1st M. B.	111	
8,000	Mich. C. 8 ₱ c. 1st M. S. F. con. Bs.	104¾ 107	
3,000	do	104¾	
1,000	Mich. C. 8 ₱ c. 1st M. S. F. con. Bs.	107	
6,800	Mich. So. S. F. B.	100¾	
5,000	do	100¾	
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bonds	98½	
5,000	do	98	
10,000	Terre Ha. & Alton 2d Mort.	b30	32
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st Mort.	b30	31
1,000	do		30½
10,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.		64
5,000	do	b60	64½
2,000	Hud. R. 2d S. F. B.	103½	
8,000	Gal. & Ch. 1st M. B.	104	
1,000	Gal. & Chi. 2d M. B.	101¾	
1,000	Clev. & Tol. S. F. Bs	93¾	
3,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M	91	
7,000	do	90½	
1,000	Mich. So. 2d Mtg.	83	
55	Bank of New-York	160	
128	Mechanics' Bank	102½	
50	Bank of Commerce	95	
16	Bank of Republic	91½	
6	do	91	
5	Metropolitan Bank	101¼	
10	Continental Bk	90	
5	Park Bank	109	
5,000	American Gold	114⅜	
15,000	do	b60	114¾
135,000	do		114
5,000	do		113⅞
5,000	do	s5	113¾
5,000	do	s30	114
5,000	do	s10	114⅛
6,000	do		114⅜
10	Del. & H. Can. Co		92
162	do		91⅝
40	Penn. Coal Co		97
50	Cumb. Coal Pref.		107⅜
500	Pacific M. S. Co		105
100	do	s30	104⅝
50	do	s10	105
150	Erie Railway		34⅜
300	do		31⅜
100	do		34⅜
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	s10	90⅞
100	do	s30	90⅞
200	do	s30	90¾
350	do	s60	90¾
1900	do		91
110	do		91⅛
50	do	b10	91⅛
100	Erie R. Preferred		62⅛
100	do		62¾
50	Hudson River R.		45⅛
200	Harlem R. Pref'd		37¾
300	Reading Railroad		57
350	Mich. Cen. R.		60¾
60	do	b60	61
400	do	s30	60⅝
250	Mich. So. & N. I. R.		25
100	M. S. & N. I. Gt'd St'k		57
500	do		56⅞
50	Panama Railroad		130
150	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		57
100	do		57⅜
3000	Ill. Cen. Can. B. Sc		30
500	Cleve. & Pitts. R.		22¾
65	Cleve. Col. & C. R.		125
100	Gal. & Chi. R.		69⅜
50	do		69¾
200	Cleve. & Toledo R.		47
200	do	b10	47⅛
100	do		47⅜
350	Chi. & Rock Is. R.		63⅜
50	do		63¾
50	do	s30	63½
20	Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R.		32½
50	do		32¾
50	M. & P. Du Ch. 2d Pf		68¾
40	Del., L. & West. R.		94

MONDAY, July 14—A. M.

The Trade and Finances of the past week were again much unsettled, though from different causes than the week before. The rapid rise in Bullion and consequent advance in Exchange gave the exporters of Produce an unusual advantage in executing their orders, until late in the week, when a corresponding rise in freights and the strike among the Grain laborers threw the trade back again. A heavy business, however, was accomplished through the early part of the week. An export demand was also experienced, in consequence of the great rise in Exchange, for a number of articles of general Foreign Merchandise hitherto on sale in this market, and the list of clearances for some weeks to come may be expected to show a larger variety of exports than usual. The effect upon Exchange remains to be told, as the gain in supply from this new movement is qualified by the difficulty referred to in the Grain trade. The hope is indulged that the latter will prove but temporary, as on Saturday the export buyers determined to bring the strike among the laborers to an issue, by refusing altogether to go on with new engagements. The laborers make no complaint of the price of wages, but arbitrarily refuse to work because of the employment of Grain elevators.

The Import trade is damaged for the moment by the sudden large rise in Exchange, upsetting, as it does, their calculations on the future of their remittances of the proceeds of merchandise already sold, or to be sold, in this market. Many of them also complain of the increased Tariff Act just passed by Congress: but for this they were, or should have been duly prepared, several months ago, as it was then clearly indicated that the tariff would be raised and conformed to the new system of excise and other internal taxation, and that, in the language of Secretary CHASE:

"The most sacred duty of the American people, at this moment, requires the concentration of all their energies and all their resources to the reestablishment of Union on the permanent foundations of justice and freedom, *and while other nations look with indifferent or unfriendly eyes upon this work*, sound policy would seem to suggest, *not the extension of foreign trade, but a more absolute reliance, under God, upon American labor, American skill and American soil.*"

It is predicted, of course, by many of the trade that the New Tariff will materially diminish the volume of imports, and thereby the amount of Customs revenue. The one, however, does not necessarily follow the other. There are certain important or staple articles of Foreign Merchandise upon which the duties are again raised, that must be imported, because not grown or manufactured in sufficient amount, (if grown at all,) for the consumption of this country. They will continue to come in, because the people of the loyal States are abundantly able to consume them, and will as cheerfully pay the highest duty upon them. Other Foreign fabrics or merchandise may be shut out by the enhanced duties. It is best they should be, if in competition with home labor; and it is well they should be if mere luxuries. The crisis demands that wherever or in whatever the extravagance of consumption is indulged, the largest revenue should be exacted. It also suggests that the revenue from this particular cause or source may well be spared to induce domestic economy and the increased self-reliance of the People, through the present war.

The fluctuations in Gold during the week were rapid from 110 to 117½ ₱ cent., and back to 114½ ₱ cent., at which figure the market closed on Saturday afternoon. The variations in Exchange on London were from 121 to 129½ ₱ cent. and back to 126¼@12⅞ on Saturday. The price of Money altered but slightly from 5@6 ₱ cent. ₱ annum, the supply being easier toward the close than at the beginning of the week. The Bank movement is but partially influenced by the export demand for Gold, and the averages this afternoon will be nearly the same on all departments as last Monday. The actual line of Specie stood below the average on Saturday, and the line of Deposits rather above the average, the tendency of the latter being upward again.

The Customs Revenue of the week collected at the New-York office of the Treasury amounts to $1,237,000. The demand for United States Notes of the old, or Custom-house issue, was active, both from the Importers for immediate use and from Importers and Brokers on speculation, in sympathy with the rise in Gold. The transactions are very large, beginning at about 105 and running up to 108@108½ ₱ cent. The closing quotation is 107@107½ ₱ cent. The disbursements of the Treasury are on a liberal scale at this point, and further considerable sums in United States Notes have been transferred from Washington and Boston to the New-York office. The July interest payments in Gold have been nearly completed. The New Treasury bill, passed by Congress, will give the Secretary $35,000,000 United States Notes of the denominations below $5, and $65,000,000 of the larger denomination. It also provides for an extension of his line of temporary Deposits from $50,000,000, as fixed by the act of February, to $100,000,000, with a reserve of U. S. Notes, independent of the above, of $50,000,000, to meet any contingent reduction of this line. The new Notes are in all respects convertible into U. S. Stock, the same as under the original act; but the discretion is reserved to the Secretary to redeem this circulation in Gold at par. The limit, as to time, for negotiating the remainder of the Loan of July 17, 1861, is removed by the present act; thus affording the Secretary $50,000,000 of long Stock, and about $25,000,000 7.30 ₱ cent. Treasury Bonds, for future contingencies, in case of need. No power is given, however, to reissue the U. S. Notes (now used for Custom-house payments) created by that act.

PREMIUM ON GOLD AND SILVER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

The high premium which this important currency commands is not because of its scarcity, but from other causes. Brokers and speculators have made merchandise of it, and have bought it up on speculation. Men with $20,000 in hand have gone into the market, and have bought up and controlled gold by hundreds of thousands. This is done by making special deposits of it in the banks, and borrowing money on it, paying the banks interest for the use of their money, for the purpose of hoarding the gold and silver, to sell again at a profit. Every broker or person who can command $500 is now hoarding gold and silver, through the medium of the banks, for the purposes of gain, to the great inconvenience of the entire trading community.

On the last European packet day, the premium on gold went up to 17 per cent. Something like $4,000,000 of gold was hoarded in this City, and only about $350,000 worth of it was exported.

For the first time in the history of Brokers' Boards, through all the panics in money this country has ever experienced, gold and silver is now, like stocks, bought and sold on time at the Brokers' Board.

The banks long since suspended specie payments; they in consequence hold on to all the gold and silver they had, but for the sake of making a few dollars on their paper issues, they allow brokers and speculators to use their paper money in oppressing the community in hoarding up all the gold and silver for gain. Men in this City, with only a few thousand dollars in hand, through the aid of the banks, have made their thousands in high premiums in gold and silver. There is little or no silver, especially the fractions of the dollar, exported from the country. The trouble, then, is not with the Government issues of paper, but with the local banks. They alone are responsible for the present scarcity of and high premium on gold and silver. It is high time that the community looked into this matter, for if the banks will not pay gold and silver themselves, they should not become engines of oppression, by aiding others to monopolize all the circulating gold and silver for gain, as they are now doing.

If the banks in

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 14, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE LITTLE TREASURE—THE PET OF THE PETTICOATS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—OTHELLO.

WINTER GARDEN—OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN—THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 BROADWAY—DISTOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—8th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 MAN—LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 2 and 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"CINDERELLA" AND OTHER FINE PICTURES, from 9 A. M. to 6 P.M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 953 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

It is intimated in our Washington dispatches that the term of enlistment for the additional three hundred thousand volunteers will be reduced from three years to one year. It is believed that in that period the rebellion will be effectually crushed.

Dispatches published by us yesterday, from FORTRESS MONROE, announced the fact that the rebels had disappeared from before the Army of the Potomac, none of them being within miles of his position. It will be recollected that a brief telegram from Gen. MCCLELLAN, received in Philadelphia on Friday, stated that the enemy had retreated. An explanation of this movement of the rebel forces will probably be found in the fact that, from lack of transportation, they have been forced to fall back nearer Richmond, their base of supplies. The Richmond *Examiner* of the 7th, extracts from which we recently published, was fair enough to acknowledge that the only alternative was to attack Gen. MCCLELLAN immediately, or to retreat. The latter course has been adopted as the safest.

JEFF. DAVIS, we learn from the Richmond *Dispatch*, has issued an address to the rebel army, in which he insists that the rebels have won a great and glorious victory over the National army, under Gen. MCCLELLAN. The *Dispatch* editor, however, admits that Gen. MCCLELLAN accured the safety of his army in a most masterly manner. A final battle was expected in Richmond on Tuesday morning last, but nothing positive could be learned there in relation to the condition of affairs, as all reporters were excluded from the rebel lines. It was probably feared that they would tell the truth.

A private letter from a gentleman at Newport's News, Va., to a friend in this City, dated Thursday, July 10, says: "Last night we were surprised by the sudden appearance and landing of several thousands of Gen. BURNSIDE'S troops. They are veterans, tried and proved; you see it in their faces. They are the most soldierly-looking men I ever saw. All seemed in excellent health and spirits. I do not know the reason of the sudden appearance of these gallant fellows here; but there is a rumor round that the rebel Gen. MAGRUDER is moving down the Peninsula."

A dispatch from Warrenton, Va., announces the defeat of a party of rebel cavalry at Culpepper by Gen. HATCH'S command, which entered that place on Saturday. Gen. HATCH is attached to Gen. BANKS' Division, and the inference is that a "forward movement" has been commenced against Richmond by way of Gordonsville.

We have another story about BEAUREGARD. It is asserted in the Nashville *Union* that a gentleman came from Chattanooga a few days ago, and stated that BEAUREGARD and some fifty or sixty thousand of his army were certainly at Chattanooga, and that BEAUREGARD had had Chattanooga strongly garrisoned.

By the arrival at this port of the steamers *McClellan* and *Trade Wind*, on Saturday, we received advices from New-Orleans to the 4th inst. Gen. BUTLER had suspended the functions of the City Councils, and had appointed bureaus of Finance and of Streets and Landings, consisting of three persons each, among whom the duties of the Councils were divided. This action has been rendered necessary in consequence of the refusal of the City Authorities to take the oath of allegiance, in accordance with Gen. BUTLER'S orders. The moneyed classes in the city were still very backward in owning allegiance to the National Government, but there was a much better feeling among the working classes. Provisions, vegetables and fruit were freely allowed to come to the city, and the condition of the poorer classes was much improved. Cotton plants of the new crop were beginning to make their appearance.

Late intelligence from Arkansas states that Gen. COZENS had divided his forces, a portion of them being between Cass and White Rivers, and the rest east of Cass River, seventy-five miles from Memphis. HINDMAN, the rebel General, had ordered all the inhabitants in the vicinity to burn their provisions and shoot their cattle.

A great meeting was held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on Saturday, at short notice, to promote volunteering for the army under the new call of the Government. The proceedings were very enthusiastic. Speeches were made by Mayor WIGHTMAN, who presided, by Hons CHAS. G. LORING, Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, Gen. DEVENS, Col. MAGOT and others, and resolutions were adopted providing for a Committee of one hundred and fifty to receive and appropriate contributions. Meetings were also held in other places in Massachusetts—Springfield, Westfield, &c. In most of those towns a large bounty additional to that offered by the Government is guaranteed to volunteers.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Saturday, proceedings were commenced with an Executive session. When the doors were opened, the resolution declaring the meaning of the act authorizing the President to take possession of all the railroads and telegraph lines, was passed. It was subsequently passed in the House. The report of the Committee of Conference on the Confiscation bill was concurred in, after some opposition, 27 to 13, and the bill therefore stands passed in both houses. The report of the Conference Committee on the bill changing certain judicial districts, was concurred in. The House bill to prevent the imprisonment of soldiers in the penitentiaries, excepting for certain criminal offences, was passed. The resolution requesting the President to have prepared a statement of the trade and commerce of California, Oregon and Washington Territory, was adopted. The bill providing for the election of Representatives in Congress by single districts, was passed. The resolution in relation to the number of Senators constituting a quorum, was debated at considerable length, and its consideration was finally postponed until Monday. A resolution fixing the time for adjournment on Wednesday, the 16th, was reported from the Committee on Finance, and agreed to by 29 to 10. The bill providing for the extension of the Territory of Nevada was passed. At 5 o'clock a recess was taken until 7. The bill providing for the better security of passengers on steamboats, was passed. After an Executive session, the Senate then adjourned.

In the House, the final Appropriation bill for miscellaneous objects was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means. It includes an item of half a million dollars on account of the emancipation of the slaves in the District of Columbia and those to be made free under the Confiscation bill. An amendment was adopted appropriating ten thousand dollars for service on post-routes recently established, and the bill was then laid on the table. The bill providing for the transfer of the District Penitentiary buildings to the War Department was tabled. A message was received from the President recommending a vote of thanks to several Naval officers, which was referred to the Naval Committee. A bill was reported from the Post-office Committee and passed, providing for the punishment of persons engaged in the business of erasing the marks on canceled postage stamps, and selling such stamps. A resolution relative to the pay of members of Congress who may be engaged in the military service, was finally referred to the Judiciary Committee, with leave to report at any time, as the subject involves an important Constitutional question. The Senate's amendment to the bill providing for the election of members to the House by single Districts was agreed to. The House spent the rest of the session in Committee of the Whole, the debate being on general topics.

GENERAL NEWS.

At the caucus of Republican members of Congress, held at the Capitol on Saturday evening, the following resolution, submitted by Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, was adopted with but few dissenting votes, instead of an address, which had been previously prepared:

Resolved, That we hold it to be the duty of all loyal men to stand by the Union in this hour of its trial; to unite their hearts and hands in earnest patriotic efforts for its maintenance against those who are in arms against it; to sustain, with determined resolution, our patriotic President and his Administration in their energetic efforts for the prosecution of the war and the preservation of the Union against enemies at home or abroad; to punish traitors and treason with fitting severity, and to crush the present wicked and causeless rebellion, so that no flag of disunion shall ever again be raised over any portion of the Republic. That to this end we invite the cooperation of all men who love their country, in the endeavor to reconcile throughout all the States such a patriotic fire as shall utterly consume all who strike at the Union of our Fathers, and all who sympathize with their treason or palliate their guilt.

The barkentine *Ocean Eagle*, of Rockland, Capt. LUCE, arrived at this port yesterday, from New-Orleans. She was one of the first vessels captured by the rebel privateers, the Confederate steamer *Calhoun* having taken her while on a voyage from Boston to the West Indies, and carried her into New-Orleans, where the captain (LUCE) was released, and the first officer with the crew imprisoned. Subsequently Capt. LUCE joined the steamship *Ocean Queen*, as first officer, and soon after the capture of New-Orleans, discovered his vessel among those not destroyed. He presented his claims (he being owner) and the vessel was immediately given up to him. She was then repaired, chartered, and brings the following cargo: 499 hhds. and 272 bbls. of sugar; 50 hhds. of molasses, and 36 bbls. of turpentine.

The Indianapolis *Journal* says that recruiting has commenced in earnest throughout Indiana. Though the gathering in of the unprecedented harvest will retard enlistments for a few days, the responses to the Governor's proclamation are of the most encouraging character.

At Special Term of the Supreme Court Justice CLERKE has rendered an opinion of some importance touching the right of Corporations aggregate to legal protection in respect to their business and property. It is held under demurrer, such Corporations may maintain actions for publications impairing their credit.

The Stock Market was dull on Saturday and prices a fraction lower than the day before. Gold fell off to 114, but finally closed 114¼ @ cent.; Exchange 126½ @ cent. and dull.

Flour was in moderate demand on Saturday at drooping prices. Unusually large sales of Corn Meal were effected at firmer rates. The trouble between the laborers and the Elevator Companies continued to impede operations in Grain, and a very limited business was reported, though the market for Wheat and Corn was lower. Coffee, Cotton, Tallow and Whisky were in good request and were dearer. Sugars were less sought after, but were stiffly held. A fair inquiry prevailed for Provisions, Hops, Molasses, Leather and Tobacco. The freight engagements were restricted.

FIRST FRUITS OF LORD LYONS' VISIT.—It is deserving of notice that the late emphatic declarations in the British Parliament against intervention, are coincident with the arrival of Lord LYONS in England. We ventured to predict, at the time of his departure, that the visit of the British Ambassador would work important changes in the ideas of his Government with regard to American affairs. The anticipation is fully realized. Since then the official spokesmen in both Houses of Parliament—Earl RUSSELL in the Lords and Lord PALMERSTON in the Commons—have, on several occasions, made emphatic declarations against any interference in the issue of our civil war. And what is really notable in these later declarations is, that they rest on much higher grounds than those that formerly came from the same sources. When Lord PALMERSTON, on the 30th ult., was asked by Mr. HOPWOOD, "whether the Government intended to take any steps to endeavor to put an end to the civil war in America," he not only stated that they had no such intention, but added the significant remark, that the House must see that "*any interference could only tend to the aggravation of the sufferings of those who were now experiencing such great privations.*"

It needs no assurance to see that this position, so much in advance of any the British Cabinet has heretofore taken, is the inspiration of one intimately acquainted with all the conditions of the question. We believe this inspiration to come from Lord LYONS, whose constant confidential intercourse with the Secretary of State at Washington during the whole course of the rebellion, has given him a perfect insight into our affairs. We founded our anticipation of the beneficial influence which the British Minister would exercise over the Heads of his Government on the whole scope and tenor of his official dispatches, which were remarkable for their candid and enlightened views. We expect to see still other fruits of Lord LYONS' visit. The English Cabinet could not possibly have a better adviser than their accredited Plenipotentiary to the United States.

Reinforcements!

The great want of the country now is armed men. Every man who can possibly leave his affairs, and who has no family dependent on him, should now shoulder his musket and come forward to save the Republic. There is no use in disguising the danger. The rebels have pulled the last cord; they have made a levy *en masse*; they have utterly exhausted their country in raising the immense army before Richmond; for, wise in their generation, they know that within three months it will be decided in battle whether the American Union is still sound and vigorous, or is a thing of the past. In courage and skill, there is little difference between the combatants. The great distinction will be in the number of men at vital points. If we can gather 200,000 effective, drilled men at Richmond before next Autumn, we shall break the Confederacy; if not, they break us, or plunge us into unknown years of useless warfare.

Our regiments have been dreadfully thinned out in the swamps of the Chickahominy and the malarious jungles about Corinth. Recruiting was checked too soon by the War Department, and we behold ourselves now in want of what we never expected to lack—men to carry arms. There is no doubt, too, a coldness existing in certain districts toward the Government, arising from the supposed want of a vigorous policy in carrying on the war, and from Secretary STANTON'S repressive measures on the Press and the telegraph. Still, when the people once see the threatening danger before the Union, we do not fear but that all prejudices will be thrown aside and a new army of strong men present themselves for the struggle. To aid on this, every man ought to do his part.

Those of us, who, from reasonable duties or the care of families, have felt in shame that others were fighting and dying in our place, in behalf of a cause dear to us as life, should assist those that go and those that may be bereft behind. A little money to a laboring man or a clerk or a mechanic, or a sum pledged for his wife and children, will often enable him at once to enlist. None now should grudge money or blood. Fathers should offer sons, and maidens, lovers. All retired officers or graduates of West Point, who have had the Nation's schooling for the army, should immediately come forward to organize and command regiments. We know, indeed, that an officer's berth is no sinecure. We remember how many brave and gallant men, officers in our army, have marched forth, never to return. But this is a time for sacrifices. A life offered now shall save hundreds hereafter, and, above all, will preserve the Republic. We have enjoyed under it untold blessings and privileges. Can we not, in its time of need, offer up even our lives for it?

Services rendered now will be remembered while History endures. The soldiers of this day, even in a distant old age, will be honored and cherished as we now cherish the brave men of the Revolution. The officers—the Generals—are writing their names on an immortal record. Who has not part in this holy war for Freedom and Justice will be unknown and forgotten. Who renders distinguished services in it, who dies for country and liberty, during its fierce struggles, will be cherished in popular affection and reverence while the American Republic survives.

The Meeting To-Morrow Night.

The Union meeting called for Tuesday at Union-square, offers some important and suggestive differences from that held in the same place a year ago last April. The hurricane of indignation, horror, and wrath, which swept over the North upon the fall of Sumter, was as much an explosion of passion as of patriotism. Men of all creeds and parties and antecedents were equally carried away by the wrong done the flag, and the danger brought by bad men upon the Union; and all hastened to the great Union rally, to find in the mouth of some one the expression of the overheated sentiments for which themselves could find no utterance. It was possible for a man to have taken a fervent and even enthusiastic part in the meeting of April, 1861, without a spark of true and generous patriotism kindling in his heart. This has been capitally proved by several who took part in the late meeting at Cooper Institute—a gathering expressly intended to neutralize the expiring effect of the impulse given the popular heart a twelvemonth and more ago.

But those who assemble on Tuesday next come without passion or excitement of any sort. Their summoners are duty and necessity—the duty and necessity of saving the country by still further efforts of patriotic devotion—and to give renewed evidence, after all tumult and excitement have long departed, of their intention to aid to the last extremity in extirpating the rebellion. The calm determination which prompts this gathering, and which will mark its proceedings, will render a sterling service to the cause we are contending for. All who care to prove that they love their country none the less for its misfortunes, and that they have lost none of their resolution to suppress treason and punish traitors, will attend and give countenance and voice to the movement.

A NOBLE AND PATRIOTIC EXAMPLE.—The Editor of this paper was waited upon on Saturday by a gentleman desiring to have his attention directed to some recruiting officer whose honesty and energy could be properly warranted. He only needed to have these qualities verified to justify himself in placing $300 in the hands of the officer, to be used in procuring recruits for the Union army. It was our good fortune to be able to point out a perfectly safe trustee of this patriotic charity; and it will at once do its beneficent work.

The real value of this transaction lies not simply in the noble inspiration of the donor, whose name we consent with unfeigned reluctance to repress, but the example it affords to others far better able pecuniarily to make such substantial evidence of their love of country. Notwithstanding the more liberal inducements offered by Congress to the volunteer, it is quite sure that no public money is available to the recruit for the support of his family for some time after he may have enrolled his name. It is this which checks the enlistments. Let every man who cannot go to the battle-field himself, but who is able to spare from his purse the means of bridging the gulf for those who can, between the enrollment and the receipt of pay, come forward with his money, and 300,000 fresh troops will be under arms in a fortnight.

Soldiers in Shops.

The gentler sex cannot well mow hay, shoe horses and build fences; but they can milk cows, feed chickens and keep the farm-yard in order. They cannot be expected to handle the musket, camp out in swamps, or shoot rebels; but they are entirely equal to the task of handling laces and ribbons, and selling needles and pins. In a time of war like the present, no man should be found doing work which can be readily and properly performed by a woman. There is a double reason for this assumption; for not only does the female substitute release another soldier to fight for his country, but there are hundreds of the wives and sisters of men already fighting or slain who would gladly earn bread for themselves and little ones behind the counters which men now exclude them from. There are thousands of putty-faced, dainty-fingered gentry in our large cities who should forget the mysteries of silks and muslins for a while, to grow familiar with knapsacks and bayonets. There have been times of great emergency, in European cities, when masculine venders of feathers and frippery have been hooted from their shops, and forced to take up the musket. As a consequence of pressing military necessity, far more women find employment in selling dry goods and lighter wares, in the Old World, than with ourselves. It is rare in passing through a Parisian Boulevard or *Passage* to see males serving in the shops; in a country like ours, where there is so much for strong hands to do, and so little for feebler ones, it should be still rarer. Even in time of peace the system of exclusively employing men in retail shops is objectionable enough; but in time of war, and such a war as that which now threatens our National existence, such a system becomes a distinct nuisance and should be abated. A reform should be effected in this matter, and there will be no time more favorable than this to inaugurate it. Many a husband, son and brother will fall in the existing struggle, leaving females behind partly or wholly unprovided for. Whenever a clerk or other employe now enters the army or navy, the niche should be promptly filled by a woman. In nine cases out of ten, the females, after a little experience, will do the work quite as well as the males, and the public interest will unquestionably be promoted by the measure. Moreover, the interests of employers will ultimately be furthered by the change, for if women do less work, they are paid by lower wages; and it is only a fair tribute to the gentle sex to acknowledge that it has been satisfactorily demonstrated that, as shop-tenders and receivers of money generally, their average integrity is superior to that of the men. Thousands of dollars, in goods and cash, are yearly absorbed by dishonest clerks and shopmen, to be used in purchasing gratifications which have no temptation for women. Now that taxation is to become heavier than we have ever known it, this consideration of itself is a highly important one. Another point which addresses itself to the thoughtful and humane, lies in the obvious circumstance that the more we multiply the avenues for female employment, the more we reduce excuses for the cancerous "social evils," that problem which is so universal and so difficult of solution.

We trust employers throughout our large cities will take this matter in hand, and act upon it as occasion serves, promptly and energetically. Men we need, and men we must have,—if not by volunteering, by drafting. All ranks and classes must furnish their respective quotas. Nothing will so effectually preserve us from the dangers of foreign war, superadded to domestic strife, as the timely exhibition of a tremendous force on land and sea. Our mechanics and laborers have responded promptly to their country's call; our lawyers and ploughmen, our Senators and firemen, have not been found wanting; and the sooner our knights of the shelves and counter lay aside the yard-stick for the musket, and exchange the odors of LUBIN for that of gunpowder, the better for all concerned.

REBEL TESTIMONY AS TO THE RICHMOND BATTLES.—We learn from the Richmond papers some facts in relation to the late battles, from which we draw conclusions of interest. The Richmond *Examiner*, for instance, complains of the lack of attention to the wounded, and declares that "the houses prepared for hospitals were not capable of accommodating *one-fourth of those requiring attention*." Now, the rebel authorities knew the number of their soldiers and the number of ours. They have had experience in such things, and whatever complaint we have had to make against them for neglect of our wounded, this is the first we have heard of their neglecting their own. The conclusion which we draw from it is, that their loss was very largely in excess of what they had anticipated; and if we estimated our wounded in advance at 15,000, without knowing how many troops the rebels had to fight us, they could hardly have estimated theirs at less. Four times 15,000 are 60,000; but we can hardly believe that there was any such result as that.

Again, the *Examiner* states that the force of the rebels who fought our troops at Gaines' Hill on Friday, was estimated at 75,000. Of course it states that our forces were equal in number, but we know better. We had estimated the rebels at about 50,000, fighting our force of 22,000. The disparity was even greater than we had supposed. But what a proof of the splendid fighting of our troops does this piece of testimony from the rebels give. That our men should hold their ground as they did, so that the rebels should admit, as the same statement admits, that "the field was undecided," and retreat across the Chickahominy in good order, was a wonderful achievement. We thank the rebels for their testimony, indirect and unintentional, to that valor and skill which was there displayed by that matchless army. Truly, it will be always renown enough to have belonged to the Army of the Potomac. Such valor is contagious, and there are many more such heroes among our people, who will not delay to stand by their side upon future fields, and to share with them the glory of future triumphs.

A Fugitive Rebel Governor Turns up and Plays the Madman.

When, a few days after the capture of New-Orleans, a part of our fleet ascended the Mississippi River as far as Baton Rouge, and took military possession of the State Capitol and the various insignia of State authority, our naval officers failed to get hold of the body of the gubernatorial functionary who, in his sacred person, represented more immediately the sovereign power of Louisiana. The Governor had skedaddled. To what spot he had wended his fugitive footsteps, no man could tell. The only thing known was that he had jumped on board of a steamboat when he heard of the approach of our fleet, and fled up the river as fast as high-pressure and pitch could carry him—having, in his progress, ordered the steamboat's cargo of a dozen or twenty hogsheads of sugar to be thrown overboard, so that nothing might impede his getting safely away from the naval furies whom he imagined to be in pursuit. This unheroical flight from his capital, without an effort to defend it, furnished such a piece of practical ridicule on all his previous heroics, that for over two months, or ever since the close of last April, he has kept himself hid from public view. His own subjects and slaves knew not where he was; and even Gen. BEN. BUTLER, who knew almost everything else, was in the dark on this point. The fugitive Governor has at last been found out—discovered by a proclamation addressed "to the people of Louisiana," and dated from the town of Opelousas, close to Crocodile Bayou, and upwards of two hundred miles nearer to Mexico than the city of New-Orleans. This much at least is gained: the citizens of his own State, and mankind generally, know where Gov. MOORE is. It must have been very discreditable to his dignity, as well as prejudicial to his authority, to have remained so long hid away; but whether his being found out will add to his dignity or restore his jurisdiction, remains to be seen. One thing is sure, he has at least got beyond reach of those gunboats which erst so terrified him at Baton Rouge.

The Governor's address, (which we gave in full yesterday,) has, for its main object, to prohibit communication with New-Orleans by the people of any other part of Louisiana; to forbid citizens going there; to put an embargo upon trading with it, supplying it with provisions, or holding any intercourse whatever with it, except under flag of truce. It seems that Gen. BUTLER—as indeed BUTLER himself had announced—welcomed into his lines all Confederate soldiers and all repentant rebels of every kind, only requiring them, when they should desire to leave the City, to give parole of honor that they would "give no information, countenance, aid or support to the so-called Confederate Government or States." The clemency of Gen. BUTLER induced thousands of rebel soldiers and fugitive rebel civilians to come to New-Orleans, lay down their arms, take the oath of allegiance or give the required parole, and return to their duties as citizens. Many were anxious in this way to evade the rebel conscription; and according to Gov. MOORE, "when required to perform militia duty afterward, or accosted by the enrolling officer of conscripts, they presented the passport" and refused. If this thing went on much longer, nine-tenths of the white men of Louisiana would speedily be under bonds which would effectually prevent them from aiding the rebel cause. There was no way to put a stop to it but by issuing a proclamation, absolutely forbidding any one from entering the city. It is to be doubted, however, whether Gov. MOORE, from his retreat at Opelousas, will be able to do anything more to prevent this than to issue his paper prohibition. When Gen. BUTLER gets control naval of the State, the rebels and others, who seem quite willing to visit New-Orleans, and the people who seem not averse to supplying it with provisions, will not be deterred by this Governor, whose greatest anxiety seems to be about his own neck. His prohibition of trading with the city will be more easily enforced, as he has authorized guerrillas to scour the State and destroy the property of every man who holds intercourse with the enemy. As supplementary to his proclamation, also, a military order has been issued by Gen. VAN DORN, the rebel commanding in Louisiana, "that all persons living within eight miles of the Mississippi River remove their families and servants to the interior, as it is the intention to defend the department to the last extremity." It is easy to see what a year of such rule will do for Louisiana. The State will be desolated, and all its commercial and social interests blasted and ruined almost beyond redemption. If we would put a stop to these ravages, we must adopt the policy which the rebel Governor urges on his own side: "Short must be the shrift of those who stand ready" to execute or aid this infamous work.

The Governor, toward the close of his address, in a series of "rules that will not be relaxed," briefly sums up the points dwelt upon in his message, the principal of which are, that

"Trading with the enemy is prohibited under all circumstances.

Traveling to and from New-Orleans and other places occupied by the enemy is forbidden. All passengers will be arrested.

Citizens going to those places and returning with the enemy's usual passport, will be arrested.

Conscripts or militiamen, having in possession such passports and seeking to shun duty under the pretext of a parole, shall be treated as public enemies.

Tories must suffer the fate that every betrayer of his country deserves.

River steamboats must, in no case, be permitted to be captured. Burn them when they cannot be saved."

The desperation and malignancy of this rebel document, and the atrocious measures of guerrillaism and universal destruction, which it officially propounds and orders, show that the rebellion in the Southwest still maintains its infernal vitality, and that it must be dealt with by measures more thorough than any which have yet been enforced.

A RULE THAT WORKS BOTH WAYS.—The *Herald* is trying its best to get up a great scare about an iron-clad *Merrimac* number two, which the rebels have at Richmond, and which is "in a few days to make a raid upon our gunboats." It happens that there are obstructions in the James River between Richmond and our gunboats—obstructions which, according to the testimony of the engineers, it would take weeks to clear away. The hero of Plum Gut forgets that when the James is opened for *Merrimac* number two to come *down*, it will also be opened for our iron-clads to go *up*.

POPE MOVING.—The importance of the advance of Gen. HATCH to Culpepper Courthouse will be seen at a glance. We judge this is the initiatory movement of Gen. POPE, who, it will be remembered, is authorized to operate against Richmond. A movement a little further south to Gordonsville will prevent all danger to the Valley of Virginia and to Washington, while it will menace the rebel Capital from a capital point. We look for rapid and dashing operations from Gen. POPE, now that he has gathered his scattered forces. If he could but "bag" the entire rebel army!

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The President and the Border States.

A Proclamation of Amnesty to Repentant Rebels.

The Term of Enlistment for Volunteers to be Reduced to One Year.

CONGRESS AND THE SPECIE TROUBLE.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 13.

THE BORDER STATES AND THE PRESIDENT.

The Representatives of the Border States spent some time in conference, last night, over the communication submitted to them by the President yesterday, urging action of their States favorable to the President's gradual emancipation views. The first and natural expression of these Representatives was, that the subject was not within the scope of their official duties. They were not here to mould or in any way direct the domestic legislation of the States. But they waived this point, and agreed to enter into consideration, with the President, of a question so vital to the National interests. After a full interchange of views on all the points presented by Mr. LINCOLN, a committee of seven was appointed to prepare a response. Several drafts of a reply have been made—one by CARLILE, of Virginia, one by MALLORY, of Kentucky, and one by CRISFIELD, of Maryland. The committee will meet to-morrow, and agree on one to be sent. The main features of the reply, as indicated to you last night, will be retained as follows:

1. That the border States have come up to the full demands of the Government heretofore made on them, they having raised fully 80,000 men, now fighting for the Union, and they will raise their new quota under the new call.

2. In regard to the President's Emancipation offer, heretofore embodied in Congressional resolution, these men say that it is not practical nor specific. It proposes a change which can only be effected through State Conventions, and there it requires years. Kentucky's present Constitution requires four years to call a Convention and have it meet, and then, after going through the preliminary stages, and getting a State's consent, there would be no act of Congress to consummate, and the question would still be an open one, whether the National Government would or could appropriate the millions of money needed to carry out the scheme. This specific legislation should precede the State's preparation.

3. To obviate the delays of organized State action, the Border State representatives think the offer should be made at once, and directly to the individual citizens of the Slave States, and then the questions would be at once solved, and in time to aid the Government. Congress would at once prove its willingness to appropriate the money, and the people of the States show their readiness to aid the Union even at the sacrifice of a radical change in their social organization.

In conclusion, the representatives will assure the President that their constituents revere the Constitution and Union deeply as ever; that they admire his heroic efforts so far to preserve both, and on that platform will not be surpassed by any portion of the Union in furnishing men and money for the work.

And this one additional will be embodied:

"That the Border Slave States are loyal to the Constitution and Union; enemies of secession; and, though the Government should be overwhelmed in its struggle for the Union and Constitution, the Border States will not join their broken fortunes to the Southern Confederacy, but seek elsewhere new alliances and a new career."

The whole reply will breath the most exalted spirit of unionism and loyalty.

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The result of the Republican Caucus, last night, in the adoption of Mr. COLFAX'S patriotic resolution, is hailed as a harbinger of peace and a firmer union of all loyalists in defence of the Government.

AMNESTY TO REPENTANT REBELS.

It is understood that President LINCOLN will issue a proclamation to-morrow, or soon after, offering amnesty to all citizens of the Border States who have engaged in the rebellion, but shall lay down their arms and return to their allegiance within a given time. This course will be pursued in other States as our armies advance, and persistent rebels will be made to take the consequences. It is understood that the President will, in the same proclamation, order all his Generals in the field to make use of the slaves of rebels in whatever way shall best conduce to suppress the rebellion.

THE TERM OF ENLISTMENT TO BE REDUCED.

It is understood an order is about being issued reducing the term of enlistment for the additional three hundred thousand volunteers from three years to one year. The object of this is to secure a large number of men who would not enlist for the longer, but would readily do so for the shorter period. Besides, the calculation is, the rebellion will be crushed in less than one year. To Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, this change is greatly due.

THE SCARCITY OF SPECIE.

There seems to be no doubt that Congress, before the close of the session, will provide for the scarcity of specie, by authorizing the issue of two and a half dollar notes, and otherwise meeting the necessity of the times, which legislation may delay the adjournment beyond Wednesday.

CONDITION OF OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Some weeks ago the House passed a resolution calling upon the President for copies of correspondence

ance showing the condition of our foreign relations. The reply through the State Department is that the business there is so pressing, and the documents so voluminous, that they cannot be prepared before the close of the session; but if the public exigencies demand it, they will be published during the ensuing recess of Congress.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

The Bankrupt bill will, there is little, if any doubt, be brought forward in the Senate to-morrow, and its immediate passage urged with a view of stimulating commerce and manufactures by the effect of its operations, and thereby aid the Government resources.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Tariff bill will be signed to-morrow. The debenture on drugs and chemicals in other than original packages, will, it is believed here, add to the business of the country. On quinine, an article of great consumption and prime necessity for the army the 45 per centum *ad valorem* duty is regarded as too heavy.

COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has not reached here, being on duty as Military Commissioner at Cairo, Illinois, when he was appointed.

COLLECTORSHIPS WANTED.

Applications for the offices of collectors of taxes in the various congressional districts are already counted by thousands, and the number is rapidly increasing. They are addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and require the daily labor of many clerks to assort and indorse them.

GEN. VAN VLIET.

Brig.-Gen. Van Vliet, Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, has been relieved from duty at his own request and arrived here on Saturday and reported. The General was compelled to ask to be relieved owing to ill-health, and on leaving was highly complimented by Gen. McClellan.

SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW TROOPS.

It is now understood that there is no foundation for the statement to the effect that the Governors of the several States have been authorized to purchase or contract for the supplies for the troops to be raised under the new call. The Government has ample supplies of arms, equipments, Quartermasters' and other stores, which will be issued as fast as needed.

BRIGADIERS.

The Military Committee of the Senate yesterday, out of a large number of nominations for Brigadier-Generals before them, selected twenty-nine to report to that body, notwithstanding there are only eighteen additional officers of that rank required by law.

NOMINATION FOR PROMOTION.

The President has nominated to the Senate Col. R. Biddle Roberts, of Pittsburgh, Penn., for Brigadier-General of Volunteers. Col. Roberts commanded the First Regiment of Pennsylvania Reserves during the conflict before Richmond, and is promoted for gallant conduct in the field.

IMPORTANT ARMY CHANGES.

Brig.-Gen. Sloues, United States Volunteers, is, at his own request, relieved from his present command with the army corps of Maj.-Gen. Banks, and Brig.-Gen. Gustavus Adolphus Scroggs is assigned to the command lately exercised by Gen. Sloues, and will report for duty accordingly.

Brigade Surgeon Henry Buckmaster will report for duty to Brig.-Gen. Blunt, commanding the Department of Kansas.

Maj. Frank Kaufner, United States Volunteers, will report for duty as additional Aid-de-Camp to Maj.-Gen. Sigel.

Capt. H. C. Wood, Eleventh United States Infantry, will relieve Capt. Ellwood, Fifth Infantry, as mustering and disbursing officer in this city. The latter will repair to New-York, and report for duty to Capt. Larned, Twelfth Infantry, mustering and disbursing officer at that post.

Col. Clusseret's position not being affected by the recent change in the command of the Mountain Department, he will return, and report for duty to Gen. Sigel, accompanied by Lieut. Ulrick De Fouvielle, Aid-de-Camp.

Capt. Earle S. Goodrich, Aid-de-Camp, U. S. Volunteers, will repair to St. Paul, Minn., and cooperate with the Governor of that State in raising and organizing volunteers.

Brig.-Gen. Van Rensselaer, Inspector-General, is detached from the army of Virginia, and will report for orders under the Secretary of War. He will then proceed to make an an inspection of the army of the Potomac.

Col. F. G. Hesson, Ninth Iowa Volunteers, will report in person to the Governor of Iowa, to assist in raising and organizing a Brigade of volunteers.

Assistant Surgeon Gen. Woon is assigned to duty at St. Louis.

The resignation of the following named officers is accepted by the President:

Capt. J. B. Gibbs, Commissary of Subsistence; Capt. S. B. Hance, Adjutant-General; Brigade Surgeons W. O. Lowman and A. B. Crosby, and Capts. D. F. Parker, E. M. Davis and S. C. Lefferts, Assistant Quartermasters, all connected with the volunteer service.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, last night, confirmed the following named Consuls:

George G. Baker, of Ohio, at Athens.
Andrew J. Stevens, of Iowa, at Leghorn.
Franklin Olcott, of New-York, at Jerusalem.
Alvin M. Mathershead, of Indiana, at Leipsic.
Henry B. Hammond, of Massachusetts, at Dublin.
H. K. Helper, of North Carolina, at Buenos Ayres.
Thomas Adamson, Jr., of Pennsylvania, at Pernambuco.
Henry Boernstein, of Missouri, at Bremen.
James W. Marshall, of Pennsylvania, at Leeds.
Francis J. Clauser, of Ohio, at Amsterdam.
Samuel Whiting, of New-York, at Nassau, N. P.
Seelins Eatman, of Illinois, at Bristol.
Samuel Barcene, at Vigo, Spain.
Julius Bing, of the District of Columbia, at Smyrna.
Charles A. Monroe, at Lisbon.
Thomas Fitman, of the District of Columbia, at Gaspe Basin.
Wm. A. Chapman, at Savanilla.
M. J. Lewison, at Ghent.
Ladisau Ughazi, of Texas, at Ancona.
Alexander Thompson, of New-York, at Constantinople.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 12, 1862.

FRAUDS IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

In a recent letter I called attention to the outrageous frauds upon the Government now being carried on in some of the Departments here. That letter was mysteriously wrecked among the rocks and currents that endanger all frail transports in a metropolitan newspaper office, and has proved a total loss. To-day I send you a copy of a Congressional report, which reveals some of these swindles occurring in the Department of the Treasury; and, even in the midst of the anxieties occasioned by the rebellion, the subject should receive the earnest attention of all who wish the Government to continue worthy of preservation.

This report is the result of an investigation ordered to be made by the House Committee on Expenditures of the Public Buildings. The investigation has been industriously and conscientiously prosecuted; and great praise is due to the acting Chairman, Mr. Sargent, of California, and Messrs. Chamberlain and Wall, of your State, his associates—the latter of whom offered the resolution which has resulted in his exposure.

It is a fact, notorious in Washington, that the Republican Party is being made the responsible patron of a series of robberies for which it is not justly chargeable, but which its leaders are guilty of permitting, if they do not share the plunder. If, in 1864, the stigma of these transactions prove its ruin, the party, the country and the cause of Free Government will, to that extent, suffer through the culpable remissness, to use the mildest appropriate term, of the Chiefs of the Departments and Bureaus. And no small share of this responsibility will rest upon the Secretary of the Treasury, when the country comes to understand that he has retained in office, against earnest remonstrance and thorough exposure, the corrupt rump of that iniquitous clique which had plundered the Treasury with impunity during the two preceding Administrations, and by whose official annihilation he was expected to purify his bureaus. The case becomes aggravated by the additional facts, that many of his employes, thus retained, are of questionable loyalty, if not of unquestionable disloyalty; and that some of them are of antecedents so notorious as to have made necessary their dismissal under the Administration of Franklin Pierce. The fact that he has advanced one of these old operators to the responsible post of Assistant Secretary, is one of those incomprehensible circumstances which continually force the judicious, among his friends, sincerely to grieve.

I will only add, at present, that this Committee has but fairly commenced operations in a field demanding prolonged and thorough inquiry; and it is very desirable that it be empowered to work during the recess, in order that Congress, when reassembling in the Fall, may be possessed of the means of working a substantial reform in the Administrative Departments of the Government.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO GEN. M'CLELLAN.

The result of the visit of President Lincoln to the Army of the Potomac has been to inspire him with renewed confidence in its condition. He found it greatly superior in force, in *morals* and in health, to his most sanguine hopes. Its losses in the late battles have been greatly overstated, and it was never in better condition for an offensive movement than at present. The spirit of the men is hopeful and resolute, and they desire nothing so much as to be ordered to march against Richmond.

GENERALS IN WASHINGTON.

Among the nigh army officers here, are Major-Generals Burnside, (who arrived last night *vid* Baltimore, with his Staff,) Pope, Wallace, and McDowell, (who is charged with being always here,) and Brigadier-Gens. Rousseau, Sherman and Sloucm.

The last-named of these is waiting the action of the Senate on the question of his confirmation, he being resolved to serve his country in either event, but wishing to know in what capacity he is to act. Gen. Sloucm is one of those "fighting Generals" who has earned his promotion in the field, and winning it in opposition to political influence, rather than through its aid. This nomination was made in consequence of brilliant services rendered in Mexico, and since his detail to the Army of Virginia, he has fully justified the character previously acquired for energy, courage and skill. This confirmation is earnestly desired by Gen. Sigel, in whose Division his Brigade is included.

J. M. W.

THE CALL FOR REINFORCEMENTS.

Address of Hon. Edward Everett at the Faneuil Hall Mass Meeting on Saturday.

These generous cheers, fellow-citizens, given not to me but to the cause which I came here to advocate, assure me that there is no need of argument before this patriotic assembly—[cheers]—in this patriotic community, to support the duties, the necessity of reinforcing the Army of the Potomac. [Loud cheers.] If any argument were necessary, you have heard it sufficiently from the eloquent lips of the gentleman who has preceded me.

I should do injustice to this patriotic assembly and to this patriotic community, if I went into a long argument on the necessity and duty of reinforcing the noble Army of the Potomac. Men may honestly differ—do honestly differ—on many questions which come up in the course of this wicked and cruel war, but no one who has a drop of patriotic blood in his veins, can hesitate as to the duty and necessity of flying to the relief of our brethren now encamped on the bank of James River—worn by the heavy labors of the campaign, decimated by the diseases of the climate and the camp—sleeping, to use the expression of one of the French Princes, (who have, I may say in passing, expressed the highest admiration of the discipline and courage of that noble army and the conduct of its gallant chief,) "for two months with one eye and ear open."

Yielding at length to the force of superior numbers, rapidly concentrated and hurled upon single points of our necessarily extended lines, they have been compelled, after a series of desperate engagements, which would have done honor to the veterans of the first Napoleon, to assume a defensive position on the banks of the James. That they may maintain their position there, and recovering from the exhaustion of the last frightful fortnight, be able at the proper moment to move against the rebel capital, powerful reinforcements are necessary, and that without delay. If these are granted, if the call of the President, who has with such praiseworthy alacrity gone to acquaint himself, by personal inspection, with the condition of the army, and returns to Washington filled with admiration for its spirit and endurance, and its intrepid and accomplished chief—if that call is obeyed, aye, if the voice of our brethren, which night and day comes wafted to us on the wings of every breeze from the South, is listened to as it should be, the dark though glorious record of the last fortnight will be reversed—a new and bright page turned in the history of the campaign; Richmond will be occupied by our brave troops, and the war in effect ended. But if these needed reinforcements are withheld—which they must not, cannot, shall not be—that gallant army is doomed to a disastrous retreat, perhaps to a still more disastrous capitulation, and the termination of the war, with all its sacrifices and sufferings, indefinitely postponed. Such, fellow-citizens, is the alternative before us. Will you—can you hesitate?

In times like these, and when a check, perhaps an unexpected check, occurs to break the almost uniform current of success, the public mind of a highly impressible community is too apt to yield to a feeling of discouragement. For this, in my opinion, there is on the present occasion no sufficient ground. An almost unbroken succession of glorious achievements has, from the commencement of this contest, crowned the efforts of the Government and loyal people of the country. These efforts and their success have been viewed with astonishment, and by candid minds with admiration, throughout the civilized world.

On a recent visit to Washington, I was told by the Minister of one of the great military monarchies of Europe, the representative of a sovereign whose nod puts in motion 700,000 veteran troops, that the efforts of the Government of the United States for the last year, were such as no other government on earth could have made in the same time. In the prodigious armies that have voluntarily rushed to the field, better paid, and as well clothed and fed as those of any other country; in the immense trains of artillery and supplies of ordnance stores for both arms of the service; in the vast maritime force not so much organized as created and thrown, like a wall of fire, around the coast of the revolted States for fifteen hundred miles, or which, following the course of our mighty rivers, have carried the glorious old flag of the Union from its home on the mountain wave far up into the very heart of the land—in the generous provision for the wounded and sick by our sanitary commissions and relief associations of every name, especially through the efforts of the noble women of the loyal States—in the magnanimous care even of the prisoners, whom the fortune of war has thrown into our power, 8,000 of whom I lately saw at Camp Douglas, near Chicago, as well fed and housed as the troops by whom, under the gallant Mulligan, they were guarded—I say, fellow-citizens, in these and all the other incidents of a mighty contest, the United States have in the course of the twelve month, exhibited a moral and political courage, a vigor and a fertility of resource, dragged as they were unexpectedly into the war, never surpassed, if ever equaled by any of the great military Powers of Europe.

Nor have we any reason to be ashamed of the result. War, of all the great concerns of life, is proverbially subject to its vicissitudes. It is no doubt for wise ends in the plan of Providence, that when he lets loose that scourge upon a people, "the battle is not always to the strong." In a field of war geographically as extensive as that trod by the legions of Cæsar or the phalanx of Alexander, in less than fifteen months of a contest which took us wholly by surprise, forced upon us by an enemy that had passed a year in secret preparations, that had treacherously stripped our arsenals of their ordnance and munitions, debauched half the officers of the army and the navy, and surprised our undefended forts and armories, we have reserved from the fangs of secession Maryland, Western Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Kansas, half of Alabama and Arkansas, and the whole of Louisiana; recaptured the Navy-yards of Norfolk and Pensacola and the principal forts in the rebellious States, occupied the most important military positions, established an efficient blockade along the entire Southern coast, restored the great line of communication East and West, by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, swept the Banks of the Mississippi clear, with the exception of one single beleaguered spot, from Cairo to its mouth, and planted the Stars and Stripes at New-Orleans. To offset these all important successes and victories, we have to regret the drawn battle and panic of Bull Run; the disaster of Ball's Bluff, the destruction of the *Cumberland* and *Congress* well redeemed by the heroic achievement of Lieut. Worden in the little *Monitor*, the repulse of a premature movement on Charleston, and the recent check at Richmond. Let any one compare this balance of successes and reverses with those of the Crimean war—of the wars of the Duke of Wellington on the Spanish Peninsula—of the wars generally of the French revolution, and of our own revolutionary struggle, and he will find that there is not, in one of these great historical contests, a year crowned with equal successes, on the part of the finally victorious cause.

It is true, fellow-citizens, that we have now met with a check where we had hoped that, by this time, a blow would have been struck at the very heart of the rebellion, which, dissolving that reign of terror that palsies the Union sentiment of the South, would have speedily restored the authority of the Constitution in the revolted States; for I greatly differ from those who believe this unhallowed conspiracy to be the work of the mass of the Southern people. I prefer the authority of Mr. Stephens, the Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy, who knew the authors of the rebellion well, and who openly declared that it was the work of disappointed aspirants to office. They never dared—they have not to this day dared, in the greater part of the revolted States, to trust the question to a popular vote. The Union sentiment of the South has been and is crushed by a reign of terror as despotic, and wielded, I doubt not, by as small a number of arch conspirators, as that of Danton, Marat and Robespierre. In this there is nothing novel or hard to credit.

It is necessary only to have the control of a small military organization, or even of a well-guided mob, and peaceful millions are overawed into acquiescence, sometimes for a generation. Lord Macaulay, speaking of the force by which Gen. Monk restored the Stuarts, says "the dread of that invincible army was on all the inhabitants of the island, and the cavaliers, taught by one hundred disastrous fields how little numbers can effect against discipline, were even more completely cowed than the Roundheads." How large do you suppose that army was, of which "the dread was on all the inhabitants of England," which cowed alike the high blood of the cavalier and the stern spirit of the Puritan, and undid the work of twenty years, almost before Cromwell was cold in his grave? It was about five thousand men. As Charles II. came back to the throne, from which his father had been dragged to the block, borne upon the shoulders of the delighted millions of his subjects, he facetiously exclaimed that "it must have been his own fault that he had been absent so long, for he saw nobody that did not protest that he had ever wished for his return."

How large was the tattered rabble from the Highlands, who two hundred years later struck terror into the heart of England, with whom, in the language of Lord Stanhope, Charles Edward, if he had pushed up from Derby to London, "would have gained the British throne!" Less than 7,000 half armed, half fed, half naked.

In the month of June, 1780, "for six days successively the cities of London and Westminster (according to the British Annual Register,) were delivered up to the hands of an unarmed and nameless mob, to be plundered at its discretion." Houses were pillaged, pulled down or burned—the prisons burst open and their inmates liberated—thirty-six incendiary fires blazed at once.

On the fifth of those dreadful days, Dr. Johnson, accompanied by the late Lord Stowell, ventured to the principal scene of the ravages. "On Wednesday," says Johnson, "I walked with Dr. Scott to look at Newgate and found it in ruins, with the fire still glowing. As I went by, the Protestants were plundering the session house and the Old Bailey. There were not, I believe, a hundred, but they did their work at leisure, in full security, without sentinels, as men lawfully employed in full day. Such is the cowardice of a commercial place." But commercial places are no more cowardly than any other places, and London was at that time the abode of the *élite* of the British aristocracy, for Parliament was in session. It is the shrinking of the peaceful masses before the bayonets of an army or the pikes and bludgeons of a mob.

Twenty-five millions in France, as gallant a population as any known in history, were for eight or ten years held in trembling awe by a handful of cutthroats, and thirty-six millions at the present day are governed not more by the living arm of Louis Napoleon, strong and skillful as it is, than by the bloody ghost of Robespierre, mounting guard by the side of a visionary guillotine. Wherever the loyal people of any portion of the South can show their feelings with safety at the time, or with reasonable assurance of continued protection, there is loyalty enough.

All along the banks of the Tennessee, as our gunboats ascended the river, the inhabitants sent off the best from their plantations, and wept with joy at the sight of the old flag. On my recent tour in the West, I nowhere spoke to a more enthusiastic audience than at St. Louis. On the 19th of April, 1861, the loyal sons of Massachusetts were murderously assailed in the streets of Baltimore, and bridges were burned and railroads torn up, to stop the march of the troops hastening to the defence of Washington.

In the course of the Summer a dozen members of the Legislature were sent to Fort Warren, and at the next election the aggregate vote was nearly as large as ever, and the Union candidates everywhere chosen. Three or four weeks ago the Mayor of Baltimore and one or two hundred of the principal citizens visited Chicago, and the sentiments expressed at the public entertainments were in the warmest strain of patriotism.

If three or four men at Richmond could have been arrested and sent to Fortress Monroe a week before the Convention was dragooned into adopting the Ordinance of Secession, Eastern Virginia at this day would have been as loyal as Western Virginia.

And here you see, fellow-citizens, the extravagant injustice of the journalists and politicians abroad, who are striving to goad these Governments to interfere with the United States while employed in crushing the rebellion. The "cause of humanity," they tell us, requires that this civil war should stop, and the independence of the South be recognized.

But where do these European arbiters of our destinies propose to draw the line? Does the cause of humanity require that the loyal people of Maryland should be replaced under the tyranny of the Baltimore mob; that the lawful Government of the United States should be dispossessed of Fortress Monroe and Norfolk Navy-yard, both formerly ceded by Virginia to the General Government, and the latter reconquered by the force of the Union? Does it require that ninety miles of one of the principal lines of communication East and West should be thrown into a foreign jurisdiction?

Does the cause of humanity require that loyal Western Virginia—containing a third of the territory and more than a third of the free population of the "Ancient Dominion"—shall again be made to wear the yoke of Slaveholding Eastern Virginia? Are Barbadoes and Buckner to be brought back in triumph into Kentucky? Are all the cruelties described, and truly described, as I know from other sources, in Parson Brownlow's book, again to be visited on the Union men of Tennessee, and Hahnis and Pillow to be reinstalled at Nashville and Memphis?

Does the cause of humanity require that Missouri should again be surrendered to the tender mercies of Price? that some 20,000 fugitive slaves, who have escaped from their rebel masters, or been deserted by them, should be returned to Slavery? And above all, does it require that 12,000,000 of the free citizens of the United States, who inhabit the region drained by the Mississippi and the Missouri, having just recovered the outlet of those noble rivers by the prowess of our naval heroes, should coolly give it up to a foreign Power, to gratify the disappointed ambition of a couple of aspirants to office at New-Orleans?

I say to a foreign Power, for if we recognize the independence of the Southern Confederacy we allow a foreign Power by surprise, fraud and violence to possess itself of one-half of the territory of the United States, with all the public property and public establishments contained in it; to establish itself along a curiously dovetailed frontier of 1,500 or 2,000 miles, commanding some of the most important commercial and military stations and lines of communication for travel and trade; one-half of the seacoast of the Union, the navigation of our Mediterranean Sea, (the Gulf of Mexico, one-third as large as the Mediterranean of Europe,) and above all that great arterial inlet into the heart of the continent, through which its very life-blood pours its unpent tides.

I say we are told that "the cause of humanity" requires us to surrender all this to a foreign Power. Would we surrender it to England, to France, or to Spain? Not an inch of it. Why, then, to the Southern Confederacy? Would any other Government on earth, unless compelled by the direst necessity, make such a surrender? Does not France keep an army of 100,000 men in Algeria, to prevent a few wandering tribes of Arabs—a recent conquest—from recovering their independence?

Did not England show her resources to the utmost, a few years ago, to prevent the native Princes of Central India, (civilized States 2,000 years ago, and while painted chieftains ruled the savage clans of ancient Britain,) and shall we be expected, without a death struggle, to abandon a great integral part of the United States to a foreign Power?

But I have no belief, fellow-citizens, that the sagacious statesmen who administer the Governments of Europe, however deficient we may think them of sympathy with us in a cause which equally concerns the stability of all civilized Government, will be guilty of the monstrous injustice—will commit the egregious blunder—of endeavoring to force upon the Government and people of the United States a sacrifice like this, either for the temporary inducement of relieving their own manufacturing classes, or under the delusive idea of promoting the cause of humanity.

But our dependence must be not on the sympathy, not even on the justice of foreign Powers, but on ourselves—on the fortitude, courage and endurance of twenty millions of freemen, exerted in a righteous cause, and crowned by the smiles of Heaven. The crisis is now upon us. If we wish to avert the danger of foreign intervention, we must reinforce the Army of the Potomac.

If we wish to protect our Union brethren in the revolted States, to save their backs from the scourge, their estates from confiscation, and their necks from the halter, we must reinforce the army of the Potomac. If we wish not merely to infuse that noble army itself and its gallant and patriotic chief (who, by his admirable strategy—commanding as you see by the extracts from the Richmond press in our morning papers the respect of the rebel journals, has rescued it from impending annihilation,) from a deplorable reverse and enable it at once to resume the offensive, we must reinforce the army of the Potomac.

The blood of our brethren already poured out like water in those dreary swamps; the thousands of precious lives now endangered, the integrity of the Union, the noble cause in which we are engaged, the speedy and auspicious termination of the war, all plead with us to reinforce the army of the Potomac. Let the response go forth from Faneuil Hall, trumpet-tongued,—the army of the Potomac shall be reinforced.

Mr. Everett was most enthusiastically applauded at every stage of his speech.

WAR MEETING AT SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sunday, July 13.

Another war meeting was held in this city last evening. The City Hall was crowded to overflowing, over 3,000 citizens being present, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Spirited addresses were made by Judge Chapman, of this city, Col. Bullock, of Worcester, Hugh Donnelly, and others. $22,000 was subscribed by a few wealthy citizens for the purpose of inducing enlistments, and the amount will be largely increased. $75 is to be given to every volunteer from this city in addition to the Government bounty and the State aid. The neighboring town of Westfield pay a bounty of $100. Several of our wealthy citizens have pledged their last dollar to carry on the war to a successful termination, and all classes are putting their shoulders to the wheel in real earnest. The full quota from this vicinity will be raised for the war, and more if necessary.

WAR MEETING IN PORTLAND.

PORTLAND, Me., Sunday, July 13.

An enthusiastic meeting was held in the City Hall last evening to promote enlistments. Addresses were made by Gen. Howard and others. Resolutions expressing confidence in Gen. McClellan, and recommending the City Government to pay a bounty for volunteers, were adopted.

WAR MEETING IN LOCKPORT.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., July 12.

A meeting of the citizens of this village was held, this evening, at which a resolution was passed, requesting the Governor to convene an extra session of the Legislature for the purpose of appropriating moneys to aid in the enlistment of volunteers. Committees were appointed to proceed to Albany and urge this movement upon Gov. Morgan, and proceed to the adjoining counties to solicit their cooperation.

AMUSEMENTS.

Miss Maggie Mitchell played "Fanchon, the Cricket," every night for a month—a remarkable, if not an unprecedented, thing for a star to do, with a by no means powerful drama of French extraction. Since the completion of the month, it has been repeated twice by special request; and, judging from the audience it drew on Thursday, it will most likely be done again before this week is through. Of course the success of the piece is due to the strikingly original performance of the character of the heroine by Miss Mitchell. It is so seldom we come across an actress who has individuality and unconventional intelligence, that when one suddenly drops upon the stage before us, we feel like cherishing the *rara avis*, and making as much of it as we can. It was the secret of Matilda Heron's triumph. It is the secret of Miss Mitchell's. More finished actresses than they are plenty—actresses who have achieved the dead level of mechanical perfection; but whilst these never rise above that level, and can only have their talents recognized as a necessary contribution to a good stock company, one spark of originality, of genius, gives its possessor the right to rank as a star, and to receive a certain amount of popular support, on his or her own merits, even though unassisted by any company worth mentioning. The most surprising circumstance about Miss Mitchell's relations with the public is that she should have remained so long contented with the plaudits of provincial crowds, when she unquestionably had it in her power to make a Metropolitan reputation. Henceforth it is to be hoped she will visit New-York with frequent regularity.

Her admirable performances in "The Young Prince," "Katy O'Shea," "Margot, the Poultry Dealer," and "The Four Sisters," have fully confirmed the favorable impression produced by her *Fanchon*, and proved the versatility and strength of her resources. To-night she ventures two new parts—*Gertrude*, in "The Little Treasure," and *Paul*, in "The Pet of the Petticoats." Her *Gertrude* is sure to be fresh, and *naïve*, and charming; yet, as a rule, we would advise all persons not thoroughly familiar with the caprices of New-York play-goers to abstain from meddling with pieces that have ever been played under Mr. Wallack's management. Next Friday Miss Mitchell is to receive a complimentary testimonial, to the call for which are appended the names of some of our most prominent citizens.

The Florences have several novelties in active preparation at Wallack's. Whilst they are being got ready, however, capital bills are arranged out of pieces which have already passed the ordeal of popular approval. There is change every night and always something well worth seeing. This evening, the new and really amusing comedietta, called "Orange Blossoms," the protean burletta, "A Lesson for Husbands," and the farce of "To Paris and Back for Five Pounds," are to be played. To-morrow Mr. Florence has a benefit, when extra attractions will be provided.

The long and prosperous engagement of Miss Caroline Richings terminated on Saturday evening. We would it could have been extended into permanence. No entertainment which can be devised will seem so well suited to the atmosphere of Niblo's—delightful summer garden of a theatre that it is—as the operatic drama, wherein the manifold fascinations of Miss Richings' vocal and Signorina Galletti's terpsichorean powers were combined. But Messrs. Wheatley, Jarrett and Davenport have transferred the direction of the place to other hands, and in place of singing and dancing, we are to have—so the rumor goes—Miss Jane Coombs and drama more or less legitimate.

A most extraordinary programme has been issued for to-night at Niblo's, on the occasion of a grand "Complimentary," tendered to and accepted by the retiring administration. Mr. Wm. Wheatley, Mr. Harry Pearson, Mrs. Gladstane and Miss Wells appear in the comedy of "Laugh when You Can;" Mr. Collins and Mr. J. G. Burnett in "How to Pay the Rent;" Mr. E. L. Davenport, Mr. F. B. Conway, Mr. C. Baron, Mrs. Farren and Mrs. Gladstane, in a portion of "Othello;" Miss Richings and Mr. Richings in the musical allegory of "Washington;" Mr. James Dunn in songs, and Señora Cubas and Señor Ximines in a Spanish ballet.

At the Winter Garden Miss Julia Daly commences an engagement this evening under the direction of Mr. W. M. Fleming. Miss Daly has only lately returned from England, where her "Female American Cousin" made her one of the most popular actresses of the day. She opens in that drama here, and will be sustained by a competent company.

The Cremorne Gardens are doing such a wonderful business that we shall be content to simply mention the fact. There is so much variety in the order of entertainment at first provided that alteration has been found unnecessary. One novel feature, though, ought to be noticed, and that is the "Greek Fire" invention of Mr. Lavi Snoar, which is to be experimented with to-night. By Mr. Snoar's process it is declared that streams of liquid conflagration can be made to take the place of water in the fountains, producing pyrotechnic developments as beautiful as they are strange.

The Holman Opera Troupe has made an immense hit at Barnum's Museum. So talented a company of juveniles has perhaps rarely, if ever before, been trained for public representations. They sing with as much sentiment, or humor—as the case may require—in fact, with a great deal more of both or either than a good many grown-up vocalists we know of. They dance excellently, and exhibit enough of what may be called necessary accomplishments to entitle them to be considered genuine prodigies. Little Julia is the dearest little creature imaginable; Sallie, an elder sister—though still a child—is positively a good actress; Benjamin is a juvenile Jefferson; John executes ballads with ease and finish, and Alfred performs incipient miracles upon the drum. They perform in a well-selected repertory of musical pieces.

Commodore Nutt, the American Lambert, and the lovely Fat Girl, continue their levées daily; the Learned Seal bathes and talks to his keeper as usual, and all the other curiosities are unintermittently on view.

Fox's Old Bowery has been closed for repairs, but is to be immediately reopened with a fine company.

Wood's Minstrels, at No. 514 Broadway, (opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel,) draw crowded houses nightly. Eph. Horn, Frank Brower, C. Fox and Cool White, are a strong team for the purpose.

George Christy, at No. 585 Broadway, (opposite the Metropolitan,) also has large audiences. He and Arlington are a well matched pair of contraband comedians, and there is some first-rate singing by a quartette of melodists.

It is said that Fechter, the great Anglo-French tragedian, is engaged by Mr. Jackson, of the Winter Garden, and may be expected early in the Fall.

Mme. Von Berkel has returned from an extended concert tour, and is secured for Cremorne Gardens by Mr. Nixon.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Colonel of a Rebel Regiment.—W. E. Anderson, proprietor of the Globe Hotel, Fulton-street, in 1859-60, is Colonel of one of the rebel regiments at Richmond, which was raised in Georgia. Anderson is a native of this State. He has a son, also, who is a Lieutenant in another Georgia regiment.

Accident.—A swill-cart and a Greenpoint car collided on Classon-avenue, Saturday evening, when the former was upset and fell upon the driver, Mrs. Ann McCall, injuring her seriously. The injured teamstress was taken to her home, corner Lafayette-avenue and Schenck-street, by Officer Lawis, of the Forty-ninth Precinct Police.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, July 10.

Arrived, steamer *Golden Gate*, Panama; sailed, ship *Andrew Jackson*, Puget Sound.

RALLY FOR THE UNION.

Great Meeting to be Held in Union-Square on Tuesday Next.

The Citizens of New-York, of all parties, who are for supporting the Government in the prosecution of the war and the suppression of the rebellion, are requested to meet on Union-square, on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, to express, without reference to any party question whatever, their undiminished confidence in the justice of our cause, and their inflexible purpose to maintain it to the end, and to proffer to the Government all the aid it may need to the extent of all their resources.

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1862.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Chairman,
JOHN A. STEVENS,
CHARLES H. MARSHALL,
A. A. LOW,
S. D. HASCOCK,
P. M. WETMORE,
G. W. BLUNT,
DENNING DUER,
ROBERT B. MINTURN,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,
JONATHAN STURGES,
C. R. ROBERT,
ROYAL PHELPS,
Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.
HAMILTON FISH, Chairman,
SIMEON DRAPER,
ROBERT T. HAWS,
R. M. BLATCHFORD,
SAMUEL SLOAN,
ALEX. T. STEWART,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,
R. A. WITTHAUS,
MOSES H. GRINNELL,
A. C. RICHARDS,
ISAAC SELL,
WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER,
Committee of the Union Defence Committee.
WILLIAM ORTON, Chairman,
HENRY SMITH,
PETER MITCHELL,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM H. GEDNEY,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES J. CHIPP,
MORGAN JONES,
THOMAS STEVENSON,
JOHN HOGAN,
ALEX. H. KEECH,
Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council of the City of New-York.
JAMES W. WHITE, Chairman,
FRANCIS LIEBER,
DAVID DUDLEY FIELD,
GEORGE D. PHELPS,
ISAAC SHERMAN,
A Committee of citizens who meet at the Mayor's Office.
ROBERT H. McCURDY, Chairman,
CHARLES GOULD,
WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES,
MORRIS KETCHUM,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
Committee of Citizens who meet at Fifth-avenue Hotel.

JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, Jr., Secretary.

To the Loyal Citizens of the City of New-York.

The loyal citizens of every class and profession are respectfully and earnestly invited to attend the Grand Mass Meeting, to be held on Tuesday next, 15th inst., at 4 o'clock, on Union-square.

It is recommended that all places of business be closed at 3 o'clock, in order that those who desire to show their loyalty to the Government may be present.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements,
GEORGE OPDYKE, Chairman.
JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, Jr., Secretary.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING-MACHINES,
Acknowledged to be superior to all others
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Deafness.—NEW MODE OF CURE, published in the *Sunday Times* for the benefit of the public, being a volume of 400 pages, by Dr. J. E. VON EISENBERG, Oculist and Aurist, of No. 38 Clinton-place. See *Sunday Times*.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

DIED.

Bruton.—In Williamsburgh, on Sunday, July 13, of diphtheria, Frank G., son of George and Annie Bruton, aged 3 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 38 South 4th-st., Williamsburgh.

Couthill.—In this City, on Saturday, July 12, Jane, relict of the late John Couthill, a native Dunse, Scotland, in the 73d year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at No. 247 Hudson-st., without further invitation, at 2 o'clock this day.

Da Hart.—On Sunday, July 13, Capt. Henry V. Da Hart, of the Fifth Regiment, United States Artillery, aged 23 years.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Mrs. Miller, Bay Ridge, Long Island.

Hill.—In this City, on Sunday, July 13, at the Brevoort House, Lieut. Edward Bayard Hill, of the United States First Artillery, son of the late Nicholas Hill, of Albany, in the 28th year of his age.

Hoyt.—In Newburgh, on Saturday, July 12, William R. Hoyt, of the City of New-York, in the 49th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of the family generally, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 129 West 22d-st., on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

McLoughlin.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, July 13, Dominick McLoughlin, aged 35 years, 2 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 53 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Monday,) the 14th inst., at 3½ o'clock.

McDonagh.—Of a long and lingering consumption, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, Mary E. McDonagh, only daughter of Michael and Ellen McDonagh, aged 21 years, 8 months and 19 days.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her uncle, Andrew, No. 481 Washington-st., at 2½ o'clock on Tuesday, the 15th inst., without further notice.

Prowitt.—In New-Orleans, of typhus fever, Henry M. Prowitt, Jr., Sergeant of Company E, Twelfth Connecticut Volunteers, aged 21 years.

His remains will be taken to Norwalk, Conn., for interment. Relatives and friends of deceased are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his father, on Tuesday, July 15, at 2½ P. M.

Storer.—In this City, on Saturday, July 12, Louisa Hesseltine, wife of Albert Storer, and daughter of the late Wakeman Burritt.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 9 East 33d-st., without further invitation.

Stebbins.—At Lenox, Mass., on the 11th inst., after a short illness, James Stebbins, of Rye, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respect

The Policy in Relation to Negroes.

LETTER FROM THURLOW WEED.

To the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser:

I want to "strike while the iron is hot," and as your anvil is nearer than my own, will you allow me the use of it? The public mind is now taking the right direction with regard to "contrabands." Our army needs the "aid and comfort" which can be obtained from "contrabands," and in accepting it we deprive the enemy of an element of strength.

I was with Gen. BUTLER at Annapolis when he inaugurated a policy in reference to escaped slaves. I felt then, as I do now, that *he* "hit the nail on the head." I went directly to Washington and urged the Government to instruct all the officers of the army to receive, and not repel fugitives, proclaiming simultaneously *that the slaves of loyal owners would be paid for*, and those of traitors confiscated; and that all should be employed as unarmed auxiliaries to the army. At least two-thirds of the officers of the army, from education and habit, left to themselves, turned the fugitives back, thus making their condition worse than it was, and discouraging others who were eager to escape. Had Gen. BUTLER'S policy been adopted a year ago, at least half a million of slaves who have been at work in the rebel armies, would have been relieving our own worn-out troops from exhausting drudgery—thus *weakening* the enemy, and *strengthening* ourselves in a corresponding degree.

And this line of policy would have raised no embarrassing issues. It was simple, and so just both to loyal men and traitors, that all would have acquiesced. While it protected loyal citizens, it gave us the advantage we are entitled to, in war, over our enemy.

But for reasons which were deemed sufficient, the question of "contrabands" has been left to drift along until public sentiment demands a policy. In that demand I perceive the dawning of a brighter day. Proclaim, at once, compensation to loyal men, in the order which directs coommanding officers to receive and employ "contrabands," and the war will assume new and more encouraging aspects. Without the services of slaves, in relieving their troops from manual and menial labor, the rebellion would collapse in a month.

Respectfully yours, T. W.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	July 2
Norwegian	Southampton	New-York	July 2
Bohemian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 3
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	July 5
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 9
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	July
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	July 12
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 16
China	Liverpool	New-York	July 19
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	July 26
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	July 30
Teutonic	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 15

FROM AMERICA.

Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	July 16
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	July 19
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	July 23
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	July 26
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	July 26
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 30
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 6
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED AS TO THE whereabouts of a lawyer who, about nine years ago, was making inquiries in relation to some property which was left to the heirs of William Hitchcock by John Hitchcock, of Nova Scotia; his office was then in Tryon-row, New-York. Address E. F. HITCHCOCK, West Troy, N. Y.

J. P. C. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 17 West 38th-st.,

Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept 1. Before that time, all letters on business addressed as above, will receive prompt attention.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.

Best planned and most successful Boarding Seminary in the State. See new catalogue for full particulars of rates and advantages. Fall Term begins Aug. 21. $35 per term of 14 weeks. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

NAZARETH HALL BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn. The 70th Annual Session begins Aug. 7, 1862. Easy of access from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey to Easton, and thence seven miles by stage.

Address—Messrs. A. BININGER & CO., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New-York.

Rev. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.

NATIONAL TEACHERS INSTITUTE, No. 135 Broadway, N. Y. Daily CORRESPONDENCE and APPOINTMENTS for the introduction of TEACHERS, TRUSTEES, PARENTS AND PUPILS. TEACHERS WANTED AND CORRESPONDENTS for each TOWN, VILLAGE and CITY, to exchange views on EDUCATION, report vacancies and aid in introducing TEACHERS. Send for circulars.

RICE & ANDREWS.

EASTON ACADEMY—CLASSICAL AND COMmercial Boarding School for Boys, Easton, Conn., (9 miles from Bridgeport.)—Fall Term opens Aug. 20. Parental discipline: thorough preparation for business or College. References, Faculty Yale College. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. B., Prin.

A FRENCH PARISIAN GENTLEMAN OF good education wishes to give instruction in his language in exchange for English lessons. Address E. R., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE.

STEAMBOAT QUASSAICK.

Length 146 feet, 22 feet beam, 7½ feet hold. Beam engine, 26-inch cylinder by 6-feet stroke. WORKING DRAFT OF WATER 4½ FEET.

Apply to

C. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving at Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven, and Hartford Railroads. Also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken, and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices.

GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAMBURGH AND MARLborough—Landing at Grassy Point, Cozzens' Dock, Cold Spring, Cornwall and Newburgh. Fare 50 cents. The steamer HENRY BURDEN will leave the pier foot of Robinson-st., TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 8½ o'clock A. M., and SATURDAYS at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR FISHKILL AND POUGHKEEPSIE. —The steamboat RIP VAN WINKLE, leaves every Tuesday and Friday, at 1 o'clock, P. M., from the foot of Robinson-st., landing at Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, Low Point, Marlborough, and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie the same evening at 7 o'clock, landing at Low Point and Fishkill. Fare 50c.

FOR WHITESTONE, GREAT NECK, SANDS' POINT, GLEN COVE, MOTT'S DOCK, GLENWOOD and ROSLYN.—The elegant new steamer, JESSE HOYT, Capt. CHAS. POST, will leave New-York for the above named places, from Pier No. 24, East River, west side of Peck-slip, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:45 P. M. Fare, 25 cents.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.

The *Naushon* leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12¾ and 3¼.
Spring-st. ..... at 9½, 12¾ and 3¾.
Dey-st. ..... at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
Morris-st., Pier 1 at 10, 1 and 4.

Fare 25 cents, including return ticket.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.

E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier daily (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw and Grassy Point. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 12½ P. M. Touches at Christopher and 30th-sts.

D. P. & T. SMITH STEAMBOAT LINE—For Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, and intermediate landings, leaving DAILY from foot of Harrison-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 4½ P. M., for freight and passengers. For further particulars inquire at the office, on Harrison-st. Pier.—June, 1862.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Steamer NIAGARA, Capt. HAWES, will leave Pier No. 33, East River, (James-slip,) Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons, at 6 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 180 Fulton-st.

FOR HALTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS. —The steamer CROTON, Capt. JAMES A. DUMONT, will leave daily, as follows (Saturdays excepted): N. R.—30th-st. at 7 A. M.; Christopher-st., 7½ A. M.; Spring-st., 7½ A. M.; E. R.—10th-st., 7:30 A. M.; Broome-st., 8 A. M.; Peck-slip, 8½ A. M. Pier No. 1, N. R., 9 A. M. Before leaving all hands to bring packs, bait, &c., on board. PARE FOR THE TRIP, 12½ CENTS, FIFTY CENTS.

DRY GOODS.

ATTENTION.

KINZEY'S

CLEARING SALE

CONTINUED THIS WEEK.

The store has been closed to arrange stock and mark down the prices.

$35,000 WORTH OF STRAW GOODS,
RIBBONS, FLOWERS, TRIMMINGS,
LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c.,

Straw Bonnets closing out at 3c., 6c., 12c.
Closing out Straw Bonnets, 18c., 25c., 31c.
Closing out Straw Bonnets, 38c., 50., 63c.

GREAT CLEARING SALE.

Closing out Bloomers, 8c., 12c., 18c., 25c.
Closing out Leghorn Bloomers, 25c., 31c.
Closing out trimmed Bloomers, 25c.
Closing out boys' Straw Hats, 8c., 12c.

CLOSING ALL THE RIBBONS.

Bonnet Ribbons, 3c., 4c., 6c., 8c., 10c.
Trimming Ribbons, 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c., 6c.

DRESS TRIMMINGS

CLOSING OUT, 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c., 6c.

ALL THE MILLINERY STOCK CLOSING

MONDAY, 9 A. M.

EMBROIDERIES AT FIFTY CENTS

ON THE DOLLAR.

5,000 fine Muslin and Lace Collars, 3c., 6c.
2,000 fine Banded Needlework Collars, 9c., 12c.
2,500 fine Swiss and Jaconet, new shapes, 12c., 18c.
3,000 very fine Rich Work, half price, 25c., 31c.
2,000 fine Guipure and Maltyse Lace, do., 15c.

GOODS AT FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

4,500 Jaconet Bands and Flouncings, 12c.
3,000 French Bands, 1¼ yards long, 9c., 12c.
5,000 Ladies' Muslin Breakfast Caps, 6c.
2,000 Lace Veils, closing 12c., 25c.
3,000 yards rich Mantilla Laces, 6c.

ATTENTION TO THE NEW TARIFF,

PREMIUM ON GOLD.

The rise in exchange is increasing the price of all imported goods very fast. Fall goods will be nearly double the price that they are now selling for

AT KINZEY'S.

A WORD TO THE LADIES IS SUFFICIENT.

Buy while you can at

FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

You can have your choice from a large stock, all purchased at the

AUCTION ROOMS.

VERY LOW.

I prefer to give the ladies the benefit of low prices in preference to keeping my goods over until Fall.

CALL AND BE CONVINCED.

25,000 HANDKERCHIEFS.

Gents' Handkerchiefs, every kind, 6 cents to 25 cents.
Ladies' Handkerchiefs, every kind, 4 cents to 15 cents.
Worked Handkerchiefs, closing, 8 cents to 20 cents.
Fine Double-row Tucked do., 18 cents.
3,500 Fine Grass Linen, 15 cents.
2,500 Fine Lace Handkerchiefs, 25 cents to 50 cents.
500 LOTS OF NEEDLE WORK AND LACE GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION Clearing Out.
5,000 Splendid New Belt Ribbons, 9 cents.

CLEARING SALE FOR TWENTY DAYS.

Closing lot of Misses' Mitts, 1c., 2c., 3c.
Best Silk Twist Mitts, 18c., 25c., 31c.
Best Silk Twist Mitts, long, 25c., 31c., 38c.
Closing fine lot of 50-cent Gloves, 12c.
Closing fine lot of Ladies' Gloves, 5c., 8c., 10c.
Best Alexandre's Silk Gloves, 35 cents.

CLOSING SUN UMBRELLAS.

Large lot of fancy Fans, 3c.

EVERYTHING IN FANCY AND SMALL WARE.

LARGE QUANTITIES OF OTHER GOODS CONTAINED IN THE TWO BUILDINGS, ALL TO BE SOLD IN THE NEXT TWENTY DAYS.

WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av.,
Between 21st and 22d sts.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

UNPARALLELED BARGAINS.

STILL GREATER REDUCTION
IN PRICES OF
RICH SILKS, DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, SACQUES, and MANTILLAS, at the
GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE OF
CHARLES HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 GRAND-ST.,
(Previous to taking stock).

$20,000 WORTH RICH SILKS. MARKED DOWN.
$15,000 WORTH RICH DRESS GOODS MARKED DOWN.
$10,000 WORTH PURE LINENS AND FAMILY GOODS, MARKED DOWN.
$12,000 WORTH RICH MANTILLAS and CLOAKS, MARKED DOWN.

Notwithstanding the great advance in the price of Cotton Goods, we shall continue to sell our present large stock of DOMESTIC GOODS ($30,000 worth) at the reduced price as long as we have a piece left; and we beg leave to suggest to our patrons the propriety of supplying themselves without delay, for they are already rapidly advancing in price.

We, therefore, offer the following inducements:
100,000 yards of CHOICE GOODS for
TRAVELING DRESSES, at 6¼ cents per yard.
8,000 yards LAVELLAS, at 6¼ cents per yard.
7,000 yards BAREGE ANGLAIS, at 6¼ cents per yard.
3,000 yards BROCHE BAREGE ANGLAIS, at 9c. per yard.
4,000 yards ENGLISH BROCHE GRENADINE, at 12½ cents per yard.
2,500 yards WHITE and BLACK MOZAMBIQUE, (most choice goods in town.)
8,000 yards BLACK GROS DE RHINE, (very high lustre,) from 75 cents to $1 25 per yard.
10,000 yards RICH DRESS SILKS, new styles, from 83 cents to $1. (Special Bargain.)
6,000 yards PARIS FOULARDS, from 16 cents up.
MANTILLAS AND SACQUES, in Silk and Cloth, from $2 to $8.
500 Dozen ENGLISH HOSIERY, from 10 cts. to 15 cts.
1 0 Dozen LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS at 6¼ cents apiece.
300 Dozen LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS (very fine) at 12½ cts. apiece.
60 Dozen HEM-STITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS at 18 cts. apiece.

ALSO,

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF HOUSEKEEPERS' GOODS,

Containing
30,000 yards BLEACHED COTTONS, of the best make.
8,000 yards UNBLEACHED COTTONS.
6,000 yards FINE LINEN TABLE DAMASKS.
800 dozen FINE LINEN NAPKINS.
TOWELING, LACE AND MUSLIN DRAPERY,
MARSEILLES QUILTS AND COUNTERPANES, TABLE-CLOTHS, &c., &c.

CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
NO. 301 GRAND-ST.

AGENCY FOR THE
NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRTS.
MADE TO ORDER OR READY MADE.

The cheapest,
finest, and
best fitting
shirts
to be found in the City.

Gauze undershirts and drawers.
Silk, satin and hair stocks.
Silk, Lisle thread and kid gloves.
Silk and linen handkerchiefs.
Hosiery, Umbrellas, &c.
At the Shirt and Collar Depôt,
Nos. 37 and 39 William-st.,
One door north of Maiden-lane.
THEODORE C. GRANNISS, Agent.

GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE.

PRICES REDUCED.
HAMILTON ARMSTRONG,
No. 140 6th-av.,
(LATE ARMSTRONG & BUTTERLY,)

Will sell all through this week,
At much below regular prices,
The balance of this season's stock of
LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
RIBBONS, HOSIERY,
GLOVES, TRIMMINGS AND SMALL WARES.

This is a rare opportunity, and families would do well to avail themselves of it, as the signs of the times indicate a great advance in prices.

HAMILTON ARMSTRONG,
No. 140 6th-av.

R. H. MACY,

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.
CLEARING SUMMER SALE OF
Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, White Goods,
Fine Flannels, Housekeeping Goods,
Lace Curtains, French Flowers,
Yankee Notions, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas.
Always a full assortment, sizes and colors.
Ladies' best quality Paris Kid Gloves, 63c. a pair.

GLOVES—GLOVES—GLOVES.—200 DOZEN Kid-made Silk at 38c; 500 dozen Ladies' Hose—fine Hose—25c.; Ladies' and Misses' Undergarments: best Paris Kid, 63c. Also, Alexandre's and Couvoisier's Kid and Silk Gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

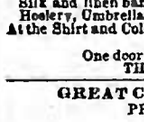
CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS received four more cases of her nice fitting dollar corsets; also a lot of Werley's patent French, very low. Best steel skirts from 50 cents. N. B.—Linen edgings, tattings, frillings and ruffings; also, Alexandre's silk and kid gloves. No. 880 Broadway.

MILLINERY.

A POSITIVE REDUCTION IN THE prices of the entire stock of MILLINERY and MILLINERY GOODS, consisting of Tulle, Neapolitan, Split and Dunstable Straw, and Straws for Misses, Boys and Infants. Also, the admirable McCLELLAN HAT, at

Mrs. WM. SIMMONS, No. 631 Broadway.

BOOTS AND SHOES.



PLUMER'S PATENTS.

Information in relation thereto may be obtained of the "Plumer Patent Last Boot and Shoe Company."

CHANDLER SPRAGUE, Agent,
No. 111 Pearl-st., Boston.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE,

Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind.

No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

REMOVALS.

G. GUIDICINI, ARTIST, REMOVED TO No. 154 East 20th-st. Orders and communications left at T. T. Green's drug-store, Broadway, corner 14th-st.

TO INVENTORS.—PATENTS SECURED BY COLVER & BURT, Attorneys and Counselors in cases of Patent right. Inquiries to No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable German girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; is a good washer and ironer; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 44½ 6th-av., near 4th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist with the fine washing and ironing; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 192 7th-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as cook, and to assist with washing; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. JOHN GINTY.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer for a steady young woman, who is a thorough good cook and can wash and iron excellently; is not fond of going out or changing her situations; can furnish the most respectable City references as to capability and integrity. Can be seen by applying at No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn (basement.)

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable Protestant young woman as cook, washer and ironer; first-rate cook and an excellent washer and ironer; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 120 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable German woman a situation as first-rate cook; can cook in the French and American styles; is a good baker, and would assist with the washing, if required. Address M., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE AND OBLIging young woman desires a situation; she is a good cook and baker of bread, pies, &c., and an excellent washer and ironer; willing to work; no objection to the country; has good reference. Call at No. 321 Bowery.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Situation wanted in the country by a respectable Scotch Protestant woman as cook, or will do housework in a private family; understands the care of milk and butter, and is a very reliable servant. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable woman as good cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; one who understands her business; best of City reference. Call at No. 16 West 17th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation, in the City or country, for a smart, deserving, and very efficient servant girl, either as cook or general servant; is a superior washer and ironer, a nice cook, thoroughly neat and respectful, economical and obliging, and highly recommended. Wages moderate. Apply at No. 345 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—AN ENGLISH PROTestant woman wants a situation; is a good cook and baker of bread and plain pastries, and excellent washer and ironer; can make good butter; two years reference from last place. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—A MIDDLE-AGED widow lady, who has just given up housekeeping, is desirous to be employed in any way that her services can be made available; is of business habits; accustomed to children; can dress hair; is useful at her needle. Apply to A. B., No. 47 Amity-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID, &c.—A SITuation wanted, by a respectable young girl, to do general housework, or as nurse and waitress; is fully accomplished in every respect; has lived with her present employer for four years. Call at No. 93 Christopher-st., where every satisfaction can be given. Is kind to children.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as laundress and chambermaid or regular laundress: does up linens and finery in magnificent style; would go as regular housemaid; wages, $7 to $8; City or country. Call at, or address a note, No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable middle-aged Protestant woman, as nurse and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes, and all kinds of family sewing; is competent to take full charge of a baby, preferred, or to take charge of growing up children and assist in light work: no objection to the country for the Summer months; the best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 94 West 24th-st., second floor, front room.

AS FRENCH NURSE.—UNE PARISIENNE désire se placer comme bonne ou femme de chambre. Elle est habituée aux soins des enfants, sait tres bien coudre et coiffer, peut fournir de bonnes recommendations. S'adresser au bureau de placement Clinton Hall, Astor-place, 8me rue, pres de Broadway.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNdance and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, of long experience in this City, as coachman; has lived in first-class families; the best of City reference as to character and capabilities. Can be seen in the fruit-store, No. 909 Broadway, or address a note to J. K., as above.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a man who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address, for two days, J. M., Box No. 208 *Times* Office. The best of references given.

AS GENERAL MAN SERVANT.—SITUAtion wanted, by a very steady and industrious young man, to do whatever is to be done around a gentleman's house; understands the care of horses, driving, milking, gardening, &c.; never drinks liquors; two years' reference. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN; A single man; one who understands the care of horses and willing to make himself generally useful, and must come well recommended. Apply to No. 281 Front-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD MAN AS COOK and caterer, by an officer returning to the Army of the Potomac, for a small mess of three or four. Apply, between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M., at No. 9 East 14th-st.

A DENTIST.—WANTED, A DENTIST AS JOURneyman. Mail applicants will give their age, if single or married, how long a dentist, in what branch they excel, and the wages required; at G. & A. PRETERRE'S, No. 159 Bowery, New-York. Also, a dental student.

A FARMER.—WANTED, A MAN TO WORK ON a farm. Apply at TAYLOR'S Saloon, No. 365 Broadway, from 11 to 12 A. M., Monday, 14th.

FARMERS.—WANTED, TWO MEN TO WORK on a farm, who can mow and plow; English preferred. Apply, this day, in the auction room, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

A GROOM AND SERVANT.—WANTED, BY an officer returning to the Army of the Potomac, a good man as groom and servant; he must understand the care of horses and bring the best recommendations for sobriety and honesty. Apply, between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M., at No. 9 East 14th-st.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, IN A BOOT AND shoe store, a good salesman; one who understands the trade and can make himself generally useful, especially in the men's department. German preferred. Reference required. TASKER & SUTTON, No. 52 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

A DRY GOODS SALESMAN.—WANTED, AT No. 85 4th-st., Williamsburgh, a dry goods salesman, who understands the business and can come well recommended.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTERS.—WANTED, immediately, two photographic printers, for toning and finishing portraits in carte de visite. None but those who thoroughly understand the business need apply. A liberal salary will be given. Apply to E. FILLERA, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., at No. 110 Broadway, Room No. 11.

WANTED IN THE RETAIL—A FEW THOroughly competent salesmen for the gents' furnishing and ladies' glove and and hosiery departments. Also several ushers and silkmen.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WANTED—LADIES OF RESPECTABILITY, TO learn a new and light business, to work at home, for $2. Work provided constantly. Apply at the office, No. 55 Eldridge-st., corner of Hester, first floor, from 9 to 6.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A COAL OFFICE; wages $10 per week; 2 coalheavers; a valet to travel to Australia. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT APARTMENTS CAN be had by a lady expecting to require medical attention; home comforts can be fully realized; skillful medical care always at hand; family small and unobtrusive. Address Dr. EDWARD BURTON, Station D, New-York City.

BOARDING.—LARGE AND DESIRABLE ROOMS for families or single gentlemen, with or without board, at No. 19 Bond-st. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE wishing to engage board permanently, can have a handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom; no extras—a generous table. Location in the neighborhood of Wall and Fulton Ferries. Terms, $900 per annum. Address Mrs. A., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

TO LET—FURNISHED—TWO PARLORS, ON first floor, and room on second and third floor, to dentist or doctor, with or without board, at No. 41 East 20th-st., near Broadway.

COAL, &C.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

CARGOES AFLOAT.

Cargoes of prime Schuylkill White Ash Coal, Black Heath Vein and Red Ash Diamond Vein, Broken, Egg and Stove, for sale by

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.,
No. 45 South-st.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARÉE, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARDERS WANTED—AT A desirable and healthy location, situated on an eminence in Greenwich, Conn., and commanding a fine view of the Sound and adjacent country for many miles. Persons seeking the pleasure of retirement and the benefits of country life, will find this a place where they can enjoy the luxury of fresh milk, butter, vegetables, fruit, &c., and everything connected with a large farm. No musquitoes or chill and fever. Horses and carriages kept or let. Best City reference given and required. A prompt answer will be returned. Address S. S. MEAD, Port Chester, N. Y.

BOARD NEAR GLEN COVE.—THE SUBSCRIbers have opened their residence at Meadowside, for the reception of Summer boarders. A large farm house well shaded, with airy rooms, situated near the water, with bathing, &c. Location healthy, surrounded with shady and beautiful walks and drives. Accommodations for horses and carriages. Stage daily to steamer. Address Locust Valley, L. I., W. C. & J. D. FEEKS; or personally, EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Nos. 13 and 20 West-st.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE HUDSON.—The location of the house and grounds is as fine as any on the Hudson. The house is well shaded by trees, and commands a fine view of the Hudson, and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to Mrs I. L. CRAFT, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., or to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO FAMILIES, DESIRous of going into the country during the Summer months, can obtain board in a small private family, occupying a new house with all the modern improvements, situated in the suburbs of Hartford, Conn. For references, inquire of Wm. P. Earle, Esq., Earle's Hotel, Canal-st., New-York, or of J. H. S. Quick, No. 15 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—ONE AND A HALF HOURS from New-York; mountain air; ample shades; delightful drives and walks; abundance of fruit and milk. Particulars of Mr. TITSWORTH, No. 8 Dey-st., second floor. Terms $6 per week. Address box No. 2635, Plainfield, New-Jersey.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOUR LARGE ROOMS AND board, two minutes from Brick Church Station, Morris and Essex Railroad. Location pleasant, and good table. Inquire of SILAS C. HAY, Esq., No. 62 Broadway, or address Box No. 223, Orange, N. J. Orange and Newark horse-cars pass the door.

BOARD WANTED, IN THE COUNTRY, on the Hudson River, within one hour's ride, by railroad, of the City, for a lady, four children and two nurses. Rooms must be pleasant, and table first-class. Address, stating full particulars, B. HAXTUN, No. 41 South William-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—WITHIN ONE hour's ride inland, by boats or cars, for two ladies, child under 3 years, infant and nurse, for the season. Address, stating location and lowest terms, without which no notice will be taken, FREDERICK, Box No. 150 *Times* Office, for 3 days.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a commodious farm-house in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; the location is very healthy and pleasing, two miles from the river; pure mountain air and medicinal Springs. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.,

Messrs. KERNER & BIRCH beg to inform their friends and the public that the OCEAN HOUSE will be opened for the reception of guests on the 1st of July.

Also, that they intend to keep it in every respect FIRST-CLASS, and worthy the continuance of the extensive and highly appreciated patronage it has hitherto enjoyed. The music will be furnished by Mr. Wm. G. Dietrich's favorite Harmonie Orchestra, which has been engaged for the season.

Rooms can be engaged at the Ocean House, or at the Clarendon Hotel, New-York, where a diagram of the house can be seen. KERNER & BIRCH.

CLARENDON HOTEL, New-York, June 13, 1862.

HEATH HOUSE.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.

This fashionable and healthy mountain resort, 45 miles from New-York *via* Morris and Essex Railroad, is now open.

Trains for the Mt. leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. E. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

THOMPSON'S ATLANTIC PAVILION—SURF AND RIVER BATHING.—Those wishing to patronize this favorite and healthy resort will take the steamboat at the foot of Murray-st., New-York, three times daily; take tickets for Highland or Middletown stations, where stages will convey them to the Pavilion.

JOSEPH I. THOMPSON.

ROCKAWAY, L. I.—SEA BATHING.—THE PAVILION HOTEL, with the best accommodations for 500 guests, is now open. Also four furnished cottages, with or without board, to let. By railway from James-slip or Atlantic ferry at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4½ P. M., to Jamaica, thence per stage.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find, at all times, an authorized agent at the Catskill steamboat landings and Catskill stations of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

POUGHKEEPSIE PROPERTY FOR SALE —On the Hyde Park Road, fifteen minutes' walk from the Post-office and depôt; consisting of seven acres, highly cultivated, and abounding in fruit, deciduous and evergreen trees; commanding charming views of river and mountain. The house and barn are of moderate size, well built and commodious, with capacious cisterns, excellent well and furnace. The situation is elevated, the air remarkably pure and the drives stunning. Terms favorable. Apply to Mr. JAMES M. DRAKE, No. 23 William-st., or T. B. COSTER, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, twenty or forty acres, in Morristown, N. J.; one quarter mile from town; house, 56x36, Elizabethan style; conservatory, library, furnace, bath-room and elevated site, 300 feet from road; large shade trees, grounds tastefully arranged, out-buildings and large garden, large and small fruits, choice varieties; apple orchard, just in bearing. Also, furniture, horses and carriages. Possession immediately. Inquire of F. A. MILLER, No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—A double house, containg twelve rooms, lot 100 feet square, situated on high ground, three minutes from Harlem Railroad Depôt, in the village of Tremont, eleven miles from City Hall. The house is pleasantly situated, recently painted and repaired; has let formerly for $300; will be rented to a good tenant for $150 per year. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,—A SMALL COUNtry place pleasantly situated on the east side of Cold Spring Harbor, L. I. Inquire of JAMES GARDINER, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., or TITUS, FRAZEE & TITUS, No. 86 Market-slip, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT STATEN ISLAND, ON THE railroad, and near the depôt, a large farm-house and four acres of land, with some fruit. Price $2,500. Could

FINANCIAL.

U.S. "FIVE TWENTIES."

OR

UNITED STATES TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

CALLED "FIVE TWENTIES" BECAUSE PAYABLE AT THE OPTION OF THE GOVERNMENT AFTER FIVE YEARS.

We are now prepared to sell these Bonds and deliver them at once at the same rate at which subscriptions are received for them by the Government, viz.:

PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY 1.

The Principal may be paid in CURRENT BANK NOTES, CHECKS ON CITY BANKS, or U. S. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and the INTEREST IN GOLD, or in CURRENT FUNDS, with the PREMIUM ON GOLD at the MARKET RATE added.

THE COUPON BONDS are issued in denominations of

$50, $100, $500, AND $1,000,

and THE REGISTERED BONDS in denominations of

$50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 AND $10,000.

They are the most convenient and cheapest Government Security now accessible to the public.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention, and the Bonds will be sent to any part of the country, by express, or otherwise, as directed.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS,
NO 38 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY

Will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) July 14, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.:

60 North West. Ins. Co.	$50	50 Long Island Ins. Co.	$50
50 Bank of Commerce	100	20 Irving Bank	50
70 Arctic Insurance Co	50	40 Humboldt Ins. Co.	100
50 Am. Ex. Bank	100	50 Equitable Ins. Co.	35
15 Mer. Mutual Ins. Co.	100	10 Col. Marine Ins. Co.	100
25 Peter Cooper Ins. Co.	20	25 National Ins. Co.	37½

$3,000 U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes.
$1,000 Missouri State 6 cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Virginia State 6s.
$300 Cincinnati, Ft. Wayne & Chic. Railroad Bonds.
$2,000 Sacramento City 6 cent. Bonds.
Next regular sale THURSDAY, July 17.

A. H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

CHOICE INSURANCE SCRIPS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 16, next, at 12½ o'clock P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following "Marine Scrips":

$7,200 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Scrips—both years.
$15,400 Sun Mutual Ins. Scrips—all years.
$4,430 Commercial Mutual Ins. Scrips—1857, '58 and '59.
$32,400 Great Western Ins. Scrips—all years.
$6,500 Pacific Mutual Ins. Scrips—all years.
$4,300 Orient Mutual Ins. Scrips—all years.
$7,000 Union Mutual Ins. Scrips—all years.

$96,330

Particulars at the Auctioneer's Office, No. 35 Wall-st.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

SALE JUNCTION RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—The Junction Railroad Company invites proposals, in writing, for the purchase of the whole or any part of five hundred thousand dollars First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Coupon Bonds.

The mortgage is made to Alexander Henry, Esq., Trustee, and will be due July 1, 1882. It is secured upon the entire railroad and property of the Company lying on the west side of Schuylkill, between Belmont and Gray's Ferry. Its terms provide for a sinking fund of fifteen thousand dollars per year, to be invested in these Bonds, or in the First Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, on the back of each bond in the following words, viz.:

"Know all men by these presents, that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and each of them, for a valuable consideration, to them paid by the Junction Railroad Company, do hereby (in pursuance of the power and authority conferred by two Acts of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved respectively on the twenty-third day of March, A. D., 1861, and the eleventh day of April, A. D., 1862, and of every other lawful power and authority in them vested,) jointly and severally guarantee to the lawful holder of the within Bond the punctual payment of the principal and interest thereof, when and as the same shall become due and payable according to the terms of said Bond or of the terms and covenants of the indenture of mortgage therein mentioned and given to secure the same.

In witness whereof, said Companies have hereunto affixed their common or corporate seals respectively, duly attested, and have caused the signatures of their Presidents respectively to be hereunto written this second day of June, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, (1862.")

Payment for the Bonds will be required as follows:

The first instalment of ten per cent. will be payable on the first day of August, and ten per cent. additional on the first of each succeeding month until the whole amount is paid.

Proposals will be addressed to CHAS. E. SMITH, Treasurer, No. 237 South 4th-st., until Monday, July 21.

Each proposal will state the total number or amount of the bonds wanted, and the price offered per bond of one thousand dollars.

The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject the whole or any part of any proposition received.

Successful bidders will be notified of the acceptance of their proposals within one week from the opening of the bids.

JOSEPH LESLEY,
Secretary, Junction Railroad Company.

BONDHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—CHAS. MORAN having resigned as Trustee in pursuance of section 13, of the agreement of 10th Jan. 1860, a meeting of the bondholders of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad Company will be held in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d of July, 1862, at 12 M., at No. 28 William-st., Room No. 9, for the purpose of filling the vacancy existing in the Board of Trustees and any other vacancies that may exist at the time of the meeting, as well as to transact any other business that may come before the said meeting.

New-York, July 11, 1862.

EZRA C. READ,
ADRIAN ISELIN,
WM. HOGE,
SEPTIMUS CROOKS,
N. PECK. } Trustees.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its first mortgage bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at its office, No. 44 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest nineteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company's first mortgage bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 19, 22, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33; being the lowest outstanding numbers. From and after the 6th day of August, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease, by the terms of said agreement.

JOHN A. STEWART, Sec'y.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF FARM MORTGAGES issued in favor of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, are hereby notified that a committee of Farm Mortgagees will be in New-York on the 22d July, at noon, at the office of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, No. 25 William-st., for the purpose of conferring with said holders.

L. H. MEYER,
Chairman Trustees M. and M. R. R., Creditors.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS.—The advertiser, representing the American Hardware Manufacturing Company, is about to visit the Eastern States, and would like one or two more commissions, or would buy out for cash from $100 to $10,000 worth of any kind of goods which would sell. Address W. S. P., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

New-York, July, 8, 1862.

THE HOLDERS OF CITY OF MILWAUKEE BONDS, issued to "The Horicon Railroad Company," are invited to examine a statement, of immediate interest to them, to be seen at the Banking House of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

AMERICAN GOLD

WANTED, AT A HIGH PREMIUM, BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, cor. Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, cor. Pearl-st.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

GOLD, SILVER AND CANADA MONEY, G—The highest premium paid for the same by
CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

FIFTH DIVIDEND.

BREVOORT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE No. 70 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand. JAMES C. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 172 Broadway, New-York, July 8, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on the 14th inst. JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INS. CO. No. 16 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS,
No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., July 9, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a dividend or interest, under the provision of the by-laws, for the last six months ending the 30th June, as follows: at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five and under five hundred dollars, and at the rate of four per cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward, payable on and after the third Monday of this month.

The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst.

ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER 4TH AVENUE AND 27TH-STREET,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 2, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after Monday, the 7th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this P. M., to that date. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the usual Dividend of Five per cent. from the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after the 15th inst. The Transfer Books will remain closed until the day of payment.

E. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 58 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Eight per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer book is closed until that date.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

No. 67 WALL-ST., July 9, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have (under the restrictions of the law of April 19, 1862) this day declared a Dividend of five per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after the 15th instant.

JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.
P. NOYMAN, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The Transfer books will be closed from this date until July 6.

M. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 27, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 470 Broadway, (Pacific Building,)
Branch Office, No. 72 Wall-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a Semi-Annual Dividend of Seven Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on the 30th day of June. T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE DIrectors of this Company have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand. WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 110 Broadway, July 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on the 12th inst.

JOSEPH JAMISON, Secretary *pro tem.*

OFFICE OF MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 92 BROADWAY, (OPPOSITE TRINITY CHURCH,)
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., payable on demand.

J. L. DOUGLAS, Secretary.

EAST RIVER BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Dividend from the profits of the last six months, of Three and a Half per Cent., payable on and after July 21, 1862. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 11th to the 21st, inclusive.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of Three per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 3d of July.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

BROOKLYN, June 26, 1862.

CITIZENS' GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on and after the 15th of July next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of July. By order H. WARREN, Secretary.

FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 110 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., payable on demand.

HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1862.

INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per cent per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, 21st inst.

Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and if not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as a deposit from July 1. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary,
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 427 AND 429 CANAL, CORNER VARICK-ST.

Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M., 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.

Deposits made on or before the 19th will draw interest from July 1.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY O. LANE, Vice-President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day, from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7.

Interest commences July 1, 1862.

All money deposited on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

No. 117 Chatham-square, (open daily.)
DEPOSITS from 25 cents to $5,000 received.
Six per cent. interest paid.

MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 19, WILL RECEIVE INTEREST AS FROM JULY 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1862.—The Depositors are hereby notified that interest at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of Five Dollars and upward, and not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, and Four per Cent. per Annum on all sums over Five Hundred Dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the Depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 21st inst., in accordance with the provisions of the By-Laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 150 Bowery. By order of the Trustees. THOMAS JEREMIAH, Pres't.

G. H. COCKSHALL, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1862.

JULY INTEREST FOR 1862.—THE BOARD of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto, and Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, that may be entitled thereto, payable at the Bank on and after Monday, July 21. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest from July 1.

D. A. CUSHMAN, President.

WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE,
JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 30th June, as follows:

On sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, at the rate of five per cent. per annum; and

On sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 21st inst.

The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal. New-York, July 9, 1862.

P. PERIT, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) Per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) Per Cent. on sums to $1,000, and Four (4) Per Cent. over that amount, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 21st of July inst. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BOXTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will receive interest from the 1st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BOXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTE—NO. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st. Interest on deposits at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Money deposited on or before July 10 will receive interest from the 1st. Bank open from 9 to 2 daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, (FORMERLY ROSE HILL) Savings Bank, corner of 14th-st., and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President
RICHARD H. BUTT, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE OF MEETING OF COMMISSIONERS.

The undersigned Commissioners named in the act of the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States of America, entitled "An Act to aid in the Construction of a Railroad and Telegraph Line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to Secure to the Government the use of the same for Postal, Military and other Purposes," in pursuance of the provisions of said Act, and of the Act of said Thirty-seventh Congress, supplementary to and amendatory of said first-mentioned Act, hereby give notice that the first meeting of the Board of Commissioners mentioned in said first-mentioned Act will be held at Bryan Hall, in the City of Chicago, and State of Illinois, on the first Tuesday of September next at 12 o'clock at noon.

James Dunning, John M. Wood, Edwin Noyes, Joseph Eaton, *of Maine*; Joseph A. Gilmore, Charles W. Woodman, *of New-Hampshire*; Henry H. Baxter, George W. Collamer, Henry Keyes, Thomas H. Canfield, *of Vermont*; William H. Swift, Samuel T. Dana, John Bertram, Franklin S. Stevens, Edward R. Tinker, *of Massachusetts*; Walter S. Burgess, William P. Blodget, Benjamin H. Cheever, Charles Fosdick Fletcher, *of Rhode Island*; Augustus Brewster, Henry C. Huven, Cornelius S. Bushnell, Ilory Hammond, *of Connecticut*; Isaac Sherman, Isaac Richmond, Royal Phelps, William H. Berry, Henry A. Paddock, Lewis J. Stancliff, Charles A. Secor, Samuel R. Campbell, Alfred E. Tuton, John Anderson, Amariah Boody, John S. Kennedy, H. Carver, Joseph Field, Benjamin F. Camp, Orville W. Childs, Alexander J. Bergen, Ben. Holliday, D. N. Barney, S. De Witt Bloodgood, William H. Grant, Thomas W. Olcott, Samuel B. Ruggles, James S. Wilson, *of New-York*; Ephraim Marsh, Charles M. Harker, *of New-Jersey*; John Edgar Thompson, Benjamin Haywood, Joseph H. Scranton, Joseph Harrison, George W. Cass, John H. Bryant, Daniel J. Morell, Thomas M. Howe, William F. Johnson, Robert Finney, John A. Green, E. R. Myre, Charles F. Wells, Junior, *of Pennsylvania*; Thomas Swan, Chauncey Brooks, Edward Wilkins, *of Maryland*; Noah L. Wilson, Amasa Stone, William H. Clement, S. L. L'Hommedieu, John Brough, William Dennison, Jacob Blickensderfer, *of Ohio*; Charles Paine, Thomas A. Morris, David C. Branham, Samuel Hanna, Jonas Votaw, Jesse L. Williams, Isaac C. Elston, *of Indiana*; William B. Ogden, Charles G. Hammond, Henry Farnum, Amos C. Babcock, W. Seldon Gale, Nehemiah Bushnell, Lorenzo Bull, *of Illinois*; John D. Campbell, R. N. Rice, Charles A. Trowbridge, Ransom Gardner, Charles W. Penny, Charles T. Gorhem, William McConnell, *of Michigan*; William Bunn, Jr., John Catlin, Levi Sterling, John Thompson, Elihu L. Philips, Walter D. Maindee, T. B. Soddard, E. D. Broadhead, A. H. Virgen, *of Wisconsin*; A. D. Seward, Henry A. Swift, Dwight Woodbury, John McCusick, John R. Jones, *of Minnesota*; William F. Coolbaugh, Lucius H. Langworthy, Hugh T. Reid, Hoyt Sherman, Lyman Cook, Samuel R. Curtis, Lewis A. Thomas, Platt Smith, *of Iowa*; William M. McPherson: R. W. Wells, Willard P. Hall, Armstrong Beatty, John Corby, *of Missouri*; Franklin Gorin, Laban J. Bradford, John T. Levis, *of Kentucky*; W. H. Grimes, J. C. Stone, Chester Thomas, John Kerr, Worter D. Davis, Luther C. Challis, Josiah Miller, *of Kansas*; Gilbert L. Morrell, Augustus Leonard Mackie, William H. Taylor, Alvin Saunders, *of Nebraska*; John Evans, *of Colorado*; John Atchison, John D. Winters, *of the Territory of Nevada*; S. J. Hensley, Peter Donahue, C. F. Huntington, T. D. Judah, James Bailey, James T. Ryan, Charles Hosmer, Charles Marsh, D. O. Mills, Samuel Bell, Louis McLane, George W. Mowe, Charles McLaughlin, Timothy Dame, John R. Robinson, *of California*; William S. Ladd, A. M. Berry, Benjamin F. Harding, *of Oregon*.

Dated July 16, 1862.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1862.

THE COMPTROLLER GIVES NOTICE, that the distribution of the fund in aid of the families of volunteers from this City, will commence in the several Districts on Tuesday, the 22d day of July inst., and will continue to be made once in each fortnight thereafter, on the days herein indicated for the Wards respectively, each person receiving two weeks' allowance in one sum, upon presentation of the proper ticket or check from the Committee of the Ward in which they reside.

In the Fourth Senatorial District, at the Rotunda, City Hall Park.

For 1st, IId, IIId and IVth Wards, every other Tuesday.
For Vth and VIIIth Wards, every other Wednesday.
For VIth and VIIth Wards, every other Thursday.
For XIVth Ward, every other Friday.

In the Fifth Senatorial District, at corner of Seventh-street and Hall-place, rear of Tompkins Market.

For Xth Ward, every other Tuesday.
For XIth Ward, every other Wednesday.
For XIIth Ward, every other Thursday.
For XVIIth Ward, every other Friday.

In the Sixth Senatorial District, at corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway.

For IXth Ward, every other Tuesday.
For XVth and XVIth Wards, every other Wednesday.
For XVIIIth Ward, every other Thursday.

In the Seventh Senatorial District, at the State Arsenal, corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street.

For XIIth and XIXth Wards, every other Tuesday.
For XXth Ward, every other Wednesday.
For XXIst Ward, every other Thursday.
For XXIId Ward, every other Friday.

Persons having tickets or orders entitling them to relief, are directed to present them only on the days set apart for the payment of their respective Wards.

ROBERT T. HAWS,
Comptroller and Treasurer.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: for paving Duane-st. between City Hall-place and Centre-st. (with trap block;) paving Pearl-st. from Fulton-st. to Peck-slip, (with trap block.) The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Duane-st. from City Hall-place to Centre-st., and both sides of Pearl-st. from Fulton to points half way distant between Ferry st., Frankfort-st., Peck-slip and Dover-st.; north side of Fulton-st., both sides of Beekman-st., Ferry-st., and Peck-slip, from and to points distant half way between the streets lying on either side of and immediately contiguous to the said Pearl-st.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
C. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE Per Cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next, on all unpaid water rents.

W. C. RHODES, Water Registrar.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 10, 1862.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the firm of "WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN," is this day dissolved by mutual consent, for the purpose of dividing the business.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN,
JOHN O'BRIEN,
ROBERT O'BRIEN,
JOS. KNIGHT O'BRIEN.

JULY 10, 1862.

From and after this date we will carry on the Bank-Note, Exchange and Specie business for our own account, under the firm of O'BRIEN BROTHERS, at No. 29 Wall-st.

ROBERT O'BRIEN,
JOSEPH KNIGHT O'BRIEN.

We will continue the Stock and Banking business under the firm of "WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN."

No. 29 WALL-ST., July 10, 1862.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN,
JOHN O'BRIEN.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of LOW, HARRIMAN & CO. expires this day, by its own limitation.

JAMES LOW,
OLIVER HARRIMAN,
JAS. C. ATWATER,
GEO. B. DURFEE,
T. M. PRENTISS.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY FORMED a copartnership under the style of LOW, HARRIMAN, DURFEE & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm, and will also settle all the outstanding accounts of the same, at the store recently occupied by them, Nos. 45 and 47 Park-place.

JAMES LOW,
OLIVER HARRIMAN,
GEO. B. DURFEE,
JAS. C. ATWATER.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WHITE & LOVE, riggers, is dissolved. By order of

WILLIAM WHITE, No. 253 South-st.

NEW-YORK, July 12, 1862.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO BUSINESS MEN.—A RARE CHANCE FOR A POLITICAL EDITOR.—For sale, the one-half interest in an old established DAILY CITY NEWSPAPER, of Republican principles, (the only one in the county,) in a large flourishing city, not far from New-York, with an extensive jobbing department, presses, &c., complete. Apply to E. R. WEBB & CO., No 18 Dutch-st., corner of Fulton, New-York, for full particulars.

HARDWARE-STORE FOR SALE.—A NEAT Hardware-store, with a small well-selected stock, purchased just before the late advance in prices, in a first-rate, thriving locality, near the City, with a moderate rent; stock about $800; sold on account of sickness. For a young man of energy, this is a first-rate chance to get into business that will pay. Apply to THOS. E. GAYNOR, No. 78 Beekman-st.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.

W. DUNNING.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT CURRIER'S, NO. 388 BROADWAY, Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, &c., at reasonable prices. See the 14-album, Copperplate, sold at $1, others proportionately cheap.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PADDLE-WHEEL STEAM MACHINERY FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY.—The Navy Department will, until the 28th day of July, receive sealed proposals for the construction of steam machinery for paddle-wheel steamers.

Each steamer will have one inclined engine of not less than 180 cubic feet displacement of piston per stroke; the length of the stroke to be about 8 feet 9 inches. The frame to be of yellow pine, strongly kneed, bolted and braced.

There will be a Sewell's surface condenser, in which the condensing surface will be composed of drawn brass tubes five-eighths inch outside diameter; tube plates and followers of brass; total area of condensing surface 2,500 square feet; capacity of air-pump (considered as single-acting) 25 cubic feet, (capacity of circulating pump (considered as single-acting) 25 cubic feet; inlet and out et pipes to pumps to have a net area of not less than two-thirds of the pumps' pistons; receiving and delivery valves of pumps to have a net area of opening of not less than one and a half times the area of the pumps' pistons; valve seats of brass; valves of gum.

The cylinder is to have brass balance poppet valves of 17 and 18 inches diameter; valve seats of brass. Steam valve to be arranged with Stevens' cut-off. The whole valve gear to be finished and arranged for working hooked on back as well as ahead.

The crosshead to be of wrought iron and finished. The cranks to be of wrought iron, turned and planed. The shaft to be of wrought iron, turned. The out-board journal to be 3 feet in length.

All cylinder covers, valve-chest and pump-bonnets, with their bolts and nuts, and links and connecting rods, to be finished.

A plunger feed-pump and bilge-pump, of brass, to be provided of 2½ cubic feet capacity; valves of gum, and to have a net opening of twice the capacity of the pump.

The pumps are to be worked by wrought iron arms, turned and planed, and secured upon a turned wrought iron shaft, which is to be worked from the main crosshead by finished links and wrought iron levers turned and planed.

The paddle-wheel is to be overhung, to be of wrought iron, and 26 feet 8 inches in extreme diameter. Paddles to be twenty-four in number, 8 feet 9 inches long, and 15 inches wide.

There are to be two Martin boilers placed opposite each other, with the fire-room between. Length of boiler 18 feet, width 10 feet 6 inches, height about 8 feet 8 inches, to contain five furnaces each, the furnaces to be three feet wide; length of grates 6 feet 6 inches; total grate surface 195 square feet; total heating surface not less than 5,000 square feet. Shells, with the exception of the bottoms, to be of 5-16th inch plate; bottoms, furnaces and air-pits of three-eighth inch plate; to be double rivetted and braced for a hydrostatic test pressure of 60 pounds per square inch.

Each boiler is to have a No. 42 Dimpfel blower blowing into the back of the ash-pits.

All the detail, finish, quality of materials, and workmanship, to be first-class, proportioned for a working-boiler pressure of 40 pounds per square inch, and conformable to the specifications previously printed by the Department for paddle-wheel steam machinery. There will also be furnished the tools, duplicate pieces, instruments, &c., required by those specifications.

The proposals will state the names of the bidders in full, and of their sureties, the gross sum, covering all costs and claims against the Government whatever, on account of the machinery for which they propose to furnish it in the vessel, complete and ready for steaming, discriminating between the two cases of erecting it in the same port and of transporting and erecting it in another port; and the time from date of contract in which they will guaranty to complete it in the vessel ready for steaming, provided the vessel is ready to receive it twenty-one days earlier if the vessel is at the same port, and one month earlier if at another port; if not ready, twenty-one days or one month, according to the case, will be allowed for completion from date of readiness.

The contract will embrace the usual conditions, and payments will be made in the usual manner as the work progresses.

The proposals are to be indorsed "Proposals for Paddle-wheel Steam Machinery," to distinguish them from other business letters.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals made under this advertisement, if, in its opinion, the public interest requires.

No proposals will be considered except from proprietors of marine engine building establishments.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON CITY, June 25, 1862.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING AND EQUIPPING TWO FIRST-CLASS AND THREE SECOND-CLASS LIGHT-VESSELS.—Separate sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., on SATURDAY, the 9th of August, 1862, for building and equipping two first-class light-vessels of the following dimensions:

Length from after side of stern post to the fore side of main stem, 98 feet; breadth of beam, moulded, 23 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, from top of limber strake to top of beam, 11 feet; tonnage about 252.

The Board will also receive proposals until 12 M., on MONDAY, the 28th of July, 1862, for building and equipping three second-class light-vessels, of the following dimensions:

Length between perpendiculars, 81 feet 6 inches; breadth of beam, moulded, 21 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, from top of limber strake to top of beam, 10 feet 6 inches; tonnage about

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST

Capture of Murfreesboro, Tenn., by the Rebels.

The Eleventh Michigan Regiment Taken Prisoners, with Gens. Crittenden and Duffield.

NASHVILLE THREATENED.

NASHVILLE, Sunday, July 13.

Between 3,000 and 4,000 Georgians, Texans and guerrillas, under Col. FORREST, attacked the Eleventh Michigan and Third Minnesota Regiments in Murfreesborough at an early hour this morning. There was desperate fighting, but at 3 P. M. the Michigan troops had surrendered. The Minnesotians were strongly intrenched, and cut the enemy to pieces terribly with HEWITT'S Kentucky Battery, repulsing them with great slaughter in three charges. Flags of truce were sent in by FORREST demanding their surrender. Col. LESLIE replied he could hold his position a week. The railroad track was torn up, but replaced. An attack on Nashville is not improbable. Col. LESLIE is reported falling back on Nashville. The cannonading was heard repeatedly here. Col. BOONE has arrived with several companies.

LATER.

NASHVILLE, Sunday, July 13.

A special dispatch to the Associated Press says Murfreesborough has been taken by the Confederates, who are mostly Texan Rangers, under FORREST, but was shelled by our battery, (STOUT'S).

Report says it was the Ninth Michigan Regiment which was captured. The Third Minnesota with a battery, were holding out at last accounts. Brig.-Gens. DUFFIELD and CRITTENDEN, of Indiana, are prisoners. There is great excitement in Nashville, and an attack is expected. We will give the best fight possible, and if compelled to yield, will shell the City. A battery is in position for that emergency.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

NASHVILLE, Sunday, July 13.

The city is filled with rumors about a fight at Murfreesboro to-day. The most reliable reports confirm the statement about a fight having occurred. The following particulars are given:

About 8 o'clock this morning a large force of rebel cavalry, under command of Col. FORREST, composed principally of two Georgia and one other regular cavalry regiment, drove in our pickets and assaulted the town. The Ninth Michigan Regiment, Col. PARSONAGE, were surrounded and captured. Gen. T. T. CRITTENDEN, of Indiana, and Geo. DUFFIELD, who had recently arrived to take command of the Twenty-third Brigade, were made prisoners; also Lieut. BARRY, Commissary, and Lieut. C. H. IRWIN, Acting Assistant Quartermaster.

The Third Minnesota, Col. LESLIE, and HEWITT'S First Kentucky Battery, made a gallant resistance. Their bravery is beyond praise. They saved the railroad track and bridges, losing but few men.

The rebels destroyed the railroad depôt and other property, including the telegraph office.

The town was being shelled by HEWITT'S Battery at the last report—3 P. M. to-day.

FORREST is not expected to make an attempt upon Nashville, as he will find work enough for him to attend to before approaching the city. By reliable accounts he has three thousand cavalry, but no artillery or infantry.

A consultation has just been held between Gov. JOHNSON, Col. JOHN F. MILLER, commanding this post, Col. LEWIS, D. CAMPBELL, Provost-Marshal, Capt. O. D. GREEN, of Gen. BUELL'S Staff, Capt. MCFEELEY, United States Commissary, Capt. BINGHAM, United States Quartermaster, Capt. BADEN, of Gen. DUMONT'S Staff, Col. GILLAM, Governor's Staff.

Entire confidence is maintained in the ability of the Government to protect the city and restore tranquility in the neighborhood.

MYSTERIOUS MOVEMENTS AT CORINTH.

CORINTH, Miss., Saturday, July 12.

The rebels have been making mysterious cavalry demonstrations in front ever since their repulse at Booneville by Col. SHERIDAN. The latter has fallen back near Ramsay. The movements are thought by some to be an advance guard of a force to attack us others think it is to cover the flank of BRAGG'S command reinforcing Chattanooga.

The weather is very warm. Water is very scarce. The health of the troops is improving. Furloughed men are returning at the rate of 100 men per day.

OPERATIONS OF MORGAN'S GUERRILLAS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sunday, July 13.

Rumors have reached here that MORGAN'S guerrillas, 2,500 strong, in two squads, are at Harrodsburgh and Danville, destroying property and stealing horses. Considerable excitement exists in Louisville on account of the proximity of the guerrillas. Effective measures are being taken to prevent incursions.

LOUISVILLE—Midnight.

Reports have been just received that the main body of MORGAN'S Guerrillas were at Rough-and-Ready, nine miles south of Frankfort, at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Our informant says the State archives are being removed from the Capitol.

REBEL ATROCITIES IN MISSOURI.

CHICAGO, Sunday, July 13.

The Davenport *Democrat* of the 10th says that a telegram was received by the Adjutant-General, stating that an armed band of rebels made a descent on the town of Memphis, in Northern Missouri, and sepured the town, and carried away ninety Union citizens.

PORTER'S MORTAR FLOTILLA.

Doings at Ship Island—A Trip to Pensacola—Off for the Mississippi—The Trip up to Vicksburgh—Attacked by Guerrillas.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

OFF VICKSBURGH, MORTAR FLOTILLA, Monday, June 23, 1862.

The mortar flotilla, after the capture of New-Orleans, as the readers of the TIMES will remember, was sent to Ship Island, to await the arrival of the Flag Officer with his big ship, and while there we were sent off in couples to look for rebel vessels running the blockade of Mobile. This was a source of employment very congenial to our tastes, though there were so many "bummers" out that one could scarce hope to derive any benefit from prize-money. If a sail hove in sight and we gave chase to it, a dozen mortar schooners would heave in sight also, and all be after the same object. At times we would make out a steamer, but that kind of vessel was too much for us "on a wind," and though we nearly sunk two or three, we succeeded in capturing none.

Sickness at last broke out in the flotilla, and we were ordered to Pensacola to recruit. We were enjoying ourselves greatly there, living on fresh sheep's head and Pompono, lying under the awnings and making the most of the invigorating sea breeze, when the old *Miami* came into port, and brought dispatches for Capt. PORTER. Soon after she anchored the signal went up, "Underway to get," and then there was a great bustle in the fleet. No one knew whither we were bound, but hoped that the long-looked for attack on Mobile was coming off. In half an hour every vessel was under way and beating out the harbor, the steamers belonging to the flotilla following as fast as possible. Our hopes were doomed to disappointment, however: for when our pilot signal went up, "destination Pass a l'Outre," and away we went as fast as a five-knot breeze could carry us, every commander being told to "make the best of his way." This was on the evening of the 3d of June. On the 7th we were all in the Mississippi, and on our way (under tow of our steamers) to New-Orleans.

We learned now, for the first time, that the mortar flotilla had been sent for to go to Vicksburgh, the ships finding it impossible to do anything with that place, as they were not able to elevate their guns to reach the rebel batteries on the heights.

On the evening of the 8th of June we were all anchored in line off "Slaughterhouse Point." The old mud was washed off; we were newly painted, so that we looked as trim as if we had just come out of dock.

Thousands of people flocked to see the novel sight, and having heard so much of the mortar fleet, they were rather surprised to find this formidable flotilla consisting of nothing more than wooden vessels. They had been led to believe they were iron-clad, and carried each four mortars.

On the 11th of June we began to move up in two of the steamers. We were delayed three days in hunting up provisions, as there was not a storeship in port that contained anything but beef, pork and bread, and finally we had to start on short allowance.

The trip up the river was delightful in the extreme. We, who were towed comfortably along, enjoyed it greatly, but it was exceedingly hard on the Captain and officers of the steamer, who had to keep the most unceasing watchfulness, night and day, to keep them and ourselves from running into the banks and on sand-bars. It was impossible to procure pilots; those who were acquainted with the river being unwilling to go under any circumstances. So the Naval officers had to trust to their own judgment in moving up this rapid river, with its crooked turns, eddies, logs and bars, and hidden dangers of all kinds. No accident occurred during the voyage up to Vicksburgh. The river was high as we went up—higher than it has been for many years. Crevasses of great extent have taken place, and all along the river entire plantations are overflowed to above the first floor of the houses, destroying all the crops, and almost reducing the inhabitants to a state of starvation.

On the 18th we had a little excitement on passing Hills Cliffs, a place about twenty miles below Natchez. At this point the current runs with a velocity unknown in any other part of the river, and the bend is very short. It is considered a most dangerous place by all the pilots, and great precautions have to be used in passing these. The flotilla had been steaming in "close order" all day, and opened a little to go through the turn at Ellis Cliffs, to avoid danger of fouling each other, the *Octorara*, Capt. PEARSON, leading. The vessels had all got through safely except the *Owasco* and *Jockeon*, and it was doubtful at one time whether they were moving or not, when suddenly concealed riflemen opened on those two vessels, and then a heavy gun, placed high up in the gorge of the bluffs, belched forth its rifle balls, cutting the water up about them. But the flotilla is always prepared for such events, and a few rounds from the *Jackson* and *Owasco* put the assailants to flight.

On the 18th we passed a place called Quitman's Landing, where the *Jackson* made signal, "Enemy in sight on starboard beam." The *Octorara* made signal, "Shell the enemy if seen," and no sooner was the signal down than all the vessels opened on the *only hill* in sight, with mortars, grape, canister, shell and shrapnel. It appears the Captain of the *Jackson* saw at this point a military wagon, with six horses, another team or two of mules, (military rig,) a number of men digging, and two officers on horseback superintending. We learned three miles further up the stream that they were engaged in erecting quite a strong battery.

One of the mortar shells burst right over the group, scattering them in all directions.

On the 26th we anchored at Vicksburgh, where we found the *Richmond*, *Brooklyn*, *Oneida*, *Iroquois*, *Wissahickon*, *Sciota*, and one or two other gunboats, waiting for the Flag-officer's arrival. On the 21st the *Octorara*, with Capt. JACK'S "hummer" alongside, went up within range and fired a shell into the old fields near the town, and in range of the fort, when three or four batteries opened on her, without doing any damage. The *Octorara* gave them two or three shots with her hundred pound rifle, one of which exploded on the parapet of the highest fort, showing the rebels that they were not out of range.

Four more of the mortar schooners came up to-day, (making 16 here,) in tow of the *Empire Parish* and the *Fox*. They were fired on at "Grand Gulf" and "Ellis Cliffs," and received some damage in the hull. The *Empire Parish* was disabled in her machinery, and they had to drop down about 3,000 yards below the town, where they opened on the batteries with the mortars—the bombs setting fire to the town and driving the rebels out. When the damages to the steamer were repaired, the mortar vessels passed through unmolested. The rebels did not know the character of the mortar vessels, but took them for transports.

MONDAY, June 29, 1862.

Flag-Officer FARRAGUT hove in sight on the 25th, with one of the mortar-schooners in tow of the *Hartford*.

As soon as he anchored, the order was given to go into position, and on the night of the 25th all the vessels were towed up to the places they were to occupy. The masts were all dressed up as at Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and the old dodge of placing them behind a point of woods was played upon the rebels again,—this time, though, they were closer to the batteries; those on the right bank being 2,100 yards off, those on the left from 2,600 to 3,300. After moving ahead from one position to the other, as it was found the enemy's shot could not touch them, the mortars opened on the 26th to obtain ranges; and, after firing leisurely all that day with great effect on the largest battery, they stopped at sunset. The next morning early they commenced again, and though the rebels tried their best to destroy them, they laid as snugly behind their leafy covert as could be desired, dropping the bombs into the forts as regularly as clock-work. Capt. ELLET, of the Ram Fleet, came over to see the firing, and went around amongst the vessels; he said he had never witnessed such precision, and wondered that the forts were not blown to atoms. The batteries were silenced very early in the day, but the mortars still kept on, hoping to dismount the guns. At 4 o'clock the firing stopped to allow the crews to get something to eat, when a spiteful water battery of six guns, about 1,500 yards distant, opened, hitting the headmost schooner. Its fire was soon checked, for shells were thrown rapidly into the battery, knocking the earth about in a wonderful manner, and secesh sloped for the night.

From 8 o'clock P. M. until 6¾, all the mortars opened on the town and forts, firing as fast as they could, keeping seven and eight shells in the air all the time. The practice was very satisfactory, and the officers felt confident that the ships would pass through without much danger, as no very correct firing could be obtained at the forts with such an avalanche of mortar shells pouring among the gunners—combined with the shrapnel, grape, canister and shell, that would be fired by the ships. The morning of the 28th of June was looked forward to with much anxiety by all the commanding officers. No one knew exactly how many guns there were in Vicksburgh, as according to different accounts the number ranged from 30 to 70, but the former came nearer to the mark.

Four o'clock A. M. of the 28th was the time appointed for the attack on Vicksburgh. What part the army was to take no one knew; but a body of 3,000 men (instead of 6,000 that Gen. BUTLER had promised to send) could do but little toward driving out 15,000 rebels, *so they concluded to do nothing* but stand by, to occupy in case the rebels yielded. At 4 A. M., precisely, the *Oneida*, *Iroquois*, *Wissahickon* and *Richmond*, in the order in which they are named, started past the batteries, the mortar-steamers trying to get up with the first water-battery in time to enfilade it while they were passing; but the above-mentioned ships were too quick for them. The *Hartford*, *Pinola* and *Sciota* were some distance behind, and the *Brooklyn*, *Kennebec* and *Katahdin* were further still.

By the time Flag-Officer FARRAGUT got up near the batteries, the *Octorara*, *Westfield*, *Clifton*, *Miami*, *Harriet Lane*, *Jackson* and *Owasco* (the mortar-steamers) were ready to support him, by enfilading a spiteful water-battery which he had to pass.

For half an hour the mortars were throwing in their shell as fast as they could, shrapnel burst over the forts, and the air was literally filled with projectiles. Many more shot and shell were fired here than at Forts Jackson and St. Philip, for the ships that passed through had a continuous line of batteries to run for over two miles. Still on they went and passed through safely, notwithstanding the boast of Gen. LOVELL, that he would sink the whole party, as in case of a second Thermopylæ of Vicksburgh and its environs. After the *Hartford*, *Sciota* and *Pinola* passed, the forts turned their attention to the mortar-steamers.

The *Jackson* was the first one disabled. She received a shell near the water-line, which went through the upper deck and burst in the wheel-house, killing the steersman and knocking to pieces the wheel-house and steering-apparatus. The *Clifton* at once went to her assistance, and while taking her in tow, a 7-inch shell passed through her boilers, killing instantly seven men, including those in the magazine, and scalding many others. Twenty-four of her crew jumped overboard, and the *Jackson*, instead of requiring assistance, was now picking up the *Clifton's* men from the water, only two of whom were drowned. The *Westfield* then tried her hand at assisting the two disabled vessels, but as she approached the *Clifton*, a rifle shell passed through her wheel-house, cutting an arm of the wheel, and after performing a few curious gyrations, was picked up on deck without doing more than temporary injury. In the meantime, the *Octorara* got alongside the *Clifton* and towed her in to the bank out of the line of fire. It was more than an hour after the casualty before it could be ascertained how many dead there were still below, or what was the extent of damage. The other vessels got off with slight damage, and only the foremost mortar-schooner was hit, the shot or shell not passing through their strong bows. I have not yet learned the casualties on board the Flag-Officer's vessels. The *Hartford*, however, had but one killed and eleven wounded.

We are now lying on our oars, reconnoitering the enemy and throwing an occasional shell in whenever a movement is made. The enemy do not fire any more, though our vessels are all in easy range. There seems to be no one moving about in the vicinity of the batteries, and but for a dust now and then in the distance, Vicksburgh looks like a city of the dead. The rebel powder is very poor and their guns have no great range, though they have some heavy rifled cannon, judging from the shot picked up.

The crews of the mortar fleet are in good health, ready for another fight still, when the vessels will be about used up. They have done, however, more than was expected of them, and could not have done better.

OPERATIONS AGAINST VICKSBURGH.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

OPPOSITE VICKSBURGH, Wednesday, July 2, 1862.

Last Thursday, the mortar vessels, sloops of war and gunboats of Flag-Officer FARRAGUT'S fleet arrived below here.

Lying below the city now before us, our officers saw its strength, but resolved nevertheless on an immediate attack. It was necessary there should be a coöperating naval fleet above the town, and Flag-Officer DAVIS' fleet had not arrived. Early next morning it was resolved a portion of the vessels should run by. At first dawning of day signals were given, and seven vessels started, in the following order: Gunboats *Oneida* and *Wissahicon* leading; sloops-of-war *Iroquois* and *Richmond* next, followed by the gunboats *Pinola* and *Sciota*; the flagship *Hartford* last. Instantly as they came in range the batteries opened. Rifle and round shot whistled among the masts, and often "hulled" the vessels with rapid and terrible broadsides. Our fleet answered, and the immense improvements recently made in war vessels' ordnance became manifest. So accurate was the return fire, that every battery was speedily enveloped in clouds of dust, and the gunners again and again driven from their posts, only to be forced back by bayonets in the rear.

Just below, the splendid mortar fleet of Commodore PORTER had commenced playing, and a shower of missiles fell into and around the doomed city. Buildings were scattered, and soldiers and citizens fled hastily away. The morning air drove down upon stream and city the dense smoke of conflict, and one of the most terrible cannonades of the war went on, each combatant hidden from the other's view. Three shot went plunging through the *Richmond's* hull, and two cut her rigging. A couple were killed and seven wounded; among the latter HOWARD T. MOFFAT, Master's Mate, had his left arm torn off at the elbow. The same vessel was struck twenty-five times at Fort Jackson. Every vessel was hit. On board the *Hartford*, one man was killed and two wounded, and in all twenty-five injured and ten killed. Frequently "slowing" to deliver more effectually their broadsides, the vessels shelled every battery, and tore up the works with shot, yet whenever "firing slackened, fresh men from troops behind rushed forward to the guns. One hour and forty minutes the attack lasted, when our vessels, finding further effort useless, passed on and came to anchor above. Without a land force nothing could be done. Gen. VAN DORN, with 19,000 men, occupied the town. No landing was possible, and fresh troops constantly took the place of those exhausted. Some of the up-river rams, which had arrived down a day or two previously, were sent to watch the Yazoo River. Up it the rebel monster gunboat *Arkansas*, iron-clad, and reported completely finished, had been taken for completion from Memphis, and might at any moment issue out. And thus matters rested until Sunday. Were it wished, Vicksburgh could have been leveled to the ground; but such a course would have proved barren of results. There is every reason to believe the rebels count that fate, hoping thereby to excite that already dawning sympathy of virtuous Johnny. "Mississippi knows not how to surrender," was the answer made weeks ago, when Flag-Officer FARRAGUT first appeared before its largest city, and they really seem to be ashamed of the wretched "last ditches" so far dug South. Vicksburgh cannot be taken by the navy, although it may be destroyed, and we will have to patiently wait until a land force arrives. Determined that they should have little rest, Commodore PORTER improved the position of his mortar vessels, and at short intervals threw shell. The rebels from their batteries thought our fleet lay at the bend, and that troops were being landed. It was, apparently, a tempting opportunity for "boarding," throwing overwhelming bodies on the two or three thousand soldiers that might be opposed to them, and by one grand *coup de main* gaining success. Doubtless VAN DORN was in ecstacies over the sudden idea, and his evil genius prompted him to make one of the boldest, and as it proved, most unsuccessful dashes yet undertaken. Cautiously marching 6,000 troops out from their camps, far behind the bluffs, he skirted the woods, passed unseen below the vessels on that side of the river, and cautiously approached his intended victims. Hidden in dense timber, he deployed his troops with the rare military skill of a veteran, and when two hundred yards from the river ordered a charge. Uttering an exceedingly terrifying yell, the butternut multitude rushed forward, and so quickly, that they were surprised themselves at arriving so soon upon the open bank, and still more at being greeted by a terrible discharge of grape. Quicker than the approach was the retreat, and a headlong flight ensued. Some hundreds were for a few moments seen struggling waist deep through a swamp, while other regiments were ordered near to prevent any attack upon the fleeing warriors. Three were captured, but the number killed and wounded is unknown. The prisoners stated that VAN DORN and BRECKINRIDGE were at Vicksburgh, and would endeavor, at every cost, to hold it. They belonged to regiments, one of which numbered two hundred, the other a hundred and fifty men. Gen. DUNCAN and three Captains, with thirty privates, according to them, were killed during the fleet's passage.

Finding that Vicksburgh would hold out, Flag-Officer FARRAGUT determined to open the Mississippi in another way, namely: by cutting a canal across the bend, and leaving Vicksburgh far to one side. Instantly the work commenced. Negroes were gathered from every plantation around, and three or four hundred of them set to work. The canal is already partly finished, and in a week will be completed. The bed is to be sunk eight feet below water level. Naval officers are confident of its success. Were the river rising instead of falling there would be little doubt but that the work might be brought to a successful issue. As it is, the probabilities are of its failing. No rebel forces are upon the bank opposite Vicksburgh, and from there it is easy to view the city, and the position of the batteries and fleets. Yesterday I visited Commodore PORTER'S mortar fleet. It is composed of seven steamers and twenty schooners, commanded by DAVID D. PORTER, probably the best naval officer in the United States service. The names of the steamers and their officers are as follows:

Octorara, flag-ship, GEORGE BROWN, Executive Officer; *Westfield*, Commander W. B. RENHAM; *Harriet Lane*, J. M. WAINWRIGHT; *Clifton*, C. H. BALDWIN; *Miami*, A. D. HARRELL; *Owasco*, JOHN GUEST; *J. P. Jackson*, S. E. WOODWORTH. The officers commanding divisions of the mortar flotilla are: Lieut. WATSON SMITH, commanding First Division; Lieut. W. W. GREEN, commanding Second Division; Lieut. R. H. BRIDGE, commanding Third Division.

These vessels are none of them shot-proof, and had it not been for the following precautions, numerous casualties must have happened: Masts and sides are completely draped with branches, and lying, as they do, close to the bank, it is impossible to see them at any distance. They seem a part of the surrounding forests, and hostile shot have to be directed by guesswork.

Recruits for the Harris Light Cavalry.

Major MALLORY, of the Harris Light Cavalry—one of the best cavalry regiments in the service—is now in this City on recruiting duty. The "Harris Light" has seen considerable service since the war commenced, and has earned an enviable reputation for discipline, honesty and sobriety in camp, as it has for valor on the field. Col. DAVIS, the present commander, was one of the first volunteers in response to the President's proclamation, going from this City as Major of DURYEA'S Zouaves—which regiment he assisted materially in raising and organizing—and taking part in the action of Big Bethel. The headquarters of the recruiting-officer for the regiment are at No. 660 Broadway.

The Funeral of Col. Cass.

BOSTON, Sunday, July 13.

Gov. ANDREW has tendered the Second Regiment for escort at the funeral of Col. CASS, on Wednesday next.

DISABLED SOLDIERS ARRIVED HERE.

Sick and Wounded Soldiers at the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn.

Of the sick and wounded soldiers who arrived here last evening from the Peninsula upon the *Empire State*, from Fortress Monroe, one hundred and twenty-five were placed on a tug and landed at the foot of Montague-street, and by means of litters and a Massachusetts ambulance, immediately transferred to the Long Island College Hospital, on Henry, near Pacific-street. The boat landed at about 6 o'clock P. M., and the Trustees of the College only had ten minutes' notice, and then it was only to provide for ninety-six, but so complete were the arrangements of the Hospital, and so zealous were all connected with it and other citizens to do for the soldiers, that by 10¾ o'clock P. M., the whole 125 had been supplied with medical aid, food, and in many instances clothing, and these noble fellows, for the first time in many weeks, were prepared to take a comfortable night's rest.

The following is a very full list of the sick and wounded, with the number of regiment to which they belong, their place of residence, and all other particulars, such as could be obtained at a hasty interview with each by our reporter:

Ebenezer Chase, Co. F, 52d Pennsylvania, of Allington County, Penn.—sick with fever.

George H. Fleetham, 16th New-York, of Deposite, St. Lawrence County, N. Y.—wounded in leg.

J. S. Atkins, 2d Maine—injured in back by shell.

John Lester, 1st Excelsior, of Paterson, N. J.—wounded in foot.

S. O. Burnham, 2d New-Hampshire, of Haverhill, Mass.—wounded.

Alber Hamilton, 2d New-Hampshire, of Great Falls—wounded.

Thomas Steinhartt, 16th Michigan, Co. C, of Lansing—wounded.

M. McQueeny, Co. I, 8th U. S. Reg. Inf.—wounded.

Corporal J. S. Beech, Co. C, 2d U. S. Infantry—in left hand, badly.

John Gleason, 14th U. S. Infantry—arm.

George W. Carlton, 23d Massachusetts, of North Reading—leg.

G. C. Martin, Co. K, 6th Vermont, of Salmon Falls—left leg and arm.

Samuel Sager, Co. G, 8th Pennsylvania Reserve, of West Newtown—chest.

Michael Whalen, 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry, of Philadelphia—left thigh.

Frederick Hair, 2d U. S. Infantry—wounded in thigh and hand.

John B. Kain, Co. K, 2d Delaware—was jammed between two wagons at Fair Oaks.

Sergt. E. S. Wormell, Co. C, 5th Maine, of Saco—wounded in arm.

Charles H. Wallace, Co. B, 5th Maine, of Bangor—wounded in right thigh.

Richard Scott, 2d U. S. Infantry, of Syracuse, N. Y.—wounded in head and shoulder.

Wm. H. Murry, 101st Pennsylvania, resides near Pittsburgh, Penn.—fever.

James Scott, Co. K, 2d U. S. Cavalry, resides in Albany, N. Y.—fever.

Philo Bearce, Co. D, 1st Maine, of Springfield—fever, very low.

C. A. Whitney, 2d Maine, of Etna—fever, convalescent.

James W. Crumley, 74th New-York, of Bethel, New-York—wounded in back, and lost the use of both legs. This young man's mother resides at No. 170 Morgan-street, Jersey City.

Daniel Gordon, 56th New-York—fever.

Sergeant Steine, 8th Illinois—fever.

Wm. Collins, Co. F, 10th New-York, resides in Brooklyn—wounded in foot.

Jacob Sipe, 103d Pennsylvania Volunteers, of Butler County—fever.

John H. Cormay, Co. C, 7th Penn. Reserve, of Lapland County, Penn.—wounded in both legs.

Charles Lowell, 11th Maine, of Springfield—fever.

James Shay, 15th Massachusetts, of Smithfield, R. I.—fever, convalescent.

Wm. H. Tighe, Co. K, 88th New-York—fever.

S. G. Bromley, Co. K, 96th New-York, of Lewis, Essex County—fever.

Sylvester Putnam, Co. E, 56th Penn. Volunteers, of Granville, Bradford County, Penn.—disease of kidneys.

Joseph Charlesworth, 61th New-York, of Ottawa, Cattaraugus County—fever.

Wm. Holmes, 1st Michigan, of Superior—fever.

Geo. Smith, Co. C, 6th N. H., of Exeter—fever.

A. J. Reid, Co. K, 44th New-York, of Lake, Washington County, N. Y.—fever, convalescent.

John Mooney, 69th New-York, of No. 61 Marion-street, New-York City—sprained back.

Michael Deebar, Co. I, 2d Maine, of Portland—wounded.

John Leitch, 9th Massachusetts Band, of Boston—wounded in head.

Patrick Garry, Co. I, 9th Massachusetts, of East Boston—wounded in arm and hip.

Stillman D. Nash, 6th New-Hampshire, of Gilsum—dysentery.

Geo. W. Henshaw, 103d Pennsylvania, of Butler County—convalescent.

John A. Kistler, 47th Pennsylvania, Perry County—fever.

Charles Rancy, Co. F, 10th New-York, of No. 147 Willoughby-street, Brooklyn—fever.

Charles A. Field, Co. F, 6th New-Hampshire; of Marlborough—weakness.

George Wood, Co. E, 12th U. S. Infantry, of Springfield, Illinois.

(Wood wants to see W. H. Gourley, of the Naval Office, New-York City.)

Oscar L. Gardner, Co. I, 8th Illinois Cavalry, of Blackberry—fever, convalescent.

Lewis Hutchings, 1st Massachusetts, of Biddeford, Maine—fever.

Joseph Johnson, 48th Penn., of Pottsville—fever.

John C. Estler, Co. E, 83d Pennsylvania, of Erie County—fever.

W. McCaverty, 100th New-York, of Perry County, Penn.—fever.

Frank Hager, 101st Penn., of Tioga, Penn.—fever.

Henry Gaylord, 101st Pennsylvania, Tioga—fever.

Peter W. Heitrich, Co. C, 103d Pennsylvania, of Armstrong County, Penn.—fever.

David Heitrich, (brother of the above,) Co. C, 103d Pennsylvania, of Armstrong County—fever.

James W. Saxton, Co. F, 103d Pennsylvania, of Clarion County—fever.

S. G. Corbin, 42d New-York, of Chenango County.

Wm. M. Barr, 103d Pennsylvania, of Armstrong County—fever.

R. B. Anderson, 1st Regiment Berdan's Sharpshooters, of Perrysville, Ohio—fever.

Henry F. Jackson, Co. F, 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry, of Philadelphia—fever.

Boswell Lusse, 85th New-York, of Bristol, N. Y.—wounded.

David S. Gay, 6th Vermont, of Chelsea—fever.

Thomas Turner, 61st New-York, of New-York City—rheumatism.

Amos Russell, 6th N. Y. Cavalry, of Hartford, N. Y.—fever.

Charles Kalce, Co. A, 2d Michigan, of Detroit—wounded in leg.

James McCary, 1st Excelsior, of Roxbury, Mass.—fever.

Wm. McElfresh, Co. C, 103d Pennsylvania, of Armstrong County—fever.

James Reynolds, 93d New-York, of South Adams, Mass.—fever.

A. R. Foote, Co. B, 3d Michigan, of Grand Rapids—wounded in chest.

John McCarty, Co. K, 2d New-York, of New-York City—fever, convalescent.

F. McCambridge, Sergeant, Co. F, 15th Massachusetts, of Worcester—fever.

James Brady, 3d U. S. Infantry—wounded in arm.

George Austin, 3d U. S. Infantry, of Boston—in shoulder.

Wm. J. Sisson, Co. K, 98th N. Y., of Bristol—sick.

Albert S. Isham, Co. G, First Berdan's Sharpshooters, of Blue Mound, Wis.—fever.

John R. Schaffer, Co. D, 105th Pennsylvania, of West Liberty—fever.

L. Lampman, Co. K, 4th Michigan, of Howell—in back.

Corp. J. Tucker, Co. K, 4th Michigan, of Fowlerville—fingers.

Henry Petre, Co. K, 4th Michigan, of Angola, Ind.—shoulder.

Albert W. Deming, 03d N. Y., of Greenwich—sick.

Aldrech Aldehemer, 93d New-York, of Hoosac Falls, N. Y.—sick.

Wm. H. Baker, Co. G, 1st New-York, of Addison, Steuben County—sick.

Wm. Slick, 101st Pennsylvania, of Bedford—sick.

Michael Cass, Co. F, 1st Regt. U. S. Cavaly, of New-York City—wounded in hip and thumb.

Wm. Stull, Co. D, 85th Pennsylvania, of Washington County—fever.

J. S. Sherman, 105th Pennsylvania, of Chenango—sick.

Orland Harmon, 27th New-York, of Binghamton—wounded in shoulder.

Wm. H. Canper, 3d Michigan, of Lynn City, Ind.—wounded in neck.

Jno. E. Tuttle, of Woodbury, 5th Connecticut—sick.

David A. Barr, Co. B, 12th New-York, of West Thirty-sixth-st., New-York City—wounded in arm.

John Seith, 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry, of Philadelphia—sick.

Henry Snyder, 48th Penn., of Hamburgh—fever.

John McMcLaughlin, 9th Massachusetts, of Boston—wounded in side.

Patrick Lynch, 9th Massachusetts, of South Weymouth—wounded in breast.

Norman H. Meldrum, 100th N. Y., of Buffalo—sick.

Samuel Smith, Co. D, 103d Pennsylvania, of Indiana County—sick.

As stated above, the patients began to reach the hospital soon after 6 o'clock. Medical men and citizens flocked in from all quarters to tender their services. The most serious cases were first provided with cots, and their cares attended to. All of the others were provided for as speedily as possible. Every room and all the halls in the building was filled with cots.

Mrs. BIERWELL, SPRAGUE, HUNTER, CRANE, and other ladies residing in that section of the City, with the thoughtfulness characteristic of their sex came, accompanied by servants, laden with tea-cakes, meat, lemonade, bread, gruel, and other articles. The convalescents who were permitted to eat, were both gratified and astonished at the reception they met with and the treatment they received—some of them not having for months tasted palatable food, and some of them for seven days having been crowded on board the *State of Maine*. Among the medical gentlemen present hard at work, we noticed Drs. Mason, Dudley; House Surgeon, Colton; Surgeons Gilfillan, Dodge and Burge; Physicians Hallett, Chapman, Clark and J. W. Crane; of the Trustees of the College, Messrs. Rutgers and Heerdt, and of the citizen's Committee, Messrs. C. J. Sprague, Blatchworthy, Howard and others.

Yellow Fever and Quarantine Regulations.

A CARD FROM MAYOR OPDYKE.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 12, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your paper of this morning contains a bitter and ungrounded attack on me, copied from the *American Medical Times*. It is based on the action of the Mayor and Commissioners of Health, at the meeting of the Board on the 16th day of June last. That action, so far from endangering the public health from yellow fever, resolved, as it was intended, in the furnishing of full hospital protection to the people of New-York against any danger from yellow fever patients arriving at Quarantine.

The facts are these: On that day the Health Officer, Dr. GUNN, reported to the Board that the floating hospital ship (*Nightingale*, then in the lower bay, in good order, only needed physicians, nurses and supplies to make her ready for patients; that the State law required the Commissioners of Emigration to receive and provide hospital accommodation for all persons arriving at Quarantine affected with contagious or infectious disease; that he had asked the Commissioners, in compliance with their duty under the law, to provide for yellow fever patients by furnishing attendants and supplies for the floating hospital, and that they had declined to do so.

As the season was at hand when yellow fever patients might be expected, it was deemed necessary by the Commissioners of Health, on the above statement of the Health Officer, that prompt measures should be taken to provide safe hospital accommodations for such as should arrive. It was accordingly determined that the Mayor, who is made by law one of the Commissioners of Emigration, should attend the next meeting of that Board, to take place in two days thereafter, and request it to take immediate action as to furnishing the hospital ship. As to any patients who might arrive meantime, it was necessary that such should be sent somewhere, and as it was known that the Hospital at Quarantine and others on Staten Island, as well as the Ward's Island Hospitals, were under the charge of the Commissioners of Emigration, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Health Officer be requested to send any cases of yellow fever which may come into his hands at Quarantine, to such of the Hospitals under the charge of the Commissioners of Emigration, as he may deem most appropriate, during the pendency of negotiations with the said Commissioners as to the support of the Floating Hospital.

It was neither expressed in the resolution, nor was it in fact for one moment, intended that Dr. GUNN should be requested by the Board to take yellow fever patients to Ward's Island, as is asserted by the person who wrote the abusive article referred to.

This action of the Commissioners of Health was followed by the adoption of a resolution at the next meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration, at which I was present, proposing to advance the necessary funds, until then withheld, to furnish the Floating Hospital with attendants and supplies.

Thus the action which is made the pretext of a violent complaint, was in fact that which compelled the furnishing of safe means of avoiding the danger pretended to be complained of.

The Board of Commissioners of Health have applied themselves most industriously and conscientiously to the sanitary interests committed to their charge, giving prompt attention to every complaint, and guarding with zeal and efficiency the public health.

The attack thus answered, like previous attacks on me in the same journal, is so obviously prompted by disappointed hopes of place, rather than by any regard for the sanitary interests of the City, that I should have deemed it unworthy of notice, had not its gross misrepresentations related to a subject on which the public mind is always sensitive.

GEORGE OPDYKE.

OBITUARY.

A Tribute to the Late Capt. Brewster.

Capt. E. GEORGE BREWSTER, of Company C, First Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, who fell at the battle of Gaines' Mill, Va., on Friday, June 27, deserves more than an ordinary passing notice. A direct descendant of Elder BREWSTER, of the *Mayflower*, he inherited a love of country, a devotion to the Union, a high regard for things sacred and noble common to few. Capt. BREWSTER was a native of Scio, Allegheny County, New-York, where in his boyhood days he was beloved for his gentle, kind and amiable qualities of heart. As a graduate of the Alfred Academy, for meritorious attainments, he had few superiors. As the years of his boyhood rolled away he went to New-York City, where he for several years occupied a very honorable position in a prominent mercantile house, whose confidence he ever enjoyed; but the troublous times of 1857 and '58 caused revulsions and changes in business, which brought Capt. BREWSTER into the establishment of the Messrs. SCRANTON, at Oxford Furnace, N. J., at which place he resided when the first call for troops was issued. Capt. BREWSTER at once enlisted as a soldier in a company organized at Oxford Furnace, under command of Capt. ROBERT MCALLISTER, now Lieutenant-Colonel of the First New-Jersey, and the company proceeded to Trenton, N. J.; but although this company had been nominally accepted, they, with two others from the same County, (Warren,) could not go in Gen. RENTON'S Brigade, as it had already forty companies. The company, after remaining at Trenton a few days, was disbanded, and the soldiers honorably discharged, many of them going to other States and enlisting. Capt. BREWSTER and a few others, waiting for another call for troops, which soon followed, joined Company C, First Regiment, New-Jersey Volunteers, of which he was made Sergeant, and soon after promoted to a lieutenancy; and upon the promotion of Capt. WM. BIRNEY to the Majority of the Fourth New-Jersey Volunteers, he was unanimously chosen Captain. Possessing an ardent nature, a generous soul, and a tall, commanding form, he carried an enthusiasm into the ranks such as few men can excite; the writer of this once heard his General remark before a large party of officers that he considered Captain BREWSTER one of the finest line officers in the brigade. That he gave his services and his life to his country from high and noble convictions of duty, there is not a doubt. A large circle of relatives and friends mourn their early loss; it is not known that he ever had a single enemy.

"None knew him but to love him,
None named him but to praise."

In him the nation loses one of its worthiest citizens and bravest defenders; he lived respected, honored, loved; he died as

PORTER'S MORTAR FLOTILLA.

Doings at Ship Island—A Trip to Pensacola—Off for the Mississippi—The Trip up to Vicksburgh—Attacked by Guerrillas.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

OFF VICKSBURGH, MORTAR FLOTILLA, Monday, June 23, 1862.

The mortar flotilla, after the capture of New-Orleans, as the readers of the TIMES will remember, was sent to Ship Island, to await the arrival of the Flag Officer with his big ship, and while there we were sent off in couples to look for rebel vessels running the blockade of Mobile. This was a source of employment very congenial to our tastes, though there were so many "bummers" out that one could scarce hope to derive any benefit from prize-money. If a sail hove in sight and we gave chase to it, a dozen mortar schooners would heave in sight also, and all be after the same object. At times we would make out a steamer, but that kind of vessel was too much for us "on a wind;" and though we nearly sunk two or three, we succeeded in capturing none.

Sickness at last broke out in the flotilla, and we were ordered to Pensacola to recruit. We were enjoying ourselves greatly there, living on fresh sheep's head and Pompano, lying under the awnings and making the most of the invigorating sea breeze, when the old *Miami* came into port, and brought dispatches for Capt. PORTER. Soon after she anchored the signal went up, "Underway id get," and then there was a great bustle in the fleet. No one knew whither we were bound, but hoped that the long-looked for attack on Mobile was coming off. In half an hour every vessel was under way and heating out the harbor, the steamers belonging to the flotilla following as fast as possible. Our hopes were doomed to disappointment, however, for when outside, signal went up, "Rendezvous at Pass a l'Outre," and away we went as fast as a five-knot breeze could carry us, every commander being told to "make the best of his way." This was on the evening of the 3d of June. On the 7th we were all in the Mississippi, and on our way (under tow of our steamers) to New-Orleans.

We learned now, for the first time, that the mortar flotilla had been sent for to go to Vicksburgh, the ships finding it impossible to do anything with that place, as they were not able to elevate their guns to reach the rebel batteries on the heights.

On the evening of the 8th of June we were all anchored in line off "Slaughterhouse Point." The old mud was washed off; we were newly painted, so that we looked as trim as if we had just come out of dock.

Thousands of people flocked to see the novel sight, and having heard so much of the mortar fleet, they were rather surprised to find this formidable flotilla consisting of nothing more than wooden vessels. They had been led to believe they were iron-clad, and carried each four mortars.

On the 11th of June we began to move up in two of the steamers. We were delayed three days in hunting up provisions, as there was not a storeship in port that contained anything but beef, pork and bread, and finally we had to start on short allowance.

The trip up the river was delightful in the extreme. We, who were towed comfortably along, enjoyed it greatly, but it was exceedingly hard on the Captain and officers of the steamer, who had to keep the most unceasing watchfulness, night and day, to keep them and ourselves from running into the banks and on sand-bars. It was impossible to procure pilots; those who were acquainted with the river being unwilling to go under any circumstances. So the Naval officers had to trust to their own judgment in moving up this rapid river, with its crooked turns, eddies, logs and bars, and hidden dangers of all kinds. No accident occurred during the voyage up to Vicksburgh. The river was high as we went up—higher than it has been for many years. Crevasses of great extent have taken place, and all along the river entire plantations are overflowed to above the first floor of the houses, destroying all the crops, and almost reducing the inhabitants to a state of starvation.

On the 18th we had a little excitement on passing Ellis Cliffs, a place about twenty miles below Natchez. At this point the current runs with a velocity unknown in any other part of the river, and the bend is very short. It is considered a most dangerous place by all the pilots, and great precautions have to be used in passing there. The flotilla had been steaming in "close order" all day, and opened a little to go through the turn at Ellis Cliffs, to avoid danger of fouling each other, the *Octorara*, Capt. PEARCE, leading. The vessels had all got through safely except the *Owasco* and *Jackson*, and it was doubtful at one time whether they were moving or not, when suddenly concealed riflemen opened on those two vessels, and then a heavy gun, placed high up in the face of the bluffs, belched forth its rifle balls, cutting the water up about them. But the flotilla is always prepared for such events, and a few rounds from the *Jackson* and *Owasco* put the assailants to flight.

On the 18th we passed a place called Quitman's Landing, where the *Jackson* made signal, "Enemy in sight on starboard beam." The *Octorara* made signal, "She signals the enemy if seen," and no sooner was the word known than all the vessels opened on the *only* hill in sight, with mortars, grape, canister, shell and shrapnel. It appears the Captain of the *Jackson* saw at this other point a military wagon, with six horses, seven or two of mules, (military rig,) a number of men mounted, and two officers on horseback superintending the stream. We learned three miles further up the strong ba[r]ge that they were engaged in erecting quite a battery.

One of the mortar shells burst right over the group, scattering them in all directions.

On the 20th we anchored at Vicksburgh, where we found the *Richmond*, *Brooklyn*, *Oneida*, *Iroquois*, *Wissahickon*, *Sciota*, and one or two other gunboats, waiting for the Flag-officer's arrival. On the 21st the *Octorara*, with Capt. Jack's "bummer" alongside, went up with the range and fired a shell into the old fields near the town, and in range of the fort, when batteries opened on her, without doing three or four shots with her. The *Octorara* gave them two or three any damage. hundred pound rifle, one of which exploded on the parapet of the highest fort, showing the rebels that they were not out of range.

Four more of the mortar schooners came up today, (making 16 here,) in tow of the *Empire Parish* and the *Fox*. The *Fox* was disabled in her main-and "Ellis Cliffs," hull. The *Empire Parish* was disabled in her machinery, and they had to drop down about 3,000 yards below the town, where they opened on the batteries with the mortars—the bombs setting fire to the town and driving the rebels out. When the damages to the steamer were repaired, the mortar vessels passed through unmolested. The rebels did not know the character of the mortar vessels, but took them for transports.

MONDAY, June 23, 1862.

Flag-Officer FARRAGUT arrived in sight on the 25th, with one of the mortar-schooners in tow of the *Hartford*.

As soon as he anchored the order was given to go into position, and on the night of the 25th all the vessels were towed up to the places they were to occupy. The masts were all dressed up as at Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and the old dodge of placing them behind a point of wood was played upon the rebels again,—this time, though, they were closer to the batteries; those on the right bank being 2,100 yards off, those on the left from 2,800 to 3,300. After moving ahead from one position to the other, as it was found the enemy's shot could not touch them, the mortars opened on the 26th to obtain ranges; and, after firing leisurely all that day with great effect on the largest battery, they stopped at sunset. The next morning early they commenced again, and although the rebels tried their best to destroy them, they laid as snugly behind their leafy covert as could be desired, dropping the bombs into the forts as regularly as clock-work. Capt. ELLET, of the Ram Fleet, came over to see the firing, and went around amongst the vessels; he said he had never witnessed such precision, and wondered that the forts were not blown to atoms.

The batteries were silenced very early in the day, but the mortars still kept on, hoping to dismount the guns. At 4 o'clock the firing stopped to allow the crews to get something to eat, when a spiteful water battery of six guns, about 1,500 yards distant, opened, hitting the headmost schooner. But fire was soon checked, for shells were thrown rapidly into the battery, knocking the earth about in a wonderful manner, and screen sloped for the night.

From 8 o'clock P. M. until 8½, all the mortars opened on the town and forts, firing as fast as they could, keeping seven and eight shells in the air all the time. The practice was very satisfactory, and the officers felt confident that the ships would pass through without much danger, as no very correct firing could be obtained at the forts with such an avalanche of mortar shells pouring among the gunners, combined with the shrapnel, grape, canister and shell, that would be fired by the ships. The morning of the 28th of June was looked forward to with much anxiety by all the commanding officers. No one knew exactly how many guns there were in Vicksburgh, as according to different accounts the number ranged from 30 to 70, but the former came nearer to the mark.

Four o'clock A. M. of the 28th was the time appointed for the attack on Vicksburgh. What part the army was to take no one knew; but a body of 3,000 men (instead of 6,000 that Gen. BUTLER had promised to send) could do but little toward driving out 15,000 rebels, *so they concluded to do nothing* but stand by, to occupy in case the rebels yielded. At 4 A. M., precisely, the *Oneida*, *Iroquois*, *Wissahickon* and *Richmond*, in the order in which they are named, started past the batteries, the mortar-steamers trying to get up with the first water-battery in time to enfilade it while they were passing; but the above-mentioned ships were too quick for them. The *Hartford*, *Pinola* and *Sciota* were some distance behind, and the *Brooklyn*, *Kennebec* and *Katahdin* were further still.

By the time Flag-Officer FARRAGUT got up near the batteries, the *Octorara*, *Westfield*, *Clifton*, *Miami*, *Harriet Lane*, *Jackson* and *Owasco* (the mortar-steamers) were ready to support him, by enfilading a spiteful water-battery which he had to pass.

For half an hour the mortars were throwing in their shell as fast as they could, shrapnel burst over the forts, and the air was literally filled with projectiles. Many more shot and shell were fired here than at Forts Jackson and St. Philip, for the ships that passed through had a continuous line of batteries to run for over two miles. Still on they went and passed through safely, notwithstanding the boast of Gen. LOVELL, that he would sink the whole party, and make a second Thermopylæ of Vicksburgh and its environs. After the *Hartford*, *Sciota* and *Pinola* passed, the forts turned their attention to the mortar-steamers.

The *Jackson* was the first one disabled. She received a shell near the water-line, which went through the spar deck and burst in the wheel-house, killing the steersman and knocking to pieces the wheel-house and steering-apparatus. The *Clifton* at once went to her assistance, and while taking her in tow, a 7-inch shell passed through her boilers, killing instantly seven men, including those in the magazine, and scalding many others. Twenty-four of her crew jumped overboard, and the *Jackson*, instead of requiring assistance, was now picking up the *Clifton's* men from the water, only two of whom were drowned. The *Westfield* then tried her hand at assisting the two disabled vessels, but as she approached the *Clifton*, a rifle shell passed through her wheel-house, cutting an arm of the wheel, and after performing a few curious gyrations, was picked up on deck without doing more than temporary injury. In the meantime, the *Octorara* got alongside the *Clifton* and towed her in to the bank out of the line of fire. It was more than an hour after the casualty before it could be ascertained how many dead there were still below, or what was the extent of damage. The other vessels got off with slight damage, and only the foremost mortar-schooner was hit, the shot or shell not passing through their strong bows. I have not yet learned the casualties on board the Flag-Officer's vessels. The *Hartford*, however, had but one killed and eleven wounded.

We are now lying on our oars, reconnoitering the enemy and throwing an occasional shell in whenever a movement is made. The enemy do not fire any more, though our vessels are all in easy range. There seems to be no one moving about in the vicinity of the batteries, and but for a dust now and then in the distance, Vicksburgh looks like a city of the dead. The rebel powder is very poor and their guns have no great range, though they have some heavy rifled cannon, judging from the shot picked up.

The crews of the mortar fleet are in good health, ready for another fight still, when the vessels will be about used up. They have done, however, more than was expected of them, and could not have done better.

OPERATIONS AGAINST VICKSBURGH.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

OPPOSITE VICKSBURGH, Wednesday, July 2, 1862.

Last Thursday, the mortar vessels, sloops of war and gunboats of Flag-Officer FARRAGUT's fleet arrived below here.

Lying below the city now before us, our officers saw its strength, but resolved nevertheless on an immediate attack. It was necessary there should be a cooperating naval fleet above the town, and Flag-Officer DAVIS' fleet had not arrived. Early next morning it was resolved a portion of the vessels should run by. At first dawning of day signals were given, and seven vessels started, in the following order: Gunboats *Oneida* and *Wissahicon* leading; sloops-of-war *Iroquois* and *Richmond* next, followed by the gunboats *Pinola* and *Sciota*; the flagship *Hartford* last. Instantly as they came in range the batteries opened. Rifle and round shot whistled among the masts, and often "hulled" the vessels with rapid and terrible broadsides. Our fleet answered, and the immense improvements recently made in war vessels' ordnance became manifest. So accurate was the return fire, that every battery was speedily enveloped in clouds of dust, and the gunners again and again driven from their posts, only to be forced back by bayonets in the rear.

Just below, the splendid mortar fleet of Commodore PORTER had commenced playing, and a shower of missiles fell into and around the doomed city. Buildings were scattered, and soldiers and citizens fled hastily away. The morning air drove down upon stream and city the dense smoke of conflict, and one of the most terrible cannonades of the war went on, each combatant hidden from the other's view. Three shot went plunging through the *Richmond's* hull, and two cut her rigging. A couple were killed and seven wounded; among the latter HOWARD T. MOFFAT, Master's Mate, had his left arm torn off at the elbow. The same vessel was struck twenty-five times at Fort Jackson. Every vessel was hit. On board the *Hartford*, one man was killed and two wounded, and in all twenty-five injured and ten killed. Frequently "slowing" to deliver more effectually their broadsides, the vessels shelled every battery, and tore up the works with shot, yet whenever firing slackened, fresh men from troops behind rushed forward to the guns. One hour and forty minutes the attack lasted, when our vessels, finding further effort useless, passed on and came to anchor above. Without a land force nothing could be done. Gen. VAN DORN, with 19,000 men, occupied the town. No landing was possible, and fresh troops constantly took the place of those exhausted. Some of the up-river rams, which had arrived down a day or two previously, were sent to watch the Yazoo River. Up it the rebel monster gunboat *Arkansas*, iron-clad, and reported completely finished, had been taken for completion from Memphis, and might at any moment issue out. And thus matters rested until Sunday. Were it wished, Vicksburgh could have been leveled to the ground; but such a course would have proved barren of results. There is every reason to believe the rebels count that fate, hoping thereby to excite that already dawning sympathy of virtuous Johnny. "Mississippi knows not how to surrender," was the answer made weeks ago, when Flag-Officer FARRAGUT first appeared before its largest city, and they really seem to be ashamed of the wretched "last ditches" so far dug South. Vicksburgh cannot be taken by the navy, although it may be destroyed, and we will have to patiently wait until a land force arrives. Determined that they should have little rest, Commodore PORTER improved the position of his mortar vessels, and at short intervals threw shell. The rebels from their batteries thought our fleet lay at the bend, and that troops were being landed. It was, apparently, a tempting opportunity for "boarding," throwing overwhelming bodies on the two or three thousand soldiers that might be opposed to them, and by one grand *coup de main* gaining success. Doubtless VAN DORN was in ecstacies over the sudden idea, and his evil genius prompted him to make one of the boldest, and as it proved, most unsuccessful dashes yet undertaken. Cautiously marching 6,000 troops out from their camps, far behind the bluffs, he skirted the woods, passed unseen below the vessels on that side of the river, and cautiously approached his intended victims. Hidden in dense timber, he deployed his troops with the rare military skill of a veteran; and when two hundred yards from the river ordered a charge. Uttering an exceedingly terrifying yell, the buccaneer multitude rushed forward, and so quickly, that they were surprised themselves at arriving so soon upon the open bank, and still more at being greeted by a terrible discharge of grape. Quicker than the approach was the retreat, and a headlong flight ensued. Some hundreds were for a few moments seen struggling waist-deep through a swamp, while other regiments were ordered near to prevent any attack upon the miring warriors. Three were captured, but the number killed and wounded is unknown. The prisoners stated that VAN DORN and BRECKINRIDGE were at Vicksburgh, and would endeavor, at every cost, to hold it. They belonged to regiments, one of which numbered two hundred, the other a hundred and fifty men. Gen. DUNCAN and three Captains, with thirty privates, according to them, were killed during the fleet's passage.

Finding that Vicksburgh would hold out, Flag-Officer FARRAGUT determined to open the Mississippi in another way, namely: by cutting a canal across the bend, and leaving Vicksburgh far to one side. Instantly the work commenced. Negroes were gathered from every plantation around, and three or four hundred of them set to work. The canal is already partly finished, and in a week will be completed. The bed is to be sunk eight feet below water level. Naval officers are confident of its success. Were the river rising instead of falling there would be little doubt but that the work might be brought to a successful issue. As it is, the probabilities are of its failing. No rebel forces are upon the bank opposite Vicksburgh, and from there it is easy to view the city, and the position of the batteries and fleets. Yesterday I visited Commodore PORTER's mortar fleet. It is composed of seven steamers and twenty schooners, commanded by DAVID D. PORTER, probably the best naval officer in the United States service. The names of the steamers and their officers are as follows:

Octorara, flag-ship, GEORGE BROWN, Executive Officer; *Westfield*, Commander W. B. RENDAN; *Harriet Lane*, J. [illegible] WAINWRIGHT; *Clifton*, C. H. BALDWIN; *Miami*, A.M. HARRELL; *Owasco*, JOHN GUEST; *J. P. Jackson*, S.E. WOODWORTH. The officers commanding divisions of the mortar flotilla are: Lieut. WATSON SMITH, commanding First Division; Lieut. W. W. GARAN, commanding Second Division; Lieut. R. R. BRIDGE, commanding Third Division.

These vessels are those of them shot-proof, and had it not been for the following precautions, numerous casualties must have happened: Masts and sides are completely draped with branches, and lying, as they do, close to the bank, it is impossible to see them at any distance. They seem a part of the surrounding forests, and hostile shot have to be directed by guesswork.

RUNNING THE BATTERIES AT VICKSBURGH.

The annexed letter from a young Baltimorean, on board the United States steamer *Hartford*, the flagship of Commodore FARRAGUT, gives a graphic description of the passage of the Vicksburgh forts on the 28th ult. by the fleet:

UNITED STATES STEAMER HARTFORD,
MISSISSIPPI RIVER, THREE MILES ABOVE VICKSBURGH,
June 30, 1862.

DEAR FATHER: Yesterday morning, at about 2½ o'clock, we got under way, and under a most galling fire passed the City of Vicksburgh, and are now anchored above the city some three miles, in company with four of the advance boats of Flag-Officer DAVIS, of the Upper Mississippi Flotilla. The project of silencing and capturing the batteries at the City of Vicksburgh, Miss., had been in contemplation for some time, in order to effectually open the river, and it was at first thought that the squadron under Commodore FARRAGUT could accomplish this end alone, but a reconnoissance made a month since induced the belief that we could not attain a sufficient elevation with our guns to reach the rebel batteries located on the bluffs. Accordingly the mortar fleet of Commodore PORTER, which was then lying at Pensacola, was sent for, and after the lapse of a month all the vessels of the fleet were towed up the river and anchored below the City of Vicksburgh.

This ship, together with the *Richmond* and *Brooklyn*, arrived some three or four days previous to the fight. The navigation of the river with large ships had to be made with extreme caution, and rendered it necessary to come to anchor at night, so that our progress up the river was very slow. A part of our fleet was left at New-Orleans and Baton Rouge, but a majority of the vessels were brought up the river.

On the 26th inst. the bomb flotilla opened fire on the batteries, but met with very little response. Their isbors, however, only continued during daylight. The nature of the country in and around Vicksburgh rendered it admirably adapted for defensive operations, and the rebels seemed to have taken advantage of it, and mounted guns in every commanding position. Their increased strength was apparent, and indicated that no time had been thrown away since our first reconnoissance was made.

The City of Vicksburgh is located on the side of a hill, which slopes gradually down to the water's edge. Guns were mounted in front of the city, back of the city, to the sides of the city, in fact, in the city. No thought seemed to be given to the safety of the place, their desire to bar the passage of vessels up the river predominating over all else.

Just as the day began to dawn, on the morning of the 16th, the rebel batteries opened on us. The *Richmond*, *Sciota* and *Oneida* preceded us, while the *Brooklyn* and the gunboats brought up the rear. By the time we had got in complete range it was fully daylight, and an immense shower of solid shot was poured into us. The fire seemed to come from columbiads, and was particularly directed on the flagship. Our starboard battery was belching forth a fearful hail on the rebels, whilst we were going at such a slow rate of speed as to scarcely give us steerage way. Most of their batteries mounted one or two guns, and were scattered over the whole surface of the hill. Some were mounted behind earthworks, while some were protected by solid rocks.

We were so close to the batteries that the men could be seen working the guns, and waving their hats in defiance. Most of their shots were too high to disable us, but completely tore our rigging to pieces. They also cut off about seven or eight feet of our maintopsail yard, but the topfit prevented it from falling. A solid shot struck us just at the water's edge, and lodged in a room filled with sand shell, or shell containing sand, which we used as solid shot in case of emergency. Our mizzen rigging was torn in shreds, and had only been left by Flag-officer FARRAGUT about two minutes before it was struck. It will be necessary for us to have new knees in some parts of the ship, which are cut in two by shot.

During the engagement the mortar fleet was firing rapidly, as also the steamer of the mortar fleet, which came up near enough to send their ride shot into the batteries.

When our fire was directed on any particular battery the rebels would desert their guns until our attention was directed to others, when they would return and open upon us again. After being under fire for about two hours in front of the city, and finding that we could not bring our guns to bear any longer, we started ahead fast, the shot still dropping around us, and soon came to anchor out of range of their guns. We lost only one man killed, but had several slightly wounded.

The sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, after engaging the batteries for nearly two hours, dropped below again. Capt. CRAVEN has orders not to leave any batteries behind without silencing them, and finding it impossible to effectually silence them, fell back again, and now lies below the city, in company with the *Kennebec*, *Katahdin*, and Commodore PORTER's Mortar Fleet.

We used six second shrapnel during the entire fight, and must have killed a great many of the enemy, though they had no more men exposed than were necessary to work the guns.

Gen. WILLIAMS is in command of the Federal forces, and has some four thousand men here, including NIM's Boston Battery, and his army will soon be increased by ten thousand men from Gen. HALLECK's army. We will then attack them again, and, with the aid of the army, take possession of the batteries at all hazards.

The casualties in the fleet are few, and I escaped uninjured, and am well, and ready and willing to try it again.

Your affectionate son,
ALBERT.

NEWS FROM MEMPHIS.

Dispatches from Memphis, under date of 7th, 10 A. M., communicate some intelligence of importance, touching affairs in that quarter. The writer says:

"A colored mail carrier was arrested, and a large number of letters to different parties in the city were taken from him, fastening treasonable correspondence upon several citizens, who will be looked after. The negro tried to escape, but was caught.

Mrs. GALLOWAY, wife of the late Memphian Postmaster GALLOWAY, was arrested yesterday for carrying on treasonable correspondence with the rebels. Several letters from men in the army to persons here were found in her house. In accordance with the late military order, preparations were immediately made to put her outside the Federal lines.

Several copies of the Grenada *Appeal* of the 3d were in this city yesterday.

A gentleman who left Grenada Wednesday last, reports the following: Large numbers of Confederate troops are going from Tupelo, late BRADENBAUGH's Headquarters, to Water Valley, about forty miles south of Holly Springs. It was rumored at Grenada, the day before our informant left, that PRICE was somewhere on the Mississippi Central Railroad, between Grenada and Grand Junction, and would retake Memphis.

On Saturday JEFF. THOMPSON was at Senatobia, forty miles from Memphis, from which point the informant had to walk. He (THOMPSON) was busily engaged, with his whole force, trying to prevent persons coming toward Memphis. Nearly all the Government stores had been moved from Grenada. That which remained upon the railroad platform is ready to be sent off at a moment's warning. There were from two thousand to three thousand Confederate troops at Grenada when my informant left. The Confederates had burned all the trestle work of the bridges between Memphis and Goldwater Station, on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad. No iron was taken up as reported.

The steamers *Sunshine* and *W. H. Brown*, from Vicksburgh, yesterday, bring meagre intelligence, as follows:

Bombardment by the batteries continues slowly. Com. PORTER has some twenty mortars in position below the town, and Com. DAVIS six above. The batteries replied slowly to the fire of the mortars. The water will probably be let into the canal on Sunday.

The *Mississippian* of the 2d has an account of its editor, who visited Vicksburgh after the engagement of Sunday last. He thinks the Federals were fired on by a salute of the rebels in honor of the reported victory at Richmond, just received. Some of the thirteen guns were fired shotted. The Federals immediately opened furiously upon the city, keeping up a bombardment until twelve o'clock at night. The shells struck principally in the vicinity of the Catholic Church. The effect of the shells was terrific.

The editor of the *Mississippian* had just entered the city, when, the the shells coming uncomfortably near, he was advised to retreat, and accordingly retreated. The next morning, Monday, he entered the city again. All was quiet, except the bustle of preparation, moving furniture and things of value. He rode through the city to observe the effect of the bombardment, and was impressed with the comparative slight damage done. Probably five hundred shots were counted. In some instances the shell passed through a row of houses, leaving a hole scarcely larger than itself to pass through, and on reaching the hill, there exploded.

One 13-inch shell from a mortar entered the bluffs to a depth of five or ten feet. No fires originated from the explosion of the shells. The enemy are evidently not desirous of burning the town, or they would have used incendiary shell.

On Monday, at 2 P. M., the Federals reopened with their mortars, and kept up a constant fire till Tuesday evening, at 4 o'clock. On Wednesday morning all was quiet. The rebels report one of Commodore FARRAGUT's boats sunk and others badly cut up. It is not so, however."

DISABLED SOLDIERS ARRIVED HERE.

Sick and Wounded Soldiers at the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn.

Of the sick and wounded soldiers who arrived here last evening from the Peninsula upon the *Empire State*, from Fortress Monroe, one hundred and twenty-five were placed on a tug and landed at the foot of Montague-street, and by means of litters and a Massachusetts ambulance, immediately transferred to the Long Island College Hospital, on Henry, near Pacific-street. The boat landed at about 6 o'clock P. M., and the Trustees of the College only had ten minutes' notice, and then it was only to provide for ninety-six, but so complete were the arrangements of the Hospital, and so zealous were all connected with it and other citizens to do for the soldiers, that by 10½ o'clock P. M., the whole 125 had been supplied with medical aid, food, and in many instances clothing, and these noble fellows, for the first time in many weeks, were prepared to take a comfortable night's rest.

The following is a very full list of the sick and wounded, with the number of regiment to which they belong, their place of residence, and all other particulars, such as could be obtained at a hasty interview with each by our reporter:

George H. Fleetham, 16th New-York, of Deposite, St. Lawrence County, N. Y.—wounded in leg.

J. B. Atkins, 2d Maine—injured in back by shell.

John Lester, 1st Excelsior, of Paterson, N. J.—wounded in foot.

S. O. Burnham, 2d New-Hampshire, of Haverhill, Mass.—wounded.

Alber Hamilton, 2d New-Hampshire, of Great Falls—wounded.

Thomas Stenbarit, 16th Michigan, Co. G, of Lansing—wounded.

M. McJuerny, Co. I, 6th U. S. Reg. Inf.—wounded.

Corporal J. S. Beech, Co. C, 2d U. S. Infantry—in left hand, badly.

John Gleason, 14th U. S. Infantry—arm.

George W. Carlton, 22d Massachusetts, of North Reading—leg.

G. C. Martin, Co. K, 6th Vermont, of Salmon Falls—left leg and arm.

Samuel Sager, Co. G, 8th Pennsylvania Reserve, of West Newtown—chest.

Michael Whalen, 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry, of Philadelphia—left thigh.

Frederick Hair, 2d U. S. Infantry—wounded in thigh and hand.

John B. Kain, Co. K, 2d Delaware—was jammed between two wagons at Fair Oaks.

Sergt. E. S. Wormell, Co. C, 5th Maine, of Saco—wounded in arm.

Charles H. Wallace, Co. B, 5th Maine, of Bangor—wounded in right thigh.

Richard Scott, 2d U. S. Infantry, of Syracuse, N. Y.—wounded in head and shoulder.

Wm. H. Murry, 101st Pennsylvania, resides near Pittsburgh, Penn.—fever.

James Scott, Co. K, 2d U. S. Cavalry, resides in Albany, N. Y.—fever.

Philo Bearce, Co. D, 1st Maine, of Springfield—fever, very low.

C. A. Whitney, 2d Maine, of Elna—fever, convalescent.

James W. Crumley, 74th New-York, of Bethel, New-York—wounded in back, and lost the use of both legs. This young man's mother resides at No. 170 Morgan-street, Jersey City.

Daniel Gordon, 56th New-York—fever.

Sergeant Steine, 8th Illinois—fever.

Wm. Collins, Co. F, 10th New-York, resides in Brooklyn—wounded in foot.

Jacob Sipe, 103d Pennsylvania Volunteers, of Butler County—fever.

John H. Cormay, Co. C, 7th Penn. Reserve, of Lapland County, Penn.—wounded in both legs.

Charles Lowell, 11th Maine, of Springfield—fever.

James Shay, 15th Massachusetts, of Smithfield, R. I.—fever, convalescent.

Wm. H. Tighe, Co. K, 88th New-York—fever.

S. G. Bromley, Co. K, 96th New-York, of Lewis, Essex County—fever.

Sylvester Putnam, Co. E, 56th Penn. Volunteers, of Granville, Bradford County, Penn.—disease of kidneys.

Joseph Charleeworth, 64th New-York, of Ottawa, Cattaraugus County—fever.

Wm. Holmes, 1st Michigan, of Superior—fever.

Geo. Smith, Co. C, 6th N. H., of Exeter—fever.

A. J. Reid, Co. K, 44th New York, of Lake, Washington County, N. Y.—fever, convalescent.

John Mooney, 69th New-York, of No. 61 Marion-street, New-York City—sprained back.

Michael Deebar, Co. I, 2d Maine, of Portland—wounded.

John Leitch, 9th Massachusetts Band, of Boston—wounded in head.

Patrick Garry, Co. I, 9th Massachusetts, of East Boston—wounded in arm and hip.

Stillman D. Nash, 6th New-Hampshire, of Gilsum—dysentery.

Geo. W. Henshaw, 103d Pennsylvania, of Butler County—convalescent.

John A. Kistler, 147th Pennsylvania, Perry County—fever.

Charles Rancy, Co. F, 10th New-York, of No. 147 Willoughby-street, Brooklyn—fever.

Charles A. Field, Co. F, 6th New-Hampshire, of Marlborough—weakness.

George Wood, Co. E, 12th U. S. Infantry, of Springfield, Illinois.

(Wood wants to see W. H. Gourley, of the Naval Office, New-York City.)

Oscar L. Gardner, Co. I, 6th Illinois Cavalry, of Blackberry—fever, convalescent.

Lewis Hutchings, 1st Massachusetts, of Biddeford, Maine—fever.

Joseph Johnson, 48th Penn., of Pottsville—fever.

John C. Estler, Co. E, 83d Pennsylvania, of Erie County—fever.

W. McCaverty, 100th New-York, of Perry County, Penn.—fever.

Frank Hager, 101st Penn., of Tioga, Penn.—fever.

Henry Gaylord, 101st Pennsylvania, Tioga—fever.

Peter W. Heitrich, Co. C, 103d Pennsylvania, of Armstrong County, Penn.—fever.

David Heitrich, (brother of the above,) Co. C, 103d Pennsylvania, of Armstrong County—fever.

James W. Saxton, Co. F, 103d Pennsylvania, of Clarion County—fever.

S. G. Corbin, 42d New-York, of Chenango County.

Wm. M. Barr, 103d Pennsylvania, of Armstrong County—fever.

R. B. Anderson, 1st Regiment Berdan's Sharpshooters, of Perrysville, Ohio—fever.

Henry F. Jackson, Co. F, 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry, of Philadelphia—fever.

Bosswell Insse, 85th New-York, of Bristol, N. Y.—wounded.

David S. Gay, 6th Vermont, of Chelsea—fever.

Thomas Turner, 61st New-York, of New-York City—rheumatism.

Amos Russell, 6th N. Y. Cavalry, of Hartford, N. Y.—fever.

Charles Kalee, Co. A, 2d Michigan, of Detroit—wounded in leg.

James McCary, 1st Excelsior, of Roxbury, Mass.—fever.

Wm. McElfresh, Co. C, 103d Pennsylvania, of Armstrong County—fever.

James Reynolds, 93d New-York, of South Adams, Mass.—fever.

A. R. Foote, Co. B, 3d Michigan, of Grand Rapids—wounded in chest.

John McCarty, Co. K, 2d New-York, of New-York City—fever, convalescent.

F. McCambridge, Sergeant, Co. F, 15th Massachusetts, of Worcester—fever.

James Brady, 3d U. S. Infantry—wounded in arm.

George Austin, 3d U. S. Infantry, of Boston—in shoulder.

Wm. J. Sisson, Co. K, 98th N. Y., of Bristol—sick.

Albert S. Isham, Co. G, First Berdan's Sharpshooters, of Blue Mound, Wis.—fever.

John R. Schaffer, Co. D, 105th Pennsylvania, of West Liberty—fever.

L. Lampman, Co. K, 4th Michigan, of Howell—in back.

Corp. J. Tucker, Co. K, 4th Michigan, of Fowlerville—fingers.

Henry Petre, Co. K, 4th Michigan, of Angola, Ind.—shoulder.

Albert W. Deming, 93d N. Y., of Greenwich—sick.

Aldrech Aldshemer, 93d New-York, of Moosac Falls, N. Y.—sick.

Wm. H. Baker, Co. G, 1st New-York, of Addison, Steuben County—sick.

Wm. Slick, 101st Pennsylvania, of Bedford—sick.

Michael Cass, Co. F, 1st Regt. U. S. Cavaly, of New-York City—wounded in hip and thumb.

Wm. Stull, Co. D, 85th Pennsylvania, of Washington County—fever.

J. S. Sherman, 105th Pennsylvania, of Chenango—sick.

Orland Harmon, 27th New-York, of Binghamton—wounded in shoulder.

Wm. H. Casper, 3d Michigan, of Lynn City, Ind.—wounded in neck.

Jno. E. Tuttle, of Woodbury, 8th Connecticut—sick.

David A. Barr, Co. B, 12th New-York, of West Thirty-sixth-st., New-York City—wounded in arm.

John Seith, 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry, of Philadelphia—sick.

Henry Snyder, 48th Penn., of Hamburgh—fever.

John McMcLaughlin, 9th Massachusetts, of Boston—wounded in side.

Patrick Lynch, 9th Massachusetts, of South Weymouth—wounded in breast.

Norman H. Meldrum, 100th N. Y., of Buffalo—sick.

Samuel Smith, Co. D, 103d Pennsylvania, of Indiana County—sick.

As stated above, the patients began to reach the hospital soon after 6 o'clock. Medical men and citizens flocked in from all quarters to tender their services. The most serious cases were first provided with cots, and their cares attended to. All of the others were provided for as speedily as possible. Every room and all the halls in the building was filled with cots. Mrs. BIGELOW, Mrs. SPRAGUE, Mrs. HOWARD, Mrs. CRANE, and other ladies residing in that section of the City, with the thoughtfulness characteristic of their sex, came, accompanied by servants, laden with tea-cakes, meat, lemonade, bread, gruel, and other articles. The convalescents who were permitted to eat, were both gratified and astonished at the reception they met with and the treatment they received—some of them not having for months tasted palatable food, and some of them for seven days having been crowded on board the *State of Maine*. Among the medical gentlemen present hard at work, we noticed Drs. Mason, Dudley; House Surgeon, Colton; Surgeons Gilfilan, Dodge and Burge; Physicians Hallett, Chapman, Clark and J. W. Crane; of the Trustees of the College, Messrs. Rutgers and Heerdt, and of the citizen's Committee, Messrs. C. J. Sprague, Bierworthy, Howard and others.

Yellow Fever and Quarantine Regulations.

A CARD FROM MAYOR OPDYKE.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 12, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your paper of this morning contains a bitter and ungrounded attack on me, copied from the *American Medical Times*. It is based on the action of the Mayor and Commissioners of Health, at the meeting of the Board on the 16th day of June last. That action, so far from endangering the public health from yellow fever, resulted, as it was intended, in the furnishing of full hospital protection to the people of New-York against any danger from yellow fever patients arriving at Quarantine.

The facts are these: On that day the Health Officer, Dr. GUNN, reported to the Board that the floating hospital ship *Nightingale*, then in the lower bay, in good order, only needed physicians, nurses and supplies to make her ready for patients; that the State law required the Commissioners of Emigration to receive and provide hospital accommodation for all persons arriving at Quarantine affected with contagious or infectious disease; that he had asked the Commissioners, in compliance with their duty under the law, to provide for yellow fever patients by furnishing attendants and supplies for the floating hospital, and that they had declined to do so.

As the season was at hand when yellow fever patients might be expected, it was deemed necessary by the Commissioners of Health, on the above statement of the Health Officer, that prompt measures should be taken to provide safe hospital accommodations for such as should arrive. It was accordingly determined that the Mayor, who is made by law one of the Commissioners of Emigration, should attend the next meeting of that Board, to take place in two days thereafter, and request it to take immediate action as to furnishing the hospital ship. As to any patients who might arrive meantime, it was necessary that such should be sent somewhere, and as it was known that the Hospital at Quarantine and others on Staten Island, as well as the Ward's Island Hospitals, were under the charge of the Commissioners of Emigration, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Health Officer be requested to send any cases of yellow fever which may come into his hands at Quarantine, to such of the Hospitals under the charge of the Commissioners of Emigration, as he may deem most appropriate, during the pendency of negotiations with the said Commissioners as to the support of the Floating Hospital.

It was neither expressed in the resolution, nor was it in fact for one moment, intended that Dr. GUNN should be requested by the Board to take yellow fever patients to Ward's Island, as is asserted by the person who wrote the abusive article referred to.

This action of the Commissioners of Health was followed by the adoption of a resolution at the next meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration, at which I was present, proposing to advance the necessary funds, until then withheld, to furnish the Floating Hospital with attendants and supplies.

Thus the action which is made the pretext of a violent complaint, was in fact that which compelled the furnishing of safe means of avoiding the danger pretended to be complained of.

The Board of Commissioners of Health have applied themselves most industriously and conscientiously to the sanitary interests committed to their charge, giving prompt attention to every complaint, and guarding with zeal and efficiency the public health.

The attack thus answered, like previous attacks on me in the same journal, is so obviously prompted by disappointed hopes of place, rather than by any regard for the sanitary interests of the City, that I should have deemed it unworthy of notice, had not its gross misrepresentations related to a subject on which the public mind is always sensitive.

GEORGE OPDYKE.

OBITUARY.

A Tribute to the Late Capt. Brewster.

Capt. E. GEORGE BREWSTER, of Company C, First Regiment New-Jersey Volun

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3372. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM RICHMOND AND VICINITY.

The Strength of the Rebel Army Prior to the Late Battles, About 220,000.

HEAVY REINFORCEMENTS RECEIVED.

Beauregard in Richmond Sick.

Fort Darling Strengthened and Supported by a Division of Soldiers.

JACKSON GONE TO THE VALLEY AGAIN.

Rebel Estimates of the Strength of McClellan's Army.

JEFF. DAVIS' CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 14.

The *American*, of this afternoon, says:

"We learn from Mr. Wm. AIREY, of this city, who escaped from Richmond on Tuesday last, that the rebel troops in and around the city prior to the recent battles were estimated at from 217,000 to 220,000. Large reinforcements from the direction of Petersburgh had been arriving for the previous ten days and nights, which were said to be from the coast, but our informant could not ascertain whether any portion of them were of BEAUREGARD'S army. They arrived by railroad, and were marched during the night toward Hanover Court-house. Gen. BEAUREGARD had been in Richmond several weeks, suffering from a severe attack of fever, and was still at the Spotswood House, confined to his room, when Mr. AIREY left.

Gens. MCCALL and REYNOLDS are neither of them wounded. After remaining a day at the Spotswood House, they were taken to the officers' prison.

A gunboat on the plan of the *Merrimac*, though much smaller, is rapidly approaching completion at Richmond, though great difficulty is experienced in obtaining iron for her armor.

The obstructions in the James River were considerably weakened by the recent freshets. One of the sunken vessels had so swung around that the *Teaser* was able to pass through, and was soon afterwards captured.

Fort Darling has been greatly strengthened, and the batteries are iron-clad. A whole division of the army had crossed the James River on a pontoon bridge to assist in its defence against any land force.

The bridges destroyed by Gen. MCCLELLAN in the vicinity of Hanover Court-house have not been reconstructed.

The forces of Gen. JACKSON had moved off, it was thought, toward Fredericksburgh, and it was said would again strike a blow in the valley.

The Maryland rebel regiments with him, under Gens. LOWE and BRADLEY JOHNSON, had suffered terribly in the fights with FREMONT and SHIELDS. BRADLEY JOHNSON'S Regiment had been cut down from 700 to 200 effective men.

The greatest confidence was felt at Richmond among the rebels in their ability to destroy MCCLELLAN'S Army, and those who had previously sent their families away were bringing them back again. The Union men were, however, confident of the final capture of the city.

The cannon captured during the recent battles were all brought into Richmond, numbering about twenty-three pieces, some of them howitzers and three army rifled guns. They were all light pieces, and, with the exception of the howitzers and one English gun, were sent to the foundry to be recast, the rebels having no shells to fit rifled cannon. Not a single siege piece had been captured, and much surprise was expressed that MCCLELLAN had succeeded in carrying them all off.

The falling back of the rebel army toward Richmond had caused considerable dissatisfaction, as it was given out that Gen. MCCLELLAN would be attacked in his present position."

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 14.

The *Bulletin* of this city has copies of the Richmond *Inquirer*, of the 9th, and of the Petersburgh *Express* of the 10th inst.

MOBILE, Tuesday, July 8.

Passengers by the flag of truce steamer *Natchez*, from New-Orleans, report that Baton Rouge has been recaptured by the rebel General VAN DORN, and that he has taken fifteen hundred National prisoners.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, July 9.

Ten thousand Yankees reached Warrenton yesterday.

The Petersburgh *Express* says that Gen. MCCLELLAN has a hundred thousand men.

PROCLAMATION BY JEFF. DAVIS.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 8th gives the following address of JEFF. DAVIS to his men. It has already been mentioned by telegraph.

To the Army in Eastern Virginia:

SOLDIERS: I congratulate you on the series of brilliant victories which, under the favor of Divine Providence, you have lately won, and, as the President of the Confederate States, do heartily tender to you the thanks of the country, whose just cause you have so faithfully and heroically served. Ten days ago an invading army, vastly superior to you in numbers and in the material of war, closely beleaguered your capital, and vauntingly proclaimed its speedy conquest; you marched to attack the enemy in his intrenchments, with well-directed movements and death-defying valor you charged upon him in his strong positions, drove him from field to field over a distance of more than thirty-five miles, and, despite his reinforcements, compelled him to seek shelter under the cover of his gunboats, where he now lies, cowering before the army so lately derided and threatened with entire subjugation.

The fortitude with which you have borne toil and privation, the gallantry with which you have entered into each successive battle, must have been witnessed to be fully appreciated; but a grateful people will not fail to recognize you and to bear you in loved remembrance. Well may it be said of you, that you have "done enough for glory;" but duty to a suffering country and to the cause of constitutional liberty claims from you yet further effort. Let it be your pride to relax in nothing which can promote your future efficiency; your one grand object being to drive the invader from your soil, and, carrying your standards beyond the outer boundaries of the Confederacy, to wring from an unscrupulous foe the recognition of your birthright, community, independence.

(Signed,) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

THE PRISONERS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, June 8.

On Saturday afternoon the following prisoners were brought into Petersburgh, who stated that they had stolen small boats and deserted across the river, desiring to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy:

Benjamin Lucas, First Excelsior, Sickles' Brigade; Samuel Hammond, Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania; Wm. Rowland, Seventy-first Pennsylvania; Wm. Carlisle, One Hundred and Sixth Pennsylvania; Samuel C. Snyder, One Hundredth Pennsylvania; G. L. Curtis, Fifth Vermont; B. C. Hasbuild, Forty-ninth New-York.

These men say that there is great dissatisfaction in the Yankee army, and a great disposition to desert. They know that MCCLELLAN had been reinforced, and that he has no idea of surrendering. He declares it is his intention "to fight on, fight ever."

Two hundred wounded Federal soldiers were brought to the city yesterday in ambulances, from a place called HARALL'S Landing, on James River, and were lodged in the Confederate States Hospital. Many of them were wounded desperately, and can hardly hope to recover, while a number have lost either a leg or an arm, and in some individual instances both. Several hundred more in like condition, will be brought in to-day. The following wounded officers were in the batch that arrived yesterday, viz.:

Capt. S. J. Thompson, Co. F, 22d Massachusetts; Capt. C. A. Woodworth, Co. H, 44th New-York; Lieut. C. A. Jones, Co. F, 1st United States Sharpshooters; Capt. Charles Brestle, Co. C, 7th New-York; Lieut. James Brown, Co. A, 62d Pennsylvania; Capt. J. Pullard, Co. E, 5th Michigan; Lieut. Lang, Co. E, 7th New-York; David Prime, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers; Lieut. Robert Allen, Jr., United States Cavalry.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of Tuesday says that the number of Yankee prisoners in confinement in that city on Friday, the 4th inst., was 4,500, including the wounded. They were confined as follows:

In LIBBY'S building 1,466 well and 637 wounded.
In GARLAND and PALMER'S factories, about 1,450.
In BARRY'S factory, on Main-street, about 1,268.
The Yankee officers are all in one building on Eighteenth, between Main and Cary streets.

REINFORCEMENTS.

The Petersburgh *Express*, of Thursday, publishes a letter from the James River, dated on July 4, giving a list of the steamers and transports at Harrison's Landing, enumerating twenty-one large steamers and seventy tug-boats. The latter concludes by estimating the reinforcements that had arrived at from 15,000 to 20,000, and thinks they were a portion of BURNSIDE'S troops.

GEN. MAGRUDER.

Gen. MAGRUDER has, by a general order of Gen. JOHNSTON, been relieved from duty with this army, that he "may obey the instructions of the Government" in a new field of a distant military department. He had command of the centre during the recent battles. In his farewell to his troops he says:

"Having been called by the order of the Government to a distant and important command, to which orders obedience cannot longer be delayed, Major-Gen. MAGRUDER takes leave of the troops under his command with the deepest regret, and assures the officers and men that his sympathies and best wishes will be with them wherever their destinies may lead."

There are intimations in some of the papers of a prominent General having failed to perform the duties assigned to him, which, doubtless, allude to Gen. MAGRUDER.

FROM THE JAMES RIVER.

Arrival of the Transport Haze, from Harrison's Landing.

The steam transport *Haze*, Capt. CLIFT, arrived yesterday morning from Harrison's Bar, the headquarters of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army, whence she sailed on Friday afternoon last. She arrived at Harrison's Bar on the 5th inst., and remained nearly a week. She took out a large cargo of war material, including ordnance and rifles, and sixty tons of fixed ammunition.

The Federal fleet in James River comprises an immense number of vessels. There are nearly six hundred transports and war steamers between Newport's News and Harrison's Bar, besides almost innumerable small craft—among which are one to two hundred canal boats. Including the armed vessels recently arrived, the gunboat fleet numbers twenty to twenty-five vessels.

Gen. BURNSIDE'S fleet of transports and war vessels was lying off Newport's News, near his encampment on the 11th, when the *Haze* passed. The men were all under tents; but their situation was such that they could be embarked at a few hours' notice. It was the prevailing opinion that under the orders of their gallant chief they would not long remain inactive.

Just before the *Haze* sailed Commodore WILKES arrived and assumed command. His flagship is the *Wachusett*.

The *Monitor* and *Galena* are among the vessels off Harrison's Bar.

Both the iron-clad vessels made a reconnoissance up the James about the middle of last week, but its result was not reported.

The National army occupies the bank of the James River for several miles, extending above as well as below Harrison's Bar, and the regular encampments reach one to two miles away, according to the nature of the ground. The amount of land nearly covered with tents is estimated at fifteen to twenty square miles. The old Harrison residence has been surmounted with two cupolas, and it is now used both as a hospital and as the headquarters of MCCLELLAN'S Signal Corps.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of Rebel Prisoners—Kind Treatment of National Prisoners by the Rebels—Adventures of a Sutler, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, July 12.

The mail boat *Nellie Baker* brought down, last evening, twenty-four rebel prisoners, who have been recently captured by our reconnoitering cavalry.

We learn by an officer of the Fifth Michigan Regiment, who is one of the one hundred and seven Union prisoners who came from the Baltimore Store Hospital yesterday, that the treatment they received from the rebel officers having charge of them while they were held captives, was universally kind and humane, and so different from what they had anticipated that it was actually surprising to themselves.

A Union sutler, who was at the White House at the time it was evacuated by our troops, deeming it not safe to take away his money, buried it in the ground. The sum amounted to some six thousand dollars. He subsequently went up on the flag-of-truce boat *John Tucker*, and made known his case to some rebel officers, who went with him and actually helped him to obtain his money, which he brought away with him.

At the Chesapeake Hospital there are about two hundred patients, over one hundred of whom are rebels. About one hundred rebels have died there within the last two months. Most of the patients now there have been there some six weeks, and are doing well. I send a list of their names, to-day, in part.

The two cool days we have had here has had a very favorable effect upon the sick, and the well have appreciated it.

The steamer *S. R. Spaulding* arrived here this afternoon.

The usual lights have been placed on the James River again.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, July 13.

Two of our military telegraph men, while upon their usual routine of line repairs and inspection, yesterday afternoon, captured a rebel cavalryman, who had been prowling about, and had even been inside our military camps at Hampton. These two repairers were unarmed, and, as the rebel drove past them, they jumped from their horses and caught his horse, at the same time telling him he was their prisoner. Although he was thoroughly armed, he made no attempt to use his weapons, and at once considered himself captured. He is a spy, and probably a valuable acquisition to the Rip Rap archives before this time.

The National gunboats have been shelling the woods to-day along the banks of the James River. Much of it was done in sight of the mail boat, and only one gun was fired from the shore by the rebels.

A schooner was seized at Harrison's Landing yesterday by Gen. MCCLELLAN, and was sent to Baltimore with all her cargo. She had liquors on board, and belonged to sutlers.

A skirmish took place at Williamsburgh on Friday between the National and rebel pickets, in which the former killed three and captured seven of the latter.

About two hundred laborers came down on the mail boat from the army last evening, on their way home to the North.

Gens. RICHARDSON and GORMAN are on a flying visit to Fort Monroe to-day, but return immediately to the army.

Hospitals are being rapidly constructed at Hampton for the accommodation of the sick and wounded, and in a short time thirteen acres of land will be covered with hospital buildings at that place. The locality is well selected, being on the narrow portion of the Peninsula, and between two beautiful streams of water, giving a fair breeze at most all hours of the day.

Three secession officers arrived here, last evening, from Harrison's, and have put up at the Hygeia Hotel. They were wounded and taken prisoners at Williamsburgh. They have their liberty and comfort to the extent the place affords. It is to be hoped that our men, now prisoners at Richmond and other localities fare as well. Their names are Col. FORNEY, of Alabama; Col. WILLIAMS, of Virginia, and Capt. MURPHY, of Alabama. They receive more than their share of attention from the ladies present, either from sympathy or curiosity, which, I am unable to say.

OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE

Arrival of the S. R. Spaulding—Removal of the Sick and Wounded—The Rebel Batteries.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, July 12, 1862.

The steamship *S. R. Spaulding*, Capt. ATKINS, of the United States Sanitary Commission, from New-York yesterday morning, arrived here at noon to-day, having made a rapid and very satisfactory run. She will remain here to receive on board her complement of sick and wounded, now hourly expected from up the river. Thus far, to-day, no steamer from above has come down. As there are still a large number of sick and disabled whose condition must require removal, and who have been expected down, it has been suggested that the hazard attending their transportation from Harrison's Bend, on account of the rebel batteries along the river, may have delayed their arrival. It now requires four or five gunboats, constantly, to convoy our mail and transport steamers, as they go and come daily by the narrow, and other suspicious places, near and below the landing. The proceedings of the rebels in the James River strongly reminds one of their doings on the Potomac at Aquia Creek, Matthias Point, &c., last year. It is apparent that they do not mean to subject themselves to the power of our gunboats by locating themselves or building batteries. On the contrary, they evidently mean to move swiftly from place to place, on both sides of the river, and thus give us all the trouble possible in keeping up communication with our base of operations. It is believed that Commodore WILKES will find a speedy remedy for this intolerable nuisance as soon as he arrives and assumes command of the flotilla of the James River. The *J. A. Warner* and steamer *Haze* came down together yesterday, and had a strong convoy of gunboats until they were supposed to be past all danger of attack.

Among the passengers who came down were some secesh prisoners, of miscellaneous stripe, who have been captured within a few days. They look in good condition, and seem to have had enough to eat and not very hard work. They say the negroes do *nearly all the intrenching and other hard work for them, while they lay off and keep cool for the fight.*

One of them belonged to Stonewall JACKSON'S force, but he would reveal but little concerning the strength of his army, or other matters likely to be damaging to the rebel cause. One man had $60 in Confederate scrip, but would not part with it at any considerable discount. He "allowed" it was good what he cum from, and answered his purpose as well as anything else. They are detained in the fort for orders. They are all well pleased, as they ought to be, with the kind treatment they receive.

Affairs generally are regarded here as satisfactory, though there is an urgent feeling prevalent for the hurrying forward of reinforcements. E. S.

THE CAPTURE OF MURFREESBORO.

The Rebels, Six Thousand Strong, Reported to be Marching on Nashville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, July 14.

It was the Ninth instead of the Eleventh Michigan, which surrendered at Murfreesboro. The Eleventh Michigan arrived at the camp near Louisville Fair Ground yesterday noon, after an unsuccessful three days chase of MORGAN.

NASHVILLE, Monday, July 14.

Three members of HEWITT'S Battery, who escaped from Murfreesboro, report that their battery and the Third Minnesota surrendered. Col. DUFFIELD was mortally wounded. Gen. T. A. CRITTENDEN, of Indiana, is a prisoner.

An escaped prisoner reports the First, Second and Fourth Georgia, the First Kentucky Regiment and Texan Rangers, and 1,700 mounted infantry, under command of FORREST and WARNER, 6,000 in all, advancing on Nashville.

The Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry and the Seventy-fourth Ohio arrived from Lebanon last night. Four regiments are coming from Huntsville. A convalescent camp of 150 of the Eleventh Michigan is still at Nashville, with camp equipage, &c.

MORGAN'S RAID IN KENTUCKY.

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 14.

The *Gazette* special, dated Lexington, says that Gen WARD assumed command last night. The city is under martial law. No man is to appear without a musket, under penalty of being shot down. Gen. WARD'S proclamation orders all the citizens of Fayette County to prepare forthwith for military duty.

The *Commercial* special, dated Frankfort, says that MORGAN, with less than 10,000 men, crossed the Kentucky River this morning, and moved north to Versailles, where now is a force sufficient for the protection of Frankfort and Lexington.

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 14.

Since Saturday night the city has been greatly excited. A thousand rumors are afloat. Meetings have been held, and citizens in large numbers have volunteered for special service at Lexington. Over one hundred of the city police went, fully armed. Many citizens are yet anxious to go, but their services will not be accepted until further news from MORGAN is had.

The Charges Against Gen. Mitchel—What the General Says About Them.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 14, 1862.

The following correspondence was occasioned by the strange and mysterious charges put forth a few days since by the Louisville *Journal:*

Maj.-Gen. MITCHEL—*Dear Sir:* Your attention is hereby called to an extract from the Louisville *Journal* of the 10th inst. Those of us who know you personally, know that the charge is utterly false. The world needs only your denial, under your own signature. Yours, very truly,

B. F. CAMP, No. 116 Madison-avenue.

WASHINGTON, July 14, 1862.

To Hon. B. F. Camp, No. 116 Madison-avenue, New-York:

I have your note of the 12th inst., calling my attention to an editorial in the Louisville *Journal* of the 10th inst., in which I am charged with conduct "not only injurious to the Government, but disgraceful to humanity."

As there are no specifications to this charge, I can only pronounce it to be in the broadest sense unjust, unfounded, false and calumnious. I have never, in all my life, consciously done an injury to any human being. As to deeds of cruelty and guilt, my entire nature revolts at both; and my country men can never be persuaded that I have been guilty of either.

I demand the specifications, pronouncing the charges utterly and absolutely false. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, O. M. MITCHEL.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

CONGRESS TO ADJOURN ON WEDNESDAY

A Bill from the President to Carry Out his Emancipation Policy.

Vote in the Senate to Make Western Virginia a State.

INCREASE IN THE TAX ON SUGAR.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 14.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

Congress has fixed its day of adjournment—Wednesday—beyond recall. Every one is making preparations to leave.

ACTION OF THE BORDER STATE MEN.

There was a rumor this morning of a serious disagreement between the Border State men in regard to their response to the President. The fact is otherwise. There is a remarkable unanimity in their reply, which they were in caucus up to 12 M. to-day in preparing. It is believed it will satisfy the utmost demands of patriotism. There is nothing said to-day of a forthcoming proclamation of the President, and it is doubted if anything of the kind is intended. Probably no change in the conduct of affairs is intended except to add new strength and vigor to the armies

The Border State representatives met this afternoon after the House adjourned, to hear read the reply to the President prepared by their Committee. Various amendments and modifications were adopted, and the reply was recommitted to have the changes incorporated. The representatives meet finally in the morning. There are not over thirty representatives of the Border Slave States here, and all will unite in reply to the President, except probably four.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—DRAFT OF AN EMANCIPATION BILL.

The following Message from the President was delivered to Congress to-day:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: Herewith is the draft of the bill to compensate any State which may abolish Slavery within its limits, the passage of which, substantially as presented, I respectfully and earnestly recommend. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That whenever the President of the United States shall be satisfied that any State shall have lawfully abolished Slavery within and throughout such State, either immediately or gradually, it shall be the duty of the President, assisted by the Secretary of the Treasury, to prepare and deliver to each State an amount of six per cent. interest bearing bonds of the United States equal to the aggregate value at — dollars per head of all the slaves within such State as reported by the census of one thousand eight hundred and sixty; the whole amount for any one State to be delivered at once, if the abolishment be immediate, or in equal annual installments if it be gradual, interest to begin running on each bond at the time of delivery, and not before.

And be it further enacted, That if any State having so received any such bonds shall at any time afterwards, by law, reintroduce or tolerate Slavery within its limits, contrary to the act of abolishment upon which such bonds shall have been received, said bonds so received by said State shall at once be null and void, in whomsoever hands they may be, and such State shall refund to the United States all interest which may have been paid on such bonds.

The House Select Committee on Emancipation in the Border States will probably report on the subject to-morrow.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ON EMANCIPATION.

Washington was in quite a feverish state, this morning, on learning that the President had sent to Congress a special message on emancipation. The anxiety subsided suddenly when his message submitting a bill was read.

THE ADDITIONAL TAX ON SUGAR.

The following is a copy of the bill passed by the House to-day, "imposing an additional tax on sugar produced in the United States:"

Be it enacted, &c., that in addition to the duties imposed by the act entitled an act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and pay interest on the public debt, approved July 1, 1862, on all brown, Muscovado or clarified sugars produced directly from the sugar cane, there shall be levied, collected and paid, under the provisions of said act, upon all such sugars produced in the United States, a duty of one cent per pound, and such additional duty, and the duty specified in the act aforesaid shall be levied, collected and paid on all such sugars, not manufactured for consumption in the family of the producer in the hands of the producer or manufacturer thereof on the day of the approval of this act by the President, provided that within States, or parts of States declared to be in insurrection, the said duties may be collected in such manner and by such officers as the President may direct, until the insurrection so declared shall close or have been suppressed.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted that the provisions of this act shall not apply to sugar manufactured from sorghum.

THE SCARCITY OF SPECIE.

The Committee of Ways and Means has a recommendation before them, urging the necessity of Congressional legislation to relieve the specie market. No official action of the Committee has been taken upon the subject, but it is known that some of the members are opposed to the project, preferring to leave the matter to cure itself. Others are in favor of issuing two and a half dollar Treasury Notes.

GEN. MITCHEL.

Papers have reached Washington from Huntsville, making accusations against Gen. MITCHEL of the most serious character. They will go before the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

GEN. BUELL.

The attempt to involve Gen. BUELL'S name in the charges against Gen. MITCHEL is a flagrant injustice to the former. No man is less likely to let personal feeling interfere in the discharge of his duties as a just and honorable soldier than Gen. BUELL. Besides what is conclusive in the present case, the charges against MITCHEL do not come from military sources, but are made by citizens and civilians, and cover a period long previous to BUELL'S advent near MITCHEL'S headquarters. Gen. MITCHEL has abundant popular sympathy, in Washington as elsewhere, and should not need to be shielded by any side issues at BUELL'S or any other officer's expense.

OPERATIONS ON THE SOUTH CAROLINA COAST.

The Navy Department has received dispatches, stating that Lieut. Commanding, BRAINE, recently picked up at sea in an open boat eight contrabands from Little River Inlet, South Carolina, from whom information was obtained that two schooners were preparing to run the blockade, laden with cotton and turpentine, and that the cargo was already in the warehouse near the wharf, ready for shipment. Capt. GERAGTY ordered an expedition fitted out, consisting of an armed boat from each vessel, commanded by Lieuts. BRAINE and BIRCH. The town was found deserted. The schooner at the wharf was not considered worth the trouble of bringing away. They found at the wharf and warehouses two hundred barrels of turpentine, sixty bales of cotton, and fifty-three barrels of resin, the whole of which was destroyed by fire, valued at about $50,000.

THE TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY RAIDS.

The raids in Tennessee and Kentucky are not regarded as formidable or threatening. The Union forces in those States are ample to suppress demonstrations many times stronger, and these will be promptly suppressed. Their sole object is to create a momentary diversion, and prevent the concentration of any part of our Western armies against Richmond. The trick to relieve Richmond will not succeed.

THE CASE OF SENATOR SIMMONS.

The Senate Judiciary Committee have not yet decided whether jobbery by a Senator is criminal, or disreputable even, and Mr. SIMMONS will retire from the Senate as good as his fellows literally, no doubt, as well as inferentially.

THE TEAZER.

The rebel gunboat *Teazer*, captured on the James River, arrived here to-day, in convoy of the *Baltimore*. She will probably be put in immediate repair for service. Two small schooners, prizes, arrived in company.

A TREATY WITH MEXICO.

The project of a treaty with Mexico, providing for a loan of eleven millions of dollars to that Republic, was briefly discussed by the Senate, in Executive session, on Saturday night, and then laid on the table.

MEDICAL ORDERS DISOBEYED.

A few days ago seventeen hundred sick and wounded men were taken from Yorktown to Rhode Island against the positive orders of Surgeon-General HAMMOND. He has sent a Medical Inspector to inquire into all the facts of the case and report, as no hospital accommodations had been provided, and the men are now suffering.

FROM SAN JUAN.

The Department of State has been informed by our Consul at San Juan, Porto Rico, that the regulations regarding the Custom-house of that island have been modified, as follows:

Either National or foreign vessels, entering them with a cargo, of whatever nature it may be, will have to pay, besides the port charges, tonnage dues on the measurement expressed in their register, as designated in the tariff.

REDUCTION OF MILEAGE.

The House bravely put itself on the record to-day, two to one, in favor of reducing Congressional mileage fifty per cent., and then filibustered and strangled the measure by Parliamentary tricks.

WESTERN VIRGINIA A STATE.

The Senate added Western Virginia as a State to-day. Senator POWELL gave many strong reasons against the measure. It will not probably pass the House this session.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

The Bankrupt bill is overboard till next December.

LATE SESSION OF THE SENATE.

The Senate is in session late to-night, probably confirming Brigadiers.

CORRECTION.

I was made to say on Saturday, that Gen. ISAIAH STEVENS had been appointed to the command of Gen. MCCALL'S Division. It was of course Gen. TAGMAN STEVENS, a name that no one who remembers Fort Sumter should ever forget.

GONE TO RAISE TROOPS.

Col. FRANK BLAIR, Jr., has left Washington for Missouri, to proceed at once to the work of raising a brigade.

ARMY ORDERS.

The Medical Inspector-General and Medical Inspectors, are ordered to report in person, without delay, to the Surgeon-General.

Col. W. R. LEE, Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteers, will report in person to the Governor of Massachusetts, to assist in raising new regiments of volunteers, until his health is sufficiently restored to enable him to join his regiment.

The resignation of Capt. CHARLES SHIELDS, Assistant-Quartermaster of Volunteers, has been accepted by the President, to take effect July 1, 1862.

Assistant Surgeons SAMUEL ADAMS, ROBERT B. CAUPIE and E. D. E. W. BENHAM, and Acting Assistant Surgeon THOS. MCMILLAN, will report in person, without delay, to Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN, for duty.

First Lieut. JOSEPH DIMMICK, First Artillery, will report in person to Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN, for service with one of the batteries of the Army of the Potomac.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Commander HENRY FRANCE has been ordered to the command of the *Sumpter*.

Lieut. ALEXANDER MURRAY has been ordered to the command of the Navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in Executive Session to-night, confirmed the following:

First Lieut. WILLIAM A. GORDON, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, with rank of Captain, in the volunteer service.

HORACE A. LEBNEY, Additional Paymaster in the volunteer service.

Brig.-Gen. WM. B. FRANKLIN, of United States Volunteers, to be Major-General of Volunteers, to date from July 4, 1862.

CHARLES W. RAND, of California, to be Marshal of the United States for the Southern District of California, in place of WM. RAES.

Brig.-Gen. EDWIN V. SUMNER to be Brevet Major-General, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Fair Oaks, Va.

Col. SAMUEL P. HEINTZELMAN, of the Seventeenth Regiment of Infantry, to be Brevet Brigadier-General, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Fair Oaks.

Col. ERASMUS D. KEYES, Eleventh Infantry, to be Brevet Brigadier-General for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Fair Oaks.

Col. FITZ JOHN PORTER, of the Fifteenth Infantry, to be Brevet Brigadier-General for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of the Chickahominy Virginia.

Brig.-Gen. EDWIN V. SUMNER, United States Army Brig.-Gen. SAMUEL P. HEINTZELMAN, United States Volunteers, Brig.-Gen. ERASMUS D. KEYES, United States Volunteers, and Brig.-Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER, United States Volunteers to be Major-Generals of Volunteers to date from July 4, 1862.

SAMUEL S. SMOOT, of Minnesota, to be Assistant-Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, in the Volunteer service.

CHARLES E. WENDT, of Wisconsin, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain, in the volunteer force.

Sergeant-Major THOMAS E. COLLINS, of the Fourteenth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant in the Fourteenth Infantry.

W. H. H. CRANDALL, of Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

Capt. JOHN POPE, of the Topographical Engineers, and Major-General of Volunteers, to be Brigadier-General in the United States Army, *vice* Gen. WOOL.

WM. H. MARTIN, Assistant-Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

EDGAR C. NAPLES, of Delaware, to be Second-Lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

JOHN JAMESON, of Maryland, to be Military Storekeeper in the Ordnance Department.

WM. L. PALMER, of New-York, to be Commissary of Sub-sistence, with the rank of Captain.

Lieut. CHARLES E. RUFF, of the New-York Volunteers, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

Col. WM. B. FRANKLIN, of the Twelfth Infantry, to be Brigadier General by brevet, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle before Richmond.

Capt. ROBERT O. SELFRIDGE to be Assistant Adjutant of Volunteers, with the rank of Major.

First Lieut. JESSIE H. KELLOGG, of the First Cavalry, to be Captain.

Second Lieut. JOHN A. DARLING, of the Second Artillery, to be First Lieutenant.

Second Lieut. HENRY P. BROWNSON, of the Third Artillery, to be First Lieutenant.

Assistant Surgeons JOHN MOORE, ANDREW A. SMITH, RICHARD H. ALEXANDER and JOSEPH R. SMITH, to be Surgeons.

[*See Fifth Page for Proceedings of Congress.*]

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

Prompt Response of the Green Mountain State.

The Ninth Vermont Regiment to Reach This City To-morrow

Col. FRANK E. HOWE, Military Agent of the State of Vermont, yesterday received a telegram from the Governor of Vermont, informing him that the Ninth Vermont Regiment, raised in pursuance of the new call by the Government, was about proceeding to the seat of war. This regiment is commanded by Col. GEORGE J. STANNARD, of St. Albans, and will arrive here to-morrow morning. Col. HOWE made immediate arrangements for their proper reception, and our citizens will see that this, the first regiment of the new levy to march through our City, will meet with a cordial greeting.

At 2 o'clock to-day the Sons of Vermont hold a meeting at the rooms of the New-England Association, in order to complete arrangements for giving the Ninth a right cordial welcome. It is understood that Secretary STANTON has removed the prohibition against publishing the movements of regiments through the City, consequently the TIMES will be enabled to chronicle the arrival, departure, and transit of this regiment through the City.

RECRUITING IN THE CITY.

IMPROVED OFFICIAL REGULATIONS—INCREASE IN ENLISTMENTS.

There was a brisker business done at the recruiting offices yesterday than on any day since the issue of the President's requisition. At the office in White street some 120 persons were enrolled, and officers at various stations throughout the City all declared that they had received from first-class men an encouraging number of promises to enroll within the week.

The men who are coming forward are far superior, on the average, to those who have filled up the regiments that went from the State last Winter. They are mainly men who seem to be acting, not from impulse, or necessity, or in the belief that they will have an easy time of it, but from conscientious motives of patriotism; volunteering freely, under a full comprehension of the serious nature of the work they will have to do, and with the determination, by thus volunteering, to, if possible, end the struggle quickly and effectually.

The remarkable improvement which has taken place in the prospects of raising the three hundred thousand troops demanded by the country is all the more pleasing from the fact, that recruiting languished seriously for two or three days after the issue of New-York State Military Orders No. 53. Either those orders are now better understood, or the public has made up its mind not to let the ambiguous phrasing of them damp that energy and enthusiasm which, in a crisis like the present, alone supply the nation's need. Whatever the cause may be, there seems to have suddenly sprung up a determination to prevent any excuse on the part of the authorities for a resort to drafting, and, if the volunteer movement continues to multiply enlistments in the way it has done since last Thursday, very little fear may be entertained, in these parts, of a conscription; the Presidential requisition will be satisfied by them, of whom it is said, that one is equal to two who have been "pressed."

Reports from all parts of the State show that this improved condition of affairs is not confined to the City. In the rural districts something like the ardor which animated the population of the entire North a year ago is beginning to be displayed. The plough-handle is be ng dropped for the musket, the reaping-hook is transformed into the sabre. On all sides there is evidence of a second grand uprising that shall prove more universal and more overwhelming than the first. It is the province of New-York to be foremost in the new demonstration, and there is every reason to believe she will not evade the responsibility which her position as the Empire State devolves upon her.

To facilitate the efforts of those who are working in the good cause, sundry details of organization have been perfected at headquarters, so that many obstacles which have heretofore impeded the exertions of company and regimental commanders are removed. Amongst other excellent reforms should be specially mentioned the appointment of Deputy Quartermasters to the various Camps of Instruction, who are empowered to deliver clothing and equipments, furnish transportation, and in every way they can promote the speedy preparation of the men for actual service. Officers will not now be compelled to waste valuable time in useless delay at the Quartermaster-General's depôt, but can have what they require given out to them with readiness and punctuality.

The Senatorial District Committees, appointed by the Governor, have mostly met in council to devise ways and means for the rapid completion of the several regiments which their constituencies are called upon to furnish. They have received an immense number of applications for colonelcies, lieutenant-colonelcies, majorities and the various grades of the line. Of course they cannot decide on the merits of candidates without consideration; but at the earliest possible moment they will make the best selections they can. The knowledge of whom are to be the new leaders will (if the selections are judicious ones) give increased impetus to the current of popular enthusiasm.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE

Recruiting for this Brigade is going on rapidly. Already between eight and nine hundred are encamped at Camp Edwards, Pierrepont, East New-York. The regiment most in advance is the Hillhouse Light Infantry, having the following officers already mustered into the service: P. J. C. CLAASSEN, Colonel Commanding; CHAS. E. PRESCOTT, Lieutenant-Colonel; DAVID A. BOKER, Adjutant; VICTOR E. STZIERA, Quartermaster.

In consequence of the pernicious practice some officers have, after having raised a number of men, of selling them to the highest bidder, Gen. SPINOLA has promulgated the following order with the view of putting a stop to it. No doubt it will have the desired effect:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE, Lafayette Hall, No. 595 Broadway, N. Y., Saturday, July 12, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 5.—The following order is hereby for the information and warning of all concerned promulgated. THOMAS BROWNE, recruiting at No. 72 Lispenard-street, having upon his own written request been attached to this Brigade, and he having drawn transportation to cash for more men than he, the said BROWNE, certified upon honor, he had and did transport to camp, and having contrary to standing and specified orders, taken his men out of camp, and showing in other respects insubordination prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and the said BROWNE having been ordered in writing by the General-Commanding, to report in person to these Headquarters, there and then to give such explanation as he might have, but his explanations not being satisfactory, therefore his, the said THOS. BROWNE'S authority to enroll volunteers for the Empire Brigade is hereby "revoked." By command of

(Official.) F. S. SPINOLA,
Brigadier-General Commanding Empire Brigade.
P. J. CLAASSEN, Colonel and Acting-Inspector-General Empire Brigade.

THE STANTON LEGION.

Fifteen recruiting offices belonging to this regiment, Col. ALLEN, are now opened in this City, all of which have been highly successful in the enrollment of recruits. The camp is situated at New-Dorp, Staten Island, where the men are sent immediately on being mustered into service.

BOSTON AND THE NEW CALL.

BOSTON, Monday, July 14.

An order appropriating $300,000 from the city treasury, to be expended in the payment of bounties, ($100 to each volunteer, and other expenses in raising the city's quota of volunteers, under the recent proclamation of the President of the United States, was passed this afternoon by both branches of the City Government.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival of the City of New-York.

The American Question in Parliament.

Another Official Declaration Against Intervention.

CURIOUS SPEECH BY LORD BROUGHAM.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

General Continental and Commercial News.

The screw steamer *City of New-York*, Capt. Perry, which sailed from Liverpool at noon on the 2d, and from Queenstown on the 3d inst., arrived here yesterday.

The general outline of her news was forwarded imperfectly from Cape Race.

The London *Times* publishes a letter from its correspondent at New-York, dated 21st inst., and in a leader on American affairs says:

"Four main armies have advanced into Confederate territory; a dozen expeditions have fastened themselves on the coast, and yet the South remains unconquered. It is demonstrated that the Federals can only effect their purpose by a campaign more gigantic, by an expenditure far more lavish, than that of the past two months. What becomes of the famous Declaration of Independence, of the theory that Government derives its power from the consent of the governed. The North now talks of conquest, confiscation and military glories with all the readiness of an Austrian commandant, but unless the North can see that the only policy that is agreeable to wisdom and justice, is to let the South go peaceably, it must bring evils on itself, on us, and on every European Power."

The Duke of Cambridge received Prince Napoleon and party at dinner last evening.

The Viceroy of Egypt was entertained last night at a grand banquet, by the Speaker of the House of Commons.

The total number of European reinforcements to be dispatched to India is 82 officers and 4,502 men of all ranks.

Two of the Calcutta missing ships, the *Arethusa* and *Nugget*, have been posted at Lloyd's in the usual form for settlement of all claims of insurance on the underwriters.

The *Rosario* steam sloop-of-war left Shearness, yesterday, for the coast of Scotland, to protect the fisheries.

The London *Times*, in an article on the future supply of cotton, says if all has not been done which should have been done, in order to meet the threatened falling off of the supply of cotton, it is itself, and not government, that the manufacturing interest should charge, and should look for the remedy.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, 1st of July, writes:

The scrap of news from Mexico in yesterday's *Moniteur* will hardly satisfy people who have wondered at its long silence. The disapprobation of the Imperial policy expressed openly here is, it would appear, shared by the French in Mexico. I have seen a letter from a gallant officer of the expedition which expresses the same sentiment, and which is probably but the echo of what is current in the camp. The letter is dated Orizaba, the 21st of May, and I extract this passage from it:

"Our campaign has been very unfortunate in its commencement. We suffer greatly both for the sake of France and for the Emperor, engaged as they are in such a wretched business. The policy of the Emperor cannot but be seriously damaged, seeing how he has been so grossly deceived by men like Almonte and Saligny, who did not merit the confidence reposed in them. What is said of them may not be published, but these men are very culpable."

Another letter from the army, dated "Chiquivitz," (Chiquihuite?) the 26th, says:

"Our troops have just forced the passage of Chiquivitz, by which they have reëstablished the communications with Vera Cruz. Gen. Allegi (Mexican) defended the passage with 2,000 men. It was a battalion of the Second Regiment Zouaves, commanded by Count Morand, that forced this passage. Our men have cut their way through brushwood and forests, having at every instant side by side with them jaguars, serpents, and other such animals. By unexampled good luck we had no loss in killed."

A postcript, dated the 28th, says: "The Second Regiment of Zouaves remain to occupy Chiquivitz."

The marriage of the Princess Alice to Prince Louis of Hesse, took place at Osborne on the 1st inst. The ceremony took place in the drawing-room in as quiet a manner as possible. The Queen, attired in deep mourning and surrounded by her four sons, was present. The bride was given away by her uncle, the reigning Duke of Saxe Cobourg and Gotha. After the ceremony the Queen retired and the distinguished guests, to the number of about seventy, partook of a *dejeuner* and then departed for London. The royal pair proceeded to St. Clare, near Ryde, for the honeymoon.

The annual competition in rifle-shooting, under the auspices of the "National Rifle Association," commenced at Wimbledon on the 1st inst. Many interesting contests were on the cards, including that between ten members of the House of Lords and a corresponding number of Representatives of the House of Commons.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, says that the disapprobation of the Imperial policy in Mexico was openly expressed in Paris, and he quotes correspondence from the French in Mexico to show that the same feeling prevailed there.

The accounts of the Corn crops in France are more favorable, but a general feeling prevailed that the harvest will not be as productive as was expected a short time ago. It was not expected, however, to fall short of an ordinary year.

The Paris Corn market was quiet, and some descriptions of Wheat were a little cheaper. Flour was dull.

The Paris Bourse was quiet. Rentes on the 1st closed at 68.35.

The official report of Gen. Lorencez of his proceedings in Mexico, dated Orizaba, May 22, is at length published. It gives the details of the attack on Guadaloupe by the French on the 5th of May. It states that the fire of the enemy's artillery was very brisk, and well directed. Gen. Lorencez was deceived as to the importance of the fortification of the place which was represented to him as an unimportant work. The vigor and courage of the French troops were admirable. They were, however, obliged to retreat. "Our losses," says the General, "were 15 officers killed, and 20 wounded: 162 rank and file killed, and 285 wounded. Information received gives the loss of the enemy at 1,000. I waited on the plateau of Amozoc until the 11th of May, for the Mexican allies whom I announced had the intention of joining us, but without effect, for on the morning of the 5th of May, Gen. Zoulouaga made an arrangement with Juarez, engaging himself to hold the army of Marquez in check while we were before Puebla. This dissipated our illusions. Our retreat was effected without interruption from the enemy.

Gen. Lorencez confirms the account published by the French journals of the affair of the 18th of May, in which the enemy, he states, lost a flag, one thousand two hundred prisoners, one hundred and fifty killed and two hundred and fifty wounded.

Garibaldi was about to quit Palermo for Messina, and would afterward visit all the maritime establishments of Sicily.

The new military arrangements for the more effectual suppression of brigandage in Italy had been officially promulgated.

The Ex-Queen of Naples had set out for Marseilles on board a Spanish war vessel.

The Pope had recovered from his indisposition, and had assisted at Mass at St. Peter's.

The Belgian Minister of Justice had introduced a bill threatening great severity towards the public journals, and authorizing legal proceedings against correspondents of foreign papers.

The King of Portugal had closed the Cortes. His speech was politically unimportant. He said his marriage would soon take place, but did not name his intended consort.

The Paris papers of the 3d inst. publish the following, dated Ragusa, July 2: The Montenegrins have attacked Dervish Pasha between Rubinie and Baguari, and forced him to retreat to Bigicia. The Turkish troops stationed at Trevigne have been sent to his assistance.

The Spanish Cortes were closed on the 2d inst. The report of the resignation of the Minister of the Interior is unfounded.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Anxiety in England—Mediation Postponed—Mr. Slidell with the Emperor—Lords Brougham and Palmerston on the War—Distress Increasing—Apprehensions of War with America—An Impressible Correspondent—Where are Reserves?—Abolition Sympathy in England—English Politics—Canada.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

London, Tuesday, July 1, 1862.

The intensity of the feeling of anxiety respecting the progress of the war in America felt over England, and scarcely less in France, can hardly be less than that experienced in New-York. It is the one great, absorbing subject of conversation. John Bull even departs from his customary unsocial habits, and talks with his neighbor in a railway carriage or omnibus, on this dreadful war.

And he likes it less and less. He grows more and more impatient. He thinks that something ought to be done. If the Confederates are beaten—he never says rebels—he looks glum and speaks savagely. If the prospects of Geo. McClellan seem discouraging he is in good spirits. If there is news of some Southern success, he is delighted. The desire for intervention certainly increases.

As to the prospect, it depends upon the events of the present campaign. England cannot act alone, and her hands are tied by all her possessions, while things remain as at present. France is engaged in Mexico, and if the settlement of the Government of that country is to be the preliminary of American intervention, there is no hurry. Still, it is certain that the Confederates in London are looking hopefully to Paris, and it is said that Mr. Slidell, within a few days, has been accorded a long and confidential interview with the Emperor at the Hotel Persigny. Perhaps it was about the tobacco.

The nervous desire that something may be done breaks out every few days in Parliament. Last night Lord Brougham rose in the House of Lords, and denounced the war bitterly, as he only can. He had been the friend of America—he had been called the partisan of Jefferson and the Attorney-General of Madison; but all the evils and horrors of Slavery were not so bad as this war. He wanted it put a stop to—but how it was to be done his Lordship did not inform us. His speech was a scolding, which will increase the public feeling against the North, and lessen Abolition sympathy. In the House, Lord Palmerston, in answer to an inquiry, said the Governments of England and France were most anxious to do something, but they could not see that the time had come for effectual interference. But the mere fact of the subject being brought up so often, shows the state of feeling. Lords and Commons are waiting for the great battle at Richmond. England and France are waiting.

The cotton famine and distress grow visibly. The stock at Liverpool dwindles day by day. Supply there is none, and prospect very little. All the talk about India, Egypt, Jamaica, or the Fiji Islands, is futile. The Government will not protect cotton culture, because it is committed to free trade; and capitalists will not embark in an enterprise which the end of the American war, by the submission of the South or otherwise, will ruin. So there is no help or hope. The war must be ended, or Lancashire must starve and England be ruined. It is my conviction that Parliament cannot put off the consideration of the crisis a month longer.

The London *Times*, in sending a poet to New-York as its regular correspondent, has furnished us with a sensitive barometer to public feeling there—the feeling, that is, of the class of people with whom he is likely to find his congenial society. A poet reflects the feeling around him. When the Secession sympathizers in New-York are in low spirits, we see it in the *Times'* letter. We know when they are rejoicing. A week ago the latest news left them in despair. The last steamer brought indications of reviving hope.

Some of the accounts by the last steamer, which brought New-York papers to the 17th of June, indicate a longer protraction of the siege of Richmond than previous advices had indicated. If they can be relied upon, the losses of Gen. McClellan's army have been severe, and his force can scarcely be sufficient for the work it is expected to accomplish. Where are the reserves of the American army? Losses by battles, and greater losses by sickness, are wasting the army, which is distributed over a vast area, while the Confederates concentrate for the defence of Richmond. I see no body of reserves from which fifty thousand men can be sent to insure success or repair disaster. Is it in accordance with military science to risk everything, or risk so much upon a single General or a single army corps? Nothing but success, which may disarm any criticism, can justify such tactics. One cannot help thinking of what would be the result if Gen. McClellan were driven out of the James River Valley, as Gen. Banks was driven out of the Shenandoah. But these are useless speculations anywhere, and may seem ridiculous, written, as they may be, after the great event has been decided.

If the patriotic people of the North have been disappointed at the feeling of England about the war, none, probably, are so much so as the ultra Abolitionists. They expected sympathy from the well-known Abolition sentiment of England, but I doubt if there is any part of America, north of Mason and Dixon's, where they have less. The feeling of the influential classes here is eminently conservative. The Party of Sumner and Greeley has very little support, and that not of a kind to puff them up with vanity. The party that seeks to restore the Union and Constitution as they were before secession is respected, though there are not many who believe, even now, that it can ever be accomplished.

The state of politics here is one of simple stagnation. The Government is not strong enough to venture upon any bold action; the opposition is paralyzed by a want of unity among, or of confidence in its leaders; the financial condition is perplexing in the present and discouraging in prospective; the authorities are all at sea with the Navy, and all ashore with their fortifications, or, if you prefer, *vice versa*. If Lord Derby were enterprising, if Disraeli could inspire as much confidence in his integrity as admiration for his genius, if the prospect were pleasant for any administration, I should expect a change. As it is, Palmerston is the man for the crisis, when nothing is needed but a masterly inactivity, and a Micawberish waiting for something to turn up.

A word of Canada. This province, during the *Trent* excitement, was in high favor; but it has lost prestige. It is seen, by the emigration statistics, that in spite of the war and the prospect of high taxes, more emigrants go to the United States than to all the British colonies, while Canada receives a small proportion. When Canada was England's most important colony it was different. Now people talk more of Australia, British Columbia, New-Zealand, Tasmania and Port Natal, than of Canada. Were it not a matter of pride to protect a dependent province, and preserve the integrity of the Empire, you might absorb the few hundred thousand people north of you and welcome. Few here would miss, or care for Canada. It is not even an eligible country for emigrating governesses, for whom there is a fair to middling demand in other directions—it being understood that the amiable creatures shall stand ready to marry at the first eligible offer, to make sure of pupils.

MONADNOCK.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT.

ANOTHER DECLARATION AGAINST INTERVENTION.

In the House of Commons on the 1st inst., Mr. Horsman asked the First Lord of the Treasury, whether the Government intended to take any steps to endeavor to put an end to the civil war in America.

Lord Palmerston said: I trust I need not inform the honorable member and the House that Her Majesty's Government are deeply sensible of the sufferings now existing in the cotton-manufacturing districts. We know that the privations in those districts are great, and also that those who suffer them have endured them with the most heroic fortitude and patience—(hear, hear)—thus doing the greatest possible credit to their understanding and intelligence. They know that the sufferings which they endure have not resulted from any bad legislation or misconduct on the part of the Government of the country. They know they are caused by circumstances in other countries over which we have no control. (Hear, hear.) Her Majesty's Government would be most happy if it were in their power to do anything which would be likely to afford relief to those unhappy classes of the population. *But I am sure the House will see that anything like interference with the war now going on would only aggravate still more the sufferings of those now under privation.* (Hear.) With respect to mediation and good offices, there is no doubt whatever that both Her Majesty's Government and the Government of the Emperor of the French, would be delighted to avail themselves of, any opportunity that appeared to offer a fair prospect that such a step would be attended with success. But in the present state of the contest, while the two parties seem animated with the most vehement anger and resentment against each other, I am afraid that any proposal of that kind would not be well timed, *and would be sure to meet with objection on both* sides. If, however, at any time, a different state of things should arise, and a fair opening for any step which would be likely to meet with the acquiescence of the two parties, it would not only be our duty to offer our services, but would afford us the greatest possible pleasure to do so. (Hear, hear.)

A Horrible Picture by Lord Brougham.

Lord Brougham rose to call attention to the civil war now raging in America, in the horrors of which, according to information which he had received from persons who were most friendly to our kinsmen across the Atlantic, surpassed anything which had been made public. *It appeared that not only were thousands of men embattled on either side, and displaying a courage and a conduct which were above all commendation, but the war had taken root in every rank of life, and all the evils of a civil contest were experienced in their greatest intensity. The inhabitants of the same village were banded against each other, and neighboring farmers and proprietors daily armed themselves and went forth, not to fight in their armies, but to carry on a sort of private warfare, and to gratify their feelings of animosity or revenge.* In private families, where a difference of opinion as to the war prevailed, the most intense animosity existed, and was avowed almost without shame. He knew one instance of a respectable family in which the son said he hoped to hear of his father's death, because they had taken opposite sides. He threw out no imputation on the character of the American people. Proverbially, the corruption of the best was always worst, and a dispute among near relatives was always excessively bitter. But although the war might be explained, it could not be justified or even extenuated. *It was clear that neither the Government of France nor that of England could interfere in the quarrel.* (Hear, hear.) But at the same time every one was anxious that these horrors should cease, and those who most fervently cherished that desire were those who had always been most friendly to the Americans. For upward of sixty years he had been known as a warm advocate at all times of the American Government and the American people. Some might recollect that he was once called the partisan of Jefferson and the Attorney-General of Madison. Others, too, who had uniformly taken the part of the Americans were now most cruelly shocked and disappointed by the present course of events. If the civil war continued they would be bound to admit that the worst stain on the American character was not domestic Slavery. The white men had suffered more in the war than ever did the negroes under the most cruel of their masters. The present strife was doing more mischief, creating more misery, and laying the foundation of more lasting animosity even than slavery. If the Americans would only listen to the voice of their true friends they would, if they regarded the continuance of their reputation in their country and of our affection toward them, see the absolute necessity of putting an end to this horrible war. He could not for his life believe that the good sense of those among the Americans who were better informed and capable of calm reflection, would not, sooner or later, be exerted to put a stop to this calamitous quarrel. (Hear, hear.)

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds continued extremely dull. Consols closed on the 1st at 91¾@91⅞.

There was an average demand for discount at the Bank, and in the open market the inquiry was pretty active at 3 ₱ cent. for good bills.

Two Australian ships, with gold to the value of over £300,000, were reported in the channel.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Wednesday, July 2—A. M.

Cotton—Prices continue to advance daily, and are now called 1⅛d.@2d. ₱ lb., over the official quotations of Friday last. Monday's business was about 20,000, and yesterday's, 15,000, the tone being a shade quieter, but as firm as ever. Of the above, speculators and exporters took 20,000 bales.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

The upward movement in prices still continues, and all articles are quoted higher. This, notwithstanding a better inquiry, restricts business. Manufacturers demand a very large advance.

Breadstuffs.—The weather keeps unsettled. Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co., and Bigland, Athya & Co., report Flour quiet but firm. Wheat less active, at the full rates of last week. Corn slow, and 3d. ₱ 480 lbs. cheaper. Mixed 28s.3d. White 32s.6d. @33s.

Provisions.—Beef and Pork dull and nominal. Bacon less active at recent low quotations. Butter and Cheese dull and difficult to sell. Lard very dull at 39s.@42s. Tallow in fair demand at 42s.@45s.

Produce—Ashes unchanged. Pearls, 35s. 9d. for old. Resin—sales of common at 18s. Spirits of Turpentine still rising; sales at 95s.@98s. Sugar unaltered. Nothing doing in Coffee. Rice quiet. Linseed Oil, 40s. 6d.@41s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Breadstuffs unchanged. Sugar very quiet. Coffee in good demand and firm. Tea quiet but firm. Rice fully as dear. Tallow firm at 47s. Spirits of Turpentine again considerably higher.; 100s. paid for American. Linseed Oil 39s. 3d.@39s. 6d.

LATEST BY THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Queenstown, Thursday, July 3, 1862.
London, Thursday, July 3, 1862.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

The *Times* City article says the English funds opened yesterday with the heaviness that has prevailed for the past fortnight, but later in the day there was an improvement of ¼, which was maintained to the close. There was scarcely any demand for discount at the Bank, although Friday is the 4th of the month. Under the circumstances the impression is gaining strength that after the issue of the dividends next Wednesday, the question of a return to the rate of 2½ ₱ cent. may have to be considered. In addition to the £310,000 of Australian gold announced yesterday, it is intimated that the *City of Washington*, from New-York, will bring £48,000—the greater part of which is probably for England. It is certain that the Peruvian Government intend to press the introduction of a new loan for about $2,000,000, and there seems no doubt that a further issue of Egyptian scrip for a sum equal to £800,000, will be proposed. The arrangements for the contemplated Portuguese loan are not yet definitely completed.

The speculation in Spanish certificates is described as involving an amount of intrigue and bad faith such as has rarely been brought to light, to forward gambling affairs of modern times. The next mail for the East will take £128,000 in silver for China, and about £600,000 in gold for Ceylon and India.

The *Daily News* City Article says the funds yesterday showed rather more readiness to respond to the favorable financial features of the moment, and an improvement of ¼ ₱ cent. occurred. English Railway stocks were firmer in the afternoon, when a good effect was produced by the large increase in the weekly traffic of several of the principal lines, Lancashire and Yorkshire, however, continuing to form a marked exception. London and S. W. returns this week show an increase of £3,589; Great Western an increase of £5,830. The latest New-York telegrams reaching to evening of 21st ult., quote Exchange 117 to 118, and Gold 6¾ ₱ cent. premium.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Thursday, July 3—7 A. M.

Cotton still dear; great demand, but little offering. Sales, probably from 10,000 to 20,000 bales. Imports, 445 bales; previously, 2,822 bales.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Thursday, July 3—7 A. M.

Opening prices: Consols, Money.....91⅞@91⅞
Consols, Account.....91⅞@92
New Threes.....91⅞@91⅞

12 M.—Consols, 91⅞@92. Shares inactive. American and Canadian unchanged.

1 P. M.—Prices: Consols, Money.....91⅞@91⅞
Consols, Account.....91⅞@92
New Threes.....91⅞@91⅞

2¼ P. M.—Consols, Money.....91⅞@—
Consols, Account.....91⅞@92
New Threes.....91⅞@91⅞

Errors in the Lists of Killed and Wounded.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your list of "Killed and Wounded," in this morning's paper, are one or two mistakes which you will please correct. In the list of the Sixty-first Regiment, Co. C, you have placed Sergeant Charles Fuller and private George Joyce among the killed.

George Joyce is now a patient in my ward, with a gunshot wound through the muscles of his right arm, doing well. He was shot while carrying the regimental colors in Tuesday's (July 2) battle. He was promoted to a sergeancy on the field, but says if he cannot be a sergeant in Company C, he would rather remain a private there than be removed to another company. He saw Sergeant Fuller as late as July 4, the day on which he left on the *S. R. Spaulding*, and he was alive and well at that time. Full justice has not yet been done to the Sixty-first Regiment, which has participated in nearly every battle since the memorable one of Fair Oaks, where they lost Lieut.-Col. Massey and about 140 officers and men, killed wounded and missing, out of 420 who went into action. Company C lost both of its Lieutenants. In the last engagement, according to your report, their aggregate loss is 91, with their Surgeon is missing. Company C is from Madison and Cheenango Counties mostly. Respectfully yours,

F. R. LYMAN, House Surgeon.

Bellevue Hospital, New-York,
Saturday, July 12, 1862.

EXPENDITURES ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

How the Money is Laid Out and Who Handlee It.

On the 10th inst., in the House of Representatives, Mr. Sargent, from the Committee on Expenditures on Public Buildings, made the following report in response to a resolution of inquiry moved by Hon. Mr. Wall, of New-York:

The Committee on Expenditures on Public Buildings, who were instructed by the House to "inquire into the probable cost of the Treasury building extension and Capitol extension, the manner in which the work is done and being executed, and whether the original designs are being carried out or not, and whether the several contracts pertaining thereto are being faithfully performed, and also whether the same objects cannot be attained with less expense to the Government, and also whether the officers of the Bureau of Construction are, in the judgment of the Committee, qualified to discharge the duties thereof properly, and whether they have done so or not, and that said Committee investigate and report to this House such facts in relation to the several matters referred to as they shall deem proper, and that they have power to send for persons and papers," report:

That in the discharge of the duties devolved upon them, they have given to the subjects named in the resolution, such attention as has been possible under the exacting demands of public business during this laborious session, and herewith report the testimony taken by them, and certain documents bearing upon the matters investigated. Many witnesses the committee desired to examine, it was impossible to obtain, they being scattered by the pending war. But the testimony procured has enabled us to report with confidence upon several questions submitted to us; and to the rest, if desired by the House, we will address ourselves on a future occasion.

From the testimony submitted to the House we think two things are painfully evident: First, that there is extravagance in the expenditure of the public moneys in constructing public buildings; second, that the buildings thus constructed, however strong and imposing to the inexperienced eye, lack the thoroughness and abiding strength that should characterize such structures; that while the Government is caused to pay out sums of money that should procure for it buildings of the most solid and durable character, ignorance or corruption, perhaps both, imposes upon it gaudy and expensive structures deficient in the most essential elements of excellence.

For evidence of the extravagant expenditures of public money under the Bureau of Construction as now and heretofore organized, we refer to the testimony in relation to the Charleston Custom-house and the Treasury Extension. A single item relating to the former will illustrate the system by which a building about one hundred and fifty feet long by one hundred and twenty feet wide from outside to outside of the columns, and carried some forty-five or fifty feet above the ground, entirely unfinished, roofless and bare, has already cost the Government over two millions of dollars, and half a million more asked for by the Acting Engineer, without any intimation that it will do anything more than "continue the work." At Hastings, N. Y., Edward Learned & Co. carry on the business of quarrying and cutting marble. A contract was made with them for the marble of the Charleston Custom-house—a contract so indefinite and confused that any construction could be put upon it, even the style of architecture being misnamed and the material being changed from granite to marble after a previous contract had been made with the same parties. In January, 1861, after South Carolina had seceded, Learned & Co. notified the Treasury Department that they had certain material on hand, and claimed inspection and payment under a clause of the contract. Mr. Clark, the acting engineer in charge, to whom the matter was referred by Secretary Dix, whose letter we herewith submit, went to Hastings and returned with a schedule of material there to the amount of $43,061 60, which he and Mr. Young, the supervising architect, reported to be correct, and the sum of $32,296 20, or seventy-five per cent. on the whole amount, was paid out on it; that is to say, $28,382 70 in cash, and $3,913 50 allowed by the contractors for a previous over-payment. Mr. Clark, in a letter to the Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, dated Feb. 12, 1861, states, as the result of "a careful *résumé* of his notes," after an official visit to the quarry, that he found "a large quantity of marble in every style of progress, from the rough block to the elaborate carved ornamental work, ready for shipment," and he thinks "its total value would *not much, if any, exceed* $100,000." Desirous to ascertain if this large quantity of marble was really at Hastings, the Committee sent there Mr. Oakley, the Government Compulor, an officer in the Bureau of Construction, and Messrs. Hamilton and Clarke, practical stonecutters and architects. There was a perfect concurrence between these gentlemen upon their return. Their testimony shows that the marble on which Learned & Co. were paid at the rate of $43,061 60, the schedule of which will be found in the testimony of Mr. Young, was worth at a fair market price from $9,000 to $12,000; that all the marble outside of the schedule, even at the rate of price named in it, could not exceed $10,000, and, as Mr. Oakley said, at a liberal market price, would be worth not more than $6,000. By the testimony of these gentlemen it seems that the Government, under the auspices of Messrs. Clark and Young, have been paying $3,765 93 for capitals that, cut in Italian marble, would not be worth more than $1,000 or $1,200; that upon the item of capitals alone, as shown particularly by Mr. Hamilton, the Government pays $295,081 92 for what would cost at a fair market price $51,000, or an excess over the value of $244,081 93.

The exact responsibility of the enormous prices paid for these capitals is shown by the following extract from the testimony of Mr. Young, the supervising architect. We do not hold the Secretary of the Treasury responsible for these extravagances, for he must rely upon the acting engineer and supervising architect for information as to the value of materials, and, also, as to the features of contracts made in their department, unless he continues in office incompetent or dishonest men after his attention is called to their true character.

Question—Who made the measurements, for the Custom-house at Charleston, of the marble now lying at Hastings?

Answer—I did.

Question—Did you make it from drawings, or from the materials?

Answer—From drawings.

Question—Who furnished those drawings?

Answer—The Treasury Department.

Question—What officer in the Treasury Department made them?

Answer—Myself and the engineer in charge.

Question—What amount of stone is now at Hastings ready to be moved?

Answer—The stones at Hastings now ready for shipment, are capitals of Corinthian columns and antæ of very elaborate detail and finish, wrought in strict accordance with full sized models furnished by the Treasury Department, and as per invoice are worth when delivered in Charleston, $43,061 60, upon which there has been paid $28,382 70, being seventy-five per cent. of their value when finally delivered at Charleston, as per terms of contract, less $3,913 50, an ascertained error in the account of March 20, 1857.

Question—Who made the report to you of the quality of material at Hastings for the Charleston Custom-house, which the Government has settled for?

Answer—Mr. Clark, the engineer in charge.

By a reference to the schedule contained in the testimony of the same witness, it will be seen that the Government has paid for a piece of marble, for the mere rough stock, four feet nine and one-half inches by two feet and one-quarter inches and four feet nine and one-half inches, the sum of $650 07, and for the carving of it $1,572 19, and the piece when completed is not a capital, but only a piece of one. This expenditure, so vastly disproportionate, is attempted to be justified by the terms of the contract, but by the contract as quoted by himself, "for all carving or ornamental work such additional sums shall be paid as the superintending architect, or the only authorized agent of the first part, (the Secretary of the Treasury,) shall ascertain to be its fair cost, increased by fifteen per cent."

Admitting that the enormous price for stock is justified by the terms of the contract, and if so, the supervising architect should have warned the Secretary against such extortion upon the Government; yet it cannot be admitted that the "fair cost" of the labor upon a block, which at most was the third or half of a capital, is $500 more than the market value of an entire capital, stock, labor profit, and transportation.

The late day in the session in which this report is written precludes its being much more than an index to the testimony. But under this head of extravagant expenditures, the Committee call attention to the evidence relating to the prices paid for granite and work on the Treasury extension. Thus the contract was varied so as to have the antæ constructed of one piece instead of three, with mouldings at top and bottom, which carry cost to the whole, and make them cost the Government, per superficial foot, $12 40, or many times the cost in three pieces or in ashler work, while a frail, insecure structure is the consequence. By the terms of the contract it is the interest of the contractors to have the stones enlarged, while it is the interest of the Government to have them small, both as a matter of cost and strength. The antæ in three pieces would have cost $16,510, whilst they have cost $71,933 in one. The law of Congress required that the style of the old front of the Treasury on Fifteenth-street should be followed in ornamentation and otherwise; yet the whole of the west wing is a mass of expensive ornamentation, finding its parallel, probably, in no granite building in the world, but all adding to the profit of the contractors and the expense of the Government. Attention is called to the extravagant price paid to the contractors for the buttress caps of the south portico. There were four in the original design, but two are dispensed with. For these caps Mr. Clark recommended to the Secretary, as shown by his testimony, the payment of $5,500 each, upon the ground that the Government was liable for $34,104 51 each, and he further represented that $5,500 was the lowest price bid for those caps by any bidder. Mr. Oakley, the Government compuler, admits that the rule whereby said stones could be made to cost, under the contract, $34,104 51, is a monstrosity, and Mr. Cluskey calls it an absurdity on its face. Yet Mr. Clark gravely used it as an argument for the allowance of $5,500, and also declares that that is the lowest bid by any person for them. Yet it appears from the schedule in Document No. 96, page 10, and Document No. 41, page 6, that Edward Fawkes bid for the *four* buttress stones $1,875, or $468 75 for one; so that the statement that $5,500 was the lowest bid was most remarkably incorrect. But by the same authority it will be seen that Beals & Dixon, the contractors, bid less than that amount, as did several other bidders. As shown very clearly by Mr. Clusky, the true valuation of the buttress caps under Beals & Dixon's bid was $1,956 68, and that was a fair and liberal price.

The Committee hesitate to characterize this transaction. Perhaps a partial explanation may be found by reference to the pages of his own testimony, which relate the preparatory training he had for the business of engineering all the public works of the United States. We are fain to be charitable enough to believe that the explanation is to be there found for his action in both this matter and that at Hastings.

A great wrong is done to the Government and to bidders by the looseness in which proposals for Government work are advertised for. Thus, in the work for the Treasury extension, which will cost the Government, as now prosecuted, at least $4,000,000, if it does not reach $6,000,000, no schedule of quantities was given to accompany the proposals, and bidders were thus kept in the dark, while the *opportunity* was given to award the contract by any rule of construction the Bureau of Construction might give to it. That such a system *tends* to fraud no one can deny. We do not charge fraud in this instance, for we have not the evidence of it aside from the fact that we believe that Beals & Dixon were not the lowest bidders by any fair construction of the bids. As to the manner of advertising for bids, we call attention to the following, from the testimony of Mr. Oakley, the Government Compulor:

Question—Were you one of the computors who determined the quantities and values of the several bids in 1855?

Answer—I prepared estimates which, I think, were used in making out the award.

Question—Did you pass upon, and find Beals & Dixon's the lowest?

Answer—Yes.

Question—By your interpretation of the proposals and bids, did you find Beals & Dixon's the lowest?

Answer—The Superintendent decided the meaning of the proposals, and I had to follow his interpretation.

Question—Was there a schedule of quantities given to accompany the proposals?

Answer—There was not.

Question—Was it not necessary that there should be a schedule of quantities in order that bidders might bid understandingly?

Answer—In my opinion it was.

Question—Did not the publication of proposals without a schedule of quantities, give an opportunity to those who interpreted the proposals and bids, to vary the quantities so as to give the contract to any bidder they saw fit, by requiring larger or smaller stock?

Answer—Undoubtedly it did.

Question—Was it not the duty of the architect to publish such a schedule in order to prevent such favoritism?

Answer—I think it was.

Question—Who was the architect?

Answer—Mr. Young.

A system of building and contracting thus carried on, does not need that the agents be dishonest to be ruinous to the principal. We can conceive of no excuse for the supervising architect for such neglect of obvious duty to his employer, the Government. By varying the sizes of stock after the bids were received, and by construing the terms of the bids, Beals & Dixon were declared the lowest bidders, against Emery and others, who were really lower bidders. If there is any doubt upon the point, we refer to the careful analysis by Mr. Clusky, and the public documents referred to.

Under the head of extravagance, if it did not more properly come under the head of incompetency, we might refer to the slate roof shown in the testimony to have been put on the Treasury extension, which proved to be an utter failure, and had to be taken off again. In justice to Mr. Clark, we will state that he was a mere clerk at the time, and not engineer in charge; but it seems hard to understand how the supervising architect could allow the Government to be put to thousands of dollars of expense in so simple a matter as the slating of a roof, in the damage by the injured interior of the building, as well as the cost of another roof. Mr. Curtis explains that the slate was laid without breaking the joints, and, of course, it leaked as soon as rain fell.

In the same category would come the expensive heating apparatus of the Treasury extension, which proved an entire failure, and has been abandoned, though the iron-perforated wash-board laid down for a mile or so through the rooms and passages still bears witness to the vagaries of the architect.

Perhaps a reference to the huge, unsightly gateposts that obscure the view of the south front, and the swelled columns on the extension, when those of the original building are straight, might be mere criticism. The Government might excuse a want of taste, provided it got a strong durable building—a fit depository of its archives for the centuries. Upon this point your Committee are compelled reluctantly to report that, in their opinion, the vast sums which have been and are being invested in the Treasury extension are nearly thrown away; that a structure is being erected superficial in all pretensions to durability, and in violation of all sate or received rules of architecture. We are aware that the tall antæs or pilasters which stud the building; the slabs of granite between the antæs, set endwise, extending from the sills-course to the caps; and the wall face between the antæs or pilasters at the angles of the buildings—with two exceptions, made by setting a slab of granite endwise of the same length as the antæ, (36 feet 6 inches,)—have an imposing effect, and it may be difficult to make a superficial observer understand how such vast masses of granite can make the building unsecure; but the system of putting in these large stones for the benefit of a contractor, or for any other motive, is a fatal mistake. The finish at the sides, over, under and between the windows, simply butts against the antæs, making a *continuous vertical joint* from the base course to the facia of the architrave of the cornice, a height of full thirty-three feet. By this character of work all headers and binders are excluded from the walls, which prevents any bonding with the brick-backing and the cross walls, and makes the whole unsubstantial. To illustrate by a simple figure: Had the work been done in ashlar, as it is in all the other public buildings, in the Merchants' Exchange, in New-York, &c., it would resemble the brick-work in a wall, where each brick laps on to and is held by its neighbor. As it is, each brick would exactly fit upon the one below and above it, with a vertical joint from bottom to top, and evidently insecure. The longer the antæs the more insecure the structure. The brick work behind is merely butted up to the granite; the granite cannot be bonded into the brick work, for its back is smooth, instead of projecting, as it should, at frequent points into the brick work. The antæ in the old front on Fifteenth-street were in a number of pieces, and could thus be bonded into the wall; but they were not laid in ashlar work, as they should have been, and as is done in all structures designed for ponderousness and durability. The matter was at the time made the subject of Congressional inquiry, and an able report upon the subject was made by a Select Committee to the Twenty-fifth Congress. That report embraces the opinion of Thos. U. Walter, Esq., of Philadelphia, an architect of great distinction, and Superintendent of the construction of the Girard College in that city. Referring to this matter, Mr. Walter says:

"The second objection advanced is the weakness of the structure. My decided opinion in reference to this subject is, that all the outside walls are entirely too thin and too weak for so large a vaulted building as the one in question. These walls should have been at least three and a half feet thick, exclusively of the projection of the antæ, (or pilasters, as they are commonly called,) instead of which they are only two feet three inches. And here permit me to remark that the strength which would have been derived from these antæs, had they been constructed according to the principles of stereotomy, is not only lost by the manner in which they have been built, but the walls which would have been too weak without them, are actually rendered weaker by their introduction. These antæ, one of which occurs in every eleven feet around the building, should have been constructed in courses corresponding with those of the ashlar, so as to have formed a bond with it. But under existing circumstances, the whole bond of ashlar is cut off, from the bottom to the top of the building, on each side of every one of the antæ, while the antæ themselves afford little or no resistance to lateral pressure, being composed of large stones set on the end of each other, without a single cramp or tie to hold them to the ashlar, or a dowel to keep them in their places. We have, therefore, a straight joint on each side of every antæ, extending its whole height, by which all the horizontal bond of the wall is destroyed, except that which is obtained from the filling in of the brick work, which is so reduced by the thickness of the ashlar as to afford but little strength."

If any member of this House has any doubts after the testimony produced by the Committee, and the authority cited, reference might be made to standard works of architecture; or he might be referred to the Patent-office or the Post-office extension, the Girard College, or the Merchants' Exchange, of New-York, where the antæs are in ashlar. By studying either of those buildings the observer can plainly discern why books of masonry require that such work shall be bonded with headers, binders and stretchers, and how insecurity arises from a neglect of these rules.

The question arises, why the Government maintains a supervising architect to waste its treasure in the construction of expensive, insecure buildings—a person who never raises a voice of warning when a costly structure is erected upon architectural principles condemned by every canon of his craft? In matters of taste he might be excused for heresy; but where the questions of solidity and safety are involved, and the most obvious duties of his station are neglected, what censure is too severe? When he advises or tolerates such mischief, ought he to be tolerated? Such a building, constructed upon proper principles, would survive a considerable shock of an earthquake; as it is constructed, the slightest settling would precipitate its granite mask to the ground.

The House will have no difficulty in arriving at a decision upon the question submitted to us, as to the competency of Mr. Young, the supervising architect, in the light of the facts we have exhibited.

of the United States shall have full power to institute
and enforce
effect.
Ordered and Given Under My Hand
By the Governor:
From the Independent.
Mr. VINCENT COLYER has published the fol
lowing remarkable statement:
HEADQUARTERS, Wednesday, June 25, 1862.
To the Editor of the Tribune:
In accordance with the request of His Excel
lency Governor Seward, I publish in full the
Order announcing the intention of His Excellency to estab
lish schools for colored people in Newbern, N. C.
It never entered into my mind to form the basis of Slavish
ness; and that until he gets explicit instruc
tions from the Government at Washington, D. C., he
never interferes with my schools, nor return any
slaves to their masters. All of which I do with
pleasure and high gratification, and to Almighty gratitude
to God.
VINCENT COLYER,
Superintendent of the Poor.
The information upon which we based our com
ment upon Gov. SEWARD'S course was not derived
from Mr. COLYER, but from "E. S." of the New-York
Tribune. No man who knows ELIAS SMITH will doubt
his thorough honor and integrity, nor his capacity to
understand just what did take place. Mr. SMITH
represented the affair as one, apparently, taking place
in his own presence. However it might have been
with Mr. COLYER, we shall not believe that there was
any misunderstanding of Gov. SEWARD, until Mr. COLYER
acknowledges that he, too, misunderstood.
If Mr. COLYER'S amiable feelings have led him to
consent to an unfitable arrangement with Gov. SEWARD,
by which the schools shall be kept open, and the
Governor let off from his egregious blunder, we have
nothing to say. But he cannot expect the public to
be so amiable, nor to see the wisdom of any such let
ter as he has published. Doubtless he believes that
he misunderstood the Governor. We do not. It
was a very plain and simple matter. The conversa
tion reported was circumstantial and precise. The
Governor did mean to shut up the colored schools.
If Gov. SEWARD has persuaded Mr. COLYER out of
his own memory, and good judgment, we have no
doubt that he has heartily enjoyed his dexterity and
easy success. We only hope that he will find his
secession friends half as tractable, and that his powers
of persuasion may have a profitable occupation in the
direction of rebels. Mr. COLYER may do very well
among the poor colored folks, but he is no match for
the white folks down there. They have pulled the
wool over his eyes.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Great Meeting To-Day.

THE PREPARATIONS—PRESIDENT LINCOLN INVITED TO BE PRESENT—THE SPEAKERS—INTERESTING LETTER FROM COMMODORE FOOTE—THE FIRE DEPARTMENT—PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ETC.

Like beavers the various Committees have been
outlining to secure the success of the great Union-
loving mass-meeting which will be held this afternoon
at Union-square.
From the President down to the humblest Con
gressmen, the dignitaries of the land have been in
vited to come.
There are to be five stands in various parts of the
square, over which five of our most reputable citizens
will preside. The fifth stand is appropriated to the
young men of the City, and by Committee they have
requested Major-Gen. FREMONT to preside. At a late
hour the General's reply had not been received, but
from what we could learn it is more than possible
that he will consent, and thus do what his presence cannot fail to do, inspire the young men with enthusi
asm and zeal for the good cause.
Amongst the host of people who were invited to
speak, the following only had signified their accept
ance when our reporter called at the rooms of the
Committee, namely: Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
Hon. HIRAM WALBRIDGE, L. E. CHITTENDEN, Esq.,
Gen. F. B. SPINOLA and Hon. GEO. W. BLUNT.
The following letter was received from Commander
A. H. FOOTE, who recently presided at a mass-meeting
in New-Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday, July 11, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: Your kind letter, as a member of the Committee on Invitations and Speakers at the Mass Meeting to be held in New-York on Tuesday next, for the purpose of inciting a deeper interest in the public mind toward the prompt supply of men and means for crushing this atrocious rebellion, has been received.
I deeply regret that an imperative sense of duty to the Government as well as to myself, prevents my complying with your invitation to be present and address the citizens of the great Metropolis, on such a momentous occasion. Still suffering from the effects of my wound; received at Fort Donelson, although rapidly improving in health, my physicians have enjoined upon me the necessity of repose of mind and body, for the present, as essential in enabling me to return at an early day to active service in the war.
We owe it to our honor as a nation, to our children and posterity, to transmit to them, if needs be, with our blood and treasure, the preservation of the most free and beneficent Government ever established upon earth. Shall the North, with its twenty millions and untold resources, pusillanimously yield to six millions of miserable rebels in arms? No! death itself would be preferable to men who have any claim to manhood. Let every citizen, then, rush to the field, or furnish a substitute, to enable the heroic and accomplished leader of the army of the Potomac, who is now awaiting reinforcements, only to strike the final blow in crushing forever this atrocious rebellion.
Let the ladies of New-York continue to give their support to this glorious cause. They are all-potent in persuasive influence; but in instances where this fails let them decline, spurn the attentions of all young men who remain at home, when they might be in the fight vindicating the honor of our flag, until these young men shall present themselves as having done their part on the battle-field toward transmitting the rich legacy of such a Government as the indomitable courage of the fathers of our Republic have bequeathed to their children.
Let the North but appreciate the crisis, and, trusting in the God of Battles, we will hurl defiance at our enemies, internal and external.
I am, respectfully and very truly, yours,
ANDREW H. FOOTE.
CHAS. GOULD, Esq., &c.

In regard to the desired coming of the President, nothing is yet definitely known. The fact that it was his earnest desire to have the meeting held, coupled with the fact that his friends here have represented to him that his coming would do an immense deal of good, would excite enthusiasm, stimulate recruiting, and encourage the weak-hearted, may induce him to be present. If so, as usual, he will undoubtedly come unheralded, arrive unexpectedly, and dawn first upon his constituents from the grand stand in the Union-square. At all events, the Committee have as yet no reason for believing that he will not come, but are of the personal opinion that unless something of grave and most important nature detains him, he will add his mite to the collection which will be gathered at the meeting of to-day.
The public schools have intimated a desire to be present on the occasion, and we trust there will room be made for the little men and women, whose ringing voices will add to the volume of the great shouts which will without doubt go heavenwards from the assembled multitude.
The officers of the Fire Department have been requested to appear in full costume, as have the various military officers of all ranks and grades. In fine, there is no doubt but the gathering this afternoon will by far eclipse all others in point of magnitude, enthusiasm, demonstration and success. The merchants without an exception, so far as we can learn, have agreed to close their stores at 3 o'clock, so that their clerks may be privileged to attend and swell the throng; and we believe that a request has been issued by Mr. JOHN A. STEVENS, desiring all citizens who have flags to fling them to the breeze to-day, that our streets may present a gala-day appearance, and that the eye may be filled, the heart swelled and the mind inspired with patriotic emotion.
The merchants doing business at the Produce Exchange, yesterday resolved unanimously to close their stores at 3 o'clock P. M. to-day, in order to attend the meeting.

On Change.

The scarcity of silver continues unabated, and the talk of the City is still on change. One-half of the community spends its time in searching out, and hurling its anathemas against, the authors of the panic, and the other half in devising means for remedying the evil. From the former, the railroad companies and brokers get the largest share of the curses; and from the latter, the people at large get all manner of shinplasters and every variety of plausible substitute for silver. Postage stamps continue to be advocated by many, and in order to avoid the objections urged against them, the firm of LEEDS & FRANKLIN, No. 112 Broadway, have invented what they call mounted stamps, which they sell at 2½ per cent. premium for sums less than $100, or 1 per cent. for sums of $1,000 and upward. These stamps are inserted in inclosed cards, with raised rims around the edge of each stamp, which effectually protects them from wear and tear, and make them very convenient to handle. If no better substitute can be had than postage stamps, this will prove a very useful contrivance. Many dealers have adopted the plan of discounting on the price of the goods purchased, the amount of the current premium, if paid

him with all the comforts which the house afforded. About 3 o'clock the next morning he commenced his
[illegible] operations, by cutting the [illegible] of the guests by means of false keys and a pair of pincers.
From the room of Mr. ONONARO TRAVISONI, he succeeded in stealing the sum of $40 in gold; from an adjoining room he abstracted $27; and in another he obtained three gold watches and chains, and also some other articles of value. Nearly all the stolen property, together with the nippers with which the culprit operated, were found upon his person at the time of his arrest. Justice KELLY committed him in default of $3,000 bail.

COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE.—The Commissioners do not hold any regular meeting until the 22d inst., but, meanwhile, Mr. HASSETT, the Chairman, receives at his office, and approves or disapproves the applications presented. On yesterday, the office was fairly besieged from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.—full six hundred applicants having come forward. Of these, time was allowed only to act upon some sixty, who were approved. These applications will be received daily, at his office in Centre-street, and those approved by him will be passed by the full board at their next meeting. The liquor dealers are beginning to feel that it is the intention of the authorities to enforce the law to its full extent, and the consequence is that the City Treasury will be richer by many thousands this year from this source, than it has ever been before.

CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE—WEEKLY MORTALITY.—The regular weekly report of the City Inspector exhibits a total of 553 deaths during the week, of which 167 were men, 63 women, 193 boys, and 168 girls, showing the extraordinary and sudden increase over the previous week. Of the deceased there were no less than 324 children. The great mortality among children is probably owing to the advent of unripe fruit, which is exposed for sale on every corner, and which it ought to be made the duty of the Police to destroy at once. The increase in the mortality over that of last week is doubtless owing to this fact, and the attention of the authorities ought to be directed to it.

KILLED IN AN AFFRAY.—JOHN SATTERLY and LAWRENCE KELLY became engaged in a fight at a late hour on Sunday night, on the corner of First-avenue and Sixtieth-street, during which the former was forcibly thrown to the ground by his antagonist. His head struck upon the pavement with great violence, thereby fracturing his skull, and producing other injuries, which caused his death almost instantly. KELLY was soon afterward taken into custody by the Police, and locked up to await the result of the Coroner's inquest, which will be held to-day.

SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.—The cargoes of the prize schooners *Julius Webb* and *Palma*, consisting of resin oil, pitch, turpentine, &c., was sold yesterday at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, by SIMEON DRAPER, under the direction of the Prize Commissioners. Seven hundred and eighty-three pounds of resin sold for $10, $9¾ and $9¾ per barrel. The oil sold for 35¾ cents per gallon.

FATAL FALL FROM A ROOF.—At 1½ o'clock yesterday morning, PATRICK LENNON was killed at No. 172 Elizabeth-street, by reason of having rolled from the roof (where he was sleeping) to the pavement. The house was a three-story one, and the fall killed him instantly. The Coroner held an inquest, when a verdict of death from accident was rendered.

ARMING THE NEGROES—MEETING OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The monthly meeting of this Association will be held this (Tuesday) evening, in the Lecture Room of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, in Twelfth-street. The question to be mooted is, "Should the Government arm the colored population?"

THE MARINE SOCIETY.—The regular quarterly meeting of the Marine Society of the port of New-York, was called to be held at the United States Hotel, Fulton-street, last evening, at 5 o'clock. Owing, however, to the want of a quorum, it was adjourned to the second Monday in October.

FIRE IN HOUSTON-STREET.—The fire at 9 o'clock last evening was at No. 306 Houston-street, in a rear basement occupied by FREDERICK MERKEL, manufacturer of patent boot and shoe tops. Loss on stock and building $200. Insured in the Brooklyn Insurance Company.

THE ANTI-INTERVENTION MOVEMENT.—In consequence of the great Union meeting to be held today, the same day fixed for the Anti-Intervention and Union meeting of the foreigners residing in this City, the latter is postponed until Tuesday, the 22d inst., at Cooper Institute.

REPORT OF THE CITY HOSPITAL.—The Report of the New-York Hospital for the week ending on the 11th inst., presents the following facts and figures: Remaining on July 4, 287; admitted to July 11, 77; discharged, cured or relieved, 57; died, 5; remaining at date, 291.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—THOMAS GREENWOOD was drowned, yesterday, while bathing at the foot of West Thirty-fourth-street. The body was not recovered.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Common Council Proceedings.

A VETO—BRIG.-GEN. SWEENY—NEW BULKHEAD ON THE EAST RIVER—A BATCH OF VETOES WIPED OUT—THE LATE COL. JAMES H. PERRY.

The Board of Aldermen met at the usual hour last evening, President WOOD in the Chair. The Mayor returned without his approval the resolution adopted by the Board on the 30th ult., directing the rebuilding of Truck No. 2, at an expense not to exceed $250, and it was laid on the table and ordered printed under the rule. Permission was granted Justice PERRY to use the room adjoining his Court-room as a private office. The Comptroller was authorized to issue a certificate of indebtedness to the legal heir of JOHN S. STODDARD, for constructing Hamilton-avenue Bridge. Alderman BELKNAP offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:
Whereas, The Common Council of the City of Brooklyn has received information of the intended visit to Brooklyn of our fellow-citizen, Brig.-Gen. THOMAS W. SWEENY, who has been wounded during the present war, in the battles of Wilson's Creek and Pittsburgh Landing, where his distinguished valor and bravery have won the approbation of his superiors; and the admiration of the armies to which he was attached; therefore, be it
Resolved, That this Honor the Mayor be requested, in the name of the city, to tender to Gen. SWEENY our warmest welcome, and request him to afford the citizens of Brooklyn an opportunity of paying their respects to him in the Governor's Room, in the City Hall, at such time as may be agreeable to him, and that a Committee of three be appointed by the Chair to make the necessary arrangements.
A resolution was adopted directing the construction of a bulkhead at the foot of Little-street, on the East River. The following matters, heretofore vetoed by the Mayor, were taken up for consideration and adopted, notwithstanding the objections of the Mayor: To repair house of Engine Company No. 10, W. D.; to purchase 300 copies of Brown's Map of the City of Brooklyn, at an expense of $90; to purchase the building known as the "Odeon," corner of Fifth and South Fourth streets, for an armory for the Eastern District; to appropriate $175 for repairs upon the Forty-fourth Precinct Station-house; to repair the streets in the several Wards by contract, until Jan. 1, 1863; appointing the Brooklyn *Evening Star* and the *Standard* official Corporation papers; to purchase 150 copies of the *Brooklyn City Directory*, for 1862-'3, at an expense of $350; to repair streets in Third Ward and Fourth-street in the Eastern District. The following was presented by Alderman Strong, and unanimously adopted:
Whereas, In this very building are now reposing, on the mournful journey to their final resting place, the remains of Col. JAMES H. PERRY, of the Forty-eighth Regiment New-York State Volunteers, late resident of this city, whose life was given up a willing sacrifice in the service of his country; therefore,
Resolved, That the members of this Common Council feel it a duty incumbent upon them to bear a prompt and willing tribute to the many virtues and noble qualities which distinguished the deceased, and which will cause the memory of the departed soldier to live forever in the hearts of his fellow-citizens. Prominent as the lamented deceased was among the citizens of Brooklyn for the Christian virtues which adorned his private life, he was equally distinguished for a spirit of earnest patriotism and devotion to his country, as evinced in the alacrity with which he responded to the call of his Government in its need, and, although it was not his fate to fall on the field of battle, yet his death was none the less glorious since it was incurred in the actual and perilous service of his country.
Resolved, That this Common Council sincerely condole with the family and friends of the late Col. JAS. H. PERRY in their bereavement, and that its members will join their fellow-citizens in following his remains to the grave.

THE REMAINS OF COL. PERRY.—The remains of Col. J. H. PERRY, of the Forty-eighth Regiment, reached this city yesterday, and were placed in the Governor's Room, City Hall. The funeral will probably take place on Wednesday.

NEW-JERSEY.

WAR MEETING IN JERSEY CITY.—A mass meeting of patriotic citizens has been called, to be held at the City Hall, Jersey City, on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of adopting such measures as will enable the city to respond anew to the call of the Government. Several distinguished speakers have been engaged, and the interest taken by the citizens promises a large and enthusiastic gathering. The following address has been issued to the people by the Committee:

To the People of Jersey City.—Fellow-citizens: Called upon by our Government to kindle anew the fires of patriotism and rally to her standard, once more to maintain the principles of civil liberty, and strike down the traitorous arms now raised for their destruction, we invite you by all of freedom that is sacred, by all of liberty that is worth preserving, by the common ties of brotherhood, for our Union, whose safety is now enlancered, to join in mass meeting, at the City Hall, on Wednesday evening, July 16, at 7½ o'clock, for the adoption of such measures as will enable our gallant State to respond anew to the call for men and means to aid in giving the final blow to an unholy and unjust rebellion. Let us unite with our Governor in saying, "While the waning ranks of the rebels are furnished by conscription, let it be our boast that we defend the Nation by our heroic volunteers."
The appeal is signed by Mayor ROMAS and many leading citizens, and the call for the meeting is signed by hundreds.

FIRE IN AN OAKUM FACTORY.—About 4½ o'clock on Sunday morning a fire broke out in the American Oakum Works, a two-story brick building, No. 99 Hudson-street, Jersey City, owned by D. & A. KINGSLAND, of New-York City, and occupied for the manufacture of oakum, by GEORGE STRATFORD. The building having formerly been used as an oil factory, the woodwork was completely saturated with oil, consequently, the fire spread with great rapidity, and in a few minutes the entire building was enveloped in flames. The firemen were soon at work, and labored incessantly to subue the fire, but not until the machinery, stock and the entire interior of the building were destroyed, did they succeed. The machinery in the building was very valuable, and will probably make Mr. STRATFORD'S loss amount to $10,000—insured for between $7,000 and $8,000 in New-York offices. The loss on the building is not definitely known, only the walls are left standing. The building adjoining, also owned by G. & A. KINGSLAND, was damaged with smoke and water, to the amount of $150—insured in the Jersey City Insurance Company. The fire is thought to have originated from the furnace.

THE NEW REGIMENTS.—Gov. OLDEN has commissioned the following persons as Colonels of the four new regiments just called for: First Division—Twelfth Regiment, ROBERT C. JOHNSON, of Salem, who was Major of the Fourth Regiment, three months' volunteers. Second Division—Thirteenth Regiment, EZRA A. CARMALIT, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Seventh New-Jersey Regiment; promoted for gallantry in the battle of Williamsburgh. Third Division—Fourteenth Regiment, WILLIAM S. TEALE, of Camden. Fourth Division—Fifteenth Regiment, SAMUEL FOWLER, of Sussex. The camp of the Second Division, which includes Hudson County, will be located in Newark. No recruiting offices under the last call have yet been opened in Jersey City.

MEETING OF THE OFFICERS OF THE HUDSON BRIGADE.—Notwithstanding a large proportion of the Hudson Brigade, N. J. S. M., are now in the service of the country, Brig.-Gen. HATFIELD has issued an order for a meeting of such officers as may be within the Brigade limits, to be held at the Hudson House, Jersey City, on Friday evening, for the purpose of adopting such measures as may be thought proper to cooperate with the citizens in organizing and forwarding the required number of volunteers from Hudson County.

DISCHARGED.—WM. NOONAN, the young man arrested on suspicion of placing obstructions on the track of the New-Jersey Railroad, had an examination, yesterday, before Recorder MARTINDALE, of Jersey City, resulting in his being discharged from custody, no evidence whatever appearing to implicate him in the act.

SAD ACCIDENT.—A little boy, 3 years of age, whose parents reside in Harrison Township, was accidentally killed on Saturday evening last by a window-sash falling upon and breaking his neck, while looking out of the window. His mother left him a few moments to go on an errand, and when she returned found him in the agonies of death.

COL. BAKER.—Col. BAKER, of the Eighty-Eighth New-York Regiment, who arrived home in Jersey City last week, is not, as stated, sick with the typhoid fever, but is suffering from the effects of quinine, taken for the fever, which has impaired the use of his limbs and rendered him helpless for present service.

CONCERT AND BALL OF THE HOBOKEN FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The Trustees of the Hoboken Fire Department announce their sixth annual concert and ball, in aid of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund, to take place at the Verandah, attached to the Hoboken House, on Tuesday evening, the 29th inst.

LAW REPORTS.

The Concert Saloon Cases—Liability of Superintendent Kennedy to Arrest in Civil Actions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Clerke.

Joseph Hart vs. *John A. Kennedy et al.*—The order of arrest against the defendants in this and other cases has been before etated in the TIMES. The order was returnable on Saturday last, but was stayed twenty days on motion of the District Attorney, on the ground that Mr. Kennedy was not liable to arrest in civil actions.
Motion was now made to vacate the order staying proceedings, counsel for the plaintiff urging that it was unusual, and that the District Attorney, to obtain it, should have appeared for the Sheriff.
Mr. Hall contended that he was *ex officio* counsel for the defendants, and that the defendant, (Kennedy,) was *always* (constructively) on duty, he always being in telegraphic communication with the police force of the city under his control. Decision was reserved.
It is understood that the decisions at the General Sessions in these cases, in respect to the violation of the Concert Saloon law in the sale of lager bier, will be taken before the General Term of the Supreme Court for review, upon *certiorari*.
Gunnings S. Bedford for plaintiff; A. Oakey Hall for defendants.

The City and its Ordinances—How a Gentleman "Soft Soaped" a Lady.

MARINE COURT.
Before Judge Mayerhy.

Henrietta Hofhesmer vs. *John Moelle.*—This was an action to recover damages to the amount of $500. The complaint alleged that on the 5th of June last the defendant besmeared the plaintiff with soft soap, and used abusive language toward her. The defence was a general denial of the plaintiff's charges, and a counter allegation that the plaintiff provoked his conduct, such as it was, by sweeping dust on the defendant's head.
The defendant's counsel took the point that the plaintiff's conduct was a direct violation of a City ordinance, which imposes a penalty on such as shall throw dirt into the street after 8 o'clock in the morning.
This point, however, the Judge was of opinion did not legitimately belong in the case. It was no part of the duty of private citizens to enforce the City ordinances. The question of the plaintiff's damages was submitted to the Jury, who gave her $25.

Legal Notices.

MARINE COURT.

The calender of adjourned cases in this Court will not be called during the months of July and August till 11 o'clock.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

During vacation the office of the District-Attorney will be open for business from 10 till 2 o'clock.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Clerke.

Hart vs. *Mills.*—Default opened—the plaintiff to pay all the costs that accrued on and after 12th of September, 1861, and $10 costs of motion.
Clark et al. vs. *Chamberlain.*—Motion for reference granted. Costs to abide event.
McQuaid, Receiver vs. *Whitlock et al.*—Motion for attachment granted. Motion for new trial denied, without costs.
In the Matter of the Petition of Ida J. Wiskeman, et al.—Application denied to confirm the report of the referee, with a stay of proceedings until the matter shall be heard at the General Term.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Justice Monell.

John B. Cornell vs. *John Moffat.*—Motion granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 14, 1862.

$5,000 U. S. 6s '81..Cou.	101¾	100 Pacific M. S. Co.	103¾
6,050 do.	101¾	10 do.	103½
27,000 do.	101	50 do.	103½
10,000 U. S. 5s '74..Cou.	99¾	150 do.	103½
50,000 Tr. 7 3-10 ₰ c. N.	104	50 do.	b3w. 103½
3,000 Ohio St. 6s 1891	104	50 N. Y. Central R.	90¾
1,000 Kentucky St. 6s.	95	250 do.	90¾
1,000 do.	95¼	300 do.	90¾
10,000 Ill. War Loan.	98	50 do.	b30 90¾
5,000 do.	97½	100 do.	s10 90¾
10,000 N. C. State 6s.	70	50 do.	s30 90
25,000 Missouri 6s.	58	50 do.	s30 90½
5,000 do.	47½	200 do.	90½
5,000 do.	47¾	400 Erie Railway	21
8,000 Cal. State 7s.	94½	200 Harlem Railroad	14¾
8,000 N. Y. C. 6s. '76	103½	300 Mich. Cen. R.	69
5,000 E. R. R. 1st m. bs.	107	50 do.	s10 69
1,000 E. R. R. 3d m. b.	93	100 do.	s30 69
4,000 E. R. R. 4th m. bs.	90	300 do.	69¼
1,000 Huf. N. Y. & Erie 1st	88	100 do.	s60 69½
2,000 Mich. Central 8		100 do.	69¾

Cent. Bds, old.....104 | 100 Mich. S. & N. I. R.. 26

Mt. S. F. Con. 6s 107 | 200 M. S. & N. I. G. S.. 86¾
1,000 do.....b60½ | 50 do.....b60 86½
2,000 Mich. So. 2d Mtg. 82½ | 50 Panama Railroad..130
5,000 do.....s5 82½ | 5 do.....130½
6,000 Chi. & N. W. Asc. 80 | 100 Ill. Cen. R. 8 ₰ b30 87¾
1,000 do.....b30 80½ | 100 do.....s15 87¾
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. bds.. 94 | 150 do.....87¾
1,000 Ter. Ha. & Al. ..... 81 | 50 do.....b60 87¾
2,000 do.....80 | 25 do.....87
10,000 Mil. & P. Du Chien 92 | 100 do.....s30 87
2,000 Ga. & Chi. 1st m. 104 | 400 Clev. & Pitts. R.... 22
2,000 Cl. & To. S. F. bs 93 | 100 do.....21¾
6,000 Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st 90 | 45 Gal. & Chic. R.... 69¾
1,000 Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d 78 | 200 do.....69
5,000 H. & St. J. bds. b30 80 | 50 do.....b30 69¾
5,100 American Gold..116½ | 500 Clev. & Tol. R.... 47
9,110 do.....116 | 100 do.....s30 47
10,000 do.....s30.115¾ | 200 do.....47¼
50,000 do.....116 | 150 Ch. & R. Island R.. 63
25,000 do.....116¾ | 100 do.....s10 63
13,000 do.....116½ | 50 do.....63¼
20,000 do.....b60.116¾ | 100 do.....s70 63
15,000 do.....c.116¾ | 100 do.....b10 63¼
25,000 do.....s3 116 | 150 Mil. & Pra. Du C R. 32¾
1,300 Hud. Riv. R..... 45 | 50 do.....32¾
50 do.....b30 43¾

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s '81..Con. 101 | 50 N. Y. Central R.... 90¾
2,000 do.....101½ | 50 do.....b10 90¾
2,000 U. S. 6s 1 Yr. Cr. 95¾ | 50 do.....b30 90¾
1,500 Tr. 7 3-10 ₰ ct. N. small..... 104 | 100 do.....s15 90¾
1,000 do.....104 | 100 Erie Railway..s30 34
3,000 do.....103¾ | 200 Erie Railway Pref. 61¾
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90.. 51 | 100 do.....s30 61¾
1,000 Ohio St. 6s 1860....100¾ | 100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip 87¼
4,000 Missouri 6s loan, to H. & St. Jo. R..... 61 | 150 do.....87¼
4,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s..... 101 | 200 Mich. Cen. R.....s10 90¾
8,000 Erie R. 1st M. B..116¾ | 200 Mich. So. & N. I. R. 25
20,000 American Gold 116¾ | 50 M. S. & N. I. G'ds.s30 65¾
6,000 do.....b30.116¾ | 50 Panama Railroad 130½
6,000 do.....b60.116¾ | 200 Cleve. & Pitts. R.... 22
50 Pacific M. S. Co.b30.106 | 200 Gal. & Chic. R..... 69
1,150 do.....105¾ | 100 Cleve. & Toledo R.. 47
50 do.....b4 105¾ | 1000 do.....46¾
1,150 do.....105¾ | 100 do.....s30 46¾
50 do.....b30 105¾ | 100 Chi. & Rock Is. R.. 63
20 Hudson River R.... 45 | 100 do.....63¼
50 Harlem Railroad.. 15 | 50 do.....b10 63¼
100 Reading Railroad.. 67 | 100 Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R. 32

MONDAY, July 14—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, for Saturday July 12, 1862, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of July 5:

Decrease in Loans	$648,282
Increase in Specie	307,655
Decrease in Circulation	58,416
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	41,521

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	July 12, 1862.	July 5, 1862.	July 13, 1861.
Capital	$69,317,000	$69,051,000	$64,051,000
Loans	112,445,542	113,093,778	107,997,428
Specie	45,016,836	31,790,519	32,098,174
Circulation	8,439,099	9,270,815	9,212,397
Gross Deposits	106,201,784	107,446,317	105,504,000
Exchanged	14,399,847	22,942,784	27,964,964
Undrawn	91,805,937	127,490,534	127,538,055
In Sub-Treasury	7,539,522	9,571,340	7,473,383

The Bank return shows a very steady movement in all departments. The Specie line gains a little, after the export of $2,597,000 for the week. The price of Gold to-day, opened at an advance of 1 ₰ cent. on Saturday's last price, and went up to 116¾ as against 116¼ at the close of that day. There was much excitement in the market through the forenoon, the inclination being decidedly upward. Between the Sessions of the Board the Stock Exchange price fell off to 116@116¼ ₰ cent., and finally closed in the afternoon at 116¼ ₰ cent.
The Exchange Market is again unsettled by the course of Gold. Most of the banking firms are unwilling to draw in anticipation of the price of Gold, and the consequence is, that rates vary with every hour or half-hour through the day, according to the reports from the Stock Exchange or the Bullion Brokers, of the movement of Gold. The variations from Saturday are from 126¼@127 to 128@129 ₰ cent. At the close of 'Change hour, as nearly as we could ascertain, the figure for first-class Bankers' bills on London, the quotation stood 128½ ₰ cent., with Gold at 116¼@116¾ ₰ cent. The market for Money is easy to the Brokers at 5@6 ₰ cent. ₰ annum, according to the nature and credit of the collateral. The Bill Brokers report no increase in the offering of prime merchant paper, and the rates continue at 5@6 ₰ cent., 60 days to 6 months.
The reading of the war news in the morning papers, especially from Tennessee and Kentucky, was unfavorably construed on the Stock Exchange, and the market opened dull and at a concession of ¼@½ ₰ cent. on Government and State Securities and ¼@1¼ ₰ cent. on the Railway Shares. New-York Central was done at 90½, and after the early Board, at 90 ₰ cent, cash, as against 91½@91¾ on Saturday afternoon, and the sales of Erie and the Western Shares followed down in about the same proportion. The general feeling was heavy and confidence unsettled, though the disposition to sell at the decline was not very urgent or decided. At the Second Board and after, the market continued somewhat feverish, without large transactions. Finally, on the Street, at 4½ o'clock, was dull in spirit and weak in prices, but with no pressure to sell for cash or on speculation. The following were about the last figures:

N. Y. Central	89¾	Illinois Central	57
Erie	34	Galena	69
Erie Preferred	61½	Pacific	103¾
Rock Island	63	Missouris	47¾
Toledo	46¾	Tennessees	51
Mich. Central	80¾	U. S. 6s, 1881	101
Mich. Southern	24¾	U. S. Custom Notes	107¾
Mich. Guaranteed	56	U. S. 7.30 Bonds	104

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

America	107	Hanover	80¼
State of New-York	92	Metropolitan	100
Commerce	95½	Nassau	98
Pacific	120	Corn Exchange	100
Bank of the Republic	91	Continental	85
Bk of North America	100		

And the following for the Railway mortgages, the prices being irregular as compared with Saturday:

N. Y. C. 6s	101	T. H. & A. 2ds 8 ₰ c.	79
New-York Cen. 7s, '64	102½	L. C. & Mil. L. G. 1'ds	21
New-York Cen. 7s, '76	105½	Chi. & N. W. s. f	93
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76, con.	105½	Chi. & N. W. firsts	64
Erie seconds, '81	101	Chi. & N. W. first assd	49¾
Erie seconds, '89	105¾	Chi. & N. W. seconds	30
Erie thirds, '83	93¾	Han. & St. Joseph 1sts	59
Erie fourths, '80	90	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	107
Erie fifths, '68	80	Del., Lack. & W. 2ds	100
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	88	Tol. & Wabash seconds	63
Hudson firsts, '60	110¾	Tol. & Wab. 1st. Bds	77
Hudson seconds, s. f. '65	103	Mil. & P. Du Chien 1sts	92
Hudson convertible, '67	88¾	Gal. & Chic. firsts	104
Harlem firsts, '69, '73	105	Gal. & Chic. seconds	102¾
Harlem seconds, '64	102¾	Chi. & R. I. firsts	102¾
Mich. C. 8 ₰ c. '69-'72	104	Clev. & Tol. s. f	93
Mich. C. & R. 8 ₰ c. '62	106¾	N. J. Central firsts	106¾
Chi. Bur. & Q. 8 ₰ c. firsts	106	N. J. Central seconds	103
N. Ind. Goshen L. 8s	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. firsts	89¾
M. S. & N. Ia. s. f. 7 ₰ c.	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	76
Ill. Cen. 7 ₰ c., '75	94		

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Company, earned

In June, 1862	$260,075
In June, 1861	204,778
Increase	$55,298

The Michigan Central Road for the first week in July shows a gain of $9,126 over the corresponding week of last year.
The East River Bank has declared a semi-annual divided of 3½ ₰ cent., payable on the 21st inst.
The Washington Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual interest dividend of 3½ ₰ cent., payable on demand.
The Central Railroad of New-Jersey, a quarterly dividend of 2½ ₰ cent., payable on the 16th inst.
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States has, during the past eight months, issued 924 policies, assuring $2,090,900, it being at the ratio for the year of 1,386 policies, assuring $3,136,350. No Company in the United States issued over 1,221 policies for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861, and but three Companies issued policies amounting to over $3,136,250. The Equitable's cash receipts for premiums for the quarter ending June 30, 1862, were $41,758 89, it being about $2,000 greater than the cash receipts for premiums of any of the new Companies for the year ending Dec. 31, 1862.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. July 12.	Loans. July 5.	Specie. July 12.	Specie. July 5.
Bk. of New-York	5,301,963	5,256,040	1,183,058	1,760,374
Manhattan Co.	3,082,200	3,091,695	1,9 2,904	2045,228
Merchants' Bank	6,316,943	6,250,099	1,344,161	1,342,958
Mechanics' Bank	6,300,000	4,366,219	838,818	934,776
Union Bank	3,307,000	3,186,000	1,265,918	1,221,918
Bank of America	7,703,663	7,709,287	1,147,326	1,109,600
Phenix Bank	4,946,287	4,003,353	618,184	645,560
City Bank	3,173,226	3,156,079	1,956,956	1,933,407
Tradesmen's Bank	1,569,150	1,565,210	187,445	184,133
Fulton Bank	1,614,623	1,666,658	382,610	1,388,983
Chemical Bank	2,289,181	2,309,004	2,314,777	2,250,229
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,161,744	2,147,402	218,378	218,264
National Bank	2,203,378	2,189,856	524,844	662,935
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,324,973	1,321,732	199,890	14,414
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	1,018,517	990,453	234,626	240,761
Greenwich Bank	610,965	590,252	309,813	278,312
Leather Man. Bk.	2,001,803	1,943,113	1,344,231	1,456,413

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Little Treasure—The Pet of the Petticoats.

WALLACK'S—Handy Andy—Young Actress.

WINTER GARDEN—Our Female American Cousin—The Head of the Family.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—8th-av. and 14th-st.—Opera, Ballet and Pantomime.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Commodore Nutt, the $30,000 Nutt—Living Whale, &c., at all Hours—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Minstrelsy—No. 536 Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 748 Broadway—"Cinderella" and Other Fine Pictures, from 9 A. M. to 6 P.M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 559 Broadway.

RALLY FOR THE UNION.

Great Meeting to be Held in Union-Square To-Day.

The Citizens of New-York, of all parties, who are for supporting the Government in the prosecution of the war and the suppression of the rebellion, are requested to meet on Union-square, on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, to express, without reference to any party question whatever, their undiminished confidence in the justice of our cause, and their inflexible purpose to maintain it to the end, and to proffer to the Government all the aid it may need to the extent of all their resources.

New-York, July 10, 1862.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Chairman,
JOHN A. STEVENS,
CHARLES H. MARSHALL,
A. A. LOW,
S. D. BABCOCK,
P. M. WETMORE,
G. W. BLUNT,
DENNING DUER,
ROBERT B. MINTURN,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,
JONATHAN STURGES,
C. R. ROBERT,
ROYAL PHELPS,
Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

HAMILTON FISH, Chairman,
SIMEON DRAPER,
ROBERT T. HAWS,
R. M. BLATCHFORD,
SAMUEL SLOAN,
ALEX. T. STEWART,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,
R. A. WITTHAUS,
MOSES H. GRINNELL,
A. C. RICHARDS,
ISAAC BELL,
WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER,
Committee of the Union Defence Committee.

WILLIAM ORTON, Chairman,
HENRY SMITH,
PETER MITCHELL,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM H. GEDNEY,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES J. CHIPP,
MORGAN JONES,
THOMAS STEVENSON,
JOHN HOGAN,
ALEX. H. KEECH,
Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council of the City of New-York.

JAMES W. WHITE, Chairman,
FRANCIS LIEBER,
DAVID DUDLEY FIELD,
GEORGE D. PHELPS,
ISAAC SHERMAN,
A Committee of citizens who meet at the Mayor's Office.

ROBERT H. McCURDY, Chairman,
CHARLES GOULD,
WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES,
MORRIS KETCHUM,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
Committee of Citizens who meet at Fifth-avenue Hotel.

JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, Jr., Secretary.

To the Loyal Citizens of the City of New-York.

The loyal citizens of every class and profession are respectfully and earnestly invited to attend the Grand Mass Meeting, to be held on Tuesday next, 15th inst., at 4 o'clock, on Union-square.

It is recommended that all places of business be closed at 3 o'clock, in order that those who desire to show their loyalty to the Government may be present.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements,
GEORGE OPDYKE, Chairman.
John Austin Stevens, Jr., Secretary.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The President, yesterday, submitted to Congress a brief message, inclosing a draft of a bill to compensate any State which may abolish Slavery within its limits, and recommending its passage. A copy of the bill will be found among our dispatches.

It is stated on good authority that the rebel army in and around Richmond, prior to the late battles, was estimated to number from 217,000 to 220,000. Large reinforcements had been arriving for the previous ten days and nights, by way of Petersburgh, said to be from the coast, but whether they were conscripts or a portion of Beauregard's army, does not appear. Beauregard himself, it is asserted, has been in Richmond several weeks, at the Spottswood House, ill of fever. The same authority reiterates the story that the rebels at Richmond are building an Iron-clad steamer, on the plan of the *Merrimac*, though much smaller. Fort Darling has been greatly strengthened, the batteries being in iron-clad casemates, and a whole division of the rebel army has been thrown across the James to its support. It is further stated that the forces under Jackson have moved off in the direction of Fredericksburgh, and were expected to strike another blow in the Valley. Probably Gen. Pope will have something to say in this regard.

The United States steam transport *Haze*, Capt. Clift, arrived yesterday morning from Harrison's Bar, James River, *via* Fortress Monroe, having left the former place on the 11th inst., at 12 M., and the latter on the 12th, at 2 P. M. The rebels were still on the river below Harrison's Landing, in small forces on each bank, and firing on steamers as they pass up or down, and as fast as they are shelled out from one place by the gunboats, they go to another, but still keep on the river. The gunboats convoy the steamers and vessels for ten or twelve miles both ways. Gen. Burnside's forces are reported to be encamped at Newport's News, but ready to embark at a moment's notice on board the transports, which were anchored near at hand.

The United States transport *Albany*, Capt. Lewis, arrived yesterday morning from Newbern, N. C. She brings a number of officers and 125 steerage passengers. Mr. G. E. Kenworthy, the purser of the ship, informs us that Gen. Burnside left Newbern on the 6th inst., to reinforce Gen. McClellan, with 10,000 men. Nothing else of importance had occurred.

Gen. Pope has issued an address to the officers and soldiers composing his command, the Army of Virginia. He tells them his policy is attack, and not defence. All notions of strong positions, lines of retreat, bases of supplies, etc., are to be discarded—the strongest position being the one from which to advance against the enemy, and the only lines of retreat to be studied being those of the rebels. In a word, he desires those under his command to look before, and not behind—success and glory being in advance, and disaster and shame in the rear. Gen. Pope evidently means work.

The rebel force which recaptured Murfreesboro from our forces are reported to be marching on Nashville, six thousand strong. They are reported to consist of the First, Second and Fourth Georgia, the First Kentucky, the Texan Rangers, and 1,700 mounted Infantry. Some of our men who escaped from Murfreesboro report that, in addition to the Ninth Michigan, the Third Minnesota and Hewitt's Battery were forced to surrender to the rebels.

A rebel report has reached us that Baton Rouge has been recaptured by Van Dorn, and that 1,500 of our men have been taken prisoners. This story came all the way round by New-Orleans and Mobile, and is probably as true as a former story to the same effect.

We have the following intelligence with reference to the disposition of the Army of the Southwest: On the 28th ult. Gen. Asboth was stationed at Rienzi, Tishimingo County, Miss., twelve miles south of Corinth. Gen. Jeff. C. Davis was at Jacinto, six miles east of Rienzi. Gen. Thomas was at Iuka Springs, twenty-one miles southeast of Rienzi. A brigade was stationed at Marietta, twenty-one miles southwest of Rienzi. Rienzi is the center of the stationed brigades. The rebels were well fortified at Okolono, sixty-five miles south of Rienzi.

The St. Louis *Evening News*, of Friday, says: "The First Regiment of Illinois Cavalry reached Manchester, in this county, this morning, from Salem, Ark., and will arrive in this city to-day. They left Salem two weeks ago. They report that Gen. Curtis' army is safe beyond the probability of an attack from the enemy, or of suffering from want of food. Supply trains intended for this army were met near the Arkansas line, moving rapidly toward Batesville, and they have, no doubt, reached Gen. Curtis' headquarters before this, and thus relieved his army from the danger of starvation that lately threatened it."

Messrs. Rice and Lake, of Chautauque County, and Messrs. Lamont, Shelly and others, of Niagara, are in Albany, as delegates from their respective counties, to ask the Governor to convene the Legislature, to pass a law to authorize the counties to raise money to be expended in bounties for volunteers.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the vote of thanks to Commodore Foote was passed. The bill for the admission of Western Virginia as a State was taken up, debated at considerable length, and passed. The bill as passed provides that all slaves born within the limits of the State after the 4th of July, 1863, shall be free. The House bill to prevent the fraudulent sale or use of postage stamps was passed. The bill requiring commanders of American vessels sailing from foreign ports to take the oath of allegiance was passed. A report of the Conference Committee on the bill for the better government of the navy was agreed to. The resolution relating to the law of prizes, providing that returns of money from the sale of prizes shall be paid into the Treasury within twenty days, was passed. The resolution for the expulsion of Senator Simmons was reported back from the Judiciary Committee, with no recommendation. Mr. Wilson called up the bill amending the Militia Act of 1795, and offered a substitute for it, when the Senate took a recess until 7 o'clock.

In the House, a bill similar to the one laid on the table on Saturday, making sundry appropriations for civil expenses, was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means—the objectionable features being left out. The bill was passed. A bill from the Committee of Ways and Means, imposing an additional tax of a cent a pound on sugar, was passed by three majority. The project of a Slave Emancipation bill recommended by the President, was laid before the House and referred to the Select Committee on the Abolition of Slavery in the Border Slave States, with leave to report at any time. Mr. Colfax obtained leave to introduce a bill to reduce the rates of mileage of members of Congress fifty per centum, but the House adjourned without coming to a vote on it. The final adjournment of Congress will take place to-morrow.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *City of New-York* arrived at this port, yesterday, bringing our English files and correspondence to the 3d inst. The outline of the news was telegraphed from Cape Race, and published last week.

It is stated that the *projet* of the treaty with Mexico, providing for the loan of eleven millions of dollars to that Republic, was briefly discussed in the Senate, on Saturday last, and laid on the table.

The United States steam-transport *Baltic*, Capt. Comstock, arrived yesterday morning in 18 hours from Fort Delaware, where she landed 1,200 rebel prisoners, taken from Governor's Island.

Capt. Craven, the gallant commander of the *Brooklyn*, which has done such noble service with Commodore Farragut's fleet, has been sent home to answer a charge of having disobeyed orders in the fight at Vicksburgh, on June 28. The specific allegations are not stated.

Col. Paine, of the Fourth Wisconsin Volunteers, in garrison at Baton Rouge, La., was placed under arrest by Brig.-Gen. Williams, on June 15, because he refused to comply with an order to turn out of his camp all runaway negroes. Col. Paine stated his reasons for this refusal as follows: "It is notorious that the regimental camps are watched, not only by pretended owners, but also by men who hunt for pay, into whose grasp the fugitives will certainly fall the very instant the guard thrusts them over the lines. Within my own personal knowledge, many fugitives have been received aboard our transports at different places in this State, by Gen. Williams, and have, upon close interrogation, given him important military information. Such of these as have not already been returned to their owners may still be found in the camp of this brigade. What will be their fate if delivered up to claimants or hunters is easy to predict. It seems to me, that while their surrender would be in a palpable violation of the law, it would also be subject to the gravest objections. The order of Gen. Williams forces upon me an alternative which is peculiarly painful; because with me 'obedience to orders' has always been in practice as well as theory a fundamental military maxim. I am compelled either to disobey him or defy the sovereign power of the Republic. In this matter I cannot hesitate. No punishment for disobedience to *this order* can be so intolerable as would be the consciousness of having violated that law, by compelling my guards to return to vindictive rebels, fugitives whose information has been sought and used for the benefit of our arms. While I have command of the Fourth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, they cannot with my consent be employed in the violation of the purpose of returning fugitives to rebels." Col. Curtenius, of the Michigan Sixth, is under arrest for the same offence.

It is said to be in contemplation in Congress to make an appropriation for the purchase of artificial legs and arms for our soldiers, who have been compelled to submit to amputations. The need for them is strongly illustrated by a remark made recently by the Surgeon-General, that there was nothing in which the relief societies could expend their funds more advantageously than in supplying them.

An exceedingly destructive conflagration visited Winona, Minn., on July 4. About half a million of property was destroyed, on which there was insurance of not more than $90,000.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday, but transacted little business of importance. A motion to take up the resolutions offering a bounty for new enlistments was lost. A resolution authorizing the Comptroller to pay the expenses of the Joint Committee of the two Boards in celebrating the Fourth of July, amounting to $8,000, was also lost for want of a constitutional vote.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, yesterday, before Justice Clerke, on a motion in the Concert-Saloon case, the question was incidentally argued whether or not Mr. Superintendent Kennedy was always on duty. The Court did not decide the question, but took it under advisement.

The Gold market advanced 1¼ per cent., and Stocks fell off ¼@1¼ per cent. On the War news in yesterday morning's papers, the Exchange on London was unsettled, and closed at 128@129 per cent.

Business in Breadstuffs opened rather more vigorously yesterday, fair sales of Wheat, Flour and Corn having been made. Wheat was cheaper. Groceries and Provisions were less active. Spices were in good request, as were also Tallow and Tobacco. Metals, Fish, Hay, Hemp, Seeds and Oils, were quiet. Cotton was in demand and was stiffly held. The freight engagements were fair.

The cattle men are in better spirits this week, owing to an advance of ½c.@¾c. in beef, or $2 to $3 per head. The 300 bullocks left over at the last market were either used up during the week, or sent away to fill up Government orders, so that 3,100 fresh cattle on sale Monday, were about all there were in the City, and we could only learn of 100 more expected for the market of to-day. Trade was not lively, butchers demurring to the asked advance, but were obliged to pay it or go without cattle. Nearly all the droves were disposed of on Monday, and sellers are anticipating even better prices for the few to arrive to-day. Good fat steers sold at 8c.@8¼c. ₩ lb.

President Lincoln's Emancipation Policy —An Important Movement.

The country has approved, with unexampled unanimity, the proposition of President Lincoln in regard to gradual emancipation in the slaveholding States. The proposed co-operation of the National Government with the States removed all objections founded on the doctrine of State rights; while the offer of compensation to owners saved individual rights. The further proposition to colonize the liberated slaves, who might be desirous to found a nationality of their own, meets the views of many statesmen, as well as the prejudices of the masses. Taken as the first step toward the removal of the gigantic evil of our political and social system, the President's policy is a master-stroke of wisdom, humanity and statesmanship.

But the President's proposition encounters serious obstacles to its immediate practical execution. These are very forcibly set forth in the reply of the Border State Congressmen to the President's renewed request that they would take speedy action upon this subject. State action upon it can only be secured after long delays, through State Conventions and after a heated and protracted discussion, which shall enlighten the public mind and dispel the prejudices by which it is now possessed. The strength of these prejudices may be inferred from the fact that even in Missouri, where there has been for years a strong free-soil tendency, the State Convention which deposed a rebel Government and rallied for the Union, has recently rejected, by a large majority, on a direct vote, the emancipation scheme of the President. To be sure there is formidable local opposition to this vote. An Emancipation Party is formed in the State, and an appeal to the ballot-box is to be made for a reversal of the action of the Convention. We know well enough what the result will be. The Free-State Party will, in time, triumph, though it will be only after years of violent party strife, and after having disturbed the State, and perhaps the Union, with new convulsions; and the prospect opened before us in Missouri is just what will be presented in Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, and every other Slave State.

Under these circumstances, the loyal Representatives of the Border Slave States have made a suggestion which is worthy the careful consideration of Congress and the country. It is that the offer of the National Government, instead of being made to Slave *States* as such, be made to *the loyal slaveholding citizens of those States*. By this we should avoid the interposition of the machinery of a State Government between the National Government and its citizens. There are, it is claimed, thousands of slaveholders in Missouri, Kentucky and Maryland, who would gladly disconnect their fortunes from Slavery. There are tens of thousands of illiberal persons that are not slaveholders, but followers of mendicant demagogues, who will vote and struggle to the death against the establishment of an emancipation policy in those States. These latter will retard for years what loyal slaveholding citizens would be glad to bring about. Legislation will be embarrassed and corrupted. Conventions will be opposed, and perhaps defeated. And free constitutions, if formed, will be rejected on side issues, and on grounds extraneous to provisions of emancipation. All these chances of adverse results will be avoided by the General Government dealing directly with the loyal slaveholders, and not trying to reach them through State organizations.

It may be said—it is said—in opposition to this policy, that "it will be partial, and not effectual. It will remove a portion of the slaves, but leave the most of them, with the political evil their presence engenders remaining." There is force in this objection; but we might inquire, in reply, what prospect we have of getting rid of the whole or any part of the evil, through the coöperation of the State Governments. If we have no such prospect, then the question left to us is whether, by appealing to and dealing with the loyal slaveholders individually, we shall not succeed in immediately *initiating a gradual emancipation policy*, in the spirit proposed by the President. We incline to answer affirmatively. We think the work of individual emancipation once begun, in the border States, would go on in a rapidly increasing ratio. First, the really loyal and intelligent slaveholders, who love their Government better than they do Slavery, would embrace the President's offer, and get rid of their slaves. Second, the timid slaveholders, who feel the effect of revolution in depreciating slave property, and fear, if the war continues, the entire loss of it, would follow suit, from purely selfish considerations. And, lastly, the obdurate slaveholders, whom neither love of country nor fear of loss can move, would find their slaves so demoralized by the emancipation of their late fellows in bondage, and the obstacles to escape so weakened by the altered tone of public sentiment, that the system in their hands would lose all of its rigor and influence, and hasten to extinction.

The great object to be gained by modifying the terms, not the spirit, of the President's Emancipation scheme is, to take it entirely out of the field of politics, and place it on the basis of individual interest. The American people are cowards in politics, but willing martyrs in defence of their individual rights. Loyal slaveholders might hesitate long before going to the polls and ranging themselves with an *Emancipation Party* in their respective States, but would sell their own slaves to the Government or emancipate them without consideration, if they thought proper to do so; although every other citizen of the Republic should cry out against the act. Let a man in Missouri resolve to be rid forever of his slaves, he will have no demagogue running to his house to make him a stump speech on the subject. Let him say, that he means to *vote for emancipation*, and his County will be convulsed with excitement, and a score of inflammatory meetings will denounce his politics. We believe that we can accomplish individually what we will utterly fail to reach in the aggregate. Every citizen who shall throw off the property interest in slaves will become a champion of freedom, both from conviction and interest. Every voter who is detached from the slaveholding class, either by adopting emancipation, or having his slaveholding friends adopt it, becomes a power in the State whom place-hunters and demagogues must conciliate. And the first happy result will be the purging of all public harangues of the fanatical stuff that has always formed the staple of Pro-Slavery oratory. Here will be the beginning of reform and the dawn of reason's sway, where so long it has been silent and powerless.

For these reasons, the suggestion of the Border State members seems to us well worthy of consideration. It may be too late to secure for it the attention of Congress at its present session, but we hope it will be commended by the President to its early action next Winter. Those Border States which have stood by the Government in its struggle with the rebellion are entitled to be heard on such a subject. They prefer the Union to the Confederacy. The Union desires their wealth, their resources, their rivers, their population and moral power. But geography, social alliances, and this vast slave interest, cause them to gravitate somewhat naturally toward the Cotton States. There is but one thing that will offset this tendency, and that is the immediate inauguration of an *acceptable* emancipation policy in those States, that shall mark a chasm between their interests and those of the extreme South, as impassable as was the Red Sea between the children of Israel and the slave-hunting hosts of Pharaoh.

The Confiscation Act.

Congress has taken a very important step in the passage of the Act of Confiscation. That it will promptly receive the President's approval, we cannot doubt. And we are equally confident that it will contribute very essentially, by its moral effect as well as its practical operation, to destroy rebellion in the Southern States.

What this act really does is to prescribe the *penalty for treason* against the Government of the United States. That such a law was needed, no one can doubt. That the terms of this law are unusually or needlessly severe, we presume no one will contend. Indeed, the law, judged either by the character of the crime or by the usage of other nations, is exceedingly lenient. Treason against an established government is universally regarded as the highest crime which any subject can commit; and in every country and in every age it has been held to forfeit the life of the person guilty of it. By this bill, that penalty is authorized to be commuted to imprisonment for five years and a fine of $10,000, for payment of which all his estate shall be liable. This, certainly, is a modification of the penalty of treason in the direction of clemency.

The bill contains other provisions intended to aid in suppressing this rebellion, by fixing specific penalties to the act of aiding it. These penalties apply only to those who shall continue to aid it, in the ways specified, sixty days after the President shall issue a proclamation calling upon them to return to their allegiance. There can, therefore, be no possible excuse for any person who shall take part in the rebellion after that time. The punishments prescribed, moreover, apply only to those persons who shall after the time designated *hold office*, civil or military, under the rebel Government. This provision completely obviates the objection which has been urged against a general Confiscation act, that it would punish the innocent with the guilty. Accepting and holding office is a voluntary act, and no man can be forced to do so against his will. The great mass of those at the South who have been forced into the Southern army, or otherwise involved in the rebellion without their own agency, are not affected by the provisions of this bill.

As one of the penalties incurred by persons so offending, viz., by holding office under the rebel Government, their *property*, real and personal, may be seized, and its proceeds applied to the support of the United States, and *their slaves are to be set free*. Against this latter provision a certain portion of our Northern Democracy has made vehement protest,—both by public meetings, by resolutions, by speeches, and by their votes in Congress. But we can see no valid ground of objection to it. Why rebels, violating knowingly and intentionally, the provisions of this law, should not forfeit their *slave* property as well as their other property, we cannot imagine. When thus forfeited, the slave must of course become *free:* for the United States Government can neither hold slaves nor sell them. Who, then, is injured by this provision? Not the rebel master, for he deserves his loss. Not the slave, for he receives a boon. Not the Government, for it has lost nothing and has gained a free citizen.

Equally just and unexceptionable is that clause of the act which authorizes the President to "employ as many persons of African descent for the suppression of the rebellion, and *use them in such manner as he may deem best*, for the public welfare." Indeed, it is absurd to pretend that negroes may not be used, as well as other persons, for the suppression of the rebellion. Their work, so far as it goes, is as good as that of others. They can save our troops an immense amount of labor, at once unhealthy and severe, upon forts, sanitary arrangements, &c., &c. And if they *can* fight, and are willing to fight against the rebels, we do not see why they should not be allowed to do so. The rebels may object, it is true, and think it beneath their dignity to fight negro soldiers. They need not do it unless they choose. But there is no reason why *we* should interpose, out of regard for their scruples, to protect them from such a degradation. Let them save themselves.

Rebels whose slaves may escape into other States are very properly deprived of the benefit of the law for their surrender. And military officers are also very properly forbidden to decide upon the validity of claims for the surrender of such fugitives. They have no business to meddle in any way with the function of judicial tribunals, nor to usurp the duties of civil officers. Their functions are exclusively military, and they should not be allowed to go beyond them.

The whole bill is just and timely. It gives the rebels to understand distinctly the penalties they incur *under the law*, as well as from the sword, by persisting in their rebellion. It gives a definite legal character to these penalties, and affords, for all now engaged in the rebellion, an opportunity to retrace their steps if they desire to do so. And the provision authorizing the President to proclaim an amnesty, secures all that can be claimed for the rebels on the score of clemency, or that may be demanded by the public good.

The Business of To-Day.

The preparations for the meeting this afternoon have been pressed with so much zeal, that not only is there a certainty of a vast attendance of hearers, but of speakers, strong in number, character and eloquence, to animate and gratify the largest gathering. All classes, professions and ages will be present. It is expected the pupils of the public schools—beneficent little heroes, whose alms have comforted thousands of suffering soldiers—will march to the ground by thousands. The Fire Department and the resident military will be represented. What, with the general closing of the stores, and the ardent patriotic movement of the citizens, New-York will present to the country to-day the spectacle of a mighty population leaving all personal interests and considerations behind, and hastening to aid in the work of saving and restoring the Union.

And let all remember, it is not to support this policy or that, or to sustain or condemn an Administration, or to pass upon the qualifications of any military chief, that this great popular comitium is held. The Union is in danger, and must be redeemed; more than that, our brethren and sons, who have hastened to its redemption, are in peril, and must be saved. The armies we have sent to the field, confident of our strength, and disparaging that of the enemy, have proved insufficient for the gigantic task before them. Disease has decimated them; they have perished in the ditch and the swamp; they have been mowed down by the enemy. To fill the thinned ranks and avenge the fallen, is the duty, a sense of which presses heavily upon the popular heart; and it is to confirm dogged resolution that the masses come together and take council. None who honor our brave fellows in the field, or who grieve honestly for the dead, will absent themselves to-day. Party feeling will be forgotten; complaint and criticism hushed. The theme for the hour is, new life to the army, that the army may give new life to the nation.

The Small Currency Bother.—The *Tribune* is generally nothing, if not ridiculous. It invents absurdities and calls them "timely suggestions;" to remedy an existing and positive evil, it devises some fantastic scheme, and presents it gravely for public approval. One day a political problem occupies it, the next a financial question bothers its brain. The riddle that the Spruce-street Sphinx now puts on its spectacles to read, is of a different character from those which formerly occupied its columns, though still one that may be termed a "social evil." It is the present scarcity of change in this world of change and changelings, that our neighbor proposes to obviate; and this is the bill it brings forward for the relief of small dealers, penny purchasers and distressed omnibus drivers:

"Let there be a general agreement that, for the present, a

5 cent coin shall pass for 6 cents.
10 cent coin shall pass for 12 cents.
25 cent coin shall pass for 30 cents.
50 cent coin shall pass for 60 cents."

There is a charming simplicity about the plan proposed, and it is susceptible of being pushed to an extent cheerful to contemplate. Nothing will be easier than to "agree" that a one dollar note shall pass for a two, for a five, or indeed for any amount that the wants of the holders may require; thus, the men whose fortunes now are moderate, will find them doubled, and the millionaire, if all come into the "general agreement," will find himself a billionaire. The only objection that can possibly be urged against the *Tribune's* strategical plan is that it will not at all change the present scarcity of change. Increase the value of coin and the value of everything else will increase in the same measure. Adopt the agreement suggested, and it would immediately be found that a

5 cent cigar will sell for 6 cents.
10 cent cobbler will sell for 12 cents.
25 cent lunch will sell for 30 cents.
50 cent dinner will sell for 60 cents.

The public would be placed in the position of a cat chasing its own tail in a vain endeavor to overtake it; of pushing two parallel lines on to infinity in a vain hope of their meeting. Our grocers borrowing an idea from the ingenious device would, perhaps, attempt to balance their scales, when they had once lost their equipoise, by adding equal weights to each beam. The most feasible way that suggests itself when a scarcity of change occurs is, to remedy the difficulty by *making* more, putting afloat either small coin itself or a representative value. This can best be done as was indicated in Saturday morning's Times. Let the City Chamberlain receive current funds and issue in their place checks for the convenient amounts less than a dollar, as may be desired. Thus, let the demand for change increase as it may, the supply can only be limited by the amount of bankable bills in circulation.

Another of the Allies Against Mexico Defeated.—The eleven-million swindle, known as the Corwin Treaty with Mexico, has been moved to the table of the Senate. There it will, of course, lie in eternal slumber. What new direction the energies of those who devised that scheme of public theft may take, it is impossible to conjecture; but we venture to say the wants and woes of Mexico will no longer be used as a pretext. Twice tried and twice defeated, the attempts of these gentlemen upon the public treasury must seek some better disguise. Besides, Mr. Simmons, of Rhode Island, is no longer at their service.

Every One Can Do Something.—The instances in which sacrifice and effort for the cause of the country during the time of its sharp trial have been made by those who, from their position and circumstances, might well have said that they could do nothing, are numberless; but among the most striking is that of Conrad Rose, a pupil in one of our public schools, who brought to one of the managers of the Women's Central Relief Association $51, which he himself had collected for the fund of the Sanitary Commission. The devotion of this little fellow to the cause of the Republic—the merits of which, we are told, he seemed to understand pretty well—and his patient persistence in his determination to do *all that he could* for it, are well worthy the imitation of people who are his seniors in years, and his superiors in advantages of all kinds. At the present moment his example appeals strongly to the ladies, young and old—if ladies are ever old—who are spending the Summer months in the seclusion and comparative quiet and idleness of the country and of watering-places. We have called three hundred thousand more of their brothers, husbands, sons, and lovers, into the field; they will be in the field for a year, and perhaps more. Now, will any woman who has a brother, a lover, a husband, or a son, or who thinks herself worth one, spend her time over embroidery and elegant nonsense, when she can *just as well* spend her time and stir her fingers in providing the stockings, the shirts, the sheets, and the bandages which the men who fight for the Republic are sure to need? We think not. We believe that all over the loyal States, by the sea-side, on the mountain, at watering-places, at the farm-houses, where the more fortunate of our fairer population are seeking health and relaxation, it will be pronounced *bad ton* to spend that time and exertion on elegant needlework which might be spent in aiding the Sanitary Commission in providing for the needs of sick and wounded soldiers.

Melancholy Maunderings of Lord Brougham on American Affairs.—We have no heart to make a mock of aught Lord Brougham says on American affairs. Henry Brougham has earned the kindly good-will of Americans by too long a life of friendly service and appreciation for us to have anything else but patience with him, now that his natural strength fails him, and he is given to saying very foolish and feeble things about us. But it is a painful spectacle, nevertheless. The war in the United States has become his *bête noir*; with senile loquacity he speaks now about every day on the subject, in season and out of season, without any apparent practical object, and only to "have his say." Each time, too, he grows more foolish and more feeble; but perhaps he reached the climax of these qualities in his latest utterance in the House of Lords, on the 1st of July. "It appeared," he said, "that not only were thousands of men in the United States embattled on either side, and displaying a courage and a conduct which were above all commendation, but the war had taken root in every rank of life, and all the evils of a civil contest were being experienced in the greatest intensity. *The inhabitants of the same village were banded against each other, and neighboring farmers and proprietors daily armed themselves and went forth, not to fight in their armies, but to carry on a sort of private warfare and to gratify their feelings of animosity or revenge!*" Such, he says, is the information which he gets "from persons who are most friendly to our kinsmen across the Atlantic." The wild fiction is not worth a moment's notice, except as showing into what idiotic drivel a noble mind can sink in its dotage. The erst robust Harry Brougham, the champion of freedom and progress, is now little else than

"A very foolish, fond old man,
Fourscore and upward, and, to deal plainly,
We fear, not in his perfect mind."

A Practical Suggestion.—A practical result of the great Union meeting to-day would be that it should act as a direct and immediate stimulus to volunteering. When the patriotism and enthusiasm of the people are raised high by the display of the sacred emblem of our country, by the power of eloquence and music, and by the magnetism of numbers, then is the time that the feeling rises in the bosom of every generous and gallant man, that for such a country and cause, life itself, or a hundred lives, were all too poor a sacrifice. The Republic has not yet lost the power to attract the love of its sons; Freedom is still a word to conjure with, and an idea dear to every true American; the "Union" has lost none of its charms because of the assaults made upon it by rebels; and the waving of the Star-Splangled Banner still stirs the heart of youth and age—of the sterner sex as of the fair. When these things are held up before the assembled multitude of citizens, and when it is seen that they are all menaced and endangered by the traitorous minions of Jeff. Davis, then it is that tens of thousands will rush to arms for their defence.

If, as the result of this meeting, and before its adjournment, ten thousand men (which is about the City's quota under the new requisition,) were to volunteer for the service of their country, no one would deny that the meeting was a success sufficiently magnificent even for the great Metropolis of America. Out of the fifty or a hundred thousand patriotic citizens that will crowd Union Square to-day, is there not at least ten thousand who will enroll themselves under the starry flag before night?

Clothing for Wounded Soldiers.—For the sake of the poor fellows, whose wounds are grievous, and who look forward to leaving the hospital half-clad or in rags, it is worth noticing that a joint resolution has passed through

Congress directing new clothing to be issued, when needed, to convalescent soldiers. Heretofore no provision of the kind has had existence; and red tape has only been too happy to turn out the half-cured veteran in tatters. It now only remains for Surgeons of the regular service and the agents of the Sanitary Commission to see that the Government bounty is furnished, to remove a serious stain upon the honor of the country.

GEN. STEVENS ON THE JAMES ISLAND REVERSE.—Our correspondent at Port Royal sends us the official report of Gen. STEVENS, in regard to the disaster at Secessionville. From that document and the highly interesting memorandum which accompanies it, the reader will learn that Gen. STEVENS denies, emphatically, two points which have been urged in defence of Gen. BENHAM in ordering the attack. One was, that the Council of War held before the battle, was unanimously favorable to the project. This, Gen. STEVENS produces the vouchers of Gens. WILLIAMS and WRIGHT, strengthened by his own word, to refute. All three of the general officers with whom Gen. BENHAM advised, believed that, until the heavy batteries had made an impression upon the enemy's works, an attack would be suicidal, as it proved. The other point was, that Gen. STEVENS' neglect to make the assault at the time prearranged, rendered the attempt abortive. Gen STEVENS is very specific in disproving this assertion, giving the exact time of each of his movements, and showing them to have anticipated the periods predetermined by BENHAM.

Such are the statements of the two officers; both men of credit as well as courage; and both distinguished for impetuous gallantry rather than for caution and delay. The issue is distinctly made up, and as it now only concerns the persons whose veracity is implicated, the public may be excused for dismissing the case as of exhausted interest. It is enough to know the affair at Secessionville was in the highest degree disgraceful; and that none of the disgrace attaches to the men, who fought with peculiar daring and persistency.

THE REPORTED CAPTURE OF BATON ROUGE.—Nervous people will be good enough not to be unduly agitated by the story which comes to us, by way of Mobile and Richmond, to the effect that Gen. VAN DORN has succeeded in distinguishing himself by recapturing Baton Rouge, with fifteen hundred of our troops. For one thing, the General in question would be too anxious to wipe out the memory of the drubbing which he received at Pea Ridge, at the hands of Gen. CURTIS, to allow intelligence of such an important success to linger on its way to Richmond long enough to make it necessary for it to pass through New-Orleans. Then, too, our dates from New-Orleans direct are to July 4, when Gen. BUTLER had just returned from a trip to Baton Rouge to look after its defences, and to assure the citizens that he was determined to hold it at all hazards. VAN DORN's attack, if he made one, must have taken place the very day after Gen. BUTLER left the State Capital, and then there would hardly have been time for the story of its result to have reached New-Orleans, so as to be carried to Mobile by the flag of truce boat referred to. Once before, it will be remembered, this identical story came to us in this very same shape, and for a few days people were made uncomfortable by the reflection that fifteen hundred prisoners had been added to the rebel stock in trade. Before becoming unhappy over this last announcement, it will be well to await another arrival from New-Orleans direct.

THE GREEN MOUNTAIN BOYS FIRST IN THE FIELD.—The first regiment from New-England under the new requisition, bound for the seat of war, will pass through this City to-morrow morning. The regiment is from the hills of Vermont—the men such as those who passed through New-York with green sprigs in their caps, a year ago. Since then those hardy fellows have smelt gunpowder and have tasted battle; and on every field have borne themselves with a heroism and a fortitude worthy of their glorious State. Their comrades now rush to the rescue; and with none the less alacrity because their aid is so greatly needed, and the work they have to achieve will call forth so much of their native spirit. Had the regiment arrived here but one day earlier, so as to be present at the great Union meeting, it would have given an impetus to volunteering, though it might have made New-York ashamed of herself. Where are our volunteers under the new call? Let there be at least *one*, if not *ten*, regiments in uniform by to-night to greet the Vermonters to-morrow morning.

THE TREASURY EXTENSION.—It is a curious evidence of the recklessness with which public money is squandered at Washington, the report of the House Committee on the extension of the Treasury building. That an architectural horror was rising before the eyes of the nation would seem to be a sufficient invitation to protest and inquiry. Not, however, until Mr. WALL, the member for the Williamsburgh District, moved an investigation, was it found that the men who contrived and superintended the work were not architects, or engineers, or otherwise professionally prepared for their office; that parts were put together without any regard to permanency or security; and that what is likely to cost $5,000,000 might have been readily accomplished for $1,000,000. The probability now is, the whole mass of costly masonry will have to be removed and the Druidical task done afresh.

It is due to the present Administration to say it is, in this instance, no more than the residuary legatee of a wrong devised and nearly consummated by that of Mr. BUCHANAN. When will the country have done with the evils brought upon it by a bad President?

THE STARS AND STRIPES.—"Wherever a Union soldier dares to raise the hated emblem of tyranny," says Gov. MOORE, of Louisiana, in his address just issued to the people of that State, "tear it down, and rend it in tatters!" This will form a fit text to-day for any speaker at the Union meeting who may imagine that soft-sawder will now put down the rebellion.

THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

Address of Gen. Pope to his Officers and Soldiers.

The Enemy to be Sought and Not Waited for.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 14.

To the Officers and Soldiers of the Army of Virginia:

By special assignment of the President of the United States, I have assumed command of this army.

I have spent two weeks in learning your whereabouts, your condition and your wants, in preparing you for active operations, and in placing you in positions from which you can act promptly and to the purpose.

I have come to you from the West, where we have always seen the backs of our enemies—from an army whose business it has been to seek the adversary, and to beat him when found—whose policy has been *attack* and not *defence*.

In but one instance has the enemy been able to place our Western armies in a defensive attitude.

I presume that I have been called here to pursue the same system, and to lead you against the enemy.

It is my purpose to do so, and that speedily.

I am sure you long for an opportunity to win the distinction you are capable of achieving—that opportunity I shall endeavor to give you.

Meantime, I desire you to dismiss from your minds certain phrases which I am sorry to find much in vogue amongst you.

I hear constantly of taking strong positions and holding them—of lines of retreat—and of bases of supplies. Let us discard such ideas.

The strongest position a soldier should desire to occupy is one from which he can most easily advance against the enemy.

Let us study the probable line of retreat of our opponents, and leave our own to take care of themselves.

Let us look before us and not behind.

Success and Glory are in the advance.

Disaster and Shame lurk in the rear.

Let us act on this understanding, and it is safe to predict that your banners shall be inscribed with many a glorious deed, and that your names will be dear to your countrymen forever.

(Signed) JOHN POPE,
Major-General Commanding.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Important Order by Gen. Grant in Memphis—Progress of the Bombardment of Vicksburgh.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, July 12.

Gen. GRANT has issued an order requiring the families of all persons connected with the Confederate army or Government to leave the city within five days, or take an oath that they have not, and will not furnish information to the enemy. This sweeping order is in consequence of constant communication between persons in the rebel army and friends here. This order causes considerable excitement.

Refugees from Helena, Ark., say that on the 4th 500 rebels attacked Gen. CURTIS' advance, but were utterly routed.

Col. FITCH is still at St. Charles. It is reported that he has had a sharp skirmish with the rebels in that vicinity, but that the latter were routed.

VICKSBURGH, Thursday, July 10.

The firing was quite rapid this evening. The enemy replied with rifled guns. No great damage was done on either side.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 14.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) called up the resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Capt. A. H. FOOT, for his gallant services in the West. Passed.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Rep.,) offered a resolution asking the Secretary of War to communicate to the Senate any information he may have as to the reason for the arrest of Lieut.-Col. D. R. ANTHON, of Kansas. Laid over.

Mr. WADE moved to take up the bill for the admission of West Virginia. Agreed to by Yeas, 25; Nays, 11.

The question was on Mr. SUMNER's amendment to strike out the provision from children who are born after the 4th of July, 1863, and insert "that there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall be duly convicted."

The amendment was rejected by Yeas 11; Nays 24.

YEAS—Messrs. Chandler, Clark, Grimes, King, Lane, of Kansas, Pomeroy, Sumner, Trumbull, Wilkinson, Wilmot and Wilson, of Massachusetts.

Mr. WILLEY, of Virginia, (Union,) moved an amendment, as a substitute for the latter portion of the bill, providing "that the State of West Virginia shall be admitted on the fundamental condition that all slaves born within the limits of said State after the 4th of July, 1863, shall be free, and that the second section of article 11 of the Constitution of said State, shall not be construed to authorize the passage of any law by which any citizen of any State of this Union shall be excluded from any privileges or immunities to which said citizen is entitled by the Constitution of the United States, provided, the Convention to be reconvened shall declare the assent of the State to said fundamental condition and transmit the same to the President of the United States, who shall make proclamation of it, and said State shall be admitted in sixty days after such proclamation.

After further discussion, Mr. WILLEY withdrew his first amendment, and offered as a substitute a bill from the House, substantially the same, with a provision for submitting the Constitution to the people for ratification.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Rep.,) offered an amendment, that all slaves in the limits of said State, at the time aforesaid, the 4th of July, 1863, who are under ten years of age, shall be free when they are twenty-one, and that all under twenty-one, and over ten shall be free when they are twenty-five.

Mr. LANE's amendment was adopted by Yeas 25, Nays 12.

Mr. CARLILE then moved to amend, so as to strike out all conditions in regard to the admission of the States.

This was rejected by Yeas, 11; Nays, 25.

YEAS.—Messrs. Carlile, Cowan, Davis, Henderson, Kennedy, McDougall, Powell, Saulsbury, Stark, Wilson of Missouri, Wright.

NAYS.—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Clark, Doolittle, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, Harris, Howard, King, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Willey, Wilmot, Wilson of Massachusetts.

Mr. WILLEY's amendment was then adopted.

The question was then on the passage of the bill.

Mr. SUMNER said that he could not vote for the admission of a State recognizing Slavery for a generation. He would not vote for the admission of two Senators from a Slave State.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) was opposed to the admission of a new State at this time, and spoke at some length against it. He contended that it would destroy the nucleus around which rally the loyal people of the whole State. He moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until December.

The discussion was continued by Mr. CARLILE in favor of postponement, and by Mr. WADE and WILLEY in opposition to it.

Mr. TRUMBULL's motion was rejected by Yeas, 17; Nays, 23.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Opp.,) spoke at some length against the bill.

The bill was then passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Clark, Collamer, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Howe, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Pomeroy, Rice, Sherman, Simmons, Ten Eyck, Wade, Wilkinson, Willey, Wilson of Massachusetts—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Browning, Carlile, Chandler, Cowan, Davis, Howard, Kennedy, King, McDougall, Powell, Saulsbury, Stark, Sumner, Trumbull, Wilson of Missouri, Wright—17.

Mr. COLLAMER of Vermont, (Rep.,) called up the bill from the House to punish the fraudulent sale or use of postage stamps. Passed.

Mr. CHANDLER of Mich, (Rep.,) called up the bill requiring commanders of American vessels sailing from foreign ports to take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government.

On the motion of Mr. RICE of Minnesota, (Rep.,) the bill was so amended as to provide that all persons prosecuting claims against the Government before any of the Departments take the same oath.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. HALE from the Conference committee, on the bill for the better government of the NAVY, made a report which was agreed to. So the bill was passed.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the resolution relating to the law of prize, &c.

The bill provides that all moneys arising from the sale of prizes shall be paid into the Treasury within twenty days after the sale.

The bill was passed.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the resolution for the expulsion of the Senator from Rhode Island, (SIMMONS,) without any recommendation, simply stating the facts of the case, and leaving the Senate to act at its discretion.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill in relation to military hospitals.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, called up the bill amendatory of the act of 1795, calling forth the militia, etc., and offered a substitute for the bill.

The Senate then, at 5 o'clock, took a recess until 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The President *pro tem.* laid before the Senate a message from the President, transmitting a draft of a bill for compensating any State for abolishing Slavery. The bill was read, and is the same as sent to the House.

Mr. POWELL wanted to know if it was in order for the President to introduce a bill in the Senate.

The President *pro tem.* said he had no comments to make on the propriety or character of any communication the President chooses to send to the Senate.

Mr. SUMNER moved the President's message and bill be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) objected. He thought it perfectly idle to attempt to act on that measure at this period of the session.

After further discussion, Mr. SHERMAN withdrew his objection, and the message was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. SUMNER then offered a resolution that the resolution adjourning Congress Wednesday, the 16th, be rescinded, in order to have time to legislate properly on this message and other subjects.

Objected to. Laid over.

On motion of Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) the bankrupt bill was taken up, several verbal amendments made, and the bill made a special order for the second Monday in December.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) called up the bill in relation to *letters-of-marque*, prizes and prize goods. He moved a substitute for the bill that the President be authorized, during the continuance of the present rebellion, to grant *letters-of-marque* and reprisals under the provisions of the acts of 1812 and 1813, and those acts revived against that part of the United States whose inhabitants have been declared in a state of insurrection, and vessels and property to them belonging.

The substitute was adopted, and the matter postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. POWELL called up the bill to prevent members of Congress and officers of the Government taking any consideration for procuring contracts, place or office, returned from the House with amendments.

The amendments were concurred in, and the bill passed.

Went into Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 14.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses.

The bill is similar to that laid on the table on Saturday, with the exception that no provision is made as in the former, for the purchase of copies of the Annals of Congress, which was the cause of its rejection.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Union,) moved to strike out the clause appropriating half a million of dollars to carry out the colonization project contemplated by the District of Columbia and Confiscation acts.

Mr. STEVENS said this appropriation was rendered necessary by the terms of these laws themselves.

Mr. MALLORY's motion was disagreed to, by yeas, 41; nays, 70.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill imposing an additional cent a pound on sugar, under the Internal Tax law.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vt., (Rep.) briefly opposed the bill, arguing that it might be advantageous to the Government, but it was unjust to the producers.

Mr. STEVENS said this tax of two cents would operate only on the cane sugar of Louisiana and Texas, and according to the figures of the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the sugar produced in Lootsiana, would produce a revenue of fourteen millions annually. This was the most effectual way by which the Secessionists there could be reached in the matter of internal taxes.

A proviso was added, that the proposed tax should not apply to sugar manufactured from sorghum.

The bill was then passed by three majority.

The project of a slave emancipation bill, recommended by President LINCOLN, was laid before the House, and referred to the Select Committee on the Abolition of Slavery in the Border Slave States, with leave to report at any time.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) asked, and obtained leave to introduce a bill to reduce the rates of milcage of Members of Congress 50 per centum.

The bill provides that the mileage shall be computed by the most usual directly traveled route, to and from the residence of members.

Mr. ALDRICH, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) submitted as a substitute that all laws and parts of laws giving mileage to members be and they are hereby repealed.

Mr. THOMAS, of Massachusetts, (Union,) offered the following to the latter:

"This provision shall apply to the present Congress," and the mileage already received for the same."

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Opp.,) moved that the House adjourn, in order to stop this buncombe.

Motion to adjourn negatived.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, (Union,) moved to lay the bill on the table. Lost.

The House, then, without concluding the subject, adjourned.

FESTIVALS OF THE GERMANS.

Great Pic-Nic and Summer Night Festival—Music, Dancing, and General Hilarity—15,000 Persons Present.

The effort to establish a German Hospital in New-York has, for many months past, seriously engaged the attention of all that vast mass of our fellow citizens who claim their origin in Vaterland, and the most influential personages, male and female, of that estimable class of our population, have united heart and hand in the undertaking. Committees and clubs have been formed in every ward to further the project, and a Central Committee of weight and respectability presides over the action of these subsidiary bodies. The grand Industrial Fair in behalf of the hospital will not take place till September, but in the meanwhile various preliminary festivals have been arranged. The first of these took place yesterday at Jones' Wood, and although in the earlier part of the day the attendance, owing to the intense heat and other causes, was not so large as had been anticipated, in the evening, after dusk, the concourse that took part in the festivities amply compensated for the apprehensions of the morning.

The *fête* was under the special charge of the *Frauen Hulfs Verein*, or Ladies' Aid Society, which has so nobly assisted the hospital scheme from the first.

About noon the visitors began to arrive, and HIRSCHMANN's fine Concert Band, of twenty pieces opened the amusements of the day with delightful music from the balcony of SOMMERS' Hotel, overlooking the East River. The adjacent spacious dancing-floors were soon filled with joyous groups of German ladies and their friends in gala attire, and the afternoon was devoted to polkas, quadrilles, waltzes and innocent mirth, another fine brass band alternating with HIRSCHMANN's in keeping up the spirit of the scene. The substantial viands and beverages of German usage of course performed their part, and the inevitable brigade of fat and rosy children, ever present at the revels of Teutonia, added a happy feature to the tableau. The day was exceedingly beautiful, and the aspect of the woodland retreat, with its gay banners and picturesque groups reflected in the bright waters of the neighboring river, dotted with sails and studded with green islands, formed a picture worthy of CLAUDE for softness of outline, and of TENIERS for hearty life.

THE COMMITTEE.

Mine host LOMMERS was everywhere contributing to the comfort and enjoyment of all his guests, and the assembled multitude are greatly indebted for the success of the day's programme to the following gentlemen, composing the Committee of Arrangements: F. CASSNA, President; H. STOEHR, Vice-President; E. HERRING, Secretary; A. DEHNHUFF, Second Secretary; F. FISCHER, Treasurer, and Messrs. ERBE and MEINHARDT, the Committee on behalf of the Hospital.

THE SOCIETIES.

Around the main centres of amusement, and scattered through the extensive grounds, were the booths and marquees of the different German Societies which contributed their aid to the occasion. Of these we counted 25, as follows:

The Rheinische Saengerbund, the New-York Sing Academie, the Unlandbund, the Colonia, the Schillerbund, the Frohsinn, the Social Reformer Liederiafel, the Fidelia, the Teutonia, the Mozart Mannerchor, the Germania, the Hoboken Quartette Club, the Amphion, the Saengerrunde, the Appollonia, the Mozart Verein, the Social Reformer Gesang Verein, the Concordia Maennerchor, the Meiomanie, the Orpheus, the Yorkville Maennerchor, the Union Maennerchor, the Allemania, the Lyra Maennerchor, and the Bloomingdale Eintracht.

At the headquarters of all these societies there were elegant decorations of their private banners and devices, the flag of the Union waving over all, and with song, sentiment and mirth the hours were charmed away.

THE CONCERT.

Toward 8 P. M. the real throng of the festival began to arrive, and by 9 o'clock the scene was one of fairy-land—the woods sparkling with colored lanterns and crowded with joyous groups, the illuminated dancing floors, the river reflecting the whole scene upon its unruffled surface, and then the whole-souled mirth pervading the entire *fête* made it all and more than that which had been predicted—a midsummer night's revel worthy of the participants and the occasion.

About 9 the concert, sustained by HIRSCHMANN's full band and the various corps of singers present, commenced, and was followed through the annexed programme:

An overture from WEBER's "Oberon"—By the Band.

"The German Fatherland"—A Grand Chorus by KALLIWODA; several societies participating.

"A Song to Joy"—By GREGOR and HALLE; sung by the Teutonia Maennerchor.

"To Fatherland"—By the Band and the New-York Allgemeinen Saengerbund.

"Upon the Rhine"—By KNICKEN; four societies joining.

"The German Tricolor"—By the Duke of Coburg. And a Grand Chorus—"The Good Night."

Close upon the concert followed the climax of the festival, and the whirl of the giddy throng revived the memory of other joyous nights when mirth can give

"No sleep till morn, when youth and pleasure meet
To chase the glowing hours with flying feet."

The receipts of the occasion were large, and the charitable enterprise of the German Hospital won many a golden obolus from the merry-making of the day.

The German Hospital in Brooklyn—Pic Nic in Leveridge Park.

A *fête* of proportions nearly equal to that at Jones' Wood, was held yesterday in Leveridge Park near Brooklyn, by the Washington Aid Society for the Sick, No. 1. A procession of societies started at 8 A. M. from OLTMANN's Hall, on the corner of Graham-avenue and McKibbin-street, and proceeded through many neighboring streets to the beautiful wood known by the name given above. The Vanue Verein of the Sons of Herrmann; the Schuhmacher Verein; the Zoellner Maennerchor, of Williamsburgh, and the Harmonia Gesangverein, of East New-York, participated, and the day was spent in the most agreeable manner, with musical and other entertainments, yielding a handsome sum to the funds of the German Hospital. The Committee of Arrangements consisted of Messrs. G. Herrbruck, K. Ringsdorf, P. Tay, A. Weber, A. Wetterer, J. Johann, H. Claus, and H. Kuechler, Secretary.

Excursion of Mrs. Lincoln in New-York Harbor.

Mrs. President LINCOLN and her two sons, accompanied by Col. SWEENEY, Col. HOWE, Col. MURPHY and several lady friends, made an excursion in the harbor yesterday (Monday), under the auspices of the Surveyor of the Port, Mr. ANDREWS. The revenue steamer *Winnata*, having the party on board, left the barge office at 1 o'clock, and by invitation of Capt. PETRIE, of the steamer *City of New-York*, and JOHN G. DALE, agent of the New-York and Liverpool Steamship Company, paid a visit to that ship, where a lunch was provided in the best style by Capt. PETRIE. At the table the health of the President of the United States and the Queen were duly mentioned and drank with much good feeling. At the conclusion of the entertainment the party proceeded up the East River to visit the *Great Eastern*. On the arrival of that ship Capt. PATTON received Mrs. LINCOLN with customary honor, and conducted herself and friends through all the most interesting portions of the ship, the band playing "Hail Columbia," and other National airs. The party passed several hours on board, and, before leaving, were invited to a fine entertainment, provided *impromptu*. Great pains were taken by Capt. PATTON and his subordinate officers to make the visit agreeable. When the party left, and the revenue steamer got under way, the men on board the great ship assembled on the wheelhouses, and along the side of the ship, and cheered for the President of the United States, while the band played "Yankee Doodle." The guns of the *Great Eastern* also gave the customary salute.

Mrs. LINCOLN and her friends expressed themselves highly gratified with the pleasant excursion, and with our beautiful Bay and its surroundings.

MR. FLORENCE'S BENEFIT.—At Wallacks Theatre, this evening, Mr. J. W. FLORENCE takes his first benefit since his return from Europe. An unusually attractive bill will be presented, which, no doubt, will fill the house.

Deafness.—NEW MODE OF CURE, published in the *Sunday Times* for the benefit of the public, being a volume of 400 pages, by Dr. J. E. VON EISENSBERG, Oculist and Aurist, of No. 36 Clinton-place. See *Sunday Times*.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured.—Sent free to any one afflicted with RUPTURE OR HERNIA. Address Box No. 788 New-York Post-office.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 329.—July 14, 1862.
46, 1, 28, 36, 47, 16, 67, 41, 76, 13, 37, 29, 10.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 330.—July 14, 1862.
10, 11, 74, 25, 29, 6, 3, 28, 60, 27, 21, 69.

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23, 63, 21, 33, 65, 1, 38, 56, 50, 75, 39, 16, 51.

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5, 30, 36, 56, 48, 24, 75, 42, 35, 57, 19, 45.

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ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
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They are just the thing you have been looking for. Glass is brittle and stone will break, but the COMBINATION JAR WILL LAST FOREVER, and a trifle longer. WARRANTED to keep fruits, tomatoes, &c., &c., perfectly, or the money returned. Sold in quantities to suit, and at prices that has already insured a sale of 200 a day, at NO. 49 FULTON-ST.,
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Formerly No. 22 John-st.

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NIGHT COMPASSES

Are the only compasses which can be seen at night without a light. Every officer and soldier should have one. Price $1, $2, $3, $5 and $10. "Can be read much more easily at night than any other."—Maj. Myers, Chief Signal Officer, United States Army. Wholesale and retail by H. W. HUNTER, optician, No. 169 William st., N. Y.

DYSPEPSIA, ASTHMA AND LIVER COMPLAINT cured by Dr. TOBIAS' PULMONIC LIFE SYRUP. It never fails. Price 50cts., sold by the druggists. Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

A MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF THE SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT, appointed by Gov. Morgan, and named in Adjt.-Gen. Hillhouse's Circular of July 8, 1862, as a Committee to aid to the organization of a Regiment of Volunteers, under the recent call of the President, was held at the Everett House on Friday, July 11, 1862, at 8 P. M.

There was a large attendance of members of the Committee, whose names are as follows:

Hon. John J. Bradley,
Hon. Royal Phelps,
A. T. Stewart, Esq.,
James Kelly, Esq.,
George Starr, Esq.,
Thomas Lawrence, Esq.,
James W. Farr, Esq.,
Charles J. Chipp, Esq.,
Prosper M. Wetmore, Esq.,
Cornelius Vanderbilt, Esq.,
Gen. Charles B. Spicer,
Hon. George Opdyke,
Hon. Hamilton Fish,
George W. Bluot, Esq.,
Hon. Charles S. Dall,
John T. Johnston, Esq.,
Richard O'Gorman, Esq.,
Hon. Simeon Draper, Esq.,
David R. Jaques, Esq.,
Cyrus Curtiss, Esq.,
Peter Cooper, Esq.,
Wm. H. Aspinwall, Esq.

Senator J. J. Bradley was called to the Chair, and D. R. Jaques appointed Secretary.

After an interchange of views, resolutions were passed, on motion of Gen. Wetmore, for the appointment of Select Committees on Plan of Operations, Finance and Recruiting Stations.

The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen a Committee on Permanent Organization: P. M. Wetmore, A. T. Stewart and G. W. Blunt.

On motion of Mr. James Kelly, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the following named citizens in each Ward in the Sixth Senatorial District be nominated and requested to aid, by their earnest and determined efforts, the organization of Regiments of Volunteers, under the recent call of the President of the United States, and at the request of the Governor and the military authorities of the State.

NINTH WARD.

Alanson H. Scudder,
Edward V. Price,
Andrew Quackenbush,
Linus Scudder,
James W. Booth,
Jas. H. Townsend,
Augustus F. Dow,
Henry W. Smith,
Wm. J. Briggy,
A. J. Campbell,
Matthew Kane,
Crist & Wood,
M. T. Bunn,
W. J. Adams,
James Harrison,
Lambert Suydam,
Geo. G. Sickels,
Peter A. Awner,
Charles Hall,
I. W. Clowes,
Wm. H. Christie,
Jacob C. Bogert,
Chas. S. Wright,
H. N. Cargill,
Robt. Edwards, Jr.,
Wm. Wade,
W. W. Cornell,
O. F. Wardell,
Quinton McAdam,
Jesse Allen,
W. A. Baylor,
John J. Miles,
Rufus King,
E. Denison,
Geo. F. Merklee,
Henry P. See,
J. B. Hertz,
David Huyler,
John Ross,
George B. Dean,
T. G. Girvan,
Benjamin Smith,
Charles Crane,
Samuel Derrickson,
David D. Crane,
Alex. L. Shaw,
Alex. L. Shaw, Jr.,
Wm. M. Gray,
Wm. Dodge,
Charles Oakley,
Andrew Hoagland,
H. K. Gaynor,
James Young,
T. J. Black,
Alex. H. Keech,
Wm. H. Godney,
James Galway,
E. H. Senior,
Wm. Wilson,
C. S. Schermerhorn,
W. H. Mead,
Wm. Goodheart,
Wm. H. Dusenbury,
Robt. Peterson,
D. B. Pearson,
Jefferson Berrian,
Jacob S. Huyler,
Thomas Wiley,
Abram Soper,
Joseph Baldwin,
Lewis Mealio,
L. H. Buell,
John Keyser,
Wm. E. Berrian,
R. S. Hoe,
J. A. Conover,
Charles M. Earle,
Wm. Howland,
Asa Butnam,
Sinclair Tousey,
Nelson D. Thayer,
James S. Anderson,
A. G. C. Van Buren,
Robert Patton,
Nathaniel Johnson,
John W. Brister,
Jas. W. Farr,
Charles J. Chipp,
Wm. E. Lawrence,
George Starr,
Wm. H. Gray,
John J. Haviland,
Wm. J. Van Arsdale,
Stephen Curtis.

TENTH WARD.

A. G. Bogert,
David Earl,
Wm. Douglass,
Wm. H. Van Tassel,
Hugh McGinley,
Abm. J. Felter,
Wm. H. Van Valer,
Gilbert J. Begart,
John Nash,
John Richardson,
Justus M. Beebe.
Andrew Van Antwerp,
James Lawson,
Philip W. Engs,
Dr. Samuel Hall,
Vincent King,
John Morgan,
Caleb C. Crane,
E. J. Hamilton,
Peter Royce,
Lambert Suydam,
Charles Stirling,
Abm. Repelyea,
Charles L. Church,
Thomas Wiley,
Joshua Bowman.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

Christopher R. Robert,
Gabriel Mead,
Thomas W. Pearsall,
Benj. W. Swan,
Otis D. Swan,
David Thompson,
Ryan K. Stevens,
Franklin H. Delano,
John Milhau,
Wm. B. Astor,
Joseph Sampson,
Charles H. Russell,
Chester Briggs,
Peter Gilsey,
Samuel S. Fitch,
George Bruce,
Peter Lorrillard,
Cortlan V. Roosevelt,
Charles A. Davis,
Josiah Lane,
John H. Mortimer,
Edward Warren,
Wm H. Aspinwall,
John Johnson,
Eli White,
James Renwick,
James Lenox,
Robert B. Minturn,
Charles N. Talbot,
Simeon Draper,
James E Cooley,
Myndert Vanschaick,
George W. Dilks,
Daniel W. Norris,
Peter J. Hogert,
Wm. H. Appleton,
Guy Richards,
Stacey B. Collins,
Frederick O. Fowler,
Eleazar Parmly,
John Ward,
Augustus Fleming,
Robert McCoskry,
James H. Roosevelt,
Samuel Leeds,
John M. Knox,
Edm. H. Schermerhorn,
Edward N. Tayler,
James N. Cobb,
Alfred Tobias,
Horace Waldo,
Aaron Livingston,
Geo. W. Platt,
George Barclay,
Cornelius Vanderbilt,
Matthew Morgan,
Augustus H. Ward.
James B. Murray,
Wm. Barnwell,
Wm. Bradford,
Alfred Wagstaff,
Gardiner G. Howland,
Stewart Brown,
Samuel Wetmore,
John C. Green,
Thomas Suffern,
Wm. H. Rhinelander,
George P. Rogers,
Henry Chauncey,
Jonas Conkling,
Nathan C. Platt,
James Boorman,
Thomas Denny,
Michael Uhlenhoeffer,
Henry Younge,
Cyrus Curtiss,
Henry Dexter.
Marshall B Blake,
Edwin J. Brown,
Stephen Brush,
Robert Hyslop,
John D. Lawson,
Frederick Conkling,
Isaac Mayhew,
Walter W. Conklin,
Joseph Tuckerman,
John S. Buseing,
Wm. Allen Butler,
George W. Blunt,
H. L. Van Wyck,
Willard Parker,
Wm. H. Wisner,
James S. Higgins,
Henry M. Tabor.
Thomas Tileston,
Paul Spofford,
Richard M. Blatchford,
Herman D. Aldrich,
Robert McCurdy,
Uriah J. Smith,
Charles H. Marshall,
Frederick Gilbert,
Charles P. Daly,
Abraham Lent,
John H. Brady,
George H. Purser,
Francis T. Resch,
Cornelius Van Cott,
Isaac H. Brown,
James Bowen.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Thomas Christy,
S. S. Constant,
Henry Ellsworth,
F. C. Havemeyer,
W. F. Havemeyer,
Charles Buckhalter,
Reuben Buckhalter,
Dexter Fairbanks,
J. H. McCunn,
N. H. Guion,
Richard Lawrence,
John S. Boyd,
Wm. Seligman,
Wm. Lowerre,
Edmund H. Miller,
John Dwight,
Wm Mannies,
Wm. J. Roome,
Joseph Rogers,
D. A. Cushman,
John Duncan,
John A. Hasbrouck,
E. W. Theonig,
W. R. Stafford,
Richard Hartley,
Charles Zabriskie,
David Wallentine,
C. C. Moore,
—. Seymour,
George Minn,
Wm. Borden,
Alex. Hollmann,
Geo. McKenzie,
H. H. Leeds & Co.,
T. F. Tester,
C. W. Sandford,
J. T. Brady,
Gardner Spring,
John Carter,
A. F. Pearse,
R. Morton,
Philip W. Engs,
D. Clark,
W. C. Russel,
Isaac Clayton,
Wm. Orton,
Wm. H. Bull,
Hugh Gardiner,
Wm. J. Haskatt,
Wm. B. Leonard,
Mordecai L. Marsh,
J. S. Bosworth,
D. D. Smith,
A. & E. Scheitlin,
Jacob Abbott,
Matthias Bloodgood,
Milton W. John,
John C. Hewitt,
A. S. Underhill,
Rufus Prince,
George Platt,
John M. Dodd,
G. W. Youngs,
David Erwin,
John M. Telford,
Platt Brosh,
G. A. Phelps,
Edward McVicker,
Hooper C. Van Vorst,
Joseph Tucker,
James M. Wells,
Samson Moore,
Isaac C. Ogden,
Augustus Wood,
A. Wiman,
D. M. Itch,
D. S. Hughes,
D. Barnes,
J. Eppden,
James Cowles,
George Schruetrel,
John Schruetzel,
Robert J. Dillon,
Samuel B. Ruggles,
Jacob Crane,
Valentine G. Hall,
Peter Hayden,
James A. Hamilton,
Richard Mortimer,
Samuel Holmes,
Reuben H. Bowes,
David Bows,
Seth S. Hunt,
Alfred Schermerhorn,
Elliot C. Cowden,
James M. Cross,
John P. Schermerborn,
John R. Laurence,
Alfred N. Laurence,
Edwin Hoyt,
John J. Townsend,
Alex M. Lawrence,
Geo. M. Tracy,
Wm H. Trowers,
James T. Swift,
James W. Lawrence,
Eben B. Crocker,
Amos R. Eno,

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—July 14, 1862. 1 O'CLOCK P. M.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President; Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Allen, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley and Genet.

The minutes of the meeting of June 30 were read and approved.

PETITION.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition of John H. Talman, for permission to regulate, &c., part of Sixty-ninth-street, in front of his premises.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That Fifteenth-street, from Avenue B to East River, be paved with cobble-stone pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By the same—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to fence vacant lots on the southwest corner of Eighteenth-street and Avenue B.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By the same—

Resolved, That Sixteenth-street, from Avenue B to East River, be paved with cobble-stone pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By the same—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to fence vacant lots on Avenue B and Eighteenth-street, southwest corner; also on Eighteenth-street, from Avenue B to Avenue C; also on north side of Seventeenth-street, between Avenues C and B.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Aldermen Hall—

Resolved, That permission be, and is hereby, given to Frederick Gubel to erect an ornamental shutter-box on the awning posts in front of his premises, number one hundred and five Canal-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Subsequently reconsidered and adopted on Yeas and Nays:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton and Frear—4.

By Alderman Chipp—

Whereas, An application has been made by the United States Quartermaster on this station, to the Comptroller, for the west side of the Western Pier on the East River, for the purpose of landing the sick and wounded soldiers, and as this side of the pier is now used contrary to law and without compensation to the City; therefore

Resolved, That the Comptroller be asked to communicate to this body a copy of the correspondence in relation to this application.

Alderman Smith moved to refer the same to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Which was concurred in on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—11.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Frear—4.

By Alderman Walsh—

Resolved, That the hose carriage of Hose Company Number Sixty be rebuilt, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, at a cost not to exceed two hundred and ten dollars.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By the President—

Resolved, That the resolutions passed by the preceding Board of Aldermen, complimentary to their President, H. C. Genet, Esq., be engrossed and framed, at an expense not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, which amount is hereby appropriated, and the Comptroller is authorized and directed to pay the same, upon the presentation of the proper voucher.

Which was laid over,

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to fence vacant lots on the northwest corner of Eighteenth-street and Avenue B.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By the same—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to fence vacant lots on the south side of Sixteenth-street, between Avenues A and B.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Dayton moved to take up a paper laid over at the last meeting relative to providing bounty for volunteers from this City, under the late call of the President.

Alderman Boole moved to lay the motion of Alderman Dayton on the table.

Which was carried on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, the President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

Negative—Alderman Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Frear, Genet—5.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of adopting a resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for excavating cellar and repairing and painting house of Engine Company Number Twenty-two.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report in favor of adopting resolution that a basin and culvert be built on the southwest corner of Congress and West Houston streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of adopting resolution that permission be given to R. H. Cudlip to regulate and grade Sixty-ninth-street in the centre thereof, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, in accordance with the grade lines of said street, and under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the cost thereof to be borne by said Cudlip.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of adopting resolution that Seventy-sixth-street between Fifth avenue and the East River, be regulated and graded, curbed and guttered, and the sidewalk flagged four feet wide, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Streets, recommending the adoption of a resolution to set and reset curb and gutter stones in Worth-street, from Broadway to Hudson-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—14.

Report of Committee on Streets, recommending the adoption of a resolution to pave and repave Worth-street, from Broadway to Hudson-street, under the direction of the Croton Board, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Genet—14.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, transmitting a letter from the First Directress of the Ladies' Home for sick and wounded soldiers, relative to the occupancy of said building by the Northeastern Dispensary.

During the reading of the paper—

Alderman Farley moved that the further reading be suspended and the same be referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

Alderman Dayton demanding a division of the question, viz.: "that the further reading be suspended."

Which was carried on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell and Farley—9.

Negative—The President, Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Frear and Genet—6.

The question recurring on the second part of Alderman Farley's motion, viz.: "and the same be referred to the Committee on National Affairs,"

Alderman Genet moved, as an amendment, that the reference be to the Committee on Public Buildings.

Which was lost, on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Boole, Genet—5.

Negative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, the President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

The question was then taken on the proposition to refer to the committee on National Affairs.

Which was carried, on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, the President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—9.

Negative—Aldermen Walsh, Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Frear and Genet.

Accompanying the above communication was an invitation from the Committees of the Common Council, Chamber of Commerce, Union Defence Committee, etc., to attend a mass meeting of all parties who are in favor of supporting the Government in the prosecution of the war and suppression of the rebellion, etc., to be held on Tuesday, fifteenth instant.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Boole moved that the rules be suspended for the purpose of taking up and considering

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN,

Which was carried.

Preamble, (of Board of Aldermen,) relative to veto of resolution and ordinance establishing the St. Joseph's Hospital; also, that the Board of Aldermen be anxious this object should be attained, with resolution that this board recommend to the Commissioners of the Central Park to put the building which has been selected for such hospital, at the service of the authorities of the State, to be used as a hospital, under the charge and direction of the Sisters of Charity.

The Board of Councilmen, July 10th, said preamble and resolutions, amended by striking therefrom the words "Board of Aldermen" wherever they occur, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Common Council," and, as amended, adopted.)

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, with resolution that the sum of one hundred and thirty-one dollars and eighty-nine cents be donated to the Trustees of the Union Methodist Church in Yorkville, to pay an assessment against said church property, for sewer in Second-avenue, between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth streets.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, the President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—13.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Peter R. Knapp, Collector of Assessments, for the sum of six hundred dollars, viz., the amount of assessment against the Ladies' Home Missionary Society, for the widening of Worth-street, and charge the same to the appropriate account of donations.

Which was referred to Committee on Assessments.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Alderman Smith moved to resume the consideration of

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Which was carried.

Reports of Joint and Special Committee on the celebration of Fourth of July, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Colonel for his incidental charges on account of the celebration.

Which was lost, for want of a constitutional vote, as follows:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—8.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Frear, Boole, Genet—6.

Alderman Boole moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President then declared that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday, the seventeenth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

PERSONAL.

—A Washington correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* writes: "Ben. Wood will escape from the Judiciary Committee without serious damage. Ben. is a sharp fellow and has not been blundering. The attempt was made to prove that he had been trying to communicate with Richmond, and a witness, if I do not mistake, swore point blank that Ben. desired to make an arrangement with him to go down to the rebel capital. What does the honorable member do but go to work and prove that the witness has been guilty (convicted I think,) of forgery, and that nobody has any business to believe him under oath. About the worst thing done by Wood was to circulate his treasonable speech, which he did North and South."

—Lieut. John C. Worden is staying at the Spring House, Richfield Springs, N. Y. Those interested in the gallant hero of the *Monitor*, will be pleased to learn that his injured eye is so far recovered that he can read the newspapers.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM RUSSIA.

Borussia	Southampton	New-York	July 2
Norwegian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 3
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	July 5
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 9
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	July 9
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	July 12
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 16
China	Liverpool	New-York	July 19
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	July 26
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	July 30
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug 16
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 15

FROM AMERICA.

Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	July 16
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	July 19
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	July 23
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	July 26
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	July 26
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	July 26
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 30
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 2
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 2
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 6
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 13
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 26
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Scotia* will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow (Wednesday) at 8½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at.....6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad).....6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mail—close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

WANTED—THE PRESENT ADDRESS OF MARY Donlon, or John Donlon, or Michael Donlon, or James Donlon, formerly of the Half Parish, near Shoklestown, Ireland West. Also, Edward and Marie Feeney. Address MARY FEENEY, c. Mr. HUSKINSON, Abbey and House, Stephen-street, Edge-lane, Stretford, Manchester, England. Any informat on respecting them will be thankfully received by their sister's child, Mary Feeney.

INFORMATION WANTED AS TO THE whereabouts of a lawyer who, about nine years ago, was making inquiries in reference to some property which was left to the heirs of William Hitchcock, by John Hitchcock, of Nova Scotia, his office was then in Tryon-row, New-York. Address E. F. HITCHCOCK, West Troy, N. Y.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

MUSICAL.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,

UPRIGHT AND GRAND PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each Piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR, MODERN, SECOND-hand 7-octave rosewood piano forte, in good order, of Hazelton, Steinway or Chickering's make. Please state full particulars with lowest terms, name of maker, number of piano, and date of purchase. Address MOZART, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Two-cabinet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $50 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6½ octave, $176 to $300.

J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—A double house, containg twelve rooms, lot 100 feet square, situated on high ground, three minutes from Harlem Railroad Depot, in the village of Tremont, eleven miles from City Hall. The house is pleasantly situated, recently painted and repaired; has let formerly for $300; will be rented to a good tenant for $150 per year. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 363 Broadway, New-York.

SHADY RETREAT TO LET—A VERY DESirable, modern built country residence, pleasantly accessible in less than an hour from the City, and only five minutes' walk from depot; neighborhood genteel; excellent schools, and surroundings unsurpassed for scenery and beautiful drives. There are fourteen rooms, gas, furnace, hot and cold water, bath, wat r-closet, wash trays and stable; rent moderate. Apply at 75 Liberty-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY D. BLAKEWELL, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—ON CASTLETON HEIGHTS, STATEN Island, to Fiedler's Park, within five minutes' walk from Quarantine Landing, two lately erected houses with all modern conveniences; the situation healthy, and the scenery unsurpassed. Inquire of ERNEST FIEDLER, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,—A SMALL COUNtry place pleasantly situated on the east side of Cold Spring Harbor, L. I. Inquire of JAMES GARDINER, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., or TITUS, FRAZEE & TITUS, No. 56 Market-slip, New-York.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO RENT—THE NEW MARBLE BUILDING NO. 344 Broome-st., 25x65 feet, between Mercer and Greene sts., admirably adapted for a light manufactoring business where women are employed. Will accommodate 80 persons. Fitted up with gas, water-closets and steam warming apparatus. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Nos. 309 and 311 Canal-st., or JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A NUMBER OF HOUSES IN THE UPper part of the City; rents $350 and upwards. Also, a large store, corner Broadway and 42d-st. Also, some parts of houses. J. & W. DENHAM, 8th-av., cor. 10th-st, from morning to 9 P. M.

ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER TO LET, at the Emp re Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse-power. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET —Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A COUNTRY residence, with a few acres of land, fruit, &c., convenient to schools and churches, and within three hours of New-York. Possession in the Fall. Address, giving full particulars, price, &c., APPLICANT, Stamford, Ct.

WANTED—A SMALL AND NEATLY-FURNISHed house, in Brooklyn, near one of the ferries; must be in a first-class neighborhood. Address, stating terms, which must be low, BROOKLYN, Box No. 2,301 New York Post-office.

WANTED—A SMALL COTTAGE ON STATEN OR Long Island, near the water, to rent for one or two months, unfurnished. Apply or address J. MCCLAVE, No. 1,241 Broadway.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—A farm on the banks of the Hudson River, at Hyde Park, about one mile from the Hyde Park Railroad Station, containing about 121 acres, with good dwelling-house, well wooded and watered. Inquire at No. 192 Broadway, room No. 3.

EIGHT CARTES DE VISITE FOR $1, Cabinet equalled in style and finish, at TAIT'S, No. 51 Cortlandt-st., corner Greenwich.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable German girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; is a good washer and ironer; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 443½ 6th-av., near 4th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or to take care of children. No objection to the country; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 127 West 18th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable, neat young English girl, desires a situation in City or country, in the above capacity; will be found to know her duties thoroughly; can take full management of the dining-room; keeps the silver in the best of order. Apply at No. 376 6th-av., up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress. Is willing to assist with the fine washing and ironing; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 182 4th-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid or to wait on a family, and will go a short distance in the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 179 West 33d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young girl, a situation as chambermaid, or as chambermaid and waitress; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 94 West 34th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, in City or country, by a young woman, who can give good references. Apply to-day at No. 30 East 20th st.

AS COOK.—PROFESSED COOK WISHES to engage with a first-class family as cook; is thoroughly acquainted with cooking in all its branches; testimonials of the very highest as to her competency. Apply at No. 289 6th-av., corner 18th-st., for two days, or till engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as good plain cook; can make good bread and biscuit; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; City references if required. Can be seen at No. 25 East 13th-st., in the grocery-store.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITuation as cook in a private family; is well experienced, has the best of City reference; would go a short distance in the country if required. Can be seen at No. 36 West 13th-st., first flight of stairs up.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted by a woman, as cook in a private family; understands the cooking of all kinds of fish, soups, meats, poultry, game and desserts; is also a very convenient baker of bread and cake. Unexceptionable City reference given. Apply for two days, or this week, at No. 112 West 27th-st., in the variety store.

AS COOK, &c.—NURSE, &c.—TWO RESpectable young women wish situations in a private family—one a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; both would like to live with one family; would have no objections to a short distance in the country for the summer. Can be seen for two days at their present employer's, No. 39 West 30th-st., between 7th-av. and Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable Protestant young woman as cook, washer and ironer; first-rate cook and an excellent washer and ironer; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 120 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, IN City or country, by a smart and very efficient servant girl, either as cook or general servant; is a superior washer and ironer, a nice cook, respectful and highly recommended. Apply at No. 345 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID—NURSE, &c.—Situations wanted for three good girls, one cook, one chambermaid and waitress, and one nurse and seamstress, no objection to the country. Apply at their present place, No. 126 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITuation wanted for a most excellent servant; will be found reliable, efficient and obliging in every respect; a superior washer and ironer; makes good pastry and preserves; is a good neat cook; highly recommended from her last place, where she lived quite a length of time. Apply at No. 16 Court-st., corner of Joralemon-st., Brooklyn. Would go in the country.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a very efficient and highly recommended girl as cook, washer and ironer in a gentleman's family, or will do general housework; no objection to any distance out on the avenues; is a neat, trusty and desirable servant. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tutary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable woman as good cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; can also understands her business; best of City reference. Call at No. 75 West 17th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands the care of milk and butter; no objection to the country. Apply for two days, at No. 122 Mott-st., between Hester and Grand.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A RESPECTAble, steady young woman, with good references, desires a situation in City or country; is a first-class washer and ironer, a good plain cook and baker; wages $6 in a good place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., near 23d-st.; inquire for WINEFORD.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A smart, industrious girl, a situation either in the City or country; is an excellent washer and ironer, good plain cook, an economical, neat servant, and obliging and trusty; wages moderate. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—AN ENGLISH PROTestant woman wants a situation; is a good cook and baker of bread and plain pastries, and excellent washer and ironer; can make good butter; two years reference from last place. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—A MIDDLE-AGED widow lady, who has just given up housekeeping, is desirous to be employed in any way that her services can be made available; is of business habits; accustomed to children; can do fine hair; is useful at her needle. Apply to A. B., No. 47 Amity-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID, &c.—A SITuation wanted, by a respectable young girl, to do general housework, or as nurse and waitress; is fully accomplished in the respect; has lived with her present employer for four years. Call at No. 93 Christopher-st., where every satisfaction can be given. Is kind to children.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as laundress and chambermaid or regular seamstress; does up linens and finery in magnificent style; would go as regular housemaid; wages: $7 to $8; City or country. Call at, or address a note, No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS MATRON OR HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted, a situation as matron or housekeeper in a seminary or some public institution, or a private family, by a lady who thoroughly understands housekeeping in all its branches; she would study the interest of her employer; advertiser can produce the most satisfactory testimonials and the best of reference. Call or address F. L., No. 6, Woodhull-st., South Brooklyn, between Henry-st. and Hicks st., for three days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as lady's nurse, or invalid's nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth; wishes to go to the country; is a good seamstress. The best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 321 6th-av., between 20th and 21st-st.

AS FRENCH NURSE.—UNE PARISIENNE désire se placer comme bonne ou femme de chambre. Elle est habituée aux soins des enfants, sait très bien coudre et coiffer, peut fournir de bonnes recommendations. S'adresser au bureau de placement Clinton Hall, Astor-place, 8me rue, près de Broadway.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 242 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor; would like to go in the country.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNdance and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable single young man, as coachman, who perfectly understands his business; has the best of reference; is willing to devote his time to the interest of his employers; is willing to assist in gardening if required; no objection to travel with a single gentleman. Address E. M., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, of long experience in this City, as coachman; has lived in first-class families; the best of City reference as to character and capabilities. Can be seen in the fruit-store, No. 909 Broadway, or address a note to J. K., as above.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a man who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address, for two days, J. M., Box No. 208 *Times* Office. The best of references given.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, as coachman and groom, and can wait on table if required; good City reference; has no objection to the country. Address W. D., Box No. 266 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER OR FARMER.—WANTED, by a respectable German Protestant man, a situation as farmer or gardener, in the country; has the best of reference, is honest and sober, and will give satisfaction to employers. Can be seen at No. 174 3d-st., between Avs. A and B.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—SITUATIONS WANTED by a young Englishman and his wife; the man as coachman and groom, the woman as cook, and would assist in the washing and ironing; both will be found thorough English servants; they have good City reference from their last employer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 9 Johnst., in the seed-store, or address W. P., Thorburn's seed-store.

TO PAINT AND COLOR MANUFACTURERS.—A young man from Glasgow, conversant with the paint and color trade, desires a situation as traveler to show samples and solicit orders through Canada or the United States. Address JOHN KELB, Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS WAITER.—A PRIVATE WAITER OF EXperience in some of the first families of the City, wants a situation; understands his business thoroughly; is sober, trustworthy and very reliable; is a Protestant; can be highly recommended from his last situation. Address No. 96 3d-av., in the apothecary store, or a note addressed WILLIAMS will be immediately attended to for two days.

AS WAITER.—DISENGAGED AND WANTS A situation as waiter in a private family; can produce the best of City and country references. Any notes addressed E. M'C., No. 51 Crosby-st., will be attended to.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY, TO ASSIST IN THE bar of a hotel, in a town a short distance from New-York; one acquainted with the business preferred. Address M. J. WILLIAMS, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

A COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD MAN AS COOK and caterer, by an officer returning to the Army of the Potomac, for a small mess of three or four. Apply, between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M., at No. 9 East 14th-st.

A DENTIST.—WANTED, A DENTIST AS JOURneyman. Mail applicants will give their age, if single or married, how long a dentist, in what branch they excel, and the wages required; at G. & A. PRETERRE'S, No. 189 Bowery, New-York. Also, a dental student.

A GROOM AND SERVANT.—WANTED, BY an officer returning to the Army of the Potomac, a good man as groom and servant; he must understand the care of horses and bring the best recommendations for sobriety and honesty. Apply, between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M., at No. 9 East 14th-st.

A LAD.—WANTED, A SMART ACTIVE LAD OF about fifteen years of age, who is acquainted with Wall-st., and has been accustomed to the stock business. Address, in applicant's handwriting, stating age and references from last employer, STOCK BROKER, office of this paper.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN OF GOOD AD-dress to act in a business capacity out of doors. Must be an experienced salesman. Apply to J. HALL, No. 781 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.:

A general assortment of household furniture, removed to our store for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suites in crimson and orange brocatelle, black-walnut dining and oak library suite, carved rosewood marble-top etagere, rosewood suite in green plush, gilt frame mirrors, mahogany and black-walnut bedsteads, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, rosewood and mahogany hat-stands, mahogany rockers in hair cloth, maple cane-seat chairs, gas chandeliers and brackets, black-walnut book case, do. secretary and book-case, mahogany wardrobe, plated do., library chairs, pier mirrors and pier cases with cornices, oval mirrors, crim-son and gold window curtains, oak extension dining-tables, buffet, dining-room chairs, &c.; oak sideboard paillasses, velvet rugs, china, crockery and glass ware, kitchen furniture, &c., with which the sale will commence.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms No. 141 Broadway, a large stock of City custom-made work, for parlors, chambers, libraries and dining-rooms, of all the usual varieties, en suite and in separate parcels. Catalogues at sale, which is worthy the notice of those in want of good furniture.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, WEDNESDAY, July 16, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, rosewood 7-octave piano, by a first-class City maker, and removed from a private residence for convenience of sale, consisting of velvet, Brussels and 3-ply carpets, good rosewood suites, made to order by Newhone: cost $325; rosewood etagere, finely carved rosewood, and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, black walnut buffet, do. bookcases and library chairs, rosewood centre and side tables, and hat-stand, gilt frame pier mirror, mahogany sofas and chairs, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, stair carpets and rods, crockery, kitchen-ware, &c., &c. Also, a small invoice of brandies, whisky, gin, wines, bay rum, cigars, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 16, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a box panel wagon, in good order, for dépôt use.

Also, a *Black Hawk* stallion, about 14½ hands high, kind and gentle in single and double harness; may be driven by a child with safety.

HENRY C. SCRIBNER, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF A FAMILY CARriage in good order.—HENRY C. SCRIBNER will sell, THIS (Tuesday) MORNING, at 12 o'clock, in front of salesroom, No. 111 Nassau-st., a family carriage, almost new, suitable for City or country.

JOHN H. WILSON, Att'y for Mortgagee.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND GAITERS AT AUCTION.—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, July 16, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a general variety of Summer goods.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 414 Canal-st., bureaus, wardrobes, sofa-beds, chairs, tables, book-cases, carpets, oil-cloths, matting, hair mattresses, bedding, looking-glasses, &c.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 17 West 38th-st.,

Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 1. Before that time, all letters on business addressed as above, will receive prompt attention.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.

Best planned and most successful Boarding Seminary in the State. See new catalogue for full particulars of rates and advantages. Fall Term begins Aug. 21. $36 per term of 14 weeks. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

ALL PRINCIPALS, SCHOOL OFFICERS, and others, who desire to learn, through the "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," of well qualified teachers, *for any department of instruction*, are requested to notify us as early as convenient. No charge to those seeking teachers.

Well prepared TEACHERS are invited to call.

References: Rev. J. H. Brakeley, Prest Female College, Bordentown, N. J.; John H. Willard, Troy, N. Y.; D. C. Van Norman, LL.D., New-York; Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale College; Prest Hitchcock, Amherst; M. N. Wisewell, Eagleswood Military School, N. J.; Hon. Henry Barnard, LL.D., Hartford; W. H. Wells, Supt. Instruction, Chicago; Barnes & Burr, Ivison, Phinney & Co., Blakeman & Mason, Publishers, N. Y.

G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY,

Educational Agents, No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU—NO. 561 Broadway. Schools, etc., furnished with competent teachers, parents with school circulars, (gratuitously.) and teachers with positions. References: Rev. Thos. L. Cuyler, Dr. Van Norman, Profs Calkins, Phelps, Northend, Messrs. Appleton, Barnes & Burr. Wanted, a superior teacher of piano, guitar and vocalization; salary, $600; a Parisian lady, to teach French, music and drawing; several teachers of music, English and painting, or drawing; also, professors of mathematics and military tactics. SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

EASTON ACADEMY.—CLASSICAL AND COMmercial Boarding School for Boys, Easton, Ct., nine miles from Bridgeport. Fall Term opens Aug. 20. A rental discipline, thorough preparation for business or college. References—Faculty of Yale College. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. B., Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,

D. S. BOWE, A. M.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

TEACHERS.

CHEAP CLASS INSTRUCTION—25

FINANCIAL.

U.S. "FIVE TWENTIES"

OR

UNITED STATES TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

CALLED "FIVE TWENTIES" BECAUSE PAYABLE AT THE OPTION OF THE GOVERN-MENT AFTER FIVE YEARS.

We are now prepared to sell these Bonds and deliver them at once at the same rate at which subscriptions are received for them by the Government, viz.:

PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY 1.

The Principal may be paid in CURRENT BANK NOTES, CHECKS on CITY BANKS, or U. S. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and the INTEREST in GOLD, or in GOLD COUPON FUNDS, with the PREMIUM on GOLD at the MARKET RATE added.

THE COUPON BONDS are issued in denominations of

$50, $100, $500, AND $1,000,

and THE REGISTERED BONDS in denominations of

$50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 AND $10,000.

They are the most convenient and cheapest Government Security now accessible to the public.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention, and the Bonds will be sent to any part of the country, by express, or otherwise, as directed.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS,
NO. 38 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL $250,000, WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING, JEFF'GHAM TOWNSEND, CHAS. R. SWORDS, JOHN PENFOLD, JOHN COMPTON, HENRY HAIGHT, JOSEPH LAWRENCE, LEONARDO S. SUAREZ, SILAS BRONSON, A. R. ENO, JOHN WATSON, SAMUEL WILLETS, S. T. NICOLL, GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr., NOAH S. HUNT, THOMAS SMULL, J. H. RANSOM, GEO. A. TOWNSEND, DON ALONZO CUSHMAN, C. J. SMITH, SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, ALVE. E. LAING, ROBERT M. BRUCE, JOHN SCOTT BOYD, A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE, HENRY R. LEVERICH, LAWRENCE TURNURE, JOHN WALKER. HUGH LAING, President.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

CHOICE INSURANCE SCRIPS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 16, 1862, at 12½ o'clock P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following "Marine Scrips":

$1,200 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Scrips—both years.
$16,400 Sun Mutual Ins. Scrips—all years.
$4,400 Commercial Mutual Ins. Scrips—'57, '58 and '59.
$21,400 Great Western Ins. Scrips—all years.
$5,800 Pacific Mutual Ins. Scrips—all years.
$4,300 Orient Mutual Ins. Scrips—all years.
$7,000 Union Mutual Ins. Scrips—all years.
$65,200

Particulars at the Auctioneer's Office, No. 25 Wall-st.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

SALE JUNCTION RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—The Junction Railroad Company invites proposals in writing, for the purchase of the whole or any part of five hundred thousand dollars First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Coupon Bonds.

The mortgage is made to Alexander Henry, Esq., Trustee, and will be due July 1, 1882. It is secured upon the entire railroad and property of the Company lying on the west side of Schuylkill, between Belmont and Gray's Ferry. Its terms provide for a sinking fund of fifteen thousand dollars per year, to be invested in these Bonds, or in the First Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, in the loans of the United States, or of the State of Pennsylvania, at the discretion of this Board of Directors.

The Bonds are for one thousand dollars each. Their payment is guaranteed by endorsement of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, on the back of each bond in the following words, viz.:

"Know all men by these presents, that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and each of them, for a valuable consideration, to them paid by the Junction Railroad Company, do hereby (in pursuance of the power and authority conferred by two acts of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania approved respectively on the twenty-third day of March, A. D., 1861, and the eleventh day of April, A. D., 1862, and of every other lawful power and authority in them vested,) jointly and severally guarantee to the lawful holder of the within Bond the punctual payment of the principal and interest thereof, when and as the same shall become due and payable according to the terms of said Bond or of the terms and covenants of the indenture of mortgage therein mentioned and given to secure the same.

In witness whereof, said Companies have hereunto affixed their common or corporate seals respectively, duly attested, and have caused the signatures of their Presidents respectively to be hereunto written this second day of June, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, (1862.")

Payment for the Bonds will be required as follows:

The first instalment of ten per cent. will be payable on the first day of August, and ten per cent. additional on the first of each succeeding month until the whole amount is paid.

Proposals will be addressed to CHAS. E. SMITH, Treasurer, No. 227 South 4th-st., until Monday, July 21.

Each proposal will state the total number or amount of the bonds wanted, and the price offered per bond of one thousand dollars.

The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject the whole or any part of any proposition received.

Successful bidders will be notified of the acceptance of their proposals within one week from the opening of the bids. JOSEPH LESLEY,

Secretary, Junction Railroad Company.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its first mortgage bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at its office, No. 46 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest nineteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company first mortgage bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 19, 22, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33; being the lowest outstanding numbers. From and after the 6th day of August, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease, by the terms of said agreement.

JOHN A. STEWART, Sec'y.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD CO.
CINCINNATI, July 15, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad Bonds, numbered 913 to 976, inclusive, that the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company will purchase said Bonds at eighty cents on the dollar, according to the contract between said Companies, dated Feb. 8, 1855, if presented at the office of E. R. PEEB, Esq., No. 10 Barclay-st., New-York, within sixty days after the date of this notice. F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF FARM MORTGAGES issued in favor of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, are hereby notified that a committee of Farm Mortgagers will be in New-York on the 22d July, at noon, at the office of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, No. 25 William-st., for the purpose of conferring with said holders. L. H. MEYER,

Chairman Trustees M. and M. R. R., Creditors.

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862.

THE HOLDERS OF CITY OF MILWAUKEE BONDS, issued to "The Horicon Railroad Company," are invited to examine a statement, of immediate interest to them, to be seen at the Banking House of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

AMERICAN GOLD
WANTED, AT A HIGH PREMIUM, BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 217 BROADWAY, cor. Murray st.
No. 76 WALL, cor. Pearl-st.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 36 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

GOLD, SILVER, AND UNITED STATES Demand Notes, bought at the highest premium, by
F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

GOLD, SILVER AND CANADA MONEY,—The highest premium paid for the same by
CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—Again you are summoned to assemble with your fellow citizens, to attend a mass meeting at Union Square, on Tuesday, July 15, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of devising ways and means to preserve our Union, and put an end to the rebellion speedily. You will meet at the Mercer House THIS DAY, in full uniform, at 3 o'clock precisely, to march to Union Square in a body. Music will be provided. H. RAYMOND, Brigadier-General.
ABRAHAM DALLY, Colonel.
I. M. PEPPE, Adjutant.

THE MONSTER MASS MEETING.—THE officers and speakers who are to assist at the Monster Mass Meeting on Tuesday afternoon are requested to call at my office, No. 2 Hanover-st., at any time on Tuesday before 1 P. M., and after 2 P. M., at the Everett House, for the purpose of receiving the necessary badges and tickets. CHARLES GOULD,
Secretary of the Special Committee.

A MEETING OF THE GRAINMEN'S Union Protective Society will be held at Tammany Hall on TUESDAY, 15th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M. All master stevedores, Insurance inspectors, and longshoremen in general are invited to attend, as there is business of importance to be transacted.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The Quarterly Meeting will be held at Firemen's Hall TUESDAY EVENING, July 15, at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.
G. W. WHEELER, Recording Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

FIFTH DIVIDEND.

BREVOORT
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE No. 20 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand. JAMES C. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS,
No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., July 9, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a dividend or interest, under the provision of the by-laws, for the last six months ending the 30th June, as follows: at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of $70 and under five hundred dollars, and at the rate of four per cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward, payable on and after the third Monday of this month.

The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst.

ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER 4TH AVENUE AND 27TH-STREET,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 2, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after Monday, the 7th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this P. M., to that date. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the usual Dividend of Five per cent. from the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after the 15th inst. The Transfer Books will remain closed until the day of payment.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 58 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Eight per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer book is closed until that date. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

No. 67 WALL-ST., July 9, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have (under the restrictions of the law of April 19, 1862) this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after the 15th instant.

JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The Transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.

M. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 470 Broadway, (Pacific Building,)
Branch Office, No. 72 Wall-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a Semi-Annual Dividend of Seven Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on the 30th day of June. T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 170 Broadway, July 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on the 12th inst.

JOSEPH JAMISON, Secretary *pro tem.*

OFFICE OF MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 92 BROADWAY, (OPPOSITE TRINITY CHURCH,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., payable on demand.

J. L. DOUGLAS, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

BROOKLYN, June 26, 1862.

CITIZENS' GAS-LIGHT COMPANY—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on and after the 15th of July next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of July. By order H. WARREN, Secretary.

FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 110 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., payable on demand.

HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 173 Broadway, New-York, July 8, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on the 14th inst. JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INS. CO. No. 16 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS DECLARED a Dividend of Two and a Half Per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1862.

INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, 21st inst.

Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and if not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as a deposit from July 1. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WARE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 427 AND 429 CANAL, CORNER VARICK-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M.,
6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.
Deposits made on or before the 19th will draw interest from July 1.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day, from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 6 to 7.
Interest commences July 1, 1862.
All money deposited on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
No. 177 Chatham-square, (open daily.)
DEPOSITS from 25 cents to $5,000 received.
Six per cent. interest paid.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 18, WILL RECEIVE INTEREST AS FROM JULY 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1862.—The Depositors are hereby notified that interest, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of Five Dollars and upward, and not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, and Four per Cent. per Annum on all sums over Five Hundred Dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the Depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 21st inst., in accordance with the provisions of the By-Laws. All Interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees. THOMAS JEREMIAH, Pres't.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 30th June, as follows:

On sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, at the rate of five per cent. per annum; and

On sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 21st inst.

The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal. New-York, July 9, 1862.

P. PERIT, President.

WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) Per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) Per Cent. on sums of $1,000, and Four (4) Per Cent. over that amount, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 21st of July inst. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will receive interest from the 1st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTE—NO. 13d-av., corner 7th-st. Interest on deposits at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Money deposited on or before July 10 will receive interest from the 1st. Bank open from 9 to 2 daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED.
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK....

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, free from sediment, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] and at the stationers generally. JESSE HAYS.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.

The rates of passage by the steamships of this Company after August 1, will be:

First cabin	$85	Steerage	$35
To London	90	To London	38
To Paris	95	To Paris	43
To Hamburg	95	To Hamburg	40

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:

First-class	$160
Third-class	66

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, July 19.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, July 26.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, Aug. 2,
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EWES & MACEY, (No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—The steamship GLASGOW will sail from Pier No. 44 North River at 3 P. M. SATURDAY, July 5, 1862.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
	AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The passage money by the steamships sailing after the 1st AUGUST will be:

FROM NEW-YORK.

Chief Cabin	$150
Second Cabin	85

FROM BOSTON.

Chief Cabin	$125
Second Cabin	70

SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 23.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 30.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 6.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 13.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 27.
Steerage not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
Will be dispatched

FROM LIVERPOOL.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Calling at Queenstown.	SATURDAY, July 26.
SATURDAY, Aug. 16.	TUESDAY, Sept. 9.
WEDNESDAY Oct. 4.	SATURDAY, Oct. 25.
TUESDAY, Nov. 18.	THURSDAY, Dec. 11.

This magnificent ship having proved herself unequaled for speed, safety and comfort, (sea-sickness being unknown on board,) is strongly recommended as the most eligible conveyance for passengers.

FIRST CABIN.

From $95 to $135 each berth, according to the size, situation and accommodation of the State-rooms, all having the same privileges in the Saloons and in regard to meals and attendance. Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.

Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool at a fare and a half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare; infants free.

SECOND CABIN.

State-room Berths, meals served at separate table, $70.

THIRD CABIN.

Intermediate State-room—Passengers found with bed, bedding, table utensils, and good substantial food, at $50.

STEERAGE,

With superior accommodations, $30.

Fares by the GREAT EASTERN on and after the trip of the 9th of September will be advanced 15 per cent.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced surgeon on board.

For freight and passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY
At the office, No. 28 Broadway, New-York.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Havana, on WEDNESDAY, July 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP *New-York*, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $175; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40.
For Freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The SCOTIA, Capt. E. JUDKINS Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 16th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf at Jersey City and the SCOTIA, from 8 to 10 A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. The PERSIA will sail 30th instant.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—ADDRESS or apply to H. W. COLVER, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving at Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven, and Hartford Railroads. Also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken, and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices.

GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAMBURGH AND MARLBOROUGH—Landing at Grassy Point, Cozzens' Dock, Cold Spring, Cornwall and Newburgh. Fare 50 cents. The steamer HENRY BURDEN will leave the pier foot of Robinson-st., TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 8½ o'clock A. M., and SATURDAYS at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR FISHKILL AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat RIP VAN WINKLE, leaves every Tuesday and Friday, at 1 o'clock, P. M., from the foot of Robinson-st., landing at Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, Low Point, Marlborough, and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie the same evening at 7 o'clock, landing at Low Point and Fishkill. Fare 50c.

FOR WHITESTONE, GREAT NECK, SANDS' POINT, GLEN COVE, MOTT'S DOCK, GLENWOOD and ROSLYN.—The elegant new steamer, JESSE HOYT, Capt. CHAS. POST, will leave New-York for the above named places, from Pier No. 24, East River, west side of Peck-slip, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3.45 P. M. Fare, 25 cents.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.
The *Nausbon* leaves Christopher-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
Spring-st.....at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
Dey-st.....at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
Morris-st., Pier 4 at 10, 1 and 4.
Fare 25 cents, including return ticket.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.

E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier daily (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw and Grassy Point. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at Christopher and 30th sts.

D. D. & T. SMITH STEAMBOAT LINE—For Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, and intermediate landings, leaving DAILY, from foot of Barclay-st., at 9½ A. M., 3½ and 6½ P. M., for freight and passengers. For further particulars inquire at the office, on Harrison-st. Pier.—June, 1862.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Steamer NIAGARA, Capt. HAWES, will leave Pier No. 32, East River, Delancey-slip, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons, at 6 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

THE NAMES AND LOCATION OF DEALERS in Gift Enterprises, who sell P. P. CLUCK-I-LOO'S Circulars, will appear in the Times Saturday, July 19. Gift Shares at Provisions, see it and save your money.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PADDLE-WHEEL STEAM MACHINERY FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY.—The Navy Department will, until the 25th day of July, receive sealed proposals for the construction of steam machinery for paddle-wheel steamers.

Each steamer will have one inclined engine of not less than 160 cubic feet displacement of piston per stroke; the length of the stroke to be about 4 feet 9 inches. The frame to be of yellow pine, strongly kneed, bolted and braced.

There will be a Sewell's surface condenser, in which the condensing surface will be composed of drawn brass tubes five eighths inch outside diameter; tube plates and followers of brass; total area of condensing surface 2,500 square feet; capacity of air-pump (considered as single-acting) 25 cubic feet; capacity of circulating pump (considered as single-acting) 25 cubic feet; inlet and out et pipes to pumps to have a net area of not less than two-thirds of the pumps' pistons; receiving and delivery valves of pumps to have a net area of opening of not less than one and a half time the area of the pumps' pistons; valve seats of brass; valves of gum.

The cylinder is to have brass balance poppet valves of 17 and 18 inches diameter; valve seats of brass. Steam valve to be arranged with Stevens' cut-off. The whole valve gear to be finished and arranged for working hooked on back as well as ahead.

The crosshead to be of wrought iron and finished. The cranks to be of wrought iron, turned and planed. The shaft to be of wrought iron, turned. The out-board journal to be 3 feet in length.

All cylinder covers, valve-chest and pump-bonnets, with their bolts and nuts, and links and connecting rods, to be finished.

A plunger feed-pump and bilge-pump, of brass, to be provided of 2½ cubic feet capacity; valves of gum, and to have a net opening twice the capacity of the pump.

The pumps are to be worked by wrought iron arms, turned and planed, and secured upon a turned wrought iron shaft, which is to be worked from the main crosshead by finished links and wrought iron levers turned and planed.

The paddle-wheel is to be overhung, to be of wrought iron, and 24 feet 8 inches in extreme diameter. Paddles to be twenty-four in number, 8 feet 9 inches long, and 15 inches wide.

There are to be two Martin boilers placed opposite each other, with the fire-room between. Length of boiler 18 feet, width 10 feet 6 inches, height about 9 feet 8 inches, to contain five furnaces each, the furnaces to be three feet wide; length of grates 6 feet 6 inches: total grate surface 196 square feet; total heating surface not less than 5,000 square feet. Shells, with the exception of the bottoms, to be of 8-16th inch plate; bottoms, furnaces and sides of three-eighth inch plate; to be double riveted and braced for a hydrostatic test pressure of 60 pounds per square inch.

Each boiler is to have a No. 42 Dimpfel blower blowing into the back of the ash-pits.

All the detail, finish, quality of materials, and workmanship, to be first-class, proportioned for a working-boiler pressure of 40 pounds per square inch, and conformable to the specifications previously printed by the Department for paddle-wheel steam machinery. There will also be furnished the tools, hydraulic pieces, instruments, &c., required by those specifications.

The proposals will state the names of the bidders in full, and of their sureties; the gross sum, covering all costs and claims against the Government whatever, on account of the machinery for which they propose to furnish it in the vessel, complete and ready for steaming, discriminating between the two cases of erecting it in the same port and of transporting and erecting it in another port; and the time from date of contract in which they will guaranty to complete it in the vessel ready for steaming, provided the vessel is ready to receive it twenty-one days earlier if the vessel is at the same port, and one month earlier if at another port; if not ready, twenty-one days or one month, according to the case, will be allowed for completion from date of readiness.

The contract will embrace the usual conditions, and payments will be made in the usual manner as the work progresses.

The proposals are to be indorsed "Proposals for Paddle-wheel Steam Machinery," to distinguish them from other business letters.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals made under this advertisement, if, in its opinion, the public interest requires.

No proposals will be considered except from proprietors of marine engine building establishments.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.—SEALED PROPOsals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets (and nowhere else,) until WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of July instant, at 12 o'clock, for supplying the Coal required for the Public Schools of this City for the ensuing year—about two thousand (2,000) tons, more or less.

The Coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace and stove sizes, in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins at the several school buildings. The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the Coal, and the Coal to be furnished from the mines so named, if accepted, and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds, (2,240 pounds.)

The Coal will be inspected and weighed by and delivered under the supervision of the Inspector

IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH CAROLINA

The Defeat on James Island, and Who Should Bear the Responsibility.

GEN. STEVENS VINDICATED.

Important Documents Giving the Secret History of the Affair.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HILTON HEAD, Thursday, July 10, 1862.

Many officers here, indeed all who took part in the disaster at James Island on the 16th ult., express great astonishment at the efforts made in certain Northern newspapers to throw the responsibility of that failure upon Brig.-Gen. ISAAC I. STEVENS, certainly one of the most energetic and fearless officers to-day, in the service of the United States. So far has this matter gone that, at the nearly unanimous request of the field officers in his late command on the Stono River, Gen. STEVENS has addressed to Maj.-Gen. Hunter the subjoined letter, giving the secret history of the attack and defeat before Secessionville, which gives many particulars not embraced in his official report. This document I have been permitted to copy, and it will be found one of the most interesting and striking revelations of the war:

HEADQUARTERS STEVENS' DIVISION,
HILTON HEAD, S. C., July 8, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. David Hunter, Commanding Department of the South, Hilton Head, S. C.:

SIR: I desire to state briefly a few facts in relation to the operations of my Division at the battle of Secessionville, fought on the 16th of June, in reference to which there is some strange misapprehension; to present some of my own views in regard to that affair, and some particulars of the conference held by Gen. BENHAM with his General Officers on the evening previous to the battle.

1. That conference was held with Gens. WRIGHT and WILLIAMS, and myself. All were unmistakably opposed to the attempt, in the then condition of the enemy's works, to take them by a *coup-de-main*, and so unequivocally and unmistakably expressed themselves. When Gen. WRIGHT was called upon for his opinion, he answered that he would make his reply in the shape of certain interrogations to me, to which he desired answers.

1st Interrogatory—Have you impaired the strength of the enemy's works at Secessionville by the firing of your battery? Gen. STEVENS answered: "Not in the least. I have driven the enemy from his guns by my fire, and I can do it again; but as soon as the fire ceases he returns. I have not dismounted a gun, and we shall find him in the morning as strong as ever."

2d Interrogatory—Do you know of any instance where volunteer troops have successfully stormed works as strong as those which defend the approach to Secessionville? Gen. STEVENS' answer—"I know of no such instance."

3d Interrogatory—Have you any reason to believe that the result in the present case will be different in its character from what it has invariably been heretofore? Gen. STEVENS' answer—"I have no reason to expect a different result. It is simply a bare possibility to take the work."

In this Gens. WRIGHT, WILLIAMS and myself concurred. I then proceeded to state with all possible emphasis my objections to his morning attack. I urged that it should be deferred to a much later period in the day; that we should first shake the *morale* of the garrison and endeavor to weaken its defences by a continuous fire of the battery and of the gunboats; that in the meantime we should carefully survey the ground and prepare our troops, and make the attack when the battery and the boats had had the desired effect. I closed by saying that under such circumstances I could do more with two thousand men than I could with three thousand men in the way he proposed.

Gen. WRIGHT, moreover, warned Gen. BENHAM that his orders were, in fact, orders not to fight a battle. In this, Gen. WILLIAMS and myself in express terms concurred.

Gen. BENHAM, however, overruled all our objections, and peremptorily ordered the attack to be made. I assured him, as did the other gentlemen, that he should rely upon my promptitude and activity in obeying his orders; but I considered myself as obeying orders to which I had expressed the strongest possible objections, and I therefore determined that there should not be the least want of energy or promptitude on my part.

2. It has been charged that I was behind time. This is not true. I was exceedingly prompt and up to time. The orders were to move at 4 o'clock. My division was formed at 2 o'clock, and was at the outer pickets before 3½ o'clock. It was a very dark and cloudy morning. I moved at 4 o'clock. It was so dark that one man could not follow another except at very short intervals. It was much darker than on usual starlight nights. My men were at the enemy's works about 4½ o'clock, and the conflict of twenty-five minutes, so dreadful in its casualties, was over and the men returned at 5 o'clock. FORAY'S section of ROCKWELL'S Battery advanced to the hedge, within 600 yards of the enemy's works, with the troops of FENTON'S Brigade, fired above 100 shots from his two guns, was joined in the midst of his fire by one piece of SEWARD'S section, (a rifle gun,) which fired 28 shots, and the three guns were withdrawn to the second hedge, and actually there reopened fire at 5 o'clock. The watch was actually consulted by one of ROCKWELL'S Sergeants at the very moment, and it was exactly 5 o'clock. In my official report I have stated that the sharp conflict was from 5 to 5½ o'clock. I am perfectly satisfied that it occurred between 4½ and 5. The men moved very rapidly from the pickets to the work—men of the time at the double quick—and they moved that distance in about half an hour.

3. It has been stated that my regiments were not within supporting distance of each other. This is a great mistake. They followed each other closely. There was not a pause in the movement. They entered successively under fire without hesitation. They entered necessarily in the following order: Eighth Michigan, Seventh Connecticut, Twenty-eighth Massachusetts, Seventy-ninth Highlanders, One Hundredth Pennsylvania and Forty-sixth New-York. They moved at first by the flank on the road, to avoid ditches and hedges and the rough cotton furrows, and they necessarily marched one behind the other. As they came into the field before the work, they pushed forward by regiments into line of battle, and entered the close fire. I have mentioned how ROCKWELL'S Battery pushed up. Quite a number of the Eighth Michigan and Seventy-ninth Highlanders gained the ditch and parapet of the work. All the regiments pushed close up to the work, and more or lessmen of each made lodgments at the marsh and abattis on either side. The Seventy-ninth Highlanders went into fire the fourth regiment. They passed by the Seventh Connecticut and the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts, and actually supported at the parapet, as every one admits, the Eighth Michigan. They passed those regiments, too, within less than 200 yards of the enemy's works. The Highlanders have been in many battles and skirmishes, are very expert in drill, and are, indeed, old soldiers. If they were in supporting distance, certainly the Seventh Connecticut and the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts were. But the terrible force of grape, canister and musketry, from the front, and the rifle fire of sharpshooters from the flanks, poured upon the several regiments as they were passing on in line to the very neck of land on which the enemy's work is situated, and which is stated by them to be only 30 yards' wide. Large portions of each regiment were thus thrown on the marsh on either hand, and were unable to go forward. The succeeding regiments, in pushing forward, became intermingled with them, and the only alternative was to retire the regiments to reform them. The very thing happened which is to be feared in such an attempt. When it is recollected that in 25 minutes every one of my regiments passed the advanced hedge, pushed clean up, or nearly clean up to the ditch, made the best fight they could, and were withdrawn by my positive orders to the same advanced hedge again, losing over 500 men, every regiment suffering largely, and two regiments terribly, there can be no doubt but they followed each other closely. The fault is not in my orders or arrangements, but in having a fight there at all under such circumstances.

4. So rapid and prompt were the operations of my division that I was hard at work reforming my troops before WILLIAMS' advance came in sight; and I was afterwards ready with all my battalions in line of battle to move to the assault of the work the second time whenever Gen. BENHAM should give the order. This I announced to Gen. BENHAM, by Capt. ELWELL, his Aid, and by officers of my own staff. At this very juncture Gen. BENHAM withdrew WILLIAMS, and, as stated in my official report, at a subsequent period, ordered me to withdraw.

5. All the above facts I can establish by the most incontrovertible testimony. I have entered the service with the earnest purpose of doing my duty, and I submit the above statement to show that I was prompt and faithful to my orders on the day of the 16th.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your most obedient,
ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Brigadier-General Commanding Division.

The following is a copy of the official report of Gen. STEVENS referred to in the communication to Gen. HUNTER:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, N. D. D. S.,
JAMES ISLAND, S. C., June 19, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. H. G. Wright, Commanding United States Forces, James Is and, S. C.:

SIR—I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my division in the action of the 16th inst.:

The instructions of Brig. Gen. H. W. BENHAM, who commanded the forces, were to form my entire division before the break of day, in secrecy and silence, at the outer pickets; and at the break of day—say about 4 o'clock—to move rapidly upon the enemy's works at and about Secessionville, with a view of carrying them by a *coup de main*. In the attack, it was arranged that all the available forces of WRIGHT'S Division and WILLIAMS' Brigade were to move to its support as soon as the fire from my attack was heard. In the event the attack proved successful, the other operations of the day were to be determined by the circumstances of the occasion.

My command was all in order of battle at 3½ o'clock at the outer pickets, the head of my column being within rifle range of the advanced position of the enemy. The first brigade, Col. FENTON commanding, consisting of the Eighth Michigan, Lieut.-Col. FRANK GRAVES commanding, the Seventh Connecticut, Lieut.-Col. J. R. HAWLEY commanding, and the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts, Lieut.-Col. M. MOORE commanding, being in front, and the brigade of Col. LEASURE, consisting of the Seventy-ninth Highlanders, Lieut.-Col. DAVID MORRISON commanding, the One Hundredth Pennsylvania, Major DAVID A. LEMLY commanding, and the Forty-sixth New-York, Col. RUDOLPH ROSA commanding, being in support. A storming party, consisting of Companies C and F, commanded by Capts. RALPH ELY and RICHARD N. DOYLE, of the Eighth Michigan Regiment, was in advance, followed by Company E, SERRELL'S Engineers, Capt. ALFRED F. SEARS commanding. Four guns of the Connecticut Light Battery, Capt. A. P. ROCKWELL commanding, followed the First Brigade, and Company H, First Massachusetts Cavalry, Capt. S. M. SARGEANT commanding, followed in rear.

The strictest orders were given to maintain the most perfect silence, for each regiment to follow the preceding regiment within supporting distance, and to rely exclusively upon the bayonet in encountering the enemy, resorting to firing only in case of manifest necessity.

At the first break of day, or about 4 o'clock, it being a dark and cloudy morning, the entire command was in motion. My Aid-de-Camp, Lieut. BENJAMIN R. LYONS, with a negro guide, was at the head of the storming party. My Aid-de-Camp, Capt. WILLIAM T. LUSK, guided the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts. The command pushed forward, surprised and captured the pickets at the house occupied by them, entered the fields beyond, and as they came within the effective range of grape and musketry, pushed forward into line of battle, and the entire Eighth Michigan Regiment, at about one hundred yards from the enemy's works, the main body being preceded only about forty feet by the two storming companies, received his fire of grape, musketry and canister.

At this period of time the entire three regiments of FENTON'S had passed the hedge, some five hundred yards from the enemy's works, and I was engaged directing the attacking and supporting force of Col. LEASURE. They were ordered to keep to the left, and to push up to the work, regiment following regiment, as in the case of Col. FENTON.

Up to this period not a shot had been fired, although five men of the Eighth Michigan had been wounded by the pickets who were surprised and captured.

The firing now became general and continuous in front. The advance of the Eighth Michigan was on the parapet. The light battery of ROCKWELL was immediately pushed to the front, and took its position at the second hedge, and the Highlanders, led by MORRISON, seeing the hot fire to which the Eighth Michigan was exposed, pushed forward at the double quick, and moving from the left to the right of the field, entered a narrow opening, gained the parapet to the right of the point reached by the Eighth Michigan, and shot down the enemy whilst serving their guns.

The front on which the attack was made was narrow, not over 200 yards in extent, stretching from the marsh on the one side to the marsh on the other. It was at the saddle of the peninsula, the ground narrowing very suddenly at this point from our advance. On either hand were bushes on the edge of the marsh for some little distance. The whole space at the saddle was occupied by the enemy's work, impracticable abattis on either hand, with carefully-prepared *trous de loup*, and in front a ditch seven feet deep, with a parapet of hand-packed earth, having a relief of some nine feet above the general surface of the ground. On the fort was mounted six guns, covering the field of our approach. The whole interior of the work was swept by fire from the rifle-pits and defences in the rear, and the flank of the work itself, and the bushes lining the marsh on either hand, were under the fire of riflemen and sharpshooters, stationed in the woods and defences lying between the work and the village of Secessionville.

It will thus be seen that the whole front was scarcely enough to deploy a single regiment. Col. FENTON, in command of the First Brigade, used every exertion to throw the Eighth Michigan as far to the right as possible, and to bring on, in support, the Seventh Connecticut and the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts, but the terrible fire of grape and musketry from the enemy's works cut the two former regiments in two, the right going to the right and the left to the left, whither, finally, the whole of the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts took its position, and where they were joined, without scarcely an interval of time, by the One Hundredth Pennsylvania and the Forty-sixth New-York, of LEASURE'S Brigade. These regiments had been brought up with great promptness and energy by Col. LEASURE, and the right of the One Hundredth had pushed up to and joined the Seventy-ninth in their charge.

It was during this brief period of less than one-half hour—from 5 to 5½ o'clock—that the greater portion of the casualties occurred. The Eighth Michigan made the most heroic exertions, and suffered the most terrible losses. Capts. PRATT, CHURCH, GOULD, and Lieut. CATTRELL, commanding companies, were killed, and Capts. DOYLE and LEWIS and Lieut. BATES, commanding companies, were wounded on or near the parapet of the work. My Aid-de-Camp, Lieut. LYONS, who led the storming party, and the first man to cross the ditch, was severely wounded on the berm of the work, and was obliged to retire. Of twenty-two officers of that regiment who went into action, twelve were killed and wounded.

Seeing that without supports and reforming the line it was useless to continue the contest, I ordered the troops to be so formed on the hedge nearest the works, and the regiments that had suffered most, viz., the Eighth Michigan, the Seventy-ninth Highlanders, and the Seventh Connecticut, to be withdrawn to the second hedge, to be reformed.

It was not till in execution of this order the line at the advanced hedge had been formed, and the regiments at the second hedge were forming, that Col. WILLIAMS' advance was to be seen to our left, and soon afterward his Aid-de-Camp, Lieut. ADAMS, reported to me for orders. My orders to Col. WILLIAMS were to maintain the position he had taken on that flank, and do the best, in concert with our attack, the circumstances of the ground permitted. The movement of Col. WILLIAMS was, in my judgment, the best thing that could be done, and he executed it in a manner worthy of all admiration.

Some time was occupied in establishing the whole line at the advanced hedge. The remains of two or three companies of the Eighth Michigan, and of several companies of the Highlanders never once abandoned their advanced positions on the right and left of the enemy's works, till ordered to do so at a subsequent period of the action, and the remainder of the regiments were gallantly led—that of the Eighth Michigan, by Capt. ELY, twice wounded, and the only officer of the storming party not killed or disabled, and that of the Highlanders by their valiant Lieut.-Col. MORRISON, who, wounded in the head on the parapet, seemed only the more eager to lead on to the assault. The Seventh Connecticut also moved up in a beautiful and sustained line of battle; for it must be borne in mind there had not been the least panic or running from the field on the part of a single regiment. Commands, in consequence of the roughness of the ground, the unexpected abrupt narrowing of the front at the neck of the Peninsula, the destructive fire of grape and musketry from the enemy and the rapidity with which regiment followed regiment, were divided, became somewhat intermingled, and it was simply a necessity to disentangle and reform them. Not a fugitive did I observe passing from the battle-field.

The battery, which had been temporarily withdrawn to the road, was again advanced to the hedge, and opened a destructive fire upon the enemy. Of my entire command, all were thus advanced, except the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts, which had withdrawn, and now occupied a position on the left at the road.

The command was in excellent spirits and in a position enabling them clearly to discern the effect of our fire, and were prepared and eager to be led to the assault. The flank movement by WILLIAMS was having a very marked effect. I sent word to Brig.-Gen. BENHAM, commanding the forces, through his Staff Officer, Capt. ELWELL, that my troops were in line of battle, my guns in position at the hedge, and that I was preparing to move upon the enemy's works.

At this stage of the action, WILLIAMS' troops were withdrawn, and I learned from Staff Officers, who reported to Gen. BENHAM in person, that they were withdrawn by his orders. I still maintained my advanced position. Nor did I withdraw a regiment till, by the orders of Gen. BENHAM, WILLIAMS' had been entirely withdrawn, and every regiment of WRIGHT'S, except the Ninety-seventh, had passed to the rear of the road. My troops were then withdrawn in good order, and were returned to their several encampments.

I must express my profound sense of the intrepid bearing and soldierly conduct of my Brigade Commanders, Cols. LEASURE and FENTON, who did everything that Commanders could do to lead their respective brigades to the attack; and it is mainly due to their exertions that their lines of battle were maintained throughout the action. Col. FENTON left a sick bed to command his brigade, and the bold, well-sustained charge of the Eighth Michigan Regiment was made under his direction, as was that of the Seventy-ninth Highlanders, led by MORRISON, was under the direction of Col. LEASURE. All which these officers have to say in commendation of their Staff, I know from personal observation to be true.

To my own staff I am under the greatest obligations, and it is owing to the great harmony and concert of action between myself and brigade and regimental commanders, and their respective staffs, that exact information was had in regard to the field, and that the command was not longer exposed, without purpose, to a destructive fire. My Assistant Adjt.-Gen., Capt. HAZARD STEVENS, was in all parts of the field carrying my orders and bringing me information, to the great exposure of his life, as was Aid, Capt. WILLIAM T. LUSK and my Acting Aid, Lieut. O. M. DEARBORN, Third New-Hampshire Volunteers. Lieut. LYONS, my Junior Aid, led the storming column; was the first man to cross the ditch and make the ascent of the parapet. My Division Quartermaster, Lieut. JEFFERSON JUSTICE, One Hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers, volunteered his most acceptable services at the outer pickets and served on my staff throughout the action. He communicated with me and LEASURE'S brigade, and I call attention to his services so conspicuous, for their gallantry, and to the mention made of him to Col. LEASURE'S report. My Signal Officers, Lieuts. TAFTS and HOWARD, are worthy of honorable mention. Lieut. TAFTS took his station in an advanced and exposed part of the field, kept constantly in communication with Lieut HOWARD at the gunboats, and Lieut. E. H. HICKOCK, Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania at the battery, and was perfectly efficient and self-possessed under the heavy discharges of grape from the enemy. In the latter part of the action he carried my orders and aided in the formations and movements.

The Staff-Officers of Col. LEASURE, were:

Lieut. S. G. LEASURE, One Hundredth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Acting Assistant-Adjutant-General.

The Staff-Officers of Col. FENTON, were:

Lieut. S. C. BRACKETT, Twenty-eighth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, Acting Assistant-Adjutant General.

Lieut. B. G. BELCHER, Eighth Michigan, Aid-de-Camp.

Lieut. JAS. B. FENTON, Eighth Michigan, Aid-de-Camp.

Lieut. BELCHER, though early and severely wounded, continued actively on duty throughout the action, and was the last man to leave the field.

Capt. A. P. ROCKWELL, of the Connecticut Battery, deserves particular mention for his gallant bearing and skillful handling of his guns on that field. His Senior Lieutenant, S. P. PORTER, was remarkable for his energy, daring and persistence throughout. Capt. SEARS, following with his Engineer Company the storming party, did most excellent service, first at the advanced hedge, under circumstances of great exposure, preparing embrasures for ROCKWELL'S Battery, and afterward at the road, removing obstructions therefrom, and arranging the openings in the hedge both for infantry and artillery.

There was no opportunity for cavalry movements proper; but the Orderlies furnished from Capt. SARGEANT'S Company did most gallant service, and the remainder of his company served effectively as videttes and pickets. Two men of his company were severely wounded and two horses were killed.

The firing from the batteries at the point by Company F, Third Rhode Island Volunteers, Capt. CHARLES G. STRAHAN commanding, was commenced immediately after the unsuccessful charge of our troops had been made upon the works of the enemy. Although having every gun but one disabled very soon after the commencement of the action, the firing was conducted with great precision and regularity, nearly every shot taking effect in the fort, or in the woods in rear of the work, where the large force of the enemy were lying. The single gun was worked with as much rapidity as possible during the entire engagement, in the course of which one sergeant was killed.

The gunboats *Ellen* and *Hall* came into action at a later hour, but by their excellent range, obtained by the assistance of Signal Officer HOWARD, who had been upon the *Ellen* for several successive days, did very great execution among the ranks of the enemy. Although the gunboats did not advance up the river as far as could have been desired, in order to give a more effective flanking fire upon the fort, still much credit is due them for the wonderful precision with which their fire was directed at such long range.

The whole force which went into action was as follows:

First Brigade, Col. Fenton Comd'g.	Field Officers.	Officers.	Men.	Totals.
8th Regiment Michigan Volunteers.	4	21	509	534
7th Regiment Connecticut Vl nteers.	7	18	573	598
28th Reg. Massachusetts Volunteers.	6	16	530	544
Total First Brigade	17	57	1,602	1,676
Two companies of the 28th Mass. were on fatigue duty, and did not join their Regiment.				
Second Br gad., Col. Leasure Com.				
79th Regt. Highlanders, N. Y. Vols	3	21	450	474
100th Regt. Pennsylvania Vols.....	3	18	400	421
46th Regt. New-York Volunteers...	3	19	452	474
Total Second Brigade.....	9	58	1,302	1,369
Rockwell's Artillery.....		4	73	77
Stratan's Artillery.....		3	85	88
Sears' Company of Engineers.....		2	59	61
Sargent's Company of Cavalry.....		2	48	50
Total Special Arms.....		11	265	276
General Staff.....		10	6	16
Grand Total.....				3,337

Moreover, the Seventh Connecticut had been on very severe fatigue duty the three previous nights. I desire, in this official report, to place on record my objections to these early morning attacks. They are justifiable, in my humble judgment, only under extraordinary circumstances. The troops get necessarily but little rest the night before, and they go to the work fatigued and excited. An attack at a more advanced period of the day I consider vastly preferable. These views I presented with all possible cogency and earnestness to Gen. BENHAM on the evening of the 15th—in stating my objections to his proposed attack at daylight on the morning of the 16th. I must confess that the coolness and mobility of all the troops engaged on the 16th inst. surprised me. And I cannot but believe, had proper use been made of the artillery, guns from the navy, and our own batteries, fixed and field; had the position been gradually approached and carefully examined, and the attack made much later in the day, when our batteries had had their full effect, all which, you will recollect, were strongly urged by me upon Gen. BENHAM, the evening of the conference, the result might have been very different.

From the best information I can get, I am satisfied the force of the enemy on the Peninsula, at Secessionville and in the immediate defence of his works, was five regiments, or about three thousand effective men. It was the headquarters of his advanced forces on James' Island, and was in command of a general officer.

The casualties in the action of the 16th were as follows:

FIRST BRIGADE, COL. WM. H. FENTON.

Regiments.	Killed. Officers.	Killed. Men.	Wounded. Officers.	Wounded. Men.	Prisoners. Wounded. Officers.	Prisoners. Wounded. Men.	Prisoners. Unwounded. Officers.	Prisoners. Unwounded. Men.	Missing. Officers.	Missing. Men.	Total. Officers.	Total. Men.	Aggregate.
8th Michigan....	1	11	8	93	2	21	1	13	1	35	13	172	185
7th Connecticut..	2	7	2	64	0	3	0	1	0	3	4	78	82
28th Massachus'ts	0	8	2	40	1	4	0	6	0	6	3	64	67
Totals.....	3	26	12	197	3	27	1	20	1	44	20	314	334

SECOND BRIGADE, COL. DAN. LEASURE.

46th New-York...	1	8	2	18	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	30	33
79th New-York...	1	8	5	51	0	17	0	3	0	19	6	104	110
100th Pennsylv'ia	1	8	2	30	0	1	0	0	0	6	3	45	48
Totals.....	3	24	9	98	0	18	0	10	0	34	12	178	191

SPECIAL ARMS.

Company I, Third Rhode Island Volunteers, Capt. C. G. STRAHAN—1 killed.

Company H, First Massachusetts Cavalry, Capt. L. M. Sargent—2 wounded.

Company E, Volunteer Engineers, Capt. A. F. Sears—1 wounded.

Total of Special Arms—1 killed and 3 wounded.

The missing are unquestionably killed, and the total loss is as follows:

	Killed. Off.	Killed. Men.	Wounded. Off.	Wounded. Men	Pris'ers. Off.	Pris'ers. Men.	Total. Off.	Total. Men	Aggregate
First Brigade	4	70	15	224	1	20	29	314	334
Sec. Brigade.	3	35	9	114	0	10	12	179	191
Special Arms	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	5	4
Total.....	7	126	24	341	1	30	31	498	529

Total loss—32 officers; 497 men, or grand aggregate, 529 men.

The medical officers of the Division were, and have been, unwearied in their exertions and attentions upon the wounded, both on the battle-field and in the hospital. The Medical Director of my Division, Dr. GEORGE S. KEMBLE, is specially entitled to commendation for his good arrangements and activity.

I herewith submit the reports of brigade and regimental commanders, and of commanders of special arms. I call special attention to the mention therein of gallant conduct on the part of both officers and men. Where so much intrepidity and devotion were exhibited I cannot do more than refer to the subreports, with the expression of my judgment that every case noted is well deserved.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your most obedient,
(Signed) ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

Of news, in the strict sense of the term, there is not a word in the Department of the South; but of topics very interesting to the many thousands who have friends serving here, there is abundance. Port Royal Harbor, at the present time, presents to the naval eye an unusually attractive aspect, there being no less than six gunboats, two sloops-of-war, and the line-of-battle ship *Vermont* lying grimly in the waters. The *Wabash*, which has been stationed here from the time of the taking of the place until now, excepting for a few weeks when she was absent on service along the Florida coast, sailed yesterday, under command of Capt. RAYMOND ROGERS, for Philadelphia, carrying the blue pennant of Commodore DUPONT to the blockading fleet off Charleston, where it will be transferred to one of the gunboats. The Commodore will return here after inspecting the condition of the vessels immediately blockading the "Cradle of Secession," and will hoist his pennant on board the *Vermont*, now chiefly employed as a supply vessel. The *Wabash*, it is understood, will return to this station after receiving a new mainmast and undergoing repairs of other injuries which she suffered during the bombardment of the forts at Hilton Head and Bay Point.

Accounts, apparently trustworthy, still point to some demonstration of the enemy against Port Royal Island, with a view of driving our troops out of their pleasant quarters in Beaufort. The island, however, is very strongly reinforced by the presence of Gen. STEVENS' Brigade, added to the forces previously under command of Gen. BRANNAN, most of whom were brought up from Key West and the Tortugas to take part in the contemplated attack upon Charleston, now postponed until the Fall. To punish the rebels for their temerity in breaking the holiday character of our Fourth of July celebration at Port Royal Ferry, the gunboat *Unadilla* has been sent to operate around the creeks in the rear of Gen. BRANNAN'S command, and preparations are actively in progress for a descent upon some portion of the main land in force.

H. J. W.

INTERESTING ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C., July 9, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 21.—PAR. I. In conformity with Par. I of General Orders No. 60, Current series, from headquarters of the army, dated "A. G. O. Washington, June 6, 1862," restoring the Volunteer Recruiting service to the principles laid down in General Orders No. 105, series of 1861, and General Orders No. 3, Current series, from headquarters of the army, all commanding officers of regiments within this Department, who have not already done so, are hereby directed to detail two commissioned officers with four non-commissioned officers or privates, to report in person to the Superintendents of the Recruiting service for their respective States. These officers and non-commissioned officers will be detailed for a tour of six months, unless otherwise specially ordered, and will be assigned as recruiting parties to rendezvous by the Superintendent. Wounded or disabled officers, incapable of enduring active service in the field, will be detailed for this duty whenever they are able to perform it.

PAR. II. The General Commanding desires to call renewed attention to Par. 1,250, *Revised Regulations for the Army*, and will hold all Regimental and Company Commanders strictly responsible for any failure to furnish any sick or wounded soldier sent to General Hospital with "his descriptive list and account of pay and clothing, containing all necessary information relative to his accounts with the United States." The Medical Officer in charge of General Hospital will promptly report every case in which this duty is neglected.

PAR. III, *Sec.* 1. A Board of Medical Officers will assemble, to-morrow, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the office of the Medical Director, Department of the South, to examine into and report upon the physical condition of such officers and men as are applicants for leave of absence or furlough on sick certificate, and such soldiers as are recommended for discharge on certificates of disability. Where such officers or men are not able to attend the sessions of the Board by reason of sickness or wounds, the Medical Director will assign one or more members of the Board on visiting duty, who will make a written report in each case to these Headquarters, stating positively whether, in their opinion, a leave of absence to go North "is necessary to save life or prevent *permanent* disability;" as prescribed in General Orders No. 61, of the War Department, dated "A. G. O., Washington, June 7, 1862."

2. The Board will meet from day to day until further orders, and the junior member will act as Recorder. The following officers are detailed to form the Board:

Brigade-Surgeon J. C. DALTON, Jr., Acting Medical-Inspector.

Brigade-Surgeon J. J. CRAVEN.

Brigade-Surgeon ABRAHAM CRISPELL.

3. All officers applying for leave of absence on sick certificate, or soldiers requiring to be discharged the service on certificates of disability, will be allowed to visit Hilton Head at the time of the transmission of their respective papers to these Headquarters through the proper "intermediate" channels prescribed in General Orders No. 17 of this Department, for the purpose of submitting to the examination and report provided for in *section* 1 of this paragraph.

PAR. IV., *Sec.* 1. Brigade Commissaries will issue to Regimental and other Commissaries for their regiments or detachments on "Consolidated Provision Returns" signed by Regimental or Detachment and Brigade Commanders. These Returns will be made out ordinarily for a period of from five to ten days. The Detachment and Regimental Commissaries will distribute the Subsistence Stores so drawn to the companies of their respective detachments or regiments.

2. When a regiment or detachment is too distant from a Brigade Commissary for the officers and hospitals belonging thereto, to make purchases of, or draw subsistence from him, the Brigade Commander will direct the Acting Commissary of such troops to draw in *bulk* from the Depôt or Brigade Commissary must convenient, and make sales to the officers and issues to the hospitals pertaining to such command, after the manner of Brigade Commissaries.

3. Brigade Commissaries will issue to hospitals, on returns signed by the Medical Officer in charge, and by the immediate Commander of the troops to which the hospital pertains, as well as by the Brigade Commander. The returns will be "*for such provisions only as are required for the sick and for the attendants.*"

4. Sales to Officers for their own use and the use of their families, on their certificate that such is the case, will be made by Brigade Commissaries.

5. At Posts where there is no Brigade Commander nor Brigade Commissary, the Post Commanders and Post Commissaries will perform the duties prescribed above for Brigade Commanders and Brigade Commissaries.

6. All subsistence stores condemned by Board of Survey will be turned into the nearest Depôt Commissary, to be disposed of by him according to Army Regulations and Orders on the subject. A copy of the proceedings of the Board of Survey, or Inspection Report, will be furnished the Commissary receiving the condemned stores.

7. No person serving in the Subsistence Department will engage in trade while so serving.

8. All officers holding separate commands in this Department, whether brigade, post, regimental or detachment, will see that the provisions of this order are strictly complied with. By command of

Major-Gen. D. HUNTER.

CHAS. G. HALPINE, Ass't Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff.

Arrival of the Ericsson with Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

The United States steam transport *Ericsson*, Capt. LOWDEN, arrived yesterday in three days from Port Royal, bringing 134 sick and wounded soldiers as follows:

Major Gansler and serv't.	Lieut. Robinson.
Capt. Hart and servant.	Lieut. Sommerkom.
Capt. Knowles.	Lieut. Fuller.
Capt. Green and ten men, escort to body of Col. Perry.	Mr. S. J. Savage.
	Mr. Ely J. Cullen.
	Thomas Lacy.
Capt. Eldridge.	Mr. D. Campbell.
Capt. Fuller.	Mr. Mike Farley.
Lieut. Videl.	Mr. Duffy.
Lieut. Hatfield.	Mr. Buckingham.
Lieut. Brown.	Mr. Cogswell.
Lieut. Swift.	Mr. J. Smith.
Lieut. Howard and serv't.	Mr. W. H. Powers.
Lieut. Perry and servant.	Lieut. J. Cochrane.
Lieut. Draper.	Rev. Mr. Harris.
Lieut. Johnson.	H. D. Howard.
Lieut. Mott.	Mr. M. Brennan.
Lieut. Potter.	Capt. C. H. Campbell and servant.
Lieut. Langley.	
Mr. Pierson.	Capt. E. Douglas.
Lieut. Sanderson.	Capt. J. Flanagan.
Lieut. Bell.	Capt. Wiseman.
Lieut. Bagley.	Mrs. O. Howard.

Drs. McKibben and Scholl, Brigade Surgeons, in charge of sick and wounded.

John Stone, Co. I, 1st Mass.—diarrhœa.

J. L. Savage, Co. B, 7th Conn. Vols.—diarrhœa.

J. Weber, Co. D, 46th N. Y.—gunshot in hip.

J. Curran, Co. F, 3d R. I.—gunshot in thigh.

G. Sullivan, Co. E. 8th Me.—leg this chronic.

G. Washbaugh, Co. G, 10th Penn.—gunshot in cranium.

J. G. Brooks, Co. I, N. Y. Eng.—febris, remittent.

E. D. Perry, Co. A, 8th Mich.—gunshot on foot.

J. L. Chase, Co. F, 3d N. H.—gunshot in thigh.

P. Welsh, Co. B, 28th Mass.—gunshot on thumb.

O. G. Andrews, Co. E, 8th Mich.—gunshot on forearm.

G. W. Jewell, Co. I, 8th Mich.—gunshot on forearm.

Corp. C. F. Cock, Co. F, 8th Mich.—gunshot on foot.

E. Snyder, Co. D, 47th Penn.—chronic diarrhœa.

L. Larignee, Co. B, 46th N. Y.—gunshot in face.

Wm. Burgess, Co. I, 3d N. H.—gunshot in chest.

R. P. Wales, Co. A, 7th Conn.—gunshot in arm and chest.

H. V. Simms, Co. F, 7th Conn.—gunshot in head.

R. McCullough, Co. I, 7th Conn.—gunshot in thigh.

M. Flynn, Co. H, 7th Conn.—gunshot in arm.

S. D. Chase, Co. C, 8th Me.—cachexia.

P. Arsinse, Co. I, 8th Mich.—shell wound in thigh.

J. R. Cross, Co. E, 8th Mich.—shell wound in arm.

J. Meurnart, Co. B, 46th N. Y.—gunshot in hip.

R. Irwin, Co. H, 7th Conn.—gunshot in thigh.

J. Duffy, Co. C, 3d N. H.—gunshot in hip.

R. Connor, Co. K, 8th Mich.—gunshot in leg.

Wm. Wilson, Co. G, 3d N. H.—gunshot in leg.

J. Campbell, Co. H, 3d N. H.—gunshot in leg.

G. Terrell, Co. K, 6th Conn.—injured in spine.

J. Barber, Co. E, 100th Penn.—shell wound in leg.

J. Lisherness, Co. B, 9th Maine—rheumatism.

C. G. Sawyer, Co. K, 8th Me.—febris remittent.

Wm. Turner, Co. I, 8th Mich.—gunshot in foot.

G. W. Parkhurst, Co. H, 3d N. H.—gunshot in leg.

W. Woods, Co. I, Engineers—feoris.

Wm. Cioffy, Co. A, 100th Penn.—gunshot in hand.

Sergt. J. White, Co. K, 79th N. Y.—gunshot in thigh.

E. Fisher, Co. H, 8th Mich.—gunshot in knee.

M. W. White, Co. C, 8th Maine—chronic hepatitis.

James Waldorf, Co. K, 76th Penn.—wound in arm.

Francis Ritchie, Co. D, 79th N. Y.—leg and foot.

J. Walter, Co. F, 46th N. Y.—leg and shoulder.

R. Hill, Co. B, 3d R. I.—gunshot in foot.

H. Flint, Co. G, 8th Mich.—gunshot in thigh.

M. Scanlan, Co. I, 79th N. Y.—gunshot in groin.

M. Martin, Co. I, 79th N. Y.—gunshot in shoulder.

W. Harlan, Co. E, 100th Penn.—gunshot in knee.

J. Cannon, Co. K, 28th Mass.—gunshot in thigh.

G. M. Lockwood, Co. K, 6th Conn.—injured in back.

Jas. Peton, Co. G, 9th Maine.

(Six nurses to the above.)

The Prize Brig Lilla at Boston.

BOSTON, Monday

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3373. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE LOYAL MEETING.

Thirty Thousand Unionists in Council.

Union Square Packed With Patriotic Enthusiasts.

MUSIC, ARTILLERY, SPEECHES, AND SONGS.

Addresses from Mayor Opdyke, John C. Fremont, Hiram Wallbridge, E. Delafield Smith, Chas. King, Gen. Spinola, Judge Daly, Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, Rev. Dr. Vinton, D. D. Codington, Col. Fairman, W. J. A. Fuller, Joseph Hoxie, and Others.

Letters from President Lincoln, Secretary Seward, Gov. Morgan, and Others.

The Greatest Harmony and Love for the Union.

The Motto—Fight, and Fight in Earnest.

At the suggestion of gentlemen high in authority, certain of the most influential citizens of New-York resolved that a popular expression of confidence in the President and the Government would be at this hour of the nation's trial peculiarly wise, patriotic and useful.

As a result of that deliberation the following

CALL

was issued:

"The citizens of New-York, of all parties, who are for supporting the Government in the prosecution of the war and the suppression of the rebellion, are requested to meet in Union-square, on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, to express, without reference to any party question whatever, their undiminished confidence in the justice of our cause, and their inflexible purpose to maintain it to the end, and to proffer to the Government all the aid it may need, to the extent of all their resources.

New-York, July 10, 1862."

Which was signed by the Mayor and many of the leading men of the City.

In response to this call there was a universal compliance. The closing of mails, the finishing of business, the shutting up of offices and stores necessitated the absolute cessation of mercantile transactions and the consequent liberty for the afternoon of all employes. The people were especially desired to come forth, that from the great popular reservoir of good will and patriotic enthusiasm, the Executive might draw encouragement and strength—encouragement in words of sympathy, and respect and strength by recruits.

And in this particular the meeting was a great, a very great success. The people were there in great force. From every part of the City—from Brooklyn, Jersey City, Williamsburgh and Newark—gathered in literal throngs hundreds and thousands of men—no women, no children, but vast crowds and masses of voters, workers, embryo soldiers. The heat of the day was singularly oppressive, and thousands of thoughtful citizens cooled comfortably at home until after the hour of 4, which was the time appointed for the commencement of the demonstration. Then the down-town bound cars and omnibusses brought in dozens—each their quota—until gradually the entire space was packed with the breathing mass.

To give an absolute idea of the numerical force present would be an absolute impossibility. The entire City was there; the vast belt which encircles the grass-covered inclosure was occupied every inch with unmoving, unable-to-move humanity, while the Park within the iron railing was so full that, when a disturbance was created by the rather free-and-easy expressions of an inebriated Celt, the policemen, who were on the watch for such, were compelled to rest in their places, and be content with a promise for his arrest when the crowd should disperse.

At first vehicles of all descriptions, loaded to their full extent, occupied a portion of the space, but, as the crowd became dense, the impatient cries of the multitude compelled them to "move on," when their places were filled at once.

The following address to the loyal citizens of New-York, was read at each stand:

The war in which the United States are engaged is not a war of conquest, but purely of defence. We are fighting for that which we received from our fathers: for the Union, which was freely entered into by all the parties to it; for the Constitution, which is older than this generation, which was made, in part, by the rebel States, and which every rebel leader has sometimes sworn to support. We did not resist till our forbearance was imputed to pusillanimity; we did not strike till we had been struck; and when we took up arms, we sought only to retake that which had been taken from us by force, or surrendered by an imbecile or traitorous President and Cabinet.

The rebellion had no cause or pretext which was even plausible. Misgovernment by the Federal power was not even pretended, nor any just apprehension of misgovernment; for, though a President had been chosen, whose opinions were hostile to the extension of Slavery, the other departments of the Government were so constituted that no legislation hostile to the South could have been carried. The rebels revolted, therefore, against a Government which themselves or their fathers had, of their free choice, created for them, whose powers they had generally wielded, and whose offices they had for the greater part filled.

What this rebellion was for is declared by the Constitution which the rebels immediately adopted for themselves, and to which they invited the adhesion of the loyal States. That instrument may be regarded as their manifesto. It is for the most part a copy of the Constitution of the United States, with these two important additions—the perpetual servitude of the African race, and the inalienable right of each State to secede from the rest at will. Slavery and secession are the two corner-stones of the rebel Constitution, the differences between that and our own, and, of course, the only causes and objects of the rebellion.

Whoever, therefore, either in this country or in Europe, sympathizes with the rebels, or abets them, must justify the taking up of arms and filling the land with distress and slaughter, for the establishment of the perpetual right of Slavery, and the perpetual right of secession. The bare statement of both propositions, so far as Slavery is concerned, should seem to be a sufficient argument. In this era of the world, under the influence of our Christian civilization, it seems incredible that any set of men should dare to proclaim perpetual human servitude as a fundamental article of their social compact, or that any other man should be found on the face of the world to justify or even to tolerate them. In respect to the assumed right of secession, the argument is short and conclusive. Our Constitution established a government and not a league; that was its purpose; the aim of its founders to make it a Government indissoluble and immortal, was as clearly expressed in the language of the instrument, and of contemporaneous writings, as it was possible to express it.

The absence of legal right or political necessity for the secession of States was here discussed at some length.

If, as we believe, the fate of Republican Government in America is to determine whether a great country can be governed by any other than the monarchical form, with its concomitants of privileged classes and standing armaments; and, of course, whether this country of ours is to continue to be the asylum for the poor and the oppressed of all countries; there can be no greater question presented to any people than that now presented to us: none in which the millions of this continent, and of Europe, are more deeply concerned. If such a sacrifice were necessary, the thirty millions who now inhabit these States could do nothing so useful or sublime as to give themselves and all that they have, that they might leave this broad land under one free, indissoluble republican Government, opening wide its arms to the people of all lands, and premising happy homes to hundreds of millions for scores of ages.

We are persuaded that there never has been a struggle between authority and rebellion whose issues involved more of good or ill to the human race. We are fighting not for ourselves alone, but for our fellow-men, and for the millions who are to come after us. These are scenes in the great war of opinion, which began before the century opened, and which will be ended only when it shall be decided whether government is for the few or the many.

Such being the magnitude of the stake in this contest, can it be wondered at, that we feel that all that we have, and all that we can do, should be given to our country in this its great hour of trial. If there be a man amongst us who does not feel thus, he should leave us. We cannot endure the thought of a traitor in the midst of us. For ourselves, we are willing to make every sacrifice necessary to secure the triumph of the Government. It can have all the resources of twenty millions of people. *All we ask of it is, that it shall use them quickly, vigorously and wisely.* Let us have no disunited counsels, no uncertain policy, no insufficient armaments, no paltering with rebellion. The crisis is most serious and imminent. The nation is not in a mood for trifling. It believes that the surest means of suppressing the rebellion are the best. It complains only of delays, vacillation, weakness. It wishes the strength of the nation to be collected, and when collected, used, so that not a vestige of revolt remain. We know that we have the men and the means; we only demand of the Government that it do what it is bound to do, *use them with singleness of purpose, with well-considered plan, under the lead of the wisest counsel and the most skillful command.*

This rebellion is a matter between ourselves and the rebels. No person other than an American has anything to do with it. If another intrudes into it, we must regard and treat him as an enemy. And if any foreign Government, forgetting its own duties, attempts to interfere in our affairs, that attempt must be repelled, as we are sure it will be repelled, with that firmness and spirit which become the American people and their representatives. If there be anything about which we are all agreed, it is the wisdom of our traditional policy, that we will not interfere in the affairs of other nations, nor allow their interference in ours. To the maintenance of this policy the nation is devoted, and the Government can count on the unanimous support of our people.

Forbearance, then, as to the actual rebellion and the possibility of foreign intervention make it necessary that the whole loyal people of this country should be banded together as one man, for the defence of all they hold most dear. we here pledge ourselves to each other, to Congress and to the President, that, with all our resources, we will support the Government in the prosecution of this war, with the utmost possible vigor, till the rebellion is utterly overcome, and its leaders brought to merited punishment.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were also offered at each stand, with the several results as indicated in the following detailed account:

Whereas, At a meeting of the citizens of New-York, convened on the 20th of April, 1861, it was resolved to support the Government in the prosecution of the war then opened by the rebels, with all the means in our power; and whereas, nothing has since occurred to change our opinions, or our determination then expressed, but everything to confirm them; and whereas, after a series of successes to the Federal arms, interrupted only by a few temporary reverses, the casualities of war have reduced the effective strength of the regiments in the field, so that recruits are needed to fill them up; and whereas, the occupation of the places repossessed by our army requires an additional force, and the President has called for three hundred thousand men, and for these reasons another meeting of citizens has been called and is now assembled, it is thereupon

1. *Resolved*, That we reaffirm all the resolutions of the meeting of April, 1861, hereby declaring, that every event that has since occurred has served to strengthen the convictions, then held, of the wickedness of this rebellion, and the duty of all loyal citizens to suppress it with the strong hand, and at all hazards.

2. *Resolved*, That this war is waged on the part of the loyal for the overthrow only of the disloyal; that we seek not to enforce any claims or to establish any privileges beyond those given us by the Constitution of our fathers; and our only aim and purpose have been, and are now, to maintain the supremacy of that Constitution, over every foot of soil where it ever bore sway, with not a line interpolated, or a line erased.

3. *Resolved*, That we are for the Union of the States, the integrity of the country, and the maintenance of this Government, without any condition or qualification whatever; and we will stand by them and uphold them, under all circumstances, and at every necessary sacrifice of life or treasure.

4. *Resolved*, That while we recognize, and will sedulously maintain, the rights of each State under the Constitution, we abhor and repudiate the doctrine—fatal to national unity, and so prolific of treason in the army and navy, and among the people—that allegiance is due to the State, and not to the United States; holding it as a cardinal maxim, that to the United States, as a collective Government, is due the primary allegiance of all our people; and that any State or confederation of States which attempts to divert it, by force or otherwise, is guilty of the greatest of crimes against humanity and our National Union.

5. *Resolved*, That we urge upon the Government the exercise of its utmost skill and vigor, in the prosecution of this war, unity of design, comprehensiveness of plan, a uniform policy and the stringent use of all the means within its reach, consistent with the usages of civilized warfare.

6. *Resolved*, That we acknowledge but two divisions of the people of the United States in this crisis; those who are loyal to its Constitution and every inch of its soil, and are ready to make every sacrifice for the integrity of the Union, and the maintenance of civil liberty within it, and those who openly or covertly endeavor to sever our country, or to yield to the insolent demand of its enemies; that we fraternize with the former, and detest the latter; and that, forgetting all former party names and distinctions, we call upon all patriotic citizens to rally for one undivided country, one flag, one destiny.

7. *Resolved*, That the Government of the United States, and its people, with an occasional exception among the reckless inhabitants where this rebellion was fostered, have wisely and studiously avoided all interference with the concerns of other nations, asking, and usually enjoying, a like non-interference with their own, and that such is, and should continue to be its policy, in the estimations of a contemplated departure from this sound rule of conduct on the part of some of the nations of Europe, by an intervention in our present struggle, is as unjust to them as it would be to us, and to the great principles for which we are contending; but we assure them, with a solemnity of conviction, which admits of no distrust or fear, and from a knowledge of, and a firm reliance upon the spirit and fortitude of twenty millions of freemen, that any attempt thus to intervene, will meet a resistance unparalleled in its force, unconquerable in its persistence, and fatal to those whom it is intended to aid; and that it will tend only to strengthen and elevate the Republic.

8. *Resolved*, That the skill, bravery and endurance exhibited by our army and navy, have elicited our admiration and gratitude; that we behold in these qualities the assurances of sure and speedy success to our arms, and of route and discomfiture to the rebels; that we urge the Government to aid and strengthen them by all the means in its power, and carefully to provide for sick, wounded and disabled soldiers and their families; to prosecute the war with increased vigor and energy, until the rebellion is utterly crushed, the integrity of the Union in all its borders restored, and every rebel reduced to submission, or driven from the land; and that to accomplish these ends, we pledge to our rulers, our faith, our fortunes, and our lives.

9. *Resolved*, That we approve of the administration of the President of the United States, and of the measures recommended and sanctioned by him for the prosecution of the war, the suppression of the rebellion, and the welfare of the country; that we sanction as wise and expedient the call for three hundred thousand more troops, and earnestly exhort our countrymen to rally to the standard of the Union, and bear it aloft until it shall float in peace and security, and be everywhere respected and honored.

10. *Resolved*, That a general armament is required by every consideration of policy and safety, and the Government should lose no time in filling up our armies and putting the whole sea coast in a state of complete defence.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Common Council of the City of New-York to offer a bounty of $25 to every resident of the city who shall within thirty days enlist into any regiment now in the field.

Below we give in detail reports of the speeches delivered, and the deeds done at each stand.

So far as the dense belt of humanity that surrounded Union-square could be divided into separate meetings, that portion in the immediate vicinity of

STAND No. 1

was particularly enthusiastic, patriotic and demonstrative. The colors of the Union fluttered in a spacious arch over the stand, and from various points the Stars and Stripes, of all sizes, draped in brilliant folds. The windows of the surrounding buildings, the roofs and the stens swarmed with the crowd of listeners, and even the rail fence surrounding the statue of Washington served to roost its dozen occupants, at the imminent risk of impalement.

The commingling of sounds was most novel. The strains of vocal and instrumental music, the booming of cannon, the deliberate reading of resolutions, the ardent utterances of the speakers, and the long, loud, enthusiastic and overwhelming plaudits of the audience. The latter seemed to be caught up and echoed around the square in a continuous roar of satisfaction.

The platform was crowded with citizens of note; Mayor Opdyke presiding. Col. Farnsworth of Illinois, D. D. Field, Charles Howe, Hiram Walbridge, Gen. Sandford, E. D. Chittenden, Alderman Charles J. Chipp, Councilman Lent, a large number of the Veterans of 1812, and officers of the army and navy in uniform. The spirit of the meeting was decidedly up to the war fever. There were a few who persistently hissed Gassaway, and vowed "they were not fighting for the d—d niggers." These, however, were in a very decided minority, and instead of disturbing the harmony of the gathering, simply served to add a spice of humor to the occasion. Indeed the crowd was surprisingly good-natured, and instead of being impatient was apparently quite satisfied to hear all that was to be said in spite of the discomfiture of the heat. They groaned for Stanton and cheered for McClellan, but it was all in good nature.

Promptly at 4 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Jonathan Sturges, (who read the call, and nominated Mayor Opdyke for Chairman, which was received with unanimous cheers.

Mayor Opdyke introduced John Austin Stevens, Jr., who read the following list of officers, which likewise received universal approbation:

PRESIDENT,

Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor of the City.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

John T. Henry, Elijah F. Purdy, Robert T. Haws, Edwards Pierrepont, Hiram Barney, Horace Greeley, (hisses and cheers,) Rufus F. Andrews, A. C. Kingsland, James Boorman, David Dudley Field, Samuel R. Betts, Wm. B. Shipman, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Edward Learned, Simeon Draper, Charles P. Daly, Abram Wakeman, Charles H. Russell, Henry E. Davies, Peter S. Titus, W. V. Brady, S. B. Chittenden, Charles Butler, James Gordon Bennett, (cheers and hisses,) and 50 others.

SECRETARIES.

John Austin Stevens, Jr., John M. White, Frederick Sturges, Wm. S. Opdyke, Edward A. Wetmore, Theodore Roosevelt, Brockholst Cutting, Francis A. Stout, Edward King, J. Howard, Jr., and 25 others.

SPEECH OF MAYOR OPDYKE.

Mayor Opdyke then addressed the meeting as follows:

Fellow-Citizens: We have assembled for a high and holy purpose. We come to renew our vows at the altar of patriotism; and at what place so fitting as in the presence of a monument erected to the memory of Washington? We come to reaffirm our earnest devotion to our country; to pledge our lives and all that we possess in defence of the Constitution and Union which our fathers bequeathed to us, and to declare our unalterable determination to defend them to the last, not merely against the assaults of traitors, but, if need be, against a world in arms. Come what may, whether disaster or success, we are determined to fight on and fight ever, until a glorious and enduring triumph shall crown our efforts.

We are here, too, to denounce treason and to disown political fellowship with all who sympathize with it. We have no toleration for those who, without provocation, have drenched our country in blood, in a fiendish attempt to overthrow the mildest and most beneficent Government that human wisdom ever devised. History records no blacker crime against society. In a contest with such a foe there can be no middle or neutral ground. All who are not earnestly opposed to these enemies of their country and of the human race, must be regarded as participators in their guilt; all who apologize for their crime must share in the infamy that awaits them. Nor are there any grounds of compromise with such an enemy. Unconditional submission to the Constitution and Laws they have contemned, is the only basis of reconciliation that honor or safety will permit us to offer them.

We are to stimulate and encourage the President and all others charged with the duty of suppressing this infamous rebellion; to declare to the Administration our confidence in its honesty, ability and singleness of purpose; to bid it be of good cheer, for the people, regardless of all party affinities, have resolved that the Union must and shall be preserved; and that to this end, and the speedy suppression of the rebellion, they are prepared to stand as one man in support of the Administration in every advancing step it may take in earnestness of effort, and in the employment of every means justified by the usages of war.

But above all, we are here to rescind the half-slumbering patriotism of our countrymen, and to urge them to respond with alacrity to the call of the Government for additional volunteers. A bitter and relentless foe is striking at its vitals, and appealing to the enemies of Free Government everywhere to aid in the unholy work. Their efforts will fail, utterly and hopelessly. But to make that failure quick, sure and overwhelming, let there be a general uprising and arming throughout the loyal States, and let this be followed by a prompt, forward movement of the armies of the Union, so strong and irresistible that the armed traitors will be quickly driven to choose between flight and unconditional submission.

The next performance was nominally the singing of "Our Country and her Flag," composed by Francis Lieber. For this purpose thousands of copies of the song were scattered among the crowd, being thrown from the main stand. The inevitable scramble to secure copies, however, prevented all efforts to successfully sing, and as the last strains of Heinsuckle's Band died away, the vast assemblage quieted to the consciousness that the eloging had been going on. The following is a specimen brick of the ode:

We do not hate our enemy—
May God deal gently with us all.
We love our land; we fight her foe;
We hate his cause, and that must fall.

Hon. Charles King was next introduced, and spoke substantially as follows:

SPEECH OF HON. CHARLES KING.

Deeming the occasion one that calls for the united and active cooperation of men of all ages, of all pursuits and all parties, in the effort to sustain the Government of our common country, to overthrow and put an end to the most wicked, wanton and cowardly rebellion that ever offended the justice of God or stained the annals of man, I eagerly avail myself of this occasion to weigh my voice with that of my fellow-citizens in this appeal to our State, manfully and promptly to meet the new call made upon it for more regiments and more men, to supply the places of those who have gloriously fallen on the field, or been swept away by the inevitable casualities of war.

What we of the North have lacked thus far is earnestness in waging the war, and a concerted system and policy in carrying it on. Our enemy is fearfully in earnest. Jealousy, hatred, vengeance, and that sin by which the angels fell—unbridled ambition and the love of power—give fierceness and unity to their arms, and these all wielded by the irresponsible despotism of one man. They fight against us—they whom in smooth and oily phrase, some among us call our "misguided brethren"—with the malignity and unscrupulousness, as to means, of incarnate fiends. We may not forget that we are Christians and civilized men; but we must forget what they seem most anxious not to remember, that our foe were once our brethren and our friends. We must make war upon them as enemies, whom it is our duty, in all lawful ways, to destroy—whom it is mercy to the whole land, mercy to the cause of humanity, thoroughly to overthrow and to subdue, that never again shall such rebellion rear its infamous banner in the Republic. They are false friends and pernicious counsellors who, in so great a cause as this, would interpose side issues, and would seek to advance mean and miserable personal or party aims and ambitions, by sowing the seeds of discord and jealousy among our public men, whether in civil or military life. Let all such discussion be—all intermediate question or discussion, which of necessity must be subordinate to the great and vital question of our National existence, which is now in the debate of arms—be postponed till the battle is won. Our armies in the field are made the special guardians for the benefit of rebel women and children—of the property which the husbands and fathers have abandoned in order to join the rebel army, and upon many a bloody field our wounded and dying have been obliged to put up with such wayside fare and nourishment, as the chance of battle left for them, while hard by rebel houses, and rebel gardens, and rebel granaries, abound in comforts which might have saved life, and certainly would have mitigated suffering, are sacredly guarded by our troops for the benefit of the rebel families. This may be magnanimous, but it is not war. I would have all this changed. I am for the war in its fiercest form—always and in all things, however, having regard to our own character and superior civilization. Our antagonists claim that they are the *master race*, and as such entitled to rule the land and give law to the baser sort, whom, as by one general term of reproval, they stigmatize as Yankee. Why, in every element that constitutes true manhood—in physical power, in educated mind, in religious instruction, in habits of self-command, in the dignity of hard working industry, in the knowledge of his own rights, and in respect for the rights of others—in all that constitutes a man and a citizen—the Northern race is far, very far superior to the Southern race. With this moral and physical superiority, how can it be otherwise than that, admitting equal courage on both sides—and that is a generous concession to the South—with our great preponderance of numbers, we must, when once fairly aroused, effectually subdue them.

We are to listen to no talk of compromise, of negotiation, and, least of all, of foreign mediation. Compromise of what? Our right to exist as a nation? for that is the whole question. Negotiation with whom? rebels in arms, traitors that have struck at the bosom of our common mother! And who amongst us would listen for an instant to mediation on the part of either France or England?

No, friends, this is no time for parley, for negotiation, for half-way measures of any sort. The people are far ahead of the Government. They are in earnest, and will not be paltered with; they mean to put down the rebellion and to punish the traitors with the most condign punishment. They have a policy, whoever else may lack one. They mean war, in earnest, and they mean that war deals with men only as friends and as enemies. It has no cognizance of political questions, of social institutions, it deals plainly and directly with men, and the only question it asks of them, without regarding rank or color is, "Are you for us or against us?" If for us, come and help—if against us, we shall know how to deal with you. This is war, according to common sense and individual usage. A General in the field is bound to succeed, and in order to that to use all lawful means conducive to success. He may take the life—none deny that—of the enemy. Shall he then hesitate about taking his property whenever and wherever it can be useful to his own force?

But of that I am not here to speak. All I urge is that in the war to the death we use all the means which, according to all the usage of civilized war, we are entitled to use; and that while our adversaries stop at no expedients to strengthen their hands, we shall not weaken ours by half-way, halting, mean and miserable hesitations. My friends, the time to strike is now. For more than a year this great nation—great in spirit, wealth and numbers—has been kept on the defensive. Now let it become aggressive—striking rapid, repeated, unintermitting blows at the enemy, until he be annihilated. Let us have no more such messages as that "the Army of the Potomac is safe!" See to it, you my friends; see to us all, individually and collectively, see to it that henceforth the lightning's flash shall tell of assault, of battle, of victory—of the enemy overthrown and subdued—of our old and honored flag restored in all its amplitude to every contested point throughout the land—of treason vanquished, and of the Union reaffirmed and consolidated. Men of New-York, this you can greatly help to do. Fail not, then, as you value your peace on earth, your hopes of Heaven.

After music by the band, Wm. Ross Wallace spoke with thrilling and dramatic effect, an ode prepared by him for the occasion. The following is the

ODE, BY WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE.

Keep step with the music of Union,
The music our ancestors sung,
When States, like a jubilant chorus,
To beautiful sisterhood sprung!
O! thus shall their great Constitution,
That guards all the homes of the land,
A mountain of freedom and justice,
For millions eternally stand!
North and South, East and West, all unfurling
One Banner alone o'er the sod,
One voice from America swelling
In worship of Liberty's God!

Keep step with the music of Union,
What grandeur its flag has unrolled—
For the loyal, a star-lighted Heaven,
For traitors, a storm in each fold!
The glorious shade of Mount Vernon
Still points to each patriot's grave,
Still cries—"O'er the long mighty ages
That Eagle of Lexington wave."
North and South, East and West, &c.

Keep step with the music of Union!
The forests have sunk at its sound,
The pioneer's brows been with triumph
And Labor's broad opulence crowned;
Oh! yet *must* all giant rude forces
Of Nature be chained to our cars—
All mountains, lakes, rivers and oceans
Crouch under the Stripes and the Stars.
North and South, East and West, &c.

Keep step with the music of Union,
Thus still shall we nourish the light
Our fathers lit for the chained nations
That darkle in Tyranny's night!
The blood of the whole world is with us,
O'er ocean by Tyranny hurled,
And they who would dare to insult us
Shall sink with the wrath of the world,
North and South, East and West, &c.

Keep step with the music of Union,
All traitors shall fall at our march,
But patriots bask in the blessing
Flashed down from yon heavenly arch!
Then hurrah for the Past with its glory!
For the strong, earnest Present, hurrah!
And a cheer for the starry browed Future
With Freedom, and Virtue, and Law.
North and South, East and West, all unfurling
One Bonnet alone o'er the sod,
One voice from America swelling
In worship of Liberty's God!

After further music, Hon. Hiram Walbridge was introduced and received with uproarious applause. He commenced as follows:

SPEECH OF HIRAM WALBRIDGE.

Gen. H. Walbridge said: Fourteen months ago, from this very platform, the City of New-York, in the presence of a quarter of a million of loyal citizens, declared that she would not sit tamely by and behold a wicked, reckless, malignant minority consummate the overthrow and ruin of the only representative constitutional government on earth. [Immense applause.] When she fired this determination and announced her will, eleven rebellious States had attempted to sever their connection with the Federal Government; had torn from the forts, arsenals, magazines and harbors within their limits, the banner of the Constitutional Union. [Cheers.] This reckless, rampant treason, though long threatened, took the civilized world by surprise; and, as the conspirators by thousands poured their murderous hail of shot and shell upon that thirsty, half-famished garrison at Fort Sumter, with its seventy exhausted but loyal men, they little realized that throughout the whole Christian world they were calling silently into exercise forces wholly beyond human control; for that man must be an atheist, or have no soul, who does not realize that since that first event God himself has been manifest in the moral and political phenomena which this great, loyal nation now presents; and statesmen and philosophers and Generals will begin to reason right and act right when they realize this great truth. [Cheers.] The establishment of free institutions on this continent to ward ameliorating the condition of the human race was second to the inauguration of the Christian religion, and their dismemberment and overthrow is reserved only to Jehovah himself. Fellow-citizens, when last we met here, on the occasion to which I have referred, bold, rank, audacious treason pervaded almost every department of the Federal service. [Cheers.] Army, Navy, Ambassadors to foreign courts, Collectors of Customs, Postmasters, the very defences at Washington, limited as they were, could not then be relied upon. The nation trembled for the safety of the national capital; the personal safety of the President was endangered even in the Executive mansion! [Applause.] Consternation and despair briefly ruled the hour. How stands the matter now? The capital is secured; the rebels are trembling for Charleston, Savannah and their entire coast, while we have New Orleans and Nashville; Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, then on the verge of the rebellion, are secured; Virginia, then completely in the grasp of the rebels, has become loyal in the greater portion of her territorial extent.

Mr. Wallbridge warmly spoke in support of the resolutions which he submitted at the close. As he mounted the speaker's desk in full view, and read them in stentorian tones, the vast audience cheered and cheered again until the welkin rang. Every paragraph, and often each sentence of the resolutions drew forth unanimous plaudits, and Mr. Wallbridge retired amid an avalanche of congratulations. The following are his resolutions.

RESOLUTIONS OF GEN. H. WALLBRIDGE.

Resolved, That the territorial limits of the United States, as they existed when this infamous rebellion began, and the Constitution which guarantees their existence, should forever remain one, entire, united and indivisible.

That the division of the former and the overthrow of the latter would constitute a damning crime to all eternity.

That as the blood of our slaughtered citizen-soldiers falls in defence of Constitutional liberty cries to Heaven for redress, we declare that to suppress this rebellion and save the national life, the Government should call into exercise every agency employed by the rebels themselves to make the war effective, conclusive and of short duration.

That we tender to our unfortunate countrymen now languishing by captivity in Southern prisons, our earnest and cordial sympathy, and we beseechingly implore the Government to effect their honorable exchange and release at the earliest possible moment.

That since integrity by public servants in the discharge of official duty is the only guarantee for good Government, we call upon Congress to give the authority, and the Government to exercise it, of hanging upon a gibbet higher than Haman hung, every official in any department of the public service, who attempts at this juncture of our public affairs, to fatten upon the misfortunes of the Republic, either by defrauding the public treasury, employing his public position to advance private pecuniary objects, or who shall be found guilty of imposing upon our brave soldiers any base article, either in the food or raiment provided for them by the Government.

That Congress should provide for opening the great line of interior water communication along our Atlantic coast capable of passing our naval fleet, and our commercial marine from the waters of the Roanoke and Chesapeake Bay to the eastern terminus of Long Island, and should at once open the means of internal communication, by which our gunboats can pass from the Mississippi through the loyal States by the various canals and lakes, until they reach the Atlantic seaboard by the most cheap and expeditious route that scientific and practical knowledge may develop.

That steadily pursuing the wise policy of our fathers, we never mean to interfere in the internal conflicts of foreign States. But here, beneath this outstretched sky, in the presence of Almighty God, and of one another, we pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor, never to abandon this struggle while there remains a traitor in the land, and that any armed intervention, by any foreign power in our present domestic affliction, shall prove the signal for the spirit of liberty to commence its triumphal march through Europe.

Mr. C. G. Dunn was next introduced, and after a brief, eloquent, and patriotic preface, which was rewarded with general applause, read an original poem written for the occasion. The following is an extract:

Only once in every lifetime comes the hour for man to prove
The depth, the truth, the earnestness of patriotic love;
Only once in every lifetime comes the people-thrilling jar
That purifies the nation in the crucible of war,
Which vindicates the honor of the Truth, and proves the might
Of the never-thwarted purpose which is founded in the right.
And God will safely guard the man, and make him doubly strong,
Who battles in our Cause of Right against the Curse of Wrong.

SPEECH OF COL. F. B. SPINOLA.

Col. F. B. Spinola, who was familiarly greeted as "Frank," was next introduced, and most cordially welcomed. He said he came to not only talk to them but to ask them to go with him. [Applause.] He cautioned them against the efforts of the croakers to produce dissatisfaction with the Government. The only result of the success of the rebels would be to enslave the North, and despoil it in every way. He cordially invited them to join his brigade, and promised not only to drive off peculators, but to see that the wants of the soldier were fully attended to. [Applause.] He thought that the President would get not only 300,000 troops, but more than that, if required. The North might be slumbering, but it would be only to refresh and reinvigorate for the conflict. [Applause.]

After some brief remarks from Mr. Banyard, the meeting adjourned, just in time to escape the shower which had been for some time threatening, but was providentially withheld until the close.

STAND NUMBER TWO.

The large audience at stand No. 2 (fronting on Fourth-avenue,) was called to order at 4 o'clock by Prosper M. Wetmore, Esq., who read the call for the meeting, and nominated Mr. A. A. Low as President, in place of Pelatiah Perit, who was announced to preside, but was confined to his house by sickness.

Mr. A. C. Richards read a list of 130 Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, comprising the most prominent men of all parties in the City, among whom were Royal Phelps, A. A. Low, Robert B. Minturn, R. A. Witthaus, Wilson G. Hunt, Charles King, R. D. Hitchcock, Robert S. Hone, John Jacob Astor, Jr., Willard Parker, E. V. Haughwout, James A. Roosevelt, and others.

Mr. Low then briefly addressed the meeting, regretting the absence of Mr. Peabt, and urging the importance of the cause that had called them together, which, he said, was nothing less than the cause of free institutions, and the preservation of Republican Government. He closed by introducing Mr. Samuel Sloan, President of the Hudson River Railroad, who read the address adopted by the joint committees, and which will be found under the proceedings of Stand No. 1. The reading of the address was frequently interrupted by cheers, particularly that portion of it denouncing foreign intervention.

The "Star Spangled Banner," having been sung, Mr. Richards read the resolutions published elsewhere, which were received with great applause.

The President then introduced Judge Chas. P. Daly, who was greeted with enthusiastic applause, and responded as follows:

When two parts of a great nation have divided and are arrayed in open war against each other, it is a waste of time to dwell upon the causes that have produced it. Having thrown all other considerations aside, and grappled together in a mortal struggle, nothing remains but to determine which of the two will be compelled to yield. There was a time when mediation and compromise was possible. It has passed, and it is of no consequence now who are responsible for the neglect or opposition by which that opportunity was lost. He that supposes that the South would listen to any terms of compromise now, except such as it is impossible for the North to grant, is a political dreamer. Nothing can be done now except by military means. The South has taken the position, and it will not recede unless it is compelled to. Whatever Union sentiment may have existed there, it is crushed out, and there is nothing apparent but sympathetic unanimity and a dogged determination to persist in what they have undertaken. Whatever doubt, hesitation, or difference of opinion may have prevailed there at first, the sentiment is now universal that they have gone too far to recede—that they must go on, whatever may be the result. Everything with them is reduced to a question of endurance, and the sooner we wake up to the consciousness of the state of facts, the more fully will we comprehend our own position, and the obligations and duties that are imposed upon us. Leaving out of view the political differences which may have incited and led to this war, what is it that the South have determined with such great unanimity to do, and which the North, with equal unanimity, have determined to resist? Constituting but little more than one-third of the population of the whole country, the inhabitants of the Southern States have determined to seize the largest part of our territory, geographically, to appropriate to themselves nearly the whole of our seacoast and the mouths of nearly all of our principal rivers, and constitute out of it a foreign nation. Of the eighty-four rivers which, descending through a common territory, find their way to the sea, and serve as the great outlets of the industry and commerce of the whole people, they modestly propose to take to themselves the possession and control of seventy-two, including the largest and most important, leaving to us the number of twelve, wedging the comparatively small strip of territory extending from the Hudson River to the northern boundary of Maine. They propose to cut us off from these elements of national existence, determined by the curvature of mountain forms and by the course of rivers, and leave as a territory so irregular and so badly adjusted in respect to its dependent parts as to make it impossible for us to keep it together as a nation. Look at the political boundaries of the nations upon the map of the globe, and not one will be found with a territory so disjointed and fragmentary as the one that would be then left us. If a foreign nation undertook to do this, we would resist it to the last drop of our blood, and does it make any difference that those who are seeking to accomplish it have hitherto been a part of ourselves, and proffer to us in the future vows of eternal hate? [Voices—No.] After eighty-six years of existence as one Government and one people, eight millions rise up and say to twenty millions—"We will take the largest part of this country for ourselves, and you must accept what we think proper to leave you. We are the better born, the nobler race, the aristocracy; we do not choose to labor ourselves, we prefer to have a servile class to labor for us, and, therefore, have no sympathy with the trading spirit by which you have increased and multiplied; nor with the mechanical, manufacturing, and varied industrial pursuits to which you are devoted." They say to us—"There has never been such a thing as the American nation. It has been a mere partnership of sovereign States, which any one might dissolve at its pleasure. We have respectively dissolved it, and in the partition of the partnership effects, we have made our own adjustment, and left to you what we thought proper." [Laughter.] To submit to this, is to allow the weaker to dictate to the stronger—to allow the eight millions of the South to prescribe to the twenty millions of the North. What shall be their future position? The man who was born in a Northern State, or who became a citizen by adoption, is as much a citizen of South Carolina as those who were born or who dwell there, and neither their Southern doctrine of State Rights, nor their rebellious attempt at exclusiveness, can deprive him of it. [Cheers.] To submit to the designs of the South is to consent to national annihilation. It is to consent, in a national point of view, to take territorially an inferior and subordinate position to that of the South; to take a territory so placed, geographically, that its dismemberment—the breaking of it up into several parts—must be the inevitable consequence. The question is not, then, whether we shall conquer the South, but whether the South conquer us. [A Voice—"That's it."] It is whether the present aristocracy of the Southern States and their retainers shall deprive the intelligent and industrious masses of the North of a territory, the joint possession of which they have equally inherited, and which is essential to the unfettered exercise of their industry, and to their development as a nation. [Cheers.] It is this which gives to this contest the character of a mortal struggle, in which neither will yield unless compelled to do so by the superior military prowess of the other. It is not, like other civil wars, a struggle between two classes of society living together, where the one seeks to get the mastery of the other, and establish a different form of Government, but it is one part of a country, enjoying in every respect the same political privileges, which insists upon breaking off, and for that purpose has arrayed itself in open war against the other. The thing which most nearly resembles it is the division of the once compact Republic of Colombia into the now insignificant States of Ecuador, New-Granada and Venezuela, with the fruitful lesson which it furnishes in the miserable state of anarchy now prevailing in these distracted and wretched countries. We have scarcely yet risen in the North to the full consciousness of the magnitude of the struggle in which we are engaged, and the momentous consequences of it, or fully comprehended the vital and disastrous effects upon us if we fail to succeed. In the struggle which, to us is for existence, we have a task imposed upon us equivalent to conquering a nation. We have from the beginning undervalued the capacity and power of resistance on the part of the South, and have men now in Congress who believe that the South is to be conquered by the enactment of laws—Congressional lawyers, ignorant enough to think that an armed rebellion of eight millions of people will be put down by the passage of statutes. We have not realized the extent of resources, of money, of men, and of the material of war, that is demanded of us. As a peaceful people, suddenly roused up, we have displayed extraordinary energy, and in so short a space of time have put forth an extent of naval and military strength almost incredible. But great as has been our effort, that of the South has been greater. She has drafted the whole of her available population, determined to overmatch us by the promptitude with which she has brought troops into the field. She is said to have 220,000 thousand men now at Richmond, while we have not half that number. She has made a last great effort and should we pause here, it will be on her part a successful one. We will be beaten, humiliated and disgraced. All that we have hitherto done will have gone for nothing, and we will retire from the contest with a contracted territory and a gigantic load of debt, which, of itself will be a reason for one part of the country to shirk it upon the other by acts of dismemberment and separation. To avert these calamities, a call is made by the Government upon the country for 300,000 men, and if that call is promptly responded to, the suppression of the rebellion will be but a question of time. It will soon be seen whether our people are, or are not, equal to the great emergency which now calls upon them to act. If they

was Northern hands that molded his Virginia clay into an immortal statue. [Sensation.]

The South are like a flat-chested spinster whose figure is made up with cotton. Now the bastard child of Secession is born, the infant roots in vain upon its mother's breast, and must die for want of nourishment. [Great cheering.] Compared with our solid successes, what have they achieved in this war? Two or three land checks and one steam fright. The ghost of the *Merrimac* will haunt the nation for centuries. By diverting the base of operations from the James River, it has cost us $100,000,000. That sum would have built us 300 *Monitors*, which would have blockaded all intervention.

The march of events now means the march of armies. The progress of our institution depends at last upon the speed of our bullets; when they rain the Union is safe, when they slacken the Union reels. War is a cruel alternative, but not more so than a peace which removes from danger without relieving us of disgrace, disorder and disintegration. We want and lamentation over this war but enlistments in the war. Let us shed no tears but volunteers. [Great laughter.] We cannot succed in this gigantic war until all classes are worked up to the thrusting point.

There must be a fighting man from every family and every calling; a fighting lawyer, a fighting doctor, a fighting priest, aye, and a fighting dandy. Now is the time for white kids to redeem themselves. Now is the time for all that army of fashionable loungers who have been growling all their lives for lack of opportunity. Now is the time for them to rise, strike and be immortal. ["Good, good."] While the South have sent a thousand men to battle, we have sent a hundred. While they have mounted science to lead on their armies to victory, we have too often skipped experience and thrust politics on horseback to save the country. Twenty-three millions of people are tired of being told that they are outwitted because they are outnumbered. If we fail now we will be the oddest ruin on record. Rome was four hundred years dying of her own corruptions. We, instead of being enervated by luxury or discomated by invasion, go down with all our strength and all our wealth, and all our wits about us. [Applause.] Destroyed by a remark, our great light blown out by the passionate breath of partisan oratory. [Great applause.] I for one never can believe in such a death. The ablest sword of the age is hanging by our side. The heaviest purse on the Continent is in our pocket; the noblest cause for which man can draw his brother's blood, calls him to the battle-field, and if we wait patiently and act vigorously the greatest victory of modern times is in our grasp—the victory of the Republic over itself, the victory of democrat virtues over aristocrat vices, the victory of law, order and Government over disunion, distraction, conflagration and damnation. [Long applause.]

On concluding the honorable gentleman's remarks, the crowd proposed three cheers for Mr. CODDINGTON, which were vociferously responded to.

Rev. Dr. FRANCIS VINTON was then introduced, and said that the question they had now met to consider and discuss was one of life and freedom to his hearers and to their children. This wicked rebellion must be put down at all hazards, or the hopes of free Government were at an end. Thus far we had no cause for despondency in the effort we were making. He denied that our army had suffered a single defeat during the war, except when the enemy had received sudden and unexpected reinforcements. [A VOICE—"That's a fact," and applause.] McCLELLAN was nearer Richmond to-day than ever before. [Cheers.] He now had the support of the navy, which was worth 100,000 men. The speaker said he knew these rebel generals at West Point, and previous to this rebellion he had regarded them as gentlemen; but they had now turned revilers and detracters of their former friends, and not content with this, they sought to ruin their country. Let them be met with a spirit and determination that will convince them of the utter hopelessness of their task. Let the example of Mr. SEWARD and his son, who was about to enrol himself as a private in the ranks, be followed by all his hearers. [Applause.]

PROSPER M. WETMORE then took the stand and called for three cheers for the Green Mountain State, which, he said, had in ten days raised a full regiment in answer to the now call for troops. The regiment was on its way to the seat of war, and would pass through this City to-morrow. Three times three cheers were given for Vermont, after which Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK was introduced as a native of Vermont, and said that he agreed with Dr. VINTON, that we had not yet suffered a defeat in this war. Our seeming reverses were but blessings in disguise. He said that there was a unanimous demand from our troops in the field that the loyal element of the South should be used. [Cheers.] The army demands that every loyal person in the country, be he white, black or grey, shall fight. [Tremendous applause.] When this cry comes up from our brothers on the field, it will be heard and obeyed by President, Congress, people, and last of all, (God help them,) the politicians. [Renewed applause.] And let us say amen. [Cheers.] After singing the Star Spangled Banner, the crowd dispersed.

STAND NO. 3.

The meeting at this stand was organized at about 4 o'clock, by the election of HAMILTON FISH as President, WM. B. ASTOR, MOSES H. GRINNELL, WM. C. BRYANT, LUTHER BRADISH, JAMES LENOX, GEORGE BANCROFT, S. B. RUGGLES, C. H. MARSHALL, and others, Vice Presidents; and FRANK MOORE, JOHN H. WHITE, HENRY A. OAKLEY, ROBERT BENSON, Jr., and others, Secretaries.

A band of music discoursed, at intervals during the meeting, and several salutes were fired by the Anthon Light Battery.

Not less than ten thousand persons surrounded this stand, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

The list of officers was read by W. E. DODGE, Esq.; CHAR. GOULD, Esq., read the Address, and PETER MITCHELL read the resolutions, both of which were unanimously adopted.

SPEECH OF ETHAN ALLEN, ESQ.

ETHAN ALLEN, Esq., U. S. District Attorney, was the first speaker introduced, who spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK: Once more the tocsin sounds to arms, and the freemen rally to the call. It is now nearly a century ago, that mass meetings of our fathers were held in this City to devise ways and means for the defence of that very flag which to-day is given to the winds of Heaven, bearing defiance from every star. Fired then with the same spirit of freedom that kindles on this spot to-day, for the first time throwing aside the habiliments of peace, our fathers armed themselves for vengeance and for war. The *history* of that war go read in the hearts of the American people; the trials and struggles of that war, mark them in the tear-drop which the very allusion calls to every eye; the blessings of that war, count them in the gorgeous temples of trade that rise everywhere around you; the wisdom of that war, and the honor and perpetuity of its triumphs, behold the one in our unexampled national prosperity, and the other in the impulses that like an electric flash bind heart to heart throughout this vast assemblage in the firm resolve, that cost what it may, rebellion shall go down. [Loud applause.]

Again the American people are assembled in mass meetings throughout the nation, while the States once more rock and struggle in the throes of a revolution. Once more the cry to arms reverberates throughout the land, but this time we arm against domestic foes. Treason has raised its black flag near the tomb of WASHINGTON, and the Union of our States hangs her fate upon the bayonet and the sword. Accursed be the hand that would not seize the bayonet—blighted be the arm that would not wield the sword in such a cause. Everything that the American citizen holds dear hangs upon the issue of this contest. Our National honor and reputation demand that rebellion must not triumph on our soil. In the name of our heroic dead, in the name of our numberless victories upon the battle-field, in the name of our thousand peaceful triumphs, in the name of our unexampled National prosperity, our Union must and shall be preserved.

Our peaceful triumphs! These are the victories which we are jealous to guard. Let others recount their marshal glories; they shall be eclipsed by the charity and the grace of the triumphs which have been achieved in peace. "Peace hath her victories, not less renowned than War," and the hard-earned fruits of these victories rebellion shall not take from us. Our peaceful triumphs! Who shall enumerate their value to the millions yet unborn? What nation, in so short a time, has won so many? On the land and on the sea, in the realms of science and in the world of art, we have everywhere gathered our honors, and won our garlands. Upon the altars of the States they yet lie fresh from the gathering, while their happy influences fill the land. Of the importance and value of our thousand peaceful triumphs, time will permit me to mention only one, which is yet fresh in the minds of us all. It is now just two years ago, when up the waters of the Potomac, toward the Capital, sailed the representatives of an empire till then shut out from intercourse with all Christian nations. In the Eastern seas, there lay an Empire of Islands, which hitherto had enjoyed no recognition in the Christian world, other than its name upon the map. No history, so far as we know, illumined it, no ancient dime-mark told of its advance, step by step, in the march of improvement. There it has rested for thousands of years, wrapped in the mysteries of its own exclusiveness, gloomy, dark, peculiar. It has been supposed to possess great power, and vague rumors have attributed to it ingenious arts to us unknown. Against nearly all the world, for thousands of years, Japan has obstinately shut her doors. The wealth of the Christian world could not tempt her cupidity, the wonders of the Christian world could not excite her curiosity. There she lay, sullen and alone, the phenomenon of nations. England and France and the other powerful Governments of Europe have at various times tried to conquer this oriental exclusiveness, but the Portuguese only partially succeeded, while all the rest signally have failed. At length, we, bearing at our masthead the glorious old Stars and Stripes, approach the mysterious portals, and seek an entrance. Not with cannon and implements of death do we demand admission, but appreciating the saying of EURIPIDES, that

"Resistless eloquence shall open
The gates that steel excludes."

we powerfully appeal to that sense of right which is the "touch of nature that makes the whole world kin," and behold, the interdiction is removed, the doors of the mysterious empire fly open, and a new garland is woven to crown the monument of our commercial conquests. [Loud applause.] We shall set limit to the gain that shall follow this one victory of peace, if our Government be perpetuated so as to gather it for the generations. Who shall say that in an unbroken, undivided Union, that the opening of the ports of Japan shall not accomplish for the present era all that the Reformation, the art of printing, steam and the telegraph have done within the last three hundred years. New avenues of wealth are thrown open, new fields are to be occupied, arts new to us, perhaps, are to be studied and to be Americanized, and science perhaps from that arcana of nations has revelations to make to us, equal to anything which we have ever learned before. Reciprocity bids us extend whatever is valuable in our system of Government over this new convert to our national policy. Fifty millions of people there are to be enlightened; the printing-press is yet to catch the daily thought and stamp it upon the page; the magnetic wire must yet tremble along her highways, and Niphon yet tremble to her centre at each heart-beat of our ocean steamers, as they sweep through her waters or thunder round her island homes. All hail! all hail! to these children of the morning. All hail! all hail! to the great Republic of the West, that ushers them into life. From every age that has passed there comes a song of praise for the treaty that has been consummated. The buried masters of three thousand years start again to life and pass in grand procession before the eyes of these new-found empires. HOMER, with his songs, Greece with her arts, Rome with her legions, and America with her heroes, all come to them with the novelty and the freshness of the newly-born. Wipe off the mold that time has gathered upon their tombs, and let them all come forth and answer, at the summons of a new-born nation that calls them again to life: wrapped in the winding sheet of eighteen centuries, the fishermen of Galilee tell to these strangers the story of the resurrection, clutching in their hands their dripping blades the warriors recount their conquests, and joined at last in harmonious brotherhood, COPERNICUS, with bony fingers pointing upward, tells to CONFUCIUS his story of the stars. [Loud and enthusiastic cheering.]

Fellow-citizens, this is but one of our many peaceful triumphs. Shall all these hopes of the future, shall all these victories of our people, shall all these struggles of the past be swept away by the dissolution of the Union and the destruction of the Government? Forbid it Almighty God. Rather perish, a thousand times perish, the cause of the rebellion, and over the ruins of Slavery let peace once more resume her sway, and let the cannon's lips grow cold. [Cheers.] *Dilenda est Carthago*—the rebellion must go down. The cannon that opened the fire upon Fort Sumter reverberated from the Penobscot to the Rocky Mountains, and has called the Northern lion from his lair. Down with party, sect and class, and up with a sentiment of unanimity when our country calls to arms. Massachusetts, glorious old Massachusetts, first at the cradle of Liberty in 1776, she will be the last at the grave, if fate intends the grave shall ever be. Again the "bones of her sons lie mingling and bleaching with the soil of every State from Maine to Georgia, and there they will lie forever." From her new-made graves she sends forth a constant prayer to Heaven, and let traitors tremble lest that prayer be answered. New York must not be behind the Old Bay State. In the spirit world WARREN calls to HAMILTON and HAMILTON calls back to WARREN, that hand in hand their mortal children go on together to fame, to victory or to the grave. The hosts of the Union are already marshaled in the field, but a call is made for more, and that call shall not be in vain. When the ranks are full, let the roll be called on Bemis Heights, on the plains of Monmouth or at Yorktown, where the sheeted dead may rise as witness, and there propose to your legions the dissolution of this Union, and there receive their answer. Mad with frenzy, burning with indignation at the thought, all ablaze for vengeance upon the traitors, such shall be the fury and impetuosity of the onset, that all opposition will be swept before them, as the pigmy yields to the avalanche that comes trembling, rumbling, thundering from its Alpine home. Let us gather at the tomb of WASHINGTON, and invoke his spirit to direct in the combat. Rising again incarnate from the tomb, in one hand holding the same old flag, blackened and begrimed by the smoke of a seven-years' war, with the other hand he points us to the foe. Up and at them. Let consuming fires thrill our very souls, while immortal spirits direct our way. One blow, deep, effectual and forever—one crushing blow upon rebellion, in the name of God, WASHINGTON and the Republic.

Three enthusiastic cheers were proposed and given to Mr. ALLEN when he concluded.

Prof. HITCHCOCK and Gen. SPINOLA followed with patriotic speeches, which were well received, and the assemblage dispersed.

STAND NO. 4.

This stand was located on the west side of the Square, at the corner of Sixteenth-street and Broadway, and was under the immediate charge of Messrs. JAMES W. WHITE and ROBERT H. MCCURDY, of the Committee of Arrangements. WALLACE'S Band, of 14 pieces, discoursed music at intervals during the meeting, and salutes at proper periods were fired by the "Anthon Light Battery" and the workmen employed by HENRY BERWITZER & Co.

At first the attendance at this stand was small, but by the time the meeting had got fairly into operation there were more people than could possibly get near enough to hear the speaking. The assembly was enthusiastic and orderly in the extreme, except at one stage of the proceedings, when a party of men, evidently representing the supporters of the late demonstration at Cooper Institute, to the number of fifty or more, who, with the National flag above their heads, marched in front of the stand while Mr. CHITTENDEN, of Washington, was speaking, and commenced to yell out "No nigger," "no nigger." They were remonstrated with in vain for a time, and gave groans for HORACE GREELEY and WENDELL PHILLIPS, and cheers for MCCLELLAN. For a time this party completely interrupted the proceedings, and when a policeman interfered they attempted to intimidate him, but did not quite succeed. They finally withdrew, headed as they came, by a well-known Brooklyn character called "BILLY DOWD," and the business of the hour was proceeded with without further interruption.

Judge JAMES W. WHITE called the assemblage to order at a little past 4 o'clock, and nominated Prof. FRANCIS LIEBER as Chairman, which was adopted by acclamation. Dr LIEBER thanked them for the honor conferred, and said they had been called upon to meet there and give a new impression of their devotion to the country and the great cause now at stake. Resolutions would be read expressing the views of all loyal citizens at this crisis. Many years ago, he proceeded to say, a German poet, who sang, fought and died for Liberty in Germany, found a seal ring with an arrow engraved upon it, and the simple motto, "Through." He resolved to adopt that motto and act in behalf of his country. The people of this country to-day ought to adopt that motto, "Through." To all before him he would say "Through;" to all the army he would say "Through;" to foreigners who threaten to interfere with our affairs he would say "Through," and to our young men, "Through" with this business at once and forever.

It would not do to permit England or France to cut up the map of this country; the mountains and rivers were our great primaries, and while he had some respect for all proper State rights, he still felt that they were but pencilings; their lines have been changed heretofore, and will be changed again. The Germans could tell Americans something of permitting other powers to interfere with their native land, for she had been cut up in slices by foreign interference. This war was not of our seeking; it was forced upon us, and we cannot stop it if we would, except by force. It was a law in all history that those whom nature intended to love each other most, are the most bitter and relentless when they fall out, and this war was no exception. It was a matter of necessity that it should be prosecuted to a successful end; the country divided would not be at peace for twelve months at a time. He believed the people were getting aroused to the importance of this matter; he had this very day received a letter from a Statesman and a true Union man, residing at St. Louis, stating that in that State there was no apprehension felt but what the 300,000 volunteers would be forthcoming. Gov. GAMBLE had received over fifty applications from responsible parties, to raise regiments, and in one instance, a man just recovering from wounds received in battle, was raising a brigade. There was some backwardness, it was true, the speaker continued, here as elsewhere about volunteering, for we are in the middle of the harvest; but this would soon be over with, and the call for more troops would be promptly responded to. He believed that all before him would volunteer to save the country if the President would but say that he wanted them; and surely there would be no backwardness in filling up the quota of 50,000 of this State. The objection to drafting was, in part, because it was a practice of despots; but that would not be the case here even if drafting should be resorted to under the emergencies of the case. The speaker concluded by urging all to sustain the Government in the most effectual manner.

ROBERT H. MCCURDY, Esq., then read a list of Vice-Presidents, which was adopted, when W. J. A. FULLER, Esq., of Brooklyn, read the address adopted by the Convention of Committees. The passages of this address, where a vigorous prosecution of the war is urged, and the duty of repelling foreign intervention by all means, were enthusiastically applauded.

FRANCIS KETCHAM, Esq., read the resolutions adopted by the Convention of Committees, which were also unanimously adopted by the meeting.

Mr. L. E. CHITTENDEN, of Washington, D. C., was next introduced. He had, he said, taken himself out of the dull routine of the Treasury Department at Washington, to come among a live people; he thought that such were the people here. The time had arrived when there was something to be done besides talking; it was the time when every citizen should offer his services to the country, and if he had not done so, he should have been ashamed to present himself before them. He came from a city where every loyal man has trembled for its safety within the last eight weeks. Did they consider this Government worth saving? [Voices—"Yes, yes."] He would tell them that the day was approaching—if it was not already upon us—when every loyal man in the States will have to draw a sabre or shoulder a musket to preserve it. [Applause.] The South went into the matter with a purpose; they proposed first to overthrow the Government, then establish a similar Government, repudiate all debts due loyal men and confiscate property, and then they propose to fight us. That is where they stand to-day, and where they have been for the last eighteen months. We could not confiscate the property of rebels—the Constitution stood in the way; we have let them talk treason, and have even furnished them with arms, but this was a little too much, and this was finally stopped. What is the result of all this temporizing policy? The soil of the rebel States is crimson with the blood of 100,000 loyal men! Has not this gone far enough? Is it not time to declare war? [VOICES—Yes! Yes! and applause.] Yes, I would to God that your "Yes!" could reach the Cabinet.

(At this juncture the Navy-yard Band appeared, followed by several hundred officers and sailors of the U. S. Navy, followed by the ship carpenters employed in the Navy-yard, carrying flags and banners. The procession was welcomed with cheers.)

Mr. CHITTENDEN continued—There is no time to waste uselessly. He wanted to know if the time had not come to change the system upon which the war had been conducted? [Cries of "Yes," "Yes," and applause.] Soldiers returned to Washington with bullets in their bodies, who have traversed the valleys of the Shenandoah, and tell the universal story that they have not found a man left in that valley; the women insult them; a guard is placed over the property of every secessionist, and our soldiers are not allowed even to pick a cherry; soon Stonewall JACKSON comes along, and our men are shot out of the very houses they have protected. It is time to proclaim that there shall not be a Winchester above ground, if there is fire to consume it. [Immense enthusiasm and cries of "Good."] Take rebel property wherever it can be found; if it cannot do Union men any good, he would burn it. [Applause.]

At this stage of the proceedings BILLY DOWD and his crowd of roughs approached the stand, evidently with evil intent. They commenced crying out "No nigger!" "no nigger!" gave groans for HORACE GREELEY and WENDELL PHILLIPS, and cheered MCCLELLAN. Mr. CHITTENDEN attempted to proceed, but he was interrupted by the party referred to singing the John Brown song, with the name of HORACE GREELEY substituted for that of JEFF. DAVIS; all appeals to their patriotism and honor had no effect upon these men, who were evidently hired for a purpose too clearly indicated. A solitary policemen appeared and remonstrated with DOWD, who resented the interference of the Police by appealing to the crowd, and asserting that the Police were interfering with their rights. The disturbers of the meeting, who had arrived in procession, finally permitted the speaker to proceed, and at stated periods slunk away, and were not seen afterward at that stand.

Mr. CHITTENDEN continued by saying that he did not wish to be understood as finding any fault with the Administration, but for sixteen long months the North had been fighting both the rebels and Providence combined. He believed negro Slavery was the cause of this war. ([Applause, and cries of "That's so."]) He believed, moreover, that it was the design of Providence that Slavery should die. [Immense applause.] And when the North goes into the fight understanding this, then they would be successful, and not till then. [Here the roughs gave groans for GREELEY and PHILLIPS, and cheers for MCCLELLAN.] He was not fully satisfied that negroes would make good soldiers, but they could dig ditches better than the Northerners. There was one party at the North who would permit the negroes to slaughter, and there was another party who were opposed to doing anything with them. He, the speaker, occupied ground between the two; he would leave the commanding Generals in the field to manage these matters. [A VOICE—"No negro soldiers."] Did his hearers know that the Capital at this very moment was in danger? [VOICES—"No, no."] There had been no time but what the rebels could bring two men against our one at any point. This must be changed; there had got to be a power put into this war heretofore not experienced. The speaker concluded by urging all to take hold of this war, and make a business of crushing rebellion, and permitting no foreign power to interfere. He did not believe that the French or English regiment was yet born that would be able to march thirty miles from the sea coast. He wanted to see all party lines wiped out, and the Administration and our Generals cordially supported by all, and with the force now called for all would be safe.

WM. ALLEN BUTLER, Esq., was the next speaker. He urged the importance of meeting the call of the President for troops promptly; every man who can go to the war should go; every man who cannot go should send his neighbor and give his money freely.

Mr. W. J. A. FULLER, Esq., next spoke. He said that we had got to stop playing war; somebody has got to be hurt. This was called a conservative meeting; he would have no blinking of the question; it was too late to discuss the causes of the war; we are in it, and must fight it out; they wanted all the men that could be had at once, and it did not matter to him whether it was his friend (a person who had inquired about the Sixty-ninth) of the Sixty-ninth or that other man over there with a black face, who took hold. ["What," said a friend to me, "would you take a nigger to fight in" "Yes, if there were two against me."] [Applause.]

A storm was threatening, and when this speaker had stopped the crowd dispersed.

STAND NUMBER 5

Was, for a variety of reasons, one of the points of the gathering. Under the charge of no political organization, but prepared, superintended and engineered by the young men *par excellence*, it was surrounded from the earliest moment of the authorized proceedings, by an immense gathering, which, when the speaking commenced, was increased to simply a jam.

At 4:15, under convoy of a small police force, a deputation of the Young Men's Club was seen coming along Fourteenth-street, followed by a procession enthusiastic in the extreme. As it neared the stand, the people recognized, upon the arm of Mr. MANIERRE, the man to see whom very many of the people had gathered there—Gen. JOHN C. FREMONT.

As he stepped upon the platform he was greeted with great applause, with a succession of cheers and acclamations, which were so extremely personal in their nature as to make it almost an ovation. To all these demonstrations Gen. FREMONT returned a cheerful smile, and a friendly wave of the hand, after which

HON. BENJ. F. MANIERRE,

rising, said:

Fellow-citizens, I have the pleasure of introducing to you, as the presiding officer of this meeting, Major-Gen. JOHN C. FREMONT, U. S. A. (Great applause.) Major-Gen. FREMONT, who was attired in undress uniform, wearing upon his left breast a rosette and badge as the insignia of his office, advanced to the front of the platform, but vainly attempted to secure a hearing. Cheer upon cheer, shout upon shout, peal upon peal from the cannon's mouth, and such universal exclamations of hearty welcome as we have rarely heard at any public meeting.

Finally the General, seeing that there was no possibility of an immediate quiet, spoke as follows:

GEN. FREMONT'S SPEECH.

It is hardly necessary to say that this grand assemblage has been called to consider the situation of the country, with the object of adopting such measures as will enable you to respond most immediately and effectively to the President's call for troops. [Applause.] But at the same time it is expected that the occasion will be used for such an expression of your feelings and opinions [applause] as will satisfy the country that the enthusiasm which characterized the meeting held here last year, has now become your settled resolve, [tremendous applause,] and that it is not in the ideas or possibilities of the day that you will consent to a dismemberment of your national territory. [Never, never; Hear, hear.]

The people realize that a decisive struggle, which will tax their utmost energies, is now to come. [That's so; hurrah for you]. And that upon the issue of this struggle depends the life of the nation. [Indeed, it does]. The South has resolved itself into a great army, to the support of which all its industrial resources are directed. You, too, will find it necessary to call into immediate activity your immense resources to meet the emergency. [Applause]. For a brief time now war must become the business of the nation. You must show your soldiers that they have not only your admiration for their courage and gratitude for the services they have rendered to you, but that they can rely upon your cordial and prompt support, and, in the hour of need, that they, too, have their great reserves in the masses of the people. [Great applause].

By this expression the Executive will feel assured of an intelligent, harmonious and effective cooperation, and foreign Governments will recognize that we intend to maintain our historic place in the family of Nations, at the head of the great Democratic Idea, ["Hear, hear," and applause.] and that for the sake of Liberty we are resolved to maintain this Union. [Great applause and enthusiastic cheering, which lasted for several seconds.]

The men chosen to address you to-day are among those in whom you are accustomed to place confidence, and whose opinions upon these subjects more or less reflect your own.

I proceed to introduce them. [Enthusiastic cheering.]

FRANK BALLARD then read the list of Vice-Presidents, which included Messrs. Hon. Benj. F. Manierre, Frederick C. Wagner, Frank W. Ballard, A. J. H. Duganne, E. Delafield Smith, Vincent Colyer, Stewart L. Woodford, Cephas Brainard, Philip Frankenheimer, Treadwell Ketchum, Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D. D., Capt. Charles C. Nott, Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., Wm. H. Wickham, Charles F. Allen, Dexter A. Hawkins, Charles T. Rodgers, Col. James Fairman, Austin Abbott, Charles A. Stetson, Jr., Alex. Proudfoot, D. H. Gildersleeve, Rev. William Hague, D. D., and many others.

Mr. HOWARD then read the list of

SECRETARIES.

Thaddeus V. Taber, Charles E. Wilbur, J. Howard, Peter M. Myers, O. V. Coffin, Charles Nettleton, Edward P. Morris, E. P. Tibbals, James S. Stearns, Edward A. Mann, Blanton Marble, Francis A. Hall, and several others.

Gen. FREMONT then introduced

REV. RUFUS CLARK, D. D.,

who spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: I shall take my text on this occasion from the book of Daniel—not Daniel the Prophet, but DANIEL WEBSTER, [applause] for he has somewhere said and written, "Liberty and Union, one and inseparable, now and forever." [Cheers and applause.] And the pledge that we shall be one and inseparable, floats over our heads—the Star Spangled Banner. [Applause.] I remember very early in this struggle, that somewhere down South they had a funeral, and they took that flag, they walked in procession and buried that flag, and they supposed that was the last of the American flag; but, gentlemen, I believe in the doctrine of the resurrection. [Laughter and applause.] And I believe this flag, even over that soil cursed with rebellion to-day, shall yet rise and float proudly over that State.

I have seen some men engaged in this war who are like a man of a certain town of the prevailing type of politics, but rather ignorant, and the people were taxed and he was sent to a distant town to find out what the taxation was for; he went there, and they told him to promote the navy and prevent insurrection. He came home and they asked him if he had found out. He said "yes," the object was to "promote knavery and prevent resurrection." Now I have no doubt that the rebellion of this day will promote knavery, but it will not prevent the resurrection of the flag that floats to the breeze; I have no doubt that it shall stand and float and be the embodiment of our national prosperity throughout our whole country.

I am not here to-day to appeal to any passion. I am not here merely to make a speech. I am here to excite in your minds an increase of that patriotism that tyrants dread, that we may respond to the noble call of our President; that we shall rally our forces around Richmond; and we shall not cease to rally our armies until Richmond is taken; and if it is necessary, and I have the power, and the city is not taken in the course of some weeks or some months, I think I shall send my friend, Gen. FREMONT, there to help. [Cheers.] We are here to-day to maintain our National existence. That is our object. We desire to live. European nations and England especially has sneered at us and called our institutions a failure. They would be glad to have them fail. I used to think they were civilized over there, had some humanity, and I supposed that our treatment of England, at least would have gained us some respect on their part. When their people were starving we sent food to relieve them. When one of their vessels was found in the Arctic regions, we brought her home and fitted her up and sent her to the Queen; and when the representative of that Government visited us, we received him with applause and welcome; but if the stripling of royalty should come again I think we would let him go on his way rejoicing. What is our crime in the eyes of England and of Europe? It is simply that, as a nation, we want to exist, and, God help us, we *will* exist. When we shall be through with this rebellion we can take care of a few of the nations of Europe. At present we have got a sufficient job on hand.

We are here, again, to maintain our Government. Now what is Government? It is simply the scores of gentlemen gathered here who share common laws and who have appointed certain men to execute those laws. Now where the idea of secession prevails there is no Government. Government exists to protect property and human life. Here is a man who builds himself a house. Now what is his idea of property in the house? It is the idea that he shall be protected in the possession of that house. So when a civilized and intelligent community unite to create a Government to protect property and human life, he who aims a blow at the Government aims a blow at the national security. If I steal from an individual I injure the individual only, but treason is the highest of crimes, because it is a sin against the masses. Rebellion is national suicide, and therefore we regard it as among the most heinous of sins for a man to speak against the Government, and especially to use the power and money of the Government, as did that villain FLOYD, to overthrowing the very Government that nurtured and protected him. [Applause.] Such a Government as ours ought to be and shall be sustained against all rebellion. [Applause.]

We are here to promote the Union. This is another text to the book of Daniel. This Union was not created by the States as sovereign States. The idea of such a sovereignty is a mere delusion; the States never had the authority. Where did we get our Union from? When the Colonies were subject to Great Britain, they owed their authority to the Crown, but the moment they appealed from that authority, and declared their independence, the authority passed to the General Government. Therefore, the idea that a State can secede has no foundation in reason or in history. At the time the Union was adopted, it was announced by the men, the leaders in this Government, that the Constitution must be adopted *in toto*; no State could reserve the right to secede.

Then we are here to maintain our liberty. Where do we get our liberty? From the Declaration of Independence? No; from the human soul first, and then we put it into this Declaration. When this Declaration was made, it was not simply a principle for America. It was the doctrine of human rights that was advanced—the doctrine that all men are free, that all men have the right to follow happiness. And I think it very appropriate that the noble man who is with us to-day, [cheers,] who first put the American flag upon the summit of the Rocky Mountains—the man who gave freedom to California—should be the first to utter the bugle-note of emancipation when he was a General in the army. And, notwithstanding the words of that proclamation were not carried out at the time, yet its notes have been reverberated through the hills, and valleys, and fields of our country, and when those notes are gathered up in music, and our armies march to the music of the Union, then victory shall crown our efforts. [Cheering and applause.] Already we have seen the ideas of FREMONT embodied in the Confiscation act. Already is the nation coming up to the ideas that if we are to succeed in this great struggle, we must put down the cause of the rebellion as well as the rebellion itself. [Loud cheering.] Some people talk of compromise. [Cries of "Never, never."] Some talk of conciliation. ("No," "No.") I would do what lies in my power to conciliate; but these men will not be conciliated. They have appealed to arms, and to arms the question must go. Now let the nation rally to the call of the President, and we shall have before us a glorious future. In helping others we help ourselves. Every man here may feel that he is laboring to promote his own security and the interests of the nation. I close as I began, trusting that these words may be inscribed upon our banner, wherever the army marches, "Liberty and Union, one and inseperable, now and forever." [Prolongod applause.]

At the conclusion of Rev. Mr. CLARK'S address three cheers were given for the President, three for the speaker, and three for Gen. FREMONT, who replied to his by introducing

HON. E. DELAFIELD SMITH,

the United States District-Attorney, who was received with great enthusiasm, and spoke as follows:

MEN OF NEW-YORK: This is, in truth, a colossal demonstration. The eye can scarcely reach the boundaries of this mass of men. It would be in vain for the voice to attempt it. The people have come in their might. They have come in their majesty. They have "come as the winds come when forests are rended." They have "come as the waves come when navies are stranded." But we are here to-day, not to speak end to acclaim, but act and incite to action. [Applause.] We know that this monster rebellion cannot be spoken down: it must be fought down! [Cheers.]

We are assembled to animate each other to new efforts and nobler sacrifices in behalf of our imperiled country. There is hardly one of us who has not, at this hour, some endeared relative on the bloody fields of Virginia. The voices of our armed and suffering brethren literally cry to us from the ground. To-day we hear them. To-day let us heed them. [Applause.] The cry for fresh troops comes to us from a loved and trusted President—from a skillful and heroic General. [Loud cheers.] This day determines that it shall be answered. [Renewed cheers.] Let every one act as though commissioned to obtain recruits for a sacred service. [Applause.]

FREMONT is here. You have heard his voice. He has told us to uphold our Government and to sustain our Generals in the field. Whatever officer may go to battle with our PRESIDENT'S commission will be made strong by a loyal people's prayers and confidence. [Loud cheering.]

The army and navy, the President, the Cabinet and the Congress, have done all that can be done by them. The issue now is with the people. Do you ask activity on the part of the President? Witness his personal labor and supervision in the field. Do you seek for a policy? Look to his solemn conference with the loyalists of the Border States. [Cheers.] Do you demand legislation? Witness the matured laws that Congress has spread upon the Statute Book. A jurist from the bench of a high tribunal once declared that certain men had no rights that a white man is bound to respect. It is ours, with our representatives, to respond: *A rebel has no rights which an American is bound to regard!* [Loud and long continued cheering, with waving of hats and handkerchiefs.]

The rights of civilized warfare must and will be observed. But, like the broad ocean, those rights have their boundaries, and those boundaries lie beyond the lives and the treasures of rebels in arms! [Cheers.] We must, and we will repel force by force. They who press an iron heel upon the heart of our noble nation, shall be crushed by her avenging sons! God grant the time may be near when every rebel leader may say his prayers and bite the dust. [Renewed cheers.]

But victory cannot be won except by arms. Our institutions were the gift of the wounded and dead of the armies of WASHINGTON. SHAKESPEARE said, what we reutter in a higher sense, "Things bought by blood must be by blood maintained." Look to our armies, and rally the people to swell their wasted ranks. [Cheers.]

Let loyal men permit no question to distract and divide them. Care not what a man's opinions may be, so that his heart feels and his hand works for the Union. They who condemn any class of our fellow-citizens because of differences on collateral issues—they who declare that a loyal Abolitionist is on a level with an armed Secessionist—are (if not disloyal at heart) wrong in head. Let assertions like this be at an end. Let all loyal men and all loyal journals abandon arguments which bear the dull and counterfeit ring of traitor philosophy. [Applause.]

For the rest—for those who not alone *seem*, but *are*, disloyal—let the people arise in their power, and silence them all, whether they speak in the street to a few, or seek, through the public press, to poison the many. Law, in many things, cannot go so far, nor accomplish so much as determined public opinion. [Cheers.] Stand by the Government! Scrutinize its action, but do it like earnest patriots—not like covert traitors! Stand by the Administration! In times like these party spirit should be lulled. That spirit was hushed in the era of the revolution—in the days of Madison and Monroe—and when the hero of New-Orleans crushed the rising form of Nullification. Our fathers stood by JACKSON as their sires sustained WASHINGTON. It is our privilege to uphold the arm of a President who will share their glory on the page of history. [Loud cheering.]

I must trespass no longer. [Cries of "Go on, go on."] No, fellow-citizens, I will bid you farewell. Our Secretary of State has this day given to the Army the only son not already in the public service. Let us emulate his spirit of sacrifice, and think nothing too dear to offer on the altar of our country.

Mr. SMITH spoke with a clear, loud voice, and retired in the midst of most enthusiastic cheering.

The President then introduced

HON. JOSEPH HOXIE,

Who said:

I am told, my friends, by a neighbor, that this is the "Young Men's stand," and that I ought not to be here, and when I claimed the right to be here he had the impudence to *question* my right to be here. "Why," said I, "Sir, I have been a member of the Young Men's Committee over forty years." [Laughter.] But they propose now to give you a little music, after which I will talk to you. What do you say to that? ["Yes, yes."]

The Amateur Glee Club then sang the "Star Spangled Banner." The chorus of which was taken up by about three acres of the crowd, and given with most electric effect. After which Mr. HOXIE resumed as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS: The reverend gentleman who first addressed you took for his text the never-to-be-forgotten words of WEBSTER. My text shall be, My Country, and nothing but my country. [Applause.] Who of us, a year ago could have imagined that we should be called upon by our noble President for 300,000 freemen more? [None of us.] But we have come here to tell him all we have, our lives, our fortunes, our everything, are at the disposal of the country. This is no time to criticise our Generals, or our public servants. We come here to ask, What can we do, what shall we do, to preserve the Union and the Constitution? If our Generals have made mistakes, what of it? Who will cast a stone at them? We all confide in the integrity and patriotism of the glorious statesman at the head of the nation, and if so we must confide in those associated with him. [Applause.] Never before have I felt the weight of the responsibility which should attach to every good citizen, as I feel it to-day. What shall we do? What can we do? That glorious flag was stained by the blood of my father, and how unworthy of him I should be if with every drop of my blood I should refuse to do my part to prevent its trailing in the dust. [Applause.] Every southern breeze brings to us the wails and the cries of the wounded, the pleadings of the sick and disabled, and they ask us for aid. Shall we not give it to them? Shall we not go down to their relief? What would be thought of a debating fire company in the front of a burning house? and what will be thought of the great Union fire company if it fails to do all it can, and do it now, to save and transmit to their children this glorious heritage, sent to us from our fathers. I will conclude by reading what will be more welcome to your ears than my ill-considered and ill-timed remarks.

Mr. HOXIE then read a very touching letter in verse from a Connecticut volunteer, which was listened to with marked attention.

The Ship Carpenters' delegation, preceded by a fine band of music, here passed the stand, giving three hearty cheers for Gen. FREMONT, three for the President and three for the Union.

Gen. FREMONT then announced a song, in doing which he was recognized by those in procession, whereupon a scene of the wildest excitement ensued, the procession cheering, and the General courteously acknowledging the salutation by the waving of his hat.

This demonstration being ended, the Glee Club sang the song "God Speed the Right," which was given with unction and received with enthusiasm, after which the President introduced

MR. CHARLES GOULD,

Who for some time vainly essayed to speak, while the cries for FREMONT were thundered out from every side.

Silence being restored, Mr. GOULD said:

Now, fellow-citizens, let us have as the result of this stupendous proceeding, some single practical result. We want volunteers, we want to end the war, and end it at once. There is one way to do it. Take away their laborers

...and Capt. Blakely of Gen. Fremont's Staff, Hon. ...Benedict Smith, United States District Attorney; ...Col. Austin, United States District Attorney, and a host of the "Young Men" of '56.

INCIDENTS.

At several points, indiscreet or over-enthusiastic individuals, enemies sometimes it would appear, of sentiments now and then uttered at this or that stand, attempted small secessions, puny disturbances on their own account, but muscular public opin'on and the "taking" way of two sections of Police at every stand, soothed this fever very expeditiously.

The discussions, conversations, fiery disputes and occasional outbursts of ridicule in relation to various topics of the war, were in the highest degree interesting and amusing, as well as instructive. The diversity of opinion on minor matters was great, but the spirit of genuine patriotism rolled through all like a genuine symphony, too beautiful for ordinary speech. "Ah!" said one poor, crippled soldier, leaning for support against the railings of the Park, "most of my best friends are in the South: but when they fired on the old flag at Sumter, I had to go!"

"Arrah, be asy, now," said an Irish lady inside of the aforesaid railings, and surrounded by a "grand army" of ragged but rosy "children," "an' it's all mighty fine yez are for talkin' with yer long words and party pothry. An' why don't yez take a shtroke at South'n like my Larry, bad 'cess to them for givin' him the worst of it." And the young ones hereupon set up a howl of indignation, while many a voice in the crowd shouted, "Good for you, Katy, that's the talk!"

In another quarter, a Yankee *par excellence*, of ferocious aspect and gigantic stature, had cornered a fat, ruddy, and evidently angry Englishman, with a terrific denunciation of the hellish plots of perfidious Albion to divide this country and the machinations of Exeter Hall and Mr. Garrison—when J. B. came in for a crusher. The waving of the Star Spangled Banner over St. Paul's and Notre Dame was distinctly announced as one of the settled facts to come—and the throng felt like it too!

An eloquent gentleman of the sporting persuasion, with the names of many celestial powers ever on his lips, and overflowing with energetic allusions to the future state of his eyes, his buttons and his gizzard, entertained about 500 assenting admirers with the information that "white men" were not "niggers," and wouldn't catch niggers, no how!

The grave and gay, the laughable and serious, the absurd and even the solemn vagaries of the vast throng, would fill pages of lively narrative. One thing rested over all like the blue of the sky and the light of the sun—an indomitable and exhaustless love of country, and a resolution worthy the best days this earth has seen to defend that country, if needs be against the world in arms!

THE STORM.

Clouds had long crept from all points of the compass over the sky—spaces above Union-square—like the stealthy, but gathering outlying squadrons of Jackson in the Valley of the Shenandoah; but nearly two hours of patriotic joy had only hailed the vapors as a screen from the fierce July sunshine. It was almost six o'clock, and music, artillery and shouting from 20,000 throats were swelling the popular pean to a pitch that influenced every mind with indescribable effect, when a sudden gust from the southward, sweeping dense columns of dust upon the Square like a charge of cavalry on an army in line, drew attention to the aspect of the weather.

At this moment the sight was truly grand. The sky was packed with inky clouds, hurrying and eddying in the fierce wind with ominous velocity. An instant more, and the whole scene was obscured, and the breath of what threatened to be a real tempest of no ordinary violence dashed flags, awnings, dresses and decorations into wild commotion. Heavy raindrops came pattering down, umbrellas and summer hats flew up, and right and left, cross and counter, the multitudes broke and scattered in all directions, pursued and worried by the wild wind and dun-colored pillars of circling dust. "Skedaddle" arose from his sepulchre and stalked abroad. Orators, still with distended mouths, dismounted. The paper Unions on the different stands were rent in a twinkling, and Committeemen, true to the last, wrapped the colors they had borne above them around their valiant breasts, and executed strategic movements of surprising adroitness around adjacent corners and into neighboring doorways. The Great Speaker above then opened his address, and amid salutes of cloud-artillery, uttered words to which the cowering City listened in awe.

Still, through the streets, here and there, the true-hearted populace bore the Nation's banner against the rain, and to prophetic eyes the scene suggested thoughts of that coming day, when Liberty shall be supreme, even should we first have to behold the standards of the peoples plunging through the thunder-storm. Thus mused a reporter, for five minutes, under a platform, and when he looked out upon the Square again, the shower was drying up, and the great Demonstration of 1862 had come to an End.

The following letters are but a few out from the vast multitude received by the Committee from distinguished citizens. Hon. Daniel Lord "respectfully declined the honor of being one of the Vice-Presidents."

A LETTER FROM GOV. MORGAN.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, July 14, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your invitation to be present and address the mass meeting of the citizens of New-York on Union Square to-morrow afternoon, for the purpose of expressing their undiminished confidence in the justice of our cause, and to proffer to the Government their aid to the *extent of their resources*.

I feel that this gathering will be worthy the occasion which calls it forth, worthy the great city whose political voice has more than once given encouragement to the Government and country in the dark hours of this struggle; a meeting that will be remembered in aftertime as an index of the mighty spirit that moved the people of 1862 to declare anew that the Union "must and shall be preserved."

The preliminary work of enlistment just now seems to demand my presence here, and I shall, therefore, be unable to meet with you to-morrow. But my interest will be in no degree abated because of my absence, for I feel that the action of New-York at this time is a matter of the deepest importance. Let the great Metropolis of the country again emphatically declare its purpose to uphold the cause of the Union to the last, by giving of its men and means, if necessary "to the extent of its resources," and it will arouse the whole country.

Already meetings are appointed for the same evening as your own. This capital and other cities will have their masses in council at the same hour that you are collected together. Here, as in New-York and elsewhere, matters of mere political policy are, as they should be, forgotten, and partisan clamor hushed in view of the country's peril. Let us, for the present at least, only remember that we are members of a commonwealth. Let us show that in the hour of danger we can rise superior to the prejudices of the past, and together prepare to defend successfully the "palladium of our political safety and happiness."

A period has come when *none* can hesitate, none can be idle. In the Providence of God it would seem that before the evil cloud should pass all must be brought to sacrifice something for the country's cause, either to give of personal service in the field, material aid or assume the care of families of volunteers. So much is duty. Let it be done, and done quickly. In perilous times delay is treason. The necessities of our situation are inevitable. The questions presented are terribly practical. Men are the want of the hour.

Our State will respond to the call of the President, but to secure this, the families of volunteers must be provided for. While fighting for fireside rights their own firesides in their absence must not be permitted to be darkened by want. If the response to the requisition is promptly made, we may expect increased vigor in putting down the rebellion, and vindicating the national power, and that blows quick and heavy shall be made to fall upon the staggering forces of the insurgents. All the powers possessed by the leaders of the rebellion are being used by them with passionate zeal. Let us then ask that they be met with equal earnestness by the National Government. Longer lenity to rebels is rank injustice to loyal men.

I have the honor to be, &c., &c.,
E. D. MORGAN.

FROM HON. WM. H. SEWARD.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, July, 1862.

To James H. White, George Opdyke, and others, Select Committee:

GENTLEMEN: Your note inviting me to attend a meeting of loyal citizens of New-York to be held to-morrow has been received.

The objects of the meeting are of vital importance. They involve nothing less than a choice between an early peace, with the delivery of the nation from all surrounding dangers, or a protracted war, with hazards of ultimate national dissolution.

Public duties forbid my leaving the Capital at this moment, but I have given to the only male member of my family not already in the public service, permission to enrol himself as a private in the ranks of the volunteers which it is your purpose to send into the field. I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your very obedient servant,
WM. H. SEWARD.

LETTER FROM CHARLES SUMNER.

WASHINGTON, July 14.

DEAR SIR: I welcome and honor your patriotic efforts to arouse the country to a generous, determined, irresistible unity in support of our Government; but the Senate is still in session, and my present post of duty is here. A Senator cannot leave his post more than a soldier.

But absent or present, the cause in which the people are to assemble has my God-speed, earnest, devoted, affectionate, from the heart. What I can do, let me do. There is no work which I will not undertake; there is nothing which I will not renounce, if so I may serve my country.

There must be unity of hearts and of hands too, that the republic may be lifted to the sublime idea of a true commonwealth, which we are told "ought to be as one huge personage, one mighty growth and statue of an honest man, as big and compact in virtue as in body." Oh! Sir, if my feeble voice could reach my fellow-countrymen in their workshops, in the streets, in the fields, and wherever they meet together; if for one moment I could take to my lips the silver trumpet, whose tones should sound and reverberate throughout the land, I would summon all dissensions prejudices and turnings away from error, to halt, unite, quicken and invigorate our beautiful country—most beloved now that it is most imperilled—to a compactness and bigness of virtue in just proportion to its extended dominion, so that it should be as one huge Christian personage, one mighty growth and statute of an honest man, instinct with all the singleness of unity. Thus inspired the gates of hell cannot prevail against us.

To this end the cries of faction must be silenced, and the *wickedness of sedition, whether in print or public speech, must be suppressed. These are the Northern allies of the rebellion.* An aroused and indignant people, with iron heel ought to tread them out forever, as men tread out the serpent so that it can neither hiss nor sting.

With such a concord God will be pleased, and He will fight for us. He will give quickness to our armies, so that the hosts of the rebellion will be broken and scattered as by the thunderbolt, and He will give to our beneficent Government that blessed inspiration, better than any newly-raised levies, by which the rebellion shall be struck in its elogie vulnerable part—by which that colossal abomination which was its original main-spring and is its present motive power, shall be overthrown, and by which the cause of the Union shall be linked with that divine justice whose weapons are of celestial temper.

God bless our country! and God bless our all who now serve it with singleness of heart.

I have the honor to be, dear Sir,
Your ob't servant, CHARLES SUMNER.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Commercial and Financial—Hon. Henry Pirtle—Double-faced and Double-dealing "Union Men"—Open and Secret Rebels Ordered to Leave—Sentiment Against Foreign Intervention—Conduct of General Mitchel, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, July 10, 1862.

Eleven hundred and forty-two bales of cotton, from the Tennessee and Cumberland, were received yesterday. Cotton sells at 36 to 38 cents—used to sell at 15. Up to the 1st there were shipped North from Memphis, 8,227 bales cotton, 9,102 hogsheads sugar, 8,624 barrels molasses. The extensive cotton mills of H. D. Newcomb & Bro., of Louisville, at Cannelton, Ind., after some six months' stoppage, resumed operations on the 7th. Six per cent. city bonds to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, which brought but 52 last December, now bring 75, with interest. Gold selling at 14 per cent. premium yesterday; silver at 10. Suggestions to use postage stamps for small change find much favor.

Hon. Henry Pirtle will be elected Judge of our Chancery Court. He has ever stood by the Administration, as the representative of the Government. When others carped, cavilled, faltered, failed, vacillated, he stood true, firm and stable. He has not nor would he lift a finger to weaken the arm of the Government. He asks no favors from those "Southern and State Rights Constitutional Democrats," "Knock-kneed loyalists," and "Soft-shell neutrals," who are "Union men, but no Lincolnites," "for the Union, but against coercion;" so "equally opposed to Northern Abolition and Southern secession," so devoted to "the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is," that they have "done nothing on either side," have no heart and no hand in this accursed war." Many such aiders and comforters of the rebellion are scattered over the State, and if we don't look out, will control the ballot box in some localities. Several prominent oily-tongued candidates here, are of this mixed, uncertain stripe. Sandy Valley Unionists have their eyes open. They will vote for no negatives, or neutrals, or ostensible, specious Union men, who have the support and confidence of known and undisguised rebel sympathizers. A Southern Rights candidate in Woodford withdraws, "deeming it improper amid the present state of feeling for the Southern Rights party to run candidates." Our Ballard friends say they number only 250 against 1,000, and cry for help to keep their enemies down. The loyalists of McCracken "refuse to support all candidates of known disloyal principles or even suspected secession proclivities."

Unionists of Graves, Hardin, and many other counties, resolve that every good citizen should help the Government to treat all engaged in, or in any way abetting guerrillaism as banditti, outlaws—enemies to God and man.

Harrison Unionists, headed by W. W. Trimble, Esq., Cols. Metcalf and Bebay, are so exasperated that they are ordering all rebels to leave—even one Harman Dills, after he had been acquitted of treason by the National Court at Frankfort. They regard Dills as an incendiary, a mischief-maker and plotter, who, while ostensibly "obeying all the laws," secretly strives to unnerve and overthrow them.

The citizens of Boone resolve that foreign interference should be regarded as an insult by every American citizen, and met, should it occur, with war to the knife. They predict with Col. Harney, that, if any foreign Government undertakes to intervene, it will find the two sections, like the blades of a pair of shears, only intended to cut whatever comes between them.

Col. Harney does not believe the charge against Pierre Soule; knows that he disapproved of secession at first; has no idea that he approves it now, and says it would be well for the President to look into this matter.

The *Journal's* Junior says: "There seems, unhappily, to be no room for doubt that the course of Gen. Mitchel in North Alabama has been marked by conduct injurious to the Government and disgraceful to humanity."

Gen. Boyle, on the 24th ult., stated that "there are 14,000 officers and soldiers absent from their duty with the various divisions of the Army of the Ohio."

PONTIAC.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

The new camp of instruction at Wissahickon, near Philadelphia, is rapidly assuming form and magnitude. The several companies of the Fifteenth Regular Infantry are being concentrated there. On Monday two companies from Newport, Mo., arrived, and went into their tents. Gen. Harvey Brown, who was ordered from this neighborhood to the post of Chief Artillerist in the school, has not yet reported there. The preliminary exercises in small arms and artillery are going on every day.

A Marine General Court-martial is ordered to convene at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., on Thursday, the 17th day of July, for the trial of such persons as may be brought before it. The Court is to be composed of the following officers:

Major Isaac T. Doughty, President; Capt. Wm. L. Shuttleworth, First Lieut. Frank Monroe, First Lieut. Joseph F. Baker, and First Lieut. E. N. Smalley, Members; First Lieut. Louis M. Goldsborough, Judge Advocate.

The General Court-martial which convened some time since on Governor's Island, for the trial of Lieut. Miller and other delinquents, has adjourned and transmitted a report of its proceedings to Secretary Stanton. The sentence of the Court in Lieut. Miller's case has not transpired.

The United States steamship *Relief*, (of the regular navy,) left the Brooklyn Navy-yard on Monday afternoon for Ship Island, having on board a full cargo of supplies, and all sorts of necessaries for our vessels cruising in the Mississippi. After depositing her freight at the Naval Depôt, she will return eastward.

To-day the time expires within which the iron-clad frigate *New Ironsides* was to be completed; but she is not ready. In England, $250 a day is the fine for breach of contract. We believe there is no fine levied with us. Of the other two *Monitors* building at Philadelphia, we have these particulars:

"They are now well under way, the framework of each being nearly up, and a portion of the plates bolted on. Each vessel will be 200 feet long over all, the keels being 159 feet long, the difference between the upper part and the lower being caused by the outer hull, which has an extension of 15 feet from the bow, made strong with iron so as to form a powerful ram, and 25 at the stern, which will protect the lower hull and the wheel. The main hull is the same as in ordinary iron vessels, and are more suitable for sailing than the original *Monitor*. After the completion of the main hull, timber five deep and three feet wide is attached to the upper part of the vessel and on the side, in such a manner that in any derangement of the said timber there will be no leakage in the main hull. Upon the outside of this timber is fastened five plates of inch iron, firmly secured, without the use of through bolts, experiments having demonstrated the fact that plates fastened with through bolts were likely to become loose when the ship was at sea. When the *Monitors* are in action there will be eighteen inches of the five feet of the armor above water, and before a ball could strike the main hull it would have to travel twenty-one feet through the water. The decks are composed of plank seven inches thick, upon which is placed two thicknesses of half-inch iron plates. There will be one cupola for each vessel; each will be twenty-one feet in diameter, nine feet high, and eleven inches thick, and carry two fifteen-inch guns. The pilot-houses will be placed on the top of the cupola, and so fixed that the cupola will revolve and the pilot-house remain stationary. In the rest the arrangement differs from the old *Monitor's* pilot-house. The pilot-house will be eleven eight inches thick. The ventilation of the vessels will be accomplished by drawing the air through the cupola, and after it passes to every part of the ship it will pass out at the stern. This method, it is thought, will be much better than the original, which was by passing the air through the vessel, then allowing it to escape through the cupola. Each of these vessels will have two main engines, with 40-inch cylinders, two blowing engines, two turret engines, and two pumping engines. There will be two of Martin's boilers in each boat. The engines are now being made at the works of I. P. Morris & Co., in Philadelphia, and the cupolas are being constructed in New-York, the interior arrangement of them being similar to the first one constructed in this City. A war vessel, similar vessel to these, is also being constructed at Wilmington, Delaware.

Sent to Fort Lafayette.

From the Baltimore Sun, July 11.

It was stated, yesterday morning, that a number of State prisoners confined at Fort McHenry had, on the previous day, been sent to Fort Lafayette. The following is a list of those sent, together with the date of their admission to the fort and the causes of arrest: Samuel H. Barry, of Baltimore, April 12, uttering treasonable language, opposing the Government and refusing to take the oath; John L. Boulden, Baltimore, June 19, uttering treasonable language and refusing to take the oath; David Bernann, Baltimore, same; Wm. H. Cowan, Baltimore, May 29, uttering treasonable language to the Criminal Court, and refusing to take the test oath; Francis Carroll, Eastern Shore, June 20, treason; S. G. Cox, May 4, attempting to forward contraband goods to the Confederate States; John Colbert, April 12, expressing contraband articles to the South, arrested by order of Secretary of War, refused to take the oath; Hon. Richard B. Carmichael, Queen Anne's County, May 28, charged with treason while acting in his judicial capacity; John Fisher, Baltimore, May 30, firing a salute in consequence of the defeat of the First Maryland Regiment, Col. Kenly, and refusing to take the oath of allegiance; Dr. Warner Hobbs, of Frederick County, treasonable language, and refusing to take the oath; Wm. H. Jones, Baltimore, treasonable language; Jacob Klaseen, April 12, attempting, with Colbert, to forward contraband goods into Virginia; Wm. Nabb, Easton, Md., May 28, treasonable language and overt acts; Isaac C. W. Powell, Assistant Prosecuting Attorney, Talbot County, May 28, treasonable language, actions, &c.; George U. Porter, Baltimore, July 2, erroneous publications about the army of the Potomac, with a view to effect the stock market, &c.; H. G. Richards, Winchester, Va., arrested by the military as a political prisoner, and charged with overt acts, &c., against the Government; John M. Tormey, Baltimore, May 30, treasonable language; Benjamin Worthington, Carroll County, firing a salute in honor of the defeat of Col. Kenly's First Maryland Regiment.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Aid Fund for the Families of Volunteers.

THE PAYMENTS POSTPONED.

It was stated that the distribution of the aid fund of $500,000, lately appropriated by the Common Council for the benefit of the families of volunteers would be begun yesterday. Owing to this statement the various places designated by the Comptroller for the payment of moneys were crowded by the relatives of those brave men, belonging to this City, who are now away defending the integrity of the Union. They were disappointed, however, for the different Ward Committees, who have the matter in charge, were unable to complete their arrangements, having had to inquire into each applicant's particular case; only to aid those who are in actual need—the fund being designed for charitable purposes alone. The weekly allowance is fixed at $1 50 for the head of a family, and fifty cents for each child, not exceeding three, under fourteen years of age, which will be paid in money once in two weeks. If the person who is receiving aid is of intemperate habits the Ward Committee can, if it be deemed advisable, pay the amount in groceries instead of money. By the 22d July the paymasters will be ready to distribute the fund, and will do so at the subjoined places, as follows:

In the Fourth Senatorial District, at the Rotunda, City Hall Park. For First Second, Third and Fourth Wards, every other Tuesday. For Fifth and Eighth Wards, every other Wednesday. For Sixth and Seventh Wards, every other Thursday. For Fourteenth Ward, every other Friday.

In the Fifth Senatorial District, at the corner of Seventh-street and Hall-place, rear of Tompkins Market. For Tenth Ward, every other Tuesday. For Eleventh Ward, every other Wednesday. For Thirteenth Ward, every other Thursday. For Seventeenth Ward, every other Friday.

In the Sixth Senatorial District, at the corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway. For Ninth Ward, every other Tuesday. For Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards, every other Wednesday. For Eighteenth Ward, every other Thursday.

In the Seventh Senatorial District, at the State Arsenal, corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street. For Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards, every other Tuesday. For Twentieth Ward, every other Wednesday. For Twenty-first Ward, every other Thursday. For Twenty-second Ward, every other Friday.

Board of Supervisors.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, OFFICE NO. 7 CITY HALL,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1862.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors, held this day, the following message was received from His Honor the Mayor, returning without his approval the resolution authorizing the Special Committee on the New Court-house to employ such additional counsel as they think may be necessary in the matter of the construction of the New Court-house.

Whereupon, it was

Ordered, That the same be received, entered at length in the minutes, be laid on the table ten days, and published in the *Daily Transcript, Herald* and Times.

JOS. B. YOUNG, Clerk.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors:

GENTLEMEN: I return unapproved your resolution authorizing the special Committee on New Court-house to employ such additional counsel as they think may be necessary, in the matter of the construction of the New Court-house.

This resolution authorizes the employment of additional counsel to an unlimited extent, both as to number and compensation, in a case in which I cannot conceive of the necessity of litigation, or of any legal advice.

It is within your own power to remove the existing difficulties at any moment. You have only to perform the duty which the law enjoins upon you of taking action upon the nomination sent in by me eleven weeks ago. You would thus render the Building Commission complete, and permit the work on the Court-house to go forward legally. This seems to me to be the shorter and more economical mode of ending the difficulty, and one much more conducive to the public good than the expenditure, for extra counsel, of money which I cannot but think would be better employed in paying workmen.

Besides, if any legal advice were necessary in this matter, you have already employed as the legal adviser of your Honorable Body, at an annual salary, one of the ablest and most learned lawyers of our country. Why go further and incur additional expense? I have heard no complaint that your legal adviser is not always ready and willing to give his opinion, whenever you choose to consult him.

What special object, tending to the public good, is to be attained by resorting to outside legal advice in this particular case, instead of being content with the impartial counsel of the distinguished Ex Chief Justice, I have not been informed and cannot conceive.

It is due to myself and to the people of this City, that I should take this occasion to disclaim, distinctly and unqualifiedly, all responsibility for existing obstacles in the way of legally proceeding with the work on the new Court-house.

A vacancy occurred in the Building Commission by the resignation of one of its three members, thus rendering the Commission incomplete, its acts of doubtful legality, and the work liable to be stopped at any moment by discordant views between the two remaining members. I immediately nominated for the vacancy a gentleman of high character and unquestioned capacity, against whom I am persuaded no valid objection can be urged. I have, nearly three months ago, promptly and conscientiously discharged my duty in the premises, that the Commission might be made complete, and the work be proceeded with legally, and without danger of interruption. That nomination has not yet been acted upon; and should your Honorable Body continue the long neglect, or refuse to do your part toward perfecting the Commission, with you must rest the responsibility, as well to the public and the Courts needing the building, as to the workmen whose just dues are thereby withheld from them.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Commencement of the Long Island College Hospital.

The commencement of the Long Island College Hospital was held in the lecture-room of the college building, on Monday evening. Notwithstanding the extreme heat of the weather, the room was crowded to its utmost capacity, many being compelled to sit in the adjoining room. The audience was composed of some of the fairest representatives of the gentler sex.

Charles Christmas, Vice-President of the Board of Regents, presided.

The exercises were opened with prayer, by Rev. Dr. Spear. Dr. Dudley, Registrar of the College, presented the following gentlemen as candidates for the degree of Doctor of Medicine:

1. William A. Webster, of New-Hampshire.
2. J. F. Morton, of New-York.
3. Henry H. Hellner, of Pennsylvania.
4. Joseph McMunegal, of New-Brunswick, E. N. A.
5. O. P. Wilcox, of Albany.
6. Otis M. Humphrey, of Massachusetts.
7. William Richards, of Cuba.
8. Abram H. Hunt, of Ohio.
9. Louis V. Estelle, of France.
10. Asher A. Shiverick, of Massachusetts.
11. William W. Lamb, of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Hexry, acting as Secretary, administered the Hippocratic obligation.

The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred, and the candidates addressed by Dr. Mason, President of the Collegiate Department. Dr. Mason, after speaking of the advantage which clinical teaching gives when united to didactic lectures, which this College was the first to inaugurate in this country, and of the call that our present condition as a nation had upon the patriotism and self-denial of her citizens, said, the class of '60 and '61, when there was much less need, contributed largely to this great cause. Prentiss and Brown Demainville and Pearse Lynch, and O'Leary, E. O. Brown, Deering, and others, whose names I cannot recall, with Webster and Heilner, of our present class, with Dalton and Hamilton, two of our most highly esteemed and accomplished professors, have dedicated themselves to the high and holy work. I trust the class of '62 will not be behind them. I understand that many of your number are ready to go to the field as soon as you have received the honors of this Institution. Go swell the numbers of your brethren, the children of your *alma mater*, who are already engaged in the service of our country. Go where honor and duty call you, and may the God of battles bless you and your compatriots in arms, shield you and them in the hour of danger, and crown your conflicts with victory; and when each revolted State shall have returned to its allegiance, and peace shall be restored to our afflicted land, and you shall return to the ordinary pursuits of civil and professional life, may you have the gratification to feel that you have well performed your parts.

Prof. Hucarson followed with an address upon the "Life and Character of Charles E. Isaacs, M. D." He spoke of the high moral character and great labors of the demonstrator, physiologist and physician. He was the first one to demonstrate the fact that the pleura ascended one inch higher above the clavicle than had been supposed, and that the peritoneum descended lower in the negro than in the white man, the knowledge of which is of great importance in performing operations in those parts.

The President read a letter from the Valedictorian, William Webster, now Surgeon of the Seventh New-Hampshire Regiment, stating that his regiment was filling up rapidly; that his duties were so great that he was unable to obtain a furlough of sufficient length to enable him to perform the duties to which he had been chosen by his fellow classmates. The Valedictory was therefore dispensed with, and the exercises closed with the benediction, by Rev. Dr. Farley.

The Taking of the Bastile.

FRENCH CELEBRATION.

A portion of the French residents of this City assembled at the Steuben House, on Monday evening, to celebrate the capture and destruction of the Bastille. Although the meeting was announced for 8 P. M., the proceedings did not commence until 9, when Mr. Rolls was called to the Chair, and Mr. Deschoat was chosen Secretary. Vehement radical speeches, in both the French and American sense, were made by Messrs. Soisbau, Dr. Feder, Martoler, Cattanio, and others, and the Emperor Napoleon and the *Courier des Unis* came in for some pregnant left-handed compliments. The long hall of the Steuben House was crowded with both sexes who vigorously applauded the hard hits of the speakers. There was, however, no decoration in the rooms, save the portrait of Washington, and about 11 P. M., with the chant of the *Marseillaise*, the meeting dissolved with cheers for the great memories of the 14th of July.

Gen. Spinola's Brigade—A Note from Mr. Thomas Browne.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In this morning's edition, an article headed "Spinola's Empire Brigade—Special Orders No. 5," my name appears in rather an unfavorable point of view. I am charged with drawing transportation in cash for more men than he, said Browne, certified upon honor he had and did transport to camp. The whole of the matter is this: A person styling himself P. J. Clasbon, Colonel and Acting Inspector-General Empire Brigade, gave me in bills $2, to pay the expenses of transporting 25 men from New-York to Union Barracks. I brought out 17, for which I paid 7 cents each—$1 26. I made two trips there and back, at 7 cents, (28 cents,) leaving to the credit of the person aforesaid 46 cents. The men refused to remain, in consequence of the meat being unfit for use—filled with living maggots. I brought some of it to said Clasbon; he refused to see it—said my charge was frivolous, that I should bring it in proper form, viz., in writing; if found to be correct, it should be remedied; if not, my commission would be broken, and he would take my men from me anyhow. I did not like the treatment, and wished him good morning, promising to report, for the third time, on Monday morning, being otherwise engaged. I caused to be returned to him the sum of $2, so that I had nothing but trouble, dissatisfaction and disappointment in the matter. The whole cost of transportation there and back came out of my pocket. I still have the men; and the allusion to selling men, so far as I am concerned, don't apply. Apologizing for trespassing thus far upon your valuable time, I remain, very respectfully, yours, &c., THOMAS BROWNE,
Recruiting-Officer New Organization.

By authority of the Commander-in-Chief,
(Signed) Thomas Hillhouse, May 28, 1861.
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1862.

Exhibition Drills in the Public Schools—A Shameful Abuse.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The great rebellion stands forth to receive the dazzling glare of public attention and opinion, and combining to a focus all such brilliant rays, consequently throws a shadow of unusual darkness [illegible] whose silent shade many abuses, undisturbed, take deep root and flourish without *now* attracting even notice, where formerly, if they dared show themselves at all, their progress would be quickly arrested and blighted by universal public execration.

Among such must be enumerated the conduct of many of the principals attached to the several departments in our public schools.

It is comparatively well known that in these institutions of education, the mania of the times (military movements and evolutions) has become deeply imbued, and the heads of departments vie each with the other in the perfection with which their forces may be marshaled, and divers evolutions well and cleanly executed. This in itself, or as a necessary branch of calisthenics, is harmless and excusable; but the privilege has been abused, and many of the school-rooms are now metamorphosed into exhibitions for the gratification of the idle (and vulgar) coriosity of those who, appreciating the accommodating dispositions of the teachers in charge, drive away *ennui* by periodical visits to the schools, where, quickly at their solicitation the department or upper classes are arrayed, and to the music of the piano parade back and forth until "the company" has had sufficient; the scholars are then—or after a song or two has been performed for the *particular* gratification of the visitors—dismissed to their classes. The result—an hour, perhaps lost to each of the scholars; and by the humiliation of an exhibition ordered by the disregard of decency of the Principal, a vulgar curiosity is sated, and an hour pleasantly whiled away by "a visit to our public schools."

These exhibitions or shows, more especially when female students are ordered out to view, are deplorable. The idea that young ladies, aged from fifteen to nineteen or twenty, should be *compelled* to lose their time and lay aside all modesty, often three or four times during the day, for the purpose of being placed in positions liable to the insulting stares and remarks of coarse and vulgar visitors, is outrageous.

That this is not overdrawn, I might mention that not long since, in one of the up-town schools, the girls of the upper classes were ordered on parade to gratify a *young butcher boy* of the vicinity, a friend or acquaintance of the Principal, who employed this means of testifying his regard for the visitor, at the expense and to the humiliation and disgrace of her pupils, who well understood the character and *status* of the smiling yet greasy gent who honored the institution with a call.

The sooner this abuse ceases, the more speedily will a disgraceful practice be at an end. The Principals of departments, as an item of their duty, should endeavor to understand that pianos and instruction in music are furnished for the advancement of the scholars, and neither for their disgrace or for the indulgence of that vanity of those compensated to *instruct*, which overrides decency while "showing off" their power and authority for the pleasure of acquaintances and visitors.

Within my personal knowledge, several girls have been withdrawn from the grammar schools for this reason, and this, combining with the true intent and object of such beneficent institutions, should at least be sufficient to awaken the Board of Education to the discharge of their duty in this regard, and vindicate the general impression that within their cognizance no practices are allowed to which the criticism and attention of the public may not, at all times, be directed.

Y. Y.

Shinplasters.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The shinplaster epidemy has take possession of New-York City. And if not stopped immediately will run over and infest all the large cities. Are plasters necessary? No, they are not; there is [illegible] of change in New-York City, and in all the States. Go to a broker, demand silver, pay the premium, and within an hour you will have twenty, thirty, fifty thousand dollars and more—as much as you may desire. What will be the *result* of this shinplaster-epidemy? A loss of millions to the people, and the enrichment of knaves. You doubt this? Listen: The classes of business men who issue shinplasters are principally, restaurants, bar-rooms, beer saloons, grocers, bakers and barbers, and the City of New-York alone has more than ten thousand of them. I know of a restaurant, doing only a middling business, who, a few days ago, made twenty-five-cent shinplasters to the amount of $2,000! Now, if on an average, every one of the above-named business men issues *only* $300 worth of shinplasters, we will have in this City alone shinplasters to the amount of $3,000,000. But this epidemy will, if not stopped *here*, immediately spread like wildfire all over the country. Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukee, &c., will follow, and in less than no time the country will be flooded with at least from fifteen to twenty millions of shinplasters. There can be no doubt that among those issuing shinplasters, there are plenty of honest men, who are willing to redeem their issues (if not counterfeited); but rest assured that many of those who now hasten to make shinplasters will not be anxious to redeem them, and many of them will abscond after having pocketed some hundreds of dollars; then, after a little while, the people will have been swindled out of millions.

And who will be the losers of these millions?—who but the innocent?

There is a very easy and just way to avoid shinplasters. As long as silver is worth 8 per cent. premium, *take and give* a quarter at 27 cents, a half dollar piece at 54 cents, and a dime at 11 cents; or, if silver should rise to 12 per cent. premium, take and give a quarter at 28 cents, and a half dollar at 56 cents. In this way *nobody* will lose, and you *cannot be swindled*. Let us adopt and demand this *safe and just* rule, and it will be in operation at once, if you *peremptorily refuse to take any shinplasters*. Force, by your *absolutely refusing* shinplasters, those who want your patronage to procure change, and the shinplasters already in circulation will disappear quicker than they appeared, and many thousands be saved to the working classes. CASH.

NEW-YORK, July 14.

Landing for the Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is with a mixed feeling of pain and indignation that we are obliged to state that there is not to be found in this great seaport, a proper place for the landing of the brave men who have perilled their lives and bear upon their persons the marks of wounds received in the defence of our Union. But so it is: the United States Quartermaster applied to the Comptroller for the Pier now used in the East River, contrary to law and without compensation to the City. What the Comptroller's answer to the application was, is not known to the public. Alderman Cripp, with a view of getting at the facts, offered the following resolution:

By Alderman Chipp—

Whereas, An application has been made by the United States Quartermaster on this station, to the Comptroller, for the west side of the Western Pier on the East River, for the purpose of landing the sick and wounded soldiers, and as this side of the pier is now used contrary to law and without compensation to the City; therefore

Resolved, That the Comptroller be asked to communicate to this body a copy of the correspondence in relation to this application.

Alderman Smith moved to refer the same to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Which was concurred in on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hoole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—11.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Frear—4.

To those who have any knowledge of the means adopted to prevent the right being done the sole is plain enough; it means that there shall be no investigation of the Battery wrong, and no place assigned for the landing of the sick and wounded soldiers.

HEMP.

Labors of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of Tuesday, among the City Items, you have a call for the monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, to discuss the question, "Should the negroes be armed or not?" This is not the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, as their monthly meeting is held on the fourth Monday of the month, at their rooms, Bible House, corner of Third-avenue and Ninth-street.

The New-York Young Men's Christian Association is doing a good work in taking care of the religious interests of young men of our City or strangers, in supplying the camps around the City with religious services, hymn-books, bibles, tracts, &c. The Association is also engaged in supplying the hospitals with "watchers" for disabled and wounded soldiers. Gentlemen wishing to volunteer their services for this Christian labor, will please forward their names and residences to J. S. Stearns, No. 106 Broadway, Chairman of Committee on Hospitals. And finally we call upon the Christian young men of our City to rally under the banner of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, and labor for the advancement of God's glory and honor in this great City, and to the rescue of the thousands of young men who are saying, "Who careth for my soul."

J. L. HASTIE, Recording Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY.

The War Meeting in Jersey City.—It has been decided to hold the mass meeting called for this evening in Jersey City at Van Vorst-square, instead of at the City Hall, as previously announced. The meeting will commence at 8 o'clock. Gen. Hiram Wallbridge, Hon. Fred. T. Frelinghuysen, Richard Bustead, Esq., Butler G. Noble, Esq., Charles H. Winfield, Esq., and Isaac W. Scudder, Esq., are to be the speakers. From present indications, this meeting will be the largest ever held in Jersey City.

Accident.—A lad named John Burns, residing in Newark, secreted himself on a train of the New-Jersey Railroad, on Monday night, to come to Jersey City, when, jumping from the train, as it entered the depôt, he was caught between the cars and platform, and badly crushed. He was taken to the Soldiers' Hospital, where he now lies in a critical condition.

Bold Attempt at Robbery.—A notorious character, named Hugh McKenzer, entered a saloon at the corner of First and Bloomfield streets, Hoboken, on Monday night, and boldly attempted to steal the watch of the proprietor, by seizing hold of the chain and pulling it from his pocket. The accused was arrested by Sheriff Francis, and held for examination.

LAW REPORTS.

Legal Notice—No Shinplasters in the Courts.

MARINE COURT.

For several days there has been more or less difficulty in making change for the jurors in the Court. Henceforth, however, the fees must be paid to the Clerk in *specie*, before the trial is commenced. We cannot have shinplasters in our Courts.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMB

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain TWO Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE Dollars; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—MASCOT, THE POULTRY DEALER—KATTY O'SHEAL.

WALLACK'S—HANDY ANDY—THE YOUNG ACTRESS—TO PARIS AND BACK FOR FIVE POUNDS.

WINTER GARDEN—OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN—THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 BROADWAY—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

NIBLO'S GREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING WRATH, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"CINDERELLA" AND OTHER FINE PICTURES, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 953 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

At the great mass meeting held at Union-square yesterday afternoon, it is estimated there were 30,000 people present. The five stands were surrounded by a great and enthusiastic crowd, to whom speeches were made by Mayor OPDYKE, Gen. FREMONT, and other distinguished citizens. The meeting was a great and grand success—such an one as this City has not seen before. Full details will be found in the columns of the TIMES this morning.

OUR Washington correspondent mentions rumors current in that city last night, and generally believed, of important changes to be made in high quarters. Whether they refer to the Army or to the Cabinet does not appear.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* publishes the following summary of events attending the late raid of guerrillas into Kentucky: "On Saturday evening news reached the city of a rebel raid under JOHN MORGAN, which threatened Louisville, Lexington and Frankfort. This news caused much excitement. Troops were forwarded from Camps Chase and Dennison; and a large number of citizens of Cincinnati, Covington and Newport shouldered their muskets. Over one hundred of the Police of Cincinnati were among the volunteers. The latest dispatch received from Lexington states that a portion of MORGAN'S forces, about four hundred strong, was at Nicholasville, twelve miles from the city. The rebels were supposed to be advancing by three different roads. Gen. BOYLE, however, thinks that the intention is to attack Louisville. The rebels had possession of the telegraph between Louisville and Frankfort, and they would probably destroy the railroad bridges. The rebel force is variously estimated at from two to four thousand. It no doubt gathers strength as it moves through the country. The proclamation issued by MORGAN to the Secessionists to rise, was not an impromptu invitation. The plan was previously fully understood by the sympathizers throughout the State.

Rebel guerrillas appear to be making trouble in Missouri, as well as in Tennessee and Kentucky. A party on Sunday night broke open several stores in Memphis, and dispatches state that they were threatening Athens, in the northeast part of the State.

The Montreal *Herald*, a paper which sympathizes so strongly with the rebels that the numerous individuals of that class in the Province are ready to give it all the information at their disposal, states that Gen. BEAUREGARD is still in the Southwest, and that he is at the head of a force sufficient to secure the reconquest of Tennessee. The Nashville *Union*, it will be recollected, has published a report brought by a gentleman from Chattanooga, to the effect that BEAUREGARD was certainly at that place with thirty or forty thousand of his best troops.

A gentleman, just arrived in Washington, direct from Warrenton, states that our troops are concentrating there in large force. The place is under the best state of discipline, and order is preserved by Provost-Marshal BATES. All the stores are occupied by Union sutlers, and the soldiers are recuperating their health, &c., with the invigorating air in that locality. Major PAINE, late Captain of the Black Horse Cavalry, who was wounded at Williamsburgh, Va., is there on his parole. He says he has been treated handsomely and courteously by our officers.

The Fredericksburgh, Va., *Christian Banner* has this paragraph: "On Thursday evening last, a rumor was current in town that Stonewall JACKSON was within a short distance of Fredericksburgh, and would capture the town in all probability by Saturday. That nine thousand Confederate cavalry were advancing, and would soon be here. The rumor goes that the Confederates will cross some distance above Fredericksburgh, and get in the rear of the Union troops, and 'bag' the whole of them. Sometimes Secessionists seem to be quite jubilant, and then again they appear more moderate. Some days the secession thermometer stands at from 95 to 105, and then it gets down to zero."

The St. Louis *Republican*, of July 12, learns that the Government boat *Emma* has recently made a reconnoissance up the White River as far as Clarendon, 185 miles from the mouth. At Duvall's Bluff, which is by water 40 miles, and by land 14 miles above Clarendon, the rebels have strong fortifications. The railroad from Little Rock to Duvall's Bluff is only three hours' travel, and the enemy is reported to have a strong force at both places. The gunboat *Lexington* recently went up nearly to the Bluffs, but found the water very low and failing. On the 3d inst., the *Meteor* got very hard aground at Rock Road, and could not be pulled off. Boats were then sent to lighten her, but with what success is not known. At Clarendon, on the 2d, some Texas cavalry made a dash on a party of Federals, and captured three men and five or six horses, coming within half a mile of the town. On the 4th inst., the fleet and Col. FITCH'S command of some 1,600 men, were at a point 15 miles above St. Charles.

Gen. BUTLER has written a characteristic letter to a friend in Boston, defending his famous woman order. After alluding to the outrageous conduct of the females when his soldiers took possession of the city, he says: "Pray, how do you treat a common woman plying her vocation in the streets? You pass her by unheeded. She cannot insult you. As a gentleman, you can and will take no notice of her. If she speaks, her words are not opprobrious. It is only when she becomes a positive nuisance that you call a watchman and give her in charge to him."

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill was passed providing that all the right and title of the United States in the Stevens' Battery be released and committed to the heirs of ROBERT L. STEVENS. A bill was introduced further amending the Articles of War so as to render it the duty of officers to furnish protection to slaves. The bill amending the Militia act of 1795 was considered, the question being on Mr. SHERMAN'S amendment limiting emancipation to the slaves of rebels. This was adopted—18 to 17. A proposal to strike the words "mother, wife and children," from the emancipation clause, was rejected. A further amendment was proposed, that such mother, wife and children, shall not be freed unless they belong to rebels. This was debated at great length, but does not appear to have been adopted. The bill was finally passed—28 to 9. A resolution from the House, postponing the final adjournment until Thursday, in accordance with the desire of the President, was passed. The House bill, making provisions for pensions to masters, &c., on gunboats, was passed. The bill providing an additional tax of one cent per pound on sugar was passed. The bill making supplementary appropriations was reported with amendments, one of which provides $15,000 to purchase artificial limbs for wounded soldiers and seamen. The Senate then took a recess until evening.

In the House, Mr. BEN. WOOD, as a question of privilege, demanded that the report of the Judiciary Committee in his case should be promulgated. A resolution to this effect, introduced by him, was objected to, and laid over. Consideration of the mileage question was resumed, and it was finally voted, after considerable debate, to abolish mileage entirely. The President sent a brief note to the House, asking the postponement of the adjournment for one day. A resolution was accordingly passed, postponing the adjournment until Thursday. The Senate bill regarding the expenses of Missouri in raising troops was passed; also, the Senate bill requiring commanders of vessels sailing to foreign ports, and persons prosecuting claims against the Government, to take the oath of allegiance. The House soon afterward adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Ariel*, which arrived at this port last night from Aspinwall, brought $441,178 in treasure, and later advices from the United States of Colombia and South America. Affairs were again in a troublous condition in Panama. A difficulty had occurred between the Governor and the representative of MOSQUERA, which had resulted in the flight of the former to Santiago, in the interior. It was feared that the State might, in consequence, be convulsed into civil war. It is understood that MOSQUERA returned to Bogota on the 6th of June, not deeming it necessary longer to keep in the field, where it was reported he had nineteen thousand men. The news from South America is unimportant. Business at all points was dull.

Our news packages by the Canadian steamship *Norwegian*—dates to the 3d inst.,—reached us late last night. They contain nothing additional to the summary of her news already published.

The Governor has received a letter from the Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac, which states that Dr. SWINBURNE was left with the wounded at Savage's Station, nine miles from Richmond. Since then the enemy have taken all the wounded to Richmond, and the doctor accompanied them thither.

The exercises of Commencement week at Union College will begin on Sunday, July 20, with the address before the Theological Society by Rev. DANIEL STEWART, of Johnstown. GEORGE W. CURTIS will address the Senate on Monday, the 21st. The Phi Beta Kappa Society will meet on the 23d, at 2 P. M., and at 4 o'clock on the same day Prof. JOHNSON, of New-Haven, will address the Chemical Society. On the evening of the 23d DANIEL S. DICKINSON will deliver an oration, and EDWARD S. RAND, Jr., of Boston, a poem, before the Literary Societies. The Alumni Association will meet on Wednesday, the 23d, in the College Chapel. The Class of 1852, 1842, 1832, &c., will hold decennial meetings. WILLIAM TRACY, of New-York, will deliver the Oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society on Wednesday evening. The Commencement exercises will be held on Thursday, 24th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Hamilton College celebrates its semi-centennial anniversary during the present week. The Jubilee exercises take place to-day. They will be opened with an historical discourse by President FISHER, and a Jubilee Poem by Professor KENDRICK, of Rochester University. An address of welcome will be delivered by Hon. WM. J. BACON, LL. D., of Utica, President of the Society of Alumni. The afternoon will be occupied with short speeches, college songs, a poem by WM. W. HOWE, Esq., and social greetings.

The *New Ironsides*, it is now said, will not be delivered over to Government before the close of the present month. Then she will have to be provided with her armament, which will prevent her going into commission before August.

The steamer *Emily*, formerly the *Seabrook*, which arrived at Philadelphia on Monday, is an important prize. She was captured on the 7th inst., in the channel leading from Bull's Bay to Charleston, by two boats from the United States steamer *Flag*, in charge of Acting Master MOSMAN. The crew of the *Emily* left their vessel in boats upon the approach of the boats from the *Flag*. One, containing the Captain, Purser and six seamen, was captured and sunk, after removing the prisoners. The remainder of the crew escaped. Great difficulty was encountered by the Engineer of the *Flag* (HARRIS) in putting the machinery of the captured steamer in running order, as it was found to have been seriously damaged by the original crew before they deserted her. The *Emily* was from Nassau, from which port she sailed on the 2d inst., with a general cargo of dry goods, munitions of war, medicines, &c.

The schooner *Nathaniel Chase*, Capt. DOANE, from Newbern, N. C., eight days, in ballast to master, arrived yesterday morning. She is bound to Harwich, Mass. She was captured last August by the rebels, and sunk in the Neuse River, and on the taking of Newbern by Gen. BURNSIDE, was raised and delivered to her owners.

The Albany *Evening Journal* announces that Commissary-General WELCH has been tendered and accepted a most desirable position on the Staff of Gen. POPE. His duties will be discharged by the Assistant Commissary-General.

The grain shovelers held another meeting at Tammany Hall last evening, which resulted in nothing definite, but it was generally understood that the men would go to work to-day on vessels not employing the elevators, and refuse to work on any others.

The Stock Brokers adjourned early yesterday to attend the Great Public Meeting on Union-square. Only one session of the Board was held. The market was generally depressed early in the morning, but closed steadily. United States 6 ₰ cents. 100@100¼; New-York Central, 89¾. The price of gold advanced to 117, but left off 116¾. Exchange, 128¼@129 ₰ cent.

A fair business was transacted in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, yesterday, at somewhat firmer prices. Cotton, Sugars and Rio Coffee were more sought after at buoyant rates. Hops, Molasses, East India Rice, Spices, Tallow and Provisions were in demand and were generally very firm. Moderate sales were reported of Hay, Leather, Tobacco, Whisky and the principal kinds of Oils. The freight market was less buoyant. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

The Live Stock markets are not as well supplied with animals this week as they have heretofore been. Beeves number 3,552, all of which have been sold at an advance of ½c.@¾c. ₰ lb., or at an average of 7¾c. Stock of only medium quality, and trade tolerably brisk. The yards were cleared at Forty-fourth-street by Tuesday noon, at which time the last of 3,200 on sale there were disposed of. No sales at over 6¾c. Sheep are not as plenty, and are worth 37c. to 50c. ₰ head more than one week ago. A fair lot of 90-lb. to 100-lb. sheep will sell for 4c. ₰ lb. Live Hogs are in less supply than at any former week since last September. They have advanced ¼c. ₰ lb. Good fat corn-fed hogs are now selling at 5¾c. Market cleared up.

The Voice of the Metropolis.

The great popular demonstration in this City, yesterday, was of a spirit and character sufficiently decided and enthusiastic. It, with the April demonstration of last year, forms the second of the two largest and most influential meetings ever held in New-York. It proclaimed, in unmistakeable language and in clear voice, the purpose of the people in regard to the war and in support of the Union and the Government. From every stand and by every speaker there was but one tone; and every man present seemed inspired by the spirit of the hour. It was that the war begun by traitors must be pushed on till treason is extirpated from the whole land; that the Union which, during the year has cost so much blood and treasure, must be battled for while any blood or treasure is left in the country; and that, to this end, the legitimate directors of the war must be upheld in every effort for its successful prosecution, and impelled onward by the people to greater efforts and the most decisive measures. Though during the year thousands of the bravest and best of the sons of New-York have given their lives for the sacred cause, there were yet thousands more ready to meet the ordeal of battle for its support; and though tens of thousands were now on the battle-field in Virginia, there would be no lack of men willing to follow them there or anywhere else. They were in favor of the *strongest measures* on the part of the Government; the most determined vigor on the part of commanders; the most unflinching prosecution of the war. The most energetic words were applauded with most vehemence; the most courageous expressions met with the warmest response in the people's hearts. There was no talk of discouragement, not the shadow of a thought of doubt of ultimate triumphant success. Recent disasters were acknowledged and felt to be but temporary and accidental; and the long roll of victories that glorify the year gave faith that the triumphs of our arms in the future would be none the less prouder and decisive.

There could not have been greater *unanimity* displayed on the part of all classes and parties in New-York. Men of every political antecedent and of every social grade agreed and fraternized, as they have done in the past. There was no thought of any sort of compromise—not a man who dared to propose to turn the back toward the enemy. All felt that whatever stood in the nation's pathway must be broken through, and that nothing in the South nor in the North was so sacred as the Unity of the Republic. On this point the voice of the people, as expressed yesterday, was unmistakeable.

The meeting of April, last year, was held the day after our troops had been assailed in Baltimore, and the first blood had been shed in the war. It gave an impetus to volunteering and to the National cause throughout the whole country; it gave strength and vigor to the Administration, consolidated the sentiment of the City, and was the first unmistakable evidence of a united North. The North has remained united throughout the year, and its unity is still unbroken; and to this fact, next to the courage of our army, is owing the triumphs of the past over the rebellion. This meeting gives a further expression to the same purpose of the North; and if it does as much to stimulate the country and aid the Government, it will be a success.

New-York now has had its day of talk. The next work in hand is *fighting*. The people have spoken; now let them buckle on the armor. There is spirit enough, courage enough, faith enough; let there be no backwardness in volunteering. Three hundred thousand troops are needed—needed at once. Our gallant army, which marched to the field a year ago, has already done more than half the work of crushing the rebellion, and restoring the Union. The men required to aid in finishing the other half of the labor must hasten to do it, and put the capstone of restoration on the National temple. If the masses of the Metropolis act up promptly to the spirit they evinced yesterday, our quota of troops will be in the field before the close of the week.

HOW TO GET TWENTY THOUSAND RECRUITS.—Now that it is a matter of such serious consideration where and how to get recruits for the Union army, we will venture to make a suggestion. The Government might do worse than to follow it.

East Tennessee, according to all loyal and all rebel accounts, is full of Union men—men who have braved all, and in too many cases lost all, for the old Government. These Tennessee Unionists have been disarmed, and they are effectually guarded, and kept down by rebel armies stationed among them.

Let our Government instantly release that loyal district from rebel presence and tyranny. HALLECK'S army is near enough and can spare enough men for the work. Let WILLIAM G. BROWNLOW (we speak in earnest,) be made a General, and authorized to go with our armies in their march through East Tennessee. Let him hold "camp meetings," and call for recruits for the Union Church militant—promising the Christian warriors he shall enlist not only the "breastplate of righteousness," but Springfield muskets and ammunition for the good fight before them.

We mistake the man and the people, if we do not get as brave and good an army recruited in this way as can be had in any other part of the Union, by equal effort. Can it not be tried?

Tricks of the Enemy.

We cannot too earnestly insist upon the entire concentration of the public thought and energies upon the great increase of the military arm of the Government. Let us, for the time being, close our ears to all clamors of alarm coming from new and unexpected quarters. We are told one day that there are guerrillas in Missouri. Very well, so there have been since the day the rebellion ripened into war. There are fewer there now than ever before, and sufficient Union soldiers to take care of them. We are told next, and freshly two days since, that JOHN MORGAN has reappeared in Kentucky with 1,200 men, and is spreading consternation in the peaceful districts of that State. What of it? HALLECK'S army stretches from Cumberland Gap, by way of Nashville, Huntsville and Corinth, to Memphis, cutting off MORGAN from all hope of cooperation from any armed body of rebels. He can only plunder by night, and flee as any other robber may. But the Government has wisely established a military guard in Kentucky, under Gen. BOYLE, whose special mission it is to catch and hang brigands of the MORGAN type. We need not fear that Kentucky will be given over to the rebellion, when she is armed within and defended without, and has no more dangerous foe than MORGAN on her borders.

The timid distract the public now and then with apprehensions of English and French intervention. Well, let us grant that there is ground for fear in that quarter. Yet is there any mode of meeting that danger except by military preparation? If England and France were ever so much stimulated to interfere in American affairs by the news soon to reach them, they would have abundant reasons to pause and abandon the perilous undertaking, if they should promptly hear that a new army of 300,000 men had been enrolled in defence of the United States Government.

The path of duty is, then, plain before the country. Let us turn neither to the right nor to the left—let us not affright ourselves with dangers before they arise—but prepare for any future by tremendous preparations for war. When this is done we shall be no longer afraid, no matter by whom or when we are assailed.

We have already called attention to the fact that conscription in the South has exhausted its resources for war. Whatever armies are to fight against the Union are already in the field; and disease and battle from this time onward must make those armies smaller, day by day. But the National Government, so far from having an army that cannot be increased, and that must daily grow weaker, can put 800,000 new men into the field every six months for two years to come. Is it at all likely that foreign Governments are ready to involve themselves in war with a Power that has exhausted its adversary, and has yet twelve hundred thousand new men capable of being added to the fight, if intervention shall make it necessary?

Our people may depend upon it, they have one infallible reliance for securing triumph over the rebellion and peace with all the world. They have only to enroll themselves at the call of the Government, and show to the world their true military power, and their determination to stake all in defence of their unity at home and their absolute sovereignty among nations. Raids in Missouri and raids in Kentucky are flea-bites—irritating, but comparatively of no consequence. They are stimulated from Richmond, in order to distract our Government from its main work at Richmond. Foreign intervention is a scare-crow, used for a like purpose. We shall thrive best by refusing to be disturbed, and bending every energy to the prosecution of our war power.

A HINT WHICH MAY SAVE US MORE THAN ONE SOLDIER.—We would suggest to those who will have control of the movement through the City of bodies of volunteers from the country, that a comparatively short march on City pavements may lame the feet of men accustomed to tread only the uncovered soil, more than many days walking on country roads. In this City, troops from the country districts are often, after leaving the boat-landing or railroad station, seen limping on the cobble-stones long before they are permitted to reach their quarters. Do not let those expected to-day, or those who will follow them, be paraded up and down for miles in a July sun. Is it necessary to beguile our consciousness of our country's danger, or to excite our own action by their example?

PERSONAL ATTACKS UPON OFFICERS.—We have endeavored to exclude from the columns of the TIMES, so far as possible, attacks upon prominent officers of the army actively engaged in the service of the country, whatever provocation their apparent misconduct might offer for such strictures. Correspondents have, however, occasionally indulged in a latitude of comment upon individual officers which would have excluded their letters if it had attracted special notice at the time. Of this character were remarks made recently on the conduct of Gen. HEINTZELMAN and Capt. MOTT during the retreat of the Army of the Potomac to the James River, and especially a most wanton and unjust attack upon the loyalty and personal honor of Gen. MCDOWELL. The latter was written by an officer in MCDOWELL'S Division, and, though a private letter, was published at the special request of parties who had a right to speak on the writer's behalf.

We do not consider it any part of our duty as journallets to give currency to the prejudices, the partialities, or the animosities which prevail in every camp toward the commanding officers. Nor is it our province to sit in judgment upon their characters or acts. We prefer to assume that all who are periling their lives in defence of the Union are loyal men, and to rely upon the Government to inflict upon them proper punishment if they fail to do their duty.

As to Gen. MCDOWELL, we believe him to be as true to the Union cause as any General in the field or any officer of the Government. He has been clamorously censured for a thousand things for which he is not responsible, and may or may not have deserved blame for things that he has done or neglected to do. But his loyalty, his fidelity to his flag and his personal honor, are beyond reproach. And as for the complaints concerning Gen. HEINTZELMAN, they are best answered by the commendations of his Commanding General and the prompt promotion of the Government. The reference to Capt. MOTT, in the letter of another correspondent, was no less unfortunate. So far from deserting his battery on the field, leaving it in the hands of the enemy, that officer held his men in their position to the last moment, dealing death to the enemy, and in retiring before overwhelming numbers, left behind him only one gun, the carriage of which had been destroyed. It is noteworthy that it is always men of the highest courage and approved daring who are exposed to these malignant attacks.

ONE YEAR ENLISTMENTS—ADVANTAGES.—There is a growing sentiment in favor of one year enlistments for the volunteers newly called for. The good effects of the change from three years to one, are supposed to be these: first, recruiting will be much more speedy, and the new troops sooner ready for the field; and second, the burden will come more lightly on the people.

Three years is a long time for one to be absent from his home, be he son, husband or father. If a man be in any kind of business, the chances are that it will be wholly lost by mismanagement of others or neglect, in his absence. The education and training of children, if the volunteer be a father, must be neglected, perhaps at a critical time of a child's age, and so parental hopes of the very offspring he is fighting to maintain a Government for, be wholly lost.

And then, the three years' system makes the burden of the war unequal. A few men, whose abundant zeal and patriotism lead them to early sacrifices for their country, are left to do most of the fighting and to endure most of the hardships of war; for it is not often, in modern times, that any war between civilized nations will last longer than three years.

It is better to imitate the example of the rebels in battle in our treatment of this matter. They are constantly renewing their regiments that are brought under fire. If a fight is joined requiring a force of one thousand men, the rebels make five thousand men fight it. A regiment advances, fires a few rounds, and is withdrawn; a second is thrown forward, fires briefly and retires; and a third goes through the same participation, and so on, till the fight is ended.

The advantage of this mode of fighting is obvious. It seasons men to the bloody work of battle. It brings them under fire and takes them quickly out, so they suffer but slightly. They are emboldened by their escape, and become more confident and fearless for future contests. They learn to fight without fear and retire without panic. And the losses are distributed among many regiments, and do not impress the minds of comrades deeply, or demoralize friends at home by accounts of decimated ranks.

If we adopt these tactics in raising armies for the field, we shall realize many of the advantages. Men will have stronger hopes of seeing home again after they enlist. They will feel that what they fail to do, an army of fresh men coming after them will finish; and that their turn will not come again until two or three, or more armies as great as their own have followed in their wake and added their vigorous blows in the Nation's cause.

The loyal States can pour army after army upon its foes for years to come, without exhausting its soldiery, if we thus distribute the burden, and rest the men a year or two, after they fight a year.

We trust the Government will give this matter favorable consideration. Three months will make good soldiers of raw volunteers—and nine months of campaigning are long enough to overturn empires, in modern warfare.

NO YELLOW FEVER AT NEW-ORLEANS.—One of the most interesting facts in the recent letters of our correspondent from New-Orleans is that yellow fever has not made its appearance in the city, and that, notwithstanding the contrary predictions and hopes of the rebels, physicians of experience are of opinion that there may probably be no epidemic this year. It will be remembered that the disease last Summer was very slight, and Gen. BUTLER'S judicious sanitary precautions will, it is hoped, prevent any outbreak of the pestilence.

Experience shows that yellow fever, like all similar maladies, is more likely to occur, and is more virulent and fatal in its progress when the sewerage being deficient, and the streets badly kept, the air is polluted and the powers of life depressed by the miasmata which a warm climate, under such conditions, never fails to generate. It is, therefore, an enlightened policy to employ a competent force of laborers to remove the accumulations of putrefactive *débris* and mephitic filth from the streets. This sanitary work is being carried on in earnest, no less than 2,000 men being constantly employed upon it, at the joint expense of the city and of the National Government. It appears, however, that at present the arrangements are only made for continuing these salutary and indispensable labors till the close of the present month. But the months of August and September are equally full of danger, and equally insalubrious. The ravages of typhoid and yellow fever will be as much to be dreaded then as now. We trust, therefore, that Gen. BUTLER may be able to continue his sanitary precautions, at least till the beginning of October, when the danger from malarious and mephitic exhalations begins to be diminished.

There is another evil which claims attention in connection with epidemic diseases. We refer to the scarcity of food. Wherever yellow fever prevails, its first and most numerous victims are commonly found among those whose vitality is impaired by insufficient nourishment. Now, as it appears that the receipts of food from the interior will be small, while the interruption to the navigation of the Mississippi will prevent the teeming West from relieving the famishing multitudes of the Crescent City, food will require to be shipped for that present by sea. The rich, however, will soon find its own remedy. Misery for bread will make itself heard. And the large prices which all kinds of provisions command, cannot fail to draw from the bountiful granaries of the North and West supplies which will silence the unwonted cries of starvation, and will give our famishing fellow-citizens the means of sustaining the lives of themselves and their families.

STAMPEDE OF LIQUOR DEALERS.—The facts stated by our reporter, yesterday, as to the rush of liquor-dealers to the Excise Commissioners for licenses on Monday, deserve more prominence than their place in an *item* gives them. If it be true that "full six hundred applicants came forward" on that day, and the liquor-dealers generally "are beginning to find that it is the intention of the authorities to enforce the law to its full extent," there are other and far more important consequences than the replenishment of our City Treasury. It is one of the most hopeful and significant indications of the triumph of law over chronic lawlessness. The combination of liquor-dealers to resist the Excise law has been an anomaly of selfishness and wrong. If it has been baffled at last, and its more honest members have determined by hundreds to cease their contest with the Police authorities—few others have interfered with their craft—good citizens may take courage and count no wise reform impossible. The Police will see to it, we trust, that the law-abiding dealers are protected from the competition of the unlicensed. No claim can be more just; and in securing this, the City may be freed from the nuisance of many thousand breeding-dens of vice and crime.

It is due to Justice CONNOLLY to state that his decision, last Sunday, did not relate to the criminality of unlicensed liquor-selling under the Excise law, but to arrests for "publicly keeping" liquor on Sunday, under the Metropolitan Police Act. The Court of Appeals has decided that the sale of liquors without license is a *misdemeanor*, and every policeman's duty is to arrest offenders, without a warrant. When licensed, the Sunday clause of the Excise act makes every sale on that day a criminal offence. The vitality given to the Excise law by the action of the Police has caused the stampede of the liquor-dealers.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Postponement of the Adjournment of Congress Until Thursday.

Hesitation of the President to Sign the Confiscation Bill.

Rumors of Important Changes in High Quarters.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 15.

THE ADJOURNMENT POSTPONED—THE PROBABLE REASON.

The President made the request to-day that Congress should postpone its adjournment one day, which both Houses agreed to. The sole reason for this request is the President's trouble about the Confiscation bill. He says he did not receive the bill till late, and did not have time to give it that careful examination he desired. He has been closely engaged all day writing a message on the subject, which, of course, will be looked for with great interest. It is rumored he will veto the bill. Of course, he would not write so elaborately to give it his approval. He will probably return the bill without his signature, and point out the changes that he thinks essential to make the act politic and bring it within the pale of the Constitution. This hesitation of the President creates much stir among politicians. The extreme Republicans are indignant, and avow that they will not abate one jot for the President, but will denounce him on the floor; but such threats have been made before and never executed.

THE BORDER STATE MEN AND THE PRESIDENT.

The reply of the Border State Representatives to the President is withheld, waiting his action on the Confiscation bill. In a certain contingency, the correspondence may not be published at all. There is a division of sentiment in the Border States on the main subject. FISHER of Delaware, BLAIR of Virginia, CASEY of Kentucky, NOELL and MAYNARD of Tennessee are emancipationists, and will advocate immediate action by their States. All the other Representatives, about twenty in number, decline to commit themselves, unless the Government shall first make the appropriation necessary to consummate the scheme. MAY of Maryland refuses to recognize the subject at all. SEGAR of Virginia and DUNLAP of Kentucky reserve their sentiments for the present.

RUMORS OF IMPORTANT CHANGES.

Rumors are current, and credited, to-night, that important changes in high quarters are to be made.

SICK AND WOUNDED PENNSYLVANIANS.

Maj. JAMES GILLELAND, Assistant-Quartermaster-General of the State of Pennsylvania, who has been acting as agent for the State during the campaigns of the Spring and Summer, and who has been with the armies, reporting to the authorities at Washington, has been instructed by Gov. CURTIN to remain at Washington to see to the comfort of the sick and wounded soldiers from Pennsylvania at this point. Any letters of inquiry respecting Pennsylvania Volunteers will receive prompt attention from Maj. GILLELAND.

The Pennsylvania delegation of both Houses held a meeting in the Speaker's Room at the capitol to-day, upon the subject of returning the sick and wounded soldiers of that State to hospitals in Pennsylvania. Gov. CURTIN, who was present, stated the order had been issued, but that the President refused to sanction it. The meeting delegated Representative COVODE to wait upon him and request him to authorize the order to prevail. Mr. COVODE subsequently reported that the President said he appreciated the motives which actuated the gentlemen from whom the request came, and promised he would give the subject his careful attention, and grant the request if it would not prove detrimental to the public interest.

A PRIZE.

The United States steamer *Wyandank* has arrived at the Navy-yard, bringing up a prize schooner. She reports that guerrillas are quite plentiful along the banks of the Pianketank and Rappahannock Rivers. They carry off Union men as well as steal subsistence and supplies.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-night confirmed the following nominations:

Capt. SIMON F. BAESTOW to be Assistant Adjutant-

General, with the rank of Major, in the volunteer service.

Gen. M. Turner to be Marshal of the United States, for the Territory of Dacotah.

First Lieut. Wm. Turner, of Ohio, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Captain, in the volunteer service.

A. Square Pratt, of Kentucky, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Captain.

Lieut. C. B. Meaviss, of New-York, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Captain in the volunteer service.

ENGINEERS ORDERED TO REPORT.

The following officers of the Corps of Engineers, lately graduated at West Point, have been ordered to report:

Second Lieuts. R. S. Mackenzie and G. S. Gillespie, Jr., to Maj.-Gen. Burnside.

Second Lieut. Gouden Bubbocows to Lieut. Wm. P. Craighill, Corps of Engineers at Cumberland Gap.

Second Lieut. C. R. Suter to Maj.-Gen. McDowell.

Second Lieut. J. A. Smith to Maj.-Gen. Banks.

Second Lieut. S. M. Mansfield to Brig.-Gen. Mansfield.

Second Lieut. C. C. Wharton to Maj.-Gen. Siegel.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

The President has accepted the following resignations: Assistant-Surgeon Quinan, First Lieut. C. Hamilton, Eighteenth Infantry; Second Lieut. Samuel E. Breese, Nineteenth Infantry.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 14.

THE EXTRA ILLINOIS REPRESENTATIVE.

Congress has decided on giving Illinois the additional Representative to which she claims to be entitled, and has provided by joint resolution that he shall be elected by the electors of the State at large. This is in order to avoid a re-districting of the State.

SENATOR SIMMONS.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate has escaped from its dilemma in the Simmons case, by falling back on the *ratro active* principle—treating his misdemeanor as a crime, and claiming want of power to punish it as the laws stand. This will hardly cleanse away the stain inflicted on that body.

ARMY ABSENTEEISM.

All officers absent on sick leave, are to be required to rejoin their commands at once, unless where clearly unable, as vast numbers are found to be away without good cause, and in many cases they are using the privilege to electioneer amongst the people in behalf of their favorite chiefs.

AN INTERVIEW OF RULERS.

This morning, on invitation of the President of the United States, he was visited at the White House by the Chiefs of the Sac, Fox and Ottawa Nations of Indians, who were accompanied by Commissioner Dole and their Agent, Mr. Hutchinson. The interview was brief, and was free from the imposing ceremonies and trammels of etiquette which usually mark the meetings of the rulers of friendly nations. The Chiefs were introduced, with some kind and considerate words, by Mr. Dole, and received a hearty shake from the Presidential hand. Mr. Lincoln, however, was too pressed for time to enter into the expected *palaver* which had warmed the imaginations of the dusky orators in anticipation for weeks; and he lost the compliment of being assured by them that he was, in their judgment, "the man for the times."

The interview which took place in the East Room, was witnessed by a large accidental crowd, whose curiosity was about equally divided between the distinguished parties.

The President was looking remarkably well, and seemed in excellent spirits.

THE NIAGARA SHIP CANAL PROJECT.

No action will be had upon this question the present session; all the papers having been referred to a Select Committee, consisting of Messrs. Van Horn, Blake, Menzies, Trowbridge, Rice, Davis and Cravens, which will not report till after the recess.

The plan is to connect Lakes Erie and Ontario by a canal, corresponding to the Welland Canal, of Canada, and which will give us an independent means of communication, in case of war with Great Britain. As a measure of National defence, it certainly has merit; and great credit is due to Mr. Van Horn, for the zeal and ability he has manifested in its advocacy.

THE ALLEGED FRAUD IN THE SALE OF THE MILITARY RESERVATION, AT FORT LEAVENWORTH.

One of your colemporaries seems resolved to make out a case of fraud in the purchase, some time since, by Gen. Stone, of Leavenworth, Kansas, of some thirteen hundred acres of land, included within the lines of the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth. The facts are misstated with great disingenuousness, and a fair business transaction tortured into a crime.

The land was *not* bought by a railroad company, or of the Government, but by Gen. Stone, of individuals of the Delaware Nation. He purchased of these their legal right to locate the amount of land granted them by treaty, anywhere within the limits of their Reservation. Finding that the United States Government had wrongfully included a portion of this Indian land within the lines of the Military Reservation, he chose to locate his *floats* on that land; and having done this, demanded of the Land Office his titles, and received them. His theory is that the Government is the trespasser, and the Indians the wronged party. If his titles are confirmed, his theory will prove correct; if not, he will be compelled to raise his floats and re-locate them on lands to which the Indians have a solid claim. The charge of fraud is simply absurd—Gen. Stone claiming through the Delawares, and *against* the Government. No man stands higher than Gen. Stone for business integrity and high personal worth. J. M. W.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 15.

Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) from the Naval Committee, reported a joint resolution relating to the Stevens Battery.

The bill provides that all the right and title of the United States in Stevens' Battery be released and committed to the heirs of Robert M. Stevens.

The bill was passed.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, (Rep.,) called up the resolution calling upon the Secretary of State to give the reasons for the arrest of Lieut.-Col. Anthony.

The resolution was modified so as to make the request of the President, and it was then passed.

Mr. Howe, of Wis., (Rep.) introduced a bill further amending the Articles of War.

The bill provides that it shall be the duty of every United States officer to furnish protection to every slave approaching the Union lines. If loyal men lose property from this order, they are to be compensated.

Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to establish a Bureau of Migration.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, (Rep.,) called up the bill relative to letters-of-marque.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, (Rep.,) opposed the bill on the ground that the rebels had no commerce at all, and as its passage would be a sort of recognition of the rebels. Letters-of-marque were never granted, except against recognized nations.

After further discussion, the bill was laid aside.

The bill amendatory of the act of 1795, calling on the militia, &c., was then taken up.

The question was on Mr. Sherman's amendment limiting emancipation to those who enter the service of the United States to the slaves of rebels.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, said they had six thousand four hundred slaves in Kansas, a majority of whom belonged to loyal masters, and from the number he proposed to raise two regiments. The idea of putting these men in the field to fight bravely, and then, after they had helped save the country, return them into slavery, was too outrageous to be thought of. The Government who would do such a thing as that would deserve the vengeance of the Almighty. He (Lane) proposed, as an amendment, to pay loyal masters for their slaves.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep.,) thought the question of emancipation had mingled with war measures quite as long as it was wise to do so. It is doubtful whether the country can bear the load of debt which the proposition to pay for all the slaves employed, even if it were but for a single hour! He thought we had gone far enough in this matter. A scheme such as is proposed by the Senator from Kansas (Lane) will involve the country in financial ruin.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, said he was disposed to deal kindly with loyal men. When their slaves are once armed, they cannot be enslaved again. He proposed to pay loyal masters for them. It was perfectly lawful to use the slaves of loyal men. In the War of the Revolution, and in the War of 1812, it was done; but, according to the present policy, they could not be used against traitors.

Mr. Powell, of Kansas, (Rep.,) did not propose to commit the Government to any policy in regard to buying slaves, whether their masters were loyal or disloyal. The Government had hung a man lately for engaging in the slave trade. He should vote against all these amendments.

After further debate, Mr. Sherman's amendment was adopted by Yeas, 19; Nays, 17.

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foster, Henderson, Howe, Lane of Indiana, Powell, Sherman, Simmons, Ten Eyck, Wilkey, Wilson of Missouri, and Wright.

Nays—Messrs. Chandler, Clark, Foot, Grimes, Harlan, Harris, Howard, King, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot, and Wilson of Massachusetts.

Mr. Browning, of Illinois, (Rep.,) offered an amendment to strike out the words "mother, wife and children," in the section providing for emancipation.

Mr. Harris, of New-York, (Rep.,) said there had been a great deal of misapprehension in the country as to the fact of employing negroes. He read a letter from Gen. McClellan, saying that all negroes, male and female, who have come into the camps of the Army of the Potomac, on the Peninsula, have been protected and set to work, at wages, in performing services which would otherwise have devolved upon our soldiers. The supply of these operatives have thus far been insufficient for their wants. He (Harris) was in favor of freeing every person performing such service for the Government, and also in favor of Mr. Browning's amendment.

Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) said it might be the case that these negroes were employed in some parts of the army, but they were not in all. He read the correspondence between Brig.-Gen. Williams and Col. Paine, at Baton Rouge, the latter being under arrest for disobedience to the order of Gen. Williams directing Col. Paine to drive all the negroes out of camp, as the army was demoralized by them. He (Howe) would be glad, if we were going to make an exchange, to exchange such Brigadiers for negroes, and give boot, for he thought the negroes would be of much more service to the country.

Mr. Howard, of Michigan, (Rep.,) spoke against the amendment, referring to the evidence that there were negroes fighting in the rebel ranks. If we employed them to fight for liberty he would give them and their families freedom.

Mr. Browning's amendment was then rejected, by Yeas 17, Nays 20.

Mr. Browning offered further amendments, providing that such mother, wife and children shall not be freed unless they belonged to the rebels.

Mr. Henderson contended, that though Congress might legislate against the rebels, yet they had no right to take from loyal men that which they considered property by the laws of any State. He thought this wrong in itself and bad policy, for it discouraged loyalty in the Slave States. He did not think the President wanted immediate emancipation, but proposed to leave it to the discretion of the Border States, and aid them if they choose to adopt gradual emancipation. The amendment was adopted. Yeas 21, nays 16.

Mr. Wright, of Indiana, (Rep.,) proceeded to speak on the bill. He read from a Senator: "Order No. 2 of Gen. Halleck had been the death of at least 10,000 Western troops. He saw young men working at landings and on boats, but not a single black except one, a stout fellow, who was blacking the boots of a rebel prisoner." He (Wright) was willing to go any length to put down this rebellion. There were traitors all over the land, and we must have more energy in the prosecution of the war. He had listened here for a long time, hearing Senators tell what they could not do. He would have been much more pleased if these gentlemen had spent the six months finding out what they could do. He would stop discussing the negro question, and do everything to support the Government and suppress the rebellion. We never could suppress this rebellion without a decided policy, and that policy should be protection to loyal men, and no protection to disloyal men, North or South. Bullets and bayonets must be the policy of this war. He would join no political party till we had peace, but act for the whole country and the suppression of the rebellion. The watchword must be war, *war war!*—prosecuted vigorously to the end; and every negro to do all the service he was capable of, should be turned out; and the property of every rebel, North and South, should be at once confiscated. Make it understood that the man in arms against this Government must forfeit his property and his rights, and we will soon have loyal men.

Mr. Rendrason believed Missouri to be the only State where rebel property had been seized; but he thought if we could not have a general policy, we must act in different States according to different circumstances. He urged greater energy in the prosecution of the war. He said the rebels never wanted the Border States to go with them. They only wanted to make the Border States fortifications for them, till they could set up their empire, and control and levy on the commerce of the West. He contended that the war could not be put down by Confiscation bills, but by uniting the army, and go into the Southern Confederacy and drive the rebels home. When we go into North Carolina and Georgia, there will be no rebel army left in the Border States.

Mr. Carlile, of Virginia, (Union,) said we had taken North Carolina already.

Mr. Henderson—Yes, taken just about land enough to bear the dead of loyal men. Missouri don't ask any State to protect them. Let the army go on into the Southern Confederacy, and make them feel that there is war existing. Mass the army together, and when they have gone through the Southern country and planted their batteries on every hill-top, then the rebellion will be suppressed.

Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) contended that if the army had not been distributed to the Border States and down the Mississippi River, the Border States would not to-day have been able to protect themselves. Though he did not approve everything that had been done, yet never was more done in the same time. He could have wished a little more energy infused into the Army of the Potomac last December, but gentlemen were wrong when they say there has been no policy on the part of this Government. There has been a policy, and it had been to maintain the oath taken by the President to support the Constitution, maintain this Union and put down the rebellion, and trample it under the feet of this Government.

Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, (Opp.,) spoke at some length against the policy of arming the slaves.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Henderson and Wright.

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, (Rep.,) called up the resolution from the House, postponing the adjournment till Thursday.

Mr. Sumner suggested it be postponed till Saturday.

The resolution was then adopted.

After further discussion, the bill passed, yeas 28, nays 9, as follows: Messrs. Bayard, Carlile, Davis, Kennedy, Powell, Saulsbury, Stark, Willey, Wilson, (Missouri.)

Mr. Foster, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) called up the bill from the House in addition to the Pension bill, making provision for pensions for masters, &c., on gunboats. Passed.

Mr. Fessenden, from the Finance Committee, reported back the bill providing an additional duty of one cent on sugar manufactured from sugar-cane in this country. Passed.

Mr. Fessenden, from the Finance Committee, reported back the bill making supplementary appropriations, with amendments. An amendment was adopted appropriating $15,000 to purchase artificial limbs for wounded soldiers and seamen, and the bill passed.

A Message was received from the President, directed to the President *pro tem.*:

"Sir: Please inform the Senate that I shall be obliged to them if they will postpone adjournment at least one day beyond the time I understand they fixed for it."

The Senate then took a recess till 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Grimes, from the Naval Committee, reported the bill transferring the Western gunboat fleet from the War Department to the Navy Department. Passed.

Mr. Wilson, (Mass.,) from the Committee of Conference on the bill to prevent the imprisonment of soldiers in the penitentiary, made a report, which was agreed to.

Mr. Foster called up the bill in relation to the competency of witnesses in the United States Courts.

Mr. Sumner moved to amend that no witness be excluded on account of color. He spoke at some length in favor of the amendment.

It was further discussed by Messrs. Wilkinson and Howard in favor, and by Foster and Trumbull against.

Rejected, yeas, 14; nays, 23.

Mr. Davis offered an amendment providing for the punishment of rebels or disloyal persons. Rejected, 18 against 19.

The bill then passed.

Mr. Trumbull moved to take up the bill for the discharge of all State prisoners, and authorize the judges of the United States Courts to take bail and recognizance.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, moved to go into executive session. Rejected, yeas, 17; nays, 20.

Mr. Foster called up the bill amendatory of acts, prohibiting the slave trade.

Passed.

The bill for the discharge of the State prisoners was then taken up.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, moved to strike out the first two sections of the bill, providing for the discharge of all State prisoners and taking bail, leaving in the bill one section, authorizing the President to suspend the *habeas corpus* act when necessary. He said he hoped the Senate now, when calling for more vigor in the prosecution of the war, would not make a general jail-delivery. He thought that never a Government dealt so leniently with traitors as this Government, yet this bill proposes a jail-delivery of traitors, who had been plotting for the overthrow of this Government, and who were arrested. There was overwhelming evidence in the possession of the Departments. He was thankful to the Secretary of State and the Secretary of War for laying hand on these black-hearted traitors and shutting them up, and he believed there were many more who ought to be shut up. He was opposed to the bill in any shape.

Mr. Trumbull said the bill might not be perfect, but the Senator from Massachusetts proposes to strike all out. He (Trumbull) was in favor of carrying the war on vigorously, and dealing death and destruction to traitors, but he was not for imprisoning innocent men. Is the Senator from Massachusetts in favor of putting men from the loyal States in prison without telling them what their charges are. The Senator from Massachusetts assumes they are traitors. How does he know? If there is evidence, in Heaven's name bring it forth, and let them be punished. This was not a jail-delivery for any of the men who are traitors. These men have been arrested without warrant or law in loyal sections of the country, and kept for months and years. He had heard the Constitution invoked for traitors in arms. Then should not these men have the benefit of the Constitution? But if these men are dangerous, are they to lie in jail all their lives? By what authority are these men kept in jail? What is the Constitution good for if, in districts where there is peace, and the laws are not interfered with, men cannot claim the benefit of the Constitution and law? Scores of men have been arrested and kept for months, and discharged because there was no evidence against them. He thought it but fair that these men have a trial, and none of the guilty will escape, only the innocent will come out.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, said if no indictment had been found by the Grand Jury these men would be released.

Mr. Sherman asked if the evidence was presented to the Grand Jury?

Mr. Collamer said he supposed not. He supposed the Government did not want to commence hanging, and he did not suppose these men wanted to be tried and hung.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, continued, and declared there was overwhelming evidence against many of these men, and against many more yet at large. He doubted whether a jury would convict these men in Washington, Baltimore, or even in New-York. There were traitors all over the country. If the evidence of the Government was to be published, it would damage the country. He should regard the passage of this bill as a blow struck at the country in dark hours.

At ten o'clock, went into Executive Session, after which adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 15.

Mr. Benjamin Wood, of New-York, (Opp.,) rising to a question of privilege, spoke as follows: Last week the testimony in the investigation of my case was closed and I was not permitted to doubt that a report would be made on it by the Committee on the Judiciary. Yesterday I was informed it had been determined to defer the report until the next session. As soon as I learned it I sought the floor, as you well know, Mr. Speaker, to offer this resolution. I did not succeed. I seize this, my earliest opportunity, to do so. Sir, I protest against this delay. As an act of justice to myself I ask the passage of this resolution. If I am guilty of the offence charged against me I am unworthy to remain a member of this House. If innocent, I am certainly entitled to my vindication. I beg leave, Sir, to submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report forthwith to this House on the matter of the investigation of the alleged misconduct of Benjamin Wood, a Representative from the State of New-York.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, (Rep.,) objected, saying this was not a question of privilege.

The Speaker hardly thought that this came under that head, and stated the question for the consent of the House, when

Mr. Bingham objected to the introduction of the resolution.

Mr. Bingham, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom the joint resolution further to provide for compensation to members of Congress was referred, reported the following:

That, till the further order of Congress, the Secretary of the Senate and Sergeant-at-Arms of the House shall receive as a valid excuse for absence from duty, active employment in the military service for the suppression of the rebellion.

The resolution was passed.

The House then resumed the consideration of the mileage question, which was pending when the adjournment took place yesterday.

Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, (Rep.,) had introduced a bill for the reduction of mileage fifty per cent., to which Mr. Aldrich had offered as a substitute, that all laws and parts of laws giving mileage to members of Congress, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Mr. Thomas, of Massachusetts, (Union,) moved to amend Mr. Alvord's proposition, by adding "and this provision shall apply to the present Congress and the mileage already received for the same."

The amendment of Mr. Thomas was adopted, by 64 against 48.

Mr. Aldrich's substitute for Mr. Colfax's bill, as thus amended, was then agreed to, by 76 against 42.

The question was then stated on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading, when

Mr. Edwards, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) moved to lay the bill on the table.

Motion lost, by yeas, 30; nays, 80.

Yeas—Messrs. Bailey, Biddle, Casey, Clemmis, Cravens, Dunlop, Edwards, Fenton, Grider, Hale, Hooper, Kellogg of Illinois, Kerrigan, Knapp, Lazear, Mallory, Maynard, Menzies, Morrill of Maine, Pendleton, Phelps of Missouri, Riddle, Sargeant, Segar, Sloan, Thomas of Maryland, Trumble, Trowbridge and Wickliffe.

Mr. Colfax said that the House by their votes had abolished all mileage, and required members to refund what they have received during the present Congress. He regarded their action as serious. He should vote for the bill as amended, not because he approved of it, and believed the Senate would concur in it, but because it would give that body something to act upon. Congress has passed reforms cutting down chaplains' rations and regimental bands to the extent of millions, and why should not members of Congress, considering that the people are heavily taxed, reduce their mileage one-half? Doubtless many members, like himself, intended to give whatever they were able to give of their pay for the war, and they could as well pay it this way as any other.

Mr. Thomas, of Massachusetts, explained the reason why he introduced his amendment. It would be graceful, in the present condition of the country, and when the Treasury is in such a distressed condition, to give up their own mileage instead of regulating that of future members of Congress, who can regulate the matter for themselves.

Mr. Roscoe Conkling, of New-York, (Rep.,) agreed with Mr. Thomas, that in professions of reforms, members should not overlook themselves. The mileage allowance was indefensible on economic as well as on legal grounds. The whole thing was atrocious. Even if the rate of mileage was cut down one-half, it will be more than any man expends. If members desire to be sincere on the subject of the reform, they should remember that it is charity only which begins at home.

Mr. Sargeant, of California, (Union,) controverted the position of Mr. Colfax. Mr. Colfax said he was unable to account for the personal feeling exhibited by the gentleman (Sargeant) toward him.

Mr. Sargeant wished him (Colfax) to know that when he (Sargeant) spoke earnestly he was speaking angrily.

The words of the colloquy were not distinctly heard in the Reporter's gallery, owing to the noise in the hall occasioned by the prevalence of a heavy storm outside.

Mr. Colfax explained that he did not think that anything more radical than reducing the mileage one half could be effected.

The bill was then passed by yeas 86; nays, 29.

Mr. Colfax moved to amend the title of the bill by making it read "An act abolishing Congressional mileage."

The Speaker laid before the House a brief note addressed to him by President Lincoln, saying that he would be obliged if the time fixed for the adjournment of Congress could be extended for one day.

On motion of Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, (Union,) a resolution was passed that, the Senate concurring, the session be extended to Thursday.

The House then took up the Senate bill providing for the ascertainment, by a Commissioner or otherwise, of the amount expended by Missouri, under the act of the Convention of that State, for arming, equipping or subsisting the troops, the sum, when ascertained, to be a set-off to the direct tax imposed upon Missouri, and the same discount be allowed as if it had been paid into the Treasury in money.

Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, (Union,) explained the circumstances under which money was expended to suppress secession movements.

Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, (Rep.,) could see no reason why this measure should not prevail.

The bill was passed.

The Senate bill requiring commanders of vessels sailing to foreign ports, and persons prosecuting claims at the Government Departments, to take the oath of allegiance, was passed.

Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, (Union,) introduced a bill, which was passed, explanatory of the fifth section of the Confiscation act, so that its operation may not be retroactive.

Adjourned.

Justice to a Gallant and Deserving Officer.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Feeling confident that you wish to do justice to a brave and good soldier, one whose conduct through this war has been without reproach, I beg leave to call your attention to the false statement made by one of your correspondents from the Army of the Potomac in yesterday's issue of your paper. He there states that Capt Treadwell P. Mott, of Mott's Battery, Third New-York Artillery, at the battle of White Oak Swamp, lost all his guns and ran off, without firing a shot at the enemy, in great confusion, and also makes numerous charges against him of cowardice, which are untrue and unfounded. This officer has been in every action during the last year, and the records of the War Department show him to be a man of ability and undaunted courage.

At the battle of White Oak Swamp he lost the first day 67 horses and 26 men, and during those seven days hard fighting, always bringing up the rear, and in every engagement, he lost but *one gun*, and that was so disabled that he was unable to drag it off the ground.

I might give a daily account of his brave deeds, but it might be looked upon as vanity, but these few facts are, I trust, sufficient to satisfy you that gross injustice has been done him, in a paper which I believe endeavors always to make a true statement, and which has frequently mentioned him honorably. Your paper stands alone with a blemished record of his conduct, and upon investigation I am satisfied you will do him justice.

He arrived home yesterday, sent by order of Gen. McClellan to rest from his arduous labors, wounded in two places on the field of battle, without leaving his post for a moment. He has been offered as a reward a high Staff appointment, to rank as Lieutenant-Colonel. This does not look like cowardice.

ALEX. B. MOTT, U. S. A., Surgeon.

NEW-YORK, July 14, 1862.

Letter from President Lincoln.

Following is the President's reply to the invitation to attend the great Union Mass Meeting. It did not reach us in time for insertion in the proper place:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 14, 1862.

Messrs. James W. White, Robert H. McCurdy, F. H. Winslow, Committee:

Gentlemen: Your letter, conveying the invitation of several loyal and patriotic bodies in New-York, to attend a mass meeting in that City, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., is received. While it would be very agreeable to me to thus meet the friends of the country, I am sure I could add nothing to the purpose or the wisdom with which they will perform their duty, and the near adjournment of Congress makes it indispensable for me to remain here. Thanking you and them you represent for the invitation, and the kind terms in which you have communicated it, I remain your obedient servant, A. LINCOLN.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 449 West-st.
Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Deafness.—NEW MODE OF CURE, published in the *Sunday Times* for the benefit of the public, being a volume of 400 pages, by Dr. J. E. VON EISENBERG, Oculist and Aurist, of No. 38 Clinton-place. See *Sunday Times*.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Eight Cartes de Visite for $1, of unequaled style and finish, at TAIT'S, No. 51 Cortlandt-st., corner Greenwich.

DIED

Adams.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, July 15, Josh Isham Adams, only son of Rev. R. S. Adams and Martha Adams, aged 11 years and 10 months.

Dike.—At Hilton Head Hospital, S. C., on Saturday, June 28, First Corporal Koscuro Dike, Fourth Company, Seventy-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., Capt. J. More, son of Thomas and Margaret Duke, No. 189 42d-st., of wounds received at the battle of James Island, June 16, aged 20 years, 9 months and 10 days. A dutiful son, true comrade and brave soldier.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members now in this City of the Seventy-ninth Highlanders, are respectfully solicited to attend the funeral, from the 42d-st. Presbyterian Church, between 7th and 8th avs., on Thursday, the 17th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

De la Rer.—On Tuesday morning, July 15, of consumption, in the full hope of a blessed immortality, James De la Rer, in the 76th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at the house of his daughter, No. 2 Carroll-place, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment. The friends and relatives are all invited to attend.

Fahnestock.—In Philadelphia, on Friday morning, July 11, B. A. Fahnestock, aged 63 years.

King.—In this City, on Monday, July 14, Mrs. Susanah King, a native of England, in the 97th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Crosley, No. 136 Prince-st., this (Wednesday) morning, at 9½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to New-Haven for interment.

Maxwell.—In Hoboken, on Tuesday, July 15, James Alexander Maxwell, late a student of Trinity School, New-York, son of Henry Maxwell, aged 17 years and 2 months.

The friends of the family, and the students of Trinity School, are invited, without further notice, to attend his funeral, in St. Paul's Church, Hoboken, on Thursday afternoon next, the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock.

Mead.—At Golden's Bridge, Westchester County, N. Y., Fannie Judson, only child of Marcus and Sarah E. Mead, aged 7 months and 12 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, Mr. de la Montagnie, No. 149 Madison-st., at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, the 17th inst.

Marks.—In Haverstraw, Rockland County, on Monday, July 14, Martha, wife of Abraham Marks, in the 64th year of her age.

Pells.—On Thursday morning, July 10, after a lingering illness, Elisa Ann Tallis, wife of Stephen Pells.

Her remains were interred in Trinity Cemetery, on Friday afternoon.

Sharot.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 15, suddenly, Kate Griffiths, daughter of H. D. and Anna Sharot, aged 7 years, 3 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 83 9th-st., Brooklyn.

Strachan.—In this City, on Monday, July 14, Isabella, wife of Robert Strachan, in the 47th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 8 Morton-st., this day, (Wednesday,) the 16th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

Sands.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 15, suddenly, Mrs. Margaret Sands, formerly of Cuba, and wife of David Sands.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1 Mansfield-place, West 51st-st., on Thursday, July 17, at 1½ o'clock.

☞ Cuba papers please copy.

Tallman.—Anna, infant daughter of William M. and Mary A. M. Tallman, aged 7 months.

Funeral Wednesday afternoon, July 16, at 4 o'clock, from 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Brooklyn.

Ward.—In Lafayette, Hudson County, N. J., on Tuesday, July 15, after a short illness, Elizabeth Dayer, wife of Thomas Ward, aged 61 years.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

Col. J. H. Pearl, of the Forty-eighth Regiment.—The funeral services over the remains of Col. Pearl will be held at the Fleet-st. Methodist Church this day, (Wednesday,) at 3o'clock P. M. The clergy are requested to meet at the late residence of the deceased, No. 281 Dean-st., at 2½ o'clock. The relatives of the deceased are invited to meet at the same hour and place, without further notice. The remains will be conveyed to the family burial-ground at Cypress Hills Cemetery, on Thursday, the 17th, under the direction of the military authorities.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 331.—July 15, 1862.
7, 39, 60, 16, 40, 13, 70, 5, 6, 27, 31, 32.
Kentucky, Class 332.—July 16, 1862.
30, 37, 41, 27, 59, 78, 21, 50, 46, 28, 20, 61, 14.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky. or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

Delaware, Extra Class 329.—July 15, 1862.
40, 43, 18, 37, 21, 22, 60, 54, 42, 1, 23, 46.
Delaware State Lottery, Class 277.—July 15, 1862.
71, 72, 30, 41, 66, 7, 50, 77, 13, 22, 34, 9, 15.
Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.

Office of U. S. Prize Commissioners, No. 39 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY

By the UNITED STATES MARSHAL, under the direction of the UNITED STATES PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, on FRIDAY, next, the 18th inst., at 12 o'Clock M., at the UNION STORES, near Hamilton ferry, Brooklyn, SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer, the cargo of the schooner *Lizzie Weston*, consisting of 291 bales cotton, 1 bag sample; also the cargo of the schooner *Clifton*, consisting of 932 barrels and casks of resin, 9 bales cotton; also 258 bales, 10 half bales cotton, 4,823 pounds loose damaged cotton, ex schooner *Napoleon*; cargo of schooner *Actor*, consisting of 1 steam saw-mill; also a lot of dry goods, ex schooner *Thomas Watson*, consisting of red flannel, thread, blinders' muslin, &c., &c.

EDWARD H. OWEN,
HENRY H. ELLIOTT,
United States Prize Commissioners.

NO. 49 FULTON-ST.

IRON PORCELAIN COMBINATION PRESERVE JARS."—Have you seen this new and durable article, if not please give me a call.

They are just the thing you have been looking for. Glass is brittle and stone will break, but the COMBINATION JAR WILL LAST FOREVER, and a trifle longer. WARRANTED to keep fruits, tomatoes, &c., &c., perfectly, or the money returned. Sold in quantities to suit, and at prices that has already insured a sale of 200 a day at NO. 49 FULTON-ST.,
WM. S. MURRAY.
Formerly No. 22 John-st

BURNETT'S COOKING EXTRACTS.

Housekeepers will find BURNETT'S COOKING EXTRACTS an agreeable and economical assistant in their labors. They have the indorsement of the first hotels in the States and Canadas.

WALLACK'S.

Fullnames on Broadway and 13th-st
Doors open at 7½. Commences at 8.
REPETITION OF THE GREAT BENEFIT BILL.
THREE CAPITAL PIECES
The deeply interesting Irish drama,
HANDY ANDY.
The dashing prosing Farce,
YOUNG ACTRESS.
Mrs. FLORENCE in six different characters
PARIS AND BACK FOR £5.
New Burlesque to-morrow night.

A DELICIOUSLY COOLING HAIR DRESSING WITHOUT ANY GREASE.—The very best thing these scorching days is the GLYCERIA, absolutely free from all oil or grease, which are heating and encourage dandruff. Glyceria dresses the hair equal to any oil or pomade, cleanses from dandruff, and relieves headache by its delicious coolness. Sole manufacturers, CAZWELL, MACK & CO., under 6th-av. Hotel, corner Broadway and 13th-st.

DEAFNESS,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Air-Passages.

Dr. LIGHTHILL can be consulted daily until 8 P. M., at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place.

[No. 740 Water-st., New-York, June 5, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in completely restoring my hearing, which was seriously impaired, although previous to applying to him I was treated by several physicians without the least benefit. Any further information I should be pleased to render on application to me at my residence, No. 173 2d-st., Brooklyn, E. D., or at my place of business, No. 740 Water-st.

WM. H. WATERBURY.

L. Goodheim, Esq., No. 6 Barclay-st., having been troubled with incessant and most distressing noises in the head, and almost total deafness in one ear, was completely cured by Dr. Lighthill, after his case had been unsuccessfully treated by several physicians of this City.

Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, 1st April, 1862.

Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in testifying to the professional skill exhibited by you in your treatment of a case of severe inflammation of the throat and ear with which I have lately been afflicted. Upon coming under your charge I was immediately relieved, and speedily cured of a most aggravated complaint, which several physicians had previously sought in vain to mitigate.

As I am somewhat of a stranger in the City, I would state that you are at liberty to substantiate my statements, if necessary, by reference to my relatives, Mr. A. V. Stout, President of the Shoe and Leather Bank of New-York, and to Mr. Everett Clapp, of the Western Transportation Company, No. 7 Coenties-slip.

With much esteem, I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant.
FRED. M. HANKS.
To Dr. Lighthill, No. 34 St. Mark's-place, New-York.

No. 42 Fifth-street, New-York, June 25, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill:

Dear Sir: I take pleasure in testifying to the remarkable skill and judgment you displayed in the case of my daughter, who had been partially deaf, accompanied by discharge from the ears since early infancy, and is now, thanks to your treatment, able to hear as well as any one, while her ears are free from the discharge. Although it is nearly two years since she has been under your care, her hearing remains as good and her ears as sound as the day she left you. O. S. HOLLY.

No. 413 Fourth-st., New-York, June 6, 1862.

My hearing having been impaired for a number of years, I placed myself under Dr. Lighthill's care, who restored it after a short course of treatment.

JAMES KENNY,
Book-keeper with P. Garrick, 19 and 21 Rosevelt-st.

New-York, June 16, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill:

Dear Sir: Permit me to thank you most sincerely for the invaluable services you have rendered me in restoring the hearing of my son, who had been deaf from infancy, and who had previously been under the care of the best medical talent without the slightest success. Respectfully, ANSELL RECHT,
No. 130 Sixth-av.

No. 3 Gates-av., Brooklyn, April 15, 1862.

Dr. E. B. Lighthill: It gives me pleasure to inform you of the entire and effectual cure you have made in my little daughter's eyes, who, after several months of total blindness, and after having tried the skill of several eminent physicians, has been entirely relieved through your treatment, without which it is probable she would never have regained her sight. Most respectfully yours,
A. H. PURDY,
Late proprietor of National Theatre.

☞ Further references to parties of the highest respectability and standing in this City and elsewhere will be given if desired.

IMPORTANT.

ALL ARTICLES FOR SOLDIERS

Should be sent by the HARNDEN EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway, as they charge only half rates, and the United States Government permits them to carry to Baltimore, Annapolis, Washington, Fortress Monroe and other places.

AND TO THE UNION ARMY UN

ARKANSAS, &c. &c. &c.

A Rebellion in Hernando—Morris Brought in Terms—Ninety Prisoners Captured—Their Punishment—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, June 20, 1862.

The *posse comitatus* under Col. BURTON, appeared before the camp of MORRIS and his band last Friday morning. The men called for were refused, as there was no legal alternative but the employment of force. Siege was accordingly laid to the camp which it was expected would soon surrender, as provisions were not over-abundant within. Friday was showery, but Saturday was a thoroughly soaking wet day, and consequently very unfavorable to operations of siege and defense, and comparatively little was done, particularly on Saturday, though on Friday afternoon MORRIS released the two men he had incarcerated, and sent them outside his camp. On Sunday, a universally favorite day in military matters, a white flag was hoisted in the camp, and the band surrendered unconditionally.

Two of the posse were killed. How many of MORRIS' band shared the same fate is not known, and perhaps never will be. The posse has not the best facilities for ascertaining, and the prisoners professed not to know. It appears that the dead among them were buried soon after they fell, so it is probable that no one person knows of all who fell. MORRIS and BANKS, however, two of the ringleaders, were slain and their bodies brought into the city, and several others of the gang were seen by the posse to fall during the siege.

Leaving the young and the infirm, about ninety prisoners were secured and put under guard. The posse escorted them to the Court-house, in this city, where they arrived on Tuesday afternoon. As they advanced into the city most of the prisoners appeared to be intently studying the ground under their feet. Very few looked up, and they only for a hasty glance around.

The prisoners were examined before Judge KINNEY on Wednesday and Thursday. RICHARD COOK was fined $50 and sent to prison for a month for contempt of Court in not replying to the writ of *habeas corpus*. PETER KLINGARD and CHRISTIAN NEILSON were each committed to jail on the charge of murder, to be tried next March Term. NEILSON was called by KLINGARD as a witness for him, but NEILSON's testimony being self-convictive, the Judge considered it his duty to retain the witness as well as KLINGARD. NEILSON, astonished at the turn things took, exclaimed to KLINGARD, "Now, this is your work; a pretty mess you have got me into." The remainder of the prisoners entered into recognizances for their own and each other's appearance at Court next March, to the amount of $1 500 each, to answer to the charge of armed resistance to the laws and consequent murder.

Several of the prisoners signified their intentions of going to work, having seen sufficient of the consequences of living in idleness.

The first mail from the East since the grand stoppage, excepting those bags brought by COL. BURTON, was distributed on Sunday, another again on Wednesday, and a third to-day, bringing full particulars of a great battle at Pittsburgh Landing and the surrender of Island No. 10; also some dates as late as the middle of May, leaving as yet a gap between the last date and the middle of April.

MR. BEN. HOLLADAY, "the proprietor of the Overland Mail Company," as he is here called, and Mr. EATON, Superintendent of the line, arrived from the East last week. Mr. HOLLADAY is endeavoring to put the line in a satisfactory running condition, which is scarcely the case yet.

Judge KINNEY, having temporarily dispensed of his numerous prisoners, started eastward for the States yesterday. Mr. EATON, Mail Line Superintendent, set his face in the same direction.

The past week WALKER BROTHERS dispatched about twelve ox-teams with flour, butter, &c., for Carson Valley, and several other firms have been following in the same track, expecting to realize handsome profits by the venture.

We have a great dearth of news just now. The telegraph has not spoken for nearly a fortnight, and this, combined with our lame mails, leaves us entirely behind the age in regard to the bearings of the great issue at stake on the east side of the Rocky Mountains.

After a week of showery and cool weather, the sun comes out in his strength, and everybody is complaining of the heat.

Three more prisoners have escaped from our crazy penitentiary—a place more fit for keeping cattle in than prisoners of the *genus homo*.

The emigration for California continues to throng our streets every day or two, bringing with it considerable good live stock, particularly horses. The addition of several thousand to her rustic population will doubtless be heartily welcomed by California, particularly as the great flood of last Winter destroyed so much live stock, and the emigration is doing something fine to make that deficiency good.

THE WAR IN THE FAR WEST.

The President Sued in a Missouri Court—A New Form of the Oath of Allegiance—Movements of Rains and Coffee, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., Tuesday, July 8.

I have this week a rare treat for your readers, especially for Honest Old ABE, who is proverbially fond of a joke. This is a legal joke, in the shape of a suit brought against the President in our County Court, by JOSIAH LEIDY. The Circuit Clerk kindly permitted me to copy the original document filed in his office, and I send it to you for the information of those whom it may concern.

STATE OF MISSOURI, Greene County, ss.—In the Circuit Court—Term, 1862.—JOSIAH LEIDY, plaintiff, against ABRAHAM LINCOLN, JOCELYN (?) C. FREMONT, FRANZ SIGEL, J. B. WYMAN, and S. H. MALCHER, defendants.

Civil action by attachment—Plaintiff states that defendants, in breach of the public peace and wrongfully, took and converted to their own use the following personal and real property of plaintiff, viz.:

The use of large brick building on the west side of the public square, Springfield, Mo., of the value during such use of.....$1,000
44 cords of wood, $3½ per cord.....154
40,000 bricks, at $8 per 1,000.....320
1,500 *rails*, at $5 per 100.....75
1 [illegible].....100
1 sack of coffee.....28
7 *jars* preserves.....4
6,000 lbs. bacon, at 10c. per lb.....600
1 wagon, worth.....85
3 mules, worth $120 each.....360
Amounting in all to the large sum of.....$2,666

To the damage of plaintiff in the sum of $3,000, for which he asks judgment.

W. C. PRICE, Attorney for plaintiff.

Josiah Leidy, being duly sworn, upon oath says the foregoing petition and matters therein as stated he believes to be true; that the damages for which the action is brought are for injuries done plaintiff by defendants, in the commission of misdemeanors; and that the amount of damages claimed by plaintiff against defendants is just; and he believes ought to recover the same, after allowing for all just credits and set-offs, being the sum of three thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars. J. LEIDY.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 9th day of October, 1861. J. W. D. L. F. MACE, Clerk.

Then follows, after the petition and oath, the usual bond, in the sum of six thousand dollars. It seems that, during the reign of secessia in Southwest Missouri, a train arrived from Rolla, under a flag of truce, bringing food and medicines for the soldiers then in the United States Hospital at Springfield. In order to obtain possession of these hospital stores, it was proposed to attach them at LEIDY's suit, and have them sold at public auction. The suit was accordingly brought, nominally against all the parties named, including LINCOLN, FREMONT and SIGEL, but really against DR. MALCHER, the Surgeon of the United States Hospital. The attorney for the plaintiff was Wild Bill PRICE, late United States Treasurer under BUCHANAN, O. P. F. But Col. TAYLOR, the rebel commandant o this post, interfered and prevented the proposed seizure. PRICE is now a prisoner in the penitentiary at Alton, Ill., and LEIDY is receiving his $3,000 damages in the shape of board in our county jail, at the expense of the United States. The suit will probably be dismissed at the August term of Court, for want of jurisdiction.

While I am speaking of documents, I may mention that Gen. BROWN received an anonymous note, last week, suggesting an improvement on the present form of the oath of allegiance. The author needs a strong dose of calomel, to be followed by hemp, questions ask. The note is an apt illustration of the feel now cherished by feminine Secesha.

AN IMPROVEMENT ON THE OLD ONE.

Oath of Allegiance—To Gen. Brown:

I solemnly swear that I will bear true allegiance to God and support and sustain all the commands and laws thereof; that I will maintain the devil's sovereignty paramount to that of Heaven, earth or paternal powers; that I will discourage, discountenance and forever oppose obedience, religion and the happiness of the human race; that I disclaim and denounce all fellowship with the so-called Christians, and pledge all my old shoes to the sacred performance of this, my solemn oath of allegiance to the government of the devils of Hell; and I do also swear that I will support and sustain all the devils and imps that come along. LOYALIST.

This is the very bitterness of gall.

Very different were the feelings of the seventy-five prisoners released last Saturday morning. Gen. BROWN had previously made them an address, explaining the position of the Government and the objects of the war, showing them how they had been deceived by their leaders, and offering them their release upon taking the oath and giving bond for its observance. These terms were accepted, and on Saturday they marched to headquarters in a body to thank the General for his leniency. Their spokesman made an address which completely unmanned the General. His feelings would not permit him to make any answer. They concluded by giving three rousing cheers for the Old Flag. Hip! hip! hurrah! These men go back to Arkansas with printed statements of the policy of the Government, and every one of them will become a missionary of the Union cause, armed with Union tracts, and by his very presence giving the lie to all charges of cruelty and outrage practiced by our troops. How much better this treatment than the harsh measures advocated by the ultra Abolitionists!

RAINS and COFFEE were in Missouri ten days ago, in Cowskin Prairie, which is near the Southwest corner of the State. They have about one thousand men, not more than one-half of whom are armed or mounted. On Saturday, June 28, they were there. On Sunday, June 29, they were not there. They had heard of the approach of United States troops from Kansas and Missouri, together with not less than three thousand loyal Indians, well armed and equipped. COFFEE's men are much dejected, and are said to be only kept together by their exaggerated fears of National cavalry. The loyal Indians, on the contrary, are in high spirits. They are led by PAKANOSA, an old and renowned chief. STANDWATIE is supposed to have made a junction with COFFEE, and the whole rebel force is retreating. The camp talk among them is that they will give battle at Fort Gibson.

All accounts from Little Rock agree that there are not more than a thousand men there. The principal force has gone to White River.

Gen. MCBRIDE is reported to have been near Houston a few days ago, with 1,000 or 1,200 men, many of whom were unarmed.

A band of forty men were in Wright County, ten miles east of Hartsville, on the 4th of July. They fired upon the house of JOHN SAUNDERS, a Union man, who lives on Whitestone Creek, and finally took him prisoner. There are undoubtedly guerrilla bands in Southern Missouri and Northern Arkansas, but there seems to be no present danger of any incursion of rebels into our State.

The Fourth of July was well observed here. National salutes were fired. The military and citizens turned out. The Declaration of Independence was read, and several addresses made. There was a review of all the troops here, and at night a ball and a small display of fireworks.

Maj. MILLER left Cassville on the evening of July 1, at 3 o'clock, and arrived at Fayetteville next morning at 9 o'clock. The object of this expedition was to seize some lead concealed there. But the lead had been removed to Van Buren the day before. The Springfield Records had also been removed. Maj. MILLER brought back nine prisoners, among whom was a Confederate Captain. KICKAPOO.

PERSONAL.

—Dr. Hart, formerly principal of the Philadelphia High School, has been wisely selected as Principal of the Model School attached to the New-Jersey Normal School, at Trenton. Dr. Hart is one of the most accomplished scholars and agreeable writers of the country.

—Brigham Young, Jr., is in Philadelphia. He expects to leave for Europe soon.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 15, 1862—6 P. M.

Business has been generally suspended to-day, at the hour previously agreed upon by the merchants (3 o'clock P. M.,) in order to secure a full attendance at the Union meeting.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 54 bbls. Ashes, 31,758 bbls. Flour, 60 bbls. and 925 bags Corn Meal, 162,288 bush. Wheat, 94,972 bush. Corn, 7,000 bush. Oats, 750 bush. Malt, 2,135 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,295 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales were made of 50 bbls. Pots at $6@$6 06¼ ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls continue scarce and nominal in price.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour has been in active request to-day, at full prices; 4,000 bags were sold at 21c.@22½c. ₱ lb., usual terms; also, 300 bags Jamaica on private terms. Week's receipts of Rio, 9,756 bags; sales 13,386 bags, including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, 2,988, balance ₱ *Bonanza*, at 21¾c.; 2,585 ₱ *Symmetry*, at 20¾c. @21¾c.; 3,513, ₱ *Tallulah*, at 20½c.; and 2,800 ₱ *Anna Catharina*, (a resale,) at 21½c.; and on speculation, 3,000 ₱ *Wilhelmine*, at 21½c., the market closing strong, with little offering. Stock of all kinds on hand this morning, 180,646 pkgs., including 129,782 bags Rio and Santos, 2,568 bags and 12,975 mats Java, 21,480 bags Maracaibo, 4,585 bags Ceara, 2,985 bags Laguayra, 1,975 bags St. Domingo, and 4,285 bags of other descriptions. Closing quotations: Java, 26c.@26½c.; Laguayra, 21½c.@22½c.; Maracaibo, 21½c.@23¼c.; Rio, 20¾c.@21½c.; and St. Domingo, 19¾c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

Stock of Rio:

July 12, Baltimore, bags	14,000
July 12, Philadelphia	1,675
July 15, New-York	129,792
Grand Total	145,467

CHEMICALS—Are in pretty fair request at full prices.

COPPER—American Ingot has been purchased to the extent of 500,000 lbs., at 23c.@24c., closing at 24c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in fair demand to-day at firmer prices. Sales have been reported of 1,750 bales, including Middlings, at 44c.@45c. ₱ lb.

FISH—The demand is still mainly for Dry Cod at $4@$4 25 ₱ cwt. Prices of all other kinds unaltered.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in more demand for shipment and home use, at a shade firmer prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 31,000 bbls., including Superfine State, at $4 50@$4 75; inferior to choice extra State, at $4 95@$5 20, chiefly at $5@$5 05; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 50@$4 70; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 90@$5 90; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 95@$6; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 12½@$5 25 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 50 @ 4 75
Extra State	4 95 @ 5 20
Superfine Western	4 50 @ 4 70
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 90 @ 5 90
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 95 @ 6 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 12½ @ 5 25
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 30 @ 6 25
Extra Genesee	5 20 @ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 15 @ 7 00

Southern Flour is in fair request at uniform rates. Sales 2,850 bbls. at $5 05@$5 75 for good to superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 80@$6 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in good demand at buoyant prices. Sales 2,600 bbls. extra at $4 95@$6 20 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is salable at $2 75@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is inquired for at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, $3 for Marsh's Caloric, $2 95 for Baltimore, and $3@$3 05 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 370 bbls.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in fair request, at buoyant prices.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more demand for export, at slightly advanced prices. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 221,000 bushels, part to arrive, including Canada Club, part at $1 08; White Western, at $1 34@$1 36; Amber Western, at $1 25@$1 26½; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 21@$1 24; Amber Wisconsin, at $1 12@$1 13; Milwaukee Club, at $1 07@$1 12; Chicago Spring, at $1@$1 09, and White Kentucky, at $1 40 ₱ bushel. Corn is salable and buoyant. Sales since our last 102,000 bushels, at 51½c.@53c., chiefly at 52½c.@53c. for old Mixed Western; 47c.@50c., for new do.; 43c.@47c. for unsound new and old; 55c. for Yellow Western; 58c. for Round Yellow, and 60c. for White Western ₱ bushel. Rye continues in demand at 74c.@77½c. ₱ bushel; sales 5,600 bushels. Barley is unaltered. Oats are salable and buoyant, including Canada at 44½c.@46c.; Western at 44c.@45½c., and State 46c.@46½c. ₱ bushel.

Mr. EDWARD BILL reviews the business in Breadstuffs during the past week thus: "Owing to the excited state of our financial affairs, caused by the rapid advance in the value of Gold, and a further increase in the rate of sterling Exchange, the market for Breadstuffs has assumed greater firmness. The export trade continues heavy. The clearances to Great Britain and Ireland during the last two weeks footing up 723,795 bbls. Flour, 1,152,055 bushels Wheat, 328,740 bushels Indian Corn. To France, 116,103 bushels Wheat. To the Continent, 4,776 bbls. Flour, 42,729 bushels Wheat, 3,513 bushels Corn. The principal feature of the market has of late been the *strike* among the laborers employed in the shoveling and other departments of the Grain trade, who, in their opposition to the steam elevating system, seem determined to bring the old question of muscle and steam again to a test. For the time being, this has a serious effect in retarding the delivery, and gives arrest irregularity to all branches of the Grain and Flour trade. The supplies of Flour have been quite liberal for the season, and, with a fair inquiry, prices have had an upward tendency, checked lately by a falling off in the demand. The unsettled rates of Exchange, and less favorable English advices at yesterday's Produce Exchange, the export buyers were not active, and the trade generally ruled quiet, but firm. In Wheat, the transactions of the fortnight have been large, but owing to the difficulty of the past and present week, in delivery, many of the receivers are storing their Grain, and the stock is increasing. Prices are irregular, depending, in many instances, upon the capability of the buyer to receive with dispatch. There is an improvement in the condition of the samples now offering, and from almost all parts of the West and Southwest the accounts of the appearance of the new crop now gathering are exceedingly favorable. At the close, yesterday, there was more demand, and holders were firmer. Indian Corn has also improved in value, but the advance has been checked by high freights and trouble in shipment. Rye is firm and wanted."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland, from Sept. 1, 1861.

From	To date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn. bu.
New-York	July 11, '62	1,493,359	15,379,262	11,125,220
New-Orleans	Sept. 1, '61	..	..	..
Philadelphia	June 30, '62	303,891	2,121,841	631,563
Baltimore	July 3, '62	133,993	367,336	548,304
Boston	July 3, '62	235,016	38,880	48,916
Other Ports	June 27, '62	66,125	1,591,527	6,600
Total		2,132,284	19,498,916	12,360,583
To about same period, 1861		2,252,560	22,523,023	9,389,573
To about same period, 1860		443,245	2,383,369	2,063,592
To about same period, 1859		91,230	415,800	342,013

To the Continent:

	Bbls. Flour.	Bu. Wheat.	Bu. Corn.	Bu. Rye.
From N.Y., to July 1, 1862	576,028	7,210,743	300,019	1,286,338
From other Ports, to latest dates	20,174	107,910	19,683	45,918

HAY—North River Bale is in moderate demand to-day, at 80c. @65c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair demand, at uniform rates, including last year's crop, at 15c. @20c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been in moderate request at advancing prices.

LEATHER.—Sole has been in fair demand at uniform quotations.

MOLASSES.—Sales, to-day, 460 hhds., including Porto Rico at 38c. @39c., and Cuba Muscovado at 31c. @32c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES.—A moderate inquiry prevails for Spirits Turpentine at $1 70@$1 72½ ₱ gallon. Sales 70 bbls. No important movements in other kinds.

OILS—A moderate business has been transacted in the principal kinds, prices of which are quoted quite firm. We quote: Crude Sperm, $1 25@$1 30; Crude Whale, 53c. @56c.; Unbleached Winter Sperm, $1 85; do. Spring do., $1 60; Unbleached Winter Whale, 58c. @60c.; do. Spring do., 55c. @56c.; Olive $1 10@$1 15; Linseed, 88c. @90c.; No. 1 Winter Lard, 63c. @68c.; City Red, 45c. @50c.; Crude Petroleum, 12c. @13c.; Refined Petroleum, 20c. @35c. ₱ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET—*Week Ending July 14.*—*Sperm*—We notice more demand for Sperm and an advance in price to $1 30 ₱ gallon. The sales have been to the extent of 3,100 bbls., in parcels, at $1 for dark to $1 20 for brown, and $1 25 to $1 30 for prime—1,500 bbls. for export and the balance to the trade. *Whale*—Is in fair demand, but sales are limited; purchasers not willing to come fully up to the views of holders. The transactions for the week include sales of 1,320 bbls., in parcels; 700 bbls. at 54c. @55c., 400 do. at 56c., and 20 do. at 56c. ₱ gallon, all to the trade; and 200 bbls. for export, at 55c. ₱ gallon. *Whalebone*—Sales for the week 10,000 lbs. Northwest Coast, and 3,200 do. Arctic, all on private terms.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sp'm.	Bbls. Wh.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to July 14, 1862	27,043	67,388	593,550
Same time last year	40,309	83,300	825,600

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PRINTING CLOTHS—The sales in Providence during the past week, amounted to 226,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 5,000 pieces 52x56, 8c.; 6,000 do. 56 x60.8½c.; 25,000 pieces 60x64, 8¾c.; 25,000 pieces 60x64, 9c.; 15,000 pieces 60x64, 9¼c.; 25,000 pieces 64x64, 9c.; 25,000 pieces 64x64, 9¼c.; 50,000 pieces 64x64, 9¼c.; 25,000 pieces 64x64, 9⅜c.; 25,000 pieces 64x64, 9½c. ₱ yard.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand at rising prices. Sales 2,500 bbls. at $10 75@$11 for Mess, and $9 50@$8 75 for Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are salable and steady at 4¼c.@6¼c. for Hams, and 3¾c. @4c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues inactive at former rates. Lard is unchanged; sales 1,350 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 8c.@9¼c. ₱ lb. Beef is quiet at old rates; sales 150 bbls., at $13 25@$14 50 for Extra Mess, and $11@$12 75 for plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19@$20 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $15 50@$16 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is selling in lots at 9c. @15c. for poor to choice Western, and 16c. @17c. for poor to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in fair request at 5c. @8c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 1,200 bags East River at $5@$6 50, ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Turk's Island has been freely purchased at 29c. ₱ bushel. Other kinds inactive.

SPICES—Sales, to-day, 1,100 bags Pepper on private terms.

SUGARS—Have been in good demand at buoyant prices. Sales 1,700 hhds., including Cuba, at 8c. @8¾c.; Porto Rico at 8¾c. @8¾c., and New-Orleans, part at 9¾c.; 216 boxes Havana at 9¼c. @9¾c.; also, by auction, 850 hhds. New-Orleans at 8¾c. @10¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—The inquiry has been fair for desirable lots at full rates.

TALLOW—Sales 80,000 lbs., at 9¾c. @10¼c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 450 bbls., at 31c. @31¾c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Business has been restricted to-day, though rates have slightly favored shippers. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 9d. @3s. 10½d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 13½d. @14d.; Corn, 13d. @13¾d.; Beef, 75 ₱ tc.; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 37s. 6d. @40s.; Butter and Cheese, 40s. @42s. 6d.; Oil, 48.; Tobacco, 37s. 6d.; Tallow, 35s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 14d. @15d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.; Butter and Cheese, 42s. 6d. @45s.; Tallow, 35s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 10½d. @4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 13½d. @14½d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 40s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.; Tallow, 37s. 6d., ₱ ton.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Norwegian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 3
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	July 5
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 9
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	July 9
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	July 12
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 16
China	Liverpool	New-York	July 19
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	July 26
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	July 30
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18

FROM AMERICA.

Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	July 16
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	July 19
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	July 23
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	July 26
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	July 26
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	July 26
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 30
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 2
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 2
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 6
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 13
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 26
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Scotia* will close at the New-York Post-office to-day (Wednesday) at 8½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

HAVING HAD EIGHT TEETH EXTRACTED without feeling any pain whatever by Dr. J. JAY VILLERS, No. 155 Grand-st., two blocks from Broadway, I cheerfully insert this as a recommendation to those suffering toothache. CHAS. H. FARRELL, Army Correspondent New-York *Herald*.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THAT ELEGANT brown-stone front house No. 817 2d-av., southwest corner of 51st-st.; size 21x60; handsomely-finished and complete with all improvements, and in perfect order, built expressly by the owner for his own use; will be sold at a low figure on easy terms. May be seen during the day. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, Gold Pen Manufacturer, No. 169 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A TWO-STORY brick front house, containing four rooms, six bedrooms, and a cellar, suitable for one family, in 124th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on reasonable terms. Apply to MORGAN O'BRIEN, No. 13 6th-st.

LOTS FOR SALE.—TWO LOTS ON 6TH-AV., between 47th and 48th sts., 25x100 each. Apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, northeast corner of 6th-av. and 45th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO BUSINESS MEN—A RARE CHANCE FOR A POLITICAL EDITOR.—For sale, the one-half interest in an old established DAILY CITY NEWSPAPER, of Republican principles, (the only one in the county,) in a large flourishing city, not far from New-York, with an extensive jobbing department, presses, &c., complete. Apply to E. R. WEBB & CO., No. 18 Dutch-st., corner of Fulton, New-York, for full particulars.

FOR SALE—A DRUG STORE OF FORTY YEARS' standing, with a full stock, and net yearly profits of $2,000. A rare chance for a cash customer. Call at No. 127 Bowery, after 4 P. M.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

$100 BOUNTY, SOLDIERS' AND WIDOWS' Pensions, back pay and prize money collected. Branch office in Washington. Agents wanted. Apply to, or address J. P. HUNT, Attorney-at-Law and Government Claim Agent, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

WIDOWS, OR OTHER RELATIVES OF deceased officers and soldiers, may apply for the arrears of pay and the $100 bounty through NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP, at their Law and Collection Office, No. 111 Broadway.

CONFEDERATE CURRENCY—HELP THE Wounded.—A returned soldier, wounded at Fair Oaks, has in his possession several hundred dollars in Confederate State Treasury Notes, captured from a rebel Major, which he would like to dispose of. Any person desiring a genuine specimen of the currency used in Dixie, can have one of these notes sent to any address, by inclosing 25 cents to ARCHER B. GILPIN, New-York City Post-office.

SHINPLASTERS.—NOTES FOR 5, 10, 25 AND 50 cents engraved in the best bank-note style, with name and location complete, at one days' notice. The best and cheapest to be found. DOTY & McFARLAN, No. 123 William-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. JOHN E. HOPPEL.

THE NAMES AND LOCATION OF DEALERS, City and country, who sell P. P. CO.'S BUCK-I GOODS, will appear in the *Times* Saturday, July 19. Consumers of Provisions, see it and save your money.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE, OR CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted in the country, for a neat, efficient girl, in either of the above capacities; is a girl of neat and most respectable appearance, and has unexceptionable references from her last place; seeks a good place, and will try to please, at moderate wages. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or to take care of children. No objection to the country; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 127 West 48th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid or to wait on a family, and will go a short distance in the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 179 West 33d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young girl, a situation as chambermaid, or as chambermaid and waitress; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 94 West 24th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, in City or country, by a young woman, who can give good references. Apply to-day at No. 59 East 29th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook; understands pastry and makes first-rate bread, and is an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her former employers, where she has lived two and three years. Call at No. 67 Madison-av., where she can be seen until engaged.

AS COOK.—AN ENGLISH COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking, both American and English; wishes to go to the country for a permanent situation; has five years' City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 51 West 16th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, a situation in the City or country; understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry, soups, jellies and fancy dishes; best of reference given. Call at or address No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A PROFESSED COOK WISHES to engage with a first-class family as cook; is thoroughly acquainted with cooking in all its branches; testimonials of the very highest as to her competency. Apply at No. 289 6th-av., corner 18th-st., for two days, or till engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as good plain cook; can make good bread and biscuit; willing to assist in washing and ironing; City references if required. Can be seen at No. 25 East 12th-st., in the grocery-store.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITuation as cook in a private family; is well experienced; has the best of City reference; would go a short distance in the country if required. Can be seen at No. 36 West 13th-st., first flight of stairs up.

AS COOK—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, washer and ironer. Inquire at her last employer's No. 43 West 37th-st.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted by a woman, as cook in a private family; understands the cooking of all kinds of fish, soups, meats, poultry, game and desserts; is also a very competent baker of bread and cake. Unexceptionable City references given. Apply for two days, or this week, at No. 112 West 27th-st., in the variety store.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two respectable young women, in a private family; the one to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook and baker, and first-rate washer and ironer; has lived three years in her last place; is willing to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and fine washing; is a first-rate fine washer; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at 331 1st-av., corner of 20th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—NURSE, &c.—TWO RESpectable young women wish situations in a private family—one a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; both would like to live with one family; would have no objections to a short distance to the country for the Summer. Can be seen for two days at their present employer's, No. 29 West 36th-st., between 7th-av. and Broadway.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID—NURSE, &c.—Situations wanted for three good girls, one cook, one chambermaid and waitress, and one nurse and seamstress; no objection to the country. Apply at their present place, No. 126 West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation, in the City or country, for a smart, deserving, and very efficient servant girl, either as cook or general servant; is a superior washer and ironer, a nice cook, thoroughly neat and respectful, economical and obliging, and highly recommended. Wages moderate. Apply at No. 345 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS, AND OTHER CAPACITIES.—Ladies in Brooklyn and the country, requiring superior servants, of neat and respectable appearance, and of investigated characters, will find a large selection at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. This agency having been established 11 years, is the most respectable and reliable of its kind, and its entire business conducted on principles of strict honor and integrity.

R. P. CHRISTOPHER, (late Manning & Co.,)
No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted in the country for a very reliable, steady servant, either in a private family or Summer boarding-house; understands all kinds of good cooking thoroughly; has lived five years in her last place, where she refers. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands the care of milk and butter; no objection to the country. Apply for two days, at No. 122 Mott-st., between Hester and Grand.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A RESPECTAble, steady young woman, with good references, desires a situation in City or country; is a first-class washer and ironer, a good plain cook and baker; wages $5 to a good place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., near 23d-st.; inquire for WINEFORD.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as lady's nurse, or invalid's nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from the birth; prefers to go to the country; is a good seamstress. The best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 327 6th-av., between 20th and 21st-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced and competent woman, as nurse; is fully capable of taking care of a baby from the monthly nurse; can give the best of City references; is a neat, plain sewer. Call for two days, at No. 80 West 26th-st.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—AN AMERICAN young woman wishes a situation as children's nurse in a private family; understands the care of a baby from its birth; can bring up a baby on the bottle; is a good sewer, and can be highly recommended; is fond of children, and is willing and obliging; is a Protestant. Call, for two days, at No. 135 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 242 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor; would like to go in the country.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable middle-aged Protestant wo

FINANCIAL.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

CHOICE INSURANCE SCRIPS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 16, 1862, at 12½ o'clock P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following "Marine Scrips:"

$7,200 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Scrips—both years.
$16,400 Sun Mutual Ins. Scrips—all years.
$4,400 Commercial Mutual Ins. Scrips—1857, '58 and '59.
$21,400 Great Western Ins. Scrips—all years.
$5,500 Pacific Mutual Ins. Scrips—all years.
$4,300 Orient Mutual Ins. Scrips—all years.
$7,000 Union Mutual Ins. Scrips—all years.

$80,200.

Particulars at the Auctioneer's Office, No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

INSURANCE STOCKS AT AUCTION.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, July 2d, at 12½ P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

50 Shares Citizens Ins. Co.
66 Shares L. I. Ins. Co.
80 Shares Equitable Ins. Co.
20 Shares Mercantile Ins. Co.
65 Shares G. West'n. Marine
50 Shares St. Nich. Ins. Co.
8 Shares Republic Ins. Co.
60 Shares N. River Ins. Co.
60 Shares Brevoort Ins. Co.
10 Shares Wash'n. Ins. Co.
20 Shares Hope Ins. Co.
10 Shares Atlas Ins. Co.
50 Shares Beekman Ins. Co.

Catalogues at No. 35 Wall-st.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 25 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

SALE JUNCTION RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—The Junction Railroad Company invites proposals, in writing, for the purchase of the whole or any part of five hundred thousand dollars First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Coupon Bonds.

The mortgage is made to Alexander Henry, Esq., Trustee, and will be due July 1, 1882. It is secured upon the entire railroad and property of the Company lying on the west side of Schuylkill, between Belmont and Gray's Ferry. It forms provide for a sinking fund of fifteen thousand dollars per year, to be invested in these Bonds, or in the First Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, in the loans of the United States, or of the State of Pennsylvania, at the discretion of this Board of Directors.

The Bonds are for one thousand dollars each. Their payment is guaranteed by endorsement of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, on the back of each bond in the following words, viz.:

"Know all men by these presents, that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and each of them, for a valuable consideration, to them paid by the Junction Railroad Company, do hereby (in pursuance of the power and authority conferred by two Acts of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved respectively on the twenty-third day of March, A. D., 1861, and the eleventh day of April, A. D., 1862, and of every other lawful power and authority in them vested,) jointly and severally guarantee to the lawful holder of the within Bond the punctual payment of the principal and interest thereof, when and as the same shall become due and payable according to the terms of the said Bond or of the terms and covenants of the indenture of mortgage therein mentioned and given to secure the same.

In witness whereof, said Companies have hereunto affixed their common or corporate seals respectively, duly attested, and have caused the signatures of their Presidents respectively to be hereunto written this second day of June, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, (1862.")

Payment for the Bonds will be required as follows:

The first instalment of ten per cent. will be payable on the first day of August, and ten per cent. additional on the first of each succeeding month until the whole amount is paid.

Proposals will be addressed to CHAS. E. SMITH, Treasurer, No. 227 South 4th-st., until Monday, July 21.

Each proposal will state the total number or amount of the bonds wanted, and the price offered per bond of one thousand dollars.

The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject the whole or any part of any proposition received.

Successful bidders will be notified of the acceptance of their proposals within one week from the opening of the bids.

JOSEPH LESLEY,
Secretary, Junction Railroad Company.

BONDHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—CHAS. MORAN (having resigned as Trustee in pursuance of section 13, of the agreement of 7th January, 1858,) a meeting of the bondholders of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad Company will be held in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d of July, 1862, at 12 M., at No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9, for the purpose of filling the vacancy existing in the Board of Trustees and any other vacancies that may exist at the time of the meeting, as well as to transact any other business that may come before the said meeting.

New-York, July 14, 1862.

EZRA C. READ,
ADRIAN ISELIN,
WM. HOGE,
SEPTIMUS CROOKS,
N. PECK,
} Trustees.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its first mortgage bonds, dated April 14, 1856, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at its office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest nineteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company first mortgage bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 19, 22, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33; being the lowest outstanding numbers. From and after the 8th day of August, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease, by the terms of said agreement.

JOHN A. STEWART, Sec'y.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD CO.
CINCINNATI, July 15, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad Bonds, numbered 9,3 to 970, inclusive, that the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company will purchase said Bonds at eighty cents on the dollar, according to the contract between said Companies, dated Feb. 8, 1859, if presented at the office of R. R. REBB, Esq., No. 10 Barclay-st., New-York, within sixty days after the date of this notice. F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF FARM MORTGAGES issued in favor of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, are hereby notified that a committee of Farm Mortgagers will be in New-York on the 24th inst., at the office of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, No. 25 William-st., for the purpose of conferring with said holders
I. H. MEYER,
Chairman Trustees M. and M. R. R., Creditors.

NOTICE.—PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED to 1st August next, for purchasing five of the Ramapo and Paterson Sinking Fund Bonds of $1,000 each. Apply at No. 12 Wall-st.
ROBERT BAYARD,
July 15, 1862. JASON ROGERS,
ROBERT PIGOTT.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—The Central Park Fire Insurance Company has a considerable amount of money which will be loaned on bond and mortgage on improved real estate in the City of New-York, in sums to suit applicants. Inquire at the office of the Company, No. 168 Broadway.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS BANK NOTES WANTED at GWYNNE & DAY'S Banking Office, No. 21 Wall-st. The highest price will be paid by GWYNNE & DAY, corner Wall and Broad sts., for New-Orleans money.

GOLD, SILVER, AND UNITED STATES Demand Notes, bought at the highest premium, by
F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

GOLD, SILVER AND CANADA MONEY, —The highest premium paid for the same by
CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For paving Duane-st. between City Hall-place and Centre-st., (with trap block.) paving Pearl-st. from Fulton-st. to Peck-slip, (with trap block.) The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Duane-st. from City Hall-place to Centre-st., and both sides of Pearl-st. from Fulton to points half way distant between Ferry-st. and Frankfort-st., Peck-slip and Dover-st.; north side of Fulton-st., both sides of Beekman-st., Ferry-st. and Peck-slip, from and to points distant half way between the streets lying on either side of and immediately contiguous to the said Pearl-st.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE Per Cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next, on all unpaid water rents.
W. C. RHODES, Water Registrar.

DIVIDENDS.

FIFTH DIVIDEND.

BREVOORT
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE No. 70 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
JAMES C. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS,
No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., July 9, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a dividend or interest, under the provisions of the by-laws, for the last six months ending the 30th June, as follows: at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five and under five hundred dollars, and at the rate of four per cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward, payable on and after the third Monday of this month.

The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst.
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER 4TH AVENUE AND 27TH-STREET,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 2, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after Monday, the 7th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this P. M., to that date. By order of the Board of Directors.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—CERTAIN OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New-Orleans Canal and Banking Company residing in the Northern States, who have heretofore received these dividends at the agency of the Bank in this City, will be paid the two last dividends declared by the Bank, on and after the 17th inst., on application to
M. MORGAN & SON,
No. 37 William-st., N. Y.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 68 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Eight per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer book is closed until that date. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

No. 67 WALL-ST., July 9, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have (under the restrictions of the law of April 19, 1862) this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after the 15th instant.
JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The Transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.
M. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1862.

OFFICE KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. The transfer books will be closed from this date to the 29th inst., on which day the dividend will be paid. HENRY POPE, Secretary.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 170 Broadway, July 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on the 12th inst.
JOSEPH JAMISON, Secretary *pro tem.*

OFFICE OF MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 72 BROADWAY, (OPPOSITE TRINITY CHURCH,)
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., payable on demand.
J. L. DOUGLAS, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.—A Dividend will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 21, on all deposits entitled to the same, at the rate of Six per Cent. on sums of $500 and under, and Five per Cent. on sums over $500.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 110 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., payable on demand.
HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 372 Broadway, New-York, July 8, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on the 14th inst. JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INS. CO., No. 16 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

MARINE BANK.—NEW-YORK, JULY 15, 1862.—A Dividend of One Dollar per share (of $50) on the Capital Stock of this Bank has this day been declared payable on the 25th July, inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. J. DELAMATER, Cashier.

THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS DE- clared a Dividend of Two and a Half Per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1862.

INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, 21st inst.

Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and if not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as a deposit from July 1.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 427 AND 429 CANAL, CORNER VARICK-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M.
6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.
Deposits made on or before the 19th will draw interest from July 1.
E. Y. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day, from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7.
Interest commences July 1, 1862.
All money deposited on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
No. 177 Chatham-square, (open daily.)
DEPOSITS from 25 cents to $5,000 received.
Six per cent. interest paid.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 19, WILL RECEIVE INTEREST AS FROM JULY 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 Sixth-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1862.—The Depositors are hereby notified that interest at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of Five Dollars and upward, and not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, and Four per Cent. per Annum on all sums over Five Hundred Dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the Depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 21st inst., in accordance with the provisions of the By-Laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees. THOMAS JEREMIAH, Pres't.
G. H. COCKERHILL, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 30th June, as follows:

On sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, and
On sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 21st inst.

The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal. New-York, July 9, 1862.
P. PERIT, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) Per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) Per Cent. on sums to $1,000, and Four (4) Per Cent. over that amount, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 21st of July inst. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTE—NO. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st. Interest on deposits at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Money deposited on or before July 10 will receive interest from the 1st. Bank open from 9 to 2 daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, (FORMERLY ROSE HILL) Savings Bank, corner of 14th-st., and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.—F. KRUTINA, SUCCESSOR TO J. M. DOE & CO., Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av., has now on hand and is manufacturing a splendid assortment of first-class Cabinet Furniture, which he will sell at very low prices.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Medical and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Anodynes, Instruments, &c. should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is she discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. As the special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) in which time a cure is effected in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulte I with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon. Try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERIEN & CO., 33 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning and caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c.; supplying at the same time the means of Self-cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. York.

TO YOUNG MEN.—SCORES OF GRATEFUL letters weekly are now received from people who have recovered PERFECT HEALTH by following the directions contained in Drs. TRALL and JACKSON'S great work, called "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS AND THE SEXUAL ORGANISM AND ITS HEALTHFUL MANAGEMENT." Price $1. For sale in New-York by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121, and H. DEXTER, No. 113 Nassau-st.; C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st., and all booksellers everywhere.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—DR. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

NO CURE NO PAY.—S. R. KING, M. D., CURES rheumatism, neuralgia, gout, dropsy, and all chronic diseases, with new chemical and electrical application, and mercury removed from the system, &c. Office, No. 307 Broome-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE.—FRENCH INDIA rubber goods—three different articles. Price 40 cents each—$3 per dozen. For a descriptive circular call on or address MACKEY & CO., No. 81 Nassau-st., Room 12.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole list of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 25 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

I HAVE THIS DAY TAKEN INTO PART- nership Mr. WM. H. DIKE, and will continue the banking and stock commission business under the firm of WOLFF & DIKE.
EDWARD WOLFF, No. 60 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WHITE & LOVE, rigers, is dissolved. By order of
WILLIAM WHITE, No. 283 South-st.
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1862.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. JAMES A. DUMONT, will leave daily, as follows (Saturdays excepted): N. R.—30th-st. at 7 A. M.; Christopher-st., 7¾ A. M.; Spring-st., 7¾ A. M.; E. R.—10th-st., 7:50 A. M.; Broome-st., 8 A. M.; Peck-slip, 8½ A. M. Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Refreshments of all kinds, fishing tackle, bait, &c., on board. FARE FOR THE EXCURSION, FIFTY CENTS.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED.
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MAIR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.

The rates of passage by the steamships of this Company after August 1, will be

First cabin	$85	Steerage	$35
To London	90	To London	38
To Paris	95	To Paris	43
To Hamburg	85	To Hamburg	40

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:

First-class	$160
Third-class	do

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steam Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

KANSAS.....SATURDAY, July 19.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, July 26.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, Aug. 2.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$95	Steerage to Paris	$36
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$33

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $95. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EITES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DEGOUE, No. 9 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—The steamship GLASGOW will sail from Pier No. 44 North River at 3 P. M. SATURDAY, July 5, 1862.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott. ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The passage money by the steamships sailing after the 1st AUGUST will be:

FROM NEW-YORK,

Chief Cabin	$150
Second Cabin	85

FROM BOSTON,

Chief Cabin	$125
Second Cabin	70

SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 23.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 30.
ABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 6.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 13.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM FROM N

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Ariel with $441,179 in Treasure.

News from the United States of Colombia

TROUBLE IN THE STATE OF PANAMA

Removal of the Governor to the Interior.

The steamship *Ariel*, Capt. MINER, from Aspinwall on the 7th inst., arrived at this port last night, with the mails, specie and passengers from California. The treasure is consigned as follows:

FROM ASPINWALL.

Ribon & Manos	$4,250	Handy & Hoadley	$2,000
Cartwright & Harrison	800	Joseph F. Joy	10,000
Marques & Messuras	177		
Total			$17,227

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Order	$14,459	Dinkelspiel & Co.	$38,015
G. M. Barnard	4,330	Schelle Bros	13,866
F. Napier	7,500	Jennings & Brewster	15,000
J. H. Hooper	10,000	Frank Baker	12,500
R. Patrick	30,000	M. Lederer	5,802
Ernestadeen Bros	25,300	J. Strauss Bro & Co.	20,045
Jansen, Bond & Co	5,000	J. B. Newton & Co	16,800
Wm. Meyer & Co	2,800	C. H. Mallory	15,000
J. H. Coghill	4,000	Wells, Fargo & Co	174,100
Wm. Heiser & Co	7,000		
From San Francisco			$423 52
From Aspinwall			17 27
Whole amount			$441,179

We received by the *Ariel* our correspondence from the Isthmus, giving interesting details of events in the United United States of Colombia and South-America.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Condition of Affairs in Panama—Civil War Threatened—The Governor Gone with the State Archives to Santiago—Return of Mosquera to Bogota, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, July 7, 1862.

A personal affair, trivial in itself, has been the means of bringing matters to a sharp point, as regards the conflict between the Federal and State authorities. A week ago negro named ROJAS, entered a bar-room or restaurant in which several young white men were seated, and on being invited to drink by one of them, commenced discussing the political question of the day—that is, the occupation of this Capital by a National military force. One of the whites, Señor ANTONIO MOSAO, to a remark of ROJAS, replied; "I am a friend, politically, of Gen. MOSQUERA, and have proved it on more than one occasion. But I cannot approve his unnecessary occupation of the State of Panama." "Hypocrite! Canaille!" responded ROJAS, which ejaculations brought MOSAO to his feet and ROJAS upon his back. Next day, ROJAS provided himself with a club, and with half a dozen friends armed with pistols and a shot gun, proceeded to the place of business of young MOSAO to get their revenge. MOSAO drew a revolver, upon which the shot gun man covered him with his piece, and the former was forced to run, to escape the blows of ROJAS. Everybody thought the apprehended outbreak had occurred—it was in the evening—and doors and windows were slammed, bolted, and even barricaded. Nothing further, however, came of the affair that night, but things looked so equally next day, that the Governor armed an additional number of police, apprehending a renewal of the conflict between the friends of SANTA COLOMA and his soldiers, and the cooservatives or Anti-Mosqueera men. The latter, being here largely in the minority, even with the accessions from the liberal party gained by the course of MOSQUERA, thought it more prudent to appeal to the law, and so urged Gov. GOARDIA to arrest ROJAS. After considerable hesitation, the Governor, not feeling himself secure in the attempt without he could have the assistance of SANTA COLOMA, asked for a military force to apprehend the culprits. Col. S. replied that he would detail a company of men to go outside the city for that purpose, but if these were resisted or fired upon by ROJAS and his friends, they would fall back upon the main force in the barracks.

The Governor looked upon the response as a refusal of assistance, and this, coupled with the fact that squads of persons had insulted himself and family on the night before, from under their balcony, took the resolution, that it is supposed he had since the military occupation decided upon, of transferring the State Capital to Santiago, in the interior. So, on the night of the 1st of July, the Governor left a proclamation behind him to that effect, and, together with the Secretary of State and some other officers, secretly "slid out." This, on becoming known next morning, caused very great excitement, which the Prefect undertook to allay, by assuring the people that the government of the city had been left in his hands, and no fears need be entertained of Col. SANTA COLOMA and his men.

On the 2d, SANTA COLOMA took possession of the State Arsenal, in which were some arms and powder of the Government, and quite a large amount of powder belonging to merchants. It was found, however, that the Governor had caused the locks to be taken off all the muskets he had left behind. From the arsenal, Col. SANTA COLOMA went to a shop to which the Governor had sent some small pieces of cannon to be repaired, but the workmen had sunked them, it is said, at the command of His Excellency. This latter fact is, I believe, liable to doubt.

All these movements amount to but little in themselves. But it is known that the Governor has ten or twelve hundred Minié muskets at Santiago, with plenty of powder and cartridges, and that the people of that part of the State are devotedly attached to him and the numerous branches of his family. It is said he can raise two thousand men, if necessary, with which to reinstate himself in Panama, and not a few believe he will do it. Of course, with these, he could easily chase out the Mosquera troops, but then the partisans of the Provisional President here would not relish this, and so a civil war in the State might ensue. We are waiting the *denouement*, at least such of us as have not run away—for many persons have fled the city. In the meantime, it is currently expected that SANTA COLOMA is to be reinforced by 100 men from Cartha[illegible]ena, but as he has not made public the dispatches he received from there yesterday, this is only rumor.

A report, which has gained general credence, tends to quiet the apprehensions of American property holders here, in view of all this business; that the commanders of the fleet both at Panama and Aspinwall have been instructed by the Navy Department at Washington to land men, at the requisitions of the Consuls, to protect the lives and property of American citizens, when, in the judgement of said Consuls, it may be deemed necessary. I believe the United States Government has never before given such powers to its agents abroad; but all acknowledge the wisdom of the President in doing it in this case, and none believe the power will be abused by the Consuls at either place.

The Fourth of July was celebrated by the Americans in Panama and Aspinwall, with a good deal of enthusiasm. The ships of war in both places were handsomely decorated, and the Consuls entertained their friends handsomely during the day. In the evening fireworks were let off on the Plaza at Panama and from the Admiral-house at Aspinwall.

The United Steam frigate *Saranac* and Her Britannic Majesty's Ware-steamer *Fernogant* are here, and the United States brigs *Perry* and *Fahnestock* are at Aspinwall.

The Panama Railroad Company's new steamship *Salvador*, from New York, arrived at Panama on the 28th June. She takes her place in the Central American line on the 15th.

ANDREW HUSTON, Esq., of New-York, long a resident of Aspinwall, died in that place on the 2d July.

The regular British mail steamship arrived at Aspinwall from Carthagena on the 4th. The news from Bogota, the capital of this Confederacy, is only up to June 6, the river boat having failed to arrive in time for the mail steamer. Gen. MOSQUERA returned from the army to Bogota on the 3d of June, not deeming it necessary to retain longer active command. He is said to have 12,000 men, a large portion of which have entered the States of Antioquia and Cauca to put down the opposition to his Government in those States. His General, GUTIERREZ, had reached Castago, in Cauca, and would soon clear that State of ARBOLEDA and his forces.

ARBOLEDA, chief of the opponents of MOSQUERA in the State of Cauca, had evacuated the town of Cali, and intrenched himself at Quilmajo. He is said to have 3,000 men, and is in the near neighborhood of Gens. LOPEZ and SANCHES, who have 5,000 men to oppose him. ARBOLEDA had continued his executions after his success in taking PAYAN prisoner, having shot in Palmyra, Señor JOSE F. PALACIOS, and in Cali, Señor FRANCISCO QUILACHAO, also two others, names not given.

Gen. NIETO was advancing also upon Antioquia with 1,500 men, by the River Nare. The last time, say six months ago, he took this route to invade Antioquia with the same number of men, he lost nearly the whole of them to killed, wounded and prisoners.

Nothing is yet known as to MOSQUERA's ultimate intentions in invading this Isthmus. The news is confirmed that the large guerrilla bands about Bogota have departed, their leader, SANCHEZ, having been killed.

Mrs. HANERAN, wife of the United States Minister resident at Quito, and Mr. DE GRAW, lately appointed United States Consul at Guayaquil, go home on the steamer to-day.

The American bark *Sherwood*, Capt. GRAY, struck on the coral reef at Aspinwall, near the lighthouse, on entering the port on the 2d July, but was hauled off by the crew of the United States brig *Perry*, after remaining four hours aground, without damage. She was loaded with coals for Panama.

THE MORGAN RAID IN KENTUCKY.

The Guerrillas at Lebanon—Bank and Post-office Robbed—Other Outrages.

From the Louisville Democrat of Sunday.

Yesterday the city was full of rumors of guerrilla raids. There is no doubt but the vile suggestion of marauding bands to rob, steal and murder has been put into practice. Night before last a skirmish took place at New-Hope, between a rebel force under the notorious JACK ALLEN, one of MORGAN's gang, and some Union troops. The rebels were beaten and pursued several miles. They had their revenge, however. They went to Lebanon, robbed the Commercial Bank and a private Bank, and burned the depôt of the railroad, and, it is said, burned part of the town.

Whither the gang went we could not ascertain. It is reported, on pretty good authority, that about 200 of the marauders are assembled at Garnettsville, in Monroe county.

Later news is, that several citizens of Lebanon were killed, and that the guerrillas were about 800 strong.

It is further reported that the robbers were within a few miles of Danville, yesterday, where, no doubt, the banks will be robbed.

The Nashville train did not arrive last night, but no further news from this line. The Campbell House and Harris House, at Lebanon, were burn burned.

Lieut. Col. A. Y. JOHNSON, of the Twenty-eighth Kentucky, had two companies at Lebanon. They are said to be taken prisoners, except Capt. BASTA and ten of his company, who escaped.

There is reason to believe that there is a general uprising of rebels in this State, and we are prepared to hear more of these robbers and murderers.

The movements to meet the scoundrels we shall not publish for their benefit. They can find out to their cost. The case calls for the most energetic treatment. Men who resort to such measures are entitled to no sympathy or mercy.

We hope Gen. BOYLE will carry out his order, and compel the sympathizers to pay the expenses, and indemnify those who suffer from these banditti.

STILL LATER.—Two of those engaged in the fight at New-Hope arrived last night with dispatches for Gen. BOYLE. It is a certainty that a great portion of Lebanon has been burned, including the dwelling-house of FOSTER RAY—the finest house in the town. The Post-office was also robbed. The names of citizens of the town who were killed have not reached us, except one; we learn that Mr. RICKETTS was one of the number.

The Mr. FORMAN, of ALLEN's gang, who was mortally wounded at New-Hope, died about noon yesterday.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, July 15.

The *Bulletin* says that MORGAN's band last night destroyed the long bridge on the Kentucky Central Railroad, between Cynthiana and Paris. A gentleman residing near Cynthiana says MORGAN's men on Frankfort and Lexington was a feint, his real object being to strike the railroad at Paris, and destroy the Townsend viaduct, which it would take six weeks to reconstruct, then destroy property in Bourbon County, and retire to Harrisonburgh or Mount Sterling.

Advices from Lexington last night, to Mayor HATCH of Cincinnati, render part of the above improbable.

There are reports this evening of the railroad track between Lexington and Frankfort having been torn up to-day by guerrillas.

TROUBLE IN MISSOURI.

Ravages of Guerrillas in Memphis—Apprehended Attack on Athens.

KEOKUK, Iowa, Tuesday, July 15.

A party of rebels, on Sunday night, broke open several stores in Memphis, in Northern Missouri, driving out the Union men, and capturing some State troops stationed there.

The reports by to-night's train are to the effect that the rebels are advancing on Athens. The people of that place are leaving and fleeing to Canton and Farmington.

Troops leave for Athens to-night.

KANSAS CITY, Saturday, July 12.

An engagement took place yesterday, between a company of State Militia and QUANTRELL's band, near Pleasant Hill. The rebels were finally repulsed, with six killed and five mortally wounded. Our loss is nine killed and fifteen wounded. Capt. COIL, commanding the militia, is reported wounded. QUANTRELL's coat and sabre, and a list of the names of all his men, were taken.

IMPORTANT FROM ARKANSAS.

Safety of Gen. Curtis and his Command—His Present Location at Helena—Skirmishing and Defeat of the Rebels.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 15.

Dispatches to military authority, received to-day, say that Gen. CURTIS' command, about 14,000 strong, has reached Helena, Ark., where they are resting at present.

CAIRO, Sunday, July 13.

Headquarters are officially informed of the arrival of Gen. CURTIS' army at Clarendon on the 10th. After, almost daily skirmishing, wherein the rebels were worsted, 6,000 made a stand on the 7th on the Coch River, near Round Hill.

Col. HARVEY, of the Thirty-third Illinois, commanding the advance of Gen. STEELE's Division, afterward reinforced by two companies, attacked and routed the rebels, scattering them in all directions, mostly all going toward Little Rock. They also evacuated Duval's Bluff.

Later advices state that CURTIS' advance has reached Helena. His army is in good condition and spirits. Provisions are scarce, but supplies are coming from Memphis.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Water Let into the Vicksburgh Canal—Necessity for Deepening It.

CAIRO, Tuesday, July 15.

Water has been let into the canal at Vicksburgh, but the anticipations that it would soon cut a channel through are not yet realized. The work of deepening it three feet has commenced.

The guerrillas near Memphis are becoming very bold, burning cotton almost in sight of the city. Disguising themselves as cotton buyers, they find where it is secreted, and then come in force and burn it.

Seven scouts of the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, when near Hernando's, Friday, were attacked. Two were wounded and captured, but the balance escaped.

The New-Mexican Mail.

KANSAS CITY, Saturday, July 12.

The Santa Fé mail, with dates to the 30th, has arrived. The news is unimportant. It is rumored that all the Texans except one company, have left Arizona, and commenced their homeward march.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

MEETING OF THE SONS OF VERMONT.

Preparations for the Reception of the Ninth Vermont Regiment.

Two More Regiments to Follow Immediately.

Yesterday afternoon the Sons of Vermont held a meeting at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, in order to make arrangements for the proper reception of the Ninth Vermont Regiment, on its arrival in New-York this morning. Mr. C. F. DEWEY was in the Chair. Col. FRANK E. HOWE stated that he had just received a telegram from Gov. HOLBROOK, saying that the regiment had left Brattleboro' that morning at 9½ o'clock; and, that in thirty days the Tenth would be ready to follow, and in forty the Eleventh.

This announcement was received with great cheering.

Secretary STANTON had been telegraphed to, in order to ask him if a public reception might be given to the gallant Ninth, on its way through the City. The Secretary of War had replied: "Do as you think proper." Such being the case, Col. HOWE thought it would be well to detain the regiment a short time here, and entertain both officers and men. And, after having refreshed them, let them parade down Broadway with the State flag of Vermont floating above their heads.

As this was suggested, the State flag was unfurled, and was received with every demonstration of delight. "Three cheers for the old State flag," shouted one gentleman, which was given with hearty good will.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to cooperate with Col. HOWE in making preparations for the reception of the officers and men of the regiment: H. M. RUGGLES, D. A. HEARD, Wm. HAGAR, J. A. PULLEN, R. F. ANDREWS, Wm. W. NILES, C. E. JOHNSON, and the Chairman, C. F. DEWEY.

No doubt long ere this the men have been landed at the foot of Twenty-third-street, East River, and are now encamped in Madison-square.

At 4 P. M., precisely, the regiment will take up the line of march through Fifth-avenue to Fourteenth-street, thence to Broadway, and down to the Amboy boat. Several prominent firms on Broadway have signified their intention to salute the regiment as it passes.

The Sons of Vermont will be pleased to have any other organizations, who would like to do so, join them as an escort to the regiment. The "Sons" are requested to meet at the Fifth-avenue Hotel at 3 P. M., where they will find badges provided, and have an opportunity of paying their respects to the officers of the regimen, and at all hours during the day the Sons and Daughters will be expected to be in attendance on the regiment in the square.

The Committee of Arrangements will see that the programme is carried out with the utmost punctuality, and wish it understood that 4 P. M. does not mean five minutes after that hour.

Enlistment in the City—The United States Mustering Office.

The Officers and Medical Examinere at the mustering office in White-street, are now having a busy time of it. Recruits are coming in now much more rapidly than they have hitherto done since the last call of the President. Dr. MOTT, the examining officer, states that the prospect of recruiting has not looked so bright for some time. On Monday an officer in one day raised thirty men, had them examined and mustered into the service of the United States. From the opening of the office till the close, Dr. MOTT and his assistants are kept busily employed testing the lungs and examining the limbs of recruits. At present, nearly two regiments a week are being mustered in, and judging from the manner enlistments have increased during the last few days, New-York will soon be raising three, if not four, regiments weekly.

THE POPE RIFLES.

This is an independent organization, now forming under authority of Adjt.-Gen. HILLHOUSE. Capt. EDWARD F. FLOYD is in command, and has nearly raised his full complement of men. Good able-bodied men, by applying early at headquarters, No. 7 Broadway, can be received in this first-class organization.

DURYEE'S ZOUAVES.

A few more recruits are wanted for this first-class regiment, now in active duty. At the commencement of the war the rebels nicknamed the men "red-legged devils," on account of the color of their breeches; no better name could have been given them. Recruits should apply to Lieut. F. W. SZAVIZA, No. 506 Broadway.

FIRST NEW-YORK MOUNTED RIFLES.

This regiment, Col. CHARLES E. DODGE, now in service at Suffolk and Norfolk, Va., wants a few more men to complete its full complement. Capt. A. G. PATTEN is in town recruiting, and can be seen at headquarters, No. 600 Broadway.

FIRST REGIMENT NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

Col. GURNEY, an experienced officer, is now forming a new regiment, to be called the First Regiment National Volunteers. Col. GURNEY's headquarters are at No. 260 Water-street, near Peck-slip.

WAR MEETING IN ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, July 15.

There was a large county mass meeting here, to-day, and strong resolutions were passed for sustaining the Government in prosecuting the war. Dr. ANDERSON, President of the University, R. HART and others made speeches. Gen. GOULD presided. The Supervisors are in session, and ask for a special session of the Legislature, to offer additional bounty to volunteers.

RECRUITING IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 15.

The Citizens' Committee of 150, acting in concert with the city and State authorities, will first endeavor to fill up the Massachusetts Regiments in the field to their full quota, and then recruit new regiments to the number required. The Committee take hold of the work with great energy, and every prospect of entire success. Recruiting headquarters will be established on Boston Common.

WAR MEETING IN UTICA.

UTICA, Monday, July 14.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held this evening to advance volunteering under the new levy. The Mayor presided, assisted by the most distinguished citizens. The resolutions propose an extra bounty for volunteers. Speeches were made by Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR, Judges DENIO, [illegible] BACON, FRANCIS KIRKMAN, ELLIS H. ROBERTS, CHARLES W. DOOLITTLE and others. Liberal subscriptions were made for the extra bounty.

WAR MEETING IN INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Monday, July 14.

An enthusiastic war meeting was held to-night. Twenty thousand were subscribed to support families of volunteers. Recruiting progresses most favorably. Indiana will fill her quota of new troops rapidly.

ENLISTMENTS IN MAINE.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, July 15.

Governor WASHBURN telegraphs the Associated Press that the State of Maine will pay a bounty of $30 to each recruit mustered into the United States service in the new regiments, and $35 in the old regiments. The banks advance the money. This, with the United States payment, will make an advance of $70 and $75. The city will offer no additional bounty, as that would prejudice enlistments in the country, where the bounty is offered.

THE RESPONSE OF ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, July 15.

The Governor has issued a proclamation for nine regiments of infantry, and for three years, in response to the call of the President.

AGENT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

C. W. BUATON, Esq., has been appointed agent for the State of Pennsylvania to look after the well-being of the sick and wounded Pennsylvanians, vice STEWART NEWELL, Esq., resigned.

The Canadian Banks and Specie Payments.

TORONTO, C. W., Tuesday, July 15.

The statements in United States papers that the Canadian Banks were about to suspend specie payments, are without the least foundation.

The Canadian Banks were never stronger than at present.

The last official statement shows that there were over seven millions of gold on hand, against four millions at the same time last year. The total assets are over sixty millions, while the liabilities are thirty-one millions.

THE BLOCKADING SERVICE.

Important Captures on the South Carolina Coast.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 15.

The Navy Department has information that the United States steamer *Flag* and bark *Restless* captured on the 7th inst., off Bull's Bay, near Charleston, S. C., the British steamer *Emilie*, formerly the *Wm. Seabrook*, of Charleston. Her invoice shows an assorted cargo of $21,578, but there is reason to suppose there are old arms, Confederate bonds and specie on board. She has been sent to Philadelphia in charge of a prize crew.

Also, that the United States steamer *Quaker City*, when off the Hole-in-the-Wall, 3d inst., captured the brig *Delilah*, from Liverpool, with a cargo of saltpetre, drugs, copper and other articles.

Also, that on the 2d inst., the schooner *Volante* was captured in Wingate Bay, S. C.

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

Offensive Operations by the Enemy Expected—Bragg at Tupello with Forty Thousand Men, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 15.

Information from Corinth to Thursday, says that Gen. HALLECK was there, and the various divisions of his army in excellent condition and eager for active operations. BRAGG has about 40,000 troops at Tupello, and some 35,000 more are at Holly Springs and other places. Their movements are said to indicate offensive operations.

The Grain-Shovelers' Strike.

THE MEN TO RESUME WORK ON VESSELS NOT EMPLOYING ELEVATORS, AND ON NO OTHERS.

The Grainmen's Union Protective Society held another meeting at Tammany Hall, last evening, to decide upon the course to be pursued with reference to the elevators, and the opposition of the shovelers thereto. Since their last meeting the stevedores have joined them in their opposition to the elevators, and they, as well as the measurers, who occupy a sort of middle ground, were invited to attend the meeting.

The attendance altogether numbered between 300 and 400 persons. The meeting was called to order about 9 o'clock by JOHN MCSHANE, the President of the Union, who announced that Mr. OVERFIELD would address the audience. Mr. OVERFIELD's remarks, though very long, appeared to have little practical bearing upon the subject which was supposed to have called the meeting together, but were mainly a tirade against the merchants and capitalists, whom he charged with wishing to deprive the laboring man of bread. If the grain shovelers are possessed of half the good sense and shrewdness for which the speaker gave them credit, they will hereafter dispense with his counsels. Hon. FRANK SCHOLA, who occupied a seat on the stand, was next called for, and somewhat reluctantly took he stand.

He said that he supposed they had come together to attain a certain object. This could only be accomplished in two ways—first, by obeying the laws; second, by acting temperately, honestly and manfully, and appealing to the public for the justice of their cause. It was worse than useless to use intemperate language and utter curses indiscriminately upon all men. He did not believe that the merchants of this City were all their enemies. The elevators could not do all the work that was to be done; there was plenty of work for them on other vessels, and he would advise them to accept of it, and, if they chose, to refuse to work on vessels where elevators were employed.

Mr. SCHOLA's remarks were well received, and he was loudly cheered on closing.

Mr. MONTGOMERY then took the stand and advised the men to go to work to-morrow at 7 o'clock, on vessels where the elevators were not employed, and if they wished to get rid of the elevators, the only lawful and effectual way to do it was to give notice that hereafter they would not work in connection with them. If they would only do this, he sincerely believed they would get finally rid of the elevators. [A VOICE—"We won't do it."] The speaker closed by renewing his advice that they should take this course, and he believed they would eventually find that the merchants of New-York were not such a heartless and tyrannical set of men as they were represented to be by some persons who knew little about them.

Mr. BARKER then addressed the audience in reply to the aspersions and personalities of the last speaker, Mr. OVERFIELD. He also defended the merchants in general against the foul abuse of the same speaker, and reminded them that it was these same unfeeling merchants who sent shiploads of grain to feed the starving people of Ireland. He said there was not a merchant in New-York who had a cent's interest in any elevator. They had no personal interest in the machines; their only desire was to have the work performed, and so far from being the enemies of the shovelers, there was not one of them but would like to see the men get their $3 a day and roast beef. He advised them to pursue the same course recommended by the previous speaker, which he believed would accomplish their object, and in less than ten days tie up the elevators. If this course did not do it in two weeks, they might cut his head off on a block. [Applause.]

There was some other speaking, and the meeting closed at a late hour, with the understanding, as recommended by the Committee, that the men would go to work to-day, on vessels not employing the elevators, and on none others.

The Wounded of the Fifty-eighth New-York.

Subjoined is a memorandum of the money collected for the benefit of the families of the killed and wounded soldiers of the Fifty-eighth Regiment N. Y. S. Vols., Col. KRZYZANOWSKI, Commanding:

Head-Gen. Boulas	$30 00
Staff of 58th Reg. N. Y. S. Vols	34 00
1. Marching Company—Capt. Forster	10 00
2. Marching Company—Capt. Kolsinger	— —
3. Marching Company—Capt. Braun	10 00
4. Marching Company—Capt. Rosenstein	17 00
5. Marching Company—Capt. Schwarz	11 25
6. Marching Company—Capt. Massmann	10 25
7. Marching Company—Capt. Koenig	11 25
8. Marching Company—Capt. Esmonde	10 50
Regimental Sutler Fischer	20 00
Regimental Sutler Summerfield	20 00
Mr. Warren, Sutler	25 00
Staff	7 50
Total	$227 75

W. KRZYZANOWSKI, Col. Com'dg.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Company C.

Killed—Charles Brueck. Appropriated $15 to his wife.

Killed—John Klein's wife, Mrs. Klein, in care of Mr. Fiskett, Carvine, Ninth Ward, Bronklyn, N. Y.; appropriated $15.

Wounded—Peter Gartner; wife and six children; residence No. 20 Avenue C, $20.

Wounded—Friedrich Boeding; wife and three children; residence College Point, Long Island, N. Y.; $15.

Wounded—Louis Volkhardt. Address, Winchester, Va., Hospital, $10.

Company F.

Killed—Orderly Sergeant Hoffmann; wife and five children; residence, Albany, N. Y.; appropriated $40.

Wounded—Corporal Stockman; wife and three children; residence Albany, N. Y.; appropriated $30.

Company G.

Wounded—Sergeant Charles Brown; wife; residence New-York; appropriated $15.

Wounded Joseph Teos; Williamsburgh; appropriated $10.

Company H.

Wounded—Alexander Wolff; appropriated $15.

Wounded—John Bertram; appropriated $20.

Any family entitled to it can receive their money by calling on Capt. HASS, Hotel on Nord, Nos. 37 and 39 Bowery.

Tenth Annual Commencement of the New-York Free Academy.

A delightful shower just previous to the opening hour at the Academy of Music last night, enhanced the pleasure of those who had made up their minds to attend the ever-interesting Commencement exercises of the Free Academy, and changed the determination of many who had relinquished the idea of attending in consequence of the unendurable heat which distinguished yesterday.

The stage presented a brilliant drawing-room scene, the *real* features of which were all in the foreground. Dr. HORACE WEBSTER, President of the Faculty, occupying a large armchair in the centre; on the right the Vice-President, Rev. Dr. OGDEN, on his left Prof. CRAFTS, President of the Board of Education, and on chairs ranged on either side and at the back, were gathered the members of the Faculty, tutors, &c., and members of the Board of Education. Chaplain of Fenians made the opening prayer, and was followed by diverse music, under the direction of Mr. H. I. DODWORTH. After which, the Secretary's report was made by a young gentleman named Mr. [illegible] S. NORTHRUP, who did well, his part being enthusiastically applauded by his fellow-students, who seemed to enjoy the evening of their graduation as much as any part of the programme. Music was interspersed during the passage of speech-making. Hon. EDWARD A. CARLES paid a tribute to "Minerva's Shrine." Mr. ELIHU DUBOIS enlarged upon the "Philosophy of War," showing how there was always a bright side even to a fratricidal one. Mr. ANDREW D. FIRTH dwelt upon the position of "American Nobility," and sarcastically insinuated that the "chivalry" and the "F. F. Vs." had not come up to the mark as easily toed by the humbler-toned sons of education and self-bought worth. There were speeches political, speeches religious, one would be war-like, another peace-suggesting; one looked beyond the rebellion to the good time coming; another compared it with the crusades of the past, and lauded it as "The War of the Faith;" this latter was a happy effort of Mr. RICHARD P. STRONG. The "Glory Hallelujah Galop" by the band, was a very appropriate afterclap to this patriotic exhortation. No less than *twenty addresses* were given the delighted audience for their intellectual digestion during the Summer holidays; the valedictory being read by CHARLES ROBERTS, Jr. It was entitled "Political Education."

The conferring of degrees by the President occurred near the close of the evening. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon 28 young gentlemen. That of Bachelor of Sciences upon seven. The degree of Master of Art upon sixteen. But one young aspirant received the degree of Master of Sciences—Mr. MORTIMER CHARLES MERRITT. As the degrees were conferred each one responded to his name by stepping upon the stage where he was at once recognized and applauded by his friends.

So great was the length of the programme that, although most of the speeches were commendably short, the audience did not disperse till very late.

Reported Mutiny Among Rebel Prisoners.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 15.

There are vague rumors here that a mutiny had broken out among the rebel prisoners at Fort Delaware, numbering 3,000, and that 25 of them were shot before it could be quelled.

The telegraph wire to Fort Delaware is down, so that we cannot learn the truth of the report.

SECOND DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 15—2 P. M.

The reported mutiny among the rebels at Fort Delaware is believed to be untrue.

Gentlemen from there last evening say they heard nothing of any disturbance.

Harvard College Commencement, &c.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 15.

Harvard College Commencement takes place to-morrow, and the Boston Banks will be closed, according to custom.

HENRY W. PENNE, late Treasurer of the Boston Theatre, died to-day.

The Funeral of Col. Cass.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 15.

The funeral of Col. CASS, to-morrow, will be attended by the City Government, the Columbian Association, Charitable Irish Society, Hibernia Association, Montgomery Union Association and the Committee of One Hundred and Fifty on Recruiting. The Second Regiment will perform escort duty.

Gen. Butler Defends the Woman Order.

From the Boston Journal.

The following characteristic letter from Gen. BUTLER, explaining his reasons for issuing the celebrated order in regard to the women of New-Orleans, has been received by a gentleman of this city:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, July 2, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: I am as jealous of the good opinion of my friends as I am careless of the slanders of my enemies, and your kind expressions in regard to Order No. 28 leads me to say a word to you on the subject.

That it ever could have been so misconceived as it has been by some portions of the Northern Press is wonderful, and would lead one to exclaim with the Jew, "O, Father Abrahám, what these Christians are, whose own hard dealings teach them to suspect the very thoughts of others."

What was the state of things to which the Woman Order applied?

We were 2,500 men in a City seven miles long by two to four wide, of 150,000 inhabitants, all hostile, bitter, defiant, explosive, standing liters lly on a magazine; a spark only needed for destruction. The devil had entered the hearts of the women of this town, (you know seven of them chose Mary Magdalen for a residence,) to stir up strife in every way possible. Every opprobrious epithet, every insulting gesture was made by these bejewelled, bedizoned and laced creatures, calling themselves ladies, toward my soldiers and officers, from the windows of houses and in the streets. How long do you suppose our flesh and blood could have stood this without return. That would lead to disturbances and riot, from which we must clear the streets with artillery—and then a howl that we had murdered these fine women. I had arrested the men who hurrahed for BEAUREGARD. Could I arrest the women? No. What was to be done? No order could be made save one that could excuse itself. With anxious, careful thought I hit upon this: "Women who insult my soldiers are to be regarded and treated as common women plying their vocation."

Pray how do you treat a common woman plying her vocation in the streets? You pass her by unheeded. She cannot insult you. As a gentleman you can and will take no notice of her. If she speaks, her words are not opprobrious. It is only when she becomes a continuous and positive nuisance that you call a watchman and give her in charge to him.

But some of the Northern editors seem to think that whenever one meets such a woman, one must stop her, talk with her, insult her, or hold dalliance with her, and so from their own conduct they construed my order.

The editor of the Boston *Courier* may so deal with common women, and out of the abundance of the heart his mouth may speak—but so do not I.

Why, these she-adders of New-Orleans themselves were at once shamed into propriety of conduct by the order, and from that day no woman has either insulted or annoyed any live soldier or officers, and of a certainty no soldier has insulted any woman.

When I passed through Baltimore, on the 23d of February last, members of my Staff were insulted by the gestures of the ladies (?) there. Not so in New-Orleans.

One of the worst possible of all these women showed disrespect to the remains of gallant young DE KAY, and you will see her punishment, a copy of the order which I inclose, is at once a vindication and a construction of my order.

I can only say that I would issue it again under like circumstances. Again thanking you for your kind interest, I am, truly your friend,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General Commanding.

[Advertisement.]

THE HOT WEATHER HAT.—Buy one of KNOX's "sparkled" straw hats, price only $2, and you will find it the cheapest investment, in comfort and pleasure, you ever made. He has, beside this new fabric, all varieties of straws, and his Rocky Mountain beavers are as elegant and attractive as ever. For your hot weather hat, go to KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Measles are prostrating the Volunteers by hundreds, the hospitals are crowded with them. Soldiers be warned in time. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are positively infallible in the cure of this disease—occasional doses of them will preserve the health even under the greatest exposures. Only 25 cents per Box.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Last day but two of Commodore NUTT at the Museum. He closes Friday night.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Asia, from Aspinwall—M. R. Cross and family, Ch. De Haven, Dr. Ch. McCormick, U. S. N., U. S. recruiting, family and servant, J. H. Hall, D. F. Murphy, A. C. Gordon and family, R. Hamilton and wife, S. Long and family, Miss A. Stebbins, L. Sharpe, A. Roman, J. Adler, R. B. Gray, P. Sallum, P. Moore, Mrs. Sewrey and infant, C. Park, L. L. Pierce, J. Dean and family, C. S. Elder, James Macbeth and family, Mrs. Bridford and two children, R. F. Lovering and wife, J. Dryner, J. Ball and wife, W. S. Wills and daughter, H. H. Bigelow, E. St. Germain and family, C. J. Emery, U. S. N., Mrs. Burton, U. S. A., and servant, R. F. Evans, Mrs. Watts, A. J. Pope, O. Jackson, S. K. Randall and servant, Mrs. S. P. Storms and two children, Miss M. Settsou, S. Norris, and full complement in steerage.

In U. S. steam transport Jersey Blue, from Newbern, N. C.—N. Clappey, T. A. Paine, C. A. Benedict, H. C. Shaight, D. Lem, G. Langstar, P. Ellery, J. Park, C. B. Quackenbush, W. Bickford, J. B. Phillips, S. Crule, A. Adams, W. Ashley, J. Low, O. Jenkins, C. H. Parmentar, J. Rudolfe, F. Howard, S. Wadsworth, W. J. Perkins, J. Bragg, F. Popp, G. W. Peck, J. Texley, J. Brown, J. Norris, T. P. Hopper, J. Sellow, J. W. Pace, J. Moore, S. Johnson, Lieut. Spaulding, Lieut. Smith, M. Metherson, W. J. Scough, B. Bates, Lieut. E. S. Sweet, J. Kane, A. Christabre, F. B. Allard, W. M. Beech, J. J. Hourth, J. H. Dewell, F. C. Tomlinson, J. Botsford, J. Bloom, C. Hayes, L. H. Benedict, J. E. Merrill, H. Dexter, S. W. Bell, C. C. Sivorum, Lieut. M. Waller, J. W. Schlapid, E. R. Fuller, S. F. Stebbins, J. H. Wiggin, E. Randall, H. C. Pardee, C. C. Howe, B. C. Cook, P. D. Bird.

In sloop Tunnelton, from New-Orleans—T. Thedemann and family, W. Llewellyn.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises... 4 21 Sun sets... 7 29 Moon rises ..10 09
Moon Watch-tide this day.
Sandy Hook 11 16 | Gov. Island 11 55 | Hell Gate.... 1 17

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ..TUESDAY, July 15.

Arrived

Steamship Scotia, (Br.) Judkins, Liverpool, E. Cunard & Co.

Steamer Iowa Bloss, Savannah, Philadelphia.

Ship Sea Witch, Sawyer, Cardenas, S. H. Brigham; Prairie, Herbert, Cowerlich, Rotterdam, Unger Bros.

Bark Gazelle, Rhodes, Barbadoes, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Melbourne, (Hamb.,) Jessen, Hull, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3374. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM RICHMOND AND VICINITY.

Late Intelligence from General McClellan's Army.

The Position of the Main Body Unchanged.

The Main Body of the Rebels Fifteen Miles from Our Exterior Line.

NEWS FROM THE REBEL CAPITAL.

Reports of the Movements of Gen. Pope's Army.

Congratulatory Address of Gen. Lee to the Rebel Army.

THE GUERRILLA RAIDS IN THE SOUTHWEST

Army Correspondence of the Times.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, July 15, 1862.

The position of the main body of the army near Harrison's Landing remains unchanged. Yesterday a squadron of the Sixth United States Cavalry went out a mile beyond the picket line for the purpose of preventing surprise to a fatigue party on duty at a point in the rear. The enemy's videttes were discovered half a mile in advance. For upwards of three hours the two parties sat quietly on their horses watching the movements of each other, until at length the enemy became exceedingly restless and showed signs of hostility. The Sixth allowed him to advance a few yards and then gave him a volley from their carbines. A few shots were fired in return by the rebels, after which they turned about and galloped off to their original position. No one was injured on our side. The enemy lost three wounded and one taken prisoner. The prisoner is of a dull, stupid temperament, and little inclined to conversation. Nothing of interest or value was elicited from him.

At night the picket relief was posted on the line occupied by the cavalry, consequently our pickets were advanced one mile.

As to the matter of advancing pickets, however, we might safely, as far as meeting the enemy in force is concerned, take three thousand men and walk straight to within half a mile of Savage's Station. *The main force of the rebels is not less than fifteen miles from our exterior line.* That would locate them on Trent and Gaines' Hills, the former of which is on the west and the latter on the east side of the Chickahominy. We do not suppose for a moment that the rebels are so regardless of life and health as to choose for a camping ground the mire and swamps in the vicinity of Fair Oaks.

It is true, circumstances obliged our army to occupy for a time the unhealthy locality which the rebels wisely shun, but it was before the excessive heat of Summer had fairly set in, and with the intention, doubtless, of soon changing our base of operations to the James River, provided we did not succeed—and that we did not has already been sufficiently demonstrated—in reaching the bluff and open fields which lie beyond the belt of woods on the northern boundary of Fair Oaks.

Neither can it be our object or interest at the present time to push forward to reoccupy the ground thus abandoned. The further we advance from the position we now hold, the more extended becomes our line of defence, and one of our present chief advantages consists in having but few miles to guard.

It will be naturally inferred that the new base of operations *will lead to our approaching Richmond from another quarter* than that of Mechanicsville or Fair Oaks. The public will readily perceive the direction most likely to be taken by the army. The only question is, when will active operations be commenced? The people at the North are as competent as myself to judge of what is required to hasten forward the auspicious moment. *Give us reinforcements and we will give you Richmond.* Reinforcements have already arrived; but do not fear repletion. *The more men we have, and the sooner they join us, the better it will be for themselves, the country and the cause.*

The transport *Vanderbilt*, with a flag of truce, went up the river yesterday for the purpose of bringing down our wounded and sick. She returned at a late hour last night with about 200 on board. WHIT.

NEWS FROM THE REBELS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 16.

MORTALITY IN PETERSBURGH, VA.

The Petersburgh (Va.) *Express* says that the mortality in that city is alarming, owing to the filthy condition of the town. STEPHEN D. WATKINS, an old and eminent citizen, is dead.

MORGAN'S RAID IN KENTUCKY.

The *Express* has this paragraph, which is suggestive in view of recoent events in Kentucky:

"We learn from the Atlanta *Intelligencer* that a daring guerrilla chief is out on an excusion, from which it is expected information will be received in a few days. The *Intelligencer* cannot say whether he will turn up at Nashville, New-Orleans, Memphis, or ——. But if his adventure should turn out as successful as it is bold in conception, his enterprise will wake up Yankeedom, and several thousand Yankees will be scattered."

The *Express* also has these dispatches:

RICHMOND, Sunday, July 13.

CONGRATULATIONS OF GEN. LEE TO HIS ARMY.

Gen. LEE has issued a congratulatory order to the army, dated Headquarters on Field, July 7, 1862. He says:

"The General Commanding, profoundly grateful to the only Giver of victories for the signal success with which he has blessed our arms, tenders his earnest thanks and congratulations to the army, by whose valor such splendid results have been achieved. On Tuesday, July 26, the powerful and splendidly-equipped army of the enemy was intrenched in works vast in extent and most formidable in character, within sight of our capital. To-day the remains of that confident and threatening host lies upon the banks of the James River, thirty miles from Richmond, seeking to recover, under the protection of its gunboats, from the effects of its series of disastrous defeats."

After briefly referring to the defeat and pursuit of the enemy, Gen. LEE says:

"The immediate result of our successes are the relief of Richmond from a state of siege; the rout of the great army that so long menaced its safety; many thousand prisoners, including officers of high rank, and the capture or destruction of thousands of arms, and fifty-one pieces of artillery. The service rendered to the country in this short but eventful period can scarcely be estimated, and the General commanding cannot adequately express his admiration of the courage and endurance and soldierly conduct of the officers and men. These brilliant results have cost us many brave men; but while we mourn the loss of our gallant dead, let us not forget that they died nobly in defence of their country's freedom, and have linked their memory with an event that will live forever in the hearts of a grateful people."

THE SITUATION.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 16.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 12th speaks of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S defensive attitude, under cover of the gunboats, as fixed. His only demonstration upon the Confederate lines, until he shall have become resuscitated from late defeats, must consist of indecisive raids to keep up the spirits of his men. In the meantime, we must turn our eyes to the West for more startling events. The movements of BUELL, and the consequent operations of our own army are now watched with energy and confidence by the Government.

MOVEMENTS ON THE UPPER RAPPAHANNOCK.

The *Enquirer* also says:

"The enemy has been displaying considerable activity of movement in the vicinity of the Upper Rappahannock, gathering 5,000 men at Warrenton, and detached bodies, amounting in the aggregate to a considerable army, at various points stretching from Catlett's Station in Fauquier, through Warrenton, Amesville and Washington, to Sperryville, at the base of the Blue Ridge in Rappahannock County. Gen. RICKETTS is quartered on the road from Warrenton to the Springs."

HAMILTON, N. C., SHELLED BY THE GUNBOATS.

The Petersburgh *Express* of the 11th reports the shelling of Hamilton, N. C., by National gunboats. As the Roanoke River was quite high, they would probably attempt to reach Weldon.

Maj. AUSTIN E. SMITH, son of Extra Billy Smith and formerly Navy Agent at San Francisco, died from wounds received in battle before Richmond. It will be remembered he was arrested on the Isthmus, and confined in Fort Warren, and was exchanged only a few weeks ago.

UNION PRISONERS.

The Richmond *Dispatch* announces the arrival there of the Pittsburgh Sanitary Committee, 12 in number, who were taken prisoners at Savage's Farm. Gen. ROBINSON, with a large body of cavalry, still holds the enemy in check at Harrisonburgh.

FROM GEN. CURTIS' ARMY.

Safe Arrival of the Command at Helena, Ark.

A Brisk Fight and Rout of the Rebels.

MEMPHIS, Monday, July 14.

Gen. CURTIS' entire command arrived at Helena on the 11th. The army left Batesville June 24, and reached Jacksonport on the 26th. On the 2d of July they started across the country. On the 4th, while the Thirteenth Illinois Regiment was coming down the White River with a load of cotton, they were fired on by guerillas, seven miles below Grand Glaze. The fire was returned, and the rebels fled. A contraband, taken on board the next day, says that he saw nineteen dead rebels near the scene of action.

On the 7th, Gen. CURTIS' advance, consisting of a battalion of the First Indiana Cavalry, and the Eleventh Wisconsin and Thirty-third Illinois Regiments, were attacked by two regiments of Texan cavalry, and a large force of infantry. The Nationals had four mounted howitzers, which were brought to bear on the rebels with terrible effect causing their cavalry to break in disorder, running over the infantry, throwing them into confusion, and terminating in an utter rout. The rebels were pursued by our forces, who captured a large number of persons, who were afterward paroled. After the battle our troops buried 110 rebels on the field. Our loss was 8 killed, among them Capt. SLOCUM, of the Eleventh Wisconsin, and 32 wounded. Major GLENDEN, of the First Indiana Cavalry, was seriously injured. The rebels had no artillery, which accounts for their heavy loss as compared with ours.

Notwithstanding their long and forced marches, Gen. CURTIS' army is in good condition. When they arrived at Helena they had but three days' supplies.

AN IMPORTANT PRIZE.

Capture of the British Steamer Ann at the Mouth of Mobile Bay.

She is Cut Out from Under the Guns of Fort Morgan.

The prize steamship *Ann*, of London, cut out from under the guns of Fort Morgan, at the mouth of Mobile Bay, on June 29, arrived at this port yesterday. The *Ann* had run in during the night by the blockading fleet, as it was so dark that she could not be seen by our vessels. Lights had been kept burning on the fort all night, so that she had no trouble in finding the channel. The next morning she was discovered by the *Susquehannah*, within a half mile of the fort, unloading her cargo into a rebel steamer alongside. The *Susquehannah*, accompanied by the gunboat *Kanawha*, then got underweigh and steamed within gunshot and opened fire on the strange steamer. The fire was returned by the fort, and kept up for an hour on both sides. In the meantime the crew had deserted the strange steamer, as the shells from our vessels fell about her rather too thickly for safety. She was soon discovered to be adrift, and dropped down with the current about a mile, when the *Kanawha* was ordered to go in and bring her out, which she did in fine style, under a heavy fire from the fort. When the *Ann* was boarded by Acting Master PARTRIDGE from the *Kanawha*, she was found to be in a sinking condition, her injection pipe having been cut, and the kingston valve left open. The engine and fire-room were soon filled with water, but as she was built in 4 water-tight compartments and the communication between them had not been opened, only one compartment was filled. Through the persevering efforts of the officers of the *Susquehanna* and *Kanawha*, the leak was stopped and the water pumped out.

The *Ann* sailed from the mouth of Mobile Bay on the 4th inst., and arrived at Key West the 7th, where she lay two days taking in coal and having some repairs effected. At 5 o'clock on the 9th, after taking in the mails, she sailed for this port. Her cargo consists of gunpowder, arms, cartridge-boxes, coffee, tea, paper, &c.

The following is the list of officers in charge: Acting Master L. H. PARTRIDGE, of the gunboat *Kanawha*; JAMES BUTTERWORTH, Engineer in charge, from the *Susquehannah*; Master's Mate, D. C. KELLEY, from the United States brig *Bohio*.

THE GUERRILLAS IN TENNESSEE.

Their Retreat Toward McMinnville—The National Officers Retained as Prisoners.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, July 16.

The guerrillas, numbering about 2,000 in all, have fallen back toward McMinnville, taking our officers along with them, and paroling the privates. Our loss is 33 killed and 62 wounded. The rebel loss is 50 killed and 100 wounded. The citizens are taking good care of the wounded, and buried the dead left by the rebels.

The citizens are actively enlisting in the Home Guard, and reinforcements are arriving.

No unrest in the city is apprehended.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

Patriotic Responses from the East and the West.

The Right Spirit Everywhere Exhibited.

A Speech by Gen. Dumont, of Indiana.

HIS VIEWS ON THE SLAVE QUESTION.

NEW-YORK.

The Western part of New-York seems to be thoroughly aroused to the necessity of placing its quota of troops, under the new levy, in the field at once. In Buffalo, the *Express* of Monday states that the work of organizing the new regiment is progressing as rapidly as could be expected. The several Committees intrusted with the preliminary and incidental labors of the undertaking have been working for the past two or three days with the utmost energy, and have accomplished much. The District Committee, appointed by Gov. MORGAN, have designated Major CHAPIN, of the Forty-fourth Regiment, as commandant of the Buffalo Dépôt, to be Colonel of the regiment, when it shall be organized. Lieut. J. B. WEBER, also of the Forty-fourth, has been named as Adjutant, and Mr. JAMES ADAMS as Quartermaster. Steps have already been taken to secure from Albany the necessary equipments, and a camp is to be immediately organized at Fort Porter. Hon. ORLANDO ALLEN is taking a prominent part in organizing the regiment, having assumed the responsibility of raising a company. He has has 24 men already enrolled, and when the company is formed will use his influence to secure a capable Captain. Energetic exertions are making to secure subscriptions to defray the expenses attendant upon the organization of the regiment. Among other schemes a grand festival, at which the Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE will probably make an address, is talked of.

The Military Committee of Monroe County is also zealously at work. On Tuesday an immense mass meeting was held at Rochester. It was called to order by Judge J. C. CHUMASERO, and presided over by Gen. GOULD. Rev. Dr. ANDERSON, President of the University; ROSWELL HART, Esq., W. M. MCPHERSON, of Missouri, and others, made uncompromising war speeches, which were enthusiastically received. The meeting adjourned, after adopting the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Trustees of the several school districts in this county be, and they are hereby appointed a Committee charged with the duty of reporting to the Military Committee of the county for instruction in regard to obtaining volunteers.

Gov. MORGAN has appointed the following Committee for the Onondaga (twenty-second) Senatorial District: Hon. Charles Andrews, Hon. Grove Lawrence, Hon. Dennis McCarthy, Hamilton White, Esq., Hon. Elias W. Leavenworth, Hon. Austin Myres, Hon. Thomas G. Alvord, L. W. Hall, Esq., T. T. Davis, Esq., and Col. J. Dean Hawley. The above Committee held a meeting on Tuesday morning, and was organized by the appointment of Hon. CHARLES ANDREWS as President, and L. W. HALL, Esq., as Secretary. A resolution was passed requesting the inhabitants of the various towns in the county to appoint a Committee of three in each town to act in conjunction with them. A resolution was passed requesting the Governor of the State to call an extra session of the Legislature forthwith, to insure uniform action as regards the bounty to be offered volunteers. The Committee resolved to hold a session every evening at the Mayor's Office in the City Hall, at 7½ o'clock, until further notice.

A meeting to advance recruiting was held at Glen's Falls on the 12th, Senator LITTLE in the Chair. Speeches were made by Rev. Messrs. HEARTT and HILL, E. D. HARRISON, Esq., and others, and a resolution passed to raise money enough to pay each man a bounty of $50;—the money to be raised by a loan of $150 each from one hundred citizens. Little Warren promises to raise her 300 men in thirty days.

The Batavia *Advocate* publishes a call signed by DEAN RICHMOND, Esq., Hon. H. J. REDFIELD and a large number of other prominent citizens, for a meeting which was to have been held in that place last evening. The call says:

"To raise the regiment in this District, forthwith, is absolutely necessary, and to accomplish it, the earnest and most vigorous efforts of all loyal men are required. It will not do to wait the ordinary course of enlistment, but it is the duty of every one who has the honor and welfare of his country at heart, to make this a personal matter, and to give freely his time, his money and his influence to the good work. All should feel that no sacrifice is too great to save from destruction by traitors, the best Government ever given to man."

The Joint Committee from Cayuga and Wayne Counties held a meeting at Port Byron, on Saturday last, and took measures preliminary to raising a regiment. Gen. JESSE SEDGWICK was named as commandant of the regiment, and will undoubtedly accept the position.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Cayuga County is to be held in Auburn on Thursday, July 17, to bring up popular feeling to the desired point.

A Convention was held at Mayville on the 12th inst., composed of a large number of delegates from the counties of Chautauqua and Chatauqua, (the Thirty-second Senatorial District,) to provide the ways and means of raising the regiment assigned to that District. The meeting resolved to offer an additional bounty of $50 to each private and non-commissioned officer, to be paid on their being mustered into service, and recommended that the Board of Supervisors of each county be convened and the necessary funds appropriated; also, that an extra session of the Legislature be convened.

Hon. A. G. RICE, Hon. H. C. LAKE, Hon. H. C. YOUNG, and Col. A. F. ABLEN were appointed a committee to wait upon the Governor and urge upon him the necessity of convening the Legislature, and they left immediately for Albany to discharge the trust.

There was a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Binghamton at Firemen's Hall, on Saturday evening, July 12, for the purpose of taking measures for raising the quota of Broome County. Hon. R. BALCOM presided. Resolutions were adopted recommending Maj. D. T. EVANS as commandant of the dépôt and regiment, and pledging the Government undivided support. The meeting was addressed successively by THOS. D. WRIGHT, Esq., WM. STUART, Esq., SAMUEL C. COURTNEY, Esq., of New-York, son in-law of Hon. D. S. DICKINSON, and Hon. D. S. DICKINSON. Mr. DICKINSON said, in the course of his speech:

"While I would protect the persons and property of all loyal citizens in the rebellious States, I am in favor of confiscating all the property of the rebels. I would confiscate their property, real, personal and mixed—their quadrupeds and their bipeds; their men-servants and their maid-servants; their oxen and their horses; their asses and all that is theirs."

The following Colonels have been selected, in addition to those named above, to command regiments organizing under the recent call for 300,000 men: 9th District, Capt. A. Van Horn Ellis; 10th District, George H. Sharp, Esq.; 14th District, Gen. Geo. E. Danforth; 16th District, Gen. Samuel P. Richards; 17th District, Gen. Schuyler F. Judd; 28th District, Gen. John William; 29th District, Hon. P. A. Porter; 31st District, Maj. E. P. Chapin; 32d District, Maj. W. O. Stevens. The following are authorized to raise regiments in the first seven Senatorial Districts: Prof. Elias Peissner; Capt. Wm. Gurney, Capt. C. S. Turnbull, Police Regiment; Col. W. H. Allen; Gen. Spinola's Empire Brigade.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The old Bay State is fairly alive with enthusiasm. Every town and village are vieing with each other to see which shall first place its quota in the field, and there is every prospect that Massachusetts will be far ahead of her sister States in the promptness with which she will respond to the call. Enthusiastic meetings, which have had substantial results, have been held in all the principal towns.

In Boston, the Committee of One hundred and Fifty, appointed at the Faneuil Hall meeting, convened on Tuesday last. Mr. STEVENSON, from the Committee appointed to confer with the City Government, reported that the City Council had appropriated $300,000, to be given as a bounty to recruits. Col. HOYD, from the Committee on the Preparation of a Working Plan, presented an elaborate report setting forth the opinion of the Committee that the regiments in the field should first be filled. The document in the usual place recommends the appointment of a recruiting committee, to consist of fifteen members, with power to confer with the State and City Governments, and requires as it may seem to them expedient, for the accomplishment of the purpose before named; the appointment of a committee of twenty, to be designated the Committee on Headquarters, with a request that they apply to the city for liberty to establish said quarters on Boston Common; the said Committee have full power to select speakers, employ music, and carry out such details as will serve to arouse our people to the holy duty now before them, and to show to our brave soldiers now fighting our battles, that we are wide awake to the work before us." Finally the report recommends "that the entire Committee of 150 constitute themselves into a Committee of the Whole, pledged to devote all the time possible to procure enlistments, and give their personal attention at our headquarters on Boston Common, and encourage by their presence and sympathy all those who can volunteer to do so, to put down this unholy rebellion at the South; to protect and maintain the honor of our flag; to preserve Union in its integrity, as it was and must be bounded, despite of internal or foreign foes, and thus to enroll themselves as men of Massachusetts, living or dying, doing their duty."

A pleasurable excitement was created in Boston on Tuesday, by the appearance of the thirty volunteers who make up the quota from the town of Stoneham, Mass. They marched up State-street, with a banner bearing the inscription, "Stoneham always ready."

A great meeting was held on Saturday evening at Mechanics' Hall, Worcester. Mayor ALDRICH presided, Gen. CHARLES DAVANS made a thrilling speech, saying it is our duty to stand firmly and fearlessly by the Union, and reduce the rebels to proper submission, by whatever force of fresh troops may be needed. The venerable Ex-Gov. LINCOLN, now over 80 years of age, made an earnest speech, and offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, that $75 bounty be paid each volunteer under the new call. The Mayor pledged the concurrence of the City Government. Just before the meeting dissolved, Dea JAMES WHITE arose and said he had great historic regard for the number 75, but felt a still stronger thrill of patriotism for '76, and therefore pledged himself to add $1 to the sum granted to each volunteer in the resolution adopted, making the bounty $76. This was equivalent to subscribing $261 to the soldier's bounty.

At a meeting in Brookline, on Saturday evening, it was voted that the Selectmen be instructed to call a town meeting for the appropriation of money to aid enlistments, and that the sum of $100 should be given to each volunteer. A proposition was made for a subscription paper to be started for signatures, but AMOS A. LAWRENCE, Esq., volunteered to lend the town the whole amount, without any security, and give his check for it at once.

R. H. DANA, Jr., made a speech at Cambridge, Mass., on the same evening, and said that he was authorized by Mr. STRAHNS, a merchant of Bombay, son of President STRAHNS, and a native of Cambridge, to say that he would give $25 a head to the first fifty who enlisted from Cambridge. Resolutions were adopted approving the action of the City Council in appropriating $75 as a bounty to each person enlisting.

The citizens of West Cambridge have voted a bounty of $125 to each recruit.

In Medford a meeting was held, at which the Captain of the Lawrence Light Guard, which served through the three months' campaign, stated that the organization was ready to enlist for three months or three years.

It was voted to request the Selectmen to open a recruiting office immediately, and that they offer a bounty from the town of $75, and also that they call a legal town meeting as soon as possible, to appropriate funds for this purpose. In order that there should be no delay in recruiting, a paper was drawn up guaranteeing the above-named bounty, each person signing specifying the amount he would be liable for.

In a very few minutes it was announced that the amount had reached the sum of $10,000, and the paper was closed.

The Committee appointed at the great Fourth of July meeting in Springfield, reported on Saturday night, recommending that a bounty of $75 be offered to each of the 287 recruits, which that city was expected to raise—about $22,000 in all. Before canvassing half the city, more than the requisite amount was subscribed; and so it goes all through the State.

The proceedings of the cities and towns warrant the assurance that the quota of fresh troops called for from this State, if all do their duty, will be promptly made up. It is impossible to print, in full detail, the accounts of all the public meetings, but one spirit animates all.

This State has now in the field twenty-six regiments of infantry, one regiment of heavy artillery, Col. GREEN, one of cavalry, eight noble batteries, of a hundred and fifty men each, three cavalry companies, two companies of sharpshooters, and four detached companies—besides which large numbers of Massachusetts men have enlisted in regiments raised in other States, as in New-York and Maryland. Were the regiments and companies in full ranks, over thirty thousand Massachusetts men would be in the field fighting for their country.

But the veteran regiments are far from full. The First Regiment, which has done such noble service, needs six hundred men; others, also, need recruits in large numbers to make their ranks good. The object of this call is to fill up the ranks of the old regiments from this State, creating, perhaps, not more than four new regiments. This course avoids no little perplexity and expense; while it complies with a pressing necessity.

The prospect of obtaining men is cheering. Indeed it is well nigh certain that the quota of Massachusetts will be speedily raised. We learn that in one day the Adjutant-General received assurances from seventy-five representatives of as many towns—Selectmen and Committees—that the quota of their respective towns would be raised. They cannot be raised too soon.

CONNECTICUT.

Notwithstanding the treasonable utterances of such men as Ex-Gov. T. H. SEYMOUR, who properly belong in the rebel ranks, Connecticut is hardly behind Massachusetts in her exhibitions of loyalty. Gov. BUCKINGHAM, with a zeal which does honor to his patriotism, is working earnestly in arousing the people. Most enthusiastic mass meetings have been held all through the State, with the most gratifying results.

Messrs. TALCOTT & POST, dry goods merchants of Hartford, offered to pay the full salary during the absence of any of their employes who will enlist, and restore their situations on their return; also, to provide for the families of such as have them. Four of TALCOTT & POST'S employes accepted this generous offer, and enlisted for the war.

A prominent citizen of East Hartford has offered to pay $10 to each person from that town who enlists, and for a full company he will pay $1,000.

A large and most earnest meeting was held at Meriden, Conn., Thursday evening. It was resolved that the reputation of Meriden as the banner town shall be upheld, and her full quota of men furnished for the war. Some of the best young men immediately came forward and enlisted.

The largest meeting ever held in Norwalk was the war gathering Thursday evening. Half a company was enlisted on the spot.

The citizens of New-Haven are getting up a regiment to be called the Lyon Regiment, and over one hundred have already been enlisted for it.

Connecticut volunteers are offered extraordinary bounties, viz.: $2 at the time of enlistment; $6 per month to the wife of a married man, or to the youngest child, if the wife is dead; $2 per month to each child under fourteen years of age, not exceeding two; $30 per year from the State; $50 in advance, by the State, at the time of entering the service, to those who enlist before Aug. 20; in addition to $25 by the United States, in advance, at the time of entering the service; and $75 by the United States, when honorably discharged. All this besides the regular pay of $13 per month of privates, with rations, clothing and arms.

INDIANA.

MEETING AT INDIANAPOLIS—SPEECH OF GEN. DUMONT.

At an enthusiastic war meeting in Indianapolis, on Saturday evening, Gov. MORTON and Gen. E. DUMONT, made stirring addresses. Gov. MORTON urged the necessity of reinforcing McCLELLAN, believing that when the rebel army before Richmond was destroyed and the rebel Capital taken, that the rebellion would receive its death-blow. He had faith that the people would come to the rescue and save the Government. He appealed to the men of wealth and to those whose business was prospering to reflect upon what would be their condition should the country be destroyed. He considered that their private as well as public interests demanded that they should give their services to the Government at any sacrifice.

Gen. DUMONT'S speech was full of incident. He told the following story regarding an occurrence which transpired at Nashville during his rule. A brother of Mrs. POLK, wife of the late President, had been arrested for some trivial offence, and Mrs. POLK herself came to intercede for him. Gen. DUMONT thus sketched the interview:

"She said her brother had taken no active part in the rebellion—that he was no public man—had never held an office in his life—that he cultivated his farm in a quiet way, and had no disposition to be troublesome or obtrusive; at the same time, however, she could not deny that he had been 'somewhat affected with the *prevailing sentiment of the country.*'

"'Madam,' said I, 'I am aware that not only your brother, but also yourself are 'somewhat affected by the prevailing sentiment of the country.' I heard it in your own mansion the other day. Your husband was once the honored head of the American Republic. You are to-day under greater obligations to be devoted and loyal to your country than any other woman under Heaven.'

"There was another lady present during the interview, a neighbor of Mrs. POLK, also the second day got to ready to go off into what the boys sometimes call the 'highest key.' Mrs. POLK, however, did not lose her self-control, but straightway began to explain the bad temper into which she had thrown herself and she hoped I would overlook it. I then took up the same strain, and explained and apologized as profusely as she had done. And so it went on, she taking all the blame to herself and I taking it all to myself, until everything was most satisfactorily arranged, and the lady took her leave. She went home, and in less than an hour I had the glorious privilege of looking upon the Stars and Stripes of the Republic floating proudly above the dome of her dwelling. She has been a staunch Union woman ever since. (Loud cheers.)"

Gen. DUMONT set forth his views on the negro question as follows:

"In the South every man has gone to the war. The conscription takes everybody, and yet it takes nobody at all. In the eye of the Almighty, nobody is worth as much as a red-headed woodpecker unless he works. No recruits who enter the Southern army go there with sun-embrowned foreheads and hands hardened by honest industry. The demand for troops takes away a set of pampered men—very good men for the purpose—men who are a sort of walking arsenal, not devoid of courage or talent; but it takes away nobody from the producing classes—in other words, it takes away nobody *at all.*

Take the three Congressional Districts lying immediately around Nashville. Go among the people there and you will find that at nearly every house you come to the lady is a widow, and she seeks protection for herself and her property, by repeated declarations that she is a lone widow, left with a large number of negroes to look after. But when you come to investigate the matter a little more closely, you will find, almost without exception, that the negroes belong to men who are in the field with the gun upon their shoulders and the knapsack upon their backs; men who, forgetful of their most sacred duty to their country, have taken up arms against the best Government the sun ever shone upon.

Well, why can these men go to war while you cannot? Simply because they have the negroes at home to work for them, and you have nothing to depend upon but your own honest industry. Besides, when, as is most generally the case, the wife herself is the better man of the two, the property is as well taken care of in the absence of the husband as when he is at home, and thus these men can go into the army and slay there until the last star falls from Heaven, and their wives and children be none the worse off by it. Within the territory I have mentioned there are 100,000 slaves, toiling day after day, cheerfully and uncomplainingly for the support of their masters, who are in the rebel army. Now, suppose you give notice to all mankind, and the human family in particular, that every man who shall fail to return to his allegiance within a given time, bring forth fruits meet for repentance and give suitable guarantees for his good behavior in the future—his negroes shall be confiscated. Don't you suppose there would be a terrible skedaddling among these men about that time? They would soon learn by a mysterious intimation of Divine Providence that they had got their rights already, and that the best thing they could do was to go home and enjoy them. I happened to meet one day in the road near Nashville a young man whose appearance was wretched and sorrowful enough. I saw by his clothing that he had been in the army, and I said to him, 'My friend, where are you going to?' Said he, 'I am going back to Old Kentuck.' 'Where have you been, and what have you been doing?' His reply was, 'I was a soldier in the secesh army.' 'Well,' said I, 'How long did it take you to get your rights after you got there?' 'O,' said he, 'I had them before I started; but I didn't know it.' O, Yes! It would be but a very little while after such a proclamation as that should be made public, until all these men would go home. And I wish to God they would go home for one reason, particularly if no other. The ladies who are at home are just as zealous and as bitter now as their husbands were when they left for the war. They imagine their husbands are just what they were when they left home; they do not know what a terrible falling off there has been in their devotion to the cause, and when their husbands do come home they will hardly know them. (Laughter.) I have had hundreds of them come to me after having been in the rebel army, and beg to take the oath of allegiance, saying that they had been deceived, and 'Oh,' they would say, 'what a terrible wild goose chase is that we have been led since we were induced to join in this rebellion!'

Well, say you, would you take these negroes into the army? Would not that be like winning the elephant? In regard to what I would do personally, I would just say that I chanced to capture eleven good looking negroes in the little fight at Lebanon, and I have just been standing still to see the salvation of the Lord in the premises. I do not much want to see them in the army. I want to hit the enemy as hard a lick as possible, and I do not know how better to do it than the way I have already indicated to you."

A MEETING AT LAFAYETTE.

Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS and others addressed an enthusiastic meeting which was convened at Lafayette on the evening of the 12th. After the adoption of a resolution pledging a bounty of $25 to each volunteer, Capt. MILLER spoke, giving his views of the prospects of raising the Seventy-second Regiment. He stated that a large number of companies had already been commenced, and that in two weeks he expected to report 800 men in camp.

MICHIGAN.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. BLAIR.

Gov. BLAIR has issued a stirring proclamation to the people of Michigan. It reads thus:

"The President has called for 300,000 additional troops to enable him to speedily crush the rebellion. Michigan has never faltered in her fidelity to the Government, and she must not hesitate now in the hour of its sorest trial. It becomes my duty to appeal again to the patriotism of the people to respond promptly to the call.

It is the call of your country, through its lawful Chief Magistrate, made necessary by the events of a sanguinary war, waged to defend the existence of the Government and the integrity of its territory. It comes to you emphasized by the blood of your brave fellow-citizens, wounded and dead in battle. The thinned ranks of our gallant regiments, who have made themselves and the State illustrious, by unflinching courage in the late battles, appeal to you to restore their wasted numbers. The Union armies, best in every quarter by immense hordes of conscripts gathered by desperate traitors, earnestly invite the loyal volunteers to swell their ranks to overwhelming strength. The most sacred sentiments of liberty and country urge you to accept the demand at once. The cause is just, being no less than the preservation of the past and the security of the future. The service is eminently honorable, involving generous sacrifices for the glory of our flag and country. That you will answer quickly to this call, I cannot doubt. Though your sacrifices have been great, already, you are prepared to make far greater for this grand purpose.

The present call is for six regiments of infantry, in addition to the recruiting for regiments now in the field, and also in addition to the Seventeenth Infantry and Fourth Cavalry, now raising.

For the purpose of greater convenience in recruiting, and of making a more equal distribution of the volunteers to be raised, I have divided the State into six congressional districts, corresponding in extent of territory with the six Congressional Districts into which the State is divided by the act of March, 1861.

A regimental camp will be established in each of the Districts as soon as it shall be required, for the subsistence, organization and instruction of the recruits, and a commander will be appointed over the same.

Then follow details of the organization, and the document concludes as follows:

"The State has made liberal provision for the relief of the families of soldiers, by requiring the Supervisors of the several townships to afford relief to such families, in case of necessity, to an amount not exceeding $15 per month.

I take this occasion, also, to urge upon all soldiers now in the State, belonging to regiments in the field, the duty of immediately returning to their posts, if they are able to do so. The Government now needs the services of all its soldiers.

Let us, by one united and courageous effort, bring into the field such an overwhelming force as will quickly put an end to the hopes of our unnatural enemies, bring victory to the Union arms, crush and destroy the last traitor, and secure permanent and beneficent peace to our distracted land."

MINNESOTA.

A STIRRING PROCLAMATION BY THE ACTING GOVERNOR.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, ST. PAUL, July 10, 1862.

To the People of Minnesota:

The President of the United States has, at the solicitation of the Governors of the loyal States, called upon the nation for a large increase of the volunteer force; and has by special communication, dated the 6th inst., required of Minnesota one Regiment of Infantry, to be furnished at once, as part of her entire quota.

This call, based in part upon the suggestion of the Executive of our own State, and rendered imperatively necessary by the events of the war, must be promptly and heartily responded to.

The check recently received by our army before Richmond, has resulted, without doubt, from the superior numbers of the enemy; our army being compelled not only to meet the enemy wherever he presents himself, but to hold at the same time, the vast regions of country already won from him. Without an increase of our forces we cannot hope for a successful termination of the war.

The call of the President comes home to the heart of every man who desires to see the greatness of the nation restored, and law and order reëstablished in the rebellious States.

This end must be accomplished though it should require the entire militia force of the nation, and all its treasure. There can be no turning back. Reverses can but intensify the determination of the people. Without a restored Government, property, and life itself, will be valueless.

All classes must feel the terrible necessity which presses upon them. While we are struggling to preserve the unity of the best Government on earth, it appears not improbable that we may be speedily called upon to resist the attacks of the monarchies of Europe, and wage a war, not only for free institutions, but for our individual independence. Coldness or indifference upon our part, at this time, cannot but result in our becoming one of the subservient populations of the earth; exercising the right of self-government as the will of some other people.

As Minnesota has heretofore nobly done her duty in this war; as she has furnished more than the quota heretofore asked of her; as her sons have established for themselves a preëminent reputation for discipline and courage; it now becomes her to meet, in an equally heroic spirit, this new emergency.

Meetings should be held in every county. Wealth, energy and ability should be devoted to the task of rousing the people to a sense of their present danger. The merchant, the farmer, and the manufacturer, must all understand that unless this rebellion is speedily suppressed, their toil can profit them little—that in a ruined country there can be no individual prosperity.

Let the reinforcements which must speedily be thrown into the Peninsula, to turn the tide of battle and aid in the capture of the rebel capital, contain at least one additional regiment from Minnesota.

The recruits first obtained, under this call, will constitute the Sixth Regiment; all subsequent recruits, after that regiment is filled, will be used to complete Minnesota's quota of the force now called for by the President.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY,
Acting Governor.

MAINE.

At a meeting in Portland on Saturday evening, Brig.-Gen. HOWARD, who was temporarily disabled by a wound received in the battle of Fair Oaks, made a speech, in course of which he said:

"MY FRIENDS—Much has been said in regard to the General intrusted with the command there—much adulation and much of abuse. I believe in my heart that Gen. MCCLELLAN is worthy to be trusted. You can trust him, but you must submerge political parties, however, in the good of the country. You sent me forth to one of your institutions without any special politics, except love of country. This war is educating us up to that standard of patriotism. When we shall have shed a little more blood, we shall learn to live more in accordance with the spirit of our fathers. I know that I am no worshiper of men. I do not believe that Gen. MCCLELLAN has passed through the campaign thus far without a mistake, but for one I trust him, and urge you to. Trust him not as a 'god, but as a General!' He has shown at every movement great ability and caution: too much so, perhaps, for some, who are inclined to doubt him, but whether so or not is to be tested by results. I hope we don't need the instruction of another Bull Run to teach us that it is best to be cautious. It is best to be. The old men say so. And when you find a young man combining ability with caution, you may trust him, for you have there the sprightliness of youth combined with the consideration and reflection of age."

Hon. L. D. M. SWEAT offered a resolution of confidence in the honor, courge, patient and unselfish devotion to the cause of our country and the preservation of constitutional liberty, of GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, and in his military genius and ability to lead our armies to an undoubted and glorious victory over the combined forces of the rebels, South, and all others who are conspiring directly or indirectly to the overthrow of our Government. This resolution passed without a dissenting voice.

MISSOURI.

This State intends to do her duty, as the following proclamation, which has just been issued by Gov. GAMBLE, shows:

I have just received a telegraphic dispatch from the War Department, in which I am requested to raise, as soon as practicable, for the United States service, for three years or during the war, four regiments of infantry, being a part of the quota of the State under the call of the President.

As only a part of the quota is now called for, it is important that those who are anxious to serve their country should at once avail themselves of the present opportunity and press into the regiments now authorized to be raised, lest the remainder of the quota should not be required.

Recruiting commissions will be issued immediately, and as soon as a sufficient number of companies are mustered, they will be organized into a regiment.

Missourians, you need no other stimulant to patriotic effort and sacrifice than to know that your country needs your services, and to remember the gallant conduct of the troops of your State at Wilson's Creek, at Donelson, at Shiloh, and upon other fields.

Given under my hand this eleventh day of July, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

H. R. GAMBLE, Governor of Missouri.

RHODE ISLAND,

Which has done so nobly heretofore, is girding up her loins for the work, although her fighting material has been somewhat depleted by placing in the field two regiments of three months' men. The City Council of Providence

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

The London Journals on American Affairs.

The London Times on the Fourth of July.

THE COTTON SUPPLY.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

Recognition of the Kingdom of Italy by Russia.

CONTINENTAL POLITICS.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, Capt. LOTT, which sailed from Liverpool at 1 P. M. on the 5th, and from Queenstown on the 6th inst., arrived here yesterday.

The steamer *St. George*, from Quebec, arrived at Greenock on the 3d with New-York telegrams of the 23d of June, picked up at Cape Race.

The New-York correspondent of the *Times* says: "The North is looking forward with keen anticipation to the great battle before Richmond. The strength of the two armies is about equal. The Confederate army at Richmond numbers about 150,000 men and JACKSON'S force in the Shenandoah Valley has been sufficient to keep in check three Federal Generals. BEAUREGARD remains a mystery. So great is the perplexity he causes that no one would be much surprised if he were to be heard of to-morrow in the Valley of the Shenandoah annihilating the armies of FREMONT, SHIELDS and BANKS, threatening Maryland and scaring Washington a second time within a month. The conquest of Richmond will, by all accounts, be one of the most difficult achievements of warfare, but should it be evacuated without a fight or be captured by McCLELLAN, the result will be the same. Behind Richmond to the west is a mountainous country abounding with formidable defiles, each of which might be defended against a large army by a handful of men. The war would be transferred further South, and if Federal armies follow, yellow fever or other deleterious agencies of the climate would then sear their ranks and render active hostilities impracticable for many months. The truth is, an armistice and then a settlement of this deadly question by a peaceful separation is the only solution of the difficulty!"

The *Army and Navy Gazette* observes that though it has ever maintained the power of the North to take possession of all the principal military points of the South, there has been no time since Bull Run when their position and ability to do so, looked more precarious.

The battle in front of Richmond will determine the fate of the campaign in Virginia, but it will not put an end to the war, which is assuming a more hateful and ferocious character as it goes on. There will be no going into Summer quarters for either army. There will be no chance for the smallest intervention or officious good offices.

The *Morning Herald* says that McCLELLAN had peremptory instructions to attack Richmond, and to capture it before the great anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence.

In the *Times* City Article it is stated that private letters from America by the last mail, written by persons entirely impartial, and with the best means of information, assert that the actual state of the Federal armies is misrepresented to the public, and that they have suffered deplorably from sickness in its worst forms. A fever, similar to the jail fever of past times has, it is averred, inflicted terrible havoc, and the recent urgent call for new levies tends to confirm the impression as to the correctness of these statements.

The *Times* publishes a letter from Mr, EDMUND POTTER, the Chairman of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, on the subject of the cotton supply. The nation, he says, wants cotton. Four millions depend upon its supply for the very necessaries of life, and millions more will suffer who hitherto depended upon the circulation of probably £10,000,000 annually now being taken out of circulation. The revenue will suffer materially; the taxation must be increased, where it can be borne, to meet the expenditure. Mr. POTTER says that to India alone, must we look for a supply for some years to come, but private capitalists will not run the risk of crippling or ruining themselves by seeking to invest in Indian schemes for cotton producing. If American affairs are settled by any chance, soon—and that chance is an extreme one—Indian cotton will fall one-half in price, in a few weeks, and carry ruin with it to importers, and check for a time, for ever, perhaps, any such prices being paid in India for cotton as at the present. Mr. POTTER comes to the conclusion that it is the duty of Her Majesty's Government to grapple with the question.

On the following day "An Old Indian" replies to Mr. POTTER and adduces facts to show that the interference of Government officials in the character of cotton merchants would be prejudicial to the future supply of cotton from India.

It is stated that the Canadian staff will soon have dwindled down to proportions like those which it possessed before the *Trent* affair caused such a large accession to its strength.

The Parliamentary proceedings on the 3d inst., were, in both Houses, of merely local importance. In the Commons Mr. WHITE gave notice of a resolution to the effect that Government should instruct the Commanders of the British Naval and Military forces in China to avoid any intervention in reference to the rebellion, except for the protection of British subjects. In the House of Lords, on the 4th inst., the Earl of DONOUGHMORE moved for copies of correspondence between the Colonial Secretary, the Governments of Canada, and British Columbia and the Hudson's Bay Company, respecting the establishment of a means of communication between Canada and British Columbia, the license to trade in the Indian Territory which expired in 1859, and the withdrawal of the Red River Territories from under the control of the Hudson Bay Company, and their creation into a colony depending directly upon the crown.

He called attention to the important position which British Columbia occupied, and impressed upon the Government the necessity of affording increased facilities for its colonization.

The Duke of Newcastle had no objection to produce the papers asked for. He thought that both in peace and war it was desirable that there should be easy communication between British Columbia and Canada, and he believed the two colonies would be willing to contribute to the formation of a road, the expense of which would be about £100,000. With regard to the purchase of the Hudson's Bay territory, the Government would certainly not ask Parliament to pay a million and a half for such a purpose. He thought the original charter of the Company was ill-advised, but he would not think of resorting to extreme measures against the Company so long as it was possible to come to some arrangement with them. He trusted the Company would meet the public half way with reference to the formation of a line of communication with British Columbia.

After some remarks from Lord TAUNTON the motion was agreed to.

In the House of Commons, on the same evening, Mr. LAYARD, in reply to Mr. MAGUIRE, stated that negotiations were going on between England and the Republic of Paraguay, and he hoped that friendly relations would soon be restored. It was proposed to take steps to ascertain the cotton-growing capabilities of a portion of the Rio Plata, and when the inspection was completed a report would be made to the Government. Mr. LAYARD, also, in reply to Mr. J. C. EWART, stated that the French blockade of the ports of Mexico was not intended to interfere with the operations of legitimate commerce, and would not be rigidly enforced in the case of neutral vessels.

Mr. SOTHERON ESTCOURT, a distinguished member of Parliament, was dangerously ill, and his life was disaired of.

The *Daily News* says that the Americans in London met on the Fourth of July to celebrate the day, but no account of the proceedings is given.

The same journal editorially denounces in sarcastic terms the mischievous malignity of the *Times* for its pharisaical and ill-timed lecture to America in her hour of trouble.

The *Morning Star* has also a denunciation of the *Times* for its outrage on American sensibilities on the most sacred of all days to the American people. It hopes that Americans will treat the insolence of the un-English writer with disdain, who, says the *Star*, is not more the enemy of their country than the disgrace of his own.

The *Morning Herald* urges that the prosecution of the war and the celebration of the Fourth of July constitute as glaring a case as was ever alleged against a civilized nation, and that if professions meant anything in America, the mere reading of the Declaration of Independence should suffice to condemn the invasion of the Confederate States as utterly inexcusable in principle and erroneous in policy.

Contradictory rumors were afloat as to the designs of the French Government in regard to Mexico. The Paris papers had been requested to be particularly reserved to treating of Mexican affairs.

The *Globe's* Paris correspondent says:

"An impression is gaining ground that warlike measures against Mexico may be superceded by diplomacy. The expense of the war, a probable coolness with Spain, and a disagreement with England, are not without their influence."

The correspondent of the *Times* writes in a different strain. He says: "Four thousand men will be sent out at once to make their way to Gen. LORENCEZ, should he be seriously menaced, or cannot keep open his communications with the coast. Should there be no pressing demand, they will stay at Martinique or Guadaloupe, and be forwarded in successive detachments to Vera Cruz when the sickly season is over. Not only 10,000 but 25,000 troops will go on to Mexico. In fact, there is hardly a limit to the number, for the city must be taken at all cost, and will be occupied for an indefinite time.

It is stated that Admiral DE LA GRAVIERE will hoist his flag on board the iron-plated frigate *Normandie*, and sail for Mexico at the end of July.

Gen. FOREY will not leave France for Mexico until September.

The 1,800 men who were embarking in Algeria were to start on the 5th inst., for Guadaloupe.

The French Emperor went to Paris on the 3d inst., for the purpose of presiding at another Cabinet Council.

The clerical paper—the *Ami De la Religion*—had ceased to appear.

The accounts from the French manufacturing districts continue very unfavorable, and the Bank of France is asked to come forward and aid the manufacturers by discounting their paper.

The Paris Bourse was firm and advancing. Rentes closed, on the 4th, at 68.45.

The walls of Paris were covered with placards announcing that there will be shortly given, on the lake at Versailles, a grand nautical *fête*, representing the combat between the *Merrimac* and the *Moniter*.

The recognition of Italy by Russia had been communicated to Turin by telegraph. The official Envoy from St. Petersburgh was on his way to Turin.

The Portuguese Envoy had remitted a letter to King VICTOR EMANUEL from the King of Portugal, requesting the hand of the Princess PIA in marriage.

It is reported that the Austrian Chamber of Deputies had expressed a wish that the Government should, by diplomatic means, terminate the affairs in Italy, and obviate a greater concentration of troops in Venetia and its neighborhood.

The Spanish Cortes was closed on the 2d inst.

The *Epoca*, of Madrid, says that the Spanish Government has received most satisfactory communications from its Representative at Washington as to the favorable effect produced upon the United States by the disinterested policy which Spain has adopted with regard to Mexico. The present relations of the Cabinets of Madrid and Washington are most cordial.

The *Moniteur* contains a decree, directing that the sugar and melasses imported into France from England and Belgium shall be subject to a certain reduction in duties.

The King of Sweden is to visit Copenhagen at the end of July, and the city will give a splendid banquet in honor of the Kings of Denmark and Sweden.

The Grand Duke and Duchess CONSTANTINE arrived at Warsaw on the 2d, and were warmly cheered on their arrival. On the night of the 3d, however, as the Grand Duke was stepping into his carriage on leaving the theatre, a revolver was fired at him, and he was reported to be slightly wounded. The perpetrator had been arrested.

According to present reports it does not appear that the Russian grain harvest will be large this year. In the South the crops have been burnt up, and in the North they have had cold and wet. The cold, at the date of the last letter, was described as unprecedented at this season.

The fear of further fires in Russia seems to have subsided. The Insurance Companies have lost between £220,000 and £290,000 sterling, but the total destruction was much more, the amount insured having been comparatively small. It is thought, however, that a million or a million and a quarter sterling will cover all.

AFFAIRS AT PARIS.

New Light in the Mexican Question—The Jecker Claim under Advisement—Almonte Thrown Over—The Coming of the French Plated Fleet—The French Princes in the American Army—Effect on the French Emperor—The Legitimists, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, July 4, 1862.

Every day brings something new on the Mexican question. The detailed reports of Gen. LORENCEZ have been published, and they throw a flood of much needed light on the question. The serious nature of the defeat at Puebla, and the almost total want of sympathy for the French and for ALMONTE by the Mexicans, are the important features of this official news. The result of this news may be briefly stated as follows: An order to the French army to remain at its present encampment at Orizaba till Autumn; the dispatch of 2,000 men to Martinique, to remain there until Autumn within call of the commander at Orizaba, if by any bad fortune he should need them; and lastly, the sending out of 10,000 more troops in September, to join those already there, and with Gen. FOREY at their head to march on Mexico.

As a part of the new programme, also, I believe it may be said that France will drop ALMONTE, so far, at least, as moral support is concerned. They will not, of course abandon him to the mercy of the Constitutional Party, but they will cease to support his claims for the Presidency.

I cannot learn from any source what are the intentions of the Government, beyond the march on the Capital and the securing of the demands which they deem justly due by Mexico. It is tolerably evident, in fact, to every one, that the Government has no policy beyond these points, and that the march of events in Mexico and the United States will decide the line of policy to be ulteriorly adopted.

In regard to the JECKER claim, the Government has named a Commission to examine and report on its validity, and M. BILLAULT declared in the Chamber of Deputies for the Government that this claim would not be sustained if unjust, or if only exorbitant, would be cut down to its proper dimensions. This morning a brother-in-law of JECKER, who is a cabinet minister of the Swiss Republic, publishes in the Paris papers a lengthy and violent defence of his brother-in-law's claim. He says it is just to the last farthing, and will be proven so. From present appearances, however, it is likely to be reduced.

To return to the general subject. I learn, from a perfectly reliable source, that Marshal RANDON, the Minister of War, always opposed the Mexican Expedition, and predicted exactly the events which have arrived. On the Emperor is thrown the blame of the affair; on him the Cabinet charge the present unfortunate position of Gen. LORENCEZ. The Minister of Marine is said not to have opposed the Expedition, but the principal backer of it was the Emperor himself. Who it was that acted in this case the *rôle* of the "throne behind the throne," or whether there was any such *rôle* played, it would be difficult to say; but the scheme is unpopular, the public give up with reluctance the idea they had formed of the Emperor's acuteness, and so they are inclined to look to the Empress and the clerical party, who naturally support ALMONTE, MIRAMON and Company, and aid in carrying out their views.

The Admiral, JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE, has, since his return to Paris, assumed the position of principal adviser in the affair. The advice he sent home from Mexico was unheeded, because prejudices prevailed which nothing but the unrolling of facts could correct; these facts have vindicated the Admiral's judgment, and he now, as already said, occupies the leading position in the affair. This fact, it is considered here, promises an amicable settlement of the question, since the Admiral, who is a mild and amiable man, rather disposed to peace than to war, stands in high favor with the Mexicans, and can exert upon them a salutary influence.

At his first interview with the Empress after his return, the Admiral was astounded and charmed to find that Her Majesty was thoroughly conversant with all the movements he had accomplished in Mexico, even down to the incidents among his *état-major* on board ship. At first he was disposed to suspect that the Emperor was keeping a sort of feminine Cardinal Richelieu at Court, and that his footsteps had been dogged by a second Father Joseph; but after a moment's enjoyment of the Admiral's confusion, the matter was most agreeably explained. In the whole French Navy there is no man more loved than the Admiral JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE; his officers look up to him as a father and a guide. In his staff there is a young man of 22, a son of the Deputy SALLANDROUZE, the same who, three years ago, and when only nineteen years of age, carried dispatches safely through the Austrian lines in Venilia from the Emperor NAPOLEON at Solferino to the commander of the French fleet off Venice. Since the commencement of the campaign in Mexico young SALLANDROUZE has been in the habit of writing a weekly history of the progress of the expedition to his mother, and these letters were so remarkable in every point of view that one of them having been read to the Empress, she expressed a wish to hear them all, and it was thus that she had become so intimately acquainted with the daily incidents of the expedition. It is hardly necessary to add that the Admiral's reputation did not suffer by the perusal of these letters.

It appears that the Admiral DE LA GRAVIERE, who leaves Paris to take command of the "North American Fleet," as it is now called, and which embraces all the vessels in American waters, from the Isthmus of Panama to Newfoundland, will leave here toward the end of the month on board the iron-plated frigate *Normandie*, while Gen. FOREY, who will leave only at the epoch when the campaign is to recommence—that is to say in September—will be conveyed by another and the pioneer of the cuirassed fleet, the *Gloire*. The *Normandie* will probably stop for a time at New-York and at Fortress Monroe.

On account of the discredit which has been brought upon the Emperor by the Mexican affair, the rigors against the Press have been redoubled, and several of the foreign journals which contained letters from Havana and Vera Cruz have been prohibited from entering the country.

It has been often asked in what way the Emperor viewed the presence of the Orleans Princes in the army of the United States, and it was generally supposed that he cared but little about the circumstance. But an incident which lately came to my knowledge, and which it is not necessary to repeat here, would go to show on the contrary that the Imperial family generally do not look favorably on the circumstance; and that although they know very well that it would be unjust to make of it a cause of complaint against the Government of the United States, yet that it adds a little to the Mexican question in throwing the current of Bonapartist sympathy on the side of the rebellion. Thus we see that if the sympathy of the Emperor and his family is ever turned from the Union, it will not be from any merit in the cause of secession, but upon side and accidental issues.

There is talk at Paris of sending the Count MONTHOLON, Consul at New-York, to replace M. DE SALIGNY, as Minister to Mexico. The appointment would undoubtedly be a capital one, and give very general satisfaction.

The legitimist reunion at Luzerne, in Switzerland, numbers about four thousand persons, so that His prospective Majesty, HENRY FIFTH, is obliged to receive his friends in installments, no room in Lozerne being large enough to hold at one time more than a very small fraction of the total number. This reunion is not very well regarded in governmental circles at Paris, as you can readily imagine; for although the old Bourbon faction is still weaker than the Orleans faction, this constant movement keeps up the invitation, and maintains hopes that would otherwise die out.

While at Luzerne the Count DE CHAMBORD was the victim of a theft which created a great sensation both in Switzerland and France. During a reception of the Prince, a man who announced himself to the servants as M. DE BOURBON, was permitted to enter the reception room, and while there managed to subtract a small box containing important political papers and some jewelry. The question at once arose, "Was the thief after the papers or the jewelry?" for seeing that the owner was a pretender to the crown of France the answer would have an important bearing. If the thief was seeking the papers he was probably sent to do it by an enemy of the Prince, while if he sought only the jewelry, the act becomes a very simple affair.

The resemblance of the Count DE CHAMBORD, as he grows older, to his uncle, LOUIS XVI., is so great as to strike forcibly all his visitors. What is more singular, he is corpulent, limps considerably, and is a great eater—all like LOUIS XVI. He is, as you know, the last of the Bourbons in a direct line, and is not likely, at present, to have a successor.

On account of the few Americans at Paris this year, no attempt was made at a celebration to-day. Our countrymen at London, however, expect to give the Eagle a spread over a big dinner.

MALAKOFF.

THE TONE OF THE PRESS.

THE THUNDERER ON THE FOURTH OF JULY.

From the London Times.

"The Fourth of July" has a sound quite different to Englishmen and Americans. To us it is like any other day, to them it is a festival solemnly set aside for gratifying to something more than satiety a national vanity the most inordinate and the most exacting that the world has ever seen. On that day, in every town and township of the United States, chosen orators address applauding audiences on two subjects—the one the praise of their own country, the other the depreciation of ours. "Fourth of July," in American parlance, like "Marathon," in Athenian, has become an adjective, used to denote whatever is over-wrought, extravagant and bombastic. These annual rhetorical Saturnalia have had a most material and pernicious influence on American character. They have even gone some way toward villating and barbarizing the language to which they are expressed. Their tendency has uniformly been to elevate the opinion which the people entertain of their own merits, to teach them to depreciate every one else, and to familiarize them with the language and intoxicate them with the glory of successful war, and successful they are told war must be when waged by a nation of prowess so invincible. Metaphore abound. Astronomy contributes her stars to bespangle the National banner, and her solar system to typify the smooth and admirable working of the great Confederacy. History gives back the mighty memories of Sparta and Athens, of Rome and of Carthage. Eternity describes the duration and infinity the extent of future dominion in America. The points of the compass, the torrid and the frigid zones, the ecliptic and the equator, are called in to convey the idea of magnitude. The "effete despotisms" of the Old World, their creeds, their taxes, their aristocracies, their churches, their kings, their feudal laws, and Old World observances, are overwhelmed under a storm of ridicule and contempt. But England is peculiarly the mark for invective and vituperation.

Well, now let us suppose that on this present Fourth of July some man of moderation and good sense, with something to lose and with some spirit of fairness and candor, could be induced, in defiance of the prejudice that would naturally attach itself, to such a character, to undertake a Fourth of July Oration, and let us consider how he would express himself. We will drop eagles, thunderbolts, waterspouts and hurricanes, the North and the South, the East and the West, time, space, eternity, and infinity, and the other condiments of a regular Fourth of July Oration, and proceed at once in the substance of what such a person might be supposed to have to say. "Fellow-citizens," he might naturally observe, "this is no time for extravagant and exaggerated panegyric. Let us keep our eloquence for better times, and endeavor, if we can, to learn something from our present position. We have had our own way in this matter of the war, and are not, as far as I can see, very much the better for it. The English told us all along that we had better save our blood and our money, and make a friendly parting with the South, since it was clear there was no chance of our dwelling together under the same Government any more. Of course, we felt the greatest contempt and hatred for whatever England said, and knew that it must be done with a wish to ruin us. But, for all I can see, England was not very far wrong. We have always been going to conquer the South in thirty days. We have not done it yet, and for my part, I don't see that we are much nearer doing it than we were when we first began. Here have we been for eighty years triumphing over poor old England, because she, at the distance of 3,000 miles was not able to conquer her colonies with France to help them; and here are we, after a year and a half of war, not yet able to take Richmond, 130 miles south of Washington, and very much afraid the other day for the safety of Washington itself. Then we have been always at England for hiring Hessians and other Germans to conquer us. But what does the South say, and say truly? It says that all the Germans that fought for King GEORGE were mere lambs and chickens compared to the gentry who fight under the blessed leadership of BLENKER, and SIGEL, and HEINTZELMAN. They do fight, that's certain, but then there is nothing that they will not steal. Since we find ourselves obliged to employ such means to coerce the South, we need not be surprised that poor old King GEORGE, who lived in days before people understood anything about the rights of man, should have taken the same course. We have been in the habit of asking, What right had the English to call us 'rebels,' and to shed one drop of blood in seeking to retain us against our will? They ought to have known that all men are free and equal, and have a right to consult their own wishes in the choice of a Government and in search of happiness. That's very true; but are not the South free and equal too? Have not they as much right as we to consult their own feelings in the choice of a Government and the search after happiness? The wisest people in England, during the War of Independence, considered that success was even more to be dreaded than failure, for, while failure would diminish the empire, success would destroy the liberties of the nation. Does not the same danger hang over us? If we lose the South, we lose a large population and a vast territory; but population increases fast in new countries, and, as for territory, we shall still have more than we know what to do with. If, however, we conquer the South, we must govern them by the sword; and how shall we contrive to set up a military Power and a strong Executive, able to keep the South in a state of misery, and yet unable to encroach upon the liberties of the North? The more lions we get on the horse to kill the stag, but when he has killed him, are we quite sure that he will get off again? It was very wrong of the English to make war on a nation speaking their own language and of their own kindred and lineage, but the relationship was remote; and, though England and America both belonged to the same crown, they could not be said to be the same country. But we are doing our best to exterminate our fellow-countrymen, with the same language, the same traditions, the same laws, the same history. How many of us have sons fighting on both sides, or daughters married, one to a Southerner and the other to a Northerner! Every volley of artillery sweeps away the very life and soul of the country. We are shedding our own blood and mangling our own flesh. We have been in the habit of despising England for her heavy debt and the vast taxation her people have to bear. But that debt was mainly incurred in a cause for which she has no reason to blush—in fighting for her own liberties and those of Europe against two great conquerors, LOUIS XIV. and the Emperor NAPOLEON. That debt took a hundred and forty years to accumulate, while we have incurred at least a quarter of it in a year and a half. But in what cause? Not to maintain liberty, not to preserve the balance of power, but to put down those very principles of freedom to which we owe our existence as a separate State, and to cause our children to pass through the fire to the Moloch of overgrown pride and disinterpered ambition. Look how England has treated us! She is starving her operatives, crippling her trade, reducing her revenue, rather than break a blockade which would melt away before her breath, and vanish at her touch, while we have been never weary of loading her with insults. We took from her the right of search, which she only wanted for the protection of the negroes, for the sake of whom many of us profess that we are carrying on the present civil war. We kept back the maps which showed that she was in the right in the dispute about the Canadian frontier; we pulled her out of her rights on the Columbia River; we dismissed her Ambassador for enlisting our people, though we are willing to take hers whenever we can find them."

But here we must suppose the patience of the audience to be entirely exhausted, and the orator compelled to make a precipitate retreat, even if he be fortunate enough to escape equestrian exercise on a rail in what SYDNEY SMITH calls "the plumacian robe," in which the sovereign people of America are wont to dress those whom they do not delight to honor. This premature impatience of the audience is the more to be regretted as our orator has by no means exhausted his subject. He has yet to speak of the policy of defraying the whole expenses of the war by debt; of the enormous issues of paper money, levying a heavy tax on all creditors for the sake of a small immediate advantage to the State; of the proposal to arm the blacks and let loose on a kindred and Christian population all the horrors of a servile and savage insurrection; of Gen. BUTLER'S proclamation at New-Orleans, and his treatment of a sex which America overwhelms with the most exaggerated homage. But we are glad that our orator did not proceed so far, for the treatment of such topics in the manner we have indicated would surely have brought down upon him the very heaviest penalty in the code of Judge Lynch, the last and most reverend of American functionaries.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION IN FRANCE.

From the Paris Correspondence of the London Times, July 4.

Four thousand men will be sent out at once to make their way to Gen. LORENCEZ, should it appear that he is seriously menaced, or cannot with his present force keep open his communications with the coast. Should there be no pressing demand, they will stay at Martinique or Guadaloupe, and be forwarded in successive detachments to Vera Cruz when the sickly season is over. Not merely 10,000, but 25,000 troops will proceed to Mexico if need be; in fact, there is as yet hardly a limit to the number, for the city must be taken at all cost, and will be occupied for an indefinite time—I suppose until the revolution be complete. Should the Mexican bands, with their *lazos* and their lances, be scattered, and should the "sound part" of the population at last declare themselves for their liberators and upset JUAREZ, ALMONTE, or some one else equally disposable, will be recognized as chief of the State, under the guidance and protection of the French General, and then the regeneration will of course go on of itself.

Mexicans here think that even with the force he had at his command Gen. LORENCEZ might have taken Puebla had he gone the right way about it—I mean the right road; for some who know the place affirm that the access to it is not very difficult. Still, if his friends failed him at that pinch, and gave no true information, topographical or strategical, what could he do? Certainly Puebla seems to have been built for hardly any other purpose than for periodical capture. It has been so often taken for the last thirty years, and by every party in turn, that capture seems to be its normal condition. It is said that there were a few Spanish artillerymen with the Mexicans during the affair of of Guadaloupe. With a view, no doubt, to diminish the ill-will of the Mexicans toward their friends, ALMONTE will be (so it is said) requested to withdraw for awhile from the French headquarters.

The *Debats* notices what it calls a "serious contradiction" in Gen. LORENCEZ'S report to the Minister of War. "Gen. LORENCEZ," it says:

"Begins by observing that what occasioned his chief error in his march on Puebla was the impossibility of obtaining any true information on his way, 'so great was the intimidation exercised on the population, whom they knew to be hostile to JUAREZ,' and further on he admits in covert terms that 'Puebla was untruly described to him as the most hostile city to JUAREZ.' It is difficult to conceive that it was intimidation alone which forced the population not to testify their sympathy for the French, at least by giving them some positive information."

The Paris papers (one has I know been so warned) have been requested to be particularly reserved in treating Mexican affairs.

FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds on the 4th were very firm. The favorable Bank returns, and the certainty of a continued influx of Gold contributed to increase the disposition to confidence. Consols closed on the 4th at 91⅞@92 for both money and account.

The Money market was without change. The supply was abundant.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase in the bullion of £311,153, the amount held, £16,220,771 sterling.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co. quote Bar Silver at 5s. 1d. Eagles, 76s. 2½d.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 5.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* says: "The market has again been greatly agitated throughout the week, and the alarming position of the general stock creates still greater excitement, both here and throughout the manufacturing districts. Important as was the advance last week, there is a further rise during the present, to about double that extent. The demand for American has been large each day, especially when the very small stock is taken into consideration, and the average advance is fully 2d. ₰ lb. The transactions in Brazil have been unusually extensive, at about a similar advance, with large speculative buying. Egyptian has been in very great request, at an advance of 2d. to 2½d. ₰ lb. Speculators have been eager buyers. The whole stock of East India has again been more than turned over during the week, the sales for arrival having been also on an enormous scale, at daily, almost hourly advancing prices, quotations are raised from 2½ to 2½d. ₰ lb., and are quite low enough as given. Speculators have again been buying very heavily each day, the amount of their purchases reaches no less than 104,920 bales. The total business, including the above and 26,370 bales taken for export, has been 155,170 bales. The business yesterday (Friday) was about 12,000 bales, fully one-half for speculation and export. The demand was less urgent, but higher prices were demanded. The official quotations are:

Fair Orleans	17¾d.	Middling Orleans	17d.
Fair Mobile	17¾d.	Middling Mobile	16¾d.
Fair Uplands	17d.	Middling Uplands	16¾d.

Stock on hand 184,940; of which 62,350 bales are American. At sea, from India, 262,000 bales.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

Business keeps on a limited scale, owing to the excessive prices demanded by producers, which are now from 2d. to 3d. ₰ lb on cloth, over last week's figures.

BREADSTUFFS—The weather has been favorable for the crops, and the markets were, in consequence, lower. This morning, however, there is more rain. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and BIGLAND, ATHYA, & Co., report Flour neglected and 6d. ₰ bbl. lower. Quotations, 24s. 6d.@28s. 6d. Wheat, owing to the fine weather and heavy arrivals, 3d per cental cheaper. Red Western, 9s. 6d.@10s. 10d.; Southern, 10s. 10d.@11s. 1d.; White Western, 11s. 6d.@11s. 9d.; Southern, 11s. 9d.@12s. 6d. Corn slow at a decline of 6d. ₰ 480 lbs.; Mixed, 27s. 9d.; Yellow, 28s.; White, 32s.@33s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Beef, no change in demand or value. Pork unaltered. Bacon—more firmness for good quality, but inferior still low and irregular. Lard quiet but steady at 39s. to 42s. Tallow in good demand and 6d. dearer. Butter is 45s. 6d.@46s.

The following are the estimated stocks in Liverpool on 30th of June, 1862.

Wheat	280,782	quarters.
Flour	225,925	barrels.
Flour	86,254	sacks.
Corn	292,960	quarters.
Beef	12,534	tierces.
Pork	13,287	barrels.
Bacon	52,384	boxes.
Hams	6,317	packages.
Shoulders	4,084	packages.

PRODUCE.—The *Brokers' Circular* reports Ashes steady; Pearls 35s@36s. 6d.; Pots 35s. 6d.@36d. RESIN continues excited. The week's advance is 3s. 6d@4s. Sales and resales 10,000 barrels at 17s. 6d.@22s., for common to good common. Spirits of Turpentine very firm and 20s. dearer on the week, latest price, 100s. Sugar flat. Coffee inactive. Rice very steady. Bark, sales at 8s. 3d. for Baltimore. Linseed again rather dearer. Linseed Oil quiet, at 40s. 6d. to 41s. Fish Oils, sales unimportant.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co. report BREADSTUFFS steady but quiet. Ians—Welsh in rather more demand; Bars and Rails, £5 5s.@£5 10s.; Scotch Pig dull at 51s. 3d.@51s. 4½d. SUGAR quiet and unchanged. TEA firm; Congou, 1s. COFFEE steady. RICE unchanged. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE greatly excited, advanced upward of 20s.; sales at 105s. TALLOW steady at 47s. LINSEED OIL steady, 30s. 3d. LINSEED 1s. dearer. LINSEED CAKES in good demand; Boston, in bags, £10 5s. SPERM OIL quoted at £90. COD, £42.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. BARING BROS. say: "We have to notice a further fall this week in United States Stocks. The Federal 6 ₰ cent. Bonds are quoted 77@79; the Fives at 75@76; Pennsylvania Fives Stock, 70 to 72; Bonds, 72 to 74; Maryland Sterling Fives, 75 to 77; Massachusetts Fives, 89 to 91; Virginia Sixes, 45@47; Sterling Fives, 42@44; Illinois Central Sevens, 77 to 78; Sixes, 71 to 73; New-York Central Sixes, 82@83; Sevens, 83@85; Shares, 75@77; Erie Sevens, 89@91; Shares, 29 to 30; Pennsylvania Central, 83⅛@84¾."

GLASGOW MARKET.

Messrs. JOHN MCCALL & Co. report WHEAT quiet, but steady; Milwaukee, 24s. 3d.@24s. 9d. FLOUR unchanged. Mixed CORN, 27s. 9d. ₰ 480 lbs.

LATEST MARKETS PER PERSIA.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, July 5.

COTTON.—The sales of Cotton, to-day, foot up 12,000 bales, including 7,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is firm and unchanged, with limited sales at the quotations forwarded by the *Norwegian*.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market is dull, but steady.

PROVISIONS.—The market is inactive.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.

CONSOLS closed to-day at 92@92¾.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—The latest sales are: Erie Railway, 29@30; Illinois Central Shares, 46@47 discount.

PRODUCE is generally unchanged.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

GEN. NEWTON'S BRIGADE.

LOSSES OF THE THIRTY-FIRST NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-FIRST REG'T N. Y. V., HARRISON'S LANDING, James River, July 7, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I inclose a list of killed and wounded, which please publish for the information of those concerned. The loss of Gen. NEWTON'S Brigade, Gen. SLOCUM'S Division, was as follows:

	Killed.	Wnded.	Missing.	Total.
Eighteenth New-York	12	69	35	110
Thirty-first New-York	17	87	and miss'g.	104
Thirty-second New-York	1	42	13	56
Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania	7	81	47	135
Also, Gen. NEWTON'S Staff, Capt. MONTGOMERY, A. A. G.				
Capt. SCOFIELD, Brigade Commissary, (missing)	—	2	—	2
Totals	37	275	95	407

The following are the casualties in the Thirty-first New-York Volunteers, in the action at JAMES HILL, June 27, 1862:

Col. C. E. Pratt—wounded in the face.
Capt. Henry Whitbeck—supposed to be killed, (shot through head and knee and left on the field.)
Capt. J. B. Sloan—wounded in the foot.
First-Lieut. E. Tressard—right shoulder.
First-Lieut. W. Maitland—run over, injured severely.

ENLISTED MEN KILLED.

Steph. O'Shea, Co. A—head.
Jas. Haskins, Co. H—head.
A. Nisbet, Co. I—abdomen.
R. Thomson, Co. B—breast.
Hen. Styles, Co. C—breast.
Rich. Fabse, Co. C—head.
Wm. Schuk, Co. B—breast.
Chas. Weishelmer, Co. C.
Chas. Yeutsch, Co. C.
Sylv. Fayard, Co. D—chest.
Henry Hausser, Co. F.
Chas. Hauser, Co. F—head.
Mich. Barrett, Co. I—breast.
P. Cunningham, Co. I—neck.
C. Heischburg, Co. I—breast.
Ed. Bulger, Co. G—side.

ENLISTED MEN WOUNDED.

Henry Ahern, Co. A—hand, slight.
Martin Boland, Co. A—neck.
R. Basker, Co. A—left side.
Martin Delaney, Co. A—arm and leg.
Geo. Edwards, Co. A—right shoulder.
John Grady, Co. A—leg.
Ed. M. Hause, Co. A—right side.
Jacob Kling, Co. A—right hand.
J. H. Lockwood, Co. A—left leg.
T. McNamara, Co. A—leg.
Pierce Robert, Co. A—leg and arm.
Geo. Smith, Co. A—right shoulder.
Benj. Moore, Co. A—missing.
Wm. Paget, Co. A—missing.
Paul Smith, Co. A—missing.
Corp. Jas. Slocum, Co. B—shoulder.
Jere. Corley, Co. B—ankle.
Mich. Ryan, Co. B—thigh.
Barney Trainor, Co. B—neck, missing.
Manns Scanlon, Co. B—missing.
Bartley Cannen, Co. B—missing.
Ord.-Sergt. John Mecritzky, Co. C—right eye.
Geo. Irali, Co. C—both legs.
Morris Heisch, Co. C—arm.
John Winkle, Co. C.
Levy Solomon, Co. C—arm.
Joseph Zanadski, Co. C.
Ord.-Sergt. Peter Lee, Co. D—right hand.
Corp. John Allen, Co. D—missing.
Corp. Patrick Sharkey, Co. D—thigh, missing.
Corp. John Eagan, Co. D—leg.
Corp. John Sullivan, Co. D—knee.
John Byers, Co. D—thigh.
Sylvester Collins, Co. D—abdomen.
Orlis Howard, Co. D.
Barney McBride, Co. D—both legs.
Geo. Reese, Co. D—mouth.
Peter Sinclair, Co. D—hand.
James Smith, Co. D—severely, missing.
Herman Smith, Co. D—arm
Philip Kenah, Co. D—leg.
Hugh Murphy, Co. D—missing.
Sergt. John Leonhard, Co. F—mortally.
Sergt. Joseph Hart, Co. F—hand.
Corp. Richard Trevor, Co. F—leg.
Thos. Fritz, Co. F—head.
Phillip Stryker, Co. F—arm.
Chas. Thompson, Co. F—shoulder.
Chas. Unglenz, Co. F—missing.
Jo. Voght, Co. F—missing.
Fred. Schimmerling, Co. F—hand.
Henry Hammens, Co. F—missing.
Christ. Kan, Co. F—missing.
Corp. Ed. Cunningham, Co. G—neck.
Corp. G. Jotry, Co. G—hand.
Tim. Foley, Co. G—arm.
Jas. Henry, Co. G—shoulder.
J. Mawney, Co. G—shoulder.
Wm. Bates, Co. G—slight.
Rich. Granville, Co. G—arm
John Fielding, Co. G—leg.
Thos. George, Co. G—hand.
J. O. Brien, Co. G—missing.
Sergt. Wm. M. Jones, Co. H—missing.
Corp. Patrick Burns, Co. H

Wm. Cobb, Co. I, 2d Mich.
E. D. Cilly, Serg't, Co. C, 5th New-Hampshire.
R. C. Chase, Co. G, 5th N.H.
Thos. Clark, Serg't, Co. A, 83d Pennsylvania.
Jas. M. Crawford, Co. H, 83d Pennsylvania.
W. F. Cary, Co. F, 61st Pa.
Henry Duncan, Co. E, 1st Ohio Cavalry.
Thos. Delaney, Co. N, 25th New-York.
Geo. J. R. Dakin, Co. D, 12th Maine.
Corp. N. H. Drake, Co. A, 3d Michigan.
Henry Drake, Co. D, 92d N.Y.
Phil. Dahl, Co. I, 98th N.Y.
Jas. Davis, Co. K, 63d Pa.
Wm. H. Dill, Co. H, 11th Me.
Corp. D. M. Dill, Co. H, 11th Maine.
J. C. Dalton, Co. C, 3d Me.
E. F. English, Co. H, 1st Connecticut Cavalry.
Henry Eagleston, Co. D, 23d Ohio.
F. W. Emmerson, Co. G, 2d Maine.
Wm. Evans, Co. G, 25th N.Y.
Lorenzo Evans, Co. K, 85th New-York.
Chester Ellis, Co. G, 85th New-York.
Conrad Elf, Co. C, 104th Pa.
W. C. Edmundson, Co. I, 31st Pennsylvania.
Sergt. M. Friday, Co. F, 100th New-York.
B. Fishbach, Co. F, 100th N.Y.
Wm. F. Fritchman, Co. E, 100th Pennsylvania.
G. Fazar, Co. G, 93d N.Y.
C. Fowler, Co. H, 92d N.Y.
Jas. Ferder, Co. I, 92d N.Y.
Jno. Galvin, Co. K, 1st N.Y.
W. H. Glazier, Co. O, 22th Pa.
E. George, Co. F, 5th Ohio.
H. D. Gilmore, Co. G, 2d Me.
P. Garrett, Co. C, 25th N.Y.
Amos Gavitt, Co. C, 26th N.Y.
Corp. Wm. A. Gillmore, Co. F, 30th Ohio.
Wm. Greenwald, Co. F, 13th Pennsylvania.
Jno. Gormley, Co. I, 23d Pa.
Geo. A. Garson, Co. G, 93d Pa.
Sergt.-Maj. G. A. Guernsey, 83d Pennsylvania.
J. A. Gitse, Co. E, 104th Pa.
V. Greenleaf, Co. I, 12th Pa.
J. Huff, 1st Cavalry, Mich.
B. H. Huntley, Co. A, 1st Cavalry, Michigan.
Sergt. L. Hattaway, Co. C, 7th Massachusetts.
Sergt. John Hurch, Co. F, 25th Ohio.
Sergt. J. Hazler, Co. I, 25th New York.
John Hittiner, Co. G, 1st Cavalry, New-York.
W. B. Howard, Co. E, 2d Massachusetts.
J. Harper, Co. I, 8th Ohio.
John Henderson, Co. G, 25th New-York.
J. Hill, Co. C, 25th N.Y.
Capt. B. B. Harris, Co. K, 25th New-York.
J. Hedden, Co. C, 25th N.Y.
J. W. Hampton, Co. C, 36th Ohio.
Eli Banning, Co. C, 36th Ohio.
H. Horne, Co. D, 25th Pa.
B. B. Hodges, Co. D, 11th Me.
Chas. Hault, Co. H, 31st Pa.
John Hassett, Co. I, 104th Pa.
O. D. Hewitt, Co. G, 92d N.Y.
John Hunt, Co. K, 81st N.Y.
A. Hagerman, Co. D, 101st Pa.
B. A. Holt, Co. A, 53d Pa.
Drummer J. Hyatt, Co. D, 82d Pennsylvania.
J. B. Hagan, Co. G, 104th Pa.
Jas. Horan, Co. B, 86th N.Y.
G. E. Hoyt, Co. F, 5th N.H.
D. Hollingsworth, Co. E, 1st U. S. Infantry.
Thomas Ingemeyer, Co. A, 73d Ohio.
M. K. Israel Co. C, 12th Ohio.
Corp. T. Igo, Co. F, 25th N.Y.
J. W. Jenkins, Co. D, 12th Ohio.
M. Jacobs, Co. E, 25th N. Y.
J. Kiesk, Co. C, 101st Penn.
J. L. Kleth, Co. D, 63d Penn.
G. Kirkpatrick, Co. D, 63d Pennsylvania.
H. Kirkpatrick, Co. A, 105th Pennsylvania.
S. Killer, Co. E, 64th N.Y.
T. Cain, Co. D, 40th N.Y.
J. Lee, Co. E, 25th Ohio.
J. Lawley, Co. F, 5th Ohio.
F. La Valleis, Co. K, 25th New-York.
F. La Valle, Co. K, 25th N.Y.
J. Lynch, Co. F, 25th N.Y.
W. Leonard, Co. G, 25th New-York
G. W. Love, Co. F, 36th Ohio
J. Levery, Co. G, 100th N.Y.
J. Lobin, Co. A, 81st N.Y.
M. Lincoln, Co. A, 5th N.Y.
J. Lee, Co. A, 37th N.Y.
J. Lorimer, Co. E, 105th Penn
Serg't J. D. Mills, Co. K, 73d Ohio.
Rice Morrison, Co. K, 73d O.
Geo. Mull, Co. H, 14th Ind.
C. Maxwell, Co. M, 28th Pa.
Alb't Miles, Co. O, 28th Pa.
Joe McCreary, Co. D, 12th O.
D. M. Merrill, Co. F, 5th O.
T. Mullio, Co. D, 11th N.Y.
E. Marle, Co. G, 28th N.Y.
Pat Maher, Co. B, 25th N.Y.
Mike Maley, Co. G, 25th N.Y.
G. McKnight, Co. F, 26th N.Y.
J. McLoge, Co. C, 25th N.Y.
M. Murphey, Co. K, 25th N.Y.
B. McGowan, Co. K, 25th N.Y.
P. McMade, Co. C, 25th N.Y.
J. Martio, Co. G, 25th N.Y.
Jas. McGuire, Co. K, 61st Pa.
Jas. McDonald, Co. F, 63d Pa.
Corp. J. Milligan, Co. F, 63d Pennsylvania.
A. McArthur, Co. C, 96th N.Y.
O. M. Monroe, Co. C, 96th N.Y.
J. J. Mary, Co. B, 86th N.Y.
J. Mannis, Co. A, 98th N.Y.
J. Marcellus, Co. H, 96th N.Y.
T. Meincey, Co. B, 56th N.Y.
S. B. Mills, Co. E, 100th N.Y.
F. Mantkin, Co. F, 100th N.Y.
C. Miller, Co. K, 100th N.Y.
J. Mungold, Co. F, 100th N.Y.
Mike Metcalf, Co. A, 1st N.Y.
J. McKayn, Co. H, 106th Pa.
H. J. Moore, Co. H, 11th Me.
A. McDonald, Co. F, 63d Pa.
J. McCurdy, Co. F, 63d Pa.
R. McMary, Co. B, 103d Pa.
J. McWalter, Co. C, 11th Me.
M. McGinty, Co. D, 40th N.Y.
R. McCoy, Co. I, 64th N.Y.
F. Overlock, Co. B, 11th Me.
L. C. Phillips, Co. K, 79 Pa.
G. Putnam, Co. F, 25th N.Y.
Ed. Plunkett, Co. F, 25th N.Y.
C. Proctor, Co. C, 92d N.Y.
B. F. Prescott, Co. A, 88th N.Y.
Sergt. O. Parsons, Co. D, 66th Penn.
A. Phillips, Co. B, 85th N.Y.
Jno. Price, Co. E, 104th Pa.
J. Patterson, Co. C, 96th N.Y.
N. Pentuor, Co. F, 100th N.Y.
Corp. N. K. Powers, Co. A, 10th Mass.
F. Penor, Co. E, 100th N.Y.
Corp. W. W. Peters, Co. D, 63d Penn.
Corp. John Phillips, Co. A, 93d Penn.
W. Ricketa, Co. E, 104th Pa.
Corp. W. H. Robinson, Co. C, 61st Penn.
A. Ray, Co. C, 96th N.Y.
J. Roue, Co. D, 106th N.Y.
H. Repsone, Co. F, 100th N.Y.
E. C. Rich, Co. F, 100th N.Y.
F. Reynolds, Co. H, 106th Pa.
E. Ringwood, Co. F, 81st N.Y.
Y. G. Ryan, Co. C, 104th Pa.
Sergt. J. L. Raymond, Co. G, 98th N.Y.
E. C. Richards, Co. C, 61st N.Y.
J. R. Skidmon, Co. D, 1st Ohio Cav.
A. D. Stewart, Co. B, 53d Ohio.
T. Stoker, Co. B, 3d Ohio.
W. Shroder, Co. F, 73d Ohio.
J. G. Smith, Co. L, 5th N.Y.
G. Snyder, Co. G, 28th Penn.
J. M. Sakeld, Co. G, 28th Pa.
Corp. P. D. Swartly, Co. F, 104th Penn.
G. H. Sutherland, Co. B, 92d N.Y.
J. Schaifer, Co. E, 36th N.Y.
1st Lieut. L. Smith, Co. D, 86th N.Y.
John Swartz, 104th Penn.
J. Schwartz, Co. F, 28th O.
H. R. Smith, Co. I, 104th Penn.
C. Shay, Co. E, 104th Penn.
Corp. W. Sigenfous, Co. E, 104th Penn.
H. Schrook, Co. F, 104th Penn.
L. Shellenberger, Co. E, 104th Penn.
B. B. South, Co. E, 104th Penn.
J. Scampman, Co. E, 104th Penn.
E. J. Smith, Co. E, 104th Penn.
R. Strickland, Co. D, 11th Me.
I. Stevens, Co. D, 40th N.Y.
F. Stillwell, Co. I, 40th N.Y.
C. Sherpell, Co. K, 81st N.Y.
H. Skean, Co. A, 53d Penn.
M. Strickland, Co. E, 53d Pa.
Corp. J. E. Sergeant, 87th N.Y.
Chaplain R. W. Stockton, 81st Penn.
M. Schriver, Co. A, 61st N.Y.
C. Smith, Co. F, 1st U.S. Inf.
J. Swartbout, Co. E, 85th N.Y.
G. Steele, Co. D, 94th Penn.
J. Thompson, Co. I, 17th N.Y.
J. Trimble, Co. F, 25th N.Y.
Corp. C. W. Trott, Co. I, 11th Maine.
L. F. Utley, Co. E, 60th N.Y.
M. Vanzant, Co. F, 58th Ohio.
P. Van Kovenberg, Co. E, 26th N.Y.
J. Vesey, Co. G, 36th N.Y.
F. White, Co. O, 28th Penn.
C. Wolf, Co. D, 1st Ohio.
J. F. Wathy, Co. G, 20th O.
J. Watson, Co. I, 29th Penn.
W. Wood, Co. F, 12th Ohio.
James Watson, sailor.

Chas. Darrah, Co. E, 104th Pennsylvania.
Francis Dunbaw, Co. E, 104th Pennsylvania.
A. K. Dewalf, Corp., Co. H, 52d Pennsylvania.
Wm. Diller, Co. D, 100th N.Y.
Moses Darl, Co. H, 96th N.Y.
Thos. Davis, Co. I, 96th N.Y.
John Donohoe, Co. E, 100th New-York.
N. J. DeMorth, Co. F, 100th New-York.
Corp. Wm. W. Eastman, Co. A, 5th New-Hampshire.
E. T. Emmerson, Co. C, 11th Maine.
C. Estep, Co. F, 55th Pa.
Sergt. N. B. Freeman, Co. C, 1st Conn. Cavalry.
Henry J. Faye, Co. C, 55th Ohio.
J. Y. Funk, Co. O, 28th Pa.
Geo. Frank, Co. G, 25th N.Y.
Thos Fitzgerald, Co E. 25th New-York.
E. Fuller, Co. D, 9th Mass.
A. Flint, Co. K, 85th N.Y.
F. U. Forman, Co F, 3d Mich.
Frank Flocaire, Co. E. 104th Pennsylvania.
John Fisher, Co. E, 104th Pa.
John Formash, Co. E, 104th Pennsylvania.
Aaron Ferl, Co. E, 104th Pa.
William Forman, Co. E, 104th Peonsylvania.
Geo. Fralic, Co. H, 56th N.Y.
Sergt. C. F. Gardner, Co, G, 100th New-York.
Chas. B. Gamble, Co. E, 104th Pennsylvania.
J. D. Gillie, Co. D, 100th N.Y.
J. Growler, Co. E, 100th N.Y.
Corp. Aug. Gelbler, Co. F, 100th New-York.
F. Griswold, Co. H, 92d N.Y.
H. Grund, Co. E, 100th N.Y.
Wm. Gregory, Co. C, 105th Pa.
Chas. D. Goldsmith, Co. I, 56th New-York.
Sergt. Albert Gilbert, Co. B, 93d Pennsylvania.
C. L. Gieger, Co. A, 53d Pa.
Richd. Gable, Co. A, 53d Pa.
H. E. Gardner, Co. C, 11th Me
S. K. Green, Co. A, 5th N.H.
J. Goodshaw, Co. A, 53d Pa.
Geo. Glodell, drum'r, 61st Pa.
John Graham, Co. C, 87th New-York.
Corp. C. Lehman, Co. E, 104th Pennsylvania.
A. Liebter, Co. E, 104th Pennsylvania.
A. Large, Co. C, 96th N.Y.
J. H. Layden, Co. B, 1st N.Y.
E. Lioahan, Co. F, 1st U. S. Infantry.
Corp. M. H. Loux, Co. D, 105th Pennsylvania.
P. McGlooe. Co. K, 2d Ohio Cavalry.
T. M. Mason, Co. G, 3d Ohio.
E. Longrow, Co. H, 6th New-York.
Wm. Miles, Co. K, 23d Pa.
J. McAnally, Co. G, 104th Pa.
W. Merriman, Co. C, 61st Pa.
J. Meyers, Co. D, 85th N.Y.
Corp. H. Moore, Co. I, 85th N.Y.
P. Morgan, Co. I, 100th N.Y.
Joe Minor, Co. G, 92d N.Y.
S. Manning, Co. C, 58th N.Y.
W. Mundell, Co. D, 3d Mich.
Lieut. M. J. McCarter, Co. G, 93d Pa.
T. McEwen, Co. C, 98th N.Y.
C. McGlatherty, Co. E, 104th Pa.
J. Montgomery, Co. E, 104th Pa.
Geo. H. Morgan, Co. E, 104th Pa.
Wm. McIntyre, Co. E, 104th Pa.
C. Miller, Co. A, 5th N. Y.
Sergt. Nicholze, Co. D, 5th N.Y.
G. McKoy, Co. D, 5th N. J.
F. A. McElhinny, Co. C, 6th N.Y.
Corp. C. H. Munson, Co. B, 85th N.Y.
J. Mullaney, Co. E, 92d N.Y.
J. Murry, Co. F, 92d N.Y.
1st Sergt. J. A. Newell, Co. D, 10th N.Y.
G. Nellteman, Co. E, 1st L. I.
T. O'Brian, Co. E, 61st Pa.
J. O Donnell, Co. C, 61st Pa.
O. S. Oaks, Co. G, 10th Mass.
Ord. Sergt. J. Osborne, Co. H, 104th Pa.
Daniel O'Drien, Co. H, 81st N.Y.
G. J. Porter, Co. C, 81st N.Y.
J. C. Pennington, Co. C, 61st N.Y.
Jas. Parker, Co. F, 65th N.Y.
Jos. Rannels, Co. K, 73d Ohio.
J. L. Riple, Co. E, 39th Ill.
S. Maynard, Co. O, 28th Pa.
T. Rohnett, Co. E, 2d Ohio Cv
L. Riley, Co. G, 25th N.Y.
M. W. Riegan, Co. F, 25 N.Y.
T. Ryan, Co. K, 27th N.Y.
G. A. Randall, Co. A, 85 N.Y.
P. Ragley, Co. K, 98th Pa.
Sergt. Albert Reader, Co. F, 81st Penn.
Wm. Robbins, Co. C, 104th Pa.
Richd. Rose, Co. B, 61st Penn.
P. Reynolds, Co. A, 40th N.Y.
David Roach, 1st N. Y. Art.
J. R. Stevens, Co. E, 2d Ohio Cavalry.
J. K. Sours, Co. I, 29th Ohio.
C. G. Smith, Co. N, 1st Ohio Cavalry.
S. N. Stokes, Co. K, 39th Ill.
B. A. Scovill, Co, H, 30th Ohio.
H. Schuabe, Co. E, 28th Ohio.
J. W. Schmidt, Co. G, 23d Ohio.
J. Smellaby, Co. H, 28th Ohio.
F. Sullivan, 25th N. Y.
S. Sandy, Co. K, 25th N. Y.
T. Sherry, Co. F, 25th N.Y.
G. Silsby, Co. E, 25th N. Y.
M. Stokes, Co. G, 62d N. Y.
W. Saunders, Co. B, 2d Ohio Cavalry.
J. Stock, Co. B, 2d Ohio Cav.
Maj. G. F. Smith, 61st Penn.
D. L. Simms, Co. F, 81st Pa.
Ezra Smith, Co. E, 53d Pa.
T. Scarborough, Co. E, 104th Penn.
A Scherer, Co. A, 31st Penn,
J. Smith, Co. K, 87th N. Y.
S. Spaldion, Co. C, 96th N.Y.
L. W. Sibley, Co. C, 96th N.Y.
C. Sharrow, Co. H, 96th N.Y.
Corp. J. L. Schegel, Co. E, 104th N. Y.
B. Smith, Co. E, 100th N. Y.
P. Sherman, Co. E, 100th N.Y.
H. Shank, Co. F, 100th N.Y.
H. Sherman, Co, D, 11th Me.
W. Sherman, Co. D, 11th Me.
D. Swanson, Co. E, 5th Mich.
E. Spooner, Co. A, 100th N.Y.
J. W. Smith, Co. F, 105th Penn.
D. Shortleff, Co. K, 101st Penn.
T. Towle, Co. B, 25th N. Y.
O. Tieraus, Co. G, 25th N. Y.
E. A. Tyler, Co. C, 25th N.Y.
T. Tyler, Co. E, 1st N. Y.
B. Titus, Co. F, 1st N.
S. C. Thompson, Co. I, 100th New-York.
C. Tyscrow, Co. E, 100th Pa.
J. Frolyer, Co. F, 104th Pa.
H. Taylor, Co. C, 67th N. Y.
H. Theyshon, 4th U.S. 6th N.Y.
J. Trits, Co. E, 104th N.Y.
L. Tousy, Co. D, 104th N.Y.
J. D. Taney, Co. A, 53d Pa.
C. W. Wagner, Co. E, 25th N.Y.
E. Wyer, Co. F, 11th Maine.
J. B. Wilson, Co. A, 104th Pa.
E. Wetmore, Co. B, 85th N.Y.
W. W. Wright, Co. H, 100th N.Y.
J. L. Wetter, Co. E, 85th N.Y.
Sergt. Wm. Walker, Co. E, 104th Penn.
J. H. Weaver, Co. E, 104th Penn.

Sergt. Welsh, Co. E, 104th N.Y.
W. J. White, Co. F, 85th N.Y.
A. Wynnsop, Co. E, 104th Pa.
Sergt. G. Wilkmyer, Co. I, 31st Penn.
James L. Webster, Co. I, 31st Penn.
J. F. White, Co. D, 100th N.Y.
Henry Wieker.
Corp. N. B. Waters, Co. E, 4th Me.
Jos. Woodard, Co. E, 101st Penn.
C. Welschke, Co. D, 1st N.Y.
Corp. Wm. D. Woodruff, Co. B, 103d.
B. F. Wood, Co. C, 102d Pa.
Rice Welch, Co. B, 104th Penn.
J. Wyman, Co. E, 104th Pa.
Wm. Wilson, Co. A, 63d Pa.
Weyer, Co. D, 3d Mich.
G. Ward, Co. D, 81st N. Y.
J. B. York, Co. H, 55th Ohio.
A. H. Youmavis, Co. F, 81st N. Y.
Sam. Young, Co. E, 104th Penn.
Robert Youngiove, Co. E, 100th N. Y.
N. J. Yarrington, Co. I, 8th Mich.
M. Zimmerman, Co. E, 104th Penn.
Jos. Zahneer, Co. I, 67th Pa.
Wm. Zher, Co. D, 100th N.Y.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

The New Tariff—The Amended Provisions—The Law Relating to Warehouse Goods—Questions Under the New Act—The High Price of Gold and Demand Notes and its Effect on Importers.

The new Tariff bill passed Congress last week, and having received the signature of the President is now a law. Its provisions have occasioned much uneasiness and disquietude to a large body of our merchants, whose interests are thereby affected. Since we last referred to the bill many important amendments to it have been made, by the House of Representatives, the Senate, and a Conference Committee of both bodies. We have not space to note the many alterations in the rates of duty, and can only briefly refer to the changes made in the general provisions of the bill. The bill as first reported to the House made it the duty of importers to withdraw from bonded warehouse all merchandise, paying the duties thereon, before the day on which the act should take effect. This was fixed at Aug. 1. The bill was so altered, however, as to require goods which were bonded previous to the time of the passage of the three months' warehouse law, to be withdrawn before the 1st of August, in order to escape the imposition of the new rates. Those which were deposited in store under the law referred to, are not necessarily to be withdrawn before the first of August, but may remain in store for the time for which they were originally bonded, without being subject to the additional duty. The time allowed for goods to remain in bond, under the new law, is one year, when they shall be withdrawn for consumption, and three years when they are to be exported.

These provisions are most important ones, and have had the effect to make business at the Custom-house very active of late. The provision in relation to bonded goods is much less obnoxious than in the first instance, inasmuch as the contract entered into between the importer and the Government (as far as goods imported since the act of August, 1861, went into operation) is not violated. The goods on which the duties must be paid before Aug. 1 are those which were imported one, two or three years ago, and which have been lying in warehouse since the date of their arrival. When so much time has already been allowed in which to withdraw them, it is not so hard a requirement that they should be withdrawn before the new act takes effect. There has been, since the introduction of the new bill in Congress, a general movement among the owners of this latter class of merchandise to withdraw it from bond.

Some interesting questions are likely to arise when the new act goes into effect. The following one has been propounded to us for solution: "Will the new duties be levied on goods which were bonded under the three month's law, on which the importers neglected to pay the duties before the expiration of the three month's bond?" The law of last August required "that all goods deposited in public store or bonded warehouse after this act takes effect and goes into operation, if designed for consumption in the United States, must be withdrawn therefrom; or the duties thereon paid, in three months after the same are deposited, and goods designed for exportation may be withdrawn, &c.; Provided that merchandise upon which the owner may have neglected to pay duties within three months from the time of its deposit may be withdrawn and entered for consumption at any time within two years of the time of its deposit, upon the payment of the legal duties, with an addition of twenty-five per centum thereto." Now, our inquirer desires to know whether, in case he has rendered himself subject to this additional twenty-five per centum, he can avail himself of the new rates, in case it be to his advantage so to do, and gain possession of his goods on payment thereof. This is a very nice point, and one the decision on which may be of considerable importance to some importers. Our explanation is as follows. Of course we do not pretend to say that the Secretary of the Treasury will coincide with us, but only give what seems to us a rational explanation.

The law we have already quoted from requires, after three months from the date of deposit have passed, that the rate of duty, together with twenty-five per cent. additional thereto be paid, before the goods can be withdrawn for consumption. Thus, if a case of opium, on which a duty of $1 per pound is levied under the law now in operation, has remained in bond longer than three months, it can only be withdrawn for consumption on payment of $1 25 per pound. This is the rate of duty collectable to-day on an article which has so remained in store. The new act requires, on certain classes of goods, a duty to be levied, collected and paid, in lieu of that formerly imposed. It would appear that importers might avail themselves of this wording, paying the new rates of duty levied on their goods, "in lieu of" the old rate, which was, as we have shown the original rate, plus twenty-five per centum thereof. Clauses of the new act other than those levying duties "in lieu of" the old ones, require rates "additional" to those heretofore imposed to be paid. Goods enumerated in these clauses, if our reasoning thus far has been correct, would be subject not only to the twenty-five per cent., but also to the "additional" rate imposed by the new act.

The high price of gold and demand notes has been very oppressive to importers who have desired to withdraw merchandise from bond, or who have had cargoes arriving during the past few weeks. When the excitement among importers was at its height, before the passage of the Tariff bill, gold suddenly rose in value to $1 17 and a fraction, while demand notes could only be obtained on payment of 8 and 10 per cent. premium. As duties must be paid either in gold or demand notes of the first issue, importers were subjected to a heavy tax in order to obtain possession of their goods.

Board of Education.

A NEW CLERK IN THE SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE —REPORTS OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE—APPROPRIATION FOR A WING TO A SCHOOL-HOUSE.

A regular meeting of this Board was held last evening, the President in the Chair, and a bare quorum present.

The report of the Committee on Teachers in favor of the appointment of E. D. Howland as an additional clerk in the City Superintendent's office, at a salary of $800, was adopted, to take effect from the 1st of August.

Several reports of the Finance Committee were adopted, among them one authorizing the School Officers of the Seventeenth Ward to lease the church property in Eleventh-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, for ten years, from 1st July inst., at a rent of $1,200, for Primary School No. 23; and another directing the Comptroller to place with the City Chamberlain $150,000, subject to the draft of the Board of Education, for the payment of teachers' salaries. A special report from this Committee was presented, showing the excess of appropriations already made over the fund reserved for special appropriation, to be $37,086 36.

A resolution was adopted appropriating $3,645 for erecting a wing to school-house No. 50, in the Eighteenth Ward.

The Board adjourned to the first Wednesday in August.

Trotting on Fashion Course—General Butler versus Rattlesnake—Mr. Bonner's Gray Mare versus Time.

One of the most amusing events in trotting annals, took place on Tuesday, on the above course. It was a match between Mr. Allen's *Gen. Butler*—which lately beat *Panic*, to wagon, in 2 minutes 28½ seconds—and Mr. Datee's *Rattlesnake*, mile heats, in harness. The trot was announced to take place at 3 o'clock, but it was 4 before the horses came up for a start, when *Rattlesnake* had the inside place. Dan Mace, as on the previous trot, handled *Butler*, and D. Pfeifer steered *Rattlesnake*. From 4 to 5½ o'clock, as petty a series of trotting finesse and manœuvering as it was ever our ill fortune to witness, took place on the part of the drivers. It was evident from the first, that Pfeifer would not let *Rattlesnake* go unless he had a decided advantage at the start; and it was as evident Mace was not going to throw a chance away by giving any advantage to his antagonist; hence, one or the other would be reined in or broke up for a period of an hour and a half, to the utter disgust of the majority of an unusual field of sporting men, and New-York City and County.

Mr. Robert Bonner being, as usual, on the track took compassion on the disappointed crowd, and for the purpose of restoring their equanimity of temper, he proposed to let Hiram Woodruff drive his hitherto unknown dappled gray mare, by *Old Star*, for the first time in public, to and the Fashion track, one mile to wagon. This was, of course, hailed with delight, and expectation was on tiptoe for something extraordinary; nor was expectation disappointed, for, after driving round the course to warm up the mare, Hiram put her through her mile in the astonishingly short time of two minutes, twenty-seven seconds, having made but a short break between the quarter and the old judges' stand on the far side of the track.

Quar. Mile.	Half Mile.	Three-quar. Mile.	1 Mile.
m. s.	m. s.	m. s.	m. s.
Time...0:36½	1:14½	1:50	2:27

The appearance of a threatening storm caused a skedaddle among the owners of fast teams, who gave a loose rein as soon as they got through the jam at the first toll gate, when the dust began to fly under the combined influence of a high wind, horses' hoofs and wagon wheels; many exciting brushes took place on the road between officials; including heads of departments, contractors, ex-Senators and Assemblymen, and other gentlemen of miscellaneous occupation.

After a few more attempts, Mr. Datea withdrew *Rattlesnake* by paying half forfeit, and losing for his friends besides, in bets, on play or pay, upward of $2,000. Upon the announcement of "No Trot" there was a general rush and consequent crowd at the gate to receive back the dollar entrance fee.

Professor Hitchcock's Speech at the Union Meeting.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am surprised not to find any report of Prof. Hitchcock's speech in your account of the great meeting yesterday.

He spoke at Stand No. 3, opposite the Everett House, and his words were on fire with patriotism and energy. They called forth the heartiest enthusiasm, and are too powerful to be dismissed with the cursory notice that "Prof. Hitchcock and Gen. Spinola followed with patriotic speeches." Prof. Hitchcock's speech was the speech of a scholar and a patriot; and so far as the writer's experience of the meeting yesterday went, it was the only speech that will bear close scrutiny. Its elegant composition, its pertinent allusions, its impressive earnestness, its hearty patriotism, in a word, its perfect adaptedness to the occasion, make it worthy to stand as the voice of the Metropolis in council assembled.

Yours respectfully, NEW-YORKER.
New-York, Wednesday, July 16, 1862.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Institute of Reward.—In the interest of a movement for meeting the educational necessities of patriot orphans, the Board of Trustees met at their rooms in the Bible House on Monday evening, Rev. S. D. Denison in the chair. The several Committees were appointed as follows: Executive—Rev. S. D. Denison, Charles C. Leigh, Esq., M. M. Vail, Edward Warren, Joseph W. Richards. Finance Committee as follows: Chas. Gould, Esq., Alexander Knox, Caleb T. Rowe, and the several Departmental Committees specified in the Constitution. The Board concluded by appointing David P. Holton, M. D., to act as General Agent to collect information and to devise plans of operations whereby the Institute can best realize the objects contemplated in the appointment of the Departmental Committees. Valentine Mott, M. D., President; Arthur F. Wilmarth, Esq., Treasurer; Henry Thomas Hunter, Esq., Recording Secretary; David P. Holton, M. D., Corresponding Secretary.

Grave Charges Against Police Officers.—Capt. Petty and Sergeant Henden, of the Fifth Precinct, are charged before the Police Commission with improper conduct. Intimacies of an unwarrantable nature with female prisoners were sworn to, and very strong evidence was offered by very irresponsible parties. The case for the prosecution was conducted by Charles Spencer. It is understood that the Board will not only dismiss the charges, but pass resolutions complimentary to Capt. Petty, whose energies have been untiringly devoted to the suppression of the rum traffic for a long while. For this reason the Captain has many enemies, and it would cheer the hearts of all who sell *beverages*, were they to hear of the Captain's conviction and consequent discharge from office.

Fatal Accident to a House-Painter.—Mr. Geo. Gibson, a very worthy young man, about 22 years of age, was suddenly killed yesterday afternoon, at No. 72 Franklin-street, by the falling of a spar. The deceased was a house-painter by occupation, and at the time of the accident he, with two other persons, was engaged in erecting a scaffolding for the purpose of enabling them to paint the rear of the house above-named. A long stick of timber, termed a spar, fell from the roof, and struck Mr. Gibson upon the head, and also upon his side and breast, fracturing his skull, breaking several ribs, and penetrating to his heart and lungs. He was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where he died a few minutes after his arrival. Coroner Ranney will hold an inquest this morning.

Happy Children Going Home.—On Tuesday afternoon a happy company of the children of the City left for the pleasant places of the West, under the charge of Mr. C. C. Tracy, of the Children's Aid Society. There is always an especial welcome for Mr. Tracy's *protegés* among the hospitable people who befriend them, and this is a time and a season when they will be received with open arms. The children were not wholly composed of the friendless and homeless class; the parents of many desirous of removing their little ones from the perils and poverty of the City are glad to avail themselves of the opportunity offered by the Children's Aid Society. A group of girls from the Girls' Lodging House, No. 205 New Canal-street, accompanied the party.

Movements of Mrs. Lincoln.—Yesterday morning, Mrs. Lincoln and a friend, escorted by the ubiquitous Col. Howe, visited the Park Barracks. Col. Bliss received them, and showed them through the several wards and hospitals, with the arrangements of which they were, as are all sensible people, pleased and gratified. Mrs. Lincoln seemed particularly interested in the dressing of the wounds of the sufferers there, and by a remark comparing the treatment given here with that given at the Washington hospitals, gave rather a broad contradiction to the charge that she never visited such places. She also visited the hospital of the Soldiers' Relief Association.

Discharged on Habeas Corpus.—City Judge McCunn, yesterday, discharged from arrest, (they having been brought before him on *habeas corpus*,) James W. Candel, James Slack and Thomas Farrington. The accused were charged by Mr. Benjamin Woon with having conspired to defraud him of about $8,000 by means of an alleged patent for a milk churn, which it was charged was bogus, and which he had been induced to purchase. After investigating the transaction the City Judge thought the evidence insufficient to hold the parties, and discharged them. They had been committed by Justice Osborne.

A Victim of the James Island Battle.—A member of the Seventy-ninth Regiment New-York State Volunteers, named Thomas Wein, aged about 40 years, died yesterday at the Bellevue Hospital, from a gun-shot wound which he received in the battle on James Island, on the 16th of June last. The deceased was a Sergeant in Company C of that regiment, and was regarded by his comrades and superior officers as a very brave soldier and faithful officer. Coroner Wilder held an inquest.

Fire in Mott-street.—The fire at 4½ o'clock Tuesday afternoon originated in some stables, rear of Nos. 236, 235, and 240 Mott-street. The buildings were owned by Owen Keenan, and are valued at not more than $150. Pat Connor occupied one of the buildings as a fruit and candy store; loss, $200. Edward Murphy and John Kavanagh each had one horse in the stables. The horses were both burned. Loss not stated; said to be insured.

Fell from the Fifth Story.—A little boy, named Daniel N. Scenck, aged two years, whose parents reside at No. 42 Leonard-street, while playing alone in an unoccupied apartment upon the fifth floor of his father's house yesterday afternoon, fell from the window to the pavement and was instantly killed. Coroner Naemann held an inquest upon the body.

Drowned while in a Fit.—William West, aged 35 years, fell into the East River, at the foot of Charlton-street, yesterday, while in a fit, and was drowned before assistance could be procured.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Funeral of Col. James H. Perry.

The remains of the late Col. James H. Perry, of the Forty-Eighth (Brooklyn) Regiment, reached this city on Monday last, from Port Royal, and have, since that time, lain in state in the Governor's room, City Hall. Yesterday, the body was removed to the Fleet street Methodist-Episcopal Church, where a funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Kennady, formerly of the Washington-street Church, but now of New-Haven, when the body was again removed to the City Hall. The military funeral will take place to-day, from the City Hall, at 3 o'clock P. M., and the body will be interred at Cypress Hills. The following interesting history of the career of the deceased is furnished by the Rev. Dr. Kennady, his early pastor and friend:

His education commenced at an early age, and he made rapid progress in his studies until he became competent to enter as a cadet at the Military Academy at West Point. Becoming strongly interested in the cause of Texan Independence, he resigned his position in the Academy in the third year of his connection with it; he left behind him a good reputation for scholarship and manly deportment. Accepting the appointment of colonel in the service of Texas, he proceeded to raise a regiment. Succeeding in raising a large part of his regiment in New-York, he embarked, intending to recruit the residue of it in New-Orleans. The recruits with whom he sailed were undisciplined, and under very little restraint, save the influence of their Colonel. The brig in which they sailed was an indifferent craft, and they were driven by stress of weather upon the Bahama Banks. On nearing Nassau harbor, the vessel was so disabled that the soldiers, fearing lest they should be lost, made every effort to escape, and reached the beach some distance below the town.

The men had suffered much from hunger, and began their depredations upon the fields, much to the alarm of the inhabitants, many of whom were blacks. Word was soon carried to the town that a piratical vessel had landed her crew. The authorities at once proceeded to arrest the intruders, and their Colonel among them, was placed into custody. The magistrates and citizens upon hearing Col. Perry's statement of the facts, immediately released the men, and extended to them a generous hospitality. The Colonel was invited to the residence of Mr. Lightbourne, a local preacher of the Wesleyans, father of Rev. Jas. Lightbourne, now of the Philadelphia Conference. Though at this time no professor of religion, and but little acquainted with Methodism, his deportment in this family, and before the citizens generally, won the highest respect. His soldierly demeanor, his mild, yet decided control of his men, made him friends, and every kindness was shown the regiment during its stay, and upon its departure. His military education, together with his various other qualifications, made him a great acquisition to the little army of Texas, and its master-spirit, Gen. Houston, soon appointed him aid-de-camp. Great privations and sanguinary contests were then the daily incidents of the often dubious struggle. Col. Fannine and his brave associates, having surrendered as prisoners of war, had been brought into the presence of Santa Anna, and ordered to be shot; only one of the number escaped. Col. Crockett and his companions were all massacred by the cruel edict of the same ungenerous conqueror, at the Alamo. Meanwhile Houston's forces continued retreating, until it became a question whether it would not be better to relinquish the contest and retreat across the lines into the United States and there disband. At length they met Santa Anna at San Jacinto. A council was held, and the question whether to fight or to retreat was debated. Gen. Rusk and Chief Justice Collingwood, then with the army, advised resistance, in which opinion Col. Perry coincided, and the arrangements were made for the life or death struggle of Texas.

On the first fire of the enemy Gen. Houston was wounded, and Gen. Rusk took command of the right wing. The command of the left devolved on Col. Perry, who took the place made vacant by the transfer of Rusk. This position brought Col. Perry in direct contact with the officer commanding the right wing of the Mexican forces, who was supposed to be Santa Anna. So exasperated were the men by the cruelties of the Mexican General, that they not only determined to die rather than fall into his hands, but they determined to avenge, by his death, the slaughter of their countrymen. The Mexican line was formed upon the crown of a hill, at the base of whose slope the Texans were drawn up. The impetuosity of the latter was such that they rushed, at the first word of command, up the hill, shouting one to another, "Remember the Alamo." Santa Anna was not, as supposed, in the army. Being sick, as he alleged, he remained in a thicket, where he was found and captured after the engagement. This change devolved the command of the Mexican forces on Gen. Castillo, who, being on the right, was brought into immediate contact with Col. Perry. Under the impression that Santa Anna was in command, and sharing in the general abhorrence of the man

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—MARGOT, THE POULTRY DEALER—KATTY O'SHEAL.

WALLACK'S—FRA DIAVOLO—THE IRISH EMIGRANT.

WINTER GARDEN—THE IRISH EMIGRANT—OUR GAL—THE IRISH TIGER.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 BROADWAY—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 BOY—LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

BOHAUS' GALLERY—No. 748 Broadway—"CINDERELLA" AND OTHER FINE PICTURES, from 9 A. M. to 9 P.M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

It will be seen by our dispatches this morning, that Gov. MORGAN has decided, after due deliberation, not to call an extra session of the Legislature, but to take upon himself the responsibility of offering at once a State bounty of fifty dollars to each recruit under the new levy of Volunteers, and to provide a sum sufficient for that purpose, trusting to the next Legislature to legalize and indorse his action. This policy will save much time, and an expense of some eighty thousand dollars to the State.

We have correspondence from the Army of the Potomac to the 15th inst., at which time the position of the main body of the army, near Harrison's Landing, on the James River, remained unchanged. The event of consequence which had occurred was a cavalry skirmish on the 14th, in which a squadron of the Sixth United States Cavalry exchanged shots with a party of rebel horsemen, with no loss on our side. On the night of the 14th, our pickets were considerably advanced. There seems to be no doubt that the main force of the rebels is now not less than fifteen miles from the exterior lines of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army, somewhere in the vicinity of Trent and Gaines' Hills, on either side of the Chickahominy.

The rebel Gen. LEE, in his congratulatory orders to the rebel army, published elsewhere, claims as the immediate result of the series of battles before Richmond the relief of the city from a state of siege; the rout of the National army; the capture of many thousand prisoners, including officers of high rank, and the capture and destruction of thousands of arms and fifty-one pieces of artillery. In his statement regarding artillery, he must mistake what we captured from the rebels as well as what the rebels captured from us, as otherwise it is impossible to make the statement harmonize with the truth.

The Petersburgh (Va.) *Express*, announces that Hamilton, N. C., has been shelled by our gunboats, and considers it probable that an attempt will be made to reach Weldon by the Roanoke River, as that stream is now high. Hamilton is situated about midway between Weldon and the confluence of the Roanoke River with the Albemarle Sound.

We now have the gratifying knowledge that Gen. CURTIS' command is safe, it having arrived at Helena, Ark., within easy distance of Memphis, on the 11th inst., after various vicissitudes. The command had several skirmishes on the way, one of which amounted to a battle. On the 7th the advance, consisting of two regiments of infantry and a battalion of cavalry, was attacked by two regiments of Texan cavalry and a large force of infantry. The rebel cavalry were stampeded by our artillery, and threw their infantry into confusion, which insured us a victory with but little loss.

A telegram from Nashville states that the guerrillas recently threatening that city have fallen back towards McMinnville, taking the National officers captured at Murfreesboro' with them, but paroling the privates. Nashville is now considered safe once more.

Memphis papers of July 9 contain Mayor PARKS' regular annual message to the City Council. It does not contain the most remote allusion to political affairs. The Post-office employes found themselves overwhelmed with business. In a single mail, a few days since, five thousand eight hundred letters were sent North. Trains on the Memphis branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad only run, for the present, as far as the State line. The Tennessee Company have failed, until recently, to do anything in the way of repairing their portion of the road. A large number of hands are now engaged in repairing the trestle-work over Red River, and in the course of a month trains will run to Clarksville, and in a short time they will run through to Memphis. No trains as yet are running on the Nashville and Kentucky Railroad. Mr. MORGAN, formerly passenger-agent of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and GEORGE WARREN, telegraph operator in the city under the rebel *régime*, had been arrested by Gen. GRANT. The former was ordered to leave the city with his family, but the latter was detained, as he had just come from the rebel lines.

Brig.-Gen. J. J. PECK, in command of CASEY'S Division, has published a brief card, denying the statement that his ammunition train was blown up in the course of the retreat to Harrison's Point. He says: "My command commenced the movement of the army at dawn of the 28th, by crossing the White Oak Swamp, and taking a position some four miles in the direction of Richmond, covering the junction of the Quaker, New-Market, Charles City and other principal roads. I was reinforced by PALMER'S Brigade and RUSSELL'S Seventh Massachusetts, and soon joined by COUCH'S Division. This advanced point was held until 7 P. M. on the 29th, when COUCH'S and PECK'S Divisions took the advance to the James River, in conjunction with PORTER. During all this perilous trip, with the night marching, not one wagon was lost or blown up. At 1 o'clock A. M. on the 2d the last great movement of this army commenced from Turkey Creek, or Hazall's, to this place. The command of the rear guard devolved upon me, and I was on duty with the trains from that time until 7 P. M. on the 3d, when I advised Gen. MCCLELLAN that his immense train had crossed Kimmages Creek in safety, despite all the efforts of the enemy to stampede the animals."

An important prize, cut out from under the guns of Fort Morgan, in Mobile Bay, arrived at this port yesterday—the British steamship *Ann*, of London, loaded with gunpowder, arms, cartridge boxes, coffee, tea, paper, &c. She succeeded in running the blockade off Mobile harbor during a dark night, but being discovered in the morning, a venture was made for her capture, which proved entirely successful.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, the bill to authorize the raising of a volunteer force for the better defence of Kentucky was reported back from the Military Committee, and laid aside informally after some debate. The resolution from the House explanatory of the Confiscation act was called up by Mr. CLARK of New-Hampshire, who offered an amendment that no punishment under the bill shall work the forfeiture of real estate beyond the natural life of the person accused. This amendment, Mr. CLARK explained, was offered to meet one of the objections of the President to the bill. Several Senators objected to such a method of legislation, preferring rather to receive a veto message from the President, which should state his objections in full, and enable the Senate to meet them understandingly. The debate was continued at great length, and it was finally voted to make the amendment as well as another suggestion to meet the President's objections, rather than jeopardize the success of the bill. The bill for the discharge of the State prisoners was considered until the recess. During the proceedings Senator CHANDLER, of Michigan, made a speech in review of the Conduct of the War, from the battle of Bull Run to the present time.

In the House, the report of the Conference Committee on the bill in regard to the imprisonment of soldiers in the Penitentiary was agreed to. The Select Committee on Gradual Emancipation, to whom the President's recent message and a draft of a bill were referred, reported a bill relating especially to the loyal Border States, a synopsis of which will be found in our report of the proceedings. Ten thousand copies of the report and bill were ordered to be printed, and it was referred to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, offered a resolution authorizing the President to call out a million of soldiers in addition to those already in the field, but the House refused to suspend the rules for its reception. The Senate bill for the admission of Western Virginia as a State, was postponed until the second Tuesday in December. The Senate bill authorizing the President to enter into a contract with any foreign Government to colonize recaptured Africans, was passed. The Senate bill amending the Militia law of 1795, so as to authorize the President to call out the Militia for a period not exceeding nine months, and the employment of persons of African descent, &c., was passed without debate, under the operation of the previous question. A bill tendering the thanks of Congress to certain naval officers was passed. The bill explanatory of the Confiscation act, as returned from the Senate with the amendment, was taken up, and after considerable filibustering voted upon, when it was found that there was no quorum present, and a result was not reached. Another vote was subsequently taken, when the Senate's amendment was agreed to. The Senate's propositions relative to the time when certain provisions of the internal Tax bill shall go into effect, were also agreed to, and the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Persia*, we receive advices from Europe three days later than have been before published. The Liverpool Cotton Market was still much excited, and heavy purchases were being made by speculators at a further advance. In Breadstuffs the market was dull but steady. The Provision Market was inactive. The English Press was busy in the discussion of affairs in the United States, with the Fourth of July as a text. Contradictory reports were afloat as to the designs of the French Government in regard to Mexico. The Paris papers had been requested to be particularly reserved in treating of Mexican affairs. The accounts from the French manufacturing districts continue very unfavorable, and the Bank of France is asked to come forward and aid the manufacturers by discounting their paper.

The books of the Merchants' Exchange Reading Rooms, in Baltimore, on Monday, announce the arrival of schooners *Mohawk*, *Malabar* and *Bengal*, from Newbern, and schooner *Emma Amelia*, from Beaufort, N. C. They were all in ballast, and came by way of Norfolk. These are the first arrivals at Baltimore from North Carolina since the enforcement of the blockade, more than a year ago.

The prize steamer *Cumbria*, which was taken into Philadelphia some days ago, has been sold to Messrs. SONDER & Co. of that city for $46,500. She is actually ten years old, but a year ago was lengthened—in fact, almost rebuilt, and furnished with new boilers and machinery. She cost $40,000 in England, with $17,000 for repairs.

The prize schooner *Caroline Virginia*, which was captured at Newbern by the United States Squadron, when an advance was made on that city, arrived at Philadelphia on Tuesday, as the telegraph has already stated, in charge of Lieut. E. L. HAINES. When captured, the schooner was loaded with Quartermaster's and Commissary's stores for the Confederate army. These were removed, and she was loaded with cotton, which had been used as a battery at Union Point. At the time the schooner left Newbern, one week ago, everything was quiet, and the health of the troops and of the crews of the gunboats was good, though the thermometer stood at 103° in the shade. The following gunboats were at Newbern: Flagship *Philadelphia*, the *Hetzell*, *Hunchback*, *General Putnam* and *Seymore*. The *Commodore Perry* was at Plymouth, and the *Ellis* also; and at Elizabeth City, the gunboat *Henry L. Blinker*. The *Caroline Virginia* is about 100 tons burden. She has thirty bales of cotton on board.

The Toronto *Leader* has been thrown into spasms again at the discovery that recruiting for the National army is in progress in Canada. In Tuesday's issue it says: "For some time past the walls of the city have been placarded with bills calling for a large number of laborers to work on a railroad in Pennsylvania, which may or may not have an existence, for all we know. We believe these bills had the effect of inducing some two hundred laboring men to leave the city to engage in work on this railroad. It has been questioned, however, whether the men were really required as laborers; and there were good reasons to believe that the kind of work for which they were wanted, was of a very different nature. We have additional reasons for regarding the notification as a mere kidnapping scheme, from the fact that a similar trick has been tried in the city of New-York itself."

Mrs. Gen. MCCALL has received a letter from her husband which conveys the gratifying intelligence that he is uninjured, although a prisoner in Richmond. He was struck during the action by a spent ball, the effects of which were only temporary. The letter states that his capture took place in this wise: "He had posted one of the regiments of his Division in a particular locality, and during his absence it was moved without his orders or knowledge. When he returned from another part of the field the place was occupied by a rebel regiment, and it being dark he rode into the midst of the enemy, was surrounded and carried to Gen. LEE'S headquarters as a prisoner of war."

Capt. JOSEPH BROWN, of St. Louis, who has a contract to build three gunboats for the Government, has had a trial trip of the smallest one of the three at Cincinnati. She draws thirty-five inches with everything on board, and will be ready to start this week. The machinery for these boats was built in St. Louis. They will be ready within contract time. Two of the boats were to be built at Cincinnati, and one (the larger of the three) at New-Albany, Ind.

The Washington *Republican* states that letters have recently been received in that city from various parts of rebeldom. They come *via* Memphis, Manassas or Fredericksburgh.

Madame GEFFRARD, wife of the President of Hayti, was at Kingston, Jamaica, on June 9, *en route* for London, to visit the Great Exhibition. Undoubtedly she will be regarded as one of the greatest curiosities there.

The Board of Education last evening, appointed E. H. HOWLAND an additional Clerk in the Superintendent's Office, at a salary of $800. The Comptroller was requested to place $150,000 in the hands of the City Chamberlain, subject to the drafts of the Board, to pay current salaries of teachers. $3,645 was appropriated for the erection of a wing to Ward School No. 50, in the Eighteenth Ward.

The Great Jersey City Union Meeting, which was to have been held on Van Vorst-square, at 8 P. M., yesterday, began to assemble in large numbers, as early as 7 o'clock, when a fierce thunderstorm dispersed the concourse, and notice was given by the Committee of Arrangements that the demonstration would be postponed until next Friday, at the same time and place.

The Stock Market continued depressed yesterday; Government 6's ¾ cents per, New-York Central 89½ ¾ cent. Gold rose to 117½ ¾ cent.

The transactions in Breadstuffs, yesterday, were rather heavy, and prices favored sellers. Cotton was in good request at decidedly higher and somewhat irregular rates. Sugars were in more demand and were firmer. Hides, Tallow, Raisins, Tin, Iron and Ingot Copper were actively sought after. Provisions attracted more attention, including Pork, which advanced 25c. ¾ bbl., with sales reported of 2,800 bbls., of which 1,000 bbls. Mess were bought for shipment to New-Orleans. The Freight market was brisker. Naval Stores were improving. Other branches of trade exhibited no really new feature.

The Great Work of the Present.

We give, in other columns of this issue, a brief view of the prospects of volunteering throughout the country. It will be seen that the people generally are now waking up to the necessities of the present situation. In this State, recruiting is beginning to show lively signs, though it is not yet as active as the necessities of the occasion demand; and in this City we are still far behind. The great meeting of Tuesday has resulted in but a slim addition to the ranks; and there seem to be causes of dissatisfaction which, whatever they are, should be promptly removed. Nothing can be of such importance to the country at present as the rapid formation of our new army. The soldier is now the bulwark of our liberties; the hope of the Union; the safeguard against foreign interference; the power which must give to the country permanent peace. Whoever or whatever stands in the way of the army's growth and efficiency, is a public enemy and nuisance, and a coworker with or aid to the disunion traitors, and must be driven from or swept out of the path of its progress. The people, however, are assuredly arousing themselves, and when once the military spirit is fully called out, and the machinery of volunteering fairly adjusted and in motion, we shall see regiments formed and thrown forward to confront the enemy with a rapidity as great as the work was done last year.

In other sections of the country there is higher activity. Throughout New-England volunteering is brisk, and State is vieing with State which shall first have its full quota of voluntary soldiers in the field. Vermont has been first and foremost in response to this call; but she only leads by a day or two; and, judging from present signs, we shall soon see regiment after regiment of the hardy and determined sons of the North pouring through our streets on their way to the battle-fields of the South. Pennsylvania is awakening; the lion of the Northwest, as will be seen, is once more stirred up; and the loyal States of the Southwest, Missouri, Kentucky and Western Virginia, as well as Maryland, in the East, give assurances that they will quickly furnish their contribution of volunteer soldiers to the general cause. The condition of the whole country, from Maine to Minnesota, and from Missouri to Maryland, can best be expressed by the figure, that it is *waking up*.

The President's proclamation for volunteers, when issued fifteen days ago, took the country by surprise. The condition of affairs was entirely unknown to the people. The strength of the enemy at Richmond had been underrated, and the situation of our army misrepresented. All that was known of the doings on the peninsula was, in the deceptive words of the telegraph, that "our army had achieved the grandest military triumph over the enemy." A few days before, the TIMES had prominently published an authentic statement that the rebel force at Richmond numbered two hundred thousand troops; and it was known that they had acted with an audacity which could not be justified from a smaller army. But the public spirit and confidence, always high and hopeful, was at its height; and the great rebellion, of which we had had dissolving views for a half year, was believed to be at the point of annihilation. Nobody knew what to make of the President's call, and it completely confounded the sense of the country. It took some days for people really to understand it aright; but as they have now gotten a true view of the events of the past and the exigencies of the present, they begin to prepare heartily for its duties. They see our Potomac army—still a grand army in every sense of the word—but unable at present to advance upon the overwhelming rebel numbers which the conscription has brought to the defence of Richmond. They see that the ranks of our regiments need filling up, that every column and division of our Eastern army needs to be strengthened by additional regiments. They acknowledge the full extent of the work to be done, even while they know it is not half as great as it was a brief half year ago.

Now that the nation thus comprehends the situation and the work, there is no shirking from them. The apathy that has prevailed during the fortnight, is only owing to the fact that neither was accurately known—as, in truth, they could not have been known before the late trial of strength before Richmond. The enemy is seen to be powerful, but not so formidable that a United People cannot crush him. It is an immense advantage to us that we now know what we never knew before, his true and exact power, and that we have him fixed in a position where the next blow, if rightly dealt, must inevitably make him reel to destruction.

But, in this crisis, speed in our action is the one thing needful. Had one-third of the troops called for by the President on the first of this month been now in the field—had Gen. MCCLELLAN been reinforced by even fifty thousand men, so that he could advance upon the staggering enemy and his toppling capital—had he been enabled to smite him again as he smote him a short time ago, and this time with a stouter arm and a renewed vigor, we might have already seen the monster in his death agony, and Richmond might now have fallen. There must be no further delay on the part of the people. The imperative, the unavoidable work of the country, just now, is on the battle-field; and the past, the present and the future, Heaven and Earth, cry on us to do the work quickly. We have the power, the courage, the will; all that is needed is *armed men*.

GOOD WORDS FOR THE GOOD CAUSE.—Next to him who does brave deeds in these days, is he who speaks stirring, truthful words to inspire those deeds. Such were spoken at the Suffolk County celebration of the Fourth, by Hon. DAVID R. FLOYD JONES, whose oration we find reported in full in the Suffolk *Democrat*. Mr. JONES humorously declined to pursue the usual course adopted on such occasions, and "trace the history of our beloved country, from the landing of COLUMBUS to the present time." But he did show, in the course of a brief and intelligent historical analysis, how radically different is the rebellion of which JEFFERSON DAVIS is the head, and that which had GEORGE WASHINGTON for its leader. He showed that the party now fighting for popular rights and constitutional liberty, is that which is upholding the Government, and not that which is seeking to destroy it. He applied this lesson, too, in such a way as must have stimulated the patriotism of his hearers to yet greater sacrifices for their country, and yet greater devotion than they have yet exhibited. Among the most gratifying and promising signs of the times in the present crisis of the country, is the hearty, unquestioning support which the Government receives—merely as the embodiment of the Republic—from such Democrats as Hon. FLOYD JONES.

Filling Up Old Regiments.

The process has already begun in the City and the State of forming new regiments. Captains, Majors and Colonels are appointed according as they bring in each the given number of men, or according to the favor of the military authorities. We have the old experience to go through with, of raw regiments and of inexperienced officers. The old lessons, which have cost us so much, of discipline and of organization and camp-police, are all to be learned again. And this at an immense cost, both to the men themselves and to the country. Why should this be? Why should not the new volunteers be enlisted in old regiments? They must prefer it, if they reflect on the matter. A man's life and health are vastly safer, if he be in the hands of an experienced officer than of a raw one.

All the little arts of camp-life, the means of preserving health and making men comfortable, are far better understood in the old regiments. The officers know how to take care of their men—where to expose and where to guard them. The new levies derive courage and order and discipline from contact with the old soldiers, who have fought so many battles and have had such experience. This was BONAPARTE'S favorite plan, to fill up the gaps of the old regiments with fresh conscripts, and after a little time the newly-recruited regiments became equal to the old; whereas, an entirely raw regiment is of little value for months. Then the saving to the country is immense in the salaries of officers. We have the reputation, already, of keeping in the field the most expensive army the world ever saw; over two hundred generals under pay, and countless numbers of officers. Many of the regiments are mere skeletons, and yet they have won historic names by their bravery, and the officers deserve promotion and encouragement. Why not reward these regiments with new men, rather than merge them into others, or, rather, than form fresh regiments under new officers? Why should the country pay a new set of officers, when we have a plenty? It is not Colonels and Majors and Captains we want so much now as privates. The new officers ought to be from the old privates who have distinguished themselves, or from the lower ranks of old officers.

It is true, there is one objection to this—that we lose the services of those who are to receive rank according to the men they bring in. But a certain number of petty ranks can still be filled up in this way, and we believe the inducements of belonging to old regiments would often be greater than those which could be offered by these individuals. Why should not some of the officers of the present regiments come on to our cities for recruiting?

WHAT ARE WE TO DO FOR GUNS.—The President has called for three hundred thousand additional soldiers. The country is responding promptly, enlistments are going rapidly forward, and the men will soon be in the field. Three hundred thousand guns will be immediately required to arm them. Is the Ordnance Department prepared to meet this demand? Is it prepared to place in the hands of each man either a Springfield or Enfield rifled musket, or some other safe and efficient arm? We all know that a sufficient number of the Springfield and Enfield guns cannot be had in time, as evidenced by the fact that a considerable part of the force now in the field is armed with smooth-bored guns. The Government can produce the Springfield rifle only at the rate of some 13,000 per month. Private contractors are not producing a thousand a month. We doubt, indeed, whether a thousand guns of the Springfield pattern have as yet been delivered from all the private manufactories of the country. Where then are our arms to come from? We should have less anxiety on this subject if our Ordnance Department had heretofore shown efficiency in the discharge of its duties. Unfortunately our Chief of Ordnance, we all know, is disposed to practice a cruel and expensive economy, and pursue a sort of hand-to-mouth policy, which, if it can furnish the supplies needed for to-day, allows to-morrow to take care of itself.

We fear that unless the Secretary of War gives the matter his attention, when these men present themselves for service, it will be discovered that there are no *good* guns for them. We are aware that there are in the arsenal some 150,000 guns. But they are nearly all entirely unfit for use, the Chief of Ordnance himself being judge, they being refuse arms from Austria and Belgium, in the purchase of which, as we learn by the report from the Ordnance Department, recently published, the Government got badly cheated.

Gen. RIPLEY has said that the only use they are fit for is fire wood and old iron; and yet we learn it is the intention to issue these guns to our new recruits. We respectfully submit that the Secretary of War should interpose and prevent so gross an outrage, and so cruel and costly a piece of economy. The issuing of these guns is not necessary. While we cannot procure Springfield and Enfield guns in sufficient quantity, there are others almost as good that can be had. The Prussian arsenals are full of excellent guns, and they can be had. They are known here as the Prussian musket. A leading ordnance officer in this City pronounces this arm fully equal in efficiency to the Enfield rifle. A large number of these guns are in bond in this City, but having been declined by the Government, they are about to be reshipped to Europe, so we learn. Is it possible that the Government will permit this to be done with the certainty that they will be immediately required directly before us? Will the Secretary of War give this subject his prompt attention? If he does not do so, it becomes the duty of the Governors of the several States to remonstrate in behalf of the men they are sending into the field. Let them see to it that their soldiers are well armed. This they should insist upon.

EMPLOYING NEGROES IN OUR CAMPS.—A letter from Gen. MCCLELLAN, the substance of which was given in the TIMES of yesterday, corrects another of the many misapprehensions which have taken possession of the public mind. He states that he has received all the negro slaves who have come to his camp for protection, and that he has employed them in digging trenches, attending to the sanitary condition of the camps, and other work of this kind. This we know to be perfectly true. But the *number* of such negroes who fall into our hands, and whose services thus become available, is much smaller than is generally supposed. There may be a thousand at Fortress Monroe, five or six hundred at Yorktown, and as many more in MCCLELLAN'S army—women and children included. These are not enough to relieve our troops to any very great extent, in building fortifications, digging trenches, &c. But what few are there are kept at work.

There is a very loud demand just now, on the part of the public, for the employment of slave labor in our camps. This is perfectly natural and proper. The rebels have employed their slaves in camp-work from the beginning. Indeed, it is pretty well understood now that those Southern men were right who said that Slavery would be an element of *strength* to the South, instead of weakness, in the event of a war. The slaves do all the hard work of the camps, dig all the trenches, build all the forts, drag all the cannon, and leave the whites free and fresh for drilling and fighting. So far, the slaves have shown no disposition to rebel against this usage. They work apparently as zealously and with as good a will as their masters, in the rebel service. At no time within the past twenty-five years has the South been so free from negro insurrections, so far as we can judge, as now.

It certainly is a matter of the greatest importance that, in some way or other, we should deprive the rebels of this powerful weapon which they are using against us. But we see no way in which it can be done until we have beaten their armies. They keep the negroes at work now, and have the benefit of their labors, because they have the control of them. All along the Peninsula, and wherever their troops have retreated before our armies, they have taken the able-bodied negroes with them, leaving on our hands only the old, the infirm, and the women and children. These, for the most part, are a burden to us, as we have to support them.

Just as fast as we whip the rebels, we can avail ourselves of the labor of their slaves, *and no faster*. Wherever we can get them, we ought to use them. And we hope that the day is not far off when we can count the numbers of them engaged upon our camp-work by the ten thousand, instead of by the hundred, as now.

EMANCIPATION AND FOREIGN INTERVENTION.—A great many people predict very important results upon the public sentiment of Europe, from the emancipation of our slaves. Whenever our Government makes up its mind to take that step, these men say, we shall hear nothing more of *intervention* from either England or France. All their sympathies will then be with us. This is the argument of WENDELL PHILLIPS and of many others who are urging this policy on Congress and the President.

We do not share these expectations. We do not believe that Emancipation would change, in the slightest degree, the disposition or the action of either France or England. Both these nations are thoroughly and intensely selfish in their conduct concerning our affairs. They consult solely and exclusively what they believe to be their own interest and the interest of their people. They don't care a straw for Slavery nor for the negro,—and their feeling against the United States would be intensified, rather than softened, by a decree of Emancipation.

The *cause* of the hostility of England and France toward our prosecution of the war is mainly the suffering it inflicts upon a very large portion of their manufacturing population. Other influences cooperate with this. They dislike our republican institutions—they dread our growing influence on European politics—and they will feel safer when our power has been substantially crippled. But these are secondary and comparatively remote reasons for their present attitude toward us. *They want cotton.* Their commerce, their manufactures, all their great interests suffer for want of it. There are two millions of people in England, and as many in France, who depend for their daily bread on the manufacture of cotton. Our blockade of the Southern coast prevents their getting it. And therefore they denounce the Government which wages the war and enforces the blockade. No thought or care for Slavery will change this necessity or the feeling which grows out of it. You might make every negro slave on this continent a freeman to-morrow, and the active sympathies of both England and France would continue to be on the side of the Southern rebels.

Those who rely on Emancipation to effect a change in our favor, in foreign sentiment, lean on a broken reed. There is just one thing and only one which will work that change,—and that is *success*. If we beat their armies, and destroy their military power, foreign sentiment will be on our side. And nothing else will bring it there.

THE JAMES ISLAND FIASCO.—As an act of the purest justice we admit into another column some remarks of Gen. BENHAM in review of the report of Gen. STEVENS upon the James Island disaster. It will be seen that Gen. BENHAM not only shows that Generals WRIGHT and WILLIAMS acquiesced in the project of attack, which had, in fact, been ordered by Gen. HUNTER, but that the failure was entirely due to the tardiness and neglect of orders of which Gen. STEVENS was guilty. The proofs of these points, as presented by Gen. BENHAM, would seem to be unanswerable. It is also asserted in Gen. BENHAM'S note that had Gen. STEVENS led or even accompanied his troops, the assault might have been successful; whereas that commander was throughout the engagement nearly half a mile distant from the enemy's battery, concealed by a hedge. As the issue in this matter has now been distinctly made, we presume it will pass out of the newspapers. The controversy must, at all events, cease, so far as this journal is concerned.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Congress and the Confiscation Bill.

The Bill Modified in Accordance with the President's Views.

The Negotiation for a General Exchange of Prisoners.

NEW HOSPITAL ARRANGEMENTS

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 16.

MEETING OF EXTREMES.

Extremes met in Congress to-day, in opposition to the President's modifications of the Confiscation bill. Radical Republicans, like THADDEUS STEVENS and BINGHAM, opposed the modifications as taking away the life and virtue of the bill, while the unreasonable Conservatives opposed them in order to procure a veto of the bill as passed, and defeat all confiscation. The talk is general in Washington to-night that the President has now fairly broken loose from both factions—the Abolitionists and Pro-Slaveryites—and should keep them all aloof from his counsels in future.

The following is the bill which has passed both Houses, and which removes the President's objection to the Confiscation act:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, etc., That the provisions of the third clause of the fifth section of an act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes, shall be so construed as not to apply to any act or acts done prior to the passage thereof, nor to include any member of a State Legislature or Judge of any State Court, who has not, in accepting or entering upon his office, taken an oath to support the Constitution of the so-called Confederate States of America; nor shall any punishment or proceedings under said act be so construed as to work a forfeiture of the real estate of the offender beyond his natural life.

SPEECH OF SENATOR CHANDLER.

Senator CHANDLER'S speech to-day is regarded as an open attack on the Administration. Not one of his garbled and *ex parte* statements but has been pushed on President LINCOLN'S attention day after day for months, to induce him to supersede Gen. MCCLELLAN. The President, knowing all the facts better than CHANDLER, has refused, and still refuses to join the crusade against MCCLELLAN, but calls on the country for troops to reinforce him. Thereupon, CHANDLER pronounces a bitter, wild and unsparing speech, calculated to produce widespread disaffection to the Government among the people, and to put an end to all enlistments.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS, ETC.

Col. MADISON MILLER, of Missouri, and Major STONE, of Iowa, Union prisoners captured at Shiloh, have returned to Washington from Petersburgh, Va. They came to Washington on parole some weeks ago, by consent of the rebel Government, to negotiate a general exchange of prisoners. They failed, and went back to the Confederates to give themselves up. The protest of the TIMES brought the matter forcibly to the attention of the War Department, and Gen. DIX was directed to accept the Confederate proposition, which only required that Gen. BUCKNER should be included by the National Government in its list of prisoners to be surrendered. When this news reached Petersburgh, Col. MILLER and Major STONE, at the instance of the rebel Secretary of War, returned to Washington to facilitate a matter so desirable to suffering prisoners on both sides. MILLER says there are twenty thousand Union prisoners in the South, and that their food is deficient and their sufferings great. He says further, that the rebels are jubilant over their late fight; that conscription is rigidly enforced, and their army at Richmond very large, though none of BRAGG'S army is there. He says a Confederate newspaper has lately urged the Government to strike now, *because they have all the men they can ever get in the field*, and from this time their numbers must decrease, while the Union armies will increase. The Petersburgh *Express* of Monday is disgusted that MILLER and STONE should have been allowed to pass about that town so freely.

THE HOSPITALS—NEW ARRANGEMENTS.

The President has decided to break up the hospitals in New-York and Philadelphia and other cities, and to establish, in lieu thereof, hospitals within the limits of the several Military Departments. For the Army of the Potomac, hospitals will be erected at Point Lookout, Craney Island and Camp Hamilton, near Fortress Monroe. At the latter place a large building is now under way, and will soon be ready for the reception of patients. This plan was suggested by the Surgeon-General as being preferable in every respect to the one now adopted. The suggestion of Gov. CURTIS, to have the sick and wounded removed to hospitals in their respective States, was duly considered, and an order to that effect was made, but it was found that the interest of the service demanded the plan now determined upon.

AN IMPORTANT ORDER.

The following is the substance of a General Order just issued from the War Department:

"In organizing new regiments of volunteers, the Governors of the States are authorized to appoint, in addition to the Staff officers heretofore authorized, one Second Lieutenant for each company, who shall be mustered into the service at the commencement of the organization, with authority to muster in recruits as they are enlisted.

If any recruit shall be enlisted who shall afterwards, on medical inspection, prove to have been obviously unfit for service at the time of his enlistment, all expenses caused thereby shall be paid by such officer, to be stopped against him from any payment that may be coming to him from the Government hereafter.

Any officer thus appointed and mustered shall only be entitled to be paid on the muster and pay roll of his company, and should he fail to secure an organized company within such reasonable time as the Governor may designate, his men may be transferred to some other company, his appointment revoked, and he discharged without pay, unless the Governor shall think proper to give him a position in the consolidated company to which his men have been transferred.

Recruits will be sent to the regimental rendezvous at least as often as once a week, where they will be immediately examined by the Surgeon of the regiment, and if found unfit for duty by reason of permanent disability, they will be discharged from the service forthwith by the Surgeon, who will report such

Discharges to the Adjutant-General of the State, and also to the Adjutant of the Regiment, noting particularly those cases where the disability was obvious at the time of enlistment.

As soon as the organization of a regiment is completed, it will be carefully instructed by the mustering officer for the State, who will see that at least the minimum number of each company is present. No minimum number, except the sick in hospital, will be counted. He will also compare the muster in rolls, and if found correct, will sign the roll, certifying to the muster of each man at the date of his enlistment.

Officers will be mustered into the service only on the authority of the Governor of the State to which their regiments belong.

Until regiments are organized and their muster rolls completed they will be under the exclusive control of the Governors of the States, and all requisitions for Quartermaster, medical and ordnance stores, and contracts for subsistence, will, if approved by them, be allowed and not otherwise.

Where it is desired by the Governors of the States, the United States officers of the Quartermaster, Medical and Ordnance Departments, may turn over stores to the State authorities, to be issued by them in accordance with the regulations, and accounted for to the proper Bureau of the War Department.

Persons traveling under the order of a Governor of a State, on business connected with the recruiting service, will be allowed the actual cost of transportation, to be paid by the mustering and disbursing officer, on presentation of the account, accompanied by proper vouchers and the order under which the journey was performed.

ESCAPE OF SECESSION PRISONERS.

Last night, under cover of darkness, a number of secession prisoners escaped from Fort Delaware. They were probably aided by the Secessionists of Delaware, but it is not known to the Department how they managed to elude the vigilance of the sentinels. Orders have been given to reinforce the garrison. Capt. Gibson, of the United States Artillery, is the military commandant.

An order will be issued by the Adjutant-General providing that no payment will be made to officers and enlisted men on furloughs until they report to their regiments, and authority will be given to officers in charge of hospitals to muster the inmates for pay, so that the delays now experienced will be avoided.

THE WOUNDED SOLDIERS AT NEWPORT.

No further information has been received touching the removal of the seventeen hundred patients from Yorktown to Newport. The only order given by the Surgeon-General was one for their removal to Fortress Monroe. Directly Dr. HAMMOND was informed they had been taken to Newport, he dispatched Medical Inspector COLLIS to investigate the matter. It is believed that Brigade-Surgeon T. L. WHEATON, in charge, being a Rhode Islander, assumed the responsibility of taking the vessel to Newport, where there was no provision whatever made. Several serious complaints are made against WHEATON, and today a series of resolutions, passed at a meeting of preachers in Newport, strongly denunciatory of his conduct, were received by Secretary STANTON and referred to the Surgeon-General, who indorsed thereon that the necessary measures to investigate the charges against Dr. WHEATON had already been taken. He will probably be summarily dismissed.

GUNBOATS.

The Navy Department will receive proposals for building double-bowed side-wheel gunboats until the 30th inst., from shipbuilders actually engaged in the construction of vessels.

THE COURT-MARTIAL AT FORT COLUMBUS.

The proceedings and sentences of the General Court-martial at Fort Columbus, of which Gen. BROWN was President, have been officially approved. Capt. E. C. JONES, of the Seventh Infantry, for being drunk while on duty as an officer of the day, has been cashiered, and therefore ceases to be an officer of the army. Private PETER FAY, found guilty of absenting himself without leave from his post for one week, was sentenced to be confined at hard labor for four months, and to forfeit $10 per month of his pay for the same period.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL.

Hon. EDWIN H. WEBSTER, Representative from Maryland, has been nominated as Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The promotions and appointments in the army since the publication of the 10th of June, embrace those of thirty non-commissioned officers and privates to Second Lieutenancies in the regular service, thus placing them in the line of advancement.

Capt. WILLIAM PAINTER, formerly of Philadelphia, has been promoted to be Major, for gallantry at Drainesville and efficiency as Assistant Quartermaster, and detailed to Gen. RICKETT'S Division.

Acting Master's-Mate DAVID T. POTTER has been dismissed the service, he having offered to pay JOHN B. MURRAY, of New-York, $50 to obtain the appointment of Acting-Master.

Lieut. AUSTIN PENDERGRAST has been ordered to the command of the *Water Witch*.

The following officers are ordered to the U. S. Ironclad steamer *New Ironsides*: Lieut. ROBT. BOYD, Jr., Master; H. B. ROBSON, Acting-Master; GEO. W. DOANETT, Paymaster; A. W. RUSSELL.

Brigade Surgeon ADAM HAMMER is ordered to report to the Medical Director at St. Louis for duty, in charge of one of the general hospitals in that city.

Assistant Surgeon HARRISON ALLEN, Medical Cadet F. G. H. BRADFORD, and Hospital Stewards McMAHON and AUSTIN, will report in person to Surgeon LETTERMAN, Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac, for duty.

CONFIRMED.

SAMUEL F. MILLER, of Iowa, was to-night confirmed by the Senate as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

SURGICAL ORDER.

Surgeon MITCHELL, First Maryland Volunteers, will report for duty to Surgeon MCFARLIN, Medical Director of Gen. POPE'S command.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 16.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Military Committee, reported back the bill to authorize the raising of a volunteer force for the better defence of the State of Kentucky, and asked to be discharged from its further consideration.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) called the bill up, and urged its passage.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, and Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, opposed the passage of the bill.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) thought that Kentucky should not be allowed to raise troops simply to fight on her own soil. He said that at one time there were sixteen men from a rural town in New-Hampshire in one regiment of the Army of the Potomac, but he was informed that not one of them was alive now. Not one of them perished by the bullet, the sabre or the bayonet, but all died in the trenches of Virginia. How could he ask his own people to go and fight, and die and rot by the wayside in Virginia, when Kentucky was allowed to have troops, paid by the Government, who only fight in the State of Kentucky, and do easy service within her own doors.

The bill was then laid aside informally.

Mr. CLARK called up the resolution from the House, explanatory of the Confiscation act. He offered it as an amendment, that no punishment under the bill shall work the forfeiture of real estate beyond the natural life of the person accused.

Mr. TRUMBULL opposed the amendment, as life forfeiture of real estate in the West amounts to nothing.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said that if the Senator (CLARK) could say that it was likely the President would veto the bill unless this amendment was adopted, he (SHERMAN) was to vote for it, but he wanted the President to take the responsibility of it.

Mr. CLARK—I think I may say that I am authorized to state, that this amendment will remove one of the objections of the President to the bill. One of the objects of this amendment was an inducement to obtain the President's signature. He should also want another amendment, that the words "granting to amnesty" shall be construed so as to authorize the President to restore any property under the bill if he thinks it necessary.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, (Rep.,) said that he was not willing to legislate under any duress. He would, never surrender the independence of the Senate to the dictation of any President, however much we might trust him. Let the President, if he does not like the bill, send it back here with his veto, and then he (LANE) was willing to make the issue between confiscation and no confiscation. He (LANE) was not willing to have the hands of the Senate tied by the Executive or any other power this side of Heaven.

Mr. CLARK thought they might as well look at the question practically, and not stop at little points of etiquette. If there were honest objections, we might as well try and harmonize them.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) thought that this was an entirely new mode of legislation. If the President has objections to the bill, it is his business to send the bill back with his objections. It is time that we met the enemies of this country fairly, and not with a timid policy. We must defend the country from its enemies, and from any timidity on the part of those whose duty it is to take care of the country. We must meet the question boldly, and not by this back-door legislation. He thought it a monstrous precedent to establish.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) thought there was nothing so monstrous in this proposition. If the President had constitutional scruples we ought to have proper respect for them. If we can pass this resolution and avoid a veto, he (HARRIS) thought it was best to do so.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) thought that this was entirely a novel question. This way of coming in here illegitimately—in a way unknown to the Constitution—he did not like. He (WADE) did not know who was authorized to speak for the President or promulgate his views. If this is the way we are to legislate we ought to have a Committee to wait on the President, when we pass a bill, and ask what his "royal" wish is? and how much we shall falter a bill to escape his veto? This is disgraceful. It is a total surrender of the rights of this body. The only constitutional way for the President is, if he has objections to the bill, to state them in his veto. There is no other way for him to act unless we desire to surrender all our constitutional rights and all the dignity of the Senate. This way of coming in here with back-door vetoes cannot be tolerated. It seems that some gentlemen have been to see the President—to learn his opinions. These gentlemen are very fortunate. Most gentlemen when they go to see the President are debarred from his presence, and those only are admitted who are charged with his constitutional conscience. He (WADE) would be very sorry if the President should veto this important measure. It would be the saddest news that ever went out of this Capital. If such, however, is to be the case, he wanted the President to take all the responsibility of his own actions. He (WADE) wanted no back-kitchen way of doing business.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said that he had been engaged here for months trying to pass a confiscation bill of some sort, and one finally was passed, to which there were strong objections by some Senators. He (WILSON) regarded the present resolution as of little consequence, and if its passage would in any way satisfy anybody's constitutional scruples, he (WILSON) was perfectly willing to vote for it. He admitted this mode of legislation seemed improper, but he believed that the great measure was far above all little irregularities. If he could secure the passage of this bill, he would do so.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) said that he could see no impropriety in any Senator asking the President about his views upon any bill. Such impropriety, if there is any, could not be charged strongly against him, (FESSENDEN,) for he had done it now for the first time in his life. He had been solicited by many gentlemen to inquire of the President as to his opinions on this bill, considering it to be very unfortunate that there should be any difference of opinion between the President and Congress on so important a measure as this. It must be remembered that the President is an important branch of this Government, and without his signature no bill can become a law, without a two-thirds vote. The people are very much interested in this measure, and he (FESSENDEN) felt deep interest in it, and voted for it, though with some hesitation as to its constitutional bearings. He believed that whatever opinion the President expressed he expressed honestly. What part of common sense is it, when we can retain all the essential features of the bill, to refuse to have anything to do with it at all? Is it not best to do the best we can under the circumstances? Is there any loss of dignity or character in passing such a resolution as this, or is it better that no bill should be passed? He (FESSENDEN) was willing to take all the responsibility of going to the President, if there was any responsibility about it at all.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Opp.,) offered an amendment to the amendment offered by Mr. CLARK, to strike out the word "real," so as, to have the limitation to the forfeiture apply properly.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) hoped the amendment would not be adopted. He should say nothing, as his views had been misrepresented by the Press. He had been charged with trying to protect the real estate of the rebels, when the reverse was the case. He wanted to get rid of all constitutional objections. He wanted to take all the real estate of the rebels, and repeople those States with new and loyal people.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Rep.,) was willing to stand by the President. He would not ask him to violate his conscience on account of the Senate. He thought the amendment of the Senator from New-Hampshire (CLARK) better for the people of Kansas, as they would get hold of the rebel property much cheaper than otherwise, and he was perfectly willing to trust his constituents to get hold of the title in the future.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) did not wish to make the President violate his conscience in any way; but is the President connected with legislation in any way except by his veto? The Senate did not wish to come in conflict with the Executive in any way, but the President in an unconstitutional way is bringing on a conflict between himself and the Senate—in a very dangerous way as he (TRUMBULL) thought. He (TRUMBULL) did not doubt at all that the Senator from Maine (FESSENDEN) understood the views of the President correctly, but on some other bill and on some other occasion, some Senators who are not so accurate might undertake to state the views of the President and make a mistake, and the Senate might vote on entirely erroneous views. This resolution proposes an entirely new precedent. Such a thing has never been done before. The amendment proposed by the Senator from New-Hampshire (CLARK) was suggested simply and solely for the purpose of overcoming the objections which he (TRUMBULL) understood were made by the President. This seems like an attempt on the part of the President to coerce Congress. If the President has objections to the resolution, let him use his Constitutional prerogative, and veto the bill, and then it will not follow, as has been suggested, that we have no bill, for the veto message can be taken up and acted on, and if necessary, the bill can be passed by a two-thirds vote. He (TRUMBULL) had felt a great deal of interest in the passage of a confiscation bill, and he believed that if one had been passed at the commencement of the session, the rebellion by this time would have been suppressed. The passage of such a bill would have been of more value to us than the taking of the rebel capital. It was just a difference between saying to the slaves of the rebels, escape from your masters and come within our lines and your shackles shall fall forever, and saying to them, if you come within our lines you shall be driven back. The rebels had confiscated all the property of Union men that they could lay their hands on, but of course rebel property must be protected; and when a Union army come upon it a guard must be placed around it and protected. So there was every inducement for men to side against the Government for then no harm would come to them from either side. We should have had plenty of friends in the South if the Confiscation policy had been adopted, and men been told that if they took up arms against the Government their property would be taken. The Confiscation bill makes it the duty of the President to take the property of rebels toward the expenses of the war, but the bill, if he understood it, did not declare the forfeiture of real estate of any convicted traitor, and he thought that when the President came to examine the bill carefully he would find there was no such clause in it, and he (TRUMBULL) did not believe the veto message would ever reach the Senate, and would not believe it till he saw it. Therefore he would not pass this resolution to obviate any supposed objections. He would wait till the President sent his objections in regular form, and then he (TRUMBULL) was perfectly willing to repass the bill, with modifications or not, as the Senate decides.

Mr. HALE did not think the President had done anything wrong, or infringed on the dignity of the Senate in any way, and this was not the time to attend to trifles. He thought this objection of the President was a very great mistake, but as the President was acting honestly about it, he thought the Senate should meet him in the same spirit.

Mr. POWELL'S amendment was then rejected—yeas 16, nays 21.

Mr. SUMNER said the country was never in so great peril as now, and in such a time as this, he was willing to forego his individual opinions rather than hazard the passage of the Confiscation bill. Though he did not agree at all with the President in the objection, yet the great object, the emancipation of the slaves of rebels, was secured. He should, under the circumstances, vote for the resolution, and for the amendment of the Senator from New-Hampshire.

Mr. HOWARD should vote for the resolution, though he protested against any such objection as suggested, but he would not jeopardize in any way the Confiscation act.

Mr. CLARK'S amendment was then adopted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Wilson of Massachusetts, Wilkey and Wright—25.

NAYS—Messrs. Carlile, Davis, Grimes, Harlan, Kennedy, King, Lane of Indiana, Powell, Saulsbury, Stark, Trumbull, Wade, Williamson, Wilmot, of Wilson Missouri—15.

Mr. CLARK offered a further amendment that the words "grant amnesty," authorize the President to restore property seized under the bill, to any person found innocent. Agreed to, and the resolution passed.

Mr. FESSENDEN called up the bill to provide for the more prompt settlement of the accounts of disbursing officers. Passed.

Mr. FESSENDEN, from the Finance Committee, reported back the resolution amending the act to provide for the internal revenue. Passed.

Mr. [illegible] reported back the resolution providing that no person who has the excuse for absence from duty on Congress be active employment in the military service but the suppression of the rebellion.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) moved to amend that [illegible] in the military service without pay. Agreed to.

Mr. SUMNER moved to amend, that while any member [illegible] from his seat in anticipation of adjournment [illegible] to the sum now deducted by law, there shall be a further deduction, equal to half the amount allowed, unless the absence be for sickness or by order. Agreed to, and the resolution passed.

The bill for the discharge of State prisoners, &c., was then taken up.

The section authorizing the President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus was attached, so as to limit to the time when Congress is not in session, and to political offences.

Mr. WILSON'S amendment, to strike out the first two sections, was rejected—yeas 18, nays 19.

The bill was further amended, on motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, so that prisoners be not discharged until they take the oath of allegiance to the United States.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) referred to the fact that the Committee on the Conduct of the War had been engaged in investigation and had collected a deal of evidence. Referring to the battle of Bull Run, he said there was a column of 20,000 under PATTERSON, ordered either to attack the enemy or else keep him engaged, so he could not reinforce at Manassas. PATTERSON telegraphed that JOHNSTON had a superior force, and had received large reinforcements, when the fact was that JOHNSTON received no reinforcements, and had less force than PATTERSON. The reason of the loss of the battle of Bull Run was the delay from Thursday till Sunday, by reason of the Quartermaster's supplies not coming; the delay of Sunday morning in consequence of KEYES' Brigade not getting in position; the arrival of JOHNSTON'S reinforcements; the disaster in placing a battery a thousand yards in advance, and mistaking a rebel regiment for a battery support, and the failure to bring up the reserve at the critical time. But the losses of Bull Run were small, and the people rallied, till on the 10th of December the roll was 195,435 men, with thirteen regiments not reported, mostly intended for Gen. BURNSIDE, all under command of Gen. MCCLELLAN. He then referred to the battle of Ball's Bluff, reading the orders in DAVIES and Col. BAKER, showing that BAKER supposed there were 40,000 men within twelve miles of him, and there was no evidence of rashness on the part of Col. BAKER, except exposing his own person. He quoted from the evidence of Major JOHN DIX, who said that a very few men in reinforcement would have sufficed to drive off the enemy at Ball's Bluff, and this gallant officer offered to go if they would let him have a company of one hundred men. The enemy's batteries were in a wood, and it was difficult to tell what their force was.

Recess till 7 o'clock.

Mr. CHANDLER resumed his remarks, and read from the testimony of the general officers, concerning the battle of Ball's Bluff, to the effect that reinforcements could easily have been sent by the way of Edward's Ferry, but McCALL and SMITH were ordered to fall back at the very time BAKER was sent across the river, and no men were sent from Edward's Ferry, though the distance was short. Gen. STONE swears there were never any mounted guns between Edward's Ferry and Ball's Bluff. The man who issued the order must answer to God for the slaughter of the brave men in that fight. After this wholesale murder, the whole Army of the Potomac retired except from in front of Washington. He then read further testimony, showing that the Navy Department applied to the War Department for 4,000 men to hold Matthias Point and keep open the Potomac, commencing such application as early as June, till in October it was agree to send men, and missiles were gathered there by the Navy Department, but the troops here were not sent by the appointed time and the Navy Department could not find out the reason. The evidence further stated that the President assisted the Navy Department as much as he could with this plan, but Gen. MCCLELLAN objected, because he feared the arrangements for landing could not be made. Thus, he said, the nation was disgraced for months by the blockade of the Potomac, and the capital besieged by a force at no time half that of the United States. In December the nation began to clamor for a movement, and not for a movement, and the Committee on the Conduct of the War urged the necessity of some movement, and the President and Cabinet were in favor of some forward movement, and they were assured by Gen. MCLELLAN that a move would be made very soon; that he never intended to go into Winter quarters and he did not. Our brave men spent the Winter in canvas tents. At last, in January, the President gave an order to forward, and those glorious events took place at Fort Donelson, Fort Henry, Newbern, &c., and no nothing, strategy seemed to give way to works, and the day of spades, pick-axes and shovels was over. On the 22d of February, the army of the Potomac was ordered to move, but it was not ready. At last on the 10th of March it did move under the protest of the Commander. On the 10th of March that army numbered 230,000 men by muster roll. They marched on Manassas and the wooden guns of Centreville, and the enemy less than 40,000 quietly moved away. At a Council of War eight Generals voted not to advance on Manassas, but leave the enemy there and sneak around by Annapolis. Seven out of the eight of these Generals were appointed by the advice of Gen. MCCLELLAN. But the Secretary of War overruled this, and made the army move on Manassas. Why the magnificent army of two hundred and thirty thousand did not march on Richmond no one knows, but at last MCCLELLAN divided the army, and sailed for Fortress Monroe. The Committee on the Conduct of the War summoned Gen. WADSWORTH, who swore that he had only 19,022 men left in defend Washington, and not a single gun mounted on wheels, and part of this force was new and undisciplined, and some nearly disorganized. He (CHANDLER) then read from the testimony of JOHN TUCKER, Assistant Secretary of War, who testified that prior to the 5th of April 120,000 men were sent down to MCCLELLAN: then FRANKLIN'S Division was sent, 12,000 more; the 1st of June, MCCALL'S Division, 10,000 more, and about that time 11,000 from Baltimore and Fortress Monroe, and last June SHIELDS' Division, about 5,000, were sent, making a total of 158,000 men, sent to Gen. MCCLELLAN, prior to the engagements before Richmond. Mr. TUCKER further testified that he did not know of any other force which could have been sent to Gen. MCCLELLAN. Thus, Mr. CHANDLER said, it is shown that 158,000 of the best troops that ever stood on God's footstool have been sent to Gen. MCCLELLAN, and yet the irreasonable Press of the country was howling against the Secretary of War, because he had not sent reinforcements to Gen. MCCLELLAN. He read further, from the testimony of Gen. MEIGS, corroborating Mr. TUCKER, and saying that he believed everything that MCCLELLAN asked for had been promptly sent to him by the Government. Mr. CHANDLER continued, saying that McCLELLAN lost more men in the trenches, five to one, than ever fell from the enemy since the army went to Yorktown. At last, when a small fraction of the army whipped the enemy at Williamsburgh, MCCLELLAN, at a long distance from the field of battle, wrote a dispatch to the Secretary of War that he should try to hold the enemy in check, but they were too fast. The road to Richmond was open, and all he had to do was to march out of the swamps and into Richmond; but he found the worst swamp he could, and sat right down in the middle of it, and went to work digging trenches, and tens of thousands of brave men were lost there by sickness. Then, after waiting, the battle of Fair Oaks was fought, and instead of following the enemy into Richmond, they found another swamp and commenced digging trenches, and waited till the enemy got all the reinforcements they could raise by impressment and for the army from Corinth to come, and then the rebels attacked us, throwing their whole force on our right wing, but instead of reinforcing there they ordered a retreat, and that is strategy. We lost 10,000 men there digging trenches and then left those trenches without firing a gun, and the army was ordered to advance on the gunboats instead of Richmond. He said he knew he should be denounced for making these disclosures, but he thought the country ought to know the facts, and only traitors and fools would denounce him.

Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution that the Committee on the Conduct of the War have leave to sit during the recess of Congress. Laid over.

The Senate then went into Executive session. After which, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 16.

Mr. WILSON, of Missouri, (Union,) from the Conference Committee, made a report, which was concurred in, on a bill prohibiting the confinement of persons in the military service in the Penitentiaries, except on conviction of mutiny, desertion, or an attempt to incite a mutiny, and to discharge from the Penitentiary in the District of Columbia certain convicts confined there by sentence of Courts-martial.

Mr. WHITE, of Indiana, (Rep.,) from the Select Committee on Gradual Emancipation, to whom the President's recent message and draft of a bill were referred, reported a bill providing that whenever the President shall be satisfied that Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee or Missouri has adopted measures for emancipating the slaves throughout either or all of these States, it shall be the duty of the President, assisted by the Secretary of the Treasury, to procure and deliver to such States five per cent. United States bonds, equal to the valuation of the slaves, according to the census of 1860, provided no compensation shall be made to any State which has aided the present rebellion, or to anyone that has held or accepted any civil or military office under the so-called Confederate States, or any one of them.

The whole amount of the bonds to be delivered shall not exceed in the aggregate one hundred and eighty millions of dollars.

For the purpose of settling the slaves beyond the limits of the United States twenty millions of dollars are appropriated, to be expended in colonization at the discretion of the President.

The benefits of this act shall not inure to any State failing to pass a law of emancipation within five years from the date of the passage of this act.

The bill also provides for complete emancipation within twenty years.

If any State, after having received any bonds, as aforesaid, shall recommend or tolerate Slavery contrary to the act of emancipation, it shall refund to the United States all the principal and interest paid on account of such bonds.

Mr. WHITE, of Indiana, briefly explained the provisions of the bill, and, on his motion, 10,000 copies of the bill and report were ordered to be printed.

The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.,) offered the following, namely:

Be it enacted, That the Constitution and laws shall be acknowledged and enforced in the United States and the Territories thereof, and the present causeless and unnatural rebellion speedily put down, therefore,

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, that the President be and he is hereby empowered to call into the army, by voluntary enlistments or otherwise, as he may direct, for one year, unless sooner discharged, one million of men in addition to the present number, and that said increase of the army shall be organized, equipped and paid, &c., &c., as is now by law provided."

Mr. POTTER, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) wished to make the number two millions.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) thought it would be better to call out three millions.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) suggested that the men should be mustered without regard to their color.

The House refused to suspend the rules for the reception of Mr. KELLOGG'S resolution.

The House then disposed of sundry bills on the Speaker's desk by agreeing to amendments of the Senate.

The Senate bill providing for the admission of Western Virginia as a State was taken up.

Mr. SEDGE, of Virginia, (Union,) moved to lay the bill on the table.

Motion lost by 44 against 70.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING moved to postpone the bill until the second Tuesday in December.

Motion carried by 63 against 53.

The House then passed the Senate bill authorizing the President to enter into contracts with any foreign Government for the reception and colonization of captured Africans in the West India Islands.

The Senate bill amendatory of the Militia act of 1795, authorizing the President to call out the militia for a period not exceeding nine months, and the employment of persons of African descent, &c., was taken up.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) moved the "previous question."

Mr. BIDDLE, of Pennsylvania, (Opp.,) earnestly appealed to his colleague not to insist upon the passage of the bill without affording an opportunity to have it amended. He could vote for some things in the bill, but for others he could not.

Mr. STEVENS adhered to his motion, saying he wanted the bill to pass *now*.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Maryland, (Opp.,) moved to lay the bill on the table.

Motion lost by yeas 29; nays 77.

The bill was then passed under the operation of the "previous question."

Mr. SEDGWICK, of New-York, (Rep.,) reported a bill, which was passed, tendering the thanks of Congress to naval officers LARDNER, DAVIS, DAHLGREN, ROWAN, D. D. PORTER and STRINGHAM.

Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) moved that the House proceed to consider the business on the Speaker's table in order to reach the bill explanatory of the Confiscation act, as returned from the Senate with an amendment.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Union,) moved that the House adjourn.

The motion to adjourn was lost by 21 against 74.

The House then agreed to Mr. ELIOT'S motion by 79 against 84.

Mr. MALLORY again moved that the House adjourn. Motion lost by 30 against 84.

Finally, without further proceedings, except to delay action, the House voted on the Senate's amendment, with the following result:

Yeas 79; Nays 9.

There being no quorum a result was not reached.

Another vote was taken on the Senate's amendment, namely: "Nor shall any punishment or proceeding under said act be so construed as to work forfeiture of real estate of the offender beyond his natural life," &c.

Agreed to, Yeas, 83; Nays, 21, the nays being as follows:

Messrs Ancona, Bingham, Cobb, Cox, Cravens, Davis, Dunlap, Holman, Law, Mengies, Morris, Odell, Pendleton, Potter, Shiel, Steele of New-York, Steele of New-Jersey, Sillies, Stevens, Ward and Wilson.

The House concurred in the Senate's propositions, namely: All sections of the Internal Tax bill, which require anything to be done on and after July and August, are amended so as to mean that such things shall not be done later than the 1st day of October next, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall make proclamation of the date to be fixed by him. Adjourned.

The Louisville Journal on Gen. Mitchel.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, July 16.

The *Journal*, replying to a dispatch from Gen. MITCHEL, says Gen. MITCHEL'S answer acquits Col. J. T. MORTON, of the Twenty-first Ohio Volunteers, and that he left for Washington on the 9th to lay the particulars of the case before the military authorities. The *Journal* speaks highly of the character of Col. MORTON, but says he does not rely on his personal character to a degree to substantiate the crimes against Gen. MITCHEL. The *Journal*, in concluding, says: "All our predispositions were strongly in favor of Gen. MITCHEL, and being thus prepared, we held back his dishonor until we felt that we could no longer either doubt without dissembling or forbear without faithlessness. The public may be assured the duty we performed was not a welcome one."

Funeral of Lieut. Hill, &c.

ALBANY, Wednesday, July 16.

Lieut. EDWARD BAYARD HILL, son of the late NICHOLAS HILL, the eminent lawyer, who died from the effect of wounds received in the battle before Richmond, was buried this afternoon from the residence of PETER CAGGER. The military and a large concourse of people paid a last tribute of respect to a gallant and lamented young officer.

Mrs. Gen. BUELL and the wife of Lieut. WORDEN are here at the Delavan House.

Canal Tolls.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, July 16.

The gross receipt of Canal Tolls at Buffalo, from the opening of the season to July 14, amount to $1,024,369 44. For the corresponding period in 1861, they were $573,056 64. The receipts for the week ending July 14 foot up $106,940, and for the corresponding week last year, $139,654.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, No. 565, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

FROM GEN. MCCLELLAN'S ARMY—Preparations to clear James River—Visit of the President—Reinforcements by Burnside—Present Prospects of the Army.

NEWS FROM THE SHENANDOAH—Gen. Pope Concentrating for an Advance—His Address to his Army.

NEWS FROM THE WEST—Recapture of Murfreesboro, Tenn.—Nashville Threatened—Guerrillas in Kentucky and Missouri—Movements Near Corinth and Memphis—Gen. Curtis Safe.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH—Affairs at New-Orleans, Memphis, on the Mississippi and at Richmond—Extracts from Southern Papers—Condition of things along the Coast—Recapture of Baton Rouge.

NEWS FROM EUROPE—Renewed Threats of Intervention—The International Exhibition—France and Mexico—Affairs in Brazil, Bolivia, &c.

A PAGE OF EDITORIAL ON THE TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS EPITOMIZED.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

A number of intense interest.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING-MACHINES,
Acknowledged to be superior to all others.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

BEADY—CHAPPELL.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 16, at the Middle Dutch Church, Lafayette-place, by Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, Mr. CHARLES E. BEADY to Miss MARY AUGUSTA CHAPPELL, daughter of John Chappell, Esq., all of this City.

COOK—SWOANS.—In Portchester, on Wednesday, July 16, at St. Peter's Church, by Rev. Samuel Hollingsworth, the Rev. E. R. T. COOK, of New-York, to ANNA M., daughter of Edward J. Swords, of Portchester.

MESSINGER—NELSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 15, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Dr. Hawks, Capt. DANIEL MESSINGER, U. S. A., to ELIZABETH C., daughter of the late A. B. Nelson.

DIED.

AUSTIN.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, July 16, suddenly, LEANDER W. AUSTIN, in the 24th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of his father, R. J. L. Austin, and the members of Hose Company No. 33, and Fire Department generally, are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 201 West 39th-st.

☞ Monmouth, N. J., papers please copy.

AARTSEN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 16, CHARLOTTE HANNAH AARTSEN, infant of the late John A. Arthur, of Burlington, Vt., in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock precisely, from her late residence, No. 140 Prospect-st., Brooklyn.

DISHNOW.—At Savage's Station, Va., WM. R. DISHNOW, Jr., of this City, aged 18 years. He fell mortally wounded while fighting for the Union in the battles before Richmond, a member of the gallant Fifth Regiment, N. Y. V.

DUKE.—At Hilton Head Hospital, S. C., on Saturday, June 28, First Corporal KOSCIUSKO DUKE, Fourth Company, Seventy-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., Capt. J. Mure, son of Thomas and Margaret Duke, No. 189 42d-st., of wounds received at the battle of James Island, June 15, aged 20 years, 9 months and 10 days. A dutiful son, true comrade and brave soldier.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members now in this City of the Seventy-ninth Highlanders, are respectfully solicited to attend the funeral, from the 42d-st. Presbyterian Church, between 7th and 8th ave., on Thursday, the 17th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

FENTON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 15, CHARLES ELMER, infant son of Aaron D. and Lucy A. Fenton, aged 11 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 53 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Thursday,) the 17th inst., at 4 P. M.

HOWELL.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 16, suddenly, Mr. GEORGE R. HOWELL, No. 96 West 22d-st., aged 45 years.

Due notice of his funeral will be given in this evening and in the Friday morning papers.

MAIS.—On Saturday, July 5, at the residence of her son-in-law, Almiron Whitehead, to Waterford, Oakland County, Mich., Mrs. MARY M. MAIS, relict of Rev. Charles Mais, late of New-York City, in the 70th year of her age.

MAXWELL.—In Hoboken, on Tuesday, July 15, JAMES ALEXANDER MAXWELL, late a student of Trinity School, New-York, son of Henry Maxwell, aged 17 years and 2 months.

The friends of the family, and the students of Trinity School, are invited, without further notice, to attend his funeral, in St. Paul's Church, Hoboken, on Thursday afternoon next, the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock.

MEAD.—At Golden's Bridge, Westchester County, N. Y., FRANKIE JUDSON, only child of Marcus and Sarah E. Mead, aged 7 months and 12 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, Mr. de la Montagnie, No. 749 Madison-st., at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, the 17th inst.

SHAROT.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 15, suddenly, KATE GRIFFITHS, daughter of H. D. and Anna Sharot, aged 7 years, 3 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 63 9th-st., Brooklyn.

SEGHOOMOKER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, July 16, Mrs. ANN SEGHOOMOKER, aged 72 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, L. D. Atwater, No. 90 Elliott-place, seventh door south of Fulton-av.

WARD.—In Lafayette, Hudson County, N. J., on Tuesday, July 15, after a short illness, ELIZABETH DATER, wife of Thomas Ward, aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Saturday forenoon, at 10½ o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 333.—July 16, 1862.
73, 77, 67, 23, 2, 57, 45, 50, 54, 70, 21, 11.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 334.—July 16, 1862.
41, 15, 48, 30, 36, 64, 76, 73, 18, 45, 59, 42, 31.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky. or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 281.—July 16, 1862.
60, 42, 78, 61, 21, 68, 25, 30, 29, 22, 31, 75.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 278.—July 16, 1862.
21, 73, 16, 55, 1, 40, 35, 8, 54, 13, 26, 36, 65.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL

LAW REPORTS.

Telegraphic Acceptances—Security for Costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Lewis Johnson et al. vs. *Myron H. Cask et al.*—This action was brought to recover the sum of $08, the amount of a draft drawn by Mr. Ingraham, of Washington City, at twenty days sight, and accepted by the defendant, inasmuch as his unconditional telegraphic dispatch to Ingraham, ordering him to draw on defendants, was so regarded by the Court.

The plaintiffs, who appear to do business in Washington City, were the holders of the bill for a valuable consideration. They had the matter tried at the Circuit Court, and gave a bond as non-residents. Judgment was entered, but an appeal was made to the General Term. An action was then commenced on the bond given by Van Vleck, of New-York, as security for costs. An injunction was obtained on this action during the pendency of the appeal to the General Term, but was afterward dissolved by Justice Barnard, and undertakings filed. Yesterday, however, judgment on the bond was entered in one of the District Courts, but there was an appeal to the Court of Common Pleas. This was a motion on the part of the defendants to restrain proceedings to collect the judgment rendered on the bond given by Van Vleck, as security for costs for the plaintiffs, as being non-residents.

Judgment reserved.

H. P. Fessenden, for plaintiffs; Ed. Fitch, for defendants.

Evidence—Testimony of Husband and Wife in Cases where they are Parties.

MARINE COURT.

Before Justice Alker.

Julia Ann Mott vs. *George Brown and Rebecca his Wife.*—This was an action against the defendants for an alleged assault upon the plaintiff with boulders and other missiles.

On the part of the defence, it was insisted that George Brown was guilty of no offence, he having interfered only so far as to separate the infuriated females. The testimony of the husband was offered by the defence, but was objected to as incompetent by the plaintiff. The Court, however, considered it admissible, and so ruled. The case resulted in a verdict for $75 for the plaintiff.

Small Favors—A Wrong Righted.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge McCarthy.

R. Herschspring vs. *Louis Levy.*—This action, reported in the TIMES of the 11th, was brought to recover damages for an alleged false imprisonment of the plaintiff on a charge of having stolen some money from defendant, which was not sustained. The jury returned a verdict for $50 in favor of the plaintiff.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

In the Matter of the Estate of Patrick Gallagher, deceased.—Motion denied, without costs.

The People ex rel. Chamberlin, Jr., vs. *Prescott.*—*The Same* vs. *Mendum.*—Defendants adjudged guilty of contempt, and ordered to pay a fine of $25, also to pay Sheriff's fees, &c. In default of complying with this order, each to be imprisoned ten days in the County Jail.

Bernheimer et al. vs. *Forle et al.*—Motion denied, without costs.

Spaulding vs. *Strang et al.*—Motion denied, without costs.

Rates of Postage Between the United States and Mexico.

The following is the official copy of the new postal regulations between the United States and Mexico, a telegraphic summary of which has been published:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, July 4, 1862.

By the recent postal Convention with Mexico, proclaimed by the President on the 20th June, 1862, the following rates of postage are established, of which Postmasters will take notice:

1. The single letter rate (inland three cents and ten cents) is ten cents per half ounce, and for each fraction over an additional rate, and prepayment is required. This applies to all letters sent to Mexico from the United States by sea.

2. On all letters received from Mexico by sea the United States domestic rate of postage is to be charged, rating them at the first United States Post-office at which they are mailed to their destination, either three or ten cents per single rate. This is to be collected on delivery.

3. On all letters sent to or received from Mexico, when not conveyed by sea, the United States domestic postage only, of three or ten cents the single rate, is to be charged. This must be prepaid at the mailing office on letters sent, and collected at the office of delivery on letters received.

4. The sea rate on printed matter sent to Mexico is one cent for each newspaper and one cent per ounce (or fraction of an ounce) on all magazines, periodical publications and other printed matter; and this is to be added, when sent by sea, to our usual inland rate of postage; and this combined rate must be prepaid at the mailing office in the United States. When sent by land, the United States inland rate of postage only is to be charged and prepaid at the mailing office.

5. On all such printed matter *received from* Mexico, only our usual inland postage is to be collected, and this must be paid in all cases on delivery at the office of address.

6. These regulations must be strictly observed, as no accounts are kept with the Mexican Postal Department.

JOHN A. KASSON,
First Assistant Postmaster-General.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 16, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 40 bbls. Ashes, 19,653 bbls. Flour, 1,324 bbls. and 300 bags Corn Meal, 70,510 bush. Wheat, 35,011 bushels Corn, 5,754 bushels Rye, 10,700 bushels Oats, 1,504 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,251 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales were made of 40 bbls. Pots at $6 00@$6 12½ ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls are unchanged.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 150 bags Maracaibo, on private terms, and 100 bags Rio, at 21c.@21½c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Is now quoted up to 46c.@47½c. for Middlings ₱ lb. The demand is good, and the market excited; sales have been reported of 2,400 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been pretty actively sought after for shipment and home use, at firmer prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 26,000 bbls., including Superfine State, at $4 60@$4 80; inferior to choice extra State, at $5@$5 20, chiefly at $5@$5 10; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 50@$4 75; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 95@$5 90; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5@$6; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 15@$5 30 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 60 @$4 80
Extra State	5 00 @ 5 20
Superfine Western	4 50 @ 4 75
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 95 @ 5 90
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 00 @ 6 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 15 @ 5 30
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 35 @ 6 30
Extra Genesee	5 25 @ 7 00
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 20 @ 7 00

Southern Flour continues in fair request, at advancing rates. Sales 2,100 bbls. at $5 05@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 80@$6 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is salable and buoyant. Sales 1,850 bbls. extra, at $5 [illegible] 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, at $2 75@$4 [illegible] for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair request, at $2 85 for Jersey, and $3 20@$3 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 650 bags.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair demand for export, and desirable lots have been quoted very firm. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 187,000 bushels, part to arrive, including poor White Canada, at $1 25; Canada Club, part at $1 06@$1 09; White Western, at $1 35@$1 50, the latter an extreme rate for very choice; Amber Western at $1 23@$1 26½; Red Western (Winter) at $1 21@$1 24; Amber Wisconsin, at $1 12@$1 14; Milwaukee Club, $1 08@$1 12; Chicago Spring at $1@$1 09½, ₱ bushel. Corn is in good request at buoyant prices. Sales, since our last, 35,000 bushels, at 52c.@53c., chiefly at 52½c.@53c. for old Mixed Western; 47c.@50c. for new do.; 45c. @47c. for unsound new and old; 54c.@55c. for Yellow Western; 58c. for Round Yellow, ₱ bushel. Rye is in fair demand at 74c.@78c. ₱ bushel; sales, 15,000 bushels. Barley is unaltered. Oats are more sought after, including Canada, at 43½c.@47c.; Western at 45c.@46½c.; and State 47c.@49c. ₱ bushel.

IRON—An active demand prevails for Pig at advanced prices, including Scotch at $21@$22 50, and No. 1 American at $23@$23 50; also English Bolts, at $50, cash, ₱ ton. Holders now generally claim higher rates.

LATHS—Eastern are selling, in lots, at $1 15@$1 17½ ₱ 1,000.

LIME—A moderate inquiry exists for Rockland at 80c. for Common, and 90c. for Lump; also Glen's Falls at 70c. for Keenan's Lump, and $1 for Joints ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales to day, 180 hhds., including Porto Rico, at 40c., and Cuba Muscovado at 32c.@33c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Sales have been made, since our last, of 50 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at $1 72½, subsequently held at $1 75 ₱ gallon; also, 450 bbls. Common, Strained and No. 2 Resin at $10@$10 50.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand at $11@$11 25 for Mess, and $8 75@$9 for prime, ₱ bbl.; sales 2,800 bbls. Cut Meats are in request and firmly at 4½c. @5½c. for Hams, and 3½c.@4c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues inactive at former rates. Lard is salable and buoyant; sales, 1 tierce and 5 bbls. in lots, at 8c.@9¼c. ₱ lb. Beef rules quiet at old rates; sales 180 bbls., at $13 25@$14 50 for Extra Mess, and $11 50@$13 for plain Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $19@$20 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $15 50@$16 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is less active, at 9c.@15c. for good to choice Western, and 16c.@17c. for poor to choice Rose. Cheese is in moderate request at 5c.@8c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day, 500 bags East India at $5 50@$6 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been more active, and prices have advanced slightly; sales 3,100 hhds., including Cuba, at 6c.@9½c., and Porto Rico at 8¾c.@8¾c.; 268 hhds. New-Orleans (by auction) at 6 13-16c.@9 9-16c., and 1,100 boxes Havana at 7¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 65,000 lbs. at 10c.@10¼c. ₱ lb. Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice the business of the week thus: "The market during the past week has undergone considerable change, and prices have greatly advanced, owing chiefly to the further advance in the English market and the extremely high rates obtained for Sterling Bills of Exchange. Shippers have bought liberally for Europe at 9¾c.@10c. for Prime lots. At the close to-day the market is very firm and prices have an upward tendency. Favorite and choice brands would bring 10¼c., but 10c. may be considered the extreme rate for ordinary prime shipping lots in hhds." The supply of Western lots in barrels is very small. Butchers' Association is held at 10½c. Price this day, 1858, 10¼c.; 1859, 11c.; 1860, 10c.; 1861, 8¼c. ₱ lb."

TIN—Has been in more demand, at higher and rising prices, including Straits at 31½c.@32c., and small lots at 33c.; and Banca at 33½c.@34c. ₱ lb.; also, Plates at an advance of 25c.@50c. ₱ box.

TOBACCO—Is salable and firm. Sales since our last, 271 hhds. Kentucky, at 10½c.@17c.; and 64 cases Seed Leaf, on private terms. Manufactured finds ready buyers, at rising prices.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 1,650 bbls., at 31c. @32c., chiefly within the range, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been somewhat brisker, to-day, but rates have been irregular. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 9d.@3s. 10½d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 13½d.@14d.; Corn, 13d.@13½d.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tc.; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 37s. 6d.@40s.; Butter and Cheese, 40s.@42s. 6d.; Oil, 4s.; Tobacco, 37s. 6d.; Tallow, 35s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.; Butter and Cheese, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Tallow, 35s.; Oil, 45s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 10½d.@4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Tallow, 40s. ₱ ton. For Bristol—Wheat, 14d. ₱ bush. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A bark, 347 tons, to Shanghae, at $4,500; a ship, 618 tons, to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, about $19; a British brig, 160 tons, to Jamaica and back, $1,650; a schooner to St. Domingo and back, $1 12½ ₱ bbl.; a British brig, 285 tons, to the Windward, $1,800; a French brig, 107 tons, to the West Indies, $1 ₱ bbl.; a schooner, 1,400 bbls., to Arroyo, P. R., $1 ₱ bbl.; a British brig, 221 tons, to Mansanilla and back, $1,800; a bark, 380 tons, to Malaga, Staves, a brig, 245 tons, to Tarragona, a bark, 350 tons, to River Plate and back, a brig, 230 tons, to the Windward, on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 9
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	July 9
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	July 12
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 16
China	Liverpool	New-York	July 19
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	July 26
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	July 30
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18

FROM AMERICA.

Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	July 19
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	July 23
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	July 26
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	July 25
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	July 26
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 30
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 2
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 2
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 6
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 13
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 26
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Kangaroo* will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

MR. J. H. HULL—AGED ABOUT 65 YEARS—left home (No. 189 East 10th-st.) on the 10th inst., since which time he has not been heard from. He is about 5 feet 10 inches, of fair complexion, brown hair, and whiskers, gray on the chin; had a small bag, overcoat, umbrella, and gold-headed cane. Any information of him sent to the above address would be thankfully received by Mrs. HULL.

HAVING HAD EIGHT TEETH EXTRACTED without feeling any pain whatever by Dr. J. JAY VILLERS, No. 153 Grand-st., two blocks from Broadway, I cheerfully insert this as a recommendation to those suffering toothache. CHAS. H. FARRELL, Army Correspondent New-York *Herald*

IF D. B., SOME TIME WITH MR. C., ATTORNEY, New-York, will return to the office at once all will be made right. Particulars known, and regret felt at his leaving.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD WANTED IMMEDIATELY—WITHIN one to two hours' ride of the City, for gentleman and wife; no children; also, accommodations for coachman and pair of horses. Salt water bathing very desirable; also, boating preferred. The table must be good and substantial, the place quiet; private family preferred. Address H. L. D., Box No. 1,295 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO FAMILIES, DESIrous of going into the country during the Summer months, can obtain board in a small private family, occupying a new house with all the modern improvements, situated in the suburbs of Hartford, Conn. For references, inquire of Wm. P. Earle, Esq., Earle's Hotel, Canal-st., New-York, or of J. H. S. Quick, No. 15 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO FAMILIES CAN receive excellent accommodations at a farm house; location Rivervale, 3 miles from the City, 10 minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad station; plenty of fruit, vegetables and milk; also, accommodation for horses and carriages. Address H. A. X., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARD, FROM THE 1ST of August, is desired by the advertiser for himself, wife, child 4 years, child 2 years, nurse and infant, and a young lady. Situation must be within an hour's ride from the City. Address Mr. HOWARD, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—WITHIN ONE hour's ride inland, by boats or cars, for two ladies, child under 3 years, infant and nurse, for the season. Address, stating location and lowest terms, without which no notice will be taken, FREDERICK, Box No. 150 *Times* Office, for 3 days.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY WANTED—By a young man, wife, two children (aged 3 and 1 years respectively) and young nurse girl; would prefer a farm house, and must be within two hours' sail from the City. Address, stating terms per month, (which must be moderate,) K., Box 1,161 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED ON A FARM AMONG the hills, somewhere in the vicinity of New-York. Family consists of eight, including servant and children. Would like to be near a lake or a stream of water, with plenty of milk and fruit. Address Box No. 1,715 Post-office, New-York, with particulars.

COUNTRY BOARD—MAY BE OBTAINED AT a beautiful cottage at Nyack-on-the-Hudson. Only five boarders received—no children. Apply in back office, No. 21 Maiden-lane, up-stairs, at 4 P. M., or by letter to Box No. 10, Nyack, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY CAN be handsomely accommodated at Moore's House, 20 minutes' ride from Sands' Point Landing. Communication by steamer *Jesse Hoyt*, at 3:45, Peck-slip. Apply on premises, or at No. 15 Gold-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—HOUSE FRONTS THE river, fine shade and splendid view of the Hudson; large and small rooms, lighted with gas. Fare by boat $3 per month. Apply or address to JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a commodious farm-house in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; the location is very healthy and pleasing, two miles from the river; pure mountain air and medicinal Springs. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEman will give good value in table cutlery or electric-plated goods, for two months' board in the country. Address W. S. P., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD, NEAR BATH, L. I., on the water; plenty of shade, bathing, &c., &c. Address Mrs. E. S., Gravesend Post-office, or No. 41 Grove-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—LARGE HOUSE AND farm, with boats on the lake, situated on the Harlem Railroad. Inquire at No. 326 Bowery.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CONGRESS HALL, PATERSON, N. J.—IS now open for the reception of permanent and transient boarders. The hotel has recently been renovated and newly furnished. It is centrally located and only five minutes' walk from the Passaic Falls. The subscriber feels confident from his long experience in the business that all will be pleased who may favor him with their patronage. Meals can be had at any time on short notice.

S. W. LUSE, Superintendent.

ROCKAWAY, L. I.—SEA BATHING.—THE PAVILION HOTEL, with the best accommodations for 500 guests, is now open. Also, four fully furnished cottages, with or without board, to let. By railway from James-slip or Atlantic ferry at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4½ P. M., to Jamaica, thence per stage.

DYSPEPSIA AND KINDRED DISEASES of the stomach and bowels can be more effectually cured by a vegetable nutritious cracker (Dyspepsia Eradicator) than by any drugs. ISAAC McGAW, Cracker Baker, No. 219 Forsyth-st., N. Y.

SHINPLASTERS.—NOTES FOR 5, 10, 25 AND 50 cents engraved in the best bank-note style, with name and location complete, at one days' notice. The best and cheapest to be found. LOTT & McFARLAN,
No. 193 William-st.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.
NEXT TERM OPENS SEPT. 19, 1862.

Special advantages. Classical instruction by a Yale graduate. Military drill under an experienced officer. A thorough and practical Commercial Course. Professors MARVIN and WOOD give special attention to piano and vocal music. Pupils taught to speak French and German. Fourteen professors and instructors. Board, washing, fuel, and tuition in common English, $40 per term of 14 weeks. Address Rev. A. FLACK, Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 38th-st.,

Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 1. Before that time, all letters on business addressed as above, will receive prompt attention.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.

Best planned and most successful Boarding Seminary in the State. See new catalogue for full particulars of rates and advantages. Fall Term begins Aug. 21. $36 per term of 14 weeks. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

TO TEACHERS.—THE FOLLOWING ARE part of the orders now registered upon the books of the "AMER. SCHOOL INST." For some of these vacancies we still seek candidates: Married gentleman to take boarding and day school, in Pittsburgh, Penn.; Episcopalian gentleman for small school, at small pay, in New-York City; lady for drawing, painting and music, in Pennsylvania; gentleman for classics and natural sciences, in Pennsylvania; lady for English, French and music, in a Maryland family; lady for piano, singing and drawing, in Delaware; Episcopalian lady for mathematics, Latin and botany, in New-York State; experienced principal for public school, on the Hudson; gentleman as partner, in establishing a military school—some capital expected; young man to give military drill to boys in small school, near New-York, and receive board and tuition in return; experienced and accomplished lady to take an interest, upon liberal terms, in first-class young ladies' school, in the City; professor of civil engineering and military tactics, at liberal salary; gentleman as partner in boys' boarding-school, near New-York City; foreign lady for French and music, in Westchester county, New-York; gentleman for French, German and military drill, near New-York City; lady to rent small school in Connecticut; French lady, for French, piano and singing, in New-Jersey; French lady (German may do) for French and music, in Northern New-York; governess for English, French, Latin and music, in New-York State; lady for piano, singing and French, for flourishing academy on the Hudson; Parisian lady for French and drawing, for female seminary on the Hudson; also, lady for piano, and a gentleman for vocal music, in the same school; lady for piano and organ; one for piano and singing, (soprano,) in Northern Kentucky; also, lady for drawing, painting and harp, and a gentleman for vocal music and English, in same seminary; Protestant French lady for music and drawing, in New-England; gentleman to conduct small classical school near New-York; lady for French, German, piano and drawing; Episcopalian gentleman for first-class school in Delaware; lady for English branches, vocal music and drawing, in a Normal school; lady as matron in New-York City; lady for English, drawing and painting, in New-Jersey; gentleman for French, music and mathematics, for Catholic college in Maryland; lady for French and music, on the Hudson.

For rent, a flourishing Young Ladies' School, near New-York.

Teachers qualified for such positions are invited to call.

G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

ALL PRINCIPALS, SCHOOL OFFICERS, and others who desire to learn, through the "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," of well qualified teachers, *for any department of instruction*, are requested to notify the same early as convenient. No charge to those seeking teachers.

Well prepared TEACHERS are invited to call.

Referenences: Rev. J. H. Brakeley, Pres't Female College, Bordentown, N. J.; John H. Willard, Troy, N. Y.; D. C. Van Norman, LL.D., New-York; Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale College; Pres't Hitchcock, Amherst; M. N. Wisewell, Eagleswood Military School, N. J.; Hon. Henry Barnard, LL.D., Hartford; W. J. Wells, Supt. Instruction, Chicago; Barnes & Burr, Ivison, Phinney & Co., Blakeman & Mason, Publishers, N. Y.

G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY,
Educational Agents, No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—A GENtleman, who has a small English and classical boarding school in a healthful and pleasant location, within an hour's ride of the City, can receive a few more pupils. The French is made a spoken language in the family. Apply to S. S. GILPIN, Esq., No. 24 William-st., or to Rev. Dr. BURCHARD, No. 45 7th-av.

BLOOMFIELD FEMALE INSTITUTE, BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—The next term commences Aug. 1. Pupils can enter any time. Special attention is given to French. Circulars at Mr. T. J. Crowen's, No. 609 Broadway, or address the Principal, N. J. HARRISON.

EASTON ACADEMY.—CLASSICAL AND COMmercial Boarding School for Boys, Easton, Ct., nine miles from Bridgeport. Fall Term opens Aug. 20. Parental discipline, thorough preparation for business or college. References—Faculty of Yale College. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. B., Principal.

WILTON BOARDING ACADEMY—FOR both sexes, at Wilton, Conn. A few boarders will be taken temporarily and permanently, with or without tuition. The location healthy and pleasant. Terms moderate. Address AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK, Wilton, Conn.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal.

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER OF GERMAN.—A GERMAN by birth and American by education, offers his services as teacher of German. References: Prof. Smith, of U. The planter; Dr. Coe, Secretary A. H. Mis. Soc., and Jesse W. Benedict, Esq. Address S. CHLEFELDER, No. 523 2d av., New-York.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER WILL give instruction to two or three pupils, or classes, in exchange for a furnished room, with partial board, in a family or school in this City or Brooklyn. Address B., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED IN a school, or as a governess, by a lady who has had great experience and success in teaching mathematics, English branches and French. Address A. B., Station D, New-York City Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT IN A very small, unobtrusive family, to let, with board, to an invalid, or a lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Superior country residence.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR law gentlemen and their wives, can get good board in a private family, at No. 254 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms with board for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, at No. 18 Varick-st.

BOARDING.—LARGE AND DESIRABLE ROOMS for families or single gentlemen, with or without board, at No. 79 Bond-st. References exchanged.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN PROPERTY—A farm on the banks of the Hudson River, at Hyde Park, about one mile from the Staatsburgh Railroad Station; contains about 121 acres, with good dwelling-house, well wooded and watered. Inquire at No. 192 Broadway, Room No. 32

A HIGHLY CULTIVATED FARM UP THE Hudson, in a first-rate neighborhood, to be exchanged for City property. If unincumbered, the difference, if any will be paid in cash. BRADLEY & WARNER, No. 3 Union-square.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PRODUCTIVE CITY PROPERTY—One of the most desirable farms on the east bank of the Hudson River, south of Poughkeepsie. For particulars, apply to

J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1813,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL AND NEATLY-FURNISHed house in Brooklyn, near one of the ferries; must be in a first-class neighborhood. Address, stating terms, which must be low, HAVEN, Box No. 2,397 New-York Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE OR HIRE IN this City, a small three-story, high-stoop house. Address G. I., Box No. 104 *Times* Office, describing house, location, price and rent.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

TO INVENTORS.—PATENTS SECURED BY COLVER & HUNT, Attorneys and Counselors in cases of Patent-right litigation, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26.) New-York.

A BEAUTIFUL MICROSCOPE, MAGNIfying 500 times for 28 cents, (coin;) five of different powers for $1. Mailed free. Address F. O. BOWEN Box No. 220, Boston, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook; understands pastry and makes first-rate bread, and is an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City references from her former employers, where she has lived two and three years. Call at No. 67 Madison-av., where she can be seen until engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference from her last place; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 228 West 25th-st., corner of 7th-av., third floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable and competent young woman as first-class cook in all its branches; the very best of city references; no objection to the country for the Summer. Can be seen, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 423 8th-st., near Madison-av.

AS COOK.—AN ENGLISH COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking, both American and English; wishes to go to the country for a permanent situation; has five years' City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 51 West 18th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A WOman who understands cooking in all its branches; would assist with the washing; is more desirous of a home than high wages; would go to the country; has got no followers; is an excellent baker. Call at No. 34 Renwick-st., between Spring and Canal sts.

AS COOK.—A SMART STEADY YOUNG WOman desires a situation as cook in a saloon, hotel or boarding-house; is fully competent to fill either place in the City or country; can give the best of reference. Call at No. 321 Bowery.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE spectable German woman; understands French and plain cooking, game, soups and entrees of all kinds; is a superior pastry cook and confectioner; would leave the City. Address M. M., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a situation in a private family; has long experience in this country; City reference given. Apply at No. 233d-av., one door from 9th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two respectable young women, in a private family: the one to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook and baker, and first-rate washer and ironer; has lived three years in her last place; the other to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and fine washing; is a first-rate fine washer; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at 331 1st-av., corner of 20th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble German woman a situation as first-rate cook; can cook in the French and American styles; is a good baker, and would assist with the washing, if required. Address M., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

AS COOK OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED by a respectable young woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and fine washer; five years' reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 183 East 11th-st., 2d floor.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A situation wanted for a smart, deserving and very efficient servant girl, as cook or general servant; is a superior washer and ironer, a nice cook, thoroughly neat and respectful, obliging and trusty, and highly recommended; wages moderate: City or country. Apply at No. 345 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a most experienced girl, of tidy habits, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linen in magnificent style; or would do general housework in a small family in the City or country; good City reference; wages, $7. Call at or address No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 196 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., 1st floor, front room.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—A SCOTCH PROTestant woman wants a situation; is an excellent cook, baker, and a good washer and ironer; understands milk and butter making; is willing and obliging. Can be well recommended. ACKERMAN & CONKLIN, No. 97 4th-av.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker, who thoroughly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and has had long experience in the business in the most respectable families, is desirous of obtaining the work of a few more respectable customers—families with young ladies preferred—to work for by the day or week, or at her residence. Call during the week or at any other time at No. 145 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., over the millinery store. Understands the use of Grover & Baker's sewing-machine.

AS HOUSEMAID.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, for general housework; can cook, wash and iron; can milk and make butter, also bake well; good references from Staten Island or Brooklyn. Call at No. 148 Plymouth-st., first floor, front room, Brooklyn, All engaged.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable girl, a situation as first-class laundress; understands all its branches; or would do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; no objections to go a short distance in the country; very best of City references; can be seen for two days at No. 185 East 34th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation in a private family as first-rate laundress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; can do up fine muslin in the neatest manner; the best of City reference given. Call, for three days, at No. 125 West 21th-st., near 7th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced and competent woman, as nurse; is fully capable of taking care of a baby from the monthly nurse; can give the best of City references; is a neat, plain sewer. Call for two days, at No. 80 West 25th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby from its birth; can cut and fit children's clothes neatly, and dress ladies hair; no objection to travel with a Spanish family, or go to the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 195 East 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Best of City reference.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as seamstress and dressmaker; understands all kinds of family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would assist in the care of children or chamberwork; would go in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation as waitress in a private family; has no objection to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; is very fond of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 23 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a competent young woman, as first-class waitress, or would do chamberwork and waiting; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can give the best City and country reference. Call, for two days, at No. 37 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., and ring the small bell.

MALES.

AS BARTENDER

FINANCIAL.

U.S. "FIVE TWENTIES."

OR

UNITED STATES TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

CALLED "FIVE TWENTIES" BECAUSE PAYABLE AT THE OPTION OF THE GOVERNMENT AFTER FIVE YEARS.

We are now prepared to sell these Bonds and deliver them at once at the same rate at which subscriptions are received for them by the Government, viz.:

PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY 1.

The Principal may be paid in CURRENT BANK NOTES, CHECKS OR CITY BANKS, or U. S. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and the INTEREST IN GOLD, or in CURRENT FUNDS, with the PREMIUM on GOLD at the MARKET RATE added.

THE COUPON BONDS are issued in denominations of

$50, $100, $500, AND $1,000,

and THE REGISTERED BONDS in denominations of

$50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 AND $10,000.

They are the most convenient and cheapest Government Security now accessible to the public.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention, and the Bonds will be sent to any part of the country, by express, or otherwise, as directed.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS,
NO. 38 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY

Will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) July 17, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.:

90	Beekman Ins. Co.	$25	20 N.Y. & N.H.R. (g'u)	$100
5	Col. Marine Ins. Co.	100	10 Bank of Commerce	100
20	Mer. Mutual Ins. Co.	100	20 Resolute Ins. Co.	100
40	Adriatic Ins. Co.	25	30 Humboldt Ins. Co.	100
20	Chatham Bank	25	20 Arctic Insurance Co	50
20	Market Bank	100	20 Niagara Ins. Co.	50
40	Citizens' Bank	25	20 St. Nicholas Bank	100
30	Continental Bank	100		

$3,350 U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes.
$5,000 U. S. 6 ₰ cent. Bonds, due 1881.
$5,000 San Francisco City and County 6 ₰ cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Missouri State 6 ₰ cent. Bonds.

Next regular sale MONDAY, July 21, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.

A. H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.

CASH CAPITAL $250,000, WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
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S. T. NICOLL,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	JOHN J. WALKER.

HUGH LAING, President.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

OF ALL ISSUES
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

SALE JUNCTION RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—The Junction Railroad Company invites proposals, in writing, for the purchase of the whole or any part of five hundred thousand dollars First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Coupon Bonds.

The mortgage is made to Alexander Henry, Esq., Trustee, and will be due July 1, 1882. It is secured upon the entire railroad and property of the Company lying on the west side of Schuylkill, between Belmont and Gray's Ferry. Its terms provide for a sinking fund of fifteen thousand dollars per year, to be invested in these Bonds, or in the First Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, in the loans of the United States, or of the State of Pennsylvania, at the discretion of this Board of Directors.

The Bonds are for one thousand dollars each. Their payment is guaranteed by endorsement of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, on the back of each bond in the following words, viz.:

"Know all men by these presents, that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and each of them, for a valuable consideration, to them paid by the Junction Railroad Company, do hereby (in pursuance of the power and authority conferred by two Acts of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved respectively on the twenty-third day of March, A. D., 1861, and the eleventh day of April, A. D., 1862, and of every other lawful power and authority in that behalf vested,) severally and severally guarantee to the lawful holder of the within Bond the punctual payment of the principal and interest thereof, when and as the same shall become due and payable according to the terms of said Bond or of the terms and covenants of the indenture of mortgage therein mentioned and given to secure the same.

In witness whereof, said Companies have hereunto affixed their common or corporate seals respectively, duly attested, and have caused the signatures of their Presidents respectively to be hereunto written this second day of June, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, (1862.")

Payment for the Bonds will be required as follows:

The first instalment of ten per cent. will be payable on the first day of August, and ten per cent. additional on the first of each succeeding month until the whole amount is paid.

Proposals will be addressed to CHAS. E. SMITH, Treasurer, No. 227 South 4th-st., until Monday, July 21.

Each proposal will state the total number or amount of the bonds wanted, and the price offered per bond of one thousand dollars.

The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject the whole or any part of any proposition received.

Successful bidders will be notified of the acceptance of their proposals within one week from the opening of the bids.

JOSIAH LESLEY,
Secretary, Junction Railroad Company.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its first mortgage bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at its office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest nineteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company first mortgage bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 19, 22, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33; being the lowest outstanding numbers. From and after the 6th day of August, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease, by the terms of said agreement.

JOHN A. STEWART, Sec'y.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF FARM MORTGAGES issued in favor of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, are hereby notified that a committee of Farm Mortgagers will be in New-York on the 22d July, at noon, at the office of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, No. 25 William-st., for the purpose of conferring with said holders.

H. MEYER,
Chairman Trustees M. and M. R. R., Creditors.

NOTICE.—PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED TO 1st August next, for purchasing five of the Ramapo and Paterson Sinking Fund Bonds of $1,000 each. Apply at No. 12 Wall-st.

ROBERT BAYARD,
July 15, 1862. JASON ROGERS,
ROBERT PIGGOT.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—The Central Park Fire Insurance Company has a considerable amount of money, which will be loaned on bond and mortgage, on improved real estate in the City of New-York, in sums to suit applicants. Inquire at the office of the Company, No. 168 Broadway.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

GOLD, SILVER, AND UNITED STATES Demand Notes, bought at the highest premium, by
F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

GOLD, SILVER AND CANADA MONEY, the highest premium paid for the same by
CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

UNION MEETING.

The citizens of the Twenty-first Ward are requested to meet at No. 435 4th-av., on THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing an association to assist in raising volunteers for the war.

ANDRE FROMENT,	WM. HAW, Jr.,
C. C. PINCKNEY,	D. W. CLARK,
R. B. CONNOLLY,	WM. A. DARLING,
WM. T. ESTERBROOK,	S. P. RUSSELL,
A. V. STOUT,	E. C. JOHNSON,
JOHN H. WHITE,	CHAS. W. BAKER,
J. VANDERPOEL, Jr.,	A. W. GRISWOLD,
	JOHN STEPHENSON.

A MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK PLATE PRINTERS' UNION will be held at Union Hall, No. 195 Bowery, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. The trade is expected to attend.

ALEX. BABCOCK, Chairman.
A. CULLEN, Secretary.

COAL, &C.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

CARGOES AFLOAT.

Cargoes of prime Schuylkill White Ash Coal, Black Heath Vein and Red Ash Diamond Vein, Broken, Egg and Stove, for sale by

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.,
No. 45 South-st.

DIVIDENDS.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
No. 2 CHAMBERS-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—The usual Semi-Annual Dividend, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $500, and Five Per Cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 21st inst.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Thursday Evening, from 5 to 7 o'clock.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

THE UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK,

Nos. 427 and 429 CANAL, corner VARICK-ST.

A dividend will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 21, on all deposits entitled to the same, at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.

GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS,
No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., July 9, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a dividend or interest, under the provision of the by-laws, for the last six months ending the 30th June, as follows: at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five and under five hundred dollars, and at the rate of four per cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward, payable on and after the third Monday of this month.

The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst.

ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER 4TH AVENUE AND 27TH-STREET,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 2, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after Monday, the 7th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this P. M., to that date. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

NOTICE:—CERTAIN OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New-Orleans Canal and Banking Company residing in the Northern States, who have heretofore received these dividends at the agency of the Bank in this City, will be paid the two last dividends declared by the Bank, on and after the 17th inst., on application to

M. MORGAN & SON,
No. 37 William-st., N. Y.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 58 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Eight per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer book is closed until that date.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

No. 67 WALL-ST., July 9, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have (under the restrictions of the law of April 19, 1862) this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after the 15th instant.

JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Trustees of the Atlantic Savings Bank have declared a Dividend, payable on and after July 21, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and of Five per cent. on larger amounts, which have been deposited three months prior to the 1st of July.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.

JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The Transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.

M. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1862.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.—OFFICE No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.

DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of *five per cent.*, payable to the stockholders on the 31st inst.

Transfer books closed from the 24th till the 31st inst., inclusive. By order.

E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 170 Broadway, July 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on the 12th inst.

JOSEPH JAMISON, Secretary *pro tem.*

FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 110 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., payable on demand.

HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INS. CO. No. 16 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

MARINE BANK.—NEW-YORK, JULY 15, 1862.—A Dividend of One Dollar per share (of $30,) on the Capital Stock of this Bank has this day been declared payable on the 25th July, inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. J. DELAMATER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER STAGE COMPANY have declared a dividend of 3 per Cent., payable to stockholders on the 28th inst., until which date the Transfer Books will be losed. By order.

GEO. C. PETERS, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, JULY 15, 1862.—THE Board of Directors of the East River Insurance Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.

THOS. PALMER, Secretary.

THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS DECLARED a Dividend of Two and a Half Per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1862.

INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, 21st inst.

Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and if not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as a deposit from July 1.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

NOS. 427 AND 429 CANAL, CORNER VARICK-ST.

Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M.

6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.

Deposits made on or before the 10th will draw interest from July 1.

E. R. HOLBROOK, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day, from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7.

Interest commences July 1, 1862.

All money deposited on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

No. 177 Chatham-square, (open daily.)
DEPOSITS from 25 cents to $5,000 received.
Six per cent. interest paid.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 19, WILL RECEIVE INTEREST AS FROM JULY 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1862.—The Depositors are hereby notified that interest, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of Five Dollars and upward, and not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, and Four per Cent. per Annum on all sums over Five Hundred Dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the Depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 21st inst., in accordance with the provisions of the By-Laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees. THOMAS JEREMIAH, Pres't.

G. H. CODDINGTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) Per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) Per Cents. on sums to $1,000, and Four (4) Per Cent. over that amount, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 21st of July inst. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP FIRM OF CRAMER, ABEGG & McCLOSKEY has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, Messrs. ABEGG and McCLOSKEY retiring therefrom. LOUIS CRAMER, who alone is authorized to settle up the affairs of the late firm, will continue the same business at No. 19 Broad-street, New-York City.

LOUIS CRAMER,
HENRY ABEGG.
Dated June 27, 1862. D. W. C. McCLOSKEY.

I HAVE THIS DAY TAKEN INTO PARTnership Mr. WM. H. DIKE, and will continue the banking and stock commission business under the firm of WOLFF & DIKE.

EDWARD WOLFF, No. 60 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1862.

THE TURF.

TROTTING.

FASHION PLEASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION.
FRIDAY, July 18, at 3 o'clock. Mile heats, best three in five to wagons.

PURSE AND STAKE, $200.

Owner names g. g., *Gen. Halleck.*
Owner names black g., *What.*
S. McLaughlin names bay g., *Lofty.*

JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 100 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, slippers, and calico gowns, are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, wines and liquors, will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av. and 51st-st. All articles sent to the American Express Co., corner Hudson and Jay sts., and Nos. 124 and 126 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN AND FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT.—WISTAR MORRIS, a holder of Bonds secured by two certain mortgages of the Quakake Railroad Company, one dated July 1, 1857, the other dated June 29, 1861, as well for himself as for all others, holders of Bonds so secured as agreeing to contribute to the expenses of this suit, may become parties hereto complainant *vs.* THE QUAKAKE RAILROAD COMPANY, and against William D. Lewis and Charles Hartshorne, Trustees, under and by virtue of said mortgages. In Equity of July Term, 1862. No. 7.—Under and by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, made in the above entitled cause, upon the eleventh day of June, A. D., 1862, will be exposed to public sale, by vendue or outcry, upon TUESDAY, the thirtieth day of September, A. D., 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by MOSES THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, the following described property, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, to wit: The whole of the railroad of the said Quakake Railroad Company, from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, in Carbon County, State of Pennsylvania, to the point in Rush Township, Schuylkill County, State aforesaid, where the said the Quakake Railroad intersects the Catawissa Railroad, including the right of way, and the road bed and land occupied, or used, in connection with, or for the maintenance of said railroad; and together with the railways, rails, bridges, masonry and other superstructure, and all culverts, turn-tables, side tracks, dépôts, stations, buildings and other structures and improvements of every kind and description, connected with the said railroad; and all real estate of every description, and all tolls, rents, issues and profits, accrued and to accrue from the said railroad, or any part thereof, (save only so much as may be necessary for expenses and repairs,) and all the ways, streets, alleys, passages, waters, water courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges and appurtenances whatsoever, and generally all the lands, tenements and hereditaments of the said the Quakake Railroad Company.

A more specific and detailed account of some of the items of property included in and referred to in the foregoing description, may be given as follows:

RAILROAD.

which is about fourteen miles in length, and extends westwardly from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, at the confluence of the Quakake and Black Creeks in Carbon County, along the valley of the Quakake Creek, and that of the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River to the intersection of the said the Quakake Railroad with the Catawissa Railroad, in Rush Township, Schuylkill County. Ten miles of the railroad are graded for a double track. The length of the single track (including sidings) is about fifteen and one-quarter miles. The railroad is constructed in the best manner, and laid with American iron weighing fifty pounds to the yard. There is one water station and an engine house. There is also an iron turn-table of the best construction, forty-five feet in diameter. The road is provided with all necessary sidings and switches.

BRIDGES.

There are five bridges. All are substantially built, save one, which is on trestles. It is well built, and intended to replace the bridge over the Quakake Creek, at the Beaver Meadow Junction, recently destroyed by fire. With this exception there is no trestle work on the road. The masonry of the bridges over the Quakake Creek, and the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River, is laid and erected for the purpose of accommodating a double track.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said railroad, property, franchises and premises mentioned in the said two mortgages and hereinbefore described will be exposed to said sale entire in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale, in accordance with the decree of the Court:

The said premises shall be sold to the highest and best bidder; and in case any of the holders of any of the said bonds or coupons intended to be secured by said two mortgages shall become purchasers by themselves or with others, they shall be and are by said decree authorized to deliver their said bonds or coupons to the trustees under said two mortgages, (and acting as in said decree is mentioned,) who shall indorse thereon the shares or dividends, if any, which the holders would be respectively entitled to receive on account of such bonds or coupons, as their portion of the proceeds of sale on distribution, if the purchase money was paid in cash, after deducting therefrom all proper commissions, expenses, counsel fees and costs incurred by said trustees in said proceeding; for which shares or dividends the said indorsement shall be a full discharge and acquittance, and the total amount thereof shall be credited to said purchasers on account of the price or purchase money bid by them, and the balance of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees. And in the event that the holders of said bonds or coupons shall not be entitled to any share or dividend on account thereof, out of the said purchase money, or that the property shall be purchased by others than the holders of bonds or coupons, so entitled, then the whole of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees.

The sum of five thousand dollars of the purchase money of said property shall be paid in cash, at the time and place of the sale, and the balance within twenty days thereafter. And after the confirmation of said sale by the Court, and the compliance with the terms thereof by the purchasers, the said WILLIAM D. LEWIS and CHARLES HARTSHORNE, Trustees, under the two mortgages, under which said sale is decreed, shall forthwith execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers, a deed of conveyance for the property, rights, privileges, immunities and franchises aforesaid, in fee simple, and said purchaser or purchasers shall have, take and enjoy the same, freed and discharged from all trusts and incumbrances whatsoever.

Any further information in respect to said sale or premises, may be had upon application to either of the under signed Trustees, by whom said sale is held.

WILLIAM D. LEWIS,
CHARLES HARTSHORNE,
Trustees, Philadelphia.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, as Trustees of Palmyra Hullin, Plaintiff, against MATILDA C. BROWN, the wife of John G. Brown, and the said John G. Brown, Defendants.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action, on the 20th day of May, 1862, I, the Referee, appointed in and by said judgment for the purpose of carrying into effect such judgment, will sell, at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 25th day of July, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, through E. H. LUDLOW, Real Estate Auctioneer, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the dwelling-house thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-fifth-street, distant one hundred feet eastwardly from the southeasterly corner of Twenty-fifth-street and the Seventh-avenue, and running thence southwardly and parallel with the Seventh-avenue, through the centre of a party wall, ninety-eight feet nine inches to the centre line of the block, thence eastwardly and parallel with Twenty-fifth-street, eighteen feet, thence northwardly and parallel with the Seventh-avenue, and through the centre of another party wall, ninety-eight feet nine inches, to the said southerly side of Twenty-fifth-street, and thence westwardly along the same eighteen feet to the place of beginning, be said dimensions more or less.—Dated July 2, 1862. JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.

BETTS & ROBINSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE P. ROGERS against DE LANCEY KENEDY and others.—In pursuance of the judgment in the above entitled action, I will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 8th day of August, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers, all those two certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and which, together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Fifteenth-street with the easterly side of the Seventh-avenue, and running thence easterly along the southerly side of Fifteenth-street one hundred feet, thence southerly and parallel with Seventh-avenue sixty-seven feet and one and a quarter inches, thence westerly and parallel with Fifteenth-street twenty-three feet, thence northerly and parallel with Seventh-avenue forty-four feet and five and one-half inches, thence westerly and parallel with Fifteenth-street seventy-seven feet, to the easterly side of Seventh-avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly side of the Seventh-avenue twenty-two feet and seven and three-quarter inches to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, July 17, 1862.

THOS. HYSLOP, Referee, No. 37 Pine-st.
JEFFERSON CODDINGTON, Pl'ff's Att'y.
jy17-2awtau8.

SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE P. ROGERS against DE LANCEY KENEDY AND OTHERS.—In pursuance of the judgment in the above-entitled action, I will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 8th day of August, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Fifteenth-street with the easterly side of the Seventh-avenue, running thence easterly along the southerly side of Fifteenth-street seventy-seven feet, thence southerly and parallel with Seventh-avenue twenty-two feet and seven and three-quarter inches, thence westerly and parallel with Fifteenth-street seventy-seven feet to the easterly side of Seventh-avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly side of Seventh-avenue twenty-two feet and seven and three-quarter inches, to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, July, 1862.

THOS. HYSLOP, Referee, No. 37 Pine-st.
JEFFERSON CODDINGTON, Pl'ff's Att'y.
jy17-2awtau8.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD MORRELL, late of Manhassett, New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of JOHN M. EAGER, No. 133 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of September next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 26, 1862.

EMILY L. TERRELL,
(formerly Emily L. Morrell.)
DAVID McDOWELL,
Administrators of said Richard Morrell.
2tf-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RANSOM FAYERWEATHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of ORVILLE BROOKS, No. 228 West Twenty-seventh-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of May, 1862.

ORVILLE BROOKS,
WILLIAM MACKEY, } Executors.
Je19-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID BROWN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Wm. Bruce, at No. 250 Eighth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 16, 1862.

JOHN RUSSELL,
WM. BRUCE, } Executors.
ap17-law6mTh*

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. JAMES A. DUMONT, will leave daily, as follows (Saturdays excepted): N. R.—30th-st. at 7 A. M.; Christopher-st., 7¾ A. M.; Spring-st., 7¾ A. M. E. R.—10th-st., 7:50 A. M.; Broome-st., 8 A. M.; Peck-slip, 8½ A. M. Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Refreshments of all kinds, fishing tackle, bait, &c., on board. FARE FOR THE EXCURSION, FIFTY CENTS.

THE NAMES AND LOCATION OF DEALERS, City and country, who sell P. P. CO.'S BUCK-I GOODS, will appear in the *Times* Saturday, July 19. Consumers of Provisions, see it and save your money.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.

The rates of passage by the steamships of this Company, after August 1, will be:

First cabin	$85	Steerage	$35
To London	90	To London	38
To Paris	95	To Paris	43
To Hamburg	95	To Hamburg	40

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:

First-class	$160
Third-class	66

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, July 19.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, July 26.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, Aug. 2.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—The steamship GLASGOW will sail from Pier No. 44 North River at 3 P. M. SATURDAY, July 5, 1862.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lang. ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The passage money by the steamships sailing after the 1st AUGUST will be:

FROM NEW-YORK,

Chief Cabin	$150
Second Cabin	85

FROM BOSTON,

Chief Cabin	$125
Second Cabin	70

SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 23.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 30.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 6.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 13.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, THE STEAMSHIP

GREAT EASTERN,

WALTER PATON, Commander,
Will be dispatched

FROM LIVERPOOL,	FROM NEW-YORK.
Calling at Queenstown.	SATURDAY, July 26.
SATURDAY,

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

[Continued from First Page.]

United States, acting upon a request from the Governors of Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Michigan, Tennessee, Missouri, Indiana, Ohio, Minnesota, Illinois, Wisconsin, and the President of the Military Board of Kentucky, has called into the service as additional forces of three hundred thousand men. Of this force Kentucky is expected to furnish, as early as practicable, four regiments of infantry, a part of her quota under the late call.

It is enough for loyal Kentuckians to know that their country needs their aid. The State has already in the service thirty-four regiments, two battalions, and two batteries, and her troops now in the field have distinguished themselves at Wild Cat, at Ivy Mountain, at Middle Creek, at Mill Springs, at Fort Donelson, and at Shiloh. The battles in which her soldiers have been engaged have all been victories.

Other battles have to be fought, and more laurels are to be won. The rebellion has to be put down, and the National unity and authority maintained. Toward the accomplishment of that great end let Kentucky so act her part that she will vindicate her claim to be called "the Military State of the Union."

Relying upon the love of country and the courage of the people, there is no fear but these regiments will speedily report themselves with their full complement and be ready to take up their line of march to whatever point they may be required to go.

Special instructions to recruiting officers will be issued without delay. By order.

JOHN W. FINNELL, Adj.-Gen. Ky. Vols.

SOME SUGGESTIONS FROM COL. BERDAN.

Some suggestions made by Col. BERDAN, of the Sharpshooters, in a letter dated, Washington, Nov. 7, and addressed to the President are apropos at the present time. In view of the perplexities which distract the one who desires to serve his country, from the multiplicity of recruiting stations, his ignorance of the capability of officers, and the delay which often occurs in organizing regiments, he suggests,

First—Make every country Postmaster in the loyal States a recruiting agent without compensation. Give him the power, subject to the examination of a competent Surgeon, to muster in companies, squads or single applicants. Authorize him to provide for the subsistence of the men received while mustering and for their transportation to the nearest State rendezvous or depot.

In large towns the Postmaster might appoint a proper person to do the work of recruiting. Suitable persons might also be appointed to examine sharpshooters, testing them by the standard adopted for those I am mustering.

Second—Let every body of men who present themselves to the recruiting officer as a company, choose their own Captain and all the other officers, except the First Lieutenant, who shall be appointed by their Governor when the company is formed.

Third—Let the men received rendezvous at once, without regard to uniforms, at the camp of instruction, at the State rendezvous or depot, there to be taken in charge by the State authorities, who will form them into companies and regiments, selecting competent military men for line and field officers.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

Arrival and Departure of the Ninth Regiment of Vermont.

ENCAMPMENT IN MADISON SQUARE.

Reception of the Officers and Men----The Parade Down Broadway, &c.

The Green Mountain State is the first to send troops to the war under the new call of the President. The Ninth Regiment of Vermont arrived in this City yesterday morning, *en route* for the seat of war. After having been only ten days in camp, at Brattleboro', it received marching orders, and the command to break camp was immediately given. Previous to leaving, Gov. HOLBROOK presented the regiment with a handsome stand of colors. They left Brattleboro' at 9½ o'clock on Tuesday morning for New-Haven, and left that city for New-York by the steamer *Boy State*.

Arriving here at about 7 o'clock yesterday morning, the regiment landed at the foot of Twenty-third-street—Col. HOWA being in waiting to receive them—and were marched to Madison-avenue, where breakfast had been prepared for them. Both officers and men did ample justice to the repast.

THE SCENE IN MADISON-SQUARE.

As soon as the men had finished, preparations were at once commenced to make their temporary stay in the Square, as comfortable as possible. Tents were pitched, in order to shield the men from the sun, and the Park soon assumed the appearance of a camping-ground. "Keep off the grass" had no terrors for the Vermont boys, for they ran, rolled and jumped upon it, as if such an order never had or could be issued. Before arriving at the Square, some few of the men had been prostrated by the heat; they were taken to the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and properly cared for, and were sufficiently recovered to leave with the regiment. During the day, quite a number of ladies and gentlemen—principally Vermonters—paid a visit to the Square, carrying with them fruits and other articles that would be acceptable and cooling to the soldiers on such a hot and sweltering day as yesterday. Some few obtained passes, and strolled about the City, or else paid visits to friends residing here.

DINNER TO THE OFFICERS.

The Sons of Vermont resident in this City gave a reception dinner to the officers at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. By some error it was given out that the meeting of the Sons of Vermont would take place at 3 o'clock; consequently at a little before 2, when the dinner was announced, but few Vermonters were present. As it was impossible to make any delay, the regiment having to march at 4, the company took their seats, Col. HOWE occupying the head of the table, with Col. STANNARD on his right, and Dr. CARPENTER on his left. At the conclusion of the meal, Col. HOWA rose, and said: On behalf of the Sons of Vermont, he welcomed the gallant Ninth, the first regiment that had passed through this City under the new call. It was a glorious thing to speak and be proud of, and in conclusion, he proposed the health of the commandant of the regiment, Col. STANNARD. (Cheers.)

Col. STANNARD made a brief soldierly speech in reply, wherein he stated that he would endeavor to do his duty.

Col. HOWA then proposed the health of Major HALSEY, who, in reply, gave as a toast "Gov. HOLBROOK, of Vermont," which was drunk standing amidst much enthusiasm.

Several other toasts were given and responded to, when, as it was getting near 4 o'clock, Col. STANNARD moved that the meeting be dissolved, and all officers return to their duty, which was accordingly done.

THE PARADE DOWN BROADWAY.

Line was formed in front of the Fifth-avenue Hotel shortly before 4 o'clock, and as soon as the hour struck the order to march was given. A detachment of policemen, detailed by Superintendent KENNEDY, went before to clear the way. The regiment was escorted by a number of the Sons of Vermont, wearing badges stamped with the State Arms, and bearing the State flag. The line of march was down Fifth-avenue to Fourteenth-street, thence to Broadway, down which to Pier No. 1 North River. Along the route crowds of people had gathered, who cheered the brave fellows as they marched by. The windows of the hotels were also thronged, chiefly by the fair sex, who waved adieu with snowy hands and handkerchiefs. From almost every building flags were displayed, and some were dipped in honor of the brave Ninth, as it filed past. When opposite the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association a National salute was fired from the roof of that building, which was responded to by cheers. By 6½ every man was embarked on board the steamer *Atlas*, which was in waiting to convey them to Amboy. As she left the dock the spectators sent up cheer upon cheer, to which the soldiers replied with hearty good will.

THE OFFICERS.

Most of the field officers have had active experience at the seat of war. Col. STANNARD, was formerly Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second Vermont regiment, and was present at the battle of Bull Run and the siege of Yorktown. Lieut.-Col. ANDREWS was captain in the First Vermont, and served during the first three months of the war. Major EDWIN S. STORR, is captain of the Fifth Vermont, now on the Peninsula, and has not yet joined his new command. Subjoined is a list of the officers:

FIELD AND STAFF—Colonel, GEO. J. STANNARD; Lieutenant-Colonel, D. K. Andrews; Major, Edwin S. Starr; Adjutant, J. C. Stearns; Quartermaster, Frank C. Sawyer; Surgeon, Walter B. Carpenter; Assistant Surgeon, —— Hall; Chaplain, Rev. Daniel S. Dickerson.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF—Sergeant-Major, J. T. Gorham; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Theodore S. Peck; Commissary-Sergeant, David J. Pattle.

LINE OFFICERS.—Co. A—Captain, V. G. Barney; First Lieutenant, L. E. Sherman; Second Lieutenant, E. W. Jewett. Co. B—Captain, Edward H. Ripley; First Lieutenant, Samuel H. Kelly; Second Lieutenant, Alfred C. Ballard. Co. C—Captain, A. R. Babin; First Lieutenant, Herman Seligson, Second Lieutenant, E. B. Sherman. Co. D—Captain, Charles Jarvis; First Lieutenant, Asa F. Clark; Second Lieutenant, Josiah Dart. Co. E—Captain Amasa Bartlett; First Lieutenant, E. M. Quimby; Second Lieutenant, C. A. Hibbard. Co. F—Captain, George A. Beebe; First Lieutenant, Eugene Viele; Second Lieutenant, John T. Bascom. Co. G—Captain, Wm. J. Henderson; First Lieutenant, Edward A. Kilbourne; Second Lieutenant, W. C. Holman. Co. H—Captain, A. H. Slatin; First Lieutenant, G. H. Dwyer; Second Lieutenant, C. J. Loveland. Co. I—Captain, A. J. Mower; First Lieutenant, J. C. Livingston; Second Lieutenant, O. C. Campbell. Co. K—Captain, David W. Lewis; First Lieutenant, Joseph C. Brooks; Second Lieutenant, Henry H. Rice.

The men of this regiment, which is over one thousand strong, are armed with the Enfield rifle, and are fully and thoroughly equipped. With regard to physical appearance, no stronger or healthier looking men have ever left, or passed through this City.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

No Extra Session of the Legislature to be Held.

Fifty Dollars Bounty to be Paid to Each Volunteer.

GOV. MORGAN TAKES THE RESPONSIBILITY

ALBANY, Wednesday, July 16.

Numerous applications having been made to Gov. MORGAN respecting an extra session of the Legislature, for the purpose of authorizing a State bounty for recruits, the Governor, after maturely considering the subject, and consulting such State officers and prominent citizens of Albany as he could reach, has, it is understood, come to the determination not to call the Legislature together, but to take upon himself authority at once to offer a State bounty of $50 to each recruit, and to provide a sum sufficient for that purpose, trusting to the next Legislature to legalize and indorse his action. This policy will save valuable time, as the convening of the Legislature and the passage of an act would occupy at least four weeks, and also save an expense of some $80,000.

The amount required will be $2,000,000 or $2,500,000. It is understood the Governor's proclamation or order will be issued to-morrow. Arrangements will be made so that the amount of State bounty will be promptly paid. The determination of the Governor is highly approved by all with whom he consulted, and will obviate the necessity of action by Boards of Supervisors to raise bounty funds.

ALBANY, Wednesday, July 16.

Hon. ERASTUS CORNING arrived at home yesterday. He is not seriously ill, but is confined to the house by indisposition.

The Common Council have called a special meeting for to-morrow night.

A very large gathering of citizens was held at the Capitol Park last night. Great enthusiasm was manifested. Gov. MORGAN presided, and among the Vice-Presidents were Mayor PERRY, Senator JOHN V. L. PRUYN, JOHN TRACEY, Gen. COOPER and other prominent citizens.

Strong resolutions in favor of the new levy and recommending an extra session of the Legislature to authorize the giving of a State bounty to volunteers, were introduced by GEO. DAWSON, Chairman of the Committee, and unanimously adopted.

Speeches were made by LYMAN TREMAINE and others.

Several gentlemen gave notice of their willingness to contribute liberally towards raising volunteers.

RECRUITING IN THE CITY.

Enlistments—The United States Mustering Office.

At the mustering office in White-street, yesterday, Dr. ALEXANDER B. MOTT and his assistants were kept fully employed in examining recruits brought in by the different recruiting officers in the City.

The great meeting of Tuesday is already making its effects on enlistments felt. On the evening after the meeting, one officer at a station in the vicinity of Union-square enrolled no less than seven men. All over the City it is the same in a greater or less degree, and the busy hum of warlike preparation is heard everywhere. Since the last call of the President, so many recruits have not been enlisted in one day as there were yesterday. Everything betokens activity, and there is no doubt that in a very short time, if recruiting continues as brisk, New-York will have her quota of troops in the field.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND REGIMENT.

This Regiment, under command of Col. THOMAS B. VAN BOREN, late Paymaster of the State, now in active service under Gen. SIGEL, is in want of a few more first-class recruits. Apply to Capt. J. W. LEWIS, No. 480 Broadway.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.

Gen. SPINOLA'S Empire Brigade is fast filling up, the various regiments belonging to it reporting favorably in the matter of recruiting. Col. MARTIN N. CROFT, Commander of the Third Regiment Corcoran Zouaves, has already two hundred and thirty men in camp. Col. CROFT is an old soldier, having seen service in the Florida war, in Mexico, and for the past year in the Army of the Potomac. His senior Captain, Capt. DUNAY, is an experienced officer, who has seen service with the gallant Irish Brigade of Gen. MEAGHER.

COL. PEISSNER'S REGIMENT.

This regiment, which is encamped at Turtle Bay Park, Forty-fifth-street, is in want of a few more men to complete the organization. Col. PEISSNER is commanding, and can be seen at his headquarters, No. 575 Broadway, daily.

THE FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The Committee of the Fourth Senatorial District have made their selection of Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel for the regiment to be raised by them. Their choice has fallen upon Major PETER M. DERMOTT, for Colonel, and Capt. LEVI A. FULLER for Lieutenant-Colonel. The latter gentleman was recommended by the Governor for the appointment. Major DERMOTT is a native of this State. He was in the Mexican war, and assisted very materially in the raising of the Excelsior Brigade, of one of the regiments of which he was Major. Capt. FULLER is attached to Col. PRATT'S Regiment, but is now on furlough on account of sickness. The Committee is determined to have the regiment they are raising the first in the field.

MEETING IN AID OF ENLISTMENTS.

At 8 o'clock last evening, a meeting of citizens was held at Clinton Hall, for the purpose of taking measures to aid enlistments. Capt. C. MARSHALL was in the Chair. The following resolutions, proposed by WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER, Esq., and seconded by A. T. STEWART, Esq., were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That a committee of eleven citizens of this ward be appointed to confer and cooperate with the committees in aid of enlistments, which may be appointed by the meetings to be held for the like objects with this meeting in the other wards of the Sixth Senatorial District.

Resolved, That the Committee have power to add to their number and fill vacancies.

The following committee was appointed, and requested to meet at Room No. 5 City Hall at 12 o'clock M. on Thursday, July 17, for the transaction of further business:

A. T. Stewart, Esq.,	Abraham Lent, Esq.,
Wm. Allen Butler, Esq.,	Maltby G. Lane, Esq.,
Marshall B. Blake, Esq.,	R. H. McCurdy, Esq.,
John T. Johnson, Esq.,	H. A. Kerr, Esq.,
Senator Brewster, Esq.,	R. W. Townsend, Esq.
G. W. Blunt, Esq.,	

The names of the Chairman and Secretary of the meeting were added by resolution.

Capt. C. MARSHALL, Chairman.

P. O'SHEA, Secretary.

THE WAY TO GET 300,000 MEN IN A FORTNIGHT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Let the Adjutant-General of each State apportion to each town or county their compliment of the required number of men, then give ten days' time for enlistment under all the inducements of State and United States bounties, after the expiration of which time, let the deficiences be made up by immediate drafting.

From present indications, if time could be afforded the new quota could be made up by enlistments; but whether the country can afford to wait, is a matter of grave doubt. We fear the *morale* of a departure from our hitherto voluntary manner of procuring men for the service; yet, when it is manifest that nothing short of a *premium* upon a man's life and services is the form of a bonus, brings him to his country's aid, it may well be questioned whether, after all, there is much "voluntary" patriotism in the matter. Again, should any emergency arise by which a still further call should be made for men, it would be impossible to *add* anything to the present liberal inducements offered by States and United States, as well as individuals, to induce enlistments.

The truth is, there is quite too much of the feeling at the North, "I am but a passenger," let others do the pumping to keep the ship of State afloat. A soldier at New-Orleans writes, that the ladies of the South actually browbeat and drive every man over 15 and under 60, capable of bearing arms, into the rebel service. Where has there been any such demonstration among ladies at the North? Our Northern ladies have been faithful to a fault in their untiring energies to provide for the sick and wounded of our army, but they have not yet come up to Commodore FOOTE'S prescription, in his patriotic letter to the Hartford War Committee, appealing to young ladies to discard all their betrothed who will not fly to arms at their country's call.

The South has said by their acts, plainer than language can express, that if they are vanquished at Richmond, it ends the rebellion; hence their persistent and desperate attempts to annihilate our army there before reinforcements could be thrown forward. They have done all they are capable of, and yet they failed. The relative strength of the two armies, since the eight days' fighting, is in favor of MCCLELLAN, who damaged his adversary more than he was damaged himself. We *must have* before the end of July, half of the 300,000 in the field; if it can be done by enlistment, all the better; but we cannot *wait* for this advantage; they must be had at *any rate*.

V. C. TAYLOR.

WINSTED, Conn., Saturday, July 12, 1862.

AN ASSOCIATION TO ENCOURAGE RECRUITING NEEDED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: There are many of us here at home, both in New-York and Brooklyn, who have not yet volunteered to shoulder the musket, because of our wives and children dependent on us for support, but who would be glad of the opportunity to contribute five or ten dollars toward establishing a fund for raising regiments and hurrying enlistments. I notice in your editorial column this morning that one of our fellow citizens has placed $300 in the hands of a reliable recruiting officer for the purpose above mentioned—may his example be speedily emulated by others of our patriotic men! But the larger proportion of our population can scarcely afford such a generous contribution, even in a cause so holy, and therefore the propriety of some authorized channel through which these many small contributions may flow to a reservoir which shall soon contain an efficient fund.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 16, 1862. W. C. W.

A LIBERAL BID FOR A SOLDIER.

Mr. H. A. KELLEY, of Nos. 35 and 37 Park-place, submits, through the TIMES, the patriotic offer of "$100, to be paid to any first-rate man who enlists for one year." The offer to remain open for a week.

TO RECRUITING OFFICERS.

A meeting will be held at the Astor House, Room No. 41, on Saturday, at 4 o'clock P. M., of the officers on recruiting service in the City of New-York, when all officers in such service will please attend, as important business connected therewith will be transacted. Lieut. W. J. H. RODD, Secretary.

ANOTHER BATTLE IN ARKANSAS.

Defeat of the Rebels up White River, by Col. Fitch—Capture of all their Camp Equipage and Provisions.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, July 16.

A special to the Chicago *Tribune*, dated Memphis, says that 200 of Col. FITCH'S command had an engagement with the rebels, numbering 450, on the morning of the 6th. The National loss was 22 killed and wounded. The rebels had 84 killed, wounded and missing.

Another engagement took place on the night of the 7th. Col. FITCH captured all the enemy's camp equipage and provisions. Both fights are said to have taken place within 10 miles of Duvals Bluff, where a large force of rebels are said to be stationed.

THE PRESIDENT AND SLAVERY.

Conferences between the President and the Border State Members of Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, July 14, 1862.

It is true that the President on Friday last sent for the delegations in Congress from the several Border States, with whom he had a formal interview early on Saturday morning. The purpose of the meeting, so far as the President was concerned, was to urge upon the Border State men the importance of their going home to advocate the acceptance by their constituencies of the policy of gradual emancipation, with the aid of Congress, some time since enunciated by the Executive. I learn that he distinctly notified them of his purpose not to let Slavery and slave interests forever stand in the way of national unity and progress, and indicated, quite emphatically, the probability that if the Border States make war upon his policy of gradual emancipation with national aid, instead of taking hold and helping it to successful development, the time is rapidly approaching when he may feel called upon, in behalf of Liberty and the Union, to strike harder blows than have yet been aimed at the accursed institution which lies at the base of the great rebellion.

The Border State men, of course, made no decided response. They were evidently startled, however, by the President's bold and frank declaration of purpose; and some of them, at least, convinced that he intends to do just what he intimates, during Saturday, took occasion to ask certain Northern members of Congress to bring in and pass at once a bill extending Congressional aid to Emancipation, of such a character that upon the acceptance of its provisions by any State, such State can at once draw upon the Treasury for the money to be allowed by Government, or at least be assured that Congress is definitely and irrevocably pledged to its payment. Of course it is too late to pass any bill of the kind at this session, even were it deemed advisable to humor these unworthy fears that the representatives of the North cannot be trusted to do whatever seems right and just in the premises. On Saturday evening, the Border State men met in caucus upon the President's proposition—with what general results you already know. They came to no agreement; but it is well understood that fourteen of them—a majority of the whole—were in favor of accepting the President's policy, while some of the remaining twelve were very violent in opposition.

It is generally understood that the President's consultation with the Border State men is only preliminary to some new stroke of policy which the Executive contemplates,—and speculation as to its general character and purpose is very active and diverse. A few short-sighted men flatter themselves that Mr. LINCOLN'S renewed solicitude in behalf of his emancipation scheme, indicates an anticipated necessity for recognition of Southern independence, and a desire to prepare the way for an adjustment of boundaries that shall leave the Border States with the North! It is difficult to conceive that any sane man is sincere in such a surmise. If those who affect to indulge it not covertly engaged in the service of the rebellion, by holding out the false hope that the Government and its supporters are wearying of the struggle and ready for compromise, they wofully misapprehend the spirit and temper of the loyal people of the United States, and the character of the President. Whatever differences of opinion there may be as to the degree of vigor, energy or wisdom with which the war has been conducted, in any respect, there is no question anywhere as to the patriotism of Mr. LINCOLN, or the honesty and firmness of his determination to vindicate the Constitution and maintain the Union. No single word of his, written or spoken, can be cited, at which he has ever hinted at any thing less than a persistent, relentless contest against the enemies of liberty until the rebellion against it, and for Slavery, shall be crushed. He has changed not the least in that respect, and he never will, unless all who know him best are at fault. Whatever his future policy is, we may depend that he will not travel back ward; and whenever he touches the Slavery question at all, it will be to strike it some blow heavier and the more effective, because long and patiently withheld. Certainly, he will never yield it the palm of victory, and plunge his country into disgrace.

It is worthy of note, that neither the President nor anybody else among those loyal statesmen who have hitherto opposed emancipation as a war measure, has denied that the time *might* come when sound policy would justify a striking of the shackles from every slave. Nothing that Mr. LINCOLN ever said or did commits him against the proposition that Slavery must die if necessary, in order that Freedom may live. As a matter of policy, he has favored measures of conciliation towards the great mass of those in the disloyal States whose hearts were with the Union, but who had been deceived into the fear that the mission of his Administration was to interpose illegally between them and their negroes, and raise the latter to political and social equality. These he has been anxious to undeceive, reassure and win back. To do that, and at the same time vindicate the Government, he has thought it only necessary to maintain the Constitution as it is, and to seek to assert the power of the laws by armed force. In all this, Mr. LINCOLN had neither said nor done anything which commits him, in the least, against those harsher, severer measures which may become necessary to save the Government; and whenever the time shall have arrived when he sees that, instead of employing an armed police to repress domestic insurrection, he must *make war* to defeat and suppress a causeless revolution, we may depend upon his availing himself of all the means which our own resources place at his disposal, or any weak and tender spot in the enemy's political or social organization suggests.

In this view of the case it seems not improbable that the President considers the time near at hand when Slavery must go to the wall, as a means of restoring peace, and that he now desires the loyal Border States to accept Congressional aid to emancipation,—first to avail of its influence in suppressing the rebellion, and next—if that task still remains unfulfilled—in order that they may not suffer by application of the more violent remedy. The persistency and vitality of the rebellion has thus far exceeded all calculation. It is evident that a final and fatal blow must be inflicted at an early day if the Union is to be restored and maintained. The enemy fights desperately against his fate, in the hope that by persistence he may at last secure that foreign intervention through which alone he hopes to achieve independence. Strike that hope from his heart and he is helpless and prostrate. How else can this object be so surely accomplished as by a declaration of emancipation. That would secure to our cause the active, earnest sympathy of both England and France. True, we ask no intervention at their hands; we prefer to be let alone. But when, by declaring universal emancipation, we have secured the cordial, enthusiastic support of the moral and religious sentiment of the world, the rebel Government and people will understand at once that the thrones of Europe are powerless to aid them, and dare not attempt it, even if so disposed. There is little doubt that all this has been clearly and repeatedly pointed out to the American Executive by Lord LYONS, if not by the representatives of France and other Governments as well; and if the last spasm of rebel vitality, evinced before Richmond, has suggested to Mr. LINCOLN that the time has nearly come when he ought to avail himself of this great element of moral power, and if Border State obstinacy relieves him of the necessity much longer to consider the pecuniary interests of Border State men in the premises, who can doubt that the Ruler over all is working out the grandest problem of the age, and turning and overturning events for the accomplishment of His righteous will?

S.

THE BATTLE ON JAMES ISLAND.

Note from Gen. Benham upon Gen. Stevens' Report.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The reckless statements in the letter of Gen. STEVENS to Gen. HUNTER, dated July 8, in relation to the affair at James Island, seem to be explicit, and shall have an explicit reply from me, though I have carefully, up to this time, avoided any connection whatever with what has been published about the matter.

In the first place, I would state that I had the meeting of the officers referred to solely with reference to a concert of the action to be taken the next day, and not to discuss the propriety or necessity of the movement, of which I conceived there was no doubt, and so told them, that I considered it indispensable if we were not to be driven from the Stono, and I understood the movement to have been most fully sanctioned previously at three different times, once in meeting, even by Gen. HUNTER, before he left. And perfectly indifferent to what combination Gen. STEVENS may have attempted to bolster him up in his failure from his disobedience of my orders, for which, but for my kindness, I should have arrested him for trial, I never most solemnly, that through all our interview, not one word was said by either of the three officers that I could construe into an objection to the necessity, propriety, or probable success of this movement; and in this I am fully borne out by the letter of Commander DRAYTON, of the navy—the only witness present who is not now made a party in the matter. This letter—asked for by me when the afterthought of STEVENS, after his failure, first gave him the effrontery to make such pretences to me—this letter states explicitly that if these officers were not in favor of the movement "none of them said as much as this." It has never been pretended by me that they were in favor of it, though I did not have any reason to suspect they were not, is what I distinctly assert.

Of the three questions put by Gen. WRIGHT to Gen. STEVENS—*and not in response to any call for his opinion*—one was: "Has your battery had any effect upon the fort?" a second: "Do you expect it to have any effect?" To both of which Gen. STEVENS replied briefly in the negative—replies that were, of course, favorable to my early attack. And I deny, explicitly, that Gen. WRIGHT gave any warning whatever as to what my orders were, or as to its being against the orders to me, while I am able to say that Gen. STEVENS (who had read Gen. HUNTER'S order to me) did say to me after the affair, that it was a movement that it was my right and perfectly competent for me to order.

I gave those orders, therefore, no one objecting, and Gen. STEVENS making but few if any of the speeches he has now written out in his letter. He did propose the full daylight or the afternoon, and unloaded muskets, both which I forbade, but both which he virtually carried out. I told him his men "would be cut to pieces" if he assaulted that fort in open day, and that he "must pass over the open space in front, and be upon the fort before good aiming light," and with loaded muskets, but not capped, for a night attack; that his attack must not be later than 4 A. M. at furthest. And our supporting column, resting at about the same distance from the fort—one to one and a quarter miles distant—was to move as soon as we heard his fire, (expected to be that of the pickets,) or as soon as a Staff officer reached us from Gen. STEVENS, as he proposed.

The first firing we heard, which proved to be the guns of the fort upon STEVENS' columns, was fully as late as 5 o'clock, and after sunrise, on which we moved at once, his messenger reaching us some ten minutes after. It was certainly after 5 o'clock, and Gen. STEVENS' watch, if he looked at it, proved that to him, for I had been careful the night previous to have our watches set together; and more than this Gen. STEVENS knows, for we three talked of it in the evening, that Gen. WRIGHT had been expressing our great surprise at his delay, while we were waiting for his fire for more than the whole hour that morning. And late as this was—the appearances are all such—that had Gen. STEVENS been anywhere near, or with his troops to guide and direct them, and to keep them closed, I cannot have a doubt that the assault would still have been successful. I was never able to hear, nor did any of my staff, as far as I could learn, ever find that he was nearer than the second henge, or over 800 yards from the fort. And while his leading regiment and a part of his *fourth* regiment reached the work and remained there "some 20 minutes or more," and when, as the gallant MORRISON repeatedly stated to me, "With 40 men I could have taken the fort." And when the men at the parapet and ditch would have readily pushed over it, if one-half even of the other four regiments had been pushed forward, instead of being left—for the noble fellows did not run—to wither under the fire of the fort, at some hundreds of yards distance, without the presence of their General—their only educated soldier near—to guide and direct them.

As part evidence of this, I have his note in his own handwriting, sent to me on the battle-field, which he cannot gainsay now, in which he says: "The advance company mounted the parapet, but the supports did not follow closely enough."

And in this lies the main secret of the failure after the attack in open day, which I did not authorize, and would not sanction the repetition of—an attack started in defiance of my repeated orders in open light. Capt. DOYLE, of the Eighth Michigan, who led the advance companies, stated to me that it "was good light to aim," when they met the first pickets, just after starting, or nearly one mile from the fort.

And the man who delayed this attack is the person and the only person, in my opinion, who is responsible for all the slaughter there, and for the loss of the key to the eventual attack on Charleston.

With this and the statement that I have now Gen. STEVENS' letter *volunteered* to me, with his own propositions, "to seize James Island below James River," and of course including this fort—sent just before this similar movement was first planned, I am willing to let the subject be submitted to an intelligent public.

H. W. BENHAM.

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1862.

DOCUMENTARY TESTIMONY SUBMITTED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

With reference to the communication in your paper of yesterday morning, regarding the defeat of our troops on James Island, and who should bear the responsibility, will you be kind enough to publish the following documents:

1. Letter from Gen. STEVENS, dated June 6, received on the 7th, regarding an armed reconnoissance, which was subsequently ordered for the morning of the 11th, the troops not being got over from Legareville till the 9th. Here Gen. STEVENS was in favor, not only of an attack, but of making it at daylight. This reconnoissance was afterward postponed upon the solicitation of Gen. WRIGHT, and was eventually ordered and had on the 16th.

2. Letter from Capt. DRAYTON, senior naval officer on the Stono, as to what occurred, or did not occur on the night of the 15th, at the conference between Gen. BENHAM and Gens. WRIGHT and STEVENS and Col. WILLIAMS. The inquiries of Gen. WRIGHT were supposed by Gen. BENHAM to be made in order to show that as no impression had been made upon the rebel earthwork by our guns in battery, (three only in number,) it was necessary to storm and take it by assault. Nothing was said about the movement being in opposition to orders, nor was there any expressed opposition to it.

3. Two dispatches received from Gen. STEVENS on the battle-field, the first one received not earlier than 5½ o'clock. The first gun was fired at 5 o'clock. From intelligent deserters from Secessionville it was ascertained on the 14th that there were only two battalions of rebels at the fort and in Secessionville, numbering about 800 men. This was confirmed by prisoners taken, and the published accounts of the enemy. From them it appears that their whole number engaged were three companies of artillery, the Eutaw Battalion of 400, the Charleston Battalion of 150, and the McHenry Louisiana Battalion; and this embraced those engaged on our left as well as those in the fort and Secessionville, which would give the latter number, in the fort, &c., about as stated, viz.: 800. Our forces engaged were, under STEVENS, as he says, about 3,500, directly against the fort; and under WRIGHT and WILLIAMS, against the fort and the rebel artillery to the left, about 1,500. The enemy themselves state that nearly all were asleep when our advance was first discovered. Had we been ready to attack at daybreak we should have surprised them entirely.

With these documents, no more need be said at present regarding the very extraordinary statements in Gen. STEVENS' report. Had the movement been a success, we should have heard nothing of remonstrances or disobedience of orders, which really seem to be afterthoughts to cover the want of success of an expedition where we numbered three or four to one of the enemy, at the least calculation.

Respectfully yours,

OBSERVER ON THE FIELD.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 16, 1862.

NO. 1—GEN. STEVENS TO GEN. BENHAM.

RECEIVED AT 1 A. M., June 7, 1862.

DEAR GENERAL: I understand your wish to be to make an armed reconnoissance of the enemy's position, and if the result be favorable to follow it up by a dash, in order to seize James Island below James River and Newton Creek.

We shall probably be as well able to make it day after to-morrow (daylight) as at any other time.

Should you decide to make it day after to-morrow, it is of the first consequence to make that decision without delay. It will require all day to-morrow to prepare for it. I would suggest that not more than three companies be left at Legareville; that everything else be brought over to-morrow, including the six guns of HAMILTON'S Battery; that arrangements be made with the gunboats to open cross fires. The system of signals will require careful studying and arrangement.

I desire that the dash, if determined upon, be successful, and therefore I want to see every man thrown in. But I desire particularly to express my judgment, that in the present position of our troops, 24 hours of vigorous work is absolutely essential in the way of preparations.

I expect to have the balloon inflated to-morrow, by noon. The operator hopes to get it done by 10 o'clock. Very truly yours, ISAAC I. STEVENS.

Brig.-Gen. BENHAM, Commanding N. D. D. S.

JAMES ISLAND, June 6, 1862.

NO. 2—CAPT. DRAYTON TO GEN. BENHAM.

UNITED STATES STEAMER PAWNEE, STONO, June 15, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. H. W. Benham, Commanding at the Stono:

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 17th inst., just received, I beg to state that on the occasion of the meeting referred to in it, *I cannot recollect any opposition being offered to your proposed advance on Secessionville the following morning*, except as regarded the time you had fixed on, Brig.-Gen. STEVENS being in favor of deferring it until the afternoon. Although, however, no direct objections were made, I judged from a series of questions which were put to Gen. STEVENS by Gen. WRIGHT, in regard to the effect produced, or likely to be produced, on the enemy's works by the battery of the latter, that he was not in favor of a forward movement at the present time.

I cannot call to mind any particular expressions of Col. WILLIAMS which would enable me to form any opinion as to his views, but must confess that the impression was made on me by the general tone of the conversation, that while expressing every desire to further your views to the utmost of their power, the three officers above named were scarcely in favor of the movement, *none of them, however, said as much as this, and Gen. Wright did observe that we would take the battery, he thought.*

The only change made in your first plan of operations, so far as I could see, was to defer the movement a half hour later than first intended by you.

Yours very truly,

P. DRAYTON,

Senior Naval Officer.

NOS. 3 AND 4—GEN. STEVENS TO GEN. BENHAM.

GEN. BENHAM: My troops are withdrawn under cover of a hedge, and are in tolerable order. Hedge about five hundred yards from the fort.

The advance company mounted the parapet, but the support did not follow closely enough.

ISAAC I. STEVENS, Brigadier-Gen.

GEN. BENHAM: Unless supported on the left I cannot charge the enemy. My command is perfectly quiet and in hand, but they must pass over a perfectly exposed place of 800 yards, with a well-built parapet before them. I do not think it possible at present to charge the work.

Truly yours,

ISAAC I. STEVENS, Brigadier-Gen.

NEW-JERSEY.

SUPPOSED MURDER NEAR WEST HOBOKEN.—Coroner BOUNSFERT, of Hoboken, commenced an inquest yesterday upon the body of MARTIN DEMAREST, a volunteer belonging to the Fifty-third New-York Regiment, encamped at Red House, Harlem, who was found lying dead at Fox Hill, with a gunshot wound in his leg. From circumstances attending the case, it is supposed that DEMAREST was murdered and robbed. From the evidence adduced, it appears that on Monday morning deceased called at the public house in the Elysian Fields and had some refreshments, and in paying for them, the bartender noticed that he had a considerable quantity of bills, mostly Treasury notes. From there he went out into the fields. Lieut. HINCKLEY, of the Fifty-third New-York Volunteers, testified that DEMAREST was at the camp at Red House on Monday morning, and as he was about going away, he remarked that he expected to receive $100 that day. PATRICK DONOVAN, of Hoboken, testified that on Monday evening about 8 o'clock, as he was going up to the toll-gate at West Hoboken, two women, who were a little way off, called out to him, saying that a soldier was shot. He paid no attention to this, supposing the women were "funning." They appeared to be talking to the man. The body was discovered on Tuesday morning. About fifty yards off, in different directions, were found a single-barreled pistol and a razor. The deceased appeared to have been dragged some distance. An empty leather purse and some business cards were all that was found. Dr. ELMER made an examination, and found that a ball had entered above and come out below the knee, severing a large artery and causing death. The inquest was adjourned until to-day.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE UNION MASS MEETING.—In consequence of the rain the Union Mass Meeting announced to be held last evening at Van Vorst's square, Jersey City, was postponed until Monday evening next. At the hour appointed for the meeting to commence several hundred people were in attendance. The following letter from Gov. OLDEN was received by the Committee:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, TRENTON, July 14, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: Your invitation to attend a meeting to be held in Jersey City on Wednesday next, in aid of the National Government, was duly received. I would gladly be with you, but my official engagements render it impossible.

The alacrity and unanimity with which the people of New-Jersey have heretofore supported the Government, and the efforts now making by yourselves and others to aid our brethren in the field, are most gratifying evidences of unwavering devotion. We must never falter in our determination to suppress the rebellion; and at this hour it is our duty to unite, as one man, in upholding and strengthening the Government. Let us dedicate our energies, our fortunes, and, if need be, our lives to our country.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES S. OLDEN.

MESSRS. B. G. CLASBE, S. A. HOPKINS, T. E. TILTON, Committee.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLORY'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM has secured another living Whale, and shows him up continuously to admiring crowds. Com. NUTT closes his exhibition to-morrow.

Passengers Arrived.

JUNE 16.—*In steamship Persia, from Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. Arteaga

The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS SINE DIE.

Approval of the Confiscation Act by the President.

HIS MESSAGE ON THE SUBJECT.

Passage of a Law Making Postage Stamps Currency.

Military and Civil Appointments Confirmed.

CLOSING SCENES OF THE SESSION.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 17.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

The scenes attending the adjournment of Congress were not of unusual interest Much of the last hour of the session in the House was spent in fighting off Mr. WICKLIFFE'S resolution requiring a register of all the slaves that may come into the lines of our army. The reverable Kentuckian was not pleased with the rejection of his proposition. One of the last acts of the Clerk was the reading of the President's intended veto of the Confiscation bill, a paper not altogether satisfactory to the Republicans, as was shown by the refusal to print extra copies. Most of the members left this afternoon, and the few who remain will be off in a day or two.

The President and members of the Cabinet occupied the Vice-President's room at the Capitol, while attending to the public business.

POSTAGE STAMPS AS CURRENCY.

Among the last acts signed by the President was the one authorizing the issue of postage and other Government stamps as currency, and prohibiting banks and other corporations from issuing notes below the denomination of one dollar for circulation.

BILLS APPROVED.

The following House bills, of a public character, were approved by the President on Wednesday and Thursday:

To amend the Judicial system.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to accept the title to League Island, Delaware River.

Concerning Courts in Michigan.

Concerning Courts in Maine.

To amend the Pacific Railroad act.

Supplementary to the act for the emancipation in District of Columbia.

Authorizing Minnesota to change lines of branch railroads.

For presentation of medals of honor to soldiers who distinguish themselves.

To suspend payments to officers and men in Missouri.

Tendering thanks of Congress to Capt. FOOTE.

Granting pensions to officers on Western gunboats.

Establishing and equalizing the grades of naval line of officers.

Amendatory of the act to promote the efficiency of the navy.

To authorize payment in postage stamps, and to prohibit the circulation of notes of less than one dollar.

Relating to the competency of witnesses.

Transferring the Western gunboat fleet to the Navy Department.

Prohibiting the confinement of military prisoners in the District Penitentiary.

To punish the fraudulent sale or use of postage stamps.

Supplementary to the Civil Appropriation bill.

Imposing additional duty on sugar produced in the United States.

For the more prompt settlement of accounts of disbursing officers.

In regard to the fund of the Winnebago Indians.

To suppress insurrection, punish treason and rebellion, seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes.

Joint resolution explanatory of the same.

Suspending sale of Kansas Indian lands.

Regulating compensation of agents for paying pensions.

Supplementary to the Indian Appropriation bill.

BILLS POSTPONED.

Among the most important bills postponed by the House, or remaining unacted upon, are the following:

Providing for the admission of the State of West Virginia into the Union.

For the enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

Providing for a uniform system of bankruptcy.

For the appointment of a Commission to ascertain losses incurred by loyal citizens from the appropriation of their property by United States troops.

The Bank bill.

The bill appropriating two hundred millions of dollars for Border Slave State emancipation and for colonization purposes.

The Senate took no definite action upon the House bills to totally abolish the franking privilege, and to repeal all laws allowing mileage, (including the present members of Congress.)

The House bill providing for the discharge or trial of State prisoners, failed in the Senate.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Congress, during the recent session, has appropriated about eight hundred millions of dollars, including upwards of five hundred and sixty millions for the army, and somewhat less than one hundred millions for the navy.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate last night and this morning confirmed the following nominations:

Samuel F. Miller, of Iowa, to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Isaac Marsh to be Deputy Postmaster at Lockport, New York.

LEONARD LOTTRIDGE to be Deputy Postmaster at La Crosse, Wis.

DANIEL L. EATON, of Pennsylvania, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain in the Volunteers.

A. H. ROBINSON, of Indiana, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain in the Volunteer service.

WM. M. CALDWELL, of New-York, to be additional Paymaster.

CHARLES J. F. ALLEN, to be additional Paymaster.

WESLEY S. MANN, of Pennsylvania, to be an additional Paymaster.

WM. D. WESSON, of Ohio, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain.

WM. H. DANIELS, of New-York, to be Assistant-Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

ARCHIBALD C. VORIS, of Indiana, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain.

JAMES D. FESSENDEN, to be an additional Aid-de-Camp, with the rank of Colonel.

JOHN B. FROTHINGHAM, to be an addition Aid-de-Camp, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

EDWARD S. CONVERSE, of Ohio, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain in the volunteer service.

REUBEN GRIFFITH PORTER, of New-Jersey, to be Commissary of Subsistence with the rank of Captain.

CATHERINUS F. BUCKINGHAM, of Ohio, to be a Brigadier-General in the volunteers.

Col. FRANCIS J. HERON, of Iowa, to be a Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Col. MORGAN L. SMITH, of the Eighth Regiment of Missouri, to be a Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Col. CHARLES CRAFT, of the Thirty-first Indiana Regiment, to be a Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Col. FITZ HENRY WARREN, of the Iowa Volunteers, to be a Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

FREDERICK SALOMON, of Wisconsin, to be a Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

CADWALLADER C. W. WASHBURNE, of Iowa, to be a Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Col. JACOB AMMEN, of Ohio, to be a Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Col. J. W. LILL, of Ohio, to be a Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HENRY CONNELLY, of New-Mexico, to be Governor of the Territory of New-Mexico.

Cols. John Cochrane, New-York; Henry S. Briggs' Massachusetts; August Willich, Indiana; Henry D. Terry, Michigan; James D. Morgan and James Steedman, Ohio; Conrad I. Jackson, Pennsylvania, and Louis Blenker, New-York; Capt. Wm. T. Magruder, First Cavalry; Col. John B. Turchin, Illinois; Maj. Seth Williams; Maj. Alfred Pleasanton, Second Cavalry, and James S. Jackson, of Kentucky, to be Brigadier Generals of Volunteers.

Brig.-Gens. A. D. McCook, William Nelson and Thomas L. Crittenden, to be Major-Generals.

Among recent confirmations is Capt. Theo. McGowen, of Pennsylvania, to be Assistant Adjutant-General on the Staff of Brig.-Gen. Howe, Army of the Potomac.

Lieut.-Col. Don Carlos Buell, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Colonel.

The following have been promoted to Assistant Adjutant-Generals, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, viz.: Major Seth Williams, Major Julius P. Garesche and Major Richard C. Drum.

Capts. George L. Hartsuff, Nathaniel H. McLean, John C. Kelton, Robert Williams, William D. Whipple, Chauncey McKeever, Albert O. Colburn, George D. Ruggles, Thomas M. Vincent, Oliver D. Green and Samuel Breck, to be Assistant Adjutant-Generals, with the rank of Major.

W. H. Kensman, of Iowa, and Jesse Elliott Jacobs, of Pennsylvania, to be Assistant Adjutant-Generals, with the rank of Captain.

William M. Boone, of Pennsylvania, to be Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers.

Capt. John P. Sherburne, of the Nineteenth Infantry, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Major, in the United States Army.

Lieut. H. B. Scott, of Massachusetts, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Captain of Volunteers.

Lieut. M. M. Howes, Second Massachusetts Volunteers, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

Lieut. C. Wheaton, of the Second Massachusetts Volunteers, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain.

Lieuts. H. Vallance and John Norris to be Assistant Quartermasters, with the rank of Captains.

Thomas Harris, of Indiana, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Captain in the Volunteer forces.

R. C. Webster, of Kentucky, to be Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, with rank of Captain.

Alfred B. Farnesworth to be Second Lieutenant in the Eleventh Regiment United States Infantry.

Lieut. Charles P. Horton, of Massachusetts, to be Assistant Adjutant of Volunteers, with rank of Captain.

James D. Crolly, of New-York, to be Second Lieutenant in the Fifth Regiment United States Infantry.

Sergeant-Major Frank W. Perry, and First Sergeants George L. Chelsey and Thomas S. Wright, of the Fourteenth United States Infantry, to be Second Lieutenants in that regiment.

Lieut. Wm. M. Cantine, of Michigan, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain of Volunteers.

Thompson F. Eckert, of Ohio; T. B. A. David, of Pennsylvania; Rendall P. Wade, of Ohio; Geo. W. Smith, of Missouri, and Randolph Bolts, of New-York, to be Assistant Quartermasters, with the rank of Captain.

J. H. Boucher, of Iowa, to be Brigade-Surgeon of Volunteers.

Geo. W. Barton, of Pennsylvania, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain of Volunteers.

Capt. Henry Curtis, Jr., of Illinois, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Captain.

Lieut. D. D. Jones, Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

Henry L. Bevans, of Minnesota, and Orloff R. Dorman, of Florida, to be Assistant Paymasters in the Volunteer force.

Henry C. Weir, of New-York, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain of Volunteers.

B. F. Winchester, of New-York, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with rank of Captain.

A. L. Austin, of Massachusetts, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with rank of Captain.

The following were confirmed as Assistant Surgeons in the United States Army: Wm. H. Keene, of Pennsylvania; George L. Porter, of Pennsylvania; David S. Huntington, of Pennsylvania; T. W. Williams, of the District of Columbia; Charles M. Colton, of Virginia; T. M. Brown, of Ohio; Charles S. Degraw, of New-York; Edward C. Strode, of Illinois; Andrew H. Smith, of New-York, and Van Buren Hubbard, of Ohio.

First Lieut. Isaac N. Mason, of Wisconsin, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with rank of Captain.

First Lieut. James S. Dunn, of Indiana, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with rank of Captain.

J. M. Robinson, of Massachusetts, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with rank of Captain.

Orlando J. Hopkins, of Kentucky, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with rank of Captain.

Geo. C. Pomeroy, of Massachusetts, to be Second Lieutenant in Third Infantry, U. S. A.

Capt. Joseph Smith, to be Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks; Capt. Andrew H. Foote, to be Chief of Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting; Capt. Charles Henry Davis, to be Chief of Bureau of Navigation; Commander John A. Dahlgren, to be Chief of Bureau of Ordnance.

Paymaster H. Bridge, to be Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

Surgeon William Whelan, to be Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

Theoron Woolverton, of New-York, to be Assistant Surgeon in the Navy.

Wm. Walton Murphy, of Michigan, to be Consul-General of the United States for the Hanseatic and Free Cities, to reside at Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Henry S. Pitkin, of New-York, to be Assistant Surgeon in the Navy.

William W. Hinkley, to be Survey or of the Customs for the port of Beverly, Mass.

Clement S. Rice, of Nevada Territory, to be Register of the Land Office for the District of Nevada.

Jays Hazel Sherman, of New-York, to be Consul of the United States at Prince Edward's Island.

Warren L. Underwood, of Kentucky, to be Consul of the United States at Glasgow.

Benj. F. Tefft, of Maine, to be Consul of the United States at Stockholm.

Philip Frazer, of Florida, to be Judge of the District Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Florida.

Wm. Waller Edwards, of Missouri, to be United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri.

Conaly F. Trigg, of Tennessee, to be Judge of the United States District Courts for the Districts of Tennessee.

Jehorda J. Ware, of Arkansas, to be Register of the Land Office at Batesville, Ark.

Isaac B. Curran, of Illinois, to be Consul of the United States for the Grand Duchy of Baden, to reside at Carlsruhe.

COMMISSIONER OF TAXES.

The following are the Commissioners under the Act for the Collection of Direct Taxes in insurrectionary districts within the United States:

For the District of Virginia—John Hawkshurst, John Lewis, Lewis Ruffner.

For the District of Tennessee—Oliver P. Temple, John B. Rogers, Wm. H. Wisner.

For the District of Florida—Lyman D. Stickney, John G. Larsis, Harrison Reed.

For the District of Louisiana—Wm. L. Hodge, Wm. Packer, Adolph Rozier.

For the District of Arkansas—Jonas M. Tibbits, Samuel H. Hempstead, and David Walker.

For the District of Texas—Lemuel D. Evans, James Throckmorton, George W. Paschal.

For the District of South Carolina—Abram D. Smith, Wm. E. Wording, and Wm. Henry Brisbane.

ARMY CHANGES.

Major W. H. POLK, of Tennessee, has secured the release on parole from Fort Warren of Major W. D. PORTER, of that State, who will return South to ask the release on parole of First Lieutenant F. MCELRONE, (of Philadelphia,) of the Fourteenth United States Infantry—a wounded prisoner at Savage's Station, near Richmond.

Col. R. C. ENWRIGHT, late of the Sixty-third Regiment New-York Volunteers, is discharged the service of the United States.

Capt. ELIJAH HOBART, Ninety-third New-York, Lieut. HAMILTON LITTLEFIELD, Eighty-first New-York, and Lieut. A. E. HALL, Eighteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, are dismissed the service.

The resignation of Capt. LOUIS PHILIPPE D'ORLEANS, and ROBERT D'ORLEANS, Aide-de-Camp to Gen. McCLELLAN, have been accepted by the President, to take effect on the 15th inst.

The resignation of Major JAMES LAKE, additional Aid-de-Camp to Gen. FREMONT, has been accepted by the President, to take effect on the 16th inst.

Surgeon PORTER, United States Army, will repair to Chicago to relieve Brigade Surgeon BLAKEY in his duties as Medical Purveyor, the latter to report to the Surgeon General.

THE CASE OF SENATOR SIMMONS.

The Secretary of War, in response to the resolution of the House, calling for all the evidence on the files relating to the question whether any member or members of Congress have had any interest in Government contracts since April, transmitted a printed copy of the document heretofore sent to the Senate, containing the arrangement made between Mr. SCHENARTS and Senator SIMMONS, which he says is all the information on the files of that Department.

THE TOTAL LOSS AT THE RICHMOND BATTLES.

The following statement, which comes from an official source, may be relied upon as a perfectly correct enumeration of the Union losses during the six days' battles before Richmond:

Corps.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Franklin	245	1,313	1,179	2,737
Sumner	170	1,068	848	2,086
Keyes	69	507	201	777
Heintzelman	189	1,051	833	2,073
Porter	873	3,700	2,779	7,352
Cavalry	19	60	97	176
Engineers	—	2	21	23
Totals	1,565	7,701	5,958	15,224

IMPORTANT FROM SONORA.

Advices have just been received from San Francisco, Cal., which lead to the belief that the port of Guaymas, Sonora, is in the hands of the French. Those advices are based on the fact that letters from Guaymas to parties in San Francisco intimated the actual existence of the knowledge in the former place that one or more of the French men-of-war, cruising on the Mexican Pacific coast, would soon appear in the port of Guaymas to take possession.

MINORITY RESPONSE OF BORDER STATE REPRESENTATIVES TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 15, 1862.

MR. PRESIDENT: The undersigned, members of Congress from the Border States, in response to your address of Saturday last, beg leave to say that they attended a meeting on the same day the address was delivered, for the purpose of considering the same. The meeting appointed a Committee to report a response to your address. That report was made on yesterday, and the action of the majority indicated clearly that the response reported, or one in substance the same, would be adopted and presented to you.

Inasmuch as we cannot consistently—with our own sense of duty to the country, under the existing perils which surround us—concur in that response, we feel it to be due to you and to ourselves, to make to you a brief and candid answer over our signatures. We believe that the whole power of the Government, upheld and sustained by all the influences and means of all loyal men in all sections, and of all parties, is essentially necessary to put down the rebellion and preserve the Union and Constitution: We understand your appeal to us to have been made for the purpose of securing this result. A very large portion of the people in the Northern States believe that Slavery is the "lever power of the rebellion." It matters not whether this belief be well founded or not. The belief does exist, and we have to deal with things as they are, and not as we would have them be. In consequence of the existence of this belief, we understand that an immense pressure is brought to bear for the purpose of striking down this institution, through the exercise of military authority. The Government cannot maintain this great struggle if the support and influence of the men who entertain these opinions be withdrawn. Neither can the Government hope for early success if the support of that element called "Conservative" be withdrawn. Such being the condition of things, the President appeals to the Border State men to step forward and prove their patriotism by making the first sacrifice. No doubt like appeals have been made to extreme men in the North to meet us half-way, in order that the whole moral, political, pecuniary and physical force of the Nation may be firmly and earnestly united in one grand effort to save the Union and the Constitution. Believing that such were the motives that prompted your address, and such the results to which it looked, we cannot reconcile it to our sense of duty in this trying hour to respond in a spirit of fault-finding or querulousness over the things that are past.

We are not disposed to seek for the cause of present misfortunes in the errors and wrongs of others who now propose to unite with us in a common purpose. But, on the other hand, we meet your address in the spirit in which it was made, and, as loyal Americans, declare to you and to the world that there is no sacrifice that we are not ready to make to save the Government and institutions of our fathers.

That *we*, few of us though we may be, will permit no men from the North, or from the South, to go further than we in the accomplishment of the great work before us; that in order to carry out these views we will, so far as may be in our power, ask the people of the Border States, calmly, deliberately and fairly, to consider your recommendations. We are the more emboldened to assume this position from the fact, now become history, that the leaders of the Southern rebellion have offered to abolish Slavery among them, as a condition to foreign intervention in favor of their independence as a nation. If they can give up Slavery *to destroy* the Union, we can surely ask our people to consider the question of emancipation to save the Union.

With great respect,

JNO. W. NOELL, Missouri,
SAML. P. CASEY, Kentucky,
GEO. P. FISHER, Delaware,
A. J. CLEMENTS, Tennessee,
WM. G. BROWN, Western Virginia,
JACOB B. BLAIR, Western Virginia,
W. T. WILLEY, Western Virginia.

MAYNARD, of Tennessee, and HENDERSON, Senator of Missouri, each submitted an answer from himself to the President, in which stronger grounds were taken, in some respects, than in the foregoing address.

ARRIVAL OF MR. SANDFORD.

Mr. SANDFORD, the United States Minister at Belgium, arrived here to-day.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 17.

The Senate convened at 9 A. M.

After prayer by Rev. Dr. SUNDERLAND, Chaplain, Mr. WRIGHT, of Indiana, (Union,) from the Committee on the Conduct of the War, wished to enter his personal protest against the publication of portions of the evidence before the Committee. He (WRIGHT) would not be considered responsible for its use by the Senator from Michigan (CHANDLER) yesterday. He (WRIGHT) doubted the propriety of such an expose as had been made by the Senator from Michigan (CHANDLER.)

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported, with amendments, the bill to establish a Bureau of Migration.

The object of the bill is to provide superintendence for the emigration, settlement and colonization of the people of African descent who may desire to migrate to countries beyond the limits of the United States. A Commissioner of Migration is to be appointed, with a salary of $3,000 per annum. The Commissioner is to have a clerk at a salary of $1,800, and two assistant clerks at $1,200 per annum, if, in the opinion of the President, the duties of the Bureau may require their services.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) called up the House bill to defray the expenses incurred in enrolling and equipping certain companies of the State of Delaware Volunteers.

The bill was passed.

The Senate passed the bill making postage and other United States stamps, currency, and prohibiting the issue of notes of less than one dollar, etc.

Various other measures were then acted upon.

The Senate kept alternating from open to closed session.

When the hour of 2 o'clock arrived, Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) from the Committee appointed to wait on the President, reported that the latter had no further communication to make.

The President's message, similar to that read in the House on the Confiscation bill, was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, (Union,) submitted the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate be presented to Hon. SOLOMON FOOT, President *pro tem.* of the Senate, for the dignified and impartial manner in which he has performed his duties while presiding over their deliberations during the present session.

The President *pro tem.* expressed his full and grateful appreciation of the cordial expression of the Senate relative to the manner in which the duties of the Chair have been performed—duties that were delicate and often laborious, involving questions embarrassing and perplexing. It equally became him also to acknowledge the courtesy and forbearance which had been manifested toward him in the discharge of those duties. He wishes to acknowledge a like obligation to the excellent officers of the Senate before him. Their country was most loved and beloved when most tried—most honored when in peril. He would indulge the hope that they might return here recruited in vigor, in strength, in health, in heart and in hope, amid the rejoicings of a mighty people, restored to peace, union and harmony. This was his abiding faith, and would be his unceasing prayer.

Mr. FOOT then declared the Senate adjourned *sine die*.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 17.

The reading of yesterday's journal consumed half an hour.

Various messages were received from the Senate concerning the passage of certain bills.

The Speaker signed numerous enrolled bills.

Much confusion prevailed.

The bill to divide Michigan into two Judicial Districts was taken up and passed.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) moved that the House concur in the request of the Senate to extend the adjournment until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) asked consent to introduce a bill providing—

"That on and after the first of August, all postage and other United States stamps shall be received for all dues of less than five dollars, and which may be received in exchange for United States notes.

No private corporation or bank shall make and issue any token, note or device for less than one dollar to circulate as money.

Any person so offending shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding $500, or imprisonment for six months, or both, at the discretion of the Court."

Objection having been made to the reception of the bill, Mr. HOOPER moved that the rules be suspended in order that it might be taken up.

Motion carried by Yeas 68; Nays 33.

Mr. HOOPER caused a letter to be read from the Secretary of the Treasury urging the measure, and inclosing the draft of the bill for the object stated, and also one for changing the weight of the smaller silver coins.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, (Union,) briefly contended that the second clause in the bill prohibiting the issue of paper money below the denomination of one dollar was unconstitutional.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Opp.,) moved to lay the bill on the table.

The motion was lost by yeas 39, nays 64.

The bill was then passed by yeas 63, nays 29.

The joint resolution suspending the sales of the lands of the Kansas, Sac and Fox Indians, until the 4th of March, 1863, was passed.

A message was here received from President LINCOLN and read.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: Considering the bill for an act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes, and the joint resolution explanatory of said act, as being substantially one,

I have approved and signed both. Before I was informed of the passage of the resolution, I had prepared the draft of a message stating objections to the bill becoming a law, a copy of which draft is herewith transmitted. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

July 17, 1862.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: I herewith return to your honorable body, in which it originated, the bill for an act, entitled, "An act to suppress treason and rebellion; to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," together with my objections to its becoming a law.

There is much in the bill to which I perceive no objection. It is wholly prospective, and it touches neither the person or property of any loyal citizen, in which particular it is just and proper.

The first and second section provides for the conviction and punishment of persons who shall be guilty of treason, and the person who shall incite, set on foot, assist or engage in any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States or the laws thereof, or shall give aid or comfort to any such existing rebellion or insurrection.

By fair construction the persons within these sections are not to be punished without regular trials in duly constituted Court under the forms and all the substantial provisions of law, and of the Constitution applicable to their several cases. To this I perceive no objection, especially as such persons would be within the general pardoning power, and also within the special provision for pardon and amnesty contained in this act.

It also provides that the slaves of persons confiscated under these sections shall be free. I think there is an unfortunate form of expression rather than a substantial objection in this.

It is startling to say that Congress can free a slave within a State, and yet were it said that the ownership of the slave had first been transferred to the Nation, and that Congress had then liberated him, the difficulty would vanish. And this is the real case.

The traitor against the General Government forfeits his slave at least as justly as he does any other property, and he forfeits both to the Government against which he offends.

The Government, so far as there can be ownership, owns the forfeited slaves, and the question for Congress in regard to them is, "Shall they be made free or sold to new masters?"

I see no objection to Congress deciding in advance that they shall be free.

To the high honor of Kentucky, as I am informed, she has been the owner of some slaves by escheat, and has sold none, but liberated all. I hope the same is true of some other States. Indeed I do not believe it would be physically possible for the General Government to return persons so circumstanced, to actual slavery. I believe there would be physical resistance to it, which would never be turned aside by argument nor driven away by force. In this view of it, I have no objection to this feature of the bill.

Another matter valued in these two sections and running through other parts of the act, will be noticed hereafter.

I perceive no objection to the third and fourth sections.

So far as I wish to notice the fifth and sixth sections they may be considered together. That the enforcement of these sections would do no injustice to the persons embraced within them is clear. That those who make a causeless war should be compelled to pay the cost of it, is too obviously just to be called in question. To give Government protection to the property of persons who have abandoned it and gone on a crusade to overthrow that same Government is absurd, if considered in the mere light of justice. The severest justice may not always be the best policy. The principle of seizing and appropriating the property of the persons embraced within these sections is, certainly not very objectionable, but a justly discriminating application of it would be very difficult, and to a great extent impossible. And would it not be wise to place a power of remission somewhere, so that these persons may know they have something to save by desisting?

I am not sure whether such power of remission is or is not within section thirteen without a special act of Congress.

I think our military commanders when, in military phrase, they are within the enemy's country, should, in an orderly manner, seize and keep whatever of real or personal property may be necessary or convenient for their commands, and, at the same time, preserve in some way the evidence of what they do.

What I have said in regard to slaves, while commenting on the first and second sections, is applicable to the ninth, with the difference, that no provision is made in the whole act for determining whether a particular individual slave does or does not fall within the classes defined in that section. He is to be free upon certain conditions, but whether these conditions do or do not pertain to him, no mode of ascertaining is provided. This could be easily supplied.

To the tenth section I make no objection. The oath therein required seems to be proper, and the remainder of the section is substantially identical with a law already existing.

The eleventh section simply assumes to confer discretionary powers on the Executive. Without the law I have no hesitation to go as far in the direction indicated as I may at any time deem expedient. And I am ready to say now, I think it is proper for our military commanders to employ as laborers as many persons of African descent as can be used to advantage.

The twelfth and thirteenth sections are something better; they are unobjectionable, and the fourteenth is entirely proper, if all other parts of the act shall stand. That to which I chiefly object pervades most parts of the act, but more distinctly appears in the first, second, seventh and eighth sections.

It is the sum of those provisions which results in the divesting of title forever. For the causes of treason and the ingredients of treason, but amounting to the full crime, it declares forfeiture extending beyond the lives of the guilty parties; whereas, the Constitution of the United States declares that no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted. True, there is to be no formal attainder in this case; still I think the greater punishment cannot be Constitutionally inflicted in a different form for the same offence. With great respect I am constrained to say, I think this feature of the act is unconstitutional. It would not be difficult to modify it. I may remark that the provision of the Constitution put in language borrowed from Great Britain, applies only in this country, as I understand, to real or landed estate. Again, this act by proceedings *in rem*, forfeits property for the ingredients of treason without a conviction of the supposed criminal, or a personal hearing given him in any proceeding. That we may not touch property lying within our reach because we cannot give personal notice to an owner, who is absent, endeavoring to destroy the Government, is certainly not very satisfactory; still, the owner may not be thus engaged, and I think a reasonable time should be provided for such parties to appear and have personal hearings. Similar provisions are not uncommon in connection with proceedings *in rem*. For the reasons stated I return the bill to the House in which it originated.

The message was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The Speaker also laid before the House a message from the President, recommending that some suitable acknowledgment be made to Commodore VANDERBILT for the gift to the Government of the vessel of that name, which has been doing valuable service.

This message was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The House then passed the Senate's joint resolution, making further appropriations for the current and incidental expenses of the Indian Department.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Opp.,) asked leave to introduce a resolution that it shall be the duty of the Government to order a record to be kept of the names, age and sex of all slaves received into our lines, together with the names of the owners of the same.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) objected to the introduction of the resolution.

Mr. WICKLIFFE moved to suspend the rules.

Motion negatived by 58 against 45.

The House then passed the Senate resolution, providing that the compensation to pension agents shall be two per cent. on the entire disbursements by any one of them, provided the aggregate compensation shall not exceed $2,000 per annum.

Mr. WALTON, of Vermont, (Rep.) from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution to print 10,000 copies of the President's message on the subject of confiscation.

On a motion to lay the resolution on the table, no quorum voted.

It now lacked twenty minutes to two o'clock.

The proceedings were temporarily interrupted by the reception of a message from the Senate, stating that body having completed its business, was now ready to adjourn for the session.

Cries of "Good," "Good," "Good."

The Speaker, in accordance with usage, appointed a committee to act with a similar committee of the Senate to wait upon the President and inform him that Congress was ready to adjourn.

The proceedings in the call of the House were then resumed, and these continued until 2 o'clock, at which hour the Speaker terminated the roll call.

Mr. COX, from the Committee to wait on the President, reported that the President had no further business or other communication to present to Congress.

The Speaker then said, "The time fixed for the adjournment of the two Houses having arrived, I hereby declare the House adjourned *sine die*."

Loud applause by the members followed the announcement.

A few minutes only elapsed before all the members had left the Hall.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, July 16.

At Mill Creek hospital are about 200 patients, most of whom are convalescent, and many of whom will soon return to their regiments. Their names have already appeared in print.

A rumor has been afloat for twenty-four hours, that the rebels had driven back our forces at Williamsburgh, and taken possession, &c. There is not one word of truth in it, and the Government telegraph lines have been constantly working through the place up to the present moment.

Naval.

The *Flambeau* left the following gunboats at Port Royal: *Keystone State*, *Pocahontas*, *Wyandotte*, *James Adger* (just from Charleston), *Paul Jones* (new), *Crusader*, *Unadilla* (new).

The officers and crews of these vessels were well. No Courts-martial were in session.

The new steam-gunboat *Adirondack* sailed from the Brooklyn Navy-Yard yesterday, with sealed orders. She is not to make any formal trial trip as such, but proceeds to her post at once.

IMPORTANT FROM ARKANSAS.

The Rebel General Price Reported to be Crossing the Mississippi.

Probable Operations Against Gen. Curtis.

Two Battles in Northwestern Arkansas.

Defeat of the Rebels with Heavy Loss.

CAIRO, Tuesday, July 15.

Passengers by the boat from Memphis report that Gen. PRICE, on Wednesday night, moved a battery of artillery and forty forage wagons across the Mississippi, at Cypress Bayou, near Napoleon. The battery was marked "HINDMAN, Little Rock." Another battery crossed on Sunday evening, and squads of men from Panola, Miss., were crossing in the same direction, apparently with a view of concentrating a force in Arkansas, perhaps to operate against Gen. CURTIS.

A special to the St. Louis *Democrat*, dated Helena, Ark., July 12, says:

The advance of Gen. CURTIS' army, under Gen. WASHBURNE reached here at 9 A. M. to-day, having left Clarendon, on the White River, yesterday, at 6 A. M., and made a forced march of sixty-five miles in a day and a night. Quartermaster WHEELER will start for Memphis immediately to hurry down supplies.

Gen. CURTIS left Batesville on the 24th ult. with twenty days' rations, and after a halt of five days at Jacksonport, to concentrate the forces on his outposts, he took up his line of march, and his entire command are now *en route* for this point.

From eight to twelve hundred rebels, under MARMADUKE, were on our front, who fired on forage trains from canebrakes and barricaded all the roads leading southward with trees felled by negroes and placed every conceivable obstacle in the way of our men, but we overcame them all and the army is safe.

We had a number of skirmishes on the route, in all of which the rebels were whipped and with considerable loss to them, though with few casualties to our own troops.

July 7, Col. HOVEY, of the Thirty-third Illinois, with parts of four companies of his regiment, four companies of the Eleventh Missouri, and a battalion of Indiana cavalry, routed two Texan regiments at a point between Cotton Plant and Bayou Coache, with a loss to them of 110 killed. Our loss was five killed and 47 wounded. We suffered much from thirst, there being no springs; but rations are plenty, and the army is in good health and spirits. All the sick and wounded were brought along. The inhabitants along the route were embittered, and were urged into hostilities by the following proclamation:

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 24.

To the People of Arkansas:

The Yankee General, CURTIS, is attempting to escape. His position is untenable. He is appalled by the dangers that surround him. In his terror he resorts to the desperate expedient of moving to the south along the White River, trusting for supplies from the Mississippi by boats. The supplies cannot ascend White River. We have already blown up one of his iron-clad boats, crippled another, and can hold the river against his fleet. The question now is: Shall his army reach the fleet below? Can you prevent it? The power is in your hands; the plan is not a secret. I proclaim it to you all. If it is not carried out, the responsibility rests on you. Take your gun in your hand and ammunition, every man of you; mount your horse or go afoot; do not wait an hour; lose no time in holding meetings; move towards the enemy by the shortest road; join the first company you overtake on the march; press upon the invaders from every direction; attack him day and night; kill his scouts and pickets; kill his pilots and troops on transports; cut off his wagon trains; lie in ambush and surprise his detachments; shoot his mounted officers; destroy every pound of meat and flour, every ear of corn and stack of fodder, oats and wheat that can fall into his hands; fell trees as thickly as in rafts on all the roads before him; burn everything and block up the fords; hang upon his front, flanks and rear, and make the ring of your rifles and shotguns the accompaniment of every foot of his retreat; let every man feel and know that this appeal is addressed to him specially, and that it is the appeal of a bleeding country to her sons for deliverance. Our army in the field will do its part. Will you do yours?

J. C. HINDMAN, Major-General.

BATTLE IN NORTHWESTERN ARKANSAS.

THE REBELS DEFEATED.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Saturday, July 12.

Judge PRICE, of Mount Vernon, has arrived here, and brings intelligence that the expedition, or a portion of it, which is moving from Kansas into the Indian Nation, encountered a body of rebels at Evansville, Ark., near the State line, some 20 miles east of Tahlequah, a few days since, completely routing them and taking JAMES G. CLARKSON, formerly notorious in Kansas, a prisoner, and also, it is reported, Gen. JAS RAINS, of the Missouri State Guard. The rebels placed the Indian allies in front, who are reported to have lost 140 killed and 150 prisoners. This statement is corroborated by a gentleman just from Neosho. The National forces are said to be at or near Tahlequah.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Thursday, July 17.

An expedition recently sent from here under Major MILLER, of the Second Wisconsin Cavalry, consisting of one section of DAVIDSON'S Battery and detachments of the Tenth Illinois, Second Wisconsin and Third Missouri State Militia, numbering about 600 men, attacked the combined forces of RAINS, CAFFEY, HUNTER, HAWTHORNE and TRACEY, about 1,600 strong, eight miles beyond Fayetteville, Arkansas, early Monday morning, and completely routed them with heavy loss. Major MILLER, Commanding, marched 75 miles in two nights, and took the rebels by surprise. Our loss was very small. Col. HALL, of the Fourth Missouri Militia, stationed at Mount Vernon, reports the killing of 21 guerrillas and the capture of 1,200 pigs of lead during the past few days.

ANOTHER VICTORY BY THE "INDIAN" COUNTRY EXPEDITION.

FORT SCOTT, Kansas, Tuesday, July 8.

A messenger from the Indian Expedition, near Fort Gibson, in the Indian Territory, arrived last night, and reports that a detachment of the Sixth and Ninth Kansas Regiments had surprised Col. COFFEY'S command, of from 500 to 600 rebels, and captured all their munitions, camp equipage, &c.

Thirty rebels were found on the field. MCGUNTY, the notorious half-breed, Commander of the rebel Indians, was taken prisoner. Our forces, under Br

THE NATIONAL TAX BILL.

Internal Taxes of the United States—Systematically Arranged.

The following is a complete list of the new internal taxes which will come into operation on the first of August. It has been carefully prepared from an official copy of the act, and is arranged in a manner most suitable for ready reference. It will be noticed that this list differs in many parts from all copies of the act and lists of duties that have been thus far published in this City, as in no single instance have any of these publications given either a complete or a correct list of either articles or rates:

LICENSES.

[Any number of persons may carry on business in copartnership under one license; but, with the exception of auctioneers and peddlers, a license is available for one place of business only, storage alone being permitted elsewhere.]

Amusements.—Theatres	$100 00
" Circuses	50 00
" Jugglers	20 00
" Other public exhibitions	10 00

No license procured in one State is held to authorize exhibitions in another State, but a separate license is required for each State.

Apothecaries, except where annual gross receipts do not exceed $1,000, or where a wholesale or retail dealers license has been taken out	10 00
Auctioneers	20 00

Not allowed to sell at private sale under this license. No license required for auction sales made by judicial or executive officers, or public sales by executors or administrators.

Bankers not incorporated or legally authorized to issue notes as circulation	100 00
Billiard Rooms and Bowling Alleys open to the public, for each table or alley	5 00
Brewers	50 00
" Of less than 500 bbls per year	25 00
Brokers in Stocks, Shares, Money and Exchange	50 00
Brokers, Commercial, Shipping, Real Estate, &c.	50 00

Exempt—Parties having taken out Wholesale, Dealer's, or Banker's License.

Brokers in Land Warrants	25 00
Cattle Brokers	10 00
Claim and Patent Agents	10 00
Coal-Oil Distillers	50 00
Confectioners, Retail, except where the annual gross receipts do not exceed $1,000, or where a wholesale or retail dealer's license has been taken out	10 00
Dealers, Retail, except where the annual gross receipts do not exceed $1,000	10 00
" Wholesale, who may also sell at Retail	50 00
Distillers of Spirituous Liquors	50 00
" Ditto, if of less than 300 bbls. per year	25 00
" of Apples and Peaches manufacturing less than 150 bbls. per year	12 50
" Ditto, if greater quantity, same rate as Distillers of Spirits.	
" Pharmaceutical and Chemical	free.
Eating Houses, except where the annual gross receipts do not exceed $1,000	10 00

Confectionary may be sold without an extra license.

Hotels, Inns, and Taverns, if rental or annual value of premises is $10,000 and over	200 00
" $5,000 and less than $10,000	100 00
" 2,500 " 5,000	75 00
" 1,000 " 2,500	50 00
" 500 " 1,000	25 00
" 300 " 500	15 00
" 100 " 300	10 00
" less than 100	5 00
Lawyers	10 00
Livery Stable Keepers and Horse Dealers	10 00
Manufacturers of Goods, Wares or Merchandise, exceeding annually $1,000 in value	10 00
Pawnbrokers	50 00
Peddlers traveling with more than 2 horses	20 00
" " 2 horses	15 00
" " 1 horse	10 00
" on foot	5 00
Peddlers of Dry Goods who sell or offer one or more original packages or pieces at one time to same person	50 00
Peddlers of Jewelry	25 00
Photographers when receipts do not exceed $500	10 00
" " over $500 and under $1,000	15 00
" " over $1,000	25 00
Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists	10 00
Rectifiers, who do not exceed 500 bbls. or casks of 40 gallons each	25 00
" for each additional 500 such bbls., or fractional part thereof	25 00
Spirits, Fermented Liquors, and Wines, wholesale dealers in	100 00
" Retail ditto, not to be drank on the premises	20 00
Steamers or Vessels upon Waters of the United States on board of which passengers or travelers are provided with food or lodging	25 00
Tallow Chandlers and Soap Makers	10 00

Tobacconists, except where the annual gross receipts do not exceed $1,000, or where a license has been taken out as wholesale or retail dealer, or keeper of Hotel, Inn, or Tavern 10 00

Penalty for carrying on a business requiring a license, without the same, three times the amount of license. *Penalty* for any fraud in return of actual rental of Hotel, Inn, or the same, double the amount of license.

Exemptions.—No license is required for the sale of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, made or produced and sold by the manufacturer or producer at the manufactory or place where the same is made or produced; nor for the sale by vintners of Wine of their own growth at the place where it is made; nor by apothecaries as to wines or spirituous liquors used exclusively for medicinal purposes. Physicians who keep on hand medicines for the sole purpose of making up their own prescriptions do not require an apothecary's license in addition to their own.

SPIRITS, ALE, BEER, AND PORTER.

Spirituous Liquors, proof and under, per gallon	00 20
" above proof, duty increased in proportion.	
Beer, Lager Beer, Ale, Porter, and other fermented liquors at the rate of per barrel of 31 gallons	1 00

Ten per cent. added to amount of duty upon Spirituous and Fermented Liquors if not paid when due.

Penalty for Distillers making false statements as to number and capacity of Stills upon application for license, $100.

Penalty for altering Inspector's mark of quantity and strength, or for using a cask or barrel bearing Inspector's mark of proof for selling spirits of different strength, $500.

Penalty for neglect or refusal to make true and exact entries and reports, $50 and forfeiture of all stock on hand, and utensils of trade; for refusal or neglect to furnish abstracts of accounts to Assessor, $500.

MANUFACTURERS, PRODUCTS, &c.

I.—SPECIFIC DUTIES.

Chocolate and Cocoa, prepared, ℔ lb	0 01
Cigars, rat'd at not over $5 ℔ 1,000, ℔ 1,000	1 50
" " at over $5 and not over $10 ℔ 1,000, ditto	2 00
" " at over $10 and not over $20 ℔ 1,000, ditto	3 50
" " at over $20 ℔ 1,000, ditto	3 50
Clock Movements, made to run one day, each	0 05
" " more than one day, each	0 10
Coal, except Pea and Dust, ℔ ton	0 03 5 m.
Cotton, raw, (from Oct. 1, 1862,) ℔ lb	0 00 5 m.

Penalty for removal from place of production, without sanction, before the tax is paid, double duty.

Gas, when product not above 500,000 cubic feet ℔ month, ℔ 1,000 cubic feet	0 05
" above 500,000 and not above 5,000,000, ditto	0 10
" above 5,000,000, ditto	0 15

Private Gas Works are subject to duty. Coal Tar produced in the manufacture of Gas and the products of its re-distillation, free from duty.

Glue and Gelatine of all descriptions, in solid state, ℔ lb	0 00 5 m.
Glue and Cement, made wholly or in part of Glue, to be sold in liquid state, ℔ gallon	0 25
Ground Coffee, and all preparations of which Coffee forms a part, or which is prepared for sale as a substitute therefor, ℔ lb	0 00 3 m.
Ground Pepper, Ground Mustard, Ground Pimento, Ground Cloves, Ground Cassia, Ground Ginger, and all imitations thereof, ℔ lb	0 01
Gunpowder, and all explosive substances used for mining, blasting, artillery or sporting purposes, when valued at 18 cts. ℔ lb. or less, ℔ lb	0 00 5 m.
" above 18 and not exceeding 30 cents ℔ lb., ditto	0 01
" above 30 cents ℔ lb., ditto	0 06
Iron—Railroad and all other Iron advanced beyond slabs, blooms or loops, and not advanced beyond bars or rods, and band, hoop and sheet iron, not thinner than No. 18 wire gauge, and plate iron not less than one eighth of an inch in thickness, ℔ ton	1 50
" Railroad, rerolled, ditto	0 75
" Band, hoop and sheet, thinner than No. 18 wire gauge, plate iron less than one-eighth of an inch in thickness, and cut nails and spikes, ditto	2 00
" Bars, rods, bands, hoops, sheets, plates, rails and spikes manufactured from iron, upon which the duty of $1 50 has been paid, *additional* ℔ ton	0 50
" Stoves and hollow ware, ℔ ton, of 2,000 lbs	1 50
" Cast Iron used for bridges, buildings or other permanent structures, ℔ ton	1 00
Leather, Patent or Enameled, ℔ square foot	0 00 5
" Patent Japanned Split, used for dash leather ditto	0 00 4
" Patent or Enamaled Skirting, ditto	0 01 5
" All Sole and rough, or Harness Leather made from hides, imported East of the Cape of Good Hope, and all damaged Leather, ℔ lb	0 00 5
" All other Sole or rough, hemlock tanned, and harness Leather, ℔ lb	0 00 7
" All Sole or rough, tanned in whole or in part with oak, ℔ lb	0 01
" All finished or curried Upper, made from leather tanned in the interest of parties finishing or carrying such Leather, not previously tazed in the rough, except calf skins, ℔ lb	0 01
" Bend and Butt, ℔ lb	0 01
" Offal, ℔ lb	0 00 5 m.
" Oil-dressed and Curried Skins dressed or smoked, ℔ lb	0 02
" Tanned Calf Skins each	0 06
Oil, Lard, Mustard-seed, Linseed, and all Animal or Vegetable, not exempted nor provided for elsewhere, whether pure or adulterated, ℔ gallon	0 *

Exempt—Red Oil or Oleic Acid, produced in the manufacture of Candles, and used as a material in the manufacture of Soap, Paraffine, Whale and Fish Oil.

Oil, Coal-Illuminating, Refined, produced by the distillation of coal, asphaltum, shale, peat, petroleum, or rock oil, and other bituminous substances, ℔ gallon	0 10
" If refined and produced by the distillation of Coal exclusively, ℔ gallon	0 08
Oxide of Zinc, ℔ 100 lbs	0 25
Passports, whether issued at home or by Ministers or Consuls abroad, each	3 00
Saleratus and Bi-carbonate of Soda, ℔ lb	0 00 5 m.
Salt, ℔ 100 lbs	0 04
Screws, commonly called wood screws, ℔ lb	0 01 5 m.
Slaughtered Meat.—Horned Cattle, exceeding eighteen months old, slaughtered for sale, ℔ head	0 30
" Calves and Cattle under 18 months old, ℔ head	0 05
" Hogs exceeding 6 months old, when the number exceeds 20 in any one year, ℔ head	0 10
" Sheep, ℔ head	0 05

Penalty for butchers making fraudulent returns, $10 per head on all omitted.

Snuff, manufactured of tobacco, ground, dry, or damp, of all descriptions, ℔ lb	0 20
Soap, Castile, Palm Oil, Erasive, and all other descriptions, white or colored, except Soft Soap, and Soap otherwise provided for, valued not above 3½ cents per pound, ℔ lb	0 00 1 m.
" Ditto above 3½ cents per pound, ℔ lb	0 00 5 m.
" Fancy, Scented, Honey, Cream, Transparent, and all descriptions of Toilet and Shaving Soaps, ℔ lb	0 02
Starch made of potatoes, ℔ lb	0 00 1 m.
" made of corn or wheat, ℔ lb	0 00 1½ m.
" made of rice or other material, ℔ lb	0 00 4 m
Steel, in Ingots, Bars, Sheets, or Wire, not less than one-fourth of an inch in thickness, valued at 7 cents per pound, or less ℔ ton	4 00
" Ditto above 7, not above 11 cents per pound, ℔ ton	8 00
" Ditto above 11 cents per pound, ℔ ton	10 00
Sugar, Refined, whether Loaf, Lump, Granulated, or Pulverized, ℔ lb	0 00 2 m.
" Refined, or made from molasses, syrup of molasses, melado, or coacentrated melado, ℔ lb	0 00 2 m.
" Brown, Muscavado, or clarified, produced directly from the sugar cane, and not from Sorghum or Imphee other than those produced by the refiner, ℔ lb	0 01
Sugar Candy, and all confectionary made wholly or in part of Sugar, ℔ lb	0 01
Sulphate of Barytes, ℔ 100 lbs	0 10
Tobacco, Cavendish, Plug, Twist, Fine-cut, and manufactured, of all descriptions, not including snuff, cigars, and smoking tobacco, prepared with all the stems in, or made exclusively of stems, valued at more than 30 cents per pound, ℔ lb	0 15
" Do. valued at 30 cents or less per pound, ℔ lb	0 10
" Smoking, prepared with all the stems in, ℔ lb	0 05
" " made exclusively of stems, ℔ lb	0 02
White Lead, ℔ 100 lbs	0 25
Wine made of Grape, per gal	0 05

II.—AD VALOREM DUTIES.

Advertisements in newspapers, magazines, reviews, &c., on the gross receipts over $1,000	3 per ct.

Exempt—Advertisements in newspapers circulating not more than 2,000 copies.

Penalty for non-payment of duty when due, 5 per cent. on amount thereof; for fraudulent returns, $500.

Auction Sales of Real Estate, goods, wares, merchandise, articles and things, including stocks, bonds and other securities, on the gross amount	1-10 of 1 per ct.

Exempt—Sales made by Judicial or Executive officers.

Penalty, for auctioneers' not making proper returns, and public sale by Executors and Administrators, &c., $500.

Candles	3 per ct.
Cloth and all textile or felted fabrics of cotton, wool or other material, before same has been dyed, printed, bleached, or prepared in any other manner	3 per ct.
Diamonds, Emeralds and other Jewelry	3 per ct.
Furs of all descriptions, when made up or manufactured	3 per ct.
Insurance Companies, Inland and Marine, and individuals and Associations engaged in the business of insurance, on gross receipts	1 per ct.

Penalty for default in delivery of returns or payment of duties, $5,000.

Leather—Morocco, Kid or Sheep Skins curried, manufactured or finished	4 per ct.
" Horse and Hog Skins, tanned and dressed	4 per ct.
" American patent Calf Skins	5 per ct.
" Conducting House of all kinds	3 per ct.
Manufactures not otherwise specified, of Cotton, Wool, Silk, Worsted, Flax, Hemp, Jute, India-Rubber, Gutta-Percha, Wood, Willow, Glass, Pottery Ware, Leather, Paper, Iron, Steel, Lead, Tin, Copper, Zinc, Brass, Gold, Silver, Horn, Ivory, Bone, Bristles, wholly or in part, or of other materials	3 per ct.

Exemptions.—See below.

Paints and Painters' Colors, dry or ground in oil, or in paste with water, not otherwise provided for	5 per ct.
Paper of all descriptions, including pasteboard and binders' board	3 per ct.
Passengers—On gross receipts on passengers by railroads using steam power, or by vessels propelled by steam	3 per ct.
" Ditto by railroads using other power than steam, or by ferry boats propelled by steam or horse power	1½ pr ct.
Passenger Tolls, and Tolls of every description received for transit over any bridge, on gross receipts	3 per ct.

Penalty for non-payment, when due, of passenger and toll duty, 5 per cent. on amount of duty; and for attempt to evade payment, $1,000.

Pickles and Preserved Fruits, and all preserved meats, fish and shell-fish, in cases or air-tight packages	5 per ct.
Pens, solid head or otherwise	5 per. ct.
Umbrellas and Parasols	5 per. ct.
Varnish, made wholly or in part of gum-copal, or other gums of substance	5 pr. ct.

Exemptions.—On all Cloths, dyed, printed, bleached, manufactured into other Fabrics, or otherwise prepared, on which a duty or tax shall have been paid before the same were so dyed, printed, bleached, manufactured or prepared; and on Oil-dressed Leather, and Deer Skins dressed or smoked, manufactured into Gloves, Mittens or other articles, on which a duty or tax shall have been paid before the same were manufactured, the manufacturing duty or tax of 3 per cent. shall be assessed only on the increased value thereof.

Exemptions.—The following are not regarded as Manufactures—Printed Books, Magazines, Pamphlets, Newspapers, Reviews, and other similar printed Publications; Boards, Shingles, and other Lumber and Timber; Staves, Hoops, Headings, and Timber only partially wrought and unfinished for Chairs, Tubs, Pails, Snathes, Lasts, Shovel and Fork Handles; Umbrella Stretchers; Pig Iron, and Iron not advanced beyond Slabs, Blooms or Loops; Maps and Charts; Charcoal; Alcohol, made or manufactured of Spirits or materials upon which the duties imposed by this act, shall have been paid; Plaster or Gypsum; Malt; Burning Fluid; Printers' Ink; Flax prepared for textile or felting purposes, until actually woven or fitted into Fabrics for consumption; all Flour or Meal made from Grain; Bread and Breadstuffs; Pearl Barley and Split Peas; Butter; Cheese; Concentrated Milk; Bullion, in the manufacture of Silverware; Brick; Lime; Roman Cement; Draining Tiles; Marble; Slate; Building Stone; Copper in ingots or pigs; and Lead in pig or bars.

Exemptions.—Where the product of the manufacture, (except in the case of spirituous and malt liquors, and tobacco) does not amount to $600; and in all cases where manufactured for private use.

Penalty for any violation of or refusal to comply with the provisions of the act requiring notice to be given to assessor of any manufacture liable to be assessed, and monthly returns to be made of products, sales, &c., $500; for neglect to pay duties, forfeiture of goods.

CARRIAGES, YACHTS, &c.

Carriages of every description, the bodies of which rest upon springs, kept for use and not exclusively employed in husbandry or for transportation of merchandise, valued with harness used therewith, at $75 or over, and drawn by one horse	$1 00
" Ditto, and any carriage for hire, or for passengers, not used exclusively as above stated, valued at $75 and not exceeding $200, drawn by two horses or more	2 00
" Ditto, above $200 and not exceeding $600	5 00
" Ditto, above $600	10 00
Pleasure or Racing Vessels, known as Yachts, whether by sail or steam, under value of $600	5 00
" above $600 and not exceeding $1,000	10 00
" for each additional $1,000 in value	10 00
Billiard Tables kept for use	10 00
Plate of Gold kept for use, ℔ ounce Troy	0 50
Plate of Silver, exceeding 40 ounces, ℔ ounce Troy	0 02

INCOMES, DIVIDENDS, &c.

Dividends paid by all Banks, Trust Companies and Savings Institutions, and by all Fire, Marine, Life, Inland, Stock and Mutual Insurance Companies, and all sums added to the surplus or Contingent Funds	3 per ct.
" From Railroads and Interest on Railroad Bonds	3 per ct.

Penalty for default of Banks, Railroads, or in making returns, $500.

Salaries of Government Employes, Civil, Military, or Naval, including Senators and Members of Congress, when exceeding $600 per annum, on the excess thereof	3 per ct.
Income, Gains and Profits of every person residing in the United States derived from any kind of property, rents, interest, dividends, salaries, or from any profession, trade, employment or vocation carried on in the United States or elsewhere, or from any other source whatever, if such annual income is above $600 and does not exceed $10,000 on the amount over $600	3 per ct.
" exceeding $10,000 on amount over $600	5 per ct.
Income, Gains, Profits, Rents and Dividends, accruing upon any property, securities, and stocks owned in the United States by any citizen thereof, residing abroad, and not in employment of Government	5 per ct.
Income derived from interest upon notes, bonds or other securities of the United States, included in the above Incomes, (whether subject to 3 per cent. or 5 per cent.,) shall only pay a duty of	1½ per ct.

Exemptions.—Salaries of Government employes, &c., above $600, and Income derived from interest or dividends on stock, capital, or deposits in any bank, trust company or savings institution, insurance, gas, bridge, express, telegraph, steamboat, ferryboat or railroad company, or corporation, or on any bonds or other evidences of indebtedness of any railroad company or other corporation, which shall have been assessed or paid by said banks, trust companies, savings institutions, insurance, gas, bridge, telegraph, steamboat, ferryboat, express or railroad companies, as aforesaid, or derived from advertisements or any articles manufactured, upon which specific, stamp or ad valorem duties shall have been directly assessed and paid.

*** First payment of Income Tax due June 30, 1863. This Tax to terminate in 1866.

Penalty for non-payment when due, 5 per cent. on amount of duty.

STAMP DUTIES.

I.—COMMERCIAL AND LEGAL.

Agreement or Contract other than specified, and Appraisement, for every sheet	$0 05
Bank Check, Draft, or Order for payment of any sum exceeding $20 at sight or on demand	0 02
Bill of Exchange (inland,) Draft, or Order for the payment of Money, otherwise than at sight or on demand, or any Promissory Notes, except Bank Notes issued for circulation, for a sum exceeding 10 and not exceeding $100	0 05
" exceeding $100 and not exceeding $200	0 10
" " 200 " " 350	0 15
" " 350 " " 500	0 20
" " 500 " " 750	0 30
" " 750 " " 1,000	0 40
" " 1,000 " " 1,500	0 60
" " 1,500 " " 2,500	1 00
" " 2,500 " " 5,000	1 50
" for every 2,500 or fractional part thereof, additional	1 00
Bills of Exchange or Orders for Payment drawn or purporting to be drawn in any Foreign Country, but payable in the United States, must have placed thereon an adhesive Stamp of proper value, such as is required for Inland Bills of Exchange.	

Penalty for paying or negotiating the same without such Stamp, $100.

Bills of Exchange (Foreign,) or Letters of Credit drawn in but payable out of the United States, if drawn singly or otherwise than in a set of three or more, are subject to the same rates as Inland Bills of Exchange.	
Bills of Exchange (Foreign,) drawn in sets of three or more, for every Bill of each set, when the sum made payable shall not exceed $150, or equivalent thereof in any Foreign Currency	0 03
" exceeding $150 and not exceeding $250	0 05
" " 250 " " 500	0 10
" " 500 " " 1,000	0 15
" " 1,000 " " 1,500	0 20
" " 1,500 " " 2,250	0 30
" " 2,250 " " 3,500	0 50
" " 3,500 " " 5,000	0 70
" " 5,000 " " 7,500	1 00
" for every 2,500 or fractional part thereof, additional	0 30
Bill or Lading, or receipt for goods, &c., to be exported from a port or place in the United States, to any foreign port or place	0 10
Bond for indemnifying any person who shall have become bound, or engaged as surety	0 50
Bond of any description, other than such as are required in legal proceedings, and such as are not otherwise charged	0 25
Certificate or Stock in an incorporated company	0 25
Certificate of Profits, or memorandum of interest in any incorporated company for not less than $10, nor over $50	0 10
" Ditto for over $50	0 25
Certificate or Damage, and all documents issued by Port Wardens, Marine Surveyors, &c.	0 25
Certificate of Deposit, for not exceeding $100	0 02
" " exceeding $100	1 05
Certificate of any other description	0 10
Charter Party, when the registered tonnage does not exceed 300 tons	3 00
" " exceeding 300, and not exceeding 600	5 00*
" " exceeding 600 tons	10 00
Contract Notes	0 10
Conveyance, when the consideration or value is over $100, and not above $500	0 50
" over 500 " " 1,000	1 00
" " 1,000 " " 2,500	2 00
" " 2,500 " " 5,000	5 00
" " 5,000 " " 10,000	10 00
" " 10,000 " " 20,000	20 00
" For every additional $10,000, or fractional part	20 00
Customs Entry, for goods not exceeding $100 in value	0 25
" " exceeding $100, and not exceeding $500	0 50
" " exceeding $500	1 00
Entry for withdrawal from Bonded Warehouse	0 50
Express and Carriers' Receipts, when amount not over 25c	0 01
" exceeding 25c., and not over $1	0 02
" for one or more packages to same address, when the amount is over $1	0 05
Insurance Policy, (Marine, Inland or Fire,) (Life,) when not exceeding $1,000	0 25
" " " exceeding $1,000 and not exceeding $5,000	0 50
" " " exceeding $5,000	1 00
Lease, agreement, memorandum, or contract, for the hire, use, or rent of any land, tenement, &c., for not exceeding 3 years	0 50
" exceeding 3 years	1 00
Manifest for Customs Entry, or Clearance of a vessel to a foreign port, if under 300 tons	1 00
" exceeding 300 and not exceeding 600 tons	3 00
" 600 tons	5 00
Mortgage of lands, estate or property, real or personal, heritable or movable, whatsoever; also conveyance of ditto in trust, as security, and redeemable before sale or disposal; or any personal bond given as security for payment of money exceeding $100 and not exceeding $500	0 50
" exceeding $500 and not exceeding $1,000	1 00
" " 1,000 " " 2,500	2 00
" " 2,500 " " 5,000	5 00
" " 5,000 " " 10,000	10 00
" " 10,000 " " 20,000	15 00
" for every additional $10,000 or fractional part	10 00
Passage Ticket, by any vessel from a port in the U. S. to a Foreign port, if less than $30	0 50
" If exceed $30	1 00
Power of Attorney for sale or transfer of stock, bonds or scrip, or for collection of dividends or interest thereon	0 25
" " or Proxy for Voting at election for officers of any incorporated company or society, except religious, charitable or literary societies, or public cemeteries	0 10
" " to Receive or Collect Rents	0 25
" " to Sell and Convey real estate, or to Rent or Lease the same, and to perform any acts not hereintofore specified	1 00
Probate of Will or Letters of Administration, when the estate or effects do not exceed $2,500	0 50
" " exceeding $2,500 and not exceeding $5,000	1 00
" " exceeding $5,000 and not exceeding $20,000	2 00
" " exceeding $20,000 and not exceeding $50,000	5 00
" " exceeding $50,000 and not exceeding $100,000	10 00
" " exceeding $100,000 and not exceeding $150,000	20 00
" " —every additional $50,000 or fractional part	10 00
Protest of Note, Bill of Exchange, Acceptance, Check, or Draft, or any Marine Protest, by Notary Public or other authorized officer	0 25
Telegraphic Dispatch or Message, the charge for which, for the first ten words, does not exceed 20 cents	0 01
" ditto, when the charge exceeds 20 cents for ditto	0 03
Warehouse Receipt for any Goods, Merchandise, or Property held on Storage, in any public or private warehouse or yard	0 25
Writ or other Power by which any Suit is commenced in any Court of Record, either Law or Equity, except issued by a Justice of the Peace, or in any Criminal Suits commenced by the United States or any State	0 50

Exemptions.—Manifests, Bills of Lading and Passage Tickets for steamboats or other vessels plying between ports of the United States and British North America.

Penalty for making, signing or issuing any document requiring a stamp, without having a proper stamp impressed thereon or affixed thereto, $50 and invalidity of the document; for omitting to cancel adhesive stamps, when first used, by writing the initials thereon or otherwise defacing the same, $50; for making, signing, issuing, accepting or paying any bill of exchange, draft, &c., without the same being properly stamped, $200; for Telegraph Companies receiving or transmitting any message or dispatch without the same being stamped, $10; for Express Companies receiving goods without delivering a stamped receipt, $10; for Forging or Counterfeiting stamps, and for uttering the same, fine not exceeding $1,000 and imprisonment with hard labor not exceeding five years.

*** No Stamp denoting the duty charged on any particular instrument and bearing the name thereof shall be used for any other purpose, and if so used, the same shall be of no avail.

Duties, from which will be deducted a commission of five per cent. and the cost of any vellum, parchment or paper on which stamps may be impressed, no allowance on sums of less amount than $50.

II. MISCELLANEOUS.

Patent or Proprietary Medicines and Preparations, upon every packet, box, bottle, pot, &c., where the retail price does not exceed 25c	0 01
" exceeding 25c. and not exceeding 50c	0 02
" " 50c. " " 75c	0 03
" " 75c. " " $1	0 04
" " each additional 50c. or fractional part	0 02
Perfumery and Cosmetics, prepared and sold, or removed for consumption and sale in the United States, the same duty as Medicines.	
Playing Cards, when price per pack is not above 15c	0 01
" ditto, over 15c. and not exceeding 25c	0 02
" " 25c. " " 30c	0 03
" " 35c. " "	0 05

Penalty for not defacing or fixing stamp so that it shall be destroyed in opening the bottle, box or package, $50; for making, preparing or selling any of the above without a proper stamp being affixed thereto, $100; for removing stamps from one package to another with intent to evade duty, $50; for manufacturers neglecting to make a declaration, monthly, that no articles have been sent out unstamped, $100; for making false or untrue declaration, $500.

Allowance on Quantities.—Any proprietor of a medicine, &c., furnishing his own die or design for stamps will be allowed a discount on amounts purchased at one time of not less than $50 nor more than $500, of five per cent., on amounts over $500, of ten per cent.

LEGACY DUTIES.

Legacies and distributive shares, arising from Personal Property, when the same shall exceed $1,000, pay duty according to the following propinquity to the deceased:

1. To lineal issue or lineal ancestor, brother or sister, for every $100	$0 75
2. To a descendant of a brother or sister, ditto	1 50
3. To a brother or sister of father or mother, or a descendant of a brother or sister of father or mother, ditto	3 00
4. To a brother or sister of grandfather or grandmother, or a descendant of brother or sister of grandfather or grandmother, ditto	4 00
5. To any other degree of collateral consanguinity, or to a stranger in blood, or to a body politic or corporate, ditto	5 00

Exempt—Property passing to husband or wife.

Penalty for any person having in charge any record containing information as to the property of the deceased, withholding same from the proper officials $500. When Executors or Administrators refuse or neglect to deliver a proper statement of personal property, or to pay the duty when due, the highest rate of duty will be enforced.

DRAWBACK.

An Allowance or Drawback will be made on all articles on which any internal duty or tax shall have been paid, EXCEPT RAW OR UNMANUFACTURED COTTON, equal in amount to the duty or tax paid thereon, when exported, upon evidence being furnished that such duty or tax has been paid.

*** No drawback will be allowed on any amount claimed less than $20.

Additional Drawback.—In computing the allowance or drawback upon articles manufactured exclusively of cotton, when exported, there shall be allowed, in addition to the 3 per cent. duty which shall have been paid on such articles, a drawback of 5 mills per pound upon such articles, in all cases where the duty imposed by this act upon the cotton used in the manufacture thereof has been previously paid; the amount of said allowance to be ascertained in such manner as may be prescribed.

Penalty for fraudulently claiming drawback upon goods on which no duty shall have been paid, or a greater allowance than shall have been actually paid, $500, or triple the amount wrongfully claimed, at the election of the Secretary of the Treasury.

GENERAL PENALTIES.

Penalty for delivering or disclosing false or fraudulent Lists or Statements of taxable articles to the assessors, not to exceed $500, in addition to the duties on omitted articles.

Penalty for neglect or refusal to give a proper List or Statement of taxable articles within the time required (except in case of sickness) $100, with 50 per cent. additional duty. The assessor is empowered to enter the premises of negligent or recusant parties for the purpose of making his assessment.

Penalty for the non-payment of annual taxes at the time and place appointed by the collector for the receipt thereof, an addition of 10 per cent. to the amount.

Penalty for refusing officers admission to places where taxable articles are manufactured, or for in any way obstructing them in the performance of their duty, $500.

Penalty for any attempt at fraud in the evasion of duty, seizure and condemnation of the articles; for possession of any such articles for the purpose of selling the same with the design of avoiding payment of duties, $100.

STATE TAXES AND RIGHTS.

No license provided for by the act, if granted, shall be construed to authorize the commencement or continuation of any trade, business, occupation or employment within any State or Territory of the United States in which it is or shall be specially prohibited by the laws thereof.

Nothing in the act shall be held or construed so as to prevent the several States, within the limits thereof, from placing a duty, tax or license, for State purposes, or any business, matter or thing, on which a duty, tax or license is required to be paid by the act to provide Internal Revenue.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Jack Morgan Again—School Trustees' Recreancy—Great Demand of Specie for Cotton, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Louisville, Saturday, July 12, 1862.

You know Jack Morgan has turned up again at Tompkinsville and Glasgow, and issued another manifesto against the "Hessian invader," "foreign hordes," and "Northern tyrants." On the strength of "the late Richmond victory" he appears once more among us, to "raise h—ll and turn up Jack." He fancies himself a greater than Assar or "Stonewall." In fact he has created quite a scare on the other side of Green River. But his doings so far seem to have been greatly exaggerated. However, it won't do to let him, Francson, Hamilton, Hunt and their brigand gangs run at large any longer. Gen. Boyle is doing his best to abate such nuisances and pests.

The Nashville *Union* learns that Beauer with 60,000 troops is at Chattanooga, but "hoes soon to hear that Gen. Buell and his grand Union army will possess it." Gen. Buell will not take it and Knoxville until ready to hold them, and to protect East Tennesseans *permanently*.

Our School Trustees, by a majority of one, have resolved not to apply any uniform and definite standard or test of loyalty to teachers. They only declare that "none but loyal teachers shall be employed in the Public Schools of this city." Messrs. Wolfe and Dorfield, though of the Board's minority, are sustained by a large majority of the people.

The citizens of Owen hoisted the National Flag on the Fourth, the first raised by them since the war began.

Gold sells at 19 to 20 premium, silver 12 to 13, Demand Treasury Notes 5. In rare cases persons submit to a shave of ¼ in exchanging Treasury Notes for Kentucky currency. These Treasury Notes in New-Albany sell at over 7 premium for Bank of the State of Indiana currency. Some say it will require two or three hundred millions of specie to purchase the undestroyed portion of the cotton crop. A Louisville merchant, on the 8th, shipped $35,000 gold for cotton and sugar in Memphis; 400 bales received on the 10th, 890 oales shipped to Cincinnati yesterday; 27,500 sacks grain and 11,000 boxes pilot-bread received here since the 7th. I notice that $5,000 Kentucky 6s, on the 8th, brought 94½ in New-York City. A year ago, on July 8, $2,000 Kentucky 6s brought there 68. PONTIAC.

Louisville Arming against Guerrillas and their Friends.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Louisville, Monday, July 14, 1862.

A mass meeting has just been held for the city's defence against "partisan rangers," and their aiders and abettors. Mayor Dietz appointed a Central Committee of Defence, composed of Gen. Hamilton Pope, Judge Henry Pirtle, J. D. Osborne of the *Journal*, Col. Harney of the *Democrat*, and others. The Committee reported resolutions for the immediate enrollment and equipment of every loyal citizen in this city and county, under Col. W. E. Woodruff, to keep off the guerrillas and to expel all who in any way countenance such enemies of the State and country. The resolutions were heartily adopted. Our City Attorney, W. G. Reasor, Esq., was loudly called on and loudly applauded for sentiments to the same effect with the resolutions. He dared and defied the traitorous marauders and murderers to come to Louisville. He said this was no time for forbearance. To rid the State of the plunderers and destroyers of public and private property and their sympathizers, he was, if need be, for their extermination. The lives and property, peace and security of Union men and their families are worth far more than all the blood of all the Secessionists in Kentucky. Secessionists, he repeated, must behave themselves or leave. They must cease acting as spies and comforters of guerrillas. They must not only give bonds to the Provost-Marshals, but also give bonds to the people for their good behavior, in deed and word, or their expulsion will be necessary. If they don't want to be disarmed and banished or imprisoned during the war, they must keep from doing or saying aught disloyal.

Even the Louisville *Express* (the old *Courier* revived to "suit the times") brands the guerrilla warfare as most savage, shameful, indefensible, lawless, criminal.

The Banks at Lebanon, Danville, Frankfort and elsewhere are sending their funds here for safe-keeping. Two religious weeklies—the *True Presbyterian* and *Baptist Recorder*—are suppressed. Several preachers are under arrest. Eighteen more rebels in the last ten days gave bonds for $134,000. Many are being disarmed. PONTIAC.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

Distinguished Arrivals—Brig.-Gens. Gorman and

they managed to endanger a package or two. If Capt. VAN VALKENBURGH managed to bring the *Monitor* safely through the thunder of the rebel batteries on the Potomac, our transports on the James River should stand at least as good a chance. Capt. VAN VALKENBURGH, on that occasion, wanted to insure his boat, but finding that the insurance company insisted on laying on too heavy a premium, ordered his men to "put her through," and they did it without a scratch.

A very large number of officers are just now returning on furlough. In some cases—those of downright sickness—this is unavoidable, but wherever it can be prevented it should be, as most disastrous to the army. The recent struggle has necessarily depleted our army of officers, and now more than ever is the time when every man is required to be at his post of duty. A resignation is really better than a furlough; for, in the former case, an officer's place can be supplied, but in the case of a furlough he continues to draw his pay from the country, and leaves his position unrepresented in case of any immediate emergency. This is a matter of far greater consequence to the army than is generally imagined.

An order has just been received from Gen. MCCLELLAN to send transports up the James River, for conveying a large number of sick and wounded who have been delivered up by the rebels. You may, therefore, expect soon to see large accessions to your lists. These soldiers will, I believe, be at once transferred to Northern hospitals, as those here are already full.

There is nothing of any consequence from the Potomac army up to this hour. It is a pity that some better arrangements could not be entered into between the arrival and departure of the James River and Baltimore mail boats. By the former leaving headquarters an hour or two sooner, we should have time to send you any news of importance occurring up river, on the same day of the Baltimore boats' departure; whereas, as things are now conducted, we frequently see the James River boat come in *just after the Baltimore one is off*, thus keeping important news from you for a whole day.

The weather is again insufferably hot, but we are compensated for roasting days by the delicious seabreezes of early morning and evening.

P. S.—*Four o'clock P. M.*—The *John A. Warner* is just in from Harrison's Landing, but brings no news. All quiet—no symptoms of any movement on the part the of rebels. NEMO.

OUR KEY WEST CORRESPONDENCE.

Capture of the British Steamer Ann—A Brilliant Exploit—Character of the Ann's Cargo—Celebrating the Fourth.

KEY WEST, Fla., July, 1862.

Another English steamer, captured directly under the guns of Fort Morgan, Mobile Bay, is added to the list of prizes to our blockading squadron. On the 29th of June the steamers *Susquehanna* and *Kanawha*, on that station, discovered four steamers hovering within a half-mile of the fort, when they at once were placed in position and opened fire on the rebels. This, of course, drew out the fire of the fort, and kept up a lively engagement for some time, when three of the rebel steamers hurriedly left the other and steamed round the fort inside the bay.

Capt. FERROIRA at once sent the first and second cutters of his ship, under the command of Acting Master L. H. PAYNDOR, to reconnoitre. This was done in a very gallant manner, under the frequent fire of Fort Morgan, and the steamer was boarded. She proved to be the iron propeller *Ann*, of London, 450 tons, abandoned and scuttled amidships, but the crew had omitted to open the connections with the other compartments. As she was at anchor in four fathoms of water, the *Kanawha* was soon alongside and made fast, when the prize was at once placed in a position of safety. Upon examination no papers were found, and her cargo, not more than half of which had been discharged, consists of 50,000 lbs. powder, percussion caps, coffee, tea and sundries, all in good condition. The damage to the engine by filling that compartment with water was soon repaired, and the steamer started for New-York in charge of Master PAYNDOR as Prize Master.

The *Ann* received no damage whatever from the numerous shot and shell falling all around her, and is now in our harbor receiving coal to continue her trip. Vessel and cargo are worth at least $75,000. The *Kanawha*, in the last three months, has secured seven prizes, and destroyed one. The energy and daring of her gallant officers and crew are worthy of emulation.

The members of SEARELL'S Engineer Corps, who were sent here from Port Royal under arrest by Gen. HUNTER, have been released.

The Fourth of July was celebrated with enthusiasm that could not be damped by a continuous and soaking rain. A large procession went through our principal streets, composed of the military of the island, officers and marines from vessels in port, civic societies, strangers and citizens. Temporary arrangements were made by stretching awnings across the street, where the concourse spent two hours in hearing the oration from Thos. J. BETHUNE, Esq., with other exercises, all enlivened with the excellent music of the band of the Ninetieth Regiment, N. Y. V.

VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT OF KEY WEST, JULY 9.

Steam transport *San Jacinto*, Commander LARDNER; frigate *St. Lawrence*, ——; bark *Pursuit*, Capt. CATE; steamer *Santiago*, Capt. RIDGLEY.

PRIZE VESSELS IN PORT, JULY 9.

Steamers *Ann*, (Eng.,) of London; *Swan*, of Mobile; schooners *Andromeda*, cotton; *Magnolia*, cotton; *Will o'the Wisp*, sundries; *By Gorra*, cotton; *Curlew*, sundries; *Venice*, cotton.

FROM JAMAICA.

The Weather, and Suffering Consequent on It—Scarcity of Ground Provisions—No Imported Provisions in the Market, and Food at Famine Prices—The Government of the Colony—The American Vice-Consul—The Volunteer Movement—American Black Emigration to Jamaica, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Saturday, July 5, 1862.

There has been a cessation of the heavy weather noted in my previous letter, but I regret to say, with the end of the rains comes a great deal of suffering, from the scarcity of ground provisions and the exceedingly limited supply of the articles imported for general consumption. Increased demand happening just at the time when there is a short supply is a double incentive to the rise of prices, and in some parts of the island such articles as flour, rice, meal, &c., are sold at famine rates. In the Kingston market wheaten flour is now sold at $15 per barrel, and the ruling price of meal is from $7 to $8 per barrel. A few days ago there was an arrival of 1,000 bags of rice, which sustained the market for a time; but unless there be early arrivals, it is serious and painful to contemplate what the result may be.

I have connected this state of things with the weather, but however much it conributed, it is not the sole cause. Doubtless the provision fields of the peasantry have in most places been wasted away, but the injury ought not to make itself felt so early. There is another cause. The late revivals, which were kept up by a set of reverend charlatans for their own pecuniary benefit, kept the people from their labor. They neglected to cultivate their fields, and the season passed by. No crops were taken in and laid up, and when the time of floods and tornados came upon them, it found them without provision—with no peas and corn and sweet potatoes laid up in store.

The English mail has just arrived, and brought us the welcome intelligence that the Colony is to be rid of the tyranny of Gov. DARLING. His Excellency is now in England, but the Colonial Secretary has resolved that it would not be prudent to let him return to Jamaica, where, it is pretty well known in England, he is detested by the people. It has not been decided who is to be the future Governor of Jamaica; the prevailing rumor is, that Lord MULGRAVE, the Governor of Nova-Scotia, will be sent here, and our present Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. EYRE, will be sent to Newfoundland. The general feeling is, no matter who succeeds as long as Mr. DARLING does not return.

There was quite a rumpus here, a few days ago, between a few of the merchants and the American Vice-Consul. It appears that the Captain of a schooner applied to the Vice-Consul for the usual certificate to proceed to New-Orleans, that port having been declared open to foreign trade. The certificate was refused, and the matter was discussed by the Chamber of Commerce. A correspondence between the Chairman and the Vice-Consul ensued, and all the letters have been referred to the Lieutenant-Governor. I believe myself it has been but a storm in a tea-cup, and that no ships will be lost.

The public was taken by surprise, a day or two ago by an announcement in the newspapers that with the permission of the British Government, Jamaica is to be the dépôt for 20,000 troops who are destined by the Emperor NAPOLEON for active operations in Mexico. The intelligence is given on the authority of the French Consul, but I think it requires confirmation.

The volunteer movement is progressing rapidly, and Kingston in a short time has got up a rather efficient corps.

The followers of the Ex-Emperor SOULOUQUE are abusing the hospitality which has been afforded them in this country, and are engaged in plotting against the Government of President GEFFRARD. There is, however, a strong public opinion against them, their proceedings are watched, and I am sure they will not be able to effect anything.

Preparations are still going forward to receive the colored and black Americans who may be disposed to emigrate to this country, as they have recently done to Hayti. The letter of Mr. SLACK, a gentleman now in the United States, received here by the *Planfagenet*, throws much light upon the subject, as it helps people here to a correct knowledge of the sort of immigrants they may expect. By next opportunity I shall give you a synopsis of an act which has recently passed our Legislature to promote this sort of immigration. Its chief aim is to establish townships, the expenses of which are to be borne by joint stock companies. These townships are to be divided into farms, which are to be leased or sub-letted to the immigrants, to whom loans of money are to be made to carry on cultivation.

It was a subject of remark that on the Fourth of July there was not a single vessel in port to hoist the United States flag.

The weather is exceedingly warm, but the public health is good.

SOUTH AMERICA.

News from Peru, Bolivia, Chili, &c.—Business Dull.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, July 7, 1862.

The British Mail steamship *Bogota*, from South American ports, arrived at Panama last evening. She brings dates from Valparaizo and Santiago de Chili to the 18th of June, and from Lima and Callao to the 28th of June. From Ecuador we have no news.

PERU.

Don JUAN MANUEL DEL MAR, Vice-President of Peru, died at Lima on the 16th of June.

Don PEDRO GALVES has been appointed by President CASTILLA Secretary of the Treasury. The Government manages to pay its current expenses by small loans from the merchants of Lima, while waiting for the eight million loan expected from England.

President CASTILLA laid the corner stone of a quay and dry dock at Callao on the 28th June.

Capt. DESCOTT and a boy of the French ship *Medoc*, and also a friend who was with them in a boat, AUGUSTO HALEN, were drowned at the Chincha Islands on the 19th June.

Business was dull in Lima, although a larger number of ships than usual were freighting with guano to Europe at £4 per ton.

In the Province of Arequipa, a party of coiners, with all their implements for making false Bolivian money, has been captured.

BOLIVIA.

Dates from La Paz are to June 8, but the only item is a confirmation of the fact that Gen. ACHA has been elected President of Bolivia. The country is quiet.

CHILI.

The new Ministry has been fixed upon. Don M. A. TUCONAL is appointed Minister of the Interior and Foreign Affairs; Don JOSE VICTORINO LASTARRIA, Minister of Hacienda; Don MANUEL M. HUERAS, Minister of Justice, Public Instruction and Worship; and Gen. MARCOS MATURANA, Minister of War and Navy. These appointments give great satisfaction to the Liberal Party. They had not yet taken charge of their portfolios.

Congress was in session at Santiago, and had before them a bill for a loan of $420,000, with which to build a row of Custom-house stores in Valparaiso. A loan of $600,000 would also be asked to meet a deficit of last year. A bill for a National Bank, with three millions capital, has been introduced into the Senate.

The fine floating-dock at Valparaiso was destroyed on the 7th of June. The propeller *Cloda*, belonging to the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, was taken on it, but she being too heavy the bulwarks on the larboard side gave way, letting the *Cloda* fall on that side. The dock was turned also on the same side, exposing the whole frame and shipping large quantities of water. The *Cloda* was got out in safety, but the dock sunk and was a total loss. It cost $90,000, and was insured for only $30,000.

The American schooner *Ann Eliza*, 128 days from Boston, bound to Honolulu, arrived at Valparaiso on the 7th June, with a valuable cargo of silks. In the Straits of Magellan, on the coast of Terra del Fuego, three, or four canoes, manned by about twenty Indians, assaulted the schooner and crew in the night, killing three of the men, leaving only the captain, cook and one sailor. The Indians took the vessel and tried to set her on fire, but the captain made a desperate resistance, and at last succeeded in expelling them, after shooting down three with his revolver. The remaining Indians then fled, taking with them their dead and wounded. The *Ann Eliza* left Valparaiso for Honolulu on the 12th June.

The American steamer *Bio Bio*, engaged in the Southern coast trade, from Valparaiso, has been bought off by the British Mail Company, that they may have a monopoly of the trade, and has left for Rio Janeiro.

Mining is dull in Chili, the mines barely paying expenses at present. The late silver discoveries at Amolanos has proved a humbug. Good coal has been discovered in the mountains, near Coplupo, where it is much needed in the copper furnaces.

Business was dull the preceding fortnight. Money was abundant, but could not be loaned on very good security. American manufactured goods are scarce in Valparaiso, and prices have risen. There is no Rice in market from South Carolina or India. Peruvian sells at 9c. to 11c. Barley $1 82 to $1 98, per fanega. Flour $3 25 to $3 37, six months. Copper Bars $17, cash—$17 25 demanded. Central American Coffee 24c. Saltpetre $17½, cash. Exchange on London, 60 and 90 days, 45-pence per dollar; Paris, same time, 4f. 75c. per dollar; on United States, 10 per cent. nominal. Freights to England and Hamburg £4 to £4 5s. To United States $15.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW HARLEM BRIDGE.

Description of the Structure—Progress of the Work—Its Cost—When to be Completed, &c.

The new bridge in process of construction over the Harlem river at the terminus of the Third avenue, is destined to be one of the first structures of the kind in this country, and is well worth a visit from such of our citizens as admire engineering skill, and take an interest in the improvements that are going on in their midst. The work on this bridge was commenced in October, 1860, under the direction of commissioners appointed by the Legislature, and consisting of the Mayor of New York, (who at that time was FERNANDO WOOD,) the Street Inspector, President of the Board of Supervisors, and the County Judge of Westchester county. For certain reasons not now necessary to mention, but which may be easily inferred from the above named head of the commission, the Legislature found it necessary, for the economical prosecution of the work, to appoint a new set of commissioners, and in the winter of '61 they selected WILLIAM MINOR, JOSEPH SOUTHWORTH, and JAMES DAVIS, of New York, and Judge ROBINSON and ALSOP H. LOCKWOOD, of Westchester county. Since the new commissioners entered upon their duties, in April, 1861, the work has been prosecuted with vigor, and at an expense of forty per cent less, it is said, than under the previous management.

The engineers are ERASTUS W. SMITH, Chief, and THEOPHILUS SICELER and EPHAN RODGERS, Assistants; all of them men of energy and skill in their profession. The Superintendent, who probably has as much to do as any one with the economy of the management, is Mr. JOHN HOUGH, formerly one of the Superintendents of the Brooklyn Reservoir, and well known as a man of probity and a prudent manager. The contractor is Mr. JOHN ROACH, proprietor of the well-known iron works in this City.

The new bridge is to be built entirely of iron, including the piers, and the foundation is nearly completed. It will be 468 feet in length, and 50 feet in width, with two spans of 127 feet each, and a draw, with two openings of 80 feet each. The piers are three in number, one each for the two spans, and a central one on which the draw revolves. These piers, as before stated, are of iron, and are formed by sinking cast-iron cylindrical columns into the bed of the river. The central pier, on which the draw is to revolve, is composed of 12 columns, six feet in diameter, sunk in a circle of 50 feet diameter, with one column in the centre. The other piers, on which rests one end of each of the spans, (the other end resting on the abutments,) are composed of five columns each, the three inside ones being six feet in diameter, and the two outside eight feet.

The columns are cast in sections and bolted together, and are two inches thick, and from 50 to 70 feet in length, according to the depth to which they are sunk, and which depends upon the condition of the river-bed, and varies from 20 to 35 feet. After being sunk to the required depth, they are filled inside with solid mason work, constituting together a second pier of stone, of abundant strength to serve every purpose, in case the iron cylinders should ever rust away. This mode of filling cylinders is entirely new, and is considered far superior to the concrete filling which has hitherto been practiced. The process of sinking these immense columns in the bed of the river is highly interesting, and well worth a visit to behold. The work of sinking the last column will commence the latter part of next week, and can be seen at any time for several days thereafter. This is the first bridge ever built in the Northern States resting on iron piers. The improvement was the invention of Dr. POTTS, of England, and was first used in this country in a bridge across the Pedee River, in South Carolina. There is also one across the Santee River, and one across the Savannah river, and a still larger one was being constructed across the James River, below Richmond, at the time the Rebellion broke out. It is estimated that the iron cylinders will stand the action of salt water for over 200 years, and, with the mode of filling adopted in the Harlem Bridge, they will be left at the end of that time with a solid stone column to supply the place of each cylinder. The superstructure of the bridge is to be also entirely of iron, and when the whole is completed it will never require any other repairs than occasional painting and replanking the carriage-way. The arches are wrought iron hollow tubes, three feet square, connected with the girders by heavy rods. The draw will be the largest ever constructed, and is wisely planned with reference to the wants of the future, when Harlem River shall become, as it is destined to be ere long, the main channel for freight between the Hudson River and the Sound. The draw will revolve on wheels, 100 in number, each one foot in diameter, and will be opened or shut in *one minute and a half*. It will be operated by water power, the Croton being used for the purpose. The two openings, of 80 feet each, will afford room for the largest steamers now running, or likely to run on the Hudson River.

In the centre of the draw a Drummond light will be stationed in the night, so as to illuminate the whole length of the bridge when the draw is shut, and, by the change in the direction of the light, indicate when it is open, and at the same time light up the pathway of the vessel as it approaches. The width of the carriage-way will be 28 feet, and on either side of it will be a foot-path 7 feet in width. The cost of the bridge, when completed, is estimated at $450,000, and it is expected to be ready for use in a year or fourteen months from this date. The Supervisors of this City and of Westchester County made an inspection of the work yesterday, and were highly pleased with its progress thus far. They met at Harlem for the purpose of settling the boundary line between New-York and Westchester Counties, which, it seems, has never been definitely fixed.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The regular meeting of this Board was held yesterday, Mr. VERPLANK presiding.

After the transaction of some routine business, and the acceptance of the regular weekly statement, which will be found below, the General Agent reported that in the absence of the, police force at Quarantine, the Emigrant and Sailor runners, who have been prevented from carrying on their business around the City, are in the habit of boarding vessels at Quarantine, which, in violation of the law, had become so frequent that the merchants had petitioned the police authorities for the restoration of the force formerly stationed at Quarantine. The matter was referred to Commissioner PURDY and the General Agent.

Mr. PURDY then called the notice of the Commission to the card published by Mayor OPDYKE, in the TIMES, on Monday, in the following speech:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I noticed in the TIMES of Monday morning, a letter signed by the Mayor, in which he states that the Commissioners of Emigration have other hospitals than those on Ward's Island, and that the action of the Commissioners of Health in directing the Health Officer to send yellow fever cases to such of the hospitals under the charge of the Commission, as he might deem most appropriate—" was in fact that which compelled the furnishing of safe means of avoiding the danger" from yellow fever patients arriving at Quarantine. It is proper that these errors into which the Mayor has fallen, should be corrected, and the correction made as public as the original erroneous statement.

The Commissioners of Emigration, as you are aware, have no hospitals other than those on Ward's Island, which can be used for sick persons. The Legislature of 1859, by direct enactment, closed the hospitals at Quarantine, (which are the other hospitals to which the Mayor refers,) and expressly prohibited the Commissioners of Emigration from thereafter sending any patients to them. The words of the Statute are: "They (the Commissioners of Emigration) shall cease to send sick persons to said (Quarantine) hospitals."

Equally incorrect is the statement that the action of the Commissioners of Health resulted in the advance by this Board of the necessary funds to furnish the floating hospital with attendants and supplies. That action of this Board, as all its members present at the meeting at which it was resolved to make the advance at the time knew and ought to have remembered, was consequent upon communications made to this Board by the Health Officer and the Quarantine Commissioners.

These communications had been received by this Board, and referred to a Committee of which the Mayor was not a member, for report, and which Committee had had the subject under consideration before the Commissioners of Health had acted at all in the matter. At our meeting, which the Mayor attended, and to which, in his note to the TIMES, he refers, the Committee made its report on these communications and upon the part of it these words:

"The undersigned Committee to whom were referred the communication of the Health Officer in regard to the Floating Hospital and the resolutions of the Quarantine Commissioners requesting the Commissioners of Emigration to take charge of it, respectfully report that they had an interview with the Health Officer and the Secretary of the Quarantine Commissioners."

The Board then adopted the following resolution: *Resolved*, That the Commissioners of Emigration in the present emergency, when early season is apprehended, and no funds have been put at the disposal of the Quarantine Commissioners by the State or City authorities, will provide them with means to the amount of $30,000, for the purpose of maintaining the Floating Hospital, with the full faith that this amount will be refunded by the State for the benefit of the emigrants who have contributed to the fund of this Commission, out of which the said sum will be taken.

The following weekly statement was presented by the general agent:

No. of emigrants arrived to July 9, 1862	36,039
No. of emigrants arrived since to July 16, 1862	2,360
Total	38,399
To same date in 1861	47,880

No. of inmates in Institution, W. I.	1862. 559	1861. 573	1860. 698	1859. 716
Balance in Bank, Jan. 1, 1862				$3,815 05
Aggregate receipts to July 9, 1862				$69,453 39
Received since to July 16, for commutation of passengers, &c.				5,613 74
				99,067 13
Total				402,882 18
Disbursements as per previous account to July 9, 1862				367,452 52
Balance in bank				$35,729 95

After transacting some routine business the Board adjourned until next week.

Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

The Board held their regular meeting yesterday, when, among other matters, the regular weekly statement was presented, from which it appeared that there were in charge at the last report 6,662, and admitted since 2,413—making a total of 9,075. Of these there died 38; discharged, 1,620; sent to Blackwell's Island, 467—leaving in charge at the various institutions 6,721, being an increase of 59 over last week's report.

The Warden of Bellevue Hospital reported that he has yet four whole wards vacant, making in all 328 beds, of which 247 could be given to soldiers and 61 to City patients.

Dr. SLOAN, in a communication to the Warden of Bellevue, requested them to allow the soldiers in the hospitals to receive the visits of friends, under proper restrictions; also, to give those who are able passes to visit the City, but to keep them together until final recovery, when they are to be sent to Fort Hamilton.

The sick and wounded officers quartered at Bellevue Hospital sent the following letter:

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, July 12.

To the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction:

GENTLEMEN: After serving on the battle-field to maintain the honor of our country and retain for the flag of our Union the name it so deservedly bears, in the late engagements before Richmond, numbers of our brave officers and soldiers received wounds which render them unfit for active service for a time. You kindly furnished to the sick and wounded accommodations at Bellevue Hospital, one of the institutions under your charge, and in return for which we cannot leave without expressing our sincere thanks to you, Gentlemen, and the other officers of the Institution, viz: Mr. White, the Warden; Mr. King, the Engineer, who was in every respect attentive to our comfort; and to Mr. Gamble, the Clerk and Storekeeper, who has been untiring in supplying our wants and in administering to our several comfort; the Apothecary, Mr. Frey; the Matron, Mrs. Riddle: and the House Staff have all contributed. To the nurse and helper in the ward where we were located, we also return our sincere thanks for their attention; and remain, for selves and fellows, respectfully yours,

E. W. WOODS,

Lieut.-Col. 57th Penn. Vols. and 13 officers.

This letter was ordered on file, and acknowledged by the Commissioners, as was also the gift of fireworks by the Messrs. EDES, for the benefit of the children on Randall's Island.

Dr. A. A. DAVIS was appointed assistant Physician in the Lunatic Asylum.

Acknowledgments were made for donations for sick and wounded soldiers sent by Mrs. SALTERS and HENRY MAXWELL.

The receipts for the last two weeks amount to $561 50, including $221 50 for work at the warehouse.

The President and Secretary were instructed to draw from the Comptroller $100,000 out of the appropriation for 1862.

A Row on the Lake at Central Park—The Pleasure-Boats and their Management.

The little row-boats which have been placed on the Lake, an additional attraction to the growing charms of Central Park, are proving a lucrative enterprise. They are stopped on Sunday, but are in constant operation during week days, from early morning till 11 o'clock at night.

On Saturday afternoon, while the band draws enchanted multitudes about its stand upon the hillside, a counter attraction exists upon the lake, where one of the boats skims lightly here and there, loaded down with instrumental performers. There are eleven of these boats, ranging from seventeen to twenty-two feet in length, and proportionately broad; twelve persons only being allowed to embark at one time in the larger-sized, and nine in the smaller. A single boatman is provided for each craft, and it is his duty to make a full circuit of the Lake at every trip. There is a blue flag waving from the stern of the *private party boat*, which, when hailed by one or two persons can be used at their discretion, an extra charge of course being made. These charges are not unreasonable, and in order that visitors may not be imposed upon, a list of them is framed and conspicuously placed at each landing. Tickets or cards, also, setting forth the boat rules, are provided. The boats are not placed upon the lake by the Park Commissioners, but by a contractor who is bound to conform to the rules set down by the Commissioners. The same order of things pertains to the carriages in waiting at the gates—the drivers can in no way impose upon visitors without exposure to themselves.

The rowers on the lake move very slowly, so that all the shore loveliness is taken in without effort, and yet the gentle motion woos an ever-playing breeze. The graceful swans (now a numerous flock,) design only to nouce you as you pass by, proudly carrying their snowy forms just out of your reach, or coquetting with head on one side, will curve their elegant necks for your admiration. At night they club together and sleep upon the water—choosing the very centre of the widest portion, and there basking in moonlight, they look in feathery grouping like an island of snow in midsummer. The boatmen here are clad in a uniform of duck linen tipped with sea green. Upon the broad collar of green are white lines, and on either corner large white letters C. P. The awnings put up during the heat of the day are emblematic, being fringed in deep shades of red, white and blue. The visitor hails into one of the picturesque landings a boat of this sort, and jumping aboard, finds himself, perhaps, in choice company (perhaps not) all orderly, however, and lazily jaunts now into a cove, now out on the lake to inspect the lions. A jolly volunteer being of the company, and associate spirits being patriotically inclined, it might be called a Union party, for, as the old tar—our boatsman—said, with a knowing wink, "We're all for the Union on *this* lake." The Echo Bridge reached, its fine arch began to whisper back the plash of our oars so mysteriously, that the boatman grew merry at the looks of inquiry turned to him, but merely replied, while he and his "quid" gave to the clear waters an unsightly addition: "That ain't a circumstance. You just ort to hear 'em singing in here of a moonlight night." The jolly volunteer gave a tremendous shout for the Union as *it's going to be*, and the arch gave back the sound in full.

Closing Exercises of Grammar School No. 13

The young gentlemen and ladies of the two departments of Grammer School No. 13, in the Seventeenth Ward, held their last reception for the season yesterday morning and afternoon. The school will be closed for the Summer vacation, and desirable improvements will make it more than ever attractive by the next term, which commences on the second Monday in September. The large hall of the Primary Department was well filled by 10 o'clock in the morning, and, in spite of the oppressive atmosphere, the large company enjoyed the well-chosen and varied entertainment afforded them by the pupils, who, in clear tones and with distinct emphasis, supported their share in elocution, dialogue, singing &c. Mrs. HAGGERTY, the esteemed principal, was absent on account of illness, to the regret of all. The order maintained was excellent, and the two hundred and twenty-five children of the "Gallery" presented an appearance most gratifying.

At 2 o'clock the Grammar Department commenced. The stage and surroundings were embowered in the National banner, and arches of flowers with deep evergreens. Grouped upon the platform were the Commissioners, Inspectors, Trustees and other school officers, some of whom addressed the children at the close. A piece of declamation called "America," by FRANCIS H. PIERCE, was well performed. A main feature of interest was the dialogue entitled "Fountain of Peace," sustained by five young ladies as spirits; also, maidens in attendance upon the fountains of Peace, Beauty, Wealth and Fame. It was well conducted, but must be seen to be appreciated. A chorus from "Massaniello" was sweetly sung. A very funny Yankee take-off called "Scraping Acquaintance" was admirably sustained by Masters THOX and PIERCE. Then there was a regular May party, (with the month of May left out,) where a lovely Queen was crowned, and where a statesman in the bud brought politics down—or up—to a comparison with flowers, or even flower Queens, in point of attractiveness. His *rôle* was called "The Coming Statesman," and was in strong contrast to that of his associate performer, the "Ladies' Man." The valedictory was read by Miss ANNA BROWN, after which the invigorating strains of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" swelled forth from the piano, and the grand chorus was taken up by hundreds of voices, mature as well as youthful.

The little ones and their teachers deserve credit for the patience with which they endured the rather lengthy programme.

Transportation for Soldiers' Baggage.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

CAN we not afford hereafter, at least during the "dog days," to furnish transportation *through our City* for the baggage of the noble regiments of volunteers who so promptly respond to the call of their country? One universal exclamation of dissatisfaction was elicited yesterday as the regiment of *Green Mountain Boys* was marched in the scorching heat several miles, (from Madison-square to the Battery,) each man, besides his heavy musket, carrying on his back an immense load of knapsacks, blankets, &c., enough to tire an *athlete* in going a quarter of a mile. Such monstrous strains on the men, when not absolutely necessary, are alike cruel and *unmilitary*. After they have been trained and drilled for months, they can better meet such drafts on them *when needed*; meantime let us furnish carts in their transit through our City. STEUBEN.

The Cooper Institute Submission Meeting.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

My attention has been called to the fact that my name was used as one of the secretaries of the late meeting at the Cooper Institute on the 30th June last. I beg you to state that such use of my name was entirely unauthorized. Your obedient servant,

JAMES S. SLUYTER, 122 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, July 17, 1862.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A POLICEMAN COMMITTED TO THE TOMES.—JOHN S. TAYLOR, a Policeman of the Fifth Precinct, yesterday arrested a woman and conveyed her before Justice CONNOLLY, upon the charge of gross intoxication. During the investigation of the charge before the Magistrate, some things transpired which induced the Policeman to believe that he was not being fairly treated by the Court, and he therefore said in substance: "I am not treated right; I have no justice done to me; I am not treated like other officers; rum is at the top and bottom of it." The Justice thereupon reprimanded the Officer, and stated to him that in order to maintain the dignity of the Court, and to protect it from insult, he must commit him to the Tombs for five days, and sentence him to pay a fine of $5 for a contempt of Court. Mr. TAYLOR was accordingly committed to prison.

THE CASE OF DANIEL MAYER.—Among the Police items of the NEW-YORK TIMES of June 11, there appeared a statement of the arrest and incarceration of DANIEL MAYER by the Police of this City, on the charge of having been extensively engaged in forgery in the State of Connecticut, from whose Executive a requisition for him had been received and executed here. It now appears from the written certificates of the counsel for the prosecution, as well as for the defence, that MAYER was entirely innocent of the charge brought against him, and that upon his arrival in Connecticut in custody, and a full judicial investigation of the case made at his request, he was honorably discharged by the authorities of that State. The prosecution was unquestionably malicious.

NEW ENGINE.—Empire Company No. 35, received on Wednesday their new apparatus. It is of remarkable beauty and power. It cost $2,500, and weighs but 2,800 pounds. On Wednesday they paraded through our streets, preceded by a band of music, after which they took their machine home and christened it with full bumpers, amid a crowd of sympathizing guests.

AUCTION SALE OF PRIZE SCHOONERS.—Mr. SIMEON DRAPER sold at auction yesterday, by order of the United States Marshal, the prize schooners *Actor*, *Mars*, *Napoleon* and *Mary Clinton*. The first was sold to EDWARD WRIGHT for $725, the second to D. D. TRENEY for $800, the third to J. VALKENBURGH for $6,575, and the fourth to Mr. WHEELER for $5,200.

FIRE COMMISSIONERS.—The regular meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners will be held on Monday evening next, at Firemen's Hall.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MILITARY FUNERAL OF COL. PERRY.—The remains of the late Col. JAMES H. PERRY were interred yesterday at the Cypress Hill Cemetry. The body was removed from the Governor's Room, in the City Hall, where it had lain in state for several days, at 4 o'clock, when the procession was formed in the following order:

An escort of Policemen.

A detachment of the Twenty-third (new) Regiment N. Y. S. M., commanded by Col. W. EYERELL, Jr., accompanied by Dudworth's Band.

Hearse, with Body Guard.

Non-commissioned officers of the Forty-eighth Regiment N. Y. V., under command of Capt. GREENE.

Family of deceased, in carriages.

Col. PERRY's horse and groom.

About twenty carriages, containing the Mayor and Aldermen, clergymen and citizens.

AN EXTENSIVE SWINDLING OPERATION STOPPED—ARRESTS.—PATRICK MCGINNIS, receiving clerk in the glue establishment of PETER COOPER, was arrested Wednesday, on suspicion of having, with others, swindled his employer to the extent of many thousand dollars. The accused had full charge of receiving all of the materials used in the manufacture of glue, purchased from hundreds of butchers and junk-dealers; and it was accidentally discovered, a few days ago, that he had given more receipts for the "raw material" during the month of June than in the whole of last year, and ten times as much as could be used in the factory. The cases undergoing investigation before Justice COLOMAN.

VISITORS FROM BOSTON.—Mayor KALBFLEISCH received a visit yesterday from a party of Boston officials, consisting of Aldermen RICHARDS and SPINNEY, Councilman FITCH, Mr. SPUR, City Messenger, Police Justice MAYNE, and Messrs. BARSCOT and HUMPHREY. These gentlemen are on a tour to inspect different public buildings with a view to adopting the latest improvements in the construction of a City Hall. The Mayor introduced the visitors to several Aldermen who were at his office at the time the Committee arrived, and Alderman STORRS escorted them over the City Hall and the new Court-house, and explained the points of interest in each. The Boston Committee met with a cordial reception.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A SEA-CAPTAIN.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner NORRIS on the body of JOHN MCGRAW, captain of the bark *Adelaide*, of and recently from Waterford, Ireland, now lying in the Atlantic Basin. The deceased had been drinking freely for several days, and died of congestion of the brain. He was 42 years old, and leaves a widow and three children in Ireland.

CARELESS SHOOTING.—A boy, named MICHAEL FITZGERALD, was seriously wounded in the leg Wednesday evening, in the lumber-yard of TURNBULL & BAIN, foot of Harrison-street, by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of a watchman employed on the premises. FITZGERALD was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—WILLIAM GREAR, residing in Jamaica, near the toll-gate, was instantly killed by lightning during the storm of Wednesday evening. He was sitting under a tree in front of his house at the time when the subtle fluid struck the tree.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The Summer vacation of the Public Schools commenced yesterday. The schools will be reopened the first Monday in September. Schools Nos. 1, 15, and the one located at Bedford, have contributed liberally for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers now in the L. C. Hospital.

ARSON.—Capt. POWERS, of the Forty-fourth Precinct, yesterday arrested a French boy, named ANTONY SEDERT, on a charge of having set fire to a stable corner Carlton and Flushing avenues. The accused was committed to await a hearing.

COMMON COUNCIL.—The Board of Aldermen have adjourned until the third Monday in September.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE SUPPOSED MURDER AT WEST HOBOKEN.—The inquest on the body of MARTIN DEMAREST, of the Fifty-third New-York Volunteers, who is supposed to have been murdered by shooting at the foot of Fox Hill, West Hoboken, was continued before Coroner F. W. BOHNSTEDT, of Hoboken, yesterday forenoon.

DAVID A. DEMAREST testified that he belongs to the Fifty-third New-York Volunteers, and is a cousin of deceased; saw him in camp at Red House about 9 o'clock on Monday morning last; heard him say that he was going down town to get his bounty money.

BERNARD MCCUDDEN testified that on Monday evening he, in company with his brother and another man, heard a man groaning as they were getting out of the Union Hill cars. They went a short distance and found a man lying upon the ground, who said he had been shot in the leg, but did not know who did it; it was very dark and they could not distinguish his features; the man said he had been drinking, and they concluded that he had fallen down and injured his knee while intoxicated; witness went up to the road and stopped a carriage for the purpose of getting the injured man conveyed to Hoboken; three gentlemen in the carriage went down, and they also concluded that the man was drunk, and did not like to take him along as a lady occupied a seat in the carriage.

Mr. JOHN GARDNER, residing on Palisade-avenue, testified that on Monday evening, about 20 minutes to 9 o'clock, while sitting on the stoop at the West Hoboken Hotel, he took notice of two men, who were talking hurriedly and excitedly as they passed around the corner, apparently in a hurry to get away. They were in their shirt sleeves and appeared to be laboring men, one of whom he knows by sight.

There being no other witnesses present, it was deemed advisable to adjourn the inquest until 11 o'clock Friday morning, to give the officers an opportunity to look up further evidence, if possible.

THE UNION MASS MEETING IN JERSEY CITY.—Some misunderstanding has occurred in regard to the time of holding the Union mass meeting in Jersey City, postponed from Wednesday evening, it having been announced at the City Hall, where the Common Council and speakers were assembled, that it would be deferred until Monday evening, while at Van Vorst-square, it was stated that it would be held on Friday evening. The meeting will be held this (Friday) evening, at the same time and place as previously announced.

NEW FERRY.—The new ferry from Jersey City to the foot of Desbrosses-street, New-York, will go into operation on the 1st day of August. Until the ferry buildings are erected, at the foot of South Eighth-street, the boats will run from the slip adjoining the present ferry buildings, near the New-Jersey Railroad Depôt. The boats will run day and night, and the fare will be the same as on the Cortlandt-street Ferry, of which it is a branch. Commutors can pass over either ferry.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 17, 1862.

$15,000	U. S. 6s '81, Reg.	100½	
2,000	do	100¾	
8,000	do	100	
34,000	U. S. 6s '81, Coup.	99⅞	
10,000	U. S. 6s '74, Reg.	86½	
500	U. S. 6s '81 Oreg.		
	War Loan ½ yearly	95	
28,500	Tr. 7 3-10 ₰

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—FANCHON, THE CRICKET.

WALLACK'S—FRA DIAVOLO—THE IRISH EMIGRANT.

WINTER GARDEN—OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN—IN AND OUT OF PLACE—LOVE AND MURDER.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 BROADWAY—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

NIBLO'S GREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MELODEON—No. 585 Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"CINDERELLA" AND OTHER FINE PICTURES, from 9 A. M. to 6 P.M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The Proclamation of Gov. MORGAN, offering a bounty of $50 for each volunteer, is promulgated this morning. The bounty is to be paid promptly on enlistment, and regulations to that end will be immediately prepared and issued. The provision applies as well to recruits for regiments in the field, as to volunteers for the regiments now being raised.

Gen. STEVENS' Command, lately attached to Gen. HUNTER'S Department of the South, arrived at Fortress Monroe on Tuesday, on the way to reinforce the Army of the Potomac. It consists in part of the Seventy-ninth New-York, the Fiftieth Pennsylvania, the Eighth Michigan, the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania, the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts, the Seventh Connecticut, and two batteries of artillery.

There was a rumor at Fortress Monroe on Tuesday that the rebels had driven back our forces at Williamsburgh, and taken possession of the place, but it was entirely without foundation.

It is reported from Memphis that the rebel Gen. PRICE has succeeded in crossing the Mississippi at Napoleon with a considerable force, including several batteries of artillery, with the intention, as is supposed, of operating against Gen. CURTIS, who is now safe at Helena. We give in our dispatches the proclamation of the rebel Gen. HINDMAN, by which he sought to incite the inhabitants along the line of Gen. CURTIS' march to harass him with guerrilla warfare.

A portion of the expedition which is moving from Kansas into the Indian Nation, encountered a body of rebels, with Indian allies, at Evansville, Ark., a few days ago, and completely routed them, killing, wounding and taking prisoners a large number.

MORGAN, with his guerrilla band, was on Tuesday at Midway, Ky., where he cut the telegraph wires and tore up the railroad, and took away with him all the plunder which he could render available. He left for Georgetown on Tuesday night, and on Wednesday morning drove in the Union pickets on the Louisville Road, when the Union forces, with several pieces of artillery, left the city and advanced toward Georgetown to meet the marauders. The result of this movement is not yet known.

The St. Louis *Republican*, of July 15, says: "We have information from Corinth to Thursday last. Gen. HALLECK was still there, and of course the information that he was in Washington City, or in that neighborhood, is erroneous. Gen. HALLECK was in excellent health, as was the whole army. We have particulars of the position, movements and strength of the various corps under Gens. ROSECRANS, BUELL, SHERMAN, MCCLERNAND and GRANT, but it is not deemed prudent to state them at large. It is enough to know that the army is in tip-top condition, and eager for active operations.

The Nashville *Union* states that a company of guerrillas, ninety in number, were busily engaged in drilling in an old field between Gallatin and Hartsville, on Thursday, July 10, and otherwise preparing themselves for the work of murder and highway robbery, as taught in the code of FERGUSON and MORGAN, when several companies of Col. BOONE'S Regiment pounced upon them and captured the whole gang. They were taken to Nashville on Friday.

The United States steamer *Flambeau* arrived at this port, yesterday, from Port Royal, which place she left on the 13th inst. She brings no news of importance.

CONGRESS.

Congress adjourned *sine die* yesterday at 2 o'clock P. M., the hour previously fixed upon by resolution. Some important legislation marked the closing hours of the session. In the Senate, Mr. WRIGHT, of Indiana, from the Committee on the Conduct of the War, entered his protest against the use made of certain testimony taken before it, by Senator CHANDLER. The bill to establish a Bureau of Migration was reported from Committee on Foreign Affairs, and will probably be acted upon by the next Congress. The House bill to defray the expenses incurred in raising volunteers in Delaware was passed. The bill making postage and other United States stamps currency was passed. The bill also prohibits the issue of notes of less than one dollar. At 2 o'clock a Committee notified the President that the Senate was ready to adjourn, and the President having no further communication to make, it did adjourn, after passing a vote of thanks to Hon. SOLOMON FOOTE, President *pro tem.*

In the House, after considerable business of no special importance, the bill to divide Michigan into two Judicial Districts was passed. Mr. HOOPER of Massachusetts, introduced the bill to make currency of postage and other United States stamps, and it was passed. A Message was received from the President, saying that he had approved both the Confiscation bill and the supplemental resolution, passed on Wednesday, considering them to be one act. Before he was informed of the passage of the resolution, he had prepared a draft of a Message vetoing the bill, which was also transmitted to the House. The Message was laid on the table and ordered to be printed. A Message was also received from the President recommending a suitable testimonial to Commodore VANDERBILT, for the gift of his vessel to the Government. It was referred to the Naval Committee. After some further proceedings, the President having signified that he had no other communication to make, the House was declared adjourned *sine die*, amid the applause of the members.

GENERAL NEWS.

At a meeting of citizens of the Twenty-first Ward, held last evening, for the purpose of aiding enlistments in that Ward, and the Senatorial District, Alderman FOMENT presided, and JOHN H. WHITE acted as Secretary. Messrs. John H. White, Daniel W. Clarke, Wm. P. Easterbrook, John Stephenson and Joseph Froment were appointed a Committee to report at a meeting to be held on Monday evening next, of which due notice will be given.

Rev. Dr. R. J. BRECKINRIDGE has accepted the invitation to deliver the annual address at the approaching Fair of the New-York State Agricultural Society.

Col. D. R. ANTHONY has arrived at Corinth from Columbus, Ky., having been ordered under arrest by Gen. HALLECK. Some disagreement on the negro question caused the trouble.

A female rebel spy who had her skirts stiffened with contraband letters, was discovered in Camp Douglas, near Chicago, a few days since. The documents found upon her, it is said, may get some of the citizens of Chicago into trouble.

The Board of Aldermen did not meet yesterday for want of a quorum.

The price of Gold advanced to 118¾ ₱ cent. yesterday, and Exchange on London to 130½ ₱ cent., the highest figures yet reported. The Stock market recovered from the depression of Wednesday on the Railway Shares by ¼@1 ₱ cent. Government Stocks were no better. New-York Central closed 90¾, against 89½ on Wednesday.

Breadstuffs were in more active request yesterday, chiefly for export, and prices of Flour, Wheat, and Corn advanced slightly. Private advices from England and France relative to the harvest prospects are decidedly gloomy—much more so than the published accounts. The freight engagements, chiefly for British ports, included over 16,000 bbls. Flour, and 125,000 bushels Grain. Groceries were in good demand, as were also Cotton, Tallow, Tobacco, Hides, Leather, and the principal kinds of provisions, at buoyant prices. A moderate business was transacted in Hay, Hops, Spirits Turpentine, and Whisky, which latter article was heavy at the close. No remarkable changes occurred in other branches of trade.

The Adjournment of Congress.

Our much-abused National Congress, which the *Herald* and WENDELL PHILLIPS have been calling on some CROMWELL to step in and put an end to, as the great Puritan put an end to the "Rump Parliament," yesterday peaceably dissolved of its own accord. The Secessionist and Abolitionist shriekers for a new CROMWELL, in fact, forget that there is no sort of analogy between the two cases. Congress with us has its Constitutional beginning, and its legitimate ending; but it was precisely because the "Long Parliament" had *no* limits that CROMWELL could brook its everlasting sitting no longer. It had lasted for thirteen years, and had declared itself perpetual, when the iconoclast, after much wrestling with the Lord, stepped in and indignantly drove the babblers from their stools. It would doubtless be too much to expect of those who have been shouting for a second CROMWELL to know what the first actually *did*, and why.

We do not entertain any very heroic notions of our late Congress, and have taken occasion, throughout its whole course, to criticise freely both the men and the measures. No one, probably, of any party, would care to dispute the assertion that neither House has shown a single man of first-rate abilities—and very few, even, of second-rate. But, withal, a vast deal of practical business has been effected; and it is difficult to glance over the legislative labors of the past seven months, without being struck with the large amount of real work done. Even apart from war measures, the action of the adjourned body must occupy a conspicuous page in our legislative history. That was not a *faineant* body which can show such work as this (we but note some of the more important measures): The great Pacific Railroad scheme; the freedom of the public lands to actual settlers; the act for the more effectual suppression of the African slave-trade; the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia; the law that the soil of all Territories of the United States shall be henceforth and forever free from Slavery; the Confiscation act as modified at the President's suggestion; the Militia bill authorizing the employment of the slaves of rebels in any capacity that the public exigencies may demand; the direct Tax bill; the new Tariff, and finally the great measure authorizing the creation of an iron-clad navy. To many of these measures we have felt it our duty to render a hearty support; others we have seen passed with much misgiving, and there are still others of whose wisdom only the future can enable us to form a judgment.

It has frequently been urged on the late Congress to adjourn, on the pretext that its action embarrassed the Executive. It is a sufficient answer to this to say that not a single one of its measures has been vetoed by the President. We could have no better proof of the general unanimity and mutual helpfulness of the Legislative and Executive branches of the Government. For the minor virtues of good behavior and decent deportment the late Congress deserves the commendations of the country: with a single exception, toward the end of a very long session, our National Legislature was, for the first time in many years, happily free from exhibitions of plantation manners and morals. And, though we are forbidden to hope that Congress has been altogether *free* from bad elements, it is to be recorded, to its credit, that it has sought to cast them out wherever they openly appeared—losing no opportunity to rebuke and punish treason and sometimes even corruption. Let it be said, its *purposes* at least have been good.

It is one compensation for the mediocre character of our National Legislature to consider that genius always brings with it its own peculiar dangers. We are now in revolutionary times, when all the old elements are in solution, and we seem to be assisting at the creation of a new era. These are precisely the times when commanding powers are able both to do most good and most evil, and we should consider that *evil* which took us away from the fixed principles of the Organic Compact. It is to the praise of Congress, that in such perilous times it has ever kept these fixed principles in view; and though the violent magnetic variations, incident to an epoch of revolution, make even the best navigation uncertain, it has keenly kept its eye on the Pole Star of the CONSTITUTION.

The President and the Confiscation Bill.

Whatever doubts have rested upon the President's views of confiscation, are quieted by the message sent to Congress yesterday. The measure, as amended, meets with his entire approval.

Congress, with great promptness, modified the bill in deference to the scruples of the President in regard to some of its provisions. The Constitution declares that "no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood *or forfeiture*, except *during the life of the person attainted*." The object of this provision was to limit the punishment of treason to the persons actually guilty, and not to visit their sins upon their children. This is the obvious dictate of justice no less than of humanity.

The Confiscation bill, as originally passed, authorized the President to seize the property of persons engaged in the rebellion and convert it to the uses of the Government. This would be depriving not only the persons actually guilty of treason, but their children and descendants to the remotest generation, of their property. The President deemed this clause to be in violation of the Constitution. Even if he should sign it, therefore, which he could not do if that was his opinion, the law would be utterly inoperative, because its validity must depend in the last resort upon the decision of our Courts, and they will necessarily be governed by the provisions of the Constitution. Congress has very wisely cured this defect by limiting the penalty for treason so as to conform to the requirements of the Constitution.

The Confiscation bill cannot fail to have a marked effect upon the conduct of the war. It fixes definite and severe legal penalties to the crime of rebellion, and adds to the actual perils of war the certain and severe punishments of courts of law. In the absence of such a law the rebels had a very great advantage over us. They were not restrained by the Constitution, or anything else, from inflicting whatever severities they chose upon Union men. We meet them now upon their own ground. We are clothed by law with all the powers they have usurped in the conduct of the war. We invade the South as we would invade Mexico or Canada, under the laws of civilized warfare, but determined to use every weapon which the country offers.

Several Senators seem to have been greatly excited at the idea of modifying the Confiscation act, at the suggestion of the President. They considered their dignity seriously compromised thereby. We are glad the majority had the good sense not to sacrifice a very decided practical advantage to such scruples. We can see nothing more dictatorial in the President's calling the attention of individual Senators to defects in a bill submitted to his approval, than in his vetoing it and sending it back for amendment. Senator FESSENDEN'S remarks on this point were just and wise.

The bill gives new powers to the President, which, we doubt not, he will use vigorously and wisely in carrying on the war.

The French in Sonora.

Our Washington correspondence of this morning gives us an item of intelligence respecting the movements of the French on the Mexican Pacific Coast, which, if true, is of the highest importance, calculated, as it is, to raise a new issue, and complicate matters more seriously than ever.

It appears advices have been received from California which indicate that possibly one or more French men-of-war may have already taken possession of the port of Guaymas, in Sonora. It has been given out by parties in France, worthy of credence, that the Emperor coveted the gold fields of Sonora, and the possession of the State formed a part of his original programme.

The idea of valuable and available gold fields in Sonora is another of those blinds, those tricks in the confidence game, which has so bewildered LOUIS NAPOLEON, and lured him on in pursuit of this Mexican "Will o' the Wisp." What gold fields there may be in Sonora are of that peculiar character, so little available for any extensive purposes of industry and commerce, as to be comparatively worthless as an inducement for any species of conquest. But this is neither here nor there at the present moment. There are quite a number of French war vessels cruising on the Mexican Pacific coast. The San Francisco line of steamers, plying between that port and Guaymas, Mazatlan and Acapulco, has, it is said, been withdrawn for fear of capture by the French, as half the steamers composing the line sail under the Mexican flag. It is possible, therefore, that some positive demonstration has been made by the French at Guaymas. We hope to find that nothing of the kind has occurred, as any portion of Mexican Pacific territory once acquired by the French would doubtless be held by armed occupation, and prove not only an insurmountable obstacle to the settlement of difficulties with Mexico by diplomacy, to which point the French Emperor appears to be gradually tending, but it would be an ever-prolific source of annoyance and difficulty.

There is another unfortunate contingency—remote perhaps—that may possibly grow out of the French occupation of Sonora, should such prove to be the fact.

If, in the future, the French Government should recognize the so-called Southern Confederacy and afford the rebels aid directly or indirectly, the forces of the latter thrown into Arizona to coöperate with the French in Sonora, would prove a very serious matter to us. In this view it might have been well for the Congress just closed, to have organized a Territorial Government for Arizona, now that the field is clear, and thus, by offering inducements to settlers, forestalled movements which may hereafter give us great trouble in opposing.

VOLUNTEERING VERSUS DRAFTING.—Mr. DIVEN, Member of Congress from this State, who is engaged in raising volunteers among his constituents, has written a brief letter to a gentleman engaged in the same work, in which he remarks: "Don't say that we must resort to drafting. *We have not the time to draft.*" There is no doubt of the truth of this remark. If men will volunteer with any sort of promptitude, the new muster can be raised much quicker in that way than by drafting. There would be many delays in the latter mode which do not appertain to volunteering. And as volunteering is the speediest mode of raising troops, it is consequently the best. The Secretary of State, in a note urging an officer to aid Mr. DIVEN, says: "All is well if we *instantly* show our strength." This is the voice that comes from every quarter in which the circumstances of the case are known, and it is a voice which the country must heed.

The Rebel Irruptions in the Southwest.

The sudden forays by bodies of rebel marauders in Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri,—their capture of Murfreesboro and menace of Nashville—their ravages in Kentucky and advance toward the capital of that State, and toward the Ohio River—their reappearance in Northern Missouri, and their operations on the very border of Iowa—their demonstrations in the vicinity of Corinth and along our entire line in North Alabama—the bold front they assume in Northern Arkansas and along the Mississippi River—indicate that the embers of rebellion in the Southwest are still hot and smouldering. They prove that the rebels have taken new heart from their so-called successes on the Peninsula, and that they yet look forward to a reconquest of the Southwestern States; or rather, perhaps, they may indicate that, though Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri are inevitably lost to the Confederacy, the expelled rebels are determined to carry into them fire and sword, destruction, confusion, rapine and bloodshed; and thus, if they cannot rule, they will at least do their best to ruin. We are inclined to think that the latter purpose is the real one intended, and that these irruptions are but the first attempt at that guerrilla system in the Southwest which the rebels have threatened when other means of success failed. The rebel force in Kentucky which has been operating on the railroad lines, and up as high as Harrodsburgh, if not by this time to Frankfort, is reported to consist of but two mounted squads of about a thousand men each; the cavalry force which captured Murfreesboro, and to which a regiment of our troops is stated to have so discreditably surrendered, is reported as between three and four thousand strong; and in other places generally the rebel bodies have appeared in small cavalry troops. Of course such demonstrations can mean nothing but rapine. If this rebel troop should take Frankfort they could not possibly hold it a week; and if such an impossible event should occur as the fall of Nashville before the Texan savages, they could not hold it for a longer time than was necessary to plunder it, and perhaps to hang the Unionists and slaughter those who have taken the oath of allegiance. But the damage they may do to the States in which they operate, and to the Union cause in those States, is incalculable.

These rebel marauders, operating in Middle Tennessee and elsewhere, are part of the cavalry force belonging to BEAUREGARD'S army. When the latter General left Corinth and retreated into Central Mississippi, he sent the greater part of his cavalry in an easterly direction, on account of the scarcity of forage; and, it was said at the time, had ordered them to divide up into guerrilla parties, for the purpose of producing diversions and giving our troops work in Tennessee. A large part of this force is still at Chattanooga, waiting for the movements of Gen. BUELL, and preparing for their bloody labors up North.

If it be at all practicable for Gen. BUELL to move upon Chattanooga, that step should be taken at once. It would be the destruction of guerrilla incursions north of that line; and it would also virtually relieve East Tennessee from the long-endured tyranny of the rebels. The rebels, as all the Western correspondents assert, are now rapidly concentrating their available forces at Chattanooga; and in a few weeks it may require siege operations to reduce it, which will delay us as long as we were delayed at Bowling Green or at Corinth. There is no point of equal importance in the Southwest; and until it is taken we shall have no end of rebel raids in Tennessee. We trust also that stern measures will at once be adopted with these rebel marauders. They are nothing but banditti, and should be dealt with as such.

NEW BOUNTIES FOR VOLUNTEERS.—Gov. MORGAN has acted with wisdom in taking upon himself the responsibility of offering, on behalf of the State of New-York, the liberal bounty of fifty dollars to each private soldier who shall volunteer in the military service of the United States—to be given in addition to the bounty now offered by the General Government. The Government's bounty is one hundred dollars—twenty-five of which is paid when the regiment is mustered in,—making, in all, the handsome sum of seventy-five dollars cash in hand to each volunteer. Many cities and towns also, in different parts of the State, offer bounties in addition to these, from their own exchequer; and it is strongly urged upon our civic authorities by public meetings which have been held in different Wards of the City, that they also offer a special Municipal bounty to men volunteering from this City. Gov. MORGAN says that, "individual and organized effort are in no degree to be intermitted in consequence of this offer. On the contrary, it is hoped and expected that both will be stimulated thereby."

The Nation, the State and the City—all offer freely, munificently. "All that the nation has, will it give for its life;" and that life, that Unity which *is* its life, can now only be conserved and sustained by the soldier.

No man now can complain that he cannot enlist to serve his country because he has a family or other dependent relatives who will suffer in his absence. The seventy-five dollars which are paid down to the volunteer will, if economically used, support an ordinary family in comfort for two or three months—before the end of which time, the soldier, by our admirable army allotment system, can transmit to his family what part of his ample pay he chooses. In addition to this, the families of New-York volunteers obtain from the City a handsome allowance for their support—for which ample means have already been provided. Altogether, no man can say that munificent provision has not been made for the sustenance of himself and those dependent upon him as long as he wears the uniform of a soldier of the United States. Such pay and such bounties would be considered fabulous in any other country in the world. But it is all given heartily, and the superabundant riches of the land makes its continuance sure.

And then, too, when the soldier is a soldier no more—when, a war-worn veteran, and having fought the good fight of freedom, he retires from the field, a citizen of a mighty Republic which he himself has glorified, and a Union which his arms have rebuilt and cemented—then the Government furnishes him a free home—a share in the soil—a possession which shall descend to his children's children forever—a gift which shall be his pride and theirs. What more could a grateful country do for its soldiers? What more could a soldier ask?

SMALL CHANGE.—A NEW LEGAL TENDER.—PLENTY OF CURRENCY.—A brief, neat, comprehensive bill to furnish relief from our currency difficulties passed both Houses of Congress yesterday afternoon, received the signature of the President, and is now a law. It provides that from the first of next month, all postage and other United States stamps shall be received for dues of less than five dollars, as a legal tender in ordinary business transactions, and may be obtained in exchange for United States notes. The second section prohibits the issue of shinplasters or currency of less than one dollar by any private corporation or bank; and the third and last section provides penalties for the violation of the second section of the act. This law will effect two good purposes. It will relieve the public of the nuisance of a scarcity of specie change, which has wellnigh become intolerable; and it will be the means of furnishing a loan, of no trifling sum, to the Government. Of the thousand-and-one modes proposed for relieving the small-change scarcity, this is the simplest, justest, most universally applicable and most satisfactory. We stated, the other day, as the main objection to the use of our present style of postage stamps as a general currency, that they stuck to the fingers and the portemonnaie, and quickly got torn, dirty, wasted and uncurrent. But the style of stamps to be issued for currency purposes, under the new law, will obviate these objections, as they will be printed on stout, thick paper, and will have no gum on their backs.

Everybody, and particularly small traders of all kinds, and those dealing in small change to a large extent, will be rejoiced at the passage of this law. The annoyances suffered in this City and throughout the country, during the last two or three weeks, on account of the scarcity of specie, have been unspeakable; and in many lines of business, the loss of custom and profit has been heavy. The private shinplaster system has been carried to an insufferable extent—not to speak of its illegality—and none of the other remedies were found to work comfortably. Already the public have adopted the postage-stamp currency to a good extent in small daily transactions, as, indeed, it has for a long time been largely used in certain kinds of business (such as the newspaper business) which involved the transmission of small sums by mail.

We shall now have no further scarcity of small currency, and no more private shinplasters. Silver will be very likely to reappear in considerable quantities—for there is as much of it in the country as ever there was—and the heavy premium upon it will fall; and the only parties that will suffer will be the money-changers and speculators, who have been making a good thing out of the sufferings and annoyances of others. Congress deserves the gratitude of a perplexed public that, in its very last hours, and at the close of the extra day for which Mr. LINCOLN requested it to hold session, it has furnished a solution of a problem which had puzzled the wits of the whole community, and driven it almost to distraction.

A LEAF FROM ROMAN STORY.—Turning over *Plutarch's Lives* the other day, we came upon the narrative of the battle of Cannæ. What PLUTARCH there says of the "magnanimity and temper of the Romans, when the Consul VARRO returned after his defeat, much humbled and very melancholy, as one who had occasioned the greatest calamity and disgrace to the Republic," how the whole Senate and people went to welcome him at the gates, and, when silence was commanded, the magistrates and principal Senators commended him for not giving up the circumstances of the State as desperate after so great a misfortune," has occurred to us repeatedly within the last few days. We have not, indeed, suffered such a defeat by the rashness of our commander, nor are we Romans, but there may be something in their behavior wherein we, enlightened Americans as we are proud of being, may learn a lesson from those ancient heathen. There are, indeed, some few fearful souls among us who speak of the movement of the army to the James River as if it were a disaster quite equal to that of Cannæ. We suggest to them that if it were so, they should, as did the Romans of old, at least commend our General for not having given up the circumstances of the Republic as desperate.

But, indeed, the aspect of our army on the Fourth of July was not that of one which had suffered grievous defeat, but rather that of one which, though it had received heavy blows, had given back heavier ones; had gone through difficulties and dangers unappalled, and won glory in overcoming them, and wished to wait but a brief period for rest before again assuming the offensive. And we will warrant that among all the cities of our land there was no place where the pulse of patriotism beat higher, where *Old Glory* waved more proudly, or sent a deeper throb to the hearts of those who gazed upon its starry folds, than in the camps of the army of the Potomac; no Fourth of July Oration which was more effective than McCLELLAN'S Address to his soldiers. Its words of cheer came from no feeble heart, its nervous sentences spoke of no weak will, no easily diverted purpose.

We wish its good effects upon that day could have been extended over the land. We wish that wherever our people gathered together on that day, that trumpet tone, speaking no uncertain sound, could have been heard. It would have set firmer and stronger everywhere the strong determination of the people that "the Union must and shall be preserved, cost what it may in time, treasure and blood"—and it would have done much to dispel the clouds of despondency which threw a chill over the festivities of the day.

That could not be, however, of course. None the less are we thankful for it now; and if the Romans could commend their headstrong leader, whose boldness and inexperience had brought them to the edge of ruin, for the firmness which still held itself upright under disaster, shall we not also commend the firmness of our leader, his confidence in the success of the great principles for which we fight, and in the assured coming of that future of peace and glory which will be well purchased by all the time, treasure and blood which has and will yet be spent ere it is attained?

FIGURES CAN'T LIE.—A semi-secession daily paper of this City, which is principally notorious for having one of its proprietors concerned in swindling the Government, and for opposing the financial schemes of Secretary CHASE, prints some statistics to show that Great Britain is not dependent upon the United States for its grain supplies. These figures show that John Bull gets 32 per cent. of his wheat and 64 per cent. of his flour from this country. Perhaps this ingenious statistician will show how John Bull is to get along without two-thirds of his flour.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. MORGAN.

The Bounty of Fifty Dollars Offered to Volunteers.

PROCLAMATION BY EDWIN D. MORGAN, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 17.

Formal meetings of the people in different portions of the State and individuals possessing the public confidence, have recommended me to convene the Legislature, to the end that a uniform bounty may be provided to pay the volunteers to be raised under the recent requisition of the President, in such a manner that the burden shall not fall unequally upon localities.

A call of the Legislature, and the deliberation incident to the action of that body, would necessarily involve delay at a period when immediate action is of vital importance to the military service.

The popular will seems emphatically to demand that an additional premium shall be at once offered to promote enlistments.

The exigency clearly requires the promptest action.

Now, therefore, confidently believing that the people, through their Representatives, will ratify and confirm this act, and after consultation with those officers charged especially by law with superintending the fiscal concerns of the State, I do hereby offer and declare, that in addition to the bounty offered by the General Government, a bounty of $50 will at once be paid to each private soldier who shall hereafter volunteer into the service of the United States. Regulations to that end will be immediately prepared and issued.

The provision applies as well to recruits for regiments in the field as to volunteers for the regiments now being raised.

Individual and organized effort are in no degree to be intermitted in consequence of this offer. On the contrary, it is hoped and expected that both will be stimulated thereby.

The thinned ranks of our brave soldiers in the field appeal to us. Duty to ourselves, patriotism, everything we hold most dear, urge us to action. Shall we prove unequal to the crisis? Let the next thirty days answer the momentous question.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and affixed the privy seal of the State, at the City of Albany, this 17th day of July, in the year of Our Lord 1862. EDWIN D. MORGAN

By the Governor,

LOCKWOOD L. DOTY, Private Secretary.

THE RESPONSE FROM NEW-YORK.

In Rochester the people seem to be thoroughly in earnest. The Board of Supervisors held a meeting on Tuesday last to assist in devising measures to secure the necessary number of volunteers promptly, and after forcible speeches by Judge CHAMBERS and President ANDERSON, of the University, the following resolution was adopted among others:

Resolved, That if for any reason the Governor shall fail to convene the Legislature for the purpose in the foregoing resolution indicated, this Board pledge the taxable property of the county to the amount of $100,000, and will appropriate and pay that amount, from which a bounty of $100 may be paid to each volunteer when mustered into the service of the General Government, under direction of this Board.

The meeting of citizens of Oneida County, at Utica, was all that the telegraph represented it to have been in point of numbers and enthusiasm. Patriotic addresses were made by Ex-Gov. HORATIO SEYMOUR, FRANCIS KERNAN, Mayor GROVE, Judge DENIO and others. Gov. SEYMOUR, in the course of his remarks, said:

Ours is a border State, and we must not lose sight of our liability to invasion in case of foreign intervention, which may be expected, if the rebellion is not speedily brought to its deathbed. In that event, upon the frontiers of this State may fall the bloodiest part of the fight. He did not mean to be an alarmist, and would not indulge in needless speculation upon such probabilities, but it did not become the dignity of the great State of New-York that its freedom and peace should be dependent upon the good faith and friendly feeling of any foreign Power. If such a war does come, we must not suffer it to be a war of invasion, but we must carry it into the territory of the aggressor. So much he said for our interests, but there was something more imperative than that.

We must step forward to the help of the men who went from our midst at the first call from their country. Amid all the excitement of the contest in which they are engaged, amid the roar of cannon and the carnage of the battle, if a thought intervened, it was a thought of their homes in the beautiful Mohawk Valley, and they have been cheered on by the thought that your sympathies were with them. Shall we be so recreant as to neglect them now they call to us from the battle-field and from the hospitals for succor, and shall it be said that they looked to you in vain? And you must send them men who have volunteered and proudly offered themselves—not those dragged to their assistance by the force of the law. [Applause.]

The patriotism of the speakers and the audience was not, however, confined to words. They gave, on the spot, practical evidence of their devotion to the country. Gov. SEYMOUR and FRANCIS KERNAN headed a subscription list with donations of $200 each, and the amount of $7,000 was raised almost on the spot. More will be added by those who had not then the opportunity to subscribe.

On Tuesday the Committees of Dutchess and Columbia Counties, met at Hudson to take preliminary measures to secure a prompt answer to the last call for troops. The Committee from Dutchess County is composed as follows: Hon. Wm. Kelley, Hon. James Emott, Hon. John C. Cruger, Hon. Stephen Baker, Benson J. Lossing, Esq.

The following is the Committee from Columbia County: Hon. Henry Hogeboom, Hon. Theodore Miller, Hon. Chas. L. Beale, Hon. Wm. H. Tobey, Hon. Darius Peck, J. G. Palen, Esq., P. S. Wynkoop, Esq., D. S. Cowles, Esq., A. F. Miller, Esq., Capt. A. Ashley, Stiles Tompkins, Esq.

The business transacted was entirely formal, and an adjournment to Poughkeepsie, on June 17, was made.

The War Committee of Albany met at the City Hall on Tuesday, Mayor PARRY presiding. The session was entirely occupied in discussing the claims of different candidates for colonelcies of the new regiments.

MASS MEETING IN AUBURN.

AUBURN, Thursday, July 17.

A mass meeting of the people of Cayuga County was held in this city to-day, to adopt measures for securing volunteers for the war.

The meeting was largely attended, and the best feeling prevailed. The indications are flattering that Cayuga County will furnish her quota for the new levy in this State.

The meeting was addressed by several speakers

of whom urged prompt action and a vigorous system for securing volunteers.

The city to be decorated with the "Stars and Stripes."

NO DRAFTING.

We find the following in the Ithaca (N. Y.) *Chronicle*:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, July 6, 1862.

MY DEAR COOK: You must help DIVEN and VAN VALKENBURGH raise men. All is well if we instantly show our strength. I send him (DIVEN) home for that purpose. Faithfully yours, WM. H. SEWARD.

Hon. CHARLES COOK.

ELMIRA, July 9, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I shall be with you in a day or two. Don't say *can't*. Don't say we must resort to drafting. We have not time to draft. We must end this war *now*, or fight the world. We can end it now. We can't fight the world successfully; you know we can't. But as I am to see you soon, no more now.

In haste, yours, A. S. DIVEN.

Hon. CHARLES COOK.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The enthusiasm in Massachusetts continues unabated, and there is hardly a town which has not offered generous bounties to volunteers. Northampton, for instance, gives $70; Hadley, $100; Amherst, $125; Whitfield, $100; Goshen, $100; Worthington, $100; and, with characteristic liberality, Mr. WILLISTON, of East Hampton, has pledged to give as large an amount as the town raises.

At Chelsea, there were 20 enlistments Monday afternoon. A crowded and enthusiastic meeting was held in the evening. Capt. SUMNER CARRUTH, of the First Regiment, who was wounded in battle near Richmond, appeared on the platform and received an ovation. At a recent meeting, the city government voted to pay volunteers $75 each. This action was indorsed with enthusiasm. The Committee on Public Safety have a fund which is to be devoted to assisting the families of soldiers who enlist.

The citizens of Fall River, at a public meeting, have recommended that the city government offer a bounty of $100 to each volunteer.

Meetings have also been held in Malden, West Roxbury, Medford, Lexington, Attleboro, and very many other places, all breathing the same glorious and patriotic spirit. The people are now fairly moving, and the Springfield *Republican* expresses the opinion that 15,000 troops will be mustered probably before the lapse of two weeks.

MAINE.

A correspondent of the Lewiston *Journal* writes from Augusta under date of July 14:

Of the 7,000 troops to be immediately enlisted in this State, 2,500 of them are to form the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th regiments. The remainder will be sent to old regiments now in the field, which are at present much reduced in numbers. Col. Pigsted, of the 11th Maine, writes that raw recruits for his regiment received at Yorktown were in the late battles and fought like veterans. Side by side with those who have been under fire, men inexperienced become confident and act like heroes.

An important fact with reference to the new quota of Maine is this, that all men enlisted in this State since the late call of the President for more troops will be regarded as making up a part of the new quota, no matter in what regiment (new or old) they may have enlisted. Accordingly men who have enlisted in the Sixteenth Regiment since the President's call contribute to the quota of the town where they enlisted. I hear of some towns which have already furnished their quota in old and new regiments since the President's proclamation. Since it matters not what regiment the volunteer enters, so far as it affects the quota of his town, a free choice is given to every man to enter the service in any of the old or any of the new regiments. Each man will be left, therefore, to go into any regiment he pleases, as he will be counted in the quota.

An important order was issued from the Adjutant-General's office, Saturday. It provides that the new enlistment of troops for the quota of this State must be made forthwith. If towns are not prompt in this matter, they will, in case of draft, be regarded as having furnished no recruits under the last call, (though they may have done so,) and will be detailed upon to the full quota of each town. It is found that about 20 per cent of volunteers brought here are rejected in the medical examination, so that towns should see to it that 120 per cent. of their quota is forwarded here, otherwise their quota may not be realized. Bounties offered by towns or individuals should be made payable only at the mustering of said enlisted persons into the United States service. So says an order just issued.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

New-Hampshire's quota of some 4,000 men will probably be raised without drafting. The State offers $25 bounty, towns and cities will be called on to pay $35, which, with the United States advance of $38, and private subscriptions, will carry the bounty up as high as any other State. The Ninth Regiment has 800 or 700 men, and is fast progressing; the Tenth, of Irishmen, ought to be easily raised; and the Eleventh will be recruited in Belknap, Carroll and Strafford Counties.

The Common Council of Manchester has appropriated $10,000 for bounties. An enthusiastic meeting was held in this place on the evening of July 16.

CONNECTICUT.

Recruiting is progressing briskly in Hartford, although there as elsewhere, the possibility that volunteers for but one year may be called out, has operated somewhat to hinder enlistments.

A war meeting was held in Birmingham, on Monday night, with great enthusiasm. V. W. PLUMB presided, and addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. TIFFANY, Rev. Mr. BATTERSON, of Texas, CYRUS NORTHROP, of the New-Haven *Palladium*, and others. The town of Derby was pledged to furnish her quota, and a bounty of $25 offered for every volunteer. Five men enlisted on the spot, four of whom had already seen service under Col. RUSSELL.

Cheshire is doing nobly, and the wealthy men are not behind hand in this crisis. Several gentlemen who volunteered represent in the aggregate $300,000 worth of property.

At a town meeting in New-London, on Monday, an appropriation was made of $1,000 for recruiting expenses, and of $2,000 to be used for extra bounties. Two men offered $50 bounty for good men to represent them.

In Danielsonville great bounties are offered for men, and recruiting is very brisk. Over twenty-five men have been enlisted in the town of Windham alone, by a gentleman named CHAPPEL. A town meeting is to be held in Groton, on Thursday, 17th, to take steps to hasten recruiting.

Another war meeting is to be held in Bridgeport on Thursday, to be addressed by Senator DIXON and Col. DENISO.

Gov. BUCKINGHAM has announced his intention to close his extensive factory, in order that the workmen may enlist.

New-Haven has sent nearly 3,000 men to the war, and agrees to raise another 1,000 for the new levy.

OHIO.

A very large meeting assembled in Columbus, O., on Tuesday evening. Hon. S. GALLOWAY moved the election of Gov. TOD as the Chairman of the meeting, which nomination was hailed with rousing cheers. Gov. TOD being escorted to the stand, addressed the assembled multitude in a most stirring speech. He pointed out the duty and interest of all parties in this contest. He pronounced the statement of VALLANDIGHAM as to the sufferings and neglect of the Union troops at Washington City as an utter falsehood—which was responded to by immense cheers. He announced to the people that the Executive rooms have been continually crowded by persons from all quarters of the State, who are entering upon the work of enlistment with the most encouraging success. He said that to-day Gov. DENNISON, in company with Mr. JEWETT, his (Tod's) former competitor, would, upon his invitation, go through the State and see the people on this question; also, that he had invited Judge RANSAY to the same duty, and he doubted not but that he would receive a like response from him.

The following resolution was adopted among others:

Resolved, That, now, reaffirming our abiding faith in, and our unconditional loyalty to, the Constitutional Government of our Fathers, we cheerfully and trustingly commend this Government to the good providence of God, and to the strong arm and brave hearts of our citizen soldiery—and may God protect the right.

Subscriptions amounting to nearly $30,000 were made on the spot, for the benefit of volunteers, and to insure them a bounty.

WISCONSIN AND VOLUNTEERING.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Thursday, July 17.

The Government has divided the State into five military districts, and each one is to raise a regiment.

The First District embraces the Counties of Racine, Kenosha, Waukesha, Walworth, Jefferson, Rock and Green; the Second District—Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Washington, Sheboygan, Dodge and Jefferson; the Third District—Dane, Columbia, Sauk, Marquette, Waushora, Iowa and Lafayette; the Fourth District—Fon du Lac, Winnebago, Calumet, Manitowoc, Kesnne, Dorr, Brown, Ootajimie, Oconta, Waupaca, Shawanow, Portage, Wood and Morathin, and the Fifth District—Grant, Crawford, Richland, Vernon, Juneau, Adams, Lacrosse, and the counties to the north not already mentioned.

INCREASE OF BOUNTY IN MAINE.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, July 17.

The State has increased the bounty from $30 in new regiments, and $35 in old regiments, to $45 per man for new segiments, and $55 for old regiments.

RECRUITING IN THE CITY.

THE UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE.

Recruiting in this City is still actively improvising; for the past week every day has shown an increase of enlistments over the preceding one. The examining officers at the mustering office in White-street, state that yesterday was one of the busiest days they have had. From shortly after 8 o'clock A. M., when the office was opened, till past 5 P. M., when it was closed, a steady stream of recruits kept pouring in to be examined. Most of the men that have lately enlisted seem to be a steady, respectable class of people, who are determined that the integrity of the Union must and shall be maintained.

THE QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.

Gen. ARTHUR and his Aids, at the Quartermaster's Department in Walker-street, were kept busily engaged yesterday in supplying numerous requisitions for clothing and accoutrements. The amount of business done at this office is a sure index of the progress of recruiting. Judging from the busy appearance of the establishment during the last few days, the work of enlisting men must be most encouraging.

THE NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

Capt. JARED MASON has been authorized by the Adjutant-General to raise a company under the new call of the President. A few more competent men are wanted to complete his command. The headquarters of the company are at No. 455 Broome-street.

THE POPE RIFLES.

This first-class organization, now forming under authority of Adjt.-Gen. HILLHOUSE, has now nearly its full complement of men. There is room however for a few more strong, active young fellows; by applying at headquarters, No. 7 Broadway, their names can be enrolled. All recruits absent on pass or furlough are desired to report themselves to-day, at 12 M., to Capt. E. F. LLOYD, No. 7 Broadway, or, if failing, will be treated as deserters.

THE HALLECK GUARD.

A few more recruits are wanted for Company A, Halleck Guard. The men are all in camp, and but a few more are wanted to fill up the *corps*. Capt. BARNERSON is in command; his headquarters are at No. 460 Broadway.

MEETING IN AID OF ENLISTMENTS.

The Committee appointed at a meeting of influential citizens of the Fifteenth Ward, (included in the Sixth Senatorial District,) held at Clinton Hall on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of taking measures to aid enlistments, met yesterday, in the Committee Room of the Board of Councilmen. Capt. CHAS. H. MARSHALL was Chairman, and P. O'SHEA, Secretary. The following are the names of those gentlemen who were present: Charles H. Marshall, A. T. Stewart, Wm. Allen Butler, R. W. Townsend, Councilman Lent, Maltby G. Lane, Seabury Brewster, and P. O'Shea. The object of the meeting was to decide whether the increased bounty to be offered to recruits be raised by private subscription or by the Common Council.

After much discussion, Mr. TOWNSEND offered a resolution that the Common Council be requested to appropriate a fund as a bounty in addition to the $50 bounty to be offered by the Governor. The fund to be sufficient to allow $25 to each man enlisting under the new call.

It was adopted, and a copy was ordered to be sent to the Mayor, the Presidents of both branches of the Common Council, and to the Chairman of the Committee on National Affairs. The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS IN REGARD TO ENLISTMENTS.

The following circular was yesterday sent, by the Board of Police Commissioners, to each of the Police Captains within the Metropolitan District:

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, July 16, 1862.

Capt. ——, —— Precinct:

At a meeting of the Board, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk cause a copy of the following communication to be furnished to the Captains of the several Precincts, to be publicly read to the whole force under their commands respectively, to wit:

The Board of Police, at the suggestion and in accordance with the request of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of State, have undertaken, through the members of the Police force, to assist in obtaining volunteers for the army engaged in putting down the rebellion and maintaining the Constitution of the United States. For this purpose the Board has set apart the Seventh Precinct Station-house for the reception of volunteers obtained by the Police, and detailed a Colonel of the First Regiment, Capt. TURNBULL, as drill officer of the force. When this regiment shall have been filled, another will be raised and officered under direction of the Board.

The Commissioners of Police earnestly appeal, in this day of calamity to our country, to the officers and men of the force to justify the confidence reposed in them by the Chief Officers of the General Government, by staying in the field the first Brigade from the State of New-York, under the call of the President for 300,000 men. By order of the Board of Police.

JAMES BOWEN, President.

Appended to this is the following patriotic offer made by Commissioner BOWEN:

The undersigned will pay $100 to the three members of the force who, on the 16th of September, shall have obtained the largest number of accepted volunteers under the resolutions of the Board of the 8th inst., to be divided as follows:

To the member who shall obtain the highest number.....$50
To the next highest..... 30
To the third highest..... 20

JAMES BOWEN.

THE TWENTY-FIRST WARD AROUSED FOR RECRUITING.

A meeting of citizens of the Twenty-first Ward was held last evening at No. 435 Fourth-avenue, for the purpose of aiding the cause of recruiting in that Ward, and throughout the Senatorial District in which the ward is situated. Alderman FROMENT occupied the Chair, and JOHN H. WHITE was chosen Secretary. After a full discussion of the proposed plans of procedure, it was decided to appoint a Committee of five to report upon the subject. Messrs. John H. White, Daniel W. Clarke, Wm. P. Esterbrook, John Stephenson and Theodore Froment were appointed for that purpose. The Secretary was authorized to give due notice of the next meeting, whereupon an adjournment was had to next Monday evening, at 8 o'clock.

ANOTHER NEW REGIMENT.

Capt. JOHN B. LEVERICH, formerly of the Ellsworth Zouaves, and well known amongst the politicians and firemen in this City, is recruiting a battalion, of which he is to be the Lieutenant-Colonel, with the intention of uniting with other companies of sufficient numerical strength to constitute a full regiment, which will be commanded by Col. LOESER, also of the Zouaves. Capt. LEVERICH did well with his former command, and we are not surprised to learn that his headquarters (Lafayette Hall,) attract a full share of recruits.

RECRUITING FOR THE REGULAR ARMY.

Gov. MORGAN has unintentionally ruined the present prospects of the Regular army. He has killed recruiting. Less than $50 no man will enlist. Within the space of twenty-four hours the whole aspect of affairs has been changed among the regulars. Hundreds of men, even, whose terms of enlistment has expired in the latter, will take their big bounty and leave the old force for the new. There is another class of professional military adventurers who will not enlist now at any price. "By and bye drafting will be in full blast—merchants, editors and lawyers will want substitutes. Talk of $50! why we will be, like gold, at 120 premium then." No doubt these cogitations keep volunteers as well as regulars from the field. Thus it may be imagined we have more veritable men in our very midst than would seem credible after an inspection of some unsuccessful rendezvous.

One year ago, eleven new regiments of regulars were ordered to be obtained. They were to consist of three battalions of 800 men each—2,400 in all, giving a total force of 26,400 rank and file. In a few months all had their first battalions—about 10,800 being readily procured. Many got their second, and the Eighteenth, whose headquarters were located at Columbus, Ohio, put its three full battalions in the field. The Twelfth, stationed at Fort Hamilton, was paralyzed when CLITZ was captured, who was its malaspring. The Fifteenth, composed chiefly of loyal Virginians recruited at Wheeling, has now 1,200 men, of whom the greater portion are at Corinth. The Fourteenth has about 1,800, and the others have numbers varying from 1,200 to 2,000. The great difficulty now in the way of these regiments, and the old ones of the regular army, is not a want of supply for their increase, that being out of the question, but a force to preserve their existence. With recruiting at its present rate, *we would have no regular army in nine months*. In time of peace every regiment must have a recruiting party to furnish men for its current wants, in time of war these wants increase rapidly. Yet in the worst days of recruiting, men were not so scarce at the offices of the regulars as now.

Escape of Rebel Prisoners from Fort Delaware.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 17.

A letter from Newcastle, Delaware, in the *Bulletin*, says that, yesterday morning eight rebel prisoners arrived there, having made their escape from Fort Delaware on a raft made by lashing boards together. They were kindly received by rebel sympathizers and sent on their road to "Dixie."

The Scarcity of Change at Albany.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 17.

The Common Council have authorized the issue by the City Comptroller of $50,000 in city notes, of denominations 10, 25, 50 and 75 cents, to supply the scarcity of silver change.

THE GUERRILLAS IN KENTUCKY.

Morgan at Midway—Telegraph Wires Cut and Railroad Destroyed—Advance Toward Louisville, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, July 16.

The rebel Col. MORGAN was at Midway yesterday, at noon, and cut the telegraph wires and tore up the railroad. He took away with him everything he could convert to his use. He had four 12-pound howitzers, but it is said only six rounds of ammunition.

Last evening he left for Georgetown, and encamped there on GANO's farm. He said he meant to visit Lexington and Frankfort before he got through his job.

The Lexingtonians say they have ample force to protect the town, but not to take the offensive.

LATER.—Our pickets have just been driven in by the rebels, who are approaching in force on the Georgetown road.

Our forces, with several pieces of artillery, are advancing on Georgetown to meet the rebels.

The damages to the railroad and telegraph wires at Midway have been repaired, but the bridge burnt by the rebels at Keysers has not yet been reconstructed.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, 16th.

We have dispatches from our special correspondent at Lexington, up to 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It is positively stated that MORGAN, with a force of 2,500, was at Midway, on the Lexington and Frankfort Railroad, the track of which at that place had been torn up. The train that left Frankfort for Lexington, in the morning, had returned, the conductor learning that powder had been placed under the pier of the bridge at Midway, with the intention of blowing it up as soon as the cars reached the bridge. MORGAN's gang had been doing an extensive business in the way of stealing horses. A private dispatch mentions that the freebooters had also occupied Georgetown. This is a few miles northeast of Midway, on the road to Paris. The bridge at Kiser's Station, on the Covington and Lexington Railroad, near Paris, had been burned; also KISER's distillery at that place. This bridge can be repaired in a day or two.

For the present, railroad communication between this city and Lexington is interrupted. The most stringent military rules are being enforced at Lexington. Persons capable of bearing arms are required to join the Home Guards. If the veritable MORGAN is really at Midway, it would seem that he is getting into a position where he may be seriously annoyed. But for the want of cavalry, he might be bagged. We shall probably hear to-day of further injury to the Covington and Lexington Railroad, as it is not likely that adequate preparations have been made to protect it. The first object of the guerrillas appears to be to cut off communication on the railroads connecting Frankfort and Covington with Lexington. What their further design may be it is impossible to tell. There have been rumors of expected reinforcements from Eastern Kentucky, and MORGAN may expect to form a junction with these; and then, in the execution of a general plan, overpower the Union forces in Central Kentucky, or make a dash toward the Ohio River.

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

THE ATTACK UPON MURFREESBORO.

From the Louisville Journal, July 15.

We had an interview last evening with Lieut. C. H. BLAKELY, Adjutant of the Third Minnesota, one of the regiments attacked at Murfreesboro on Sunday morning by FORREST's Cavalry. The force at Murfreesboro, as we learn from Lieut. BLAKELY, consisted of six companies of the Michigan Ninth, two companies of the Fourth Kentucky, (Company A, Capt. CHILSON, and Company C, Capt. UNTHANK,) nine companies of the Minnesota Third, and four pieces of HEWITT's First Kentucky Battery. The Ninth and the cavalry were encamped in the edge of the town, and the Third and the battery a mile and a half outside, on the Nashville pike. The forces are a part of the Twenty-third Brigade, which is commanded by Col. DUFFIELD, lately of the United States forces of Kentucky. Gen. T. T. CRITTENDEN assumed command of the post on Friday night.

The attack was made on Sunday morning at 4 o'clock, upon the cavalry and Michigan Regiment, they being completely surprised. So large was the attacking party that the infantry could not form in line of battle, and after fighting as best they could for several hours, the Michigan Regiment surrendered. Our cavalry was of no assistance whatever; not a man mounted his horse, and but one or two escaped.

In the meantime, a portion of the enemy had burned the railroad depôt, freight house, containing Commissary stores, and a large warehouse, containing forage and Quartermaster's stores. Having compelled the surrender of the cavalry and infantry in town, they broke for the battery. Col. LESTER had been advised of the attack, and placed the battery upon a knoll a quarter of a mile from his camp, with his own regiment to support it. The rebels passed around to the north of the camp, and driving through it, burned the officers' tents and killed or wounded the guards. As they came out of the woods to make the attack, Col. LESTER retained his fire until they were within forty paces of him, when the battery was opened upon them. They were completely disorganized and retired in the greatest confusion. Upon the next charge the infantry and battery both fired, and the enemy was thrown into confusion a second time.

Not relishing such treatment, a portion of the rebels went round to the rear for the purpose of attacking us in the rear as well as in front. This, however, was of no avail, for Col. LESTER formed his men in a square, and Capt. HEWITT directed his pieces both ways.

A third attempt was made to cut the brave men to pieces, but the result was the same as before. The rebels retired for a while, and Capt. HEWITT turned his pieces upon the town, shelling it in the most approved style. It is said the town was badly damaged, and at last accounts was on fire in several places.

The fighting commenced again at noon, and continued unabated until 3 o'clock, when a flag of truce from the enemy appeared, stating that the Michigan Ninth had surrendered early in the day, and demanding an unconditional surrender by the remainder of the forces. It is said that a threat was also made that if Col. LESTER did not surrender, Gen. CRITTENDEN and Col. DUFFIELD—who was taken out of their beds by the enemy at the outset—would be immediately shot. Col. LESTER rode into town, under protection of the flag of truce, and ascertained that he had to encounter a force of about four thousand, and that he could rely only on his own little handful of men to sustain himself. His ammunition, too, had nearly given out, the battery having only sixty-five rounds of case and solid shot, and the infantry but a few rounds of cartridges left. He returned, and after a consultation with Capt. HEWITT and his own officers, it was determined to surrender, which was done at about 5 P. M.

The only loss that we can learn among the officers was the killing of Capt. ROUNDS, of the Michigan Ninth. Neither the battery nor the Third Minnesota lost any officers. About twelve men of the Third were killed. It is thought that at least 150 of the rebels must have been killed.

The strength of the rebels was about 4,000 cavalry—two Georgia and one Texas regiment being of the number.

Lieut. BLAKELY informs us that the rebels burned the railroad bridge at Murfreesboro, and the bridge near by.

THE EXCITEMENT AT LOUISVILLE.

On receipt of the intelligence of MORGAN'S movements, great excitement was created in Louisville. Mr. W. H. RAGER was among the speakers at a meeting held to devise defensive measures. He said the City of Louisville can take care of herself, but the sympathizers with secession, the mischief-makers who rejoice in rebel successes and grow frantic with joy over Union reverses, will *have to leave here, or behave themselves very quietly*. We are getting tired of allowing them to go free on bond for good behavior, and then to insult us by their sympathy with the country's vilest enemies. Our country is a great, merciful and magnanimous country—it can well afford to be so—but, in trying times like these, *magnanimity may cease to be a virtue* if exercised on behalf of those who would rejoice to see an enemy in our streets, robbing our banks, firing our houses, and devastating our hearthstones. There is no use of multiplying words or holding parley with treason; the people will have the fullest guarantees that Secessionists shall not remain among us. Louisville wants none but loyal people in her midst when treason braves the field. We cannot consent to shake hands with traitors, and the security of our hearthstones is more sacred to us than is the blood of every Secessionist in Kentucky. He wished to use no harsh language or to advise any harsh measures, but there is an evil existing which demands an immediate remedy, and whatever is demanded as that remedy must be administered, let the blow fall where it may.

We must remember that the banks at Frankfort sent their assets here last night to save them from these robbing guerillas, who, if they could, would sack our city. We are called upon to arm and resist them, and we shall do it with a mighty will, and woe be to the man who raises his voice or his hand to stay the noble, patriotic, loyal impulse of the movement.

General BOYLE caused the following order to be issued:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES IN KENTUCKY, LOUISVILLE, July 14, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 8.—1. Major W. H. SMALL, Fifteenth United States Infantry, is hereby announced as temporarily on the Staff of the General commanding, and will immediately organize into battalions the different bodies of unorganized United States forces in and around this city. He will also make an examination of the approaches to the city, and decide upon the best means of defence, and station the force as in his judgment may seem most expedient. His orders will be obeyed implicitly as proceeding directly from the Commanding General.

2. The United States officers in charge of Supply Departments will fill such requisitions as may be made upon them by Major SMALL in furtherance of these orders.

3. Capt. JENKINS, U. S. A., is ordered to take command of the artillery here, and increase the artillery force as far as practicable. Capt. NICKLIN will report to Capt. JENKINS.

4. Major STROBNAVES, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, will take charge of a force to be detached for the purpose of executing such works of defence as he may deem necessary. He will avail himself of the services of Capt. GIBSON, who has tendered them.

5. Lieut.-Col. STEWART will take command of the cavalry, and arm and mount all enlisted men belonging to the cavalry of any regiment arriving here on their way to join their regiments.

6. Col. WM. E. WOODRUFF is assigned to the command of the Home Guards force, and will organize and arm the same.

7. Lieut.-Col. MAXWELL, Twenty-sixth Regiment of Kentucky Volunteers, and Lieut.-Col. MOORE, of the Thirty-fifth Ohio Volunteers, are assigned to commands of the infantry regiments formed of convalescent soldiers who were here to be sent to their regiments, and form them into companies, and drill and hold them for duty.

8. Capt. McDOWELL and Capt. OLDERSHAW are hereby announced as temporarily on the Staff of the General commanding, as Assistant Adjutant-General.

Lieut. WOLFE, Acting Ordnance officer, will act as an additional Aid-de-Camp on the Staff of the General commanding.

9. Maj. STROBNAVES will make a general examination of the country in the vicinity of Louisville, with a view of posting forces for defence, and also for forward movement. The camp or camps for the forces will be established with facility for indefinite increase. Maj. STROBNAVES will report to these headquarters his views as to the proper position and arrangements of the forces and pickets.

By command of Brig.-Gen. BOYLE.

JOHN BOYLE, Capt. and A. A. G.

An order was issued by Gen. BOYLE on Sunday, requiring Secessionists and suspected persons to give up such arms as they had in their possession.

THE NINTH VERMONT IN BALTIMORE.

Enthusiastic Reception by the Citizens—Display of Flags, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 17, 1862.

The reception accorded to the Ninth Vermont from the people of Baltimore was one of the most flattering description, and will be long remembered by the members of the regiment, as well as all loyal citizens, with pride.

The bulletins of the different newspaper establishments, with the exception of one or two, announced the fact of their expected arrival at 12 M. At the office of the *Clipper* the following notice was posted up:

"The Ninth Vermont Regiment will arrive at 12 o'clock.

TURN OUT AND WELCOME THEM."

As early as eleven crowds of citizens, ladies and children, dressed in their best promenade costumes, began taking their places on the sidewalks of Baltimore and Exeter streets, waiting the appearance of the Green Mountain Boys.

All the private houses, with few exceptions, hung out that celebrated emblem which "KEY" immortalized in song as the "Star Spangled Banner." Little boys and girls displayed it proudly from the stoops of dwellings and street corners, while doors were arched with bunting beautifully festooned with centre pieces, containing appropriate mottoes of "Welcome." The Monumental City, if one can judge from these enthusiastic manifestations, is Union to the core.

At a few minutes after 12, the train containing the Vermonters arrived at the depôt at the foot of Exeter-street. As they left the cars they immediately formed in regimental line, and proceeded up Exeter-street to Baltimore, and along Baltimore to the street leading to the Washington depôt. Their entire march through the streets was a continued ovation. A few secesh gentry standing on the corner of Calvert and Baltimore streets sneered a little, but they were in such a decided minority that no notice was taken of them. Iced lemonade, cakes, &c., were handed to the men by the citizens, and the officers were literally loaded down with boquets of flowers. One little miss of about five years old ran out to the street, with a beautiful wreath, and gave it to one of the officers, who in return took her up in his arms and kissed her. She returned to her parents, who were standing on the sidewalk, quite pleased with the soldier's kiss.

The regiment was much admired for their full ranks and the fine appearance of the men. They marched exceedingly well, and seemed to be in a fair state of discipline, for new recruits.

The City Councils of Baltimore have voted to give a bounty of $100 to each recruit enlisted in that City under the new levy for troops.

Business in imported goods is quite brisk. Consumers are buying heavily to avoid the extra tariff which goes into effect on the 1st of August. M.

The New-York Central Railroad.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 17.

The Board of Directors of the Central Railroad met to-day with full attendance. The customary business was transacted, and the reports of the Officers, showing the business and condition of the road, were received. A dividend of three per cent. was declared, payable on the 1st of August in full, free of tax, the road assuming and paying the income tax.

Harvard College Commencement.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 16.

Commencement at Harvard to-day attracted the usual large concourse, including the Governor and suite, escorted by the Lancers and the Overseers of the College. The parts allotted to the Graduating Class were fewer in number than heretofore, and therefore more select. The exercises seemed to give much satisfaction. The only degrees conferred were of LL. D. on JOHN STUART MILLS, of England, and Rev. ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. Neither of these gentlemen graduated at Harvard.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CENTRAL REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.—The regular monthly meeting of the Young Men's Central Republican Committee was to have been held last evening at the headquarters, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street. In consequence of a quorum not being present, it was adjourned till the next regular meeting day.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 818, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

FROM GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY—Present Position and Prospects of the Union Forces—News from Richmond—Rebel Accounts.

NEWS FROM THE WEST—Rebels Retreat from Murfreesboro—Nashville Secure—Guerrillas in Kentucky and Missouri—Movements Near Corinth and Memphis—Gen. Curtis Safe.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH—Affairs at New-Orleans, Memphis, and on the Mississippi.

NEWS FROM EUROPE—American Affairs in England—France and Mexico—Letter from the United States of Colombia.

THE GREAT LOYAL MEETING—A Full Report of all the Incidents.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS—Responses of the States.

THE MILITARY FORCE OF FRANCE.

ADDITIONAL LISTS OF KILLED AND WOUNDED NEAR RICHMOND.

LIST OF UNION PRISONERS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

A PAGE OF EDITORIAL ON THE TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN FULL.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

A number of the highest interest at home and abroad.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured.—Sent free to any one afflicted with RUPTURE OR HERNIA. Address Box No. 788 New-York Post-office.

Right Cartes de Visite for $1. Of unequaled style and finish, at TAIT'S, No. 51 Cortlandt-st., corner Greenwich.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies

Ladies Going in the Country—If you wish handsome Gaiter Boots and Shoes of all the various styles, good articles at moderate prices, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Grover & Baker's CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING-MACHINES, Acknowledged to be superior to all others. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 449 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

MARRIED.

COFFIN—OAKLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 17, by Rev. A. A. Willits, BENJAMIN L. COFFIN to MARGIE R., daughter of the late Charles S. Oakley.

DENTON—SMITH.—At Freeport, L. I., on Monday, July 14, by Rev. Wm. H. Pendleton, of New-York, Mr. HENRY DENTON, of New-York, to Miss PHEBE LOUISA SMITH, of Merrick, L. I.

DIED.

HEARTT.—At Troy, N. Y., on Saturday, July 12, MARCIA A. HEARTT, wife of Jonas S. Heartt, and daughter of Hon. Augustus C. Hand, in the 26th year of her age.

HOWELL.—In this City, on Wednesday, 16th inst., suddenly, GEORGE R. HOWELL, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 18th inst., at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 95 West 22d-st., without further invitation.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

HUTTON.—At Matamoras, Mexico, on the 7th day of June last, of dyspepsia, Capt. WILLIAM SMITH HUTTON, of the City of New-York, and late Captain of the bark *Alice Tainter*, in the 43d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited, without further notice, to accompany his remains to Greenwood, from Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn side. Funeral service will be performed at St. Mary's Church, Classon-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock precisely.

JACKSON.—At Rockaway, N. J., on Thursday morning, 17th inst., FREEMAN WINSLOW, son of William Jackson, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Funeral at Rockaway, on Saturday, 19th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

LEIGH.—In this City, on Thursday, July 17, JOSEPH LEIGH, aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, the 18th inst., at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 89 Christopher-st.

PEET.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 16, at 6 o'clock P. M., STEPHEN B. PEET, after a protracted illness.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, in 65th-st., between the 1st and 2d avs.

POPE.—On Friday, June 27, THOS. T. POPE, of the Fifth New-York Volunteers, (Duryee's Zouaves,) son of the late Henry Pope, aged 25 years and 3 months. He fell mortally wounded, at the battle of Gaines' Mill, near Richmond, Va., and being Color Corporal, died nobly in defence of his country and flag.

RUSSELL.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 17, after a short illness, LIZZIE BELLOWS, only daughter of Alexander W. and Mary Jane Russell, aged 1 year, 9 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 29 Prospect-st., Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock, this (Friday) afternoon.

SCOTT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 17, ELIZA, eldest daughter of the late William and Margaret Scott, in the 27th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, 19th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, No. 4 Rapelye-st. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SCOTT.—At Stockport, near Hudson, N. Y., on Wednesday, the 16th inst., JULIA, wife of Jonathan Scott, Esq., aged 70 years.

SEVERANCE.—In this City, on Thursday, July 17, JOSEPH H., only son of Joseph H. and the late Mary M. Severance, aged 7 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, July 19, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 45 Greenwich-av., without further invitation.

SCHOONMAKER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, July 16, Mrs. ANN SCHOONMAKER, aged 72 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, L. D. Atwater, No. 90 Elliott-place, seventh door south of Fulton-av.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 335.—July 17, 1862.
57, 53, 38, 28, 29, 55, 31, 68, 65, 37, 70, 30.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 336.—July 17, 1862.
60, 15, 64, 33, 23, 74, 17, 36, 76, 6, 40, 22.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO. Covington, Ky. or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 282.—July 17, 1862.
75, 61, 65, 5, 52, 38, 59, 53, 20, 25, 67, 18.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 270.—July 17, 1862.
52, 27, 45, 62, 66, 25, 14, 8, 46, 6, 20, 5.

Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.

IMPORTANT.

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Merchants, bankers and others should send by this Express, as it is sent by "lightning trains" to all parts of the East, West and Southwest. They are prompt, reliable and responsible.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTA

LAW REPORTS.

Practice—Reference—Evidence—Recoupment.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Before Judge Betts.

Andrew C. Mitchell vs. *Charles Kelsey et. al., owners of the bark Philena.*—This cause is brought into Court as one of civil and maritime jurisdiction, in which a warrant of attachment was prayed against the defendants with a claim of foreign attachment. Such process was issued in October Term, 1853, and was returned in same term by the Marshal, "personally served on Charles Kelsey, one of the defendants, others not found."

No steps are shown to have been taken to bring the other respondents, who were joint owners of the vessel, into Court.

The libel is filed in the name of an assignor of the former master of the vessel, and demands $6,632 82, with interest from Sept. 10, 1853, for wages earned, advances and payments made by the master, on a voyage from this port to California, on the liability of the vessel and owners.

The answer takes direct issue upon the allegations of the libel, charging the liability of the defendants, and also charges misconduct of the master on the voyage, his wrongful deviation therefrom, and other acts to the loss and prejudice of the defendants in his management of their business, and demands large damages. The averments of the answer are not stated more particularly, because they are not legally brought in review by the present form of the proceedings.

The case proceeded dilatorily in Court to April Term, 1855, when the Proctors for the libelant moved the default of the defendants on the calendar notice for non-appearance thereon, and for the usual interlocutory order which was granted, that the cause be referred to a Commissioner of the Court, to ascertain and compute the amount due to the libelant, and to report thereon to the Court, &c.

In August Term, 1856, by written consent between the parties, the above order of reference was amended to read as follows: "This cause being called in its order on the calendar, ordered that it be referred to a Commissioner, to ascertain and report the amount, *if any*, due the libelants."

Both orders were obtained and entered in Court when the late Judge Ingersoll presided therein, and if anything was intended to be granted or reserved between the parties out of the language of the orders themselves, it cannot now be made available further than implied waivers of mere irregularities in practice. Such had already occurred.

It appears on the Commissioner's minutes of the hearing before him that it had commenced and been proceeded upon in October, 1855, and thenceforward continued under the amended reference as if that order had opened the whole controversy in favor of the defendants as well as the libelants.

So, also, the course of procedure of both parties indicates that the Commissioner was to investigate and report finally on the claims of every description raised by the answer against the master, (or libelant,) yet that fact nowhere appears in the order of reference, or the report of the Commissioner in his minutes of the hearing before him, which is returned to the Court as composing the evidence on the hearing.

The reference was protracted before the Commission until February, 1860, on the 27th of which day it was signed by the Commissioner, but not filed by the libelant until the 15th of May, 1861.

To render the proceedings more confused and incongruous, the defendant filed his exceptions to the Commissioners' report, Nov. 10, 1860, nearly nine months after it was signed, and six months before it was filed in Court, at which time the proctor for the libelant obtained an order that the case be placed upon the calendar for argument upon the exceptions at the same term. The argument was not, in fact, called on until April Term, 1861.

The whole course of procedure, from the initiation of the suit to the final hearing, evinces a singular disregard of regular practice in such mode of action, and marked remissness and indifference of all parties concerned in the controversy, to the progress of the cause or the manner in which it was conducted or supported on either side. This is probably attributable to repeated change of Proctors and advocates on the one side or the other, as the case was in the hands of skillful and experienced counsel.

The cause, when put upon hearing in April Term last, was orally discussed in Court between the counsel for three days; who then proposed to give the Court a clearer understanding of the subject by submitting all the depositions in writing, vouchers and other documents, together with written briefs and arguments. Those written points, briefs and arguments, covered more than one hundred pages of foolscap manuscript, but failed to elucidate the matters brought into question, so as to render the clear right and justness of the case, on the part of either litigant, satisfactorily plain or convincing to the Court, and they leave the cause to be determined rather upon technical rules than the manifest legal or equitable title on the evidence rendered.

1. The writ was instituted in the name of a third party, who shows no priority of interest in the original contract between the defendants as his assignor; and being a near relative of the assignee, and coming into the controversy long after the cause of action accrued, it is at least equivocal upon the proofs whether he is not in the suit a speculator or volunteer, without having parted with valuable consideration for the assignment.

2. Capt. Swain, in whom all the interest in fact and in the origin of the claim in suit was vested, and against whom all the liabilities set up in the defence rested, was the main witness on the reference, and upon whose evidence the report of the Commissioner must have been essentially founded. He was examined as a witness orally before the Commissioner in October, 1855, and in December afterwards, *de bene esse*, before the Commissioner, and it nowhere appears that objection was then or afterwards taken to his competency to testify in the case.

3. The exceptions point out no particular error in fact or law committed by the Commissioner.

4. The argument assumes throughout that the reference imposed authority upon the Commissioner to hear and determine in place of the Court, the entire merits on the issues in the pleadings. Such exercise of power by the Commissioner would be manifestly irregular unless expressly given him by the Court. No other matter was before the Commissioner under the default and order of reference, than the money demand states in the libel.

It appears to me that the course pursued on this hearing substantially overlooks the case which the Court can only regard. The order of reference embraced nothing more than an inquiry into the state of the captain's account for wages due and money paid or supplies furnished by him for the owners. The default of the defendant in court legally excluded him from denying that such indebtedness existed, and the inquiry was legitimately directed to the ascertainment of the quantum of that debt alone. The report of the Commissioner meets that inquiry by stating the balance due the master. There the authority of the Commissioner ends under the order.

Whatever interest goes with the principal as a legal incident is not matter of fact for the Commissioner to find and report. That report is not exceptionable in omitting a detail of allowances upon which it is founded. The defendant should have demanded such specification if it was his right and important to him, and in omitting so to do, the Court must acquiesce in that side of the report. Indeed, his exception would be fatal if directly falsifying the report unless it pointed to particulars which had been objected to on the hearing and were, notwithstanding the objection, allowed by the Commissioner. The question would then legitimately arise and could be decided by the Court, whether an error had been committed by the Commissioner. The Commissioner under this reference had no authority to inquire into and pass upon any charges or allegations set up in the answer against the master in recoupment or otherwise, whether in relation to money or property or the acts or omissions of the master on the voyage, unless such doings or things so alleged were chargeable against the master and acquired by him in payment or satisfaction of the debt due him.

If within the authority of the Court so to refer the whole subject of the litigation to the Commissioner, it was not done by these orders. The issues made by the pleadings were not *per se* proper subjects of reference. They should have been passed upon by the Court, and the legal rights of the parties be fixed by direct decree. The default of the defendant withdrew in law the defence pleaded by him, and left the libelant entitled to a reference for the purpose only to obtain an adjustment of his account. The amendment in August term, 1856, to the original order, no way enlarged the former one. It would operate only to remove the defendants' default and permit him to contest the truth of the libelants' account before the Commissioner. This has not been done either by impeaching any particulars allowed in the account, or afterwards calling upon the Commissioner to give in a specification of these items and their offering to disprove them before the Court upon exceptions or on re-reference. There is an error on the face of the report which the defendant is entitled to have rectified. The libel avers no liquidated debt or amount stated, and the report itself demonstrates that the amount charged was not a true balance due, and rejected nearly two-thirds of the face of it. The Commissioner reports $1,683 50 interest on the balance of account allowed the libelant. This is erroneous. The account was unliquidated between the parties, and would remain so and not entitled to carry interest until judgment of the Court upon the report of the referee was rendered.

Judgment must accordingly be rendered against the exceptions and in favor of the libelant on the report for $2,691 08, with costs.

Judgment—The Statute of Limitations.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Clerke.

Driggs vs. *Williams.*—The suit in this case grew out of partnership relations that existed between the parties prior to the month of June, 1842. A bill had been filed in Chancery, and judgment was entered on the 8th day of June, 1842. The matter rested here until the 6th day of June, 1862, when an order of arrest was obtained. The defendant was not found until the 8th day of June last. The counsel for the defence now moved to vacate and set aside an order in proceedings supplementary to execution, insisting that the Statute of Limitations applied to the case, and that the presumption of law was, that the judgment had been paid, and, moreover, that the equitable powers even of a court of law would favor such a view. The counsel for the plaintiff maintained that the twenty years had not expired till the close of the 8th day of June, and that the true interpretation of the language of the Statute was in his favor.

The Court ordered that the defendant submit to an examination respecting his absence for the two months previous to his arrest.

John Sessions for plaintiff; Wm. Sears for defendant.

Attorney and Client—Costs and Fees.

MARINE COURT.
Before Judge McCarthy.

George W. Stevens vs. *James Flynn.*—This was an action brought by the plaintiff to recover his fees as counsel for the defendant in 1859. The complaint alleges that the plaintiff was retained by the defendant in four cases in the Superior Court, and in one in the United States Circuit Court, and that in two of the cases, a verdict was rendered for Mr. Flynn. The claim was laid at $362, which includes $125 retaining fees, taxable costs and some disbursements.

The defence set up was that there was no trial in any of the cases; that judgment was obtained merely by default in the two cases above mentioned, and further insisted (and the Court so charged) that the taxable costs had nothing to do with the services of the attorney for his client.

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $27. The plaintiff then asked for a new trial and time to make a case, in order to bring it before the General Term, which was granted by the Court.

S. B. Custing for plaintiff; Barrett & Core for defendant.

Surrogate's Court.

Charitable Bequest.—The will of Isidor Bemlord, now admitted to probate, leaves $500 to the Jews' Hospital in this City.

The Will of E. P. Christy.—The matter of this will, in which the citations were returnable yesterday, was adjourned by consent to the 30th inst.

Wills Admitted.—The wills of Rev. Nathan Banks, Jerome Doyle, John Horspool, David Hottman, B. C. Meigs and Ann Smith were admitted to probate.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Clerke.

Driggs vs. *Williams.*—The defendant must submit to an examination, &c.

Boucher vs. *Vultee, &c., Thomson, &c.*, vs. *Sargeant.*—Motions denied without costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Judge Brady.

Ballard vs. *Dennistown et al.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs to abide event, and with liberty to him to discontinue without costs as to Hine, one of the defendants.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—On Sunday morning, Capt. CONNELLY, of the Police, received information that a German living in Canal-street, named ANTOINE SCHAFFER, had been boasting of having had revenge on the New-Jersey Railroad Company, for not allowing him to pass over the ferry free, by throwing a train off the track. Accordingly, in the afternoon he was arrested by Chief WARBOLD and Capt. CONNELLY, and placed in close confinement. The circumstances of the case are as follows: On Thursday SCHAFFER went to New-York to look for work, and on his return, toward evening, endeavored to pass the ferry-master without paying. He was stopped, and after some words, threw down two cents, and ran through. Not having enough money to ride out in the cars, he walked, and on the way, stopped at one of the houses used by signal men, to get a light for his cigar. Finding the man asleep, he stole a flag used for signaling trains to run slow, and put it in his pocket.

On reaching home early Friday morning, he told his wife and another woman about the affair at the ferry, and said he had got even with them by placing ties across the track, and by stealing a flag, which he took out of his pocket. He apparently considered it a joke, as did his wife, for on Friday she communicated the fact to a number of friends, and in a jesting manner told them to look out and see what the papers would say.

After the reward was offered, however, they kept still, and on Sunday, when the officers arrested him, they found his wife making preparations for his departure on Monday morning. A portion of the flag was found, enough to identify it as one belonging to the New-Jersey Railroad. SCHAFFER denies having any trouble at the ferry, pretends to know nothing of the flag, and states that he walked out from Jersey City on the turnpike. Chief WARBOLD, however, is at work to-day procuring evidence, and there is ground for the belief that they have the right man.—*Newark Advertiser, July 15.*

THE HORSE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 16, 1862.

There remained unsold at the Twenty-fourth-street Stables, at the beginning of the week, 412 head. There have been no sales of first-class coach horses. Some second-class business and road horses sold at $150@$200 each. No demand for saddle or shipping horses. Railroad and omnibus horses are not buying. Government has purchased 102 head at $85@$100 each, and will take all that offer. The season for first-class stock has closed with quite a number on hand. The arrivals this week have been mostly plain horses, suitable for Government. Sales for the week amount to 131 head, leaving on hand this evening, 389 head. There has been some demand for Canadian ponies, at $50@$120 each. The week closes very dull.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 17, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 69 bbls. Ashes, 29,827 bbls. Flour, 600 bbls. and 550 bags Corn Meal, 192,452 bush. Wheat, 108,080 bushels Corn, 14,166 bushels Rye, 1,600 bushels Oats, 466 bushels Malt, 640 pkgs. Provisions, and 625 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales were made of 50 bbls. Pots at $6 12½@$6 25 ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls continue as last noticed.

COFFEE—Has been in fair demand, to-day, and sales have been made of 2,000 bags Rio, at 21c.@22½c., and 1,435 bags Costa Rica, on private terms.

COTTON—The demand is fair, to-day, at buoyant prices. Middlings, 47c.@47½c.; sales, 1,300 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in active demand for shipment and home use at advanced prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 39,000 bbls., including Superfine State, at $4 65@$4 85; inferior to choice extra State, at $5@$5 25, chiefly at $5 05@$5 10; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 60@$4 80; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5@$6; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 20@$5 35 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 65	@$4 85
Extra State	5 00	@ 5 25
Superfine Western	4 60	@ 4 80
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 00	@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 20	@ 5 35
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 35	@ 6 30
Extra Genesee	5 25	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 20	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in lively request, at advancing rates. Sales 2,850 bbls. at $5 05@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 80@$6 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is improving. Sales 2,600 bbls. extra, at $5 05@$6 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in demand, at $2 75@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in fair request, at $2 85@$2 90 for Jersey, and $3 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 400 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in active request, chiefly for export, at somewhat firmer prices. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 211,000 bushels, part to arrive, including Canada Club, $1 05@$1 12; White Western, part at $1 32@$1 36; Amber Western at $1 26@$1 28; Red Western (Winter) at $1 22@$1 25½; Amber Wisconsin, at $1 14@$1 15; Milwaukee Club, $1 09@$1 13½; Chicago Spring at 97c.@$1 10, and White Southern at $1 50, ₱ bushel. Corn continues in good request at buoyant prices. Sales, since our last, 141,000 bushels, at 53c.@54c., chiefly at 53½c.@54c. for old Mixed Western; 48c.@52c. for new do.; 44c.@47c. for unsound new and old; 55c.@56½c. for Yellow Western; 58c. for Round Yellow, ₱ bushel. Rye continues in fair demand at 74c.@78c. ₱ bushel; sales, 14,000 bushels. Barley is quiet and nominal. Oats are in good request including Canada at 45½c.@47c.; Western at 45c.@46½c., and State at 47c.@48c. ₱ bushel. The following comparative table shows the quantity of Breadstuffs left at tide-water at Albany from the commencement of navigation to and including the 14th of July in the years indicated:

Canals opened—April 25.	1860. May 1.	1861. May 1.	1862. May 1.
Flour, bbls.	296,232	343,133	557,924
Wheat, bush.	2,955,963	9,740,908	9,654,699
Corn	5,069,825	5,288,717	5,655,121
Barley	73,912	139,810	360,891
Oats	2,933,202	1,894,932	1,459,954
Rye	95,996	228,108	294,658

Breadstuffs Trade of Chicago, week ending July 14:

	1861. Receipts.	Shipments.	1862. Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls.	19,820	10,657	32,686	20,794
Wheat, bush.	205,307	262,039	374,528	555,175
Corn, bushels	730,281	1,106,178	1,231,630	1,009,505
Rye, bushels	9,449	....	31,586	29,300
Barley, bush.	3,958	....	6,649	....
Oats, bushels	40,392	79,316	103,518	77,875

HAY—North River Bale has been freely offered, and has been in very moderate request at 50c.@65c. for shipment and local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in demand and are firmer, including last year's crop at 14c.@20c. ₱ lb.

LUMBER—The demand has been moderate for the principal kinds, during the past week, and prices have been sustained. At Albany, according to the *Evening Journal*, "The receipts of lumber have been large, giving a good assortment and an increasing stock in the market, which is now well supplied with most kinds. The sales have been limited, but there is a fair attendance of buyers now and prospects of a large trade. Freights, both Lake and Canal, are higher, and this, with the high rates of exchange charged in Canada, is increasing the cost of Lumber at least 15 ₱ cent. Under these circumstances, some dealers have advanced their prices even at this dull season of the year; and if the demand is anything like what is anticipated, prices must advance. Unless the advance is realized, much of the Lumber intended for this market will be held at the mills, and the short supply will have a tendency to increase the price on what is sent forward. Vessels are in fair demand for Eastern ports, and several are wanted for Washington. Barges for Philadelphia are also in demand. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, during the 2d week in July, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, ₱s
1860	15,477,000	1,387	5,091	7,592,160
1861	5,033,813	760	....	4,621,900
1862	9,115,158	1,430	44,900	7,236,600

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to July 15, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, ₱s
1860	125,184,000	20,174	30,468	43,700,207
1861	66,592,831	16,317	252	32,680,430
1862	87,200,160	16,425	50,126	58,405,864

MOLASSES—Sales, 50 bbls. New-Orleans, at 42c.; 70 hhds. Porto Rico, at 39c.@40c.; and 285 hhds. inferior to choice Cuba Muscovado, at 22c.@33c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quite active at $11@$11 25 for Mess, and $8 75@$9 for Prime, ₱ bbl.; sales 2,600 bbls. Cut Meats continue in request and steady at 4¼c.@5¾c. for Hams, and 3½c.@4c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is unchanged. Lard is in more demand at full rates: sales, 1,850 tcs. and bbls. in lots, at 8c.@9¼c. ₱ lb. Beef is inquired for at steady prices; sales 285 bbls., at $13 25@$14 50 for Extra Mess, and $11 50@$13 for plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19@$20 ₱ tce. Beef Hams, $15 50@$16 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is selling, in lots, at 9c.@15c. for poor to choice Western, and 10c.@17c. for poor to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese continues in moderate request at 5c.@8c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 400 bags East India at $5 87½@$6 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Continue in lively request at buoyant prices; sales, to-day, 1,700 hhds., including Cuba, at 8¼c.@9c., and Porto Rico at 8¾c.@8⅞c.; 667 hhds. New-Orleans (by auction) at 8 11-16c.@10¼c., and 365 boxes Havana at 9c.@9¼c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 100,000 lbs. at 10c.@10¼c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 1,100 bbls., at 31c.@32c., chiefly at 31c.@31½c., the closing prices, ₱ gallon.

WOOL—The Chicago *Times*, July 15, says: "The bulk of the clip has been marketed, or at least has passed out of first hands. Prices are firm, and there are plenty of buyers for all offering. The great advance in cotton fabrics, the limited supply of the raw material, and the fact, which now seems almost certain, that Government will need heavy supplies to clothe the army, tends to impart increased firmness to holders, and leads them to anticipate a further appreciation in value. Money is also abundant, and capitalists show a disposition to invest in property which they can depend on, and Wool, as a great staple, has attracted wide attention. The sales of the past week include 50,000 lbs., at the range of 40c.@47c. for coarse to three-quarters blood, selling chiefly at prices within the range, say 42c.@46½c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—A fair business was transacted, to-day, at reduced quotations: For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 13½d.@14d.; Corn, 13d.@13½d.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tc.; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 37s. 6d.@40s.; Butter and Cheese, 40s.@42s. 6d.; Oil, 48s.; Tobacco, 37s. 6d.; Tallow, 35s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.; Butter and Cheese, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Tallow, 35s.; Oil, 45s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 10½d.@4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Tallow, 40s. ₱ ton.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 9
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	July 9
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	July 12
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 16
China	Liverpool	New-York	July 19
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	July 26
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	July 30
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18

FROM AMERICA.

Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	July 19
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	July 23
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	July 25
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	July 26
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	July 26
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 30
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 2
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 6
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 9
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 13
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 20
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Kangaroo* will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails close (*via* Erie Railroad) at 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

MR. J. H. HULL—AGED ABOUT 65 YEARS—left home (No. 180 East 10th-st.) on the 16th inst., since which time he has not been heard from. He is about 5 feet 10 inches, of fair complexion, brown hair, and whiskers, gray on the chin; had a small bar, overcoat, umbrella and gold-headed cane. Any information of him sent to the above address would be thankfully received by Mrs. HULL.

DANIEL PLACE, LATE A PRIVATE IN THE Sixty-seventh Foot, may hear of something to his advantage by applying to Mr. JOHN MURRAY, No. 7 Whitehall-place, London.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

SOLDIERS, SAILORS, MARINES, &c., wounded, or widows and children of those killed in the present war, or died from wounds or sickness incurred from service therein, can have their pensions, bounties, back pay, &c., by calling upon or addressing SOMES & BROWN, Solicitors for Pensioners, &c., Office No. 2 Park-place, under Broadway Bank, New-York City, and corner 7th and F sts., Washington, D. C. We refer by permission, to Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Vice-President, Me.; Hon. Alex. H. Rice, M. C., Mass.; Hon. Alfred A. Burnham, M. C., Conn.; Hon. Joshua A. Gurley, M. C., Ohio; Hon. Robert McKnight, M. C., Penn.; Hon. D. L. Seymour, M. C., New-Jersey; Hon. Elbridge G. Spaulding, M. C., N. Y.; Hon. Alfred Ely, M. C., N. Y.; Hon. Abijah Mann, Jr., M. C., N. Y. City; Shepherd Knapp, Esq., President Mechanics' Bank, N. Y. City; N. Wyckoff, Esq., President Williamsburgh City Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Hon. Martin Kalbfleisch, Mayor City of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Maj.-Gen. H. B. Durvea, N. Y. S. M., Brooklyn, N. Y.

$100 BOUNTY, SOLDIERS' AND WIDOWS' Pensions, back pay and prize money collected. Branch office in Washington. Agents wanted. Apply to, or address J. F. HUNT, Attorney-at-Law and Government Claim Agent, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

WIDOWS, OR OTHER RELATIVES OF deceased officers and soldiers, may apply for the arrears of pay and the $100 bounty through NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP, at their Law and Collection Office, No. 111 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, competent and experienced in general mechanics and manufacturing; one having good powers of organization. A practical part in the manufacture of some old article in a new way, or some new article, of undoubted utility, would be desired. Address A. & M., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

DRUG AND BOTANIC STORE FOR SALE.—The old-established botanic medicine store and root-beer business at No. 212 Grand-st., Williamsburgh. Apply on the premises of the proprietor. WM. H. SAYRE.

FOR SALE—A DRUG STORE OF FORTY YEARS' standing, with a full stock, and net yearly profits of $2,000. A rare chance for a cash customer. Call at No. 127 Bowery, after 4 P. M.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, etc., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

MACHINERY, &c.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

THE SONS OF ORANGE AND SULLIVAN COUNTIES are invited to join the citizens of Goshen in the celebration of the Eighty-third Anniversary of the battle of Minisink, on TUESDAY, the 22d inst., on which occasion the new monument erected to the memory of the heroes who fell in that battle will be dedicated. Excursion tickets can be obtained at the Erie Railroad office. Train leaves at 7 o'clock A. M. Badges will be provided for the members of the Society.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Secretary.

A BEAUTIFUL MICROSCOPE, MAGNIFYING 500 times for 25 cents, (coin;) five of different powers for $1. Mailed free. Address F. O. BOWEN Box No 220, Boston, Mass.

THE NAMES AND LOCATION OF DEALERS, City and country, who sell P. P. CO.'S BUCKLE GOODS, will appear in the *Times* Saturday, July 19. Consumers of Provisions, see it and save your money.

SHINPLASTERS—EXCHANGE TICKETS—A large assortment of specimens at the lithographic establishment of FRED. MAYER & CO., No. 96 Fulton-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook; understands pastry and makes first-rate bread, and is an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her former employers, where she has lived two and three years. Call at No. 67 Madison-av., where she can be seen until engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference from her last place; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 228 West 25th-st., corner of 7th-av., third floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable and competent young woman as first-class cook in all its branches; the very best of city references; no objection to the country for the Summer. Can be seen, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 423 1st-st., near Madison-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as first-class cook; one who thoroughly understands her business. The best of City references given. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 36 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young girl as cook; is a most excellent washer and ironer; understands baking, such as bread, biscuit, pies and cake; would do the work of a small private family; best City and country reference. Call at No. 173 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—AN ENGLISH COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking, both American and English; wishes to go to the country for a permanent situation; has five years' City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 51 West 15th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A woman who understands cooking in all its branches; would assist with the washing; is more desirous of a home than high wages; would go to the country; has got no followers; is an excellent baker. Call at No. 34 Renwick-st., between Spring and Canal sts.

A SMART COOK.—A SMART STEADY YOUNG woman desires a situation as cook in a saloon, hotel or boarding-house; is fully competent to fill either place in the City or country; can give the best of reference. Call at No. 321 Bowery.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable German woman; understands French and plain cooking, game, soups and entrees of all kinds; is a superior pastry cook and confectioner; would leave the City. Address M. M., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a situation in a private family; has long experience in this country; City reference given. Apply at No. 233d-av., one door from 9th-st., for two days.

AS GERMAN COOK.—A GERMAN WOMAN desires a situation as cook; would assist some in washing; understands cooking thoroughly, and has no objections to the country. Apply at BOURHAM & BEDALL'S, Nos. 307 and 309 4th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE German woman a situation as first-rate cook; can cook in the French and American styles; is a good baker, and would assist with the washing, if required. Address M., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small private family; best of city references. Apply for two days at No. 452 2d av., between 2d and 3d-sts.

AS COOK OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED by a respectable young woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and fine washer; five years' reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 183 East 11th-st., 2d floor.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A situation wanted for a smart, deserving and very efficient servant girl, as cook or general servant; is a superior washer and ironer, a nice cook, thoroughly neat and respectful, obliging and trusty, and highly recommended; wages moderate; City or country. Apply at No. 345 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a most experienced girl, of tidy habits, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in magnificent style; or would do general housework in a small family in the City or country; good City reference; wages, $7. Call at or address No. 181 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 15 West 27th-st., between 6th and 9th avs., 1st floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, to cook, wash and iron, who can be seen at her last place, No. 133 East 19th-st., for two days; no objection to the country.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation to cook, wash and iron, by a woman who is willing to go to the country. Can be seen for two days, at her last place, 209 East 10th-st., near 2d-av.

A COUNTRY SERVANT.—A SCOTCH PROTestant woman wants a situation; is an excellent cook, baker, and a good washer and ironer; understands milk and butter making; is willing and obliging. Can be well recommended. ACKERMAN & CONKLIN, No. 97 4th-av.

AS HOUSEMAID.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, for general housework; can cook, wash and iron; can milk and make butter, also bake well; good references from Staten Island or Brooklyn. Call at No. 148 Plymouth-st., first floor, front room, Brooklyn, till engaged.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as general housekeeper, either in the City or country, by a smart, tidy servant, with good references; is a good washer and ironer, and plain cook; is economical and trustworthy; wages moderate; is kind to children. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation as first-class laundress; understands all its branches; or would do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; no objections to go a short distance in the country; very best of City references; can be seen for two days at No. 185 East 34th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation in a private family as first-rate laundress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; can do up fine muslin in the neatest manner; the best of City reference given. Calls for three days, at No. 125 West 30th-st., near 7th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced and competent woman, as nurse; is fully capable of taking care of a baby from the monthly nurse; can give the best of City references; is a neat, plain sewer. Call for two days, at No. 89 West 26th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby from its birth; can cut and fit children's clothes neatly, and dress ladies' hair; no objection to travel with a Spanish family, or go to the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 155 East 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Best of City reference.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as seamstress and dressmaker; understands all kinds of family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would assist in the care of children or chamberwork; would go in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation as waitress in a private family; has no objection to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 23 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a competent young woman, as first-class waitress, or would do chamberwork and washing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can give the best City and country references. Call, for two days, at No. 37 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., and ring the small bell.

AS WAITRESS, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A very respectable Protestant is desirous of obtaining a situation either as waitress, chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist in washing; is thoroughly competent and highly recommended; no objections to the country. Apply at BOURHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

MALES.

AS BARTENDER.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man wants a situation as bartender; understands his business thoroughly; good references. Address J. M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable single man, of long experience in this City, as coachman; has lived in first-class families; the best of City reference as to character and capabilities. Call or address P. C., No. 322 4th-av., City Market, between 24th and 25th sts.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable man, of long experience in this City, as coachman; has lived in the first-class families; the best of City reference as to character and capabilities. Can be seen, or address JOHN BREWER, No. 64 West 28th-st., in the private stables.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

SALE JUNCTION RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—The Junction Railroad Company invites proposals, in writing, for the purchase of the whole or any part of five hundred thousand dollars First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Coupon Bonds.

The mortgage is made to Alexander Henry, Esq., Trustee, and will be due July 1, 1882. It is secured upon the entire railroad and property of the Company lying on the west side of Schuylkill, between Belmont and Gray's Ferry. Its terms provide for a sinking fund of fifteen thousand dollars per year, to be invested in these Bonds, or in the First Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, on the back of each bond in the following words, viz.:

"Know all men by these presents, that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and each of them, for a valuable consideration, to them paid by the Junction Railroad Company, do hereby (in pursuance of the power and authority conferred by two Acts of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved respectively on the twenty-third day of March, A. D., 1861, and the eleventh day of April, A. D., 1862, and of every other lawful power and authority in them vested,) jointly and severally guarantee to the lawful holder of the within Bond the punctual payment of the principal and interest thereof when and as the same shall become due and payable according to the terms of said Bond or of the terms and covenants of the indenture of mortgage therein mentioned and given to secure the same.

In witness whereof, said Companies have hereunto affixed their common or corporate seals respectively, duly attested, and have caused the signatures of their Presidents respectively to be hereunto written this second day of June, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, (1862.")

Payment for the Bonds will be required as follows:

The first instalment of ten per cent. will be payable on the first day of August, and ten per cent. additional on the first of each succeeding month until the whole amount is paid.

Proposals will be addressed to CHAS. E. SMITH, Treasurer, No. 227 South 4th-st., until Monday, July 21.

Each proposal will state the total number or amount of the bonds wanted, and the price offered per bond of one thousand dollars.

The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject the whole or any part of any proposition received.

Successful bidders will be notified of the acceptance of their proposals within one week from the opening of the bids.

JOSEPH LESLEY,
Secretary, Junction Railroad Company.

BONDHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—CHAS. MORAN having resigned as Trustee in pursuance of section 13, of the agreement of 10th Jan. 1860, a meeting of the bondholders of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad Company will be held in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d of July, 1862, at 12 M., at No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9, for the purpose of filling the vacancy existing in the Board of Trustees and any other vacancies that may exist at the time of the meeting, as well as to transact any other business that may come before the said meeting.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1862.

EZRA C. READ,
ADRIAN ISELIN,
WM. HOGE,
SEPTIMUS CROOKS,
N. PECK.
} Trustees.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its first mortgage bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at its office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest nineteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company first mortgage bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 18, 22, 28, 25, 26, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33; being the lowest outstanding numbers. From and after the 6th day of August, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease, by the terms of said agreement.

JOHN A. STEWART, Sec'y.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF FARM MORTGAGES issued in favor of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, are hereby notified that a committee of Farm Mortgagees will be in session in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of July, inst., at the office of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, No. 25 William-st., for the purpose of conferring with said holders

L. H. MEYER,
Chairman Trustees M. and M. R. R., Creditors.

NOTICE.—PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED TO 1st August next for purchasing five of the Ramapo and Paterson Sinking Fund Bonds of $1,000 each. Apply at No. 12 Wall-st.

ROBERT BAYARD,
JASON ROGERS,
July 15, 1862. ROBERT PIGOTT.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—The Central Park Fire Insurance Company has a considerable amount of money, which will be loaned on bond and mortgage on improved real estate in the City of New-York, in sums to suit applicants. Inquire at the office of the Company, No. 168 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF CITY OF MILWAUKEE Bonds issued to "the Horicon Railroad Company," are invited to examine a statement of immediate interest to them, to be seen at the Banking House of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

GOLD, SILVER, AND UNITED STATES Demand Notes, bought at the highest premium, by F. F. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

GOLD, SILVER AND CANADA MONEY, —The highest premium paid for the same by CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1862.

INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, 21st inst.

Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and if not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as a deposit from July 1.

CHARLES P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 427 AND 429 CANAL, CORNER VARICK-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M.
6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.
Deposits made on or before the 19th will draw interest from July 1.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day, from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7.
Interest commences July 1, 1862.
All money deposited on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
No. 177 Chatham-square, (open daily.)
DEPOSITS from 25 cents to $5,000 received.
Six per cent. interest paid.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 19, WILL RECEIVE INTEREST AS FROM JULY 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 13 3-d av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) Per Cent. per annum on all sums of $400, and Five (5) Per Cent. on sums to $1,000, and Four (4) Per Cent. over that amount, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 21st of July inst. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUNION, Secretary.

NEW-YORK. (FORMERLY ROSE-HILL) Savings Bank, corner of 13th-st., and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

COAL, &C.

ANTHRACITE COAL.
CARGOES AFLOAT.
Cargoes of prime Schuylkill White Ash Coal, Black Heath Vein and Red Ash Diamond Vein, Broken, Egg and Stove, for sale by
CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.,
No. 45 South-st.

DYSPEPSIA AND KINDRED DISEASES of the stomach and bowels can be more effectually cured by a vegetable nutritious cracker (Davy's Ervalenta) than by any drugs. ISAAC McGAY, Cracker Baker, No. 219 Fourth-st., N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
No. 2 CHAMBERS-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—The usual Semi-Annual Dividend, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $500, and Five Per Cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 21st inst.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Thursday Evening, from 5 to 7 o'clock.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 4TH AVENUE AND 27TH-STREET,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 2, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after Monday, the 7th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this P. M., to that date. By order of the Board of Directors.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—CERTAIN OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New-Orleans Canal and Banking Company residing in the Northern States, who have heretofore received these dividends at the agency of the Bank in this City, will be paid the two last dividends declared by the Bank, on and after the 17th inst., on application to
M. MORGAN & SON,
No. 37 William-st., N. Y.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 58 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Eight per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer book is closed until that date. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

No. 67 WALL-ST., July 9, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have (under the restrictions of the law of April 19, 1862) this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after the 15th instant.
JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.
P. NORMAN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Trustees of the Atlantic Savings Bank have declared a Dividend, payable on and after July 21, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and of Five per cent. on larger amounts, which have been deposited three months prior to the 1st of July.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 16, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after Saturday next, July 19. The Transfer books will be closed from date until the 19th. C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

OFFICE KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. The transfer books will be closed from this date to the 25th inst., on which day the dividend will be paid. HENRY POPE, Secretary.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 170 Broadway, July 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on the 12th inst.
JOSEPH JAMISON, Secretary *pro tem.*

FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 110 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., payable on demand.
HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INS. CO. NO. 16 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

MARINE BANK.—NEW-YORK, JULY 15, 1862.—A Dividend of One Dollar per share (of $30,) on the Capital Stock of this Bank has this day been declared payable on the 25th July, inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. J. DELAMATER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER STAGE COMPANY have declared a dividend of 3 per Cent., payable to stockholders on the 28th inst., until which date the Transfer Books will be losed. By order.
GEO. C. PETERS, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, JULY 15, 1862.—THE Board of Directors of the East River Insurance Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.
THOS. PALMER, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on 18th inst. JOHN McGEE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1862.

THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS DECLARED a Dividend of Two and a Half Per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter stone in Fifty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and flagging four feet wide through sidewalks of the same where not already done. Sewer in Rose-street from Duane-street to sewer in Pearl-street. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifth-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, west side of Fourth-avenue and east side of Fifth-avenue, from and to points distant halfway between the streets lying on either side and contiguous thereto; both sides of Pearl-street from a point about one hundred and thirty feet north to Chambers-street; both sides of Rose-street, between Duane and Pearl; east side of Duane and both sides of Chamber-street, between William and Rose streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, July 18, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For paving Duane-st. between City Hall-place and Centre-st., (with trap block;) paving Pearl-st. from Fulton-st. to Peck-slip, (with trap block.) The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Duane-st. from City Hall-place to Centre-st., and both sides of Pearl-st. from Fulton to points half way distant between Ferry st., Frankfort-st., Peck-slip and Dover-st; north side of Fulton-st., both sides of Beekman-st., Ferry-st. and Peck-slip, from and to points distant half way between the streets lying on either side of and immediately contiguous to the said Pearl-st.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 South-street, New-York, May 5, 1862. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the Act of the Legislature of this State, passed April 22, 1862, entitled "An act to amend an act to establish regulations for the Port of New-York, passed April 16, 1857," the provisions of the law regulating the piers, wharves, bulkheads and slips in the Port of New-York are made applicable to private piers and bulkheads, as well as public piers, and that such regulations will be enforced in reference to all piers and bulkheads, except those in respect to which special privileges have been granted by law. By order of the Board.
F. PERKINS, Secretary

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEXANDER,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE Per Cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next, on all unpaid water rents.
W. C. RHODES, Water Registrar.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP FIRM OF CRAMER, ABEGG & McCLOSKEY has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, Messrs. ABEGG and McCLOSKEY retiring therefrom. LOUIS CRAMER, who alone is authorized to settle up the affairs of the late firm, will continue the same business at No. 19 Broadway, New-York City.
LOUIS CRAMER,
HENRY ABEGG.
Dated June 27, 1862. D. W. C. McCLOSKEY.

I HAVE THIS DAY TAKEN INTO PARTnership Mr. WM. H. DIKE, and will continue the banking and stock commission business under the firm of WOLFF & DIKE.
EDWARD WOLFF, No. 60 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1862.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 642 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than 48 hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by the druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 8 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the ensure residence of disease, nothing can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $1 per dozen: mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Recklessness of the urethra and sexual weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,221 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. J. R. NEWTON, PHYSICIAN FOR the cure of all Chronic Diseases, having left New-York, the public are informed that Dr. H. W. HENLEY who was formerly with Dr. Newton, will treat all such cases, without medicine and without pain, at No. 101 West 12th-st., corner of 6th-av. Hours from 9 to 3. Free patients from 3 to 5. Diseased Liver, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Prolapsus Uteri, Weak Spines, &c., are often marvelously cured in one operation.

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TO YOUNG MEN.—SCORES OF GRATEFUL letters weekly are now received from people who have recovered PERFECT HEALTH by following the directions contained in Dr. CAHUAC'S great work, for years called "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, AND THE SEXUAL ORGANISM AND ITS HEALTHFUL MANAGEMENT." Price $3. For sale in New-York by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121, and H. DEXTER, No. 113 Nassau-st.; C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st., and all booksellers everywhere.

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FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $1 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habit, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

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SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

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These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

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Chief Cabin Passage $110
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Chief Cabin $150
Second Cabin 85

FROM BOSTON,
Chief Cabin $125
Second Cabin 70

SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 23.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 30.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 6.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 13.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 27.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
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THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
Will be dispatched

FROM LIVERPOOL.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Calling at Queenstown.	SATURDAY, July 26.
SATURDAY, Aug. 16.	TUESDAY, Sept. 9.
WEDNESDAY Oct. 4.	SATURDAY, Oct. 25.
TUESDAY, Nov. 18.	THURSDAY, Dec. 11.

This magnificent ship having proved herself unequaled for speed, safety and comfort, (sea-sickness being unknown on board,) is strongly recommended as the most eligible conveyance for passengers.

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From $95 to $135 each berth, according to the size, situation and accommodation of the State-rooms, all having the same privileges in the Saloons and in regard to meals and attendance. Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.
Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool at a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare; infants free.

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State-room Berths, meals served at separate table, $70.

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Intermediate State-room—Passengers found with bed, bedding, table utensils, and good substantial food, at $50.

STEERAGE.
With superior accommodations, $30.
Fares by the GREAT EASTERN on and after the trip of the 9th of September will be advanced 10 per cent.
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced surgeon on board.
For freight and passage, apply to
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At the office, No. 126 Broadway, New-York.
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FOR NEW-ORLEANS.
The Screw-steamer
TRADE WIND, Capt. E. A. DELANOY,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for New-Orleans, on SATURDAY, July 19, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.
No freight taken.
For passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—OWING TO THE ADVANCE IN EXchange, and the Government tax on tickets, this Company is obliged to raise the price of outward passage, and by steamers sailing after 1st August the following rates will be charged:

First cabin	$85	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

KANGAROO ..... SATURDAY, July 19.
CITY OF NEW-YORK ..... SATURDAY, July 26.
CITY OF WASHINGTON ..... SATURDAY, Aug. 2.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., on equally low rates.
Rates from Liverpool (Queenstown): 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons attached to each steamer.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st., in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia,

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Arrival of the Daniel Webster from Harrison's Landing.

Another Installment of Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

McClellan Reinforced from the Department of the South.

List of Union Prisoners in Richmond.

The *Daniel Webster* arrived at this port yesterday from Harrison's Landing and Fortress Monroe. Her Purser, Mr. J. H. REID, obliges us with the following notes of her trip and with the appended carefully prepared list of sick and wounded soldiers whom she brings

The *Daniel Webster* arrived at Harrison's Landing from Fortress Monroe at 4 P. M. on Thursday, July 10, and after waiting there for over four days returned to Fortress Monroe under a convoy of two gunboats, with a load of 250 sick soldiers. We were not favored with any bullets from rebel guns on our way down the James River, but had prepared ourselves in anticipation of such favors. Arriving at Fortress Monroe at 8 P. M. on Tuesday, 15th inst., we were detained a little, taking in a supply of bread for the soldiers, and a storm arising delayed us till next morning, when we left for New-York at 5 A. M.

During our stay at Harrison's Landing we had an opportunity of visiting the camps, and several of our party were fortunate enough to arrive at McCLELLAN's headquarters on Sunday morning, in time to be present at the service. The Commissary of the *Webster* was frequently called upon to distribute oranges and lemons and such other delicacies as could be spared from our supplies for sick soldiers in camp and at the hospitals, and the recipients were all very thankful to the Sanitary Commission for such attentions. We have on board 87 soldiers from New-York; 71 from Pennsylvania, 26 from New-Jersey, 10 from Massachusetts, 10 from Maine, 16 Regulars, and the rest in small proportions from Indiana, Connecticut, Michigan, Vermont and New-Hampshire. The men generally are suffering from diarrhœa, dysentery and fever of a malarious character, in which the typhoid element is generally predominant. There are but a few wounded cases—mainly of the hand, one amputation of the foot, and one fracture of the skull. There were 7 deaths on board, viz—

S. McCall, Co. F, 7th Mich.
Wm. De Laney, Co. B, 19th Mass.
J. P. Williams, Co. A, 57th New-York.
J. R. McCusker, Co. C, 23d Pennsylvania.
J. McMullin, Co. C, 104th Pa.
F. R. Barlow, Co. H, 4th Me.
S. A. Averill, Co. E, 4th Me.

S. A. AVERILL died before we left Harrison's Landing; body put ashore there. STEPHEN MCCALL and WM. DELANEY died before we arrived at Fortress Monroe, and were buried there. The patients generally have improved wonderfully with the voyage and the excellent treatment of those in the service of the Sanitary Commission.

List of Sick and Wounded Soldiers Received on Board the United States Sanitary Commission Hospital Transport Daniel Webster, Capt. Blethen, at Harrison's Landing, James River, Va., July 14, 1862.

Allan, Lieut. E. C., Co. A, 12th U. S. Infantry.
Atwood, Geo., Co. B, 14th U. S. Infantry.
Ashley, D. C., Co. D, 20th Mass.
Ault, Joseph, Co. A, 1st N. J.
Allan, J. J. Van, Co. E, 7th N. J.
Averill, S. A., Co. E, 4th Me.
Ackerly, John, Co. K, 4th N. J.
Adams, J. C., Oneida Cav.
Allan, Seth, Co. I, 10th Mass.
Bartlett, J. C., Co. A, 4th N. J.
Burrows, T. D., Co. K, 7th N. J.
Babcock, G. W., Co. H, 26th Mass.
Bird, W. R., Co. E, 4th Mich.
Brown, Wm., Co. I, 30th N. Y.
Bell, A., Co. K, 8th N. J.
Barker, T. O., Co. C, 6th Vt.
Booser, H., Co. D, 93d Penn.
Burns, E., Co. B, 10th Mass.
Barker, T., Co. I, 2d R. I.
Burgess, L. B. H., Co. E, 7th Mass.
Briederbeckar, Geo., Co. G, 100th N. Y.
Brooks, H. W., Co. K, 72d Penn.
Barlow, F. R., Co. H, 4th Maine.
Brown, Michael, Co. H, 76d N. Y.
Brady, J. J., Co. I, 8th N. J.
Brown, Chas., Co. I, 31st Pa
Bull, E. M., Co. E, 4th Vt.
Bessely, J., Co. C, 103d Pa.
Bishop, S. S., Co. K, 23d Pa.
Blunt, Perry, Co. E, 50th N. Y.
Binclard, J., Co. H, 54th N. Y.
Ballard, J., Co. C, 104th Pa.
Burk, Thos., Co. —, 45th N. Y.
Bennett, J. A., Co. F, 64th N. Y.
Broderick, Patrick, Co. D, 2d Ex. Brigade.
Blanvelt, W. J., Mott's Battery, 3d N. Y. Artillery.
Briot, A., Co. E, 55th N. Y.
Cayot, Sergt. H, Co. C, 55th N. Y.
Cox, R. H., Co. I, 20th Ind.
Cole, B., Co. C, 104th Pa.
Clifton, W., Carlisle Battery, Hunt's Artillery.
Coleman, H., Co. B, 31st Pa.
Collier, Jas., Co. K, 4th Pa.
Cumming, J., Co. H, 18th N. Y.
Coyne, J., Co. I, 8th N. J.
Cannafahn, J., Co. H, 25, N. Y.
Conover, G., Co. C, 1st N. J.
Cataline, F., Co. F, 28th Pa.
Cotter, B., Co. I, 2d N. Y.
Cook, Fred., Co. H, 1st Mich.
Cooper, H., Co. D, 95th Penn.
Clarke, John G., 26th Pa.
Coles, M., Co. C, 8th N. J.
Chadwick, Geo. E., Co. B, 81st Pa.
Caffrey, Thos., Co. A, S. B.
Colburn, Alf. Co. K, 1st Min.
Craig, Stacy, Co. I, 63d Pa.
Dimond, Corp. Thos., Co. H, 14th U. S. Inf.
Durham, Jos., Co. A, 31st Pa.
Davis, Thos., Co. A, 26th N. Y.
Davis, Elias H., Co. A, 4th Maine.
Deford, Corp., Signal Corps.
Diepal, L., Co. H, 55th N. Y.
Dye, Abel D., Co. B, 77th N. Y.
Delph, Jas. A., Co. L, 83d Pa.
Dailey, And., Co. K, 5th Pa.
De Laney, Wm., Co. B, 19th Mass.
Dinsmore, S., Co. K, 23d Pa.
Dightman, A., Co. H, 50th N. Y.
Deane, C. C., Co. D, 1st Cons. Art.
Davis, Lloyd, Co. I, 55th N. Y.
Dougherty, Anth., Co. D, 9th Mass.
Dettvitter, Gaspard, Co. A, 55th N. Y.
Egbert, G. T., Co. G, 106th Pa.
Epie, Julius, Co. K, 7th N. Y.
Eaton, Henry M., 83d Penn., Co. C.
Kearman, Eugene, 74th N. Y., Co. B.
Fitzsimmons, James, 63d Penn., Co. M.
Fry, Geo., 55th Pa., Co. D.
Fest, Christ, 55th Pa., Co. D.
Forsyth, Geo. F., 56th Penn., Drum-Major.
Fisher, Henry, 32d Penn., Co. H.
Fox, Henry, 6th N. J., Co. K.
Fennimore, Chas., 6th N. J., Co. E.
Foster, L. E., 6th Vt., Co. E.
Gorman, Patrick, 14th U. S. Infantry, Co. A.
Girty, Sergeant M., 16th Mass., Co. D.
Gaveston, John, 55th N. Y., Co. D.
Griffin, Patrick, 36th N. Y., Co. B.
Giles, Edw., 72d Pa., Co. A.
Gates, Chas., 16th Michigan, Co. H.
Gamble, J. G., 31st Pa., Co. F.
Grizelle, Allan, 20th Indiana, Co. H.
Goois, Corporal Jas., 6th N. H., Co.
Gay, A. T., Oneida Cavalry.
Goddard, P. M., 10th Mass., Co. A.
Hardiog, Chas., 2d Pa., Co. B.
Hammond, Geo. H., 14th U. S. Infantry, Co. D.
Hamilton, Thos., 72d Penn., Co. H.
Hopkins, Allan, 1st N. J., Co. B.
Head, Jacob, 20th Ind. Co. C
Holmes, J., 33d N. Y., Co. I.
Hathaway, John F., Co. F, 7th Massachusetts.
Haskin, W., Co. C, 61st Penn.
Harrington, Geo. W., Co. K, 106th Pennsylvania.
Hughes, A., Co. A, 83d Penn.
Hall, H., Co. H, 55th Penn.
Hinds, J. H., Co. F, 4th Me.
Hennisey, Wm., Co. K, 4th Pennsylvania.
Hegeman, Chas., Co. F, 4th Pennsylvania.
Hall, Hiram, Battery F, 5th U. S. Artillery.
Hayden, Albert, 5th Mass.
Hogan, M., Co. A, 26th Pa.
Heddington, Michael, Co. F, 4th Excelsior.
Hogan, C. De G., Co. E, 6th New-Jersey.
Hogan, E. P., Co. D, 4th Me.
Hayward, Chas. T., Co. E, 5th Vermont.
Ipes, A. J., Co. G, 1st Mich.
Ingles, G., Co. B, 2d Maine.
Jenkins, Joseph, Co. C, 100th New-York.
Jump, Henry, Co. D, 2d Del.
Johnston, P. B., Co. D, 1st Connecticut Artillery.
Jenkins, R., Co. H, 93d Penn.
Kerwan, James, Co. H, 14th U. S. Infantry.
Kahler, Corp. Lawrence, Co. B, 31st Pennsylvania.
Ketchum, Sergeant-Major F. S., 16th New-York.
Kerrig, Cornelius, Co. F, 1st New-York Cavalry.
Setterly, Philip, Co. E, 14th U. S. Infantry.
Landfer, Hiram, 1st New-York Independent Bat.
Lloyd, F., Co. E, 81st N. Y.
Longnecker, Sam'l 49th Pa., Co. C.
Lawless, James, 2d U. S. Artillery, Co. G.
Lloyd, Geo., 85th Pa., Co. G.
Ley, Jerome, 3d Ex. Brig., Co. E.
Lampey, Adolphus, 7th N. Y., Co. H.
Lawton, Uriah, 1st N. Y. Artillery, Co. H.
Lee, W. J., 1st N. Y., Co. C.
Lawrence, John, 6th N. Y. Cav., Co. F.
Turner, Capt. T. E., 4th U. S. Infantry.
Turner, W., 96th Pa., Co. A.
Turner, J., 16th N. Y., Co. G.
Tomlinson, Robert, 6th N. J., Co. C.
Van Netten, Edgar, 2d N. J., Co. B.
Vandarlip, Charles, 50th N. Y., Co. B.
Van Hess, Theo., 55th N. Y., Co. F.
Vechner, John, 31st Penn., Co B.
Vaughan, O. J., 16th N. Y., Co E.
Van Nest, Nelson, 8th N. J., Co. I.
Van Order, Ferdinand, 22d N. Y., Co. A.
Veenekamp, Lewis, 14th U. S. Inf., Co. E.
Warrenour, Edward, 55th N. Y., Co I.
Wilson, Robert, 106th Penn., Co. H.
White, John, 69th Pa., Co. K.
Wigsel, Jacob, 23d Indiana, Co. H.
Woodland, Wm. J., 1st Pa., Co. G.
Wood, Geo. W., 1st N Y. Artillery, Battery D.
Wolf, Peter, 55th N. Y., Co. H.
Winklebeck, Geo., 105th Pa., Co. H.
Walter, Benj., 4th Me., Co. C.
Wilson, Richard, 1th Penn Cavalry, Co. I.
Wright, Forrest, 20th Ind., Co. C.
Warner, Sherman, 16th N. Y., Co. E.
Williams, J. P., 57th N. Y., Co. A.
Wiley, Wm., (colored,) servant to Lieut. Lisle, 33d N. Y., Co. H.
Young, Asa D., 11th Maine, Co. C.

Medical Officers of the United States Sanitary Commission Hospital Transport Daniel Webster.

Medical Director—Dr. NELSON S. DRAKE.
Physicians—Dr. H. Althof, Dr. H. N. Fisher, Dr. J. G. Ryerson.
Ward Masters—Mr. S. B. Ward, Mr. T. W. White, Mr. F. W. Brigham, Mr. S. F. Bachelder, Mr. W. A. Browne, Mr. A. A. Davis, Mr. D. J. Mosher, Mr. A. K. Starkweather.
Nurses—Mr. W. Richmond, Mr. F. H. Beams, Mr. J. K. Babcock, Mr. A. Moses, Mr. E. W. Dunham, Mr. T. W. Goodward, Mr. E. Gillespie, Mr. T. G. Macey, Mr. E. Tovey, Mr. C. Davenport, Mr. J. Revell, Mr. J. E. Allibone, Mr. J. Higgins, Mr. J. B. Pierson, Mr. Wm. Walker.
Apothecary—Mr. P. D. Leys.
Commissary and Purser—Mr. T. E. Peverly; Assistant—Mr. J. H. Reid.
Lady Assistants—Mrs. Trotter, Mrs. Starr, Miss Gill.
Passengers—Mr. F. L. Olmstead, General Secretary Sanitary Commission; Mr. Charles Woolsey, Capt. Smith, of the New-York TIMES.

THE SICK FROM THE JAMES RIVER.

Firing on the Transports—Hospital Flags.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

STEAMER DANIEL WEBSTER,
NEAR SANDY HOOK, Thursday, July 17, 1862.

The *Daniel Webster*, Capt. BLETHEN, left New-York on her last trip July 8, in the service of the Sanitary Commission, and proceeded to Harrison's Bar, James River, arriving on the 10th. She experienced no annoyance on the passage up the river from the rebel batteries. It is supposed she was mistaken for an armed vessel. Her namesake, however, the river steamer, only two days before, was greeted by a shower of rifle-balls and cannon-shot, when passing Fort Powhatan. Over eighty bullets took effect in her hull, but no one was killed. The *Webster* (No. 1) received on board 250 sick and wounded, most of them cases of continued malarious fever, accompanied with great prostration. Several were sick with diarrhœa; a small number were suffering with scorbutic, and about twenty-five were wounded, the wounds not being of a serious description. The surgeons in charge were compelled to see a large number of these sick soldiers remain for hours on the banks of the river, exposed to the terrible heat of the sun, while two officials of the Government were engaged in settling questions of rank and authority, and deciding whether the steamer should receive the patients across the deck of a certain barge, or be carried out to her in the steamer. They were finally sent on board in the steam tender, and all were comfortably disposed on the *Daniel Webster* some time after midnight. The gunboats *Aroostook* and *Southfield* convoyed the *Webster* down the river. Capt. BLETHEN, in order to protect the pilot from any possible chance shots, had the pilot-house partially barricaded with plank, and wound around by a large and closely-packed hawser. He then took his position on the wheel-house, or walked the deck apparently unconcerned, while the convoy slowly felt their way through the suspicious channel. No attack was made on the *Webster*, as she carried a hospital flag at the fore. It has been stated, I do not know with what truth, that vessels having no claim to the character of hospital transports, have desecrated the red flag by hoisting it while passing these places. Such conduct is very reprehensible, as it affords a pretext to firing on all vessels indiscriminately.

Notwithstanding the repeated statements to the contrary, I have good authority for saying that the alleged willful shelling of the hospital at SAVAGE's by the enemy is untrue. As soon as they were informed by flag of truce, carried by Dr. SWINBURNE, that the place contained the sick and wounded, the house was respected. Nothing can be gained by exaggerating the horrors of the battle-field, or by giving to the enemy a needless character for barbarism, while thousands of our sick and wounded are in their hands. It may be doubted whether our Union officers, who are prisoners at Richmond, are permitted to quarter at the Ballard House, and have their servants and other conveniences and comforts of a first-class hotel, as several of the rebel officers are now doing at Old Point. Sympathizing calls from rebel officers, with champagne accompaniments, are probably scarce also; things which daily occur between our officers and rebel prisoners. But retaliation has not yet been adopted as the law, and every humane mind will deprecate the arrival of that savage resort to warfare.

Seven persons, who were sent on board in a moribund condition, died—two of them before the steamer left the river. They were buried at Fort Monroe. The other five were brought to New-York, and their friends notified. The calm resignation exhibited by these poor soldiers in near prospect of death displayed the heroism of the soldier combined with the faith of the Christian. "Shall I live to get home and see my parents, Doctor?" inquired one young man. "I would like to see my dear old mother and father once more before I die; be candid with me." He was answered that he might, but that it was doubtful. "Then stay by me to the last, Doctor; you know what I want better than I do. I am resigned."

Another young man, named WILLIAMS, belonging to West Milford, N. J., apologizing to the nurse for the trouble he had caused her, said, "Now I wish to die quietly and be out of the way as soon as I can—you have so many others to take care of; I die a Christian." His last words were a prayer for his friends.

The condition of the sick under the careful nursing they received, greatly improved as we approached the North with its cool, bracing atmosphere.

Dr. DRAKE and his assistants have been indefatigable in their attentions to the sick, and a more careful and assiduous corps of nurses, male and female, could not have been selected than those on board the *Daniel Webster*. No one who has not had personal opportunity to observe the treatment and care of the sick and wounded in these vessels can appreciate the debt of gratitude the country owes to the Sanitary Commission for its timely care of these most deserving, patriotic men. The associate surgeons, wardmasters and nurses addressed a letter to Dr. DRAKE, the Surgeon in charge, speaking in the highest terms of the skill and uniform kindness which had marked his treatment of the sick and wounded in his charge.

FRED. LAW OLMSTED, chief Secretary of the Sanitary Commission, returned in the *Daniel Webster* in improved health. E. S.

MORE REINFORCEMENTS.

Gen. Stevens' Forces Added to the Army of the Potomac.

From the Washington Intelligencer of Thursday.

It is with much gratification that we hear of the arrival in Hampton Roads of another body of effective troops, being the division of Gen. STEVENS, from South Carolina, and intended doubtless to reinforce the army operating against Richmond. This division, which, after its long service in South Carolina, cannot be presumed to be very strong in numbers, arrived in Hampton Roads on Tuesday last, on board the steamers *Vanderbilt*, *Mississippi* and *Ben Deford*. It is said to consist, in part, of the Seventy-ninth New-York, Fiftieth Pennsylvania, Eighth Michigan, Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania, Twenty-eighth Massachusetts, Seventh Connecticut and of two batteries of artillery. All the sick and disabled men of the command were left behind.

PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

Partial List of Sick and Wounded in the Hands of the Rebels.

The following is a list of wounded Union prisoners in Richmond, copied by permission of Dr. CULLEN, Medical Director of the Confederate army:

B. Maynard, Co. G, 4th Pa. Reserves.
A. S. Whiteman, Co. G, 4th Pa. Reserves.
T. S. Nye, Co. G, 4th Pa. R.
Capt. W. Brian, Co. K, 3d Pa. R.
T. Chamberlain, Co. D, 4th Pa. Reserves.
Maj. G. A. Woodward, 2d Pa. R.
Capt. T. Bagley, Co. K, 83d Pa.
B. George Iurio, 53d Pa.
T. Whitsell, Co. D, 7th Pa. R.
Elisha Carr, Co. G, 8th Pa. R.
N. P. Brown, Co. F, 5th Pa. R.
M. Gallagher, Co. G, 19th Mass.
W. Patterson, Co. B, 4th Pa. R.
John Willard, Co. K, 83d Pa.
Lyman Ellwood, Co. G, 1st N. Y.
Anthine Bills, Co. G, 1st N. Y.
F. Hamance, Co. E, 1st N. Y.
Mich 1 Gorman, Co. E, 1st N. Y.
Thos. Millham, Co. I, 81st Pa.
Wm. Sten, Co. G, 1st N. Y.
Wm. Reed, 2d Sgt., 20th Ind.
Alfred Ried, Capt., Co. K, 2th Indiana.
Geo. W. Thompson, Co. H, 19th Mass.
F. T. Fees, Lieut., Co. H, 1st Berdan Sharpshooters.
I. L. Slifer, 1st Sergt., Co. H, 1st Berdan Sharpshooters.
N. Y. Nichols, Co. H, 1st Berdan Shafpshooters.
Hy. M. McIntire, Lieut.-Col., Penn. Reserve.
R. H. Woolworth, Major, 3d Penn. Reserve.
Thos. Maloy, Co. H, 1st N. Y.
Jas. Donahue, Co. C, 4th N. Y.
F. Fulmer, Co. F, 6th Pa. Res.
R. Livingston, Co. H, 1st Cav.
W. Hallahan, Co. E, 15th Mass.
W. T. Crouch, Co. E, 5th Pa. R.
W. Billinger, Co. G, 12th Pa. R.
W. Comer, Co. E, 5th Pa. Res.
Wm. McMaster, Co. C, 5th Pa. R.
J. R. Mosner, Co. C, 8th Pa. R.
H. McNamee, Co. G, 69th Pa.
S. A. Fonnand, Co. E, 57th Pa.
J. Noland, Co. E, 52d Penn.
Sergt. J. Underwood, Mass.
G. W. King, Co. F, 1st Pa. R.
R. McCullough, Co. A, 1st N. Y.
E. R. Hillip, Co. I, 2d Pa.
J. M. Shorthaker, Co. A, 34th New-York.
J. W. Nelling Co. K, 1st Mass.
Wm. E. Wheeler, Co. G, 61st New-York.
J. B. Doughtey, Co. H, 7th Pennsylvania Reserve.
Zeb. Whiting, Co. H, 7th Michigan.
First Lt. John B. Roberts, Co. C, 3d Pa. Reserve.
Jas. Dever, Co. H, 69th Pa.
Wm. Barber, Co. C, 7th Mich
Theo. Pleasants, Co. C, 62d New-York.
A. Edmond, Co. I, 73d N. Y.
Wm. Minsor, Co. H, 12th Pa. Reserve.
H. Wilson, Co. B, 2d N. J.
John P. Cushing, Co. I, 9th Massachusetts.
Julius Swenson, Co. I, 1st New-York.
Chas. M. Devitt, Co. G, 3d Pennsylvania Res.
Thos. Ryan, Co. H, 1st Cal.
Pat. Laiken, Co. H, 63d Pa.
John Hanan, Co. C, 1st N. Y.
J. Haftman, Co. B, 5th Pa. Res.
A. Kelley, Co. K, 81st Pa.
A. J. Leggett, Co. D, 20th Ind.
John Daly, Co. A, 31st Pa.
Corp. Fred. Snow, Co. I, 27th N. Y.
C. O. Merrill, Co. H, 57th Pa.
H. Bennett, 53d Pa.
P. Cronan, Co. K, 20th Mass.
W. Walsh, Co. B, 1st N. Y.
Capt. M. R. Adams, Co. F, 10th Pa. Res.
S. S. Matthews, Co D, 6th Mich.
Sergt. J. H. Price, Co. O, 105th Penn.
Corp. J. C. Shules, Co. G, 7th Mich.
C. Williams, Co. C, 12th Pa. Res.
F. Adams, Co. C, 12th Pa. Res.
G. Sherrell, Co. K, 69th N. Y.
D. Eallahon, Co. E, 16th Mass.
J. McNeily, Co. E, 16th N. Y.
Jas. Aldridge, Co. C, 10th Penn. Res.
E. R. Brown, Co. F, 10th Penn. Res
A. R. Dawson, Co. F, 10th Penn. Res.
John W. Fruet, Co. G, 10th Penn. Res.
I. N. Lerrick, Co. B, 5th Mich.
Corp. A. H. Weim, Co. A, 5th Penn.
John Fahy, Co. F, 1st N. Y.
Sergt. C. Shilliman, Co. G, 4th Penn. Res.
Wm. Harris, Co. C, 3d Penn.
Corp. T. W. Bewley, 3d Penn.
C. Snyder, Co. I, 4th Penn.
Wm. M. Rest, Co. F, 12th Pa.
J. Restill, Co. H, 15th Mass.
J. Kaliskey, Co. C, 31st N. Y.
J. Beatley, Co. B, 7th P. R.
E. Kelley, Co. C, 2d Excelsior.
J. E. Blanchier, Co. I, 4th Mass.
K. Crowner, Co. C, 3d Penn.
J. C. Craigg, Co. I, 63d N. Y.
Sergt. J. Crothers, Co. C, 3d Penn. Reserves.
J. A. McIntosh, Co. K, 16th Michigan.
W. J. Fermett, Co. C, 3d Penn. Reserves.
Rufus Durtie, Co. B, 16th Mass.
Thos. Green, Co. K, 13th Mass.
L. E. Loonis, Co. K, 63d N. Y.
G. B. Trask, Co. H, 18th Mass
D. W. Moss, Co. H, 19th Mass.
G. W. Rewis, Co. C, 19th Mass.
F. Martin, Co. K, 10th Mass.
Sergt J. Wolf, Co. C, 2th Mass.
Chas. Hasis, Co. B, 20th Mass.
W. Frank, Co. B, 20th Mass.
J. Fochme, Co. B, 20th Mass.
E. F. Stanley, Co. H, 10th Mass.
A. Brockswell, Co. B, 9th Penn. Reserves.
LeRoy B. Davis, Co. A, 1st Penn. Rifles.
Lieut. T. B. McFodder, Co. D, 5th Penn. R.

The following is an additional list of our sick and wounded in Richmond:

Wm. Hogue, Co. G, 83d Pa.
J. Horton, Co. E, 14th N. Y.
E. Fosmire, Co. B, 44th N. Y.
L. G. Badgely, Co. K, 44th New-York.
Geo. Roberts, 1st Light Art., New-York.
A. Sweitz, Co K, 1st U. S. S., died July 5.
J. B. Bancroft, Co. E, 14th N. Y.
Jas. Cascadin, Co. G, 2d Pa.
W. B. Avery, Co. K, 3d Mich.
Wm. Welch, 4th Michigan.
Patrick O'Reilly, 69th N. Y.
Phillip Gallagher, 6th Mass.
George Logue, 69th N. Y.
Anthony Borass, 12th N. Y.
Sergt.-Maj. H. C. Peck, 14th U. S. Infantry.
W. H. Peacock, 1st N. Y. Art.
John A. Phoenix, 83d Pa.
Jacob Lentz, 1st Michigan.
A. B. Castine, 14th N. Y.
D. Heckel, 55th N. Y.
J. Williams, 22d Mass.
M. Shenfellow, Co. E, 14th Inf.
John Herm, Co. B, 69th N. Y.
Pet. Moody, Co. I., 62d Pa.
D. Mcsweeny, 69th N. Y.
J. Carey, Co. D, 88th N. Y.
Corp. P. Donald, Co. G, 36th New-York.
T. Mayburn, Co. A, 14th N. Y.
F. Klinger, Co. E, 42d N. Y.
Pat. Zucker, Co. K, 2d Del.
H. R. Miller, Co. H, 1st U. S. Chas.
Henry Rice, Co. B, 69th N. Y.
Sergt. F. A. Bohn, Co. K, 36th New-York.
W. F. Kubbs, Co. A, 83d Pa.
Sergt. J. Brackett, Co. A, 69th New-York.
A. L. Bokes, Co. G, 83d Pa.
H. J. Green, Co. A, 83d Pa. —died.
Sergt. B. W. Aubery, 83d Pa.
G. Pierce, 83d Penn.
David O'Brien, 69th N. Y.
George Oney, 61st N. Y.
Maj. Hy. A. Barnum, 12th New-York.
Jacob Strang, 7th N. Y.
Emil Schaerr, 7th N. Y.
J. Alexander, Pa. Artillery.
George Kribbs, 62d Penn.
Sergt. S. N. Adams, 62d Pa.
C. Coomer, 62d Penp.
J. D. Allis, 10th Mass.
1st Lt. J. H. Donovan, 69th New-York.
Maj. Miller, 10th Mass.
J. H. Towle, 10th Mass.
Sergt. F. E. Hale, 55th N. Y.
W. A. Aiken, 10th Mass.
Martin Le Dow, 8th Mass.
Corp. G. H. Goodrich, 3d N. Y.
S. Edsell, Co. B, 5th U. S. Art.
Thos. Griffin, 83d Penn.
James Devine, 14th N. Y.
Lt. Chas. Wheeler, 10th Mass.
Lieut. I. Cahill, 69th N. Y.
C. Shannon, 69th N. Y.
M. Gleson, 20th N. Y.
Wm. Hoyne, 83d Penn.
John E. Mear, Co. E, 81st Pa.
J. Stobar, Co. E, 14th N. Y.
Peter Rafferty, 69th N. Y.
M. Young, Co. D, 14th N. Y.
Diocono Giacono, Co. I, 65th New-York.
Corp. C. P. Robinson, 43d New-York.
Isaac Navore, 4th Michigan.
Peter Heifrich, 83d Penn.
Wm. H. Osborne, 1st Mich.
Maj. Loughlin, 69th Mass.
Harrison Thompson, 1st L. I.
J. W. Naggs, 5th New-York.
Michael Dunn, 14th N. Y.
Thos. W. Cross, 36th N. Y.
R. Gerbel, 7th New-York.
C. Machias, 7th New-York.
J. Rudinghee, 7th N. Y.
W. N. Bilcarch, 7th N. Y.
A. R. Geiger, 31st Penn.
Ser. J. Hays, Co. K, 69th N. Y.
Thos. Kinley, 105th Penn.
W. J. Kilpatrick, 83d Penn.
W. Broderick, 9th Mass.
J. H. Galloway, 29th Mass.
W. H. Murphy, 4th Mich.
Robt. Long, Co. K, 7th N. Y.
G. Lamb, Co. F, 14th Inf.
C. Montague, Co. D, 44th N. Y.
Sergt. A. Badlir, Co. H, 65th N. Y.
Mat. Carr, Co. B, 69th N. Y.
Jno. Gorman, Co. K, 36th N. Y.
Wm. Comree, Co. C, 12th N. Y.
Wm. F. Smith, Co. H, 8th N. Y.
W. Johnson, Co. E, 63d N. Y.
J. B. Roeder, Co. H, 65th N. Y.
D. J. Taylor, Co. E, 44th N. Y.
E. S. Nobles, Co. H, 4th Mich.
W. Dray, Co. E, 5th Artil'y.
B. Dingler, Co. B, 7th N. Y.
D. L. Reid, Co. E, 62d Penn.
H. O. Kane, Co. B, 82d N. Y.
Chas. T. Goodell, Co. F, 12th New-York.
T. Gray, Co. F, 14th N. Y.
O. J. Smith, 4th Mich.
Sergt. A. Byrne, 1st N. Y. Chasseurs.
Daniel Perry, 14th N. Y.
F. C. Wilson, 62d Penn.
T. H. Luther, 83d Penn.
C. S. Dodge, 10th Mass.
H. F. Rummell, 1st N. Y. Chasseurs.
Lieut. L. Hardin, 7th N. Y.
Corp. F. F. Tinkam, 10th Massachusetts.
Sergt. L. Redurr, 55th N. Y.
Wallace Hammond, 83d Pa.
Daniel H. Rice, 83d Penn.
H. Mosier, 4th Michigan.
Capt. S. J. Thompson, 22d Massachusetts.
1st Lt. F. Carr, 69th N. Y.
Geo. B. McKee, 83d Penn.
John F. Grade, 9th Mass.
1st Ser. J. D. Feon, 69th N. Y.
Capt. H. H. Howlett, 36th N. Y.
Philip Sherry, 1st L. I.
Corp. H. H. Graham, Co. K, 16th Mass.
J. Williams, Co. H, 10th Mass.
E. H. Sampson, 62d N. Y.
H. L. Shepleigh, 22d Mass.
Geo. Fuller, Co. E, 83d Pa.
Wm. Parke, Co. I, 88th N. Y.
B. H. Thompson, Co. G, 3d New-York.
W. Demanks, Co. C, 14th N. Y.
Corp. C. Hoff, 1st Chass.
G. Hartman, Co. O, 14th N. Y.
J. McQuiggin, Co. E, 81st Pennsylvania.
H. McQuiggin, Co. E, 81st Pennsylvania.
Sgt. O. H. Shanfold, Co. E, 81st Pennsylvania.
R. C. Wright, Co. E, 1st U. S. Chasseurs.
C. Thompson, Co. B, 9th Mass
J. Farrell, Co. B, 62d N. Y.
S. Howard, Co. K, 9th Mass.
T. McAuliff, Co. C, 9th Mass.
W. A. Hall, Co. I, 83d Penn.
C. T. Clemions, Co. I, 83d Pennsylvania.
R. Ryan, Co. A, 62d N. Y.
D. Harrison, Co. D, 81st Pennsylvania.
W. Murphy, Co. F, 44th N. Y.
H. McEwen, Co. F, 41st N. H.
C. Brower, Co. G, 69th N. H.
A. H. Darbydt, Co. G, 4th Michigan.
M. Brown, Co. F, 14th N. Y.
W. H. Turpening, Co. F, 4th Michigan.
Chas. Heath, Co. F, 4th Mich.
1st Sergt. W. Beeson, Co. G, 62d Penn.
C. Kioter, Co. D, 83d Penn.
J. M. Hammond, Co. B, 49th New-York.
Peter Collier, Co. B, 44th N. Y.
S. A. Walker, Co. D, 44th N. Y.
N. B. Tubbs, Co. I, 8th Penn.
Geo. Barber, Co. G, 14th N. Y.
D. McKinnis, Co. B, 69th N. Y.
Jeremiah Murphy, Co. C, 9th Mass.
S. B. Hicks, Co. B, 1st L. I., died.
John Murray, Co. D, 36th N. Y.
Morton Lombard, Co. I, 1st N. Y.
John Murphy, Co. B, 69th N. Y.
T. Green, Co. G, 38th N. Y.
Trion May, Co. K, 96th Penn Vols.
L. Brezetta, Co. H, 36th N. Y.
David Hughes, Co. D, 62d Penn. Vols.
L. Young, Co. H, 4th Mich.
W. Davis, Co. C, 9th Mass.
J. McCall, Co. C, 36th N. Y.
G. Walsh, Co. F, 18th Mass.
G. A. Sawniel, Co. A, 32d Mass.
P. Landry, Co. L, 55th N. Y. V.
E. W. Davis, Co. D, 82d Penn. V.
Sergt. F. Scanlon, Co. H, 69th N. Y. V.
J. B. Spatman, Co. F, 22d Mass.
A. Stevens, Co. H, 1st L. I.
J. Ducsmore, Co. E, 69th N. Y.
J. Strawbridge, Co. E, 1st N. Y.
H. W. Kilpatrick, Co. B, 8th N. Y.
G. N. Carroll, Co. H, 1st Mich.
W. W. Wright, Co. E, 4th Mich.
E. D. Syliff, Co. E, 4th Mich.
O. J. Conkliy, Co. H, N. Y.
Lieut. C. A. Woodworth, Co H, 44th N. Y.

The following is a list of wounded United States prisoners turned over on parole, subject to future exchange, to Lieut.-Col. SWITZER, U. S. A., by Surgeon I. S. D. CULLEN, Medical Director, Confederate army:

Asst. Surg. Geo. Jewett, 10th Mass.
Asst. Surg. C. B. White, Carlisle Battery.
Asst. Surg. D. P. Chamberlain, 4th Mich.
John Anders, Co. C, 4th Mich.
Frank Clark, Co. I, 4th Mich.
Corp. C. Pease, Co. C, 4th Mich.
Harv. Lewis, Co. F, 4th Mich.
Arch. McMullen, Co. B, 36th N. Y.
Martin Lydon, Co. G, 9th Mass.
A. S. Lonx, Co. C, 62d Penn.
J. Murphy, Co. C, 9th Mass.
J. F. McCombs, Co. G, 14th N. Y.
Michl. McCoy, Co. E, 69th N. Y.
John B. Spahmen, Co. F, 62d Penn.
Hugh McNamara, Co. K, 36th N. Y.
Jas. O'Brien, Co. K, 88th N. Y.
Capt. C. H. Kesey, Co. B, 14th N. Y.

The following is a partial list of our sick and wounded in the rebel hospital at Malvern Hill:

Capt. N. H. Newland.—
Wm. C. Warner, Co. A, 83d Pa.
Wm. Gibbs, 62d Penn.
Hibert Dennis, 2d U. S. Inf.
E. Mayo, 4th New-York.
P. Lang, 57th New-York.
Nelson Linnebeck, 57th N. Y.
Christian Simon, 55th N. Y.
H. Schroeder, 55th N. Y.
J. W. Coon.
Martin Moran.
John McCall.
Henry Euler.
John Foley.
Van Vromer, 2d Excelsior.
Sergt. Thomas, 84th N. Y.
George Black, 85th N. Y.
Joseph Temple, 83d N. Y.
R. Wolfinger, 55th N. Y.
Edward Depsey, 12th N. Y.
James Barnes, 12th N. Y.
Felix Morcey, 61st N. Y.
Michael Kieller, 31st Pa.
Patrick Riley, 1st L. I.
Lippman Starck, 72d N. Y.
James McCauley.
Capt. J. Mack, 61st N. Y.
Jas. Heathwood, 63d N. Y.
Sam. Henderson, 33d Pa.
Frank Putnam, 4th N. Y.
Jas. L. Drake, 62d Pa.
Pat. Sullivan, 9th Mass.
Robert Story, 44th N. Y.
Albert Westgate, 4th Mich.—died 9th.
Wm. Bleemis, 9th Mass.
B. Lowell, Co. K, 2d Maine
M. McCoy, Co. E, 69th N. Y
P. McCarthy, Co. H, 8th N. Y
R. Van Valkenburg, Co. E, 4th Michigan.
Corp. A. D. Tower, Co. B, 72d New-York.
S. Heine, Co. I, 63d Penn.
A. Craig, Co. B, 12th Inf.
M. Grimo, Co. B, 9th Mass.
B. Ware, Co. E, 3d N. Y.
Sgt. A. F. B. Chase, Co. K, 14th N. Y.
F. Chickober, Co. C, 7th New-York.
W. C. G. McCord, Co. K, 36th New-York.
J. H. Harding, Co. K, 36th New-York.
R. A. Bonting, Co. K, 16th Michigan.
Corp. H. Mellsy, Co. G, 1st N. Y.
J. Raaf, Co. G, 1st N. Y.
J. Fisk, 4th R. I. Battery.
A. Meffor, Co. H, 12th N. Y.
H. H. Fellows, Co. H, 12th N. Y
W. C. Watson, Co. C, 4th Mich.
D. Odell, Co. D, 14th Inf.
John O'Connel, Co. C, 14th Infantry.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3376. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

Highly Important Movements of General Pope.

Gordonsville Occupied Without Opposition.

All the Railroad Paraphernalia Destroyed.

Main Artery of Rebel Supplies Severed.

TELLING ORDERS ISSUED BY GEN. POPE.

The Troops to Subsist Upon the Country In which they Operate.

CAVALRY TO TRAVEL WITHOUT BAGGAGE.

The Inhabitants to be Held Responsible for Outrages.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 18.

We feel at liberty to state that yesterday a portion of the army of Gen. POPE *entered the important town of Gordonsville, Va., unopposed, and duly destroyed all the railroad paraphernalia at that point*—the junction of the Orange and Alexandria and Virginia Central Railroads. *Three-fourths of the troops, munitions and supplies of every description for the rebel army at Richmond of necessity passed through Gordonsville by rail.* The blow is, therefore, a most important one, more especially as it is *the first of a series*, which we trust will do more to cripple the efficiency of their (rebel) Richmond army than aught that has yet occurred.

PREVIOUS ADVICES FROM WARRENTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 18.

A letter from Warrenton says that our troops are all in fine spirits at the prospect of active operations. Mention is also made of an important position already occupied. The people of Warrenton are represented as courteous to our troops, and the ladies, though rank Secessionists, treat them with dignified politeness.

The Warrenton White Sulphur Springs, recently infested by rebel scouts, were passed yesterday by a detachment of our cavalry without opposition.

Reports exist in camp, on rebel authority, that STONEWALL JACKSON is at Staunton preparing for another visit down the valley. He will not have an undisputed march.

The command of Gen. HATCH is reported to have penetrated as far as Rapidan Station, on the Virginia Central Railroad, 74 miles from Washington.

GEN. POPE'S GENERAL ORDERS.

THE TROOPS TO SUBSIST UPON THE COUNTRY IN WHICH THEY OPERATE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, WASHINGTON, July 18, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 5.—Hereafter, as far as practicable, the troops of this command will subsist upon the country in which their operations are carried on. In all cases supplies for this purpose will be taken by the officers to whose Department they properly belong, under the orders of the commanding officer of the troops for whose use they are intended. Vouchers will be given to the owners, stating on their face that they will be payable at the conclusion of the war, upon sufficient testimony being furnished that such owners have been loyal citizens of the United States since the date of the vouchers. Whenever it is known that supplies can be furnished in any district of the country where the troops are to operate, the use of trains for carrying subsistence will be dispensed with as far as possible.

By command of Maj.-Gen. POPE,

GEO. D. RUGGLES, Colonel, A. A. G. and Chief of Staff.

CAVALRY TO MOVE WITHOUT SUPPLY OR BAGGAGE TRAINS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, WASHINGTON, July 18, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 6.—Hereafter, in any operations of the cavalry forces in this command, no supply or baggage trains of any description will be used, unless so stated specially in the order for the movement. Two days' cooked rations will be carried on the persons of the men, and all villages or neighborhoods through which they pass will be laid under contribution in the manner specified by General Order No. 5, current series, from these headquarters, for the subsistence of men and horses. Movements of cavalry must always be made with celerity and no delay. No such movements will be excused hereafter on any pretext. Whenever the order for the movement of any portion of this army emanates from these headquarters, the time of marching, and that to be consumed in the execution of the duty, will be expressly designated, and no departure therefrom will be permitted to pass unnoticed, without the gravest and most conclusive reasons. Commanding officers will be held responsible for strict and prompt compliance with every provision of this order.

By command of Major-Gen. POPE.

GEO. D. RUGGLES, Colonel, A. A. G., and Chief of Staff.

THE INHABITANTS OF THE COUNTRY WARNED AGAINST DEPREDATIONS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, WASHINGTON, July 18, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 7.—The people of the Valley of the Shenandoah and throughout the region of operations of this army, living along the lines of railroad and telegraph, and along the routes of travel in the rear of the United States forces, are notified that they will be held responsible for any injury done the track, line or road, or for any attacks upon trains or straggling soldiers by bands of guerrillas in their neighborhood.

No privileges or immunities of war can apply to lawless bands of individuals not forming part of the organized forces of the enemy, nor wearing the garb of soldiers, who, seeking and obtaining safety on the pretext of being peaceful citizens, steal out in the rear of the army, attack and murder straggling soldiers, molest trains of supplies, destroy railroads, telegraph lines and bridges, and commit outrages [illegible] to civilized people, and revolting to humanity. Evil disposed persons in the rear of our [illegible], who do not themselves engage directly in [illegible] acts, encourage them by refusing to [illegible] or to give any information by which such acts can be prevented, or the perpetrators punished. Safety of the life and property of all persons living in the rear of our advancing army, depend upon the maintenance of peace and quiet among themselves, and upon the unmolested movement through their midst of all pertaining to the military service. They are all to understand distinctly that the security of travel is their only warrant of personal safety.

It is, therefore, ordered, that whenever a railroad, wagonroad or telegraph is injured by parties of guerrillas, the citizens living within five miles of the spot shall be turned out *en masse*, to repair the damage, and shall, besides, pay to the United States in money, or in property to be levied by military force, the full amount of the pay and subsistence of the whole force necessary to coerce the performance of the work during the time occupied in completing it. If a soldier, or legitimate follower of the army, be fired upon from any house, the house shall be razed to the ground, and the inhabitants sent prisoners to the headquarters of this army. If such an outrage occur at any place distant from settlements, the people within five miles around shall be held accountable, and made to pay an indemnity sufficient for the case.

Any persons detected in such outrages either during the act or at any time afterward, shall be shot without waiting civil process. No such acts can influence the result of this war, and they can only lead to heavy affliction to the population to no purpose. It is therefore enjoined upon all persons, both for the security of their property and the safety of their own persons, that they act rigorously and cordially together to prevent the perpetration of such outrages.

Whilst it is the wish of the General commanding this army that all peaceably-disposed persons who remain at their homes and pursue their accustomed avocations shall be subjected to no improper burthen of war, yet their own safety must of necessity depend upon the strict preservation of peace and order among themselves. And they are to understand that nothing will deter him from enforcing promptly, and to the full extent, every provision of this order.

By command of Major-Gen. POPE.,

GEORGE D. RUGGLES, Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

THE REBELS GETTING ALARMED.

The Richmond Enquirer on Gen. Pope—Gen. McClellan, and the President's Visit to the James River.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 18.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 15th, appears alarmed at the order of our "War Department concentrating the forces of McDOWELL, FREMONT, and BANKS, under Gen. POPE," and remarks of the latter "that he is notoriously one of the most dangerous of the Union commanders—an officer of great activity and daring, and is very apt to do unexpected things." It adds that "the forsy into Orange County and the destruction of the railroad bridge over the Rapidon by the enemy is a challenge on the part of POPE that our Generals have now to take up."

Of President LINCOLN'S recent visit to the army of the Potomac, the *Enquirer* says:

"A dirty trio—LINCOLN, STANTON and WINFIELD SCOTT—passed by Old Point on Thursday last, *en route* for MCCLELLAN'S headquarters, at or near Berkeley. A gentleman who saw the steamer which conveyed this dirty trio of Yankee negro-stealers, says there was a band of music on board, and many flags and streamers fluttering gaily to the breeze."

GEN. McCLELLAN'S OPERATIONS.

From the Richmond Enquirer, July 14.

From gentlemen lately down the river as far as Jordan's Point, we learn that over 100 transports, vessels of war, and gunboats, are at Harrison's Bar in the James River, while the remnant of MCCLELLAN'S broken army lies on the northern bank from Heron Creek to Westover, extending back from the river about three miles. They are working day and night, displaying an energy in their defeat that we would very much delight to see evinced by the Confederates in the flush of their victory. Six long wharves already facilitate the landing of supplies and reinforcements. Houses are being built for stores and hospitals; and every preparation which a permanent base of future operations would indicate already exist at Harrison's Bar.

The enemy may not move at an early day, but that they have not abandoned the idea of capturing Richmond, will be apparent to any man who may witness their operations at Harrison's Bar.

Commodore WILKES, of *Trent* notoriety, assumed, on Saturday, the command of the Federal fleet in the waters of James River. This man is desirous of perpetuating the fame he acquired among his countrymen for the capture of MASON and SLIDELL; for that reason, and under the hope that he may be able to raise the drooping war spirit of the North by some brilliant exploit with his gunboats, has Commodore HOCKINS been superseded by Commodore WILKES. That he will soon try something is the opinion of able naval men in our service. WILKES cannot afford to be idle in James River. His abilities as an officer were never regarded above mediocrity, but the prestige among his countrymen of the *Trent* affair has blinded both the Federal authority and himself as to his capacity, and we should not be surprised at any moment to hear that WILKES was battering out his little brains against Drury's Bluff. The sixteen Federal gunboats that now shelter and protect MCCLELLAN are looked upon with more pride and regarded with deeper affection by MCCLELLAN'S soldiers than any other objects on earth. When the remnant of the army reached the river, a Federal army officer, meeting a naval officer, in the delirium of his delight, threw his arms around him, and exclaimed, "There ought to be a gunboat in every man's family." So deep is their attachment to the gunboats that, were all of them ordered from the river, the army would "skedaddle" out of Virginia the first dark night. They regard a columbiad with veneration, while a four-mile shooting hundred-pound rifled gun is idolized. MCCLELLAN will have to carry a gunboat with every regiment before he can make them leave the river.

The Federals having had success in canal working around Island No. 10 and elsewhere on the Mississippi, have been seriously considering the feasibility of a deep ditch for gunboats around Drury's Bluff. As ridiculous as this may appear to some of our readers, we know that at one time, and that not very recent, it was discussed by Federal engineers. The complete and perfect barricade, impassable to the smallest craft, which now extends across the river at Drury's Bluff, would have to be removed under the deadliest fire from field artillery and sharpshooters, even after the silencing of our batteries by the gunboats. This the Federals will understand, and they may seek to ditch Drury's Bluff out of existence and Richmond into ashes.

Our army neither *digs nor drills* one-half as much as the Yankees, and yet the spade and the pick contributed as much to the defence of Richmond as the musket and the cannon. Our impatient people must see that Gen. LEE'S elaborate earthworks enabled him to remove from the enemy's front that large portion of his army that fell upon his rear, and won the victories which relieved Richmond. We must again dig, dig, dig, or MCCLELLAN will dig into Richmond. The spade can only be conquered with the spade, the shovel will always defeat the musket.

We hope to see our long lines of earthworks extended on both banks of the river, completed and perfected with a strength which will defy every effort.

We understand that a skirmish occurred this side of Shirley, on Saturday, in which a Federal officer was wounded. The enemy are gradually feeling around their present position to find the exact locality of our troops. Many skirmishes will take place before they learn where we are, all of which will be heralded as great and important victories, and as marking MCCLELLAN'S second approach to Richmond.

In its editorial columns the *Enquirer* says:

It would seem from the news which we publish today that the enemy is projecting an attack upon us by the way of James River. A change of naval commanders in the James, and a strengthening of the fleet would indicate that an important part of the programme is to be borne by the navy. We should not wonder if the fleet is to form the centre of the bodies line, the right and left wings of which are to be formed of MCCLELLAN'S army, located respectively on the north and south banks of the river. The effort will probably be to take our river batteries by flank attacks, and then remove the obstructions, so as to allow the fleet to come up to the city.

We have no fears of its success. Our Generals will be ready for MCCLELLAN, and will force him by another "flank movement" to look out for another "new base."

The Federal fleet of gunboats now in James River, commanding MCCLELLAN'S new position, numbers one hundred vessels. They are, we learn, under command of Commodore WILKES, of *Trent* notoriety, who will now have another opportunity to distinguish himself, in case a foreign vessel should appear in Virginia waters for the purpose of interfering in the Federal programme.

REBEL JEALOUSIES.

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal, July 8.

We take the following extract, which we believe to be nearly, if not wholly correct, and know to have been intended to be absolutely so, from a private letter of a wounded friend, who had been engaged in nearly all the battles near Richmond. The Richmond newspapers are Virginia all over, as he complains, but we will say that we *have* seen some very generous acknowledgments of the gallantry and services of troops from other States. To say that they did the same justice to them that they would have done had they been Virginians, would only be to expose ourselves to ridicule by representing them as doing what everybody knows is not possible for Richmond or Virginia papers to do—but then it was generous in the extreme for them to acknowledge the existence, even of mere men not descended from POCAHONTAS or some of the Indian Princes. Our correspondent is wounded, and querulous and a little captious, else he would have appreciated the honor done his "strip of land" by being allowed to serve and save the F. F. V.'s, especially those of the City of Richmond, which is great on flour and tobacco. We omit the introduction of the letter, and immediately come to general matters:

RICHMOND, Va., July 3, 1862.

DEAR FULTON: * * * * The advance upon the enemy was made in four columns, according to orders. Gen. JACKSON started from Ashland in two columns, pursuing two different roads. Gen. STUART, about four or five miles to his left, advanced another column, and Gen. BRANCH, about six or eight miles to his right, advanced a fourth column.

Of the army of Richmond, BRANCH'S Brigade was the first to cross the Chickahominy. Marching down the northern bank, they swept everything before them, skirmishing all the time till the balance of our Division (A. P. HILL'S) was enabled to cross at Meadow Bridge. The whole division then pressed on to Mechanicsville; attacked and drove the enemy from the batteries commanding that crossing. This enabled D. H. HILL and LONGSTREET to cross with their divisions. The next morning, (Friday,) the batteries, about a mile in the rear of Mechanicsville, were carried. Our single division failed to carry them the night before. Then D. H. HILL marched over to support JACKSON, and LONGSTREET supported us. The pursuit was continued until the enemy made his stand at Cool Harbor. A. P. HILL put his division right in, and from four o'clock till seven, it engaged the enemy. Reinforcements were coming up constantly; but our forces were generally outnumbered till JACKSON came upon the ground, between 7 and 8 o'clock. Then a rallied charge of the whole line, with orders to fire but a single shot and then give them the steel, put the enemy to rout. If JACKSON had not arrived, I do not believe that we would have driven the enemy from the field; but surely some credit is due to those who had been fighting for three hours before his arrival, and who joined him in the last grand charge.

Saturday was a day of rest. Sunday our division was put in march across the Chickahominy—pursued the enemy all day—continued the pursuit on Monday, and joined battle, *still the advance division*, and BRANCH'S Brigade the advance brigade on Monday afternoon. Tuesday, Gen. LEE said we had done our share, and held us as the reserve.

Now, having marched further than any other brigade; being engaged from the beginning to the end of the march; having fought five pitched battles in as many days; having sustained a terrible loss, is it not singular that the Richmond papers are not aware even of our existence. Two-thirds of the brigade have been placed *hors du combat*. Two out of five Colonels have been killed. Out of twelve field officers, only two have escaped unhurt. The Twenty-eighth, Thirty-third and Thirty-seventh suffered heavily. The Seventh was literally cut to pieces, losing largely more than one-half of officers and men. The Eighteenth has less than two hundred men fit for duty—considerably less. The three field officers were wounded—eight out of ten company commanders were wounded. Only thirteen out of forty company officers are left for duty. The whole brigade charged battery after battery; yet as they have no newspaper correspondents attached to their regiments their existence is unknown.

North Carolina and Georgia furnished fully one-half the forces in the series of battles—thirty-six to forty regiments each—yet North Carolina and Georgia have found no place in the Richmond papers. Go around among the wounded, at hospitals and private residences—you will find five, if not ten, North Carolinians to one Virginian. This has been told me by physicians in attendance. Yet the Richmond papers pretend not to know it. It is a crying shame—a piece of unblushing rascality—Governor CLARK ought to get a list of killed and wounded from the intelligence office, and let the record speak for the State. The Yankees told the truth when they said North Carolinians were put in front of every battle. They are willing to take the front; but they do not like to be lied out of their merited glory. I do not mean to speak disparagingly of Virginia troops. They fought well, but they did not do all of the fighting. On the contrary, North Carolina and Georgia each furnished more troops for the defence of Richmond than Virginia did.

I have but a single word to say. BENNETT, of the *Herald*—with all his capacity for brag and bluster, and outrageous lying, is not at all ahead of the Richmond editors. He himself cheats us out of all our soldiers' pay, and out of all our glory. If it were not for the loss to the Southern cause, I would just as soon the Yankees had the city as not. It is a Yankee city in all that especially constitutes a Yankee—brag, bluster, knavery, cheating.

On this the Richmond *Enquirer* comments:

"To the eminent merits claimed by this writer for BRANCH'S Brigade and the North Carolina troops generally, we make no objection. We doubt not they did their duty as good men and brave soldiers, for such they undoubtedly are. The imputations upon Virginia she can well afford to bear. The gross and low charges against the Richmond editors are beneath contempt. The accusation against Richmond is a slander upon a city which was the first in all this land that asked to be destroyed in battle rather than yield to the enemy by capitulation. As capital of the Confederacy and Commonwealth, our Legislature said it must be defended at all hazards. The President responded that thus it should be. The Governor said it should be battered down rather than given up. And coming down to the citizens, the Mayor declared that it should never be surrendered; and the population, male and female, rich and poor, all heartily responded to the sentiment, and prepared to see their homes in ashes, rather than yield to the enemy. Sublime spectacle! And yet this is a 'Yankee city!' It is a foul slander upon a people who have not only thus acted, but who have furnished more soldiers, in proportion to population, than perhaps any other—whose dwellings are homes for the sick soldiers—whose ladies are their tender and untiring nurses—and who in every work of kindness and liberal benevolence in aid of the soldiers and the cause, deserve the thanks and the praise of the whole Confederacy."

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 18.

GEN. POPE'S MOVEMENTS.

The news of the taking of Gordonsville, Va., by Gen. POPE, and the consequent cutting off of one of the chief railroad communications of the enemy, is regarded here with great satisfaction, the movement being considered of the first importance.

APPOINTMENTS UNDER THE TAX LAW.

It is important, in view of the rush for offices under the tax bill, to state that the President has determined to take advantage of the power given him, to delay putting it into effect, and no appointments will be made for some time.

A FALSE RUMOR.

There is no truth in the rumor that MCCLELLAN has resigned.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

One hundred and seventy-five witnesses have been examined by the Committee on the Conduct of the War. The testimony is very voluminous, and it is estimated will cover 1,800 octavo printed pages. It has been deposited with the Superintendent of Public Printing, to be securely kept until the further orders of the Committee.

THE NEGROES IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The following is an extract from a recent dispatch received at the War Department from Gen. SAXTON, dated Beaufort, S. C., July 10:

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to report that everything pertaining to the special service for which I am sent to this Department is in a favorable condition. The negroes are working industriously. We have some 15,000 acres of corn and cotton under cultivation. It looks well. The system of voluntary labor works admirably. The people are contented and happy. When the new crop is harvested, they will cease to be a burden upon the Government.

By adopting a judicious system of of reward for labor, almost any amount can be obtained. Its proceeds will pay the expense. I am, with great respect, yours truly, R. SAXTON, Brig.-Gen. Vols.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The Senate has confirmed the following nominations:

Aids-de-Camps to Major-Gen. MCCLELLAN, with rank of Colonel: Thomas M. Key, of Ohio; Major Henry J. Hunt, of Fifth Artillery; Major Daniel H. Rucker; Major Henry F. Clarke; John S. Clarke of New-York; Charles F. Havelock; Capt. James B. Fry; Major Edward H. Wright; Wilson Shaffer, of Illinois; Gustave Paul Cluseret, of Italy; and Lieut.-Col. John N. Macombe.

Aids-de-Camp to Gen. McClellan, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel: Paul Von Radowitz, District of Columbia; Capts. Rufus Ingalls, Wm. S. Hays, Geo. N. Getty, James A. Hardie, Nelson B. Sweitzer, Edward McR. Hudson, and Albert V. Colburn.

Aids-de-Camp to Gen. McClellan, with the rank of Major: Herbert Von Hammerstein, District of Columbia; Capts. Delavan K. Perkins, William H. Ludlow, New-York; J. Lyman Van Buren, Earnest Von Veresack, Clinton H. Menoly,

Aids-de-Camp to Gen. Fremont, with the rank of Colonel: Daniel E. McCullum, Anselme Albert, John F. Fiala, Capt. Albert Tracy, J. P. C. Shanks, Robt. N. Hudson, Charles Zagonyi, Phillip Figyelmesig' Capt. Wm. P. Reynolds, Herman Kaupt, Capt. John M. Turner, Lieut.-Col. Edmund Shriver, Wm. Daum, Amos B. Jones.

Aids-de-Camp to Gen. Fremont, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel: Augustus Schroer, District of Columbia; John Wilson, New-York; James W. Savage, New-York; Alfred W. Eliet, Capt. Joseph S. Conrad.

Aides-de-Camp to Gen. Fremont with the rank of Major: R. M. Corwine, of Ohio; T. J. Weed, of Kansas; Augustus Hain, of Prussia; Verplank Van Antwerp, of Iowa; D. Henry Businelle, of New-York; Adolf Carlison Warberg, of Sweden; Lieut. David C. Houston, Corps of Engineers; Ernest F. Hoffman, of Prussia; Burr Porter, of New-York; Frank Kappner, of Missouri; Leonidas Haskell, of California.

Aids-de-Camp to Gen. Halleck, with the rank of Colonel: Capt. John C. Kelton, Maj. Robert Allen, Maj. Robert V. D. DuBois, Capt. Louis V. Parsons, N. P. Chipman, Lieut.-Col. James B. McPherson, Clark B. Lagon, Illinois; W. S. Hellyer, Missouri; John Kissen, Jr., Missouri; Capts. Thomas J. Hance, Wm. Myers and George Thorn; Richard D. Cutts, of District of Columbia; Joseph C. McKibbon, of District of Columbia.

Capt. Frederick Myers is confirmed as Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Halleck, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Aides-de-camp to Maj.-Gen. Halleck, with the rank of Major: John J. Key, of Indiana; A. H. Gillespie, of California; Champion Vaugan, of Kansas; T. J. Kinney; Addison S. Norton; Capts. James M. Sanderson and William Painter.

Aides-de-camp to Brevet Maj.-Gen. Wool, with the rank of Colonel: Maj. Thomas J. Crain, of the Corps of Topographical Engineers; Geo. P. Thrie, of California; Capt. Geo. D. Ruggles; Capt. Speed Butler; C. A. Morgan, of Ohio; Maj. Robert E. Clary; Capt. Edward G. Beckwith; Maj. Andrews Beckwith; Capt. Samuel B. Holabird; Maj. James Belger; Maj. Daniel T. Van Buren.

Aides-de-Camp to Brevet Maj.-Gen. Wool, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel: Capt. William D. Whipple, Ambrose Thompson, Charles H. R. Shriber, J. B. Kinsman, Massachusetts; Maj. Joseph Haskins, Isaac C. Elton, Jr.

Aides-de-Camp to Gen. Wool, with the rank of Major: William P. Jones, Connecticut; Charles Von Herman, Connecticut; Silas Ramsey, Illinois; Lieut. Charles H. Brightley, James F. Meigne, District Columbia; Capt. Louis H. Pelousse, Joseph C. Willard, District Columbia; James C. Riddle and Henry Z. Hayner, of New-York.

RANDOLPH BOTTS, of Brooklyn, nephew of JOHN MINOR BOTTS, was confirmed by the Senate, yesterday, as Assistant Quartermaster in the United States Army, with rank of Captain.

NOMINATIONS NOT CONFIRMED.

The Senate failed to confirm a large number of nominations, which fell with the adjournment. Among them were those of WARD BURNETT, G. A. SCROGGS, EDWIN H. WEBSTER and Col. CARROLL to be Brigadier-Generals; BENJ. ISHERWOOD as Chief of Steam Engineering; and JOHN LENTHALL as Chief of Construction and Repair. Other for minor offices share a similar disappointment. The entire number of confirmations by the Senate during the last day of the session was about three hundred.

APPOINTED A BRIGADIER.

The President, with the approbation of the Governors of New-York and New-Jersey, has appointed JOHN G. BROWN, of New-York, recently appointed Consul-General of the Islands of the Pacific, a Brigadier-General, and detailed him to the duty of raising troops in those States.

APPOINTMENTS IN GEN. BANKS' CORPS.

The following appointments have been made in Gen. BANKS' *Corps de Armée*: Brig.-Gen. AUGUR, to the First Division; Brig.-Gen. PRINCE, to the First Brigade; and Brig.-Gen. GREENE, to the Second Brigade of the Division.

COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Ex-Gov. BOUTWELL, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, received his commission yesterday, and is now engaged in arranging the details of his bureau.

MINISTER TO BELGIUM.

Minister SANFORD, who is absent from Belgium on leave of absence, will probably return to that country by the next steamer.

COMMANDER DAHLGREN.

Commander DAHLGREN, having been appointed Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, he necessarily vacates his office as Commandant of the Washington Navy-yard.

THE MORGAN RAID.

Capture of Cynthiana, Ky., by the Rebels.

CINCINNATI, Friday, July 18.

A man who came into BOYD'S, on the Kentucky Central Railroad, this morning, reports that the town of Cynthiana, Ky., 66 miles from here, surrendered at 5 o'clock yesterday after a half hour's fight. He saw MORGAN and shook hands with him. MORGAN'S men number about 2,500.

A soldier who also came into Boyd's says that MORGAN'S men fired two rounds after the surrender Capt. AUTHON'S Company, from Newport, Ky., were all killed or taken prisoners.

The excitement at Newport and Covington is very high, and increasing, and the citizens are organizing rapidly for defence.

The Provost-Marshal of Newport arrests all rebel sympathizers to-day.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, July 18.

The train has arrived from Lexington this evening. The railroad and telegraph have been repaired. MORGAN'S loss at Cynthiana greatly exceeded ours, although most of Lieut.-Col. LAUDERMAN'S men were captured. He and thirty of his men have arrived at Lexington.

REBEL INVASION OF INDIANA.

CINCINNATI, Friday, July 18.

Indianapolis dispatches to the Executive Department, say that Henderson, Ky., and Newburgh, Ind., have been taken by the rebels. At the latter one National was killed and 250 sick soldiers taken prisoners. The rebels also took 250 stand of arms.

THE RAID IN TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, July 17.

Returned prisoners report that the Federal soldiers paroled by the rebels at McMinnville have returned to Murfreesboro.

The rebels have gone to Chattanooga.

NEWARK UNION MASS MEETING.

New-Jersey in for the War—Newark Will Supply Her Quota.

Speeches of Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Rev. Mr. Poor, Cortlandt Parker and Others.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO AID RECRUITING, &C.

A large, highly respectable, and extremely patriotic assemblage of the citizens of Newark, N. J., was held in the Park of that city last evening for the purpose of strengthening the hands of the Government in the existing crisis. The occasion seemed to be made quite a holiday; the National flag greeted the eye in every quarter, while the determined resolution to do all that men and money can do to put down the unholy rebellion, was made most apparent. At about 5 o'clock P. M., the meeting organized by the selection of the following officers:

PRESIDENT—NATHANIEL C. BALL.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—B. Presth, Joseph A. Halsey, Peter S. Duryea, John Leahle, J. B. Pegnea, Dr. Samuel H. Pennington, Joseph Word, Elihu Day, A. Townsend, Theo. P. Howell, Samuel Smith, J. C. Littell, H. J. Palmer, George Peters, S. H. Cander, D. W. Richards, Thomas W. Dawson, Capt. E. Nye, W. B. Guild, Jr., William Paul, Elias Kirkpatrick, W. A. Myers, Isaac Van Wagenen, G. Maier, Silas H. Kitchell, Dr. O'Garman, John R. Crocket, Cornelius Walsh, D. M. Wilson, Thomas McGrorth, Nicholas Moore, Geo. B. Guerin, Dr. F. Ill, James Tucker, B. T. Nichols, Owen McKarland, Rev. F. A. Schlock, Nehemiah Perry, S. R. W. Heath, W. A. Righter, Daniel Louch, Samuel Meeker.

SECRETARIES—C. D. Deshler, Charles Satterback, A. M. Reynolds, G. Trazer, C. Barchuling, Wm. Vanderpool, Emil Schueffm.

After prayer had been offered by Rev. J. T. CRANE, the following resolutions were offered by A. L. KAESER, Esq., and adopted by acclamation:

Whereas, The President of the United States has called upon the people for 300,000 additional troops, to enable the Government to suppress the rebellion which threatens the ruin of the country; and,

Whereas, These exigency demands an answer to that call, worthy of a great nation struggling for the existence of its free Government, and determined to maintain it;

Resolved, That New-Jersey knows no limit to her appreciation of the blessings of the Constitution she is fighting to maintain, or the guilt of those who assault it; that she will defend it against all enemies, at home or abroad, at all sacrifices and at all hazards; and that she will send to join her brave boys who at Roanoke, Newbern, Williamsburgh, Fair Oaks, and in the late battles in Virginia, have renewed the glory of their native State, as many more of equal gallantry, as she may be called upon to furnish.

Resolved, That in this moment of gloom and danger we look back upon no political controversies, nor forward to any political ends; we recognize no parties; we discuss no questions of past or future policy; but simply acknowledge our solemn duty to God and our country, to pledge our utmost efforts in men and money to sustain the Government which our fathers planted their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor to establish.

Resolved, That to that end a Committee of citizens be appointed, whose duty it shall be to devise immediate practical measures to aid and hasten the organization of the regiment now forming in this district, and to prepare for the enlistment of other regiments as soon as the Governor shall call for them.

SPEECH OF FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, upon being introduced, said there were periods when any language at his command was so inadequate to the occasion, that he almost shrunk from employing words. When the destiny of a nation hung trembling in the balance, when the freedom and civilization of the world's inhabitants hangs upon the passing hour, mere words almost lost their significance. When he remembered the trials of our forefathers, who founded, nurtured and cherished the Republic, and poured out their blood to defend it from foreign invaders; how the sainted ones in Heaven prayed for it, and how our statesmen watched for it; when he saw that Republic threatened to be destroyed by the miserable ingrates who had been nourished under its benign influence—language was powerless to depict the foul iniquity which thus threatened our destruction. He had no power to picture the agony of those who stood aghast, or to replenish the thinned ranks of the army of the Potomac. But there was a power to replenish our arms; to make the waters of the Potomac again covered with armed hosts, making to the rescue. [Applause.] There was a power to call forth brave defenders, having immunity from the perils of war in their very numbers; recognizing in their country the banner of their God. [Applause.] A multitude that would free the earth from the pollution of this rebellion. [Applause.] That was the same power that guided this Republic in its infancy; which protected us during the revolution; the power which sways men, and turns them whithersoever it will; the same power which thrilled us with patriotic fire on the occasion of the firing on Fort Sumter. His words on such a theme were weak and futile. That mysterious influence of patriotism which made a man feel that his country's dishonor was his own degradation, had a heavenly origin. That influence would come—first in the gentle dew, then in the shower, then in the copious rain. [Applause.] He had faith in God that this nation would yet be preserved. [Applause.] Much remained to be done. The spirit of the people was being purified by the trials to which we had been subjected. Selfishness was giving way. The hidden drawer was opened, and the miser handed out his securities. All gave their generous contributions to maintain the army that fights for liberty. [Applause.] Party spirit, that bane of patriotism, found little ailment in an atmosphere purified by the trials of the nation. [Applause.] The former political opponents of the present Administration had laid aside all their political animosities, and the people stood shoulder to shoulder with those who had opposed their political views. [Applause.] The men who would stop to consider whether this or that measure would stop or promote his own preferment, was unworthy the protection of any human government. [Applause.] We had done much. From every city and hamlet, every avocation and lineage, hundreds of thousands, as if in response to the trump of the Archangel, had started to arms. They had hastened to barter their life for the life of the nation. It was no hatred of the enemy, for they were ready to south the falling foe. A cause which was thus inspiring was in itself invincible. [Applause.] How did our hearts go out toward the sturdy German who fought our battles as those of his own native land. How did our hearts warm toward the daring deeds of brave sons of the Green Isle. [Applause.] New-Jersey had been, wherever she had been placed, brave, true and invincible. [Applause.] At Newbern, or when without ammunition or support they kept back the foe with their warm beating hearts as the only shield to their country's honor; at the Chickahominy, the Pines, or at Fair Oaks, they had proven themselves the same gallant Jersey Blues who won laurels in the first battle for liberty. [Applause.] The gallant HAINES and the intrepid RYERSON had mingled their blood with the loyal soil. Col. TUCKER, when wounded, was being carried from the field by his men, was again and fatally wounded. His last words were, "Go stand by your country." He yielded up his brave spirit to a God of mercy. [Applause.] Those heroes were dead, and we lived; and yet, long after we should be forgotten they would live in the song of patriotic legends. He would not say to them, "Avenge their blood," but he would admonish them that by every consideration such criminality as caused those deaths should meet its reward. [Applause.] He would ask, then, are not the living as brave, as loyal, as patriotic as the dead? [Applause.] We could never repay our debt of gratitude to the army of the Potomac, for had they not have loved their country better than themselves, Washington and Baltimore would have been taken, and the Nation have been left at the mercy of an unopposed army. God forbid that the Nation should again be left in such peril. [Applause.] To-day we have in the field five or six hundred thousand brave soldiers, arms and ammunition in abundance. Our National currency was at a premium, while that of our enemy was at a discount. The piratical craft of the rebels had been swept from the seas, while ours was increasing and powerful; and, to-day, the great loyal heart of the people still beats in unions with the demands of their country. [Applause.] But the men in the field must be sustained, the loyal men of the South protected, and the rebellion crushed. [Applause.] Let every man perform the service which would best aid his country. Let them rebuke every man who would thrust political questions between them and their country. Let every man hold his property as far as possible at the service of his country, and let us always remember, that worse than this horrid war, is a false, delusive peace. [Applause.] A peace which shall leave the majority of the Government degraded, is but the precursor of speedy and certain dissolution. But why talk of peace? The only terms of peace offered by the rebels was the surrender of our capital, our Territories and our honor. ["Never—never."] The only terms they would accept were such as would make our very wives and daughters scorn and pity us. [Applause.] If we ever should have peace, it must be upon the basis of the perpetuation of this Government. Let the motto of every man be, "The Union must and shall be preserved," so that no man shall be ashamed to say, "I am an American citizen."

SPEECH OF REV. D. W. POOR.

Rev. D. W. POOR said he was glad to do all he could to stimulate the hearts of the people. He was stout of heart and strong of hope for the future of our country. He saw no cause for the general disappointment. He thought this was merely a chagrin because our army failed to spend its Fourth of July at Richmond. Compare the losses of the South during the past year with the gains of the North, and the state of public sentiment here. Was this despondent nation the one that challenged the world? This was not the time for quailing. We were the observed of the world. We had no occasion for the disorder and tumult which affects the Old World. Now that the Southern rebellion has struck the nation, shall we sound like a cracked bell, or shall we give the ring of the true metal? [Applause.] Are we willing to let all our blood and treasure be spent for naught? He seemed to hear the voices of those in the van calling for him to come on. [Applause.] The voice of Conscience seemed to call for Irishmen to come and rescue him. [Applause.] What did the blood of those who fell with STOKE call for but to "Come on." [Applause.] Did these men hang back? No. They said, "Our country before any other interest. Shall we allow that life to perish? No, rather let my life be lost in its defence." [Applause.] He felt ashamed to say "go," but would rather say "come," and was resolved that if his poor efforts could do anything to aid the cause, he would do it. [Applause.]

A VOICE—"Let's all go." [Laughter.]

ANOTHER VOICE—"Will you go yourself?"

MR. POOR—Yes. [Applause.]

ANOTHER VOICE—"All right."

MR. POOR—I wish you would all say "All right." I say let life perish, but let the nation be saved. [Applause.]

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE CAUSE.

MR. KAESER read a letter from Judge RYERSON, stating that SUSSEX County would no doubt raise twice her quota; that DAVID RYERSON had offered a bounty of five dollars to each officer and private in two of the companies to be raised; and the committee of the district had guaranteed five dollars per man for each of the other companies, besides establishing a fund for the incidental expenses and hospital purposes.

MR. FRELINGHUYSEN announced that JOHN N. A. GRISWOLD had authorized him to advance in his behalf the sum of $1,000 in aid of the cause. [Applause.]

SPEECH OF CORTLANDT PARKER, ESQ.

MR. PARKER, who was the next speaker, said he came for a practical purpose—not to amuse them or tickle their fancy, but to strive to the few moments allotted to him to increase the army of the greatest country God ever let his sun shine upon. He would do this by showing what the country had done and what were its present needs, and he would ask the poor to give from their poverty, and the rich of their riches, to aid the work. He believed that the defeat of Bull Run was the salvation of our country, for from it sprang a cloud of armed men, such as ought to come to-day to restore everything which one disaster has lost. Our ruin had been in forgetting that it was God who gives us victory. Yet how much further were we to-day than we were a year since? The enemy was hemmed in by land and sea. We had recaptured our forts. Where were the rebels to obtain the force to recover the lost ground? We had only to recover our spirits to secure ultimate victory. He appealed to the hearts of every man—Irishmen, Germans and Americans. Do you want to be bowed down and become the vassals of

THE NEGRO IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Social, Religious and Military Aspects of the Negro Question at Port Royal.

Visit to the Sunday School—How Young Pompeys and Topseys are Taught—South Carolina Volunteers on Dress Parade—How the Dred Scott Decision Reads with Bayonet Points for Notes of Admiration—Commodore Dupont's Opinions.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HILTON HEAD, Wednesday, July 9, 1862.

Last Sunday I visited the Sunday School for colored children established in the quarters of the contrabands outside of camp. These quarters consist of two long rows of wooden buildings, nicely whitewashed on the outside, and having much the appearance of Commissary store-houses, pierced with innumerable windows for the purpose of ventilation. On every door-step sat specimens of persons embraced in the Dred Scott decision—the African in every stage of development, from the intelligent mulatto who had been a servant to the aristocracy of Beaufort, Charleston and Savannah, to the coal-black chattering field-hand of the plantations, talking a patois wholly African in sound, and very difficult to be understood by an ordinary student of the English language.

Cuffee and Diash, Prince and Chloe, Phebe and Hardtimes, Sambo and Caroline, with curly-headed picaninnies, whose large rows of white, glistening teeth, were only exceeded in whiteness by their rolling eyes, swarmed on every doorstep, and could be seen piled tier above tier in every room, looking out with eager curiosity—a joyous sort of amusement—at the stream of officers and soldiers who were repairing to the Church.

The interior of the sacred edifice was simple in the extreme. Whitewashed walls, plain benches of plank, open and unglazed windows, and a rude square box in which the preacher stood, forming its only decoration. Sitting immediately under this primitive pulpit and facing the congregation, a sensation wholly new in character, and of the most absorbing interest was experienced. On the seats to the left and immediately in front, the little negro girls were placed—a swarm of happy Topseys, with faces full of good humor under the novel excitement of being treated as objects possessing other than a pecuniary interest. Attired in the gaudiest calicoes to be found in the sutler's stores, or procured as the free gift of the charitable, each little ex-chattel had been decked with ornaments of purely African taste. Necklaces of glass beads were the ornaments of many, while the cheap dollar jewelry, of Connecticut manufacture, was also in demand. Bare-footed, and with their gowns, their only covering, fluttering in the pleasant sea-breeze which swept through the open windows, some few of the more ambitious rejoiced in skeletnn skirts, gypsy hats with streamers, and noisy bonnets, of patterns which would be very popular on the Congo Coast.

On the benches opposite these sat their mothers, joyously smiling at their progeny released from the doom which up to last November had made their parents' life a curse. The colored matrons had skirts of the most extensive size known to the Paris modistes of four years ago, bright dresses, white stockings, a profusion of cheap jewelry, and an expression in their faces as if they were in some happy dream from which they feared to be aroused at any moment by the sharp blast of the overseer's horn.

Behind these sat the male contrabands, many of them realizing in their dresses to an extent I could not have thought possible, the extravagant caricatures of CHRISTY'S or BRYANT'S minstrels. It is true that some had aspects of intelligent and earnest faith, commanding all respect, as they sat and listened with an attention that would be commendable in any of our most refined congregations, but some of the younger ones, arrayed in the second-hand clothing of the officers or civilians who employ them as servants, wore a very ludicrous appearance—the pantaloons of some being a foot too long for them, while others had great, brawny black arms sticking out for an equal distance through the sleeves of coats as much too short.

No regular clergyman being present, though certainly a finer field of usefulness it would be difficult for any devout man to find, the services were conducted by an employe in the office of the Superintendent of Contrabands, who was singularly deficient in the kind of eloquence requisite to stimulate the religious feeling of his simple but earnest hearers. Several hymns were sung in a very admirable manner, the whole congregation joining, and swaying backward and forward on their seats in time to the music. Prayers were then read, but without any of that fervor and gesticulative enthusiasm of which the colored race are fond. This part of the service, it must be confessed, felt with a remarkable flatness, but full atonement was made when the various school teachers arranged their classes in order around blackboards, on which the elements of reading were to be taught. These teachers, for the most part soldiers of a religious turn, held long wands with which they pointed to the various words and letters. One man in particular—a soldier named HENDERSON, the Assistant Superintendent of contrabands—appearing to have eminent success with his class. Using chalk on his blackboard, he printed almost with the facility of a New-York job office, and this particular class, numbering not less than twenty, appeared to read with ease.

I should have noticed earlier one peculiar figure in the coogregation whose aspect had in it (laugh those who will) a strong touch of the tragic and the venerable. She was an aged, coal-black crone, supporting her body on a long stick, grasped with both hands, and reminding the beholder forcibly of the figure of *Meg Merrilies* done in ebony. She seldom removed her eyes from the face of Gen. HUNTER, who was present in company with some officers of the navy. With tears continually rolling down her withered cheeks, as she leaned her gray head sideways against her supporting-stick, she rocked backward and forward all through the services as if without regard to what was going on. Her eyes never wandered from the General's face, except to rest upon the school-girls on the opposite bench, and doubtless reviewing in her own mind the history and the horrors of a long life-time from which she now saw hope that this younger generation would escape. I have satisfied myself by observation that in the mere sequirement of the *rudiments* of knowledge, the colored race are not inferior to any other; but whether, when the tools of reading and writing are put into their hands, they will be able to use them to the same, or anything like the same advantage, is a problem on which I express at present no opinion. The young children are quick to learn their letters, and understand the value of sounds, but as for the grown-up race the project is not so promising.

In the afternoon, in company with the Rev. Mr. GURNEY, Chaplain of the Third Rhode Island Artillery, and now detailed as Chaplain to the General Hospital, I visited Camp Drayton, situated at the rebel General's plantation, where the only loyal regiment furnished by the State of South Carolina is now in quarters. On the steps in rear of the rebel General's house, and under the shade of the stately live-oaks covering the green sward stretching from the mansion down to the silver beach of Port Royal Bay, I found groups of naval and military officers, attracted by the curiosity of the spectacle about to be presented—no less than a regiment of free, loyal blacks, with arms in their hands, ready to defend the liberty given them by the crime of their fugitive masters, and to uphold the Constitution and the laws, which, for the first time, are converted for them into the promise of blessing. Conspicuous among the naval officers present towered the tall form and bristled gray moustache of Commodore DUPONT, his crossed anchors and double stars glistening in the sunlight, and his manner manifesting the most eager interest in the scene. Around him were grouped a brilliant staff of lieutenants, masters and midshipmen, all commenting diversely on the experiment inaugurated by the organization of this colored regiment. Presently from amid the white tents pitched in streets under the live-oak trees, eight companies of rescued bondsmen, in the uniform of the United States, with bayonets glistening, "redeemed, regenerated, disenthralled," marched steadily out to the parade-ground, and formed in double line of review. Having been accustomed during the last fifteen months to witness the evolutions of regiments in every stage of drill and discipline, from the raw three months' men, who started for Annapolis in the end of April a year ago, to the soldierly quickness and precision of the cohorts organized during the long period of inactivity on the Potomac, I must say for myself—and in saying so I am only echoing the opinion of every naval and military officer without exception who was present at the review in question—that the First South Carolina Volunteers, contraband of war though they be, and lately subject to the rigors of the Dred Scott decision, presented an efficiency in the manual of arms and the evolutions of parade such as I have never seen surpassed by any regiment of an equal time under tuition. The imitative tendency of the negro makes him acquire with great natural rapidity the motions of the drill-master, while the strong musical taste and perfect ear for time enables him to march with the harmony and unanimity of veteran regulars.

When the review was presented by the Adjuant to Capt. FESSENDEN, of Gen. HUNTER'S Staff, commanding the regiment, a straighter line of bayonets or steadier body of men has seldom been seen. To every order given the response was quick and simultaneous—the regiment changing front, wheeling by column of company, forming line, dressing ranks and going through all portions of a thorough review with a silent obedience and accuracy hardly to be surpassed by any white regiment now at Hilton Head. Commodore DUPONT expressed himself to the effect, and almost in the words I have used. He arrived in the South a thorough believer in the hopelessness of elevating the negro race, but, like Paul on his journey to Damascus, he has seen a great light. His honest and capacious mind has been opened to the convictions of evidence, and judging from such portions of his conversation as I had the honor of hearing during the review, and the subsequent church service, I believe he will excuse me for stating that he, for one, is not ashamed to confess a total revolution of opinion in regard to the negro question since he has been brought face to face with its realities, and that he, is to-day, an honest and sincere upholder of and believer in both the success and honesty of the experiment inaugurated by Gen. HUNTER in arming the blacks.

The review over and the parade dismissed, the naval and military officers took seats on the piazza in rear of the Drayton mansion, the chaplain standing in front of the steps, and the regiment drawn up in companies before him and resting on their arms. Hymns were sung, a chapter of the Bible read, an earnest prayer offered, and a sermon suited to the intelligence of the listeners delivered. Here, again, while giving all due credit to the earnest desire of the clergyman for the good of his congregation, and acknowledging him to possess gifts that would very likely be of value to a more cultured audience, I have to repeat that preachers of a demonstrative and fiery school are necessary to rouse the half-torpid and only half-awakened religious sentiment of a people who have heretofore had little of religion, except its superstitions. Some modern Peter the Hermit, possessing rude natural eloquence, fervid earnestness, a loud voice, and who is not afraid to use gesticulations, lest his attitudes might be ungraceful, would be the proper orator of such a congregation. In the general hospital the ministrations of Mr. GURNEY, I am told, are most successful, and by the regiment of which he is Chaplain he is held in high esteem. I only meant to say that he is not the kind of clergyman who can stimulate the enthusiasm of a race steeped in ignorance, and accustomed among themselves to associate clamor with sincerity.

At the conclusion of Mr. GURNEY'S remarks, and on his invitation, one of the African privates, a stately negro with coal black bushy beard and a figure which would make the fortune of any sculptor, stood up and addressed his fellow soldiers. The change was electrical on the faces of his hearers—the painful straining to catch the meaning of the previous speaker's remarks being suddenly replaced by looks of absorbed and thrilling interest. The speaker used the broadest patois of the plantation, his voice ringing with the sincerity of his convictions, and his simple utterances of heartfelt sentiments finding a response in the hearts of all who heard him. He prayed earnestly, and with tears in his eyes, for his dear master, who was encamped out in the wilderness, and that his dear master might be led to see that in rebellion against the Government he was rebelling against God. He prayed for his dear wife and children, now separated from him by the doom of Slavery, perhaps forever; for the President of the United States—the good President who took pity on the poor black man, and for Commodore DUPONT, Gen. HUNTER, and all the generous white people who had come down to rescue them, and who were not ashamed or afraid to confess that under different shades of skin the same principle of immortality existed, and that over all men, of different races, one Supreme Father ruled.

Commodore DUPONT said of this prayer, that from its simplicity and artless earnestness, delivered in a patois only half intelligible, it was one of the most sublime utterances he had ever heard; that it had moved him more than the polished rhetoric of many brilliant preachers, delivered beneath the arches of sacred fanes, over cushions of velvet, and with the wealth of our largest cities to applaud his words.

H. J. W.

OBITUARY.

LIEUT. EDWARD BAYARD HILL.

The death of this gallant and lamented young officer, briefly announced a few days since, claims a more extended obituary. He died at the Brevoort House, in this City, on Sunday last, at the age of 28 years, of a wound received at the battle of June 30, near Richmond. His remains were removed for interment to Albany, where his obsequies were attended on Wednesday by the military of that city, and a large concourse of citizens, among whom he had grown to manhood, and whose universal regard he had won by the exhibition of every manly and estimable quality. The solemnities were fitly accompanied by the usual military honors.

Lieut. HILL was the only son of the late NICHOLAS HILL, a distinguished lawyer of Albany—a worthy son of a worthy sire—and had already given bright promise of an honorable rank in the profession of his father, which he had chosen for his own.

On the fall of Sumter he left a home of ease and affluence, and hastened to devote himself unreservedly to the service of his country. During the gloomy days of April, 1861, when the national capital was cut off from its regular communications with the North, and could be reached only by unusual routes, and with imminent danger, he volunteered to become the bearer of important and encouraging dispatches to the Government, and, under various disguises, accomplished his patriotic and perilous errand with a zeal, promptitude and sagacity which at once secured to him the confidence and favor of the President. He accepted with alacrity the unsolicited offer of a commission as First Lieutenant in the First Regiment of U. S. Artillery, which he held at the time of his death, and lost no time in preparing himself for his responsible duties. He was soon attached to a battery for the protection of the Long Bridge at Washington, and to dispute its passage by the rebels; and when the advance was made toward Richmond, by the way of the ill-fated field of Bull Run, he was among the last to retreat, and abandoned the struggle only when the disaster had become complete.

The battery to which he was attached afterwards formed a part of the artillery reserve in the army of the Potomac, operating on the Peninsula under Gen. MCCLELLAN, of whose ability and bravery he spoke to the last in terms of the highest admiration. This battery, under the command of the gallant Capt. RANDOL, rendered distinguished service, from first to last, till finally lost in the battle of June 30, in which Lieut. HILL received his mortal wound. Thrice on that eventful day was this battery taken by the rebels and retaken by its brave defenders. It was at last left in the hands of the rebels, through no fault of its officers or men, who stood by it with a desperate daring never exceeded as long as it could be defended with a hope of possible success, but through the persistent refusal of a Pennsylvania regiment of infantry to support it. It should be said, to the honor of many of the officers of this regiment, that they made every effort possible to rally the regiment, and that, failing in this, they heroically rushed to the rescue of the battery. Several of them are now prisoners in the hands of the enemy, through the pusillanimity of the men under their command. Lieut. HILL, who remained with the battery till it was finally lost, and had given orders to spike his guns; was also taken prisoner. He adroitly made his escape in a moment of confusion, produced by a desperate encounter of one of the officers of the Pennsylvania regiment with a body of rebels, in which that officer with his sabre cleaved the head of one of his rebel assailants. It was in making his escape that Lieut. HILL was fatally wounded, but fortunately he was then within the reach of his gunners, who bore him triumphantly away with cheers that made the welkin ring. The loss of blood had soon rendered him insensible, and he was not aware of his safety till he awoke to consciousness in the midst of his faithful soldiers.

For several weeks previous to the recent battles in which he was engaged, he had been so enfeebled by diseases incident to the climate of the Peninsula, that he was advised and urged by his surgeon to take a leave of absence to recruit his health; but he declined to do so, declaring that a battle was imminent, and that he would not consent to leave his post while he had strength to fulfill its duties. The fatal result of his wound is doubtless attributable, in no small degree, to his general debility.

Lieut. HILL was not only a promising lawyer, a patriotic citizen, and a brave officer; he was a highly refined and cultivated gentleman, a welcome guest in the most polished society, of which he was at once a favorite and an ornament. More than this, he was an affectionate and dutiful son of a tender and devoted mother, whom he cherished as the apple of his eye, and who, with a fond and only sister, are left to mourn in his death an irreparable loss. Above all, he was a Christian, and died in the full assurance of a glorious immortality.

Ah! never shall the land forget,
How gushed the life-blood of her brave—
Gushed, warm with hope and courage yet,
Upon the soil they fought to save.

Another hand thy sword shall wield,
Another hand the standard wave,
'Till from the trumpet's mouth is pealed
The blast of triumph o'er thy grave.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

Difficulties of Army Correspondents—How the Enemy Get their Knowledge—Making War in Kid Gloves—Abuses in Northern Journals—The Hygeia Hotel Hospital—The Rebels in the Peninsula—Gen. I. I. Stevens—Gen. Burnside.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OLD POINT, Wednesday, July 16, 1862.

The enthusiastic philosopher in search of perpetual motion never had more difficulties than a newspaper correspondent meets just now in pursuit of news to lay before your readers. In the first place, some unknown ban is laying upon army correspondents, not through any open proclamation that has been issued against them, but through some hidden fiat, which, although unseen, is thoroughly felt; many who have gone North with the idea of being able to return, finding themselves arrested midway on their passage as far up as Baltimore, without any chance of proceeding further. It is true that any one who, like Mr. ESCHER, keeps his "eyes and ears open," can, in the course of half an hour, learn enough on the porch of the Hygeia Hotel to elevate the whole country to the very zenith of hope, or plunge it down to the nadir of despondency—according as he chooses to listen to the boastings of our enemies, or the flattering prospects of our friends; but then comes the difficulty of sifting truth from falsehood in all we hear, and when we do find a modicum of hopeful and inspiring truth, it is a sealed luxury to us, because it is "contraband," and giving information to the enemy.

Unfortunately, there is more gross delusion upon this subject than perhaps upon any other by which good, generous Uncle Sam is hoodwinked and humbugged. Let me assert boldly, and once for always, that it is *not* from the correspondents of the leading newspapers of this country that the enemy get intelligence unfavorable to our interests, but from the rebels themselves, who, apparently, have no difficulty in sending their satellites among us, to learn all about us, and then quietly return back again into their own lines. Incredible as it may appear, it is no less true that a rebel spy can, at any time, ferret his way down here, get all the information he wants, and go home again. If one of our loyal men were to undertake such a journey to Richmond, the chances are very great that his zeal would be rewarded with suspension to a limb of the first tree; but it is to be doubted if a rebel coming here, upon a similar mission of espionage, would not run at least an equal risk of finding himself comfortably ensconced in the Hygeia Hotel, and perhaps drinking sherry-cobblers with some of our "Unionists"—not only in civil, but in United States uniform.

When are we to see an end to this infernal, murderous, shameful *playing at war?* At a time when our brave men are sacrificing their lives by thousands on the battle-field,—when gloom and desolation have been brought home to nearly every hearth in the nation, when the public mind is all but awakened to the fact that this struggle is one involving nothing less than national existence, it would really seem as if we should begin to learn that this infamous rebellion is not to be put down by handying compliments and politenesses with those who are drinking our very heart-blood. That we should be merciful and kind to the rebel prisoners, or sick and wounded who fall into our hands, every human being will allow,—and, to this respect, the scenes in our various hospitals reflect true glory upon our national character,—but what will the people think when they hear that secession physicians and others—men who have resided for weeks among us, and know as much of our affairs as we do ourselves—can and do, at a terrible crisis like this, *obtain passage to Richmond under a flag of truce?* I simply state rumors as they float around—unfortunately in such a shape as to challenge credence. If they be false, I shall be glad to find myself stultified; if they be anything at all approaching the truth, it is time the public should investigate them. No rebel—it matters not though he be the very pink of honor—some Chevalier BAYARD, *sans peur et sans reproche*—has a right to such favors at our hands, in a *time like this.* Would Mr. JEFF. DAVIS reciprocate such politeness? He has the credit of being too shrewd to do so.

A letter which recently appeared in the New-York TIMES, signed "A Friend," and arguing against publishing such long statements of our disasters and full extracts from the lying records of rebel journals, derogatory to our cause, creates much discussion here. In the main, the views of your correspondent are looked upon as perfectly correct, and it would be most desirable if some honorable understanding could be entered into among the various leading journals of the country upon the important subject. But therein lies the difficulty, if not impossibility, of the whole thing. As far as publishing repeated lists of the dead and wounded is concerned, there are two sides to the question. On the one hand, to do so is to depress and scare away our men from volunteering; but, on the other hand, not to do so would be to deprive thousands of anxious friends from knowing the fate of those dear to them. But, as to the custom of publishing detrimental articles from rebel newspapers, what can be said? The egregious and bombastic falsehoods perpetrated by such papers as the Richmond *Dispatch* and *Examiner*, the Petersburgh *Express*, &c., while discredited among us, have their full weight abroad; and if the circulation of this villainous poison is capable of harm, now that we are enabled to confront it with some immediate antidote, what would be our position if, simultaneously with propagating it through Northern journals, our military authorities prohibit the loyal correspondents of our newspapers from giving to the world a true statement of our affairs?

It is to be hoped that you and your cotemporaries will take up the subject of the Hygeia Hospital in this place, and protest against the dangers—to say nothing of the nuisance—of using the only hotel at Old Point as a hospital. Pestilence is twin sister to War, and if the custom is continued, especially during this excessively hot weather, of bringing sick men here in all stages of fever and other diseases; and placing them in close proximity with the crowded and often ill-ventilated rooms of a hotel, you may, at any moment, hear of some terrible epidemic breaking out in this place. There are times when the wind, blowing from a certain quarter, wafts such an intolerable stench—especially from the Dead-House—that even the free use of chloride of lime is unable to counteract it in some of the bedrooms.

I learnt this morning that any report about our pickets being driven in near Williamsburgh, was perfectly false, and looks very much like a weak invention of the enemy. Here and there a scout or two may have been seen,—to disappear as rapidly,—but we have no fear whatever of the rebels in the Peninsula. Indeed, if the opinions of distinguished officers can be relied on, we should wish nothing better than to see the enemy foolish enough to come, in any force, to the *cul de sac* formed by the James and York Rivers. We can cordially invite them to attempt it.

Among our distinguished arrivals, to-day, were Gen. I. I. STEVENS, whose vindication in Tuesday's TIMES has produced a profound impression, and Gen. BURNSIDE. It is strange what an electrifying influence the latter produces wherever he goes. His manly appearance and affable bearing, coupled with the magic of his dashing bravery, make him a tower of strength to the Union cause; and his mere presence among us induces people to feel that things will come out right side upwards, as soon as he is fairly cooperating with his schoolmate, bosom friend and brother hero, McCLELLAN. This is a nice place to see, sometimes, a little practical democracy. The aristocrats of Europe would have stood aghast, a few days ago, to see this truly great man—whose name is being now engraved alongside of the military heroes of olden time—riding unostentatiously along our dusty wharf, in a cart, with a few mechanics who were good enough to give him a lift. As I then stole a glance at the man whose name was, at that moment, filling the world, I confess that his noble and handsome form seemed to loom up in almost gigantic proportions. This is no affectation with Gen. BURNSIDE; for his affability and gentle character are proverbial. No worthy man, however humble, is beneath his notice; and the poorest private is sure of his cordial recognition, where some supercilious young puppy in epaulets would pass on without scarcely deigning to notice the salute of an inferior.

James River boat just in, at 5 P. M. All quiet.

NEMO.

THE TROUBLE IN THE SOUTHWEST.

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE CAPTURE OF MURFREESBORO.

From the Nashville Dispatch, July 15.

The city has been full of rumors in regard to the engagement which took place at Murfreesboro, Sunday, between the Federal troops stationed there and a brigade of Confederate cavalry. The Federal troops at Murfreesboro consisted of the Third Minnesota and Ninth Michigan, Infantry, HEWITT'S Artillery, of six pieces, and four companies of the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, most of the latter being out on a scout, at the time the Confederates made the attack. From the most reliable information we can get, it appears there were three regiments of Texas Rangers and two regiments of Georgia Cavalry, under the command of Gen. FORREST, and that they made the attack about 4 o'clock Sunday morning, first upon the camp of the Pennsylvania Cavalry, and then upon the camp of the Ninth Michigan.

It appears that the Confederates had reached their camp entirely unawares, and poured a deadly volley into the tents where the men were sleeping, killing and wounding a large number. The Michiganders then, with all possible haste, formed themselves into line of battle; but it was soon discovered that they were menaced by an overwhelming force, who fired another volley into their ranks, and they immediately surrendered. This regiment, numbered about 700 strong, and were armed with Enfild rifles. They were commanded by Col. DUFFIELD, who was wounded.

The camp of the Third Minnesota regiment was nearly two miles distant. Immediately on hearing the firing, Col. LESTRA formed his men in line of battle, and took position near HEWITT'S battery, and in the meantime dispatched an orderly to ascertain the cause of the firing; but before the orderly returned, the sutler of his regiment arrived from the direction of the firing, and informed Col. LESTRA of what had been going on. Scarcely had he imparted this information before the Confederates came dashing in the direction of the battery, which repulsed them with heavy loss. The Confedcrates made a second charge on the battery in the course of an hour, and were again repulsed.

Shortly afterward the large mill owned by SPENCE & Co., situated in the suburbs of Murfreesboro, was discovered to be on fire. Capt. HEWITT opened his battery in that direction, supposing the Confederates to be there, and threw 147 shells in that vicinity, with what effect we have not learned.

Subsequently, the railroad depot and the residence of Mr. JORDAN, a prominent Union man of Murfreesboro, were discovered to be on fire. Capt. HEWITT opened his battery in the direction of these fires, throwing a dozen shells per hour, for about eight hours, the object apparently being to drive the Confederates away, and thus prevent a further destruction of property by conflagration.

About an hour after Capt. HEWITT stopped firing, the whole Confederate force made a dash upon the battery, driving the infantry supporting it back, with a loss of seven men killed, and capturing the battery. Whether ammunition had given out, or the movement was so unexpected and rapid as to prevent Capt. HEWITT from firing, we have not learned, but it appears he was compelled to relinquish his whole six pieces without being able to spike his guns or injure the carriages.

The officers of the Third Minnesota Regiment, which had retired about a quarter of a mile, held a consultation as to the best course to puraue, and feeling that they were unable to make a successful defence against so large a cavalry force, determined to surrender, which they accordingly did about 8 o'clock in the afternoon. This regiment numbered about 500 men. The privates stacked their guns, and the officers threw their side-arms into a pile, and, as they marched to the rear, the men struck up "Yankee Doodle," and cheered lustily for the Union.

Up to the present writing, we have heard of only two men belonging to Capt. HEWITT'S Battery and about a dozen of the Minnesota regiment, including the sutler and a negro steward, who escaped. It is believed, however, that most of the Pennsylvania cavalry, who were out on scout duty, will escape, as they were advised by a courier of the state of affairs.

The Federal loss in killed and wounded is thought to be over 200, and about 1,900 prisoners, including Gen. T. T. CRITTENDEN, of Indiana, who had but recently been appointed a Brigadier-General, we believe, and assigned to command at Murfreesboro.

It is said that in the charges on Capt. HEWITT'S Battery, the Confederates were terribly decimated, and their loss in killed and wounded is variously reported at from four to six hundred.

It is reported that the Confederates captured about sixteen hundred stand of small arms, over 5,000 pounds of ammunition, nearly one hundred tents, a battery of six brass pieces, and a large number of horses, mules and wagons. A considerable amount of commissary and other stores was destroyed by the burning of the depot.

The sutler of the Third Minnesota Regiment suffered to the extent of about $5,000, having lost his whole stock.

Major SHIELDS, of the 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry, is a prisoner, and reported wounded. Capt. EGGINGTON, and Lieuts. RHODES, BEACHEL, EINSTEIN and CHILDS, of that corps, are also known to be among the missing.

The regular morning train from Nashville experienced a narrow escape from capture. It had passed Florence, five miles this side of Murfreesboro, before anything was known of what was transpiring ahead. The engineer was hailed and informed of the fight that had been raging all the morning. Just as the train ceased motion a shell whistled over it, and the conductor believed that he was surrounded; but an investigation satisfied him that it was a stray shot, and that he was in no danger as yet, when the engine was reversed and the train speedily brought back to Nashville.

By this raid the Confederates have possession of the railroad and telegraph beyond Murfreesboro, and we have no definite information as to their movements.

THE EXCITEMENT IN NASHVILLE—A SPEECH BY GOV. JOHNSON.

A spontaneous and enthusiastic public meeting of loyal citizens was held in Nashville immediately upon the receipt of the news from Murfreesboro, to organize a force for the defence of the city. Hon. W. B. STOKES, Mayor SMITH and Gov. JOHNSON made stirring addresses. Gov. JOHNSON said, in the course of his speech:

"Now you spy—rebel spy!—you may be even now standing with your stiletto in your bosom, and longing to shed some honest man's blood, but you have not the courage to do it. This, however, as an episode. I wished to say that all who wish to enroll themselves as volunteers to defend the city and their families, will please attend the meeting to-morrow. All loyal men, who will take the obligation, will be furnished with arms and ammunition. Take them, take them, in good earnest, and to work! The foe has his dagger and bayonet at your throats, and now make the issue with him. They come with the torch of destruction; let them make this issue if they dare! We will meet them just as they please, and trust to the God of justice and freedom. If the volunteers serve as much as a month, they shall be paid for their time, and if absent from home, shall receive rations. There are mechanics here—and I have a right to speak of mechanics, for I have been one myself, and am prouder of it than I am of having been your United States Senator—who have, probably, as mechanics often do, become dependent, as it were, on some proud aristocrat for employment, and perhaps dread losing his patronage if they were to engage in this work which their consciences approve. Shame on such feelings—away with them! Stand up like men, and tell these would-be masters that you are their equals. You can do as long without making shoes as they can without wearing them. You can do as long without making coats as they can without wearing them. The time has come when labor must be respected and dignified, and mechanics and men who live by hard labor must assert and defend their rights. In referring to mechanical labor, I merely take these as one of the departments of industry, for the sake of illustration. When you hand yourselves as as manly and honest citizens, you have power. Tell the rebels that you are determined to have live Government, and you can give it.

MORGAN'S PROCEEDINGS AT LEBANON, KY.

From the Louisville Express.

A soldier who was taken prisoner and paroled by JOHN MORGAN at Lebanon, furnishes us some items of interest. MORGAN arrived there about 2 o'clock Saturday morning, and after taking Col. JOHNSON and his men prisoners, made himself quite at home. He told the prisoners whom he paroled that he would like to give them money to pay their way home, but he "had nothing but Confederate money, and it wasn't worth a d—n." He went into the banks and demanded their books, to ascertain whether they held any Government funds. They had none, and he left, saying he wanted "nothing but Government money and Government property."

The coffee and sugar, our informant says, were distributed among the "secesh," and the balance of the stores were destroyed, together with the hospitals. MEADOR took Uncle BEN. SPALDING'S carriage and horses to carry off two of his men, whom he said were wounded. But his men also appropriated all the good horses they could find, whether private property or otherwise. The guns of the prisoners were broken to pieces. Our informant says that Morgan did not maltreat any one. He remained in Lebanon all day.

PAROLING REBELS IN MEMPHIS.

DISTRICT WEST TENNESSEE,
OFFICE OF THE PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL,
MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 11, 1862.

In order that innocent, peaceable, and well-disposed persons may not suffer for the bad conduct of the guilty parties coming within the purview of Special Order No. 14, dated July 10, 1862, can be relieved from the operation of said Order No. 14, by signing the following parole, and producing to the Provost-Marshal General or the Provost-Marshal of Memphis, satisfactory guarantees that they will keep the pledge therein made:

PAROLE.

First—I have not, since the occupation of the city of Memphis by the Federal army, given any aid to the so-called Confederate army, nor given or sent any information of the movements, strength or position of the Federal army to any one connected with said Confederate army.

Second—I will not, during the occupancy of Memphis by the Federal army, and my residing therein, oppose or conspire against the civil or military authority of the United States, and that I will not give aid, comfort, information or encouragement to the so-called Confederate army, nor to any person cooperating therewith.

All of which I state and pledge upon my sacred honor.

By command of Major-Gen. GRANT.

WM. S. HILLYER, Provost-Marshal General.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

Divers Matters Happened and to Happen—The Awards of the Jurors—Grand Coremonies—A New-York Actress at Drury Lane—The Talking Machine—Ward's System of Marine Telegraphy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 2, 1862.

Of all the important coming events, referred to in a previous letter, but two have arrived at maturity, to wit, the Handel Festival and the *début* of Miss SARA STEVENS at Drury Lane Theatre. For the rest, Mr. J. J. CLARKE is still at large, breathing gay and airy defiance to the redoubtable DION BOUCICAULT, and apparently as unconscious of the dangers of his position as the man in the moon. I must do Mr. BOUCICAULT the justice to say that he has endeavored to pacify the comedian, and has used all his persuasion to induce him to make his *début* at Drury Lane, but Mr. CLARKE distrusts the Grouper, and, metaphorically speaking, never approaches him without rolling up his shirt-sleeves and taking a position from whence that gentleman's "sneller" and "nob" and other vulnerable parts may be readily got at. He seems indeed to be constantly dancing round the great DION and "putting up his hands" to that potentate, and jerking out his head, as much as to say, "No you don't, my covey." The truth of the matter is that Mr. CLARKE has had very brilliant offers in London, but in the present temper of the British public toward Americans, he does not care about availing himself of them. Mr. BOUCICAULT shook this virtuous resolution by holding out unusual inducements of a professional kind, and Mr. CLARKE would have appeared at Drury Lane had Mr. BOUCICAULT adhered to his promises. The manager, however, changed his plans, and the artist assumed the defensive; the manager used threats, and the artist immediately stripped. When I saw the belligerents last, Mr. CLARKE was shouting, "Time, time," and Mr. BOUCICAULT was disappearing through the side door of Drury Lane Theatre. At all events, the great legal battle has yet to commence.

The other event to which I made reference, was the award of the Jurors of the Great Exhibition and distribution of medals. This, according to the original plan, was to have taken place on or about the 15th of June, but delays became inevitable in consequence of the never ceasing arrival of goods, and, I may add, the outside pressure of competitive exhibitors who, obtaining an inkling of the probable course of events, used all their influence to change the decisions that were arrived at, and in many instances compelled the jurors to go through their labors for the second time, in the hope that they would reverse them. Human nature is the same all the world over. SMITH hates the Juror who can see anything to admire in JONES' patent cool-skuttle, whilst his particular bod is passed by unnoticed, and SMITH benevolently tries to convince said Juror of his error. In this way the long-expected ceremony has been delayed. It will take place, however, on Friday next, and as a show will only be inferior to the opening show. The superb grounds of the Royal Horticultural Society, which adjoin the Exhibition, will be thrown open to the public on that day, and the ceremonies, if the weather should be fine, will be mainly in the open air. The declaration of the awards of the Juries will be made by an international representative body of royal and distinguished personages, specially named by the various nations which have taken part in the Exhibition—the United Kingdom being represented by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who will receive and distribute the awards to the English exhibitors. The special representatives of foreign countries will receive and distribute the awards to foreign exhibitors, and then forming into a procession will march through the building, and deliver them to the respective classes, colonies or foreign countries. At the stations on the British side will be assembled the respective national and trade committees, and the Mayors of the chief manufacturing towns who will receive the awards from the Duke, as also will the representatives of the colonies. On the foreign side each respective Foreign Commissioner will receive the awards from the special representatives named by his own country, or in the absence of such a representative, from the Duke of Cambridge. Bands of music will be placed near each of these stations, and whilst the awards are being handed over, will perform the National airs of the country to which the department belongs. Official applications have been made to Austria, Belgium, France, Holland, Italy and Prussia to send each a military band, and there is not the slightest doubt that they will send the best they have. England alone supplies ten regimental bands numbering upwards of 500 players. The rival performances of these crack bands will certainly constitute one of the greatest treats of the day. Indeed, the indications are that the ceremonies of Friday next (the 11th) will vastly exceed in general interest and even in splendor the premature ceremonies of the inauguration. Thus does a belated correspondent receive his just reward, and demonstrate to an over-punctual world the folly of trying to be in time. It only remains to be added that the Royal Commissioners have arranged the prices of admission for this occasion on the "gouge" principle. If you buy a ticket before the 8th it costs 5s., if between the 8th and 11th, 7s. 6d.; if at the doors, 10s. Bless their dear little small-potatoed hearts, why don't they start corner groceries at once?

Miss SARA STEVENS has made as good a *début* as was possible in so insipid a part as that of the *Colleen Bawn*. The papers praise her unaffected simplicity, and it is evident that she has charmed the critics if she has not excited them to the perpetration of long articles in her praise. What, indeed, could be said of a piece that has been played so often, or to a part that has been shuffled from the fair shoulders of AGNES ROBERTSON to those of a dozen other actresses? Nor should it be forgotten that the papers are not as a rule very friendly to the reign of DIONYSIUS. Miss STEVENS' success under these circumstances was hearked and memorable. After the great cavern scene she was led before the addience to receive the just plaudits of a thoroughly satisfied house. All that this talented young actress requires is a good opportunity. In New-York she was unfortunate in belonging to Miss LAURA KEENE'S Theatre, where the most execrable trash was her share of the evening's entertainment.

A large number of additions have been made to the Exhibition during the past fortnight, and it is even rumored that the talking machine has arrived, and will speedily be put up in the Austrian Court. About the veritable existence of this machine there is no doubt, but there has been much delay in its arrival, and a great deal of talk concerning its merits. It is claimed that it can speak in all the known languages, is as easily worked as any other musical instrument, and does not quickly get out of order. It is not stated whether the accent is effected by the wood with which the machine is made, or by the brogue of the operator, but casualties of this kind are to be apprehended. Every hotel will of course be fitted up with a talking machine, and all that will be required of the "gentlemanly bookkeeper" will be to stick in the particular slop that the visitor requires. It will be a poor affair indeed if it does not display as much politeness as one usually expects from the overdressed and underbred guardians of the register, who now biuff off their patrons.

WARD'S ingenious system of marine telegraphy attracts much attention in the United States Department. It consists of flags for day and lamps for night. The flags are composed of three colors that embrace strong contrasts with each other, the horizon, the clouds, and the sails. Blue and white (as colors,) notwithstanding their popularity with maritime people, are excluded on account of their indistinctness when displayed in a clear horizon, or in front of clouds or sails. The flags are twenty-seven in number, and furnish a representative for each letter of the alphabet; likewise the numerals, by hoisting a character as an indicative. Their division of color is such as to make them distinguishable at any seen distance, whether the flags are excluded by the breeze, or drooping in a calm, and applicable to any code book in use of whatever language, government or nation, or useful in themselves without the aid of any code.

The lights for night are more efficient and of greater range than the flags. The telegraphic arrangement is complete for holding continuous communications of any length, on any subject, over an extensive sea range, and with an accuracy which, it is said, cannot be exceeded by the electric telegraph on land. These lanterns are used also without their telegraphic gear for making secret or one hoist signals, by connecting them with distant lines, whereby four distinct signals are made with two lanterns, twenty-four with three, and sixty-four with four lanterns, making in all no fewer than ninety-two separate signals effected with four lanterns (the telegraphic set) displayed in a vertical line, as when telegraphing, and in like manner visible at all points of the horizon. By using another lantern one hundred and sixty additional changes can be effected, and by adding a sixth the number may be again increased by three hundred and eighty-four, making the aggregate six hundred and thirty-six separate distinct signals, each one of which may be displayed from any desirable part of the ship with all sail set, where it may rem

CHANGES IN THE ARMY.

Promotions and Appointments since June 10—More Brigadier-Generals of Volunteers Appointed—The Promotions from the Ranks—How to Get a Commission, &c.

General Order No. 75, issued on Monday, from the Adjutant-General's Office, contains all the promotions and appointments which have been made in the army since the publication of the order of June 10,—a digest of which was duly given in the TIMES. There has been altogether 44 promotions and 126 appointments, which are credited as follows, viz.:

	Promotions.	Appointments.
Adjutant-General's Department	1	—
Subsistence Department	—	1
Medical Department	10	26
Pay Department	1	1
Corps of Engineers	—	7
Ordnance Department	—	4
Cavalry Arm	3	4
Artillery Arm	—	19
Infantry Arm	29	30
Additional Aides-de-Camp—Colonels	—	7
Additional Aides-de-Camp—Lieutenant-Colonels	—	9
Additional Aides-de-Camp—Majors	—	8
Additional Aides-de-Camp—Captains	—	17
Total	44	126

In addition to the forty-four ordinary promotions, there has been one by brevet—viz., that of Col. WM. W. MORRIS, of the Second Artillery, who is made Brigadier-General for meritorious services, to date from June 9, 1862.

Paymaster GEO. H. RINGGOLD has been promoted to the Deputy-Paymaster-Generalship, *vice* VAN NESS, who died at Baltimore in May last.

Among the field officers promoted, and not noticed before, are the following:

Maj. GABRIEL R. PAUL to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eighth Infantry, *vice* HOFFMAN, promoted to the Colonelcy of the Third; Capt. ALFRED SULLY, Second Infantry, to be Senior Major of the Eighth, *vice* GORDON, retired; and Capt. JOSEPH B. PLUMMER, First Infantry, to be Junior Major of the Eighth, *vice* PAUL, promoted.

Capt. WM. T. H. BROOKS, Third Infantry, to be Major of the Eighteenth, *vice* STOKES, rejected by the Senate. This STOKES is the man who was mixed up in the affair about which the "Chevalier" WIKOFF was committed for contempt, a little time ago.

In the list of appointments we find that Surgeon ROBERT C. WOOD has been appointed Assistant Surgeon-General, with the rank of Colonel, and that Brigade Surgeon THOMAS F. PERLEY has been made Medical Inspector-General, with the rank of Colonel, while eight other surgeons have been appointed Medical Inspectors, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. All these appointments are to original vacancies, created on the late reorganization of the medical staff.

Twenty-eight West Point cadets, graduates of the present year, have received commissions as Second Lieutenants; seven of them, who graduated with the highest honors, have been attached to the Corps of Engineers, 4 to the Ordnance Department, 2 to the Cavalry and 15 to the Artillery—none to the Infantry regiments.

The list of casualties comprises—resignations, 4; commissions vacated under Act of June 18, 1862, 2; commissions vacated by new appointment, 1; declined, 1; canceled, 1; died, 4; dropped, 1.

The names of the dead are, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. WILLIAM R. PALMER, Corps of Topographical Engineers, died at Washington; Capt. GUILFORD D. BAILEY, Commissary of Subsistence, killed at the battle of Fair Oaks, Virginia; Capt. BENJAMIN WINCAVE, Fifth Infantry, died of wounds received at the battle of Valverde, New-Mexico; and Second Lieut. JAMES B. ALEXANDER, First Cavalry, died at Louisville, Ky.

The appointments made in the Volunteer force are:

Brigadier Generals	12	Assistant Quartermasters, Captains	49
Assistant Adjutant Generals, Majors	5	Commissaries of Subs'ce.	18
Assistant Adjutant Generals, Captains	22	Brigade Surgeons	10
		Additional Paymasters	24
Total			140

The following are the new Brigadier Generals:

Col. Adolph Von Steinwehr, Twenty-ninth New-York Volunteers; Maj. Zealous B. Towers, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.; Capt. Charles Griffin, Fifth Artillery, U. S. A., (of Griffin's Battery fame); Col. George H. Gordon, Massachusetts Volunteers; Col. James M. Tuttle, Second Iowa; Col. Julius White, Thirty-seventh Illinois; Col. Peter J. Osterhaus, Twelfth Missouri; Col. Stephen G. Burbridge, Twenty-sixth Kentucky; Maj. Washington L. Elliott, Seventh Cavalry, U. S. A.; Capt. Albion P. Howe, Fourth Artillery, U. S. A.; Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, and William B. Campbell, of Tennessee.

The casualties in the volunteer forces are confined to: Resignations, 2; Commissions vacated, 1; and declined, 1. Total, 4.

The most noticeable feature in the order, so far as the regular army is concerned, is the list of promotions from the ranks. This list embraces 4 Sergeant Majors, 1 Commissary Sergeant, 10 First Sergeants, 16 Sergeants, 2 Corporals, 2 privates and 1 recruit, all of whom have received commissions as Second Lieutenants, and, with one exception, have been assigned to infantry regiments. The promotion of a recruit to the rank of Second Lieutenant is without precedent in the history of the United States army, and may possibly have some connection, more or less remote, with a story which was current a few weeks ago—about the date of the promotion in question—and which in effect ran thus: A gentleman in a prominent Northern city desired to procure a commission for his son in the regular army, but did not possess sufficient influence, political or otherwise, to obtain a nomination in the ordinary way. He, however, wrote to the Secretary of War, and was informed, in reply, that if his son enlisted as a recruit in the regular army he should have a commission. On the strength of this the son enlisted, was sworn in, &c., and then got leave of absence for a few days from the recruiting officer. The father then sent to Washington the necessary proofs of his son's enlistment, and the commission was made out at once. When his leave of absence expired the *ci devant* recruit walked into the recruiting rendezvous, in full regimentals, and asked the astonished officer to crack a bottle of wine with him. It is said, perhaps for the purpose of giving additional point to the story, that the commission was given as a reward for gallant and meritorious services, whereas the recruit was blissfully ignorant of the smell of hostile gunpowder, and had never seen the gleam of any but friendly bayonets. We do not vouch for the accuracy of the above story, but it is said, by parties who were present at the time, to be strictly and literally correct.

The Union Cause In Broome County.

GREAT POPULAR RALLY—JUDGE BALCOM PRESIDING—SPEECH OF HON. D. S. DICKINSON, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

BINGHAMTON, Saturday, July 12, 1862.

A very large and enthusiastic war meeting has been held here to-night, at which Judge BALCOM, of the Supreme Court, presided, and WM. STUART and JULIUS P. MORGAN, Esquires, were Secretaries.

Resolutions were adopted approving the call of the President for 300,000 more volunteers, and pledging Broome County to raise her share of them. The resolutions sustain the Administration, and declare that every possible means should be used to put down the rebellion, and that our soldiers should cheerfully fight under any Generals the President may designate to command them.

Major DANIEL T. EVARTS was named as a fit officer to be appointed Commander of the Regimental Districts, composed of Broome, Tioga and Tompkins Counties, and Colonel of the first regiment raised. Committees were appointed, &c., &c.

The meeting was addressed by the Chairman; THOMAS D. WRIGHT, and WM. STUART, Esqs., of this place, and SAMUEL G. COURTNEY, Esq., of New-York, and Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON.

Mr. DICKINSON made a great speech. He is no conservative sneak or trimmer. He denounced all such secret traitors and peace-prattling friends of the rebels; and declared that his Democratic harness was off, and that he should belong to no party until the rebellion was crushed, except one that fights the rebels in every possible way that the rules of war will justify.

His language touching the question of confiscation was as follows: "I am for protecting the persons and property of all loyal citizens, but not of the rebels. I am in favor of confiscating their property, real, personal and mixed. I would confiscate their quadrupeds and their bipeds—their men servants and their maid servants—their oxen, their horses, their asses, and all that is theirs."

Mr. DICKINSON has no conservative squeamishness as to the kind of forces or means to be used in putting down the rebellion. He is as earnest and thoroughgoing a Union man as there is in the State. Ten minutes of his talk cures all honest men who have been made sick by the stories of such conservative Snarkies as lately assembled at the Cooper Institute, and listened to the speeches of such traitors as Mayor WOOD & Co.

Mr. DICKINSON was heartily applauded and cheered throughout his speech. It has aroused our people in the cause of volunteering, and Broome County may be relied on for her quota of the 300,000 men called for by the President. Yours, &c.,

Commencement of the Haverford (Penn.) College.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVERFORD, Friday, July 11, 1862.

The annual commencement at Haverford College, Penn., took place on the 9th inst. The attendance was quite equal to that of former years, and the exercises, though unusually short—the class being very small—appeared highly satisfactory to the audience. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon Messrs. R. T. COATES and G. B. MELLON, of Philadelphia; S. A. HADLEY, of Iowa; H. WILLIAMS, of Newport, R. I., and F. A. WOOD, of New-York. Prof. SWIFT acted as President *pro tem.*, in the absence of President HILLES, and in the course of some farewell remarks, took occasion to pass a high encomium upon Mr. H. G. LIPPINCOTT, of Philadelphia, who, after passing honorably nearly to the close of the course, had been prevented from finishing it by a "severe physical infirmity." The Anniversary Reunions of the Everett and Athenæum Societies were held on the evenings of the 4th and 5th inst., and as usual, were gratifyingly attended. The regular business meeting and annual dinner of the Alumni Association, took place on Tuesday, the 8th, and the annual oration was delivered before them in the evening, by FRANKLIN EVANS PAIGE, A. M., of the class of 1851. The Alumni Prize of fifty dollars was announced as awarded to Mr. EDWARD R. WOOD, A. M., of the class of 1856, for an essay on "The Influence of the teachings of GEORGE FOX, on Civil and Religious Liberty." The Logonian Society held its anniversary meeting on the same evening, with interesting exercises. REPORTER.

A HOSPITAL AT NEWPORT.

Some Results of Work in the Trenches.

Some seven miles from Newport on a pretty point where the cool sea breezes bring health again to the exhausted frame, have our authorities placed a new hospital for sick and wounded soldiers—the Portsmouth Grove Hospital, as it is called. It gives one a most vivid picture of one side of the war. You see there, as in so many other hospitals, what it is that has checked us at Richmond and may yet be our defeat. There they lie in the hospital tents, the most vigorous and noblest young men of the country, from the slopes of the Alleghanies, from the forests of Maine, from the villages of Michigan, the mountains of New-Hampshire, from New-Jersey and New-York, and Massachusetts and Rhode Island, gathered up by chance from all regiments or fragments of regiments—some eighteen hundred or two thousand of them. You enter an airy hospital tent; a young man, robust and ruddy, moves his body with an expression of pain, on his board-bed. He has "the rheumatics," he says, in answer to your inquiry—caught it in night work in the trenches at Yorktown; used to have to work with the pick or spade all night, often up to his knees in water, then get a bit of breakfast and a little sleep and go to other duty, and then again to spading at night. He cannot walk, because he is so lame, and yet he is not nineteen. He belonged to the — New-Hampshire; they marched through New-York, he said, 1,000 strong, splendid fellows, and now you could almost number them on your fingers. "Fever—was it?" said I. "Yes," he replied, "those trenches and that cursed Peninsula!" Next to him lay a man with pale, peaked features, and that peculiar expression of listlessness and hopelessness which indicates the presence of the demon of the camps—the *Typhoid*. He was much better, he said, in this healthy air. He never should have got well in that Virginia climate. Yes, he took the fever in those trenches in the night work. It seemed kind o' poisonous working in those swamps at night, and then he had to sleep in wet clothes under a rain for a week, without covering, and he supposed that gave him the rheumatiz, and then the fever came. He belonged to one of the Michigan regiments. They had lost heavily, he said, from sickness, and now the three regiments had to be put into one. In the neighboring tent was a fine looking whiskered man, suffering under chronic diarrhœa—that terrible foe of the soldier. The damp and the night work had given it to him, he thought, and then a want of good nourishment. "Army coffee wasn't the thing," he said very justly, "for a man with the diarrea!" It was painful to hear that, even here, with all Newport pouring its benefactions without stint into this hospital, and with the army-stores at hand, he had not been able to get a good cup of tea. In another tent were some men from a Pennsylvania regiment, magnificent men in physique, but all suffering under rheumatism or typhoid, all giving the same story—"caught in night work at the trenches." One poor fellow said to me, with his pale face lighting up as he looked at the troops of young ladies carrying stores and comforts to the tents; "Do ye know, Sir, why we get well so fast here? It's cause we see *so many smiling faces*. There at Yorktown we could see nothing but frowns and pale, sickly faces, and here people seem to look cheerful like, and kind o' feel for other people!"

There was something unspeakably sad in the whole spectacle. There were some eighteen hundred of our young men, in the very flush of youth, racked with rheumatism or wasted with typhus, far away from home or friends—many to be crippled for life, many to die. Not one complained of his condition; not one grumbled at the night-work in the trenches, or at digging a campaign against Richmond; all seemed to worship McCLELLAN.

But none the less does it become the nation to look at this. These young men are the nation's children. It is now apparent that the swamps of the Chickahominy have been the graveyard of the American army. Probably thirty thousand would be a low estimate of the number offered up to typhoid, rheumatism, dysentery and ague, in these dreadful morasses and those fatal trenches. Three weeks of such tremendous battle as that in the first days of July, would not have been worse than those silent destroyers. It was this fatal loss that drove McCLELLAN back to the James, not the combinations of JACKSON and LEE. He had not men enough to keep up his line. And why? There were in various parts of Virginia at least ten thousand negroes, who would have gladly worked every night in those trenches for the reward only of freedom—and whose acclimated constitutions would have never suffered under it. Why were not those stalwart muscles put at that poisonous labor, and our young men saved to the country? What but the "shadow of the slave aristocracy"—the insane remnants of the old obsequiousness to the sacred institution could have prevented all our authorities from using these most useful assistants in the spade-labor of war, and thus preserving men whose lives are priceless! A foreigner must look on with perfect confusion and astonishment at such madness or idiocy, and at what a price has all this been! How many homes are desolate; how many mothers childless; how many sisters bereft of protectors; how many lovers parted; how much pain and sorrow and sickness and helplessness have been occasioned, simply because we disdained to use the labor of the emancipated slave.

Will not this cry of agony which is rising up from the whole country, at length teach our rulers what is simply common sense in war? We really believe that if a change of policy had not been begun in this matter, not fifty thousand men could have been raised in the whole country for the new levy.

There is another subject to which we ought to allude here, and yet it is always difficult to come at the exact truth in such matters—and that is, *the management of this Hospital*. Newport rings with curses both loud and deep against the surgeon in command of this nospital. Eighteen hundred sick men were landed on these beaches, it is said, without the slightest preparation for them. The citizens had not been forewarned, and when they did come forward with help, it is reported that the first offers were contemptuously rejected, (though not by the surgeon now at the head.) At this present date, eight days after their coming, not a single bed is known to have been furnished by the Department for these poor fellows, many of them writhing with rheumatism—and last night I knew of certainly four or five men sick with cold and fever, who slept out on the damp ground under the trees, while the officers and their families occupied the comfortable barracks.

The cooking is wretched, done mostly in great kettles in the open air. Tea is very seldom furnished, and when it is the sick all said that it was so bad, and greasy and smoky, that no sick man could drink it. There was everywhere the greatest want of camp-police. For instance, the night trenches uncovered, and all kinds of refuse thrown about; disorganization and disorder prevailed, and now that the gencrosity of the citizens has gone beyond the slow steps of Government help, there seems as much danger from the kindness of the one as the carelessness of the other. One or two lines of tents, for instance, getting all the good bread and comforts, and diarrhœa patients being especially fed up with cherry pies and fruit. What the sick need here are good straw beds, tents or barracks, ten nicely cooked, and a distribution of the bountiful stores of the citizens solely by the nurses or specified agents.

That the Surgeon has not long before had a thousand straw beds there, shows a great defect somewhere, and should call for the attention of the Department. C. L. B.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 14, 1862.

PERSONAL.

—It is probable that Col. Halbert E. Paine, of the Fourth Wisconsin, who was suspended by Gen. Williams at Baton Rouge for refusing to drive contrabands out of his camp, has been reinstated to his command. Documents of a date subsequent to his removal, forwarded to Gov. Salomon, from Vicksburgh, near which place the Fourth was at the last accounts, bear his signature, as the commanding officer of the regiment.

—On Monday evening last, two West Point Cadets, who were passengers upon the Philadelphia train, created a disturbance at New-Brunswick, and shot a man through the hand who was assisting to arrest them. They then escaped, and returned by the next train to New-York, subsequently returning through the same route to Philadelphia, where they were arrested, and are now held to await the action of the New-Brunswick authorities.

—Mr. A. Pendleton, of Hartford, started for this City a few days ago, with the intention of selling $500 in gold and $400 in silver, which he had collected in the course of trade. Some fellow-passenger managed to relieve him of $700 in bills which he also had with him. The change-famished community will not waste any sympathy on Mr. Pendleton.

—Ex-Col. Kerrigan, M. C., knocked down a Massachusetts Lieutenant on the Avenue a day or two since. The Lieutenant said something personally offensive in reference to Irishmen, when the M. C. sent him headlong.

—Charles Anderson, the brother of Gen. Anderson, who escaped from Texas a few months ago, has been appointed Colonel of the Seventy-ninth Ohio Regiment by Gov. Todd.

—Brig.-Gen. Dan Tyler, of Norwich, Conn., has been granted sixty days leave of absence from his command in Halleck's army, on account of sickness.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Commissioners of Health.

The Board of Commissioners of Health met at the Mayor's office, yesterday afternoon. After the transaction of other business, the Health Officer called the attention of the Board to the report in yesterday's *Herald* of the proceedings of the Commissioners of Emigration, on Wednesday last, in which it is stated that the letter of His Honor the Mayor, in the Times of last Monday, as to the Floating Hospital, was inaccurate, both in regard to the fact of the Commissioners having other hospitals than those on Ward's Island, and as to the causes which operated upon that Board to induce it to supply the necessary funds to support the Floating Hospital. In reference to this, the Health Officer stated as follows:

"It is only necessary, in reply to this, to reiterate that the Commissioners of Emigration have charge of the hospital at Quarantine, and of five others on Staten Island, instead of having, as alleged, no hospitals other than those on Ward's Island.

Neither is it the fact that the Legislature of 1859, by direct enactment closed the hospitals at Quarantine, and prohibited the Commissioners from thereafter sending any patients to them. To support this allegation an *incomplete sentence* of one section of a general appropriation act of that year was quoted, viz.: 'shall cease to send sick persons to said hospital.' The section provides an appropriation of $50,000 to the Commissioners of Quarantine, if in their judgment the public health shall require it, to provide temporary accommodations at any locality which they may procure for persons arriving in the port of New-York sick with yellow fever or other pestilential diseases, until the present Quarantine shall be removed; and it shall be the duty of the Commissioners for the removal of the Quarantine station, to make some suitable arrangement for removing and taking proper care of such persons as may be sick at the hospitals at Castleton, and when such arrangements shall have been made, and notice thereof in writing shall have been given to the Commissioners of Emigration, they shall cease to send sick persons to said hospitals, but shall send them to such place as the said Commissioners shall designate, and pay the expense of their support.

Now it is a fact, known to all who are conversant with Quarantine matters, that the contingencies upon which only the closing of the Quarantine Hospitals was to take place have not yet been consummated, and consequently the part of the section quoted in the statement is not yet operative, and the Commissioners of Emigration still retain the hospitals.

As to the causes which finally produced the action of the Commissioners of Emigration, it is sufficient to remark that my communication, requesting the Commissioners to furnish attendants and supplies for the Floating Hospital, had been pending before them for some considerable time, and their liability to do as requested was denied; so that, in view of the urgent necessity of more prompt action on the subject, I asked the attention of this Board thereto, on Monday, the 16th of June, stating the facts as they then existed. Thereupon this Board adopted the resolution in question, which action was soon known to the principal officers of the Commissioners of Emigration. That body met on the Wednesday following, the Mayor attended as requested by this Board, the required action was taken, but not upon a favorable report of the Committee. It would seem evident from this that the action of this Board had the effect of at least expediting, if it did not induce, the action of the Commissioners of Emigration in furnishing the hospital ship for yellow fever patients.

Summer Reception of the Boys' Department of Grammar School Number Eleven.

The hours from 10 in the morning till 1 P. M., were cheated of their weariness, yesterday, by the instructive as well as amusing attractions presented for the patrons of School No. 11, under the direction of Mr. ALONZO HOPPER. After the opening ceremonies, as reading of Scripture and singing of a hymn, declamations in prose occupied the attention of auditors and absorbed the energies of four young gents, who, each in his turn, put forth efforts which are "beyond criticism." Then came declamation in verse, by three others, who vied with their predecessors. A cherished part of the school exercises now claimed the attention and admiration of all; it was the exhibition drill of Company D, McClellan Grays, conducted entirely, and with the most admirable tact, by one of the schoolboys, in elegant, full-dress uniform, Lieut. J. HOWARD GRAY. The evolutions were performed as might be expected of a company of hale, hearty boys who drill daily in the open air. The uniform was a full suit of gray, with black band and white gloves.

The sweet voice of Master WM. ABRAMS in the song of "O, Summer Night," was a welcome relaxation after the military display. Now the comic declamations take place, and the little orators appear to entertain a deliberate design upon the gravity of the dignified gentlemen with bald heads and brows crowned with wisdom who occupy the platform. EBENEZER DODGSON'S account of his family seemed to irresistibly jog their funny-bone, and the way dyspepsia must have felt her throne shake and have unwillingly clutched her sceptre, only those thoroughly shaken sides and well exercised risibles may testify.

Then, after all this laughing and forgetting of dignity, a lovely duet from "Trovatore," by Masters EDWARD A. and CHARLES F. TODD subdued, with its sad, wild melody, all hilarity.

A scene from the Senate of the United States upon June 25 of the present session, portraying the reception of certain popular Anti-Slavery resolutions sent in by the Governor of a prominent Border State, was highly interesting; and if the honorable Senators could see themselves reflected in these clear-headed little fellows, who declaim, word for word, their hot-headed, one-sided speeches, they would learn to prune their remarks and replenish their discretion.

Forty-four pupils were engaged in the Senate-scene, without the pages, who were duly positioned at elbow of President and Secretary.

The awarding of prizes was the next most interesting move. Some of the more advanced pupils received two prizes, while seven in all were thus distinguished for proficiency in various branches, by their gratified patrons and instructors. Miss A. MCGRACKY'S performance upon the piano lent no small attraction to the morning, for in hymn, in song, or drill, she was alike sympathetic with the young exhibitors.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A BROKER ROBBED OF $1,600 IN WALL-STREET.—Mr. CHARLES H. MEIGS, of the firm of MEIGS & Co., Brokers and Bankers, at No. 50 Exchange-place, was robbed yesterday afternoon, in Wall-street, of the sum of $1,600 in United States Treasury Notes. From the evidence given by Mr. MEIGS, before Justice CONNOLLY, at the Tombs, we learn that he was passing along Wall-street, carrying two bags of gold, one upon each shoulder, $5,000 in each bag. The $1,600 in Treasury Notes were thrust into a side pocket of his coat. He had not proceeded far on Wall-street, before his attention was directed to three men, who seemed to be watching him very attentively, and following him closely. He immediately suspected their motive, and although both his hands were occupied in holding the bags upon his shoulders, he traveled on as rapidly as possible toward his destination, keeping a watchful eye upon the funds in his pocket. Very soon his three followers all brushed and jostled him as they passed, two upon one side and one on the other, and one of them very skillfully thrust his hand into MEIGS' pocket and took the $1,600 therefrom. They then all started to run away, but Mr. MEIGS, who had constantly kept his eye upon his money, saw which one of the three abstracted it from his pocket, and he thereupon pursued the guilty party as fast as his golden burden would permit. He traced him to a saloon just out of Wall-street, where the thief was arrested by Officer THOMPSON, of the First Precinct, and immediately searched, but no money was found him upon. Justice CONNOLLY committed him for examination. He gave his name as WM. CHAPIN, but the Police say this is not his true name. The other parties, it is believed, have escaped with the stolen money.

MUSIC IN THE CENTRAL PARK.—The Central Park Commissioners announce that there will be music at the Central Park, on the Mall, on Saturday next, the 19th inst., at 4½ o'clock P. M., by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. DODWORTH, if the weather is fine. The following is the programme:

PART FIRST.

1. Quick March, "Polauderisch"..... Bartholomaus
2. Aria Polonaise..... Fessy
3. Passageno Polka..... Stasny
4. Ahvli Chorus, from "Il Trovatore"..... Verdi

PART SECOND.

1. The "Ragozky" Hungarian March..... Berlioz
2. Overture to "Jessonda"..... Spohr
3. Selections from "Barbier di Seviglia"..... Rossini
4. Allegro Scherzo, from Symphony in B.. Beethoven

PART THIRD.

1. Quick Step, "Fon Avant"..... Strauss
2. "Songs of the Thames"—waltz..... Kuhner
3. Home, Sweet Home..... Bishop
4. Gallop, "Josephine"..... C. Wels

The National Medley.

A FATAL HATCHWAY ACCIDENT.—Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest yesterday upon the body of WILLIAM FINNEGAN, who was employed as a porter in the store of MR. C. F. EDRICH, No. 55 Reade-street. The deceased was in the act of lowering a box of goods through a hatchway at the above number, when, owing to some defect in the hooks by which the box was suspended, the latter fell suddenly upon deceased, and killed him instantly. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. Deceased was a native of Ireland, and resided at No. 104 East Seventeenth-street.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL PIC-NIC.—The children of the Cottage-place School, No. 204 Bleecker-street, had a pleasant pic-nic on Thursday at Simms' Grove, West Hoboken. The little ones rejoiced exceedingly in the freshness and beauty of a holiday in the woods, which were made vocal through the day with their jubilant hymns; the feathered minstrels of these places were fairly put to silence on this occasion by the wild notes of the City children. A good collation was provided by their friends and lady patronesses, who took good care of the little excursionists.

FIRE IN A DRUG-STORE.—The alarm of fire at about 9 o'clock on Thursday evening, originated from the falling of a bottle of benzine, near a gas light, in HEDEMAN & Co.'s drug-store, No. 755 Broadway. The stock in the store was damaged to the amount of $1,500. The building, which is owned by Mr. N. THAYER, of Boston, was damaged to the extent of $500. Both stock and building are fully insured in City companies.

INCREASE OF FARE ON THE EUROPEAN STEAMERS.—All the leading European Steamship Companies have combined to increase the rates of passage on the outward trip to the amount of 15 per cent. The high premium on gold and the depreciation of American currency are assigned as a reason for the increase. The passage from Europe hither will remain as heretofore.

SALE OF PRIZE COTTON.—Five hundred and sixty-seven bales of Cotton were sold in Brooklyn yesterday, by WILSON DRAPER, per order of the United States Marshal, being a portion of the cargoes of the prize schooners *Lizzie Weston*, *Clifton* and *Napoleon*. It brought from 44⅜ to 50½ cents per pound. Nearly 1,000 barrels of resin were also sold, at $11 and $11 50 per barrel.

MEETING OF RECRUITING OFFICERS.—A meeting of the recruiting officers in this City will be held at the Astor House, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, to adopt measures for facilitating enlistments, and to agree upon the proper representations to be made to the Government in connection with the matter.

IMPORTANT TO LIQUOR DEALERS.—The Excise Commissioners hold their last session on Monday next, and all liquor dealers failing to get out their licenses previous to that date, will be vigorously prosecuted according to law.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

DR. REA VS. THE KINGS COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.—This Society, as we have before recorded, was thrown into a spasm a few weeks ago at the narrow escape they had from admitting as a member a gentlemen whose complexion is of the contraband standard—one-fourth black. His application was referred to the censors, and they reported him duly qualified, and the Society was about to vote to admit him, when a gentleman having no respect for the nerves of those present and with scalpel in hand, laid bare the shade of the candidate's skin. The balloting was at once suspended and the "subject" laid upon the table as one of a too intricate nature to be manipulated upon without consultation and deliberation. At the next regular meeting, the case of Dr. REA was again called up and discussed, with closed doors, in all its various bearings, scientific and artistic, and was again referred to a Committee—this time of three—one of whom had favored the motion to admit the candidate, one who was equally opposed under all circumstances, and one who was upon the fence—open to conviction. The Committee, on Thursday evening last, reported unanimously in favor of admitting the applicant to all the honors of the Society. Upon investigation they not only found that he was a skillful physician with a large practice, but that he was also a scientific man, and would be a great acquisition to the Society. But the Society "did'nt see it," and rejected Dr. REA—only three members voting for his admission. The King's County Medical Society has relapsed into its wonted quiet, and it is to be hoped the members' nerves may not be disturbed again, or until Dr. REA makes a legal demand to be admitted into their Society.

BOY DROWNED.—A boy seven years old, while attempting to gather a bunch of sea-weed at the foot of Fulton-street yesterday afternoon, fell into the water and was drowned before assistance could reach him. The body was recovered and taken to his mother, at No. 5 James-street. But a short half hour before, she had assented to his request for permission to go into the street and play. When his lifeless body was brought home, she was almost frantic with grief. Coroner HUGHSAN held an inquest.

FATAL RESULT OF AN ACCIDENT.—ALLEN CROSWELL, a boy who was injured on the 7th of July, in front of Public School No. 7, on York-street, by a pile of boards falling upon him, died yesterday at his parents' residence, No. 228 Water-street. Deceased was nearly 9 years old. The boards had been used for a platform in Public School No. 7 on the 4th of July, and had been loosely piled upon the side-walk for a cartman to take away, when, deceased climbing upon them, fell over and was fatally injured.

COL. SILL PROMOTED.—Col. J. W. SILL, (not LILL,) of Ohio, recently promoted to be Brigadier-General of Volunteers, resigned his position as Professor of Mathematics in the Polytechnic Institute of this city, at the breaking out of the war, to take command of an Ohio regiment. He is an educated and accomplished officer, and a gentleman whose private character is without a blemish.

MORE SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—One hundred and twenty of the sick and wounded soldiers which arrived in the *Daniel Webster* were transferred to the City Hospital, where everything was in readiness for them.

"WHAT REGIMENT DO YOY BELONG TO?" is the first question all patriotic young ladies now ask their male visitors.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE SUPPOSED MURDER AT WEST HOBOKEN.—In consequence of the absence of some of the jurors, and in order to procure additional witnesses, the investigation in this case before Coroner BOHNSTEDT, of Hoboken, has been adjourned until Tuesday next.

SUICIDE.—About 1 o'clock on Friday morning, an unknown man, apparently about 45 years of age, jumped overboard from one of the Hoboken ferry-boats, and was drowned. He was not seen after striking the water.

BURGLARY.—The coal office of WM. N. HOGAN, corner of South Eighth-street and Jersey-avenue, Jersey City, was entered by burglars on Thursday night, and a small amount of money stolen. Entrance was effected by means of a jimmy.

LAW REPORTS.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Hon. W. D. Shipman and a Jury.

District Attorney E. D. Smith moved on the case of Ferdinand Demarchi, indicted for the murder of Frank Vincent, on board the ship *Blondel*, on the 7th of July, 1861. At the time of the alleged murder, the vessel was bound from Sunderland, England, to Singapore, East Indies. The prisoner is a native of Trieste, and is 24 years of age. The deceased was a Frenchman. He had an altercation with the prisoner which resulted in a fight, and the latter stabbed him with a knife. He threw up his arms, exclaiming, "I am killed," and died shortly afterward. The deed was committed while the vessel was in the Mediterranean Sea. The quarrel originally arose as to the relative merits of the prisoner, and deceased as singers, and deceased struck the first blow.

The defence is, that the act was committed under the impulse of the moment, and without malice aforethought, and in self-defence.

A jury was impanneled, and Mr. Smith opened the case for the prosecution and examined witnesses for the Government.

The trial occupied the entire day. About four o'clock the Jury, after an hour's deliberation, rendered a verdict of guilty of murder, with a recommendation of mercy. To-day, the Jury being in their seats, Judge SHIPMAN remarked:

GENTLEMEN: The Court has noticed your verdict, and the recommendation to mercy, and at a proper time will be ready to second any effort which may be made to procure a commutation of the punishment to be inflicted.

The Court cannot allow the occasion to pass without saying to the Jury that the verdict was in the highest degree creditable to their firmness and their intelligence.

The prisoner was guilty of murder, but the evidence was of such a class that an unprofessional mind might well doubt whether a verdict of manslaughter would not meet the requirement of the case. Looked at in the eye of the law, however, it was very clear that the crime of murder had been committed, and the Court considers it a matter of congratulation that the public is able to secure the services of a Jury of sufficient firmness and intelligence to render a verdict of guilty of murder in such a case. In making these remarks no censure upon any Juryman who may have hesitated in rendering the verdict is to be implied. It is only intended to say that the verdict rendered was the just verdict to be rendered upon the evidence, and to commend the firmness of the Jury in making it.

E. D. Smith for Government; E. James for defendant.

Discharge Under the Two-Third Act—Validity—How Tested.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Manhattan Oil Company vs. *Alfred Thorn.*—This was a motion to set aside an execution against the property of the defendant, who had been discharged under the Two-third act.

Judgment was rendered in the case against the defendant, in April, 1861, for $1,062 95 damages and costs. In September of that year the defendant obtained his discharge as an insolvent in the Kings County Court, the discharge reciting that he was a resident of Kings County, although the petition presented to the Court stated that the defendant was an inhabitant of the County of New-York. This recital of the petition had been obviated, however, as a clerical error, upon the affidavit of a third party that the defendant was a resident and inhabitant of Kings County at the time of the application.

In June last, the plaintiffs issued an execution on their judgment, and the Sheriff levied upon about $3,000 worth of defendant's property. This motion was thereupon made, on the ground that the defendant had been discharged, as stated; counsel for the motion contending that the discharge, reciting that the defendant was a resident of the county of Kings, was conclusive evidence of that fact. That the Court would not try the validity of the discharge on affidavits, but would compel the plaintiffs to bring a new action in which the validity of the discharge could be properly tested. Counsel also contended, incidentally, that the practice of the Superior Court and the Common Pleas, to order a reference to determine the validity of an insolvent's discharge, was unprecedented and could not be followed in this Court without overruling the decision in Rusher *vs.* Shearman, (28 Barb., 416.) Opposing counsel contended that the defendant was excluded by the statement in his petition for discharge that he was an inhabitant of the County of New-York; that the plaintiffs had now acquired security for their claim, and that the defendant should not be allowed to delay plaintiffs without giving security for the judgment. It was also urged that a reference should be ordered to dispose of the question, in accordance with decisions in the Superior Court.

The motion to set aside the execution was granted. Vanderzee Brothers and W. Francis Walton, for motion; Edwards & Odell, opposed.

Proceedings in Arrest—Volunteer in Limbo.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Coggswell vs. *Kline.*—This was a *habeas corpus* for the discharge of the defendant, who is a soldier. It was urged that there was no valid reason for his arrest and imprisonment. The following are the facts in the case, as appeared from the papers and argument. The defendant was arrested in June, 1861, on an allegation of fraud. He then gave bail, to which exceptions were taken, but the bail did not justify. A judgment was subsequently obtained for $221 01 against the defendant, and execution was issued against his property, and returned *nulla bona*. Afterwards, execution was issued against his person, and returned "not found." But having been in this City some six weeks ago, he was arrested and thrown into prison. It was held that where the execution against the person was returned "not found," and no action had been commenced against the Sheriff for neglect to rearrest the party, there could be no doubt as to the right of the prisoner to be discharged. The District Attorney contended that such was not the case; and that the party in interest, (Coggswell, who lives in Connecticut,) or his attorney, ought to have the usual time, eight days' notice, and that he, as counsel for Sheriff, could not safely enter into the merits of the case without the usual notice to the other side, or a waiver of notice by them.

The Court remanded the prisoner, who is now a Union volunteer, to the custody of his counsel, until to-day at 10 o'clock.

George F. Havens for prisoner; A. O. Hall for Sheriff.

Serving a Double Term in the State Prison—When Does the Second Term Begin?

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

In the Matter of Jesse Allen.—This was another *habeas corpus* to discharge Allen from the State Prison, where, it was alleged, he had spent the term of his imprisonment. It appeared from the record that the prisoner was convicted of grand larceny while an inmate of the Penitentiary, and sentenced to four years and eight months in State Prison after the expiration of his term in the Penitentiary. The counsel for the prisoner argued that in consequence of the indefiniteness of the period of confinement in the Penitentiary, (there being no record to show its duration,) and in consequence of four years and eight months having elapsed since the passing of the sentence, the prisoner was entitled to his discharge. The District Attorney argued that the statute was explicit on that point, and that in like cases the one term of confinement always commenced on the expiration of the other; and, that as the prisoner's four years and eight months would not expire till next September, he was not entitled to his discharge. He cited the case of The People ex rel. Madame Restell *vs.* The Sheriff, where Madam Restell, having been liberated from State Prison on a writ of error, and having been in the custody of the Sheriff for nearly a year, and having been again remanded to prison, was compelled to serve the full term of her imprisonment.

Judgment reserved. Wm. F. Howe for plaintiff; A. O. Hall for the people.

Adjourned for One Week.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sutherland, Leonard and Wallace.

This Court met yesterday, and adjourned over until Monday next, there being no business ready at the present sitting.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Cler

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—FANCHON, THE CRICKET.

WALLACK'S—FRA DIAVOLO—THE IRISH EMIGRANT.

WINTER GARDEN—AFTERNOON—THE IRISH EMIGRANT—OUR GIRL—THE LIMERICK BOY. EVENING—OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN—ABSENCE OF MIND.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 BROADWAY—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

NIBLO'S GREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"CINDERELLA" AND OTHER FINE PICTURES, from 9 A. M. to 6 P.M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The important announcement is made that Gen. HALLECK is now on his way to Washington, to take position as General Commanding the Armies of the United States, to be located at Washington.

The news from Gen. POPE'S command this morning is highly important. On Thursday a portion of his army entered the town of Gordonsville unopposed, and destroyed all the railroad paraphernalia at that point, which is at the junction of the Orange and Alexandria and the Virginia Central Railroad. The importance of this capture will be appreciated when it is stated that three-fourths of the troops, munitions and supplies of every description intended for the rebel army at Richmond have heretofore of necessity passed through Gordonsville by rail. The rebels are thus very seriously crippled in their resources. Previous to this important movement, reports were current in our camps at Warrenton that Stonewall JACKSON was at Staunton, preparing for another raid up the Valley of the Shenandoah. If so finding his communications with Richmond cut off he will hardly advance northward, as such a movement would necessarily result disastrously to him.

A series of orders has been issued by Gen. POPE, which will tend to explain the principles upon which he proposes to conduct his campaign. General Order No. 5 directs that, as far as practicable, the troops of his command will subsist upon the country in which their operations are carried on—supplies being taken by the officers to whose department they properly belong, under the orders of the commanding officer of the troops for whose use they are intended, and proper vouchers being given to the owners, payable at the conclusion of the war, upon sufficient evidence being given that such owners have been loyal citizens of the United States since the date of the vouchers. General Order No. 6 directs that hereafter all movements of cavalry shall be made without supply or baggage trains, unless so stated specially in the order for the movement. Two days cooked rations will be carried on the persons of the men, and all neighborhoods will be laid under contribution in the manner specified in the preceding order. General Order No. 7 is directed specially to the people of the Shenandoah Valley and other regions where the army may operate. It warns them against meddling with the railroad or telegraph lines, or guerrilla depredations, or the murder of straggling soldiers, or any other lawless proceedings, and enumerates the punishments which they may expect, the fear of which will probably be sufficient to prevent a repetition of the numerous outrages which have heretofore been submitted to.

Cynthiana, Ky., only sixty-six miles from Cincinnati, is reported to have been captured by the guerrillas under MORGAN, after a half hour's fight. The citizens of Newport and Covington are rapidly organizing, in anticipation of a visit from MORGAN, who is reported to have only about 2,500 men.

The rebel marauders who recently captured Murfreesboro, Tenn., and made a threatening demonstration toward Nashville, have, as we learn by a telegram from the latter place, retired in the direction of Chattanooga. Whether they will reach there in safety depends, probably, upon the movements of Gen. BUELL, who is supposed to be prospecting in that region.

Our forces south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi are distributed substantially as follows: BUELL'S army—the army of the Ohio—is east of Corinth, guarding the Memphis and Charleston road as far as the neighborhood of Chattanooga. The army of the Mississippi—POPE'S old command—is on the Mobile and Ohio road, stretching south as far as Brownsville. The army of the Tennessee (GRANT'S) is on the Memphis and Charleston road east of Corinth, and that part of the Mobile and Ohio which is in Tennessee. It will be thus seen that the great force lately under command of HALLECK is broken up into squads and scattered over a line more than 200 miles in extent. It is probable that events now transpiring will cause its constituent parts to be again aggregated for offensive operations.

A gentleman who left Corinth on Monday, 14th inst., and arrived in St. Louis on Monday, states that the guerrillas are in large force near Corinth and vicinity, and that they are busily engaged in destroying all the cotton they can find. Only a few days ago they burned one hundred bales belonging to a gentlemen from New-York, and thirty-seven bales, the property of a gentleman of St. Louis. This cotton has been bought and paid for in gold, and was *en route* on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad for Memphis, and was fired during the trip. The burning was effected by one of the guerrillas, who, dressed as a citizen, was on the train, and at a favorable moment ignited the cotton, which was entirely destroyed, with the care on which it was stored. It is said that many of the planters, after they have sold and received the money for their cotton, assist the armed guerrillas in destroying it.

Richmond papers, of July 11, have dispatches contradicting the reported capture of Baton Rouge, La., which our readers will remember we discredited at the time it was first published.

Letters from Vicksburgh, dated July 10, give rumors that Com. PORTER'S mortar fleet is to leave for New-Orleans forthwith. The steamers, it is said, with the exception of the flagship *Octorara*, which has been ordered to Fortress Monroe, will tow the schooners down the river, and then return to await the progress of events at Vicksburgh. The scene of Commodore PORTER'S operations is probably to be transferred to Mobile.

The St. Louis *Evening News* charges that the rebels in the Northern part of that State have received encouragement and substantial aid from sympathizers in Iowa. It says: "This trade between Chicago and North Missouri seems to have been entirely overlooked by the Provost-Marshal General. That place, together with other large towns in Illinois and Iowa, needs his attention scarcely less than St. Louis. It is a matter well known, and even a subject of complaint among loyal merchants in this city, that while a Missouri merchant is prohibited from shipping powder and lead from St. Louis, he can go to Chicago or Quincy, purchase those articles in any quantity, and have them shipped to Missouri without the slightest restriction. This growing sympathy and communication between the rebels of Northern Missouri and malcontents in Iowa and Illinois, deserves the most serious attention. If not arrested at once, it will assume grave proportions, and add troublesome complications to this already sufficiently complicated struggle."

Capt. HUMPHREY, of the bark *Sumter*, which arrived at Boston on Thursday from Valparaiso, makes the following report: "July 12, lat. 30° 40' N., long. 64° W., spoke British bark *Ella*, 36 hours from Bermuda, who reported having been boarded by the officers of the privateer *Sumter*, on the day previous, in lat. 40°, long. 63°." The *Sumter*, it will be recollected, was at last accounts at Gibraltar, and this report of her appearance in the western waters of the Atlantic is at least extremely doubtful.

A very large and influential meeting of citizens of Newark, N. J., was held last evening in the park of that city, to aid the work of recruiting. Hon. NATHANIEL C. BALL presided, and addresses were made by FRED. T. FRELINGHUYSEN, Rev. Mr. POOR, CORTLANDT PARKER, A. Q. KAKSKEY and others. The utmost patriotism was manifested, large contributions were made, and every assurance given that Newark would supply her quota of the new call for troops to defend the old flag.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival off Cape Race of the steamship *City of Washington* we receive advices from Europe four days later than by the *Persia*. The sales of cotton in the Liverpool market for two days amounted to 27,000 bales, the market closing firm at an advance of ⅛d. Breadstuffs were quiet, at a slight decline, and Provisions were dull. Consols were quoted at 92¼@92¾. The political news by this arrival is comparatively unimportant. Earl RUSSELL had announced in the British House of Lords that France had declined to enter into a treaty regarding the Slave-trade, similar to the one recently negotiated with the United States. He expressed the belief, however, that she would offer no objection to the exercise of its provisions. Rumors were still current that France would retrace her steps in Mexico. The Paris *Constitutionnel* says that proceedings against her will terminate only when the glory of the French arms is vindicated and money matters settled. Deputations of cotton manufacturers from Rouen and Lille had visited the Emperor to represent their difficulties. Rumors of French intervention in American affairs are again rife. Russian papers are said to assert that France has invited Russia to join her in an offer of mediation. The London papers continue their daily diatribes on affairs on this side of the Atlantic, but any offer of mediation is discountenanced.

The machinery of the new iron-clad steamer *New Ironsides* is now completed. At a trial of the engines, though but ten pounds of steam were raised, forty-three revolutions per minute were made—about one half of what is expected to be made when the final trial trip takes place, which will give the steamer a speed of about ten miles an hour.

The prize schooner *Winter Shrub*, which was captured off the coast of North Carolina, by the gunboats *Hunchback* and *Whitehead*, arrived at Philadelphia on Wednesday night, in charge of a prize-master. She is about seventy-five tons burden, and is loaded with fish.

Twenty-five rebel prisoners arrived at Philadelphia, on Thursday, from Baltimore, en route to Fort Delaware.

Some of the rebel prisoners confined in Camp Morton, Indiana, attempted to take advantage of a thunderstorm a few evenings since to make their escape. About twenty-five of them raised the fence posts in the northeast corner of the camp, near the road, by means of levers under the fence boards, and then rushed violently, in a body, against the fence, causing two or three panels to fall to the ground. Through the door thus made they stampeded and took to their heels. The guard was instantly alarmed and the long roll beat. Nearly every man in camp that could be spared from duty joined in the pursuit. Col. ROSE, the Commandant of the post, ordered a portion of the troops to take to the left of the turnpike, and another to the right of the road. A force was placed in the centre, and in this way the prisoners were almost surrounded. The result was that thirteen of the twenty-five were retaken, of whom two were wounded. The others escaped, but it is thought that they will be recaptured. The names of the wounded are JAMES A. CASH, Sergeant of Company E, Twenty-sixth Tennessee, who received a severe buckshot wound in the leg, and DAVID M. BAGLEY, of Company K, Second Kentucky. BAGLEY'S wound was from a Minié ball, producing a fracture of the thigh bone of a serious nature.

The Secessionists of Rush County, Ind., to the number of forty or fifty, attempted to celebrate the Fourth of July in Washington township, and assembled for the purpose in a school-house. The Declaration of Independence was read by a certain Dr. HALL, who added some comments of his own, in which he compared the condition of the rebel States of the South with that of the revolted colonies during the Revolution. He thought the cases precisely parallel, and our "Southern brethren" entitled to the active sympathy of all true "Democrats." The Doctor was followed by a young man named BENSON, as orator of the day. BENSON hoped to see the day when he could vote in Indiana for JEFF. DAVIS for President; thought the Southern rebels deserved not only sympathy but assistance from Northern Democrats. A number of Union men, who had heard of the proceedings, here interfered, one, named STEELE, knocking the orator down. Several of the rebels were severely punished, and the conclave was broken up.

Gen. TAYLOR, commanding the First New-Jersey Brigade with the Army of the Potomac, recently assigned those of the Fourth Regiment who escaped capture in the late battle before Richmond, to the various companies of the Third, whereupon they refused to become members as desired, and Gen. TAYLOR put them under arrest, and compelled them to do the menial service of the camp. Considerable excitement exists in the Brigade in consequence of the difficulty.

It has been held by Judge OGDEN, of New-Jersey, that the Judge of a State Court has no right to interfere for the release of a prisoner charged with desertion from his regiment, who has been arrested by a United States officer, whether military or civil.

The price of Gold took a further rise to 119¼@119¾ ₰ cent. yesterday, but fell back to 118¾ ₰ cent., as against 118¾ on Thursday afternoon. The rate of Exchange, after rising to 131½, fell back to 130¾ ₰ cent. On the Stock Exchange Government Securities were depressed. The Railways closed firm.

Receipts of Breadstuffs, yesterday, were light, while sales were heavy and shipments fair. Prices were generally higher. Cotton advanced materially, and was in good request. Provisions and Groceries were pretty freely purchased, as were also Honey, Iron, Lead, Tin, Calcutta Linseed, Spices, Whisky and the principal kinds of Oils. An active business was reported in Tallow and Tobacco. The Freight market exhibited more buoyancy.

VENALITY IN PUBLIC OFFICE.—Nothing more disgraceful has been exposed during this war than the open and shameless venality of Senator SIMMONS. He acknowledged that he sold his official influence to procure a gun contract from the War Department, for the sum of $50,000,—that part of it had been paid, while he expected payment of the residue, and that he was not aware that there was anything wrong in the transaction! This is worthy of a New-York Alderman in the worst days of our Common Council. Nothing worse was ever charged against the members of that body, whose very name was at one time a synonym for official corruption and venality, than this.

It is fair to be inforred from Mr. SIMMONS' declaration, that he has used his official position in this way ever since he has held it. Indeed, he has probably regarded the post of United States Senator as desirable mainly on account of the opportunity it afforded for making money. His vote has undoubtedly been in the market, as well as his official influence. It is quite notorious that he advocated the Morrill Tariff because of his pecuniary interest in some of its provisions, and the reckless disregard of the public interest with which he rushed into private speculation when Port Royal was first occupied by our troops, is also generally known. Mr. SIMMONS seems, indeed, to have been little more in office than a jobber and speculator at the public expense.

The apparent indifference of the Senate to his conduct is no less discreditable to that body! Because it was not in violation of any specific law, the Senate seems to have thought it undeserving of censure. We have watched with some curiosity, also, the comments of a certain class of newspapers on this specific instance of venality. The *Tribune*, for example, has devoted a good deal of its attention to denunciations of a well-known politician of this State, although he is a private citizen and holds no official position whatever, on the assumption that he has received payment for aid in procuring contracts. In regard to Senator SIMMONS, however, we do not observe in the *Tribune* any special indignation, though his case is the most flagrant instance of official venality within our knowledge. What is the reason of this remarkable difference?

The New General-in-Chief.

A very current rumor, to the effect that Gen. HALLECK had been appointed to the chief command of the army, takes shape and consistency in dispatches received yesterday afternoon. It is known that Gen. HALLECK has laid down the subordinate function of Commander in the Department of the Mississippi. The order communicating the fact to his troops was issued on Wednesday last, the probable date of his departure for Washington, where his arrival cannot be expected for a day or two. If we may trust the statements now received, the successful Western Commander will assume, as soon as he reaches the Capital, the position so long filled by Gen. SCOTT, and which has been vacant since Gen. MCCLELLAN led the army of the Potomac to the field, namely, that of General-in-Chief.

In thus summoning Gen. HALLECK to preside in the military council of the Government, President LINCOLN has succeeded in solving a difficulty which has doubtless caused him the most serious perplexity. Popular clamor has been divided between denunciations of Secretary STANTON and denunciations of Gen. MCCLELLAN. The dismissal of both has been in turn demanded by different factions. And while on the one hand the friends of MCCLELLAN ascribe to Mr. STANTON's inefficiency the failures on the Peninsula; the supporters of the Secretary affirm that MCCLELLAN had all the force he demanded. The President, unmoved by the tumults of these factions, has distinctly announced his intention to retain both MCCLELLAN and STANTON. The latter he clears of all responsibility for the errors of military administration which have brought the army on the James to its present enfeebled condition; while he frankly admits that the conduct of the war requires the introduction of greater skill, energy and experience into the control of affairs at Washington. The presence of Gen. HALLECK, then, in the principal charge of the entire army, responsible for its disposition and success, and experimentally acquainted with all the needs of troops in the field, will give the public assurance on the one hand that the army will not have to complain hereafter of imperfect support from the Government, and on the other, that if MCCLELLAN fall into blunders of strategy or conduct, the blame will be shared by a commander of equal rank and qualifications.

There has been a strong disposition in several quarters where opinions of military fitness are measured by partisan tape, to criticise Gen. HALLECK'S military career in the Southwest. There is, fortunately, no popular tendency of this description. The Army of the Mississippi has certainly achieved magnificent advantages, and in nothing so well served the country as in furnishing victory after victory at a time when delay and disaster at the East would else have plunged the people in gloom and desperation, and in all likelihood have secured the intervention of France and England. The Commander, whose plans and combinations restored Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee to the Union; who pushed the National arms into the Gulf States, and secured possession of all the great rivers and routes of internal communication through the heart of the rebel territory, may safely be judged by his fruits. Gen. HALLECK comes to Washington with the prestige of unmistakeable success. He comes not to supersede Gen. MCCLELLAN, or to repair any deficiencies in that officer's skill or activity, but to restore confidence to the country, lend knowledge and system to the supreme control of the army, and impulse to every department of the service.

A NOBLE DEED.—In these days, when Senators grow rich upon public calamity, and high officials make money out of the country's ruin, it is pleasant to have our faith in human nature and in the Republic fortified by such acts as that of Mr. ASPINWALL, of this City. Having transacted some business in guns for the Government, out of which a profit of over twenty-five thousand dollars accrued to him, he returns the money to the Government "in accordance with a determination not to receive any pecuniary benefit for services rendered." This noble, munificent and patriotic action has called out an order from the War Department, in which Mr. ASPINWALL is warmly thanked; and Secretary STANTON finds also in the deed, "assurance that a Government supported by citizens who thus prefer the public welfare to their private gain must overcome its enemies." The public will unite with Secretary STANTON in his praises of the patriotic spirit which induced this action, and the name of the distinguished merchant will stand in illustrious contrast with those of the cormorants who smell so foully in the nostrils of the nation. It would be well if this noble act might shame into repentance some of these men; and if in this hour, when the nation is pouring out its life blood for their benefit, they should be induced, at least, not to plunder the pockets of the people. The merchants of New-York in general have acted with splendid patriotism and self-denial during the war; but of them all there is none worthier of the country's applause than WM. H. ASPINWALL.

Senator Chandler's Speech—Doubtful Aid to the Government.

From the Tribune's Washington Dispatches.

"Senator CHANDLER was authorized to use in his speech yesterday, the testimony taken before the Conduct of the War Committee, by a vote of that Committee at a regular meeting. *Four members* being a majority of the whole number, were present, and unanimously granted him permission. *Had the official correspondence asked for been furnished*, there would have been no need of resorting to the records of the Committee."

Probably the four members who gave this permission, and Senator CHANDLER who availed himself of it, supposed they were serving the country. We should be very sorry to suspect either of a design to aid the rebellion. Yet we do not very well see how they could have done so more effectually than by giving to the world, just at this critical moment, their elaborate demonstration of the imbecility, ignorance and even willful treachery which according to them pervades every Department of the Government. If anything can encourage the rebels to persevere in their contest, it will be to learn from such high authority, that Gen. MCCLELLAN is either treacherous or incompetent to command, that nearly all his subordinate officers are equally unfit for their places, and that the President himself is only betraying and ruining the cause he is seeking to serve.

What, on the other hand, is the natural effect of such diatribes upon our own people? They will inevitably depress the spirits of our soldiers, weaken the confidence of all engaged in the Government service, and exite genera discontent and disgust among the public at large. If Mr. CHANDLER had intended to check enlistments, he could have done nothing better calculated to effect that object. Does he expect men to volunteer when he tells them that the Generals under whom they are expecting to serve, will only leave them to die by disease or lead them to useless and inglorious slaughter? Even if everything he says were literally true, he ought to know that the only effect of saying it *now* will be to injure the public service. He must know that the paramount necessity of the country at the present moment *is to reinforce the Army of the Potomac*. Everything else must give way to that. If this can be done promptly and in adequate force, we may yet rout the rebel army, and seize the rebel capital. This is the way, and the only way, to redeem past errors and past misfortunes. If everything has been as badly managed as Mr. CHANDLER represents, this is the only way to remedy it. In war, as in everything else, the only cure for a failure is a fresh attempt and a new success.

Mr. CHANDLER may say that duty to the country demands that all these errors and mistakes should be made known. That depends upon circumstances. If making them known will do any good, then it does; otherwise not. The country will not thank Mr. CHANDLER for simply proclaiming its disgrace, or predicting its ruin. If he has any new plans to offer for its salvation, they may be worth considering. But mere denunciations will accomplish nothing.

But every one at all familiar with the truth of the case knows that Mr. CHANDLER'S elaborate array of figures and facts against the Administration is utterly deceptive. He has put everything in the worst possible light for the Government, concealing facts essential to a just judgment and putting the worst construction on everything which he does not understand. He charges MCCLELLAN with having selected the Chickahominy Swamp for his camp, and thus exposed his troops needlessly to disease. He ought to know that MCCLELLAN was compelled to make the York River his base of operations, because the James was blockaded,—that possession of the railroad was indispensable to his securing supplies, and that in order to hold the road he must encamp upon it, even if it did lead through a swamp. He seeks to give the impression that MCCLELLAN had 158,000 effective men for an advance upon Richmond:—if he had looked at the records of the War Department, or inquired of the President, he could have learned that he had not 100,000. He blames him for not having pushed forward more rapidly,—but he must see that he could only have done so with the certainty of being defeated.

What right these four members of the Select Committee had to put their records at Mr. CHANDLER'S service, to aid him in assailing the Administration, we are not aware. The House had not sanctioned the publication of the evidence taken by the Committee, nor had the Committee itself done so. The whole subject belonged properly to the Executive Department of the Government, and should have been left to its jurisdiction. The President had not deemed it compatible with the public interest to publish the official correspondence on this subject; and certainly a bare majority of a Committee had no right to thwart the President's purpose by giving to the public a garbled version of the facts compiled for the very purpose of weakening the confidence of the public in the Executive.

One thing is very clear: whatever may have been the errors of the past the one thing needful now is such a reinforcement to the army of the Potomac as will enable it to take Richmond. There is no time to settle past disputes, to wrangle over past blunders, or to settle the responsibility for past mistakes. There is no time to change leaders, to depose Generals, or to organize new campaigns. *We want more troops, and must have them instantly*, and no man is a wise or judicious friend of the country who, by weakening public confidence or sowing public distrust, lays a straw in the way of getting them.

AN AMENDE.—Through inadvertence a paragraph referring to a City cotemporary as "a semi-secession paper, which is principally notorious for having one of its proprietors concerned in swindling the Government," was permitted to appear in the TIMES of yesterday. It is needless to say neither of the imputations contained in these phrases applies to the *World* newspaper. While erratic and possibly disserviceable to the cause of the Union in its peculiar editorial policy, there can be no doubt of the sterling and devoted patriotism of the journal; and while Mr. ALEXANDER CUMMINGS, formerly connected with it, was certainly shown to have exhibited less than his ordinary shrewdness in conducting a portion of the public business placed in his hands, there has been no testimony adduced to raise against him a presumption of dishonesty or "swindling." We make this correction frankly and cheerfully, simply as a tribute to journalistic fairness.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPEAL TO THE BORDER STATES.—The appeal of the President to the members of Congress from the Border Slave States, on the subject of the gradual abolishment of Slavery in these States, made at the meeting of those members called by the President on last Saturday, together with the response of the members, will be found in this morning's issue. Mr. LINCOLN'S remarks, like everything that emanates from him, are clear, direct and earnest. He urges the adoption of his line of policy with great cogency, shows its benefits to the Border States, its necessity to the nation, its bearings upon the rebel States, and the effect it would have in bringing the war to a termination. In these characteristic and eloquent words he closes:

"Our common country is in great peril, demanding the loftiest views and boldest action to bring a speedy relief. Once relieved, its form of Government is saved to the world, its beloved history and cherished memories are vindicated, and its happy future fully assured, and rendered inconceivably grand. To you more than to any others, the privilege is given to assure that happiness and swell that grandeur, and to link your own names therewith forever."

The reply of the majority of the members is in a spirit of patriotism akin to that of the President, though they differ with him as to the correctness of some of his inferences and conclusions, and as to the desirability and feasibility of the emancipation policy, at present. But for the sake of the Union, they are willing to sacrifice all, if it be necessary. They assure him that they "are ready for renewed efforts, and even greater sacrifices, yea, any sacrifice to save the country." They solemnly affirm that they "will never consent, in any event, to unite with the Southern Confederacy;" and though they differ with him in opinion as to the special line of action he proposes, yet, if Congress will perform its duty, they will urge their States and people to take the proposition into careful consideration. The signatures to the reply embrace the names of the leading members of both Houses from the Border States, including CRITTENDEN, DAVIS and WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky; WILSON, CARLILE, PHELPS, THOMAS and others from the other States. The response of the minority, which we gave yesterday, is not more patriotic, though it is nearer in accord with the President's views; and the signers of this also say that "there is no sacrifice that we are not ready to make to save the Government and institutions (free) of our fathers," and promise to ask their people to consider the President's proposal. The special reply of Mr. MAYNARD, though very non-committal, is satisfactory in tone; and if the Unionists of Tennessee are ready to argue the question in the same conciliatory spirit, we may look for happy results.

Altogether, these documents furnish a cheering exhibition of the change of feeling in the Border States, and the patriotic and National grounds which their people now occupy; and give a happy augury for the removal of that which is the cause of all our woes.

AN EVIL DEMANDING CORRECTION.—The *Tribune* publishes the following from a printed circular handed to its correspondent by a member of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Staff:

HARRISON'S LANDING, Va., July 10, 1862.

The shameful desertion of officers and men from the ranks of their regiments, which has been going on since the battle of Williamsburgh, and which has more than decimated the army within the last fortnight, should receive notice at the hands of the Press. The Press can do no better service to the military interests of the nation, than to persevere in attacking men absent under pretence of sickness. *Robust or slightly wounded officers and men are parading the streets of cities, or loitering at home, who are absent without leave, and who are needed here.* Make it detestable for any man able to do duty to be away from the army. Hold him up to the public view. Let him be shamed to his duty.

In the recent battles and movements, hordes of stragglers rushed to the hospital-boats and escaped from the army, while thousands, who could not get on the boats, were only compelled to return to the ranks of their regiments by provost guards and by hunger. *Make a residence at home disgraceful to these deserters. The local police should arrest every man improperly absent from his regiment.*

The writer of this cannot give his name—the communication is anonymous—but the Press can ascertain how far what is here said is true, by *looking around and seeing the numbers of returned officers and soldiers who are in every street in every city, in every lane in every village of the North.* If every officer and soldier fit for duty would emerge from his hiding-place and come to his regiment, the army would be much strengthened, and the cause for which we struggle materially served.

This is perfectly just and true: and it is not at all surprising that the Commanding General should have appealed to the Press and to the public at large for the only effectual remedy that can be applied. Very many of these officers and men come home for the purpose mainly of making heroes of themselves, and reaping the harvest of notoriety and of applause which was their main motive for enlisting. They can be seen in the bar-rooms, billiard saloons, and all other places of public resort—rehearsing to eager listeners the wonderful exploits they have performed on the field of battle.

Nor is this all. Many of them spend a large portion of their time in denouncing the Generals, in criticising the operations of the army, in abusing the Government, and in exciting general distrust and want of confidence among the public. Some of the returned officers, who have been making speeches at public meetings, have done more harm in this way than their appeals to the patriotism of the country can do good. We could name several who are making diligent use of their "sick furloughs" to abuse Gen. MCCLELLAN, censure everything that is done in the army, exaggerate the hardships and sufferings of the troops, and play into the hands of reckless politicians, whose main object seems to be to embarrass the action of the Government in its struggle with the rebels.

The police and the public at large can do the country an essential service by branding these men as they deserve. They are doing infinite mischief every way. Besides being deserters themselves to all intents and purposes, they do much to prevent enlistments and retard the operations of the army. They should be made to feel that the public appreciates their misconduct.

POPE'S ADVANCE.—It would seem that Gen. POPE is determined to justify the terms of the high-sounding address to his army, which he issued the other day. It is announced this morning that the advance of his command has entered the town of Gordonsville, at the junction of the Orange and Alexandria with the Virginia Central Railroad, seventy-six miles from Richmond, and one of the most important points in Eastern Virginia. Over the latter road, as the telegraph tells us, the Richmond rebels obtain three-fourths of their supplies; but not only this, it is also the great route which Stonewall JACKSON and other marauding rebels take in their incursions into the Shenandoah Valley, and in their rush back to the rebel capital again. The holding of Gordonsville also secures Washington from the dangers which perpetually beset that unhappy town. If again it be true that JACKSON is now on the North side of the Blue Ridge, he will find it hard work to get back to Richmond, even should our troops do no more than they have already done in destroying the railroad. Gordonsville is a point the importance of which has long been seen by every one; and if POPE did not contemn and laugh at bases of operations, it would be a real nice base from which to operate upon Richmond. This renewal of active operations against the rebels will greatly cheer and gratify the public; and we hope that the new General-in-Chief of the army will not find it necessary to put a stop to it, for the public are greatly in need of cheer at present.

Gen. POPE has issued a series of orders to his army, and an address to the inhabitants of his Department, which have the true ring of *war* in them. He provides that his army shall forage upon the enemy's country, that his troops shall not burden themselves too heavily with supplies, and that marauding rebels shall be summarily dealt with. They are well worthy the perusal of rose-water officers.

PENSIONS, NOT TAX-OFFICES FOR WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—It has been suggested by a few persons whose judgment is not as good as their intentions, that our wounded soldiers should receive the appointments under the internal Tax bill. If this plan were not obviously inadmissible from its costliness, and from the laborious and exhausting nature of duties to which it would be cruel to appoint invalids, and useless to promote any but men of great energy, special aptitude and active habits, there would be still the objection that by this means a very few men would be temporarily provided for at great expense, while the majority would be passed by, though equal to the rest in merit, in bravery and in rightful claim to consideration.

In this momentous crisis of our history as a nation, the new tax-officers, we trust, will be chosen solely for their fitness, without undue regard to prior services, political bias or any irrelevant considerations whatever. As for those of our fellow-citizens who have fought for their country with honor, and received wounds which unfit them for service in the field or activity in industrial life, they are already provided for by law. Pensions, which are both ample and permanent, are allotted to them as well as to the widows and children of our fallen heroes. Every maimed soldier of the Republic who has poured forth his blood on the altar of patriotism, has earned and will receive, as the reward of his valor and self-sacrifice, the best provision which a wealthy, powerful and grateful nation can bestow.

IMPORTANT ARRANGEMENT.

Gen. Halleck Placed at the Head of Military Affairs.

HIS HEADQUARTERS IN WASHINGTON.

Farewell Address to the Army of the Southwest.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 18.

The *Inquirer* says that Gen. HALLECK is on his way to Washington, to take his position as General Commanding the Armies of the United States.

Gen. HALLECK is to remain in Washington.

Gens. MCCLELLAN and POPE are to continue in their present commands.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 18.

Gen. HALLECK is reported to have started on his way here. It is understood that he will be placed really at the head of military affairs, but whether or not he will be nominally at the head of the army is not yet known. The question is much discussed.

HIS FAREWELL ADDRESS TO THE ARMY OF THE SOUTHWEST.

CORINTH, Wednesday, July 16.

Gen. HALLECK has just issued a special field order, saying that in giving up the immediate command of the troops constituting the Army of the Southwest, he desires to express his high appreciation of the endurance, behavior and soldierly conduct which they have exhibited, and to express to the commanders of army corps and their subordinates his warmest thanks for their cordial coöperation. He says the soldiers have nobly done their duty, and accomplished much toward crushing this wicked rebellion; and that if they continue to exhibit the same vigilance, courage and perseverance, it is believed they will soon bring the war to a close.

FROM GEN. MCCLELLAN'S ARMY.

Information to Thursday Night—The Health of the Army Improved, &c.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 18.

Information up to last night has been received from Gen. MCCLELLAN'S headquarters.

The health of the troops has much improved, and no difficulty exists in receiving subsistence supplies.

No military movements of consequence are mentioned.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, July 17.

Several gunboats have come down the James River to convoy troops, which are at this place, up the river. All is quiet on the river, and there is no news from the enemy.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The City of Washington Off Cape Race.

Rumored Intention of France to Withdraw from Mexico.

France and Russia Expected to Offer Mediation in America.

Further Advance in Cotton----Breadstuffs Declining---Provisions Dull.

CONSOLS 92 1-8 a 92 1-4.

CAPE RACE, Friday, July 18, 1862.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool on the 9th, *via* Queenstown on the 10th instant, arrived at this point at 1 o'clock this afternoon. She was boarded by the news-yacht of the Associated Press, and the following summary of her news obtained:

The dates per the *City of Washington* are four days later than those per the *Persia* at New-York.

The steamship *Africa*, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool on the 6th instant.

The steamship *Etna*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 10th instant.

The steamship *Nova Scotia*, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 10th instant.

In the House of Lords, the African Slave-trade bill had been read a second time.

Earl DERBY expressed fears that unless a treaty was made with France like that with America, the pulling a stop to the Slave-trade would be ineffectual.

Earl RUSSELL said that France had declined to enter into a similar treaty, but he believed that she would offer no objection to the exercise of its provisions.

Lord PALMERSTON confirmed the statement that Russia had recognized Italy, and said that he believed that Prussia would do the same.

After considerable debate, a resolution against the English forces interfering in China was rejected.

It was rumored that the Galway subsidy would be restored.

Rumors that France would back out from the Mexican Expedition continued.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* says that the glory of the French arms once vindicated and money matters settled with Mexico, proceedings against her will terminate.

Gen. PAEZ had arrived in England.

The cotton manufacturers of Rouen had sent a deputation to the Emperor to represent the difficulties they were laboring under. A similar deputation from Lille also waited upon the Emperor.

The Paris Bourse was heavy at 68f. 30c. for the Rentes.

The Italian Ministers had again strongly repudiated the rumors of Italy's intervention in Mexico.

M. MON had resigned the presidency of the Spanish Chamber of Deputies.

The United States Corvette *Tuscarora* had arrived at Southampton on the 7th inst., from Cadiz. The object of her visit was unknown.

The *Opinion Nationale* says that Russian papers receive the rumor that France, in consequence of the stubbornness of England against doing so, has invited Russia to join her in an offer of mediation to America.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* believes that the French Government entertains very serious intentions of interfering to end the civil war in America.

The London *Daily News* gives currency to rumors that Generals SCOTT, BANKS and POPE were about to enter Mr. LINCOLN'S Cabinet at Washington. It thinks that the accession of Gen. SCOTT indicates that military operations are to be prosecuted with the utmost vigor, and to be kept clear from the civilian interference which has hitherto, through jealousy, hampered the movements of Gen. MCCLELLAN.

The London *Times* has daily editorials on the position of affairs in America. It says that the dissevered States seem to be fast approaching that point where they must become two reasonable nations or go on to anarchy and ruin. The offer of our mediation would only be received with insult.

The *Times* recurs to the hostility to England, and professes itself wholly at a loss to account for it.

The same journal regards the new tariff in effect prohibitive. The import trade with Europe will be all but annihilated, but the effect will be most severely felt in America. The measure will enlist on the side of the South all the sympathies and interests of the two greatest nations in Europe.

The Parliamentary proceedings were not of much interest. The fortifications were again discussed in the Commons, and that was a debate in which Mr. COBDEN and Lord PALMERSTON indulged in some rather bitter personalities.

The *City of Washington* has the mails and a full cargo.

Commercial News by the City of Washington.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton for two days amount to 27,000 bales, including 16,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is firm, with an advance of 1-16d. ₰ lb. since the sailing of the *Persia*, closing upward.

The advices from Manchester are favorable, the market for Goods and Yarns being upward, with small sales.

The sales, on Wednesday, were 8,000 bales, including 4,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closing unchanged.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs Market is quiet, with a slight decline on all qualities. The usual authorities quote—Flour flat and declined 6d. ₰ bbl.; quoted at 24s.@ 26s. Wheat quiet at a decline of 1d.@2d. ₰ cental; Red Western, 9s. 6d.@10s.; Red Southern, 9s. 9d.@ 11s.; White Western, 11s. 6d.@12s. Corn easier; Mixed and Yellow, 27s. 6d.@28s.; White, 32s.@33s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market is dull. Beef—no sales. Pork, nominal. Bacon, quiet and steady. Lard, quiet. Tallow, steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Sugar, inactive. Coffee, no sales. Rice, steady. Ashes, quiet; Pots and Pearls, 35s.@36s. Resin advancing; common, 22s.@23s. Spirits Turpentine, buoyant at 105s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Breadstuffs quiet. Sugar, quiet and steady. Coffee firm. Tea steady. Rice quiet. Tallow, quiet and steady. Linseed Oil has an upward tendency; quoted at 40s. Spirits Turpentine advancing; quoted at 110s.@115s. Resin firm; common, 21s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols, for money, 92¼@92¾.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The latest sales were: Illinois Central shares, 45¾ dis.; Erie Railroad 20s.@30s.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS.

[Via Queenstown.]

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, July 10.

The sales of Cotton, to-day, were 2,500 bales, including 1,250 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is flat and unsettled, under the news per *Etna* and *Nova Scotian*, and a decline of ¾d. ₰ lb for Surats; other descriptions, however, were quiet.

Breadstuffs—The market is firm.

Provisions—The market is very dull.

LONDON, Thursday, July 10.

Consols closed at 92¾ for money. The Bank of England has reduced its minimum rate of discount to 2½ ₰ cent.

American Stocks—The market has a downward tendency. The latest sales were: Illinois Central shares, 46@48¾ dis.; Erie railroad, 28¾.

Proceedings of the Louisville Common Council.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, July 17.

A meeting of the Common Council was held this evening. Both Boards unanimously passed an ordinance, compelling the Board of School Trustees to require all Professors and Teachers of the Public Schools, before entering on their duties, to appear before the Mayor, and take oath to support the Constitutions of the United States and Kentucky, and to be true and loyal citizens thereof.

Suicide of an Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Boyle.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, July 17.

EDWARD HUGHES, of Lebanon, Ky., Aid to Gen. BOYLE, and who, in that capacity, greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Shiloh, shot himself fatally this evening. The cause of the act is unknown.

[Communicated.]

Dr. R. Hunter on the Symptoms of Consumption.

LETTER No VIII.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I now come to speak of the *symptoms* which indicate that the lungs have become "affected"—that is to say, that *tubercles* are deposited. It is no unusual thing to hear designated as "*a mere cold*," or "*a slight bronchial affection*," symptoms which should excite the greatest anxiety, as indicating the commencement of *tubercular deposition*. When the physician prescribes anything by the stomach to allay such symptoms he only *masks* the danger and gives temporary relief, while the disease itself progresses in the lungs and becomes more *firmly seated*. Thousands are, in this way, misled by false opinions from step to step, until the ravages made by the disease render deception no longer possible. Instead of the promised return to health the poor invalid finds all his symptoms steadily growing worse, and grows importunate for relief. He finds that the least exertion increases his *shortness of breath*, and that he is slowly, but surely, *losing flesh*. To quiet his fears he is now advised to "*visit the country*," to "*take a sea voyage*," or to "*go to a warm climate for a season*." If it be *Spring*, he is told he will get well so soon as he can enjoy the "*pure bracing air of the country*," and if it be *Winter*, that he must be patient and wait (for the "*ensuing Spring*." But alas! for those who put faith in these delusive promises. Too many learn when too late that the "*country*" referred to lies beyond the grave, and that the "*Spring*" is a season which "cometh not until life's fitful fever is over!"

Permit me, then, by a simple narrative of the signs by which consumption may be known in its early stages, to warn them of their danger while there is yet *strength* enough in the system to throw off the disease, and under proper treatment to restore them to health. If the invalid waits for "*purulent expectoration*," "*hectic fever*," and "*night sweats*," he waits for the arrival of the *third* stage, and I need not tell him that when disease is *far advanced* cure is always difficult and the result uncertain. If, on the other hand, he is treated in the *early stage*, while the system is yet *strong*, and the lungs not *broken down*, we can look forward to his cure, under the treatment by inhalation, almost with certainty.

Cough and Expectoration.—One of the earliest signs of consumption is *Cough*. For a considerable time this is so slight as to be entirely overlooked by the patient, and may scarcely be noticed by his nearest relatives, it being in reality little more than an occasional *dry hack*. It is most commonly observed *in the morning*, on first getting out of bed, but it may also occur *during the day*—after *meals* and after *walking* or *conversing*. Some weeks or months later, varying with the progress of the disease, the morning cough is attended by the *expectoration* of a *clear fluid* like saliva, and generally *frothy*. After a time little points of *pale yellow* or *grayish yellow* matter make their appearance in the frothy mucus, and as the disease advances this increases, until it almost takes the place of the clear mucus. There is no uniformity in the amount expectorated in this disease. Occasionally the quantity is very small, even where there is extensive disease of the lungs; while, on the other hand, it may be profuse, steadily increasing from the commencement, until it reaches, in the last stage, *half a pint* or more in twenty-four hours. In many advanced cases the sputa looks like *little balls of cotton or wool*, and in others is of a *greenish yellow* color. Now, when a *dry, hacking cough* steals upon a person in apparent health, and without the occurrence of a *cold*, it should always excite apprehension, and lead to an immediate examination of the lungs. It may possibly prove unimportant, for *dry* cough does not always end in consumption; but it is suspicious, and no man who values health will disregard its warning. When consumption follows *chronic bronchitis*, the expectoration is, in the early stage, a *bluish colored, sticky mucus*, or phlegm, mixed with more or less of *frothy saliva*.

Shortness of breath is often one of the earliest symptoms of tubercular disease. It is first noticed by the patient on running quickly up a flight of stairs, or walking up a hill. In the early stage, this is very slight, for the amount of obstruction in the lungs is small; but it keeps pace with the progress of the disease. In some, it is less a shortness of breath than a sense of *tightness* and *oppression* in the chest on any active exertion. Many persons, when questioned in regard to this symptom, will draw a deep breath and forcibly strike the chest with the fist, remarking, "*there's nothing the matter there.*" But unfortunately this is no test of the strength of the lungs. Persons who have small lungs experience the sense of shortness of breath much more than those who have naturally large lungs, because the latter can bear with a loss of capacity. This term, *shortness of breath*, is used in the same sense as *hurried or rapid* breathing, or *want of air*, and is often indicated by *sighing*. All persons have their breathing hurried by exertion, but it is easy for the patient to distinguish between the amount of exertion he is now able to undergo and that he could endure when in perfect health. The number of respirations in health varies from 16 to 17 in the minute. When a person, supposed to be healthy, is found to breathe more frequently than this, when quiet and not aware that the number of his respirations are being counted, set it down as a sure sign that he has more or less *shortness of breath*. The blood requires, for its purification, that we should take into the lungs a certain quantity of air in a given period of time. The union between the *oxygen* of the air and the *carbon* of the blood is a chemical union, and can only take place in definite proportion. That is to say, we require sufficient air to cause the removal of the carbonaceous impurity of the blood, and if, owing to obstructions in the lungs, we do not respire in from 15 to 17 respirations a minute the required quantity, we must make up the deficiency by breathing more often; and if we increase the number of breaths taken in a minute we necessarily *shorten* the length of *each breath*. This, then, is what is meant by *shortness of breath*.

The pulse. Each additional respiration, as a rule, increases the pulse about *five beats*. Hence, in consumption, the pulse keeps pace with the shortness of breath. If a person is found to take 20 respirations in a minute, his pulse will be about 80 or 85. If the number of respirations be increased to 25, the pulse will range from 105 to 110. This is not invariably the case, but the exceptions are rare. In health the pulse should range from 60 to 68—the average being about 64 beats in the minute. If, therefore, you have a hacking cough and slight shortness of breath on exertion, accompanied by an increase in the frequency of the pulse of *ten* or *fifteen* beats per minute, you cannot doubt the existence of mischief in the lungs, and should instantly set about its removal.

To be continued in my next letter.

Your obedient servant,
ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
Physician for Pulmonary Diseases,
No. 832 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK, July 18, 1862.

Note—Later in the series I shall consider at some length the influence of certain habits and callings of life in producing this disease, and will then answer the inquiry of my correspondent from Connecticut in regard to the effects of Tobacco on health and longevity, but to do so now would break the chain of connection which is intended to link together the several letters, and form a complete history of pulmonary disease. R. H.

Invalids in search of something to give them Strength, Vigor, New Life, to dispel Low Spirits and make them Healthy and Happy, should not fail to try the PERUVIAN SYRUP, or Protected Solution of the Protoxide of Iron. Sold by all druggists.

Deafness.—NEW MODE OF CURE, published in the *Sunday Times* for the benefit of the public, being a volume of 400 pages, by Dr. J. E. VON EISENBERG, Oculist and Aurist, of No. 38 Clinton-place. See *Sunday Times*.

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MARRIED.

HAZLETON—JOLINE.—In Tottenville, Staten Island, on Thursday, July 17, by Rev. N. Vansant, Mr. CHARLES M. HAZLETON and LIZZIE, daughter of William Joline, Esq., all of the above place.

REID—RIDLY.—On Wednesday, May 21, by Rev. T. C. Strong, Mr. WM. S. ORIE to Miss MARGARET, youngest daughter of the late George Ridly, all of this City.

VANDERBILT—SNOW.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 16, by Rev. T. S. Browne, Mr. ISAAC C. VANDERBILT to Miss MARY L. SNOW, both of this City.

DIED.

BARNES.—In Jersey City, N. J., on Friday morning, July 18, WILLIAM E. BARNES, in the 53d year of his age.

His funeral will take place from St. Paul's M. E. Church, South 6th-st., Jersey City, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

CRONEY.—In this City, on Thursday, at 12 o'clock P. M., CHARLOTTE GARDINER, daughter of James H. and Matilda Croney, aged 5 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 355 West 15th-st., on Sunday afternoon, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

COULTER.—In Jersey City, N. J., on Friday morning, July 18, CHARLES COOK, twin son of William and Matilda H. Coulter, aged 8 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 138 York-st., Jersey City.

DUER.—In Morristown, N. J., on Thursday, July 17, HAFNIA MARIA, widow of the late William Alexander Duer, in the 80th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place from the Church of the Redeemer, Morristown, this day, (Saturday,) the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock.

JACKSON.—At Rockaway, N. J., on Thursday morning, 17th inst., FREEMAN WISELOW, son of William Jackson, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Funeral at Rockaway, on Saturday, 19th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

MCKENZIE.—On Friday, July 18, of consumption, ALEXANDER, only remaining son of the late JOHN MCKENZIE, aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, corner of 7th-av. and 117th-st., Harlem.

POLHAMUS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, July 18, LIZZIE H., wife of J. A. Polhamus.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 287 Carlton-av., near Fulton-av., without further invitation.

PART.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 16, at 6 o'clock P. M., STEPHEN B. PART, after a protracted illness.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, in 65th-st., between the 1st and 2d avs.

SCOTT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 17, ELISA, eldest daughter of the late William and Margaret Scott, in the 27th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, 19th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, No. 4 Rapelye-st. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SEAMAN.—On Friday morning, July 18, at 1¾ o'clock, HELENA SEAMAN, youngest child of Jacob Seabury, deceased, and Eliza M. Seabury.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the family residence, corner of Meekerav. and Smith-st., Bushwick, L. I., this day, (Saturday,) the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

SARLES.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 17, very suddenly, JOHN SMALLEY, infant son of Jno. W. and Mary E. Sarles, aged 8 months and 10 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from their residence, No. 218 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Saturday,) at 4 o'clock P. M.

WILSON.—In Yonkers, on Wednesday evening, July 16, in the full triumph of faith, ELIZA M., wife of William Wilson, in the 61st year of her age.

The remains will be taken to Norwalk, Conn.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 337.—July 18, 1862.
60, 23, 71, 57, 10, 15, 72, 48, 8, 82, 39, 22, 40.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 338.—July 18, 1862.
42, 63, 43, 51, 34, 23, 44, 39, 52, 2, 24, 13.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
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Covington, Ky. or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 285.—July 18, 1862.
44, 58, 25, 45, 37, 23, 55, 74, 76, 65, 27, 77, 6.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 280.—July 18, 1862.
17, 4, 35, 1, 41, 30, 39, 34, 43, 53, 27, 47.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
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These Plasters are relieving the sick. They are very valuable in all affections of the chest; in DIARRHŒA and DYSENTERY, worn over the bowels; and for pains or crick of the back.

CURE OF CRICK OF THE BACK.

Messrs. ALLCOCK & Co., No. 4 Union-square, New-York:

Please send me a dollar's worth of your Plasters. They have cured me of a crick in my back which has troubled me for some time, and now my father is going to try them for difficulty about his heart.

L. H. SHERWOOD.

LYONS, N. Y., July 4, 1862.

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ALSO AT NO. 294 CANAL-ST.,
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PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,
Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.
It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to
SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.
It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.
ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.
PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT,
The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of
THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.
By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the
DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.
Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.
THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.



WEDDING CARDS.
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by JAS. RIVERDELL, 302 Broadway, N. Y.
For specimens by Mail, send 3 stamps.

THE SONS OF ORANGE AND SULLIVAN COUNTIES are invited to join the citizens of Goshen in the celebration of the Eighty-third Anniversary of the battle of Minisink, on TUESDAY, the 22d inst., on which occasion the new monument erected to the memory of the heroes who fell in that battle will be dedicated. Excursion tickets can be obtained at the Erie Railroad office. Train leaves at 7 o'clock A. M. Badges will be provided for the members of the Society.

D. D. HALSTEAD, Secretary.

S—T—1860—X.

Let our possessions be what they may—marble palaces, broad lands, magnificent plate, or caskets of "precious stones"—they all sink in the balance as against Heaven's great boon, HEALTH, and they cannot be enjoyed without it. The language of nature attests that whoever would enjoy the pleasures of food, the beauties of flowers and landscapes, the joys of companionship, the richness of literature, or the honors of station and renown, must *preserve their health*. And yet how little it is valued, and how carelessly preserved. The stomach is the receptacle of all nourishment, and the fountain from which all parts of the body derive their sustenance. When foul, injurious food enters the stomach, acute sympathy disorganizes all other organs, and disease more or less painful, must follow. The laws of nature cannot be violated with impunity. *Night revelry, luxurious living, irregularity of meals, and a disordered appetite, will gradually destroy the power and activity of the stomach. How many ladies and gentlemen eat and drink disease at late suppers, and arise in the morning with headache, loss of appetite, feeling languid, unrefreshed, feverish, low spirited, weak and incapacitated to perform any mental or physical duty, and dream not this is the beginning of that horrid disease*

DYSPEPSIA,

which assumes a thousand shapes, and points toward a *miserable life and premature decay?* There can be no medical remedy that will turn lead into food, or poisoned drinks into nourishment, but medical science can assist nature, supply exhausted fluids, and to a great extent correct the effects of disease, when the habits are abandoned.

The Medical Faculty has exhausted its research for generations in creating appetizers and overcoming stomachic derangements. Certain ingredients were well established as possessing beneficial qualities; among these were

CALISAYA BARK AND ST. CROIX RUM.

But still components were wanting, and regularity could not be obtained. An invalid physician, sojourning in the tropical island of St. Croix, observed the habits of the natives, and gathered from them the receipt for the final accomplishment of this most important end. Its component parts largely incorporated in the vegetable diet of that island, produced the effect without a proper knowledge of the cause. The article was first made and used as a private medicine. Its effects were so salutary that it is now being produced and consumed in immense quantities under the name of

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS,
OR
OLD HOMESTEAD TONIC.

They act with the power of a medicine, and are taken by old or young with the pleasure of a beverage. The sale of these bitters was at first confined to our extreme Southern cities, but they are now becoming well known throughout the world, and are recommended with the most unbounded confidence, for all complaints originating from a *disorganized or diseased stomach*—such as *Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Nervous Affections, Loss of Appetite, Intermittent Fevers, Diarrhœa, Sour Stomach, Headache, Fever and Ague, Weakness*, &c.

As a morning appetizer and after-dinner tonic, they are held in high estimation, and should be found upon the *sideboard* of every family.

They are also much relied upon in the Tropics for Scrofula, Rheumatism and Dropsy.

IMPORTANT CERTIFICATE.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 28, 1861.

MESSRS. P. H. DRAKE & Co.—*Gentlemen:* I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia for three or four years. I have tried many, if not all, the remedies recommended for its cure. Instead of relief I became worse, had to abandon my profession, and suffered greatly from everything I ate. My mind was much affected, depressed and gloomy. About three months ago I tried the Plantation Bitters. They almost immediately benefited me. I continued their use, and, to my great joy, I am nearly a well man. I have recommended them in several cases, and, as far as I know, always with signal benefit.

I am, very respectfully, yours,
Rev. J. S. CATHORN.

S—T—1860—X

That you may be your own judge of the efficacy of these celebrated Bitters, we submit a partial formula of the articles of which they are composed.

ST. CROIX RUM.

The tonic properties of pure St. Croix Rum are well known, and it has long been recommended by physicians. It is manufactured from the *Sugar Cane Plant*, and that we use is selected with great care from the estates of a few planters in the interior of that island.

CALISAYA, OR KING'S BARK

was unknown to civilization until the middle of the seventeenth century. The natives of Peru are generally supposed to have been long previously acquainted with its most wonderful medicinal qualities. Humboldt makes favorable mention of the febrifuge qualities of this article as an antidote to FEVER AND AGUE, *Intermittent and Malarious Fevers*, in his extensive South American travels.

The Countess, wife of the Viceroy of Peru, having in her own person experienced the beneficial effects of the bark, is said, on her return to Spain, in the year 1640, to have first introduced this remedy into Europe. After its introduction, it was distributed and sold by the Jesuits, who are said to have obtained for it the *enormous sum of its weight in silver*. From this circumstance it was called Jesuits' Powder, a title which it retained for many years. In 1658, we are told that an Englishman, by the name of Sir John Talbot, employed it with great success in France, in the treatment of Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Nervous Affections, Loss of Appetite, Weakness and Debility, Palpitation of the Heart, Diarrhœa, &c., &c., under the name of English Powders; at length, in the year 1679, he sold the secret of its origin and preparation to Louis XIV., by whom it was divulged. It is now a standard remedy and is employed in the preparation of the Plantation Bitters.

CASCARILLA BARK

is another important ingredient. It was known in Germany as early as 1780, and much used as a substitute for Peruvian Syrup. It is employed as a gentle stimulant and tonic, in *Dyspepsia*, Chronic Diarrhœa, Colic, Dysentery and diseases of the stomach and bowels.

DANDELION

is used for inflammation of the loins and spleen, in cases of biliary and dropsical affections, dependent upon obstructions of the abdominal viscera, and derangement of the digestive organs generally.

CHAMOMILE FLOWERS,

used for enfeebled digestion and want of appetite.

WINTERGREEN,

is a medical plant of very great efficiency, and is especially valuable in *Scrofula, Rheumatism*, and Nefretic affections.

LAVENDER FLOWERS,

an aromatic stimulant and tonic, highly invigorating in *nervous debility*, generous to the palate and stomach.

ANISE,

an aromatic carminative, creating flesh, muscle and milk, Much used in nursing.

S—T—1860—X,

Another ingredient of remarkable and wonderful virtues, used in the preparation of these Bitters—is a native of Brazil, and as yet unknown to the commerce of the world. A Spanish writer says: "* * * * * * Administered with St. Croix rum, *it never fails to relieve Nervous tremor, Wakefulness*, disturbed sleep, &c.; and that it is used with great effect by the Brazilian, Spanish and Peruvian ladies to heighten their color and beauty. *It imparts cheerfulness to the disposition, and brilliancy to the complexion.*" We withhold its name from the public for he present.

To the above are added Clove-buds, Orange, Carraway, Coriander and Snakeroot. The whole is combined by a perfect chemical process, and under the immediate supervision of a skillful and scientific Pharmaceutist.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS,
OR
OLD HOMESTEAD TONIC,

are put up in Patent Bottles, representing a Swiss cottage, and are an ornament to the *sideboard*.

SEA SICKNESS,

Travelers by railroad or upon the inland rivers, where the great change of water is such a prolific cause of incipient disease like

BILIOUS, INTERMITTENT, AGUE AND CHILL FEVERS,

may feel a certain reliance if they protect themselves with these Bitters. The muddy water of the Western rivers, filled with decayed vegetable and animal matter, is quite sure to produce disease unless guarded by an antidote, such as is found in the Plantation Bitters.

WHAT IS SAID OF THE PLANTATION BITTERS.

PHILADELPHIA, 1st month, 16th day, 1862.

ESTEEMED FRIEND: Will thou send me another case of thy Bitters? Nothing has proved so beneficial or agreeable to my invalid wife and myself as the Plantation Bitters. Thy friend, ISAAC HOWLAND.

N. B.—The secret of the immense sale of the Plantation Bitters is their tested purity. *The St. Croix Rum and every article used is warranted perfectly pure.*

It is the intention of the proprietors to sustain the reputation of this article upon its merit.

Be careful that every bottle bears the fac-simile signature of the Proprietors, P. H. DRAKE & CO., New-York.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS are sold by all Druggists, Grocers, Hotels and Restaurants.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY THIS DAY.

2D EDITION OF
GASPARIN'S NEW WORK.

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BEFORE
EUROPE.
PRINCIPLES AND INTERESTS.

By Count DE GASPARIN. Translated by Miss MARY L. BOOTH. 1 Vol., 12mo., $1 25.

"While the work deals with FACTS and shows a marvelous knowledge of events in any way connected with the present crisis, it is especially valuable for its discussion *of principles* applicable to our present necessities and probable exigencies.

It could not be more opportune. Indeed, it meets the want of the present hour, both as it regards American and European interests, and as such must be

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THE SCHOOLS OF DOUBT AND THE SCHOOL OF FAITH, 1 vol., 12mo.
BY COUNT GASPARIN.

"Decidedly one of the best Novels of the season."—*London Examiner.*

HARPER & BROTHERS,
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Publish this day:
OLIVE BLAKE'S GOOD WORK.
A NOVEL.
by
JOHN CORDY JEAFFRESON,
Author of "Isabel; The Young Wife and the Old Love."
8vo. Paper, 75 cents.

The story told is an extremely interesting one; a story that will certainly be read through, and in some parts more than once, by any one who begins it. The plan does not reveal itself to the guesses of the sagacious reader until he comes face to face with the solution at the author's own appointed time.—*Athenæum.*

Decidedly this is one of the best novels of the season. The first chapters of "Olive Blake" prove that Mr. JEAFFRESON has in him the right spirit of an artist.—*Examiner.*

HARPER & BROTHERS
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED,

HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR AUGUST. Price 25 cents. Containing the first five chapters of ROMOLA, the new Tale by the author of "Adam Bede," "MISTRESS AND MAID," by the author of "John Halifax," "ORLEY FARM," by ANTHONY TROLLOPE, &c., &c.

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MAJ. WINTHROP'S NEW NOVEL.

MESSRS. TICKNOR & FIELDS
PUBLISH THIS DAY,
EDWIN BROTHERTOFT,
BY THEODORE WINTHROP,
Late Major in the United States Army, and author of "Cecil Dreeme," "John Brent," &c.
One Volume, 16mo, uniform with "Cecil Dreeme," and "John Brent." Price $1.

EDWIN BROTHERTOFT is the last of that remarkable series of Novels which the lamented THEODORE WINTHROP left behind him. The two novels already published have taken a permanent place in the literature of our country.

From the Boston Evening Transcript.

THEODORE WINTHROP'S NEW ROMANCE.—"Edwin Brothertoft" is the title of the third and last novel by the famous young hero who fell fighting for his country last year. "Cecil Dreeme" and "John Brent" have stamped his reputation as a writer of remarkable power, and this new story will amply sustain the rank those two works claim for him among authors. Winthrop himself, we understand, esteemed this his most finished work, and was accustomed to say to his friends, it seemed to him more like what a romance should be than his other two stories. The period chosen is the Revolutionary

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, July 18, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 27 bbls. Ashes, 12,440 bbls. Flour, 40 bbls. and 564 bags Corn Meal, 46,231 bush. Wheat, 46,650 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Rye, 2,400 bushels Oats, 2,302 pkgs. Provisions, and 563 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales were made of 40 bbls. Pots at $6 16¾ @6 25 ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls are quite scarce and unsettled.

BEESWAX—The demand has been moderate for Western Yellow at prices ranging from 34c.@35½c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Are inactive at former quotations.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 400 mats Java at 27c.; 25 bags do. at 26c.; 180 bags Rio at 22c.@22½c.; 70 bags Maracaibo at 23c.@23½c.; 70 bbls. Jamaica at 20½c.; and 30 bags St. Domingo at 19¾c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

COPPER—American Ingot has been less active, but very firm at 24c.@24½c., chiefly at 24c. ₱ lb.

CHEMICALS—Are in moderate request at essentially unaltered rates.

COTTON—Is in fair request, at much higher and advancing prices. Middlings, 49c.@50c. ₱ lb. Sales have been reported of 1,500 bales, the market closing irregularly; 507 bales Uplands were sold at auction at 44½c.@45½c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—In view of the light receipts holders of State and Western Flour are asking much higher prices. The demand is active for shipment and home use, and the market favors sellers decidedly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 33,200 bbls., part to arrive, including Superfine State, at $4 70@$5; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 15@$5 45, chiefly at $5 20@$5 30; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 70@$4 95; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 15@$5 15.; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 20@$5 50, ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 75	@$5 00
Extra State	5 15	@ 5 45
Superfine Western	4 70	@ 4 95
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 15	@ 6 15
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping ords	5 30	@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 55	@ 6 40
Extra Genesee	5 50	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 35	@ 7 00

Southern Flour continues in lively request, at advancing rates. Sales 2,100 bbls. at $5 20@$5 80 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 85@$6 80 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour favors sellers strongly. Sales 1,900 bbls. extra, at $5 20@$6 30 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is salable and buoyant, at $2 90@$4 20 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in good demand at $3@$3 10 for Jersey, and $3 15@$3 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 400 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less abundant to-day, and has been in brisk demand, mainly for export, at higher and advancing prices. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 283,000 bushels, part to arrive, including Canada Club, $1 13@$1 16; White Western, $1 34@$1 42; Amber Western at $1 28@$1 31; Red Western (Winter) at $1 24@$1 28; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 16@$1 18; Milwaukee Club, $1 12@$1 16; Chicago Spring at $1 03@$1 14; and White Delaware at $1 32 ₱ bushel. Corn is scarce to-day, and in fair demand at rising prices. Sales, since our last, 161,000 bushels, at 53c.@55c. for old Mixed Western; 40c.@53c. for new do.; 44c.@47c. for unsound new and old; 56c. for Yellow Western; 58c. for Round Yellow, and 60c. for White Western, ₱ bushel. Rye is salable and firm at 75c.@79c. ₱ bushel; sales, 3,850 bushels. Barley rules quiet and nominal. Oats continue in good request including Canada at 46½c.@48c.; Western at 46c.@48c., and State at 48c.@49c. ₱ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago Jan. 1 to July 14.

	1862.	1861.	1860.
Flour, bbls	790,143	637,391	232,161
Wheat, bushels	5,471,350	5,449,272	1,910,732
Corn, bushels	12,615,106	10,159,237	9,623,294
Oats, bushels	1,103,419	550,524	632,164
Rye, bushels	497,384	234,340	64,293
Barley, bushels	437,974	213,955	192,671

HAY—North River bale is plenty and in moderate demand, at 50c.@65c. for shipment and local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in demand at steady rates, including last year's crop at 14c.@20c. ₱ lb.

HONEY—Sales have been made of 14 hhds., 292 tcs. and 350 bbls. Cuba, here and in Boston, at 68c.@70c., cash, in bond, ₱ gallon.

INDIGO—Is in moderate request at steady prices.

IRON—Has been in fair demand at full rates; 750 tons No. 1 American Pig changed hands at $22 50@$23, cash; also 150 tons Scotch Pig at $24 75@$25 ₱ ton.

LATHS—Eastern are in demand at $1 15 ₱ thousand.

LEAD—Has been in good request at buoyant prices, including foreign Pig at $6 75@$6 87½, and Galena at $6 85@$6 95 ₱ 100 lbs., but holders now claim much higher rates.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 60 hhds. Porto Rico at 26c.@40c.; and 163 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 26c.@32c.; also, by auction, 43 bbls. rebolled New-Orleans, at 29c.@31½c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The market has been quiet, to-day; 30 bbls. Spirits Turpentine were sold at $1 70 ₱ gallon. By auction, 932 bbls. Resin were sold on Government account, at $11@11 12½.

OILS—Are in more request, and the principal kinds are advancing in price, including Crude Sperm, which is now quoted at from $1 30@$1 35; Crude Whale at 55c.@58c.; Linseed at 90c.@92c., chiefly 90c.@91c.; and No. 1 Lard Oil, at 68c.@70c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in good demand at $11@$11 06¼ for Mess, and $8 75@$9 for Prime, ₱ bbl.; sales 1,500 bbls. Cut Meats are salable and firm at 4¾c. @5½c. for Hams, and 3¾c.@4c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues unchanged. Lard is in good request at buoyant rates: sales, 1,200 tcs. and bbls. in lots, at 8c.@9¼c. ₱ lb. Beef is unaltered; sales 235 bbls., at $13 50@$14 75 for Extra Mess, and $12 25@$13 25 for plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19@$20 ₱ tce. Beef Hams, $13 50@$14 75 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair supply and moderate demand, at 9c.@15c. for poor to choice Western, and 10c.@17c. for poor to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling, in lots, at 5c.@8c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 1,000 bags East India, at $5@$6 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—An invoice of Calcutta Linseed, at Boston, has been sold at $2 45 ₱ bushel.

SPICES—Sales, 25 cases Nutmegs, on private terms, and 1,000 mats Cassia, at 35c.@36c. ₱ lb.

SPELTER—Has been in moderate request, at 6¼c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Sales have been heavy again to day, having amounted to 2,300 hhds., chiefly Cuba, within a range of from 8c.@9¼c. ₱ lb. A lively inquiry prevails for Refined Sugars at buoyant prices.

TEAS—Have been in fair request at rising prices.

TIN—Has been in good demand, generally including Straits at 31¾c.@32c.; Banca 34c.@35c. ₱ lb., and Plates at full quotations.

TOBACCO—Is in more demand for home use and shipment at very firm prices. Sales, since our last, 679 hhds. Kentucky at 9¾c.@18c.; 32 cases Seed Leaf at 10½c.@13c., and 57 bales Havana on private terms, ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 275,000 lbs. at 10¼c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 800 bbls., at 30½c.@31½c., chiefly at 31c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been fair to-day, though checked, in part, by the light amount of Produce available. Rates are quoted steady. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 13½d.@14d.; Corn, 13d.@13½d.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tc.; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 37s. 6d.@40s.; Butter and Cheese, 40s.@ 42s. 6d.; Oil, 42s.; Tobacco, 37s. 6d.; Tallow, 35s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@ 14d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Tallow, 39s.; Oil, 45s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 10½d.@4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@ 47s. 6d.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Spermaceti, 60s.; Tallow, 40s. ₱ ton. The charters included: a ship, with Wheat, in bulk, for Cork and orders, at 13½d. ₱ bushel; a bark, with do., for do., at 9s. 3d. ₱ quarter; a bark for Galway, with Wheat, and a brig for Dublin, with do., at 15d. ₱ bushel. For Rotterdam—Flour (500 bbls.) was taken at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; and Rye, (10,000 bushels), in bulk, at 14d. ₱ bushel.

—Brig.-Gen. Schuyler Hamilton is lying so very ill at Newport that scarcely any hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 9
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	July 9
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	July 12
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 16
China	Liverpool	New-York	July 19
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	July 26
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	July 30
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18

FROM AMERICA.

Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	July 19
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	July 23
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	July 26
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	July 26
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	July 26
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 30
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 2
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 2
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 6
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 13
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 26
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Kangaroo* will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 1:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF C. P. K., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!!!

HOUSEKEEPERS, LOOK HERE!!

THE PEOPLE'S PROVISION COMPANY,

No. 268 Greenwich-st., N. Y.

ask the attention of the trade, and the public generally, to the following facts:

They manufacture the celebrated

BUCK GOODS

and warrant them to be the best made in their several lines. And in order to insure the best article advertised under the trade-mark "Buckeye," the following course is adopted: McDonald Brothers, of Cincinnati, Ohio, manufacture the Buckeye Starch; it proves entirely satisfactory, and until any other party can produce a better article, they carry the "belt," and supply us. So with flour, hams, &c.; each maker carries the "belt" till a better man takes it from him.

The goods go through the hands of but one middleman, the retailer; the retail price is fixed as low as practical, and notice given where the goods can be had.

Every article is warranted to be as represented in quality, and to be full weight and measure.

Any manufacturer who is perfectly master of the situation in his way, treated with liberality for the addition of any lines of goods appropriate to the enterprise.

A liberal, nimble sixpence profit allowed to respectable dealers to supply these goods to the public.

CASH ONLY BUYS THEM.

The goods now offered, the prices at which they may be bought to-day, in or within reasonable distance of New-York, and of whom they may be had, are as follows:

P. P. Co.'s BUCK-I-FLOUR—Red Wheat, $6 50; White, $7.

P. P. Co.'s BUCK-I-HAMS, sugar cured, 10c.

P. P. Co.'s BUCK-I-SOAPS—Family, 7c.; Laundry, 6c. per lb.; Transparent, 3c.; and Variegated, 2c. per cake.

P. P. Co.'s BUCK-I-STARCH, 6c. a pound.

P. P. Co.'s finest RYE COFFEE, 7c.—4 lbs. for 25c.; purest Java, 30c.; a healthy and delicious mixture of the two at 12c., 16c. and 22c.

P. P. Co.'s importation of choice Green and Black TEAS, at prices varying from 46c. to $1 per pound.

P. P. Co.'s BUCK-I-VINEGAR—warranted pure cider vinegar—17c. per gallon; 5c. per quart.

These goods can be had

AT THE COMPANY'S DEPOT, No. 268 Greenwich-st., where a retail counter is kept for the benefit of those who want samples.

LEWIS EVERS, No. 505 3d-av.
J. FREESE, No. 727 3d-av.
E. WEIT, No. 755 3d-av.
CHAS. GREGOR, No. 622 3d-av.
J. FAGAN, No. 610 3d-av.
JOHN DOSHER, No. 563 3d-av.
J. H. ROBINSON, 4th-av. and 12th-st.
M. KILLEEN, No. 460 Broome-st.
F. STURGE, No. 90 Prince-st.
HENRY HINZE, No. 114 Greenwich-st.
JOHN JONES, No. 212 Av. C.
MARTIN KEUBY, No. 11 Cherry-st.
JOHN WENDELIN, No. 55 Avenue B.
J. E. KEELY, No. 139 Avenue B.
JOHN KEINNER, No. 29 Whitehall-st.
J. H. GENTZEN, No. 28 Greenwich-st.
J. H. MANN, No. 135 Avenue A.
WM. KUHLMAN, No. 562 Broome-st.
A. KLATTENHOOF, No. 1 Lispenard-st.
OLTEN & FISHER, No. 766 Washington-st.
P. FOLEY, No. 793 Washington-st.
H. STEHN, No. 136 West 10th-st.
E. CRISTOPHER, No. 512 6th-av.
M. DUNKIN, No. 536 6th-av.
CHAS. VALENTINE, No. 229 6th-av.
WM. C. HUNTER, No. 255 6th-av.
LAWRENCE FURDY, No. 249 7th-av.
W. H. HARE, No. 130 7th-av.
Mrs DOWLING, No. 391 7th-av.
G. JACKSON, No. 671 8th-av.
J. NESBITT, No. 485 8th-av.
J. & T. MELLENEY, No. 155 8th-av.
Mr. BURNER, No. 407 8th-av.
F. REQUA, No. 450 8th-av.
WM. J. BRISCOE, No. 677 8th-av.
R. H. HERBERT, No. 637 8th-av.
BALFOUR BROS., No. 134 8th-av.
J. KRAUSNER, No. 553 8th-av.
J. HAWKSHURST, No. 625 8th-av.
A. RAILSTEY, No. 611 8th-av.
W. D. BRUN, No. 435 1st-av.
CHAS. WITTER, No. 267 1st-av.
H. CORCORAN, No. 187 1st-av.
J. SIMONSON, No. 162 1st-av.
JOHN KERR, No. 461 1st-av.
G. H. TALMADGE, No. 342 1st-av.
KERR & KEYS, No. 438 3d-av.
W. A. PAYNE, No. 360 2d-av.
H. HERRICH, No. 104 2d-av.
R. E. ROACH, No. 576 2d-av.
JOHN SHEEN, No. 526 2d-av.
F. ZITTELL, No. 479 2d-av.
P. GALLUP, 127th-st. and 3d-av.
SNIFFIN & TABLETS, 128th-st. and 3d-av.
RAYNOR & WALL, 120th-st. and 3d-av.
VAN BRUNT, 86th-st. and 3d-av.
METLER & SEABOLD, 83d-st. and 3d-av.
H. T. K. SHARP, No. 905 3d-av.
J. PECK, No. 1,013 3d-av.
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GEO. TERRY, No. 249 3d-av.
BEEKMAN BROS., No. 360 3d-av.
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M. BRINKERHOOK, No. 425 9th-av.
GEO. HETRICK, No. 375 9th-av.
J. BOWER & CO., No. 426 9th-av.
ROHT. WRIGHT, No. 465 9th-av.
G. & W. HENDERSON, No. 238 9th-av.
M. LANG, No. 536 9th-av.
LAWRENCE WILL, No. 645 9th-av.
JOHN DONNELLY, No. 517 9th-av.
J. K. BUNN, No. 356 9th-av.
WM. D. HAIGHT, No. 212 Chrystie-st.
WM. FORD, No. 226 Hudson-st.
J. RAKYE, No. 94 Hayard-st.
J. HEDRA, No. 125 Walker-st.
DENNIS DUNN, No. 66 East Broadway.
G. & J. McMURTY, 8th-av. and 44th-st.
LEWIS OHLE, No. 539 8th-av.

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COOK & WEAVER, No. 2 Fulton-av.
COKER & HOBSON, No. 81 Fulton-av.
L. DOSCHER, No. 123 Fulton-av.
J. C. BERRY, Nos. 416 and 418 Fulton-av.
E. PLATT, cor. Fulton and Clinton avs.
A. G. WOODROW, No. 58 Lafayette-av.
E. WHITAKER, No. 229 Fulton-av.
AUGUSTUS WOLF, No. 364 Fulton-st.
W. H. CORNELL, No. 120 Fulton-st.
BOWDEN & CO., No. 100 Fulton-st.
F. A. BIGG, No. 53 Myrtle-av.
H. AMERMAN, Oxford and Myrtle-av.
M. A. LEWIS, Myrtle and Grand ava.
W. J. HERRICK, No. 184 Myrtle-av.
ROGERS & SOLOMAN, No. 10 High-st.
YOUNG & REEVE, Greenport.
J. C. MILLS, Mattituck.
S. M. CORWIN, Southold.
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JOHN G. MASE, Dover.
M. CLAYTON, Englishtown.
A. RIGGIN, Newark.

MASSACHUSETTS.

R. W. CHAMBERLIN, No. 172 Federal-st., Boston.
E. & W. TAYLOR, Landersfield.
RUFUS SMITH, Tolland.

☞ *See list in next Saturday's Herald.*

N. B.—A party who made for us Brown Buckeye Soap sent in a few hundred boxes that were short in weight. The fact was got noticed till a large portion of it was distributed. As far as was known where it went the chest has been corrected; where it has not been, it will be upon notice to us. No such operation is countenanced. The above and all other dealers in our Buck I goods will govern themselves accordingly.

AUCTION SALES.

BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION OF ABOUT 500 LOTS OF LAND IN THE CITY OF HOBOKEN, N. J.—Will be sold at public auction at the sales room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) on TUESDAY, July 29th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, about 500 lots of land in different parts of the Coster Tract in the City of Hoboken, New-Jersey. Every lot put up will be positively sold to the highest bidder, without reserve, and two-thirds of the purchase money, may, at the purchaser's option, remain upon bond and mortgage for three years at six per cent. The lots will be sold by a good title in fee simple, free of all incumbrances, and will be conveyed by warranty deeds. In order to save the purchasers all expense of examining the title, a complete abstract of title will be furnished to them free of charge, and original searches, procured at the expense of the seller, will be exhibited to them. Maps of the property, showing the particular lots to be sold, will be posted in different parts of Hoboken, Jersey City, and Pavonia, a week or ten days before the day of sale, and may be seen now at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

For further particulars apply to CHARLES E. BUTLER, No. 2 Hanover-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF SEVERAL writs of execution to me directed and delivered, I will expose for sale on SATURDAY, the 30th day of August, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the vestibule of the City Hall, of the City of New-York, all the right, title and interest of George H. Shields, which he had on the 19th day of July, 1860, or at any time afterward, of, in and to that certain three-story brick dwelling-house and lot of ground situated on the southerly side of East Broadway, between Clinton and Montgomery sts., in the VIIth Ward of the City of New-York, known and distinguished as No. 245 East Broadway, the same being twenty-five feet front and rear, by one hundred feet deep, be the said dimensions more or less.—Dated NEW-YORK, July 11, 1862.

JAMES LYNCH, Sheriff.

THOMAS DUNLAP, Deputy Sheriff.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal st., book-cases, wardrobes, bureaus, sofa-beds, chairs, tables, carpets, oil-cloths, looking-glasses, hair mattresses, beds, bedding, everything for housekeeping.

MUSICAL.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,

OVERSTRUNG AND GRAND PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each Piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each Instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

RAVEN & BACON—MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, Warerooms, 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. We are now offering on favorable terms a full assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect. Liberal arrangements made with parties desiring to pay by installments.

UPRIGHT, SQUARE PIANOS, MELODEONS.—7 octave rosewood uprights, $200. Elegant rosewood squares, at $250, $225, $200, $175. Melodeons at $55, $45, $65, $85, $75, by CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

PIANO-FORTE AND SINGING.—MRS. PAIGE'S new and pleasing method of teaching is beyond all competition. It stands confessed "the labor of years accomplished in weeks." Little folks delighted, and satisfaction to all. No. 2 King-st.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 726 Broadway. They call attention to their pianos, with all their valuable improvements. Second-hand pianos of their own manufacture for sale and to rent.

COAL, &C.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

CARGOES AFLOAT.

Cargoes of prime Schuylkill White Ash Coal, Black Heath Vein and Red Ash Diamond Vein, Broken, Egg and Stove, for sale by

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.,
No. 45 South-st.

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.'S SUPERIOR RED AND WHITE ASH SCHUYLKILL **COALS,**

Carefully prepared for Furnaces, Grates and Ranges

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PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, AT RETAIL,

Delivered screened from yard in any part of the City. Orders received at No. 45 South-st., and at yard foot of 14th-st., East River. JAMES O'NEIL, Agent.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE—A DRUG STORE OF FORTY YEARS' standing, with a full stock, and net yearly profits of $2,000. A rare chance for a cash customer. Call at No. 127 Bowery, after 4 P. M.

HARDWARE TO EXCHANGE FOR REAL estate, with or without the stand, established for a number of years. Apply at No. 313 8th-av.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
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PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the New-York Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY,

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.
CLEARING SUMMER SALE OF
Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries. White Goods,
Fine Flannels, Housekeeping Goods,
Lace Curtains, French Flowers,
Yankee Notions, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas.
Always a full assortment, sizes and colors,
Ladies' best quality Paris Kid Gloves, 63c. a pair.

GLOVES—GLOVES—GLOVES.—200 DOZEN Kid-made Silk at 38c.; 500 dozen Ladies' Hose—fine Hose—25c.; Ladies' and Misses' Undergarments; best Paris Kid, 63c. Also, Alexandre's and Couvoisier's Kid and Silk Gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

MILLINERY.

A POSITIVE REDUCTION IN THE prices of the entire stock of MILLINERY and MILLINERY GOODS, consisting of Tulle, Neapolitan, Split and Dunstable Straw, and Straws for Misses, Boys and Infants. Also, the admirable McCLELLAN HAT, at
Mrs. WM. SIMMONS, No. 637 Broadway.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN PROPERTY—A farm on the banks of the Hudson River, at Hyde Park, about one mile from the Staatsburgh Railroad Station; contains about 120 acres, with good dwelling-house, well wooded and watered. Inquire at No. 192 Broadway, Room No. 2.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PRODUCTIVE CITY PROPERTY—One of the most desirable farms on the east bank of the Hudson River, south of Poughkeepsie. For particulars, apply to
J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st.

BOOTS AND SHOES.



PLUMER'S PATENTS.

Information in relation thereto may be obtained of the "Plumer Patent Last Boot and Shoe Company,"
CHANDLER SPRAGUE, Agent,
No. 111 Pearl-st., Boston.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, etc., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (60 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

TO INVENTORS.—PATENTS SECURED BY COLVER & HUNT, Attorneys and Counselors in cases of Patent-right litigation, No. 247, Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

DEDICATION.—BEEKMAN HILL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. The spacious Chapel and Sunday-School Hall erected by this Church will be dedicated, with appropriate religious services, on SUNDAY, the 20th inst. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. Bishop JANES; at 3 P. M. by Rev. J. P. NEWMAN; at 7½ P. M. by Rev. Dr. STEVENS. Seats free.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR, preaches every SUNDAY in the State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. On SUNDAY, at 10½ A.M., third sermon on *The Lord's Prayer*, and *Flowers for the Children*, No. 3. At 7½ P. M., *God and the Nation's call for Volunteers*. Lecture by the Pastor on every TUESDAY EVENING at 8 P. M. Sunday-School at 9 and 4 o'clock.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE EXAMINER, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, waiting for the return of Christ to set up His Kingdom and reign over all the earth, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION—Protestant Episcopal—in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.—Rev. ROSKER G. DICKSON, Pastor. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels and all unconnected with any other church will find a welcome here.

PREACHING IN THE DUTCH LANGUAGE.—Rev. W. A. HOUBOLT, of Albany, will preach in the Dutch language on SUNDAY MORNING and AFTERNOON, in the school-house of the Dutch Reformed Church, 4th-st., near 6th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.—MR. R. G. PARDEE, Secretary of the New-York Sunday School Union, will deliver a discourse to parents and children on SUNDAY MORNING, and Rev. J. D. WAYERBURY, D. D., will preach in the EVENING. Morning services commence at 10:30; evening, at 7:45.

THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES AS INDICATING that the Day of the Lord has come as a Snare. The Lord Jesus as a Thief, and the Kingdom of God without Observation. Discourses by Mr. LANGARD, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., at the hall corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—REV. C. C. GOSS will preach at the City Assembly Rooms, Broadway, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Our National Duty*. Strangers, young men, and families not having seats in churches, specially invited. Seats free. Preaching in Washington-square at 5 o'clock by Rev. Mr. ADAMS.

"THE DUTIES SUGGESTED BY THE PRESENT CRISIS IN OUR AFFAIRS."—Rev. DR. ASTON SMITH will, by request, repeat his sermon on the above subject, (D. V.,) in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, at a quarter before 8 o'clock.

FIFTIETH-STREET M. E. CHURCH Society, in the Hall, corner of 3rd-av. and 52d-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., Sunday-School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Youth's Missionary meeting at 2½ P. M.

TO ARMS, TO ARMS—OUR GOD AND OUR COUNTRY CALLS.—A second discourse on this subject will be delivered in the Charles-st. United Presbyterian Church, (D. V.,) ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON, by the Pastor. Services to commence at 3½ o'clock.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-STREET, corner Waverley-place. Rev. HENRY L. JONES, Assistant Minnister of the Church of the Epiphany, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 4 and 8 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

**

FINANCIAL.

U.S. "FIVE TWENTIES."

OR

UNITED STATES TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

CALLED "FIVE TWENTIES" BECAUSE PAYABLE AT THE OPTION OF THE GOVERNMENT AFTER FIVE YEARS.

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NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

SALE JUNCTION RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—The Junction Railroad Company invites proposals, in writing, for the purchase of the whole or any part of five hundred thousand dollars First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Coupon Bonds.

The mortgage is made to Alexander Henry, Esq., Trustee, and will be due July 1, 1882. It is secured upon the entire railroad and property of the Company lying on the west side of Schuylkill, between Belmont and Gray's Ferry. Its terms provide for a sinking fund of fifteen thousand dollars per year, to be invested in these Bonds, or in the First Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, in the loans of the United States, or of the State of Pennsylvania, at the discretion of this Board of Directors.

The Bonds are for one thousand dollars each. Their payment is guaranteed by endorsement of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, on the back of each bond in the following words, viz.:

"Know all men by these presents, that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and each of them, for a valuable consideration, to them paid by the Junction Railroad Company, do hereby (in pursuance of the power and authority conferred by two Acts of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved respectively on the twenty-third ay of March, A. D., 1861, and the eleventh day of April, A. D., 1862, and of every other lawful power and authority in them vested,) jointly and severally guarantee to the lawful holder of the within Bond the punctual payment of the principal and interest thereof, when and as the same shall become due and payable according to the terms of said Bond or of the terms and covenants of the indenture of mortgage therein mentioned and given to secure the same.

In witness whereof, said Companies have hereunto affixed their common or corporate seals respectively, duly attested, and have caused the signatures of their Presidents respectively to be hereunto written this second day of June, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, (1862.")

Payment for the Bonds will be required as follows:

The first instalment of ten per cent. will be payable on the first day of August, and ten per cent. additional on the first of each succeeding month until the whole amount is paid.

Proposals will be addressed to CHAS. E. SMITH, Treasurer, No. 227 South 4th-st., until Monday, July 21.

Each proposal will state the total number or amount of the bonds wanted, and the price offered per bond of one thousand dollars.

The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject the whole or any part of any proposition received.

Successful bidders will be notified of the acceptance of their proposals within one week from the opening of the bids.

JOSEPH LESLEY,
Secretary, Junction Railroad Company.

BONDHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—CHAS. MORAN having resigned as Trustee in pursuance of section 13, of the agreement of 10th Jan. 1860, a meeting of the bondholders of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad Company will be held in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d of July, 1862, at 12 M., at No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9, for the purpose of filling the vacancy existing in the Board of Trustees and any other vacancies that may exist at the time of the meeting, as well as to transact any other business that may come before the said meeting.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1862.

EZRA C. READ,
ADRIAN ISELIN,
WM. HOGE,
SEPTIMUS CROOKS,
N. PECK. } Trustees.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its first mortgage bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at its office, No. 49 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest nineteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company first mortgage bonds; numbered as follows, to wit: 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 19, 22, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33; being the lowest outstanding numbers. From and after the 6th day of August, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease, by the terms of said agreement.

JOHN A. STEWART, Sec'y.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF FARM MORTGAGES issued in favor of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, are hereby notified that a committee of Farm Mortgagers will be in New-York on the 22d July, at noon, at the office of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, No. 25 William-st., for the purpose of conferring with said holders.

D. H. MEYER,
Chairman Trustees M. and M. R. R., Creditors.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF CITY OF MILWAUKEE BONDS, issued to "the Horicon Railroad Company," are invited to examine a statement of immediate interest to them, to be seen at the Banking House of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

GOLD, SILVER, AND UNITED STATES Demand Notes, bought at the highest premium, by
F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1862.

INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, 21st inst.

Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and if not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as a deposit from July 1.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WARD B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day, from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7.

Interest commences July 1, 1862.

All money deposited on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1.

GEORGE FOREST, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

No. 177 Chatham-square, (open daily.)

DEPOSITS from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per cent. interest paid.

MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 10, WILL RECEIVE INTEREST AS FROM JULY 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS, NO. 256 BROADWAY.—The Trustees have directed that interest be allowed to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, as follows: On sums of five dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum; and on sums exceeding five hundred dollars at the rate of four per cent. per annum. Payable on and after Monday, July 21. The interest is placed to the credit of depositors as principal.

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1862.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK (FORMERLY ROSE HILL) Savings Bank, corner of 14th-st., and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

No. 2 CHAMBERS-ST.

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—The usual Semi-Annual Dividend, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $500, and Five Per Cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 21st inst.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Thursday Evening, from 5 to 7 o'clock.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—CERTAIN OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New-Orleans Canal and Banking Company residing in the Northern States, who have heretofore received these dividends at the agency of the Bank in this City, will be paid the two last dividends declared by the Bank, on and after the 17th inst., on application to

M. MORGAN & SON,
No. 37 William-st., N. Y.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 58 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Eight per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer book is closed until that date.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

No. 67 WALL-ST., July 9, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have (under the restrictions of the law of April 19, 1862) this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after the 15th instant.

JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Trustees of the Atlantic Savings Bank have declared a Dividend, payable on and after July 21, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and of Five per cent. on larger amounts, which have been deposited three months prior to the 1st of July.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 16, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after Saturday next, July 19. The Transfer books will be closed from date until the 19th.

C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.—OFFICE No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.

DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of *five per cent.*, payable to the stockholders on the 31st inst.

Transfer books closed from the 24th till the 31st inst., inclusive. By order.

E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. The transfer books will be closed from this date to the 25th inst., on which day the dividend will be paid.

HENRY POPE, Secretary.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 170 Broadway, July 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on the 12th inst.

JOSEPH JAMISON, Secretary *pro tem.*

FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 110 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., payable on demand.

HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.

JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INS. CO. No. 16 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

MARINE BANK.—NEW-YORK, JULY 15, 1862.—A Dividend of One Dollar per share (of $30,) on the Capital Stock of this Bank has this day been declared payable on the 25th July, inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

J. DELAMATER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER STAGE COMPANY have declared a dividend of 3 per Cent., payable to stockholders on the 28th inst., until which date the Transfer Books will be losed. By order.

GEO. C. PETERS, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, JULY 15, 1862.—THE Board of Directors of the East River Insurance Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.

THOS. PALMER, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on 18th inst.

JOHN McGEE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1862.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand.

NEW-YORK, July 18, 1862. ROBT. D. HART, Sec.

THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS DEclared a Dividend of Two and a Half Per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public Notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For sewer in Fifty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; paving Tenth avenue, from Fifty-fifth-street to Broadway. The limits embraced by such Assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; both sides of Tenth-avenue, from a point halfway distant between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets to Seventieth-street, south side Seventieth-street, both sides Sixty-ninth, Sixty-eighth, Sixty-seventh, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-third, Sixty-second, Sixty-first, Sixtieth, Fifty-ninth, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-seventh, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-fifth streets, from and to points distant halfway between the said Tenth-avenue and the streets lying on either side of and contiguous to the said Tenth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

NEW-COURT-HOUSE, OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, July 19, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter stone in Fifty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and flagging four feet wide through sidewalks of the same where not already done. Sewer in Rose-street from Duane-street to sewer in Pearl-street. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifth-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, west side of Fourth-avenue and east side of Fifth-avenue, from and to points distant halfway between the streets lying on either side and contiguous thereto; both sides of Pearl-street from a point about one hundred and thirty feet north to Chambers-street; both sides of Rose-street, between Duane and Pearl; east side of Duane and both sides of Chamber-street, between William and Rose streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, July 18, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For paving Duane-st. between City Hall-place and Centre-st., (with trap block) paving Pearl-st. from Fulton-st. to Peck-slip, (with trap block.) The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Duane-st. from City Hall-place to Centre-st., and both sides of Pearl-st. from Fulton to points half way distant between Ferry st., Frankfort-st., Peck-slip and Dover-st.; north side of Fulton-st., both sides of Beekman-st., Ferry-st. and Peck-slip, front and to points distant half way between the streets lying either side of and immediately contiguous to the said Pearl-st.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE Per Cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next, on all unpaid water rents.

C. C. RHODES, Water Registrar.

A BEAUTIFUL MICROSCOPE, MAGNIFYING 500 times for 25 cents, (coin,) five of different powers for $1. Mailed free. Address F. O. BOWEN Box No. 22, Boston, Mass.

MEDICAL.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT.

The best external remedy known. Prepared from the receipt of Dr. Stephan Sweet, of Connecticut, the great natural bone-setter. Try it. For sale everwhere. Price 25 cents. MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, to regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulte i with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; *try* them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or sent by mail free from postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House.) and No. 16 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 5779 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Second Edition. Price $1 mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 261 to 269. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—DR. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "NERVOUS DEBILITY," &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 27th-st., fifth house from Madison-av., from 8 to 10, 1 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

NO CURE NO PAY.—S. R. KING, M. D., CURES rheumatism, neuralgia, gout, dropsy, and all chronic diseases, with new chemical and electrical application, and mercury removed from the system, &c. Office, No. 367 Broome-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 38 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GOODWIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence on the 7th-av., between 139th and 140th sts., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next. Dated New-York, March 28, 1862.

ARCHIBALD WATT,
SARAH STARR,
ap5-law6mS* Administrators with the will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HENDRICKS, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their office, No. 61 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of October next. Dated NEW-YORK, March 25, 1862.

M. M. HENDRICKS,
ALFRED TOBIAS,
ISAAC HENDRICKS, } Executors.
m29-law6mS*

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PUBLIC MEETING.—CITIZENS AND PROPerty holders in favor of urging the immediate extension of the 8th-av. Railroad to east-st., the speedy grading of 8th-av. and running 8th-av. cars by Harlem, will meet at Elm-park Hotel, MONDAY, July 21, at 6 o'clock P. M. Let all attend. By order, Thos. Manson, L. Bernheimer, Geo. Conrad, James Speyer, J. P. Faulison, Committee of Arrangements.

DENTISTRY.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., OPPOSITE Lord & Taylor's, New-York, and No. 2-7 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved artificial teeth, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or plating, $25; silver or rubber $10; partial sets gold, per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1. Extracting, 25 cts.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.—F. KRUTINA, SUCCESSOR TO J. M. DOE & CO., Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av., has now on hand and is manufacturing a splendid assortment of first-class Cabinet Furniture, which he will sell at very low prices.

MACHINERY, &c.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

SHINPLASTERS—EXCHANGE TICKETS—A large assortment of specimens at the lithographic establishment of FRED. MAYER & CO., No. 9 Park-row.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

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AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
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These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

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Chief Cabin Passage	$130
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Chief Cabin	$150
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Chief Cabin	$125
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SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 23.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 30.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 6.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 13.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 27.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

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GREAT EASTERN,

WALTER PATON, Commander,
Will be dispatched

FROM LIVERPOOL, Calling at Queenstown,	FROM NEW-YORK,
SATURDAY, Aug. 16.	SATURDAY, July 26.
WEDNESDAY Oct. 4.	TUESDAY, Sept. 9.
TUESDAY, Nov. 18.	SATURDAY, Oct. 25.
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This magnificent ship having proved herself unequaled for speed, safety and comfort, (sea-sickness being unknown on board,) is strongly recommended as the most eligible conveyance for passengers.

FIRST CABIN.

From $95 to $135 each berth, according to the size, situation and accommodation of the State-rooms, all having the same privileges in the Saloons and in regard to meals and attendance. Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.

Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool at a fare and a half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare; infants free.

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State-room Berths, meals served at separate table, $70.

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Intermediate State-room—Passengers found with bed, bedding, table utensils, and good substantial food, at $50.

STEERAGE,

With superior accommodations, $30.

Fares by the GREAT EASTERN on and after the trip of the 9th of September will be advanced 15 per cent.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced surgeon on board.

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HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

The Screw-steamer
TRADE WIND, Capt. E. A. DELANOY,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for New-Orleans, on SATURDAY, July 19, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.
No freight taken.
For passage, apply to STOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—OWING TO THE ADVANCE IN EXchange, and the Government tax on tickets, this Company is obliged to raise the price of outward passage, and by steamers sailing after 1st August the following rates will be charged:

First cabin	$85	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

KANGAROO	SATURDAY, July 19.
CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY, July 26.
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY, Aug. 2.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

EMANCIPATION IN THE BORDER STATES.

The President's Appeal to the Border State Representatives, and their Reply.

From the National Intelligencer.

The Representatives and Senators of the Border Slaveholding States having, by special invitation of the President, been convened at the Executive Mansion, on Saturday morning last, Mr. LINCOLN addressed them as follows, from a written paper held in his hands:

GENTLEMEN: After the adjournment of Congress, now near, I shall have no opportunity of seeing you for several months. Believing that you of the Border States hold more power for good than any other equal number of members, I feel it a duty which I cannot manifestly waive to make this appeal to you.

I intend no reproach or complaint when I assure you that, in my opinion, if you all had voted for the resolution in the Gradual Emancipation Message of last March, the war would now be substantially ended. And the plan therein proposed is yet one of the most potent and swift means of ending it. Let the States which are in rebellion see definitely and certainly, that in no event will the States you represent ever join their proposed Confederacy, and they cannot much longer maintain the contest. But you cannot divest them of their hope to ultimately have you with them, so long as you show a determination to perpetuate the institution within your own States. Beat them at elections, as you have overwhelmingly done, and, nothing daunted, they still claim you as their own. You and I know what the lever of their power is. Break that lever before their faces, and they can shake you no more forever.

Most of you have treated me with kindness and consideration, and I trust you will not now think I improperly touch what is exclusively your own, when, for the sake of the whole country, I ask, "Can you, for your States, do better than to take the course I urge? Discarding *practitio* and maxims adapted to more manageable times, and looking only to the unprecedentedly stern facts of our case, can you do better in any possible event? You prefer that the constitutional relation of the States to the nation shall be practically restored without disturbance of the institution; and, if this were done, my whole duty, in this respect, under the Constitution and my oath of office, would be performed. But it is not done, and we are trying to accomplish it by war. The incidents of the war cannot be avoided. If the war continues long, as it must if the object be not sooner attained, the institution in your States will be extinguished by mere friction and abrasion—by the mere incidents of the war. It will be gone, and you will have nothing valuable in lieu of it. Much of its value is gone already. How much better for you and for your people to take the step which at once shortens the war, and secures substantial compensation for that which is sure to be wholly lost in any other event! How much better to thus save the money which else we sink forever in the war! How much better to do it while we can, lest the war ere long render us pecuniarily unable to do it! How much better for you, as seller, and the nation, as buyer, to sell out and buy out that without which the war could never have been, than to sink both the thing to be sold and the price of it in cutting one another's throats!

I do not speak of emancipation at once, but of a decision at once to emancipate gradually. Room in South America for colonization can be obtained cheaply and in abundance, and when numbers shall be large enough to be company and encouragement for one another, the freed people will not be so reluctant to go.

I am pressed with a difficulty not yet mentioned—one which threatens division among those who, united, are none too strong. An instance of it is known to you. Gen. HUNTER is an honest man. He was, and I hope still is, my friend. I valued him none the less for agreeing with me in the general wish that all men everywhere could be free. He proclaimed all men free within certain States, and I repudiated the proclamation. He expected more good and less harm from the measure than I could believe would follow. Yet, in repudiating it, I gave dissatisfaction, if not offence, to many whose support the country cannot afford to lose. And this is not the end of it. The pressure in this direction is still upon me, and is increasing. By conceding what I now ask, you can relieve me, and, much more, can relieve the country in this important point.

Upon these considerations I have again begged your attention to the Message of March last. Before leaving the Capitol, consider and discuss it among yourselves. You are patriots and statesmen, and as such I pray you consider this proposition; and at the least, commend it to the consideration of your States and people. As you would perpetuate popular government for the best people in the world, I beseech you that you do in no wise omit this. Our common country is in great peril, demanding the loftiest views and boldest action to bring a speedy relief. Once relieved, its form of government is saved to the world, its beloved history and cherished memories are vindicated, and its happy future fully assured and rendered inconceivably grand. To you, more than to any others, the privilege is given to assure that happiness and swell that grandeur, and to link your own names therewith forever.

At the conclusion of these remarks some conversation was had between the President and several members of the delegations from the Border States, in which it was represented that these States could not be expected to move in so great a matter as that brought to their notice in the foregoing address while as yet the Congress had taken no step beyond the passage of a resolution, expressive rather of a sentiment than presenting a substantial and reliable basis of action.

The President acknowledged the force of this view, and admitted that the Border States were entitled to expect a substantial pledge of pecuniary aid as the condition of taking into consideration a proposition so important in its relations to their social system.

It was further represented, in the Conference, that the people of the Border States were interested in knowing the great importance which the President attached to the policy in question, while it was equally due to the country, to the President and to themselves that the Representatives of the Border Slaveholding States should publicly announce the motives under which they were called to act and the considerations of public policy urged upon them and their constituents by the President.

With a view to such a statement of their position, the members thus addressed met in council to deliberate on the reply they should make to the President, and, as the result of a comparison of opinion among themselves, they determined upon the adoption of a majority and a minority answer.

REPLY OF THE MAJORITY.

The following paper was yesterday sent to the President, signed by the majority of the Representatives from the Border Slaveholding States:

WASHINGTON, July 14, 1862.

To the President:

The undersigned, Representatives of Kentucky, Virginia, Missouri and Maryland, in the two Houses of Congress, have listened to your address with the profound sensibility naturally inspired by the high source from which it emanates, the earnestness which marked its delivery, and the overwhelming importance of the subject of which it treats. We have given it a most respectful consideration, and now lay before you our response. We regret that want of time has not permitted us to make it more perfect.

We have not been wanting, Mr. President, to respect to you, and in devotion to the Constitution and the Union. We have not been indifferent to the great difficulties surrounding you, compared with which all former national troubles have been but as the summer cloud; and we have freely given you our sympathy and support. Repudiating the dangerous heresies of the Secessionists, we believed, with you, that the war on their part is aggressive and wicked, and the objects for which it was to be prosecuted or ours, defined by your message at the opening of the present Congress, to be such as all good men should approve, we have not hesitated to vote all supplies necessary to carry it on vigorously. We have voted all the men and money you have asked for, and even more; we have imposed onerous taxes on our people, and they are paying them with cheerfulness and alacrity; we have encouraged enlistments and sent to the field many of our best men; and some of our number have offered their persons to the enemy as pledges of their sincerity and devotion to country. We have done all this under the most discouraging circumstances and in the face of measures most distasteful to us and injurious to the interests we represent, and in the hearing of doctrines avowed by those who claim to be your friends most abhorrent to us and our constituents. But, for all this, we have never faltered, nor shall we as long as we have a Constitution to defend and a Government which protects us. And we are ready for renewed efforts, and even greater sacrifices, yea, any sacrifice, when we are satisfied it is required to preserve our admirable form of Government and the priceless blessings of constitutional liberty.

A few of our number voted for the resolution recommended by your Message of the 6th of March last, the greater portion of us did not, and we will briefly state the prominent reasons which influenced our action.

In the first place, it proposed a radical change of our social system, and was hurried through both Houses with undue haste, without reasonable time for consideration and debate, and with no time at all for consultation with our constituents, whose interests it deeply involved. It seemed like an interference by this Government with a question which, peculiarly and exclusively belonged to our respective States, on which they had not sought advice or solicited aid. Many of us doubted the constitutional power of this Government to make appropriations of money for the object designated, and all of us thought our finances were in no condition to bear the immense outlay which its adoption and faithful execution would impose upon the National Treasury. If we pause but a moment to think of the debt its acceptance would have entailed we are appalled by its magnitude. The proposition was addressed to all the States, and embraced the whole number of slaves. According to the census of 1860 there were then very nearly four millions slaves in the country; from natural increase they exceed that number now. At even the low average of three hundred dollars, the price fixed by the emancipation act for the slaves of this District, and greatly below their real worth, their value runs up to the enormous sum of twelve hundred millions of dollars; and if to that we add the cost of deportation and colonization, at one hundred dollars each, which is but a fraction more than is actually paid by the Maryland Colonization Society, we have four hundred millions more! We were not willing to impose a tax on our people sufficient to pay the interest on that sum, in addition to the vast and daily increasing debt already fixed upon them by the exigencies of the war; and, if we had been willing, the country could not bear it. Stated in this form the proposition is nothing less than the deportation from the country of sixteen hundred million dollars' worth of producing labor, and the substitution in its place of an interest-bearing debt of the same amount.

But, if we are told that it was expected that only the States we represent would accept the proposition, we respectfully submit that even then it involves a sum too great for the financial ability of this Government at this time. According to the census of 1860—

	Slaves.
Kentucky had	225,490
Maryland	87,188
Virginia	490,887
Delaware	1,798
Missouri	114,965
Tennessee	275,784
Making in the whole	1,196,112
At the same rate of valuation these would amount to	$358,833,600
Add for deportation and colonization, $100 each	119,244,533
And we have the enormous sum of	$478,078,133

We did not feel that we should be justified in voting for a measure which, if carried out, would add this vast amount to our public debt at a moment when the Treasury was reeling under the enormous expenditures of the war.

Again, it seemed to us that this resolution was but the announcement of a sentiment which could not or was not likely to be reduced to an actual, tangible proposition. No movement was then made to provide and appropriate the funds required to carry it into effect; and we were not encouraged to believe that funds would be provided. And our belief has been fully justified by subsequent events. Not to mention other dreamsthatsees, it is quite sufficient for our purpose to bring to your notice the fact, that, while this resolution was under consideration in the Senate, our colleague, the Senator from Kentucky, moved an amendment appropriating $500,000 to the object therein designated, and it was voted down with great unanimity. What confidence, then, could we reasonably feel that if we committed ourselves to the policy it proposed, our constituents would reap the fruits of the promise held out? and on what ground could we, as fair men, approach them and challenge their support?

The right to hold slaves is a right appertaining to all the States of this Union. They have the right to cherish or abolish the institution, as their tastes or their interests may prompt, and no one is authorized to question the right, or limit its enjoyment. And no one has more clearly affirmed that right than yourself. Your inaugural address does you great honor in this respect, and inspired the country with confidence in your fairness and respect for the law. Our States are in the enjoyment of that right. We do not feel called on to defend the institution, or to affirm it is one which ought to be cherished; perhaps if we were to make the attempt, we might not find that we may differ even among ourselves. It is enough for our purpose to know that it is a right; and, so knowing, we do not see why we should now be expected to yield it. We had contributed our full share to relieve the country at this terrible crisis; we had done as much as had been required of others, in like circumstances; and we did not see why sacrifices should be expected of us from which others, no more loyal, were exempt. Nor could we see what good the nation would derive from it. Such a sacrifice submitted to by us would not have strengthened the arm of this Government or weakened that of the enemy. It was not necessary as a pledge of our loyalty, for that had been manifested beyond a reasonable doubt in every form, and at every place possible. There was not the remotest probability that the States we represent would join in the rebellion, nor is there now; or of their electing to go with the Southern section in the event of a recognition of the independence of any part of the disaffected region. Our States are fixed unalterably in their resolution to adhere to and support the Union; they see no safety for themselves and no hope for constitutional liberty but by its preservation. They will under no circumstances consent to its dissolution, and we do them no more than justice when we assure you that while the war is conducted to prevent that deplorable catastrophe, they will sustain it as long as they can muster a man or command a dollar. Nor will they ever consent, in any event, to unite with the Southern Confederacy. The bitter fruits of the peculiar doctrines of that region will forever prevent them from placing their security and happiness in the custody of an association which has incorporated in its organic law the seeds of its own destruction.

We cannot admit, Mr. President, that if we had voted for the resolution in the emancipation message of March last the war would now be substantially ended. We are unable to see how our action in this particular has given, or could give, encouragement to the rebellion. The resolution has passed; and if there be virtue in it, it will be quite as efficacious as if we had voted for it. We have no power to bind our States in this respect by our votes here; and whether we had voted the one way or the other, they are in the same condition of freedom to accept or reject its provisions. No, Sir; the war has not been prolonged or hindered by our action on this or any other measure. We must look for other causes for that lamented fact. We think there is not much difficulty, not much uncertainty, in pointing out others far more probable and potent in their agencies to that end.

The rebellion derives its strength from the union of all classes in the insurgent States; and while that union lasts the war will never end until they are utterly exhausted. We know that at the inception of these troubles Southern society was divided, and that a large portion, perhaps a majority, were opposed to secession. Now the great mass of Southern people are united. To discover why they are so we must glance at Southern society, and notice the classes into which it has been divided, and which still distinguish it. They are in arms, but not for the same object; they are moved to a common end, but by different and even inconsistent reasons. The leaders, which comprehends what was previously known as the State Rights Party, and is much the lesser class, seek to break down National independence and sent up State domination. With them it is war against nationality. The other class is fighting, as it supposes, to maintain and preserve its rights of property and domestic safety, which it has been made to believe are assailed by this Government. This latter class are not Disunionists *per se*; they are so only because they have been made to believe that this Administration is inimical to their rights, and is making war on their domestic institutions. As long as these two classes act together they will never assent to a peace. The policy, then, to be pursued, is obvious. The former class will never be reconciled, but the latter may be. Remove their apprehensions; satisfy them that no harm is intended to them and their institutions; that this Government is not making war on their rights of property, but is simply defending its legitimate authority, and they will gladly return to their allegiance as soon as the pressure of military dominion imposed by the Confederate authority is removed from them.

Twelve months ago both Houses of Congress, adopting the spirit of your message, then but recently sent in, declared with singular unanimity the objects of the war, and the country instantly bounded to your side to assist you in carrying it on. If the spirit of that resolution had been adhered to, we are confident that we should before now have seen the end of this deplorable conflict. But what have we seen? In both Houses of Congress we have heard doctrines subversive of the principles of the Constitution, and seen measure after measure founded in substance on those doctrines proposed and carried through, which can have no other effect than to distract and divide loyal men, and exasperate and drive still further from us and their duty the people of the rebellious States. Military officers, following these bad examples, have stepped beyond the just limits of their authority in the same direction, until in several instances you have felt the necessity of interfering to arrest them. And even the passage of the resolution to which you refer has been ominously proclaimed as the triumph of a principle which the people of the Southern States regard as ruinous to them. The effect of these measures was foretold, and may now be seen in the incurated state of Southern feeling.

To these causes, Mr. President, and not to our omission to vote for the resolution recommended by you, we solemnly believe we are to attribute the terrible earnestness of those in arms against the Government and the continuance of the war. Nor do we (permit us to say, Mr. President, with all respect for you) agree that the institution of Slavery is "the lever of their power," but we are of the opinion that "the lever of their power" is the apprehension that the powers of a common Government, created for common and equal protection to the interests of all, will be wielded against the institutions of the Southern States.

There is one other idea in your address we feel called on to notice. After stating the fact of your repudiation of Gen. HUNTER'S proclamation, you add:

"Yet, in repudiating it, I gave dissatisfaction, if not offence, to many whose support the country cannot afford to lose. And this is not the end of it. The pressure in this direction is still upon me, and is increasing. By conceding what I now ask you can relieve me, and, much more, can relieve the country in this important point."

We have anxiously looked into this passage to discover its true import, but we are yet in painful uncertainty. How can we, by conceding what you now ask, relieve you and the country from the increasing pressure to which you refer? We will not allow ourselves to think that the proposition is, that we consent to give up Slavery, to the end that the Hunter proclamation may be let loose on the Southern people, for it is too well known that we would not be parties to any such measure, and we have too much respect for you to imagine you would propose it. Can it mean that by sacrificing our interest in Slavery we appease the spirit that controls that pressure, cause it to be withdrawn, and rid the country of the pestilent agitation of the Slavery question? We are forbidden so to think, for that spirit would not be satisfied with the liberation of seven hundred thousand slaves, and cease its agitation, while three millions remain in bondage. Can it mean that by abandoning Slavery in our States we are removing the pressure from you and the country, by preparing for a separation on the line of the Cotton States? We are forbidden so to think, because it is known that we are, and we believe that you are, unalterably opposed to any division at all. We would prefer to think that you desire this concession as a pledge of our support, and thus enable you to withstand a pressure which weighs heavily on you and the country. Mr. President, no such sacrifice is necessary to secure our support. Confine yourself to your constitutional authority; confine your subordinates within the same limits; conduct this war solely for the purpose of restoring the Constitution to its legitimate authority; concede to each State and its loyal citizens their just rights, and we are wedded to you by indissoluble ties. Do this, Mr. President, and you touch the American heart and invigorate it with new hope. You will, as we solemnly believe, in due time restore peace to your country, lift it from despondency to a future of glory; and preserve to your countrymen, their posterity, and man, the inestimable treasure of Constitutional Government.

Mr. President, we have stated with frankness and candor the reasons on which we forbore to vote for the resolution you have mentioned; but you have again presented this proposition, and appealed to us with an earnestness and eloquence which have not failed to impress us, to "consider it, and at the least to commend it to the consideration of our States and people." Thus appealed to by the Chief Magistrate of our beloved country, in the hour of its greatest peril, we cannot wholly decline. We are willing to trust every question relating to their interest and happiness to the consideration and ultimate judgment of our own people. While differing from you as to the necessity of emancipating the slaves of our States as a means of putting down the rebellion, and while protesting against the propriety of any extra territorial interference to induce the people of our States to adopt any particular line of policy on a subject which peculiarly and exclusively belongs to them, yet when you and our brethren of the loyal States sincerely believe that the retention of slavery by us is an obstacle to peace and national harmony, and are willing to contribute pecuniary aid to compensate our States and people for the inconveniences produced by such a change of system, we are not unwilling that our people shall consider the propriety of putting it aside.

But we have already said that we regarded this resolution as the utterance of a sentiment, and we had no confidence that it would assume the shape of a tangible practical proposition, which would yield the fruits of the sacrifice it required. Our people are influenced by the same want of confidence, and will not consider the proposition in its present impalpable form. The interest they are asked to give up is to them of immense importance, and they ought not to be expected even to entertain the proposal until they are assured that when they accept it their just expectations will not be frustrated. We regard your plan as a proposition from the nation to the States to exercise an admitted constitutional right in a particular manner and yield up a valuable interest. Before they ought to consider the proposition it should be presented in such a tangible, practical, efficient shape, as to command their confidence that its fruits are contingent only upon their acceptance. We cannot trust anything to the contingencies of future legislation. If Congress, by proper and necessary legislation, shall provide sufficient funds, and place them at your disposal, to be applied by you to the payment of any of our States, or the citizens thereof, who shall adopt the abolishment of Slavery, either gradual or immediate, as they may determine, and the expense of deportation and colonization of the liberated slaves, then will our States and people take this proposition into careful consideration, for such decision as in their judgment is demanded by their interests, their honor and their duty to the whole country.

We have the honor to be, with great respect,

C. A. WICKLIFFE, Ch'n.	CHAS. B. CALVERT,
GARRETT DAVIS,	C. L. L. LEARY,
R. WILSON,	EDWIN H. WEBSTER,
J. J. CRITTENDEN,	R. MALLORY,
JNO. S. CARLILE,	AARON HARDING,
J. W. CRISFIELD,	JAMES S. ROLLINS,
J. S. JACKSON,	J. W. MENZIES,
H. GRIDER,	THOS. L. PRICE,
JOHN S. PHELPS,	G. W. DUNLAP,
FRANCIS THOMAS,	WM. A. HALL.

[The reply of the minority was published in yesterday's TIMES.]

REPLY OF MR. MAYNARD.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, July 16, 1862.

SIR: The magnitude and gravity of the proposition submitted by you to Representatives from the Slave States would naturally occasion unwonted, if not contrariety of opinion. You will not, therefore, be surprised that I have not been able to prepare in view with the majority of them. This is attributable, possibly, to the fact that my State is not a Border State, properly so called, and that my immediate constituents are not yet debarred from the hostile arms of the rebellion. This fact is a physical obstacle in the way of my now submitting to their consideration this or any other proposition looking to political action, *especially* such as, in this case, would require a change in the organic law of the State.

But do not infer that I am insensible to your appeal. I am not. You are surrounded with difficulties far greater than have embarrassed any of your predecessors. You need the support of every American citizen, and you ought to have it—active, zealous and honest. The Union of every Union man to aid you in preserving the Union is the duty of the time. Differences as to policy and methods must be subordinate to the common purpose.

In looking for the causes of this rebellion, it is natural that each section and each party should ascribe as little blame as possible to itself, and as much as possible to its opponent section and party. Possibly you and I might not agree on a comparison of our views. That there should be differences of opinion as to the best mode of conducting our military operations, and the best men to lead our armies, is equally natural. Contests on such questions weaken ourselves and strengthen our enemies. They are unprofitable and possibly unpatriotic. Somebody must yield, or we waste our strength in a contemptible struggle amongst ourselves.

You appeal to the loyal men of the Slave States to sacrifice something of feeling and a great deal of interest. The sacrifices they have already made and the sufferings they have endured give the best assurance that the appeal will not have been made in vain. He who is not ready to yield all his material interests, and to forego his most cherished sentiments and opinions for the preservation of his country, although he may have perilled his life on the battle-field in her defence, is but half a patriot. Among the loyal people that I represent there are no *half* patriots.

Already the rebellion has cost us much, even to our undoing; we are content, if need be, to give up the rest to suppress it. We have stood by you from the beginning of this struggle, and we mean to stand by you, God willing, till the end of it.

I did not vote for the resolution to which you allude, solely for the reason that at the time I was absent at the capital of my own State. It is right.

Should any of the Slave States think proper to terminate that institution, as several of them I understand, or at least some of their citizens propose, justice and a generous comity require that the country should interpose to aid it in lessening the burden, public and private, occasioned by so radical a change in its social and industrial relations.

I will not now speculate upon the effect, at home or abroad, of the adoption of your policy, nor inquire what action of the rebel leaders has rendered something of the kind important. Your whole administration gives the highest assurance that you are moved, not so much from a desire to see all men everywhere made free, as from a far higher desire to preserve free institutions for the benefit of men already free; not to make slaves freemen, but to prevent freemen from being made slaves; not to destroy an institution, which a portion of us only consider bad, but to save institutions which we all alike consider good. I am satisfied you would not ask from any of your fellow-citizens a sacrifice not, in your judgment, imperatively required by the safety of the country.

This is the spirit of your appeal, and I respond to it in the same spirit.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HORACE MAYNARD.

To the President.

A Correction from Gen. Benham.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow me the space to correct an inference that may be drawn from your editorial in reference to my letter, published in your paper of to-day. For greatly as I feel that Gen. STEVENS has attempted to wrong me, I would not willingly be unjust to him in any respect.

I did not say, or mean to intimate, that Gen. STEVENS was "concealed by a hedge" during the engagement; but I desired simply to state the fact, that so far as I could learn, the position he had assumed—and where my Staff always found him, as they informed me—was not in advance of that hedge, and that I had not learned of his being in advance of it at any time, or with the regiments that were cut down in front of the fort, when my belief in his abilities led me to think he would have been of great service.

By his verbal information to me for my preliminary report just after the battle, I had the belief that he was with those regiments, as also, as he stated to me distinctly, that his "guns were loaded;" while he made so many excuses as to the darkness, &c., for his *admitted* delay, that I was disposed to pass it over, and to give him the commendation that I had so much desired to. His own address to his troops, published afterward, in which he tells them that they were ordered to go with unloaded muskets, negatives, of course, one of these points, and the statement of Capt. DOYLE, another, as to the darkness at starting; and as to the position of Gen. STEVENS, the after inquiries of my Staff and others gave me the information as I stated it; and unfortunate as I believe that position to have been for his greatest efficiency, I am not disposed to attribute to other causes than an error of judgment his having selected such a point for his headquarters.

H. W. BENHAM.

Pennsylvania State Convention.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Friday, July 18.

The State Convention of the People's and Republicans, nominated THOMAS E. COCHRAN for Auditor-General, and WM. S. ROSS for Surveyor-General.

Resolutions were adopted heartily sustaining the National and State administrations.

Col. JOHN W. FORNEY addressed the Convention, announcing that before he left Washington the President told him that henceforth his policy should be as stringent as the most enthusiastic could desire, and that hereafter there would be no restriction in the employment of men to put down the rebellion.

MASS MEETING IN JERSEY CITY.

Speeches by Richard Busteed, Isaac W. Scudder, Hiram Walbridge, and Others—Great Enthusiasm of the People.

One of the largest and most enthusiastic mass meetings ever held in Jersey City, assembled last evening in Van Vorst-square. The Mayor of the city, JOHN B. ROSSE, Esq., presided, and upon the platform were the members of the Common Council of Jersey City, Judge GRIFFITH, Judge MASON, and other prominent citizens. A fine band of music was in attendance, and the large Square was illuminated by bonfires, while over the heads of the immense concourse of people, bursting skyrockets shed innumerable stars of variegated hue.

The Mayor called the meeting to order, and introduced Mr. J. W. SCUDDER, who read a series of patriotic resolutions responding to the appeal of the Governor for troops to fill up the quota of New-Jersey under the new call; alluding to the past history of the State, and the valor displayed by the Jersey soldiers in the present war, and closing as follows:

Resolved, Forgetting all distinctions of party, looking only to the reestablishment of the national authority within the limits of our common country, we pledge our efforts and resources to put down treason and rebellion, and we will not stay our hands till the national flag shall wave over every foot of soil which, under the sacred compact of the Constitution, has been dedicated to freedom. [Cheers.]

Resolved, That we recommend Col. EZRA CARMAN, distinguished for his valor on the late battle-field of Williamsburgh; Capt. WM. B. DURNING, recruiting a company for the Eleventh Regiment; Capt. RUFF. BURNETT, Lieut. CHAS. A. HOPKINS and Lieut. JAMES M. WEANT, of Company B; Capt. JOHN GRAHAM, of Company C, and Capt. JAMES BRASIS, of Company H, who are authorized to recruit companies in this county for the Thirteenth Regiment, to be commanded by Col. CARMAN, as men worthy of our confidence, and under whose banners all persons can rally, who desire to enlist in defence of their country, and as officers, able and willing to lead them against the enemy.

A resolution was also adopted requesting the Governor to take the responsibility of offering $50 bounty to each man recruited, and pledging the people to sustain him in the act. The resolutions were unanimously adopted; after which the Chairman introduced RICHARD BUSTEED, Esq., of Brooklyn, who made an eloquent appeal to the citizens of New-Jersey to maintain the illustrious past history of the State, and assist in the defence of the country in this second revolution. He also appealed to the foreign-born citizens of the State not to allow themselves to fall behind the native-born in defending the Constitution of the country that had given them refuge. He favored the employment of loyal men everywhere, and of any color, to crush this most wicked and infamous rebellion. He was frequently interrupted by applause.

Mr. SCUDDER was the next speaker, and was listened with great attention, and repeated marks of approbation while he showed in eloquent terms the enormity of the present attempt of the rebels to overthrow the liberties of the people, and the necessity of crushing out the rebellion.

At the close of Mr. SCUDDER'S address, Hon. HIRAM WALBRIDGE was introduced, and made one of the most stirring and effective speeches ever delivered. He spoke for nearly an hour, and every sentence, even to the last, only added to the enthusiasm of the audience, who, at the end, gave three cheers for the "war horse of New-York,"—the name by which the Chairman introduced him to the Assembly.

He closed his eloquent address by laying down certain propositions, which he embodied in the form of resolutions, and each one of which received the hearty and vociferous indorsement of the audience. Some of the propositions were similar in sentiment to the resolutions introduced by the same speaker at the Union-square Meeting, but there were three or four new ones which are so important in their character, and received such a unanimous indorsement from the people, as to deserve special mention. They were as follows:

Resolved, 1. That if six thousand years of human experience has illustrated one truth more than another it is that each age must contribute its just proportion toward sustaining and strengthening that vast fund of moral power upon which permanently rests the supreme success of free institutions—the great principles of political equality—individual and public liberty—religious toleration—and the continued welfare of every well ordered community. Realizing this great fact, with a full knowledge of the responsibility it imposes, we here declare our fixed determination to stand arm in arm, and shoulder to shoulder in defence of American Constitutional Representative Government, until the foundations of the republic are again as firmly established as the pillars of the universe. Firmly believing that the continued successes of free institutions on this continent is the dominant sentiment of the popular heart in every quarter of the globe, and that in the loyal American people has been entitled the high destiny of controlling and guiding that sentiment as it convulses the ocean of human passion at home and abroad.

Resolved, 2. That the unity and strength of this great American Constitutional Union are guaranteed by the homogeneity of our people, their love of liberty, their early revolutionary history; and we conscientiously believe the immutable law of God, as expressed in nature, makes the territory assigned to the American people on this continent but one nation.

Resolved, 9. That our commercial marine, now largely in advance of any other nation, should be so organized as to aid in the means of its own defence, and that it is the duty of Congress to provide for this by incorporating a portion of the same into a "Militia of the Seas," and thus inaugurate a new element of National strength and defence, commensurate with our growing importance as a great leading maritime power.

Resolved 11. That a People who have an enrolled militia of over three millions of stalwart men, and who are willing to exhaust their last dollar to defense of Constitutional Government, are capable of meeting without a murmur, and enduring without complaint, whatever fortune Providence has in store for them during the contest in which they are engaged; for they know there is an eternal law of justice and right, that sooner or later will prevail. We therefore implore the Government, at the earliest practicable moment to remove the restrictions upon the Press, and give at all times the earliest response to the people's anxious and listening ear, as each incident marks the varying fortunes of the hour. Temporary repulses or seeming disaster shall only reserve our arms and reanimate our efforts to still greater achievements, while success and victory shall restore to the giver of all good the fervent gratitude and honest thankfulness of every genuine, patriotic, loyal heart.

The audience was then addressed by SAMUEL HOFALING, Esq., and adjourned with nine cheers for the Union and the Constitution and the vigorous prosecution of the war. There was also another stand, presided over by Alderman EDDY, where a large audience assembled and genial speakers addressed the meeting.

PROGRESS OF ENLISTMENTS.

Recruiting in the City—Effects of the Fifty Dollars Bounty Offered by the Governor.

Positive eagerness was yesterday manifested on the subject of enlistments amongst the large class of persons to whom bounty money is an object. The recruiting offices were kept in a state of lively activity throughout the day, and all the camps in the neighborhood of the City received large accessions to their crowds of occupants.

Gov. MORGAN'S determination to take the responsibility of offering increased inducements to those disposed to volunteer has stirred up an immense amount of popular enthusiasm, and produced a great effect on those whom it was specially intended to reach. The measure is a timely one. A very large class of men have patriotic ardor enough, and quite sufficient aspiration after military distinction to volunteer, if they could only be assured that their wives and children, helpless parents, or others dependent upon them, were placed beyond the possibility of immediate want, and were certain of being cared for in the future. They have held back because they could find work and wages with which to support their families, and feared that giving up that work and the remuneration it brought would deprive them and those dear to them of adequate means of sustenance. The promises made in the Governor's Proclamation added to the United States bounty, and the one month's pay guaranteed them in advance, place them in a comparatively independent position—a position in which they can afford to be patriotic—in which they can afford to make personal sacrifices for a country whose gratitude anticipates and generously removes all rational grounds of hesitancy. Freed from petty anxiety and distrust, they come forward willingly to devote themselves to the cause, in the triumph of which they know is involved their own future of safety and success. Seeing the social necessities for which they have been used to labor liberally bestowed on them and theirs, they are ready to fight for that order of things which recognizes in the labor of coming years the highest claim to a share in the direction and advantages of a benefi cent form of Government.

Never before in the History of the world has any country held forth such prospect of reward to those of her sons who draw the sword in her behalf. Let it be said, as a sequence, that never before was country's call so enthusiastically responded to. The accumulation of pecuniary encouragement, tried at the North, is a phase in the contest between unbounded wealth and intelligence as opposed to merciless conscription, enforced by impoverished recklessness on apathetic ignorance at the South. There can be little doubt which, in the long run, would prove the most triumphant policy. But the main idea to be impressed upon the public mind, just at this crisis, is that there is no leisure to wait for the result of a prolonged experiment. Money and mind must, with magic promptitude show its superiority over poverty-stricken brute energy. The moral majesty of a loyal Nation cannot be allowed for a moment to yield before the mere physical desperation of half played out rebellion. There must be an overwhelming army put into the field, within a few weeks, and this army must, and will, be made up of willing hearts and hands.

In judging from the increase of enlistments during the past few days, and the remarkable impetus given to the movement by the Governor's proclamation, it is safe to predict that the President's requisition for three hundred thousand fresh troops will be speedily filled. New-York is doing its part in the enrollment of the new legions gloriously.

THE UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE.

A busier set of officials could not well have been found than those engaged in the medical examination, and mustering in of troops at the United States mustering office in White-street yesterday. The Governor's proclamation, offering an additional bounty to recruits, whether joining regiments already in the field, or about forming, has given a still further impetus to enlistments. Dr. ALEXANDER B. MOTT and his assistants, were kept constantly engaged yesterday in examining recruits. There was no cessation for a single moment; hardly time was allowed for an examiner to obtain refreshments. If recruiting continues, as there is every reason to suppose it will, as brisk as yesterday, it will be absolutely necessary to employ a great number of medical examiners. From appearances, New-York will soon have her quota of troops in the field.

THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Requisitions for clothing are coming faster and faster to the Quartermaster's Department, No. 51 Walker-street. From all parts of the State the demand for uniforms is almost as great as at the commencement of the war. Such a state of things proves satisfactorily that recruiting has in no ways fallen off in the State.

THE NEW-YORK VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

The Fifth New-York Volunteer Artillery, now stationed in Fort Marshall, Baltimore, requires a few more men to complete its complement. Lieuts. C. SCHAFFER and ORVILLE HARRIS are the recruiting officers. They can be seen at headquarters, No. 40 New Bowery.

THE FIRST CAVALRY REGIMENT.

Col. DONOP'S regiment, which is now in camp at Suffolk, Va., wants a few more men to raise it to the full standard. As soon as the men are mustered in they will be sent to Stapleton, Staten Island, when uniformed and equipped they will be at once sent to join the regiment. Headquarters, No. 20 Whitehall-street.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.

The different regiments belonging to this brigade are fast filling up. At the camp, East New-York, already nearly a thousand are located. Gen. SPINOLA has promulgated the following order:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE, LAFAYETTE HALL, No. 595 Broadway, N. Y.

Surgeon PITKIN B. RICE will be in attendance at these headquarters, from 12 to 5 o'clock daily, to examine for muster all recruits for this Brigade.

Adjutant DAVID A. BOERE will be in attendance at these headquarters, at the above hours, to muster into the United States service all recruits for this Brigade passed by Surgeon RICE. By order of

F. B. SPINOLA,
Brigadier-Gen. commanding Empire Brigade.
P. J. CLAASSEN, Colonel and Acting Ins. General Empire Brigade.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF SPINOLA'S BRIGADE.

The "Phœnix Corcoran Zouaves," Fourth Regiment SPINOLA'S Brigade, are now actively at work filling their ranks, having already some 250 men on their lists and 26 officers recruiting in different localities. Both the Colonel, J. C. BURKE, and Lieutenant-Colonel, M. D. SAITZ, of this regiment, are old officers of the army of the Potomac, having seen their share of service with the Irish Brigade.

RECRUITING IN ELMIRA AND VICINITY.

ELMIRA, Friday, July 18.

Recruiting in this county is progressing at a rapid rate, and the prospect now is that little Chemung will have her quota ready within a fortnight. Nearly two-thirds of the number are already in camp. Rousing meetings have been held in Elmira, Horseheads, Millport and other towns, and about $3,000 have been obtained by private contributions to assist in raising men, while numbers of prominent citizens are advancing the Government bounty to volunteers.

WAR MEETING IN PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, Friday, July 18.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held today to make arrangements for a grand mass meeting to prepare a plan for raising the quota of Allegheny County under the President's call for volunteers. Among the resolutions, which were loyal and patriotic, was one indicating one of the objects of the mass meeting to inquire into the dissatisfaction alleged to exist in regard to the mode adopted by the State Government to raise the new quota, and to take all laudable steps to allay the same by memorial or otherwise.

WAR MEETING IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Friday, July 18.

The citizens' rally on the Common this afternoon was initiatory to a succession of similar gatherings to follow, and was largely attended. J. THOMAS STEVENSON read a stirring address, which, in printed form, is being circulated over the city. Eloquent remarks were made by venerable Father TAYLOR, of Seaman's Bethel, PATRICK DONAHUE, editor of the *Pilot*, and others.

Volunteering throughout the State is reported active and encouraging.

RESPONSE OF ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Friday, July 18.

A special dispatch to the *Journal* from Springfield says the prospects for the formation of new regiments are most flattering. Already one hundred companies have been offered.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, July 16.

Arrived, ship *Flying Eagle*, Boston. Sailed, ship *Belle of the Sea*, New-York.

The markets are much excited for staples, on account of uncertainties in regard to the new excise and tariff, the provisions of which and details are mostly unknown here. All foreign Brandies are advancing. Gin is $1 30@$1 50. Horn Butter, 23c.; Isthmus, 25c. Crushed Sugar, 14c.@14½c. Natural Leaf Tobacco, $1. New Wheat, $1 50. Cut Candles, 18c.@19c. Castile Soap, 30c. Whisky, 45c.; Pure Spirits, 50c. Rio Coffee, 22c. Drills and Cordage, 16c.

The steamer *Pacific*, from the Northern coast, brings $65,000 in gold from Oregon, and $40,000 from British Columbia.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, July 17.

Arrived, bark *Lucky Star*, from New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The Pacific Railroad was a Great Enterprise, but KNOX'S Summer Hats will do more this Summer to enhance the comfort and health of the people than the passage of that or any other measure. For the prevention of coup de soliel, for adding elegance and dignity to the human form divine, for happiness, health and longevity, throw away your old hat and buy a tile of KNOX, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3376. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 20, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

INTERESTING FROM NEW-ORLEANS

Advices Eight Days Later by the teamer Roanoke.

GEN. SHIPLEY GOVERNOR OF LOUISIANA.

Improved State of Affairs in the City.

ITS EXCELLENT SANITARY CONDITION.

A Gambler and His Wife Disposed of by Gen. Butler.

Important Orders and Regulations.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The steamship *Roanoke* arrived at this port last night, from New-Orleans on the 12th inst., to which date she brings our files of New-Orleans papers. We give interesting extracts below.

We are indebted to Purser REQUA, of the *Roanoke*, for the prompt delivery of our news packages.

NEW ORDERS AND REGULATIONS.

HOW GAMBLERS AND "UNCOMMON" WOMEN ARE DISPOSED OF.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, July 10, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 179.—JOHN H. LARUE, being by his own confession a vagrant, a person without visible means of support, and one who gets his living by playing cards, is committed to the Parish Prison till further orders. ANNA LARUE, his wife, having been found in the public streets wearing a Confederate flag upon her person, in order to incite to riot, which act has already resulted in a breach of the peace, and danger to life of a soldier of the United States, is sent to Ship Island till further orders. She is to be kept separate and apart from the other women confined there. By order of

Major-Gen. BUTLER.
R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. G.

RECRUITING FOR THE NATIONAL ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, July 8, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 173.—Authority has been received from the War Department to recruit and organize several regiments of volunteers for the United States Army, in the State of Louisiana.

Lieut. WEITZEL, Corps of Engineers and Assistant Military Commandant, is charged with the superintendence of the recruiting, equipments, clothing, organization and drill of this force, and to this end he has authority to make such details and arrangements as he may think proper.

By order of Major-Gen. BUTLER,
R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. G.

THE PAROLING OF REBEL SOLDIERS.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT,
NEW-ORLEANS, July 8, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19.—The time in which those who have been in the military service of the Confederate States can take the parole under General Order No. 13, from these headquarters, is hereby finally extended to to the 10th inst.

After that date the provisions of the order will be strictly carried into effect.

By order of Gen. GEORGE F. SHEPLEY.
E. ILLEY, A. A. A. G.

NO CROWDS IN THE STREETS.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
NEW-ORLEANS, LA., July 11, 1862.

The assembling together in the streets and public squares of citizens in groups and crowds has become dangerous to the public peace. The police of the city have therefore been ordered to disperse all assemblages of more than three persons, and to arrest and confine all those who refuse immediate compliance with their directions. JONAS H. FRENCH,
Provost-Marshall and Chief of Police, N. O.

FEEDING THE HUNGRY.

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, LA., July 7, 1862.

Pursuant to special order No. 166 from the Headquarters Department of the Gulf, establishing a system of distributions and sales of provisions in small quantities to the poor of New-Orleans, the following places are hereby designated where application may be made:

First District—GEO. B. DYKE, No. 31 Front Levee.
Third District—A. SUZLLY, No. 4 Marigny Buildings, Front Levee.
Fourth District—WM. P. JUDD, No. 726 Front Levee.

Second District will be announced as soon as the depot is established.

The object of these sales and distributions being to render what little relief we have in our power to afford to the suffering poor of New-Orleans, none need apply for the privilege of purchasing whose circumstances will allow them to buy elsewhere, and all persons applying for donations must bring evidence of their circumstances from some clergyman or from responsible, well-known persons in their district. No application will be received from any but loyal citizens of the United States. By order of

JOHN W. TURNER, Colonel U. S. A.

AUCTIONEERS TO TAKE THE OATH.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT
OF NEW-ORLEANS, CITY HALL, July 11, 1862.

It is hereby ordered that all acts of sale by Auctioneers who have not taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, or renewed their licenses, will be null and void. By order of

Gen. GEO. F. SHEPLEY.
G. WEITZEL, Lieutenant United States Engineers and Assistant Military Commandant.

MILITARY GOVERNOR OF LOUISIANA.

From the Picayune.

We inadvertently omitted to mention that Brig.-Gen. SHEPLEY received by the *Fulton* his appointment as Military Governor of Louisiana. The United States Government could not have made a better selection for its purpose. Gen. SHEPLEY'S administration of a similar trust in this city has proved a guarantee that he will discharge all duties assigned him with the courtesy of a gentleman and the ability of a statesman.

ARRIVAL OF REVERDY JOHNSON.

From the Delta.

Among the passengers by the steamship *Fulton*, which arrived on the morning of the 10th, are the Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, of Baltimore, and our esteemed friend Mr. CUTHBERT BULLITT. Mr. JOHNSON comes in an official capacity from the State Department. Mr. BULLITT returns from banishment. He will be welcome by all good men.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH.

From the National Advocate.

The deluge of rain which descended the greater portion of the day, dampened the ardor of those who had prepared suitable festivities for the Fourth of July, and confined them to within doors. The anniversary was, nevertheless, remembered in many patriotic ways throughout the city, and particularly by the military, who seemed to care little for sun, rain or storm. An oration was pronounced before the Union Association in Lyceum Hall, and flags from the buildings and vessels flaunted gaily throughout the day. Salutes were fired at sunrise, noon and sunset, and conviviality attended many a festive board. During the day, the Commanding General and his Staff rode through the principal streets, and the different companies and regiments had each some quiet mode of their own whereby to enjoy themselves in celebration of this great day. There were no disturbances of accidents in the city, and the day passed off, despite rebellion, universally remembered and honored.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY BY THE UNION ASSOCIATION OF NEW-ORLEANS.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather on the morning of the Fourth, the Lyceum Hall was crowded, long before the appointed time, with ladies and gentlemen eager to display and gratify their patriotism on this our National Festival. The hall was very tastefully decorated; on the platform was the picture of WASHINGTON, draped with large United States flags, while smaller flags, mingled with evergreens, ornamented other parts of the room—the whole displaying in its happy arrangement the delicate and skillful hand of woman.

At 11 o'clock the meeting was organized by calling Mr. BENJ. S. FLANDERS to preside, and Mr. L. C. BROWER to act as Secretary. On taking the chair, Mr. FLANDERS made a few suitable and stirring remarks. Mr. CHAS. LEAKMONT then, after a few pertinent introductory observations, read the Declaration of Independence, in a manner to rouse the patriotism even of a Secessionist. This was followed by an address from Mr. WM. C. DUNCAN, the chosen orater of the day. It was a beautiful and appropriate effort; from which, however, it is worse than useless to make selections, inasmuch as they would but do it injustice, and as, moreover, the entire speech is to appear in to-morrow's *Delta*.

A splendid brass band was in attendance, and the inspiring notes of our national airs added, if it were possible, to the enthusiasm of the occasion.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE CITY.

From the Delta, 12th.

In the memory of the "oldest inhabitant," on r city was never more healthy at this season of the year. For this great blessing we are greatly indebted to Gen. BUTLER'S idea of relieving the poor, and at the same time getting said poor to clean up the streets. The order was intrusted to Gen. SHEPLEY, who very judiciously selected Col. T. B. THOMAS to superintend the distribution of the charity of the Government, and see that the thousand laborers, the recipients, did their duty. The result is, that our city is a model of cleanliness, and we cannot be too much obliged to the Colonel for the efficient manner in which he has performed his onerous duties. We shall deem it a great misfortune if Col. THOMAS carries out his present intention of speedily returning to the North. A gentleman who is personally so popular with the people, and who so thoroughly understands the wants of the city and State, should remain here as a useful arm, in supporting the Federal Government.

REBEL STEAMERS DESTROYED IN THE SIEGE OF NEW-ORLEANS.

From one of the prisoners, an officer in the Confederate Navy, the Gulf correspondent of the *Delta* obtained the following, which is believed to be a correct list of the rebel steamers destroyed during the action on the morning of the 24th of April:

Iron-clad battery *Louisiana*, 16 guns, 200 men, commanded first by MCINTOSH, then by J. K. MITCHELL.
Ram *Manassas*, 1 gun, 30 men, Lieut. WORLEY.
MacRae, 8 guns, 130 men, T. B. HUGER.
Gov. Moore, 2 guns, 93 men, BEVERLY KENNON.
Gen. Quitman, 2 guns, 90 men, GRANT.
Jackson, 2 guns, 75 men, F. B. RENSHAW.

STATE GUNBOATS.

Lovell, 1 gun, 75 men.
Warrior, 2 guns, 75 men, STEVENSON.
Resolute, 2 guns, 75 men, HOOPER.
Reliance, 2 guns, 75 men.
Breckinridge, 1 gun, 75 men.
Stonewall Jackson, 1 gun, 75 men.
Galveston, 2 guns, 75 men.
Anglo-Norman, 2 guns, 75 men.

The crews of the rebel gunboats numbered about 1,060 men, who were mostly soldiers, and their armament consisted in the aggregate of five 11-inch guns; thirteen 32-pounders, rifles; one 6-pounder, rifle; five 24-pounders, smooth bore; six 32-pounders, 33 cwt.; six 32-pounders, 57 cwt.; three 8-inch shell guns—making a total of 39 guns.

In this connection it may interest the reader to know that in the two forts there were mounted two 13-inch mortars, eight 10-inch mortars, three 42-pound rifles, ten 8-inch columbiads, four 10-inch columbiads, one hundred and fifty-three 32 and 24-pounders, making a grand total of 219 guns in the forts and gunboats.

We give the rebel account of the fate of the several steamers mentioned above. The *Resolute*, *Reliance* and *Louisiana* were destroyed by order of Commander MITCHELL, of the Confederate Navy, after the passage of the fleet. The *Manassas* was scuttled by cutting her pipes, by Lieut. WORLEY, after being disabled by the *Mississippi*. The *McRae* was sunk at New-Orleans, whither she went, immediately after the action, to convey the wounded from the forts.

The rebel officers charge Lieut. F. B. RENSHAW, of the C. S. N., late of the United States Navy, with cowardice, in running away with his vessel—the *Jackson*—during the action, and destroying her when out of harm's way. The *Breckinridge* was destroyed by her captain, about two miles above Quarantine, on the opposite side of the river. The *Gov. Moore* was set on fire by her commander.

The *Little Mosher*, a steamer not larger than an oyster pungy, was destroyed by all hands, when taking a fire raft alongside the *Hartford*. The *Star*, a river steamer, employed as a telegraph boat, was also destroyed. The *Diana*, a river boat, which was loaded with loafers, gentlemen and others, who came down from New-Orleans to witness the fight, escaped up the river, but was subsequently captured. The *Burton* and *Landis* were river boats and used as tenders to the *Louisiana*, as her engines were not ready for use. They both escaped destruction, and fell prizes to Commander FOSTER.

THE CURRENCY TICKET QUESTION.

From the Delta.

Judge BELL has decided that, as the tickets issued by the railroad and omnibus companies were not for circulation, but a specific purpose of convenience, they are not bound for their redemption. That the tickets were originally intended for mere convenience, and that they were only so used until small change was rendered scarce by the suspension of the banks, is undeniably true. But, to supply the demand for small change, these tickets were purchased in quantities ranging from $5 to $20 by those engaged in small retail trades, particularly coffee-house keepers. Thus it was that such a large amount of these tickets got into circulation as a currency. Being easily counterfeited, the temptation was too strong to be resisted by the evil-disposed, small as the business was. The result is, the innocent public will be made to suffer for the sins of the few.

FINAL REBEL DISPATCHES FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, July 2.

All accounts concur in representing the battle yesterday to have been the most desperate and terrific which has yet taken place.

The enemy held a very strong position, and maintained it against repeated assaults of our troops for several hours, they having concentrated their entire force for a last desperate stand.

A heavy rain has fallen this afternoon, and it is believed there has not been much fighting to-day.

Occasional reports of artillery have been heard in the direction of the field of battle.

No prominent Confederate officer was killed yesterday.

RED BILL CAUGHT.

The *Picayune* says that WM. WILSON, better known as Red BILL—the genuine original Red BILL—has been made a prisoner. The honor of his capture belongs to Lieut. DUANE, of the Fourth District Police. BILL had gone into retirement on the banks of Lake Salvador, a small sheet of inland water which lies on the opposite side of the river, about twelve miles distant from Carrollton. It is said that BILL had a female companion, but she was absent when the force under Lieut. DUANE surrounded his camp and demanded the surrender of its solitary occupant. But we anticipate.

BILL had just resigned himself to "tired nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep." The night was in its noon, and the moon was shining with a calm, silvery light, making a mirror of the lake, and casting over the whole scene the radiant gleam of its transparent seentre.

Forewarned in a dream of his approaching capture, BILL had placed a hatchet and two pistols beneath his head, and determined that his "red right hand" should do bloody work to whomsoever attempted to make him a prisoner. On came the boat with muffled oars, but BILL was sleeping too soundly to be easily disturbed, and the faint ripple which fell upon his tympanum carried him back to the days of infancy and innocence, and—strange deception—he heard again a mother's whispered lullaby.

Something at a short distance from the lake attracted the attention of Lieut. D. and his companions, and being satisfied that they were near the camp of the desperate outlaw, they pulled to the shore and noiselessly proceeded to approach. Half walking and half crawling, the officers advanced until they came within a few paces of the sleeping felon, when Lieut. DUANE sprang upon him, grasped him by the shoulder, placed a pistol to his ear, and told him he was a prisoner. Aroused from his sleep, the outlaw grasped at the lieutenant's throat, but in a moment he saw the helplessness of his situation, and resigning himself to his fate, he exclaimed: "I knew it would be so, for last night I dreamed it all, and to-night I had determined not to sleep."

BILL was immediately handcuffed and bound. He was then placed in the boat and towed by a canal towards the river. On his way he became quite communicative, observing to his captors, "You are not the first party that came out here in search of me. I crawled up to that house one night"—pointing to a shanty they were passing—"when I overheard four men talking about their adventures in search of me, and of the fate that was in store for me should I be captured. I was to be hung at once, they said, and thus forewarned I made myself scarce. Another time a party of Federal soldiers came out to the lake after me, but they did not know me. They met me in a dug-out and inquired for my whereabouts. I set them on a false track, and actually took a glass of whiskey with them, pledging them to 'success in their mission,' and they pulled off as innocent as sucking doves."

Lieut. DUANE, in his successful search for the bloody-handed BILL, was ably assisted by Lieut. FINNEGAN, of the Federal army, and Officer MAY, of the Fourth District police. This arrest is the most important one that has been made by our city police for many a long day.

THE SEIZURE OF SPECIE IN NEW-ORLEANS.

At the request of the banking house of SAMUEL SMITH & Co., a commission, consisting of Gen. SHEPLEY, military commandant; W. N. MERCER, President of the Bank of Louisiana; THOMAS J. DURANT, a prominent lawyer and citizen, and Capt. HAGGERTY, of the Division Staff, as Recorder, was ordered by Gen. BUTLER to examine into the matter of his seizure of $50,000 in specie, and other property, at SAMUEL SMITH & Co.'s, at the same time of the seizure at the Consulate of the Netherlands, and to decide whether there was sufficient evidence of SMITH & Co. having aided and comforted the enemy to continue to hold the money and other property for adjudication by the Department at Washington. The commission held four protracted meetings, examined the books of the firm, a vast amount of documentary testimony, and a number of witnesses, and finally made the following report, which will be acted upon:

REPORT.

The Commission has heard the evidence on both sides, consisting of admitted facts, affidavits, books of S. SMITH & Co. of a commercial character, and documents; has also listened to full arguments on each side of the cause, and having maturely deliberated on the whole case, has reached the following conclusions:

First—The admitted facts that SMITH & Co. concealed $50,000 in gold coin at the time of the approach of the United States forces, and on being questioned as to the same, strenuously denied both its concealment and existence—facts that have not been in any way explained by SMITH & Co. in the trial, tend to raise a violent presumption that these $50,000 may be the same which were sent by A. J. GUIROT, Confederate Treasurer, from the Mint; and this presumption is by no means weakened by the singular obscurity in which SMITH & Co. have left the affair of the other sum of $50,000 in gold, which apparently was made up by HEWITT, NORTON & Co.'s check on the Canal Bank, for $36,700, and the remainder by payment from SMITH & Co.'s own funds. In addition to this, the testimony of STAUB, compared with that of COLVILLE BALL, brings the two transactions—if two there were—of the two kegs of specie upon the same day, or possibly on two consecutive days, and the whole of the testimony on SMITH & Co.'s side, so far, go to raise a presumption that the $50,000 lot of gold seized by the United States is the sum that GUIROT sent silver for from the Mint, and if it stood uncontradicted the Commission would feel bound to declare that there was good ground for holding it as being the above. But the Commission has before it on the other hand the above testimony of EGNARD & BOOTH, whose affidavits have been allowed to go in without affording the Commission the benefit of a *viva voce* examination, and these witnesses swear positively that the kegs of gold promised to GUIROT were actually taken away by GUIROT'S agent from SMITH & Co.'s banking-house. This positive testimony the Commission feels bound to regard as outweighing the suspicious circumstances which tend to show identity, and, therefore, determines "there is no reasonable cause to believe that the specie and property seized by the United States in the banking house of SAMUEL SMITH & Co. is the property of the Confederate States or of any department or office thereof."

Having come to this conclusion from the evidence upon the questions of the identity of the gold seized, and that destined for GUIROT in exchange for the silver he sent from the Mint, the Commission has heard no evidence going to show that "the said specie and other property have been used in any way to aid the Confederate States, or any officers thereof, in concealing any property of the Confederate States."

Having thus disposed of the first and second points, the Commission now proceeds to the last, to inquire "whether said SMITH & Co. have in any way so acted in behalf of this rebellion as ought to cause the further detention of said specie and other property for hearing before the Department in Washington."

It was in evidence before the Commission, by the testimony of RATHBONE, President of the New-Orleans Canal and Banking Company, that SAMUEL SMITH had informed him, on or about the 21st of April, that inasmuch as the bank was drained of silver coin and needed a large amount to pay off its bill holders, $50,000 in silver coin could be procured by him from GUIROT, the Treasurer of the Mint, for a like sum in gold; and that GUIROT had informed him he wished to change the silver for gold, in order that he could more conveniently carry it off. This conversation with RATHBONE, in the view taken by the Commission, fixes upon SMITH a knowledge of the design entertained by GUIROT of withdrawing the money in the Mint from the reach of the Government of the United States; and shows further that SMITH, being a director of the bank, by mating with it the arrangement on behalf of GUIROT, directly aided the latter in carrying off the funds of the Mint, and so assisted in thwarting the military operations of the United States.

Whether any or what penalty is now or will be, by law, attached to such conduct, the Commission does not know. They think that under no circumstances can it possibly exceed the amount which GUIROT was assisted to carry away; and, therefore, that all specie or other property seized, beyond the $50,000 in gold, should be released, and that with regard to such surplus there is no cause for further detention.

With regard to the $50,000 in gold, the Commission thinks there is ground for detention until the proper Department at Washington can be heard from.

The undersigned having by their judgment done all that by the strict requirements of law they felt themselves bound to perform, would now beg leave most respectfully to submit that, in their opinion, as citizens and men, in consideration of the penance Mr. S. SMITH has already undergone, it seems proper to them to suggest to Gen. BUTLER, that in the exercise of his discretion, he should, in laying this matter before the proper Department at Washington, recommend as advisable a lenient course, looking toward a restoration of the money in case such action should not be inconsistent with law, or such other form of recommendation as the General might think proper.

GEO. F. SHEPLEY, Military Commandant.
W. N. MERCER,
THOS. J. DURANT,
P. HAGGERTY, Capt. and A. D. C. Recorder.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The *Delta* publishes the following paragraph:

"If there be one man in New-Orleans who, more than all other men, deserves well of his country, that man is Mr. JOHN MCGINNIS, Editor and proprietor of the *True Delta*. He has been faithful among the faithless, and was bold and manly in a time of danger. We commend him to the President of the United States, to Secretary SEWARD, and to Maj.-Gen. BUTLER. He has done more for the cause of freedom and American nationality than all the other newspaper Editors in the State of Louisiana. We trust that President LINCOLN will, in some signal way, evince his appreciation of the pluck of this brave Editor. Long may the *True Delta* live."

The *Picayune* says, in reference to the Flour Famine:

"It is provoking to know that, in the midst of our absolute distress for this prime necessity of life, there has been and still is a fair supply at the Passes of the river, awaiting transportation to the city, but which the lack of means of such transportation deprives us of. So few are the tugboats at command, that not one vessel can be brought up at a time. The result is that, in the absence of a fair competition, the cargoes are purchased at speculative prices, and held at the present enormous rates, which, to the greater portion of our suffering population, are, in point of fact, prohibitory. Is there no way of remedying this oppressive evil?"

The *National Advocate* of the 9th, has the following:

"The city was rife with rumors yesterday, some of them of a most improbable character. Among other things, it was freely asserted that Baton Rouge had been recaptured by the Confederates. We have been most positively assured that there is no truth in this report, but on the contrary, that the chief of guerrillas infesting that locality, had been captured and brought to this city on one of the gunboats. The United States flag was said to be flying on the Capitol at 2 o'clock on Monday last."

The *Delta* of the 9th says:

"The Maine Regiment, that for some time past has dotted Lafayette-square with its white tents, was yesterday placed under marching orders, and has gone somewhere, whither we know not. Just as the regiment was preparing to leave the Square, the musket of one of the soldiers was accidentally discharged, killing one man and severely wounding the arm of another. The Square is again open to the public."

The following letter has been received by a gentleman of New-Orleans:

U. S. A. WAR DEPARTMENT,
RICHMOND, May 26, 1862.

SIR: Your letter of the 12th inst. has been received. It is of the opinion of the Secretary of War that persons between the ages of 18 and 35 years, liable to conscription, may be mustered into corps of partisan rangers. Respectfully,

A. T. BLEDSOE,
Assistant Secretary of War.

LATEST FROM GALVESTON.

HOW THE FOURTH WAS CELEBRATED.

From the Delta of the 9th.

The United States mail steamship *Rhode Island* arrived from before Galveston yesterday. The bombardment of the city had not yet commenced.

On the 4th of July, a British brig, subsequently found to be the *Richard O'Brien*, from Kingston, loaded with contraband stores, was discovered lying off the Island of Galveston. A couple of boats, one under the command of Acting Master FENNELL, and the other under that of our good-looking friend Paymaster DOUGLAS, were immediately lowered from the *Rhode Island*. The brig thereupon was run ashore, when the crew skedaddled out of harm's way. On boarding, it was found that it was impossible to move her, and it was accordingly resolved to destroy the vessel by fire, which was at once done.

As a further fitting celebration of the glorious Fourth, the boat's crews landed and planted the Stars and Stripes upon the "sacred soil" of TEXAS. While this was doing, quite a considerable force, consisting of a regiment of cavalry and three regiments of infantry, with four pieces of artillery, were discovered coming on at a double quick. Having only a few men to resist such overwhelming numbers, our boys immediately took to their boats at a double quicker.

The Secession forces opened fire with considerable vim, but remarkable bad aim, none of the boys sustaining damage. An answering fire was soon returned by the Federal war vessel, doing considerable execution, a number of the "secesh" suddenly finding themselves bereft of their lives. Believing the place a little too hot for their constitutions, the Texan troops vamosed, or, as we presume they will term it, made a "retreat of vast strategical importance," to save their hides. And so ended the Fourth in these mosquito latitudes.

CURIOUS NEWS FROM MEXICO.

The following version of the news from Mexico, which reached New-Orleans, is found in a Spanish paper called the *Extra*:

"The extraordinary uncertainty of news from Mexico still leaves us in great doubt. We learn from the latest advices oublished, the following, which is given by a correspondent from Mexico, who says:

'The utter rout of the French, which has been so generally spoken of, turns out to be quite a different affair. The French, on approaching Puebla, detached a small force for picket or outpost, and placed it at some distance from the main body, in such a way that it might be surprised and routed by the stronger force. But the main body of the division, which had time to come up before the effect of this success was entirely removed, deployed its forces, charged the Mexicans, who, without further resistance, fell back upon the Capital, not only abandoning their camp, but the City of Puebla itself was immediately occupied by the enemy; and on the 17th of the present month the French troops took possession of this Capital, pitching their camp at the gates of the city itself.

The excitement in the city has been somewhat great for the last few days, but quiet is being gradually restored, and workmen are busily engaged in erecting quarters and camps for the French troops. Gen. ALMONTE has not yet arrived, but he is momentarily expected. I am sorry that we have not at hand his last proclamation, that I might send you a copy. A military board at once took charge of the government of the city. Rumors are rife, but the greatest is that ZARAGOZA, DOBLADO, COMONFORT and GUNZALES ORTEGA will besiege the city. It is not known, as yet, where JUAREZ has gone to, but it is generally believed that he is at Queretaro. In my next I will give further details, and whatever items may come to hand."

THE GUERRILLA RAIDS.

Gen. Nelson at Nashville, with Heavy Reinforcements.

The Town of Henderson, Ky., Occupied by Guerrillas.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, July 19.

Gen. NELSON arrived at Nashville, on Thursday, with heavy reinforcements, and assumed command there.

The town of Henderson has been occupied by about forty guerrillas, who were cheered and treated with the greatest consideration by many citizens, upon their entering the town.

AARON DIXON and others were negotiating with the rebel Col. JOHNSTON to withdraw his guerrillas from Henderson, Many of the inhabitants have gone to Evansville for safety.

The steamer *Commerce*, Capt. AGNER, bound from Memphis to Louisville, stopped below Henderson, deeming it unsafe to pass.

Gen. GREENE CLAY SMITH now commands our forces at Lexington, *vice* WARD; and here is a prospect of stopping the rebel Col. MORGAN'S recruiting operations, which were rather brisk during his late raid.

THE ATTACK ON CYNTHIANA.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, 18th.

The messenger of the Adams Express Company, who left this city yesterday morning, on the Covington road, for Lexington, returned last evening, and gives us the following statements:

"The train reached Cynthiana at 10 o'clock, yesterday morning, and was detained by order of Col. LANDRAM, commanding that point, until 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Capt. GLASS, with his cannon, was on board this train. About 4 o'clock three battalions of cavalry were seen approaching from the east, west and center of the town, and one of these parties fired on the train. Some sixteen shots struck the express car. The messenger laid down on the floor, and protected himself behind his safe.

Capt. GLASS at once had his cannon, ammunition and horses disembarked, and he started over to the west side of the town, where Col. LANDRAM had his infantry posted. The messenger does not believe Capt. GLASS was killed, although it was so reported. The train was immediately backed down and started for Covington. When it reached Boyd's Station the conductor telegraphed for orders, and he was instructed to return to Covington. As the train left Boyd's it was fired on by a party in ambush.

The following is another version of the affair:

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mr. FULTON, Superintendent of the Kentucky Central Railroad, was advised by a dispatch from Lieut.-Col. LANDRAM, commanding at Cynthiana, that MORGAN, with a force estimated 1,500 men, was between that place and Paris, menacing both towns. About an hour later, the operator at Cynthiana telegraphed that MORGAN'S men had made a furious attack upon the place, and that he was ordered to remove his instruments. Nothing further was heard from him, the rebels having cut the wires a few minutes afterward. At 5½ o'clock, the down passenger train passed Boyd's Station, which is six miles this side of Cynthiana. Conductor VANDINE telegraphed Mr. FULTON that he remained at Cynthiana as long as safely would permit, when he moved off amidst a shower of bullets. He thought the chances were against the Union forces. The bridge over Elkhorn Creek, about seven miles North of Lexington, was destroyed by the rebels yesterday afternoon. At dark last evening information was received in Covington that a force of one hundred and fifty rebels was encamped at a place called Verona, in Boone County, within eighteen miles of Covington. It was also rumored that the enemy had investged Falmouth, which is on the railroad, thirty-nine miles from the city, and that they would probably burn the railroad bridge at that point last night.

The Mayor, we learn, received a dispatch last evening, which reports the loss of the cannon and the capture of the town, but does not mention the death of Capt. GLASS.

Our reporter left Covington at midnight last night. The town was quiet, and the telegraph office had closed. They had no confirmation of the capture of Cynthiana or the death of Capt. GLASS.

FROM PENSACOLA AND KEY WEST.

Arrival of Steamer Star of the South.

The United States steam transport *Star of the South*, Capt WOODRULL, arrived at this port last evening. She sailed from Pensacola July 11, and Key West 14th. Left at Pensacola United States sloop-of-war *Vincennes* and schooner *Maria Wood*; also ship *Young Eagle*, bark *Evelyn* and brig *C. F. O'Brien*, the latter to sail on the 12th inst. for New-York. She also left at Key West the United States steamer *San Jacinto*, flag ship; United States steamer *Santiago de Cuba*, United States steamer *Quaker City*, United States steamer *Pomona*, United States steam frigate *St. Lawrence*, United States bark *Pursuit*. Also prize steamer *Adelo*, captured by the *Quaker City*, and prize schooner loaded with cotton, taken by the steamer *Pomona*.

The *Star of the South* brings the following passengers:

Maj. F. F. Yard, U. S. Paymaster and Clerk, Dr. J. Campbell, Capt. R. H. Jackson, Lieut. Wm. L. Haskin, U. S. A. Chaplain, T. B. Hudson, Lieut. Wm. L. Hamilton, Lieut. R. C. Perry, of the Seventy-fifth N. Y. V., Mrs. S. Hedges, Mrs. Alice Pepper, P. Murphy, F. Hamlin, James Wallinan, James Kavanaugh, D. Jackie, W. C. Maver, H. T. Vansman—and 56 in steerage.

TOURNIQUETS FOR THE SOLDIERS.—The Legislatures of Connecticut and New-Hampshire, and the Governor of Maine, have ordered the soldiers from those States to be supplied with LAMBERT'S Elastic Tourniquets, so that a full supply may be ready upon the battle-field, and in the possession of those liable to be wounded.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Everything Quiet, and the Health of the Troops Improving.

Wounded National Soldiers Being Re-Released by the Rebels.

A List of Those Arrived at Fortress Monroe.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, July 19, 1862.

Everything here is remarkably quiet.

The health of the troops is gradually improving.

The Federal soldiers who were wounded and taken prisoners during the battles of the seven days are now being released on their parole by the Rebels, to be exchanged at some future time.

Lieut.-Col. SWITZER, who accompanied the flag of truce boat to Adden's Landing, returned on Friday with the following officers and men. They were sent North to occupy the hospitals waiting to receive them. All of the wounded will be released without any delay. Many of those reported killed are only wounded. A list of those prisoners not wounded will be obtained as soon as possible.

Major Tilton, 22d Mass.	Lieut. L. Cahill, 69th N.Y.
W. C. Besseliare 4th Penn., Hospital Steward.	Lieut. C. Leary, 69th N. Y.
C. B. Denny, 4th Excelsior,	Col. A. L. Dodge, 87th N. Y.
Capt. J. Carne, 12th N.Y.	Lieut. D. L. Montgomery,
Lieut. G. E. Wood, 6th Vt.	17th U. S. Infantry.
Lieut. W. D. Wright, 5th Vt.	Lieut. W. H. Jordan 9th U.
Lieut. W. Foster, 31st Pa.	S. Infantry.
Capt. D. T. Corbin, 3d Vt.	Lieut. F. T. Peel, Berdan
Lieut. J. D. Roberts, 3d Pa.	Sharpshooters.
Lt.-Col. J. C. Spear, 61st Pa.	Capt. P. J. Smith, 2d Penn.
Capt. W. B. Moore, 106th N.Y.	Lieut. T. M. K. Mills, 57th N.Y.
Lieut P. Carr, 6th N. Y.	Capt. J. P. Spear, 11th Pa.
Capt. O. H. Newlin, 71st Pa.	Serg. E. F. Starkey, 1st Mich.
Lieut. W. S. Walton, 12th N.Y.	Lieut. H. P. Kennedy, 2d Pa.
Capt. J. C. Carter, 1st N. Y.	Lieut. J. F. McElhone, 12th
Lieut M. S. Melville, 1st N.Y.	U. S.
Lieut. Sherman, 3d Penna.	Capt. W. Deetz, 7th N. Y.
Lieut. J. Martsen, 73d N. Y.	P. Harringer, 2d New-Jersey.
Lieut. S. H. Bailey, 7th Pa.	J. Lyons, 16th Michigan.
Lieut. G. J. Brown, 2d Me.	G. R. Brookins, 18th Mich.
Capt. J. B. Finnie, 2d Pa.	E. H. Mead, 83d Penna.
Capt. T. Scanlan, 12th N. Y.	J. Nagle, 2d United States.
Sergt. R. J. Wright, 12th N.Y.	Sergt. W. A. Keager, 29th
Maj. E. G. Woolward, 2d Pa.	Mass.
Lieut. W. J. Patterson, 82d Pa.	A. J. Leewick, 29th Mass.
Lt. E. A. Burger, 1st U. S.	C. Hoffman, 7th New-York.
Lt. G. F. Revely, 64th N. Y.	Lt. L. M. P. Smith, 5th Vt.
Capt. P. W. Stanhope, 12th U.S.	Capt A. Reed, 20th Ind.
Capt. J. M. Whittle, 69th N.Y.	Lt. L. E. Cadwell, 61st N. Y.
Lt. C. H. Hatch, 4th N. J.	Capt. M. P. Chambers, 7th
Lt. W. H. Eldridge, 4th N.J.	U. S. Cav.
Lt. J. W. Adams, 4th U. S.	Lt. J. Dougherty, 9th Mass.
Capt. C. Brestel, 7th N. Y.	Capt. H. Reid, 2d Penn.
Capt. J. Heyn, 20th N. Y.	Lt. F. L. Lemont, 5th Me.
Lt. A. Miller, 29th Mass.	Maj. H. Bliss, 12th U. S.
Lt. C. E. Hartwell, 11th U.S.I	Lt. J. A. Sprague, Berdan's
Lt. M. Caste, 72d Penn.	S. S
Lt. L. Davis, 27th Penn.	J. W. Bailey, 20th Ind.
Capt. W. W. White, 7th Penn.	A. Ward, 62d Penn.
J. W. Bergstel, 14th N. Y.	J. McKeogh, 16th Penn.
Lt. L. Johnson, 1st Mich.	W. Smith, 9th Mass.
W. F. Rodine, 4th N. J.	W. Williams, 5th Penn.
D. C. Reynolds, 1st Mich.	F. Potches, 14th N. Y.
J. S. Chail, 2d Penn.	J. Pengman, 9th Mass.
E. E. Hest, 7th N. Y.	J. Rockwood, 5th Penn.
J. Morgan, 4th N. J.	J. White, 14th U. S.
D. Lowle, 61st N. Y.	Lieut. F. Jacobi, 7th N. Y.
Corp. M. A. Rounding, 16th	Lt. G. P. Robinson, 3d N. Y.
Corp. Dan'l Tallor, 9th Penn.	G. Hardee, 16th Mich.
H. Nettley, 81st Penn.	A. Schelly, 98th Penn.
W. Armbl, 4th N. J.	H. S. Dobbins, 95th Penn.
A. H. Manmes, 14th U.S. Inf.	J. McMillen, 16th Penn.
E. C. Eady, 16th Penn.	Lieut. A. King, 62d Penn.
Capt. J. C. Light, 102d Penn.	C. O. Sullivan, 16th Mich.
Capt. J. Campbell, 36th N. Y.	N. Dies, 55th Penn.
Capt. T. Bailey, 62d Penn.	D. Myers, 5th Penn.
Serg. F. Ratch, 12th U.S. Inf.	C. S. Adams, 14th N. Y.
Capt. S. J. Thompson, Co. F,	S. Graham, 16th Penn.
2d Massachusetts.	Lieut. J. Pulford, 5th Mich.
Geo. Linch. Co. D, 9th Mass.	W. H. Ward, Co. I, 16th Mich.
J. Herron, Co. B. 5th N. Y.	Capt. F. L. Knight, Co. D,
M. M. Grash, Co. H. 14th U.S.	3d New-Jersey.
R. H. Ryckham, Co. F, 16th	L. Pickard, Co. I, 63d Penn.
Massachusetts.	Wm. Bryan, Co. F, 7th Pa.
First-Lieut G. A Washburn,	Reserves.
Co. C, 22d Massachusetts.	First-Lieut. Wm. Allen, Co.
A. Luren, Co. B, 22d Mass.	G, 1st U. S. Cavalry
G. Stoddard, Co. D, 16th	Corp. L. Hall, Co. G, 4th Mich.
Mass.	Wm. Shaw, Co. K, 2d Penn.
A. Peasley, 22d Mass.	Reserves.
L. Sanborn. Co. Co, 16th	T. A. Dove, Co. C, 3d N. J.
Mich.	H. Vogel, Co. C, 20th Mass.
A. B. Emerson, Co. B, 22d	S. P. Sogers, Co. F, 2d Vt.

CHRONICLE OF THE REBELLION.

NEWS FROM THE REBEL STATES.

We have received a copy of the weekly Catawba *Journal*, published at Charlotte, N. C., which although of a not very recent date, furnishes some items of interest.

INSURRECTION AND TREASON.

From the Early County News.

We learn from reliable authority that FARVELL SCADDS, WILLIAM SCADDS and GILES SHOOTS, citizens of Calhoun County, Ga., have been arrested and tried at Morgan for instigating negroes to insurrection and furnishing them with arms. It is said that they have been down on the coast, and have returned with plenty of money to buy wagons, mules, &c., and were inducing negroes to go with them, ostensibly to make salt on the coast. The negroes were furnished with superior new guns, such as are not to be found in Georgia, and also with Federal officers' caps. The negroes say that they are to go into a camp of instruction to be drilled, and that they expected to raise a large force. All this and much more has been proved against these men—and what is the sentence of the jury which tried them? "To receive a sound whipping, to be tarred all over, and then ordered to quit the State!" Can this be so? If the reported facts have been proven, they are guilty of the vilest crime which human ingenuity can devise—guilty of instigating an insurrection among the negroes, and of treason against both the State of Georgia and the Confederate States. Now, is it safe to the community to suffer such inhuman wretches, such dangerous animals to go at large? Common society forbids it. We utter our most solemn protest against it. The public safety demands that they should be placed in such a position as not to jeopardize the property and the lives of our fellow-citizens, or to afford aid and comfort to the enemy invading our territory—this must be either perpetual imprisonment or death.

THE FOOD QUESTION.

From the Catawba Journal.

The Savannah *News*, of the 20th inst., contains the notices annexed:

"By the order of Gen. MERCER, and the accompanying card of Major LOCKE, Chief Commissary, published in another column. It will be seen that the flour recently seized, by order of the former, while in transitu from this city to Macon, will be sold to families at the store of Messrs. BENHAM & BALDWIN, at $14 25 per barrel. The patriotic and praiseworthy object of the military authorities in the steps which have been adopted, to put a stop to merciless speculation in breadstuffs, and to protect our people against the evils of monopoly and extortion."

While upon this subject we regard it proper in remarking that molasses and sugar command fabulous prices in Charlotte, and it is the consequence of the conduct of a few soulless speculators who are determined to make money even at the sacrifice of blood, our liberties, institutions and honor.

The wives and daughters of thousands who are now upon the battlefield, or buried beneath the soil, are almost deprived of these necessaries in consequence of the conduct of a few of that class to whom we have referred, who are holding for higher prices.

Molasses that did not cost over sixty cents a gallon, commands $4 75. Sugar bought for from 3 to 4 cents can be sold at 30 to 40 cents, but that is not regarded a sufficient profit.

We attack no blame to our mercentile community—our grocery merchants—for they have long since disposed of their early supplies at low figures, and have recently bought at high prices, but there is a class of men who have purchased at low figures and have stored their purchases to speculate on, and they are holding for larger profits.

We hope the day is not far distant when Government officers will examine cellars in Charlotte and seize such articles as are being held for speculation, and like Gen. MERCER, of Savannah, order its distribution among the needy, at reasonable figures. The Government ought to protect the needy families of its soldiers against the unwarrantable greed of a class of men who are doing as much if not more injury to the people of the country than has been done by the blackest-hearted Connecticut or Massachusetts Abolitionist.

We unhesitatingly advocate martial law, and the seizure and confiscation of all goods held by persons for speculative purposes, who are not engaged, legitimately, as merchants.

Search the cellars and warehouses, for in them will be found hundreds if not thousands of barrels of molasses and sugar, &c., &c., held back for heavy speculation. The people ought not to submit to such unwarrantable extortion any longer.

Mr. I. F. G. MITTAG writes to the *Journal*:

"The army must be supplied with breadstuffs, and as the wheat has proved a failure, sometimes, perhaps, to a half, and as corn meal cannot be preserved in a proper state for wholesome food, it is necessary that we should produce something else as a substitute for wheat. Peas are a most wholesome food for the army. Let the farmers turn their attention to the cultivation of an abundance of that vegetable; they will command a good price."

Upon which the *Bulletin* remarks:

"The panic about wheat being a failure, has about played out. It is now believed that we will have an abundant crop, and as twice the usual breadth of land is in wheat, the yield will be enormous."

THE PARTISAN RANGERS.

From the Bulletin.

The Conscription law will go into operation in a few days, when all recruiting for partisans will be prohibited, orders having already been issued by the Secretary of War. You cannot have more than a few days yet to make your choice. A partisan company of Mounted Rifles is now forming in Charlotte, N. C., intended to join Gen. "Stonewall" JACKSON, and only want about ten more men to enable them to go into a camp of instruction near Charlotte. If any one intending to join this partisan company will send in their names and Post-office to this office, they can secure membership and remain at home until ordered to join their camp of instruction. The recruits will be furnished with everything except horses for which they will be paid the usual hire for cavalry horses. Pay, rations and uniform same as regular cavalry, and will be paid by the Government for all property captured from the enemy.

THE NORTH CAROLINA BANKS.

From the Raleigh Standard.

The Bank of Commerce at Newbern, now doing business at Company's Shops, has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. on its capital stock. The Merchants' Bank of Newbern and the Bank of Washington are both doing business at Greensboro', and the Branch Bank of Cape Fear, of Washington, has been removed to Tarboro. The branch of the Bank of North Carolina of Newbern has been removed here, and does its business at the Principal Bank, we believe.

We see it stated in some of the papers that some doubt has been created in the minds of the people in regard to the value of the notes of those banks in circulation which have been compelled to leave Newbern and Washington. The public need not feel any apprehension on the subject. Their notes are as good as any, their assets having been removed to safe positions.

FROM THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST.

From the Charleston Courier.

We conversed Monday afternoon with a gentleman just from Texas and the West, who gives us some very interesting particulars of the state of affairs on his route. He had been three weeks on the road, traveling by land most of the way, and crossing the Red River 25 miles below Vicksburgh. The latter place was then being bombarded, and numbers of the houses riddled.

At Shreveport three Yankee trading steamers with full cargoes came up to the town to trade. The parties on board exhibited counterfeit passports, and endeavored to pass themselves off as Confederates. Both of them brought between twenty and thirty thousand pairs of cotton cards, the balance of their cargo being composed of boots, shoes and other much needed articles to the South. The authorities, however, were too quick for them, and the military commander of the post seized the vessels, put the parties on board in prison, put up the goods at auction, and turned over the proceeds to the Confederate Treasury. Two steamers of a similar character being reported below at the mouth of the Ouchita River, an expedition, consisting of a detachment of 400 men, was sent off to seize these also. Our informant did not learn the result at the time he left.

From the various plantations along the river below Vicksburgh, the enemy have impressed more than two thousand negroes into service, besides taking off all the mules, wheelbarrows, spades, &c., they could lay hold off. They stated their object to be the digging of a canal for the purpose of cutting off Vicksburgh from the Mississippi, and thus get command of the whole river, enabling them to navigate without getting under the guns of our batteries. Vicksburgh, it is then said, will be as it were four or five miles out in the country. The general impression was, that they would succeed in this nefarious scheme, by the aid of their fleets, our forces not being able to reach them.

The Yankees promised to return the negroes as soon as they had finished their canal. The people, however, have determined they shall never take Vicksburgh. The four thousand men they attempted to land were driven off with the loss of thirteen killed and a large number wounded. Had our batteries restrained their fire a little longer, it is believed the whole force could have been captured.

The enemy fired 15-inch shell at the town of Vicksburgh. These, where they struck the ground in different places, had made holes fully twelve feet deep. Our troops under VAN DORN are worked up to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, and are extremely eager for a fight. The army was very healthy, the positions around Vicksburgh being a succession of hills affording fine camping ground with excellent water. Provisions were also coming in plentifully.

The people are burning their cotton almost everywhere along the river, and far back in the country. This feeling is universal, and they do not consider it any sacrifice. One widow lady who had about eight hundred bales, had set fire to it and burned every bale. When told beforehand that there was no danger for her, she replied that she felt anxious and uneasy in having it around her. Even in Texas, every man has his cotton so stored as to be able to apply the torch when necessary. Some had their bales piled on foundations of lightwood.

The grain crop in Texas, from the Rio Grande to Red River, this year, is the largest one ever known to that State. Occasionally small patches of cotton are seen, but this is planted for home use.

The conscription was being fully enforced in Texas, and the Government had summoned every man between 35 and 45 to organize for the defence of the State.

An order had been extended for every family to leave Galveston, it having been determined, as in the case of Vicksburgh, to defend it to the last. This order has been complied with, except by some seven families. The parties being suspected, their homes were searched, when the stars and stripes were discovered, intended to be hung out should the Federals take the city. All those guilty of this treason were taken out immediately and hung.

Our informant tells a good joke played off by the newsboys upon Picayune BUTLER, on his landing in New-Orleans. They collected together and proceeded to the levee, where BUTLER was to land. As he stepped on shore, they shouted in chorus, "Here's your extra *Picayune*." The boys had no papers with them, and the effect produced was irresistible.

THE ADVANCE OF BUELL.

A special dispatch to the Mobile *Advertiser*, dated Knoxville, 4th, says:

"BUELL'S forces, estimated at 30,000 strong, have all crossed the Tennessee. It is supposed that they may make a feint movement on Chattanooga to cover movements by the way of North Alabama on Rome, Ga. Foraging parties of the enemy are reported to have reached Will's Valley, above Shell Mound. The Federal forces under Gen. MORGAN still hold the Cumberland Gap. A sharp cavalry skirmish occurred at Clinch's Valley, Wednesday last. Several of the enemy are reported killed. Our loss was two wounded."

AFFAIRS NEAR CHARLESTON.

The Charleston *Courier* of July 4 says:

"The enemy has retired to the position whereon he landed, now some three weeks or more. Grimball's has been entirely abandoned. Our pickets went over the place on Thursday, finding no troops, but every evidence of their having been there. Several newspapers were picked up and brought into camp; also, a farewell letter, elegantly addressed to "Secesh," stating that the climate was too unhealthy to permit a longer stay, and promising another visit. The enemy are now in force at Legare's, but it is supposed that they are also moving off. The battery of Parrott guns near Secessionville has been abandoned, and the guns removed.

It was a very simple earthwork, thrown up with apparent haste, and by no means formidable. Their intrenchments were also very slight. Near the battery was found a painted board, with the following significant inscription: 'Six miles from Charleston, 16 June, 1862. Five minutes to hell.' Some are disposed to view this movement as the end of the Summer campaign, unless the enemy make some demonstration of an attack by sea. The defeat at Richmond, however, we are induced to believe, will postpone such a movement for a indefinite period, if not effectually check it altogether. Several transports, with troops, are reported to have been seen going northward yesterday."

THE REBEL LOSSES AT RICHMOND.

Correspondence of the Granada Appeal.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, July 2, 1862.

A sad and dreary day, with driving cloude and pouring rain from the East, gloom above and around us, the long, terrible battle still raging near enough for us to hear the dull, heavy thunders of the artillery mingled with the fitful soughs of the storm. It is, indeed, with a sorrowful heart that your correspondent continues his fragmentary notes of the great struggle for the Capital; for along every street the ambulances are to be seen slowly moving with the wounded, and in many a home lies some loved one killed in the fight of yesterday. Richmond is désolate, and a voice of lamentation like that heard in Ramah goes up for her children. I have just seen the placid face of a dear young friend set in the rigid lines of death, a gallant Lieutenant, not yet twenty, who fell pierced with three balls by the side of his battery—so young, so fair, so brave, so gentle, that the heart of the most insensible of his enemies must have relented at the sight of such a sacrifice. Alas, there are hundreds of such cases, and to-day every city and hamlet of the South unites its mournings with the mournings of Richmond—

"But things like this, you know, must be
In every famous victory."

Truth to say, though this city has suffered severely ever since this cursed war was begun by the brutal tyrant at Washington, and counts its losses upon many fields,—Bull Run, Manassas, Hall's Bluff, Kernstown, Roanoke Island, Donelson, Williamsburgh, the Seven Pines,—it has never so fully experienced the dire calamities of war as in the battle of last evening. The Purcell Battery, commanded by young WILLIE PEGRAM, of whom I spoke in a former letter, has been literally annihilated. On Thursday morning last it numbered 140 members—three hours ago I saw all that was left of it, hardly a dozen men, weary, and broken down with seven days' service in uninterrupted fighting. The officers, with the exception of the Captain, have all been killed; the privates, to the number of 115 or 120, have been either killed or wounded; the horses lie piled up around the guns on the field; and the little remnant of the brave corps has been granted leave of absence, to gather strength and fill up its ranks. The Letcher Artillery has suffered heavily, losing one of its lieutenants, CHARLES ELLIS MUNFORD, son of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, many of its men, and nearly all of its horses. Capt. JOHN STEWART WALKER, of the light infantry, was killed while gallantly leading his command, and Col. THOS. P. ANDREW, the law partner of Gen. RANDOLPH, Secretary of War, has been severely wounded.

But I turn from these local casualties, which can have slight interest for your readers, and which I only mention to show how fearfully the defence of the capital has told upon its own citizens, to speak of the progress of the struggle which possesses a grave interest for every man and woman in the Confederacy. It was not until 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon that our pursuing regiment came up with the main body of the enemy near New-Market, on their retreat to the gunboats on James River. As usual, they made their stand in a wood, beyond an open space eight hundred yards wide, which their batteries could command. The attacking force, which consisted of portions of MAGRUDER'S, LONGSTREET'S and A. P. HILL'S Divisions, resolutely advanced across the cleared ground, under a withering fire, and entering the thicket, were driven back with considerable slaughter. Quickly forming, they made a second onset, and were a second time repulsed. With indomitable pluck, a third attack was made, but was met with such obstinate resistance, that a third time the gallant fellows were compelled to retire across the open field, now greatly incumbered with the fallen bodies of their comrades, and all slippery with blood.

It was, indeed, an awful conflict, and for a time it seemed that a serious check had been sustained by our hitherto victorious troops. But, receiving reinforcements, they rushed forward to a fourth attack, and drove the enemy from their position, taking twelve pieces of artillery. This happened about dusk. A change in the wind in the afternoon brought the sound of the cannonade very distinctly to our ears, while nearly at the same time a rapid fire was opened by the Yankee gunboats, which shelled the shores for an hour or two, and caused some doubt as to the exact direction in which the battle was going on. I have been able to gather no further particulars of the troops engaged on our side, than that the heaviest fighting was done by the Brigades of TOOMBS, COBB and WRIGHT, of Georgia; KERSHAW of South Carolina, and PICKETT.

Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON is slowly recovering from his wound, and has gone to the Amelia Springs for the benefit of the pure country air.

JOHN M. DANIEL, of the *Examiner*, who, acting aid to Gen. D. H. Hill, was wounded on Friday evening last so severely that it was thought his arm would have to be amputated, is greatly improved. DIXIE.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

Among the captured vehicles observed on our streets last Saturday, was a traveling dispensary—that is, a carriage in the form of an ambulance, containing a large medicine chest, with drawers, table for compounding prescriptions, and every convenience for administering to the sick and wounded in the camp or field. A long train of pontoon carriages, from which the boats had been removed, were abandoned by the Yankees, and have since been brought in. The mortality in the enemy's hospital at Savage's farm is very heavy. In burying their dead the Yankees dig trenches thirty feet long and about eighteen inches deep, in the lot surrounding the dwelling, and there deposit the corpses, each wrapped in a blanket, and with no coffin. Mr. SAVAGE'S estate has already been desolated by the enemy, and this vast cemetery, in the very shadow of this house, will by no means increase its attractions.

Among the citizens who have been sent by the Yankees down below as prisoners are Dr. VEST, MILES AMBLER, (formerly of Richmond,) and the two Messrs. FISHER. These gentlemen were all "disloyal" to the flag.

The lines of telegraph extending to the different Federal camps, some of which still remain, display much ingenuity of construction. Several coils of telegraph wire, left behind on the retreat, were found to have been used probably in continuing the line of communication to the "rebel" Capital.

"Ora," the correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser and Herald*, says that Hon. Mr. WICKLIFFE, the Union M. C. of Kentucky, has been totally deserted by his family relatives. One of his sons, Col. WICKLIFFE, commands the Fifth Kentucky Regiment, in the Confederate army; another son, Bus. WICKLIFFE, Ex-Gov. of Louisiana, with his two nephews, also joined our standard. Another one, Col. CHAS. WICKLIFFE, who was killed at Shiloh in one of the most gallant charges of that battle, and whose conspicuous heroism and bravery have never yet been done justice to—the Capt. NAT. WICKLIFFE, who was aid to the lamented Gen. A. SIDNEY JOHNSON, and who is still in the service. Even the wife of this poor, demented old man has declared that she could not live with him, and she would never again cross the Union; and both of his daughters, Mrs. Judge MCKNICK, formerly of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Senator WELLS, of Florida, have also left him alone in his shame.

Verily, "the way of the traitor is hard." Deserted by wife, children and friends, what does he care to live? He should select his own rope, his own gallows, and the "minute" of his escape from the world's scorn.

The *Rockingham* (Va.) *Register* says: "Our farmers are now very busy in securing their harvests of hay and wheat—more busy than usual, in consequence of the scarcity of hands and the difficulty of their procurement. The harvest is a very fine one—much heavier and finer than usual. It cheers the heart to see our farmers gathering the crop which the Yankees hoped and expected to reap. The yellow fields look like seas of gold, as they wave in the sunlight. If we have to continue to fight on for the priceless boon of our independence, *the grain crops of the Valley of Virginia will be sufficient, without an accident, to feed an army for twelve months.*"

The Montgomery *Advertiser* says that, "from the most accurate estimate that can be made from the returns of the Probate Judges and Sheriffs of the Counties, Alabama has sent to the war, from first to last, about sixty-five thousand men, out of a voting population of some eighty-five thousand. Of these the State has armed nineteen thousand, and equipped eight thousand. Alabama also turned over to the Confederacy twenty-one thousand of arms, captured by her own troops from Mount Vernon Arsenal."

Heavens! exclaims the Mobile *Advertiser*, what a battle-cry was that with which the First Louisiana began this great fight before Richmond—"Remember Orleans, boys, and BUTLER, the beast!" The memory of BUTLER cost many a Hessian his life on that long field of rout and slaughter.

The Columbia (S. C.) *Guardian*, of the 9th inst., learns that reliable information has been received there that on Monday, as two of the gunboats of the enemy were ascending the Santee, they were attacked by some of our troops stationed there as a guard. One of them, getting aground on a sand-bar, was captured by our men. It is reported that 100 Yankees were killed and wounded in this affair. The object of the boats, it is presumed, was to destroy the Northeastern Railroad bridges.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

THE REBELS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

CAIRO, Friday, July 11, 1862.

Intelligence from Central Mississippi, received here during the last forty-eight hours, confirms the previous reports of the concentration of a powerful rebel force at Vicksburgh. VAN DORN'S and BRECKINRIDGE'S divisions, together about twenty thousand strong, have been sent to the defence of that city. The other divisions of BRAGG'S army—that lately commanded by himself and Gen. POLK—are reported to have fallen back from the vicinity of Tupelo Station, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, to the junction of the latter with the road running eastward from Vicksburgh. The force that evacuated Fort Pillow, and was until lately at Grenada, is also said to have gone southward. It is difficult to perceive what these movements mean. Probably they are made to guard against a Federal demonstration to the rear by forces expected to be sent down the Mississippi by Gen. GRANT.

The reported appearance of HARDEE'S Division in Northern Alabama, seems to have some foundation in fact. It is now believed here that it is intended for the reinforcement of the body concentrated at Chattahooga for the defence of that place. At all events, it may be considered certain that Gen. BUELL will not be able to occupy Chattanooga without overcoming the resistance of a considerable body of the enemy. That town is altogether too important a point, opening, as its possession will, both Georgia and North Carolina to invasion, and render the abandonment of the rebel armories and foundries at Rome necessary, to warrant its bloodless surrender.

The impossibility of preventing illegitimate intercourse between this part of the South and central Mississippi, owing to the extension of our lines, made it very probable that the rebel generals were thoroughly posted as to the disposition of our troops and the weakness of our front arising from their scattering along the Memphis and Charleston and Mobile and Ohio railroads. How well outsiders are informed in this respect, and how well they know how to appreciate the advantages the discentration of our forces gives them, appears, from the following paragraph from a correspondence in a late number of the Memphis-Grenada *Appeal*:

"Gen. WALLACE'S Division of Gen. HALLECK'S army, which is now at Memphis, is said to consist of thirteen regiments, or say about 5,000 effective men. I learn that SHERMAN is at Grand Junction, with a column of about 25,000 men. The enemy is also represented to have stationed a force of 1,000 at Bolivar, as many at Jackson, and the same number at Somerville, in West Tennessee. *Thus we see the late army of Halleck scattered and weakened by reason of the so-called conquest of Tennessee, and our prospect for successfully destroying the enemy in the next campaign in the West, becomes brighter.*"

Since the evacuation of Corinth a good deal has been said and written about the demoralization of the rebel army and the prevalence of a disposition of the rank and file, especially among the new levies, to struggle off to their several homes. Knowing that some of the official statements on our side upon this subject are wholesome exaggerations, I have been inclined to receive reports in this regard with many grains of allowance. The following order, however, circulated in handbills throughout Mississippi, one of which has found its way here, shows, however, that after all the "rush to arms" in the invaded State is not by far as enthusiastic as the leaders of the rebellion desire us to believe:

HEADQUARTERS SPECIAL DEPARTMENT, }
GRENADA, Miss., June 17, 1862. }

GENERAL ORDER No. 7.—1. In conformity with instructions from Headquarters, Department of the West, to commanding officers of all posts, depôts and stations, surgeons in charge of all hospitals, and the Provost-Marshals at all points throughout the Department, will take immediate measures to arrest stragglers from the army, and collect them in sufficient numbers to forward them, under commissioned officers, to their respective commands.

II. All convalescents will be forwarded from hospitals, stations in neighborhoods under charge of a medical officer and non-commissioned officer to their respective regiments at the headquarters of the Department of the West in the field.

III. All commanders and Provost Marshals will send proper scouting parties throughout their respective districts to arrest and collect stragglers from the army and convalescents, and forward them, under proper guards, to their respective corps with the army.

IV. The civil authorities and magistrates and all patriotic citizens of every community in the States of Mississippi and Alabama are respectfully and urgently requested to aid in the enforcement of these orders, and in requiring that all enrolled men be made to report at once to the commanding officer of the nearest post or station to be forwarded to the army.

V. To enforce these orders and supervise the movements of men to the army under them, commanding officers and Provost Marshals will require such small forces as may be necessary to guard the passenger and freight trains, and examine the passports of individual passengers on all routes, in communication with the army.

VI. These orders, in conjunction with general orders No. 2, of the 29th May, emanating from these headquarters, as well as the circular of the 27th of May, issued by the Chief Surgeon, and all other orders issued having in view the return of enrolled men to the army, will be promptly and strictly observed, and measures taken for their enforcement.

By order of Brig.-Gen. RUGGLES, Com'g Dep't.

L. D. SANDIDGE, C. S. A. A. A. G.

Several rebel surgeons, released unconditionally from Camp Douglas, near Chicago, passed through here yesterday on their way South.

The whole of Gen. MITCHEL'S division reached this point yesterday, and is now encamped a few miles to the south. It will be attached to the army of the Mississippi.

GUERRILLA WARFARE IN ARKANSAS.

Col. FITCH, who was in command of the expedition which captured the rebel batteries below St. Charles on June 23, issued the following proclamation:

To the Inhabitants of Monroe County, Arkansas:

Guerrilla bands, raised in your vicinity, have fired from the woods upon the United States boats and transports in White River. This mode of warfare is that of savages. It is in your power to prevent it in your vicinity. You will therefore, if it is repeated, be held responsible in person and property. Upon a renewal of such attacks, an expedition will be sent against you to seize and destroy your personal property.

It is our wish that no occasion for such a course will arise, but that every man shall remain at home, in pursuit of his peaceful avocations, in which he will not be molested unless a continuance of such barbarous guerrilla warfare renders vigorous measures on our part necessary.

G. N. FITCH,
Colonel Commanding United States forces.

To which Gen. HINDMAN responded as follows:

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DISTRICT, }
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 25, 1862. }

COLONEL.—A copy of your proclamation of the 23d inst., addressed to the citizens of Monroe County, has come into my hands. I have the honor to inclose you a copy of an order recently issued by me, authorizing the formation of companies to operate at will, in the absence of specific instructions, against the forces of the United States Government, and accepting all such into the service and pay of the Confederate States. They are recognized by me, as the commander of this department, as Confederate troops, and I assert as indisputable the right to dispose and use those troops along the banks of the White River, or where ever else I may deem proper, even should it prove annoying to you or your operations.

I have thought it but just that I should furnish you with a copy of my order that you may act advisedly, and I respectfully forewarn you that, should your threat be executed against any citizen of this district, I shall retaliate, man for man, upon the Federal officers and soldiers who now are, and hereafter may be, in my custody as prisoners of war.

I have the honor to be, Colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. C. HINDMAN,
Major-General Commanding.

Col. G. N. FITCH, commanding United States forces at St. Charles.

The following is the general order referred to in the above dispatch:

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DISTRICT, }
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 17, 1862. }

GENERAL ORDER No. 17.—1. For the more edectual sonorance of the enemy upon our rivers and in our mountains and woods, all citizens of this district, *who are not subject to conscription*,* are called upon to organize themselves into independent companies of mounted men or infantry, as they prefer, arming and equipping themselves, and to serve in that part of the district to which they belong.

II. When as many as ten men come together for this purpose, they may organize by electing a Captain, one Sergeant and one Corporal, *and will at once commence operations against the enemy*,* without waiting for special instructions. Their duty will be to cut off Federal pickets, scouts, foraging parties and trains, and to kill pilots and others on gunboats and transports, attacking them day and night and using the greatest vigor in their movements. As soon as the company attains the strength required by law, it will proceed to elect the other officers to which it is entitled. All such organizations will be reported to these headquarters as soon as practicable. They will receive pay and allowances for subsistence and forage for the time actually in the field, as established by the affidavits of their Captains.

III. These companies will be governed, in all respects, by the same regulations as other troops. Captains will be held responsible for the good order, conduct, and efficiency of their men, and will report to these headquarters from time to time.

By command of Major-Gen. HINDMAN,
H. C. NEWTON, A. A. G.

* These italics are in the original.

The following is Col. FITCH'S reply to HINDMAN'S letter:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES TROOPS, }
ST. CHARLES, Ark., June 28, 1862. }

Major-Gen. T. C. Hindman, Commanding C. S. Forces at Little Rock, Ark.:

SIR: Yours of the 25th inst. was placed in my hands, under a flag of truce, this P. M., together with a copy of your General Order No. 17, dated 17th inst. You advise me that you have been placed in possession of a copy of my proclamation of the 23d inst., to the citizens of Monroe County, Arkansas, notifying them that they will be held responsible in person and property for any injury that themselves, or those raised in their midst might thereafter inflict, in the name or under the guise of that savage warfare, outlawed by the civilized world, known as guerrilla warfare.

You will permit me to suggest that your objections to my proclamation came with ill-grace from you, when accompanied with your own order above referred to, which order is but an encouragement to rapine and murder upon the part of those in this State, if there be such, so lost to all sense of honor as to avail themselves of your permission to commit such depredations. You must be aware that your captains of tens will soon become little else than highway banditti, more terrible to citizens of your own State than to soldiers and sailors of the United States. It was doubtless in pursuance of the policy indicated in your order that your troops who defended this place on the 17th fired upon a part of the crew of the *Mound City*, who were scalded by an accident to the machinery of that boat, while helpless in the river, into which they had sprung to relieve their tortures. It is believed that no troops of a civilized country would have dared to adopt such a course without being assured of their being sustained by their commanding officer, especially after the world knew that, when a similar accident happened to a Confederate gunboat, during the late naval engagement before Memphis, the United States soldiers and sailors had risked their lives to rescue those from the Mississippi, who, from the same cause, had sought relief by jumping overboard.

Your threat will not deter me from executing to the letter of my proclamation in every case in which my judgment dictates its propriety or necessity.

Very respectfully,
G. N. FITCH, Colonel Commanding.

BEAUREGARD'S FALSIFICATIONS.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY GEN. GRANGER.

The following is the statement made by Gen. GRANGER, which the telegraph referred to a few days since:

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION, }
ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, July 4, 1862. }

I have read with mingled feelings of surprise and regret a communication signed by G. T. BEAUREGARD, addressed to the Mobile *News* of the 10th ultimo—surprise, that facts so patent and so easily susceptible of proof, should be denied by him; and regret, that so weak, wicked and unholy a cause as is this cursed rebellion, should have rendered utterly false and unscrupulous a man whom, for fifteen years, I have always associated with all that was chivalric, high-minded and honorable.

The pursuit from Corinth I led with one brigade of my cavalry and a battery, leaving Farmington at noon on the 30th day of May. On the evening of the same day I came upon the rear guard of the enemy, whom I found strongly posted in the bottom of Tuscumbia Creek, eight miles south of Corinth. The next day this rear guard was driven out, and on Sunday, the 1st June, the pursuit recommenced. We passed Rienzi only two hours behind the retreating army, and found the bridges between Rienzi and Booneville so recently fired that the timbers were nearly all saved. My advanced guard came up with the enemy late in the afternoon of the 1st June, about four miles from Booneville, and chased them within one mile of the town, when it was halted by my order, on account of the lateness of the hour. At 5 o'clock on the morning of the 2d June I entered Booneville, and during all of that day my cavalry was constantly skirmishing with the enemy on every road leading southward and westward from Booneville to Twenty-mile Creek.

On the next day I made a reconnoissance in force toward Baldwin, driving the enemy across Twenty-mile Creek; and on the 4th another reconnoissance was made by Col. ELLIOTT, via Blackland, with similar results. On the 10th, Baldwin and Guntown were occupied by my troops, which was as far as the pursuit has been carried.

Booneville is twenty-four miles by the railroad from Corinth, and Twenty-mile Creek is seven miles further. By the highway the distance from Corinth to Twenty-mile Creek is reckoned by the inhabitants at thirty-nine miles.

The facts of the "farmer's story" are these: I met at Glendi, on Sunday, the 1st of June, the citizen whose house BEAUREGARD occupied while there, and his statement to me was that BEAUREGARD was much excited and utterly surprised at the explosion of the ordnance in the burning cars, fired by Col. ELLIOTT at Booneville; that he pronounced it to be at Corinth, and that he violently swore at a report that reached him that the explosions were at Booneville; that he sent all over town to ascertain the author of the rumor, and while engaged in this search a messenger arrived direct from Booneville, confirming the report that "the Yankees were there." Whereat, BEAUREGARD altered his route and galloped away immediately, taking the roundabout way of Blackland to Baldwin. This statement was made in the presence of several officers, and was entirely voluntary and unasked for.

Col. ELLIOTT arrived at Booneville on the 30th of May, at 2 o'clock A. M. He remained secreted in the woods east of the railroad until daylight, when he moved down upon the town, and was met by a body of about two hundred rebel cavalry, who incontinently fled at a volley from Capt. CAMPBELL'S Second Michigan revolving rifles. This was the only resistance Col. ELLIOTT encountered. He found in the town about eight hundred well soldiers and two thousand sick and convalescent; but none were inclined to oppose him. On the contrary, at least five hundred wished to go back with him as prisoners, but it was impossible for him to take them.

The two thousand sick and convalescent found by Col. ELLIOTT were in the most shocking condition. The living and putrid dead were lying side by side together, festering in the sun, on platforms, on the track and on the ground, just where they had been driven off the cars by their inhuman and savage comrades. No surgeon, no nurses were attending them. They had had no water or food for one or two days, and a more horrible scene could scarcely be imagined.

Col. ELLIOTT set his own men to removing them to places of safety, and they were all so removed before he set fire to the depôt and cars, as can be proved by hundreds.

Gen. BEAUREGARD states that the burning of two or more cars is not enough to make him frantic. The exact number of the cars destroyed by Col. ELLIOTT is as follows:

Five cars loaded with small arms.
Five cars loaded with loose ammunition.
Five cars loaded with fixed ammunition.
Six cars loaded with officers' baggage.
Five cars loaded with clothing, subsistence stores, harness, saddles, &c.

Making a total of twenty-six cars, besides three pieces of artillery and one locomotive.

This of course does not include the depôt and platform, which were filled with provisions and stores of every description.

The nine men of Col. ELLIOTT'S command taken prisoners were a party who had taken a hand-car, and gone up the track a mile or two to destroy a water tank. It is presumed they were surprised by some skulkers who were afraid to approach Booneville while Col. ELLIOTT was there.

The charge of burning up five sick men in the depôt and handing down Col. ELLIOTT'S name to infamy, I must confess is only in character with Gen. BEAUREGARD'S previous statements. He knows better. He knows it is false. The rebellion in which he is a prominent leader must have imbued him with more credulity than reason; a spirit of malicious exaggeration has taken the place of truth. To convict himself of inhumanity, treachery and deception in almost every word, act and deed, he has only to take the combined and concurrent testimony of thousands of his own subalterns and men, especially those who have fallen into our hands as prisoners, and the large numbers who have deserted his sinking cause.

G. GRANGER, Brigadier-General.

GEN. BUELL'S DIVISION.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Times.

HUNTSVILLE, July 8.

Troops continue to pour eastward, regiment after regiment, division after division, almost without cessation. East Tennessee may now begin to look with some hope for relief from the vandal operations of the Secessionists. At Chattanooga it is thought there is assembled something of a rebel force, but it is extremely doubtful whether they will make any show of a fight on the approach of the Union hosts now *en route* for that region. MITCHEL, McCOOK, NELSON, CRITTENDEN, and other commanders, are turning their course from Northern Mississippi, and passing through Northern Alabama and Georgia, and making preparations to circumvent the oppressors of the Unionists of the Cumberland Valley with a view to their condign punishment.

The only difficulty at all experienced is in the way of supplies, the lines of railway having been destroyed to such extent that it requires weeks of labor, in many cases, to put them in running order. Yet they get along as best they can, and continue to make some advance every day. A railroad intersecting the Chattanooga road, not far from that place, is almost completed, when supplies can come forward with more rapidity.

After having witnessed the devastation committed upon the railroads by the rebels, I have come to the conclusion that it would be no more than justice, after a reconstruction of the Union, that the National forces should, as a last duty, destroy all the repairs they have put upon them, and leave them to be again put in order by those who first thought proper to apply the torch to them. It is enough to bring the blush of shame to any one living in this enlightened age to witness such wanton and childish destruction.

I this morning conversed with Judge GEORGE W. LANE, a resident of Huntsville, who is a Union man of the most enduring stripe. From the time of the secession of the State he has kept the "old flag" flying from his housetop, in defiance of the threats of the Secessionists to tear it down. He warned them that the person who undertook the task must be a bold man, and that in the accomplishment of his task he must look well to his safety. He is a man of influence, yet passing through the fiery ordeal of those troubled months tried him as though he passed through a burning furnace. He came through safely at last, and when Gen. MITCHEL suddenly entered the town to the great wonder of the inhabitants, he found that old flag still waving, as if in welcome to his men. He requested that it be presented him as a memento, and he still has it in his possession.

The Judge is a valuable man to our forces in this vicinity, from his extensive acquaintance and consequent knowledge as to the opinions entertained by the citizens here who wish to obtain favors from the officers having charge of the post.

The railroad train running from Huntsville eastward, having, as I have said, been fired upon on divers occasions, a guard is now sent with them to keep a sharp lookout for the bushwhackers. A revolving piece of artillery has been placed in front of the locomotive, which, arranged by an ingenious plan of Gen. MITCHEL, would prove a very effective means of defence, even against an organized force who might endeavor to stop the progress of the train.

The regiments stationed in this immediate vicinity, with a probability of remaining here for some time to come are the Tenth Ohio, Col. LYTLE; Third Ohio, Col. BEATTY; Fourth Ohio Cavalry, Col. KENNETT, and LOOMIS' Battery. It is probable that these troops will be kept here, as it will certainly be necessary to guard so important a point against intrusion by the enemy.

The forces gone ahead, it is thought, will not progress for a few weeks, beyond the vicinity of the Chattanooga, and will perform the duties more of an army of occupation for the present, and until the fate of Richmond shall have been decided. Every eye is turned in that direction, and all await the issue with considerable impatience.

Gen. BUELL has his headquarters at this point, and will very likely continue to date his orders from Huntsville, so long as we are in suspense as to a prolongation of the war beyond that period which shall announce the fall of the Confederate capital.

AFFAIRS AT VICKSBURGH.

Under the date of July 10, the correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writes from Vicksburgh:

"To-day we hear from reliable authority that all of Commodore PORTER'S mortar fleet will leave the lower side of the peninsula to-morrow for New-Orleans, the steamers of that fleet, it is said, are to tow the mortar-schooners to the mouth of the river and then return to this place to resume the siege, except flagship *Octorara*, which goes to Fortress Monroe. The destination of the mortar-schooners is not known, some say Mobile, and some say Charleston. But before this will be printed, end so give aid and comfort to the enemy by telling their destination, it will doubtless have been decided by their arrival at the scene of action.

The canal is not completed yet, it has been made deeper than the original design, and may require second deepening before a current will run through it. Six hundred negroes from the neighboring plantations, besides a portion of the troops of Gen. WILLIAMS' command, are at work upon it, but contrabands are not famous for doing a great deal of labor in a short space of time, and the work progresses slowly.

For a week past, a large detail from Gen. WILLIAMS' force has been stationed in the woods on the East shore, just below the rebel batteries, to prevent another att

[illegible] what we conceive to be [illegible]
[illegible] peace and prosperity may [illegible]
[illegible]

HON. JOHN BELL.

The Knoxville *Register* learns from a refugee, who left Huntsville on the 26th of May, that "Miss [illegible] went from Huntsville across the Tennessee River at Whitesburgh, on a mission to JOHN BELL, who was sojourning at Blount Springs, Ala., to induce him to return to Nashville; that it was said in Huntsville that Mrs. BELL had written to Gen. MITCHEL, requesting him to give her husband a safe passport; that MITCHEL consented to do so, and NICK. DAVIS was the bearer of a message to JOHN BELL from Mitchel, communicating the wishes of Mrs. BELL, and promising Mr. BELL protection. DAVIS returned, but Mr. BELL did not accompany him. As Mr. BELL'S return has never been announced, the inference is that he refused to accept the invitation to return to his home under Federal protection, and that he [illegible] with a safe conduct under Confederate sanction. At a recent date he was still at Blount Springs."

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

THE BATTLE OF FAIR OAKS.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. KEYES.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH CORPS, June 13, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. S. Williams, Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

SIR: The following is my report of the operations of the Fourth Corps in the battle of the 31st May and 1st June:

The Fourth Corps, being in the advance, crossed the Chickahominy at Bottom's Bridge, the 23d of May, and encamped two miles beyond. Two days later I received orders to advance on the Williamsburgh road, and take up and fortify the nearest strong position to a fork of roads called the Seven Pines. The camp I selected, and which was the next day approved by Major-Gen. MCCLELLAN, stretches across the Williamsburgh road between Bottom's Bridge and Seven Pines, and is distant about a mile from the latter. I caused that camp to be fortified with rifle-pits and breastworks extending to the left about 800 yards, and terminating in a crotchet to the rear. Similar works, about 300 yards further in advance, were constructed on the right, extending toward the Richmond and West Point Railroad.

Having been ordered by Gen. MCCLELLAN to hold the Seven Pines strongly, I designed to throw forward to that neighborhood two brigades of CASEY'S Division, and to establish my picket line considerably in advance, and far to the right.

The lines described above are those upon which the main body of the troops engaged near the Seven PINES spent the night of the 31st, after the battle.

Examinations having been made by several engineers, I was ordered on the 28th of May to advance CASEY'S Division to a point indicated by a large woodpile and two houses, about three-fourths of a mile beyond the Seven Place, (but which, in fact, is only half a mile,) and to establish CODEU'S Division at the Seven Pines.

Accordingly, CASEY'S Division bivouacked on the right and left of the Williamsburgh road and woodpile, and CODEN established his Division at the Seven Pines, at along the Nine-mile road. Both Divisions set to work with the few intrenching tools at hand to slash the forests and to dig a few rifle-pits. CASEY erected a small pentangular redoubt, and placed within it six pieces of artillery.

The country is mostly wooded, and greatly intersected with marshes. The Nine-mile road, branching to the right from the Seven Pines, stands forward, and at the distance of a mile crosses the rail-road at Fair Oaks. A mile beyond it reaches an open field, where the enemy was seen in line of battle on the 29th and 30th days of May.

CASEY'S pickets were only about 1,000 yards in advance of his line of battle, and I decided, after a personal inspection with him, that they could go no further, as they were stopped by the enemy in force, on the opposite side of an opening at that point. I pushed forward the pickets on the railroad a trifle, and they had been extended by Gen. NAGLER to the open field where the enemy was seen in line of battle, and thence to the right bank of the Chickahominy. After a thorough examination of my whole position, I discovered that, on the 30th of May, the enemy were, in greater or less force, closed upon the whole circumference of a semi-circle, described from my headquarters, near Seven Pines, with a radius of two miles.

A considerable space about the fork of the road at Seven Pines was open, cultivated ground, and there was a clear space a short distance in front of CASEY'S redoubt at the woodpile. Between these openings we found a curtain of trees, which were cut down to form an abattis. That line of abattis was continued on a curve to the right and rear, and across the Nine-mile road.

When the battle commenced, CASEY'S Division was in front of the abattis, NAGLER'S Brigade on the right, having two regiments beyond the railroad, PALMER'S Brigade on the left, and WESSELL'S Brigade in the centre.

CODEN'S Division was on the right and left of the Williamsburgh road, near the forks, and along the Nine-mile road, PECK'S Brigade was on the left, DEVEN'S Brigade in the centre and ABERCROMBIE'S on the right, having two regiments and BRADY'S Battery across the railroad near Fair Oaks, thus forming two lines of battle.

Col. GAMBLE, with the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, was in the action, but owing to the nature of the ground could not be much employed. A part of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry was with me as an escort. Lieut. GRANGER acted as my aid, and several private soldiers of that regiment followed me throughout the day.

Through all the night of the 30th of May there was raging a storm, the like of which I cannot remember. Torrents of rain drenched the earth. The thunderbolts rolled and fell without intermission, and the heavens flashed with a perpetual blaze of lightning. From their beds of mud and the pellings of this storm, the Fourth Corps rose to fight the battle of the 31st of May, 1862.

At about 10 o'clock A. M., it was announced to me that an Aid-de-Camp of Major-Gen. J. E. JOHNSTON, C. S. A., had been captured by our pickets on the edge of the field referred to above, beyond Fair Oaks Station. While speaking with the young gentleman, at the moment of sending him away, a couple of shots, fired in front of CASEY'S headquarters, produced in him a very evident emotion. I was perplexed because, having seen the enemy in force on the right, where the aide was captured, I supposed his chief must be there. Furthermore, the country was more open in that direction, and the road in front of CASEY'S position was bad for artillery. I concluded, therefore, in spite of the shots, that if attacked that day, the attack would come from the right.

Having sent orders for the troops to be under arms precisely at 11 o'clock A. M., I mounted my horse and rode along the Nine-mile road to Fair Oaks Station. On my way I met Col. BAILEY, Chief of Artillery of CASEY'S Division, and directed him to proceed and prepare his artillery for action. Finding nothing unusual at Fair Oaks, I gave some orders to the troops there, and returned quickly to Seven Pines. The firing was becoming brisk, but there was yet no certainty of a great attack.

As a precaution, to support CASEY'S left flank, I ordered Gen. COUCH to advance PECK'S Brigade in that direction. This was promptly done, and the Ninety-third Pennsylvania, Col. MCCARTER, was advanced considerably beyond the balance of that brigade.

At about 12½ P.M. it became suddenly apparent that the attack was real, and in great force. All my corps was under arms and in position. I sent immediately to Gen. HEINTZELMAN for reinforcements, and requested him to order one brigade up the railroad. My messenger was unaccountably delayed, and my dispatch appears not to have reached its destination until much later than it should have done. Gen. HEINTZELMAN arrived on the field at about 3 P.M., and the two brigades of his corps, BERRY'S and JAMESON'S, of KEARNEY'S Division, which took part in the battle of the 31st, arrived successively; but the exact times of their arrival in the presence of the enemy I am unable to fix with certainty, and in this report I am not always able to fix times with exactness, but they are nearly exact.

CASEY'S DIVISION.

CASEY'S Division, holding the first line, was first seriously attacked at about 12¾ P. M. The One Hundred and Third Pennsylvania Volunteers, sent forward to support the pickets, broke shortly, and retreated, joined by a great many sick. The numbers as they passed down the road as stragglers conveyed an exaggerated idea of surprise and defeat. There was no surprise, however. All the effective men of that division were under arms, and all the batteries were in position, with their horses harnessed, (except some belonging to the guns in the redoubt,) and ready to fight as soon as the enemy's forces came in view. Their numbers were vastly disproportionate to the mighty host which assailed them in front and on both flanks.

As remarked above, the picket line being only about a thousand yards in advance of the line of battle, and the country covered with forests, the Confederates arriving fresh and confident, formed their lines and masses under the shelter of woods, and burst upon us with great suddenness, and had not our regiments been under arms, they would have swept through our lines and routed us completely. As it was, however, CASEY'S Division held its line of battle for more than three hours, and the execution done upon the enemy was shown by the number of rebel dead left upon the field after the enemy had held possession of that part of it for upward of twenty-four hours. During that time, it is understood, all the means of transport available in Richmond were employed to carry away their dead and wounded. The enemy advancing, as they frequently did, in masses, received the shot and shell of our artillery like veterans, closing up the gaps, and moving steadily on to the assault.

From my position in the front of the second line I could see all the movements of the enemy, but was not always able to discover his numbers, which were more or less concealed by the trees, nor could I accurately define the movements of our regiments and our batteries.

For the details of the conflict with CASEY'S line I must refer to his report, and to the reports of Brig.-Gens. NAGLER, PALMER and WESSELLS, whose activity I had many opportunities to witness. When applied to for them, I sent reinforcements to sustain CASEY'S line until the numbers were so much reduced in the second line that no more could be spared. I then refused, though applied to for further aid.

I shall now proceed to describe the operations of the second line, which received my uninterrupted supervision, composed principally of

COUCH'S DIVISION—SECOND LINE.

As the pressure on CASEY'S position became greater, he applied to me for reinforcements. I continued to send them as long as I had troops to spare. Col. MCCARTER, with the Ninety-third Pennsylvania, PECK'S Brigade, engaged the enemy on the left, and maintained his ground above two hours, until overwhelming numbers forced him to retire, which he did in good order.

At about 2 o'clock P. M., I ordered the Fifty-fifth New-York, (Col. DE TROBRIAND, absent, sick,) now in command of Lieut.-Col. THOMAS, to "save the guns," meaning some of CASEY'S. The regiment moved up the Williamsburgh road at double-quick, conducted by Gen. NAGLER, where it beat off the enemy on the point of seizing some guns, and held its position more than an hour. At the end of that time, its ammunition being exhausted, it fell back through the abattis, and after receiving more cartridges, the regiment again did good service. It lost in the battle nearly one-fourth its numbers, killed and wounded.

At a little past 2 o'clock I ordered NEILL'S Twenty-third and RIPPEY'S Sixty-first Pennsylvania Regiments to move to the support of CASEY'S right. NEILL attacked the enemy twice with great gallantry. In the first attack the enemy were driven back. In the second attack, and under the immediate command of Gen. COUCH, these two regiments assailed a vastly superior force of the enemy and fought with extraordinary bravery, though compelled at last to retire, they brought in 35 prisoners. Both regiments were badly cut up. Col. RIPPEY, of the Sixty-first, and his Adjutant, were killed; the Lieutenant-Colonel and Major were wounded and are missing. The casualties in the Sixty-first amount to 263, and are heavier than in any other regiment in CRUNCE'S Division. After this attack, the Twenty-third took part in the hard fighting which closed the day near the Seven Pines. The Sixty-first withdrew in detachments, some of which came again into action near my headquarters.

Almost immediately after ordering the Twenty-third and Sixty-first to support the right, and as soon as they could be reached, I sent the Seventh Massachusetts, Col. RUSSELL, and the Sixty-second New-York, Col. RIKER, to reinforce them. The overpowering advance of the enemy obliged these regiments to proceed to Fair Oaks, where they fought under the immediate orders of Gens. COUCH and ABERCROMBIE. There they joined the First United States Chasseurs, Col. COCHRANE, previously ordered to that point, and the Thirty-first Pennsylvania, Col. WILLIAMS, on duty there when the action commenced.

The losses in the Fifty-second were not so great as in some of the other regiments. Its conduct was good, and its Colonel, LAFAYETTE RIKER, whose signal bravery was remarked, met a glorious death while attacking the enemy at the head of his regiment.

The First United States Chasseurs, Col. COCHRANE, fought bravely. By that regiment an enemy's standard-bearer was shot down, and the battle-flags of the Twenty-third North Carolina Regiment captured.

For further particulars of the conduct of the Sixty-second New-York and the First United States Chasseurs, as well as for the account of those two excellent regiments, the Seventh Massachusetts and Thirty-first Pennsylvania, Cols. RUSSELL and WILLIAMS, I refer to the reports of Gens. COUCH and ABERCROMBIE. Those regiments, as well as BRADY'S Battery, First Pennsylvania Artillery, (which is highly praised,) were hid from my personal observation during most of the action. They acted in concert with the Second Corps, by the opportune arrival of which at Fair Oaks, in the afternoon, under the brave Gen. E. V. SUMNER, the Confederates were brought to a sudden stand in that quarter. They were also present in the action of the following day, near Fair Oaks, where, under the same commander, the victory which had been hardly contested the day before was fully completed by our troops.

At the time when the enemy was concentrating troops from the right, left and front upon the redoubt and other works in front of CASEY'S headquarters, and near the Williamsburgh road, the danger became imminent that he would overcome the resistance there, and advance down the road and through the abattis. In anticipation of such an event, I called PLOUD'S and MCCARTHY'S Batteries, of COUCH'S Division, to form in and on the right and left of the junction of the Williamsburgh and Nine-mile roads, placed infantry in all the ride-pits on the right and left, pushing some up also to the abattis, and, collecting a large number of stragglers, posted them in the woods on the left. Scarcely had these dispositions been completed, when the enemy, directly in front, driven by the attack of a portion of KEARNEY'S Division on their right and by our fire upon their front, moved off to join the masses which were pressing upon my right.

To make head against the enemy approaching in that direction, it was found necessary to effect an almost perpendicular change of front of troops on the right of the Williamsburgh Road. By the energetic assistance of Gens. DEVENS and NAGLER, Col. ADAMS, First Long Island, and Capts. WALSH and QUACKENBUSH, of the Thirty-sixth New-York, (whose efforts I particularly noticed,) I was enabled to form a line along the ridge of the woods, which stretched nearly down to the swamp, about eight hundred yards from the fork, and along the rear to the nine-mile road. I threw back the right crochet-wise, and, on its left, Capt. MILLER, First Pennsylvania Artillery, COUCH'S Division, trained his guns so as to contest the advance of the enemy. I directed Gen. NAGLER to ride along the line to encourage the men and keep them at work. This line long resisted the further progress of the enemy with the greatest firmness and gallantry, but by pressing it very closely with overwhelming numbers—probably ten to one—they were enabled, finally, to force it to fall back so far upon the left and center as to form a new line in rear. Shortly after this attack, I saw Gen. DEVENS leave the field wounded; there was then no general officer left in sight belonging to COUCH'S Division.

Seeing the torrent of enemies continually advancing, I hastened across to the left, beyond the fork, to bring forward reinforcements. Brig.-Gen. PECK, at the head of the One Hundred and Second and Eighty-third Pennsylvania Regiments, Cols. ROWLEY and MCCARTER, was ordered, with the concurrence of Gen. HEINTZELMAN, to advance across the open space and attack the enemy, now coming forward in great numbers. These regiments passed through a shower of balls, and formed in a line having an oblique direction to the Nine-mile road. They held their ground for more than half an hour, doing great execution. PECK'S and MCCARTER'S horses were shot under them. After contending against enormous odds, those two regiments were forced to give way, PECK and the One Hundred and Second crossing the Williamsburgh road to the wood, and MCCARTER and the bulk of the Ninety-third passing to the right, where they took post in the last line of battle, formed mostly after 6 o'clock P. M. During the time last noticed, MILLER'S Battery, having taken up a new position, did first-rate service.

As soon as PECK had moved forward I hastened to the Tenth Massachusetts, Col. BIGELOW, (which regiment I had myself once before moved,) now in the rifle-pits on the left of the Williamsburgh Road, and ordered them to follow me across the field. Col. BIGELOW led them on in gallant style, moving quickly over an open space of seven or eight hundred yards, under a scorching fire, and forming his men with perfect regularity toward the last of the line last above referred to. The position thus occupied was a most favorable one, being a wood, without much undergrowth, where the ground sloped somewhat abruptly to the rear. Had the Tenth Massachusetts been two minutes later, they would have been too late to occupy that fine position, and it would have been impossible to have formed the next and last line of battle of the 31st, which stemmed the tide of defeat, and turned it toward victory; a victory which was then begun by the Fourth Corps and two brigades from KEARNEY'S Division of the Third Corps, and consummated the next day by SUMNER and others.

After seeing the Tenth Massachusetts and the adjoining line well at work, under a murderous fire, I observed that that portion of the line a hundred and fifty yards to my left was crumbling away—some falling and others retiring. I perceived, also, that the artillery had withdrawn, and that large bodies of broken troops were leaving the centre and moving down the Williamsburgh road to the rear. Assisted by Capt. SUTDAM, my Assistant Adjutant-General, Capt. VILLARCEAU, and Lieuts. JACESON and SMITH, of my Staff, I tried in vain to check the retreating current. Passing through to an opening of our intrenched camp of the 28th ult., I found Gen. HEINTZELMAN and other officers engaged in rallying the men, and in a very short time a large number were induced to form about. These were pushed forward, and joined to other better organized, in the woods, and a line was formed, stretching across the road in a perpendicular direction.

Gen. HEINTZELMAN requested me to advance the line on the left of the road, which I did until it came within sixty or seventy yards of the opening in which the cattle had been confined for more than two hours against a vastly superior force. Some of the Tenth Massachusetts, now under the command of Capt. MILLER, the Sixty-third Pennsylvania, Col. MCCARTER, of PECK'S Brigade, the Twenty-third Pennsylvania, Col. NEILL, of ABERCROMBIE'S Brigade, a portion of the Thirty-sixth New-York, Col. INGE, a portion of the Fifty-fifth New-York and the First Long Island, Col. ADAMS, together with fragments of other regiments of COUCH'S Division, still contended on the right of this line, while a number of troops that I did not recognize occupied the space between me and them.

As the ground was miry and incumbered with fallen trees, I dismounted and mingled with the troops. The first I questioned belonged to KEARNEY'S Division, BERRY'S Brigade, HEINTZELMAN'S Corps; the next to the Fifty-sixth New-York, now under command of its Lieutenant-Colonel; and the third belonged to the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania, of CASEY'S Division. I took out my glass to examine a steady, compact line of troops, about sixty-five yards in advance, the extent of which toward our right I could not discover. The line in front was so quiet I thought they might possibly be our own troops. The vapors from the swamp, the leaves, and the fading light (for it was then after 6 o'clock) rendered it uncertain who they were. So I directed the men to get their aim, but to reserve their fire until I could go up to the left and examine; at the same time, that they must hold that line, or the battle would be lost. They replied with a firm determination to stand their ground.

I had just time to put up my glass and move ten paces toward the left of the line, where my horse stood; but while I was in the act of mounting, as fierce a fire of musketry was opened as any I had heard during the day. The fire from our side was so deadly that the heavy masses of the enemy coming in on the right, which had before been held back for nearly two hours, that being about the time consumed in passing over less than a thousand yards, by about a third part of COUCH'S Division, were now arrested. The last line, formed of portions of COUCH'S and CASEY'S Divisions, and a portion of KEARNEY'S Division, checked the advance of the enemy, and finally repulsed him. And this was the beginning of the victory which, on the following day, was so gloriously completed. During the action, and particularly during the two hours immediately preceding the final successful stand made by the infantry, the three Pennsylvania batteries, under Major ROSWAY M. WEST, (FLOUD'S, MCCARTEY'S and MILLER'S,) in COUCH'S Division, performed most efficient service. The conduct of MILLER'S Battery was admirable. Having a central position in the fore part of the action, it threw shells over the heads of our own troops, which fell and burst with unusual precision among the enemy's masses, as did also those of the other two batteries. And, later in the day, when the enemy were rushing in upon our right, MILLER threw his case and canister among them, doing frightful execution.

The death of several officers of high rank, and the disability and wounds of others, have delayed this report. It has been my design to state nothing as a fact, which could not be substantiated. Many things escaped notice by reason of the forests which concealed our own movements as well as the movements of the enemy. From this cause some of the reports of subordinate commanders are not sufficiently full. In some cases it is apparent that those subordinate commanders were not always in the best positions to observe, and this will account for the circumstance that I have mentioned some facts derived from personal observation, not found in the reports of my subordinates. The reports of Division and Brigade Commanders, I trust, will be published with this immediately. I ask their publication as an act of simple justice in the Fourth Corps, against which many groundless aspersions and incorrect statements have been circulated in the newspapers since the battle. These reports are made by men who observed the conflict while under fire, and if they are not, in the main, true, the truth will never be known.

In the battle of the 31st of May, the casualties on our side, a list of which is inclosed, were heavy, amounting to something like 25 per cent. In killed and wounded of the number actually engaged, which did not amount to more than 12,000—the Fourth Corps at that date having been much weakened by detachments and other causes. Nearly all who were struck, were hit while facing the enemy.

The Confederates outnumbered us, during a great part of the conflict, at least four to one, and their losses are supposed greatly to exceed ours. They were fresh, drilled troops, led on and cheered by their best Generals, and the President of their "Republic." They are right when they assert that the Yankees stubbornly contested every foot of ground.

Of the nine Generals of the Fourth Corps who were present on the field, all, with one exception, were wounded or their horses were hit in the battle. A large proportion of all the field officers in the action were killed, wounded, or their horses were struck. These facts denote the fierceness of the contest and the gallantry of a large majority of the officers.

Many officers have been named and commended in this report, and in the reports of division, brigade and other commanders, and I will not here recapitulate further than that I received great assistance from the members of my Staff, whose conduct was excellent, though they were necessarily often separated from me.

To the energy and skill of Surgeon F. H. HAMILTON, Chief of his Department in the Fourth Corps, and the assistance he received from his subordinate surgeons, the wounded and sick are indebted for all the relief and comfort which it was possible to afford them.

I should be glad if the names of every individual who kept his place in the long struggle could be known. All those deserve praise and reward. On the other hand, the men who left the ranks and the field, and especially the officers who went away without orders, should be known, and held up to scorn. In some of the retreating groups I discovered officers; and, sometimes, the officers were furtherest in the rear. What hope can we have of the safety of the country, when even a few military officers turn their backs upon the enemy without orders? Such officers should be discharged and disgraced, and brave men advanced to their places. The task of reformation is not easy, because much true manliness has been suffocated in deluding theories, and the improvement will not be complete until valor is more esteemed, nor until we adopt as a maxim, that to decorate a coward with shoulder-straps, is to pave the road to a nation's ruin. Respectfully submitted.

E. D. KEYES, Commanding Fourth Corps.

PRISONERS IN RICHMOND.

Rev. W. R. STOCKTON, Chaplain of the Sixty-first Pennsylvania Regiment, who was a short time since taken prisoner, and is now confined in Salisbury, N. C., gives the following list of wounded in hospital at Richmond when he left:

Col. Dodge, 85th N. Y.—wounded in the leg.
William H. Clarke, Co. E, 92d Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, Raymondsville, N. Y.
Francis M. Botts, Co. F, 85th Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, Vermillion, Ill.
James Swarthout, Co. E, 85th Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, Southport, Penn.
Nicholas Barkley Hynn, ——, —— Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, Genesee, N. Y.
C. H. Munson, Co. B, 85th Regiment Penn. Volunteers, East Bloomfield, Ontario County, N. Y.
Henry Copeland, Co. B, 100th Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, Vermont.
Sheridan N. Crandall, Co. B, 85th Regiment, N. Y. V., Ontario County, N. Y.
Lewis Perry, Co. C, 85th Regiment, N. Y. V.
Charles A. Stocking, Co. F, 81st Regiment, N.Y.V., Baldwinsville, N. Y.
David Hollingsworth, Co. E, N. Y. Chasseurs.
Patrick Gill, Co. G, 85th Regiment, N. Y. V., Yates County, N. Y.
John Harris, Co. H, 1st Regiment Long Island, Rochester, N. Y.
John Amidon, Co. H, 85th Regiment, N. Y. V., Elisburgh, Potter County.
Cyrus Hale, 85th Regiment, N. Y. V.
Edward Ross, 87th Regiment, N. Y. V.
Thomas H. Johnson, 93d Regiment, N. Y. V.

THE CAPTURE OF THE TEAZER.

From the Richmond Dispatch, June 8.

The capture of the gunboat *Teazer*, mentioned by us Saturday morning, will not prove much of a gain to the Yankees. The *Teazer* was commanded by Capt. DAVIDSON, and went down on Saturday with a balloon on board to make a reconnoissance in the vicinity of City Point. While doing so she got ashore, and shortly after the United States steamer *Mustang*, a large ship, carrying nine 10-inch Dahlgren guns, turned an abrupt point near the *Teazer* and made for her. In the meantime Capt. D. had been making every effort to get her off, but without avail, and he was forced to perform that most disagreeable duty to a brave seaman, firing his ship; not, however, before he put a shot in the wheel-house of the approaching steamer.

A terrific fire was opened on the boats from the guns of the *Mustang*, but without effect, though the shot plowed up the water in every direction around the escaping crew. Had the officer of the enemy's steamer been cool enough to have ordered a fire of small arms on our boats, not a man would have escaped, as they were only one hundred and fifty yards from them. Hardly had our men reached land before some of the powder on board the *Teazer* exploded, tearing the stern of the vessel up. After getting ashore they were fired at by the *Mustang's* guns, but not injured. The *Teazer* was hauled off by the enemy's iron-clad steamer *Galena*, and towed down the river. Capt. DAVIDSON had destroyed her log and signal book, and everything valuable on board before leaving her.

The *Teazer* was a small propeller, formerly used on the river as a tugboat. She carried one gun of large calibre, and a small 12-pound Parrott. She was commanded by Capt. DAVIDSON, formerly of the United States Navy, and one of the best officers in that organization. He was on the steamer *Jamestown* in the memorable *Merrimac* engagement, and was afterwards transferred to the *Merrimac*.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE TURF.

Trotting on Fashion Course.

The advertised trotting match for a purse and stake, which was to have taken place on Friday, on the above course, did not come off; but as quite a number of sporting men and patrons of the turf were present, a new match was made, for entrance money and gate money, between some horses from the sale stables in Twenty-fourth-street, near Third-avenue, which, from the number and closeness of the heats and the even quality of the horses, besides the numerous pools sold, (which amounted to nearly $1,200), was one of the most interesting events of the trotting season. The match was made between the owner of a fine black gelding (whose owner withdrew him previous to the start), Mr. JOHNSON'S gray mare *Kate*, Mr. WATSON'S sorrel gelding *Gen. Halleck*, and Mr. JACK'S bay gelding *Shark*. The latter has been some weeks in charge of DAN MACE, who drove him, while Mr. JOHNSON drove *Kate*, Mr. WATSON driving *Gen. Halleck*. Mr. JOHNSON weighs 190 lbs., the other drivers being light weights.

The match was for mile heats, best 3 in 5 to wagon, and the gray was the favorite at four to one in the pools, until the fourth heat, when the bay (which had been bought in pools of $50 for only $3) at once became the favorite at two to one, *Kate* holding a respectable place, and the sorrel quoting at the bay's previous figure.

First Heat—Was well contested, the gray leading a couple of lengths at the quarter, with the bay lapping the sorrel. At the half mile the sorrel shook off the bay and closed up on the gray; at the three-quarters, *Kate* had opened a gap of four lengths between *Halleck*, who was two lengths ahead of *Shark*. A smart brush took place on the home stretch, ending in *Kate* passing the score half a length in advance of *Halleck*, and *Shark* close up, but breaking badly.

Second Heat—The *General* led three lengths at the quarter pole, *Kate* and *Shark*, well together, the latter changing places with *Kate* by leading her past the three-quarter pole, and reducing the gap made by the *General*; here the pace took him off his feet, and the *General* came over the score just in advance of *Kate*, both breaking, but the *General* recovering in time to save himself.

Third Heat—Was well contested to the quarter, where *Halleck* lapped *Kate*, and got off his feet, giving place to *Shark*. At the half the mare led, and was soon afterward passed by *Shark*, the *General* breaking up again, as did *Shark*, which gave the lead again to *Kate* at the three-quarter pole, who kept it over the score, where she headed *Halleck* by only half a length, the latter leading *Shark* a couple of lengths, after a fine burst of speed down the home-stretch.

Fourth Heat—*Shark* went off with a good lead and took the inside place, and at the quarter was two lengths in advance, with the *General* and *Kate* trailing. A bad break by the *General* at the half, and again at the three-quarter, left the struggle to *Kate* and *Shark*, the latter leading by six lengths at the half, but the gap being gradually reduced by *Kate*, who was only beat at the score by a length, *Shark* winning the heat well in hand.

The dealers in pools now began to shake, and try to hedge their bets by backing the bay horse, and the heavy owner of *Kate* began to make inquiry whether he might not get a light weight to drive in his place. Not meeting a favorable response, the horse were called up for the

Fifth Heat—The gray made a gallant brush for the lead, which she took at the quarter pole, where the bay broke up; here the amateur driver pushed the mare so much in his anxiety to increase the gap, that before he reached the Judges' old stand, she also made a bad break, and repeated it again, with the *General* for company, and the heat terminated in favor of *Shark*, who came in easy, with the *General* and *Kate* trailing. Now came the tug of war between the owners of *Shark* and *Kate*, the latter demanding that HORACE JONES should drive for him, and being sustained by the Judges. The mare having been doctored up under the experienced hands of Mr. JONES, she came up quite frisky, and after a few attempts, the horses crossed the score for the

Sixth Heat—Which was never in doubt after the horses had passed the quarter pole, *Shark*, who is six years old, coming in an easy winner of the heat and race, *Kate* second.

Thus ended one of those unexpectedly exciting contests which give more real satisfaction than many first-class trotting matches. The following is the

SUMMARY OF THE RACE.

Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagon.

Horses.	1st ht.	2d ht.	3d ht.	4th ht.	5th ht.	6th ht.
Shark	3	2	3	1	1	1
Kate	1	3	1	2	2	2
Gen. Halleck	2	1	2	3	3	3

Time—2 ms. 50 s.; 2 ms. 48s.; 2 ms. 46½ s.; 2 ms. 45s.; 2 ms. 46s.; 2 ms. 45½ s.

Three great matches will shortly take place on the Union and Fashion Courses. *Jilt, Lady Emmo* and *Sunnyside* trot in August for a purse of $500, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons; and early in September, *Gen. Butler* joins the same horses for a like race for a purse and stake of $900, and on the following week, the same race, for the same stake, will be trotted in harness by the same four horses.

CLAMS.

How They are Regarded and what is done with them by the Barn Island Club.

Clams are of various kinds, their usefulness is undoubted, their ameliorating effect upon human nature is undisputed; so say the members of the "Great Barn Island Chowder Club," and so say we all.

On Friday afternoon, in compliance with an elaborately elegant programme of invitation and arrangements, we went to Barn Island, known to the inebriate and the vulgar as Ward Island, the guest of the above-mentioned organization; an organization which comprises upon its list of members Senators, Aldermen, Councilmen, Judges, Supervisors and other dignitaries retrospective and prospective, and which dated its birth on the 18th day of July, 1862.

To eat clams, to eat clam-chowder, to take clam-soup, to observe, note, analyze and discuss clams, soft, hard, baked, boiled, whole and chopped, was the ostensible and veritable object of the excursion.

Had the Clerk of the Common Council been the clerk of the weather, all super-mundane affairs could have been arranged no better. The day was glorious, the air enchanting, the all-surroundings superbly calculated to invigorate the mind, improve the human system, and regulate the morals of one and all. Arrived at the island, the party followed the example of a happy little brook, and meandered through the green grass, played leap-frog, whittled soft pine, discussed the prospects of recruiting, and walking on, soon reached the well-chosen rendezvous, a place intended by the architect, and furnished by nature for just such purposes as those for which it was then used.

Beneath the umbrageous, &c., of the magnificent trees the company sat them down, while Dodworth's Band gave choice selections from the more favorite operas, and a thoroughly posted civilian brewed a great bowl of punch.

In another part of the grove certain people were in trouble—the clams were there, but the caterer, the cook *par excellence*, the *sine qua non*, Mr. BILLY FLORENCE, was *non comatibus*. He was ill and could not meddle with clams. What to do was the question, when a very good looking and better behaving person named BANCOCS, W. P., stepped forward, and like a Christian offered, for the nonce, to attend to the baking and the chowdering. The additional announcement concerning his Yankee birth and education settled his claim, and he was at once installed as *the* member of the Club.

Perhaps the readers of the TIMES, who have enjoyed now and then a humble clam, would like to know how, on such a high and mighty occasion, those delicious bivalves are prepared.

First from a blazing fire the blaze was brushed, and the embers left bare. Then hard clams by the bushel were put on, then soft clams, then hard clams, then soft clams, then hard clams, then soft clams then a dozen squirming lobsters, then a peck or so of potatoes, all of which make quite a pile you perceive, after which the entire mass is covered with a profusion of seaweed which keeps the steam in, nicely bakes the soft clams, nicely bakes the hard clams, crnelly stifles and beautifully colors the lobsters, and perfectly fits the potatoes for the dainty palate of the most epicurean Irishman.

This was done by the said BANCOCS while in solemn conclave gathered near the rulers of our City, County and State.

True, we have but just reached the office, and the press whinnies for work, will not permit of a detailed account; space and space is occupied with cheering news from the recruiting districts, will not stretch to accommodate the words, so we will simply state that the baked clams were quickly, quietly and pleasantly eaten by one and all, as were the accompanying eels, tomatoes, and sundry beans, while the aforesaid punch was elaborately "put away."

THE SPEAKERS

Were then called upon. He, whom the people call "Old War-horse," gave his views on the times, and the people thereof, and exhorted one and all to stand by the good old motto of ANDREW JACKSON, and at the same time to remember his principles. Alderman DAYTON was cheerfully patriotic and eloquently discursive in a brief speech about the state of the country. Senator CONNOLLY who was joked considerably about his *controlling* propensities, was rather sombred and sorrowful in his glance at things National, and announced amongst other items of intelligence the "removal of MCCLELLAN and the succession of HALLECK. "King HARRY" GENET was bluff and hearty and jovial as usual. Hon. Mr. MILLIKEN was grave and gay, lively and severe by turns, and made the best after-dinner speech of the occasion, and one of the most eloquent appeals for his county, in the hour of its peril, we have heard; and the *pro tem.* Chairman, JAMES R. FAGAN, who took the place of his friend, that "jolly old clam," JAKE LONG, made a series of quaint and comic addresses which convulsed the exterior man, and doubtless disturbed the interiored clam.

The chowder came afterward, and a grand good chowder it was, too.

No after "fixing" was required—it was right from the start—and everybody was "filled to the brim" with an abundance, and an appreciation of that great and glorious American institution, the clam.

The party broke up at a reasonably early hour, and separated with the pleasurable remembrance that everything had been as it should be, that no harm had befallen anybody or anything, and that one of the veritable successes of the year 1862 was the Great Barn Island Clam Bake and Chowder Club.

Messrs. FAGIN, WHITCOMB, PINCKNEY, KEECH, MOTT, and BACSOCK, deserve the thanks of the Club and the guests for the manner in which the ways and means were attended to, and the clams should be grateful for the jolly style in which they were served.

Arrival of Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

NECESSITY OF A REGULAR LANDING-PLACE.

The authorities of the City, the medical gentlemen whose services have been so nobly volunteered, and the members of the Sanitary Commission, have been woefully annoyed by the lack of a regular wharf for the reception of the sick and wounded who are intrusted to our hospitality by the arrival of every steamer from the seat of war. Efforts have been made to lease the pier on the north side of the Battery, now used and occupied by GEO. LAW for his Staten Island ferryboats, in defiance of law, and without any compensation to the City, and the following correspondence has passed between Col. TOMPKINS, Assistant Quartermaster-General and Mr. HAWS, the Comptroller:

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1862.

To Hon. R. T. Haws, Comptroller of the City of New-York:

SIR: The want of suitable wharf accommodations for the use of public and chartered vessels in the service of the United States, employed in and about this harbor, and of the many small boats constantly running back and forth between this City and the several military posts in the harbor, has become a most serious inconvenience, and such as to cause great embarrassment to the officers whose duty it is to provide transportation for the officers, men and materials employed in, or required for the Government service. We have now two small steamers under charter, one of which is employed principally in making daily trips to DAVID'S Island with sick and wounded men, and the other as a tug, to be ready at call for such service as may be required of her; besides these, numerous lighters and small boats are employed in carrying such supplies as are required at the several military posts in the harbor, and for none of these have we the least wharf or pier accommodations; these things, I think you will admit, ought not so to be. It has been suggested to me by Mr. G. W. BLUNT that the pier at the southeast extremity of the Battery could be assigned to us to be used for Government purposes only, without detriment to the Corporation, or infringement upon the rights of any one. This pier would accommodate us admirably, and I very much wish some arrangement might be made by which we could be put in possession of it.

I am informed that at the time the Corporation ordinance was passed for the Battery extension, a reservation was made for a pier for the use of the Government; and now, as this extension seems to have been suspended—at least for the present—I indulge the hope that we may be allowed the use of the pier in question, which we would keep in repair, and allow to be used only for Government purposes.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. D. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, July 11, 1862.

To D. D. Tompkins, Assistant Quartermaster-General:

Your letter of the 5th instant was received, and in reply I have to state that all the piers in the lower part of the City, owned by the Corporation, are leased to private parties, who control them. Respecting the pier suggested by Mr. BLUNT as a landing for transports of sick and disabled soldiers, I would state that it is rented, together with the use of the water of the southerly side, for a ferry to Staten Island. The northerly side being a part of the battery, cannot be used in the way proposed, with the consent of the Corporation, without violating the terms of the grant, which cedes the Battery grounds to the City. It is proper, however, to state, that although this Department *has no discretion in the matter*, it will interpose no obstacles in the way of officers of the United States, whose convenience and the interests of the service will be promoted by landing transports at the pier. Permit me further to add, *that its present use is not sanctioned by this Department, and its occupancy is regarded as a trespass.* I would also state for your information that Pier No. 1 East River, adjoining this pier, is le

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 20, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We receive from Washington a semi-official intimation of the meaning of the recent important occurrences which have come to the knowledge of the public through indirect channels. A dispatch from Washington states: "It is known that the President has recently visited Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, and subsequently Gen. MCCLELLAN and the Army of the Potomac, and now he has the benefit of their experience, as well as that of Gen. POPE, Gen. MITCHEL, and other distinguished military officers. The expected presence in Washington of Major-General HALLECK becomes important in this connection. The current belief is that he will not take the field, but be intrusted with important duties in Washington." The arrangements now known to be consummated, and in course of consummation, are expected to secure everywhere unity of action, or a specific plan of operations against the enemy, the better to insure success, and to prevent all conflict of jurisdiction.

Advices from Fortress Monroe, dated yesterday, state that everything is quiet with the Army of the Potomac, and that the health of the troops is improving. The National soldiers in the hands of the rebels were being released on parole, and a list of those who had already reached Fortress Monroe is given in our dispatch.

Prompt measures are being taken to suppress the demonstrations of the rebel guerrillas in Tennessee and Kentucky. Gen. NELSON arrived at Nashville on Thursday, with heavy reinforcements, and assumed command there. He will make short work of the marauders in that vicinity. At Lexington, Ky., Gen. GREEN CLAY SMITH is in command of the National forces, and there is every prospect that he will soon put a stop to MORGAN'S operations, both in marauding and recruiting. The last act of the guerrillas was the occupation of the town of Henderson, Ky., on the Mississippi River, below Louisville. They do not appear to have done much damage there, however.

We learn from Memphis that Gen. HOVEY is now in command there instead of Gen. GRANT, the latter expecting to be called to Corinth at any moment. The fortifications at Memphis are rapidly approaching completion, and will be very formidable.

Col. G. N. FITCH, we learn from the Chicago *Times*, has been recalled from White River, Ark., and is now on his way back to Memphis, if he has not already arrived there. With the arrival of Gen. CURTIS and his army at Helena, the presence of Col. FITCH in that neighborhood is no longer necessary. The latest advices from Col. FITCH are to the 10th inst. He was then at St. Charles, and had planned an expedition to Cache River, hoping to reach Gen. CURTIS, when Gen. GRANT'S order for his return reached him. Col. FITCH had two slight engagements, the first one four miles from the river, on the morning of the 6th, against a superior force, the Nationals having but 200; the enemy had 450. The rebel loss was eighty-four killed, wounded and missing; the National loss in killed and wounded was twenty-two, mostly wounded. The second fight was by moonlight, ten miles out on Grand Prairie, on the night of the 7th instant, and was little else than a disgraceful flight on the part of the rebels. Col. FITCH took their camp, camp equipage, provisions, horses, saddles, etc. The engagement was within seven miles of Duval's Bluff, where their firing was plainly heard. The rebels were shelled with a howitzer as they fled, and the arrival of the fugitives at Duval's Bluff, created almost a stampede. Had Col. FITCH had one thousand infantry and a few cavalry, he might have followed up his advantage and taken the place by daylight.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes from Vicksburgh, under date of July 9: "The steamer *Tennessee* left this morning, convoyed by the gunboat *Katahdin*. On her downward passage to New-Orleans, on arriving within a short distance of the ever-troublesome Grand Gulf, information was received that it was very strongly fortified by a large body of troops, under the charge of Gen. BRAGG. Not deeming her strength sufficient to contend against such a superior force, she put back to her old position, and now lies ahead of the *Brooklyn*. We are now virtually prisoners, hemmed in on all sides, and can only be relieved from our uncomfortable situation by the arrival of HALLECK'S army. The river is falling very fast. It is hardly possible that the three large sloops, *Hartford*, *Brooklyn* and *Richmond*, together with the two sloops of smaller class, the *Oneida* and *Iroquois*, which draw nearly the same quantity of water, can be able to get down the river. In such a contingency, all we could do would be to make ourselves as comfortable as possible till Spring, when the river rises. Should we be thus caught, the Navy Department will lose the services of a number of the best ships in the United States Navy, with a full crew of officers and men."

The steamship *Roanoke*, which arrived at this port last night, brought advices from New-Orleans to the 12th inst. The news is not of special importance.

The United States steamer *Star of the South* arrived at this port last night, from Pensacola on 11th, and Key West on the 14th inst. She brings no news of importance.

Regulations have been issued regarding the payment of the State bounty of $50 to volunteers. The entire bounty will in all cases be paid before the volunteers leave the State.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival of the steamship *North American* off Cape Race, we receive advices from Europe one day later—to the 11th inst. The news of the series of battles fought before Richmond excited the greatest attention, and it was thought that it would result in prolonging the war. This opinion indicates that Jack Bunsby still resides on the other side of the Atlantic. The sales of cotton in the Liverpool Market for the week added up 61,000 bales. Surats had declined ¼d., and American descriptions ¼d. The market closed flat. Breadstuffs had an upward tendency. Provisions were dull. Consols, 92¼@92¾ for money. American Stocks quiet.

The schooners *Dixie* and *Providence*, both prizes, have been condemned in Philadelphia by Judge CADWALADER, and are to be sold on the 28th of July. The schooner *Fair Play*, previously condemned, is to be sold on the same day, together with her cargo of fish, and the cargo of the *Providence*.

The prize steamer *Cumbria*, which was condemned and sold in Philadelphia only a few days ago, is up for New-Orleans. She is to take out a cargo of flour and other goods most in demand.

The United States transport steamer *Illinois* is now on a sectional dock in Philadelphia, for repairs.

On Friday, several large guns arrived at the Philadelphia Navy-Yard; among them were three large Parrot guns, weighing respectively 16,222 pounds, 16,511 pounds and 9,857 pounds each rifled. They are intended for the gunboats now preparing for sea at that port.

Capt. MCKIM, the Assistant Quartermaster-General in Boston, has been authorized by the Government to sell at public auction the bells which were seized in New-Orleans by Gen. BUTLER, and sent North in the ship *North America*. They range in weight from eight to fourteen hundred and fifty pounds, and many of them are fine-toned and suitable for churches and other public buildings.

All of the rebels that escaped from Camp Morton, in Indianapolis, Ind., on Monday evening last, have been recaptured, and are now in irons.

The demand for nickels at the Philadelphia Mint has become so great for some days past that the supply has been exhausted, and on Friday morning the officers were obliged to refuse to give out pennies in exchange for treasury notes. The suspension is only temporary, however, and next week it is expected the nickels will again be paid out.

The Commencement at Yale College occurs this year on Thursday, July 31. President WOOLSEY will preach the Baccalaureate Sermon on the Sunday afternoon previous. Rev. TIMOTHY ATKINSON, of Westport, will preach the *Concio ad Clerum* on Tuesday evening. The annual meeting of the Alumni will be held on Wednesday morning. An oration by CHARLES TRACY, Esq., of New-York, and a poem by Rev. C. D. HELMER, of Milwaukee, will be delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa Society on Wednesday evening. Candidates for admission to College are examined on Monday and Tuesday, July 28 and 29. Special meetings of the Classes of 1812, 1822, 1837, 1842, 1852 and 1859, have been appointed for the day before Commencement.

Breadstuffs were in rather moderate demand on Saturday, at slightly reduced prices; the depression in the market for Sterling Exchange having been discouraging to shippers, purchases for export were restricted, and the freight engagements were also light. Provisions were less active, as were also Hides, Tallow and Whisky. A fair inquiry prevailed for Cotton, Spirits Turpentine, Salt, Tobacco, Ingot Copper, and the principal kinds of Oil, at advancing rates. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

Now and Then.

The two great mass meetings held in Union-square of April, 1861, and July, 1862, are commonly cited as having been similar in object, numbers and enthusiasm. It is customary to consider the late demonstration as a sort of copy or reindorsement of the first. Such, indeed, it may have appeared to unreflecting eyes, and also to eyes which, more reflecting, wished to see no change. Unquestionably there were many points of similarity. There were banners and cannon, music and shouting, masses of people and high enthusiasm, each and all in abundance at both meetings. Yet there existed between the two a radical difference. It was evident that popular opinion had undergone serious changes, and had made vast strides toward comprehending in their fullest sense the mighty issues depending on the present war. The meeting of last year expressed general indignation at the outrage put upon our flag at Fort Sumter, and a patriotic resolution to see that outrage expiated. It indicated surprise and sorrow at the misconduct of our Southern brethren, and breathed a hope that they would yet see the error of their ways. It avowed a determination to suppress the insurrection and enforce the laws, by the gathering of large forces and abundant means, to be employed in an extremely delicate, considerate and constitutional way. The *Herald* had only just made its ridiculous sommersault, and FERNANDO WOOD had barely got through insulting the President of the United States on his passage through our City to the capital. The adherents of these two respectable authorities had scarcely got over the bewilderment which the rapid changes going on around them had created. The mass meeting *then* meant a vigorous support of the Government in the prosecution of the war, within carefully-guarded limits and with a respectful deference for the "peculiar institution;" the mass meeting *now* means something quite different.

The bitter hate and obstinacy of the rebels, their calling on jealous foreign States to assail the beneficent Government which has nursed them in its bosom, the blood of martyred sons, brothers and fathers, the torturing of Union prisoners and the murder of Union scouts, the ill-requited mildness and charity of our President, ever anxious to strain forbearance and tenderness to the last point consistent with National safety; all these things have had their effect in producing that "drift" in public opinion which was expressed and made manifest in Union-square last Tuesday. Herein is the strange mutation which made the two meetings of a different species although belonging to the same genus. The first was qualified, the last was unqualified. The latter declared in trumpet tones, appropriately emphasized by the boom of artillery, the will of the nation that the rebellion shall be put down, not by one, or two, or three, but by *all* the means which God and nature have put into our hands. It declared that the time for temporizing, the time for half measures, the time for misplaced leniency, had passed, and that the sword must be the absolute and untrammeled arbiter for the future.

The temper of the people has truly undergone a great change, but it is a change which augurs well for the future tenacity and uprightness of the National character. The emasculating influence of mere traffic long exclusively continued upon mind and manners, is being counteracted by agencies of more ennobling character. The nation is becoming more stern, more determined, more dignified. Things were said on Tuesday that it would have been by no means safe to utter a year ago. To the close observer, there are even changes in the national physiognomy and carriage. There is more conscience in the expression, more boldness in the eye, more firmness in the tread. We have greater faith in the future than ever since the great Union Meeting, for it shows that the American people are overwhelmingly in earnest,—that they will inevitably crush out the rebellion,—even although in so doing they carry out in *letter*, as in spirit, that revered instrument which is their charter,—the Declaration which the lamented BUCKLE has affirmed "ought to be hung up in the nursery of every king, and blazoned on the porch of every royal palace."

What Has Become of Our Armies?

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, made a telling point in his speech in the Senate, a few days ago, on the apparent waste of human life in the army of the Potomac, since the commencement of the advance upon Richmond. The sum of the matter was this: That what forces Gen. MCCLELLAN took with him when he started to the Peninsula, and what were subsequently sent to him, amounted to 150,000 men; whereas, since the battles before Richmond, and the encamping of the army on James River, only 80,000 of the great army could be found. The inference was that, except the few thousands killed and disabled in battle, all the rest of that noble and patriotic host, who had gone forth to defend their Government, had perished ignobly, from exposure in swamps and in digging ditches! If this was not the import of Senator CHANDLER'S speech, then he has a very sorry faculty of making himself understood.

But the *Evening Post* of this City, a fast friend of the Michigan Senator, through its Washington correspondent, throws a new light on the supposed waste of human life. In its Friday's issue we find the following:

DEPLETION OF THE ARMY.—The President found, on his late visit to Gen. MCCLELLAN, that 70,000 of the troops taken to the Peninsula are now missing or absent. It is impossible to believe that more than 40,000 are dead, wounded or sick. *Gen. McClellan expressed the opinion that more than half of the seventy thousand absent soldiers are now well.* How they got away it is almost impossible to tell. A fact, however, has just come to my knowledge, which will seem to elucidate the matter. *A single member of Congress has succeeded in getting furloughs and discharges for three hundred soldiers, during the present session of Congress!* This is a fact, and it will show how the army has been depleted, or at least one way in which its numbers have been reduced. The friends of soldiers—of regiments—have endeavored to get off every soldier who was *sick of the service. Members of Congress desired to be popular in their districts, and answered every call upon them. Colonels of regiments and generals of brigades had the same desire—of popularity with their men; and one and all have aided in this depleting process, till the sum total of absentees is enormous.*

Here is a new subject for investigation by the "Committee on the Conduct of the War." There is the same trouble, however, that existed in the Simmons case. Who knows but all Congressmen who "desire to be popular in their Districts" are guilty of the sin of depleting the army? How shall we get at the facts? How many soldiers did Senator CHANDLER take away from the army because they were "sick of the service?" Does not the *Post's* correspondent owe it to the cause of true patriotism and justice to let the country know the name of that member of Congress who got discharges for "three hundred soldiers"—almost half a regiment—during the late session of Congress? Is it or not a member who has wept crocodile tears over the loss of those soldiers "in the swamps of the Chickahominy," while they have been enjoying remarkable health at home, making him "popular in his District?" Suppose only one hundred members of Congress, of the two hundred Senators and Representatives at Washington, have studied their "popularity" at home as effectively as the one singled out by the *Post*, we have, in that mode alone, 30,000 absentees from the battle ranks before Richmond accounted for! Here is a source of weakness to our armies pointed out that the country had not before suspected. The pay-rolls would never betray it, because these idle and vagrant soldiers continue to draw their pay while blowing the bellows at home to inflate the popularity of their Congressmen. In the meantime the Union cause fails in the field—the faithful soldiers, who look toward the enemy, and not toward the flesh-pots at home, lose their lives in ineffectual fight, and the Generals who lead are abused for losing lives in swamps that are not lost at all, but are employed in the Districts, at Government expense, in reëlecting those who thus divert attention from their own scandalous and unpatriotic practices!

THE NEW POSTAGE STAMP CURRENCY.—Two evils have been pointed out as likely to attend the use of Postage Stamps as a legal tender in business transactions. One is their tendency to inflate the currency. This objection, however, is futile, and the danger from this source quite imaginary. For the Postage Stamp money cannot, from the restrictions placed upon it, be issued to a larger amount than will supply the place of the silver and other coin which speculation and a rising specie market have withdrawn from circulation. In proportion as silver coin disappears postage stamps will fill up the vacuum in the currency, and the aggregate of this new species of small change will adjust itself, and contract or expand its volume in proportion as silver coin is more or less scarce. All apprehensions of any excessive issues of this small currency may, then, be dismissed, while its numerous advantages are confessed by all.

Another difficulty which has been started seems, however, to have more foundation. It has been suggested that canceled stamps which have already served their purpose, and paid the postage of letters, may, by unprincipled persons, be remounted and put in circulation as money. When the genuine postage-stamp currency has passed for a short time from hand to hand, it will of necessity become soiled and somewhat defaced. Consequently the spurious character of the remounted stamps to which we have referred would scarcely be distinguishable, except by microscopical examination. Moreover, it is said that chemical manipulations, well known to the initiated, have been used with some success for the removal of the canceling marks, and that in England, in France, and in this country, stamps so manipulated would have passed twice through the post-office without detection.

Practically, however, this evil will not cause any serious inconvenience. For even were it not an easy matter to have the canceling apparatus used by the post-office so modified as more effectively to deface every used stamp, no single postage stamp should pass as money if mounted by private individuals. The work of furnishing the new small currency in a form fit for use should rest wholly with the Government. Ordinary post-office stamps in sheets may perhaps pass current through the mail as heretofore, but for the common exigencies of retail business the special issue by Government of currency postage stamps on thick paper, or on card-board, will be adopted. This plan will preclude the necessity of private enterprise undertaking a task of so much delicacy and risk to the public as are involved in the mounting of the new small currency in a form which, however suitable for general use, is unauthorized by the law, and might therefore justly prevent the stamps being received as lawful money of the United States.

A Comparison of Resources.

It is an unfortunate peculiarity of the National character to exaggerate minor checks and temporary disadvantages quite as much as to overrate actual successes. As news successively came of the taking of Forts Henry and Donelson, the fall of Newbern and New-Orleans, the mercury of public feeling rose even beyond what the value of those very important successes warranted, while the recent news from the Peninsula caused it to drop rather below its original level.

So far from finding reason for despondency in the present position of our armies, at no time of the contest previously has there existed so many reasons for our being buoyed up with hope and confidence.

The South has pushed the war thus far with surprising vigor, but she has exhausted all her resources. In the present emergency she has no reserve to fall back upon,—her army is shattered, but she has neither men nor money wherewith to replenish it. If the very salvation of the so-called Confederacy demanded that fifty thousand more men be brought into the field within the next month, she could not raise one-fifth the number; if the Ship of Confederate State Sovereignty, now tossing and plunging violently in narrow financial straits, required but a million of dollars to save it from wreck and ruin, and insure a safe and speedy arrival in the harbor of foreign recognition, the amount could only be represented and shadowed out to the imagination by the issue of an additional batch of a worthless brown paper currency. All her men have volunteered that were willing to; all have been drafted that could be. Go through the towns, hamlets, and valleys of Virginia, and you will hardly find a man capable of bearing arms at home. All save the creeping young and the tottering old are in the field, compulsorily or voluntarily. Mark the contrast with us of the North. Were it necessary to employ the same means the South has used, conscription, one million of strong, active young men could be under drill in less than a month. Our streets swarm with men of stout thews and swelling muscle; the country is brown with the beards of stalwart fellows, whose arms can do quite as effective service on the battle-field as they now do in forests and peaceful harvest-fields. But conscription will not be necessary, for as soon as the fact becomes patent and really appreciated that more men are wanted, and must be had, there will be such an outpouring of the loyal youth of a great nation as no country or period ever before witnessed. Sooner than accept any other terms than those of complete submission from the States in rebellion, every young man will go; sooner than allow them to dictate their own terms in Washington, as their rebel leaders insolently threaten to do, every man through the whole length and breadth of the Union, irrespective of age, will be found in the field. We have millions of men and money in reserve, to be used if need be; the South has exhausted all her resources in simply initiating the war.

Foreign Censors Again.

"How did you overcome his arguments?" asked a philosopher of a young theologian who had engaged a powerful antagonist. "Arguments!" replied the other, "I said nothing about his arguments. I told him first that he was Judas Iscariot, and next that he was Anti-Christ." There could scarcely be a better illustration than this of the treatment of loyal America at the hands of her European censors. We are barbarians, cut-throats, madmen, idiots, steeped to the lips in hallucination and folly. We are attempting what is impossible, and what, if it were possible, would be extremely undesirable. Our patriotism is a sham, our love of freedom a delusion. Our finances are rotten, our army and navy are mere bloated symbols of incapacity. Epithets are exhausted in the bombardment of vituperation, so that absolutely new adjectives are invented to describe American unworthiness. The persistent repetition of untruth is said to persuade even the relator of his own veracity; and every one knows that if only plenty of mud is thrown, some of it is certain to stick. It would seriously appear that the foreign Press has been solely actuated by a determination to realize the force of these two apothegms. Our arguments are rebutted by the simple logic of abuse, and, instead of being held up for the world's praise as patriots battling for their country's salvation, we are pilloried for its scorn as the types of everything which is mean and execrable.

This policy certainly strikes us as paltry and dishonorable, but examination will show that it is by no means without historical precedents. The jealousies of nations, like those of individuals, often lead to strange demonstrations, when it is believed that the tied hands of a rival are powerless to punish injury, or his closed lips to resent detraction. When the French Republicans undertook at once to crush the Royalist insurrection in La Vendée, and to fight England, Austria, Spain and Holland, they were assailed by a perfect hurricane of abuse and calumny. The English Press was never more bitter, never more dogmatic as to the inevitable conclusion. What it chiefly harped upon was the ridiculous *impossibility* that the Republicans should succeed in their tremendous undertaking. Yet the French were never more successful in fighting one adversary, than they managed to be in this case, while contending with five. The great efforts imposed by the appalling difficulties of their situation, enabled them to take the measure of their true strength, which they had never before put to the test.

We all remember the fury of the London newspapers at the time of the Indian rebellion, when the French journals, with grave pertinacity, kept assuring the world of the military impossibility of subjugating the Sepoys. The language was nearly identical with that which the writers of both countries have poured forth, *ad nauseam*, in relation to our insurrectionary States. The wish, of course, in both cases, is father to the thought. Again, at the period of the Irish Rebellion of '98, most of the world outside of England believed, or affected to believe, that British power was inadequate to its suppression. The continental Press, ever anxious to see the selfish islanders weakened and humiliated, constantly declared its confidence in Irish success. It was impossible, they insisted, that a brave and chivalrous people, numbering so many millions, and determined to be free, should be ultimately subdued. They said, indeed, precisely the same things that many of them now say in behalf of our seceded States; but they were more sincere in the former case. They knew, as we do, that while the revolted population of Ireland bore a greater ratio to that of England than does that of rebel to loyal America, that its insular position and undivided hostility to its lowly *status* as a British appendage, suggested at once the propriety of its independence, and the great probability of its achieving it. They know, too, as we do, that, in the long fight between Freedom and Slavery, the latter, even if stronger and richer, must ultimately go to the wall; and still more inevitably when these potent conditions are reversed in the combatants. It were easy to multiply instances of hostile comment and disastrous prediction which nations have the habit of employing toward others which happen to be in difficulties; but those quoted are sufficient to illustrate the strength of that habit, as well as to console us by showing how futile and inoperative such a line of conduct is toward affecting the march of events in the nations censured, as history shows them to have progressed in the sequel.

A Look Back at the Submission Meeting.

The meeting at the Cooper Institute, on the 1st inst., was called just at the right time, in our opinion, though we think perhaps some of its managers may wish that it had been delayed a little. When it was called, the fall of Richmond, as they thought, and as we all thought, was near at hand. The rebellion was about to be overthrown at once, and then was the time to prepare the way for political action which should enable them to play the old game over again,—to lay the foundations of a party among us which should, by the aid of the States which have been deep in the rebellion, seize the reins of power, the places of trust and patronage for the same hungry gang who occupied them, with the aid of the South, before the rebellion. And if our army had entered Richmond, we fear it would have proved the signal for divisions among us, for the uprising of an organized opposition to the Administration, which would have insisted upon throwing away all good fruits of the rebellion and leaving only the evil, under the false plea of restoring the Union as it was.

Perhaps danger of this sort may not have entirely passed away even now, but the tendencies are much less dangerous than they would otherwise have been. The state of the atmosphere has not been favorable to the working of the battery which they put in play that evening at Cooper Institute. The people, anxious for the safety of their cause, enraged at the blow which traitors have inflicted, have not been in a friendly state of mind toward those whose sympathies had been heretofore toward treason, and the result has been, that the meeting from which such great results were anticipated, has already fallen dead. The influences of events have swept the community forward with mighty speed, and, whereas, these men could hope to use successfully the mad-dog cry of Abolitionist, and did apply it to any one who proposed to use the slaves for the war, now the people receive with huge approbation the statement that MCCLELLAN has sent for five hundred negroes to labor for his men, and read without surprise the speech of Mr. RICE in the Senate in favor of using them, and urging the people not to "stop and higgle at what is clearly justified by the laws of war."

Clearly we have advanced since July 1, and as certainly, if the Cooper Institute men had dreamed that this advance was so near and so decided, they would not have made the display they did. We should not have had FERNANDO intimating his desire to break up Congress by force, if it continued to attack the rebels on the side of Slavery, and violently demanding "a change of measures, or a change of men."

And here we think at least was one good result of our reverse, or our failure to attain success, whichever we may call it. This meeting and others like it in different parts of the country showed that there was treason among us—traitors to the principles for which we are struggling—who were alert and active, and intent upon seizing the earliest opportunity to work mischief. The dark background of that bloody week before Richmond showed to the people the danger which might spring from their machinations; and the spirit with which the people look upon those terrible days, and spring to retrieve them, has already taken off the chariot-wheels of this new, hardly fledged party, so that it finds traveling a very difficult operation, and is quite content to return again to obscurity in hopes of the coming of a more favorable time.

THE FEDERAL AND STATE EXCISE LAWS.—There is not a little discussion among liquor-dealers and their legal advisers as to the operation of the internal tax law, and its relation to the Excise law of the State. The question is a natural one. Will the $20 license required by section 64 of "retail dealers in liquors, including distilled spirits, fermented liquors, and wines of all kinds," authorize the prosecution of business, without compliance with the State laws? This question is met by section 67, to the effect "that no license shall be construed to authorize the commencement or continuation of any trade, business, etc., within any State or territory in which it is or shall be specially prohibited by the laws thereof, *or in violation of the laws of any State or territory*, and nothing in this act shall be held or construed so as to prevent the several States from placing a duty, tax or license for State purposes, or any business on which a duty, tax or license is required to be paid by this act." That is sufficiently explicit, it would seem, to settle the mooted point.

The penalty prescribed by the Federal act for selling liquor without a license is $100 fine for each offence—one-half to the Government and the other to the Collector or any other person who shall give information of the violation of law. This provision may quicken the sense of duty of reluctant patrolmen, who have it in their power to realize $30 for every unlicensed sale of liquor or lager they may denounce, and without waiting indefinitely for the "how-not-to-do-it" policy of our City courts and prosecuting officers.

Thus there is a prospect of speedy riddance from that unscrupulous traffic which has so long defied or perverted justice in this City. It has ruled without mercy or right; its doom will awaken no pity. The rigorous enforcement simultaneously of National and State excise laws, would give the *coup de grace* to Rum rule, and restore to our citizens their rights of self-government. Even civil war has its compensations; the overthrow of this vile conspiracy will not be the least of them.

America's Share in the Trade of England.

According to the accounts issued by the Board of Trade in London for the month of May, the number of vessels entered at British ports, under the flag of the United States, during the five months last past, was 477, against 780 in the corresponding period of last year, and 658 in that of 1860, the aggregate tonnage falling, at the same time, from 552,501 tons and 703,195 tons, to 407,267 tons. There cleared from the British ports 433 American vessels, of 371,812 tons, against 658 and 593,213 tons in the corresponding period of last year, and 573 and 551,524 tons in that of 1860. But the number of vessels which arrived at British ports, from ports in the United States, irrespective of nationality, was 770, of 612,066 tons, against 1,344 ships and 1,080,552 tons in the corresponding five months of 1861, and 864 ships and 813,501 tons in those of 1860; and the number which cleared from British for American ports was 444, of 452,585 tons, against 709 and 635,741 tons in the first five months of last year, and 654 and 611,439 tons in the corresponding period of 1860. The total value of the British manufactures and produce exported to the United States was £4,615,442, being about one-eighth of the total exports from Great Britain to all parts of the world, and considerably more than was exported to any other country, or to any British possession, not excluding even India. This total was made up chiefly of the following articles, the exports of which to this side are shown also for the corresponding periods of 1860 and 1861, for the sake of the comparison:

	Five Months ended May 31.		
	1860.	1861.	1862.
Alkali	£223,956	£97,481	£182,126
Beer and ale	46,764	15,348	12,745
Coal	66,196	106,631	67,527
Cotton piece goods	1,491,721	964,913	970,156
Cotton—sewing	115,287	72,059	104,497
Earthenware & porcelain	281,532	149,575	131,847
Haberdashery & millinery	637,035	468,575	330,076
Hardware and cutlery	359,066	263,230	168,821
Linen piece goods	643,676	388,107	560,317
Linen thread	56,144	37,932	88,668
Metals—pig iron	62,919	54,030	21,630
Metals—bar and rod iron	293,294	122,016	127,104
Metals—railway iron	345,297	153,599	9,201
Metals—cast iron	7,816	5,942	7,137
Metals—iron hoops, sheets and plates	127,211	53,692	51,580
Metals—wrought iron	62,643	44,341	49,025
Metals—steel	226,458	158,412	177,519
Metals—copper	24,559	7,503	14,589
Metals—lead	30,992	1,451	55,290
Metals—tin plates	461,630	186,668	230,344
Salt	43,511	40,512	23,253
Seed Oil	87,230	1,628	15,789
Silk manufactures	189,767	128,959	86,328
Spirits	11,715	10,499	15,200
Woolen manufactures	1,415,748	956,054	849,248

It is gratifying to observe an increase in so many articles during the first five months of the present year, as compared with the corresponding period of 1861, which, except in respect of the single article of coal, showed so deep a depression upon the trade of the preceding year. The imports of American produce into England cannot be shown so fully, the Board of Trade accounts only distinguishing them from the similar produce of other countries in respect of cotton and corn. The total importation of cotton in the first five months of 1860 was 6,297,057 cwts., of which 5,384,131 cwts. was the growth of the United States. Last year it fell, for the same period, to 5,508,385 cwts., of which quantity the United States contributed 4,946,622 cwts., the imports from all other countries also showing a decline. In the five months last past, only 1,627,881 cwts. were imported, and of this diminished quantity only 30,396 cwts. were furnished by the United States. From all other sources, there was a great increase, the imports from India and Egypt having more than doubled, whilst the eagerness with which cotton is caught up at this period from parts of the world may be inferred from the fact that the imports from "other countries," including all sources of supply except the United States, Brazil, India and Egypt, increased from 27,996 cwts. to 119,596 cwts. With respect to breadstuffs, it appears that there were imported from the United States 1,014,093 qrs. of wheat and 2,419,304 cwts. of flour, against 948,901 qrs. of wheat and 2,045,163 cwts. of flour, in the corresponding period of last year, and 51,941 qrs. of wheat, and 227,499 cwts. of flour, in that of 1860. The total imports of the same periods respectively were 980,935 qrs. of wheat, and 1,053,950 cwts. of flour, in 1860; 3,147,901 qrs. of wheat, and 3,165,868 cwts. of flour, in 1861; and 2,914,738 qrs. of wheat, and 3,113,802 cwts. of flour, in 1862. There was a considerable increase in the imports of Indian corn meal, rice and provisions, whilst those of tobacco declined; but in respect of these commodities, the Board of Trade does not distinguish the produce of the United States from that of other countries. The bullion and specie account shows an importation into England of £2,457,431 from the United States, against £40,573 last year, and £1,198,774 in 1860; and an exportation from England to the United States of £26,643, against £4,558,261 last year, and £1,955 in 1860.

A PLEA FOR THE ANACONDA.—The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals should take the "anaconda" under its protection, for never was beast so unmercifully belabored as that harmless mythological crea-

tion. It is the duty of the British worshiper drubbing his god, for not doing what he never should have expected it to do. The peculiar degradation of the anaconda is just as senseless as was his former deification. What though some of his joints have been loosened, and he himself parted in twain, his remaining segments are vital still. Will the abusers of the anaconda consider that it is his fiery folds that hold the whole rebel coast in their tight, terrible grip—from the Chesapeake to the Rio Grande? Here, at least, he is doing the work of a genuine anaconda, and he should get due credit for it, instead of the vials of vituperation that are now poured on his head. It is like human nature to undervalue present benefactors. But let us suppose our coast to be not thus begirt, and we may form some idea of the immense silent service rendered by the anaconda. Imagine that, instead of holding the long stretch of seaboard by our vessels and our troops, it were possessed by the rebels—the seaports free for them to receive supplies of all kinds from abroad? And what complexion would intervention take if, instead of holding the seaports of the South in the most perfect blockade ever established, and having our *corps* of ten or a dozen regiments dotted here and there all along the coast, the rebels could salute and solicit Europe from the Atlantic shore? It is the great marine anaconda that, more than anything else, keeps the hands of Europe off. We hope, therefore, that this part of the anaconda will not be weakened. It is true that, by removing the expeditionary armies that occupy various points along the coast, it would be possible to employ them in work more active, but not, in the long run, more useful and effective. So alongour long Southwestern inland line and on the Mississippi River the anaconda still well performs his part. Let us give the anaconda his due.

A BERSERKAR OPINION.—The telegraph from Cape Race informs us that when the news of the series of battles before Richmond reached England it was thought that *it would result in prolonging the war.* This is about the most remarkable bit of British Bunsbyism that we have had.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

Meeting of Recruiting Officers at the Astor House.

Yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, a meeting of recruiting officers, chiefly belonging to SPINOLA'S Empire Brigade, was held in Room No. 41 Astor House. Capt. SAUNDERS was appointed Chairman, and Capts. ROSS and DOHERTY, Secretaries. Capt. SAUNDERS said the object of the meeting was to obtain the bounty promised to the men at once, as it would greatly facilitate enlistments.

The following resolutions were then offered, which, after much discussion, were adopted:

At a meeting of a Select Committee of Recruiting Officers for the City of New-York, held the 18th day of July, 1862, the following resolutions were proposed:

Whereas, The President of the United States has called for an additional force of 300,000 men for the prosecution of the war and the protection of the rights and privileges of loyal citizens; and

Whereas, It becomes necessary to offer inducements, independent of patriotic considerations, to persons to join the service; and

Whereas, The present inducements held out are only to be realized on the completion of companies or formation of regiments, and that there are not now available funds to enable volunteers to leave their families protected from want during the preliminary time that expires from the date of mustering in as volunteers, to the date of mustering in as companies; and

Whereas, There has not been any provison made by the United States Government, nor the Governor of the State of New-York, or the Corporation of the City of New-York, to appropriate or provide any sum or sums of money to aid and assist the recruiting officers (in this City) in recruiting the necessary numbers of men to complete the various organizations to which they are attached; and

Whereas, A portion of the order of the War Department dated July 16, 1862, is ambiguous and tends to diminish the energy and exertion of the recruiting officer by the prospect of consolidation; it is thereupon

Resolved, That we unanimously respond to the call of the President for an additional force of 300,000 men, and hereby pledge and offer up our lives in the protection of the Constitution of the United States, and exhort not only our own countrymen, but adopted citizens who have found an asylum in this their country of adoption, to rally around the Flag and the Union, and reduce to subjection those rebellious people that have dared to pollute the emblems of Liberty and Fraternity.

Resolved, That in order to induce a speedy enrollment for the various regiments now in course of organization in this City, and to place in the hands of volunteers sufficient available funds to enable them to leave their familes protected against want during the time that expires from the date of mustering in, as volunteers, to the date of mustering in as companies, the Governor of the State of New-York be hereby requested to take upon himself the responsibility of offering at once a State bounty of $50 to each recruit, who shall have enlisted or may hereafter enlist in the volunteer army of the United States, such sum to be paid and payable to each and every man immediately after medical inspection and mustering in by the mustering officer *and on the same day.*

Resolved, That as considerable expense is, and must be, necessarily incurred by the various recruiting officers in this City, in recruiting the necessary number of men to complete their companies, and as there has not been any provision made either by the United States Government, the Governor of the State of New-York, or the Corporation of the City of New-York, to appropriate or provide any sum or sums of money to reimburse such expense, or to aid or pecuniarily assist the recruiting officers in enlisting men, and as such recruiting officers have not now the cooperation of the Union Defence Committee of the City of New-York, which support was formerly enjoyed; it is therefore]

Resolved, That the said Union Defence Committee be and hereby is respectfully solicited to call for an appropriation to be made for this purpose, and for subscriptions from our patriotic and wealthy citizens, such appropriation or subscription to be under the control and management of said Committee, and to be by them distributed to the various Company Officers for recruiting purposes, in such manner as shall be deemed fit and proper by the said Committee, and irrespective of limit as to the Senatorial Districts of this City.

Resolved, That in the selection of the Union Defense Committee to urge our claims for such assistance, we review with admiration and gratitude their past labors in the organization of regiments now in the field, and rely on their further support to enable us to share in the honor and glory of victory and the restoration of the Union to its pristine peace and security.

Resolved, That so much of General Order from the War Department, dated July 16, 1862, as states that "Any officer thus appointed and mustered shall only be entitled to be paid on the muster and pay roll of his company, and should he fail to secure an organized company within such reasonable time as the Governor may designate, his men may be transferred to some other company, his appointment revoked, and be discharged without pay, unless the Governor shall think proper to give him a position in the consolidated company to which his men have been transferred," be and hereby is declared ambiguous, as such portion of such order does not state the date when the pay of such officer so appointed and mustered shall commence, and states only that he will be entitled to be paid on the muster and pay roll of his company, without defining the date of the commencement of such pay; and said portion of said General Order by reason of the threatened consolidation of companies tends to diminish the energy of officers recruiting, as no provision is made in said General Order to reimburse expenditure necessarily incurred in recruiting and obtaining volunteers.

Resolved, That the delays to which volunteer officers are subjected daily in the mustering office, while waiting to muster in recruits, and which are daily becoming greater, have become a considerable obstacle in the way of recruiting officers, and it is important that the late order of the War Department, authorizing one Second Lieutenant to be appointed forthwith for each company in process of organization, for the purpose of enabling each company to muster in its own recruits, should be carried into effect at once.

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to the President of the United States, the Secretary of War, the Governor of the State of New-York, the Boards of Alderman and Supervisors, and the Union Defence Committee of the City of New-York.

A vote of thanks was then passed to Mr. STETSON, of the Astor House, for the gratuitous use of the room, after which a committee from the line-officers of the various regimental battalions and batteries there represented, was appointed to wait upon the Union Defence Committee. The meeting then adjourned.

PAYMENT OF THE STATE BOUNTY.

[OFFICIAL.]

ALBANY, Saturday, July 19.

The following regulations will be observed with reference to the payment of the bounty of $50 authorized by the proclamation of July 17, 1862.

The bounty will be paid only to recruits who enlist for three years or the war, and who pass a satisfactory medical examination, in accordance with the instructions of the Surgeon-General of the State, dated July 15, 1862.

The entire bounty will in all cases be paid before the recruit leaves the State. In the case of the regiments now forming, immediately upon the muster into the service of the United States of one or more recruits, the Adjutant of the regiment or other mustering officer will transmit to Col. GEORGE BLISS, Jr., Paymaster-General, Albany, one copy of the list, with the corresponding enlistment forms attached, as provided in Paragraph 3.

Men of different companies will not be borne upon the same muster-roll, but as many men as is convenient may be borne upon one roll, provided they belong to the same company. At the same time, separate receipts, signed by each recruit, will be transmitted to the Paymaster-General, by the Adjutant, or other mustering officer.

Upon the receipt of the papers above-mentioned, the Paymaster-General will promptly return a check upon the Commercial Bank of Albany for one-half of the bounty, to wit, twenty-five dollars, payable to the order of the recruit, and a State certificate that, if he is with the regiment when its organization is completed, or is ordered from the State before the organization is completed, or is then properly accounted for, he will receive the balance of the bounty, twenty-five dollars.

In the case of recruits for regiments already in the field, each recruit will be required after his arrival at one of the three depôts, Albany, Elmira or New-York, to undergo special inspection for bounty, to be made at Albany by Dr. MASON F. COGSWELL; at New-York by Dr. WM. H. THOMPSON, and at Elmira by Dr. WM. C. WEY. The surgeon will indorse upon a duplicate of the blank, headed—Volunteer Enlistment—a certificate that the recruit has been "examined for bounty and passed."

This blank so indorsed, together with a receipt signed by the recruit, will be transmitted by the surgeon to Col. GEORGE BLISS, Jr., Paymaster-General, Albany, who will promptly return a check for the entire amount of the bounty.

RECRUITING IN THE CITY.

THE UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE.

The mustering office in White-street was kept all day yesterday in an extraordinary state of bustle and excitement, by the recruiting offices throughout the City hurrying up with their squads of newly enlisted volunteers. The ninety dollars bounty and advance pay, now guaranteed to every one who spontaneously responds to the call for fresh troops, is having the effect of bringing men along faster than was expected—first-class men, most of them are, too, equal in all respects to those who composed some of the first and best regiments that New-York sent to the war. Besides the large number enrolled at the White-street office, several of the commanders of regiments under way here have sent a great many recruits up to the various encampments to be mustered in. This has been a considerable relief to the United States officers at the former place, and adds to the total of enlistments a good deal more extensively than the official figures would seem to show. In every way the prospects of soon raising the Empire State's quota of the additional army of three hundred thousand are brighter than ever.

THE QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.

Evidence of the alacrity with which the President's requisition is being responded to is not wanting at the Quartermaster's Office. Gen. ARTHUR and his Aids are scarcely allowed a moment's rest. All day long there is a rush to them for uniforms and equipments. There is, of course, a plentiful stock on hand of all these necessaries, so that soldiers do not have to wait an indefinite time—as was the case a year ago—for the clothes appropriate to their calling; but there is quite enough to do to merely hand out and keep account of the various articles that are demanded in such profusion.

THE ENCAMPMENTS.

The several places where the men are being organized into regiments and brigades are rapidly assuming the appearance of busy, thickly-populated encampments. In that of the Spinola Brigade, at East New-York, there are more than thousand men already gathered; Col. ALLEN has a numerous following at New-Dorp; the Halleck Guard mustered several hundred strong at Turtle Bay Brewery; there is a camp of instruction on Staten Island, and other eligible localities are being once more put to the military uses of last Summer.

THE POLICE IN THE FIELD.

The "force" is contributing all its energies to the cause for the purpose of quickly forming the regiment of which the former Captain of the Ninth Ward Police—the popular TURNBULL—is to be Colonel. Every guardian of the public peace, whilst having one eye to his regular duty, has another for the equally urgent object of recruiting, and the consequence is a swift and steady influx to every Station-house of likely young fellows, whom a little timely conversation has impressed with the desire to do the State some service. Capt.—that is, Col.—TURNBULL'S regiment will be one of the first completed—that's certain.

THE POPE RIFLES.

Capt. LLOYD, at No. 7 Broadway, is meeting with encouraging success in the enrollment of this company. Men of a very superior stamp have already enlisted with him; and, if those wishing to join the army want to find themselves under a thoroughly efficient and straightforward officer, they cannot do better than follow Capt. LLOYD at the earliest opportunity.

FIRST REGIMENT NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

Col. GURNEY is raising a regiment under this name, and is progressing in his endeavor finely. The camp is at Staten Island.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

Brig.-Gen. MEAGHER arrived in this City on Friday night, and his appearance, after the gallant action of the Irish Brigade, under his brilliant leadership, at the Chickahominy, Fair Oaks, Gaines' Hill and Malvern's Hill, elicited great enthusiasm among all those who welcomed him. Gen. MEAGHER comes from his command at this particular juncture at the express orders of Gen. McCLELLAN—made through Gen. SUMNER—to recruit men to fill the decimated ranks of the Sixty-ninth, Eighty-eighth and Sixty-third New-York Regiments.

Gen. MEAGHER was yesterday engaged in consultation with the members of the Irish Brigade Committee, under whose auspices last Fall, in conjunction with Gen. MEAGHER, the Brigade was raised. Mr. JOHN SAVAGE, Secretary *pro tem.*, has issued a call for a meeting of the Committee at the Emigrant Bank, No. 51 Chambers-street, on Monday, at 3½ P. M. The Executive Committee, at the first organization, consisted of Messrs. Daniel Devlin (Chairman), Richard O'Gorman, Richard Bell, Joseph Stuart, Charles P. Daly, Andrew Carrigan, James O'Grady, Samuel Sloan, Wm. Mitchell, John Savage and John T. Doyle, Esqs. There is no doubt but that the General's countrymen will enthusiastically rally to the flag of the Irish Brigade.

COLONELCY OF THE FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

An error occurred in our reference to the organization in this District. The Colonel proposed after Mr. CORNELL, is Prof. ELIAS PEISSNER, recently Military Instructor in Union College, and who is authorized by the Government to raise the regiment quartered in Turtle Bay Park.

SERVICE PRESENTATION.

The Vosburgh Chasseurs, Eagle Brigade, Fifty-third Regiment New York Volunteers, had a large and fashionable concourse in attendance at dress parade on Wednesday afternoon last, at Camp Scroggs, Red House Grounds, Harlem. The regiment went through the various battalion movements with a high degree of proficiency. The occasion was made still more gratifying by the presentation to Dr. ALEX. B. MOTT U. S. A., Examining Surgeon at this station, of a massive silver ice bowl, as a memento of the regiment's high appreciation and regard for him as a citizen, a soldier, and a faithful public officer. Colonel BOCKINGHAM, commanding this fine regiment, made the presentation in an appropriate and feeling manner, and was neatly and cordially responded to by Dr. MOTT. The testimonial bore the following inscription: "Presented to Dr. ALEX. B. MOTT, Surgeon, U. S. A., by the officers of the 'Vosburgh Chasseurs,' Fifty-third Regiment, N. Y. V., July 10, 1862." After which, the regiment and its guests (including many ladies) sat down to a sumptuous dinner. The President of the United States, Gen. McCLELLAN, Dr. MOTT, Col. BOCKINGHAM, Lieut.-Col. DENIKE, the staff and line officers, the "Vosburgh Chasseurs," the ladies, &c., were toasted. In the evening, the Glee Club—Company K—(Germans) serenaded the officers, and the assemblage broke up at a late hour. The testimonial (the workmanship of Messrs. TIFFANY & Co.) will be on exhibition in their window during the next week.

NAVAL RECRUITING.

Recruiting for the United States Navy has begun on an entire new basis. Henceforward the rule for enlisting men for three years exclusively will be abolished, and seamen can ship for any term not less than a year, which they may choose. Already the recruiting officer of the receiving ship *Alleghany*, at Baltimore, the *North Carolina*, at this port, and the *Ohio*, at Boston, have put the new law in force, and are enlisting men under it. Naval recruiting has recently been brightening up. Over 110 men were enlisted in this City last week, being a clear increase of 40. There are now over 300 effective sailors on board the receiving ship *Ohio*, at Boston, and more than 500 in the *North Carolina*, and nearly as many in Baltimore and Portland, Maine. Seven hundred have been enlisted at Portsmouth, N. H., a large number at New-Bedford, at Chicago, St. Louis and Cairo, so that, for a short time, at least, we shall hear no more of the scarcity of crews for our men-of-war.

When the rebellion broke out the *personnel* of the navy consisted of 8,000 sailors and 1,000 marines. There are now more than 25,000 attached to it—or three times its original force. The new army recruiting law, however, will injure naval enlistments. Steam having revolutionized navies, artillerists, coal-heavers, engineers, marines, boys and firemen are taken, in a great measure, from the same classes that feed a military body, leaving the nautical genus the only part of a frigate's crew which cannot be raised in an inland province. The fear of privateers, too, having diminished in influence, the mercantile marine is reemploying those sailors left idle when the *Sumter* mania was rife, and giving them large advances too. Thus Uncle Sam's area of recruiting for his men-of-war is growing so small by degrees, that, unless some large bounty is given we shall be troubled with what the Prince DE JOINVILLE fears so much, "men-of-war unmanned." The brass band temptation is now in vogue, the *Sabine* having charmed 200 men by it in a few days, so that musicians are likely to eclipse the Cherry-street runners in drumming for the navy.

HOW TO GET RECRUITS.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, July 13, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice of late several communications in your valuable journal, commenting upon the apparent feebleness of the recruiting movement in this City, and, as usual, making all sorts of guesses as to the cause, and offering any number of suggestions and remedies. One thinks that the publication of the sick and wounded lists was doubtless a depreciating effect, and implores its discontinuance. Another will have it that the trouble lies in the ambiguity of the Bounty laws, and so on *ad infinitum*.

These are all very well in their way, and there is no doubt that these causes have their influence, but in my opinion, and I have had some little experience in these matters, the sole cause lies in the fact that most men are unwilling to enroll themselves into new organizations, preferring, if possible, some one of the tried and proved regiments already in the field. You may rest assured that when recruiting stations are opened by such regiments as the Fifth, (DUNTER'S Zouaves,) the Sixty-ninth, and the Ninth, (HAWKINS',) you will perceive a vast improvement in the recruiting returns for each week. In a few days arrangements will, it is expected, have been perfected for recruiting the Fifth New-York up to the war standard, it having, as you are aware, lost considerably in the late battles. The officers now in New-York on this duty are confident of rapidly filling up their magnificent corps.

Every one knows that battles can never be fought or won without some loss, and it is as well known that after every battle the columns of the papers are convulsively searched for the names of killed or wounded; so, Mr. Editor, you will please continue to publish your accurate lists, for the sake of the poor fellows' relatives. And I think that the man who quails at the sight of a list of killed and wounded does well to keep out of the army. He has no business there; the Army of the Potomac *never quails*, and I sincerely pity the man who does.

One thing is certain, that a greater portion of the new levy will have to go to make up for losses already suffered by regiments in the field. Scarcely a single corps now in active service but has had its ranks decimated by disease and the bullet. If you do not fill up these regiments speedily, there won't be much of them left, and I for one would not like to see that happen. Better to do this than to hatch out a fresh batch of new-fledged officers. C. F. W.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE PRESENT METHOD OF RECRUITING.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The abstract of a General Order from Washington, recently published, effectually places a stumbling block in the way of many officers possessed of some merit, service and respectability, from again entering the same, if paragraphs 2 and 3 are to be rigidly complied with. No authority is given to the officer, other than the Surgeon, to bodily examine the recruit, therefore why should he be held pecuniarily responsible for the false statement of the same, in case of his rejection, or that in case of his not furnishing his quota of men within a specified time, he should, at the will of the Governor who commissions him, be dropped from the roll, forfeit all the pay due him, (which he is justly entitled to from the time he is in the employ of the Government,) and have those men already enlisted by him transferred to some other company or regiment, so that his time, merit, money and patriotism all go for naught. The Government desire officers of some experience, but this order requires them to possess two other qualifications—unbounded amiability of temper and a well-filled purse. Honorable men wish and expect to be treated in the same spirit. No obstructions, particularly at this time, should be inadvertently placed in the way, and the officer who issued this order can readily see that it requires modification to insure prompt action.

JULY 18, 1862. JUSTICE.

THE WAR FEELING ELSEWHERE.

WAR MEETING AT BANGOR, ME.

BANGOR, Me., Thursday, July 17.

A grand patriotic meeting was held here this evening in aid of enlistments for the late requisition of troops by the General Government. The enrolled militia of this city and neighboring towns, numbering one thousand, marched in procession with six bands of music.

The hall was crowded at an early hour. The immense mass of people caused the breaking down of a portion of the approach to the hall and some hundreds of people were precipitated some fifteen feet below on the sidewalk, but fortunately there was no loss of life.

The meeting then adjourned to the area in front of the Bangor House, where Vice-President HAMLIN, Gen. HOWARD, Hon. S. H. BLAKE, W. H. McCRILLIS and others delivered addresses.

Resolutions were adopted pledging the people of the Penobscot Valley to sustain the Government with their full quota of troops, and calling upon the Administration to prosecute the war with vigor, and with all the means and all the men of whatever color they can command.

ENLISTMENTS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

TOWANDA, Penn., Saturday, July 10.

A large county meeting was held at this place to-day, without distinction of party, to adopt measures for raising volunteers under the new call. It was recommended that Gov. CURTIN adopt the same course as that pursued by Gov. MORGAN, of New-York, namely: Offering a bounty of $50 for recruits. Enlistments are now going on, and great unanimity exists among the masses.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, July 18.

The prospects for enlistments for three years, throughout the State, under the new call, so far as heard from, are favorable, but it is believed would be largely increased if the term of service were made one year, as indicated by the bill just passed Congress, and better provision by the General Government to aid the State Governments in having the sick and wounded sent directly home. Camps will soon be established in various parts of the State. Gov. CURTIN contemplates calling an extra session of the Legislature, and in the meantime offering a State bounty.

THE ALBANY DISTRICT REGIMENT.

ALBANY, Friday, July 18.

Major SPRAGUE, United States Army, has been nominated Colonel of the Albany District Regiment of new Volunteers, and will accept, provided the permission of the War Department is granted.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Enthusiastic meetings, to hasten enlistments, continue to be held in all parts of Massachusetts, and those towns which have had them once are so well pleased with the sensation that they insist on repeating them again and again.

The second war meeting at Wilbraham, Hampden County, was held Wednesday evening, at the Methodist vestry in the south parish. So great was the attendance that out of doors accommodations were sought in front of the church. Eighteen patriotic young men enlisted in the course of the evening.

Washington held an enthusiastic meeting Tuesday evening, voted $75 bounty for each volunteer, and nine young men agreed to enlist, two more than the town's quota. Cheshire, a stronghold of democracy, is said to have already raised her quota of troops.

Thirty recruits have already been enlisted in Newton.

Charlemont held a very full meeting on the 14th, and after eloquent speeches had been made by various gentlemen, voted to give $50 bounty to each volunteer. More than half the necessary sum was subscribed at once. The Selectmen have taken hold of the matter in earnest, and raised nearly the quota of men called for.

Sutton has held a public meeting, voted $100 bounty to each accepted recruit, and instructed the Selectmen to call a legal town meeting soon, and to receive the names of volunteers.

Brighton has made the most generous offer of any town or city yet announced—$125 bounty to each volunteer, also $50 extra for the first man, and $25 each for the next four who may enroll their names. Brighton's quota is forty. South Scituate offers $100 bounty to each recruit, and resolves that eight hundred thousand men should be put into the field immediately, to bring the war to a successful close the present year.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Newark *Advertiser* says: "Recruiting for the various New-Jersey regiments in the city is progressing very slowly. The fact that greater inducements are held out by the neighboring cities of New York and Brooklyn operates disadvantageously, and some arrangement by which Jerseymen can be induced to enlist in our own regiments should be effected without delay.

Recruiting for the Thirteenth Regiment, Col. CARMAN, has scarcely commenced as yet, though offices are being opened throughout the city for that purpose. There are also two offices in Jersey City, one in Hudson City, and one in Orange, recruiting for this regiment, and others will be shortly opened in those places.

An immense Union meeting was held in Camden, on Thursday evening—over 5,000 persons present. Mr. JAMES H. STEVENS presided, with Vice-Presidents from every Ward. Addresses were made by Hon. T. P. CARPENTER, Hon. J. C. PORTS, of Trenton, JAMES M. SCOVILLS, Esq., and others, and resolutions were adopted pledging the Government an unfaltering support to the extent of the last man and the last dollar. Judge PORTS, in his remarks, said the only way to make terms with traitors would be with the bayonet at his heart. No compromise can be made between loyal and traitorous men. The victories of our arms must be the *only* dictator. The grand way to subserve the Union was to confiscate all rebel property, and devastate their land, and make South Carolina a "howling wilderness."

CONNECTICUT.

At an enthusiastic and numerously attended meeting, held in Bridgeport, Conn., on Thursday evening, Gov. BUCKINGHAM was present, and made a characteristically forcible speech. Hon. W. D. BISHOP also made a stirring address. He concluded by offering a subscription paper to the audience, and this is the way it started off:

Wheeler & Wilson Manufac. Co.	$5,000	Treat & Blake	$200
F. A. Benjamin	1,000	J. Mott & Co.	200
C. Spooner	1,000	Eben Fairchild	200
Wm. D. Bishop	1,000	J. D. Alvord	100
Elias Howe, Jr.	1,000	J. G. Adams, M. D.	100
Nathaniel Wheeler	1,000	S. C. Patterson & Co.	100
Hanford Lyon	1,000	W. G. Sterling	100
D. H. Sterling	500	Hall & Read	100
J. C. Loomis	500	Wm. A. Booth	100
Russell Tomlinson	500	Sherman Hartwell	100
P. C. Calhoun	500	S. C. Booth	100
P. T. Barnum	500	J. S. Hanover	100
F. Wood	250	H. M. Hine	100
Wm. H. Perry	250	D. W. Thompson	100
S. S. Clapp	200	James Wilson	100
H. N. Hayes	200	Horace Nichols	100
Hayward & Bacon	200	R. H. Lacy	100
E. Birdsey & Co.	200	S. B. Ferguson, Sr.	100
Dwight, Chapin & Co.	200	J. J. Andrews	100
		Samuel Larkin	100

The sums of $75 and $50 which were subscribed are too numerous to mention.

About 300 men have joined the Fourteenth Regiment, now at Camp Foote, Hartford, and the ranks are fast filling up. The National Union Committee of New-Haven has established seven recruiting offices, and all are meeting with success and filling up the ranks of the Lyon Regiment. The sum raised for the benefit of the regiment will probably reach the required amount of $15,000. The Meriden Britannia Company has offered $50 bounty to any of their workmen who will go to the war, with a promise of employment on their return. Other firms at Meriden have made liberal offers. The town authorities have voted $50 to each volunteer. By Saturday night, it is expected that a full company of 100 men will be enrolled at Meriden.

Rev. JONATHAN BRACE, D. D., of Milford, has offered to give $10 to each person who will enlist from that town, and if a full company is formed there, he will give them $500 additional.

HARTFORD, Conn., Saturday, July 19.

At a large and enthusiastic town meeting, held this afternoon, the sum of $100,000 was appropriated for the aid of the families of volunteers who have or may enlist in the town, for the aid of the sick and wounded, and for promoting enlistments.

DANBURY, Conn., Saturday, July 19.

The war meeting last night was most enthusiastic, and the largest meeting ever held here. Lieut.-Col. ATTERIL presided. Gov. BUCKINGHAM was the principal speaker. Many men enlisted on the spot.

Resolutions were passed calling on the Selectmen to make arrangements for supporting the families of volunteers.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

The Manchester *American* says over 600 men have been enlisted for the Ninth Regiment, now going into camp at the Fair Ground near Concord. Half of them are already in camp.

MAINE.

Another rousing meeting was held at Bangor on Thursday evening. Hon. JOHN A. PETERS presided, and Gen. HOWARD was present and made a speech. He said:

"We marched to within five miles of Richmond. We were sapped by sickness and death, till the army of 80,000 did not exceed 40,000. I come before you to represent to you that our armies need replenishing; they are all too small. We have done a good deal, but there is more to do; and we must send reinforcements, and that right away. Will you leave your gallant Second to struggle without aid? [No, no!] I am glad to see it stated that the war is to be carried on with more vigor. [Applause.] I see an earnest of this in the appointment of Gen. POPE to command in Virginia, and that he is going to chase the enemy wherever he can find them. [Applause.]

I hear it said that Federal arms have protected property of rebels. I belong to the Army of the Potomac, and we have only protected such property from marauders; but I think we have not used the services of slaves enough, or we might have saved many of our men. And I am glad to see the President and the people moving toward the right. I am not a politician, but love all parties alike. Now is the time to unite all for the country. I know Gen. HUNTER, and know what he says will be true; and he says that the black brigade he organized is more than a success. Now, is it not better to put these black regiments in the fortifications South, and have our men for service elsewhere? [Applause.] I say to you that these black men are willing to help us, and they are the only loyal people in the South, and they may prove an efficient aid to our cause.

As to McCLELLAN, he approved his course as a whole, and believed in his ability, though he may have made some mistakes, and was glad that he had brought off his little army so well after that hard struggle. We are too apt to worship men. We must not depend entirely upon any General, but put confidence in the whole. If we make proper sacrifice we must succeed. I have done what little I could for the cause. Every one is called upon to lend his assistance to its fullest extent. We have but a small proportion of the three hundred thousand. We must fill up our old regiments, and send new. Those men you have sent are not cowards. When I was wounded there and went to the rear, I didn't find one skulker. They stood their ground. How different from the poor fools who have gone to Canada! [Applause.] All our divisions did nobly! Even Cæsar's was a brave division, and we should do them justice, they stood so long under such an opposing force. We must come up still to the work, and send our brave fellows assistance. We are too apt to look to the country, but we should rather look to what is to be done to save the country. It is more important for us to preserve than for our fathers to make these institutions. You will ask what will become of all these rebels. The rebels are the ones to ask that. We will answer them at the cannon's mouth, and with the gallows. [Applause.]

But you ask, what if England interferes? I don't believe they will. Their people are favorable to us. France has got enough to do in Mexico, for we have taught the Mexicans how to keep them at bay. But let them interfere, and we will rise in our majesty. Then will be the time for the multitude to come up to the work. If England interferes, Ireland will be more with us than ever, and many Irishmen will be in the army against England. We should only think of what is right, and carry it out at whatever cost, and with such feeling we must succeed."

Vice-President HAMLIN also made a brief address. He said:

"I have a right to demand for you a more vigorous prosecution of the war. When the Ship of State is rocked in the tempest, all should come to the rescue, and throw aside partisanship. I say we want to send forth no Federal bayonets to protect rebel property. We don't fight the rebels to save their property. We want to save, as much as possible, our men, if it is done by men a little blacker than myself. [Applause and laughter.] He wished his voice could reach the officials at Washington. They are slow to move, but they must come to that position, when they will seize everything to our advantage. I see hope for this end in the darkness of to-day. They must come to see the necessity of seizing every means of helping our men in the field.

We want to send men to the Second Maine and Col. REMANN, of whom all are proud. [Three cheers for Col. REMANN.] We must sustain all our brave officers and commanders, for what State can boast such good officers as we? We want to show Europe that we will come up freely to sustain this Government. But if we can't get enough voluntarily, we must draft enough, for we have a country to preserve. This contest is to test the virtue of Republican Government, and we must furnish men and means sufficient to sustain the cause. We have a few who are cavilling in our streets about Abolitionism and such doctrines, and men who can stop to talk about such matters are traitors at heart. I should not be sorry if they were hanged.

All about us they are offering to come up and enlist—and will you be behind in this work? Shall we not do voluntarily what must be done by some means?

In conclusion he invoked every one to look to the responsibility which rests upon him in this crisis, and swear to support this great cause of free institutions, or die in its defence."

ILLINOIS.

Still another proclamation has been issued by Gov. YATES. He says:

"The war has now arrived at the most critical point. A series of splendid successes has crowned our arms. The enemy has been driven from Tennessee, Missouri and Kentucky, from Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, and from the sea coast at almost all points. The Mississippi has been opened from Cairo to the Gulf. The Potomac has been opened from Washington to the Chesapeake. Beaten, broken, demoralized, bankrupt and scattered, the enemy has fled before our victorious legions, leaving us a large area of conquered territory and almost innumerable posts in the enemy's country to garrison with our troops. But the rebels, whose leaders are bold and sagacious, and with whom the fate of the rebellion is now neck or nothing, have, with the energy of desperation, resolved to cast all upon the hazard of a single battle; and while weak at every other point, they have, by the evacuation of Corinth, and by the rapid concentration of their scattered forces at Richmond, brought together a great and powerful army, far superior in numbers to that of our own at the same point. With consummate skill and generalship they have planned so as not only to defend their own Capital, but also, should they be successful in driving back McCLELLAN, to take ours, and raise the rebel flag upon the Capitol at Washington, with the expectation that so great a conquest would reanimate the South, revive their fading fortunes, and secure them the immediate cooperation of the two great Powers of Europe—England and France.

This is their last great stake. The desperation with which they have fought has developed the depth, intensity and recklessness of their designs. Their mode of warfare is the most malignant, desperate and savage. Thus we are brought to the very crisis of the rebellion, and all our hopes, and the hopes of this great country, hang upon the issue.

It is for this reason that the President telegraphs me, in a private dispatch, "Time is everything. Please act in view of this."

Illinoisans! In view of the crisis, when the battles soon to be fought will be decisive, when the alliance with foreign Powers if not only sought, but confidently relied upon by the rebels, and when our own brave volunteers, contending against unequal numbers, stretch out their hands for help, I cannot doubt the response you will give. Indeed, I am most happy to state that, in response to the active measures already taken, every mail brings me the glad tidings of the rapid enrollment of our volunteers in the nine regiments which are forming.

Covered all over with glory, with a name honored throughout the earth—shining with the lustre of the great achievements of her sons on almost every field, Illinois will not now hold back and tarnish the fame she has so nobly earned. To the timid who suppose that the State will not now respond, I say "take courage." They vastly underrate the patriotism and courage of the men of Illinois. But I repeat, time is everything. Defeat now would prolong the war for years. Also remember that every argument of public necessity, of patriotism, every emotion of humanity appeals to the people to turn out in overwhelming demonstration, so that the rebellion may be speedily crushed and an end put to this desolating war. Remember the words of DOUGLAS, that the "shortest road to peace is the most stupendous preparation for war."

MICHIGAN.

At a meeting held in the Campus Martius, Detroit, on Tuesday evening, WILLIAM C. DUNCAN, Mayor, presided. Hon. LEWIS CASS was among the Vice-Presidents. Hon. W. A. HOWARD spoke. In the course of his address he said:

"Every citizen must seek first what he ought not to do. We must not seek our own advantage. We must not criminate or recriminate. Let us not have any party feeling, but come up boldly to the assistance of our brethren in the field. I hold that the ranks of our soldiers may be best filled by volunteers. Our soldiers have already raised the honor of Michigan by the battles they have fought, and by the powerful odds they have withstood. Every one that can go, ought to go. I cannot go, but I will do better; I will procure five men to go in my place. I would like to go, but they will not let me, for I have no teeth to bite a cartridge, and I can do more good at home. Every man who cannot go must put his hand in his pocket, for we had better lose a hundred lives now than to have preserved hereafter one life unworthy of a citizen. Gentlemen, this crisis is upon us, and the men of the city—the rich men—must do the next best thing to going—help those who do go and the families they leave behind them. The only real danger is that foreign Governments will interfere; but whether we fight only rebels or the concentrated Powers of the world, as long as there is one man left we will support this glorious old Constitution and Government in its integrity, as our fathers delivered it to us. Mr. Mayor, I move that a Committee of six be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting."

VERMONT.

The Burlington, Vt., *Times* says recruiting for the Tenth Regiment in that State, is briskly going on. Over thirty men have been recruited in that county, this week.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Gov. PIERPOINT has issued the following proclamation:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
WHEELING, Va., July 16, 1862.

To the People of Virginia:

The large area of territory won by the arms of the Nation, requiring numerous garrisons to hold the military positions thereof, the casualties incident to war, together with the threatened interference of two of the great Powers of Europe to destroy our greatness and diminish our power, have caused the President of the United States to call for 300,000 men, to secure the Nation's integrity, and if needs be to punish properly the impertinent intermeddling with our internal affairs. Of this number, the State of Virginia has been called upon to furnish 2,080 men, as her proportion, for the term of three years, or during the war.

To aid and assist in the work of furnishing the State's quota, I desire all the Senators and members of the House of Delegates to act as agents in procuring volunteers in their respective districts and counties, that they associate with themselves, discreet persons in each magisterial district in their several counties as recruiting Committees, that they recommend active, intelligent and brave men to be commissioned as Second Lieutenants of the companies raised therein, and that they exercise their discretion as to the most effective means of obtaining volunteers, by holding public meetings and otherwise.

Loyal men of Virginia! although internecine war has devastated our lands, brought grief to our homes and sadness to our hearts, yet I do not doubt that you will voluntarily respond to this call, and fly to assist your brave brethren in this last struggle for home, country and constitutional freedom, and secure, forever to ourselves and to our children, the priceless legacy bequeathed us by our fathers. Your sister States are nobly responding by voluntary enlistment. Let it not be said, that it was left for Virginia to furnish her quota by resorting to *draft*.

F. H. PIERPONT, Governor.

By the Governor:
L. A. HAGANS, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Lieut.-Col. Wm. Henry Browne, Thirty-first Regiment N. Y. V.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This accomplished officer, whose unremitted services during this war have won the repeated approbation and favorable mention of his superiors, is well known in the military, legal and political circles of our City. At an early period he was smitten with the *furor militaris*, and has ever since cherished an invincible passion for the warlike profession. While still a mere stripling he received a commission in the New-York Volunteers, and, until the close of the Mexican campaign, served under the famous Gen. SCOTT, of whose young soldiers so many are now rendering good service to their country. Col. BROWNE distinguished himself in the battles of Chapultepec, Cherubusco, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Mexico and Molino del Rey, the last of which he absented himself from his regiment to participate in—a circumstance which Gen. SCOTT, afterward declared gave him the prestige of one hundred battles. Some

THE PRESS ON MCCLELLAN.

Gen. McClellan's Official Explanations.

Secretary STANTON has laid before Congress, in response to a resolution of inquiry of the House of Representatives, the full correspondence in relation to the occupation of White House, Va. The following official explanation from Gen. McCLELLAN discusses the whole question:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
CAMP LINCOLN, Va., June 28, 1862.

SIR: On the 7th inst. I received a telegram from you, a copy of which I here insert:

[Telegram.]
WASHINGTON, June 7—12½ P. M.

Very urgent complaints are being made from various quarters respecting the protection afforded to the rebel *Gen.* LEE's property, called the White House, instead of using it as a hospital for the care of wounded soldiers. It is represented that they have even to purchase a glass of water for thirsty, wounded and suffering soldiers. It seems to me that the necessities of our soldiers require that this property should be devoted to their use, rather than be protected for rebel officers by whose arms our troops have fallen. I hope you will give an order to that effect.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

To this I replied on the same day as follows:

[Telegram]
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 7, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Your dispatch of 12:30 P. M. to-day received, and I must confess that its contents have not only struck me with astonishment, but have given me much pain. The care of the sick and wounded has tasked the unremitted energies of the whole medical corps in this army, as well as occupied a great share of my attention, from other important duties, and I feel conscious that everything has been done for their comfort that human efforts could accomplish.

The White House, of the rebel Gen. LEE, referred to, is a small frame building of six rooms, worth probably fifteen hundred dollars, and the Medical Director states that it would not accommodate more than thirty patients. He has tents where the patients are comfortable, and he has, therefore, never conceived it necessary to call for the use of the house as a hospital.

As to the story about the thirsty, wounded, suffering soldiers having to buy a glass of water, its only foundation probably originated in the fact that some civilian, who was too indolent to go for the water himself, may have paid a negro for bringing it to him.

The following extract from a dispatch just received from Col. RUFUS INGALLS, the Chief Quartermaster in charge at White House, will give you some light upon this subject, and perhaps satisfy you as to the motives of the individuals who make the urgent complaints in question: "No one here has ever had cause to suffer for water, unless he was too drunk or sick to drink it. We have water in unnecessary abundance. The springs are numerous, the water is very fine, and no prohibition has ever been placed on the free and unlimited use of it. The author of this report to the contrary must be a simpleton or a malicious knave."

I have given special directions to protect the property of the White House from any unnecessary injury or destruction, because it was once the property of *Gen.* WASHINGTON, and I cannot believe that you will regard this as a cause for rebuke or censure. I protect no houses against use when they are needed for sick or wounded soldiers. Persons who endeavor to impose upon you such malicious and unfounded reports as those alluded to are not only enemies to this army, but to the cause in which we are now fighting.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Major-General.

In answer to which I received the following:

[Telegram.]
WASHINGTON, 8th.

Major-Gen. McClellan:

My dispatch to you in relation to the White House, was to inform you that representations were made here concerning the matter by persons who profess to speak from personal knowledge, and also by letters, in order that your attention might be directed to it, and all grounds of complaint removed, if any exist. I am glad that your explanation will enable me to correct this misrepresentation. Neither you nor I can hope to correct all such stories, but so far as it is in my power I shall labor to do so.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

I remained under the impression that the matter was disposed of to your entire satisfaction, until I received a communication from the Assistant Secretary of War, under date of the 16th instant, inclosing a copy of a communication from the Surgeon-General to the War Department, bearing your indorsement, recommending that I should make the order therein requested. I insert copies of both, that the subject may be better understood:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., June 16, 1862.

SIR: The Secretary of War directs me to forward to you the inclosed copy of a communication of this date, just received from the Surgeon-General, requesting that the "White House grounds" may be turned over to the medical authorities for hospital purposes, with the recommendation which the Secretary has indorsed thereon, and to call your early attention to the same.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. P. WOLCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

Major-General GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Commanding Army of the Potomac.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., June 16, 1862.

SIR: It has been represented to me by responsible gentlemen that the White House and the inclosed grounds are admirably adapted for hospital purposes.

The water used by the sick, at present, is very bad; that on the White House grounds, on the contrary, is excellent. The location is moreover an admirable one for a hospital camp. I have, therefore, respectfully to request that the house and grounds may be turned over to the medical authorities.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your ob't servant,
WM. A. HAMMOND, Surgeon-General.

Hon E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

A true copy from the original on file in this Department.
C. P. WOLCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 16, 1862.

On the receipt of the foregoing I directed the chief medical officer of this army to proceed at once to White House and make a thorough investigation of the whole matter, and I here insert a copy of his report:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
CAMP LINCOLN, MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
June 22, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to your instructions, I proceeded to White House on Friday afternoon, 24th, and returned yesterday.

I called upon Col. INGALLS, and in company with him examined the house known as the White House, as well as the outbuildings, grounds and spring.

The house is two stories in height, with two small rooms on each floor, with a very small wing at each end on the lower floor, a cellar under the main building, and with no attic.

The four rooms in the main building can each accommodate five patients; one of the wings can accommodate three, or perhaps four patients; the other is a sort of pantry, and has on one side the opening for the stairway to descend into the cellar. This room is unfit for any other purpose than a dispensary or kitchen. The cellar is dark, damp and foul, and in my opinion should of itself forbid the occupation of the house as a hospital.

The greatest number of sick which the house can accommodate is, then, twenty-four, leaving no room for the nurses. The outbuildings are entirely unfit for hospital purposes.

The grounds consist of a lawn shaded by locust trees, and a kitchen garden. The lawn affords room for about twenty-five hospital tents.

The kitchen garden is of loose soil, parts of it rather low, and in wet weather would be muddy and uncomfortable; by ditching it might be drained.

The spring is at the foot of the bank near the dairy house. The water is good, similar to that of the other springs that have been prepared for the use of the men.

The supply of water in the spring within the grounds is very scanty. The hospital steward told me he had abandoned it because he found it required two hours and a half to fill a barrel of water. The spring is inaccessible to wagons. It has always been at the service of the hospital. I inclose the order of Col. INGALLS to that effect.

If this house were used for hospital purposes, it could only be made available for the quarters of the surgeons attached and for a dispensary.

The sick would require hospital tents upon the lawn. If the grounds were occupied in this way, as they are altogether insufficient for the whole establishment, it would necessitate the organization of a separate administration—surgeons, cooks, stewards, &c.—an expenditure of *personnel* that we cannot very well afford.

We have now one hundred and seventy hospital tents pitched on the plantation, well arranged and well policed, the camp well drained, the administration tents, the cooking apparatus, and the subsistence tents centrally located and convenient for all parties. Thirty-five more tents are on the ground, and are being pitched as the force at our disposal will allow. Sixty-five of these tents have plank floors. The remaining thirty-five of the first one hundred received would have been floored if the lumber had been on hand.

The delay in receiving this, however, has developed an interesting and important fact: the mortality in the floored tents has been very sensibly greater than in those without floors. I have directed the surgeon in charge to prepare tables showing the comparative ratio of deaths in the two classes of tents, for my information. If lumber is received I will suspend the flooring of the remaining tents until these tables can be examined and the question set at rest.

I must remark that, although the whole of the tents occupied were in good police, and an air of comfort pervading them, still, those without floors were decidedly superior in these respects to the others.

In relation to the relative advantages of hospital tents and buildings for hospital purposes, I think that among those at all familiar with the subject there is but one opinion—that the tents are decidedly the best.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHARLES S. TRIPLER,
Surgeon and Med. Director, Army of Potomac.
Gen. R. B. MARCY, Chief of Staff.

I also insert a communication on this subject this day received from Dr. E. P. VOLLUM, Medical Inspector, who, upon the 17th inst., received an order from the Surgeon-General to proceed to "White House and other necessary points, and organize a system for the more efficient conduct of the transportation of the sick and wounded of the army of the Potomac to general hospitals."

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 23, 1862.

SIR: As you requested, I will state my opinion of the amount of accommodation of the White House, Va., for the sick and wounded, and what I know of the supply of water there for hospital purposes.

The White House will hold about twenty-five beds, with scarcely room enough for the necessary number of nurses for that number. If the space in the house were consumed by an apothecary-store, rooms for medicines, provisions and soldier's effects necessary for that number of beds, the place would be excessively crowded. In this calculation the medical officers and steward would have to quarter outside.

The spring in front of the White House, near the water's edge, has a good flow of water, but not enough for the sick under Dr. WATSON's care, near that place; in consequence of which he sank some casks near by, which he informed me furnished enough water of good quality. Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

EDM. P. VOLLUM,
Medical Inspector United States Army.

Brig.-Gen. S. WILLIAMS, Adjutant-General Army of the Potomac.

The only order ever given by me in regard to this property was that on the 16th of May. I directed that the house and yard should not be occupied by our troops. I did this because of the associations which connect the premises with the earlier life of him whom we call the Father of his Country; and this order, with the reason therefor, was at once telegraphed to yourself in these words:

"I have taken every precaution to secure from injury this house, where WASHINGTON passed the first portion of his married life. I neither occupy it myself, nor permit others to occupy it, or the grounds in immediate vicinity."

The rest of the property, covering several thousand acres, with all the other buildings, have been open to use by this army. I believe that the only complaint made in reference to the order given by me is the assertion that the premises should have been used for hospital purposes.

I have never received any suggestion from any medical officer or from any other source in this army, that such use was desirable, and on this point I refer you to the report of the Medical Director and the statement of the Medical Inspector.

It appears that there is a spring within or near the enclosure, of which my first knowledge was derived after receipt of your telegram of the 7th inst. As to the character of this spring, and the general facilities for obtaining water at the White House, I refer you to the statements of Col. INGALLS, the Medical Director and Medical Inspector hereinbefore inserted.

That the officer in charge there may, however, be protected against misrepresentation, I here insert a copy of a written order issued by him on the 21st of May on this very subject:

OFFICE OF QUARTERMASTER,
WHITE HOUSE, Va., May 21, 1862.

The guards and sentinels around the White House will allow the carts and wagons used for hospital purposes to have access at all times to the water within the inclosure. RUFUS INGALLS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Aid-de-Camp and Quartermaster United States Army.

It is scarcely necessary for me to say that where springs or wells are in the vicinity of large bodies of troops, commanders often find it necessary to place guards over them, not to prohibit, but to protect the proper use of the water.

Those who have originated the false statements concerning this house, yard and spring, are, in fact, as stated in my dispatch of the 7th inst., enemies of this army, and of the cause in which it is fighting. They have imposed upon the Surgeon-General, and caused him to make official representations, which, on examination, prove to be unfounded in truth, and which are disrespectful to his superior officer. They have unnecessarily occupied the attention of the Secretary of War, and have interrupted the commander and the Medical Director of this army in the midst of the most arduous duties.

Under the circumstances, I conceive I shall best discharge my duty and meet your wishes by deferring the order recommended by you until this statement has been considered, and some specific instruction given to me, unless the Medical Director may desire to make such use of the property.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General Commanding.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

SOUTH AFRICAN DISCOVERY.

Interesting Letter from David Livingstone, Narrating His Recent Exploration.

The following interesting letter from DAVID LIVINGSTONE, LL.D. D. C. L., &c., the great African Explorer, having been just received during the Summer recess of the Geographical and Statistical Society, is published in the TIMES for the benefit of the members of the Society and the public generally:

RIVER SHIRE, Jan. 6, 1862.

Having recently returned from the exploration of about two hundred miles of Lake Nyassa, a few notes respecting this part of the Lake region of intertropical Africa may not be unacceptable to my fellow-members of the American Geographical and Statistical Society.

We carried a boat past the Murchison* cataracts of this river, in August last, a distance of thirty-five or forty miles; in that space we have five considerable cataracts of one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet each to the intermediate spaces; are very rapid, too, as may be inferred by the total descent being twelve hundred feet. When we launched the boat on the Upper Shire we were virtually on the lake, though sixty miles distant—for that part of the river partakes much of the character of a lake. It spreads out in one spot to a lakelet ten or twelve miles long, and five or six broad.

On the 2d of September we sailed into Lake Nyassa and found it to be very deep; our means of sounding were very imperfect; we had brought a lead line of thirty-five fathoms; failing to reach the bottom at a mile from the shore we emproved a fishing line and found bottom in a bay at one hundred fathoms, or six hundred feet, but a mile outside of the bay we felt none, with one hundred and sixteen fathoms, or six hundred and ninety-six feet. The water is cool, in consequence of its large volume, and alligators, being well fed on fish seldom molest men, allowed us to bathe in its waters whenever we chose. This great luxury can be enjoyed in but few African rivers, and palisades are often made by the natives to protect women in drawing water against these dangerous reptiles. The shape of the lake is, with the help perhaps of a little imagination, somewhat like Italy on the map. The ankle of the boot is the narrowest part, about eighteen or twenty miles, that is, if we exclude the arms of its southern end. One of these, thirty miles long and ten or twelve broad, is prolonged into the Shire; the other, about the same breadth, is eighteen miles long, and if we reject the shape we may say that the southern end has a forked appearance. It expands up toward the north to fifty or sixty miles. The length is over two hundred miles, probably two hundred and twenty-five, but we failed to reach above the two hundred.

It begins in latitude 14° 25' South, and extends into the southern borders of the 10° South latitude. It lies between 35° and 36° East longitude, and is very nearly straight. We sailed along the western shore, and found it to be a succession of bays, all open to the east. We were there during the prevalence of equinoctial gales, and found that furious storms came down with great suddenness from the mountains and high lands with which Lake Nyassa is surrounded. Heavy seas, in which no open boat could live, often get up in fifteen or twenty minutes. There are several small, rounded, rocky islands, covered with forest, and are uninhabited. These would afford no shelter to a ship, for many rocks jut out from deep water near them, and anchorage is to be found only near the shore. Five rivers of from fifteen to thirty yards flow into it from the west. Possibly another of larger size flows into it from the north, but that we did not see. The Lake rises and falls about three feet between the wet and dry seasons; the water is fresh but somewhat earthy tasted, and hard. The population on its shores is prodigiously large; all engage in catching fish by nets, hooks, creels, torches or poison. Slavery is the only trade they know. An Arab vessel called a *chow* had lately been built on the lake to carry slaves across, and we daily expect a steamer (in parts) out from England to be carried past the Cataracts, and launched on its waters, for a very different purpose. The natives had never seen Europeans before, and we had to bear to be stared at to any amount. They were, upon the whole, civil. No fines were levied or dues demanded. We were, however, robbed in the sphere of the Slavers' operations; the first time we had suffered loss by thieves in Africa. The people are much less honest where Slavery goes on than elsewhere, and there they place but little value on human life. We went up to show a mission (sent out by the Oxford and Cambridge Universities) a healthy locality on the highlands south of Mount Zomba, and in trying to induce a tribe called Ajona to desist from slave-hunting, were attacked with poisoned arrows and guns, and but for recourse to firearms in self-defence, would soon have been made food for the vultures. They were the first who have attacked us in Africa, and seemed maddened by continual success in clever forays against their fellowmen. Africa is a continent of the Future. It is impossible to recite its capabilities. It is preëminently a cotton country, for here the plant is perennial, and requires little of that heart-breaking toil necessary where it is an exotic. No frosts endanger the crops, and the best qualities yield largely. Slave-hunting is the greatest drawback known; it depopulates the country so much that labor becomes dead in proportion to its prevalence. The Portuguese possessions on the Zambesi are valueless because all the labor is departed to Bourbon—the subjects of His Most Faithful Majesty of Lisbon having performed the part of the boy of the goose with the golden egg.

In addition to the mission of the English Universities, two other missions in this region are contemplated. Healthy localities can be secured on the highlands, which arise on our east to a height of some 7,000 or 8,000 feet above the sea. I am, &c., &c.,

DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

*So named after Sir RODERICK MURCHISON, President of the Royal Geographical Society.

THE NEWARK SHINPLASTERS.—The city has finally determined to issue shinplasters—they will be ready in about fifteen days—they will be printed on bank-note paper, two plates being used. To prevent their being photographed, they will be printed in two colors, black and red, and it is intended that they shall make a creditable appearance. There seems to be a desire on the part of the public that the city should at once issue these notes, while at the same time there is a disposition to discourage the issue of shinplasters by individuals, and the only plan to check such issue is for the city to take the matter in hand, and issue their notes. We understand that the City of Philadelphia has issued shinplasters, notwithstanding there is a law against it, and the effect there has been to afford immediate relief. The Mayor of Philadelphia has made application to our authorities, desiring them to take a quantity to use in this city. It is not probable the necessity which seems to call for this issue will exist for more than two or three weeks, as coin will very rapidly emerge from its lurking-places when the hope of gain which prompted its concealment shall disappear. The notes are being printed by the Union Bank Note Company of this city.—*Newark Mercury, July 15.*

Small Change—Divide the Premium.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is not because silver coin is wanted for other than ordinary purposes, that it commands a premium. It is either foolishly withdrawn from circulation and hoarded, or treated as an article of merchandise by the brokers. If all who buy and sell will adopt the plan of *dividing* the current premium between themselves, there will soon be no premium to divide, and change will be as abundant as formerly. Every one who will act on this principle, in buying and selling, will greatly relieve himself from the prevailing annoyance. Let every man be his own broker; that will cure the evil. Z.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

LAW REPORTS.

Mme. Restell in Trouble—A Baby Missing.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

The People ex rel. Frederica W. Neidlinger vs. *Ann Lohman, alias Restell.*—This was an application for an attachment against the person of Mme. Restell, the famous female physician. In August, 1855, the relator, who was *enciente* at the time, came to live with the respondent as a domestic servant, and continued to live with her for eleven months. Soon after her arrival a male child was born to the relator, and immediately on its birth it was intrusted to a Mrs. Wright for a few days, but was afterward given by respondent for adoption to an unknown lady who lived in the country. On the 14th of November, 1856, a *habeas corpus* was issued by Judge Roosevelt requiring the respondent to show cause why the child should not be given up. The case was immediately referred for examination into the facts, but after the filing of the referee's report, as there appeared no satisfactory result, an order of court was granted in April, 1858, to the effect that an attachment should issue, unless the respondent should set forth, in an amended return to whom and by what authority she parted with the child. It was alleged for the defence that the child was given away by the free will and at the request of the relator. The matter rested here until September, 1861, when another order was issued, to show further cause why an attachment should not issue against the respondent. Testimony was again taken, but nothing further was elicited about the person to whom the child had been given, or as to the child's whereabouts at the time. The relator was determined not to let the matter rest here, and accordingly, on Friday last, applied for an attachment against the defendant, who, it was alleged, was an abortionist by profession. Proof to that effect was offered by the counsel for relator, in one of the respondent's own advertisements in the *Sunday Times* of July 13, but the Court refused to admit the evidence. Decision reserved.

W. W. Dunker for relator; J. H. White for respondent.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Martha H. Campbell vs. *Archibald H. Campbell*,—Judgment of divorce granted.

Hanna vs. *Dexter.*—Motion to set aside judgment denied with $5 costs.

Cochran vs. *Gardner.*—Motion granted on payment of costs of term and disbursements of entry of judgment, and $10 costs of motion, judgment to stand as security

Clarke vs. *Gregg.*—Motion granted on payment of costs of default and $10 costs this motion; answer to be served and costs to be paid within ten days after the service of a copy of this order.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Lehner et al. vs. *Komdorfer.*—Motion granted.
Wright et al. vs. *Schmidt.*—Motion granted.
Colin vs. *Cram.*—Motion granted.
Stow vs. *Cram.*—Motion granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 19, 1862.

$5,000	U. S. 6s '81...Reg.	98	20	Penn. Coal Co.	95½
14,000	do	97½	100	N. Y. Cen. R.	99½
5,000	U. S. 6s '81...Cou.	97½	200	do	91
5,000	do	97½	100	do	860 90¾
5,000	do	97	50	do	87 91
10,000	do	96¾	100	do	812 91
45,000	do	96¾	50	do	860 91
6,500	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ c.		100	do	839 91
	Notes	small. 101¾	200	do	91¾
500	do	small. 100¾	500	do	91¾
5,000	do	small. 100½	50	do	812 91¾
23,000	do	101¾	1,400	do	91¾
8,000	do	101¾	100	Erie Railway	34
18,500	do	101¾	300	do	33¾
5,000	N. Y. State 6s, '73.	117	275	do	33¾
1,000	Ohio State 6s, '81.	104	200	do	b30 34
5,000	Ill. War Loan	96	135	Hudson Riv. R.	43
5,000	do	95¾	150	do	43¼
5,000	do	95½	25	do	s15 43
14,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	50	50	do	43¼
5,000	do	b60 50¾	100	Harlem R.	14¾
4,000	N. C. State 6s	65	100	Harlem R. pref.	35¼
25,000	Mo. State 6s	46¾	100	do	b60 35½
5,000	California 7s	95¾	100	do	s30 35¾
2,000	Brooklyn W. L'n	102¾	50	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	24
500	N. Y. Cen. 6s	101	300	M. S. & N. I. G. Sk.	54
5,000	do	101¾	200	do	54¾
12,000	Erie R. 3dm. b. '83	97¼	100	do	b30 54¾
17,000	Erie R. 4th m. b.	89	250	Ill. Cen. Rd. Scrip	56¾
8,000	Mich. So. g. f. b.	100	200	do	s30 56¾
1,000	Del. L. & W. 1 m.	108	100	Cleve. & Pitts'g Rd.	22
5,000	Tol. & W. 2d m.	62	250	Galena & Chic. Rd.	69
1,000	Ga. & Chi. 1st m. b.	101¾	100	do	s30 69¾
5,000	G. & C. 2d m. b.	s10 102	50	do	s30 69¾
1,000	C. & Tol. S. F. b.	99¾	100	Cleve. & Toledo Rd.	96
5,000	N. J. C. 1st m. '70	108	250	do	96¾
	10 Metropolitan B'k.	99	200	do	s10 96¾
	20 Im. & T. Bank	99	250	Chi. & Rock Is. R.	63¾
	16 Park Bank	107	100	do	s10 62¾
10,000	American Gold	118¾	250	do	b10 62½
20,000	do	b10. 118½	300	do	62¾
30,000	do	118¾	50	do	b30 62½
5,000	do	b10. 118¾	50	do	b1 62¾
40,000	do	118¾	100	do	s10 62¾
60	Pacific M. S. Co.	107	100	do	s30 62¾
50	do	s15 107	10	Mill. & Pr. Du Ch. R.	31¼
10	do	107¼	50	do	32
1°0	Mich. Cen. R.	58¾	200	Chi., Bur. & Qu. R.	960 75
2·0	do	58	100	do	b30 76
50	do	58¼	100	do	76
50	do	s30 58	50	Del., L. & West. R.	91

SATURDAY, July 19—P. M.

There was considerable excitement in the Stock Market to-day on Government Securities and New-York Central Shares. The former was sold down unexpectedly to 96½ ₱ cent. at the early Board, which quotation on being reported on the Street brought forward buyers at 97¼@98 @99 ₱ cent., the last figure being bid at the close. On the other hand New-York Central opened quite as firm as the closing rate of yesterday and continued to advance up to 91¾ ₱ cent., controling, in a considerable degree, the Share list generally, which left off firm about as follows:

N. Y. Central	91¾	Illinois Central	56¼
Erie	33¾	Pacific	107
Erie Preferred	61¾	Panama	130
Mich. Central	58¼	U. S. 7.30 ₱ cents	101¾
Mich. Southern	24¾	U. S. 6s, 1881	99
Mich. Guarant'd	54¾	U. S. Notes C'm H.	108
Rock Island	62¾	U. S. 5s, 1874	85¾
Galena	69¾	Gold	119¼

The market for Gold opened 118¼@⅜ and recovered 1 ₱ cent., closing, 119½@119⅝ ₱ cent. The shipment to England to-day was $1,045,000, or about one-half of the shipment of last Saturday.

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	98¾	Metropolitan	99
Union	90	Nassau	97
Greenwich	130	Continental	83
Pacific	120	Import. & Traders'	99
Bank of N. America	95	Park	107¼

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

New-York Cen. 6s	102	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱c., '75	92
New-York Cen. 7s, '64	103	T. H. & A. firsts 7 ₱ c.	103
New-York Cen. 7s, '76	108¾	T. H. & A. 2ds 8 ₱ c., '70	76
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv't '76	108¾	Chi. & N. W. seconds	27
Erie Firsts, '68	107	Han. & St. Jos. firsts	45
Erie seconds, '69	105	Lack. & W. Bonds	100
Erie thirds, '83	97¾	Del., Lac. & W. firsts	108
Erie fourths, '80	89	Del. Lac. & W. seconds	101
Erie fifths, '68	80	Tol. & Wab. firsts	90
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1s, '77	83	Tol. & Wabash seconds	62
Hudson firsts, '69	111	Tol. & Wab. Int. B'ds	76¾
Hudson seconds, s.f., '85	103	Mil. & P. Du Chien firsts	91¾
Hudson thirds, '75	90	Gal. & Chic. firsts	104¾
Harlem firsts, '69, '73	105	Gal. & Chic. firsts, ex	104¾
Harlem seconds, '64	103¾	Gal. & Chic. seconds	102
Mich. Cen. ₱c., '69-'72	103	Chi. & R. I. firsts	102¾
Mich. Cen. n. f., ₱c., '82	107	Cleve. & Tol. s. f.	89¾
Chi., Bur. & Q. ₱ c.	106	N. J. Central firsts	108
Mich. No. 7 ₱c. seconds	82	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. firsts	89
M. S. & N. I. s. f.	99¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	74¾

The Wool Trade.

Business has been checked during the past week by the reluctance of holders to sell, unless at materially advanced prices. Some Importers have withdrawn their supplies of foreign altogether, until the exchange market shall have become more settled. Domestic is coming in to market rather more freely, and finds ready and eager buyers. The week's sales include 190,000 lbs. Domestic fleece, at 48c.@55c.; 40 bales Lamb's Pulled, at 50c.; 50 bales California, at 23c.@35c.; 50 bales Rio Grande, at 25c. for washed and 15c. for unwashed; 240 bales Spanish and 200 bales Mestiza on terms not disclosed. The *Journal of Commerce* prepared, from the Custom-house books, a statement of the imports at New-York of foreign Wool, for the first six months of the current year, giving number of bales, weight and sworn Custom-house value. The following is the statement:

Imports of Foreign Wool at New-York during the First Six Months of 1862.

From whence.	No. of Bales.	Weight, lbs.	Est'd Value.
England	15,388	5,734,308	$1,041,135
Buenos Ayres	4,987	4,384,295	617,298
France	6,208	3,203,866	451,636
Belgium	2,561	974,542	151,008
Africa	1,679	880,361	121,497
Brazil	459	306,790	46,654
Sardinia	561	202,200	26,841
Tuscany	568	224,228	26,733
Bremen	242	111,400	18,236
New-Grenada	621	163,366	17,946
Spain (Malaga)	419	127,313	14,988
Hamburg	293	84,495	14,979
Gibraltar	332	80,738	13,304
Central America	339	90,983	11,942
Cuba	155	92,564	9,634
Portugal	207	55,677	6,471
British West Indies	66	39,701	4,568
Turkey	54	19,285	3,228
Montevideo	12	8,212	1,093
Mexico	12	2,225	364
Dutch West Indies	10	3,300	319
Bombay	1	348	49
Total	37,153	16,496,136	$2,600,623

The Boston market has been more freely supplied with Domestic, and liberal sales have been made during the past week, including 230,000 lbs. Fleece and Pulled at prices ranging from 50c.@57½c. ₱ lb.; 800 bales Foreign have been sold in the same market at Fall rates. Referring to the movements in Wool, during the past four weeks, Messrs. GEO. W. BOND & Co., of Boston, say:

"After the date of our April report, there was a little flattening in five Domestic Wools, and prices receded 3 to 4 cents ₱ lb., especially in New-York and Philadelphia. At this decline, purchases were freely made, and it soon became apparent that the stock must be well cleared off the market before the new clip could come in. Prices rallied and advanced rapidly. Foreign Fine Wools, Cape and Mestiza, which had been neglected, were called for, and freely sold at prices gradually improving, until they reach our present quotations. In the country, the growers were anticipating high prices, which the buyers were at first slow to meet; but finding the former firm, they went through the country with a rush, and in a few days cleared off the clip at prices higher than have ruled for many years. This was in part, no doubt, stimulated by the rapid and severe rise in foreign exchanges, which adds so heavily to, and surrounds with so much doubt, the cost of all importations from abroad, as to lead to the anticipation of a great diminution of our imports. This has caused, also, a great advance in the medium and lower grades of Foreign Wool, of which the stock is unusually light, and the imports must be materially curtailed. The clause in the new Tariff bill, which puts an additional duty on all merchandise the growth of places east of the Cape of Good Hope, imported from places west of the same, will materially interfere with purchases of East India and Australian Wools in Europe, for this country, which, during the past year, have been made to a large extent."

Imports of Foreign Wool at Boston, for the first half of the years.

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
England	1,647,452	312,812	62,116	1,327,941
Buenos Ayres	2,797,241	2,073,123	5,368,738	2,785,806
France	835,905	329,757		1,321,431
Turkey	1,740,344	990,909	979,030	1,731,869
Cape of Good Hope	1,952,457	3,197,937	2,372,290	1,192,298
Malta	97,009			
Chili and Peru	2,199,190	1,504,145	2,709,624	771,946
Russia	12,959			
East Indies	258,962	231,599	1,738	
Sundries	78,592	127,695	56,028	240,338
Total lbs	11,620,511	8,767,977	11,550,464	9,373,829

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 19, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 19 bbls. Ashes, 16,337 bbls. Flour, 550 bbls. and 200 bags Corn Meal, 67,702 bushels Wheat, 103,338 bushels Corn, 625 bushels Rye, 10,500 bushels Oats, 500 bushels Malt, 744 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,414 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales were made of 50 bbls. Pots at $6 25 ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls are out of market and quite nominal in price. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 496 bbls., including 457 bbls. Pots and 39 bbls. Pearls.

COTTON—Is in fair request, and is steadily advancing. Middlings are quoted, to-day, at 50c. @ 50¾c. ₱ lb.

DYEWOODS—Are in light supply and moderate demand, at very full prices. The Boston *Shipping List*, of this morning, says: "St. Domingo Logwood is in demand, and prices are tending upward. Some 300 or 400 tons have been purchased, to arrive, at $18 @18 50 ₱ ton, cash. Nearly all now on the way to this port for some two or three months has been purchased, to arrive. The demand for this article has been such that the return cargoes of vessels just arrived from St. Domingo have been purchased. In Lima Wood there has been considerable doing, the transactions comprising 140 tons, part to arrive from New-York, at $30 ₱ ton, cash. All other Dyewoods have been quiet."

EARTHENWARE—Dealers have generally advanced prices 20@25 ₱ cent., but the demand is not active at present.

FISH—All kinds have been in fair request, including Dry Cod, chiefly at $4 25@$4 30 ₱ cwt.; small No. 1 Mackerel at $7 25@$7 75; do. No. 2 at $6 25@$6 50 ₱ bbl.; Smoked Herring at 25c.@28c. for scaled, and 17c.@20c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less sought after, to-day, and prices have favored buyers. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 15,800 bbls. part to arrive, including Superfine State, at $4 85@$5 05; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 20@$5 40, chiefly at $5 25@$5 30; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 80@$5 00; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 20@$6 15; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping grades, at $5 35@$5 50, ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 85	@$5 05
Extra State	5 20	@ 5 40
Superfine Western	4 80	@ 5 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 20	@ 6 15
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 35	@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 55	@ 6 40
Extra Genesee	5 50	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 35	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in less request, at former rates. Sales 1,150 bbls. at $5 25@$5 85 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 90@$6 85 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour has not varied. Sales 1,450 bbls. extra, at $5 20@$6 30 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling in lots $2 90@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in good demand at $3@$3 10 for Jersey, and $3 15@$3 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has attracted less attention, and prices have declined 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 156,000 bushels, part to arrive, including Canada Club, $1 12@$1 14; White Western, $1 3@$1 28; Amber Western at $1 25@$1 30; Red Western (Winter) at $1 23½@$1 27; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 15@$1 17; Milwaukee Club, $1 11@$1 15; Chicago Spring, $1 03@$1 12½ ₱ bushel. Corn in fair demand but at slightly reduced prices. Sales, since our last, 105,000 bushels, at 53c.@54½c., chiefly at 54c., for old Mixed Western; 49c.@52c. for new do.; 45c.@47c. for unsound new and old; 56c. for Yellow Western; 58c. for Round Yellow, and 60c. for White Western, ₱ bushel. Rye continues salable and buoyant at 76c.@80c. ₱ bushel; sales, 5,300 bushels. Barley rules quiet and n

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
SOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

SALE JUNCTION RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—The Junction Railroad Company invites proposals, in writing, for the purchase of the whole or any part of five hundred thousand dollars First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Coupon Bonds.

The mortgage is made to Alexander Henry, Esq., Trustee, and will be due July 1, 1882. It is secured upon the entire railroad and property of the Company lying on the west side of Schuylkill, between Belmont and Gray's Ferry. Its terms provide for a sinking fund of fifteen thousand dollars per year, to be invested in these Bonds, or in the First Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, in the loans of the United States, or of the State of Pennsylvania, at the discretion of this Board of Directors.

The Bonus are for one thousand dollars each. Their payment is guaranteed by endorsement of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, on the back of each bond in the following words, viz.:

"Know all men by these presents, that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, each of them, for a valuable consideration, to them paid by the Junction Railroad Company, do hereby (in pursuance of the power and authority conferred by two Acts of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved respectively on the twenty-third day of March, A. D. 1853, and the eleventh day of April, A. D. 1862, and of every other lawful power and authority in them vested,) jointly and severally guarantee to the lawful holder of the within Bond the punctual payment of the principal and interest thereof, when and as the same shall become due and payable according to the terms of said Bond or of the terms and covenants of the indenture of mortgage therein mentioned and given to secure the same.

"In witness whereof, said Companies have hereunto affixed their common or corporate seals respectively, duly attested, and have caused the signatures of their Presidents respectively to be hereunto written this second day of [illegible] Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty-two,

The Bonds will be executed as follows:

The first instalment of ten per cent. will be payable on the first day of August, and ten per cent. additional on the first day of each succeeding month until the whole amount is paid.

Proposals will be addressed to CHAS. E. SMITH, Treasurer, No. 227 South 4th-st., until Monday, July 21.

Each proposal will state the total number or amount of the bonds wanted, and the price offered per bond of one thousand dollars.

The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject the whole or any part of any proposition received.

Successful bidders will be notified of the acceptance of their proposals within one week from the opening of the bids.

Secretary, Junction Railroad Company.

BONDHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—CHAS. MORAN having resigned as Trustee in pursuance of section 13, of the Agreement of 10th Jan. 1860; a meeting of the bondholders of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad Company will be held in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d of July, 1862, at 12 M., at No. 25 Williamst., Room No. 9, for the purpose of filling the vacancy existing in the Board of Trustees and any other vacancies that may exist at the time of the meeting, as well as to transact any other business that may come before the said meeting.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1862.

EZRA C. READ,
ADRIAN ISELIN,
WM. HOGE,
SEPTIMUS CROOKS,
N. PECK,
} Trustees.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its first mortgage bonds, dated April 14, 1858, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at its office, No. 45 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest thereon of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company first mortgage bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 16, 22, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33, being the lowest outstanding numbers, from and after the 6th day of August, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease, by the terms of said agreement.

JOHN A. STEWART, Sec'y.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF FARM MORTGAGES issued in favor of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, are hereby notified that a committee of Farm Mortgagers will be in New-York on the 22d July, at noon, at the office of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, No. 25 William-st., for the purpose of conferring with said holders

L. H. MEYER,
Chairman Trustees M. and M. R. R., Creditors.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF CITY OF MILWAUKEE BONDS, issued to "the Horicon Railroad Company," are invited to examine a statement of immediate interest to them, to be seen at the Banking House of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

GOLD, SILVER, AND UNITED STATES Demand Notes, bought at the highest premium, by
F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
New-York, July 9, 1862.

INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, 21st inst.

Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and if not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as a deposit from July 1. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day, from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7.

Interest commences July 1, 1862.

All money deposited on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
No. 177 Chatham-square, (open daily.)
DEPOSITS from 25 cents to $5,000 received.
Six per cent. interest paid.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 19, WILL RECEIVE INTEREST AS FROM JULY 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

By E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION OF ABOUT 500 LOTS OF LAND IN THE CITY OF HOBOKEN, N. J.—Will be sold at public auction at the sales room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) on TUESDAY, July 29th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, about 500 lots of land in different parts of the Coster Tract in the City of Hoboken, New-Jersey. Every lot put up will be positively sold to the highest bidder, without reserve, and two-thirds of the purchase money, may, at the purchaser's option, remain upon bond and mortgage for three years at six per cent. The lots will be sold by a good title in fee simple, free of all incumbrances, and will be conveyed by warranty deeds. In order to save the purchasers all expense of examining the title, a complete abstract of title will be furnished to them free of charge, and original searches, procured at the expense of the seller, will be exhibited to them. Maps of the property, showing the particular lots to be sold, will be posted in different parts of Hoboken, Jersey City, and Fayonia, a week or ten days before the day of sale, and may be seen now at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 9 Pine-st., New-York.

For further particulars apply to CHARLES E. BUTLER, No. 2 Hanover-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF SEVERAL writs of execution to me directed and delivered, I will expose for sale on SATURDAY, the 30th day of August, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the vestibule of the City Hall, of the City of New-York, all the right, title and interest of George H. Shields, which he had on the 19th day of July, 1860, or at any time afterward, of, in and to that certain three-story brick dwelling-house and lot of ground situated on the southerly side of East Broadway, between Clinton and Montgomery sts., in the VIIth Ward of the City of New-York, and known and distinguished as No. 245 East Broadway, the same being twenty-five feet front and rear, by one hundred feet deep, be the said dimensions more or less.—Dated New-York, July 11, 1862.

JAMES LYNCH, Sheriff.
THOMAS DUNLAP, Deputy Sheriff.

COAL, &C.

ANTHRACITE COAL.
CARGOES AFLOAT.
Cargoes of prime Schuylkill White Ash Coal, Black Heath Vein and Red Ash Diamond Vein, Broken, Egg and Stove, for sale by
CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.,
No. 45 South-st.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.—F. KRUTINA, SUCCESSOR TO J. M. DOE & CO., Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av., has now on hand and is manufacturing a splendid assortment of first-class Cabinet furniture, which he will sell at very low prices.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint brushes of superior quality constantly on hand.

JOHN K. HOPPEL.

DIVIDENDS.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
No. 2 CHAMBERS-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—The usual Semi-Annual Dividend, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $500, and Five Per Cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 21st inst.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Thursday Evening, from 5 to 7 o'clock.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—CERTAIN OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New-Orleans Canal and Banking Company residing in the Northern States, who have heretofore received these dividends at the agency of the Bank in this City, will be paid the two last dividends declared by the Bank, on and after the 17th inst., on application to

M. MORGAN & SON,
No. 37 William-st., N. Y.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 58 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Eight per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 14th inst. The transfer book is closed until that date.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

No. 67 WALL-ST., July 9, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have (under the restrictions of the law of April 19, 1862) this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after the 15th instant.

JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Trustees of the Atlantic Savings Bank have declared a Dividend, payable on and after July 21, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and of Five per cent. on larger amounts, which have been deposited three months prior to the 1st of July.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., payable on the 31st inst. The transfer book will be closed from to-day until the 31st inst., inclusive.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 16, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after Saturday next, July 19. The Transfer books will be closed from date until the 19th.

C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.

DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of *five per cent.*, payable to the stockholders on the 31st inst.

Transfer books closed from the 24th till the 31st inst., inclusive. By order.

E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. The transfer books will be closed from this date to the 28th inst., on which day the dividend will be paid.

HENRY POPE, Secretary.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 170 Broadway, July 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on the 12th inst.

JOSEPH JAMISON, Secretary *pro tem.*

FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 110 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., payable on demand.

HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INS. CO. No. 16 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

MARINE BANK.—NEW-YORK, JULY 15, 1862.—A Dividend of One Dollar per share (of $30,) on the Capital Stock of this Bank has this day been declared payable on the 25th July, inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. J. DELAMATER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, JULY 15, 1862.—THE Board of Directors of the East River Insurance Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.

THOS. PALMER, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on 18th inst. JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 17, 1862.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand.

NEW-YORK, July 18, 1862. ROBT. D. HART, Sec.

THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS DEclared a Dividend of Two and a Half Per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public Notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For sewer in Fifty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; paving Tenth avenue, from Fifty-fifth street to Broadway. The limits embraced by such Assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; both sides of Tenth-avenue, from a point halfway distant between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets to Fiftieth-street, south side Seventieth-street, both sides Sixty-ninth, Sixty-eighth, Sixty-seventh, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-third, Sixty-second, Sixty-first, Sixtieth, Fifty-ninth, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-seventh, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-fifth streets, from and to points distant halfway between the said Tenth-avenue and the streets lying on either side of and contiguous to the said Tenth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street. Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

NEW-COURT-HOUSE, OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, July 19, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter stone in Fifty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and flagging four feet wide through sidewalks of the same where not already done. Sewer in Rose-street from Duane-street to sewer in Pearl-street. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifth-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, west side of Fourth-avenue and east side of Fifth-avenue, from and to points distant halfway between the streets lying on either side and contiguous thereto; both sides of Pearl-street from a point about one hundred and thirty feet north to Chambers-street; both sides of Rose-street, between Duane and Pearl; east side of Duane and both sides of Chamber-street, between William and Rose streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, July 18, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For paving Duane-st. between City Hall-place and Centre-st., (with trap block;) paving Pearl-st. from Fulton-st. to Peck-slip, (with trap block.) The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Duane-st. from City Hall-place to Centre-st., and both sides of Pearl-st. from Fulton to points half way distant between Ferry st., Frankfort-st., Peck-slip and Dover-st.; north side of Fulton-st., both sides of Beekman-st., Ferry-st. and Peck-slip, from and to points distant half way between the streets lying on either side of and immediately contiguous to the said Pearl-st.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
C. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE Per Cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next, on all unpaid water rents.

W. C. RHODES, Water Registrar.

SHINPLASTERS—EXCHANGE TICKETS—A large assortment of specimens at the lithographic establishment of FRED. MAYER & CO., No. 96 Fulton-st.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. His special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all Internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the fire of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1, at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 16 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for unobstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a Book.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

NO CURE NO PAY.—S. R. KING, M. D., CURES rheumatism, neuralgia, gout, dropsy, and all chronic diseases, with new chemical and electrical application, and mercury removed from the system, &c. Office, No. 357 Broome-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.
NEXT TERM OPENS SEPT. 19, 1862.

Special advantages. Classical instruction by a Yale graduate. Military drill under an experienced officer. A thorough and practical Commercial Course. Professors MARTIN and WOOD give special attention to piano and vocal music. Pupils taught to speak French and German. Fourteen professors and instructors. Board, washing, fuel, and tuition in common English, $40 per term of 14 weeks. Address Rev. A. PLACK, Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 35th-st.,

Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 1. Before that time, all letters on business addressed as above, will receive prompt attention.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.

Best planned and most successful Boarding Seminary in the State. See new catalogue for full particulars of rates and advantages. Fall Term begins Aug. 21. $36 per term of 14 weeks. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

NAZARETH HALL BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn. The 78th Annual Session begins Aug. 7, 1862. Easy of access from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey to Easton, and thence seven miles by stage.

AGENTS—Messrs. A. BININGER & CO., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New-York.

Rev. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—A GENtleman, who has a small English and classical boarding school in a healthful and pleasant location, within an hour's ride of the City, can receive a few more pupils. The French is made a spoken language in the family. Apply to S. S. GILPIN, Esq., No. 24 William-st., or to Rev. Dr. BURCHARD, No. 45 7th-av.

EASTON ACADEMY.—CLASSICAL AND COMmercial Boarding School for Boys, Easton, Ct., nine miles from Bridgeport. Fall Term opens Aug. 20. Parental discipline, thorough preparation for business or college. References—Faculty of Yale College. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. B., Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal.

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 16 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A DWELLing house in Brooklyn, near Peck-slip Ferry, a small farm, near White Plains, containing 20 acres, with good buildings; 350 choice young fruit trees, grape vines and other fruits and improvements. The situation is elevated and the air remarkably pure; the crops and stock will be sold with the place if required. For particulars inquire No. 24 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN PROPERTY—A farm on the banks of the Hudson River, at Hyde Park, about one mile from the Staatsburgh Railroad Station; contains about 121 acres, with good dwelling-house, well wooded and watered. Inquire at No. 192 Broadway, Room No. 9.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PUBLIC MEETING.—CITIZENS AND PROPerty holders in favor of urging the immediate extension of the 8th-av. Railroad to 52d-st., the speedy grading of 8th-av. and running 8th-av. cars to Harlem, will meet at Elm-park Hotel, MONDAY, July 21, at 5 o'clock P. M. Let all attend. By order. Thos. Manson, E. Bernheimer, Geo. Conrad, James Speyer, J. P. Faulkner, Committee of Arrangements.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60

The passage money by the steamships sailing after the 1st AUGUST will be:

FROM NEW-YORK,
Chief Cabin.....$150
Second Cabin..... 85

FROM BOSTON,
Chief Cabin.....$125
Second Cabin..... 70

SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 23.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 30.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 6.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 13.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 27.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
Will be dispatched

FROM LIVERPOOL,	FROM NEW-YORK,
Calling at Queenstown,	SATURDAY, July 26.
SATURDAY, Aug. 16.	TUESDAY, Sept. 9.
WEDNESDAY Oct. 4.	SATURDAY, Oct. 25.
TUESDAY, Nov. 18.	THURSDAY, Dec. 11.

This magnificent ship having proved herself unequaled for speed, safety and comfort, (sea-sickness being unknown on board,) is strongly recommended as the most eligible conveyance for passengers.

FIRST CABIN.

From $95 to $135 each berth, according to the size, situation and accommodation of the State-rooms, all having the same privileges in the Saloons and in regard to meals and attendance. Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.

Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool at a fare and a half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare; infants free.

SECOND CABIN.

State-room Berths, meals served at separate table, $70.

THIRD CABIN.

Intermediate State-room—Passengers found with bed, bedding, table utensils, and good substantial food, at $50.

STEERAGE,

With superior accommodations, $30.

Fares by the GREAT EASTERN on and after the trip of the 9th of September will be advanced 15 per cent.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced surgeon on board.

For freight and passage, apply to

CHAS. A. WHITNEY
At the office, No. 126 Broadway, New-York.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

NOTICE.—OWING TO THE ADVANCE IN EXchange, and the Government tax on tickets, this Company is obliged to raise the price of outward passage, and by steamers sailing after 1st August the following rates will be charged:

First cabin	$85	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)
The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, July 26.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, Aug. 2.
ETNA.....SATURDAY, Aug. 9.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $30. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to DIVES

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

Intelligence by the North American.

Announcement of the Battles Before Richmond.

AN OPINION AS IS AN OPINION.

CAPE RACE, Saturday, July 19.

The steamship *North American*, from Liverpool on the 10th, via Queenstown on the 11th inst., passed this point at 4 o'clock this morning, on the way to Quebec. She was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and a summary of her news obtained.

The dates by the *North American* are one day later than those by the *Nova Scotian*.

The steamship *Bavaria*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 10th inst.

The news of the series of battles fought before Richmond excited the greatest attention, and it was thought that if would result in prolonging the war.

A correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from the Pamunkey, says that the courage of the Federal volunteers is above all praise, and that their hardships are mainly attributable to the ignorance and drunkenness of their officers.

The *Times* opposes the Manchester demand for interference in the American war.

A meeting at Stockport adopted a petition to Parliament not to hesitate acknowledging the independence of the Southern Confederacy, so as to obtain a supply of cotton.

The Prince of Wales is about to visit Russia in the royal yacht.

The French Admiral, GRAVIERE, had gone to Cherbourg to embark for American waters.

The Viceroy of Egypt has promised the Manchestriane an increased supply of cotton next year.

The *North American* passed the *Anglo-Saxon* on the 17th instant, bound East.

COMMERCIAL.

COTTON.—The sales of Cotton in the Liverpool market for the week added up 68,000 bales. Sorts had declined ¼d., and American descriptions ½d. The market closed flat.

BREADSTUFFS had an upward tendency.

PROVISIONS were dull.

Consols 92¼@92⅝ for money.

American Stocks quiet.

THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

Stringent Order of Gen. Pope Regarding Leaves of Absence.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA, WASHINGTON, July 17, 1862.

Commanders of a corps d'armée, or of a division of this command, may grant passes for the day to officers and men of their commands which must be signed by one or two staff officers who must be designated for the purpose, and whose signatures are to be immediately reported to the Provost Marshal of the corps d'armée. These passes will not be construed to permit their bearers to leave the vicinity of their respective stations, or to visit the City of Washington, except as above specified. No officer or soldier of this army will be permitted to leave his command on any pretence whatever, without special authority from these headquarters. All officers found absent from their commands five days after the date of this order will be arrested and tried for disobedience of orders. All soldiers absent after that time will be confined and returned under guard to their regiments for trial by Court-martial. By command of

Maj.-Gen. POPE.

OSCAR D. RUGGLES, Col. A. A. G., and Chief of Staff.

GEN. POPE'S NEW ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 19.

An officer who arrived to-day from Fredericksburgh, Va., says that the effect of Maj.-Gen. POPE'S official orders upon the troops was wonderful. Although they had not been officially proclaimed when he left that town, a knowledge of their contents had quickly passed from officers to men, and all were exultant in view of the policy hereafter to be pursued, and which has infused new vigor into our soldiers, and given them additional strength and courage, and increased their anxiety for active operations. The toast among them to-day was the following:

"The new orders."

A Change in Position—The Forward Movement—Probability of an Engagement.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

WARRENTON, Wednesday, July 16, 1862.

After a week of severe illness in the mountains of Eastern Virginia, I resume the record of the movements of the Second Corps d'Armee, as near the point at which my last letter left our movements here, as may be of interest at the present time.

As soon as the "reconnoissance in force" to Luray returned to Front Royal, it became apparent that a general movement of the entire army, or rather a change in the positions of the several divisions had been decided upon, and the excitement and enthusiasm among the officers and soldiers was gratifying to behold. The cause of the anticipated movement was attributed partly to the appointment of Maj.-Gen. POPE to the chief command, and partly to what was considered a reverse to our arms before Richmond. The latter, it was believed, had relieved the rebel army there sufficiently to enable JACKSON to fulfill his promise to the Secessionists in whose territory the second corps is located, by returning with a superior force and sending us back to Maryland; or—as the profane rebels express it—elsewhere. Reconnoissances were sent out from Middletown (then the headquarters of Gen. BANKS) and from Front Royal daily, without finding any enemy other than a few guerrillas; and finally a general movement forward was commenced. The troops still remaining at Winchester were ordered to Middletown, and the brigade under Gen. PLATT, which had been lying back of the town, was ordered in, and the work of fortifying the town was commenced. On the following day this same brigade was ordered on to Front Royal, leaving only men enough to finish and guard the fortifications. Already the whole of the cavalry had been concentrated under Gen. HATCH, and was moving on Warrenton, with orders that a large portion should proceed to Culpepper. Gen. WILLIAMS' Division moved to within about four miles of Warrenton, and encamped on elevations along the line of the pike. Gen. CRAWFORD'S splendid brigade, consisting of the Twenty-eighth New-York, Col. BROWN; Fifth Connecticut, Col. CHAPMAN; Tenth Maine: Forty-sixth Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Col. SELTZRAGE, and (I believe) the Second Massachusetts. Next on the road to this town is Company F, Fourth United States Artillery, (BEST'S Battery,) under command of one of the most experienced and soldierly-looking men I have seen, First Lieutenant E. D. MUHLENBERG. Further on, and on the right of the road, is the sturdy regiment, under command of Gen. GEARY, and still nearer the town, on the left of the road, (as I should have said before,) is the Second Massachusetts. But I must stop naming the regiments and their positions, or I shall be charged with writing what the enemy already know, which would be a grave offence. Portions of the force then under Gen. COOPER, were also in the vicinity. Beyond the town there is, on various roads, a considerable force; and a still stronger one at Culpepper. Thus you will see, even from the very meagre account of the force here, I am permitted to give, that we have been largely reinforced since Gen. BANKS commenced his return; and that, should Gen. JACKSON, or any other rebel General, choose to appear before us, he will find under BANKS, WILLIAMS, AUGUR (I believe,) CRAWFORD, SIGEL, HATCH and others, with POPE as chief—a force which will give him trouble. The prospect is, nevertheless, that to be effectively victorious in the immediately-impending struggle, we will require all the force we have, and may think it the duty of the War Department to send us more without delay. If we meet the enemy, as it is believed we will, between Culpepper and Gordonsville, there cannot be a doubt but the fight will be a desperate one. I shall proceed to a point beyond Culpepper to-day, and there await results.

And now a word in relation to the roads and means of traveling over these interminable mountains. Why any portion of this particular section of the State should be called a valley, I cannot imagine, unless it be to be consistent with the principle upon which almost everything else is named in Virginia—and that is just the opposite of what it should be. You may get a very good idea of the "valleys" between here and Berry's Ferry, by getting your carpenter to construct, say three or four high pitched roofs, of the style which obtained in the New-England States some twenty or more years ago. Have the sides extend upward about 15,000 feet, to the ridge pole. Then let your mechanic employ an assistant, and invert the roofs thus made, placing them within about 20 feet of each other at the top. Let the intervening space be heavily timbered over, that they may be kept in position; and along through the timbers place huge rocks to keep the inverted roofs from being blown over. Then commence at the top of the first side in the row, and with an army wagon and six fractious mules, drive down to the ridge-pole; then up again and down again, and so on until you are satisfied that every time you reach a ridge-pole, with your wheels locked between the two sides and your mules making a noise more hideous than ever was heard in Pandemonium—that at that precise point you have reached what, in this section, is termed a "valley."

We had a little experience the other day, at a point about eight miles from here, which I will give, as I think it may indnce Summer travel in this direction as soon as the war is over. After having triumphed over more uns and downs during the day than I ever before endured, we arrived at what the people called the slope, leading to what I think they said was Carter's Creek. We looked at the "slope," as they called it, and I never felt more like "sloping" back home in my life. If that be a slope take down your unabridged Webster and strike the word "perpendicular" and all its synonymys from it immediately. But duty called me, and $14 per month and the cause of our great and glorious country called the rest—the "slope" must be descended. I had neither time nor opportunity to observe how the rest did it—at least not with that calmness and careful attention to details, which is a requisite to the responsible correspondent of a first-class newspaper like the TIMES. But I know how I did it, and the others said ditto to my experience. Soon after commencing the descent, I found that in order to maintain my perpendicularity I must lie flat upon my back, along the back of my horse, and for safety plant my spurs in his ears, while he (splendid animal) balanced himself on his nose, and used his fore feet to steady himself. Thus we glided along, and finally reached the bottom without other injury than might be expected to the proboscis and ears of my steed. We then charged the creek, up to the saddle bags, as gallantly as if it had been the entire Confederate army. The creek crossed, we found another "slope" which duly required should he ascended, and consequently an entire reversion of our former position became necessary. As we commenced the ascent my gallant charger got upon his hind legs, (suddenly and without orders,) like a well-bred poodle waiting for tea and toast. I immediately placed an ear in each hand, and, for fear my spurs might be injured, inserted them in his tail. He appreciated the importance of the movement, (it was my first attempt at anything like strategy,) and hastened upward. We were soon at the summit, where the nobly-sensitive animal stood snorting at the guerrillas in the adjoining wood, with his flowing tail defiantly erect.

I should add something concerning the sensations during the descent and ascent, but, as I understand there is to be a Convention of corpulent men in your City next May, I will not forestall their decision.

You will hear from me next from between Culpeper and Gordonsville, where I expect to have something more serious to write about. J. A.

The Charges Against Gen. Mitchel.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

There is a great deal said all over the country about the somewhat vague publication of charges made against Gen. MITCHEL, and there is a general demand for specifications. As we happen to be pretty well informed about those points, we presume it is our duty to make known definitely what the charges against Gen. MITCHEL are. He is accused of speculations in cotton. It is alleged that he granted special facilities to a certain cotton buyer, in the way of guards and Government wagons, and that this individual was detected in passing counterfeit and bogus money upon the people, and, being arrested for it, was summarily discharged by order of the General. We have seen in the hands of Col. NORTON, of the Twenty-first Ohio, documents on this point, which, if genuine, and he assured us they were, would be exceedingly difficult to explain. It is not charged that Gen. MITCHEL had anything to do in the way of shoving bogus money upon the people, but many of his officers do believe that he was interested in the cotton business, and used his official position for speculative purposes. While we desire distinctly to disclaim any personal knowledge or responsibility as to the justice of these charges, we feel bound to state that we know more than one prominent officer who has served under Gen. MITCHEL who is firmly persuaded of their truth.

Another charge against the General is that of unmilitary conduct in his correspondence with the Government.

It is said that Gen. MITCHELL'S "battle of Bridgeport," which made a good deal of noise by telegraph, was an insignificant affair, in which three regiments of infantry and a battery on our side were engaged with a squad of less than a hundred rebel cavalry, over whom the glorious triumph was obtained without the loss of a man. But in this affair Gen. MITCHEL is said to have been crazy with excitement, and to have shown his incapacity to handle three regiments in the field. One of his colonels refused to obey his orders repeatedly in consequence of their glaring absurdity, and has never been reprimanded for his insubordination, and was not permitted to resign.

The panic which at one time prevailed in Gen. MITCHEL'S department, about being cut off by the right wing of the rebel army at Corinth, is charged to the General, and was a wholly gratuitous and discreditable affair. There was no reason to suppose that BRAGG'S army, with his hands full, as they were, at Corinth, could reach around, beyond the breaks in the Charleston road made by Gen. SHERMAN, and strike Gen. MITCHEL. But just after one hundred thousand rations were sent by Gen. HALLECK, for the subsistence of Col. TURCHIN'S brigade at Tuscumbia, a party of guerrillas made a clatter in that quarter, and TURCHIN was ordered to fall back in hot haste, which he did, destroying three-fourths of the one hundred thousand rations sent him by Gen. HALLECK. The next thing was the destruction of the great bridge across the Tennessee River near Decatur—a most unwise proceeding, uncalled for by any exigency, and which has seriously embarrassed our military operations in the far South.

The panic-like retreat from Athens, Alabama, was likewise a grave mistake. A force of rebel cavalry, said to have been precisely one hundred and four in number, crossed the Tennessee River, and were magnified into a vast host by an "intelligent contraband," who is believed to have been manipulated by the rebels for the occasion. The consequence was a precipitate retreat from Athens made by TURCHIN'S Brigade, which resulted in a considerable destruction of Government property. The retreat was made by order of Gen. MITCHEL. It was when Col. TURCHIN returned to Athens, that he permitted his soldiers to pillage the town. The sacking of Athens was the most shameful affair of the war. Soldiers of TURCHIN'S Brigade were then and there guilty of outrages unfit to be named. Gen. MITCHEL, for the sake of the preservation of discipline in his army, should have brought them to punishment. He did nothing of the sort.

The advance upon Chattanooga was about as purposeless and imbecile an affair as the retreat from Tuscumbia and Athens, and the destruction of the Decatur bridge. The force sent on the Chattanooga expedition was utterly inadequate to take or hold the place, and if it had been competent in other respects, was unable to cross the Tennessee River. The retreat in this case was about as rapid as the advance, and the result was the premature display of loyalty by a few East Tennesseeans, who were immediately set upon by their traitor neighbors when our forces retired.

Gen. MITCHEL'S measures for the suppression of guerilla warfare are also complained of. It is stated that wherever, along the line of the railroad, his trains have been fired into, he has burned houses indiscriminately, and to an extent that is astonishing. It also appears that this vigorous policy has not had the effect of decreasing the number of marauders, but rather the reverse.

The deportment of Gen. MITCHEL toward the inhabitants of Huntsville is said to have been marked, at times, by remarkable demonstrations of personal eccentricity. We are informed that he would make his appearance on the public square with a most austere countenance, and discovering a group of the male inhabitants talking or playing marbles, that he would gesticulate in the most imposing manner, and cry out with an awful voice: "*Traitors, out of my sight!*" "*Rats, to your holes!*" and so forth, so that the poor butternuts did not know whether to be most amazed or alarmed.

The substance of these charges has been formally placed before the President, and Col. NORTON, of the Twenty-first Ohio, passed through this city the other day with a bundle of documents, with which he proposed to substantiate them.

A REFUTATION.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 16, 1862.

If the utter recklessness and schoolboy exaggeralleue of the Louisville *Journal* were not well known in the West, I should fear that its late tirade of vague abuse against Gen. MITCHEL might receive some credit—it only on the ground that such extraordinary violence of language must have some strong cause to provoke it. The blameless life and exalted character of our distinguished townsman ought surely to protect him from attacks for which no sustaining facts are shown, but, unfortunately, in these extraordinary times, the public is learning to lose faith rapidly in any man.

When we remember, however, whom the Louisville *Journal* has made its especial pets, and the jealousy and malignant spite these persons have all along exhibited toward their brother General, whose reputation as a *savan* had extended to both hemispheres before they had ceased to be simply unknown, whisky-drinking, blackguard-story-telling Lieutenants, and who had won a Major-General's promotion by brilliant services in the field while they were quarreling about the order in which they should make their deliberate marches—those, I say, who remember how the *Journal* has made these men its especial pets will be at no loss to understand its virulent assault on Gen. MITCHEL. His theory of war is different from theirs. He believes in hurting those *against* whom the war is waged; they, in letting nobody suffer by the war save those who wage it. He believes in hunting the enemy; they, in fortifying. He wants to end the war; they want to "hold their positions." It is natural, therefore, that they should hate him, and to be expected that their organ should abuse him like a fishwoman.

Nevertheless the public will, I think, be somewhat astonished to learn that there is absolutely not one solitary fact or even "charge," on which to base the *Journal's* attack. Let me be distinctly understood. The *Journal*, (in one of its periodic fits of Sophomoric writing, let us hope,) proclaimed the General, who has rendered the most brilliant service of any in this war, "an epauletted miscreant;" denounced his conduct as "not only injurious to the Government, but disgraceful to humanity;" declared he had perpetrated deeds of cruelty and guilt, the bare narration of which makes the heart sick;" demanded "swift justice," and hoped "for the country's sake, there would be no delay and no clemency," *without having one word or syllable of truth to warrant such extraordinary abuse of a distinguished man.*

There *are* no charges against Gen. MITCHEL. Gen. BUELL prefers none. The *Journal's* other special pets prefer none. No "particulars have been laid before the authorities in Washington," as the *Journal* promised, that in the slightest degree effect Gen. MITCHEL! The "particulars" to which it refers have arrived, but Gen. MITCHEL happens not to be involved! In short, the whole assault is simply a piece of gratuitous, malicious, reckless abuse, without one particle of basis in fact.

The whole story is this.

Some of Gen. MITCHEL'S troops were at one time driven out of the town of Athens, Ala., by a superior force of rebels. A few of the inhabitants were charged with uniting with the rebels in the attack. Subsequently, other troops, under Col. TURCHIN, one of Gen. MITCHEL'S brigade commanders, retook the place. On taking possession, our soldiers, in revenge for the sympathy a few of the inhabitants had shown for the rebels, committed the grossest outrages. The town was literally sacked and pillaged. What added to the enormity of the case was the fact that Athens was really one of the staunchest Union towns in Alabama, and had actually held out for the Union, and against the Confederacy, till after Bull Run, and till there was danger of having troops quartered on them. They made tough resistance. The infamy of giving up such a people to be robbed and plundered by Union troops is unquestioned.

But let it rest on the right head. Gen. MITCHEL was not there; the outrage was in direct violation of his orders, and he used every possible energy alike to repair the injury, and to have its perpetrators brought to condign punishment. Of this the records of the War Office themselves furnish ample evidence. Since Gen. BUELL'S arrival, he has been attempting the same thing; and without being placed in a perilous and exposed condition; and without having, like Gen. MITCHEL, a wary foe of superior force hovering along his unprecedentedly extended lines, and tasking every exertion to hold him at bay—without any of these other cares with which Gen. MITCHEL was compelled to be absorbed, Gen. BUELL has hitherto found it impossible, as did his predecessor, to secure the evidence that might warrant the punishment of these offenders.

The matter, then, sums itself up thus: A great outrage was committed by a detachment of troops under the command of one of Gen. MITCHEL'S acting Brigadiers. Gen. MITCHEL did everything he could, as soon as he heard of it, to have the guilty parties punished. Gen. BUELL is attempting the same thing, and they have met with about equal success. Gen. MITCHEL is not blamed at the War Department for the affair—to blame him would, in fact, be as ridiculous as to blame GOV. TOD because occasional robberies in Cincinnati go unpunished—there are no charges against him; he stands as high in favor as ever; and the astonishing house that has been heaped upon him in one or two newspapers is utterly and entirely without cause.

It is not without its significance that these slanderous accusations against Gen. MITCHEL should reach Washington with the same mail that brings us particulars of the reappearance of rebels in Tennessee, the taking of Murfreesboro' and the danger of Nashville. The public will be forcibly reminded that it was not under MITCHEL'S management these disasters befel us. That officer removed the war from Tennessee, and pushed it down into Alabama. With only ten thousand men he held it there, and no rebels broke through his lines to menace Middle Tennessee again. Four times that force now holds the lines, but MITCHEL is not there, and the new Generals have a different theory of war.

It is not amiss to add that Gen. MITCHEL has been called here by express order of the Secretary of War. The Government knows well enough that a military genius like his must be untrammeled, or it cannot work. As an independent commander, he has rendered the nation most brilliant service. In another independent command, as much is hoped for from him again. AGATE.

GEN. MITCHEL VS. MR. PRENTICE.

The following was the emphatic disclaimer addressed by Gen. MITCHEL to the Louisville *Journal*:

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 14, 1862.

GEO. D. PRENTICE—*Sir*: I pronounce the charges published against me in your paper of the 10th inst. absolutely false and without a shadow of foundation. I am amazed at this act of horrible injustice to one who has consciously never wronged in his whole life a human being. You owe it to the country and to yourself, if not to me, to give exact shape and form to the specifications, and name the accuser who has thus dared to vilify and destroy an officer who has ever tried faithfully to discharge his duties.

O. M. MITCHEL, Maj.-Gen.

Mr. PRENTICE'S reply, naming Col. J. S. NORTON, Twenty-first Ohio Volunteers, as the person responsible for the truth of the charges, has already been noticed.

Pennsylvania Politics.

CONVENTION OF THE REPUBLICAN AND PEOPLE'S PARTIES.

The following were among the resolutions adopted by the Republican and People's Convention which assembled at Harrisburgh on July 7:

Resolved, That we have continued confidence in the honesty, capacity, and patriotism of President LINCOLN and his constitutional advisers; that we approve the principles on which his policy, both foreign and domestic, has been conducted; that we sanction and sustain all the measures which he has found it necessary to adopt to guard the Government against the assaults of traitors, their sympathisers and abettors; and that we esteem it eminently fortunate that, in this most trying crisis of our cherished Union, we have at the helm of public affairs one so upright, temperate, prudent, and firm as he has proved himself to be.

Resolved, That we acknowledge but two divisions of the people of the United States in this crisis—those who are loyal to its Constitution and every inch of its soil, and are ready to make every sacrifice for the integrity of the Union and the maintenance of civil liberty within it, and those who openly or covertly endeavor to sever our country, or to yield to the insolent demands of its enemies; that we fraternize with the former and detest the latter; and that, forgetting all former party names and distinctions, we call upon all patriotic citizens to rally for one undivided country—one flag—one destiny.

Resolved, That the Government of the United States and its people, with an occasional exception among the reckless inhabitants where this rebellion was fostered, have wisely and studiously avoided all interference with the concerns of other nations, asking and usually enjoying alike non-interference with their own, and that such is, and should continue to be, its policy. That the intimations of a contemplated departure from this sound rule of conduct on the part of some of the nations of Europe, by an intervention in our present struggle, is as unjust to them as it would be to us, and to the great principles for which we are contending; but we assure them, with a solemnity of conviction which admits of no distrust or fear, and from a knowledge of, and a firm reliance upon the spirit and fortitude of twenty millions of freemen, that any attempt thus to intervene will meet a resistance unparalleled in its force, unconquerable in its persistence, and fatal to those whom it is intended to aid; and that it will tend only to strengthen and elevate the Republic.

Resolved, That the skill, bravery and endurance exhibited by our army and navy have elicited our admiration and gratitude; that we behold in these qualities the assurances of sure and speedy success to our arms, and of rout and discomfiture to the rebels; that we urge the Government to aid and strengthen them by all the means in its power, and carefully to provide for sick, wounded and disabled soldiers and their families; to prosecute the war with increased vigor and energy, until the rebellion is utterly crushed, the integrity of the Union in all its borders restored, and every rebel reduced to submission or driven from the land; and that to accomplish these ends we pledge to our rulers our faith, our fortunes and our lives.

Col. FORNEY was called on to second the resolutions. He proceeded to show that this is but a struggle between Freedom and Slavery; that all else has subsided before this one issue. He charged all who were of different opinions as being disloyal. He reviewed our troubles, and going back, charged upon Ex-President BUCHANAN the authorship of all our calamities. He spoke of him as a poor old man, now but an hour and a half from the capital of this commonwealth. He is now beyond the Psalmist's age; in 1857 he had, on coming into power, opportunity to serve his country; his history has been written in tears of blood and shame, and now he scorns to drag the Union down with him into the dishonored grave he is soon himself to fill—himself now a living monument of the mercy meted out by the United States.

He announced that President LINCOLN had told him, before leaving Washington, that henceforth his policy should be as stringent as the most enthusiastic could desire. (Loud applause.) That hereafter there will be no restriction in the employment of all men to put down this rebellion. (Long and loud applause.) No more doubting about the confiscation of rebel property. (Applause.) No longer need the Northern people be frightened with the cry of negro equality and emancipation. (Applause.)

MISCELLANEOUS REBELLION NEWS.

A REFUGEE FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Bangor (Me.) *Times* announces the arrival at that place of Mr. HENRY C. COSGAN, of Lincoln, in that State. It gives the following as his story:

"Mr. COSGAN was in Florida, about one hundred miles in the interior from Fernandina, when the war broke out, engaged in rearing a young vineyard, and peach, lemon and orange orchards. But being a hated Yankee, and finding that unless he speedily left that part of the country, he would be forced into the Confederate ranks, he was enabled by the aid of friends, to make his way to Georgetown, S. C., where he had been formerly employed, but at the sacrifice of nearly every dollar gathered by four years' hard labor. Here he was for a brief time employed on the plantation of old Ex-Gov. ALLSTON, in putting up and repairing mills and machinery of various descriptions. Though repeated attempts were made by the rebels to force him into the field, by expressing preference for the marine service, and from the fact of his being a Freemason, to which latter influence, under God, Mr. COSGAN believes he owes his safety from conscription and violence, he managed to elude the dreadful necessity. After months of trials, sufferings and petty persecutions, he was aided to escape by a noble Union planter, who furnished him a canoe, by which, at night, he dropped down the Great Pedee River, and was picked up at its mouth by the gunboat *Albatross*, Capt. PAERNICE, (a brother of PAERNICE, of the Louisville *Journal*,) by whom he was kindly received and sent to Port Royal. There he had an interview with the gallant Commodore DUPONT, who, upon his statement that he had left his wife and two children in the hands of the rebels, immediately dispatched four gunboats, strongly armed, to Georgetown, to demand their surrender. The gunboats anchored about a mile from the city, and sent a boat with a flag of truce on shore to bring them off. After a good deal of fuming, threatening and parleying, the rebels, admonished by the tiers of grinning teeth which threatened them from the gunboats, consented, after much hard swearing, to yield up the family of the "Yankee mudsill."

Mr. COSGAN says he has positive knowledge that there are 50,000 troops in and around Charleston, today, and that there is no good reason to doubt that there are 300,000 in Virginia alone, of which number 225,000 are in and around Richmond. The conscription law forced into their ranks every able-bodied man between the ages of 18 and 35. Since then a *draft* has been made, of all able-bodied males between 35 and 50. Men above 50 are employed as patrols and homeguards. He says that strenuous exertions are being made to induce the formation of guerrilla bands. A bounty proportioned to the value of whatever such bands may seize or destroy, is paid by Government to all who enlist in this kind of warfare.

He says the blockade has become of late so terribly stringent that, taken in connection with the effects of the wholesale conscription, the sufferings of the non-combatants have become absolutely fearful. Rice and corn alone are abundant and cheap. He furnishes us with the following scale of prices, which tells more than whole columns of verbal description: Common brown sugar, 50 cents per pound; tea, $6 per pound; coffee, $1 25 to $1 50 per pound; potatoes, $1 per peck; butter (hardly any), 50 cents per pound; flour, $24 per barrel; corn, $1 per bushel; rice, 4 cents per pound; common shoes, from $8 to $12 per pair; calf-skin boots, from $25 to $30 per pair; whisky (formerly 28 to 30 cents), $6 per gallon; common six-penny calico, 26 to 30 cents per yard.

Mr. COSGAN will make a hurried visit to his parents, and will then enlist as a volunteer in the Union army. He is anxious to get a chance to settle some old scores with the rebels.

A REFUGEE FROM TEXAS.

From the Chester (Pa.) Republican, July 17.

A few evenings ago we met with Mr. MORTON MOORE, a gentleman who recently ran the Southern blockade to avoid the conscription act. He is the son of PASCHALL MORRIS, of Philadelphia, and for a number of years kept an agricultural warehouse at Galveston, Texas. His account is most entertaining, and the difficulties and dangers to which he was subjected, and which he so daringly and ingeniously overcame, speak well for his loyalty to the old flag. It was the second time he attempted to escape. When he returned after the first trial he found they had advertised him, but his return gave them confidence and in a measure paved the way for his final attempt. He left Galveston on the 11th of May, on the 15th the conscription act went in operation. When he arrived at New-Iberia, Louisiana, an order was telegraphed from Opelousas, the present rebel capital of Louisiana, not to permit any person to pass the lines. The route taken by him was opened since the blockade from Galveston to Houston, thence due east across Louisiana to New-Orleans by railroad, stage and boat. Innumerable inquiries were met with the reply that he was en route for the rebel army, and many times affecting messages were confided to him for sons and brothers serving in the secesh ranks. Arriving at Algiers, he was taken to Col. MCFILLAN, of the Federal army, who, after listening to his story, complimented him. He also received like praise from Gen. BUTLER, in New-Orleans. After spending three weeks there, he started for Boston, and from thence returned home. Mr. MORRIS states that ANDREW J. HAMILTON, of Austin, who, at the commencement of the secession movement, battled strongly for the Union in Congress, is still a staunch and brave Unionist. With a small number of compatriots he for a long time defied secession in his own home at Austin, but becoming overpowered, he retreated to his ranche in the northwest part of the State, to which place his friends followed and clustered about him. SAM HOUSTON is living yet, a strong Union man at heart, but seems to have been broken down physically and in spirit by reason of our National trouble. In a Galveston company connected with the Lone Star Regiment, nine-tenths are Northern men; they were compelled to fight or starve. Two or three schooners run the blockade during a week, the Government vessels being so unwieldy that they can clear it easily. Their military bands consist of a drummer and fifer, both colored, and their National airs are "Dixie" and "Bunny Blue Flag." Had Mr. MORRIS remained in secessia twelve hours longer he would have been drafted.

THE NORFOLK NAVY-YARD.

A scientific gentleman who has recently visited Norfolk, gives the Boston *Traveller* the following account of affairs there:

"The Navy-yard was entirely destroyed, with the exception of the officers' quarters. Why they were spared no one can tell. The attempt to blow up the dry dock, on the part of the rebels, was a failure; they burned the gates, and blasted a little of the stone near the gate-hinges. No doubt they swore rare secession oaths, and round ones, at the sturdy Quincy granite, and LOAMMI BALDWIN, whose name in bright gilt letters still shines on the walls of this splendid piece of engineering.

A small model, some six feet high, of Bunker Hill Monument, located conspicuously near the entrance, strange to say, was left uninjured, save that the silver shield, bearing the inscription, was torn off. The yard presented a sad picture of desolation. Thirty immense houses, filled with costly machinery and stores, furnished by the United States, were all destroyed, and a small marine guard, and a hundred Union employés engaged in gathering together the wreck of iron, were the only occupants. This yard, the finest naval depôt in the country, will never be rebuilt till Virginia is a free State. In the meantime, Portsmouth, Gosport, and even Norfolk must fain look where best they may, for the generous annual stipend, afforded by the Navy Department, which they have recklessly thrown away.

The rebel fortifications around Norfolk and upon the Elizabeth River were numerous, and, for the most part, well constructed. The engineers, whoever they may have been, seem to have run mad upon the subject of military fortifications. A coast survey party, sent there by the Department to survey these works previous to their destruction, found thirteen batteries at different points on the Elizabeth River, varying from eleven to one gun in size, two extensive fortifications, (Sewall's Point and Craney Island,) and five intrenched camps. To fully man all these it would have required at least one hundred thousand men. The greatest force they ever had at Norfolk, according to the Secessionists themselves, was twenty-two thousand, and this, our informant thinks, is an overestimate. Most of the guns found in these earthworks were long ship's 32's, smooth bore. Some few rifled pieces were found, rifled at the Tredegar Works at Richmond, and marked C. S. A. They were good specimens of ordnance, and were preserved. With the exception of the latter, all the guns came from the Norfolk Navy-yard. Indeed, this Yard has supplied the rebels with most of their ordnance, some of them having been carried as far as Fort Donelson and New Orleans. Nearly two thousand guns were given them by our abandonment of the Navy-yard.

Contrabands were daily coming in, who were fed and housed by the military authorities. Beyond this nothing was done, nor could be, with or for them, for the disposition of them was then, and is still, an unsettled, vexing and perplexing question. Our military men all want some definite orders respecting them—no matter what, only something authoritative and decisive. Till then they must grope about in the fog, as they have done to the present time.

BELLE BOYD.

This famous rebel agent is thus described by a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*:

"Her acknowledged superiority for machination and intrigue has given her the leadership and control of the female spies in the Valley of Virginia. She is a resident of Martinsburgh when at home, and has a pious, good old mother, who regrets as much as any one can, the violent and eccentric course of her daughter since this rebellion has broken out. BELLE has passed the first freshness of youth. She is a sharp-featured, black-eyed woman of 25, or care and intrigue have given her that appearance. Last Summer, whilst PAYNESON'S army lay at Martinsburgh, she wore a revolver in her belt, and was courted and and flattered by every lieutenant and captain in the service who ever saw her. There was a kind of DI VERON dash about her, a smart pertness, a quickness of retort, and utter *abandon* of manner and bearing which were attractive from their very romantic unwontedness.

The father of this resolute black-eyed vixen is a Paymaster in the Southern army, and formerly held a place at Washington under our Government. She has undergone all that society, position and education can confer upon a mind suited to the days of CHARLES the Second, or LOUIS the Fourteenth—a mind such as MAZARIN or RICHLIEU would have delighted to employ from its kindred affinities.

Well, this woman I saw practicing her arts upon our young Lieutenants and inexperienced Captains, and in each case I uniformly felt it my duty to call them aside, and warn them of whom she was. To one she had been introduced as Miss ANDERSON, to another as Miss FAULKNER, and so to the end of the chapter. She is so well known now that she can only practice her blandishments upon new raw levies and their officers. But from them she obtains the number of their regiments and their force. She has, however, a trained band of coadjutors who report to her daily—girls aged from 16 upward—women who have the common sense not to make themselves as conspicuous as she, and who remain unknown, save to her, and are therefore effective.

The reports that she is personally impure are as unjust as they are undeserved. She has a blind devotion to an idea, and passes far the boundary of her sex's modesty to promote its success. She, with all her faults and false devotion to ideas, which are at the foundation of our political and social disorders, has not yet lost the crowning virtue of woman. Reporters who thus attack a woman, defenceless within their province, exceed the license which justice and fairness even allot to outlaws.

During the past campaigns in the Valley, this woman has been of immense service to the enemy. She will be now, if she can. She, therefore, should at once be passed beyond our lines, sent to Richmond, and allowed to remain with those with whom she deeply sympathizes.

STERNER MEASURES DEMANDED.

AN EMPHATIC LETTER FROM GOV. YATES, OF ILLINOIS, TO MR. LINCOLN.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 11.

President Lincoln, Washington, D. C.:

The crisis of the war and our national existence is upon us. The time has come for the adoption of more decisive measures. Greater animus and earnestness must be infused into our military movements. Blows must be struck at the vital parts of the rebellion. The Government should employ every available means compatible with the rules of warfare to subject the traitors. Summon to the standard of the Republic all men willing to fight for the Union. Let loyally, and that alone, be the dividing line between the pation and its foes. Generals should not be permitted to filter away the sinews of our brave men in guarding the property of traitors, and in driving back into their hands loyal blacks who offer us their labor and seek shelter beneath the Federal flag.

Shall we sit supinely by and see the war sweep off the youth and strength of the land, and refuse aid from that class of men who are at least worthy foes of traitors and the murderers of our Government and of our children. Our armies should be directed to forage on the enemy, and to cease paying traitors and their abettors exorbitant exactions for food needed by the sick and hungry soldiers.

Mild and conciliatory means have been tried in vain to recall the rebels to their allegiance. The conservative policy has utterly failed to reduce traitors to obedience, and to restore the supremacy of the laws. They have, by means of a sweeping conscription, gathered in countless hordes, and threaten to beat back and overwhelm the armies of the Union. With blood and treason in their hearts, they flaunt the black flag of rebellion in the face of the Government, and threaten to butcher our brave and loyal armies with foreign bayonets. They arm negroes and merciless savages in their behalf.

Mr. LINCOLN, the crisis demands greater efforts and sterner measures. Proclaim anew the good old motto of the Republic, "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable," and accept the services of *all loyal men*, and it will be in your power to stamp armies out of the earth—irresistible armies, that will bear our banners to certain victory.

In any event, Illinois, already alive with beat of drum and resounding with the tread of new recruits, will respond to your call. Adopt this policy, and she will leap like a flaming giant into the fight. This policy for the conduct of the war will render foreign intervention impossible, and the arms of the Republic invincible. It will bring the conflict to a speedy close, and secure peace on a permanent basis.

RICHARD YATES, Governor of Illinois.

Shipment of Stores to Gen. Curtis.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, July 18.

A large amount of supplies—hospital stores, clothing, horses and cattle—left last night on Government transports for Gen. CURTIS' army, at Helena, Ark.

FIRE IN ELDRIDGE-STREET.—A fire occurred in the rear of No. 133 Eldridge-street at 6 o'clock last evening, on the premises occupied in the basement by FRANK HAGEMAN, as a vinegar factory. Damage to stock and building $1,200; insured. Mr. WOOD, manufacturer of seamen's chests, occupied the second and third floors of the building. Loss not known. The tenement house No. 130 Forsyth-street, owned by HENRY MAY, was damaged about $100. A number of tenants in the buildings lost in the aggregate about $400 worth of furniture, not insured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL.—We learn on good authority that Mr. CAL. MORGAN, a well-known Kentucky rebel, and a brother of the guerrilla chief, MORGAN, was seen on Broadway yesterday. It was announced in the Cincinnati papers, a few days ago, that he intended paying us a visit.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 19—*In steamship Kangaroo, for Liverpool*—Mrs. E. A. Johnston and child, Sarah Dean and infant, Mrs. R. Grumeharp, New-York; Miss Mary Dockary, Baltimore; Miss E. Henderson, Miss Dickinson, Mrs. Charles Anderson and child, J. Dickinson, Philadelphia; M. W. Lunes, J. A. Gold, Geo. H. Burritt, S. T. Napper, Oscar Faulhaber, A. Hartov, J. Rankin, S. Lowry, Mr. Lewis, Philadelphia; R. Manley, wife and child, Edwin P. Twigg, Rev. R. Cervere, E. Brett, wife and child, W. Taylor, Capt. Giuseppe Costa, Geo. Dunford, wife and 3 children, Julian del Valle, Fernand Levy, Chas.

The New-York Times.

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INTERESTING FROM NEW-ORLEANS

A Small Secession Demonstration Squelched.

A Gambler Sent to the Parish Prison, and His Wife to Ship Island.

Gen. Shepley Appointed Governor of the State of Louisiana.

How the Fourth of July Was Celebrated.

Flag Presented to the Thirteenth Connecticut by Ladies of New-Orleans.

HEALTHY CONDITION OF THE CITY.

Letters From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, July 11, 1862.

The city the last week has been a continued scene of excitement. The rebels have the telegraphic lines in their possession from Richmond and Mobile, and of course they get through what they please, and we have to take all news through their representations. It has come in loaded each day with fearful disasters to our cause. Of course I put but little reliance in these "stock-jobbing operations;" still it is very provoking to be made the sport of such people. As a result of this continuous, day-after-day reports of National defeats before Richmond, St. Charles-street, near the hotel, (through the machinations of the encouraged rebels,) was yesterday the scene of violence and threatening trouble. A young woman, dressed in white and of handsome personal appearance, about 10 o'clock passed by the hotel, wearing a secession badge. She finally insulted one of our soldiers, and was arrested by a policeman, who attempted to take her to the Mayor's office. As a matter of course, there was instantly a scene of confusion, as she had selected the time when she would find the most obnoxious Secessionists parading the vicinity. Upon reaching the building next to the Bank of Orleans, she theatrically appealed to the crowd for protection, and the next moment the policeman was knocked down, and a shot was fired out of the store, that wounded the soldier assisting the civil officer. Thereupon a hundred persons, returned soldiers of BEAUREGARD's army, by concerted agreement no doubt, cried murder, and one of the National officers at the same moment fired at the assassin who wounded the soldier. In the confusion the would-be murderers escaped, but the woman, together with some of her most prominent sympathizers, were conveyed before Gen. SHEPLEY at the City Hall.

Upon being brought into the presence of Gen. SHEPLEY, she commenced the utterance of threats and abuse, and further took out of her bosom innumerable bits of paper, on which were written insulting epithets, addressed to the United States authorities, and one by one thrust them into Gen. SHEPLEY's hand. After some few questions she was put in a carriage and conveyed to Gen. BUTLER's headquarters, where she was recognized as the mistress of a gambler and murderer, now, by Gen. BUTLER's orders, confined at Fort Jackson, but nominally passing as the wife of one JOHN H. LARUE. The result of the examination was as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, July 10, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 179.—JOHN H. LARUE being by his own confession a vagrant, a person without visible means of support, and one who gets his living by playing cards, is committed to the Parish Prison till further orders. ANNA LARUE, his wife, having been found in the public streets, wearing a Confederate flag upon her person, in order to incite to riot, which act has already resulted in a breach of the peace, and danger to the life of a soldier of the United States, is sent to Ship Island till further orders. She is to be kept separate and apart from the other women confined there. By order of

Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.

R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. G.

I understand that Provost-Marshal FRENCH has issued the most stringent orders to the Police, *that they must find* the man who attempted to murder the National soldier. Fortunately the person occupying the store into which the scoundrel ran was, beyond question, innocent of any complicity with the affair, or his building would have been by the military authorities leveled to the ground. I hope that Lord JOHN RUSSELL and other gallant English sympathizers with the lewd women of New-Orleans will at once dispatch a protest to Mr. SEWARD for this harsh treatment of ANNA LARUE.

In a former letter I gave a history of the causes that led to the bombardment of Baton Rouge. Yesterday Mr. CASSELL, the leader of the guerrilla party that fired on the unarmed United States boat, was brought to this city, and is now in close confinement. I am told that he is one of the most persistent and depraved men that ever fell into the bonds of outraged law. This man CASSELL, who is a native of Vermont, came to Louisiana about twenty-two years ago, from Indiana. He commenced business in Baton Rouge as a small storekeeper, and finally accepted a place as an overseer. He soon won the enviable (?) reputation of being a stern disciplinarian, and severe manager of negroes, and was soon sought after by owners of large estates as a manager. I believe he was, previously to going into business for himself, offered $5,000 a year for his services. It is very plain that his natural temper was encouraged, and his ideas of right and wrong perverted on the plantation, and once adopting secession views, his natural energy of character, and his unrestrained life, won for him the command of guerillas. In this new position at the head of his desperadoes, he rode into the streets of Baton Rouge, and fired his gun as a signal for the attempted assassination of four unarmed men, going ashore from a United States vessel to obtain some clothing that had been a few days before left at the landing to be washed. CASSELL's property, as we have already stated, was confiscated or destroyed, and probably, much to his own surprise, he found himself an outcast, a broken-down and dispirited man. On a recent occasion one of the Federal officers at Baton Rouge issued a proclamation, stating that such guerrillas as would voluntarily surrender would be pardoned. This brought in the now repentant CASSELL, and with him old Mr. ROBERTS. What will be their final disposition remains to be seen.

An amusing incident occurred, when our pickets first came near CASSELL's house, which deserves repeating. It is amusing in itself, and has a moral regarding the status of the "unhappy cause of this rebellion." The first negro met by our soldiers was CASSELL's old house servant. The picket brought down his gun, and stopped old Uncle Ned short in his effort to retreat. Then there followed this conversation, the negro standing meantime with his eyes sticking out of his head, and his face on a broad grin of astonishment and fear:

SOLDIER—Where's your master?

UNCLE NED—Dun no, master.

SOLDIER—Tell me where is your master?

UNCLE NED—'Pon my soul, dun no, master."

SOLDIER (affecting great sternness)—Look here, you d——d nigger, if you don't tell me where your master is, I'll blow your brains out!

UNCLE NED (getting more than ever scared)—By golly, dis nigger is in a bad fix: if he tells whar MASSA CHARLES CASSELL is, MASSA CHARLES, if he catch em, will whip dis nigger to def; if he don't tell, den you soger will blow his brains out. Dis nigger is in a bad fix, sartin.

Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON arrived here in the last steamer, and has already commenced his duties in the office of the Navy Agent, Custom-house building. The Secessionists calculated that his business was to arrest Gen. BUTLER and do all sorts of dreadful things, but the General and Mr. JOHNSON seem to be on the most friendly terms, so I conclude that, as usual, secesh is mistaken.

The gallant Twenty-sixth Massachusetts, Col. FARR commanding, arrived here day before yesterday from Fort Jackson. There cannot be a doubt but that the opportune appearance of this regiment in St. Charles-street, squelched the evidently contemplated outbreak which was to accompany the arrest of ANNA LARUE. The Twenty-sixth is now quartered in Lafayette-square. Its place at Fort Jackson has been taken by Col. NEAL DOW's regiment, which came up from Ship Island.

National Appointments for New-Orleans—Gen. Shepley as Governor of the State of Louisiana—The Importance of the Position—Latest News from Vicksburgh—Gen. Butler.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 12, 1862.

The loyal citizens of New-Orleans, especially those who are members of the Bar—and it is a gratifying fact that the heads of the profession, T. J. DURANT, CHRISTIAN ROSELIUS, T. AN. ROSIER, L. MADISON DAY, Judge R. K. HOWELL and others, are among the staunchest Union men—are very desirous, when the National appointments are made—and there is no occasion for hasty action on the part of the Government—that men eminently fitted for their duties should be selected. I have paid some attention to this matter, and I hear of no particular persons mentioned for any place, but I find a universal desire expressed that the National officers be men of education, of business habits, with clean antecedents as it regards the rebellion, *and thoroughly and enthusiastically in favor of the Union.*

The energetic action of Gen. BUTLER, Gen. SHEPLEY, and Maj. BELL as civil magistrates, the efficiency of Col. THOMPSON, displayed in cleaning up the city, and other examples of Northern endurance and capacity to do a great deal of work well and fast, have had their effect on the thinking and patriotic people, and I do not believe they would be particular who are the individuals, or where they are from, provided they are the right kind. The resolution and the desire to have the future as far as possible relieved of the evils of the past, have done much to destroy what in times of peace would be deemed essential sentimentalities.

The appointment of Gen. SHEPLEY as Governor of Louisiana is a fine illustration of the idea I have endeavored to give regarding the National appointments. The General, as military-civil magistrate of this city, has daily performed an amount of labor that seems appalling to the enervated habits of the people; and when it was announced that he would accept the office of Governor, there was a universal expression of pleasure among the Union men. There could not be congratulations enough; all felt that justice would be administered, and that business would be dispatched. Gen. SHEPLEY will go to Baton Rouge to-morrow, and there will decide where the capital of the State will be. I presume that for the present New-Orleans will be selected; at least, I should consider it a calamity if he and Gen. BUTLER were just at this time separated, for in their united councils there is wisdom, and the difficulties of governing this city and the State can hardly be realized. I look upon the position of Military Governor of Louisiana as one of the most important in the gift of the President. I think if Gen. SHEPLEY can live to return to his native State of Maine, crowned with the high civic honor of restoring Louisiana to the Union, he will deserve well of the nation. That he appreciates the high responsibilities of his position, entirely comprehends the magnitude of the difficulties with which he is surrounded, and is determined to prove himself equal to the occasion, and worthy of the unlimited confidence of Mr. LINCOLN, I have not a doubt.

I saw an officer this morning three days from Vicksburgh. He states that the fleets of DAVIS, FARRAGUT and PORTER have apparently mingled into one, and that everything, to use his language, "is satisfactory." HALLECK and BUELL are expected in the rear of Vicksburgh at some time with a large army, when it is believed that the place will fall. This uncertainty is not very consoling to citizens who are starving to death for the want of food from Missouri and other rich granaries of the Great West.

As I was about to close this letter, my attention has been called to some remarks relating to Gen. BUTLER, which appeared in your paper from the pen of a "New-Orleans Correspondent." The idea was, that Gen. BUTLER retains contrabands within his lines for the purpose of delivering them for a consideration to their masters. I can only say that such charges form the base of all the misrepresentations of the rebels regarding the conduct of our officers and troops now in this city; and I am sorry that such scandal, and from such a source, should be gravely written down and then published at the North. You cannot appreciate the full extent of the absurdity of such statements, except you are on the ground. The morality of such a transaction is far below that of charging him with picking pockets, as one is as likely to be true as the other, and both are impossible. Repeated readings of the paragraph only the more and more surprised me that it should have been written or printed.

Fourth of July in New-Orleans—How the Day was Celebrated—A Pleasant Party at the Washington Hotel, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 5, 1862.

But one Fourth of July was desecrated in New-Orleans by the presence of the Confederate flag, for yesterday our glorious Anniversary was ushered in by the firing of cannon by Federal soldiers, and the display of the stars and stripes on board the shipping in the harbor, and from our public buildings. At 6 o'clock, with a company of friends, (including Dr. BONSANO, the only loyal office-holder of New-Orleans under Mr. BUCHANAN's Administration,) I went down to the Mint, to witness the raising of the stars and stripes over that building. The Twelfth Maine, Governor SHEPLEY's Regiment, now under command of Col. KIMBALL, is quartered here, and it honored the occasion by a full dress parade. After the soldiers had formed into line, all preparations for raising the flag having been previously completed, at a given signal, it was run up by Dr. BONSANO, the present Superintendent—the soldiers saluted, and the band struck up the cheering notes of "Hail Columbia." The crowd present, though not numerous, was not without interest. Most of the persons composing the mongrel group had been present when the flag was cut down from the same staff by the miserable MUMFORD; they had seen the wretch expiate his crime by hanging from one of the windows of the same building, and they now saw the flag again raised, under circumstances to impress them with its dignity and power. If I had space, I might say much about the Maine Regiment. Certainly, so far as the *personnel* of the men is concerned, nothing could be finer. The majority are tall. I saw several soldiers in the ranks whose heads were even with the top of their bayonets when they came to order arms. This regiment is justly very proud of their Colonel, now Governor SHEPLEY, and take to themselves some of the glory of their esteemed commander.

The ceremony over, an half hour in the Colonel's quarters was spent in chatting with the officers, when I proceeded leisurely down to the Ponchartrain Railway station, to attend to the following invitation:

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 1, 1862.

COL. ——: The pleasure of your company is respectfully requested at a *dejeuner*, to be given at the Washington Hotel, Milneburgh, at 9 o'clock, A. M., on the coming anniversary of our National Independence. James Graham, Julian Neville, J. Ad. Rosier, L. M. Day, Robert Watson, Committee.

The Ponchartrain Railway takes you from the city "down to the lake," a distance of six miles, where you find a group of handsome buildings, kept as hotels. In addition, there are bathing-houses on the landing. In peaceful times, of the steamers that run to Mobile. The railway is one of the oldest, if not the very oldest, in the United States. When it was first constructed, it ran its entire distance through "the swamp," and was shaded throughout by tall cypress trees. Gradually, as the sun has been allowed to shine upon the cleared land, the swamp has disappeared, and along the whole line on both sides are now to be seen green fields, inviting cultivation. The moment I was out of the city, I felt the influence of the grateful Gulf breeze, and by the time I arrived on the hospitable gallery of the hotel, I was most agreeably cool—in fact, I was entirely possessed with the idea of "what a charming morning." Breakfast was spread for about fifty persons. Among the guests were Gen. SHEPLEY, Col. J. H. FRENCH, Col. H. W. BIRGE, of the Thirteenth Connecticut, Lieut. BOWLES, aid to Gen. SHEPLEY. Among the distinguished civilians were T. J. DURANT, Messrs. ISLEY, GRAHAM, WHITAKER, ROSIER, DAY, City District Attorney Judge HOWELL, prominent members of the New-Orleans bar, JULIAN NEVILLE and Dr. DAY, holding important positions under the City Government, with Col. T. B. THORPE, and many others from abroad, and a number of other gentlemen eminent in civil life. The citizens of New-Orleans present were all sufferers through the reign of terror which had distinguished New-Orleans under the Confederate Government, and the relief and gratitude they felt at being once more able to express their love for the Union, can neither be imagined or described. Gen. BUTLER and Major BELL, though invited, were absent—the General keeping open house at the headquarters of the Department.

The breakfast was unexceptionable, and after the substantial dishes were removed, and the wine was circulated, Mr. NEVILLE, who presided, called out the guests, who severally responded. Much that was excellent, and much that was most eloquent, was uttered on this Fourth of July morning. Perhaps there was not a more remarkable centre of interest in the Union than at that table. To hear eloquent men, patriotic men, intelligent, noble-minded men, who had stood up for a year against the almost overwhelming reign of terror that prevailed in New-Orleans, never doubting their country's power to restore Louisiana to the Union, never yielding to threats of confiscation or hanging, but having steadfast faith in the gloomiest hours; to hear such men speak of the feelings, of the hopes, of their sufferings, and now of their joys, made an impression on my mind that will never be effaced.

To the toast "The civil-military officers of New-Orleans," Gen. SHEPLEY replied, and in his remarks he paid a most eloquent and heartfelt tribute to Major-Gen. BUTLER. He dwelt particularly upon the slanders of the Confederate and English Press, which had been heaped upon Gen. BUTLER for issuing his order relating to the abandoned women of New-Orleans. He said that the meaning of words may be distorted or misinterpreted, but that actions and effects speak for themselves. He alluded to the part that the wives, daughters and mothers of New-Orleans were in the most cowardly manner abandoned by their natural protectors, who fled in dismay, to again appear as armed enemies before Corinth or Richmond. In conclusion, he asserted without fear of contradiction, that a city taken in war had never before presented to the world, in the taking possession, such a spectacle of peace and quietness, and that from the day our troops arrived to the present time, of the highest officers to the humblest private, there had never been, on the part of the citizens, a complaint that the rights of a quiet citizen had been invaded or *that a woman in New-Orleans had been in the slightest degree harmed or insulted.*

Mr. LINCOLN was eulogized by one of the gentlemen resident of New-Orleans, and an eloquent tribute was paid to our President, for his patriotism, and his determination to preserve the Union. He prophesied that, before many months would pass away, that Mr. LINCOLN would be understood and appreciated in the South—that the slanders that had been heaped upon him by the Confederate leaders would recoil upon the authors' heads, and concluded by saying that the hopes of the country rested upon Mr. LINCOLN. A pleasanter breakfast I was never at, and for the three hours occupied in its discussion, I do not remember a word said that was in bad taste, or a sentiment uttered that was not warmed by the most glorious patriotism.

The oration of the day and the reading of the Declaration of Independence took place at Lyceum Hall, which was crowded to excess. B. F. FLANDERS, Esq., presided, the Rev. W. H. DUNCAN, delivering the address. The most enthusiastic expressions of feeling were displayed throughout the progress of the meeting.

The public ceremonies ended in a flag presentation to the Thirteenth Connecticut Volunteers, commanded by Col. HENRY W. BIRGE. This regiment, which is remarkable for its neatness and excellent appearance, its fine discipline and fighting material, is quartered in the Custom-house building, where I have necessarily seen its men every day. From its companies are detailed the guard that stand at the entrances of Gen. BUTLER's civil headquarters, of Judge BELL's Court, of the Post-office and the Custom-house; and a more orderly and efficient set of men, on such difficult duties, being brought in constant contact with the citizens, cannot be desired. Two young ladies of the city, some time since, expressed a desire to present this regiment with a flag, and the offer was most gratefully accepted. About 6 o'clock P. M. the regiment was out in full force, and made a splendid appearance. It marched down Canal to Magazine-street, and down Magazine to Julia, and then turned toward the levee, which afforded a fine open space for the manœuvring of the regiment. In the rear of the regiment followed a handsome carriage containing three young ladies and an officer. The regiment, as it reached the open space, formed into line, open ranks, and prepared to receive Gen. BUTLER and Staff, and Gen. SHEPLEY and Staff, who took their positions opposite the center of the regiment. The review then took place, and the appearance of the officers was remarkably fine. Gen. BUTLER, in full military costume, mounted on his grayish roan steed, presented a fine soldierly appearance; he rides well, and is perfectly at home in the saddle. SHEPLEY is decidedly dashing, and rivaled some of the younger members of the staff in the way he kept his seat. The regiment passed in review, moving in columns of companies; then wheeled into line and presented arms. Col. BIRGE then came up to the carriage, which had meantime occupied a place beside the color-marker, and, with the officers in attendance, helped the young ladies to alight. The flag to be presented was then unfurled and held by an officer, who handed it to Miss SNIDER, Miss COUCAILLES and her companion, standing on each side. In handing the flag to the Colonel, Miss SNIDER said it was given as a token of the love the Union ladies of New-Orleans had for their native land, and that they would, in addition to this token of their loyalty, silently pray for the success of our arms, and the restoration of peace. Col. BIRGE accepted the flag in the name of his regiment, and pledged that every man in it would faithfully defend and preserve it. He thanked the fair donors that they had seen fit to select his regiment as the recipient of such a rich gift, when all were equally worthy of similar honors. The Colonel then turned to the regiment, which was in open order, the regimental colors came to the front, a color bearer received the new flag from the Colonel, the regiment at the same time presenting arms—the drum corps giving the ruffles, and the band playing the "Star-spangled Banner," during which time the color bearers took their position in line. The regiment then came to order arms, when Gen. BUTLER, Gen. SHEPLEY and the members of their staffs paid their respects to the young ladies and retired, and thus ended the official ceremonies of a flag presentation in New-Orleans, which in time to come must be an interesting point in the history of this rebellion.

The Health of New-Orleans—Good Effects of Gen. Butler's Idea of Coupling Charity and Utility.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, July 11, 1862.

The sanitary condition of the city was never at any time better, at this season of the year; in fact I question if there is less sickness in any town in the Union containing the same population. It is now believed that we will get through the Summer without an epidemic. When our troops took possession, New-Orleans was in the most filthy condition, the appearance of the levee was shocking, as scarcely a street could be seen, among the most prominent or obscure, that did not present a nuisance. The first work Gen. BUTLER had to perform when he arrived here was to relieve the necessities of the starving population, and the practical idea entered his mind that he would perform this duty, and have the city put in order at the same time. To accomplish this, he called together the City Council, (then acting,) and proposed that two thousand laborers—married men, with families—to be equally divided between the Street Commissioner and City Surveyor, should be employed, the city to pay them a certain amount in cash, and the United States to give a certain amount in rations. Just as these preliminaries were accomplished, who should make his appearance here but "the Bee Hunter," and I really believe the first approach to a smile that appeared on the pale and haggard faces of our population was when his well-known face illumined our borders. As a result of this advent, a day or two after, Gen. SHEPLEY, the Military Commandant of the city, gave Col. T. B. THORPE the honorable appointment of Commissioner on the part of the United States, to see that, jointly with the Street Commissioner, the proposed arrangements were carried into effect. The Colonel at first demurred, but he was under martial law, and besides, the Commission only lasted four weeks, and would only consume leisure time that might otherwise have hung heavy on his hands, so to work he went. It was decided to divide the thousand men in gangs of twenty-five, with an overseer to superintend each gang, and these desired gentlemen were advertised for. Now the Street Commissioner was an old, and, in times past, warm political and personal friend of the Colonel. They had fought and died together as friends of old HARRY CLAY, and the new and to both most unexpected connection was therefore personally as agreeable as possible, but the Commissioner was now a staunch rebel, and believed himself bound to respect his relations to the Confederacy; so that when the order came, requiring the officers under the City Government to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, he quietly retired from his position, and beyond advice most cordially given, he *left the Colonel alone in his glory.* The overseers of gangs were finally selected, and they easily got their men together and were ready for action. It was a refreshing sight to behold these men on the highways and byways, with their shovels and brooms, and it was still more gratifying to notice and to feel the happy effects of their work. The street cleaning commenced, the Colonel then undertook the distribution of the food to the families of the laborers, and this was a task of no ordinary magnitude. A thousand half-starved women, naturally strong, and made impatient by days of starvation, brought in contact and left to struggle at the entrance of some ill-arranged establishment for their food *and rights*, was a rather formidable subject of contemplation; so the Colonel organized a distributing Department, and so well managed his plans that the food is being given out with all the quietness of a popular grocery. To secure the object of the charity, he had tickets printed (one of which I inclose,) that made the delivery of the food to the women only; in this way it was carried into the family and consumed by the helpless, and not sold by the unprincipled at some neighboring groggery, for rum. The moment Col. THORPE's name appeared in the papers, in which he was, by a misunderstanding of his duties, announced as Street Commissioner, he was flooded with letters calling his attention to nuisances, the people really acting voluntarily as Street Inspectors. By a judicious distribution of labor, in a few days the change became a subject of personal comment, some of the most furious Secessionists admitting "that the Federals could clean the streets, if they couldn't do anything else."

It was quite amusing to behold the Colonel looking after things, in his occasional visits to No. 114 Carondelet-street, his headquarters of distribution. To say he was not popular with the women would be anything but true. His clerks, [under his instructions, do their work admirably. He has got an Irishman, a smart old freight-clerk, for boss, and a Dutch butcher who can cut meat up by guess within a penny weight of a pound. These two men, with two assistants, pass along the bacon, flour, biscuit and coffee with a celerity quite surprising, while the recipients, loaded down with a heavy assorted cargo, generally go off highly gratified. No complaints have been made since the first distribution in that category. The Colonel got from the United States Commissary two thousand pounds of Confederate beef, captured with the city. The tierces containing it had the word "inspected" on them, in the largest possible letters, and the Colonel very innocently supposed he had got hold of an extra fine article; you may judge of his surprise when one of the tierces was opened, to find he had to retreat into the street to avoid a smell that was less bearable than decaying stump-tailed beef. It was difficult to palm this beef off on the half-starved Irish women. They protested that no "human man, even his Honor the Colonel, would be after giving that stuff to a Christian to eat." And yet this "food!" composed of carcasses of the most miserable sick and dying Texas cattle, slaughtered and chopped into ten-pound pieces and thrown without order or care into molasses tierces, was the best animal food the Confederate troops ever had served out to them. Verily, "the way of the transgressor is hard." It is unnecessary for me to say that the United States Commissary cannot again fool the Colonel with Confederate beef, and I would not advise any of his friends to speak of that matter when he returns to New-York.

But to the practical result to the city. Gen. BUTLER's idea of mingling charity and utility together has worked admirably. Under the Colonel's supervision, the streets of the city have gradually changed their entire appearance, and the Irish holes that made the once magnificent Levee a place of miasma and death have disappeared. Around all the public buildings and headquarters of the officers the gutters have been limed, and the neutral ground of Canal-street has been made to look as neat and tidy as the grass-plots of a gentleman's garden. In fact it is the unusual remark that the city was never neater in its appearance—its cleanliness being one of the first things that attracted the attention of REVERDY JOHNSON, fresh as he was from the towns of the North. This conduct on the part of Col. THORPE, in so faithfully and conscientiously carrying out Gen. SHEPLEY's wishes, naturally calls forth commendatory remarks, and I am certain the day that he leaves us, there will be uttered many regrets that he will no longer be seen walking the sunny side of the street, hat in hand, wiping the perspiration from his bold forehead, and attending to the interests of a city he always loved, and a city that in turn, remembers him as one of her most enterprising and useful citizens.

SANITARY.

DISASTER ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Great Rebel Ram Arkansas Broken Loose.

She Runs Through Our Fleet Above Vicksburgh, and Anchors Under the Batteries

REPORTS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, July 20.

The following is a special dispatch to the *Press*:

MEMPHIS, Friday, July 18.

The Granada (late Memphis) *Appeal*, of the 16th inst., reports that the rebel ram and iron-clad gunboat *Arkansas*, under command of Capt. J. N. BRYAN, came down from the Yazoo River on the 15th, and ran by that portion of our fleet which lies above Vicksburgh successfully, and anchored under the batteries surrounding that city. The *Appeal* says the ram ran down several Federal war vessels, and disabled many more. One of our vessels was blown up. The *Arkansas* is a very formidable gunboat, being plated with two and a half inch iron, with the plates and nails riveted. She has a very heavy armament, and is furnished with two propellors seven feet in diameter, with four flanges each. The loss of the rebels is set down at ten killed and thirteen wounded. The National loss is not known, but is supposed to have been very heavy.

In addition to the above, the *Appeal's* dispatch contains a great deal which is bombastic, and not worthy of repudiation, but there is unquestionably some truth in the statement made above. There are no recent arrivals from Vicksburgh.

The *Ledger* has a copy of the Richmond *Whig* of the 17th, which contains a dispatch from Lieut. BROWN, stating that the rebel ram *Arkansas*, came out of the Yazoo River and ran successfully through the Union fleet, of eighteen vessels, but was badly cut up before she reached the cover of the batteries at Vicksburgh, losing about twenty men. He says she ran the *Benton* ashore, in a sinking condition, blew up a ram, burned up one vessel and damaged others.

The death of Gen. DAVID E. TWIGGS is announced by the same paper.

AFFAIRS AT VICKSBURGH.

PROBABLE FAILURE OF THE GRAND "CANAWL."

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

VICKSBURGH, Thursday, July 10, 1862.

It is now ten days since we arrived in front of Vicksburgh, and during that time mails have been so erratic that until within the last two or three days our supply of newspapers from the North has been limited and unsatisfactory, and in conning over these later files, it seems to me that the Northern Press generally has had a somewhat misapprehensive view of our situation at this place. Firstly, I find that great stress is laid upon the *canal* that is to "turn the course of the Mississippi River and make Vicksburgh an inland town," but of which I must say, "Let not too much be expected from it." It is not a canal, but simply a ditch. When we arrived here it had been completed only through that portion of the neck which is inside of the levee, or embankment, to prevent the river's overflow. It was then fifteen feet wide, and three, or three and a half feet deep. This, it was supposed, was of sufficient depth to allow the water of the river to flow through, but when the levee at each end of it was cut through, it was found to be above the level of the water. The river had fallen some during the process of digging, but not enough to account for so great a shortcoming.

The mountain would not come to Mahomet, and some wiseacre determined to *make* it come by placing an old stern wheel-boat at the lower side of the entrance to the canal, to work her wheel, and so paddle the water up into it, which succeeded in wetting the bottom of the canal just enough to make it muddy, but no more. This experiment of making water run up hill not proving very successful, it was determined to deepen the ditch. The bottom being, as I said before, about fifteen feet wide, the one-half of this bottom, longitudinally, was dug five feet deeper, the entire length of the canal, the earth being thrown up on the other half of the original bottom, and so that a transverse section of the canal would show like this:



By this means a small thread of water, about a foot wide, was decoyed into it, where it remains at present, looking very much bewildered, as though it did not know where to run to. The entire south side of the canal is now composed of loose earth, thrown up from the deepening, and should the river rise sufficient to make a current through the canal, I think this loose earth would be undermined by the current, and coming down would soon fill it up sufficiently to stop the current. The labor of widening the canal would almost be equal to that of digging a new one.

Independent of this, another fact is to be taken into consideration. The course of the Mississippi is deflected by the range of the Walnut Hills, upon which Vicksburgh is built. In front of Vicksburgh the river is narrower than usual, and consequently deeper. I am told on good authority that it is 200 feet deep for more than a mile above and below the steamboat landing at that place. I have also been informed that soundings were made by the flagship *Hartford*, during her passage on the 26th, with over 100 feet of line, without finding bottom, and where the *Hartford* is now anchored, which is above the deepest portion of the bend, and where the river is much wider, and consequently more shallow, I saw the lead cast myself in thirteen fathoms of water. Now, even with a free strong current running through the canal, it certainly must take several months for the river to cut itself a new channel 200 or 300 feet deep, and for the sediment in the meantime to fill up the deep channel in front of Vicksburgh, and so "leave it out in the cold." River steamboat men, of whom there are a number here, object to the canal on still another score. They say that all the wonderful cut-offs that have been made in the course of the river have begun at a point where the main current of the river has impinged against the shore of some bend, but the upper end of this canal is unfortunately located in an eddy, the current striking the shore nearly a half a mile below. As for the number of contrabands at work on the canal, there are not several thousand, as I see stated in some prints, though the number has been increased lately, and our soldiers, I am glad to see, have been relieved from *digging*, and set to *overseeing* the work. This is as it should be, only that the number of contrabands should be increased, and made to *do* something when they *are* at work. Their present number does not exceed 700, but can easily be doubled or trebled.

As far as matters in the fleets are concerned, I hear of no movement whatever, except the movement of PORTER's mortar fleet, which, report says, is to go down stream to-day, and out of the river, as I mentioned in my last.

I suppose there must be some good reason why two large fleets, having over three hundred guns of long range and heavy calibre, besides twenty-four thirteen-inch mortars, every one of which last is near enough to throw one of its huge shells not only into the town, but over it and behind it, making a perfect cordon of fire along its further suburbs, where the rebels are supposed to be in camp. (Supposed, I say, for we have seen very few of them as yet.) I repeat that there must or ought to be some good reason why all these mortars and guns should, though within range, remain inactive in front of batteries that, to the best of our knowledge, do not contain over fifty guns. A day or two ago, when I was down on the Point, which is not over twelve hundred yards from their principal battery, I was not able, with good glass, and the most careful scrutiny of the whole range of hills which swept around me like an amphitheatre, to detect over twenty guns.

One explanation of our long inactivity is that we are waiting for the arrival of Gen. GRANT's or some other land force to hold the town when it is taken. In the meantime, we hear all kinds of surmises and vague rumors of quaker guns, safe evacuation by the enemy, and so forth. As for the town of Vicksburgh itself, it is so utterly deserted and silent, and yet looks so fresh, clean and handsome, with its stately white Court-house perched on the summit of the hill, in the midst of the town, that it makes on one the singular impression that he is looking on some scenic display that may vanish, or on the enchanted city of some Arabian Nightish story.

One man of fear in the fleet is restless and uneasy; Lieut.-Col. ELLET, though lying sick on board the ram *Switzerland*, says that if any use or service can be found for rams below Vicksburgh, he will run the *Switzerland* past the batteries and take her there.

W.

FROM GEN. POPE'S ARMY.

The Rebel General Ewell Reported to be at Gordonsville

How General Pope's Orders are Received.

WARRENTON, Va., Sunday, July 20.

A cavalry Captain from Gen. HATCH's command arrived here to-day. The same officer brought five prisoners of the Second Virginia Cavalry, captured by Gen. HATCH at Madison. Col. MILLER, of the Virginia Militia, was also taken prisoner, but has not yet arrived.

WARRENTON, Sunday, July 20.

To Col. Sanford, for Associated Press:

An officer arrived last night, from Gen. HATCH's command, having in charge five prisoners, belonging to the Second Virginia Cavalry, who had been acting as scouts. Their names are B. F. Farrar, A. A. White, A. R. Bibber, A. M. Goodrich and J. H. Harrison. A Colonel and Captain were also captured but have not yet arrived.

Gen. EWELL's troops were reported to be at Gordonsville. Their number was not stated.

Gen. POPE's recent orders are received by the troops with enthusiasm; but the citizens have terrible long faces since their publication.

A Frenchman arrived to-day from Richmond, which place he left some days ago. He reports that he was greatly persecuted, and nearly compelled to join the Southern army. The rebels afterward put him in prison, from which he was released at the request of the French Consul. He had been keeping store in Richmond, and says everything was very dear. Coffee, $2 50 per pound; sugar, 75 cents; flour only $7 per barrel; corn meal dearer than flour. He bought a horse and wagon worth about $100, for which he paid $450 in Confederate scrip, in which he got away, and made his escape here.

OUR CULPEPPER CORRESPONDENCE.

CULPEPPER, Thursday, July 17.

Soon after closing my letter sent from Warrenton, yesterday, I learned that the corps under Gen. BANKS, instead of moving on to this point, as had been anticipated, was ordered to Gaines' Cross Road and Washington, Va., and to-day I learn that a portion of his force moved yesterday, and that the remainder will move to-day.

There is considerable force of cavalry here, two sections of a battery, and several companies of infantry, all of which, I believe, will join the main body of the army as soon as convenient. Consequently I shall proceed to the Cross Roads without delay.

The same impression prevails here that was dominant in Warrenton when I was there, namely, that JACKSON has left Richmond with a considerable force, and is moving back to his old field of operations. The Army of Virginia is rejoicing in the belief that the impression is well founded, and impatient for an opportunity to meet him.

Although some regret the tone of Gen. POPE's address, believing that it involves censure upon those formerly in command of the Department, they all coincide with the expressed determination to henceforth see the backs of the rebels at the termination of every coming engagement. This is quite a pleasant little town, containing about 1,000 inhabitants, and the people, although nearly all sympathizing with the secession cause, do not make themselves disagreeable to the forces here.

J. A.

FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

Negotiations for a General Exchange of Prisoners

Rumors from Richmond---Death of Gen. Twiggs.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Friday, July 18, 1862.

A flag of truce boat went yesterday to Turkey Island Creek, having on board Gen. DIX, who went to meet Gen. HILL, for the purpose of making a permanent arrangement for the exchange of prisoners. The interview was highly satisfactory; but no conclusion being arrived at the flag will return to-day, when Gen. LEE will be present.

The Richmond papers of the 18th contain a dispatch from Jackson, Miss., dated the 14th, which states that Gen. HINDMAN had captured Gen. CURTIS with 5,000 men; the officers had been detained but the men paroled.

They also contain an account of the death of Gen. TWIGGS, who died at Augusta, July 15th.

An Englishman, who represented himself as the son of the Duke of Somerset, was found at headquarters a few days since, under suspicious circumstances. He stated that he was with the rebel Gen. PAYOR during the battle of seven days. He was sent North.

A Liberal and Patriotic Offer—A Letter from Dr. Horace Green.

BOSTON, July 17, 1862.

To Messrs. Maurice & Son, Bankers, &c., Sing Sing, Westchester County:

GENTLEMEN: As I left New-York the morning after the "second glorious uprising of the loyal" of our City on the 15th," I had no opportunity to make the arrangement that my heart prompted me to make on that occasion, and as I may be detained in this city for several days I ask your assistance in aiding me, that there may be no unnecessary delay in carrying out my design.

Being no believer in the latest and most abominable declaration of the London *Times*, (July 3,) that "the South, if it wishes to go, should be allowed to depart peaceably;" but, on the other hand, believing with all true Americans that the time has arrived in our history when it has become the imperative duty of every loyal citizen, however humble his position, to make every possible effort to arouse his countrymen to a "generous, determined and irresistible unity in support of our Government," and in making our country "forever one and inseparable," I wish to make my practice consistent with my principles; and being unable to go myself into active service, (which has been, ever since this demoniacal rebellion broke out, the strongest desire of my heart,) I desire to do my utmost to incite others to prompt action.

As I know the objection to enlist is made by many having families or others dependent upon them, that they have nothing to leave or their immediate support, I ask the privilege of authorizing you to offer *Twenty Dollars* to each of the first fifty recruits who shall enlist from Westchester County; that they may shall enlist from Westchester County; that they may promptly join and aid our noble soldiers who are fighting to save our beloved, but now imperilled, country.

Very sincerely your friend,

HORACE GREEN.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Wounded Soldiers and Medical Officers Released on Parole by the Rebels.

The following wounded soldiers, in accordance with arrangements recently made, have been released on parole by the rebels, and arrived at Fortress Monroe on Saturday. The list is in continuation of the one published in the Times yesterday:

Wm. N. Aiken, Co. E, 10th Massachusetts.
A. McNeil, Co. K, 10th N. Y.
Corp. C. T. Wilson, Co. H, 63d Pennsylvania.
C. Snyder, Co. H, 62d Penn.
J. Mack, Co. B, 15th Penn.
J. A. Noble, Co. A 9th Mass.
J. Grimes, Co. G, 8th Penn. Reserves.
Corp. W. Abendroth, Co. C, 96th Penn.
R. J. Jefferson, Co. A, 87th New-York.
Wm. Hayes, Co. I, 4th Mich.
S. R. Calkins, Co. D, 83d Penn.
Capt. M. R. Adams, F. 10th Penn. Reserves.
W. Lamout, Co. I, 5th U.S.C.
S. M. Barlow, Co. H, 37th N. Y.
M. H. Davis, Co. K, 63d Pa.
A. S. Welsh, Co. H, 9th Reserves.
J. C. Goode, Co. D, 9th Mass.
J. Stokes, Co. K, 5th Penn. Reserves.
P. Gure, Co. K, 71st Penn.
A. Albridge, Co. D, 2d N. J.
P. Parsons, Co. C, 3d Mass. B.
A. Flanigan, Co. K, 10th N. J.
Lt. J. H. Handle, Co. C, 31st Pa.
F. O. Peck, Co. D, 22d Mass.
W. Carnes, Co. K, 5th Penn. R.
G. H. Allis, Co. D, 10th Penn. R.
T. S. Muzzy, Co. E, 16th N. Y.
M. Sammers, Co. G, 63d N. Y.
C. Castell, Co. F, 5th U. S. In.
T. Heugh, Co. I, 95th Pa.
Corp. E. Singleton, Co. E, 12th U. S. Infantry.
Corp. L. Behards, Co. F, 5th Penn. Reserves.
J. Suttener, Co. C, 102d Pa.
A. W. Flowers, (Drummer,) Co. C, 102d Pa.
P. J. Driscoll, Co. C., 1st Mass.
J. Speel, Co. K, 1st N. Y.
C. Bender, Co. I, 96th Pa.
H. Coerier, Co. B, 5th N. H.
A. Hounan, Co. C, 96th Pa.
N. Flatt, Co. C, 66th N. Y.
F. Mosback, Co. I, 98th Pa.
F. Hoffman, Co. E, 63d Pa.
W. E. Harris, Co. K, 11th Massachusetts.
R. D. Glasgow, Co. C, 7th Michigan.
W. Ash, Co. C, 27th Mich.
D. F. Smith, Co. F, 6th Me.
E. Brown, Co. F, 53d Penn.
J. Smith, Co. K, 20th Ind.
M. B. Nichols, Co. H, 1st Berdan S. S.
A. Park, Co. G, 3d Penn. R.
Dr. Wm. P. Russell, 5th Vt.
Dr. J. A. Freeman, U. S. A.
Dr. J. D. Bromley, 7th Mich.
Dr. J. Woolcott, 33d N. Y.
Dr. Fas.
Dr. D. E. Dickinson, 33d N. Y.
Dr. F. A. Skilton, 87th N. Y.
Dr. G. G. Marshall, Berdan's Sharpshooters.
Dr. W. H. White, Brigade Surgeon Berdan's S. S.
E. Elcas, Co. G, 2d U. S. Inf.
W. Bray, Co. B, 10th N. Y.
T. Johnson, Co. B, 1st Penn. Artillery.
C. Tilchworth, Co. F, 16th Michigan.
G. H. Stuart, Co. C, 63d Penn.
J. Holcomb, Co. F, 20th N. Y.
Lieut. D. F. McMickin, Co. A, 5th Penn.
J. Weston, 16th Pa. Reserves
L. Dixon, Co. I, 5th Penn.
F. Mohl, Co. A, 7th N. J.
C. D. Barnard, 5th Massachusetts Battery.
J. H. Hyland, Co. I, 5th Vermont.
L. Murphy, Co. D, 9th Mass.
J. H. Powers Co. C, 1st Mass.
D. A. Smith, Co. I, 1st Penn. Reserves.
J. West, Co. D, 5th N. Y.
L. Strong, Co. H, 63d Penn.
Wm. T. Raymond, Co. E, 22d Mass.
J. Wooding, Co. E, 96th Penn.
A. Cotton, Co. F, 22d Mass.
A. C. Flanders, Co. I, 1st A. U. S. C
W. McMann, Co. H, 63d Penn.
W. H. Wood, Co. B, 15th N. Y.
W. K. Eeschner, Co. K, 5th Pa. R
I. L. Pearcy, Co. D, 5th N. H.
A. Cass, Co. F, 5th N. H.
J. Cartwright, Co. D, 9th Mas.
H. Shier, Co. H, 6th U. S. Cav.
P. Buttler, Co. G, 12th U. S. In.
Capt. S. L. Mathews, Co. D, 5th Mich.
L. Hutchinson, Co. C, 102d Pa.
A. Sperry, Co. I 1st Conn. Artillery.
Serg. L. B. Ogden, Co. E, 1st Connecticut.
P. B. Phillips, Co. D, 1st Mass.
W. A. Stone, Co. F, 1st Conn. Artillery.
R. Hope, Co. H, 2d N. J.
B. Linton, Co. F, 4th N. J.
H. Sawyer, Co. K, 16th N. Y.
F. L. Degowar, Co. L, 72d Pa.
W. Nichols, Co. K, 7th Mich.
J. Barry, Co. D, 7th Mich.
D. N. Haling, Co. C, 61st N. Y.
J. M. Chase, band, 69th Pa.
J. H. French, Co. K, 1st Minnesota, nurse.
Wm. L. Howard, Co. H, 11th Massachusetts.
B. H. Chase, Co. F, 1st N. Y.
M. Farral, Co. B, 2d U. S. Inf
Dr. Frank, 5th U. S. Cav.
Dr. T. Newell, R. I.
Dr. McGovern, 71st N. Y.
Dr. G. H. Tassard, 42d N. Y
Dr. W. W. Potter, 49th N. Y
Dr. J. W. Robinson, 82d N. Y
Dr. O. H. Dougal, Oneida Cav. N. Y. Vols.
Dr. E. Donnelly, Penn.
Dr. G. McAlister, 71st N. Y
Dr. Jos. Goderwood, Mass.
Dr. G. B. Cogswell, 28th Mass.
F. M. Powell, (late of Hooker's Division,) Hospital.

List of Sick and Wounded on board the United States Hospital Steamer Commodore, from Harrison's Landing, July 15 and 16.

Wm. Campbell, Co. K, 31st Penn.—debility.
Henry M. Wakefield, Co. C, 5th N. H.—phthisic.
Peter M. Cauley, Co. G, 3d Excelsior—rheumatism.
James Little, Co. A, 31st Penn.—otites.
Jacob Muhr, Co. F, 55th N. Y.—diarrhœa.
James Jennings, Co. H, 36th N. Y.—rheumatism.
Joseph Autondeem, Co. E, 1st N. Y.—hernia.
Corp. Etienne Bant, Co. C, 55th N. Y.—rheumatism.
Gustave Degrange, Co. C, 55th N. Y.—scurvy and piles.
Edward D. Cerallor, Co. C, 55th N. Y.—scurvy and piles.
Lewis Lapham, Co. E, 55th N. Y.—intermittent fever.
Joseph Benhotian, Co. H, 98th Penn.—dysentery.
Adolph Mitzner, Co. Z, 62d N. Y.—scurvy.
George Foster, Co. Z, 62d N. Y.—scurvy.
Henry Frendenban, Co. D, 55th N. Y.—rheumatism.
Anthony Piffer, Co. G, 16th Michigan—debility.
Samuel Hardy, Co. G, 5th Mass. Battery—scurvy.
John C. Hart, Co. G, 5th Mass. Battery—scurvy.
Henry Wagner, Co. F, 62d N. Y.—scurvy.
D. H. Reno, Co. K, 44th N. Y.—intermittent fever.
David M. Clark, Co. H, 57th N. Y.—debility.
Fred. Foughtman, Co. K, 3d Excelsior—bronchitis.
James Maher, Co. G, 62d N. Y.—scurvy.
John M. Roberts, Co. F, 2d N. J.—scurvy.
Francis L. Lyon, Co. G, 3d Excelsior—scurvy.
M. F. Carline, Co. E, 8th N. J.—diarrhœa.
Alex. A. Smith, Co. E, 6th N. J.—scurvy.
James Deacon, Co. E, 69th Penn.—diarrhœa.
Marshall J. Chafler, Co. A, 6th Vt.—bronchitis.
Patrick Donohue, Co. G, 81st Penn—insolatis.
Thomas T. Andrews, Co. G, 1st N. J.—debility.
James Walker, Co. H, 31st Penn.—debility.
Joseph S. Sharp, Co. B, 23d Penn.—remitt. fever.
E. L. Wood, Co. H, 1st Minn.—remitt. fever.
John Hamilton, Co. F, 69th Penn.—scurvy.
Emerson Gates, Co. A, 100th N. Y.—typhoid fever.
A. H. Enney, Co. F, 6th N. Y. Cavalry—jaundice.
James F. Stephens, Co. F, 8th New-York Cavalry—remittent fever.
Andrew McFarland, Co. I, 3d Excelsior—debility.
James Burkett, Co. D, 96th Penn.—scurvy.
James Fueing, Co. B, 31st Penn.—rheumatism.
Corp. William Fullerton, Co. F, 23d Penn.—scurvy.
Andrew D. Townsend, Co. E, 1st Penn. Artillery—scurvy.
Zepa. Henninger, Co. I, 93d Penn.—chronic diarrhœa.
Alex. Van Drum, Co. F, 55th N. Y.—chronic diar.
Chas. E. Skinner, Co. F, 6th Mass. Battery—chronic diarrhœa.
Jacob Yoke, Co. I, 93d Pennsylvania—scurvy.
William E. Hover, Co. L, 93d Penn.—scurvy.
John T. Hatch, Co. K, 7th Mass.—typhoid fever.
William R. Peck, Co. K, 1st N. Y. Art.—debility.
Major Francis Price, Co. K, 7th New-Jersey—typhoid fever.
John Coonrod, Co. C, 34th N. Y.—typhoid fever.
E. M. Dey, Co. K, 34th N. Y.—typhoid fever.
Henry Porter, Co. K, 34th New-York—debility.
Second Lieut. Irving D. Clark, Co. D, 34th N. Y.—debility.
Hospital Steward Joseph H. Knight, Co. B, 34th New-York—debility.
Quartermaster's Sergt. L. A. Curtis, 34th New-York—debility.
J. S. Howe, Co. K, 34th New-York—debility.
J. R. Bachelor, Co. F, 34th New-York—debility.
Cyrus Eldridge, Co. C, 34th New-York—debility.
Eugene Viber, Co. G, 34th New-York—debility.
Henry A. Smith, Co. C, 34th New-York—debility.
Dennis M. Holmes, Co. I, 34th New-York—debility
Jacob Surinkis, Co. G, 34th New-York—debility.
Fred. D. Hiernolzer, Co. F, 34th N. Y.—debility.
John Ruddick, Co. G, 34th New-York—debility.
George Dodds, Co. G, 34th New-York—debility.
Corp. Henry Jacobus, Co. I, 34th N. Y.—debility.
Wm. H. Twilight, Co. I, 1st Mass. Ar.—debility.
Wilford Woolcut, Co. F, 34th N. Y.—typhoid fever.
Alonzo Burrill, Oneida Cavalry—debility.
Wm. Todd, Co. K, 103d Pennsylvania—debility.
Curtis Irish, Co. A, 16th New-York—debility.
Terrence Tadden, Co. F, 6th New-York—debility.
Nicholas Larney, Co. A, U. S. Eng. Corps—fever.
John McCurdy, Co. B, 61st Penn.—typhoid fever.
Henry Groese, Co. H, 103d Penn.—typhoid fever.
Wagon-master Moses G. Kimball, Co. A, 19th Massachusetts—debility.
Peter Nevins, Oneida Cavalry—debility.
Anson Harrington, Oneida Cavalry—debility.
Louis Shoup, Co. F, 100th N. Y.—typhoid fever.
Wm. O. Terrill, Co. I, 32d New-York—debility.
Conrad Rohid, Co. E, 98th Penn.—typhoid fever.
Edward Burnhart, Co. L, 56th N. Y.—debility.
Charles Lyons, Co. B, 102d Penn.—debility.
James R. Thomas, Co. H, 1st Penn.—debility.
John Burbeck, Co. B, 16th Mass.—typhoid fever.
Levi Fritz, Co. G, 1st Pennsylvania—debility.
Cassius M. Wilden, Co. G, 15th Mass.—typ. fever
John Bugler, Co. A, 1st Pennsylvania—debility.
Amos Hornstack, Co. D, 1st Penn.—typhoid fever.
Wm. Lapland, 5th Mass. Battery—deality.
Edward Blaine, Co. A, 1st Pennsylvania—debility.
Corp. James Gurley, Co. H, 16th N. Y.—debility.
Joseph O. Brown, Co. H, 8th Penn.—debility.
Wm. Wallace, Co. F, 16th New-York—debility.
Thos. Harkins, Co. E, 8th N. J.—rheumatism.
James T. Reynolds, Co. D, 60th N. Y.—rheumatism.
M. F. Magee, Co. I, 2d N. J.—chronic rheumatism.
James O'Connor, Co. H, 61st N. Y.—hemiplegia.
Edward Graham, Co. A, 61st N. Y.—luxatia.
John Sloan, Co. A, 61st N. Y.—rheumatism.
George H. Pope, Co. I, 61st N. Y.—bronchitis.
Sylvester Tuttle, Co. K, 5th N. H.—typhoid fever.
Samuel H. Robinson, Co. K, 5th N. H.—typ. fever.
Andrew J. Crown, Co. F, 5th New-Hampshire—remittent fever.
Lawrence Y. Poole, Co. C, 29th Mass.—chro. diarr.
Benj. F. Edson, Co. C, 29th Mass.—debility.
Musician George Funk, Co. B, 88th N. Y.—debility.
Joseph D. Tully, Co. F, 88th N. Y.—chronic diarr.
Quartermaster Robert H. Ellis, 61st N. Y.—ch. diarr.
Wm. S. Farnsworth, Co. H, 29th Mass.—typ. fever.
John Lyons, Co. D, 61st New-York—hernia.
John Hancock, Co. D, 29th Mass.—typhoid fever.
Corp. Henry Bennett, Co. C, N. Y.—debility.
Pat. Murphy, Co. H, 88th N. Y.—hip disease.
Gregory Courtney, Co. H, 88th N. Y.—hernia.
Henry Smith, Co. G, 57th New-York—hernia.
John M. Sweeney, Co. A, 26th Mass.—debility.
Corp. Theodore Whitmore, Co. C, 29th Massachusetts—chronic diarrhœa.
Oliver A. White, Co. F, 29th Mass.—typhoid fever.
Patrick McManamy, Co. G, 29th Mass.—debility.
Patrick Doonan, Co. A, 61st N. Y.—typhoid fever.
Charles H. Turner, Co. C, 29th Mass.—typ. fever.
Daniel Deuler, Co. K, 2d Delaware—hernia.
Coonrod Price, Co. E, 2d Delaware—hernia.
Charles Ziebalt, Co. E, 2d Delaware—hernia.
Isaac P. Miller, Co. A, 2d Delaware—hernia.
Sergt. Ebenezer Alexander, Co. C, 2d Delaware—typhoid fever.
Robert Palmatory, Co. D, 2d Delaware—epilepsy.
Charles Simond, Co. B, 2d Delaware—hernia.
Henry Coombs, Co. D, 2d Delaware—epilepsy.
William Campbell, Co. C, 2d Delaware—int. fever.
Charles O'Hara, Co. F, 2d Delaware—debility.
Wm. McMullen, Co. B, 2d Del.—chronic bronch'ts.
George Warren, Co. A, 2d Delaware—debility.
Jacob Grant, Co. B, 2d Delaware—debility.
Capt. Thomas M. Wedick, Co. I, 2d Del.—debility.
Israel M. Reeves, Co. D, 2d Delaware—scurvy.
Thomas Fulton, Co. G, 2d Del.—chronic diarrhœa.
David Ambrose, Co. B, 2d Delaware—debility.
2d Lieut. Jas. Leatherbury, Co. A, 2d Del.—debility.
Jacob Loustin, Co. C, 2d Delaware—typhoid fever.
Corp. Wm. Dougherty, Co. K, 2d Del.—remit. fev.
John P. Hickey, Co. K, 2d Del.—remittent fever.
Sgt. C. H. Farwood, Co. A, 2d Del.—chron. diarr.
Charles Blair, Co. C, 2d Delaware—ascarides.
W. J. McFadden, Co. F, 101st Penn.—typ. fever.
Rot. Marshall, Co. K, 1st L. L.—scurvy and hernia.
O. A. Barry, Co. C, 3d Massachusetts Battery—spinal irritation.
Edw. Persall, Co. D, 8th N. J.—debility and diarr.
Jacob Nestor, Co. I, Rieggold's Bat.—typhoid fev.
Sergt. Alex. Robinson, Co. B, 2d Excel.—hernia.
Sheldon T. Gibbs, Co. H, 93d Penn.—debility.
1st Lt. Theo. S. Mahon, Co. D, 16th Mich.—typ. fev.
Adam Roder, Co. I, 81st Pennsylvania—debility.
Adelbert Kopp, Co. I, 81st Pennsylvania—debility.
Fred. Fromhertz, Co. K, 81st Penn.—rheumatism.
George Lawhn, Co. B, 61st N. Y.—hemiplegia.
Corp. Charles Hall, 81st Penn.—rheumatism.
Fritz. Orden, Co. I, 81st Penn.—rheumatism.
Joseph Woltinger, Co. G, 81st Penn.—rheumatism.
Sergt. Lebor Ventor, Co. G, 81st Penn.—diarrhœa.
Wm. Bronson, Co. C, 61st N. Y.—typhoid fever.
Henry Keeler, Co. C, 61st N. Y.—diarrhœa.
Capt. Geo. W. Drummond, Co. I, 1st Mich—debility.
Oliver S. Davis, Co. C, 81st New-York—rheumatism.
James Mead, Co. D, 61st New-York—contusion.
E. B. Edmonds, Co. C, 61st N. Y.—poisoned by ivy.
Irving House, (musician,) Co. C, 61st N. Y.—rhu'm.
John G. Reed, Co. C, 61st New-York—debility.
Corp. Patrick M. King, Co. D, 61st N. Y.—hernia.
Richard Broughton, Co. B, 61st N. Y.—rheumatism.
James Hammond, Co. G, 81st Penn.—debility.
Robert H. Hurst, Co. F, 61st N. Y.—hernia.
Daniel Brodie, Co. K, 61st New-York—bronchitis.
Wm. H. White, Co. H, 61st New-York—debility.
Wm. Weets, Co. H, 61st N. Y.—rheumatism.
George Lawton, Co. D, 61st N. Y.—paraplegia.
Henry Cassidy, Co. B, 61st N. Y.—rheumatism.
John Hollingsworth, Co. C, 81st Penn.—bronchitis.
Thomas Dunn, Co. C, 81st Penn.—chronic diar'a.
Patrick Smith, Co. F, 81st Penn.—debility.
Wm. M. Smith, Co. C, 81st Penn.—debility.
Wm. Martin, Co. G, 81st Penn.—chronic diarrhœa.
Wm. Britton, Co. G, 81st Penn.—bronchitis.
Wm. Miller, Co. G, 81st Penn.—rheumatism.
Alexander Solomon, Co. G, 81st Penn.—rheuma'm.
Corp. S. C. Young, Co. E, 5th N. H.—paraplegia.
Milo Haskin, Co. I, 61st N. Y.—rheumatism.
Wm. T. Andrews, Co. I, 61st N. Y.—rheumatism.
Thos. A. Disbrow, Co. I, 61st N. Y.—hernia.
Corp. H. W. Goodwin, Co. I, 61st N. Y.—hernia.
John McLean, Co. A, 61st N. Y.—rheumatism.
Wm. Pettis, Co. I, 61st N. Y.—rheumatism.
Wm. McBride, Co. A, 81st Penn—spinal meningitis.
Sergt. Abbe A. Abbott, Co, I, 61st N. Y.—hernia.
Wilford Wright, Co. I, 61st N. Y.—rheumatism.
Edward Stifler, Co. I, 95th Penn.—rheumatism.
Fred. Heise, Co. H, 98th Pennsylvania—broochitis.
Edward George, Co. G, 37th New-York—debility.
Horace Reynolds, 7th N. Y. Battery—debility.
Henry Clock, Co. F, Second New-York—debility.
Joseph Minanza, Co. C, Second N. Y.—debility.
Merrit Raymond, Co. K, 71st New-York—debility.
Henry S. France, 7th N. Y. Battery—chron. rheum.
Thos. Weldon, (band,) 6th Infantry—bronchitis.
Wm. H. Gillespy, 7th N. Y. Battery—debility.
Serg. H. G. White, Co. C, 6th Vt.—rheumatic fever.
Martin Schulz, Co. C, 62d N. Y.—rheumatism.
Edw. Cavanagh, Co. F, 2d New-York—phthisis.
David Henver, Co. F, Second New-York—debility.
Paul Hanglider, Co. F, 2d Penn.—pericarditis.
Cyrus Sprowl, Co. E, 85th Penn.—chron. bronchitis.
Jas. Chapman, Co. I, 36th N. Y.—muco-enteritis.
Chas. Hogan, Co. A, 62d New-York—peritonitis.
1st Serg. Andrew J. Caswell, Co. B, 2d New-York—nephritis.
R. G. Davis, Co. F, 15th Massachusetts—scurvy.
James Coyne, Co. F, 55th New-York—scurvy.
Philip Clyne, Co. D, 100th New-York—scurvy.
Wilson Randall, Co. C, 100th N. Y.—rheumatism.
Chas. A. Cannon, Co. A, 14th Infantry—scurvy.
Jas. McCann, Co. G, 32d New-York—scurvy.
Stephen Mathews, Co. F, 8th N. J.—scurvy.
Horace W. Lowe, Co. K, 56th New-York—scurvy.
A. B. Johnson, Oneida Cavalry—scurvy.
Heyman Stuter, 7th N. Y. Battery—typhus fever.
Chas. A. Cleveland, Co. H, 6th Vt.—hernia & diarr.
E. S. Dewey, Co. G, 10th Mass.—typhus fever.
Joseph S. Rose, Co. F, 52d New-York—scurvy.
George R. Graves, Co. H, 3d N. J.—typhus fever.
James Derrick, Co. K, 73d N. Y.—scurvy.
Lewis Scannon, Co. I, 55th N. Y.—scurvy.
Timothy McManus, Co. A, 106th Penn.—muco-enteritis.
Anthony Bouscher, Co. I, 20th Ind.—bronchitis.
Wm. Walter, Co. A, 72d N. Y.—scurvy.
Wm. F. Wade, Co. E, 43d N. Y.—scurvy.
David Beagon, Co. D, 31st Penn.—scurvy.
Edward J. Butler, 5th Mass. Bat.—scurvy.
Patrick E. Hughes, Co. D, 31st Penn.—debility.
Wm. Thompson, Co. G, 8th N. J.—intermittent fever.
Dennis Horley, Co. B, 8th N. J.—debility.
Theodore Heddin, Co. B, 8th N. J.—debility.
George H. Alton, Co. K, 2d N. H.—debility.
Henderson Bell, Co. I, 11th Mass.—remittent fever.
James Hackett, Co. H, 100th N. Y.—debility.
Wilbert C. White, Co. B, 11th Me.—debility.
David Shess, Co. D, 55th N. Y.—scurvy.
First Sergt. Robert Ellet, Co. D, 36th N. Y.—diarrhœa.
James H. Smith, Co. F, 6th Vt.—hernia.
George O'Connor, Co. A, 16th Mass.—rheumatism.
Wm. Garvin, Co. B, 62d N. Y.—chronic diarrhœa.
Frank Dennis, Co. A, 7th N. Y.—muco-enteritis.
Joel W. Lake, Co. B, 4th N. J.—intermittent fever.
John Cusson, 7th N. Y. Bat.—debility.
Albert A. Whittemore, Co. B, 16th Mass.—chronic diarrhœa.
James A. Daley, Co. C, 69th N. Y.—diarrhœa.
Corp. L. L. Barlow, Co. F, 4th Me.—debility.
Henry B. Morgan, Co. A, 8th N. J.—typhoid fever.
Jos. E. Peacock, Co. I, 72d Penn.—diarrhœa.
Sergt. Geo. W. Mills, Co. K, 1st N. Y. Cav.—remittent fever.
First Sergt. S. F. Johnson, Co. K, 1st N. Y. Cav.—chronic diarrhœa.
Corp. Chas. Kendall, Co. K, 49th N. Y.—remittent fever.
John G. Holbrook, Co. K, 16th Mass.—paralysis.
W. L. Smith, Co. A, 11th Me.—remittent fever.
James Sendenderfer, Co. H, 31st Pa.—diarrhœa.
H. P. Vanuyke, Co. I, 50th N. Y.—rheumatism.
A. L. Field, 4th R. I. Battery—diarrhœa.
Patrick E. Hughes, Co. B, 52d N. Y.—debility.
Wm. Rithmeyer, Co. A, 69th Pa.—chronic diarrhœa.
John Morrow, Co. B, 102d Pa.—chronic diarrhœa.
Thos. Bush, Co. D, 7th Mich.—chronic bronchitis.
George Gray, Co. C, 5th N. J.—paraplegia.
Ira Corey, Co. K, 93d New-York—debility.
Jacob Bower, Co. F, 100th N. Y.—typhoid fever.
Wm. Lindin, Co. H, 7th N. Y.—chronic diarrhœa.
David Laughlin, Co. F, 12th N. Y.—gunshot wound of shoulder.
James Devaurangh, Co. K, 88th N. Y.—debility.
Theodore Commings, Co. F, 15th Mass—nephritis.
Isaac L. Grey, Co. D, 49th Pa.—debility.
Sergt. Geo. P. Titcomb, Co. I, 5th N. H.—stricture.
George Bishop, Co. I, 1st Md. Artillery—gunshot in foot.
Corp. Jos. Ewing, Co. K, 49th Pa.—typhoid fever.
George W. Dresser, Co. G, 1st N. J.—rheumatism.
Thomas Cooper, Co. I, 16ist Pa.—debility.
Lewis Lopis, Co. F, 8th N. J.—rheumatism.
Wm. Neuman, Co. G, 31st N. Y.—chronic diarrhœa.
John B. Gardner, Co. D, 18th Mass.—scurvy.
W. P. McGrath, Co. F, 6th N. J.—rheumatism.
Daniel D. Mack, Co. C, 2d Mich.—chron. diarrhœa.
Jacob Bosh, Co. E, 101st Pa.—rheumatism.
Charles Amond, Co. A, 69th Pa.—debility.
John F. Doe, Co. D, 7th Maine—scurvy.
Wilder Johnson, Co. I, 7th Maine—scurvy.
Henry Nugent, Co. H, 18th N. Y.—rheumatism.
Jacob Nichols, Co. B, 8th N. J.—rheumatism.
Wm. H. Shipley, Co. B, 8th N. J.—rheumatism.
Sergt. John Sweeney, Co. F, 101st Pa.—debility.
Daniel Beach, Co. B, 6th Cavalry—typhoid fever.
Jacob Whineing, Co. C, 6th Cav.—typhoid fever.
Surgeon L. M. Knight, 5th N. H.—dysentery.
John Dorn, Co. R, 44th N. Y.—chronic diarrhœa.
Peter Hollenbeck, Co. G, 44th N. Y.—diseased liver.
John Duffy, Co. D, 88th N. Y.—typhoid fever.
Drum Major Abraham M. Crowley, 92d N. Y.—debility.
Thomson Coon, Co. F., 92d N. Y.—disease of heart.
John Gruller, Co. C, 6th Penn. Cav.—typhoid fever.
David S. Jones, Co. K, 36th N. Y.—debility.
Surgeon T. Rush Spencer, Smith's Div.—debility.
Sergeon Joseph Barling, Co. K, 72d N. Y.—remittent fever.
D. L. Rohrault, Co. D, 83d Penn.—debility.
Jaukson K. Riber, Co. M, 5th U. S. Art.—fracture of leg.
Sergt. Richard Leonard, Co, F, 72d N. Y.—typhoid fever.
Martin Freer, Co. E, 32d N. Y.—typhoid fever.
Darius Pattyson, Co. I, 85th N. Y.—chron. diarrhœa.
Amos Ludlow, Co. D, 32d N. Y.—typhoid fever.
Joseph Welch, musician, Co. G, 1st Penn. Rifles.—bilious diarrhœa.
Virgil E. Coon, Co. D, 32d N. Y.—typhoid fever.
Corp. John Moore, Co. G, 62d N. Y.—debility.
Charles Posner, Co. L, 1st N. Y. Cav.—gunshot wound in hand.
Wm. R. Butterfield, Co. A, 72d N. Y.—debility.
Daniel Hooley, Co. A, 16th Mass.—morbus cordis.
Daniel Terrill, Co. D, 72d N. Y.—rheumatic fever.
James Muller, Co. F, 18th N. Y.—morbus cordis.
David L. Hankinson, Co. I, 7th N. J.—typhoid fever.
Geo. W. Blakeley, Co. K, 7th N. J.—typhoid fever.
Wm. H. Clark, Co. D, 1st Penn. Rifles—debility.
Moses B. Lalier, Co. G, B. S. S.—bronchitis.
Corp. Josiah N. Smith, Co. C, B. S. S.—bronchitis.
Henry Hackett, Co. C, B. S. S.—debility.
Rasselas S. McLean, Co. C, B. S. S.—muco. enteritis.
E. L. B. Vincent, Co. G, B. S. S.—rheumatic fever.
Corp. Leander A. Poor, Co. C, U. S. E.—debility.
Horace B. Mix, artificer, Co. C, U. S. E.—debility.
Silas E. Totten, hospital steward, 7th N. J.—intermittent fever.
John Pitner, Co. G, 55th New-York—typhus fever.
Amos P. Spaulding, Co. C, 2d Vermont—pathisis.
Francis Rook, Co. F, 57th New-York—scurvy.
Anthony Meirin, Co. K, 8th N. J.—scurvy and diarrhœa.
B. Whittey, Co. B, 8th N. J.—scurvy and diarrhœa.
Geo. Nicholas, Co. I, 36th New-York—diarrhœa.
Henry Altmause, Co. D, 104th Penn.—debility.
John B. Goldy, Co. B, 56th New-York—dysentery.
Philander McConay, Oneida Cavalry—debility.
Michael Tracy, Co. F, 21st Penn.—rheumatism.
Thos. H. Bracken, Co. C, 31st Penn.—scurvy.
James Fannee, Co. M, 7th Penn.—dysentery.
Francis Nichols, Co. I, 63d New-York—scurvy.
Elijah Bowler, 4th New-York Battery—scurvy.
John O'Connor, Co. C, 10th Mass.—scurvy.
Wm. Turner, Co. H, 93d Penn.—scurvy.
James Hart, Co. D, 31st Penn.—scurvy.
Benj. Phillip, Co. H, 98th New-York—scurvy.
Warren W. Mowry, Oneida Cavalry—scurvy.
Corp. J. M. Boun, Co. A, 11th Mass.—dislocated ankle.
Corp. S. C. Smith, Co. D, 50th N. Y.—debility.
S. P. Conant, Co. F, 11th Mass.—chronic rheumatism.
George F. Ames, Co. G, 44th Mass.—hernia.
George Taylor, Co. F, 11th Mass.—scurvy.
Edwin Ballard, Co. C, 11th Mass.—typhus fever.
Corp. J. M. Campbell, Co. A, 100th N. Y.—debility
Joseph Brewer, Co. F, 23d Penn.—debility.
A. McMullen, Co. B, 36th N. Y.—leg amputated.
O. Gilman, Co. G, 6th Maine—thigh fractured.
J. D. Sparmon, Co. F, 62d Penn.—leg amputated.
James MaGohun, Co. D, 2d N. Y.—wound of back.
Harvey Clough, Co. B, 16th N. Y.—wound in groin.
E. P. Bligh, Co. C, 83d Penn.—leg amputated.
John Anders, Co. C, 4th Michigan—wound of back.
John Smith, Co. A, 73d N. Y.—amputation of leg.
James McGrogan, Co. H, 62d Pennsylvania—amputation of leg.
Corp. Charles H. Terry, Co. B, 14th New-York—wound of thigh.
Frank Clark, Co. F, 4th Michigan—wound of thigh.
John H. Monthorp, Co. D, 16th New-York—wound of leg.
Edward Keefer, Co. C, 14th Infantry—wound o thigh.
Sergt. John A. Hoyer, Co. K, 69th New-York—wound of knee.
Wm. Cairns, Co. B, 1st N. Y. Art.—wound of arm.
John H. Coop, Co. C, 10th Massachusotts—fever.
David E. Hoxie, Co. C, 10th Massachusetts—fever.
Jesse Murphy, Co. C, 9th Mass.—wound of thigh.
Peter Clasp, Co. K, 69th N. Y.—wound of leg.
Sergt. F. A. Bound, Co. K, 36th New-York—leg amputated.
John McLaughlin, Co. D, 9th Mass.—wound of knee.
Wm. H. Nash, Co. I, 1st Light Inf.—wound of ankle.
Wallace Ehle, Co. A, 14th N. Y.—leg amputated.
Edward Peters, Co. I, 1st U. S. Art.—wound of thigh.
Hugh McMamard, Co. C, 36th N. Y.—wound of leg.
J. F. McCoombs, Co. G, 14th N. Y.—wound of leg.
Wm. H. Fisher, Co. C, 1st Michigan—wound of leg.
Martin Lydon, Co. G, 9th Massachusetts—wound of both legs.
Charles Rose, Co. A, 29th Mass.—wound of head.
Cornelius Sullivan, Co. G, 4th U. S. A.—fracture.
C. P. Rothrocks, Co. G, 81st Penn.—wound of foot.
Edwin F. Cheeney, Co. H, 83d Pennsylvania—wound of back and hip.
N. R. Nason, Co. F, 4th Maine—wound of toe.
John Brawner, Co. G, 81st Penn.—wound of toe.
Corp. Andrew Lowx, Co. C, 63d Pennsylvania—wound of leg.
Michael McCoy, Co. E, 69th N. Y.—wound of knee.
Wiswald Wenner, Co. D, 7th N. Y.—wound of leg.
Alonzo Stickner, Co. D, 4th Maine—typhoid fever.
Edward Lindsay, Co. K, 4th Maine—debility.
Corp. H. W. Luther, Co. A, 1st R. I. Art.—phthisis.
Charles Bedall, Co. K, 57th New-York—hernia.
Levi Jones, Co. A, 57th New-York—erysipelas.
Edward Nalf, Co. A, B. S. S.—fever.
Charles P. French, Co. A, 10th Mass.—fever.

AFFAIRS IN ILLINOIS.

Gov. Yate's Letter to the President—The Policy Governing the War—Judge Lynch—Norwegian Emigrants—Recruiting, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

CHICAGO, Monday, July 14, 1862.

You have doubtless seen, ere this, the letter addressed by GOV. YATES, of this State, to the President upon the conduct of the War. While it is true that the principles he enunciates meet with a response from a vast majority of the loyal men of the West, it is felt that he lays too much stress upon the employment of the slaves as soldiers. The natural inference from what he says is, that the crisis is so imminent that a resort to such means to recruit our armies has become a necessity. I have no objections to enlisting every negro that offers in the National service. As against traitors, I think they would be but a fair offset; but I protest against the idea being sent abroad under official sanction that the twenty millions of the loyal States cannot subdue less than half that number in the rebel States, without the aid of their slaves. It is weakening our cause, in Europe, at least, to enter such a *cognovit* of our weakness.

People in this section have arrived at the conclusion that the policy which has thus far governed the conduct of the war has, in a great measure, proved a failure. They want more energy—more earnestness—more of the stern realities of war, thrown into the contest. They have become disgusted and indignant at the constant employment of our soldiers in protecting the property and returning the slaves of traitors. They call upon their Government—as Gov. YATES has done—for a radical change in this respect, and they will insist upon it until it is made. They feel that there have already been men and treasure enough expended to have crushed out the rebellion, had a proper policy been adopted; and unless the Government heeds the voice of the country, and consults the interests and feelings of patriotism, instead of treason, fatal results may follow.

There is another thing that is creating wide-spread dissatisfaction and discontent. That is the withholding of military intelligence from the country. In regard to the recent conflicts before Richmond, this has been peculiarly aggravating, and has created general distrust, and gone far to destroy confidence with many, even in the President. What the people want is the truth, and the whole truth, whether it tells of triumph or disaster. They want to know the exact condition of things—what the emergencies are, and they will meet them. But they will not act in the dark. The conduct of the Government in relation to affairs before Richmond; the *reticence*, as it is called, in withholding facts, will cost millions o money and months of valuable time, in the matter of raising the new levy. You cannot get up any enthusiasm among a people who feel that they have not been trusted in those things of which they had a right to know. It is a great mistake and an egregious folly on the part of the officials, and so they will find it to be.

While the rebels are carefully informed of all the contemplated movements of our armies, by their emissaries who are tolerated at Washington and elsewhere, loyal men are kept in ignorance of events after they have transpired. Our public journals are interdicted from publishing facts, to which the rebels had free access. This great absurdity should be done away with, and the censorship of the Press removed.

The war of the factions rages here quite bitterly The Democrats are especially savage upon Mr STANTON, the only Democratic member of the Cabinet, while his defenders endeavor to throw the blame of the miscarriage of the Peninsula campaign upon Gen. MCCLELLAN. And so we have crimination and recrimination among the politicians. The people, however, still believe in "Honest Old Abe," whom they helped to make President.

We came near having an application of Judge Lynch's code in our city a few days since. An individual named ASHLEA, a banker, made some expressions indicative of treasonable proclivities, which excited some attention and considerable indignation. Demonstrations, which looked very much like tar and feathers, became so unmistakable that the gentleman prudently placed himself in retirement, and has no been seen since. There is a large number of Southerners in Chicago, many of them patriotic, but those who are not generally nurse their treason in private. This is the first public expression that has been heard for months, and the result shows that it is not entirely safe to belch forth treason in the streets of Chicago. Last week a man was hung until he was near

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—Will it surprise the public to know that books are yet written and printed? Will any one raise an eyebrow on being told that paper that might be turned to excellent account in the composition of cartridges is made into folio and duodecimo volumes—that metal that might be moulded into bullets is run into type? Surprising as the fact indicated may seem, it is a fact nevertheless. Books are yet written and printed—whether they are read or not is another matter, and wholly concerns the publishers. From this singular activity of presses and pens, we infer that the time has not yet arrived when every one neither too old nor too young to read—including the unfortunate minority that don't know how to—shall have gone to the war, though we fancy that that time rapidly approaches. It certainly requires considerable stoicism to sit down to a tale of imaginary woes and sorrows while one great wail is going up from the sick and wounded in the swamps and trenches before Richmond; an incredible amount of apathy to sit leisurely down to a book under the shade of a green tree while the nation is sending out a great heart-cry for reinforcements to her shattered legions. It is more than probable that those who busy themselves with lesser literature will lose occasional chapters in the iglorious history we are now writing in letters of fire on pages that can never fade nor perish. And we must confess that we turn from the long, long list of killed, wounded and missing, in the morning paper, to contemplate the bread and buttery desperation of some mythical man or hypothetical woman, who suffered from dyspepsia and called it love, or talked an incalculable amount of nonsense and called it passion, with a feeling quite as nearly approaching disgust as impatience. But there are duties in life that ever obtrude themselves, often at inauspicious and disastrous moments, and even the all-occupying war forms no adequate excuse for neglecting them. To lighten our labors as much as possible, in some instances the publishers have sent us neat and appreciative notices of their books, ready written—ave, and printed—to hand. For the most part they are ingenious little puffs, technical in form and expression, yet graceful as muslin sleeves in their entirety. The only possible objection to using them is found in the positive psychological fact that we all like to have an opinion of our own, formed in utter ignorance and with total disregard of and for what others may have said or thought on the same subject, and spoken in our words. For this reason we offer a few notices of new books,—not to influence the popular judgment, but simply as an expression of individual opinion.

—First and foremost, from the press of CARLETON, we have a new and thoroughly American novel, written by Mrs. ELIZABETH STODDARD, wife of the poet. The scene of *The Morgesons* is laid in New-England, and throughout it is a tale of New-England life, told with poetic grace, as well as dramatic power, and bearing the unmistakable stamp of genius in every chapter. It abounds with quiet little touches of life and character, which prove that the authoress sees and reasons as well as feels, and is accustomed to note and stick a pin in many of the indicative straws which float on the surface of society, and wholly escape the notice of less attentive lookers on in Vienna. In style the book is autobiographical, bearing a closer resemblance to *Jane Eyre*, in this and other respects, than the authoress was probably aware of. Over the gamut of its faults we will briefly run. There is a superabundance of dialogue—all the characters talk too much—as a general rule they talk well, though so epigrammatically that to follow their conversation is like chewing cloves. Very often they "talk idle," but this gives the story a truthful air, as in real life people seldom talk anything else. The book would be a better one were a new edition published, in which occasional paragraphs of narrative should take the place of pages of dialogue, and the nice issues be cut down materially, or altogether omitted.

—From the same Press we have *Oriental Harems and Scenery*, translated from the French of the Princess BELGIOJOSO. At first thought the subject suggests itself as rather a warm one for days when we are learning:

How sublime it is
To suffer and grow thin.

But on the whole the book has decidedly a cooling and refrigerative tendency. The ruthless Princess tears the veil of romance from the doors of the harem and the faces of its hourls. Very much to our surprise we learn that instead of magnificent apartments, gorgeous with damask and glittering with gold and pearl, the air heavy with perfumes, the harem is generally something of a cross between a pig-stye and a corn-crib; and slightly more to our surprise, vastly more to our disgust, we are told that the ladies, though they paint themselves with great care every morning never wash, that they take themselves to their uneasy slumbers on the unswept floors without disrobing, and wear the same soiled and rumpled garments for months. Shades of the Prophet! The still seraglios whereof we outside barbarians have had such enchanting visions, where music, flowers and beautiful women have an eternal abiding-place, and even the feet of the wind are slippered that it may not break the holy quiet as it rustles over the sandal-wood floors, all these, we learn, are the rare and Sultanic exceptions, whereof barns with cracked ceilings and unswept floors form the rule. Farewell to our dreams of odalisques and the oriental style of housekeeping forever—who would have a Zenanna now!

—ANTHONY TROLLOPE, who has the same singular talent for writing without penning a thought that some people possess for talking without saying anything, has written a book on America. His mother did the same thing. In the prosecution of their task both mother and son seem to have labored under disadvantages. If their own stories of people whom they have met in America may be believed, neither succeeded in getting into even respectable society. This is to be regretted—for the sake of the Trollopes, though, perhaps, they would not have known what to do when they got there. We congratulate the very worthy people who constitute the great commonwealth of our society, on having escaped being bored. We rather sympathize with a "very excellent gentleman, whom" (TROLLOPE speaks) "I met before I had been in the United States a week, and who asked me whether lords in England ever spoke to men who were not lords." Undoubtedly the "excellent gentleman" found ANTHONY excessively stupid, and tried to enter into conversation—hence the question. What a fearful quantity of blank platitudes ANTHONY must have fired at the head of his poor blind interlocutor in reply. Mr. TROLLOPE was in this country some two or three months, and bi-time seems to have been divided between cheap pleasure excursions and faultfinding. Yet he has written a book of fearful length, having for its particular theme our social life and manners, and incidentally an essay on politics and the present war. The result is very much as though a man were to take a two-penny trip skyward in a cheap balloon, and come down to earth with the manuscript of an exhaustive work on astronomy in his pocket. His *North America* is printed by the HARPERS. A slightly more stupid work, inasmuch as it is "written out of the man's own head," *Barchester Towers*, is published by DIX & EDWARDS. Of course the central and prominent characters are bishops and prelates. This proclivity of Mr. TROLLOPE'S for the ecclesiastical leads one to rather regret that he had not been ordained regularly into the pulpit, instead of self-installed as author—he might then have locked his parish in their pews, and at all events and under any circumstances of bad composition, have secured an audience.

—The author of *Guy Livingstone* made a sensation. The sentiment of the book was abused by the majority—the fact that it was a good story admitted by all. There was not a trace of weak sentimentality in his whole course. Every page bore evidence that the author was a man of the world—or a thinker man of the world—one familiar with life in all its various moods and tenses. It was also very apparent that he wrote for his own amusement principally, and not to hit the taste of the publisher, who is commonly but erroneously supposed to represent the taste of the public. And consequently we looked for a second book from the same pen with considerable eagerness. It came—*The Sword and Gown*—a weak edition of the former book, the stick of the rocket, as it were, and it met its proper and well deserved fate—failure. Nothing dismayed—probably nothing caring—the author has tried again, and we have *Barren Honour*, published in paper, this side the water, by DIX & EDWARDS. And this time success has been achieved. *Barren Honour* is little inferior to *Guy Livingstone* in manliness of diction and simplicity and vigor of plot. There is the same richness of classical allusion, never degenerating into pedantry; the same respect for grammar, and the same disinclination to drag the story to the ground by tying some commonplace thread-paper moral surreptitiously to its tail.

—Some lady writers are as prolific with novels as are whortleberry bushes with whortleberries. It seems their destiny to bear, and every season brings loaded branches, unless an unfortunate blight comes or the branches break with their load. Most people like whortleberries, and most people buy them—they are very good with milk, and don't stir the blood and heat the brain like strong meat, nor do they peril one's comfort like acid fruits. Mrs. SOUTHWORTH has written a great many stories: they run through some popular periodical, and PETERSON publishes them all. The truth is they come too fast to have a fair hearing, as no critic can devote himself exclusively to the works of one author, especially when those works chance, as in the present instance, to be long ones. The only wonder to us is how these ladies find names for all their stories; we should fancy they'd be as much puzzled as are some mothers to name their children when the long round of relations is exhausted and the Bible has to be brought up as a reserve. "Love's Labor Won" is the title of Mrs. SOUTHWORTH'S last story—a refreshing title when one has only to look out of the window, or step around the corner to see love's labor lost. From PETERSON & BROS. we also have *The Flirt*, by Mrs. GREY, authoress of a list of novels that will set even Mrs. SOUTHWORTH to telling over her books like beads, in vain rivalry.

—A very seasonable work, when so very many of us, impressed with the impossibility of living in a country where gold is at a premium of eighteen per cent. and small change is not to be had, have seriously determined upon traveling, and only hesitate to settle where to go and to count the cost of going there, will be found in *Harper's Hand-book for Travelers*, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Mr. FETRIDGE has been a great traveler, and this volume is mainly the result of his personal journeyings and observations. Three years, it is said, were occupied in its compilation; and it really seems as though no less time could have accomplished the work. Having never been over the extensive ground treated of, it is of course impossible to speak positively as to its accuracy; and consequently, when vague rumors come to us that trifling errors have crept into the work, we can simply say we are sorry if it be so. But if it did not abound with inaccuracies and misinformation, it would not merit the name of Guide-book, or at least, would be a very exceptional one. With much modesty the author has left a score or more of blank leaves at the end of the volume, wherein he requests travelers to note all inaccuracies and omissions that may be detected, that he may correct them. This is generous, for guide-books seem to be immutable—especially those that contain the time-table of railroads. Once printed, and the laws of the Medes and Persians were not less susceptible to corrections and changes.

— *The Life of Gen. Nathaniel Lyon*, by Dr. ASHBEL WOODWARD, is published by CASE, LOCKWOOD & CO. The record of so gallant a soldier and true man could not fail to be interesting; but justice compels us to say that his biography should have fallen into abler hands. We notice that the commonly-received statement that Gen. LYON gave his property by will to the Government is positively stated in the book to be erroneous. We are glad to learn this is so, for better uses can be made of private property than giving it to the Government—it is only Quixotic, not generous, to throw a drop of oil into the sea when so many widows' and orphans' cruses are to be fed.

— *Milina and Public Defence*, a pamphlet containing all the acts of Congress (including those passed in 1861) and the laws of the State of New-York, passed April, 1862, relating to the militia and the formation of uniformed companies, is published by W. REID GOULD of this City. The Militia law is one in which we shall all soon be immediately interested, however remote our interest may now appear, and the pamphlet will undoubtedly find ready sale.

— VAN NOSTRAND publishes *A System of Target Practice* for the use of troops when armed with the musket, rifle-musket, rifle or carabine. This is a new edition of Capt. HEIN'S work, originally published by order of the War Department. As an addition to the usual routine of drill, this little manual will be found very valuable, inasmuch as the chief deficiency of troops is in target practice, and it is little use to give them improved arms to drill with, unless some steps are taken to instruct them in their practical use.

—PUTNAM has issued volume five of his superb "Aldine" edition of the works of THOMAS HOOD, edited by EPES SARGENT. This comprises the dramatic sketches, odes, political satires and miscellaneous pieces of the favorite author. The "Lamia" is given entire in this edition only, with his other works. The Miscellanies are gathered from every quarter; the *Comic Annual*, the *Literary Gazette*, the London *Athenæum*, and even *Punch*, contributing their share in this giving up of "somethings rich and strange" from the relics of the shipwrecked poet—shipwrecked and cast away, freighted with priceless jewels of the mind, on the shoals of misfortune. This volume is a sustained improvement, both in dress and embellishment, upon its predecessors.

From the same house, we have volume five of the equally elegant Caxton edition of BAYARD TAYLOR'S works. The volume contains the *Journey to Central Africa, or Life and Landscapes, from Egypt to the Negro Kingdoms of the White Nile*. With maps and illustrations by the author. The work has run the gauntlet of criticism, and has proven but another evidence of the author's nerility and good fortune. The perfect taste and neatness with which the publisher now presents it gives it the "round and top" of favor.

—*Appleton's Railway and Steam Navigation Guide* for June is out at the usual price, (twenty-five cents,) and with suitable enlargement and improvement. The time-tables, stations, distances and connections upon all the railways throughout the United States and the Canadas, are given with no less than seventy-five maps, delineating all the principal routes and marking every point of importance. The Guide is in universal use, and for sale everywhere.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, July 16, 1862.

Fifty-five arrests here in the last three days. Among the arrested is J. BIBBET MARSHALL, brother of HUMPHREY. Secesh in the counties bordering on the Louisville and Nashville, Louisville and Lexington, and Kentucky Central Railroad and the Ohio River, are being disarmed. The Morganites have torn up portions of the track between Frankfort and Lexington. Maj. STEDMANS and Capt. T. W. GIBSON are examining the approaches to this city for the purpose of executing such works of defense as may be necessary. Guerillas will do immense damage to the Government, the State and individuals, unless we promptly take the most energetic and efficient measures to hunt them down and crush them out. Large supplies of cavalry are needed. Unless we constantly exercise the utmost vigilance and sagacity, we shall have serious trouble in this State and Tennessee. Gen. BOYLE is receiving daily reinforcements from Ohio and Indiana.

Gen. MITCHEL, in a letter of the 14th to the *Journal* pronounces its charges against him absolutely false and without foundation. I am told that a Military Commission has assessed the damages of Col. TURCHIN'S Brigade to Union citizens of Athens, Ala., at $100,000.

Demand Treasury Notes at 7 per cent. premium. Confederate Notes, at Tuscumbia, Ala., are reported as lacking $2 50 of being worth 2 cents on the dollar, and the market gutted. PONTIAC.

The Border States response.

It may be proper to state, as belonging to the history of the current times, that the able reply made by the majority of the Representatives and Senators from the loyal Slaveholding States to the unconstitutional address of the President, is from the pen of Hon. J. W. CRISFIELD, of Maryland. At the informal meeting on Saturday by the members of Congress from those States, for the purpose of deliberating on the reply that should be made to the late address of the President, consisting of [illegible] Mr. CRISFIELD, of Maryland, RICHARDSON of Illinois, [illegible] Tennessee, MARSHALL of Kentucky, CRISFIELD of Maryland, GARRETT DAVIS of Kentucky and THOMAS of Maryland, was appointed to draft the proposed reply. [illegible] Representatives, Being the Chairman of this Committee, Mr. CRISFIELD was charged with the duty of preparing the paper which we published as the reply of the Majority of the Representatives and Senators from the Border Slaveholding States.—*National Intelligencer*.

The Eighth Census.

Through the courtesy of Hon. J. C. G. KENNEDY, the Superintendent of the Eighth Census, we are permitted to make the following interesting extracts from the Preliminary Report on the Census of 1860:

Thus far in our history no State has declined in population. Vermont has remained nearly stationary, and is saved from a positive loss of inhabitants by only one-third of one per cent. New-Hampshire, likewise, has gained, but slowly, her increment being only 8,097, or two and one-half per cent. on that of 1850. Maine has made the satisfactory increase of 45,110, or 7.74 per cent. The old agricultural States may be said to be filled up, so far as regards the resources adapted to a rural population in the present condition of agricultural science. The conditions of their increase undergo a change upon the general occupation and allotment of their areas. Manufactures and commerce then come into supply the means of subsistence to an excess of inhabitants beyond what the ordinary cultivation of the soil can sustain. This point in the progress of population has been reached, and, perhaps, passed in most, if not all of the New England States. But while statistical science may demonstrate within narrow limits the number of persons who may extract a subsistence from each square mile of arable land, it cannot compute with any reasonable approach to certainty the additional population, resident on the same soil, which may obtain its living by the thousand branches of artificial industry which the demands of society and civilization have created. This is forcibly illustrated by the returns relative to the three other New England States—Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut—which contain 13,780 square miles. The following table shows their population in 1850 and 1860:

	1850.	1860.
Massachusetts	994,514	1,231,066
Connecticut	370,792	460,147
Rhode Island	147,545	174,620

Their density (or number of inhabitants to the square mile) is as follows:

	1850.	1860.
Massachusetts	127.49	157.83
Connecticut	79.33	98.42
Rhode Island	112.97	133.63

The aggregate territorial extent of Maine, New-Hampshire and Vermont is 48,336 square miles; the number of their inhabitants 1,269,450, or 26.26 to the square mile. The stated point of density was passed by the three States named in the table more than fifty years ago, and yet they go on increasing in population with a rapidity as great as at any former period of their history.

South Carolina has gained, during the decade, 35,201 inhabitants of all conditions, equal to 5.27 per cent. Of this increase 16,825 are whites, and the remainder free colored and slaves. It is, perhaps, a little remarkable that the relative increase of the free colored class in this State was more considerable than that of any other. As their number, 9,914, is so small as to excite neither apprehension or jealousy among the white race, the increase is probably due both to manumission and natural causes. This State has made slower progress during the last term than any other in the South, having advanced only from 27.28 to 28.72 inhabitants to the square mile.

Tennessee, it will be observed, has made but the moderate gain of 10.68 per cent. for all classes. Of this aggregate increase, the whites have gained at the rate of 9.24 per cent. upon 1850, the free colored 13.67, and slaves 15.14.

The next lowest in the rate of increase in the list of Southern States is Virginia, whose gain upon her aggregate population, in 1850, was 174,657, equal to 12.29 per cent. The white class gained 152,611, or 17.06 per cent., the slaves 18,337, or 3.68 per cent.

These are examples of the States wherein the population has advanced with slowest progress the past ten years. Turning now to the States which have made the most rapid advance, we find that New-York has increased from 3,097,394 to 3,880,735, exhibiting an augmentation of 783,341 inhabitants, being at the rate of 25.29 per cent. The free colored population has fallen off 64 since 1850, a dimunition to be accounted for probably by the operation of the fugitive slave law, which induced many colored persons to migrate further North.

The gain of Pennsylvania has been in round numbers 595,000. In that State the free colored have increased about 3,000. The greater mildness of the climate, and a milder type of the prejudices connected with this class of population, the result of benevolent influences and its proximity to the slaveholding States, may account for the fact that this race holds its own in Pennsylvania, while undergoing a diminution in the State next adjoining on the North.

Minnesota was chiefly unsettled territory at the date of the seventh census; its large present population, as shown by the returns, is, therefore, nearly clear gain.

The vast region of Texas ten years since was comparatively a wilderness. It has now a population of over 600,000, and the rate of its increase is given at 184 per cent.

Illinois presents the most wonderful example of great, continuous and healthful increase. In 1830, Illinois contained 157,445 inhabitants; in 1840, 476,183; in 1850, 851,470; in 1860, 1,711,951. The gain during the last decade, was, therefore, 860,481, or 101.06 per cent. So large a population, more than doubling itself in ten years, by the regular course of settlement and natural increase, is without a parallel. The condition to which Illinois has attained, under the progress of the last thirty years, is a monument of the blessings of industry, enterprise, peace, and free institutions.

The growth of Indiana in population, though less extraordinary than that of her neighboring State, has been most satisfactory, her gain during the decade having been 362,000, or more than thirty-six per cent. upon her number in 1850.

Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa have participated to the full extent in the surprising development of the Northwest. The remarkable healthfulness of the climate of that region seems more than compensate for its rigors, and the fertility of the new soil leads men eagerly to contend with and overcome the harshness of the elements. The energies thus called into action have, in a few years, made the States of the Northwest the granary of Europe, and that section of our Union which, within the recollection of living men, was a wilderness, is now the chief source of supply in seasons of scarcity for the suffering millions of another continent.

Looking curiously over the returns, it appears that the fifteen slaveholding States contain 12,240,000 inhabitants, of whom 5,039,000 are whites, 251,000 free colored persons, and 3,950,000 are slaves. The actual gain of the whole population in those States from 1850 to 1860 was 2,627,000, equal to 27.33 per cent. The slaves advanced in numbers 749,931, or 23.41 per cent. This does not include the slaves of the District of Columbia, who decreased 502 in the course of ten years. The nineteen Free States and seven Territories, together with the Federal District, contained, according to the eighth census, 19,201,546 persons, including 27,749 Indians; of whom 18,936,579 were white, and 237,218 free colored. The increase of both classes was 6,598,603, or 41.24 per cent. No more satisfactory indication of the advancing prosperity of the country could be desired than in this general and remarkable progress in population. North and South we find instances of unprecedented gains, as in the case of Illinois, just adverted to. In the Southwest the great State of Missouri has increased by the number of 540,000 inhabitants, which is within a fraction of 74 per cent. It is due to candor to state that the marked disproportion between the rate of gain in the North and South respectively, is manifestly to some extent caused by the larger number of immigrants who settle in the former section, on account of congeniality of climate, the variety of occupation, the dignity wherewith respectable employment is invested, and the freedom of labor.

Owing, among other causes, to the extremes of climate in the more Northern States, and in other States to expulsive enactments of the Legislatures, the free colored show a decrease of numbers during the past ten years, according to the census, in the following ten States: Arkansas, Florida, Indiana, Maine, Mississippi, New-Hampshire, New-York, Oregon, Texas and Vermont.

The free colored have gained eleven thousand in Ohio, three thousand in North Carolina, and nine thousand in Maryland. In the latter State the prejudice against this class appears to exist only to a limited extent, and constituting as it does 12¾ per cent. of the whole population, it forms an important element in the free labor of Maryland.

It is important to observe the growing disparity between the pace at which the white and colored races are advancing in this country. While the whites, from 1850 to 1860, gained 38 per cent., the slaves and free colored increased somewhat less than 22 per cent.; and the total increase of the free colored and slaves for seventy years was but 455 per cent. against 757 per cent. for the whites.

Postage Stamps and Envelopes.

From Hulbrook's United States Mail.

The following statement gives the number and value of postage stamps and stamped envelopes distributed by the Department among the various Post-offices in the United States during the quarter ending June 23, 1862:

Number.	POSTAGE STAMPS.	Value.
9,687,700	1 cent	$96,577
54,200,000	3 cents	1,626,727
117,300	5 cents	5,890
441,301	10 cents	44,136
1,015,5	12 cents	12,105
115,525	24 cents	27,726
49,710	30 cents	14,913
2,98	90 cents	2,682
64,125,250		$1,232,756

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

4,525,750 envelopes of the various denominations, 934,250 newspaper wrappers, 9,250 letter sheets—values in the aggregate at $116,147 75.

During the corresponding quarter of 1861, the aggregate value of stamps and envelopes distributed was $1,459,043.

LINSEED.—A gentleman who has lately returned from the West reports that the crop of linseed will be very large this year, probably quadruple any previous year in Ohio, although in the vicinity of St. Louis it will not be more than double, for the reason farmers could not procure seed enough to supply their wants at planting time. The high price of linseed last Spring, and the low price of Corn, in consequence of the rebellion cutting off the Southern markets, is the cause of this great increase. The crop will be ripe about the 20th of July, and will come into market about 1st of August. The present high price of Calcutta (2 50 per bushel) will cause farmers to rush into market, and as the Western crushers contracted last Spring for all they can now pay for, a large proportion of the crop will find its way Eastward. Already large sales have been made for delivery in New-York during August and September, at about $1 85, without bags. The crop of Ohio is now estimated at a million of bushels, and if the rebellion continues, the West will another year produce linseed enough to supply the United States, and have a surplus for exportation. The imports of late years into Boston and New-York, from the East Indies, were two to three millions bushels.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin, July 19.*

MISCELLMNEOUS REBELLION NEWS.

GEN. HOOKER AND THE LATE COL. WYMAN.

Gov. ANDREW has received the following letter from Brig.-Gen. HOOKER relative to the late Col. WYMAN of the Massachusetts Sixteenth:

HEADQUARTERS HOOKER'S DIVISION, THIRD CORPS, CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, NEAR JAMES RIVER, Tuesday, July 15, 1862.

To His Excellency the Governor of Massachusetts:

DEAR GOVERNOR: I am rejoiced to be able to inform you that Mr. WAY has been successful in his mission to our camp, and that he will return this morning with the remains of Col. WYMAN.

The Colonel, with his regiment, reported for duty with my division, and at that time it had the honor to hold the advance of the army on the most direct approach to the rebel capital. He was soon called upon to take part in our conflicts with the enemy, and I had soon an opportunity to know the stuff and temper of my new acquisition.

History has already recorded that with its brave Colonel at its head, the Sixteenth Massachusetts was all that I could desire.

At the battle of Glendale, where he fell, he was the personification of gallantry, and rendered services which will cover his name with renown.

The enemy had put McCALL'S Division to flight, and came down on my right (the extreme of which WYMAN held,) with all the ardor inspired by success, until the career of the rebels was arrested by those stalwart men. The success of the enemy at that moment would have destroyed the army.

The loss of WYMAN falls heavily upon me, but if the God had willed that his end should be, they could not have chosen a more befitting time and occasion.

He was a glorious soldier, and his death in every sense was that of a hero, in a holy cause.

I am, Governor, your friend and servant,
[Signed.] JOSEPH HOOKER, Brig.-General.

A SECESSION FLAG FROM GEN. BUTLER.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, of Lowell, on Monday evening, the following letter was received from Major-Gen. BUTLER, presenting a secession flag, which was brought from New-Orleans by Col. JONES, of the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Regiment:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, June 5, 1862.

MR. MAYOR: I send inclosed to your order the flag of Fort Livingston, Louisiana. The fort is said to have surrendered to the navy, but I have the flag, and I assure you I did not borrow it. The truth is the fort surrendered to a heroic Union girl who has brought me the flag, which I send you that our people may see for the first and I hope only instance, what kind of a rag secession and rebellion proposes instead of the glorious flag of our fathers. Please have it hoisted under the "Stars and Stripes" on the City Hall on the Fourth of July, and give one thought to your fellow-citizen, whom duty calls to be far away from the city of his home.

I remain, very truly, your friend,
BENJ. F. BUTLER.

The Board passed an order to the effect that the flag be displayed under the Stars and Stripes on the flag-staff of the City Government Building, during Fourth of July, and that it be preserved as a trophy and placed with the other collections relating to secession, in the City Library.

DESERTERS FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS, CORINTH, Miss., July 4, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 4.—Commanders of divisions and brigades will notify the commanding officers of the regiments in their commands, that they are authorized to publish in any of the newspapers issued in the vicinity where any deserters from their regiments are supposed to be, notice to the effect that a list of the names of such deserters will be published in such newspapers within a reasonable time after the publication of such notice, (the time to be specified by the Colonel,) unless such deserters or absentees return to their regiments, or shall send in certificates of disability, or have sufficient reason why they have absented themselves, before the time expires. At the expiration of the time specified in such notice, all absentees not accounted for will be published as deserters.

All bills for the publication of such notices will be sent to Capt. JAMES L. LOOD, Port Quartermaster, Corinth, Miss. By order of

Major-Gen. E. O. C. ORD.

P. ORD, A. A. G.
Official. S. WAIT, A. A. A. G.
Official. G. L. GODFREY, A. A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS UNION BRIGADE, CAMP MONTGOMERY, NEAR CORINTH, Miss., July 7, 1862.

Absentees belonging to the Fifty-eighth Illinois and Eighth, Twelfth and Fourteenth Iowa Regiments Infantry Volunteers, now composing the Union Brigade, will report to these headquarters on or before the 25th day of July, 1862, or be considered and dealt with as directed in the foregoing order. By order of

J. P. COULTER,
Lieut.-Col. Commanding Union Brigade.
THOS. G. FENSEY, Assistant Adjutant.

NATIONAL PRISONERS RESCUED.

A James River Correspondent of the *Philadelphia Inquirer* writes:

"HALLE'S mansion and the mansion beyond it, owned and occupied by Col. HILL CARTER, of whom I have spoken in several of my former communications, were used by our forces as hospitals for the wounded, during the nights of Monday and Tuesday. In our movement to this place, we were compelled to leave many of the wounded at these houses. This was absolutely necessary, as it would have endangered their lives by removing them. We have treated the rebels a lesson, and they treat our wounded with kindness and respect.

The Commander of the *Maratanza*, yesterday, brought his guns to bear upon the shores in the neighborhood of these mansions. An armed party was sent ashore who rescued some thirty-six Union wounded soldiers and Dr. MARTIN RIZER, Surgeon of the Baxter Fire Zouave Regiment, together with two rebel Surgeons, who were afterwards allowed to go on shore, as it is a rule, I believe, not to take Surgeons prisoners. The following are the names of the rescued prisoners: George H. Allen, Second New-Jersey; Andrew Decker, First New-York Sharpshooters; Charles Dorry, Fifty-third Pennsylvania; B. E. Poine, Fourth Maine; Alonzo H. Suckney, Fourth Maine; James H. Richardson, Fiftieth New-York; Charles Ross, Twenty-ninth Massachusetts; Jacob P. Davis, Fourth Maine; J. R. York, Fourth Maine Sergeant W. Carns, Battery B, New-Jersey; Corporal J. Courson, Fiftieth New York; H. C. Cuff, Sixteenth New-York; Cornelius Sullivan, Fourth Regular Artillery; Corporal S. Nickerson, Fourth Maine; Sergeant Charles M. Lucker, First Minnesota; James McGann Second New-York; Ed. Lindsay, Fourth Maine; John Smith, Second New-York Fire Zouaves; E. F. Allen, Fourth Maine; N. K. Masson, Fourth Maine; Corp. Joseph R. Emerson, Fourth Maine; John H. Mailhap, Sixteenth New-York; Alexander Nute, Fourth Maine; Gervase B. Manly, One Hundred and Sixth Pennsylvania; John D. Phillips, Eighteenth New-York; E. J. Holmes, Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania; Capt. Ed. Carroll, Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania; Jacob Gilman, Sixth Maine; William Perryn, Twenty-eighth New-York; James Peters, Forty-sixth Regular Artillery; Corp. A. L. Cox, Sixth Vermont; John Barrison, First New-York Chasseurs; Michael Murphy, Sixty-ninth New-York; Corp. W. Raymond, Ninth New-York; W. Holliday, Sixty-eighth New-York; and J. L. Pervin, Ninety-eighth New-York.

All these men were placed on board the steamer *Vanderbilt*, which left for the fortress this morning.

WHAT THE PRESIDENT SAID.

"Jagate," the Western correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, has found his way to Washington whence he writes under date of July 13:

On the simple matter of the President's belief as to the amount of our losses, we already have three or four contradictory versions; while I happen to know that every one of them conflicts with the statements the President himself made to a certain party of four, only last Friday evening.

Said the President, with marked emphasis, "I can't tell what are the men have gone in that army. I have sent them at one time and another, one hundred and —" (for the sake of prudence requires that I should leave the next two places for figures blank,) "one hundred and —— thousand men, and I can only find just half that many now. Where can they have gone? BURNSIDE accounts to me for every man he has taken—so many killed in battle, so many wounded; so many sick in the hospitals; so many absent on furlough. So does MCCLELLAN. So does BUELL, and so others; but I can't tell what has become of all the army I've sent down to the Peninsula." Mr. LINCOLN may have made contradictory statements to others, but I respectfully beg to say I don't believe it.

So, too, on that evening, the President had *not* "decided not to remove Secretary STANTON at once," or at any other time; and he had *not* "determined to remove Gen. MCCLELLAN and put BURNSIDE," or "put MITCHEL," or "put HALLACK in command." He was assured that retaining MCCLELLAN was seriously damaging enlistments under the new call in the West, but he promptly replied, "Perhaps I do lose some there, but I shall lose on the other hand elsewhere, if I were to remove him." And he was equally free in expressing his confidence in Secretary STANTON, and his indignation at the abuse heaped on that officer for actions he himself had ordered.

There was no special privacy in these remarks, and the public is fairly entitled to a knowledge of them. The President may have changed his mind since then—he may be at a loss to know what his own mind is—as the retailers of the news that MCCLELLAN is to be promptly removed, and that STANTON is to be promptly removed, and that our losses before Richmond have been inconsiderable, would lead us to think, but I must again say simply that I don't believe it.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 19, 1862.

$5,000	U. S. 6s '81..Reg.	98	20 Penn. Coal Co	95½
14,000	do	97½	150 N. Y. Cen. R	90½
5,000	U. S. 6s '81..Coo.	97½	200 do	91
5,000	do	97¼	100 do	90¼
1,000	do	97	50 do	87 91
10,000	do	96¾	100 do	91
45,000	do	96¾	50 do	90 91
6,500	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ c. Notes	small. 101¾	100 do	30 91
500	do	small. 100¾	200 do	91¾
5,000	do	small. 100¾	500 do	91¾
23,000	do	101¾	50 do	12 91¾
8,000	do	101¾	1,400 do	91¾
18,500	do	101¾	100 Erie Railway	34
5,000	N. Y. State 6s, '73. 117		200 do	33¾
1,000	Ohio State 6s, '81. 104		276 do	33¾
5,000	U. War Loan	96	300 do	b30 34
6,000	do	95¾	135 Hudson Riv. R	43
5,000	do	96¾	150 do	43¾
14,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	50	25 do	s15 43
5,000	do	b60 50¾	50 do	43¾
4,000	N. C. State 6s	65	100 Harlem R	14¾
25,000	Mo. State 6s	46¾	100 Harlem R. pref	35¾
5,000	California 7s	86¾	100 do	b60 35¾
2,000	Brooklyn W. L'n.	103¾	100 do	s30 35¾
500	N. Y. Cen. 6s	101	50 Mich. S. & N. Ia. R	24¾
5,000	do	101¾	300 M. S. & N. I. G. Stk	84
12,000	Erie R. 3dm. b. '83	97¾	200 do	54¾
17,000	Erie R. 4th m. b.	89	100 do	b30 54¾
4,000	Mich. So. & r. b	100	250 Ill. Cen. Rd. Scrip	56¾
1,000	Del. L. & W. 1 m.	108	200 do	s30 56¾
6,000	Tel. & W. 2d m.	62	100 Cleve. & Pitts'g Rd	22
1,000	Ga. & Chl. 1st m.	104½	250 Galena & Chic. Rd	89
5,000	R. & Cal. m. b.	s10 102	100 do	s30 68¾
1,000	C. & Tol. S. F. bs	90¼	50 do	s60 68¾
5,000	N. J. C. 1st m. '70	108	700 Cleve. & Toledo Rd	58¾
10	Metropolitan B'k	99	250 do	s3 46¾
20	Im. & T. Bank	99	200 do	s10 46¾
18	Park Bank	107	350 Chl. & Rock Is. R	62½
10,000	American Gold	118¾	100 do	s10 62¾
20,000	do	b10. 118¾	250 do	b10 62¾
30,000	do	118¾	300 do	62¾
5,000	do	b10. 118¾	50 do	b30 62¾
40,000	do	118¾	50 do	b4 62¾
80	Pacific M. S. Co	107	100 do	s10 62¾
50	do	s15 107	100 do	s30 62¾
10	do	107¾	10 Mill. & Pr. Du Ch. R	31¾
170	Mich. Cen. R	58¾	50 do	32
200	do	58	200 Chl. Bur. & Qu. R	s60 76
200	do	58¾	100 do	b30 76
50	do	s30 58	100 do	76
			50 Del. L. & West. R	94

MONDAY, July 21—A. M.

The Trade of the past week was quite active in both the Import and Export movement. In addition to the direct entries of foreign Merchandise, amounting to over three millions, the withdrawals from Bond of the previous importation were large, and the Customs Revenue for the week, altogether, reaches $1,629,000. The gross amount of foreign Merchandise on the 1st of July was $10,120,000, which will probably be drawn below five, if not below four millions, by the 1st of August. In anticipation of the operation of the New Tariff act then to go into effect, on all goods on shipboard and all which have been in Bond more than three months from the date of original importation. In this way the Customs at this port for all of July will probably reach six or six and a-half millions, and at other ports about two millions; making a rapid absorption of the United States Notes of Custom-house issue, in lieu of which the Secretary of the Treasury issues a corresponding amount of United States Notes of the ordinary legal tender form for current use in his disbursements. The absorption of the first-named issue has been about as follows:

UNITED STATES NOTES—CUSTOM HOUSE ISSUE.

Outstanding May 29, 1862		$55,880,000
Exchanged for 7.30 ₱ cents	2,500,000	
Balance for Customs	$53,380,000	
Receipts at New-York in June	$4,664,000	
Other points in June, say	1,336,000	—6,000,000
Balance for Customs, July 1	$47,380,000	
Receipts at N. York to July 19	$3,820,000	
Other points to July 19	1,160,000	—5,000,000
Balance for Customs July 19	$42,360,000	

And this balance at the rate of absorption now going on at the Custom-house, will be reduced below forty millions when the New Tariff act, with its increased duties on staple foreign Mer

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 21, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for

Amusements this Evening.

MIBLO'S GARDEN—THE COLLEEN BAWN.

WALLACK'S—THE IRISH LION—YANKEE COURTSHIP—BARNEY THE BARON—MISCHIEVOUS ANNIE.

WINTER GARDEN—KING COTTON—MERCHANT OF VENICE—THE LIMERICK BOY.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 BROADWAY—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 5c6 Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"CINDERELLA" AND OTHER FINE PICTURES, from 8 A. M. to 6 P.M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Reports reach us through rebel channels, that the rebel ram and iron-clad gunboat *Arkansas*, which is known to have been lying up the Yazoo River, went down on the 15th and ran through that portion of the National fleet above Vicksburgh. According to the rebel reports, she ran down and otherwise disabled several of our vessels, though our dispatch acknowledges that she was badly cut up before she reached the shelter of the batteries.

We learn from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac that negotiations were commenced on the 17th, between Gen. DIX and the rebel Gen. HILL, with a view to a general exchange of prisoners. The negotiations were not concluded on that day, but were renewed on the 18th, when the rebel Gen. LEE was present. The interviews between Gen. DIX and Gen. HILL are understood to have been highly satisfactory. Some of our wounded men who were taken prisoners in the recent battles have already been released on parole, and are on their way North.

We receive from Washington a semi-official intimation of the meaning of the recent important occurrences which have come to the knowledge of the public through indirect channels. A dispatch from Washington states: "It is known that the President has recently visited Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, and subsequently Gen. MCCLELLAN and the Army of the Potomac, and now he has the benefit of their experience, as well as that of Gen. POPE, Gen. MITCHEL, and other distinguished military officers. The expected presence in Washington of Major-General HALLECK becomes important in this connection. The current belief is that he will not take the field, but be intrusted with important duties in Washington." The arrangements now known to be consummated, and in course of consummation, are expected to secure everywhere unity of action, or a specific plan of operations against the enemy, the better to insure success, and to prevent all conflict of jurisdiction.

We have advices from Warrenton, Va., to yesterday. Some rebel prisoners had arrived there, who had been captured at Madison, near Gordonsville, by the advance of Gen. POPE'S army, under Gen. HATCH. A report was current that the rebel Gen. EWELL was at Gordonsville with his command—how numerous is not stated. From this we infer that Gen. POPE has not yet permanently occupied the place, but expects a battle in the vicinity. Gen. POPE'S orders were received by the troops with great enthusiasm.

The Richmond papers of the 18th, contain the announcement of the death of the hoary traitor Gen. TWIGGS. He died at Augusta on the 15th.

Prompt measures are being taken to suppress the demonstrations of the rebel guerrillas in Tennessee and Kentucky. Gen. NELSON arrived at Nashville on Thursday, with heavy reinforcements, and assumed command there. He will make short work of the marauders in that vicinity. At Lexington, Ky., Gen. GREEN CLAY SMITH is in command of the National forces, and there is every prospect that he will soon put a stop to MORGAN'S operations, both in marauding and recruiting. The last act of the guerrillas was the occupation of the town of Henderson, Ky., on the Mississippi River, below Louisville. They do not appear to have done much damage there, however.

The threatening movements of the guerrillas as regards Cincinnati and other cities and towns on the Ohio, have created much excitement in those places, and induced extraordinary measures to repel any sudden dash of the marauders. Quartermaster-Gen. WRIGHT, by order of the Governor of Ohio, has issued a call for thirty days' volunteers, to operate against MORGAN in Kentucky. The National forces raised in and around Cincinnati have, by order of the Government, been placed under command of Lieut.-Col. BURBANK, of the Thirteenth Infantry, who has taken measures to give efficiency to the military organizations.

We learn from Nashville that Col. OWEN, of the Sixty-ninth Indiana, surprised and cut to pieces five hundred guerrillas above Burkesville, Kentucky, about 11 o'clock on Saturday night. The Nashville *Union* has other excellent news which it withholds for the present, but adds that our plans are all that can be desired.

We learn from Memphis that Gen. HOVEY is now in command there instead of Gen. GRANT, the latter expecting to be called to Corinth at any moment. The fortifications at Memphis are rapidly approaching completion, and will be very formidable.

Col. G. N. FITCH, we learn from the Chicago *Times*, has been recalled from White River, Ark., and is now on his way back to Memphis, if he has not already arrived there. With the arrival of Gen. CURTIS and his army at Helena, the presence of Col. FITCH in that neighborhood is no longer necessary. The latest advices from Col. FITCH are to the 10th inst. He was then at St. Charles, and had planned an expedition to Cache River, hoping to reach Gen. CURTIS, when Gen. GRANT'S order for his return reached him. Col. FITCH had two slight engagements, the first one four miles from the river, on the morning of the 6th, against a superior force, the Nationals having but 200; the enemy had 450. The rebel loss was eighty-four killed, wounded and missing; the National loss in killed and wounded was twenty-two, mostly wounded. The second fight was by moonlight, ten miles out on Grand Prairie, on the night of the 7th instant, and was little else than a disgraceful flight on the part of the rebels. Col. FITCH took their camp, camp equipage, provisions, horses, saddles, etc. The engagement was within seven miles of Duval's Bluff, where their firing was plainly heard. The rebels were shelled with a howitzer as they fled, and the arrival of the fugitives at Duval's Bluff, created almost a stampede. Had Col. FITCH had one thousand infantry and a few cavalry, he might have followed up his advantage and taken the place by daylight.

The rebels had a rumor in Richmond on the 18th, telegraphed from Jackson, Miss., that Gen. HINDMAN had captured Gen. CURTIS with 8,000 of his men. Gen. CURTIS will no doubt be much surprised to hear of it.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes from Vicksburgh, under date of July 9: "The steamer *Tennessee* left this morning, convoyed by the gunboat *Katahdin*. On her downward passage to New-Orleans, on arriving within a short distance of the ever-troublesome Grand Gulf, information was received that it was very strongly fortified by a large body of troops, under the charge of Gen. BRAGG. Not deeming her strength sufficient to contend against such a superior force, she put back to her old position, and now lies ahead of the *Brooklyn*. We are now virtually prisoners, hemmed in on all sides, and can only be relieved from our uncomfortable situation by the arrival of HALLECK'S army. The river is falling very fast. It is hardly possible that the three large sloops, *Hartford*, *Brooklyn* and *Richmond*, together with the two sloops of smaller class, the *Oneida* and *Iroquois*, which draw nearly the same quantity of water, can be able to get down the river. In such a contingency, all we could do would be to make ourselves as comfortable as possible till Spring, when the river rises. Should we be thus caught, the Navy Department will lose the services of a number of the best ships in the United States Navy, with a full crew of officers and men."

The steamship *Roanoke*, which arrived at this port on Saturday night, from New-Orleans, brought advices from New-Orleans to the 12th inst. Our correspondence by this arrival will be found interesting. Gen. SHEPLEY had received his appointment as Governor of the State of Louisiana, and his appointment gave great satisfaction to the Union people of New-Orleans.

The United States steamer *Star of the South* arrived at this port Saturday, from Pensacola on 11th, and Key West on the 14th inst. She brings no news of importance.

The Board of Supervisors of Troy, on Saturday morning, voted a bounty of $50, in addition to that offered by the State, to every volunteer recruited in Rensselaer County. This will make the total sum paid to each soldier from old Rensselaer, in addition to his clothing and rations, $356 for a year's services. Like inducements will, no doubt, be held out in other localities.

Regulations have been issued regarding the payment of the State bounty of $50 to volunteers. The entire bounty will in all cases be paid before the volunteers leave the State.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival of the steamship *North American* off Cape Race, we receive advices from Europe one day later—to the 11th inst. The news of the series of battles fought before Richmond had been received, and excited the greatest attention. The London *Daily News* regards the result of the fighting as a serious reverse to the National cause. The *Times* regards the strategical movements of Gen. MCCLELLAN as purely unintelligible, and thinks that recent events must infuse new energy into the Confederate arms. A large open-air meeting had been held at Stockport which had adopted a petition to Parliament praying the Government to take into serious consideration the propriety of mediation in American affairs, with a view to obtaining an immediate supply of cotton. From France we learn that Admiral DE LA GRAVIERE had left Paris for Cherbourg, to embark for Mexico, and it was asserted that Gen. FOREY was also to embark for Mexico on the 20th inst. The news from the other Continental States is unimportant. The sales of cotton in the Liverpool market for the week added up 67,000 bales. Surats had declined ¼d. and American descriptions ¼d. The market closed flat. Breadstuffs had an upward tendency. Provisions were dull. Consols, 92¼@92⅜ for money. American Stocks quiet.

A party of men, about one hundred in number, started on a fishing excursion yesterday morning, leaving the Fulton-street dock, Brooklyn, on board the steamer *Blanche Page*. At about 9 o'clock, when the boat had reached a point below Governor's Island, a piece was blown out of one of the boilers, filling the boat with steam and blowing overboard the steward who was drowned, and seriously scalding the captain. The disabled boat was towed back to the dock by a passing steamer, and the passengers were safely landed.

By the arrival of the steamship *North American* off Cape Race, we receive advices from Europe one day later—to the 11th inst. The news of the series of battles fought before Richmond excited the greatest attention, and it was thought that it would result in prolonging the war. This opinion indicates that Jack Bunsby still resides on the other side of the Atlantic. The sales of cotton in the Liverpool Market for the week added up 67,000 bales. Surats had declined ¼d., and American descriptions ¼d. The market closed flat. Breadstuffs had an upward tendency. Provisions were dull. Consols, 92¼@92⅜ for money. American Stocks quiet.

The schooners *Dixie* and *Providence*, both prizes, have been condemned in Philadelphia by Judge CADWALADER, and are to be sold on the 28th of July. The schooner *Fair Play*, previously condemned, is to be sold on the same day, together with her cargo of fish, and the cargo of the *Providence*.

The prize steamer *Cumbria*, which was condemned and sold in Philadelphia only a few days ago, is up for New-Orleans. She is to take out a cargo of flour and other goods most in demand.

The United States transport steamer *Illinois* is now on a sectional dock in Philadelphia, for repairs.

On Friday, several large guns arrived at the Philadelphia Navy-Yard; among them were three large Parrot guns, weighing respectively 16,222 pounds, 16,511 pounds and 9,857 pounds, each rifled. They are intended for the gunboats now preparing for sea at that port.

Capt. MCKIM, the Assistant Quartermaster-General in Boston, has been authorized by the Government to sell at public auction the bells which were seized in New-Orleans by Gen. BUTLER, and sent North in the ship *North America*. They range in weight from eight to fourteen hundred and fifty pounds, and many of them are fine-toned and suitable for churches and other public buildings.

All of the rebels that escaped from Camp Morton, in Indianapolis, Ind., on Monday evening last, have been recaptured, and are now in irons.

The demand for nickels at the Philadelphia Mint has become so great for some days past that the supply has been exhausted, and on Friday morning the officers were obliged to refuse to give out pennies in exchange for treasury notes. The suspension is only temporary, however, and next week it is expected the nickels will again be paid out.

The Commencement at Yale College occurs this year on Thursday, July 31. President WOOLSEY will preach the Baccalaureate Sermon on the Sunday afternoon previous. Rev. TIMOTHY ATKINSON, of Westport, will preach the *Concio ad Clerum* on Tuesday evening. The annual meeting of the Alumni will be held on Wednesday morning. An oration by CHARLES TRACY, Esq., of New-York, and a poem by Rev. C. D. HELMER, of Milwaukee, will be delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa Society on Wednesday evening. Candidates for admission to College are examined on Monday and Tuesday, July 28 and 29. Special meetings of the Classes of 1812, 1822, 1837, 1842, 1852 and 1859, have been appointed for the day before Commencement.

The price of Gold, on Saturday, opened at 118⅜, and went up to 119¼@119⅜. The Stock Market closed firm in the afternoon; United States 6's, 99; New-York Central, 91⅜ per cent.

Breadstuffs were in rather moderate demand on Saturday, at slightly reduced prices; the depression in the market for Sterling Exchange having been discouraging to shippers, purchases for export were restricted, and the freight engagements were also light. Provisions were less active, as were also Hides. Tallow and Whisky. A fair inquiry prevailed for Cotton, Spirits Turpentine, Salt, Tobacco, Ingot Copper, and the principal kinds of Oil, at advancing rates. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

Necessity of a Short War.

It is not to add a shadow to the present hour of National gloom that we recall the fact that this day, the 21st of July, is the Anniversary of the Battle of Bull Run, or, more properly speaking, of Manassas. That affair, in fact, has now become a matter of history upon which we speculate without a feeling of passion, or a thought of National discredit. We can clearly trace the causes of our disaster; and we can see how, as things went, it was unavoidable. The courage of our army, as a whole, on that occasion, is unimpeached; and we have, in our National calendar, no finer heroes than many of the officers and soldiers who fought and fell on that day. The consequences of our defeat on that field, too, we now clearly see. It has been the means of prolonging the war until now. It gave the South *time*, which to it was all-important. It gave it nearly a whole year in which to consolidate its power unmolested; to fix and settle its so-called Government; to raise an army five or ten times as great as it then had; to unite, by necessity or force, the public sentiment of the entire South, and to crush out every vestige of Unionism; to raise provisions for the support of its army; to obtain warlike supplies from abroad, or from its own soil and manufactories; and, in short, to present such a defiant front as it yet shows to the Nation. Had our arms achieved victory on that day, and had our army marched onward to Richmond, and scattered the rebel host, we believe that it would virtually have ended the war, and that the nation, after a brief struggle, would now have been enjoying peace. Prolonged resistance in the Far South at that season, and under such circumstances, would have been out of the question; and the masses of the Southern people would have regarded secession as an abortion, and would have returned to the Union after administering justice to the false prophets who had betrayed them.

But we recalled the day and the event to our readers this morning with another object than to follow up such useless speculations as these. We did it for the purpose of reminding them that *a year has passed away* since the battle of Manassas—a year in which a bloody and, as yet, indecisive civil war has raged over the length and breadth of the South—a war which, as yet, seems to be at its beginning, though the nation has power enough to end it in a month. We recalled Manassas the more forcibly to urge upon every man, when he reflects upon the past, and looks at the present aspect of the country, the imperative, the peremptory necessity of doing all that he can to bring this war to a triumphant and quick termination. Why should this rebellious South, with its small population, its internal elements of weakness, its meagre resources, its atrocious cause, hold for so long a time this great, populous, rich and warlike nation at bay? Why should it thus disgrace us in the eyes of the world, demean us in our own sight, and belittle us in the book of history? Why should it be permitted to create confusion in the whole land, jeopardize our freedom and our institutions, ruin so many vital interests, destroy so many precious lives, and make shipwreck of our National power? Why should the people every now and then be brought to the verge of despair by the news of disaster, and our army be stopped or turned back in its victorious march? Why should not the tremendous strength that slumbers in the nation's arm be at once put forth, to the destruction of its foes?

It is a terrible thing for a country to be engaged in a *civil war*. From this one, the nation has already suffered unnumbered horrors; and an untold legacy of woe it must furnish to a far-off posterity. Every month that it continues adds to the present and prospective suffering it inflicts upon the country; every week accumulates curses which not years can remove. It is justified only by the fact that we wage it for a sacred purpose, and because far greater evils and woes would be visited upon our land forever if we permitted the villainous rebel crew to overthrow our Government, disunite our country, and destroy our liberties; and we must prosecute it to a successful termination, because otherwise it would only be the beginning of wars which would inevitably end in National disintegration and ruin, and probably in the dominancy of native usurpers or foreign tyrants. All this the nation sees and assents to; and everybody, even those who suffer most, acknowledge the necessity and justness of the war which the Government has on its hands.

But the public must now realize more keenly than ever the necessity of making this war—to use Gen. MCCLELLAN'S words—"short, sharp and decisive," and must call forth their slumbering energies for that purpose. The men needed we have, and they must be forthcoming. Spirit and courage abound; they must be brought to bear upon the enemy. Every honorable means we must use to attain our ends, and they must all be used quickly. We have underrated the enemy and underestimated the difficulties too long. We now comprehend both, and know the amount of labor required to give the rebellion its quietus. The work of the hour is to bring this force into active and efficient use.

The Government now appreciates thoroughly the crisis. There is no inclination now to temporize or dally with the rebellion. It will use all its strength and every agency that can be made effective. The rest remains with the people. If they desire to make the war short, it is in their power. To recruit the army rapidly is the way, and then to hurl that army at the rebellion.

We marched onward to Richmond a year ago, and failed to get there. Again, last month, we had a series of indecisive battles before its gates; let us, at the third trial, have such a force that success will be assured, and the rebellion crushed. To this end, it behooves the State and City to put its quota of the new enrollment in the field without delay or trifling; and it behooves every man who desires a speedy and permanent peace, to do his share in getting it there.

The Richmond Battles in England—A Test Case of Non-Interference.

No European echoes of American affairs that for a long time have come to us from across the Atlantic have possessed half the interest that attaches to their views of the late series of great battles in front of Richmond. It was generally felt at the time of their occurrence that their effect in Europe could not fail to be very marked; and those timid souls who have for months been preaching up the imminence of intervention, were sure that England and France would interpret those fights as the ordeal of the war, and promptly step in and recognize the Southern Confederacy.

As yet, indeed, we have but meagre abstracts of the criticisms of the English Press alone; but enough appears to make it sufficiently evident that the intervention croakers will be disappointed in their expectations; while it is equally manifest that the Richmond usurpers, who took care to dispatch *their* version of the battles, illuminated with glowing accounts of the "glorious victory," and who doubtless, in prophetic vision, saw the doors of Downing-street open to welcome their half-starved Commissioners of Half-Moon-street, are doomed to another fit of that heart-sickness which deferred hope bringeth. What is really notable in the criticisms of the London Press on the battles in front of Richmond is that, while there is not a whisper of intervention, the seven days' action is construed as a *defeat* to the National cause. Even our stanch friend, the London *News*, which has always taken the most enlightened and liberal view of the campaign, characterizes the late action as "a serious reverse to the Federals, and as likely to lengthen out, rather than shorten the war." The *Times* declares that "the strategical movements of Gen MCCLELLAN are purely unintelligible." That may very possibly be, but it can hardly expect that Gen. MCCLELLAN is bound to furnish it not only with great battles, but with brains to understand and appreciate them. Certainly, however it may be with the *Times*, its *protegés*, the rebels, do not find Gen. MCCLELLAN'S "strategical movements" altogether "unintelligible." We fancy they only wish they were not quite so intelligible.

But while the so-called "reverse" is founded on a superficial view of the action, which will doubtless be corrected by fuller details, (for we have hopes that, after a while, even the *Times* may find it a little less "unintelligible,") it is, to a certain degree, a subject of congratulation that they should have taken this view of the matter, and it is, in reality, more instructive than if they had regarded the affair in a juster light. For even though looked upon as a severe defeat, they can still see nothing in it to justify a departure from the fixed policy of England. There is, withal, not a hint even of interference or intervention. This is a very proper spirit, whether it arises from the impression that our "reverse" was so great that the Confederates will not need any intervention in their behalf, or whether it proceeds from the juster conviction that the battles in front of Richmond, bloody though they were, in reality settle nothing; and that even if interpreted as in themselves a reverse, they yet leave the actual situation very much as it was before the event. But, whatever motive may prompt their course, we may regard this event as the test case of the war. Europe is not likely to hear any more news that will put its patience to half the strain which the tidings of the peninsular battles have done, and which it seems to have borne with such exemplary resignation and equanimity.

The New Tax Districts.

If, as M. DE TRACY assures us, any system of taxation is more likely to stimulate production by its gentle pressure, and promote the material interests of the industrial classes of any country in proportion as the taxes it imposes are moderate and various, our internal tax bill has an obvious claim to precedence. For the duties it imposes are very small, and in few cases exceed three per cent., while the number of articles reached by the tax is larger than has ever been embraced by any of the fiscal laws of European countries.

This very multiplicity of the objects and persons subject to the new impost, however, will render the administration of the law both delicate and arduous. And the fact that, in this country, we are unaccustomed to taxation, will further tend to increase the obligation of simplifying the work of assessments and collection, that the new fiscal machinery, on whose effectiveness so much depends, may work smoothly, and accomplish its task with success.

On Mr. Commissioner BOUTWELL, therefore, who, as Head of the new Bureau, is now occupied in preliminary arrangements, a vast amount of responsibility has been devolved. For it is a part of his duty to prepare such "instructions, regulations and directions" for the guidance of the various officers in their several duties, as shall produce uniformity of action throughout the country, impartiality of administration in every department of the service, and the highest practicable security against oppression of the people or fraud and loss to the revenue.

On his judgment, as well as on that of the Secretary of the Treasury, the President will doubtless rely in the erection of the new Collection Districts. This partition of the country for revenue purposes is a task of no small importance, and will require the most anxious deliberation. A wise arrangement will save much future trouble. The only rule laid down in the law in respect to the partition is contained in the second section, which provides that every State and Territory, while always forming at least one District, shall never, except in the case of California, be divided into more districts than the number of representatives whom it sends to Congress. Within these limits the number of Collection Districts is to be regulated by the discretion of the President.

We learn that efforts are making in Washington to take advantage of this regulation, and to urge a questionable policy of centralization. The object of these persons is to increase the value of some of the tax offices, by constituting New-York and other large cities single districts. The power, the patronage and the emoluments of the Assessors and Collectors attached to these rich districts would thus be very large, while the total cost of collection paid to the public would probably exceed that incurred upon the districts smaller. The plan of erecting large cities into single districts was urged in vain on the attention of Congress. It is probable that the promoters of this scheme will not be much more successful with the President, except, indeed, stronger reasons be found than any yet adduced. The duties of the Assessors will require an amount of practical close acquaintance with their districts, and of closest personal attention to the details of their duties, which are incompatible with a jurisdiction extending over so wide an area, and comprehending so vast an aggregate of tax-payers. In this and similar arrangements for securing the fullest efficiency of the new tax-bill we are assured that the discretion which has been confided to the President will be wisely exerted.

The Department of the Gulf.

Whenever we hear a general outcry from the enemies of our Government at home or abroad, denouncing the conduct of its officers or agents, it is pretty conclusive evidence that the latter have been doing something well calculated to serve the country, and to aid substantially in the work of restoring and preserving the Union. Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, for example, has lately been so savagely abused, that even in the absence of any other testimony to his merits, we should be convinced that the administration of his Department has been such as to command the gratitude of all loyal men. It has certainly not been his ambition to be cursed with the praise of traitors, or of those who sympathize with treason. He went to Louisiana to reëstablish the authority and repossess the property of the United States, and the censures of his assailants were sure to wax virulent in proportion to his success in the fulfillment of his mission.

There are several complaints against Gen. BUTLER, which have been forwarded to Washington at the instance of persons who have represented foreign Powers at New-Orleans, and which may possibly lead to complications and entanglements. With every desire to see equal and exact justice accorded to all, we trust that large consideration will be extended to the General on the score of the extreme delicacy of his position, and the embarrassing difficulties with which he has had to contend. That some of the foreign Consuls at New-Orleans have been actively aiding and abetting the rebel cause, there can be no doubt; and whatever respect we may cheerfully pay to the nations they represent, we are certainly not disposed to blame a United States General for taking into account, in his department toward them, such indisputable proofs of their complicity and plots against his Government as may have fallen into his hands.

Gen. BUTLER has been sadly berated for his famous order respecting the unruly "ladies" of New-Orleans. Certain women commenced the feminine practice of jeering and taunting Union soldiers in the public streets. Getting bold with impunity, they added to the joke by practical illustrations of their sentiments, such as spitting in the men's faces and the like, and shortly swelled what was at first an exceptional outrage into a fashionable custom. Now, Americans will bear much from the gentler sex—much more than other men—but this was really carrying matters too far. There were symptoms of riot, and even of bloodshed. The Commanding General determined, therefore, to put in force a *preëxisting* municipal ordinance, which provides that females who may accost strangers in the public streets shall be considered as women of the town, and *liable* to imprisonment in the calaboose. This very simple device proved quite effectual. It compelled the offenders merely to respect themselves to insure respect from others, and obviated the danger, before so imminent, that a parcel of silly, wicked creatures would, by their folly, embroil their husbands and brothers with the soldiery, at the probable cost of valuable lives. This matter was somewhat misunderstood at first, even among ourselves, from the fact of its not being generally known that the order in question only applied to particular cases the provision of a previously established ordinance. Both the policy and humanity of the measure are now as obvious as its effect has been conclusive.

Gen. BUTLER is distinctly no respecter of persons. Every instance wherein individuals in the United States service have been proved to have robbed, pillaged, or otherwise inflicted wrong on the inhabitants, has met prompt punishment. Two men, CLARY and ROY, have been condemned to be executed for committing a virtual burglary of money and jewels from a house in Toulouse-street. Several others are to suffer milder punishments of imprisonment and hard labor. Nor do the traitors go undetected or unpunished. One MUMFORD amuses himself by tearing down and desecrating a United States flag. There had been repeated warnings and admonitions, —the circumstances were aggravated and indefensible,—and MUMFORD was hung. We hear of no insults offered to the old banner since. Two persons of higher social position, —one, J. H. HUCKINS, an Alderman of New-Orleans, the other, THOMAS T. BOLLING, "Chairman of the Ladies' Aid Society,"—concocted a very contemptible and dishonest scheme to have certain wounded Confederate soldiers ejected from the United States Marine Hospital, as if by direction of the National authorities, while at the same time, the conspirators obtained for their own purposes a quantity of stores and provisions contributed by benevolent ladies, together with a considerable amount of property belonging to the United States Government. It is pleasant to add that Messrs. HUCKINS and BOLLING are now rusticating in Fort Jackson, the worst offender being appropriately decorated with a ball and chain attached to his leg.

These are instances of a prompt and vigorous policy, the effects of which have been highly salutary in the good order which is now universally reported at New-Orleans, as well as in the remarkable revulsion of political sentiment among the inhabitants. It is evident that a much more lenient and indulgent line of treatment can speedily be adopted, and no less so that such a desideratum will have been directly brought about by Gen. BUTLER'S uncompromising firmness, as exhibited at the outset. When people come voluntarily in hundreds to take the oath of allegiance—when the commanding General is vehemently cheered whenever he appears in public—when the citizens unite in offering him serenades, and similar ovations—when peace, security and order exist to a degree unknown to New-Orleans for years—we need something more than the grumblings of swindling Consuls, or the meddlesome lectures of foreign legislators, to convince us that we have reasons to be dissatisfied with the administration of the Department of the Gulf.

After the War.

One of the American characteristics which most surprises the good-natured Mr. TROLLOPE in his recent journey through this country, is the imperturbable good humor and hopefulness of people. He meets frequently persons who are ruined by the calamities of the war. They never weep, or wring their hands, or tear their hair. One man, from whom the Secessionists of Missouri had taken cattle and crops and all the fruit of the labor of years, merely remarked in a quiet way, while he picked his teeth with a bowie-knife, "Yes, they have been kinder rough with me!" That was all—he had nothing else to say. Mr. TROLLOPE thinks a genuine American never complains and never despairs. Whatever happens in the external world, says Mr. T., "the *man* is always there." In these qualities of hopefulness and independent manhood of our people lies the great confidence which we all possess of the speedy recovery of the country from the calamities of this civil war. Political economists have frequently presented it, as one of the proofs that the wealth of a people is in labor, more than is accumulated goods—the remarkable recovery of countries which had been desolated by war. But with us there are various extrinsic circumstances which will aid this happy result, and produce, we believe, a career of prosperity after this contest such as the country has never seen.

Our wealth is in labor, and we expect when peace finally comes, a new immigration of the best laboring population of Europe, such as we have never had. The Free Homestead bill is itself an inducement held out to the whole world, to encourage emigration, and will have an immense effect upon the laboring population of Europe.

Whatever be the result of this contest, there is no question that the finest districts of this country, for climate and the temperate productions, will then be open to free labor. No Western Free State presents anywhere such attractive fields to the foreigner, as do Eastern Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri. They are the land of corn and wine, sunny climate and healthy air, beautiful scenery, and the most favorable conditions on this continent for the development of the physical man. These have been closed to the emigrant by Slavery. The war must inevitably open them, and thus furnish a new attraction to the foreigner for emigration. Missouri is consecrated by heroic German blood. It will become known as never before, by every hearthstone in the Fatherland. Our Eastern cities, too, will pour their superfluous labor over those new fields, and a new era of production begin in the West. A war of principles like this, is a war stimulating enterprise, and we are not at all surprised at a gigantic commercial undertaking, commenced even in such times, which will be a channel of wealth to the whole country—the Pacific Railroad. A few years after peace will see an immense and profitable stream of commerce winding through the defiles of the Rocky Mountains and emptying itself into St. Louis, then the great *entrepôt* of the West. Thither will come the teas and silks of China, the spices of the East, the lighter products of India, the gold of California, and of the new districts which the road itself will lay open to the world, and a thousand new articles of commerce of which we do not now think. Over this track, too, will pass the new immigration which is to settle the valleys of the Rocky Mountains and the slopes of the Pacific, and bring in new stores of wealth to the National Treasury.

Furthermore, the effect of the war and of the taxes consequent, will be to discourage much purchase of foreign luxuries. Our superfluous capital will be far more expended within ourselves. We shall become a manufacturing country as well as agricultural, and while supplying the deficient harvests of Europe with our crops, we shall receive in return gold, or articles which cannot be produced here. The nation will become independent of the world, and its war-taxes will be in part relieved by the protection they give to native industry. Whatever may be our abstract views of free trade, we must yield them under the pressure of circumstances, and obtain all the good possible from high tariffs. Peace will see a new creation of industrial wealth in the Union. The destruction of property which has taken place in this war will soon be balanced by a new creating industry; the taxes will be nothing to a vigorous young nation with a continent on which to labor; a new purity and patriotism will be infused in the people from this tremendous struggle; the Government will be a power of order and law as it never was before; the curse of some of our fairest lands will be removed—chattel Slavery; and the whole country, under the inspiration of freedom and intelligence, will go forth, we are persuaded, upon a splendid career of material progress.

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN, A PACK OF CONFEDERATE COMMODORES.—Wonder what has become of those jolly old dogs the rebel Commodores, who used to figure around so amusingly with their "little Confederate mosquito fleets?" There were HOLLINS and TATNALL and PEGRAM and SEMMES, and BUCHANAN and the rest. Now that all their little Pickaninnies of a navy have been captured or sunk by UN-

Sam's gunboats, and even their great panjandrum the *Merrimac* has been blown skyward to atoms in a fit of desperation, these old boys find their occupation gone. Have they retired to private life, to be laid up safely in lavender; have they suffered a sea-change, and made themselves into land-rats in place of water-rats; have they fled to Mexico, or have they committed suicide? we should like to have a sign of life from them, for they were very amusing in their day, and BARNUM would give a big price for a real live one.

OUR NEW IRON NAVY.—We are glad to see that the Navy Department is vigorously pushing forward the building of our new iron-clads. It is announced to-day that in three months ten of them are to be completed. It would be improper to reveal the secrets of the workshops and navy-yards, but we *can* say that such strides in advance have been made in iron naval construction that our next gunboats will be a new article altogether. That great geometer in iron, ERICSSON, has been diligently at work, and has already effected improvements that render the *Monitor* all but obsolete. England, France and Spain have each official agents in this country, picking up what hints they can as to our new iron navy. It would be well not to let them know too much.

THE VULTURES AFTER THE SPOILS.—President LINCOLN is again about to suffer from an invasion that will throw his experience at the time of the raid of the office-seekers completely into the shade. Legions of would-be tax-gatherers are rushing to Washington, eager for appointments. Every train to the Capital is literally loaded with those who wish to do the State some service in the excise line. The poor President—it is well his shoulders are broad and his back strong, for he has a load to carry under which Hercules might stagger!

REBEL CANARDS.—The rebels have just sent us one canard to the effect that Baton Rouge had been captured by them, when it was not. To-day they give us what is doubtless another, to the effect that they have captured all Gen. CURTIS' force, which is no doubt a bird of very large feather; and still another, as to the doings of their rams near Vicksburgh—all of which we will believe when Gen. CURTIS and Com. FARRAGUT certify to their truth.

AN OMINOUS SIGN.—So long as the *Herald* persisted in daily asserting that foreign intervention was imminent, everybody felt that there was not the least danger. But what must they think now that that sheet is trying to prove the *improbability* of intervention? They may well conclude we have a good reason to fear.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

The Guerrilla Bands—Their Prevention—Military Criticism—The Great Blunders of the War—Start of Reserves—The Necessities of the Army—Mississippi River.

THE BEECHES, Monday, July 14, 1862.

Just as I write there is a great flurry about the guerrilla parties in Kentucky and Tennessee. The particulars you have. You will recollect, in a former letter, I told you that Eastern Kentucky, Western Virginia and Eastern Tennessee was the only part of the United States where guerrilla parties could be successfully maintained, and even there they would be unavailing, if proper measures were used. The truth is now apparent. It is in the mountains of East Tennessee that MORGAN has recruited and equipped his men for a daring and successful raid on Kentucky. The success of that raid is a disgrace on our military management. I have raised my voice privately, and publicly in the columns of the TIMES, in favor of a measure, perfectly practicable and of the greatest possible importance, and yet a whole year has elapsed and scarcely anything has been done toward it. That measure is simply to take possession of Knoxville, in East Tennessee. It might have been done at any time in the last ten months. I regard the omission to do it as one of the greatest blunders of our military management. We had tens of thousands of friends there. The *key-point* of the Southern Railroad is at Chattanooga; the key to great rebel arsenals at Rome, Ga., is there, and the door through which any guerrilla advances could be made, is there. The opportunity to take it has been neglected, and now we have, and shall have, rebel raids roving through Southern Kentucky and Tennessee, while we have great armies far beyond. Here let me refer to another great blunder, and let me say to you that the time is come when we ought to have a *free and bold military criticism*. It will injure nobody, and it will bring our Generals up to a responsibility *which they do not now feel*. It is public opinion which only can correct the military incapacity which is so obvious. The public mind in this country is strong, honest and intelligent. We need not fear to trust it. Let me notice for a moment two or three of the obvious military errors of the day. It is not too late to correct these, and if they are not corrected, we may as well stop.

First—When we advance our lines, we must *garrison and hold the one we left*. I will give you obvious examples, in the West. When we left the line of the Cumberland and Tennessee River, we should have had all the leading points garrisoned with reserve divisions. Instead of this, we leave small, provost garrisons at Nashville and Fort Donelson, and leave all the Upper Cumberland exposed. In fact, we have an *entirely defenceless rear*. If a strong party of the enemy take any of the middle roads, they can pass our troops, and maraud in the middle of Kentucky. This they have done, and a month hence may do it again, if there are not garrisons at proper points.

Again, take the recent advance of JACKSON along the Valley of Virginia, and which has caused untold disasters; its success was due simply to the fact that there were *no reserve corps* on the Potomac side. It turned out that BANKS had but four thousand men, when the people thought he had a large army. There should be a reserve line from Fredericksburgh to Gordonsville and Staunton, of, at least, *one hundred thousand men*. This involves, of course, the advance of our army to Gordonsville and Staunton, which ought to be done before Richmond is taken, and is the true way to take Richmond. Your will say, this reserve corps requires more men. Unquestionably—and it is a *necessity* of the war. Not less than 150,000 men are required for that purpose.

Second—Great key points should be taken and held, as the dépôts and rallying points of the army. I have already mentioned Knoxville and Chattanooga. Near Knoxville, in the valley, is the salt-works which supply the rebels with all of that article they get. It is so indispensable, that they dread the capture of those salt-works more than the loss of a battle. All three points can be taken with a fourth part of BUELL'S army. I see, however, no approach to it, except newspaper boasts, which are mere guesses. BUELL'S army seems at present engaged in taking a Summer retreat, and is loitering along the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

Third—The advancing army should not be subdivided. It should be thrown with overwhelming numbers on single points. There is the great failure with the army of the Potomac. It has been subdivided in a manner perfectly astonishing I censure nobody, for I don't know who were the ingenious men who conceived that plan. Perhaps you can inform me. At this very moment, however, we are doing the same thing in the West. Instead of throwing BUELL'S army at once on Chattanooga and Knoxville, it is scattered about, nobody knows where. I hope some of it has gone to the Potomac.

Fourth—The Government should know the real strength of the army. Now, I may startle you when I tell you the Government knows no such thing. Gen. MCCLELLAN called for reinforcements when they were not to be had. Why not? Because the Government, the Generals, and the Press are all mistaken as to the effective strength of the army. I do not believe there has ever been present in the field, within the last three months, more than *half* the effective force which is talked about so flippantly. Except at Corinth, the rebels have met us with superior forces, at every point. Now, the rebels certainly have not, all told, over four hundred thousand men. I know dozens of regiments, which cannot muster half their original strength. All this ought to be known at the Adjutant-General's Office. Is it? Has the army of the United States any Staff Department? The wastage of the army by disease is very great, but probably by the abused practice of furloughs, the waste is greater yet. No furloughs ought to be granted except for the most imperative reasons. The sickness of the army is largely due to the unnecessary delay before Corinth, and the equally unnecessary march on the Peninsula. Now, take the contrast. An Ohio regiment on Flat Top Mountain has but *three* sick, and another at Huntsville is equally healthy. This is one of the great advantages which would attend the seizure of East Tennessee and Southwestern Virginia.

Here, let me say, in view of our reverse before Richmond, that the conquest of the Mississippi River has made a Southern Confederacy utterly *impossible*; because it has cut it in two, and destroyed any possibility of inland commerce. A part of the complications of the rebellion is removed. The only question now is whether the Eastern South can maintain itself? It is not possible, if we were to stand still. Without the sea—without a river—and without Tennessee and Louisiana, what is there left self-sustaining? They who sympathise with rebels, or hope for European interference, should take the map and look at it. The Northwest will not give up one mile of the Mississippi to anything either the rebels or Europe can do. You may be assured of that, and, therefore, the decisive battle of the war is fought and won. It is sad, I grant, to think of the wasted blood and resources which have been and will be sacrificed, in vain. But the great chariot of Destruction must roll on till the end comes.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 20.

MILITARY GOVERNOR OF ARKANSAS.

Hon. JOHN S. PHELPS, of Missouri, has been appointed Military Governor of Arkansas, and will soon leave Washington for that State. He has full powers necessary, similar to those conferred upon Messrs. JOHNSON, STANLY and SHEPLEY, the high purpose being to assist the loyal people in reëstabilshing their Government in accordance with the Constitution of the United States. This appointment gives general satisfaction, from the known prudence and firmness of the recipient, as well as his unquestionable loyalty. The appointment was unsought and gracefully conferred by the President.

AFFAIRS AT PANAMA.

The Secretary of the Navy has ordered the United States fleets at Panama and Aspinwall, New-Granada, to land men upon the requisition of United States Consuls at those ports, whenever the latter may deem it necessary for the protection of American property. The Government has also instructed these Consuls to prevent the further collection of the commercial tax, heretofore levied by the New-Granadian authorities, upon American vessels, and our naval commanders are directed to employ the force at their disposal to aid the Consuls in carrying out this order. The Consul at Panama is Col. MCKEE, of Kentucky, an old personal friend of the President's; and at Aspinwall Mr. F. W. RICE officiates. The delegation of such important powers to these gentlemen, as above-stated, indicates that the Executive reposes great confidence in their ability and discretion, a confidence which will prove not to have been misplaced.

ARMY ORDERS.

Lieut. KENAGTON, of the Eleventh Infantry, having been released from duty in the United States mustering office in New-York, will report for duty to the Superintendent of the Eleventh Infantry, on recruiting service at Fort Independence, Boston Harbor.

Lieut. CAUSTER, of the Nineteenth Infantry, will proceed to Utica, N. Y., and there release Capt. PEASE, of the Seventh Infantry, in the duties of mustering and disbursing officer.

Capt. PEASE, on being released, has leave of absence until further orders, to command a regiment of New-York volunteers.

Brigade Surgeon LECOMPTE has been ordered to repair to Chester, Penn., to take charge of the general hospital at that place.

Brigade-Surgeon C. L. ALLEN is ordered to report to the Surgeon-General as a member of the Board for the Examination of Surgeons of Volunteers.

Second-Lieutenant EDWIN A. NEWBURY, of the Twenty-eighth New-York Volunteers, being a supernumerary officer, is discharged the service.]

The following named officers are dismissed: Rev. LABAN CHENEY, Chaplain Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry; Surgeon J. N. BATES, Fifteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, and Capt. JOSEPH J. VAUGHAN, One Hundred and Sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

The following named naval officers have been detailed: Lieut.-Commanding, JOHN Q. DAVIS; Midshipman, as Acting-Master, F. T. HIGGENSEN; Acting-Assistant Surgeon, PASSMORE TREADWELL; Acting-Assistant Paymaster, HENRY A. FARMER.

The *New-Ironsides* will soon be ready for duty. In addition to the principal officers heretofore mentioned, the following named have been ordered to that vessel: Boatswain, THOMAS BENNETT; Gunner, H. HAMILTON; Carpenter, L. WENTWORTH; Sailmaker, J. A. BIRDSALL.

The ten new iron-clad gunboats will be put in commission in the course or three months. Their armament is already being prepared.

The captured rebel *Teazer* is undergoing thorough repairs at the Washington Navy-yard.

SUMMER TRAVEL—THE PEOPLE'S LINE OF STEAMBOATS.—Perhaps no city in the world possesses equally varied and agreeable facilities for approach and departure with New-York. While enterprise has created railroads in every direction, furnishing excellent thoroughfares the year round, it has also achieved, upon our rivers and sounds, the very highest triumphs for unrivalled comfort, safety and economy during the Summer.

The People's Line of Steamboats on the Hudson River is an eminent example of this enterprise, and has become a permanent institution. Flourishing even under the competing influence of two good railroads, its splendid steamboats resume their regular trips as unfailingly as the Spring releases the river from its icy fetters. Whatever changes may occur in the "time tables" of the roads, the experienced traveler is assured that he can always leave on the "evening boat" at the accustomed hour, and unite in his passage up the river, on his way to Saratoga, Niagara or Montreal, the delights of unequaled scenery, enjoyed in the coolness and quiet of evening, with all the luxuries of lounging and lodging that he could procure in the best hotel. In fact, the bare trip, with these appliances of elegant saloons, commodious state-rooms and almost imperceptible motion, becomes transformed from a tiresome journey, reluctantly endured, into a recreation of the highest order.

AMUSEMENTS.

What with the WEB, the weather and the want of anything startling enough to make a sensation, no one of the theatres has been, of late, besieged by anxious crowds. Not to put too fine a point upon it, the demand for dramatic entertainments is small, with a downward tendency, whilst the supply is, for the time of year, unusually extensive. But histrionic stars of the more prosperous class, seem to have laid it down as a general principle, that a nominal New-York summer season indorsement, even though it cost them a trifle out of pocket, is the best thing with which to go to the country, (where they make their fortunes) in the Fall and Winter.

Hence, though Prof. ANDERSON leaves the Winter Garden with depleted coffers, there he plenty of others to compete for temporary occupation of the house, of whom Mr. W. M. FLEMING is in this instance the successful bidder. Though Messrs. WHEATLEY, JARRETT and DAVENPORT (whose reward for giving us three months of Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS ought to have been bales of bills and heaps of untold gold) retire from Niblo's with a balance on the wrong side of their ledger, Mr. JOHN COLLINS bravely fills the managerial gap within a week; and though Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL (just at the moment when she is on the pinnacle of popularity, and as much ahead pecuniarily as she can expect to be) gives up Laura Keene's, some one is pretty sure to rush forth eagerly to take her place, before the period comes round for another hebdomadal review of things theatrical.

The most constant, and, there is reason to believe, the most fortunate of all those who risk their luck upon the Metropolitan stage under the baleful auspices of the Dog-star, are the FLORENCES. For three seasons now they have established themselves at Wallack's, through the months of June, July and August, and there conducting matters with discriminating enterprise and persevering energy, have, two seasons out of the three, made money. True it is Mr. WALLACK, who is a wise and equitable man, lets them have his Theatre on reasonable terms. One point this in their favor. But the real secret of their success is the engagement of a good company of performers to assist them, and a judicious selection of such pieces as a capricious and perspiring public like to see. Before they terminate their present experiment it is more than probable they will retrieve what little loss they have sustained, and at least be sufficiently encouraged to warrant a repetition of the experiment next year.

Certain it is, that notwithstanding the cloud overshadowing their exchequer, they have never yet resorted to the questionable practice of reducing salaries or postponing pay-day; neither have they relaxed their efforts to provide a first-class scheme of amusement for the delectation of that portion of the public which has been sensible enough to patronize them. In consideration of the first of these facts every individual in their employ, from the chief comedian and the orchestral leader to the call-boy and the tinkler of the triangles, has volunteered his or her services for the greater advancement of a complimentary testimonial which is to be tendered them this evening. In consideration of the second of these facts it is but right that play-goers generally should do their best to make that testimonial a benefit of the very largest dimensions. Besides the gratuitous services of their company, Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE will also have aid from Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS and from Mrs. G. F. BROWNE. A programme of remarkable attraction is announced, chiefly of the "Irish Boy" and "Yankee Girl" description, with any quantity of music and dancing for relief.

On other nights the FLORENCES continue the new burlesque of "Fra Diavolo," by long odds the most excruciatingly funny specimen of extravagant humor that has been written and played for it is impossible to say how long. It could scarcely be done much better than it is at WALLACK'S. Mrs. FLORENCE, Miss WELLS, Miss VIOLA CROCKER, Mr. DAVIDGE, Mr. BARRETT and Mr. MARTIN are every one excellent in their several parts, and Mr. FLORENCE himself as *Beppo*, the model brigand of the blue-fire-Bowery school, proves himself nearly, if not quite, the best burlesque actor of the day.

At the Winter Garden, Mr. W. M. FLEMING has got through his first week of management extremely well. Miss JULY DALY, in "Our Female American Cousin," "The Irish Emigrant Girl," and other pieces of the like order, was his main reliance, and safely carried him through. To-night, a burlesque, by a Mr. CHAMBERLIN, which has already been successfully played in Philadelphia, is to be produced. It bears the rather taking title of "King Cotton"—a title which its author has copyrighted in such a wholesale and demonstrative manner, as to create the assurance that the piece must necessarily be one of unprecedented merit and unparalleled originality. Miss FANNY BROWNE plays *Pluribustah*, the principal character in it. Likewise, to-night, Mr. FLEMING makes his first appearance as *Shylock*, in the trial scene of "The Merchant of Venice"—that is, his first appearance at this theatre—he has played the part in New-York admirably many times before. A Miss FREEMAN will be the *Portia*. Mrs. RUSH, of Philadelphia, makes her *début* on Tuesday, and on Wednesday, Miss MARY PROVOST will assist at Mr. FLEMING'S benefit.

Mr. COLLINS, the Irish comedian, opens Niblo's this evening, with "The Colleen Bawn," himself playing "Myles-na Coppaleen;" Miss EMMA TAYLOR, *Eily O'Connor*; Mrs. KATE DENIN RYAN, *Anne Chute*; Mr. SCALLAN, *Danny Mann*; Mr. SHEWELL, *Hardress Cregan*; Mr. BURNETT, *Father Tom*; Miss WELLS, *Shelah*; and Mrs. HIND, *Mrs. Cregan*. Niblo's is decidedly the coolest and most comfortable theatre in the City.

Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL closed her season at LAURA KEENE'S on Saturday. Her benefit on Friday was a personal triumph which she can hardly help being proud of as long as the recollection of it lasts. Miss MITCHELL, during her comparatively short stay, has made an impression which will not soon be effaced. She has shed a gleam of bright, sparkling originality upon the stage that months of cut-and-dried conventionality will not be able to extinguish. It is to be hoped we shall see her again, as promised in the Fall.

This is the last week of the Holman Opera Troupe at BARNUM'S. This clever company of youngsters have met with a genuine success—a success, too, that they honestly deserve. They possess an immense amount of natural talent, and have been trained with great care and ability. Mr. BARNUM has just suffered a sad bereavement in the untimely demise of his Whale; but, to make up for this, he has induced the Giant Girl of Connecticut to remain a short while longer, and has stirred up the Learned Seal to an unwonted degree of liveliness.

Cremorne Gardens are crowed as ever each fine evening, and the Palace of Music is filled even when it threatens rain. CUBAS deliriates in a new ballet this week, and Messrs. TOPHOFF and LEHMAN are engaged to appear with Mlle. THELMA in one of the Ravel pantomimes. A new feature, in the shape of a pyrotechnic presentment of the fight between the *Merrimac* and *Monitor*, is also introduced. This device is regarded by the Messrs. EAGON as their *chef d'œuvre* in the firework line.

WOOD'S Minstrels, at No. 514 Broadway, draw tremendous houses all the time. The company is capital, and the varied capabilities of those composing it are exhibited in every kind of suitable performance.

GEORGE CHRISTY, at No. 581 Broadway, has revived some of the famous burlettas, in which he is unrivaled. He offers besides an irresistible assortment of miscellaneous Ethiopian eccentricities.

Master WILLIE BARNESMORE PAPE is giving piano concerts at Newport, to large and fashionable audiences.

Miss LOUISA PYNE has made a great hit as *Zerlina*, in "Don Giovanni," at Her Majesty's (Italian Opera) Theatre, in London.

WORCESTER'S IMPROVEMENT IN THE PIANO-FORTE.—An important step toward perfecting the piano-forte has lately been made by Mr. HORATIO WORCESTER, of this City. By a very simple process this experienced manufacturer has contrived to obtain the whole vibration of which the sounding board is capable, and in so doing has fairly doubled the quantity and musical quality of the tone throughout the entire scale. The instruments which we have examined containing the improvement are 7¼ octaves, squares, wooden and iron frames. The cast-iron plate is in these divided into two nearly equal portions—one of which is affixed to the case in the common way, while the second is coupled with it at the base end, and held in position by the string tension exerted in an opposite direction. The modification is formed "Hinging the plate." The improvement is so marked and substantial that it needs not the many indorsements received at the hands of Messrs. GOTTSCHALK, MASON, FRADEL, BERGE, MUZIO, THEO. THOMAS and other esteemed *artistes*, to satisfy even incipient amateurs of its value. How to free the piano from the deleterious effect of the iron used to strengthen certain portions has long been a question with the best makers of the day, and Mr. WORCESTER'S ready solution of the difficulty meets with great favor from all interested in the advance of musical science.

Photographic Phases.

Photography came to us smilingly and trippingly, fragrant with meadows and beautiful with landscapes, seemingly the handmaid of Peace. She had a bucolic air. Vague rumor, it is true, stated that she was not quite the pastoral maid that the popular imagination painted her; that she used gun-cotton liberally in the making of her toilette, and indulged in vitreous acids and sulphuric mixtures with unbecoming freedom. But all such rumors floated unheeded by, or were but noticed to be stamped as slanders. Consequently, one may be pardoned for starting with surprise when she suddenly flashes from the clouds, helmeted, plumed, and be-belted, at once the Minerva and the Clio of the war.

Generals have taken her into their councils. She is employed to map out roads and lines where other hands fail. Our army has a corps of photographical engineers as well as topographical ones. Experiments upon the walls of forts with shot and shell, the damage done a vessel, the respective merits of military inventions, all these are recorded by the art with more of promptitude and fidelity that tongue or pen can achieve. It is even said that the passage of a cannon-ball through the air can be photographed—that the double-barreled lens of the sun battery shoots, as it were, the ferrigunous sphere as it flies. But this we mainly doubt. For experience teaches that cannon-balls, when they come into company, unlike model little boys, are heard and not seen.

Among the many sun-compellers Mr. BRADY deserves honorable recognition as having been the first to make Photography the Clio of the war. On the disastrous day of Bull Run he stood upon the field with camera and chemicals, and would have photographed the retreat, had it not been conducted with too much rapidity. And since, his artists have accompanied the army in nearly all its marches, planting their sun batteries by the side of our Generals' more deathful guns, and "taking" towns and cities, forts and redans, with much less noise, and vastly more expedition. The result is a series of pictures christened "Incidents of the War," and nearly as interesting as the war itself; for they constitute the history of it, and appeal directly to the great throbbing heart of the North. We have sent out our thousands to battle, and there is scarcely a hearth in the whole broad land that has not had its representative on each well-fought field. It was here that a son fleshed his maiden sword, here a father fell, here one brother won an epaulette, another an epitaph. Go into the Gallery when you may, and you will see crowds gathering around these pictures, some with tearful eyes, some with eyes that brim with pride, and all with swelling hearts. To one who has moved in the scenes represented, these pictures are pregnant with strange, sad reminiscences. The sun is a faithful limner, and omits not a stone nor a blade of grass in his subtle pencillings, and we can recognize every mound and every hillock; each has its own story, its own mournful significance. This clump of trees, for instance, whose trunks are scarred with shot like the faces of veterans, but whose leaves open themselves to this Summer as greenly and freshly as though the last year had not watered them with blood. You recognize the very sycamore to whose base a young Lieutenant had crawled to die. You know him, when, a few seasons ago, as school-boys, you went nutting and bird-nesting together in the country. Poor boy! his own mother would not have known him when you saw him last, his broad brow cleft with a sabre stroke, his yellow hair clotted with blood, and the starry light faded from his blue eyes.

The minuteness with which even features are reproduced in these "Incidents," is so remarkable that only the microscope can enable one to understand and appreciate it fully. Here, for instance, is a brigade of New-York Volunteers, drawn up on a photographic ground that your two hands' breadth will cover. But watch the countenances of the group that bend over it, and you will see some maiden's eye light up as she recognizes a lover among the many, some matron's lip quiver as her eye detects the form and features of husband or son.

Another interest attaches to these pictures. There are many who must stand with their hands to the plow, the loom or the anvil, while their brothers go out to fight the battles of God. Up in the country starry names come flashing; names of men, who, a few months ago, were quietly sowing or reaping the harvest, dreamless of any greater glory or loftier ambition, but who have now suddenly flung the shuttle of their genius across the world and woofed future ages with the golden tissue of their fame. Of many of these men we have only heard, and with their faces and features we are as unacquainted as with the moon; to all intents and purposes, they are as brilliant but as distant from us as planets; it is a pleasure to have these planets photographed, and be upon whispering terms with the Generals who are now to the nation as gods.

The enterprise which begets these battle pictures is worthy of support as well as praise. Appealing as they do to the popular heart, they can scarcely fail of success. In one point of view their value can scarcely be overrated. They present a panorama of the war, faithful as is everything that comes from the studio of the Sun, that impartial artist, whose only study is truth. From these pictures the historian will gather material for his pages; for the embrasures of earthworks and the walls of fortresses will crumble and resolve themselves into dust, while the colors of their photographic counterparts will only have deepened and fastened with time. And here a wonder suggests itself, that the substance should fade and the shadow imperishably remain. Again we remark, should the enterprise of Mr. BRADY fail to secure success amid the blare of trumpets and the beat of drums, it will surely be recognized when we shall have smoothed the wrinkles of war from our weary brows, and swept from them the crimson blossoms of battle, to bind them instead with the sweet silver lilies of peace.

THE RETREAT TO THE JAMES RIVER.

How the Baggage Trains were Saved.

From a private letter written by an officer of high rank in the Commissary Department of the Army of the Potomac, we make the following interesting extract:

In the account in the TIMES of the 3d inst. I notice that a few words are said about "the fire on our rear," where AYER'S Battery was supposed to be holding the enemy in check.

As I was personally present I can give you a few particulars in regard to this affair. After visiting the James River about noon, and returning to temporary headquarters to report, I was ordered by Gen. MARCY (having passed Gen. MCCLELLAN on the road) to go to the rear, and take general charge of the train. This I did, and in two different places found it jammed—each quartermaster with his particular train trying to get ahead. With a few cavalry men I soon set this all right, and started the train; but on reaching the first field on this side of White Oak Swamp, I found it filled with teams, crowded in side by side, no way open for them to move, and everything being quiet. Some officer had permitted forty of the teams to be unhitched and taken to White Oak Creek to water. The rebels soon spied the mules in the creek, and opened upon them from the hill where COUCH had thrown up his rifle-pits and abbatis. Of course the mules "*skedaddled*," and so did the teamsters. The fire in a short time became heavy, many of the shells bursting all around the rear of our train. HAZARD'S Battery of eight guns replied with terrific effect, and the engagement became severe. Reinforcements were ordered up by Gen. SUMNER, and Gen. DANA arriving upon the ground first, formed his Brigade in line of battle, immediately behind BROOKS' on our right. My attention was now called to getting the train started and the field cleared of wagons. I accomplished this by doubling up the train on the main road, and turning the balance off on two different roads to the left. The teamsters, who were fast becoming frightened, now had a fine chance to drive off, and certainly, the shells bursting over and around the rear of the train, had a decided tendency to hurry them off. The mules that were unhitched were all collected but seventeen teams, and as twelve of these wagons were loaded with ammunition. I concluded to get them away, if possible, which I succeeded in doing by unhitching teams about a mile ahead, and bringing them back for them; thus only five wagons, loaded with forage, were left behind. Our loss in this engagement was 15 or 20 killed and 40 severely wounded—among the number, Capt. HAZZARD, Gen. CALDWELL and Col. PIERCE, Twenty-ninth Massachusetts, who fell while cheering on his men.

I now left for James River, to report that all was "going well," but had hardly reached Malvern's Hill before the engagement became general along our whole line. Teamsters and stragglers now became frightened, and were fast hurrying away, but with the aid of Capt. MCINTYRE'S squadron of cavalry, this was soon checked. Capt. MCINTYRE and myself raised a regiment of stragglers and led them up to the support of the batteries. Col. COLBURN, of the General's Staff, rode up and asked, "Who is the Colonel of this regiment, and where are the other officers?"

When the answer was made, he proposed three cheers, which were given with a hearty good will, and the fight went bravely on—the gunboats and artillery doing fearful work among the rebels.

I was then dispatched by Col. COLBURN to the General, who was on board the *Galena*. The firing ceased shortly afterward. Our headquarters are in a beautiful spot, and fresh troops are going to the front fast. The army is once more comfortably located, and now, with plenty on hand to eat, the men will soon recruit.

Gen. D. E. Twiggs.

The traitor TWIGGS, whose death is announced, was born in Georgia, in 1790, entered the army as a Captain in the Eighth Infantry in 1812, and served through the war of that day. In the Mexican war he held the rank of Colonel of the Second Dragoons, but acted as Brigadier, commanding the right wing in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and in the same month was created Brigadier-General, and shortly afterward Major-General by brevet, for his conduct at Monterey; and through the campaign of Gen. SCOTT in Mexico he was in command of a division. In 1847 Congress presented him with a sword, for his storming of Monterey. This sword has recently been taken possession of by Gen. BUTLER at TWIGG'S house in New-Orleans. At the time of the breaking out of this present war, he was in command of the Union troops in Texas; and, through complicity with the secession leaders, he managed to render the whole National force there ineffective to operate against the rebels, and surrendered great quantities of military stores and materiel into the rebel hands. His conduct on this occasion was treasonable and treacherous in the extreme, and secured for him the scorn and hatred of his country. He was in command of the rebels at New-Orleans for some time, but was suspended, and retired first to a residence on the coast of Mississippi, from which he was frightened by our fleet, and subsequently to New-Orleans, from which he fled when it was threatened by Gen. BUTLER. He finally retired for safety to Augusta, Ga., where he has died.

Arrest of a Rebel Sympathizer.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 20.

C. C. STEVENS was arrested and sent to Fort McHenry to-day, charged with sending medicines and letters to the South.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.
Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

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CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING-MACHINES,
Acknowledged to be superior to all others.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

BIRTHS.

GILLEN.—On Thursday, July 17, Mrs. JOHN GILLEN, of this City, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

ANDERSON—SHERWOOD.—In Greenwich, Conn., on Wednesday, July 16, GARRET E. ANDERSON, of New-York, to Miss S. L. SHERWOOD, only daughter of W. B. Sherwood, Esq., of the former place.

WOOLSEY—MORGA.—On Wednesday, July 16, by Rev. J. W. Smith, JOHN E. WOOLSEY, of Milton, to Miss MELISSA MORGA, of Marlborough, N. Y.

DIED.

ADDISON.—On Saturday morning, July 19, SAMUEL D. ADDISON, the only surviving son of the late Thomas Addison, aged 28 years, 2 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 21st, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 187 Clermont-av., Brooklyn.

BELKNAP.—In this City, on Sunday morning, July 20, Mrs. MARY J. L. S. BELKNAP, widow of Aaron Belknap, of Newburgh, aged 91 years.

Her relatives and friends and those of her son Aaron B. Belknap, are invited to attend her funeral, at the First Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Sprole's,) Newburgh, on Wednesday, July 23, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

BROWN.—In Toronto, Upper Canada, on Friday, July 18, MARIANE MACKENZIE, wife of Peter Brown, Esq., formerly of Edinburgh, Scotland, aged 76 years.

BURGE.—On Saturday, July 19, entered into his rest, SAMUEL BARNTON, youngest son of Rev. L. and Elizabeth F. Burge.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his father, No. 60 Court-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, the 21st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

☞ Rhode Island papers please copy.

GIRAUD.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 19, JEANNETTE, only child of Frederic and Elizabeth Giraud, aged 1 year.

HICKS.—In this City, on Saturday evening, after a very short illness, ROWENA A., wife of Isaac Hicks, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father-in-law, W. D. Hicks, No. 289 3d-st., at 2 o'clock, on Tuesday, the 22d inst.

HUNTER.—On Friday morning, July 18, JOHN W. HUNTER, Esq., at the residence of his son, R. W. Hunter, Scotch Plains, in the 68th year of his age.

The remains will be conveyed to Catskill.

HOBORST.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, FREDERICK A. HOBORST, aged 9 months, son of Frederick and Fanny Hoborst.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 21st instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 18 Douglass-st.

KING.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, July 14, SETH KING, of Tuscaloosa, Ala., aged 71 years.

LAMBERT.—In this City, on Saturday, July 19, MARY JANE LOFIBA, daughter of Michael E. and Ann Lambert, in the 10th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 30 o'clock on Monday afternoon, from their residence, No. 41 Jay-st., New-York.

MURRAY.—In this City, on Sunday morning, 20th inst., of scarlet fever, ELLEN MAGARET, infant daughter of Alex. W. and Caroline A. Murray, aged 5 months and 14 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 148 West 20th-st., this day, (Monday,) 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

TRIPP.—In this City, on Saturday, July 19, of pulmonary consumption, EBEN H. TRIPP, son of the late Rev. John Tripp, of Hebron, Me., in the 67th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Monday,) July 21, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 123 East 48th-st.

TRACY.—On Saturday, July 19, at Audubon Park, GEORGE HUGBELL TRACY, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, this (Monday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock. Trains leave Chambers-st. at 4 o'clock, stopping at 152d-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 339.—July 19, 1862.
53, 27, 4, 63, 6, 51, 70, 19, 33, 23, 40, 17.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 340.—July 19, 1862.
28, 13, 71, 55, 11, 78, 15, 67, 22, 31, 52, 14.
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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
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DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 287.—July 19, 1862.
13, 62, 16, 20, 11, 68, 67, 26, 54, 45, 19, 27.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 281.—July 19, 1862.
76, 10, 44, 17, 38, 4, 33, 58, 67, 34, 43, 73.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

BURNETT'S COOKING EXTRACTS.
Parker's certificate inserted last week in recommendation of Burnett's Flavoring Extracts, is given by the most popular caterer in the United States.

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MILITARY.

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HILLHOUSE LIGHT INFANTRY.
Col. C. J. CLAUSEN Commanding.
FIFTY DOLLARS CASH TO EACH RECRUIT joining my command. Men of New-York, your bleeding country calls upon you to rally to her succor. Now is your time to show to the world that it does not require a draft within the Union lines to crush this ungrateful rebellion. Come forward, one and all, to the call of your country.
Fifty dollars cash will be paid you at once. Thus all excuse on account of family destitution is done away with. In addition, relief tickets issued at once to families.
$13 to $23 pay in advance.
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Forty cents per day commutation of rations. Clothing of the best material. Forsake all! Yes! even your mothers, your sweethearts, sisters, wives, and come, and meet with a soldier's reward. "Victory and glory" await you.
E. P. DOHERTY, Captain,
Late Lieutenant U. S. Sharpshooters,
No. 61 Nassau-st.
DANIEL C. MAVOBSHAN, First Lieutenant.

CORCORAN ZOUAVES, FOURTH REGIMENT.
EMPIRE BRIGADE. Col. J. C. BURKE Commanding.
RECRUITS WANTED FOR CO. B.
Commanded by Capt. W. A. TREADWELL. First Lieutenant, F. R. HAIGHT. For further particulars apply at Recruiting Office, No. 17 Broadway.

HEADQUARTERS THURLOW WEED GUARD, EMPIRE BRIGADE—No. 62 White-st., July

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Beekman Hill Methodist Church.

A MODEL EDIFICE.

The Beekman Hill Methodist Church has just completed its new Sabbath School Hall, the finest in the City, which was duly dedicated, yesterday, with appropriate services. The building is situated on Fiftieth-street, between First and Second avenues, on the rear of four lots, measuring 106 by 100 feet. It measures 40 feet by 106, and is two stories high. The lower floor is set apart for infant class-rooms, Bible class-rooms, Minister's study, a kitchen and tea-room, to be used on festival occasions, Secretary's and Librarian's rooms, and a fine Young Men's reading-room. The main Sunday School Hall on the second floor is 76 by 36 feet in size, with 25 feet ceiling. The plastering, cornicing, coping and general finish of the interior are in the utmost good taste. Including the organ-loft, there are seats for about 1,200. The light at night proceeds from two circular clusters near the ceiling, with about forty jets each, filled beneath concave reflectors. This not only sheds a brilliant light throughout the room, but is less trying to the eyes than side-lights or chandeliers, and affords an efficient aid to ventilation by a current which is caused to rush past the burners through an aperture in the roof. The building cost 12,000 exclusive of the ground. It is in contemplation to erect in the course of about two years, a fine church edifice on the front of the lots. The society has been formed eighteen months. Rev. JOHN S. MITCHELL, D. D., is the present pastor. The services yesterday morning were conducted by the pastor, assisted by Rev. Mr. PALMER, who made the prayer, and Bishop JANES, who preached the sermon from Matt. v.,13: "Ye are the salt of the earth, &c." The choir led by Dr. MITCHELL, jr., is excellent, and has the assistance of a fine organ. Rev. J. P. NEWMAN was called to preach the afternoon sermon, and Dr. STEVENS in the evening. The attendance was large, and the contributions in aid of the church liberal.

Boiler Explosion on a Propeller—One Man Killed—Narrow Escape of Excursionists.

Yesterday forenoon, between 8 and 9 o'clock, the steam propeller *Blanche Page*, Capt. WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, having in tow the barge *Cremorne*, on board of which was a large number of excursionists, started down the Bay for the Fishing Banks. Most of the party belonged to Brooklyn and Jersey City. On leaving the dock about fifty of them went on board of the towboat, but this being against the rules they were required to go on board of the barge, which they did, with considerable reluctance. This was but just accomplished, as they were passing Red Hook Point, when a terrible explosion took place on the propeller, and in an instant the air was filled with flying fragments of timber, other materials, and an immense volume of steam from the boiler. When this had cleared away it was found that a piece of the boiler, about 2½ feet in length and 2 in width, directly in front of the steam-pipe and smoke-stack, had blown out with such force as to carry away the roof extending from the rear of the smoke-stack to the front of the pilot-house, a distance of about 18 feet, and also shattering the sides of the house.

The cook, whose name, as near as we could ascertain, is HARRY SAXE, of Bronklyn, was engaged washing dishes in the kitchen, directly over the boiler where the explosion occurred, and is supposed to have blown to pieces, and, together with the stove and various utensils in the kitchen came down in the water. Nothing was seen of his remains afterwards. At the time, Capt. ELLSWORTH was at the wheel, and the force of the concussion carried him up into the air, with the broken fragments of roof and, coming down, he landed in the bow of the boat, some twelve or fifteen feet distant. There were no external marks of injury, but the shock to his system must have been very severe. No other persons were injured. But a moment before the accident, the pilot, JOHN STILLWAGEN, and a friend, were sitting by the locker, situated between the pilot house and kitchen, but had gone aft, and thus saved themselves.

The towboat *Yankee*, which was near by, came up and towed the barge and passengers to New-York, afterwards the propeller to the Atlantic Dock, from whence it was taken to Jersey City.

The *Page* was a new boat, built at Newburgh, with new boiler and machinery, and had been running only about four weeks. The accident is supposed to have been caused by a defective plate of iron. The hull was not injured. Damage probably $350.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DECISION OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS IN THE CASE OF CAPT. PETTY.—A few days ago, we published an item in the TIMES in regard to the charges which had been preferred against Capt. JEREMIAH PETTY, of the Fifth Precinct. On Saturday last, the Board of Police Commissioners, after a full and careful investigation of all the charges brought against the Captain and Sergeant HARDER, of the same Precinct, unanimously passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the charges against Capt. JEREMIAH PETTY and Sergeant HARDER, based on the affidavits of CHARLES C. WATERMAN and JANE MCKINSEY, have not been sustained, and that the complaint be dismissed.

Resolved, That the aforesaid officers retain the undiminished confidence of the Board of Police.

CHANGES AMONG THE POLICE.—*Appointments*—James Gaynor, of the Third Precinct; James Kelly, of the Fourth; George Keifer, of the Seventh; Elner Mayer, of the Eighth; Ephraim B. Demarest, of the Ninth; Alfred D. Robinson and John A. Kenny, of the Eighteenth; John G. O'Bryan, of the Fourteenth, and Henry J. Welch, of the Twenty-ninth. *Resignations*—John Kelly, of the Twenty-seventh, and Isaac S. Moser, of the Forty-third Precinct.

AN EXTENSIVE THEFT OF TREASURY NOTES.—Officer CARLAND, of the Eleventh Precinct, on Saturday afternoon, arrested PATRICK FITZPATRICK, upon the complaint of JOHN SCULLY, of No. 197 Avenue C, who charges the prisoner with having robbed him of a quantity of United States Treasury Notes of the value of $351. The accused was taken before Justice OSBORNE, at Essex Market Police Court, and committed. A portion of the stolen money was recovered.

A MAN ROBBED BY A WOMAN.—A woman named ROSALIE BROOKS was taken before Justice OSBORNE, yesterday, charged by WILLIAM CASEY, of No. 34 Henry-st., with having robbed him of a gold watch and chain, and $21 in money. Officer JENKINS, of the Seventh Precinct, made the arrest, and the most of the stolen property was recovered. The offender was committed to answer.

STOLEN JEWELRY.—A bricklayer named JOHN RILEY was committed to prison yesterday by Justice KELLY, upon complaint of W. S. SOUTHARD, of No. 149 West Thirty-sixth-street, who testified that the accused was guilty of stealing from his house, jewelry to the amount of $52. RILEY was committed to answer in default of $500 bail.

ASSAULT UPON A POLICEMAN.—Officer TIERNAN, of the Detective force, while attempting to arrest a person in a saloon in Hester-street, on Saturday, was violently assailed, and beaten with bottles and clubs. The officer, however, persevered in the discharge of his duty until it was accomplished. His assailant was taken to the station-house and locked up.

WAR MEETING.—There will be a war meeting to-night at Bleecker Building. Citizens of the Ninth Ward are invited to attend.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ITEMS.—It requires the constant attendance of a Police force at the Brooklyn City Hospital, to prevent outsiders from supplying the sick soldiers with cheap whisky and gin.... The grocery of JOHN MYERS, corner of Flushing-avenue and Spencer-street, was robbed on Saturday night of $14 in silver and a revolver valued at $10.... A lot of silverware, marked "H. C. BEERS," was found buried in a vacant lot on Elliott-place, on Saturday, by some workmen who were excavating, supposed to have been the proceeds of a robbery. The articles can be seen at the office of the Deputy Inspector of Police, basement of the City Hall.... Sergeants CROFT and CURRAN, of the Forty-second Precinct, at an early hour yesterday morning, made a descent upon a disorderly house kept by FRANCES MURPHY, at No. 10 Franklin-place, and arrested three of the inmates named PARDE MOTT, CAROLINE VELSEA and MARIA WILSON. They were committed as vagrants, having no "visible" means of support.... A little girl, three years old, named TERESA HOWARD, at about 7½ o'clock Saturday evening, fell from a window in the third story of a house on Twenty-first-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, but without receiving serious injury. .... The bulk of the hay and harvest crops of Long Island has been secured. The farmers say that there is an average crop.... THOMAS JOHNSON, son of ALEXANDER JOHNSON, of Douglas Farm, Flushing, of the firm of WISE & JOHNSON, publishers, Richmond, is in prison at the latter place, on suspicion of being disloyal to the rebel Government.

FILTHY STREETS.—The streets of Brooklyn have not been in so filthy a condition for years past as to-day, to which fact, doubtless, may be traced the large increase in mortality over previous years. The deaths in the city, last week, reached 152, while for the corresponding period of last year they were only 127. Some of the streets, it is alleged, have not been cleaned during the present season.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 9
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	July 9
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	July 23
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 16
China	Liverpool	New-York	July 19
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	July 26
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	July 30
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18

FROM AMERICA.

Europa	Boston	Liverpool	July 23
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	July 26
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	July 26
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	July 26
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 30
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 2
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 2
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 6
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 13
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 20
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ..... 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 6 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 8 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 2½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

UNPARALLELED BARGAINS,

STILL GREATER REDUCTION IN PRICES OF RICH SILKS, DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, SACQUES and MANTILLAS, at the GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE OF CHAS. EARD & CO., No. 301 GRAND-ST.
(Previous to taking Stock.)

$30,000 WORTH RICH SILKS, MARKED DOWN.
$15,000 WORTH RICH DRESS GOODS, MARKED DOWN.
$10,000 WORTH PURE LINENS AND FAMILY GOODS, MARKED DOWN.
$12,000 WORTH RICH MANTILLAS and CLOAKS, MARKED DOWN.

Notwithstanding the great advance in price of cotton goods, we shall continue to sell our present large stock of domestic goods ($30,000 worth) at the reduced price as long as we have a piece left, and we begleave to suggest to our patrons the propriety of supplying themselves without delay, for they are already rapidly advancing in price. CAS. HEARD & CO., NO. 301 GRAND-ST.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
GREAT CLOSING SALE.
50,000 DOLLAR'S WORTH OF DRESS GOODS, SHIRTING AND SHEETING MUSLINS, PRINTS, LINENS, TABLE DAMASKS, ETC., ETC., TO BE SOLD OFF BY AUGUST 1,

as the Store will be closed for one month for extensive alterations

Ladies should take advantage of this opportunity to purchase goods at half the present cost of importation. THE STOCK IS LARGE AND VARIED, AND THE PRICES EXCEEDINGLY LOW.

5,500 yards Lavellas at 4c.
6,000 yards Barege Broche at 9c.
6,500 yards Grenadines, 9c., 10c., 12½c. and 15c.
10,000 yards Poil de Cheve, 12½c., 15c. and 18c.
5,000 yards Plaid and Plain Mohairs, 12½c. and 15c.
6,500 yards Alpacas, double width, 20c.
3,000 yards Silk Warp and Poplinet, 25c.
5,000 yards Silk Poplins, 2s. 6d., old price 6s.
10,000 yards Silk and Wool Barege, 12½c., 15c. and 16c.
5,500 yards Barege Anglais, 2¼ yards wide, 1s. 6d.

IN MOURNING GOODS.

3,500 yards black Barege Anglais, 6¼ cents.
7,500 black Barege, silk and wool, 12½c., 15c., and 16c.
Also, 2 yards wide black Barege.
Also, 2 yards wide black Delaine, all wool.
AND A GREAT VARIETY OF OTHER GOODS.

ALSO

THE CHEAPEST STOCK OF SILK AND CLOTH CLOAKS IN THE CITY.
CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM OF FASHION, No. 252 Bowery.
W. R. ROBERTS.

N. B. Please remember, and look for the name on the windows, and do not believe you are in ROBERTS' unless you see the name.

AGENCY FOR THE NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRTS.

Made to order Or ready-made.

The cheapest, finest and best fitting shirts offered in this City.
Gauze, wool, cotton and silk undershirts.
Linen and jean drawers.
Silk and Lisle thread gloves.
Silk and linen handkerchiefs, hosiery, umbrellas, &c.
At the shirt and collar depôt,
Nos. 87 and 89 William-st.,
One door north of Maiden-lane.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

H. ARMSTRONG,
No. 140 6TH-AV., NEAR 14TH-ST.,
WILL SELL ALL THROUGH THE WEEK, AT REDUCED PRICES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, LACES EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, AND SMALL WARES.
H. ARMSTRONG,
NO. 140 6TH-AV.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.
CLEARING SUMMER SALE OF
Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries. White Goods, Fine Flannels, Housekeeping Goods, Lace Curtains, French Flowers.
Yankee Notions, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas.
Always a full assortment, sizes and colors.
Ladies' best quality Paris Kid Gloves, 63c. a pair.

GLOVES—GLOVES—GLOVES.—200 DOZEN Kid-made Silk at 25c.; 500 dozen Ladies' Hose—fine Hose—25c.; Ladies' and Misses' Undergarments; best Paris Kid, 63c. Also, Alexandre's and Couvoisier's Kid and Silk Gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

WAR MEETING.

ALL CITIZENS OF THE NINTH WARD in favor of responding to the President's call for more men to PUT DOWN REBELLION, are invited to attend a MASS MEETING AT BLEECKER BUILDING THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, GOOD SPEAKING and SINGING expected. Dr. E. DENNISON, Chairman.
Judge W. H. DUERNDAY, Vice-Chairman.
W. IRVING ADAMS, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD UNION RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—The citizens of the 21st Ward, who are willing to assist in raising volunteers, and contributing to the relief of sick and disabled soldiers, are requested to meet at No. 435 6th-av. THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. A plan of organization will be presented to the meeting, addresses delivered, officers elected, &c. This invitation is extended to every loyal citizen of the Ward. ANDRE FROMENT, Chairman. JOHN H. WHITE, Secretary.

PUBLIC MEETING.—CITIZENS AND PROPerty holders in favor of urging the immediate extension of the 8th-av. Railroad to 42d-st., the speedy grading of 8th-av. and running 8th-av. cars to Harlem, will meet at Elm-park Hotel, MONDAY, July 21, at 6 o'clock P. M. Let all attend. By order. Thos. Manson, E. Bernheimer, Geo. Conrad, James Speyer, J. P. Faulison, Committee of Arrangements.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A DWELLing house in Brooklyn, near Peck-slip Ferry, a small farm, near White Plains, containing 20 acres, with good buildings; 360 choice young fruit trees, grape vines and other fruits and improvements. The situation is elevated and the air remarkably pure; the crops and stock will be sold with the place if required. For particulars inquire No. 24 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN PROPERTY—A farm on the banks of the Hudson River, at Hyde Park, about one mile from the Staatsburgh Railroad Station; contains about 121 acres, with good dwelling-house, well wooded and watered. Inquire at No. 192 Broadway, Room No. 9.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, etc., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINE TO RENT.—ONE OF Wheeler & Wilson's improved family sewing machines to rent. Apply at No. 634 Broadway.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE.
Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind.
No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.—F. KRUTINA, SUCCESSOR TO J. M. DOE & CO., Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av., has now on hand and is manufacturing a splendid assortment of first-class Cabinet Furniture, which he will sell at very low prices.

LOUIS BRANDT, VETERINARY SURGEON, No. 83 East 24th-st., New-York. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Consultation free.

A BEAUTIFUL MICROSCOPE, MAGNIFYING 600 times for 28 cents, (coin;) five of different powers for $1. Mailed free. Address F. O. BOWEN Box No. 240, Boston, Mass.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.

NEXT TERM OPENS SEPT. 19, 1862.

Special advantages. Classical instruction by a Yale graduate. Military drill under an experienced officer. A thorough and practical Commercial Course. Professors MARTIN and WOOD give special attention to piano and vocal music. Pupils taught to speak French and German. Fourteen professors and instructors. Board, washing, fuel, and tuition in common English, $40 per term of 14 weeks. Address Rev. A. FLACK, Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 17 West 38th-st.,

Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 1. Before that time, all letters on business addressed as above, will receive prompt attention.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,

No. 253 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.

Best planned and most successful Boarding Seminary in the State. See new catalogue for full particulars of rates and advantages. Fall Term begins Aug. 21. $36 per term of 11 weeks. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

"WHERE ARE THE SCHOOLS?"

Parents and guardians may find, at the "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 BROADWAY, circulars of several GOOD SCHOOLS for their PARTICULAR.

Families and Schools supplied, WITHOUT CHARGE, with well-qualified teachers, for any department of instruction. G. S. WOODMAN & CO., EDUCATIONAL AGENTS.

NAZARETH HALL BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn. The 78th Annual Session begins Aug. 7, 1862. Easy of access from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey to Easton, and thence seven miles by stage.

APPLY—Messrs. A. BININGER & CO., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New-York.
Rev. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—A GENtleman, who has a small English and classical boarding school in a healthful and pleasant location, within an hour's ride of the City, can receive a few more pupils. The French is made a spoken language in the family. Apply to S. S. GILPIN, Esq., No. 24 William-st., or to Rev. Dr. BURCHARD, No. 46 7th-av.

EASTON ACADEMY.—CLASSICAL AND COMmercial Boarding School for Boys. Easton, Ct., nine miles from Bridgeport. Fall Term opens Aug. 20. Parental discipline, thorough preparation for business or college. References—Faculty of Yale College. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. B., Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE HORSES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES AND HARNESSES, at auction, being the entire establishment of a gentleman leaving the City on account of ill-health, and to be sold without reserve.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, WEDNESDAY, July 23, at 1 o'clock, at Dilk's Stables, No. 169 Mercer-st., near Bleecker:

One pair bay carriage horses, about 15½ hands high, stylish and kind, formerly belonging to Stephen Whitney, deceased.

One jet black saddle mare, very handsome, about 15½ hands high, superior under the saddle, having been ridden by an officer in two battles, about 7 years old, and will go in single or double harness.

One bay pony, about 8 hands high, with wagon, harness and saddle, a complete turnout for a boy.

Also, one elegant barouche, used but five or six times, made by Miner & Stevens, and cost $700.

One elegant top wagon, new; two light road wagons; one coupé; two sets of double harness, silver plated. Also, will be sold after the above, several horses, harnesses, &c.

Parties can look at time of sale. Terms cash and bankable money. The attention of persons desiring good stock is called to this sale. All of the above will be on exhibition early on morning of sale. For full information apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 53 William-st.

By E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION OF ABOUT 600 LOTS OF LAND IN THE CITY OF HOBOKEN, N. J.—Will be sold at public auction at the sale room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) on TUESDAY, July 29th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, about 600 lots of land in different parts of the Coster Tract in the City of Hoboken, New-Jersey. Every lot put up will be positively sold to the highest bidder, without reserve, and two-thirds of the purchase money, may, at the purchaser's option, remain upon bond and mortgage for three years at six per cent. The lots will be sold by a good title in fee simple, free of all incumbrances, and will be conveyed by warranty deeds. In order to save the purchasers all expense of examining the title, a complete abstract of title will be furnished to them free of charge, and original searches, procured at the expense of the seller, will be exhibited to them. Maps of the property, showing the particular lots to be sold, will be posted in different parts of Hoboken, Jersey City, and Pavonia, a week or ten days before the day of sale, and may be seen now at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

For further particulars apply to CHARLES E. BUTLER, No. 2 Hanover-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1862.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE STOCKS, by order of Executors E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, July 29, 1862, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

100 shares New-York Central Railroad Company.
42 shares Boston and Providence Railroad Company.
22 shares Bank of America.
200 shares Bank of Commerce.
250 shares American Exchange Bank.
60 shares N. Y. Life Insurance and Trust Company.
250 shares New-York Gaslight Company.
Lists at the Office No. 3 Pine-st.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

GROBE'S MUSICAL AND EDUCATIONAL AGENCY.—FOR SALE OR RENT.—Buildings and furniture of a College in Maryland.

WANTED.—Teachers of Music, French, English, German, &c., &c. Schools and families supplied with competent teachers. Teachers assisted in procuring suitable engagements. For circulars address
CHARLES GROBE, Wilmington, Del.

RAVEN & BACON—MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, Warerooms, 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. We are now offering on favorable terms a full assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect. Liberal arrangements made with parties desiring to pay by installments.

UPRIGHT SQUARE PIANOS, MELODEONS.—7 octave rosewood uprights, $200. Elegant rosewood squares, at $250, $225, $200, $175. Melodeons at $35, $45, $55, $65, $75, by CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

PIANO-FORTE AND SINGING.—MRS. PAIGE'S new and pleasing method of teaching is beyond all competition. It stands confessed "the labor of years accomplished in weeks." Little folks delighted, and satisfaction to all. No. 2 King-st.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 726 Broadway. They call attention to their pianos, with all their valuable improvements. Second-hand pianos of their own manufacture for sale and to rent.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

SOLDIERS, SAILORS, MARINES, &c., wounded, or widows and children of those killed in the present war, or died from wounds or sickness incurred from service therein, can have their pensions, bounties, back pay, &c., by calling upon or addressing SOMES & BROWN, Solicitors for Pensioners, &c., Office No. 2 Park-place, under Broadway Bank, New-York City, and corner 7th and F sts., Washington, D. C. We refer by permission, to Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Vice-President, Me.; Hon. Alex. H. Rice, M. C., Mass.; Hon. Alfred A. Burnham, M. C., Conn.; Hon. John A. Gurley, M. C., Ohio; Hon. Robert McKnight, M. C., Penn.; Hon. L. N. Stratton, M. C., New-Jersey; Hon. Elbridge G. Spaulding, M. C., N. Y.; Hon. Alfred Ely, M. C., N. Y.; Hon. Abijah Mann, Jr., M. C., N. Y. City; Shepherd Knapp, Esq., President Mechanics' Bank, N. Y. City; N. Wyckoff, Esq., President Williamsburgh City Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Hon. Martin Kalbfleisch, Mayor City of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Maj.-Gen. H. B. Duryea, N. Y. S. M., Brooklyn, N. Y.

$100 BOUNTY, SOLDIERS' AND WIDOWS' Pensions, back pay and prize money collected. Branch office in Washington. Agents wanted. Apply to, or address J. P. HUNT, Attorney-at-Law and Government Claim Agent, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

ALL WIDOWS, OR OTHER RELATIVES of deceased officers and soldiers, may apply for their pay $100 bounty and pensions through NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP, at their Law and Collection Office, No. 111 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the Subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.
W. DUNNING.

NOTICE TO BOATMEN.—A LIBERAL REward will be paid for the body of J. P. Dunn, drowned at foot of 54th st., E. R., while bathing, July 12; had on cotton drawers, striped blue and white; is medium size, stout built, dark hair, moustache and goatee. Residence, No. 140 East 41st-st., N. Y.

TO INVENTORS.—PATENTS SECURED BY COLVER & HUNT, Attorneys and Counselors in cases of Patent-right litigation, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

SHINPLASTERS—EXCHANGE TICKETS—A large assortment of specimens at the lithographic establishment of EHRET, MAYER & CO., No. 68 Fulton-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE, OR CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted in the country, for a neat, efficient girl, in either of the above capacities; is a girl of most respectable appearance; has unexceptionable reference from her last place, and will try to please, at moderate wages. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and chambermaid; understands her business thoroughly; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 149 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, EXPERIenced woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; can refer to her last employer; wages $8 to $10; City or country. Call or address No. 194 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN Wants a situation as good cook; can do all kinds of baking; has no objection to go in the country; will assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days if not suited. Call at No. 135 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as good plain cook and to assist with washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 25 East 12th-st., in the grocery store.

AS COOK.—A MOST RESPECTABLE WOMAN, with six years' reference from her last place, wishes a situation as cook; is indeed thoroughly competent. Apply at No. 307 4th-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a respectable woman, as first-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; can give the best of City reference; no person need apply who requires any washing done. Call at No. 388 6th-av.

AS COOK AND BAKER.—WANTED, A SITUation by a Protestant woman as first-class cook and baker; would like to go to the country; prefers the North River; good references. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 197 9th-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer for a steady Protestant woman, who is a thorough good cook and can wash and iron excellently; is not fond of going out or changing her situations; can furnish the most respectable City references as to capability and integrity. Can be seen by applying at No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn (basement.)

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook, and assist with washing; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; has no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. JOHN GINTY.

AS COOK, &c.—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WILLing to assist with the washing and ironing, desires a situation; best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 46 West 11th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Situation wanted, for an excellent servant, who is reliable, efficient and obliging; a superior washer and ironer; a neat and first-class private family cook; refers, for character, to where she last served five years; is strong, and not afraid of work. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall. Would go in the country.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable woman, as good cook, or to assist in washing and ironing, or do the whole of the washing in a small family; no objection to going a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 75 West 17th-st., near 6th-av., first floor, back room.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A situation wanted for a smart, deserving and very efficient servant girl as cook or general servant; is a superior washer and ironer, a nice cook, thoroughly neat and respectful, obliging and trusty, and highly recommended; wages moderate; City or country. Apply at No. 345 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c., CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable young girls, situations in a private family; one as cook, washer and ironer; is a good plain cook and baker and first-rate washer and ironer; has three years of the best City reference; the other to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and fine washing; can get the best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at 331 1st-av., corner of 20th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER, &c.—A COMPETENT dressmaker and general family seamstress, wants assistation in a family; she thoroughly understands cutting and fitting children's clothing; no objection to go as lady's maid if required; City reference. Call at or address No. 219 6th-av., near 18th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an American widow, to do the housework of a small private family; is a good washer and ironer, and a good plain cook; is kind to children; of a good disposition; has no objection to take charge of a widower's family; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home. Call at No. 17 2d-st., her present employer's. Can be seen for three days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER—OR TO WAIT ON A Lady. An American Protestant woman (no incumbrance) wishes a situation as above; is highly respectable, neat in appearance and well informed; not above doing the work of a small family where she would have control; unexceptionable references. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; advertiser can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; can cut and make children's frocks to fit; will be recommended by the American family she has left; will be heard of for two days; is a Protestant; has no objection to the country. Address M. C., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG English girl wants a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to wait on an elderly lady; good City references. Call for two days, at No. 160 East Broadway, near Rutgers-st.

AS FRENCH NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant nurse, from the French part of Switzerland, with good recommendations, wishes a situation, either in the City or country; would like to accompany a family to Europe, also. Apply at the Employment Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a neat, tidy girl, who has lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; is a competent dressmaker; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses in fashionable style; is quick at the needle; wages $6 to $7. Call or address No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

SEWING WANTED—FOR A NUMBER OF Wheeler & Wilson's and other kinds of lock-stitched machines; a large or small quantity can be delivered weekly, by a cheap and quick communication; or would enter into a contract for work. Address Box No. 189, Kingston P. O., N. Y.

A LADY ABOUT LEAVING THE CITY desires to obtain places for a good plain cook and a chambermaid, who is a good seamstress, and will not object to the care of children. Apply at No. 150 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNdance and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, CASHIER, &c.—A permanent situation is wanted by a competent young married man, as book-keeper, accountant or cashier, &c., in a first-class wholesale house, banking establishment or insurance company; understands the hardware and grocery business; could probably influence considerable trade in the latter; the most undoubted City references will be furnished. Address S. J. M., Post-office Box No. 490, Poughkeepsie.

AS COACHMAN AND COOK.—WANTED situations together by a young man and his wife, without incumbrance; the man as groom and coachman, would be willing to take charge of a small garden; the woman as cook; would assist in the washing and ironing; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; both will be found thorough servants, as their reference will testify. Can be seen at Mr. McIlvain's seed store, No. 9 John-st., or a letter addressed COACHMAN will be attended to for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman wanted by a Protestant man that perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and all that belongs to a gentleman's establishment, as will be seen by ten years' reference; no objection to City or country. Can be seen for three days by addressing J. M., Box 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, of long experience in this City, as coachman; has lived in first-class families; the best of City reference as to character and capabilities. Can be seen in the fruit-store, No. 909 Broadway, or address a note to J. K., as above.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY a Protestant single man with long experience; can produce the best of references as to capability and sobriety. Call or address to Waters' saddlery store, corner 13th-st

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

SALE JUNCTION RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—The Junction Railroad Company invites proposals, in writing, for the purchase of the whole or any part of five hundred thousand dollars First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Coupon Bonds.

The mortgage is made to Alexander Henry, Esq., Trustee, and will be due July 1, 1882. It is secured upon the entire railroad and property of the Company lying on the west side of Schuylkill, between Belmont and Gray's Ferry. Its terms provide for a sinking fund of fifteen thousand dollars per year, to be invested in these Bonds, or in the First Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, in the loans of the United States, or of the State of Pennsylvania, at the discretion of this Board of Directors.

The Bonds are for one thousand dollars each. Their payment is guaranteed by endorsement of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, on the back of each bond in the following words, viz.:

"Know all men by these presents, that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and each of them, for a valuable consideration, to them paid by the Junction Railroad Company, do hereby (in pursuance of the power and authority conferred by two Acts of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved respectively on the twenty-third day of March, A. D., 1861, and the seventh day of April, A. D., 1862, and of every other power and authority in them vested,) jointly and severally guarantee to the lawful holder of the within Bond the punctual payment of the principal and interest thereof, when and as the same shall become due and payable according to the terms of said Bond or of the terms and covenants of the indenture of mortgage therein mentioned and given to secure the same.

In witness whereof, said Companies have hereunto affixed their common or corporate seals respectively, duly attested, and have caused the signatures of their Presidents respectively to be hereunto written this second day of June, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, (1862.")

Payment for the Bonds will be required as follows:

The first instalment of ten per cent. will be payable on the first day of August, and ten per cent. additional on the first of each succeeding month until the whole amount is paid.

Proposals will be addressed to CHAS. E. SMITH, Treasurer, No. 227 South 4th-st., until Monday, July 21.

Each proposal will state the total number or amount of the bonds wanted, and the price offered per bond of one thousand dollars.

The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject the whole or any part of any proposition received.

Successful bidders will be notified of the acceptance of their proposals within one week from the opening of the bids.

Secretary, Junction Railroad Company.

BONDHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—CHAS. MORAN having resigned as Trustee in pursuance of section 13, of the agreement of 10th Jan. 1860, a meeting of the bondholders of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad Company will be held in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d of July, 1862, at 12 M., at No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9, for the purpose of filling the vacancy existing in the Board of Trustees and any other vacancies that may exist at the time of the meeting, as well as to transact any other business that may come before the said meeting.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1862.

EZRA C. READ,
ADRIAN ISELIN,
WM. HOGE,
SEPTIMUS CROOKS,
N. PECK.
} Trustees.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its first mortgage bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at its office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest interest of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company first mortgage bonds, numbered as follow, viz: 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 19, 22, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33, being the lowest outstanding numbers. From and after the 6th day of August, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease, by the terms of said agreement.

JOHN A. STEWART, Sec'y.

I WISH TO BUY $10,000 BELLAFONTAINE and Indiana Railroad Company Real Estate Bonds, maturing Jan. 1, 1863. I will receive proposals, by mail or otherwise, up to and on Aug. 1, 1862, at my office in Marion, Marion County, Ohio, for said $10,000, or sums of less amount. The money to be paid Aug. 10, 1862, at Nassau Bank, New-York City. JAS. H. GODMAN, Trustee.
JULY 18, 1862.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF FARM MORTGAGES issued in favor of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, are hereby notified that a committee of Farm Mortgagers will be in New-York on the 22d July, at noon, at the office of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, No. 25 William-st., for the purpose of conferring with said holders. L. H. MEYER,
Chairman Trustees M. and M. R. R., Creditors.

TO ARMY OFFICERS, PAYMASTERS AND OTHERS.—VAN VLECK & TUCKER, No. 4 Broadway, one door from Wall-st., will furnish small gold in dollar pieces, quarter eagles, and five dollar pieces, in exchange for twenty dollar gold pieces, without extra charge, in amounts to suit.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF CITY OF MILWAUKEE BONDS, issued to "the Horicon Railroad Company," are invited to examine a statement of immediate interest to them, to be seen at the Banking House of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

GOLD, SILVER, AND UNITED STATES Demand Notes, bought at the highest premium, by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1862.

INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $2000, and Five per cent. over $300, will be paid on and after Monday, 21st inst.

Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as a deposit from July 1. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day, from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7.

Interest commences July 1, 1862.

All money deposited on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
No. 177 Chatham-square, (open daily.)
DEPOSITS from 25 cents to $5,000 received.
Six per cent. interest paid.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 19, WILL RECEIVE INTEREST AS FROM JULY 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 13 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS, NO. 256 BROADWAY.—The Trustees have directed that interest be allowed to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, as follows: On sums of five dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum; and on sums exceeding five hundred dollars at the rate of four per cent. per annum. Payable on and after Monday, July 21. The interest is placed to the credit of depositors as principal.

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1862.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AV.—A Dividend will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 21, on all deposits entitled to the same, at the rate of 6 per Cent. on sums of $500 and under, and Five per Cent. on sums over $500.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO
NO. 26 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with NEW AND HARD METAL, and finished in the most approved manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or the approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type composition executed to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York.

THE NAMES AND LOCATION OF DEALERS, City and country, who sell P. F. CO.'S BUCKWHEAT GOODS, will appear in the *Herald* Saturday, July 26. Consumers of Provisions, see it and save your money.

DIVIDENDS.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
No. 2 CHAMBERS-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—The usual Semi-Annual Dividend, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $500, and Five Per Cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 21st inst.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Thursday Evening, from 5 to 7 o'clock.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 19, 1862.

EIGHTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof,—free of the United States Income Tax, which will also be paid by the Company—payable on the 20th day of August next, upon stock registered at New-York, Boston and Albany, and on the 20th day of September next upon stock registered at London.

Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York, will receive their Dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.

The Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business on Thursday, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston on the morning of Saturday, the 23d day of August next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—CERTAIN OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New-Orleans Canal and Banking Company residing in the Northern States, who have heretofore received these dividends at the agency of the Bank in this City, will be paid the two last dividends declared by the Bank, on and after the 17th inst., on application to
M. MORGAN & SON,
No. 37 William-st., N. Y.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 58 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Eight per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer book is closed until that date. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

No. 67 WALL-ST., July 9, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have (under the restrictions of the law of April 19, 1862) this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after the 15th instant.

JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on the 1st day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to day of payment inclusive. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Trustees of the Atlantic Savings Bank have declared a Dividend, payable on and after July 21, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on all sums of $5000 and under, and of Five per cent. on larger amounts, which have been deposited three months prior to the 1st of July.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., payable on the 31st inst. The transfer book will be closed from to-day until the 31st inst., inclusive. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 16, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after Saturday next, July 19. The Transfer books will be closed from date until the 19th. C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.—OFFICE No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of *five per cent.*, payable to the stockholders on the 31st inst.

Transfer books closed from the 24th till the 31st inst., inclusive. By order. E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. The transfer books will be closed from this date to the 29th inst., on which day the dividend will be paid. HENRY POPE, Secretary.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 170 Broadway, July 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on the 12th inst.

JOSEPH JAMISON, Secretary *pro tem.*

FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 110 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., payable on demand.

HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.

JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INS. CO. No. 16 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

MARINE BANK.—NEW-YORK, JULY 15, 1862.—A Dividend of One Dollar per share (of $30,) on the Capital Stock of this Bank has this day been declared payable on the 25th July, inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. J. DELAMATER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, JULY 15, 1862.—THE Board of Directors of the East River Insurance Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.

THOS. PALMER, Secretary.

BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of four per cent. has been declared, payable on the 31st inst.

The transfer books will be closed after this date, until August 1. C. W. BETTS, Secretary.
Dated Brooklyn, July 19, 1862.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on 18th inst. JOHN McGEE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1862.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand.
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1862. ROBT. D. HART, Sec.

THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS DECLARED a Dividend of Two and a Half Per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

RAILROADS.

ROCKAWAY! ROCKAWAY!!
"ON OLD LONG ISLAND'S SEA-GIRT SHORE!"
Trains of the BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY leave SOUTH FERRY, BROOKLYN, for ROCKAWAY, *invariably* connecting at JAMAICA with UNION LINE of stages, as follows: At 7:45, 8:45, A. M.; at 3:15, 4:15 P. M.; on SUNDAYS, at 7:45 A. M.; at 5:30 P. M. Through tickets, to and from Rockaway, SIXTY CENTS, to be had at railroad office, SOUTH FERRY, and at the hotels, ROCKAWAY. Running time, TWO HOURS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Tom's River, &c. On and after July 14, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 6:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. Returning, leaves Manchester at 6 A. M., and 2:45 P. M., and leaves Long Branch at 7:15 and 10:40 A. M., and 4 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Tom's River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First-class meals on board the steamboat.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot of 34th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.
On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10.40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

GO TO THE SEA SIDE.—THE CARS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company are now running regularly from Fulton and Catherine Ferries to Church Lane, Greenfield, Gravesend and Coney Island. This is the best route to Sheepshead Bay. Private parties and associations and pic-nic parties accommodated on application at the office.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. L. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE OF MEETING OF COMMISSIONERS.

The undersigned Commissioners named in the act of the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States of America, entitled "An Act to aid in the Construction of a Railroad and Telegraph Line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to Secure to the Government the use of the same for Postal, Military and other Purposes," in pursuance of the provisions of said Act, and of the Act of said Thirty-seventh Congress, supplementary to and amendatory of said first-mentioned Act, hereby give notice that the first meeting of the Board of Commissioners mentioned in said first-mentioned Act will be held at Bryan Hall, in the City of Chicago, and State of Illinois, on the first Tuesday of September next at 12 o'clock at noon.

James Dunning, John M. Wood, Edwin Noyes, Joseph Eaton, *of Maine*; Joseph A. Gilmore, Charles W. Woodman, *of New-Hampshire*; Henry H. Baxter, George W. Collamer, Henry Keyes, Thomas H. Canfield, *of Vermont*; William H. Swift, Samuel T. Dana, John Bertram, Franklin S. Stevens, Edward R. Tinker, *of Massachusetts*; Walter S. Burgess, William T. Blodget, Benjamin H. Cheever, Charles, Orville W. Childs, Alexander J. Augustus Brewster, Henry P. Haven, Cornelius S. Bushnell, Henry Hammond, *of Connecticut*; Isaac Sherman, Dean Richmond, Royal Phelps, William H. Ferry, Henry A. Paddock, Lewis J. Stancliff, Charles A. Secor, Samuel R. Campbell, Alfred E. Tilton, John Anderson, Azariah Boody, John S. Kennedy, H. Carver, Joseph Field, Benjamin F. Camp, Orville W. Childs, Alexander J. Bergen, Ben. Holliday, D. N. Barney, S. De Witt Bloodgood, William H. Grant, Thomas W. Olcott, Samuel B. Ruggles, James B. Wilson, *of New-York*; Ephraim Marsh, Charles M. Harker, *of New-Jersey*; John Edgar Thompson, Benjamin Haywood, Joseph H. Scranton, Joseph Harrison, George W. Cass, John H. Bryant, Daniel J. Morell, Thomas M. Howe, William F. Johnson, Robert Finney, John A. Green, E. R. Myre, Charles F. Wells, Junior, *of Pennsylvania*; Thomas Swan, Chauncey Reeves, Edward Wilson, *of Maryland*; Noah L. Wilson, Amasa Stone, William H. Clement, S. L. L'Hommedieu, John Brough, William Dennison, Jacob Blickensderfer, *of Ohio*; Charles Paine, Thomas A. Morris, David C. Branham, Samuel Hanna, Jonas Votaw, Jesse L. Williams, Isaac C. Elston, *of Indiana*; William B. Ogden, Charles G. Hammond, Henry Farnum, Amos C. Babcock, W. Seldon Gale, Nehemiah Bushnell, Lorenzo Bull, *of Illinois*; John D. Campbell, R. N. Rice, Charles A. Trowbridge, Ransom Gardner, Charles W. Penny, Charles T. Gorham, William McConnell, *of Michigan*; William Bunn, Jr., John Catlin, Levi Sterling, John Thompson, Elihu L. Phillips, Walter D. McIndoe, T. B. Bouton, E. H. Broadhead, A. H. Virgen, *of Wisconsin*; A. D. Seward, Henry A. Swift, Dwight Woodbury, John McCusick, John R. Jones, *of Minnesota*; William F. Coolbaugh, Lucius H. Langworthy, Hugh T. Reid, Hoyt Sherman, Lyman Cook, Samuel R. Curtis, Lewis A. Thomas, Platt Smith, *of Iowa*; William M. McPherson, R. W. Wells, Willard P. Hall, Armstrong Beatty, John Corby, *of Missouri*; Franklin Gorin, Laban J. Bradford, John T. Levis, *of Kentucky*; H. Grimes, J. Stone, Chester Thomas, John Dary, Wertel Davis, Luther C. Challis, Josiah Miller, *of Kansas*; Gilbert C. Monell, Augustus Kountz, T. M. Marquette, William H. Taylor, Alvin Saunders, *of Nebraska*; John Evans, *of Colorado*; John Atchison, John D. Winters, *of the Territory of Nevada*; S. J. Hensley, Petet Donahue, C. P. Huntington, T. D. Judah, James Bailey, James T. Ryan, Charles Hosmer, Charles Marsh, D. O. Mills, Samuel Bell, Louis McLane, George W. Mowe, Charles McLaughlin, Timothy Dame, John R. Robinson, *of California*; William S. Ladd, A. M. Berry, Benjamin F. Harding, *of Oregon*.

Dated July 18, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public Notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For sewer in Fifty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; paving Tenth avenue, from Fifty-fifth-street to Broadway. The limits embraced by such Assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; both sides of Tenth-avenue, from a point halfway distant between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets to Seventieth-street, south side Seventieth-street, both sides Sixty-ninth, Sixty-eighth, Sixty-seventh, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-third, Sixty-second, Sixty-first, Sixtieth, Fifty-ninth, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-seventh, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-fifth streets, from and to points distant halfway between the said Tenth-avenue and the streets lying on either side of and contiguous to the said Tenth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

NEW-COURT-HOUSE, OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, July 19, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter stone in Fifty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and flagging four feet wide through sidewalks of the same where not already done. Sewer in Rose-street from Duane-street to sewer in Pearl-street. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifth ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, west side of Fourth-avenue and east side of Fifth-avenue, from and to points distant halfway between the streets lying on either side and contiguous thereto; both sides of Pearl-street from a point about one hundred and thirty feet north to Chambers-street; both sides of Rose-street, between Duane and Pearl; east side of Duane and both sides of Chamber-street, between William and Rose streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, July 18, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For paving Duane-st. between City Hall-place and Centre-st., (with trap block;) paving Pearl-st. from Fulton-st. to Peck-slip, (with trap block.) The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Duane-st. from City Hall-place to Centre-st., and both sides of Pearl-st. from Fulton to points half way distant between Ferry-st. (Frankfort-st., Peck-slip and Dover-st.; north side of Fulton-st., both sides of Beekman-st., Ferry-st. and Peck-slip, from and to points distant half way between the streets lying on either side of and immediately contiguous to the said Pearl-st.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

PERMITS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF VAULTS.—Public notice is hereby given that the following rates for permits to construct vaults have been established under an ordinance of the Common Council, viz.:

For vaults to buildings occupied exclusively as dwellings, for each superficial foot, fifty cents.

For vaults to buildings used partly as dwellings and partly for business purposes, one dollar per superficial foot.

For vaults to buildings used exclusively for mercantile purposes, two dollars per superficial foot.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
} Croton Aqueduct Board.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE Per Cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next, on all unpaid water rents.

W. C. RHODES, Water Registrar.

EXCURSIONS.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSION.—THE NEW and fleet steamboat THOMAS COLLIER leaves the foot of Murray-st. every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 6:30 and 10:30 A. M., and at 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J. Returning, arrives in New-York at 9:30 A. M., and at 1:30 and 7 P. M., affording a cool and pleasant sail through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, near Sandy Hook, passing Forts Lafayette, Hamilton, &c. Passengers taking the 6:30 and 10:30 trips can visit Long Branch, and return the same day.

EXCURSION FARE.
From New-York to Port Monmouth and back..... $0 40
From New-York to Long Branch..... 1 25

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. JAMES A. DUMONT, will leave daily, as follows (Saturdays excepted): N. R.—30th-st. at 7 A. M.; Christopher-st., 7¼ A. M.; Spring-st., 7¾ A. M. E. R.—10th-st., 7:50 A. M.; Broome-st., 8 A. M.; Peck-slip, 8½ A. M. Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Refreshments of all kinds, fishing tackle, bait, &c., on board. FARE FOR THE EXCURSION, FIFTY CENTS.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN FROM the office of the subscriber, a large POCKET-BOOK, containing papers of no value except to the owner. Whoever returns the same will receive the above reward, and no questions asked.

S. L. DURYEE, No. 34 Broadway.

$20 REWARD.—LOST IN GOING TO WOOD'S Minstrels last evening, a lady's fine GOLD HUNTING WATCH marked M. C. F. Whoever will return it to No. 17 West Houston-st., will receive the above reward.

MULES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT a very low figure; a good pair, with harness, suited for all kinds of work; have lately been used on a farm. Inquire at No. 246 Jay-st., next to corner of Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COOK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott. ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. NIAGARA, Capt. A. Kyrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..... $130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..... $110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60

The passage money by the steamships sailing after the 1st AUGUST will be as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.
Chief Cabin..... $150
Second Cabin..... 85

FROM BOSTON.
Chief Cabin..... $125
Second Cabin..... 70

SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 23.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 30.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 6.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 13.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 27.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
Will be dispatched

FROM LIVERPOOL,	FROM NEW-YORK.
Calling at Queenstown.	SATURDAY, July 26.
SATURDAY, Aug. 16	TUESDAY, Sept. 9.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4.	SATURDAY, Oct. 25.
TUESDAY, Nov. 18.	THURSDAY, Dec. 11.

This magnificent ship having proved herself unequaled for speed, safety and comfort, (sea-sickness being unknown on board,) is strongly recommended as the most eligible conveyance for passengers.

FIRST CABIN.

From $95 to $135 each berth, according to the size, situation and accommodation of the State-rooms, all having the same privileges in the Saloons and in regard to meals and attendance. Suits of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.

Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool at a fare and a half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare; infants free.

SECOND CABIN.

State-room Berths, meals served at separate table, $70.

THIRD CABIN.

Intermediate State-room—Passengers found with bed, bedding, table utensils, and good substantial food, at $50.

STEERAGE,

With superior accommodations, $30.

Fares by the GREAT EASTERN on and after the trip of the 9th of September will be advanced 15 per cent.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced surgeon on board.

For freight and passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY
At the office, No. 126 Broadway, New-York.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

NOTICE.—OWING TO THE ADVANCE IN EXchange, and the Government tax on tickets, this Company is obliged to raise the price of outward passage, and by steamers sailing after 1st August the following rates will be charged:

First cabin	$

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE NORTH AMERICAN OFF CAPE RACE.

Reception of the News of the Great Battles.

OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

A Mass-Meeting in Favor of British Mediation.

FRENCH OPERATIONS AGAINST MEXICO.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

CAPE RACE, Saturday, July 19.

The steamship *North American*, from Liverpool on the 20th, *vid* Londonderry on the 11th inst., passed this point *en route* to Quebec at 11 o'clock this morning. She was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and the following summary of her news obtained:

The *North American* passed the *Anglo Saxon* on the 17th, bound east.

The *North American* experienced strong westerly breezes.

The dates per the *North American* are one day later than those per the *Nova Scotian*.

The steamship *Bavaria*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 10th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The news of the fighting before Richmond had been received in England, and excited great attention.

The London Daily *News* treats the result of the fighting as a serious reverse to the Federals, and as likely to lengthen out rather than shorten the war.

The London *Times* says that the strategical movements of Gen. McCLELLAN are purely unintelligible, and adds that the recent events must infuse new energy into the Confederate arms, and may produce results calculated to lead to a cessation of hostilities, and eventually to a termination of the war.

Parliamentary proceedings on the 10th instant were unimportant.

An occasional correspondent of the London *Times*, gives a strong picture of the dishonesty and mismanagement of the war on the National side. He says that the courage and resignation of the volunteers is above all praise, and that they stand hardships and privations which no European army would submit to without revolting, and they do so because they consider such things as inseparable from the war, and have no idea that the greater of them is owing to the ignorance and negligence of their Generals and the scoundrelism of money-making people. Hundreds are slaughtered by the ignorance or drunkenness of some of the Generals. Notwithstanding that the river and railways are close by and up to Gen. McCLELLAN'S army, whole divisions are for consecutive days without other food than a few wretched biscuits and still more wretched coffee. For days together they have been without an ounce of meat, and when they do get it, it is nothing but salt beef. The correspondent argues that Gen. McCLELLAN will not risk another attack upon Richmond, preferring the more secure way of starving out the Confederates.

The *Times* editorially opposes the cry from Manchester for Government interference in the production of cotton. It says that the Government can do nothing which the manufacturers cannot do better. Government interference would not be impossible, but in the highest degree prejudicial. What is needed in order to secure an adequate supply of cotton is a steady assurance that the price will be permanent, and that is an assurance which Manchester shrinks from giving. Any price that is required for this year will be cheerfully paid, but no engagements will be made for a longer period. This will never do if we are to have a desirable demand, and that we shall hardly find so long as we are perpetually speculating on a return of that supply from America, which has just so signally failed.

A large open air meeting had been held at Stockport, at which a petition to Parliament was adopted, praying that the Government would take into serious consideration the propriety of the Government using its influence to bring about a reconciliation between Northern and Southern States, as it is from America alone that an immediate supply of cotton can be expected; and if need there should be, that the Government will not hesitate to acknowledge the Southern States, as they believe that must be the ultimate result. An amendment was offered and rejected, when the petition, as originally drawn up, was adopted by an overwhelming majority.

The Prince of Wales is about to visit Russia in the royal yacht *Osborne*. It was reported that the British channel fleet would accompany the yacht up the Baltic.

Military honors were being extended to Marshal McMAHON during his visit to England. The troops at Aldershot had a field day in his presence.

The Viceroy of Egypt, in a speech at Manchester, said, in regard to cotton, that next year he felt confident in promising from Egypt, if not double the amount of the last crop, at least an increase of one half.

FRANCE.

Admiral DE LA GRAVIERE had left Paris for Cherbourg to embark for Mexico.

It is also now asserted that Gen. FOREY will embark for Mexico on the 20th of July.

The Paris Bourse was firmer; the rentes being quoted at 68f. 45c.

PORTUGAL.

The King had formally announced to the Council of State his approaching marriage with the daughter of VICTOR EMANUEL.

RUSSIA.

The report that Russia had made an army of reserve, either in favor of Austrian or Pontifical territory, in Italy, in recognizing the Italian monarchy, is discredited.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

The June mails had been received. The news was unimportant. Trade on the Coast was improving. In the money market the funds were dull, owing to the recurrence of unfavorable weather, and by the report of Mahommedan conspiracies in Northwest Africa.

Commercial News by the North American.

[*Vid Londonderry.*]

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week have reached 68,000 bales, including 38,000 sales to speculators, and 12,500 bales to exporters. There has been a reaction in the market, owing to heavy shipments at Bombay, and the quotations of Surats had receded ¼d.@1d ₱ lb. American descriptions were also offered at ¼d. decline since Wednesday, but still the advance on such for the week is ¼d.@1d. ₱ lb. The sales Friday (11th) were only 4,000 bales, including 2,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closed flat, at the following authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans	19d.	Middling Orleans	17⅝d.
Fair Mobile	18¾d.	Middling Mobile	17¼d.
Fair Uplands	18d.	Middling Uplands	17d.

The total stock of Cotton at Liverpool is estimated at 156,000 bales, of which 53,000 bales are of American descriptions.

BREADSTUFFS—The market has an upward tendency. Flour is steady. Wheat more firm, and tends upward. Corn is firmer.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market is generally unchanged, still ruling dull.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols for money closed on Friday at 92¾@92⅝. The bullion in the Bank of England had increased £635,000.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—The market on Friday was quiet and steady.

In the London Discount market money was very abundant, and good bills were done at 2⅝, even before the Bank reduced its rate from 3 to 2½.

THE RAIDS OF THE GUERRILLAS.

MISSISSIPPI TOWNS IN THEIR POSSESSION.

CAIRO, Saturday, July 19.

The steamer *Gen. Anderson*, from Evansville, has arrived. She passed Henderson, Ky., yesterday forenoon. The rebels had possession of the town. They say they don't intend to interfere with navigation on the river, except Government boats, nor with private property. The number of rebels is not ascertained.

Lieut. A. R. JOHNSON, of Bridewell's Tennessee Cavalry, in command, issued a proclamation, in which he says he has come to protect the citizens against insults and ruling despotism. They claim to be regular soldiers, not guerrillas. Some Commissary stores, belonging to the Government, were captured, and a few soldiers taken.

Newburgh, ten miles above Evansville, is also in possession of the rebels.

THE EXCITEMENT IN CINCINNATI.

MEASURES TAKEN BY THE CITIZENS TO OPPOSE MORGAN AND HIS MEN.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, July 19.

Since the redoubtable MORGAN first appeared in the vicinity of Lexington, this people have been much excited, and not altogether without cause. The events of day before yesterday, and the thousand wild rumors and speculations which circulated yesterday, fretted the public mind into a condition bordering on frenzy. Many good people seemed frightened, while the majority manifested decided symptoms of uneasiness. The case was more aggravated by the fact that it was impossible to ascertain the strength of the guerrillas, and that a march of thirty hours would bring them to the suburbs of Covington. These conditions, together with the uncertainty which involved the fight at Cynthiana, and the fugitive reports that many who went from this city and Newport to assist our Kentucky friends had been slain, created a turmoil and confusion which was never before witnessed here.

The earliest reports were quite gloomy, and well calculated to excite apprehension. It was stated, on the authority of a railroad conductor on the Covington and Lexington Railroad, that after the Unionists of Cynthiana had surrendered on Thursday evening, the rebels fired two volleys into the company which went from Newport, and killed nearly all of them. This statement ran through various modifications during the day, producing more or less excitement and distress. During the afternoon it was more satisfactorily stated that Capt. GLASS had stood by his gun until the town was surrendered, when he disappeared. It was also reported that our loss in killed and wounded was about thirty, but it is impossible to ascertain whether this is reliable. We understand that two sons of DANIEL WOLF, of Newport, were killed, and a son of Mr. CONSTANCE, a brewer of the same city, was captured. Capt. MOORE, of Engine Company No. 8, of this city, was also captured. We presume that the 12-pound howitzer and the four fine Department horses, which went from this city, were captured by the enemy.

Meantime a hope that Cynthiana had not surrendered was inspired by a dispatch received in the morning by United States Quartermaster, Capt. DICKERSON, asking for more arms and ammunition for our forces at Cynthiana. But Capt. DICKERSON suspecting that MORGAN was attempting something smart, instituted inquiries and was soon satisfied that the requisition was bogus.

Meantime the Mayor received dispatches which caused him to summon the Winfield Rifles for duty, but there proved to be no occasion for them. The streets were full of excited people, all discussing the news, and all apparently eager to do something; but helpless, because there was no head. Dozens of young men were seeking officers to recruit for temporary service, but appropriate arrangements had not been made to accommodate them. Some desired to know for what length of time they would be required to absent themselves from home; others, desirous to learn who would provide for their families, and nobody was authorized to give any satisfactory answer.

After dinner application was made for volunteers to protect the Cincinnati and Louisville Railroad, the people of Covington declining to leave the city, under supposition that their services would be required at home, but there was no organization prepared to respond to that or to any other requisition.

Meantime Lieut.-Col. SYDNEY BURBANK, of the Thirteenth United States Infantry, stationed at Newport Barracks, was ordered to take military command of this city. As soon as the fact was published, public excitement visibly subsided, and there being now a promise of organization, confidence was restored. Upon assuming command Col. BURBANK published the following:

CINCINNATI, O., July 18, 1862.

ORDER No. I.—1. Pursuant to instructions received from the War Department, the undersigned hereby assumes military command of the City of Cincinnati.

2. Major KILBURN, C. S.; Capt. DICKERSON, A.Q. M.; and Major MCDOWELL, Paymaster, U. S. A., are appointed Aids and Assistants. Any order issued by them, in my name, will be respected and obeyed.

S. BURBANK,
Lieutenant-Colonel Thirteenth Infantry.

Order No. II directs all officers of the Volunteer service in this city, not on duty, to report to the military commandant.

Many persons being under the impression that the city was not properly provided with arms, we inquired, and found that adequate provision had been made in this respect. There were more arms than there were men to take them, and there was more artillery than we could use at present—with suitable ammunition. People were also anxious about the big guns around Newport and Covington. Those which were back of Newport, are at the Newport Barracks, and those back of Covington are dismounted, and the carriages are under the control of the United States authorities, so that they could not be turned against us in any event. Those at Price's Hill had been stuffed with cobble stones and sand, but they were cleaned for duty yesterday.

The District Military Committee and City Council both met during the day, and did some important business—the substance of which is reported in another column.

At night excitement was still high, but people were more temperate than they were in the morning. After reasoning among themselves, they seemed satisfied that MORGAN'S men would hardly venture so far in river, very near to Cincinnati, especially as it was understood that pursuit of them from Lexington and Frankfort had begun. At 2 o'clock last night, it was the opinion of judicious military men that MORGAN had already begun to retreat, and it was hoped that, with good management, his gang would be captured or dispersed.

Under the circumstances, it was difficult for Col. BURBANK to accomplish anything yesterday. But all militia forces which report themselves will be used *pro tempore*, as occasion demands.

Prominent citizens strongly recommended that martial law should be proclaimed, assigning peculiar and forcible reasons therefor, and the subject was taken under advisement. It may be proper to state that the Mayor called upon Col. BURBANK and proposed to surrender all military control to his direction.

Until a late hour in the evening, the engine houses and the usual places for Ward meetings were thronged with men, and large numbers were enrolled for service in the two city regiments of Home Guards. Some recruits were also procured for the three years' service.

Covington and Newport were much more intensely excited than this city. The people of the former anticipate a speedy attack, and serious preparations were made to repel it. The people of the latter city were afflicted by agonizing apprehensions concerning their friends and relatives who were at Cynthiana. During the day, several prominent alleged secession sympathizers were arrested, including the Messrs. WINSTON and J. R. HALLAM, Esq.

CALL FOR THIRTY-DAY VOLUNTEERS.

All companies organized and officered for service, whether in this State or Kentucky, will be accepted for thirty days from date of enrollment and muster, upon reporting in person to Maj. BURBANK, Commander, No. 36 Masonic Buildings, Third-street.

A supply of arms and ammunition is already in the city for issue to such troops.

They will receive the same pay as troops organized for the war, and be subject to the same regulations, and must report themselves for duty within the next forty-eight hours. By order of the Governor.

GEORGE B. WRIGHT, Q. M. General.

THE EXCITEMENT IN COVINGTON, KY.

THE LATEST FROM CYNTHIANA.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, 19th.

The capture of Cynthiana by the rebels under JOHN MORGAN, was announced by telegraph yesterday morning at 10½ o'clock. The fight commenced about 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon, and lasted about thirty minutes, the small force under Lieut.-Col. LANDRUM being overpowered by MORGAN'S horde of Texan Rangers. It is said the rebels poured two destructive volleys into the ranks of Capt. JOHN ARTHUR'S company, of Newport, after the surrender had been made. MORGAN disarmed all the prisoners and then paroled them. After sacking the place, he left in the direction of Lexington. If he goes far that way he will be bagged sure. The number of killed in the engagement is supposed to amount to about seventy-five on the Federal side. The rebel loss is not exactly known but is estimated at fully one hundred. Still later dispatches from Boyd's Station state that Col. LANDRUM and forty of his men escaped. Two of MORGAN'S cavalry regiments moved off in the direction of Lexington yesterday morning. The death of Capt. GLASS, of Cincinnati, is confirmed by a paroled Ohio soldier, who arrived at Boyd's. No bridges had been burnt this side of Cynthiana up to 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The guard at the Falmouth bridge, thirty-nine miles from Covington, were thrown into a great state of alarm last night, in consequence of a report brought in that a heavy force of MORGAN'S men were approaching. The dispatch stated that it was difficult to keep the guards from dispersing. It was thought the bridge at Robinson's Station would be burnt last night, as it was unprotected.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED IN COVINGTON.

A large meeting of the citizens of Covington was held at the Court-house yesterday afternoon, at which speeches were made by Wm. RANEY, Esq., and Lieut.-Gov. FISK. The latter gentleman strongly urged the declaration of martial law in Covington, and, on motion, a committee of three was appointed to telegraph Gen. BOYLE at Louisville, informing him that it was the desire of the loyal people of Covington that the city should be placed under military rule. The committee accordingly communicated with Gen. BOYLE on the subject, and at 6 o'clock last evening an order was received from him, declaring the city to be under martial law. The following is the

PROCLAMATION.

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
COVINGTON, July 18, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 1.—The General commanding the forces in Kentucky orders that all able-bodied citizens of Kenton County, capable of doing military duty, shall report themselves by 10 o'clock to-night to Capt. FOLEY, Provost-Marshal, to be enrolled. Such as have arms and ammunition will bring them with them to the Provost-Marshal's Headquarters. Those who are willing to fight against the traitors who are threatening your city will be organized into companies and battalions, under the direction of Provost-Marshal FOLEY, J. F. FISK, WM. ERNST, J. T. LEWIS and JOS. M. KENNEDY. All refusing to bear arms will be disarmed, that those who are willing may be armed. All persons not armed are forbidden to appear in the streets of the city, until otherwise ordered, under the penalty of being shot down. The approaches to the City of Covington will be properly guarded, and the forces organized under this order will report to and be under the command of the Provost-Marshal.

By order of Brig.-Gen. J. T. BOYLE,
JAMES L. FOLEY,
Provost-Marshal, Kenton County.

PARIS EVACUATED.

A dispatch received from Boyd's Station last night, states that the Union forces evacuated Paris last night, falling back on Lexington.

The following was sent from Covington to Mayor HATCH yesterday morning:

COVINGTON, Friday, July 18.

MAYOR HATCH: Cynthiana surrendered last evening at 5½ o'clock. The rebels fired two rounds after the surrender. The Newport company all killed or taken prisoners.

The above is reported at Bond's Station, by a Mr. WATSON, son of a hotel-keeper at Falmouth. A man just arrived at Boyd's reports rebels south of Boyd's. Thinks they will be at Boyd's in two hours. Kelly's Bridge, two miles north of Cynthiana, was burned last night. We can send men up the road.

Our first object should be to guard the road so as to be able to send up reinforcements of drilled men. Raw recruits will be of little service to check their progress. A regiment will be here at noon, and I have orders to stop them and send them up the road.

G. W. FULTON.

EXCITEMENT IN SHELBY COUNTY, KY.

From the Louisville Journal, July 18.

The Shelby *News* states that on Sunday, about noon, information was received in Shelbyville by a letter from Mount Eden, that TOM. ALLEN, a brother of JACK ALLEN, and also a Captain in the marauding band under MORGAN, had boldly visited his wife at Taylorsville, remaining all Saturday night, and on Sunday morning took her out to his camp, near Bloomfield. This information was confirmed, later in the day, by a citizen of Shelbyville, who had been to Taylorsville, and returned immediately home, he having been informed that TOM. ALLEN had stated that Shelbyville was to be attacked on Sunday night. At once measures were taken to defend the town. And ere midnight they had a company of men amply sufficient to give the murderers and robbers a warm reception.

In the afternoon of Sunday the *News* learned from good sources that a band of marauders were encamped at Rough and Ready in Anderson county. The number of the band was estimated at 1,200 to 1,500. On Sunday night and Monday morning portions of the companies of the Home Guards from Harrisonville and Mount Eden came to Shelbyville, having received information of the threats made by the marauders against Shelbyville. The Simsonville Home Guards also came to town. At noon, on Monday, couriers came in from Mount Eden and stated that one hundred of the marauders had attacked Lieut. ELDER and thirty of the Mount Eden Home Guards at or near WM. S. VANDYKE'S, between Mount Eden and Rough and Ready, killing Lieut. ELDER and one or two more, and capturing the others. On hearing this the Mount Eden Guards returned home.

In the evening frightened persons came in town, stating that the marauding bands had burned Harrisonville and Mount Eden, killed fifteen men, and were marching on Shelbyville, 3,000 strong, within eight miles of the place. This caused a panic among most of the Mount Eden and Harrisonville Guards, who had remained at Shelbyville, and they left in any direction except the one in which the enemy were reported advancing. The panic extended to many of the citizens, and was increased by several citizens of the county of known treasonable proclivities and sympathies, avowing their perfect belief in the report of the three thousand advancing, on the ground that a cousin of TOM ALLEN had had a conversation with TOM on Sunday last, and had the facts direct from him. The panic got so high that all arrangements for defending the town appeared to be abandoned, and by sunset many of the citizens began to remove their families from the place. Despite the reports of the panic-stricken panic-makers, Monday night passed quietly, and not one of the marauders, as far as could be learned, was within twenty miles of the town.

On Tuesday morning a letter from Capt. WILLIAM M. BURNETT, who left Monday evening in command of some of the Guards to see for himself what were the grounds of the various reports that were sent in, stated that the fight with the Home Guards, under Lieut. ELDER, was near Camdensville, in Anderson County; that two of the Guards, THOMAS HALL and JAMES GUNTER, were killed, and several of the marauders were wounded, and, it was thought, two or three killed. The traitors left in the direction of Lawrenceburgh.

OPERATIONS IN LEBANON.

A correspondent of the Louisville *Journal*, writing from Lebanon, Ky., under date of July 15, gives the following particulars of MORGAN'S operations at that point:

"Lieut.-Col. JOHNSON and eighteen privates of the Twenty-eighth Kentucky were taken prisoners, and some eight or nine prisoners connected with the Home Guards. MORGAN took possession of Lebanon, which he found almost depopulated, the citizens having fled to the country for protection. He gave orders that private property should be respected, and threatened any one with death who should disobey orders. His men quartered themselves where they best liked, ate when they pleased, and fed their horses on the corn and grain of all. They were not guilty of proffering pay for anything. I believe I did see them offer Confederate scrip when there was a possibility of getting good money in change.

When day came, MORGAN proclaimed that he was going to divide United States commissary stores here among the poor of the town, and destroy only the ordnance in store. I notice that only prominent rebels were so fortunate as to get any of the spoils. Our soldiers are compelling these fellows to disgorge. In the Government depots were sugar, coffee, flour, bread, &c., and the destruction was immense; guns were bent double by hard licks over rocks, powder, cartridges and caps were thrown into the creek. It is estimated that the Government lost near $100,000—perhaps more. The commodious hospital near town, with sick soldiers' clothing, was burned to the ground, and the sick turned out of doors. Fortunately, their number was few. The wagon-yard, wagons, ambulances, &c., were destroyed.

MORGAN took possession of the town near 3 o'clock in the morning. He was detained at New-Market Bridge nearly two hours, by 30 men, and failed to force his way across the bridge until he brought his artillery to bear upon it. During the engagement he got two bullet holes through the top of his hat. He awarded great praise to Lieut. CAYLIS and men for their daring and accuracy in shooting. The Lieutenant and men made good their escape, and lay out in the woods until Sunday last.

When MORGAN took possession of Lebanon he declared that he would respect private property. But his men failed to do it, and he failed to make them do it when his attention was called to their misdemeanors. The soldiery stole horses by the wholesale. It is a low estimate to say that Marion County had 250 horses stolen. They wanted shoes, and took $150 worth from EDMONDS & BROTHER. Indeed, whenever they wanted anything they went and took it—sometimes proffering Confederate scrip as pay. They took the express wagon, and pressed Uncle BEN. SPALDING'S buggy into service. Indeed, they did anything but respect private property. His men were respectful to ladies, and not generally insulting to citizens. They seemed to be of that class to which we apply the term "sporting gentlemen." Although the men profess to be Kentuckians, I found that they had men from all the Southern States with them. A vast minority of them were Kentuckians."

He at first refused to parole the citizen and Home Guard prisoners, denouncing them as guerillas, and deserving death.

MORGAN himself severely misused Mr. HASTINGS after he captured him, sticking his spear in him in half a dozen places, from the effects of which he has not yet recovered. He afterward begged his pardon for it.

While the majority of the gang were as kind as could be expected, conversed freely with citizens without insulting them, treated the prisoners very properly, yet many were ruffians of the lowest cast, deserving to be hung as high as Haman. They—the ruffians—cared neither for feelings, person or property—gloried in insulting defenceless old men, and in stealing horses. All of the men had the most implicit confidence in MORGAN. He does not appear to care much for discipline, permitting his men to go as they please. The men had no general uniform, and were armed to suit their own taste. They all had ADAM'S patent six-shooters, an English pistol, received, they said, from England a short time since. Many of them had shot guns; a few only had sabres or bayonets. They left many of their guns here, and took United States guns with them. They had two pieces of artillery here—two small howitzers.

The citizens expected the gang to have committed so very many outrages that they are glad that it is as well as it is with them. True, the county has suffered in loss of horses, forage, &c., and the people are glad to have their lives spared. CHAMP FERGUSON was along. No private buildings were burned or injured. I understand that they had a skirmish at Maxville with the Home Guards. I have not heard the particulars. It is said that two citizens were killed there. From the prisoner's conversation, I suspect that the raid was made as much for recruiting purposes as for anything else. They expected the whole country to rally to their standard. They only got one recruit from Lebanon. They ran me a great distance, but failed to catch me.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Gen. Curtis' March to Helena—Particulars of the Fighting on the Way.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, with Gen. CURTIS' Army, gives a detailed account of the march from Batesville to Helena, from which we extract the following particulars of operations from the 7th to the 12th inst.:

THE BATTLE NEAR BAYOU CACHE, ARK.

The battle of the 7th, near "Bayou Cache," won against tremendous odds, resulted in the death of over 110 rebels and the utter demoralization of six Texan regiments, who have not ventured to molest us since. The army under Gen. CURTIS was encamped at the junction of the Bayou Cache and Cache River, where our progress was delayed by a blockade of fallen timber. A road had been cut through this blockade on the evening of the 6th, and early next morning Col. HOVEY, of the Thirty-third Illinois Regiment, was ordered by Gen. STEELE to open the road on the opposite side of the Cache, make a reconnoissance in front down to the Clarendon road, along which the army were to march, and also to scour the woods thoroughly. Col. HOVEY detailed for this enterprise the following force: Col. HARRIS, of the Eleventh Wisconsin, with parts of four companies of his regiment, viz.: Company D, Capt. JESSE MILLER; Company F, Lieut. CHESEBRO; Company H, Capt. CHRISTIE; Company G, Capt. PATRIDGE; and also parts of four companies of the Thirty-third Illinois, viz.: Company E, Capt. ELLIOTT; Company K, Capt. NIXON; Company F, Capt. LAWTON, and Company A, Capt. Potter, who took charge, and one small rifled gun belonging to the First Indiana Cavalry. The whole force numbered not over 350 men. Col. HOVEY started about 6 A. M., with Company D, of the Eleventh Wisconsin, ahead. Skirmishers were thrown out, and in this way they proceeded to the Hill plantation, at the forks of the road, four miles distant from camp. On the way, some pickets were driven in. The main road here leads to Cotton Plant and Clarendon. The road to the left is a neighborhood road, while that turning to the side leads across the Cache, four miles distant, and thence to the Des Arc, on the White River. Detachments were sent forward on each of these roads to reconnoitre. Col. HARRIS, with three companies of the Eleventh Wisconsin, and Capt. POTTER, with the small rifled-piece, proceeded rapidly down the Des Arc road, having no cavalry. They passed a cornfield on the left, entered an open wood, and reaching a turn in the road, at the same time rising up in elevation, they fell in with two Texan regiments of cavalry, with a regiment of conscript infantry drawn up on their right, ready to receive them. The rebels fired a murderous volley as soon as our men got into the snare, killing five of our men and wounding Col. HARRIS and Capt. POTTER. Our men returned the fire and fell back, the enemy being too preponderating in numbers to withstand with our little force. Capt. POTTER, though wounded, gave them a few rounds from his piece, and fell back, firing into the enemy's ranks. The rebels then made a charge, and the retreat of our men became temporarily a panic. Col. HOVEY hearing the firing, and judging the turn affairs were taking by the clouds of dust which rose and filled the air above the trees, took the remaining companies of the Thirty-third Illinois and hastened to the scene of action. Some of the men first fired upon, did not stop till they reached HILL'S house, rushing past Capt. POTTER, who would unlimber his gun, fire a round, and then retire, thus checking the advance of the rebels until Col. HOVEY came up. The latter had hardly time to place his men in ambush behind the fence, at the angle of the cornfield, when the rebels, coming furiously forward with loud yells, received a well aimed fire from Col. HOVEY and this men. Twenty-five rebels were killed the first pop. They were checked. The column reeled and staggered by this murderous fire, broke and the men fled in confusion. At the same time a heavy column of the enemy was seen moving through the woods between Col. HOVEY'S position and our camp, and thus surround our brave men. But when they reached the road, and seeing the Wisconsin troops which had fallen back, and supposing them to be a reinforcement come to our aid, they abandoned their design and returned. Thus what appeared to be disastrous at one time, turned to our advantage.

Col. HOVEY rallied the above companies, and advancing one-fourth of a mile to a cotton gin, held the position over an hour.

At this time (about 10½ o'clock) Lieut.-Col. WOOD came up with the second battalion of the First Indiana Cavalry, bringing with him two steel rifled guns. This detachment had been ordered by Gen. CURTIS to proceed to the Bayou de Vue—fifteen miles from camp—with orders to save the bridge at that point from being destroyed by the enemy. The arrival of this reinforcement proved extremely opportune. Col. HOVEY was posted about 150 yards from Col. HILL'S house on the Des Arc road, and the army were not in view. Coming up at full speed, having heard the firing, the First Indiana were welcomed with enthusiastic cheers from the brave little command of Col. HOVEY. The latter exclaimed, "There comes Col. Wood; we are all right now, boys;" and advancing to Col. WOOD, he said: "You'll find them (the enemy) down there, Colonel, thick enough; pitch into 'em." The cavalry, with shouts and yells, then plunged forward at a furious rate toward the rebels. The horses leaped a ditch four feet in width, which crossed their path, the bridge being torn up. One of the horses had a leg broken, and some of the men were pitched to the ground, while making the perilous leap. Fortunately, none were seriously hurt. A few rails were piled into the ditch and the steel rifle guns were passed over. A solitary rebel was now seen advancing to within one hundred yards of our front. He wheeled about and fled. The pieces, under charge of Lieut. LASZA were unlimbered and the cavalry brought into lines of battle. The command was given: "Pieces by hand to the front; forward march." The cannoniers seized their pieces by hand, and advanced on the enemy, the latter being now discovered advancing in with extended wings in the form of a V, the concave side facing toward our men. Their intention, it appeared evident, was to surround us. The rebels were dismounted, no horses being seen. Our pieces were loaded with canister, and getting within point-blank range—some 200 yards—we opened upon them with a terrible fire. The enemy halted and replied by a heavy volley from their cross-fire on our gunners. Several of the latter were wounded, but not disabled. The steel rifled guns now belched forth a continued round of firing, when the enemy finding it too hot, fell back into the woods out of sight. The command was given again, "Pieces by hand to the front; forward march." Col. HOVEY himself, caught hold of the trail of one of the guns, and exclaimed, "Let's push them forward, boys." Col. WOOD and Lieut. BASSE also took hold of the drag rope hooks, and assisted in moving the guns forward. On the guns were pushed, the cavalry under Major CLENDENNING, following in line of battle, ready for the charge. Our men pressed on with enthusiastic ardor. Advancing in this way a quarter of a mile, the enemy were descried formed in the same mode as before. We got up to within 100 yards, when they opened fire upon us. We returned the fire with canister from the little guns, with occasional carbine and pistol shots from the cannoniers. The fire proving too galling for the enemy, he again retreated, leaving a number of dead strewn on the ground, and the blood besmeared the bushes in the vicinity.

The order was given by Col. WOOD, to Maj. CLENDENNING to draw saber and charge. Taking Companies E and G, the Major shouted, "Come on, boys, it's our turn now;" and plunged down the road into the brush, where they were met by a tremendous volley, poured in on them by the rebels. At the first fire the Major was wounded severely, receiving a ball through the left lung; and Capt. SLOANS of Company E, who was bravely charging in front, was instantly killed by a shot in the head. The Major, unmindful of his wound, still led on his men, and the latter poured in several volleys on the rebels from their carbines and pistols, unhorsing one and killing a number of the enemy. The rebels were staggered, and turning on their heels, fled in confusion. Our artillery followed close up, when the recall was sounded, and the cavalry fell back behind the pieces. Maj. CLENDENNING, in returning, fainted and fell from his horse, and was picked up by one of the men, who carried him off the field on his shoulders.

The pieces were then limbered up and pushed forward in hot pursuit; the cavalry keeping close in the rear. In this way we advanced three fourths of a mile, when small parties of the rebels were discovered, still retreating. The guns were again unlimbered, and a dozen shells were thrown after them, killing four, who were found at a long distance ahead in the road, soon afterward, by the pursuing cavalry. Col. HOVEY now ordered the infantry to the front, intending to deploy them as skirmishers, with an extended front, and follow up the foe. A consultation was held by the officers, and it was decided to hold the ground already won, and wait further developments—as our force was getting too far from succor, in a country with which we were perfectly ignorant. The woods were thick—the force of the enemy unknown. We had driven the enemy three miles. After halting there two hours, and no enemy making his appearance Lieut.-Col. WOOD returned to the Clarendon road and went to the Bayou du Vue to carry out his original intention. Gen. BENTON came up with his brigade and took command. In camp it was supposed that the fight took place on another road, and consequently Gen. BENTON'S orders were to make a rapid reconnoissance down the Des Arc road. BOWEN'S howitzers were pushed forward down one road after the enemy. A shot was fired on the rebels and three men killed. Four kegs of powder were found concealed. The houses along the road were filled with rebel wounded, and the porches and door steps were besmeared with blood, from those which they carried away. They abandoned their camp and fled across the Cache River, destroying a bridge they had constructed, with boats. The bank on the opposite side was also cut out very steep so as to prevent pursuit from our cavalry. It has been subsequently ascertained that 6,000 Texans, under RUST, crossed at Des Arc on Sunday, the 6th, for the purpose of fighting us near the blockade, and annoy and obstruct our advance in every possible way. But the whipping they received has entirely knocked the conceit out of them.

The tact, fertility of resource, and military qualities displayed by Col. HOVEY has won the admiration of all. He is cool and brave in the trying hour of danger. I was present on the evening of the fight, when Gen. STEELE congratulated the Colonel on the successful issue of the day. Among the heroes of the day who behaved with distinguished gallantry, the names of Col. HARRIS of the Eleventh Wisconsin, Capt. PETTES, of the Thirty-third Illinois, Major CLENDENNING, of the First Indiana Cavalry, stand conspicuous.

The enemy's killed has been placed at 110, and by the Arkansas people, in sympathy with the rebels, still higher. They think 200 were killed. We buried 97 of their dead, and I think this will be the number that Col. HOVEY will adopt in his report. The number of rebel wounded will not probably amount to the usual proportion with the killed, as our Minié balls hit to kill.

Our killed amounted to 5, and wounded 47. The enemy's shots flew too high to take effect. One of our messengers, taken prisoner by the enemy, was found riddled with balls in the side. His wrists were pricked raw, and the report was current that he was tied to a tree and dispatched, but this is doubted. Corp. MEDLEY, of Company F, Eleventh Wisconsin, was wounded in the arm, and brought away a wounded comrade, and then went back into the fight. Our wounded were taken to the house, and every care was taken of the sufferers which the circumstances of the case demanded, by Dr. F. N. BOREE, Brigade Surgeon of the First Division, assisted by Dr. ISAAC CASSELBURY, First Indiana Cavalry, Dr. STRONG, Eleventh Wisconsin, and Dr. N. T. ABBOTT, of the Thirty-third Illinois Regiment.

JULY 8.—The army marched to Bayou Du Vue. Reconnoitering parties were thrown out on all the different roads. Halting about four miles out, with Gen. CURTIS to see everything on the march in good order, we heard what we supposed was the distant report of howitzers. The deception arose from the dropping of a bucket into a well on a neighboring plantation.

We encamped for the night on the side toward Clarenden. Major BOWEN dashed down eight miles before dark and reported the road clear.

MARCH TO CLARENDON.

JULY 9.—The army was in motion at dawn for a hard day's march of twenty-five miles to Clarendon, the Mecca of our hopes. The "general" was sounded an hour before daybreak.

Gen. OSTERHAUS took the advance to-day, STEELE'S Division next, and then ours. Each division had its own advance and rear guards. Following in one column, the army, with the long train of baggage wagons, extended over six miles. The country was level, with no hills or rocks to be seen.

We suffered extremely for the want of water. The wells, few and far between, were drained by the troops in advance. The buckets were broken or hid by the owners; pails were used to draw up the precious beverage, with a hundred persons crowding round to get a dip. Up would come the pail with the hoops off, the bottom containing a sediment of mud, a few drops of dirty water straining between the staves. We heard of a bayou three miles from the road. Skirmishers were detailed, but did not succeed in finding this oasis. About noon a small frog pond of a bayou was seen near the road, mantled with a green slime. Many drank from this and filled their canteens. Those having acid and soda made a tolerable drink. At one well the men had an iron pot attached to a rope, which they were vainly trying to sink in the muddy sediment at the bottom.

OSTERHAUS and Maj. CURTIS now pressed ahead for Clarendon, and charged into town. We soon heard the booming of a twelve-pounder. A messenger reached us four miles this side, and informed Gen. CURTIS that the boat had left the evening before, and the Major tried to signal our arrival in case the fleet was within the sound of cannon. The disappointment was provoking. We had sent forward messengers to Col. FITCH, who were probably captured. From one of the citizens we learned that the Indiana regiments were on the eve of marching for our columns; that a dispatch boat came up, and in half an hour the fleet moved down the river. It stopped till morning twelve miles below.

The same informant gave us the first intelligence from Richmond. McCLELLAN had lost 20,000 men and had fallen back seventeen miles. We also learned that the rebels were evacuating Duvall's Bluff, and had already taken the ammunition and stores to Little Rock. Gen. CURTIS had his headquarters at Col. HARRIS', who was killed at Shiloh. The town is empty.

MARCH TO HELENA.

FRIDAY, July 11.

At daybreak, an advance of 2,000 cavalry, under Gen. WASHBURN, started for Helena, sixty-five miles distant.

Nobody was aware of our coming. We charged into town, heard of a boat with men crossing to the opposite side. Brought a brass four-pound howitzer on the levee, fired a few shots and brought up a white flag on the boat and the latter to this side. A few negroes and citizens were aboard. We did something smacking of war and the town was ours.

The army will be here in due time, holding communication once more with the outward world—

"Mighty glad to get out of the wilderness."

RECRUITING IN THE CITY.

Meeting of Citizens to Aid Recruiting.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held on Saturday evening by the citizens of the Sixteenth Ward, in the Eighth District Court-room, corner of Seventh-avenue and Twenty-second-street, with a view to the raising of a regiment of Volunteers in that District, under the recent requisition made by the President. Mr. W. J. HASKETT presided. Mr. D. R. JAQUES then spoke, stating the object of the meeting, and, in conclusion, offered a number of resolutions, to the effect that the residents of the Sixteenth Ward pledge their earnest efforts to the raising of men and means for the prosecution of the war. Also, that a Committee of five citizens of that Ward be appointed to act with the Military Committee of the Sixth Senatorial District, in promoting enlistments and otherwise aiding in the organization of regiments in the District. Also, that a Finance Committee be appointed and authorized to collect funds in the Ward, to defray the expenses of Committees and for the support of the families of such as enlist.

Col. JOACHIMSSEN made some spirited remarks, supporting the resolution, followed by Mr. ADAMS and Aid. DAYTON. It was resolved that the thanks of the meeting be tendered to Gov. MORGAN for his patriotic course in advancing two millions of dollars as a bounty to volunteers. The meeting then adjourned.

The Sixth Senatorial District.

A meeting of the Recruiting Committee of the Sixth Senatorial District was held on Saturday, in the Mayor's office, Mayor OPDYKE presiding. The Committee propose making application to the Governor for authority to nominate candidates to fill the positions of captains and

The New-York Times.

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THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

An Important Cavalry Expedition to Beaver Dam Creek.

Destruction of the Virginia Central Railroad Between Richmond and Gordonsville.

Forty Thousand Rounds of Ammunition, Commissary Stores and Other Property Destroyed.

SKIRMISHING IN THE LURAY VALLEY

GEN. M'DOWELL IN THE FIELD.

AN OFFICIAL REPORT FROM GEN. POPE.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA, WASHINGTON, July 21, 1862.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The cavalry expedition I directed Gen. KING to send out on the 19th has returned. They left Fredericksburgh at 7 P. M. on the 19th, and after a forced march during the night, made a descent at daylight in the morning upon the Virginia Central Railroad at Beaver Dam Creek, twenty-five miles west of Hanover Junction, and thirty-five miles from Richmond. They destroyed the railroad and telegraph line for several miles, burned the depôt, which contained 40,000 rounds of musket ammunition, 100 barrels of flour, and much other valuable property, and brought in a Captain in charge as a prisoner. The whole country was thrown into a great state of alarm. One private was wounded on our side. The cavalry marched 80 miles in thirty hours. The affair was most successful, and reflects high credit upon the commanding officer and his troops. As soon as full particulars are received, I will transmit to you the name of the commanding officer of the troops engaged. I am, Sir,

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,

JOHN POPE,

Major-General Commanding.

LATE REPORTS FROM WARRENTON, VA.

WARRENTON, Va., Thursday, July 17.

The burning of the railroad bridge over the Rapidan River was caused by a mistaken idea of some of the soldiers, instead of by any order emanating from Gen. BANKS or the immediate commander of the expedition, Brig.-Gen. HATCH.

The Rapidan River, however, is fordable at this season at many points near the bridge, and its destruction can be a matter of no great importance either way.

Arrivals from Sperryville state that there was almost daily skirmishing between Gen. SIGEL's pickets and the rebel scouts near the Gap at Luray, and that several of the enemy had been killed. They also report that a reconnoissance in force went from Gen. SIGEL's command on Wednesday toward Madison, and several guns are reported to have been heard in that direction by travelers the same day.

Parties from Winchester by way of Front Royal, report that the guerrillas have paid frequent visits to the principal routes leading thither, and in the vicinity of Strasburgh and Middletown. All the stores at the latter places have been removed to more secure positions.

Adjutant-Gen. COPELAND, at his own request, has been ordered to duty in Major-Gen. HUNTER's army; his place has been filled by Major PELOUZE, of Philadelphia, formerly Assistant Adjutant-General to Major-Gen. FREMONT.

Dr. CHAPEL, of Nebraska, has been appointed Medical Director of the Division of Gen. WILLIAMS, in place of Dr. ANTHELL, who has been permanently appointed as Medical Director of Gen. BANKS' corps.

Gen. MCDOWELL arrived here yesterday, and has pitched his headquarters in the field.

Sergt. A. T. JACKSON, of the Michigan Cavalry, has been appointed to a Lieutenancy in the same regiment, for arduous and meritorious services.

On Wednesday evening Gen. BANKS paid a visit of courtesy to Gen. HARTSUFF's Brigade, of Gen. MCDOWELL's Corps. This brigade was formerly commanded by Gen. ABERCROMBIE, in Gen. BANKS' Corps. His visit was unannounced; but, notwithstanding the darkness of the night, it was soon discovered, and rounds upon rounds of cheers greeted his presence. His reception by the Thirteenth Massachusetts Regiment was exceedingly novel. The regiment was drawn up in line, and each soldier held a lighted candle, screened by his cap. On a sudden a thousand candles flashed forth, and the same number of voices shouted loud hurrahs as the General came from the Colonel's headquarters. To each of the regiments Gen. BANKS addressed a few brief but pertinent remarks, expressive of his past and present pleasure in meeting them.

Four companies of the Bucktails (Kane Rifles) are now encamped in this vicinity, commanded by Capt. MCDONALD. Their ranks are thinned by the various bloody battles they have passed through, but they demand to be again led to the battle-field.

Your correspondent hopes to be able to announce in a few days the successful issue of an important enterprise now progressing. Beyond this it will be improper to say anything at present.

ORDER FROM GEN. POPE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, WASHINGTON, July 21.

GENERAL ORDER No. 9.—Hereafter, no person will be allowed to visit Fredericksburgh, Warrenton, or other places near the lines of this army, except by authority direct from these headquarters. Passes for this purpose will only be granted to persons presenting proofs of their loyalty to the United States, upon their giving full and satisfactory explanation of the nature and importance of the business requiring the journey. By command of Gen. POPE.

GEORGE D. RUGGLES, Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

THE EXPEDITION FROM CALIFORNIA

Junction of Gen. Carlton's Forces with those of Gen. Canby.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 21.

Information has been received here that Gen. CARLTON's Expedition from California, consisting of ten companies of infantry and a battery, regulars and volunteers, have reached Santa Barbara in safety and fine condition. There Gen. CARLTON formed a junction with the force under Gen. CANBY. This junction secures the driving of the rebels out of Mesilla Valley, Arizona, as well as out of the northern tier of counties of Texas, and the restoration of the authority of the United States over Fort Fillmore, Arizona, and Fort Bliss, Texas.

FROM THE ARMY ON THE JAMES.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

All Quiet—The Sanitary Condition of the Army—Hot Weather—An Abuse to be Corrected.

CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, SATUADAY, July 19, 1862.

However eagerly the impatient public may await and expect tidings of important work done by this army, it is just now an impossible thing to gratify them. As still and apparently as peaceful a congregation of people is gathered within these lines, as any city walls in the North inclose. Though our cavalry reconnoissances, as for instance one of the Eighth Illinois yesterday, reveal the presence of the rebel pickets at a distance of more than a mile and sometimes more than two miles from our front, there is no revelation of their existence by the firing of musket or cannon. All is serenely quiet, the chance, careless shots of the negligent among our own troops having even nearly ceased. The river and the gunboats furnish our cannon-music. Daily, either above us, the gunboats are sending their great shell into the woods that line the stream, or below, the fire of the armed convoys is heard directed against the vexatious rebel batteries which seek to worry our shipping without being able to interfere with their comparatively safe passage up the river. But the land that lies between here and the Confederate Capital is one day to resound with the echoes of fierce musketry and artillery fire, and is yet to be tramped by the feet of this army, more than ever resolved to be the possessors of that seat of rebel power.

The imperative necessity of a rigorously careful attention to the sanitary police of the camp has been urged on all commanding officers, the result being easily manifest in the improved tone of purity in the atmosphere, and in the greater health of the men. Upon our first arrival here, the prevalence of diarrhœic disorders was really alarming. Scarcely an officer or a private was left unaffected by them. Hard labor during the previous terrible week, with the scant eating of those days, and the great exhaustion of the troops, were all inducive of sickness, and it is only now that the hospitals are sending out the patients of the first few days of our arrival, no small share of them having been previously transported to more Northern climates. Now, it can be said that, as a general rule, the health of the army is improving.

The weather has been oppressively hot, and during a portion of this week, now closing, there has scarcely come a breeze to cool the soldier. But for three nights, inclusive of the last, heavy thunderstorms have come at dusk to clear the heated air. The mud these rains have occasioned, though a pretty serious drawback to their kindly offices, is readily accepted without a murmur, in view of the choice blessing.

The great movement at home for the raising of three hundred thousand fresh men, to help to speedily crush the rebellion, and the generous, enthusiastic response which is heard coming from all States and cities and towns, is the occasion of profound rejoicing among the representatives and defenders of the people domiciled here by the side of the James. It gives new heart to the men to feel that they shall not be allowed to waste their valor and their lives in sadly unequal contests with a foe far outnumbering them; to be assured of strong reserves—a great source of confidence always to the soldier—and the coöperation of powerful forces. One opinion prevails as to the disposition which should be made of these men, that they should be enlisted and sent out, not as new regiments, but to fill the skeleton ranks of regiments who have learned the art of war by actual experience. They would thus be placed side by side with veterans, who would greatly help to mould their new comrades, by the force of their example and precept, into the character of real soldiers. You cannot find a brigade in the whole of this army who would not absorb from five hundred to twenty-five hundred of these new volunteers, in filling out its full quota of men. If, for instance, Irishmen are to form regiments, why not rather let them devote themselves to filling up the sadly reduced ranks of their own brigade, and become participators in the glory of that gallant band of their countrymen? I am glad to report that Gen. MEAGHER was yesterday specially ordered and went to New-York, to use his powerful influence and eloquent voice in favor of enlistments. I know he will earnestly advocate the policy which is so generally favored here.

One thing more, and I am sorry to say that it is in the way of complaint, but I can hardly think that when the true state of affairs is known at headquarters, there will be further occasion for my criticism. Near the Berkely estate, which lies close by the river side, about a mile below the old Harrison house, is an inclosed space of ground, of about an acre in extent, and in which fine old trees are thickly growing, spreading their great arms over the graves of several members of the Harrison family—one among the number, the venerable BENJAMIN HARRISON, of Revolutionary memory, who once occupied and owned the Berkely estate; and of the Nelson and Bird families related to the Harrisons, I believe. Now, one educated under the ordinary prejudices of American society, is inclined to consider that there is something akin to sacredness about a grave-yard, and especially one whose earth has received such honored dust as this one has, and loves to see the spot respected. But strange respect has this little cemetery received. When we first came here, it was the shady retreat into which some of our butchers drove their cattle to be slaughtered, leaving the offal of the work behind them, and since then it has been used as a *corral* for both condemned and sound Government horses, three hundred of whom are now gnawing the bark of the ancient trees, and trampling upon tombs and gravestones. There are not many visible graves, it is true, in the old burial place, but that cannot change the feeling of revulsion which arises at the knowledge of such a strange disregard of the ordinary respect shown the graves of the dead. Of course, the blame of this thing rests on subordinates rather than any commanding General. F. P. C.

The Enemy Falling Back—The Surroundings of the Camp—The Rebels fortifying on the South Bank of the James.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday, July 19, 1862.

Cavalry scouts report that the enemy's pickets are four miles distant from our line. From this it would appear that the main force of the rebels is gradually retiring, as one week ago their pickets were but one mile from our own.

Reconnoissances are frequently made by the cavalry, but they seldom meet with either small or large bodies of the enemy. The main object of such expeditions is to discover the topography of the country. As usual, our camp is encircled by dense woods divided by innumerable roads and by-paths, some of which have probably not received the impression of a wheel or foot for half a century. Military operations render it important that the direction and terminus of each road should be made familiar to the Generals in command. To the cavalry is almost invariably assigned the duty of obtaining the requisite information, and it often occurs that after pursuing a road or lane through a forest several miles, the horsemen are surprised to learn that on account of the serpentine and circuitous course it takes, they have really advanced but a short distance from the starting point.

It is understood here that the rebels are engaged constructing earthworks of a formidable character on the south bank of James River, between Turkey Bend and Fort Darling. Of late, our gunboats have not gone up further than City Point. The rebels continue to fire upon our vessels going to and coming from Fortress Monroe, and occasionally succeed in doing some damage. The mail-boat *Nelly Baker* was struck in the boiler three days since, causing a fracture to one of the plates. She is now undergoing repairs. Another boat has been temporarily substituted for the *Nelly Baker*.

It is not thought that the guerrilla batteries will successfully serve the enemy in his efforts to cut off our river communication; but it is the opinion of many that unless the gunboats are particularly watchful, our steamers and transports will be continually subjected to inconvenience and delay. It is undoubtedly the intention of the enemy to follow the exclusive practice of harassing our vessels during the Summer months, or till such time as we may make active demonstrations toward the rebel capital, when, of course, he will be necessitated to act more on the defence.

Every afternoon, commencing from Tuesday of this week, we have had heavy thunder-showers. A slow rain set in yesterday, which has made the atmosphere cool and bracing. WHIT.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of the Louisiana with Union Prisoners—Rumors of Stonewall Jackson—Spirit of our Soldiers—Clement B. Barclay, Esq.—The Hygeia Hotel—Secesh Prisoners.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OLD POINT, Sunday, July 20, 1862.

The *Louisiana* arrived here this morning with 420 of our men—released prisoners from Richmond, on parole—sick and wounded; a list of whom is forwarded.

The information picked up, here and there, among these men, is such as to put our authorities on the *qui vive* respecting the movements of "Stonewall" JACKSON. It is stated that on or about July 10, his forces passed Savage Station on their way back to Richmond, having left Gen. LEE opposite our army. JACKSON'S forces are estimated, at the very least, at 70,000 men, with any quantity of artillery, and they took the whole of one day in passing Savage Station—baggage train and all. One of his soldiers was heard to say, by our informant, that our people had better look out for him in the Shenandoah. The unanimous testimony of all with whom I have conversed is, that the rebels were most fearfully punished in the several days' fighting before Richmond—losing, at the least calculation, two men to our one; but JEFF. DAVIS, like a true despot, withholds the history of his losses, no matter how clamorous the South may be for knowledge, while we fearlessly—perhaps foolishly—lay bare our wounds for the world's inspection.

In another point, also, it is delightful to find the soldiers, of every grade, perfectly unanimous, and that is in love and devotion to their gallant commander, and faith in his leadership. No matter how sick and helpless they may be, they all vowed they would cheerfully die for him, and go again through all the hardships they have encountered. They are proud of the wonderful skill he exhibited in changing his base of operations, against the tremendous disadvantages that had been so stupidly and iniquitously forced upon him, and their faith is as unshaken as on the day they proudly sallied forth from Washington. "Two days sooner," said a captain to me, with flashing eyes, "and we should have reached the James River without the loss of a man, and the world would have been ringing with praise of such consummate generalship; but because Stonewall JACKSON got scent of our intention, and forced us to carry out our plan while fighting, inch by inch, there are fools who would forget our deeds in our losses."

The *John Tucker*, which left us yesterday evening for Harrison's Landing, had on board CLEMENT B. BARCLAY, Esq., bound for Gen. MCCLELLAN's headquarters, and supposed to be also on some secret mission of mercy to Richmond, respecting our sick and wounded prisoners. What reception Mr. BARCLAY will meet, if he reaches Richmond, it is difficult to say; but if they lay claim to any of the gratitude and magnanimity that dignify manhood, they should venerate one who has done so much for their own suffering men in our power.

In the comments I have, from time to time, made against combining a hospital with the Hygeia Hotel here, it is to be distinctly understood that no reflection is intended upon the latter establishment or its landlord, Mr. WILLARD. It is only due to that gentleman to say, that he is noted for uniform kindness and politeness to all his guests, and that he does all he can to insure their comfort under the difficult and confined circumstances in which he is placed. The portion of the hotel used as a hospital is rented by Government, and he is in nowise responsible for its location or condition, nor does its occupation by the Government for such a purpose prove as remunerative as it doubtless would if devoted to its legitimate use.

Among the latest arrivals at the hotel are two secesh prisoners who give their names as H. GRIFFIN, Surgeon, Fiftieth Virginia Volunteers, and C. T. WIDNEY, Surgeon, of Kentucky, although some here call the former "General."

The James River boat has just come in. There is no news from above of any consequence, except that at a point some ten miles below Harrison's Landing, and from which the rebels had been in the habit of firing at our vessels, the gunboats have thrown in shells, and completely driven them away. NEMO.

An Attack on Suffolk Apprehended—All Quiet on the James River—The Rebels Falling Back toward Richmond.

From Another Correspondent.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, July 19.

I learn from a gentleman, recently from Suffolk, that some little excitement prevails there on account of rumors that the rebels are building bridges across the Blackwater river, which is thought to be preparatory to an attack upon Suffolk.

Our informant thought the rumors quite likely to be false, but said the sutlers there were careful not to keep a large stock of goods on hand, and that they had been advised not to.

We have had refreshing showers here for five successive evenings, which have cleansed and purified the air wonderfully. To-day the weather is quite cool and refreshing.

The steamship *Vanderbilt* leaves Fortress Monroe this evening, for New-York, not laden.

The steamship *Merrimac* arrived here last evening, from Port Royal, but brought no news from that section.

The mail-boat *John A. Warner* arrived at 3½ o'clock from Harrison's Landing, and reports all quiet there. No news from our army. The rebel army had fallen back ten miles toward Richmond.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, July 20.

The steamboat *Louisiana* arrived here this morning, with about 420 Union men on board, paroled prisoners, who were put on board about 12 miles this side of Richmond, to which place the rebels brought them in ambulances, and delivered them over to our Government. They have been confined in prison in Richmond 17 days, and were taken at Savage's Station and other places at the commencement of the battle, and were at the time mostly in hospitals. They say they have been very well used, except that their food was coarse and bad. About 80 have been sent to New-York in a sailing vessel, and the remainder will go to Philadelphia in the *Louisiana*, leaving here to-night. Their names have already been published.

RELEASED UNION PRISONERS.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 21.

The steamer *Louisiana* arrived here this morning from the James River, *via* Fortress Monroe, with three hundred and twenty-eight released Union prisoners, who were delivered to us about twelve miles below Richmond. They were taken at Savage's Station and other places during the recent battles. Their names have been published. Ample provision has been made here for their comfort.

THE DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

An Engagement on the Roanoke River.

CAPTURE OF HAMILTON.

A Crew of Contrabands the Victors in a Regatta.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEWBERN, N. C., Tuesday, July 15, 1862.

An engagement of no little importance took place on the morning of the 9th inst., on Roanoke River, some sixty miles from its mouth, between three of our gunboats, the *Com. Perry*, *Ceres* and *Shawsheen*, and a company of HAWKINS' Zouaves, under Capt. HAMMELL, on our side, and a regiment of rebel cavalry, supported by a strong force of infantry and artillery, and a rebel fort which commanded the river.

The particulars are as follows: On the 8th inst. Capt. FLUSSER, of the *Com. Perry*, who is commanding officer of the naval forces in Albemarle Sound, decided to make a reconnoissance up the Roanoke as far as Hamilton, where he understood a rebel steamer was anchored, and also that the enemy were erecting a fortification and collecting a large force, with the intention of resisting all approaches to Weldon by the river.

After taking on board Capt. HAMMELL's company of Zouaves, which are stationed at Plymouth, (a very important point at the mouth of the Roanoke, and also the headquarters of the naval force in the Albemarle Sound,) the fleet proceeded up the river at a rapid rate, meeting with no difficulties until they arrived at a point some six miles above Williamston, where a barricade of rafts and piles were chained together, reaching transversely up and across the river. Just before the fleet arrived at the barricade, a deadly fire, from infantry in an ambush, was opened upon the *Ceres*, which was in the advance, killing one seaman, JOHN H. BRIDGES, of Danvers, Mass., and wounding several more. The *Ceres* immediately responded with grape, which, with some timely and well-directed shells from the *Perry* and *Shawsheen*, soon dispersed the cowardly assassins, with heavy loss, who then pushed on to the fort at Hamilton, to assist their comrades in resisting us at that point.

On arriving at the barricade, Capt. FLUSSER proceeded at once to blow up and destroy the obstructions in his usual dashing way. It was not long before he succeeded in cutting his way through this difficult blockade, which was considered by the enemy quite as strong as the barricade in the James River. On went the fleet up this narrow river, darkened by a dense forest on each side, through a continuous storm of bullets and grape from the innumerable masked batteries which lined both banks of the river on the bluff commanding the approach to Hamilton. Hamilton is situated upon an eminence, back some distance from the river, and separated from this important stream by a thick growth of heavy timber, which sheltered the hidden foe, who were raining down an incessant fire upon our gunboats, which were unable to elevate their guns sufficiently to do all the execution they desired. However, they continued to advance, when suddenly the rebel fort on the eminence, which was concealed from view, opened a terrific fire on the approaching fleet.

In the thickest of the fight, and when the result was very doubtful, Capt. FLUSSER discovered a large rebel steamer, loaded with rebel sharpshooters, coming down upon our fleet. Suddenly she turned a short bend, and before the enemy were aware of the near approach of our fleet, she was in good musket range. Capt. FLUSSER and all his men were in readiness for the new foe.

A shell from the *Ceres* raked the decks of the *Wilson*—for that was the name of the rebel craft—and bang again went a hundred or more Union rifle bullets among the sharpshooters on the rebel steamer, who, being astonished at the rapid advance of FLUSSER's fleet, leaped from every side of the *Wilson* into the water, leaving their deserted craft to drift into our possession.

As soon as our fleet got beyond the enemy's batteries the Zouaves, under Capt. HAMMELL, were landed with a howitzer, and with fixed bayonets commenced the advance on Hamilton, accompanied with a strong company from each of our gunboats, armed in the same manner, making four companies in all, who were ordered by Capt. FLUSSER "to flank the rebel fort and take Hamilton," while the gunboats were again to advance and silence the rebel batteries in front. Again the gunboats went into action, and such an unearthly sound—owing to the peculiar situation of the country—as the echo from their heavy ordnance in this dense forest, was never before heard. Soon there was a response from the rear of the enemy, which was the rapid report of the howitzers, and deafening cheers from our brave mariners and Zouaves, who had been led in a successful charge against the fort, which they took, despite a strong opposition, together with the village of Hamilton, over which the Stars and Stripes were raised with an additional outbreak of enthusiasm.

The shouts from our land force were soon responded to by a shout still more deafening, which was given by the crews of the three gunboats as they drove the rebels out of their masked batteries by three well-directed broadsides; leaving our forces in possession of the highly important port of Hamilton, with all its steamers, schooners, and a large amount of Commissary stores and cotton, which the rebels had no time to destroy.

The rebel steamer captured is exceedingly valuable to this Department, for the purpose of transporting troops through these shallow waters. She was not crippled or injured in the least, strange as it may appear, by our shells, which raked her decks. She is a stern-wheel steamer, of very light draft, and capable of carrying a regiment of troops.

In this engagement, every officer and man behaved in the most heroic manner.

Capt. FLUSSER, of the *Commodore Perry*, Capt. MACDIARMID, of the *Ceres*, Capt. WOODWARD, of the *Shawsheen*, have been through all the important battles in this Department, and are now well known to the country. Lieut. GREEN, of Company F, with a portion of the Zouaves, was on the *Ceres*, lending valuable assistance with his dashing followers all through the action. He was wounded in the leg, and was brought to the deck, where he lay during the remainder of the action, loading guns for his men, and speaking words of good cheer to them.

The following are the names of the killed and wounded on board the *Ceres*:

John H. Bridges—killed.	Edward B. Perry—in the arm.
Manuel Sylvia—seriously wounded in the chest.	Timothy Dacey—in the arm.
John J. Dennison—seriously wounded in left breast.	Thomas Rodgers—in arm and hand.
George Waterman—in the leg.	Henry G. Rose—shoulder.
Nicholas Waysen—in the leg.	

Of the Zouaves, none were killed, though many slight wounds were received. On the *Shawsheen*, THOMAS SMITH was seriously wounded through the head, and a few others on the same boat received some slight wounds. On the *Perry*, one powder boy, a contraband, named STEPHEN JONES, was killed, while bravely performing his duty, and DANIEL DONOVAN, a seaman on the same boat, was wounded, and Mr. COLEMAN, the Executive Officer of the *Ceres*, had his pants torn by a rebel bullet while in the act of fixing a shell for the enemy, and a splinter sent into his throat from a ball which struck the deck near his head. Capt. WOODWARD, Capt. MACDIARMID and Capt. FLUSSER each had very narrow escapes.

This victory is of great importance, inasmuch as it clears the way to Weldon. It is impossible to estimate the loss to the enemy, who, it is said, left some forty or fifty dead on the field.

Since the departure of Gen. BURNSIDE with a part of his army for Virginia, Acting Major-Gen. FOSTER, the wheel-horse of the BURNSIDE expedition, is chief officer in command of this Department. This is said to be a permanent arrangement, as it is understood that Gen. BURNSIDE will be continued hereafter in a more active field of labor.

Gov. STANLY has recently returned from a tour through the counties bordering on Albemarle Sound, where he has addressed large gatherings of the people on the great question of the day. At Plymouth and every point where the Governor held a meeting, large county conventions have been called by the citizens for the purpose of making a demand on their delegates in the State Convention, to vote the Old North State back to her former position. His Excellency has many arduous duties to perform in attending to the varied labors incidental to the administrative portion of his department.

Quite an exciting and interesting regatta came off the other day in front of the naval headquarters. One of the two boats entered was manned by six contraband seamen, beautifully attired in man-of-war costume, and the other was manned by eight white seamen, who were considered the crack crew of these waters. Distance was offered the contraband crew, who had only been seamen some three months, but their Captain refused to accept of any advantage whatever, and insisted on giving the white seamen the advantage of two men. Everything being in readiness the word was given, and off went the boats, throwing the crowd, white and black, into the most intense excitement. Judge of the astonishment of all when the boat containing the contrabands was seen to turn the mile post first, and great was the excitement and deafening were the cheers as they came in some three rods in advance of the white crew, who were dripping with perspiration and thoroughly mortified at the unexpected result. They were inclined to think the contest was an unfair one, until the Captain of the contrabands offered to renew the race by having the crews exchange boats, which proposition was not accepted by the white seamen for fear of a like result. The Captain said his contrabands could not only pull a small boat faster and with more steadiness than the same number of white seamen, but that they, with others he had on board, could man his big guns with more agility and skill in time of action than any white seamen he had ever seen. Also, that they were more attentive to duty and performed more work, and were more civil and orderly than the white seamen.

This Department has sustained a very severe loss in the departure of Commodore ROWAN, of the Navy flotilla in these waters. Gen. FOSTER, backed by Gen. BURNSIDE, has made an urgent appeal to the Secretary of War to use his influence with the Secretary of the Navy in order to effect the restoration of Commodore ROWAN to his former position. He has been recently ordered by Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH to take command of the *Powhatan*.

A REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE CAPTURE OF HAMILTON.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 18.

The bombarement of the village of Hamilton, N.C., a defenceless village, was a most barbarous affair. The following dispatch to the *Raleigh Telegraph* gives the fullest account we have seen:

WELDON, Thursday, July 10.

A courier has just arrived here, and states that seven or eight Yankee gunboats came up the Roanoke yesterday, and, without the slightest notice, opened a bombarement upon the town of Hamilton. The result of the grand attack was one infant killed on the part of the Inhabitants. A portion of Capt. WHITAKER's Cavalry was before them, resisted their landing, and succeeded in killing several Yankees, with but two or three wounded amongst his men. The Yankees are now in possession of Hamilton—always an undefended place.

Unionism in Baltimore—The City Not "Loyal to the Core."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As the flights of fancy indulged in by "M," in Thursday's issue of your paper, are likely to have a wide circulation, (I observe them copied *without credit* in this morning's Philadelphia *Inquirer*) and are calculated to give a very erroneous view of the *real* state of feeling here, I cannot, from a sense of duty to the loyal people North, who ought to know the *truth*, refrain from correcting them, since such statements are liable to produce harm in begetting a false security in the honor and loyalty of this city.

If a weary, march through miles of dusty streets, without music to cheer the spirits, or a drop of water to cool their parched tongues, be "*a perfect ovation*," then was such experienced by the gallant men of the Ninth Vermont, in its passage through Baltimore! If a few flags displayed at isolated points, without apparent purpose or enthusiasm, be a "cordial welcome," then were they *cordially welcomed!* If a feeble cheer raised by some Government employes, as they passed the Post-office, be an "*enthusiastic reception*," then were they *enthusiastically received!* But if not? Certainly the "*welcome*," as seen by my eyes, was more like that to be expected in an enemy's city, than in one "*loyal to the core*." Fortunately, their feelings were spared the annoyance supposed to be caused by the "sneers of a few secesh on the corner of Calvert and Baltimore streets," since, the line of march being through *Lombard-street, they were not at any time within two blocks of Baltimore-street.* "M." had probably partaken of *that dinner* at the Fifth-avenue on the preceding day, and the recollections of the succeeding march down Broadway probably lingered in his memory. Certainly, no such reception as he describes was accorded the Ninth Vermont in this city. I wish it were possible to indorse it, and his comforting conclusion, that "Baltimore is *loyal to the core*." Nothing can be further from the truth. Remove the troops that now garrison our forts, and in less than a week we should be cut off from succor by the North, whilst Treason's bloody hands would be busy in destroying the lives and property of all loyal citizens. Our local authorities are powerless, or *worse*. Nothing but the *strong arm* preserves peace and order, and God forbid it shall be removed, until treason lies dead and buried never more to rise.

Treason to-day is more bitter to Baltimore than ever. The recent rebel successes (?) have emboldened its mouthpieces here to an extent that is almost unbearable to a loyal man. Having recently returned from nearly a year's sojourn in Europe, the contrast between the present feeling and that existing at the time of my departure is most striking. Numbers of my *then* intimate friends *now* scarcely acknowledge my existence by a nod, whilst the benavior of my immediate neighbors is so unbearable that I have been obliged to report it to the military authorities, *who have, however, taken no steps to abate the annoyance.* A number of ladies and gentlemen nightly congregate upon their stoop, (Southern fashion,) and until a late hour indulge in an endless tirade against the Government, and the "Yankees" generally; openly boasting of their secession sentiments, and praising for the appearance of Jackson and his rabble, (they have dubbed him "Portable fence" Jackson now,) when they threaten to do for every "Yankee" in the city. Their remarks being aimed at my family occupying our parlor windows, you may judge of the extent of the annoyance, continued nightly. For a few evenings since they held a raffle for a picture, the proceeds to be devoted to purchasing delicacies for the rebel prisoners confined in our jail, which raffle, I regret to say, was attended by a number of the officers of the United States officers, and one of the almost under the shadow of the monument consecrated to the Father of his country!

I have trespassed too long upon your time and space, but an earnest desire to let the *people* know the *truth* must be my apology. If all Secessionists South be as bitter as those of Baltimore, God help our poor bleeding country. W.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 19, 1862.

THE FIGHT ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

The True Story About the Great Rebel Ram Arkansas.

Gallant Fight Between the Ram and the Carondelet.

Escape of the Ram Under the Vicksburgh Batteries.

CAIRO, Monday, July 21.

The dispatch boat, which arrived at Memphis Saturday, brings the following:

The report of the escape of the rebel gunboat *Arkansas* is correct. The affair took place on the morning of the 15th. That morning, in consequence of reports brought by refugees that the *Arkansas* was about to attempt to run the Federal fleet, the gunboats *Carondelet* and *Tyler*, and ram *Lancaster*, started up the Yazoo to reconnoitre.

When eight miles from the mouth they came suddenly upon the *Arkansas*, lying under the bank. As our boats rounded the bend, she opened upon them with 68-pounders. Our gunboats returned the fire, and for a short time a fierce engagement ensued. Finding that the channel of the river prevented successful manœuvering, they gradually dropped downward toward the mouth. The *Arkansas* followed closely.

Just as the latter was passing the bar the *Carondelet* closed with her, intending to board. She succeeded in throwing a grapple aboard and getting out a plank, when the *Arkansas* opened her steam-pipe, throwing hot water across the plank. The *Carondelet* replied in the same manner. While thus engaged both vessels grounded, and the shock separated them. The *Arkansas* succeeded in getting off, and the *Carondelet* remained fast for nearly an hour.

The *Arkansas* immediately passed down the river the *Tyler* preceding her, and maintained a running fight with her greatly superior adversary. None of our gunboats with the fleet had steam up, and the entire fleet was so scattered that few could fire at the *Arkansas*, as she passed, without danger of hitting our own boats. As she approached, such boats as could safely do so, opened upon her, but her plating resisted most of the shots. A solid shot from FARRAGUT's gunboat No. 6, struck her larboard bow, passing through and under her plating, ripping it off for a considerable distance. What further damage was done is not ascertained.

The injuries to our fleet are light. The *Benton* received a shot near the edge of the after part of the larboard side, killing one man. The *Tyler*, which engaged the *Arkansas* nearly an hour and a-half, had seven killed and nine wounded. Among the latter were the pilots, Messrs. SEBASTIAN and HERRS, and Engineer DAVIS. The ram *Lancaster* received a shot under her boilers, causing an escape of hot water, scalding six men—three of them fatally.

The entire National loss is twelve killed and fifteen wounded, five or six of whom will die. The rebel loss is not known, but believed to be considerable, as the hot water streams of the *Carondelet*, at the time they attempted to board, were thrown directly into her.

THE GUERRILLAS IN THE WEST.

The Rebels in Considerable Force Approaching Nashville.

CAPTURE OF NATIONAL PICKETS.

NASHVILLE, Monday, July 21.

Our pickets were captured on Lebanon Road this evening, five miles from here, by a party of guerrillas. One escaped. Three bridges were burned to-day, within eight miles, on the Chattanooga Road.

The enemy is in force under FORREST, five miles from the city. The troops are out and there is great excitement.

MORGAN'S RAID IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, July 21.

Between Crab Orchard and Loudon MORGAN destroyed several wagons of a National train destined for Gen. MORGAN's command at Cumberland Gap.

The *Democrat* says that Rev. E. SINGLETON WELLS, Episcopalian, of this city, confined in military prison, will be released, if, in addition to taking the oath of allegiance, he will go to Connecticut, whence he came, and remain there during the continuance of the rebellion; otherwise, that he will be sent to Camp Chase.

STEAMERS FIRED INTO BY THE REBELS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, July 21.

The steamer *Commercial*, Capt. ARCHER, from Memphis, arrived here yesterday.

Capt. ARCHER reports that the steamers *Courier* and *Eugene*, with troops on board, were fired into on entering Green River by musket armed rebel cavalry. It was not known whether either boat had lost any men.

On arriving at McAllister's Landing, two miles below Newburgh, Indiana, the *Commercial* was fired into by some guerrillas, one ball passing through the gangway and doing some damage.

The steamer *Belle*, bound from Memphis to St. Louis, was fired into by a gang of rebels at Randolph, Mo. What injury was done to her is not known.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. HALLECK.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, July 20

Gen. HALLECK left here this evening by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for Washington. He was accompanied by Gen. CULLUM, Chief of Staff; Col. KELTON, Adjutant-General, and Lieut. TOWNSHEND.

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 21.

Gen. HALLECK and Staff left here this morning, eastward bound.

A Strike on the Lehigh Canal.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., Monday, July 21.

The laborers on the Lehigh Canal are on a strike for higher wages. They ask one dollar and thirty-seven cents a day for their services; heretofore they have been paid one dollar and ten cents.

The strike is reported to be general. No one is permitted to go to work.

Sinking of a Government Steamer.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, July 20.

The steamer *Dunleith*, from Cincinnati to Nashville, with Government forage and wagons, sunk on the Falls this evening. Nobody was injured. The boat is a total loss. The cargo will probably be saved, but is a damaged condition.

There is nothing new from MORGAN's gang.

GEN. HALLECK ON THE ART OF WAR.

Organization of Armies—The Americans a Military People—Summary of Military Art—Criticisms on the Battles of Bull Run and Great Bethel—Corps D'Armee.

The following summary statement of the leading principles of the Art of War, with criticisms of the most important incidents of the pending contest, is from the pen of Maj.-Gen. HALLECK, and will be read with interest at the present moment.

Foreigners have often asserted that, as a military power, the Government of the United States is exceedingly weak; and that the first great war in which we engaged would demonstrate this weakness. Our people have resented these assertions with considerable warmth; and to prove their want of foundation, they have referred to our little army of twelve or fifteen thousand men, to our military academy at West Point, and to the military spirit displayed by our militia; and, as evidence of our capacity to organize an efficient army in case of necessity, to the results of the War of 1812, and the Mexican War of 1846.

In reply to all this, European cavilers say they admit that our regular army is well-instructed and well-disciplined, but that it is too small to be of much avail in any great war; and they also point to the fact that the privates are mostly of foreign birth, which, they say, is good proof that the mass of our native population is wanting in military spirit. They admit that the West Point Academy is equal to the best military schools of Europe, and that it annually furnishes a small body of well-trained and well-educated officers; but they contend that the usefulness of this school is almost entirely destroyed by the system of appointment to and promotion in our army—such appointments and promotions being made almost exclusively from political considerations, and without regard to military qualifications. In proof of this, they refer to our army lists, and show that graduates of West Point have much less chance of preferment than noisy, pot-house politicians, who are ignorant of the first elements of military science. With regard to our militia, they say that, although good and brave men, they are without military experience or discipline, and although valuable as an auxiliary force, to man our fortifications and to repel an invasion, they would be of very little use in the open field and in the face of veteran troops. With regard to the War of 1812 with England, they say that the first campaigns proved beyond dispute our want of military efficiency, and that it was only in the last year of the war, and after a dearly-bought experience of our faulty military organization, that we were able to cope with the small force which Great Britain, engaged in her mighty European conflicts with NAPOLEON, was able to send against us; in the Mexican War, they say we contended with troops still less instructed and disciplined than our own.

Whatever we may think of the justness of these foreign criticisms, we must admit that we are not, in the strict sense of that word, a *military* people; and that the military art has received very little attention in this country, as compared with the nations of Europe. And this is by no means strange. More than three quarters of a century have elapsed since the acknowledgment of our National independence, and during all that time, except the War of 1812, with England, we have enjoyed an almost uninterrupted peace—for our Indian border wars and our short conflict with the weak and demoralized Republic of Mexico were too limited and local to produce much effect upon the country generally; consequently, the attention of our people, for nearly a century, has been directed almost exclusively to other pursuits than that of arms, and they are better acquainted with any other science than that of war. Indeed, politicians have generally assured us that we need no army, and that our brave but uninstructed militia is sufficient for all purposes for which a military force will ever be required by our Government. The present war is opening our eyes to this error, *and the disaster of Bull Run has taught us that mere courage and numbers, without instruction or discipline, or competent officers to command, are not likely very soon to restore the authority of the Government and the peace of the country.*

War is the most comprehensive and difficult to be understood of all the sciences, for it embraces nearly every branch of human learning. Hence it is, that while nearly every country furnishes good chemists, botanists, geologists, theologians, jurists and statesmen, but very few skillful Generals have been found in any age. And yet in our country it seems to be thought that *anybody* will do for a General; and a politician or pettifogger has only to put on epaulettes, and exchange his stump speeches or briefs for a sword, in order to qualify him to lead armies into the field and to direct the difficult and complicated operations of a campaign, siege or battle! While we must admire the brazen impudence of the individuals who make these sudden and wonderful transformations, *it is difficult to understand why the Government, which is supposed to seek victories rather than defeats, should appoint such men to command our armies, and why a people, who are supposed to value their lives and reputation, should tolerate them!* If mere politicians, who never drilled a company or read a military book, are to command our armies, why not make Judges and District-Attorneys of masons and carpenters who never read a law book or wrote a brief? If it only requires a piece of parchment to convert a politician into a General, certainly the same magic process will transform a blacksmith into a judge, or a butcher into a surgeon!

WASHINGTON, in his last Annual Message, Dec. 7, 1796, in urging upon Congress the importance of military instruction, used the following words: "What ever argument may be drawn from particular examples superficially viewed, a thorough examination of the subject will evince that the art of war is both comprehensive and complicated; that it demands much previous study; and that the possession of it, in its most improved and perfect state, is always of great moment to the security of a nation." Had we given heed to WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address the present rebellion would never have occurred; and had the Federal Government listened to the advice contained in the foregoing extract from his last Annual Message, it would not now be lamenting the disasters of Great Bethel and Bull Run.

The people are beginning to awaken to the importance of military instruction; and they ask of the Government that it cease appointing politicians, ignorant of military science, to lead our armies. *Men who pay their money and peril their lives in support of the war for the Union, have had enough of "mustang" Generals; they now demand that these be replaced by men of military education and experience.* Moreover, the people themselves are beginning to learn something of war, or at least, to desire to learn, for there is just now an unprecedented demand for military books. In order to assist the popular understanding of this subject, we propose to give a brief

SYNOPSIS OF THE MILITARY ART.

WAR has been defined, *the art of organizing and moving military forces*, and is usually divided into four distinct branches: Strategy, Engineering, Logistics and Tactics.

Strategy is the art of directing masses upon decisive points; or, in the words of BULOW, it embraces "the hostile movements of two armies, made beyond the view of each other, or—if it be preferred—beyond the effect of cannon."

Engineering embraces the disposition of material obstacles to resist an attack, and the means to be used to overcome these obstacles in making an attack.

Logistics embraces the means of transportation and supply.

Tactics is the art of bringing troops into action, or of moving them in the presence of an enemy—that is, within his view, and within reach of his artillery.

We will illustrate these definitions by reference to the present war. To determine the general plan of campaign—that is the points at which troops are to be assembled, as at Fortress Monroe, Arlington, the Ohio River, Cairo, St. Louis, &c., and the lines upon which they are to move against the enemy—belongs to strategy. The location and construction of fortifications, batteries, military bridges, the reconnoissance of the enemy's works, position and numbers, and his lines of communication, belong to engineering. The providing of means for supplying and moving the troops so collected belong to logistics. And the manner of bringing them into action, or of maneuvering them on the field of battle, belongs to tactics. Thus, the sending of PATTERSON'S column against Martinsburgh and Winchester, while McDOWELL moved on Manassas Junction, was a matter of strategy. So also the concentration of the forces of JOHNSTON and BEAUREGARD at Bull Run was a strategic movement. But the dispositions made of the troops on both sides for the battle, and the manœuvers made during the engagement, were all matters belonging to tactics. The establishment of batteries, and other means to strengthen his position, devised by BEAUREGARD, and the examination of these defences, and the adoption of means for overcoming these obstacles by McDOWELL, were matters belonging to engineering. And the means of supplying these armies, and of transporting these supplies, belonged to logistics.

Having pointed out what is understood by strategy, we will add a few of the general rules which belong to that branch of military art. In selecting a base of operations, it is stated by the best authorities, that troops should never be placed upon the circumference of a circle the centre of which is occupied by an enemy; for in that case the enemy can select his point of attack or defence, and, by concentrating his forces on that point, can successfully resist or attack the forces brought against him. Thus, in the present campaign, the Federal troops were assembled at Fortress Monroe, Arlington, Martinsburgh, Grafton, Parkersburgh, Cincinnati and Cairo, while the Confederate forces were concentrated on Lynchburgh, Richmond, and Manassas Junction—one party on the circumference, and the other concentrated near the centre.

Again, in selecting lines of operation, it is said that troops should never be moved on *exterior* lines, unless the forces on each line are superior to the combined forces of the enemy. The reason of this rule is obvious: by moving on *exterior* lines, we permit the enemy to attack either of our lines with his combined forces, the other being outside and too distant to render any assistance to the line attacked. On the contrary, by moving on *interior* lines, our forces being nearer together than those of the enemy, may be readily concentrated on any weak point which may be presented. *It matters little whether our lines be single or double, provided we can unite our forces sooner than the enemy can unite his; the great object being to concentrate upon the decisive point a larger force than the enemy can bring to resist our attack. This is the great secret, if secret it can be called, of all strategic manœuvers.*

History furnishes us with numerous examples of both interior and exterior lines of operation. In 1777, BURGOYNE moved on exterior lines against the army of GATES. In 1814, the army of Silesia and the grand Austro-Russian army pursued exterior lines, leaving NAPOLEON to operate with his whole force upon either one or the other, as circumstances might require. In the Italian campaigns of 1796 and 1797, nearly all of NAPOLEON'S movements were interior and central; and he was thus enabled, with a small force, to pierce and destroy the large armies which Austria sent against him. The same may be said of his campaigns of 1805 and 1809, against Austria; of 1806 and 1807, against Russia, and of 1808 against Spain. In 1815, with an army of only 120,000 men, against an allied force of 200,000, by his central advance on Charleroi and Ligny, he gained a most decisive advantage over the enemy—an advantage lost by the eccentric movement of GROUCHY, which left WELLINGTON and BLUCHER on interior lines, and enabled them to concentrate their combined forces on the field of Waterloo, and overthrow the army of NAPOLEON. The manœuvres of the Archduke CHARLES between the armies of MOREAU and JOURDON, in 1796, furnish a fine example of interior and central operations. To apply this maxim of strategy to the present campaign—PATTERSON and McDOWELL'S columns moved on exterior lines, leaving the armies of JOHNSTON and BEAUREGARD between them; they concentrated their forces at Bull Run and defeated McDOWELL'S army, and might have done the same thing to the army of PATTERSON. *Had the latter crossed the Potomac at Leesburgh, he would have threatened Johnson's communications much more effectually than at Martinsburgh, and at the same time would have been near enough to McDowell to assist him or to receive assistance from him, as circumstances might have required.* JOHNSTON must then have abandoned Harper's Ferry and Winchester and united with BEAUREGARD, or the latter must have moved to the assistance of the former; for had they remained separate, both PATTERSON and McDOWELL could have moved between them. In that case, BEAUREGARD must have fallen back towards Richmond, and JOHNSTON must have been isolated. If JOHNSTON had fallen back upon Manassas Junction, (as in fact he did on the 21st day of July,) PATTERSON would have been able to assist McDOWELL at the battle of Bull Run; whereas, by his exterior line of operations he actually gained nothing. Newspaper critics have attempted to throw all the blame of this defeat upon PATTERSON, and have compared him to GROUCHY at Waterloo. From all the information we can obtain on this subject, we can see no parallel in the two cases. GROUCHY made an eccentric movement from interior lines, thus changing his interior to an exterior position, leaving the great body of BLUCHER'S army nearer to that of WELLINGTON than he was to NAPOLEON. Nevertheless, he was near enough to hear the cannonading of Waterloo, and might have reached the field of battle in time to prevent the disastrous retreat, if not to save the defeat. The country was an open one, and his army could have moved as rapidly as that of the enemy. On the contrary, PATTERSON'S position was, from the beginning, an exterior one; he was some sixty miles from the battle-field, with a strong force between him and McDOWELL. Moreover, JOHNSTON had a railroad at his command, and could reach Manassas Junction in a few hours; whereas, PATTERSON, without cars, (the railroad being obstructed and the bridges destroyed,) could not have reached Bull Run in less than two days, to say nothing of the opposition which he would have encountered from the army of JOHNSTON. We know nothing of the reasons why PATTERSON'S army was at Martinsburgh and Harper's Ferry—whether his line of operations and his positions were of his own selection, or were the result of superior orders; our criticism is based solely upon the movements as they occurred, without any intention to blame or to exculpate any one.

Again, long or *deep* lines of operation—that is, where the object to be reached is very distant from the base or point of departure—are condemned by the best authorities; *for the reason that they afford the enemy an opportunity to operate on the flank, and cut off the moving column from its source of supply.* Moreover, when far advanced upon its march, it would be very difficult to reinforce a column moving on such a line. If the circumstances of the war require the adoption of a *deep* line of operation in a particular case, it is a maxim of war that it be so directed as not to be cut by a flank movement of the enemy. Moreover, in order to avoid this danger, the line selected should be one upon which the troops can move with great rapidity, and be through a country where abundant supplies can be obtained; for to carry them with the army would greatly retard its movements. To illustrate what is understood by a faulty *deep* line of operations, we will suppose that an army of five or ten thousand men was to be sent from California to attack the Confederate forces in Texas and Arkansas, and that the line of operations chosen should be by Mazatlin or Guyamas, through Chihuahua, Monclova or Monterey, the enemy being in possession of Messilla and the eastern portion of Arizona!

Tactics may be divided into two distinct parts: *grand tactics*, or tactics of battle, and *elementary tactics*, or tactics of instruction and manœuvre. The first relates to the formation of troops upon the battle-field—that is, whether they are to be drawn up in one or two lines, in columns, in squares, or in *echelon*, and how each arm is to be placed with regard to the other; whether the cavalry and artillery are to be placed in the centre, on the flanks, or distributed throughout the line, and whether they are to act separately or in conjunction with each other, or with the infantry. The second relates to the manner of forming lines, columns, squares, &c., of deploying as skirmishers, and of passing from one formation to another. The latter is the alphabet of the military art, while the former combines the letters of this alphabet into words and sentences. To illustrate this distinction we will refer to the battle of Bull Run. The general dispositions of the troops on both sides—that is, the combinations and arrangements of the opposing forces made by the commanding Generals—were matters which pertained to *grand* tactics; but the orders of march, of fire, of deploy, &c., made by the commanders of brigades, regiments, battalions and companies, pertained to what is called *elementary* tactics.

The formation or order of battle must always depend in a great measure upon the nature of the ground, the position of the enemy, and the character of the troops; it is, therefore, impossible to lay down any general rule which would be applicable to all cases. Military writers describe *twelve* different orders of battle: the parallel, the oblique, the perpendicular, the concave, the convex, the echelon, &c., &c., with their various modifications and combinations to suit the circumstances of each particular case. Our limits will not permit us to enter into any discussion of these different formations, and we must refer our readers to professional treatises on this subject. We will remark, however, that thin lines, whether parallel, oblique or perpendicular, whether straight, convex or concave, are deemed objectionable, for the reason that they are easily penetrated. Columns at a distance are also objectionable, because the enemy may move between and attack them in flank. Again, heavy columns of infantry by grand divisions furnish an excellent mark for the enemy's artillery. A reserve is always of great importance in a battle; but it should never be so large as to weaken the line. A General in command of an army of 50,000 men who should engage only 25,000, keeping the other 25,000 in reserve or in observation, would, by such a disposition, paralyze and render useless one-half of his own force!

Logistics, or the art of subsisting and moving armies, is one of the most difficult subjects connected with the military art. In most countries of Continental Europe these matters are managed, under the direction of the commanding General, by a corps of officers specially appointed and organized for that purpose. In the English service they are managed by civilians, under what is called the "contract system." The Crimean War demonstrated the vast superiority of the former over the latter. The English soldiers were left half starved and half naked; while the French were abundantly provided for, and at much less expense. In time of peace, and during the Mexican War, our army has usually been well supplied by means of the officers of the Quartermaster, Commissary and Medical Departments. But in the Utah Expedition, Mr. Secretary FLOYD introduced the English system, of contracts made at the War Office through his political hirelings and hangers-on. The result was an entire waste of the public money, deficiency in the quantity and quality of the supplies, and the introduction of political corruption into a branch of service which had hitherto been above suspicion. If such a system should be adopted and continued in the present war, the appropriation of $500,000,000 will soon melt away, and our soldiers be left naked, bare-footed, and but half-fed!

Again, the erection of fortifications, batteries, military bridges, &c., as connected with the movements of troops, and the attack and defense of military positions, form a most important branch of the military art. Unless furnished with a proper reconnoissance of the enemy's positions, defences, means of attack, etc., a General will be liable to commit most serious errors, both in his lines of operations, his points of attack, and his dispositions for a battle. And in order to insure such reconnoissance and such means of attack and defence, he must have competent engineer officers and a proper number of engineer troops. Without drawing illustrations from European wars, it will suffice, to show the necessity of such military reconnoissances, to refer to the

BATTLES OF GREAT BETHEL AND BULL RUN.

An army organized for operations in the field, consists of several distinct branches, or arms, viz.: the staff and administrative corps, infantry, cavalry, artillery and engineers. The staff usually includes all officers above the rank of Colonel, and all officers, as Adjutant-Generals, Aids, etc., not attached to a particular corps or department and not serving with a company, battalion or regiment. In most foreign services there is a staff corps, composed of different grades of officers, who assist the General-in-Chief, Generals of *corps d'armées*, of divisions, and of brigades, in the performance of their respective duties. Administrative corps are organized to provide supplies and means of transportation. In our service, Aids-de-Camp are appointed from the line of the army, and the Adjutant-General's Department is a special staff corps; the Quartermasters, Commissaries, Medical Officers and Paymasters, are also considered as staff corps; but in England they are designated as administrative corps. All officers of the *staff proper* serve directly under the orders of some general officers; whereas officers of these corps have their special administrative duties to perform, under the direction of their respective chiefs. It is usual in our service, however, to attach the ranking officer of each of these departments to the staff of the General commanding an army; and officers so attached are very properly considered as *staff* officers.

The *General Staff* of an army, organized for service in the field, consists of the General-Commanding-in-Chief, and the officers attached to his personal staff, of the Generals of *corps d'armées*, or separate columns, and their respective staffs, of Generals of divisions and their staffs, and of Generals of brigades and their staffs. Two or more regiments form a brigade; two or more brigades a division; two or more divisions a *corps d'armée;* and two or more *corps d'armées* an army. Brigades are commanded by Brigadier-Generals; divisions by Generals of divisions; *corps d'armées* by Lieutenant-Generals; and armies by Generals or Marshals. In our service, in former times, we had the rank of Lieutenant-General and General, but at present only Brigadier and Major Generals—the latter title being very improperly applied to Generals of division. The office of General no longer exists, and Lieutenant-General is merely an honorary title by brevet. Armies are generally named from their location or object, as *the Army of the Potomac, the Army of the West, the Army of Invasion*, etc; *Corps d'armées*, divisions and brigades are usually designated by numbers, as First, Second, etc. Orders are always issued from the *Headquarters* of an army, corps, division or brigade, and are signed by the General issuing them, or by some member of his staff.

Having described the general staff and administrative corps of an army, we will now pass to the *line*, or four principal arms, of which it is always composed—infantry, cavalry, artillery and engineers.

Infantry constitutes the great mass of every well-organized army. It is usually organized into regiments of one, two or three battalions; each battalion being composed of either eight or ten companies. There are four different ways of engaging infantry, or of forming them for battle: 1st, as skirmishers, or light troops: 2d, in deployed lines; 3d, in lines of battalions ployed on the centre, or formed in squares; and fourth, in deep masses. Skirmishers are employed as scouts to fill up intervals between columns, and to act on the flanks and front of moving lines and masses. The particular manner of arranging infantry for battle must depend upon the nature of the ground, the position of the enemy, and the obstacles to be overcome. Squares and echelons are most effective against cavalry. These formations are usually left to the discretion of the commanders of regiments and battalions, who should always seek to render their forces as effective as possible in making or resisting an attack. The best tacticians say that offensive operations of infantry on the field of battle require *mobility, solidity* and *impulsion*; while defensive operations should combine *solidity* with the greatest possible amount of *fire*.

The arm next in importance is cavalry. Its principal merit consists in its *mobility* and *velocity*, as it has very little *solidity*. It is employed in battle in four different ways: 1st, in deployed lines; 2d, by regiments, in columns of attack on the center; 3d, by a mixed formation; and 4th, by a deep formation of several columns. The formation to be adopted in any particular case must depend upon the character of the ground, and the nature and position of the party to be attacked. The great value of cavalry is in reconnoitering before a battle, in charging upon exposed points during the engagement, in covering a retreat, and in pursuing and destroying a beaten enemy. The great expense of cavalry, and the difficulty of reducing it to proper discipline, and the increased importance of artillery, have rendered this arm less popular than in former times. Nevertheless, *an army without a proper proportion of cavalry will always be wanting in efficiency. McDowell's army was certainly very deficient in cavalry; and to this deficiency must be attributed, at least in part, the disgraceful disorders of his retreat.*

Artillery is next to be considered. The importance of this arm has been much increased within the last few years by the use of rifled cannon, and the greater accuracy of fire and range of projectiles. It is usually divided into *foot artillery*, and *horse*, or *mounted artillery*. The unit of force in this arm is a *battery*, which is usually composed of six pieces, two of which are howitzers, with the men and other necessaries required to serve them. The term *battery* is also applied to cannon in a redoubt, field-work, or other fortification, without any reference to the number of guns. A regimental organization of artillery is a mere nominal arrangement; for, in actual service, artillery never acts by regiment, unless as infantry—as was the case with a large portion of the artillery in the Mexican war.

This arm admits of three formations: 1st, in column; 2d, in battle; and 3d, in battery. In column, it ordinarily moves by sections of two pieces, each piece being followed or preceded by its caisson. In battle the pieces are drawn up in line, with their caissons in rear. In battery the formation is the same, but the pieces are unlimbered, and the guns directed toward the enemy and prepared for firing.

Artillery is used in battle to destroy the enemy's works of defense, to silence his batteries and disorganize his masses; and as an auxiliary force to protect the deploying of our cavalry and infantry. It is of immense value in protecting a point of attack, and in covering the retreat of a broken regiment or column. Artillery is one of the most scientific branches of the military art, and the officers of this arm should be thoroughly educated.

Engineer troops, on the field of battle, usually act as infantry, when not required for constructing batteries, or in removing and destroying the material defenses of the enemy. The great value of this arm, however, is in making reconnoissances, constructing and destroying bridges, opening roads and removing obstacles in the way of an advancing column, and in constructing defenses for resisting an attack. *Beauregard seems to have made good use of his knowledge of engineering in securing his position at Bull Run and Manassas Junction.* Officers of engineers should be thoroughly educated in all the branches of military science, and in our service they must be graduates of West Point.

The relative proportions to be given to each of these different arms in an army must depend, in some measure, upon the character of the opposing force, the nature of the country in which operations are to be carried on, and the obstacles to be overcome or to be opposed to the enemy. Nevertheless, experience has established certain general rules applicable to most cases of army organization. The infantry, as already stated, forms the great mass of every force organized for service in the field, and is made the basis of the apportionment; the cavalry is from one-fourth to one-sixth of the infantry; the artillery about two-thirds of the cavalry, and the engineers about two-thirds of the artillery. It is the opinion of some, that recent experience requires a diminution of the cavalry force, and a corresponding increase of artillery. This may well be done in particular cases, but it is doubtful whether there is any sufficient authority for changing the general rule adopted by the most experienced military writers of Europe. Any great departure from this rule, or deficiency of one arm, as compared with the others, will probably be felt in the results of the campaign.

CORPS D'ARMEES.

An effective organization of troops for all purposes is composed of three arms—Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery. Upon a due proportion of each of these depends their capacity for attack or defence.

Infantry is subdivided into "Infantry of the Line," who bear the brunt of the battle; "Light Infantry," who act as flankers; and "Riflemen," or sharp-shooters.

Cavalry is second in importance to Infantry, and should be in the proportion of about one regiment to four.

Artillery has been developed to such perfection that in modern warfare it is sometimes the most effective arm of the service. It should, however, be well supported, and two batteries of six (6-pounders) field pieces is sufficent for one division of four foot regiments.

Upon this basis, then, 5,000 troops divided as follows, will constitute an effective army corps:

2 regiments of infantry of the line	2,000
1 regiment of light infantry	1,000
1 regiment of riflemen	1,000
1 regiment of cavalry	1,000
2 batteries (6 pieces each) of artillery, or 4 batteries of 4 pieces, if mountain howitzers are used.	

CONCLUSION.

The foregoing brief analysis of the art of war is necessarily very imperfect; nevertheless, it may assist a popular understanding of the subject, and serve to convince our officers of militia and volunteers that, in order to qualify themselves for their important duties, they have something more to learn than the mere manual of arms, and the elementary drill of companies and battalions. It certainly is an anomalous phase in the character of our people, that while they seek experienced and competent lawyers and doctors to conduct their law business and to care for their health, they are willing to intrust the expenditure of vast sums of money, the honor of their flag, and even their lives, to Generals who have neither military experience nor military instruction.

The Tour of the Arion Society.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Saturday, July 19, 1862.

The proposed concert of the Arion Society, which was to have come off at the Cataract House, Niagara Falls, was not given, as the promised receipts did not bid fair to cover the expenses. You are aware, however, that the Arion did not make this trip with the prospect of any pecuniary benefit—it was only intended as a pleasure trip. The guests at the Falls this year are very few. Everything is dull, except the Falls themselves. There is more water in the Niagara by at least six feet than is usual at this season.

The Arion started on Friday morning for Rochester, where the last concert—the winding up of this excursion—came off yesterday. The Corinthian Hall, a very fine one, was well filled, and the success was beyond expectation. Mr. HENRY MOLLENHAUER again carried off the laurels of the evening. Mr. MILLS received well-deserved applause. In short, this concert, and the whole trip, taken as a whole, is an achievement of which the members and every participant may be proud. It is the first excursion of the kind undertaken in this country, and it would be well if it could be repeated. This morning most of the members of the Arion returned home. Some are staying here, others go to Trenton Falls, and others, again, to Lake George and Lake Champlain, returning by way of Saratoga.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Board of Aldermen.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS INDORSING THE GOVERNOR'S ACTION IN OFFERING $50 BOUNTY TO VOLUNTEERS—NEW CROTON MAIN IN FIFTH-AVENUE.

At the regular meeting of this Board yesterday, Alderman WALSH in the Chair, the Committee on National affairs submitted a report (see official) embodying the result of the correspondence and interview of the Committee with the Governor relative to the measures to be adopted to encourage enlistments, and indorsing the action of the Governor in offering a bounty of $50 to each volunteer, and pledging the faith of the City to pay its portion of the debt incurred by the Governor's action.

The question being on the adoption of the report, Alderman DAYTON said that the Governor of the State and the Committee on National Affairs seemed to have formed themselves into a mutual admiration society, and after a long conference had agreed upon a scheme for raising volunteers by economy. The public had supposed that the Governor's proclamation originated in his own wisdom, but it seems that it was a joint contrivance between him and the Committee of the Common Council. And they now call upon the citizens of the City to rally to the battle-field, and go forth to disease and death for the enormous sum of $50 a head. It was disgraceful to the State authorities, and to the great City of New-York, that, in this crying emergency of the country, they should offer such meagre inducements to enlist in the army. Boston had already offered $100 bounty; Vermont gives all its soldiers $7 per month additional to the Government pay, and yet the great commercial emporium of the country hesitates and delays to offer the paltry sum of $100 bounty. He considered the action of the State and City parsimonious, and unworthy of its authorities, and advocated the immediate offer of $100 bounty for every volunteer.

Alderman FARLEY thought the action of the Governor highly commendable, and was surprised at the remarks of the Alderman from the Ninth. New-York had done as much as any other city to encourage enlistments, and would continue to do as much. The object of the bounty was to furnish means to the volunteer to support his family in his absence, but the City of New-York had thus far taken upon herself to support the families of volunteers, and therefore one great object of the bounty was secured.

Alderman FARLEY accused Alderman DAYTON of having done more harm and caused more delay to the cause of enlistments by his course than anything else that had been done; he said enlistments were now going on briskly, and there would not be any difficulty in getting the quota of this City, under the indocements held out by the report of the Committee on National Affairs.

The report was adopted unanimously, and 30,000 copies were ordered printed.

The Report of the Committee on Croton Aqueduct, recommending that a new main be laid down in Fifth-avenue, and appropriating fifty thousand dollars therefor, to be taken from other appropriations, was adopted. A message was received from the Mayor relative to enlistments for the army, and recommending that the city pay a bounty of twenty-five dollars to each volunteer in addition to that offered by the Governor. The motion was taken upon it.

The Comptroller submitted his quarterly report of claims against the city, audited and paid during the second quarter of '62. The usual number of copies were ordered printed. The Board then adjourned to the second Monday in August, at 1 P. M.

Board of Councilmen.

TENTS TO BE ALLOWED IN THE PARK—THE $25 CITY BOUNTY.

The Board of Councilmen held a special meeting yesterday, the purpose being to act in concert with the Board of Aldermen in the proposed allowance of $25 to each enlisted recruit, in addition to the $50 which Gov. MORGAN, speaking for the State authorities, has granted. Resolutions, referring to this subject—for which *vide* the official report—were referred to the Committee on National Affairs, which is virtual death to the project.

The quarterly report of the Street Commissioner was received, and a motion to print 2,000 copies occasioned prolonged discussion, and it was finally lost for want of a constitutional vote. The report of the Comptroller as to receipts and expenditures, which will be found in the official report, was ordered to be printed. The sum of $1,000 was donated to the North-western Dispensary, and the sum of $250 was awarded to pay for badges of office furnished to the Police Justices.

The veto of the Mayor on the resolution making the *Staats Zeitung* an official paper was taken up, and a motion to make it the special order for the first meeting in August being lost, the paper was laid over. The recommendation of the Mayor to pay a bounty of $25 to each recruit under the new call, was referred to the Committee on National Affairs, who, if report speaks truly, will report adversely. The veto of the Mayor relative to the appropriation of $8,000 for celebrating the 4th of July was laid on the table. After the transaction of some routine business, the Board adjourned until the first Thursday in August.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

TWO MEN KILLED, AND ONE FATALLY INJURED, BY THE FALL OF A SCAFFOLD.—About 10 o'clock yesterday A. M., an accident occurred at the northwest corner of Avenue B and Third-street, whereby two men lost their lives, and a third was so much injured that his life is considered hopeless. The men were painters, engaged in painting a four-story house on the corner above mentioned, and for the purpose of enabling them to paint the upper part of the building, they had erected a scaffold even with the third story. The fastenings, owing to some defect, suddenly gave way, and precipitated them all to the pavement. The names of the persons killed by the fall are CYRUS BEAK and JOHN SHIELDS. JAMES BEAK was so seriously injured that his physicians said it was impossible for him to live beyond to-day. In addition to the injuries received by the fall upon the pavement from the third story, it appears that a number of spars and planks fell upon the unfortunate victims, and that they were thus bruised and mangled in a horrible manner. Officer MCCOLLEGUM, of the Seventeenth Precinct, was promptly on hand, and by his orders the timbers were speedily removed from the bodies of the men, and the attempt was made, under the directions of the officer, to convey them to the Hospital. They first attempted to remove Mr. CYRUS BEAK, but they had proceeded only a short distance before it became evident to all that he was breathing his last. Officer MCCOLLEGUM then directed the men who acted as bearers to take the injured man to a neighboring drug-store, but he expired just as they were about entering the latter place with him. Just before he died he exclaimed to Officer MCCOLLEGUM several times, "Oh my wife—oh my family." The deceased has left a wife and two or three children, who reside at No. 298 Second-street, where the inquest was held. The verdict of the jury was that deceased came to his death from accidental causes. An inquest was also held upon JOHN SHIELDS, who died soon after the accident. A large number of witnesses testified that the catastrophe might have been prevented if proper care had been exercised in the erection of the scaffold.

THE NEW-YORK MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE AND NEWS-ROOM.—This institution has just been opened by a number of enterprising gentlemen in Pine-street, a few doors east of William. It occupies the two first floors of two buildings, each floor being thrown into one large room, about 50 feet by 90. On the first floor will be kept the market reports of the world up to the latest hour; ship news do., and commercial intelligence of all kinds, by mail and telegraph. Record books will be kept of all occurrences interesting to business men—prices current, &c. An observatory on the top of the building, in connection with the telegraph to Sandy Hook, will afford merchants an opportunity to hear the moment when their ships may be expected to arrive at their piers. Access to the second floor is obtained by a broad staircase leading to the reading-room, where may be found one of the most complete sets of files in the City. All quarters of the globe, and all tongues, are represented, that can be perpetuated by type. The ventilation of both rooms, as well as the lighting, is excellent, and the paraphernalia well suited to the wants of a Merchants' Exchange. The subscription price is $10 a year, which will entitle a merchant to take his country friends in with him. The American Telegraph Company will likewise have an office in the building.

EXPECTED ARRIVAL OF COL. COGGSWELL.—Upon the capture of Col. COGGSWELL, of the Tammany Regiment at the battle of Ball's Bluff, Gov. MORGAN appointed Col. EDWARD C. CHARLES to the Colonelcy of the regiment. At the recent "change of base," Col. CHARLES was badly wounded in the neck, and was for some time believed to be dead. This, however, turns out to be only one of the "rumors of war" of which St. Paul speaks, as MRS. CHARLES received yesterday the following dispatch:

FORTRESS MONROE, July 21, 1862.

To Mrs. Charles, Hoboken:

Col. CHARLES here to-night on the *Euterpe*; will arrive in New-York on Tuesday.

S. M. ALFRED, Colonel Third Infantry.

The *Euterpe*, with many sick and wounded from the Grand Army of the Potomac, is expected to arrive to-day.

GERMAN CHILDREN'S PIC NIC.—The children of the German Industrial School, No. 439 Grand-street, had a pleasant pic nic at West Hoboken, on Saturday, (July 19.) Refreshments were amply supplied by the friends of the School, and the little ones had a most delightful day in the woods. Children's games and other amusements innocent and healthful, gave variety and interest to their enjoyment. Their songs rang sweetly and mellow amid the leafiness of the green places, and before leaving the children gave vent to their grateful feelings in loud cheers for Mr. REED, the proprietor of the beautiful grounds he had kindly allowed them to appropriate for their play-ground. The gentlemen present were Messrs. MACE, DE PEE, SHERIDAN, FOOTE, &c.

POST-OFFICE ENLARGEMENT—The improvements on the Post-office building, or rather around the building, are rapidly approaching completion. In a week's time letters will be delivered from the new windows. Many of the old boxes are taken away, and others are taken down preparatory to removal. The addition is well lighted, and will not need the aid of gas in the day time. Though not particularly sightly, and certainly not very expensive, the addition will prove a great convenience to the public, and a vast improvement on the unhandiness of the old structure.

A MAN BURNED TO DEATH.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday upon the body of HENRY BESSS, a mechanic, whose body was found on Sunday in the ruins of the fire which occurred at No. 133 Eldridge-street on Saturday night. His remains were so burned and blackened that it was almost impossible to identify them. The deceased was 56 years of age, and resided with his son at No. 364 East Tenth-street. He was employed to take charge of the building, and it is presumed that he was asleep when the fire broke out, and thus became a victim of the flames.

A NEW MAP OF VIRGINIA.—The public will be glad to know that J. L. LLOYD & Co. have published a new and revised map of Virginia, with many additions. Virginia being now, and likely to be for some time, the theatre of war, the public interest naturally centers there, and will secure for Mr. LLOYD the success his enterprise, in furnishing us with these really encap but valuable maps, deserves.

ARMY HELPS.—On Sunday night a detachment of 27 physicians and surgeons from this City left on the express train for Washington. Arriving at that point they will tender their services to the Government, expressing the desire to be sent to the suffering army on the James River, for whose numerous and pressing wants the most inadequate provision is made.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Coroner RANNEY held an inquest yesterday, at the New-York Hospital, upon the body of JOHN J. PARLAND, a lad 7 years of age, who died from injuries received on the 27th ult., by being run over by a car of the Hudson River Railroad Company. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

FREE ACADEMY EXAMINATION.—At the recent examination of candidates for admission into the Free Academy, Ward School No. 35, Fifteenth Ward, had 85 boys accepted. This is the greatest number ever admitted from any one school at a single examination.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—A lad, 10 years of age, named GEORGE THOMPSON, was drowned yesterday, while bathing at the foot of West Twelfth-street. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of accidental drowning.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—July 21, 1862.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President; Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Frean, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment Farley and Genet.

The President being absent at roll call, on motion of Alderman Smith, Alderman Walsh was called to the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Farley moved to suspend the regular order of business for the purpose of presenting a report of the Committee on National Affairs of the result of the conference with the Governor of the State, with the view to stimulating enlistments in the State under the recent Proclamation of the President of the United States.

Which was carried.

The Joint Committee on National Affairs, who, by resolution passed by the Board of Aldermen, July 15, 1862, were directed to confer with His Excellency, EDWIN D. MORGAN, Governor of the State of New-York, with a view of devising some arrangement or concert of action between the State and City authorities, in order to give an immediate and adequate response to the recent Proclamation of the President of the United States, calling for additional volunteers from this State, respectfully

REPORT,

That your Committee, immediately upon the passage of the resolution by the Board of Aldermen, transmitted to the Governor a copy of said resolutions, with a request that His Excellency would indicate a time and place most suitable to his convenience, when the conference contemplated in the passage of the resolution could be held. In reply your Committee received a telegraphic dispatch from Governor MORGAN, as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, July 16, 1862.

Terence Farley, Esq., Chairman Committee on National Affairs, New-York:

It is important that I should see your Committee, in Albany, to-morrow. Will you come to-night? Answer immediately. E. D. MORGAN.

Not received by the Chairman until a late hour in the afternoon of Wednesday, the Committee were at once apprised of the wishes of the Governor, took their departure for Albany the same evening, and upon their arrival at the Capital were received by His Excellency with marked attention, and it was at once apparent that the result of the conference would be of such a character as to lead to most happy results, and be mutually gratifying to all concerned.

After a full and free interchange of opinions and sentiments, but one motive seemed to actuate all present—determination, fixed and unalterable, to second the General Government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion of the Southern States against the integrity of the Union and the supremacy of the Constitution, with all the men and means at the disposal of the State of

unteers from this State: and further, that we earnestly recommend the Boards of Supervisors in the several counties of this State to do likewise, in order to strengthen the hands of the Executive, and justify him in assuming the responsibility, in the present peculiar juncture in the affairs of the country, of providing money, in advance of legislation, to pay a bounty of fifty dollars to each volunteer from this State; and be it further

Resolved, That this Common Council do hereby pledge the faith of the Corporation of the City of New-York to a continuation without interruption, of the payments at present being made under the ordinance creating the Volunteer Family Aid Fund No. 3, approved June eighteen, eighteen hundred and sixty two, until the termination of the present rebellion, to all persons entitled to share in its benefits.

TERENCE FARLEY,
MORGAN JONES,
ALEX. KEECH,
CHAS. J. CHIPP,
HENRY SMITH,
W. H. GEDNEY,
PETER MITCHELL,
JOHN HOGAN,
IRA A. ALLEN,
} Joint Committee on National Affairs.

The Report having been read.

Alderman Dayton moved to take up the resolution presented at the previous meeting in connection with the foregoing.

Which was not seconded.

The question then being on the adoption of the report, the same was carried on a division, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—13.

Negative—Aldermen Smith, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—13.

Alderman Smith moved that twenty thousand copies be printed for general circulation.

Alderman Farley moved to amend, by printing thirty thousand copies, which was accepted by Alderman Smith.

And the same was adopted.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Jeremiah—

Petition of Morits Mehrnger, for relief of personal tax.

Which was referred to Committee on Taxes.

By Alderman Frear—

Petition of the New-York Hospital, for an appropriation.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Smith—

Resolved, That Honorah Lahan be permitted to keep a fruit stand on the sidewalk in front of store Number seventy-seven Cortlandt-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, between Second and Third Avenues, be regulated and graded, and curb and gutter stones set, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Boole—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Wilber S. Ranker, for the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars, to be in full for professional services during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, in writing opinions and arguing annulments in Supreme Court for the Fire Commissioners, and take his receipt therefor.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Boole moved to reconsider the resolution fixing Mondays and Thursdays as the regular days of meeting of this Board.

Which was carried.

He then moved that when the Board adjourns, it do adjourn to meet on the second Monday in August.

Alderman Farley moved to lay the motion of Alderman Boole on the table.

Which was lost, on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—5.

Negative—The President, Aldermen Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Boole, Froment—9.

Alderman Farley moved, as an amendment, that when the Board adjourns, it do adjourn to meet on Monday next.

Alderman Boole moved, as an amendment to the amendment, that when the Board adjourns, it do adjourn until the first Monday in August next.

The question being on the adoption of the amendment to the amendment, being the motion of Alderman Boole, to adjourn to the first Monday of August.

Which was lost, on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, Reed—2.

Negative—Aldermen Smith, the President, Hall, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell Froment, Farley—13.

The question then being on the amendment of Alderman Farley, that when the Board adjourns it do adjourn to meet on Monday, the twenty-eighth instant.

Which was lost on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, Reed, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—5.

Negative—Aldermen Smith, the President, Hall, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Froment—10.

The question then recurring on the original motion of Alderman Boole, that when the Board adjourns it do adjourn until the second Monday in August, eleventh proximo:

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole and Froment—10.

Negative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Allen, Ottiwell and Farley—5.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting statement of appropriations and expenditures to June thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting Quarterly Report of claims against the Corporation, and ted and paid during the second quarter of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was received and the usual number of copies ordered to be printed in document form.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Froment moved to take up the report of Committee on Croton Aqueduct, relative to the recent break in one of the two main pipes leading through Fifth-avenue, from the Receiving to the Distributing Reservoir, and upon which the supply of water to the City materially depends.

Which was carried.

The report having been read, the same was adopted on a division, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, the President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment and Farley—15.

Alderman Hall moved to discharge the Committee on Streets from the further consideration of a paper permitting F. Gubel to erect an ornamental shutter box in front of his premises.

Which was carried.

On motion of Alderman Boole the same was laid over on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Frear, Froment—5.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to earb, &c., Fifty-ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Farley moved that the report of the Committee on National Affairs, presented this evening, be published at length in all the newspapers employed by the Corporation.

Which was carried on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

Negative—The President, Aldermen Hall, Dayton, Froment—4.

Alderman Ottiwell moved to suspend the regular order of business for the purpose of taking up papers from the Board of Councilmen.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution to place fire telegraph in the house of Hook and Ladder Company Number Nine.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen June nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Board of Councilmen, June twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, amended by adding, "at an expense not to exceed two hundred dollars, and adopted.

Which was concurred in on a division, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—11.

Negative—Alderman Hall—1.

Resolution permitting J. W. Dempsey to erect a tent in the square at the junction of Chatham and Centre streets, for the purpose of recruiting for the Second Regiment New-York State Militia.

Which was concurred in.

Alderman Farley moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

And the Chairman, *pro tem.* announced that the Board stood adjourned until Monday, eleventh proximo, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION.

MONDAY, JULY 21, 1862—1 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to the following call:

OFFICE OF CLERK OF THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN, } No. 6 CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, July 16, 1862. }

Charles G. Pinckney, Esq., President of the Board of Councilmen:

DEAR SIR: You will please issue a call for a Special Meeting of the Board of Councilmen for Monday evening, July twenty-first, at one o'clock, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Joint Committee on National Affairs, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the Board for consideration.

(Signed,)

JOHN HOGAN,
SIMEON HAZLETON,
GEORGE ROSS,
A. H. KEECH,
JAMES HAYES,
ANTHONY MILLER,
ABRAHAM LENT,
CORNELIUS DESMOND,
JOHN RYAN,
JOHN BIGGE,
MICHAEL GROSS,
MORGAN JONES,
WM. H. GEDNEY,
JONATHAN T. TROTTER,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN HEALY,
WM. ORTON,
MICHAEL SNYDER.

Present—Charles C. Pinckney, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members: Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Trotter, Snyder, Long—19.

Councilman Lent moved that the reading of the minutes of the last meeting be dispensed with.

Which was carried.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Hogan—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Lieutenant J. W. Dempsey to erect a tent in the square at the junction of Chatham and Centre streets, for the purpose of recruiting for the Second Regiment of New-York State Militia.

Which was adopted.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The following Message was received from His Honor the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 21, 1862.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I cannot doubt that you will cordially unite with me in the disposition to have the City of New-York do her full part towards encouraging recruiting under the new call for volunteers

The United States Government gives to volunteers a bounty of one hundred dollars—twenty-five dollars of which is payable in advance. To this the State authorities have added fifty dollars, payable before the volunteer leaves the State. I would now respectfully recommend that to each recruit from this City, the Corporation give an additional bounty of twenty-five dollars.

The aggregate of this bounty money with the advance pay two-dollar enlistment fee, will give to each recruit before leaving the City one hundred and fifteen dollars The pecuniary assistance thus afforded, will enable the volunteer to leave his family in comfort, and furnish the conveniences which he may himself need.

The resolution recommending such an appropriation, adopted at the recent large meeting in Union-square, in support of the Government, and similar resolutions adopted by the Committee for recruiting regiments in this City, approbated by the Governor, together with other indications of public sentiment, satisfy me that such action on our part would but meet the general wish and expectation of our citizens.

It is of the utmost importance that in this matter of recruiting, what is to be done shall be done quickly. I am satisfied that if the United States Government shall receive within the next thirty days, one-half of the three hundred thousand men called for, the moral effect of such promptitude, as well as the material aid, will insure the speedy suppression of the rebellion. Why should not this be done? Let us, at least, who represent the chief City of the nation, furnish a good example in the promptitude of our response, and the character of the provision we make for those we send to fight for the defence of our rights, and in support of the Government

In my judgment the exigency justifies the departure from legality involved in the action above proposed.

In this connection I would ask your careful consideration of the resolutions of the recruiting officers, adopted on the nineteenth instant, of which a copy, has been sent to your honorable body.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Which was received and referred to Committee on National Affairs.

A message was received from His Honor, the Mayor, recommending that the proper Department be authorized, under suitable restrictions, to grant permits permitting stands in the City Hall Park, these grounds being regarded as better adapted for that purpose than any other locality in the City.

Which was received and referred to the Committee on National Affairs with power.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, transmitting a letter from the First Directress of the Ladies' Home for Sick and Wounded Soldiers, relative to the occupation of the building corner of Fifty-first-street and Lexington-avenue.

Which was received and ordered on file.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Board of Police, requesting that land may be purchased and retained by the Police Commissioners for the Tenth and Thirty-second Precincts in the City of New-York, for the accommodation of the police three stationed in those precincts.

Which was received and referred to Committee on Police.

A communication was received from the committee appointed by the citizens of the Fifteenth Ward, soliciting the Common Council to appropriate, in aid of enlistments, a sum sufficient to pay a bounty of at least twenty-five dollars for every volunteer enlisting in this City, in addition to the bounty offered by the State and National Governments.

Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, being a statement of the appropriations and expenditures from January first to June thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, the totals being as follows:

On City Account.

Balance of appropriations for 1861, and previous years		$1,473,974 66
Appropriations, for 1862		6,193,367 18
Total appropriations		$7,667,341 84
Expenditures to June 30, 1862		2,977,022 44
Balance unexpended		$4,650,319 40
On Trust and Special Account.		
Credit balance Dec. 31, 1861		$418,235 04
Debit balance Dec. 31, 1861,	$3,972,343 11	
Receipts in 1862		1,536,957 69
Total		1,955,192 73
Expenditure to June 30, 1862	426,767 59	2,084,038 09
Credit balance	250,331 73	
Debit balance	4,529,557 06	

REVENUE AND OTHER BONDS.

Outstanding Dec. 31, 1861	$3,762,100
Issued in 1862	2,954,270
Total	$6,716,370
Redeemed to May 31, 1862	1,726,500
Balance outstanding	$5,989,870

Which was received and ordered to be printed in the minutes.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Orton—(introduced by unanimous consent)—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby requested, to communicate to this Board copies of the correspondence between the United States authorities and his Department, respecting the use of a suitable pier in the lower part of the City, at which Government vessels may land sick and wounded soldiers sent to this City.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Desmond—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby directed, to advertise for proposals for erecting a house for Hook and Ladder Company Number Eighteen, on the lot number one hundred and ninety-five Elizabeth-street, lately purchased by the City, similar to the house of Hook and Ladder Company Number Fourteen, except being fifteen feet deeper.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Communication from D. D. Tompkins, Assistant Quartermaster General, relative to receiving the bodies of deceased soldiers and passing the same through the City without the formality of the City Inspector's permit.

By Board of Aldermen, referred to City Inspector with power.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that Worth-street, from Broadway to Hudson-street, be paved and flagged, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

Report of Joint Committee on National Affairs, with resolution that section seven of the ordinance to provide Relief for the families of Volunteers, passed by the Common Council June Twelve, Eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and approved by His Honor the Mayor June Eighteen, Eighteen hundred and sixty-two, be altered and amended as follows: That the word "weekly" be stricken out and the word "semi-monthly" inserted in place thereof; the paragraph then to read as follows: "Payments shall be made semi-monthly."

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice—19.

Resolution, That permission be given to John S. Platt to keep a newspaper stand at the lower end of Abingdon-square, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolution, That the Joint Committee on National Affairs be directed to confer with His Excellency, Edwin D. Morgan, Governor of the State of New-York, with a view of devising and arranging sentiments, and of maturing some arrangement or concert of action between the City and State authorities, with a view of giving an immediate and adequate response to the recent proclamation of the President of the United States calling for additional volunteers from this State, the said Committee to report the result of such conference to the Common Council for their consideration at the next meeting.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that earb and gutter stones be set and reset in Worth-street, from Broadway to Hudson-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution that a receiving basin and culvert be built at the southeast corner of Thirty-second street and Madison-avenue, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted; the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with ordinance that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Vestry-street, from Hudson to Greenwich-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be authorized to advertise for proposals for the construction of a steam fire engine, for the use of Engine Company Number One, to be similar to the one now in use by Engine Company Number Twenty-eight, or Engine Company Number Thirty-three.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the sidewalks of Seventy-second-street, between Third-avenue and East River, be made thirty feet wide, and that the owners of property thereon be granted permission to inclose fifteen feet in width of the said sidewalks so widened for court-yards, similar to the regulation of portions of the Fifth-avenue, Thirty-fourth, Twenty-third and Seventy-ninth streets, the Corporation reserving the right to revoke said permission when in their opinion the necessities of the City may require it.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Peter Ynie for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, to be in full for badges or insignia of office furnished the Justices of the Police Courts of the City, the amount to be charged to the appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healey, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice—18.

Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to purchase a new bell for the Union Market Bell Tower, by advertising for proposals for the same.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice—17.

Communication from the Street Commissioner, submitting a report of the business transactions of that Department, for the quarter ending June thirtieth, with reports of Bureaus, &c.

Councilman Hogan moved that the usual number of copies of said communication be printed in document form.

Which was lost for want of a constitutional vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Repper, Hazleton, Snyder, Brice—10.

Negative—Councilmen Jones, Webster, Gedney, Keech, Orton, Ross, The President, Councilman Trotter—8.

And the same was again laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that a crosswalk be laid across Whitehall-street, opposite number Thirty-four and a half, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healey, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, the President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice—18.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the New-York Juvenile Asylum, for the sum of seven hundred and fifty-three dollars, to refund the amount paid by the said Institution for taxes for the years of eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven and eighteen hundred and fifty eight, upon the premises formerly occupied by the said Asylum as a House of Reception, situate on the northerly side of Thirteenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, and numbered Thirteen Hundred and Sixty-one on the map of the Fifteenth Ward, and charge the same to the account of donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, the President, Trotter, Snyder and Brice—17.

Negative—Councilmen Webster—1.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the First Directress of the Wilson Industrial School, for the sum of five hundred dollars, which sum is hereby donated to said institution, and the Comptroller is hereby directed to charge the same to the account of "donations."

Which was lost for want of a constitutional vote.

Affirmative—Councilmen Jones, Repper, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Brice—9.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Webster, Snyder—7.

Subsequently reconsidered and postponed.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the President of the Board of Managers of the Northwestern Dispensary for the sum of one thousand dollars, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice—19.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the low and sunken land on and adjoining New Avenue East, between One Hundred and Twenty first and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets, be immediately filled with good and wholesome earth, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice—16.

Negative—Councilmen Healy, Webster—2.

Resolution from the Board of Aldermen, that Elm-street, from Duane to Reade streets, be paved with trap block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, the City to pay one-half of the cost thereof, and that the accompanying ordinance therefore be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice—18.

Resolution that the sunken rock in Harlem River, at the foot of the Hundred and Twenty-second-street, be removed, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Councilman Hogan moved that said resolution be amended by adding thereto the words following, to wit:

"Who is directed to advertise for proposals, and the same to be done by contract."

Which was carried.

And the resolution was lost for the want of a constitutional vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hays, Healey, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Lent, Orton, The President, Trotter, Brice—12.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Ross, Snyder—7.

Councilman Lent moved that such unfavorable vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried by the following vote on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Gedney, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice—15.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Webster, Hazleton, Keech—4.

And the same was laid over.

Resolution from the Board of Aldermen, that permission be given to Palanca & Escalanta to receive and deliver goods from the sidewalk in front of their premises, Number One Hundred and Seven Pearl-street.

(In Board of Councilmen twice lost for want of a constitutional vote, reconsidered and postponed.)

Which was lost for want of a constitutional vote, on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Ross, Snyder, Brice—12.

Negative—Councilmen Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, The President, Trotter—7.

Councilman Hogan moved that such unfavorable vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Resolution from the Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant for the sum of two thousand dollars in favor of the Charitable Kind of the New-York Fire Department, and charge the same to account of Donations.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice—18.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, designating the New-York Staats Zeitung a full official paper (with veto of his Honor the Mayor.)

(By Board of Aldermen, resolution adopted notwithstanding the objections of his Honor the Mayor, two-thirds of all the members elected having voted in favor thereof.)

Councilman Webster moved that said matter be made the special order for the first meeting in August.

Which was lost.

Councilman Gross moved that the same be laid over.

Which was carried.

Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to purchase the steamer now used by Hose Company Number Twenty-one, at an expense not to exceed three thousand dollars.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause all the necessary repairs to the pier, foot of Thirtieth-street, North River, to be made forthwith.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, That a Special Committee be appointed to make suitable arrangements for the celebration of the Fourth of July, &c., appropriating eight thousand dollars therefor, (with veto of His Honor the Mayor.)

Councilman Jones moved that the same be laid on the table.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN RESUMED.

Report of Committee on National Affairs, with resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That the Common Council does hereby unqualifiedly and unreservedly indorse and ratify the action taken by the Executive of this State, His Excellency Edwin D. Morgan, contained in his proclamation of the Seventeenth instant, declining to call an extra session of the Legislature of this State, and in offering "in addition to the bounty offered by the General Government," a bounty of fifty dollars to each private soldier who shall hereafter volunteer into the service of the United States; that we deem such action eminently just, judicious and patriotic, and we hereby pledge the faith of the Corporation of the City of New-York to the redemption of its pro rata share of the expense to be incurred in paying such bounty to volunteers from this State; and further, that we earnestly recommend the Boards of Supervisors in the several Counties of this State to do likewise, in order to strengthen the hands of the Executive, and justify him in assuming the responsibility, in the present peculiar juncture in the affairs of the country, of providing money, in advance of legislation, to pay a bounty of fifty dollars to each volunteer from this State; and be it further

Resolved, That this Common Council do hereby pledge the faith of the Corporation of the City of New-York to a continuation, without interruption, of the payments at present being made under the ordinance creating the Volunteer Family Aid Fund number three, approved June eighteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, until the termination of the present rebellion, to all persons entitled to share in its benefits.

TERENCE FARLEY,
MORGAN JONES,
ALEX. H. KEECH,
CHAS. J. CHIPP,
HENRY SMITH,
W. H. GEDNEY,
PETER MITCHELL,
JOHN HOGAN,
IRA A. ALLEN.
} Joint Committee on National Affairs.

Councilman Hogan moved that the same be concurred in.

Which was carried by the following vote, viz:

Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, The President Trotter, Snyder, Brice—18.

Councilman Hogan moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until the first Thursday of August, at five o'clock P. M.

JAS. M. SWEENY, Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 21, 1862.

$1,000	U. S. 6s '81...Reg.	99	100	N. Y. Cent. R.	92⅝
2,000	do	98⅛	350	do	92⅜
1,000	do	98⅛	100	do	92⅜
1,000	U. S. 6s '81...Con.	98⅝	150	do	92⅜
25,000	do	b30 98⅝	50	do	s30 93
60,000	do	98⅝	1225	do	93
1,000	U. S. 6s '81 Oreg.	93	150	do	b30 93
	W. Loan yearly.	95	100	do	s15 92⅜
800	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ c. Notes	small.	1013⅛	200	do	b60 93⅛
5,000	do	102	400	100	Erie Railway	34⅝
7,000	do	102⅜	25	do	34⅝
20,500	do	102⅜	250	do	b30 34⅝
2,000	do	b30 102⅜	300	Erie R. Pref.	62¼
3,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer.	97	100	Hud. Riv. Rd.	43¾
7,000	E. R. R. 3d Bs. '83	98⅜	25	Mich. Cen. R.	59
5,000	E. H. R. 4th M. bs.	s30 89	100	do	59⅝
5,000	do	89¼	300	do	60
1,000	Bud. N. Y. & Erie	85	250	do	60¾
3,000	Hudson 1st M. Bs.	112	75	do	60¾
1,000	H. & R. R. 3d mtge.	82	100	M. S. & N. I. Gt. Stk.	63¾
10,000	Ill. C. 8 per ct. Iatm.	106⅜	50	do	b15 66
3,000	C. B. & Q. R. 8 p. c. b.	107	250	do	b30 66
1,000	Mich. So. 2d m.	82⅜	50	do	s10 65⅝
18,000	M. So. S. F. B.	100	100	do	s30 65⅞
12,000	Chic. & N. W. 2dm.	28	5	Panama Railroad	131
1,000	Del. L. & W. 2dm.	104	7	do	131½
5,000	Tol. & W. 2d m.	63	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	22¾
1,000	H. & St. J. R.	47	200	do	22⅞
2,000	Gal. & C. 1st m.	105⅜	150	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	77⅜
7,500	P., F. W. & C. 1st m.	91	25	do	78
5,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d m.	76	200	Gal. & Chi. R.	70⅜
	5 Hanover Bank	80	200	do	70¾
	20 Metropolitan Bank	99	750	Cleve. & Tol. R.	47⅜
10,000	American Gold	119¾	200	do	b30 47⅜
10,000	do	119⅞	100	do	47⅜
15,000	do	s15 119¾	100	do	b10 47⅜
185,000	do	120	100	do	s30 47⅜
9,000	do	b30 120¼	100	do	47¾
5,000	do	b30 120⅜	200	Chic. & R. I. R.	63⅜
10,000	do	s60 119⅜	300	do	63¾
11	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	95	100	do	b30 64
8	do	91	225	do	64
30	Pacific M. S. Co.	107¾	100	do	b30 64⅝
100	do	107⅞	50	do	64⅝
300	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	87	50	do	64¾
10	Cleve., Col. & C. R.	113⅛			

SECOND BOARD.

$31,000	U. S. 6s '81. Con.	98⅜	300	Erie Railway	34⅜
3,000	Tenn. State 6s '90	50½	150	Erie R. Pref.	62
5,000	do	s30 50	100	do	s30 62
2,000	Mo. State 6s	47½	50	do	62½
2,000	do	47½	50	Harlem R.	14⅜
1,000	U. S. 7 3-10 ₱ c. Con.	86⅜	150	Harlem R. pref.	35
5,000	N. C. State 6s	54⅜	100	Reading R.	54⅜
5,000	Tr. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. N.	102⅝	100	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	25
15,000	do	102⅝	50	Mich. Cen. R.	60
5,000	Ill. War Loan	96⅛	100	do	s30 60⅜
5,000	Pit., F. W. & C. 2d	76⅜	200	do	60⅜
5,000	do	77	50	do	60⅜
2,500	Ill. Cen. R. Bs	93⅛	100	do	b30 60⅜
9,000	Tol. & W. 1st. M.	91	10	Panama Railroad	132⅜
4,000	Pt., F. W. & C. 1st M	90⅛	6	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	88
5,000	E. R. 3d Mtge. '83	98⅜	100	do	57⅜
50	Hudson R. R.	103⅜	50	Galena & Chic. R.	70⅜
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	b30 103	225	do	70⅜
50	do	s10 107⅜	200	do	s30 70⅜
160	do	107⅜	600	Cleve. & Toledo R.	47⅜
50,000	American Gold	119¾	100	do	s30 47⅜
25,000	do	b60 120	200	do	s10 47⅜
30,000	do	119⅞	75	Chi. & Rock Is. R.	64
25,500	do	b30 120	100	do	64⅜
7,000	do	b30 120⅛	150	do	64⅜
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	92⅜	100	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	77⅜
300	do	92⅜	15	Ill. Cen. Col. & Chi. R.	114
500	do	s30 92⅜	425	Cleve. & Pitts'g Rd.	33
200	do	92⅜			

MONDAY, July 21—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, July 19, 1862, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of July 12:

Increase in Loans	$629,987
Decrease in Specie	171,561
Decrease in Circulation	57,096
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	1,917,922

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	July 20, 1861.	July 19, 1862.	July 19, 1862.
Capital	$69,050,000	$69,051,000	
Loans	112,065,108	147,997,438	148,627,423
Specie	46,602,293	32,098,174	31,926,609
Circulation	8,354,192	9,212,397	9,155,301
Gross Deposits	109,392,665	155,304,099	156,330,099
Exchanged	16,094,470	27,964,054	26,814,432
Undrawn	93,298,195	127,528,655	129,485,979
In Sub-Treasury	5,735,867	7,473,363	7,579,704

The Bank return of this afternoon shows a large gain in the line of Deposits. In other departments the changes are not important. The market for Money to-day is easy at 5@6 ₱ cent. The price of Goldv advanced to 120@120¼ ₱ cent in the forenoon, but subsequently fell back to 119¾@120 ₱ cent. Exchange on London was quite unsettled by this additional rise on Gold, and quotations ranged 131¼@133 ₱ cent., leaving off 132 ₱ cent. for first-class Bankers' bills, but with no large amount of business doing. The price of American Silver, of the denominations of 25 and 50 cents, advanced to 115@118 ₱ cent. The public will bear in mind that the smaller coin, five and ten cent pieces, is now sold by weight. There is no market for these small coins for change purposes, since the passage of the Stamp Bill in Congress, which reads as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby directed to furnish to the Assistant Treasurers and such designated depositaries of the United States as may be by him selected, in such sums as he may deem expedient, the postage and *other stamps* of the United States to be exchanged by them, on application, for United States notes; and *from and after the first day of August next* such stamps shall be receivable in payment of all dues to the United States less than five dollars, and shall be received in exchange for United States notes when presented to any Assistant Treasurer or any designated depositary selected as aforesaid, in sums not less than five dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That from

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year: two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE COLLEEN BAWN.

WALLACK'S—FRA DIAVOLO.

WINTER GARDEN—KING COTTON—MERCHANT OF VENICE—THE LIMERICK BOY.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 BROADWAY—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. HALLECK, it is stated in our dispatches, is expected in Washington to-day. The order of the President assigning the General to his new position will be issued immediately after his arrival. It is intimated that further important changes, regarding the conduct of the war, are to be made soon. An extraordinary meeting of the Cabinet was held yesterday, at which several Generals were present, and at which military affairs and military changes were discussed.

Another important movement has been made by the forces under Gen. POPE. He informs the War Department that a cavalry expedition ordered by him has returned, after having successfully performed the duty assigned to it. The party left Fredericksburgh on the evening of the 19th, and after a forced march during the night, made a descent at daylight upon the Virginia Central Railroad at Beaver Dam Creek, between Hanover Junction and Gordonsville, and thirty-five miles from Richmond. There they destroyed the railroad and the telegraph line for several miles, burnt the depôt, which contained 40,000 rounds of musket ammunition, 100 barrels of flour, and much other valuable property, and took the rebel Captain in charge a prisoner. Only one man was wounded on our side. Communication is thus cut off between Richmond and Gordonsville, and Gen. POPE can operate in that direction with comparative safety.

We learn, by way of Warrenton, that there has recently been almost daily skirmishing between Gen. SIGEL's pickets and the rebel scouts, near the Gap at Lauray in the Shenendoah country. Gen. SIGEL had made a reconnoissance toward Madison, on the east side of the Blue Ridge, but the result is unknown.

The released Union prisoners who arrived at Portress Monroe on Sunday, on board the steamer *Louisiana*—a list of whom we have already published—repeat the reports which have before reached us, of the movement of JACKSON with his army toward the Shenandosh Valley, shortly after the great battles before Richmond. The number of his army is placed at a much higher figure than before—70,000. However formidable his numbers may be he will hardly venture to move up the Valley of the Shenandosh with his retreat to Richmond cut off, and Gen. POPE in his rear.

We have, this morning, our own account of the encounter of the rebel ram *Arkansas* with our fleet above Vicksburgh, from which it will be seen that the damage on our side was much less than the rebel reports would lead us to believe. The principal damage done was on board the *Carondelet*, which was engaged in a single-handed fight with the monster for about an hour and a half, during which time she had seven men killed and nine wounded. The entire National loss is twelve killed and fifteen wounded. The rebel ram was badly damaged in the encounter, though she succeeded in escaping under the Vicksburgh batteries. None of our boats were sunk, as alleged by the rebels.

The War Department has received information that the expedition under Col. CARLETON, which left California some time ago, has reached Santa Barbara in safety, and formed a junction with the New-Mexican forces under Col. CANBY—thus insuring the driving of the rebels out of the Mesilla Valley, Arizona, and the northern tier of counties in Texas.

It appears from a General Order dated Tupello, Miss., June 27, that Gen. BRAGG has assumed permanent command of the rebel army of Department No. 2.

Six hundred loyal residents of Arkansas followed Gen. CURTIS on his way through the State to Helena, and demanded that arms be given them to form the First Regiment of Arkansas Volunteers. This will be done at once.

The steamer *Eastern State* arrived at this port last evening from Beaufort, N. C., but brings no news of importance. The health of the troops at Beaufort was good.

Particulars of the capture of Hamilton, N. C., by our forces, are given this morning in our correspondence from Newbern. It was a dashing exploit.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Aria*, which passed Cape Race yesterday evening, brings advices from Europe to the 13th inst., two days later. The news is in some respects important. The result of the fighting before Richmond is treated as a severe National reverse by the entire English Press, and as insuring the safety of the rebel capital. The *Times* is of the opinion that the rebel army is strong enough to hold its position in Virginia for a time which may be indefinitely prolonged. The new American Tariff excited much attention and much hostility. The Liverpool *Post* thinks it will be looked upon as a measure tantamount almost to a declaration of war. Lord PALMERSTON had declared, during some remarks in the House of Commons, that there was no intention of withdrawing the British troops from Canada. It is now understood that France intends to prosecute the war against Mexico with the requisite vigor to insure success. The Paris *Patrie* asserts that she will never treat with JUAREZ, but that when the French army has entered the City of Mexico the Mexicans will be consulted, and their wishes scrupulously respected. The date of Gen. FOREY's departure for Mexico is doubtful, but there appears to be no doubt that the army which he is to command will comprise several divisions of infantry, and a proportionate number of batteries. The awards of prizes in the Great Exhibition have been made before a crowd of some 100,000 persons. Notwithstanding the paucity of her display America figures quite conspicuously among the prizes. The Liverpool cotton market had suffered a slight depression, but had recovered again. Breadstuffs were firm but quiet, and Provisions were flat. Consols were quoted at 92¼@92⅜ for money.

The citizens of the Twenty-first Ward met last evening and formed a "Union Aid and Volunteer Association," with Alderman FROMENT for Chairman, and pledged themselves to see that the families of all volunteers from this Ward should be taken care of during the absence of their heads.

The New-Orleans *Bulletin* of July 6 gives a qualified contradiction to the statement that Col. SEYMOUR, of that city, was killed in the recent battle before Richmond. It says: "Col. SEYMOUR belonged to Stonewall JACKSON'S army, and passed unscathed through the recent battles in the Valley of the Shenandoah, having his horse shot under him in the battle of the 9th ult. When Gen. JACKSON went to Richmond, we understand that he took with him only his Staff officers and Maj. WHEAT, leaving his army under command of Gen. EWELL, at Luray, about twenty miles from Strasburgh. We therefore think it highly improbable that Col. SEYMOUR could have been in the battle near Richmond."

The Court-Martial in session at Athens, Ala., to try Col. TURCHIN, of the Nineteenth Illinois Volunteers, is constituted as follows: Brig.-Gen. GARFIELD, Col. JACOB AMMON, Twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteers; Col. CURRAN POPE, Fifteenth Kentucky; Col. J. G. JONES, Forty-second Indiana; Col. MARC MUNDY, Twenty-third Kentucky; Col. T. D. SEDGWICK, Second Kentucky, and Col. BEATTY, Third Ohio. Capt. P. T. SWAIN, U. S. Infantry, is the Judge-Advocate.

Col. CHARLES, of the Forty-second New-York Regiment, (Tammany,) reported to have been killed in the battle at Savage's Station, was severely, but not fatally, wounded. He has been released on parole, and is now *en route* for this City.

The sale of the prize steamer *Cumbria's* cargo, which took place at the close of last week, in Philadelphia, netted a large sum. Besides munitions of war, the *Cumbria* had an assorted cargo of dry goods.

HON. WM. C. ALEXANDER, President of the last Democratic State Convention, has issued a call for "a convention to select a candidate for the office of Governor of New-Jersey," to be held at Trenton, on Thursday, the 4th of September. Mr. ALEXANDER says this call is issued at the request of a majority of the members of the present Legislature, and the Democratic Central Committee of the State.

A telescopic comet was discovered at the Observatory of Harvard College, by Mr. H. P. TUTTLE, on the evening of the 18th, at a little past 10 o'clock. The motion is towards the north. The following was its approximate position at 12h. 8m.: Right ascension, 5h. 24m.; declination north, 67° 40'. The comet discovered on the 3d inst. is still visible by the telescope.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday unanimously adopted a report from the Committee on National Affairs, indorsing the action of Gov. MORGAN in offering $50 bounty for volunteers, and pledging the faith of the City to pay its share of the debt thus incurred. Thirty thousand copies of the report were ordered to be printed. A new Croton main was ordered to be laid down in Fifth-avenue, and $50,000 appropriated therefor.

The General Term of the Supreme Court have now rendered decisions in the City Railroad cases—the "Parallel" road and the Ninth-avenue road—dissolving the injunctions of the Special Term, long ago reported. The order giving judgment on demurrer to the Mayor, &c., is affirmed. Justice LEONARD dissents. The substance of the opinions in the cases will appear in future.

The Gold market yesterday rose to 120¼, and closed 119¾. Exchange on London 132 ₱ cent. The Railway Stocks were higher by ½@1 ₱ cent. Government Securities steady. Money easy at 5@6 ₱ cent.

The rise in the price of Gold and consequent advance in rates of Exchange occasioned a lively demand for Breadstuffs yesterday, mainly for export; heavy sales were made, and the market closed decidedly firmer for Flour, Wheat and Corn. A fair inquiry prevailed for Groceries, as also for Provisions, Tallow, Hides, Leather, Oils, Ingot Copper and Tobacco. Cotton was stiffly held, but was not as actively sought after. Transactions in Spices and Naval Stores were restricted. Whisky was depressed. The freight market exhibited a moderate degree of animation; rates, however, were irregular.

The cattle men are disappointed this week. They counted on about 3,000 bullocks at Forty-fourth-street, instead of which 4,500 were reported up to 3 P. M. yesterday, and another stock train was due last evening. In place of a "rise," there was a perceptible fall by noon, and at night prices ruled ½c. lower than last week, with prospects of a further decline. The cattle run very fair in quality—not many extra, and few, very few poor animals. Morning sales of the best animals were at 8½c., and 8c. toward the close of the day. A large number of cattle were left for to-day's transactions, and a hard market is looked for.

THE CITY AUTHORITIES ON THE WAR AND VOLUNTEERING.—Both Boards of the Municipal Government yesterday took action upon the subject of enlistment, with a view to helping it forward all in their power. The Joint Committee on National Affairs made a report, drawn up after conference with the Governor of the State, which, with the other interesting proceedings in the matter, will be found in the official report of yesterday's doings of the Boards of Aldermen and of Councilmen, published in our columns this morning. The Committee had a meeting with the Governor at Albany last week, which was characterized by mutual harmony and good-will; and, says the report:

"After a full and free interchange of opinions and sentiments, but one motive seemed to actuate all present—a determination, fixed and unalterable, to second the General Government in its efforts to suppress the present rebellion of the Southern States against the integrity of the Union, and the supremacy of the Constitution, with all the men and means at the disposal of the State of New-York. The City has already expended millions of dollars in money, and supplied tens of thousands of her sons, and is prepared, should the emergency demand it, to expend her last dollar, and sacrifice the last of her sons, in defence of the integrity of the Union; but, in the opinion of your Committee, such a sacrifice is not needed at this time."

Arrangements have now been perfected to secure to every volunteer, immediately upon being mustered into service, the State and Government bounty, with a month's pay and the enlistment fee—making altogether the sum of $90 cash in hand. Instead of having to hang around, as formerly, weeks or months, without pay, or wasting it, "the volunteer is now enlisted, mustered into the service, armed, equipped, uniformed, and provided with $90 in current funds, to be left with his family at his departure, all in the space of a few days; while if he should have enlisted from this City, he will have the additional inducement of having those dependent upon him provided for during his absence, and furnished with money, or the equivalent, to the extent of from $6 to $12 per month, according to the number of persons comprising the family or dependents of such volunteer."

The Committee believe that this will be far better for the volunteer than to offer any special municipal bonus in addition to the present large bounty given by the National and State Governments. The amount that would be expended in paying a special bonus can be employed more advantageously to the volunteer in caring for his family and dependents during his absence at the seat of war; and in order that there may be no failure in this latter matter, as there unfortunately was for a short period some time ago, the faith of the City is pledged to a continuation, without interruption, until the termination of the present rebellion, of the payments to the families of volunteers. The report was agreed to by both Boards; and as the result of these and other measures adopted in the State, the Committee predict that ere the lapse of thirty days the Empire State of New-York will have provided its full quota of men under the present call of the President.

The system adopted is a good one. The sum of ninety or a hundred dollars in hand is as much as those who volunteer in general need or desire. The principal complaint heretofore, has been concerning the uncertainty of payment to families left behind; but every doubt on this head is now cleared away by the City's having pledged its faith for the prompt payment of the sums promised to volunteers' families or dependents. Both the volunteer and his family are amply provided for. We do not see now why the hopes of the City Fathers should not be realized, nor why the City should not have its quota of men in the field before thirty days.

The State of the Nation—The Government and the People—Future of the War.

In spite of all well-meant endeavors to conceal the fact, a profound gloom has settled upon the public mind in regard to the conduct and prospects of the pending war. The great mass of the people are discouraged and disheartened. And the reason of it is that they have lost *faith* in everybody and everything except their own indomitable purpose to crush the rebellion and preserve the life and unity of the nation. They have poured out their treasures and their blood like water; and they do not see the fruits they were promised for such sacrifices. They have given their confidence without stint to the men who wielded the weapons they had placed in their hands,—and they do not find that confidence justified by success. They have waited patiently week after week, month after month, through the slow revolving seasons of a whole year, for victories, brilliant and decisive, promised them from day to day; and though every home mourns its dead, and every heart grieves for friends who will return no more forever, the victories are yet delayed and seem indeed further off than when the war began.

One after another, too, the men on whom they had built their hopes have fallen them. They know not whom to trust, or on whom they can rely, to carry the nation forward to that crowning triumph which they know is its right and its due. Their faith in all their leaders has been sadly shaken. And until that faith can be restored by the achievement or the promise of some renewed success, we must struggle against popular despondency, and be prepared for the vast brood of perils, real and imaginary, which move in its train. For a year now the nation has leaned on McCLELLAN and the splendid army which was placed at his disposal, and which he has molded into the most formidable force ever organized on this continent. But it is idle to disguise the fact that their faith in him has been shaken to its foundations by his failure to accomplish with that army a single one of the results which it was adequate to achieve. It might have taken Manassas,—it ought to have beaten the rebel army at Yorktown,—its leader promised with it to capture Richmond. It failed at every point, and while it has been growing weaker, the force it was fighting has been growing stronger, day by day.

These things shake and undermine the public faith, on which must always rest the public strength. Nor does it avail in the least to shift the blame for this state of things from one man to another. Much may be done in this way to relieve individuals from the responsibility of specific acts,—but nothing to regain public confidence for the Government which permits such disasters to occur. It is alleged on behalf of the President and his advisers that McCLELLAN has had the sole direction of his own movements—that he has selected his own line of operations—that he has had men enough and time enough to accomplish everything which he was assigned to do, and yet that he has accomplished nothing. On the other hand, it is claimed for him that he has not been allowed the means promised for the execution of his plans, but that at the decisive moment the forces have been withheld upon which he had relied. When he went to the Peninsula for an advance upon Yorktown and Richmond, an essential feature of his plan was that McDOWELL, with his corps, should follow him, ascend the York River, take Gloucester in rear, and turn the enemy's flank at Yorktown; after he had landed at Fortress Monroe, he learned that McDOWELL would not be permitted to move. Either he should not have been sent on that errand, or he should have been allowed all the means he deemed essential to its performance. So at Richmond. It is asserted on his behalf that ten days before the final catastrophe, he informed the President that his left wing was strong enough for an advance upon Richmond,—but that he had not force to cover his right and protect his line of communications, and begging that men enough might be sent at once to render that service. The President replied that McDOWELL should come to him *overland*. McCLELLAN rejoined that he could not reach him thus in time to be of any use,—that he would have rivers to cross, bridges to build, long transportation trains to bring up;—that he was ready for an advance, and could move within a week if McDOWELL could be sent by water, and thus arrive in time to guard the rear. To this, it is alleged, the President made no reply, until five or six days after, when he informed McCLELLAN that 15,000 men had just been sent from Richmond to *reinforce Jackson*, and that this was equivalent to sending *him* reinforcements to the same amount. Those 15,000 did join JACKSON, and thus reinforced, JACKSON, with 55,000 men, fell upon our right wing, drove it back, forced it across the Chickahominy, and compelled our left wing also to retreat to save itself from utter destruction. If McCLELLAN was required to take Richmond, it is said on his behalf, he should not have thus been thwarted at the very moment when he was ready to march.

All this may or may not be valid and conclusive in defence of Gen. McCLELLAN. But it is conclusive of *incapacity somewhere* for the conduct of the war, in which the honor and the life of the nation are involved. If that incapacity is with McCLELLAN, why is he not replaced by another man? If it is not with him, where is it;—and what ground has the country for hoping that a remedy can be applied at all?

For the last ten days it cannot be denied that the public has been inclined to take the gloomiest view of affairs, and to despair of better councils, and a more vigorous and successful conduct of the war. Not that the public mind has lost its elasticity, or the popular heart anything of its wonted courage. Let the Government take but a single step toward reforming these felt and acknowledged evils, and the people will respond with fresh enthusiasm and renewed hope to any demands that can be made upon them. But when they hear from one side fierce and reckless denunciations of the Abolitionists, and from another despairing appeals to the negro slaves for valor to crush the rebellion, and from the Government itself only despondent complaints of the embarrassment caused by this contending pressure, they may be excused for fearing that all just and noble Leadership is lacking to the nation, and that we are likely to drift into anarchy and ruin through sheer waste of the energies that seek only some hand and head competent to wield them aright.

The rumor that Gen. HALLECK has been summoned to Washington and is to be made Commander-in-Chief of the National armies has done something to revive the public hopes. If it proves to be true, and is not counteracted by rash and unwise experiments in other directions, it will contribute largely to that resurrection of the public faith which is essential to success. It will give the country a guarantee that we are at last to have somewhere in the supreme military councils of the nation, a man who knows something of the theory and practice of War. Thus far, although the country has been at war for over a year, the supreme command of the army, both in general and in detail, has been in the hands of civilians. It will also give the country ground to hope that *unity of military counsels and action* will at last be practically recognized as absolutely essential to the success of military operations. The most consummate skill may be thwarted by the interference of incompetent superiors, and the most dauntless bravery may be rendered useless by the dissipation and waste of conflicting councils.

That the President has long felt this necessity is sufficiently proved by the fact of his having undertaken to supply it himself. For the last few months he has been the actual, as well as theoretical, Commander-in-Chief of all our armies,—directing their movements, adjusting their relative strength, fixing and ordering their combined action, and supervising their detailed operations in his own person. We have too much respect for Mr. LINCOLN'S good sense to suppose that he undertook this task from a conviction of his superior fitness for its performance. No man knows better than himself, that he is not a Soldier, either by education or by natural genius and aptitude. Nor is there any man in the country less likely to thrust himself needlessly into a position involving the most fearful responsibilities, which even the most venal and unscrupulous of his flatterers could not pretend that he was qualified to fill. The President felt the absolute necessity of *unity* in the military councils of the nation; and in default of any one else, he undertook to give them that unity himself. He must feel that the experiment has not succeeded. The decisive test of generalship is success. The army that wins the most victories is the army that has the best General at its head. And judged by this standard, the rebels thus far have the advantage of the Union forces. They have deceived us, escaped us and beaten us. What they have lacked in numbers they have made up in strategy. In vigor of movement, in rapidity of concentration, in the concealment of their plans until they were ripe for execution, in striking heavy blows on our weakest points, and in withdrawing their forces from every blow we have aimed at them, the rebels, judged by results, have shown themselves our masters in the art of war. The reason of this, doubtless, is that their President is a Soldier. He wields with absolute power the whole military force of the rebellion, and he knows how to wield it. War demands, as the condition of success, a military dictatorship. Over all the operations of an army in the field, there must be one competent, presiding mind.

The whole country leans with a confidence of which history affords few parallels, upon the personal integrity, the unselfish patriotism, and the intellectual sagacity of President LINCOLN. In everything relating to the civil administration of the Government, the people trust him as implicitly as WASHINGTON was ever trusted, and give him freely far more power than WASHINGTON was ever permitted to wield. They would gladly extend to him the same absolute and unquestioning trust in the Military Department of the Government, if they did not know, from the nature of the case as well as from experience, that he has not the same qualifications to fill it.

In the existing crisis of the war, when the country is disheartened by protracted and disastrous failure, and when the army suffers for lack of vigorous, competent and harmonious leadership, President LINCOLN can do nothing better calculated to restore the falling fortunes of the nation than to place at its head the ablest Soldier which its ranks supply. Let him be selected with due care and discrimination,—and let him be distinctly told that he is expected to give the nation a speedy, complete and thorough victory over the rebellion. It is for the President to designate the successive steps to that victory,—to mark out the specific points that are to be occupied and held by the armies of the Union. But with that his interference should end. Neither Gen. HALLECK, nor any other man fit to fill that place, should take it without complete and absolute authority in everything relating to the military operations of the war. If his advice is to be asked, it should be followed. The country demands for the army, what the army itself requires, a *competent, absolute and responsible head*. It will tolerate no back-stairs confidant,—no mere military wet-nurse for a civilian commander, whether that civilian be the Secretary of War or the President of the United States. All thoughts of personal etiquette and of titular dignity must give way to the supreme necessities of the country. The country has sent into the field the most splendid army, in material, in the character and intelligence of its rank and file, in completeness of equipment and in high-toned patriotism of purpose, which the world ever saw. It is drawn from the very heart and life-blood of the people. Every pulse of the national life, every throb of popular affection, every yearning of social and domestic love follows that army with intense and agonized anxiety. The country has a right to demand that the ablest Soldier in its borders shall guide its energies and control its movements. Let but this condition be fulfilled, and let one single success give token that this policy is hereafter to prevail, and the whole power of the nation will again leap with exultant hopefulness and faith into the contest for the nation's life.

A Border State Patriot.

The *Tribune* has progressed far enough in political liberality to discover that Kentucky may give a loyalist to the country. The discovery is deemed fit for a Washington dispatch, as follows:

"JOSEPH HOLT, of Kentucky, has recently undergone a decided change of heart, and he expresses the most thorough sympathy with the President's Border-State Emancipation scheme, and that he is earnestly in favor of conducting the war as a war sparing nothing that stands in the way of its successful and triumphant termination, not even the institution of Slavery. Such talk from a man like Mr. HOLT, who is more to Kentucky than 10,000 such men as WICKLIFFE, is a sign of the times."

We take the liberty of suggesting that Hon. JOSEPH HOLT did not need to experience a "change of heart" in order to get in full sympathy with President LINCOLN in regard to this war. It is nothing new for Mr. HOLT to be "earnestly in favor of conducting the war as war, sparing nothing that stands in the way of its successful and triumphant termination"—even though the institution of Slavery should fall in the necessary efforts put forth to crush rebellion.

Mr. HOLT has steadily cherished these sentiments from the day when, as Secretary of War, he mustered the first regiment of men and the first battery of artillery that were called out to insure the peaceful inauguration of President LINCOLN, down to the present moment, when the whole nation is taking a new vow to maintain the Government that Mr. HOLT'S timely patriotism saved.

And such sentiments are not novel in Kentucky. Messrs. MALLORY and MENZIES, members of Congress from Kentucky, whose influence as "border State men" the *Tribune* has always deplored as pernicious to the Government, both declared in speeches on the floor of Congress, during the past session, that they and their people were prepared to see Slavery perish rather than let the Government be overthrown. Such are the sentiments of Gen. ROUSSEAU and Gen. BOYLE, of Kentucky—such the sentiments of the venerable ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE—such the sentiments of *all* the present trusted leaders and popular teachers of Kentucky, and of the forty thousand loyal sons of Kentucky who are bearing arms in defence of the Union. These men, to be Unionists, fight against their own flesh and blood, for almost every Kentucky household has a representative in the rebel army—they fight against their own property interests, for Slavery forms part of almost every large Kentucky estate—and they fight against their commercial relations, for four-fifths of the product of Kentucky farms and labor have always found their market in the now rebel States.

Who that is a just man can have it in his heart to be bitter and exacting of Kentucky Unionists, seeing how their path of duty is beset? Yet the *Tribune* has persistently sneered and scoffed at Kentucky loyalty, holding it to be only a modified form of treason; and now puts the climax on injustice by singling out Mr. HOLT as a noteworthy and exceptional case of an unblemished Kentucky patriot, become so, however, by a very recent conversion! The fact is that Mr. HOLT, as Secretary of War, was arming men to fight treason at Washington, while the *Tribune* was insisting that the Cotton States should be allowed peaceably to secede from the Union, if they desired to dissolve the connection.

We give Mr. HOLT all the praise that the *Tribune* does, and more; we give him credit for having been from the beginning such a loyalist as he is now described to be. And the Border States have thousands like him, save in ability and experience, wherein he has few equals. We desire to see the good name of all such defended, and their good will preserved; for we have the decided conviction that the Government will be stronger, morally and materially, with their sympathy and support than without it. We should bind such friends to us by justice and fraternity—not repel them by wrong and distrust.

ONE MAINSTAY OF THE REBELLION.—The Cleveland *Herald* has a letter from a Unionist in Memphis, who says:

"I think the people of Memphis are all heartily tired of the war, and would be glad of any pretext which would enable them to renounce it entirely. But, as Memphis derives its whole support from the planters, they (the business men) *dare not do anything to offend these people, who still feel fully confident of the success of the Southern Confederacy.*"

This presents a good illustration of the strength which the complex nature of social and commercial relations at the South gives to the rebellion. The same fact has been found operative at New-Orleans, and throughout all the cities of the South repossessed by our Union forces. At New-Orleans the merchants urged in defence of their backwardness to take the oath of allegiance that all the property they had in the world were promises to pay given by the planters in the country, *who, being Secessionists, would repudiate all debts due to loyal citizens of the Union.* To be sure, the argument does not reveal a very high or courageous order of patriotism; but such as it is, it guides the conduct of multitudes of men in the region under the sway of the Richmond usurpers. A great deal of the strength of the rebellion is of this factitious kind, arising from the interlacing of interests and classes. It is the old Oriental cosmogony of the world resting on the elephant, the elephant on the turtle, the turtle on the snake, and the snake on Buddha only knows what. Only the final crushing of the armed power of the rebels can break these bonds. With it will disappear these coercive fears which are one of the main props of the rebellion.

Our Manufacturers and the War—A Lesson from the Census.

"Individuals grow rich," it has been said, "by the acquisition of wealth previously existing, nations by the creation of wealth that did not before exist." With certain limitations, this is undoubtedly true. For every country will obviously develop its resources and power in proportion as its citizens are quick to find new sources of material wealth, and laborious in availing themselves of such as are old. Hence, as the inventive powers and enterprising genius of any people lead them to work to better purpose, so in proportion as they possess these high qualities, is their growth in opulence and prosperity.

A passing glance at any of the flourishing branches of our national industry may not be without interest in this point of view. Take, for instance, the department of manufactures. In 1850 the annual products, according to the census report, was over one thousand millions of dollars, ($1,013,366,463;) and to show how much the country was enriched thereby, the average rate of profit was stated at 43.43 per cent. A glance at the figures shows that the aggregate gain to the country on the year's production must, on this estimate, have amounted to $434,300,000. Moreover, it must be remembered that since the year 1840, the smaller establishments have been disregarded in the census reports, so that it may be safely said that five hundred millions of dollars were the year's increase of wealth derived by the country from this single branch of its industrial enterprise.

The amount, however, has steadily increased since that time; for new manufactures have been introduced, and an augmented demand has sprung up, both at home and abroad, for American goods. The last census returns are sufficiently completed to show that the total value of our manufactures for the year 1860 has swelled to the unexampled sum of 1,900 millions of dollars. If we add the omitted products of the small establishments, the total will be over 2,000 millions, and the profits, at the same rate as before, will amount to 868 millions. This handsome contribution to the opulence of their country was the work of about 1,100,000 male, and 285,000 female operatives. According to these data, no less a sum than 387 dollars a year is added to the national wealth by every man engaged in manufacturing labor. Such is the money value of our industrious artisans to the country, and such the productiveness of skilled industry, when made available by abundant capital, home markets, labor-saving machinery, and dauntless American enterprise.

Here lies, in part, the explanation of that amazing recuperative power which has made this country the home of the exile, the envy of oppressed nations, and the scene of the greatest industrial triumphs the Anglo-Saxon race has ever achieved. Every man in our restless, energetic community is a worker—most are skilled workers. Hence, the unparalleled increase of our national wealth is the result of our ever-augmenting dexterity, intelligence and judgment with which our labor is directed, and of the unsurpassed ingenious contrivances by which that labor is economized, while its productiveness is enlarged.

Does any one, then, affect to doubt the ability of this great flourishing nation to put down a rebellion which aims to mutilate, if not to destroy, the fair, glorious Tree of Liberty which our fathers have planted, have watered with their best blood, and at last consigned with their dying hands to our care, for the behoof of generations yet unborn? We need only point out to such a man the fact that 1,400,000 of our millions of operatives have created, within the limits of a single year, a larger aggregate of wealth, and have enriched the nation with a larger amount of profits, than will suffice to carry on the war for two years, should the struggle, contrary to our hope, last so long. As our cause is the noblest, the holiest for which men ever fought, so our superiority in numbers, in resources, is such that it rests only with ourselves to make the conflict both short and decisive.

HALLECK ON MILITARY ART.—In another column we reproduce from "BANCROFT'S Handbook Almanac for 1862"—a highly useful publication, issued at San Francisco last December—a brief but highly instructive essay on the art of war, from the pen of Gen. HALLECK. This paper has many claims to attention. The author has practiced for some months past under the eye of the nation the art here taught, showing that he is no mere theorist upon the subject, but knows well how to make his knowledge into facts. And then it is he who is to direct hereafter the military measures of the Government. A glimpse at the principles on which the future General-in-Chief rests his method of campaigning is not, therefore, without its significance; and when, in addition, he ventures brief criticisms on the conduct of the war during last year, we may console ourselves that a repetition of such disasters as at Great Bethel, Bull Run and Ball's Bluff is not likely to disfigure the new military administration. The essay deserves careful perusal.

A Card from Gen. Stevens.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
BURNSIDE EXPEDITION, NEWPORT'S NEWS, Va.,
Sunday July 20, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I desire to correct an error either of the printer or copyist in my official report to Gen. HUNTER. In the copy, as printed in your issue of the 16th inst., it is stated, Gen. WRIGHT "warned Gen. BENHAM that his orders were, in fact, orders not to fight a battle." It should read, Gen. WRIGHT "warned Gen. BENHAM that his orders were, in fact, orders to fight a battle"—meaning thereby Gen. BENHAM'S own orders to his subordinates in relation to the operations of the morrow, and that a battle must inevitably result from them, and not Gen. HUNTER'S orders to Gen. BENHAM, which were not a matter brought before the conference.

I trust to your sense of justice to insert this note. I will simply state that I have nothing further to add to my official report except to say that I am prepared

to make good in an official way my declaration that I can establish every word of my report by incontrovertible testimony.

I leave with my command and my associates my vindication from charges of misconduct on that battle-field, begging leave, however, to quote this paragraph from Gen. Heintzelman's official report made to Gen. Hunter on the day of the battle itself:

"Throughout the whole of this affair, I have great pleasure in reporting that the gallantry and good conduct of Gen. Wright and Col. Williams, directly under my eye, as also that of the several regiments engaged on the left wing, was most admirable, while the careful arrangement and skillful disposition of the forces of Gen. Stevens, guided as they were by his own cool courage in action, supported as he was by some of the best troops in the service, have mainly contributed to the success of this reconnoissance, and the safe and orderly return of our forces."

Very respectfully, yours,
ISAAC J. STEVENS.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Response of the Loyal States to the New Call for Troops.

The Expected Arrival of Gen. Halleck.

Further Important Military Changes Expected.

LATE NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 21.

THE ANSWER TO THE NEW CALL.

Information is received from several of the States showing that under the last call upward of thirty thousand men have been enlisted. Only two or three full regiments, however, are ready, the majority being the nucleus of companies and regiments forming. It is now believed that a sufficient force for present emergencies will soon be in the field.

GEN. HALLECK EXPECTED.

Gen. Halleck is expected to arrive to-morrow. He will immediately enter upon his important duties. The order of the President assigning the General to his new position will not be made until after his arrival.

THE EXPEDITION TO BEAVER DAM CREEK.

The dashing and successful exploit of Gen. Rufus King at Beaver Dam Creek is regarded of great importance, as the enemy, being now deprived of his regular railroad facilities, will be forced to send his reinforcements by way of Lynchburgh, if he designs to attack or resist the advance of Pope's army.

THE REBELS AT GORDONSVILLE.

It is ascertained that Gen. Ewell, with three brigades, now occupies Gordonsville, a position for not taking which last week, Gen. Hatch is severely censured.

FURTHER IMPORTANT CHANGES EXPECTED.

Gen. Pope is still in the city, awaiting, by desire of the President, the arrival of Gen. Halleck. Since Gen. Pope was placed in his present command, matters military in Virginia and in the West have assumed a somewhat different aspect, and now important changes are again deemed necessary. To-day an extraordinary meeting of the Cabinet was held, at which several Generals were present. Military affairs and military changes were discussed at length, but no result, it is said, was attained, the President wishing to consult Gen. Halleck.

THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA READY.

All Gen. Pope's arrangements for immediately taking the field in Virginia are made, and his army awaits his arrival with impatience. His recent stirring orders have inspired the soldiers with great enthusiasm.

STONEWALL JACKSON.

There was a report in secession circles this morning that Stonewall Jackson was at or near Gordonsville with a large force. They affect to have received direct intelligence to that effect.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC IN GOOD SPIRITS.

A dispatch from Harrison's Landing states that Gen. McClellan and his army are in capital spirits, the health of the troops good, and all occupied in trying to keep cool.

AN ARRIVAL FROM RICHMOND.

Felix R. Brunot, Esq., a prominent citizen of Pennsylvania, arrived here yesterday direct from Richmond. He, with eleven gentlemen from Pittsburgh, who were ministering to the comfort of our sick and wounded at Savage's Station, was taken prisoner on the morning of the 29th, when the enemy took possession. Mr. Brunot, who for many months has been devoting his time and money to the sick and wounded of the army, was permitted to remain with his friends at the Station until July 8, when the party was taken to Richmond and confined in a Confederate Prison Hospital. There were fourteen hundred sick and wounded at the Station until last week, when they were removed to Richmond and Belle Island. There are in Richmond and vicinity about twenty-five hundred of our wounded, and a large number sick. There were about thirty Surgeons, who expected to be released daily. The officers not wounded, including Gens. McCall and Reynolds, were confined in a separate building, which was uncomfortably crowded.

Cols. Gallagher and Simpson, of the Eleventh Pennsylvania and Fourth New-Jersey, whose regiments were captured, stated that they were in the centre of the line and fought for upward of an hour after our troops had retired, and were only apprized of their position when entirely surrounded by the enemy. One hundred and ninety-five of the Eleventh were killed and wounded, and the rest taken. Of the Fourth New-Jersey, 139 are known to have been killed and wounded, 360 captured and 75 missing.

Lieut.-Col. Swiezer reported killed, was not wounded, and is well. Gens. McCall and Reynolds are also well. Several of our Surgeons volunteered to remain with our wounded, among them Drs. De Benneville, Edmiston, Bentley, David, Prince. Drs. Marshall, Underwood and Skelton were sick from over-exertion.

Rev. Dr. Marks, who is indefatigable in his attention to the sick and dying, declared his intention of remaining as long as one sick were kept there.

Mr. Brunot was patroled for twenty days, to return at the expiration of that time, unless sooner exchanged for Mr. Lawrence Washington, taken by Gen. King, at Fredericksburgh, and now on parole at his home in Virginia.

Mr. Brunot and his party remained at Savage Station to look after our wounded. Knowing their capture to be inevitable, they sought to be placed upon the same footing as surgeons, but surgeons and all were imprisoned.

Our wounded in Libby's warehouse are very much crowded, many lying upon the floor without blankets, and others with scarcely any clothing and poorly attended to. Arrangements were being made, it was said, to improve their condition, the excuse made by the Confederates being that their own wounded were so numerous as to require all the attention of the authorities.

AN INFLEXIBLE RULE.

The rule prohibiting civilians, not connected with the public service, visiting Fortress Monroe, Newport News, and all other places in McClellan's Department, is inflexible, and the authority hitherto vested in the Surgeon-General and other high officials, is revoked. The friends of sick soldiers may as well understand, too, that no furloughs are granted, and that the sick in the hospitals here or elsewhere cannot be transferred to the hospitals of their own States. Several applications covering these points were strongly presented to-day, and peremptorily refused.

NO VISITORS ALLOWED.

An order is made to-day by Gen. Pope, requiring that passes to Fredericksburgh, or any other point within the lines of his army, shall be granted only to persons on special and important business, and then only when proof of loyalty is adduced.

WHO IS TO HAVE THE CREDIT OF THE POST STAMP BILL?

Among the acts passed in the closing hours of Congress, none is more generally commended than that making postage and other United States stamps a legal tender in sums of less than five dollars. The bill, which was not introduced until Thursday, was carried chiefly through the untiring efforts of Hon. Edward Haight, of New-York, to whom belongs the credit of an intelligent and effective support during the entire session of all measures calculated to benefit the mercantile and monetary interests of the country.

REBEL PRISONERS.

A number of rebel prisoners, occupying five wagons, were this morning removed from Cliffborne Hospital to the old Capitol Prison. These prisoners were some of the sick and wounded captured at Williamsburgh, Fair Oaks, &c., and who were placed in the hospitals here for medical and surgical treatment. As fast as they become convalescent, they are removed to the prison for safe keeping.

REBEL ATROCITIES.

The following is an extract from a letter found in the Post-office at Jacksonville, North Carolina, upon the occupation of that place by the United States forces. It establishes beyond all doubt the truth of the statements heretofore made as to the atrocities committed by the rebels on the dead bodies of our soldiers:

CAMP PICKENS, MANASSAS JUNCTION, Dec. 2, 1861.

DEAR SISTER: I have seen more, since I have been in this war, than I ever expected to see in my life. I went on the battle-field one day where the great battle was fought, and I saw more than I ever expected to see, or ever want to see again. I saw soldiers from Georgia grabble up Yankees that had been buried, and I saw them pull off their heads and scrape the meat and hair off their heads, and take the skull bone with them to send home for their folks to see; and there was a great many bodies of horses laying over the fields, which caused a terrible scent.

Your dear brother, HYMAN CATON.

Direct your letter, "Hyman Caton, Company I, Fourth Regiment, North Carolina State Troops, Manassas Junction, Va."

BRIGADIER-GEN. HERON.

Among the confirmations by the Senate on Thursday, was that of Col. Frank J. Heron, of Iowa, as Brigadier-General. Col. Heron was in command of one of the first regiments raised in Iowa, and has seen distinguished service in the West. The official reports of the battles of Wilson's Creek, Pea Ridge and Donelson bear testimony to his gallantry. He will take command of the brigade about to be raised in Iowa, and has been summoned to that State by Gov. Kirkwood.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Wm. C. Cook, was ordered on the 7th inst., to the United States steamer *Penguin*.

A CHANGE.

Richard Bates, Esq., late of the Attorney-General's Office, has been appointed Solicitor of the Court of Claims, and Hon. John Booman Kerr, of Maryland, now fills the place vacated by that gentleman.

BAND MUSTERED OUT OF SERVICE.

The band of the Forty-fourth New-York Regiment, with Gen. Blenker's Division, was mustered out of the service on Saturday, in compliance with the law recently passed abolishing regimental bands, and last night a portion of them arrived in this city. This, it is believed, is the first band mustered out.

THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

The number of sick and wounded in the hospitals within the District of Columbia is 5,300.

FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

The steamer *Baltimore* has left, taking down Mrs. Senator Harlan and a number of ladies, who carry with them a supply of delicacies, etc., for the sick and wounded.

ADDITIONAL ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

In comformity with the act of Congress, the Adjutant-General orders the appointment of an additional Assistant Surgeon to each regiment.

IN A CRITICAL CONDITION.

Paymaster-General Larned, who has been ill for some time, is in a critical condition. His friends are apprehensive that he will not recover.

THE TEASER.

The rebel steamer *Teaser* is undergoing thorough repair at the Navy-yard.

ACCIDENT.

Thos. H. Halsey, of Philadelphia, an employe of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company, was crushed to death yesterday between two cars.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

RECRUITING IN THE CITY.

THE UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE.

Business at the mustering office in White-street wears a more cheering aspect than ever. The place is open for the reception and examination of recruits from 8 in the morning until 5½ P. M.; and, during the whole of that time, the work of swearing in goes bravely on. Yesterday, for the Metropolitan Guard alone, 46 men were brought in; whilst other organizations contributed their full share of candidates for medical inspection.

THE QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.

What is done at the Quartermaster's is simply a reflex of the business transacted at the mustering office. The renewed activity at the one makes necessary extraordinary exertions on the part of those employed at the other. Gen. Arthur and his aids have also been lately called upon for quite a quantity of uniforms and equipments, required by soldiers recovered from sickness or wounds, who are returning in considerable numbers to the field of active operations.

FILLING UP THE OLD REGIMENTS.

Offices are opened for several of the regiments which have distinguished themselves in the field. The Fifth New-York (Duryee's famous Zouaves) want three to four hundred men to bring them up to the regulation standard. Hawkins' equally celebrated Zouaves, (the Ninth New-York,) nearly as many. It is certainly better for young men of superior intelligence and respectability to join such select regiments as these, than to enter the ranks of new and more miscellaneous ones. Capt. Foster, up in the Northern part of the State, and Capt. Crocker, in the City (at No. 72 Lispenard-street,) are recruiting for the Ira Harris Guard, Col. DeForrest—a good regiment, well commanded. The Ira Harris "Light" Cavalry, Col. J. Mansfield Davis, though unable to send officers to recruit, begs its friends here to keep its squadrons supplied with fresh material. Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher has been specially detailed to raise a sufficient force of his brave countrymen to restore the Irish Brigade to its original strength; and every day the veterans of the Peninsula are sending on deputations to press upon the volunteering population here the indispensability, or at least the wisdom, of associating themselves with tried and war-taught comrades, rather than with regiments that have yet to earn their laurels.

THE HALLECK GUARD.

Of the new regiments, this promises to be one of the best. It is being organized under the auspices of the Committee of the Fifth Senatorial District. The Colonel just appointed—Col. Pressie—is a gentleman of fine attainments, with every requisite to make an excellent officer. Many of his men have seen service, and declare the confidence they repose in him. The camp of the Halleck Guard is at Turtle Bay Brewery, Forty-fifth street and East River.

THE STANTON LEGION.

Col. Allen and his officers are leaving no stone unturned to put the Stanton Legion in a forward condition. There are constantly large arrivals in his camp at New-Dorp, Staten Island.

THE METROPOLITAN GUARD.

This corps, for the completion of which the police are working night and main, will be one of the first ready for service. Nearly a company a day is being enlisted, generally a good class of men. The Colonel—late Capt. Tuomsell—will make an efficient commander.

THE SPINOLA BRIGADE.

Brigadier Spinola is making such strenuous endeavors as have not been equaled since Gen. Sickles labored in the cause of his Excelsiors, to speedily get his command thoroughly organized. He has infused some of his indefatigable spirit into his subordinates, and men consequently come pouring quickly into his encampment at East New-York. Col. Jordan, who was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fourteenth N. Y. S. M. at Bull Run, and who led that regiment after Col. Wood was disabled, has been appointed Colonel of the First Regiment of the Spinola Brigade.

THE FIFTH NEW-YORK ZOUAVES.

Capt. Gouverneur Carr, of the Fifth New-York (Duryee's) Zouaves, having been detailed to receive recruits for the regiment in this city, has opened a rendezvous at No. 506 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel. The high reputation which the gallant corps has always maintained for discipline, drill, and good conduct in the field, will summon to its ranks men of the best class from among those desiring to enlist. Those who appreciate the advantage of serving under experienced officers, and by the side of soldiers that have been tried, and in a regiment that it is a recognized honor to belong to, have here the opportunity of doing so. Many brave soldiers of the Fifth fell in the recent conflict in which it performed its part so gloriously. Let their places be immediately supplied, that the regiment may be ready for the next combat.

THE HARRIS LIGHT CAVALRY.

HEADQUARTERS HARRIS LIGHT CAVALRY,
FALMOUTH, Va., Friday, July 18.

The subscriber would earnestly ask the friends of this regiment and his own to use their exertions to fill its ranks.

Many of them can easily aid in so doing, as the service of cavalry proposes great advantages and attractions, and theatre of operations in this department will give this arm peculiar chances for usefulness and fame.

We in the field, unable to return to recruit, are compelled to look to friends at home to keep us effective in numbers.

If each one who, willingly would aid, will bear the matter in mind till they have procured us one recruit, our ranks will be filled, and they will receive our deepest gratitude as well as do good to the service and cause. Recruiting office No. 600 Broadway.

J. MANSFIELD DAVIS, Col. Harris Light Cav.

THE STATE AND UNITED STATES BOUNTIES.

The announcement by the Governor that one half of the new $50 bounty will be paid to each recruit immediately on his being mustered in, is having a most encouraging effect. The only drawback to this timely measure is the inconvenience which must result from having to forward the needful papers to Albany before obtaining a check for the amount, and the delay ensuing upon having to go to an Albany bank to get the checks cashed. This mistake, however, can be easily remedied. As a further inducement to men to enlist, an effort is being made to procure payment on mustering in of the $25 advance bounty offered by the United States Government. Aldermen Farley, Cripp and Smith, with Councilmen Oliver, Keech and Jones, have been appointed a Committee by the Common Council to proceed to Washington to urge the advisability of this course upon the War Department.

MEETING OF CITIZENS OF THE NINTH WARD IN AID OF ENLISTMENTS.

Yesterday an adjourned meeting of the citizens of the Ninth Ward was held in Bleecker Building, Bleecker-street. The object of the meeting was to arrange matters so as to act in conjunction with the Committee of the Sixth Senatorial District, appointed by the Governor for the raising of a regiment. Dr. E. Denison was in the chair; Mr. McAdam, in absence of the Secretary of the previous meeting, was appointed Secretary. After the minutes were read and approved, the following resolutions were offered and adopted:

Whereas, The President of the United States having called for 300,000 additional men to put down rebellion and restore peace and prosperity to our country, it behooves every loyal citizen to put forth every effort to aid in so patriotic a cause; therefore, we the citizens of the Ninth Ward, hereby,

Resolved, That we will cooperate with the United States and the State authorities in promptly aiding in the raising of men and means; also,

Resolved, That a Committee of Five citizens of the Ward be appointed to act with the Sanatorial Committee, of which Hon. Jesse J. Bradley is Chairman.

Resolved, That a Finance Committee, to consist of six members, be appointed, who shall be authorized to collect funds in the Ward, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of enlisting men, and as a bounty for the aid of the families of such as enlist to serve the country in its present crisis; and that such Finance Committee pay over to the Treasurer of the Senatorial Committee all funds collected weekly, to be expended for the purpose named.

A Committee of five, appointed at the previous meeting, proposed a series of resolutions, which were adopted. Among them was the following:

Resolved, That we suggest to the proper authorities the propriety of adopting some system of placing each volunteer in camp as soon as enlisted, without waiting for enough to make up any particular number, and that a proper officer be detailed to collect all the men from the different recruiting stations in a city or district as often as possible, say once a day in a city and two or three times a week in country districts.

The following gentlemen were then nominated the Finance Committee: Andrew Hongland, Joseph D. Baldwin, Lambert Suydam, Alexander Shaw, S. Scudder and Philip W. Erigs.

It was proposed by Mr. Sinclair Tousey that, if any of the above-named gentlemen were unable to attend to the duties of the Committee, it should be in the power of the Chairman to name some one to take his place. The motion was carried.

Mr. James W. Fare, one of the Senatorial Committee, was then introduced to the meeting. He said it gave him great pleasure to be enabled to tell those assembled that the Sixth Senatorial District Committee had decided upon the Colonel for their regiment. The gentleman selected was Matthew Marsh Blunt, Senior Captain in Twelfth Infantry, United States Army.

Mr. Briggs, of the Fifteenth Ward, then addressed the meeting. He said that all persons who sympathized with the holders of the late meeting at the Cooper Institute, were traitors at heart, and concluded by a stirring exhortation to all those who were able to enlist, and those who could not, to help those who would, pecuniarily.

Mr. Chauncey Schaffer also addressed the meeting, at the conclusion of which, it adjourned *sine die*.

SELECTION OF COLONEL BY THE SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

The Committee of the Sixth Senatorial District has selected the Colonel for the regiment to be raised by them. His name is Matthew Marsh Blunt; was born in the Fifteenth Ward, educated at West Point, and graduated seventh in his class. Being appointed Lieutenant in the Second Artillery, he served two years in Florida, and was subsequently Acting Assistant Professor of Mathematics at West Point. From there he was ordered to Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, and to Fort Pickens, and remained there until ordered to join Gen. McClellan's army near Richmond, as senior Captain of the Twelfth Infantry, regular army. He was brevetted Major for his services at Fort Pickens.

When the rebels attacked the right wing of our army on the 27th of June, the Twelfth Infantry bore a distinguished part. It was under command of Major Clitz, who was wounded and taken prisoner; the command then devolved on Major Blunt, who, though wounded, kept with his regiment and retired with it in good order, though with severe loss. The selection of Major Blunt for the Colonelcy seems to give universal satisfaction. He is a young man, only 34 years of age, a thorough soldier, and one that is likely to lead his regiment to distinction.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD ENLISTMENT ASSOCIATION.

An adjourned meeting of the citizens of the Twenty-first Ward was held in Fourth-avenue last evening, Alderman Fromont in the chair, to adopt measures for aiding in the enlistment of volunteers, and for the care of soldiers' families. The Committee appointed at the last meeting to draft a plan of organization, presented a report through their chairman, John H. White, Esq., which met the entire approval of the meeting, and was unanimously adopted. The Association is to be called the "Twenty-first Ward Union Aid and Volunteer Association," with a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer. A Finance Committee was appointed to collect funds for aiding enlistments, and supporting the families of volunteers from the Ward; and the Association pledges itself that no family of any volunteer from the Ward shall suffer for the necessaries of life while he is absent. The Association is to continue until the rebellion is crushed out.

A series of patriotic resolutions was presented by Judge Hoffman, which were supported by Charles Gould, John H. White and Judge Hoffman, and adopted.

Mr. D. W. Clarke, from the Committee on the nomination of officers of the Association, presented the following names, which were unanimously accepted:

Chairman—Ald. Andre Fromont.
Vice-Presidents—Alex. Easbrook, D. M. Clarke.
Secretaries—John H. White, D. C. Bunnell.
Treasurer—John Stephenson.
Executive Committee—Geo. W. McLean, A. M. Griswold, R. A. Wilthaus, T. W. Bailey, Wm. B. Clerke, Michael Cotter, Jona. W. Allen, Wm. Haw, Jr., John J. Phelps, D. Willis Janes, David S. Coddington, Wm. E. Dodge, Jr., Wm. W. Niles, E. C. Johnson, James Jackson, C. W. Barker, D. D. T. Marshall, Stephen P. Russell, Ellsworth Elliott, David Weimore.

Another meeting of the Association will be held on Monday night next.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

The Executive Committee of the Irish Brigade met for consultation on yesterday afternoon at the Emigrant Bank. There was a full attendance. Daniel Devlin, Esq., presided, and John Savage, Esq., was appointed permanent Secretary. The presence of Gen. T. F. Meagher created great curiosity in and around the building. The best means of recruiting for the Brigade was discussed, after which it was moved by Hon. Samuel Sloan, President of the Hudson River Railroad, and adopted:

Resolved, That in response to the call of the President of the United States for additional soldiers, a meeting of Irish adopted citizens, and others of Irish origin, resident in New-York and vicinity, be called on Friday evening, 25th instant, at the Cooper Institute, for the especial purpose of filling up the ranks of the Irish Brigade.

A committee to make the necessary arrangements, consisting of Messrs. Samuel Sloan, Richard Bell, John Savage, Charles P. Daly, Daniel Devlin.

Gen. Meagher and Messrs. Richard O'Gorman, Judge Daly, James T. Brady and others, probably Gens. Shields and Sweeney will address the meeting. The Irish Brigade Organization will meet to-day, (Tuesday) at 4 P. M., at the Astor House.

The greatest enthusiasm is being manifested, and we may predict, in every sense, a great meeting for reinforcements for the gallant Brigade.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.

ALBANY, Monday, July 21.

The Governor, on the nomination of Gen. Spinola, has appointed Col. Jourdan Colonel of the First Brooklyn Regiment, Empire Brigade.

The Governor has signified his desire to affor Gen. Spinola every facility to promote the speedy organization of his brigade.

PATRIOTIC ACTION OF SARATOGA COUNTY.

SARATOGA, Monday, July 21.

The Supervisors of Saratoga County to-day voted to pay the volunteers $4 a month for one year, enlisted under the new call.

THE PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, July 21.

The Governor issues a stirring proclamation, calling for volunteers for twenty-one regiments and to fill the ranks of regiments now in the field; the former for nine months and the latter for twelve months.

THE WAY TO END THE WAR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An every attention is now being paid to the best and most efficient manner of raising recruits under the call for 300,000 men, possibly the following suggestions from one of your subscribers may be worth their place in print.

Why cannot the Governor of the State, or the Mayor of this City issue a proclamation or address calling the entire population (all subject to military duty) to arms. Let *every man* be enrolled and apportioned into appropriate companies in every Ward and District in this City or State. Let some afternoon—say Saturday of every week—be devoted to military drill, and all be taught at least the common rudiments of a soldier. In the absence of military or drill officers, our Captains of Police could attend to these duties, and in a little time we would have a military *furore* and enthusiasm that would fill our Union armies with volunteers for *three times* three hundred thousand. New-York leading, all other States would follow the example. The right spirit—the determination to crush out all treason and rebellion—would then prevail, Secessionists and disloyal men would become marked, and the North would be in a blaze.

We all witnessed the great effect of the parades of the Wide-Awakes, and we know how much this system of universal drilling has made the South a unit, and driven many a Union man into the rebel ranks. Our people are a military people. They only desire leaders and proper organization to turn out *en masse*. Not one man in ten thousand but what would be delighted to have the opportunity to acquire a knowledge of military exercise, if the thing was made general.

How such an arming and drilling would inspire and strengthen the hands of the Government—how effectually it would prevent all such raids and incursions as Kentucky is now experiencing—how it would send terror into the heart of Rebeldom, where proscription has already drawn their last man—and how completely such an immense recruiting army would silence all talk or intention of foreign nations to interfere, you, Mr. Editor, can judge. We, the people, can do it; and unless some movement of this kind, general and universal, is made. We shall require more than 300,000 for our army, and be at last compelled to draft.

EXCELSIOR.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 21, 1862.

Arrival of the Steamship Norwich.

The steamship *Norwich*, from New-Orleans, arrived at this port yesterday. Her advices are anticipated. The following is a list of her officers:

James M. Duncan, Lieutenant Commanding; C. F. Mitchell, Acting Master; A. McCormick, Acting Master; A. B. Arrams, Acting Master; G. E. McPherson, Acting Assistant Surgeon; E. P. Heberton, Acting Assistant Paymaster; N. B. Bates, Acting Assistant Engineer; J. B. Maples, Acting Third Assistant Engineer; P. J. Insise, Acting Third Assistant Engineer; A. A. Odell, Acting Third Assistant Engineer; H. J. L. Barker, Master's Mate.

The Worden Testimonial.

The undersigned begs leave to acknowledge the receipt of the following additions to the subscriptions already announced:

R. L. Lord	$50 00	Albert S. Akin	50 00
Fox & Potheuus	50 00	D. D. Akin	25 00
George D. Morgan	100 00	Mrs. Frances M. Rotch, Washington	25 61
Herman Bancroft	100 00		
Cash	25 00		
Total			$425 61
Previously acknowledged			6,508 27
Grand total			$6,933 88

JULY 18, 1862. WM. H. ASPINWALL.

Raspberry Vinegar for Hospitals.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

Many persons have kindly sent berries and fruits to the sick soldiers in the different hospitals, the free use of which, in many cases, being deemed objectionable, it is suggested instead that those having *raspberries* should convert them into "raspberry vinegar," which makes a grateful, cooling and wholesome drink for the fevered, sick and wounded. The way to make it is this: Take any quantity of berries, put them in a jar, and fill till they are covered with vinegar. Let them stand till they ferment, which may be three or four days, then strain through a cloth. To each quart of the liquor add one pound of good sugar, and boil one minute. When cool put in bottles.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 819, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA—Gen. Pope's New Orders—Present Position and Prospects of the Union Forces—News from Richmond—Rebel Accounts—Letters from Fortress Monroe.

NEWS FROM THE WEST—Rebels Retreat from Murfreesboro—Nashville Secure—Guerrillas in Kentucky and Missouri—Capture of Cynthiana and Henderson by the Rebels—Their Invasion of Indiana—Movements Near Corinth and Memphis—Gen. Curtis Safe.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH—Affairs at New-Orleans, Memphis, and on the Mississippi—Disasters to the Union Fleet near Vicksburgh—A Rebel Ram-page.

NEWS FROM EUROPE—The West Indies and South America—American Affairs in England.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPEAL TO THE BORDER STATES AND THEIR REPLY.

THE EIGHTH CENSUS.

RECENT CHANGES IN THE ARMY.

A PAGE OF EDITORIAL ON THE TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN FULL.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

A number of the highest interest.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured.—Sent free to any one afflicted with
RUPTURE OR HERNIA,
Address Box No. 788 New-York Post-office.

Eight Cartes de Visite for $1.
Of unequaled style and finish, at
TAIT'S,
No. 51 Cortlandt-st., corner Greenwich.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

CAMIDGE—SANDERSON.—On the 3d inst., at the Parish Church, Sheffield, Eng., by Rev. Canon Camidge, M. A., Vicar of Wakefield, assisted by Rev. Canon Sale, D. D., Vicar of Sheffield, Rev. Charles Edward Camidge, B. A., of Wadham College, Oxford, to Laura Camow, youngest daughter of E. F. Sanderson, Esq., of Endcliffe Grange and New-York.

HOLT—POST.—On Thursday, July 10, at St. Matthew's Church, Wilton, Conn., by Rev. Simon Greenleaf Fuller, Asa Holt, Jr., to Susan C., daughter of Wm. L. Post, of Montrose, Penn.

SNEDEN—BLACKWELL.—At Astoria, L. I., on Thursday, 17th inst., by Rev. Dr. Harris, Henry Sneden, Jr., to Margaret E., eldest daughter of William R. Blackwell, Esq.

VAN SCHOONHOVEN—CHESTER.—At Kingston, N. Y., on the 10th inst., by Rev. Dr. Hoes, Jacob Lansing Van Schoonhoven, of Troy, to Elisabeth Huntington, daughter of Rev. John Chester, D. D., of Albany.

DIED.

AYRES.—In this City, on Monday morning, July 21, William Ellsworth, infant son of George E. and Anna H. Ayres, aged 4 months.

Notice of funeral will be given in to-morrow's papers.

BECH.—On Sunday, July 20, at Poughkeepsie, Edward M. H. Bech, in the 11th year of his age.

BELKNAP.—In this City, on Sunday morning, July 20, Mrs. Mary J. L. S. Belknap, widow of Aaron Belknap, of Newburgh, aged 91 years.

Her relatives and friends and those of her son Aaron H. Belknap, are invited to attend her funeral, at the First Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Sprole's,) Newburgh, on Wednesday, July 23, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

DAVENPORT.—In this City, on Monday morning, July 21, Mrs. Catharine M. Davenport, in the 75th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 27 Willeughby-st., on Wednesday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

EARLE.—Suddenly, on Monday morning, Saml. Earle, aged 71 years.

Notice of his funeral will be published in to-morrow's paper.

FENNO.—At the residence of her son-in-law, Frederick Tudor, Esq., of Boston, Elisabeth Henrietta Victoria Fenno, relict of the late George Fenno, and daughter of the late Francis Upton, of the British Navy.

Her remains were taken to Mount Upton, Chenango County, for interment.

HANAWAY.—At Bloomingdale, on Monday, July 21, after a lingering illness, Amelia W. Hanaway, daughter of J. and M. Hanaway.

☞ Williamsburgh papers please copy.

HAY.—In this City, on Sunday, 20th inst., after a lingering illness, John Hay, aged 45 years, a native of Kelso, Scotland.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited, without further notice, to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 22d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 126 St. Mark's-place.

☞ Kelso *Chronicle* please copy.

HICKS.—In this City, on Saturday evening, after a very short illness, Bowena A., wife of Isaac Hicks, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father-in-law, W. D. Hicks, No. 283 3d-st., at 2 o'clock, on Tuesday, the 22d inst.

KING—In Brooklyn, on Monday, the 14th inst., Seth King, Esq., of Tuscaloosa, Ala., aged 71 years.

LOCKE.—In this City, on Monday morning, July 21, Rev. W. C. Locke, D. D.

The funeral services will take place at the Central Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Bockwell's,) Schermerhorn-st., near Nevins, Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

LEWIS.—At Harrison's Landing, Va., on Monday, July 14, G. T. J. Lewis, Captain of Company H, Sixty-second Regiment, Anderson Zouaves.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The *cortege* will leave the residence of his brother, R. A. Lewis, No. 96 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn, and proceed to Cypress Hills Cemetery, where the obsequies will be performed by M. W. P. Grand Master J. W. Simons. The members of Doric Lodge No. 280, F. & A. M., Zerubabel Chapter R. A. M., Hugh de Payens Commandery of Knights' Templar, the Fraternity in general, the Seventh Regiment, (National Guard,) and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

ORR.—On Sunday evening, at 9½ o'clock, at Piermont, Rockland County, Elisabeth, wife of James H. Orr, in the 34th year of her age.

The friends of the family, also those of her brothers George, William and James Kellock, and brothers-in-law Robert Hamilton and David M. Earle, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 47 West 10th-st., on Tuesday, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

PARLPS.—Of camp fever, in Philadelphia, on Sunday, July 20, whence he arrived on the 5th July from City Point and James River, Isaac S. Parlps, of Company G, California Regiment, aged 22 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his father, No. 71 East 29th-st., on Tuesday, 22d inst., at 1½ o'clock.

SKINNER.—On Sunday, June 29, in front of Richmond, under McClellan, of typhoid fever, Hiram Albest Skinner, of Company F, First Minnesota Regiment, aged 18 years, 7 months and 22 days.

WARD.—In Lafayette, Hudson County, N. J., on Monday, July 21, after a protracted illness, Thomas Ward, formerly of Ramapo Valley, N. Y., in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Wednesday, the 23d inst., at 10½ o'clock in the forenoon. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

WILLIAMS.—Fell, mortally wounded, in the Army of the Potomac, in battle before Richmond, on Friday, June 27, William Adams Williams, of Tenth Regiment New-York Volunteers, aged 25 years, eldest son of Samuel Williams, Esq., of this City.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

WRIGHT.—In this City, on Sunday night, July 20, Jennie S., daughter of Charles and Lizzie Wright, Jr.

The relatives and friends of the family are most respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 8 East 11th-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 341.—July 21, 1862.
66, 18, 13, 70, 10, 52, 33, 40, 7, 19, 8, 34.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 342.—July 21, 1862.
46, 42, 6, 12, 66, 44, 60, 26, 34, 3, 71, 51, 78.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky. or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 280.—July 21, 1862.
29, 68, 47, 55, 38, 50, 26, 52, 8, 42, 67, 18.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 282.—July 21, 1862.
65, 16, 32, 59, 78, 75, 19, 14, 47, 72, 34, 9, 69.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

BURNETT'S COOKING EXTRACTS.
BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS impart the genuine flavor of the fruits from which they are prepared and are less expensive.

P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE.



The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the
PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,
Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.
It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to
SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.
It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.
ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.
PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT,
The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of
THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.
By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the
DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.
Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.
THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Ag

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

A detachment of United States regular cavalry will leave this City to-day or to-morrow for the dépôt of mounted troops at Carlisle, Penn. They are recruits who have been enlisted in this City.

One of the last new vessels built for the regular navy, to be reported ready for sea, is now in commission at Boston, fully armed, and will sail with sealed orders when her trial at the wharf is finished. The *Canandaigua* is a new vessel, and was launched on the 28th of March last. The following officers had reported for her some days ago:

Commander, J. F. GREEN; Lieutenant, John J. Cornwell; Paymaster, Charles H. Eldridge; Master, H De Haven Manley; Acting Masters, C. J. Van Allstine, Samuel Hall; Chief Engineer, Wm. S. Stamm; First Assistant Engineer, Henry C. Victor; Second Assistant Engineer, G. W. Rogers; Third Assistant Engineers, Albert Jackson, Alfred Hendricks, Philip Miller, Edwin F. Philippi; Gunner, John Caulk; Sailmaker, David Bruce; Carpenter, S. N. Whitehouse; Boatswain, Thomas Smith; Acting Master's Mates, A. F. Eldrige, John N. Pease, Wm. J. Vincent, C. L. McCarty.

The United States ship *Magnolia* was put formally in commission yesterday, for immediate service. She got a large armament on board on Saturday. This vessel was recently a captured prize, and at the sale was purchased by the Navy Department. Annexed is a list of the officers who reported in uniform on deck: Acting Volunteer Lieut. W. Budd; Acting Masters, Charles Potter, A. Delano and F. Burgess; Surgeon, A. Sairk; Paymaster, W. J. Cadi; Acting Assistant Engineers, E. Eldridge, Martin Van Buren, N. Buckley and R. H. Hutles; Master's Mates, D. Scuyler, O. Sanderson, P. McGuire, W. H. H. Evilins.

At the Boston Navy-yard the new 13-inch mortars, weighing upward of seventeen thousand pounds apiece, have recently been received from Pittsburgh, Penn. They are similar to those used in Commander Porter's mortar flotilla, which did such execution in crushing in the casemates of Fort Jackson, and which are even now hurling their metallic globes into the beleaguered city of Vicksburgh. The new mortars are being mounted on iron carriages in the ordnance park, and 13-inch bombshells are rolling into the park by the hundreds.

The Court-martial ordered at the Navy-yard of Norfolk, Va., convened on Thursday last, and is now engaged investigating the charges preferred against prisoners arraigned before it.

Commencement at Wesleyan University.

The Anniversaries of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., took place last week, with unusual *eclat*, and were attended by a larger number of the old graduates and friends of the University than on any previous occasion. The exercises opened with prize declamation, July 11. President CUMMINGS preached the Baccalaureate Sermon on Sunday, July 13, in his usual happy style, and with an unwonted vigor. Rev. J. W. WILEY, late missionary to China, delivered an able and enthusiastic address before the Missionary Lyceum connected with the University. Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, of this city, delivered a scholarly address before the Literary Societies. Rev. H. B. RIDGWAY, of St. Paul's M. E. Church of this city, delivered the address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society. At the Alumni Festival, as well as at the business meeting, gray and reverend heads forgot their dignity and joined with the elasticity of youth in the merriment of the hour, and demonstrated in their reunion that their devotion to their Alma Mater, to literature and science, had suffered no abatement, while scattered in different parts of the country, and filling stations of prominence and influence. Commencement occurred July 17. The Graduating Class acquitted themselves with more than usual credit. The class had been considerably reduced in numbers by brave volunteers, now before Richmond, in the "University Guards."

The degree of Bachelor of Science was conferred on Andrew Purdy Aiken, Tekonsha, Mich.; John Emory Andrus, Conake, N. Y.; William Ramney Baldwin, Middletown; Henry Ward Bennett, Constableville, N. Y.; Henry Martin Boise, Monmouth, Me.; John Merrill Caldwell, Portland, Me.; William Francis Comfort, New-York, N. Y.; Henry Lester Dickinson, Chicopee, Mass.; George Allen England, Ripon, Wis.; Samuel Stephen Eldridge, Middletown; Ezra Hall, Marlborough; Cranswick Jost, Guysborough, N. S.; James Marcus King, Camoridge, N. Y.; Enos Young Landis, Allentown, Pa.; Charles Taulman Rees, Trenton, N. J.; Phillip Bessom Shumway, West Killingly; Smith Williams, Fairlie, N. Y.

The degree of Master of Arts was conferred in course on Henry Crounse Abbott, David Allison, Frederick S. Barnum, Asa Boothby, Robert Pagan Buckman, George Gamaliel Dains, Spencer Kellogg Fuller, Wesley Curtis Ginn, Edwin Bayard Harvey, William Fletcher Hatfield, Samuel Jackson, Joseph Leland Morse, John Emory Powers, Silas Everard Quimby, George Elton Roberts, Alfred Henry Saxe, William Henry Starr, Horace Sumner Tarbell, Frederick Woods, John Wesley Young, of the class of 1859, and on Henry Alonzo Coolin, Gardner Fuller, John William Hoyt, Nelson Stetson, George Hussey Tracy, of the class of 1858.

The degree of Master of Arts was also conferred on Jon. Newton Dorris and Isaac Gibbard, graduates of Genesee College, and on John McDonald Price, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Rev. Albert Enheridge, Dover, Del.; Rev. George S. Hare, New-York, N. Y.; Rev. Charles K. Vickers, Quincy, Ill.; Charles H. Stocking, Rhinebeck, N. Y.; J. J. Roberts, President of Liberia College.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on Rev. John Lanahan, of the Baltimore Conference of the M. E. Church.

The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on John Ericsson, New-York, whose name was received by the audience with enthusiastic demonstrations of applause.

LAW REPORTS.

The India-Rubber Patents—Damages for Infringement.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before a Master.

Conrad Poppenhusen vs. *Oscar Falke et al.*—This was an action to recover damages of the defendants for an alleged violation of the plaintiff's tin-foil and oil patents for the manufacture of hard India-rubber goods. The case has been before referred to in the TIMES.

The Master to whom it was referred has now made his report, awarding to the plaintiff $6,850 10 damages.

The Railroad Cases—The Injunctions Dissolved.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sutherland, Welles and Leonard.

The People and the Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor et al. vs. *John Kerr et al. and the Mayor, &c.*; *The same* vs. *George Law et al.*—These cases have been largely reported in the TIMES when in the Courts below. The Special Term of the Court granted injunctions restraining the construction of the roads, and appeal was taken to this Court. The Court have now rendered judgment dissolving the injunctions, Justice LEONARD dissenting.

In respect to the appeal from the order giving judgment to the Mayor, &c., on demurrer, the judgment was affirmed. The opinions, or their suostance, will appear hereafter.

Denied.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Application of Neidlinger.—This was an application for an attachment against Madame Restell *alias* Ann Lohman, for the non-production of the relator's illegitimate child, alleged to be in respondent's custody.

The case has been several times stated in this paper and lastly in the issue of the 12th.

The application was now denied.

Vendor and Purchaser—Let Both "Beware."

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Acker.

Charles Brady vs. *Mary C. Dodge.*—This action was brought to recover $200, the value of a diamond cluster-pin, which was alleged to have been made by the plaintiff to the order of the defendant in August, 1858, the plaintiff supposing her to be a single woman.

The defence set up was that the defendant, formerly Mrs. Davis, who kept a "Cattle Clearing-house" at No. 25 Wooster-street, was married in 1857 to Mr. Andrew Carroll, and that the action should have been brought against him, or, if against her, should have been as Mrs. Carroll. It was argued that she was sued in a wrong name, and that parties who sell goods should not be females, should be careful to get their names right. And further, that if the defendant ever had any property, the plaintiff agrees that the [illegible] contract in writing, and [illegible] benefit to [illegible] plaintiff insisted that [illegible] wrong name, granting even that the defendant had been married, as was alleged, [illegible] able under the law of 1860, which [illegible] married women may sue and be sued as if [illegible] property. Decision reserved.

J. A. Sherwood for plaintiff; Judge Russell for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Callanan vs. *Van Vleck and others.*—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12 allowed, the rest disallowed.

Clayton vs. *Yarrington et al.*—Motion denied without costs, &c.

Parish and others vs. *Delafield and others.*—Motion granted, and proposed issues allowed.

The People, &c., vs. *Anna Lohman, alias Restell.* Writ discharged.

Martin, Jr. vs. *Ogden et al.*—Case settled; all the amendments allowed, except the sixteenth.

Van Nest, Jr. vs. *Talmage.*—Case settled; all the amendments, except the third, allowed.

Demarest vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New-York.*—Case settled: amendments 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16 allowed, the others disallowed.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 21, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 33 bbls. Ashes, 25,496 bbls. Flour, 1,133 bbls. and 400 bags Corn Meal, 152,732 bushels Wheat, 123,588 bushels Corn, 5,250 bushels Oats, 1,017 pkgs. Provisions, and 245 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots are in demand at $6 25 ₱ 100 lbs. Sales, 50 bbls. Nothing new in Pearls.

COTTON—Is held firmly at 50c.@50½c. for Middlings, ₱ lb., but the demand is moderate to-day.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less freely offered, to-day, and has been in good demand at much higher prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 28,500 bbls. including Superfine State, at $5@$5 25; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 35@$5 65; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5@$5 20; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 $5 35@$6 25.; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 45@$6 60, ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 00	@$5 25
Extra State	5 35	@ 5 65
Superfine Western	5 00	@ 5 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 35	@ 6 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 45	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 65	@ 6 50
Extra Genesee	5 70	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 55	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in more request, at advancing rates. Sales 2,300 bbls. at $5 35@$5 80 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 95@$6 90 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is doing better. Sales 1,620 bbls. extra, at $5 40@$6 35 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inquired for and is steady at $2 90@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and buoyant at $3 20@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Marsh's Caloric and Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more actively sought after to-day, at decidedly higher prices. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 330,000 bushels, part to arrive, including Canada Club, $1 12@$1 18; White Western, $1 34@$1 41; Amber Western at $1 29@$1 33; Red Western (Winter) at $1 24@$1 29; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 18@$1 21; Milwaukee Club, $1 12@$1 15; Chicago Spring, $1 05@$1 14 ₱ bushel. Corn is active and dearer. Sales, since our last, 118,000 bushels, at 54c.@56c. for old Mixed Western; 50c.@53½c. for new do.; 45c.@49c. for unsound new and old; and 60c. for White Western, ₱ bushel. Rye is in demand, at 76c.@80c. ₱ bushel; sales, 4,700 bushels. Barley continues quiet and nominal. Oats are in request, including Canada at 46½c.@48c., Western at 46c.@48c., and State at 48c.@49c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is salable and steady, at 50c.@65c. for shipment and local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in demand and firm, including last year's crop at 14c.@20c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—Are in good request at buoyant prices.

LATHS—Eastern are quiet and depressed, to-day, at $1 12½ ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole finds ready buyers at full prices.

LIME—The market is inactive and prices are unsettled.

MOLASSES—Sales, since our last, 230 hhds., including Porto Rico at 40c., and Cuba Muscovado at 32c.@34c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Holders of Spirits Turpentine are asking $1 80 ₱ gallon, but the market is quiet. The sales of Resin, since our last, include 1,000 bbls. medium, No. 2, at $12, or thereabouts, and 60 bbls. common at $11.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in fair supply and moderate demand, $10 87½@$11 for Mess, and $8 75@$9 for Prime ₱ bbl.; sales 800 bbls. Cut Meats are salable at 4½c.@5½c. for Hams, and 3½c.@4c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is dull and nominal. Lard is improving gradually; sales, 1,600 tcs. and bbls. in lots, at 8c.@9½c. ₱ lb. Beef is in demand and is very firm; sales 200 bbls., at $13 50@$14 75 for Extra Mess, and $12 25@$13 25 for plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19@$20 ₱ tce. Beef Hams, $13 50@$14 75 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in slack demand, at 9c.@15c. for poor to choice Western, and 10c.@17c. for poor to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese rules quiet, at 5c.@8c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Were in fair request, and sales were made, since our last, of 1,300 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 8c.@9c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 140,000 lbs. at 10¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 500 bbls., at 30½c.@31c., chiefly at 30½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A moderate business was transacted, to-day, at our quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 7½d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 13d.@13½d.; Corn, 12¾d.@13¼d.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tc.; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 37s. 6d.@40s.; Butter and Cheese, 40s.@45s. and by steamer 60s.; Tobacco, 37s. 6d.; Tallow, 35s., and by steamer 50s., ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tc.; Bacon, and Lard, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Tallow, 40s.; Oil, 47s. 6d ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 4s.@4s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Oil Cake, 37s. 6d., Tallow 40s. ₱ ton. For Cork and orders, two brigs, with Wheat, in bulk, at 13d.@13½d. ₱ bushel.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 9
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	July 9
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	July 12
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 16
China	Liverpool	New-York	July 19
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	July 26
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	July 30
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug 16
Greg. Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18

FROM AMERICA.

Europa	Boston	Liverpool	July 23
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	July 26
Bornasia	New-York	Southampton	July 26
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	July 26
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 30
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 2
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 2
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 6
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 13
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 26
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Europa*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post office to-day, (Tuesday,) at 5½ P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NEW-YORK AND NOVA SCOTIA GOLD QUARTZ MINING COMPANY.—The Engineer having proceeded to the mines, which are in successful operation, and being desirous to erect additional crushers and machinery at the works, an opportunity is now offered to a man with some capital, to assist in erecting the same. A first-rate position will be given to a responsible party, as there is no risk, and immediate profits will be realized, $4,000 having been taken from one claim in one day. The ore is tested by authority, and is certified to average more than $200 of gold to the ton. Apply to N. W. BUSTEED, Agent of the Company, Room No. 2, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.—A PROFITABLE business for sale, secured by United States patent; a very useful article, applicable for four purposes in a necessity in every garden. Examine for yourselves. Patentee going to Europe. Address P. C. BENNS, New-York City Post-office.

$3,000.—AN EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR a small capital. For sale, an active interest in a house established for 18 years, manufacturing staple articles, and doing a fair business; the reason for sale is the partner's desire to go to the war. Address B. H., Box No. 121 *Times* Office, for three days.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO RENT—THE NEW MARBLE BUILDING NO. 61 Broome-st., 25x85 feet, between Mercer and Greene sts., admirably adapted for a light manufacturing business where women are employed. Will accommodate 150 persons. Fitted up with gas, water closets and steam warming apparatus. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Nos. 205 and 211 Canal-st., or JOHN LLOYD, & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE STORE No. 251 and 253 Broadway, between Park-place and Barclay-st. Inquire on the premises of TRACY, IRWIN & CO.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN PROPERTY—A farm on the banks of the Hudson River, at Hyde Park, about one mile from the Poughkeepsie Railroad Station; contains about 121 acres, with good dwelling-house, well wooded and watered. Inquire at No. 192 Broadway, Room No. 8.

DYSPEPSIA AND KINDRED DISEASES in the stomach and bowels can be more effectually cured by a vegetable nutritious cracker (Davy's Ervalenta) than by any drugs. ISAAC McGAY, Cracker Baker, No. 219 Forsyth-st., N. Y.

TO INVENTORS.—PATENTS SECURED BY COLVER & HUNT, Attorneys and Counselors in cases of Patent-right litigation, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE HORSES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES AND HARNESSES, at auction, being the entire establishment of a gentleman having left the City on account of ill-health, and to be sold without reserve.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, WEDNESDAY, July 23, at 1 o'clock, at Dilk's Stables, No. 159 Mercer-st., near Bleecker:

One pair bay carriage horses, about 15½ hands high, stylish and kind, formerly belonging to Stephen Whitney, deceased.

One jet black saddle mare, very handsome, about 15½ hands high, superior under the saddle, having been ridden by an officer in two battles, about 7 years old, and will go in single or double harness.

One bay pony, about 9 hands high, with wagon, harness and saddle, a complete turnout for a boy.

Also, one elegant barouche, used but five or six times, made by Miner & Stevens, and cost $700.

One elegant top wagon, new; two light road wagons; one coupé; two sets of double harness, silver plated. Also, will be sold after the above, several horses, harnesses, &c.

Particulars at time of sale. Terms cash and bankable money. The attention of persons desiring good stock is called to this sale. All of the above will be on exhibition early on morning of sale. For full information apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 52 William-st.

BY E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION OF ABOUT 600 LOTS OF LAND IN THE CITY OF HOBOKEN, N. J.—Will be sold at public auction at the sales room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) on TUESDAY, July 29th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, about 500 lots of land in different parts of the Coster Tract in the City of Hoboken, New-Jersey. Every lot put up will be positively sold to the highest bidder, without reserve, and two-thirds of the purchase money, may, at the purchaser's option, remain upon bond and mortgage for three years at six per cent. The lots will be sold by a good title in fee simple, free of all incumbrances, and will be conveyed by warranty deeds. In order to save the purchasers all expense of examining the title, a complete abstract of title will be furnished to them free of charge, and original searches, procured at the expense of the seller, will be exhibited to them. Maps of the property, showing the particular lots to be sold, will be posted in different parts of Hoboken, Jersey City, and Bayonia, a week or ten days before the day of sale, and may be seen now at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Fine-st., New-York.

For further particulars apply to CHARLES E. BUTLER, No. 2 Hanover-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1862.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO will sell on WEDNESDAY, July 23, 1862, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 3 Pine-st., a small quantity of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of walnut and mahogany bedsteads, wardrobe, pier mirror, marble-top pier table, mahogany chairs, rockers, dressing bureau, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, &c. Also, immediately after the above, at No. 5½ Pine-st., one rosewood 7-octave pianoforte, round corners, Worcester, maker; also, cover for same.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND GAITERS AT AUCTION.—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, July 23, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a choice assortment of goods adapted to the season. Catalogues on morning of sale.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, a large variety of the best styles, made for private sale. For particulars see catalogues.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD NEAR GLENCOVE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have opened their residence at Meadowside, for the reception of Summer boarders. A large farm house well shaded, with airy rooms, situated near the water, with bathing, &c. Location healthy, surrounded with shady and beautiful walks and drives. Accommodations for horses and carriages. Stage daily to steamer. Address Locust Valley, L. I., W. C. & J. D. FREKS; or personally, EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Nos. 18 and 20 West-st.

COUNTRY BOARD AT PARK HOUSE, Bloomfield, N. J.—A desirable suite of rooms may be had upon early application at this first-class family house; the location is directly opposite the park, and is unsurpassed for beauty and health, and within one hour of New-York, *via* Morris and Essex Railroad; excellent stabling accommodations on the premises. Reference, by permission, W. J. Bryan, Esq., No. 110 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO FAMILIES CAN receive excellent accommodations at a farm-house; location Riverdale, 14 miles from the City, 15 minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad station; plenty of fruit, vegetables and milk; also, accommodation for horses and carriages. Address H. A. X., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE HUDSON.—The location of the house and grounds is as fine as any on the Hudson. The house is well shaded by trees, and commands a fine view of the Hudson, and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to Mrs. L. L. CRAFT, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., or to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARD, FROM THE 1ST of August, is desired by the advertiser for himself, wife, child 4 years, child 2 years, nurse and infant, and a young lady. Situation must be within an hour's ride from the City. Address Mr. HOWARD, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—WITHIN ONE hour's ride inland, by boats or cars, for two ladies, child under 3 years, infant and nurse, for the season. Address, stating location and lowest terms, without which no notice will be taken, FREDERICK, Box No. 150 *Times* Office, for 3 days.

ORANGE, N. J.—LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS and board for families or gentlemen, two minutes from Brick Church Station, Morris and Essex Railroad, at reasonable prices, and good table. Private family. Horse can pass the door. Inquire of SILAS C. HAY, Esq., No. 82 Broadway, or address Box No. 223 Orange, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD—CHEAP—AT THE STANLEY HOUSE, Bridgeport, Conn., situated directly on the salt water; good bathing, fishing, driving, &c.; cool and delightful for families and others. Two hours from New-York by railroad, four by steamboat.

E. W. FAIRCHILD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a commodious farm-house in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; the location is very healthy and pleasing, two miles from the river; pure mountain air and medicinal Springs. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR RENT OR SALE.—A NEW AND BEAUTIful cottage house, with eleven rooms, besides laundry and wash-room, good garden, fruit and shade; pleasant neighborhood, near excellent schools, churches, &c. A first class home for family Summer and Winter; one hour's ride from City by trains every hour: cost $5,000 to build; will be sold for less than cost, on easy terms, or rented to a good tenant at a nominal price. For particulars apply to JULIUS IVES, Jr., No. 315 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A GENTEEL DWELLING-HOUSE IN THE CITY—A beautiful Gothic cottage, containing 11 rooms, bath, hot and cold water, and spring water drawn into the house; about two acres of land, (with garden,) in perfect order, situated near the village of West Farms, on the road to the Fordham Dépôt of Harlem Railroad. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 46 William-st., or to C. VALENTINE, near the premises.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—A double house, containg twelve rooms, lot 100 feet square, situated on high ground, three minutes from Harlem Railroad Dépôt, in the village of Tremont, eleven miles from City Hall. The house is pleasantly situated, recently painted and repaired; has let formerly for $300; will be rented to a good tenant for $150 per year. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 331 Broadway, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY S. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 68 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A SMALL COUNtry place pleasantly situated on the east side of Cold Spring Harbor, L. I. Inquire of JAMES GARDNER, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., or TITUS, FRAZEE & TITUS, No. 86 Market-slip, New-York.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY—A pleasantly located cottage, within five minutes walk of dépôt; garden in good growing order. Terms easy. Inquire of E. P. FORBES, No. 80 Leonard-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT IN a very small, unobtrusive family, to let, with board, to an invalid, or a lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. HIGGS, No. 1,217 Broadway, New-York, N. B.—Superior country residence.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE LADIES MAY be accommodated with pleasant country board, by applying to Dr. J. S. MARTIN, Campbell's Station, Metuchin, N. J.

BOARDING.—LARGE AND DESIRABLE ROOMS for families or single gentlemen, with or without board, at No. 19 Bond-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—DESIRABLE Rooms, with hot and cold water, large closets, can be had with full or partial board at No. 124 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

A FURNISHED BACK PARLOR, SUITABLE for one or two gentlemen, to let in a private French family, at No 49 West 10th-st., near Washington-place. Terms moderate. Good references given and required.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find, at all times, an authorized agent at the Catskill steamboat-landings and Catskill stations of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.—F. KRUTINA, SUCCESSOR TO J. M. DOE & CO., Nos. 56 and 58 East Houston-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av., has now on hand and is manufacturing a splendid assortment of first-class Cabinet Furniture, which he will sell at very low prices.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 100 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, slippers, and calico gowns, are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, wines and liquors, will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av. and 31st-st. All articles sent to the American Express Co., corner Hudson and Jay sts., and Nos. 124 and 542 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid, or would do main sewing and take care of children; no objection to the country or the Summer months; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 101 Waverley-place, for two days. Call, or address a note.

AS CHAMBERMAID, NURSE, &c.—A SITuation wanted by a neat American girl to do light chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children, or do any kind of house work; no objection to City or country; best of City reference; wages no object. Call, or address, for two days, at No. 141 East 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman perfectly competent, in a private family, as chambermaid and waitress, or as child's maid and seamstress, or for general housework; is sober, honest, industrious and obliging, and willing. Apply at No. 503 Greenwich-st., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a capable Protestant young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or would do the housework of a small family; no objection to the country; has best City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and chambermaid; understands her business thoroughly; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 139 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; understands bread and pastry perfectly; no objection to a boarding-house or hotel; would go to the country; best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, EXPERienced woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; can refer to her last employer; wages $8 to $10; City or country. Call or address No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN Wants a situation as good cook; can do all kinds of baking; has no objection to go in the country; will assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days if not suited. Call at No. 135 West 34th-st., between 6th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK by a faithful, competent girl, who understands her business well, and is neat and economical; she is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; can bring the best City recommendation. Apply, for two days, at No. 40 West 13th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN experienced cook; understands all kinds of pastry and baking, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her former employers, where she has lived four years. Call at No. 67 Madison-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A woman as first-class cook in a private family; has unexceptionable reference from the first City families. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 55 East 15th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., in the bookstore.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has no objection to assist in the washing; has the best City reference. Call at No. 64 University-place, between 12th and 13th sts., in the bakery.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; will take the charge of a dairy, if required; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. To be seen for two days, at 23 Greenwich-av., near 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as good plain cook and to assist with washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 25 East 13th-st., in the grocery store.

AS COOK.—A MOST RESPECTABLE WOMAN, with six years' reference from her last place, wishes a situation as cook; is indeed thoroughly competent. Apply at No. 307 4th-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted, by a woman, as cook in a private family; understands the cooking of all kinds of fish soups, meats, poultry, game and dessert; is also a very competent baker of bread and cakes. Unexceptionable City references given. Apply for two days, or this week, at No. 61 West 31st-st., in the confectionery store.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable woman, to cook in a private family; understands the cooking of all kinds of fish soups, meats, poultry, game and dessert; is also a very competent baker of bread and cakes. Unexceptionable City references can give the best of City reference; no person need apply who requires any washing done. Call at No. 61 West 31st-st.

AS COOK, &c., CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable young girls, situations, in a private family or hotel, as cook, washer and ironer, and good plain cook and baker and first-rate washer and ironer; has three years of the best City reference; the other to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and fine washing; can get the best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at 241 1st-av., corner of 16th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WILLing to assist with the washing and ironing, desires a situation; best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 46 West 18th-st.

AS COOK AND BAKER.—WANTED, A SITUation by a Protestant woman as first-class cook and baker; would like to go to the country; prefers the North River; good references. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 187 9th-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A situation wanted for a smart, decent, and very efficient servant girl as cook or general servant; is a superior washer and ironer, a nice cook, thoroughly neat and respectful, obliging and trusty, and highly recommended; wages moderate; city or country. Apply at No. 345 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable woman, as good cook, or to assist in washing and ironing, or do the whole of the washing in a small family; no objection to going a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 75 West 17th-st., near 6th-av., first floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook, and understands her business thoroughly; has the best of references. Call at No. 336 East 8th-st., between Avenues C and D.

A LADY ABOUT LEAVING THE CITY desires to obtain places for a good plain cook and a chambermaid, who is a good seamstress, and will not object to the care of children. Apply at No. 120 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—A PROTESTANT woman wants a situation; is an excellent cook, baker, and a good washer and ironer; understands milk and butter making; is willing and obliging; can be well recommended. ACKERMAN & CONKLIN, No. 97 4th-av.

AS DRESSMAKER, &c.—A COMPETENT dressmaker and general family seamstress, wants a situation in a family; can thoroughly understand cutting and

FINANCIAL.

U.S. "FIVE TWENTIES"

OR

UNITED STATES TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

CALLED "FIVE TWENTIES" BECAUSE PAYABLE AT THE OPTION OF THE GOVERNMENT AFTER FIVE YEARS.

We are now prepared to sell these Bonds and deliver them at once at the same rate at which subscriptions are received from them by the Government, viz.:

PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY 1.

The Principal may be paid in CURRENT BANK NOTES, CHECKS ON CITY BANKS, or U. S. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and the INTEREST IN GOLD, or in CURRENT FUNDS, with the PREMIUM on GOLD at the MARKET RATE added.

THE COUPON BONDS are issued in denominations of

$50, $100, $500, AND $1,000,

and THE REGISTERED BONDS in denominations of

$50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 AND $10,000.

They are the most convenient and cheapest Government Security now accessible to the public.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention, and the Bonds will be sent to any part of the country, by express, or otherwise, as directed.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS,
NO. 38 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

CLINTOZ FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL $250,000, WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFF'GHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. B. RANSOM.
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. G. SMITH,
JOSEPH DE FRANCE,	SYLVEST'R L. H. WARD,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	ALVE. E. LAING,
MILAS BRONSON,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
A. E. ELY,	JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
JOHN WATSON,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
[illegible] NICOLL,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
WM. CRISWOLD, Jr.,	JOHN J. WALKER.

HUGH LAING, President.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF
MANHATTAN GAS LIGHT
AND OTHER STOCKS, AT AUCTION.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
Will sell, on THURSDAY, July 24, at 12 o'clock P. M., at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.,
300 shares Manhattan Gas Light Company..... $50 each.
50 shares United States Fire Insurance Co..... 25 each.
50 shares Jefferson Fire Insurance Company..... 25 each.
100 shares La Crosse and Milwaukee R. Co..... 100 each.
The above to be sold in lots to suit purchasers, to close the estate of Nathaniel Wright, deceased. By order of O. WATSON CHILD, Esq., Administrator.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

BONDHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—CHAS. MORAN having resigned as Trustee in pursuance of section 13, of the agreement of 10th Jan. 1860, a meeting of the bondholders of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad Company will be held in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d of July, 1862, at 12 M., at No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9, for the purpose of filling the vacancy existing in the Board of Trustees and any other vacancies that may exist at the time of the meeting, as well as to transact any other business that may come before the said meeting.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1862.

EZRA C. READ,
ADRIAN ISELIN,
WM. HAGE,
SEPTIMUS CROOKS,
N. PECK,
} Trustees.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its first mortgage bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at its office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest nineteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company first mortgage bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 22, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33; being the lowest outstanding numbers. From and after the 6th day of August, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease, by the terms of said agreement.

JOHN A. STEWART, Sec'y.

I WISH TO BUY $10,000 BELLAFONTAINE and Indiana Railroad Company Real Estate Bonds, maturing Jan. 1, 1863. I will receive proposals, by mail or otherwise, up to and on Aug. 1, 1862, at my office in Marion, Marion County, Ohio, for said $10,000, or sums of less amount. The money to be paid Aug. 30, 1862, at Nassau Bank, New-York City. JAS. H. GODMAN, Trustee.
JULY 18, 1862.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF FARM MORTGAGES issued in favor of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, are hereby notified that a committee of Farm Mortgagers will be in New-York on the 22d July, at noon, at the office of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, No. 25 William-st., for the purpose of conferring with said holders.

L. H. MEYER,
Chairman Trustees M. and M. R. R., Creditors.

TO ARMY OFFICERS, PAYMASTERS AND OTHERS.—VAN VLECK & TUCKER, No. 4 Broadway, one door from Wall-st., will furnish small gold in dollar pieces, quarter eagles, and five dollar pieces, in exchange for twenty dollar gold pieces, without extra charge, in amounts to suit.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF CITY OF MILWAUKEE BONDS, issued to "the Horicon Railroad Company," are invited to examine a statement of immediate interest to them, to be seen at the Banking House of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
5 Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

AGENCY OF THE BANK OF DE SOTO, NO. 68 WALL-ST.—The bills of this Bank, payable in the City of New-York, are redeemed at this office at par in current funds. M. FORMAN, Cashier.

$1,000 WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, on improved property, worth $2,500, located in Westchester County, 12 miles from the City Hall. Address E. M., Box No. 2,291 New-York Post-office.

GOLD, SILVER, AND UNITED STATES Demand Notes, bought at the highest premium, by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

CAUTION.—STOLEN FROM THE SUBSCRIBER the following promissory notes, which the public are hereby cautioned against taking or negotiating.

E. E. Balcom, indorsed T. E. Stewart, dated March 10, 1862, 8 months..... $219 97
E. E. Balcom, indorsed T. E. Stewart, dated April 15, 1862, 5 months..... 141 56
E. E. Balcom, indorsed T. E. Stewart, dated May 15, 1862, 6 months..... 141 86
T. T. Jackson, indorsed J. M. Weeks, dated Jan. 1, 1862, 8 months..... 232 94
John Higgins, indorsed Otis Field, dated June 16, 1862, 3 months..... 101 55
John Higgins, indorsed Otis Field, dated June 16, 1862, 4 months..... 102 05
John Higgins, indorsed Otis Field, dated June 16, 1862, 14 months..... 107 65
John Higgins, indorsed Otis Field, dated June 16, 1862, 15 months..... 107 55
John Higgins, indorsed Otis Field, dated June 16, 1862, 16 months..... 108 05
John Higgins, indorsed Otis Field, dated June 16, 1862, 17 months..... 108 55
John Higgins, indorsed Otis Field, dated June 16, 1862, 18 months..... 109 05
John Higgins, indorsed Otis Field, dated June 16, 1862, 19 months..... 109 55
John Higgins, indorsed Otis Field, dated June 16, 1862, 20 months..... 110 05
John Higgins, indorsed Otis Field, dated June 16, 1862, 21 months..... 110 55
John Higgins, indorsed Otis Field, dated June 16, 1862, 22 months..... 111 05
John Higgins, indorsed Otis Field, dated June 16, 1862, 23 months..... 111 55
John Higgins, indorsed Otis Field, dated June 16, 1862, 24 months..... 112 05
John Higgins, indorsed Otis Field, dated June 16, 1862, 25 months..... 112 55
John Higgins, indorsed Otis Field, dated June 16, 1862, 26 months..... 113 05
John Higgins, indorsed Otis Field, dated June 16, 1862, 27 months..... 113 55
H. B. Wanmaker, indorsed S. Dayton, dated Jan. 4, 1862, 12 months..... 100 00
H. B. Wanmaker, indorsed S. Dayton, dated Jan. 4, 1862, 15 months..... 200 00
H. B. Wanmaker, indorsed S. Dayton, dated Jan. 4, 1862, 18 months..... 276 71

Together with these were stolen a number of other notes not indorsed or negotiable, the payments of which have been stopped. A reward of $100 will be paid for the recovery of the whole, or in proportion for the recovery of a part. S. L. DURYEE, No. 34 Broadway.
New-York, July 22, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF STOCK in the Michigan Central Railroad Company, standing in the name of MARY N. LOCKWOOD, of Detroit, Michigan, have been lost, viz.: No. 1,151, for ten shares, issued from Boston Office; No. 1,455, for sixty shares, and No. 3,126, for five shares, issued from New-York Office. All persons are cautioned against receiving the same, the transfer thereof having been stopped.

LOST—TEN $50 7 3.10 TREASURY NOTES OF the following numbers: 21,567, 21,568, 21,569, 21,570, 21,571, 21,574, 21,575, 21,582, 21,584, 21,585, all payable to order bill one, and one $100 7 3.10 Treasury Note, No. 20,394, payable to order of G. S. Wylie.

Bankers and others are cautioned against negotiating any of the above. A liberal reward will be paid upon their return to WYLIE & WADE, No. 91 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
No. 2 CHAMBERS-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—The usual Semi-Annual Dividend, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $500, and Five Per Cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 21st inst.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Thursday Evening, from 5 to 7 o'clock.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 15, 1862.

EIGHTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof,—free of the United States Income Tax, which will also be paid by the Company—payable on the 20th day of August next, upon stock registered at New-York, Boston and Albany, and on the 20th day of September next upon stock registered at London.

Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York, will receive their Dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.

The Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business on Thursday, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston on the morning of Saturday, the 23d day of August next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—CERTAIN OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New-Orleans Canal and Banking Company residing in the Northern States, who have heretofore received these dividends at the agency of the Bank in this City, will be paid the two last dividends declared by the Bank, on and after the 17th inst., on application to

M. MORGAN & SON,
No. 37 William-st., N. Y.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 58 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Eight per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer book is closed until that date. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on the 1st day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to day of payment inclusive. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Trustees of the Atlantic Savings Bank have declared a Dividend, payable on and after July 21, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and of Five per cent. on larger amounts, which have been deposited three months prior to the 1st of July.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., payable on the 31st inst. The transfer book will be closed from to-day until the 31st inst., inclusive. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 16, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) pc. Cent., payable on and after Saturday next, July 19. The Transfer books will be closed from date until the 19th. C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.—OFFICE No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.

DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of *five per cent.*, payable to the stockholders on the 31st inst.

Transfer books closed from the 24th till the 31st inst., inclusive. By order. E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. The transfer books will be closed from this date to the 25th inst., on which day the dividend will be paid. HENRY POPE, Secretary.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 170 Broadway, July 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on the 15th inst.

JOSEPH JAMISON, Secretary *pro tem.*

FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 110 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., payable on demand.

HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INS. CO. No. 16 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

MARINE BANK.—NEW-YORK, JULY 15, 1862.—A Dividend of One Dollar per Share (of $30,) on the Capital Stock of this Bank has this day been declared payable on the 25th July, inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. J. DELAMATER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, JULY 15, 1862.—THE Board of Directors of the East River Insurance Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.

THOS. PALMER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 1 Pine-st.—July 21, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on 18th inst. JOHN McGEE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1862.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand.
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1862. ROBT. D. HART, Sec.

RAILROADS.

ROCKAWAY! ROCKAWAY!!

"ON OLD LONG ISLAND'S SEA-GIRT SHORE!"

Trains of the BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY leave SOUTH FERRY, BROOKLYN, for ROCKAWAY, *invariably* connecting at JAMAICA with UNION LINE of stages, as follows: At 7:45, 8:45, A. M.; at 3:15, 4:15 P. M.; on SUNDAYS, at 7:45 A. M.; at 5:30 P. M. Through tickets, to and from Rockaway, SIXTY CENTS, to be had at railroad office, SOUTH FERRY, and at the hotels, ROCKAWAY. Running time, TWO HOURS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.

For all local trains, see time-table,

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD,—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Tom's River, &c. On and after July 14, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 6:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. Returning, cars leave Manchester at 6 A. M., and 2:45 P. M., and leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Tom's River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First-class meals on board the steamboat.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 8 A. M. 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.

At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.

At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.

On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10:30 P. M., (Sundays included.)

GO TO THE SEA SIDE.—THE CARS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company are now running regularly from Fulton and Catherine Ferries to Church Lane, Greenfield, Gravesend and Coney Island. This is the best route to Sheepshead Bay. Private parties and associations and pic-nic parties accommodated on application at the office.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

LOUIS BRANDT, VETERINARY SURGEON, No. 83 East 24th-st., New-York. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Consultation free.

SHINPLASTERS—EXCHANGE TICKETS—A large assortment of specimens at the lithographic establishment of FRED. MAYER & CO., No. 96 Fulton-st.

MEDICAL.



DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT.

The best external remedy known. Prepared from the receipt of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the great natural bone-setter. Try it. For sale everywhere. Price 25 cents. MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they make it. It is a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatisms, Spasms, &c., are instantly relieved by that marvelous remedy known as CHLORODYNE, which was discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M. R. C. S. L., (Ex-Army Medical Staff,) and the secret of its recipe confided only to J. T. DAVENPORT, Pharmaceutical Chemist, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury-square, who is the sole manufacturer. Medical testimony, furnished by the highest authorities in military, naval, and civil practice, and numerous gratifying statements from the public generally, establishes this property as invaluable. It relieves pain, soothes the system, inducing refreshing and soothing sleep, without producing or having any unpleasant effects like opium, and may be taken at any time in a few drop doses. Observe the genuine has the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" engraved on the Government stamp. None other is pure. Price 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d. a bottle.

Agent New-York,
MR. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Dr. MAURICEAU, New-York City. For sale by RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 204 to 209. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. The work, directions, &c., sent to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps. A copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—DR. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERTAIN and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "NERVOUS DEBILITY," &c.) has returned from Europe, and can be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 27th-st., fifth house from Madison-av., from 8 to 10, 1 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

NO CURE NO PAY.—S. R. KING, M. D., CURES rheumatism, neuralgia, gout, dropsy, and all chronic diseases, with new chemical and electrical application, and mercury removed from the system, &c. Office, No. 367 Broome-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa and Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and specially cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
REMOVED FROM NOS. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO NOS. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

COAL, &c.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

CARGOES AFLOAT.

Cargoes of prime Schuylkill White Ash Coal, Black Heath Vein and Red Ash Diamond Vein, Broken, Egg and Stove, for sale by

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.,
No. 45 South-st.

DENTISTRY.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 256 GRAND-ST., OPPOSITE Lord & Taylor's, New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved artificial teeth, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or plating, $25; silver or rubber $10; partial sets gold, per tooth, $3; silver or rubber, $1. Extracting, 25 cts.

INSURANCE AGENCY.—A PERSON WELL acquainted with the insurance business, about opening a general agency in Chicago, would receive proposals from one or two A No. 1 companies; City references will be given. Address INSURANCE, Box 121 *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Kyrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The passage money by the steamships sailing after the 1st AUGUST will be:

FROM NEW-YORK,

Chief Cabin	$150
Second Cabin	85

FROM BOSTON,

Chief Cabin	$125
Second Cabin	70

SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 23.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 30.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 6.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 13.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
Will be dispatched

FROM LIVERPOOL,	FROM NEW-YORK.
Calling at Queenstown.	SATURDAY, July 26.
SATURDAY, Aug. 16.	TUESDAY, Sept. 9.
WEDNESDAY Oct. 4.	SATURDAY, Oct. 25.
TUESDAY, Nov. 18.	THURSDAY, Dec. 11.

This magnificent ship having proved herself unequaled for speed, safety and comfort, (sea-sickness being unknown on board,) is strongly recommended as the most eligible conveyance for passengers.

FIRST CABIN.

From $95 to $135 each berth, according to the size, situation and accommodation of the State-rooms, all having the same privileges in the Saloons and in regard to meals and attendance. Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.

Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool at a fare and a half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare; infants free.

SECOND CABIN.

State-room Berths, meals served at separate table, $70.

THIRD CABIN.

Intermediate State-room—Passengers found with bed, bedding, table utensils, and good substantial food, at $50.

STEERAGE.

With superior accommodations, $30.

Fares by the GREAT EASTERN on and after the trip of the 9th of September will be advanced 15 per cent.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced surgeon on board.

For freight and passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY
At the office, No. 426 Broadway, New-York.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

NOTICE.—OWING TO THE ADVANCE IN EXchange, and the Government tax on tickets, this Company is obliged to raise the price of outward

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE ASIA OFF CAPE RACE.

The English Press on the Battles Before Richmond.

THE REBEL CAPITAL CONSIDERED SAFE.

Denunciations of the New American Tariff.

The British Troops Not to be Withdrawn from Canada.

A Large French Army to be Sent to Mexico.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

CAPE RACE, Monday, July 21.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 12th, *via* Queenstown on Sunday, the 13th inst., was boarded off this point at 10 o'clock this morning, *en route* to Halifax and Boston.

The dates per the *Asia* are two days later than those per the *North American*.

The *Asia* reports having passed the steamship *Scotia* on Sunday evening, 20th inst., bound to Liverpool.

The fight before Richmond is treated as a severe reverse for the Unionists, by the whole English press and Gen. McCLELLAN's position is regarded as precarious.

Lord PALMERSTON had stated that the British troops would not be withdrawn from Canada.

The recognition of Italy by Russia and Prussia, had been announced in the Italian Parliament.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London *Herald* treats the affair before Richmond as a decisive defeat of Gen. McCLELLAN, and says that *the Confederate capital is safe*. It does not believe, however, that the campaign in Virginia is ended, but supposes that it will go on until Europe stays the uplifted swords, and in the name of humanity enforces peace.

The London *Morning Post* argues that *practically the scheme against Richmond has terminated*. It then proceeds to point out the dangerous position of Gen. McCLELLAN's army.

The London *Globe* hopes that the gigantic difficulties which are being developed in the progress of the war may have an effect on both sides, and that more reasonable views may supersede the plan of military conquest.

The *Times* urges that the fighting before Richmond must have been of the highest importance, and *McClellan's position cannot but be precarious*. These three days of June mean that *the Confederate army is strong enough to hold its position in Virginia for a time that may be indefinitely prolonged*. Evidently the Nationals will have again to begin the siege of Richmond with a much worse chance than at first.

The new American tariff continues to excite strong hostile comment from the Press.

The *Times* bitterly denounces the spirit which regards the tariff with satisfaction, because of its injurious effect upon England in particular, and Europe in general.

The Liverpool *Post* says the tariff *will be looked upon in Great Britian as a measure tantomount almost to a declaration of war*, and thus the unpopularity of the Northern States will not only be terribly aggravated, but it will impart something more than moral force to the cause.

The freedom of the City of London, in a gold box, was formally presented to GEORGE PEABODY on the 10th.

The ceremony of awarding the prizes of the Great Exhibition took place on the 11th. The Duke of Cambridge officiated as representative of the Queen, supported by the leading members of the Cabinet, and a large number of foreign princes and dignitaries. The attendance was estimated at 100,000. The list of awards fills twenty-four columns of small type.

The Fortifications bill was again debated in the Commons, and and an amendment calculated to preserve to the House of Commons due control over the expenditure of the public money, Carried by a majority of five against the Ministers.

In the Lords, on the 11th, Lord BROUGHAM called attention to the slave-trade, and urged that *the Northern States were not entitled to the credit assumed to themselves, for the measures recently taken for the repression of the trade.*

The bill for the carrying out of the treaty finally passed the Commons.

In some remarks in the Commons, Lord PALMERSTON said there was *no intention of withdrawing the British troops from Canada.*

FRANCE.

The Paris *Patrie* asserts that France will never treat with JUAREZ. When the French army has entered the City of Mexico, the Mexicans will be consulted, and their wishes scrupulously respected. France will only quit Mexico after the complete execution of a future treaty.

The *Presse* says the date of Gen. FOREY's departure for Mexico is still doubtful.

The *Presse* says that the French Army will comprise several divisions of infantry and a proportionate number of batteries.

It was reported that stores of every kind were provided for a force of 35,000 men.

LATEST NEWS VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Sunday, July 13.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. GREGORY made inquiries relative to the proceedings of United States cruisers off the Bahamas.

Mr. FORTESCUE said that letters on the subject had been received, but that they could not be produced, as the correspondence was in the hands of the Law Officers.

At the great Exhibition, among the awards in general for machinery, America gets twenty medals for agricultural and horticultural machines; six for military articles, and one medal each for Colt's revolvers and for naval architecture.

PARIS, Saturday, July 12.

The *Moniteur* announces that the Emperor has arrived at Vichy, and that the Empress is staying at St. Cloud.

Commercial News by the Asia.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 12.

COTTON—The weekly cotton market report was forwarded by the *North American*.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., report Flour firm at 24s.@28s. 6d. Wheat tending upward and partially 1d. higher; Red Western, 9s. 8d.@11s. 1d. Corn still advancing; mixed and yellow, 29s.

PROVISIONS—The same authorities report Beef quiet and tending downward. Pork flat. Bacon steady. Lard quiet at 39s.@42s. Tallow buoyant and 6d. higher; sales at 43s.@42s. 6d.

PRODUCE—The *Broker's Circular* reports Sugar quiet but steady. Coffee inactive. Rice firmer. Ashes steady at 35s. for Pots and 36s. for Pearls. Linseed active and 6d. higher. Whale Oil steady at £38. Linseed Oil active at 41s. 6d. Resin still advancing; common, 22s. 3d. Spirits Turpentine firm at 110s.

LONDON, Friday, July 12.

Baring's Circular reports BREADSTUFFS quiet but steady. Iron firm at £5 5s.@£5 10s. for railroad bars. SUGAR quiet but steady. COFFEE steady. TEA quiet at 1s. for common Congou. RICE inactive but firm. SPIRITS TURPENTINE has an upward tendency; sales at 112s.

Rosin firm at 8s. for common. LINSEED still advancing. LINSEED CAKES tending upward and in active demand. SPERM OIL dull, at £90. COD OIL firm at £44. LINSEED OIL advancing; sales at 41s. TALLOW steady.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Owing to the favorable Bank return and the increasing abundance of money, the funds had strengthened and consols advanced ⅛. The discount market was very easy, and in the open market the rate for money was 2¼ ₱ cent.

AMERICAN SECURITIES have still a declining tendency; New-York Central Shares 73@75; Erie Shares 28@29; Illinois Central 48⅛@47⅛ discount; United States 5s 74.

HAVRE MARKET.

HAVRE, Thursday, July 10.

COTTON—Sales of the week 12,000 bales. The market opened buoyant, and all qualities advanced slightly, but closed nominal and irregular. New-Orleans *Tres Ordinaire* 246f.; do. *Bas* 238f. Stock, 42,000 bales.

THE LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 12—Evening.

COTTON.—The sales to-day were 6,000 bales, including 4,000 to speculators and exporters. The market has fully recovered from its depression and closes with an upward tendency, at an advance of 1d. on Surats, since yesterday.

BREADSTUFFS firm, but quiet.

PROVISIONS flat.

LONDON, Saturday, July 12—Evening.

Consols closed at 92¼@92⅝ for money.

Erie Shares, 28¼@29¼.

Illinois Central Shares, 48⅜@47⅜ discount.

PARIS, Saturday, July 12.

The Bourse is dull. Rentes 66f. 25c.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Reinforcements for McClellan—A Dash Upon the Enemy's Pickets—Rumors of Fraude and Corruption—Vigorous Tilt Against Abuses of Government Agents—Suffering for Food on the Florida Coast, &c.

From our Special Correspondent.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Wednesday, July 16, 1862.

The new first-class iron screw steamer *Merrimac*, Capt. SAMPSON, arrived here yesterday morning, and will leave within an hour for Fortress Monroe, carrying the One Hundredth Pennsylvania Regiment, (Roundheads,) and the Forty-sixth New-York, to reinforce the Army of the Potomac. These regiments are the remainder of the division of Gen. STEVENS, the other portion of which sailed hence a few days since in the *Vanderbilt* for the same destination. It is understood that another division of the army from the Department of the South will soon follow, but a force strong enough to hold Port Royal against the enemy will be left.

I mentioned in my last letter that the impertinence of the rebels in attacking our pickets at Port Royal Ferry and at other points, on the Fourth of July, would be promptly punished. With this in view, the gunboats *Paul Jones*, Commander STEDMAN, and *Unadilla*, Lieut.-Commanding COLLINS, made a circuit of Port Royal Island and a reconnoissance of the Broad River. Starting on the 9th inst., with Companies B and H of the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, commanded by Maj. DE AVEDA and Lieut. BACON, of Gen. BRANNAN's Staff, the gunboats first shelled the woods where the rebels were known to lurk, and afterward the soldiers landed, penetrating from three to four miles from the ferry, encountering the rebel mounted pickets, who were driven back, and destroying several houses and two flatboats which the enemy had been using. The rebels left in a great hurry, not having time to saddle and bridle some of their horses, or to remove their forage and provisions. The reconnoitering party found no indications of a battery being constructed—the only sign of defence at the Ferry being an old infantry breastwork. There were both infantry and cavalry at this point. Nothing of consequence was discovered on the Broad River, and it is not probable that an attack in force will be made from that quarter, as the river is from three to five miles wide. The reconnoissance satisfactorily demonstrated the absurdity of rumors that a raid was contemplated upon Port Royal Island. After the withdrawal of our gunboats the enemy were reinforced, and returned to their old position, whence they opened fire next day upon our pickets, continuing it for two hours, without doing any damage.

In regard to the arrest of Quartermaster FULLER, no additional particulars are known, further than reports whispered in quarters likely to be well informed that Maj.-Gen. HUNTER has improvised a military Van Wyck Investigating Committee, the revelations of which already are of a most astounding character. Steamboats have been hired for ninety days at rates amounting in some instances to four times their full value—the owners thus getting quadruple pay for their boats, and at the end of ninety days having them made presents to them, with swinging damages against Government for alleged injuries, which they have received during their term of service.

This system has been by no means confined to the administration of Capt. FULLER, but has had extensive ramifications both in New-York and Washington, the exposure of which will some day or other astonish those citizens who are grumbling at the approaching taxation. Not only at this point, and in the military service, has a system of reckless extravagance held sway, but also under the agents appointed by the Treasury Department, serious irregularities, resulting in the loss of several hundred thousand dollars worth of property to the Government, are said to have been discovered. By what authority we know not, certain of these agents have considered themselves at liberty to make presents to their friends of such pleasant little mementoes as several thousand dollars worth of furniture—carriages worth five hundred and a thousand dollars, horses, yachts, cedar canoes, libraries, *et id genus omne*.

Serious complaints against the management of the Adams Express Company are heard from all quarters. Utterly exorbitant rates are charged for the transmission of packages, boxes and money. Many cases have been reported to me in which poor soldiers, fighting for their country, have had to pay $3 for the privilege of sending $25 home to their suffering families. This is the more inexcusable, as the Government gives transportation in its own vessels to the goods of the Adams Company's Express. So great is the outcry on this subject, and so just the cause of complaint, that it is believed the express trade to Port Royal will almost immediately be thrown open to the competition which it should have as a free port of entry. The Adams Company, enjoying a monopoly, have displayed all the vices resulting from that system, refusing on all occasions to receive parcels for collection on delivery, probably thinking, that as Government gives transportation free, they should make all the money possible out of the gift, without putting themselves to the slightest inconvenience.

The whole system of trading in the Department of the South is being vigorously overhauled by Capt. VAN BRUNT, Provost-Marshal at Hilton Head, and Col. MORROW, Provost-Marshal at Beaufort. It is found that, in almost every instance, excessive prices are charged to the negroes on the plantations; and the agents of the Treasury Department, employed to superintend the blacks and look after their moral welfare, have, in only too many cases, diverged from these pursuits under a thirst for filthy lucre.

Gen. HUNTER, in conjunction with Brig.-Gen. SAXTON, is now devising plans for a thorough reform in this respect. The products of the plantations, heretofore either allowed to rot on the ground, or sold for the exclusive benefit of the negroes, with no benefit to the United States Treasury, will hereafter be collected under the superintendence of competent authorities, transported to the markets of Hilton Head, Beaufort and other posts, in launches provided by Government, and there sold in markets, under the protection of the Provost-Marshals, at prices which those officials shall certify to be at least in the neighborhood of just.

Many large speculations have come to light in the course of investigations set on foot by the inquiry into Capt. FULLER's conduct, the result pointing conclusively to the fact, that the worst Secession Democrats of the North—the active members of the late Breckinridge central organization, are the men whose hands are most deeply plunged into the National Treasury. Unable or too cowardly to assist their Southern friends in the field, they are thus doing still better service to the Confederacy by withdrawing from the United States the material energies and sinews of war. Certain of these wicked speculators, both from the cities and the interior, have thus feathered their nests to an extent that will enable them to retire handsomely beyond reach of the turmoils of a free Government which they detest, to live in opulence at more congenial haunts in Paris and St. Petersburgh.

There is much poverty reported among the citizens of St. Augustine, Fla., for the relief of which prompt measures have been taken by Gen. HUNTER, who has ordered the Chief Commissary at this point, Capt. MORGAN, U. S. A., to issue Government rations at a trifling advance, to cover the cost of transportation, to all citizens who have taken the oath of allegiance. Brig.-Gen. TERRY, who has been assigned to the command of Fort Pulaski, Key West, Fernandina, St. Augustine and the Tortugas, leaves here in a few days on an inspecting tour to these points, carrying with him a convoy of schooners, fully freighted, to relieve the necessities of the people.

The signal corps, under Lieut. TAFFT, has become an indispensable auxiliary to the Department. The officers are all deserving of credit for their untiring exertions, not only upon the field where their services have been attended at times with great danger, but in the formation of new lines of communication over these heavily wooded Sea Islands, thereby affording a mode of rapid communication, both day and night, from headquarters to the detachments at adjacent posts. Of Lieut. TAFFT I may speak in terms of high commendation. His gentlemanly manners have endeared him to all, and his soldierly bearing upon the fields of Port Royal Ferry and James Island have not only elicited from the Generals commanding on those occasions expressions of just appreciation for his services as a signal officer, but the higher tribute of being a brave soldier, deserving a position where his coolness and sound judgment on the battle-field could be brought more fully into operation. Lieut. TAFFT is a native of Massachusetts, and by his energy, bravery and indomitable perseverance in the performance of his duties in this Department, has added fresh lustre to the already glorious escutcheon of the Old Bay State.

H. J. W.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Rebel Reports of the Fight at Vicksburgh.

The Official Dispatches in Full.

The Rebels Perturbed by Gen. Pope's Operations.

ANOTHER RAM AT SAVANNAH.

THE ENGAGEMENT AT VICKSBURGH.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

VICKSBURGH, July 15.

We engaged to-day, from 6 to 8 A. M., with the enemy's fleet above Vicksburgh, consisting of four or more iron-clad vessels and two heavy sloops-of-war, and four gunboats and seven or eight rams. We drove an iron-clad ashore with colors down and disabled, blew up a ram, burned one vessel, and damaged several others. Our smoke-stack was so shot to pieces that we lost steam and could not use our vessel as a ram. We were otherwise cut up as we engaged at close quarters. Loss, 10 killed and 15 wounded, others with slight wounds.

ISAAC N. BROWN,
Lieutenant Commanding.

VICKSBURGH, July 15.

The sloop-of-war *Arkansas*, under cover of our batteries, ran gloriously through twelve or thirteen of the enemy's rams, gunboats and sloops-of-war. Our loss was ten men killed and fifteen wounded. Capt. BROWN, her commander and hero, was slightly wounded in the head. The smoke stack of the *Arkansas* was riddled. Otherwise she is not materially damaged, and can soon be repaired.

Two of the enemy's boats struck their colors, and the boats ran ashore to keep from sinking. Many were killed and wounded. This is a glorious achievement for the navy, her heroic commanders, officers, and men.

One mortarboat, disabled and aground, is now burning up. All the enemy's transports and all the vessels of war of the lower fleet, except a sloop-of-war, have gotten up stream, and are off to escape from the *Arkansas*.

(Signed) EARL VAN DORN,
Major-General Commanding.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

From the Richmond Whig, July 17.

MOBILE, July 15.—A special dispatch to the *Advertiser and Register*, from Vicksburgh, to-day, says that the ram *Arkansas* came out of the Yazoo river and fought through the enemy's fleet, inflicting great damage. She is now safe under our guns preparing for another dash. Two shots, only, penetrated her. Our loss was only twenty killed and wounded. Capt. BROWN was wounded slightly. The enemy's lower fleet is hastily retiring.

JACKSON, July 15.—A dispatch to the *Mississippian* says that the monster *Arkansas*, this morning, came down through the Federal fleet, under a terrific fire, losing five killed and three wounded. The damage done to her is trifling, chiefly to her smoke stack. She is now at Vicksburgh, and the wounded have been sent ashore. Gens. VAN DORN, BARCKSDALE and SMITH visited her. The Federal loss is unknown.

JACKSON, July 15.—The *Arkansas* sunk two boats coming out of Yazoo River. The Federal fleet opened on both sides, pouring in a terrific fire as she passed. On opening a port hole for air, a shell entered, killing nine and wounding several others. The ram *Benton* attempted to butt the *Arkansas*, but missed her and was struck by the *Arkansas*. She put for shore in a sinking condition. Another Federal gunboat was fired. All the transports in the fleet below left. One mortarboat grounded, and was burned. The *Arkansas* is scarcely injured, and is expected to go down the river.

A heavy bombardment is now going on—(8 P. M.) The reports are distinctly heard here. No telegraphic intelligence has been received from Vicksburgh for the last three hours.

JACKSON, July 15, P. M.—The firing ceased at 9 o'clock, to-night. Both the upper and lower fleets attempted to pass our batteries, but were repulsed. The exasperated and mortified enemy vented his rage by throwing liquid shells into the city, burning one row of buildings. Our batteries are unimpaired. No casualities reported.

[The *Arkansas* is an iron-clad vessel of 1,200 tons, and was built at Memphis, but was removed from that point, in an unfinished condition, previous to the evacuation by our troops. She has since been completed in the Yazoo River.]

THE BATTERIES AGAIN RUN.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. VAN DORN.

From the Richmond Enquirer, July 18.

The following dispatch was received at the War Department yesterday:

VICKSBURGH, July 16.—Enemy opened all their guns and mortars last evening, and shelled the city and batteries until after dark, when eight of their vessels of war passed down under fire of batteries and *Arkansas* broadsides. What damage was done to them I have not learned, though they were repeatedly pierced by shot of heaviest calibre. One heavy shot passed through the side of the *Arkansas*, killing two men and wounding three. This was all the damage done to us, with the exception of one house burned down in the city. Our troops here have a contempt for fleet and bombardment, and await coolly for troops to land. The *Arkansas* is the admiration of all, and her daring and heroic act has inspired all with the greatest enthusiasm. She is now being repaired, and will soon be ready for orders.

EARL VAN DORN, Major-General.

OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

GEN. POPE'S MOVEMENTS.

From the Lynchburgh Republican, July 17.

A Yankee force, stated to number eleven regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, with ten pieces of artillery, is reported to have taken possession of Orange Court-house, on Sunday, though we have doubts about its correctness, as a person who left that place at 7 o'clock in the evening of that day, says there was no enemy then in sight. They burned the bridge across the Rapidan River, five miles from the Court-house, which would appear to be conclusive that they do not design a further advance. There were idle reports yesterday that they had possession of Gordonsville, but up to 9 o'clock last night telegraphic communication was open with that place. There was a big scare and a general stampede from Gordonsville on Sunday, the trains leaving there being literally loaded down with old and young, male and female, flying from the Yankees, who some fellow, worse scared than hurt, reported to be within a few miles of that place. Everything that could be was removed, and the writer, who happened accidentally to be at the place, could but be amused at the evident trepidation which had seized upon all. Government officials, with blanched cheeks, were hurrying to and fro, pale-faced women with dishevelled tresses and wringing their hands, rushed to the cars, which were to bear them from the dangerous locality, and, in short, there were but few who did not participate in the general fear and confusion.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 18.

The report of the enemy's raid upon the town of Gordonsville has been contradicted in time to prevent any undue excitement here, but it seems to have been the prevalent impression among the people of Orange County that Gen. POPE's army was coming down upon them in terrible array, dealing death and destruction at every step of their progress. The telegraph operator at Gordonsville caught the alarm, and, with the abrupt announcement, "I'm off," packed up his instruments and departed, discontinuing, for the time being, all communication between the Capital and a point whereon public interest so suddenly concentrated. A citizen, who numbered himself among the stampeders, telegraphed from the nearest station that the enemy had actually entered the town; but, somehow or other, nobody had seen the Yankees, and all information respecting their movements was necessarily vague and uncertain. Matters, however, soon assumed a more definite shape, and it was ascertained that a small force of cavalry had advanced as far as the Rapidan River, destroying the Orange and Alexandria Railroad bridge over that river, and retreated to their main army without any further demonstration.

Intelligence received in official quarters on Monday night, represent that the enemy's force was in the neighborhood of Culpeper Court-house to the number of about 3,000, and that the town of Gordonsville still remained undisturbed by anything save a causeless alarm. All circumstances tend to show that the movements of the enemy in that direction are inspired by apprehensions for the safety of Washington; yet, if he chooses to attempt an advance towards Richmond, from the Valley of Virginia, let him try it.

The storm of last evening prevented the receipt of any later telegraphic advices; but the foregoing statement of the situation of affairs is believed to be substantially correct.

CLEAR WEATHER FOR FIGHTING.

From the Richmond Whig, July 17.

We have heard a fanciful man declare that the Confederate arms never achieved a complete triumph, except on a clear day. We knew an intelligent gentleman who predicted, last Summer, that the Yankees would turn the tables on us, as soon as the weather became cold. His prediction was based upon actual observations of the variable capacity for labor of the Irish and Dutch, of which the Yankee armies were mainly composed, during hot and cold weather. Beginning with the battle of Bethel, which occurred on the 10th of June—a beautiful day—our arms met with a succession of triumphs throughout the Summer, and until the battle of Drainesville, which happened in cold weather. After Drainesville, there was nothing but a succession of reverses through the Winter months, until Shiloh, which was fought on a warm, clear Sunday. The next day—a miserable, rainy Monday—we were compelled to abandon most of our captures of the day before. Since Shiloh, and the setting in of warm weather, our arms have been again victorious, almost without a reverse of any consequence.

Without drawing any general principle from these facts, it may be well for us to inquire whether the natives of the South are not better able to bear its heats than foreigners accustomed to a less enervating climate. The conclusion we draw is the same drawn by the Press of the country generally, on other grounds, viz.: to push the war with vigor, to make hay while the sun shines. July, at least half of it, August, September and October—months of sunshine and warmth—remain to us. During these months, it is fair to presume that the Southern soldier can fight his best—far better than when the blasts of Autumn and Winter have chilled his blood and numbed his muscles. Shall these months pass idly by? We believe not. Our authorities will make glad the hearts of the people, and make sure our independence, by ordering every General in the field to press with vigor on, to strike while the iron is hot, to make hay while the sun shines, and cease not till fire and sword are carried beyond the Ohio and Potomac.

RICHMOND TO BE CAPTURED.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

We believe that no matter at what "expense of time, treasure and blood," it is the determination of the North to capture this city, and conquer the South if it can. There is no hope but in our own strong hearts and arms, save in that benignant Providence which has so often interposed for our deliverance, but which only helps those who help themselves. Let us not forget the lesson of Manassas. Every moment now is more precious than gold.

CAPTURED ARMS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 16.

It is found, says the *Dispatch*, upon examination that comparatively few of the muskets captured from the Yankees in the battles below Richmond have sustained serious damage. The fact is, they did not have time, on their famous retreat from the Chickahominy, to make the destruction of property complete, and hence we find, in a lot of twenty thousand, not more than a thousand that cannot be speedily rendered as good as new. These arms are generally of superior quality, including many of recent invention, and European manufacture.

TO CARRY THE WAR INTO AFRICA.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

The circular of Adjt.-Gen. COOPER, in relation to the enrollment of conscripts, and the arrest of persons absenting themselves from the army, furnishes a hopeful anticipation of the future conduct of the war. By following these instructions, the ranks of our armies will be speedily filled up and placed upon a footing sufficiently powerful to overwhelm the hordes of the abolition monarch, without regard to the "three hundred thousand" so piteously appealed for by the Governors of the "loyal States." If the enrolling officers are zealous and active, says the circular of Gen. COOPER, we shall make our enemy taste of the bitterness of war; if negligent, we shall continue to witness its ravages on our own soil. This significant intimation will inspire the people of the Confederacy with renewed energy. To follow up our recent victories by carrying the war to the very doors of our insolent foe is the ardent desire of every soldier, and we are pleased to observe that the orders of the Government, having in view a campaign of unparalleled activity are producing a most salutary effect.

WOUNDED YANKEES.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 18.

On Sunday night, 800 wounded and sick Federal soldiers were brought to this city *via* York River Railroad and wagons. Among them were the following officers: Jno. McKerns, Second Lieutenant, Co. F, 81st Pennsylvania; D. A. Moore, Co. H, 61st New-York; E. M. Denning, Captain, Co. J, 61st New-York; James Collins, Surgeon, 2d Maine; J. J. Marks, Chaplain, 63d Pennsylvania; Fred. Jacobs, Second Lieutenant, Co. C, Seventh New-York; Otto Hoyne, Captain, Co. H, 29th Massachusetts; Emile Bergar, First Lieutenant, Co. L, 1st U. S. Sharpshooters; John M. Fox, Vol. Assistant Surgeon. As intimated elsewhere, a number of the Yankee doctors have resolved to stay and attend to their wounded men in our midst.

A very large number of wounded Federal officers and soldiers were brought from Savage's Station yesterday, *via* York River Railroad. Hundreds of them who could not be provided for in the C. S. Military Hospital, corner Cary and Twentieth streets, were necessarily deposited in the depôt of the railroad, where they remained last night, and suffered greatly for want of attention—most of their own Surgeons having deserted them and repaired up town. One or more of them died. Among the wounded officers brought here since Monday evening from Savage's Station are the following, the list including also their medical attendants:

Chas. H. Hatch, Second Lieut. 4th New-Jersey; Wm. P. Russell, Surgeon 5th Vermont; Geo. B. Cogswell, Assistant Surgeon 29th Massachusetts; Wm. Pattie, Assistant Surgeon 49th New-York; J. D. Bronney, 7th Massachusetts; T. Newell, Surgeon 1st Rhode Island Cavalry; Chas. M. Ellis, Assistant Surgeon 6th Pennsylvania; C. Munson, Assistant Surgeon 5th New-York; A. Lunbry, Second Lieut. 56th Pennsylvania; Jno. H. Donovan, First Lieut. 6th New-York; Wm. Deitz, Capt. 1st New-York; Jno. T. Bell, Capt. 62d Pennsylvania; John Doherty, Second Lieut. 9th Massachusetts; N. C. Bull, First Lieut. 61st Pennsylvania; Osro Miller, Major 18th Massachusetts; B. M. Barbour, Second Lieut. 5th Vermont; Chas. Wheeler, First Lieut. 16th Massachusetts; D. McMicken, Jr., Second Lieut. 5th Pennsylvania; J. L. Smith, Second Lieut. 4th Michigan; G. Mallory, Capt. 71st Pennsylvania; C. S. Newlin, Capt. 71st Pennsylvania; J. B. Moor, Captain, 57th Pennsylvania; B. R. Jenne, Capt. 5th Vermont; D. F. Corbin, Captain, 3d Vermont; W. B. Reynolds, Captain, 6th Vermont; P. J. Smith, Captain, 2d Vermont; J. R. Finnie, Captain, 2d Vermont; P. L. Knight, Captain, 3d New-Jersey; W. D. Wright, First Lieutenant, 5th Pennsylvania; L. M. D. Smith, First Lieutenant, 5th Vermont; W. R. Hartshorn, First Lieutenant and Adjutant, 42d Pennsylvania; Aug. Miller, First Lieutenant, 20th Massachusetts; L. G. McCauley, First Lieutenant 71th Pennsylvania; Jacob Lenian, First Lieutenant, 3d Pennsylvania; H. P. Kennedy, First Lieutenant, 2d Pennsylvania; M. Ceste, Second Lieutenant, 72d Pennsylvania; G. E. Wood, Second Lieutenant, 5th Vermont; W. J. Patterson, Second Lieutenant, 62d Pennsylvania; Assistant Surgeons Charles Vorhees, Isaiah Dewline, M. K. Hogan, Wm. J. Sarvin, and Second Lieutenant Thomas D. Jones, 4th Michigan.

TENNESSEE.

KNOXVILLE, July 15.—On the 9th inst., at Thompkinsville, Monroe County, Ky., Col. MORGAN's cavalry surprised and routed the Seventh Pennsylvania regiment, capturing 30. Among the prisoners is Maj. THOMAS JORDAN, who was brought here last night. Our loss is two slightly wounded. The whole camp of the enemy and all the stores fell into the hands of MORGAN, including one hundred head of horses and mules, a hundred rifles and a large quantity of ammunition and clothing. It was not Capt. LEWELLYN, Col. MORGAN's Quartermaster, who was killed, as reported, but Capt. O'BRIEN, of the Texas Rangers.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY IN TENNESSEE.

KNOXVILLE, July 15.—Gen. BUELL's forces are scattered all along the line from Huntsville to Stevenson, and are said to number 30,000, including 1,500 cavalry. McCOOK's division, 10,000 strong, is marching against Chattanooga, with twenty-five pieces of artillery and BUELL's cavalry. MITCHEL has certainly been sent to Washington under arrest. Gen. BUELL is now in command of all the Yankee forces in Tennessee.

SALT.

The Charleston papers state that this most indispensable article is being manufactured in considerable quantities around that city. some twelve boiling establishments being in operation in and near Charleston. The yield is, or soon will be about 30,000 bushels per annum, which can be increased to almost any amount. The great source of expense is the fuel, but experience will no doubt soon suggest many improvements in the mode of boiling.

AN ANNIVERSARY.

To-morrow, 18th instant, says the Richmond *Dispatch*, of July 18, is the first anniversary of the battle of Bull Run, in which the First Regiment, from this city, gained its first laurels. The Yankees, it will be remembered, attacked the Confederates, and after several hours fighting, were driven back to Centreville, with heavy loss. Monday next, 21st, is the anniversary of the battle of Manassas.

CLOTHING MADE IN COLUMBUS.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Sun* says that some idea of the amount of clothing manufactured for the Confederate army in that city, may be derived from the fact that about 240 boxes, averaging three feet square, and estimated to make twelve or fourteen car-loads, have been packed there within a few days past for a portion of Gen. BRAGG's army. All this clothing was made up in Columbus and its vicinity, and a very large portion of the material was manufactured there.

CORN.

The Savannah *Republican* says: "We saw a private letter yesterday, which states that the planters of Florida are contracting to deliver corn, of the growing crop, on the Florida Railroad, at 35 cents per bushel. The crop is immense, and far enough advanced to be considered safe. Our letters from all parts of Georgia and Alabama, indeed, from the entire Confederacy, represent the crop as in a most flourishing condition, with the promise of an immense yield."

FLOATING BATTERY AT SAVANNAH.

It is now officially announced that the iron-clad floating battery *Georgia*, built by the ladies of that State, is complete, and ready for action. The armament of the *Georgia* consists of ten heavy guns. She will be commanded by Lieut. J. PEMBROKE JONES, of Virginia.

DIED FROM GRIEF.

The Edgefield (S. C.) *Advertiser* announces the death of Mrs. JULIA BUTLER, relict of the late Col. P. M. BUTLER. She died from grief at the death of her youngest son, E. J. BUTLER, who was killed in the battle of Tuesday, the 1st inst., near Richmond.

ITEMS FROM THE SOUTH.

From the Memphis Bulletin, July 12.

The Confederates are now running cars on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad to Panola, on the Tallahatchie River, fifty miles south of Memphis.

Gen. VILLEPIGUE has his headquarters at Panola. He has issued orders against burning any more bridges on that road, and printed circulars are distributed prohibiting the burning of cotton south of Cold Water Creek. Cold Water is thirty miles south of this city.

Provisions are becoming scarce. Wheat is abundant, but there are no mills in the country to grind it.

Between Panola and Grenada corn looks well, a heavy rain having fallen along that route on Friday last.

Confederate pickets have been seen of late at Nonconnah, six miles south of this city.

The change of policy as to burning bridges and cotton is significant. Have the suffering people demanded that this destruction of their property should cease? Or have the Confederates determined to stop the war upon the fall of Richmond? Or do the Confederates intend to concentrate a large force on Memphis, with the hope of retaking it, and the abundant supplies now here.

The fortunes of the Confederate army are desperate. They are cut off from supplies by the coast. They have lost the Mississippi River, and their own internal resources, never large, are being rapidly exhausted. From Middle Mississippi, south, the wheat and oat crops were destroyed by the rust, and in the same regions the drought, now prevailing, is destructive to corn.

Salt, outside the army, is almost unknown, and many persons have none of that essential article to season their vegetables. The old stocks of boots and shoes, dry goods and blankets, are all consumed, and we are unable to see how that part of the world can much longer escape famine.

We know the resources of the Cotton States, and we are not mistaken when we say that the condition of many thousands is deplorable in the extreme. Would that the people, who were first deceived and then forced into this war, might demand a cessation of hostilities—for we feel certain that if an armistice could once be had, peace would soon follow.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Base Ball Match.

ATLANTIC CLUB VS. ECKFORD CLUB.

The return match for a champion silver ball, took place yesterday afternoon on the Union ball grounds, Williamsburgh, between the famous Atlantic and Eckford Clubs. Nearly three thousand persons were within the enclosure, who paid ten cents each for admission, which was given to the fund of the Sanitary Commission. On the high banks surrounding the ground, were probably half as many more; and among the spectators were great numbers of ladies.

The Eckford Club having won the first game last week, more than ordinary interest was felt among the friends of the famed Champion Atlantic Club, in regard to their success in this contest, and it was pretty confidently asserted that they would redeem their laurels. The result justified their anticipations as the game terminated in an overwhelming defeat of the Eckford Club.

The game was so one-sided that it is unnecessary to give its details. The fielding of the Atlantic's was throughout very fine, and not a position was changed among their fielders, whilst the fielding of the Eckford's was just the reverse, hence the large number of runs, which, in a number of instances, ought not to have been made by the Atlantic's.

The following is the score:

ATLANTIC CLUB.	Runs.	ECKFORD CLUB.	Runs.
Pearce, c	5	Campbell, 1st b	0
P. O'Brien, s. s	5	Manuit, 1. f	1
M. O'Brien, p	5	Spencer, r. f	1
Smith, 2d b	7	Beach, c	0
Crane, c. f	4	Mills, p	1
Chapman, l. f	6	Wood, 2d b	0
J. Oliver, 2d b	4	Beach, 3d b	0
Start, 1st b	1	Joseph Snyder, s. s	2
Jn. Oliver, r. f	4	John Snyder, c. f	0
Total	39		5

Umpire—Mr. Pearsall, of the Excelsior Club.
Scorers—Messrs. Boughton and McAusland.

FATAL SHOOTING ACCIDENT.—JOHN T. H. RAYMOND, a son of Prof. R. R. RAYMOND, of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, aged 18, accidentally shot himself while hunting, last Saturday night, in the Adirondack country. A charge of buckshot passed through his thigh. He survived but two hours, dying at 11½ P. M. His remains were brought to Brooklyn last evening; and we understand the funeral ceremonies will take place this afternoon at 3½ o'clock, at No. 101 Henry-street, Brooklyn.

HOME PATRIOTS.—The different Fire Departments on Long Island have been wonderfully strengthened within the last two weeks by the addition of a large number of patriots anxious to serve their country in some capacity——at home. Several of the recruits in the Western District Fire Department were on Saturday night presented with medals, by their admiring friends. The medals are made of leather, and are stamped "Fire Ladies."

FIRE AT MATTITUCK.—On Friday night last, the steam flouring mill of S. M. HALLOCK & Co., at Mattituck, was destroyed by fire, involving a loss of $7,000, upon which there was an insurance of $5,000 in the Firemen's and People's Insurance Companies of New-York City. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, because no fire had been used on the premises for several weeks, as the mill was undergoing repairs.

AN EXAMPLE.—A gentleman named BUCK, residing on Livingston-street, yesterday morning offered a bounty of ten dollars each for the first ten men who enlisted in Capt. STEARNS' company, now being raised for Col. TURNBULL's regiment. We understand the whole number were forthcoming during the day.

GEN. SWEENEY.—The Common Council Committee, appointed to make arrangements to give a suitable reception to Gen. SWEENEY, have decided to present to that officer, in behalf of the city, a sword. The reception and presentation will take place at an early day.

NOT DEAD, BUT PRISONERS.—GILBERT R. BABCOCK, HENRY KETCHUM and WM. H. COLLETT, members of Company H, 71st Regiment, New-York Volunteers, and residents of Sag Harbor, who were reported as having been killed at the battle of Fair Oaks, have turned up as prisoners in Richmond.

DEATH FROM LOCKJAW.—A boy named WM. O. MERRALL died, a few days since, at Southhold, from lockjaw. It proceeded from taking cold in a bruised foot.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 2379. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

New Points of Policy in the Conduct of the War.

Executive Order Regarding the Seizure of Property in Rebellious States.

Order in Regard to Aliens and the Oath of Allegiance.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL HALLECK.

Explanation of the Law Making Postage Stamps Currency.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 22.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

First—Ordered that military commanders within the States of Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas, in an orderly manner seize and use any property, real or personal, which may be necessary or convenient for their several commands, for supplies, or for other military purposes; and that while property may be destroyed for proper military objects, none shall be destroyed in wantonness or malice.

Second—That military and naval Commanders shall employ as laborers, within and from said States, so many persons of African descent as can be advantageously used for military or naval purposes, giving them reasonable wages for their labor.

Third—That, as to both property, and persons of African descent, accounts shall be kept sufficiently accurate and in detail to show quantities and amounts, and from whom both property and such persons shall have come, as a basis upon which compensation can be made in proper cases; and the several Departments of this Government shall attend to and perform their appropriate parts toward the execution of these orders.

By order of the President.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

ANOTHER ORDER FROM THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 22.

The following order from the President was yesterday embodied in a general order, from the office of the Adjutant-General, United States Army, and transmitted to the commanders of the different military departments:

Representations having been made to the President by the Ministers of various foreign Powers, in amity with the United States, that the subjects of such Powers have, during the present insurrection, been obliged or required by the military authorities to take an oath of general or qualified allegiance to this Government.

It is the duty of all aliens residing in the United States to submit to and obey the laws and respect the authority of the Government. For any proceeding or conduct inconsistent with this obligation, and subversive of that authority, they may rightfully be subjected to military restraints when this may be necessary, but they cannot be required to take an oath of allegiance to this Government, because it conflicts with the duty they owe to their own sovereigns. All such obligations heretofore taken are, therefore, remitted and annulled.

Military commanders will abstain from imposing similar obligations in future, and will in lieu thereof adopt such other restraints of the character indicated as they shall find necessary, convenient and effectual for the public safety.

It is further directed that whenever any order shall be made affecting the personal liberty of an alien, reports of the same, and of the causes thereof, shall be made to the War Department for the consideration of the Department of State.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 22.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. HALLECK.

Gen. HALLECK arrived to-night, accompanied by Gen. CULLUM and two other members of his Staff. He is waited upon to-night by many high officials, and is the centre of great interest. He is stopping at Willard's.

There are at least a dozen Generals now in Washington, including Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE. They are not here on a mere visit of recreation.

THE ORDER REGARDING ALIENS.

The Executive order, declaring that aliens shall not be obliged by military authorities to take an oath of allegiance to this Government, was rendered necessary by the action of Gen. BUTLER at New-Orleans. The order of the President gives entire satisfaction to the foreign Ministers here.

BOUNTY TO SOLDIERS.

The subject of bounty to soldiers was to-day brought to the attention of Secretary STANTON. It is urged that unless some uniform system is established by the several States, enlistments will be retarded rather than encouraged. As it now stands, some men will enlist in the city or State offering the largest pecuniary inducements, whilst others will be dissatisfied and hold back. The Secretary having left the mode of recruiting volunteers entirely to the discretion of the State authorities, will probably take no action in the matter now, unless it be to advise that the several Governors confer together.

THE LAW RELATING TO STAMPS.

There appears to be very general non-apprehension with regard to the act authorizing payment in stamps, and to prohibit the circulation of notes of less denomination than $1, which was approved July 17th. Under the provisions of the act the Secretary of the Treasury, and not the Postmaster-General, is directed to furnish postage and other stamps to the Assistant Treasurers, and such designated depositaries of the United States as the former may select, to be exchanged by them, on application, for United States notes; and from and after the 1st day of August next, such stamps shall be received in payment of all dues to the United States less than five dollars, and shall be received in exchange for United States Notes when presented in sums not less than five dollars to any Assistant-Treasurer, or designated depositary selected as aforesaid. Hence this law does not make postage stamps a legal tender, nor does it require Postmasters to receive them in exchange for United States Notes. It is expected that the Secretary will furnish postage stamps to be used as a circulating medium under the law, in such form that they cannot be attached to letters or other mailable matter. Such stamps will be exchanged by Postmasters for the regular postage stamps, besides being redeemable by Treasury Notes by Assistant Treasurers, and such designated Depositaries as the Secretary of the Treasury may select. No postage stamps can be exchanged at Post-offices, or redeemed by the Treasury Department, unless furnished through the agencies of that Department. Postage-stamps now sold by Postmasters are not exchangeable or redeemable by them, and if such stamps are gummed to pasteboard or other paper, which soils or renders them unfit to be used in the prepayment of postage, they will be rejected for postage, because when so soiled they cannot be distinguished from stamps which have already been used for postage.

The postage-stamp currency law does not take effect till the 1st of August. It is understood that the postage-stamps will in no case be redeemed by the Post-office Department or Treasury, if so changed or altered by pasting on other paper or otherwise as to render them unfit for postage uses. This is absolutely necessary, to prevent frauds. Already defaced postage-stamps are being bought up and passed at their nominal value, after having had the defacing ing extracted, and being pasted on paper to conceal the loss of the gum.

RELIEF ASSOCIATIONS.

The New-York and Pennsylvania relief associations met to-night. At the latter it was resolved to send to-morrow a large supply of goods of various descriptions in charge of competent agents, to be distributed among the sick and wounded in the Army of the Potomac. All the relief associations are laboring with commendable zeal to second the efforts of the Surgeon-General in providing for sick soldiers.

ARMY ORDERS.

Capt. THEODORE MILLER, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, is ordered to report for duty to Brigadier-General HARTSUFF.

Capt. MARCUS J. PARROTT, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, is ordered to report for duty to Major-General HUNTER.

Capt. LAWRENCE, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, is ordered to report for duty to Brigadier-General R. B. MITCHELL.

Capt. A. PIPER, of the Third Artillery, is ordered to report to Major.-Gen. POPE for duty in the Army of Virginia.

Brig.-Gen. B. S. ROBERTS has been ordered to report for duty to Major-Gen. POPE.

ARRIVAL OF CAPT. WHITING.

Capt. WHITING, of the Fifth Regular Cavalry, captured while in command of that regiment before Richmond, arrived here to-day, on parole. Several other officers have been similarly released during the past week, the rebel authorities offering but little obstacle to the exchange of individual officers of their army in our hands.

THE BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Commissioner BOUTWELL is busily employed in arranging for the organization of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. The appointment of collectors and assessors will not be made before the first of September. A circular will probably be issued in a day or two detailing the plan of operations.

THE NEW UNITED STATES NOTES.

Workmen are now engaged in arranging the necessary machinery for printing the recently authorized United States notes. On inquiry, it is ascertained that those below the denomination of five dollars will be issued in three weeks.

THE NEW TARIFF ACT.

The Treasury Department is arranging the details for carrying the new Tariff act into operation. A general circular on the subject will be issued by the 1st of August.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

Arrangements are to be made by which the Overland Mail will be assorted upon the cars on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, thus preventing delay in the distribution at St. Joseph Post-office, or any point west of Chicago.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

It is understood that Capt. GRASON has obtained leave of absence until further orders, to command a regiment of volunteer artillery from Pennsylvania; and that Major BOARON will relieve him in command of Fort Delaware.

Honor to the Dead in Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 22.

The remains of Col. WYMAN, of the Massachusetts Sixteenth, who fell in the battle before Richmond, lay in state this forenoon in the Doric Hall of the State House. The Corps of Cadets acted as guard of honor. Flags were at half-mast and crowds of citizens gathered to honor the heroic dead. The remains were escorted to Mount Auburn by the Second Regiment, State Militia, a long procession following, in which was Gov. ANDREW and Staff, several Masonic Lodges, officers of the army and navy, members of the City Government and citizens. The funeral services were conducted in the Cemetery Chapel, by Bishop EASTBURN. Col. WYMAN was 34 years old.

Affairs in Baltimore.

MURDER—THE SECESSION CITY COUNCIL.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 22.

A horrible murder was committed here this afternoon. A butcher named GEO. FREDERICK MENTZELL, killed his wife with a butcher knife, and then killed himself.

The City Council reassembled this afternoon. The second branch (Secessionists) rejected the resolution making an appropriation for volunteers. Considerable indignation was expressed by outsiders. It is thought they will recede from their action to-morrow, under the pressure of public opinion.

Monthly Statement of the Canadian Banks.

TORONTO, Tuesday, July 22.

The official statement of the Canadian Banks for the current month is just published, and shows $6,970,000 in gold, and $10,556,000 in circulation. The increase in gold is $7,000, and the decrease in circulation $36,000, as compared with the statement of the previous month. The banks now hold a greater proportion of gold, as compared with their circulation, than ever before.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, July 18.

Arrived, steamer *Sonora*, Panama.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, July 19.

Arrived, bark *Emerald*, New-Bedford.

Exchange on New-York 12 per cent. discount. Legal tender notes 13 per cent. discount. Sugar and tobacco improving. Market generally firm with light speculative tendency.

Fire in Davenport, Iowa.

DAVENPORT, Tuesday, July 22.

A fire in this city yesterday destroyed BURSONS' Albion Mills, three stores and a block of buildings. The property was valued at $100,000; partly insured.

Boiler Explosion at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 21.

There was a boiler explosion in Callowhill-street this morning, but fortunately no one was hurt, although there were many narrow escapes.

The boiler was located in a cellar, and passed upward through three stories and the roof of the building, and thence crossed the street, passing through the Market House and into the Melodeon building, where it dropped into the cellar.

Capture of National Cavalry in Mississippi.

CAIRO, Tuesday, July 22.

Fifty-three men of the Third Michigan Cavalry were captured by the rebels near Bouneville, Miss., on Saturday. Skirmishes occurred almost daily in that vicinity.

NEWS FROM THE PENINSULA.

The Rebels Quiet on the James River.

Our Transports and Mail-Boats Not Interfered With.

How the Rebels Suffered in the Late Battles.

Gen. Burnside Gone to Washington.

OLD POINT, Monday, July 21, 1862.

The *John Warner* is in from Harrison's Landing, and reports all quiet up the river. The mail-boat is now regularly convoyed up and down the river as far as twenty miles below Harrison's Landing. The rebels either do not care to molest our mail-boat and others when under such protection, or they are not yet quite ready for commencing mischief. A sharp look-out is kept along both sides of the river, and feelers are constantly sent out by our gunboats in the shape of shells, but up to this time, there appears to be no symptoms of their attempting to effect any batteries.

The *Vanderbilt* came in last night and the *Kennebec* this morning, from Harrison's Landing, with Union prisoners just returned from Richmond on parole. The *Arago* also came in this morning from Port Royal.

The best proof I have yet heard of the terrible manner in which the rebels were cut up in the recent fight before Richmond, is the fate of PAYNE's Brigade. Capt. JOHN CULBERTSON, of Co. H, Ninth Pennsylvania Reserves, who was one of the wounded prisoners from Richmond on board the *Louisiana*, yesterday, says that while he was in Richmond it was *officially* published that PAYNE went into the fight of Friday with 1,500 men, and that his loss, out of that number was 860 killed and wounded, and 16 missing! If all other regiments made a similar show, and Mr. DAVIS would be willing to publish his losses as openly as we do, it might prove that this whistle on the last occasion was a rather dear one. NEMO.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, July 21.

Gen. BURNSIDE left for Washington this afternoon at 5 o'clock, in the steamboat *Alice Price*.

Five o'clock P. M.—The mail-boat has just arrived from Harrison's Landing, and reports all quiet on the river, and also at the seat of war. There is no news in that direction.

NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 22.

The following is from the Richmond *Examiner* of July 19:

"Yesterday a train of ambulances conveyed to transports, below Drury Bluff, on the James River, under a flag of truce, between 700 and 800 wounded Yankee prisoners, including a number of officers and surgeons confined since their capture in Libby Prison on Cary-street.

The following Federal Surgeons volunteered to remain to take care of their wounded, of whom at least a thousand remain in the Libby Prison:

Drs. James S. Bennville, 11th Pennsylvania; S. K. Trelles, 61st New-York; H. S. Rittenger, 61st New-York; J. Q. Osborne, 42d New-York; H. A. Edmeston, 18th New-York; W. J. Swain, 2d New-Hampshire; J. F. Cook, Peck's Division; R. A. McNell, 69th Pennsylvania; T. P. Seeley, 16th Michigan, and Marsh, 4th Pennsylvania; also, Drs. Collins, Prince, Hogan, Dunnling and C. M. Mills, 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry."

LETTER FROM THE ARMY.

Report of Deserters—Position of the Rebel Army—Preparations on the South Side of the James for the Defence of Richmond—Union Sentiment in the City, &c., &c.

SUNDAY, July 20, 1862.

Two deserters from the Fifth Virginia Cavalry came into camp yesterday. They were detailed to perform picket duty near White Oak Swamp, and at a favorable moment left their posts, escaped through the swamp, and approached our pickets under a flag of truce consisting of a white towel attached to a cedar limb.

From the deserters we learn that the main force of the rebel army is located on the bluff near Old Tavern, on Trent Hill, and on the opposite side of the Chickahominy, on Gaines' Hill.

They estimate the rebel force about Richmond, including the troops BEAUREGARD brought from the West, to number 190,000 men.

The rebels do not anticipate any demonstrations from us on this side of the James River, but are making preparations to resist any attack that may be made upon Petersburgh or Richmond from the south side of the river.

The military authorities are necessitated to post a strong guard throughout the City of Richmond, in order to subdue the Union sentiment, which is represented to be prevalent notwithstanding the efforts made by prominent Secessionists to discourage it by loudly proclaiming the late series of battles to be one of glorious victories for them, and declaring that the Confederacy will speedily realize the fond hopes and desires of its supporters.

It is extensively circulated through the rebel camp that our army has been reinforced by that of HALLECK's.

The deserters have parents living in Alexandria, Va., and expressed a desire to be immediately sent to that place.

From another source we are informed that the rebels marveled exceedingly at not finding more of our dead on the fields of battle, and persuaded themselves into the belief that we buried them during the engagements. It was positively asserted by one that we had buried in a single trench, near Malvern Hill, no less than 561 of our dead. A National officer, who was standing by, replied to the ridiculous statement of the rebel by calling his attention to the fact of our commanders being men of common sense, and that as such they would not be likely to desert the wounded, leaving them in the hands of the enemy, for the sake of removing the killed.

It is well known that all our killed and most of the severely wounded were left on the field of battle. Some of the enemy exhibited considerable disappointment at not finding our loss greater than it was, and even declared in the presence of Union soldiers—prisoners—that the rebel loss in killed alone was four to our one.

Our men taken prisoners are civilly treated by the North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama troops, but from the troops of other States they receive barbarous usage. While our surgeons were engaged in attending to the wounded, their instruments were stolen by rebel surgeons. An instance of this kind having been brought to the notice of a Georgia surgeon, he expressed much dissatisfaction at the conduct of his comrade, and reported him to the Commanding General.

Dr. CHAMBERLAIN, of the Fourth Michigan Regiment, who remained on the field of battle after our forces had withdrawn, for the purpose of attending to the Union wounded, returned to camp three days ago. On Friday he again went over to the rebel lines, for the purpose of recovering the body of Col. WOODBURY.

The transport *Louisiana*, under a flag of truce, came down from Turkey Island yesterday, with over a hundred of our wounded. She proceeded toward Fortress Monroe. WHIT.

THE RETREAT TO THE JAMES RIVER.

Important and Interesting Particulars of the Movement—Bravery of the Rebel Troops—Female Fighting—Col. Berdan's Services.

Extracts from a Private Letter.

HARRISON'S LANDING, VA., Saturday, July 12, 1862.

DEAR B: In order to understand what follows, let me premise a little. Our guns were placed in a line along the brow of a gentle inclination, and were about ten feet higher than the level space in front. Before the batteries on the right was a large field covered with grass and bushes, a foot or eighteen inches high. On the left was a corn-field, with the corn about as high as the bushes. It was about twenty hundred feet to the woods in front, and on the right the woods ran around nearer the guns a little.

The rebel army made two attacks, one from the right and one from the left; both were equally determined and fierce, but the one on the right was by far the shortest, but the most magnificent. After driving in our skirmishers on the right (Company E, from New-Hampshire Sharpshooters,) the rebels shelled us terribly. For an hour it was hell personified, but to one who has never been under fire of batteries, shooting these most infernal of all contrivances shells, it is an utter waste of time to attempt to convey a realizing sense of what the words "being shelled" means. All at once the bombarding ceased, and an ominous silence ensued. From experience we knew what was coming, and anxiously gazed at the woods to see from what point they would emerge. Every nerve was braced for the coming hand-to-hand deadly struggle. In a moment, as it were, the woods on the right were filled with a dense mass of human beings, and in another moment a long steady line advanced firmly and quickly into the open space. What daring! What madness! Infantry charging immense batteries at a distance of half a mile over a level plain raked by nearly forty cannon. Throwing aside all aid from their own cannon and cavalry, they desperately formed on an open plain, and pitted themselves against our infantry, cannon and cavalry. It was sublime—and forgetful of all else save their boundless courage and daring, I swung my hat and cheered till the tears ran from my eyes.

The moment they hove in sight, twelve Parrot guns and four large howitzers begun the dreadful work of death and destruction; covered with dust, whole companies, as it were, going down at every discharge, the cannon playing quicker and faster; still they closed up, and closed up, and closed up their shattered ranks, and advanced further and further into that awful arc of certain death; shot and shell, canister and grape, mowed them down, yet firmly as ever did the veterans of NAPOLEON they advanced, and faltered not. Already the remnant had reached so near that the loud, clear tones of the officers could be distinctly heard, and the batteries seemed doomed. Thousands were killed, but hundreds survived. The guns were doomed. I held my breath, when lo! right from under their faces in the long grass came a volley from our gallant men, who up to that time had lain concealed in a little ravine, or rather ditch. Flesh and blood could stand no more. They broke and fled, and our men lay down again while those terrible cannon hurled destruction into the fleeing mass. Three-fourths of that brigade were left on that field, and all I have related did not occupy more than ten minutes. It must be confessed that their discipline equals ours, if it is not superior, and braver men than their officers do not live. This talk about the rebels not fighting is played out. In fact, the whole North has been humbugged with stupendous falsehoods concerning the South. Why should they not fight as well as we? Are they not one and the same? This system of misrepresentation has gone far enough.

We were whipped at Gaines Mills, and our army a rabble. The cavalry appeared on our right and appeared anxious to charge on the bridge in our rear. They could have done it easily. Then the whole army would have been ruined, and the Southern Confederacy a fixed fact. It was the most critical moment of the battle or the war. A beaten army, a bridge and morass in the rear, a stampede, add to that a charge by 3,000 cavalry on the bridge, and any one may see the terrible result. To Col. BERDAN is due the most of the credit of saving the army. Rallying the men, forming a nucleus he began to inspire the men with the idea that all was not lost. Still they wavered. Officers and men were forced into the ranks, others, assured by the Colonel, assisted him in the terrible struggle not to win the day, but save the army. At length eleven lines were formed, and at this critical juncture the cavalry appeared on our right. They had not seen our rout, and supposed the lines were reinforcements. They were not decided and appeared to be calculating the chances. On their decision depended the fate of everything. Col. BERDAN seeing this, ordered an aid to ride to the rear and gallop up announcing that Richmond was taken. He did so, and the effect was magical. The men cheered, flags were waved, and the cavalry thinking our whole army was there, halted, and we were saved. When they afterwards learned from prisoners the real state of the case their mortification was excessive. Gen. MORELL thanked Col. BERDAN and gave him the credit of having saved the army, as he indeed had done.

It was the turning point. Generals in the front could not have seen it. Luckily Col. BERDAN was equal to the emergency. It is impossible to portray the effort required to stop the tide of 10,000 retreating men. You can only comprehend that it was done, the cavalry charge averted, the bridge kept and the army saved.

Tuesday night we slept on the battle-field. No meat had we seen—nothing but hard bread for five whole days. The night was as cold as the day was warm. We had no blankets nor overcoats, our clothes were ringing wet with perspiration, and now almost froze upon us. But soon came the same sad scenes of the Chickahominy, leaving our wounded comrades. At 2 A. M. we were aroused, and began our weary march to Harrison's Landing. As I left the field—I was one of the very last—the wounded had just begun to comprehend what was going on. "Are you going to leave us?" "Can't we hold the ground?" they asked. When answered that they were to be abandoned, they set up a most miserable cry. They wept, prayed, blasphemed, and besought us not to leave them. No one to even give their fevered bodies a drop of water; no one to care for them. I pass hastily over this scene, but I never shall forget the poor boys raising up a little, and gazing at us with eyes expressing only utter despair, as we filed slowly out of sight. (It is but justice to add to this that the rebels, as far as we know, treated our wounded as well as they could.)

But our sufferings were little less than theirs. A heavy rain set in, and continued two days. Slowly, wearily we struggled along. All was confusion. The Fifth New-York was the only regiment that I saw which attempted to keep up any organization. Every soldier was separated from his comrade, and each one was only intent on getting along as best he could. Colonels did not know where their men were. Men fell down in the mud, and, unable to rise, fell asleep. Cavalry slept in their saddles. When the artillery halted, the horses laid down and slept. Not a word was said. Through the rain and deep mud the army plodded along in silent sorrow and fatigue. Twelve long miles were thus at last passed. Yet, even in this misery, a little incident occurred worth relating. In the middle of the train were the Parrot guns. These guns were thirty-pounders, and were held in the highest esteem by our soldiers on account of their great powers of moral suasion. While toiling along in the mud, which grew deeper and deeper every moment, the twelve mules which were attached to the last one entirely gave out. It seemed as though the gun must be abandoned. There were no extra teams that could be used, but the soldiers swore that none of our guns should be left as a trophy for the rebels, and although nearly ready to die with hunger and fatigue, they took the picket rope of a battery, and, harnessing themselves to the carriage, brought the enormous gun in triumph to the camp, four miles distant.

The scene which this plain presented, at a later hour of the day, was terrible. The rain fell in torrents from the dark overhanging clouds upon a square mile of wet, hungry and exhausted soldiery. The mud was a foot deep in a very few minutes, but there was no escape, and night closed upon the most forlorn of all spectacles, an army hungry with eight days' starvation, tired with unparalleled marching and fighting, with no shelter from the drenching rain, sank down in the deep mud, so utterly dispirited and worn out, that even they slept.

[]Thursday morning, the 3d of July, brought no relief; we still got no food and none of us seemed to exhibit any energy; we did not wash our faces, although they had not been washed for three or four days; soldiers lay around like logs and their ghastly faces and spectral eyes caused them to look like an army of corpses. Not until Friday night did we get any meat, making nine days that we had marched and fought with only a little hard bread and less coffee.

Our confidence in McCLELLAN is unbounded. No one in the army has had his faith in our young General impaired. Retreat we must whenever DAVIS chose to precipitate his army upon us. That we were any of us saved is the result only of McCLELLAN's genius. That the country has now an army of the Potomac is owing entirely to the discipline of the men and the faith in their Captain. Every reviler of McCLELLAN is only aiding the South. There are only two sides to this matter, no neutral ground; any hesitating or qualifying is only so much treason.

It is idle to discuss the past, save to predicate action for the future. The whole can be easily summed up: we were *outnumbered as we always have been*, we stopped recruiting, DAVIS calculated immediately the strength of our army, passed the Conscription act, doubled his forces and drove us off, so here we are, but we have one consoling reflection, they could not drive us from a single field while the battle progressed. The war will be prolonged, foreign intervention rendered probable, and the debt increased, to all of which I only ask *"why were we not reinforced in time?"*

The loyal States should resort to drafting. It is not fair that a small portion of the available military strength of the Union should work while so many hang back. We give up business-life plans and throw ourselves into the vortex at the risk of life and health, and our neighbors get rich on the business we leave—enjoy the blessings of peace our lives have won. Are there not men at home who should to-day be in the front? Volunteers there may be in plenty—I think there are—and thus the great imperishable glory that grows brighter and brighter every succeeding year. But *are there not some who should be forced to help?* That is it in plain English—Forced to Help.

Yours, &c.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Sick and Wounded Soldiers—Arrival of the Vanderbilt and Hospital Ship Euterpe.

The United States steamship *Vanderbilt*, Capt. LESTER, from Fortress Monroe in 24 hours, with fifty-six sick and wounded soldiers, has just arrived. She had in tow the hospital-ship *Euterpe*.

The following is the list of passengers by the *Vanderbilt*:

Maj. Wm. H. Ludlow, Gen. Dix's Staff, lady, child and servant; Cadet Wm. Ludlow; Surgeon J. A. Skelton, Eighty-seventh New-York, released from Richmond; Rev. S. B. Fuller, Chaplain Sixteenth Massachusetts, released; Lieut. George S. Melville, Co. G, 1st N. Y., severely wounded in head, released; Capt. Wm. S. Chase, Fourth Rhode Island; Lieut. Frank A. Chase, Fourth Rhode Island; Mrs. Carlin, child and servant; Mrs. Weed, Mrs. Burtis, Miss Burton; H. W. Brown, in charge of the sick; A. C. Entriken, of Brooklyn; Capt. John Pennington, of bark *Mustang* wounded while passing Fort Pocahontas, on James River; Martin Cook, Second Officer of Bark *Mustang*; Capt. John G. Downs and servants, of steamer *Elm City*; Lieut. A. J. Holbrook, A. D. C. Gen. Stevens' Staff; Sergt. P. H. Gibbs, 4th Rhode Island; Corp. Campbell, 4th Rhode Island;

SICK AND WOUNDED PRIVATES.

Kelsey D. Clark, Co. K, 8th Conn.; J. J. Wilkinson, Co. D, 18th N. Y.; H. Kleine, Co. G, 1st Penn. Artillery; Wm. Charlesworth, Co. C, R. I. Artillery; Wm. Silverwood, Co. I, 5th Mich.; Alfred Wellefer, Co. B, 5th N. Y.; Daniel E. Boxle, Co. C, 10th Mass.; James H. Cook, Co. C, 10th Mass.; Patrick Murphy, Co. B, 8th N. J.; Daniel S. Jones, Co. K, 36th N. Y.; Peter Hallenbech, Co. C, 44th N. Y.; Thompson Coon, Co. F, 92d N. Y.; A. M. Crowley, Drum-Major, 92d N. Y.; John Axlett, Co. K, 44th N. Y., Theodore Weed, Co. I, 44th N. Y.

REBEL DESERTERS.

Henry W. THOMAS, Sixth North Carolina; Hugh A. Morgan, do.; J. R. Saunders, Second Florida; John L. Moore, First Georgia; T. M. Altman, Twenty-sixth Virginia; Jean Butler, do.; R. T. Pully, do.

Sick and Wounded Soldiers at Fortress Monroe.

The following is a list of sick and wounded on board a transport at Fortress Monroe:

Jas. Emins, Co. F, 10th N. Y.	C. Hilmer, Co. A, 4th N. J.
J. H. Connors, Co. E, 1st Mass.	J. W. Evans, Co. H, 22d Mass.
J. Tickersville, Co. C, 1st N. Y.	J. R. Spickle, Co. C, 1st Mich.
D. Morby, Co. E, 2d Mich.	J. S. Ladd, Co. G, 16th Mich.
M. Burke, Co. E, 20th Ind.	J. Champlain, 12th Regs.
K. S. Nichols, Co. C, 1st Mass.	C. A. Hamilton, Co. B, 1st N. Y.
R. M. Shields, Co. B, 1st N. Y.	I. Bino, Co. F, 1st N. Y.
J. McIntoch, Co. B, 1st N. Y.	J. Ehberson, Co. F, 4th N. J.
H. C. Packard, Co. C, 21 N. Y.	J. Swantney, Co. A, 16th N. Y.
A. Winkler, Co. H, 2d N. J.	Isaac Mills, Co. E, 5th Mich.
J. Reblus, Co. J, 61st N. Y.	A. Witte, Co. A, 16th Mich.
H. Haver, Co. E, 11th Regs.	M. Dennelly, Co. I, 69th N. Y.
J. Owens, Co. B, 34th N. Y.	C. P. Hudson, Co. I, 4th N. J.
J. B. Lawrence, Co. F, 4th New-York.	G. Hughes, Co. I, 4th N. J.
	A. Smith, Co. K, 27th N. Y.
J. Deumlaven, Co. C, 69th N. Y.	J. Robinson, Co. C, 72d N. Y.
J. Towey, Co. I, 74th N. Y.	J. Purser, Co. C, 92d N. Y.
M. Johnson, Co. F, 5th Mich.	W. C. Miner, Co. I, 2d N. H.
J. Durgucan, Co. G, 5th Mich.	T. Shoot, Co. K, 4th N. J.
W. R. Sherman, Co. H, 2d New-York	O. York, Co. G, 61st N. Y.
C. Cabor, Co. K, 3d N. Y.	J. Cameron, Co. C, 55th N. Y.
Sergt. D. Perry, Co. D, 14th New-York.	R. Camble, Co. I, 101st N. Y.
	J. Connolly, Co. F, 9th Mass.
F. Carco, Co. G, 100th N. Y.	G. Keyes, Co. E, 1st Mich.
D. McCarren, Co. F, 44th N. Y.	A. Bleke, Co. F, 1st Mich.
B. Wilsey, Co. E, 4th N. J.	J. Porter, Co. I, 92d N. Y.
W. Crawford, Co. E, 4th N. J.	P. Thompson, Co. I, 20th Ind.
May, Co. H, 1st N. Y.	T. Hoye, 20th Michigan.
F. H. Dwyer, Co. E, 52d N. Y.	M. Colburn, Co. E, 1st N. H.
J. Sleter, Co. G, 12th Regs.	J. E. Brown, Co. K, 5th N. Y.
J. Riley, Co. D, 1st N. Y.	Wm. Haley, Co. I, 2d N. H.
H. Fisher, Co. C, 15th Mass.	E. B. Marcy, Co. D, 5th Vt.
J. G. Kelly, Co. C, 14th Inf.	R. Russell, Co. D, 61st N. Y.
H. Shaw, Co. A, 4th N. Y.	P. Connor, Co. E, 72d N. Y.
A. Russell, Co. G, 11th Mass	J. Bean, Co. C, 4th N. J.
J. Hick, Co. E, 4th N. J.	J. O. French, Co. D, 5th Vermont.
D. Shortsleves, Co. D, 5th Vt.	J. W. Whitley, Co. D, 7th New-Jersey.
J. S. James, Co. D, 5th U. S. Cavalry.	D. McPharein, Co. E, 5th Michigan.
A. J. Taylor, Co. E, 44th N. Y.	W. Murphy, Co. F, 44th N. Y.
T. Denney, Co. C, 2d N. Y.	H. Nolan, Co. C, 37th N. Y.
C. J. Past, Co. D, 4th N. J.	J. Lynch, Co. E, 1st N. Y.
D. Devine, Co. D, 4th N. J.	Wm. Simpson, Co. A, 2d U. S. Infantry.
Sergt. J. Robbins, Co. D, 4th New-York.	Major H. Peck, 14th U. S. Inf.
R. C. Hinds, Co. G, 1st N. Y.	G. Tempter, Co. H, 20th Ind.
G. Skinner, Co. D, 4th N. J.	J. Shanker, Co. K, 22d Mass.
P. Coy, Co. I, 1st N. Y.	D. Whitcomb, Co. H, 12th N. Y.
C. Fleter, Co. F, 1st N. Y.	J. Wilson, Co. G, 6th Vt.
J. Easton, Co. F, 1st N. Y.	C. Sebilh, Co. F, 2d N. Y.
J. Hill, Co. F, 64th N. Y.	S. Gann, Co. F, 4th N. Y.
R. Howard, Co. C, 20th Ind.	J. Bishop, Co. A, 1st N. Y.
E. Ross, Co. E, 5th N. Y.	Martin Goodwell, Co. I, 22d Massachusetts.
C. Avers, Co. I, 7th N. Y.	
J. Richardson, Co. I, 44th N. Y.	Sergt. S. Barry, Co. A, 2d N. Y.
K. Coleman, Co. H, 31 N. Y.	
J. Seance, Co. G, 3d Mich.	

The above named were received at Harrison's Landing on Sunday, July 20, 1862, from Richmond, July 19, on parole, subject to further arrangements between the National Government and the rebels.

Postage Stamps.

In reply to a dispatch from Postmaster WAKEMAN, stating that the supply of stamps in the office in this City was running short, the following telegram has been received:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 22.

Postmaster, New-York City:

Restrict the sales of postage stamps to the former customary amount per diem, as this Department is not ready to furnish postage-stamps for currency.

A. N. ZEVELY,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

The demand for stamps as currency has increased the sales at the office in this City from an average of $2,500 per diem to $20,000, a point which they reached on Monday.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Absurd Rumors of Changes in the Cabinet at Washington.

More of the Franco-Russian Mediation Scheme.

Lugubrious Views of American Affairs

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

THE COTTON-SUPPLY QUESTION.

THE TUSCARORA AT SOUTHAMPTON.

A Row Between Palmerston and Cobden.

General Continental and Commercial News.

The screw-steamer *City of Washington*, which left Liverpool on the 9th inst., arrived here yesterday. An abstract of her news has already been given by way of Cape Race—fuller details and our European letters will be found below.

The United States screw-corvette *Tuscarora* arrived at Southampton, from Cadiz, on the 7th inst. Nothing was known as to the object of her visit.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Herald* says: "The Russian papers (according to the *Opinion Nationale*) echo a rumor, current here some time since, that France, in consequence of the stubbornness of England, had invited Russia to join her in an offer of mediation to the United States. Whatever may be the opinion in London, I have reason to believe that the Cabinet of the Tuileries entertains very serious intentions of interfering, to put an end to the purposeless and endless war in America."

The *Daily News* announces, on the strength of private telegrams received by the *Africa*, that "Gen. Scott would supersede Secretary Stanton, and that Banks and Pope would also enter the Cabinet. In making this announcement, the *Daily News* says there has been a suspicion that the designs of rival statesmen upon the Presidency have hitherto contributed to hamper the operations of Gen. McCLELLAN, and to deprive him of the increased force required at Richmond. The accession of Gen. Scott may therefore be regarded as of considerable importance, as indicating that military operations will be prosecuted with the utmost vigor, free from civilian interference."

As regards the new American tariff, the *Times* says: "The revised tariff reported to the House of Representatives, if it passes, will undoubtedly be in effect a prohibition of all European goods. It will bear especially hard against England, and is in some respects prohibitive. Every article hitherto imported from England and France will be doubled and trebled in price. The revenue of the Federal Government will not be largely increased, for the simple reason that the import trade from Europe in dry goods, cutlery, pottery, iron, &c., will be all but annihilated. The American public will pay the piper. The American manufacturers of inferior articles will enrich themselves at the expense of the general community. This anti-commercial project will enlist on the side of the South all the sympathies and interests of the two greatest nations in Europe. The antiquated and obstinate politicians who form the majority of Congress, and are first in the confidence of the President in attempting to coerce the South, and the friends of the South, may make an enemy of the West, and worse than all, they may ultimately lose both, and perhaps California and the Pacific States also."

The *Morning Post* regards the silence of the Federals respecting the battle at Charleston as confirmation of the Southern claim to victory.

After a silence of some duration, Mr. STRUTT, of Liverpool, again figures in the *Times* with his secession arguments against the subjection of the South.

In the House of Lords on the 7th inst., the Italian question was again raised by the Marquis of Normanby. He alleged that a large number of political offenders were confined in the Neapolitan prisons. No fewer than 16,000 persons were suffering every kind of wretchedness. Such a state of things entirely deprived the Italian Government of its popular pretensions. His Lordship moved for papers on the subject.

Earl RUSSELL rather effectively replied that Lord NORMANBY seemed too well informed to need any information for himself; and he would never succeed in persuading anybody else that the rule of the present King could be for a moment compared to the *régime* of his Bourbon predecessor.

In the course of the brief debate which followed Earl RUSSELL announced that the recognition of Italy by Russia was not yet accomplished, but had been offered on certain terms, as also had that of Prussia.

In the House of Commons on the same evening the question of fortifications was again discussed.

On the motion for going into Committee on the Fortification bill, Mr. LINDSAY moved the following amendment:

"That it is expedient to postpone the consideration of further expenditure upon the proposed fortifications authorized by the bill, until there have been laid before the House copies or extracts of the reports from the naval *attaché* to the Embassy in Paris, showing the state of the French Navy from time to time, at intervals not exceeding three months, during the years 1860 and 1861."

He contended that the Government had deceived both itself and the House with respect to the strength of the French Navy, and had induced the latter, by erroneous misrepresentations, to vote enormous sums for the army and the defence of the country. Notwithstanding this, he maintained that

remove a great stigma from their flag, and, as he believed, be most effective in suppressing this nefarious traffic.

The Earl of DERBY expressed his hearty approval of the objects of the treaty, but feared that unless a similar treaty was made with France it would be ineffectual.

Earl RUSSELL said that the French Government declined to enter into a treaty, but he believed would offer no obstacle to the exercise of its provisions.

The bill was read a second time. In the House of Commons, on the same evening, Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to Mr. MAGUIRE, said that the Government had received information from St. Petersburgh, to the effect that the Emperor had determined to recognize the Kingdom of Italy, and an Ambassador had been sent to Turin to announce that determination. He had no information as to whether Sir JAMES HUDSON had congratulated the King of Italy on this fact. There was also reason to believe that Prussia would recognise the Kingdom of Italy.

Mr. WHITE proposed, that in the opinion of the House Her Majesty's Ministers should direct the British authorities and commanders of Her Majesty's naval and military forces in China, to avoid any intervention beyond that absolutely necessary for the defence of those British subjects who abstained from all interference in the civil war now raging in that country.

A general debate resulted, during which, Ministers explained the steps they had taken, and contended that the Taepings were merely a lawless horde of land pirates. The resolution was finally rejected by a vote of 88 yeas to 197 nays.

Sir J. HAY moved that it was expedient that the Kerich and Yenikale prize money should be immediately paid. He contended that the forces who took those places had their claims most honorably admitted by the Admiralty, but most disgracefully repudiated by the Treasury.

After a very warm and excited discussion, in which the conduct of the Government was defended by Lord PALMERSTON, Lord C. PAGET and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and condemned by Mr. HENLEY, Admiral WALCOT, Col. NORTH and Mr. WHITESIDE, the motion was carried, (the Government declining to risk a division,) amidst enthusiastic cheers from the opposition benches.

Gen. PEEL had arrived in England.

The strike at Chatham Dockyard among the iron ship builders continued. The authorities had determined that on no account should the "turn-outs" be again employed, and new hands were being freely procured, notwithstanding the efforts of the Trades-Unions.

Prince NAPOLEON had quitted England for France.

The Team *Herald* states that a letter from a distinguished member of the House of Commons announces that the renewal of the Galway subsidy may be considered certain. The Galway *Express* also has information that the question is likely to be speedily and satisfactorily settled.

The great rifle contest at Wimbledon was still progressing. The match between ten members of the House of Lords *versus* a like number of the House of Commons, resulted in the victory of the former by 411 points against 340.

The Viceroy of Egypt had been on a visit to Liverpool and had been most cordially received. From Liverpool he proceeded to Manchester.

The semi-official article in the *Constitutionnel*, repudiating political objects in Mexico, and declaring that France now seeks only redress for injury to private interests, is received with applause by the rest of the Paris journals; but it is represented that the honor of the French flag will probably render it necessary to occupy the Capital.

The *Globe's* Paris correspondent confirms the report that the *premonitory symptoms of backing out from the Mexican affair have come to a head.*

The *Constitutionnel* intimates that the glory of French arms once vindicated, and money matters settled, proceedings will terminate.

Duke PASQUIER died in Paris on the 5th inst., at the venerable age of 96 years.

The cotton manufacturers of Rouen had sent a deputation to the Emperor, to represent to him, that from the excessively high price of the raw material, and the falling off in the demand for cotton goods, they must before long close their mills, and that some amongst them will have to suspend payment. Similar representations had been made from Lille, where many of the manufacturers are represented to be in a critical state, while to prevent one mill closing which employs a great number of people, the Government has assisted it with a loan.

The accounts of the progress of the harvest in France are generally satisfactory.

It is stated that at a Ministerial Council, it was decided that the general elections should not take place until next year.

The Paris Bourse was heavy and declining. Rentes on the 8th closed at 8.30.

In the Italian Chamber of Deputies, Signor CRASTO again asked the Government whether there was any foundation for the rumor that Italy would take part in the Mexican expedition. In reply, both Signor RATAZZI and the Minister for Foreign Affairs renewed in the most positive manner, their former declaration that no foreign Power had ever taken any steps to engage the Italian Government to take part in the expedition, and that it had never formed the subject of discussion in the Government Councils. Both Ministers said, finally, that the rumors spread on the subject were entirely without foundation.

Col. SIBIR questioned the Government relative to the force of marines, of which he moved that a Parliamentary inquiry should be made. An animated discussion ensued, terminating in the rejection of the motion, as being equivalent to a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry.

The French and Pontifical troops at Rome had been consigned to their barracks on account of a popular demonstration in favor of the unity of Italy being expected.

It was rumored at Paris that M. de Lavalette complains that General de Montebello thwarts him quite as much as General Goyon did.

Cardinal Wiseman and Dr. Cullen, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, have, it is said, promised the Pope to recruit for him an army of 4,000 men in the British Islands, and, moreover, to get British Catholics to supply funds to pay them.

M. MON had resigned the Presidency of the Spanish Chamber of Deputies, and it was rumored that Gen. SERRANO would be appointed to succeed him.

The *Nationalities* of Turin announces that the marriage of the King of Portugal with the Princess PIA of Italy will take place at the end of September, and that the King will go to Turin.

The Grand Duke CONSTANTINE had received the clergy and the authorities of Warsaw, and, in reply to an address, said he did not attribute the late attempt upon his life to the inhabitants. Even were this the case, he added, it could, nevertheless, occasion no change in the execution of the programme already determined upon. The Grand Duke shook hands with Count ZAMOYSKI, and requested his assistance in carrying out the intended reforms.

The protest of the Consuls of England, France, Russia and Prussia, against the late bombardment of Belgrade, is published.

It is stated that Austria, France, England and Prussia regard the right of military occupation in Servia by the Porte, as in accordance with the stipulations of the treaty of Paris, and as regulating also the future relations between the Porte and Servia.

The *Globe's* Paris correspondent says it is rumored at Vienna that Russia is desirous that the citadel of Belgrade should be dismantled in consequence of the bombardment, and that the Montenegrins should have a harbor at Antivari. This is a point on the coast that Italy wants to operate on in the rear of the quadrilateral, Russia being her accomplice in the project, with ulterior views of her own.

The grain harvest in Egypt this year promises to be very abundant. The growth of cotton is likewise expected to be large, the rising of the Nile, which usually commences about the 15th of June, having on this occasion commenced on the 5th.

A Turkish war vessel had ascended the Danube, bound for Belgrade. The Servian Government had protested against the act, as a violation of the rights of the Principalities.

The mails from India and China had reached Alexandria, whence the following telegrams had been received:

CALCUTTA, Sunday, June 15.

Shirtings—Teodency downward. Mule Twist, quiet. Exchange, 2s. 2¼d. Freights, 62s. 6d.

BOMBAY, Monday, June 16.

Cotton declining. Piece Goods quiet. Freights dull and declining.

SHANGHAI, Wednesday, May 21.

Nanghe and Tsalgow have been wrested from the Taepings, and restored to the Imperialists. Admiral PROTET has been killed.

Native troops have been sent for from India to protect Shanghai.

A cargo of arms and ammunition had been seized and confiscated by the Allies. Gray Shirtings improving. Silk active. Exchange, 6s. 2¼d.

CANTON, Monday, May 26.

Gray Shirtings unchanged. Tea higher. Exchange 4s. 6¼d. The Japanese have taken possession of Bonin Islands. Japan quiet.

MELBOURNE, Saturday, May 24.

Total exports of gold since the departure of the last mail, $78,750,03. Trade decidedly improved. Exchange declined 1 per cent.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Fourth of July in London—How the War Looks in Europe—The Logic of Extermination—The Feeling in England—The Cotton Famine—Proposed Remedies—Free and Slave Labor—Proposal to Tax Slave-Grown Cotton—What Will Be Done?—European Interests and Sympathies.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 8, 1862.

The glorious Fourth of July has been passed by the Americans in London, loyal and disloyal, in a state of suspense, which, to many, is little less than agonizing. There was no formal, public celebration of the birth of the great nation, now struggling for life. A few of the more enthusiastic and hopeful did meet at the Crystal Palace, and toasts and speeches were made, appropriate to the occasion, or expressive of the feelings with which Americans in a distant, and now more than ever hostile country, must look upon what they feel to be a great, if not a desperate struggle for national life.

The news which has reached us since has in it little of hope. Cool as the season is here, we know what our poor fellows must be suffering in Virginia, and all the way to New-Orleans. We know that disease must destroy more than shot or shell; and that the epitaph of thousands will be, "died for the Union."

With the meagre news comes the cry for reinforcements. A hundred thousand men are wanted, we are told, in Virginia. There is no doubt that many times that number are ready to respond to the call; but what is the efficiency of these raw recruits? Months ago, this needed reserve should have been thought of. But if the Confederates concentrate their forces, why do not our commanders do the same? Sending Gen. MCCLELLAN with 80,000 men "on to Richmond," to meet twice that number of Confederates, and his army dwindling away by sickness, desertions and losses in battles and skirmishes, as we know every such army must, may be magnificent, but it is not war. From first to last, from the call of the President for seventy-five thousand men down to the present hour, this war has been underrated in its principles, its necessities, and its results. The struggle, to all appearance, grows more and more desperate, in the feeling with which it is carried on. Mutual hate, growing in intensity, must lead to the destruction, and may lead to the extermination, of the party that refuses submission. Gen. BUTLER, who hangs a man for pulling down the American flag, has come to believe in, and practice in, Gov. ANDREW'S doctrine, of the "solemn extinction of traitors." The logic is simple and unanswerable. Everywhere death is the penalty of unsuccessful treason. Every nation which has had the power to put down a rebellion, has exterminated those who would not submit to its authority. The integrity of the Union requires that a majority of the people of every State shall be loyal to the Constitution. The force required to compel this loyalty, or, at any rate, the practical loyalty of submission, must be in proportion to the strength and persistence of the rebellion. It is this strength and persistence which has not been properly estimated. The 75,000 men first called for was believed to be an overwhelming force. The 700,000 men since raised is found to be insufficient. It may require a million.

While the patriotic loyalty of Americans, at home and abroad, is becoming intensified, the feeling in England becomes every day more bitter, more unanimous, and more insulting. It may not be agreeable to you, but it seems to me right that you should know, that the feeling in favor of intervention spreads among the body of the English people. Those who said a month ago, "We cannot interfere," say now, "Somebody ought to interfere."

A month ago people had not got over the illusion that cotton could be had from India or somewhere, or that the opening of the Mississippi would furnish it. They see now that all such hopes were utterly fallacious. None comes from New-Orleans. The stock in Liverpool is wasting away, and in three months the supply will be gone. Liverpool supplies the Continent largely. It even sells cotton to New-York and Boston. People call for an Order in Council to prohibit its export, as was done with saltpetre, &c., at the period of the *Trent* affair. But this will not do. Liverpool is the cotton market of France, Belgium and Germany, as well as of Yorkshire and Lancashire. England cannot seize upon the stock in hand for her own benefit.

There are 500,000 people directly dependent for daily bread upon cotton. There are 5,000,000 interested in the trade, and whose prosperity is more or less dependent upon it. The distress increases. By October the supply will be exhausted, the mills stopped, with a long, dreary Winter before us. You can judge, as well as I, what is likely to be the feeling. The cry of "work, bread or blood" has been raised already.

It is demonstrated that neither in India nor in any country will people engage in the culture of cotton, so long as there is a prospect of American competition, which has destroyed it before, and would again. There are tropical regions, no doubt, where it can be grown, but the difficulty is, that free labor cannot compete with slave labor. An Alabama planter, as everyone knows, can make a thousand bales of cotton, while he feeds his people and pays all expenses by their extra labor, so that his whole cotton crop is clear profit, and this cannot be done anywhere under the existing systems of free labor. In a word, as Mr. AYETON, M. P., says, "free industry is a failure," or as GARRISON might say, the man who buys his goods cannot compete with the man who steals them.

I know that it has been proven, logically and arithmetically, and according to GUNTER, COCKER, and all the other great authorities, that free labor is cheaper than slave labor—but the fact is, that America, with slave labor, has almost monopolized the cotton culture of the world, and that no capitalists dare enter into competition with it.

The consequence is, that the demand for the interference of Government is more and more urgent. Of course there are many plans for such interference. Some wish the Government to feed the Lancashire operatives until the war is over and the supply of cotton can be restored. Others urge an interference, to bring the war to a more speedy termination. Some ask a Government guarantee of a certain price to the cotton-growers of India and elsewhere, while others think the whole difficulty could be met by a discriminative duty on slave-grown cotton, sufficient to give an even chance to free labor. This, it is argued, would be a death-blow to Slavery, and build up cotton culture in the British dependencies. But it would also be a pretty severe blow to free trade and the ruling principles of political economy. It will probably occur to British manufacturers that such an exclusion of slave-grown cotton, as proposed, would give to America, with a restored Union and the continuance of Slavery, a monopoly of the cotton manufacture of the world. Lawrence and Lowell would ask nothing better.

If you ask what will be done, I cannot tell. I can only call your attention to the situation. The tone of the Press is one angry growl, which seems to be deepening into a roar. The common people, down to the cotton-mongers, talk of intervention. The poverty, distress and starvation, in the most populous part of England, is growing terrible, and must increase for months to come. The Exhibition, the marriage of the Princess ALICE, and the debates on the fortifications and Thames embankment, amuse people for the moment. The attack on the Palmerston Government failed for the time, and may fail from a want of confidence in the active Opposition leader. If Mr. DISRAELI could unite the Opposition, PALMERSTON and RUSSELL could not stay in an hour. When statesmen are in such a position, they must do whatever the country demands. Only let the demand grow urgent in any direction, and they will obey it.

The enlargement of the canals naturally attracts attention, but England does not fail to see that this enlargement only puts our Government on an equal footing with their own. If they have access to the lakes by the St. Lawrence and Welland Canal, why should not our Government by the Hudson and the Erie and Oswego Canals? There is no *casus belli* in this, nor anywhere. The great difficulty is, that there is no real ground for intervention. Give a good one to-morrow, and you would have the *Trent* demonstration over again. Whatever may be said of the action of our Government, as judged by its own principles and professions, no European nation can condemn it, when tried by the principles and precedents of Europe. America is only doing what England has done in Scotland, Ireland, Canada, India, and what she tried for seven years to do in America. She is only doing what Russia, and Austria, and France, and Italy have done and are doing, and, whatever may be the public opinion of Europe, the sympathies of European Governments must be with a country which is struggling to maintain its prestige, its power, and the integrity of its territory. These are what all Governments have fought for. Even that of the Pope made a futile attempt to preserve its ancient territories, and still protests against its dismemberment. Would France consent to the independence even of its most recently acquired provinces, Nice and Savoy? Let some country of Europe quietly cut itself in two, before it blames America for wishing to reunite its severed portions, though they must be cemented by the best blood of her loyal and patriotic citizens.

MONADNOCK.

THE TONE OF THE PRESS.

A Sombre and Alarming Picture.

From the London Times, July 9.

But what a destiny are these degenerate and insensate people preparing for themselves? They are not shutting themselves out from all mankind in order to work out some philosophic dream of peace and innocence. They have not even the short-sighted wisdom of the Chinese or the Japanese, who, in their happy conceit, feared to be contaminated by outside intercourse. These people are isolating themselves only in order that they may indulge their own fierce vices uncontrolled. With this object they are reducing themselves to a condition which is a warning to the world. They have at last actually taken upon themselves a system of taxation which is like the cask of RADDUS, so full of points that no man can stand or sit or lie in it without being pricked every moment. They are drafting off day by day the youth of their country to die of pestilence or the sword, or to return to them in a few weeks broken and emaciated for life. Private letters say that MCCLELLAN'S army alone is losing every week before Richmond 2,000 men; and there is a carefully suppressed whisper at Washington that MCCLELLAN himself is stricken with the fever. Even the hirelings and cut-throat of Europe will not much longer be attracted by any promises to such a fate as this. It is evident that the levies begin to fail. At home no man's life, or liberty, or property is secure, for how can life or liberty be secure in a country where the Habeas Corpus Act is suspended indefinitely, where citizens have no redress against unlawful imprisonment, and no available means of obtaining a public trial; and how can property be secure when money is no longer a thing of intrinsic value, and when confiscation and taxation are becoming words of similar meaning? This is the happy Union which the Americans are now making for themselves, and to which they expect that, when it is completed, all mankind will flock. They have but to add to it, as they are now doing, the abnegation of all the comforts of civilized life, and they will soon have to negotiate a Fugitive Slave law with their neighbors to keep their own subjects within their pale.

We have used nothing but simple and notorious facts to describe the condition to which the American Union is either arrived or is evidently tending. But all this, happily, arises from no natural necessity. Nature has been bountiful to this young nation, as she is commonly bountiful to us all in youth. With strong and vicious passions, she has given to it healthy energies, elastic spirits, and abounding strength. As within some tolerable limits a strong young man may indulge in many a reckless quarrel and many a fitful carouse, and yet with timely reformation grow to a strong and sober manhood, so it is with this young and willful people, who have yet resources to fall back upon which we in our ancient society and full-peopled country cannot call to our aid. There is a limit, however, even to the endurance of youthful strength; and South America has already shown that it is possible for nations as well as individuals to die young. The broken States of North America seem to be fast approaching that point when they must become two reasonable nations, or go on to anarchy and dissolution.

The Cotton Supply in England.

A writer to the London *Times* says:

To give some idea of the dangerous position we are placed in, I beg to call special attention to the state of the Liverpool cotton market. The stock of cotton at present in Liverpool (July 4, 1862) is 180,450 bales, against 1,108,060 bales at the same date in 1861, and 1,207,030 bales in 1860. The cotton sold for export in the last five weeks has averaged upwards of 25,000 bales per week, and if this foreign demand continues, which it is very likely to do, it will create a most serious drain upon our supply. The average export of cotton from the United Kingdom to foreign Europe in the last three years has been about 11,000 bales per week, and they have been accustomed to import direct from the United States about 21,000 bales per week, but this latter source of their supply is now stopped; yet, should they continue to import from us only at half the same rate as in the past five weeks, our position three months hence would be as follows:

	Bales.
Stock of cotton in Liverpool, July 4, 1862....	180,450
To arrive in Liverpool from India in the next three months (say to Oct. 4).....	258,250
Estimated imports of other sorts from July 4 to Oct. 4, as in same period, 1861:	
From the Brazils, West Indies and Egypt.....	50,550
Perhaps from America.....	10,000
	60,599
Supply up to Oct. 4.....	499,305
Required for consumption on the average of the first six months, 1862.....352,440	
Sales for export, say at 12,000 bales per week.....144,800	
	496,440
Stock in Liverpool, Oct. 4, 1862.....	2,865

To further show the depressing position of this trade, I give the stock of cotton in the foreign European ports on the 1st of July, 1862, and the quantity at sea from India at that date, and which is expected to arrive within the next three months:

Stock of Cotton in Foreign Europe. Bales.		Cotton at Sea from India. Bales.	
1861.....	411,700	1861.....	314,467
1862.....	33,700	1862.....	282,642
Decrease, 1862....	378,000	Decrease, 1862....	31,825

In its last "Trade and Finance" article the London *Daily News* says:

"It would really appear that, when relief comes to the cotton trade, it will not come from the efforts of the Manchester men, nor yet from public meetings or public companies, but simply from the slow yet sure operation of those infallible laws of commerce which some of the advocates of the manufacturers now so strangely contemn. There is one plain fact staring us in the face which is worth a twelvemonth of speech-making and a ton weight of letter-writing—*cotton is worth treble its ordinary price.* Each mail from England will din this in the ears of merchants, dealers and producers in every part of the world, and will add fresh assurances—that not only is the last crop of American cotton daily becoming less available, and less likely ever to be available, but that there will be no American crop worth speaking of next season. The chance of an inundation of cotton from the old slave-ridden sources is rapidly disappearing, and the inducement to grow the article elsewhere increases in proportion. If a rise of some two hundred per cent, above its normal value does not increase the supply of a commodity which will cover a vast belt of the globe, there is no truth in the laws of trade or of supply and demand, and all our commercial notions are false. The supply, under this forcing action, will assuredly come, but the evil is that, owing to the apathy of the trade, it will not come in adequate quantity until after a prolonged delay, which will yet sorely waste the capital and substance of the country and impoverish the population."

A Quarrel between Palmerston and Cobden.

Lord PALMERSTON and RICHARD COBDEN have fallen out. In the House of Commons, on the 7th inst., during a debate on the Fortification bill, Mr. COBDEN observed that the facts proved that the former statements as to the French navy had been incorrect, and he asked whether there was any man accustomed to public affairs who had not been led by Lord PALMERSTON to believe that the French had unduly altered the proportion which their navy bore to ours in former times? And that was the reason why the House had been called upon to vote enormous estimates for the navy. He had had as good an opportunity as Lord PALMERSTON himself for knowing the state of both navies, and he undertook to say, in opposition to his assertion, that, for the last twelve or fourteen years, the French navy had borne a far less proportion to that of England than in the time of Louis PHILIPPE. He read statements of the expenditure in the French and English dock-yards, and of the number of seamen in the two navies, and asked, if these statements could not be gainsaid, what foundation was there for these gigantic fortifications? He maintained that the exaggerated accounts of the increase of the French navy were wholly delusive, and he cited various statements made by Lord PALMERSTON of the forces of France, naval and military, the correctness of which he challenged.

Lord PALMERSTON observed that he received the accusations of Mr. COBDEN with the utmost possible quietness. Differing as they did, these accusations were quite natural. *Mr. Cobden was in a state of blindness and delusion which made him unfit to be listened to* as an adviser upon a question of this kind. He had accused him of great exaggerations. He denied the charge; his statements had been confirmed by papers before the House. Mr. COBDEN had instituted a comparison between the expenditure in the French and English dockyards and the naval estimates in the two countries; but these comparisons were fundamentally fallacious as a measure of relative strength. He was satisfied that the ideas of Mr. COBDEN on this subject were confined to very few, and that his censures would not damage him (Lord PALMERSTON) in the opinion of his countrymen.

The London *Times*, commenting upon this passage at arms, remarks:

"It appears that the fire has only been smouldering for years, that Mr. COBDEN has all along regarded Lord PALMERSTON as the chief enemy of peace and quiet; while Lord PALMERSTON has equally regarded him as a man fit to 'coeble' a treaty of trade, but without a head or soul for anything better."

New Experiments with the Armstrong Gun.

The 300-pounder Armstrong gun, which, since its proof with 90 lbs. of powder, has been in a dangerous state, was yesterday again used at Shoeburyness, against iron plates, at a range of two hundred yards. The target represented a portion of the side of the new class of steam-frigates to which the *Minotaur* belongs. In these frigates the armor is 5½ inches thick, instead of 4½ inches, as in the *Warrior*, but the thickness of the teak backing is reduced from 18 inches to 9 inches. The inner skin and iron framing are the same as in the *Warrior*. For the first three trials the shot was of cast iron, and the charge was 50 lbs., as usual. No. 1 struck and pierced the centre plate, damaging but not passing through the inner skin and framing. No. 2 struck the upper plate, and went completely through armor, timber, and skin. No. 3 was directed against the lower plate, and, like No. 2, passed quite through the target. The fourth shot was of wrought iron, and the charge was 50 pounds, as before. At this round, however, the gun gave way, the breech being blown backwards to a distance of 30 or 40 yards. The gun did not break into fragments, and no one was hurt. The experience gained by these extreme tests will doubtless be made available in the construction of the new gun of this description now nearly ready for service.

Commercial by City of Washington.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds were firm, and Consols had advanced to 92¾@92¾, for both money and account.

The influx of gold to the Bank was very heavy, and a reduction in the rate of discount was anticipated.

There was a slight increase in the demand for discount at the Bank. The supply in the open market continued abundant.

American Securities still showed a downward tendency.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, July 9—P. M.

COTTON—The sales of the past three days, including to-day, (Wednesday,) foot up 35,000 bales, including 20,000 on speculation and for export. On Monday and Tuesday prices were called ¼d.@⅜d. over Saturday's rates, but to-day a decidedly quieter tone prevails, the sales being only 8,000.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.—A good inquiry exists, but producers demand such exceedingly high prices that business is greatly checked. Buyers would pay a considerable advance, but not the high rates that are expected.

BREADSTUFFS—The weather has been more favorable. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and BIGELAND, ATAYA & Co. report: Flour flat, at 6d. decline, 24s.@29s. 6d. Wheat quiet, and 1d.@2d. lower under finer weather and the heavy imports; Red Western, 9s. 6d.@11s.; Southern Red, 9s. 10d.@11s.; White, 11s. 6d.@12s. Central. Corn quiet and a shade easier; Mixed and Yellow, 27s. 9d.@28s. quarter.

PROVISIONS.—Beef and Pork still very dull and quite nominal. Bacon in moderate demand at late rates. Butter and Cheese very dull. Lard quiet, 39s. @42s. Tallow steady, 42s.@45s. 6d.

PRODUCE.—Sugar very inactive. Coffee, nothing doing. Rice steady. Ashes quiet. Pearls, 36s; Pots, 33s.@35s. 6d. Linseed Oil, 40s. 3d.@41s. Resin again dearer. Common, 22s.@23s. Spirits of Turpentine firm at 105s.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS steady, and full rates obtained. SUGAR quiet, but steady. COFFEE firm, and in good demand. TEA firmly held. RICE quiet, but firm. TALLOW quiet, at 47s. LINSEED OIL advanced to 40s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE higher, 110s.@113s. RESIN 21s. for Common.

GLASGOW MARKET.

JOHN MCCALL & Co. report WHEAT and FLOUR firm at previous rates. CORN rather easier.

Gen. Twiggs's Swords.

Gen. BUTLER has sent to President LINCOLN the following characteristic letter, giving the history of the seizure of the swords of the traitor TWIGGS:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, July 1, 1862.

To the President:

SIR: I have the honor to send you, with this note, three swords, with their equipments, formerly belonging to DAVID E. TWIGGS, late Brevet Major-General in the army of the United States. They are all presentation swords; one given him by resolution of Congress, which bears the following legend:

"Presented by the President of the United States, agreeable to a resolution of Congress, to Brig.-Gen. DAVID E. TWIGGS, in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of his gallantry and good conduct in storming Monterey.

Resolution approved March 2, 1847.

Another was presented by the State of Georgia, and bears the following legend and inscription:

CONSTITUTION.

The State of Georgia to Major-Gen. DAVID E. TWIGGS, United States Army, as a tribute to his gallantry in Mexico, 1847. Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Chapultepec, Molino del Rey, Mexico.

The third was presented by his native city, Augusta, Ga., and has the following legend:

"TEXAS—8TH AND 9TH OF MAY, 1846.
MONTEREY, VERA CRUZ, CERRO GORDO.
To Gen. DAVID E. TWIGGS, from the City of Augusta, Georgia."

Gen. TWIGGS left these swords with a young woman on the evening before he fled from New-Orleans, and in his flight on the day of the approach of the fleet he wrote in his carriage, while *en route*, this extraordinary paper:

I leave my swords to Miss ——, and box of silver.
D. E. TWIGGS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 25, 1862.

This paper was claimed as a deed of gift of these very valuable weapons by the young woman named: but as she had neglected to inform her father of this singular donation—*cause fugæ*—and as the girl's mother caused them to be sent back to Gen. TWIGG'S house, I ventured to interfere with this testamentary disposition. A more lamentable instance of the degradation to which this rebellion has reduced its votaries can hardly be imagined. Swords given to a General for courage and good conduct in the armies of the Union—tokens of admiration by his fellow-citizens, and of the gratitude of a State and the nation—voluntarily bequeathed for safe keeping to a woman, as a more proper custodian than himself, by that same General, when, flying at the approach of the armies of that country which he had renounced and betrayed, at last find a depository with a negro, for the sake of enslaving whose race the double crime of treachery and rebellion has been consummated.

Now that the weapon given by the United States is returned to the Executive, and the others placed at his disposal, might I take leave to suggest a proper disposition of them. Might not the first be presented to some officer as a token of appreciation of loyalty and devotion to the country? The qualities of courage and good conduct on the battle-field have never been found wanting in our armies; but loyalty and entire devotion to the country have failed in so many examples, of which Gen. TWIGGS is a shining one, that some token of respect for those qualities, bestowed in this manner, might not be inappropriate.

The sword from the State of Georgia might be deposited in the library at West Point, with an appropriate inscription, as a perpetual memento to the youth there, how worse than useless are all education and military training, even when allied to gallantry and courage, if heartfelt patriotism and undying fealty to the Constitution and the flag are wanting.

That given by the city of Augusta might be deposited in the Patent Office, as a warning against the folly and uselessness of such an invention as secession.

Pardon the freedom of these suggestions, and believe me, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

THE BATTLES BEFORE RICHMOND

Lists of Wounded in the Different Encounters.

NAMES OF THE PRISONERS IN RICHMOND.

The following are full lists of the wounded left in the Gaine's Mill Hospital after the battle of June 27, and since sent to Richmond:

SECOND MAINE REGIMENT.

Sergt. Wooster—ball through right arm, fractured.
Herrick Lufkin—ball through left arm.
T. Brisnahan—ball through left arm.
R. K. Glover—ball in right lung.
Corp. H. A. Harlow—through right leg, flesh.
H. Reynolds—through right leg.
T. Robbins—through left leg, fractured.
E. H. Dum—through left side.
Corp. A. J. Tobur—left hand, finger amputated.
Dr. A. D. Palmer, Assistant Surgeon.
Dr. W. Edgerly, Hospital Steward.

TWENTY-SECOND MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

Major Tilden—ball through right shoulder.
Lieut. Washburne—ball through thigh, serious.
W. Hunter—ball in left hip.
J. E. Foulds—ball through left thigh.
A. S. Emerson—ball through right thigh.
—— Wilmarth—shot in both legs, serious.
A. Gordon—ball through left thigh, cheek and hand.
D. Wright—ball through right arm.
T. Boardman—right leg amputated.
J. Marrtham—shot through neck.
Corp. B.W. Howard—ball through right hip, shoulder dangerously fractured.
Daniel Roak—shot through right knee, shoulder and hip.
A. Peasles—left thigh fractured.
W. F. Pope—ball through left hip.
W. W. Homur—right thigh broken, amputated.
John Barker—ball through right breast.
M. Madden—ball through left thigh.
M. Kettry—ball in left thigh.
Corp. W. C. Daily—fracture of right ankle.
W. T. Fry—ball through bowels, mortal.
F. B. Fuller—ball through abdomen, mortal.
O. B. Quinby—ball through left breast, mortal.
E. A. Ward—ball through under jaw, fractured.
W. T. Raymond—ball through left thigh.
W. Smith—both legs and arm amputated.
J. Bourn—shot in left leg.
F. O. Peck—shot through right leg and shoulder.
Nelson Rwts—ball through left breast.
Corp. Thayer—ball through right hip.
—— Snow—shot through left leg.
A. Morse—shot in right leg and ear.

TWENTY-FIFTH NEW-YORK REGIMENT.

Capt. Ferguson—ball through abdomen, died.
Lieut. W. B. Fairman—ball through left leg, amputated.
Edwin Burse—right leg amputated.
J. D. Morgan—ball through left arm.

SIXTEENTH MICHIGAN REGIMENT.

W. Hawthorn—shot in right side and foot.
H. Lyman—ball in back.
J. Ward—shot in left shoulder and right hand.
G. W. Munroe—left knee, fracture.
G. Stoddard—shot through left ankle, fracture.
Allen May—ball through back and right shoulder.
C. N. Walters—ball through eye and neck, serious.
J. Wegmen—ball in left hand; also, severe scalp wound.
J. Richards—ball through left thigh, flesh.
C. Cortlir—two balls through left arm.
C. Waters—ball through face, serious.
Charles Lyford—ball and buck through left thigh.
H. C. Retan—right arm amputated.
E. Armstrong—ball through thigh and back, flesh.

FOURTH MICHIGAN REGIMENT.

J. R. Hoage—ball through right shoulder.
B. Holland—ball through left shoulder and breast, serious.
L. L. Gon—ball through right thigh.
C. Munroe—ball through left leg.
C. Dupont—shot through right eye, dangerous.
Lieut. J. W. Burse—ball through right groin.
Lieut. S. B. Preston—right shoulder amputated.
W. E. Fisher—shot in right breast and thigh, dangerous.

EIGHTY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

J. L. Webster—left arm, fractured.
T. Marble—ball through face and neck.
G. H. Johnson—buck-shot in left thigh.
Sergt. De Duprout—shot through right shoulder and thigh.
McCammon—ball through foot and ankle.
S. Sherrod—ball in left hip.
W. Reed—right thigh broken.
David Halise—left knee pan fractured.
A. J. Flemming—through right foot.
S. McCalmont—in left thigh.
E. Allen—ball through breast, mortal.
J. J. Lyons—through left groin, severe.
J. Thurster—ball through knee.
G. Johnson—ball in neck.
E. H. Mead—ball in left groin.
T. King—left leg, flesh.
G. Dean—left arm amputated.
C. H. Hubble—right leg, flesh.
Benj. Stimpson—through stomach, mortal.
M. Carty—left groin and two in right leg.
G. F. Fingley—through left thigh, flesh.
J. Blaisdell—through left leg and right hip.

SIXTY-SECOND PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

Corp. T. Conolly—ball through left foot.
J. M. Shannon—through right foot.
Lieut. A. King—foot amputated.
Capt. Thos. Esby—ball in spine, dangerous.
A. Rubb—through right thigh, fractured.
L. C. Young—ball through left leg—fractured.
F. Winkle—through right leg, fractured.
John McCool—right thigh, flesh.
—— Powers—right leg fractured.
David Henry—through right breast, serious.
John A. Davis—through left thigh and right leg.
S. W. Crossman—shot in left thigh and bowels, serious.
L. Hearn—ball through butt.
J. Orr—in right hip.
G. W. T. Levake—through left leg.
J. Davis—through hip and leg, severe.
J. Harris—right side and leg.
A. Ward—fracture under jaw.
Irvin Shannon—through right ankle.
Henry Stagle—ball in left hip.

NINTH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

J. Spellman—left leg amputated.
Corp. C. Cotter—through right breast.
G. McHruen—through left hip and shoulder.
David Donougherty—left thigh broken, severely.
M. Clalley—ball through right leg.
W. Cregg—ball in right shoulder.
M. O'Donnell—ball in right hip.
T. Cornes—ball through right leg.
Thos. Fallon, Color Sergeant—ball in left shoulder.

FIRST MICHIGAN REGIMENT.

E. Cruch—shot through head.
B. F. Curtis—ball through left thigh.
John Bertise—ball in the back.
Thos. Underwood—right leg broken.
W. H. Kedly—shot in left leg.
E. E. Loomis—shot through both legs.
J. Wallace—ball through right ankle, fracture.
J. Dearing—flesh wound of left hip.
H. L. Johnson—through left foot.

SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE.

G. W. Brown—ball through abdomen.
W. Bryant—shot through left leg.
C. Staple—shot in left arm.
J. Darlin—shot in left thigh, fracture.
A. Buck—ball through left shoulder and face.
Corporal L. W. Holmes—ball entered left shoulder, and lodged in thigh, dangerous.
J. A. McKnight—ball in left thigh.
A. G. Witley—left leg fractured.
S. E. Smith—right arm amputated.
—— Heaken—ball through right arm.
Corporal C. Karson—two balls in left thigh.
Sergeant W. Archer—ball through left foot.
W. E. Strong—ball in neck, dangerous.

TWELFTH NEW-YORK.

T. Camlan—ball through right hand.
Sergeant R. J. Wright—ball through left wrist, fracture.
Capt. J. Cromier—ball through right arm.
M. Toland—ball in right knee—serious.
M. Raudam—ball through right elbow.
C. J. Ellis—shell near right eye.
A. B. Wyman—ball through right leg and back, dangerous.
Thomas Garry—ball through face.
Sergeant A. H. Greer—through left leg, fracture.
H. C. Perego—fracture of right leg.
Louis Emm—through right hip, severe.

ELEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE.

G. Rothmire—ball through right lung, dangerous.
C. M. Crawford—right hip, serious.
Benjamin Stevens—through thigh, flesh.
R. S. Gildance—ball in left hip.
W. Murton—two balls through right leg.
R. H. West—ball through left leg.
D. N. Graybam—through right thigh, dangerous.
Samuel Cook—through right shoulder.
Lieut. J. C. Burk—ball through right leg, serious.
J. Rosenburgh—through right leg.
J. Casemate—ball through left knee.
T. J. Conellous—through left hip.
T. F. Dunn—three shots, both arms and left breast.
W. Marshall—left thigh.
Corporal Thomas Young—through both legs.
Capt. J. P. Spear—through right thigh and left shoulder.
S. McGuir—through left breast.
J. H. Haslett—through right thigh, flesh.
Capt. Lewis—right leg broken, amputated.
W. H. Doak—through right hand and left side.
J. H. Fisk—ball in right thigh, fracture.
D. R. P. Mann—thigh, foot and hand.
John Gammal—wrist broken.
—— Hasper—right shoulder, fracture, mortal.
W. A. Gray—two shots through left leg.
J. E. Scanlan—right knee and left side.
David James—left shoulder and breast.
T. Crangey—through left groin—dangerous.

THIRD NEW-JERSEY.

C. A. Tittsworth—three balls through thigh, dangerous.
—— Hayward—ball in left side.
Sergt. J. F. Franklin—ball in left hip.
W. Sutton—through left knee

Richard Colman, Co. B, 12th—right leg.
S. Copeland, Co. A, 12th—hand and leg.
Peter Wright, Co. A, 12th—back.
Corp. Jas. Nichols, Co. F, 1st Battalion, 14th Infantry.
Geo. B. Grant, Co. A, 96th Pennsylvania.
Alfred Bateor, Co. F, 12th U. S. Infantry.
Corp. A. R. Burke, Co. A, 17th U. S.—thigh.
David Frazil, Co. F, 1st New-Jersey—foot right leg.
Hugh McDonald, Co. F, 17th Infantry—back of neck.
John S. Drew, Co. C, 17th Infantry—right shoulder.
R. Finley, Co. D, 17th Infantry—dead.
James Shehan, Co. I, 3d Infantry—breast.
Wm. Risley, Co. H, 12th Infantry—dead.
George W. Smith, Co. H, 4th Pennsylvania—thigh.
Charles Andrews, Co. G, 12th—dead.
John Crew, Co. F, 12th—head.
Garnett Kelly, Co. E, 1st Battalion, 14th—hips.
Samuel Smith, Co. H, 14th—dead.
Albert A. Buller, Co. B, 11th.
John Pitman, Co. C, 14th U. S. Infantry—leg, hip and shoulder.
Sergt. Morrison, Co. C, 12th—dead.
R. W. Stephens, Co. C, 11th U. S. Regulars—back.
J. F. Parker, Co. B, 14th New-York.
Daniel Conant, Co. A, 17th U. S. Infantry.
Marvin Farley, Co. F, 14th Regulars.
Joseph Prime, Co. E, 17th U. S.—right breast and left hip.
Wm. B. Roberston, Co. H, 27th Regulars.
David Boier, Co. F, 12th U. S.
Levi Gloss, Co. A, 96th Penn.—dead.
Cl. W. Bradford, Co. E, 16th Regulars.—thigh.
Ed. Leonard, 5th Maine—left arm, left hand and right leg.
Chas. Craft, Co. B, 1st New-Jersey.
J. L. Davis, Co. F, 27th New-York.
John M. Tyler, Co. F, 3d New-Jersey.
Halsey R. Wells, Co. F, 12th U. S. Artillery.
Ludrie Vistock, Co. F, 12th Regulars.
Wm. Hay, Co. E, 16th N. Y.—side.
Ephraim B. Randolph, 32d New-York.
Carl Lensick, Co. A, 12th Regulars.
Harry Goldsmith, Co. H, 14th—right shoulder.
John Pierson, Co. A, 12th Regs.—both thighs.
Dexter Grube, Co. D, 6th Penn. Res.—both thighs.
1st Lieut. John B. Lain, 3d New-Jersey—thigh.
Major Henry O. Ryerson, 2d New-Jersey.
Capt. D. S. Buckley, Co. C, 2d N. J.—dead.
Capt. J. K. Schofield, Gen. Newton's Staff—arm and shoulder.
Lieut. L. Montgomery, 17th Inf.—hip and arm.
Wm. O. Grady, 12th U. S. Artillery—mouth.
L. L. Davis, Co. F, 12th Regulars.
Albert Webb, Co. B, 5th Maine.
Corp. G. W. Morrison, Co. B, 5th Maine—left leg.
James Walsh, Co. G, 14th U. S. Artillery.
Roland Damp, Co. B, 14th U. S. Artillery.
Corp. James H. Burlison, Co. G, 27th New-York.
Francis Flynn, Co. H, 37th New-York.
George Sherlow, Co. B, 12th Regulars—face.
Harry Myers, Co. E, 16th N. Y.—over right eye.
Nelson R. Pratt, Co. C, 17th Regulars—left arm.
Corp. Stringham, Co. H, 1st N. J.—right shoulder.
John Powers, Co. D, 12th Regulars—left ankle.
Charles Yanes, Co. C, 31st New-York.
E. D. Benedict, Co. C, 12th.
Wm. G. Bayne, Co. B, 14th—both legs.
Edin S. Colon, Co. B, 16th—right thigh.
F. W. James, Co. D, 12th—neck.
Theodore Sparks, Co. D, 11th U. S. Infantry.
John Grady, Co. A, 31st New-York.
John Buff, Co. E, 2d Delaware.
Wm. Dowd, Co. I, 49th New-York.
Fred. Schuler, Co. D, 2d New-Jersey.
Wm. G. Cook, Co. G, 1st Rhode-Island.
Alfred D. Forrest, Co. E, 63d New-York.
J. P. Lockwood, Co. F, 3th Penn.—knee.
T. H. Carney, Co. G, 6th New-York—groin.
J. Fought, Co. F, 31st New-York—left breast.
Alex. Murdock, 2d Penn.—left arm and right leg.
Sergt. Danl. Ford, Co. E, 9th Massachusetts—a fracture of forearm.
Corp. Jno. Droger, Co. A, 9th Massachusetts—fracture and flesh wound.
Hugh Tieman, Co. A, 9th Mass.—fracture of arm.
Jno. Fitzgibbons, Co. I, 9th Mass.—fracture of hip.
Jno. McGarraty, Co. I, 9th Mass.—sorain of back.
Peter Boyle, Co. E, 9th Massachusetts—flesh wound in thigh.
Reed Farrell, Co. F, 9th Massachusetts—wound in knee joint.
Thos. McGavish, Co. E, 9th Massachusetts—flesh wound in hip.
Geo. Green, Co. C, 9th Mass.—flesh wound in hip.
Jno. Rice, Co. H, 1st Mich.—flesh wound in thigh.
Thos. Clark, Co. E, 1st N. J.—flesh wound in wrist.
Silas Shurts, Co. H, 1st New-Jersey—flesh wound in shoulder.
A. Boyce, Co. F, 1st N. J.—flesh wound in hip.
Jno. Flaherty, Co. G, 8th U. S. Infantry—flesh wound in thigh.
Wm. Nealey, Co. I, 6th Infantry—flesh wound in shoulder.
Jas. Kelley, Co. D, 6th Infantry—fracture of vertebræ.
Jas. Hoolehan, Co. I—flesh wound of chest.
—— Moss, Co. D, 6th Infantry.
Martin Burke, 9th Mass.—fracture of arm.
Corp. Pat. Callahan, Co. C, 25th New-York—flesh wound of thigh.
Corp. Chas. Roberts, Co. C, 1st New-Jersey—wounds of hip and in both hands.
Sergt. Edward Schendel, Co. B, 9th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps—wound of chest.
John Nevins, Co. G, 10th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps—flesh wound of leg.
John W. Calliman, Co. B, 9th Massachusetts—flesh wound of hip.
John H. Sloan, Co. E, 10th Pennsylvania Reserve Corp—flesh wound of leg.
E. N. Sweeny, Co. C, 10th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps—flesh wound in left leg and right foot.
Edwin Hesser, Co. B, 95th Penn.—fracture of leg.
Usal H. Trowbridge, Co. A, 1st New-Jersey—flesh wound of hip.
Wm. H. Rankin, Co. C, 95th Penn.—fracture of leg.
Pat. McNulty, Co. E, 25th N. Y.—fracture of thigh.
J. K. Lorbert, Co. F, 7th Penn. Res. Corps—arm.
J. Shrively, Co. H, 2d Penn. Res. Corps—arm.
Sergt. Thomas Barrett, Co. H, 5th Cavalry—front of clavicle.

Killed and wounded of the Fifth United States Cavalry, in the battle of Coal Harbor, June 27, 1862:

Killed.

Lieut. J. J. Sweet—killed.
Sergt. Benser, Co. D.
—— Behrman, band.

Wounded, and Since Died.

Corp. Kenney, Co. H.
Private Waters, Co. H.

Wounded.

Capt. W. B. Chamblise—neck and abdomen.
Sergt. Basset, Co. H.
Sergt. Antonio, Co. H.
Corp. James, Co. D.
Private Malony Quinn, Co. D.
—— Houseman, Co. D.
—— Flinn, Co. A.
Capt. Whitney—taken prisoner.

FIRST UNITED STATES CAVALRY

Wounded.

Corporal Hart.
Private Reinstein, Co. H.
Private Kohler, Co. A.

ELIAS J. MARSH, Ass. Surgeon, U. S. A.

John Dwyer, Co. D, 4th Penn. Reserve—chest.
Pat. Maqufagan, Co. B, 9th Mass.—forearm.
Antoine Schmitz, Co. B, 5th Inf.—arm and side.
Wm. Flynn, Co. A, 5th Cavalry—head.
James Burns, Co. F, 1st New-Jersey—leg.
Wm. Brown, Co. H, 6th Infantry—head.
J. C. Kohler, Co. A, 1st Cavalry—chest.
Corp. H. Hart, Co. H, 1st Cavalry—chest.
Hen. M. Henson, Co. A, 1st Penn. Artillery—lung.
S. P. Everett, Co. D, 1st Penn. Artillery—thigh.
Jacob Hoffman, Co. I, 13th New-York—leg.
Michael Quinn, Co. D, 5th Cavalry—throat.
Pat. Malony, Co. D, 5th Cavalry—thigh.
Chas. S. Chandler, Co. F, 1st New-Jersey—knee.
R. H. Fehr, Co. B, 11th Penn. Reserve—leg.
W. B. Elliot, Co. C, 9th Penn. Reserve—ankle.
John Wheeler, Co. I, 4th Michigan—fingers.
Chas. Reinstein, Co. A, 1st Cavalry—chest.
John Winkle, Co. C, 31st New-York—spine.
Stephen Butler, Co. C, 3d New-Jersey—thigh.
Jean S. Seymour, Co. D, 13th New-York—hip.
Jacob Rafsynder, Co. C, 5th Artillery—arm.
David Myers, Co. C, 5th Artillery—leg.
Jos. Korper, Co. G, 9th Penn.—leg and ankle.
Geo. Martin, Co. A, 1st Penn. Artillery—thigh.
Robt. Snyder, Bat. A, 1st Penn. Artillery—ankle.
Thos. Welch, Co. F, 16th New-York—chest.
Sylvester D. Burnham, Co. I, 2d New-York—ankle.
Alfred Luther, Bat. C, R. I. Artillery—forearm.
Peter Saborde, Co. A, 23d Mass.—forearm.
Wm. Green, Co. B, 95th Pennsylvania—elbow.
Thos. Pettigrew, Co. K, 2d New-Jersey—leg.
Wm. G. Knight, 3d Penn. Reserve—leg.
John Manning, Co. H, 9th Mass.—fracture of left leg, flesh wound in right.
H. H. Phillips, Co. K, 3d Penn. Reserve—flesh wound in right side.
W. A. Williams, 16th Penn. Reserve—gun shot and bayonet wound in chin, with fracture of jaw.
Alonzo Carpenter, Co. I, 1st N. J. V.,—flesh wound in side.
Thomas Burton, Co. K, 95th Penn.—compound fracture of right limb, flesh wound in left ankle.
John Coyle, Co. C, 10th N. Y.—flesh wound in arm by piece of shell.
F. Hoffman, Co. K, 4th Mich.—flesh wound in ankle.
Corp. L. J. Caxton, Co. B, 4th Mich—wound in shoulder.
M. Hickey, Co. I, 3d Penn. Reserves—flesh wound in ankle.
Chas. Beckley, Co. F, 4th N. J.—flesh wound in knee.
John Murphy, Co. I, 14th N. Y.—flesh wound in shoulder.
Robert Cox, Co. I, 3d N. J.,—flesh wound in forearm and left side.
Chas. Snyder, Co. H, 63d Penn.—fracture of right leg, flesh wound in left.
Robt. Fielfrock—wounded in back of head.
Corp. Nicholas Seabut, Co. G, 62d Penn.—flesh wound in forearm.
J. R. Kitchin, 4th Penn. Res.—wound in shoulder.
Capt. A. McDonald, Co, K, 82d Penn.—bruised in thighs by artillery wagon.
Lieut. F. M. Butler, Co. K, 14th N. Y.—flesh wound in ankle.
David A. Maple, Co. A, 1st N. J.—flesh wound in arm, near shoulder, ditto in left side.
Geo. Sellers, Co. M, 62d Penn.—in forearm.
John Fisher, Co. B, 9th Penn. Reserves—right arm.
Sergt. Snow, Co. F, 2d N. J.—right arm.
Sergt. Schaffholt T. Antonio, Co. H, 5th U. S. Cavalry—side.
J. H. Hogaman, Co. F, 7th Penn. Reserves—left leg below knee joint.
John Parfit, Co. H, 22d Mass—right forearm.

Corp. J. S. Brown, Co. B, 3d Penn. Reserves—ball entered top of shoulder, lost many quills.
Jacob MacCoyle, Co. C, 25th New-York—side.
S. W. Tyrell, Co. K, 12th N. Y.—fracture of left forearm, flesh wound of right arm.
Geo. Jamesson, Co. H, 4th N. J.—ball entered side, came out near spine.
Sergt. Rudolf Kriger, Co. H, 7th Penn. Reserves—thigh.
John McMullen, Co. C, 10th Penn. Reserves—both thighs.
John Helzel, 3d Penn. Reserves—shoulder.
Thos. O'Conor, Co. K, 25th New-York—ankle.
Geo. Nivison, Co. E, 1st Michigan—shoulder.
J. Depold, Co. B, 1st N. Y. Artillery—leg near knee.
Alvin White, Co. G, 7th Penn. Reserves—thigh.
Wm. Shaw, Co. C, 31st New-York—right arm.
Wm. T. Hyde, Co. E, 17th—posterior.
M. Taylor, 12th—left arm.
S. Greene, Co. C, 12th—right shoulder and arm.
W. T. Colby, Co. G, 5th New-York.
Wm. Purfil, Co. E, 3d N. J.—right ankle amputated.
L. L. Davis, Co. E, 12th Infantry.
J. Skeiner, Co. D, 16th New-York—left leg.
S. Mathew, Co. I, 96th—right thigh.
Wm. Moran, Co. D, 14th—left leg.
Sergt. C. Mack, Co. G, 12th Infantry—left side.
Wm. Cloyon, Co. A, 1st Cavalry—right leg.
H. Jayn, Co. B, 29th New-York.
D. Stancliff, 12th United States—dead.
S. Kershaw, Co. A, 1st New-York—left leg.
L. Sartwell, Co. H, 16th New-York—thigh.
W. B. Nugent, Co. A, 96th Pennsylvania—left leg.
Corp. W. Campbell, Co. B, 1st New-Jersey—left thigh and right hip.
G. Kimley, Co. A, 12th—left arm and left leg.
D. Walter, Co. H, 8th Penn.—face and shoulder.
J. Martin, Co. B, 11th—left knee.
Wm. Crawford, Co. D, 11th—lost left leg and wounded in the right.
J. Gough, Co. B, 11th United States—dead.
W. H. Stepeens, Co. H, 2d Maine.
Sergt. F. Crowley, Co. B, 12th—right side.
Corp. G. W. Lee, Co. C, 3d U. S.—in the head.
M. W. Hill, Co. E, 5th Vermont.
J. G. Cotter, Co. K, 3d New-Jersey—left foot.
J. Hurley, Co. K, 3d New-Jersey.
C. Libby, Co. B, 5th Maine.
Maj. Henry O. Ryerson, 2d New-Jersey—thigh.
Capt. James K. Scofield, Gen. Newton's Staff—fracture of forearm.
First-Lieut. D. S. Montgomery, 17th U. S.—fracture of arm, wound of thigh.
Lieut. John P. Lutz, 3d New-Jersey—thigh.
Capt. D. P. Buckley, 3d New-Jersey—lung, fatally.
Lieut. Butler, 14th New-York—ankle joint.

SICK OF THE FIRST CONNECTICUT ARTILLERY AT THE HOUSE OF MILES GARTHWAIT.

Lieut. W. C. Faxon, Co. I.	Walter A. Stone, Co. F.
Lieut. Paul Harwood, Co. E.	Daniel Banks, Co. G.
Sergt. L. B. Owen, Co. E.	Albert Sperry, Co. I.
Talmadge Hubbard, Co. E.	Wilber Fisk, Co. K.
Edgar L. Forbes, Co. E.	Thos. Roberts, band.

ATTENDANTS.

Durell Shepard, Co. F.	Luther Tuttle, Co. D.
Chester A. Chapman, Co. D.	

Died.

Wm. D. Nobles, Co. I, June 28 | G. L. Blakslee, Co. F, July 3

Names of those who have been sent to Richmond.

Alex. Black, 1st Mich.—ball through face.
Sergt. John Mooney, 3d New-Jersey—both thighs.
J. Coleman, 12th New-Jersey—ball through left arm.
G. W. Liss, 62d Penn.—through left arm.
M. R. Rogers, 16th Mich.—through left knee.
J. M. Lanney, 16th Mich.—ball through left leg and shoulder.
J. Morris, 16th Mich.—ball through knee, fracture.
— Riley, 11th Penn.—ball through right thigh.
— Shepeurd, 11th Penn.—ball through left arm and lodged in breast.
F. Reynolds, 4th New-Jersey—ball through both thighs, flesh.
L. Knowles, 4th Rhode-Island Battery—calf of left leg.
A. Winkley, 2d New-Jersey—left thigh, flesh.
Col. McLane, 83d—killed.
Maj. Nagle, 83d—died.

2d Maine	9	62d Pennsylvania	20
22d Massachusetts	31	9th Massachusetts	9
25th New-York	5	1st Michigan	8
16th Michigan	14	7th Pennsylvania	13
83d Pennsylvania	22	12th New-York	11
4th Michigan	8	11th Pennsylvania	28

Franklin B. Skinner, 4th New-Jersey—knee joint.
N. S. Seavercour, 3d New-Jersey—arm fractured.
S. Cusby, 9th Mass.—arm and chest.
Thos. Lewis, 14th New-York—brain.
Fred. Schwartz, 1st New-Jersey—abdomen.
S. P. Evinie, 1st Penn. Artilliery—pelvis.
Jos. Waters, 5th Cavalry—chest.
Pat. Ryan, Co. F, 14th ——pelvis.
A. Schwartz, 1st New-Jersey—forearm.
Wm. Newkirk, 7th Penn. Reserves—pelvis.
Corp. Wm. Kenny, 5th Cavalry—abdomen.
Michael Murphy, 1st New-Jersey—abdomen.
Thos. T. Palmer, 3d New-Jersey—cervial vertebræ.
F. H. Baguell, 5th Penn. Reserves—shoulder.
Jas. Crocker, Co. E, 95th Penn.—abdomen.
John McCall, Co. C, 25th New-York—chest.
Wm. McClure, 2d New-Jesrey—abdomen.
John W. Brown, 22d Mass.—abdomen.
James Bryant, 62d Penn.—both legs.
T. W. Scott, 10th Penn. Reserves—abdomen.
Jas. Couwell, 6th Infantry—head.
E. Sutton, 95th Penn.—knee joint.

List of the sick in the hospital near the Chickahominy, near Meadow Station, on the 3d July, 1862.

This hospital was under the supervision of Rev. Dr. MARKS, of KEARNEY'S Division of the A. M. A. Most of these men were brought to Savage's Station and subsequently all were taken to Richmond:

Ser. I T. Temple, 105th Pa.	David Hay, Co. I, 57th Pa.
B. 1. Reed, Co. C, 63d Pa.	John Hay, Co. I, 57th Penn.
Jas Behaved, Co. C, 105th Pa.	Lewis Rowe, Co. H, 57th Pa.
Wm. Smith, Co. D, 105th Pa.	S. Wheaton, Co. H, 57th Pa.
Joel Clark, Co. D, 105th Pa.	G. McMullen, Co. E, 57th Pa.
Mat. Dolan, Co. D, 105th Pa.	J. Snyder, Co. D, 57th Pa.
Morgan Eaton, Co. K, 63d Pa.	F. Mitchell, Co. F, 57th Pa.
J. F. Bell, Co. A, 105th Pa.	Robert Reed, Co. F, 57th Pa.
J. W. Parks, Co. E, 57th Pa.	Jos. Grubs, Co. B, 63d Penn.
Ord. Ser. Mitchell, Co. E, 57th Pennsylvania.	Wm. Ashton, Co. G, 63d Pa.
	H. Anthony, Co. F, 105th Pa.
J. C. McClay, Co. E, 57th Pa.	Corp. J. H. Wiggins, Co. A, 57th Pennsylvania.
J. Colegrove, Co. G, 57th Pa.	
G. W. Millar, Co. G, 57th Pa.	A. T. Black, Co. F, 57th Pa.
Mat. Ward, Co. C, 105th Pa.	A. Potter, Co. D, 57th Pa.
J. H. Cooper, Co. I, 83d Pa.	A. Babcock, Co. D, 57th Pa.
J. L. Boyd, Co. B, 57th Pa.	C. Maynard, Co. D, 57th Pa.
J. Latchaw, Co. B, 57th Pa.	A. A. Ichor, Co. D, 57th Pa.
John Brest, Co. F, 57th Pa.	Wm. J. Ellsworth, Co. D, 57th Pennsylvania.
Wm. A. Ellsworth, Co. K, 57th Pennsylvania.	
J. W. Wilkins, Co. K, 57th Pa.	D. H. Weed, Co. K, 57th Pa.
Wm. A. Kerr, Co. K, 57th Pa.	L. Bowse, Co. K, 57th Penn.
W. J. Dunlap, Co. F, 63d Pa.	J. C. Stewart, Co. C, 57th Pa.
G. W. Richardson, Co. F, 63d Pennsylvania.	R. G. Sladge, Co. C, 57th Pa.
	D. Harle, Co. C, 57th Penn.
D. S. Keiser, Co. F, 63d Pa.	R. Speer, Co. H, 105th Penn.
J. M. Jahres, Co. E, 63d Pa.	J. M. McCannock, Co. A, 57th Pennsylvania.
Ser. A. S. Fleming, Co. F, 57th Pennsylvania.	M. Manning, Co. K, 55th N. Y.
	G. W. Manning, Co. K, 55th New-York.
E. R. Clemson, Co. D, 105th Pa.	R. Bastlist, Co. F, 1st L. I.
A. R. Hunter, Co. I, 57th Pa.	W. C. Coles, Co. D, 57th Pa.
Josiah Hare, Co. G, 57th Pa.	Jas. Porter Bolse, Co. G, 57th Pa.
J. W. Adams, Co. A, 63d Pa.	Edwin Decker, Co. G, 57th Pennsylvania.
Frank A. Smith, Co. G, 63d Pennsylvania.	
James McConahey, Co. B, 63d Pennsylvania.	O. F. White, sign'l reamster, Peonsylvania.
John Hickman, Co. K, 63d Pennsylvania.	Sergt. T. S. Hodgson, Co. E, 105th Pennsylvania.

NURSES.

Andrew J. Kellock, Co. A, 57th New-York.	John C. Morse, Co. G. 57th N Y.
Frank C. Ackley, Co. G. 57th Pennsylvania.	W. McIntire, Co. B. 57th Pa.
Jack H. Conn, Co. F, 57th Pa.	J. M. Locke, Co. K. 57th Pa.
	G. W. Lake, Hospital Steward, Co. G, 105th Penn.

Geo. E. Briggs, Co. G, 72d Penn.—leg.
Francis Perry, Co. G, 72d Penn.—back and arm.
Jas. L. Steward, Co. M, 72d Pennsylvania—knee.
J. P. McFarland, Co. B, 72d Pennsylvania—arm.
C. Liggets, Co. B, 72d Pennsylvania—head.
A. Myers, Co. B, 72d Pennsylvania—knee.
2d Lieut. D. Shewell, Co. N, 72d Pennsylvania—amputation of thigh.
M. Young, Co. F, 72d Pennsylvania—thigh.
W. S. Cluman, Co. M, 72d Pennsylvania—mouth, partial loss of lower jaw.
J. Hill, Co. K, 72d Pennsylvania—thigh.
R. Cameron, Co. M, 72d Pennsylvania—chest.
J. Bloomer, Co. M, 72d Pennsylvania—neck.
H. Flint, Co. M, 72d Pennsylvania.
J. T. Johnson, Co. C, 72d Pennsylvania—chest.
J. L. Cavanaugh, Co. K, 72d Pennsylvania—amputation of thigh; died July 1.
D. J. Baker, Co. C, 72d Pennsylvania.
G. Withaker, Co. C, 72d Pennsylvania.
Sergt. R. D. Robinson, Co. K, 5th Vermont—amputation below knee.
Corp. T. W. Downer, Co. H, 5th Vermont—eye; loss of right eye.
Sergt. E. P. West, Co. H, 5th Vermont—chest, arm and bladder; died July 1.
M. Poro, Co. I, 5th Vermont.
E. E. Clark, Co. I, 5th Vermont.
J. Dupaw, Co. I, 5th Vermont.
J. R. Martin, Co. I, 5th Vermont.
Corp. F. A. Brainard, Co. F, 5th Vermont.
H. C. Meyers, Co. F, 5th Vermont.
D. Alix, Co. B, 5th Vermont—ankle.
J. Cassion, Co. H, 5th Vermont—thigh.
H. M. Burand, Co. K, 5th Vermont—hand.
H. Sherwood, Co. K, 5th Vermont.
Geo. Moore, Co. K. 5th Vermont.
F. C. Stedman, Co. H, 5th Vermont.
Lieut. W. S. Wright, Co. B, 5th Vermont—thigh.
Capt. B. R. Jennie, Co. G, 5th Vermont—thigh and scrotum.
Lieut. B. N. Barber, Co. K, 5th Vermont—thigh.
M. D. Wyman, Co. E, 5th Vermont—knee and ankle.
H. Gilman, Co. B, 5th Vermont—thigh.
J. H. Highler, Co. I, 5th Vermont—foot and leg.
Corp. H. E. Rickett, Co. B, 5th Vermont—chest.
J. Jobrit, Co. C, 5th Vermont.
J. Martin, Co. C, 5th Vermont—arm.
E. R. Marcy, Co. D, 5th Vermont.
H. Draper, Co. D, 5th Vermont.
E. B. Mary, Co. D, 5th Vermont.
C. Heath, Co. B, 5th Vermont—head.
W. D. Huntington, Co. B, 5th Vermont.
E. Hodgett, Co. G, 5th Vermont.
N. C. Thompson, Co. H, 5th Vermont—thigh.
Lieut. L. Smith, Co. A, 5th Vermont—leg.
J. Lilly, Co. E, 5th Vermont—near anus, through thigh.
M. Lander, Co. H, 5th Vermont—shoulder.
N. Trow, Co. B, 5th Vermont—shoulder.
A. Baker, Co. E, 5th Vermont.
A. Burlow, Co. F, 5th Vermont.
J. Martin, Co. C, 5th Vermont.
Sergt. H. Trumbull, Co. H, 5th Vermont—both legs.
F. D. Goldthwait, Co. E, 5th Vermont—neck.
F. D. Hammond, Co. I, 5th Vermont.
J. W. Sweetman, Co. E, 5th Vermont—hand.
W. Bush, Co. E, 5th Vermont—arm.
H. Brooks, Co. D, 5th Vermont—knee.
J. C. French, Co. D, 5th Vermont.
J. Smith, Co. F, 5th Vermont.
Geo. Clark, Co. H, 5th Vermont—elbow.
N. C. Lawson, Co. H, 2d Vermont—leg.
D. M. Priest, Co. A, 2d Vermont.
C. E. Moore, Co. E, 2d Vermont.
H. L. Harris, Co. F, 2d Vermont—arm amputated.
G. Withers, Co. F, 2d Vermont—arm amputated.
G. E. Wood, Co. E, 2d Vt.—hip, neck and finger.
J. H. Shipper, Co. A, 2d Vermont—thigh.
J. P. Clifford, Co. E, 2d Vermont—thigh.
C. C. Dodge, Co. F, 2d Vermont—face.
H. P. Stoddard, Co. F, 2d Vermont—thigh.
H. M. Clark, Co. E, 2d Vermont.
S. Andrewson, Co. F, 2d Vermont—abdomen, died June 30.
L. W. Voody, Co. G, 3d Vermont—knee.
A. C. Saunders, Co. I, 3d Vermont—leg.
Sergt. Armington, Co. C, 3d Vermont—femoral artery, died June 30.
C. B. Silon, Co. I, 3d Vermont.
J. B. Bickford, Co. C, 3d Vermont—rheumatism, taken to Richmond.
W. Stunson, Co. C. 3d Vermont—shoulder.
J. Ramsey, Co. E, 6th Vermont—leg and arm.
Second Lieut. G. E. Wood, Co. B, 5th Vermont—shoulder.
G. W. Silon, Co. B, 6th Vermont—little and ring finger amputated.
L. C. Banker, Co. F, 6th Vermont—arm pit.
J. F. Collis, Co. E, 6th Vermont—thigh.
S. N. Eastman, Co. B, 6th Vermont.
Corp. H. F. Morley, Co. I, 6th Vermont.
J. C. Willy, Co. B. 6th Vermont.
First Lieut. F. Lamont, Co. E, 5th Maine.
B. F. Finical, Co. E, 1st Minnesota—leg.
H. Lyons, Co. A, 1st Minnesota—knee.
T. C. Parker, Co. C, 5th New-Hampshire.
B. Robinson, Co. H, 66th New-York.
C. H. Wynott, Co. C, 106th Pennsylvania—arm
A. Rolleson, Co. D, 106th Pennsylvania.
E. J. Lathrop, Co. D, 106th Pennsylvania.
J. Stuchlon, Co. A, 106th Pennsylvania—leg.
T. Carosen, 5th New-Jersey.
C. Smith, 40th New-York.
Shannon, 40th New-York.
P. Gwen, Co. B, 15th Massachusetts.
W. Clare, Co. K, 88th New-York.
Jas. T. Elmer, Co. H, 5th Vermont—abdomen.
Total—103.

LIST OF THE SICK AT MEDOW'S, JULY 3, 1862.

Jacob Kyle, Co. H, 88th Pa.	Jas. Adams, Co. A, 107th Pa.
Henry Wagner, Co. E, 88th Pa.	S. Whiteford, Co. D, 36th N. Y.
J. Jermy, Co. A, 55th N. Y.	S. Emmons, Co. G, 27th N. Y.
Geo. Souillard, Co. F, 83d Pa.	Ed. Gordon, Co. H, 55th N. Y.
J. F. Treason, Co. C, 62d N. Y.	Robt. Painter, Co. C, 83d Pa.
J. Moulbach, Co. E, 1st Mich.	Ora Thompson, Co. C, 1st U S C
Albert Schess, Co. A, 1st N. J.	Danl. Tracy, Co. D, 62d N. Y.
C. Richard, Co. E, 55th N. Y.	Jas. F. Fox, Co. E, 62d N. Y.
Corp. Christopher Smith, Co. D, 55th New-York.	Wm. Hart, Co. F, 104th Pa.
	Corp. C. Little, Co. E, 62d N Y.
Chas. Arnold, Co. I, 55th N. Y.	John F. Wentz, Battery E, 1st Pennsylvania Artillery
Danl. Whitman, Co. E, 1st N Y	
Wm. Shanley, Co. E, 55th N Y.	Thos Cahill, Co. E, 10th Mass
H. E. Brown, Co. H, 7th Mass	

NURSES.

D. Williams, Co. E, 29th Mass.	B. George, Co. E, 29th Mass.
Thos. Collingwood, Co. E, 29th Massachusetts.	Christoph't Timmerman, Co. E, 10th U. S. Regulars.

2d Lieut. Mikel Corste, Co. C, 72d Pennsylvania.
Capt. P. J Smith, Co. K, 2d Penn. Cavalry.
Capt. W. B. Reynolds, Co. I, 6th Vermont.
1st Lieut. W. D. Wright, Co. B, 5th Vermont.
Capt. Benj. R. Jenie, Co. G, 5th Vermont.
2d Lieut. George E. Wood, Co. B, 6th Vermont.
1st Lieut. Louis McD. Smith, Co. A, 5th Vermont.
Capt. D. T. Corbu, Co. C, 3d Vermont.
1st Lieut. L. G. M'Cauley, Co. C, 7th Penn. Res.
1st Lieut. August Miller, Co. B, 7th Massachusetts.
Wm. McDonald, Co. E, 2d Penn. Cavalry.
Capt. M. R. Adams, Co. F, 10th Penn. Cavalry.
Capt. J. B. Moore, Co. E, 57th Pennsylvania.
1st Lieut. Jacob Lehman, Co. A, 3d Penn. Reserve.
Adjt. W. R. Hartshorn, Co. A, 42d Penn. Res.
Adjt. W. W. Stewart, Co. A, 1st Penn. Res.
1st Lieut. H. P. Kennedy, Co. H, 2d Pena. Res.
2d Lieut. W. J. Pattersou, Co. F, 62 Pennsylvania.
Corp. W. T. G. Young, Co. B, 3d Penn. Res.
Capt. F. L. Knight, Co. D, 3d Penn. Res.
F. Sobey, Co. E, 3d Pennsylvania Res.

List of prisoners of Ninety-sixth Regiment N. Y. V. taken by Confederate Cavalry July 1, 1862.

Capt. G. W. Hindes, Co. K.	Sgt. A. Treadway, Co. G.
Sgt. M. C. Harris, Co. K.	George Cronk, Co. G.
Corp. H. Lathe, Co. K.	Jeff. Clark, Co. D.
Corp. A. Braated, Co. K.	Stephen Lawrence, Co. D.
Corp. P. Lang, Co. K.	Edgar Shutts, Co. D.
Corp. H. Patterson, Co. K.	Aug. Riley, Co. D.
Amos Babbitt, Co. K.	Thomas Crowley, Co. D,
James Gray, Co. K.	Myron Cooper, Co. D,
N. L. Church, Co. K.	Hiriam Winch, Co. D.
E. Crough, Co. K.	William Holden, Co. D.
Frank Crough, Co. K.	William Robinson, Co. D.
James Collins, Co. K.	Josephus Wilcox, Co. D.
B. F. Demmon, Co. K.	William Platt, Co. D.
C. Lemorenax, Co. K.	Orrin Jones, Co. D.
Louis Monette, Co. K.	Charles H. Wilcox, Co. D.
Henry Sawyer, Co. K.	Charles Gordon, Co. D.
Louis Willett, Co. K.	Richard Danford, Co. C.
J. C. Ware, Co. K.	Henry Doty, Co. H.
Nelson A. Goff, Co. K,	George Brice, Co. H.
Sgt. H. C. Buckman, Co. F.	—— Richardson, Co. B.
John Lasne, Co. F.	Lester Moore, Co. B.
Andrew Baker, Co. F.	—— Miller, Co. E.

Wounded men under the care of Brigade-Surgeon D. PRINCE, in Hospital in Prison No. 4, in Richmond, Va., July 13, 1862:

Stephen Monckton, Co. C., 23d Pennsylvania—shell wound of right thigh.
Geo. N. Barber, Co. G, 14th New-York—gunshot wound of left leg.
Sergt. J. Storms, Co. C, 1st Michigan—gunshot wound of left knee.
Harrison Montague, Co. D, 44th New-York—gunshot wound of right leg.
William Bilsbp, Co. K, 83d Pennsylvania—gunshot wound both legs.
William H. Atkins, Co. I, 10th Massachusetts—amputation right leg.
Sergt. Francis Berduix, Co. C, 55th New-York—amputation right leg.
Michael Keifler, Co. K, 31st Pennsylvania—amputation right leg.
Luman S. Notter, Co. A, 5th New-Hampshire Vols.—amputation left foot.
Thomas Mayborn, Co. A, 14th New-York Volunteers—fracture right thigh.
Corp. Baul Dandry, Co. E, 55th New-York Volunteers—gunshot wound right thigh.
Robert Lang, Co. K, 7th New-York—gunshot wound left shoulder.
Henry T. Rice, Co. H., 44th New-York—gunshot wound of groin.
Daniel Greeo, Co. K, 36th New-York—gunshot wound right leg.
Sylvester Edell, Battery A, 5th U. S. Artillery—gunshot wound of left heel.
Thomas Griffin, Co. A, 83d Pennsylvania Volunteers—gunshot wound lower jaw and left ankle.
Philip Miller, Co. G, 7th New-York—gunshot wound left arm.
H. K. Dennehower, Co. K, 1st California Volunteers—scalded in left foot.
George M. Carll, Co. H, 1st Michigan—gunshot wound of neck and shoulder.
Lewis Bressett, Co. H, 36th New-York—gunshot wound of left thigh.
Corp. James Heintzen, Jr., Co. I, 4th Michigan—gunshot wound left ankle.
Wm. C. Watson, Co. A, 4th Michigan—gunshot wound left hip.
Geo. Walz, Co. F, 16th Michigan—gunshot wound right leg.
George A. Sawin, Co. A, 22d Massachusetts—gunshot wound left ankle.
Chas. C. Johnston, Co. F, 14th New-York—buckshot through breast.
Corp. Arthur Towne, Co. B, 7th New-York—gunshot wound right thigh.
Corp. George H. Goodrich, Co. I, 72d New-York—gunshot wound left leg.
A. T. Rumsell, Co. I, 1st U. S. Chasseurs—gunshot wound right leg.
Wm. Small, Co. F, 62d Penn.—gunshot left leg.
Wm. A. Hill, Co. I, 83d Pennsylvania—gunshot wound left thigh.
Charles T. Cummings, Co. E, 83d Pennsylvania—gunshot wound left leg.
S. Graf, Co. E, 83d Pennsylvania—gunshot wound right thigh.
John Carlton, Co. K, 1st Long Island or 67th New-York—gunshot wound left leg.
John Kehr, Co. G, 54th New-York Volunteers—gunshot wound of right side.
Henry Schmitt, Co. G, 55th New-York—fracture of left thigh.
Wm. Broiderie, Co. H, 9th Massachusetts—gunshot wound of left hip.
Corp. Samoel Godchand, Co. A, 55th New-York—shell wound left leg.
Corp. P. McCarrol, Co. H, 5th Excelsior Brigade—gunshot wound of both thighs.
U. H. Lam

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE COLLEEN BAWN.

WALLACK'S—FRA DIAVOLO.

WINTER GARDEN—LONDON ASSURANCE—FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY—IRISHMAN IN SPAIN.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 BROADWAY—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIMA.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

TO OUR BROOKLYN SUBSCRIBERS.—Mr. S. HARRISON having sold his Brooklyn route to Mr. HASSEN, our subscribers will please take notice that he is our authorized carrier in Brooklyn. All moneys due for papers are to be paid to him. Persons wishing the paper served to their address early in the morning, will address a note to this office to that effect.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have advices from the James River to the afternoon of Monday, at which time everything was very quiet. Our transports and mailboats were allowed to pass down the river without being interfered with by the rebels. A large number of our wounded men, paroled by the rebels, have arrived at Fortress Monroe.

An official bulletin, issued by the War Department, directs the military commandere within the States of Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas, to seize and use any property real or personal, which may be necessary or convenient for their several commands, for supplies and for other military purposes; that military and naval commanders shall employ as laborers, within and from said States, so many persons of African descent as can be advantageously used for military or naval purposes—accounts being kept of both property and persons taken as directed, that compensation may be made in proper cases.

The President has issued an order in reference to aliens, which directs the Commanders of Military Departments hereafter to abstain from requiring the oaths heretofore exacted of those foreign residents who desired to trade or travel under Government authority, and to institute instead such obligations and restraints as they shall find necessary, convenient and effectual for the public safety.

Gen. HALLECK, it will be seen by our dispatches, arrived in Washington last evening. It will also be seen that Gen. BURNSIDE left Fortress Monroe for Washington, on Monday. The result of the consultations of the President with the distinguished Generals now gathered at the capital will soon be known to the country.

The rebels are building, above Gen. McCLELLAN'S position at Turkey Island Bend, at Curt's Neck and Dutch Gap, large and massive batteries. Our gunboats have been up on several occasions, and driven them from their work. But the moment the gunboats leave the vicinity, the men return to the batteries, and probably, by this time, have them equipped and ready for active operations.

The Norfolk *Union* calls upon the military authorities to exercise greater vigilance in checking the constant communication which the rebels in that place hold with their friends in Richmond. By this channel it says important information of National movements is constantly passing.

It was stated in an extract from the Richmond *Enquirer*, published yesterday, that a number of our vessels lately above Vicksburgh had run down past the batteries there, through their fire; and that of the ram *Arkansas*. It now appears from our own dispatches, that an effort was made by Commodore FARRAGUT to destroy the *Arkansas*, but that it failed. His entire fleet above Vicksburgh ran down, each vessel pouring a broadside into the ram as she passed. The rebels assert that but one shot penetrated the ram's armor.

The Louisville papers have informed us that a large force of cavalry and infantry, under the command of Col. CICERO MAXWELL, who saw active service at Fort Donelson and Shiloh, had left Lexington, Ky., in pursuit of the guerrilla MORGAN. The noted marauder has at last been overtaken, and pretty roughly handled. Our cavalry overtook him on the road to Owensville, from Mount Sterling. After a fight, continuing an hour and a half, the guerrillas were completely scattered, and the cannon and horses captured by MORGAN at Cynthiana were retaken, as well as a large portion of the stolen property. The rebels lost twenty-five men killed, and the National loss was twenty.

A private of the Third Minnesota Regiment arrived at Nashville on Thursday from Murfreesboro. He reports that at the time he left there were one to two hundred Texan Rangers at that place, who were busily engaged, with the help of the citizens, in barricading the town. He says that the privates were bitterly opposed to surrendering to the guerrillas. The officers took a vote on surrendering, which stood six for and three against it. There were not over 800 of our soldiers altogether. The Minnesota regiment lost eight or ten killed and 20 wounded. Gen. CRITTENDEN was in bed at the hotel when he was taken prisoner.

GENERAL NEWS.

At Goshen, Orange County, in this State, yesterday, the eighty-third anniversary of the battle of Minnisink was celebrated with peculiarly appropriate ceremonies. The occasion was signalized by the dedication of a new monument, just erected in honor of the deceased, through the munificence of the late Dr. MERRITT H. CASH, of Orange County, who bequeathed in charge of the County the sum of $4,000 for that purpose. Citizens flocked to witness the ceremonies from all the adjoining counties. There was a grand procession, reception speeches and an oration by JOHN C. DIMMOCK, of New-York. The citizens of Goshen did their best to accommodate the visitors, and the entire affair was unmarred by any untoward occurrence.

The United States steam transport *Vanderbilt*, Capt. LESTRADE, from Fortress Monroe with the United States Hospital Ship *Euterpe* in tow, arrived yesterday. Since the destruction of the *Merrimac* the *Vanderbilt* has been employed in the transportation of troops, horses and army stores, also in towing Government transports to and from several points South. She left Port Royal July 13 for Fortress Monroe, with Gen. STEVENS and staff and two regiments of his brigade, consisting of the Fifty-ninth Pennsylvania and the Eighth Michigan on board, and also towed the gunboat *Flambeau* from Port Royal to Hampton Roads. She left Fortress Monroe for this port July 20, at 9 P. M.

There are now over eleven hundred contrabands in Norfolk, who are doing very little to earn their bread.

On Monday afternoon four rebel prisoners passed through Philadelphia on their way to Fort Lafayette. They were arrested on James River, within Gen. McCLELLAN'S lines, and are supposed to be spies. They behaved in such an outrageous manner, notwithstanding the presence of the usual guard, that it was found necessary to place them in double irons. Before this, however, while on their way up the Chesapeake Bay, one of them seized a musket from the hands of the guard, and ran the bayonet through the side of the latter, inflicting a wound which will probably result in his death. After this the four made a desperate attempt to escape, but were finally secured.

Capt. MOORE, of the Tenth Wisconsin Regiment, which is guarding the railroad near Huntsville, Ala., was shot by guerrillas on July 4, while on a scout.

The Annual Convention of American Dentists will sit this year at Trenton Falls, on Tuesday, August 5, at 10 o'clock A. M., and will continue in session several days.

The Stock Market was dull yesterday. The Government Stocks 97¾ at the close. The Railways lost the advance of Monday; New-York Central 91¾ ₩ cent. Gold was unsettled, 120 at the opening, 119¾@¾ at the close. Exchange 131 ₩ cent. at the close

Holders of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs were enabled to obtain rather higher prices early in the day, but the depression in Gold and Sterling Exchange subsequently discouraged export buyers, and the market closed less buoyantly. Groceries were in active request, and were advancing. Moderate sales were made of Hay, Hops, Manila Hemp, Candles, Pig Lead, Spelter, Spices, Soap and Whisky. Pork was plenty and heavy. Cut Meats and Lard were more sought after. Ingot Copper was freely purchased at firmer rates. Cotton, Iron, Laths, Fruit, Tin and Whalebone were lightly dealt in. Tallow and Tobacco were in fair demand. The Freight engagements were more extensive, as shippers had any existing advantage.

The live stock markets show a large gain of animals compared with last week. There are 2,000 more cattle, 1,700 more sheep, and 5,000 more hogs. The markets were overstocked, and prices lower, though from the small number last week, butchers were ready to buy pretty freely, the more so under the temptation of lower rates. Beeves came in scattering, and prices declined ½c. from the commencement of the sales on Monday morning to the close on Tuesday night. Most of the cattle were of good fair quality, even flesh, corn-fed last winter and well grazed this Summer. For a few of them 8½c. was obtained, though 8c. was the prevailing price for fat steers, some of which were sold before the close at 7½c. and even 7c. A few lots were withdrawn from market after it was known that 5,150 were on sale at ALLERTON'S, and of those remaining, probably 200 could not be sold. The market was particularly hard on those who bought cattle at Albany to speculate upon here. Sheep are plenty. Business has been unsettled, and prices have fluctuated, but close about as last week, or a shade higher. Good sheep are worth 4c. ₩ lb, live weight. Live hogs are abundant, but with a scant supply last week, and cooler weather during the past few days, prices have been fully sustained, and trade exhibits a fair degree of activity. Prime corn fed hogs are now selling at 3¾c.@3¾c. ₩ lb.

Military Power of the Rebels Exhausted—Ours not yet Called Out.

It is a most singular fact that the varying fortunes of the war should be attended by such depressions of popular feeling and such agitations of the financial world as we witness. Not one man in ten thousand of all our people doubts the power of the loyal States and their unyielding purpose to suppress the rebellion, though the effort should cost their entire available wealth, and demand the service in the field of every citizen who is capable of bearing arms. We know that if the whole power of the Republic is put forth the rebellion must be overwhelmed.

The discouragements, then, that come upon the country, are simply owing to the inadequate measures that have been taken to meet the danger that presses upon us. With the ability to put a million men in the field, and to maintain the ranks full till the end of the war, we have stopped at half the number, and taken no precautions against the wasting away by battle and disease. The rebels began by boasts of pitting successfully one soldier against five of ours. In practice they have been forced to outnumber us in every fight in order to obtain a victory, or the slightest advantage over us. At the present time the rebel conscription law makes every Southern man a soldier. The newspapers recently enumerated their male population at over 700,000, who could be counted on to bear arms. Clearly, then, the rebel Government has played its last and its highest card. It can bring no more men to its aid. If we can organize to beat their present forces, the day is lost to them forever.

But under no circumstances is it likely that more than two-thirds of the rebel army, volunteer and conscript, can be put successfully in the field. Disease, desertion, natural disability, and class exemptions, will diminish their census army of 700,000 by fully one-third—leaving 450,000 as the utmost number that the rebel Government can force into its army. The question is, can the loyal North meet and overcome that force?

We need not argue the proposition. Its bare statement is sufficient. We know that the loyal States can put an army into the field quite equal to this, the utmost stretch of rebel conscription—and then, with comparative ease, add *one million to the number*.

It is, with our Government, simply a question of effort and of time. *The fault is our own that the war lingers.* If the Government call into the field, at once, half a million new and fresh men, the rebels can do nothing to meet such a levy. They have already strained themselves to the uttermost. Conscription has done its worst, and tender youths from Southern schools have been allowed to fill up their thinned ranks. Every man that now falls in their columns, leaves us one less to encounter in all future fights. Their candle is lighted at both ends, and between disease and battle, they must rapidly melt away from our front.

Here we have every encouragement for redoubled efforts to push the enemy to extremities. Our new soldiers are full grown and ready for their field. Their new men, if they get any, have yet to grow up. They have them not; they have impressed all that are able to serve, and even drawn heavily on the second generation. And these are perishing daily by disease and the sword.

The effort is all we need, to make the war brief and disastrous to the desperate rebels in arms. The Government should not need prompting to that effort; but if it does, the people should not hesitate to dictate its will.

We are sure that a half million men could be had as easily—shall we not say more easily—than the three hundred thousand called for. The reason is manifest. The people would feel and know that with a half million fresh men, (against which the rebels could not muster a fresh *ten thousand*), the war would be practically ended—ended, perhaps, without fighting. Having this confidence in the result of instant success and immediate peace, men would flock into the ranks more freely. Who would not rather be one of a half million men, going to war, than one of three hundred thousand?

The Government can give the country heart and confidence, and abiding peace in its business interests, by simply calling out men to overrun the rebel States, and push every traitor into the Gulf. Let it be done.

Two Important Points of Military Policy Settled.

The President, through the Secretary of War, has just issued a very important order, which will settle, for the remainder of this war, two points of military policy, regarding which there has been wide discussion, and for lack of which there has been much embittered feeling. The first provision of the order is, in brief, that military commanders within the rebel States shall seize any property which may be needed for supplies or other military purposes; and the second provision is that commanders shall employ as laborers so many slaves as are needed for military or naval purposes. Both of these measures are strictly within the established rules provided for an army when operating in an enemy's country.

With regard to the first, there has been universal complaint on the part of our troops that they were denied the commonest necessaries of life, while in the enemy's country, when the rebels did not choose to supply them; and that, in some commands, they were employed more in guarding rebel property than in crushing out the rebellion. Both on the part of the public and the soldiers, indeed, there has been an outcry for some such provision as this now made; and its promulgation is a sign that, while the rebels are waging unmitigated war upon us, some, at least, of the ordinary and necessary conditions of war shall be applied to them.

The second provision, to the effect that slaves of rebels may be employed as military laborers, will also be received with universal gratification. Whatever may be the difference of opinion as to arming slaves, there can be no objection to using them to do the heavy labor of the camp and the trenches, while our soldiers are left free for the duties of drill or the proper work of the field.

This order follows immediately upon the arrival of Gen. HALLECK in Washington. It is possibly the first of the signs of the vigor and determination which the new functionary will apply to the conduct of military affairs. Whatever may be Gen. HALLECK'S private or political opinions, or his previous action on any point, he understands that now the nation is engaged in a war in which every legitimate means must be employed, and every energy called forth.

Volunteering and Bounties—Need of a Reform in the Present Method.

The roundabout method adopted by the Government in making the new call for three hundred thousand volunteers, does not appear to work happily. It is now evident that it would have been much better had the required levy been made in precisely the same manner as the previous ones, namely by Proclamation from the President direct, instead of coming circuitously as a proposition from the Governors of the several States. It would have secured the needed unity of action; while, at the same time, by appealing directly to the people, it would have shown a juster appreciation of and fuller confidence in the spirit that animates them.

One of the worst results that have come from making the new levy a *State* in place of a *National* affair, is the extravagance, rivalry and confusion in the "bounties" that are being offered for recruits. States, cities and individuals, are each in the field with their several bids for volunteers. There are municipal bounties offered as high as a hundred and twenty-five dollars! The States offer, some nothing, some twenty-five dollars, some fifty, some seventy-five. There are individual premiums in the market, ranging all the way from five dollars to a small fortune. We have no desire to deprecate this generosity. It springs from a very pure and praiseworthy motive. But no social law is more firmly established than the ill effect of misdirected benevolence.

The result of this competition is simply to bring down volunteering to a mere mercenary affair. Each man has his price. And when it comes to this pass, each man wants to put his price as high as possible. One State gives fifty dollars bounty; it does not stimulate the ardor of volunteers to learn that another State gives seventy-five. One town gives fifty dollars—a neighboring town gives a hundred. You immediately say all men rush to the latter to enlist; but they do not—they wait to see if *their* town will not increase the bounty to a hundred dollars also. This vague notion *that a higher rate may yet be offered if need be*, has an incalculably ill effect. It saps the very springs of that fine spontaneity and unselfish alacrity we have hitherto seen in volunteering. Human nature should not be put to such a test.

It is interesting to observe that what we may thus deduce from abstract considerations of human nature, is perfectly borne out by the facts of experience. In the matter of bounties, we are now, in fact, repeating one of the acknowledged blunders of the Revolutionary War. No subject engaged the attention of Gen. WASHINGTON more earnestly, and his published correspondence is replete with constantly recurring communications addressed to the Continental Congress (the war body of that era) on the "thousand evils" arising from the "inequality, interference and competition of State bounties." Thus, on the 15th of January, 1779, he wrote to the President of Congress as follows:

"I said in that case no bounty ought to be spared; but when I reflect upon the enormous State counties already given, I can hardly advise an addition to the Continental bounty, nor am I clear whether it would have the effect intended. *If all the State bounties in money could be abolished, from the inequality, interference, and competition of which I am persuaded the recruiting service has greatly suffered*, I should recommend the Continental bounty to be raised as high as $150, or perhaps higher, and that this should be extended to recruiting in the country as well as in the army. The expense on this plan would be less, and the success I believe greater."

Again, on the 15th of March in the same year, he wrote to the President of Congress as follows:

"The measure of enlisting in the country, in my opinion, depends so much on the *abolishing of State bounties, that without it I am doubtful whether it will be worth the experiment. State bounties have been a source of immense expense and many misfortunes.* The sooner the practice can be abolished, and system introduced in our manner of recruiting and keeping up our battalions, as well as in the administration of the several departments of the army, the sooner will our security be established and placed out of the reach of contingencies. Temporary expedients, to serve the purposes of the moment, occasion more difficulties and expense than can easily be conceived."

Equally significant are the following remarks:

"They induce the soldier, who has undergone a long service, and who engaged in the war in the first instance on a very moderate bounty, to reason upon his situation, and to *draw a comparison between what he receives and the great emoluments others get, and put him upon inventing means from which he will be able to derive the same advantage.* And from this comparison and these considerations it is, I am convinced, that most of our desertions proceed, especially where the men do not go to the enemy."

There are important elements that prevent the full application of this mode of reasoning to the present case. For example, our volunteers are drawn largely from the manufacturing population—a class that had no existence in WASHINGTON'S time, and whose necessities are peculiar; but the general scope of the argument is, beyond a doubt, as good to-day as it was eighty years ago.

It will not be concluded from this that we would have had *no* bounty offered. On the contrary, we think a sufficient premium just and desirable. But we would have had it made *uniform*, and free from the competition, confusion and debasing tendency of our present method of bidding for recruits. The Government now gives an advance bounty of $25 to each volunteer; it should have increased it to $50; or it should have been agreed upon by the Governors of the States that a uniform bounty of say $50 should be offered in addition to the Government's $25. The present system is the worst that could have been devised; many urge that even such uniformity as *drafting* brings would be preferable to the present chaotic plan. This evil should be promptly remedied. We are glad to observe, by a Washington telegram which we publish to-day, that the subject has been brought to the attention of the Secretary of War, and hope to see forthwith either a general order from the President, or a common understanding arrived at by the authorities of the respective States.

The Designs of France in Mexico and the United States.

In another part of this morning's issue will be found a highly interesting and important letter from our Paris correspondent, relative to the designs of France in Mexico, and the menace to the United States that possibly may be concealed under the extensive preparations being made to dispatch a large naval force to the Mexican Gulf.

From the correspondence alluded to, it would appear that the wise policy of Admiral DE LA GRAVIERE, which looked to the withdrawal of the remnant of French forces in Mexico by some honorable mode, has been suddenly and most unexpectedly abandoned, to give place to the insane, ruinous policy of the pestiferous SALIONY and his fellow-conspirators against freedom and justice on this continent.

It will be remembered by the readers of this journal that, just after the defeat of the French near Puebla, our Mexican correspondence stated that an agent had left Mexico for France from each, ALMONTE, Padre MIRANDA and M. SALIONY. Our Paris correspondent states that these three agents arrived at the same time. A Cabinet Council was immediately convened at Fontainbleu, under the Presidency of the Emperor. The dispatch from M. SALIONY is said to have been a lengthy and able defence of the policy he has always urged in Mexico, and which policy is believed to be the overthrow of the Juarez Government, an armed occupation of the country, a cession of territory to France, and a proclamation in favor of the reconstruction of the "Latin races" in America.

It is confidently stated that this, the original policy of the Emperor, "was readopted, and that of M. DE LA GRAVIERE sunk back to the second place." Twenty-five thousand men will be placed under the command of Gen. FOREY, and a most formidable fleet, containing four cuirassed frigates, is to be commanded by Admiral DE LA GRAVIERE.

This formidable expedition, it has been suggested, is out of all proportion to the wants of the service, and that, in connection with Mexico, it has in view eventualities likely to arise in the United States. The Count DE PERSIGNY, who, it appears, has completed what he was short of being a thorough Secessionist, since his visit to England, urges forward the expedition to Mexico, the concentration of a powerful fleet in the Mexican Gulf, and the immediate recognition of the so-called Southern Confederacy.

We have held on to the traditional friendship of France for this country and its institutions as an anchor of hope in the midst of the wild tossing of our nationality on the sea of trouble that is raging around us, and which threatens to overwhelm the Ship of State, now on one side and then on the other. But if we are to have this everlasting evidence of positive ill-will, and hatred even, on the part of the French Government, then the sooner the United States and France understand each other the better. If we must look upon the French people and the French Emperor as enemies, then we say to NAPOLEON, go ahead in your Mexican schemes and in your designs, if you have them, to bring about disunion and anarchy in the United States. The Emperor's worst enemy could not devise a better plan to insure the speedy downfall of the Empire, as is contained in the delusive counsels of the wily speculators in the nationalities of this continent.

It may be the design of Providence that our own salvation is to be wrought out of the foolishness of great European Powers, who may selfishly, meanly, fiendishly take advantage of the tribulation of the Great Republic to destroy it.

The Union Column at Cumberland Gap.

Probably the few people who ever knew the fact, have quite forgotten it, that we have a pretty large column of National troops in East Tennessee—at Cumberland Gap. When, in the early part of this year, the rebels evacuated Bowling Green, and the various divisions of our troops in Kentucky followed them southward, this column was left in Southeastern Kentucky, for the purpose of capturing the rebel stronghold at Cumberland Gap—which had been regarded as probably the most formidable and valuable strategic position in the South—and afterward penetrating into East Tennessee. The column remained, doing various work and with varied fortune, in the hilly and desolate regions in Eastern Kentucky during the whole of the Spring, and till well on in the present Summer. At the beginning of last month it was still on the Northern side of the Cumberland Mountains. At length, on the 18th of June, Gen. MORGAN, its commander, and a very able and gallant officer, obtained possession of the long-coveted Cumberland Gap, by one of the most difficult and scientific operations of the war, but which, on account of the more immediately important news we were at that time receiving from Virginia, was almost entirely overlooked by the Press. He, for a time, so manœuvered his troops, that the enemy at the Gap could get no clue whatever to his purposes; and when, finally, having made a terrible march of a hundred miles, over mountains heretofore considered impassable, he fell upon their rear, they fled in confusion, and the Southern Thermopylæ, which a thousand men might have successfully defended, fell into his hands. It was universally supposed by those who had followed up Gen. MORGAN'S movements, and understood the military and political situation in that section of country, that he would at once push on to Knoxville, the capture of which would have been equivalent to the possession of nearly the whole of East Tennessee. The retention of the Gap was of vast importance to the rebels, as the means of keeping us out of East Tennessee; but the position once in our hands, it was of value only as the gateway to further conquests. Gen. MORGAN, however, with his whole force, still remains at Cumberland Gap—a force which, though the rebels overestimate it when they state it to be 20,000 strong, is yet of very considerable numbers, and is amply able, with a little of the assistance near at hand, to take military possession of all of East Tennessee. He remains there in obedience to orders.

We call attention to his situation at present, because, being forbidden to move from Cumberland Gap, Gen. MORGAN'S command is placed in imminent danger by the manœuvres of his namesake, the guerrilla MORGAN. All the supplies of our troops at the Gap are drawn through Eastern Kentucky upon ox-teams, over a hundred miles of hills, rocks, and ruts, such as cannot be found on the continent outside of that region. Yesterday it was announced by telegraph that the guerrilla chief had attacked one of these supply trains, destroyed the wagons, and, we suppose, consumed the victuals. It is in his power with a small force to cut off entirely the supplies; and, as he seems to be now retiring in a southerly direction, there is nothing more likely than that this is really the work he has set out to do. We have had so many military surprises of late months that it is well to be warned wherever there is the least danger; and if, by Gen. BUELL'S moving a force forward to and reducing Chattanooga, he were able to form a junction at or near Knoxville with Gen. MORGAN, not only would the latter be put out of peril, but East Tennessee, so long neglected, would be restored to the protection of the stars and stripes. If there is any one thing the nation desires, next to the capture of Richmond, it is the liberation of East Tennessee. If there is any one thing which would inflict a severer blow than another upon the almost broken fortunes of the rebels in the Southwest, and in the far South, and aid in stopping at once the ravages of guerrillas, it would be the occupation of the points indicated—Chattanooga and Knoxville. The other and innumerable advantages of obtaining East Tennessee are now every day more apparent, as each movement of the rebels, whether in the East or West, makes it more imperative. Gen. MORGAN is now in a position of difficulty and danger; but properly supported, he has the skill, the valor and the men to push forward and capture Knoxville, as soon as he is ordered.

Morgan's Raid into Kentucky.

The Morgan raid in Kentucky has not been a success. Much was undoubtedly hoped for by the rebels. Their infatuation in regard to Kentucky, Missouri and Maryland has been marvelous. They have claimed those States all the time as their own, and kept up a pretence of Government for two of them, of the most absurd and ridiculous character. The rebel Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of Missouri have been for nearly twelve months wandering homeless, expelled from their State by the citizens whose confidence they had betrayed. In Kentucky a provisional rebel State Government was set up, on the Southern boundary line, that never exercised sway over a half dozen counties of the State, and that fiction of a Government is now lost. Yet, by virtue of such vagabond and paltry organizations, both Kentucky and Missouri were nominally united to the rebel Confederacy, and representatives were admitted from those States to the Richmond Congress.

The rebel leaders continually speak of the Border States as their own territorial appurtenances, whose devoted inhabitants are suffering all the horrors of an invading armed despotism. They pretend, or have pretended, to believe that it was only necessary for those States to be relieved of the presence of Northern troops, and the people would thereupon rise *en masse* and throw off their hated connection with the Union. They have strengthened their hearts on such hopes, and drawn largely upon the treasury of the future to support present discouragements and reverses.

Undoubtedly, secret traitors in all the Border States have encouraged the delusion of the rebels on this subject. And they have advised the "partisan leaders" of the South when and where they might safely and perhaps successfully strike a blow for the enfranchisement of the Border States. The attempt has been made in Kentucky, and the result is a palpable and disheartening failure. MORGAN entered that State with a high-sounding proclamation of military leadership and protection. The people did not rise to meet him. He advanced boldly toward the heart of the State, to give show of power and inspire confidence. The people did not greet him as a deliverer, but avoided him as a scourge. He went still forward toward the Ohio, but found his force diminishing and his foes increasing, and the voice of the State going up in one united call for his utter extermination. Perforce, he leaves the loyal State of Kentucky, and withdraws his scattered followers to the more congenial soil of the seceded States.

What report will he make to the Confederate Government of the result of his exploit? He cannot say that Northern troops resisted his advance into Kentucky. He cannot say that Northern troops overawed the people of Kentucky and prevented them from joining his standard. There was positively no military force in the State beyond what was absolutely necessary to guard, with reasonable care, the Government stores at Louisville, and other military posts of the State. But he met no sympathy, and obtained no recruits. Whole counties went under martial law, and organized under home officers to resist his advance. Scattered detachments of State Volunteers began to gather in force to swoop down on his marauding band, and he took counsel of his caution, if not of his fears, and retired from his enterprise with the poor glory of having pulled up a few bars of iron and interrupted railroad travel for one or two days, whereby his escape was secured.

The raid of MORGAN into Kentucky is, therefore, not a success—it is a bad failure. It reveals the weakness of secession sentiment where the rebels have always believed it ready to flame out. They cannot count in future on any damaging diversions against the Union cause in that quarter. When they invade Kentucky again it will be to punish the contumacious loyalty of her people, and to take, by robbery and plunder, what is not given as a freewill offering to treason. Kentucky will understand this, and be prepared for the fierce war of rebel revenge.

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Destroy the Rebel Ram Arkansas.

Farragut's Fleet Again Below the Vicksburgh Batteries.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, July 22.

A special dispatch to the *Times*, of this city, from Memphis, dated Sunday night, says:

"The rebel ram *Arkansas* succeeded in running through our fleet. Commodore FARRAGUT made an ineffectual attempt to sink her. His entire fleet passed down the river, each vessel pouring a broadside into the *Arkansas* as she passed them. The rebels acknowledge that one 7-inch steel pointed shot went through the *Arkansas*, but assert that this is the only damage she sustained. A reconnoissance the next morning showed that the *Arkansas* was undergoing repairs, but she did not appear to be in any danger of sinking."

THE FIGHT WITH THE ARKANSAS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 22.

The Navy Department to-day received the following official report:

CAIRO, *via* CHICAGO, Monday, July 21.

The rebel gunboat *Arkansas*, armed with twelve rifled sixty-eight pounders, came out of the Yazoo River on Tuesday. She encountered first the *Tyler*, *Carondelet* and ram *Lancaster*. After a running fight of ten miles the *Carondelet* closed with the rebel and both vessels grounded, fighting side by side. The rebel being outside succeeded in getting off. The *Tyler* steamed ahead, maintaining a running fight until the fleet was reached. Our transports being in range, preventing an effective fire from our gunboats the *Arkansas* succeeded in getting to Vicksburgh under shelter of the batteries there, to appearance much injured. The total Union loss is twenty-seven killed and wounded, and among these are the engineer and pilot of the *Tyler*. Commodore FARRAGUT'S entire fleet is below Vicksburgh. Slight damage was done to our vessels.

(Signed,) GEORGE D. WISE,
Captain and Assistant-Quartermaster.

THE GUERRILLAS IN KENTUCKY.

MORGAN OVERTAKEN AND DEFEATED.

His Band Scattered---Cannon, Horses and Other Property Recovered.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 22.

Reports *via* Maysville state that our cavalry had overtaken MORGAN'S band on the road to Owensville from Mount Sterling. After an hour and a half's fight, MORGAN'S forces were completely scattered, and the cannon and horses captured by MORGAN at Cynthiana were retaken; as was also a large portion of the stolen property. The rebels lost 25 killed. The National loss is 20 killed.

Defeat of the Guerrillas in Missouri.

HUDSON, Mo., Monday, July 21.

Information has reached here that Col. MCNEIL, with a detachment of National troops, had a fight with Poarce's gang of guerrillas, near Memphis, Mo., in which the rebels were badly whipped. Our loss was fifteen killed, and thirty wounded and missing. The rebel loss was much greater. Twenty-three of their dead were left on the field. Col. STACY, a notorious marauder of that section, is among the killed. Col. MCNEIL is still in pursuit of POARCE'S band.

THE FOREIGN ANTI-INTERVENTION MEETING.—The meeting of foreign citizens and others, called for yesterday evening, at the Cooper Institute, was postponed for two weeks, in consequence of the reassuring character of the last news from Europe.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

NEW ATTITUDE OF THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT

Effect of Dispatches from Saligny—A Meeting of the Cabinet—A Vigorous War Policy Decided Upon in Regard to Mexico—Immense Fleet Sent into the American Waters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, July 8, 1862.

You will be surprised to find that I again direct your attention to the Mexican question; but in my last I told you that every day brought a change, or at least a new phase of the question worthy of mention. The changes which have taken place within the last few days are more wonderful than all, and I think I can say with certainty, are entitled to your earnest consideration.

For the last fortnight, you will recollect, the Admiral DE LA GRAVIERE and his policy have been in the ascendant, and this policy, it was well known here, was a very essential modification of the one which was adopted when the Convention of Soledad first arrived at Paris. The programme then hastily sent to Gen. LORENCEZ, and recommended to his rapid and energetic execution, avowed boldly, and with an air of pomp which smelt loudly of the age of knight-errantry, that they were going to Mexico on a mission of civilization—on a mission to regenerate the country, and render it a fit associate for the honorable nations of the earth. To accomplish this, it was necessary to march upon the capital, and take and hold it; to depose JUAREZ and put ALMONTE provisionally in his place; to call an election, to be conducted under ALMONTE'S care, for monarchy or no monarchy: and if the monarchy had a majority, to place a King on the throne. Beyond this, circumstances were to dictate the line to follow.

But the French defeat at Puebla, and the representations of Gen. LORENCEZ on the hostile sentiments of the people against France—representations which came to confirm those already made in the same sense by the Admiral DE LA GRAVIERE—forced a change in the programme, and dropped from its provisions the protection of ALMONTE, the election and the monarchy. This policy, which I always maintained the Government would finally adopt, has been in the ascendant, as already stated, and to the knowledge of many people, for a fortnight past, and was entirely confirmed by an article which appeared in the *Constitutionnel* on Saturday morning last, headed ostentatiously—*The new position of France in Mexico.* This article concludes in these words: "We pursue in Mexico at this moment two things: a triumph for our arms and a reparation for our legitimate griefs. Nothing more and nothing less."

Notwithstanding the ambiguity of these phrases, notwithstanding the doubt which was left as to the measures which the Government would find necessary to adopt in order to secure these two objects, everyone accepted the *Constitutionnel's* article as the inauguration of a policy of moderation toward Mexico, and everyone was rejoiced. The article, it was known, was based on the moderate and wise counsels of the French Admiral, and confirmed to the public the belief they had already formed, that the Admiral's counsels predominated in the Government, and were to be followed.

But now, if I am credibly informed, another change has taken place. On Friday last three couriers arrived in Paris from Mexico, one carrying dispatches from M. DE SALIGNY, another from Gen. ALMONTE, and a third from the Pére MIRANDA. Like true old-fashioned conspirators, although working against a common enemy, they each had a particular axe to grind, particular agents through whom to operate, and refused to trust to each other's courier. The dispatch of M. DE SALIGNY, it appears, was a lengthy and able defence of the policy he has always urged in Mexico, and which policy *is believed to be* the overthrow of President JUAREZ, an armed occupation of the country, a cession of territory to France, and a proclamation in favor of the reconstitution of the Latin races in America.

On Saturday last a Cabinet Council was held a Fontainebleau, under the Presidency of the Emperor, and at which were present Admiral DE LA GRAVIERE and Gen. FOREY. At this meeting the newly-arrived documents referred to above, or such of them as were intended for the Government, were read and considered. As the result of this meeting, if my information is correct, (and the sequel will soon demonstrate the fact,) *the policy of M. de Saligny was readopted, and that of M. de la Graviere sent back to the second place.* The expedition, therefore, is to assume proportions corresponding to the object in view. *Twenty-five thousand instead of eighteen thousand men are to be placed under the command of Gen. Forey, and Admiral de la Graviere will have four instead of one cuirassed frigate under his command.* The fleet, in fact, will be most formidable. Instead of waiting till September, these two general officers will start within a fortnight to their posts, and the whole expedition will leave as rapidly as possible. This is said to be the new programme, and the public, probably, will only know of the change of policy by the announcement that the position of the army of Gen. LORENCEZ is so critical that ample reinforcements must be sent to him at once. We shall be able in a very short time to decide on the truth of this change.

But it has been suggested to me that this expedition is out of all proportion to the wants of the service, and that it has been increased in size *in order to be ready for any eventualities that may arise in the United States.* M. DE PERSIGNY, who was at Saturday's council for the first time since his return from England, and who came home so thoroughly secessionist, it is said, as to recommend boldly and without hesitation to the Emperor a recognition of the South, favored the increase of the expedition, and laid down the theory that the North was so tired of the war, and so far away from the end they had set out to attain, that if France, with a formidable force in Mexican waters as a menace, would recognize the South, the North would seize this as a pretext to voluntarily relax the blockade so far as to allow the exit of cotton, and perhaps even to make peace with the South.

Now, although it is almost impossible that so sensible a man as M. DE PERSIGNY could advocate such an insensate policy, if is yet a fact that the foregoing, which the Government controls—the *Moniteur*, the *Constitutionnel*, the *Patrie*, and the *Pays*—have recommenced, by order, the preparation of the public mind for unlooked-for events in America. The *Moniteur* talks, *for the first time*, but in a mild way, of the slow progress of the Union arms, and of the probable impossibility of subjugating the South; the *Patrie* has taken up the mediation question again, and treats the question laboriously, and with its usual want of truth; the *Constitutionnel*, the especial organ of M. DE PERSIGNY, fairly boils over with malignity, falsehood, and unfair citations; the *Pays* follows in the wake of the *Constitutionnel*, of which it is only an appendage, and from which it differs only in its greater ignorance of the questions it treats.

Now it may be that the French Government has come to the conclusion that the Government of the United States is weak and exhausted, and that, while professing to be neutral, they can bully us through their official and semi-official journals—for here, where the Press is a responsible egent, it is quite another thing from the Press in England or the United States—and that by the menaces of their Press, or by a recognition of the South they can manage to open the cotton ports; but I do not believe that they have gone further than to fix upon this as an eventuality that may arrive in the future, and for which their fleet and army in Mexico will be ready in case of need. *I have never believed, for a moment, that there was any danger of the intervention of France between the two contending sections in the United States*, and find it difficult now to admit that the Emperor and M. THOUVENEL have any idea of an intervention; but M. DE PERSIGNY'S known hostility to the North, taken in connection with the singular manner in which he is trying for a few days past to shape public opinion through the Press, and the change of programme in Mexico, if this latter should turn out true, are sufficient to create uneasiness and to put one on the alert. It is hardly possible that the Minister of the Interior would show such an active zeal all at once in the direction of the Press on Mexican matters, if it were not to conform to a programme of the Government.

I hope to be able to give you more positive details in my next on this important subject.

MALAKOFF.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

How New-Jersey Provides for Her Sick Soldiers.

While New-York has been multiplying hospitals for her sick and wounded volunteers, our neighbors of New-Jersey have not been behind in this work of patriotic benevolence. Beside the State Hospital at Newark, they have now at Jersey City a hospital established by private enterprise, inferior to none in the substantial necessities of comfort and attention provided for the disabled soldiers of New-Jersey, to whom its doors are at all times freely opened. Four hundred and eighty-six have thus far experienced its attentions since its establishment on the 23d of last April, and the fact that of this number but four have died, best tells the story of the care the patients receive. Everything that thoughtful kindness can provide is at their disposal, and those loving attentions, such as no money can purchase, are freely tendered by the warm-hearted ladies of Jersey City, who have taken this institution under their especial charge, through the Ladies' Relief Association, two members of which attend at the hospital each day to lend their aid in caring for its inmates.

The Association also sees to it that garments and other comforts are provided for the sick, in addition to the necessaries which are provided by the State. From all parts of New-Jersey freewill offerings are received continually, and nothing is wanting for the patients that can be furnished to them with safety. Fruits in their seasons are supplied in abundance, cooling creams and other luxuries, and a generous-hearted florist supplies fragrant flowers from his gardens as they are desired, while other tradesmen have been equally generous in their donations of milk and other articles.

Medical attendance is supplied by the gratuitous services of the physicians of Jersey City, Drs. ACCOTT & SON, and Dr. LUPKINS and Dr. VARICK, being daily in attendance, and others lending assistance as it is needed. To Ex-Mayor VAN VORST, the institution is most of all indebted. From its commencement he has been unwearied in his attentions, giving to it freely of his time and means, personally supervising the details of its management, and only now relaxing his exertions while called away to the State Capital on the kindred work of raising new recruits for our depleted army.

This hospital was first established in Jersey City, on the corner of Erie and 4th streets, removing, on the 1st of July to the more pleasant quarters it now occupies at No. 136 Hudson-street. Here convenient access is had from the railroad near by, and from the dock, which comes nearly up to the rear of the building, on the North River. It overlooks the river, from which cooling breezes come to furnish abundant ventilation, which the construction of the building favors. It is a brick edifice of four stories, the first being occupied as a ward for transient visitors, the second reserved for the wounded, and the third for the sick, the fourth being used as a kitchen and storeroom. A fall and tackle in one corner of the building furnishes convenient means for conveying patients and heavy articles above stairs.

A building on each side is also at the disposal of the hospital, in case additional accommodations are needed. Ninety beds are now provided, which have thus far proved abundant, the largest number of patients at any one time being considerably less than this. At present there are some twenty or thirty under treatment, among them wounded men from Williamsburgh, from Fair Oaks, from Gaines' Mill, and one poor fellow, who was wounded as his regiment was about to leave for Washington with the first volunteers, and who has been for fourteen months under medical treatment. Among the sick is one man of fifty, who has seen his share of service in the Peninsula, though exempt by law, and the father of eleven children. The patients are nearly all in the best of heart and spirits, and with or without reason express unabated confidence in Gen. MCCLELLAN, and desire to again enter the service at an early a day as possible.

The regular nurses of the hospital are Mrs. LEE and Mrs. WILSON, who have three female and two male assistants, besides an "intelligent contraband." The Superintendent is Mr. GAOFF, who is assisted by a book-keeper.

Christian Brothers' Academy, Brooklyn.

DISTRIBUTION OF PREMIUMS.

The Annual Distribution of Premiums at the Christian Brothers' Academy, Jay-street, Brooklyn, took place on Monday, 21st inst., in presence of a large and highly appreciative auditory, composed of clergymen, parents, friends and patrons of the Academy. The large school-room was crowded to excess, and the audience appeared not only to take a deep interest in the proceedings, but by their loud and prolonged approbation at the delivery of patriotic speeches, evinced their true sentiments on the question of the Union. Among the numerous clergymen present we noticed the Rev. Messrs. TURNER, V. G., FARRELL, KEEGAN, and MAGUIRE. The "Green immortal" banner of old Ireland waved in unison with the glorious Stars and Stripes. A band composed of twenty-five of the students, dressed in a neat and becoming uniform discoursed sweet music during the evening, consisting of National and Irish airs.

The exercises were deeply interesting, and consisted of declamations, dialogues and well-selected *morceaux* of music, both vocal and instrumental. The proceedings opened by the band playing LAMBILLOTTE'S sacred canticle—accompanied by the pupils in full chorus. This was followed by a soul-inspiring and spirit-stirring recitative appeal—"To Arms,"—in which we were told that the foremost in the field would win the laurels. The young orator was greatly applauded, and the appeal was well-timed, and showed the feeling of the audience on the present urgent demand for reinforcements in the field. The "Rival Speakers" was a humorous dialogue, which created much merriment among the audience.

The speeches on the "Union," "Vindication," and "Flag for the Union," were admirably delivered—especially the last.

After the distribution of premiums by Rev. Mr. TURNER, he addressed a few remarks to the Professor of Music on the manner in which his pupils had acquitted themselves; he also complimented the Brothers for the great proficiency which the students had made in the various departments of education.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE POLICE AMONG THE LIQUOR DEALERS.—The Police throughout the City are very actively engaged in making arrests of persons who are found guilty of violating the law in regard to the sale of liquors without a license. Over six hundred of this class of offenders have been brought to the Jefferson Market Police Court within the last three days. As a general thing they have given bail in the sum of $100, to answer whatever indictment may be found against them by the Grand Jury. In the other Police Courts of the City, many parties, for this offence, have also been disposed of. The Police Justices all say that they are determined to discharge their duty in reference to this class of cases, and that they will do all they can to induce liquor-dealers to take out a license.

EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.—The Board of Excise Commissioners held their forty-sixth meeting yesterday, and granted 273 licenses, which had been passed upon by the President during the recess. The Board will meet again on Friday.

AN HONORABLE CLAIM TO ASSISTANCE.—Mr. SAMUEL PIGGOTT, a Union man, who was driven away from Western Virginia last year, and all his property destroyed, was enabled by the kindness of sympathetic friends to establish a small jewelry establishment at No. 643 Eighth-avenue. Last week his little place was seriously damaged by fire; the insurance was wholly inadequate, and the unfortunate man is a second time a just claimant for aid. Any who care to aid in the premises, can do so by leaving their custom at the above place, where Mr. PIGGOTT is again attempting business.

A CASE APPEALING TO CHARITY.—Mr. CYRUS PACK, who lost his life by the falling of a scaffold, on Monday, the 21st inst., leaves a wife and five children, heretofore dependent upon him for support. His eldest son, a young boy, about 15 years of age, who was on the scaffold at the time, is so seriously injured that his recovery is doubtful. Donations left with his widow, at No. 296 Second-street, will be well deserved, and, we have no doubt, gratefully received.

STAMPS, AND HOW THEY GO.—At the City Post-office there were sold, yesterday, $20,000 worth of the regular issue of postage stamps. The new currency, though not absolutely legal till the 1st of August, has already become the circulating medium for all sums less than fifty cents.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY REPORT.—From the Regents of the University is issued the Seventy-fifth Annual Report. In it they show that during the year 1861 the aggregate number of students in general literature and science in the two hundred and twenty-six academical institutions] visited by the Regents was one thousand seven hundred and fifteen, more than during any previous collegiate year. The number of medical students was but six hundred and sixty-nine, the southerners having returned home in consequence of the war. The Regents have, during the year, appropriated about $75,500 for the purchase of books and apparatus.

NON-INTERVENTION MEETING.—The foreign residents, who from time to time have expended money and labor in the preliminary stages of a protestant gathering against intervention by foreign Powers, failed to meet last night as was expected. When it is next announced, we will announce the announcement.

GEN. T. F. MEAGHER.—This patriot soldier and scholar will be the recipient of a popular demonstration this evening at WALLACK'S Theatre. With such of his Staff as are with him, he will attend the performances at that house, which will be elegantly decorated for the occasion. That the boys will fail to improve the opportunity by calling for a "speech," "speech," is one of the impossibilities of our age and country and people.

NEW STEAMER.—The Norwich and Worcester Line, under the efficient management of Mr. E. L. MARTIN, has added a new steamer to their list. It is called the *City of Norwich*, and with a few improvements is built on the model of her mates, the *City of Boston*, Capt. WILLIAMS, and the *City of New-York*, Capt. JEWETT. She is a beauty, and the Connecticut city of Norwich may well feel proud of her.

THE BREWERS, AND HOW THEY BREWED.—Yesterday afternoon the brewers held a meeting at the Astor House. The brewing interest was well represented, and various matters informally discussed, when Mr. AMMERMAN called the meeting to order, and nominated Mr. M. J. REAN as Chairman. To that responsible position Mr. M. J. READ was duly and unanimously chosen, whereupon Mr. AMMERMAN aforesaid moved that the reporters be requested to leave the room. The brewers *en masse* did not see the necessity of the motion, and it was not carried. Mr. M. J. REAN then of his individual motion desired the reporters to *vomose*, which they did, and therefore the doings of the great brewing interest must remain veiled and shrouded from the public vision.

THE TURF.

The Boston Race Meeting.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Monday, July 21, 1862.

To-morrow the Boston Summer Meeting commences on the Franklin Park Course, distant about six miles from the city. The prospects of a successful meeting are very flattering. The whole amount of the various purses offered, exceeding $4,000, has already been subscribed by the patrons of the turf here, and the thoroughbreds in the various stables are all in the highest possible condition. Hon. ZEB. WARD has been obliged to return home to Lexington, Ky., on account of the proximity of the rebel guerrilla chief, JOHN MORGAN, in his locality; and the warm Union principles of Mr. WARD rendering him highly obnoxious to the rebel party, his presence at home, to defend and protect his own property, was indispensable. All his horses, however, remain here to run their various engagements, and are in charge of Dr. ROBERT UNDERWOOD.

To-morrow, (Tuesday,) there are three races on the programme. The first is for three year olds, mile heats, for a purse of $300, and for which the following horses are entered: JOHN HUNTER'S br. c. *Sunshine*; P. C. BUSH'S ch. f. *Aerolite* and ZEB WARD'S b. filly by *Lexington*. The second race is a handicap for a purse of $600; single dash of four miles, the second horse to save his entrance money. For this, CHARLES S. LLOYD has entered *Throg's Neck* and *Avalanche*; ZEB WARD, *Reporter*, and Dr. WELDON, *Bettie Word*. This will prove a good race, and is the first four mile race yet run in the season's racing campaign. The third race is for a purse of $400, handicap, mile heats, best three in five. *Hillsborough*, an imported four year old colt by *Stockwell*, *Avalanche*, *Throg's Neck* and *Laura Farris*, are the entries.

The sport on the first day will consequently prove highly interesting, and as this is the first race meeting ever held in Boston, there is a great degree of interest felt among the citizens. The complete failure of the meeting in New-York also adds considerably to the general feeling expressed to make the Boston meeting a decided success, and thus take the lead in sporting matters hitherto enjoyed by the Empire City. As an instance of the interest felt, we may state that one warm patron of the turf in this city has alone taken on his own account 90 of the $10 badges of the meeting. Mr. CASSADY is in high spirits at the bright prospect, and fully anticipates realizing sufficient from this meeting to cover his losses at Philadelphia and New-York.

The meeting of *Idlewild* and *Wagram*, in the three mile heat race on Thursday, will, it is anticipated, prove highly exciting. *Wagram* was purchased of Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, by Mr. D. ROBINS, of this City, after his winning the two mile heat race at New-York, and his new owner is resolved to measure his strength against the renowned daughter of *Lexington*. Both are in famous condition, the track, notwithstanding the heavy rain of Sunday, good, and a capital race confidently expected.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 22.

The first day's racing came off to-day on the Franklin Park Trotting Course. Over 3,000 spectators were present, comprising the *élite* of this city and vicinity. The racing was of a very superior character, Northern horses winning every race, and the favorites being defeated in every instance.

The three-year-old race for a purse of $300, mile heats, was won by Mr. HUNTER'S *Sunskins*, beating *Aerolite* and the *Lexington Filly*, in 1:54 and 1:53¾.

The handicap race, four-mile dash, for a purse of $600, was won by Mr. MORRIS' *Throgs Neck*, beating *Reporter* and *Bettie Word*, in 7:34¾.

The handicap mile-heat race, for a purse of $400, was won by Mr. MORRIS' *Avalonche*, beating *Hillsborough*. The latter won the first heat in 2:02, and *Avalanche* the next three heats, in 1:52½, 1:56 and 1:52. Each heat was closely contested.

The meeting promises to be highly successful.

New-Jersey.

THE RIOT AT SALTERSVILLE.—It was stated in some of the morning papers yesterday, that a party of firemen belonging to Engine Co. No. 21, of New-York were engaged in a fight with a German pic-nic party at Saltersville. No men belonging to Engine Company No. 21, we are assured, were engaged in the disturbance.

A SOLDIER'S BURYING-GROUND.—At the meeting of the Jersey City Common Council last evening the Special Committee appointed for the purpose reported that they had selected a plot of ground at New-York Bay Cemetery for the burial of soldiers, and offered a resolution that an appropriation be made for inclosing it with a hedge fence, and for the erection of a suitable monument. The report was received and the resolution adopted.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

There has just been a species of mutiny on Governor's Island. The majority of the paroled soldiers, or "Texans," as they are commonly called, formerly belonging to the First, Third and Eighth Regiments, (Regulars,) but now attached to the general service at Fort Columbus, have laid down their arms and refuse to do any duty except that usually performed by the ordinary camp or garrison police. The cause of this refusal is a conviction among the men that they have been violating their parole by doing guard duty at a post where Southern prisoners were confined. It is not known what will be done with those men who have laid down their arms. They are still at large, and will probably be allowed to remain so until they are exchanged or discharged.

The year's work at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy-yard was as follows:

Vessels.	Rate.	Work Done.
Sabine	50-gun frigate	Repaired thoroughly.
Santee	50-gun frigate	Completed & repaired.
Dale	16-gun corvette	Repaired thoroughly.
Marion	16-gun corvette	Repaired thoroughly.
Constellation	24 gun corvette	Fitted for duty.
Portsmouth	22-gun corvette	Fitted for duty.
Colorado	40 steamer	Now fitting.
Kearsarge	New steamer	Built and dispatched.
Sabago	New steamer	Built and dispatched.
Alabarco	New steamer	Built.
Sonoma	New steamer	Built.
Catawba	New steamer	Built.
Ossipee	New steamer	Built.
Sacramento	New steamer	Built.

The number of men in the Portsmouth Yard is still about 800, as reported some days ago.

The following is the latest location of the United States vessels named: *Pulaski* at Montevido, June 20; the *Sonoma* at Fortress Monroe, July 19, (just arrived from Portsmouth;) the *Mississippi*, *Pensacola*, *Cayuga* and *Itasco*, were at New-Orleans when the *Montgomery* left that city. The *Cayuga* had just arrived.

The United States steam gunboat *Penguin*, destined for the reinforcement of the James River flotilla, was put formally in commission yesterday. She is commanded by Capt. WILLIAMSON, for a long period the popular executive officer of the liner *North Carolina*, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

The *Carondelet*, whose encounter with the rebel ram *Arkansas* has been published, is a regular iron-clad navy-built gunboat, built for the War Department, through Gen. FREMONT, at Carondelet some months since. She was designed by Mr. POOK, naval constructor. She is 175 feet long, 51½ feet wide and 6 feet deep. She carries 16 guns and about 150 men. The hull and upper portion of the boat is plated with 2½-inch iron. She cost $99,000. Congress recently authorized her transfer to the Navy Department.

Mental Depression.

It has often been remarked that no one can minister to a mind diseased, but a mind diseased is frequently only the consequence of disordered digestion, and naturally finds relief when the process of nutrition is restored to a healthful state. The PERUVIAN SYRUP removes the morbid condition of the stomach, quickens the circulation, increases the insensible perspiration and consequently relieves the mind from the causes of its depression.

Sold by all druggists.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best

And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies

Eight Cartes de Visite for $1.
Of unequaled style and finish, at
TAIT'S,
No. 51 Cortlandt-st., corner Greenwich.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

BIGELOW—BRANCH.—In Trumansburgh, Tompkins Co., Wednesday, July 16, by Rev. E. E. L. Taylor, D. D., of Brooklyn, F. H. BIGELOW, of Brooklyn, to FRANCES C. BRANCH, of the former place.

CAMPION—SANDBERGH.—On the 3d inst., at the Parish Church, Sheffield, Eng., by Rev. Canon Camidge, M. A., Vicar of Wakefield, assisted by Rev. Canon Sale, D. D., Vicar of Sheffield, Rev. CHARLES EDWARD CAMPION, B. A., of Wadham College, Oxford, to LAURA CAROW, youngest daughter of E. F. Sanderson, Esq., of Endcliffe Grange and New-York.

STOKELL—GRANT.—On Tuesday, July 22, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Lawrence H. Mills, WM. C. STOKELL, of Burlington, Vt., to FANNY M., daughter of John Grant, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

☞ Vermont papers please copy.

VERMILYE—CONOVER.—On Tuesday, July 22, by Rev. H. D. Ganse, ROBERT M. VERMILYE, to AMANDA, daughter of the late Gen. S. Conover, all of this City.

DIED.

AYERS.—In this City, on Monday morning, July 21, of cholera infantum, WILLIAM ELSWORTH, infant son of George E. and Anna H. Ayres.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 357 9th-av. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

DAVENPORT.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Monday morning, July 21, Mrs. CATHARINE M. DAVENPORT, in the 75th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 27 Willoughby-st., on Wednesday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

EARLE.—On Monday morning, July 21, SAMUEL EARLE, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his sons, Wm. H. and John H., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) the 23d inst., at 3 o'clock, from the Memorial Church, corner of Waverley-place and Hammond-st.

GALE.—On Tuesday morning, July 22, JOHN S. GALE, son of A. D. Gale, aged 18 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his father's residence, corner of Palisade and Gardner-aves., South Bergen, this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be interred in Greenwood. Take the horse-cars at Jersey City Ferry, and get out at Gardner-av.

HANAWAY.—At Bloomingdale, on Monday, July 21, after a lingering illness, AMELIA W. HANAWAY, daughter of J. and M. Hanaway.

☞ Williamsburgh papers please copy.

LOCKE.—In this City, on Monday morning, July 21, Rev. N. C. LOCKE, D. D.

The funeral services will take place at the Central Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Rockwell's,) Schermerhorn-st., near Nevins, Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

LEWIS.—Drowned at Newburyport, Mass., on Monday morning, July 21, STARRS W. LEWIS, Jr., son of S. W. and M. C. LEWIS, aged 16 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 28 West 27th-st.

LYON.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 22, EDGAR, infant son of Jas. W. and Amelia Lyon.

The funeral will take place this day, at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of the parents, No. 306 West 43d-st.

PESSINE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, July 21, WILLIAM G. PESSINE, in the 51th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at Calvary Church, (Rev. Mr. Peck's,) corner of South 9th and 8th sts., Eastern District, this day, (Wednesday,) the 23d inst., at 3 o'clock. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

TURNBULL.—In Leamington, England, on Saturday, July 5, SINCLAIR JERVAIS TURNBULL, son of the late Dr. Robert J. Turnbull, in the 19th year of his age.

VALENTINE.—In Piermont, on Monday, July 21, after a lingering illness, WILLIAM EDGAR, the only son of Brewster and Ann Eliza Valentine, of Brooklyn, L. I., in the 27th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his father-in-law, B. W. Davis, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of Mr. Davis, No. 14 Willow-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

VAN VOORHES.—At East New-York, on Tuesday afternoon, WILLIAM VAN VOORHES, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 24th inst., from the R. D. Church at East New-York, at 3 o'clock.

WITTHAUS.—On Monday, July 21, MARIE CHRISTIANE, widow of J. D. Witthaus.

A notice when the funeral is to take place will appear in to-morrow's papers.

WARD.—In Lafayette, Hudson County, N. J., on Monday, July 21, after a protracted illness, THOMAS WARD, formerly of Ramapo Valley, N. Y., in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Wednesday, the 23d inst., at 10½ o'clock in the forenoon. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 343.—July 22, 1862.
63, 77, 59, 55, 78, 13, 8, 22, 7, 25, 50, 16, 9.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 344.—July 22, 1862.
52, 34, 5, 15, 21, 11, 69, 60, 63, 3, 51, 72.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky. or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 291.—July 22, 1862.
6, 28, 38, 35, 24, 3, 68, 67, 41, 77, 69, 11, 17.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 283.—July 22, 1862.
7, 34, 52, 74, 13, 68, 9, 37, 64, 27, 45, 5.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

JET BRACELETS, NEW PATTERNS, JUST received, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 416 Broadway, near Canal-st.

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS—$1, $2 AND $3 a set, at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 416 Broadway, near Canal-st.

DEAFNESS,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Air-Passages.

Dr. LIGHTHILL can be consulted daily until 3 P. M., at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place.

[No. 740 WATER-ST., New-York, June 5, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in completely restoring my hearing, which was seriously impaired, although previous to applying to him I was treated by several physicians without the least benefit. Any further information I should be pleased to render on application to me at my residence, No. 113 2d-st., Brooklyn, E. D., or at my place of business, No. 740 Water-st.

WM. H. WATERBURY.

L. Goodheim, Esq., No. 5 Barclay-st., having been troubled with incessant and most distressing noises in the head, and almost total deafness in one ear, was completely cured by Dr. Lighthill, after his case had been unsuccessfully treated by several physicians of this City.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
NEW-YORK, 1st April, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I take much pleasure in testifying to the professional skill exhibited by you in your treatment of a case of severe inflammation of the throat and ear with which I have lately been afflicted. Upon coming under your charge I was immediately relieved, and speedily cured of a most aggravated complaint, which several physicians had previously sought in vain to mitigate.

As I am somewhat of a stranger in the City, I would state that you are at liberty to substantiate my statements, if necessary, by reference to my relatives, Mr. A. V. Stout, President of the Shoe and Leather Bank of New-York, and to Mr. Everett Clapp, of the Western Transportation Company, No. 1 Coenties-slip.

With much esteem, I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
FRED. M. HANKS.

To Dr. Lighthill, No. 34 St. Mark's-place, New-York.

No. 42 FIFTH-STREET,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill:

DEAR SIR: I take pleasure in testifying to the remarkable skill and judgment you displayed in the case of my daughter, who had been partially deaf, accompanied by discharge from the ears since early infancy, and is now, thanks to your treatment, able to hear as well as any one, while her ears are free from the discharge. Although it is nearly two years since she has been under your care, her hearing remains as good and her ears as sound as the day she left you.

O. S. HOLLY.

No. 413 FOURTH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 5, 1862.

My hearing having been impaired for a number of years, I placed myself under Dr. Lighthill's care, who restored it after a short course of treatment.

JAMES KENNY,
Book-keeper with P. Garrick, 19 and 21 Rosevelt-st.

NEW-YORK, June 16, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill:

DEAR SIR: Permit me to thank you most sincerely for the invaluable services you have rendered me in restoring the hearing of my son, who had been deaf from infancy, and who had previously been under the care of the best medical talent without the slightest success. Respectfully,

ANSELL HECHT,
No. 136 Sixth-av.

No. 3 GATES-AV., BROOKLYN, April 15, 1860.

Dr. E. B. LIGHTHILL: It gives me pleasure to inform you of the entire and effectual cure you have made in my little daughter's eyes, who, after several months of total blindness, and after having tried the skill of several eminent physicians, has been entirely relieved through your treatment, without which it is probable she would never have regained her sight. Most respectfully yours,

A. H. PURDY,
Late proprietor of National Theatre

☞ Further references to parties of the highest respectability and standing in this City and elsewhere will be given if desired.

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, COMMERCIAL BUILDING, Nos. 57 AND 59 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, July 22, 1862.

The Trustees, in conformity to the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 30th of June, 1862:

Premiums on risks outstanding 30th June, 1861	$169,448 45	
Premiums received during the year ending 30th June, 1862		362,964 62
Total premiums		$532,413 07
Premiums marked off as earned for the year ending 30th June, 1862		$397,660 39
Losses and expenses	$219,084 66	
Return premiums	51,416 94	
Reinsurances	23,276 36	
	$293,777 96	

The Assets of the Company on the 30th June, 1862, were as follows:

Cash in banks	$90,600 47	
New-York State, City and bank stocks, United States and other stocks, and loans on stocks	624,510 54	
		$616,111 01
Premium notes and bills receivable		278,129 04
Salvage, reinsurance and other claims due the Company		25,438 41
Insurance scrip, and sundry notes, at estimated value		22,372 75
Total assets		$941,861 21

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a *Scrip Dividend of* TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the net earned premiums entitled thereto for the year ending 30th June, 1862, for which certificates may be issued on and after the 30th day of August next.

They have also this day declared an *Interest Dividend of* SIX PER CENT. on the outstanding scrip, payable on and after Tuesday, the 12th day of August next.

A portion of the excess over HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS of accumulated reserved profits, is to be applied to the redemption of the onstanding scrip: and the Board has directed that the whole of the Certificates of Profits of the issue of 1857, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 12th day of August next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be surrendered at the time of payment, and canceled.

By order of the Board.

HENRY D. KING, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

HENRY W. BARSTOW,	MOSES TAYLOR,
JAMES C. BELL,	JAMES W. PHILLIPS,
CHARLES L. FROST,	JOHN G. WILLIAMS,
OEO. B. MOREWOOD,	WM. H. BRODIE,
SHEPPARD GANDY,	LOUIS S. FELLOWS,
CHARLES CAROW,	WM. M. NEWELL,
THOS. B. CODDINGTON,	CHARLES M. FBY,
JAMES H. GRAY,	CHARLES P. MARKS,
JOHN D. WILSON,	STEPH. D. HARRISON,
JOSIAH O. LOW,	H. K. CORNING,
WILLIAM A. SALE,	WILLIAM T. FROST,
HENRY O. BREWER,	WM. R. KIRKLAND,
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HENRY K. BULL,	JOHN C. JACKSON,
EDWARD SAPORTAS,	JOSEPH F. NAVARRO,
JAMES H. MULFORD,	ANTHONY P. FRANCIA,
JAMES D. CARHART,	SMITH J. EASTMAN,
RICHARD P. RUNDLE,	EDWARD L. HEDDEN.

DANL. DRAKE SMITH, President,
ADRIAN B. HOLMES, Vice-President.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS

HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.

HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.

MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow

All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st



CARY'S ROTARY FORCE PUMP.
Adapted to all purposes, and the most reliable FORCE-PUMP IN THE WORLD. Manufactured and sold by CARY & BURNHAM, Rockport, N. Y.
J. C. CARY, General Agent, No. 2 Astor House, New York City.

TO SMOKERS.—MEERSCHAUM PARVO. PATENT TELESC

BAR REPORTS.

Conditional Purchase—Two Opinions Respecting a Propeller Wheel.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge McCarthy.

James L. Jackson and Peter R. Jackson vs. *Peter Crary.*—This action was brought to recover the value of a propeller wheel, known as the "Campbell Wheel." The plaintiffs claimed to recover, as the assignees of the claim of Robert E. Campbell, against the defendant. They allege that, on the 9th day of March, 1862, Campbell, who owned the patent right on the wheel, sold and delivered the wheel to the defendant, to be used on the *John S. Williams*, and to be paid for if it suited the defendant, and on the further condition that if the wheel was broken while in such use, it was to be paid for in any event. It was claimed, on the contrary, that the wheel was made on the order of Stanton & Mallory, of Newburgh, who had the contract for the steam engine and machinery for the boat; and, also, that Campbell represented that his wheel would propel a boat ten per cent. faster than any other wheel in use—that, in fact, it failed to do its work as represented. It appeared, in proof, that the wheel was delivered in March, and that it was used on the propeller until the latter part of May, 1862, when, being broken, it was taken out, and Campbell notified that his wheel was ready to be surrendered to him.

Evidence was given also to show that the wheel was not ten per cent. faster than any other wheel, inasmuch as a certain Philadelphia wheel with which the Campbell wheel was replaced made better time. On the contrary, evidence was introduced to show that the reasons for the discrepancy in speed was owing to a want of capacity in the engineer to keep up a maximum and uniform pressure of steam.

The trial resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for $569 73.

E. W. Dodge for plaintiff; Charles N. Black for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Watts et al. vs. Garcia et al.—Allowance of ... per cent. granted.

Goodyear vs. Ladd, &c.—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

Frances M. Healy vs. Jeremiah Healy.—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Late News from Richmond.

From the Washington Star, Saturday.

A free colored man, who was impressed into the Confederate service in Virginia on the breaking out of the rebellion, and has been lately in the immediate employ of Gen. Lowerance, has reached Washington. He has escaped from Richmond during the confusion there following upon the late battles. He is really of the "intelligent" order we so much read about, having been to Liberia and to other points, where he has been placed in positions of trust. He states that the rebel loss in killed, wounded and missing, in the seven days' battles, is admitted at Richmond to amount to 32,000.

The Confederate army numbered in the neighborhood of 250,000. The fact of the close conscription proves sufficiently for their being able to gather so large a force. In fact all the men liable to military duty are in the ranks, except such as got substitutes from Maryland, or from those over or under the legal age. Numbers of the Confederate wounded brought into Richmond were the merest boys.

The Confederates are desperate in view of the fact that their present army cannot be replaced, having utterly exhausted the fighting material of the South.

Not only the whites, but the blacks of the country have been swept into the Confederate ranks, (the latter for laboring purposes,) and consequently the grain crops are in many places wasting in the fields for want of hands to harvest them.

The stampedes of slaves toward the North star has crippled the harvesting operations. In the vicinity of Fredericksburgh the contrabands in leaving, have helped themselves not only to their own freedom, but have left their masters minus everything in the shape of horses and carriages that would facilitate their movements. There are considerable quantities of old wheat on hand yet throughout Virginia.

Considerable hay has been raised this year in Virginia, but little or no corn has been planted.

The able-bodied whites of the South having been exhausted by the conscription, the Confederates seriously talk of arming the negroes. They seem to put faith in the fidelity of the negroes, or their own ability to make them faithful, but seem doubtful if the negroes, from their entire unacquaintance with fire-arms, will acquire any facility in their use.

Gen. Ewell was severely wounded in the neck at the Richmond battles. Gen. Joe Johnston had experienced a relapse from undertaking to get out too soon, and mortification of his wound was feared.

James Barbour has been an active aid to Gen. Ewell, and John S. Barbour (President of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad) aid to Gen. Johnston.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Tuesday, July 22, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 98 bbls. Ashes, 24,619 bbls. Flour, 974 bbls. and 388 bags Corn Meal, 109,632 bushels Wheat, 61,151 bush. Corn, 4,798 bush. Oats, 1,255 pkgs. Provisions, and 904 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots continued in demand at $6 25 @ 100 lbs. Sales, 30 bbls. Pearls are unchanged.

CANDLES—Have been in rather more demand at steady rates.

COFFEE—The demand is fair and prices are advancing. Sales, since our last, 100 mats and 75 bags Java, at 25c.; 600 bags Laguayra, on private terms; 7,300 bags Rio, at 21½c. @ 22½c.; 675 bags Maracaibo, at 22¼c. @ 23c., and 300 bags St. Domingo, at 20¼c. @ lb., usual terms. The week's business in Rio Messrs. Wm. Scott & Son notice thus: "Sales of Rio, during the past week, to the trade, amount to 9,650 bags, and embrace 1,969 balance @ *Seth*, at 21¾c.; 986 @ *Parsons*, at 20¾c.; 648 @ *Symmetry*, at 21¾c.; 3,854 @ *Wm. Oswald*, at 21½c.; sundry lots at our quotations; and quarter of invoice of 2,000 @ *Chanticleer*, and 906 @ *Onda*, at 21½c.; and 2,700 @ *Abby and Elizabeth*, at 22c. The balance has been taken on speculation, upon same terms; also, 2,000 @ *Oldenbarneveld*, at 21½c., and 586 @ *H. A. Didier*, at 21c., including skimmings. The market closes firm, with a fair demand." Stock in New-Yoork, 124,642 bags. Closing quotations: Java, 26c. @ 26¾c.; Maracaibo, 21¾c. @ 23¼c.; Laguayra, 21¾c. @ 22½c.; Rio, 20½c. @ 22½c., and St. Domingo at 20¾c. @ 21c. @ lb.

CHEMICALS—Have been in request at buoyant prices.

COPPER—Sales 250,000 lbs. American Ingot at 23½c. @ 24¼c., cash, @ lb. Holders are now asking 25c. @ lb.

COTTON—Is in moderate request, at 50c. @ 50½c. for Middlings, @ lb.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are in more demand, and are held with much firmness.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good demand to-day for shipment, and home use, at advanced prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 27,350 bbls., including Canadian State, at $5 05 @ $5 30; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 45 @ $5 70, chiefly at $5 50 @ $5 55; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 @ $5 25; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 40 @ $5 35; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 35 @ $5 70, @ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 05 @ $5 30
Extra State	5 45 @ 5 70
Superfine Western	5 00 @ 5 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 40 @ 6 35
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 55 @ 5 70
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 75 @ 6 50
Extra Genesee	5 75 @ 7 00
Superfine Choice Extra Missouri	7 65 @ 7 00

Southern Flour is in active request, at buoyant rates. Sales 3,750 bbls. at $5 45 @ $5 85 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $5 95 @ $6 90 for fancy to choice extra brands, and $7 50 @ $8 50 for very superior family brands, @ bbl. Canadian Flour is improving. Sales 1,500 bbls. extra, at $5 45 @ $6 35 @ bbl. Rye Flour is salable and firm, at $3 @ $4 @ for fine and superfine, @ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair demand, at $3 25 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Marsh's Caloric and Brandywine, @ bbl.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales in Boston, 200 bales Bags at 13½c. @ 14c., and 200 bales Bagging at 11c., both cash.

GRAIN—Wheat continues in lively request for export at higher and rising prices. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 234,000 bushels, part to arrive, including Canada Club, $1 14 @ $1 19; White Western, inferior to choice, $1 32 @ $1 48; Amber Western at $1 33 @ $1 35; Red Western (Winter) at $1 26 @ $1 38; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 20 @ $1 22; Milwaukee Club, $1 14 @ $1 20; Chicago Spring, $1 07 @ $1 10 and White Kentucky, at $1 50 @ bushel. Corn is in good demand and is advancing. Sales, since our last, 102,000 bushels, at 55c. @ 56c. for shipping Mixed Western; 51c. @ 54c. for Eastern do.; 47c. @ 30c. for unsound do. do.; and 60c. @ 62c. for White Western, @ bushel. Rye continues in demand, at 76c. @ 80c. @ bushel; sales, 2,200 bushels. Barley continues quiet and nominal. Oats are selling slowly, including Canada at 46c. @ 47½c.; Western at 45c. @ 47½c., and State at 48c. @ 48½c. @ bushel

HAY—North River bale is in request, at 55c. @ 70c. for shipment and local use, @ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in demand, at former prices, including last year's crop, at 15c. @ 20c. @ lb.

HEMP—Manilla has been more sought after at 7¾c. @ lb.; sales 600 bales. Other kinds have been quiet.

HONEY—Sales 50 bbls. Cuba, in bond, at 75c. @ gallon.

IRON—Has been less freely dealt in, and prices have been somewhat unsettled.

LEAD—The sales, since our last, include 200 tons foreign Pig, at $6 75 @ $7 @ 100 lbs. Market inactive and rather heavy.

MOLASSES—Sales 445 bbls., including Porto Rico, at 40c.; English Island on private terms, and Cuba Muscovado, at 32c. @ 33c., mainly at 33c.; also 171 bbls. New-Orleans, by auction, at 31¾c. @ 35c. @ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The market is quiet to-day for all kinds, including Spirits Turpentine, at $1 77 @ $1 80 @ gallon. 50 bbls. No. 2 Resin brought $12 75 @ 280 lbs.

OILS—The principal kinds have been in fair request, but the advanced claims of holders have had the effect of checking the transactions. We now quote: Crude Sperm, $1 30 @ $1 35; Crude Whale, 57c. @ 60c.; Unbleached Winter Sperm, $1 55; do. Spring do., $1 50; Bleached Winter Whale, 65c. @ 67c.; do. Spring do., 63c. @ 65c.; Olive, $1 35 @ $1 40; Linseed, 61c. @ 65c.; No. 1 Winter Lard, 60c. @ 70c.; City Red, 45c. @ 55c.; Crude Petroleum, 11¾c. @ 12¾c.; Refined Petroleum, 23c. @ 25c.

New-Bedford Market, Week Ending July 21.—Sperm remains unchanged. The sales since our last embrace 319 bbls. for manufacturing, 548 bbls. at $1 30, 25 bbls. dark at $1 26, and 60 do. black at $1 05 @ gallon; also, a cargo of 1,200 bbls. to Fairhaven, for export, at a price not transpired. Whale has been in further demand, with an upward tendency in prices. The transactions for the week include sales of 4,900 bbls., in parcels, about equally divided for manufacturing and export. We quote: For the trade, 260 bbls. at 56c.; 1,700 do. at 58c., and 340 do. at 60c. @ gallon. For export, 500 bbls. at 56c.; 1,500 do. at 57c., and 600 do. at 60c. @ gallon. The market closes with further inquiry. Whalebone sales for the week, 10,000 lbs. Arctic, recent importation, at 75c.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to July 21, 1862	27,343	73,138	609,350
Same time last year	40,759	96,270	825,600

[Whalemen's Shipping List.

PRINTING CLOTHS—The Providence market continues active, the week's sales amounting to 157,500 pieces, and including, according to the *Journal*, 5,000 pieces, 52x56, 8¾c.; 2,500 do., 56x56, 8¾c., light weight; 15,000 do., 60x64, 9¼c.; 10,000 do., 60x64, 9¾c.; 15,000 do., 60x64, 9¾c.; 15,000 do., 60x64, 9¾c.; 12,000 do., 60x64, 9¾c., 4 months; 7,000 do., 60x64, 10c., 4 months; 15,000 do., 64x64, 9¾c., 6 months; 13,000 do., 64x64, 9¾c., 6 months; 14,000 do. 64x64c.; 9¾c.; 9,000 do., 64x64c., 9¾c.; 10,000 do., 64x64, 10c.; 15,000 do., 64x64, 10c. net, @ yard.

PROVISIONS—Pork is plenty and heavy, at $10 87½ @ $11 for Mess, and $8 75 @ $8 87½ for Prime, @ bbl.; sales 950 bbls. Cut Meats are selling more freely at 4¾c. @ 5½c. for Hams, and 3½c. @ 4c. for Shoulders, @ lb. Bacon rules dull and nominal. Lard is in good request, at buoyant prices; sales, 2,100 tcs. and bbls. in lots, at 8c. @ 9¾c., here, and 9¾c. for prime, deliverable next month, @ lb. Beef continues in demand; sales 175 bbls., at $14 @ $14 50 for Extra Mess, and $12 25 @ $13 50 for plain Mess, @ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19 @ $20 @ tce. Beef Hams, $13 50 @ $14 75 @ bbl. Butter is more sought after at 9c. @ 15c. for poor to choice Western, and 10c. @ 18c. for poor to choice State, @ lb. Cheese is in request, at 5c. @ 8c. @ lb.

RICE—Sales, 2,100 bags East India, at $6 @ $6 62½ @ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—A moderate demand prevails for Calcutta Linseed, of which 1,000 bags have been sold in Boston at $2 45, cash, @ bushel.

SOAP—Sales have been reported of 400 boxes Castile on private terms.

SPELTER—Is selling, in lots, at 6¼c., cash, @ lb.

SPICES—Sales have been reported of 5 cases No. 1 Nutmegs, and 500 mats Cassia, on private terms; also 1,500 bags Pepper, chiefly at 19¾c.; and 100 bags Pimento at 16c. @ lb.

SUGARS—Are active and buoyant; sales, since our last, 2,800 hhds., including Cuba at 7¼c. @ 8¾c., Porto Rico at 8¼c. @ 9c., and New-Orleans at 8¼c. @ 9¾c.; 461 hhds. New-Orleans, at auction, at 8¼c. @ 11¾c.; and 175 boxes Havana at 8¼c. @ 9¼c. @ lb.

TEAS—Are in request, and quite stiffly held.

TIN—Has been less active, but quoted firm.

TALLOW—Sales, 130,000 lbs., at 10¾c. @ 10¾c. @ lb. The business of the week, Messrs. Knight & Sons notice thus: The demand for this staple has been very large, and owing to the small stock now held here, and the large quantity required to fill contracts made the grst of the month, has caused the market to keep firm, and sales have been made at 10¾c. for Prime Eastern and Western lots in hhds.; Prime City brands are held at 10¾c., and Butchers' Association has advanced to 11c. The Continental and European demand have both been large, notwithstanding the high rates of freight demanded, which has been counteracted by the extreme high rates of Sterling Exchange. Orders for the West Indies market continue about the same. At the close we quote the market very firm for all kinds, and owing to the advance in Rough Tallow to 6½c., prices have an upward tendency. Price this day, 1858, 9¼c.; 1859, 11c.; 1860, 10¾c.; 1861, 8¾c. @ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 600 bbls., at 30c. @ 30½c. @ gallon.

WOOL—Sales in Providence during the week, 75,100 lbs. Domestic Fleece, at 50c. @ 55c.; 6,400 lbs., 54c., 6 months; 7,000 lbs. Pulled, at 48c. @ 54c., @ lb. The Detroit *Advertiser* of the 20th inst. says: The market, since our last weekly report, has stiffened up, and the range now may be stated at 40c. @ 48c. There are buyers for large lots, at 48c. for best; but for light lots, 45c. @ 46c. is nearly or quite the top of the market. The advance is occasioned mainly by the movements of those who had previously kept out of the market, but who now prefer to purchase rather than accept the alternative of taking their money back home. There is now but little left.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been more extensive, to-day, at our revised quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 6d. @ 3s. 7½d. @ bbl.; Wheat in bulk and bags, 12½d. @ 12¾d.; Corn, 12d. @ 12¾d.; Beef, 6s. 6d. @ 7s. @ tc.; Pork, 5s. @ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 37s. 6d. @ 40s.; Butter and Cheese, 42s. 6d. @ 45s.; Tallow, 37s. 6d., @ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. @ 4s. 3d. @ bbl.; Grain, 12½d. @ 13¾d. @ bushel; Pork, 5s. @ bbl.; Beef, 7s. @ tc.; Bacon, and Lard, 42s. 6d. @ 45s.; Butter and Cheese, 45s. @ 50s.; Tallow, 40s. @ ton. For London—Flour, 4s. @ bbl.; Grain, 12½d. @ 13¾d. @ bushel; Pork, 5s. @ bbl.; Beef, 7s. @ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 45s. @ 50s.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d. @ 45s.; Tallow, 40s. @ ton. For Cork and orders, two vessels, with Wheat, in bulk, at 15d. @ 15¾d. @ bushel. For Belfast, a brig with Wheat (18,000 bushels) in bulk, at 14d. @ bushel.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 9
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	July 9
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	July 12
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 16
China	Liverpool	New-York	July 19
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	July 26
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	July 30
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18

FROM AMERICA.

Europa	Boston	Liverpool	July 23
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	July 25
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	July 26
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	July 26
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 30
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 2
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 2
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 6
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 16
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 20
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) close at 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 12 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6¾ A. M. and 3¾ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

DANIEL PLACE—LATE A PRIVATE IN THE 67th foot, may hear of something to his advantage, by applying to Mr. JOHN MURRAY, No. 7 Whitehall-place, London.

WILLIAM TOSHACH—YOUR WIFE AND children are at French's Hotel. If in New-York, for God's sake come to them directly. MARIA.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—TEN $50 7 3.10 TREASURY NOTES OF the following numbers: 21,567, 21,568, 21,569, 21,570, 21,571, 21,574, 21,575, 21,582, 21,584, 21,585, all payable to order but one, and one $100 7 3.10 Treasury Note, No. 20,284, payable to order of G. S. Wylie. Bankers and others are cautioned against negotiating any of the above. A liberal reward will be paid upon their return to WYLIE & WADE, No. 91 Wall-st.

LOST—A GOLD PENCIL CASE AND PEN—THE case is marked "Thos. H. Stout, 1859." A reward of $10 will be paid to any one who will return the above pencil to THOS. H. STOUT, No. 37 Spruce-st., New-York.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN PROPERTY—A farm on the banks of the Hudson River, at Hyde Park, about one mile from the Staatsburgh Railroad Station; contains about 121 acres, with good dwelling-house, well wooded and watered. Inquire at No. 192 Broadway, Room No. 9.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE.

Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind.
No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.—F. KRUTINA, SUCCESSOR TO D. M. DOE & CO., Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av., has now on hand and is manufacturing a splendid assortment of first-class Cabinet Furniture, which he will sell at very low prices.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

A BEAUTIFUL MICROSCOPE, MAGNIFYING 500 times for 25 cents, (coin;) five of different powers for $1. Mailed free. Address F. O. BOWEN Box No. 220, Boston, Mass.

THE NAMES AND LOCATION OF DEALERS in City and country, who sell P. P. CO.'S BUCKEYE GOODS, will appear in the *Herald* Saturday, July 26. Consumers of Provisions, see it and save your money.

LOUIS BRANDT, VETERINARY SURGEON, No. 23 East 24th-st., New-York. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Consultation free.

AUCTION SALES.

U. S. MARSHAL'S INTERLOCUTORY SALE.

CARGO OF PRIZE STEAMSHIP CIRCASSIAN.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE

To me directed by Hon. William Marvin, Judge of U. S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by public auction, on TUESDAY, July 29, at 11 o'clock, A. M., from the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the perishable portion of the cargo of the steamship *Circassian*, as selected by the United States Appraisers, Wm. Atkinson, Esq., and Cyrus Cleveland, Esq., with the approval of Edward Hunter, Agent for the claimants as follows:

994 casks Red Wine (Julian Chateaux, &c.)
60 half casks Red Wine (Julian Chateaux, &c.)
2,162 cases Red Wine, different brands.
206 half casks White Wine (Sautern, &c.)
17 cases White Wine.
11 cases White Wine.
80 casks White Wine Vinegar.
844 cases Sardines, quarters, halves and wholes.
549 sacks Coffee. Rio and old Gov. Java.
4 cases Bologna Sausages.
25 cases preserved French Meats.
303 cases Preserved French Fruits.
15 bags Whole Pepper.
10 bags Cloves.
150 cases Prunes, in glass.
100 kegs Paint.
1 keg Copperas.
1 case Paint Brushes.
15 cases Truffles.
10 cases Mushrooms, in oil.
70 chests Black and Green Teas.
3 cases Engravings.
5 cases French Peas.

Will be sold at the same place, WEDNESDAY, 30th, at 12 M.:
52 cases.
16 drums Castor Oil.
46 bbls. Soda Ash.
41 bbls. Soda.
Cargo steamer CIRCASSIAN.

Catalogues and samples can be seen at the office of
HIRAM BENNER, Esq., No. 113 Wall-st.
JAMES C. CLAPP,
United States Marshal to District Florida.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, No. 39 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY,

By the UNITED STATES MARSHAL, under the direction of the UNITED STATES PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, on FRIDAY NEXT, the 25th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at the UNION STORES, near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn, SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer. The cargo of the schooner *A. H. Partridge*, consisting of
391 bbls. Resin.
28 bbls. Tar.
4,500 Cypress Shingles. Ditto of the
Schooner *S. A. Falconer*, consisting of
631 bbls. and casks of Resin. Ditto of the
Schooner *Emily*, consisting of
310 bbls. Resin. Ditto of the
Schooner *Rothen*, consisting of
508 bbls. Resin.
6 bbls. Tar.

EDWARD H. OWEN, } U. S. Prize
HENRY B. ELLIOTT, } Commissioners.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION OF ABOUT 500 LOTS OF LAND IN THE CITY OF HOBOKEN, N. J.—Will be sold at public auction at the sales room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) on TUESDAY, July 29th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, about 500 lots of land in different parts of the Coster Tract in the City of Hoboken, New-Jersey. Every lot put up will be positively sold to the highest bidder, without reserve, and two-thirds of the purchase money, may, at the purchaser's option, remain upon bond and mortgage for three years at six per cent. The lots will be sold by a good title in fee simple, free of all incumbrances, and will be conveyed by warranty deeds. In order to save the purchasers all expense of examining the title, a complete abstract of title will be furnished to them free of charge, and original searches, procured at the expense of the seller, will be exhibited to them. Maps of the property, showing the particular lots to be sold, will be posted in different parts of Hoboken, Jersey City, and Pavonia, a week or ten days before the day of sale, and may be seen now at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

For further particulars apply to CHARLES E. BUTLER, No. 2 Hanover-st., New-York.
New-York, July 16, 1862.

William Irving, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY WILLIAM IRVING, WAGONS, &c.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & SON will sell at their salesroom, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, July 23, at 12 o'clock, for account of whom it may concern, 4 second-hand, shifting-top wagons, in first-rate order; 2 first-class shifting-top wagons; 1 four-seat top Brett; 1 new and second-hand no-top road wagons; 2 shifting-seat Rockaways; 1 coupe Rockaway, second hand; 2 sets first-class light double harness; 2 sets single do., collars, whips, &c.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, July 23, 1862, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 3 Pine-st., a small quantity of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of walnut and mahogany bedsteads, wardrobe, pier mirror, marble-top pier table, mahogany chairs, rockers, dressing bureau, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, &c. Also, immediately after the above, at No. 5½ Pine-st., one rosewood 7-octave pianoforte, round corners, Worcester, maker; also, cover for same.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

THE SALE OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c., advertised to take place this day at Dilks' stable, No. 109 Mercer-st., will not take place, the owner having disposed of the entire establishment at private sale.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,
No. 52 William-st.

A. S. Richards, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND GAITERS AT AUCTION.—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, July 23, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a choice assortment of goods adapted to the season. Catalogues on morning of sale.

Wm. Witters, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK, at hotel, No. 124 Chambers-st., all the furniture and fixtures of the hotel, restaurant, saloons, bar furniture and fixtures, office, do.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, IN Bridgeport, Conn., for one or more years, the residence of the subscriber, nearly opposite that of P. T. Barnum, Esq. The house is large and commodious, with modern improvements, gas, furnace, water, fish pond, carriage house, barn, &c., with ten acres of land, consisting of meadow, orchard, garden, lawn, &c., and stocked with fruit of the choicest variety. As the subscriber will be in Europe several years, terms will be moderate. GEO. A. WELLS.

FOR RENT OR SALE.—A NEW AND BEAUTIful cottage house, with eleven rooms, besides laundry and wash-room, good garden, fruit and shade; pleasant neighborhood, near excellent schools, churches, &c. A first class home for family Summer and Winter; one hour's ride from City by trains every hour; cost $5,000 to build; will be sold for less than cost, on easy terms, or rented to a good tenant at a nominal price. For particulars apply to JULIUS IVES, Jr., No. 345 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A GENTEEL DWELLING-HOUSE IN THE CITY—A beautiful Gothic cottage, containing 11 rooms, bath, hot and cold water, and spring water drawn into the house; about two acres of land, (with garden,) in perfect order, situated near the village of West Farms, on the road to the Fordham Depôt or Harlem Railroad. Apply to A. FINLAY, No. 45 William-st., or to C. VALENTINE, near the premises.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—A double house, containing twelve rooms, lot 100 feet square, situated on high ground, three minutes from Harlem Railroad Depôt, in the village of Tremont, eleven miles from City Hall. The house is pleasantly situated, recently painted and repaired; has let formerly for $300; will be rented to a good tenant for $150 per year. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIdence on the Hudson, at Edgewater, opposite Manhattanville: residence of the late David T. Baldwin deceased. House large and commodious, with four acres of land fronting on river; fine garden, abundance of fruit. For further particulars inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., under Bank of Commerce.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 43 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COTTAGES AT BERGEN FOR SALE.—Several cottage houses on Bergen Heights, opposite New-York, by stage or horse cars; splendid views of New-York and vicinity, with 4 to 50 city lots each. Prices, $1,400 to $15,000. Inquire at No. 41 Water-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

STRAWBERRY FARMS FAMILY HOTEL, NEAR RED BANK, MONMOUTH CO., N. J. Delightfully situated near Long Branch and Shrewsbury. Accessible at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily, by Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad and Shrewsbury boats, from foot of Murry-st. Terms per week, $5 to $7. Superior accommodations for families. Beautiful shady walks and drives, and a small lake, with boats, in the vicinity. A large hall, with music, for social enjoyment. For circulars, address WARREN & DAY, Colt's Neck, N. J. Refers to W. H. Mills, No. 377 6th-av., and J. T. S. Smith, No. 484 Broadway.

BOARD NEAR GLENCOVE.—THE SUBSCRIbers have opened their residence at Meadowside, for the reception of Summer boarders. A large farm house well shaded, with airy rooms, situated near the water, with bathing, &c. Location healthy, surrounded with shady and beautiful walks and drives. Accommodations for horses and carriages. Stage daily to steamer. Address Locust Valley, L. I., W. C. & J. D. FEEKS; or personally, EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Nos. 18 and 20 West-st.

COUNTRY BOARD AT PARK HOUSE, Bloomfield, N. J.—A desirable suite of rooms may be had upon early application at this first-class family house; the location is directly opposite the park, and is unsurpassed for beauty and health, and within one hour of New-York, *via* Morris and Essex Railroad; excellent standing accommodations on the premises. Reference, by permission, W. J. Bryan, Esq., No. 110 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARD, FROM THE 1ST of August, is desired by the advertiser for himself, wife, child 4 years, child 2 years, nurse and infant, and a young lady. Situation must be within an hour's ride from the City. Address Mr. HOWARD, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a commodious farm-house in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; the location is very healthy and pleasing, two miles from the river; pure mountain air and medicinal Springs. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

SHINPLASTERS—EXCHANGE TICKETS—A large assortment of specimens at the lithographic establishment of FRED. MAYER & CO., No. 96 Fulton-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to go to the country; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 131 West 36th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid, or would do plain sewing and take care of children; no objection to the country for the Summer months; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 101 Waverley-place, for two days. Call, or address a note.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young girl for chamberwork, or to assist in washing and ironing and to do general housework in a small private family; is willing to work and obliging; has the best of City and country references. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., New-York, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, NURSE, &c.—A SITuation wanted by a neat American girl to do light chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children, or do any kind of housework; no objections to City or country; best of City reference; wages no object. Call, or address, for two days, at No. 111 East 25th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress in a private family; the best of City reference can be given if required. Call on or address MATILDA, No. 658 Broadway, Room No. 21.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, perfectly competent, in a private family, as chambermaid and waitress, or as child's maid and seamstress, or for general housework; is sober, honest, industrious and economical, and willing. Apply at No. 503 Greenwich-st., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or would do the housework of a small family; no objection to the country; has best City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress; is also a good, plain sewer or would do general housework; no objection to the country; has excellent City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 623 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and would do fine washing; has the best of references. Call for two days at No. 167 West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; understands bread and pastry perfectly; no objection to a boarding-house or hotel; would go to the country; best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS COOK by a faithful, competent girl, who understands her business well, and is neat and economical; she is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; can bring the best City recommendation. Apply, for two days, at No. 40 West 13th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant woman, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; or would go in the country as cook and laundress; six years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 184 Laurens-st., between Bleecker and Houston sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN experienced cook; understands all kinds of pastry and baking, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her former employers, where she has lived four years. Call at No. 67 Madison-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A woman as first-class cook in a private family; has unexceptionable reference from the first City families. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 36 East 16th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., in the bookstore.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has no objection to assist in the washing; has the best City reference. Call at No. 64 University-place, between 12th and 13th sts., in the bakery.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; will take the charge of a dairy, if required; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. To be seen for two days, at 125 Greenwich-av., near 8th-av.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED AS COOK BY an English Protestant woman; she is a first-class cook; understands soups, meat, game, pastry, jellies, cake, bread, &c.; will go any distance to the

FINANCIAL.

AGNES H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF
MANHATTAN GAS LIGHT
AND OTHER STOCKS, AT AUCTION.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
Will sell, on THURSDAY, July 24, at 12 o'clock P. M., at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.,
100 shares Manhattan Gas Light Company..... $50 each.
76 shares United States Fire Insurance Co..... 25 each.
80 shares Adriatic Fire Insurance Company.... 25 each.
200 shares La Crosse and Milwaukee R. Co..... 100 each.
The above to be sold in lots to suit purchasers, to close the estate of Nathaniel Wright, deceased. By order of
O. WATSON CHILD, Esq., Administrator.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

BONDHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—CHAS. MORAN having resigned as Trustee in pursuance of section 13, of the agreement of 10th Jan. 1860, a meeting of the bondholders of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad Company will be held in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d of July, 1862, at 12 M., at No. 59 William-st., Room No. 9, for the purpose of filling the vacancy existing in the Board of Trustees and any other vacancies that may exist at the time of the meeting, as well as to transact any other business that may come before the said meeting.
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1862.
EZRA C. READ,
ADRIAN ISELIN,
WM. HOGE,
SEPTIMUS CROOKS,
N. PECK.
} Trustees.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its first mortgage bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at its office, No. 46 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest the bonds of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company first mortgage bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 19, 22, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33; being the lowest outstanding numbers. From and after the 6th day of August, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease, by the terms of said agreement.
JOHN A. STEWART, Sec'y.

I WISH TO BUY $10,000 BELLAFONTAINE and Indiana Railroad Company Real Estate Bonds, maturing Jan. 1, 1863. I will receive proposals by mail or otherwise, up to and on Aug. 1, 1862, at my office in Marion, Marion County, Ohio, for said $10,000, or sums of less amount. The money to be paid Aug 10, 1862, at Nassau Bank, New-York City. JAS. H. GODMAN, Trustee.
July 18, 1862.

$175,000 TO LEND AT SIX PER CENT., in one or more sums, on bond and mortgage, for five or ten years, on strictly first-class business property.
Also, $5,000 to $25,000 on first-class dwellings, at 6 per cent. for five years. Principals only. Address M. R., Box No. 2,794 New-York Post-office.

TO ARMY OFFICERS, PAYMASTERS AND OTHERS.—VAN VLECK & TUCKER, No. 4 Broadway, one door from Wall-st., will furnish small sums in silver pieces, quarter eagles, and five dollar pieces, in exchange for twenty dollar gold pieces, without extra charge, in amounts to suit.

TRANSFER NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER books of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company will be closed this afternoon, at the close of business, and be reopened the 7th proximo.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.
July 22, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, July 21, 1862.
THE INTEREST WARRANTS OR COUPONS of this Company, due first August next, will be paid at the Corn Exchange Bank, on the 25th inst.
H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF CITY OF MILWAUKEE BONDS, issued to "the Horicon Railroad Company," are invited to examine a statement of immediate interest to them, to be seen at the Banking House of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

DEMAND NOTES EOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

$1,000 WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTgage, on improved property, worth $2,500, located in Westchester County, 12 miles from the City Hall. Address E. M., Box No. 2,291 New-York Post-office.

GOLD, SILVER, AND UNITED STATES Demand Notes, bought at the highest premium, by
E. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 13d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1 will draw interest from that date.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

BANJO! BANJO! BANJO! BANJO!
BANJO TAUGHT IN TWELVE LESSONS,
BANJO TAUGHT IN TWELVE LESSONS,
FOR $5, FOR $5, FOR $5, FOR $5.
Mr. GEO. C. DOBSON will guarantee to make the pupil a proficient performer on the banjo in twelve lessons, or no charge. Pupils furnished with banjo for practice. Dobson's celebrated banjos made to order.
GEO. C. DOBSON,
No. 169 Wooster-st., near Houston.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.
A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

RAVEN & BACON—MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, Warerooms, 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. We are now offering on favorable terms a full assortment of Piano-Fortes, Warranted in every respect. Liberal arrangements made with parties desiring to pay by installments.

UPRIGHT SQUARE PIANOS, MELODEONS. —7 octave rosewood uprights, $200. Elegant rosewood squares, at $250, $225, $200, $175. Melodeons at $35, $45, $55, $65, $75, by CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, 9th-st., corner of 4th-av.

$25—PIANO-FORTES AND MUSIC taught in a few lessons on the piano, singing, guitar, accordeon and violin; 25 piano-fortes to let, at $2, $3 50, $3, $4, and melians $6 a month, or for sale at from $25 to $300 each. M. DUMSDAY, No. 200 Grand-st.

PIANO-FORTE AT A BARGAIN.—A FULL 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, round corners, carved ogs and lyre, overstrung bass, iron plate, &c.
F. J. ILSLEY, No. 430 Broome-st.,
One block east of Broadway.

PIANO-FORTE AND SINGING.—MRS. PAIGE'S new and pleasing method of teaching is beyond all competition. It stands confessed "the labor of years accomplished in weeks." Little folks delighted, and satisfaction to all. No. 2 King-st.

COAL, &c.

ANTHRACITE COAL.
CARGOES AFLOAT.
Cargoes of prime Schuylkill White Ash Coal, Black Heath Vein and Red Ash Diamond Vein, Broken, Egg and Stove, for sale by
CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.,
No. 45 South-st.
CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.'S
SUPERIOR RED AND WHITE ASH SCHUYLKILL COALS,
Carefully prepared for Furnaces, Grates and Ranges
AT $5 50
PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, AT RETAIL.
Delivered screened from yard in any part of the City. Orders received at No. 45 South-st., and at yard foot of 34th-st., East River.
JAMES O'NEIL, Agent.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

MACHINERY, &c.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

HAY.—THE OWNER OF THE BALES OF HAY lost on board the schooner *James T. Brady*, recently injured by fire at the foot of Harrison-st., North River, is requested to call or send for the hay on or before the 26th day of July inst., or it will be sold for account of whom it may concern. The schooner is at the Railway Dock, Jersey City. For further information, inquire at No. 180 West-st., New-York.
JOHN J. WAID.
New-York, July 22, 1862.

DIVIDENDS.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
No. 2 CHAMBERS-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—The usual Semi-Annual Dividend, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $500, and Five Per Cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 21st inst.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Thursday Evening, from 5 to 7 o'clock.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 19, 1862.
EIGHTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof,—free of the United States Income Tax, which will also be paid by the Company—payable on the 20th day of August next, upon stock registered at New-York, Boston and Albany, and on the 20th day of September next upon stock registered at London.
Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York, will receive their Dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.
The Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business on Thursday, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston on the morning of Saturday, the 23d day of August next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.
EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on the 1st day of August next.
The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to day of payment inclusive.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Trustees of the Atlantic Savings Bank have declared a Dividend, payable on and after July 21, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and of Five per cent. on larger amounts, which have been deposited three months prior to the 1st of July.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., payable on the 21st inst. The transfer book will be closed from to-day until the 31st inst., inclusive.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 16, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after Saturday next, July 19. The Transfer book will be closed from date until the 19th.
C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.—OFFICE No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.
DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of *five per cent.*, payable to the stockholders on the 31st inst.
Transfer books closed from the 24th till the 31st inst., inclusive. By order.
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1862.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. The transfer books will be closed from this date to the 25th inst., on which day the dividend will be paid.
HENRY POPE, Secretary.

FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 110 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., payable on demand.
HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, July 22, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after Thursday, the 31st inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INS. CO, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

MARINE BANK.—NEW-YORK, JULY 15, 1862.—A Dividend of One Dollar per share (of $30,) on the Capital Stock of this Bank has this day been declared payable on the 25th July, inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
J. DELAMATER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, JULY 15, 1862.—THE Board of Directors of the East River Insurance Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.
THOS. PALMER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 1 Pine-st.—July 21, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on 15th inst.
JOHN McGEE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1862.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 15 Wall-st.
TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand.
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1862. ROBT. D HART, Sec.

RAILROADS.

ROCKAWAY! ROCKAWAY!!
"ON OLD LONG ISLAND'S SEA-GIRT SHORE!"
Trains of the BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY leave SOUTH FERRY, BROOKLYN, for ROCKAWAY, *invariably* connecting at JAMAICA with UNION LINE of stages as follows: At 7:45, 8:45, A. M.; at 3:15, 4:15 P. M.; on SUNDAYS, at 7:45 A. M.; at 5:30 P. M. Through tickets, to and from Rockaway, SIXTY CENTS, to be had at railroad office, SOUTH FERRY, and at the hotels, ROCKAWAY. Running time, TWO HOURS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 3, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Tom's River, &c. On and after July 14, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. wharf at 6:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. Returning, cars leave Manchester at 6 A. M., and 2:45 P. M., and leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 10:40 A. M., and 4 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Tom's River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First-class meals on board the steamboat.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
Summer arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 8:45 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.
On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning, 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10,40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

GO TO THE SEA SIDE.—THE CARS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company are now running regularly from Fulton and Catherine Ferries to Church Lane, Greenfield, Gravesend and Coney Island. This is the best route to Sheepshead Bay. Private parties and associations and pic-nic parties accommodated on application at the office.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M for Syossett; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF C. WENGLER & F. FRIEDMANN, plumbers, No. 10 Av. A, is dissolved from the 21st inst., and F. FRIEDMANN transacts said plumbing business in same place in his own name and responsibility. New-York, July 22, 1862.
C. WENGLER,
F. FRIEDMANN.

THE COPARTNERSHIP FORMERLY EXisting between E. D. HENDRICK and N. D. BUSH, under the firm of HENDRICK & BUSH, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent; N. D. BUSH continuing the business as formerly, by whom all transactions of the old firm will be settled.
N. D. BUSH, No. 429 6th-av.
JULY 22, 1862. 4

THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING BETWEEN me and GEORGE GRAY is dissolved from date.
HENRY BYRON.
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1862.

DENTISTRY.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., OPPOSITE Lord & Taylor's, New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved artificial teeth, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or plating, $25; silver or rubber $10; partial sets gold, per tooth, $2; silver or rubber $1. Extracting, 25 cts.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulte i with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other deli cate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $1 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO BE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, No. 4 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

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A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

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TO YOUNG MEN.—SCORES OF GRATEFUL letters weekly are now received from people who have received PERFECT HEALTH by following the directions contained in Drs. TRALL and JACKSON'S great work, called "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, AND THE SEXUAL ORGANISM AND ITS HEALTHFUL MANAGEMENT." Price $3. For sale in New-York by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121, and H. DEXTER, No. 113 Nassau-st.; C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st., and all booksellers everywhere.

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PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 30.
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Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool at a fare and a half.
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Fares by the GREAT EASTERN on and after the trip of the 9th of September will be advanced 15 per cent.
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced surgeon on board.
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The new United States Mail Steamship
ST. MARY,
WM. H. TALBOT, Master,
Will sail from Pier No. 4, North River, on
THURSDAY, JULY 31,
At 3 o'clock P. M.
She has excellent cabin accommodations.
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NOTICE.—OWING TO THE ADVANCE IN EXchange, and the Government tax on tickets, this Company is obliged to raise the price of outward passage; and by steamers sailing after 1st August the following rates will be charged:

First cabin	$85	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN,

THE BATTLE OF MINISINK.

The Eighty-Third Anniversary of the Battle Celebrated.

Another Monument Erected in Goshen in Honor of the Minisink Heroes---Large Assemblage of Sons of Orange and Sullivan.

A Procession, Oration, Speeches of Welcome, &c.

Yesterday was a memorable day at Goshen, Orange County, N. Y. It was the anniversary of the battle of Minisink, and likewise the occasion of the dedication of a new monument which has just been completed in honor of the heroes who fell in that sanguinary engagement. The citizens of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster and Rockland Counties, as well as the Sons of Orange and Sullivan from all parts of the State, attended in large numbers. Special trains on the Erie Railroad brought in each full delegation—the fairer sex by no means in the minority. New-York City was represented in the Orator of the Day, John C. Dimmick, Esq., Councilmen Lent, Frank Reaves, and others of equal note. There were four fire companies from Middletown, four from Port Jervis, four from Walden, and one from Montgomery. One of the features of the day was the presence of a bevy of young girls, representing the States of the Union, with two or three extra ones in anticipation of any addition of States that may be made. Each carried a badge with the inscription—

DEER PARK,
1779.
1862.

All were clad in spotless white, with wreaths and gay streamers of the National colors. They enlivened the day with the singing of patriotic airs. They were accompanied by a company of twenty-five juvenile Zouaves, also from Deer Park, armed with imitation muskets, and attired in the gay uniform of the "Zou-Zou." The boys and girls were under the charge of Col. Hoyes, Dr. Lawrence, Geo. Monford and Wm. Adams. They came from Port Jervis, in a special train of nine cars, and carried off the lion's share of the attraction. They constituted the principal feature of the Port Jervis Fourth of July celebration, and the citizens of that locality may well be proud of them.

The ceremonies of the day commenced with the procession, in the following order:

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

1. Marshal and Aids.
2. Goshen Cornet Band and others.
3. Relatives and Executors of the Will of the late Maxwell H. Cash.
4. Relatives and Executors of the Will of the late Maxwell H. Cash.
5. Orator, President, Vice-Presidents, Secretaries and officiating Clergyman.
6. The Artist.
7. Supervisors of the County.
8. Orange County Medical Society.
9. Committee of Arrangements and other Committees.
10. Committee of Reception.
11. Sons of Orange and Sullivan residing in New-York City.
12. Guests, specially invited.
13. Masonic and Odd Fellows Societies.
14. S. C. Parmenter and Staff, and the Military Companies.
15. Fire Companies of the County of Orange.
16. Citizens generally.

Gen. Wm. C. Little was the Marshal of the day, and to him the people are probably indebted for the ample opportunities offered for viewing the procession in all its parts—detached and conjointed, in the Park, through the streets, back in the Park, through the streets, and then back in the Park again. The exhibition was, however, rather calculated to delay the literary portion of the exercises, which, instead of commencing at 10½ A. M., did not begin until nearly 1 P. M. The meeting was organized as follows:

President—Joseph Davis.

Vice-Presidents—Horace W. Elliott, Goshen; James Durland, Chester; Robert Denniston, Blooming Grove; Oliver Thompson, Hamptonburgh; Wm. F. Wheeler, Warwick; Samuel Webb, Monroe; James P. Adams, Cornwall; Danl. B. St. John, Newburgh; Gideon Pelton, Montgomery; Alexander Thompson, Crawford; Danl. C. Wisner, Walkill; Wm. S. Little, Mount Hope; Stephen St. John, Deer Park; Jonathan Wood, Greenville; Wm. Evans, Minisink; Gideon W. Cock, Wansyander; James Patten, New-Windsor; Henry Pearson.

Secretaries—John H. Thompson, Edward M. Madden.

The visiting firemen were welcomed in a neat address by Mr. Champion, of Goshen Cataract Engine Company No. 1, who briefly alluded to the interest of the occasion, and invited his brother firemen to partake of their hospitalities at the Court-house.

After prayer by Rev. Dr. Potts, the sons of Orange and Sullivan were welcomed by David F. Genesy, of Orange County. Mr. A. S. Van Dozen, of New-York, responded appropriately.

After music by the bands, which enlivened the occasion with many patriotic airs, the orator of the day, John C. Dimmick, Esq., of New-York, was introduced, and spoke long, earnestly and eloquently. He recounted the history of the battle of Minisink and the sacrifices of the noble men who participated in the engagement, and gave up their lives in defence of their homes and friends. He drew a thrilling contrast between the Revolution of '76 and the rebellion of '62, showing how that our forefathers had every reason to complain, and that the rebels have not the smallest ground for dissatisfaction. His address, such as was heard by the rather migratory audience, was well received.

The day passed off without any incident to mar the general harmony. Even the two policemen detailed for duty on this extra occasion found little to do, and no occasion to regret that their two *confrères*—the balance of the four which Goshen boasts—were released from duty in order to "tend store," such is the moral good repute of the citizens of Orange and vicinity. The refreshment booths, the show, and the fair for wounded soldiers, all did a good business, and the vast crowd went home well pleased with the day's pleasure.

It is now eighty-three years since the occurrance in the engagement in which the heroes of Minisink fell. On the 22d of July, 1779, a band of Indians and Tories, under the savage Indian warrior Brant, made an encroachment on the settlements of Sullivan and Orange Counties, burning dwellings, murdering the defenceless inhabitants, and doing other acts of rapine and slaughter. They were first seen in Sullivan County, upon the the banks of the Delaware, near what is now the town of Lumberland—then nearly an unbroken wilderness. They had sent forward their plunder to a ford on the Delaware, near the mouth of the Lackawack, and Col. Tusten, with about one hundred and thirty men, raised on the spur of the moment, undertook to cut them off from their spoils. The shrewd Indian, however, deviated from his expected course, cut off about fifty of our men from the main body, and encroached the remaining eighty on a high table land, thickly covered with rocks, bushes and trees, about three-fourths of a mile from the river. The eighty, however, held their ground manfully against about five times their number, from ten in the morning until late in the afternoon. But half of them were either killed or wounded, and the ammunition of the balance gave out. Col. Tusten, who was a skillful surgeon, had collected seventeen wounded in what he supposed was a secure place, and was engaged in attending them when the savages overcame his wearied men, and rushed to the brutal work of the scalping knife. All who were able were obliged to flee, and no less than 44 fell victims to the merciless foe. Among those who were ruthlessly sacrificed was the brave leader of our little band, Col. Tusten. For forty-three years the bones of the victims lay neglected on this almost trackless wild. Several attempts were made to collect them, but difficulties intervened, and it was not until 1822 that the object was effected. On July 22 of that year, the bones, 300 in number, were placed in two coffins, and deposited in the church-yard of the Presbyterian Church at Goshen, Orange County, and a monument of no small size erected, inscribed:

"Sacred to the Memory of
Forty-four of their Fellow-Citizens,
Who fell at the Battle of Minisink,
July 22, 1779."

The laying of the corner-stone was signalized with appropriate ceremonies—Gen. Hasbrouk officiating. An address was delivered by Rev. Jos. R. Wilson, and it was said to be the largest gathering ever convened in the country.

The lapse of forty years, however, led to the decay of this memorial, and it became necessary to erect another.

The late Dr. Maxwell H. Cash, of Orange County, promoted by patriotism, bequeathed at his death, about two years since, the sum of $3,000 for the erection of a new monument, which has just been completed, and was dedicated yesterday with appropriate ceremonies—exactly forty-three years after the erection of the first monument, and as already stated, eighty-three years after the battle which it commemorates—so do they still live who die for their country.

The new monument bears the following inscription:

"In memory of the patriots who fell at the battle of Minisink, on the 22d day of July, 1779."—Col. Benj. Tusten, Capt. Bagaled Tyler, Capt. Samuel Jones, Capt. John Little, Capt. John Duncan, Capt. Benjamin Vail, Lieut. John Wood, Adjt. Nathaniel French, Ensign Ephraim Masting. Ephraim Middaugh, Gabriel Wisner, Stephen Mead, Matthias Terwiliger, Joshua Lockwood, Ephraim Ferguson, Roger Townsend, Samuel Knapp, Jas. B. Bennett, Wm. Barker, Jonathan Pierce, James Little, Joseph Morris, Gilbert F. Vail, Abraham Shepherd, Joel Decker, Nathan Wade, Simon Walt, Tallmadge, Jacob Dunning, John Carpenter, David Barney, Jonathan Haskell, Abraham Williams, James Mosher, Isaac Ward, Bailiers Nierpas; Carmichael Bailey, Mors Thomas, Eleazer Owens, Adam Enlker, Benjamin Dunniga, David Reed.

On another side is the following:

"This monument was erected by the noble munificence of Merritt H. Cash, M. D., a citizen of Orange, now deceased. Dr. Cash was distinguished for his eminent public services, and greatly esteemed for the virtues which adorned his private life. Let his name be honored and his memory cherished while this column stands to attest his patriotic liberality."

The design was, according to the terms of the will of Dr. Cash, selected by the Board of Supervisors of the county. It represents a monument of Italian marble, 32 feet high, exclusive of base. The lower base is of granite, 7½ feet square, upon which is a marble base 5½ feet square. On this marble base rests a die 4½ feet in height, upon the sides of which, in bass relief, is a representation of the battle, or more properly the massacre of Minisink, also the names of the slain, and inscription to the donor noticed above. The cap on the die is 1½ feet in height and 5½ feet in width, and has upon each corner a spread eagle. Sitting between the eagles, and immediately in front of the shaft, is a figure representing the Goddess of Liberty, holding in one hand a wreath, while the other hand rests on a National shield. Over the head are the words, "They still live." The shaft is square and is 12½ feet high. It has upon its front the National symbols, and is surmounted by a pedestal of two feet, on the top of which is a figure of Hope, five feet high, and a prophetic finger pointing ever heavenward. The sculpture is well done. The design and execution are by Mr. John Vanderpool, of New-York City.

Among those present at the celebration was Mrs. Mitchell, 83 years of age, a daughter of Capt. Tuzer, one of the martyrs to whose memory the monument is erected.

Major Carpenter, the only surviving member of the Committee of Arrangements for dedicating the old monument, 40 years ago, was also present on the stand.

To Charles H. Winfield, Esq., A. S. Cassidy, Esq., and J. J. McNally, Esq., the members of the Press are indebted for timely aid in the discharge of their duties.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

RECRUITING IN THE CITY.

THE UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE.

A greater number of recruits were examined and mustered into the service of the United States at the mustering office, yesterday, than at any time since the issuing of the President's last call. Daily the number is increasing; the examining officers, who are never absent from their posts throughout the day, are kept constantly engaged. Dr. Mott states that appearances are most encouraging. The Empire State will soon have her quota of troops in the field.

THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Quartermasters have been appointed for the various military districts throughout the State—thirty-two in number—and are now having distributed to them uniforms and accoutrements, to be furnished to recruits on enlistment. This arrangement, it is supposed, will greatly facilitate matters, as they enable commanders of companies to attend to other duties besides that of making requisition for a single uniform to the Quartermaster-General, thereby saving much valuable time.

VISIT OF RECRUITING OFFICERS TO THE MAYOR.

Yesterday morning, the Committee appointed last Saturday at the meeting of Recruiting Officers, held at the Astor House, met. Capt. W. W. Bandra was in the chair, and Lieut. Rond elected Secretary. It was proposed, and adopted, that Capt. Doherty be added to the Committee. A deputation, consisting of the Chairman, Capts. Paterson, Bowles, Doherty, Murphy, Phelan, and Lieut. Rond was appointed to wait upon the Mayor, and obtain his views of the resolutions passed at the meeting on Saturday.

His Honor said that he had laid a copy of the resolutions before the Common Council, and he was of opinion that some course should be taken to reimburse Recruiting Officers for the outlay made in raising companies. He would bring the subject before the Sixth Senatorial District Committee, of which he was a member, at the next meeting. Also he was fully aware of the disadvantages Recruiting Officers labored under, and thought that the facts should be laid before the Governor of the State by the various Committees of the City.

The deputation then withdrew. When the next meeting is to take place will be duly announced to the members of the Recruiting Officers' Committee.

THE STANTON LEGION.

This regiment, commanded by Col. W. H. Allen, is now encamped at New-Dorp, Staten Island, and the various companies are fast filling up. The executive officers of the regiment have been appointed, and a recruit can be inspected, mustered into service, uniformed and sent to camp in a few hours. The various recruiting offices send their men to headquarters, No. 174 Grand-street, daily, at 4 o'clock, from which place they are at that hour sent to camp. A regimental band is in attendance.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

Col. Robert Emmet Patterson's Regiment of Gen. Meagher's Irish Brigade is said to have left Harrisburgh, Pennsylvania, for the James River. The condition of the New-York Regiments of the Brigade, after the seven days' fighting before Richmond, is as follows: The Sixty-ninth, Col. Robert Nugent, which originally mustered 800, is now, by the casualties of war, reduced to an effective force of 295; the Eighty-eighth, Lieut.-Col. Kelly, commanding, musters 350; the Sixty-third, Col. John Burke, has, however, 500 men fit for duty; this regiment, from the fact of forming the reserve of the Brigade, having escaped some of the heavier losses from which the other corps suffered. Gen. Meagher speaks in the most enthusiastic and affectionate terms of his brigade, both officers and men. He claims for them that, with half a dozen exceptions, unworthy of mention, they did their duty with the steadiness of trained old soldiers, and with all the daring and brilliant fearlessness of Cavaliers. The *Irish American* says: "Gen. Meagher, we learn, will leave for headquarters within the next ten days, if not sooner recalled by telegraph. Every hour he is away from his command is an hour of anxiety and uneasiness to him, devoted as he is to his brigade, and determined to share its fate, whatever it may be. Before leaving New-York, however, he intends to deliver an address in the Academy of Music, or some other large public edifice, for the benefit of the killed and wounded of the brigade."

The adjourned meeting of the Irish Brigade Committee met at the Astor House, yesterday evening, agreeable to notice. Andrew Carrigan, Esq., who was deputed to see Mr. Peter Cooper in relation to holding the public meeting in the Cooper Institute, reported that the hall of that building was undergoing repairs, and in consequence was not obtainable. Irving Hall was in a similar predicament. Mr. Carrigan also failed, on application, to get the armory of the Seventh Regiment, over Tompkins Market. Some were in favor of an open-air meeting, but as that would be attended with some disadvantages, the matter was, on motion, referred to Messrs. John Savage and Daniel Devlin.

THE FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT REGIMENT.

This regiment now being organized under the auspices of Fourth Senatorial District Committee, offers great inducements to all those who wish to serve their country. Col. Peter McDermott is in command. Good able-bodied men who wish to enlist can apply at the headquarters, No. 446 Broadway.

THE ANTHON BATTALION OF LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Maj. F. W. Willard, commanding the Anthon Battalion of Light Artillery, is now recruiting men for this efficient arm of the service at No. 598 Broadway. This is the only artillery *corps*, now being raised under the last call of the President, in this State.

THE METROPOLITAN GUARD.

This regiment, commanded by Col. Tunnell, late Captain in the Metropolitan Police, and an officer in the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, is rapidly filling up. At present the headquarters are at the foot of Gouverneur-street—the men, however, already enlisted, will soon be transferred to Riker's Island, application having been made by Col. Tunnell for the privilege of having an encampment there. More men join this organization than any other, consequently the Metropolitan Guard will, if such a state of things be continued, be the first in the field.

THE NEW-YORK VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY, FIFTH REGIMENT.

The battalion of artillery attached to the Fifth Regiment, Col. Graham, now stationed at Fort Marshall, Baltimore, is in want of a few more men to complete the full complement. Lieuts. Calvin Sharpe and Oatille Harris are now recruiting at No. 40 Bowery.

THE FIRST REGIMENT NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

Col. Gurney's Regiment, now encamped at Camp Washington, Staten Island, is gradually filling up to the full standard. Clothing, rations and quarters are furnished immediately on being enrolled. Headquarters at Mozart Hall, Broadway.

There was a great crowd at the Rotunda yesterday morning of eager applicants for the bounty. The large proportion of it appeared to be women of Irish or German extraction, the former predominating. They kept the clerks busy from the opening of the doors until well on in the afternoon, pouring in at one door and out at another, in a steady stream, for hours. Everything passed off pleasantly, few mistakes occurring, and the women, almost without exception, behaving with becoming modesty, patience and good temper.

THE CITY FAMILY AID FUND.

PAYMENTS TO THE FAMILIES OF SOLDIERS.

The bestowal of relief to the families of volunteers, out of the appropriation made by the Common Council for that purpose, was resumed yesterday. This source of bounty is known as "The Family Aid Fund, No. 3," two previous appropriations for the same purpose having been already expended. The Legislature have not given their sanction to the raising and distribution of this third appropriation; but there is little doubt that, when it again meets, the action of the Common Council in the matter will be sustained.

The principal change that has been made in the mode of distributing relief is that from fortnightly to weekly payments,—a change which will be a great convenience to the poor people whom it is intended to benefit. Extra precautions have also been taken to provide against fraud, and various improvements in the details of management have been effected. Amongst other regulations of the ordinance by which the appropriation is given is one requiring a domiciliary visitation of all applicants for assistance, so as to prevent any deception being practiced as to the number of children entitled to claim allowances. This ordinance, too, only provides for wives, and children and mothers whose sons supported them before going to the war, and prohibits giving aid to families not in actual need. New certificates are needed, by all who wish to participate in the bounty thus provided, signed by the commandants of the regiments to which the soldiers belong, and due notification must be made of removal of residence or other alteration of circumstances. The weekly allowance for each head of a family is fixed at $1 50, with 50 cents additional for each child—not exceeding a total of three, and under fourteen years of age.

From 9 A. M. till 4 P. M. paymasters are at their offices to honor the demands of ticket-holders; the several offices being situated as follows: In the Fourth Senatorial District, the Rotunda in the Park; Fifth Senatorial District, corner of Seventh-street and Hall Place, back of Tompkins market; Sixth Senatorial District, corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway; Seventh Senatorial District, State Arsenal, corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street.

MILITARY MATTERS IN BROOKLYN.

Gov. Morgan has appointed the following Committee to take charge of recruiting for the new levy in the Second Senatorial District:

Hon. Jesse. C. Smith.	Gen. H. B. Duryee.
Hon. Samuel S. Powell.	Adam Schapper, Esq.
John H. Funk, Esq.	Wm. M. Thomas, Esq.
Hon. Roswell C. Brainard.	Jas. P. Wallace, Esq.
George H. Fisher, Esq.	Saml. H. Roberts, Esq.
Richard H. Huntley, Esq.	Philip H. Grogan, Esq.
Edmund Driggs, Esq.	Jacob Wortman, Esq.
Demas Strong, Esq.	Stephen Crowell, Esq.

This Committee met at the City Hall Monday night, and organized by electing Hon. Jesse C. Smith Chairman, and George H. Fosdick Secretary. Colonels being most needed at this juncture of affairs, the selection of a person to be recommended to the Governor as a suitable candidate to fill such a position, and to command the First Regiment, when raised in this Senatorial District, was of course the first business in order. After a somewhat lengthy consultation, the Committee agreed to recommend Capt. Anthony Conk, Capt. Cona was formerly Adjutant of the Fourteenth Regiment, and resigned after it volunteered for the war.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That in the organization of the First Regiment for the Second Senatorial District, the Committee appointed by His Excellency the Governor to superintend the same, will, in their nominations for officers, have regard solely to actual merit, military science and capacity.

Resolved, That this Committee hereby publicly invite applications for the command of companies, from all who may feel themselves qualified therefor, and who are prepared to pass the necessary examination.

Resolved, That this Committee will endeavor to secure to soldiers enlisting in such regiment all the advantages of bounty offered by the General Government or State of New-York, or of any relief which may be hereafter furnished to the families of soldiers.

Resolved, That the hearty cooperation of our fellow-citizens be and hereby is solicited in the organization of this regiment.

Mr. Sesong urged upon the Committee the importance of securing to the families of soldiers regular monthly payments. For this purpose the City, or some Committee of responsible citizens, he said, should accept of allotment tickets from such volunteers as may desire it, and pay the amount regularly to their families on the first of every month, and it is supposed that at the next meeting some definite action will be taken. There is constantly increasing hostility toward the plan Gov. Morgan has adopted for raising troops in the Senatorial Districts, and particularly in respect to the Committees having the power to recommend officers—which, in fact, is equivalent to an appointment. If these committees will take upon themselves the responsible duty of providing for families, and, like men, have no voice in selecting these officers, there is no limit to the number of soldiers that can be obtained. But, as matters stand at present, recruiting is a dead letter in this city. Aside from the men picked up by the police, not four recruits a week have been obtained from among the residents of this city under the last call. The inhuman manner in which the families of soldiers already at the war are in many instances treated, has put a quietus upon obtaining recruits in this city. The men now in the service, who have families here, were promised as an inducement for them to enlist and fight the battles of all, that their families should be taken care of. This has not generally been done, and much suffering has been the result. The authorities, instead of carrying out the promises made, have appointed a Committee whose greatest aim seems to be to devise some scheme whereby to get rid of paying as many soldiers' wives as possible. The rules by which the Committee are governed in their psyments, are a disgrace to the City. The daily scenes at the office of the Relief Commissioners, at the office of the Superintendents of the Poor, and at the Mayor's Office, are painful in the extreme. The suffering women is not alone among the same unfortunate class, but the wives of good husbands, who were earning from $1 75 to $2 per day in many instances when they took up arms, have to beg for the small pittance that is allowed; and too frequently is there some excuse made for not paying this, and in despair the unfortunate woman appeals to the Mayor for redress, who has, we are told, paid hundreds of dollars out of his private purse to relieve cases of actual want. Only a few days since a woman having several children, whose husband has been in the army for fifteen months, applied for the first time to the Relief Commission for assistance she was fairly entitled to. She was refused. Her needs were pressing, and she applied to the office of the Superintendent of the Poor, where one of the minor officials in waiting shoved her out. She then asked the interference of the Mayor in her behalf. That official made an ineffectual effort to obtain what she required, and deeming the case a peculiarly hard one, he relieved her immediate wants himself. This woman had not applied for relief before because she had a little money in the bank when her husband left home, and with this and his pay as a soldier, for fifteen months she has managed to to get along without calling upon the Committee. This is but one case of many. Hundreds of women have written to their husbands in the army, similar facts. These men come home the first opportunity, and no threats can make them return to duty again. If the truth could be known, it is believed that injustice to the families has done more to deplete the army of James River than rebel bullets. Let the Senatorial Committee take upon itself to remedy this evil and they will have no difficulty in filling up the quota of troops required from the several Senatorial Districts.

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF INDIANA.

To the People of Indiana:

The large number of troops required to garrison and hold the great extent of territory which has been wrested from the possession of the rebels by the many and distinguished victories that have attended the Union arms, enables the rebels greatly to outnumber our forces now in the vicinity of Richmond. The greater part of the rebel army has been concentrated at Richmond, their last stronghold, for a final and desperate struggle, and the army of the Union, while fighting with a gallantry hardly equaled and never surpassed in the annals of warfare, has, by overwhelming numbers, been compelled to a short and temporary retreat.

The President, in the exercise of the powers vested in him by the Constitution and Laws of the United States, has called for 300,000 men, a force deemed entirely adequate to the crushing out of the rebellion and the restoration of peace, and the Union of the States.

Again I call upon the loyal and patriotic men of Indiana to come forward and supply the quota due from our State. Up to this hour Indiana occupies a most exalted position connected with the war. Her troops have been in almost every battle, and have behaved with uniform and distinguished gallantry. Never before has the State held so proud a place in the opinion of the world, and it should be the prayer and effort of every loyal citizen that she may not now falter, and that nothing may hereafter occur to detract from her well-earned honors. But while we are justly proud of the high rank to which Indiana has attained, we should never forget that our allegiance and highest duty are due to the nation, of which Indiana is but a part. That in struggling for our National Government, we are contending for our National existence, honor, and all that is dear to freemen, and that in this struggle we must succeed at *whatever cost*. That it is the duty of every State to furnish promptly her full proportion of the military force called for by the President, and that in doing so she has no right to dictate the terms of his military policy, or prescribe conditions precedent upon which such force shall be furnished. To do so would be to recognize the odious doctrine of State Rights, as it has been taught by rebel politicians for many years, and which is but another name for secession and the cause of all our woe.

I therefore call upon every man, whatever may be his rank and condition in life, to put aside his business and come to the rescue of his country. Upon every man, individually, let me urge the solemn truth, that whatever may be his condition or business, he has no business or duty half so important to himself and family as the speedy and effectual suppression of the rebellion.

Those who from age and infirmity cannot enter the army, can yet do much to stimulate others; and I want every man to feel especially called upon to exert himself, and by public and private exhortation, and by every legitimate influence, to encourage the immediate filling up of the new regiments. And to the Women of Indiana, whose hearts are so full of love of country, and who, by their labors and contributions, have done so much to relieve the sick and wounded soldiers, let me specially appeal. Emulate the virtues of the Roman matron; urge your sons, husbands and brothers to the field. Your influence is all-pervading and powerful. And to the maiden let me say, beware of that lover who, full of health and vigor, lingers at home in inglorious ease, when his country calls him to arms.

The Twelfth and Sixteenth Indiana Regiments will rendezvous at Indianapolis, as before provided.

At present one regiment will be called for from each Congressional District, to be numbered and located as follows:

Con. District.	Regiment.	Where Located.
First	Sixty-fifth	Evansville.
Second	Sixty-sixth	New-Albany.
Third	Sixty-Seventh	Madison.
Fourth	Sixty-Eighth	Greensburgh.
Fifth	Sixty-Ninth	Richmond.
Sixth	Seventieth	Indianapolis.
Seventh	Seventy-first	Terre Haute.
Eighth	Seventy-second	Lafayette.
Ninth	Seventy-third	South Bend.
Tenth	Seventy-fourth	Fort Wayne.
Eleventh	Seventy-fifth	Wabash Town

Six batteries are called for, to consist of 156 men each, to be rendezvoused at Indianapolis, or in the camps in the districts in which they may be raised, respectively, as may be desired.

Tents, uniforms, arms, artillery and equipments of every kind will be furnished as the various camps as fast as required. Commanders of the camps will be promptly appointed, and every facility afforded for recruiting, and providing for the troops.

The period of enlistment will be for "three years or during the war," and the terms and mode of organization will be pointed out in an order to be issued in a day or two by the Adjutant-General.

OLIVER P. MORTON, Governor of Indiana.
Executive Department, Indianapolis, July 7, 1862.

WAR MEETING AT HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y.

Hornellsville, N. Y., Tuesday, July 22.

A very large and spirited war meeting was held here last night, and ably and forcibly addressed by Hons. R. B. Van Valkenburgh, A. S. Diven, Tracy Beadle, Maj. G. B. Smith and Rev. T. K. Beecher, of Chemung County. A strong determination to prosecute the war and sustain the Government was manifested, and over forty volunteers came forward and enrolled their names. This vicinity will promptly furnish its full quota under the late call for volunteers.

WAR MEETING AT DETROIT.

Detroit, Tuesday, July 22.

There was an immense meeting this afternoon on the Campus Martius in aid of enlistments under the recent call for troops. Stores and factories were generally closed throughout the city. Resolutions were passed requesting the City Council to pay a bounty of $50 to each unmarried man, and $100 to each married man enlisting in the regiment to be raised in this city. Liberal private donations, in addition, were offered, and the greatest unanimity prevailed.

THE BATTLE OF SEVEN PINES.

The Official Report of Gen. Casey.

Headquarters Gen. Casey's Division,
Peplar Hill, Henrico Co., Va., June, 1862.

Captain: In obedience to directions from the General commanding the Fourth Corps, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my division in the battle of the Seven Pines, on the 31st ult. I occupied with my division the advanced position of the army, about three-fourths of a mile from the cross-roads at the Seven Pines, where I caused rifle-pits and a redoubt to be thrown up. Also an abattis to be commenced about one-third of a mile in front of the pits, and parties were employed upon these works on the morning of the 31st.

Previously to occupying my last position I had occupied the crossroads, and had there also caused an abattis to be cut and earthworks to be commenced. On the 29th, the day on which I moved my camp forward, and also on the 30th, my advanced pickets had been attacked by a body of the enemy on the former day by a force of three hundred and on the next by one of four hundred in number. The pickets on the first day succeeded in driving the enemy back in confusion, killing and wounding a number, with a loss on my part of but two killed and two wounded. Maj. Kelly, of the Ninety-sixth Regiment New-York Volunteers, was one of my killed. The Major was in command of my pickets at this point, and by his gallant conduct animated the men to the firm resistance offered. In the attack of the 30th I ordered the One Hundredth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, to move to the support of the pickets. With the assistance of this regiment, under the command of Col. Brown, they succeeded in repelling the attack, the enemy leaving six of his dead upon the ground. On the morning of the 31st May, my pickets toward the right of my line succeeded in capturing Lieut. Washington, an Aid of Gen. Johnson, of the rebel service. This circumstance, in connection with the fact that Col. Hunt, my General Officer of the day, had reported to me that his outer pickets had heard cars running nearly all night on the Richmond end of the railroad, led me to exercise increased vigilance. Between 11 and 12 o'clock, a mounted vidette was sent in from the advanced pickets, to report that a body of the enemy was in sight, approaching on the Richmond Road. I immediately ordered the One Hundred and Third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers to advance to the front for the purpose of supporting the pickets. It was soon afterward reported to me by a mounted vidette that the enemy were advancing in force; and about the same time two shells were thrown over my camp. I was led to believe that a serious attack was contemplated, and immediately ordered the Division under arms, the men at work on the abattis and rifle pits to be recalled and to join their regiments, the artillery to be harnessed up at once, and made my disposition to repel the enemy. While these were in progress the pickets commenced firing. I directed Spratt's Battery of four pieces, three inch rifle guns, to advance in front of the rifle pits, about one fourth of a mile, in order to reply with advantage to the enemy's artillery, which I knew was in battery in front of my pickets' line, and also to shell the enemy as soon as the withdrawal of the pickets and their supports should permit. I supported this battery by the One Hundred and Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, the Eleventh Regiment Maine Volunteers and the One Hundredth Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, of the First Brigade, and the Ninety-second Regiment N. Y. Volunteers of the Third Brigade.

I placed Capt. Bate's Battery, commanded by Lieut. Hart, in the redoubt, Capt. Regan's Battery in rear and on the right of the rifle-pits; Capt. Fitch's Battery in rear of the redoubt. The Eighty-fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers occupied the rifle-pits on the left, and the Eighty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers those on the right. The One Hundred and First Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers were posted on the right of these regiments, and the Eighty-first, Ninety-sixth and Ninety-eighth New-York regiments were advanced to cover the left flank. For several days the Fifty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers had occupied a position on the Nine Mile road, a support to my advanced pickets on my right flank, and the Fifty-sixth Regiment New-York Volunteers had held a position on the railroad. I made no change in the position of these last two regiments. About fifteen minutes after these dispositions had been completed, I directed the advanced battery to open on the artillery and advancing column of the enemy. In a short time after, the One Hundred and Third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, which at the first alarm had been ordered to the support of the pickets, came down the road in some confusion, having suffered considerable loss from the fire of the rebel advance. The enemy now attacked me in large force on the centre and both wings, and a brisk fire of musketry extended along the two opposing lines; my artillery in the meantime throwing canister into their ranks with great effect. Perceiving, at length, that the enemy were threatening me upon both wings, for want of reinforcements, which had been repeatedly asked for, and that his column still pressed on, I then, in order to save my artillery, ordered a charge of bayonets by the four supporting regiments of the centre, which was executed in a most gallant and successful manner, under the immediate direction of Brig.-Gen. Naglee, commanding First Brigade, the enemy being driven back.

When the charge had ceased, but not until the troops had reached the edge of the woods, the most terrible fire of musketry commenced that I have ever witnessed. The enemy again advanced in force, and the flanks having fallen back severely threatened, a retreat to the works became necessary. To be brief, the rifle-pits were retained until they were almost enveloped by the enemy—the troops, with some exceptions, fighting with spirit and gallantry. The troops then retreated to the second line, in possession of Gen. Couch's Division. Two pieces of artillery were placed in the road between the two lines, which did good execution upon the advancing foe.

On my arrival at the second line, I succeeded in rallying a portion of my division, and, with the assistance of Gen. Kearney, who had just arrived at the head of one of the brigades of his division, attempted to regain possession of my works, but it was found impracticable. The troops of Gen. Couch's Division were driven back, although reinforced by the corps of Gen. Heintzelman. The corps of Gen. Keyes and Heintzelman, having retreated to the third line, by direction of Gen. Heintzelman, I then collected together what remained of my division.

The Fifty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, and the Fifty-sixth Regiment New-York Volunteers were under the particular direction of Brig.-Gen. Naglee, and I refer to his report for further mention of them. Gen. Naglee behaved with distinguished gallantry through the engagement, having a horse killed under him, and receiving four contusal wounds from musket balls. Gens. Palmer and Wessels, encouraged by their example their men to do their duty on the field. Gen. Wessels had a horse shot under him, and himself received a wound in the shoulder. Lieuts. West and Foster, my Aides-de-Camp, were active through the day, affording me much service and behaving gallantly. Capt. Davis, of the Provost Guard of my Division, acted as my aide a portion of the time, rendering much assistance, and conducting himself in a gallant manner. I also feel much indebtedness to my Medical Director, Dr. Crosby, for the energy he evinced in collecting, and this promptness and skill in providing for the wounded. I have inclosed a list of the killed, wounded and missing, as also the reports of the commanders of the brigades to which I refer. I cannot forbear mention of the severe misfortune suffered by the division and the service in the loss of Col. G. D. Bailey, my Chief of Artillery, who fell in the attempt to spike the pieces in my redoubt, which were necessarily abandoned. Col. Bailey was an officer of thorough military education, of clear and accurate mind, cool, determined and intrepid in the discharge of his duty, and promising, with riper years, to honor still more the profession to which he was devoted.

About the same time also fell Major Van Valkenburg, of the First Regiment New-York Artillery, a brave, and discreet, and energetic officer. Under the circumstances, I think it my duty to add a few remarks with regard to my division. On leaving Washington, eight of the regiments were composed of raw troops. It has been the misfortune of the division, marching through the Peninsula, to be subjected to an ordeal which would have severely tried veteran troops. Furnished with scanty transportation, occupying sickly positions, exposed to the inclemency of the weather, at times without tents or blankets; ill supplied with rations and medical stores, the loss from sickness has been great, especially with the officers. Yet a party from my division took possession of the railroad bridge across the Chickahominy, driving the enemy from it, and my division took the advance on the 23d day of May, and, by an energetic reconnoissance, drove the enemy beyond the Seven Pines. Notwithstanding all these drawbacks, and the fact that there were not five thousand men in line of battle, they withstood for three hours the attack of an overwhelming force of the enemy without the reinforcement of a single man at my first line. The Fifty-fifth Regiment N. Y. V. reached my second line just before it was evacuated. If a portion of my division did not behave as well as could have been wished, it must be remembered to what a terrible ordeal they were subjected, still those that behaved discreditably were exceptional cases. It is true that the division, after being nearly surrounded by the enemy and losing one-third of the number actually engaged, retreated to the second line; they would all have been prisoners of war had they delayed their retreat a few minutes longer.

In my humble opinion, from what I witnessed on the 31st, I am convinced that the stubborn and desperate resistance of my division saved the army on the right bank of the Chickahominy from a severe repulse, which might have resulted in a disastrous defeat.

The blood of the gallant dead would cry to me from the ground on which they fell fighting for their country, had I not said what I have to vindicate them from the unmerited aspersions which have been cast upon them.

SILAS CASEY,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

Personal.

— Col. Jordan's appointment to the Colonelcy of the First Regiment of Gen. Spinola's Brigade, was promulgated yesterday. Col. Jordan was Lieutenant-Colonel of the gallant red-trousered Brooklyn Fourteenth, and behaved with conspicuous gallantry at the battle of Bull Run. After the capture of Col. Wood he filled the Colonel's place, and has remained with the regiment till now.

—Miss Kate Reignolds, the favorite *comedienne*, arrived from Montreal, on Monday night, and will remain in town till the commencement of her Boston engagement.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

Boston, Tuesday, July 22.

Capital Stock	$38,23,700
Loans and Discounts	65,937,000
Specie	7,980,800
Due from other banks	14,060,800
Due to other banks	13,436,500
Deposits	26,808,000
Circulation	6,840,500

Markets.

Buffalo, Tuesday, July 22.

Flour quiet and steady. Wheat firm, at $1 08 for Amber Iowa; $1 12½ for Red Winter; four cargoes Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club on private terms. Corn firm; sales at 41c.@41½c. Sales of Oats at 39½c. Whisky quiet, and no sales. Freights firm. *Imports*—9,000 bbls. Flour, 49,000 bushels Wheat, 109,000 bushels Corn, 30,000 bushels Rye. *Exports*—1,600 bbls. Flour, 110,000 bushels Wheat, 101,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats.

Albany, Tuesday, July 22.

Flour in fair demand; receipts light. Wheat—sales, $1 20 for red Winter State; $1 28 for white State, and $1 36½ for fair white Michigan. Rye—sales, 6,000 bushels Western, at 71½c. Oats—16,000 bushels Western, at 46½c., afloat. Corn active; 50,000 bushels sold at 52½c.@53c., closing buoyant.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3380. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Order Making Gen. Halleck General-in-Chief of all the Land Forces.

Consultation at the War Department.

DRAFTING NOT CONSIDERED NECESSARY.

A General Exchange of Prisoners to Take Place.

LOST CLOTHING TO BE REPLACED.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR-BULLETINS.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 11, 1862.

Ordered that Major-Gen. HENRY W. HALLECK be assigned to the command of the whole land forces of the United States, as General-in-Chief; and that he repair to this Capital so soon as he can with safety, to the positions and operations within the Department now under his special charge.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

CLOTHING FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 23.

The following is a joint resolution of Congress, approved July 12, 1862:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be authorized to furnish extra clothing to all sick and wounded and other soldiers who may have lost the same by the casualties of war, under such rules and regulations as the Department may prescribe during the existence of the present rebellion.

In pursuance of the foregoing resolution, it is ordered that the Quartermaster's Department shall issue upon the requisition of the Medical officer in charge of any hospital or depôt of sick and wounded soldiers, such regulation clothing necessary to their health and comfort as may be requisite to replace that lost by them by the casualties of war; the necessity of the issue to be certified by the Surgeon, and the requisition to be approved by the Medical Director or Medical Inspector of the station; such issue to be gratuitous, and not charged to the soldier.

The Quartermaster-General will cause blank requisitions to be furnished to the officers of the various hospitals upon their application.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War,

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 23.

AN IMPORTANT CONSULTATION.

Gen. HALLECK occupied the morning in conference with the President and Secretary of War. Maj.-Gens. POPE and BURNSIDE were present a portion of the time. Several other Generals and high military functionaries were also in consultation with Gen. HALLECK to-day. The publication of the official order proclaiming Gen. HALLECK General-in-Chief is received with great satisfaction by all parties. The General immediately enters upon his duties.

DRAFTING NOT CONSIDERED NECESSARY.

Great repugnance to the idea of drafting continues to be entertained in official circles here. The impression being that the President's call for 300,000 additional volunteers is already being responded to throughout the country with an alacrity that promises to secure the whole number in less time than was recently anticipated.

A GENERAL AND IMMEDIATE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Gen. DIX, acting for the United States, and Gen. HILL, acting for the rebels, have made an arrangement for an immediate and general exchange of prisoners.

THREE YEARS OR THE WAR.

There is neither law nor regulation for the acceptance of volunteers otherwise than for three years or the war.

RECRUITING IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Adjutant-General RUSSELL, of Pennsylvania, had to-day an interview with the President and Secretary of War, touching the Proclamation of the Governor accepting troops for nine and twelve months. Gen. RUSSELL urges that under this order recruiting would be more successful in Pennsylvania than for the longer period. An order will be made to-morrow by Secretary STANTON on the subject.

REPORTS FROM WARRENTON.

The reported intelligence from Warrenton, and the capture of two of our cavalry companies, gives rise to some speculation on the position of affairs in that region. Gen. POPE leaves to morrow or Friday for the field.

NORTH CAROLINA NOT INCLUDED.

The original manuscript of the Executive in regard to the order for the seizure and use of property in the rebel States, etc., does not include North Carolina.

JUDGE UNDER THE SLAVE-TRADE TREATY.

Ex-Senator UPHAM, of New-York, has been appointed Judge under the new Slave-trade Treaty, to represent this Government at Cape Good Hope. He received his commission to-day, and proceeds at once to the Cape.

GEN. MARCY.

Gen. MARCY has been reappointed a Brigadier-General, and left last evening with very important dispatches for Gen. MCCLELLAN.

A CAPTURE OF THE DE SOTO.

The Navy Department has received information that the United States steamer *De Soto* had captured the schooner *William White*, while the latter was trying to get out of Sabine Pass. She was loaded with cotton.

COMMANDER OF THE WASHINGTON NAVY-YARD.

Capt. SMITH WOOD, of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance, succeeds DAHLGREN in the command of Washington Navy-yard.

THE CASE OF SURGEON WHEATON.

Medical Inspector VALLUM, sent to Newport, R. I., to examine into the case of Brigade-Surgeon WHEATON, who, it will be remembered, took seventeen hundred sick and wounded under his charge to that place from the White House, reports that they were so removed without proper authority, and in direct violation of the Surgeon-General's order, and that they had, in consequence, endured much suffering. The Surgeon-General to-day sent the report to Secretary STANTON, with a recommendation that Surgeon WHEATON be dismissed the service.

THE TRANSFER OF SICK AND WOUNDED.

The general order, published by a cotemporary yesterday, relating to the transfer of sick and wounded, which deemed advisable by the Surgeon-General, also contemplate the transfer of patients from hospitals in this city or in Virginia to hospitals North. This, I have authority for saying, will not be done under any circumstances. The rule is, as stated in the TIMES of Monday, inflexible both in regard to furloughs, passes to the army and transfer of the sick.

THE RETIRING BOARD TO ASSEMBLE.

By direction of the President, the Board to retire disabled army officers, in pursuance of the act of Congress of August last, will assemble at Washington on the 28th inst. The Board will consist of Brig.-Gen. PHILIP ST. GEORGE COOK, U. S. A.; Col. H. K. CRAIG, of the Ordnance Department; Lieut.-Col. H. BROOKS, of the Second Artillery; Medical Inspector COOLIDGE and Surgeon L. A. EDWARDS. Maj. PRINCE is appointed Receiver of the Board.

ARMY ORDERS.

Brig.-Gen. GILMORE, is ordered to report to Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN.

Surgeon HAMES, is assigned to duty in the Army of the Potomac.

Capt. J. G. SLEATER, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, relieved from duty with the army of Virginia, has been ordered to report for duty to Maj.-Gen. WOOL.

COURT-MARTIAL.

The finding of a general Court-Martial recently convened at Fort Columbus, having been submitted to the Secretary of War, the following is his order thereon: "Lieut. W. F. MILLER, Seventh Infantry, is found guilty of neglect and violation of duty, deserving the serious censure of the Department."

STAMPING UNITED STATES NOTES.

The machinery erected in the Treasury Building is for the stamping, and not the printing, of United States Notes, as erroneously stated yesterday.

CHIEF OF THE ORDNANCE BUREAU.

Commander DAHLGREN has entered upon his duties as Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance. Capt. HARWOOD, his predecessor, has succeeded to the command of the Washington Navy-yard.

THE FEMALE CONTRABANDS.

The female portion of the contrabands recently removed from Capital Hill to the late camp of the McClellan Dragoons, near the suburbs of this city, are to be made useful in the capacity of washerwomen in the hospitals.

OFFICERS SENT BACK TO THE ARMY.

A large number of officers from the army of the Potomac have been found idling about this city, and have been sent back to the Peninsula, and made to rejoin their regiments.

PRISONERS IN THE OLD CAPITAL PRISON.

There are now 145 prisoners confined in the old Capitol Prison, under direction of Provost-Marshal DOSTER. They belong to almost every State in the South.

CONTRACTS FOR SMALL NOTES.

The Government contract for small notes has been awarded to the National Bank-Note Company.

RESIGNATION.

The resignation of JOHN W. WALLACE, Additional Paymaster, is accepted by the War Department.

PREMIUM FOR RECRUITS.

According to an army order just published for volunteer recruits for old regiments, there will be paid a premium of three dollars, and for those entering new regiments a premium of two dollars. The premium may be paid either to the person bringing the recruit or to the recruit, in person, in case he presents himself. The month's pay in advance to regular and volunteer recruits will be paid under such regulations as the Paymaster-General may establish. During the continuance of the existing war twenty-five dollars of the one hundred bounty, previously authorized by act of Congress, will be paid to every recruit of the regular and volunteer forces.

THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

Important Orders Issued by Gen. Pope.

All Disloyal Male Citizens Within His Lines to be Arrested.

Those Who Refuse to Take the Oath to be Sent South.

SEIZURE OF PROPERTY FOR ARMY USES.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA, July 33, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 11.—Commanders of army corps, divisions, brigades and detached commands, will proceed immediately to arrest all disloyal male citizens within their lines or within their reach in their respective stations. Such as are willing to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and will furnish sufficient security for its observance, shall be permitted to remain at their homes and pursue in good faith their accustomed avocations. Those who refuse shall be conducted to the South, beyond the extreme pickets of this army, and be notified that if found again anywhere within our lines, or at any point in the rear, they will be considered spies, and subjected to the extreme rigor of military law.

If any person, having taken the oath of allegiance as above specified, shall be found to have violated it, he shall be shot, and his property seized and applied to the public use.

All communication with any person whatever living within the lines of the enemy is positively prohibited, except through the military authorities, and in the manner specified by military law, and any person concerned in writing, or in carrying letters or messages in any other way, will be considered and treated as a spy within the lines of the United States Army.

By command of Maj.-Gen. POPE.

GEORGE ROGERS, Colonel A. A. General and Chief of Staff.

THE WORK OF FORAGING COMMENCED.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 23.

Major Gen. POPE has issued orders to the different Generals commanding divisions in his army corps, requiring them to seize all horses and mules in their vicinity, especially in Culpepper County, not absolutely needed by the inhabitants of the surrounding country. They are also directed to seize all stores not absolutely needed for the maintenance or subsistence of the inhabitants.

From San Francisco.

OVER A MILLION IN TREASURE ON THE WAY TO NEW-YORK.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, July 21.

Sailed, steamer *Golden Gate*, carrying 230 passengers and $1,114,000 in treasure for New-York, and $270,000 for England.

Arrival of the Asia at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, July 23.

The steamship *Asia* arrived here at 12 o'clock last night, and sailed again at 3½ o'clock this morning for Boston, where she will be due on Thursday afternoon.

The *Asia* has 63 passengers. She reports: Passed in the English Channel on the 12th inst., ship *Emerald* and barks *Clyde*, *Devon* and *Venetian*; on the 13th passed the steamer *China*, latitude not stated, and on the 20th the steamer *Scotia*, bound East.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

What is Thought of the Proposed Changes.

THE HEALTH OF THE TROOPS IMPROVED.

The Rebels Busy on the Other Side of the James River.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 23.

The *American* this afternoon publishes the following:

HEADQUARTERS, Tuesday, July 22.

Things are very dull here.

There is no thought of Gen. MCCLELLAN being superseded, although there is some talk in the Northern papers of it. Either Gen. MEIGS or Gen. HALLECK will be Commander-in-Chief. When the President was here, Gen. MCCLELLAN recommended and urged such an appointment, but told the President not to allow his claims to interfere with his action in the matter.

There are several thousand men here unable to do duty, although the health of the army has improved since it came to the James River.

There is no movement whatever of troops.

The authorities are looking every day for the enemy to open new batteries on the other side of the river.

Rebels are visible at all times on the opposite side, but are never interfered with unless they appear in large numbers, when gunboats shell them out.

Many resignations of officers are being sent in, but none are granted except to those who are worthless.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Peaceful Camps and Undisturbed Lines—The Rebels on the Other Side of the James—Probability of a Movement Soon.

CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, Sunday, July 20, 1862.

It is painfully monotonous to have to commence with quiet still—still peaceful camps and undisturbed lines. But veracious History compels it. It is evident enough that the enemy keeps at a respectful distance, massing the greater portion of his troops close to the gates of Richmond. Our cavalry has ridden clear up to the Malvern Hills, eight miles to the north, and scarcely encountered a rebel picket, though there compelled to rein horse and plunge back to escape the fire of a battery placed upon the bluff. Across the river, and nearly opposite to us, there are better indications of the rebel presence than along our land flank. Perhaps five, perhaps eight thousand of them, cavalry, light artillery and infantry, are stationed in more or less fixed camps. Detachments from this force are doubtless the men who send musket balls and cannon shot among our passing shipping, enamored of the idea of blockading us during our residence in this pleasant Summer retreat. This rebel force keeps several miles back from the river bank—five miles, at least, and beyond the reach of the shell of gunboats. It is only straggling parties who come near enough below to interfere with our craft upon the stream.

The Signal Corps, from their towers upon the roof of the Harrison House, keep up a pretty incessant waving of flags during the day, and swinging lanterns at night, communicating with the gunboats, thickly strewn along the river, and sometimes with the opposite shore, with reconnoitering parties, who keep us advised of the condition and movements of the enemy in that quarter. As yet, he has exhibited little capacity of doing mischief.

It is, of course, possible any day for us to push forward our pickets on this side, and considerably advance the front of our position, but it would be now an idle movement, without there went with it a general and continuous advance of the army. We have now a stronghold which we feel able to hold against any opposition, a secure camping-ground, admirable as a base, for receiving reinforcements and supplies, and one from which, when once we are ready, we can easily push forward. When we do fight, I am convinced, that with the exception of such as may be served upon the gunboats, we are to use but little artillery, relying principally upon the musketry of our infantry. The country is peculiarly ill-adapted for the fire of artillery, whether the enemy or ourselves seek to employ it. It seems likely to be an infantry fight which shall bring us to the intrenchments that defend the rebel capital. *Meantime let us have our skeleton regiments plethoric with men—as many more new ones as the North in her patriotism may send.* Do not think from this that this army is to patiently await in these quiet camps the slow process of mustering in three hundred thousand volunteers, before it has marching orders, with rations for three days in knapsacks. *There cannot be any such delay.* Much more speedily must we make the dash that shall crush rebellion. To show you the spirit of the men here, it is only necessary to say that officers and man would to-day hail with cheers the order for an advance, even though they knew, as they must, that fierce battles would mark the progress of the journey. There is no impatience, but a prevalent, genuine desire for a forward movement, regulated by a regard for the plans of the Commanding General.

Meantime the army is washing itself, taking heavy pulls of sleep, cleaning guns, fatting up horses—terrible sufferers in the retreat—repairing and burnishing batteries and harness, doing active police duty, and in every way possible striving its best to make itself as good as new in look, as it is already better in fact, because veteran and thoroughly proved. Riding, to-day, along a large portion of the line, I was gratified to observe nearly everywhere the happy improvement in the various camps, in the matter of cleanliness. Offensive odors were exceptional, while clean camp streets, clean and well ordered tents, and clean troops were the rule. With the continuance of such care we promise to be a healthy army. But it certainly is not an army which at this particular period of its history furnishes anything very exciting for the letter of a correspondent. F. P. C.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

Arrival of the Steam Transport Arago—The Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers Landed at Fortress Monroe.

The United States transport *Arago*, HENRY A. GADSDEN, Commanding, from Port Royal, S. C., via Fortress Monroe, consigned to Col. D. D. TOMPKINS, Assistant United States Quartermaster General, arrived at this port at 7 o'clock last evening.

The *Arago* left Hilton Head, S. C., at 12 M., on the 18th, with the Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, numbering 950 officers and men, in command of Col. THOS. WELSH, arrived at Fortress Monroe at 10 P. M., July 21, landed her mails, proceeded to Newport's News, disembarked her troops in an excellent state of health, and left again for Fortress Monroe at 2 P. M., July 22.

Among her passengers are: Lieut.-Col. W. A. OLMSTEAD, Second New-York Volunteers; Lieut.-Col SARGENT and Maj. WHITE, of First Massachusetts Cavalry; Maj. PAULDING and Maj. MASON, Paymasters United States Army; Maj. RICHARD BUTT, of V. Engineers; Mrs. CARR, four children and servant, and Mrs. ALLEN, child and servant, of Florida; Mr. T. C. SEVERANCE, Collector of the port of Port Royal, and Mr. JOHN K. STIMSON, Agent of Adams' Express Company.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP FULTON.

Gen. Shepley, Military Governor of Louisiana, a Passenger.

FLOUR CHEAPER IN NEW-ORLEANS.

RETURN OF PORTER'S MORTAR FLEET.

The United States transport steamer *Fulton*, Capt. WOTTON, arrived at this port, last night, from New-Orleans, consigned to Quartermaster TOMPKINS. She left New-Orleans on the 16th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., and the Southwest Pass on the 17th, at 7 o'clock A. M. The *Fulton* brings on freight 151 hogsheads New-Orleans sugar. She also has on board the remains of Lieut. DE KAY, killed at Grand Gulf, and 469 sick and discharged soldiers from Gen. BUTLER'S Division. Private H. L. MILLER, Company I, Eighth New-Hampshire, died July 16; private DAVID SAWYER, Company K, Fourteenth Maine, died July 18; drummer EDWIN KILGORE, died July 23, all buried at sea.

The following cabin passengers came by the *Fulton:*

Gen. George F. Shepley, Military Governor of Louisiana; Col. T. W. Curtenies, James McBride, Mr. D. Maine, Capt. J. A. Nelson, bearer of dispatches to Washington, D. C.; T. R. Davis, Artist *Harper's Weekly*; W. H. Peters, Mrs. D. Carlin, Mrs. Izard, Lieut. Cowan and servant, Capt. Chas. Gould, Lieut. R. F. Briggs and servant, R. King, Mr. Whitney, Dr. T. R. Clement, Lieut. C. F. Appleton, Lieut. E. H. Layford, Daniel Henn, Mr. Watson, Capt. S. G. Gilbert and servant, Lieut. Woodruff and servant, Lieut. Pickman and servant, J. C. Vinnsra, Lieut. L. Alford, Lieut. H. Stark, Lieut. Wallin, Lieut. R. C. McAfee, Mr. Bates, Lieut. S. B. Hebard and servant, Lieut. Charles Hathaway, Chaplain J. T. Brown and servant, Lieut. C. J. Hayes, Mrs. Belden, three children and servant, Capt. Palmer, Dr. Michell, Mrs. Westerfield and four children, Sergt. O. S. A. Sprague.

We are indebted to THOMAS MCMANUS, Esq., Purser of the *Fulton*, for special favors.

ITEMS FROM NEW-ORLEANS PAPERS.

THE PRICE OF BREAD DOWN.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT OF NEW-ORLEANS, City Hall, July 14, 1862.

The price of Flour being this day Twenty Dollars' ($20) per barrel, bakers are required to give during the ensuing week, commencing on Monday, the 14th inst., as follows, until further orders:

Twenty-eight ounces of Bread for.....20 cents.
Fourteen ounces of Bread for.....10 cents.
Seven ounces of Bread for.....5 cents.

Purchasers of bread from whom a higher price is exacted will report their names, the name of the baker, and leave a loaf of the bread purchased, and a statement of the price paid, at any Police Station, or with any Assistant Provost-Marshal.

G. WEITZEL, Assistant Military Commandant.

RETURN OF PORTER'S MORTAR FLEET.

The return of Capt. PORTER and his fleet of mortar-boats from Vicksburgh, yesterday, attracted no little attention on the part of the Sunday leisure people about the levee. The report by the fleet is that Vicksburgh has been badly damaged, and is entirely evacuated by the citizens.—*Picayune*, 15th.

ANOTHER BANK CASE.

Suit was brought before the Provost Court by the Union Bank *vs.* Mechanics' and Traders' Bank. They claim the amount loaned to the latter bank in current funds. The following are the particulars of the case. BARKER counsel for plaintiff and Col. FIELD for defendant.:

In May last, the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank borrowed from the Union Bank the sum of $130,000, which was paid to the Teller of that Bank in Confederate Notes, on four several checks, as follows: One for $20,000, dated 5th May; one for $30,000, and another for $40,000, both dated 12th May, and the last for $40,000, dated 13th May—the understanding being that said sum was to be returned in Confederate Notes as soon as the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank could get them.

A few days after the last check was paid, the Teller went to the Union Bank, where he met Mr. PENN, the President thereof. It was proposed to him to return $60,000 on account of the loan made. Mr. PENN told the agent of the Mechanics' Bank that he would receive the $60,000 in Confederate notes; but at the same time he informed him that the balance, say $70,000, was to be paid in bank notes. The following day the Teller was surprised by being informed by Mr. ROBINSON, the President of the Mechanics' Bank, that Mr. PENN declined receiving any Confederate notes in payment.

On the 26th of May the Teller went to the Union Bank and tendered in payment of said loan, say $130,000, in Confederate notes, which amount Mr. PENN declined receiving—a portion of the notes offered in payment having been received from said Union Bank on the last check paid. After a full argument, Judge BELL reserved his decision.—*Delta*, 16th.

MONEY SENT HOME BY THE SOLDIERS.

It is gratifying to see the remembrance in which our soldiers in this division bear their families at home. As a result of the recent payment of the troops, the Adams Express Company, through their efficient agent, A. B. BLAKE, Esq., have sent to the North three hundred thousand dollars in small packages. This is in addition to the large amounts carried home by Maj. WHITEHALL, the allotment agent of the State of Maine, and by private hand. Who shall say that the Union soldier is improvident, or forgetful of those dependent on him?—*Delta*, 15th.

THE LATE LIEUT. DEKAY.

The remains of the late Lieut. GEORGE C. DEKAY, borne on a caisson and escorted by a platoon of the Second Massachusetts Cavalry, under command of Lieut. S. A. PERLEMY, passed through our streets last evening, on their way to the steamer *Fulton*. That vessel sails this morning, and Mr. DEKAY'S body is to be taken to New-York, and thence to Newport for final interment.—*Delta*, 15th.

MONEY AND MARKET NEWS.

From the Commercial Bulletin.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday Evening, July 15, 1862.

The rejection and mutilation of a large proportion of the tickets daily offered for redemption at the office of the Carrollton Railroad Company, and of the various omnibus lines, creates a very indignant feeling in the community, and, if not soon checked by the military authorities, can hardly fail to inflict severe losses upon many poor housekeepers and others who are the least able to bear them. It is really astounding that tickets so easily counterfeited should ever have been suffered to circulate as the representatives of money, and it is perhaps not less singular that the parties who issue them should be permitted to arrogate to themselves the right to say which are genuine and which are spurious, when it is well-known that under the most flimsy pretexts large numbers are pronounced to belong to the latter class which were originally obtained from conductors on the several lines, and have heretofore passed current without even exciting suspision. The city Press is almost unanimous in its denunciations of the policy recently adopted by the companies referred to, and we cannot persuade ourselves but measures will soon be taken to protect the interests of innocent parties, so far, at least, as to transfer the duties of adjudicat or in the matter to impartial and disinterested citizens.

No variation of any kind has transpired in financial movements since the date of our last review, and business still progresses in an exceedingly languid and apathetic manner in every department of the market. The banks grant all the renewals asked for by their regular customers, but outside capitalists manifest no disposition whatever to enter into new engagements, and, in fact, the amount of desirable paper offering is too insignificant to admit of extensive negotiations. Some further small sales of Gold and Silver have been effected, at 120@125 ₱ cent. for the former, and 117@120 for the latter, while Exchange has been taken in driblets, at $1 30@$1 35 for Sterling, 4f.10@4f. for France, and 8@15 ₱ cent. premium for Sight Drafts on New-York, Boston, etc. Stocks and Bonds continue at a stand-still, and the movement in Uncurrent Bank Notes cannot be considered as much better than nominal.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, July 16, 1862.

The market has exhibited no change of any moment since our last review. SUGAR has continued in brisk demand at hardening prices, resulting in a further improvement of about ¼c., the sales comprising 600 hhds. on Saturday, at 4¾c. for Barely Fair, 5c.@5⅛c. for Fully Fair, and 5⅛c.@5⅜c. for Fully Fair to Prime; 900 hhds. on Monday, at higher rates. Barely Fair commanding 5c., Fully Fair 5⅛c.@5⅛c., Prime to Choice 5⅜c., and Clarified 5¾c.@5¾c.; and 1,200 hhds. yesterday, at 5c. for Fair, 5⅛c. for Good Fair, 5⅜c. for Fully Fair, 5⅝c. for Prime, and 5⅝c.@5¾c. for strictly Prime. This makes an aggregate for the three days of 2,900 hhds. from the levee and from store, taken mostly for New-York. We hear that the freight from the Coast is $5 @$8 ₱ hhd., and to New-York, $12. The receipts for the three days comprise 828 hhds. Exported, 2,477 hhds., including 2,467 to New-York. There is an abundant supply of MOLASSES, but little or no demand, and the only sale reported is 50 bbls. Fermenting, yesterday, at 11c. The receipts for the three days embrace 110 bbls. Exported, 50 casks and 196 bbls. to New-York. Shipments of Molasses to the North are rarely made at this season of the year; but prices ruling very low, and there being little or no freight offering but Sugar, it is occasionally taken for ballast....We hear of no further operations in TOBACCO. The stock on the 1st instant comprised 15,004 hhds., including 8,140 awaiting shipment. There have been no receipts, and none exported....FLOUR is selling in small lots at $20. The receipts comprise 1,850 bbls. from Mobile to the Committee of Subsistence, and several hundred bbls. by sea from New-York....The sales of OATS include 250 sacks on Monday, at $1 50@$1 75 ₱ bushel....Good Northern BUTTER is retailing at 20c.@25c.....We have heard of no sales of moment in other articles....Some Liverpool Coarse SALT sold at auction on Saturday, at $1 35@$1 50 ₱ sack. The arrivals include 7,000 bushels from Turks Island....Nothing has transpired in CORN, but the arrival of two flatboats from up the coast swell the receipts since Friday to 904 bales. Exported, 457 to New-York. The exports, in addition to the amounts specified above, embrace 814 bbls. Resin and 288 bales Moss, to New-York.

THE RAIDS OF THE GUERRILLAS.

DESPERATE FIGHT IN MISSOURI.

Greenville, in Wayne County, Captured by the Rebels.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 23.

A merchant of Fredericktown has arrived here, and reports that a desperate fight had taken place at Greenville, Wayne County, Mo., between a band of guerrillas and two companies of the State militia at that place. The militia, under the command of Capt. LEEPER, were surprised by the guerrillas, who were under the command of a man named REEVES. The guerrillas made the attack at daylight very suddenly and fiercely, no pickets being out to apprise our men of their approach. Capt. LEEPER and forty-eight of his men are reported killed and a large number wounded. The rebel loss is not known. The rebels took possession of the town.

THE GUERRILLAS TO BE EXTERMINATED.

THE ENTIRE STATE MILITIA TO BE REORGANIZED.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 22.

Gov. GAMBLE has issued the following special order:

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF MISSOURI, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, ST. LOUIS, July 22, 1862.

The existence of numerous bands of guerrillas in different parts of the State, who are engaged in robbing and murdering peaceable citizens, for no other cause than that such citizens are loyal to the Government under which they have always lived, renders it necessary that most stringent measures should be adopted to punish all such crime and destroy such bands.

Brig.-Gen. SCHOFIELD, in command of the Missouri State militia, is hereby authorized to organize the entire militia of the State into companies, regiments and brigades, and to order into active service such portions of the force thus organized as he may judge necessary for the purpose of putting down all marauders and defending peaceable citizens of the State.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 22.

Gen. SCHOFIELD has issued a general order for the immediate organization of all the militia of Missouri for the purpose of exterminating the guerrillas that infest the State.

Every able-bodied man able to bring arms and subject to military duty is ordered to repair without delay to the nearest military post and report for duty to the commanding officer.

Every man must bring whatever arms he can procure, and those who have no arms will be supplied by the Ordnance Department as quickly as possible.

All arms and ammunition of whatever kind not in the hands of the loyal militia will be taken possession of and seized, for the public benefit.

Six days after the date of this order are allowed for every man fit for duty to report to the commanding officer of the nearest military post and be enrolled.

All persons so enrolled will be regarded as belonging to the active militia in the State until further orders.

The commanding officer of the post is authorized to give furloughs to such men of this militia force as cannot be absent from their business without serious detriment, or such as are not needed for present service. Such leaves of absence will in no case be for a longer time than ten days, and may be revoked at any time at the discretion of the officer granting them.

The militia thus organized will be governed by the Articles of War and the army regulations, and will be subject to the orders of the officers of United States troops, or of the Missouri militia regularly mustered into the service, and may be assigned to their command.

FURTHER IMPORTANT REGULATIONS.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 23.

The Provost-Marshal-General has issued an order forbidding the sale or transfer by dealers to individuals of arms or ammunition of any character, under penalty of arrest and imprisonment of the offender during the war.

All dealers, whether agents of owners, in this division, are required immediately to make an inventory of all the arms and ammunition on hand, stating the quantity, class and value of such inventory, to be filed at the office of the Provost-Marshal within three days, accompanied by affidavits that it is a full and correct statement, and that the values affixed are fair, and the usual charges for the same.

Should it become necessary to take possession of said arms and ammunition, for the use of the militia called into service to exterminate the guerrilla bands, such possession will be taken, and proper receipts given.

The removal or transfer of arms or ammunition from one point to another of this division, except by the loyal militia, is forbidden. Any person guilty of such removal will be held as an enemy to the State, and guilty of aiding the enemy.

The persons and property of all citizens are subordinate to the common weal, and it is expected that loyal citizens will render implicit obedience, and report to the nearest local Provost-Marshal or military commandant any violation of this order.

THE GUERRILLAS IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, July 23,

Yesterday morning trains from Nashville, northward, and Louisville, southward, met at Mitchellsville, and both returned, owing to the report that 1,000 rebel cavalry were near Richland, Tenn.

Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, sent 1,000 infantry, cavalry and artillery to Henderson, which arrived there in the morning. Simultaneously one of our gunboats went up the river with a considerable force to protect the Union residents.

Gen. BOYLE also sent orders to Col. GARVIN, commanding at Henderson, to use rigorous measures to clear the rebels out of the adjoining counties.

Gen. GREEN CLAY SMITH telegraphs from Stanford that he is still pursuing MORGAN. Gen. BOYLE replies: "Capture him, or drive him out of the State."

The dispatch from Cincinnati last night, stating that our cavalry had overtaken MORGAN'S band, from Mount Sterling, etc., is without foundation.

MORGAN PURSUED INTO TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, July 23.

The train arrived on time. The venerable Bishop J. SOULE, of the Methodist Church, was among the passengers. He was semi-paralyzed on the journey hither.

Gen. SMITH'S forces have arrived at Somerset, pursuing MORGAN. MORGAN'S forces had crossed Cumberland Gap, retreating into Tennessee.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Gen. Lee Exalted Above All Other Men.

What the Rebels Have Done and What they Will Do.

Humane Propositions in Regard to Gen. Butler.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

GEN. LEE'S STRATEGY.

All the Richmond papers find themselves unable to do full justice to Gen. LEE. The *Enquirer* makes an elaborate comparison between the battles of Chickahominy and Austerlitz, showing that Gen. LEE was successful in a manœuvre in which the Russian and Austrian Emperors failed. It says:

"The bold and dashing assault of SOULT upon the allies' centre, and the capture of the Heights of Pratzen, bisecting, as it were, the allied army, was the bold and successful manœuvre by which NAPOLEON won the day. *What might have been the issue of the late contest, had McClellan made a vigorous and determined assault upon Magruder and Huger upon this side of the Chickahominy, cannot now be said. While riding from Mechanicsville to Gaines' Mill, we could not but fear that Magruder's position on the Nine-mile Road might prove a second Heights of Pratzen, which, assaulted by McClellan, while our left wing was too far for succor, might turn the tide of the battle of Chickahominy as did the vigorous assault of SOULT the battle of Austerlitz.*

Gen. LEE had provided against any such disaster; for, amidst all the calumny and detraction that fell upon him for 'ditching and intrenching,' he had so strengthened his line on this side the Chickahominy that it could have been defended by the corps of MAGRUDER and HUGER against MCCLELLAN'S army.

But that MCCLELLAN made no counter effort against the plan of Gen. LEE, evidences his incapacity as a Commander, exhibits his want of resources to extricate himself from a dilemma, and shows to the world the superiority of LEE over MCCLELLAN. Our army know it, and the Federal army feel it. Never again will that army approach a position defended by LEE, without a feeling of distrust in the abilities of their General. The memory of Mechanicsville and Gaines' Mill will steal over them whenever they hear the name of LEE, just as a disposition to 'change their base' is always suggested by the name of JACKSON.

Never has military genius shone forth with greater lustre than in this late triumph—a position selected with the greatest care and circumspection, strengthened by the most extensive and formidable fortification—defended by a well-appointed and powerful army—turned, assaulted and carried, causing its abandonment, the destruction of vast amounts of military stores, the loss of sixty-five pieces of artillery, the abandonment of dead and wounded, the retreat of thirty miles, and harassed and pursued by a victorious army. Such are the results of Gen. LEE'S plan of battle.

The enemy seem to derive great consolation from the cheering fact that their defeat is not as bad as it might have been. While we readily admit so plain a proposition, we would have him understand that *the reason is not to be found in the defectiveness of the plan, but in the failure to execute subsequent orders by subordinate Generals after the retreat began.* Gen. LEE designed 'to bag' the greater part of MCCLELLAN'S army, and would have succeeded had his orders been obeyed, and the dispositions of his divisions been made as he directed. But though part have escaped, we doubt if more escaped from the Chickahominy than did from Austerlitz, and we know that Gen. LEE'S evidences of victory were as numerous and convincing as were those of NAPOLEON."

The *Dispatch* discourses in the same strain. It says:

"The plan Gen. LEE devised was in the highest degree ingenious. It was generally believed that JACKSON, after crushing FREMONT and SHIELDS, was to march into the enemy's country and transfer the war to his own fireside. Means were taken to encourage that belief, and one of them was to send heavy reinforcements to the Valley. When these had reached their destination, and everybody was expecting to hear the sound of JACKSON'S cannon on the Susquehanna, the public was electrified by the magnificent reconnoissance of Gen. STUART. From that reconnoissance LEE learned all that he wished further to know, and while the public was still discussing the utility of an operation so full of hazard, the news arrived that JACKSON had sent to Lynchburgh for all the cars, that he was at Staunton, that he was at Gordonsville, that he was at Louisa Court-house, that he was at Hanover Court-house, with all his army.

The truth then burst upon the public in its full effulgence. The enemy were to be attacked in flank and rear by JACKSON'S army at the same time that they were to be assailed in front by LEE with the main bulk of the army. The plan was worthy of the most renowned General that ever lived; and even while it was in the very agony of projection, and had not yet been tried, no man doubted its entire success. It did succeed beyond all reasonable hope, even of so wisely-conceived and well-digested an operation. Its success places its author among the highest military names—on the same roll with the Hannibals, the Cæsars, the Fredericks and the Napoleons of history.

The perfect success which attended the efforts of LEE to keep the march of JACKSON from the knowledge of the enemy, is among the marvels of those marvelous operations. The writer of this was aware that JACKSON was on the march for Richmond as early as last Sunday fortnight, when he heard that he was already at Gordonsville with a portion of his forces. It is scarcely possible that fewer that ten thousand persons knew the same thing at the same time. And yet not a soul was found to betray the secret to the enemy, and he was taken at last completely by surprise! Was there ever such unanimity of opinion as this circumstance reveals? Where is the Union party that were to show themselves as soon as the enemy made his appearance in force?"

A correspondent of the Richmond *Whig* writes:

"Gen. LEE was on the field at the battle of the Seven Pines; when our trusted and chivalrous JOHNSTON was there struck down, he assumed command, and in less than one month, by untiring perseverance and a series of strategetical movements—embracing in their scope a wide extent of territory and the management of at least two armies—he arranged for the great battle week commencing Thursday, June 26. When he took command our front was without fortifications, defended only by troops who at every point stood exposed to the enemy's attack, and that, too, without the assistance of a single heavy gun. Very soon our whole front was put into a condition that enabled us, with a smaller force, to defend it against any direct assault, so that the large body of the army could be safely spared to assist in the splendid flank movement, by which the enemy's strongest fortifications and heaviest guns were rendered perfectly useless—labor and material thrown away."

REBEL EXPLOITS.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

When, before, did any army ever storm twenty miles of redoubts and entrenchments, all constructed with the utmost skill, and defended with the most obstinate pertinacity?

Our brave troops went on from redoubt to redoubt, and from earthwork to earthwork, without halting or looking to the right or left. They lost heavily, it is true, but they accomplished far more than is to be looked for in the immediate results of their victory, enormous as they are. They established for themselves a name which will be of everlasting service to their country. The prestige of invincibility is theirs, and will remain theirs in all future time. The moral is to the physical, says NAPOLEON, in the proportion of three to one. Their enemies, in future, will be half beaten before firing a shot. The very terror of their name will do as much for them as their bullets and bayonets. Even if they had not succeeded in routing the enemy at all points, they would have gained much by the incomparable bravery with which they fought.

But they *did* rout the enemy at all points. This is a fact which all the lying bulletins and all the newspaper correspondence in the world cannot succeed in suppressing. The world can see that the enemy had a line extending from a long distance above the Meadow Bridges in Hanover, to the Long Bridge in Henrico. The world can see that all the formidable positions along the immense line have been abandoned. The world can see that the whole route is strewed with the *debris* of a broken and routed army. The world can see

boats, after all the braggadocio, to insure his safety. Yankee newspapers cannot lie the world out of its senses. The world will see all this in spite of them all, and it will ask, if this be the fruit of McCLELLAN's victory, what sort of fruit would a defeat be expected to bring forth.

It may be that McCLELLAN may be reinforced and make another effort. Be it so. We are in the hands of a General who has just proved himself a master in the art of war, and who has taught his countrymen in the last fortnight, to place the utmost confidence in his skill. This city and the country generally feel safe as long as he is known to be at his post. He will be found to be fully able to deal with any crisis that may arise.

THE WAR TO BE MADE AGGRESSIVE.

From the Richmond Whig, July 19.

Movements in Tennessee and Kentucky augur well. The panic in Nashville and Louisville shows the temper with which the enemy always contemplates aggressive action by our armies. We accept the demonstrations in the West as a promise that the war is to be pushed with vigor at all points. *The late assurance of the President that our standards are to be borne beyond the confines of the Confederacy sent a thrill through the country.* We expect to hear soon that one of our most energetic, intrepid and successful leaders has made good this promise of the Commander-in-Chief. The Summer heats, which the enemy would so gladly use in resting his army and recruiting its broken ranks, is our opportunity. It will not do for us to lie still because the enemy makes no movement. That is precisely what would suit him best. Time to him now is everything. We must hunt him up, give him no rest, prevent concentrations and reinforcements, break up his combinations, and by carrying the war where we please, instead of carrying the war where he pleases, strike at his very vitals. Our troops have shown that all they require is to be shown the foe and properly led against him. They know their strength, they appreciate the stake for which they fight, they have measured the peril and are prepared for it. Opportunity and competent leaders are all they seek. It will be unpardonable, as it will be irremediable, if our authorities deny them what they ask.

AFFAIRS IN LOUISIANA.

A copy of the Mobile *Advertiser* of the 11th inst is received. It says:

Among the population of that portion of the State of Louisiana lying above and west of New-Orleans, there is a numerous class of persons of mixed descent, ignorant, and scarcely speaking or understanding the English language. These, it may well be supposed, have little feeling in common with those who are fighting in this war. They do not understand the quarrel, etc. They would as soon have Northern gold as Confederate paper, if not a little rather, no matter for what kind of disloyal service it might be the wages. The loss of New Orleans was at first regarded as a terrible blow to the Confederate cause; but it has proved fruitful of the greatest advantages, moral and material. Its first effect has been to arouse the Southern cities. The word has gone forth, "No more surrenders of seaport towns except in ashes." BUTLER's rule has intensified Southern hatred of Yankee rule. We mean to fight for our independence with such means as God and nature have put into our hands, just as if intervention was not out of the question of hope.

A PROPOSITION REGARDING GEN. BUTLER.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* says:

"Our Government has now in its hands several hundred Yankee officers, some of them of high military rank and high social position. Now is the opportunity to demand atonement for the atrocities perpetrated by the miscreant 'BUTLER' at New-Orleans. Now is the time to demand retribution for the blood of the martyred 'MUMFORD.' His death cries to Heaven for vengeance. Let twenty or thirty of the Federal prisoners highest in rank be set aside and held in close confinement there to remain until 'BUTLER' is delivered up, or until by the chances of war he is thrown into our hands."

MARKET PRICES.

From the Richmond, Whig, July 10.

The high rates still demanded for all articles of subsistance sold in the city markets is justly regarded as an evil which demands the application, if possible, of some corrective. We have heretofore opposed the establishment of a tariff of rates, and still believe that it would be inexpedient to prescribe prices at which produce must be sold; but we must say that the competition among sellers, which, when left unrestricted, usually regulates prices, according to the supply of and demand for any article, has not developed that effect here to any great extent. The only competition of which we hear is a dishonorable and avaricious effort on the part of market men to get higher prices for the articles they offer for sale than any one else. No matter how large the supply of any article, they manage by some means to keep prices up to the highest notch; and, it is said, that any surplus is thrown away rather than it should be sold at reduced rates. That is villainous, if true—a *crime* that deserves punishment.

We do not forget that the demand for articles of subsistence is now three or four times greater than it has ever been before, whilst the available supplies are much less than usual, and other prices ought, therefore, to be high, apart from other causes which have contributed to their inflation; but that prices, in many instances, are unnecessarily high, and that extortion is practiced, are facts patent to everybody, and the people are growing restless for relief.

ALLEGED CAPTURES.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 19.

Brief mention has been made of the capture of 150 Yankees, by the Jeff. Davis Legion, under command of Lieut.-Col. MARTIN. From facts since placed in our possession, it appears that at the time referred to Col. MARTIN was in command of the Fourth Virginia Cavalry (Capt. CHAMBERLAYNE) and the Jeff. Davis Legion; and that the prisoners captured must number 200, besides 30 mules and horses, 150 rifles and muskets. Assisted by one piece of cannon, of STUART'S Horse Artillery, commanded by Lieut. SHAW, they drove to their gunboats 50 of the enemy's cavalry and the Tammany Regiment of the City of New-York, killing three and capturing the same number. Two-thirds of the prisoners and all the mules were taken within range and sight of the *Monitor* and another gunboat, said to be the *Galena*, lying at HARRALL'S, on James River. On another occasion, Lieut. FISHER, of the Legion, with fourteen men, assisted by Lieut. YAGER, of the Tenth Cavalry, with two men, captured fifty-three of the Bucktail Rifles, who are now in prison in this city.

ALLEGED ATROCITIES.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

It is established, beyond the possibility of contradiction, that a number of our wounded, after receiving their wounds, were deliberately murdered by the Federal troops. A gentleman of undoubted veracity, who was wounded in the fight at Coal Harbor, states that after receiving his wound, which was but a slight one, he succeeded in capturing a Yankee soldier, with whom he started to camp. On the way they passed a Texan officer, upon whom a mortal wound had been inflicted, and who was at the time well nigh exhausted from the loss of blood. The Texan expressed a desire to talk to the prisoner, which was allowed, and he addressed him, in substance, as follows: "I am about to die, and what I state to you I know to be true. When our brigade charged your lines and was repulsed, a number of our wounded were left upon the field; and when your troops came up I distinctly heard your officer give the command to shoot in the head any wounded rebel on the field, and you obeyed the orders. I owe my life to the readiness with which our men rallied. This statement I wished to make to you, in the presence of witnesses, that the facts may go out to the world." The Yankee was compelled to admit the truth of the statement, and acknowledge that such an order had been given.

THE PRISONERS.

From the Richmond Enquirer, July 19.

The number of prisoners who had arrived in the city at the time of the publication of the official report in the *Enquirer*, a few days subsequent to the last of the recent series of battles below Richmond, was about four thousand. We stated at the time that several thousand more were on the road and in the hospitals below the city. Nearly all of these have now been brought in, and sum up about four thousand more, making an aggregate of about eight thousand. Three thousand of these are still in the Libby prison, and the remainder have been removed to the camp at Belle Isle. When the returns shall have been complete, it will be found that our estimate, some time ago, was very nearly the figure, or upwards of nine thousand.

The wounds of many of the Federal prisoners brought to the city are of a very desperate character, and although they are favored with the skill of their own surgeons, and all the superior appliances which they have at their command, the mortality has been very great. On yesterday, twenty deaths occurred among the number provided for at the York River Railroad Depot. Many of them complain of their surgeons, but we suppose the best is done for them which their circumstances will allow.

BRITISH SYMPATHR.

From the Richmond Whig.

The Mobile *Register* describes a recent visit of the British and French Consuls, at Mobile, accompanied by a few friends, to the British sloop-of-war *Rinaldo*, lying off that port. The party went out under a flag of truce. The *Register* says: "The ship had left New-Orleans the day before, and the news was prevalent when she left that McCLELLAN had taken Richmond and 50,000 Confederate prisoners. They were evidently not sorry to learn on board that, on the contrary, MACHAD had been driven back thirty miles, and narrowly escaped being taken himself. Indeed, there was no mistaking the sympathies of the officers and men, which was betrayed by looks and actions, where words could not be used. When going from one ship to another, and one of the party spoke to the officer of the Confederate successes, the crew, overhearing, seemed scarcely able to restrain a cheer. But discipline prevailed, and they only looked their satisfaction."

DISCIPLINE.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

To discipline and drill is McCLELLAN indebted for the safety of that portion of his army now lying on the banks of the James River. The rout of Manassas taught him the inestimable value of discipline and drill. Profiting by that experience, Gen. McCLELLAN consumed nearly a whole year in unceasing drill, in teaching his men the company, battalion and line manœuvres, until, familiarized by practice, they learned that safety was only to be found in that mutual support which clerks from the "bank of elbows."

GEN. MAGRUDER.

The Columbia (S. C.) *Guardian* of Tuesday says:

"Major-Gen. MAGRUDER and staff arrived in this city yesterday, and took lodgings at the Congaree House. He said that Gen. McCLELLAN had been completely defeated, and that the change of his base of operations from the Chickahominy to the James was the result of necessity, and not of strategy."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The different Richmond papers give us these items and suggestions:

"An unfortunate German, who had been deceived by the Northern reports of the recent battles around Richmond, made his appearance at the Passport Office and applied for a pass to Baltimore. On being interrogated, he stated that he was a member of the Twelfth United States Infantry; that he had been left at Fort Leavenworth, sick; and that he reached Washington a few days ago, where he inquired for his captain, and was informed that he might be found in Richmond. Leaving the Federal Capital he made his way to this city, with the full expectation of finding Gen. McCLELLAN and his captain here. In this, however, he was slightly mistaken; and as he seemed to be short of funds, the generosity of Marshal GARSWOLD found him accommodations in Castle Godwin.

The Bureau of Engineers some time ago contracted with Prof. JAS. C. PATTON, of Petersburgh, for a balloon wherewith to make observation of the enemy's positions. Prof. P. has completed his contract, and on yesterday arrived from Petersburgh with his aerial observatory all complete, to fine trim for a celestial sail. He has named it the *Virginia*. It is about thirty-six feet high by twenty-seven broad, is made of cambric and covered with a netting of strong twine. The Engineer Bureau will doubtless soon have use for it.

The flag of truce boat, to convey the surgeons and chaplains of the Federal army, who have been released on parole, will leave this morning, July 19, at 5 o'clock. The mail which goes along with them is very large, comprising letters from nearly every prisoner now in and near Richmond, who knows how to write, and also from citizens having friends or relatives in the North. The citizens' package shows that the number of husbands separated from wives, by the "block ade," is by no means small.

THE GALLANT "ZOUAVONA."—The bold and dashing Col. THOMAS, of St. Nicholas notoriety, should not be overlooked when the regular exchange of prisoners takes place. The enemy refuse to acknowledge him as a prisoner of war, notwithstanding the fact that he had his commission upon his person at the time of his arrest. Let some measures be adopted by which our enemies may be forced to recognize the gallant Colonel as a prisoner of war, and be regularly exchanged for a Federal officer of like rank.

The want of retorts at the City Gas Works renders it necessary, for the present, to shut off supplies from the street lamps. Retorts are in preparation, we understand, and when completed will be immediately put up, and the streets will once more shine again at night. Speed the blessed light. The moon has been darkened for some nights past by clouds dark as Hades, and nocturnal pedestrians stumble, tumble, or collide at almost every step.

Four barrels of new crop flour, the first of the season, were sold in Fayetteville, N. C., on Saturday last, at $160. They were from the mill of JOADAN TYSON, Esq., of Chatham County, and all passed inspection as family.

The Richmond *Inquirer* of the 19th, says: "The Charleston *Mercury* contradicts the report of the death of Mrs. BEAUREGARD, wife of our distinguished General."

We understand that Maj.-Gen. HUGER has been relieved of his command, and appointed General of Ordnance. His successor, it is reported, is Gen. S. S. ANDERSON.

Six negroes ran away from the works of the James River and Kanawha Canal Company on Daniel's Island, Sunday night.

PRESS WANTED.—The proprietors of the *Enquirer* wish to purchase a first-rate double, four or six cylinder press, for which they will pay a fair price. Any one having such a press to dispose of will inform us as to the number of copies it will print per hour, the price asked, and send us specimens of the work done upon it.

TYLER, WISE & ALLEGRE.

OUR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

Additional Lists of Those Who Fell into the Hands of the Rebels.

The following is a continuation of the list of sick and wounded solders who fell into the hands of the rebels during the retreat of our army to the James River:

SICK AND WOUNDED IN HOSPITAL NO. 1, RICHMOND,

JULY 10.

John Hartigan, Co. H, New-York Excelsior Brigade—two fingers off.
M. Dunfee, Co. I, 20th Ind.—left arm and side.
John Detbloff, Co. G, 20th Indiana—arm.
John Haun, Co. I, 20th Indiana—bowels.
Ord. Sergt. Geo. Sleeper, Co, G, 16th Mass.—head.
Rupert Howard, Co. C, 20th Indiana—arm.
Samuel Hugin, Co. H, 20th Indiana—leg.
O.Sergt. Ed. S. Abbey, Co. E, 20th Ind.—near spine.
Charles H. Slight, Co. I, 20th Indiana—leg.
Jonathan Yates, Co. I, 20th Indiana—foot.
John Topham, Co. B, 20th Indiana—leg.
Peter Thompson, Co. G, 20th Indiana—leg.
Adam Young, Co. C, 20th Indiana—leg and arm.
Corp. James Kinda, Co. I, 87th New-York—leg.
Nathan Bonnell, Co. A, 20th Indiana—leg off.
Wm. McCulloch, Co. K, 20th Indiana—leg off.
Thomas Printy, Co. G, 20th Indiana—leg off.
Wm. Irwin, Co. G, 104th Pennsylvania—sick.
Corp. D. D. Bailey, Co. G, 12th Pennsylvania—leg.
Dennis Whalen, Co. K, 9th Massachusetts.
L. M. Figgin, Co. H, 20th Indiana.
Adam Orth, Co. G, 9th Pennsylvania—leg.
Charles Hodron, Co. I, 4th New-Jersey.
J. W. Chandler, Co. K, 22d Massachusetts.
D. G. Whitcomb, Co. H, 12th New-York.
Geo. Gurruer, Co. B, 23d Massachusetts.
Corp. Jacob Wisenfuh, Co. E, 2d New-Jersey.
Edward Richardson, Co. K, 2d New-Jersey.
Hiram Booth, Co. I, 13th New-York.
J. H. Abbott, Co. H, 22d Massachusetts.
George Boyer, Co. C, 63d Pennsylvania.
Corp. Jacob Hardenburg, Co. C, 44th New-York.
John Baker, Co. A, 11th Pennsylvania.
Wm. Myers, Co. G, 7th Pennsylvania.
Thos. Wyman, Co. E, 2d Michigan.
John P. Farni, Co. F, 4th New-Jersey.
Corp. Geo. W. McGuire, Co. G, 11th Pennsylvania.
Henry A. Meeks, Co. A, 22d Massachusetts.
W. W. Waggoner, Co, A, 11th Pennsylvania.
James McGuire, Co. C, 11th Pennsylvania.
D. K. Falck, Co. D, 11th Pennsylvania.
James G. Rotter, Co. G, 11th Pennsylvania.
C. G. Post, Co. D, 4th New-Jersey.
John Wayland, Co. D, 13th New-York.
J. F. Varmeeten, Co. A, 13th New-York.
Thomas Winley, Co. F, 1th Pennsylvania.
Sergt. John Robbins, Co. D, 4th New-Jersey.
J. N. McKelvy, Co. E, 11th Pennsylvania.
John Engle, Co. K, 11th Pennsylvania.
John Desalt, Co. E, 4th New-Jersey.
Mathias Sovas, Co. D, 11th Pennsylvania.
David Surran, Co. H, 4th New-Jersey.
Color Sergt. James Marshall, 2d New-Jersey.
Wm. Butter, Co. G, 11th Pennsylvania.
Lieut. W. H. Edinger, Co. E, 4th New-Jersey.
Paul French, Co. D, 4th New-Jersey.
Charles Skloner, Co. D, 1st New-Jersey.
Richard A. Donaly, Co. A, 1st New-Jersey.
R. C. Roff, Co. I, 4th New-Jersey.
Wm. Isingham, Co. C, 7th Pennsylvania.
A. D. Kingman, Jr., Co. D, 22d Massachusetts.
Michael Duffy, Co. I, 22d Massachusetts.
G. R. Ward, Co. K, 11th Pennsylvania.
Corp. Robert W. Kleary, 12th U. S. Infantry.
George W. Atkins, Co. D, 2d Pennsylvania.
James Tooney, Co. D, 2d Pennsylvania.
W. H. Vanderpool, Co. H, 10th New-York.
Wm. McFarland, Co. E, 2d Peonsylvania.
John Shivanter, Co. A, 18th New-York.
James Denny, Co. H, 14th U. S. Infantry.
Peter Downy, Co. A, 13th New-York.
J. M. Eastman, Co. F, 14th U. S. Infantry.
Lutan Warner, Co. H, 7th Pennsylvania.
Sergeant John Granty, Co. D, 11th Pennsylvania.
John Dieb, Co. D, 4th New-Jersey.
W. F. Dods, Co. D, 11th Pennsylvania.
Corporal Frank James, Co. D, 5th U. S. Cavalry.
J. Fieldiog, Co. B, 4th New-Jersey.
Herren Laughter, Co. H, 11th Pennsylvania.
H. A. Young, Co. H, 11th Pennsylvania.
J. A. Britton, Co. B. 1st Michigan.
J. B. Haul, Co. G, 4th Michigan.
E. D. Tyler, Co. K, 83d Pennsylvania.
J. McLaughlin, Co. E, 4th Mew-York.
David Sneff, Co. F, 11th Pennsylvania.
Daniel Carr, Co. D, 11th Pennsylvania.
Corporal J. P. Price, Co. K, 4th New-Jersey.
W. F. Dooze, Co. D, U. S. Cavalry.
L. S. Ludington, Co. G, 1st Connecticut Artillery.
W. Leland, Co. D, 13th New-York.
Morris Scanlan, Co. B, 31st New-York.
Felix Pech, Co. F, 12th New-York.
Corporal K. G. Armstrong, Co. G, 11th Penn.
R. Taylor, Co. G, 16th New-York.
Patrick Sweeny, Co. K, 6th U. S. Infantry.
G. G. Melville, Co. K, 12th Michigan.
John Swan, Co. C, 1st Rhode Island Artillery.
August Arnicl, Co. G, 5th New-York.
C. F. Prosner, Co. F, 10th Pennsylvania.
Corp. Edward Brown, Co. F, 62d Pennsylvania,
John Plander, Co. B, 9th U. S. Infantry.
W. O. Hart, Co. H, 14th New-York.
Wm. Peters, Co. C 8th Pennsylvania.
Robert Atilive, Co. E, 2 Michigan.
Stephen Shel—amputated by bullets.
Capt. J. M. Mott, Co. I, 16th Michigan.
F. F. Hagger, Co. B, 2d Massachusetts.
Corp. W. B. Wellingham, Co. H, 22d Mass.
Corp. R. D. Lawrance, Co. F, 4th New-Jersey.
Cough Quinglouf, Co. H, 14th Pennsylvania.
Henry F. Pitts, Co. F, 23d Pennsylvania.
Simon L. Johnson, Co. F, 22d Massachusetts.
J. Swan, Co. C, 4th New-Jersey.
Frank Jones, Co. E, 1st Michigan.
John P. Bell, Co. E, 11th Pennsylvania.
Joseph Swash, Co. F, 4th New-Jersey.
George Miller, Co. A, 4th New-Jersey.
Peter Fisher, Co. C, 13th New-York.
Samuel Sawit, Co. I, 1st Michigan.
Geo. Kinley, Co. D, 7th Penn.
Wm. H. Wellington, Co. G, 11th Penn.
Jacob Emmit, Co. H, 11th Penn.
Ike R. Black, Co. C, 11th Penn.
Wm. Powell, Co. A, 11th Penn.
S. E. McLeary, Co. C, 11th Penn.
Martin Tredwell, Co. I, 23d Mass.
Jacob Livergood, Co. E, 11th Penn.
Edward Dodge, Co. F, 62d Penn.
R. Clarke Martin, Co. I, 83d Penn.
C. H. Walker, Co. D, 22d Mass.—left arm amputated.
Wm. Tuning, Co. D, 31st New-York.
Charles Bahn, Co. K, 3d New-Jersey.
E. B. Walten, Co. K, 4th New-Jersey.
J. B. Sullivan, Co. I, 5th Mass.
Conrad Shaffer, Co. C, 8th Penn.
S. W. Robbough, Co. E, 62d Penn.
John Clooney, Co. D, 12th New-York.
David B. Abrahams, Co. B, 22d Mass.
M. E. Moore, Co. C, 11th Penn.
Polderich Gleny, Co. C, 1st New-York.
Edward Stemp, Co. G, 11th United States Infantry.
Wm. Duna, Co. G, 12th United States Infantry.
George Parker, Co. G, 12th United States Infantry.
F. W. Elwell, Co. C, 11th Maine.
Erastus Harvey, Co. C, 33d Penn.
Terrence McGregg, Co. D, 9th Michigan.
John Buckley, Co. G, 69th New-York.
Joshua Thomas, Co. B, 3d Penn.
Wm. Simpson, Co. A, 2d United States Infantry.
Royal L. Cobarn, Co. A, 5th Vermont.
Andrew Hen, Co. H, 11th Penn.
John Daymers, Co. E, 5th Vermont.
James Colmin, Co. I, 12th New-York.
George W. Latler, Co. C, 77th New-York.
Levi Shano, Co. G, 11th Penn. Reserve Corps.
Henry Bueher, Co. E, 62d Penn.
Jacob Stach, Co. C, 4th New-York.
J. S. Marsh, Co. K, 11th Penn.
Edward Wolf, Co. H, 12th New-York.
Charles Cohain, Co. H, 93th Penn.
John C. Sample, Co. F, 62d Penn.
Thomas Roberts, Co. H, 71st Penn.
Robert McIlhany, Co. C, 11th Penn.
Wm. Sloan, Co. C, 11th Penn.
John Mooney, Co. I, 3d New-Jersey.
Jacques Noble, Co. A, 7th Penn.
John Brysol, Co. A, 12th Penn.
James Buckley, Co. I, 9th Massachusetts.
Thumas L. Kelly, Co. A, 22d Massachusetts.
John Shannon, Co. K, 75th Pennsylvania.
T. H. Budlow, Co. I, 2d Pennsylvania.
J. W. Camp, Co. G, 4th New-York.
Wolfgang Kouch, Co. C, 11th Pennsylvania.
A. H. Kepler, Co. C, 11th Pennsylvania.
Samuel L. Bell, Co. C, 11th Pennsylvania.
Joseph Burns, Co. I, 62d Pennsylvania.
J. H. Convers, Co. E, 7th Massachusetts.
Earnest Eringhaus, 5th New-York.
Charles Senska, Co. B, 7th New-York.
Paths Hollins, Co. C, 23d New-York.
John Boyland, Co. I, 1st Michigan.
John Thompson, Co. D, 4th New-Jersey.
E. M. Johnson, Co. F, 5th Michigan.
Wm. Dowager, Co. G, 88th New-York.
O. M. Stephens, Co. D, 16th Michigan.
Henry Blodget, Co. D, 22d Massachusetts.
A. R. Kutcher, Co. H, 7th Pennsylvania.
C. M. Chapin, Co. B, 4th Pennsylvania.
James Dalton, Co. I, 25th New-York.
Thomas Neale, Co. K, 77th Pennsylvania.
T. W. Salliday, Co. K, 77th Pennsylvania.
George Kenny, Co. H, 4th Michigan.
John R. Shehell, Co. C, 1st Michigan.
John Melrim, Co. I, 1st Michigan.
R. R. Davis, Co. A, 11th Pennsylvania.
George Morey, Co. F, 6th Vermont.
Hugh Woodnow, Co. I, 4th New-Jersey.
Wm. Uholey, Co. C, 2d Rhode Island.
Thomas Woodard, Co. I, 105th Pennsylvania.
Christopher Shomaker, Co. D, 1st Michigan.
Joseph S. Fox, Co. I, 10th Michigan.
Alexander Black, Co. E, 1st Michigan.
Harvey Hager, Co. I, 16th Michigan.
D. E. Davis, Co. H, 11th Massachusetts.
Clarke Cunningham, Co. I, 11th Pennsylvania.
W. D. Ripe, Co. I, 11th Pennsylvania.
J. B. Jones, Co. G, 8th Pennsylvania.
Michael Dailey, Co. D, 33d Massachusetts.
Martin Harren, Co. E, 11th U. S. Infantry.
James McBride, Co. I, 11th Pennsylvania.
Jasper C. Dodge, Co. D, 11th Pennsylvania.
George H. Harrow, Co. H, 20th Massachusetts.
Wm. Burnham, Co. D, 8th Pennsylvania.
Peter Stuperel, Co. B, 49th New-York.
C. A. Burhank, Co. B, 4th New-Hampshire.
G. S. Leamer, Co. C, 33d New-York.
Philip Virgil, Co. I, 6th U. S. Infantry.
D. J. Worden, Co. G, 7th New-Jersey.
James Richards, Co. F, 42d New-York.
Corp. Fred. Martin, Co. C, 14th New-York.
B. Picket, Co. E, 88th New-York.
Corp. B. T. French, Co. E, 6th Vermont.
Corp. —— Barker, Co. F, 22d Massachusetts.
Sergt. F. T. Ricknall, Co. K, 22d Massachusetts.
Corp. F. C. McIntyre, Co. C, 22d Massachusetts.
Sergt. Jacob Bars, Co. D, 11th Pennsylvania.
Martin K. Clark, Co. F, 63d Pennsylvania.
E. Savage, Co. E, 11th Maine.
Corp. Harilson French, Co. H, 22d Massachusetts.
E. Bogart, Co. D, 43d New-York.
R. H. Huntley, Co. H, 10th Pennsylvania.
John Elvenor, Co. H, 4th New-Jersey.
Sergt. Chas. Thebasth, Co. H, 4th New-Jersey.
James Collins, Co. I, 31st Pennsylvania.
O. H. Snow, Co. A, 70th New-York.
Mike Dailey, Co. D, 33d New-York.
Wm. Vandyn, Co. A, 4th New-Jersey.
Lt. A. Shaw, Co. A, 49th New-York.
John W. Evans, Co. H, 22d Massachusetts.
George N. Sias, Co. G, 62d Pennsylvania.
Orderly Sergt. W. Tumis, Co. E, 3d New-Jersey.
W. E. Westcott, Co. D, 4th New-Jersey.
Corp. John Mallor, Co. A, 4th New-Jersey.
Orderly Sergt. John Krosikiski, Co. I, 1st N. Y.
Mike Boyle, Co. B, 4th New-Jersey.
D. Devine, Co. B, 4th New-Jersey.
John Whitley, Co. B, 4th New-Jersey.
Joseph Dickerly, Co. A, 62d Pennsylvania.
Geo. H. Brangle, Co. H, 72d New-York.
John Hour, Co. A, 72d Pennsylvania.
Jerome Basset, Co. K, 83d Pennsylvania.
John Lynch, Co. K, 69th New-York.
Patrick Gallan, Co. I, 19th Massachusetts.
S. Jeferany, Co. K, 4th New-Jersey.
Thomas Shutc, Co. K, 4th New-Jersey.
Amos Alhouse, Co. H, 11th Pennsylvania.
Alpheus Job, Co. H, 11th Pennsylvania.
S. M. Noles, Co. H, 4th Rhode Island Battery.
C. P. Sutlevan, Co. I, 9th Massachusetts.
Frank Reynolds, Co. B, 4th New-Jersey.
George Luckeo, Co. B, 2d Pennsylvania.
James Shepherd, Co. C, 2d Pennsylvania.
M. Robins, Co. F, 2d Pennsylvania.
Wm. Strong, Co. G, 6th Vermont.
Nicholas P. Hugb, Co. E, 11th Pennsylvania.
Ord.-Sergt. J. C. Doran, Co. E, 11th Pennsylvania.
O. H. Scott, Co. E, 11th Pennsylvania.
J. C. Rowe, Co. G, 62d Pennsylvania.
J. V. Grey, Co. K, 3d New-Jersey.
Jl. Bailey, Co. B, 83d Pennsylvania.
James McShane, Co. H, 22d Massachusetts.
Ord.-Sergt. Samuel Allen, Co. C, 4th Michigan.
M. Cassey, Co. B, 61st New-York.
L. Rugh, Co. D, 11th Pennsylvania.
S. Burr, Co. D, 11th Pennsylvania.
Corp. D. Wesley, Co. E, 4th New-Jersey.
A. Hoover, Co. E, 78th Pennsylvania.
S. Long, Co. D, 19th Michigan.
D. Steen, Co. D, 11th Pennsylvania.
F. Top, Co. F, 1st New-York.
Albert Wilte, Co. A, 16th Michigan.
A. Beshart, Co. A, 16th Michigan.
Jos. Lamb, Co. G, 16th Massachusetts.
E. J. Cooper, Co. C, 8th New-Jersey.
George Funslen, Co. C, 1st New-Jersey.
Edward Baslon, Co. C, 1st New-Jersey.
John Norris, Co. C, 1st New-Jersey.
J. S. Nichols, Co. G, 1st New-Jersey.
S. B. Fisher, Co. G, 4th New-Jersey.
A. Winsker, Co. H, 2d New-Jersey.
Edward Gilles, Co. A, 74th New-York.
George H. Walker, Co. D, 22d Massachusetts.
Wm. Coote, Co. F, 4th New-Jersey.
Corp. James Brewster, Co. F, 4th New-Jersey.
J. T. Delto, Co. G, 5th Pennsylvania.
J. Vandom, Co. D, 4th New-Jersey.
Joseph Reyne, Co. F, 1st New-Jersey.
Corp. G. W. Futzen, Co. A, 72d Pennsylvania.
A. R. Moore, Co. B, 83d Pennsylvania.
E. A. Fass, Co. D, 22d Massachusetts.
John Cristie, Co. D, 1st Maine.
J. Hill, Co. F, 64th New-York.
George Myer, Co. K, 1st California.
Ed. Molan, Co. A, 1st New-York.
D. D. Nicholas, Co. D, 4th Delaware.
T. Donoghue, Co. D, 2d Delaware.
Wm. Crawford, Co. E, 4th New-Jersey.
P. Sweet, Co. K, 33d New-York.
R. J. Brown, Co. D, 11th Pennsylvania V. C.
A. Clapp, Co. C, 20th New-York.
Wm. Gunlan, Co. I, 7th New-York.
Geo. H. Eurel, Co. E, 7th New-York.
Wm. Miller, Co. C, 7th New-York.
Nicholas Ruzar, Co. C, 7th New-York.
Gustave Fink, Co. B, 20th New-York.
Wm. Brinnigan, Co. B, 20th New-York.
J. P. Kieluliea, Co. B, 52d New-York.
D. Sweeny, Co. F, 9th Massachusetts.
John Butler, Co. H, 38th New-York.
John Biggs, Co. B, 12th Infantry.
F. McCrusky, Co. B, 9th Pennsylvania.
Joseph Champiar, Co. D, 12th U. S. Infantry.
Geo. A. Wade, Co. A, 5th Maine.
J. M. Bird, Co. C, 4th Maine.
J. S. Power, Co. B, 63d Pennsylvania.
Lewis Solsey, Co. B, 53d New-York.
Frank Hunter, Co. K, 19th Massachusetts.
Pat. Murphy, Co. K, 88th Massachusetts.
O. Buckst, Co. B, 1st Massachusetts.
R. H. J. Brather, Co. C, 72d Pennsylvania.
P. H. Massey, Co. D, 5th Vermont.
Jason O. French, Co. D, 5th Vermont.
Byrnn Dropier, Co. D, 5th Vermont.
Dennis Shortsleuter, Co. D, 5th Vermont.
Joseph Follow, Co. F, 62d New-York.
C. Undernier, Co. F, 62d New-York.
Ord. Sergt. C. Westfield, Co. I, 7th Pennsylvania.
Ord. Sergt. D. Benbuck, 1st Penn. Artillery.
Hos. Steward Herman Stetcher, 73d N. Y. Art.—sick.
D. B. Copeland, Co. K, 2d New-Hampshire.
John Mahr, Co. D, 42d New-York.
Corp. Geo. W. Vinn, Co A, 9th Pennsylvania.
W. H. Paelan, Co. G, 62d Pennsylvania.
Mike Waters, servant to Col. Charles.
Wm Greer, Co. D, 6th Vermont.
Sexton Gershon, Co. D, 105th Pennsylvania.
Merand Willig, Co. D, 20th Massachusetts.
Ord. Sergt. P. F. Sullivan, Co. K, 73d New-York.
Fred. Soberminzer, Co. H, 1st New-York.
Corp. James Pate, Co. H, 1st Maine.
J. J. Biewler, Co. F, 7th New-York.
Peter Baffer, Jr., Co. B, 69th Mass.—mouth.
Wm. Coure, Co. E, 12th New-York—mouth.
Mike Dunn, Co. G, 14th New-York—mouth.
J. C. Phœnix, Co. E, 3d Pennsylvania—mouth.
Wm. Welch, Co. B, 69th New-York—arm.
T. J. Firth, Co. K, 3d Pennsylvania—arm.
Geo. Jones, Co. G, 6th Vermont.
Ord. Sergt. Sidney Greffer, Co. C, 3d Pennsylvania.
S. J. Cornell, Co. B, 3d Pennsylvania.
Oliver Wren, Co. B, 61st New-York.
Ord. Sergt. Thos. Berrell, Co. A, 2d New-York.
W. K. Rugg, Co. H, 20th Indiana.
Corp. Frank B. Wayne, Co. B, 2d Pennsylvania.
C. Sandford, Co. B, 7th Massachusetts.
Peter Paul, Co. I, 2d Massachusetts.
Chas. Potter, Co. D, 10th Massachusetts.
Corp. P. F. Mather, Co. G, 10th Massachusetts.
Ord. Sergt. Pat. Ryan, Co. C, 66th New-York.
Geo. Billing, Co. D, 96th Pennsylvania.
Henry Vesban, Co. D, 96th Pennsylvania.
Martin Youse, Co. C, 96th Pennsylvania.
J. Patman, Co. C, 23d New-York.
Geo. Zouse, Co. H, 98th Pennsylvania.
John Zalyn, Co. B, 98th Pennsylvania.
F. C. Boyden, Co. F, 10th Massachusetts.
Geo. C. Strickland, Co. F, 10th Massachusetts.
Corp. Pat. Coyle, Co. I, 1st Chasseurs.
J. F. Author, Co. C, 1st United States.
John Bishop, Co. A, 1st United States.
George T. Gestan, Co. E, 10th Pennsylvania.
Henry Hampon, Co. H, 63d New-York.
James M. Cory, Co. F, 62d Pennsylvania.
Corp. O. B. Paul, Co. I, 10th Massachusetts.
Henry Fellow, Co. K, 98th Pennsylvania.
Jos. De Bean, Co. G, 9th Massachusetts.
G. Kealer, Co. H, 98th New-York.
Daniel Lafferty, Co. I, 22d Massachusetts.
Robert Mowbry, Co. E, 81st Pennsylvania.
Corp. James Sunderland, Bat. 3, Irish Bat.
Henry Van Buren, Co. E, 1st Michigan.
R. M. Hilton, Co. B, 10th Massachusetts.
J. L. Relz, Co. G, 1st Long Island.
W. H. Verlen, Co. H, 10th Massachusetts.
John Johnor, Bat. I, United States.
Richard Colman, Co. I, 3d New-York.
W. Kershur, Co. I, 62d Pennsylvania.
C. F. Collins, Co. I, 3d United States.
A. A. Sperry, Co. B, 4th Michigan.
W. Miller, Co. E, 3d Pennsylvania.
B. Russell, Co. D, 1st United States Infantry.
Wm. Thomas, Co. A, United States Artillery.
Corp. David Sidney, Co. G, 105th Pennsylvania.
Ira R. Tracey, Co. I, 3d U. S. Infantry.
Robt. Gernall, Co. M, 101st New-York.
J. Donally, Co. F, 9th Massachusetts.
J. C. Smith, Co. F, 66th New-York.
C. Pecore, Co. C, 1st New-York.
Henry Stootzer, Co. B, 20th Massachusetts.
W. Murphy, Co. F, 4th New-York.
Daniel McQueen, Co. F, 4th New York.
W. H. Aphery, Co. F, 1st Michigan.
George Keys, Co. E, 1st Michigan.
F. Morlath, Co. D, 52d New-York.
Nalor Carr, Co. B, 69th Massachusetts.
P. Gallagher, Co. G, 69th Massachusetts.
U. D. Wankle, Co. C, 40th New-York.
J. D. Allis, Co. H, 10th Massachusetts.
Sergt. Daniel Petty, Co. B, 14th New-York.
Sergt. Andrew Burns, Co. C, 1st New-York.
Sergt. A. J. Taylor, Co. E, 44th New-York.
Sergt. Jacob Lents, Co. G, 1st Michigan.
Sergt. D. Peance, Co. C, 83d Pennsylvania.
Sergt. James Williams, Co. H, 10th Massachusetts.
Sergt. A. Bates, Co. D, 11th Michigan.
Corp. J. H. Ulgrum, Co. D, 44th New-York.
Henry Miller, Co. E, 7th New-York.
Byron Lowell, Co. K, 2d Michigan.
Richard Kallaher, Co. B, 69th New-York.
Corporal Chas. Dalrumpl, Co. A, 67th New-York.
H. Bartnun, Co. E, 1st California.
E. Lindsay, Co. E, 6th Michigan.
M. G. De Vallance, Co. G, 105th Pennsylvania.
Edward Molan, Co. H, 61st New-York.
John Bramon, Co. H, 72d New-York.
Corporal H. D. H. Rowlett, Co. F, 26th New-York.
Corporal Roger Kennedy, Co. G, 36th Mass.
Corporal H. H. Teler, Co. H, 12th New-York.
E. D. Bunn, Co. D, 12th Pennsylvania.
J. F. Inscho, Co. C, 1st New-Jersey.
Capt. J. W. Whitley, Co. C, 69th New-York.
First Lieut. T. H. McFaden, Co. D, 5th Penna. Cav.
Second Lieut. A. B. Robinson, Co. C, 2d Penn. Cav.
First Lieut. Wm. Biddle, Co. C, 4th Penna. Cav.
Capt. T. D. Horn, Co. D, 12th Pennsylvania Cav.
Capt. W. A.

than their quota by borrowing a child or two from a friend, or by making application in different Wards. The authorities have made ample arrangements for the detection of imposters. For the benefit of those interested, we publish again the list of places where the aid is distributed:

In the Fourth Senatorial District, at the Rotunda, City Hall Park.—For the First, Second, Third and Fourth Wards, the alternate Tuesdays; for Fifth and Eighth Wards, the alternate Wednesdays; for Sixth and Seventh Wards, the alternate Thursdays; for Fourteenth Ward, the alternate Fridays.

In the Fifth Senatorial District, at corner of Seventh-street and Hall-place, rear of Tompkins' Market.—For Tenth Ward, the alternate Tuesdays: for Eleventh Ward, the alternate Wednesdays; for Thirteenth Ward, the alternate Thursdays; for Seventeenth Ward, the alternate Fridays.

In the Sixth Senatorial District, for the Ninth Ward, the alternate Tuesdays. For Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards, the alternate Wednesdays. For Eighteenth Ward, the alternate Thursdays.

In the Seventh Senatorial District, at the State Arsenal, corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street.—For Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards, the alternate Tuesdays. For Twentieth Ward, the alternate Wednesdays. For Twenty-first Ward, the alternate Thursdays. For Twenty-second Ward, the alternate Fridays.

PICNIC AT PLEASANT VALLEY, NEW-JERSEY.—Pleasant Valley, yesterday, presented a happy spectacle, the occasion being the first annual picnic of the Sabbath School attached to the Eighty fourth-street Presbyterian Church, at Bloomingdale. The Superintendent, teachers and scholars, embarked at 10 o'clock, on steamer *Thomas E. Hulse*, at the foot of Seventy-ninth-street, for Pleasant Valley. Arriving at the scene of festivities, everything was carried on in perfect order. Nothing occurred to mar the pleasures of the occasion, which was enjoyed by all with the greatest zest. The kind attentions of those having the picnic in charge, and the perfection of the entire arrangements, were the theme of universal praise. In addition to the school for whose benefit the picnic was held, many of the parents of the children were present, and added greatly to the pleasures of the occasion. On the whole it was one of which the ladies under whose auspices the affair was gotten up, may well feel proud, and the school will doubtless be greatly benefited by awakening a livelier interest among the many children living in its vicinity.

THE POSTAGE STAMP CURRENCY.—The semi-official announcement that the postage stamps were not yet legal currency, and the notice of the Post-office Department that they will be issued only in sums of $10 to one applicant, caused a slight diminution in the use of the stamps for change yesterday, some even refusing to take them. The Post-office in this City, however, could not supply the demand for them, and one case is stated where a restaurateur paid three per cent. premium for $5 worth for purposes of change. It appears to be decided for the present that defaced stamps will not be redeemed, so holders must be careful to keep them clean and whole.

FIRE COMMISSIONERS.—At the regular meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners on Monday night, there was an immense attendance. Over five hundred persons were there, each anxious to prove his past services to the Department, obtain his exempt badge or certificate and secure exemption from military duty. Several cases of insubordination were brought before the Commissioners, but such was the crush of the exempts that all other business was postponed until to-night, at which time they will again meet at Firemen's Hall.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—At the meeting of the Board yesterday it was announced that the Police Commissioners had taken steps to rid the emigrant ships arriving of the nuisance of runners, who are quite numerous, and as usual, pertinaciously intermeddling. The weekly statement of the Board shows that 41,506 emigrants have arrived to date. There arrived to same date last year 49,471. There are 643 inmates at the Institutions on Ward's Island. The aggregate receipts of the Board so far this year have been $106,178, and the disbursements $68,084, leaving a balance in Bank of $38,094.

CHARITABLE POLICEMEN.—Upon the arrival of the sick and wounded soldiers from the grand Army of the Potomac, at the Navy-yard, a number of Police officers were detailed to attend to them, and to bring them to the City Hospital. So destitute were they—so absolutely in want—that the stern hearts of the officers, accustomed as they necessarily are to resist the tenderest appeals, were melted, and starting a subscription amongst themselves, they easily raised $30, which was at once expended in the purchase of undergarments and slippers for the suffering men.

SERIOUS AFFRAY IN WATER-STREET.—A disturbance occurred yesterday afternoon in a Water-street groggery, between WM. ALLEN, GEO. LEE, and three drunken sailors. Two of the sailors attacked ALLEN, and beat him very seriously with stones and clubs about the head and breast. The landlord and his barkeeper interfered, and, after considerable effort, they got the sailors out of the saloon. The injured man was conveyed to his boarding-house in a dying condition.

BEATEN TO DEATH.—Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest at the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house, yesterday, upon the body of WM. SHAW, who died at Bellevue Hospital, from the effects of injuries received by being beaten by WALTER WHELEN. The latter was arrested and locked up, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

GEN. MEAGHER NOT TO MAKE A SPEECH AT WALLACK'S.—It was erroneously stated yesterday that Gen. MEAGHER was to visit Wallack's Theatre last evening, and make a speech. Gen. MEAGHER had no such intention. When he does speak, it will be at an appropriate time and place, and when his words can be practicably available to aid the cause in which he has so nobly embarked.

GREAT TIME.—The beautiful steamer *Mary Powell*, which was built by Capt. ANDERSON as a mate and better half to the *Thomas Powell*, made on her downward trip yesterday morning 30 miles an hour. Her average running time when fully laden is 25 miles an hour.

PIC-NIC AND EXCURSION.—The members of Engine Company No. 44, with their friends, both male and female, went yesterday on a grand excursive pic-nic. The steamer *Red Jacket* and two large barges conveyed the happy party to Dudley's Grove, where eating, drinking and dancing were the order of the hour.

RELEASED ON BAIL.—MR. R. COLES, who was arrested some time since, charged with embezzling certain funds of the New-York Life and Trust Company, has been released on bail in the sum of $3,000, by the City Judge.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

COLOR-BEARER HEAD AND PRIVATE BURNS, OF THE BROOKLYN FOURTEENTH.—The Fort McHenry correspondent of the Brooklyn *Times*, makes the following interesting statement:

FORT MCHENRY, Saturday, July 19, 1862.

MR. EDITOR: Although it is rather late to write about Bull Run, and the incidents which there happened, yet I this day had a conversation with Dr. HUNTER, of the Second Maine, who was taken prisoner at that battle, and who is at present in this Fort, which was of so much interest to many in Brooklyn, and so different to what I had previously heard, that I have thought it my duty to write it down. He particularly inquired after HEAD, the color-bearer of the Fourteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. M. I told him that HEAD was dead—that he died the day after the battle. The Doctor insisted that it was a mistake. He said he had HEAD in charge in the hospital in Richmond; that he was shot in the leg, in the thigh, in the arm, in the body, and had a slight wound in the head, and besides, he had nine bullet holes in his clothes.

He particularly described HEAD to me; said that he was a 'pet patient,' to use his words, and that he discharged him from the hospital recovered from his wounds. This is very different to what I had heard, and contrary to the evidence given by many, yet the Doctor is so positive, and his evidence so circumstantial, that I think his friends should be informed. The Doctor says that Col. BARROW, of Georgia, was shot by a private of the Fourteenth named BURNS, who lived on Myrtle-avenue, and states that BURNS was shot through both legs and lay wounded on the field near a bush. BARROW, then acting as Brigadier-General, rode by with his Staff, when BURNS laid his musket in a crotch of the bush and fired. BARROW fell. BURNS afterwards recovered from his wounds."

IN A FIX.—Hundreds of patriotic young men have recently joined the Fire Department in this city, to strengthen their muscles by working at the brakes and running to fires, so as to be able to endure the fatigue incident to a soldier's life, whenever they felt inclined to volunteer, under the supposition that a fireman's badge secured them against being drafted. A gentleman who questioned the patriotic intention of these individuals, has hunted up a law of the State under which, it is alleged, firemen are liable to be drafted for service in the army, should the emergency render drafting necessary. Here is the law:

"The firemen now or hereafter to be regularly enrolled by the constituted authorities of the several cities and villages of this State shall be exempt during the time of their service; and after having served five years consecutively shall be forever thereafter exempted from service on any jury, and also from serving in the militia, except in cases of insurrection or invasion."

The "Ladies" of the Fire Department are in a fearful state of alarm at the condition of affairs. They have paid their initiation fee and obtained their badge, and have had their certificate of membership handsomely framed and hung up in the most conspicuous place in their houses, so that he who runs may read—all to no purpose. One of the unfortunate proposes to induce Gov. MORGAN to call an extra session of the Legislature for the purpose of changing the law, and this suggestion may be acted upon.

NEWS ITEMS.—Col. STEPHEN A. DODGE, of the Eighty-seventh (Brooklyn) Regiment, New-York Volunteers, who was severely wounded in the recent fights before Richmond and taken prisoner, reached home yesterday. He is fast recovering from his wounds.....The Police of the Forty-second Precinct subscribed $30 yesterday, for the sick and wounded soldiers' fund.....A boy named WM. WAIGUT, on Tuesday fell from a building on Greene-avenue, between Classon and Franklin avenues, and was seriously injured. He was taken to the City Hospital.....A boy named GEORGE CARR had his skull fractured by being thrown from a horse on Myrtle-avenue, Tuesday evening. He was taken to the City Hospital.....The Coney Island Railroad Company, a few days ago, advertised for fifty laborers, wages $1 25 per day. They advertised in the New-York and Brooklyn papers without securing a single application. One year ago any number of laborers could be obtained for 67½ cents per day.....A concert will be given in the Lee-avenue Church this evening, to raise funds for sick and wounded soldiers now in our hospitals.....HENRY AULT was severely wounded in Ainslie-street, Tuesday, by the accidental discharge of a gun he was loading. The charge took effect in his right shoulder.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Horticultural Society was held on Tuesday evening, at the Academy of Music, President DEGRAW in the chair. There was upon the table fine specimens of the currant, seedling phloxes, hollyhocks, a daphne cneorum in full flower, about thirty varieties of hardy roses—among the rest a green rose—and other plants and flowers too numerous to mention. The special subject for consideration, "The Neglected Fruits and Flowers of America," was postponed, owing to the absence of several members who were to have been present specially prepared to speak upon the subject, and consequently, the standard subject of "Worms," was taken up. Dr. TURBET, of Newark, read a paper embodying his experience, without throwing any great light upon the subject, and the usual general discussion was indulged in afterward, after which the meeting adjourned. "The Neglected Fruits and Flowers of America," and "Worms," will be concluded at the next meeting.

QUEENS' COUNTY IN THE FIELD.—A public meeting has been called at the Court-house in Queens County, on Saturday next to raise men and money to carry on the war.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Late Murder of a Soldier at West Hoboken.

VERDICT OF THE JURY.

The inquest on the body of DAVID M. DEMAREST, a volunteer who was murdered on the 14th inst., at Fox Hill, West Hoboken, was concluded yesterday (Wednesday) forenoon. There was no further evidence to offer. Coroner BENNETT stated that the officers had found a lawyer who had a power of attorney to collect back pay and bounty money belonging to deceased, and amounting to about $100, but that he had not drawn any of it. Mr. DEMAREST, uncle of deceased, was of opinion that he had obtained money from his brother, but he has been missing since the day previous to the murder.

The Coroner suggested to the jury that in case they returned a verdict that deceased came to his death by foul play, the Governor should be requested to offer a suitable reward for the detection of the murderer, as they could not get detectives to take hold of and work up the case without pay.

The foreman, Mr. LEGGETT, desired to know if there was any law that would reach those persons who left DEMAREST to die on the field without even procuring water or him when requested.

The Coroner replied that there was no law to meet the case, but that they could render a verdict of censure if they thought advisable.

The following verdict was rendered: "That deceased, DAVID M. DEMAREST, came to his death by a pistol-wound, inflicted by some person to the jury unknown. The jury unanimously express their disapprobation of the unfeeling conduct of WM. H. GARDNER, JAMES and BARNETT MCCALDEN, and MARTIN E. GROUT, in leaving the deceased to die, and not make any effort to relieve him. The jury would recommend to the Executive and public authorities of this State, to offer a reward of $200 to any person who will give information leading to the arrest of any person concerned in this matter."

LAW REPORTS.

The City Railroads and the Public Streets—Opinion of the Court in the Seventh-avenue Case.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sutherland, Leonard and Welles.

The People, &c., the Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor in the City of New-York, James Brown, William W. Chester, George W. Varian and Samuel B. Althouse, vs. John Kerr and eleven other individuals, and the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York.—On appeal by defendant Kerr and the eleven other individual defendants, from order made by LEONARD, J., at New-York Special Term, dated Jan. 9, 1861, also on appeal by plaintiffs from judgment in favor of defendants, the Mayor, &c., on demurrer.

The above appeals were argued at the New-York General Term on the 24th, 30th and 31st days of May, 1861, before SUTHERLAND, LEONARD and WELLES, Justices.

By the Court—WELLES, J.—This action was commenced in July, 1860, to restrain John Kerr and his eleven associates from constructing the railroad authorized by the act of April 17, 1860, entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a railroad in the Seventh-avenue, and in certain other streets and avenues in the City of New-York." (Sess. L. of 1860, ch. 513, p. 1042,) and to restrain the Corporation—the defendants the Mayor, &c.—from giving assent to the construction of such railroad. The complaint was verified on the 11th July, 1860. On the 16th of the same month, an order was made by a Justice of this Court, in the First District, requiring the defendants to show cause at a Special Term to be held in said District at a subsequent day, why an injunction should not be granted as prayed for and demanded in the complaint; and in the meantime, and until the further order of the Court in the premises, that the defendants, and each of them, their agents, &c., be enjoined and restrained from entering into or upon either of the said streets or avenues mentioned in the complaint, for the purpose of laying or establishing such railroad, &c.; and the defendants, the Mayor, &c., were thereby enjoined and restrained from doing any act or thing in furtherance or aid of the grant contained to said act, or to promote the construction of said railroad until the further order of the Court in the action.

The defendants, the Mayor, &c., demurred to the complaint, and the defendants, Kerr and his associates, put in their answer before any order was made at the Special Term upon the order to show cause, &c.

On the 9th day of January, 1861, an order was made at Special Term against Kerr and his associates, continuing the injunction until the final hearing of the cause; and on the 20th of March, in the same year, judgment was rendered at Special Term sustaining the demurrer of the defendants, the Mayor, &c.

The defendants Kerr and his associates, who are denominated the private defendants, have appealed to the General Term, from the order at Special Term, continuing the injunction as to them, and the plaintiffs have appealed from the judgment sustaining the demurrer interposed by the defendants, the Mayor, &c.

These appeals are now before us for adjudication.

I shall first consider the questions involved in the appeal from the order continuing the injunction against the private defendants.

These defendants insist that the act of the Legislature in question authorizes them and their assigns to construct, operate and use a railroad, and to carry passengers thereon for compensation, through, upon and along certain streets and avenues in the City of New-York, commencing on the Seventh-avenue at the southerly extremity of the Central Park, and running along and through a great number of streets and avenues, as particularly described and enumerated in the first section of the act. To this claim the plaintiffs interpose a number of objections.

It will be proper to state and consider them in the order in which they are presented.

1. It is contended that the statute under which the defendants, Kerr and his associates, claim the franchise in question, should be construed as granting the use of the streets, &c., only after compensation made to, or agreed upon with, all owners of any interest in the lands forming the streets, and that it does not establish such right absolutely and unconditionally, or authorize the proceedings contemplated by the grantees in the act, and which were arrested by the injunction. This objection is founded upon the provision contained in the third section of the act, to the effect that in case any real estate or interest therein be required for the purpose of constructing the railroad, for which the grantees named in the act or their assigns shall have no agreement with the owner or owners for the use or purchase thereof, they may acquire the same in the manner specified in the 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st sections of the General Railroad Act of 1850. The plaintiffs insist that before any land can be lawfully constructed, the use or purchase of the land in the streets over which it is to pass, must be acquired in the same manner as lands are acquired for railroads authorized by the General Railroad Act. But this, it seems to me, is an error, as a brief reference to the third section will show. The provision in question commences, "and should any real estate or interest therein be required," &c., clearly indicating that in the contemplation of the Legislature, it was uncertain whether the taking or occupation of any real estate would become necessary for the construction and operation of the road. Whether such necessity should be found to exist, was a contingency, to meet which the provision in question was inserted. If the construction and use of the railroad would constitute the taking of real estate, every foot of land thus occupied through all the routes described would inevitably have to be taken, and there would be no such contingency to guard against or provide for, and no propriety in the hypothetical form of the provision, and when the concluding paragraph of the section is considered, it would seem that all doubt on the question was intended to be removed. It is as follows: "But in all cases, the use of the said streets and avenues for the purpose of said railroad as herein authorized, shall be considered a public use, consistent with the uses for which the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of said City hold said streets and avenues." This provision is in the nature of a qualification of the general language of the other, which immediately precedes it, and in my opinion excludes the construction now attempted to be given to the latter by the plaintiffs. It is apparent, from the whole scope and tenor of the act, as it seems to me, that the Legislature, in passing it, assumed the right to grant the franchise in question absolutely and unconditionally, so far as the occupation of the streets and avenues mentioned for the purposes of the railroad was involved; and that the clause in the third section, upon which the plaintiffs rely in support of their position under consideration, was intended to provide for cases where it might become necessary, by reason of numerous angles in the contemplated routes of the road and consequent short curves, and possibly for turnouts and stations, to take some real estate not within the streets or avenues, and actually owned or possessed by individuals.

Whether the Legislature had the constitutional power to grant to the persons named the unconditional right to construct and operate the said railroad within the public streets and avenues mentioned, in the manner provided in the act, and without paying for the land or otherwise acquiring the right thus to use it, is another question which will be presently considered.

2. The plaintiffs contend further, that if construed as an absolute grant of the use of the streets, *without compensation for such use*, the act in question is void for its repugnance to the constitutional prohibition against the taking of private property for public use without compensation. (Const. of 1846, art. 1, §§ 6, 7.) The parties who make this challenge to the validity of the act are, first, the People of the State of New-York, by their Attorney-General, and second, the private plaintiffs—the Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, James Brown, William W. Chester, George W. Varian and Samuel B. Althouse.

This objection is a vital one, and if well taken, disposes of the whole case as well against the right claimed by the grantees in the act, as against the validity of the act itself. If the act is void for want of power in the Legislature to pass it, the acts intended and threatened by such grantees, would, if committed, be a public nuisance; and either class of the plaintiffs, or both conjointly, may maintain this action for the injunction—the private plaintiffs, or a part of them, on the ground of the special damage or inconvenience to them as owners of lots, or adjacent to, or abutting upon, some of the streets in question, as alleged in the complaint; and the people of the State, for the purpose of preventing the commission of a public nuisance. The defendants, whose rights in this respect we are now considering, concede that a railroad is a special use, not embraced in the notion of a highway; that when not authorized by law, such use of a highway is a public nuisance; that when, for want of legal authority it is thus a public nuisance, the adjacent proprietor may be specially incommoded by reason of his proximity, and may consequently maintain an action. The propositions contained in these concessions, are unquestionably sound, and are well sustained by authority. But it cannot be doubted that if the act in question does not contravene any constitutional provision, the idea that the construction and operation of this railroad would be a public nuisance must be discarded—and in that case it is equally clear that none of the plaintiffs have any standing in Court. The act, if constitutionally valid, must be sustained, whatever may be thought of the wisdom or expediency of its provisions.

Before proceeding to examine the question of the power of the Legislature to pass this act, it is proper to premise: *First*—That the Constitution declares the legislative power of the State to be vested in the Senate and Assembly, (Art. III., § 1.) *Second*—That it is an established maxim that a statute, the object and provisions of which are among the acknowledged powers of legislation, is to be presumed valid and constitutional, unless the contrary is clearly demonstrated; that a discussion of the question should therefore proceed upon such presumption, and the objector be regarded as holding the affirmative, and be required to make out a clear case, free from any reasonable doubt. (Fletcher *vs.* Peck, 6 Cranch 87; *ex parte* McCollum, 1 Cowen, R., 564; Morris *vs.* The People, 3 Denio R., 381; Newell *vs.* The People, 3 Seld. R., 109, per Edmonds, J.) Third, that the subject of roads and highways and streets, in cities and villages, have, time immemorial, been regarded and acted upon as among the legitimate, appropriate and ordinary objects of legislative cognizance. It has been the invariable practice of our colonial and State Legislatures to pass laws laying out and establishing them, and for their alteration and discontinuance; not a session, I believe, has passed without more or less legislation on the subject. The powers of all local authorities on the subject derive their force and vigor from the Legislature. Since the commencement of the era of railroads in this country, the same legislative power has been exercised without objection in the passage of laws for their creation and supervision.

The ways now prepared for the examination of the principal question in the case, to wit: Whether the statute authorizing this railroad is in conflict with the Constitution for the reason stated in the opinion under consideration—that it omits making any provision for compensation by the private defendants to the Corporation of the City of New-York, the private plaintiffs, or any other party, for the franchise granted. In order to maintain this objection, it must appear that private property is authorized to be taken for public use. But what *private* property is contemplated to be taken? None whatever that I have been able to discover, except such in respect to which it has been shown provision is made in the act for compensation to the owners, provided it should become necessary to take any. The fee of the streets and avenues resides in the Corporation of the City of New-York in trust, to be kept open forever as streets for the use of the public. This is a public trust for the benefit of the whole people of the State—in which the citizens of the City have the same legal interest and right as, and no other or greater than, the citizens of each and all other parts of the State.

Assuming that the occupancy of the streets and avenues by the railroad, as provided in the act, would be *taking property* within the meaning of the constitutional inhibition, it would be taking *public* and not private property. The trust vested in the Corporation proceeded from the sovereign power either of the Crown of Great Britain or of the State of New-York, or from both, and exists for the use and benefit of all the people of the State, who are the beneficiaries or *cestuys que trust*, for whom the trust was created, and by whom, through their Legislature, it is sustained and continued. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty are a municipal corporation, a public artificial existence, emanating and deriving all its powers from the same sovereign source. Like all other municipal corporations, it was created for public purposes only. It has been from time to time, by force of its charters, both ancient and modern, and by various legislative enactments, very properly vested with a great variety of corporate powers and privileges, many of which are probably incapable of voluntary legislative resumption. With the exception of these, the power of the State Legislature over the City, its government, its inhabitants, and all their interests, rights, and obligations, is as perfect and absolute as it is over any other part of the State.

The sixteenth section of the charter of 1730, granted in the fourth year of the reign of George II., called the "Montgomerie Charter" gave to the Common Council power to establish, direct, lay out, alter, repair and amend streets, lanes, alleys, highways, water-courses and bridges throughout the City and Island. The late Chancellor KENT, in his Notes on the Charter, remarks in reference to this section, among other things, as follows: "This grant is of a public nature, without any private interest or property or revenue connected with it, and it has always continued with the Common Council under free and active exercise; subject, nevertheless, at all times to legislative interference and direction. The legislature interferes with the power in their discretion, and I think there can be no question as to the right of the legislature to do so, for the power is not exclusive in the Corporation, nor irrevocable, nor in the nature of the grant of a private right. The Common Council exercise it consistently with the legislative directions, and in other cases where the Statute law is silent." (Kent's Notes on the Charter, 252.)

It will not be denied that it was competent for the Legislature to have subjected the grant in question to the payment of damages or compensation. Indeed, it is contended on the part of the plaintiffs that such a provision was indispensable to the validity of the act. And I entertain no doubt that it was equally competent to direct such damages or compensation to be paid into the State Treasury to the credit of any or either of the State funds. This I think follows from the fact that the Corporation held the streets for the use of the people of the State. It would be simply absurd to say that they held them in trust for themselves. If the Legislature had thought proper, they could, in the exercise of their supreme legislative power, have directed such damages or compensation paid into the City Treasury, or have devoted the money to general or local educational or charitable purposes, or have given it such other direction as, in their judgment, they deemed discreet and best. If this be so, it seems to follow that the power to exempt the grantees from the payment of any damages or compensation for the franchise granted, is clearly within the scope of legislative authority.

But the occupation of the streets for the purpose of constructing and operating this railroad does not involve the *taking* of property in such a sense as to come within the prohibition of the Constitution, which implies, first, a private owner; second, a taking from him, and third, the property or thing taken, having the legal qualities of property, and the owner's interest in which is capable of legal estimate. I have shown that the streets are not in the hands of private owners, and that whatever is to be taken is not private property. The grant in the statute is of a franchise, (14 N. Y. R., 522, 529, Davies, The Mayor,) Franchise and liberty are by Blackstone, are synonymous terms, and their definition is a royal privilege or branch of the King's prerogative, subsisting in the hands of a subject. (2 Comm., 37.) This royal prerogative in England is, by our form of Government, vested in the Legislature—who, in granting the franchise, take nothing from any one, nor do they part with anything, except the right to grant to another the same franchise, their power over which is exhausted by the grant first made—and the grantee takes nothing but a right to do certain things, or enjoy certain privileges, and this he does not take from any one, only as he receives it at the hands of the Legislature. The franchise may be of great value to its possessor, still it is nothing but a creature of the mind, intangible, and cannot be seen or felt. We have a mental conception of it, but it cannot be perceived by any of the senses. If its enjoyment requires the appropriation of private property belonging to another, the legislature may authorize such appropriation upon payment of just compensation to the private owner, provided the object and purpose of the grant are for the public use, and not otherwise.

The Legislature might constitutionally have passed a law for the construction of this railroad, at the expense of the State or of the City, as a street improvement, to be used and operated by all persons who desired, with vehicles adapted to the improved or changed condition of the streets, subject to the payment of tolls or license fees, either to the State or the Corporation of the City; or, whether such payment under such regulations as the Common Council might prescribe. (Davis *vs.* The Mayor, 14 N. Y. R., 530, per Comstock, J.)

It could not be done by municipal legislation, because it would be a new use of the streets, not contemplated by the Charter, as is clearly shown by Judge Denio in the case last cited.

But the power of the Legislature will not, I apprehend, be questioned. Nor can it be successfully contended that, in an act for such purpose, it would be indispensable to its validity that it contained provisions for the payment of compensation to any party for taking real estate within the bounds of the streets. And yet, in the case supposed, there would be precisely the same *taking* of property as in the present case. If any property would be taken, it would be for public use; and just so in the case before us. In all our railroad corporations, private property is allowed to be taken, upon compensation to the owner, on the ground that it is taken for public use. (Bloodgood *vs.* the Mok. & Huds. River Railroad Co., 18 Wend. 11, and resolution at the end of the case on p. 77.)

In all those cases, actual and exclusive possession of the private property is taken by the Railroad Companies. In the case at bar, I cannot perceive that the construction of the railroad in the streets and avenues, and operating it when completed, involves the taking of property. The iron rails are to be laid down, but the grade of the streets is not to be interfered with. The track of the road does not become property of the grantees. All they get is a license or liberty, irrevocable it may be, to construct and operate the road, to be enjoyed subject to the rules and regulations of the Common Council. No one is prohibited from passing over and along the track with teams and vehicles, the same as if no such track had been constructed, or the act had not been passed, subject only to the prior right of the owners of the franchise to use it with their carriages or cars. The act does not transfer any property to the private defendants. All it does in this respect is to grant to them the liberty to use—not to take—public property for public use, without excluding other persons from their former use of the same property—and the use which is thus granted, is nothing more than the privilege of passing and repassing over and through the streets in question with a species of conveyance, different from any which the public generally enjoy or use. It does not give a possession, even assuming the streets were private property, for which the private owner could maintain ejectments. The provision of the Constitution invoked by the plaintiffs was not, as I think, intended to embrace a case of this description.

III. The plaintiffs also challenge the validity of the act, upon the ground that it contravenes section nine of article one of the Constitution. That section provides that: "The assent of two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the Legislature should be requisite to every bill appropriating the public money or property for local or private purposes." The plaintiffs contend that the act confers the public property for a private purpose in surrendering to the grantees a portion of the public easement in the streets. It is hardly necessary to devote much time or labor to this objection. The plaintiffs, if I apprehend them rightly, do not place much reliance upon it. If the views herein put forth, in considering the second objection that the grant of the franchise in question is for a public and not a private use, are sound, or the conclusion arrived at on that subject be correct, a perfect answer is furnished to this objection, assuming that the act did not receive the assent of two-thirds of the members elected in each branch of the Legislature, but that it was passed by a vote of two-thirds of a quorum present in each house, pursuant to section nine of article four of the Constitution.

I have thus, at much greater length than I could have wished, considered and disposed of the general propositions of the plaintiff in support of the injunction, and am brought to a conclusion adverse to their right to maintain it. Since the argument in this case, this Court, sitting in General Term in the Second District, have decided the case of the Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Company *vs.* the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company, in which it is held, among other things, that the Legislature possesses the power to confer upon a Corporation the privilege of building and using a horse-railroad in the streets of a city, without the consent of the owners of the soil over which the streets are laid out; such a use of the street being merely a mode of exercising the public right of travel, and not an appropriation of the property of the owners of the land requiring compensation in damages. That such a franchise or privilege may also be created or conferred without the consent of the City authorities, if the Legislature sees fit to repeal, *pro tanto*, the portions of the General Railroad act, or of any other statutes requiring such consent. (35 Barb. S. C. R., 214.) The case did not come under my observation until a few days since, nor until the foregoing opinion was principally prepared. If that decision is good law, it in effect disposes of the present case in favor of the defendants. It is needless to say that I concur in the principles it enunciates. So far as the provisions of the act under which the private defendants claim the right to construct and operate the railroad in question conflicts with the General Railroad statute, or any other statute on the subject of railroads in cities which were enacted prior to the passage of the former, the latter statutes are *pro tanto* repealed by it, (§ 5 of the act of 1860, ch. 513, p. 1042.)

For the foregoing, among other reasons, I think the order of the Special Term continuing the injunction should be reversed, and the injunction discharged.

In relation to the order and judgment sustaining the demurrer by the Mayor, &c., it follows as a necessary consequence from the views expressed upon the appeal just considered, that such order and judgment should be affirmed; because, if the conclusions arrived at are correct, or, in other words, if the statute in question is free from any constitutional objections, and I am not in error in the interpretation I have given it, none of the plaintiffs have any legal ground of complaint, or any legal standing in Court. If this were not so, the demurrer is well taken, and should be sustained, for the reasons so well stated in the opinion of the learned Judge who held the Special Term.

SUTHERLAND, J.—I concur in the conclusion of the opinion above, on grounds which will be hereafter stated.

DISSENTING OPINION.

LEONARD, J.—After careful consideration, I am unable to concur with my associates in reversing this order.

I dissent with the learned Justice who writes the leading opinion for reversal, in holding that the Corporation of the City of New-York have no beneficial interest in the streets.

Every new use which is not inconsistent with the original use by the public under the trust by which the title is held by the Municipal Corporation for a highway, belongs to the municipality, and not to the people of the State at large.

The railroad track, when laid, makes use of a certain portion of the land constituting the street.

It is a new use, which inures, pecuniarily, to the profit of the grantees, and, as a convenience, only to the advantage of the public.

The Corporation, with the permission of the Legislature, may construct the railroad and enjoy the profit.

That right flows from and is attached to the fee of the land constituting the street, and is vested in the Corporation.

The right of the public, in the streets of the City, is for a highway only, as heretofore used and enjoyed, not for laying a railroad.

It is the municipality that have paid for the land in the streets, not the public at large.

For these reasons, and those referred to in my opinion at the Special Term, I am convinced that the right demanded is one which the public may not take from the Municipality of the City of New-York without payment.

That the payment, when made, must go to the City Treasury, for the relief of local tax-payers, and not for any other public use.

I dissent from the opinion reversing the injunction order. I concur in the order sustaining the demurrer of the Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York, to the complaint, with costs.

The Prize Cases.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JULY 23.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States District Attorney, E. Delafield Smith, moved on for trial the case of the *Stephen Hart* and cargo. Messrs. Benedict, Donohue and Kur, sheedt moved off the case. The Court intimated its readiness to proceed with the trial. But in view of the facts submitted by counsel, and also in view of the unremitting labors of the Judge and officers of the Court and counsel, for upward of a year, the District Attorney stated that he would move no further prize cases until the September term, except that during the present week all cases will be disposed of in which both parties shall be ready.

The District-Attorney regarded it due to Judge BETTS that an opportunity be given him to go to the country. The questions involved being suspended on appeal to the Supreme Court, this course will not delay the final disposition of the prize cases. The Judge has decided every case brought before him, and has been in his study at an early hour every day for upwards of twelve months.

The District-Attorney has kept him constantly occupied with the prize business since the blockade was established. For the present all interlocutory business will proceed as usual.

Commission Sales—Liability of the Broker for the Proceeds.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge McCarthy.

Delavan vs. Lakey.—This was an action to recover the value of an iron Mateawan planer which the defendant sold, last May, on commission, for the plaintiff. The proceeds of this sale, together with his commission, the defendant, as alleged, appropriated to himself. The grounds of defence were that the planer came wrongfully into the possession of the plaintiff, through George D. Baldwin, and that the proceeds really belonged to Benjamin Lord, who notified the defendant not to pay the money to the plaintiff.

It was claimed on behalf of the plaintiff that the planer had been bought by Baldwin under a Sheriff's execution, and that the plaintiff bought it for a valuable consideration.

The case was given to the jury, and a verdict for the full amount was rendered, deducting $62 for the defendant's commission.

J. Oakey, for plaintiff; Hill & Consble, for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Hanna vs. Dexter.—Retaxation ordered.
Baytow vs. Harris.—Judgment ordered.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 23, 1862.

$9,000 U. S. 6s '68..Cou.	97¾	6,000 R. I. Rd. bds.....	103
5,000 U. S. 6s '81. Reg.	91	25,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 1st m.	92
6,000 U. S. 6s '81..Cou.	98	13,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 2d m.	77
5,000 do.....	97¾	50 Bank of Commerce.	90
20,000 do.....	97¾	80 Park Bank.....	108
10,000 U. S. 6s '61 Oreg.		210,000 American Gold.	119¼
W. I. D. ¾ yearly.	96	40,000 do.....	b30 118¾
2,000 U. S. 6s '71..Reg.	87	30,000 do.....	b60 119¼
20,000 U. S. 6s '71..Cou.	86¾	10,000 do.....	b10 119¾
30,000 do.....	86¾	12,000 do.....	119¾
1,000 U. S. 5s, '74 Cou.	86	39 Pacific M. S. Co.....	107¾
5,000 do.....	88¾	50 do.....	s5 107¾
16,000 U. S. 6s 1 yr. Cer.	97¾	7 do.....	107¾
33,000 do.....	97¾	10 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip....	56¾
2,000 T. 7-10 Cp. Not'N. m.	101¾	200 N. Y. Central R....	92¾
3,000 do..... small	101¾	350 do.....	s10 92
1,000 do.....	102	200 do.....	92¾
19,000 do.....	102¾	10 Erie Railway.....	33¾
1,000 do..end small.	100	10 do.....	33¾
5,000 N. Y. State 6s '74	117	175 do.....	33¾
7,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	49¾	50 Erie R. Preferred..	61¾
5,000 Virginia 6s.....	52	200 Harlem R.....	b10 14¾
12,000 Missouri 6s.....	48¾	180 do.....	14¾
10,000 do.....	b60 47	200 do.....	14¾
1,000 Mo. 6s, 1 to fl. St. Jos. R. R.....	59	100 Reading Railroad..	65¾
550 California 7s	94¾	100 do.....	55¾
2,000 do.....	95	30 Panama Railroad..	130¼
16,000 Ill. War Loan....	96¾	50 do.....	s30 130
8,000 Erie 3d mtg. '83..	98¾	300 Mich. So. & N. I	25
6,000 Mich. So. s. f. b..	99¾	100 Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	55
4,000 do.....	99¾	50 do.....	s30 55
2,000 P. R. 4th M. Bs..	88¾	50 do.....	b30 55¾
1,000 Har. 1st M. Bs ..	105¾	50 Chi. & Quincy R..	s60 78¾
5,000 M. C. & Pac. Da., N.	106¾	25 do.....	78¾
1,000 Mich. So. 2d Mtg.	82	20 do.....	78¾
2,000 Mich. Cn. & P. C.	104	50 do.....	s30 78
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs ..	93	150 do.....	79
2,000 Tr. Hte. & Alt. 1M.	103	50 do.....	79¾
5,000 Ch. & N. W. S. F. B.	92	50 Gal. & Chic. R.....	20¾
11,000 da.....	92¼	200 do.....	20¾
1,000 Ch. & N. W. Ass. B.	47¾

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE COLLEEN BAWN.

WALLACK'S—THE IRISH LYON—FRA DIAVOLO.

WINTER GARDEN—THE ITALIAN WIFE—KING COTTON.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 BROADWAY—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

BEKON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING WEALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

TO OUR BROOKLYN SUBSCRIBERS.—Mr. S. HENDERSON having sold his Brooklyn route to Mr. HALLEN, our subscribers will please take notice that he is our authorized carrier in Brooklyn. All moneys due for papers are to be paid to him. Persons wishing the paper served to their address early in the morning, will address a note to this office to that effect.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The President has promulgated his order constituting Gen. HALLECK General-in-Chief of the entire land forces of the United States. The order is dated the 11th inst.

Yesterday forenoon the President, the Secretary of War and Maj.-Gen. HALLECK were in consultation at the War Department, Gens. POPE and BURNSIDE being present a portion of the time. Possibly one result of this consultation may be found in General Order No. 11, issued yesterday, by Gen. POPE. It directs that commanders of army corps, divisions, brigades and detached commands in his army, shall proceed immediately to arrest all disloyal male citizens within their lines or within their reach. Such as are willing to take the oath of allegiance will be allowed to remain, under certain restrictions; those who will not take the oath will be conducted to the South, beyond the extreme pickets of the army—not to return, under penalty of being treated as spies. Any person who violates his oath of allegiance will be shot, and his property confiscated. The same order prohibits all communication with any person whatever living within the enemy's line. This looks like making war in earnest.

The idea of drafting to fill up the National armies to the requisite standard, is hardly entertained by the authorities at Washington. The impression is that the President's call for 300,000 additional volunteers is already being responded to throughout the country with an alacrity sufficient to insure the entire number in a much shorter time than was anticipated. Certainly the accounts of recruiting movements which reach us from every direction seem to warrant this belief.

Secretary STANTON has issued an order to carry into effect the act recently passed by Congress, to replace the clothing of sick and wounded and other soldiers, lost by the casualties of war.

We have advices from Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army to the 22d, at which time matters were quiet.

Twelve of Commodore PORTER'S mortar fleet were ordered to report at Fortress Monroe, and left Vicksburgh a fortnight ago. Perhaps the rebels at Fort Darling may yet get a taste of their quality.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* takes the trouble to contradict, "on the highest possible authority," the statement that Gen. MCCLELLAN has tendered his resignation because of Gen. HALLECK'S promotion. He is entirely satisfied with the new order of things.

Dr. FOX, an army Surgeon, who was taken prisoner during the recent retreat, has been released, and arrived in Philadelphia. He says that on the way to Richmond he noticed a very large siege gun lying near the railroad track, and entirely commanding it. The gun is covered with sheet iron, the covering shaped like the deparied *Merrimac*, after which it is named. It cannot be seen at any distance, and on the approach of the enemy along the road toward the city, could sweep everything before it on the track, destroying a whole train of cars at a single shot. The Doctor heard some rebel officers remark that "BEAUREGARD was lying about five miles from Richmond," and that MAGRUDER had left for the South. On approaching Richmond from Savage Station, he saw the encampments of the rebels on the left of the road, stretched over the hills and woods. He passed one fort commanding the road to Savage Station, and says another one commands the James River.

A band of guerrillas in Missouri, under command of a man named REEVES, have captured the town of Greenville, in Wayne County, after a desperate fight with two companies of State Militia. The latter were completely surprised, as they had no pickets out, and therefore fought at a great disadvantage. Capt. SEMPER, who commanded the militia, and forty-eight of his men, are reported killed, and a large number wounded. Gov. GAMBLE has determined to put a stop to the doings of the guerrillas in Missouri, and has accordingly issued a special order authorizing Gen. SCHOFIELD to organize the entire Militia of the State into companies, regiments and brigades, and to order into active service such portions of the force as he may judge necessary. Gen. SCHOFIELD has gone to work in good earnest, and has ordered every man fit for duty to report to the nearest military post within six days, to be enrolled. The Provost-Marshal of St. Louis has also issued stringent orders in regard to the sale, transfer, or transportation of arms.

On the authority of Dr. BUTLER, Surgeon of the Third Minnesota Regiment, the Nashville *Union* makes some remarkable statements regarding the affair at Murfreesboro. The Ninth Michigan, he says, were surprised, but that 175 of them rallied and drove the enemy back. The fight in which the Third Minnesota was engaged, he says, only lasted a few moments, and there were but four wounded and one captured. The regiment could easily have held its own until reinforcements arrived, but FOREST, the rebel commander, thought he could frighten Col. LESTER into a surrender, and sent a flag of truce saying that he had a force 5,000 strong, and that further resistance would be madness, whereupon the Colonel surrendered at once. He is squarely charged by Dr. BUTLER with inefficiency and cowardice, but a member of the regiment, in a subsequent issue of the *Union*, publishes a card denying the allegation, although he acknowledges that a longer resistance might have been made.

Brig.-Gen. NELSON, on reaching Murfreesboro, on July 18, issued an order directing the disloyal citizens to surrender at once all the United States property which the rebel troops had distributed among them. The order brought the uniforms and equipments to the Court-house by cartloads.

Dr. DIGNOWITTY, of San Antonio, Texas, has been in Washington for some time, endeavoring to interest the Government in behalf of the Union population of Texas. There is a prospect that his efforts may soon be crowned with success, and that a force will be sent to that State under the command of some General (possibly, Gen. FREMONT,) who will be satisfactory to the Germans. Dr. DIGNOWITTY states that there are thirty thousand Germans who are now wandering in Mexico, having escaped the tyranny of the Southern Confederacy in Texas.

A dispatch dated Mobile, July 15, gives currency to a rumor from Richmond, that JEFF. DAVIS has demanded the surrender of Gen. BUTLER for hanging MUMFORD. If he is refused, he threatens to hang one of the captured Generals.

The steamship *Fulton* arrived at this port last night, from New-Orleans on the 16th inst. Her advices are four days later than previously received, but are not of special interest. Gen. SHEPLEY, Military Governor of Louisiana, came as passenger. Everything continued quiet in New-Orleans, and the price of flour was falling.

The steam transport *Arago* arrived at this port last night, from Port Royal on the 18th instant. She brought on the Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment and landed them at Newport's News.

GENERAL NEWS.

The mails by the steamship *North American* reached this City last night. Our English files by her are one day later than were received by the *City of Washington*, but they contain nothing worth reproducing. Later telegraphic advices have been already published.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* states that the *New Ironsides* war-steamer, the first of the iron-clad ships of the kind built in this country, is only waiting for her gun-carriages to be put in commission.

The total loss in Gen. MCCALL'S Division of Pennsylvania Reserves, in the late six day's fighting near Richmond, was as follows:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
First Brigade	68	417	312	799
Second Brigade	65	450	1,099	1,634
Third Brigade	75	303	178	558
Batteries and Cavalry	23	53	18	94
Total	251	1,223	1,607	3,081

As the division numbered only about 8,000 men at the beginning of the fighting, it will be seen that the proportion of the losses was very great—much greater than that of any other division engaged.

The President, on Tuesday, reappointed Gen. MARCY to the position of Chief of the Staff of Gen. MCCLELLAN, the State having left his former appointment uncontinued on personal grounds. He had an interview with the President and the Secretary of War, and returned on Tuesday afternoon, *via* Baltimore, to the James River, with important dispatches to Gen. MCCLELLAN.

The army bakery, established in the Capitol at Washington, in April, 1861, is now being removed to a new building, just erected near the Observatory. Between the 1st of May, 1861, and the last of June, 1862, the Capitol bakery supplied the troops in and around Washington 10,707,151 rations of excellent bread, for which 56,486 barrels of flour were used, and the saving between the weight of flour allowed and what was consumed was 316,453. As high as 245 barrels of flour have been consumed every twenty-four hours for a week, making 42,750 twenty-ounce rations or loaves a day. The average number of barrels of flour consumed during the month of October, 1861, was a fraction less than 239 a day, or 1,315,275 loaves for the month. Sixty-five thousand loaves were once issued in a single day. The saving of flour, has, in some months, made the profits of the bakery $10,000 after paying all expenses, and the net profits for the fourteen months ending with June 30, have been nearly $20,000. At one time 185 hands were employed, but the average number has been about 100. They receive from $31 to $42 per month and one ration.

Letters have been received at Washington from Cols. GALLAGHER and SIMPSON, of the Eleventh Pennsylvania and Fourth New-Jersey, whose regiments were captured, in which they state that they were in the centre of the line, and fought for upward of an hour after our troops had retired, and were only apprised of their position when entirely surrounded by the enemy. One hundred and ninety-five of the Eleventh were killed and wounded, and the rest taken. Of the Fourth New-Jersey, one hundred and thirty-nine are known to have been killed and wounded, three hundred captured and seventy-five missing.

According to the Toronto *Globe*, the direct tax bill will add largely to the population of Canada. It states that a large tobacco factory is to be established in Toronto, by a gentleman who thinks that he can supply the Provincial market and foreign countries also, more economically, when free from the burdens recently imposed by Congress.

The Stock Market was ½@1 ₱ cent. higher yesterday, and Gold and Exchange ½ ₱ cent. lower. The closing price of Gold was 119@119½ ₱ cent.; U. S. 6 ₱ cents, 98⅛@98¼; New-York Central, 92½@92⅝ ₱ cent.

The export demand for Flour was less active, yesterday, and prices favored buyers slightly. A brisk business was transacted in Wheat and Corn, at advanced rates. Cotton was depressed and cheaper. Sugars, Molasses, Tallow, Fish, East India Rice and Kentucky Tobacco were in good request, and were very stiffly held. Pork was more freely purchased, but was quoted lower. Cut Meats and Lard were actively sought after. The freight market exhibited less firmness, with 476 vessels of all classes in port. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

THE TRIBUNE ON THE PRESIDENT'S EXECUTIVE ORDER.—In its anxiety to be disgusted the *Tribune* receives the order addressed by the President, as Commander-in-Chief to the chiefs of Departments, as a bitter disappointment to the hopes of reasonable men, and a painful evidence of the President's subservience to the dictation of Slavery:

"We speak plainly," says our neighbor, "for in this crisis it were treason to be silent or ambiguous. Unless the slaves are afforded ample and palpable inducements for quitting the service of the rebels and embarking in that of the Union, the great mass of them will continue to serve their masters while the latter destroy the nation. And this order *does not* supply the slaves generally of rebels with an adequate reason for braving peril, privation, and death, by a speedy flight from the house of bondage to the sheltering folds of the Flag of the Free. Of course, we do not know that the President will stop here. We trust he will not. Yet the appearance of this order would seem to indicate that nothing further is contemplated. If that be the fact, we sadly feel that the nation is undone."

It is somewhat difficult to guess what the *Tribune* would have. The paper which it complains of as too inconclusive, is simply a military order, not a declaration of the policy of the Government, in no way connected with the Confiscation act, and not at all directed to the negroes of the South. It is simply information to the commanders of the Union armies in the original States of the Confederation as to their duties in regard to property and certain persons. It goes to the full extent of the power allowed with propriety to such distant and detached leaders. On the one hand, they are to prevent marauding; on the other, to use all rebel property and material that can be made tributary to the support of the army, and to receive into their lines as many persons of African origin as can be profitably employed. What more should the order have contained? Should it have entered into an abstract discussion of the inevitable negro problem? Should it, a simple military circular, have contained a proclamation addressed to the slaves of rebeldom, soliciting them to enter our lines, and accept freedom and two shillings a-day? Should it have announced to the Generals, what is of no concern to them, the intention of the Government to bestow freedom ultimately upon all such refugees? None of these topics would here have had a more appropriate place than if they had been thrust into the text of a commercial treaty with Japan, or a bulletin from a field of battle.

Upon all of the questions which incessantly agitate the bosom of the *Tribune*, the President has yet to declare himself. He owes the country a full revelation of his policy; and while we are satisfied he will, in due time, make a thorough disclosure of his opinions in regard to Slavery and its place in the war, we confess we should be sorry to find the proclamation required by the Confiscation act and addressed to armed rebels, embodied in a purely military direction to subordinate military officers. With nothing less than this, however, will the *Tribune* be content.

More Activity in Recruiting.

We cannot urge too strongly on our Governor and the military authorities, the importance of *haste* in recruiting. One man now on the James River is worth what fifty will be next Autumn. The army must be strengthened, so that it may be able to press the enemy's line continually and keep him occupied before Richmond, otherwise the raid of POPE to Charlottsville, may turn out only a misfortune, and his advance columns be crushed by an overwhelming force from the rebel army near Richmond. Time is everything to us. Our army burns to atone for its apparent retreat; the Southern raw levies are being drilled every day, their army is badly cut up and is probably at its weakest now; intervention looms up in the distance, and every possible motive presses us to the most energetic measures.

Massachusetts has set us a wise example. Gov. ANDREW has notified every town, according to its able-bodied population, of its quota in the new levy. This gives a definite object for each community, and enables particular individuals to help out the recruiting in their own township by bounties. The consequence is that in many districts the number is already made up, and the bounties for some villages reach a large amount. Most wisely for success in the war, and also for vigorous recruiting, they have recruited principally for old regiments. The old regiments have already won historic names, and are very popular, while the raw recruit between two veterans is worth twice what he would be in a new regiment. If New-York does not bestir herself, the Bay State will be before her in the new levy. Rhode Island too, is active, offering large bounties, but the work has been impeded by the shameful spectacle of a neglected military hospital, under an incompetent surgeon, upon her coast. From Vermont we have already heard. In the other New-England States, great efforts are making. We trust that New-York will not be outstripped. So vital is activity now, that we could almost wish at once for a draft by Gov. MORGAN, (if it be possible under the Militia law of the State,) so that each community shall be forced to come forward at once and supply its quota. With the State well districted, however, and the local authorities set vigorously to work, we believe the full number could be raised. It is true that this falls at the worst season of the year—harvest time—when labor is in the greatest request. Still, the life of the nation depends on our energy, and all things must now be sacrificed to success in war. It should be understood that we are at the utmost stress of our struggle.

The recruiting now is to determine whether we shall continue to exist as the great American Republic, the hope of the struggling masses the world over, a light and beacon to humanity, or whether we are to divide into two hostile States, with a century of war and chaotic guerrilla contest before us, weighed down with debts, our glory trampled under foot, and a ready prey to the powerful and unprincipled Governments of Europe. There is no longer any question of compromise, or peace, or amicable union; it is war to the knife, war for safety, war for existence. The South must be utterly conquered and broken, or we must be. The new military orders show this. The Confiscation bill is only another evidence of it. The new rising of the people must show that they appreciate it, and then, *væ victis!* Woe to the beaten! Democracy and Slavery are in their death-struggle. There is no retreat, no moment's cessation possible. The life-blows must be struck quick and fast. One or the other must die on this Continent. If necessary, the lives and fortunes of a generation are to be sacrificed in the tremendous contest, so that Liberty and Justice may have rule here forever. Therefore, let all men do their utmost now.

DRIVING THE REBELS SOUTHWARD.—POPE'S bull of yesterday, providing, among other things, that all male persons within his department, who do not choose to swear allegiance, shall be escorted beyond the lines of the army and into the regions of rebeldom, will, we hope, operate conveniently and usefully. Nearly all the young men in Eastern Virginia have joined the rebel army—leaving behind them just enough hardened old cases to act as spies upon our movements, and keep the enemy thoroughly posted. These men, too, are generally malignant and annoying; and though they do not enter the rebel ranks, are not backward in taking a shot at any stray parties of our troops, or assassinating them whenever it is convenient. It is better to crowd this whole class down South at once—so that as our armies advance they may not leave an enemy in the rear. By putting them all there, we can finally deal with the rebellion in a small space and as a whole, without distraction. If this policy had been adopted in the Valley, it would have cost us much less trouble. Those who will not support the Government cannot demand its protection. All that these or any other rebels are required to do, is to take the oath of allegiance.

OUR PRISONERS TO BE RELEASED AT LAST.—We trust there is no mistake as to the truth of the Washington telegram of this morning, which announces that Gen. DIX has made an arrangement with the rebels for an *immediate* and general exchange of prisoners. A similar announcement has been made several times before; but there have been delays, postponements, difficulties and obstructions of various kinds in carrying it out, and in the meantime the Union prisoners have lingered month after month in the dungeons of rebeldom, while hundreds of them have died of neglect and harsh treatment. The principle of exchange has now been accepted by our Government, and there is no reason, if the rebels are willing, as they seem to be, that there should be any delay in carrying it out. The large numbers of our sick and wounded, in particular, who were captured by the rebels on the Peninsula during the late battles, should be attended to immediately. Some of our self-sacrificing Surgeons stayed behind with them to wait upon them, as far as possible; but we have learned that there is still a great deficiency of proper medical and surgical attendance. If all of those who can be removed without danger were brought within our lines at once, enough of the surgeons would doubtless remain to take care of the poor fellows who may be too far gone or in too much suffering to endure removal. We have about twenty thousand rebel prisoners now in our hands, mostly in the Northwest, where they have been well taken care of during the hot Summer months; while of our men the rebels cannot have altogether more than half of that number. We believe, however, that the return of these eight or ten thousand men would be the means of inducing twice or thrice that number to join the ranks of the army at once. If the telegraph be correct in saying that an arrangement has been made for an immediate exchange, we hope that the arrangement will be *immediately* carried out.

MALICIOUS, TO SAY THE LEAST.—The *Evening Post*, of yesterday, in some remarks on the Report of Gen. CASEY, regarding the part taken by his division in the battle of Fair Oaks, makes the following assertion:

"This was the division, it should be remembered, that Gen. MCCLELLAN, who was not present at the fight, stigmatized in a hasty and ill-considered report, *and which has since rested under the injurious reproach*, We are glad to see that its commander is properly sensitive as to the honor of his troops, and that *he does not mean they shall be slandered, even by a superior officer.*"

This splenetic outburst shows either very great ignorance or very great malice on the part of our cotemporary. It is not true that Gen. MCCLELLAN has allowed CASEY'S Division to "rest under an injurious reproach." On the contrary, on the 5th of June, only three or four days after the battle, Gen. MCCLELLAN transmitted a dispatch to the Secretary of War, which we published at the time, and which we think the *Post* copied, stating that his first report to the effect that the Division had behaved discreditably was founded on official statements made to him before he arrived on the field of battle, which he had seen occasion subsequently to discredit in part. He proceeded to say, that from statements made to him by Gens. CASEY and NAGLEE, he was convinced that portions of the Division "behaved well *and made a most gallant stand against superior numbers.*" Gen. CASEY himself, in his report, published by us yesterday, does not deny that a portion of his division "did not behave as well as could be desired," though he justly claims that "those who behaved discreditably were exceptional cases." We cannot see, therefore, but the two Generals are sufficiently in accord in their judgment. We are glad to see Gen. CASEY'S report published, for it furnishes data for a full and just appreciation of the gallant conduct of the division he commanded; but the *Post's* flourish about his "not meaning to be slandered, even by a superior officer," is bosh—and malicious at that.

ONE OF THE HERALD'S FALSEHOODS NAILED.—Senator WILSON has very properly nailed to the counter a falsehood which first issued from that mint of mendacity, the New-York *Herald*, and which has since had considerable of that currency which such bogus coinages sometimes obtain. That sheet has repeatedly charged Mr. WILSON, Chairman of the Senate Military Committee, with having risen in his seat and stated that the Government had 150,000 more troops than were wanted. To this false statement the Senator has lately taken occasion, in the course of a speech made at Newton, Mass., to give emphatic denial. "There is," said he, "not only no truth in it, but there is not a shadow of truth on which to lay the foundation of the assertion." Senator WILSON then went on to define his position in the Senate on the question, as follows:

"As Chairman of the Military Committee an order was drawn under my supervision calling for half a million of men. This was during the recess of Congress. Congress assembled in December, and from the best information Government could obtain, the amount raised exceeded 680,000, or 180,000 more than was provided for.

The Military Committee, always found fault with on account of enormous expenses of the war, were called upon over and over again to state the number of men in the service, and after a careful and laborious calculation it was ascertained that instead of having 680,000 men there were but about 525,000 in the service of the country.

On the floor of the Senate, in reply to an inquiry from the Chairman of the Finance Committee, Mr. GRIMES of Iowa, I stated that Government had but 520,000 men, that it called for 150,000 more than were enrolled, that if there had been 680,000 men, that would be 160,000 more than allowed by law. *I have always maintained that Government wanted more men.* In a recent debate upon the army bill I appealed to every Senator to say if ever I on the floor of the Senate *maintained* that we had more troops than were wanted, and not a voice was raised—*on the contrary, a unanimous verdict that I had not.* So much, Mr. Chairman, in explanation of the false position which the New-York *Herald* has sought to place me in, and which other papers have echoed."

THE WORK OF GEN. HALLECK.—Gen. HALLECK'S new position and duties are at length authentically and officially defined. He is to take "command of the whole [of the] land forces of the United States, as General-in-Chief," with his headquarters at Washington. This is the third or perhaps the fourth, functionary of that grade which we have had since the opening of the war—SCOTT, MCCLELLAN, and STANTON, or rather the President, having preceded HALLECK. It is just a year ago that Gen. MCCLELLAN was assigned to the position; and he performed its arduous duties for about nine months. The events that have taken place over the country since he entered upon active field work, show the imperative necessity for some strong, clear-headed military man to guide the movements of all our armies.

Gen. HALLECK enters upon his great duties at a moment and under circumstances requiring the exercise of the most comprehensive and skillful genius. The work before him is tremendous. But he has a magnificent army with which to accomplish it; and a great nation at his side to strengthen and encourage him. The tools to operate with are at his hands, and anything that he may need, which the nation has, will be given to him. He enters upon his duties with a large amount of popular confidence and respect, which it is the duty of every man and journal now to encourage, and to increase, as his actions will warrant. If he achieves the same amount of success in the East that he has had in the West, within the past year—if he causes the rebel host at Richmond to dissolve or fly as the rebel armies at Bowling Green, Columbus and Corinth have dissolved or fled—it will not be many months before the enemy's forces now at Richmond will be reduced to roving guerrillas, scouring through the States of the far South. The country looks to him and will wait upon him with assured confidence.

THE GRIDIRON DECISION.—We give place in another column to the opinion of the Supreme Court in regard to the "celebrated "gridiron" grants. It will be seen that a majority of the judges concur in regarding the grants as valid, overruling all the legal and technical points raised by the opponents of the roads. Of these the principal appears to be the right set up by property owners on the several routes, to compensation for the right of property they possess in the soil of the several streets. The Court decides that no such right exists either in the adjoining property owners or in the corporation; but that the streets belong to the people of the State, who may grant the use without question, or restraining injunction. The injunction against the construction of the roads is therefore dissolved, and the companies may begin the work to-morrow if they please.

The probability is, they will do nothing of the kind. The case has now to go to the Court of Appeals, where tedious forms and protracted argument may shroud the whole business in uncertainty for years, rendering an immediate adventure anything but safe. It would, indeed, be the acme of misfortune, if, after laying and furnishing the network of roads, the company were, by an adverse decision, obliged to tear it up and replace infinite trap and cobble-stone street beds. The risk will probably save the City from violation for a year or two at least.

LAWLESS LIQUOR SELLING.—Between the upper and nether mill-stones of State and National excise laws, there seems to be some prospect of grinding the lawlessness out of the liquor dealers. Now that the Police and Excise Commissioners are acting in concert, and the Police Justices show some determination to discharge their duty, the question of further contumacy will rest with the Grand Jurors and the District Attorney. We have yet to learn that there has ever been a session of the Grand Inquest when any reluctance was shown to indict offenders of this class; so that the whole responsibility will be concentrated on the prosecuting officer. The shuttlecock among City officials will rest at last in a definite place, and the public will understand that a continuance of unlawful rum-selling can only be possible with the tacit consent, or by the positive neglect of a single officer of law.

A MOVE IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.—The work to which all our present recruiting efforts should tend is the filling up of regiments already existing, but which have been reduced in numbers by battle and disease. If these skeleton organizations could be filled the army would be reinforced, and that, too, in a way which would be more effective than the addition of double the number of men organized into new regiments. We are glad to notice in this connection that the State authorities have decided to advance the fifty dollars bounty only to such as enlist to join regiments already in the field; those who enlist in new regiments will not receive the bounty till after leaving the State. This is a move in the right direction.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

RECRUITING IN THE CITY.

Progress of Enlistments—How the Bounty System Works.

THE UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE.

Capt. LAMED and Dr. MOTT, with their assistants, had their hands full, as usual, yesterday. From quite early in the morning until near 5 o'clock P. M., men continued to be brought in from the numerous recruiting offices with which the City is studded. More than an average number were enrolled; though many, who would otherwise have been brought to the United States mustering office, have, under special instructions, been taken direct to the regimental encampments and mustered in by the Adjutants there. It is evident that, as the liberal provisions of the Governor's proclamation become known, a greater willingness is being manifested to enter the army. This is particularly the case with men who have wives and families to provide for. As they begin to understand that they will not have to leave those dependent on them without resources, they will come forward with increased readiness, and soon fill up the ranks of the 300,000 which the country calls for and must have.

THE STATE AND UNITED STATES BOUNTIES.

Captains of companies in all the new regiments now organizing are busily engaged making out the papers necessary to enable their men to draw the half of the $50 bounty offered by Gov. MORGAN, on his own responsibility. These papers are multiform, and to some of the officers who undertake to fill them out, a little complicated. But things will work smoothly enough when practice and experience shall have rendered the formal details of the documents more familiar. The volunteers are in high spirits at the idea of obtaining within a day or two a check good for $25 upon the Commercial Bank of Albany. If the checks were only payable here instead, and a central office were established wherein claims could be verified and allowed within a few hours of a man's being mustered in, the system would work better still. Lots of good citizens, who chance to be temporarily out of employment, are anxious to enroll their names, if they can be sure of immediately receiving enough to afford the relief of which their families stand in present need. It is to be hoped the mission of the Common Council Committee to Washington will be successful. Should the War Department agree to their suggestion to pay the United States $25 bounty at once, instead of waiting until the completion of regiments, yet more marked manifestations of military enthusiasm will certainly be evoked.

THE REGIMENTS THAT HAVE SEEN SERVICE.

The definite announcement that recruits for the veteran regiments, which have sent on here to fill up their ranks, will receive the same amount of bounty with those volunteering into new regiments, has served to stimulate a desire among young men to join the service in the way that will most speedily put them face to face with the rebellion. When a choice has to be made, it really seems the best course to become a member of a corps like the Fifth (DURYEE'S Zouaves) or the Ninth, (HAWKINS' Zouaves,) which have so gloriously distinguished themselves in battle, and whose laurels will be shared by all who have the good fortune to be permitted to wear their uniforms. Who, also, would not wish to share the honors so hardly won by MEAGHER'S brave Irishmen, or the fighting boys of SICKLES' indomitable brigade. These and many others of the regiments that have already secured their place upon the page of history have opened recruiting offices in the City, and are adding considerably to the total of enlistments. The headquarters of the Fifth are at No. 596 Broadway (where Capt. GOVERNEUR CARR, of Company B, is on duty) and at No. 40 Bowery. SICKLES' and the Irish Brigades, HAWKINS' Zouaves, the Lincoln Cavalry, the Ira Harris Guard, the Ira Harris Light Cavalry, the First New-York Volunteers, (GARRET DUREMAN, Colonel,) and several German regiments, will also shortly appeal to the able-bodied patriots who are ready to shoulder muskets and march forward to the music of the Union.

An announcement of special interest to recruits enlisting in regiments now in the field was issued yesterday. To qualify themselves to share in the $50 bounty offered by the Governor, they must report to Dr. THOMSON, at the Armory, corner of White and Elm streets, there to undergo inspection by him and receive his certificate of physical health and capability.

THE VOSBURGH CHASSEURS.

Company C of this regiment, Col. BUCKINGHAM, is in want of a few men to complete its organization. The company is already mustered into service, and is at present encamped at the Red House, Harlem. Lieut. MCPHERSON, late of the Seventh Regiment, (National Guard,) is the recruiting officer; he can be seen during the day at No. 112 Walker-street, and in the evening at camp.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

It being unable to procure Cooper Institute for the meeting of the friends of the Irish Brigade that is to take place to-morrow night, in consequence of the hall being under repair, Messrs. SAVAGE and DEVLIN, the Committee appointed to procure a hall, have succeeded, through the kindness of Col. STEVENS, in securing the armory of the Seventh Regiment for the occasion. Gen. MEAGHER will positively be present and address the meeting. Judge DALY, RICHARD O'GORMAN and JAMES T. BRADY, will also, it is expected, be present.

THE FIFTH SENATORIAL REGIMENT.

Col. PRISSNER'S Regiment, which promises to be a first-class organization, is gaining fresh men to the ranks daily, as soon as enrolled the men are mustered into the service, and sent to the encampment at Turtle Bay Park, Forty-fifth-street. The regimental headquarters are at No. 575 Broadway.

THE PHŒNIX REGIMENT, (CORCORAN ZOUAVES.)

This regiment, belonging to SPINOLA'S Empire Brigade, is gradually increasing in strength, and will no doubt ere long have its full complement of men. Col. JAMES C. BURKE is in command, and has seen service during the present war. A few more men are still wanted; strong, able-bodied young fellows can be recruited by applying at headquarters in Broadway.

A NEW BRIGADE PROPOSED.

AN APPEAL FROM BRIG.-GEN. HOTALING.

To the Brave and Patriotic Citizens of New-York:

In view of the dangerous clouds of treason which now most alarmingly threaten the very existence of our hitherto united and prosperous country, it behooves every man among us who loves our Government and its institutions, to leave the avocations of ordinary business, or the endearing ties of home, and engage hand to hand and shoulder to shoulder in most efficient, fearless warfare, to put down and forever crush out this disunion rebellion in our Southern States. I feel most seriously impressed with a sense of my duty in this case, and the necessity of my earnest working in support of this war.

My ancestors, who were in the wars of our Revolution and of 1812, have transmitted to me a disposition, also to participate during this later day in the more gigantic war of 1862, and to fight for, and sacredly bequeath to our posterity, whole and complete, the same fair fabric of American Government which our fathers so bravely fought to secure for us.

I cannot longer rest easy and quiet in this peaceful City, while the most threatening danger to my country exists elsewhere within our land.

The God of my country, and also the hovering spirits of my slain departed friends, seem now to call on me individually with irresistible influences to go out into this threatening war, and mingle my life with others in the battlefield.

Therefore my life, and my property also, I will now offer and devote at my country's call, for its best interests; and myself to act the most useful part in its behalf, my mind and physical energies will permit me to do. I can afford, and God being my helper, I will afford, to leave the associations of my home, and my business, to lend a helping hand while, in the enjoyment of vigorous health, in response to the patriot's call, to sustain our beloved President and his faithful working Cabinet, our country's institutions, and the brave, patriotic men who are now striving and sacrificing their lives for our country's safety and union, in the fields of war. I do therefore propose, with the approbation of the Governor of this State, to open immediately, in this City and vicinity, suitable recruiting stations for mustering from among our brave patriots, one or more regiments of brave and able-bodied men, to be in immediate readiness for orders into active service. I ask of you, my fellow-citizens, not merely to go to battle, but to come with me. I desire to be with you in the war, until the rebels are all put down—or put up, as they richly deserve to be, into even neighborship with their political brother "Haman." I propose as a name for this corps, "Hotaling's Commercial Brigade of New-York."

SAMUEL HOTALING,
No. 194 Duane-street.

RECRUITING IN THE STATE.

ELMIRA, Wednesday, July 23.

The quota of volunteers for this (Chemung) County is more than full. It is believed that this county is the first in the State that has recruited the numbers necessary.

RECRUITING IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 23.

At the City Councils, this afternoon, the Committee of Conference reported again the resolution rejected yesterday by the second branch, making appropriation for bounty for volunteers, when the Secessionists of the second branch again rejected it. There was a considerable crowd, and much excitement. Several members were assaulted on leaving the chamber. A large force of police was present, who protected the obnoxious members to their houses. But for this they would have been roughly handled. A large police force is now protecting their houses.

THE NEW REGIMENTS.

IMPORTANT ORDER.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, July 19, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 69.—I. The Inspector-General having reported rules and regulations to be observed at the several Regimental Camps throughout the State, and the Commander-in-Chief having approved the same, it is ordered that they be strictly enforced by the Regiments' Commanders, who will be furnished with printed copies.

II. Persons enrolling volunteers under General Orders No. 52, will make requisitions on the Adjutant of the regiment to which they are attached, for the necessary enlistment blanks, which will be filled up and signed in quadruplicate for each recruit. The oath, as printed in the blanks, will be administered by a civil magistrate at the enlistment, and at the same time the recruit will sign the declaration, and if a minor, his parent or guardian will sign the consent on the back of the blank. Whenever recruits are sent to the headquarters of the regiment, the enrolling officers will transmit the corresponding enlistment blanks in triplicate to the Adjutant, having first signed the certificate and descriptive list at the bottom of the blank.

III. On the arrival of recruits at regimental headquarters, they will be examined by the Surgeon, who will sign, in triplicate, the certificate printed on the enlistment blanks, in the case of such recruits as are accepted—being governed in making such examination by the general regulations of the army. All accepted recruits will be immediately mustered into the service by the Adjutant, who will enter their names on triplicate lists, signing the certificate of muster printed on the margin, and attaching thereto the corresponding enlistment blanks. One of these lists, with the corresponding enlistment blanks attached, will be transmitted to the Adjutant-General of the State, one to the Paymaster-General of the State, and one will be retained at the headquarters of the regiment. On the completion of a company, the names of all recruits belonging to such company will be transferred from the lists previously made to a muster roll, one copy of which will be transmitted to the Adjutant-General of the State, one to the Adjutant-General of the army at Washington, and one will be filed with the records of the regiment.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
THOS. HILLHOUSE, Adjt.-Gen.

The Hibernian Outward Bound.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Tuesday, July 22.

Advices from the United States to Monday evening were placed on board the steamship *Hibernian*, from Quebec for Londonderry and Liverpool, off Cape Race, at 3½ o'clock this afternoon.

Private telegrams sent through Mr. GEO. STOKES'S commercial agency, No. 145 Broadway, New-York, were also placed on board the *Hibernian*.

The Strike on the Lehigh Canal.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 23.

The strike on the Lehigh Canal is ended. A large force of laborers is now working on terms offered by the Company.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

Trotting on Fashion Course.

THE TROT OF TUESDAY.

A very exciting trotting-match took place on Tuesday on the above course, between the gray mare *Lady Suffolk*, to 85 pounds wagon, and the bay gelding *Rattlesnake*, to 170 pounds wagon, mile heats, best three in five, for $2,000. *Lady Suffolk* was driven by HIRAM WOODRUFF, and *Rattlesnake* by D. PFIFER, the latter being the favorite at 100 to 60, previous to the day of the race, notwithstanding the difference in weight; but after the horses had been driven over the track two or three times, the quick and lively action of *Lady Suffolk* caused the betting to turn so much in her favor as to be nearly even before starting, it being influenced to some extent by her owner offering to back her at 400 to 500.

It will be recollected that *Rattlesnake* had been allowed by the judges to be worried for an hour and a half in attempts to score at the match with *Gen. Butler* last week; and this time her driver determined to start, even if HIRAM led him a couple of lengths, rather than have his horse fretted and worn down by false starts, and so intimated to the judges.

First Heat.—*Suffolk* led at the start, but broke at the first turn; when *Rattlesnake* took and kept the lead, being closely pressed by the gray mare, but never lapped. On the home stretch the mare broke three times, and the horse came in an easy winner by two lengths.

Second Heat.—The *Lady* was three lengths in advance at the start, when PFIFER nodded to the judges to give the word; and, as in the previous heat, the *Lady* broke at the turn, and *Rattlesnake* passed the quarter pole a clear length ahead, which was gradually reduced by the gray, who lapped him in going round the last turn and down the home stretch, in the prettiest style, until she was fairly neck and neck at the old half-mile pole, where she broke up again, and *Rattlesnake* came past the judges' stand an easy winner by three lengths.

Third Heat.—As HIRAM put the gray over the score, the starting judge gave the word "Go," although PFIFER was fully six lengths from the stand. On dashed the mare, and after her went *Rattlesnake*. But a stern chase is a long chase, and both made a fine square trot without a break, HIRAM passing the judges' stand in 2 min. 34 sec., being two seconds quicker than *Lady Suffolk* had ever trotted before. *Rattlesnake* was pulled up at the distance-stand.

Fourth Heat.—This was a splendid contest, the mare leading by half a length at the start, increasing the lead in going round the turn, and at the quarter-pole being again lapped by the horse, when she broke, but speedily recovered herself, and after a splendid burst over the backstretch, she lapped him again at the half mile pole, continuing in that position round the turn and past the three-quarter pole. In the meantime the excitement of the spectators was intense, and was increased as *Lady Suffolk* swung into the straight-run with a clear lead, which she gradually increased, until *Rattlesnake* was pulled up at the distance stand, and left the *Lady* to come in an easy winner by several lengths.

Fifth Heat.—All sorts of attempts at fretting the horse into breaking were put in use, and succeeded to admiration, as HIRAM was in no hurry to get the word; but the climax was reached when, as the horses were at the score, with *Rattlesnake* trotting squarely, and only half a length in advance, HIRAM threw himself back as unwilling to take the word on such a fair start, and the judges called back the horses. These feints having finally achieved its object in tiring and breaking up the horse, the word was at length given, with *Rattlesnake* leading slightly; he however broke up at the turn, and never recovered his position, as *Lady Suffolk* won the heat and race, and the $2,000 for her owner.

SUMMARY.

FASHION PLEASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION.—Tuesday, July 22, at 3 o'clock—match for $2,000. Mile heats, best 3 in 5 to wagons.

H. Woodruff, names g. m. *Lady Suffolk*, to wagon	2	2	1	1
D. Pfifer, names b. g. *Rattlesnake*, to 170 pounds wagon	1	1	2	2

TIME—2:36, 2:37, 2:34, 2:38, 2:40½.

Trotting Match on Fashion Course for the Benefit of a Charitable Institution.

A rather exciting and interesting sporting affair took place yesterday on the above course, which brought together quite a gathering of prominent members of an up-town church, who were desirous of adding their pious mite to a fund for liquidating a demand which hung over their consecrated house of prayer. The medium for this desirable object was furnished by three religious, moral, philanthropic and enthusiastic Irish gentlemen—members of the church—well-known to the community; who furnished their pet road horses for a grand contest on the Fashion Pleasure-ground Association's Course.

On arriving at the track we found a very active and vigilent Ticket Committee at the gate, ready to receive the dollar (paper) entrance fee, and the usual deadheads were particularly looked after and compelled to fork over or were turned back, to their manifest disgust. So stringent was the cash rule applied, that even the endorsement of the amiable "JOE CROSS'EN" that it was all right, had no effect on the guardians of the ticket-box, who seemed determined that no one who did not come "down with the dust," (rags) should see a hair of the tail of any of the equine animals to be exhibited for the cause. Upon reaching the stand, it being early, a small congregation of jovial-looking men of all ages were found discussing the state of the weather, probable attendance, &c., and the merits of the horses, and bantering each other by offers of small bets, from which it might be inferred that *Red John Jackson* was the favorite. By degrees other members of the congregation began to flock together, with a mixture of the well-known sports of the turf and betting men, who nodded to JEMMY JOHNSON, the established pools auctioneer, who was early on the track, japanned cash-box in hand, and all alive to initiate the religious community into a new thing or two as to the most profitable mode of investing their suplus funds. One of the sports said to JEMMY, "Hain't you a going to sell some pools?" This attracted the attention of some of the workers in the good cause, and after a few sporting remarks JEMMY began: Now gentlemen, what'll yer give for the choice of the three horses in a pool of fifty dollars;" a number of bids ended in *Red John Jackson* being knocked down as first choice; *Jessy* being second, and *Lady Morgan* being taken at the lowest figure. Quite a large number of pools were sold by Mr. JOHNSON at variable bids and totals; in each case the person bidding on either of the horses, receiving a receipt, and the whole money being placed together, whichever horse won entitled the holder of the ticket on which his name was bought, to take the whole of the money in the pool, less Mr. JOHNSON'S commission of 2½ per cent. Many were the remarks of astonishment at these proceedings by various of the brotherhood.

An explanation was satisfactorily given, that it was an economical way they had on the Fashion Track to accomodate those who had, or those who hadn't much money to risk in betting. But some of the tyros in trotting matters were still more astonished to find, after a heat had been run, that *Lady Morgan* was sold for 50 cents; *Jersey*, for $6, and *Red John Jackson*, for $35. A great many pools were sold, and much was the excitement and brisk demand for investments in the charitable trot, that JEMMY had to mount a chair near the track to take advantage of the gudgeons who were eager to nibble, while the horses were being trotted over the course by HIRAM WOODRUFF—who drove *Red John Jaakson*, instead of MR. WHERLAN—and D. PFIFER and DAN MACE, the Boston driver.

Just previous to the start, there might have been between five and six hundred people on the course; but it is said that over a thousand tickets were sold around town. Our notice of the heats must be brief, but such a scene of excitement has seldom been seen of late, and it was with extreme difficulty that the track could be kept half clear.

First Heat—After several attempts to score in the most approved jockey style by the drivers, the horses got the word from Mr. MATTHEW GREEN, one of the judges, *Jessie* leading to the one-quarter pole, when he broke badly, giving place to *Red John Jackson*, and her ladyship *Morgon*; at the half mile pole HIRAM led by fully eight lengths, with PFIFER and MACE side and side; from there to the three-quarter pole, MACE left PFIFER, and closed up with *Jessey* on HIRAM; and by a smart brush up the home stretch had nearly lapped *Red John Jackson* at the old one half mile pole, when up he went again leaving HIRAM to come over the score an easy winner, with *Jessey* running almost over the score before being brought down to a trot and *Lady Morgan* saving her distance. The odds were well sustained, and more pools sold under the excitement. After some attempts, the horses started for the

Second Heat—HIRAM led the turn, where he broke up in company with PFIFER'S mare, and MACE took the lead, but was lapped at the old judge's stand by HIRAM, and shook him clear at the half-mile; HIRAM came up again about the middle of the turn, but *R. J. J.* went off his feet, and *Jessey* passed the three-quarter pole four lengths in advance of HIRAM, who was as much ahead of PFIFER. On nearing the distance stand, HIRAM went up again, and *Jessey* won the heat, amidst the greatest cheering from the congregation.

Third Heat—HIRAM led past the quarter pole with *Jessey* hanging on his quarter, and got off his feet for a moment, and again at the old Judges' Stand, losing some five lengths. HIRAM, however, made a gallant brush in going round the turn, and had reduced the gap to a length on swinging into the home stretch; but *Jessey* was well in hand, being driven with excellent judgment by DAN MACE, and had enough speed left in him to out-trot all HIRAM'S efforts with *Red John Jackson*, who again got off his feet at the distance stand, and *Jessey* won the money. Among those present were many well-known officials and members of our City Government.

SUMMARY.

FASHION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting on Wednesday, July 23, 1862, at 3 o'clock P. M.; a test between three well-known road horses, for $100 a side. Mile heats, best three in five to wagon. The whole proceeds of the affair to be donated by the winner to a charitable institution.

WM. WHERLAN names b. g. *Red John Jackson*...	1	2	2
D. MACE names g. g. *Jessey*...	2	1	1
D. PFIFER names b. m. *Lady Morgan*...	3	3	3

Time, 2:43½; 2:43; 2:41.

On Friday a trotting match of extraordinary interest takes place between *Kitty Wink*, *Lady Suffolk*, *Memnon* and *Lady Sherman*.

Racing in Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 23.

The second day's racing of the Boston meeting came off, to-day, on the Franklin Park Course. The attendance was not so numerous as on the first day, owing to the cold and unseasonable weather. The racing was excellent, all the heats being very closely contested. The first race was for a mile handicap, for a purse of $250. *Miss Jessie*, belonging to Mr. JOHN HUNTER, was backed at odds against the other three starters, *Hillsborough*, *Emma* and *Cyclone*. The race was won by *Hillsborough* in 1:50¾, *Cyclone* being second, *Miss Jessie* third, and *Emma* last. The two-mile heats handicap race, for a purse of $148, was won by Dr. WELDON'S *Bettie Maid*, beating *Trovatore* and *Revenge*. *Trovatore* was the favorite, and *Revenge* next in estimation. *Revenge* won the first heat in 3:52, with *Trovatore* second. *Bettie Maid* won the second and third heats, in 3:46¾ and 3:49¾, after an exciting race in each heat with *Trovatore*. DR. WELDON, of Kentucky, consequently won both races to-day, being the first victories he has achieved during the recent campaign in the North.

The Republican and Legislative Committees.

ALBANY, Wednesday, July 23.

The Republican and Legislative Committees met at the Delavan House to-day. Vacancies in the Sub-Committees were filled, when a recess was taken to enable the Sub-Committees to confer and report to both Committees.

ALBANY, Wednesday, July 23.

The Republican State Committee reassembled this afternoon, when the Sub-Committee reported the following call, as agreed upon by the Joint Conference Committee:

At a meeting of the Republican and Legislative Caucus Committee, held at the Delavan House, in the City of Albany, July 23, 1862, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That a Union State Convention be held at Syracuse on the 24th day of September next, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the nomination of a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Canal Commissioner, Inspector of State Prisons and Clerk of the Court of Appeals, to be supported at the next November election; that all Republicans and Democrats and all loyal citizens, supporters of the policy of the Administration in a vigorous prosecution of the war in putting down the rebellion, and responding to the principles and policy set forth in the address and resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Republican and Union members of the Legislature, held at Albany, April 18, 1862, are invited to unite in the election of three delegates from each Assembly District to such Convention.

Resolved, That we recommend that in all Counties or Assembly Districts, where there are Republican and Union Committees, they unite in one call, and that in those Counties where there is but one Committee, that the Convention be called by that Committee.

The report was adopted on the part of the Republican State Committee, and this fact being known to the Legislative Union Committee a joint meeting was held. After the usual congratulations on the part of the officers of the respective Committees, Mr. DART, from the Republican State Committee, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That we are in favor of an active, earnest and energetic prosecution of the war until the rebellion is crushed and treason punished, and that, to attain that end, we are in favor of the Government employing and using every means consistent with civilized warfare within its reach.

The motion was seconded by Judge TREMAINE, and the resolution was unanimously adopted.

Three vociferous cheers were then given for the Union, when the Joint Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Patriotic Meeting of the Jersey City Board of Aldermen.

A BOUNTY OFFERED FOR VOLUNTEERS.

In compliance with a request of a Committee of the leading citizens, a special meeting of the Jersey City Common Council was held last evening at the City Hall, with a view of offering a bounty for volunteers, under the last call of the Government, for which the quota of the city is 150. Alderman CLEVELAND was chosen Chairman, *pro tem.*

Alderman HARDENBERGH, President of the Board, offered the following:

Whereas, Strenuous efforts are now being made to give aid and comfort to the Government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion; and whereas, we desire to show as a people our high regard for the volunteer soldier who responds so willingly to his country's call, and lends his best efforts for her defends; and whereas, different communities throughout the loyal States have freely given a bounty of $50 to each volunteer upon the acceptance of his enlistment; and whereas, it appears more equitable and just that such bounty should emanate as an expression of the whole people, as the welfare of all is at stake; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That for the quota of Jersey City, under the recent proclamation of the Governor, the sum of $50 as a bounty be awarded to each volunteer soldier upon enlistment, and that for the purpose of carrying the above into effect, the Committee on Finance be instructed to borrow for the period of one year a sum not exceeding $9,000, and that, upon the requisition of the Committee of Finance, a bond or bonus of the city, whose total sum shall not exceed $9,000, shall be issued, signed by the Mayor and City Clerk, having thereon attached the corporate seal of the city.

Resolved, That when said amount shall have been borrowed, the same shall be placed to the credit of "The Jersey City Bounty Fund," and all drafts upon the same shall be drawn in the name of said fund, signed by the Mayor of Jersey City, who shall render to the Common Council a full statement of receipts and expenditures therefor.

Resolved, That in thus donating the sum of $50, as a bounty to each volunteer soldier, the individual members of this Common Council acting as they believe in obedience to the demands of a correct and loyal public sentiment, throw themselves upon the indulgence of a communally whose highest and noblest efforts have ever been put forth to sustain with vigor and true patriotism the National arm now raised in defence of Constitutional Liberty, and that we invoke the chosen freeholders of the County of Hudson, to raise a sufficient amount to afford a bounty to each volunteer soldier, in order that Jersey City may be reimbursed in the issue of the bonds now ordered, and assume her proportion with the people of the entire County of Hudson.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to confer with the Board of Chosen Freeholders at their most convenient opportunity, and that said committee report to this Board the result of said conference.

Resolved, That the bounty is intended to apply to the volunteers who may hereafter join Capt. DENNING'S company for the Eleventh Regiment.

Patriotic remarks were made by Aldermen Hardenbergh, Earle, Cleveland, Terry, Gadis, and from the Citizen's Committee, Peter Bentley, J. D. Miller, and Ex-Alderman H. F. Clark. The resolutions were then adopted by a unanimous vote, and Aldermen Hardenbergh, Hough and McBride were appointed on the Committee above referred to.

The bounty offered by the city, together with the Government bounty and advance pay, amounts to about $90, which the volunteer will receive on his acceptance.

The State also pays the sum of $6 per month, in addition to the United States pay, to the family of each volunteers in the New-Jersey regiments, and the sum of $4 per month to each single man, unless it is assigned for the benefit of a widowed mother or sisters, in which case the payment is the same as to married men.

The German Shooting Festival.

FIRST DAY.

The Fifth Anniversary of their organization was celebrated on Tuesday, at Jones' Wood, by the German Shooting Club of New-York City and environs. About 3,000 persons were present, and the day was devoted to trials of skill in the use of the rifle and musket. Companies A and H of the Fifth Regiment New-York State Militia, Capts. NEANDER and KETTENDORF, and Company I, of the First Regiment New-York State Militia, Capt. RICK, participated in the shooting matches, which were conducted under the supervision of Capt. H. D. BASCH, of the "Schuetzenverein."

The targets represented the Austrian double-headed eagle of large size, suspended among the trees, and bearing the German tri-color flag in their talons. One of these was entirely shot away, but as the shooting of the first day was not intended to be formal, no list of prizes was announced. In the evening a magnificent ball, enlivened by the music of two fine brass bands gave eclat to the finale of the proceedings. The day was cool and pleasant and the rural scene delightful.

SECOND DAY.

The assemblage was much larger than on the first day. The shooting match was formally opened by the "Schuetzenverein," and, at the same time, some National German sports were introduced, among which "climbing the pole," "sack races," &c., elicited great mirth. But, all were suddenly interrupted and terminated by a heavy rain storm, and the regular proceedings, including the grand concert, distribution of prizes and ball, were postponed until to-day, when a vast concourse will, no doubt, be in attendance. The throng took refuge in the hotel, where HERMANN'S brass band amused them with a series of delightful performances.

Mr. SOMMERS, the present lessee of the grounds, and of the hotel established there, is deserving of much credit for the efforts made by him in behalf of the success of the festival and the comfort and happiness of the guests assembled.

At the last festival the Rifle Clubs gave $560 to the families of volunteers, and this year the proceeds will go to our wounded soldiers.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. G. F. Shepley, from New-Orleans; C. H. Groesbeck, of Cincinnati; D. Paley, of the Royal Horse Artillery, England; Col. N. Lord, of the Volunteers, and Dr. D. B. Clark, of Washington, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Senator Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts; Hon. W. T. Carrol and family, from Washington; Hon. M. Wood, of Maine: Col. Kingsley and lady, of the United States Army; Col. Ellis and lady, from St. Louis; Maj. Dike, of Minnesota; Capt. Lyman, of the United States Army; Maj. W. Wood, of the army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. Barnard and lady, from Washington; Capt. Hazard and Capt. E. E. Vaill, of the United States Navy; Hon. P. Baxter, of Vermont; Hon. William Henderson, of New-York; Col. Amory, of the United States Army, are at the Astor House.

Hon. John Wentworth, from Chicago; Lieut.-Col. Olmstead and Dr. S. B. Hunt, from Harrison's Landing; Col. Dubby, of Philadelphia; Lieut.-Col. Chas. O. Gray, of New-York, and Hon. Chas. Sherrill, of Albany, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. Lee and J. T. Hurdy, of the British Army, from Montreal, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Mr. Bernal, British Consul at Baltimore, and Antonio Estalella, from Cuba, are at the New-York Hotel.

BRIG.-GEN. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.—This evening Gen. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER visits Wallack's Theatre. In honor of the occasion the theatre will be illuminated and decorated with the National American and Irish Colors. The General and suite will occupy a box on the right of the proscenium. On entering, the orchestra will perform the National Anthem.

CONCERT IN AID OF SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—This evening a concert for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers will be given at Lee-avenue Hall, Williamsburgh. The admission is only twenty-five cents. For such a cause the hall ought to be crowded by the patriotic citizens of Williamsburgh.

Markets.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, July 23—P. M.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT moderately firm, and parties apart; sales at $1 07 for Milwaukee Club; 99c. for good No. 2 Chicago Spring. CORN in fair demand at 42c.; other grades quiet. WHISKY steady; no sales. CANAL FREIGHTS steady. *Imports*—8,000 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn. *Exports*—102,000 bushels Wheat, 44,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 23.

FLOUR steady and scarce. WHEAT steady and in fair demand for new. CORN—Yellow advanced 2c.; supply light. OATS dull and declined 1c. WHISKY dull at 24c. COFFEE steady.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 23.

FLOUR active, at $5 75@$6 for superfine. WHEAT active; White, $1 40; Red, $1 30. CORN—Yellow scarce and in demand, at 60c. OATS 1c. higher, at 43c. COFFEE declined ¼c., at 22c.@22½c. WHISKY dull, at 33c.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Roanoke, for New-Orleans—Eugene Chesse, Joseph Alciador, Francis Aregno and wife, H. J. Spotts, Mr. Hill, George Chapman, S. B. Slach, J. C. Krenky, S. Lesem, C. Andree, C. A. Andree, J. S. Brownson, George T. Doughty, G. Jullia, John Marie Aubert, Peter Conrey, R. G. Keene, Paul Vicellia, M. Amberg, A. Houser, Egerton P. Clegg, J. F. McGuire, Miss Kennedy, J. E. Putnam, T. Lafon, T. Allen, James Matze, Wm. A. Goodwin, Jno. H. Keep—Total, 30.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Arago, from Port Royal—Lieut.-Col. W. A. Olmstead, 2d N. Y.; Lieut.-Col. Sargent, Lieut. Lookerbury, Lieut. Phillips, Major White, 1st Mass. Cavalry; Lieut. Brigham, Asst. Q. M.; Lieut. Stranger, 100th Penn.; Dr. Wm. R. Tupper, Surgeon 47th N. Y.; John R. Stimson, Agent Adams' Express; Mrs. Capt. Curtin, Mrs. Allen, child and servant, Mrs. Carr, 4 children and servant, G. W. Barnes, L. Wesson, O. Neil, M. Derrickson, Mr. Faulding, Mr. Lawrence, T. Ryan, Mr. Bennett, A. C. White, Chaplain Hudson, Major R. Butt, Major Mason, Major Faulding, Mr. Lowther, Dr. Hunt; Lieut. Gray, 8th Maine, sick; Major Kilburn, Adjt. Budding, Capt. Curtin, Lieut. G. M. Ackley, all of 45th Penn., sick; Jos. Lester, Sylvester Woodmancy, H. A. Strawcutter, S. M. Bookman, J. O. McKinlay, Benj. F. Divet, Franklin Weston, Sergt. Jas. J. Cady, all of 45th Penn., sick.

In bark Eliza Barss, from Bermuda—Mr. Jones and family, D. R. Tucker, Mrs. Masters, Mrs. Jennings, two Miss Outerbridges, Capt. Higgs and lady, Mrs. Godfrey, Mrs. Llewellyn and child, Capt. Bennett, T. Penniston, A. Frith, J. Romaine, and 4 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 43 | Sun sets.... 7 23 | Moon rises... 2 43

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 04 | Gov. Island. 6 53 | Hell Gate.... 8 15

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, July 23.

Cleared.

Ship Rhine, Moon, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Casco, Gardner, Trinidad, Cuba, George S. Stephenson; Arzelia, Davis, Rio Janeiro, Whitmore & Co.

Brigs Mersey, (Br.,) Philips, Pernambuco, Brett, Son & Co.; Geo. Downes, Paine, Philadelphia, Metcalf & Duncan.

Schooners Hound, Parman, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.; John Randolph, Wall, Philadelphia, L. Kenny; America, Reynolds, Providence, L. Kenny; Mary Alice, Gibson, Barbados, master; Connella, (Br.,) Salter, St. Johns, N. F., D. B. De Wolf.

Sloops Nantucket, Hawkins, Norwich, H. S. Rackett; Report, Wells, Hartford, H. S. Rackett; Fred. Brown, Carr, Providence, L. Kenny.

Barge Cygnet, Gansen, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Ocean Queen, Terry, Fortress Monroe 24 hours, in ballast to D. D. Tompkins. 22d inst., off the Capes of Delaware, passed ship Harriet A. Stevens, bound N.

U. S. steam transport Fulton, Wotten, New-Orleans July 15, at 5 P. M., and the Bar 17th, at 7:30 A. M., with passengers and 468 sick and discharged soldiers from Gen. Butler's Division.

U. S. steam transport Arago, Gadsden, Port Royal July 18, via Fortress Monroe, with passengers and sick soldiers to Col. D. D. Tompkins, U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport C. Vanderbilt, Wier, Fortress Monroe 30 hours, with 511 sick and wounded soldiers from Gen. McClellan's Army.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer J. B. Mollison, Eckman, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Franklin, Young, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer E. A. Stevens, Raynor, Baltimore, with mdse to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Black Diamond, Green, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Robert Cushman, Otis, Boston 4 ds., in ballast to master.

Ship Augusta, (Aust.,) Tarstochie, Liverpool 40 ds., with coal to order.

Ship Emily Augusta, Strickland, Philadelphia, in ballast to J. O. Baker.

Bark Lucy A. Nickels, (of Searsport,) Ford, Havana July 12, in ballast R. P. Buck & Co. Died, in the hospital at Havana, July 5, James Maxwell, seaman, aged 25, of St. John, N. F. The L. A. N. is in the Lower Quarantine.

Bark Heiress, Clark, London and Isle of Wight 35 ds., with mdse. and 43 passengers to E. E. Morgan & Wiley—vessel to John McGaw.

Bark Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Frith, Bermuda 6 ds., with potatoes, &c., to Tucker & Lighthourne. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Christiana, (Br., of St. Andrew's,) Tobin, Cienfuegos 21 ds., with sugar to Jed Frye & Co. Had light weather the entire passage.

Bark Robert Leonard, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Corning, Youghal 39 ds., in ballast to Edmiston Bros.

Bark Amelia, (Br., of Glasgow,) Candlish, Newcastle 43 ds., with coal to H. & F. W. Meyer.

Bark Abraham Barker, Schuffnorth, New-Bedford 36 hours, in ballast to master.

Brig Louisa, (Pruss.,) Schultz, Santos 54 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Left bark Clifton, from Baltimore.

Brig Martha Post, Robinson, Rio Grande 57 ds., with hides, horns, &c., to John Swan. Had much calm weather.

Brig J. B. King, (Br.,) Coffil, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to D. B. De Wolf.

Brig Peerless, (Br.,) Essex, Cow Bay, C. B., 11 ds., with coal to J. Hunter & Co.

Brig Agile, (Br.,) Mason, Maitland, N. S., with plaster to master.

Brig Speedaway, (of Portland,) ——, Cienfuegos June 27, with molasses to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Glenwood, (of Glenwood,) Dickinson, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to Thos. Gilmartin. July 17, lat. 28 42, lon. 74 18, spoke bark Diligence, of Portland, from Portland for Cardenas, 25 ds. out—reported having been 10 ds. south of lat. 36.

Schr. White Cloud, (3-masted, of Providence,) Gardner, Charleston, Eng., 32 ds., via St. George, Me., 4 ds., with 260 tons china clay to J. P. Hammill—vessel to E. D. Foag, of Providence.

Schr. Shannon, (Br.,) Higgs, Eleuthera 10 ds., with fruit to James Douglas. July 12, lat. 27, lon. 76 40, was boarded by the U. S. gunboat Mercedita, on a cruise.

Schr. S. T. Klos, Clendennin, Calais 6 ds., with lumber to John Boynton & Son.

Schr. John C. Calhoun, Murch, Bathurst, N. B., 14 ds., with stone to master.

Schr. Arabella, Wass, Addison 6 ds., with lumber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Union, Libby, Machias 5 ds., with laths to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Vivid, (Br.,) Burgess, Moncton, N. B., 7 ds., with grinding stone to master.

Schr. M. H. Miffin, Gladding, Philadelphia, with coal for Providence.

Schr. Susan, Bearse, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. W. B. Ferguson, Miller, Salem 3 ds.

Schr. Panama, Clayton, Boston, for Boston.

BELOW—One bark.

BAILED—Steamship Roanoke, for New-Orleans.

WIND—Sunset, E. S. E.

Notice to Mariners.

FOG SIGNALS ON BOARD THE LIGHT-VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES.

All light-vessels of the United States are furnished with bells to be rung by hand, gongs to be sounded, and horns to be blown alternately at intervals of not exceeding five minutes, with a duration of each signal of about three minutes, leaving a silent interval of about two minutes.

By order. THORNTON A. JENKINS,
Secretary of the Light-house Board.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office Light-house Board, Washington, May 30, 1862.

Foreign Ports.

At Baracoa, July 13, schrs. Adelia Kelly, for New-York in 5 ds.; Sarah Maria, for do., to sail 20th.

At Rio Grande, May 17, brigs Elizabeth, for New-York, ldg.; Lotus, (Br.,) for New-York, loaded, to sail soon.

At Havana, July 12, brig Matlock, for New-York in 3 ds.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, No. 566, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA—Gen. Pope's New Orders—Present Position and Prospects of the Union Forces—News from Richmond—Rebel Enterprises.

NEWS FROM THE WEST—Rebel Guerrillas in Kentucky and Missouri—Capture of Cynthiana and Henderson by the Rebels—Their Invasion of Indiana—Movements Near Corinth and Memphis—Gen. Curtis Safe.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH—Affairs at New-Orleans, Memphis, and on the Mississippi—Disasters to the Union Fleet near Vicksburgh—A Rebel Ram-page.

THE GREAT LOYAL DEMONSTRATION IN NEW-YORK.

THE TAX BILL IN FULL.

NEWS FROM EUROPE—The West Indies and South America—American Affairs in England.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPEAL TO THE BORDER STATES AND THEIR REPLY.

THE EIGHTH CENSUS.

RECENT CHANGES IN THE AR

A PAGE OF EDITORIAL ON THE TOPICS OF THE DAY.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

A number of unusual interest.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING-MACHINES,
Acknowledged to be superior to all others.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured.—Sent free to any one afflicted with
RUPTURE OR HERNIA.
Address Box No. 758 New-York Post-office.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

CAMIDGE—SANDERSON.—On the 3d inst., at the Parish Church, Sheffield, Eng., by Rev. Canon Camidge, M. A., Vicar of Wakefield, assisted by Rev. Canon Sale, D. D., Vicar of Sheffield, Rev. CHARLES EDWARD CAMIDGE, B. A., of Wadham College, Oxford, to LAURA CARow, youngest daughter of E. F. Sanderson, Esq., of Endcliffe Grange and New-York.

HEWITT—BROWER.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 23, by Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, FRED. L. HEWITT to Miss LOUISA, eldest daughter of T. C. Brower, Esq., all of this City.

LORTON—BRIGGS.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, July 16, by Rev. Dr. Burchard, WILLIAM B. LORTON to MARY W., daughter of William D. Briggs, Esq., all of this City.

VAN ZANDT—KENNEDY.—In Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday, July 17, THADDEUS A. VAN ZANDT, Esq., of New-York, to Miss MARY KENNEDY.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG.—In Greenwich, Conn., on Tuesday, July 22, JAMES H., son of Catharine E. and the late George Armstrong, in the 25th year of his age.

BIRD.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 22, EMELINE FRANCES, youngest daughter of James and Margaret Bird, aged 19 years, 5 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends, also the members of the 19th-st. M. E. Church, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the 19th-st. M. E. Church.

BUCK.—At Lamington, N. J., on Tuesday, July 22, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Rev. Dr. Blauvelt, CATHARINE HORTON, wife of William J. Buck, and daughter of the late Timothy Hutton.

CAWOOD.—Suddenly, at her residence, on Tuesday, July 22, BEATTIE, widow of the late Thomas Cawood, of North Allerton, Yorkshire, England, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, Geo. Johnson, No. 56 West 25th-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

COOKE.—On one of the group of the Kooria Murria Islands, East Indies, on the 14th of February last, of dysentery, Capt. CHARLES HUMPHREY COOKE, aged 38 years.

☞ Hartford, Conn., papers please copy.

CARR.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, July 23, Sergeant CHARLES H. CARR, Fifth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his uncle, Mr. Charles Green, No. 217 Madison-st.

☞ Orange County and New-Hampshire papers please copy.

DENNEBERG.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, July 23, LILIEN DENNEBERG, aged 1 year, 3 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Benjamin Blockledge, No. 60 4th-st., this day, (Thursday,) the 24th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M.

MINOR.—On Friday, June 27, of typhoid fever, LAFAYETTE MINOR, of Oyster Bay, L. I., aged 25 years. Was a member of the Fifth Regiment, N. Y. S. V., Duryee's Zouaves.

Was buried at Savage's Station, Va.

NICOLL.—On Tuesday, July 22, at the residence of his father, John Nicoll, Blooming Grove, Orange County, N. J., JOHN M. NICOLL, in the 27th year of his age.

PAIRSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 23, JAMES B., eldest son of Alexander and Margaret Pairson, aged 3 years and 9 days.

Funeral this day, (Thursday,) July 24, at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 88 8th-av. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

TUANBULL.—In Leamington, England, on Saturday, July 5, SINCLAIR G. TUANBULL, son of the late Robert J. Turnbull, in the 19th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from St. Peter's Church, Westchester, on Friday next, the 25th inst., at 5½ o'clock P. M.

WITTHAUS.—On Monday, July 21, MARIE CHRISTIANE, widow of J. D. Witthaus, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her sons, E. A. and G. H. Witthaus, and her son-in-law, F. C. C. Schack, are hereby respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock precisely, from the residence of her son, E. A. Witthaus, No. 21 West 34th-st., without further notice.

WILSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 23, after a lingering illness, ISABEL, wife of David C. Wilson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 211 West 18th-st., on Friday, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 345.—July 23, 1862.
70, 41, 45, 51, 12, 56, 4, 23, 54, 46, 48, 36.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 348.—July 23, 1862.
33, 3, 7, 37, 75, 6, 44, 41, 45, 73, 67, 36, 55.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky. or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA

The Rebel Garrison of Fort Delaware.

The Philadelphia Inquirer has a long article describing Fort Delaware and its rebel garrison:

Among the three thousand four hundred prisoners at this fort, are Gen. Pettigrew, Col. Hanson, Col. Baldwin, Lieut.-Col. Jackson and other less noted officers.

The prisoners are divided into companies, and written reports of their condition are made every morning. The government furnishes clothing, if needed, but in this case, secession sympathizers have saved that expense, by sending an abundance.

A general fund for the benefit of prisoners is made by withholding from their rations all that can be spared without inconvenience to them, and selling this surplus, under existing regulations, to the commissary, who holds the funds subject to the commanding officer's order, to cover purchases. With this fund, articles are purchased for the health and comfort of the prisoners, which would otherwise be purchased by the Government, such as cooking utensils, table furniture, bedding, &c.

Visitors out of mere curiosity, are not admitted. When prisoners are seriously ill, their relatives, if loyal, may visit them briefly, but always in presence of an officer.

Letters written by prisoners must be on one page of paper, and be strictly private in their nature.

Fort Delaware is now garrisoned by one battalion (two companies) marine and fortification artillery, under Major SEABERTH. Forty unattached regulars are included in this battalion. Added to these are Capt. PAUL T. JONES' Battery and Capt. MIOTKOWSKI'S Battery. These were reinforced on Thursday last by three companies of three months' men, from the New-York Nineteenth Regiment, of which the following is a list: Company A, Captain ISAAC SMITH; Company E, Capt. JOHN S. WATTS; Company I, Capt. J. C. RENNISON. All these troops are under charge of Capt. GIBSON, the Commander.

The number of men now in garrison is nearly 500; before the arrival of the above three companies it was scarcely 250.

Owing to the small guard at the fort, Capt. GIBSON, although perfectly secure in case of insurrection, felt the difficulty, over an extended area of eighty-three acres, of preventing an occasional escape during dark nights, when no moon lighted the sentinels, and and when a high wind prevented their hearing stealthy movements. The men were wearied with incessant duty, and officers invariably slept in their uniforms.

There is no room within the fort for a large number of prisoners, and their wooden barracks must necessarily be outside. Ventilation requires that these should have openings at the sides, through which men can easily slip, and aided by wind and darkness, hide in the high grass of the marshy banks, till a favorable opportunity offers for seizing a piece of timber and swimming, with its assistance, to the Delaware shore. Here sympathizers in abundance may be found to receive them. On Tuesday night last, four men, availing themselves of these facilities, made the attempt. Three of them, fearing to swim, returned and surrendered themselves; the fourth was picked up by a passing sloop, and brought back. On the night following, fourteen men endeavored to escape, of whom two were drowned, four caught in the water, and eight were arrested by the Provost Marshal at Havre de Grace, and returned on Saturday to the fort.

Beyond a close confinement of several days, and a good scare at the uncertainty of their fate, probably no punishment will be awarded these men. Strict orders have now been given to promptly shoot any one in the act of escaping, unless he surrenders himself. Moreover, the additional force arrived will now enable them to be securely guarded. Should an insurrection be attempted, shotted cannon are so placed that their chances for a better world would be most decided. Capt. GIBSON would not mince measures. In addition to mowing them with grape, he could open the flood-gates and cover the island with deep water.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Africa	Liverpool	Boston	July 12
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 16
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	July 16
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 17
China	Liverpool	New-York	July 19
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	July 26
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	July 26
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	July 30
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 2
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 13
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 27
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *City of New-York* will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ o'clock.

PERSONAL.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

IF J. P. C. WILL ADDRESS HIS OLD FRIEND W. M., Box No. 132 *Times* Office, he will meet him at any place he names.

WILLIAM TOSHACH—YOUR WIFE AND children leave New-York to-morrow for Chicago. If there, meet them. MARIA, French's Hotel.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

$100 BOUNTY, SOLDIERS' AND WIDOWS' Pensions, back pay and prize money collected. Branch office in Washington. Agents wanted. Apply to, or address J. P. HUNT, Attorney-at-Law and Government Claim Agent, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

PENSIONS, BOUNTIES AND BACK PAY promptly procured by SOMES & BROWN, Solicitors, &c., No. 2 Park-place, New-York, and 7th-st., corner of P, Washington, D. C. Send or call for circulars containing information.

ALL WIDOWS, OR OTHER RELATIVES of deceased officers and soldiers, may apply for their pay $100 bounty and pensions through NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP, at their Law and Collection Office, No. 111 Broadway.

WIDOWS AND HEIRS OF SOLDIERS, killed or died, belonging to First Long Island Volunteers, will please call on SOMES & BROWN, No. 2 Park-place.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

WANTED—A TRAVELING AGENCY FOR A first-class commercial house, by a person who can influence a large Western trade. The highest City and country references furnished. Inquiries can be made of Millerd Bros., No. 121 West-st., New-York. Address WISCONSIN, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

$3,000.—AN EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR a small capital. For sale, an active interest in a house established for 15 years, manufacturing staple articles, and doing a fair business; the reason for sale is the partner's desire to go to the war. Address B. H., Box No. 111 *Times* Office, for three days.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—TEN $50 7 3.10 TREASURY NOTES OF the following numbers: 21,567, 21,568, 21,569, 21,570, 21,571, 21,574, 21,575, 21,582, 21,584, 21,585, all payable to order but one, and one $100 7 3.10 Treasury Note, No. 20,384, payable to order of G. S. Wylie.

Bankers and others are cautioned against negotiating any of the above. A liberal reward will be paid upon their return to WYLIE & WADE, No. 91 Wall-st.

LOST—EITHER IN BROADWAY, NEAR ELEVenth-st., or in 11th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av., a bundle of LACE, wrapped in a towel, marked "Colgate." The finder will receive a liberal reward by leaving it at No. 176 5th-av., third door above 22d-st.

LOST—A GOLD PENCIL CASE AND PEN—THE case is marked "Thos. H. Stout, 1859." A reward of $10 will be paid to any one who will return the above pencil to THOS. H. STOUT, No. 37 Spruce-st., New-York.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS.—$20,000 worth of enameled slate mantels; imitation of the most costly marbles now in use; will be sold 25 per cent. below manufacturers prices. Also, marble mantels, monuments and tomb-stones.
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THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE,
Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind.
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AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

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AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY —Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, etc., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

A BEAUTIFUL MICROSCOPE, MAGNIFYING 500 times for 50 cents, (coin;) five of different Box No 720, Boston, Mass.

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INSTRUCTION.

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NEXT TERM OPENS SEPT. 19, 1862.
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MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 38th-st.,
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 1. Before that time, all letters on business addressed as above, will receive prompt attention.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

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Best planned and most successful Boarding Seminary in the State. See new catalogue for full particulars of rates and advantages. Fall Term begins Aug. 21. $36 per term of 14 weeks. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

ALL PRINCIPALS, SCHOOL OFFICERS, and others, who desire to learn, through the "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," of well qualified teachers, *for any department of instruction*, are requested to notify us as early as convenient. No charge to those seeking teachers.
Well prepared TEACHERS are invited to call.
References: Rev. J. H. Brakeley, Pres't Female College, Bordentown, N. J.; John H. Willard, Troy, N. Y.; D. C. Van Norman, LL.D., New-York; Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale College; Pres't Hitchcock, Amherst; M. N. Wisewell, Eagleswood Military School, N. J.; Hon. Henry Barnard, LL.D., Hartford; W. H. Wells, Supt. Instruction, Chicago; Barnes & Burr, Ivison, Phinney & Co., Blakeman & Mason, Publishers, N. Y.
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D. S. ROWE, A. M.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

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PRIVATE TUITION.—A GENTLEMAN OF experience in teaching, graduate of college, will give private tuition in classics or mathematics; he will prepare young men for college. Address A. M., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

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DRY GOODS.

GREAT ATTRACTION!
UNPARALLELED BARGAINS,
STILL GREATER REDUCTION
IN PRICES OF
RICH SILKS, DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, SACQUES and MANTILLAS, at the
GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE OF
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 321 GRAND-ST.,
(Previous to taking Stock.)
$20,000 WORTH RICH SILKS, MARKED DOWN.
$15,000 WORTH RICH DRESS GOODS, MARKED DOWN.
$10,000 WORTH PURE LINENS AND FAMILY GOODS, MARKED DOWN.
$12,000 WORTH RICH MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS, MARKED DOWN.
Notwithstanding the great advance in price of cotton goods, we shall continue to sell our present large stock of domestic goods ($30,000 worth) at the reduced price as long as we have a piece left, and we beg leave to suggest to our patrons the propriety of supplying themselves without delay, for they are already rapidly advancing in price. CAS. HEARD & CO., NO. 301 GRAND-ST.

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Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.
CLEARING SUMMER SALE OF
Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, White Goods,
Fine Flannels, Housekeeping Goods,
Lace Curtains, French Flowers,
Yankee Notions, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas.
Always a full assortment, sizes and colors,
Ladies' best quality Paris Kid Gloves, 63c. a pair.

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A POSITIVE REDUCTION IN THE prices of the entire stock of MILLINERY and MILLINERY GOODS, consisting of Tulle, Neapolitan, Split and Dunstable Straw, and Straws for Misses, Boys and Infants. Also, the admirable McCLELLAN HAT, at
Mrs. WM. SIMMONS, No. 637 Broadway.

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BOARDING.—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT IN a very small, unobtrusive family, to let, with board, to an invalid, or a lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Superior country residence.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, A LARGE room on third floor, suitable for two; with hot and cold water, gas, &c., dinner at 6½; terms, $8 per week. Apply at No. 169 East 34th-st.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE LADIES MAY be accommodated with pleasant country board, by applying to Dr. J. S. MARTIN, Campbell's Station, Metuchin, N. J.

BOARDING.—LARGE AND DESIRABLE ROOMS for families or single gentlemen, with or without board, at No. 19 Bond-st. References exchanged.

A FURNISHED BACK PARLOR, SUITABLE for one or two gentlemen, to let in a private French family, at No. 43 West 10th-st., near Waverley-place. Terms moderate. Good references given and required.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD CAN BE obtained in a social family by applying at No. 51 Sands-st., Brooklyn, in the immediate vicinity of three ferries; gas and bath in the house. References exchanged.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO RENT—THE NEW MARBLE BUILDING NO. 464 Broome-st., 25x95' feet, between Mercer and Greene sts., admirably adapted for a light manufacturing business where women are employed. Will accommodate 800 persons. Fitted up with gas, water closets and steam warming apparatus. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Nos. 309 and 311 Canal-st., or JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE STORE Nos. 234 and 235 Broadway, between Park-place and Barclay-st. Inquire on the premises of
TRACY, IRWIN & CO.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

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ANTHRACITE COAL.

CARGOES AFLOAT.

Cargoes of prime Schuylkill White Ash Coal, Black Heath Vein and Red Ash Diamond Vein, Broken, Egg and Stove, for sale by
CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.,
No. 45 South-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED ACRES of land in this State, unimproved, in various parcels, some Western city lots and land free of incumbrance, title indisputable, which the owner will sell at a low cash value, in exchange for property in or near the City. Principals only will address, with description, incumbrance and price of property offered, HARMONY, Box No. 3,551 New-York Post-office.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN PROPERTY—A farm on the banks of the Hudson River, at Hyde Park, about one mile from the Staatsburgh Railroad Station; contains about 121 acres, with good dwelling-house, well wooded and watered. Inquire at No. 192 Broadway, Room No. 9.

TO INVENTORS.—PATENTS SECURED BY COLVER & HUNT, Attorneys and Counselors in cases of Patent-right litigation, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26.) New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

U. S. MARSHAL'S INTERLOCUTORY SALE.
CARGO OF PRIZE STEAMSHIP
CIRCASSIAN.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE
To me directed by Hon. William Marvin, Judge of U. S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by public auction, on TUESDAY, July 29, at 11 o'clock, A. M., from the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the perishable portion of the cargo of the steamship *Circassian*, as selected by the United States Appraisers, Wm. Atkinson, Esq., and Cyrus Cleveland, Esq., with the approval of Edward Hunter, Agent for the claimants as follows:
994 casks Red Wine (Julian Chateaux, &c.)
60 half casks Red Wine (Julian Chateaux, &c.)
2,162 cases Red Wine, different brands.
200 half casks White Wine (Sautern, &c.)
17 casks White Wine.
11 casks White Wine.
80 casks White Wine Vinegar.
844 cases Sardines, quarters, halves and wholes.
549 sacks Coffee, Rio and old Gov. Java.
4 cases Bologna Sausages.
25 cases preserved French Meats.
303 cases Preserved French Fruits.
15 bags Whole Pepper.
10 bags Cloves.
150 cases Prunes, in glass.
100 kegs Paint.
1 keg Copperas.
1 case Paint Brushes.
15 cases Truffles.
10 cases Mushrooms, in oil.
70 chests Black and Green Teas.
3 cases Engravings.
5 cases French Peas.

Will be sold at the same place, WEDNESDAY, 30th, at 12 M.:
52 cases Assorted Medicine.
15 drums Castor Oil.
46 bbls. Soda Ash.
41 bbls. Soda.
Cargo steamer CIRCASSIAN.
Catalogues and samples can be seen at the office of
HIRAM BENNER, Esq., No. 213 Wall-st.
JAMES D. CLAPP,
United States Marshal to District Florida.

By E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.
PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION OF ABOUT 500 LOTS OF LAND IN THE CITY OF HOBOKEN, N. J.—Will be sold at public auction at the sales room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) on TUESDAY, July 29th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, about 500 lots of land in different parts of the Coster Tract in the City of Hoboken, New-Jersey. Every lot put up will be positively sold to the highest bidder, without reserve, and two-thirds of the purchase money may, at the purchaser's option, remain upon bond and mortgage for three years at six per cent. The lots will be sold by a good title in fee simple, free of all incumbrances, and will be conveyed by warranty deeds. In order to save the purchasers all expense of examining the title, a complete abstract of title will be furnished to them free of charge, and original searches, procured at the expense of the seller, will be exhibited to them. Maps of the property, showing the particular lots to be sold, will be posted in different parts of Hoboken, Jersey City, and Havonia, a week or ten days before the day of sale, and may be seen now at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
For further particulars apply to CHARLES E. BUTLER, No. 2 Hanover-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1862.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE STOCKS, by order of Executors E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, July 29, 1862, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:
100 shares New-York Central Railroad Company.
42 shares Boston and Providence Railroad Company.
22 shares Bank of America, par 100.
200 shares Bank of Commerce, par 100.
250 shares American Exchange Bank, par 100.
50 shares N. Y. Life Insurance and Trust Company.
200 shares New-York Gaslight Company, par 100.
Lists at the Office No. 3 Pine-st.

D. D. CAULKINS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD furniture, silver plate, &c., &c., purchased at a cost of over $12,000. This day, THURSDAY, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the contents of the five-story residence No. 218 14th-st., near 3d-av., consisting of elegant rosewood pianoforte, parlor suits in satin, mirrors, lace and satin window curtains, oil paintings, together with a great variety of dining-room and chamber furniture, beds and bedding, hair-mattresses, chinaware, glassware, silverware, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & SON will sell at their salesroom No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, TO-MORROW, (Friday,) July 25, at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of household furniture, consisting of carpets, bedding, rosewood suites, bureaus, marble-top tables, rosewood wardrobes, bookcases, mirrors, chairs, &c.; also two sewing machines.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, tables, chairs, book-cases, hat-racks, parlor cottage suites, beds, bedding, carpets, oil-cloths, matting, counters, &c.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, IN Bridgeport, Conn., for one or more years, the residence of the subscriber, nearly opposite that of P. T. Barnum, Esq. The house is large and commodious, with modern improvements, gas, furnace, water, &c.; fish pond, carriage house, barn, &c., with ten acres of land, consisting of meadow, orchard, garden, lawn, &c., and stocked with fruit of the choicest variety. As the subscriber will be in Europe several years, terms will be moderate. GEO. A. WELLS.

FOR RENT OR SALE.—A NEW AND BEAUtiful cottage house, with eleven rooms, besides laundry and wash-room, good garden, fruit and shade; pleasant neighborhood, near excellent schools, churches, &c. A first class home for family. Summer and Winter; one hour's ride from City by trains every hour; cost $5,000 to build; will be sold for less than cost, on easy terms, or rented to a good tenant at a nominal price. For particulars apply to JULIUS IVES, Jr., No. 315 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A GENteel, DWELLING-HOUSE IN THE CITY.—A beautiful Gothic cottage, containing 11 rooms, bath, hot and cold water, and spring water drawn into the house; about two acres of land, (with garden,) in perfect order, situated near the village of West Farms, on the road to the Fordham Depot or Harlem Railroad. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 45 William-st., or to C. VALENTINE, near the premises.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—A double house, containing twelve rooms, lot 100 feet square, situated on high ground, three minutes from Harlem Railroad Depôt, in the village of Tremont, eleven miles from City Hall. The house is pleasantly situated, recently painted and repaired; has let formerly for $300; will be rented to a good tenant for $150 per year. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY G. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, NEAR THE steamboat landing, part of a furnished dwelling, beautifully situated; persons attending the Presbyterian Church preferred. Address, or apply to T. ROGERS, on the premises.

COTTAGES AT BERGEN FOR SALE.—Several cottage houses on Bergen Heights, opposite New-York, by stove or horse cars; splendid views of New-York and vicinity, with 5 to 50 city lots each. Prices, $1,000 to $25,000. Inquire at No. 41 Water-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

STRAWBERRY FARMS FAMILY HOTEL NEAR RED BANK, MONMOUTH CO., NEW-JERSEY. Delightfully situated near Long Branch and Shrewsbury. Accessible at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily, by Raritan and Delaware Bay R. R. and Shrewsbury boats, from foot of Murry-st. Terms per week, $5 to $7. Superior accommodations for families. Beautiful shady walks and drives, and a small lake, with boats, in the vicinity. A large hall, with music, for social enjoyment. For circulars, address WARREN & DAY, Colt's Neck, N. J. Refers to W. H. Mills, 377 6th-av., and J. T. S. Smith, 484 Broadway.

BOARD NEAR GLENCOVE.—THE SUBSCRIbers have opened their residence at Meadowside, for the reception of Summer boarders. A large farm house well shaded, with airy rooms, situated near the water, with bathing, &c. Location healthy, surrounded with shady and beautiful walks and drives. Accommodations for horses and carriages. Stage daily to steamer. Address Locust Valley, L. I., W. C. & D. FEEKS; or personally, EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Nos. 19 and 20 West-st.

COUNTRY BOARD AT PARK HOUSE, Bloomfield, N. J.—A desirable suite of rooms may be had upon early application at this first-class family house; the location is directly opposite the park, and is unsurpassed for beauty and health, and within one hour of New-York, *via* Morris and Essex Railroad; excellent stabling accommodations on the premises. Reference, by permission, W. J. Bryan, Esq., No. 110 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FAMILY CAN receive excellent accommodations at a farm-house; location Riverdale, 14 miles from the City, 15 minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad station; plenty of fruit, vegetables and milk; also, accommodation for horses and carriages. Address H. A. X., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARD, FROM THE 1ST of August, is desired by the advertiser for himself, wife, child 4 years, child 2 years, nurse and infant, and a young lady. Situation must be within an hour's ride from the City. Address Mr. HOWARD, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—LOCATION HEALTHY, on the banks of the Shrewsbury River, where home comforts can be had; boating, bathing and fishing, and other enjoyments. Address JAMES SCOTT, Fair Haven, New-Jersey.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FAMILY OF SIX persons or less, can be accommodated with board at Middletown Point, N. J. Terms moderate and situation very healthy and pleasant. Address P. PHILLIPS, as above, or inquire of Mr. A. G. CRANE, 50 William-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find, at all times, an authorized agent at the Catskill steamboat-landings and Catskill stations of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.—F. KRUTINA, SUCCESSOR TO J. M. DOE & CO., Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av., has now on hand and is manufacturing a splendid assortment of first-class Cabinet Furniture, which he will sell at very low prices.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to go to the country; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 121 West 26th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young girl for chamberwork, or to assist in washing and ironing and to do general housework in a small private family; is willing to work and obliging; has the best of City and country references. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., New-York, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress in a private family; the best of City reference can be given if required. Call on or address MATILDA, No. 668 Broadway, Room No. 21.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is also a good, plain sewer or would do general housework; no objection to the country; has excellent City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 623 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and would do fine washing; has the best of references. Call for two days at No. 167 West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant woman, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; or would go in the country as cook and laundress; six years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 184 Laurens-st., between Bleecker and Houston sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS FIRST-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference can be given. Call for two days, at No. 53 University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., in the store.

AS COOK.—AN ENGLISH COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; understands English and American cooking; has lived five years in her last place; has no objection to go to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 85 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED AS COOK BY an English Protestant woman; she is a first-class cook; understands soups, meat, game, pastry, jellies, cake, bread, &c.; will go any distance to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 3 West 27th-st., near 5th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN English woman, as first-class cook; one who understands her business in all its branches, and can come with good City reference. Apply at No. 42 Park-st., corner of Pearl. Room No. 5.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable German woman; understands French and plain cooking, game, soups and entrées of all kinds; is a superior pastry cook and confectioner; would leave the City. Call at No. 158 3d-av., in the fancy store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, FOR A PRIVATE FAMily in Orange, New-Jersey, a cook, Protestant preferred; must have good references. Apply to No. 117 Pearl-st., New-York City.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable woman; is an excellent cook and will assist in the washing and ironing; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to do general housework in a small family; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 59 Houston-st., in the dry goods store, near Mott-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION FOR a German woman who is a thorough good cook, and can wash and iron excellently; will take a place in either City or country as cook, washer and ironer; is not afraid of work; will be found to be a thorough good servant. Can be seen by applying at No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, basement.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman in a good private family as cook and assist with the washing and ironing. The advertiser is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer, and can produce the best of City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 122 7th-av., near 19th-st., for 2 days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young woman, as cook, and would do part of the washing; understands her business well; is an excellent baker, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 7 East 13th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable girl to cook, wash and iron; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 12 Amity-place, in store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook, washer and ironer; has three years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 116 East 29th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS good plain cook and assist in washing and ironing; can be seen for two days at 20 East 12th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, by a competent, tidy woman, with City reference, a situation as plain cook or general servant; washes and irons well, does up linen in style; is willing and obliging; wages, $6 a month. Call at, or address a note to No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; understands cooking in all its branches—meats, poultry, baking, pastry, soups and game; $8 in the City, $10 in the country. Call for two days at 184 East 21st-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A GOOD plain Protestant cook and first-rate laundress, with good reference, wants a situation; thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker of bread and biscuit. Inquire at No. 124 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer; would do housework in a small family; is a good baker, and willing to make herself generally useful; has the best of references. Can be seen at No. 3 Greenwich-av., rear, for two days, if not engaged.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable woman wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, and is perfectly willing to work; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 33 West 12th-st. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, or as laundress and nursemaid; has the best of references. Call at No. 142 Plymouth-st., Brooklyn, till engaged.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A young American widow, educated and refined, a position as housekeeper in the family of a widower preferred, where there are children, to whom she would give elementary instruction in English branches, and music; or would act as an amanuensis. No objection to the country. Address for one week, Mrs. A. M. WESTON, Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation to do the general housework of a small private family; is a good, plain cook, and good washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 110 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the store.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable German girl, to do general housework or plain sewing in a small family; can give the best of reference. Call for two days at No. 58 1st-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTED, a situation either in City or country by a smart, young, genteel woman, as private waiter, with good reference; is an excellent washer and ironer, and good plain cook; is steady, obliging, and kind to children. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a competent person; understands hairdressing; is a first-class dressmaker; will go out by the day till suited; unexceptionable reference given. Call or address at No. 1,268 Broadway, between 32d and 33d sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant Scotch woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; no objections to private boarding-house or hotel; would go to the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 78 9th-st., her present employers; has best City reference.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant woman a situation as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best private families; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at 33 West 12th-st., between 6th and 5th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL DEsires a situation as first-class laundress; no objections to do cooking in a small family; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 221 Sullivan-st., between Bleecker and Amity.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Situation wanted by a Protestant young woman, as laundress or chambermaid, and fine washing; understands laundry work perfectly; no objection to go to the country with a family; reference given. Can be seen at No. 118 7th-av., between 15th and 19th sts., till engaged.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable woman as nurse and seamstress, who fully understands the care of a baby from its birth, or growing children; has six years of the best of City reference. Call or address at No. 21 Waverley-place, near Broadway, where she can be highly recommended.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable married woman, a situation as nurse and chambermaid; has no objections to the country; is every way trustworthy; has good reference; wishes to live with a good family; wages not so much of an object as a good home. Call Wednesday and Thursday at No. 1 2d-st., corner of Bowery.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A GIR

FINANCIAL.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL $250,000, WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
JEFF'GHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	SYLVEST'R L. H. WARD,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	ALVE. E. LAING,
SILAS BRONSON,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
A. R. ENO,	JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
JOHN WATSON,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	HENRY S. LEVERICH.
S. T. NICOLL,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	JOHN J. WALKER.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS,
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
Will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) July 24, at 12½ o'clock, at the Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.,

50	Beekman Ins. Co....	$25	30 Bank of Commonwealth $100
20	N.Y. & N.H.R.(gen.)	100	20 American Ex. Bank. 100
20	Washington Ins. Co.	20	20 American Tel. Co.... 100
30	Gallatin Ins. Co....	50	40 Pacific Bank..... 50
40	Brooklyn Gen. R....	5	20 Resolute Ins. Co.... 100
6	Bull's Head Bank ..	25	20 National Ins. Co.... 37½
15	Continental Ins. Co.	10	50 Fulton Ins. Co..... 25
5	Columbian Mar. Ins.	10	15 Wm'burgh C. F. Ins 50
50	Exchange Ins. Co...	3	10 St. Nicholas Bank... 100

$3,000 Sacramento City and County 6 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 U S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes.
$6,000 Amboy, Lansing and Traveese Bay Free Land Bonds.

$5,000	Chicago and Cincinnati R. 1st mtg. 7 P c.	Bonds.	
30	Brevoort Ins. Co....	50	50 U. S. Insurance..... 25
15	Great Western Ins..	100	50 Imp. & Traders' B'k 100

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF MANHATTAN GAS LIGHT AND OTHER STOCKS, AT AUCTION.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
Will sell, on THURSDAY, July 24, at 12 o'clock P. M., at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.,
100 shares Manhattan Gas Light Company..... $50 each.
76 shares United States Fire Insurance Co..... 25 each.
80 shares Adriatic Fire Insurance Company..... 25 each.
200 shares La Crosse and Milwaukee R. Co..... 100 each.
The above to be sold in lots to suit purchasers, to close the estate of Nathaniel Wright, deceased. By order of O. WATSON CHILD, Esq., Administrator.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its first mortgage bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at its office, No. 49 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest thereon of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company first mortgage bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 19, 22, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33; being the lowest outstanding numbers. From and after the 6th day of August, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease, by the terms of said agreement.
JOHN A. STEWART, Sec'y.

I WISH TO BUY $10,000 BELLAFONTAINE and Indian Railroad Company Real Estate Bonds, maturing Jan. 1, 1863. I will receive proposals, by mail or otherwise, up to and on Aug. 1, 1862, at my office in Marion, Marion County, Ohio, for said $10,000, or sums of less amount. The money to be paid Aug. 10, 1862, at Nassau Bank, New-York City. JAS. H. GODMAN, Trustee.
JULY 18, 1862.

TO ARMY OFFICERS, PAYMASTERS AND OTHERS.—VAN VLECK & TUCKER, No. 4 Broadway, one door from Wall-st., will furnish small gold in dollar pieces, quarter eagles, and five dollar pieces, in exchange for twenty dollar gold pieces, without extra charge, in amounts to suit.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, July 21, 1862.
THE INTEREST WARRANTS OR COUPONS of this Company, due first August next, will be paid at the Corn Exchange Bank, on the 25th inst.
H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—PARTIES HOLDING ANY CONSIDerable amount of Demand Treasury Notes, "old issues," desirous of selling or negotiating the same, are invited to address, by letter only, mentioning the sum to be considered and the price asked, SAMUEL EVANS, care No. 271 Astor House.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF CITY OF MILWAUKEE BONDS, issued to the Horicon Railroad Company," are invited to examine a statement of immediate interest to them to be seen at the Banking House of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers.
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

GOLD, SILVER, AND UNITED STATES Demand Notes, bought at the highest premium, by
F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 19, 1862.
EIGHTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof,—free of the United States Income Tax, which will also be paid by the Company—payable on the 25th day of August next, upon stock registered at New-York, Boston and Albany, and on the 25th day of September next upon stock registered at London.
Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York, will receive their Dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.
The Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business on Thursday, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston on the morning of Saturday, the 23d day of August next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION R. R. CO., CHICAGO, July 22, 1862.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A DIVIdend of Three Per Cent. has been this day declared by this Company, payable at this office on and after the 30th inst., in exchange on New-York at par. The Income Tax of three per cent. will be reserved from all dividends paid on and after the 1st of August next.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.
EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on the 1st day of August next.
The transfer books will be closed from the 22d inst. to day of payment inclusive.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of three and a half per cent., payable on the 31st inst. The transfer book will be closed from to-day until the 31st inst., inclusive.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 16, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after Saturday next, July 19. The Transfer books will be closed from date until the 15th.
C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.—OFFICE No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of *five per cent.*, payable to the stockholders on the 31st inst.
Transfer books closed from the 24th till the 31st inst., inclusive. By order.
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO., No. 433 Canal-st., NEW-YORK, July 23, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have declared a dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 28th inst. The transfer books will be closed till after that date.
THEO. BROWNING, Secretary.

OFFICE KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1862.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. The transfer books will be closed from this date to the 25th inst., on which day the dividend will be paid.
HENRY POPE, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, July 22, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after Thursday, the 31st inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INS. CO., No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

MARINE BANK.—NEW-YORK, JULY 15, 1862.—A Dividend of One Dollar per share (of $30,) on the Capital Stock of this Bank has this day been declared payable on the 25th July, inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
J. DELAMATER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, JULY 15, 1862.—THE Board of Directors of the East River Insurance Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.
THOS. PALMER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE GERHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 1 Pine-st.—July 21, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

MECHANICS' INSURANCE COMPANY, NOS. 172 AND 174 BROADWAY.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on 18th inst.
JOHN McGEE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1862.

HOWARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.
TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand.
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1862.
ROBT. D. HART, Sec.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN AND FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT.—WISTAR MORRIS, a holder of Bonds secured by two certain mortgages of the Quakake Railroad Company, one dated July 1, 1857, the other dated June 29, 1-61, as well for himself as for all others holders of Bonds so secured as agreeing to contribute to the expenses of this suit may become parties hereto complainant *vs.* THE QUAKAKE RAILROAD COMPANY, and against William D. Lewis and Charles Hartshorne, Trustees, under and by virtue of said mortgages. In Equity of July Term, 1862. No. 7.—Under and by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, made in the above entitled cause, upon the eleventh day of June, A. D., 1862, will be exposed to public sale, by vendue or outcry, upon TUESDAY, the thirtieth day of September, A. D., 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by MOSES THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, the following described property, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, to wit: The whole of the railroad of the said Quakake Railroad Company, from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, in Carbon County, State of Pennsylvania, to the point in Rush Township, Schuylkill County, State aforesaid, where the said the Quakake Railroad intersects the Catawissa Railroad, including the right of way, and the road bed and land occupied, or used, in connection with, or for the maintenance of said railroad; and together with the railways, rails, bridges, masonry and other superstructure, and all culverts, turn-tables, side tracks, depôts, stations, buildings and other structures and improvements of every kind and description, connected with the said railroad; and all real estate of every description, and all tolls, rents, issues and profits, accrued and to accrue from the said railroad, or any part thereof, (save only so much as may be necessary for expenses and repairs,) and all the ways, streets, alleys, passages, waters, water courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges and appurtenances whatsoever, and generally all the lands, tenements and hereditaments of the said the Quakake Railroad Company.
A more specific and detailed account of some of the items of property included in and referred to in the foregoing description, may be given as follows:

RAILROAD.

which is about fourteen miles in length, and extends westwardly from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, at the confluence of the Quakake and Black Creeks in Carbon County, along the valley of the Quakake Creek, and that of the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River to the intersection of the said the Quakake Railroad with the Catawissa Railroad, in Rush Township, Schuylkill County. Ten miles of the railroad are graded for a double track. The length of the single track (including sidings) is about fifteen and one-quarter miles. The railroad is constructed in the best manner, and laid with American iron weighing fifty pounds to the yard. There is one water station and an engine house. There is also an iron turn-table of the best construction, forty-five feet in diameter. The road is provided with all necessary sidings and switches.

BRIDGES.

There are five bridges. All are substantially built save one, which is on trestles. It is well built, and intended to replace the bridge over the Quakake Creek, at the Beaver Meadow Junction, recently destroyed by fire. With this exception there is no trestle work on the road. The masonry of the bridges over the Quakake Creek, and the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River, is laid and erected for the purpose of accommodating a double track.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said railroad, property, franchises and premises mentioned in the said two mortgages and hereinbefore described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale, in accordance with the decree of the Court:
The said premises shall be sold to the highest and best bidder; and in case any of the holders of any of the said bonds or coupons intended to be secured by said two mortgages shall become purchasers by themselves or with others, they shall be and are by said decree authorized to deliver their said bonds or coupons to the trustees under said two mortgages, (and acting as in said decree is mentioned,) who shall indorse thereon the shares or dividends, if any, which the holders would be respectively entitled to receive on account of said bonds or coupons, as their portion of the proceeds of sale on distribution, if the purchase money was paid in cash, after deducting therefrom all proper commissions, expenses, counsel fees and costs incurred by said trustees in said proceeding; for which shares or dividends the said indorsement shall be a full discharge and acquittance, and the total amount thereof shall be credited to said purchasers on account of the price or purchase money bid by them, and the balance of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees. And in the event that the holders of said bonds or coupons shall not be entitled to any share or dividend on account thereof out of the said purchase money, or that the property shall be purchased by others than the holders of bonds or coupons, so entitled, then the whole of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees.
The sum of five thousand dollars of the purchase money of said property shall be paid in cash, at the time and place of the sale, and the balance within twenty days thereafter. And after the confirmation of said sale by the Court, and the compliance with the terms thereof by the purchasers, the said WILLIAM D. LEWIS and CHARLES HARTSHORNE, Trustees, under the two mortgages, under which said sale is decreed, shall forthwith execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers, a deed of conveyance for the property, rights, privileges, immunities and franchises aforesaid, in fee simple, and said purchaser or purchasers shall have, take and enjoy the same, freed and discharged from all trusts and incumbrances whatsoever.
Any further information in respect to said sale or premises, may be had upon application to either of the under signed Trustees, by whom said sale is held.
WILLIAM D. LEWIS,
CHARLES HARTSHORNE,
Trustees, Philadelphia.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—RICHARD EDWARDS, Plaintiff, against THOMAS CULLEN and MARY CULLEN, his wife, defendants. In pursuance of the judgment in the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action, on the 25th day of July, 1862, I, the Referee, appointed in and by said judgment for the purpose of carrying into effect such judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of July, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, through E. H. Ludlow, real estate auctioneer: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Nineteenth (late Twelfth) Ward of the City of New-York, being formerly part of the farm of John Hopper, deceased, and known and distinguished on a map or chart made by Edward Smith, City Surveyor, on the 26th day of November, 1851, and which said map is filed in the Office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in tin case No. 181) by number fifty-six, bounded southerly, in front, by Fifty-first-street, northerly, in the rear, by lot number eighty-one, (81,) easterly, by lot number fifty-five, (55,) and westerly by lot number fifty-seven, (57,) as laid down on said map, beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-first-street, at a point three hundred feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Eleventh-avenue and Fifty-first-street, and running thence easterly along the northerly side of Fifty-first-street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly along the line of lot number fifty-five, (55,) on a line parallel with the Eleventh-avenue, to the centre of the block between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets; thence westerly on a line parallel with Fifty-first-street, twenty-five feet; thence southerly along the line of lot number fifty-seven, and parallel with the Eleventh-avenue to Fifty-first-street, the place of beginning.—Dated June 28, 1862.
JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.
The above sale is hereby adjourned to the 13th day of August, 1862, at the same hour and place.—Dated July 22, 1862. JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.
BERRIEN & PERT, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE P. ROGERS against DE LANCEY KENEDY and others.—In pursuance of the judgment in the above entitled action, I will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange sale-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 8th day of August, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers, all those two certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and which, together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Fifteenth-street with the easterly side of the Seventh-avenue, and running thence easterly along the southerly side of Fifteenth-street one hundred feet, thence southerly and parallel with Seventh-avenue sixty-seven feet and one and a quarter inches, thence westerly and parallel with Fifteenth-street twenty-three feet, thence northerly and parallel with Seventh-avenue forty-four feet and five and one-half inches, thence westerly and parallel with Fifteenth-street seventy-seven feet, to the easterly side of Seventh-avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly side of the Seventh-avenue twenty-two feet and seven and three-quarter inches to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, July 17, 1862.
THOS. HYSLOP, Referee, No. 37 Pine-st.
JEFFERSON CODDINGTON, Pl'ff's Att'y.
jy17-2awtaw8.

SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE P. ROGERS against DE LANCEY KENEDY AND OTHERS.—In pursuance of the judgment in the above-entitled action, I will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 8th day of August, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Fifteenth-street with the easterly side of the Seventh-avenue, running thence easterly along the southerly side of Fifteenth-street, seventy-seven feet, thence southerly and parallel with Seventh-avenue twenty-two feet and seven and three-quarter inches, thence westerly and parallel with Fifteenth-street seventy-seven feet to the easterly side of Seventh-avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly side of Seventh-avenue twenty-two feet and seven and three-quarter inches, to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, July, 1862.
THOS. HYSLOP, Referee, No. 37 Pine-st.
JEFFERSON CODDINGTON, Pl'ff's Att'y.
jy17-2awtaw8.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD MORRELL, late of Manhassett, New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of JOHN M. EAGER, No. 133 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of September next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 26, 1862.
27f-1aw6mTh* EMILY L. TERRELL, (formerly Emily L. Morrell.)
DAVID McDOWELL,
Administrators of said Richard Morrell.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RANSOM FAYERWEATHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to pre-ent the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of ORVILLE BROOKS, No. 228 West Twenty-seventh-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated NEW-YORK, the 27th day of May, 1862.
ORVILLE BROOKS,
WILLIAM MACKEY, } Executors.
my28-1aw6mTh*

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD S. KISSAM, late of the City of New-York, Physician, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of PETER A. H. JACKSON, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next. Dated New-York, July 25, 1862.
JULIA M. KISSAM, Administratrix.
jy21-1aw6m Th

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID BROWN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Wm Bruce, at No. 280 Eighth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 16, 1862.
JOHN RUSSELL, } Executors.
ap17-Jaw6mTh* WM. BRUCE,

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public Notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For sewer in Fifty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, paving Tenth avenue, from Fifty-fifth street to Broadway. The limits embraced by such Assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; both sides of Tenth-avenue, from a point halfway distant between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets to Seventieth-street, south side Seventieth-street, both sides Sixty-ninth, Sixty-eighth, Sixty-seventh, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-third, Sixty-second, Sixty-first, Sixtieth, Fifty-ninth, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-seventh, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-fifth streets, from and to points distant halfway between the said Tenth-avenue and the streets lying on either side of and contiguous to the said Tenth-avenue.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
NEW-COURT-HOUSE, OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, July 19, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter stone in Fifty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and flagging four feet wide through sidewalks of the same where not already done. Sewer in Rose-street from Duane-street to sewer in Pearl-street. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifth-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, west side of Fourth-avenue and east side of Fifth-avenue, from and to points distant halfway between the streets lying on either side and contiguous thereto; both sides of Pearl-street from a point about one hundred and thirty feet north to Chamberstreet; both sides of Rose-street, between Duane and Pearl; east side of Duane and both sides of Chamber-street, between William and Rose streets.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, July 18, 1862

CORPORATION NOTICE.—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property according to law, for unpaid assessments on real estate for regulating, grading, paving, curb and gutter, flagging, filling and fencing lots, and constructing sewers, will take place at public auction at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the ninth day of October next, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day until the whole shall be sold. The detailed statement of the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York.
By order of the Comptroller.
July 3, 1862. P. H. KINGSLAND, Clerk of Arrears.
jy3-1aw1ewTh.*

PERMITS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF VAULTS.—Public notice is hereby given that the following rates for permits to construct vaults have been established under an ordinance of the Common Council, viz.:
For vaults to buildings occupied exclusively as dwellings, for each superficial foot, fifty cen s.
For vaults to buildings used partly as dwellings and partly for business purposes, one dollar per superficial foot.
For vaults to buildings used exclusively for mercantile purposes, two dollars per superficial foot.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALDR. FRIEAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

NOTICE—TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—All persons are hereby notified that neither William J. Havlan nor N. D Cortright has any authority to do, perform or transact any business whatever, for or on behalf of the undersigned. All orders for coal must be sent directly to JOHN FIELDS, Hazleton, Penn.
JOHN FIELDS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE Per Cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next, on all unpaid water rents.
W. C. RHODES, Water Registrar.

RAILROADS.

ROCKAWAY! ROCKAWAY!!
"ON OLD LONG ISLAND'S SEA-GIRT SHORE!"
Trains of the BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY leave SOUTH FERRY, BROOKLYN, for ROCKAWAY, *invariably* connecting at JAMAICA with UNION LINE of stages, as follows: At 7:45, 8:45, A. M.; at 3:15, 4:15 P. M.; on SUNDAYS, at 7:45 A. M.; at 5:30 P. M. Through tickets, to and from Rockaway, SIXTY CENTS, to be had at railroad office, SOUTH FERRY, and at the hotels, ROCKAWAY. Running time, TWO HOURS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Tom's River, &c. On and after July 14, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 6:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. Returning, cars leave Manchester at 6 A. M., and 2:45 P. M., and leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 10:40 A. M., and 4 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Tom's River, Highlands, Squan, Point Picasant, &c. First-class meals on board the steamboat.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 3d-st., E. R.
Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 8 A. M. 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.
On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo. 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. This train on Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10,40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

GO TO THE SEA SIDE.—THE CARS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company are now running regularly from Fulton and Catherine Ferries to Church Lane, Greenfield, Gravesend and Coney Island. This is the best route to Sheepshead Bay. Private parties and associations and pic-nic parties accommodated on application at the office.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 8:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syossett; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1 will draw interest from that date.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

NOTICE TO BUTCHERS.—WE ARE NOW paying 7 cents per lb. for rough fat.
JAMES BUCHAN & CO., No. 190 Elizabeth-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING SIDE-WHEEL GUNBOATS.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT will, until the 30th day of July, receive propositions from ship-builders actually engaged in the construction of vessels, for the construction of the hull of a double-bowed side-wheel gunboat, with rudder at each end, protected by the stems, the masts, rigging, sails for fore-and-aft schooner rig, and awnings; four boats, with all their fittings and equipments complete; tanks for 2,000 gallons of water, with the necessary casks, breakers, buckets, &c. The vessel completed in every respect with all the fixtures for sea service, except ordnance, anchors and cables, furniture, cooking utensils, instruments and stores, which will be furnished by the Government.
The length of the vessel, including both rabbets on a line 7 feet 6 inches above the lower edge of rabbet of the keel, to be 236 feet, the extreme breadth 36 feet, and depth of hold, from throat or four timber to lower side of dock plank, 12 feet. The displacement to a line 7 feet 6 inches above the lower edge of rabbet of bottom plank to be 3,500 cubic feet. The sizes of the principal materials are to be as follows, other parts being in due proportion as in naval vessels of the class: Keel of white oak, 14 by 6½ inches, scarph fastened with cast-iron copper bolts; stem of white oak, sided 10 inches, and properly secured in openings for rudder and to keel with composition knee; frame of white oak, white chestnut and hackmatack: timber and room 2, 26 and 25 inches; floor timber sided 7 to 6 inches; futtocks 9 to 9 inches; top timbers 5 inches; molded in throat of frame, in bilge 9 inches, at head 5½ inches. Timber at transom close together. Space between frames level with the keel, at floor, 18 inches, in white oak; pine. Main keelson of white oak, 16 by 16 inches, fastened with two copper bolts in each frame of 1-inch. Bilge keelson of white oak or yellow pine, fastened with copper bolts ⅞-inch in diameter under engine frame and bolts as the remainder with iron. Bread hooks of white oak, sided as keelson. Diagonal braces in two tiers 3½ by 3-inch; amidships and 3 by 2-16 toward the ends; the upper straps by 1-inch. Bilge strakes of oak or yellow pine 4½ inches thick, 6 strakes of 9 inches wide on each side. Ceiling 3 inches. Clamps of white oak 4 inches thick, 3 strakes 12 inches, bolted edgewise. Berth deck beams of white pine, sided 6½, molded 5 inches, the four longest beams to have lodge knees. Berth deck plank white pine, upper deck beams of yellow pine or white oak, sided 11 to 10 inches, molded 9 inches in the middle and 8 inches at the end. One hanging knee at each end of each beam, and lodge and lap knees between the beams. Hanging knees sided 7 inches, the remaining knees 6 inches. Waterways and thick strakes of yellow pine or oak, jogged over beams, and fastened with 1-inch iron. Deck plank of yellow pine, 4 inches, if oak 3½ inches thick. Spir timber of white oak, in thickness 3 inches. Garboard strakes of white oak, 4½ inches thick. Bottom plank of white oak, 3½ inches thick. Wales of white oak, 4 inches thick; in width, 7½ inches, square fastened, the bott

READ MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S NEW STORY, "THE BRIDAL DAY," just commenced in this week's LEDGER.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3381. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. Halleck and Gen. Burnside Gone to Fortress Monroe.

A Consultation to be had with General McClellan.

No Changes in the Cabinet Contemplated.

Nine and Twelve Months' Men to be Accepted from Pennsylvania.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 24.

GEN HALLECK GONE TO FORTRESS MONROE.

Gen. HALLECK and Staff, accompanied by Gen. BURNSIDE, left this evening for Fortress Monroe. Gen. HALLECK will return on Saturday. He has been busily engaged during the day. It is understood that the President gives him entire control of all military affairs. There is no doubt that the war will be prosecuted hereafter with vigor and determination. Let the men be forthcoming without delay, and all will be well. Gen. HALLECK will have a personal consultation with Gen. McCLELLAN.

RECRUITING IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The important question brought up by the proclamation of Gov. CURTIN calling for troops for nine and twelve months was adjusted to-day satisfactorily to the State authorities, and mustering officers are ordered to muster in for the period specified by the Governor. Under this arrangement it is believed Pennsylvania will recruit her quota without difficulty. The enthusiasm in most parts of the State is great, and citizens, companies and corporations subscribe the funds necessary to pay a bounty of $50 to each recruit.

GEN. BUTLER THE RIGHT MAN.

Col. SCOTT, the confidential agent of the Post-office Department sent to New-Orleans in May, returned here last evening, *via* Fortress Monroe. He states that Gen. BUTLER is just the man for the place, and that but for the stringent measures adopted by BUTLER New-Orleans could not have been held. Revenue Jonnson will not return probably for some weeks yet.

SECRETARY SEWARD.

It is needless to say that the story of Secretary SEWARD'S resignation is without foundation. The President proposes to make no change in the Cabinet and it is very certain he does not propose to dispense at this juncture with a Cabinet Minister so distinguished as Mr. SEWARD, and so competent to grapple successfully with foreign diplomatists.

THE ORDER OF GEN. POPE.

Four prisoners, captured by Gen. KING, have been confined in the Old Capitol prison by Gen. POPE. They are held as hostages for four Union men taken at Gordonsville under the new order requiring the taking of the oath of allegiance. Prisoners unwilling to conform to it are coming in fast.

CONVALESCENT SOLDIERS.

Maj. DOUGAL, Provost-Marshal, to-day made an order directing his guard to consider all convalescent soldiers found at drinking and gambling saloons, and other improper places, fit for duty, and to return them at once to their regiments.

THE FAILURE TO TAKE GORDONSVILLE.

Gen. HATCH is not here, as stated by a cotemporary, and the statement that he is held for disobedience of orders is equally incorrect. It is true, as stated in Tuesday's TIMES, that the General is considered censurable in not taking Gordonsville, but no official action is contemplated.

WHEN THE TAX BILL GOES INTO EFFECT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 23, 1862.

By authority of a joint resolution of the Congress of the United States, approved on the 17th day of July, instant, notice is hereby given that the first day of September next is fixed and determined upon as the day on which the "act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt" shall be put into practical operation, and any act or thing which in said act is required to be done on or before the first day of July or August, in the year 1862, shall be done on or before the first day of September, 1862; and all parts of said act having reference to said dates of the first days of July and August, 1862, shall be taken and construed as having reference to the first day of September, 1862.

Collectors and assessors will be appointed, and whatever other things may be necessary to put the act into practical operation, will be done before the date fixed by this notice.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT AND VICKSBURGH.

Among other remarks concerning Capt. FARRAGUT is one in the correspondence of a New-York paper, dated off Vicksburgh, that the cause of the almost criminal delay in taking Vicksburgh, is altogether attributable to the Navy Department, the Secretary of which gave such instructions to Capt. FARRAGUT that he is compelled to remain silent and inactive before the city. Now the fact is, as ascertained on inquiry, the Secretary gave no instructions whatever of this character. In the language of a distinguished naval officer: "Our vessels could not climb the hills, and the condition of the army of the West has been such that a cooperating land force was not available. The place could not be held by the few troops with the navy if the batteries were silenced, as VAN DORN, with a large rebel force, is lying back of the city. The navy, it may be stated, is a cooperator with land forces in the capture of cities, protected as Vicksburgh is, with land and water defences. Our naval vessels have not, however, been idle before Vicksburgh, but success has been delayed owing to the reasons stated."

THE WAR IN THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received cheering advices from the Indian country. The 8,000 white troops who [illegible] Kansas an equal number of Indians [illegible] made a good impression [illegible] and with the addition of [illegible] Ross, (either loyal or [illegible] numbers of Indians [illegible] arms, to operate against the Secessionists and hostile Indians. It has been ascertained that the rebel Government promised to have made treaties with the Quawaws, the reserve Texas Indians, Comanches, Senecas, Shawnees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Seminoles and [illegible], and appropriated money to carry the [illegible]. Our Government has merely a treaty [illegible] with the Comanches. As the Senecas have [illegible] known to be loyal to the United States, the [illegible] silent treaty has been made by a few only of their chiefs with the rebel Government.

APPOINTED ENGINEER.

ISAIAH ROGERS, of this city, has been appointed Engineer in charge of the Bureau of Construction, Treasury Department, and Supervising Architect. Acting Assistant-Paymaster GEORGE R. MARTIN has been ordered to the United States steamer *Albatross*.

A HOSPITAL AT POINT LOOKOUT.

Point Lookout, at the junction of the Potomac River with Chesapeake Bay, known as a remarkably healthy locality, about 85 miles from Washington, has been selected for hospital purposes by Surgeon-General HAMMOND, and where, it is said, four or five thousand patients will be accommodated. Mails are to be supplied six times a week.

ABOLITION OF THE SPIRIT RATION.

The Secretary of the Navy has formally given notice that the spirit ration will cease in the navy from and after the 1st of September, in accordance with Congressional enactment. There is to be paid to every person now entitled to a spirit ration 5 cents commutation in addition to present pay.

COMMISSARY-GENERAL WELCH.

Commissary-General BENJAMIN J. WELCH, Jr., of New-York, arrived yesterday, and assumed the position assigned him on the Staff of Major-Gen. POPE.

DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT VAN BUREN.

Some Notice of His Public Life and Character.

KINDERHOOK, N. Y., Thursday, July 24.

Ex-President MARTIN VAN BUREN died at his residence at Lindenwold, at 2 o'clock this morning, in the 79th year of his age. His health has been declining for the past year.

The telegraph announces the death, at his seat in Columbia County, of MARTIN VAN BUREN, ex-President of the United States. The event occurred yesterday morning at 2 o'clock, and was the close of a long and serious illness, originating in a understand, in an affection of the chest.

Mr. VAN BUREN was born in Kinderhook, Columbia County—the town where he breathed his last—on Dec. 5, 1782. His father, ABRAHAM VAN BUREN, owned a farm near Kinderhook, and as his pecuniary means were quite limited, was unable to afford his boy any other than a common education; but the natural quickness and shrewdness of the latter displayed itself in the eagerness with which he availed himself of the limited opportunities of mental cultivation offered him. After mastering all that was taught in the village common school, he entered the academy in his native town, where he made himself acquainted with the higher English branches and acquired considerable knowledge of Latin. His fondness for argumentative discussions, the logical skill which he frequently displayed, and his ambitious desire to excel in extemporaneous speaking and English composition, distinguished him particularly from the rest of his fellow students. In 1796,—at the early age of 14 years—he was obliged to leave the Academy, and he at once commenced the study of the law in the office of FRANCIS SYLVESTER, a highly respectable lawyer, then practicing in Kinderhook. His term of clerkship, which extended through seven years until he attained his majority, was served here, with the exception of the last year, when Mr. VAN BUREN succeeded in obtaining a position better suited to his tastes, in the office of Mr. WM. P. VAN NESS, in this City. Young VAN BUREN had early displayed a predilection for political life, and while in Kinderhook took an active part in the campaign of 1800, espousing the cause of Mr. JEFFERSON in opposition to that of Mr. ADAMS. He was frequently called on to address public meetings, and to draft resolutions and addresses, and as a reward for his services, when less than 18 years of age, represented the Republicans of his native town in the Congressional Convention for that District. This bent was still further strengthened by the associations with which he found himself surrounded on coming to this City. Mr. VAN NESS, whose office he entered, was a leading member of the Republican Party, and a warm friend of AARON BURR, with whom Mr. VAN BUREN thus became acquainted. Nor was the attention with which he was treated diminished when Mr. BURR ascertained that the young lawyer had already taken a leading part in the political affairs of Columbia County. On his admission to the bar in 1803, just before he had completed his twenty-first year, Mr. VAN BUREN returned to Kinderhook to practice his profession. Soon afterward he formed a partnership with his half-brother, JAMES I. VAN ALLEN. The two were opposed politically, and great exertions were made to bring Mr. VAN BUREN to a Federal way of thinking, but he resisted all the pressure brought to bear upon him, and by his tact soon rallied around him the Republicans of the District, who gladly accepted him as their leader. In taking this course, he provoked a hostility which was exceedingly bitter and vindictive, for the Federalists counted in their ranks nearly all the wealth of the county.

In 1806 Mr. VAN BUREN married HANNAH HOES, a distant connection on his mother's side. By her he had four sons, ABRAHAM, JOHN, MARTIN and SMITH, and since her death, which occurred in 1818, Mr. VAN BUREN has remained single. In 1804, notwithstanding his personal friendship for Mr. BURR, who was nominated for Governor, Mr. VAN BUREN cast his vote against him, and for Gen. LEWIS, the Republican candidate. In 1807 he supported Mr. TOMPKINS, who was elected by the Republicans to the gubernatorial office, and on the 20th of March, 1808, for his services in this campaign, he was appointed Surrogate of Columbia County. In consequence of this appointment, and with a hope of extending his practice, he determined to remove to Hudson, which he did toward the end of the same year. Much of his time, while living here, was occupied in a vigorous prosecution of study in those branches of his profession in which he had found himself deficient. In 1808, although his preferences were for Mr. GEORGE CLINTON, as Mr. JEFFERSON'S successor, he cheerfully acquiesced in Mr. MADISON'S nomination. In 1812 he opposed the proposition to charter the Bank of America and supported Gov. TOMPKINS' course in proroguing the State Legislature. In 1812 he was named as candidate for State Senator from the Middle district of Columbia County, and after an exceedingly close contest was elected over EDWARD P. LIVINGSTON by a majority of 200 in a total poll of 20,000. Elected as a Clintonian Republican, he of course supported DEWITT CLINTON in the Presidential election of 1812,—a step which his friends assert was an error, although it was impossible for him to take any other course and act consistently. Mr. VAN BUREN took his seat in the State Senate at the extra session in 1812, and was complimented with an appointment on the Committee to prepare an answer to the Governor's speech. This document he drew up and reported. He took a prominent part in the legislative caucus for the nomination of Presidential Electors, opposing the reflection of any of the friends of Mr. MADISON. In the selection of candidates for the succeeding Gubernatorial election, he warmly urged Gov. TOMPKINS' claims, and was appointed to prepare the address to the electors of the State. In the exciting legislative session of 1814, Mr. VAN BUREN, still a member of the State Senate, took a prominent part, making every exertion to insure a vigorous prosecution of the war. In the session of 1815 he again took the lead in advocating and securing the adoption of earnest war measures.

During all this time he continued the practice of his profession, and in 1815 was appointed Attorney-General of the State. In 1816 he was reelected to the Senate, and in the year succeeding formed a partnership with BENJ. F. BUTLER, afterward Attorney-General of the United States. This connection was continued until 1821, when Mr. VAN BUREN'S election to the United States Senate compelled him to relinquish the practice of his profession to a great extent.

Mr. VAN BUREN'S second term as State Senator expired in 1820, when he declined a reelection, as he desired to give his whole time to the practice of the law in Albany, where he had become a resident, but these designs were frustrated by his election in the next year as United States Senator, to succeed NATHAN SANFORD. Very unexpectedly to himself, he was elected as a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1821, in which he took a prominent part, steadily maintaining a conservative position on the important questions which were brought before that body. Soon after the adjournment of the Convention, Mr. VAN BUREN went to Washington to assume his new duties, and on Dec. 17 was appointed a member of the Committee on Finance, of which he afterward became Chairman. During this term he supported Mr. MONROE'S Administration to its close, and in the contest for the succession earnestly urged Mr. CRAWFORD'S claims, and did everything in his power to secure his election. When the question of internal improvements came up he took strong ground against the constitutionality of their prosecution by the general Government. He advocated the establishment of a general system of bankruptcy in 1827, and in the same year opposed the retaliatory measures proposed against Great Britain, in consequence of the interruption of the trade with the West Indies. He was also committed at an early day against the policy of distributing the public lands in opposition to Mr. CLAY, and took modified grounds against a high protective tariff. As his constituents, however, were in favor of protective duties, he voted for the tariff laws of 1824 and 1828.

In 1827 Mr. VAN BUREN was reelected to the Senate for another term of six years, but circumstances soon occurred which caused his resignation. He, as well as Gov. CLINTON, had supported Gen. JACKSON for the Presidency in 1828, in opposition to Mr. ADAMS. Gov. CLINTON died suddenly in 1828, and Mr. VAN BUREN'S friends at once determined to nominate him for the office of Governor. He was elected to this position in November, 1828, and entered upon its duties in January, 1829. His Message to the Legislature was largely devoted to the banks and to the currency question, and soon after he introduced to the notice of that body the celebrated Safety-Fund system, which originated with Hon. JOSHUA FORMAN. Mr. VAN BUREN held the office of Governor but two or three months, for on March 12, 1829, he resigned the position to accept the Secretaryship of State tendered to him by Gen. JACKSON. Although partially removed from the area of State politics, he left behind him a large number of devoted friends, among them W. L. MARCY, SILAS WRIGHT, JR., A. C. FLAGG, EDWIN CROSSWELL, and a number of others equally distinguished, who formed that power in politics subsequently known as the Albany Regency. A strife in Gen. JACKSON'S Cabinet, which originated in the rival claims of Mr. VAN BUREN and Mr. CALHOUN to the Presidential succession, ended in Mr. VAN BUREN'S getting the upper hand; but he found his position so unpleasant that on April 11 he determined to resign. Gen. JACKSON was very desirous to retain him as Secretary of State, that he might have the benefit of his diplomatic skill in adjusting the questions at issue with Great Britain, but as his determination to resign was fixed he concluded to place him in a position where he might still take a leading part in the pending negotiations, and accordingly sent him as Minister to England. He arrived at the scene of his labors in September, 1831, and soon after the meeting of Congress in December, Gen. JACKSON sent in his nomination to the Senate. By the casting vote of Mr. CALHOUN he was rejected, the alleged ground for this action being the instructions which he had issued, while Secretary of State, to Mr. MCLANE, our Minister to England, in reference to the West India trade. This unusual act was denounced as a piece of political persecution, and, in reply to resolutions from the Democratic members of the New-York Legislature, Gen. JACKSON assumed the entire responsibility of the instructions condemned by the Senate.

The sympathy which was thus excited with Mr. VAN BUREN doubtless had much to do with his nomination for the Vice Presidency by the Democratic Convention which assembled at Baltimore in May, 1832, Gen. JACKSON being named at the same time for President. Both were triumphantly elected, and on March 4, 1833, they were duly inaugurated. As presiding officer of the Senate, Mr. VAN BUREN discharged his duties with remarkable acceptability, using his entire influence to sustain the various measures which made Gen. JACKSON'S second term memorable.

On May 20, 1835, the Jackson Democratic Convention assembled at Baltimore unanimously nominated Mr. VAN BUREN as Gen. JACKSON'S successor, with Col. R. M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky, for Vice-President. The result of the vote of the Electoral College was 170 for Mr. VAN BUREN, including Michigan, (3,) which was informal, and 124 for all other candidates. He was inaugurated on March 4, 1837, and in his inaugural took unequivocal grounds against the agitation of the Slavery question in any shape. Two months after his inauguration the terrible reaction of 1837 took place. The exigencies of the times seemed to demand an extra session of Congress, and on May 15 Mr. VAN BUREN issued his proclamation calling that body together. The Independent Treasury system, which he so earnestly advocated, was approved by the Senate, but rejected by the House, and Congress adjourned without having accomplished anything to alleviate the public distress. Subsequently this scheme was adopted by the Twenty-fifth Congress, at the regular session of 1837 and 1838. During his administration Mr. VAN BUREN displayed great prudence and discretion in the management of our foreign affairs, and a number of important treaties were ratified. He declined the overtures made by Texas for annexation, chiefly on the ground that her relations with Mexico prevented any such step. The civil war in Canada in 1837 also called for the exercise of great firmness and prudence to prevent a rupture between Great Britain and this Government, but Mr. VAN BUREN carried the country safely through the crisis. But the many exciting political and financial questions which he had been called upon to settle, and the manner in which he had disposed of them, had provoked a bitter hostility against him. He was renominated for the Presidency in 1840, but in the succeeding election the Democratic Party sustained an overwhelming defeat. Of 294 electoral votes Mr. VAN BUREN received but 60; the rest, 234, were given to his single opponent, Mr. HARRISON.

In leaving the Presidential Chair, Mr. VAN BUREN announced to his personal friends his intention to withdraw from political life. The unexpected course of events defeated this resolution. The inexplicable dispensation of Providence which removed Gen. HARRISON from the Presidential Chair, to make way for Mr. TYLER, rendered it practicable for the partisans of Mr. CALHOUN to attempt the long-contemplated *coup* of bringing Texas into the Union as a counterpoise to the territorial greatness of the Free States and their influence in Federal legislation. Mr. TYLER lent himself heartily to the plan. Mr. CALHOUN ruled in his Cabinet. And in view of the combination of forces thus controlling the Government, and impelling it in this particular direction, it became obvious that the measure would be so pressed as to become the paramount issue in the ensuing Presidential contest. The Democratic Party, anxious to recover the prestige lost in the election of 1840, had generally fixed upon Mr. VAN BUREN as its candidate, and yielding with reluctance to the pressure of old adherents, that gentleman consented to the use of his name. He, too, was anxious to vindicate the policy of his administration by a resumption of the Chief Executive seat. The inevitable result of his candidacy was a demand for his views upon the subject of Texas, and in responding to this requirement, Mr. VAN BUREN fell into the mistake of believing that the supporters and opponents of annexation might be conciliated by a declaration of opinions not decisively favorable to the proclivities of either. His letter on annexation was therefore a long and obscure special pleading, balancing between the conflicting merits of the case with the nicest subtlety, but upon the whole inclining to the adverse side; a conclusion to which Mr. VAN BUREN was to some extent led by his unwonted candor and trust of that ambitious man, and his recollection of the old quarrel of 1830-31: while as a politician he could hardly have failed to see that the only chance of nomination in a convention ruled by the Southern Democracy was unqualified support of the annexation measures. When the Convention met at Baltimore on the 27th of May, 1844, it was at once discovered that a majority of the delegates were favorable to the Ex-President, while unfortunately the majority fell short of the two-thirds required by a resolution of the Convention to elect. The principal competitor of Mr. VAN BUREN was Gen. CASS. A protracted contest satisfied the friends of both candidates that neither could secure the vote requisite to a choice; and yielding at last to the instances of the Southern members, the CASS men were induced to give their voices to JAMES K. POLK, to save themselves. The supporters of Mr. VAN BUREN followed their example. The election of Mr. POLK followed, with the annexation of Texas, the Mexican war, and the repeal of the tariff of 1842. It is not to be disguised that this result was the source of profound mortification to Mr. VAN BUREN. He felt that he had been basely deserted by the conservative Democrats of the South, lured away by the artifices of the Cass Party; and that the party had been betrayed into the hands of the nullifiers, simply to gratify the malice of a disappointed faction. He knew, too, that the National Democracy, which, under JACKSON, had been the bulwark of the Union, was thereafter to be carried all lengths in the service of Slavery, and that it must necessarily become a purely sectional party and the parent of incalculable dangers to the country and the Government. The Administration of Mr. POLK was not to pass without justifying these impressions. The Oregon bill gave occasion for the introduction of Mr. WILMOT'S famous Proviso. The Democratic Party, as a body, opposed the proviso, and after sharp fighting the Senate was brought to strike out the proviso inserted by the House, and substitute the "Missouri Compromise." This change was insisted upon, because the immense territorial additions, anticipated as a result of the war, would so be assured to Slavery, along with the whole of Texas, which was to be the material of five Slave States. The House, however, adhered to the "proviso," and the Senate finally receding, the territorial bill became a law, with that feature on its face. The discussion of this exciting question in Congress caused the profoundest agitation throughout the country. As numbers of Northern Democrats had sustained the proviso in Congress, so a very large body of the party in the North took strong ground for it. Mr. VAN BUREN, and Mr. JOHN VAN BUREN, his son, took an early opportunity to identify themselves with this minority, and declare against the extension of Slavery. The Democratic Nominating Convention of 1848 met at Baltimore, on the 22d of May. Gen. CASS received the nomination for the Presidency, while the resolutions adopted leaned strongly to the prejudices of the South, and, in fact, originated the doctrine of Territorial Sovereignty. The Northern Barnburners were practically ejected from the party. They could not go the platform; they entertained a grudge which nothing could placate against Gen. CASS and his immediate partisans. As might have been expected, these malcontents resolved to have a candidate in the field, to weaken the chances of the Michigan statesman for an election, and also to vindicate the convictions of Northern Democrats adverse to the propagation of Southern institutions. A convention was therefore called at Buffalo, on the 9th of August. The present Minister to England presided, and was nominated for the Vice-Presidency, and Mr. VAN BUREN was unanimously named for the Presidency. The resolutions and address were decidedly Anti-Slavery in tone, and formed the platform on which was constructed what was known as the "Free-Soil Party." Mr. VAN BUREN never formally accepted the nomination. The canvass resulted in the choice of Gen. TAYLOR, the regular Democratic candidate obtaining 127 electoral votes, while the Whig candidate had 163. Not one vote in the Electoral College was given to Mr. VAN BUREN, who, however, had a majority in his own State of 6,000 over the regular Baltimore nominee.

The result was received by Mr. VAN BUREN with entire equanimity. He had neither sought nor declined the nomination; he took no part in the contest. His election, he knew from the outset, was an impossibility. The inconspicuous vote cast for him he knew to be the result of party drill on the one hand, and of strong Free Soil sentiment on the other; old Democrats, who would have sustained him with enthusiasm had he been the regular candidate, yielding to the requirements of partisan unity by supporting Mr. CASS, while Free Soilers, who would have preferred the Buffalo nominee, felt constrained to vote for Gen. TAYLOR, as their Free Soil ballots would else be thrown away.

Since that period, Mr. VAN BUREN has entirely withdrawn from public life, unless an occasional letter on public matters, elicited by personal friends, may be considered a departure from privacy. His time was mainly spent at Lindenwald, in his native town, with the rare variation of a visit to New-York. In 1853, declining health suggested a visit to Europe; where the ex-President remained until the Summer of 1855. The effect of the journey, and residence among new scenes, was highly beneficial, but only temporary; symptoms of pulmonary disease returning and resulting in the more serious attack which closed his life. The deceased had nearly completed his eightieth year.

In estimating at this early date the political career and character of Mr. VAN BUREN, the biographer can scarcely hope to escape the imputation of partiality and prejudice. It is safe, however, to say that nothing is probably further from the truth than the traditional conception of Mr. VAN BUREN, as a politician and statesman, a conception formed wholly in the alembic of violent partisan animosities. According to this popular creed, the Ex-President was the embodiment of self-seeking craft, a shrewd and unprincipled political manager; a thorough master of human nature, and with his knowledge of this sort, and his tact, address, and subtlety, rendering persons and events alike tributary to the promotion of his personal aspirations. A well-proportioned compound of Mephistopheles and MACHIAVELLI would represent the very general idea of his character. Nothing could be more exaggerated or more unjust. There is no doubt Mr. VAN BUREN pursued the political aims he marked out for himself with as much shrewdness as perseverance. His unvarying and imperturbable amiability, the uniform suavity of his manner, whatever the provocation to passion, are, however, answerable as much as anything else for the laborious duplicity ascribed to him; for to no excess of personal detraction or abuse did the good nature of the Ex-President succumb; and in the popular thought such masterly self-command could only result from profound dissimulation. Those who knew Mr. VAN BUREN intimately, knew how much real simplicity of nature was at the foundation of his character. All gentleness, kindness and thoughtfulness, his very virtues were represented by unbridled partisan hate as the masks of vices, and all there was good in his nature was transmuted into arguments of evil. The influence which Mr. VAN BUREN exercised in the councils of the Jackson Administration, and in the policy of the Democratic Party at that epoch, was owing not to craft, and sycophancy, and simulation, as the opposition Press of the day—violent and scandalous as no Press, we hope, shall ever be again—was accustomed to charge, but to the fact that the abilities of Mr. VAN BUREN gave him a natural and proper weight in the deliberations of the Administration, while his urbanity of manner secured the esteem of his Chief and his associates, and made him an extremely agreeable adviser to consult. How far these points in his favor were made subsidiary to his own advancement we are not to decide; but no men are apt to omit the use of any weapons which experience has shown to be serviceable in the battle of life. And it can be said of Mr. VAN BUREN, as a sufficient answer to the charge of selfishness, that no public man of his time was so noted for devotion and adhesion to his friends. None was ever abandoned or permitted to go unrewarded. And to the last he retained the warm affection of those whose esteem he had won in the active years of his life. There is hardly a doubt that the political character of Mr. VAN BUREN suffered seriously from a morbid development of intellectual caution. This trait exhibited itself more palpably than any other to the public, simply because it marked all his writings and speeches, and it is only through such utterances of public men the people usually know them. Mr. VAN BUREN never approached a public question, pen in hand, without examining it, and traveling round it and through it so deviously, and taking so many conflicting views of it, merely to guard his conclusion from all imaginable forms of attack, and from the possibility of error, that the sense and reader were often lost in the maze of words and argument. Such over-cogent caution looked painfully like casuistry, and the people, appalled at the tedious and involved discussions of the statesman, was prone to dishonestly what was due to timidity.

In summing up results of the political career of Mr. VAN BUREN, they will not be found to place him in the first rank of our nation's public men. He has identified his name with no measure which entitles him to the permanent gratitude of our people; he did nothing distinguishable to advance the cause of humanity and civilization; there is no period of his life we can single out as the era of some inestimable service to the Republic. His place in our history is not in any way pronounced. He will be calendered as a President, and be characterized as a skilled and not unsuccessful politician, but not as an elevated statesman, or a benefactor of his country. His private virtues and social qualities will be remembered perhaps longer than his public career.

Adjournment of the Courts in Honor of the Deceased.

Upon the reception of the telegraphic dispatch yesterday afternoon announcing the death of Ex-President VAN BUREN, GILBERT DEAN, Esq., moved an adjournment of the Supreme Court in respect of his memory. In moving the adjournment, Judge DEAN remarked that, during his term in Congress, the deceased was one of his constituents, and that his personal and official relations with Mr. VAN BUREN had always been such that there was a peculiar fitness in his calling the attention of the Court to his death. Mr. DEAN then passed a high eulogium upon the character of the deceased, and referred to his confidential relations with Gen. JACKSON. He was the peer of CLAY, WEBSTER, CALHOUN, BENTON, and others of America's greatest statesmen, and his dignity of character had made him always a marked man in the councils of the nation.

In the course of his remarks Judge DEAN stated that at this time comparing the men who now *occupied* the places formerly *filled* by VAN BUREN, CLAY, WEBSTER, CALHOUN and others, the exclamation was involuntary, "There were giants in those days."

The resolution to adjourn was seconded by AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Esq., in some appropriate remarks, and after a few words from Mr. Justice CLERKE, in the same strain, the Court adjourned, and a record of the proceedings were ordered to be placed on the minutes.

THE MARINE COURT.

This Court was adjourned yesterday at 2 o'clock, in respect of the memory of Ex-President VAN BUREN, who died at his residence in Kinderhook, in this State, on Thursday morning, at 2 o'clock. Mr. G. W. STEVENS, in moving an adjournment of the Court, spoke as follows:

MAY IT PLEASE THE COURT: A telegram has just brought us the news that the last of the statesmen with a single exception, of the early days of the Republic, has ceased to exist. Ex-President VAN BUREN departed this life to-day at his residence in Kinderhook. It is not necessary, and perhaps it would not be fitting for me to speak of the distinguished services of this eminent deceased. With the exception of Gen. CASS, he was the last survivor of the statesmen, who saw the Republic in its prime. He was cotemporary with CLAY, WEBSTER and CALHOUN, and moved among the giants. He saw the Republic in its prime, and now at his death, he saw it almost in the throes of dissolution. As a token of respect to his memory, I move that this Court do now adjourn.

Mr. R. H. SHANNON seconded the resolution, and in doing so, took occasion to pay a slight tribute to departed worth. He said, I rise to second the motion made by my friend, Mr. STEVENS, and in doing so beg leave to occupy the attention of this Court for a few moments in bearing my tribute of respect to the memory of the distinguished departed. It was my pleasure to have been acquainted with Mr. VAN BUREN, politically and socially—politically in opposing him and the party to which he belonged—socially in connection with some important interests in this State while he was President of the Republic. My first personal acquaintance with Mr. VAN BUREN was while he was Vice-President, at the close of the term of our great and venerated statesman, ANDREW JACKSON. From that time I have reason to know Mr. VAN BUREN, as a man worthy of the highest respect and esteem. He was one of those great men, who, though opposed to you in politics, are always noble and magnanimous toward their antagonists. It is but right and proper that we, who know him best, should speak of his virtues as worthy of being imitated and remembered after he has been taken from us. Mr. VAN BUREN has held high positions in this State, and was elected by the suffrages of the people of the United States to the highest station which a man can occupy in this country. While holding these positions he performed his whole duty faithfully and honestly, without regard to the opinions and sentiments of others, except so far as it was necessary to secure and advance the prosperity of the country in which he lived and died. I deem this an appropriate place for us to bear in mind the great and noble qualties of those who have gone before us to another and a better land, and to store the example in our minds, to remember these qualities, and so to live and act that when we shall come to pass from this life, others may speak of us as worthy of respect and imitation. I therefore second the motion that has just been made that this Court do now adjourn.

Judge MCCARTHY entirely concurred with the gentlemen who moved and seconded the resolution, and accordingly adjourned till 10 o'clock Friday, (to-day.)

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Treatment of Our Prisoners in Richmond—Reinforcements Constantly Arriving—All Quiet on James River—The Drowning of Dr. Denniston.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, July 22.

The Union prisoners which arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday, on the steamboat *Kennebec*, were from Richmond, and will all remain in the hospitals at and near this place for the present. There were about 200 of them on the boat, and most of them are doing well.

They say that they were very well treated by the rebels while imprisoned by them, only they were kept closely confined and their food was bad, but this was not so much from design as from necessity.

They say that our surgeons at Richmond have acted nobly, and in a self-sacrificing spirit toward our sick and wounded prisoners, going wherever they were sent, and remaining with them while in prison, taking the greatest care of them both night and day.

I sent forward the names of several Union surgeons yesterday, who volunteered to remain in Richmond with our prisoners still there.

Union troops are almost daily arriving at this place, making a very short stay, and then passing up the James River to join Gen. MCCLELLAN, or Gen. BURNSIDE'S Division.

The weather continues cool, and the sick are rapidly recovering. Many are now convalescent, who would have lost their lives, had this excessive warm weather continued for a few days longer.

The steamship *Vanderbilt*, which sailed for New-York on the 20th inst., with sick and wounded soldiers, is at anchor in Lynn Harbor Bay, waiting for the wind to subside before going to sea.

The dispatch ship *Rhode Island* came up the harbor to-day, and is at anchor in the Roads, nearly abreast of the fort.

All is quiet on the James River to-day.

The following is a statement touching the fate of Dr. DENNISTON, who was drowned off the steamer *John Tucker*, July 22, 1862:

Dr. DENNISTON, who had been engaged as a Volunteer Surgeon at the General Hospital located opposite Harrison's Landing, was attacked with typhoid fever, and his safety seemed to require his removal. This morning he was carried in an ambulance to the boat, and placed in a state-room. He occupied the lower berth, and a man was detailed to take care of him. When near the Chickahominy River, the cry was raised that "a man was overboard." Instantly a light boat was manned and on the water in search of him. The search, however, was unsuccessful. On the return of the boat we immediately missed our friend DENNISTON, who had vacated his state-room. A thorough search was made for him through the boat, but we failed to find him on board. Papers found floating on the water, and brought back by the small boat, revealed the sad fate of Dr. DENNISTON. Inspecting his room we found two purses, a case of surgical instruments, and his watch. His spectacles were left with his vest and vest in the upper berth. Several of his friends had visited him frequently, and found he had taken the upper berth. It is proper for us to add that moderate delirium had marked his case the night and morning before, but the delirium being mild, and at no time of a wild nature, no apprehension was in any way excited in regard to him. This statement is made for the information and gratification of his distressed relations and friends and an interested public. We need not say that this most unhappy incident has filled us with the deepest sadness, and that we tender to his admired friends our deep and heartfelt condolence. Signed, S. G. L. COOK,
J. B. HERRON.

To Hon. ROBERT DENNISTON, Washingtonville, Orange County, N. Y.

NEW-ORLEANS AND THE GULF.

Effect of the News of the Late Battles on the New-Orleans Secesh.

No Danger of an Attack on the City.

Some Items in Regard to the New-Orleans Custom-House.

The Blockading Service off Mobile.

HOW THE STEAMER ANN WAS CAPTURED.

Dashing Affair on the Texas Coast.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

Change in the Conduct of the People—The Women—No Danger of an Attack—Commodore Porter's Fleet.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 15, 1862.

I have now been here nearly five weeks and the changes that have occurred in this city are indicative of the times. When I first arrived, the 7th of June the city was quiet, the people were orderly, and all were respectful if not goodnatured. I walked about and was greeted almost everywhere with kindness; some of my old friends were cold, and a few of Northern birth passed without recognizing me, but nothing absolutely unpleasant marked the hours of the day. Matters remained in this promising condition for two weeks, and I wrote you a hopeful letter, and did honestly look forward to a speedy restoration of the majority of the citizens to Union sentiments, and such would have been the case but for the darkling rumors that came from Southern sources that they were successful before Richmond. Gradually the exterior appearance of the citizens changed, they seemed to grow pugnacious and excited. They stood in the corners of the streets, and talked loud and defiantly, and Union men, especially if openly connected with the Government, were made to feel, by a certain unexplainable magnetism, that they were hated, and that but for the fear of the consequences, would be assassinated by the excited, but still restrained crowd. A few days rolled on, and a woman was arrested for wearing a secession badge, a thing that seemingly had disappeared. Finally, a paper was received from Mobile, giving what I trust are exaggerated accounts of the defeat of our troops "on the left," and of their being driven back some miles from before Richmond. Now it was that the furor broke out in almost unrestrained license; I saw one respectable-looking woman wave the "extra" over her head, and shout "hurrah," with the look and action of a fiend. What she would have done, but for the hint she evidently received from a sympathizer, that a "Federal" was near by, I do not know.

Now who is to blame for this, and how is it that the great North and West, with their unlimited resources, their wealth of men and money, their possession of all the harbors, in fact of everything that makes a great and powerful nation, can be beaten before the rebel Capital by superior numbers? "I never despair of the Republic" the Romans held it to be treason to do so, and so do I; but if any individuals are responsible for this—if they had centered upon them the agony of dispirited hopes, the fears of the timid, the execrations of the reckless and the brave; if they could suffer, indeed, as the Union men in this distant land have to suffer, and as they do suffer throughout the whole of the States in rebellion, methinks they would find their punishment, however severe, greater than they could bear, but not greater than they deserved. In this connection, I would say that the last letters I received from New-York expressed fears that the rebels, encouraged by their recent successes everywhere, might make an attack on New-Orleans, but I think all such fears groundless. The only approach to the city by land is along the shores of Lake Ponchartrain, on the route pursued by the New-Orleans and Great Northern Railroad. Kenner's Station is 14 miles above the city, and just above this point commences six miles of trestle-work, the whole distance being through an almost impassable swamp. The centre of this trestle-work, for one mile, is destroyed. A large bayou, which empties into Lake Maurepas, was crossed by a draw-bridge, which is destroyed. At Florence's Station, 28 miles from the city, was another large bridge crossing a bayou, which was also destroyed. These artificial works, it will be perceived, run through a country of thirty miles in extent, the whole distance of which is *utterly impassable* for troops, to say nothing of wagons and artillery without the bridges are rebuilt. In addition, Gen. PRATES' Division, in the upper part of the city, is so situated that he could hold a hundred thousand men in check, if they attempted to advance toward him across the above-mentioned causeways. It should also be remembered that the swampy land which divides Lake Ponchartrain and the Mississippi, along which these bridges were built, is only about five miles wide, and gunboats lie along the banks of the river and lake, commanding the entire distance.

The only possible danger is from the crazy Secessionists inside the city, who, too cowardly to openly attack, are egging on the women to insult the soldiers, and encouraging little children to sing secesh songs and wear rebel cockades, hoping that the patience of Gen. BUTLER and his troops may be exhausted, and that they, the rebels, may have the moral advantage of saying our troops attacked helpless women and children. I believe Gen. BUTLER understands these tactics too well to be caught in the trap, but I do not hesitate to say that if any of our soldiers should be wantonly killed by these Southern fanatics, there would ensue fearful consequences. To allay all fears I will remark, in addition, that the *Pensacola*, which lies in the harbor opposite the Custom-house, could, with its heavy batteries, destroy the city in a day.

Among the items of local "news," I learn that the Directors of the Public Schools in the Second District have been notified that the salaries of superintendent and teachers will be suspended during the vacation. This, says one of the city papers, will add to the distress of the population of the city, as many of the teachers have families, and their salaries were their only means of support; and we very much fear that it will seriously interfere with the schools hereafter. In explanation of this, I feel bound to say that, in the first

what he termed the cowardice of men urging little girls to sing what they, *the men, dare not say*. Two lines of one mongrel song, particularly roused the General. They were:

"We'll down this Northern scum
With deeds, and steel away."

In a recent letter I alluded to the sanitary condition of the city. I learn from the official record from the Board of Health that for the week ending July 10, there were only 93 deaths out of a population of at least one hundred and fifty thousand people, and that the deaths were 51 less than the seven days previous. The cleaning up of the city has wrought wonders.

On Sunday Commodore PORTER's mortar fleet passed the front of the city, on the way down from Vicksburgh to Fortress Monroe. It is probable that this much-vaunted mortar fleet has been perfectly useless for any practical result. When Vicksburgh will be taken depends upon the arrival of troops "from above." Where this place is seems rather difficult to ascertain. The city lies on the Mississippi, at the head of a sharp bend, consequently directly opposite to it there is a tongue of narrow land of some miles in extent. Boats in going to Vicksburgh consequently, go round this point. Within the last two weeks over two thousand contrabands have been engaged in digging a canal, or cut-off, across this tongue of land, with the purpose of leaving the city high and dry in the interior. If this "cut-off" had been commenced a month ago, with very little labor, by the aid of the unusual high water, it could have been accomplished; but it is a struggle now as to whether the river is not falling as rapidly as the trench is deepened; it may be a success, but the chances are against its being so. The conception of the thing was brilliant, but the want of prompt execution, as in other cases in this war, may defeat all practical results. The Engineer who has charge of the work, and is quite sanguine of success, tells me that the negroes at work, two thousand and upward, mostly belong to JEFF. DAVIS, his brother, and Dr. MITCALF. These sable adjuncts of the Union are in high glee, work with spirit through the day, and spend most of the night in prayer meetings and singing songs. Poor fellows, what a future is in store for them.

New-Orleans Custom-House Building—General Description—The Contractors—Pets of the Government—What the Confederates Used the Building For—What They Left Behind in Their Flight—Contrabands.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 15, 1862.

I have reluctantly attempted to give you any idea of [illegible] There is no such building anywhere else on the earth, and possibly not one its equal as an evidence of the waste of Government money, bad taste and inutility. When I look upon this pretentious conglomeration of labyrinthine cellars, cockloft, crazy winding stairs, dark and mysterious passages, and in addition comprehend its vast size, I am especially struck with the lavish expenditure that has for years characterized the Government in fostering everything South, for here is a building so large in its proportions that the Custom-house of New-York could be stowed away in one of its corners! To form some idea of the magnitude, you may imagine one and a half of the largest squares in New-York occupied by one edifice, and then you fall short of the proportions, for the building is nearly square, is 234 feet front on Canal-street. The collector's or "marble-room," as it is termed by the architect, is in proportion large. The floor contains almost the area of a public square, and the ceiling is intended to be *one hundred and forty feet high*. If ever completed, it will be not unlike the interior of some of the vast temples in Egypt, for there is no architectural parallel in Greece or Rome.

Pursuant to an act of Congress, a Custom-house was to be built in New-Orleans, and the matter was intrusted to Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER. This gentleman, was then Secretary of the Treasury, and in the full tide of his Southern popularity. As might have been expected, WM. M. GWIN was on hand as chief of the Commissioners. The start was auspicious of the subsequent history. The architect was one A. T. [illegible], and if I mistake not, he conceived the design while incarcerated in the State Prison, he spending his leisure hours in making the model. For 15 years this monstrosity has been in progress; and what a history of waste and political corruption would be developed if the country could be furnished with all the details of appropriations, and get at the real facts of their destination. *More than three millions dollars* have been expended, and I presume that private enterprise would put up, for all practical purposes, a better building, to its present point of finish, for five hundred thousand. The granite composing the walls is of the plainest workmanship; there is not a bit of carving or ornamentation anywhere; any of the buildings on Blackwell's Island being more handsomely finished, and more architecturally beautiful. Maj. (now Confederate General) G. T. BEAUREGARD, it seems, along with HARDEE, MAGRUDER and other Southern officers, divided up the choice places in the gift of the Secretary of War, BEAUREGARD being such a favorite that he could resign the Superintendency of West Point Military Academy, preferring to superintend the construction of the edifice. Meantime, WORTH, SUMNER, MARCY, and other men of Northern birth, were kept on the frontiers, fighting Indians, or laying off, in hostile countries, military roads.

Fixed up inside the building on the main walls, as swallows' nests on the side of a hill, are innumerable rooms, which have been appropriated within the last two or three years for the Collector's and Postmaster's apartments. Hunting around diligently you will find a large room devoted to the United States District Court, and small rooms devoted to Heaven knows what. These rooms are under roof, but the centre part of the building, mainly occupied by the "marble room," is open to the blue sky and the storm, and the consequence is, that what little labor has been bestowed on the caps, columns and walls, is now well nigh ruined by dust and dampness.

Throughout the year and a half the rebels held official possession of this place, (it had been secretly their headquarters in Louisiana for many years previous,) the utmost destruction ensued. The lower story was turned into a vast Confederate gun-carriage shop. The soldiers were quartered throughout the upper or half-finished rooms, and erected their camp kettles, and built their fires in the marble hall, thereby adding smoke to the numerous stains of time. The top of the walls of the building were surmounted by eight large pieces of cannon, which the rebels, when they left, spiked with cut nails. The place was also used as a depository of rich contributions to the Confederate cause. Here were found the arms gathered up from the surrounding country, a collection of old double-barreled guns, lockless, stockless or worthless, such as the world never saw before. Here were deposited the bells contributed from the plantations, to make brass cannon—bells weighing from six ounces to a thousand pounds, all of which have finally reached Boston, and, in the language of a recent friend of mine, "will be scoured up by the Yankees, and brought back here, and sold for new,"—a most likely consummation. Here was also piled up a "cord or more" of brass candlesticks, bureau and door knobs and handles, together with a ton of copper sheeting, torn from the vessels in the harbor, intended for percussion caps, all of which are now in Boston.

Here was also found a large quantity of what the National soldiers called "scrub beef," the same that created a mutiny when the "Commissioners" attempted to distribute it among the starving poor. There were also in the building and outside several hundred gun carriages of the finest live oak, with brass mountings, intended for sea and land service; also a great number of pieces of artillery, some mounted and some left on the ground by the destruction of the carriages by fire. There was also a valuable amount of seasoned live oak timber of the best quality, and piles of iron bars, torn up from the railroads leading into New-Orleans; also some valuable machinery for riding large cannon. In addition there were the private letters, the clothing, the side arms, and a thousand other things belonging to the officers, but left behind in the hasty retreat. Before the Confederates left, however, they had time to destroy all the plumbing in the building. They may have torn it out to make bullets of. By some singular oversight of their destructiveness, they did not cut the gas pipes, a thing that might have been easily done, and with the aid of a little fire the building could have been materially injured if not totally destroyed.

Traditionally among the citizens the Custom-house building is the refuge of runaway negroes, as all in the building are considered "within the National lines." Five weeks' constant occupation within the "lines," satisfies me that there are not more than forty or fifty contrabands, all told, under its protection. These men are occupied more or less, generally less, in cooking for the officers or "clearing up." I suppose the whole fifty do about the labor of a day's work of an industrious New-England serving-man. To my certain knowledge, one old "Uncle Ned," who has charge of a cooking-stove near one the entrances of the "marble room," certainly spent four hours and a half skinning a single tomato. Very many, on warm days, fall picturesquely asleep in the ruined door-ways, and beside the commanding columns in the "marble room," and renewedly remind me of its Theban character—not necessarily of its architecture, but of its size,—and the dark negro and the lighter mulatto are good for the necessary representatives of Egyptians and Arabs—the present occupants of the palaces of the Pharaohs.

Under the National rule, we have not only apartments in the building for the Custom-house and Post-office, but also find room for Gen. BUTLER's military, civil headquarters, and various other places for the accommodation of official military business. There has also been arranged a lock-up for political prisoners, a safe room for at least 135 kegs of specie, and lastly, accommodations for the Fourteenth Connecticut Regiment. The room especially appropriated to the Collector under Confederate rule, and now occupied by Mr. DENISON, United States Collector, was somewhat sumptuously furnished; beside rich chairs, a gay carpet, and costly silk and tasseled bell-pulls, there was also a fine 7-octave piano, showing that treason and music have sympathy, in spite of SHAKSPEARE. Or it possibly may be that the piano was for the benefit of lady merchants who had business with the Custom-house. I remember that many years ago, it is said, the daughter of a distinguished financier brought into this port a large number of Maltese mules, and demanded that they should be *free*, as they were intended for breeding purposes. The Collector decided they were a manufactured article, and subject to duty. I should, perhaps, say in regard to the piano, that it, with other fine furniture, evacuated the building along with the Confederate troops.

Upon taking possession of the building by the National officers, there was to be witnessed a scene of inextricable confusion. Books, papers, receipts, in volces, blanks, and trash generally, littered up the floors and occupied the tables and desks. It is evident the Confederates amused themselves after a fashion with *going through the forms of a Custom-house*. Mr. MALLORY evidently sent in repeated instructions about collecting money, as there were innumerable envelopes scattered around, printed with the address of the heads of the Treasury Department at Richmond.

Such was the state of things when the officers of the Government appointed to open the port under the proclamation of Mr. LINCOLN, took possession on the 7th June. Unaided by any true information, they had to grope their way in the dark, and from confusion bring out order. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on Mr. Geo. S. DENISON, Mr. W. C. GRAY and assistants, for the manner in which they have performed their duties. At once overwhelmed with business of immediate necessity, they had also to find out what had been done in the immediate past. Day by day working almost without interruption since they have been here from early morning until night, they have gradually developed the black history of the past, and found out enough to suggest how great have been the iniquities and frauds perpetrated before as well as after rebel rule. By industry, and starting with suggestive hints, they have traced up United States property of immense value, *of which there was no record in the Custom-house*; property of great value, including launches, gigs, goods, and extensive warehouses. As they progressed in the investigations it turned out that all the bonded warehouse books, as far back as 1857, *had either been mutilated of all writing, stripped of their entire contents, or entirely destroyed*. I have examined some of these mutilated books. Nothing is left to identify the goods of which they were a record, but enough remains to show that they were large in amount, and in value immense. In fact, there is fortunately preserved in the Collector's own hand data to show that there were goods enough in the New-Orleans Bonded Warehouses, at the time the Confederate Government took possession, to pay in duties the enormous of $750,000! How much of these goods paid duties, or how much of them were seized by the rebels, will probably never be known, the records, as we have already stated, having been destroyed; the very attempt at concealment, being the acknowledgment of infamy and a desperate desire to hide it from the world.

The late Deputy Collector, Mr. PHILIP E. WALDEN, who was really the Head of the Department under Mr. BUCHANAN, as well as under the rebels, remained in the city, and was here when the National officers arrived. When the evidences of continued frauds was developed he was arrested, at the suggestion of the Collector, by the military authorities, and brought to the Custom-house. Before being confronted, his manner was defiant, his tongue dumb After sitting awhile in the Collector's room, he suddenly attempted to escape, but by a singularly prompt movement of the detective who had him in charge, he was seized and brought back. On being taken before Gen. BUTLER, to all questions asked he was either silent or impertinent. The result was, his committal to Fort Jackson as a laborer, until such time as he is penitent enough to make a confession. If that time never arrives, he will probably expiate his crimes by a convict's life and a convict's death. There is no doubt but that a tree confession on his part of the iniquities of the New-Orleans Custom-house under his administration, would afford an unparalleled chapter of fraud and crime.

Even in the minds of the people of New-Orleans this Custom-house building is connected with every possible evil association. The contracts connected with building it have always been in the hands of unscrupulous Southern politicians. It was the placer for such men as SLIDELL, GWIN, BENJAMIN & Co., where they could get gold when they would deprive New-Orleans or Louisiana of an honestly-expressed sentiment at the polls. Even as long ago as when the Plaquemine fraud was perpetrated, which cheated Louisiana of HENRY CLAY's vote, the foundation of the gross outrage was laid among the associates of the Custom-house. Even in the last Presidential election, although there was no money for the current year appropriated from the National Treasury for "building purposes," yet six hundred men were engaged just prior to the Presidential contest, and voted and worked for BRECKINRIDGE, and then, after the day of election, were summarily dismissed.

Illustrative of the extravagance encouraged here by the Federal officials, I will mention the fact, that timber scaffolding or frame-work, which a few years ago surrounded the walls of the building nominally for the purpose of raising the granite, cost over $100,000. In due time it was ordered down, and the timber was sold for *one hundred and twenty dollars!* The receipt of this money, and the cost of the frame-work are preserved. Before the close of Mr. BUCHANAN's administration, there was commenced and completed a magnificent yacht, under the name of revenue-cutter, the burden of which was nearly two hundred tons, cost over $80,000. It is represented as being a most sumptuous craft, the ornamentation and furniture of the cabin alone costing over $10,000. When the rebel fleet fled from New-Orleans, the rebel gunboat *Jackson* came opposite and fired several shots through the cutter's sides. The vessel now lies at the foot of Canal-street, the masts still visible above the water.

Each day that passes away affords some development of valuable property destroyed, and also develops how much business has been done and will be done in the future. Anyone who has ocular experience cannot resist the idea that for years past large amounts of goods were brought into this port that have never been entered upon the books of the Custom-house. It seems beyond contradiction, that moneys and fees in various forms have passed into the hands of officials that have been divided up "among the faithful," and went far to give aid and comfort to the people engaged in originating this rebellion. Certain it is, that the present master-spirits have been the largest recipients, either politically or pecuniarily, of the patronage of the Custom-house.

I am happy to say that the business under the National Government, since it has once more taken possession, exceeds in amount the expectations of the most sanguine. Large sums of money have been received on merchandise, and numerous seizures have been made of contraband goods. And what will strike the Northern reader with most surprise, is that several hundred small coasting vessels have been compelled to give up their Confederate rockets and have taken out papers under the National Government.

Trip of the Cayuga—The Blockade at Mobile—Along the Mississippi—Gloomy Commercial Prospects—The Vessels Off New-Orleans—The Custom-house.

UNITED STATES GUNBOAT CAYUGA,
NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, July 16, 1862.

On the morning of the 4th inst. we anchored off the entrance of Mobile Bay, where, in a most refreshing heavy shower and gale, we discerned the phantom shapes of the blockading vessels, richly trimmed with flags, and leaping and dancing on the waves as if jubilant to welcome the national holiday. This blockade consists of the steam-frigate *Susquehannah*, sloop-of-war *Preble*, and gunboat *Kanawha*. It was the *Preble* that captured the first secession privateer, the *Savannah*, early last Summer.

We had half believed that the mortar fleet had taken Fort Morgan. But when the shower ceased, no vessels were in sight but the blockaders, while over the fort, from which we lay five miles, we saw the rebel rag still flapping. It is ascertained that the rebels have made a stand at Dog River bar, about half way up Mobile Bay, where they have driven in piles across the Bay, leaving a channel open, under the flattering belief that our gunboats will all attempt to pass through, and all be demolished by a few schooners there stationed, armed with the largest guns from Fort Morgan.

Coming up the river to this city, we found countless evidences of the severity and magnitude of the engagement that restored to the National rule this great metropolis of rebeldom. Burnt fire-rafts, broken rams, worthless hulks that were chained together across the river, gunboats and old river steamboats that were armed, some lying partly out of water, and some high and dry on the sand, the river having fallen, were to be seen for miles. The *Varuna* and *Charles Morgan* lie partly out of water, just as they went down in mutual combat. The latter was formerly the *Star of the West*.

The few merchant vessels that have arrived since the blockade was raised, have brought principally flour and ice, for which there is the greatest demand. There is not much more produce for shipping than would freight the vessels now here, and very little is coming in. I have talked with a dozen planters living within a few hours' drive of this city, who all say that for the rest of their lives, they and their families will eat, wear and use nothing but what they can produce, though it reduce them to the appearance of barbarians, rather than rely upon commerce through a port held by the "Lincoln Government." They speak as if there was an intense animosity in the interior of this State against the merchants of the captured ports, who would take advantage of the privileges of commerce opened to them by the National power. Those who have not that obstinacy are deterred from selling their cotton, sugar, etc., through fear of the guerrillas, who plunder all who sell goods to go out of rebeldom. This is especially the case on the river, above here. The steamer *Saxon*, now dismissed from Government service, has returned from a trading trip to Baton Rouge, with a small cargo, mostly sugar and molasses, purchased at various points where guerrillas were not supposed to be in the vicinity. The clerk told me he found many who were anxious to sell, but dared not.

The levee, which along its whole length of miles used to be thronged with steamboats, often two and three abreast, thickly covered with merchandise, is now nearly deserted. Not over a dozen steamboats are to be seen, and those are tugs and job boats, except a single one, now making trips between here and Baton Rouge.

The steamer *Parkersburgh* arrived from New-York on the 14th. The *Matanzas* and *Philadelphia*, also from New-York, are now due. The *Marion* arrived on the 13th. This steamship and the *Roanoke* are making very profitable trips between here and New-York. The fare is $105, and they go full—*from* here. The bark *Henry Hill* sailed for New-York to-day with twice as many passengers as she has room for. The above is not a high price, I assure you, for this is the most desirable place to emigrate from that I ever saw.

The steam sloop-of-war *Pensacola*, senior Capt. MORRIS, acting Flag Officer, the steam-frigate *Mississippi*, gunboat *Itasca* and storeship *Pampero* are stationed here. The small gunboat *Sachem*, screw-steamer, has been here a day or two. The well-known steamship *Fulton*, chartered transport, is to sail under the Quartermaster's orders to-day for New-York. She takes home a large number of sick and dismissed officers and soldiers. The ocean steamship *Tennessee*, Government transport, has been running between New-Orleans and the fleet up the river. She was loaded with ammunition and ordnance to carry up, when an order was received that she should remain here till the gunboats for operating on the guerrilla bands and in Red River were ready to move, when she is to go with them. This is because there are strong appearances that the rebel steamers *Wm. H. Webb* and *Music* are lying in wait to capture the *Tennessee* on this particular trip. They are superior fighting boats, and well armed.

The *Webb* was purchased by Southern parties before the war. She was the largest and most powerful tug in New-York harbor. She has been iron-plated, and is said to be a formidable ram. The guerrilla bands are very annoying at many points between Baton Rouge and Vicksburgh, firing on boats of all kinds; they are most dangerous at Grand Gulf. Gunboats cannot operate against them very effectively. Our gunboat will probably be one of the few to go up with the *Tennessee*. It is supposed the *Webb* and *Music* have been concealed up Red River; that stream is our destination, if it has water enough for us to run up any distance. The *Miami* and perhaps the *Harriet Lane* are to leave here with us, and one or two other vessels. We are to find and engage the above-named rebel boats if possible. We have taken on board another rifled Parrot gun since we have been here, making a battery of seven guns for us; two more than any other gunboat in Commodore FARRAGUT's Division.

One division of the mortar fleet was towed down the river last Sunday, to go to Hampton Roads. It is believed that Vicksburgh can be easily taken as soon as there is sufficient military force to hold the place. Several regiments have been sent up toward there from this city, and a comparatively small force is left in and around New-Orleans. The clearing out of the guerrillas along the river will be a difficult task, and require an almost continuous military line to keep them under. This would be the case if the war were formally ended; for those murdering land-pirates care as little for Southern rights as for Northern rights where there are none of the latter to be violated.

The St. Charles Hotel, which was opened by Gen. BUTLER when he entered this city, that he and his officers might live in the right style, has been given up by him and closed again. He found it so immensely expensive, besides inconvenient, that he concluded "he couldn't keep a hotel;" he now resides in the late mansion of the traitor general, TWIGGS, on Camp-street. The St. Louis Hotel, the next in size, has long been shut, as have half the others in the city. The St. Charles had but just been closed when Gen. BUTLER took possession of it.

The Custom-house, begun fourteen years ago, has threatened to obtain the greatest dimensions of any Custom-house in America; and, if ever completed, it will be so. It has been suitably arranged for Gen. BUTLER's headquarters, the Military Court, Post-office, Custom-house, and barracks for the Thirteenth Connecticut Regiment. The Twelfth Maine Regiment is quartered at the Mint. The rest of the military force here is stationed at various points in and around the city.

It is my impression, from all I have seen and heard, that there is very little true Union feeling among the citizens here. I do not believe there have been more than two United States flags flying in the whole city the week we have been here, that were not raised by the military authority. Secession sentiment is becoming quiet here, but is no doubt as bitter as ever. Ladies seem to be getting tired of expressing their contempt for United States officers and soldiers in the street.

Checks and scraps of paper of various supposed values, from five cents upward, are still the prevailing currency. No place of amusement has been open here for many months. Full one-third the stores are closed. Only two lines of city omnibuses have continued to run, and the three or four horse-railroads are in profitable operation. The construction of these is noteworthy; they are laid in the wide streets that have a mall in the centre, and in the mall, between two rows of beautiful box-elders the cars run; they do not interfere with the other traffic of the street, and are always in a comfortable shade. N.Y.M.

Celebrating the Fourth on board the Pensacola—Dramatic Entertainments—Sketch of the Performances.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 12, 1862.

The Anniversary of American Freedom was well observed in New-Orleans—at least very well for a place where the Union sentiment, though known to exist, does not manifest itself. The day was very unpleasant; early in the morning the clouds gave promise of a rainy day, which was amply kept, for a succession of heavy showers rendered any out-door display very unpleasant. At 8 A. M., or as it is known in nautical parlance, at 8 bells, every vessel, of whatever class and size, spread the emblem of our Union to the breeze. Many of the ships had flags wherever a flag could be placed, and the schooners and other small craft lying along the levee did their share. At noon, the sloop-of-war *Mississippi* fired a national salute. She was the only vessel that saluted the Fourth. The *Pensacola* would have done so, but she is lying at the levee, with a large coffer-dam under her bows, and it was feared that the concussion of her guns would displace the dam. The *Pensacola* has been badly damaged by vessels getting foul of her since she came into the river. At least 15 different wrecks, large and small, have run into her. It will take a month to repair her. The rebels having destroyed all the dry docks which were formerly at Algiers, recourse was had to a coffer dam, by means of which the necessary repairs can be made, though not so expeditiously as if a dry dock were available. Salutes were also fired at Jackson-square, and in several other places in the city, by the military, at sunrise, noon, and sunset. A large and very enthusiastic Union meeting was held, at which, in an address by Rev. Mr. DUNCAN, the folly and wickedness of secession was exposed, and the cause of the Union was warmly advocated. In the evening, I accepted an invitation to attend a "Grand Dramatic Entertainment," given by the crew of the steam sloop-of-war *Pensacola*—a short account of which I append:

The *Pensacola*, which did such gallant service at the taking of the forts, is at present officered as follows: Captain, HENRY W. MORRIS; First Lieutenant and Ex-Officer, Francis A. Roe; Second Lieutenant, James Stillwell; Surgeon, J. Winthrop Taylor; Paymaster, George L. Davis; Chief Engineer, Stephen D. Hibbert; Acting Masters, C. E. McKay, E. C. Weeks, G. C. Schultze, T. H. Grove; Assistant Surgeons, J. L. Dick, C. H. Giberson; Marine Officer, John C. Harris; Boatswain, N. Goodrich; Gunner, D. A. Roe; Sailmaker, C. Lawrence; Carpenter, J. E. Cox; Captain's Clerk, J. Vanden Heuvel; Paymaster's Clerk, F. W. Multzer.

I went early to secure a good place, as a great many people were expected to be present. I found the whole breadth of the ship, and its length abaft the mizzenmast very tastefully decorated by ensigns of different nations, prominent among which was our own loved flag. In front of the space thus inclosed was a drop-curtain, which I was informed had been painted by the sailors on board. Though somewhat rude in execution, the design was certainly very creditable. It represented the passage of the fleet by Forts Jackson and St. Philip. With a pardonable vanity the artist had represented the *Pensacola* as the most prominent vessel in the fleet, and her immense gun on the forecastle was shown fully and fairly.

In one corner of the curtain is a furious-looking military man, intended for Gen. LOVELL, who is skedaddling at a fearful rate, exclaiming: "It's a great victory! a grand success! but for prudential reasons, we'll evacuate." The fancy of the artist has represented him in a strange plight. He is trying to run, in fact doing his best, but a large and fierce-looking eagle has beak and talons fast in the skirts of his coat, and the motto is, "The New-Orleans spirit of secession held in check by the American eagle." Another motto appears in large letters, "What England could not do, the Federal navy has and always will." The orchestra of the German theatre had been engaged, and at 5 P. M., in presence of a large and very intelligent audience, the overture of National airs was performed, and immediately thereafter the drop curtain rose, and the entertainment began by the declamation of an ode by M. A. CASTELLO.

The address, which was written just previous to the breaking out of the rebellion, was delivered in a very happy style, and at its conclusion brought down the house. Most enthusiastic among those giving applause were the ladies of the audience, who seemed to enjoy and appreciate fully the festivities provided for the celebration of the day and for their entertainment. At the fall of the curtain and while the scenes were being shifted, the orchestra discoursed some sweet music, and I must really give much credit to the musicians for the thorough and pleasing manner in which they entertained the assembled company, and for the sweetness and beauty of the music performed.

The address was followed by the melodrama of "Luke the Laborer," an old English play, well known to all theatre-goers. I must confess to a disappointment—but one of a pleasing nature. I had gone to the *Pensacola* expecting to see a performance little above mediocrity, and to my astonishment the affair, taken as a whole, was superior to many an entertainment, of like nature, through which I have dragged many a weary evening in the theatres of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia. Of course some of the minor details of machinery, properties, &c., were not as complete as in a regular dramatic establishment, and this detracted from the smoothness of the representation, yet it was a grand success. Among those in "Luke the Laborer" who looked and acted their characters to the life, were WM. SUPPEE as *Luke the Laborer*, M. WALSH as *Farmer Wakefield*, W. F. BRAD as *Dame Wakefield*, and O. WILDER as *Philip*. Of M. A. CASTELLO, as *Bobby Trot*, I can only say that I forgot he was a sailor, and thought he was an actor. THOS. FLOOD took the female characters of *Jenny* and *Clara* in a style that many *actresses* could surpass, but very few *actors* equal. "Luke the Laborer" was well played—well received, and succeeded by "Novelty," in which MR. CASTELLO, in the part of *Manager*, did a paying business, humbugged the public, and gained from the *Pensacola* audience thunders of applause. This was followed by the farce called the "Wandering Minstrel," and MR. CASTELLO in the character of *"Jim Baggs, or the Wandering Minstrel"* was almost perfect. The whole entertainment passed off pleasantly, and with much credit to all concerned. Among the audience were a number of New-Orleans ladies, many of the officers from the ships lying at New-Orleans, some few officers from the army, many civilians from the city, and the officers and crew of the *Pensacola*. Finally, at 10 P. M., the curtain dropped on the last scene of the "Wandering Minstrel," the band played "Home, Sweet Home," and the audience separated, evidently pleased and delighted. Many, among whom is your correspondent, will recall with sensations of happiness, the celebration of July 4, on board the United States sloop-of-war *Pensacola*. LENOYLE.

THE FLEET OFF MOBILE.

Appearance of the Rebel Fleet—A Precipitate Retreat—Rebel Vessels Captured—Particulars of the Capture of the Steamer Ann.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

UNITED STATES GUNBOAT KANAWHA,
OFF MOBILE BAR, Wednesday, July 2, 1862.

We arrived on this station on the 21st February, since which time we have been kept pretty busy, for the squadron here has never been more than three vessels at a time, and frequently only two. The first demonstration which Secesh made upon us was on the 3d of April. There was then with us only the sailing sloop-of-war *Preble*. At daylight in the morning we discovered the whole rebel fleet, consisting of five steam gunboats and one sailing schooner, coming out from behind Fort Morgan in line of battle, with ensigns displayed and evidently on hostile thoughts intent. The odds looked rather formidable for us, as two of the rebel vessels were known to be new and heavily armed, carrying each ten guns, and it was reported that they had some 100-pounders rifled. As it was calm the *Preble* could only lay and await the onset. We went to quarters and cleared for action, hove up our anchor and steamed in slowly toward them. When they began to approach within long range they opened their fire from all the boats, but were evidently hesitating about coming any nearer. It seems they expected to frighten us off that they might have a big story to tell in Mobile, but as we did not seem inclined to leave very promptly the matter began to assume an entirely new aspect. After waiting for them to approach a little nearer, and being as close to the Bar as we could get, we opened on them from our pivot and sent in our compliments in the shape of an 11-inch shell which passed between the masts of the leading boat and burst just beyond her, the *Preble* at the same time began to send in some constitutional arguments from her 30-pounder rifle gun. The new and expressive phrase, "skeddadling," had not then been invented, but the rebels gave us a beautiful exhibition of the operation, for no sooner did our shells begin to fall around them than they made tracks for the friendly protection of the fort. We followed them in until the shot from the fort fell around us, and then hauled off, not being willing to undertake single handed the bombardment of a fort mounting 160 heavy guns. Since then we have not seen any of their boats outside the fort, although we have frequently heard of their intentions to come out and sink us. We shall be happy to make their acquaintance whenever they shall see fit to undertake the operation.

On the night of the 13th of April, being about nine miles off from the Bar on a cruise, we saw three schooners running off to the southward. We immediately gave chase and in a few hours had safely bagged all three. They were all cotton loaded, bound for Havana. We very kindly took charge of their cotton and sent it North for the mudsills to operate upon. The next day we made the acquaintance of another "secesh," bound from Havana to Matamoras, but as Matamoras is not situated in this region we concluded that we would rather she should go North. She had a general cargo, among which was a large quantity of rifle powder and lead—articles very much needed by our Southern brethren just now. On the night of April 21, another cotton-loaded schooner insisted on getting in our way, and as a couple of hundred bales of cotton is to be considered quite acceptable in these times, we sent her along to Key West. On the 29th April as we were cruising just to the eastward of the Bar, we quietly dropped alongside of another cotton-loaded craft, which we sent to Ship Island, from whence her cotton was shipped to New-York by the *Baltic*.

On the morning of the 26th June, as we were cruising near the Bar, we discovered, just at daybreak, a schooner to the eastward, close in to the land. Feeling satisfied from her movements that she was trying to run the blockade, we gave chase. As soon as she saw us she headed for the beach, and in a few minutes was high and dry ashore. As we approached we could see the crew busily engaged in transferring her cargo to the beach; but, as we were soon within shelling distance, they did not succeed in saving much, and a few moments after they quit her we saw smoke and flame issuing from her cabin hatch. We ran in within a half mile of her, and sent our first cutter, with an armed crew, in charge of Acting Master DUNN, to board her. They pulled in rapidly and in a few moments were nearly alongside, when the rebels opened a brisk fire of musketry upon them from the bushes which lined the shore about sixty yards distant. Nothing daunted, however, our brave boys jumped on board and began an investigation, replying to the rebel fire with an occasional shot from their rifles. Mr. DUNN jumped down into the hold to see if there was any chance to extinguish the fire, but found the whole after hold and cabin in flames. Returning on deck they threw into the boat some fruit that was lying round loose and shoved off, part of the crew keeping up a brisk fire on the rebels meantime. As soon as the boat had got off from the beach so as to be out of the line of fire from the ship, the *Kanawha* sent a few rifle shells among the bushes, which effectually scattered the rebels. We laid by for an hour or two, until the schooner was totally destroyed, and then returned to our anchorage. The Coxswain of the cutter, when the rebels were firing upon them after they had boarded the schooner, actually begged Mr. DUNN to let him rush ashore and charge them with the bayonet, which he thought would effectually disperse them. But as from the fire there must have been some thirty or forty men in the woods, that officer did not think it quite the thing to land with six men to cross an open beach of twenty yards and charge bayonets upon an unseen enemy.

I must now tell you of a capture which we have just made, which has given us more pleasure than all the others combined.

On the morning of the 29th of June, just at daylight we saw a schooner about ten miles off to the southward. As schooners, when seen in the vicinity of blockaded ports, are always to be considered as suspicious craft, we immediately gave chase. At 7 o'clock we came up with her and found her to be an honest trader bound to New-Orleans. We inquired whether she had seen any other vessels. She had seen a schooner at daylight, a few miles from them, standing to the southward. We crowded all sail and steam, and ran off until 10 o'clock, but not seeing anything we turned around and headed for our usual anchorage off the Bar. About 11 o'clock we saw a ship coming down toward us from the direction of Mobile, which we soon made out to be the *Preble*, sloop-of-war, one of the blockading fleet. As soon as she got within signaling distance, up went her flag. "An English steamer ran ashore last night on the Bar, in trying to run the blockade," was the story they told, and as soon as this became known in the ship all was excitement. The only other ship on the blockade besides our own and the *Preble*, is the steam sloop *Susquehannah*. When within hail of the *Preble*, she informed us that Capt. HITCHCOCK, of the *Susquehannah*, could not use the guns of that ship, as he had an officer on board so sick that it was feared the concussion might prove fatal to him, and he wished us to return with all speed. All steam was crowded on, and the *Kanawha* jumped along like a race horse. At 4 P. M. we got up alongside the *Susquehannah*, which laid off the Bar, about five miles from the fort, and there, sure enough, about 500 yards from the fort, lay a large steam propeller, with a river steamer along side of her, taking out cargo. The inshore channel, near the fort, only has about seven feet of water, and the steamer drawing ten feet, (as we afterwards ascertained) could not be got over without lightening. It was very evident that the rebels considered that they had this vessel and her cargo safely under cover, as the *Susquehannah* had been quietly looking on all day, and the other vessels were out of sight; but they had reckoned without the *Kanawha*. As soon as our captain had communicated with the *Susquehannah*, we headed right in for the fort, the *Susquehannah* getting underweigh, and following us. When the rebels saw us coming, they made all haste to get on shore, leaving the vessel, as it afterward proved, in such a hurry that they did not even drop an anchor to hold her in case of a rise in the tide. We ran in within a couple of miles and stopped to reconnoiter. It seemed that the vessel could only be taken by the boats, and as she was so close to the forts, it looked like a desperate undertaking. Just at this time the bow of the steamer swung round, the tide having raised sufficiently to float her, and she began to drift slowly along the land. As you may suppose, we watched her with intense interest. At first we supposed that her crew were on board, and that they were only trying to get in closer to the fort, but as she gradually drifted further off, we became assured that she was abandoned. The rebels now discovered what a blunder they had committed, and endeavored to remedy it. Three boats, crowded with men, put off from the fort, and pulled for the steamer, but they were too late. A shell from the *Susquehannah*, dropped near them, and they put for the beach in a hurry. The steamer had now drifted down the beach about three-fourths of a mile from the fort, and touched on the beach. The fort opened fire upon us, but as we were bent upon having the steamer, we concluded not to return just then. Seeing a rebel gunboat running down the beach on the inside of the land spit that divides the waters of the Bay from the Gulf, we watched them and saw them haul their boats over the sand bank and launch them right abreast the stranded steamer. In a few moments they had got on board. It was now evident that if we were to capture her, prompt measures must be taken. The *Kanawha* was headed directly towards her, and when within half a mile, an eleven-inch shell was sent whizzing between her masts. This was more than the rebels bargained for, and they made all haste to "evacuate." They skedaddled in a hurry, and we ran in until within a hundred yards of her, and dispatched a couple of boats in charge of Acting Master FARRAGUT and Acting Midshipman BATCHELDER, who were soon on board of her, and the prize was ours. But now the question was to get her off. The rebels had dropped her anchor before quitting her, the last time, and had also opened some valves in the engine-room, through which the water was running at a fearful rate. To add to this, the fort, only a mile distant, and the rebel gunboat were both firing at us. But an eleven-inch shell from our "Uncle Abraham" soon disposed of this latter annoyance. The officer who had boarded her sent back a boat with the information that the water was deep enough for us to come alongside, so we steamed up to her, and in a few moments had her fast to us with a six-inch hawser, and slipping her chain, we soon had her safely anchored out of reach of the guns of the fort.

She proved to be an iron steamer, of about 600 tons, called the *Ann*, of London. And subsequent investigation revealed the fact that her cargo was principally arms and ammunition, with a few hundred bags of coffee, and sundries. They had got out about one-third of her cargo, which perhaps will pay them for the loss of the rest.

We have stopped the leaks in the engine-room, and to-morrow she will sail for New-York, in charge of Acting Master FARRAGUT, the officer who so gallantly boarded her.

We are expecting Commodore FARRAGUT, with the fleet from Mississippi, here every day, when we expect to end all running of blockade here, by taking possession of the forts and the city. The rebels talk confidently of their ability to hold the forts against all the force we can bring against it; but so they said of Fort Jackson. Twenty-four hours of bombardment will no doubt effect a change of opinion with them.

THE STEAMER RHODE ISLAND.

Celebrating the Fourth—Capture of the Richard O'Brien—A Dangerous Expedition.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KEY WEST, Friday, July 18, 1862.

On the morning of July 4 the steamer *Rhode Island*, Capt. S. D. TRENCHARD, commander, while on her way from Velasco to Galveston, and when about five miles to the northeast of San Luis Pass, discovered a schooner displaying English colors, and stood for her to see that all was right.

The schooner, (which afterward proved to be the *Richard O'Brien*, from Jamaica, bound to Matamoras loaded with an assorted cargo, medicines and hardware principally,) on seeing the *Rhode Island* stand toward her, immediately started for shore, and in a few moments was ran high aground and abandoned by her crew, who retreated to Galveston Island. In half an hour Capt. TRENCHARD had brought the *Rhode Island* as near to the stranded vessel as possible, and prepared to land a force in boats to examine her. Meanwhile a body of some fifty cavalry were seen hovering about the shore, as near the stranded vessel as possible, their intention, no doubt, being to prevent a force landing on the schooner, but a few well-directed shells from the guns of the *Rhode Island* soon scattered them and sent them off.

The rebels had beached the schooner in a very favorable locality for their operations, as the channel is a short distance from shore, and within grapeshot distance of a belt of woods, and a growth of brush and underwood, which would afford an excellent cover for an ambuscade. Three boats, with armed crews, were sent from the steamer; the first cutter under command of Acting Master J. M. PENNEL, and the two smaller boats under the direction of Assistant Engineer MCCUTCHEON and Assistant Paymaster DOUGLAS. The boats left the ship under the cover of a brisk fire of shell from the ship, as Capt. TRENCHARD feared an ambuscade.

The boats approached and boarded the schooner, found her deserted, and examination showed that she was badly h

the *Memphis*, when overhauled and examined, presenting so plausible a story that she was permitted to proceed on her voyage, and a few days after turned up in Charleston.

A small schooner, the *Julia*, of Digby, N. S., was brought in on the 11th by Acting Master MAYNARD, with a full cargo of cotton (67 bales.) This craft was seized in the Barratasia Creek, La., 25 miles inland, by the boats of our gunboat *Kittatinna*. The Captain and crew were released, as proof is ample to condemn her.

Another prize, the schooner *Uncle Mose*, of Matagorda, Texas, with a full load of cotton, under a Confederate flag and clearance, was captured on the coast of Campeachy, by the gunboat *Tahoma*, Capt. POWELL, and towed into this port. Whilst making her way here a vessel was observed in the distance approaching the *Tahoma* until she was made out to be an English steamer, when Capt. POWELL cast loose his prize and stood for her. Upon seeing this the strange sail altered her course, and made such good use of her machinery, that the *Tahoma* was soon left with the only choice of regaining the prize she had heedlessly turned adrift. The *Tahoma* needs considerable repairs before again going to sea.

The commanding officer of this post, Col. MORGAN, and Staff, with a few friends, made a trip to the neighboring Fort Jefferson in the army transport steamer *Rainey*, on the 13th, and were very warmly greeted by that portion of the Colonel's regiment stationed at that fort, under command of the Lieut.-Col. WAINALLY. The day closed with a small party in the evening, which proved to be a very happy reunion of the officers of the Ninetieth Regiment.

The bark *Pilgrim* is loading up with cotton, which has been brought in here in numerous small prizes, and will soon proceed to New-York for a market.

The navy transports *Connecticut* and *Rhode Island* entered our harbor at the same time on the evening of the 15th, the former from New-York and the latter from New-Orleans. Both steamers obtained full supplies of coal, and the *Connecticut* left the next morning. The *Rhode Island* has a large list of passengers from New-Orleans, among them some ladies, and will leave this morning carrying the mails from here.

The English war steamer *Landrail* arrived here yesterday morning from New-Orleans, and reports the *Rinaldo* near by. They both want coals, and the *Landrail* is getting her supply out of the bogus English bark *Adventure*, for some days in our harbor in distress, leaking, bound from Havana to Nassau with a full cargo of coal, doubtless intended for the rebel steamers at that port. It is hoped that these representatives of the English navy will appreciate the difference between this liberality of Commander LARDNER and the *neutral* course pursued at Nassau in similar cases when our vessels needed coal last year at that port. The officers of the *Landrail* are much in favor of the rebels, and do not manifest a high sense of courtesy in the very open and undisguised manner in which they discuss the subject, while their want of a proper understanding of the matter is deplorable.

Another English schooner, the *William*, of Liverpool, has just come into port with 450 bales cotton, in charge of Acting-Master MARTIN, having been captured by the steamer *De Soto* off the coast of Texas. She was from Sabine Pass, and bound to Kingston, Jamaica, with a number of passengers.

Two other prizes have been secured by the *De Soto*, and are now on their way here for adjudication. Their cargoes will swell the supply of cotton.

Since writing the above the *Rinaldo* has come into the harbor and saluted the Commodore's flag, and also Fort Taylor. She will also get a supply of coals from the bark *Adventure*, and thus absorb a cargo that might have been used to navigate vessels for the destruction of our commercial ships.

The weather here is warm, ranging from 88° to 90°, and the health of the island remains unimpaired, with very few soldiers and sailors in the hospital. Business is prosperous and everybody actively employed.

The English schooner *Will O' the Wisp*, Capt. HAWE, of Nova Scotia, has been released and restored to her owners. The Captain sells the cargo here to pay his expenses.

The following war vessels are now in port: Flagship *San Jacinto*, frigate *St. Lawrence*, steamers *St. Jago*, *Quaker City*, *Tahomo*, barks *King Fisher* and *Amanda*. F.

LAWS AFFECTING THE ARMY.

Pensions for the Families of Dead Soldiers.

Subjoined is the text of an act making appropriations for the payment of the bounty authorized by the sixth section of an act entitled "An act to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property," approved July 22, 1861, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the objects hereinafter expressed, viz.:

For payment of the bounty to widows, children, fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters of such volunteers as may have died or been killed, or may die or be killed, in service, authorized by the sixth section of an act entitled "An act to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property," approved July 22, 1861, $5,000,000, or so much thereof as may be found necessary: *Provided*, That said bounty shall be paid to the following persons, and in the order following, and to no other person, to wit: *First*, to the widow of such deceased soldier, if there be one. *Second*, if there be no widow, then to the children of such deceased soldier, share and share alike. *Third*, if such soldier left neither a widow or child or children, then, and in that case, such bounty shall be paid to the following persons, provided they be residents of the United States, to wit: *First*, to his father; or, if he shall not be living, or has abandoned the support of his family, then to the mother of such soldier; and if there be neither father nor mother as aforesaid, then such bounty shall be paid to the brothers and sisters of the deceased soldier, resident as aforesaid.

For compensation of twenty additional clerks, hereby authorized to be employed in the office of the Commissioner of Pensions, to wit: For fifteen clerks of the first class, $18,000; for five clerks of the second class, $7,000.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of $3,000, or so much thereof as may be found necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the expenses of the Committee on Disloyal Employes of the Government, appointed by resolution of the House of Representatives, July 8, 1861.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That that part of the sixth section of the act "to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property," approved July 22, 1861, which secured to the widow, if there be one, and if not, the legal heirs of such volunteers as die or may be killed in service, in addition to all arrears of pay and allowances, a bounty of $100, shall be held to apply to those persons who have enlisted in the regular forces since the 1st day of July, 1861, or shall enlist in the regular forces during the year 1862, and be paid to the heirs named in this act, and that the bounties herein provided for shall be paid out of any money appropriated for bounty to volunteers.

Approved July 11, 1862.

Additional Surgeons Provided for.

The following is an abstract of an act to provide for additional medical officers of the volunteer service:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, forty Surgeons and one hundred and twenty Assistant Surgeons of volunteers, who shall have the rank, pay and emoluments of officers of corresponding grades in the regular army: *Provided*, That no one shall be appointed to any position under this act unless he shall previously have been examined by a Board of medical officers, to be appointed by the Secretary of War, and that vacancies in the grade of Surgeon shall be filled by selection from the grade of Assistant Surgeon on the ground of merit only: *And provided further*, That this act shall continue in force only during the existence of the present rebellion.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act Brigade Surgeons shall be known and designated as Surgeons of Volunteers, and shall be attached to the general medical staff under the direction of the Surgeon-General; and hereafter such appointments for the medical service of the army shall be appointed Surgeons of volunteers.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That instead of "one Assistant Surgeon," as provided by the second section of the act of July 22, 1861, each regiment of volunteers in the service of the United States shall have two Assistant Surgeons.

Approved July 2, 1862.

II. Under the provisions of the foregoing act approved July 2, 1862, the Brigade Surgeons already appointed are transferred, according to their present rank, to the Corps of Volunteer Surgeons, which will accordingly consist of those officers and of the forty provided for by the act.

The Surgeon-General will appointed a Board to examine such persons as may be authorized by the Secretary of War to present themselves before it as candidates for the forty vacancies in the grade of Surgeon and one hundred and twenty in that of Assistant Surgeon.

Applications for the appointments will be made to the Adjutant-General of the Army, in the handwriting of the applicant, accompanied by one or more testimonials from respectable persons in regard to moral character.

The Board of Examiners will determine whether the candidate be fit for the position of Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon; but no one under thirty years of age will be appointed to the former grade, or under twenty-one years, to the latter grade.

After all the vacancies have been filled in the manner here prescribed, future examinations will be for the grade of Assistant Surgeon only, and vacancies which may happen in the grade of Surgeon, will be filled by the appointment of Assistant Surgeons who shall have shown themselves worthy of promotion by a faithful performance of duty and general good conduct.

By order of the Secretary of War.
L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the North Star with $878,834 in Treasure.

The War in the United States of Colombia.

CONTINUED SUCCESSES OF MOSQUERA.

Important Decrees Regarding Emigrants.

TROUBLE THREATENED AT ACAPULCO.

The steamship *North Star*, from Aspinwall, with passengers and mails to D. B. ALLEN, arrived at this port yesterday morning. The following is her

LIST OF SPECIE.

Order	$11,010	J. Strauss Bros. & Co.	$40,000
American Ex. Bank	20,000	Baker & Morrill	20,000
P. Naylor	9,000	Colin C. Baker	10,000
Wm. Meyer & Co	6,400	Marcus C. Hawley	2,000
Dewitt, Kittle & Co.	10,000	Jno. B. Newton & Co.	8,600
Richard Patrick	20,300	Jacsen, Bond & Co.	3,000
Neustadter Bros.	18,000	Frank Baker	8,500
Wm. Heller & Co	14,000	Isaac Hecht	9,200
Wm. Seligman & Co.	33,500	Scholle & Bros	41,300
L. Von Hoffman & Co.	104,000	A. S. Rosenbaum & Co.	22,000
Wm. F. Weld	8,500	Kirby, Byrne & Co.	6,000
J. Heller & Bros	19,000	C. H. Mallory	4,000
J. G. Parker & Son	15,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	274,500
Jeonings & Brewster	18,000	Jno. Phelan	10,250
Baker & Morrill	5,000	Eug. Kelley	46,408
H. Cohn & Co	50,500	Allam McLane	8,000
Total			$872,969

FROM ASPINWALL.

Mrs. Mary Duvall	$276	Simon A. Asch	1,100
S. A. White	400	Colgate & Hoffman	640
Order	1,200	G. C. Knoepfel	1,150
Parsons & Pettit	1,200		
Total			$5,885
From San Francisco			872,969
Grand total			$878,834

Advices from New-Granada are not very important, as the war is drawing to a close by the continued successes of MOSQUERA. He has lately raised $100,000 for the purpose of carrying on the war which he promises to end in three months. He has issued several important decrees, the principal of which relate to emigrants. This provides that the moment the emigrant arrives in the country, he becomes a naturalized citizen, and assumes all the rights and duties of one, but for twenty years will not be called upon to perform military duty except in case of foreign invasion, and is exempt from taxation, except in his municipal district. Foreigners also who marry in the country can hold real estate. News has reached Carthagena that a great battle has been fought between ARBOLEDA and two of MOSQUERA'S Generals, which resulted in the total defeat of the former, who was himself taken prisoner, with his army of 1,700 men. Six hundred men are reported to be ready at Carthagena, to reinforce SANTACOLOMA at Panama, if necessary, and they will probably be sent for the Governor of Panama, who lately fled from that place, on arriving at Santiago, issued a decree, calling for twenty-two hundred men, to recover possession of the State, but with what success is not known. MOSQUERA had sent $5,000 worth of his paper money to be issued in Panama; but it will meet with much opposition there; meantime, Panama is to abide by the Guardia Murillo Treaty till the Convention can decide upon it, which meets soon at Carthagena. A number of refugees came on by the *North Star*, driven away by MOSQUERA, on their way to Europe; some of these barely escaped with their lives, and others were permitted to leave only by paying from $200 to $800 for their passports.

At Acapulco there were two French men-of-war, and a body of Mexicans, under some General who has fought with GARIBALDI, had erected a battery of six 32-pounders, with which it was their intention to sink the two vessels. The battery is said to be on such an elevation that the guns of the French vessels cannot bear upon it.

The English sloop-of-war *Styx* lay at Aspinwall; but was to leave in a few days for Greytown.

The Panama *Star and Herald* of the 12th inst., says:

"Trouble appears to be breaking out at Pese, in the Department of Herrera, in this State. The newly appointed Prefect, Señor VILLALA, attempted to take possession of his office, when he was fired upon by the retiring Prefect, Señor ROSAS, and his sons, and seriously wounded.

The friends of Señor VILLALA have mustered nearly 500 men, and were, it is said, about marching on Pese for the purpose of shooting ROSAS. If any resistance is made, we may expect in a few days to hear bloody work there."

A very fine specimen of the Vacuna, a rare animal, resembling the Lama, was lately taken from Panama to England. It yields about half a pound of wool annually, worth about one dollar. The exportation of the animal is forbidden by the Peruvian Government; and this is said to be the first specimen ever taken to England.

The *Star* also notices the arrival at Panama of Mr ROBERT JOY, an old resident of that city. Mr. Joy is at present largely connected with the steamers on the Magdalena, of which he is the manager, and is now *en route* for the United States on business connected with the line.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Occupation of Panama—Why the Old Capital was Abandoned—Mosquera en route for Cauca—Santander Quiet—Reported Defeat of Arboleda—A Decree by Mosquera.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, July 16, 1862.

The excitement among the people of this State, growing out of the occupation of the city of Panama by Gen. MOSQUERA'S forces, under Col. SANTACOLOMA, still continues. The Governor, after issuing a decree that the interior city of Santiago shall in future be the State capital, and retiring with his counselors to that place, has issued another mandate, notifying the Legislature to meet there. Santiago is a district and city of say 150 miles from Panama. The Governor has called in four Provinces of the State, in which Panama and Aspinwall are not included, for 2,200 men, and named chiefs of two divisions in the persons of two ex-Governors, OBALDIA and FABREGA. These men are intended to retake Panama, and drive out SANTACOLOMA, and any reinforcements MOSQUERA may send him. But no one believes the Governor's call will be responded to, as the people of this State are averse to warlike pursuits, and do not believe in taking up the sword either for or against MOSQUERA. The poorer classes are generally content with their rice and plantains, and don't care which king they eat them under—MOSQUERA or ARBOLEDA. So, when you see in the Panama papers that OBALDIA has already 500 men in training in Chiriqui, and Don FRANCISCO FABELOA has raised 500 in his district of Fabrega, you may set it down as pretty certain that some one has "sold" the editor. In fact, it is said, and it is much more likely, from his antecedents, that OBALDIA has protested against the action of the Governor, and his people have agreed to stand by him in resisting the Governmental order.

The Governor, from Santiago, has issued a manifesto to the people of Panama, recounting the reasons that induced him to abandon the old capital for a new one. The charges that a conspiracy existed to overthrow the State Government in his person by citizens of the place, who, he has good reasons to believe, expected aid from MOSQUERA'S forces—and that their presence, inimical as they were counted to be, to him, rendered him powerless in any attempts to enforce the laws against men who were the partisans of their commander, &c., &c. He concludes by saying that he is now ready to defend the State, in any event, and that if the conspirators "raise their heads their triumph will be very ephemeral."

In the meantime, we have no positive news that SANTACOLOMA is to be reinforced from Carthagena, though it is presumed he will be, unless this fuss is amicably settled. Provisions are high and scarce in Panama, in consequence of the trouble, the country people being afraid to come to the city, and local trade of all kinds has almost entirely ceased.

The irregular screw-steamer *Askalon*, trading between Liverpool and Aspinwall, arrived at the latter port on the 12th, *via* Carthagena, bringing dates from Bogota to the 22d June. Gen. MOSQUERA, it is said, was to leave Bogota the same day for Antioquia and Cauca, to lead his armies there. Others say he was to go to Carthagena, to be present at the National Convention to be held in that city on the 6th August. A few of the State Representatives, together with the Cabinet Ministers, the President of the Supreme Court, and other officers, had arrived at Bogota, and were to form a Council of State, in MOSQUERA'S absence.

The guerrillas seem to have been almost extinguished, although a small party had made their appearance on the Magdalena, at a point near Honda. A chief of these men, IBANEZ, had just been shot at Bogota, he having broken his parole not to take up arms again against the Government.

In the State of Santander, where CANAL so long maintained a force in opposition to MOSQUERA, everything is quiet. All of Cundinamarca is also quiet, as in fact are all the nine States, except Antioquia and Cauca. In Antioquia no fighting has yet taken place between the Reactionists and MOSQUERA'S forces, the Provisional President having confined his efforts against that State to a vigorous blockade of the frontiers and rivers, so as to prevent its merchants and people from either exporting their rich products or receiving supplies. The consequence is, that all manufactured goods, especially cloths, are so dear that the people are nearly naked. Efforts are still making to bring that State in without active war, and a Commissioner was met on the Magdalena, who is said to have propositions to MOSQUERA, but the nature of them was not divulged. But if peaceful means do not succeed, MOSQUERA intends first to subdue the rebellious in the State of Cauca, and then sweep over Antioquia, on his return from the former field, to the capital.

MOSQUERA'S army for Cauca is well supplied with arms and munitions, and certain parties have advanced him $100,000 in gold and silver for contingent expenses, on his promise to bring about peace in three months.

We have various reports from the State of Cauca, but few of which are considered entirely reliable. One is, that ARBOLEDA, chief of the reactionists, had been defeated, and himself and 1,700 men taken prisoners. This news is forwarded by the Chief of the Province of Choco, who got it from some men just arrived there from Cauca, who deposed to the fact. The battle is said to have been fought at a place called Los Palos, on the 3d July, Gens. SANCHEZ and LOPEZ leading the forces against ARBOLEDA. It is not at all unlikely that a battle has taken place between these Chiefs, and that ARBOLEDA has been defeated, as by the previous accounts the combatants were in close proximity, and MOSQUERA'S Generals much outnumbered ARBOLEDA in the strength of their divisions; but the time in which the men professed to bring the news, is much shorter than is generally made over these rough and roadless countries. ARBOLEDA had executed another batch of a dozen or more of his enemies, through whose towns he passed.

Señor JUSTO AROSEMENA, the Commissioner from Panama to urge the ratification of the Guardia-Murillo Convention, by which Panama agreed to attach its fortunes to MOSQUERA on certain rather hard conditions, was still in Bogota, and it is reported has got MOSQUERA'S consent that Panama shall enjoy all the privileges under that Convention till the National Convention at Cartagena can be consulted on the subject.

Mr. BURTON, United States Minister, had not yet recognized MOSQUERA'S Government, but a partial recognition of it had been obtained from the French Minister.

MOSQUERA has issued a decree which annuls that portion of the Columbian Pact which disqualifies foreigners from holding real estate in the country. By this decree, the moment a foreigner arrives in this country he becomes a citizen and acquires all the rights, and is subject to all the duties of a native of the soil, with the exception that, for twenty-one years after coming into the country, he is not subject to military duty, unless in case of foreign war; and he is exempt from all direct taxes and public service, except in the municipal district where he resides. Foreigners married in the country, or as residents possessing permanent interests therein, are entitled to the rights of suffrage, and are eligible to public office.

Another Governmental decree pledges the church or mortmain property as security for the late issue of Treasury notes by MOSQUERA, which notes went hard while on their own bottom.

The Minister of this Confederacy in London has been authorized to issue bonds to the amount of $500,000 for the establishment of a company for the encouragement of immigration to this country, principally in Cauca, for the cultivation of the valuable lands ceded to London bondholders in lieu of interest due them. The Government of this country offers to take a share in the project, granting $500,000 annually to the company, and securing its share of the profits; and puts forth in its circular the advantages of such an association with the Government, that it will thereby have a national character, which will give strength to it in the minds of the timid, and will also entitle the members or laborers for the company to the free use of the Panama Railroad in their transit for Cauca.

Messrs. JOY and JENNY, who are the managers of the Magdalena River steamers, under the United States flag, go to New-York to-day on the *North Star*, to make representations at Washington, I hear, against the hardships imposed upon them by some of MOSQUERA'S late decrees. One of these decrees makes it necessary they should take out licenses from the Custom-houses, so encumbered with onerous conditions that their profits would be greatly reduced, if not altogether lost if complied with. They also complain, and justly, that by the new tariff decree they must pay heavy duties on materials brought from abroad for repairs on their boats, (ten in number,) when they were invited to assume this business on condition that those materials should be free from all imposts.

The United States steam frigate *Sarannc* is at Panama. The British steam frigate *Termogant* sailed for the Sandwich Islands on the 12th, with Mr. SYNGE' British Commissioner to the Islands, and family, who arrived from New-York by the *North Star*. The United States brig *Perry* and British steam gunboat *Styx*, are at Aspinwall. The latter goes in a few days to Greytown, Nicaragua.

The Panama Railroad Company's new steamship *Salvador* left yesterday on her first regular trip between Panama and Central American ports. The trips will in future be twice a month, to be performed by the *Salvador* and *Guatemala*.

We have no late dates from either Central or South America.

Who are Exempt from Military Duty.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, July 19, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 60.—Inasmuch as the enrolling officers, under section 11 of the Militia law, are constituted the judges, in the first instance, of the validity of the claims for exemption from military duty, it is deemed proper, at this time, to establish a few general rules for their guidance in the performance of their important and responsible duties:

1. Physical disability is a good ground of exemption, and should, in all cases of doubt, be established to the satisfaction of the enrolling officer, by a physician's certificate as well as the affidavit of the party.

The following imperfections are proper causes of disability: Wounds of the head, which impair the faculties or cause convulsions; serious impairment of hearing, speech, or vision; anchylosis, or active disease of any of the larger joints; the presence of pulmonary disease or organic disease of the heart; irreducible hernia; fistula in ano; large hemorrhoids, large and painful varicocli, or varicose veins, which extend above the knee; the loss of a limb, or the thumb and forefinger on the right hand, or of any two fingers on either hand; the loss of the great toe; any marked physical imperfection which would unfit for active service.

In addition to the word "exempt," the words "physical disability" should be entered in the enrollment books opposite the name of each person not liable to military duty for any of the reasons above stated.

2. The following persons are exempt, under the laws of the United States, by reason of their office or employment, and the enrolling officer will, therefore, enter opposite the name of each in the enrollment books the word "exempt," and a memorandum of his office or employment: "The Vice-President of the United States, the officers, judicial and executive, of the Government of the United States, the members of both Houses of Congress and their respective officers, all Custom-house officers with their clerks, all post officers and stage drivers who are employed in the care and conveyance of the mail of the Post-office of the United States, all ferrymen employed at any ferry on the post road, all inspectors of exports, all pilots, all mariners actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States."

3. Firemen in active service, and those who have served their time as firemen, are exempt, except in case of insurrection or invasion; the enrolling officer will, therefore, enter such exemption and note the word "Fireman" opposite the names of such persons in the enrollment books.

4. The duties devolving upon the enrolling officers are, at once, delicate and important, and should be performed without fear or favor. In all doubtful cases, a statement should be transmitted to Judge Advocate Gen. WM. H. ANTHON, at his office, No. 15 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, who will render an opinion thereon.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Reception at Primary School No. 37.

The closing reception of Primary School No. 37 in the Third Ward, took place yesterday, and was largely attended by the parents of the children, and other citizens who take an interest in the school. Commissioner EDWARD B. HEATH presided at the exercises, and his colleague, Commissioner R. S. GOULD. Superintendent RANDALL and the members of the local Board, Messrs. JOHN COSTAR, PATRICK KERRIN, GEORGE F. DEWLAND, and H. J. WELBROOK, also occupied seats upon the stand. The exercises were of the usual character, and consisted of readings, declamations, songs, dialogues, &c., in which Masters Eugene Diemer, Abraham Hardy, William Noe, Edward Beardsley, Charles Denehay, Daniel Mahoney, Ferdinand Altman, Benjamin Baker, and Misses Ellie Rice, Mary Finn, Julia Kennell, Annie Cropsey, and Mary Murphy took part. This school has only been established two years, previous to which time there had never been a public school in the Third Ward. The prosperity of the school has far exceeded the anticipations of those who were instrumental in its establishment, and has falsified the predictions of those members of the Board of Education who argued against its necessity on account of the sparseness of the population of the Ward.

The regular attendance is upward of 200, and the school has been productive of the most happy effects, in rescuing from the streets a large number of idle children, who, previously, did not attend any school. The progress made by the children is said by the parents to have been remarkable, and reflects great credit on the Principal of the school, Misses MARY T. GIBSONS, and her assistants, Miss Lida Thompson, Anne Stiel, Ellan Denehay, Lucinda Britton and Catherine M. Sullivan. Superintendent RANDALL, who addressed the school at the close of the exercises, paid a high compliment to both teachers and pupils, and said that the school was not excelled by any primary school in the City. A school-house is much needed in the Ward, and the Board of Education should see to it that the necessity is speedily supplied. Commissioner GOULD and Mr. JOHN COSTAR addressed the school in a happy vein at the close of the exercises, and the reception closed with a National song, sung by the pupils.

Ward School No. Forty-nine—Semi-Annual Reception.

The semi-annual reception of Ward School No. 49, in the Twenty-first Ward, took place yesterday afternoon, from 2 until nearly 6 P. M., in the presence of an audience of about 500 persons. Many who had been specially invited were unable to obtain admission. The exercises consisted of declamations by Charles H. French, Insall Raiman, Charles H. Knowlton, Wm. E. Glover, Julian J. W. Keen, Robt. D. Elder and Philip S. Biglin. There was an interesting dialogue entitled "Flights of Fancy," in which Chas. H. French, Philip S. Biglin, J. J. W. Keen, J. C. Lawrence and Ida L. Bogert participated, and another dialogue called "The Money Test," in which Cornelia A. Wood, Albertine Patterson, Philip S. Biglin, Chas. H. French and J. J. W. Keen appeared, and which elicited much applause and merriment. The calisthenic exercises of the girls were quite novel and pleasing. Then there was a tableau of Liberty, in which about twenty-five young goddesses appeared, and performed many difficult evolutions. The *finale* was a grand *coup d'état*—about forty of the boys rushing in at a double quick, with fixed bayonets, encircling the goddesses, while the National airs were played and the goddesses said, with emphatic enunciation, "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable." The drill of the Union Guard, sixty members, composed of the pupils, was quite a feature, and reflected great credit on their Instructor, Vice-Principal SAMUEL M. PERKINS. Half of them were without arms, but did the marchings and company movements in fine style. The singing of the oratorio of "Joseph" was quite creditable. Miss LIZZIE PARKER delivered the valedictory. The following are the graduates. Those from the Female Department have grade A, and are fitted for teachers. Those in the Male Department will enter the Free Academy—all having applied and been admitted.

Graduates from Female Department—Lizzie W. Parker, Mary C. Becker, Maggie Cooper, Sara L. Lester, Kate A. Cornell, Eliza L. Reid, Mary Wright, Nellie F. Dwyer, Lizzie Cloherty, Mary Valentine.

Graduates from Male Department to Free Academy—Charles H. French, Robert Roden, Charles Taylor, John W. Paynter, John J. O'Rourke, Philip S. Biglin, Insall Raiman, John H. Evans, Bernard McCafferty, John M. Kelly, Crawford P. Douglass, John J. Mahoney, Charles H. Knowlton, Paul Kasprowiscz.

Mr. WM. H. WOOD is principal of the Male Department, and FRANCES E. A. GUTCH of the Female. The Committee on Reception was E. C. JOHNSON, JOHN DAVENPORT and WM. L. COGSWELL.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of JOHN STEFFEN, a German, 59 years of age, was found floating in the water at the foot of Corlears-street, yesterday, and was taken out by Officer NELSON, of the Thirteenth Precinct. Deceased had been in the employ of the New-York Steam Sugar Refining Company, and had been missing since Sunday evening. A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered at an inquest held by Coroner COLLIN. The same Coroner held an inquest yesterday at the house of CHARLES WARREN, No. 547 First-avenue, upon the body of WM. H. WARREN, who was drowned on the day previous in the dock foot of Thirty-third-street. He was only 7 years of age, and had been out of the house but 15 minutes when intelligence of his death was brought to his mother. Verdict, accidental drowning.

SINGULAR CAUSE OF DEATH.—An inquest was held by Coroner COLLIN, yesterday, upon the body of a little girl, named MARY FLYNN, residing at No. 183 East 32d-street, who died at that place on the day previous. It appears that the child, who was only four years of age, fell down the stairs in the house, having in her hand, at the time, a pair of scissors. The point of the scissors punctured one of her eyes. She took cold in the wound, fever of the parts followed, resolving into inflammation of the brain, from which she died as stated above. Dr. THOMAS ROBINSON made a *post-mortem* examination in the case, and found death to have resulted from inflammation. A verdict was rendered accordingly.

DRAWBACKS TO RECRUITING.—The excellent system of landing sick and wounded soldiers in the heart of the City yet continues. Yesterday at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, we saw eight carriage loads of soldiers brought to the Relief Association's door on Broadway. The poor fellows were of a ghastly pallor; broken arms, fractured limbs, sunken cheeks, dilapidated uniforms, soleless shoes; all this and more stared the hundreds of young men who had gathered there, full in the face. Within a few doors of this place are two recruiting offices. What effect such sights will have upon speedy and cheerful enlistment it is not hard to determine.

THE WATER-STREET TRAGEDY.—WM. F. HOWE, Esq., has generously offered his services to the unfortunate HONORA MORISSEY, who in common with JAS. WINTHROP is indicted for the murder of a woman in Water-street. Mr. HOWE has moved that the case be taken to the Court of Over and Terminer, when it will be tried at the September Term before Justice LEONARD. The poor girl is absolutely friendless, homeless and penniless, and is a fit subject for the charity of the good.

CHARGED WITH OPENING LETTERS.—Mr. HENRY D. ROSE, physician, of No. 267 Broome-street, was arrested yesterday by Deputy-Marshals HUNT and LEE, charged with opening letters addressed to Dr. E. B. FROST, and abstracting money therefrom. The accused was taken before Commissioner HENRY, who committed him for an examination in default of $2,000 bail.

FIRE IN EAST TWENTIETH-STREET.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a stable belonging to Mr. JOHN DAVIES, at No. 206 East Twelfth-street, took fire, and was almost entirely consumed. It was occupied by a number of coal and dray horses, all of which were taken out safely. The building was insured for $1,000 in the People's Insurance Company.

FAIR CASE.—A large crowd gathered about an Irish woman in front of the Tombs yesterday morning. She was crying some and shouting a great deal, so much so, that at least a hundred passers stopped to inquire the cause of her grief. It seems that her husband, who had been taken drunk to the Tombs, had been seized with the horrors and died in his cell with delirium tremens. This being told his wife, who called to see him, occasioned the violent outburst referred to, which was continued for such a long time that an officer was compelled to disperse the crowd and suggest to her the propriety of a more private demonstration.

FULTON FERRY.—Doubtless the repairs or "reconstruction" of the buildings at the Fulton Ferry proceed as rapidly as possible, but the public feel severely the lack of their accustomed accommodation. The boats run at long (comparative) intervals, and great crowds jam them full.

FIRE IN CANAL-STREET.—A fire took place in the lager-bier saloon of HENRY A. HANE, No. 114 Canal-street, yesterday morning about 4½ o'clock, but was extinguished without the Department being called out. Damage, $300. Insured in the New-Amsterdam Insurance Office.

LAW REPORTS.

A Scramble for a Surplus.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Clerke.

Edward Ringel vs. *Victor Heubach et al.*—This was a motion for the confirmation of a report of a referee, which finds the plaintiff entitled to a priority of right to a certain fund in the hands of a receiver, Billhofer and Arnold, plaintiffs in another suit against the same defendant. The receiver having filed exceptions to the report, he and Arnold now claim that their right is prior to Ringel's, on several grounds, viz.: that the fund in question was created by means of a prior suit of Billhofer and Arnold vs. Heubach, in which the receiver was appointed; that Ringel had done nothing to create the fund; that, although he had commenced his suit before Billhofer and Arnold had commenced their second suit, yet he did not file his complaint nor make the receiver a party, nor specifically seek the fund in question; that the existence of the fund (being the surplus arising from the receivership of B. & A.'s first suit,) having been subsequently ascertained by B. & A., they immediately commenced their creditor's suit, making the receiver a defendant and specifically alleging the surplus and demanding satisfaction out of the same, and that the judgment of Ringel was obtained by consent of the fraudulent vendee, Heubach, and not upon trial in Court. The counsel for Ringel insisted that his commencement by serving a summons, gave him the priority from that day. Decision reserved.

Homer H. Stewart for plaintiffs; Charles Tracey for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Clerke.

Gilbert et al. vs. *Smith, Trustee, &c.*—Motion granted to plaintiffs to have 20 days to propose amendments.

Kenyon, &c., vs. *Hedges.*—Motion denied without costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 24, 1862.

$10,000	U. S. 6s '81, Con.	98¼	10,000	Am'can Gold.	b60.116¾
9,000	do	98¾	50,000	do	116¾
5,000	do	98¾	20,000	do	b30.116¾
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74. Con.	86¾	40,000	do	b60.116¾
10,000	do	86	40,000	do	116¾
1,500	Treas. 7 3.10 ₩ ct. Notes	102	75,000	do	116¾
29,000	do	102¾	45,000	do	b30.116¾
15,000	do	102¾	15,000	do	b15.116¾
11,000	U. S. 6s 1 Yr. Cr.	99	10,000	do	116¾
45,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	49¾	400,000	do	119
7,000	do	49¾	5,000	do	s5.118
15,000	Missouri St. 6s	46¾	28	Pacific M. S. Co.	107¾
14,000	Mo. 6s 1st to H. & St. J. R.	60	100	N. Y. Cen. R.	92¾
5,000	Cal. State 7s	84¾	300	do	s10 92¾
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	92¾	100	do	b30 92¾
5,000	T. Ill. & Al. 1st m.	103	100	do	b10 92¾
7,000	T. H. & Al. 2d m.	80	400	do	92¾
10,000	C. & N. W. S. F. bs.	93	50	do	92¾
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st m.	80	120	Erie Railway	33¾
1,000	C. & N. W. 2d m.	27	400	do	33¾
10,000	do	28	400	Erie 7s, preferred	81¾
11,000	To. & Wa. 2d m.	63	150	do	b30 62¾
11,000	C. & Tol. S. F. B.	80	100	Harlem Railroad	14¾
1,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st m.	105	200	do	14¾
15,000	P. F. W. & Chi. 1st M.	62¾	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	26¾
6,000	do	b60	93	100	M. S. & N. I. G. Stk.
3,000	B. N. Y. & E. 1st M.	85¼	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	87
2,400	do	85	50	do	b10 87¼
40	Thomas Bank	100	50	do	b30 87¾
50	Bank of Commerce	89	50	do	b30 87¾
100	Mech. Cen. R	58¾	100	do	s10 87¾
100	do	s30 59¼	200	do	b30 87¾
200	do	b30 59¾	100	do	b3 87¾
100	do	59¾	50	Erie Railway	33¾
50	do	b30 60	200	Har. R. Preferred	35¾
			100	Mich. Cen. R.	59¾
			10	Panama Railroad	132
			50	Mich. So. & N. I. S.	84¾
			100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	86¾
			100	Gal. & Chic. R.	68¾
			100	do	68¾
			40	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	47¾
			100	do	47¾
			150	C. B. & Q. R.	b30 78¾
			50	Hudson Riv. R.	43¾

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000	U. S. 6s '81 Reg.	98¾	$5,000	Am. Gold	b10.117¾
5,000	U. S. 6s '81. Cou.	98¾	50,000	do	b30.117¾
5,000	do	98¾	10,000	do	s10.117¾
500	do	98¾	9,000	do

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS per year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any gentleman who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers shall receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE COLLEEN BAWN.

WALLACK'S—THE IRISH LYON—FRA DIAVOLO.

WINTER GARDEN—THE SOLDIER'S RETURN—KING CORNEY.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 BROADWAY—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—8th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL 37 MINSTRELS—No. 585 Broadway.

[illegible] OF THE WORLD—No. 958 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. HALLECK and Staff, accompanied by Gen. BURNSIDE left Washington for Fortress Monroe, to return to-morrow. It is understood that he will have a personal consultation with Gen. McCLELLAN during his absence.

Gen. POPE informs the War Department of another cavalry expedition from Fredericksburgh, with brilliant results. Early on Wednesday, a party of our cavalry, sent out by Gen. KING, met and defeated a body of rebel cavalry, about one hundred strong, near Carmel Church, on the telegraph road from Fredericksburgh to Richmond. They then burnt the rebel camp, with six cars loaded with corn, and broke up the telegraph to Gordonsville. Subsequently a large body of STUART'S rebel cavalry attacked them, but these too were defeated, driven across the North Anna River, and pursued until within sight of Hanover Junction. Our cavalry returned without the loss of a man, after a march of seventy miles in twenty-nine hours, and the defeat of two bodies of the rebels. Several prisoners and a large number of horses and many arms were brought in. Gen. POPE informs the Department that the damage done to the Virginia Central Railroad on the 19th inst. had not been repaired by the enemy.

The 1st of September is determined upon as the day on which the Internal Tax bill shall go into practical operation. The Collectors and Assessors will be appointed, and whatever else may be necessary will be done before the date fixed by this notice, which is officially proclaimed.

A meeting of prominent citizens of Philadelphia was held yesterday at the Board of Trade rooms in that city, at which forty-five thousand dollars were subscribed towards raising ten regiments. No person subscribed less than a thousand dollars, and some subscribed as high as three thousand. A war Mass Meeting is to be held in Independence Square to-morrow.

The State Paymaster-General, GEORGE BLISS, Jr., commenced yesterday morning the payment of the State bounty of $50 to volunteers, and will continue to pay promptly in all cases where the proper evidence of muster and receipts in due form are presented. Blank receipts are furnished to all the Adjutants of the new regiments, and to all officers recruiting for the old regiments.

A dispatch from Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS to the Government Mustering Officer at Harrisburgh, directs the latter to accept all nine and twelve months volunteers offered by Gov. CURTIN. The twenty-five regiments, the quota of Pennsylvania, are expected to be raised without difficulty under this arrangement.

GENERAL NEWS.

The news packages by the steamship *Asia*, which arrived at Boston yesterday, reached this city about midnight. Our European files by this arrival are to the 12th inst., two days later than by the *North American*. We find nothing in them to add to the full summary of the news telegraphed from Cape Race.

The steamship *North Star* arrived at this port yesterday, from Aspinwall on the 16th inst. She brings the mails, passengers and treasure from San Francisco, and later intelligence from the United States of Colombia. The treasure list foots up $878,831. The war between the Colombian Government forces and the Reactionists appears likely to be brought to a speedy close by the continued successes of MOSQUERA. He promises to end it in three months, having effected a loan of $100,000 to aid him in his intention. It was reported at Carthagena that a battle had been fought between the insurgent ARBOLEDA and two of MOSQUERA'S Generals, in which the former was defeated, and himself and army taken prisoners. MOSQUERA had issued a number of important decrees, prominent among which was one relating to emigrants. It provides that an emigrant shall become a naturalized citizen the moment he lands on the soil, but that for twenty years he shall not be called upon to perform military duty, unless in case of an invasion of the State. The *North Star* brings no later news from Central or South America.

The death of Ex-President MARTIN VAN BUREN is announced. He died yesterday morning at his residence at Lindenwold, in his 79th year. His death was noticed in the Supreme Court yesterday, before Justice CLERKE, and on motion of GILBERT DEAN, Esq., who made some very appropriate remarks, the Court adjourned. The Marine Court also adjourned, on motion of Mr. STEVENS.

Gen. CASS spoke briefly at a meeting in Detroit a few evenings since, urging the necessity of giving the Government all the aid it desires. His health is very feeble.

The Danish *Chargé d'Affaires* and the Secretary of the Interior have entered into a contract, the Government of the former agreeing to receive from United States vessels all negroes delivered from on board vessels seized in prosecution of the slave-trade, by the commanders of United States vessels, and to provide them with suitable instruction, clothing and shelter, and to employ them at wages under such regulations as shall be agreed upon for a period not exceeding five years from the date of their being landed on the Danish Island of St. Croix, in the West Indies.

The Gold market fell off 2 ₩ cent. yesterday, closing 117 ₩ cent. The Foreign Exchanges were much unsettled in the afternoon. London, 138¼@129. Stocks generally firm. Governments, 98¾; New-York Central, 92¾.

The decline in Gold and Sterling Exchange yesterday exercised a depressing influence on the market for Breadstuffs; prices of Flour declined 10c.@20c. ₩ bbl., and of Wheat fully 1c. ₩ bushel. Corn closed heavily. The day's sales of Flour were moderate; of Wheat and Corn, quite limited. The freight engagements, however, were restricted, though shippers had any existing advantage. Sugars, Tallow and Rio Coffee were in active demand at buoyant rates. A fair business was reported in the principal kinds of Provisions; Pork was again cheaper, while Lard and Beef were very firm. Cotton declined 1c. ₩ lb., and closed with a downward tendency. Other branches of trade exhibited no really new feature.

Gen. Halleck's Appointment.

The appointment of Gen. HALLECK to be Commander-in-Chief of the army will be regarded with high satisfaction by the country. It will do all that any single Administrative act can do, to revive public confidence in the conduct of military affairs. It will not stimulate popular enthusiasm like a brilliant victory, but it will fortify the country against fears of fresh disasters growing out of incapable councils, or the vascillating policy of unprofessional commanders.

Gen. HALLECK is not known to the country as a brilliant leader of armies in the field. Nor, for that matter, have we a single soldier in the service who is. Gen. SCOTT, we believe, is the only living American general who ever, before the present war, led 5,000 men to the field of battle. It is not fair to expect that we should extemporize Napoleons, who are never over-abundant in any century. Gen. HALLECK'S career at the West proved him to be a safe and thoroughly reliable commander, an excellent disciplinarian, and a master of the theoretic art of war. He knows perfectly what ought to be done to insure success: that he is precisely the man to do it, possibly the country might hesitate to concede. But there will be no difference of opinion that he is the best man to be found in the army for the precise position assigned him. His knowledge of army officers is thorough and practical. He knows the service for which each is best fitted, and can combine their operations to the best advantage.

Gen. HALLECK incurred a good deal of popular odium by forbidding escaped slaves to come within his lines, and by sending back to their masters some who had done so. We doubt whether at this stage of the contest, and with his experience of the past, he would repeat this now. At all events, he has no longer any control over the matter. A law of Congress peremptorily forbids any army officer from doing so,—and this whole question belongs to the civil department of the Government, and not to the army.

We anticipate from Gen. HALLECK'S appointment much greater unity in the movements of the different branches of the army, a more thorough and hearty coöperation of its officers, a better because a more professionally intelligent direction of its energies, and consequently a more vigorous and successful prosecution of the war. We think President LINCOLN has shown very great sagacity, and a very just comprehension of the requirements of the emergency, in placing him in this position. The War Department has outgrown the abilities of any one man for the proper performance of its duties. Its administrative branches are quite enough for the Secretary: the detailed direction and management of the armies may very properly be assigned to an independent authority.

The True Policy of Punishment.

One remarkable peculiarity was noticed by all in the grand Union-square meeting, and is an evidence, no doubt, of general popular feeling, and that was, that all demands for the most unsparing punishment of the rebels, and for the most vigorous measures toward them, were met with the greatest applause. From every quarter we receive, ourselves, communications urging the most extreme penalties of the law on the treasonable States and communities. A universal confiscation of real estate, so that loyal settlers may occupy the deserted properties, the wasting of rebel fields and harvests, the armed occupation of their houses, and the appropriation of all property, are some of the mildest of the penal remedies recommended. In the meeting before referred to, one of our most benevolent and excellent citizens, calmly advised sending all the rebel inhabitants further South, and occupying their houses with our soldiers. All these strongly expressed feelings are good signs in one respect—they show that the people demand vigorous action, and will sustain the Government in it. They prove that the popular instinct feels what has been thus far our mistake—the not striking at our enemy's weakest point. Still, the time has come when sound statesmanship and practical Christianity should indicate some distinctions and limitations in this cry for punishment and revenge. It might as well be understood now as hereafter, that there are some things which the American people can do, and some which it cannot. Whatever be our wrongs received from the South—and their number is infinite—we cannot exterminate or make houseless and landless the whole five or six million whites implicated in this rebellion. The thing is simply impossible. If we begin an indiscriminate, universal policy of destroying rebel property, confiscating it, and "sending women and children South," and the like, we merely excite every man, woman and child to a pitch of fury which would lead them to take to the mountains and swamps rather than submit, and which would call out a storm of wrath to which the rage of Europe, under NAPOLEON'S exactions, was feeble. We must remember, ourselves, how many years it needed before the ashes over our burnt homesteads, in the War of 1812, cooled again. Not all the British victories or insults ever sowed such dragon-teeth of hatred as did their destruction of the public buildings of Washington and other towns. To let an army plunder buildings, or even occupy them—to permit every soldier to grasp and get as he likes—is simply to demoralize our army, and enrage the enemy past any possibility of submission.

Our policy is simply this. *This war is a class war.* It is a war of the aristocracy of the South, nominally, against the people—the working people of the North, but really against the whole people, and against Democracy itself. The politicians have hoodwinked the Southern masses or bound them down under the chains of a military despotism. Our great object should be to insert a wedge between the aristocrats and the masses. We can never subjugate the South, or hold it, without doing this. We must show the working classes in every way, that we aim at their benefit and are against their proud and oppressive masters. In this view, we think that some portions of Gen. BUTLER'S measures in New-Orleans, to conciliate the masses and hold down the aristocracy, have been very wise and statesmanly. With this policy we should strike, without favor, at the higher classes. We should free their slaves, not merely from military necessity, but because the emancipation of the negroes tends to depress the traitorous aristocracy, who hate the Union and Democracy, and always will hate them. We should confiscate their estates, and divide them, not merely among our soldiers, but sell them cheaply to, or bestow them on the poor white men of the South. The ruling class, the office-holders and disloyal planters of the rebel States, should be nearly destroyed. No poor man, no mechanic, or laborer, or small farmer, should be injured. The blow should fall on the rich. Then, as our armies advance, they should, of course, to a certain degree, feed on the enemy's country; but this should be done with perfect system and under military law. Plundering, and any occupation without guards of houses, should be strictly punished. There need be no fear that our army will not sufficiently desolate the rebel territory. An army, even to its friends, is like a flock of locusts. Its track, with the best of intentions, over Virginia would be like that of a tempest.

But there are other aspects to this question, which it is the duty of our religious teachers now to present, and yet which, we fear, are not sufficiently presented. If Christianity has any reality, and is not a myth to the Northern people, it is time that its power were felt in this hour of our wrath and distress. Revenge does not belong to nations any more than to individuals. Vindictiveness is not merely a mark of unwise statesmanship, but it is something against which we utter daily prayers. If our holy faith has still a power in the land, it will control those most natural, but bitter cries of a wronged nation for revengeful punishment and evil on its enemies. Justice, legal punishment we must have, but not lawless revenge.

Modern Iron-making—New Elements in Warfare.

The present results of improved iron-making, with reference to what ought to be the principal business of this people until the rebellion is crushed out, are of the highest importance. The great want is stronger material for armor-plates, artillery and heavy ordnance, and cheaper war *materiel* in general—the chief cost being in iron and steel—so that more of it can be afforded. There is in the Exhibition at London a cast-steel locomotive-tire, which, unlike the thirty or forty thousand locomotive-tires running in America, was never a pig of cast-iron, nor a puddle-ball, nor an ingot of wrought-iron, nor a bar. In a quarter of an hour from the time it had trickled from the *iron ore*, it was a cast steel hoop without a weld, and only needed rolling in a tire-mill to be ready to run. A large number of tires, made by this Bessemer process, are running in Europe. The ordinary tire requires from five to eight heats, and sets of manipulations. This required two; which explains the wonderful cheapness of the process. An unforged ingot of this steel, 14 inches in diameter, is broken, to show as perfect a fracture and as perfect solidity as ordinary hammered steel; and several 24-pounder guns, and a 50-horse crank shaft cast from it, and the 6,410th "direct steel" ingot, (18 inches square,) made by BESSEMER, are exhibited; which shows the scale upon which it has been worked. Its quality is illustrated by a variety of specimens, for instance, a railway rail, 40 feet long, is twisted cold into a spiral, and a bar five inches square is folded together like a pocket-rule, all without fracture. This metal is not only shown, but has been used for several years in the form of saws, chisels boiler-plate, cannon, shafting, &c.; and its success is complete. It is made in England, Sweden and Germany, and is about to be made even in India. But there was never a pound of it made in America, or used by our Departments, or contemplated in the immense Government iron-works lately discussed by Congress, as far as we are aware.

And there is KRUPP, the Prussian, who forges ten-inch steel columbiads, solid, and whose guns are used all over Europe. And there is HOWELL, the Englishman, whose cast-steel forgings are as homogeneous as copper, and resist a tenelle strain of 100,000 pounds, while that of the best iron is 70,000. Plates of this steel are found to offer above twice the resistance of iron plates to shot. But we need not go abroad. An equally good metal is similarly made in Pittsburgh, while the semi-steel of the Albany iron-works has averaged a still higher tensile strength, and the Trenton iron-works steel exhibits the fine qualities of the improved manufacture. And if the Franklinite ore found in Sussex County, New-Jersey, prove to be what it is represented, the best iron ore of the world, the material for the production of the most perfect steel in the world will be in our possession.

Our Government certainly inaugurated and is completing the revolution in naval warfare which has set all the world agape, but is it keeping pace with the age in this wider and grander revolution in the production of iron? There is no lack of genius or skill among us. The world has admitted that. Americans can undoubtedly rival their neighbors in this art as well as the rest. But supremacy, not to say independence, in this age, are not assured to those who *can*, but to those who *do* live up to it, in all the great arts. Would it not then be worthy of the country and the occasion to buy out BESSEMER or KRUPP, or both, for the benefit of the United States? It is at least incumbent upon us to secure the best talent and results wherever found. The time is at hand when we cannot afford to drag behind our neighbors in any art or science which relates to national defence.

GEN. MCCLELLAN AND THE TIMES.—We feel greatly obliged to those journals which have complimented the TIMES by attaching so much importance to its assumed "change of tone" in regard to Gen. MCCLELLAN. Even the *Evening Post*, which is nothing if not bilious, is fairly entitled to a share of our gratitude.

But we need scarcely remind our neighbors that they very grossly exaggerate the matter in question. We have nothing to retract of any opinions we have expressed of Gen. McCLELLAN, least of all, have we indicated any concurrence in the damaging denunciations in which many of our cotemporaries have seen fit to indulge. We repeat what we have said hitherto, that in the great work of organizing an army he has proved his possession of the highest ability;—that his siege of Yorktown (whether it might have been avoided or not) was a masterpicce of successful soldiership;—that his preparations for an advance upon Richmond were complete and perfect;—that he has the rare quality of inspiring confidence and thorough respect among his troops,—and that his conduct of the retreat to the James River was a most masterly execution of one of the most difficult and dangerous movements which an army is ever compelled to make.

To all this we still adhere. But it does not in the least affect the truth of what we have also said, that the *public faith* in his ability to lead an army in the field to victory, has been greatly *shaken*. That the fact is so, no man of common sense can doubt, and no man of common honesty would think of denying. Whether public confidence in him is *justly* shaken or not, is another question. If what is said on his behalf, that he was never allowed the means he deemed requisite to carry out his plans, is true, then the public verdict is unjust. We stated all this very fully in the very article from which our critics quote: but they find it convenient to omit mention of it altogether.

We are very glad that President LINCOLN has seen fit to leave Gen. McCLELLAN in command of the Army of the Potomac, and to intrust to him still the task of taking Richmond. Certainly no other General could take command of that army now, with half as good a prospect of leading it successfully against the rebel capital. It cannot be denied that Gen. McCLELLAN'S abilities as a leader in the field are still to be proved. But we believe that, with proper support, he will vindicate the claims which have been put forward in his behalf.

An Explanatory Note.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

A few days after the late battles on the Chickahominy, the wife of a gallant officer received a letter from him, relating with all the frankness and familiarity of private confidence his perils, encounters and successes, &c. The next day, you may imagine her surprise and mortification in reading the letter published in full in the TIMES, utterly without her consent or knowledge. When the publication was discovered by the officer, he doubtless felt that he would as lief have lost a leg in the battle as to see his private familiar letter thus paraded before the whole world. His pride may prevent him from offering any explanation; and none, indeed, is needed by his friends; but for those who do not know him well, I cannot refrain from asking you to publish this note.

It is, perhaps, not necessary to say by what excess of youthful zeal and indiscretion the publication was effected—entirely without the lady's knowledge or consent—and I am half inclined to ask the TIMES to share part of the blame. A.

We are quite willing to take whatever belongs to us of blame for publishing a letter from an officer, handed to us for publication by one of his relatives, who, we took it for granted, was a better judge of his wishes than we were. We regret, however, having acted somewhat hastily on that presumption; for we know that there is no officer in the service who would less willingly come before the public as the claimant of even justly-deserved honors than the one in question. —[ED. TIMES.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

Commencement of the Payment of the State Bounty of Fifty Dollars.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 24.

Paymaster-General GEO. BLISS, Jr., commenced this morning the payment of the State bounty, and will continue to pay promptly in all cases where the proper evidence of muster and receipts are presented. Blank receipts have been sent to all the Adjutants yet appointed for the new regiments, and to all officers recruiting for the old regiments. New regiments that have not yet had an Adjutant appointed, should apply for one at once, and then get their blanks. For the new regiments the Adjutant is the mustering officer; the men must be mustered in by him.

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

A Convention of Committees representing the Chamber of Commerce—the Union Defence Committee—the Common Council, and other bodies, met on Wednesday in the Hall of the Chamber of Commerce, and appointed a Committee of Ten, to consider what further action is necessary to carry into effect the call of the President for additional troops.

The Sub-Committee of Ten met yesterday and the subject of bounties was discussed, and a determination expressed, to continue to urge upon the authorities the great importance of recruiting the regiments now in the field, and on motion of Mr. JONATHAN STURGES it was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to wait upon the Governor of the State, to impress upon him the importance of enlisting only for regiments in the field, and of confining the bounty to such enlistments until these organizations are filled to their maximum standard, and also to proceed to Washington to impress upon the Administration the importance of this measure; and to confer with these authorities upon the correction of existing evils which retard the recruiting service in this State.

The Committee consisted of Judge Jas. W. White, Samuel Sloan, Denning Duer, Charles Gould and Councilman Orton.

The following resolutions were also adopted as expressive of the sense of the Committee:

Resolved, That we look upon the present as the crisis of the rebellion—a crisis from which we see no deliverance other than in the most prompt and energetic action.

Resolved, That every person and every community of doubtful loyalty should be regarded as disloyal; and the announcement should be made that we rely on no qualified Unionists to aid us in this contest for great principles, but trust only in the truly loyal who will sacrifice properly, life, and even opinion for the common good.

Resolved, That the time has fully come when we must strike for our national life, using every weapon God has given us, and calling to our aid every person who can be drawn from the rebels or added to our cause. That a proclamation of the Commander-in-Chief declaring the provisions of the recent law of Congress to be the sentiments of the Government, and that they will be enforced, would secure to the Union cause thousands of laborers, thousands of fighting men, and millions of coöperating well-wishers. That the welfare of our country, the lives of loyal soldiers, and the happiness of loyal families all over the Free States demand the proclamation.

Resolved, That every day's delay complicates our relations, both foreign and domestic, gives the rebels strength, and is wasting hundreds of good and true men; and it is far better that every rebel should perish, than that one more loyal soldier should die.

And therefore it is that we, with entire unanimity, most respectfully and most earnestly call upon the President to act in his capacity as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and immediately issue the order which will take from the rebels their great source of strength, while it will diminish their army by calling to the defence of their homes large numbers of rebel officers and men. And we assure the President that in this, as in every act of his Administration, the people of the Free States will sustain the policy, while the whole civilized world will applaud the Proclamation of Emancipation.

RECRUITING IN THE CITY.

PAYMENT OF THE ADVANCED BOUNTY.

By the telegram from Albany, published above, it will be seen that arrangements have been made for the immediate payment of the State bounty offered by the Governor in his late proclamation. Col. BLISS yesterday morning commenced issuing checks in exchange for the properly certified claims which had been forwarded to him. For some time to come his attention will most probably be almost monopolized by this branch of his duties.

The knowledge that this advance bounty is really to be paid in advance will contribute, more than any other pecuniary inducement, to the rapid increase of enlistments. It is the best thing that has been done since first means began to be devised for complying with the President's requisition for 300,000 fresh troops. The promise of $500 to be doled out at uncertain and remote periods, would not be so apt to tempt men as the assurance of $25 actually in hand within a few hours of mustering in. About the bird in the bush, the most sanguine and intelligent of us have our occasional doubts and fears, and how much less confidence is likely to be felt by the stolid and comparatively ignorant; but the bird in the hand is a something tangible that can be comprehended instantly, and proportionably appreciated.

Now that recruiting officers can with the boldness and emphasis which a consciousness of telling a practical truth supplies, tell applicants that the enrollment of their names will directly put into their hands or the hands of those dependent on them, a sufficient sum to supply selfish comforts or family necessities; now that recruiting officers can honestly say this in a way to be believed, there will be an immense influx of willing volunteers. Innumerable cases have daily occurred of men who were anxious to sign the roll if they only had some such provision to rely upon. They have been half persuaded by the perspective bait of ninety dollars promised them from various sources; yet they had a hankering for cash on the nail; for something in the shape of earnest money; for as it were, a deposit that would testify to the intended good faith of the State and United States authorities. This deposit or earnest money the State now offers them, and a wonderful amount of confidence will thereby be inspired. It only remains for the War Department at Washington to second Gov. MORGAN'S efforts by accepting and acting upon the suggestion of the Common Council, and then recruiting officers will be warranted in promising all who come to them $50 ready money, as well as the balance of the $90 in subsequent instalments.

THE BOUNTY TO RECRUITS FOR REGIMENTS IN THE FIELD.

The authoritative statement has been published, that recruits for regiments already in the field will receive the whole of the $50 State bounty, on being mustered into the service. This discriminative regulation in favor of the older organizations, is both just and sensible, and will aid considerably in filling up the ranks which battle and disease have thinned. The honor of belonging to and sharing the laurels of the brave regiments that have fought so gloriously under McCLELLAN, BURNSIDE, BANKS and FREMONT, ought to be alone sufficient reason for giving the preference over the new commands, which still have their reputations to gain, and when to this is added the attraction of greater pecuniary profit, it may safely be calculated that a considerable number of the three hundred thousand will elect to rally round standards that are already flaunting in the face of the foe. It is to be hoped that WARREN and HAWKINS will have their gallant Zouave ranks filled up to their original number within a week or two, at furthest, and that SICKLES and MEAGHER will, in the like period, have crowding to their colors enough fighting material to put their brigades on a stronger footing than ever they were before.

THE COMMON COUNCIL COMMITTEE.

Aldermen Soole, Farley, Smith and Mitchell, with Councilmen Keech, Hogan, Pinckney, Orton and Jones, who form the Committee appointed by the Common Council of this City to urge upon the War Department the advisability of paying the United States $25 bounty on the enrollment of recruits, left for Washington yesterday afternoon. There are men on this Committee who have the ability and address to put this matter in the forcible light it deserves, and it is to be hoped their endeavors will be crowned with success.

LAWYERS' UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

Several of the best regiments that have gone to the war from New-York are in command of well-known members of the bar. Most of these legal heroes have distinguished themselves nobly, and the civil profession to which they belong reflects some part of the lustre of their military achievements. Their brother lawyers home here have at various times subscribed generously to get up and maintain these regiments—so generously, indeed, that a considerable balance is now left over unemployed. It is therefore proposed that this balance be used to stimulate recruiting for these regiments, most of which have undergone the baptism of fire, and been weakened a good deal in the operation. The proposition is a capital one, and will be carried out by managers who have sufficient will and energy to accomplish pretty nearly anything they undertake.

THE UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE.

The weather yesterday affected business a little at the mustering office in White-street. Why a mere drizzling rain should have this effect it is impossible to say; but it is a fact there was a falling off in the number of those anxious to pass Dr. MOTT'S examination. Dr. MOTT and Capt. LARNED, though, were by no means allowed much leisure. They were kept hard at work nearly all the time, and passed a fair average of recruits. To-day, when it becomes known that Col. BLISS is positively paying requisitions on him for the twenty-five dollars bounty, they will have more to do than they can very well accomplish without additional assistance.

THE QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.

Gen. ARTHUR has lately received large supplies of clothing and equipments, and is now better prepared than ever to supply all demands that can be made upon him. The recruiting officers do not spare the General and his aids—they are always wanting something—and matters are managed so well now that few go away unsatisfied or even put off.

DR. THOMPSON'S OFFICE.

Dr. THOMPSON'S office for the examination of recruits for the regiments in the field, was opened yesterday. There was not much done by way of commencement; but the Doctor may be sure that his engagements will be heavy enough when the *bona fide* of the Governor's Proclamation of bounty is thoroughly understood.

TENTS IN THE PARK.

Something of the lively appearance which the City Hall Park wore last Summer has just been renewed. Under permission from the Common Council recruiting tents have sprung up in every eligible spot, and the roll of the drum, combined with the melodious warble of the fife, bid into their precincts all who wish to enrol themselves in the army of the Union.

A GARIBALDI IN THE FIELD.

The foreign residents in the City are once more moving with intent to raise a regiment, composed of French, Italians, Hungarians, Germans and other nationalities, for home service, in case of invasion, or, if required, for active service in suppressing the rebellion, which they believe to be a rebellion against those principles of liberty for which they left the Old World to discover in the New. The regiment is to be commanded by Col. JEROME GARIBALDI, a nephew of the great Italian Liberator, whose name alone would be sufficient to bring together a host of the choicest military spirits that have came from Europe to these shores. Col. GARIBALDI has been in his uncle's staff, and has laurels of his own to be proud of.

THE EMPIRE BRIGADE.

Adjt.-Gen. HILLHOUSE has issued the following order of organization in reference to Gen. SPINOLA'S new Brigade. The order is simply intended to facilitate the completion of the corps:

"I. The following appointments of officers are hereby made for the several regiments of volunteers composing the Empire Brigade, now organizing in the first seven Senatorial Districts of this State, viz.:

P. J. GARDEN, Colonel of the Second Regiment.
HALE KINGSLEY, Colonel of the Third Regiment.
JAMES C. BURKE, Colonel of the Fourth Regiment.
JAMES H. CORNWELL, Quartermaster of First Regiment.
JOSEPH E. EBLING, Quartermaster of Fourth Regiment.
JAMES J. BYRNE, Adjutant of the Third Regiment.
H. Hon. F. B. SPINOLA is hereby appointed temporary Colonel of the First Regiment, Empire Brigade, to serve until a permanent appointment is made.

III. The number of regiments for the Empire Brigade is limited to four, and any regiments beyond this number will not be recognized.

THOS. HILLHOUSE, Adjutant-General.
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 22.

HALLECK GUARD.

Col. PEISSNER, who is an immense favorite with his men, is doing uncommonly well with this regiment. Encouraging accessions to the ranks come in all the while, and the encampment at Turtle Bay Brewery, presents a show of brisk and business like activity.

PHŒNIX REGIMENT.

Our fellow citizens are doing their duty by this regiment, which is called after the special military idol of their affections, "The Corcoran Zouaves." Several hundred men have joined, and more come in eagerly.

THE POPE RIFLES.

Capt. E. F. LLOYD is filling up this company at No. 7 Broadway. He has secured some first class men, and means to enrol none but those of good character and constitution. Capt. LLOYD offers special inducements to the kind of volunteers he wants.

DURYEE'S ZOUAVES.

Capt. CASS has plenty of applicants anxious to join the famous Zouaves, who were "the only regiment that kept up their discipline in the latter part of Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER'S retreat from Gaines' Mills." The opportunity should not be lost by young men and really desire to show the stuff of boys in battle engagements.

THE GALLANT FIFTY-FIFTH.

The rumor has been industriously circulated that this regiment, which has won so much honor in the field, and has never failed, when under fire, to vindicate its claim to the proud title of Garde Lafayette, has suffered so severely by the hard service it has seen that no more than fifty effective men survive. We are glad to be able to give the fullest contradiction to these reports. M. DE TROBRIAND, the Colonel-Commandant of the regiment, in a letter to the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, states that his muster-roll for the 18th July shows that the regiment "numbers 500 effective men, at the least."

This distinguished officer is no doubt correct in attributing these exaggerated misrepresentations to the valorous heroes whom we see lounging in the hotels and streets of all our large cities, when every impulse of duty, patriotism and honor, call them to join their regiment in the field.

"These *soi disant* eye-witnesses," he tells us, "leave the army, nobody knows why, nor how, on the day after each battle, and, particularly, after a difficult retreat. In all the regiments there are men who have returned sick or wounded to their homes, and are glad enough to stay there; there are others who, having managed irregularly, try by every possible means to justify their doubtful return to the North. For these latter, the regiment no longer exists, and sickness and battle have reduced its ranks to fifty effective men." They do not comprehend that were it so, the greater the reduction of the regiment, the stronger is their duty to return to its standard."

Referring to the statement that he was seeking to be transferred to some other regiment, M. DE TROBRIAND says:

"I am too proud of commanding a regiment which has fought so nobly as the New-York Fifty-fifth to change my position with that of any other volunteer Colonel. Everything leads me to hope that our ranks will soon be refilled, so as to make our effective force more numerous than it ever was before; but even were this not the case, I would esteem myself more happy in leading to battle a handful of heroes like those now around me, than in commanding any new regiment, even if it were fourfold greater in numbers."

We trust that the Gardes Lafayette and the other regiments which have been weakened in numbers will at once be filled up, and that, if possible, no new regiments will be allowed to be mustered into service till those in the field have received their full complement of men. It was the custom of the first NAPOLEON to place his raw recruits side by side with veterans, that they might in a short time become veterans also, and be inspired with the same courage, steadiness and firmness in time of action. We could do well to adopt a similar plan.

WAR MEETING IN TRENTON, N. J.

TRENTON, Thursday, July 24.

An immense war meeting, for the encouragement of enlistments, was held in this city last evening. Speeches were made by Rev. Dr. WILLEY, from Remington Seminary, Hon. C. S. CANNON and others. The meeting was very enthusiastic. Resolutions strongly supporting the Administration in the prosecution of the war, and recommending, in general terms, the raising of money for the encouragement of enlistments. About $5,000 was subscribed by the citizens, for bounty.

WAR MEETING AT MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

MIDDLETOWN, Thursday, July 24.

An immense war meeting was held [illegible] this city. Hon. SAMUEL L. WARNER, the Mayor, presided. Many distinguished speakers addressed the meeting. Enlistments are going on rapidly.

WAR MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 24.

A meeting of prominent citizens was held to day at the Board of Trade rooms to aid in raising the quota of volunteers for Pennsylvania. Mayor HENRY presided. Forty-five thousand dollars were subscribed toward raising ten regiments in this city, by thirty-six persons, several subscribing two or three thousand dollars apiece, and none less than a thousand dollars.

A grand war mass meeting, with the same object, will be held in Independence Square on Saturday afternoon.

The Common Council will act this afternoon on the proposed appropriation.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 24.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will contribute $50,000 to provide for the bounty of volunteers.

THE CITY COUNCILS OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 24.

The City Councils to-day appropriated $500,000 for the payment of bounty of $50 to each volunteer to supply the quota for this city under the recent call. A loan to that amount will be negotiated next week.

THE PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, July 24.

The following dispatch sets at rest the unfounded report that the Governor was unauthorized in calling for nine and twelve months men. A late law of Congress recognizes such enlistments, and twenty-one regiments, the quota assigned to Pennsylvania, will be received and mustered into service for that time.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 24.

Capt. R. J. Dodge, Mustering Officer, Harrisburgh.

If offered by the Governor, muster nine and twelve months volunteers.

By order of the Secretary of War.
L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

THE BUFFALO BOARD OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 24.

At a primary meeting of the Board of Trade $350 was subscribed for war purposes by those present. When all the members can be seen, at least $10,000 will be raised.

A grand festival takes place to-morrow to raise money for volunteers to the new regiment. The entire proceeds will be devoted to this object.

THE WHITE PLAINS VOLUNTEERS.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Thursday, July 24.

The Committee of citizens in the Eighth Senatorial District, appointed by Gov. MORGAN to assist in the organization of a regiment of volunteers, met in the Court House at White Plains to-day. The committee is now ready to receive the applications of officers to command, and to recruit for that regiment. The applications can be sent to either of the Committee before the 29th inst. The names of the Committee are as follows: W. H. ROBERTSON, Chairman, H. D. Robertson, M. J. Lockwood, R. H. Ludlow, Gov. Morris, S. D. Gifford, J. W. Mills, J. A. Hamilton, A. B. Conger, M. J. Leonard, A. B. Sutton, Sarton Smith, Gov. Kemble, C. Weeks.

RECRUITING IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 24.

The enlisting excitement increases in intensity and with highly satisfactory results. A large number of country towns have raised their full quota, and reports from all quarters indicate that Massachusetts will soon have her old regiments filled up, and the new ones called for organized and in the field.

THE UNION MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE OF ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, July 24.

The Union Merchants' Exchange, at an enthusiastic meeting to-day, unanimously adopted a stirring address to the people of Missouri. Unfaltering and unconditional fidelity to the Union was the sentiment and liberal aid to the volunteer fund was pledged. Several thousand dollars were immediately contributed to Col. CLINTON B. FISKE, Secretary of the Exchange, to aid him to put the regiment in the field forthwith.

Powder Mill Explosion and Loss of Life.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Thursday, July 24.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon five buildings used in the manufacture of gunpowder at Hazardville, Conn., were destroyed by an explosion. Seven of the workmen and one teamster were instantly killed. Severe damage was done to the buildings in the village by the tremendous jar. The explosion was felt over a distance of forty miles. The men killed were mostly foreigners. They leave families behind them. Their remains could not be identified, so badly were they mutilated.

The loss of powder and property is not so serious as to interfere with the regular business of the Company, which has seventy-five buildings left, including duplicates of those destroyed.

Personal.

—Brig.-Gen. D. E. SICKLES arrived in town last evening from the seat of war. The General was met at the ferry by a few friends. He is stopping at the Howard Hotel.

READ MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S NEW STORY, "THE BRIDAL DAY," just commenced in the NEW-YORK LEDGER.

The New-York Times, Friday, July 25, 1862

THE FIFTH NEW-YORK ZOUAVES.

The Part They Took in the Battles Before Richmond.

The following private letter, written by an officer of Duryee's Zouaves, who were mentioned in the official reports for gallantry on the field, gives a graphic picture of the part which that regiment sustained so nobly in the battles before Richmond:

CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, }
JAMES RIVER, July 7, 1862. }

MY DEAR FRIEND: Yours of the 2d, containing envelopes directed to yourself, came to hand yesterday. I should hardly have been able to write you had you not been so thoughtful, as I have lost everything except the clothes on my back.

Just before the battle of the 27th, I put my knapsack in one of the company wagons, with a number of others, and have not seen it since. I have the satisfaction of knowing that it did not fall into the hands of the rebels. The heat is perfectly awful, and will probably cause some sickness among our almost worn-out troops. On the night of the 26th heavy firing was heard in the direction of Mechanicsville, and we knew that McCALL'S Division was engaging the enemy. Our whole division was marched out about two miles on the road, and lay under arms all night, ready to support the Pennsylvanians if necessary. The next morning at 3 o'clock we marched back to camp, slung our knapsacks, and taking everything possible away with us on our backs, commenced a movement entirely unaccountable to us. We fell back as far as Cold Harbor, destroying everything in the shape of commissary stores that we could not take along, and finally formed in position to receive the onset of the enemy, who we knew would soon be up.

This was about 10 o'clock A. M., and our regiment was drawn up in line of battle in a little hollow on the side of the hill, where we could be protected in a measure from the artillery practice of the rebels. We lay here in the hot sun for two hours before any signs became manifest of the enemy's appearance; suddenly our pickets came running in from the woods below us; the "rebs" run up a section of a battery, unlimbered, and opened upon us, while a regiment of infantry came to the edge of the woods and pelted away. Balls we returned the fire with interest, compelling them to seek the cover of their favorite underbrush. We then lay down under cover of the swell of ground, and for two hours listened, with feelings better imagined than described, to an incessant crash of artillery, the humming of shells, whistling of minie balls, and scream of grape and canister. At 3 o'clock the rebel guns were nearly silenced, and our regiment was drawn some distance off to the left of our original position, and drawn up in a narrow lane somewhat protected by thatch fences on either side. In our rear were planted six Napoleon guns, which had done splendid execution so far, and soon we saw a rebel regiment advancing, under cover of the woods, by the flank, evidently intending to get to our rear if possible. This whole battery immediately opened upon them with grape and canister at short range, and with horrible execution; they were completely mowed down at every discharge, and were scattered in utter confusion. Two of our men were killed and two wounded by this battery, in consequence of their firing at such a low range. In about twenty minutes the rebels came out of the woods again, and no sooner did our Colonel see them than he ordered us out into the road, when the men went out with a rush and a yell, rallying around their colors, which were planted in front, and the way the rebels skedaddled for the woods was a caution to all rash individuals. The ground was covered with their dead and dying, and I distinctly remember seeing one unfortunate secesh cut as I took my rifle from my shoulder, as he was making the tallest kind of time for the woods.

Our men fired with great rapidity, and as the rebels were crowded among the trees and underbrush, scarcely a shot failed of effect. Here Capt. PARMENTER, of Co. I, was shot dead, by rashly exposing himself in front of all the men; but the man that shot him in turn received the contents of fifteen or eighteen rifles, and fell like a log. Capt. BURNETT, Capt. WINSLOW, Acting Major, together with Lieut.-Col. DURYEA and Acting Brig.-Gen. WARREN, behaved with the greatest gallantry, and have won the entire confidence of the men. Not one of them was injured, although they remained mounted during the day; but their escape was almost miraculous. Major HULL'S fine horse was shot from under him. Col. WARREN'S was wounded three times, but did not drop. He himself had his cap shot off with a rifle ball, but was not injured. I do not believe there is a fight in the army equal to ours. The regiment had now been under fire four or five hours; we had lost a great many in killed and wounded, and the men were so exhausted as to be scarcely able to stand; and as another regiment came up to relieve us, we fell back on the hill, where we expected a little rest.

In less than five minutes, Col. WARREN came dashing up, and ordered Col. DURYEA to march us on to the field again, and although our pieces from constant use had become so foul that half of them were unfit for service, and the regiment (what there was left of it) could hardly walk, we were taken back under fire of the enemy, and kept there until dark, supporting a battery of artillery of ten pieces, which fired forty rounds to each piece, holding the enemy in check until all of our forces had left the field. We now fell back a mile and a half, where our division bivouacked for the night.

The stories circulated by some of the reporters about a second Bull Run panic, are entirely false. The teamsters, ambulance drivers and ammunition wagoners, together with the sick and wounded, became frightened at one time, but, owing to the vigorous exertions of one or two Generals, and a squadron of cavalry, who shot right and left, whoever refused to obey, order was restored in ten minutes, and our passage across the Chickahominy was as orderly as could be desired. Eight of our company were killed and eleven wounded. The regiment lost 38 in killed, and 115 wounded, probably as many, if not more, than any regiment on the field, as we were more exposed, and under fire longer than any of them. At one o'clock at night we crossed the Chickahominy and marched to within two miles and a half of Savage's Station. We remained here the next day, the 28th, awaiting the enemy, and at six o'clock we started for —we didn't know where. We reached Savage's Station at 8 o'clock, where we expected to stop, but as soon as the sick could be gathered together and sent off, and arrangements made, we marched on and kept on all night, through rain and mud, stopping every five minutes for a wagon train, finally arriving at White Oak Swamp at sunrise of the 29th. We immediately drew up in line of battle, expecting the rebels would be right down upon us, but we remained there until the next morning, (30th,) while the whole of our army, excepting the rear-guard, had passed up the road to the James River, and then followed slowly in the wake.

KEARNEY, "the one-armed devil," covered the retreat splendidly. His artillery was planted in every position where there was a possibility of raking the rebels, whose eagerness to capture our trains led them to expose themselves to certain death. There was fighting all day long of the 30th. We arrived at a place called the Cross-roads, about noon, and immediately went out on picket duty in the woods. We remained on duty that day and night, and all the next day and night, (the 1st of July.) On the afternoon of the 1st, our artillery was planted on a hill with all our wagon trains in the rear, and infantry to support in case of necessity, when the rebels under MAGRUDER came out in immense force with considerable artillery, and charged with desperate energy up to the very mouth of our cannon, but were driven back with terrible loss. Eighteen pieces of artillery were captured, with some four hundred prisoners and several stand of colors. They retreated in confusion, and that was the last we saw of them.

All night our trains were pushing for the James River, and the next morning at 2 o'clock, we started, our division bringing up the rear. The road was crowded with the wounded and sick stragglers by *thousands*, sutlers' wagons, and followers of the army. At 8 o'clock the rain commenced to fall in torrents, and in less than half an hour the roads were almost impassable, and every man was wet through. I shall never forget that day. Such mud, such roads, such a looking army; wagons stuck fast, drivers beating their worn-out horses mercilessly over the head, vainly endeavoring to extricate themselves, while the most disheartened expression sat upon the countenance of all. About 12 o'clock, we filed off into a large open field, ankle deep in water, where we stacked arms, built large fires, dried our clothes as much as possible, and laid down for the night, vainly endeavoring to woo some sleep, with the rain beating upon us, and the water rising slowly on all sides, but it was almost impossible. The next morning the "rebs" came up with a battery within short range, and pitched the shot and shell among us very carelessly. We immediately fell into line and started for the enemy, but before we got there a cheer was heard, the artillery suddenly ceased, and we learned that the Seventh Virginia, (Union) had taken two pieces at the point of the bayonet.

We are now camped on a pleasant knoll by a muddy creek, trying to get a little rest after the fatiguing duties of the past ten days. I have been sick a half a dozen times since we left our last camp, but the excitement has been so great I didn't have time to think about it, and now I am comparatively well.

Yours, E. O. W.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 24, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 31 bbls. Ashes, 16,218 bbls. Flour, 1,600 bbls. and 400 bags Corn Meal, 122,757 bushels Wheat, 120,634 bush. Corn, 9,238 bushels Rye, 3,500 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Malt, 1,178 pkgs. Provisions, and 542 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots continue in demand at $5 50 @ 100 lbs. Pearls are scarce and unsettled.

COFFEE—Sales of Rio have been heavy to-day, comprising 4,500 bags at 21½c.@22c. @ lb., showing an advance of ¼c. @ lb.

COTTON—Is in limited request, at 47c.@48c. for Middling, @ lb.; sales 700 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active, and prices have declined 10c.@ 15c. @ bbl. The decline in Gold and Sterling Exchange is quite discouraging to export buyers. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 15,200 bbls., including Superfine State, at $4 90@$5 15; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 25@$5 55, chiefly at $5 30@$5 40; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 90@$5 15; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 25@$5 25; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 40@$5 60, @ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 90	@$5 15
Extra State	5 25	@ 5 55
Superfine Western	4 90	@ 5 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 25	@ 5 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 40	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 65	@ 5 80
Extra Genesee	5 60	@ 6 00
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 55	@ 6 85

Southern Flour is quiet and depressed. Sales 1,100 bbls. at $5 35@$5 55 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $5 90@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, and $7 50@$8 50 for very superior family brands, @ bbl. Canadian Flour is in moderate demand, at lower prices. Sales 1,200 bbls. extra, at $5 30@$6 30 @ bbl. Rye Flour is in request, at $3@$4 25 for fine and superfine, @ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and firm, at $3 35@$3 40 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Fairfax, Marsh's Caloric and Brandywine, @ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less demand for export, in view of the decline in gold and sterling exchanges, and prices have favored buyers decidedly. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 211,000 bushels, part to arrive, including Canada Club, $1 14 @$1 17; White Western, inferior to good, $1 34@ $1 47; Amber Western at $1 33@$1 36; Red Western (Winter) at $1 26@$1 32; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 22@$1 25; Milwaukee Club, $1 16@$1 22; Chicago Spring, $1 12@$1 19; new Amber Delaware on private terms; new White Kentucky at $1 50; and old do. do. at $1 50 @ bushel. Corn is heavy and drooping. Sales, since our last, 118,500 bushels, at 56c.@57c. for shipping Mixed Western; 53c.@55c. for Eastern do.; 49c.@52½c. for unsound do. do.; and 61c. for White Western, @ bushel. Rye is scarce and wanted, at 78c.@83c. @ bushel; sales, 4,500 bushels. Barley continues quiet and nominal. Oats are in demand, including Canada at 47c.@48c.; Western at 46c.@48c., and State at 48c.@49c. @ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is in demand, and is steady, at 55c.@70c. for shipment and local use, @ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in more request, at former prices, including last year's crop, at 14c.@20c. @ lb.

LUMBER—The market exhibits no important changes. The demand has been fair for Eastern Spruce and Pine, at full prices. The receipts have been rather moderate for the season. At Albany, according to the *Evening Journal*, "The Lumber has come in freely from all quarters, adding to the stock, which is accumulating somewhat upon the yards. The assortment in market is good. Prices are held firmly, and the tendency is toward an advance. In anticipation of this, several large buyers have been laying in stocks, and the trade for the week has been an improvement on the previous weeks in this month. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, during the third week in July, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, No.
1860	10,256,000	2,711	——	4,557,472
1861	5,007,042	718	——	11,703,700
1862	13,121,607	2,111	——	9,424,500

The large increase in receipts of Boards and Scantling during the third week in July over those of the corresponding week last year, was anticipated in our last, from the fact that most of the property just received was taken before the advanced freights ruled on the Canals and Lakes. But this state of affairs will not long prevail, and the falling off can be attributed to two causes: high freights and the heavy exchanges between the Canadas and the United States. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to July 23, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, No.
1860	135,440,600	22,885	30,468	48,257,679
1861	71,599,873	17,035	252	44,593,130
1862	100,321,767	18,536	50,126	67,830,364

Our report embraces ten weeks of canal navigation, and the receipts of Boards and Scantlings up to this date show an excess over last year of 28,721,894 feet; of Shingles, 1,501 M.; of Timber, 49,874 cubic feet, and Staves, 23,237,234 lbs."

METALS—Have been in fair demand, but the high claims of holders check sales.

MOLASSES—Transactions have been limited today, but prices have been very firm.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed, and prices are declining. Sales 1,200 bbls., in lots, at $10 75@$10 87½ for Mess, and $8 75@$8 80 for Prime, @ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair demand at 5c.@5¾c. for Hams, and 3¾c.@4c. for Shoulders, @ lb. Bacon is quiet, at former rates. Lard is advancing; sales, 1,100 tcs. and bbls. in lots, at 8¾c.@9½c., @ lb. Beef continues salable and firm; sales 280 bbls., at $14@$14 50 for Extra Mess, and $12 25@$13 50 for plain Mess, @ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19@$20 @ tce. Beef Hams, $13 50 @$14 75 @ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, at 9c.@ 15c. for poor to choice Western, and 10c.@18c. for poor to choice State, @ lb. Cheese is in request, at 5c.@8c. @ lb.

RICE—Has been quiet, yet quoted very firm.

SUGARS—Have been in brisk request, at rising prices. Sales, 1,700 hhds., including Cuba, at 8c.@ 9¼c., and New-Orleans, at 9¼c.@10¾c.; 750 hhds. New-Orleans, by auction, at 8¾c.@10¼c., and 96 boxes Havana, part at 10¾c. @ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 50,000 lbs. at 11c.@11¼c. @ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 900 bbls. at 29½c.@30¾c., mainly at 29¾c.@30c., @ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been moderate to-day. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 4½d.@3s. 6d. @ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 11¾d.@12½d.; Corn, 11¾d. @11¾d.; Beef, 6s. 6d. @ tc.; Pork, 4s. 6d.@5s. @ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 37s. 6d.@40s.; Butter and Cheese, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Tallow, 35s.; Tobacco, 35s. @ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. @ bbl.; Grain, 11¾d.@12½d. @ bushel; Pork, 4s. 6d.@5s. @ bbl.; Beef, 7s. @ tc.; Bacon, and Lard, 42s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Tallow, 37s. 6d. @ ton. For London—Flour, 4s. @ bbl.; Grain, 12½d.@13½d. @ bushel; Pork, 5s. @ bbl.; Beef, 7s. @ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@ 50s.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Tallow, 40s. @ ton. For Antwerp—Wheat, in bags, at 15d. @ bushel.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 16
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	July 16
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 17
China	Liverpool	New-York	July 19
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	July 26
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	July 26
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	July 30
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 2
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 13
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 27
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 13

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *City of New-York* will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ o'clock.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION IS WANTED RESPECTING ISAAC HULSEY, a resident of Keyport, N. J., who left his home on Monday, the 14th inst., came to this city in the steamer *Manetta*, was last known to have been in Washington Market about 10 o'clock of that day. He is about 45 years old, nearly 6 feet high, stout built, dark hair, grey whiskers, club-footed and carried a heavy cane. Had on an olive sack coat, with black alpaca coat over it, drab vest, dark pants, soft drab hat. Had with him a parcel comprising 7 pair of boys' and a pair of club-foot lasts, and a razor; the boys' marked I. Hulsey, Keyport. A reward of $25 will be paid for any information that will lead to his return, or for the recovery of his body if deceased, by his family at Keyport, or on application at the residence of his mother, Mrs. TRONCHONE, No. 50 7th-st., New-York.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

WILLIAM TOSHACH—YOUR WIFE AND children leave New-York to-morrow for Chicago. If there, meet them. MARIA, French's Hotel.

FARMS.

DESIRABLE FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The farm of the subscriber, at White Plains, Westchester County, consisting of 25 acres of land, (all under cultivation,) with first-rate improvements of every kind, and suitable for a Summer and Winter residence. The entire premises have been put in complete and thorough order during the past year. Terms will be made easy and immediate possession given. For full particulars apply to S. G. BOGERT, White Plains, or No. 11 South William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN PROPERTY—A farm on the banks of the Hudson River, at Hyde Park, about one mile from the Staatsburgh Railroad Station; contains about 121 acres, with good dwelling-house, well wooded and watered. Inquire at No. 192 Broadway, Room No. 9.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PRODUCTIVE CITY PROPERTY—One of the most desirable farms on the east bank of the Hudson River, south of Poughkeepsie. For particulars, apply to J. S. CALDWELL, No. 21 Pine-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—TEN $50 7 3.10 TREASURY NOTES, the following numbers: 21,567, 21,569, 21,570, 21,571, 21,574, 21,575, 21,582, 21,584, 21,585, all payable to order but one, and one $100 7 3.10 Treasury Note, No. 10,041, payable to order of G. S. Wylie.

Bankers and others are cautioned against negotiating any of the above. A liberal reward will be paid on their return to WYLIE & WADE, No. 91 Wall-st.

LOST—A GOLD PENCIL CASE AND PEN—The case is marked "Thos. H. Stout, 1859." A reward of $10 will be paid to any one who will return the above pencil to THOS. H. STOUT, No. 37 Spruce-st., New-York.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS.—$20,000 worth of enameled slate mantels; imitation of the most costly marbles now in use; will be sold 25 per cent below manufacturers prices. Also, marble mantels, tablements and tomb-stones.
WM. S. SEE & CO., No. 686 Hudson-st.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.—F. KRUTINA, SUCCESSOR TO J. M. DOE & CO., Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av., has now on hand and is manufacturing a splendid assortment of first-class Cabinet Furniture, which he will sell at very low prices.

SHINPLASTERS—EXCHANGE TICKETS—A large assortment of specimens at the lithographic establishment of FRED. MAYER & CO., No. 95 Fulton-st.

AUCTION SALES.

U. S. MARSHAL'S INTERLOCUTORY SALE.

CARGO OF PRIZE STEAMSHIP CIRCASSIAN.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE

To me directed by Hon. William Marvin, Judge of U. S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by public auction, on TUESDAY, July 29, at 11 o'clock, A. M., from the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the perishable portion of the cargo of the steamship *Circassian*, as selected by the United States Appraisers, Wm. Atkinson, Esq., and Cyrus Cleveland, Esq., with the approval of Edward Hunter, Agent for the claimants as follows:

994 casks Red Wine (Julian Chateaux, &c.)
60 half casks Red Wine (Julian Chateaux, &c.)
2,162 cases Red Wine, different brands.
200 half casks White Wine (Sautern, &c.)
17 cases White Wine.
11 cases White Wine.
80 casks White Wine Vinegar.
844 cases Sardines, quarters, halves and wholes.
549 sacks Coffee, Rio and old Gov. Java.
4 cases Bologna Sausages.
26 cases preserved French Meats.
303 cases Preserved French Fruits.
15 bags Whole Pepper.
10 bags Cloves.
150 cases Prunes, in glass.
100 kegs Paint.
1 keg Copperas.
1 case Paint Brushes.
15 cases Truffles.
10 cases Mushrooms, in oil.
70 chests Black and Green Teas
3 cases Engravings.
5 cases French Peas.

Will be sold at the same place, WEDNESDAY, 30th, at 12 M.:

52 cases Assorted Medicine.
15 drums Castor Oil.
40 bbls. Soda Ash.
41 bbls. Soda.
Cargo steamer CIRCASSIAN.
Catalogues and samples can be seen at the office of HIRAM BENNER, Esq., No. 113 Wall-st.
JAMES C. CLAPP,
United States Marshal to District Florida.

BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION OF ABOUT 500 LOTS OF LAND IN THE CITY OF HOBOKEN, N. J.—Will be sold at public auction at the sales room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) on TUESDAY, July 29th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, about 500 lots of land in different parts of the Coster Tract in the City of Hoboken, New-Jersey. Every lot put up will be positively sold to the highest bidder, without reserve, and two-thirds of the purchase money, may, at the purchaser's option, remain upon bond and mortgage for three years at six per cent. The lots will be sold by a good title in fee simple, free of all incumbrances, and will be conveyed by warranty deeds. In order to save the purchasers all expense of examining the title, a complete abstract of title will be furnished to them free of charge, and original searches, procured at the expense of the seller, will be exhibited to them. Maps of the property, showing the particular lots to be sold, will be posted in different parts of Hoboken, Jersey City, and Pavonia, a week or ten days before the day of sale, and may be seen now at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

For further particulars apply to CHARLES E. BUTLER, No. 2 Hanover-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1862.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & SON will sell at their sales room, No. 85 Cedar-st., near Broadway, THIS DAY (Friday,) July 25, at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of household furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, stair carpets, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, elegant mantel mirrors, mahogany marble-top bureaus and washstands, rosewood suites in brocatel, rosewood side tables, centre tables, hair mattresses, pallasses, bolsters, pillows, black walnut extension table, rosewood etagere, mahogany bookcase and secretary, easy chairs, rocking chairs, black walnut sofa, lounges, kitchen furniture, &c.

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

One 7-octave rosewood piano.
One Grover & Baker sewing-machine.
One Howe sewing-machine.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction SATURDAY EVENING, July 26, at their Trade Salerooms, Nos. 21 and 23 Mercer-st., a large and choice collection of miscellaneous books, singly and in quantities; fresh stock; also, a lot of school books, assorted. Sale to commence at 7 o'clock P. M. Catalogues ready, and books on exhibition.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT IN a very small, unobtrusive family, to let, with board, to an invalid, or a lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Superior country residence.

BOARDING.—LARGE AND DESIRABLE ROOMS for families or single gentlemen, with or without board, at No. 10 Bond-st. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.—A FAMILY OF THREE persons desire board in a good location, where home comforts and pleasant society could be enjoyed. Terms not to exceed $50 per month. References given and required. Address, for one week, F. D. S., Box No. 2,071 New-York Post-office.

A FURNISHED BACK PARLOR, SUITABLE for one or two gentlemen, to let in a private French family, at No. 49 West 10th-st., near Waverley place. Terms moderate. Good references given and required.

TO BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPERS.—Wanted, a person to take charge of a boarding-house in successful operation in the central part of this City. The most satisfactory security and references required. Address, for one week, R. T., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE PRIVATE family, where no other boarders are taken, two rooms, either furnished or unfurnished, with the privilege of kitchen, &c. Address, with particulars, M. O., No. 28 West 33d-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN.—ROOMS FOR SINGLE PERSONS or for families, at No. 16 Clinton-st. This house has been recently altered and renovated, so as to render it in every respect a desirable residence. References exchanged.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD CAN BE obtained in a social family by applying at No. 51 Sands-st., Brooklyn, in the immediate vicinity of three ferries; gas and bath in the house. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

STRAWBERRY FARMS FAMILY HOTEL NEAR RED BANK, MONMOUTH CO., NEW-JERSEY. Delightfully situated near Long Branch and Shrewsbury. Accessible at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily, by Raritan and Delaware Bay R. R. and Shrewsbury boats, from foot of Murray-st. Terms per week, $5 to $7. Superior accommodations for families. Beautiful shady walks and drives, and a small lake, with boats, in the vicinity. A large hall, with music, for social enjoyment. For circulars, address WARREN & DAY, Colt's Neck, N. J. Refers to W. H. Mills, 317 6th-av., and H. S. Smith, 251 Broadway.

BOARD NEAR GLEN COVE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have opened their residence at Meadowside, for the reception of a few summer boarders. A large farm house well shaded, with airy rooms, situated near the water, with bathing, &c. Location healthy, surrounded with shady and beautiful walks and drives. Accommodations for horses and carriages. Stage daily to steamer. Address Locust Valley, L. I., W. C. & J. D. FEEKS; or personally, EUGENE E. FRANKLIN, Nos. 18 and 20 West-st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON HEIGHTS, STATEN ISLAND—A suite of desirable rooms will be vacant in a few days, in a large family mansion, beautifully situated on the hill, three minutes walk from New-Brighton ferry. Extensive highly cultivated grounds and good stabling. References: Col. F. E. Howe, No. 154 Broadway; A. Gallatin, Esq., at J. M. Openheim's, No. 43 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD AT PARK HOUSE, BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—A desirable suite of rooms, just vacated, may be had upon early application for the balance of the season. The situation, directly opposite the park, is unsurpassed for beauty and health, at 1 within one hour of New-York, by Morris and Essex Railroad. Reference, by permission, W. J. Bryan, Esq., No. 110 Chatham-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT ONE OF THE PLEASANTEST Summer locations in Monmouth County, situate on the north Shrewsbury River; plenty of the good things of living; has a fine view of the Lower Ocean, Sandy Hook, Navesink Highlands, Fort Hancock, Fort Washington, Monmouth County, N. J.
S. S. WYCKOFF.

COUNTRY BOARD—$5 PER WEEK. A FEW more select boarders can be taken in a private family, in a healthy, pleasant, romantic, New-Jersey village. Terms highly reasonable. No fever and ague. Particulars at No. 5 Dey-st., Address
A. UTTER, Plainfield, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD—LOCATION BEAUTIFUL, Commanding magnificent views of the Hudson River, other enjoyments and conveniences unsurpassed, New-Jersey.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, wife and child, in a healthy location, where there is a good garden, and where milk, eggs, &c., can be had in abundance. Address, stating terms, &c., for one week, C. D., Box No. 2,071 New-York Post-office.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE THREE LOWER stories of Printing Office, suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire of the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO RENT—THE NEW MARBLE BUILDING NO. 8 Bond-st., 25x92 feet, between Mercer and Greene streets, containing a basement, first floor, and two stories and attic. Rent, $1,000. Apply to ALEXANDER T. STEWART & CO., No. 8 Bond-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, IN Bridgeport, Conn., for one or more years, the residence of the subscriber, nearly opposite that of P. T. Barnum, Esq. The house is large and commodious, with modern improvements, gas, furnace, water, &c., fish pond, carriage house, barn, &c., with ten acres of land, consisting of meadow, orchard, garden, lawn, &c., well stocked with fruit of the choicest variety. Also, the subscriber will be in Europe several years, terms easy. Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four cents. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—DR. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE STORE, 44 Beekman-st., and 209 Broadway, between Park place and Barclay-st. Inquire on the premises of TRACY, IRWIN & CO.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS delightful Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find, at all times, an abundant supply of the Catskill steamboat landings and Catskill mountain stages at Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors provided, convenience, take charge of baggage, &c.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT RAILGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE.

Designed for those who are themselves paralytic, or are the children of paralytic parents, or in any case, and for those who have weak eyes, or are deaf.

Ly. 305 Broadway, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS FIRST-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference can be given. Call for two days, at No. 53 University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., in the store.

AS COOK.—AN ENGLISH COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; understands English and American cooking; has lived five years in her last place; has no objection to go to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 85 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN English woman, as first-class cook; one who understands her business in all its branches, and can come with good City reference. Apply at No. 42 Park-st., corner of Pearl, Room No. 5.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK washer and ironer, by a Protestant woman, who understands her business, and has good City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 30 West 31st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable German woman; understands French and plain cooking, game, soups and entrées of all kinds; is a superior pastry cook and confectioner; would leave the City. Call at No. 158 3d-av., in the fancy store.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable woman; is an excellent cook and will assist in the washing and ironing; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to do general housework in a small family; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 59 Houston-st., in the dry goods store, near Mott-st.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED [BY A respectable girl to cook, wash and iron; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 12 Amity-place, in store.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation by a faithful, neat and trusty servant girl, to do cooking or general housework; is a most desirable and respectable servant, a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; not afraid of work; obliging and highly recommended; City or country. Apply at No. 345 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; understands cooking in all its branches—poultry, baking, pastry, soups and game; $8 in the City, $10 in the country. Call for two days at 184 East 21st-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A GOOD plain Protestant cook and first-rate laundress, with good reference, wants a situation; thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker of bread and biscuit. Inquire at No. 121 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer; would do housework in a small family; is a good baker, and willing to make herself generally useful; has the best of references. Can be seen at No. 30 Greenwich-av., rear, for two days, if not engaged.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable woman wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, and is perfectly willing to work; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 33 West 12th-st. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A young American widow, educated and refined, a position as housekeeper in the family of a widower preferred, where there are children, to whom she would give elementary instruction in English branches, and music; or would act as an amanuensis. No objection to the country. Address for one week, Mrs. A. M. WESTON, Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl wants a situation in a small private family; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 170 West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable German girl, to do general housework or plain sewing in a small family; can give the best of reference. Call for two days at No. 58 1st-st.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a competent person; understands hairdressing; is a first-class dressmaker; will go out by the day till suited; unexceptionable references given. Call or address at No. 1,268 Broadway, between 32d and 33d sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant Scotch woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; no objections to private boarding-house or hotel; would go to the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 78 9th-st., herpre-ent employers; has best City reference.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL DEsires a situation as first-class laundress; no objections to do cooking in a small family; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 221 Sullivan-st., between Bleecker and Amity.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable middle-aged Protestant woman, as child's nurse; can take the whole management of a baby from its birth; is a good plain sewer; or would attend an elderly lady; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the basement of No. 453 West 35th-st., near 10th-av.

AS WET NURSE.—A YOUNG MARRIED woman who has lost her first baby, would like to go as wet nurse; reference given, if required. Call at No. 67 West 18th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable woman as nurse and seamstress, who fully understands the care of a baby from its birth, or growing children; has six years of the best of City reference. Call or address at No. 21 Waverley-place, near Broadway, where she can be highly recommended.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A GIRL wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby from its birth; can cut and fit children's clothes neatly, and dress ladies' hair; best of City references; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for three days, at No. 217 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a tidy Welch Protestant girl, with excellent City references, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid or nurse, will sew neatly, quick at the needle, or as waitress and parlormaid; wages $8; City or country. Call or send a note to No. 181 East 21st-st., for two days.

SEWING WANTED—FOR A NUMBER OF Wheeler & Wilson's and other kinds of lock-stitched machines; a large or small quantity can be delivered weekly, by a cheap and quick communication; or would enter into a contract for work. Address Box No. 1e9, Kingston P. O., N. Y.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS TO be had, civil, neat and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready. German spoken here.

ALL FREE OF CHARGE.—GOOD SERVANTS in every capacity, for the City or country, can be procured, free of any charge, at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.
J. E. WEIR, Proprietor.

M

FINANCIAL.

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, COMMERCIAL BUILDING, NOS. 57 AND 59 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, July 23, 1862.

The Trustees, in conformity to the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 30th of June, 1862:

Premiums on risks outstanding 30th June, 1861	$169,448 45
Premiums received during the year ending 30th June, 1862	362,964 62
Total premiums	$532,413 07
Premiums marked off as earned for the year ending 30th June, 1862	$397,580 39
Losses and expenses	$219,084 68
Return premiums	51,416 94
Reinsurances	23,276 38
	$293,777 98

The Assets of the Company on the 30th June, 1862, were as follows:

Cash in banks	$90,600 47	
New-York State, City and bank stocks, United States and other stocks, and loans on stocks	524,510 54	
		$615,111 01
Premium notes and bills receivable		278,129 04
Salvage, reinsurance and other claims due the Company		25,438 41
Insurance scrip, and sundry notes, at estimated value		22,372 75
Total assets		$941,851 21

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a *Scrip Dividend* of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the net earned premiums entitled thereto for the year ending 30th June, 1862, for which certificates may be issued on and after the 30th day of August next.

They have also this day declared an *Interest Dividend* of SIX PER CENT. on the outstanding scrip, payable on and after Tuesday, the 12th day of August next.

A portion of the excess over HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS of accumulated reserved profits, is to be applied to the redemption of the outstanding scrip; and the Board has directed that the whole of the Certificates of Profits of the issue of 1857, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 12th day of August next, from which date all Interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be surrendered at the time of payment, and canceled.

By order of the Board.

HENRY D. KING, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

HENRY W. BARSTOW,	MOSES TAYLOR,
JAMES C. BELL,	JAMES W. PHILLIPS,
CHARLES L. FROST,	JOHN G. WILLIAMS,
GEO. B. MOREWOOD,	WM. H. BRODIE,
SHEPPARD GANDY,	LOUIS S. FELLOWS,
CHARLES CAROW,	WILLARD M. NEWELL,
THOS. B. CODDINGTON,	CHARLES M. FRY,
JAMES H. GRAY,	CHARLES P. MARKS,
JOHN D. WILSON,	STEPH. D. HARRISON,
JOSIAH O. LOW,	H. K. CORNING,
WILLIAM A. SALE,	WILLIAM T. FROST,
HENRY O. BREWER,	WM. R. KIRKLAND,
CHARLES W. BLOSSOM,	EBEN B. CROCKER,
HENRY K. BULL,	JOHN C. JACKSON,
EDWARD SAPORTAS,	JOSEPH F. NAVARRO,
JAMES H. MULFORD,	ANTHONY P. FRANCIA,
JAMES D. CARHART,	SMITH J. EASTMAN,
RICHARD P. RUNDLE,	EDWARD L. HEDDEN.

DANL. DRAKE SMITH, President,
ADRIAN B. HOLMES, Vice-President.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its first mortgage bonds, dated April 14, 1858, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at its office, No. 48 Wall-st, redeem at par and accrued interest nineteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company first mortgage bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 19, 22, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33; being the lowest outstanding numbers. From and after the 8th day of August, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease, by the terms of said agreement.

JOHN A. STEWART, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 24, 1862.

THE HOLDERS OF THE CERTIFICATES of D. S. GREGORY and J. C. B. DAVIS, Trustees, are hereby notified that on and after the 1st day of August next, payment will be made at the office of the Treasurer, in Erie-place, of the coupons of the Fifth Mortgage Bonds, represented by said certificates, with interest from May 1, 1861, to Aug. 1, 1862. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

I WISH TO BUY $10,000 BELLAFONTAINE and Indiana Railroad Company Real Estate Bonds, maturing Jan. 1, 1865. I will receive proposals, by mail or otherwise, up to and on Aug. 1, 1862, at my office in Marion. Marion County, Ohio, for said $10,000, or sums of less amount. The money to be paid Aug. 10, 1862, at Nassau Bank, New-York City. JAS. H. GODMAN, Trustee. JULY 18, 1862.

TO ARMY OFFICERS, PAYMASTERS AND OTHERS.—VAN LEER & TUCKER, No. 4 Broadway, one door from Wall-st., will furnish small gold in dollar pieces, quarter eagles, and five dollar pieces, in exchange for twenty dollar gold pieces, without extra charge, in amounts to suit.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, July 21, 1862.

THE INTEREST WARRANTS OR COUPONS of this Company, due first August next, will be paid at the Corn Exchange Bank, on the 25th inst. H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—PARTIES HOLDING ANY CONSIDERABLE amount of Demand Treasury Notes, "old issue," desirous of selling or negotiating the same, are invited to address, by letter only, mentioning the sum to be considered and the price asked, SAMUEL EVANS, care No. 271 Astor House.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF CITY OF MILWAUKEE BONDS, issued to "the Horicon Railroad Company," are invited to examine a statement of immediate interest to them, to be seen at the Banking House of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

MONEY.—PERSONS REQUIRING TEMPORARY accommodation are requested to procure a prospectus of the Mutual Loan and Discount Company, No. 57 Chatham-st. Business bills promptly discounted. URWICK & KING, Agents.

THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY'S coupons, due Aug. 1, 1862, will be paid on and after the 25th inst., at the Corn Exchange Bank. H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

GOLD, SILVER, AND UNITED STATES Demand Notes, bought at the highest premium, by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 16th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

COAL, &C.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

CARGOES AFLOAT.

Cargoes of prime Schuylkill White Ash Coal, Black Heath Vein and Red Ash Diamond Vein, Broken, Egg and Stove, for sale by
CHAS. A. BECKSCHER & CO.,
No. 45 South-st.

TO SMOKERS—MULTUM IN PARVO. PATENT TELESCOPIC SMOKING TUBE AND COMPRESSED CHARGES.

On receipt of one dollar, we will send one of our Patent Tubes and fifty charges. These charges are made of pure Havana tobacco, and are equal to the best imported cigars. The tubes represent a cigar perfectly, and will last for years. To Agents a liberal discount will be made. Call or send for a circular, (stamp inclosed.)
W. A. LUDDEN & CO., No. 12 Barclay-st.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 100 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, slippers, and calico gowns, are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, wines and liquors, will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av. and 31st-st. All articles sent to the American Express Co., corner Hudson and Jay sts., and Nos. 141 and 642 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 19, 1862.

EIGHTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof,—free of the United States Income Tax, which will also be paid by the Company—payable on the 20th day of August next, upon stock registered at New-York, Boston and Albany, and on the 30th day of September next upon stock registered at London.

Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York, will receive their Dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.

The Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business on Thursday, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston on the morning of Saturday, the 23d day of August next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION R. R. CO., CHICAGO, July 22, 1862.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A DIVIDEND of Three Per Cent. has been this day declared by this Company, payable at this office on and after the 30th inst., in exchange on New-York at par. The Income Tax of three per cent. will be reserved from all dividends paid on and after the 1st of August next.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on the 1st day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to day of payment inclusive. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., payable on the 31st inst. The transfer book will be closed from to-day until the 31st inst., inclusive. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 16, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after Saturday next, July 19. The Transfer books will be closed from date until the 19th. C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.—OFFICE No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.

DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of *five per cent.*, payable to the stockholders on the 31st inst.

Transfer books closed from the 24th till the 31st inst., inclusive. By order. E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO., No. 432 Canal-st., NEW-YORK, July 23, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have declared a dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 28th inst. The transfer books will be closed till after that date. THEO. BROWNING, Secretary.

OFFICE KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 16, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. The transfer books will be closed from this date to the 25th inst., on which day the dividend will be paid. HENRY POPE, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand. JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, July 22, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after Thursday, the 31st inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INS. CO. NO. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand. WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

MARINE BANK.—NEW-YORK, JULY 15, 1862.—A Dividend of One Dollar per share (of $30,) on the Capital Stock of this Bank has this day been declared payable on the 25th July, inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. J. DELAMATER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, JULY 15, 1862.—THE Board of Directors of the East River Insurance Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand. THOS. PALMER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 1 Pine-st.—July 21, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on 18th inst. JOHN McGEE, Secretary. NEW-YORK, July 17, 1862.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st. TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand. NEW-YORK, July 18, 1862. ROBT. D. HART, Sec.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—RICHARD EDWARDS, Plaintiff, against THOMAS CULLEN and MARY CULLEN, his wife, defendants. In pursuance of the judgment in the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action, on the 25th day of June, 1862, I, the Referee, appointed in and by said judgment for the purpose of carrying into effect such judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of July, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, through E. H. Ludlow, real estate auctioneer: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Seventh Ward of the City of New-York, being formerly part of the farm of John Hopper, deceased, and known and distinguished on a map or chart made by Edward Smith, City Surveyor, on the 26th day of November, 1833, (and which said map is filed in the Office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in tin case No. 181) by number fifty-six, bounded southerly, in front, by Fifty-first-street, northerly, in the rear, by lot number eighty-one, (81,) easterly, by lot number fifty-five, (55,) and westerly by lot number fifty-seven, (57,) as shown on said map, beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-first-street, said point three hundred feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Eleventh-avenue and Fifty-first-street, and running thence easterly along the northerly side of Fifty-first-street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly along the line of lot number fifty-five, (55,) on a line parallel with the Eleventh-avenue, to the centre of the block between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets; thence westerly on a line parallel with Fifty-first-street, twenty-five feet; thence southerly along the line of lot number fifty-seven, and parallel with the Eleventh-avenue to Fifty-first-street, the place of beginning.—Dated June 24, 1862.

JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to the 13th day of August, 1862, at the same hour and place.—Dated July 22, 1862. JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.

BERRIEN & PERT, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE P. ROGERS against DE LANCEY KENEDY and others.—In pursuance of the judgment in the above entitled action, I will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 8th day of August, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers, all those two certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and which, together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Fifteenth-street with the easterly side of the Seventh-avenue, and running thence easterly along the southerly side of Fifteenth-street one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with Seventh-avenue sixty-seven feet and one quarter inches, thence westerly and parallel with Fifteenth-street twenty-three feet, thence northerly and parallel with Seventh-avenue forty-four feet and five and one-half inches, thence westerly and parallel with Fifteenth-street seventy-seven feet, to the easterly side of Seventh-avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly side of the Seventh-avenue twenty-two feet and seven and three-quarter inches to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, July 17, 1862.

THOS. HYSLOP, Referee, No. 37 Pine-st.
JEFFERSON CODDINGTON, Pl'ff's Att'y.
jly17-2awtau8.

SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE P. ROGERS against DE LANCEY KENEDY AND OTHERS.—In pursuance of the judgment in the above-entitled action, I will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 8th day of August, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Fifteenth-street with the easterly side of the Seventh-avenue, running thence easterly along the southerly side of Fifteenth-street, seventy-seven feet, thence southerly and parallel with Seventh-avenue twenty-two feet and seven and three-quarter inches, thence westerly and parallel with Fifteenth-street seventy-seven feet to the easterly side of Seventh-avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly side of Seventh-avenue twenty-two feet and seven and three-quarter inches, to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, July, 1862.

THOS. HYSLOP, Referee, No. 37 Pine-st.
JEFFERSON CODDINGTON, Pl'ff's Att'y.
jly17-2awtau8.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS FANNING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of THOMAS FANNING, Jr., No. 225 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1862.

jy4-law6mF* MARY FANNING, Executrix.
JOHN H. FANNING,
THOMAS FANNING, Jr., } Executors.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF C. WENGLER & F. FRIEDMANN, plumbers, No. 10 Av. A, is dissolved from the 21st inst. and F. FRIEDMANN transacts said plumbing business in same place in his own name and responsibility. New-York, July 22, 1862.

C. WENGLER,
F. FRIEDMANN.

THE COPARTNERSHIP FORMERLY EXisting between F. L. HENDRICK and N. D. BUSH, under the firm of HENDRICK & BUSH, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; N. D. BUSH continuing the business as formerly, by whom all transactions of the old firm will be settled. N. D. BUSH, No. 429 6th-av.
JULY 22, 1862.

THE NAMES AND LOCATION OF DEALERS, City and country, who sell P. P. CO.'S BUCKGOODS, will appear in the *Herald* Saturday, July 26. Consumers of Provisions, see it and save your money.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public Notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For sewer in Fifty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; paving Tenth avenue, from Fifty-fifth-street to Broadway. The limits embraced by such Assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; both sides of Tenth-avenue, from a point halfway distant between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets to Seventieth-street, south side Seventieth-street, both sides Sixty-ninth, Sixty-eighth, Sixty-seventh, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-third, Sixty-second, Sixty-first, Sixtieth, Fifty-ninth, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-seventh, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-fifth streets, from and to points distant halfway between the said Tenth-avenue and the streets lying on either side of and contiguous to the said Tenth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

NEW-COURT-HOUSE, OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, July 19, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter stone in Fifty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and flagging four feet wide through sidewalks of the same where not already done. Sewer in Rose-street from Duane-street to sewer in Pearl-street. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifth-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, west side of Fourth-avenue and east side of Fifth-avenue, from and to points distant halfway between the streets lying on either side and contiguous thereto; both sides of Pearl-street from a point about one hundred and thirty feet north to Chamberstreet; both sides of Rose-street, between Duane and Pearl; east side of Duane and both sides of Chamber-street, between William and Rose streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, July 18, 1862

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 South-street, New-York, May 5, 1862. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the Act of the Legislature of this State, passed April 22, 1862, entitled "An act to amend an act to establish regulations for the Port of New-York, passed April 16, 1857," the provisions of the law regulating the piers, wharves, bulkheads and slips in the Port of New-York are made applicable to private piers and bulkheads, as well as public piers, and that such regulations will be enforced in reference to all piers and bulkheads, except those in respect to which special privileges have been granted by law. By order of the Board.

F. PERKINS, Secretary

PERMITS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF VAULTS.—Public notice is hereby given that the following rates for permits to construct vaults have been established under an ordinance of the Common Council, viz.:

For vaults to buildings occupied exclusively as dwellings, for each superficial foot, fifty cents.

For vaults to buildings used partly as dwellings and partly for business purposes, one dollar per superficial foot.

For vaults to buildings used exclusively for mercantile purposes, two dollars per superficial foot.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard. T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall. ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

NOTICE—TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—ALL persons are hereby notified that neither William J. Harlan nor N. D Cortright has any authority to do, perform or transact any business whatever, for or on behalf of the undersigned. All orders for coal must be sent directly to JOHN FIELDS, Hazleton, Penn.

JOHN FIELDS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE Per Cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next, on all unpaid water rents.

W. C. RHODES, Water Registrar.

NOTICE.—WHEREAS MY WIFE, ANN JANE M'KELVEY, has left my bed and board on July 22, without any just cause or provocation; I hereby caution all persons against crediting her on my account, as I will not pay any bills contracted by her after this date.

JULY 24, 1862. ROBERT M'KELVEY.

RAILROADS.

ROCKAWAY! ROCKAWAY!!

"ON OLD LONG ISLAND'S SEA-GIRT SHORE!"

Trains of the BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY leave SOUTH FERRY, BROOKLYN, for ROCKAWAY, *invariably* connecting at JAMAICA with UNION LINE of stages, as follows: At 7:45, 8:45, A. M.; at 3:15, 4:15 P. M.; on SUNDAYS, at 7:45 A. M.; at 5:20 P. M. Through tickets, to and from Rockaway, SIXTY CENTS, to be had at railroad office, SOUTH FERRY, and at the hotels, ROCKAWAY. Running time, TWO HOURS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHELL, Ass't Sup't.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD,—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Tom's River, &c. On and after July 14, the new and fast steamer THOMAS CULLEN will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 6:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. Returning, cars leave Manchester at 6 A. M., and 2:45 P. M., and leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 10:40 A. M., and 4 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Tom's River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First-class meals on board the steamboat.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 8 A. M. 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.

On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

GO TO THE SEA SIDE.—THE CARS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company are now running regularly from Fulton and Catherine Ferries to Church Lane, Greenfield, Gravesend and Coney Island. This is the best route to Sheepshead Bay. Private parties and associations and pic-nic parties accommodated on application at the office.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syossett; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY.—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, etc., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (by express,) sold at $2; others proportionately cheap.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING SIDE-WHEEL GUNBOATS.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT will, until the 30th day of July, receive propositions from ship-builders actually engaged in the construction of vessels, for the construction of the hull of a double-bowed side-wheel gunboat, with rudder at each end, protected by the stems; the masts, rigging, sails for fore-and-aft schooner rig, and awnings; four boats, with all their fittings and equipments complete; tanks for 2,000 gallons of water, with the necessary casks, breakers, buckets, &c. The vessel completed in every respect with all the fittings for sea service, except ordnance, anchors and cables, furniture, cooking utensils, instruments and stores, which will be furnished by the Government.

The length of the vessel, including both rabbets on a line 7 feet 6 inches above the lower edge of rabbet of the keel, to be 236 feet; the extreme breadth 35 feet, and depth of hold, from throat of floor timber to lower side of deck plank, 12 feet. The displacement to a line 7 feet 6 inches above the lower edge of rabbet of bottom plank to be 39,500 cubic feet. The size of the principal materials are to be as follows, other parts being in due proportion as in naval vessels of this class: Keel of white oak, 14 by 6½ inches, scarph fastened with ¾-inch copper bolts; stem of white oak, sided 10 inches, and properly secured in openings for rudder and to keel with composition knee; frame of white oak, white chestnut and hackmetack; timberand room 24, 26 and 28 inches; floor timber sided 7 to 8 inches; futtocks 6 to 5 inches; top timbers 5 inches; molded in throat 13 inches, in bilge 9 inches, at head 5½ inches. Timber or frame close together. Space between frames level with throat of floor, filled in with white pine. Main keelson of white oak, 13 by 16 inches, fastened with two copper bolts in each frame of ¾-inch. Bilge keelson of white oak or yellow pine, fastened with copper bolts ¾-inch in diameter under engine frame and boilers; the remainder with iron. Breast hooks of white oak, sided 7½ inches. Diagonal braces in two tiers 3½ by ½-inch amidships and 3 by 7-16 toward the ends; the upper strap 3½ by ½ inch. Bilge strakes of oak or yellow pine, 4½ inches thick, 6 strakes of 9 inches wide on each side. Ceiling 3 inches. Clamps of white oak 4 inches thick, 3 strakes 12 inches, bolted edgewise. Berth deck beams of white pine, sided 6½, molded 5 inches, the four longest beams to have lodge knees. Berth deck plank white pine, upper deck beams of yellow pine or white oak, sided 11 to 10 inches, molded 9 inches in the middle and 8 inches at the end. One hanging knee at each end of each beam, and lodge and lap knees between the beams. Hanging knees sided 7 inches, the remaining knees 6 inches. Waterways and thick strakes of yellow pine or oak, jogged over beams, and fastened with ⅜ inch iron. Deck plank of yellow pine, 4 inches, if oak 3½ inches thick. Spir ketting of white oak, in thickness 3 inches. Garboard strakes of white oak, 4½ inches thick. Bottom plank of white oak, 3½ inches thick. Wales of white oak, 4 inches thick; in width, 7½ inches, square fastened, the bottom with three treenails and one composition spike; the garboard strakes with two cooper bolts and two treenails; the wales, above the copper fastening, with ⅞-inch iron bolts and iron spikes; butt bolts in diameter, ¾-inch. Copper fastening to extend up to 8 feet 4 inches above the lower edge of rabbet of keel. The bottom sheathed with 24-ounce copper to 7 feet 9 inches above the rabbet of the keel. The wheels will be overhung, the guards made as short fore and aft as practicable, and the wheel-house built in the usual way. The bulwarks to be of 6-16 plate iron. The builders of the vessel will make the wood frame for the inclined engines, securing it with wood knees and to the keelsons, and will do all the wood work necessary in placing the machinery. The cabin, ward-room, steerage, and between decks, the holds, bolts, steering wheel, pumps, scuppers, capstans, hammock rail, caulking, joiners, plumbing, painting, and the other detail, as far as the contract stipulates to cover, is to be complied with in accordance with the usages of the navy.

The bidders need only send a drawing showing the shape of one-half the vessel having the requisite displacement, as both ends are alike, and, if they think proper, a plain model of the same.

The proposals must state the price for which they will agree to have the vessel ready to receive her machinery and launch her, for the periods of fourteen, sixteen, eighteen and twenty weeks, respectively, the vessel to be fully completed in forty days thereafter, or in twelve days after the complete erection of the machinery.

The usual conditions of Government contracts will be observed, and payments will be made as the work progresses, and twenty per cent. retained till the satisfactory completion of the contract.

The bids must be accompanied by the guaranty required by law, that if the contract is awarded it will be duly executed. The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the proposals received under this advertisement, if in its opinion the public interest requires it.

The proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Paddle-wheel Steamers," to distinguish them from other business letters, and will be addressed to the "Secretary of the Navy."

Propositions will be received for similar vessels of iron, or iron and wood combined.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, 12TH AND GIRARD STS., PHILADELPHIA, July 19, 1862.

PROPOSALS FOR BLANKETS AND HATS.—Separate Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned, at this Office, until 12 o'clock M. on TUESDAY, 5th day of August next, for furnishing and delivering at the Schuylkill Arsenal,

75,000 ARMY BLANKETS,

wool, gray, (with the letters U. S. in black, four inches long, in the centre,) to be seven feet long, five feet six inches wide, and to weigh five pounds each. Also,

32,000 UNIFORM HATS, (black felt.)

All deliveries will be subject to inspection, and must conform in all respects to the sealed army patterns deposited in this Office; a just and rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the samples.

Proposals will be received for any part of the

THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

Another Successful Cavalry Expedition Toward Richmond.

Two Bodies of Rebel Cavalry Defeated.

REPORT FROM GEN. POPE.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA, WASHINGTON, July 24, 1862.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

A cavalry expedition, sent out by Gen. KING on the 22d, from Fredericksburgh, returned last evening. Early yesterday morning they met and defeated a body of Confederate cavalry, about one hundred strong, stationed near Carmel Church, on the telegraph road from Fredericksburgh to Richmond, burnt their camp and six cars loaded with corn, and broke up the telegraph to Gordonsville. An hour later a large body of STUART's cavalry came up to attack them, and these too were defeated, and driven across the North Anna River, and pursued till within sight of Hanover Junction. Several prisoners, a large number of horses and many arms were brought back. A march of seventy miles and the encounter and defeat of two bodies of rebel cavalry were accomplished in twenty-nine hours, and without the loss of a man. I have not yet received the names of the commanding officer and troops who have thus distinguished themselves, but will transmit them to you as soon as the particulars are received. The damage done to the Virginia Central Railroad, by the expedition of the 19th instant, has not yet been repaired.

JOHN POPE,
Major-General Commanding.

LATEST FROM THE CAMPS.

CAMP AT WATERLOO, FAUQUIER COUNTY, VA., Thursday, July 24.

Sutlers are now precluded from receiving supplies by railroad, on account, it is said, of salt and other contraband goods having passed in large quantities through our lines to the enemy.

The mill in which a large supply of cloth for rebel uniforms was found some time ago, near Warrenton, was destroyed by fire this week.

Sergt. RAY, of the One Hundred and Fourth New-York (?) accidentally shot himself yesterday through the thigh, and W. CHAPMAN, of the One Hundred and Tenth New-York, accidentally shot himself in the abdomen. Though severe, it is not supposed the wounds will prove fatal. DENNIS LAWLER and LYMAN GALLESS of the same regiment were thrown from a wagon and injured.

Our troops rejoice in the great improvement in their culinary arrangements, consequent on the new order to forage on the enemy. They now enjoy the delicacies of the season. Some of them have large quantities of Confederate notes, cheaply obtained, with which they purchase any live stock the country affords.

Intercepted letters possess some interest.

A lady writing to a friend says: "The horrid Yankees have appeared. There is skirmishing every day about the Rapidon River. The girls in this part of the country turn their backs when the Yankees come in sight." She incloses $1 for the purchase of tea. Other correspondents express discontent and despondency at the state of affairs at Richmond and throughout the South, and wish they were home again. Richmond is said by others to be an immense slaughter-house, the stench from which is almost insufferable. Some of the letters contained pictures of JEFF. DAVIS and other prominent rebels. A number of them contained Confederate scrip, with directions to make purchases.

There are no military matters at present to communicate.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Reported Capture of the Rebel Ram Arkansas.

PILOT KNOB, Mo., Thursday, July 24.

It is reported this morning that the detachment of four companies under Major LIPPERT, sent out from Rivas Station by Col. BOID, to intercept the guerrillas who made the raid on Greenville, has fallen in with the enemy, completely dispersing the band, taking 16 prisoners and recovering the booty taken at Greenville. No further particulars are yet received.

CHICAGO, Thursday, July 24.

A special from Cairo to the *Tribune* states that officers by the dispatch boat from Vicksburgh, say that on their arrival at Memphis there was a rumor, through rebel sources, that the gunboat *Arkansas* had been captured. They are inclined to believe the report, as an expedition was planning before their departure to cut her out.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

VERY LATEST BY THE ASIA.

Recognition of Italy by Russia and Prussia.

The following is the very latest news by the Asia:

QUEENSTOWN, Sunday, July 13—P. M.

DRESDEN, July 12.—The official Dresden journal, of to-day, publishes a letter from Vienna, asserting, on reliable authority, that the Cabinet at Turin has, as a condition of the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy by Russia and Prussia, renounced any further enterprise aiming at taking possession of Rome and Venetia.

The same letter asserts that France and England have guaranteed the *statu quo* of the actual possessions of Italy to the Cabinet of Turin, in opposition to the revolutionary party, should it attempt any insurrection.

LONDON, Sunday Morning.

A new Insurance Company has been established under the title of "Central Lloyds."

Between July 26 and Aug. 25, a fleet of Government steamers will be dispatched from France for the India and China Seas, for postal and trading purposes. These vessels will convey goods and passengers to the Cape, Mauritius, Ceylon, Singapore, Hong Kong and Shanghai.

TURIN, Saturday, July 12.

The extraordinary Italian mission is on the point of setting out for St. Petersburgh. It is presumed that the mission will be under the direction of Gen. CIALDINI.

PALERMO, Saturday, July 12.

GARIBALDI has returned to this city. He will continue his tour through the Island next week.

PARIS, Saturday, July 12.

The Bourse has been dull. Rentes closed 68f. 35c.

Visit of Gen. Meagher to Wallack's Theatre.

Last evening Gen. MEAGHER and Staff visited Wallack's Theatre. The house was crowded. When the General entered the people rose *en masse* and cheered, ladies waved their pocket handkerchiefs, and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested. At the end of the first piece, "The Irish Lion," calls were made for the General, who came forward and bowed to the audience from a private box. "Speech," "speech," was cried from all parts of the house. On which the General, on behalf of the Irish Brigade, thanked them for the cordial reception given him, and for such a reception, he said, he was indebted to the bravery of the officers and men of his brigade. He did not intend to make a speech, as he was going to tell all about the Irish Brigade at the Seventh Regiment Armory this evening. On speaking of Gen. MCCLELLAN, he was interrupted by loud and prolonged cheering, and when mentioning the gallantry of the Excelsior Brigade, DURYEE's Zouaves, the Thirty-seventh, (Irish,) and the Second New-York Militia, the house fairly rang with applause. In conclusion, the General appointed all the ladies present recruiting officers for the Irish Brigade.

The box in which the General sat was decorated with American and Irish flags, and the exterior of the theatre was illuminated by Chinese lanterns. On leaving the theatre the General was followed by a large and enthusiastic crowd, who cheered most lustily as he entered his carriage and drove away.

THE SPORTING SEASON.

Boston Summer Meeting—The First Race of the Season.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 22, 1862.

The first day's racing of the Boston Summer Meeting came off to-day on the Franklin Park Course, distant about six miles from the city. When Mr. CASSADY first originated his enterprise to revive the Sports of the Turf in the North, by holding two race meetings yearly in the cities of Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, his project was more warmly received in the latter city than either of the two former. He received assurances from many of the leading citizens of active coöperation and substantial aid, and it may be judged how far such promises were realized, from the fact that the whole amount of the various purses offered, (amounting to over $4,000,) was subscribed among the patrons of the turf in this city. The proprietor of the Franklin Park Course, (Mr. D. ROBBINS,) liberally placed his track at the service of Mr. CASSADY, and on all sides he has received the warmest support in getting up the meeting. Possibly the failure of the New-York race meeting, arising from the apathy manifested by the public in that city, may have stimulated the Bostonians in their exertions to render the meeting in their city a triumphant success, and thus deprive the Empire City of the lead she has always hitherto taken in sporting matters. The circumstance of the present being the first races that have ever taken place in Boston, doubtless added to the great degree of interest with which they were regarded by all classes.

The weather, to-day, was very favorable, for although in the morning the sky was overcast with clouds, betokening rain, yet at noon the sun broke out bright and warm, giving appearance of a fair and fine day. Special trains, at low fares, were run from the Eastern Railway Dépôt, to within a quarter of a mile of the track. The number of carriages on the ground was immense, their occupants comprising the *élite* of Boston society. The presence of so many beautiful and elegantly attired ladies lent an additional charm and attraction to the scene. There could not have been less than 3,000 people on the ground on this, the first day, and this number would have been materially increased but for the military funeral of Col. WYMAN, which kept many citizens away that would otherwise have been present. The arrangements were admirable, and the representatives of the Press were treated with a degree of attention which contrasted favorably to that which they received at the Philadelphia and New-York meetings. The balcony of the Grand Stand Hotel was devoted exclusively to their accommodation, and every facility—thanks to the courtesy of Messrs. ROBBINS and MARSHALL—was afforded them in the discharge of their duties. The track was heavy in some places, in consequence of the heavy rains of Sunday. This will account for the apparently bad time made in the various races.

The first race was for three-year olds, mile heats, for a purse of $300. For this the following horses were entered: Mr. J. HUNTER's br. c. *Sunshine*, by *Babrownie*, dam Imp. *Comfort*; P. C. Bush's ch. f. *Aerolite*, by *Revenus*, dam *Rhoda*; and ZEB. WARD's b. filly by *Lexington*, dam by *Yorkshire*. In the pool sales, *Sunshine* commenced first favorite, but was quickly supplanted by the Lexington filly, *Aerolite* being held in little estimation. In $100 pools, the favorite was sold for $73; *Sunshine*, the second choice, for $60, and *Aerolite* for $14. After the first heat, $30 to $5 on *Sunshine* was offered and taken.

First Heat.—*Aerolite* went off with the lead, with *Sunshine* second, a length behind, and the favorite close up. Before reaching the quarter, *Sunshine* deprived *Aerolite* of his lead, and they raced along the second quarter all lying in a cluster. Passing the half mile pole, the Lexington filly gave *Aerolite* the go-by, and challenged *Sunshine*. The latter however shook her off before turning into the home-stretch, and came home a clear winner by a length and a-half; the filly beating *Aerolite* as far. Time, 1:54.

Second Heat.—*Aerolite* as in the last, took up the running with *Sunshine* in close attendance. Before reaching the quarter-pole, the ride of the latter took a pull at his horse, and allowed the Lexington filly to become second. On the far side, *Sunshine* closed upon the leaders, and passing them in succession was never afterward headed, and won very easily by three lengths, the daughter of *Lexington* beating *Aerolite* by about the same distance. Time—1:53¾.

The next race was the four-mile handicap, single dash, for a purse of $600. The following were the weights and entries:

C. S. LLOYD, br. c. *Avalanche*, 4 years old, by *Revenue*, 100 pounds.
C. S. LLOYD, g. g. *Throg's Neck*, 7 years old, by *Cracker*, dam *Sallie Ward*, 90 pounds.
Dr. J. W. WELDON, b. m. *Bettie Ward*, 6 years old, by *Lexington*, dam by *Whalebone*, 104 pounds.
Hon. ZEB WARD, ch. c. *Reporter*, 4 years old, by *Lexington*, dam by *Eclipse*, 103 pounds.

Avalanche was drawn, the gray gelding representing the stable. In the pool sales *Reporter* was sold for $60; *Bettie Ward*, $20; and *Throg's Neck* $10, and as low as $8.

THE RACE.

Reporter and *Throg's Neck* got away together, and at the quarter pole were leading *Bettie Ward* ten lengths. The gray on the second quarter showed prominently in front, and led past the stand on the first mile a length ahead in 1:57; the second mile was run in 3:58, without any change of position. On the third mile the gray gelding's light weight began to show its effect, as he increased his lead at every stride; *Bettie Ward*, who had come with a tremendous rush, lying second. The third mile was run in 5:52½, and the race was clearly over, for *Throg's Neck*, with his while tail streaming behind him, kept increasing the distance between his followers, and won easily by three lengths in 7:54½; *Bettie Ward* beating *Reporter* for second money by double that distance.

The last race was a handicap, mile heats, three in five, for a purse of $400. It closed with the following entries:

C. S. LLOYD, br. c. *Avalanche*, 4 years old, by *Revenue*, 97 pounds.
C. S. LLOYD, g. g. *Throg's Neck*, 7 years old, by *Cracker*, dam *Sallie Ward*, 90 pounds.
Dr. J. W. WELDON, imp. b. c. *Hillsborough*, 4 years old, by *Stockwell*, 90 pounds.
Capt. T. G. MOORE, br. m. *Laura Farris*, 6 years old, by *Lexington*, dam by *Margrave*, 117 pounds.

Capt. MOORE being dissatisfied with the weight put upon his mare, withdrew her, and *Avalanche* and *Hillsborough* alone appeared to run for the purse. Betting was about even, *Avalanche* having slightly the call. The first heat, after a good race, was won by *Hillsborough*, his fine turn of speed enabling him to beat *Avalanche* in their race home up the straight run in time 2:02. The second heat afforded a splendid contest throughout, *Avalanche* winning by a length in 1:52½. The latter, in the third heat, took the lead and kept it throughout, winning in 1:56. He also won the fourth and last heat, after a pretty race, in 1:52, thus securing the $400 purse.

SUMMARY.

FRANKLIN PARK COURSE, BOSTON, July 22, 1862.—Purse $300; mile heats, for three-year olds.

J. Hunter's br. c. *Sunshine*, by *Babrownie*, dam imp. *Comfort*, 99 pounds	1 1
Zeb Ward's b. filly, by *Lexington*, dam by *Yorkshire*, 93 pounds	2 2
P. C. Bush's ch. f. *Aerolite*, by *Revenue*, dam *Rhoda*, 87 pounds	3 3

Time—1:54, 1:53¾.

SAME DAY.—Purse, $600; single dash of four miles; handicap. Second best receive back their entrance.

C. S. Lloyd's g. g. *Throg's Neck*, 7 years old, by *Cracker*, dam *Sallie Ward*, 80 pounds	1
Dr. J. W. Weldon's b. m. *Bettie Ward*, 5 years old, by *Lexington*, dam by *Whalebone*, 104 pounds	2
Hon. Zeb Ward's ch. c. *Reporter*, 4 years old, by *Lexington*, dam by *Eclipse*, 103 pounds	3
C. S. Lloyd's br. c. *Avalanche*, 4 years old, by *Revenue*	drawn.

Time—7:54½.

SAME DAY.—Purse $400; mile heats; three in five; handicap.

C. S. Lloyd's br. c. *Avalanche*, 4 years, by *Revenue*, 97 pounds	2 1 1
Dr. Weldon's imp. b. c. *Hillsborough*, 4 years, by *Stockwell*, 90 pounds	1 2 2

Time—2:02, 1:52¾, 1:56, 1:52.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

BOSTON, Thursday, July 24.

The races to-day were well patronized, more than 2,000 of the leading citizens of Boston being present. The weather was all that could be desired, and the track in capital condition. The first race was a single dash of two miles, handicap race, for a purse of $300. JOHN HUNTER's *Sunshine* and J. D. MCMANN's *Reporter* were the only ones entered, the latter the favorite. *Sunshine* won cleverly by two lengths in 3:18. The second race was for a purse of $400, mile heats, best three in five; *Laura Farris* and *Hillsborough* were the only entries; *Hillsborough* won the first heat in 1:51¾. The second was a dead heat; time 1:50. In the third heat *Laura Farris* distanced *Hillsborough* in 2:02, and winning the race. *Hillsborough* was pulled up in the last heat to prevent his breaking down.

To-morrow, the great event of the meeting comes off. *Idlewild*, *Wagram*, and *Avalanche* run a race of three mile heats. *Wagram*, who now belongs to D. ROBBINS, of Boston, is backed freely to win the race, against the redoubtable mare *Idlewild*.

Arrest of an Ex-United States Marshal for Treason.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Thursday, July 24.

Gen. LEWIS PARTRIDGE, of Norwich, Vt., was arrested a few days since by United States Marshal BALDWIN on the charge of treason, and taken to Windsor, where the United States Circuit Court sits next week. His trial is expected to take place during the coming session of the Court. The evidence against him is said to be very strong. Gen. PARTRIDGE was United States Marshal for this State under BUCHANAN'S Administration.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, July 23.

Trade is generally flat. Drills, 18c. Domestic goods scarce and firm. Tobacco, $1 per pound. Hides, 11c. per pound. Wool scarce and firm. Butter, 25c. Crushed Sugar, 14½c: Groceries dull. Whisky, 44c. per gallon. Domestic Spirits, 44c: per gallon. Meal, $1 50 per bushel.

The new crop of Wheat is abundant: The heavy discount on Exchange discourages exports.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In schooner Myrover, from New-Orleans—T. B. Seymour, T. Rich, N. Farrow, L. Phillips, Miss M. Goodwin, L. Gaillart, T. Lacoste, A. Vanleed.

In brig Breeze, from Cumberland Harbor—John Ragen, J. Craig, J. Entreken, G. Elsibaut, all of Philadelphia.

In brig San Juan, from Tobasco—Mrs. F. Nemegjic, B. F. y Armegol.

In bark Charles Keen, from New-Orleans—Carl Kuhn and family, W. West, D. Perry, G. B. Albert, J. Bendet.

In bark Harriet A. Stephenson, from Savanilla—A. H. Simmonds, P. Hayes.

In brig Princess Royal, from Bermuda—J. B. Richards, R. Brown, J. Haywood.

In bark Iliva, from Marrcaibo—Capt. Scandell, wife, 5 children and servant.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 41 | Sun sets.... 7 22 | Moon rises... 3 40
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 6 49 | Gov. Island. 7 38 | Hell Gate.... 9 00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, July 24.

Cleared.

Ship Gulf Stream, Bartlett, Liverpool, Hallett & Connor; Jeremiah Thompson, Blake, Liverpool, Saml. Thompson's Nephews.

Barks Evaline, (Br.,) Consterdine, Queenstown, Craig & Nichols; Zingarella, Brucker, New-Orleans, Aymar & Co.; Venus, (Dan.,) Leehusen, Falmouth, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Emma Cushing, Dixon, Barcelona, Yates & Porterfield; Ottillo, (Brem.,) Danneman, London, Unkart & Co.

Brigs Alice Maude, Edgett, New-Orleans, Brett, Son & Co; Orozimbo, Tracy, Elizabethport, Thompson & Hunter; Wilhelmine, McEwen, Port-au-Prince, R. J. Godwin; John, (Norw.,) Olsen, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Argo, (Norw.,) Aalborg, Leith, do.; Gleaner, (Br.,) Mearns, Cork, H. & F. W. Meyer; Gold Hunter, (Br.,) Robinson, Cork, Boyd & Hincken; Iris, (Aus.,) Camuss, Queenstown, Holmboe & Co.

Schooners Alethea, Morley, James River, Jos. Eneas; Margaret Ann, (Br.,) Whelpley, St. John, N. B., N. Smithers & Co.; W. E. Leggett, Gibson, Port Royal; N. L. McCready & Co.; S. J. Waring, Smith, New-Orleans, Aymar & Co.; Sarah, Benson, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Altheo, Corson, Philadelphia; N. L. McCready & Co.

Barge Mariner, Brosby, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Arrived.

Steamship North Star, Jones, Aspinwall July 16, with the California mails, treasure, and passengers to D. B. Allen. July 23, at 6 A. M., lat. 36 31, lon. 74 21, spoke bark Grace Worthington.

U. S. steam transport New-York, Hunter, Harrison's Landing via Fortress Monroe, in ballast.

Steamer Ida, Garrison, Beaufort, N. C., in ballast. She sailed hence June 3 for New-Orleans, and on the evening of June 5 went ashore on Lookout Shoals; after getting off was towed into Beaufort.

Steamer Oneida, Trout, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Fire Brick, Fenton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Josephine Thompson, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Schriver, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Fulda Donna, Herriman, San Francisco 99 ds., with mdse. to John A. McGaw. Was 15 ds. to the equator in the Pacific; had strong S. E. gales in the South Pacific, which continued 15 ds., making 41 ds. to Cape Horn; had much snow and ice, and very cold weather off the Cape; was 21 ds. from thence to the equator in the Atlantic, and 23 ds. from thence to Sandy Hook; have had light east winds the last 6 ds. When the P. D. left San Francisco it was blowing a gale, and no boat coming to take the pilot (Mr. Charles Abbott) off, was obliged to bring him to this port.

Ship Lizzie Oakford, (of Boston,) Small, Jr., Bombay April 9, with linseed, cotton, &c., to order. Was 50 ds. to the Cape of Good Hope; off the Cape experienced heavy westerly gales: thence to St. Helena had light and variable winds; crossed the line in the Atlantic 17 ds. out. June 11, saw a ship supposed the Ticonderoga, from Bombay for New-York 24th inst., took a pilot from boat Ezra Nye, No. 2.

Bark Iliva, Durie, Maracaibo June 30, and the Bar July 4, with coffee and hides to Maitland, Phelps & Co. July 3, saw a Br. brig going in, from St. Thomas for Curacoa, with foretopmast and mainboom gone.

Bark Mary Bentley, (of Thomaston,) Bentley, Bristol, Eng., May 24, via Salt Key July 7, with salt to J. W. Elwell & Co. Left no Am. vessels at Salt Key.

Bark Harriet A. Stephenson, Hayden, Savanilla July 3, with hides and fustic to J. & N. Smith & Co.

Bark Charles Keen, Sawyer, New-Orleans July 6, with mdse. to J. W. Mott.

Bark Hannibal, Kline, Rio Janeiro June 22, Pernambuco July 3, and St. Thomas July 15, in ballast to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Bark Brilliant, (Meck.,) Brandas, London 33 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Golden Eagle, (Br.,) McDowell, Havana 14 ds., in ballast to master. Is anchored at the Lower Quarantine.

Brig P. M. Tinker, (of Boston,) Carlisle, Zaza, Cuba, June 25, with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Breeze, (of Philadelphia,) Outerbridge, Cumberland Harbor 20 ds., with sugar, &c., to master.

Brig San Juan, (Mex.,) Berreteago, Tobasco 28 ds., with logwood, hides, &c., to F. Alexandre. Had rough, squally weather the entire passage.

Brig Thomas Edwards, (Br., of Scilly,) Grazilier, Palermo 36 ds., and 33 ds. from Gibraltar, with fruit to Baring Bros.

Brig St. Mary, Brevoor, Humacoa, P. R., July 6, with sugar to Brett, Son & Co. Had light winds and calms all the passage.

Brig C. B. Allen, (of Harrington,) Gray, Guyanilla, P. R., July 9, with sugar to Moore & Henry. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Peacock, (Br., of Halifax,) Poan, Cow Bay 9 ds., with coal to B. F. Small.

Brig Princess Royal, (Br., of Bermuda,) Newbould, Bermuda 6 ds., with saltpetre to Smith, Jones & Co.

Brig B. G. Chaloner, Kenny, East Harbor July 10, with salt to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig A. Horton, (of Camden,) Orcutt, Trinidad, Cuba, July 2, with molasses to Metcalf & Duncan.

Brig J. Congdon, (Br.,) Forbes, Lingan, with coal to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brig P. M. Tinker, (of Boston,) Carlisle, Zaza, Cuba, June 25, with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Lyra, Gray, Calais 6 ds., with lumber.

Brig Elvira, Clark, Machias, with lumber.

Schr. Templeton, (of St. Andrews,) Barnard, East Harbor 15 ds., with salt to Middleton & Co. The schr. Sardinia, for New-York, sld. same day. July 21, Cape Henlopen bearing N. W. 35 miles, fell in with the wreck of brig Edward Baron, (of St. Johns,) dismasted, waterlogged and abandoned. Ship had been on fire aft, as her cabin and bulwarks were charred. Took from her a staysail and some painting gear. Same day, saw brig Wm. C. Clark, (of Waldoboro,) standing S. E.

Schr. Joseph Grice, Jackson, Port-au-Prince July 2, with logwood, coffee and cotton to Robert Murray. July 7, Kelly W. Simmons, a colored passenger, died; he belonged to "Overland." Cuba.

Schr. A. F. Linnell, (of Orleans,) Snow, Curracoa 8th inst., with salt and hides to Joseph Foulke & Sons. Left topsail schr., hence, in port.

Schr. Emma Cushing, (of Nassau,) Wedgmore, Nassau, N. Edwin inst., with mdse. to J. H. Woodruff.

Schr. Ellen, (Br.,) Arsenault, Arichat, Eleuthera 11 ds., with fruit to Simon Benedict.

Schr. Sardinia, (of [illegible],) Nash, East Harbor 15 ds., with salt to C. F. Smith.

Schr. Ocean [illegible], Nickerson, New-Orleans 8 ds., with mdse. to P. Pinard & Co.

Schr. Plymouth Rock, Norris, Boston 5 ds., with mdse. to A. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr. Joshua C. Chase, Hughes, Elizabethport, for Vineyard Haven.

Schr. W. H. Mitchell, Sprague, Calais, N. S., 5 ds., with spars to C. L. Snow.

Schr. S. T. Goodwin, Hodge, Trinidad port, with coal for Hartford.

Schr. Hyronet, Hughes, New-Orleans 24 ds., with cotton to L. Methven & Son.

Schr. Weaver, Nobles, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. S. Nobles.

Schr. [illegible], Hamilton, Port-au-Prince [illegible] ds., with logwood to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. [illegible], Hallock, Bahamas [illegible] ds., with salt to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Jones Smith, Herson, Portland, Maine 4 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Mary Ann, Pettit, Machias 2 ds., with spars to W. Jordan.

Schr. W. D. Cargill, Hawkins, Boston, with ice for Hallock & Co.

Schr. Boxer, Rankin, Portland, Maine 2 ds., with bricks to master.

Schr. J. & C. Kramer, Cole, Virginia [illegible] ds., with coal to Scott, Smith Mead & Co.; Keller, New-York.

Schr. Wm. Arthur, Smith, Boston, with mdse. to master.

Schr. American Eagle, Gregory, Calais, with lumber.

Schr. Whitehall, Preston, Rockland.

Schr. Coronet, Hicks, Hinchinbrook 4 ds., with mdse.

Schr. Linda, Crowell, Machias.

Schr. Sir Lancer, Adams, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. Warrior, Crockett, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. James Crow, Weldon, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. R. S. Fish, Saunders, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. C. H. Adams, Kingsley, New-Bedford 3 ds., ballast.

Bge. [illegible], Sanford, from the West Indies.

WIND—Southerly.

Miscellaneous.

The U. S. steam transport Fanny Smith, at Pier No. 13 North River, is now loading subsistence stores for Harrison's Landing. The U. S. steam transport New-York, at Pier No. 9 North River, is loading for Washington City, D. C. The steamer Oriole, at the same dock, is loading for Harrison's Landing.

Spoken, &c.

Huntsville—U. S. gunboat, July 19, lat. 27 10, lon. 76 41, all well.

Abby H. Brown—whaling schr. 6 months out, with 80 bbls. black and 80 bbls. sperm oil, July 16, lat. 32 06, lon. 73 20.

Adolpho—whaling schr., of Provincetown, 3 months out, July 17, lat 31 28, lon. 74 45.

Dandy—Br. schr., hence for Nassau, 8 ds. out, July 12, lat. 27 50, lon. 72 20.

Fredonia—brig, from Cienfuegos for Boston, July 23, 45 miles S. E. by S. from the Highlands.

Banshee—bark, from Boston for Rio, June 25, lat. 23 05 south, lon. 41.

Mary Ogden—ship, from Akyab for Falmouth, June 10, lat. 20 33 S., lon. 22 E.

Amelia Burdett Coutts—Br. ship, from London for Kurrachee, June 23, lat. 1 49 S., lon. 28 28 W.

Admiral—Brem. ship, bound E., July 22.

Washington—ship, of New-York, from Liverpool for Callao, June 12, lat. 62 20 S., lon. 56 40 W.

Tuskar—Br. ship, June 27, lat. 13 41, lon. 31 32.

Los Amigos—Br. brig, hence for Jamaica, July 20, lat. 31 05, lon. 69 07.

Ticonderoga—ship, from Bombay for New-York, 103 ds. out, July [illegible].

Handy—brig, hence for Nuevitas, July 22.

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Janeiro June 22, barks Cricket, Wingate, for Baltimore about 24th; Floresta, Welsh, for Philadelphia about 24th; Lapwing, Kelly, from Baltimore, wtg.; Traveler, Randall, do.; Whistling Wind, Hamilton, from Montevideo, unc.; Seneca, Finhagen, from Baltimore, disch.; brigs Island Queen, Conery, from Montevideo; Tallulah, Plummer, for New-York about 24th.

At Fernambuco 3d inst., bark Imperador, Powers, for Philadelphia, commenced ldg. 3d.

At St. Thomas 16th inst., ship Globe, (of New-Orleans,) laid up; brig Timothy Field, for Turks Island; schr. Gentile, for Fortune Island.

Arr. at Aspinwall 11th inst., bark Golden Rule, from New-York. Sld. 9th, brig Caroline, from New-York; 11th, brig Arabella, do.

At Trinidad, Cuba, 2d inst., barks A. C. Small, Foy, for London in 16 ds.; J. E. Bartram, Nichols, for New-York, ready; R. G. W. Dodge, for do. in 13 ds.; Windward, Emerson, for Falmouth in 26 ds.; brig Leviathan, for New-York in 10 ds.

At Cumberland Harbor 4th inst., bark Essex, Ray, for St. Jago, sld. 2d, to finish loading for Philadelphia; brigs "Cosmos," Long, disch.; J. C. Cole, Fisher, for Baltimore in 10 ds., ldg.; Brem. bark Kepler, for New-York in 5 ds.

At Tobasco 26th ult., schr. Celestial, for New-York in 12 ds., ldg. mahogany.

At Maracaibo 4th inst., bark Clara R. Sutil, Scandella, in distress; brig Addy Swift, Avery, from St. Thomas, arr. 3d; also, a Br. brig going in, from St. Thomas for Curacoa, with main-boom and foreopmast gone.

At Port-au-Prince 3d inst., bark Helen Augusta, Cutts, for New-York in about 10 ds.; brigs Sybil, Mulligan, for do., ldg.; Rockingham, for Miragoane 5th, to load for Boston.

At Zaza, Cuba, 29th ult., barks Ella, and Union, and brig William & Mary, all for New-York; bark Laura Russ, hence, arr. 27th.

At Humacoa 6th inst., brig Open Sea, Babbidge, for New-York in 5 or 6 ds., ldg.; schr. Electric Light, Smith, do., do.

At Arroyo, P. R., 9th inst., bark Andes, for Silenus, to load for New-York; schr. Magnet, from Machias, just arr.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 820, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA—Gen. Pope's New Orders—Present Position and Prospects of the Union Forces—News from Richmond—Rebel Enterprises.

NEWS FROM THE WEST—Rebel Guerrillas in Kentucky and Missouri—Capture of Cynthiana and Henderson by the Rebels—Their Invasion of Indiana—Movements Near Corinth and Memphis—Gen. Curtis Safe—Capture of Greenville, Mo.

NEWS FROM NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA WITH LETTERS.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH—Affairs at New-Orleans, Memphis, and on the Mississippi—The Union Fleet near Vicksburgh—A Rebel Ram-page—Copious Extracts from the Southern Papers.

GEN. HALLECK ON THE ART OF WAR.

LISTS OF UNION KILLED AND WOUNDED IN THE BATTLES BEFORE RICHMOND, AND ALSO OF THOSE IN THE HANDS OF THE REBELS.

NEWS FROM EUROPE—France and Mexico—The Intervention Question—Affairs in England.

A PAGE OF EDITORIAL ON THE TOPICS OF THE DAY.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

A number of unusual interest.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.
Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Herring's Safes in the
GREAT FIRE IN WINONA, MINN.,
Extending over ten acres, and nearly destroying the town.

WINONA COUNTY BANK, WINONA, Minn., July 16, 1862.

Messrs. HERRING & Co., Chicago:
GENTS: We had one of your large size (Herring's Patent.) Safes in the great fire of July 5, 1862, and our books and papers came out uninjured, except the covers and binding of the books.
Respectfully yours,
WEBSTER & LAKE.

ANOTHER.
WINONA, July 12, 1862.

Messrs. HERRING & Co., Chicago:
GENTS: I had one of your Fire Proof Safes in the large fire which took place here on the night of the 4th inst. It faithfully preserved its contents, consisting of books, papers and jewelry; my soft solder goods even were not injured. I shall require another Safe as soon as my new place is ready.
Yours, respectfully,
GEO. L. BROWN, Jeweler.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
The most reliable security from fire now known. HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, lined with Herring & Floyd's NEW PATENT "CRYSTALIZED IRON,"—the only metal proof against a burglar's drill.
HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & Co., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

Ladies going into the Country—If you wish handsome Gaiter Boots and Shoes of all the various styles, good articles, at moderate prices, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 357 Canal-st.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

ANDERSON—SHERWOOD.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Wednesday, July 16, 1862, by Rev. G. S. Goodsell, Mr. GARRET E. ANDERSON, of New-York, to Miss S. L. SHERWOOD, only daughter of the late Wm. H. Sherwood, of the former place.

GILDERSLEEVE—UTTON.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, July 23, by His Honor Mayor HENRY, PHILIP GILDERSLEEVE, of New-York city, to ELIZABETH J., daughter of Henry Utton, Esq., of Philadelphia.

YOUNG—HOBART.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, July 23, by the Rev. Dr. Cummings, Mr. EDWARD YOUNG to SARAH JANE HOBART, both of this City.

DIED.

BROOKS.—In Paris, on Sunday, June 29, Mrs. EMILY A. BROOKS, widow of the late Henry Brooks, of this City.

Her remains have been brought to this country for interment. Her friends and the friends of Henry Brooks, deceased, and of the families, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, which will take place from the Church of the Ascension, corner of 10th-st. and 5th-av., on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock.

BELL.—In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, July 23, [illegible] BELL, aged 65 years.

His friends and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock, from the late residence, No. 415 4th-av., without further notice.

[illegible]—Suddenly, on Wednesday, July 23, Sergeant [illegible], 8th Regiment, New-York Volunteers, aged [illegible] years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his uncle, Mr. Charles [illegible], on Friday, the 25th inst., at [illegible] o'clock.

[illegible] County and New-Hampshire papers please copy.

[illegible].—In this City, on Thursday, July 24, WILLIAM [illegible], Jr., infant son of Edward H. and [illegible] aged five weeks.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 47 East 31st-st., on Friday, July 25, at 3 o'clock P. M. The family are invited to attend.

[illegible].—On Saturday, July 19, of consumption, at the residence of her father, Pentaquit, L. I., MARIA S., wife of Capt. Edward Johnson, of Middletown, Conn., aged 39 years. Funeral at 2 o'clock.

Dearest mother, thou hast left us,
And thy loss we deeply feel;
But 'tis God who has bereft us,

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE ETNA OFF CAPE RACE.

Diverse Opinions of the English Press on the Battles Before Richmond.

Further Advance in Cotton---Breadstuffs and Provisions Flat---Consols 92 7-8.

CAPE RACE, Thursday, July 24.

The Cunard steamship *Etna*, which left Liverpool on Wednesday, the 16th, and Queenstown Thursday, the 17th inst., passed this point at 8 o'clock this evening *en route* to New-York. She was intercepted by the news-boat of the New-York Associated Press, and the following dispatch obtained:

The *Etna* has 55 cabin and 260 steerage passengers, and a full cargo and the mails.

The steamships *Jura* and *China*, both from New-York, arrived out on the 13th inst., and their news was received with a great deal of interest.

The fighting before Richmond was largely canvassed. Some journals regard it as a great reverse for the North, and reproach the American Government for treating it in any other light. Others talked that Gen. McCLELLAN has sustained no serious disaster; is, indeed, practically, nearer Richmond, and may congratulate himself on the greatest and most successful operation of the war.

Hopes are freely expreed that more pacific councils will soon prevail at Washington.

The *Times* is particularly bitter and sarcastic, and treats the matter as a decided rebel victory. It thinks that there are good evidences in the North that the beginning of the end is not far off. In another article it denounces the insolence of Gen. BUTLER in his intercourse with foreign Consuls, and says that is not the way to conciliate neutrals and superiors, and he should consider whether he is not doing more harm than good to the Federal cause.

The *Morning Post* says: "Affairs approach the crisis which will necessarily take some decided course on the part of the Federals. Neutrals cannot much longer remain passive spectators. The great question is, When shall the South be considered to have vindicated its right to recognition." It points to the past policy of England in recognizing successful opposition, and says if the North would take the initiative and sail with the current which it cannot stem, *neutral States might be saved the disagreeable necessity of discharging a most disagreeable duty.*

The *Daily News* points out what would be the feelings of England if situated like the North, and argues that secession will be crushed out at all hazards.

The proceedings of Parliament have been unimportant.

MR. FOSTER, in the House of Commons, gave notice that when MR. LINDSAY'S motion for the recognition of the South comes up, he will move an amendment pledging the House to sustain the Government in the policy of non-intervention.

There was increasing distress in the manufacturing districts of England, and it had attracted the attention of Parliament.

It was denied that the Prince of Wales will visit Russia.

PALMERSTON, in a speech before the volunteers, spoke impressively, and some say significantly, of the importance of maintaining efficiency of movements.

The Paris *Patrie* says the interview between the Emperors of France and Russia and the King of Prussia takes place in September.

The Bourse closed heavy, at 66f.50.

The Italian Chamber of Ministers explained GARIBALDI'S course at Palermo. It regretted his attack on France, and said that his journey was without sanction.

Commercial News by the Etna.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton on Monday and Tuesday reached 16,000 bales, including 11,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is buoyant and ½d. @ ⅝d. ₱ lb. higher, owing to the American advices received per steamers *Jura* and *China*.

The advices from Manchester are favorable, the market for cotton goods and yarns being firmer with an advancing tendency in prices.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The market for Breadstuffs is dull, with a downward tendency. WHEAT, however, is quoted steady and unchanged. Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., report FLOUR dull and easier. WHEAT steady. CORN has a downward tendency, the market remaining quiet at last quotations; mixed and yellow, 27s.6d. @ 27s.9d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision Market is generally flat. Various Circulars report BEEF dull; PORK nominal.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

SUGAR quiet and steady. COFFEE inactive. RICE dull and unchanged. LINSEED still advancing. LINSEED OIL firmer at 42s. RESIN firm; Common, 22s. 6d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet at 115s.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS steady, but dull. SUGAR steady. COFFEE firm. TEA firm. RICE active. LINSEED OIL active, at 42s. TALLOW steady.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on Wednesday at 92¾@92¾ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The latest sales on Wednesday were: Erie Railroad, 28@29; Illinois Central shares 49½@46½ discount.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, July 17—Afternoon.

COTTON—Sales yesterday and to-day reach 20,000 bales, inclusive of 14,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is quiet, at unchanged quotations.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet, with a downward tendency. The weather has been favorable for the crops.

PROVISIONS—The market continues flat.

LONDON, Thursday afternoon.

Consols closed at 92¾ for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—The market for American Stocks is quiet and steady, at unchanged quotations.

WAR MEETING IN PITTSBURGH.

Important Speech of Gov. Curtin—The Future Policy of the Government.

PITTSBURGH, Thursday, July 24.

The war meeting to-day was a most remarkable demonstration. Our city presented quite a gala day appearance, business being entirely suspended. There were flags, banners, and music in every direction. At 1 o'clock P. M., Pittsburgh emptied its population into North Common, Allegany, where several stands were erected for speakers.

The venerable Judge WILKINS presided over the assemblage, assisted by innumerable Vice Presidents and several Secretaries. Speeches were delivered by Gov. CURTIN, Judge WILKINS, JOHN COCHE, P. C. SHANNON, Ex-Gov. JOHNSON, and others, from the English stands, and Messrs. SCHNAUBER, FELIX, and others, from the German stands.

Gov. CURTIN, in the course of his speech, alluded to the President as having at last learned that we are actually engaged in war. Without charging that mistakes have been made, it is enough to say that after long months of schooling the war is now to be prosecuted with vigor. War means violence, and in time of war man relapses into barbarism. The property, nay, even life of the enemy, everything he has, we must take and use against him. In the absurdity of civilization our armies have left a guard at every house, and they left our enemies behind them to hunt and destroy. This is not war. The crops in the Valley of the Shenandoah belong to us; that horse, that many be he white or black, is claimed by our enemy, odious to us. In regard to offering bounty money to volunteers, the Governor said: When the call for troops was issued, I hesitated to call the Legislature together. I had no power to appropriate bounty, and would not put my hand into the public treasury without the authority of law. To call the Legislature together would require from four to eight weeks, and perhaps as much longer to negotiate the loans. I, therefore, concluded to throw the whole matter providing bounty for our volunteers upon individual patriotism and the liberality of the people of Pennsylvania. Another aspect of the law is foreign intervention. The rebels having blistered their souls in perjury, ask for the intervention of foreign nations. When one of our commanders seized two of their representatives, we surrendered them to an arrogant Power for reasons well known. Now, if that Power desires to test the pluck of this nation, let the English lion show his teeth by intervention. Our sea is girt by iron ships, and if twenty millions of people rise in their power, they can crush out the rebellion, and at the same time protect themselves from foreign intervention.

A number of patriotic resolutions were passed, complimentary of the General and State Administrations; calling on the citizens in every county of the Commonwealth to come forward at once and sustain the Union; recommending a bounty of $50 to each volunteer; appointing a Committee to solicit subscriptions for such purpose; after which, the meeting adjourned. It is said that a large amount will be subscribed in this city.

THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

Another Successful Cavalry Expedition Toward Richmond.

Two Bodies of Rebel Cavalry Defeated.

REPORT FROM GEN. POPE.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA, WASHINGTON, July 24, 1862.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

A cavalry expedition, sent out by Gen. KING on the 22d, from Fredericksburgh, returned last evening. Early yesterday morning they met and defeated a body of Confederate cavalry, about one hundred strong, stationed near Carmel Church, on the telegraph road from Fredericksburgh to Richmond, burnt their camp and six cars loaded with corn, and broke up the telegraph to Gordonsville. An hour later a large body of STUART'S cavalry came up to attack them, and these too were defeated, and driven across the North Anna River, and pursued till within sight of Hanover Junction. Several prisoners, a large number of horses and many arms were brought back. A march of seventy miles and the encounter and defeat of two bodies of rebel cavalry were accomplished in twenty-nine hours, and without the loss of a man. I have not yet received the names of the commanding officer and troops who have thus distinguished themselves, but will transmit them to you as soon as the particulars are received. The damage done to the Virginia Central Railroad, by the expedition of the 19th instant, has not yet been repaired.

JOHN POPE,
Major-General Commanding.

LATEST FROM THE CAMPS.

CAMP AT WATERLOO, FAUQUIER COUNTY, VA., Thursday, July 24.

Sutlers are now precluded from receiving supplies by railroad, on account, it is said, of salt and other contraband goods having passed in large quantities through our lines to the enemy.

The mill in which a large supply of cloth for rebel uniforms was found some time ago, near Warrenton, was destroyed by fire this week.

Sergt. RAY, of the One Hundred and Fourth New-York (?) accidentally shot himself yesterday through the thigh, and W. CHAPMAN, of the One Hundred and Fifth New-York, accidentally shot himself in the abdomen. Though severe, it is not supposed the wounds will prove fatal. DENNIS LAWLER and LYMAN GALLUSS of the same regiment were thrown from a wagon and injured.

Our troops rejoice in the great improvement in their culinary arrangements, consequent on the new order to forage on the enemy. They now enjoy the delicacies of the season. Some of them have large quantities of Confederate notes, cheaply obtained, with which they purchase any live stock the country affords.

Intercepted letters possess some interest.

A lady writing to a friend says: "The horrid Yankees have appeared. There is skirmishing every day about the Rapidon River. The girls in this part of the country turn their backs when the Yankees come in sight." She inclosed $1 for the purchase of tea. Other correspondents express discontent and despondency at the state of affairs at Richmond and throughout the South, and wish they were home again. Richmond is said by others to be an immense slaughter-house, the stench from which is almost insufferable. Some of the letters contained pictures of JEFF. DAVIS and other prominent rebels. A number of them contained Confederate scrip, with directions to make purchases.

There are no military matters at present to communicate.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Reported Capture of the Rebel Ram Arkansas.

PILOT KNOB, Mo., Thursday, July 24.

It is reported this morning that the detachment of four companies under Major LIPPERT, sent out from RIVES Station by Col. BOYD, to intercept the guerrillas who made the raid on Greenville, has fallen in with the enemy, completely dispersing the band, taking 16 prisoners and recovering the booty taken at Greenville. No further particulars are yet received.

CHICAGO, Thursday, July 24.

A special from Cairo to the *Tribune* states that officers by the dispatch boat from Vicksburgh, say that on their arrival at Memphis there was a rumor, through rebel sources, that the gunboat *Arkansas* had been captured. They are inclined to believe the report, as an expedition was planning before their departure to cut her out.

Racing on the Franklin Park Course, Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 24.

The races to-day were well patronized, more than 2,000 of the leading citizens of Boston being present. The weather was all that could be desired, and the track in capital condition. The first race was a single dash of two miles, handicap race, for a purse of $300. JOHN HUNTER'S *Sunshine* and J. D. MCMANN'S *Reporter* were the only ones entered, the latter the favorite. *Sunshine* won cleverly by two lengths in 3:48. The second race was for a purse of $400, mile heats, best three in five; *Laura Farris* and *Hillsborough* were the only entries; *Hillsborough* won the first heat in 1:51½. The second was a dead heat; time 1:50. In the third heat *Laura Farris* distanced *Hillsborough* in 2:02, and winning the race. *Hillsborough* was pulled up in the last heat to prevent his breaking down.

To-morrow, the great event of the meeting comes on. *Idlewild*, *Wagram*, and *Avalanche* run a race of three mile heats. *Wagram*, who now belongs to D. ROBBINS, of Boston, is backed freely to win the race, against the redoubtable mare *Idlewild*.

Visit of Gen. Meagher to Wallack's Theatre.

Last evening Gen. MEAGHER and Staff visited Wallack's Theatre. The house was crowded. When the General entered the people rose *en masse* and cheered, ladies waved their pocket handkerchiefs, and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested. At the end of the first piece, "The Irish Lion," calls were made for the General, who came forward and bowed to the audience from a private box. "Speech," "speech," was cried from all parts of the house. On which the General, on behalf of the Irish Brigade, thanked them for the cordial reception given him, and for such a reception, he said, he was indebted to the bravery of the officers and men of his brigade. He did not intend to make a speech, as he was going to tell all about the Irish Brigade at the Seventh Regiment Armory this evening. On speaking of Gen. McCLELLAN, he was interrupted by loud and prolonged cheering, and when mentioning the gallantry of the Excelsior Brigade, Duryea's Zouaves, the Thirty-seventh, (Irish,) and the Second New-York Militia, the house fairly rang with applause. In conclusion, the General appointed all the ladies present recruiting officers for the Irish Brigade.

The box in which the General sat was decorated with American and Irish flags, and the exterior of the theatre was illuminated by Chinese lanterns. On leaving the theatre the General was followed by a large and enthusiastic crowd, who cheered most lustily as he entered his carriage and drove away.

Recommendation by the Governor.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, July 24, 1862.

MARTIN VAN BUREN is dead. One more event is added to the long catalogue which will ever distinguish the year 1862 in our country's memory. His many, and though past the time of life when his personal services could be fully exerted, it is said to separate from one whose history connects with the more auspicious days of the Republic. Few men have enjoyed more largely of the public confidence than Mr. VAN BUREN. None have more worthily executed the great trusts committed to them. In this his native State, he has held successively the offices of State Senator, Attorney-General, member of the Constitutional Convention of 1821, Senator of the United States and Governor. It is most fitting, therefore, that he be honored in his death by all, and especially by those in authority in this State. Under the General Government he was Secretary of State, Minister to England, Vice-President and President. His fame is the common property of the country; his death a national loss. His high qualities of mind and heart, the purity of his private character, his devotion to the national good, and his unabated loyalty to the Union render his long successful and useful life an example for emulation.

In obedience to what I believe to be the sense of the people, I respectfully recommend that all judicial officers and the authorities of the cities and towns in this State do adopt such measures as shall publicly testify their respect for the deceased. And I further recommend that the public institutions of the State and the shipping in the harbors do honor the event in the usual manner.

(Signed) EDWIN D. MORGAN.

Arrest of an Ex-United States Marshal for Treason.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Thursday, July 24.

Gen. LEWIS PARTRIDGE, of Norwich, Vt., was arrested a few days since by United States Marshal BALDWIN on the charge of treason, and taken to Windsor, where the United States Circuit Court sits next week. His trial is expected to take place during the coming session of the Court. The evidence against him is said to be very strong. Gen. PARTRIDGE was United States Marshal for this State under BUCHANAN'S Administration.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, July 23.

Trade is generally flat. Drills, 18c. Domestic goods scarce and firm. Tobacco, $1 per pound. Hides, 11c. per pound. Wool scarce and firm. Butter, 25c. Crushed Sugar, 14¾c. Groceries dull. Whisky, 44c. per gallon. Domestic Spirits, 44c. per gallon. Meal, $1 50 per bushel.

The new crop of Wheat is abundant. The heavy discount on Exchange discourages exports.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In schooner Myrover, from New-Orleans—T. B. Seymour, T. Rich, N. Farrow, L. Phillips, Miss M. Goodwin, L. Gaillart, T. Lacoste, A. Vanled.

In brig Breeze, from Cumberland Harbor—John Rogeo, J. Craig, J. Eotreken, G. Elsbaut, all of Philadelphia.

In brig San Juan, from Tobasco—Mrs. F. Nemeglie, E. F. y Armengol.

In bark Charles Keen, from New-Orleans—Carl Kuhn and family, W. West, D. Perry, G. B. Albert, J. Bendet.

In bark Harriet A. Stephenson, from Savanilla—A. H. Simmonds, P. Hayes.

In brig Princess Royal, from Bermuda—J. B. Richards, R. Brown, J. Haywood.

In bark Una, from Marcaibo—Capt. Scandell, wife, 5 children and servant.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 41 | Sun sets.... 7 22 | Moon rises... 3 40
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 6 49 | Gov. Island. 7 38 | Hell Gate.... 9 00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, July 24.

Cleared.

Ship Gulf Stream, Bartlett, Liverpool, Hallett & Conner; Jeremiah Thompson, Blake, Liverpool, Saml. Thompson's Nephews.

Barks Evadne, (Br.,) Consterdine, Queenstown, Craig & Nichols; Zingarella, Brucker, New-Orleans, Aymar & Co.; Venus, (Dan.,) Iechusen, Falmouth, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Emma Cushing, Dixon, Barcelona, Yates & Porterfield; Ottilia, (Brem.,) Danneman, London, Tucker & Co.

Brigs Alice Maude, Edgett, New-Orleans, Brett, Son & Co.; Orozimbo, Tracy, Elizabethport, Thompson & Hunter; Wilhelmine, McEwen, Port-au-Prince, R. J. Godwin; Jan, (Norw.,) Olsen, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Argo, (Norw.,) Aalborg, Leith, do.; Gleaner, (Br.,) Mearns, Cork, H. & F. W. Meyer; Gold Hunter, (Br.,) Robinson, Cork, Boyd & Hincken; Iva, (Aus.,) Cumuss, Queenstown, Holmboe & Co.

Schooners Alethea, Morley, James River, Jos. Eneas; Margaret Ann, (Br., Whelpley, St. John, N. B., N. Smithers & Co.; W. E. Leggett, Gibson, Port Royal; N. L. McCready & Co.; S. J. Waring, Smith, New-Orleans, Aymar & Co.; Sarah, Benson, Philadelphia, J. W. Mckee; Altheo, Corson, Philadelphia, N. L. McCready & Co.

Barge Mariner, Brosby, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Arrived.

Steamship North Star, Jones, Aspinwall July 16, with the California mails, treasure, and passengers to D. B. Allen. July 23, at 6 A. M., lat. 36 31, lon. 73 31, spoke bark Grace Worthington.

U. S. steam transport New-York, Hunter, Harrison's Landing via Fortress Monroe, in ballast.

Steamer Ida, Garrison, Beaufort, N. C., in ballast. She sailed hence June 3 for New-Orleans, and on the evening of June 8 went ashore on Lookout Shoals; after getting off was towed into Branfort.

Steamer Oneida, Trout, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Fire Brick, Fenton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Josephine Thompson, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Schriver, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Prima Donna, Herriman, San Francisco 99 ds., with mdse. to John A. McGaw. Was 15 ds. to the equator in the Pacific; had strong S. E. gales in the South Pacific, which continued 15 ds., making 41 ds. to Cape Horn; had much snow and ice, and very cold weather off the Cape; was 21 ds. from thence to the equator in the Atlantic, and 23 ds. from thence to Sandy Hook; have had light cas winds the last 6 ds. When the P. left San Francisco it was blowing a gale, and no boat coming to take the pilot (Mr. Charles Abbott) off, was obliged to bring him to this port.

Ship Lizzie Oakford, (of Boston,) Small, Jr., Bombay April 9, with linseed, cotton, &c., to order. Was 60 ds. to the Cape of Good Hope; off the Cape experienced heavy westerly gales; thence to St. Helena had light and variable winds; crossed the line in the Atlantic 17 ds. out. June 11, saw a ship supposed the Ticonderoga, from Bombay for New-York 24th inst., took a pilot from boat Ezra Nye, No. 2.

Bark Ilva, Durie, Maracaibo June 20, and the Bar July 4, with coffee and hides to Maitland, Phelps & Co. July 3, saw a Br. brig going in, from St. Thomas for Curacoa, with foretopmast and mainboom gone.

Bark Mary Bentley, (of Thomaston,) Bentley, Bristol, Eng., May 24, via Salt Key July 7, with salt to J. W. Elwell & Co. Left no Am. vessels at Salt Key.

Bark Harriet A. Stephenson, Hayden, Savanilla July 9, with hides and fustic to J. & N. Smith & Co.

Bark Charles Keen, Sawyer, New-Orleans July 6, with mdse. to W. Mott.

Bark Hannibal Kline, Rio Janeiro June 22, Fernambuco July 3, and St. Thomas July 15, in ballast to H. B. Brookman & Co.

Bark Brilliant, (Mex.,) Brandas, London 32 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Golden Eagle, (Br.,) McDowell, Havana 14 ds., in ballast to master. Is anchored at the Lower Quarantine.

Brig P. M. Tinker, (of Liston,) Carlisle, Zaza, Cuba, June 29, with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Breeze, (of Philadelphia,) Butterbridge, Cumberland Harbor 2 ds., with sugar, &c., to master.

Brig San Juan, (Mex.,) Berreteogo, Tobasco 28 ds., with logwood, hides, &c., to F. Alexandre. Had rough, squally weather the entire passage.

Brig Thomas Edwards, (Br., of Scilly,) Grazlier, Palermo 56 ds., and 35 ds. from Gibraltar, with fruit to Barlow Bros.

Brig St. Mary, Brewer, Humacoa, P. R., July 6, with sugar to Brett, Son & Co. Had light winds and calms all the passage.

Brig C. B. Allen, (of Harrington,) Gray, Guyanilla, P. R., July 3, with sugar to Moore & Henry. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Peacock, (Br., of Halifax,) Poan, Cow Bay 9 ds., with coal to B. K. Small.

Brig Princess Royal, (Br., of Bermuda,) Newbould, Bermuda 8 ds., with saltpetre to Smith, Jones & Co.

Brig L. G. Chalmer, Kenny, East Harbor July 16, with salt to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig A. Horton, (of Camden,) Orentt, Trinidad, July 2, with molasses to Metcalf & Duncan.

Brig J. Congdon, (Br.,) Forbes, Lingan, with coal to H. J. & G. A. De Wolf.

Brig P. M. Tinker, (of Boston,) Carlisle, Zaza, Cuba, June 29, with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Lyra, Gray, Calais 6 ds., with lumber.

Brig Elvira, Clark, Machias, with lumber.

Schr. Templeton, (of St. Andrews,) Earnard, East Harbor 15 ds., with salt to Middleton & Co. The schr. Sardinia, for New-York, sld. same day. July 21, Cape Henlopen bearing N. W. 35 miles, fell in with the wreck of brig Edward Baron, (of St. Johns,) dismasted, waterlogged and abandoned. She had been on fire aft, as her cabin and bulwarks were charred. Took from her a stay-sail and some standing rigging. Same day, saw brig Wm. C. Clark, (of Waldoboro,) standing S. E.

Schr. Joseph Grice, Jackson, Port-au-Prince July 3, with logwood, coffee and cotton to Robert Murray. July 7, Kelly W. Simmons, a colored passenger, died; he belonged to "Overland," Ohio.

Schr. A. F. Linnell, (of Orleans,) Snow, Curacoa 8th inst., with salt and hides to Joseph Feuche's Sons. Left a topsail schr., hence, just arr.

Schr. Emma Tuttle, (Br., of Nassau,) Wedmore, Nassau, N. P., 15th inst. with cotton to J. H. Woodruff.

Schr. Ellen, (Br., of Nassau,) Petter, Eleuthera 11 ds., with fruit to James Douglas.

BELOW—Schr. Garland, from the West Indies.

WIND—Sunset, S. E.

Miscellaneous.

The U. S. steam transport Eastern State, at Pier No. 13 North River, is now loading subsistence stores for Harrison's Landing. The U. S. steam transport New-York, at Pier No. 3 North River, is loading for Washington City, D. C. The steamer Oriole, at the same dock, is loading for Harrison's Landing.

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Janeiro June 22, barks Cricket, Wingate, for Baltimore about 24th; Floresta, Welsh, for Philadelphia about 24th; Lapwing, Kelly, from Baltimore, wtg.; Traveler, Randall, do.; Whistling Wind, Hamilton, from Montevideo, unc.; Seneca, Flinhagen, from Baltimore, disch.; brigs Island Queen, Conery, from Montevideo; Tallulah, Plummer, for New-York about 24th.

At Fernambuco 3d inst., bark Imperador, Powers, for Philadelphia, commenced ldg. 3d.

At St. Thomas 15th inst., ship Globe, (of New-Orleans,) laid up; brig Timothy Field, for Turks Island; schr. Gentile, for Fortune Island.

Arr. at Aspinwall 11th inst., bark Golden Rule, from New-York. Sld. 9th, brig Caroline, from New-York: 11th, brig Arabella, do.

At Trinidad, Cuba, 2d inst., barks A. C. Small, Foy, for London in 18 ds.; J. B. Bartram, Nichols, for New-York, ready; R. G. W. Dodge, for do. in 15 ds.; Windward, Emerson, for Falmouth in 26 ds.; brig Leviathan, for New-York in 10 ds.

At Cumberland Harbor 4th inst., bark Essex, Ray, for St. Jago, sld. 2d, to finish loading for Philadelphia; brigs "Cosmos," Long, disch.; J. C. Cole, Fisher, for Baltimore in 10 ds., ldg.; Brem. bark Kepler, for New-York in 5 ds.

At Tobasco 26th ult., schr. Celestial, for New-York in 12 ds., ldg. mahogany.

At Maracaibo 4th inst., bark Clara R. Sutil, Scandella, in distress; brig Addy Swift, Avery, from St. Thomas, arr. 3d; also, a Br. brig going in, from St. Thomas for Curacoa, with main-boom and foretopmast gone.

At Port-au-Prince 3d inst., bark Helen Augusta, Cutts, for New-York in about 10 ds.; brigs Sybil, Mulligan, for do., ldg.; Rockingham, for Miragoane 5th, to load for Boston.

At Zaza, Cuba, 29th ult., barks Ella, and Union, and brig William & Mary, all for New-York; bark Laura Russ, hence, arr. 27th.

At Humacoa, 6th inst., brig Open Sea, Babbidge, for New-York in 5 or 6 ds., ldg.; schr. Electric Light, Smith, do., do.

At Arroyo, P. R., 9th inst., bark Andes, for Silenus, to load for New-York; schr. Magnet, from Machias, just arr.

[PER ETNA.]

Arrived from New-York—R. Denton, Oraville and Jenny Moody, at Dublin; Levanter, at Warren Point; J. L. Bogart and W. S. Lindsey, at Liverpool; Amidia, at Dunkirk; B. Colcord, at Queenstown.

Arrived from Akyab—Amulet, at Portland.

Arrived from Baltimore—Alessandria, at Queenstown.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 320, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA—Gen. Pope's New Orders—Present Position and Prospects of the Union Forces—News from Richmond—Rebel Enterprises.

NEWS FROM THE WEST—Rebel Guerrillas in Kentucky and Missouri—Capture of Cynthiana and Henderson by the Rebels—Their Invasion of Indiana—Movements Near Corinth and Memphis—Gen. Curtis Safe—Capture of Greenville, Mo.

NEWS FROM NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA WITH LETTERS.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH—Affairs at New Orleans, Memphis, and on the Mississippi—The Union Fleet near Vicksburgh—A Rebel Ram-page—Copious Extracts from the Southern Papers.

GEN. HALLECK ON THE ART OF WAR.

LISTS OF UNION KILLED AND WOUNDED IN THE BATTLES BEFORE RICHMOND, AND ALSO OF THOSE IN THE HANDS OF THE REBELS.

NEWS FROM EUROPE—France and Mexico—The Intervention Question—Affairs in England.

A PAGE OF EDITORIAL ON THE TOPICS OF THE DAY.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

A number of unusual interest.

Pearl Mottled Soap in the best

And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Herring's Safes in the

GREAT FIRE IN WINONA, MINN.,

Extending over ten acres, and nearly destroying the town.

WINONA COUNTY BANK, WINONA, Minn., July 10, 1862.

Messrs. HERRING & Co., Chicago:

GENTS: We had one of your large size (Herring's Patent,) Safes in the great fire of July 5, 1862, and our books and papers came out uninjured, except the covers and binding of the books.

Respectfully yours,
WEBSTER & LAKE.

ANOTHER.

WINONA, Minn., July 12, 1862.

Messrs. HERRING & Co., Chicago:

GENTS: I had one of your Fire Proof Safes in the large fire which took place here on the night of the 4th inst. It faithfully preserved its contents, consisting of books, papers and jewelry; my soft solder goods even were not injured. I shall require another Safe as soon as my new place is ready.

Yours, respectfully,
GEO. L. BROWN, Jeweler.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

The most reliable security from fire now known. HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, lined with Herring & Floyd's NEW PATENT "CRYSTALIZED IRON,"—the only metal proof against a burglar's drill.

HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & Co., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

Ladies going into the Country—If you wish handsome Gaiter Boots and Shoes of all the various styles, good articles, at moderate prices, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Trusses—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies

Morton's Gold Pens—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

ANDERSON—SHERWOOD.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Wednesday, July 16, 1862, by Rev. G. S. Goodsell, Mr. GARRET E. ANDERSON, of New-York, to Miss S. L. SHERWOOD, only daughter of the late Wm. H. Sherwood, of the former place.

GILDERSLEEVE—UPTON—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, July 23, by His Honor Mayor Henry, PHILIP GILDERSLEEVE, of New-York City, to Miss MARY J., daughter of Henry Upton, Esq., of Philadelphia.

YOUNG—FISHER—In this City, on Wednesday evening, July 23, by Rev. Dr. McElroy, JAMES YOUNG to SARAH JANE FISHER, both of this City.

DIED.

BROOKS.—In Paris, on Sunday, June 29, Mrs. EMILY A. BROOKS, widow of the late Henry Brooks, of this City.

Her remains have been brought to this country for interment. Her friends, the friends of Henry Brooks, deceased, and of the families, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, which will take place from the Church of the Ascension, corner of 10th-st. and 5th-av., on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock.

BUSHNELL.—In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, July 23, GILES BUSHNELL, aged 69 years.

His friends and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 315 4th-av., without further invitation.

CASE.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, July 23, Sergeant CHARLES H. CASE, Fifth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, aged 1 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his uncle, Mr. Charles Green, No. 247 Madison-st.

Orange County and New-Hampshire papers please copy.

DOUGHERTY.—In this City, on Thursday, July 24, WILLIAM C. DOUGHERTY, Jr., infant son of Edward H. and Amelia L. Dougherty, aged five weeks.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 100 West 47th-st., on Friday, July 25, at 3 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

JOHNSON.—On Saturday, July 19, of consumption, at the residence of her father, Pemtaquit, L. I., MARIA S., wife of Capt. Edward Johnson, of Middletown, Conn., aged 36 years, 7 months and 21 days.

Dearest mother, thou hast left us,
And thy loss we deeply feel;
But 'tis God who has bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.

Middletown and Hartford papers please copy.

PALMER.—In this City, on Thursday, July 24, GILBERT, only son of Gilbert and Mary Ann Palmer, aged 1 year, 6 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 47 East 21st-st.

PARSONS.—At Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 24, of cholera infantum, JENNIE ALICE, daughter of Dr. James and Alice Pennoyer, aged 7 months and 7 days.

The remains will be taken to Catskill, N. Y., for interment.

SMITH.—At Carmansville, on Thursday, July 24, CATHARINA M., wife of John H. Smith.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, D. W. C. Ward, corner of 10th av. and 156th-st., on Sunday, the 27th, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

TURNBULL.—In Leamington, England, on Saturday, July 5, SINCLAIR G. TURNBULL, son of the late Robert J. Turnbull, in the 19th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from St. Peter's Church, Westchester, on Friday next, the 26th inst., at 5½ o'clock P. M.

WILSON.—In Ids City, on Wednesday, July 23, after a lingering illness, ISABEL, wife of David C. Wilson.

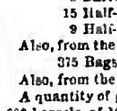
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 241 West 16th-st., on Friday, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 347.—July 24, 1862.
66, 32, 25, 53, 64, 18, 31, 3, 74, 36, 28, 20, 77.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 348.—July 24, 1862.
19, 60, 17, 27, 46, 29, 57, 39, 7, 30, 55, 52.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky. or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 295.—July 24, 1862.
28, 15, 29, 13, 8, 78, 47, 60, 63, 34, 33, 3, 70.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 285.—July 24, 1862.
66, 60, 11, 9, 56, 75, 49, 19, 33, 59, 20, 41.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, No.

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INTERESTING SOUTHERN NEWS.

Exchange of Prisoners on the Basis of the Cartel of 1812.

Heavy Lists of Rebel Losses in the Late Battles.

ROWDYISM RAMPANT IN RICHMOND.

Gen. Johnston's Official Report of the Battle of Seven Pines.

Rebel Accounts of Gen. Pope's Movements.

AFFAIRS IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

MOVEMENTS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Copies of Richmond and Petersburgh papers to the 23d inst. are received, and we give from them various extracts of interest. The leading editorial in the Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 23d, is upon the pending exchange of prisoners. It says:

"The basis of the exchange has been the cartel of 1812. This cartel marks an important era in this war. It is the acknowledgment of our *quasi* nationality. We are by it made belligerents, and the Government of the United States treats with the Government of the Confederate States through Commissioners."

The *Enquirer* claims that one more Confederate victory will end the war, and that "Commissioners for a truce and armistice will meet—these necessary preludes to peace."

The publication of the heavy list of rebel losses in the late battles before Richmond is continued in the *Enquirer*. The Seventh Virginia Regiment, which was in no engagement but that of Monday, 30th of June, carried into action about 225 men, and lost 111, nearly one-half.

The *Enquirer* has a long list of hospitals, including fifteen army hospitals, six private hospitals, and some thirty additional hospitals just opened. Hospital tents, it is stated, are being erected in Howard's Grove and MAYO's and DIBRELL's warehouses, and the Danville workshops in Manchester have also been opened for hospitals.

Rowdyism and disorder appear to have the upper hand in Richmond, and the *Enquirer* complains of bogus military guards "who shoot down men wantonly, and also do a great deal of mischief in the way of robbing and bruising." It also complains of "straggling desperadoes and runaways from camp whose fixed occupation is stealing, stabbing, bruising and rowdying."

The inflated condition of the Confederate paper currency has caused stocks to go up in proportion. The following sales are quoted:

10 shares of Petersburgh Railroad stock at $115.
25 shares of the Bank of the City of Petersburgh at $100.
12 shares of the Exchange Bank at $98.
5 shares of the Farmers' Bank at $95.
35 shares of the South Side Railroad at $31 50.
12 shares of the South Side Railroad at $31 50.

The *Enquirer* has another groan at the prices for marketing in Richmond. It says: "High prices are still raging, and the hucksters are making a mint of shinplasters."

Among the recent arrivals in Richmond are JAMES M. RANDALL, the author of the secesh song, "My Maryland! My Maryland!" and Mr. BONFORD, (formerly law partner with JUDAH P. BENJAMIN,) both refugees from New-Orleans.

Dr. GARNETT, son-in-law of Gov. WISE, is announced as not dead, but alive and well.

Counterfeit notes are alleged to be largely in circulation in Georgia.

THE BATTLE OF SEVEN PINES.

Gen. JOHNSTON'S official report of the battle of Seven Pines, appears under date of June 24. He excuses himself for the imperfections in his report by reason of his yet weak condition from his wounds. He charges upon Gen. HOOKER the fact that the Confederate plan to destroy the entire corps of Gen. KEYES was not realized, in consequence of HOOKER's delay in getting into position and ready for action. He claims as follows:

"We took in the battle of Seven Pines, ten pieces of artillery, six thousand muskets, one garrison flag and four regimental colors, beside a large quantity of tents and camp equipage. Major-Gen. LONGSTREET reports the loss in his command as being about three thousand; and Major-Gen. G. W. SMITH reports his loss at twelve hundred and eighty-three. The loss of the enemy is stated in their own newspapers to have exceeded ten thousand, an estimate which no doubt is short of the truth."

EAST TENNESSEE.

Under the head of "BUELL in a Tight Place," the *Enquirer* has the following dispatch:

CHATTANOOGA, Monday, July 21.

The enemy is concentrating a large force at Tullahoma, forty miles the other side of Stevenson. BUELL's army is in a tight place.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 21.

The train which left this city yesterday morning for the West, over the Central Railroad, was obstructed in its progress by a Yankee raid on Beaver Dam Station, about twenty-seven miles from Richmond. On nearing the above station, the train encountered several cross-ties and trees, which had been carefully laid upon the track, with a view to throw the train off, but which happily failed in the object intended.

This brought the train to a halt, when a citizen of the neighborhood came up and informed the conductor that a Yankee force had made its appearance at the station, about a quarter of a mile beyond, and were engaged in tearing up the railroad track. On the receipt of this intelligence the train put back with all possible speed, and arrived here about 2 o'clock P. M. It is also stated that the Yankees had fired the depot at Beaver Dam.

This is a most daring and independent raid of the Yankees, and must have been effected by a comparatively small force, as they are not known to be in any considerable numbers in that locality. The impression obtains that the party committing these depredations consisted of cavalry scouts from Caroline or Spotsylvania Counties, and that the raid was perpetrated with the hope of cutting off communication with our forces between this city and the Rapidan.

From a gentleman who left Beaver Dam on Saturday evening, we have ascertained some facts which possess interest in connection with the Yankee foray upon the Central Railroad. A young German has been for some time permitted to pass between that point and Fredericksburgh, keeping up a traffic in articles which he supposed would be readily purchased by the inhabitants. Only two or three days ago, he made his appearance at Beaver Dam Station, in company with two ladies from Fredericksburgh, who had received passports from the Federal commander at that place, and were on their way to Richmond to visit some relations.

The German also brought with him a sack of salt, and a quantity of lemons, which found ready sale; but he refused to receive Confederate notes in payment; nothing but gold would satisfy him. This circumstance excited some suspicion, but he was allowed to depart unmolested. While at Beaver Dam he had ample opportunities to make observations and to acquire himself thoroughly with the situation of affairs in the vicinity; and very shortly after his return we hear of this Yankee raid, which was undertaken with a perfect knowledge that it might be done without any great danger. That the enemy received this information from this German peddler there is little room to doubt. Facts like this ought to incite our authorities to increased vigilance.

Besides obstructing the railroad, the Yankees cut the telegraph wire, and we are thus unable to get positive information concerning the state of affairs at Beaver Dam station. It is believed, however, that the depôt was destroyed by the Yankees, who retreated toward that point on the approach of the train, and a dense volume of smoke was soon afterward seen in the same direction.

THE DASH ON BEAVER DAM.

No train was sent West from the Central depôt yesterday, but a dispatch was received last evening from Col. FONTAINE announcing that the enemy had left the neighborhood, and that the necessary repairs to the road had been made. Consequently, a train will leave for Staunton this morning at the usual hour, and we have reason to believe that travel will not again be interrupted.

Enquirer has the following:

CAPTURE OF THE BEAVER DAM BARNS BURNERS.—Gen. STUART's Cavalry are again at work, having just succeeded in overtaking a portion of the Yankee force engaged in burning the bridge at Beaver Dam. One Yankee Lieutenant and six privates were captured and one killed. The prisoners admit having been engaged in the recent raids.

THE ARMIES BELOW RICHMOND.

The utmost quiet continues on the lines in the vicinity of Richmond, and there is no probability that this first anniversary of the battle of Manassas will be celebrated by another attempt of the Grand Army to capture the "Rebel Capital." The exchange of prisoners is progressing as rapidly as circumstances will allow—a large number of the Yankee sick and wounded having been sent to City Point on Saturday, and others will be sent off by different routes.

A numerous fleet of Federal war vessels, gunboats and transports lays between Berkeley and Westover, and McCLELLAN has probably been already reinforced by a large portion of BURNSIDE's command. A soldier arrived in Richmond on Saturday evening with a finger shot off, and reported that he had been wounded by a Yankee picket stationed across the Pamunkey River, while he was near the White House, on this side.

According to his account, the enemy's pickets extend through the lower end of King William County to the river, but we have good reason for doubting it altogether. A gentleman who reached here two days ago from West Point, reports everything quiet in that neighborhood. There are few, if any, Federal soldiers about there, and but one gunboat has been seen since the great battles, when the whole fleet put off down the York in great haste and confusion.

Matters have been perfectly quiet in King and Queen since the affair at Walkerton; and the inhabitants generally believe that the Yankees are so busily employed in their preparations elsewhere that they have no leisure to pay their respects to their late entertainers.

AFFAIRS IN THE VALLEY.

Affairs in the neighborhood of Gordonsville, remain comparatively quiet, and at the date of our latest advices the enemy had made no demonstration in force on this side of the Rapidan. On Friday morning last an attack was made by the Yankee cavalry upon a small body of the Sixth Virginia Cavalry, near Orange Court House, which was gallantly resisted by our troops, who drove the enemy back, killing and wounding several, and taking forty-four prisoners.

The pursuit was kept up as far as the south bank of the river, across which the larger portion of the Yankees succeeded in swimming their horses, and made good their escape. The prisoners, who were brought to Richmond on Saturday evening by the Central train, belong chiefly to the Fifth New-York Cavalry Regiment. There is no loss reported on the Confederate side. Altogether this was a brilliant little affair.

Our last accounts from Gen. B. H. ROBERTSON's command in the Valley, represent that he is conducting the campaign there with skill and success, and at the same time keeping a sharp eye upon the movements of the enemy east of the Blue Ridge.

SKIRMISH AT LURAY.

A skirmish occurred about a week since, between Luray and White House Ford, in which the Yankees were completely routed. It appears that Capt. HARRY GILMOR, leading some five or six companies of Confederate cavalry, charged upon six squadrons of the enemy, and drove them through Luray, where the latter received reinforcements, and Capt. GILMOR retired in good order, and without loss, to the Ford.

Here he was reinforced, and again started in pursuit of the enemy, who fled before him and retreated through Thornton's Gap into Rappahannock County. By taking this route the Yankees, doubtless, hoped to draw our cavalry on until they reached the main body of their army; but it is presumed that Capt. GILMOR fully understood the motive. In this affair the enemy lost several in killed and wounded.

A line of telegraph is in process of construction between Harrisonburgh and Staunton, for military purposes, by means of which the Army of the Valley will be enabled to communicate directly with the capital.

AFFAIRS AT WINCHESTER.

By recent arrivals from Winchester we are placed in possession of reliable and interesting information of the operations of the Federal forces in the Lower Valley. The township, to Wednesday last, was unoccupied by the enemy, but about two miles northwest of the place they have strong fortifications erected on what is known as Smith's Hill. From these fortifications they occasionally salute the Inhabitants with shells, as if to test the accuracy of the range of their guns upon the town.

They state that their force on the hill numbers 3,000, but our informant does not think that they exceed 1,500 or 2,000 at most. Since their return to Winchester, after the retreat of BANKS, the Yankees have been decidedly cautious in all their movements, and manifest the greatest uneasiness in all their actions. They seem to dread the approach of JACKSON and his forces, and are at all times prepared to skedaddle. The apt a olntment of POPE had failed to lull their apprehen ions. The force now in the vicinity of the town is understood to be a portion of the command of the reckless and unprincipled GEARY.

FIGHT AT MIDDLETON.

On Tuesday evening last there was a fight at Middleton, on the Valley turnpike, about eight miles from Winchester, between our cavalry scouts and the pickets of the enemy, in which they sustained a loss of eight killed and wounded. The only loss suffered on our side was the wounding of a horse. This little skirmish had greatly excited the fears of the whole Federal camp, and they had withdrawn their pickets from that road entirely. The gentleman from whom we obtain our information says that he came through from Winchester to Staunton in a buggy without the slightest interruption the entire route.

Desertions among the Yankees were of frequent occurrence. In one instance, a guard of forty left Winchester with a lot of Confederate prisoners, who had been picked up at various points, and, before reaching Harper's Ferry, thirty of the forty deserted, and forty out of the gang of prisoners made their escape.

When the gentleman from whom we derive our information left the town, the enemy had strong pickets on the Berryville and Northwestern routes, as if anticipating a "rebel" approach on those roads.

THE CROPS.

The crops in Frederick, Clarke and Jefferson, were unusually good, but owing to the scarcity of labor, only a portion of the wheat harvest would be gathered. Many of the farmers were saving what they could, but others were permitting the wheat to stand in the field, without the entrance of a scythe. The Yankee commandant has issued a circular to the farmers to induce them to gather their grain, assuring them the Government would purchase it at a price hereafter to be fixed.

Our informant does not believe that there is any Federal force between Winchester and Harper's Ferry, and only a small force at that point.

DISAPPOINTED.

It was intended, on Saturday, to send away five hundred of the Yankee wounded. The cars not being able to take so many, some were forced to return. A number, who appeared to be quite young, shed tears freely at the idea of coming back.

REFUSING TO TAKE CONFEDERATE MONEY.

A resident of the neighborhood of the White House, on the Pamunkey, named GEO. W. ADAMS, has been brought to this city and lodged in prison, for exhibiting the influence of his late Yankee neighbors to the extent of refusing to take Confederate money.

PAROLED FOR EXCHANGE.

On Saturday last, Capt. CHARLES J. WHITING, of the Fifth United States Cavalry, was paroled, to return home and effect a special exchange of himself for Capt. GEORGE H. SMITH, C. S. A., who was taken prisoner at Rich Mountain, last Summer.

DISBANDED.

The First Regiment Virginia Volunteers has, it is stated, been disbanded. It has been one of the bravest and most useful in the army. When disbanded, it had hardly over fifty men, the remnant of four battles.

FROM VICKSBURGH.

JACKSON, Thursday, July 17, 1862.

The enemy continue shelling Vicksburgh. The lower fleet has moved up about a mile. It is believed that the Yankees will attempt to capture the ram *Arkansas*, if they lose half their fleet in doing so. The enemy's loss in the late engagement is supposed to have been five hundred.

VICKSBURGH, Saturday, July 19.

The ram *Arkansas* is being repaired, and will soon be ready for action. The enemy have been leisurely shelling the city to-day. Nothing damaged—"nobody hurt." One of the enemy's gunboats passed Natchez yesterday, towed by another boat, which was patched hugely. Six vessels have gone below Natchez in a damaged condition.

GEN. CURTIS CROSSES THE MISSISSIPPI.

Information has been received by Gen. JEFF. THOMPSON, this morning, that CURTIS crossed the Mississippi River yesterday with four thousand men, to a point opposite Helena, Ark. It is supposed that the rest of his command has followed by this time.

GEN. BRAGG THREATENING ACTIVE OPERATIONS.

A recent number of the Grenada (Miss.) *Appeal* says:

"Gen. BRAGG has issued a general order assuming the command of the army of the West, as successor to Gen. BEAUREGARD, who has been relieved. He concludes as follows:

'A few more days of needful preparation and organization and I shall give our banners to the breeze—shall lead you to emulate the soldiers of the Confederacy in the East, and with the confident trust you will gain additional honors to those you have already won on other fields; but be prepared to undergo privation and labor with cheerfulness and alacrity.'"

FROM BATON ROUGE.

From the Richmond Examiner, July 22.

Rev. HENRY T. LEE, of West Baton Rouge, La., which place he left two weeks ago, has arrived in this city. He gives an interesting account of affairs in Baton Rouge, the Capital, and the vicinity. The people of Baton Rouge are immovable in their loyalty to the Confederate States. The Union force there under Gen. WILLIAMS, is about 1,500, about half of whom are sick. It is a common sight to see the Yankee soldiers lying sick in the store doors, and squads of them totter from the Hospital doors to any place they can find in the streets where a breath of air may steal their fever-racked frames. For some time before Mr. LEE left, the citizens of West Baton Rouge were not allowed to cross the river to Baton Rouge unless on "parole"—a ceremony which is described as nearly equal to taking the oath of allegiance.

The force at the capital might easily be captured by a sudden dash made by our troops from Camp Moore, which is only 70 miles from there. It is a camp of instruction, under Gen. ROGGLES, and does not seem to be much feared by the Unionists, who make frequent raids into the country. Not long since a party of Unionists surprised a straggling Mississippi company at Amite Bridge, 24 miles from camp, and captured eight of them. They were in turn surprised by a party of impromptu guerrillas, and the prisoners retaken. The Yankees lost three killed, and their bodies were all the spoils with which they returned to Baton Rouge.

The negroes, so far, have proved very faithful to their owners, even under the immediate presence of the enemy. Two regiments of Massachusetts and Connecticut troops went to the farms of Col. H. W. ALLEN and Capt. R. D. CHINN, where they camped, and marauded, and tampered with the negroes to their hearts' content, but with little effect on the slaves. Only one case occurred where the negroes on the plantation (Dr. NOLAN's) refused to work, and then they were told to go off with their white brethren. They started, but were captured and brought back by some planters. In Baton Rouge the Indiana regiments had a row with the New-England regiments about the "contrabands" who had escaped from their masters, and arrived in that City. The Indiana soldiers assisted the masters to reclaim the fugitives, which was resisted by the New-England men.

Gen. WILLIAMS had issued an order against negro stealing, and Commodore FARRAGUT had declared that he would not tolerate it; but the citizens did not put much faith in this, particularly, as the latter officer took off 300 fugitive slaves with his fleet when it sailed from Vicksburgh.

The people in the country are preparing to move back from the bank of the river, in accordance with Gen. VAN DORN's recommendation, and in three months the banks of the Mississippi, from Baton Rouge to New-Orleans, will be tenantless. The river this year has been fifteen inches higher than ever known before, and crevasses of unusual magnitude have occurred. In the rear of our informant's residence there was a body of water 50miles wide.

THE YANKEES IN CULPEPPER.

From the Lynchburgh Republican.

The Yankees have retreated into Culpepper. They are estimated to number between 30,000 and 40,000, and are mainly stationed in Culpepper and Madison. The report of the taking of Madison Court-house by the enemy is confirmed. After the skirmish on Friday morning at Orange Court-house, our cavalry retired toward Gordonsville, and the enemy mustering courage, advanced as far as Madison, on Run Station, four miles from Gordonsville, where they captured two of the section-masters on the railroad. About the time of their arrival there, our troops having been reinforced, made their appearance, and a grand stampede commenced among the enemy. Our men pursued them some two miles, and captured some seventy of them, who were sent to Richmond on Saturday. There need be no fears of the enemy in that quarter.

SEIZURES.

Government officers, last week, seized a large amount of sugar and some 500 barrels of flour, which were stored in Charlotte, N. C. Thirty cents per pound was allowed for the sugar. The sugar and flour both were taken for the soldiers.

AFFAIRS AT VICKSBURGH.

Shelling the Rebel Batteries—Their Guns Silent—The Canal.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, July 22.

The advices from Vicksburgh are to Sunday night. They say that our mortars have been shelling the rebel batteries for several hours, but have failed to elicit any reply.

Commodore FARRAGUT's fleet silenced all their guns while running down last night.

The canal has been completed, but the water will not be let into it until the river rises.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, July 24.

The steamship *Daniel Webster*, Capt. BLETHEW, from New-York, reached Fortress Monroe last evening, on her way to Harrison's Landing, with vegetables for the army—an article they have been suffering for for a long time.

The flag-of-truce-boat *Canonicus*, went up James River yesterday morning, and returned early this morning to Fortress Monroe, where she only remained a few minutes, and then steamed off in the direction of York River.

The steamers *Spaulding* and *Knickerbocker* arrived at Fortress Monroe last evening with 600 Union prisoners from Richmond. The *Knickerbocker* goes to Philadelphia and the *Spaulding* to New-York. They will both leave here this evening for their respective destinations.

The sailing vessels, schooners, &c., which have been laying up the James River for some time, near James Island, have within a few days dropped down the river, and anchored in the Roads just above Fortress Monroe. I have not yet learned the cause of this move.

Large Union forces of artillery are reinforcing those already at Yorktown.

REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, July 25.

There were several commitments to Military Prison, to-day, among them Hon. W. H. HOPSON, recently in the rebel army, who will be sent south of the National lines.

Advices from Tuscumbia state that 6,000 bales of cotton were burned by guerrillas in that neighborhood within ten days. It is further stated that the rebels in the cotton-burning districts are in favor of the Secessionists letting them sell and get gold from Union men and their agents, and then destroy the property thus paid for.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, July 24.

A party of twenty-two guerrillas in Todd County were attacked, mistaken for Nationals, by another rebel squad of forty, coming into Kentucky. The former whipped the latter. Of both parties seven or eight were killed, and quite a number wounded.

THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

An Attack Expected from Jackson and Ewell.

Gen. Pope Orders that no More Guards shall be Placed Over the Property of Rebels.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, WASHINGTON, July 25, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.—Hereafter no guards will be placed over private houses or private property of any description whatever. Commanding officers are responsible for the conduct of the troops under their command, and the articles of war and regulations of the army provide ample means for restraining them to the full extent required for discipline and efficiency. Soldiers were called into the field to do battle against the enemy, and it is not expected that their force and energy shall be wasted in the protection of the private property of those most hostile to the Government. No soldier serving in this army shall hereafter be employed in such service.

By command of Major-Gen. POPE.

GEO. D. RUGGLES, Col., A. A. G. and Chief of Staff.

LATE REPORTS FROM THE ADVANCE.

LITTLE WASHINGTON, RAPPAHANNOCK COUNTY, Va., Wednesday, July 23, 1862.

The report recently telegraphed from Warrenton that JACKSON was at or near Gordonsville is confirmed from other sources, which state that he is at Louisa Court-house with 24,000 men, and EWELL, with a corps of JACKSON's command, is at Gordonsville, making a total of 30,000 men. His present intention is said to be to assume the offensive and break our lines, and if successful, to demonstrate upon Washington, for the purpose of drawing off our forces from Richmond.

As many misstatements have been published in regard to the expedition commanded by Gen. HATCH, it may not be inappropriate to make the following statements, as given by a returned officer:

After reaching Culpepper, Gen. HATCH pushed his whole force to the Rapidan, where, in consequence of the destruction of the bridges and the high stage of the water, he was compelled to leave his artillery and infantry. With his cavalry he pushed on to Orange Court-house, where he learned that the enemy were in large force at Gordonsville. He sent thence a company of the Virginia Cavalry toward Gordonsville, who approached within six miles of the latter place, and confirmed the report of the enemy's presence and strength.

On Friday, the 18th, two brigades, supposed to be commanded by Gen. EWELL, made their appearance at Orange, and on Saturday, after a severe skirmishing, Gen. HATCH fell back, recrossed the Rapidan, and arrived at Culpepper on Sunday. During this time twenty-eight men of Co. A, New-York Cavalry, were captured by the enemy, owing, it is said, to the incredulity of the commanding officer, who did not believe a statement that the enemy were advancing in force upon his outpost station. Two or three men, whose horses were saddled, made their escape.

After returning to Culpepper Gen. HATCH made another incursion to Madison and thence northward to Sperryville, ascertaining that the enemy were not in force in that direction.

That JACKSON is in great force at Louisa and Gordonsville is beyond doubt, and that he intends to attack us at an early day is fully believed. Gen. POPE's forces here have no objection, but rather desire that he will make the attempt.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Health of the Troops Improving—Fresh Vegetables to be Furnished Them.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, July 24.

The rebel officers who met the last flag of truce stated that Capt REDDLE, of Gen. McCLELLAN's Staff, was not killed in the late battles, but died at Richmond on Sunday last.

The health of our troops is rapidly improving.

Col. CLARK, Commissary of the Army, has decided on furnishing the troops with vegetables fresh from the Northern markets. The first supply will arrive this week.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

A Review of Gen. Sumner's Corps d'Armee—The Drill and Appearance of the Men—Secesh Present—Sanitary Condition of the Camps—Surgical Matters, &c.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday, July 23, 1862.

Yesterday Gen. SUMNER reviewed the troops comprising his army corps. The ceremony was performed in the early part of the day, so that the men might not become fatigued and exhausted from exposure to the hot sun. Gen. McCLELLAN was upon the ground, and, in company with Gen. SUMNER, rode along the lines, after which they took a station near the centre of the columns, where a fine opportunity was afforded them to notice the bearing and drill of the men as they marched off the field toward their camp. The ground selected for the review was a large level plain about half a mile from the camp—between it and the James River. Without any exaggeration, the troops presented an excellent appearance, and their movements, marching and countermarching were performed with order and precision. In consequence of sickness and other incidents of war, many of the regiments have been reduced to small numbers, but it is to be hoped that the ranks will be speedily replenished with the reinforcements which are now being raised for that purpose. The families of Dr. MINOR and Mr. SELDEN, inhabitants of the locality about Westover, were driven around the field in vehicles rather primitive in their style, but which, nevertheless, enabled the occupants to see for once a portion of the army whose valor and *morale* challenge the admiration of every loyal man. Whether the Secesloo proclivities of the abovementioned families prevented them from being favorably impressed with the grand spectacle, is a point which they themselves are best able to decide. It is a matter of subordinate importance to our troops in what estimation they are held by rebellion sympathizers, provided dangerous information in regard to their movements, and the plan of the campaign, be not transmitted through the same source to the enemy.

For quite a period, until within the past three or four days, the sanitary condition of the camp, especially that part of it bordering on the river, has been anything but commendable. The fact that the ground was unobjectionable in respect to position and purity at the time the army first occupied it, rather induced a tendency on the part of those charged with the police duty of the camp to neglect this very essential branch of the service, apparently upon the supposition that no matter how much fetid, diseased and decomposed matter lay upon the surface, thereby engendering sickness, and daily imperiling the health and lives of thousands of true and brave men, nature would furnish its own remedy, and eventually overcome the noxious and poisonous influence which threatened us. At present we can state with pleasure that the sanitary condition of the camp has been wonderfully improved, and the cause of complaint nearly eradicated through the efforts of Capt. NORTON, the active and efficient Quartermaster-in-Chief of PORTER's army corps, who has, during the past four days, labored with untiring zeal to produce this beneficial change.

To the energy and good sense of Capt. NORTON, the army corps to which he is attached is also indebted for a cemetery now in course of preparation. The ground selected for the purpose is situated in about the centre of a piece of woods not far from the present location of the camp. It will accommodate 500 bodies, and is designed for the exclusive use of Gen. PORTER's command.

The hospital upon the premises known as the Berkeley estate, has gained a judicious and successful manager in the person of Dr. A. E. STOCKER, of Philadelphia. Prior to his assignment to this position, he was attached to Gen. McCALL's Staff as Medical Director of the Division. The large number of patients in the hospital necessarily renders the duties many and onerous, but the Doctor performs his part conscientiously and to the purpose. He receives valuable aid from a number of the profession who have lately been appointed to fill the office they hold. The hospital department is divided into wards, each one of which has its own supervision, the whole under the control of Dr. STOCKER.

On the 21st inst., the number of patients in the hospital was 768. On the preceding day 53 were received and 39 dismissed. It is not thought advisable to publish the names of those remaining in the hospital from the fact that changes are taking place every day, and that two or three times a week a great many are sent home on transports. The effect of a list would be to misinform the friends and relatives whom it is intended to serve, as what is correct to-day might be full of errors long before it got into print on account of deaths, dismissals and the granting of furloughs. The following is a list of deaths that have taken place in the hospital since the 16th instant:

Griffin Sheldon, Co. D, 18th New-York—typhoid fever—died on board the *Vanderbilt*; Alfred Norcross, Co. C, 3d New-Jersey—fever; Frederick Rould, 4th New-York Battery—fever; Carl Englebretch, Co. G, 64th New-York—brain fever; Mathew B. Harrison, Co. F, 7th Pennsylvania Reserve—fever; J. W. L. Morrison, Co. I, Berdan's Sharpshooters—fever; Wm. Mitchell, Battery M, 5th U. S. Artillery—fever; John Malone, Co. —, 7th Michigan—fever.

Dr. WHITESELL, late of the Sixty-third Pennsylvania Regiment, died in the hospital last night. His sickness was brain fever. For some time before his illness he rendered valuable aid by attending to the sick and wounded in the hospital.

Of late there has been considerable said with reference to the manner in which army Surgeons perform their duty on the field of battle. The most prominent fault, alleged by persons who apparently know little or nothing of the task required of Surgeons, and the many obstacles against which they have to contend in time of an engagement, consists in the Surgeons not having at their disposal a sufficient number of effective assistants, more ambulances and a larger supply of medical stores, to the end that immediate and valuable aid may be rendered the wounded.

Now, it must be borne in mind that red-tapeism has its fangs buried as deep in this as in most other branches of the service, and that the Surgeons are not responsible for the regulations which cripple them in a measure from acting out their own inclinations. If the Medical Directors were free to use their own judgments, they would have, instead of broken-down, abandoned horses to draw ambulances, frightened musicians, and convalescent hospital stewards to convey the wounded, careless, inexperienced and youthful drivers to dash over the ground as if running a race, and a short supply of ambulances, stretchers and medical stores in the field,—good horses, able-bodied men, trustworthy drivers, and an abundance of everything that would be of practical benefit to the wounded. It is absolutely essential that the system which now governs the surgeons should be changed, in order to effect the desired result. Dr. HAMILTON, the esteemed Medical Director of Gen KEYES' Army Corps, wisely suggests that the Medical Department should be supplied with a special Quartermaster. This would doubtless be of great advantage, and tend, to a certain extent, to prevent the delay which is now occasioned. It is understood that Dr. LETTERMAN, Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac, is engaged in drafting a plan which is intended to embrace the proposed changes, and which will, in due season, be presented to the proper authorities for their consideration.

The sanitary steamer *Commodore* proceeded to City Point yesterday, for the purpose of taking away more of our wounded now in the hands of the enemy. Dr. W. E. COALE has charge of the Commission.

No important movements of any kind have taken place since the arrival of the army at Harrison's Bar. Numerous conjectures are afloat as to the designs of McCLELLAN, and the probable time that will elapse ere another movement is made. Every one has his own theory, but nothing definite has transpired in regard to either particular. WHIT.

AFFAIRS IN MEMPHIS.

Gen. Sherman in Command—All Orders to be Carried Out.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, July 22.

Major-Gen. SHERMAN has assumed command of this City. He will enforce all orders issued by his predecessors. Four hundred persons took the oath of allegiance. One hundred and thirty received passes to go South. Many expected that upon Gen. SHERMAN's arrival, the order, requiring them to take the oath or leave, would be modified, and have delayed taking action until to-day, consequently the Provost Marshal's office was thronged with applicants soliciting passes to go South, and those desiring to take the required oath.

A RECRUITING MEETING.

The Memphis *Bulletin* of July 19, reports a meeting which was held in that city on the preceding evening to secure recruits for a National regiment. Col. NARRAS, an old resident of Memphis, spoke. He referred to the fact that Gov. JOHNSON, soon after his coercion speech in the Senate, had been hung and burnt in effigy in front of the Adams-street engine-house by the secession mob, which then ruled the city, and expressed the hope that that great man would be here soon, and that all Union-loving men might be permitted to hear his voice raised again for "the Union, the Constitution and enforcement of the laws," and from the very stand where the great indignity had been offered him. Col. NARRAS said that the Government of the United States would protect the persons and property of loyal citizens, and that no other had any claim to protection, since no one had a right to claim the protection of a Government which he wished to destroy. He knew not how it was with others, but as for himself, he was glad to say, that since the arrival of the Federal army, he had been amply protected in his property and his rights under the Constitution as he could have desired, and presumed the same could be affirmed of all other loyal citizens.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARRIVAL.

From the Bulletin, July 19.

Gen. W. T. SHERMAN'S Division, which, ever since the evacuation of Corinth, has been occupying the line of road between that point and Memphis, marched into town yesterday, and are now encamped in the outskirts.

We understand that Gen. SHERMAN assumes command of this post to-day.

There are now sufficient troops in and about the city to quiet any apprehensions which the more timid minded might feel of any attack on the city by the Confederate troops.

The Funeral of Ex-President Van Buren.

KINDERHOOK, Friday, July 25.

The funeral of Ex-President VAN BUREN will take place on Monday, July 28, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, from the Reformed Dutch Church of Kinderhook.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, July 24.

The ship *Saratoga*, from Boston, has arrived here with four feet of water in her hold. One hundred and fifty tons of merchandise had to be thrown overboard.

OUR NAVY.

It Consisted of 88 Ships in 1861, and now Numbers 292.

55 Wooden and 23 Iron-clad Men-of-war Built in One Year.

Nearly 200 Vessels Purchased and Armed by the Navy Department.

All the Newly Built Vessels Afloat and on Duty, Except 3 Frigates and 12 Iron-clads.

12 Men-of-war and Nearly 3,000 Men Still on Foreign Squadrons.

Full List of Naval Vessels—Accurate Report of Changes in Squadrons and Other Casualties—Our Iron-clad Fleet—About 14 Iron-clad Vessels in Commission—More New Men-of-war to be Constructed.

The rebellion has enabled us to show the Powers of the world that our naval resources have been almost as erroneously estimated abroad as our military power. Twelve months ago we had 88 vessels of war, of all kinds, about 30 of which were steamers. We have now 290 vessels, all of which are propelled by steam, except a few sailing corvettes and frigates which can at any time be cut down, converted into iron plated rams or sloops-of-war, and propelled by steam. We had 8,000 sailors and marines a year ago. There are now over 23,000 seamen in the United States naval service; the marine corps has been doubled, and, besides, a proportionate increase of officers on the regular staff, Commanders, Lieutenants and minor officers, have been easily obtained for nearly 200 vessels, purchased or chartered for war purposes. These are facts which should make European Nations hesitate before they still further tax our resources.

The public has been for some months anxiously looking out for the *Naval Register*, which is published annually by the Navy Department for the information of the naval service, and all others whom it may concern. The last *Register* appeared on the 1st of January, 1861, and of course, is no more an indicator of our navy in 1862, than the City *Directory* of 1340 is of New-York to-day. The publication of the regular edition of the annual has been delayed this year in consequence of the great alteration effected in every branch of the navy, and the almost daily continuance of important changes. The *Register* gives three items of intelligence *in extenso*: 1st, the names and stations of vessels; 2d, the names and stations of officers; 3d, the names and strength of squadrons. The first we furnish to-day in as complete and accurate a manner as is possible. *All the changes in the regular naval vessels, the newly constructed craft, and those blotted from the books of the Department*, will be found below. The publication of the names and stations of officers could not be attempted even by Mr. WELLES' most intelligent subordinate, with any hope of success. Every day—nay, every hour—persons are obtaining temporary commissions as "volunteer" officers, whose services will not survive their uniforms. They will be dismissed when there is no further business for them. The names and strength of our foreign squadrons are given in full, such as they are. A list of purchased vessels—not, however, *corrected up to date*, is also annexed. We do not pretend to accuracy in the last particular, and give the names of bought vessels merely to complete the sketch.

WORK OF THE YEAR.

The Secretary of the Navy, in his last annual report, said:

"Most of the public armed vessels being of such size and draught of water that they could render only imperfect blockading service, immediate measures were taken by the Department to carry into effect the policy of the Government, in advance of the special session of Congress, by contracting for the construction of twenty-three steamers, which should be of light draught, but heavy armament. Congress, at the regular session, had authorized the building of seven screw steamers, and as there were four yards, in each of which two might be built, the Department, in the existing emergency, and in anticipation of the action of Congress when it should convene, directed the construction of eight, dividing them into two class s of about one thousand and fourteen hundred tons, respectively. At the special session, Congress not only sanctioned the action of the Department in the construction of these thirty-one steamers, but it authorized the further construction of twelve side-wheel steamers of light draught, and of six of larger capacity, to be modeled and built specially for speed."

The original plan of building the new vessels has been departed from in some respects; and a number of iron-clad gunboats, not alluded to in the report, have also been built.

The following is a brief summary of the new steamers constructed especially for the United States Government within the last twelve months:

Wooden gunboats (by contract)	23
Wooden gunboats (by the Department)	9
Side-wheel steamers (by the Department)	12
Steam-frigates (by the Department)	4
Iron-clad gunboats (by contract)	7
Rams	8
Iron-plated vessels	16
Grand total	80

Of these, all save the iron-clads and the four steam-frigates, are afloat and finished.

The addition of these vessels makes the following difference between the Registers of 1861 and 1862:

OUR NAVY.

1861.		1862.	
Sailing ships-of-the-line	10	Sailing ships-of-the-line	9
Sailing frigates	10	Sailing frigates	6
Sailing corvettes	23	Sailing corvettes	16
Sailing brigs	3	Sailing brig	1
First-class screw steam frigates	7	First-class screw steam frigates	8
First-class steam corvet's	6	First-class steam corvet's	6
First-class side-wheel steamers	8	First-class side-wheel steamers	14
Second-class steamers	5	Second class steamers	11
Third-class screw st'm'rs	6	Third-class screw st'm'rs	27
Third-class side-wheel	4	Third-class side-wheel	4
Storeships	3	Storeships	3
Permanent (anchored) storeships	6	Permanent (anchored) storeships	7
Steam tenders	2	Steam tenders	2
Iron-clad frigates	—	Iron-clad frigates	23
Iron-clad gunboats	—	Iron-clad gunboats	9
Rams	—	Rams	8
		Purchased vessels	136
Total in 1861	88	Total in 1862	292

It will be observed that in one year we have *constructed alone* 176 within ten vessels of the entire number of ships on the Naval Register of 1861 (88).

THE NEW GUNBOAT FLEET.

Eight new navy-built vessels, twenty-two built

by contract, and eight for service on the Western rivers—the latter being mailed with iron. We append the names and a general description of the twenty-two built by contract, the whole of them being alike, except in the armaments in a few instances. These vessels were constructed for the War Department, but the late Congress sanctioned their transfer to the Navy. The names of the twenty-two are:

Name.	Where built.	By Whom.
Ottawa	New-York	J. A. Westervelt.
Pembina	New-York	Thomas Stack.
Seneca	New-York	J. Simpson.
Chippewa	New-York	Webb & Bells.
Winona	New-York	C. & R. Poillon.
Unadilla	New-York	John Englis.
Wissahickon	Philadelphia	John Tynn.
Sciota	Philadelphia	John Birley.
Itasca	Philadelphia	Hillman & Streaker.
Huron	Boston	Paul Curtis.
Chocura	Boston	Curtis & Tilden.
Sagamore	Boston	Messrs. Sampson.
Katahdin	Bath, Me	Larrabee & Allen.
Marblehead	Newburyport	C. W. Jackman, Jr.
Taoma	Wilmington	W. & A. Thatcher.
Pinola	Baltimore	J. J. Abrahams.
Kanawha	East Haddam	E. G. & W. H. Goodspeed.
Owasco	Mystic River	Maxon, Fish & Co.
Kennebec	Thomaston, Me	G. W. Lawrence.
Aroostook	Kennebunk, Me	A. W. Sampson.
Kineo	Portland, Me	J. W. Dyer.
Penobscot	Belfast, Me	C. P. Curtis.
Cayuga	Portland, Conn	Gildersleeve & Son.

THE HULL.

They are of a uniform size and armament, being 136 feet in length on the load line from fore side of the rabbet of the stern to the after side of the forward stern post; their extreme breadth 28 feet; depth of hold, from inside floor timber to under side of deck plank, amidships, 12 feet.

Keel, white oak, sided 13 inches, and not more than four pieces in the keel. The garboard strakes are 6 inches in thickness. The frame of young white oak, free from sap, and not grain cut. The diagonal braces of the best iron, 3½ inches wide and ⅜ inch thick. The running bottom plank of white oak, 3½ inches in thickness, each fastened with 3 locust treenail and one composition spike in each strake.

The engine and boiler keisons are of white oak or yellow pine, of different dimensions.

DECKS.

The berth-deck plank of yellow pine, and of two and a half inches in thickness. Gun-deck knees of white oak, and hanging knees to each end of every beam. The upper-deck beams of yellow pine. The upper deck of the same material, four inches in thickness, and six and a half inches wide. The topgallant forecastle, fourteen feet in length, and built strongly, so as to mount a light rifled gun on it. The water-closets, &c., are placed under this deck. The beds for the pivot guns are of white oak, one and a half inches thick, and run flush with the main deck, and are fastened with composition bolts.

CABINS, STATEROOMS, ETC.

Each stateroom is ventilated with one air-port, and there are four on each side of the berth deck. The cabins, ward-rooms and steerages are fitted plainly, but with a view to comfort.

All of them are schooner-rigged.

The following are the dimensions of the spars:

	Length, feet.	Head, feet.
Foremast, including brace	72	8½
Mainmast, including brace	72	7
Foretopmast, including brace	43	5
Maintopmast, including brace	43	5
Bowsprit, out board	14	—
Bowsprit, in board	10	—
Fore Gaff, including head	30	2
Main Gaff, including head	30	5
Main Boom	56	—
Square Sail yard	42	—

RIGGING, BOATS, ETC.

The rigging is of the best water-rotted American or Russia hemp.

Each carries four boats, one as a launch. (A launch can carry a twelve-pound howitzer and about thirty men.)

GROUND TACKLE.

Three anchors of 1,500 pounds; one stream anchor, 600 pounds; one kedge of 400 pounds, and one of 200 pounds, with three cables, each 100 fathoms in length, of 1½ wire, studded links, with hawsers of various sizes and lengths, constitute their ground tackling.

ENGINES.

They are propelled by two horizontal backaction engines, with 80-inch cylinders and 18 inches stroke. Lwall's surface condenser is used. Each engine is complete in itself, and can be worked independently of the other. The engines and boilers sustain a continuous pressure of 30 pounds per square inch above the atmosphere.

BOILERS.

There are in each two of Martin's patent tubular boilers, each having a grate surface of eighty-eight and five-sixths square feet, and 2,700 square feet of heating surface. An auxiliary engine and boiler are attached to each for pumping purposes, and to propel a Dunphel blower to furnish draft to the furnaces.

SCREW.

The screw is fixed, not hoisting out of the water, like those of our steam-frigates, and is four-bladed, of the most approved pattern.

The bids on the hulls varied from $55,000 to $90,000, and for the engines from $35,000 to $48,000. There were from 100 to 150 bidders for the hulls. The time in which the bidders proposed to comply with their obligation ranged, as to the hulls, from 60 to 105 days, and, as to the engines, from 60 to 160 days, within which period they were approximately completed.

THE NAVY-BUILT GUNBOATS.

The following have been built by the Navy Department:

	Where Built.	Tons.	Guns.
Kearsarge	Portsmouth, N. H.	1,020	13
Osaipu	Portsmouth, N. H.	1,020	13
Housatonic	Charlestown, Mass	1,020	13
Wachusett	Charlestown, Mass	1,020	13
Juniata	Philadelphia, Penn	1,020	13
Tuscarora	Philadelphia, Penn	1,020	13
Adirondack	New-York	1,020	13
Oneida	New-York	1,020	13

The following descriptions of two of these vessels will give all the desired information about them.

THE HOUSATONIC.

This vessel was launched at Charlestown, Mass., on the 19th November, 1861. She is 208 feet long between perpendiculars, but over all, from the billet-head to the taffrail, she is 235 feet; has 38 feet extreme breadth of beam, and 16 feet ten inches depth. Her frame is built solid on the floor up to the turn of the bilges, and is caulked inside and outside, so that she would float if her bottom planking were torn off; and in addition to this, she is diagonally cross-braced with iron, the braces are bolted through the frames, and riveted together at every intersection between the frames; she is also planked and sealed with selected seasoned white oak, and is square fastened with copper and iron throughout—the copper below the line of flotation, and the iron above it. Intended to carry a very heavy armament, she is very strongly built of the best materials, and has been fairly finished. Her engine-room is inclosed by water-tight compartments, and other means will be introduced as she is fitted out, to protect her against sinking, in case of accident, or to enable those on board to repair readily the effects of hostile shot.

She has a magnificent gun-deck, and her berth-deck and other internal arrangements are well designed, but cannot yet be seen to advantage, as they are not completed, nor will they be until the engines are on board.

She will be rigged with masts and yards, and upon them will be her principal reliance when cruising, for her motive power is auxiliary, to be used only in cases of emergency.

Her armament will consist of two 11-inch guns, mounted on circular railways; one 24-pound rifled-gun, and six long 32-broadside-guns.

THE ADIRONDACK.

This vessel sailed from the Brooklyn Navy-yard, with sealed orders, on Thursday, the 17th inst. As no description of her has hitherto appeared, we append a brief one. The *Adirondack* is one of the new steam corvettes ordered by the Government, was built at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and launched on Washington's birth-day, the 22d of February last. She is a wooden vessel, having been far advanced toward construction before the advantages of iron-clad ships were so manifest as they are now. She is 237 feet 3 inches long, "over all," has a breadth of beam of 38 feet, a depth of hold 10 feet 11½ inches, and draws 14 feet of water. Her machinery is of the first class, and was constructed at the Novelty Works, in this City. It consists of two horizontal back-acting engines, with cylinders forty-two inches in diameter, and thirty inches stroke. The boilers, of which two splendid ones have been put up, on Martin's patent, provided with the latest improvements of the inventor. The propeller is a true bladed, true screw, fourteen feet three inches in diameter, with proportionate pitch. Sewall's celebrated tonface condenser is attached to the machinery, and a distilling apparatus, capable of distilling 300 gallons of water in twenty-four hours. Her model was designed in Washington by the United States constructor, so that she is a regular navy-built man-of-war.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

These vessels were also built under the immediate supervision of naval officials. Their names are:

	Tons.	Built at
Tioga	600 to 1,200	Boston.
Tennessee	800 to 1,200	Boston.
Sonoma	800 to 1,200	Portsmouth.
Mahaska	800 to 1,200	Portsmouth.
Paul Jones	800 to 1,200	Baltimore.
Port Royal	800 to 1,200	New-York.
Miami	800 to 1,200	Philadelphia.
Cimerone	800 to 1,200	Bordentown, N. J.
Octorara	800 to 1,200	New-York.
Conamough	800 to 1,200	Portsmouth.

The *Octorara*, the flag-ship of Capt. Pearce's mortar flottila, is a specimen vessel of this class. She was launched at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. Her dimensions are: Over all, 207 feet; breadth of beam, 35 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet; tonnage, about 800 tons; draft of water, 6 feet, 9 inches. Her machinery has been constructed at the Arptine Iron Works. The *Octorara* is supplied with steering apparatus at each end, after the manner of a ferry-boat. She is one of the most serviceable vessels of her size in the Navy. Her armament consists of two 11-inch guns amidships, and two rifled Parrott guns.

THE STEAM FRIGATES.

The steam frigates ordered are not afloat. Their names are as follows:

Vessels.	Tons.	Building at
Ticonderoga	1,600	New-York.
Lackawanna	1,600	New-York.
Canandaigua	1,600	New-York.
Shenandoah	1,600	Philadelphia.
Sacramento	1,600	Portsmouth.
Monongahela	Not of the same tonnage.	

The *Sacramento* was launched on the 29th of April last, at Portsmouth. The *Lackawanna*, now nearly ready for launching at Brooklyn, is a fair specimen of these frigates. We subjoin a short account of her:

THE LACKAWANNA.

The *Lackawanna* is a "single-banked" frigate, 262 feet long over all; 235 feet long on load line; extreme breadth of beam, 33 feet 3 inches; depth of hold, 17 feet 10 inches; tonnage, 1,600 tons, and a proportionate draft of water. She has been constructed under the superintendence of Naval Constructor Delano, who has built some of our crack vessels. The masts, of which she will have three, are preparing for her in the spar department. The machinery of the *Lackawanna* will be about the most perfect of any got up for the Navy Department. It is now nearly complete, and consists of two horizontal back-acting engines, with cylinders 42 inches in diameter and 30 inches stroke. There are three of Martin's patent boilers, which are now the only ones, we believe, used in the service. The propeller is a fixed brass one, fully 15 feet diameter, and 17 feet 6 inches mean pitch. The condenser is Sewall's patent, similar in all respects to that used in the gunboats recently built. The engines, with their accompanying attributes, will be taken over to the Navy-yard when the *Lackawanna* is launched. She is in ship-house No. 2, and was put on the stocks late last year, some months before the *Ticonderoga's* keel was laid.

OUR IRON-CLAD FLEET.

The vessels constituting the iron-clad fleet of the United States are being constructed and plated as follows:

The steam-frigate *Roanoke*, formerly a 40-gun vessel, is now being mailed at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, with 4½-inch iron,

The *New-Ironsides* is almost finished at Philadelphia. She has also been fully described.

The *Monitor*, the famous Ericsson Battery; the *Galena*, the "Mystic" vessel; the *Naugatuck*, the small Stevens Battery.

The following is a statement in brief of other iron-clad vessels building:

Three hulls and six turrets, by T. F. Rowland, at Greenpoint. Three sets of engines and boilers for these three hulls are being built at the Delamater Iron Works, New-York City.

Two hulls complete, with engines, boilers and turret, at the American Works, Boston—Loring & Co.

Two hulls complete, with engines and boilers, but without turret, at Chester, Penn.—Reany & Sons.

One hull complete, with engines and boilers, but without turret, at Wilmington, Del.

One vessel, complete in every respect, at the Fulton Foundry, Jersey City, by Joseph Colwell.

One vessel, of a new pattern, at the Dry Dock Iron Works—J. S. Underhill.

Ericsson & Co. contract with the Government for six of the above. Secor & Co. contract for the one that Colwell is building. Charles W. Whitney contracts for the one building at the Dry Dock Works. The other two parties contract direct with the Government.

Two others, location of construction not known, except at Washington.

THE IRON-PLATED GUNBOATS.

In all the descriptions of iron-plated vessels printed, it is singular that the mailed craft, which have done such remarkable service on the Western rivers, have not, in any instance that we remember, been alluded to as "iron-clads." They are named as follows:

Cairo,	St. Louis,
Mound City,	Carondelet,
Pittsburgh,	Benton.
Cincinnati,	

Some of these were built at St. Louis, the other three at Mound City. They are nearly all alike, and, as a general thing, of the following dimensions: Extreme length, 175 feet; breadth of beam, 51½ feet; depth of hold, 6 feet. Their armament consists of 16 guns each, to be of heavy metal. To afford greater security to the engines, &c., those portions surrounding them are iron-plated, each plate being 2½ inches thick. Each boat cost $90,000, or $630,000 in all. They are built very wide in proportion to their length, giving them almost the same steadiness in action that a stationary land battery would possess. They are constructed on the same principle as the famous iron battery at Charleston, the sides sloping upward and downward from the water line, at an angle of forty-five degrees. The bow battery on each boat consists of solid oak timber 26 inches in thickness, plated on the exterior surface with iron 2½ inches thick. The side and stern batteries are somewhat thinner, but have the same thickness of iron over that portion covering the machinery. The boats were built so that in action they could be kept "bow on;" hence the superior strength of the bow battery. Broadsides were so arranged as to be delivered with terrible effect while shifting position. To facilitate movements in action, the engines and machinery are of the most powerful kind. The boilers are five in number, constructed to work in connection with, or independent of each other. In case of damage done to any one or more of them, a valve was arranged to close the connection between the damaged and undamaged boilers.

Commodore Foote's famous flagship, the *Benton*, of this fleet, was constructed by Mr. James B. Eads, of St. Louis. When completed she was sent to Cairo. Commodore Foote selected her as his flagship. She is 137 feet long, 32 feet broad, carries 16 guns, is completely cased and roofed with iron plates 4 inches thick. The pilot and wheel houses are bombproof. Yet she draws but 4 feet of water.

Besides these there are the *Essex*, *Fort Henry*, *Choctaw*, *Tyler*, and other iron-clads, serving in Western waters, but not built for the Government, having been chartered. Thus our iron-clad force will consist in a few days of 16 splendid vessels.

THE RAM FLEET.

The famous fleet with which Col. Ellet achieved so much distinction, consisted of the following vessels;

Monarch,	Mingo,
Lancaster,	Horner,
Fulton,	Queen of the West,
Lioness,	Samson.

These craft are calculated more for running down wooden and light built vessels, than for sustaining general artillery engagements. They have been fully described on various occasions.

OUR FOREIGN SQUADRONS.

As may be supposed, the rebellion has called for the greater portion of our effective vessels from foreign stations. Nevertheless, the American flag is still represented on all the squadrons, save one, and in the Mediterranean by a larger fleet than we had there before the war. Subjoined is the list:

MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.

Vessels.	Officers and men.	Tons.	Guns.
Steam-corvette Tuscarora	250	1,020	13
Sailing-corvette Constellation	300	1,726	24
Sailing-corvette St. Louis	280	700	16
Total	830	3,446	53

The *Ino* has returned.

EAST INDIES.

Vessels.	Officers and men.	Tons.	Guns.
Saratoga	250	700	16

The *Saginaw*, *John Adams*, *Hartford*, *Decatah* and *Vandalia* were called home.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Vessels.	Officers and men.	Tons.	Guns.
Lancaster, steam-frigate	340	2,300	14
Saranac, steam-corvette	300	1,446	9
St. Mary's, sloop-of-war	300	958	20
Wyoming, steam-sloop	150	997	6
Narraganaett, steam-sloop	150	804	5
Cyane, sloop-of-war	280	792	20
Independence, frigate	100	2,257	0
Fredonia	50	800	0
Total	1,670	10,414	74

AFRICAN SQUADRON.

All the vessels of the African Squadron have been recalled.

BRAZIL SQUADRON.

Vessels.	Officers and Men.	Tons.	Guns.
Steamer Pulaski	60	305	1

The *Congress* and *Seminole* were called home.

RECAPITULATION.

	Vessels.	Officers and Men.	Guns
Mediterranean Squadron	3	630	53
East Indies	1	250	16
Pacific Squadron	8	1,670	74
African Squadron	—	—	—
Total in 1862	12	2,750	43
Total in 1861	29	9,000	683

THE CASUALTIES OF THE YEAR.

The following are the names of the vessels blotted off the books of the Department for the causes assigned:

Vessel.	Rate.	Casualty.
Pennsylvania	Liner	Sunk at Norfolk.
Columbus	Liner	Sunk at Norfolk.
Delaware	Liner	Sunk at Norfolk.
New-York	Liner	Supposed Burnt.
United States	Frigate	Scuttled at Norfolk
Colombia	Frigate	Scuttled at Norfolk
Raritan	Frigate	Scuttled at Norfolk
Congress	Frigate	Sunk by Merrimac
Plymouth	Corvette	Scuttled at Norfolk
Germantown	Corvette	Scuttled at Norfolk
Cumberland	Corvette	Sunk by Merrimac
Levant	Corvette	Lost at Sea.
Perry	Brig	Scuttled at Norfolk
Dolpoin	Brig	Scuttled at Norfolk
Merrimac	Steam Frigate	Stolen by Rebels.
Fulton	Steam Corvette	Stolen by Rebels.
Stevens' War Steamer	Iron Ship	Not Approved.

An attempt is being made to raise the vessels scuttled at Norfolk, and they may figure on some future register.

PROPOSALS FOR MORE NEW VESSELS.

The Navy Department will, until the 30th day of July, receive propositions from ship-builders actually engaged in the construction of vessels, for the construction of the hull of a double-bowed side-wheel gunboat, with rudder at each end, protected by the stems; the masts, rigging, sails for fore-and-aft schooner rig, and awnings; four boats, with all their fittings and equipments complete; tanks for 2,000 gallons of water, with the necessary casks, breakers, buckets, &c. The vessel completed in every respect with all the fittings for sea service, except ordnance, anchors and cables, furniture, cooking utensils, instruments and stores, which will be furnished by the Government.

The length of the vessel, including both rabbets on a line 7 feet 6 inches above the lower edge of rabbet of the keel, to be 236 feet; the extreme breadth 35 feet, and depth of hold from throat of floor timber to lower side of deck plank, 12 feet. The displacement to a line 7 feet 6 inches above the lower edge of rabbet of bottom plank to be 38,500 cubic feet. The size of the principal materials to be as follows, other parts being in due proportion as in naval vessels of this class: Keel of white oak, 14 by 6½ inches, scarph fastened with ⅝ inch copper bolts; stem of white oak, sided 10 inches, and properly secured in openings for rudder and to keel with composition knee; frame of white oak, white chestnut and hackmetack; timber and room 24, 26 and 28 inches; floor timber sided 7 to 6 inches; futtocks 6 to 5 inches; top timbers, 5 inches; molded in throat, 13 inches, in bilge, 9 inches, at head, 5½ inches. Timber of frame close together. Space between frames level with throat of floor, filled in with white pine. Main keelson of white oak, 13 by 16 inches, fastened with two copper bolts in each frame of ⅞ inch. Bilge keelson of white oak or yellow pine, fastened with copper bolts ⅞ inch in diameter under engine frame and boilers; the remainder with iron. Breast hooks of white oak, sided 7½ inches. Diagonal braces in two tiers 3½ by ½ inch amidships, and 3 by 7-16 toward the ends; the upper strap 3½ by ½ inch. Bilge strakes of oak or yellow pine 4½ inches thick; 6 strakes of 9 inches wide on each side. Ceiling 3 inches. Clamps of white oak 4 inches thick, three strakes 12 inches, bolted edgewise. Berth deck beams of white pine, sided 6½, molded 5 inches, the four longest beams to have lodge knees. Berth deck plank white pine, upper deck beams of yellow pine or white oak, sided 11 to 10 inches, molded 9 inches in the middle and 8 inches at the end. One hanging knee at each end of each beam, and lodge and lap knees between the beams. Hanging knees sided 7 inches, the remaining knees 6 inches. Waterways and thick strakes of yellow pine or oak, jogged over beams and fastened with ¾-inch iron. Deck planks of yellow pine, 4 inches, if oak 3½ inches thick. Spirketting of white oak, in thickness 3 inches. Garboard strakes of white oak, 4½ inches thick. Bottom plank of white oak, 3½ inches thick. Wales of white oak, 4 inches thick; in width, 7½ inches, square fastened, the bottom with three treenails and one composition spike; the garboard strakes with two copper bolts and two treenails; the wales, above the copper fastenings, with ¾-inch iron bolts and iron spikes; butt bolts in diameter, ⅝ inch. Copper fastening to extend up to 8 feet 4 inches above the lower edge of rabbet of keel. The bottom sheathed with 24-ounce copper to 7 feet 9 inches above the rabbet of the keel. The wheels will be overhung, the guards made as short fore and aft as practicable, and the wheel-house built in the usual way. The bulwark to be of 5-16 plate iron. The builders of the vessel will make the wood frame for the inclined engines, securing it with wood knees and to the keelsons, and will do all the wood work necessary in placing the machinery. The cabin, ward-room, steerage and between-decks; the holds, bolts, steering-wheel, pumps, scuppers, capstans, hammock-rail, caulking, joiners, plumbing, painting, and the other detail, as far as the contract stipulates to cover, is to be compiled with in accordance with the usages of the navy.

The bidders need only send a drawing showing the shape of one-half the vessel having the requisite displacement, as both ends are alike, and, if they think proper, a plain model of the same.

The proposals must state the price for which they will agree to have the vessel ready to receive the machinery, launch her for the periods of fourteen, sixteen, eighteen and twenty weeks, respectively, the vessel to be fully completed in forty days thereafter, or in twelve days after the complete erection of the machinery.

The usual conditions of Government contracts will be observed, and payments will be made as the work progresses, and twenty per cent. retained till the satisfactory completion of the contract.

The bids must be accompanied by the guaranty required by law, that if the contract is awarded, it will be duly executed. The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the proposals received under this advertisement, if in its opinion the public interest requires it.

The proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Paddle-Wheel steamers," to distinguish them from other business letters, and will be addressed to the "Secretary of the Navy."

Propositions will be received for similar vessels of iron or iron and wood combined.

ALL THE VESSELS OF THE NAVY.

OUR NAVAL REGISTER FOR 1862.

[For the information of the navy we arrange *all* the vessels of the United States Navy, as they would have been arranged on the *Register* for 1862, had it been published.]

SHIPS OF THE LINE.

	Tonnage.	Where.
1. Ohio	2,757	Receiving ship, Boston.
2. North Carolina	2,633	Receiving ship, New-York.
3. Vermont	2,633	Boston.
4. New-Orleans	2,805	Sackett's Harbor.
5. Alabama	2,633	Kittery.
6. Virginia	2,633	Boston.

FRIGATES.

	Tonnage.	Where.
1. Constitution	1,607	Newport.
2. Potomac	1,726	Blockade.
3. St. Lawrence	1,726	Blockade.
4. Santee	1,726	Blockade.
5. Sabine	1,726	Commission, recruiting.

SLOOPS-OF-WAR.

	Tons.	Where.
1. Savannah	1,726	In ordinary, New-York.
2. Constellation	1,451	Mediterranean.
3. Macedonian	1,341	Repairing.
4. Portsmouth	1,022	Commission.
5. St. Mary's	958	Pacific.
6. Jamestown	985	Philadelphia.
7. Saratoga	882	East Indies.
8. John Adams	700	School-ship, cruising.
9. Vincennes	700	Commission.
10. Vandalia	783	Commission.
11. St. Louis	700	Mediterranean.
12. Cyane	792	Pacific.
13. Decatur	566	Condemned.
14. Marion	566	Schoolship.
15. Dale	566	Schoolship.
16. Preble	566	Blockade.

BRIGS.

	Tons.	Where.
. Bainbridge	259	fitting out. New-York.

STORE VESSELS.

	Tons.	Where.
1. Relief	468	Ship Island.
2. Supply	547	New-York.
3. Release	327	Mediterranean.

PERMANENT STORE AND RECEIVING SHIPS.

	Tons.	Where.
1. Independence	2,257	Mare Island, Cal.
2. Alleghany	998	Baltimore.
3. Princeton	900	Philadelphia.
4. Warren	691	Panama, N. G.
5. Fredonia	800	Valparaiso, Chili.
6. Falmouth	703	Aspinwall, N. G.
7. Brandywine	1,726	Fort Monroe.

SCREW STEAM FRIGATES.

	Tons.	Where.
1. Niagara	4,580	Out of commission, Boston.
2. Colorado	3,400	Portsmouth.
3. Minnesota	3,200	Commission, Norfolk, Va.
4. Wabash	3,200	Philadelphia.
5. Franklin	3,680	On the stocks, Kittery.
6. Ticonderoga	1,600	On the stocks, New-York.
7. Lackawanna	1,600	On the stocks, New-York.
8. Shenandoah	1,600	On the stocks, Philadelphia.
9. Sacramento	1,600	(Building,) Portsmouth.

FIRST-CLASS SCREW STEAM SLOOPS.

	Tons.	Where
1. San Jacinto	1,446	Blockade.
2. Lancaster	2,360	Pacific.
3. Pensacola	2,158	Blockade.
4. Brooklyn	2,070	Blockade.
5. Hartford	1,900	Blockade.
6. Richmond	1,929	Mouth of Mississippi.

SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

	Tons.	Where.
1. Mississippi	1,692	Blockade.
2. Susquehannah	2,450	Blockade.
3. Powhatan	2,415	Philadelphia
4. Saranac	1,446	Pacific.
5. Tioga	800	James River
6. Genesee	800	James River.
7. Sonoma	800	En route to James River
8. Mahaska	800	Fortress Monroe.
9. Paul Jones	800	Port Royal.
10. Miami	800	Blockade.
11. Cimerone	800	Fortress Monroe.
12. Fort Royal	800	Blockade.
13. Octorara	800	Mississippi.
14. Conamough	800	Preparing for James River.
15. Tahago	1,800	Blockade.

SECOND CLASS SCREW STEAM SLOOPS.

	Tons.	Where.
1. Mohican	998	Philadelphia.
2. Narraganaett	804	Pacific.
3. Iroquois	1,016	Blockade.
4. Pawnee	1,289	Blockade.
5. Wyoming	997	Pacific.
6. Dacotah	998	Blockade.
7. Pocahuntas	804	Blockade.
8. Seminole	801	Fitting out, New-York
9. Adirondack	1,020	Blockade.
10. Kearsage	1,020	Blockade.
11. Ossipee	1,020	Blockade.
12. Housatonic	1,020	Boston, (building.)
13. Wachusett	1,020	Blockade.
14. Juniata	1,020	Philadelphia.
15. Tuscarora	1,020	Mediterranean.
16. Oneida	1,020	Blockade.
17. Monongahela	1,020	Philadelphia.
18. Cayuga	1,020	Philadelphia.
19. Canandaigua	1,020	Philadelphia.

THIRD CLASS SCREW STEAMERS.

	Tons.	Where.
1. Wyandotte	464	Blockade.
2. Mohawk	464	Blockade.
3. Crusader	649	Blockade.
4. Sumpter	464	Blockade.
5. Mystic	464	Blockade.
6. Ottawa	500	Blockade.
7. Pembina	500	Blockade.
8. Seneca	500	Blockade.
9. Chippewa	500	Blockade.
10. Winona	500	Blockade.
11. Unadilla	500	Blockade.
12. Wissahickon	500	Blockade.
13. Sciota	500	Blockade.
14. Itasca	500	Blockade.
15. Huron	500	Blockade.
16. Chocura	500	Blockade.
17. Sagamore	500	Blockade.
18. Katahdin	500	Blockade.
19. Marblehead	500	Blockade.
20. Taboma	500	Blockade.
21. Pinola	800	Blockade.
22. Kanawha	500	Blockade.
23. Owasco	800	Blockade.
24. Kennebeck	800	Blockade.
25. Aroostook	500	Blockade.
26. Kineo	500	Blockade.
27. Penobscot	500	Blockade.
28. Cayuga	500	New-Orleans.

SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

	Tons.	Where.
1. Water Witch	378	Philadelphia.
2. Michigan	582	Oswego.
3. Pulaski	395	Monteville.
4. Saginaw	433	Blockade.

STEAM TENDERS.

	Tons.	Where.
1. John Hancock	382	San Francisco.
2. Anacostia	217	Blockade.

IRON-PLATED FRIGATES.

	Tons.	Where.
1. New Ironsides	3,400	New-York.
2. New Ironsides	3,400	New-York.
3. Monitor No. 12	Not known	New-York.
4. Monitor No. 13	Not known	Greenpoint.

IRON-CLAD GUNBOATS.

	Tons.	Where.
1. Monitor No. 1	Not given	James River.
2. Galena		James River.
3. Naugatuck	Not given	En route to N. Y.
4. Cairo	About 800	Mississippi.
5. Mound City	800	Mississippi.
6. Pittsburgh	800	Mississippi.
7. St. Louis	800	Mississippi.
8. Cincinnati	800	Mississippi.
9. Carondelet	800	Mississippi.
10. Benton	800	Mississippi.
11. Essex, (pur.)	800	Lower Mississippi.
12. Fort Henry (pur.)	800	Lower Mississippi.
13. Choctaw (pur.)	2,800	Plating at St. Louis
14. A. O. Tyler, (pur.)	800	Lower Mississippi.
15. Monitor No. 2	Not given	Building at Greenpoint.
16. Monitor No. 3	Not given	Building at Greenpoint.
17. Monitor No. 4	Not given	Building in Jersey City.
18. Monitor No. 5	Not given	Building near Philad'a.
19. Monitor No. 6	1,200 to 1,500	Building near Philad'a.
20. Monitor No. 7	1,200 to 1,500	Building in New-York.
21. Monitor No. 8	1,200 to 1,500	Building at Greenpoint.
22. Monitor No. 9	1,500	Building at Boston.
23. Monitor No. 10	1,500	Building at Boston.
24. Monitor No. 11	1,500	Build'g at Wilmington, Del.

[Besides these Mr. Ericsson is reported to be building an immense vessel, the dimensions of which cannot be obtained.]

THE RAM FLEET.

	Where.
1. Monarch	On the Mississippi.
2. Lancaster	On the Mississippi.
3. Fulton	On the Mississippi.
4. Lioness	On the Mississippi.
5. Mingo	On the Mississippi.
6. Switzerland	On the Mississippi.
7. Hornet	On the Mississippi.
8. Queen of the West	On the Mississippi.
9. Samson	On the Mississippi.

PURCHASED VESSELS.

[The Cromwell steamers and others purchased before 1860, are in the list of the regular navy.]

SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

	Tons.	Cost.	Present Rate.
1—Connecticut	1,000	$200,000	Gunboat
2—De Soto	1,600	161,250	Gunboat
3—Quaker City	1,600	117,500	Gunboat
4—St. Jago de Cuba	1,067	200,000	Gunboat
5—Blenville	1,558	161,250	Gunboat
6—Rhode Island	1,517	165,000	Storeship
7—Keystone State	1,764	125,000	Gunboat
8—Augusta	1,310	96,940	Gunboat
9—Florida	1,261	87,500	Gunboat
10—Alabama	1,261	93,388	Gunboat
11—State of Georgia	1,204	89,025	Gunboat
12—James Adger	1,030	85,000	Gunboat
13—Hatteras	1,100	110,000	Gunboat
14—Commodore Perry	513	38,000	Gunboat
15—Commodore Barney	613	38,000	Gunboat
16—John P. Jackson	787	60,000	Gunboat
17—Morse	513	40,000	Gunboat
18—Westfield	1,022	90,000	Gunboat
19—Wyandank	361	19,000	Gunboat
20—Delaware	357	45,000	Gunboat
21—Underwriter	341	18,500	Gunboat
22—Ellen	341	23,000	Gunboat
23—Yankee	328	19,000	Gunboat
24—Whitehall	323	21,000	Gunboat
25—Thomas Freeborn	303	32,500	Gunboat
26—Stepping Stones	220	20,000	Gunboat
27—Satellite	217	19,000	Gunboat
28—Mercury	181	21,000	Gunboat
29—Shawsheen	161	20,000	Gunboat
30—John L. Lockwood	161	16,000	Gunboat
31—O. M. Pettit	165	15,500	Gunboat
32—W. G. Putnam	149	14,000	Gunboat
33—J. N. Seymour	133	18,000	Gunboat
34—Clifton	862	50,000	Gunboat
35—Magnolia			
36—Chestnut			Iron-clad
37—Fort Henry			Iron-clad

SCREW STEAMERS.

	Tons.	Cost.	Present Rate.
1—R. R. Coyler	2,100	$165,000	Gunboat
2—Varuna	1,300	135,000	Gunboat
3—South Carolina	1,165	172,500	Gunboat
4—Massachusetts	1,165	172,500	Storeship
5—Flambeau	559	100,000	Gunboat
6—Flag	558	90,000	Gunboat
7—Cambridge	558	75,000	Gunboat
8—Mercedita	1,021	100,000	Gunboat
9—Huntsville	817	90,000	Gunboat
10—Montgomery	787	90,000	Gunboat
11—Daylight	682	58,000	Gunboat
12—Mouticello	655	71,000	Gunboat
13—Mount Vernon	625	71,000	Gunboat
14—Isaac Smith	453	50,000	Gunboat
15—Western World	441	37,500	Gunboat
16—Norwich	431	43,137	Gunboat
17—Stars and Stripes	407	55,000	Gunboat
18—Dawn	391	35,000	Gunboat
19—Penguin	389	75,000	Gunboat
20—Albatross	388	75,000

OPERATIONS IN EAST TENNESSEE.

How Gen. Morgan Gained Possession of Cumberland Gap.

The following is an extract from a private letter of a National officer serving with the Union forces at Cumberland Gap in East Tennessee. It gives an idea of Gen. MORGAN'S mode of operation in the great feat of taking possession of Cumberland Gap, which heretofore has been but illy understood:

CUMBERLAND GAP, Tuesday, July 1, 1862.

MY DEAR Q——: You have doubtless heard that the Union troops are now in possession of Cumberland Gap, the strongest position in America, and that it was captured by Gen. MORGAN without the loss of a single man. To accomplish this most difficult deed, the National column—estimated by the rebels at twenty thousand strong, though I, of course, can give you no estimate whatever—made a circuitous march of ninety-five miles, over, around about, and through these tremendous and everlasting mountain ranges, instead of a direct march of fourteen miles from the position we had previously held north of the mountains at Cumberland Ford; that is, instead of attacking the enemy's stronghold in front, we turned his position from unexpected points, and he was compelled to evacuate the most formidable fortress on this continent, which he did without firing a gun. Six weeks before advancing across the mountains, Gen. MORGAN gave out, in a way by which it was sure to reach the rebels, that early in June he would receive a reinforcement of fifteen thousand men, when he would instantly force his way through Big Creek Gap, some thirty miles southwest of Cumberland Gap, and take the latter stronghold in the rear, while the enemy would also be attacked in front by an additional force of ten thousand men. Perhaps the rebels might not credit the whole of this programme; but our adroit leader began to carry out parts of it, so that they finally came to believe it all.

Gen. MORGAN commenced threatening Big Creek Gap with a single brigade, so as to fix the enemy's attention at that place and to draw it from Rogers' Gap, through which, though considered absolutely impassable by artillery or by a large infantry force, Gen. MORGAN had determined to force his way across the mountains into the Valley. Gen. KIRBY SMITH, who is in command of the rebel troops in East Tennessee, several times attempted to surprise our small force at Big Creek Gap, but we were always advised of his approach by our scouts, who would fix over the mountains night and day. At length, by a rapid and simultaneous movement, all our forces were concentrated, and we advanced in two columns through both Rogers' and Big Creek Gap—apart from each other about twenty miles, and which, as I said before, had always been considered impassable for artillery. The enemy fell into the trap, and believing our forces to be 30,000 strong, gave way before us, and afforded us an uninterrupted passage through both gaps. We had now performed the great feat of crossing all the Pine and Cumberland ranges of mountains, and were in a position where we could at once attack the enemy's stronghold in the rear, or advance by a short and easy march into the heart of East Tennessee.

Gen. MORGAN at once threatened the rebels at Knoxville, Cumberland Gap and Clinton. The enemy was bewildered, and divided his forces to defend each of the menaced points, while Gen. MORGAN concentrated ours again; and on the 18th of June, about 1 o'clock in the morning, we started out from Rogers' Gap upon the road which runs along the southern base of the Cumberland Mountains, and by a rapid march we reached Cumberland Gap about daylight, only four hours after the enemy had evacuated, in despair of resisting us.

The result has completely demoralized the enemy's forces in East Tennessee, and we believe that we could then, or now take, or have taken possession of this whole section of country. We all expected to move forward at once, after capturing the Gap, to Knoxville, to seize that ancient capital of this State, and to hold the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, over which, the rebels in Virginia obtain the greater part of their supplies of beef cattle, not to speak of salt. But we have been here for the past fortnight with our whole force, which, though not as strong as the enemy represents, is not at all contemptible in numbers. How long we are to lie here, none of us, of course, know. Gen. MORGAN, I know, is anxious to push forward; but it is said here that his orders from Washington peremptorily forbid him from making any movement whatever. CARTER'S Brigade is composed in great part of East Tennessee exiles, and they are eager to get to their homes which the rebels are still ravishing; but though almost within sight of—perhaps not the pearly gates of heaven—but, at least, the doorsills of their loved homes—they are not permitted to enter in.

I am astonished that this handsome and gallant strategical movement which we here consider one of the most important triumphs of the year, should have been so completely unnoticed throughout the country. I should judge from the few papers that occasionally reach us, that you in the East imagined Cumberland Gap to be still in possession of the rebels. We don't care about your newspapers praising us poor fellows, who are fighting the battles of the Union in these wild mountain regions, and amid the most tremendous difficulties; but we would, at least, have you know that Cumberland Gap is ours. If our forces have not as yet done anything more, that, mind you, is not our fault. Like true soldiers, we obey Gen. MORGAN, who obeys Gen. BUELL, who obeys our honest President, who commands us all.

[Our Gen. MORGAN (I pray do not confound him with the rebel guerilla MORGAN) has seen real service in Mexico, and understands the nature of warfare in a wild and unsettled country like this; and no commander in our glorious Western army surpasses him for prompt and rapid movements in an emergency. We all hope that he will be allowed an opportunity to render his country the great service he is so able and anxious to accomplish, in the liberation of East Tennessee, now for so long a time given up to the tender mercies of the rebels. All his men are anxious to hear from him the inspiriting word, "March!"]

OCCUPATION OF CUMBERLAND GAP.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH DIVISION, ARMY OF THE OHIO, CUMBERLAND GAP, July 18, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 41.—Officers and soldiers of the Seventh Division of the Army of the Ohio! As one of the commanding officers of the army of the Union, in the name of the President, I thank you, one and all, for the heroic devotion and soldierlike zeal which has marked every step of your progress, from the moment of your taking up your line of march from Cumberland Ford.

Cumberland Gap, the Gibraltar of America, has been won by you without the loss of a single comrade. And be assured that your laurels are none the less bright and glorious, because they are unstained with blood.

To-day, as COUCH'S brigade, the first to arrive, raised and saluted the National colors, in honor of your brilliant success.

This was right and proper, for so noble an achievement should be promptly commemorated.

The other brigades, in the order of their arrivals, will plant their colors at sunset, accompanied by a national salute from the pinnacle of the mountain, in the following order:

On Thursday BAIRD'S brigade; on Friday the brigade of SCRANE; and on Saturday the brigade of CARTER.

Brave men should be ever generous, and great actions should never be marred by personal rivalries.

Comrades! I am proud of being your companion in arms. Permit me to regard you all as brothers, who have won my affection and respect by your great exploits in surmounting gigantic obstacles in the passage of the Cumberland and Pine Mountains. Allow me to return you my heartfelt thanks, and to salute and congratulate you. By command of

Gen. MORGAN.

CHAS. O. JOLINE, A. A. General.

Association to Procure Artificial Limbs for Maimed Soldiers.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 24, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A lady who is a volunteer nurse in that most excellent institution, "The Ladies' Home for Sick and Wounded Soldiers," desires, through the medium of the Press, to enlist the women of our City in a project which will at once commend itself to the patriotism of all. It is to supply our maimed heroes with *artificial limbs*. The idea suggested itself to her as, in the course of duty, she heard a youth of 18 pleading earnestly for his arm. "Oh, Doctor, save my arm. I am so young; I have my living to get inch by inch, and I have neither father nor mother." "I will do all that I can for you," said the surgeon in tender tones. But still was unavailing. It was life or limb. On another occasion she asked a youth of 17, who had lost a leg, whether he had written home. "No," said he. "My mother does not know that I am here, and I do not mean that she shall, until I go home with a cork leg. The shock then will not be so great."

It is sad, indeed, to think that after having suffered so greatly in our behalf, these brave fellows must go forth from this, their second home, almost helpless. Can a more noble and patriotic duty be undertaken by the women of our country than the one suggested by this lady, to exert themselves to supply, as far as possible, this great loss of our men? It is proposed, to accomplish such a result, that a grand Bazaar or Fair be held in the Fall by all the ladies of New-York, and the proceeds devoted to procuring artificial limbs for our regiments. The success of the Bazaar last Winter for the poor, warrants, at least, the hope of equal success. It is further proposed, as the object is a sacred one, to enlist the coöperation of the churches of every denomination. Some time in September a general meeting will be called to adopt plans and details. This early communication is made with the hope that ladies who are now at leisure in the country will favorably consider it, and employ their spare moments in preparations.

Let the same plan be pursued in all our large cities, and indeed everywhere, and but few of our noble volunteers who need such aid will be left unsupplied.

E. A.

Letter from Mr. Wm. M. Evarts.

The following able and decided letter from Mr. EVARTS, addressed to the Committee of Invitation of the late war meeting at Union-square, was received too late to be read on that occasion. It possesses a permanent interest and importance:

WINDSOR, VT., July 15, 1862.

DEAR SIR: The invitation of your Committee to address the great meeting to be held to-day in the City of New-York, reached me too late for this answer even to be in time for the occasion.

The enthusiastic rally at Union-square on the 20th day of April of last year, demonstrated the wisdom and courage of our people in instantly meeting the war which had been opened against the Government by the armed rebellion with all the strength and energy which thorough and united purpose and abundant material resources could supply. From that moment the people have taken no step backward, and there has been more occasion for solicitude that they would run over the Government than that they would not keep up with its movements and demands. I have no fears now that the response of the people to the new call for troops will be either sluggish or inadequate.

Whether, in the past, the government has fully understood the stern simplicity of this contest—to which only two issues, the destruction of its enemy or of itself, were ever possible; whether it has recognized its true enemy—the rebel aristocracy—and appreciated the depth and force of the passions and interests which have stimulated their hatred and support their hostilities; whether it has wisely and effectively employed the immense power which the devotion of the people has laid at its feet—these are questions unsolved to the situation of our affairs. "Forgetting the things that are behind," we must push "forward," and be satisfied with knowing and insisting that, in the future, the sentiments and action of the Government will be, and shall be, clear, decisive and concentrated; seeking, what thus seeking it is sure to accomplish, the rapid and complete reduction, by military power, of the revolted territory and population to allegiance to theirs and our Constitution.

I know that there are loyal, intelligent and earnest lovers of their country who conceive that they have no part or heart in this war, if it be not so directed that the social institution of Slavery shall not survive it, and others who imagine that they will not help put down the rebellion if Slavery is to fall with it. But these opinions *govern* no considerable number of the loyal population; and, indeed, if those who profess the one or the other of them were put to the test, I am persuaded that the Flag and the Constitution would lose few of them as defenders.

And now it is proclaimed, as with a trumpet, throughout the land, to rebels and to loyal men alike, that the burden and the heat of the war are upon us; that our manhood and our birthright are in the issue; and that the sun which sets upon this day of our trial will look upon us a proud, a happy, a free, a powerful nation, or a rent, distracted, crushed, despised people.

How foolish and feeble a conception of the fates that this war carries, have they who regard it as a contest involving only the extent of territory and of population which our Government shall maintain dominion over! A mutilated territory and a dismembered people are results sufficiently intolerable to our pride and our interests. But the disastrous event of this war stops at no such measure of calamity. The Federal Constitution itself will have been rent in twain, and the fabric of our National liberties will have passed away as a scroll. The noble heritage which the wisdom and courage of heroic ancestors gained for us will have been wrested from our feeble and luthless hands. For this our self-abasement there will be "no cure, no after-health, no pardon."

I believe that the people understand this momentous issue, and that their hearts thrill with the intensity of the emotions its contemplation begets. Have we, by Divine favor, the power to avert this ruin and maintain the life of the Nation? This power can be none other than military and financial resources, and the wisdom and courage to apply them.

The mass of the population supporting the Government, and counting as the supply of its military and financial strength, numbers about twenty-three millions, of which something like a million are slaves. The mass of the population arrayed in revolt is over eight millions, of which three millions are slaves. We thus stand four to one of the free population of the country for the Government. Are these five millions of free whites, mounted on the shoulders of three million black slaves, able to predominate over our twenty millions of free whites to battle and in war, as they have done in politics and in peace? If they are, they had better be *dismounted*.

But the question carries its own answer. If, on our part, the battles are still political and the war peaceful, this treason will overthrow our Government. If we are to save the lives, the property, the feelings and the pride of the rebels, and waste only the lives, the property, the courage and the strength of the loyal people, we are the *allies* of the rebels, not their enemies, and undermine from within the citadel which they assault from without.

If, on the other hand, we will dismiss politics and peace from our minds and from our hearts; if our advancing armies shall treat the population in revolt, whether black or white, slave or free, as *our* groups them—as rebel or as loyal, as hostile or as submissive; if the Government will execute the simple policy, "*parcere subjectis, debellare superbos*"—root out the haughty aristocracy that urges on the rebellion, and spare the abject followers it has cheated and forced into its support, "the hand of the Government will be on the neck of its enemies." We shall see this treason crouch and lower under the thunderbolts of war, and the leaders of the revolt strangled in the cruel rage with which the terrified and suffering masses will seek for victims, to save themselves and make peace with the Government.

Thus far the meekness of our sentiments has been the strength of the rebellion. The battles of the Peninsula—so glorious to our soldiery—have made any further feebleness of purpose or random aim impossible, except at the cost of the nation's life. The Government and the people are now thoroughly aroused—thoroughly informed. Our rulers will lead, and we shall follow, fast and far. Everything is full of courage and strength, and the tale of war will never ebb till we are again one people, with one Constitution and one destiny.

I cannot be at your meeting, but in the earnest and patriotic activity, which will there receive new impulse, I shall give every aid of time, of money and of labor which shall be in my power.

I am, with great respect to yourself and the Committee, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM M. EVARTS.

To CHAS. GOULD, Esq., Secretary, &c., &c.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Concerning Shinplasters.

By reference to the following card it will be seen that the authorities—National and Municipal—are determined to do what they can to stop the shinplaster nuisance, which has already overrun the community to an unbearable extent. This is a move in the right direction, and the movers deserve the thanks of the people for their promptness and promised efficiency:

The undersigned respectfully inform the public that, after the 1st day of August, motives of commercial expediency, as well as of official duty, will compel prompt prosecutions for any issue of paper commonly called "*shinplasters*"—should such an issue exist, after the recent act of Congress shall have afforded a uniform substitute for "small change." The collection of the State penalties or the Federal fines can be rigidly enforced by due process of arrest.

E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
United States District Attorney.
A. OAKEY HALL,
District Attorney City and County of New-York.
JULY 22, 1862.

The German Shooting Festival.

THIRD DAY.

Notwithstanding the very unfavorable weather which has continued throughout the week and robbed their otherwise delightful Festival of half its charms, the New-York German "Schnetzenverein," or Rifle Club, was early at Jones' Wood yesterday, and before noon a very large concourse of both sexes had assembled. Yesterday was to have been the closing day, and the ceremonies of the occasion were arranged on a most extensive scale. The crowning of the "Kings," or successful competitors, was to have taken place, and Mr. LOUIS KISSINGER, of Third-avenue, who prepared the birds and other targets for the *fête*, has been occupied for weeks past upon the decorations. Thirty-six beautiful young ladies were to have taken part in the coronation pageant.

Owing to the disagreeable weather, this portion of the programme was postponed, and the festival extended by a day. Tuesday next will definitively close the year's celebration. The distribution of prizes, the grand ball and concert, and whatever else may be added to enliven and vary the scene will then be given.

As it was, however, the rifle-shooting went on, and some very fine practice was witnessed. The lists of those who especially distinguished themselves we reserve for the close of the sports.

HEINEMANN'S splendid band was in attendance, and during the day performed their celebrated *Pot Pourri, the Chase*, and other appropriate compositions. The two grand dancing pavilions were crowded with merry revelers, and far into the night, dancing, amusing games, and joyous conversation engaged the thousands present.

Capt. H. D. Busch, of the *Schnetzenverein*, and SEMMES, the lessee of the hotel and grounds, were, as usual conspicuous in their efforts to contribute to the harmony and pleasure of the scene. A competent squad of police was in attendance, but their presence was rather monitory than needful, as nothing occurred to vary the traditions of good old-fashioned German amiability and gayety.

A Nuisance to be Abated.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The most intolerable stench prevails every few evenings over all that part of the City lying about Union-square and extending to the East River. It proceeds from the sewers, and as it subtly penetrates into every house and apartment by every drain-pipe, and steams up at every street-corner, filling all the air, it is impossible to shut it out or escape from it, except by moving away from what was once the salubrious atmosphere of that section. We need not go to Richmond for a pestilence; we shall have one within our very doors, unless a speedy remedy be provided. This abominable nuisance is believed to be occasioned by the discharge into the sewer of the refuse and filthy dregs from the gas-works of the Manhattan Company or the New-York Company, or both. It is already of long standing, and if it really proceeds from either of these establishments, of which there can be little doubt, it is high time that the authorities interfered to prevent their making use of the public sewers, or, if necessary, cause their removal.

The object of this communication is to call the attention of the Gas Companies and the City authorities to this matter, and preserve the

PUBLIC HEALTH.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

AN EXCITING CHASE FOR A PICKPOCKET.—Mr. JOHN TAGGARD, of No. 69 Market-street, had his pocket picked yesterday of the sum of $46, while standing in front of a newspaper store in the Bowery, reading a news bulletin. He felt a strong pull at his pantaloons pocket, and upon looking suddenly around he saw a man, who afterward gave his name as WILLIAM JONES, in the act of drawing forth the pocket-book which contained the money in question. The thief at once ran off at full speed, followed by Mr. TAGGARD, who cried, at the top of his voice, "Stop thief! stop thief!" This cry, and the feeling produced upon the passers-by, who saw the whole affair, had the effect to start quite a large crowd in pursuit of the man with the stolen money. For a few minutes the interest and excitement of the race was equal to anything which was ever experienced on the Fashion Course. The chase was soon terminated, however, by Officer WOOD, of the Tenth Precinct, who sprang upon his victim so suddenly, that the most of the crowd had no opportunity to see how skillfully the man was caught. A search for the money was immediately instituted, and the greater portion of it was recovered. The offender was taken before Justice STEERS, and committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

MUSIC IN THE CENTRAL PARK.—The following is the programme issued by the Park Commissioners for music on the Mall this afternoon, commencing at 4½ o'clock—postponed in case of rain:

PART I.

1. Quickstep, "Warren"..... H. B. Dodworth
2. Overture, "Poet and Peasant"..... Suppo
3. Aria, "Kathleen Mavoureen"..... Crouch
4. Polka, "Katy Did"..... Jullien

PART II.

1. Wedding March, "Midsummer Nights Dream"—Mendelssohn
2. Overture, "Velva"..... Reissiger
3. Selection from "Lucrezia Borgia"..... Donizetti
4. Fackeltanza ("Torch Dance")..... Meyerbeer

PART III.

1. Schottisch, "Friedricks"..... Kuhne
2. Waltz, "Music Verein"..... Strauss
3. Aria and Chorus from "La Favorita"..... Donizetti
4. Wilhelmsbad Season Gallop..... Heller

The National Medley.

CONTRABAND TRADE WITH THE REBELS VIA THE BAHAMAS.—The schooner *Star of the East*, belonging to a well-known English firm in this City, attempted to get a clearance on Tuesday last for Long Cay, a Bahama port, with a cargo of assorted goods, well adapted, and evidently intended for the rebels; but she was detained by the deputy in charge, and the case has been referred to the Secretary of the Treasury. It is a well-known fact, that the larger share of the goods that find their way to rebel ports, through the blockade, come from Nassau and other Bahama ports; and it is said that English houses in this City are the ones principally engaged in this business. It is in contemplation by the Government to put a stop to this illegitimate traffic, and the course taken with regard to the *Star of the East* will be a precedent for future action.

FIRE IN A STABLE—TWO VALUABLE HORSES SUFFOCATED.—Soon after 12 o'clock on Thursday night, a frame stable, situated at No. 145 Avenue A, was discovered to be on fire. Before the flames could be subdued, the building and contents were wholly consumed. The premises were occupied by JOHN SCHMITZ and JOHN NEIBAL, each of whom lost a valuable horse. Considerable other property, consisting of harness, wagons, etc., was also destroyed. The building was owned by DIEDRICK HELMHOLTZ, and was insured for $500 in the Pacific Insurance Company. NEIBAL had an insurance upon his horse in the Germania Insurance Company, for its full value. From all the facts and circumstances which thus far have come to the knowledge of the Marshal, it is believed that the fire was the work of an incendiary. Marshal BAKER has the case under investigation.

TWO UNKNOWN MEN FOUND DROWNED.—A well-dressed and very respectable appearing man, about 60 years of age, was found floating in the water at the foot of Canal-street yesterday. He was 5 feet 7 inches in height. From all appearances, he had not been in the water more than six or eight hours. Coroner NAUMAN held an inquest upon his body, and a verdict of "Supposed Drowning" was rendered.... Coroner COLLIN held an inquest upon the body of an unknown man, aged about 60 years, found in the water at Pier No. 2, East River. When found the deceased was dressed in a blue coat, black figured silk vest, gray pants, and calfskin shoes, with no stockings. He had gray hair and a closely-shaved face. In his pockets were found a yellow figured handkerchief and a small key.

THE LAWYER'S CONTRIBUTION.—Reference having been made by the newspapers to the relief fund subscribed by lawyers, the Treasurer of the fund, DANIEL LORD, Esq., has written a note, in which he says:

"That the fund is ample for its purposes, and can be availed of on application to the Committee, Luther R. Marsh, Gilbert Dean, D. B. Eaton, W. S. Leonard and Henry Nicoll.

It is to be appropriated in aid of our brethren who are or may be called into active service, and the families of those who fall or may be disabled in the service.

The state of the fund is reported at every meeting of the Committee."

EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.—At the meeting of this Board yesterday, about fifty new licenses were granted. There will be three or four more meetings of the Commission, after which all liquor dealers who have failed to take out a license will be rigorously prosecuted. Police Justices BRENNAN and OSBORNE refuse to issue warrants for the arrest of parties violating the law in their districts, until after the sessions of the Commissioners have closed. If this clemency is intended to benefit their friends, it will have a bad effect, as many will be led to believe that it will be continued, and will thus neglect to take out a license in time to save themselves. The next session of the Commissioners will be held August 1.

SALE OF THE PRIZE STEAMER "NASSAU."—The rebel steamer *Nassau*, which carried the notorious Confederate Commissioners, MASON and SLIDELL, from Charleston to Havana, was sold at auction yesterday by SIMEON DRAKE, under the direction of the Prize Commissioners. The bidding run from $5,000 up to $21,000, at which figure she was knocked down to Mr. JOHN J. KELLY. The cargoes of the prize schooners *A. H. Partridge, S. A. Falconer, Emily* and *Esther*, consisting mainly of resin, were also sold by the same party. The resin brought from $13½ to $14½ per barrel.

WARD SCHOOL No. 24.—The closing exercises of the Primary Department of Ward School No. 24, Elm-street, Sixth Ward, took place yesterday in presence of the school officers and numbers of citizens of the Ward. The exercises, such as singing, declamation, &c., were excellent, and passed off in a manner that reflects great credit upon the Principal, Mrs. M. A. MCDESMOTT, and her assistants. This Department has contributed largely to the wants of our soldiers, both in money and clothing. Too much praise cannot be given to the ladies and children engaged in this noble work.

MEETING OF LAGER-BIER BREWERS.—At an adjourned meeting of lager-bier brewers, held at Pythagoras Hall yesterday afternoon, Mr. KAPPENMAYER advocated independent action on the part of the lager-bier brewers, as against ale brewers, both in respect to the tax and for other reasons. On his motion it was decided to organize an association for mutual protection, to regulate the price of bier, avoid unnecessary opposition, &c. A Committee was appointed to draft articles of Association.

ALTERATIONS IN THE HALL OF THE COOPER INSTITUTE.—The large Hall of the Cooper Institute is undergoing great alterations, intended to improve its acoustic qualities. The platform will be changed to the west side of the Hall, and the auditorium will be arranged in the form of an amphitheatre, with the seats rising in tiers one above another, thus affording a better view of the platform.

ANOTHER PRIZE FOR THE WHEELER AND WILSON SEWING MACHINE.—It will excite no surprise among our lady readers to learn that the jurors at the Exhibition of All Nations in England have awarded a Prize Medal to the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-machine—*the* Yankee invention, *par excellence*, that contributes so much to the comfort and convenience of womankind.

THE PARK BARRACKS.—It is said that the Park Barracks will be closed as a hospital after Aug. 1, the building being needed for the accommodation of regiments passing through the City under the new call. Hospitals are to be established near the scene of war in Virginia, and hereafter there will not be as many wounded and sick soldiers arriving at this port.

COMPLIMENTARY BREAKFAST.—Rev. JOEL PARKER, D. D., who sails for Europe on Saturday next, was the recipient of a complimentary breakfast from his friends and admirers, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel yesterday morning. Hon. F. A. CONKLING, R. C. HITCHINGS, S. B. CHITTENDEN, T. R. SMITH, H. LOOMIS, Rev. R. W. CLARKE and others were among the guests.

THE LATE DR. BETHUNE.—The remains of the late Rev. Dr. BETHUNE, who died in Florence, Italy, last Spring, are expected daily to arrive in this port, on board the bark *Undine*, having been shipped at Florence on the 27th of May.

SALE OF A PRIVATEER.—The privateer *Nassau*, better known by its former name, the *Gordon*, was sold yesterday at auction, bringing the price of $21,000.

CUSTOM-HOUSE RECEIPTS.—The receipts of the New-York Custom-house yesterday were: Imports, $195,053 00; withdrawals from warehouse, $103,043 00; Total, $303,097 89.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE ALDERMEN.—A Special Meeting of the Board of Aldermen has been called for 1 o'clock this afternoon.

NEW-JERSEY.

A NOVEL RIFLE-BATTERY.—A very novel and apparently formidable instrument of war was exhibited and tested yesterday at McGlehan's Basin, Jersey City, under the supervision of Messrs. SMITH & BRADLEY, of No. 36 Liberty-street, New-York, in the presence of Col. DELAFIELD and others. The inventors are Messrs. REGGA & BILLINGHURST, practical gunsmiths, of New-York. It is the opinion of officers who have seen it tested, that one of these batteries worked by four men would do as much execution as an entire infantry company. The following is a description:

The battery consists of twenty-five rifle-barrels arranged upon a horizontal plane, and held in position upon a light field-carriage by an iron frame. Upon this in rear of the barrels is fitted a sliding bar worked by two levers (one on each side,) by which the cartridges are forced into the rear of the chambers. Between the sliding bar and the rear of the barrels is a rest of, thin sheet iron, the edge of which is scolloped so as to hold each cartridge with its point toward the chamber. The sliding bar is hollow, and has a small perforation opposite a similar opening in rear of each cartridg. By a lever under the frame, the barrels may be diverged at the muzzle, 3.30 inches in 53.44 inches, (their length) which would scatter the balls about 360 feet in 1,000 yards. The cartridge is the common copper-cased fixed ammunition. In loading, 25 of these are fixed in a sheet-iron frame, so that they may be loaded as one. Upon the sliding bar in rear of the middle barrel is a cone for a pistol cap, upon which falls a hammer worked by a lanyard. The operation of loading is easily and quickly performed. A frame containing 25 loads is placed in rear of the barrels, the rest holding them in proper position; by a movement of the side levers they are driven into the chambers. A cap is then placed upon the cone, and the gun is ready to fire. Upon pulling the lanyard, the middle cartridge is fired, and throws gas and flame through the perforation in its rear into the hollow sliding bar, whence it communicates from one to another with such rapidity as to allow no perceptible space of time between the explosions. The elevation is obtained by an ordinary elevating screw under the rear of the frame; the lateral aim by a front and breech sight in line with the middle barrel. The test yesterday was for accuracy, distance and rapidity. The distance that the balls would be effective is about 1½ miles. Three shots were fired in eleven seconds, and a barrel moored about 500 yards in the bay was struck almost every time when fired at. The report of the discharge is similar to that of a 6-pounder.

EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Coroner HOBNSTEDT, of Hoboken, held an inquest yesterday upon the bodies of JAMES MCGRAW and JOHN CONNERD, who lost their lives by the explosion of a steam boiler, at the stone-crushing-machine belonging to WATERBURY & Co., near Weehawken ferry. MCGRAW died upon the spot, but CONNERD lingered several hours in great agony. The jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to their death by the explosion of a steam boiler, and that no blame could be attached to anyone. The boiler, which was manufactured by a Mr. LAGAN, of New-York, was a new one, having all the modern improvements.

LAW REPORTS.

Set Off—Motion to Cancel a Judgment for Costs Denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

E. N. Bond vs. *John Dempsey, impleaded, &c.*—This was a motion made by the plaintiff, to set off a judgment recovered in a former action against the defendants, against a judgment for costs in this action, about to be entered for the defendant Dempsey. The action is one of a number of cases which have been litigated in this Court between the same parties during the past year. In one of the actions a judgment for $2,500 was recovered against two of the defendants, (copartners), as makers of several promissory notes, and against the defendant Dempsey, as indorser. Before judgment was rendered, a sale of their copartnership property, amounting to the alleged value of $75,000, was made by the makers of these notes to a third party, subsequently to the recovery of the judgment. The plaintiff brought this action, thereupon, to set aside the sale, on the ground that it was a fraudulent one, and praying that a receiver be appointed to take charge of the property assigned, &c. In this action, the defendant Dempsey, indorser of the notes, and as a joint judgment debtor, was made a party defendant; he demurred to the complaint, on the ground that no cause of action appeared against him, and on a hearing before Sheedy, J., judgment with costs was rendered for Dempsey.

This motion was made by the plaintiff to set off his judgment against the judgment for costs about to be entered in favor of the defendant, Dempsey. The plaintiff's counsel, moving on the facts above recited. The counsel for the defendant opposed the motion, on the ground, first, that the defendant's costs had not been adjusted or taxed, nor his judgment perfected; second, that a Receiver had been appointed for the property assigned, by the other defendant's and that there was in the hands of the Receiver an amount more than sufficient to satisfy the judgment; third, that by a mutual understanding and agreement between the defendant and his attorney, the costs belonged to the defendant's attorney; and, fourth, that even in the absence of such an understanding or agreement, the costs, though technically belonging to Dempsey, really belong to his attorney, this Court having held in Gibson *vs.* Fryatt, 2 Sand, 636, that when a judgment is only for costs, it belongs to the attorney of the party in whose favor it is rendered.

Motion denied, with costs for defendant, Dempsey.

For plaintiff, Crary, Elmore & Sweet; for defendant, C. F. Donnelly.

Promissory Notes—Counter-claim—Payment

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge McCarthy.

Parker vs. *Conner & Childs.*—This action was brought against the firm of Conner & Sons as makers, and Casper C. Childs as indorser of a promissory note. The counsel for the defence argued that one Nicholas, a Wall-street broker, who was a former owner of the note, had brought a suit on it, which had been settled by a payment in full to the plaintiff Parker, and that Parker had taken a receipt in full, which constituted a settlement and extinguishment. That one Willys R. Warner, of Wills & Warner, were and are the real party or parties in interest, and that the suit being brought for the benefit of one or all of them, a counter-claim against Hill should be allowed.

At the conclusion of the testimony, His Honor, Judge MCCARTHY, ordered the jury to find a verdict for the full amount of the note—$450—in favor of the plaintiff, as the defendants' testimony was not sufficient to establish the defence.

Phelps and Kenevals for plaintiff; J. R. Dickinson for defendants.

Execution—Where to Issue.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Wm. Wilson vs. *Hamilton Nesbitt.*—This was a motion by Moses S. Case, the assignee of Wilson, to issue an execution on a judgment filed in King's County, in 1856. It was opposed on the ground that it should have been made in the county in which the judgment had been filed. The Court did not decide the motion, though it was of opinion that such motions had been denied at General Terms.

Wyatt & Spencer for assignee; S. Brown for defendant.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 25, 1862.

$1,000 U. S. 6s '68, Con..	97½	60 Bank of Commerce.	90
25,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	98½	11 Del. & Hud. C. Co..	95
12,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	99½	8 Pacific M. S. Co....	109
20,000 do	99½	50 do	103¾
500 do	99¾	50 do	103¾
15,000 U. S. 6s, '74, Reg.	87	50 do	103¾
4,000 U. S. 6s, '74, Cou.	87½	100 do	b30 108⅝
900 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes	102⅞	10 do	109
7,500 do small,	102⅝	100 N. Y. Cen. R.	93⅝
10,000 do	102⅝	925 do	93⅝
10,000 do	102⅝	500 do	s10 93
10,000 do	102⅝	100 do	s10 93⅛
5,000 Ind. St. 6s, W. L.	93½	350 do	93⅛
22,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90.	56½	50 do	s30 93⅝
1,000 do	56¼	350 Erie Railway	34⅝
5,000 Missouri St. 6s..	47	50 do	34⅝
8,000 do	46¾	100 do	b30 34⅞
4,500 Cal. State 7s	95	600 Harlem R	14½
3,000 Erie R. 2d m. b. ex. int	105	100 Erie R. Pref.	b10 63
55,000 Erie R. 3d m. b.	88	100 do	b60 63
5,000 do	88½	200 do	62¾
2,000 Erie R. 4th m. b.	85½	100 Harlem R. Pref.	35½
1,000 Hud. R. 2d m. b.	105	100 do	36
3,000 Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c. 1st bonds, new	103½	100 Reading Railroad	56
1,000 Mich. So. 2d m.	82	100 Mich. Cen. R.	s30 60
3,000 Ill. Cen. R. bond	92½	200 do	s10 60⅛
1,000 Ter. H. & Al. 3d m.	81	100 do	60⅝
6,000 Chi. & N. W. s. f. b.	84	150 M. S. & N. Ind. R.	25⅛
1,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d m.	78½	300 do	25⅝
3,000 Chi. & N. W. s. b.	87	100 do	b30 25⅝
2,000 Tol. & W. 2d m.	63	250 M. S. & N. I. G. Stock.	56⅝
6,000 do	63⅛	25 do	56⅝
2,000 M. & T. Pu C. 1st m	92	200 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	57
19,000 Gal. & Chic. 1st m.	105	100 do	56⅞
5,000 P. Ft. W. & C 1 m.	92½	100 Clev. & Pitts. R.	21⅝
2,500 do	92½	50 C., Har. & Q. R.	b10 78⅜
3,000 C. & Pitts. 3d m.	79	50 do	78⅜
1,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d m.	78½	550 Gal. & Chic. R.	68⅝
12,000 Am. Gold	b60 115⅛	300 do	68⅝
920,000 do	115	200 Mil. & Pr. DuC. R.	33⅜
50,000 do	b30 115	10 M. & Pr. DuC. 1st pf. W	90
50,000 do	b60 115	20 Cleve. & Toledo R.	47⅛
10,000 do	s15 114⅜	150 do	47⅜
10,000 do	s30 114⅜	200 do	b30 47⅜
5,000 do	s30 114	350 do	47⅜
165,000 do	114⅜	100 do	s10 47⅜
50,000 do	114⅜	150 Chi. & Rk. Isld. R.	64
50 Bank of America	107⅜	150 do	b30 64
600 Phœnix Bank	100	150 do	63⅞
		50 do	s30 63⅝
		70 Little Miami R.	106⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000 U. S. 6s '81, Cou.	100	20 Bank of Commerce.	90
10,000 do	99⅞	100 N. Y. Cen. R.	s60 92⅝
8,000 U. S. 5s '74 Con.	87⅛	200 do	93⅛
10,000 do	87⅛	150 do	s5 93⅛
10,000 U. S. 6s '68. Cou.	96⅜	100 Erie R. pref.	s30 62⅝
5,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ c. Notes	102⅞	15 do	62⅝
70,000 do	103	200 do	b60 62⅝
5,000 U. S. 6s '81, Oregon War Loan, 3-y'ly	99	540 Harlem Railroad	14⅝
10,000 Ill. War Loan	95	50 Mich. Cen. R.	60
3,000 C. & N. W. 2d m.	78½	100 do	60⅛
25,000 American Gold	116⅛	100 do	s10 60⅛
10,000 do	116⅛	50 Panama R.	s30 131½
50,000 do	b30 116⅛	50 do	s30 131⅝
25,000 do	116⅜	100 do	132
60,000 do	116⅜	100 do	s30 131⅜
10,000 do	s30 116	600 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	57
20 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	95	100 do	s30 56⅝
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	109½	200

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Colleen Bawn.

WALLACK'S—The Irish Lion—Fra Diavolo.

WINTER GARDEN—Richelieu—King Cotton.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—Opera, Ballet and Pantomime.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Living Whale, &c., At all Hours—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Minstrelsy—No. 585 Broadway.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have news from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac to the 24th, at which time all was quiet.

Gen. Pope has issued another order indicative of the spirit in which he intends to wage war on the rebels. Hereafter no guards will be placed over private houses or private property of any description, and commanding officers will be held responsible for the conduct of their troops. The soldiers, he says, were called into the field to fight the enemy, and not to guard the property of those most hostile to the Government.

Advices from the advance of Gen. Pope's Army renders it pretty certain that both Jackson and Ewell are in the vicinity of Gordonsville, with about thirty thousand rebel troops, with which they intend to make an attempt on Gen. Pope's lines. Gen. Pope is doubtless ready for them.

The Southern news which we publish this morning, from files of the Richmond papers, as late as the 23d, will be found interesting. We have a full confirmation of the report that a general exchange of prisoners has been agreed upon on this basis, according to the Richmond *Enquirer*, being the cartel of 1812, between the United States and Great Britain. The *Enquirer* claims this agreement as an acknowledgment of the quasi nationality of the Confederate States. The *Enquirer* is also of opinion that one more rebel victory will end the war, and that Commissioners for a truce and armistice will then meet. Gen. Johnston's official report of the battle of Seven Pines has been published. He of course claims everything for the rebels, and allows nothing for us, as the result. He charges Gen. Huger with dilatoriness of movement, through which he failed to destroy the entire corps of Gen. Keyes. The *Enquirer* complains bitterly of the rowdyism and disorder which prevail in Richmond. The late expedition of our cavalry to Beaver Dam Creek surprised the rebels beyond measure. It is considered a most daring and independent movement. The Richmond papers boast, however, that the damage to the Virginia Central Railroad has already been repaired. Gen. Pope says it has not. Some intimations of rebel movements in East Tennessee and on the Mississippi are given in our extracts.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of July 22, says that it is credibly informed that the exchange of prisoners now in progress will leave the rebels between 8,000 and 10,000 surplus, to be immediately paroled. The same journal has an article urging that "there is but one method of putting an end to the war; and that is by destroying Federal credit." And to do this, it contends, the rebel army must assume and maintain the aggressive, and abandon retreats.

Gen. Sherman has assumed command at Memphis, in place of Gen. Grant, recalled to Corinth. In consequence of the absence of Gen. Halleck. It is understood that Gen. Sherman will enforce all the orders issued by his predecessors, including the one requiring all the male inhabitants to take the oath of allegiance to the Government, or to leave the city. On Tuesday last four hundred persons took the oath of allegiance, and one hundred and thirty received passes to go South.

Affairs at Vicksburgh appear to remain without much change. Advices are to Sunday night. Our mortars had been shelling the rebel batteries several hours, without any reply. The great canal has been completed, but the water will not be let into it until the river rises.

A letter in the Frankfort *Commonwealth*, dated Clinton County, Ky., July 13, makes some interesting statements regarding the guerrillas. Starn's rebel cavalry are in Scott County, Tenn., about forty-five or fifty miles south of Albany, and are said to number one thousand men. The Tennessee Secessionists say that the object of Morgan's raid is to attack our forces at the Gap in the rear, cut off the supplies, and attack the Gap with a large force in front; and, also, that large numbers were to be employed in controlling the Kentucky elections in August. The correspondent says that he has just seen a gentleman from Tennessee, who informs him that there are now seventeen regiments of Confederate troops on their way across Cumberland Mountain, destined for Nashville, and that they were within seventy miles of the city. The rebels state that Starn has 2,500 men, and that he will pass into Kentucky through Clinton and Wayne Counties. He adds that "the Secessionists here are jubilant over existing prospects."

An arrangement has been made between the Post-office and the Treasury Departments, by which the former will furnish stamps for currency, to be redeemed by the latter.

The generous sum of $47,600 was subscribed at the great Union meeting in Philadelphia on Thursday evening. Messrs. A. Whitney & Sons and McKean, Bone & Co. subscribed $3,000 each, Messrs. Wm. Sellers & Co. and M. W. Baldwin & Co. $2,000, Mr. William Welsh $1,800, and a large number $1,000 each.

GENERAL NEWS.

A tremendous gathering of Irishmen and sons of Irishmen was held at the Seventh Regiment Armory last evening to welcome Gen. Meagher on behalf of the Irish Brigade, and to aid the cause of recruiting for that noble corps. Gen. Meagher received a most flattering greeting, and, in a speech replete with lofty patriotism and fervid eloquence, urged the replenishment of the thinned ranks that still guard the three green flags. He announced that a recruiting office for the brigade will be open at the old stand, No. 596 Broadway.

We give this morning a letter from our Special Correspondent at the Great Exhibition, containing interesting details of the awards of the jurors. It will be seen that the mere handful of American exhibitors have borne off eighty prizes. A list of the successful exhibitors, and the articles for which the prizes are awarded, will be found in our correspondent's letter.

Orders have been transmitted from the Navy Department to the Charlestown, Mass., Navy-Yard, for the construction of an iron-clad battery, which, from its peculiar model, is unquestionably designed for harbor defence. It will be 240 feet long, 53 feet beam over all, and 11½ feet deep. It is required to draw 12 feet, and to register 1,300 tons. Her upper deck will be flush like that of the *Monitor*, neither bulwark or rail rising above it. This deck will consist of six-inch oak plank, with one and a half inches of iron plating outside of that. Her iron mail on the outside of the hull will be five inches thick. Workmen are setting the blocks for this formidable craft, which will be built at once.

A general Court-martial, consisting of Gen. J. A. Garfield, Col. Jacob Ammen, Twenty-fourth Ohio; Col. Curran Pope, Fifteenth Kentucky; Col. Mark Munday, Twenty-third Kentucky; Col. T. D. Sedgewick, Second Kentucky; Col. Jones, Forty-second Indiana; and Col. Jno. Beatty Third Ohio, with Capt. P. T. Swaine, U. S. Army, as Judge-Advocate, is now in session at the Courthouse in Athens, Ga. They are at present engaged upon the case of Col. J. B. Tuncuin. A correspondent of the Louisville *Journal* states that they have now been in session two weeks, and from appearances will have to continue for more than two months, as Gen. Buell seems determined to bring to trial all officers who have been accused of committing any outrages upon the persons and property of any of the inhabitants of Dixie.

In Wall-street yesterday the excitement in the market for Gold and Foreign Exchange was renewed. The panic feeling carried down rates at one moment to 114¾ for Gold and 126¼ for Bills on London, but later in the day the figures recovered to 116¾ and 128 ℔ cent., respectively. Stocks were firm. Governments of 1881 sold at par, and New-York Central at 93½ ℔ cent. Money easy. Exports of Gold, light; of Domestic Produce, very large. Import entries also active, in anticipation of the new Tariff.

The Breadstuffs trade was much depressed yesterday, by the rapid fall in Gold and Sterling Exchange. Flour declined 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, 2c.@3c., and Corn fully 1c. ℔ bushel. Toward the close, holders were less eager to sell, and the market was firmer, responding to the rise in Gold and Exchange during the afternoon. A moderate business was transacted in Provisions, including Pork and Cut Meats, prices of which favored sellers. Sugars were much brisker, and ¼c.@½c. ℔ lb. dearer. A fair inquiry prevailed for Molasses, Teas, Tallow, Ingot Copper, Chemicals, Foreign Liquors, Foreign Hemp, Pig Lead, Salt, Saltpeire, Pepper, Fruit, and the principal kinds of Oils, prices of which were generally advancing. Kentucky Tobacco was in lively request, and was quoted rather higher. Whisky was plenty and lower. Cotton was depressed and unsettled. Heavier Freight engagements were reported at, however, drooping rates. The chief transactions in Naval Stores were the auction sales of Resin and Tar, on Government account.

England's Injustice.

The secession Press of England is sparing no pains to make the alienation between the English and American people as wide as possible. To the ill auguries of our success in the beginning of the rebellion, and hypocritical homilies on what was our duty to the seceding States upon our own admitted principles of republicanism, there is now added a torrent of abuse more coarse and insulting than was ever before indulged in by a high-bred, first-class people against a country of equal respectability and rank. The late foreign mails bring us the London *Times* of July 9, from which we take the following sample of opinions now freely uttered of us in England:

"But what a destiny are these *degenerate and insensate people* preparing for themselves? They are not shutting themselves out from all mankind in order to work out some philosophic dream of peace and innocence. They have not even the short-sighted wisdom of *the Chinese* or *the Japanese*, who, in their happy conceit, feared to be contaminated by outside intercourse. These people are isolating themselves only in order that *they may indulge their own fierce vices uncontrolled*. With this object they are reducing themselves to a condition which is a warning to the world. They have at last actually taken upon themselves a system of taxation which is like the cask of Regulus, so full of points that no man can stand or sit or lie in it without being pricked every moment.

* * * * * * * * *

This is the happy Union which the Americans are now making for themselves, and to which they expect that, when it is completed, all mankind will flock. They have but to add to it, as they are now doing, the abnegation of all the comforts of civilized life, and they will soon have to negotiate *a Fugitive Slave law* with their neighbors to keep their own subjects within their pale."

In looking back over the record of the rebellion, we are at a loss to conceive how any intelligent writer could have had the hardihood to pen lines so false and disgraceful. What, in the inception of the war or in the progress of it, has the American Government done that is not in the closest accord with the principles of humanity and the practices of the highest civilization? The Government simply, at the start, resisted an attempt of a minority to overthrow it. No nation of which history has left a trace ever did less, or could be expected to do less. The attempt of the rebel States to disintegrate and degrade the Union was marked by less than average honor, and thereby they lost much of the dignity that sometimes marks a popular revolt. Perjury on the part of officials whom meditated treason had foisted into offices of the National Administration—spoliation of the armories of the country to obtain weapons for its destruction; robbery of Mints and Custom-houses in advance of formal renunciations of the plundered Government; and, finally, a merciless bombardment of a feeble garrison by one hundred times their number, when there was for them no possible way of escape or succor—these were the acts of offence and injury which initiated rebellion and drove the United States to war. Are such facts a foundation for the villainous language that the London *Times* employs toward the American people? Would any Nation upon earth, whether civilized or savage, have acted otherwise under such aggravation and assault?

If not in the origin of the war the American Government violated the humanities of the age or the approved practice of nations, how has it committed atrocities in the progress of the war that justify such brutal language from an accredited organ of European opinion? The London *Times* says it has used nothing but "simple and notorious facts" to base its opinions upon. Will it let the world have the specifications? Is it in the treatment of prisoners that our "fierce vices" have been indulged? The crowded and filthy tobacco warehouses of Richmond, and the black-holes into which Union prisoners were thrust in the further South, are presented in contrast to the ample and breezy camps of the North, where rebel prisoners have been held. They testify to cruelty on the one side, and kindness and clemency on the other, that ought to shame the most depraved upholders of treason, and the most malignant vilifiers of the American Government.

But if not in the mode of treating captives taken in war, is it in the agencies employed that the London *Times* will find evidences of American "degeneracy" and of the prevalence of "fierce vices" uncontrolled? There has never been one act laid to the charge of our Government that denotes a departure from the ordinary rules of civilized war. The rebel States have been invaded, but no acts of rapine have been allowed by our Government. Up to the present date no official permission was ever given to our armies to forage upon the enemy. Private property, in hundreds of cases, has been scrupulously guarded, even when the owners were known to be rebels in arms against the Government. No torpedoes or infernal machines have ever beset the path of possible march of rebel troops. In every step it has taken, the American Government has exhibited a forbearance, a clemency, a desire to regard the revolted population of the seceded States as deluded, not wicked men, to an extent that no Government ever before exhibited to traitors. So far has this policy prevailed, that it has absolutely weakened the necessary vigor of war, and led to a popular clamor against it by all classes of our people. No revenge has ever entered into the passions evoked by the war, and the "fierce vices" attributed to the American people by the London *Times* will in history be commemorated as too closely bordering on feeble virtues.

But all we have done, and all we may do, will not placate the ire of the London *Times*, or cause it to cease its assaults on our people and Government. It is not misled as to our acts—it is prompted by hatred. English statesmen have pronounced the Union a "nuisance," and it is the mission of the *Times* and kindred agencies to abate it. The perjury, theft and violence that assailed our Union in the beginning is never thought of as a justification for its defence. The right of a Government to preserve its existence is practically denied. The cruel treatment of prisoners by the rebels is studiously ignored, and our clemency never remembered to our honor. The toleration that has spared the rebel homes when our armies advanced into the revolted States is a marvel in the practice of war, but the English organs of secession see nothing but fierce vices at play among us. We forbear to touch off the magazine of Slavery, but still we are cruel, insensate and base, deserving the opprobrium of the civilized world. Our Government has laid imposts and taxes on the people to pay the expense of preserving the National existence, and we are stigmatized as lower in the scale of commercial and social consideration than "Japanese and Chinese," and a "fugitive slave law" is suggested to prevent the exodus of our entire population. This from a people whose tyranny and taxes have depopulated Ireland, the fairest land that God ever designed for a free people!

It is enough. We have nothing more to learn of British injustice and hatred. If the American people have been morbidly sensitive to English opinions, that weakness is past. They have learned to treat lying and insolence with contempt, and, if war come, they must trust the sword to make their sovereignty respected.

Our Naval Power—Facts for Friends and Foes.

We give this morning the first authentic exhibit that has been made in the Press of the present strength of the American navy—the classification of the vessels, and the number in each class, together with facts in regard to their size, build, armament, the number of men engaged on them, and so forth. We do not think it can be called either boasting or pretension to say that the facts there set forth are astonishing. We do not see that it can be construed into assumption, if we say that a knowledge of these facts will give the nation a feeling of security from aggression, and a firm and intelligent consciousness of power. We do not believe it can be taken for bravado or insult by any foreign Governments if we say that it would be well for them to study and ponder upon these facts before they may finally resolve to interfere in our affairs, or meddle with matters which are none of their business. It is a force intended simply for defence against internal and external foes; and in this work we believe it is capable of doing some successful service against the latter when called upon, as it has already been uniformly and triumphantly successful against the former whenever it has had an opportunity to operate.

From our *résumé* it will be seen that the entire strength of our navy is close upon *three hundred* vessels, nearly all of which are propelled by steam; and that among these are two iron-clad frigates, twenty-three iron-clad gunboats, and a good stock of the highly effective naval weapon, the ram. Of the latter the number can be increased indefinitely, and at any moment, as they may be needed. All we have to do, is to fit a beak on to any staunch steam craft, plate its most vulnerable parts, and it is ready for service in sinking and destroying wooden walls, or whatever else it can get a drive at. In this way the magnificent ocean steamship *Vanderbilt* was fitted up in a short time in this port, and sent down to Hampton Roads for a tilt with the *Merrimac*; and the river ram fleet of Col. Ellet was also turned out in the same way. In case of a contest with a naval Power, the ram, we believe, would be one of our most formidable weapons. Fifty of them, stout and swift, cruising along our coast, and it would be hard work for an enemy to land troops anywhere on our shore. If the foe sent mailed convoys with his transports the rams would simply dodge the iron-clads and sink the transports, if indeed they could not quickly destroy both.

We believe that these three hundred armed vessels are a match for any naval force that any one, or any two, foreign Powers could send to these shores; and that the same time they could keep the rebels in easy check. We have, or will have directly, a larger number of iron-clad vessels than England and France combined, and of a far more available and destructive kind. Upon these we look as the best guardians of our liberty, our Union and our independence, from any and all foreign intermeddlers.

The speed with which this splendid naval force has been gotten up and put into service is one of its most remarkable characteristics. The greater part of it has sprung into being within the last year. Twelve months since, we had but eighty vessels-of-war of all kinds, only one-third of which were steamers. But thirty then—three hundred now! For of these, all save some of the iron-clads and steam frigates are actually afloat. Within the year we have *constructed* alone nearly as many vessels as the entire number of ships on the Naval register of 1861. We had but 8,000 sailors and marines a year ago; now there are over 23,000 in our naval service. Certainly these things exhibit an amount of energy and of work deserving of notice, and show forth the resources of the country in a light not less striking than was shown in the raising of our armies. If Mr. Welles has seemed to be derelict in some of his duties, and has been censured by the public and the Press for want of *push* and vigor, it must be confessed, that in the long run, he has made a grand show, both of deeds and of results.

In the statements we give elsewhere in detail, our own people will find cause of encouragement and strength, and those who would attempt to destroy us will find cause of warning. From the work that is still going on, too, and is projected, it will appear by another year that this present exhibit will be obsolete, and that America will show a front as near as may be invulnerable.

Irregularities of Enlistment—Another Reform Needed.—We can hardly credit the statement that comes to us through a Washington telegram, that the Government has determined to accept the Pennsylvania volunteers for nine or twelve months. And yet we can scarcely conceive that Gov. Curtin, who, previous to his proclamation, had been to the Capital, and had an interview with the Washington authorities, could have issued his call for nine or twelve months' men without any warrant whatever. The experience in Pennsylvania, in fact, is a striking illustration of the ill effects of the system adopted by the Government in making the new levy through *State* instead of *National* organization. In consequence of Gov. Curtin's proclamation for recruits on the short term, a large number had enlisted, when a few days ago the announcement came from Washington that there was neither law nor regulation that could allow the Government to receive volunteers on any other term of service than for three years or the war. However annoying this might be to the Pennsylvania recruits, it is undoubtedly the *law* of the case; and hence, as we said at the beginning, we can scarcely credit the report that the Government has resolved to permit these nine and twelve months enlistments to go on. There is no reason why any discrimination should be made in the case of Pennsylvania; and we are not prepared to think that the patriotism of that State, already so nobly proved, has declined to such an ebb as to *ask* for any such discrimination. The bounties and pensions provided by the Government are for those enlisting for three years or the war. They could not justly claim the same rewards who but offer their services for *one* year. Besides, there is no certainty that the lapse of nine or twelve months will see the rebellion wholly crushed; it is safe, at least, to assume that it will *not*. In that event, therefore, we should have all the trouble and risk of disbanding regiments and enrolling new ones, perhaps at a critical moment. Moreover, it is the purpose that the new enlistments shall be used mainly in filling up regiments now existing, but depleted by battle or disease. It is easy, then, to foresee the endless confusion and demoralization that must arise from this diversity in the terms of enlistment.

We cannot too soon have an order from Washington setting this matter to rights—rendering uniform both the terms of service and the bounties. The good effect of such a systematization would be immediately felt in the stimulus it would give to enlistments.

American Manufactures at the Great Exhibition.—We publish elsewhere a full report of the prizes and medals awarded to the American exhibitors in the Great World's Fair in London. The most entire impartiality has evidently presided over the action of the jurors, and their decisions, we have every reason to believe, are thoroughly satisfactory to all concerned. It is, indeed, extremely gratifying to find that, although in the present state of our National affairs, Congress did not think it wise to make the proposed grant for the exhibition of American industrial products, private enterprise has done so much in vindication of American prestige, and, even under such signal difficulties, has carried off a fair proportion of the honors given to successful competitors. In the department of the Mechanic Arts, as might have been anticipated, the inventive genius of our citizens has been specially distinguished.

These results, in the circumstances, are a sufficient indication of what might have been accomplished, had not our energies been preoccupied by the patriotic duties we all owe to our country, at the present moment of political peril and intestine convulsion. Enough, however, has been achieved, to show that the industrial genius, the mechanical aptitude and the inventive skill of our countrymen, will compare favorably now, and must compete successfully hereafter, with those of the sister Nations of Europe.

"To develop American supremacy, power and wealth," it has been well said, "we must foster American commerce, American agriculture, and American manufactures. And each of these branches of our industry must languish or thrive together." We are glad to find that the Great Exhibition adds another to the numerous well-known indications that the last of these three sources of our prosperity is becoming more fruitful, and that our vast mechanical capabilities are being developed with the characteristic national ardor and zeal. As we already surpass other nations in a few of the products of our inventive industry, so when, by the blessing of Providence, peace is once more restored to our country, we shall not only manufacture much more largely than ever for home consumption, but shall also be able to extend the sphere of our competition, and to obtain new and lucrative foreign markets for the products of our manufactories, our mills, and our workshops.

The Designs of France in Mexico and the United States.—We publish this morning another highly interesting and important communication from our Paris correspondent, on the subject of the Emperor Napoleon's designs in Mexico and the reference they have to the United States.

It would appear that our Paris correspondent, so generally correct; has too much reason for his statements relative to the inimical policy of the Emperor, both as regards Mexico and this country. We fear that policy is yet to give us serious trouble, and while some of our timid cotemporaries are disposed to distort facts and deny the truth point blank—fearing to look the danger directly in the face—we would counsel an acknowledgment and an appreciation of the facts as they exist, and that immediate preparation should be made to meet the emergency which they surely portend.

The complications growing out of the attempts of European Powers to interfere in the affairs of this continent, are looming up in tremendous proportions. Napoleon III. now stands in the foreground, but in the background other potentates are plainly visible. The Orleans Princes, too, are just entering upon the scene, and their sudden departure from the army of the Potomac for Europe may, we believe, be fully accounted for. As Napoleon advances in his Mexican schemes, Bonaparte stock falls and Orleans stock rises. If England dreads Louis Napoleon more than she does a reconstructed and powerful American Union, we may yet see England and the United States indirectly coöperating with the Orleans party to overthrow the French Emperor, and the logical consequence of this must be to render both England and France the friends of the North, and disposed to sustain the unity of the Republic.

The London Times on our Revised Tariff.—The London *Times*, with that amusing propensity to blunder, which is one of its least offensive characteristics, has just made two new and singular discoveries with regard to this country and its commercial relations with England, as affected by the new tariff.

First it announces that this law will almost stop the importation of foreign goods. The writer, however, seems to be ignorant that the Revised Tariff is only modified to correspond with our internal Tax bill, the duties being increased only in those cases and to that extent in which domestic goods are charged with a similar internal tax. Thus it is obvious that the foreign manufacturer will be in precisely the same relative position as before, and will be able to compete on equal terms with his American rival. So far then from foreign nations having just cause to complain of being injured by the new tariff, this measure is a simple act of justice to our own manufacturers, who would have been wronged, and their interests sacrificed, if it had not been passed.

The other discovery of our cotemporary stimulates his imagination to an unusual flight of eloquence. In consequence, he says, of our not importing foreign manufactures, our citizens "will be in rags," their families "shirtless and stockingless," and our industrial laborers "fretting their very souls out in vain attempts to patch up wretched implements and machinery." This imaginative writer may, perhaps, be pardoned for not knowing of our superiority in the manufacture of cotton fabrics, though he might have found numerous proofs of it in the Great Exhibition. It is not easy, however, to account for ignorance of our achievements in the production of machinery on the part of a journal which is itself printed on a printing press of American invention.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Arrangements for the Collection of the Internal Tax.

How the Stamp Currency will be Issued.

Interview of New-York Aldermen and Councilmen With the President and Secretary of War.

TROOPS SENT TO UTAH.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Friday, July 25.

THE TAX BILL.

Gov. Ramsey, of Minnesota, and others, had an interview with Secretary Chase this morning, on the subject of the Tax bill. It was decided that for Minnesota and other small States there shall be but one Assessor for the State, and a Collector for each District. In the larger States, excepting probably in cities, each District will have an Assessor and Collector. All the applications are now being considered, and the appointments will be announced before the close of next month.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Mr. Boutwell, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, in order that the Act of Congress of the 17th of July inst. may be carried into effect more speedily, to-day submitted the following propositions for the consideration of the Postmaster-General, who has considered and adopted them, namely:

First—That the Post-office Department furnish the Treasury Department with such postage stamps as may be necessary for currency; that Department paying to the Post-office Department the net cost thereof.

Second—That the arrangement shall cease at the option of either party, or when the Treasury Department is prepared to issue its own stamps as currency.

Third—The stamps to be so prepared that they can be distinguished easily from the ordinary postage-stamps.

Fourth—The stamps to be redeemed by the Treasury Department, as contemplated by the act of July 17, 1862.

Fifth—Such stamps to be received by the Post-office Department for postage, and to be at all times exchangeable for ordinary postage-stamps.

Arrangements will be immediately made to carry the above propositions into effect.

Proposals will be received by the Treasury Department until the 6th of August, for furnishing revenue stamps, under the Internal Revenue act. On and after the 30th of July designs for the stamp may be seen at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

THE STAMP CURRENCY.

The Postmaster-General and Secretary of the Treasury have had almost daily consultations on the stamp currency. It seemed difficult to decide the question of jurisdiction. To-day, however, a compromise has been effected between the two Departments, viz.: The Post-office Department is to order and prepare the stamps, and deliver them to the Treasury Department for distribution. They are to be of all the denominations, from one to thirty cents. The engraving is being done in New-York, and Mr. Blair expects to have some ready for use on or about the 10th prox.

THE DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT VAN BUREN.

The State Department is draped in mourning, and [illegible] closed, in consequence of the death of ex-President Van Buren. To-morrow all the Departments will be closed.

VISITORS TO THE PRESIDENT.

The President is fully as much besieged with visitors now as when Congress was in session. To-day he came out of his room and addressed to the anxiously waiting crowd a few pertinent words, asking that they would all be very brief, and not stay long. His remarks were cheered, and the hint taken.

THE NEW-YORK CITY COMMITTEE.

Aldermen Farley and Mitchell, and Councilmen Pinckney, Jones, Hogan and Keech, of New-York, to-day had an exceedingly agreeable interview with the President and Secretary of War, relative to the recruiting of volunteers and the payment of bounty. The Committee were assured that arrangements would at once be made to have a suitable person of the City of New-York to pay the bounty, &c., at the time of the recruits passing the medical examination, or immediately thereafter.

Among other matters considered was the importance of filling up the regiments in the field, to which object the Committee urgently pressed the Secretary's attention. The Committee believe the enlistment fund will be doubled, making it $4 for joining the regiments now in the field.

Among other items of interest to New-York, Secretary Stanton stated that, having decided upon a exchange of prisoners, Col. Corcoran will [illegible] in New-York within ten days.

This visit of the Committee will doubtless be productive of great good to the volunteers from New-York, as they have diligently discharged their duties.

An official list will be prepared of all soldiers absent without leave, which will be of great service to the Corporation of New-York in controlling the payment of the relief fund.

THE LOSSES BEFORE RICHMOND.

From accounts recently received from the headquarters of the army of the Potomac, the official report of the battles before Richmond states the killed, wounded, missing and prisoners approximate to 16,000.

SKIRMISH IN THE SHENANDOAH.

There is a report of a skirmish in the Shenandoah, but nothing definite known at this writing. Gen. Pope, however, proceeds immediately to move upon the enemy. He has an effective force, with which he will make his mark.

THE RAPPAHANOCK AND PIANKATANK REGION.

The steamer *Freeborn* arrived at the Navy-yard last evening, bringing the prize schooner *Sabine*, recently captured in the Rappahanock River.

Citizens along the Rappahanock and Piankatank Rivers are represented to be in great consternation, especially those who recently deserted the rebel cause, and took the oath of allegiance to this Government.

Marauding parties of rebel cavalry are said to be making their appearance at times in their vicinities, and impressing citizens into the service of the rebel Government. The alarm is so great that large numbers of men sleep nightly in boats out in the stream, in order to prevent being surprised and captured.

DISCHARGE OF SURGEONS AND CHAPLAINS.

The rebel authorities of the War Department, we learn through Gen. Dix, have ordered the unconditional discharge of all the National Surgeons and army Chaplains taken prisoners in discharge of their legitimate duties. This is in accordance with the example set them by the Government.

THE HEALTH OF NORFOLK.

There is no confirmation of the statement that yellow fever has appeared in Norfolk, though officers and others now there express, in letters just received here, some apprehensions that it will prevail.

WANT OF CHANGE.

There is great trouble here for want of change, few persons being willing to stand the heavy discount.

ANOTHER ARMY IN UTAH.

Another "army" has been sent to Utah. The Pioneer Regiment, the Second Cavalry, was ordered to break camp at San Francisco about three weeks since and repair at once to the City of Saints, or its neighborhood.

THE NEW-YORK RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

R. C. McCormick, of the Department of Agriculture, was to-night elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of the New-York Relief Association—a guarantee of the future efficiency and usefulness of the Association.

THE HOSPITALS IN FAIRFAX COUNTY.

The Surgeon-General to-day visited the hospitals in Fairfax County. Several of the church hospitals here being found inconvenient, will be abandoned.

TREASURY NOTES IN CALIFORNIA.

This forenoon the Secretary of the Treasury received a telegram, announcing the safe arrival in San Francisco of a million of dollars in United States Treasury Notes, sent thither less than a month ago. They are the first lot of Treasury Notes sent by the Government to California.

GEN. BUTTERFIELD.

Brig.-Gen. Butterfield, having recovered his health, passed through this city, this forenoon, on his return to the army of the Potomac.

DEATH OF MAJOR FAIRBANKS.

Maj. Fairbanks, of the Fifth Michigan regiment, died in this city this morning, from the effects of the wound he received on the 30th of June in the battle near Richmond. His remains will be taken to Detroit.

STAMPS FROM THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

An arrangement has been made by which the Post-Office Department will furnish stamps for currency, redeemable by the Treasury Department.

IMPROVEMENT IN SEA-COAST GUNS.

Capt. S. V. Benet, of the United States Ordnance Department, is relieved from duty as a member of the Board for the Revision of the Manual of Heavy Artillery, convened at the West Point Military Academy, in order to enable him to test certain improvements to sea-coast guns, in accordance with the application of Gen. McClellan, approved by the Secretary of War.

ARMY ORDERS.

Major Selfridge, Assistant Adjutant-General, is ordered to report to Major-Gen. Pope for duty.

A General Court Martial is ordered to convene at Fort Niagara, N. Y., on the 3d of August, or as soon thereafter as practicable for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it.

NAVAL ORDER.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Thomas McHenry is ordered to take passage in the *Rhode Island* to join the bark *Pursuit*.

The President and the Congregationalists.

MR. SEWARD'S REPLY TO THEIR RESOLUTIONS OF CONFIDENCE.

On behalf of President Lincoln, Secretary Seward has written the following letter, in reply to resolutions of confidence in the Government, which the General Congregational Convention of Vermont passed at its session at Norwich last month:

Department of State, Washington, July 11, 1862.

To the Rev. Clark E. Ferris, Moderator, &c., &c.:

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of your note of the 23d of June, accompanied by a copy of resolutions which were unanimously adopted by the General Convention of Congregational Ministers and Churches recently assembled at Norwich.

In compliance with your request, these resolutions have been submitted to the President of the United States.

I am instructed to express his cordial thanks for the assurances of confidence and support thus tendered to him by a body so deservedly respected and so widely influential as the Congregational Church of Vermont. The President is deeply impressed by the fervent and hopeful patriotism and benevolence which pervade the resolutions. It is the Union and the Constitution of this country which are at stake in the present unhappy strife, but that Union is not a mere stringent political band, nor is that Constitution a lifeless or spiritless political body. The Union is the guaranty of perpetual peace and prosperity to the American people, and the Constitution is the ark of civil and religious liberty for all classes and conditions of men.

Who that carefully reads the history of the nations for the period that this Republic has existed under this Constitution and this Union, can fail to see and to appreciate the influence it has exerted in ameliorating the condition of mankind? Who that justly appreciates that influence will undertake to foretell the misfortunes and despondency which must occur on every continent, should this Republic desist all at once from its auspicious career, and be resolved into a confused medley of small, discordant and contentious States? The duty of the Christian coincides with that of the patriot, and the duty of the priest with that of the soldier, in averting so sad and fearful a consummation.

Be pleased, Sir, to express these sentiments of the President to the Reverend gentlemen in whose behalf you have addressed me, together with assurances of the profound respect with which I have the honor to be their humble servant,

WM. H. SEWARD.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

AWARD OF THE JURORS.

A Handful of American Exhibitors Bear Off Eighty Prizes—Great Triumph of the United States Department.

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL EXHIBITORS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, July 11, 1862.

The ceremony of awarding the prizes to the successful exhibitors—but not of delivering them—took place to-day, and was a complete success. For a wonder the weather was fine, and in consequence an immense gathering of all nations assembled to see the procession, hear the music, and generally have a time of it. I have so much to do before the mail closes, in the way of picking out who among the Americans have been honored, that I make no excuse for postponing, as entirely secondary, an account of the ceremonies.

The various products and articles in the Great Exhibition are massed into thirty-six classes, with some subdivisions, which it is not necessary to refer to. America contributes to rather more than half of these classes, the contributions of 64 catalogued and a dozen, or so, of uncatalogued (because tardy) citizens. I shall proceed now, as briefly as possible, to record the honors which this handful of patriotic men have won for the country, in spite of Governmental discouragement and official (I mean American official) neglect. It is only right to state, as a preliminary, that if the English authorities had been as churlish as the American, the exhibitors would have had but cold cheer, for it was from the first expressly stated that where a country refused to appoint a Commissioner no awards would be made. Mr. HOLMES, to whom the exhibitors must forever feel indebted, represented that many of the leading concerns in America had forwarded goods to the Exhibition in good faith, not imagining for a moment that their Government would leave them in the lurch, and on the faith of this representation—which was thoroughly true—the English authorities awarded space, and extended proper consideration to the unfortunates. Now to work.

In Class 1—(mining, quarrying, metallurgy and mineral products; Jurors, Inigo Cocchi, Chas. Combes, J. A. C. das Neves Cabral, Lieut.-Gen. Alex. Gerngross, Sir W. Logan, Francisco Luzan Sir Roderick Murchison, C. Overweg, I. Percy, M. D., W. W. Smyth, M. A., Thomas Topwith, K. Styffe, Peter Tunner, A. de Vaux, H. H. Vivian, M. P., Nicholas Wood; Associate Jurors, Daubrée, Dubocq, J. Oakes)—there were four exhibitors. Three have distinguished themselves. J. MOSHEIMER receives the Council Medal, "for his collection illustrating the newly-explored mineral wealth of the Territory of Nevada." T. MEADS, honorable mention, for "fine collection of native copper and silver, from Lake Superior. New-Jersey Zinc Company, honorable mention, "for fine Spiegel iron, produced from Franklinite."

In Class 2—(chemical substances and products and pharmaceutal processes; Jurors, Dr. Frederick Anthon, Balard, Dr. Von Baumhauer, Dr. A. Bernhays, J. T. P. Chandelon, Dr. E. Frankland, Prof. Forchemmer, Wm. Gossage, T. Graham, Dr. A. W. Hofman, Dr. Kuhnhein, A.V. Lourenzo, Dr. A. Müller, Raffaele Piria, James Young; Associate Jurors, Thomas Anderson, E. J. Menier, C. Palmstedt)—the United States had four exhibitors and received four Council medals. The following are the fortunate ones: Glen Cove Starch Company; "samples of starch—for the excellent quality of products;" H. G. HOTCHKISS, wintergreen oil, and for do.; KINGSFORD, silver gloss starch, and for do.; S. F. PEASE, "for petroleum, benzol from petroleum, coal-tar oil for illumination and lucubration." In a subdivision of the same class, the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy receive a Council medal (there is only one kind of medal, so it is superfluous to repeat the word council) for "a fine collection of North American vegetable drugs and preparations made from them."

In Class 3—(Substances used as food; Jurors, Constantine Ardanaz, James Buckman, Buffet, J. d'Andrade Corvo, Elsner von Gronow, C. W. Hoskyns, S. Jacini, E. Jacquemyns, J. W. Larking, Chas. Lawson, P. Müller, Lord Portman, M. E. Rodocanachi, Nicholas Tchernayev, E. W. Thomson, Charles Woolloton, Count Zichy; Associate Juror, J. A. Barral)—there were six exhibitors: two received medals and two "honorable mentions, viz.: Glen Cove Starch Company, medal for "maizena or corn starch used for food; exceedingly excellent for food." HECKER BROTHERS, medal for "flour; excellence of quality." STEBBINS & Co., honorable mention for "flour; goodness of quality." J. WADDELL, honorable mention for "Indian Corn; goodness of quality."

In Class 4—(other animal and vegetable substances used in manufactures)—America has but one exhibitor, the Glen Cove Starch Company, who it will be seen had already received a medal for their specialty; in a sub-class, however, vegetable substances not used as food, BLANCHARD & BROWN carry off a medal for "wooden wheel spokes, machine made."

In Class 5—(Railway plant, including locomotive, engines and carriages)—there are but three unimportant exhibitors who could not have expected to receive prizes, and who will certainly not be disappointed.

Class 6—(Carriages not connected with rail or train roads. Jurors, Jos. Holland, H. Holmes, George N. Hooper, Gen. Morin, J. W. Peters, Viscount Torrington; Associate Juror, H. Tresca)—has two exhibitors; one gets the medal, viz.: BREWSTER & Co., "for phæton of sound construction, good workmanship, especially as to varnishing and leather work, good materials."

Everyone in Class 7—(Manufacturing machines and tools)—gets either a medal or an honorable mention: Howe Machine Company, medal, for their collection of sewing machines; A. SMITH, a medal "for his loom for weaving tufted carpet;" WHEELER & WILSON, medal for "their circular-hook sewing machines;" BIGELOW, for GOODWIN, honorable mention for "his machines for sewing boots and shoes, and the simplicity of the arrangement for sewing round the tops or toes." G. H. SANBORN, honorable mention for "the ingenuity of his cord and rope-making machinery." I. M. SINGER, "for his collection of well-constructed sewing machines." WILCOX & GIBBS, honorable mention, for "improvements in the construction of their sewing machines." In a sub-section of this class but catalogued as class 8, W. D. RICHARDS receives a medal "for improved boot and shoe machinery," and honorable mentions are made of the following: BLAKE, BROTHERS, for "stone breaking machine;" F. O. DEDERICK "for a printing press;" SANDFORD & MALLORY "for a scutching machine for taking the fibre from the leaves of aloes;" P. H. WENZEL "for a machine with 18 adjustable drills;" and —— CONROY "for a cork-cutting machine."

In class 8, (machinery in general—jurors: L. B. Bodinet, de Burg, Earl of Caithness, M. Chevalier, J. Hawkshaw, J. Hick, J. M. da Ponte Horta, W. M. Molleon, John Penn, O. Pihl, du Pre, W. Macquorn Rankine, F. B. Taylor, H. Thomas; Associate Juror, C. Jenny,) the catalogue only names twenty-two exhibitors, but as twenty-seven medals and honorable mentions were bestowed it is reasonable to suppose that some additions were made after the opening in May last. This truly extraordinary and gratifying list is as follows: W. D. ANDREWS, medal, "for centrifugal pump and engines; good design." —— BLAKE, medal, "for stone-breaking machine; simplicity and practical utility." E. CONROY, medal, (in addition to previous honorable mention,) for "cork-cutting machine. Originality of design, good workmanship, and practical success." Capt. JOHN ERICSSON, medal, "as inventor of engines exhibited." A. G. GIBSON, medal for "improved carriage coupling. Originality of design, probable utility." J. C. GOAR, medal, "Belt-shifter. Originality of design, probable utility." C. S. GODDARD, medal, "for mestizo burning picker. Originality of design, simplicity, cheapness, and practical success." HANSBROW, medal, "Pumps. Good design and arrangement, and good workmanship. KERSHON & COLVIN, medal, "Milking machine. Good design, practical utility, and moderate price." LEE & LARNED, medal, "fire-engine. Ingenuity of design, and good workmanship." C. NEAR, medal, "Dynamometer. Good arrangement, practical utility." D. PARKER, medal, "Washing machine, practical utility and success." PESANT, medal, "ERICSSON'S hot air engine. Good design and practical utility." C. T. PORTER, medal, "Invention of governors. Execution of governors and engines." RICHARDS, medal, as inventor of the indicator exhibited by C. T. PORTER. J. ROSS, medal, "conical burr-stone mills. Good arrangement, practical success." HENRY STEELE, medal, "Steam pump. Good design, and practical success." WILCOX, medal, "good arrangement, and practical utility of the hot-air engine, of which he is the inventor." R. H. WORTHINGTON, medal, "Steam pump. Good arrangement, and practical success, especially in fire engines." C. H. DENNISON, honorable mention, "Wilcox's hot-air engines." JOHN DICKINSON, honorable mention, "Diamond Mill Dress." J. J. ECKOLL, honorable mention, "combination press, and compress (model.)" A. M. FOOTE, honorable mention, "lock umbrella stand." H. H. PACKER, honorable mention, "ratchet drill." WALCOTT, honorable mention, "button-hole cutters." WARNER & EPPENSTEIN, honorable mention, "portable mineral and soda-water apparatus." WENTWORTH & JARVIS, honorable mention, "Windmill, water-elevator, and regulator of power."

In Class 9 (Agricultural and Horticultural Machines and Implements. Jurors—C. E. Amos, Col. Challoner, C. J. Dannfelt, G. Devincenze, E. Egan, Viscount Eversley, J. Gibson, Professor Jörgensen, Wellington Lee, Lord Talbot de Malahide, Hervé Mangon, L. de Malhelin, J. Miller, J. C. Morton, Sir Joseph Paxton, Marquis de Perales, J. Pintus, Sir John V. Shelley. Associate Juror—E. Moll,) America has twelve catalogued exhibitors, and eleven medals and honorable mentions, to wit: BATCHELOR & SON, medal "for their handtools." BLANCHARD & BROWN, medal, "for their cotton planter. J. F. & W. DANE, medal, "for their steel plows." Douglas Axe Company, medal, "for their forest-tools." MCCORMICK, medal, "for his reaping machine." W. A. WOOD, medal, "for his combined reaper and mower." KERSHAW & COLVIN, (medal awarded under Class 8,) honorable mention, "for their cow-milking apparatus." RUSSELL & TREMAIN, honorable mention, "for their reaping machine." KIRBY & OSBOURNE, honorable mention, "for their reaper and mower." LEVI & BEARDSLEY, honorable mention, "for their hay elevator." R. PRICE, honorable mention, "for his mop."

In Classes 10 and 11, (Civil Engineering, Architectural and Building contrivances, and Military Engineering, Armor and Accoutrements, Ordnance and Small Arms,) there are but four exhibitors. The medal is awarded to one only, COLT, "for his principle of revolving arms." I can add, however, that in a subdivision of Class 12, F. E. SICKLES receives the medal for his "ingenuity in steam steering apparatus," and W. H. WARD, a medal also, "for his night-signal telegraph."

In Class 13, (Philosophical Instruments and processes depending on their use,) DARLING & SCHWARTZ receive a medal, "for the excellence and accuracy of the manufacture of their steel scales and straight edges."

Class 14 is devoted to photography and photographic apparatus, and DEXTER (whose name is not in the catalogue) receives an honorable mention "for a series of busts of the Governors of States in America."

In Class 16 (the Yankee clock-makers in Class 15 having come to grief,) there are four exhibitors, two of whom receive the medal. This is the musical instrument class, and I am not wrong in saying that it has been the great feature of the American Department. In a former letter I referred to the extraordinary excitement that had been occasioned among piano-forte makers and professors by the startling power and excellence of Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS' instruments. The American Court was crowded with the curious in such matters; all the best players in London tried the pianos, and some of a burglarious disposition even went so far as to break the instruments open when they happened to find them locked. Several weeks ago the two grands and two squares were sold to Messrs. CRAMER, BEALE & WOOD, who were so satisfied with their bargain, and confident that a European business could be established by Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS, that they have ever since announced themselves as their agents, and as I am informed, have forwarded an extensive order for upright pianos. Four other cash applications were made for the purchase of these particular instruments, and I am confident that if a dozen "grands" were here, they would go off like hot cakes. The jurors in this class were as follows:

W. Sterndale Bennett, Mus. D., London; J. R. Black, M. D., United States; Right Hon. Sir Geo. Clerk, F. R. S., Chairman, Edinburgh; Fétis, Deputy Chairman, Belgium; Lissajous, France; Rev. Sir F. Gore Ousely, Bart., Mus. D., Oxford; Ernst Pauer, Austria; Wm. Pole, Mus. B., F.R.S., Secretary, London; J. Schiedmayer, Zollverein; Earl of Wilton, G.C.H., London; Henry Wylde, Mus. D., London.

And the awards are: STEINWAY & SONS, medal, "Powerful, clear and brilliant tone of piano, with excellent workmanship shown in a grand piano and a square piano of very large dimensions." G. H. HULSKAMP, medal, "Novelty of invention in sound-board of pisno, and for an important invention in violins." The novelty here referred to consists in stretching the sound-board by the use of screws, whereby it is claimed (although the jurors do not indorse the claim) that greater sonority is obtained in smaller space than by the prevailing method of manufacture. Messrs. STEINWAY'S indorsement by the jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker.

In Class 17 (surgical instruments) Mr. ROBERT BATES, although too late to get into the catalogue, receives a medal "for a small series of very ingenious instruments for the relief of stammering," whilst two other New-Yorkers, who were in plenty of time, flourish their sticking plaster and fumigators in vain.

In Class 23 (woven, spun, felted and laid fabrics when shown as specimens of printing and dyeing,) the Manchester Print Works receive a medal "for their fine collection of printed fabrics," and in a sub-division of Class 25 (feathers and manufactures of hair,) V. WILKINS receives an honorable mention "for the excellence of his curled horsehair." The Manchester Print Works also receive an honorable mention in another class for "woolen hosiery, good quality."

In Class 28 (stationery) the following prizes have been awarded: American Bank Note Company, medal, "variety and excellence of their security bills." SAXTON, medal, "new process for sealing official documents." S. SWEET, medal, "ingenious process for producing blocks for printing."

Class 32 (cutlery and edge tools,) brings out W. BLACKWELL, who receives a medal "for good sample of tailors' shears," and the Douglas Axe Company, who are similarly honored for "a good collection of edge tools."

And here the list ends; a goodly one I think you will say, and an ample vindication, not only of national ingenuity and skill, but of English fair play. It will be seen that fifty-two medals and twenty-eight honorable mentions have been won by a body of exhibitors, who cannot, including the latest arrivals, number a hundred. I am sure that no other nation has done so well. In my next letter I shall endeavor to make a few comparisons on this interesting subject. For the moment it is sufficient to know that America has distinguished herself beyond all anticipation.

C. B. S.

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Republican and Legislative Union Committees, held at the Delavan House, in the City of Albany, July 22, 1862, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That a Union State Convention be held at SYRACUSE ON WEDNESDAY, THE 24TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the nomination of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Canal Commissioner, Inspector of State Prisons and Clerk of the Court of Appeals, to be supported at the next November election, and that all Republicans, all Democrats, and all loyal citizens, supporters of the policy of the Administration in a vigorous prosecution of the war for putting down rebellion, and responding to the principles and policy set forth in the address and resolutions adopted at the meeting of the Republican and Union members of the Legislature, held at Albany, April 16, 1862, are invited to unite in the election of three delegates from each Assembly District to such Convention.

Resolved, That we recommend that in all County and Assembly Districts, where there are Republican and Union District Committees, that they unite in one call, and that in those Counties and Districts where there is but one Committee, that the Convention for the election of Delegates be called by that Committee:

Republican Committee.

SIMEON DRAPER,	WM. H. FERRY,
JAMES KELLY,	JAS. TERWILLIGER,
ISAAC SHERMAN,	JAS. K. BATES,
J. H. STEDWELL,	D. BOARDMAN,
CHARLES JONES,	GEO. W. ERNST,
R. C. McCORMICK,	S. P. RUSSELL,
B. H. MILLS,	S. T. HAYT,
C. R. RICHARDS,	C. J. FOLGER,
GEO. H. SHARP,	S. B. GAVIT,
WM. A. WHEELER,	R. WHEELER,
WM. A. DART,	W. L. SESSIONS,
URIAS G. PARIS,	WILKES ANGEL.

Legislative Committee.

LYMAN TREMAIN,	R. W. JUDSON,
J. S. T. STRANAHAN,	ALEX. CAMPBELL,
EDWARD DODD,	D. L. FOLLETT,
ALONZO WOOD,	H. W. ROGERS,
W. S. LINCOLN,	E. M. MADDEN,
C. N. R. LUDDINGTON,	M. H. GRINNELL,
T. T. FLAGLER,	W. E. BONHAM.

Arrivals at the Ocean House, Newport, R. I., July 24, 1862.

Hon. Isaac Davis, Mrs. Isaac Davis, and Miss Annie Davis, Worcester; Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Rumsey, and Miss Rumsey, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Helmbold, Philadelphia; Mr. L. B. Genst, St. Marys; Dr. Cummings, New-York; Col. McLeod Murphy, U. S. A.; Lieut. W. Kennedy, Montreal; Mrs. Keyser and family, Baltimore; Mr. Chas. B. Eynaud, Malta; J. Carter Brown, Esq., Providence; Dr. Howard, U. S. A.; Mr. and Mrs. Parkman, and Miss Parkman, Boston; W. S. Cutting, Esq., New-York; John F. Young, Esq., Philadelphia; Capt. Utassy, of the Garibaldi Guards; Gen. Cadwalader, Philadelphia; G. W. Robeson, Esq., Mr. and Mrs. Norris, and Miss Van Horne, New-York; Thomas Walter, Esq., London.

IMPORTANT ARREST OF BOGUS COIN MANUFACTURERS—SEIZURE OF COIN, TOOLS AND MATERIALS.—Yesterday Sheriff FRANCIS, of Hudson County, Constables MCDONOUGH, of Hoboken, and MOONEY, of Bull's Ferry, made a descent upon a house in Guttenberg, on the Dallytown Road, and arrested a German named GOSTAFF BERLIN, together with a boy, on a charge of being engaged in the manufacture of bogus coin which has been very extensively circulated of late. After considerable search, they succeeded in finding a quantity of crucibles, several molds, a portion of a press, a lot of tools, and other implements and materials used in the manufacture of coin. A further search brought to light a quantity of bogus ten-cent pieces secreted in a match-safe, and another lot hid away in a closet; also, a small lot on BERLIN'S person. The accused was taken before Justice POPE, of Hoboken, and committed to the County Jail to await trial. The articles used in manufacturing the coin were also seized. BERLIN'S house is in the centre of about two acres of ground, which he cultivates in raising vegetables in daytime, and manufactured the coin at night. The accused denied the charge, but his conversation not only strengthened the charge, but implicated others. Sheriff FRANCIS has been several days in working up this case, which at first gave little hope of success, but has also gained important information regarding parties in New-York and elsewhere, which will probably lead to the arrest of a number of persons engaged in this business. The coin was a very good imitation of the genuine, and in these times would pass very readily.

(Communicated.)

Dr. R. Hunter on the Symptoms of Consumption.—(Continued.)

LETTER No IX.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I have said that, in the early stage, the most common *symptoms of Consumption* are "*dry hacking cough*," a sense of "*shortness of breath on exertion*," and "*increased frequency of the pulse.*" Another symptom which should lead us to suspect the health of the lungs is *pain*. During the course of the disease it is usually present in some degree, but varies very much in intensity. It may be the first indication of tubercles in the lungs, or not appear until after ulceration has taken place. In one case, it is a *sharp stitch* in the side, in another a *dull aching* under the breast-bone, in a third a sense of *burning*, while in a fourth we have only a feeling of *weight* and *oppression*. Its seat, too, is often distant from the part of the lung affected. It may be in the opposite side of the chest, or *low down in the side*, whereas tubercles are always deposited at the *top of the lung*. Sometimes we find the pain immediately over the part affected, but this is not usual. The reason for the *vagrancy* of this symptom will be understood by bearing in mind that the pain is not actually in the lungs, but in the *walls of the chest*, or in the *pleura* covering them. It is at best a mere *sympathetic irritation*, and as such may be caused by disease remotely situated from the point at which it is manifested, just as disease of the *stomach* frequently causes *pain in the head*. At times the pain has very much of a *rheumatic* character, and at others resembles neuralgia. From this it will be understood that *pain* is a very unreliable symptom. It is no proof that the lungs are sound that the patient has never experienced any pain, since more than *one-third* of those laboring under this disease never have the least indication of it. The lungs, as a rule, do not manifest injury by pain, even *acute inflammation* is very rarely attended by any suffering. If there is *pain, soreness, aching, weight, or oppression*, however, it should be regarded as a suspicious circumstance, and the lungs immediately *sounded* to discover its cause. When considerable disease exists in *one lung* patients sometimes find it uncomfortable to *lie on that side*, and the *sense of discomfort* produced by doing so is the only inconvenience they experience.

The "*losing a little flesh*" is often an early symptom of consumption. It takes place in many cases even though the *appetite remains good*, and the food is abundant and nutritious. When a patient grows *thinner*, without any appreciable reason, the lungs should always be suspected as the cause. The same is true of those who *rapidly gain flesh*, and then as suddenly *lose it*. These changes merely indicate the changes taking place in the lungs. Still we do not always find *apparent* loss of flesh in the *first stage* of tubercles. In young women in particular I have very often found the lungs seriously affected while they still retained their color and plumpness. But as a rule, if we reduce the matter to a certainty by weighing, we shall find a few pounds of difference between their present and former weights. If with the loss of weight there is a disposition to *sigh*, a dark *discoloration below the eyes*, and a *quickened pulse*, with some *heat in the hands*, set it down as almost certain that the lungs are affected. Still I have, in a few instances, known persons to *gain* flesh during the whole of the first and second stages of consumptive disease, and that, too, where the tubercles were rapidly undergoing changes, which, if not arrested, must soon have ended fatally. Cod liver oil is a very powerful nourishment, and will sometimes improve the weight of persons who are hopelessly affected, though it exerts no beneficial influence on the disease itself.

The irritation produced by tubercles, even in the first stage, will sometimes give rise to a sense of *chilliness*, followed by *slight fever* in the after part of the day, and *perspiration* toward morning, but we do not *generally* have *hectic fever* and *night sweats* until *after* the tubercles *begin to soften*. As a rule, when the third stage commences, the patient feels chilly as evening approaches, *shrugs up his shoulders*, and if it be Winter, turns his back to the fire. After he gets into bed he discovers that his hands and feet *burn*, or feel *hot*, and toward morning he *perspires*. For a time the perspiration is slight, but, as the disease advances, often becomes so profuse as to drench the bed. About one in every *ten* escape *night sweats* altogether, while fully *two* out of every *three* escape them until *after the softening of tubercles commences*.

In young females *irregularities* almost always occur sooner or later, and often this is the *first* and only evidence they have of the disease. We examine the lungs, and are surprised to find them the seat of miliary tubercles. Too frequently in such cases strong medicines are given to restore the suspended function, and the careless physician only discovers his cruelty and ignorance when his administrations have so aggravated the pulmonary disease that it can no longer be mistaken. The tubercles are then attributed to the suppression, when in reality they are the cause which produced it. One thing must be said of medical men—they never acknowledge to the patient an error in diagnosis; they would even dispute with the *Great Physician of all*, sooner than admit an error of judgment, and yet it is not too much to say that not one general practitioner in a thousand is able to distinguish by the stethoscope one stage of consumption from another, or between *purulent bronchitis and tuberculous ulceration of the lungs*. Who, then, can feel surprised at the frightful ravages of consumption when the great mass of physicians to whom invalids first apply for relief are incompetent to pronounce a judgment on the state of the lungs until the time for successful treatment has passed. This evil will continue so long as medical men resist the division of the profession into special departments, and until they encourage their patients to apply to those whose devotion to one class of diseases gives them the skill and experience essential to correct diagnosis and successful treatment. No general practitioner, however skillful, has the time or sufficient experience to become a good stethoscopist, and yet so long as he continues to treat consumption, the lives of his patients hang upon his skill in this respect. The remedies employed must depend on the stage and form of the disease, and no physician can successfully treat a patient while he is in doubt and uncertainty as to the nature and extent of the pulmonary affection.

(To be continued.)

Your obedient servant,
ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
Physician for Pulmonary Diseases,
No. 832 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, July 25, 1862.

NOTE.—The writer of these letters, in association with Dr. Jas. HUNTER, devotes his *exclusive* attention to the treatment of all affections of *the throat and lungs*. Office No. 832 Broadway. Hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Diabetes.

By this term is meant that mysterious affection of the kidneys, originating in a perversion of the nutritive powers, in which the strength is gradually drained away by the excessive secretion of urine. Remedies are usually merely palliative, but the PERUVIAN SYRUP, by its iron element, introduces a vitalising influence into the most secret chambers of nature's laboratory, and presides over the composition of the vital fluids.

Sold by all Druggists.

Herring's Safes in the

GREAT FIRE IN WINONA, MINN.,

Extending over ten acres, and nearly destroying the town.

WINONA COUNTY BANK,
WINONA, Minn., July 16, 1862.

Messrs. HERRING & Co., Chicago:

GENTS: We had one of your large size (Herring's Patent,) Safes in the great fire of July 5, 1862, and our books and papers came out uninjured, except the covers and binding of the books.

Respectfully yours,
WEBSTER & LAKE.

ANOTHER.

WINONA, July 12, 1862.

Messrs. HERRING & Co., Chicago:

GENTS: I had one of your Fire Proof Safes in the large fire which took place here on the night of the 4th inst. It faithfully preserved its contents, consisting of books, papers and jewelry; my safe other goods were not injured. I shall require another Safe as soon as my new place is ready.

Yours, respectfully,
GEO. L. BROWN, Jeweler.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

The most reliable security from fire now known. HERRING'S "CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF" SAFES, lined with Herring & Floyd's NEW PATENT "CRYSTALLIZED IRON," the only metal proof against a burglar's drill.

HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & Co., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

Senator Chandler's Speech.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE,
ready THIS MORNING, contains a full official report of CHANDLER'S SPEECH in the Senate, on the Conduct of the War in Virginia.

Price, in wrappers ready for mailing, five cents. Subscription price, $2 per annum. Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING-MACHINES,
Acknowledged to be superior to all others.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured.—Sent free to any one afflicted with
RUPTURE OR HERNIA.
Address Box No. 788 New-York Post-office.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Wheeler & Wilson's Manufacturing Company.—Sewing Machines with important improvements. Office No. 505 Broadway.

MARRIED.

FOX—PEASE.—In this City, on Thursday, July 24, at the North Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. E. F. Hatfield, CHARLES FOX to EMELINE PEASE, daughter of John J. Tobey, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

VAN BUREN.—At Lindenwald, on Thursday morning, July 24, MARTIN VAN BUREN, in the 80th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at the Reformed Dutch Church in the village of Kinderhook, on Monday, July 28, at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

EBBENSELL.—In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, July 23, GILES EBBENSELL, aged 69 years.

His friends and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 413 4th-av., without further invitation.

BRUSH.—At Dawfuskie Island, S. C., April 28, 1862, JOHN BRUSH, of the Forty-eighth Regiment N. Y. S. V., in the 22d year of his age, a Christian and a patriot.

His funeral will be attended at the house of his father, J. R. Brush, West Hills, L. I., on Monday afternoon, July 28, at 3½ o'clock. Train leaves James-slip for Syosset at 12 M.

EDMONDS.—In this City, on Thursday, July 24, ELIZA, wife of Thomas Edmonds, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son-in-law, John Burrell, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 166 West 25th-st.

GARNER.—At Islip, on Friday, July 25 inst., FRANCES M., wife of Thomas Garner, Esq., of this City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HOLMES.—At Tarrytown, on Friday morning, July 25, CATHARINE, wife of N. B. Holmes, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from Christ Church, Tarrytown, on Monday, 28th inst., at 12 o'clock.

MCCLELLAN.—In this City, on Thursday, July 24, Miss ANN MARGARET MCCLELLAN, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday morning, at 9½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 21 Leroy-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

SUDLOW.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 24, the infant daughter of Thomas R. and Eliza Sudlow.

SMITH.—At Carmansville, on Thursday, July 24, CATHARINE M., wife of John H. Smith.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, D. W. C. Ward, corner of 10th av. and 155th-st., on Sunday, the 27th, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 349.—July 25, 1862.
71, 25, 50, 18, 74, 21, 17, 13, 54, 34, 44, 1.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 350.—July 25, 1862.
60, 75, 74, 32, 18, 76, 73, 65, 71, 41, 51, 57.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky. or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 297.—July 25, 1862.
50, 20, 36, 45, 18, 2, 42, 32, 73, 60, 31, 66.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 286.—July 25, 1862.
53, 19, 8, 61, 14, 73, 23, 44, 77, 7, 45, 32.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY ARE immediately cured by Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. No family should be without it. Only 25 cents. Sold by all the druggists. Full directions with each bottle.

AN AFFECTING "ORDER"
FROM
THE GENERAL OF THE MACKEREL BRIGADE.

Touching the respected persons occupying the cultivated grounds of the SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY,
Will be published to
A LOYAL but SOMEWHAT
ASTOUNDED NORTH,
In TO-MORROW'S
SUNDAY MERCURY

Also, an Article on
CHURCH MUSIC.
THE CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY.

Also,
ALL THE NEWS BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH, received in NEW-YORK on SUNDAY MORNING.

The SUNDAY MERCURY exceeds in circulation the combined issues of all the Sunday papers, by more than ten thousand copies. The new Mercury lightning press can be seen in operation from 8 o'clock Saturday evening to 7 o'clock Sunday morning, at the office, No. 113 Fulton-st.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES PRIZE COMMISSIONERS,
No. 39 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

By the UNITED STATES MARSHAL, under the direction of the UNITED STATES PRIZE COMMISSIONERS on MONDAY NEXT, the 28th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at the UNION STORES, near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn, SIMEON DRAPER, AUCTIONEER, the cargo of the schooner *J. W. Wilder*, consisting of:

613 Bags of coffee.
200 Boxes soap.
7 Packages thread.
12 Barrels soda.
1 Barrel cigarettes.
2 Boxes sole leather.
8 Bales tobacco.
399 Pigs lead.
28 Kegs of olives.
1 Box tartaric acid.
7 Broken barrels Resin.
9 Boxes fish.
10 Bales garlic.
8 Barrels rum.
15 Half-pipes rum.
9 Half-pipes claret and port.

Also, from the steamer *Stettin*:
375 Bags saltpetre.

Also, from the steamer *Ann*:
A quantity of gunpowder, estimated at between 500 and 600 barrels, of 100 pounds each.

EDWARD H. OWEN,
HENRY H. ELLIOTT,
United States Prize Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS,
No. 34 CHAMBERS-ST.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

By the U. S. MARSHAL, under the direction of the U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, on SATURDAY next, the 26th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at WHEELER'S STORES, Atlantic Dock, SIMEON DRAPER, AUCTIONEER, the cargo of the schooner *Flash*, consisting of about

1,200 bushels Salt, part in bags and part in bulk.
14 boxes Soap.
12 cases Carbon Oil.
400 reams small straw Paper.

Also, the schooner *Flash*, built at Plymouth Mass., in 1853. Tonnage 48 42-100.

EDWARD H. OWEN,
HENRY H. ELLIOTT.

BURNETT'S COOKING EXTRACTS.

BURNETT'S Standard Extracts have all the freshness of the fruits from which they are prepared, *and are less expensive.*

P. P. P. P.

PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.



SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE,

The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the

PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,

Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.

It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.

It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.

ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.

PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.

The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.

By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the

DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.

Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.

THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

DR. J. W. POLAND'S
WHITE PINE
COMPOUND!

Long time before the settlement of North America by Europeans, the Indians employed the bark of White Pine for the cure of

SCURVY, PUTRID FEVER,
and
SORE THROAT.

And made a wash with it for inflamed wounds and bruises. A French navigator, while trading with the Indians upon the banks of the St. Lawrence, obtained from them a knowledge of the use of the Pine. Since that period our own physicians have prescribed it in their practice to some extent, but owing to its astringency it never obtained any celebrity until 1856. In that year Dr. J. W. POLAND, then of Goffstown Centre, N. H., brought before the public his

WHITE PINE COMPOUND.

The combination of other ingredients with the pine bark so modified the action of the latter, that a preparation was produced which soon gained unbounded favor among the

MINT ROBBERY.—On Saturday last, in the Court of Quarter Sessions, a man named HERR SCHMIDT was convicted of robbing the United States Mint. The offence was committed in the year 1857. The case was delayed until Saturday, in consequence of a question being raised as to whether the accused should be tried in the United States or State Courts. It was finally decided that the United States Court had no jurisdiction in the matter. The circumstances of the case were these:

The defendant had been employed at the mint for about twenty-five years, and had been promoted for good conduct. During the year 1857 various losses were discovered by the officers of the Mint, and defendant became suspected. Col. GEORGE K. CHILDS, the Chief Coiner of the Mint at the time, determined to investigate the matter, and becoming convinced that the robbery was committed in the coining and milling room, arranged a blind in such a manner that he could see into the room without being seen. On one occasion he made a display of leaving the Mint, in the presence of SCHMIDT, but returned by a private door, and kept watch.

Shortly afterward he observed SCHMIDT enter the milling-room, and join in conversation with one of the young ladies engaged in milling; her attention was called to some object by SCHMIDT, when he was seen to abstract several planchets, or pieces of uncoined metal, and deposit them in his pocket. This was repeated several times. Col. CHILDS then entered the room, and requested SCHMIDT to go with him to an adjoining room, where he was accused in the presence of Mr. HALL, an employe in the Mint, of the offence charged. The offence was stoutly denied by SCHMIDT, but a search being instituted, an exposure took place as a matter of course, and he was placed under arrest.

After various methods had been exhausted of bringing the cause to trial, it finally came before the Court of Quarter Sessions, and there being no defence, the defendant was convicted at once.—*Philadelphia Inquirer, July 21.*

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 16
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	July 16
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 17
China	Liverpool	New-York	July 19
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	July 26
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	July 26
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	July 30
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 2
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 13
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 27
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18

FROM AMERICA.

Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	July 26
Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	July 26
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	July 26
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	July 26
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 30
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 2
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 2
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 6
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 9
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 13
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 26
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *City of New-York* will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION IS WANTED RESPECTING ISAAC HALSEY, a resident of Keyport, N. J., who left his home on Monday, the 14th inst.; came to this City in the steamer *Mimetta*; was last known to have been in Washington Market about 10 o'clock of that day. He is about 45 years old, nearly 6 feet high, stout built, dark hair, grey whiskers, club-footed and carried a heavy cane. Had on an olive sack coat with black alpaca coat over it, drab vest, dark pants, soft drab hat. Had with him a parcel comprising 7 feed bags and a pair of club-foot lasts, and a razor; the bags marked I. Halsey, Keyport. A reward of $25 will be paid for any information that will lead to his return, or for the recovery of his body if deceased, by his family at Keyport, or on application at the residence of his mother, Mrs. TRENCHARD, No. 50 7th-st., New-York.

DANIEL PLACE, LATE A PRIVATE IN the Sixty-seventh foot, may hear of something to his advantage by applying to Mr. JOHN MURRAY, No. 7 Whitehall-place, London, England.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

WILLIAM TOSHACH—YOUR WIFE AND children leave New-York to-morrow for Chicago. If there, meet them. MARIA, French's Hotel.

MATRIMONIAL.

A WIDOWER, UNDER 40, IS SEEKING a sensible wife; he is of undoubted respectability, character and habits; engaged in business, and the possessor of a moderate property; the lady must be educated and refined, good looking, and of an amiable and affectionate disposition, a thorough housekeeper, and between 25 and 30; he seeks a fond, true woman, one who would make home happy; being thoroughly sincere, he desires replies dictated in the same spirit only; they will be honorably treated; residents of New-York or Brooklyn preferred. Address A. E. C., New-York Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—TEN $50 7 3.10 TREASURY NOTES OF the following numbers: 21,567, 21,568, 21,569, 21,570, 21,571, 21,572, 21,573, 21,574, 21,575, 21,582, 21,584, 21,585, all payable to order but one, and one $100 7 3.10 Treasury Note, No. 20,384, payable to order of G. S. Wylie.

Bankers and others are cautioned against negotiating any of the above. A liberal reward will be paid upon their return to WYLIE & WADE, No. 91 Wall-st.

HORSE FOUND.—CAME TO MY PREMISES 14 days ago, a light brown horse, two white hind feet, a small white star on the front of his head. CH. SCHNEIDER, corner of Cooper-av. and Cypress Hill Plank-road, L. I. The owner will please to prove property, pay expenses and take him away.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY LAST, from an express wagon, in or near 23d-st., a russet-colored valise, marked "Copeland." The above reward will be paid on the delivery of the same and contents to H. H. JONES, Cashier, Westcott's Express, corner Broadway and 10th-st.

LOST.—YESTERDAY (FRIDAY) MORNING, BETween White-st. and Greenwich, a soldier's DISCHARGE-PAPERS, the property of Wm. Clancy, late of the Twenty-fifth N. Y. S. V. The finder will confer a great favor, and be suitably rewarded, by leaving them at No. 500 Greenwich-st.

LOST.—TRUSTEE'S SCRIP NO. 498 OF ERIE Railroad, for $2,000, in favor of Joseph Baldwin. Transfer of the same has been stopped. A reasonable compensation by leaving with H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

LOST—A GOLD PENCIL CASE AND PEN—THE case is marked "Thos. H. Stout, 1859." A reward of $10 will be paid to any one who will return the above pencil to THOS. H. STOUT, No. 37 Spruce-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

GLASS LETTERS

BEAUTIFUL, ATTRACTIVE AND BRILLIANT, GILDED OR STAINED, as adopted for first-class Store Windows, &c. They cost but little more than, and long outlast, ordinary gilding, and can be removed. Also, Wood, Metal, Porcelain and other Sign Letters. Dépôt No. 93 John-st., New-York. WILLIAM H. KINSLEY, MISCELLANEOUS DRUGS, &c., for sale low.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

WANTED—A TRAVELING AGENCY FOR A first-class commercial house, by a person who can influence a large Western trade. The highest City and country references furnished. Inquiries can be made of Millerd Bros., No. 121 West-st., New-York. Address WISCONSIN, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE PATENT ON A MEDICAL INstrument, with explanations in regard to remedies and treatment, approved by our leading practitioners. Address DOCTOR, Box No. 3,557 Post-office.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY,

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

CLEARING SUMMER SALE OF

Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, White Goods,
Fine Flannels, Housekeeping Goods,
Lace Curtains, French Flowers,
Yankee Notions, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas.

Always a full assortment, sizes and colors,
Ladies' best quality Paris Kid Gloves, cheaper than any house in the City.

GLOVES—GLOVES—GLOVES.—300 DOZEN Kid-made Silk at 37½; 500 dozen Ladies' Hose—fine Hose—25c.; Ladies' and Misses' Undergarments; best Paris Kid, 63c. Also, Alexandre's and Couvoisier's Kid and Silk Gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 859 and 862 Broadway, near 19th-st.

MILLINERY.

A POSITIVE REDUCTION IN THE Auctions of the entire stock of MILLINERY and MILLINERY GOODS, consisting of Paris, Neapolitan, Split and Dunstable Straw, and Straws for Misses, Boys and Infants. Also, the admirable McCLELLAN HAT, at Mrs. WM. SIMMONS, No. 637 Broadway.

MACHINERY, &c.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationary, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, 20, 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Ormond-place, Brooklyn. Rev. J. CLEMENT FRENCH, will, by particular request, repeat his sermon of last Sunday evening, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock—*The Present Duty of the Nation.* Ecclesiastes, x, 10: "If the iron be blunt and he do not whet the edge, then must he put to more strength—but wisdom is profitable to direct."

AT THE STATE-ST. CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, (near Hoyt-st.,) Brooklyn, preaching by the Pastor on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., the fourth sermon on the *Lord's Prayer*, and *Flowers for the Children*, No. 4, and at 7¾ P. M. Subject—*The Lord's Side in the Present Crisis.* Lecture by the Pastor on TUESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Sunday-school at 9 and 4 o'clock.

TO CHURCHES.—WANTED, THE POSITION of Sexton by a young man who is fully competent to perform the duties; is at present holding the position, where he has been for several years, giving entire satisfaction; is strictly temperate, and can produce the very best recommendations as to honesty, &c. A Presbyterian Church preferred. Address SEXTON, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway.—Divine truth demonstrated by its fulfillment, in its application to the coming of the Lord, as the promised King, to rule the world in righteousness and the people with his truth. Preaching on the above subject by Elder J. B. COOK, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

BROADWAY MEETING OF THE CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—*The Clergy Vindicated*; a reply to Gerrit Smith's sermon, by Rev. C. C. Goss, at City Assembly-rooms, Broadway, at 8 o'clock. Large, cool room; seats free. Preaching, Elysian Fields, Hoboken, 4 o'clock, by Mr. Goss; also in Washington-square, 5 o'clock, by Rev. Mr. ADAMS.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st.—Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor. Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Mr. ELLIS. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, by Rev. R. WOODRUFF. EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock, the Pastor will preach. Subject—*Christ's Soldiers.* The public invited. Seats free.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH—THIRTY-third-st., west of 8th-av. Preaching on SUNDAY, by Rev. J. S. BACKUS, D. D., at 10½ A. M., and by Rev. A. D. GILLETT, D. D., at 7¾ P. M. The Pastor, Rev. G. A. PELTZ, will preach during August and September. Friends and strangers are welcome.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—No. 155 Worth-st. Religious services every SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Short addresses, no sermon. Strangers and others interested in missions among the poor are cordially invited. Direct route, through Broadway to Worth-st., thence to Five Points.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION—Protestant Episcopal—In East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.—Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels and all unconnected with any other church will find a welcome here.

FIRST-PLACE M. E. CHURCH—CORNER of Summit and Henry sts., South Brooklyn. Preaching by the Pastor.

REV. R. M. HATFIELD,
At 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.
Trustees in attendance at the doors to seat strangers.

BAPTISM AT FIFTY-FIFTH-ST. BAPTIST Church, (between 3d and Lexington avs.,) in their new baptistry, on SUNDAY MORNING, after the sermon, by the pastor, Rev. J. N. FOLWELL. Come one, come all, and welcome. Preaching by the pastor at 10½ A. M., and 7¾ P. M. Sunday School 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, D.D., Rector. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M., 3½ and 8 o'clock P. M., the afternoon being for deaf mutes. Rev. F. C. EWER will preach on SUNDAY EVENING.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place.—Rev. SAMUEL MAXWELL, assistant Minister of St. Mark's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 4 and 8 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

NOTICE.—BLEECKER HALL, CORNER MORton-st.—Divine service every SABBATH at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject, next SABBATH EVENING, (D. V.,) "*Satanic Agency in the Apostacy of Man*," etc.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH—(NORFOLK, near Grand-st.)—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M., by the pastor, Rev. M. E. SEARLES. Subject for Evening—*Paul's Thorn in the Flesh.* Preaching Tuesday Evening.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, (Episcopal,) north side of 35th-st., and east of 6th-av. Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M. The Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, will preach morning and evening.

FIFTIETH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, in the Hall, corner of 3rd-av. and 52d-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sunday-School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. The public are invited to attend.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—PREACHING ON SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, by Rev. W. H. MILBURN, Pastor, commencing at 10½ and 7¾ o'clock. All are invited. Seats free.

"THE BURNING BUSH IN AMERICA" will be the subject of the SUNDAY EVENING discourse at the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT will preach at 10½ A. M., and at 7¾ P. M.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, CORNER OF 44th-av. and 22d-st., will be closed, for cleaning, on SUNDAY the 27th inst., and reopened on SUNDAY, August 3.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT IN a very small, unobtrusive family, to let, with board, to an invalid, or a lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Superior country residence.

BOARDING.—LARGE AND DESIRABLE ROOMS for families or single gentlemen, with or without board, at No. 19 Bond-st. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN.—A LARGE SQUARE ROOM, WELL furnished, will be let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gents, with excellent board, for the moderate sum of $8 per month. Gas and fuel included. Location on Clinton-st., convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Address Mrs. A., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

A FURNISHED BACK PARLOR, SUITABLE for one or two gentlemen, to let in a private French family, at No 49 West 10th-st., near Waverley-place. Terms moderate. Good references given and required.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO RENT—THE NEW MARBLE BUILDING NO. 464 Broome-st., 25x95 feet, between Mercer and Greene sts., admirably adapted for a light manufacturing business where women are employed. Will accommodate 500 persons. Fitted up with gas, water closets and steam warming apparatus. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Nos. 340 and 311 Canal-st., or JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET—VERY LOW UNTIL MAY NEXT—Dwelling-house No. 17 St. Luke's-place, (Leroy-st.,) four stories, brown stone, with all the modern improvements. For particulars, apply to A. FREEMAN, No. 142 Fulton-st., or to MIDDENDORGER, No. 80 Carmine-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE STORE Nos. 234 and 235 Broadway, between Park-place and Barclay-st. Inquire on the premises of

TRACY, IRWIN & CO.

FARMS.

DESIRABLE FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The farm of the subscriber, at White Plains, Westchester County, consisting of 25 acres of land, (all under cultivation,) with first-rate improvements of every kind, and suitable for a Summer and Winter residence. The entire premises have been put in complete and thorough order during the past year. Terms will be made easy and immediate possession given. For full particulars apply to S. G. BOGERT, White Plains, or No. 11 South William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN PROPERTY—A farm on the banks of the Hudson River, at Hyde Park, about one mile from the Staatsburgh Railroad Station; contains about 121 acres, with good dwelling-house, well wooded and watered. Inquire at No. 192 Broadway, Room No. 9.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PRODUCTIVE CITY PROPERTY—One of the most desirable farms on the east bank of the Hudson River, south of Poughkeepsie. For particulars, apply to

J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THOMPSON'S ATLANTIC PAVILION, HIGHLANDS, N. J.—Those wishing to visit this healthy and favorite resort will take the steamboat at the foot of Murray-st., at 6½ and 10½ A. M., and 4 P. M. Take tickets for Highlands or Middletown Station, where stages will be in readiness; leave the Highlands three times daily. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find, at all times, an authorized agent at the Catskill steamboat-landings and Catskill stations of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WAGON FOR SALE.—A GOOD, STRONG LIGHT top wagon for sale, in good order. Inquire of THOS. F. DE VOE, butcher, stand No. 8 Jefferson Market, on and after Monday, 28th inst.

GUM ARABIC.—200 BALS SORTS AND 100 Cases picked, for sale by

SCHIEFFELIN BROS. & CO.,
Nos. 170 and 172 William-st.

BALS TOLU.—500 POUNDS JUST RECEIVED and for sale by

SCHIEFFELIN BROS. & CO.,
Nos. 170 and 172 William-st.

GUM ARABIC.—PICKED AND SORTS, IN Cases and bales, for sale by

SCHIEFFELIN BROS. & CO.,
Nos. 170 and 172 William-st.

BIRD PEPPERS.—100 MATS PRIME ZANZIbar, for sale by

SCHIEFFELIN BROS. & CO.,
Nos. 170 and 172 William-st.

LIQUORICE.—100 CASES LARGE AND SMALL Stick Sicily, for sale by

SCHIEFFELIN BROS. & CO.,
Nos. 170 and 172 William-st.

AUCTION SALES.

U. S. MARSHAL'S INTERLOCUTORY SALE.

CARGO OF PRIZE STEAMSHIP CIRCASSIAN.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE

To me directed by Hon. William Marvin, Judge of U. S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by public auction, on TUESDAY, July 29, at 11 o'clock, A. M., from the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the perishable portion of the cargo of the steamship *Circassian*, as selected by the United States Appraisers, Wm. Atkinson, Esq., and Cyrus Cleveland, Esq., with the approval of Edward Hunter, Agent for the claimants as follows:

994 casks Red Wine (Julian Chateaux, &c.)
60 half casks Red Wine (Julian Chateaux, &c.)
2,162 cases Red Wine, different brands.
260 half casks White Wine (Sautern, &c.)
17 cases White Wine.
11 cases White Wine.
80 casks White Wine Vinegar.
844 cases Sardines, quarters, halves and wholes.
549 sacks Coffee, Rio and old Gov. Java.
4 cases Bologna Sausages.
25 cases preserved French Meats.
303 cases Preserved French Fruits.
15 bags Whole Pepper.
10 bags Cloves.
150 cases Prunes, in glass.
100 kegs Paint.
1 keg Copperas.
1 case Paint Brushes.
15 cases Truffles.
10 cases Mushrooms, in oil.
70 chests Black and Green Teas.
3 cases Engravings.
5 cases French Peas.

Will be sold at the same place, WEDNESDAY, 30th, at 12 M.:

52 cases Assorted Medicine.
15 drums Castor Oil.
46 bbls. Soda Ash.
41 bbls. Soda.
Cargo steamer CIRCASSIAN.

Catalogues and samples can be seen at the office of

HIRAM BENNER, Esq., No. 113 Wall-st.
JAMES C. CLAPP,
United States Marshal to District Florida.

PUBLIC SALE OF ORIZABA IRON WORKS, SOPHIA FURNACE, &C.

In puranance of an alias order issued out of the District Court of Alleghany County, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to No. 3 of November Term, 1858, I will expose to public sale, at the Merchants' Exchange, on 4th-st., in the City of Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of August, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., or at such time and place to which said sale may be then and there adjourned, all the following described property, to wit.:

The lands and tenements composing and appurtenant to Orizaba Works and Sophia Furnace, situate in Pollock township, adjoining and adjacent to the borough of New-Castle, in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows:

A piece of land bounded, north by Neshannock Creek, east by the Pennsylvania Canal, south by other land of said trust, and west by Neshannock Creek, containing one acre, more or less, on which are erected a blast furnace, known by the name of Sophia, 40 feet square and 45 feet high, casting-house, tuyer-house, cinder-house, stock-house, boiler-house, engine-house, engine and blast, with three boilers in the boiler-house, and five extra boilers set and complete, and large brick stack.

A piece of land, beginning at north-east corner of Rolling Mill lot, on Neshannock Creek, running thence north 47¾° west 192 feet, north 47¾° east 151 feet, thence along said mill lot 249½ feet to the place of beginning, on which is a brick office and a blacksmith shop.

A piece of land of one acre and 84 perches, more or less, beginning at a post near Lock No. 2, on Pennsylvania Canal, running south 28¾° west 300 feet to a post on said canal; thence south 28¾° east 348½ feet to a post on Neshannock Creek; thence south 46¾° west 300 feet by said creek to a post; thence south 20½° east 219½ feet to the place of beginning; on which is erected a rolling-mill, the main building 150 by 212 feet, with sheds attached, in which are 16 boiling furnaces, 5 heating furnaces, boilers and engine sufficient to drive all the machinery in said mill, bar rolls, small rolls, nail plate and muck rolls, squeezers, shears, &c., 25 nail machines and one wrought spike machine, and a brick warehouse, 60 by 29 feet.

A piece of land beginning on the canal at southwest corner of mill lot, and running south 28¾° west 136 feet along said canal; thence south 60½° east 50 feet by land of J. & J. C. White; thence south 29° east 183 feet by street; thence west 85 feet to a post; thence south 2° east 150 feet by an alley; thence 15 feet by J. & J. C. White, to mill lot; thence along said lot to the place of beginning; containing one-half acre, more or less, on which is a nail and stave factory, 46 by 112 feet, engine and boiler house, with engine sufficient to drive machinery for 24 nail machines, one spike machine, one stave machine, circular saws, &c., therein contained; one clay house 58 by 34 feet, with machinery for grinding and tempering clay to make fire brick.

A lot of ground, No. 8, in White's addition to New-Castle, bounded on the north and east by streets, south by Lot No. 7, and west by Jefferson-st.; 84 feet front by 150 feet; on which is a brick cooper-shop, 25 by 40 feet, and carpenter-shop 12 feet square.

A piece of land in the borough of New-Castle, beginning at the northwest corner of School House, on the east side of Jefferson-street, near the bridge over Neshannock Creek; thence north 88° east 130 feet to said creek; thence north 37½° west 43 feet; thence south 63½° west 281 feet to Jefferson-street; thence south 1° east 125 feet, to the place of beginning, containing one acre, more or less.

A lot of ground bounded, north by other lands of said trust, east by A. L. and G. W. Crawford, south by White's heirs, and west by Jefferson-street; on which is erected a brick dwelling house.

The above described property will be sold together, as a whole. Also in separate parcels, as described:

The undivided half of 400 acres of land, more or less, in Neshannock township, bounded north by Crawford, east by Pearson, Pyle and others, south by Thomas Falls, and west by Maitland and Crawford, abounding with coal, about 50 acres cleared, coal banks opened, a number of frame houses, barns, sheds, stables, coke ovens, &c., erected thereon.

A piece of land in Neshannock township, bounded by lands of William Alexander, James Bovie and John McKee, containing 39 acres and 130 perches, on which is erected a plank house, a log house, a frame stable; about 20 acres cleared; also, a good spring of water.

Three contiguous lots of ground, in Foll ck township, bounded on the north by Cunningham and others, south by White, east by Vogan and others, and west by ——, on which are erected dwelling houses, stables, &c.

A piece of land in Neshannock township, lying south of Eastbrook road, containing 3¼ acres, more or less, being part of the 10-gore tract purchased by P. McCormick from Diana Hampson, situate about 1½ miles from New-Castle, on the Eastbrook road.

A lot of ground, 60 feet front by 160 in depth, in the borough of New-Castle, bounded north by street, east by alley, south by Jacob Lint, and west by Jefferson-street, on which is erected a frame stable.

A lot of ground in Pollock Township, in White's addition to New-Castle, beginning on Mill-st., at corner of lot No. 2; thence south 2° east by said street, 50 feet; thence south 88° west by lot No. 1, 150 feet; thence north 2° west by alley, 50 feet, to southwest corner of lot No. 1; thence north 88° east, by lot No. 2, 150 feet, to the place of beginning.

A frame house and lot in Pollock Township, bounded north by Neshannock Creek, east by Jefferson-st., west by ——, east by ——

A lot of ground in said township, bounded north by Wallace, east by an alley, south by Dickson, and west by Croton road, being 50 feet in front by 150 feet in depth.

Also, a tract of land of about 428 acres, in Sugar Creek Township, Venango County, Pennsylvania, known as the Saw Mill Tract, being the same described in deed from Pollard McCormick, dated 23d August, 1855.

Also, a lot of ground in the city of Detroit and State of Michigan, described as the east half and a strip off the west half of five feet in width, running the entire length thereof, of lot number three (3) of block No. 47 of the Cass Farm.

A more full and accurate description of the property to be sold will be furnished from the deeds, at the time of sale.

TERMS—One-fourth of the purchase in hand, upon execution of the deed or deeds, and the residue in three consecutive equal annual installments thereafter, with interest from the date of the acknowledgment of the deed before the Court. Said deferred payments to be secured by bonds and mortgage upon the property. Twenty-five per cent. of the hand money when the property is struck down. WM. G. POWER, Receiver.

July 29, 1862.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, &c., AT AUCTION—By order of Isaac Henderson, Esq., Navy Agent.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 30, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, by order of Isaac Henderson, Esq., Navy Agent—

PROVISIONS.—A large quantity of bread, beef, pork, flour, rice, apples, tea, coffee, sugar, butter, beans, desiccated vegetables, bread bags, &c.

CLOTHING, &c.—Round jackets, jumpers, trowsers, frocks, over and under shirts, satinet, flannels, shoes, socks, mattresses, blankets, coats, caps, &c.

SMALL STORES, &c.—A quantity of tobacco, tape, cotton, silk, needles, thimbles, jack-knives, scissors, shaving-brushes, soap, combs, mess-kettles and pans, teapots, mustard, blacking, &c.

Also, a lot of empty barrels and boxes, a list of which can be seen at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE STOCKS, by order of Executors E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, July 29, 1862, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

100 shares New-York Central Railroad Company.
42 shares Boston and Providence Railroad Company.
23 shares Bank of America, par 100.
200 shares Bank of Commerce, par 100.
250 shares American Exchange Bank, par 100.
50 shares N. Y. Life Insurance and Trust Company.
200 shares New-York Gaslight Company, par $50.
Lists at the Office No. 3 Pine-st.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction SATURDAY Evening, July 26, at their Trade Salerooms, Nos. 21 and 23 Mercer-st., a large and choice collection of miscellaneous books, singly and in quantities; fresh stock; also, a lot of school books, assorted. Sale to commence at 7 o'clock P. M. Catalogues ready, and books on exhibition.

AUCTION SALES.

By E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION OF ABOUT 500 LOTS OF LAND IN THE CITY OF HOBOKEN, N. J.—Will be sold at public auction at the sales room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) on TUESDAY, July 29th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, about 500 lots of land in different parts of the Coster Tract in the City of Hoboken, New-Jersey. Every lot put up will be positively sold to the highest bidder, without reserve, and two-thirds of the purchase money, may, at the purchaser's option, remain upon bond and mortgage for three years at six per cent. The lots will be sold by a good title in fee simple, free of all incumbrances, and will be conveyed by warranty deeds. In order to save the purchasers all expense of examining the title, a complete abstract of title will be furnished to them free of charge, and original searches, procured at the expense of the seller, will be exhibited to them. Maps of the property, showing the particular lots to be sold, will be posted in different parts of Hoboken, Jersey City, and Havonia, a week or ten days before the day of sale, and may be seen now at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

For further particulars apply to CHARLES E. BUTLER, No. 2 Hanover-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1862.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal st., extension and other tables, sofa-beds, bureaus, chairs, carpets, oil-cloths, looking-glasses, beds, bedding, hair mattresses, groceries, &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK washer and ironer, by a Protestant woman, who understands her business, and has good City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 30 West 31st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE colored woman a situation as cook; will be willing to go into the country. Can be seen for a few days at No. 60 Irving-place.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl wants a situation in a small private family; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 170 West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—SITUATION wanted, by a well-recommended, willing and obliging woman, in City or country, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is a good cook, baker, and first-rate laundress; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable middle-aged Protestant woman, as child's nurse; can take the whole management of a baby from its birth; is a good plain sewer; or would attend an elderly lady; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the basement of No. 458 West 35th-st., near 10th-av.

AS WET NURSE.—A YOUNG MARRIED woman who has lost her first baby, would like to go as wet nurse; reference given, if required. Call at No. 67 West 18th-st.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS TO be had, civil, neat and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready. German spoken here.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, AS coachman, by a single man, who has lived with some of the best families in this City, which his reference will show. The advertiser has no objection to travel with a family, or a single gentleman. Call or address a note at No. 103 East 22d-st., for E. C., or Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, of long experience in this City, as coachman; has lived in first-class families; the best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 28 East 29th-st., Smith's coach factory, or address a note to J. C., at the above place.

AS COACHMAN,—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable single man of long experience in this City as coachman; has lived in first-class families; best of City reference as to character and ability. Call or address No. 64 West 29th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion as coachman and groom, by a man that perfectly understands his business; has good city and country references. Can be seen for two days. Address J. W., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a young man as coachman and groom; can wait on table, if required; has no objection to the country; good City reference. Address W. D., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS SALESMAN.—A COMPETENT YOUNG married man, who had many years' practical experience in the shipchandlery, hardware and grocery business, and who speaks the English, French, German and Spanish languages perfectly, is desirous of obtaining a situation as salesman in a respectable house; the most undoubted City references will be furnished. Address A. T., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

AS SALESMAN.—A FIRST-CLASS AUCTION seer desires a situation as salesman in a house requiring his services. The best testimonials as to ability will be furnished. Address AUCTIONEER, Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AT THE LADIES' HOME FOR SICK and Wounded Soldiers, corner of 51st-st. and Lexington-av., a first-rate hand at the mangle; also, four good women to wash and iron. Apply on the premises. Best of references required.

WANTED IN A SILK HOUSE—A YOUNG man as assistant bookkeeper; must be a good penman, and quick and accurate in figures; salary first year, $200 to $250. Address Box No. 1,098 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

STRAWBERRY FARMS FAMILY HOTEL NEAR RED BANK, MONMOUTH CO., NEW-JERSEY. Delightfully situated near Long Branch and Shrewsbury, Accessible at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily, by Raritan and Delaware Bay R. R. and Shrewsbury boats, from foot of Murry-st. Terms per week, $5 to $7. Superior accommodations for families. Beautiful shady walks and drives, and a small lake, with boats, in the vicinity. A large hall, with music, for social enjoyment. For circulars, address WARREN & DAY, Colt's Neck, N. J. Refers to W. H. Mills, 377 6th-av., and J. T. S. Smith, 634 Broadway.

BOARD NEAR GLENCOVE.—THE SUBSCRIbers have opened their residence at Meadowside, for the reception of Summer boarders. A large farm house well shaded, with airy rooms, situated near the water, with bathing, &c. Location healthy, surrounded with shady and beautiful walks and drives. Accommodations for horses and carriages. Stage daily to steamer. Address Locust Valley, L. I., W. C. & J. D. FEEKS; or personally, EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Nos. 18 and 20 West-st.

COUNTRY BOARD AT PARK HOUSE, BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—A desirable suite of rooms, just vacated, may be had upon early application for the balance of the season. The situation, directly opposite the park, is uns

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE

NEW-YORK MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 61 WILLIAM-ST.,

NEW-YORK, July 24, 1862.

The Trustees submit the following statement of the affairs of the Company, in conformity with the requirements of the Charter:

Outstanding Premiums to July 1, 1861	$190,439 29
Premiums received since	535,891 80
Total	$726,331 09
No policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks, disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Earned Premiums to July 1, 1862	$562,797 37
Losses and Expenses	$358,915 41
Return Premiums	45,527 56
Re-Insurance, &c.	52,355 53
Total	$456,798 50
The Company have the following assets:	
Cash in Banks	$41,655 64
United States Stocks and Treasury Notes	309,350 00
New-York State, Bank and City Stocks	180,407 70
Loans on Stocks and Cash due the Company	36,003 57
Real Estate, Bonds and Mortgages	101,875 79
	672,091 70
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	240,325 37
Salvage, Re-Insurance and other Claims due the Company	50,167 43
Insurance Scrip and Sundry Notes at estimated value	38,065 25
Total Assets	$1,000,649 80

In view of the above results, the Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a dividend of interest of SIX PER CENT. in cash on the outstanding Certificates of Profits, to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after SATURDAY, the 30th day of August next.

The Trustees, after reserving over HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS PROFITS, have further resolved that FIFTY PER CENT. (50 per cent.) of the Outstanding Certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1858, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after MONDAY, the 1st day of September next, from which date all interest thereon will cease.

The Certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled to the extent of FIFTY PER CENT. (50 per cent.)

Also, Resolved, That a dividend of FIFTEEN PER CENT. be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending June 30, 1862, for which certificates will be issued on and after MONDAY, the 1st day of September next.

By order of the Board,

W. P. HANSFORD, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. W. SCHMIDT,	FRANCIS HATHAWAY,
STEWART BROWN,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ROBERT B. MINTURN,	LLOYD ASPINWALL,
STEPHEN JOHNSON,	E. P. FABRI,
CHAS. H. MARSHALL,	EDWARD KAUPE,
ARTHUR LEARY,	HENRY OELRICHS,
HENRY MYER,	HENRY W. HUBBELL,
EDW. H. R. LYMAN,	JAMES R. SMITH,
GEORGE MOKE,	GEORGE MOSLE,
E. V. THEBAUD,	GUSTAVE H. KISSELL,

JOHN H. EARLE, President.
JOHN H. LYELL, Vice-President.

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, COMMERCIAL BUILDING, Nos. 57 AND 59 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, July 23, 1862.

The Trustees, in conformity to the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 30th of June, 1862:

Premiums on risks outstanding 30th June, 1861	$169,448 45
Premiums received during the year ending 30th June, 1862	362,964 62
Total premiums	$532,413 07
Premiums marked off as earned for the year ending 30th June, 1862	$397,580 39
Losses and expenses	$219,084 65
Return premiums	51,416 94
Reinsurances	24,276 38
	$293,777 98

The Assets of the Company on the 30th June, 1862, were as follows:

Cash in banks	$90,600 41
New-York State, City and bank stocks, United States and other stocks, and loans on stocks	524,510 54
	$615,111 01
Premium notes and bills receivable	278,122 04
Salvage, reinsurance and other claims due the Company	25,438 41
Insurance scrip, and sundry notes, at estimated value	22,372 75
Total assets	$941,051 21

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a *Scrip Dividend* of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the net earned premiums entitled thereto for the year ending 30th June, 1862, for which certificates may be issued on and after the 30th day of August next.

They have also this day declared an *Interest Dividend* of SIX PER CENT. on the outstanding scrip, payable on and after Tuesday, the 12th day of August next.

A portion of the excess over HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS of accumulated reserved profits, is to be applied to the redemption of the ousstanding scrip: and the Board has directed that the whole of the Certificates of Profits of the issue of 1857, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 12th day of August next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be surrendered at the time of payment, and canceled.

By order of the Board.

HENRY D. KING, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

HENRY W. BARSTOW,	MOSES TAYLOR,
JAMES C. BELL,	JAMES W. PHILLIPS,
CHARLES L. FROST,	JOHN G. WILLIAMS,
GEO. B. MOREWOOD,	WM. H. BRODIE,
SHEPPARD GANDY,	LOUIS S. FELLOWS,
CHARLES CAROW,	WILLARD M. NEWELL,
THOS. B. CODDINGTON,	CHARLES M. FRY,
JAMES H. GRAY,	CHARLES P. MARKS,
JOHN D. WILSON,	STEPH. D. HARRISON,
JOSIAH O. LOW,	H. K. CORNING,
WILLIAM A. SALE,	WILLIAM T. FROST,
HENRY O. BREWER,	WM. R. KIRKLAND,
CHARLES W. BLOSSOM,	EBEN B. CROCKER,
HENRY K. BULL,	JOHN C. JACKSON,
EDWARD SAPORTAS,	JOSEPH F. NAVARRO,
JAMES H. MULFORD,	ANTHONY P. FRANCIA,
JAMES D. CARHART,	SMITH J. EASTMAN,
RICHARD P. RUNDLE,	EDWARD L. HEDDEN,

DANL. DRAKE SMITH, President,
ADRIAN B. HOLMES, Vice-President.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.

CASH CAPITAL $250,000, WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFF'GHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMELL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON. M. DICKINSON,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	C. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	ALVE. E. LAING,
SILAS BRONSON,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
A. R. ENO,	JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
JOHN WATSON,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
E. T. NICOLL,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
GEO. GRISWOLD, JR.,	JOHN J. WALKER.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily from 10 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays from 10 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before AUG. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BELL, Secretary.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 1 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

USE AMERICAN MADE PENS—WASHINGton Medallion Pen. Orders sent in before Aug. 1 will be filled at the old prices.

J. P. SNOW, No. 31 Park-place.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, etc., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

THE NAMES AND LOCATION OF DEALERS, City and country, who sell P. F. CO.'S BUCKWOODS, will appear in the *Herald* Saturday, July 26. Consumers of Provisions, see it and save your money.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its first mortgage bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at its office, No. 48 Wall-st, redeem at par and accrued interest nineteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company first mortgage bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 19, 22, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33; being the lowest outstanding numbers. From and after the 6th day of August, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease, by the terms of said agreement.

JOHN A. STEWART, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 21, 1862.

THE HOLDERS OF THE CERTIFICATES of D. S. GREGORY and J. C. B. DAVIS, Trustees, are hereby notified that on and after the 1st day of August next, payment will be made at the office of the Treasurer, in Erie-place, of the coupons of the Fifth Mortgage Bonds, represented by said certificates, with interest from May 1, 1861, to Aug. 1, 1862. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY, OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1862.

INTEREST ON BONDS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY will be paid at the Company's office, in New-York, on and after Aug. 1 prox. The Bond transfer books will be closed from July 28 to Aug. 1, both inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

TO ARMY OFFICERS, PAYMASTERS AND OTHERS.—VAN VLECK & TUCKER, No. 4 Broadway, one door from Wall-st., will furnish small gold in dollar pieces, quarter eagles, and five dollar pieces, in exchange for twenty dollar gold pieces, without extra charge, in amounts to suit.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF CITY OF MILWAUKEE BONDS, issued to "the Horicon Railroad Company," are invited to examine a statement of immediate interest to them, to be seen at the Banking House of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

MONEY.—PERSONS REQUIRING TEMPORARY accommodation are requested to procure a prospectus of the Mutual Loan and Discount Company, No. 57 Chatham-st. Business bills promptly discounted.

URWICK & KING, Agents.

AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN WHO DESIRES to invest in a safe and profitable business $5,000 to $10,000, can learn of an excellent opportunity by calling at the office No. 2 Bridge-st., corner State-st., New-York, from 2 till 4 P. M., till the 30th inst. S.

THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY'S coupons, due Aug. 1, 1862, will be paid on and after the 25th inst., at the Corn Exchange Bank. H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

GOLD, SILVER, AND UNITED STATES Demand Notes, bought at the highest premium, by
F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 19, 1862.

EIGHTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof,—free of the United States Income Tax, which will also be paid by the Company—payable on the 20th day of August next, upon stock registered at New-York, Boston and Albany, and on the 20th day of September next upon stock registered at London.

Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York, will receive their Dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 1s. 1d. to the dollar.

The Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business on Thursday, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston on the morning of Saturday, the 23d day of August next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION R. R. CO., CHICAGO, July 22, 1862.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A DIVIdend of Three Per Cent. has been this day declared by this Company, payable at this office on and after the 20th inst., in exchange on New-York at par. The Income Tax of three per cent. will be reserved from all dividends paid on and after the 1st of August next.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on the 1st day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to day of payment inclusive. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., payable on the 31st inst. The transfer book will be closed from to-day until the 31st inst., inclusive. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 16, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per. Cent., payable on and after Saturday next, July 19. The Transfer books will be closed from date until the 19th. C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.—OFFice No. 175 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of *five per cent.*, payable to the stockholders on the 31st inst.

Transfer books closed from the 24th till the 31st inst., inclusive. By order, E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO., No. 432 Canal-st., NEW-YORK, July 23, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have declared a dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 28th inst. The transfer books will be closed till after that date.

THEO. BROWNING, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.

JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, July 22, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after Thursday, the 31st inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INS. CO. No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

MARINE BANK.—NEW-YORK, JULY 15, 1862.—A Dividend of One Dollar per share (of $50,) on the Capital Stock of this Bank has this day been declared payable on the 25th July, inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. J. DELAMATER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, JULY 15, 1862.—THE Board of Directors of the East River Insurance Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.

THOS. PALMER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 1 Pine-st.—July 21, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on 1st inst. JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 17, 1862.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand.

NEW-YORK, July 18, 1862. ROBT D. HART, Sec.

COAL, &C.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

CARGOES AFLOAT.

Cargoes of prime Schuylkill White Ash Coal, Black Heath Vein and Red Ash Diamond Vein, Broken, Egg and Stove, for sale by

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.,
No. 45 South-st.

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.'S SUPERIOR RED AND WHITE ASH SCHUYLKILL COALS,

Carefully prepared for Furnaces, Grates and Ranges AT $5.50

PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, AT RETAIL,

Delivered screened from yard in any part of the City. Orders received at No. 45 South-st., and at yard foot of 14th-st., East River. JAMES O'NEIL, Agent.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 100 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large concessions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, cotton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, slippers, and calico gowns, are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, wines and liquors, will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av. and 51st-st. All articles sent to the American Express Co., corner Hudson and Jay sts., and Nos. 124 and 542 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public Notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For sewer in Fifty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; paving Tenth avenue, from Fifty-fifth street to Broadway. The limits embraced by such Assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; both sides of Tenth-avenue, from a point halfway distant between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets to Seventieth-street, south side Seventieth-street, both sides Sixty-ninth, Sixty-eighth, Sixty-seventh, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-third, Sixty-second, Sixty-first, Sixtieth, Fifty-ninth, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-seventh, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-fifth streets, from and to points distant halfway between the said Tenth-avenue and the streets lying on either side of and contiguous to the said Tenth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

NEW-COURT-HOUSE, OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, July 19, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter stone in Fifty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and flagging four feet wide through sidewalks of the same where not already done. Sewer in Rose-street from Duane-street to sewer in Pearl-street. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifth-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, west side of Fourth-avenue and east side of Fifth-avenue, from and to points distant halfway between the streets lying on either side and contiguous thereto; both sides of Pearl-street from a point about one hundred and thirty feet north to Chamberstreet; both sides of Rose-street, between Duane and Pearl; east side of Duane and both sides of Chamber-street, between William and Rose streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, July 18, 1862

PERMITS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF VAULTS.—Public notice is hereby given that the following rates for permits to construct vaults have been established under an ordinance of the Common Council, viz.:

For vaults to buildings occupied exclusively as dwellings, for each superficial foot, fifty cents.

For vaults to buildings used partly as dwellings and partly for business purposes, one dollar per superficial foot.

For vaults to buildings used exclusively for mercantile purposes, two dollars per superficial foot.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
A. W. CRAVEN,

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

NOTICE—TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—ALL persons are hereby notified that neither William J. Harlan nor N. D Cortright has any authority to do, perform or transact any business whatever, for or on behalf of the undersigned. All orders for coal must be sent directly to JOHN FIELDS, Hazleton, Penn.

JOHN FIELDS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE Per Cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next, on all unpaid water rents.

W. C. RHODES, Water Registrar.

NOTICE.—WHEREAS MY WIFE, ANN JANE M'KELVEY, has left my bed and board on July 23, without any just cause or provocation: I hereby caution all persons against crediting her on my account, as I will not pay any bills contracted by her after this date.

JULY 24, 1862. ROBERT M'KELVEY.

RAILROADS.

ROCKAWAY! ROCKAWAY!!

"ON OLD LONG ISLAND'S SEA-GIRT SHORE!"

Trains of the BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY leave SOUTH FERRY, BROOKLYN, for ROCKAWAY, *invariably* connecting at JAMAICA with UNION LINE of stages, as follows: At 7:45, 8:45, A. M.; at 3:15, 4:15 P. M.; on SUNDAYS, at 7:45 A. M.; at 5:30 P. M. Through tickets, to and from Rockaway, SIXTY CENTS, to be had at railroad office, SOUTH FERRY, and at the hotels, ROCKAWAY. Running time, TWO HOURS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.

FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST, Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Tom's River, &c. On and after July 14, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 6:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. Returning, cars leave Manchester at 6 A. M., and 2:45 P. M., and leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 10:40 A. M., and 4 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Tom's River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First-class meals on board the steamboat.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.

At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.

At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.

On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7.25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10.40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

GO TO THE SEA SIDE.—THE CARS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company are now running regularly from Fulton and Catharine Ferries to Church Lane, Greenfield, Gravesend and Coney Island. This is the best route to Sheepshead Bay. Private parties and associations and pic-nic parties accommodated on application at the office.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS. Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:15 A. M., 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

AT A MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF the Sixth Company of the Seventh Regiment, New-York National Guard, convened at the quarters of the regiment, Fort Federal Hill, Baltimore, on Friday afternoon, July 18, 1862, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We have heard with deep regret of the death of our late comrade Charles F. Van Duzer, more recently of the Twelfth United States Infantry, who fell gallantly fighting at the head of his company at the battle of Gaines' Hill, before Richmond. *And Whereas*, desirous to express to his bereaved relatives our sympathy for their deep affliction, we, the Sixth Company of the Seventh Regiment, New-York National Guard, unite in tendering the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the death of Charles F. Van Duzer we have lost a comrade who, during his long connection with this Company, won by his amiable and kindly bearing, his genial humor and manliness of character, both the high esteem and affection of all his fellow members. He was not less marked for his soldierly than for his manly qualities, and whilst we could not but regret his parting with us for a time to assume a higher military position, our regret is now turned to sorrow by the news of his sudden death.

Resolved, That deep and keen as may be the grief of parents over the death of a beloved son, that grief should be somewhat assuaged by the knowledge that death had met their son in the path of duty and of honor. In this dark hour, when brave spirits are needed by our struggling country, we feel proud that men of bravery of soul have gone out from among us, how much greater should be the pride of the relatives of such men, even if the heroic action should be at the cost of a patriot's life. While, therefore, we sorrow with the sorrowed, with all the patriots of our land we unite in the thought, that if our friend is dead he has died gloriously.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and that the same be placed on record by this company.

COMMITTEE.

HENRY T. TREE,	LEWIS M. CARNES,
EDWARD COZZENS,	W. S. WOOD,
T. B. MUSGRAVE,	WALTER CONGDON.

TO INVENTORS.—PATENTS SECURED BY COLVER & HUNT, Attorneys and Counselors in cases of Patent-right litigation, No. 241 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, WASHINGTON CITY, June 25, 1862.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING AND EQUIPPING TWO FIRST-CLASS AND THREE SECOND-CLASS LIGHT-VESSELS.—Separate sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., on SATURDAY, the 9th of August, 1862, for building and equipping two first class light-vessels of the following dimensions:

Length from after side of stern post to the fore side of main stem, 98 feet; breadth of beam, moulded, 23 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, from top of limber strake to top of beam, 11 feet; tonnage about 252.

The Board will also receive proposals until 12 M., on MONDAY, the 28th of July, 1862, for building and equipping three second-class light-vessels, of the following dimensions:

Length between perpendiculars, 81 feet 6 inches; breadth of beam, moulded, 21 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, from top of limber strake to top of beam, 10 feet 6 inches; tonnage about 150.

The white oak to be of the best sea-coast timber, and the yellow pine of the finest grain untapped Southern timber. The printed specifications by which the vessels are to be constructed, and which will, with the drawings and plans, be attached to and form a part of the contracts, can be had on application to the Light-house Board, or to the Light-house Inspector at Portland, Boston, New-York, or Philadelphia, at which places, also, the plans and drawings may be seen and examined.

The Board reserves the right to reject any proposal, or to refuse to receive any vessel not built in strict conformity to the terms of the contract; and no contract will be considered binding until it shall have been approved by the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury. No proposal will be received or considered, unless from persons engaged in ship building, and each offer must be accompanied by the signatures of two responsible persons as sureties for the faithful fulfillment of the contract.

Each vessel must be distinctly specified, with the sum for which the bidder proposes to build and equip her, according to the drawings and specifications, and a copy of the printed specifications must be inclosed by each bidder, as evidence that there is no mistake as to the object of his proposal.

A drawing of the vessel contracted for will be furnished to the contractor, to which he will be required to adhere strictly; to this end the mould loft lines will be taken off, and the mould examined by the superintending officer, who will be assigned to the duty by this Board, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and who will be required to see that the work executed and the materials used are in strict conformity to the terms and specifications of the contract, and who must certify to the same in writing, before the vessel will be received, and payments authorized to be made.

Persons making proposals to build any of these light-vessels may suggest any change or alterations by which the cost will be lessened, without using inferior materials, and in making such suggestions the precise character of the change or alteration will be named, with the amount saved thereby. The proposals for each vessel will state the time required to complete the vessel and deliver it to the agent of the Board at such place as may be agreed upon; the same to be named in the bid. All proposals must be sealed, and indorsed "Proposals for building Light-Vessels," and then inclosed in another envelope, and addressed to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington, D. C.

No bid will be considered that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement.

Any person submitting a proposal may be present, and witness the opening of the bids at the time and place hereinbefore specified.

By order of the Light-house Board.

W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, 12TH AND GIRARD STS., PHILADELPHIA, July 19, 1862.

PROPOSALS FOR BLANKETS AND HATS.—Separate Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned, at this Office, until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, 5th day of August next, for furnishing and delivering at the Schuylkill Arsenal,

75,000 ARMY BLANKETS,

wool, gray, (with the letters U. S. in black, four inches long, in the centre,) to be seven feet long, five feet six inches wide, and to weigh five pounds each. Also,

20,000 UNIFORM HATS, (black felt.)

All deliveries will be subject to inspection, and must conform in all respects to the sealed army patterns deposited in this Office; a just and rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the samples.

Proposals will be received for any part of the above articles. Bidders will state the time and amount of each delivery. The blankets are required to be delivered within ninety days, and the hats within sixty days from date of award of contract.

The right is reserved by the Deputy Quartermaster-General to accept any part or the whole of a bid offered, or to reject the bids in whole or in part, as the interest of the Government in his opinion may require. Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee that the bidder will execute a contract, with good and sufficient bond, if his bid be accepted. Proposals unaccompanied with satisfactory guarantee will not be considered; and contracts will be awarded only to established manufacturers of, or dealers in, the articles. The failure to comply with any one order under the contract to operate to the forfeiture of the entire penalty of the bond. Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for Blankets and Hats," and addressed to G. H. CROSMAN,

Deputy Quartermaster-General.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 39 Park-row, Times Building, New-York, July 24, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until half past 12 o'clock P. M. of THURSDAY, July 31, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.:

Regulating and grading One Hundred and Tenth street, between Sixth and Ninth avenues.

For flagging sidewalks in Duane and Reade streets, between City Hall-place and Chatham-street.

For setting curb and gutter in Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Fifty-third streets, and flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of same.

For building pier foot of Fifty-ninth-street, North River.

For dredging slip between piers number Nineteen and Twenty, North River.

Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered, if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation. Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures. Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and the agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, July 19, 1862.

SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, Street Commissioner.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 15, 1862.

TO SEWER BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOsals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of TUESDAY, July 29, 1862, for the construction of the following sewers, to wit:

In Fifty-third-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues;

In Washington-street, between Bethune and Bank streets;

In Fifty-second-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway;

In Twenty-third-street, from East River to present sewer, near Avenue A;

And for receiving basins and culverts at the northwest and southwest corners of Avenue A and Seventh-street.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 15, 1862.

TO TRAP-BLOCK PAVERS.—SEPARATE sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of Tuesday, July 29, 1862, for the paving of the following streets, to wit:

West-street, from Liberty to and through Cortlandt-street to Greenwich-street.

Eleventh-street, from Broadway to and through University-place and Thirteenth-street

CEAD MILLE FAILTHE.

Gen. Meagher Recruiting the Irish Brigade.

The Emerald Isle will Aid the Gem of the Ocean.

Enthusiastic Gathering at the Seventh Regiment Armory---Speech by Gen. Meagher ---A Rousing Meeting.

Young and old Ireland congregated *en masse* at the Seventh Regiment Armory last evening, to welcome Gen. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, on behalf of the Irish Brigade. The room was by far too small to accommodate even half of the ten thousand who rushed to demonstrate by their presence their sympathy with the cause as well as with the noble sons of Erin who have so fearlessly thrown their lives into the breach to defend the land of the free from its traitorous assailants. The Armory was ablaze with light, and brilliant with the flags of Ireland and America tastefully disposed. Long before the hour for opening the meeting, the room was densely packed with a sweltering, but none the less enthusiastic, audience. The appearance of the band was the signal for a good-natured outburst of calls for Hibernian music of all kinds, and hearty applause greeted the musicians as they complied, and gave "The Exile of Erin," "St. Patrick's Day," "Garryowen," &c. The boys were in an excellent humor, and cheered the policeman who ordered the windows opened, the thirty gentlemen who helped themselves to water from the speaker's pitcher, and the reckless individual who threw up camp stools toward the platform, landing them on the heads of unfortunate bystanders. There were calls and hisses for "GEEZELET." With the punctuality of a soldier Gen. MEAGHER struggled toward the platform at precisely 8 o'clock, accompanied by DANIEL DEVLIN, SAMUEL SLOAN, RICHARD LALOR, JOHN SAVAGE and other gentlemen of note. The welcome of Gen. MEAGHER was uproarously cordial, and the utmost enthusiasm was manifested as he took his seat beneath the huge banner:

HEADQUARTERS
OF THE
IRISH BRIGADE.

On motion of DANIEL E. DEVLIN, Hon. SAMUEL SLOAN was unanimously chosen Chairman.

Mr. SLOAN, on taking the Chair, congratulated the meeting on its numbers. Gen. MEAGHER [Great applause] had hardly expected so enthusiastic and so numerous a meeting. For himself, he was unexpectedly called to take the place of JAS. T. BRADY. [Cheers for JAS. T. BRADY.] It was well that the sons of Irishmen should unite with the sons of America in this contest. Were 20,000,000 of us to be whipped by 8,000,000 ? [Voices—"No, no."] We have a McCLELLAN [cheers for McCLELLAN] who would lead on the Irish Brigade and our army to Richmond. [Cheers for MEAGHER, and loud calls for him to speak.] He had a letter from JAS. T. BRADY. [Cries of "Read it."] He would move that JOHN SAVAGE be chosen Secretary; would they agree to that? [Yes, yes.] He would announce the names of the Vice-Presidents, which he read as follows:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Joseph Stuart, Hon. Charles P. Daly, Andrew Carrigan, Hon. Wm. Mitchell, Hon. John R. Brady, Jos. P. Quinn, Peter O'Hara, Felix O'Rourke, Hon. Robt. Emmett, James B. Nicholson, Dennis Hennessy, Jas. Murphy, Wm. L. Cole, Hon. M. Connolly, Charles Toal, Alderman Walsh, Alderman Russell, E. L. Carey, Daniel O'Reilly, Hon. M. J. Brennan, Henry Shields, Alderman Farley, James Sanford, James Kelly, John McGrath, Owen Kenny, Hon. John J. Bradley, Ed. Boyle, P. Crerar, James Moore, Michael J. Green, Thomas Kremmins, Richard Bell, Daniel Devlin, Samuel Sloan, Walter McIlee, Hon. John Kelly, J. Sadlier, John B. Fogarty, Hon. R. J. Lalor, Hon. R. B. Connolly, Wm. Bradley, J. Brennan, D. C. Minton, Felix Ingoldsby, Wm. Watson, Richard O'Gorman, John O'Mahony, David M. Chauncey, Hon. Henry Hilton, Edward Hart, Joseph Wilson, B. Casserly, John Cluney, Dennis Sadlier, Ed. C. Donelly, Henry L. Bogart, Hon. Florence McCarthy, John Hennessy, Stephen Phibbin, P. B. Sweeny, Peter Rice, Ed. H. Miller, Wm. P. Powers, Patrick J. Meehan, Dines Carolin, Martin Lalor, Alderman Monaghan, Owen Keenan, E. D. Connery, John Mulally, Patrick Mulvihill, Hon. P. G. Molony, Wm. E. Robinson, Richard Busteed, Thomas McConnell, Michael Halpin, Daniel Geary.

Mr. SLOAN then attempted to read the letter of Mr. BRADY, but the eagerness to hear Mr. MEAGHER was too great to admit of it. Mr. BRADY'S letter was a formal declension of the invitation to speak, on account of physical inability. Letters were also received, but not read, from WILLIAM and JOHN O'BRIEN and others. In conclusion, Mr. SLOAN brought forward Gen. MEAGHER, amid the most tumultuous cheering. In vain did the orator essay to commence for several minutes. His voice was drowned in the hearty welcome that greeted him from the vast assemblage. Each individual seemed to vie with his neighbor in efforts to make the most noise. Comparative quiet was, however, at length restored, and Gen. MEAGHER spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF GEN. MEAGHER.

Gen. MEAGHER commenced by saying that the cordial and energetic spirit of the meeting gratified him beyond expression. Would to Heaven that these cheers were heard on a certain camp on the James River, where the three green flags that were borne down Broadway so triumphantly were still held by those who had so bravely borne them in the battles that had proven fatal to tens of thousands in Virginia. [Great applause.] Those cheers would greatly encourage those to whom the American Republic was almost as dear as their own homes. [Applause.] They warmed the soldier to a fresher life, and nerved him to a bolder daring, [applause,] though he said it who ought not to say it.

A Voice—"Say what you like." [Great applause and laughter.]

The Irish Brigade would rejoice in such encouragement—even more than in the commendation of the military Government. It was not for him now to tell the story of the Irish Brigade, for the exigencies of the time would not admit of it—neither would the growing boldness of the foe. But he might at some future time depict the dazzling disregard of death with which the Irish Brigade had faced the foe. [Applause.] He might find time to tell the story when the golden sheaf of plenty shall replace the lightnings of devastation in the talons of the eagle. [Great applause.] The Irish Brigade needed reinforcements. [A Voice—They'll have it.] [Cheers.] He would give them a few statistics: The Sixty-ninth, commanded by a brave and gallant officer, Col. ROBERT NUGENT, was reduced to two hundred and ninety-five men. [Oh, oh, oh, oh!] Since the 1st of June, when it entered into the battle of Fair Oaks with seven hundred and fifty men, it had lost four hundred and ten men since that time. The Eighty-eighth Regiment, commanded by Major QUINLAN, was reduced to 400 splendid men having lost 200 fellows. [Applause.]

A Voice—"How about the Thirty-seventh New-York."

Voices—"Put him out," "Go out and cool yourself," "You're a fool," &c.

Gen. MEAGHER paid a high tribute of praise to the gallant deed of the Irish Brigade. He read a letter from Lieut. J. H. DONOVAN, of Co. D, Sixty-ninth Regiment, who had been wounded and a prisoner; but, though having lost his eye, was still buoyant and hopeful. The reading of the letter was received with much cheering. The Lieutenant said he had told Gen. MAGRUDER that he had one eye left and would fight for the Union yet. [Applause.] And, if he lost his other eye, he would "go it blind." [Applause and roars of laughter.] The rebels said that if they only knew where the Irish Brigade was they would send a division to take it, and capture the exiled traitor MEAGHER, and hang him from the highest tree in Richmond. [Yells, groans and cries of "They can't do it."] That was not much encouragement for him to go back. ["No," "no."] But he thought the rebels found out quick enough where the Irish Brigade was. [Cheers.] The Sixty-third Regiment had lost less than the other regiments, because it had not been called into the hotter fire which had depleted the others. That regiment had, however, done arduous and noble duty, and its numbers had become depleted so that it needed 200 men. In all there was at least 2,000 men needed to recruit the Irish Brigade to the numbers required by law.

A Voice—Take the Black Republicans. [Laughter, cheers, and cries of "Put him out."]

Gen. MEAGHER—If that gentleman wants to indulge in any political recriminations, let him go off to the Tea-ter Mug.

I want 2,000 recruits.

A Voice—You shall have all you want.

Gen. MEAGHER—Suppose I take you at your word. Just give me your name and address. [Applause and laughter, and the voice subsides.]

A Voice—Take the Black Republicans.

Gen. MEAGHER—Any man who makes a remark like that I denounce as a poltroon and coward. Because others shrink from their duty is no reason why you should shrink from yours. [Applause.] You have no business to shift the responsibility upon others. [Applause.] We want men with muskets on their shoulders, we have officers enough in the army of the Potomac. Let those who have so nobly done their duty be promoted first. [Applause.] But how were these gaps in the noble brigade made? Were they well fed? No, soldiers could be better fed. Now and then the coffee or sugar ration would be missed in consequence of the necessity of breaking camp quickly. Latterly the whisky ration. [Cheers.] He knew they would cheer that. [Laughter.] That had been withdrawn on medicinal grounds, and that was the hardest privation they had had. [Laughter and applause.] He regretted that the Government had not adopted the offer of Mr. SANDERSON to remodel and render better the cooking of the army rations, which were now plentiful. He hoped, however, there would be arrangements made to add onions, potatoes, and even tomatoes and cabbages occasionally. But, as it was, there was plenty of good food distributed. The men should learn to take care of it better. The clothing was good, and would be amply sufficient if they would remember the maxim, "A stitch in time saves nine." [Applause.] But it was said they were over-worked in marching. That was not so. If they did more fighting, whose fault was that? [Laughter.]

A Voice—How many were killed?

Gen. MEAGHER—You weren't, at all events; perhaps it would have been better if you were. [Applause and laughter.] If the Irish hadn't done good service, Gen. SUMNER would not so cordially have greeted them with his cheerful query, "Are the green flags ready?" Nor would the Mississippians have so vexedly said, "Here's that d—d green flag again." Nor would GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, the indomitable young Chief, [great applause,] have praised the Brigade as he did, and have expressed the wish that he had twenty thousand more such soldiers. [Great applause.] It was the fighting there that did the mischief to the Brigade. [Laughter and applause.] But some asked, was it sickness that thinned the ranks? The scurviest enemy he had would not dare tell the biggest fool that he (Gen. MEAGHER) was absent on sick leave. [Laughter.]

A Voice—"You don't look like it."

He denied that he was any healthier than the majority of the brigade. The officers certainly had not as good treatment from the Commissary, who was obliged to supply the privates with food, while it was optional with him to supply the officers. [Laughter and cheers.] It was not, then, insufficient food, or clothing, or undue labor, or neglect of any kind, or sickness, but hard fighting of the enemy that had thinned the ranks—fighting that was the glory and pride of Irishmen. In conclusion, Gen. MEAGHER delivered an earnest, patriotic, thrilling and eloquent appeal to the Irishmen in America to do their duty to the land of their adoption, and the flag that sheltered them from oppression, by reinforcing at once the ranks of the Irish Brigade.

Come, then, Irishmen, since neither insufficient nor unsound food, nor insufficient clothing, nor excess of work, nor disease, nor any injustice, blunder or neglect, have been the causes of those red gaps in the ranks of the brigade which this day, on the battle-fields of the New World, transmit the military reputation of our race, and so redeems, by a page of honest valor, the contemporary history of a people from whose political sceptre, in the ancient palace, the pride and power seem to have passed away—[cheers]—since to their own fidelity, their own courage, their own utter disregard of life in the discharge of their duties, the decimation is owing, which I have come here to endeavor to repair, add since it should be the vehement desire and the intense ambition of every Irishman, who has one chord within him that vibrates to the traditions of that old lyric and martial land of his, not to permit its flag so vividly emblematical of the verdure of its soil and the immortality of its faith, to be compromised in any just struggle in which it is displayed. [Cheers.] Since the things are so, I here this night call upon my countrymen in this City to throw themselves forward, and pledging themselves in life and death to it, to stand to the last by that noble little brigade which has been true to its military oath, true to the Republic against the enemies of which it strikes, true to the promises of its unfaltering friends, and true to the memories, the pride and the hopes of Ireland. [Prolonged applause.] Come, my countrymen, fling yourselves with a generous passion into the armed lines over which waves with achieved and admitted honor the flag that was once borne in wrath and triumph by the O'Neill beyond the mountains and the lords of Ulster against the stalwart and most stalwart foes of the Irish race—[cheers]—the flag which flew in defiance from the walls of Limerick until neither towers of granite nor hearts of oak could avail for life and freedom—the flag which ROBERT EMMET [loud cheers,] the last of the consecrated martyrs of our race, lavished his wealth, his genius, his life, and above all, denied himself eternally the promised happiness of a home radiant with the light and love of a wife in harmony with his own grand nature, so that he might plant it high above the stronghold of the enemy of his country, and from that eminence announce to the world through the flashings of its emerald folds, the redemption of what in history may be one of the oldest, but which in resources, in hope, in faith, in heart, in all that infuses and perpetuates a nationality, will ever be the youngest nation of the world. (Tumultuous cheering.) Come, my countrymen, one more effort, magnanimous and chivalrous, for the Republic, which, to thousands and thousands of you, has been a tower of impregnable security, a pedestal of renown and a palace of prosperity, after the worrying, the scandals and the shipwrecks that, for the most part, have been for many generations the implacable destiny of our race. Come, my countrymen, in the name of RICHARD MONTGOMERY, who died to assert the liberty, and in the name of ANDREW JACKSON, who swore by the Eternal to uphold the authority of the nation; as you exult in the gallantry of JAMES SHIELDS—[cheers]—how long, as you point with the highest pride to the staunch loyalty, the patient courage and stern nerve of MICHAEL CORCORAN, follow me to the James River, and as each and all of you should emulate their example, as you are inspired by it, cast your fortunes with that brigade, which, to the credit and glory of Ireland, has already, on seven battle-fields, proved its devotion to this republic, under the command and intrepidity of the fearless, the gifted, the incomparable young General of the Army of the Potomac—Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN—[tremendous cheering again and again renewed]—to whom that army is thoroughly and unanimously devoted—[renewed cheering]—and whose great and good heart has been its inspiration, as his splendid genius has been its salvation in the most critical of times.

After Gen. MEAGHER had apologized for the non-appearance of Gen. SHIELDS, and announced that the recruiting office of the Irish Brigade would be opened at the old stand, No. 596 Broadway, he retired amid a storm of applause.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the meeting be heartily given to Col. STEVENS for the prompt courtesy with which he placed the splendid armory of the Seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. M., at the disposal of the Committee of Arrangements.

The meeting then adjourned amid the most earnest enthusiasm, evincing as determined patriotism and unswerving loyalty as ever was displayed in a public gathering, and practically demonstrating that the hearts of Irishmen throb with as pure devotion to our flag as ever animated the hearts of a free and noble people.

Remember, the headquarters of the Irish Brigade are at No. 595 Broadway, opposite Lafayette Hall.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

RECRUITING IN THE CITY.

THE NEW BOUNTY.

Every recruit can get half the Fifty Dollar State Bounty within forty-eight hours of his enlistment. If he does not receive his money within that time, it is the fault of either himself or the officer who has charge of him.

Col. ELIAS, who has management of this bounty and its proper distribution, is a man of system and great executive ability. He has the faculty of putting through an immense amount of work in a wonderfully short space of time, and has so managed the machinery of his bureau as to prevent all needless confusion and delay.

THE SPINOLA BRIGADE.

Col. JOURDAN has been confirmed by Gov. MORGAN as Colonel of the First Regiment of the Empire Brigade. Ex-Justice CONNELL has been appointed Brigade Quartermaster. This brigade is said to be recruiting more men in New-York than in Brooklyn. The gallant State Senator must arouse his regular constituents and make them follow him to the field as enthusiastically as they always rallied round him at the ballot-box. In the encampment at East New-York there are about a thousand men; not bad considering the short time the brigade has been under way.

THE BALLYCE GUARD.

Col. PFEIFFER and his indefatigable Adjutant, are working hard to complete this capital regiment. They are getting a good class of men, and have secured very popular and capable line officers. The camp at Turtle Bay Brewery is a delightful place, and general enjoyment seems to reign there supreme, not, of course, to the prejudice of discipline.

THE NEW-YORK FIFTH.

No. 506 Broadway, the headquarters of this famous regiment, is doing a lively business, first-class men pouring in rapidly. Capt. CARR expects to send off a squad to the regiment in a few days. The recruits for the Fifth are fully equipped on their departure with arms, knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, underclothing and shoes. As fast as men are mustered in they receive the State bounty of $50, and full rations and lodgings.

SELECTION OF COLONEL FOR THE SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The nomination of ANTHONY CONE for Colonel of the regiment of volunteers to be raised for the Second Senatorial District, has been accepted by Governor MORGAN, and the regiment, at organization, is to proceed at once.

HILLHOUSE LIGHT INFANTRY.

This regiment (the Second of the Empire Brigade) has a good disciplinarian for Commander. Col. CLAASSEN has issued an excellent code of orders for the regulation of his own regiment and the cattle camp, of which he is Inspector. The Hillhouse Light Infantry is filling up handsomely, and is a good regiment to join. Col. CLAASSEN has promulgated the following:

HEADQUARTERS HILLHOUSE LIGHT INFANTRY,
SECOND REGIMENT, EMPIRE BRIGADE,
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 1.—The following named officers of this regiment are hereby ordered to report in person, at these headquarters, on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., viz.:

Capt. Geo. Michs and his officers.
Capt. Chas. G. Smith and his officers.
Capt. A. C. Cooper and his officers.
Capt. E. P. Doherty and his officers.
Capt. J. W. Dunn and his officers.
Capt. Thos. Goodwin and his officers.
Capt. James J. O'Malley and his officers.
Capt. W. W. Bowles and his officers.
Capt. C. M. Martin and his officers.
Capt. Jacob Woolsey and his officers.

And officers desiring to recruit for this regiment are also invited to be present. By order of

J. CLAASSEN,
Colonel commanding Second Regiment.

D. A. BOERE, Adjutant.

THE FIRST REGIMENT NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

Col. GURNEY'S Regiment of National Volunteers is now fairly organized. The Surgeon, Dr. GEORGE R. COTTER, Adjutant JOHN L. LITTLE, and Quartermaster A. M. BRADSHAW, have been mustered into the service. Great care has been taken in selecting the Line Officers, and most of them have been in active service since the commencement of the present war. The regimental camp has been established at Camp Washington, Staten Island. Col. GURNEY has been prominently connected with our State Militia since 1839, and held commission for many years in the Seventh Regiment National Guards. At the call of the President, in the commencement of present rebellion, he left his business and went with the Seventh to the seat of war; and immediately upon the return of the regiment to this City, he connected himself as Captain, and recruited a company for Col. COSCRAN'S regiment, (First United States Chasseurs,) to which organization he has been connected up to the present time. At the request of Gov. MORGAN, in June last, he was detached from his regiment by order of the Secretary of War, and has been acting as Inspector of Camps, Inspector at Camp Washington, and Military Examiner of persons applying for authority to recruit under General Order, No. 31. Col. GURNEY is held in high esteem by his associate officers in the Chasseurs, and has the highest recommendations from both Col. COCHRANE and Lieut Col. SEALES, as to his gentlemanly bearing and military experience and capacity. The regimental headquarters are at No. 814 Broadway.

NEW EXEMPTION LAW.

For the convenience of parties who are unable during the day to file their exemption papers with the County Clerk, can have them promptly done and filed by the Clerks of the Fire Commissioners, who will be at Fireman's Hall, Nos. 127 and 129 Mercer-street, every evening until the 15th of August.

THE "HARRIS LIGHT CAVALRY,"

Have been in service one year, and still number 903 men. The regiment has seen much service, of which its last descent upon Beaver Dam is a fair sample. The advantage to the recruit of enlisting in an old regiment, are many and valuable. The drudgery of drilling is vastly lightened; he always finds a teacher by his side, ready and willing to give instruction; he enters at once upon the duties of a soldier, and he has experienced officers to look after his welfare. Parents or friends wishing to place recruits in the field, can find no better regiment than this in which their services will be appreciated or their soldier-like conduct guaranteed. The Colonel is J. MANSFIELD DAVIS, and Lieutenant-Colonel, JUDSON KILPATRICK.

We are requested to say Adjt. F. W. ARMSTRONG is recruiting at No. 600 Broadway, and —— LEFLINE in the Park.

MILITARY COMMITTEE OF SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

There was a large attendance of members at the meeting of the Committee Thursday, which was held at the Library in the City Hall, the Chairman, Senator BRADLEY, presiding.

Major BLUNT, the officer selected to command the regiment proposed to be raised in this district, not having as yet received his commission, has obtained leave of absence, so as to enable him to come on and attend in person to the recruiting of the regiment. Some delay has arisen in the active operations of the Committee.

But Finance and Enlistment Committees have been organized in all the Wards, consisting of prominent and influential men.

There was some conversation in the Committee as to the policy of recruiting for the regiments now in the field before attempting to raise new ones.

The Corresponding Secretary was directed to communicate with the Governor in relation to Major BLUNT'S appointment, and the course to be pursued in regard to recruiting.

On motion, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Government and people of the United States have pressing upon them the exigencies of civil war, and before them the possibility of foreign war, while delusion and conscription are bringing into the field the entire population of the rebel States, capable of bearing arms, in order to destroy the Union, and kill in the fullness of its life, the truest, purest, political liberty ever known among men, and European Powers which were for abolition while we were united, are for Slavery now that we are divided, in order that our division may be perpetual; that the interests of foreign trade and manufactures may gain by our loss, and aristocracy and absolutism get strength through our weakness; and,

Whereas, Patriotism, National honor and a true economy alike demand not only that rebellion be suppressed, but that it be speedily suppressed, while the spectacle of an entire free people in arms, is the best answer to the menace of foreign interference, and the surest safeguard against it; and inasmuch as the immediate raising of the 300,000 volunteers recently called for by the President of the United States, and the furnishing of such additional forces as the public service may hereafter call for is possible only through the active and earnest cooperation of all citizens, and the creation of a reserve force properly drilled and equipped, consisting of the entire population, capable of bearing arms, who should be immediately placed under military drill and instruction, so that all may be ready to enter the ranks whenever the call of their country comes; therefore,

Resolved 1. That it is the opinion of this Committee that there should be an immediate arming of the entire male population of the State capable of bearing arms, that they be organized for purposes of drill and military instruction, and that it is the duty of every man to devote to said instruction, including rifle practice, where practicable, a portion of his time daily.

2. That all business ought to be suspended in the City of New-York, on one day in each week, from 12 o'clock at noon for the purpose of enabling all citizens to aid the work of enlistment, and to attend to the duty of drill, to organize companies, and to assemble at drill rooms in their respective wards.

3. That convenient places for enlistment and drill be provided in every ward, and kept open day and evening, and that the services of competent military instructors be secured.

3. That these resolutions be communicated to the military committees in the different Senatorial Districts, and the State military authorities, and that they be requested to take measures for carrying out the foregoing recommendations.

WAR MEETING AT OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Friday, July 25.

A tremendous war meeting was held in this city last evening. DELOS DE WOLF presided, and all the Supervisors of the county acted as Vice-Presidents. Speeches were made by Hon. DEWITT C. LEFFLEJOHN, who accepted the nomination of the War Committee for Colonel of the Third Oswego Regiment, and also by Hons. Henry Ames, J. C. Churchill, Henry Fitzhugh, D. Failing, D. Talcott, A. N. Ludington and Ira D. Brown. Resolutions were unanimously adopted in favor of a more vigorous prosecution of the war; the confiscation of rebel property; the employment of the slaves of fugitive and rebel masters by our military and naval forces, and pledge united and determined resistance against foreign intervention in our affairs. A number of recruits were obtained on the spot.

The Board of Supervisors has added fifty dollars to the bounty of each recruit, in addition to the National and State bounty.

WAR MEETING IN BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Friday, July 25.

An immense war meeting was held in this city to-day. Upward of 20,000 people were on the grounds. The Mayor presided. Speeches were made by Hon. Mr. WADSWORTH, Mr. LANNING, Mr. SPRAGUE and Hon. Mr. PHELPS. The speech of the latter gentleman called forth long continued cheers for old Massachusetts.

CONNECTICUT.

NORWICH, Thursday, July 24.

The largest and most enthusiastic meeting ever held in this city came off here to-day and this evening.

A mass meeting on Franklin-square in the afternoon was addressed by RICHARD BOSTELL, Rev. Mr. QUINN of Providence, Gen. DAN. TYLER, Senator FOSTER, and HIRAM WILLEY of New-London.

An immense meeting in Breed Hall this evening was addressed by Hon. CHARLES CHAPMAN, and several others.

The war spirit was never more thoroughly aroused, and New-London County will furnish one regiment without difficulty.

THE SPORTING SEASON.

Exciting Trot on Fashion Course---Mr. Benner Shows What he Can do.

Great pleasure has for days been anticipated by the patrons of the turf, from the trot which as follows was advertised for Friday afternoon. The horses were well known, their respective powers guided by the same skillful hands, had before been tested, but with varying results, and speculation was rife, not only amongst the outsiders but with the initiated as well, as to what would be the day's decision.

For several days prior to the race, the weather had been unfair, and in the morning it was feared that there would not only be no "good track," but no "good day." Toward 10 o'clock all fear was banished, for the bright, hot sun came out *en force*, as the strategists say, and clearing away the clouds, dried the earth, heated the atmosphere and prepared in the very best possible manner, everybody who wanted to go to, and everything in any way connected with, the race.

Had each one present, and there was an unusually good attendance, including several of the gentler sex, had his hand in the veering of the weather-cock, it would have changed not a point, moved not a space. Nature did her best, and we wish we could say the same of the drivers.

After the preliminaries had been attended to, and by preliminaries we mean the bountifully, sumptuous dinner, which the fair and accustomed hands of Mrs. CROCHERON invariably prepares for her husband's guests, the congregated sports, spectators and outsiders repaired to the course.

All the horses were shown, and the selling of pools which for several days has been briskly going on, was resumed with fair patronage. The beautiful gray mare *Lady Suffolk*, which had all along been the favorite, was reported to be hurt in the knee, and consequently fell in the pool somewhat, though those who saw her "showing up" were of the judicious opinion that she was not "badly hurt at all, at all." Nevertheless, in spite of the fact that she was the favorite up to that hour, the rating in pool was as follows: 1. *Lady Sherman*; 2. *Kitty Wink*; 3. *Memnon*; 4. *Lady Suffolk*. This was not an arbitrary rating, however, for many of the knowing ones adhered to *Suffolk*, while others backed their preference for *Memnon* by the production of the little "greenbacks."

At the toss-up, *Memnon* won the pole, *Suffolk* being second, *Sherman* third, and *Kitty Wink* last. Whether intentional or not, we cannot say, but to an unbiased outsider it seemed as though they might have gotten along with half a dozen attempts at starting, but they didn't. Time after time, the horses were driven provokingly down to the stand, but never with a fair line; and it was not until this performance had disgusted everybody present, and the twelfth attempt had been made, that they got off with an honest start for the

First Heat.—*Lady Sherman* led perhaps half a length, with *Memnon* and *Suffolk* neck and neck, and *Kitty Wink* behind. *Lady Sherman* passed the quarter-pole in 37½ seconds, when a very pretty brush ensued between her and *Memnon*, which continued to the half-pole, where they passed neck and neck in 1 min. 15 sec., with *Suffolk* last gaining upon them, while *Kitty* fell behind. Here *Memnon* fell back, *Suffolk* overhauled *Sherman*, and *Kitty* maintained her rear guard. *Lady Suffolk* took the third quarter in 1 min. 54½ sec., with *Sherman* tapping her, *Memnon* and *Kitty* being together behind. The trot up the home stretch was intensely exciting. *Sherman* broke, but rallied, losing nothing, when *Suffolk* followed her example, gaining, as it seemed to us, while amid shouts and cheers and great excitement the beautiful gray mare got home with the lead in 2 min. 31 sec., followed in order by *Lady Sherman*, *Memnon* and *Kitty Wink*.

The Second Heat—Was a singular one, and caused much ill-feeling. Betting was nearly even on *Sherman* and *Suffolk*, with an inclination in favor of *Suffolk*.

After two false starts, they came up with reasonable fairness, *Suffolk* and *Sherman* close by each other, with *Memnon* and *Wink* in the rear. From the start to the stand, there was trouble. One crowded the other, and the other crowded one; first *Suffolk* broke, then *Sherman* broke, then both broke, and finally after *Sherman* had kept the lead all the way around, she came in ahead in 2 minutes 33 seconds. It was claimed and allowed that she had come entirely too much by her ups and downs, and though the charge of foul was not admitted, the Judges decided that it was a dead-heat. Certain friends of *Lady Sherman* thought it would be just as appropriate to call it a "dead beat," but the first decision stood, as being more elegant, not to say more truthful.

Of course *Suffolk's* friends were delighted, and though it made but little difference to the others, they chimed in against the winner.

For the Third Heat—There were likewise several startings, the fourth of which, however, was fair enough to obtain the word. As they got off, however, *Suffolk* broke badly and *Sherman* taking advantage of it took the pole and kept it. She made the quarter in 39 seconds, from which *Suffolk* began to overhaul her, in the consummation of which she succeeded at the half pole, which they passed together in 1 minute 16½ seconds, *Kitty* being third, and *Memnon* fourth. In going around the turn, *Sherman* brushed ahead, and succeeded, when at the third quarter, in making three lengths between herself and *Suffolk*, the time being 1 minute 56½ seconds. *Suffolk* here looked up a little, reducing gradually the gap, which, when they passed the distance pole, was but half a length. Here a beautiful and most exciting brush took place between them, *Sherman*, however, shook off the gray mare and came in ahead, in 2 minutes 25 seconds. *Kitty Wink* barely saved her distance, and *Memnon* was distanced.

The excitement was intense—bloom was at fever heat. The backers of *Kitty* complained that she had been "startled" so often, and sent on such obstinacies in the operation that at least fifteen miles had been trotted by her, enough to give out the best of trotters. *Memnon's* friends were like the boy, they had "nothing to say." *Suffolk's* friends talked loud and strong about foul driving, pocketing and crowding, while the believers in *Sherman* stock wanted to bet, and then bet that they would win.

In order to satisfy the friends of *Lady Suffolk* a judge was sent to the half-mile pole to look out for and report foul driving, of which it was alleged there was a great deal.

The Third Heat—Received a good start, though *Suffolk* got up at the turn and lost ground, while *Sherman* and *Wink* had a brush, during which they took the quarter-pole in 59 seconds. *Sherman* was the better horse, however, and at the half-pole led her about half a length—the two keeping *Suffolk* from the pole, which was made in 1 minute 20 seconds.

From this on they began to trail out; *Sherman* led *Kitty Wink* about three lengths, while *Suffolk* was behind her another two lengths. As the bay mare made the three-quarter-pole in 1 minute 58½ seconds, *Kitty Wink* and *Suffolk* lapping each other, were about six lengths behind her.

The home stretch was taken quietly, *Lady Sherman* made the score in 2.39, *Kitty Wink* being three lengths behind her, and poor *Lady Suffolk* another half length in the rear.

To relieve the anxiety of some, to allay the feverish excitement of others, to gratify himself and please the multitude,

MR. ROBERT BONNER

trotted out one of his famous *Ledger* teams, and without parade, hesitation or fooling, took the word and started gaily off. He made the quarter in 37 seconds, the half in 1:15 and the mile in 2:30½, with *Fathush Maid* and *Lady Palmer*. The trot was a good, honest trot, and afforded all a satisfaction such as cannot be obtained from forty thousand make-trots where one is never certain of anything, except that he is sure to lose, however he may venture.

The Fifth Heat—and last, decided the day. It was quite dark, and it was thought doubtful whether it would be well to attempt it, but excitement ruled the hour, and finally it was determined to "make a try of it." Judges were posted about the track to insure fair play, and after two starts the word was given.

Lady Sherman had the pole, *Suffolk* was second, and *Kitty* outside.

Almost at the start, the two extremes got the lead of *Lady Suffolk*, and closing, kept her behind and between them. The excitement became great; cries of "Foul" were heard on every hand; most absurd odds were offered, and, strangely, they were not taken. It was too dark to see distinctly. All one could know, was that the two leaders kept *Suffolk* behind, but what efforts were made by her to recover, how she was prevented, or whatever, was to one and all as a sealed book.

Down the home-stretch they thundered; exactly as they went off they came in.

Sherman increased a short gap between herself and *Kitty*, while the *Suffolk* was yet behind. Presently a change came on. *Suffolk*, taking advantage of an unguarded gap, sprang in ahead of *Kitty*, and almost reached *Sherman's* neck; but, after a severe trial, *Lady Sherman* made the score in 2 min. 42 sec., with *Lady Suffolk* second, and *Kitty Wink* last.

Thus ended the most exciting trot of the season; a great deal of money changed hands, and very many prophecies remain unfulfilled. The following tells the tale:

FRIDAY, JULY 25, 3 O'CLOCK—PURSE $100.

D. Mace named b. m. *Lady Sherman*	2	3	1	1	1
H. Woodruff named g. m. *Lady Suffolk*	1	0	2	3	2
D. Tallman named blk. g. *Memnon*	3	0	Dis.	0	0
D. Pfifer named b. m. *Kitty Wink*	3	0	3	2	3

TIME.

Heats.	Quarter.	Half Mile.	Mile.
First	37½ sec.	1 min. 15 sec.	2 min. 31 sec.
Second			Dead Heat.
Third	39 sec.	1 min. 16½ sec.	2 min. 33 sec.
Fourth	39 sec.	1 min. 20 sec.	2 min. 34 sec.
Fifth			2 min. 42 sec.

BOSTON RACE MEETING.

SECOND DAY

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 23, 1862.

Cold easterly winds, and a dull, lowering sky, ushered in the morning of the second day's racing here. As a natural result, the unfavorable weather exercised a prejudicial influence upon the attendance, not more than fifteen hundred people being present. The comparative absence of the fair representatives of the youth and beauty of Boston was a noticeable feature, for there is no doubt that they would have turned out in great numbers if the day had proved propitious. The track was in much better condition than on the previous day, the rain having dried up, and rendered the going comparatively good. The punctuality observed in commencing the racing at the hour named, and between the various heats, deserves remark and commendation.

It will be seen, from the subjoined report, that the two purses run for to-day were won by two horses in the stable of Dr. J. W. WELDON, of Kentucky. This gentleman, who is a staunch patron of the turf, had run his horses unsuccessfully at the Philadelphia and New-York meetings. Perseverance, however, brought its reward to-day, and his high-mettled thoroughbreds, *Hillsborough* and *Bettie Ward*, won both the races for which they were entered; and from the form they displayed, it is by no means improbable that other purses yet to be run for may fall to their lot. Dr. WELDON'S success appeared to create universal satisfaction among the lovers of the turf who witnessed his good fortune.

The first race was a handicap, one mile dash, for a purse of $200. The following four horses were entered: Dr. UNDERWOOD'S ch. f. *Emma*, 4 years, by *Logan*, 85 pounds; Dr. WELDON'S imp. b. c. *Hillsborough*, 4 years, by *Stockwell*, 90 pounds; P. C. Bush's b. m. *Cyclone*, 5 years, by *Vandal*, 100 pounds; and J. HUNTER'S ch. f. *Miss Jessie*, 3 years, by *Revenue*, 95 pounds. In the pools, *Miss Jessie* brought $68; *Cyclone*, $20; *Hillsborough*, $6; and *Emma*, $5.

THE RACE.

After two false starts, they got the word. *Cyclone* rushed to the front, followed by *Hillsborough*, *Miss Jessie* and *Emma*, in the order named. At the quarter pole *Hillsborough* had got on level terms with *Cyclone*, and they raced together, lapped, to the half mile. Time, 55 seconds. *Emma*, overpaced from the start, was struggling hopelessly in the rear, while *Miss Jessie*, on the third quarter, finding her effort to reach the two leaders fruitless, fell back, and the race was left to *Hillsborough* and *Cyclone*. A beautiful race up the home-stretch ensued, both horses closely locked together, and answering gamely to the spur and whip. Twenty lengths from home *Hillsborough* shot ahead, and stalling off the final challenge of *Cyclone*, won the race cleverly in 1:50¾—*Miss Jessie* being a bad third, and *Emma* beaten off.

The handicap race of two-mile heats, for a purse of $500, followed. Of the four horses entered, Mr. HUNTER'S *Sunshine* was the only one that ruled "not content" with the weight (100 lbs.) imposed by the handicapper. *Trovatore* was weighted at 110 lbs., *Revenge* 100 lbs., and *Bettie Ward* 90 lbs. *Trovatore* was the favorite, selling in pools of $100 for $61; *Revenge* $25, and *Bettie Ward* $14.

First Heat.—*Trovatore* took the lead, with *Bettie Ward* second and *Revenge* last. Before reaching the quarter, *Revenge* closed up with *Bettie*, *Trovatore* carrying on the running a length in front. Down the far side they ran so close that a sheet would have covered the three, and to this way they turned into the home-stretch. *Trovatore* led half a length on passing the judges' stand, on the first mile, in 1:56, *Revenge* being next him. He maintained his position in front to the last turn, when GILPATRICK, on *Revenge*, went up and challenged him. A magnificent race with these two was now witnessed, *Revenge* admirably ridden by the renowned GIL, who carefully nursed his powers for the deciding effort, winning in the last few yards by half a length. Time, 3:52. *Bettie Ward* was last—ten lengths behind *Trovatore*.

*Second

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AFFAIRS IN RICHMOND.

Experiences of a National Chaplain in the Rebel Capital.

DETERMINED TEMPER OF THE REBELS.

Their Boast that Richmond Cannot be Taken.

Secrecy of the Movements of the Rebel Armies.

Magruder Laid on the Shelf---Beauregard Under a Cloud.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARRISON'S LANDING, Tuesday, July 22, 1862.

Father O'HAGAN, of the Excelsior (Sickles) Brigade, who was taken prisoner by the rebels on the 25th of June, at Fair Oaks, has been unconditionally released, and joined his regiment in good health at this place, on Sunday morning last. He was confined in Richmond by order of the rebel Secretary of War one night, when through the intercession of the Catholic Bishop of that city, he was released and permitted to retire to the residence of his friend, the Bishop, who, aside from being a warm Secessionist, was imbued with a spirit of Christian charity toward his guest.

During his residence with the Bishop, he had frequent opportunities of conversing with all classes of the enemy, from the greatest to the humblest, and he says that but one spirit animated them all—that of an unflinching determination never to yield while an arm was left to strike. The feeling was universal among those with whom he mingled, and he was assured they but reflected the sentiment of the entire South. They deny the existence of any Union feeling of character and influence in the South, and *seriously ridicule* the idea of being subjugated. His treatment was extremely courteous while under the protection of the Bishop, and the character and events of the war were freely canvassed and discussed in a cool, dispassionate manner, which partook more of an amicable social interchange of opinion, than of clashing and clamorous enthusiasm. Their denunciations of the National Government, although severe, bold and unrestricted, were dressed in polite terms and words divested of offence; but the emphasis, the gesture, the look and effect, were like iron on the senses. They spoke of their recent severe losses as casting no shadows upon their cause, and considered it a glorious martyrdom to fall in the cause of their independence—an independence which they claim to be not second to that won by our fathers.

They complain bitterly in consequence of the great lack of medicine which they experience, and say we must not feel indignant if our sick and wounded prisoners do not meet that relief at their hands which they would be glad to offer them, since constituting medicine contraband of war by our Government, has created a scarcity which they cannot remedy. They think this one of the most outrageous acts of our Administration, and one which redounds to our own disadvantage as well as theirs. They claim it to be one of the most barbarous acts of which a civilized nation could be guilty; that it is inhuman, and a violation of the law of nations.

The utmost secrecy characterizes the workings of their army movements. Nothing is divulged on it it assumes the character of an immediately operating order. Even the subordinate Generals act upon no forewarning, and all intentions of the leaders are withheld. But every part of the war machinery is kept in constant order, and ready to move harmoniously at any moment. Nothing is allowed to come between the leaders and the work they have in hand. Every faculty of their being is concentrated in the study and pursuit of the rebellion. They have no other thought or desire. Every attribute of their nature is mingled with this mighty wave of disunion, and they are determined to press down all opposition, or be hurled back a broken and exhausted mass into the sea of oblivion.

Richmond, they declare, cannot be taken, even by the united forces of the entire North. The recent call of troops by the President does not appear to awaken their surprise, and they boast that they can, in a far less public manner, call to the support of their capital from five hundred thousand to six hundred thousand men. As yet, their drafts upon the Southern militia have been restricted to soldiers under thirty-five years of age. They will now, if necessary, (and they speak in the most indifferent manner about the necessity,) draft or call into the field men between the ages of thirty-five and fifty.

Promotions and selections of officers among them are made purely upon their personal military accomplishments and energy. Rank and station in society are disregarded, and have no influence. Many wealthy men and men of influence are serving as common soldiers in the ranks, and our informant was assured that the families of the poorest soldiers were not allowed to suffer from privation; that there was moneyed wealth enough in the ranks to prevent any form of destitution, and an instance was cited where a common soldier having one hundred thousand dollars in the banks in that city, recently presented a comrade one hundred dollars for the relief of his family.

They claim to have collected twenty thousand stand of arms during the recent engagements, many of which, although found in an unserviceable state, are being straightened and repaired. In their estimation, a musket is not rendered irreparable by bending its barrel or breaking its stock. Hundreds of such damaged arms are being put in order, and are prized as a great accession to their armament. They also claim to have saved from the commissary stores which were consigned to the flames on our retreat, large quantities of provisions of all descriptions, and enjoyed many luxuries from the wreck of sundry sutlers' stores.

Two sons of Commodore PORTER, who has so nobly sustained the Stars and Stripes upon our Western waters, are in the rebel army at Richmond, in the capacity of common soldiers. In speaking of the attack upon Fort Darling by the *Galena* and *Monitor*, they declare there were but three guns mounted in the works, and that it was very feebly garrisoned; but that now it mounted forty guns of the most approved character, and that it was not only ably manned, but a sheathing of iron plates incased its upper works, as a protection for their sharpshooters, and also as a defence against ours.

That they have two iron-clad ships in course of construction, our informant says cannot be denied, as he, in his peregrinations about the city, saw them. At present the work is suspended, in consequence of the scarcity of iron to roof them. They are built upon principles similar to the *Merrimac*.

They claim to have captured upwards of fifty cannon from PORTER and McCALL, and that they took other pieces at Malvern Hill, which are now mounted upon their works around Richmond.

Gens. McCALL and REYNOLDS are confined in one end of a large tobacco warehouse. This particular prison is exclusively occupied by our National officers. Gens. McCALL and REYNOLDS have separate apartments, which have been constructed for their accommodation, and every attention is shown them, in consideration of their rank. They are surrounded with all the comforts attainable, and appear cheerful and in excellent health. The minor officers are treated in a very kindly manner, and are made as comfortable as they could hope for. They have clean, comfortable cot-beds to lie upon, and other luxuries of which they have long been deprived in the field.

Gen. MAGRUDER is severely censured, and has been laid upon the shelf for leading his troops into our murderous fire of artillery at Malvern Hill. They do not deny or disguise the fact that he was drunk, as well as many of his under officers, on that occasion, and excuse their unnecessary loss upon those grounds. They also allege that they do not seek to conceal their losses, but on the contrary use every means to facilitate the publication of correct lists in all the Southern papers.

Generals JACKSON and LEE enjoy the greatest popularity and consideration among all classes. BEAUREGARD is not in good odor among the masses, and his star is rapidly waning.

They allege that they have recently received a large cargo of boots and shoes from England, and the music of the pavements would rather confirm the truth of the statement.

These are chiefly rebel statements, and doubtless are somewhat colored. ARGUS.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Reviews of the Various Army Corps—Condition of the Troops—Necessity for Hurrying Forward the Reinforcements—Some Abuses to be Remedied.

From our Own Correspondent.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Friday, July 25, 1862.

A review of some of the troops has been the attractive feature of the army during the present week. On Tuesday, SUMNER'S Corps was reviewed and on the following day HEINTZELMAN'S Corps. Yesterday, Gen. STEES' Division of Regulars was upon the field. The reviews are made by the Commanders of Corps—Gen. McCLELLAN, by his presence, giving grace and enthusiasm to the occasion. Of the drill and discipline of the men nothing need be said. In both respects they may be considered perfect. The paucity of numbers, however, compared with the full ranks that embarked from Alexandria some four months ago, is a matter that does not escape notice. The soldiers themselves, who, as a general thing, are not given to disseminating their views in reference to the affairs of the army beyond their own mess circle, have followed the impulse of their feelings in this instance, and declared openly that unless reinforcements are speedily sent to them, all hopes of anything brilliant being accomplished on their part will be at an end. It is the design to review the entire army by corps in the manner as already commenced and described. To-day, Gen. FITZ-JOHN PORTER'S Corps will be upon the ground.

At present the army, of course, is inactive and necessarily idle. Our friends at the North will not be surprised to learn that circumstances have rendered this condition of things imperative, and it only rests with them to decide at what time events of stirring and possibly thrilling interest shall be inaugurated. Nothing can be or will be done until reinforcements shall have arrived. The unhealthy locality of position, or the excessively warm climate—for owing to the effect of one or both of these particulars sickness prevails to an alarming extent—demands expedition on the part of State Governments in the matter of furnishing their proportion of troops, to the end that the portion of the army now here may not dwindle away while fresh men are preparing to join it.

Mention has been previously made of the fact of the large number of officers and men absent from the army. That some of the absentees actually needed respite from military routine, in consequence of illness, cannot be denied; but no palliation can be offered on behalf of hundreds who have obtained furloughs on various slight pretexts. It is known that not a few have even risked their reputation by feigning sickness in order to get placed on board a homeward-bound transport. How they manage to obtain a Surgeon's certificate is indeed a mystery. An incident, illustrative of many of the artifices employed by the soldiers to get relieved from service, was related to me yesterday. The case was formerly a hospital steward, consequently somewhat familiar with the course to be pursued in order to secure a pass from the attending Surgeon. His plan, after being removed to the hospital, was to endeavor to get a discharge from the Surgeon of the ward in which he was placed. Failing in this, he would, under some pretext, obtain the privilege of occupying another ward, when he would repeat his efforts to get a discharge. In this manner he was transferred from ward to ward, failing in each instance to get a certificate, until at length he had been the occupant of nearly every ward in the hospital. At last, however, he succeeded, during a press of business, in getting two attendants to place him on a stretcher and bear him to an ambulance which was upon the point of being driven to the pier at which the sanitary transport was lying. But as late would have it, just as the men were in the act of placing their charge in the ambulance, the Chief Surgeon of the hospital rode up, espied the migratory patient, whom he had suspected of duplicity for some time, and at once gave orders for him to get up and walk back to quarters.

Since the arrival of the army on the Peninsula, owners of dwellings cannot complain of their old worthless shanties not being well protected by provost guards. This matter has already been freely discussed, and it is not my province to again agitate it. My object, in alluding to the subject at all, was to show the effect of posting a guard to keep *strict* watch upon a mean one-story hovel, occupied by an ignorant, besotted overseer and his family. The distance between the hovel and the mansion-house of the estate, which is about half a mile, and the immediate proximity of the negro quarters to the hovel, is an evidence of the little respect bestowed upon the overseer and his family by the inmates of the mansion. And yet this army, the moment it reaches its present position, hastens to post a provost-guard round the overseer's premises, to protect a traitor's property, and thereby furnish quarters in which our soldiers may revel and debauch. An opinion has been expressed, by persons competent to judge of the matter, that the proper place for this overseer and his family—including the female members—would be in some locality removed entirely away from the grounds occupied by the army. If a guard must be placed round the premises, let men be selected who will attend to their duty, and at any rate maintain peace and quiet. A good deed would be rendered if the sutler, who has managed to get into the house with an indefinite quantity of strichnine whisky, was cleared out, and his stock of poison emptied upon the ground. A Captain in the Sixty-third New-York Regiment, who has been placed to take charge of the hovel, kept the entire neighborhood awake last night, by his screams and yells, while in a fit of delirium tremens. The building is on the Berkeley estate, and the parties occupying it should at once be attended to.

A number of transports have recently gone up the river to City Point with flags of truce, to bring away our wounded. On their return, the vessels usually proceed directly to Fortress Monroe.

Prof. LOWE, Chief of Aeronauts, continues ill at his residence in Philadelphia. It is to be hoped that he will soon recover, and again give his valuable services to the army and Government. During his absence, Capt. JAMES ALLEN, a gentleman of experience and ability, has taken charge of the balloon, and gives eminent satisfaction by his assiduity and good management.

We are pleased to again welcome among us Mr. ADRIAN LUNDAY, the talented young artist connected with the New-York *Illustrated News*, who has furnished the public with a variety of excellent war sketches.

Mr. DEMING, the active agent of the Associated Press, has also returned, after a brief absence among his numerous friends. WHIT.

The Routine of Camp Life—Health of the Troops—The Mails—Gambling to be Suppressed—The Sutlers, &c.

CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, Va., Wednesday, July 16, 1862.

One finds now, in reviewing the army of the Potomac, but little to attract his attention beyond the ordinary details of a campaigning camp life. The guard mounting, the tramp of regiments to and fro on picket and fatigue duties, the felling of the forests, and the upheaving of vast and strong earthworks, claims the vigilance and labors of our soldiers. Of news there is a complete dearth, and we are only informed by the papers which find their way into camp of what is passing, not only in distant parts of the country, but in our very midst. Of heat there is a superabundance by day, and of chilly dews a corresponding abundance by night.

Most of the sanitary complaints with which the army is at present afflicted, yield readily to the skill and attentions of our surgeons. There is no disease which excites apprehension, and the daily sick call summons less and less to the Doctor's tent. A marked decrease in the sick lists is prominently apparent. There is not that degree of sickness prevailing which was anticipated, and the hardy nature of the troops, and the conformity with which army diet is adhered to, promise exceedingly well for the maintenance of good health throughout the Summer. None but those who are absolutely incapacitated for further service are permitted to leave, and a considerable number of those sent to the boats are returned to their regiments as cases of hopeful recovery. The principal form of sickness is malaria, the inevitable consequence of our habitation among the homes of the dead on the battle fields around Fair Oaks. The type, however, is of a mild character, and seldom endures beyond a few days.

The arrival of the mail in camp now constitutes the only event which particularly interests the soldier to any apparent degree, and its advent is looked for with great earnestness. Then comes messages from far-off homes. The warm earnestness of the patriotic father, the staid, wholesome advice of the solicitous mother, the sister's friendly cheer, the timid dreams and affectionate assurances of sweethearts and wives, find warm welcomes here. There are hours, too, during the day, when executive constraint is relaxed, and a feeling of comparative freedom is indulged in. Sometimes he is disposed to murmur slightly at his lot. But his experience has taught him the value of fortitude, and fortifying himself with the comforting reflection that the world will go easier with him on his return home, he quickly banishes his ill-feeling, and goes about the duties assigned him with renewed cheerfulness. He has other little irritabilities. His soup or rice will occasionally prove unsavory or scorched. Then, with a few emphatic epithets and rather uncomplimentary adjectives against the half-roasted cook, he hastily swallows his grievance and dinner at the same time, and compromises with everybody and everything upon his blankets, or finds a potent solace in the society of his old and friendly pipe.

Gambling, which has prevailed in the army to a very general decree, among company officers as well as men, has at last received the attention of our Generals, and orders have been issued for its suppression. Parties found engaged in the practice are arrested, and their money confiscated for the benefit of the sick in hospitals. Several arrests have been made under this order, and doubtless the evil will soon be entirely removed, although it is still maintained to a considerable extent in the soldiers' quarters. So passionate has become the practice, that in many cases the soldier has lost every cent of his two months' pay in less than half an hour after receiving it. In some regiments one-half the entire force has been found engaged in the various features of the art, day after day, openly and undisguised, wherever a shady spot could be secured within the limits of the encampment.

The passage of the bill, by Congress, discharging the regimental bands, excites but little dissatisfaction among the troops. Most of the bands have for a long time been without instruments. The nature of the duties now required of the soldiers do not make the services of a band either desirable or useful as musicians. On the battle-field they are requisite in conveying the wounded to the rear, but in camp, however inspiriting their strains, they do not "pay their way." Resignations in hundreds are being forwarded to the War Department by the line officers, not so much for the purpose of leaving the service as to secure positions in the new regiments now forming.

The body of Col. WYMAN, of the Sixteenth Massachusetts Regiment, was yesterday recovered and placed on board one of the Government boats for Fortress Monroe, thence to be forwarded North. He was conveyed at the time of his death some distance this side the battle-field, where he was interred by his servant and a few friends, and the place carefully marked, so that there was no difficulty in finding his resting-place.

From the restrictions placed upon the sutlers, they experience considerable embarrassment in landing their goods. Several cargoes have been found, upon examination, to contain liquors, and have been compelled to close their hatches and return to Fortress Monroe or Baltimore. The charges imposed upon our soldiers for goods are outrageous, and the question is urged with some earnestness, "why is it tolerated, while other less flagrant abuses are rigorously dealt with?" At least one hundred and fifty per cent. profit is charged for many of the commodities brought into camp by them. One of them, while on the march from Fair Oaks, seized upon a wagon standing by the roadside, and appropriating one wheel to his own use, charged ten dollars for a second, and subsequently sold the third for five dollars.

Very many of our wounded soldiers are returning daily to their regiments, from Fortress Monroe and other places. ARGUS.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, July 25.

The steamer *John Brooks* came down James River last evening, laden with prisoners from Richmond, most of whom are either sick or wounded. All of them left on the same steamer this morning, for Point Lookout Hospital.

The efficient Medical Director, J. M. CUYLER, who has officiated for some time at the hospitals at Fortress Monroe, left here last evening for Washington, to take a more prominent position. There is an expression of general regret at his leaving this place, for he has been most assiduous in his labors among the sick and wounded under his care. Dr. GILBERT takes his place here.

Many merchants who had made arrangements for taking goods to Norfolk, some to open new stores, and others to fill up stores already opened, have changed their plans for the present, or desisted from carrying out their former ones, partly for the reason that the currency is in such poor condition in that place.

Transports with the balance of our prisoners from Richmond are hourly expected to arrive at Fortress Monroe. The *John Brooks* did not stop here a sufficient time for us to obtain a list of those she had on board.

The mail boat *John A. Warner* arrived from Harrison's Landing at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and reports all quiet on the James River.

The *John A. Warner* brought down from Harrison's Landing a large number of laborers who are returning home, and also several musicians who are mustered out of service, and go North on this P. M. Baltimore boat; also, a few sick soldiers and officers on their way North.

THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

Important Forward Movement of Troops.

A Flood Encountered---Burning of a Cloth Mill---The Sorrows of an Englishman.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAMP OF THE SECOND CORPS D'ARMEE, Tuesday, July 22, 1862.

While at Culpepper information was received of an important movement of the forces still remaining near Warrenton, on to Gains' Cross Roads, Washington, Va., and Sperryville. Returning to Warrenton, I learned that nearly the entire force had left some twelve hours before, and that Gen. BANKS was on the march with the intention of fixing his headquarters on the heights near Washington. I made one of a small party, every member of which was anxious to reach the head of the line. Soon after starting rain began to fall in torrents, and so continued to fall during the entire day. Pushing on, we came up with Gen. BANKS and a portion of his Staff, Gen. WILLIAMS, and some other officers of distinction, and late in the afternoon of Friday reached the fording point on Hagemann River—a usually shallow stream, which is tributary to the north fork of the Rappahannock. When reached by us, however, it had swollen immensely, and fording was impossible. There was nothing, therefore, left for us but to remain where we were until the river should return to its natural depth, or until a pontoon bridge could be thrown across. The General and Staff retired to a hill some three-quarters of a mile distant, and there established his headquarters for the night, and our party was fortunate in finding floor-room, in the house of Mr. HALL, an Englishman, on a hill near by, and feed for our tired horses from a humane wagon-master. Some time before we obtained quarters, the Pennsylvania Legion and a portion of the Sixtieth New-York Volunteers arrived, as guards to a very large supply train for the troops near Washington, and another for Gen. STOEL'S army at Sperryville. Both trains were of course delayed by the swollen stream, and what rendered the case still worse, was the fact that both armies were known to be sadly in want of supplies. Even before their arrival at the point indicated, the road had become so much softened by the rain, that when they did arrive, several of the wagons sank into the mud so deep that they could not be moved by eight mules, and that, too, where, should the water continue to rise at the rate it was then rising—which was about one inch a minute—for three or four hours longer, their contents must be destroyed.

When it became known to the troops that the halt which had been ordered was a halt for the night, they began to wander about the land not yet covered by water, until they came to a large woollen mill by the way side, and there a scene occurred which caused the General and his subordinate officers great annoyance. Gathering near the mill, several negroes at work inside came out, and a conversation concerning the kind of goods manufactured was the result. The negroes said the mill had been run for a long time, and that for months they had been manufacturing cloth for the Confederate army. They said the owner had been sworn not to sell a yard except to the Confederate Government. A large quantity of cloth inside was removed and appropriated, and in a few minutes the factory was in flames. It burned briskly for several hours, and until entirely destroyed. Two other buildings nearby were also fired and totally destroyed. One of them contained about six hundred bushels of wheat, which was burned with the building. The owner, the negroes said, is in the Black Horse Cavalry. The mill was operated by Mr. HALL, the Englishman alluded to above. He estimated the entire loss of property at from $35,000 to $40,000—a portion of which was his. He said he was not a citizen, and had never taken part with either the United States Government or the rebels. The cloth, he claimed, was intended for the farmers in the country for miles around, who brought their wool to the mill in payment for it. He said he had bought an interest in the mill, and that the cloth which fell to his share went to the principal owner, to pay for his interest in the works. His story may or may not be true. The negroes denied it, and asserted positively that, less than two weeks before the burning, two very large loads of cloth had been sent to the rebels by way of Culpepper. Mr. HALL, however, seemed to have fallen in with a combination of misfortunes; for, while his mill and other buildings were still burning, some of the men, having a relish for fresh pork, spied a number of his pigs and shot them; and on the day we left he had just returned from a fruitless search for his cow. But I must return to the flood.

When we retired on the first night there was a plain, perhaps two thousand acres in extent, covered with luxuriant grass, wheat, oats and corn, running from the base of the hills to the bank of the river, and apparently above the reach of any possible rise of the waters. In the morning this vast field of vegetation was one broad, deep and rapidly flowing sheet of water. Trees that might have been standing during the past hundred years were floating down with the current; and now and then an army wagon, loaded with supplies, went floating by, or grounded on the opposite shore. Four mules and four horses attached to wagons were drowned before they could be cut loose—in fact, the water rose so rapidly that by the time the drivers discovered the danger the animals could not be reached. In several cases drivers who had turned out their mules to feed, and slept in the wagons themselves, awoke in the morning to find that they had to swim for their lives. I should have mentioned elsewhere that on the previous evening a courier arrived upon the opposite shore with dispatches for Gen. BANKS, and expressed his determination to cross. He was warned of the danger by the people on the other side, but he said he had been ordered to deliver the dispatches and he felt bound to do it, although his horse was worn out by the fatigue of the journey there. He put spurs to his jaded animal and dashed into the flood. His horse struggled fiercely. The rider, it is evident, did not understand swimming a horse, for he had kept the reins in the martingale, and every time the animal would make a plunge forward he would draw upon them and bring his head under. The struggle was short. The horse went down, and with him his rider and the dispatches he felt bound to deliver. In the morning another courier arrived with other dispatches for the General, and, after riding up and down the opposite bank, for an hour, determined to attempt to cross at a point some distance below, where the bridge was destroyed some time ago. There a number of very large trees had lodged temporarily, and for a portion of the distance across the current was less rapid. Giving his horse a few minutes' rest, he headed him for the point at which we were standing spectators of the exciting scene, threw him the reins and let him take his own course. The horse did bravely, and in a few minutes both horse and rider were safely across, and Gen. BANKS was familiar with the contents of the dispatches. It rained but little during the morning, and in the afternoon the waters began to subside almost as rapidly as they had risen. At 9 P. M. a pontoon bridge had been thrown across, and on the following morning we all passed over it in safety, and were on our way to Gaines' Cross-roads. All along the road the tents of the guards were sprinkled; for the guards were necessary, in order to protect loitering wagons and tired soldiers, lagging behind their regiments, from the bands of guerrillas that infest the heights on either side. At the Cross-roads we found Gen. AUGUR'S force, on the march for a position on the left of the road, within half a mile of Washington, where tents were pitched for the night.

Riding ahead of the moving troops, I found time to visit the First *Corps d'Armée*, encamped within two miles of Washington, and one of the most beautiful sites for an army camp I have yet seen. Headquarters had been prepared for Gen. BANKS, in a commodious house to the left of the road, while on the top of one of the hills to the right, were the headquarters of Gen. CRAWFORD, who was still Acting-General of Division. Around the base of the hill, his own and his favorite brigade was encamped, and just behind him, on another eminence, were the Napoleon Guns of my old friend, Company F, BEST'S Battery, under command of the gallant Lieut. E. D. MUHLENBERG, acting with the First Brigade of the First Division. The other portions of the second corps were located in appropriate and commanding positions.

Leaving in the evening, we arrived at Sperryville, six miles from Washington, at 9 P. M., where the First *Corps d'Armée*, Gen. STOEL, is encamped. The First Army Corps consists, at present, of Gen. MILROY'S and Gen. SCHENCK'S divisions. In the morning a grand review and inspection was ordered, which occupied nearly the entire day. Gen. STOEL was on the field during the review, witnessing all, and ordering many of the combined movements. When the review was over, he expressed his satisfaction with the manner in which the corps had manœuvered, and well he might, for every movement—even those in which artillery, cavalry and infantry changed positions simultaneously and with great rapidity, on an unfavorable field—was made with a precision worthy of veterans.

We have had rumors hereabouts, for a day or two, that the Department at Washington, fearing the approach of a rebel army by way of Winchester, has ordered Gen. STOEL back to that point; but if such be the case, the General himself was not aware of it yesterday. The probabilities are that the position at Sperryville will be retained for the present. In the evening I returned to the camp of Gen. BANKS' command. The position of the Second Army Corps, I have good reason to believe, will soon be changed—perhaps to-morrow morning—from the rear of Gen. STOEL, where it is now, to a point about six miles from Sperryville, on our line between Sperryville and Culpepper.

Some concern has been felt here regarding the result of Gen. HATCH'S reconnoissance towards Gordonsville. We have heard, by way of Washington, D. C., that he had occupied the town, but nothing direct has been heard from him at this point.

In closing I cannot refrain from noticing one cause of serious complaint among the officers and men of the Second Army Corps, and that is the continual marching first to one point then back again to the point of starting, as if the first had been made by mistake, or without due consideration; then to another point, and before the tents are well pitched, off to another, over the most horrible roads, and all without an enemy near any of our destinations when reached. As I am not a military man, I do not pretend to judge of such matters, but I can assure you the late movements forward and backward of this corps has largely increased the amount of profanity in our midst. All I complain of is that in endeavoring to keep up with the forces, I sometimes find it extremely difficult to secure an opportunity to write. J. A.

FROM LITTLE WASHINGTON, VA.

LITTLE WASHINGTON, Va., Saturday, July 26.

The people of Culpepper, Orange and Madison were thunderstruck at the recent sudden appearance of the Union forces under Gen. HATCH. They are represented as being heartily sick of the war. They may well be, for the prospect of starvation stares them in the face. Their stock has been driven off by the Confederates. The wheat crop is almost annihilated by the rust and worm, and the corn, scarce above the ground, has no chance of ripening before the Autumn frosts.

There have been almost incessant rains in this section for several days, raising the mountain streams to a great height, retarding trains in some cases, and rendering travel more circuitous.

LITTLE WASHINGTON, Va., Saturday, July 26.

Yesterday four guerrillas fired upon and wounded two men, two and a half miles from town, and killed one horse. The men were Gen. WILLIAMS' orderlies. They had been eating dinner at a farm-house, when the proprietor urged them to remain longer. Capt. WILLIAMS, of the Michigan Cavalry, commanding Gen. WILLIAMS' escort, went out and brought in eight Virginians from the neighborhood, one of whom was a soldier, and the evidence showed that he was one of the party who fired on the orderlies.

Within the past three days, Gen. HATCH has crossed Swift Run Gap to McGaughy's Town, thence down the Valley to Luray, which is occupied by our forces. They met no enemy in force, but brought in several prisoners.

"Stonewall" JACKSON is still represented as being in the vicinity of Gordonsville, apparently awaiting our advance.

Gen. BANKS' Corps is eligibly encamped in a well watered and fertile location. The whole army is anxiously awaiting orders for a forward movement. They are in the best of spirits.

REWARD OFFERED BY GEN. POPE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 26, 1862.

Capt. SAMUEL L. HARRISON, of the Ninety-fifth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, is reported by his commanding General as having deserted his company on the 21st of this month, and gone to New-York. A reward of five cents is hereby offered for his apprehension. By order of Major-Gen. POPE.

GEORGE D. RUGGLES, Chief of Staff.

EXCITEMENT IN ST. LOUIS.

Enforcement of Gov. Gamble's Proclamation.

American Citizens Seeking the Protection of the British Flag.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, July 25.

Considerable excitement existed here to-day.

The British Consul's office was crowded by a large number of persons, claiming the protection of the British flag to exempt them from being enrolled into the State militia service under the recent order of Gov. GAMBLE.

An excited crowd gathered around the Consul's office, and many indignant citizens were present to punish the perfidy of the American residents, who, having families here, doing business here, and being located permanently here, in the hour of peril, sneak from duty by enrolling themselves as subjects of Great Britain.

Several persons in attempting to get protection papers were severely handled by the crowd.

Numerous arrests were made.

Several affrays and struggles took place between the disturbers and policemen. One or two of the former attempted resistance to the latter, and were arrested.

A detachment of the Provost Guard was ordered out, and by timely exertion the outbreak was finally suppressed.

Death of Rev. Benjamin J. Wallace.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 25.

Rev. BENJAMIN J. WALLACE, D. D., of the Presbyterian *Quarterly Review*, died this morning.

THE GUERRILLAS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

A BOLD RAID ON FLORENCE, ALA.

A Large Quantity of Army Stores and Cotton Destroyed.

THE U. S. STEAMER COLONNA BURNED.

Sixty Loaded Army-Wagons Captured Near Pittsburgh Landing.

CAIRO, Saturday, July 26.

The steamer *Evansville*, from the Tennessee River brings the news of a rebel raid at Florence, Ala., on Tuesday last. They entered the city and burned all the warehouses used for our commissary and quartermasters' stores, and all the cotton in the vicinity.

They also seized the United States steamer *Colonna*, used for conveying army supplies over the shoals. They took all the money belonging to the boat and passengers, and then burned her.

The property destroyed is reported to be of great value.

A small detachment of Gen. MITCHELL'S army was captured.

The rebels then proceeded down the Tennessee River to Chickasaw, Waterloo and the vicinity of Eastport, and burned all the warehouses which contained cotton.

Another band of forty rebels attacked a wagon train, near Pittsburgh Landing, and captured sixty wagons conveying commissary and quartermasters' stores.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Louisville's Response to the President's Call—Speeches of Gen. Boyle, Nat. Wolfe and Others.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday Night, July 19, 1862.

The loyal people of Louisville reassembled to-night, and unanimously adopted the following report of their Committee on Resolutions, composed of Judge Muir, Nathaniel Wolfe, Col. Harney, Mayor Dell, Dr. T. S. Betts, Col. T. W. Anderson and Thos. Shanks:—that Kentucky now as ever is true and loyal to the Union, and that the Union must be preserved, cost what it may of blood and treasure; that she approves heartily the President's call, and pledges herself promptly to furnish her quota; that it is the duty of all Kentuckians to volunteer to save their country and State; or, if they can't volunteer, to contribute liberally for the support of the families of those who do, and that Commissioners be appointed throughout the State to raise recruits and funds; that Louisville appropriate $100,000 more for volunteers families and other patriotic purposes; that all marauding bands shall be vigorously pursued, promptly captured and severely punished, or driven forever from the State; and that Kentucky calls on Gen. BOYLE to exclude from holding or seeking office all who do now or have ever in any way sided and comforted the rebellion or sympathized with it.

Gen. BOYLE, being loudly called for, said: "For a long time this country and this State will continue in a most critical position. All Government, National and State, and all Constitutional liberty and personal freedom in the land, are seriously threatened by a set of the vilest rebels and worst men that ever [illegible]. This rebellion is the giant crime of all time. No traitor, not to say rebel, ought to have control of any office in Kentucky. Kentuckians' liberties are lost if the offices pass into the hands of such men. We have to contend against many men of great wealth and great influence, open and secret. Shall they control the destiny of Kentucky? Kentucky, with the Government's aid, can maintain her position. But every Kentuckian must prepare to shoulder his musket, or contribute his means to wipe out the stain upon the escutcheon of his State, and to help save his great and blessed Government, and the vast and momentous interests at stake in it. It is a matter infinitely more personal to every man than he thinks. Whoever will not enter into this matter in the true spirit—act, not talk—is not worthy to be a citizen of this Government. Louisville has not done what she ought. She ought to pattern after the county of Clinton, which, with less than seven hundred votes, has six hundred Union men under arms. The entire Southern, Eastern and Western border of Kentucky must be guarded by a cordon of the strong arms and stout hearts of her sons."

Gen. BUCKNER spoke to the same effect with Gen. BOYLE.

Mr. WOLFE said: "We have met with unexpected reverses. The enemy is advancing upon our lines everywhere. The President's call must be responded to by the people of the native State. If the Unionists of the country will it, and act unitedly, this revolution shall perish. Let the resolves of the Empire City meet an echo in Louisville and throughout Kentucky. Let us swell the noble army of the illustrious McCLELLAN, and purge our soil of the infamous MORGAN and his horde of ruffians. Already Gen. GREEN CLAY SMITH has made seventeen of them bite the dust, and captured 150 of them."

Dr. BELL and Mr. BEASON (City Attorney) spoke to the like purport, and were especially severe on the traitors in our midst. They want the lines drawn, and everybody's position defined. Mere swearing and bonding won't do. It's often but a farce. Those between 18 and 45, who don't enroll in the National or State service, should be escorted where they belong.

Gen. BOYLE is still urged to take care that no man not uncompromisingly and actively loyal shall hold or run for any office. Not one in twenty of the disloyal office-seekers and office-holders in the First and Second Districts has yet been looked after. Gen. BOYLE restricts confined rebels to prisoner's fare. He has this week sent 50 to the Indiana State Penitentiary at Jeffersonville. The reported invasion of Indiana amounts to nothing. Indiana will take care of herself—let Kentucky do likewise. Wm. H. PORE, a cousin of the distinguished Gen. POPE, is under arrest. Dr. STUART ROBINSON is permitted to resume his *True Presbyterian*.

We expect that the guerrillas will soon be driven from the blue-grass region, or killed, or captured—but, if not soon out of the way, they will annoy us seriously. Secesh residents, from wholesome fear of BOYLE'S energy, have not countenanced MORGAN as much as he desired, and have prevented his doing all the damage he intended. It is said he got only one recruit in Marion. But persons just from Lexington tell me he is raising on the average at least one hundred mounted recruits per day. He has levied upon the secesh and Union farmers for the very best blooded horses. He disarms and paroles or impresses all the Home Guards he overcomes. Like PAICE, he calls for 50,000 men to greet the "Lincoln hirelings." He has, so far, made more enemies than friends; but his protracted stay and signal success in this region would be very pernicious to the Union cause. After all, the status of Kentucky appears to mainly depend upon the result of affairs in Virginia. PONTIAC.

Counterfeits on the Merrimack County Bank, N. H.

BOSTON, Friday, July 25.

A banking-house in this city received, to-day, from Canada, $1,000 in one hundred dollar bills, counterfeits on the Merrimack County Bank, Concord, N. H. They are a close imitation of the genuine, and appear to have been passed extensively, and received in good faith, in Canada

OUR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

Additional Lists of Those Who Fell into the Hands of the Rebels.

[Continued from the Times of Thursday.]

LIST OF PATIENTS AT SAVAGE'S UP TO JULY 4.

Henry Palmer, Co. H, 0th Penn. Res.—back.
Corp. Arthur Jolmes, Co. E 5th N. Y.—foot.
James S. Gilligan, Co. E, 5th New-York—leg.
S. A. White, Co. C, 95th Penn.—both thighs.
Sergt. E. P. Richards, Co. E, 12th N. Y.—thigh.
Sergt. C. F. Rand, Co. K, 12th N. Y.—shoulder.
John Tooman, Co. C, 12th New-York—foot.
C. T. Tuttle, Co. C, 9th Pennsylvania—leg
G. Sidenspinner, Co. G, 2d New-Jersey—thigh.
Thomas Chestnutt, Co. I, 7th Georgia—thigh.
J. Foster, Co. I, 5th Georgia—thigh.
Wm. Spain, Co. D, 4th New-Jersey—leg.
Sergt. J. Kearny Smith, Co. C, 1st N. J.—throat.
James Carr, Co. B, 13th New-York—both shoulders.
Corp. W. T. G. Young, Co. B, 3d N. J.—fever.
Lieut. D. H. McMilkens, Co. A, 5th Penn.—chest.
Charles A. Brazelton, Co. B, 3d N. J.—knee.
Andrew J. Dickens, Co. A, 93d New-York—debility.
Lieut. N. C. Bull, Co. H, 61st New-York—colic.
Thos. R. Hall, Co. D, 53d Pennsylvania—typhoid.
Frank L. Lemoine, Co. E, 5th Maine—breast.
Wm. Sharp, Co. A, 3d New-Jersey—shoulder.
Sergt. John Stewart, Co. C, 3d N. J.—amputation arm; wound in abdomen.
Corp. B. H. Wheely, Co. C, 3d N. J.—shoulder and arm.
Timothy Tittus, Co. C, 3d New Jersey—leg.
Thomas Dunbar, Co. C, 3d New-Jersey—hip.
C. D. Dare, Co. C, 3d New-Jersey—thigh.
S. T. Harris, Co. F, 3d N. J.—hand and knee.
A. Grossecup, Co. F, 3d New-Jersey—side.
E. W. Blackstone, Co. F, 3d New-Jersey—pelvis.
M. Taylor, Co. F, 3d New-Jersey—leg.
James L. Vail, Co. I, 3d New-Jersey—knee.
John Kline, Co. E, 6th U. S. Infantry—leg.
Sergt. F. H. Kraft, Co. B, 43d N. Y.—shoulder.
Edwin Edde, Co. K, 95th Penn.—arm and instep.
Corp. R. Beil, Co. L, 4th Penn. Cav.—shoulder.
C. Cresser, Co. A, 1st New-York—thigh.
Peter A. Moore, Co. E, 16th New-Jersey—hip.
Corp. H. E. Kins, Co. K, 22d Mass.—amputate arm.
T. J. Bowman, Co. H, 83d Pennsylvania—thigh.
P. Crane, Co. F, 1st Michigan—heel.
G. W. Peters, Co. C, 1st Penn. Res.—thigh.
Lieut. W. N. Evans, Co. B, 3d N. J.—thrust.
Capt. F. L. Knight, Co. D, 3d N. J.—back.
Col. Lamar, 9th Georgia—thigh.
Lieut. C. M. Harper, 8th Georgia.
Thomas Wilson, 5th Excelsior—debility.
Frank Graham, 5th Excelsior—leg.
Sergt. Thysred, 1st Connecticut Artillery—ear.
Owen Kelly, Co. G, 6th N. Y. Reg. Infantry—thigh.
Lewis H. Reynolds, Co. F, 93d New-York—sick.
Owen Dabois, Co. F, 93d New-York—diarrhœa.
John Mehler, Co. A, 93d New-York—fever.
J. Dickenson, Co. A, 93d New-York—fever.
James M. Cole, Co. A, 93d New-York—debility.
Alex. Blair, Co. K, 93d New-York—diarrhœa.
Corp. Thos. L. Parson, Jr, Co. D, 5th Maine—chest.
August Wagner, Co. A, 16th Michigan—hip.
Barney Locock, Co. H, 49th New-York—diarrhœa.
Henry Y. Van Damsen, Co. A, 11th Regulars—arm amputated.
Wilhelm Pronsey, Co. A, 16th Mich.—left side.
John Brearson, Co. K, 10th New-York—leg.
George Hoffner, Co. F, 49th Pennsylvania—fever.
Thomas J. Robinson, Co. K, 49th Penn.—fever.
Daniel McLaughlin, Co. K, 49th Penn.—diarrhœa.
Amos K. Conr, Co. K, 49th Penn.—left eye.
James Moore, Co. D, 14th Reg. Infantry—side.
James Trumpton, Co. C, 43d N. Y.—coup de soliel.
Wm. Rodgers, Co. F, 1st New-York—breast.
Johnston West, Co. H, 62d Pennsylvania—thigh.
Joseph R. Whyte, Co. A, 62d Pennsylvania—knee.
A. L. Fell, Co. G, 10th Penn. Reserve—thigh.
Pat. McLaughlin, Co. E, 10th Penn. Res.—leg.
Charles McLaughlin, Co. E, 10th Pa. Res.—thigh.
Samuel Stewart, Co. G, 10th Penn. Res.—neck and thigh.
Alonzo P. Barney, Co. H, 10th Penn. Res.—leg and thigh.
Richard Foster, Co. H, 2d New-Jersey—right leg.
John D. Milligan, Co. H, 2d N. J.—fractured leg.
Henry C. Scott, Co. H, 2d New-Jersey—thigh.
Napoleon Lew, Co. F, 2d N. J.—diarrhœa.
Corp. Thomas Stanly, Co. F, 95th Penn.—thigh.
Jacob Geuner, Co. E, 27th New-York—diarrhœa.
Adam Cooper, Co. H, 72d Pennsylvania.
N. P. Cullerison, Co. A, 83d Pennsylvania—back.
Corp. J. J. Sheffrey, Co. K, 5th N. Y.—exsection.
Corp. W. H. Mauheney, Co. D, 83d Penn.—left thigh.
Corp. Arnold T. Stone, Co. D, 5th N.Y.—shoulder.
James McKeever, Co. D, 9th Mass.—left thigh.
Algernon S. Fuller, Co. D, 14th Reg.—left leg.
Arthur H. Gulvier, Co. C, 5th New-York—left thigh.
Geo. G. Kener, Co. C, 10th Pennsylvania Reserve—right thigh.
Lieut. Silas H. Stone, Co. H, 4th Vermont—foot.
Calvin Harrington, Co. A, 4th Vermont—rupture.
Anson Snow, Co. H, 4th Vermont—diabetes.
Robert Bannington, Co. B, 4th Vermont—diarrhœa.
George W. Gibson, Co. G, 4th Vt.—face & should'r.
Sergt. Fred. C. Rogers, Co. A, 4th Vermont—leg.
Corp. Manie Dallau, Co. H, 20th N. Y.—thigh.
John Fauch, Co. F, 2d United States—ankle.
Corp. Harris Durke, Co. H, 16th N. Y.—breast.
David Coles, Co. H, 32d New-York—left hip.
Hiram Jennings, Co. B, 1st Michigan—left arm.
Frank Shumway, Co. B, 1st Michigan—left leg.
Samuel D. Reynolds, Co. K, 2d N. H.—fever.
Thomas Fisher, Co. I, 95th Pennsylvania—thigh.
James Russel, Co. B, 95th Pennsylvania—sick.
Constane Marss, Co. I, 95th Penn.—contus'n spine.
David Fuller, Co. E, 11th United States—leg.
Thos. Flynn, Co. B, 05th Pensylvania—leg.
John Seaman, Co. H, 95th Pennsylvania—leg.
Paul P. Stark, Co. H, 95th Pennsylvania—leg.
Caleb Pierce, Co. K, 10th Penn.—back.(minie ball.)
Reuben Fry, Co. K, 10th Pennsylvania—thigh.
Josiah Lightner, Co. K, 10th Pennsylvania—thigh.
John Nugent, Co. K, 10th Penn.—hip, (buck shot.)
Joseph Stewart, Co. F, 10th Pennsylvania—face.
R. Campbell, Co. F, 10th Pennsylvania—abdomen.
L. F. Schofield, Co. H, 4th Michigan—chest.
James McGovern, Co. H, 9th Mass.—knee joint.
John Jacob Chantz, Co. K, 1st Mich.—knee joint.
Geo. Lester, Co. G, 96th Pennsylvania—both feet.
2d Lieut. E. A. Sanerbrey, Co. G, 96th Penn.—foot.
2d Lieut. T. D. Jones, Co. B, 4th Mich.—abdomen.
Thos. Harlan, Co. F, 14th Regulars—foot.
Alvin L. Procinr, Co. G, 16th Massachusetts—febris.
Sergt. C. W. Knapp, Co. B, 5th N. Y.—rheumatism.
Sergt. J. A. Pierce, Co. E, 5th N. Y.—rheumatism.
Sgt. M. M. Walsh, Co. B, 5th N. Y.—fevris.
John Wust, Co. D, 5th N. Y.—knee joint.
Israel Levitt, Co. D, 5th Maine—shoulder.
Sgt. Patk. Weir, Co. H, 6th U. S. Artil.—ankle joint.
Ludlow Hall, Co. I, 61st N. Y.—febris typhoid.
Samuel S. Wilson, Co. E, 10th Penn.—leg.
Joseph Linsay, Jr., Co. C, 72d Penn.—face.
Silas Cummins, Co. E, 5th Vt.—knee and head.
Alexander Howden, Co. H, 27th N. Y.—leg.
Jas. J. Scribner, Co. H, 27th N. Y.—right hip.
Sgt. E. R. Parker, Co. H, 27th N. Y.—left hip.
Sgt. Edward C. Camp, Co. H, 27th N. Y.—both legs.
Willis M. Ashton, Co. H, 27th N. Y.—left arm.
Lafayette C. Willis, Co. H, 27th N. Y.—back.
Geo. W. Clark, Co. I, 14th N. Y.—knee joint.
R. B. Andrews, Co. B, 27th N. Y.—left shoulder.
Wm. Walsh, Co. B, 2d U. S. Inf.—thigh and hand.
Michael Heley, Co. B, 4th U. S. Inf.—orchitis.
George W. Hain, Co. C, R. I. Artillery—abdomen.
Isaac N. Mitchell, Co. G, 8th Pennsylvania—back.
D. J. Wheeler, Co. B, 10th New-York—knee.
Wm. Brav, Co. B, 10th New-York—foot.
John Hassel, Co. G, 5th New-York—thigh.
Jacob Mack, Co. B, 95th Pennsylvania—abdomen.
H. G. Dobbins, Co. B, 95th Pennsylvania—through both thighs and scrotum.
Morton Delaney, Co. A, 31st N. Y.—thigh and arm.
Corporal Monckton Summers, Co. G, 43d N. Y.—leg.
Edward C. Bigg, Co. C, 16th Michigan—thigh.
Corporal G. H. Steward, Co. C, 83d Pennsylvania—arm and side.
Lucius Gauburn, Co. C, 16th Michigan—leg.
Corporal W. H. Bly, Co. C, 83d Penn.—nates.
J. R. Williams, Co. D, 16th Michigan—hip.
Sergt. Fred. Balch, Co. A, 12th United States—leg.
G. W. Love, Co. I, 8th Penn. Cav.—typhoid fever.
N. Lemont, Co. I, 5th United States Cavalry—leg.
J. Bartroo, Co. C, 49th Pennsylvania—chest.
P. Berringer, Co. D, 2d New-Jersey—thigh.
W. Buckshaum, Co. D, 2d New-Jersey—leg.
M. N. Cavener, Co. A, 1st New-Jersey—knee.
A. Freeman, Co. A, 1st New-Jersey—side.
W. Bradish, Co. C, 46th Michigan—thigh.
J. McLean, Co. I, 106th Pennsylvania—leg.
Corp. M. Peiffer, Co. F, 83d Pennsylvania—thigh.
H. Seely, Co. G, 43d New-York—thigh.
E. Creek, Co. L, 1st New-York Cavalry—contusion.
G. Lynch, Co. D, 9th Massachusetts—leg, severe.
J. Guinn, Co. F, 96th Pennsylvania—thigh.
S. Horn, Co. I, 96th Pennsylvania—thigh.
T. Dudlick, Co. I, 96th Pennsylvania—thigh.
D. Kuhns, Co. C, 96th Pennsylvania—arm and thigh.
J. McCarthy, Co. H, 3d U. States—both fore-arms.
D. P. Donell, Co. F, 96th Penn.—through abdomen.
John McGarrety, Co. F, 96th Penn.—exsection of shoulder-joint.
Second Lieut. H. J. Wynkoop, Co. D, 13th N. Y.—exsection of shoulder-joint.
Sergt. J. Laroy, Co. H, 13th N. Y.—through nates.
Wm. A. Palmer, Co. E, 9th Mass—through chest.
John Adams, Co. C, 3d New-Jersey—hand.
Wm. Adams, Co. A, 3d New-Jersey—typhoid fever.
Peter Tygh, Co. K, 95th Penn.—diarrhœa.
Alex. Bently, Co. A, 12th New-York—thigh.
Jas. H. Baldwin, Co. G, 14th New-York—thigh.
John A. Thompson, Co. B, 71st Pennsylvania—leg.
Patrick Dwyer, Co. K, 71st Pennsylvania—thigh.
Richard Butler, Co. G, 12th U. S. Infantry—leg.
Andrew Albert, Co. F, Pennsylvania Reserve Corps—contusion of abdomen.
Thomas Bundy, Co. K, 71st Pennsylvania—amputation of thigh.
William Mullen, Co. C, 71st Pennsylvania—thigh.
Andrew J. Lloyd, Co. C, 71st Pennsylvania—chest.
William C. Bowen, Co. H, 5th Vermont—arm.
Albert Baker, Co. E, 5th Vermont—arm.
Robert McDonald, Co. I, 4th Michigan—back.
Fred. Texas, Co. G, 72d Penn.—arm and thigh.
Francis Perry, Co. G, 72d Penn.—arm and side.
Sergt. W. H. Shick, Co. E, 72d Penn.—neck.
A. Colwell, Co. E, 72d Penn., bugler—shoulder and neck.
Corp. W. H. Cummings, Co. E, 5th Vermont—leg and thigh.
Sergt. J. Harper, Co. P, 73d Penn.—exsection of the elbow joint.
Henry Cummings, Co. E, 5th Vermont—thigh.
Stephen Long, Co. F, 72d Penn.—leg.
Sergt. H. G. Cassidy, Co. E, 1st Minnesota—leg.
George Schaffner, Co. G, 72d Penn.—hand.
Richard Foster, Co. H, 24 New-Jersey—leg.
John D. Milligan, Co. H, 2d New-Jersey—leg.
Henry C. Scott, Co. H, 2d New-Jersey—thigh.
Napoleon Lew, Co. F, 2d N. J.—diarrhœa.
Corp. Thomas Stanly, Co. F, 95th Penn.—thigh.
Jacob Geisner, Co. F, 27th New-York—diarrhœa.
Corp. Harris R. Durkee, Co. H, 16th New-York—right breast.
Patrick McKeeres, Co. C, 16th N. Y.—pneumonia.
Wm. H Benham, Co. C, 3 1 N J.—right breast.
Pill of Waters, Co. C, 16th Penn. Res.—right breast.
John Gross, Co. I, 21 U. S. A.—right hip, both thighs and scrotum, not dangerous.
Corp. Geo. H. Parker, Co. A, 5th Vt.—back.
Wm. Hughes, Co. E, 1st Penn. Res.—left breast.
D. G. Van Allen, Co. H, 4th Michigan—back.
John Grout, Co. A, 18th N. Y.—right leg, probably fractured.
Mich. Connelly, Co. K, 9th Mass.—left shoulder.
Wm. Butler, Co. D, 43d New-York—right thigh.
Simon Middleton, Co. H, 3d N. J.—both thighs and scrotum.
Daniel Linn, Co. A, 2d U. S. Chas.—right leg.
Adjt. Ross Harlsburn, 1st Penn. Res.—head.
David T. Corbur, Co. C, 3d U. S. A.—foot and hand.
Philip Brun, Co. A, 1st U. S.—scalled foot.
Michael Quin, Co. B, 55th New-York—thigh amputated.
John Millar, Co. A, 18th New-York—right thighbone, ball not extracted.
Nich. Swarer, Co. D, 6th Pennsylvania—left hip.
Geo. Geiser, Co. F, 7th New-York—rheumatism.
Michael Keppa, Co. G, 1st Penn. Artillery—two flesh wounds of the back.
Amos Hessirnay, Co. G, 62d Penn.—left thigh.
James Stonehall, Co. G, 49th New-York—typhoid.
Jas. Larkin, Co. H, 18th New-York—flesh wound through right thigh.
John Hibbard, Co. I, 96th Pennsylvania—flesh wound left hip.
Ed. Martin, Co. G, 18th New-York—contused wound of forehead and probable fracture.
John B. Roper, Co. G, 18th New-York.
Geo. W. Hum, Co. C, R. I. Artillery—abdomen.
Isaac Mitchell, Co. G, 8th Pennsylvania—back.
D. J. Wheeler, Co. B, 10th New-York—knee.
Wm. Brav, Co. B, 10th New-York—foot.
John Hassel, Co. G, 5th New-York—thigh.
Jacob Mack, Co. B, 95th Penn.—abdomen.
H. S. Dubbins, Co. B, 95th Penn.—both thighs and scrotum.
Morton Delaney, Co. A, 31st N. Y.—thigh and arm.
Corp. Monckton Summers, Co. G, 43d N. Y.—leg.
Edward C. Bigg, Co. C, 16th Michigan—foot.
George D. Sedman, Co. C, 16th Michigan—thigh.
Corp. G. H. Stewart, Co. C., 83d Penn.—arm and side.
Lucius Sanburn, Co. C, 16th Michigan—leg.
Corp. W. H. Bly, Co. C, 83d Penn.—through nates.
J. R. Williams, Co. D, 16th Michigan—hip.
Sergt. Fred. Balch, Co. A, 12th United States—leg.
G. W. Love, Co. I, 8th Penn. Cav.—typhoid fever.
N. Lemont, Co. I, 5th United States Cavalry—leg.
J. Bartroo, Co. C, 49th Pennsylvania—chest.
P. Berringer, Co. D, 2d New-Jersey—thigh.
W. Buckshaum, Co. D, 2d New-Jersey—leg.
M. N. Cavener, Co. A, 1st New-Jersey—knee.
A. Freeman, Co. A, 1st New-Jersey—side.
W. Bradish, Co. C, 46th Michigan—thigh.
J. McLean, Co. I, 106th Pennsylvania—leg.
Corp. M. Peiffer, Co. F, 83d Pennsylvania—thigh.
H. Seely, Co. G, 43d New-York—thigh.
E. Creek, Co. L, 1st New-York Cavalry—contusion.
G. Lynch, Co. D, 9th Massachusetts—leg, severe.
J. Guinn, Co. F, 96th Pennsylvania—thigh.
S. Horn, Co. I, 96th Pennsylvania—thigh.
T. Dudlick, Co. I, 96th Pennsylvania—thigh.
D. Kuhns, Co. C, 96th Pennsylvania—arm and thigh.
J. McCarthy, Co. H, 3d U. States—both fore-arms.
D. P. Donell, Co. F, 96th Penn.—through abdomen.
John McGarrety, Co. F, 96th Penn.—exsection of shoulder-joint.
Second Lieut. H. J. Wynkoop, Co. D, 13th N. Y.—exsection of shoulder-joint.
Sergt. J. Laroy, Co. H, 13th N. Y.—through nates.
Wm. A. Palmer, Co. E, 9th Mass—through chest.
John Adams, Co. C, 3d New-Jersey—hand.
Wm. Adams, Co. A, 3d New-Jersey—typhoid fever.
Peter Tygh, Co. K, 95th Penn.—diarrhœa.
Alex. Bently, Co. A, 12th New-York—thigh.
Jas. H. Baldwin, Co. G, 14th New-York—thigh.
John Thompson, Co. B, 71st Pennsylvania—leg.
Patrick Dwyer, Co. K, 71st Pennsylvania—thigh.
Richard Butler, Co. G, 12th U. S. Infantry—leg.
Andrew Albert, Co. F, Pennsylvania Reserve Corps—contusion of abdomen.
Thomas Bundy, Co. K, 71st Pennsylvania—amputation of thigh.
William Mullen, Co. C, 71st Pennsylvania—thigh.
Andrew J. Lloyd, Co. C, 71st Pennsylvania—chest.
William C. Bowen, Co. H, 5th Vermont—arm.
Albert Baker, Co. E, 5th Vermont—arm.
Robert McDonald, Co. I, 4th Michigan—back.
Fred. Texas, Co. G, 72d Penn.—arm and thigh.
Francis Perry, Co. G, 72d Penn.—arm and side.
Sergt. W. H. Shick, Co. E, 72d Penn.—neck.
A. Colwell, Co. E, 72d Penn., bugler—shoulder and neck.
Corp. W. H. Cummings, Co. E, 5th Vermont—leg and thigh.
Sergt. J. Harper, Co. P, 73d Penn.—exsection of the elbow joint.
Henry Cummings, Co. E, 5th Vermont—thigh.
Stephen Long, Co. F, 72d Penn.—leg.
Sergt. H. G. Cassidy, Co. E, 1st Minnesota—leg.
George Schaffner, Co. G, 72d Penn.—hand.
Richard Foster, Co. H, 24 New-Jersey—leg.
John D. Milligan, Co. H, 2d N. J.—fractured leg.
Henry C. Scott, Co. H, 2d New-Jersey—thigh.
Napoleon Lew, Co. F, 2d New-Jersey—diarrhœa.
Corp. Thomas Stanly, Co. F, 95th Penn.—thigh.
Jacob Geuner, Co. E, 27th New-York—diarrhœa.
Adam Cooper, Co. H, 72d Pennsylvania.
N. P. Cullerison, Co. A, 83d Pennsylvania—back.
Corp. J. J. Sheffrey, Co. K, 5th N. Y.—exsection.
Corp. W. H. Mauheney, Co. D, 83d Penn.—left thigh.
Corp. Arnold T. Stone, Co. D, 5th N.Y.—shoulder.
James McKeever, Co. D, 9th Mass.—left thigh.
Algernon S. Fuller, Co. D, 14th Reg.—left leg.
Arthur H. Gulvier, Co. C, 5th New-York—left thigh.
Geo. G. Kener, Co. C, 10th Pennsylvania Reserve—right thigh.
Lieut. Silas H. Stone, Co. H, 4th Vermont—foot.
Calvin Harrington, Co. A, 4th Vermont—rupture.
Anson Snow, Co. H, 4th Vermont—diabetes.
Robert Bannington, Co. B, 4th Vermont—diarrhœa.
George W. Gibson, Co. G, 4th Vt.—face & should'r.
Sergt. Fred. C. Rogers, Co. A, 4th Vermont—leg.
Corp. Manie Dallau, Co. H, 20th N. Y.—thigh.
John Fauch, Co. F, 2d United States—ankle.
Corp. Harris Durke, Co. H, 16th N. Y.—breast.
David Coles, Co. H, 32d New-York—left hip.
Hiram Jennings, Co. B, 1st Michigan—left arm.
Frank Shumway, Co. B, 1st Michigan—left leg.
Samuel D. Reynolds, Co. K, 2d N. H.—fever.
Thomas Fisher, Co. I, 95th Pennsylvania—thigh.
James Russel, Co. B, 95th Pennsylvania—sick.
Constane Marss, Co. I, 95th Penn.—contus'n spine.
David Fuller, Co. E, 11th United States—leg.
Thos. Flynn, Co. B, 05th Pensylvania—leg.
John Seaman, Co. H, 95th Pennsylvania—leg.
Paul P. Stark, Co. H, 95th Pennsylvania—leg.
Caleb Pierce, Co. K, 10th Penn.—back.(minie ball.)
Reuben Fry, Co. K, 10th Pennsylvania—thigh.
Josiah Lightner, Co. K, 10th Pennsylvania—thigh.
John Nugent, Co. K, 10th Penn.—hip, (buck shot.)
Joseph Stewart, Co. F, 10th Pennsylvania—face.
R. Campbell, Co. F, 10th Pennsylvania—abdomen.
L. F. Schofield, Co. H, 4th Michigan—chest.
James McGovern, Co. H, 9th Mass.—knee joint.
John Jacob Chantz, Co. K, 1st Mich.—knee joint.
Geo. Lester, Co. G, 96th Pennsylvania—both feet.
2d Lieut. E. A. Sanerbrey, Co. G, 96th Penn.—foot.
2d Lieut. T. D. Jones, Co. B, 4th Mich.—abdomen.
Thos. Harlan, Co. F, 14th Regulars—foot.
Alvin L. Procinr, Co. G, 16th Massachusetts—febris.
Sergt. C. W. Knapp, Co. B, 5th N. Y.—rheumatism.
Sergt. J. A. Pierce, Co. E, 5th N. Y.—rheumatism.
Sgt. M. M. Walsh, Co. B, 5th N. Y.—fevris.
John Wust, Co. D, 5th N. Y.—knee joint.
Israel Levitt, Co. D, 5th Maine—shoulder.
Sgt. Patk. Weir, Co. H, 6th U. S. Artil.—ankle joint.
Ludlow Hall, Co. I, 61st N. Y.—febris typhoid.
Samuel S. Wilson, Co. E, 10th Penn.—leg.
Joseph Linsay, Jr., Co. C, 72d Penn.—face.
Silas Cummins, Co. E, 5th Vt.—knee and head.
Alexander Howden, Co. H, 27th N. Y.—leg.
Jas. J. Scribner, Co. H, 27th N. Y.—right hip.
Sgt. E. R. Parker, Co. H, 27th N. Y.—left hip.
Sgt. Edward C. Camp, Co. H, 27th N. Y.—both legs.
Willis M. Ashton, Co. H, 27th N. Y.—left arm.
Lafayette C. Willis, Co. H, 27th N. Y.—back.
Geo. W. Clark, Co. I, 14th N. Y.—knee joint.
R. B. Andrews, Co. B, 27th N. Y.—left shoulder.
Wm. Walsh, Co. B, 2d U. S. Inf.—thigh and hand.
Michael Heley, Co. B, 4th U. S. Inf.—orchitis.
George W. Hain, Co. C, R. I. Artillery—abdomen.
Isaac N. Mitchell, Co. G, 8th Pennsylvania—back.
D. J. Wheeler, Co. B, 10th New-York—knee.
Wm. Brav, Co. B, 10th New-York—foot.
John Hassel, Co. G, 5th New-York—thigh.
Jacob Mack, Co. B, 95th Pennsylvania—abdomen.
H. G. Dobbins, Co. B, 95th Pennsylvania—through both thighs and scrotum.
Morton Delaney, Co. A, 31st N. Y.—thigh and arm.
Corporal Monckton Summers, Co. G, 43d N. Y.—leg.
Edward C. Bigg, Co. C, 16th Michigan—thigh.
Corporal G. H. Steward, Co. C, 83d Pennsylvania—arm and side.
Lucius Gauburn, Co. C, 16th Michigan—leg.
Corporal W. H. Bly, Co. C, 83d Penn.—nates.
J. R. Williams, Co. D, 16th Michigan—hip.
Sergeant Fred. Balch, Co. A, 12th U. S. Inf.—leg.
George W. Love, Co. I, 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry—typhoid fever.
Neil Le Monte, Co. I, 5th U. S. Cavalry—leg.
Jacob Sartow, Co. C, 49th Penn.—chest.
Philip Berringer, Co. D, 2d New-Jersey—thigh.
Wm. Buckshaum, Co. D, 2d New-Jersey—leg.
M. W. Cavener, Co. A, 1st New-Jersey—knee.
Alonzo Freeman, Co. A, 1st New-Jersey—thigh.
Wm. Bradish, Co. C, 16th Michigan—thigh.
John McLean, Co. I, 106th Penn.—leg.
Corp. M. Peiffer, Co. F, 83d Penn.—thigh.
Henry Seely, Co. G, 43d New-York—thigh.
Ernst Greek, Co. L, 1st New-York Cav.—contusion.
George Lynch, Co. D, 9th Mass.—dead.
John Quinn, Co. E, 96th Penn.—thigh.
Stephen Horn, Co. I, 96th Penn.—thigh.
Thomas Dullck, Co. I, 96th Penn.—thigh.
David Kuhns, Co. C, 96th Penn.—arm and thigh.
John McCarty, Co. H, 3d U. S. Infantry—both fore-arms.
Dominick O'Donald, Co. F, 96th Penn.—abdomen.
John McGarrity, Co. F, 96th Pennsylvania—exsection shoulder joint.
Second Lieut. Henry J. Wynkoop, Co. D, 13th New-York—exsection shoulder joint.
Sergeant John Garoy, Co. H, 13th N. Y.—nates.
Wm. A. Palmer, Co. E, 9th Massachusetts—chest.
John Adams, Co. C, 3d New-Jersey—hand.
Wm. Adams, Co. A, 3d New-Jersey—typhoid fever.
Peter Tygh, Co. K, 95th Pennsylvania—diarrhœa.
Alex. Bentley, Co. A, 12th New-York—thigh.
Jas. H. Baldwin, Co. G, 14th New-York—thigh.
John A. Thompson, Co. B, 71st Pennsylvania—leg.
Patrick Dwyer, Co. K, 71st Pennsylvania—thigh.
Richard Butler, Co. G, 12th U. S. Infantry—leg.
Andrew Albert, Co. F, Pennsylvania Reserve Corps—contusion of abdomen.
Thomas Bundy, Co. K, 71st Pennsylvania—amputation of thigh.
William Mullen, Co. C, 71st Pennsylvania—thigh.
Andrew J. Lloyd, Co. C, 71st Pennsylvania—chest.
William C. Bowen, Co. H, 5th Vermont—arm.
Albert Baker, Co. E, 5th Vermont—arm.
Robert McDonald, Co. I, 4th Michigan—back.
Fred. Texas, Co. G, 72d Penn.—arm and thigh.
Francis Perry, Co. G, 72d Penn.—arm and side.
Sergt. W. H. Shick, Co. E, 72d Penn.—neck.
A. Colwell, Co. E, 72d Penn., bugler—shoulder and neck.
Corp. W. H. Cummings, Co. E, 5th Vermont—leg and thigh.

E. D. Dunton, 95th Pennsylvania—typhoid.
Thos. Fosaine, Co. C, 95th Penn.—remittent.
Joseph Loose, Co. F, 27th N. Y.—right breast.
H. A. Harding, Co. D, 27th New-York—thigh.
Mathew Black, Co. E, 10th Penn. Reserves.
Capt. John Lange, Co. C, 102d Penn.—remittent.
W. H. Steele, Co. C, 102d Penn.—miasmatic.
John Suthern, Co. C, 102d Penn.—debility.
Samuel Hutchinson, Co. C, 102d Penn.—remittent.
Israel France, Co. C, 102d Pennsylvania—typhoid.
John Long, Co. E, 102d Pennsylvania—rheumatism.
John Tooman, Co. E, 12th New-York—right foot.
C. T. Totter, Co. C, 95th Pennsylvania—right foot.
James B. Hurst, Co. E, 95th Pennsylvania—left leg.
C. O. Sullivan, Co. E, 16th Michigan—right thigh and little finger.
J. Laddamish, Co. B, 12th New-York—right thigh.
J. Cameron, Co. I, 1st Michigan.
Corp. E. C. Aiken, Co. C, 95th Penn.—diarrhœa.
B. C. McElroy, Co. C, 95th Pennsylvania—debility.
Frank Miels, Co. B, 6th Vt.—ankle, groin and leg.
M. W. Pierre, Co. E, 6th Vermont—left arm.
Charles Harris, Co. I, 10th Mass.—rheumatism.
Farrell Hogg, Co. D, 88th N. Y.—arm and neck.
Wm. Church, Co. K, 5th Vermont—right leg off.
Martin Reynolds, Co. B, 4th Vt.—through body.
Robert Brown, Co. G, 72d Pennsylvania—shoulder.
James Kirk, C. H, 81st Penn.—leg broken.
Amont S. McGee, Co. D, 5th Vt.—right leg off.
Corp. Geo. B. Leary, Co. E, 5th Vt.—right leg off.
Corp. John Buttenuck, Co. C, 72d Penn.—left leg off, and wounded in right.
John Sayers, Co. H, 43d New-York—left leg.
John G. Fuwler, Co. C, 3d New-York—back.
J. W. Battidge, Co. H, 5th Vt.—through shoulder.
Martin Stone, Co. C, 5th Penn.—through hip.
John Puler, Co. M, 72d Pennsylvania—thigh.
—Donohue, Co. I, 72d Pennsylvania—head.
Frank Adams, Co. I, 31st Pennsylvania—fever.
Martin Mahaffy, Co. H, 5th Vt.—through thigh.
Leander Kingsley, Co. F, 92d New-York—diarrhœa.
Daniel Smith, Co. H, 54th New-York—debility.
Ralph H. Wickham, Co. F, 16th Mass.—foot.
Josiah F. Peaty, Co. H, 5th Maine—fever.
W. Schen, Co. G, 43d New-York—ankle.
Nathaniel Whitnell, Co. B, 16th Michigan—foot.
George S. Geyer, Co. A, 7th New-York—sick.
George R. Beck, Co. A, 7th New-York—sick.
Geo. Sidenspinner, Co. D, 2d N. J.—wounded.
Thos. Chesnut, Co. I, 7th Georgia—wounded.
J. Fosh, Co. I, 8th Georgia—wounded.
Wm. Spain, Co. D, 4th New-Jersey—wounded.
Sergt. J. Kearney Smith, Co. C, 1st N. J.—throat.
James Carr, Co. B, 13th New-York—both shoulders.
Corp. W. T. G. Young, Co. B, 3d N. J.—foot.
Lieut. D. H. McMilken, Co. A, 5th Penn.—chest.
Andrew J. Dickers, Co. A, 93d New-York—debility.
Lieut. N. B. Bull, Co. H, 61st New-York—debility.
Wm. R. Hall, Co. D, 53d Penn.—typhoid.
Frank L. Lemont, Co. D, 5th Maine—right breast.
1st Lieut. C. Wilson, Co. A, 3d N. J.—side.

AT SAVAGE'S, JUNE 25.

Lawrence Lyon, 63d Pennsylvania—face and neck.
Jacob Schuiar, 63d Pennsylvania—thigh.
Patrick Fishe, 63d Pennsylvania—ankle.
Nicholas Riley, 63d Pennsylvania—forehead.
James McGraw, 63d Pennsylvania—thigh.
Philip D. Griffin, 63d Pennsylvania—leg.
Wm. J. McClasen, 63d Pennsylvania—arm.
A. Grunwalt 63d Pennsylvania—arm amputated.
J. R. Johnson, 63d Pennsylvania—side and elbow, arm amputated.
M. Gardner, 20th Indiana—thigh.

Official List of Sick and Wounded Officers and Soldiers Released on Parole from Richmond, July 22, on Board Steamship S. R. Spaulding, Capt. S. Howes.

Sergt. Martin W. Storm, Co. K, 11th Mass.
James T. Stewart, Co. M, 72d Penn.
1st Sergt. Alex. S. Van Buk, Co. H, 4th Penn. Cavalry.
Sergt. Harvey Sanderson, Co. A, 4th Harvey Sanderson, Co. A, 4th Cavalry.
John Flenders, Co. B, 6th U. S. Infantry.
Patrick Conner, Co. D, 6th U. S. Infantry.
August Towle, Co. I, 1st Mass.
Thomas L. G. Russell, Co. A, 4th Pennsylvania.
John B. Parker, Co. K, 3st New-York.
Wm. A. Palmer, Co. E, 8th Massachusetts.
T. L. Smith, Co. E, 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Wm. Sopain, Co. D, 4th N. J.
Robert L. Kenney, Co. B, 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Thos. J. Smith, Co. I, 1st U. S. Cavalry.
Geo. Piggins, Co. B, 3d U. S. Infantry.
C. Hammen, Co. E, 1st Mass.
A. Hodgen, Co. F, 5th Pa.
Henry Reishenberger, Co. D, 1st Pennsylvania.
Corp. N. B. Massey, Co. B, 5th Michigan.
Joseph Bennett, Co. B, 96th New-York.
J. Hasson, Co. I, 83th Penn.
J. Daly, Co. B, 5th Penn Cavalry.
J. McCarty, Co. H, 3d U. S. Inf.
Surgeon J. L. B. Benneville, 11th Pennsylvania Res.
J. Bisser, Co. A, 2d N. Y.
W. Gumey, Co. D, 61st N. Y.
J. Loomis, Co. A, 1st U. S. Art.
J. Switzer, Co. I, 1st N. Y.
J. F. Clifford, Co. E, 2d Vt.
Anson Snow, Co. H, 4th Vt.
Geo. E. ——, Co. E, 2d Vt.
M. J. Devalance, Co. B, 105th Pennsylvania.
H. McLaughlin, Co. E, 10th United States Infantry.
S. F. Hurlbut, Co. G, 4th Pa. H.
H. Ladenburg, Co. G, 34th N. J.
Albert Frider, Co. D, 2d N. J.
Edward A. Weed, Co. F, 1st Connecticut Artillery.
Sergt. Jas. Murphy, Co. A, 7-8t Pennsylvania.
Conrad Kleinschmidt, Co. C, 3d U. S. Infantry.
H. A. Lilker, Co. A, 3d N. Y.
D. E. Davis, Co. H, 11th Mass.
Jas. Collins, Co. G, 31st Pa.
Corp. J. L. Sweet, Co. K, 6th U. S. Inf.
F. Corums, Co. B, U. S. Ar.
H. Horbilin, drummer, Co. H, 55th N. Y.
C. A. Snow, Co. A, 70th N. Y.
D Carter, Co. I, 25th N. Y.
Sergt. J. S. Bicknel, Co. K, 22d Mass.
J. O'Conner, Co. C, 14th U. S. I.
F. Worth, Co. G, 72d Penn.
J. M. Noble, Co. K, 10th Mass.
Corp. A. B. Orrman, Co. G, 7th Mich.
B. Smyres, Co. I, 12th N. Y.
P. Chaler, Co. H, 12th N. Y.
Sergt. Chas. Schultz, Co. G, 7th N. Y.—died July 23.
P. Haber, Co. C, 15th N. Y.
J.

June, 1862.
C. F. Wyatt, Co. G, 40th N. Y.—gunshot, June 24.
E. Sargent, Co. B, 99th N. Y.—typ. fever, June 27.
L. A. Beers, Co. H, 2d N. Y.—contl. canalipox, June 4.
W. E. Tuttle, Co. A, 5th Md.—drowned, June 15.
S. D. Brown, Co. B, 4th N. —gunshot, June 27.
O. Swainsin, Co. A, 3d Mich.—gunshot, June 24.
Alcano Bobr, Co. A, 100th N. Y.—gunshot, June 8.
Jacob Happel, Co. B, 52d N. Y.—gunshot, June 11.
Wm. A. Bailey, Co. D, 3d Mich.—gunshot, June 29.
John Hair, Co. K, 61st Penn.—gunshot, June 10.
Lieut. J. Pollock, Co. K, 61st Pennsylvania—gunshot, June 12.
M. Garland, Co. H, 5th N. Y.—gunshot, June 28.
E. Knierlem, Co. B, 31st Penn.—typ. fev., June 17.
J. Brown, Co. K, 55th N. Y.—gunshot, June 9.
John Myers, Co. F, 34th N. Y.—gunshot, June 28.
John Rigley, Co. F, 57th Penn.—gunshot, June 12.
H. Gray Elliot, Co. D, 61st Penn.—gunrhot, June 17.
John T. Platt, Co. I, 61st Penn.—gunshot, June 25.
W. Marshall Foster, Co. E, 3d Michigan—gunshot, June 17.
Caleb Roberts, Co. D, 64th N. Y.—gunshot, June 10.
Dan'l Snyder, Co. H, 93d Penn.—gunshot, June 21.
Jos. Tilbury, Co. G, 61st N. Y.—gunshot, June 22.
Wm. Kilpatrick, Co. F, 23d Penn.—typ.fev., June 22.
M. R. Bryan, Co. H, 3d Mich.—gunshot, June 7.
D. F. Carlisle, Co. C, 23d Penn.—typ. fev., June 26.
Adolph Mohr, Co. K, 104th Penn.—gunshot, June 19.
Robert Hyde, Co. B, 3d Mich.—gunshot, June 26.
John McCarty, Co. I, 61st Penn.—gunshot, June 10.
John Sharp, Co. H, 100th N. Y.—gunshot, June 9.
Frank Nipfel, Co. C, 52d N. Y.—gunshot, June 17.
Oliver Hector, Co. K, 56th N. Y.—gunshot, June 12.
H. W. Duncan, Co. A, 87th N. Y.—gunshot, June 13.
John McCabe, Co. B, 52d N. Y.—gunshot, June 15.
Daniel McDonald, Co. F, 20th New-York—pneumonia, June 12.
Christ. Lorzcher, Co. E, 10th Massachusetts—pneumonia, June 18.
H. H. Smith, Co. I, 92d N. Y.—gunshot, June 15.
R. C. Kenly, Co. K, 104th Penn.—gunshot, June 20.
John Little, Co. F, 61st Penn.—gunshot, June 14.
S. L. Gilman, Co. F, 3d Maine—gunshot, June 8.
George Broadwell, Co. H, 73d N. Y.—gunsh., June 3.
J. M. Hazen, Co. H, 101st Penn.—typ. fev., June 4.
George Hoover, Co. F, 105th Penn.—gunshot, June 5.
Elijah Hinckley, Co. K, 56th N. Y.—gunshot, June 4.
Thomas Russell, (drummer.) Co. B, 19th Massachusetts—typhus fever, June 4.
James Wuber, Co. E, 72d N. Y.—gunshot, June 4.
Frederick William, (laborer,) Quartermaster's Department—typhus fever, June 4.
Chas. Moore, Co. F, 2d Mich.—gunshot, June 6.
Dan'l Brensinger, Co. H, 104th Pennsylvania—gunshot, June 6.
Edw. E. Parker, Co. C, 21st Mass.—gunshot, June 6.
Corp. Herman Smith, Co. F, 2d New-Hampshire—gunshot, June 7.
Lieut. James Long, Co. E, 8th New-Jersey—gunshot, June 7.
Theodore Laurier, Co. E, 71st New-York—gunshot, June 8.
R. A. Walker, Co. E, 2d N. H.—gunshot, June 8.
John Hanson, Co. F, 61st Penn.—gunshot, June 8.
Jas. McMonagle, Co. A, 38th N. Y.—gunshot, June 8.
John McVeady, Co. E, 23d Penn.—gunshot, June 6.
Mich. Bosener, Co. A, 5th Mich.—gunshot, June 9.
Geo. C. Martin, Co. H, 2d Me.—gunshot, June 10.
John Glazier, Co. H, 55th N. Y.—gunshot, June 10.
John Cochran, Co. F, 57th Penn.—gunshot, June 10.
Patrick Mullen, Co. E, 61st Pennsylvania—June 9.
Antoine Hirth, Co. K, 5th Michigan—June 10.
Robinson Elder, (Hospital Steward,) 65th Pennsylvania—typhoid fever, June 11.
Benj. Schultz, Co. H, 1st Pennsylvania Artillery—gunshot, June 11.
Michael Beach, Co. K, 5th N. Y.—typ. fev., June 12.
Martin Nanenmeiner, Co. H, 1st L. I.—gunshot, June 12.
Joseph Wachter, Co. H, 1st L. I.—gunshot, June 12.
Walter Graft, Co. G, 103d Penn.—gunshot, June 15.
Rhodes Letson, Co. K., 81st New-York—gunshot, June 22.
Surgeon Owen A. Stittle, Co. K, 23d Pennsylvania—typhoid fever, June 24.
Jacob Willer, Co. K, 53d Penn.—typ. fev., June 29.
Royal Chaffey, Co. H, 12th United States Infantry—typhoid lever, June 30.
Isaac Foster, Co. B, 24th Va.—gunshot, June 1.
B. Jones, Co. H, 5th N. C.—gunshot, June 3.
Lieut. W. V. B. Slade, Co. I, 5th North Carolina—gunshot, June 5.
C. C. Thommy, Co. I, 3d Ala.—gunshot, June 9.
R. Jones, Co. D, 5th N. C.—gunshot, June 9.
Wm. Fanny, Co. H, 5th N. C.—gunshot, June 11.
Wm. Raper, Co. G, 5th N. C.—gunshot, June 14.
W. B. Simonton, Co. H, 6th S. C —gunshot, June 14.
Abraham Einhorn, Co. F, 3d Ala.—gunshot, June 15.
Jno. Detebasseur, Co. A, 47th Va.—gunshot, June 16.
J. Q. Jones, Co. E, Hampton Legion—gunshot, June 16.
Jas. Moopeland, Co. J, 93d Penn.—asrites, June 1.
E. R. Pearson, Co. D, 74th N. Y.—gunshot, June 1.
Hezekiah Dubois, Co. H, 74th N. Y.—gunshot, June 2.
Sergt. A. Zeller, Co H, 55th N. Y.—gunshot, June 4.
Henry Detzel, Co. B, 31st Penn.—gunshot, June 8.
A. Phillips, Co. G, 85th Penn.—tetanus, June 10.
Jacob Wike, Co. G, 101st Penn.—gunshot, June 10.
E. D. Noyes, Co. H, 2d N. H.—gunshot, June 11.
Hiram F. Mills, Co. F, 2d Vt.—typ. fever, June 11.
William Wait, Co. F, 3d Mich.—gunshot, June 11.
Alvin S. Warren, Co. E, 16th Mass.—typ. fever, June 12.
Wilton Sellers, Co. K, 104th Penn.—gunshot, June 13.
Robert Dufans, Co. C, 11th Mass.—gunshot, June 15.
Phillipe Hol and, Co. H, 72d N. Y.—gunshot, June 17.
John King, Co. A, 5th Michigan—gunshot, June 19.
Gen. Garner, Co. H, 3d Mich—gunshot, June 20.
Leonard Bover, Co. G, 101st Pa.—gunshot, June 24.
Teamster Hugh Daire, Quartermaster's Department, contusion, June 24.
J. R. Brown, Co. G, 7th Virginia—gunshot, June 2.
Teamster D. E. Bowling, 11th Ala.—gunshot, June 5.
S. Bonham, Co. C, 8th Alabama—gunshot, June 6.
W. H. Huckett, Co. D, 1st S. C.—gunshot, June 7.
John D. Pearson, Co. H, 10th Ala.—gunshot, June 8.
Thomas Pierce, Co. H, 10th Ala.—gunshot, June 9.
Henry Teague, Co. I, 6th S. C.—gunshot, June 9.
W. T. Stone, Co. F, 5th N. C.—gunshot, June 10.
J. W. Plumer, Co. C, 35th Geo.—gunshot, June 11.
W. W. Walker, Co. C, 7th Tenn.—gunshot, June 12.
S. M. Murphy, Co. I, 6th Ala.—gunshot, June 13.
S. W. Ward, Co. E, 22d N. C.—gunshot, June 13.
John Jennings, Co. C. 35th Geo.—gunshot, June 13.
John Burk, Co. I, 8th Alabama—gunshot, June 13.
J. M. Conner, Co. M, 10th N. C.—gunshot, June 16.
B. F. Everett, Co. C, 35th Ga.—gunshot, June 18.
Wm. Brandon, Co. A, 11th Ala.—gunshot, June 18.
Capt. W. J. Freeland, Co. C, 6th N. C.—gunshot, June 21.
M. McGlonis, Co. D, 16th Ga.—gunshot, June 21.
Ed. Oldonel, Co. I, 4th Alabama—gunshot, June 23.
W. A. Fervall, Co. G, 1st S. C.—gunshot, June 24.
J. A. Cipore, Co F, 22d N. C.—gunshot, June 24.
Talbot Walker, Co. G, 3d Ala.—gunshot, June 26.
R. M. Footman, Co. K, 6th S. C.—gunshot, June 30.
H. D. Morgan, Co. D, 6th N. Y.—gunshot, June 1.
D. D. Patrick, Co. C, 70th N. Y.—gunshot, June 3.
John Brinzell, Co. H, 10th Miss.—gunshot, June 3.
Corp. Wm. L. Loomis, Co. K, 2d Miss.—gunshot, June 4.
Chas. Reed, 1st N. Y. Artillery—gunshot, June 4.
J. L. Rice, Co. B, 3d Michigan—gunshot, June 5.
Peter Morris, Co. H, 73d N. Y.—gunshot, June 5.
Wm. Gilleland, Co. B, 96th N. Y.—gunshot, June 7.
Jos. Williams, Co. B, 103d Penn.—gunshot, June 8.
P. Kerns, Co. F, 37th N. Y.—gunshot, June 5.
Geo. Downs, Co. I, 13th Penn.—gunshot, June 10.
Jas. Turney, Co. K, 105th Penn.—gunshot, June 13.
Chas. Bartley, Co. B, 14th Penn.—gunshot, June 11.
John Trout, Co. M, 102d Penn.—gunshot, June 11.
A. C. Price, Co. A, 56th N. Y.—gunshot, June 18.
P. Stickland, Co. A, 57th Penn.—gunshot, June 17.
J. Baker, Co. F, 61st Penn.—gunshot, June 19.
Thos. Ryan, Co. G, 69th Penn.—gunshot, June 21.
A. Donefiel, Co. C, 7th N. Y.—gunshot, June 23.
Peter Motz, Co. K, 5th Mich.—gunshot, June 22.
Corp. V. A. Polly, Co. A, 57th Pa.—gunshot, June 26.
Geo. Presto, Co. A, 10th N. Y.—fever, June 29.
Corp. L. A. Brown, Co. A, 10th N. Y.—fever, June 30.
Geo. W. White, Co. A, 8th U. S. I.—fever, June 29.
Corp. M. Milton, Co. A, 56th N. Y.—gunshot, June 30.
J. P. D. Harris, Co. H, 27th Ga.—gunshot, June 8.
Jas. Farnon, Co. C, 8th Ala.—gunshot, June 18.
John G. Lofton, Co. H, 11th Miss.—gunshot, June 21.
L. V. Greene, Co. D —th S. C.—gunshot, June 21.
Corp. G. C. Walker, Co. B, 4th Va. Cav.—gunshot, June 21.
W. McAffee, Co. I, 8th Ala.—gunshot, June 23.
Levi Toombs, Co. D, 41st Va.—gunshot, June 28.
S. H. Rosel, Co. I, 37th N. C.—gunshot, June 28.
R. F. Gentry, Co. A, 37th N. C.—gunshot, June 27.
A. C. Beauland, Co. G, 11th Miss.—gunshot, June 30.
S. T. Chandler, Co. C, 11th S. C.—gunshot, June 26.
W. T. Walker, Co. H, 6th N. C.—gunshot, June 25.
Corp. Eli Sheetridge, Co. D, 8th Ala.—gunshot, June 29.
J. T. Leals, Co. C, 27th Ga.—gunshot, June 29.

Under a Flag of Truce.

Under date of Harrison's Landing, July 16, Mr. O. C. Gibbs writes to the New-Bedford (Mass.) *Mercury*:

"Yesterday I was detailed on the boat *W. W. Frazer*, of Taunton, to proceed with a flag of truce to the rebel domain, to obtain the remains of Col. Wyman, Massachusetts Sixteenth, who was killed at the battle near Malvern Hill, and was buried by a squad of his own men. Our party consisted of Capt. Raymond, of McClellan's staff, the Harbor-master, Capt. Jones, the two men who buried him, and an embalmer from Fort Monroe. We proceeded up the river some twelve miles above our gunboats. Rebel cavalry seemed to line the banks on both sides, wharves all on fire, &c., until we arrived at a station called Farhall Station, and found one of our steamers taking in our wounded, who were being brought from Richmond. We went on shore, accompanied by a rebel guard, transacted our truce business, and with three rebel officers on board besides our own party, went up the river abreast the battle-ground. On finding the grave, which was designated by a small slab or board, we went to work with shovels, and soon came to the body. It was considered inexpedient to attempt the embalming process; and, having a metallic case, we placed the remains in it, and retraced our steps homeward. During all the time we were engaged at the grave we were surrounded by rebel cavalry and infantry, venting their taunts and jeers. In course of conversation with a captain of cavalry, he remarked, 'You can no more whip us than you can that sun,' (pointing up.) They claimed an entire victory during the last battles, but with great loss of life to them. The stench around the battle-field was almost intolerable, occasioned by remains yet unburied. Before the battle it was a splendid wheat-field. I took the liberty to ramble out a few steps from the grave, and on looking around the hill discovered a large body of troops, and, in fact an extensive rebel camp. I soon saw one of the rebels from the neighborhood of the grave coming towards me, and on his approaching me I told him I could get along very well without him, if he had anything else to do. He laughed, and said he was ordered to guard me. He inquired if I was in the army. I replied I was—in the Union army. Every exertion was made to get from me a paper. They were quite well supplied with obscene language concerning the d——d Yankees, as they were pleased to term them. Their boasts of having the army of the Potomac surrounded, were terribly annoying."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JOURNAL OF THE HEALTH OF LOUIS XIV.—Written by Drs. Vallot, L'Aquin and Fagon, all three, successively, his First Physicians.

The above is the title of a most curious and interesting book, just published by M. Le Roi, the Librarian of Versailles. We have here, from authentic sources, a daily record of the health of the *Grand Monarque* from his earliest infancy to the year 1711, that is to say, till within four years of his death. All his diseases, ailments, indigestions, vapors and disordered fancies are here chronicled in most minute detail, together with a full description of the purges, emetics, tonics, ointments, plasters, lavements and surgical operations which were from time to time administered, used, employed, performed and resorted to, for the purpose of keeping alive, soluacing, comforting, cherishing and beautifying the proudest sovereign of his own or almost any other age. If "no man," as the proverb says, "is a hero to his *valet de chambre*," who shall be a hero to his physician? Fortunate is it for the memories of many heroes of antiquity, that their physicians have transmitted to posterity no such diary as that which now paints with photographical accuracy, to gratify the curiosity of the profane vulgar, the bodily infirmities of Louis XIV. Fancy the physician of Alexander, who saved his life when he imprudently took a cold bath in the Cydnus, publishing a prognosis and diagnosis about his godlike master at every stage of his fabulous march through Asia. Fancy Antonius Musa, who received the honor of a statue, for curing Augustus of a dangerous illness, having left a note-book describing, day by day, the miseries of the sick chamber of the great valetudinarian Emperor. We know, in a general way, that Julius Cæsar had the "falling sickness," and Shakespeare imagines him calling out like a sick girl, "Give me some drink, Titinius;" but there is no medical record of what he said and did when he was seized with giddiness, what piece of furniture he caught hold of to steady himself with; how often the fits recurred, how long they lasted, and what treatment was used to relieve him. All this and much more is imperturbably told by M. Le Ror about Louis XIV., who played with vertigo all his life. The publication of this book is in itself a sign of the times and a mark of progress. But a few years ago such disclosures would have been thought politically dangerous, as tending to diminish the respect of the vulgar for that "divinity which doth hedge a king." Only so recently as 1846 Louis Philippe's Minister, M. de Salvandy, positively prohibited the Duke de La Rochefoucauld Liancourt from publishing "an account of the last illness of Louis XV.," and, at the last moment, the review which had the paper in type, was obliged to substitute something else for it.

The diary of the three physicians extends over more than half a century, from 1652 to 1711. It was kept by Dr. Vallot, from 1652 to 1671; by L'Aquin, from 1672 to 1693; and by Fagon for the remaining period. The latter doctor is reputed to have been the best of the three—partly, perhaps, because he had the last word, and found a good deal of fault with his predecessors. Madame de Maintenon, however, praises Dr. Fagon for his want of affectation, saying of him, "he talks of physic in such a plain and simple manner as to make you understand what he means, whereas an ordinary village doctor always thinks it necessary to speak Greek."

Those who hold that temperament is strictly hereditary may feel surprised that a man who passed for being so robust as Louis XIV. should have been the son, and, moreover, the son of the old age, of such an infirm and sickly monarch as Louis XIII. But a perusal of this book leaves their theory intact. Louis XIV.'s health was of the kind aptly described by the French phrase, *une santé de représentation*. He contrived to put on a good face on State occasions; but in reality he inherited from his father a formidable tribe of infirmities, and few kings were more often ill, or at least out of sorts, than he. His temperament, which had been considered by L'Aquin as *bilious*, was pronounced by Fagon to be *lymphatic*, and an entire change of treatment, of which we shall speak more at large presently, was the consequence of the discovery of the new physician. Louis XIV., it must be said to his credit, had from his earliest years a strong sense of his kingly dignity, and an unswerving determination to play his kingly part thoroughly, even at the expense of his health. When very young, during the campaigns of 1653, 1654 and 1655, he was affected with severe intestine derangement, but he refused to follow the prescriptions of Vallot, which would have prevented him from taking the field, telling the doctor, who records the saying with loyal admiration, that he would rather die than miss the slightest occasion of adding to his glory or that of his country, and that he would wait till he could go to Paris before he would lay up.

In 1653, when the King came to the age of puberty, he had a glandular enlargement of the right breast, and when this was reduced by a plaister, which is described, another similar swelling appeared in the left breast. Shortly afterward, another malady, which appears to have greatly disconcerted Dr. Vallot, more in its appearance, out from his minute description of the symptoms, it is plain that his juvenile Majesty had put himself in the way of getting one of the very common diseases which too few young men escape from.

In 1658, when only twenty years old, Louis XIV. had an attack of Cards which seriously compromised his life. At the siege of Dunkirk, he got a marsh intermittent fever, of a typhoid character, which was treated by Vallot in the barbarous manner of the time, by much purging, bleeding and vomiting. The King survived it all, and that fact is strong corroborative evidence of the truth of a remark made somewhere in the diary that the "heroic temperament of his mother" had reunited and corrected in great measure the debilitated constitution which he derived from his father. Dr. Vallot speaks of this cure as one in which his remedies were seconded in an extraordinary degree by the miraculous grace of God. This is a paraphrase of the famous saying of Ambroise Paré—*Je le traitai Dieu le guarit*: I treated him, God cured him. Vallot knew nothing about quinine which was administered by Fagon years later.

It was in 1662 that the King first felt the symptoms of that extraordinary vertigo: "An indescribable heaviness in the head and dizziness, accompanied with heartburn and great prostration," from which he was never free during the rest of his long life. M. Le Roi ully observes, as if suggesting cause and effect, that this malady came on during the height of the King's passion for Mademoiselle de La Vallière.

At the age of 25 we find the King catching the measles "very badly" while nursing the Queen. When he recovered from this attack, the "giddiness and vertiginous movements" which preceded it became worse than ever. A great many remarks are made upon this malady which medical men will read with interest, but whatever the scientific name for the attacks, it is plain that they were something which carried a degree or two further, would have been fatal apoplexy or epilepsy.

The personal appearance of the King, about whose beauty so much was said by his flatterers, was anything but attractive. It has probably escaped the notice of most readers of French history that he was deeply marked with the small-pox. His teeth were "naturally very bad." At the age of 47, he had lost "all the teeth on the left side of the upper jaw," and they had been so awkwardly pulled out that a sort of fistula was created between the mouth and the nasal cavity, which had to be healed by the actual cautery. The King was subject to frequent shivering fits. That famous full-bottomed wig which we see in all his portraits, did not prevent him from catching cold in his gorgeous but uncomfortable apartments in Versailles. In that bed, the artistic decorations of which were admired with so much hopeless envy he passed many a wearisome night, his slumbers being sometimes disturbed by "bugs," and sometimes by "gravel." It is only once recorded in these volumes that the King took a warm bath, and no doubt the hygienic and comforting properties of that luxury were practically unknown to the medical men of that time. The humblest bourgeois of the present day lives in greater comfort and is better cared for in sickness than Louis XIV with all his pomp.

A very long description is given of a capital operation for fistula performed upon the King by the Surgeon Felix. A striking illustration of the servility of the age is that after this operation fistula became fashionable among courtiers, who boasted of having it even when they had it not. D'Aquin's diary attests that he knew of at least thirty courtiers who applied to Felix to have the operation for fistula performed upon them, and they were quite vexed when they were told that it was not necessary.

It was in 1693 that Fagon superseded D'Aquin, and made the discovery, that the King's temperament was not bilious, but lymphatic. Louis XIV had been in the habit of eating very heartily, and his principal drink was champagne. Fagon endeavored, not always successfully, to make him eat less, and told him that champagne was not a wine that suited him. This latter opinion was doubtless correct. For a man with a tendency to vertigo, acidity on the stomach and gravel, nothing certainly could be worse than champagne. But Fagon prescribed instead the following most vile mixture, which he called *Rossolis des gens*: "an infusion of aniseed, fennel, chervil, carrots, coriander and cammomile, mixed with sugar-candy and sherry, the whole boiled to the consistency of syrup." This may possibly have been a good cordial to take occasionally, but as a daily accompaniment to meals it must have been most unwholesome, and perverted indeed by misapplied science must have been the mind of the physician who could have prescribed such doctored drink in the country of good claret and burgundy.

M. Le Roi mentions, in an interesting appendix, that there was a "*quasi emeute*" in the wine-growing districts in consequence of the mixture which Dr. Fagon prescribed for the King instead of wine, and that a war of pamphlets on the subject went on for several years afterward.

Louis XIV., with all his infirmities, appears to have been a wonderful trencherman. Here is a description of his ordinary dinners, by Madame La Palatine, Duchess of Orleans:

"I have often seen the King eat four plates of different sorts of soup, a whole pheasant, a partridge, a large plate of salad, roast mutton in gravy, and with garlic, a couple of good slices of ham, a plate of pastry, and then some fruit and preserves."

Fagon mentions, with lamentation, the King's habit of eating when he was very old (in 1709:)

"The variety of things which the King mixes at his supper in the evening, such as several sorts of soups and meats, salads of cucumbers, lettuces and small herbs, seasoned with a great deal of salt and pepper and very strong vinegar, in large quantities, and a great deal of cheese on the top of all, produces a fermentation in his stomach very difficult to deal with."

Fagon dreaded the season of young vegetables, for the King could by no means be kept from gorging himself with green peas, "especially on fast days."

It is unlucky that Fagon's journal breaks off in 1711, so that we have no hygienic account of the last four years of the King's life.

In spite of his bad constitution, his gluttonous habits and the conflicting treatment of his three chief physicians, Louis XIV. lived to the good old age of 77; in spite of indigestions he generally found time to attend to affairs of state, and I can excuse, although I do not adopt, the saying of one of his modern admirers, Mons. Saint Beuve, "If the man was often sick, the King appears to have been always well."

Anniversaries of Union College—Meeting of the Associated Alumni—The Annual Commencement.

The Alumni Association met in the College Chapel on Wednesday, July 23, Hon. Wm. Tracy, of New-York, presiding. The attendance was good though perhaps not so large as it would have been had the day been fair.

Mr. Bailey spoke for the Class of '61.

Tutor Macy represented the Class of '60. He made a brief, pithy and humorous speech. Some of the members had entered into matrimony, but it was not the case with him.

Mr. Strong spoke for the Class of '58.

Mr. Hoosk, Class of '56, said they had the tallest man and the smallest man in the College. The Class was distinguished, and Dr. Nott called some of them philosophers.

Mr. Smeallie, Class of '53, said that about half a dozen of its members were deceased, but he was convinced the rest were doing good somewhere.

Mr. Merriam said the Class of '52 was remarkable in many respects. It had some very respectable Baccalaureates. They were intellectual, moral, and some of them exceedingly social. Dr. Nott held the Class in very high favor.

Rev. Wm. Groom said a member proposed writing a history of the College. A large number of the members were deceased.

Mr. Fay said a number of the Class of '51 were deceased, among whom was Col. Jackson. One of the members, he was sad to relate, was down in South Carolina drumming up recruits—but he was an exception. Judging from observation, he should think some of them were married.

Mr. Smeallie said the Class of '47 was the largest of all that had preceded it. A large proportion were ministers, and one a missionary. Some had gone to their reward, and he hoped were at rest in heaven. He told a story of a man who had some fleas on a cent—some represented Yankees, and others Fire Eaters, but the Yankee fleas far surpassed the French ones in intelligence.

Mr. Osborn said the Class of '46 had 112 members, and 96 of them graduated, of which one-third were ministers.

Mr. Woodward, Class of '45, said one of the members lived in Chicago, and when coming and returning, he would stop on the way and deliver an oration on Mesmerism or Jue Spiritism.

Mr. Rufus King spoke for the Class of '42.

Mr. Van Zant said the Class of '33 was rather a peculiar one, in that a large number of its members had leave to go home before graduation.

Class of '32—Mr. Jones said one of the Class was editor of a paper in New-York which was distinguished for its conservatism.

Mr. Cummings said the class had a number of distinguished men, one of whom held the highest office in the State except that of Governor.

Gen. Smith made a spirited speech in reference to the New-York State militia.

Speeches were also made by Mr. Wester, Mr. Robinson, Mr. West, Rev. Mr. Bartholomew and Dr. Grant.

Hon. Horatio Warner spoke for the Class of '26. About twenty-five per cent. of the number were living. He mentioned the names of Thomas Hunt, Horatio Potter, Amos Dean and other classmates. He urged the speedy completion of the Alumni Hall.

The President spoke for the Class of '24, Stephen Alexander, of Princeton; the Chief Justice of Georgia, who was distinguished for his conservatism and opposition to the rebellion; Bradford Wood and Mr. Whiting, were of this class.

Hon. R. M. Blatchford represented the class of '15. His was the first class that graduated "on the hill," and the first one that held commencement exercises in the Presbyterian Church. He was glad to learn that they had returned to that place. The first catalogue that was published contained the names of 114 students in the four classes. Dr. Nott was then President, beloved and respected by the students and all who knew him. He stood at the head of the class, and was not worthy of an oration at commencement, for was assigned an essay, not from respect to him, but to his father, who was born one of the Tuscaroras. It made an impression on his mind which had never been erased. From that moment he determined, in a spirit of reconciliation, that he never would return until he was a Trustee of the College, and he never did. There were many clever men in his class. Nathaniel B. Talmadge was a Senator for fourteen years, but after that time his usefulness was impaired by the adoption of ultra Spiritualism. He alluded to the unfinished hall, saying that there was wealth enough in the Alumni of Union College to finish it. If any some gentleman would increase his subscription, he would increase his four-fold or five-fold; or, still better, if an amount could be collected sufficient to complete it, he would give $5,000 toward it. After passing a vote of thanks for the last speaker, the Association adjourned.

THE ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT.

The Commencement exercises of the class of 1862 were held in the Presbyterian Church, Thursday, July 24. They were conducted with less disturbance than on previous occasions, only so many being admitted as could be seated. The good order, smiling faces and delightful music gave an attractiveness to the entertainment seldom surpassed. The class of 1862 has been a distinguished one, ever since the commencement of its collegiate course. It contains the elements of future greatness, the germ which buts fair, when fully developed, to be an honor to its "alma mater," and a blessing to the world. The mutual good will and fraternal feeling which has all along existed, speaks well for each of its members, and for the institution from which they go forth. High aims and noble purposes characterize the members of 1862. May their lines be drawn in pleasant places, and they be led by the quiet waters.

The Latin Salutatory, by B. H. Wright, Sanquoit, N. Y., was well delivered.

Society Advancing, by L. B. Culter, Sandy Hill, N. Y., was prepared with care.

Great Examples, by Y. L. Stuatevant, Winthrop, Maine, was spoken with some degree of force.

Character Developed by Circumstances, by O. Hemstreet, Carlile, N. Y., showed that exigencies gave us nothing new, but only called forth that which was latent.

Life's Aim, by J. M. Wilson, New-Holland, Ohio, contained good sense and sound reasoning.

Law of Recompense, by R. C. Powers, Mecca, Ohio, was well written and well delivered.

Greek Oration, by O. P. Stebbins, North Chatham, N. Y., showed the work of a scholar.

Shadows, by D. A. Burnett, New-Windsor, N. Y., was studiously prepared and suitably spoken.

Government and Reason, by E. H. Smith, Reading, Penn., was very well written, and correspondingly well spoken.

Blasted Hope, by A. Vanderlee, Colmans, N. Y., was spoken calmly and firmly.

Character of Mrs. Hemans, by E. O. Noble, Westfield, Mass., was adorned with witty sentences.

The French oration, *Le Petit Corporal*, by W. H. Rasbach, New-Berlin, Penn., was well pronounced.

True Courage, by D. N. Dewis, Wells, Vt., showed that the author is a close student and a superior writer.

Principle in Life, by Y. L. Scott, Waterford, N. Y., was delivered in a perfectly natural and effective style.

The Final Banquet, a poem, by W. H. Broomfield, Canajoharie, N. Y., was a description of Babylon during scenes of festivity.

Life's Mission, by C. E. Van Allen, West Perth, N. Y., embodied good ideas and was spoken with earnestness.

National Literature, by L. A. Latham, Princeville, Ill., was also spoken with an earnest manner.

The German Oration, by E. Auten, Princeville, Ill., was well delivered.

Latent Energies, by C. M. Babcock, Utica, N. Y., was cordially with a pleasing style.

Barriers, by H. D. Hall, Elyria, Ohio, was spoken forcibly and impressively.

Epitaphs, by J. D. Burns, Yonkers, N. Y., set forth the idea that every one had the means of writing his own epitaph.

Faith in Moral Principle, by E. Junson, Schenectady, N. Y., showed the work of a theological student. It was well spoken.

Life's Allotments, by S. Edwards, Ballston, N. Y., was written with great precision. He attributed the differences in the degree of attainments to natural talent. As the oak and lily receive sustenance from the same substance, yet are different in development, so individuals under the same circumstances will differ in their attainments.

The degree of A. B. was conferred upon sixty-seven members of the class, and that of A. M. upon C. J. Bradley, J. S. Cox and —— Conant.

The first Blatchford medal was awarded to R. C. Powers. The second to T. L. Scott.

The Warner prize, a cup, to E. Auten.

The Watt prize medals were awarded to the two prize scholars of the freshman class.

The exercises closed with music and the benediction.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

THE GUERRILLAS IN TENNESSEE

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Times.

Lavergne, Tenn., July 15, 1862.

The conciliatory milk and-water policy of Don Carlos Buell, Commander-in-chief of this Department, has been the cause of a greater misfortune to the troops and Union men of Tennessee and Alabama than all the guerrillas in the country; in fact it is giving them all the aid and comfort they need. If the most rampant sympathizer with the rebellion calls on Gen. Buell for protection, he is sure to find it; but should a good, poor Union man lay his wants before him, he is ordered to leave camp immediately, with the solemn warning that the "Commanding-General does not think that the people of Tennessee and Alabama are to be treated disrespectfully for their opinion-sake." Moreover, if a poor Union man, or poor Secessionist, who had probably been dragged into the rebellion, ask the General for a pass, they are ordered immediately from headquarters. Whereas, their most fortunate neighbor, the rich Secesh, are treated as gentlemen, and receive every kindness that the "Commanding-General" can possibly bestow. If the "Commanding-General's" army, while passing through the country, need provisions for themselves or forage for their animals, they are not supposed to touch, taste, or handle anything that may belong to a rich rebel, but can freely take and appropriate all that a poor man may have in his house or barn. How long will such gentlemen as Don Carlos Buell be suffered to trample on the feelings and property of the poor Union men of this country, with such impunity, remains to be seen. If an honest Union man comes into camp with information as to the movements of the enemy, he is ordered to leave camp immediately, or else suffer the consequences of the displeasure of the "Commanding General." If a poor contraband comes in and gives information of the most vital importance to our troops, he is hooted from camp like a hare or rabbit, and, if found, is sent to his master, with a Corporal's guard with fixed bayonets. Such treatment as this only exasperates our Union men, and in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred they will eventually turn out to be our greatest persecutors. It was through policy of this sort we suffered so much at Murfreesboro' on Sunday last. The information which was received from contrabands was not credited. And, moreover, the orders were, that none would be allowed inside the lines. This, as a matter of course, left all the information with those whose only prayers are that we may all be annihilated, and the consequence is that all our troops at that point, together with all our artillery, tents, camp equipage and stores, were captured by the enemy. If Andy Johnson, Governor of Tennessee, had only his way, such a calamity would not have befallen us; he is as keen as a brier, and is wide awake as any man in the country, and would be sure to give the rebels a yard of their own measure; but, while he is acting in the subordinate capacity of Brigadier-General, he has nothing to do but obey orders from men who are altogether his inferiors in everything except rank.

The fight at Murfreesboro' has aroused the Union men of Nashville to a sense of their danger. Last evening speeches were delivered by Hon. Judson Stokes, Governor Johnson and Mayor Russell, at the Capitol; the Union men marched and countermarched through the different streets of the city during the day, headed by His Honor, Mayor John Hugh Smith, and other prominent citizens. Two hundred at least, must have enrolled their names and pledged themselves to stand by the old flag, whenever and wherever needed. Indeed, there were more Union flags floating to the breeze here yesterday, than on the 4th of July.

The Secesh were in ecstasies, and had everything prepared to meet their friends, but this morning they are wofully disappointed, and look like motherless calves. The Secesh women were all in smiles, and fun of sin, and whenever they would meet an officer or soldier, they would cook up their pretty little noses and cry out, "Now ain't you going to skedaddle, you nasty Yankees?" I am glad to have to state that our men only laughed at them, and pursued their course; but, alas, their period of rejoicing was but of short duration, for at one nine o'clock last evening some eight or ten thousand soldiers marched into town, with bands playing and colors streaming, and ready for any emergency. This display of troops fell a camper on the Secesh, and they felt terribly mortified. The Seventy-fourth Ohio, immediately after the hearty reception given Col. Moody, received orders from Gen. Buell to march to Murfreesboro'. Immediately the camp was astir, the baggage in the wagons, and everything ready for the word "forward," when, true to military uncertainties and exigencies, the order was countermanded, and the regiment ordered to leave, without baggage, to cut off the retreat of Morgan, who was expected at Gallatin. The regiment was marched through the streets of Nashville to the depôt, and took the cars, reaching Gallatin at 9 o'clock P. M. In conference with Col. Boone, Col. Moody learned that Morgan would make an attack on Bowling Green—a dispatch to that effect being received from Col. Bruce, urging Col. Moody to move immediately toward Bowling Green. In a few minutes the Seventy-fourth was afloat again, and on their way, and reached Bowling Green next morning, where they remained until 10 o'clock P. M., when Morgan was heard from at Scottsville. When about thirteen miles from Scottsville, they were met by a courier, who reported Morgan at some other place. Back again to Bowling Green was the word. After reaching Bowling Green, the order was to start on cars immediately for Louisville, which place they reached about 7 o'clock Sunday night, worn out, and very much fatigued.

The officers return their heart-felt thanks to the gentlemanly proprietors of the Louisville Hotel, Messrs. Keene, Steele & Jenne, for the kindness and liberality extended them during their stay at Louisville. We left there at 12.30 yesterday morning, and reached Nashville this morning, marching to the tune of "Yankee Doodle." I am thus precise with reference to the movements of the Forty-Seventh, to show the friends at home what the boys are doing, and moreover to show how certain Generals who make men run about for actual nothing. Gen. Dumont's expected at Nashville to-night—the boys are all in readiness to hear it, for they say if he had been here Murfreesboro' would not have been taken. He is one of those wide-awake customers who cannot be caught asleep.

Col. John F. Miller, of the Twenty-Ninth Indiana, has had command of the post ever since Gen. Dumont left. The rebels took a large amount of goods from Boss & Co., sutlers of the third division. The loss must not fall short of $5,000. The weather is excessively hot, but the Tennessee Volunteers of yesterday are marching out to the country to-day, for the purpose of recruiting. The officers taken at Murfreesboro' are not to be paroled—but have to start in a few days for Dixie.

The greater part of the rebel cavalry have left Murfreesboro' for McMinnville. There must have been at least 5,000 of them, well armed, well mounted and equipped. Your correspondent was in town as they arrived, but fortunately escaped. There was no damage to any property whatever, save the two depots and commissary stores. Gen. Duffield, I think, will not recover. Gen. Cheatham, of Indiana, is unhurt, but a prisoner. Capt. Beale, of Gen. Dumont's Staff, is also a prisoner; he was Post Quartermaster at Murfreesboro'.

GUERRILLAS IN MISSOURI.

From the St. Louis Evening News, July 18.

The depredations of Porter's guerrilla band in Northeast Missouri, reached the climax of villainy at Fairmont, Clark County, and at Memphis, Scotland County. At Fairmont, besides

The New-York Times.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The President has issued a brief proclamation warning all persons within the contemplation of the sixth section of the Confiscation Act, to cease participation in aiding, countenancing or abetting the existing rebellion, or any rebellion against the Government of the United States, and to return to their proper allegiance to the United States, on pain of the forfeitures and seizures as within and by said sixth section provided.

There is no later news from Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army this morning, and very little of interest from Gen. POPE'S army. Stonewall JACKSON is still represented as being in the vicinity of Gordonsville, apparently waiting for our troops to make an advance.

It is officially published that the call of Gov. CURTIN for nine and twelve months' men was made without previous consultation with, or direction of, the President or War Department, and having been made, it was deemed by the President and War Department better to accept such troops as were offered under that call; but it is proper to notice that the law does not allow any bounty to the nine months' men, except the $25 paid at the time of being mustered into service; the remaining $75 is payable only to those who enlist for three years or during the war.

The accounts from the Southwest, of the doings of the guerrillas, are anything but pleasant reading. We learn of a raid on Florence, Ala., on Tuesday last, by a party of rebels, who entered the city and burned all the warehouses used for our commissary and quartermasters' stores, and all the cotton in the vicinity. They also seized the steamer used for transporting our army supplies over the Muscle Shoals, took all the money belonging to the boat and passengers, and then burned her. A small detachment of Gen. MITCHEL'S troops were also captured. Subsequently the same party proceeded down the Tennessee River as far as Eastport, burning all the cotton on the way. Another band of guerrillas attacked a wagon train near Pittsburgh Landing, and captured sixty wagons, with commissary and quartermasters' stores. It is time to stop this sort of thing.

The War Meeting in Independence Square, Philadelphia, yesterday afternoon, was a tremendous affair. Thirty-five thousand persons were present, and the enthusiasm is represented to have been extraordinary. The resolutions, unanimously adopted, call upon the Government to employ all the power and means the Executive can command to put down the rebellion, and thank the President for the recent change in policy in the treatment of rebel property. Speeches were made by Hon. WM. D. KELLY, Ex-Gov. POLLOCK, DANIEL DOUGHERTY, Col. FORNEY, and others. A letter was received from EDWIN FORREST, inclosing a check for $1,000, to aid in the objects of the meeting. Col. FORNEY subscribed $500, and several other large subscriptions were made during the progress of the meeting.

An interesting account of the experiences of one of our Army Chaplains in Richmond is given in the TIMES this morning. He was taken prisoner by the rebels at the battle of Fair Oaks, and returned to his regiment on Sunday evening last, having been unconditionally released. According to his story, the temper of the rebels is at present very determined.

Gen. LANE, of Kansas, is again in the field, and this time with a prospect that his "expedition," whatever its nature and destination may be, will be allowed to go ahead. Some weeks ago the War Department gave Gen. LANE an appointment as Commissioner of Recruiting for the Department of Kansas, with full power to raise and equip volunteers, establish camps of instruction, draw on Quartermasters and Commissaries, etc., —in fact, to raise an army, and put it in fighting condition in the shortest possible time. All loyal men will be invited by proclamation to join his army, and no special inquiry will be made in regard to color.

At last advices from Vicksburgh, the bombardment was still proceeding from our upper fleet, with occasional replies from the rebel batteries. The ram *Arkansas* was still under the protection of the batteries, undergoing repairs.

There was considerable excitement in St. Louis on Friday, growing out of the efforts of a number of citizens of doubtful patriotism to escape the provisions of Gov. GAMBLE'S proclamation, calling out the militia, by representing themselves to be British subjects. The British Consul's office was crowded by this class of persons, anxious to get "protection" papers, and several of them were roughly handled by an excited multitude, who were indignant that American citizens should thus endeavor to sneak from their duty. The outbreak was finally suppressed by a detachment of the Provost Guard.

The Santa Fé (New-Mexico) *Republican* announces an important discovery which Capt. PLEASTON has just made, regarding the capabilities of Fort Union for defence. He has found that there are positions from which a six-pounder can throw shot and shell into the fort, and upon which not a gun in the fort can be brought to bear. Yet this is the stronghold which was to arrest the advance of the rebels when they threatened to occupy the territory.

GENERAL NEWS.

The President, in an official order, announces the death of Ex-President MARTIN VAN BUREN. He says that this event will occasion mourning in the nation for the loss of a citizen and public servant, and that his memory will be gratefully cherished. As a mark of respect, the Executive Mansion and the several Executive Departments, excepting those of the War and Navy, were draped with black, and nearly all public business was ordered to be suspended yesterday. The War and Navy Departments will cause suitable military and naval demonstrations to be paid to the memory of the illustrious dead.

Cairo was greatly excited on July 26 by a report that a large force of guerrillas had appeared back of Bird's Point. The suspected guerrillas proved to be a company of the Second Illinois Cavalry, which had been out scouting.

There was great excitement in Chicago on Thursday last, in consequence of exaggerated rumors that a formidable *émeute* had occurred at Camp Douglas. Great pains were taken to conceal the facts of the case. It was pretty clearly ascertained, however, that the rebel prisoners confined there had made an organized attempt to escape from confinement, and that a cannon and several muskets had been discharged into the crowd, killing several persons and wounding a number. Nothing more definite than this could be arrived at.

A large force is at work upon the *New-Ironsides* in Philadelphia, and she begins to assume a finished appearance. Besides Capt. TURNER, who will command the *New-Ironsides*, the following officers have been ordered to her: Lieutenant, ROBT. BOYD, Jr.; Master, H. B. ROBESON; Acting-Master, GEO. W. DURNETT; Paymaster, A. W. RUSSELL. The centres have been laid for the pivot guns of the *Ironsides*, which are to be of the heaviest calibre. Her gun carriages, to be of iron, are being made at MERRICK & Co.'s and other foundries. It is expected that the vessel will make her trial trip the latter part of next week.

The Excelsior Base-ball Club, of Brooklyn, was beaten in the first game of their match with the Union Club, of Morrisania, yesterday. The game was closed after the sixth innings, the score standing 12 to 4.

Breadstuffs were in more demand on Saturday, at advanced prices. A good inquiry prevailed for Provisions, including Mess Pork, which closed decidedly higher. Sugars were in active request, at buoyant rates. Moderate transactions were reported in Hay, Hops, Molasses, Pepper, Tallow and Whisky. Cotton was heavy, and irregular in value. The freight engagements were restricted, in part by the increased firmness of ship-owners. Fish, Wool, Earthenware, East India Rice and Kentucky Tobacco were freely sought after. Other branches of trade exhibited no really new feature.

Our Military Position.

There are abundant signs of cheer in looking over the broad extent of the military field at present. In the first place, there is cheer in the fact that we have now a Soldier at the head of our armies. We may now expect unity and directness of purpose, harmony of action, and a proper seizure and use of all the means and agencies of war. We may expect—and it is to be hoped we will not expect in vain—that there will be promptitude, speed, and decision in movement; that not a day will be lost, nor an opportunity missed. There is cheer in the fact that this commander has such an army, or armies, already formed and equipped to his hands. We have praised this army much and often during the past year, and we have not a jot to abate from any of our words now. It is still a superb—an unequaled army. There have, undoubtedly, been popular exaggerations as to its numbers—based, however, in the first instance, on official misapprehensions which were given to the public. It has been decimated, too, by battle, by disease and by work in the trenches. But, apart from exaggeration, and making all allowance for losses of every kind, we have still between three and four hundred thousand men in the field—armed with the best weapons and supported by rifled cannon. There have been disappointments, it is true, that this great military force has not before now completely trampled down the rebellion, captured Richmond, and carried our flag from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. But the popular expectations were based on a misapprehension as to the actual and possible power of the rebels, and a want of knowledge as to what the phrase "crushing out the rebellion" really meant. There is, however, as we remarked on a previous day, a positive gain, if not cheer to use in the fact that we now know this. We have seen, measured and wrestled with the foe in his full strength and ferocity; and though we did not completely overcome him in the grand encounter, we rose from the work with a consciousness that it was within our power. There is cheer in the fact that this power, which lies with the people, has now been called out to a greater degree than ever. We know that if Gen. MCCLELLAN had had fifty thousand more soldiers last month, the rebel host would assuredly have been overcome, Richmond would have fallen, and DAVIS and the remnants of his army and Government would probably, by this time, have been as far South as South Carolina. Had he that number of additional troops to-day, he would bring the campaign in Virginia to a speedy and triumphant end. All over the land the men are enlisting now to fill up the ranks; and the three hundred thousand volunteers called for, when once under arms, will give us the additional strength which the late battles and movements show that we need for our work. In the fact that the North has plenty of men able to take the field, there is an assurance of triumph; and in the fact that they are forthcoming there is a sign of cheer.

There is a sign of hope and cheer for the country in the more warlike policy which has been inaugurated in the conduct of the war. We have had a prodigious amount of trifling during the year and a half gone by. We have been afraid of wounding rebel feelings, afraid of injuring rebel property, afraid of using, or, under any circumstances, of freeing rebels' slaves. Some of our Generals have fought the rebels—if fighting it be called—with their kid gloves on. Tens of thousands of our soldiers have been kept at negro labor because negroes were too "sacred" to be employed at it. They have perished from want, because rebel corn and cattle were too sacred to be permitted to save them. They have kept guard over rebel's houses, huts and estates, lest the slaves in the huts run away while their masters were on the other side of the lines with rebel guns in their hands; and commanders have scrupled to compel the rebels who remain behind to take the oath of fealty, lest it should offend their "sacred" prejudices, or ruffle their feelings. They have scrupled to apply the ordinary and essential rules of war; they have failed to use "all the means that God and nature placed in their hands;" they have doubtless been in earnest, though they have often acted as if they were *not*. It seems now as though all this were to be somewhat changed; and as though we were to wage war in downright, deathly earnest. The recent orders of Gen. POPE are the key-note of this new policy—always excepting the trivial order issued yesterday and published this morning. It is probable that this line of policy too, will meet the hearty approval of Gen. HALLECK—if we may judge by his administration in Missouri. Its quick and universal application—and along with it, of course, the necessary work of the field—would encourage the people, fill up the ranks, and speedily give decisive results. The country is weary of trifling; and there is cheer for it in the prospect that trifling must now, in every Department, give place to a stern purpose, and to a determination that no prop of this rebellion shall be regarded as too "sacred" to save it from the sword.

There is cheer in looking back at the gains and triumphs of the past—in rehearsing the long roll of our victories, in looking upon the extent of territory and number of cities we have conquered, and on the moral and material advantages we have achieved. We have not seen the destruction of the rebellion—we have not always and in every case had as vigorous a policy as could be desired in such a war as this—but we have certainly seen most wonderful and encouraging triumphs of our arms. Let the glories of the past rise before us in the present, and by their light, and by the other encouraging signs, we shall see abundant cause of hope and cheer for the future.

A Phenomenon in English Criticism.

The time has passed in which the violent abuse by the Tory Press of England, of all things American, can produce much sensation here. The sting in the popular feeling in regard to England, was the disappointment of a noble but very youthful sentiment toward her. We had somehow very simply come to believe the talk of her orators about "common blood, common liberties, common literature," and all that, and we had equally accepted, in penitent submission, as sincere, her severe rebukes of our great national sin. Foolish as it now seems, there had sprung up in our masses a certain "sentiment" toward Great Britain, and it probably did not enter the thought of one person in a hundred thousand, when the Rebellion for Slavery broke out, but that the whole moral weight of England would at once be thrown in our scale, and we should have the hearty sympathy of our kindred people. The revulsion, when the facts came out, may have caused here some undue expression of bitterness—an excitement, however, honorable to the simplicity of our own feelings and to our former ideal of England. All that of course has passed now. We see as clearly as the most English of English journalists, the folly of our sentiments. We behold—and will not again forget—that nations have no sympathies; that in the great family of peoples, whether of "common blood" or most diverse blood, as in the great family of nature, the success in the "struggle for life" is only to the strong, and that power and success are alone considered in the relations of Governments. These have now become axioms here, as they must long ago have become in England. Therefore it is that the bitterest insult by English journals falls light as a feather, and the senile snivelling of BROUGHAM, or the mean contempt of RUSSELL, are now passed as the idle wind; and the only thing that concerns us, is that they should go no further. Deeds are the only things now from Great Britain that can cause us anxiety. Still, in the private relations with Englishmen, one is interested continually in the mental phenomenon of a national selfishness, become so ingrained as to be unconscious. These men tell us with the most *naïve* candor that a disintegration of large communities into many small, is the latest politico-economic axiom, and that two or three or four separate republics on the American continent are necessary for a proper "competition" of nations. They coolly exhort us to follow the purest political philosophy, to give up all hopes of greatness, and to permit whatever separation each of our communities would prefer. "So they would act toward Canada." They are "impartial observers," and their advice should be received with some respect. These are the honest views of private Englishmen, and they never for a moment think how they would act if the question of secession were brought to their doors, nor do they remember their own most vigorous and consistent public policy. It does not seem to be before their minds that England has stopped at nothing in the past—has sacrificed millions of treasure and priceless blood—has held all Europe at bay—has gripped the most distant peoples by the throat, and plundered the weak rich, and bullied the strong—merely and solely that she might retain her Imperial power and position among nations; and all this, and much more, she would do and bear again for the same object. Should India rebel, should Wales secede, or Lancashire revolt, she would pour out her stored wealth, like water—her green fields would be drenched in blood, her cities burnt, before one of these events would be allowed to be consummated in peace. And yet scarce any Englishman ever thinks of the analogy, when American secession is before his mind. To his secret instinct, the whole war here is simply "a brawl" between "vulgar foreigners:" a riotous fight of low Democrats for power, on one side, and "niggers" on the other; and the world (that is, British manufactures) would be much better off if both were well beaten and exhausted, and certainly forever separated. This is literally and truly, we believe, the sentiment of four-fifths of the middle and upper classes of Englishmen toward America. Of course, there is no sympathy in it, but there is also none of the usual effort for even an apparently generous and intelligent understanding of a terrible foreign difficulty; no putting themselves historically or politically in our places, to get at our stand-point.

As the candid Mr. TROLLOPE says, "no Englishman has yet condescended to make a practical suggestion what he would have had Mr. LINCOLN do, after secession, if not use force." Not even the simplest practical solution has ever been offered, by any British writer, of our problems. All they have to say is, "It's a fratricidal war—it's a vulgar brawl for no good, and very bad to English interests. Why don't you stop?"

If this is not selfish—stupidity and conceit become an instinct—we hardly know what is. An American cannot even reply to it with self-respect, and we shall not attempt it.

QUERIES FOR QUIDNUNCS.—There are one or two points in the order issued by President LINCOLN appointing HALLECK General-in-Chief of the land forces of the United States, to which the attention of the quidnuncs is directed. First, it is dated at the Executive Mansion, and not at the War Department, and it bears the simple signature of "ABRAHAM LINCOLN," without the indorsement of Mr. STANTON, as Secretary of War. Then, although it bears date July 11,—the morning after the President returned from his trip to James River, by the way,—several days before the adjournment of Congress, the appointment was not sent in to that body for confirmation. What have the quidnuncs to say of these little informalities?

Fair Play.

There are certain Presses and people among us that are never weary of pouring forth the vials of their wrath on the heads of the unlucky Abolitionists. There is no limit to their invective, no measure for their scorn. They deprecate unceasingly the agitation of the "everlasting nigger" in diatribes which overrun their columns and engross their conversation. They insist that Abolition shall be "squelched" and put out of the way forever, and devote their entire time and attention to publishing its doctrines and advertising its progress. They are continually conjuring up the spirit they profess they wish to exorcise, and indulge in endless discussions on a subject about which they declare there can be no rational argument. Where these people have one word of reprobation for the traitors in arms against their country, they have twenty for the class whose inexpiable crime consists in differing from themselves in opinion.

If a battle is lost, it is owing to the machinations of the Abolitionists. If a battle is won, the products of victory are vitiated by Abolition interference. If a successful stroke be effected in diplomacy, it is in spite of the adverse efforts of the hated faction. If recruiting is slow, it is in consequence of Abolition influence; if it is fast, it is a happy result achieved in despite of that influence. The powers, attributes and motives of this mysterious party are of the most opposite, complex and elastic character. To-day they are overwhelmingly numerous; to-morrow they are contemptibly few. They are, by turns, utterly powerless and gigantically strong. It is they who manœuvre to bring down stocks, and they who hoard silver change in old stockings. They are the secret, ever-active plotters of all things ill-starred and malignant; and therein lies their only consistency. Were a storm to arise to-night, and Trinity steeple be struck down by a thunder-bolt, these journals would immediately trace the catastrophe to the plots of the Abolitionists.

Such are the vagaries and absurdities into which deep-seated habit and partisan rancor betray many people who ought to know better. There can be no real patriotism in trying to widen divisions, and stir up animosities between loyal men at a time like the present. We are not the least afraid of being misunderstood in this matter. Our opinions are sufficiently well known to forestall any apprehension of undue sympathy with extremists of any clique or faction. If mankind were perfect, moral right might ever go hand-in-hand with political expediency; as it is, the latter must follow the former as closely as the force of circumstances and the efforts of all good men may permit. In pursuance of which, and with our form of government, there is a time for the people to speak, and a time for their agent, the Executive, to act; the people have spoken; and we have every reason to believe that the Executive, in turn, will act wisely and well.

We have not sympathized, nor do we sympathize with those who propose immediate, indiscriminate, and sweeping emancipation, without provision of time, compensation, or safeguard. Such a measure would, as we believe, be highly injurious to the blacks themselves. Still, taking the risk of such injury into full consideration, we believe it would be justifiable to incur it if, as an alternative, we are threatened with National destruction.

In the meantime, fair play is a jewel, and this chronic and vulgar abuse of men who, however extreme some may consider their views, are very often men of warm patriotism as well as of private virtue, has gone somewhat further than is either just or safe. The public cannot forget that those who are most bitter in reviling them, are, by a strange coincidence, the ones most tender and considerate to the rebels. It is remembered that the most conspicuous assailant is the one whom only fear of popular vengeance, in April, '61, induced to abandon the open advocacy of treason. Whatever the sins of Abolitionists, they have, at all events, never raised a parricidal hand against their country. They may have been zealots; they have never been assassins. Probably the great majority of them are sincerely devoted to the restoration of the Union. We do not believe the same can be said of the once bold, now covert, sympathizers with secession. At all events, the latter had better desist from seeking to aid their friends in the South by striving to divide our counsels in the hour of peril. It draws suspicion on themselves, and will not, after all, affect the general result,—for Slavery or no Slavery, the Union must and will be preserved.

Truth Stranger than Fiction.

We are living in times when the flow of events is daily calling on us to remark that this old adage, however trite, is fortified in its accuracy by practical experience. In politics as well as in physical science, we are constantly reminded of the wisdom of being prepared for the refutal of preconceived notions, and to acknowledge as truth what yesterday was pronounced an impracticable paradox. When our fathers were informed that there were lands where the cherry-stone grew *outside* of the fruit, they treated the statement as we would now treat a revival of the story of the Anthropophagi. When further advised that, in the same countries, the barometer sometimes rose at the approach of foul weather and sank at that of fair, their philosophical incredulity was equal to that with which we now regard the existence of the philosopher's stone;—yet experience has verified in Australia each of those seeming absurdities.

In like manner, we are witnessing the demonstration of facts we could scarcely have brought ourselves to think possible if submitted in advance. Within a short time we have seen nearly all the former Anti-Slavery Party of England, which has been declaiming against negro slavery since the days of WILBERFORCE, actually going over to the black flag, and lending at least their moral weight toward the establishment of a government with the "peculiar institution" as its corner-stone. We have even seen HENRY BROUGHAM a leader in the base apostacy, and bringing shame on his gray hairs by joining the ranks of the enemies of freedom. The same epoch which brings forth this singular inconsistency produces a noble compensation for human rights in the emancipation of the Russian serfs; and the throne of ALEXANDER is even now rocking to its foundations under the influence of the tempest which so great a social revolution has provoked.

As if to complete in England the reign of paradox, the High Tory party, when last in power, administered, confessedly, the most liberal government known to that nation for years; the Whigs and Liberals now in, have become notoriously conservative. Again, in the Catholic cantons of Republican Switzerland, the recognized "Liberal" party is opposed to a free Press, elections at short periods, and an extended suffrage. The people of France enjoy the liberty of extended suffrage under a military despotism. Turning our eyes homeward, we find anomalies quite as remarkable. We have politicians, formerly most determined friends of Slavery, now become its most bitter foes. We have numbers of old-fashioned Democrats suddenly metamorphosed into staunch adherents of a Republican Administration. We have members of Congress from Slave States contemplating with complacency, and proposing to aid with their influence, the abolition of Slavery. Our country, which but a short time ago, was almost the scoff of the world for its military incapacity and the smallness of its army, has suddenly raised a force greater than any known in modern times. Soldiers from all nations flock under its banners, and Mr. DE COURCY, the British magistrate who snubbed Gen. HARNEY at the Island of San Juan, now wears the livery of the Republic himself, and leads the first National brigade which passes through Cumberland Gap.

From all these eventful phenomena a useful lesson is to be drawn—a lesson which teaches the erring and fallible character of even the wisest of mankind, and suggests that even the most sagacious schemes of human policy are doubtless diverted and modified for inscrutable purposes by the overruling hand of Providence. So far as our own beloved country is concerned, we are content with the conviction that all these mutations are uniting for a good end, and one which will subserve, in the highest degree, the cause of Human Happiness and Human Progress.

GRAIN PROSPECTS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Grain the Basis of Strength and Wealth—Increased Products of Ohio and Indiana—Immense Surpluses—Exports of Grain and Provisions—England and France Paying for the War.

THE BANCROFT, June, 1862.

The ablest statesmen say, with truth, that population is the basis of national strength, and so it is equally true that *food* is the basis of population. The leading principle of MALTHUS is true, that population presses against the limits of subsistence, and is restricted by it. No matter whether we can account for the manner of its operation, or not. This law of physical life is fully demonstrated by obvious facts. The great pastoral plains of Asia are not very populous. The slave-plantation districts, producing cotton, sugar, or coffee, are not populous. It is the fertile grain districts, such as Belgium, Italy, China and Hindostan, and formerly Egypt, which are densely populous; and when, even in such districts, the people become so numerous as to press on the limits of subsistence, some unforeseen calamity, such as the Irish famine, comes on to reduce the population. It follows, then, that however rapidly commerce and manufactures may advance, the main strength of the Nation must lie in its agricultural districts, and if these are prosperous, the calamities of war or commercial revulsions, may be borne with comparative ease. Such is the case at this moment, in the United States. It is the prosperity of the Central Grain States, which is sustaining the financial strength of the Nation under the shock of an enormous rebellion. When the export of cotton ceased, there were few who did not anticipate a great commercial shock. It was avoided by the bread necessities of Europe, and the favor of Providence, in providing good crops in the Northwest. Prior to 1860, for two or three years, there had been very inferior grain crops, but in 1860 there was an immense crop; in 1861 an average one; and if no unexpected calamity occurs to the grain this Summer, there will be again an enormous crop and an immense surplus. The wheat is now being harvested in Ohio, and if, this week and next it is not rusted, it will be the largest product of that grain since the enormous yield of 1850. Some very brief statistics of the crops of Ohio and Indiana, with their surpluses, will interest and perhaps be valuable to your commercial readers. I know that figures are very dry to most persons, but they sometimes contain great and instructive lessons on the most important subjects. I will state the crops of wheat and corn separately, with the aggregate of all grain crops (in the States) for the years 1859 and 1860, from which we may deduce the probable results for this year.

The crops of wheat were:

	1859. Bushels.	1860. Bushels.
Ohio	13,317,007	23,640,256
Indiana	12,195,524	15,219,120
Aggregate	25,543,491	38,859,476
The Corn crops were:		
Ohio	68,730,346	81,588,704
Indiana	37,261,622	69,641,590
Aggregate	105,992,468	151,230,294
The aggregate of all grain was:		
Ohio	106,334,750	153,113,041
Indiana	54,615,631	94,346,595
Aggregate	162,910,651	247,459,636

The general aggregate includes potatoes, which properly rank amongst breadstuffs. It will be seen that the advance in the production of breadstuffs within these two States for the year 1860 *were full fifty per cent.*; and it was this crop which mainly supplied the trade of 1860. If we look to *surpluses*, we find that the aggregate population of Ohio and Indiana in 1860 was 3,690,539 persons. At *five bushels* each, (in this country an ample allowance,) the consumption of wheat would be 18,452,695 bushels; deducting seed, there would be at least *sixteen millions* of bushels for export. Of corn, we know the surplus only by the amount of animals, whisky and oils exported; for the exportation of corn in bulk makes but a small part of the actual export. The total surplus of food, liquor and oils exported from these States, we may obtain by adding to the exports of Ohio, reported by the Commissioner of Statistics for 1860, a part corresponding to the production of Indiana, and making allowance for the products of Indiana carried to Toledo. In round numbers the exports were as follows:

Wheat, (including Flour,) bushels	16,342,000
Corn, bushels	8,000,000
Other Grain, bushels	500,000
Whisky, bbls	500,000
Beef, bbls	500,000
Cattle	60,000
Hogs, (including old meats and oils)	250,000
Wool, lbs	1,400,000
Cheese, lbs	5,000,000
	10,000,000

This is but little more than the nominal exports of Ohio; but, on the other hand, a very large part of the exports of Indiana pass through Toledo and Cincinnati, which must be deducted. To fat the animals and make the meats and whisky exported, took nearly 30,000,000 bushels of corn, so that in the aggregate, *sixty-four millions of bushels of grain* were exported from the States of Ohio and Indiana. When the cost of manufacturing flour, meats, oils and whisky, with the additional cost of transportation on Western railroads and canals are added in, these products were worth to these States *sixty millions of dollars in gold*. Directly or indirectly, England and France received these products and paid Ohio and Indiana that money. What, then, is the *last result* of this production and commerce? Why, simply that England and France, in the year 1861, paid to Ohio and Indiana more gold *than will pay all the interest on the national debt, made by the war of the rebellion for both 1861 and 1862!* Isn't that a lesson worth learning? Isn't it one of the most instructive chapters of political economy? I want Johnny Bull and Johnny Crapeau to put that in their pipes and smoke it. I want them to compare the bread problem, under the democratic institutions of the United States, with the bread problem among the peasantry and laborers, made landless and hopeless by the aristocratic institutions of Europe. If France will invade Mexico and England interfere with the United States, at the risk of the most fearful war that ever took place, I want them to gauge and measure the elements which enter into the case. Iron-clad ships are nothing to the powers of destruction which will enter into the conflict, when the bread and cotton and trade of the United States are wholly cut off from Europe. But I am wandering from my subject. I repeat (what is of supreme importance to the war and the trade and finances of the country) that, without some unforeseen calamities of Providence, the crops of 1862 will again fill the granaries of the country, and pour into the Atlantic cities, and the markets of half-starved Europe, from the Northwest, the products of her fruitful fields and industrious people.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Proclamation of the President Under the Confiscation Act.

Secretary Stanton's Reply to the Committee of the New-York Common Council.

REGULATIONS REGARDING RECRUITS

The Position of Secretary Seward Explained.

A Tribute from the President to the late Martin Van Buren.

THE CONFISCATION ACT.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

In pursuance of the sixth section of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," approved July 17, 1862, and which Act, and the joint resolution explanatory thereof, are herewith published, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim to and warn all persons within the contemplation of said sixth section to cease participating in, aiding, countenancing, or abetting the existing rebellion, or any rebellion, against the Government of the United States, and to return to their proper allegiance to the United States, on pain of the forfeitures and seizures as within and by said sixth section provided.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one [L. S.] thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

NATIONAL TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 25.

The President, with deep regret, announces to the people of the United States, the decease, at Kinderhook, New-York, on the 24th inst., of his honored predecessor, MARTIN VAN BUREN.

This event will occasion mourning in the nation for the loss of a citizen and a public servant whose memory will be gratefully cherished. Although it has occurred at a time when his country is afflicted with division and civil war, the grief of his patriotic friends will measurably be assuaged by the consciousness that, while suffering with disease, and seeing his end approaching, his prayers were for the restoration of the authority of the Government of which he had been the head, and for peace and good-will among his fellow-citizens.

As a mark of respect for his memory, it is ordered that the Executive Mansion and the several Executive Departments, excepting those of the War and Navy, be immediately placed in mourning, and all business be suspended during to-morrow.

It is further ordered that the War and Navy Departments cause suitable military and naval honors to be paid on this occasion to the memory of the illustrious dead. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 26.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The official document necessary to consummate the recently arranged agreement for a general exchange of prisoners has been forwarded to Gen. DIX.

SECRETARY STANTON TO THE NEW-YORK COMMITTEE.

The following is a copy of the letter from the Secretary of War to the Joint Committee of the New-York Common Council on National Affairs:

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 26, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: Your views respecting the recruiting service, and the proper measures to encourage it, have been attentively considered by the President, and the following regulations established by the Department are expected to attain the object you desire:

First—The Adjutant-General will detail an officer at each rendezvous, for mustering in recruits, who will pay to each recruit his proper share of bounty, and also pay the recruiting fee at the time he is mustered into the service of the United States.

Second—It being of paramount importance to fill up the old regiments speedily, a fee to recruits to the old regiments, double that for the new regiments, will be paid, to wit: four dollars for each recruit.

Third—The recruits will be clothed, armed and

organized without delay, and placed in a camp of instruction.

Any other practical suggestions you may be pleased to offer will always be respectfully considered by this Department.

Yours truly,
EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

To Aldermen FARLEY and MITCHELL, and Councilman JONES, HOGAN, KERSON and PINCKNEY.

FILL UP THE OLD REGIMENTS.

Considerable apprehension is felt on the subject of recruiting. It is feared that the filling up of the old regiments will be entirely neglected. The new ones will not be ready for efficient service for several months, whilst those now in the field could, by reinforcement, be made at once effective. The War Department is considering the whole matter, and it is probable that an order will be made regulating the bounty, as suggested in the TIMES of to-day, and providing for the more speedy filling up of the present organizations. An additional premium of $2 is already offered to recruits for old regiments. All the General Officers now here deprecate the raising of new regiments until the old ones are filled up.

NEW REGIMENTS OF VOLUNTEERS.

In organizing new regiments of volunteers, the subsistence of the recruits, prior to the completion of the organization, will be chargeable against the appropriation "For collecting, organizing and drilling volunteers." After the organization of the regiment is completed and they have been inspected by the mustering officer for the State, subsistence will be provided by the Subsistence Department.

THE POSITION OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

A definition of the position of Secretary SEWARD, evidently authoritative, is published this morning, from which, in the language of the article, it appears he is content, as he hitherto has been, to remain where he is so long as this causeless and iniquitous war continues, and so long as the chosen Chief Magistrate of the country requires it, even though his advice should be overruled—which happens very rarely, and then in cases which his own judgment, better informed, approves.

At the same time he would not, if he could, for any reason, prolong his stay in the place he now holds one hour beyond the time when the President shall think it wise to relieve him; and when he shall retire from it, it will be with the determination he has more than once heretofore expressed, under no circumstances whatever to be a place-holder in the service of his country, even although, as he most confidently expects, it shall emerge in its full strength and greatness from its present troubles.

He hopes that no one of his fellow-citizens thinks so unkindly of him as to suppose that he would be content to exercise power in a fraction of it, if it should consent to be divided.

GEN. HALLECK AND GEN. M'CLELLAN.

Gen. HALLECK is expected to return to-morrow morning. The object of his visit to the army of the Potomac will become apparent in a few days. He specially desired to have a full consultation with Gen. MCCLELLAN before entering upon the duties of General-in-Chief.

GEN. POPE STILL IN WASHINGTON.

As will be seen by the order of to-day, offering five cents reward for the apprehension of Capt. HARRISON, Gen. POPE has not left the city. He has postponed his departure until Monday.

THE ARMY CORPS.

The designation in General Orders No. 125 from the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac of the forces commanded by Brig-Gens. PORTER and FRANKLIN as the Fifth and Sixth Army Corps is confirmed by the War Department. The forces under Maj.-Gen. DIX will constitute the Seventh; those under Maj.-Gen. WOOL, the Eighth, and those under Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE, (belonging to the Department of North Carolina) the Ninth Army Corps.

THE TAX BILL IN MINNESOTA.

The appointments of Assessors and Collectors for Minnesota were determined upon to-day. The decision to appoint but one Assessor for the State was revoked, and an Assessor and Collector appointed for each District.

NINE AND TWELVE MONTHS' MEN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, July 25, 1862.

Capt. W. B. Lane, Mustering Officer, Harrisburgh, Penn.:

The call by Gov. CURTIN for nine and twelve months' men was made without previous consultation or direction of the President or War Department, and, having been made, it was deemed by the President and by the Department better to accept such troops as were offered under that call. But it is proper to be noticed that the law does not allow any bounty to the nine months' men, except the twenty-five dollars paid at the time of being mustered into service. The remaining seventy-five dollars is only payable to those who enlist for three years, or during the war.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

THOS. M. VINCENT, Assistant Adjutant-General.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

The resignations of Capt. A. H. BARNEMAN, of the Eighteenth, and Second-Lieut. HOWARD REEDER, of the First Infantry, have been accepted by the President, to take effect July 22.

MEDICAL OFFICERS ASSIGNED.

The following assignments have been made of medical officers: Medical Inspectors PERLEY and COOLIDGE to duty in the Surgeon-General's office, and in the military district of Washington; Medical Inspectors CUYLER, KENNEY, LYMAN, and ALLEN, to report in person to the Assistant Surgeon-General at St. Louis for duty in the Department of the Mississippi. Medical Inspector MOSSEY and Assistant Surgeon PARRY to report to Gen. McCLELLAN in the Army of the Potomac.

THE TREASURY EXTENSION.

The appointment of ISAIAH ROGERS, of Cincinnati, as Chief of the Bureau of Construction, and Supervising Architect of the Treasury Extension, is warmly commended. Mr. ROGERS is one of the most accomplished and experienced architects in the country. The Merchants' Exchange, New-York; Tremont House, Boston; Burnett House, Cincinnati, and other public buildings, were built from his designs. The important appointment now given him by the Government is the first practical result of the recent thorough exposé of the mismanagement in the Bureau of Construction, made under Mr. WALL'S resolution in the House.

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Guerrillas Above Vicksburgh—The Bombardment There Still Proceeding—Affairs in Memphis.

CAIRO, Ill., Saturday, July 26.

The steamer *Wilson*, from Vicksburgh, arrived last night. When in Princeton Bend, 80 miles above Vicksburgh, she was fired into from the Mississippi side by several 6-pounders and a score or two of muskets, and was hit about sixty times, mostly by musket balls. One shell burst directly under the boiler. No one was hurt.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, July 23.

Two hundred and forty persons took the oath yesterday, and one hundred and twenty received permits to go South.

The news from Vicksburgh is unimportant. The bombardment was renewed from the upper fleet. The rebels reply occasionally. The *Arkansas*, at last advices, was still under the protection of the rebel batteries, undergoing repairs.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, July 25.

The Northern steamer to-day brings $25,000 in Gold from British Columbia, and $160,000 from Oregon.

—Gen. Wallace was serenaded by the Poughkeepsie Cornet Band on Saturday night last.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

Great War Meeting in Independence-Square, Philadelphia.

Thirty-Five Thousand Persons Present.

The Government Called Upon to Exercise All Its Power to Put Down the Rebellion.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 26.

There was a tremendous gathering in Independence-square, this afternoon, to pledge the people of Philadelphia to the support of the Government in the prosecution of the war. The Square was never more densely crowded on any occasion. Thirty-five thousand persons were present.

The assemblage was addressed from three stands by prominent local speakers, who created much enthusiasm by expressions of patriotism and appeals to arms.

The proceedings at the principal stand, located immediately in the rear of Independence Hall, were opened by prayer, by Rev. J. WHARTON SMITH.

Mayor HENRY, on taking the chair, made an earnest appeal for men and means to aid the cause.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted recommending the employment of all the power and means the Executive can command to put down the rebellion; thanking the President for the change in policy in the treatment of rebel property; acknowledging as friends only those loyal to the Government, and all others, whether living in our midst or fighting in the ranks of our foes and enemies; pledging the Government our earnest support in resisting any foreign interference; approving of the call of the President for additional troops; recommending every able-bodied citizen to unite himself to some military organization, to be ready for any emergency.

Able speeches were made by Hon. WM. D. KELLY, Ex-Gov. POLLOCK, DANIEL DOUGHERTY, Esq., Col. JNO. W. FORNEY, and others.

A letter was received from EDWIN FORREST, inclosing a check for $1,000, "to carry on the war against the rebels and restore the Union, whose benign influence has given more blessings than all the political combinations of the world beside."

Col. FORNEY also subscribed $500, and several other large subscriptions were made during the progress of the meeting.

The enthusiasm was extraordinary.

A manifestation of disloyalty on the part of one individual in the crowd, led to his being ousted from the square in a very summary manner.

An expression by one of the speakers, "that every means to crush the rebellion, even to the arming of loyalists, whose hearts are with us, though their skins are darker, should be used," was received with applause.

The influence of this meeting will, undoubtedly, have great effect in stimulating recruiting.

It was announced that up to this time $130,000 had been subscribed for the Bounty Fund of this city by individuals, exclusive of the railroad fund. Large sums were subscribed at the meeting.

WAR MEETINGS IN NEW-YORK.

COMING, N. Y., Saturday, July 26

Last evening a very large and enthusiastic war meeting was held here. Col. Van Valkenburg, Lieut.-Col. Diven, Adjutant G. L. Smith, Hon. T. Beadle, Rev. T. K. Beecher, H. M. Hyde, and others, addressed the people. In consequence of the immense crowd in the hall, another large meeting was organized in front of the Dickinson House. Steuben County has over 3,300 in the service. Her quota to the new regiment will be filled in a week, making 4,000 from old Steuben.

ITHACA, Saturday, July 26.

At a large and enthusiastic war meeting held in this village last evening, the resolutions passed by the meeting in New-York were reaffirmed unanimously. Many enlistments were made on the spot.

WAR MEETING AT WHEELING.

WHEELING, Saturday, July 26.

A large and enthusiastic war meeting was held in this city, this afternoon. Addresses were made by Gov. PEIRPOINT, Hon. SHERRARD CLEMENS, and others. The speeches indorse the most vigorous policy of the Administration. A memorial was adopted, praying the County Court to make a levy of $20,000, to aid volunteering.

SYRACUSE AND VOLUNTEERING.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Saturday, July 26.

Syracuse is doing nobly. The Salt Company of Onondaga to-day subscribed $10,000 to aid in raising a regiment under the last call of the President. This makes $33,000 subscribed to the patriotic fund in this city in two days.

The town of Van Buren subscribed $1,108 last evening at a public meeting; the town of Lysander $1,345, and the town of Marcellus $2,000.

Volunteers are beginning to come in rapidly. The prospect of raising the regiment is cheering. The feeling of warm patriotism is universal. Old Onondaga will do her whole duty.

THE BOARD OF TRADE OF BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Saturday, July 26.

At the second meeting of the Board of Trade the total amount of subscriptions for the new regiment reached the sum of $14,000. The estimated receipts of the festival for the same purpose, are stated at about $8,000.

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR VOLUNTEERS AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, July 26.

The *Democrat* learns from a reliable source that the County Commissioners of the Court of St. Louis have agreed to appropriate one hundred thousand dollars for the benefit of the families of volunteers who enlist under the new call of the President, or who enter the State service from this county under Gov. GAMBLE. This will go far to encourage the speedily filling-up of new regiments now in process of formation in this city.

MILITARY MATTERS IN THE CITY.

Progress of Enlistments---What New-York is Doing to Supply Her Quota of the New Requisition.

THE STATE AND UNITED STATES BOUNTIES.

The announcement from Washington, made yesterday morning, to the effect that the War Department (in compliance with the suggestion of the New-York Common Council) had determined to pay twenty-five dollars of the United States bounty immediately on the recruit being sworn in, had a marked effect on the business of enlistment. Added to the State bounty of twenty-five dollars, and the premium of two dollars, heretofore accorded, this will make a total of fifty-two dollars for each volunteer to receive before leaving home to go into camp.

The arrangements for disbursing the United States bounty are not yet completed, but will be in a day or two. The State bounty can be procured directly, on application to Col. BLISS. All that has to be done by Captains or Lieutenants who enroll men is for them to procure the signature of each individual to a receipt for the $25; to forward the receipt and accompanying description-papers to Albany, and by return of mail will come a check on the Commercial Bank of Albany for the amount. These checks can easily be cashed in the City, and the heart of the recruit, or of the recruit's wife and family, be made glad with actual handling of Treasury Notes. And, by the way, there is not so much objection to the Commercial Bank of Albany monopolizing the pecuniary business connected with this bounty as was at first supposed. It seems the Commercial was the only bank that did not refuse to advance the Three Million Dollars required to make the Governor's promise good, unless the State Comptroller became responsible for its repayment.

The only obstacle now to be surmounted, in the way of making the Governor's munificent offer understood and appreciated, is the obtuseness of a good many of the men who present themselves for enlistment with the hope of obtaining it. Imperfectly educated people have a horror of committing themselves to the responsibility of signing their names on speculation, to an extent that their more enlightened fellow citizens can scarcely imagine. The idea of acknowledging a receipt for money not instantly handed over, has in their eyes a suspicious flavor of swindling. It is with difficulty they can be made to comprehend the good faith of the transaction, and have their minds disabused of the impression that Governor, or Colonel, or Captain, or somebody, is not going to throw the receipt in their faces when they are once in camp—after, of course, pocketing the money. Cases occurred every minute of yesterday, where men of the most eligible sort visited recruiting offices with the fixed intention to enlist, and went away disgusted and discouraged, simply because they had not intelligence enough to understand and confide in the explanations of the officers to whom they applied. This is an obstacle, however, which will be removed when the men already mustered in receive the money owing them. The sooner and more plentifully their checks are sent on and duly honored, the more speedily will commence the rush of new volunteers, anxious to participate in the bounty and content to comply with the business conditions necessary to obtain it.

THE UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE.

From the general tenor of accounts that come in from all parts of the State, the impression at the mustering office is that New-York will soon complete her quota of troops under the Presidents requisition. In the City, recruiting steadily improves, occasionally trying a sudden spasm of unusual briskness by way of change. Yesterday quite a large number were mustered in, and the recruiting officers say the promise for to-day is remarkably good. The twenty-five dollar immediate bounty is having its effect, and when applicants begin to understand that signing a receipt beforehand will not render them liable to fraud, there will be a great influx of a superior class of volunteers.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The new organization of the Quartermaster's Department is a great improvement on the state of things which heretofore has been the cause of so much annoyance and delay. Now requisitions for clothing and equipments are filled with punctuality and dispatch, and officers requiring these necessary appointments for their soldiers, as well as Gen. ARTHUR and his Aids, get along much better than in the days when system was less thought about. This Department is the scene of more bustle and activity than any other.

INSPECTION OF RECRUITS.

Dr. THOMPSON, the State Inspector of recruits for regiments in the field, is very particular in the selection of men. It is well he should see that all who come to him are healthy; but slight personal defects are not always disqualifications in such times as these. Moreover, after men have passed through Dr. MOTT'S hands, they must surely be fit for ordinary duty.

FURLOUGHS.

A sharp look-out is being kept for men and officers on furlough, who are out-staying the limits of their holidays. Those that are caught will be brought up with a round turn, and had better make haste back to their proper place, in front of the enemy, before they get themselves into a mortifying and disgraceful position.

THE LAWYERS' FUND.

The Treasurer of the Lawyers' Union Defence Committee, DANIEL LORD, Esq., states that it is intended to use the balance of the fund in hand for aid "to brethren who are in active service, and the families of those who may be disabled or fall." The fund is constantly being increased, the profession sustaining it with a liberality worthy of the objects it is intended to further. The Committee of Management are Messrs. Luther R. Marsh, Gilbert Dean, D. B. Eaton, W. S. Leonard and Henry Nicoll.

NEW MILITARY EXEMPTION.

Persons who were unable yesterday to file their exemption papers with the County Clerk, can do so up to the 15th of August, at Firemen's Hall, Nos. 127 and 129 Mercer-street.

THE NEW-ENGLAND RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

This excellent institution has absolutely run out of funds, and urgently calls for aid from all who take an interest in its welfare. Its directors have expended all the means at their disposal in taking care of the immense number of sick and wounded who have been placed in their care, and it is to be hoped their appeal to the public will be generously responded to. Three hundred and twenty three disabled soldiers, who were quartered at those rooms, and who had been discharged, were forwarded to their homes during Thursday. A number of patients still remain. There is no hospital in the City where our sick and wounded heroes meet with greater kindness and more skillful treatment.

THE GARIBALDI GARDE MOBILE.

Mention has been made previously of the presence here of Col. JEROME GARIBALDI, nephew of the great Italian Liberator. Col. GARIBALDI has started the idea of organizing a *Gard Mobile*—a manageable reserve—which shall garrison all the forts and fortifications in the country, and so put at disposal for active operations the hundred thousand men now required for that duty. This reserve would all the while be progressing in drill and discipline, and, when needed, could be drafted off to any point where their presence would insure superiority. It is said the President favors the scheme. Col. GARIBALDI has had the military education and experience which would qualify him for the service he seeks.

FILLING UP REGIMENTS IN THE FIELD.

The wisdom of filling the ranks of the war-worn regiments now in front of the enemy, seems to be conceded on all hands. The Press advocates it; the army demands it; the Committee of the Common Council that went to Washington advise it, and rumor declares that Mr. LINCOLN decidedly favors it. It seems strange that men do not voluntarily contend for the honor of being first to seek the companionship and to share the honors of our brave veterans of Roanoke and the Peninsula; but they do not. They evidently prefer the new regiments. The most plausible reason in accounting for this is the fear the men have of being retained in the service and consolidated when the time of the present members of these regiments has expired. Either they should be allowed to enlist for the two years yet to run of the time of the old regiments, or they should be authoritatively assured by personal pledge from ABRAHAM LINCOLN—who is the only man they will believe—that they shall then be retained as *nuclei* of such several regiments as they join, and be in turn the members of still newer recruits—that is, supposing any soldiers at all will be wanted two years hence, which is not probable. The Union will be restored long before then. The feelings and prejudices of volunteers must be consulted and removed, or we shall not get three hundred thousand of them as quickly as they are required. Yesterday a Committee, jointly representing the Chamber of Commerce, the Union Defence Committee, the Common Council, and the other public bodies, and consisting of Judge WHITE, Messrs. SAMUEL SLOAN, DENNISTON DUER and Councilman OAKEN, left for Albany, to consult upon the matter with Gov. MORGAN, and devise with him some means for enforcing the system which they believe best suited to meet the present emergency.

RECRUITING OFFICERS' COMMITTEE.

The Committee appointed from the meeting of recruiting officers, which met at the Astor House a week ago, and of which Capts. Badger, Monck, Stewart, Bowels, Doherty, Phelan and Patterson are members, waited yesterday upon Mr. SIMEON DRAPER, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Union Defence Committee, to confer with him on the way to give a still greater impetus to enlistments for the new regiments. They complain that the Senatorial District Committees, instead of aiding them, are supplanting them with men who have not labored in the cause. They say they have freely spent their money, and used their best exertions to obtain men, and they naturally desire to be confirmed in the positions they have set out to obtain. Mr. DRAPER, in reply, said he was aware of the embarrassments from which they suffered, and was himself in favor of filling up the old regiments, instead of putting in the field new recruits, and increasing the number of officers unacquainted with active service.

OFFER FROM MAYOR OPDYKE.

Mayor OPDYKE has offered to head with a subscription of $1,000 a fund for raising a special bounty for the benefit of volunteers for New-York Regiments in the field. Mr. MORRIS KETCHUM and other gentlemen expressed their willingness to liberally contribute for the same purpose. This is a move in the right direction, and is far better than waiting for official action.

CONVALESCENTS RETURNING TO THE WAR.

Yesterday morning, at the Park Barracks, sixteen recovered soldiers reported for duty. Four hundred convalescents are at Fort Hamilton, all belonging to Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army. They are anxious to return to the scene of their former exploits.

MONEY FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS.

Since the 1st of this month, Paymaster TAN EVCK has settled with twelve hundred returned soldiers, at his office in State-street. Paymaster THOMAS SMITH has paid, on descriptive lists, over $6,000 since the 17th of June. Yesterday $1,429 84 was forwarded, for State bounty, to Col. BLISS, to be paid to soldiers who had sent their descriptive lists to him.

THE PARK ENCAMPMENT.

Some fourteen or fifteen new tents were put up in the Park yesterday, and the place is as lively as it was a year ago. There is no cessation to the drumming and the usual scenes accompanying this picturesque way of recruiting. Volunteers come in quite freely.

MILITARY MATTERS IN BROOKLYN.

THE SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT REGIMENT.

The Sub-Committee of citizens appointed on Thursday evening, to communicate with Gov. MORGAN as to his wishes in regard to the raising of a regiment in the Second Senatorial District, attended to the duty delegated them, yesterday, and in reply received a confirmation of the appointment of Capt. COUCH as Colonel of the proposed regiment, and directions to proceed forthwith to raise the corps, as at first requested.

THE EMPIRE BRIGADE.

A meeting of the Committee of citizens interested in raising Gen. SPINOLA'S Empire Brigade was held at headquarters, No. 341 Fulton-street, last evening, to report progress and devise ways and means to secure the early completion of the different regiments. Gen. CROSBY occupied the Chair, and there were present besides, Gen. SPINOLA, Col. Jordon, Messrs. Strahahan, Benson, Puck, Helthusp, Douglas, Spooner, Stillman and others.

The Committee find no difficulty in raising all the money that may be necessary to complete the brigade, and therefore the only matter requiring special attention was the raising of men. There are about 1,500 men in all enrolled, and 2,500 more are wanted. Various propositions were considered, and the obstacles in the way of recruiting made known. The most serious obstacle experienced thus far has been the neglect to provide some means of paying the State and National bounty. The General Government has thus far made no provision to pay the advance of $2, to which every recruit, or every person bringing a recruit, is entitled by special act, and this occasions much difficulty. The authorities of the State have made arrangements to pay the advance of $25 ordered by Gov. MORGAN, so that there will be no further difficulty from this quarter. The men, however, are paid with a check on an A bany bank, and in some instances they have been compelled to submit to a shave to get it nashed. This the Committee propose to remedy by an arrangement with one of the banks to pay the face of the checks—which will undoubtedly be done.

It is feared that the attempt to raise a regiment in the Second Senatorial District will materially interfere with the Empire Brigade, and a Committee of three was appointed to confer with the Senatorial Committee with a view to some harmonious action. Brooklyn has already nine regiments in the service, and, in the opinion of many, it will be about as much as can be done to raise three more regiments for the Empire Brigade. The Brooklyn regiments now in the field are as follows:

Fifth Artillery, Col. GRAHAM, stationed at Baltimore.
Thirteenth, Col. CLARK, at Suffolk, Va.
Fourteenth, Col. WOOD, at Fredericksburgh, Va.
Sixty-seventh, Col. ADAMS, at Harrison's Landing, Va.
Eighty-seventh, Col. DOMAS, at Harrison's Landing, Va.
Forty-seventh, Col. MOORE, at Port Royal, S. C.
Forty-eighth, Col. BARTON, at Port Pulaski, Ga.
Nineteenth, Col. MUDGE, at Key West.
Forty-seventh (militia,) Col. MESSMORE, at Fort McHenry, Maryland.

Besides these whole regiments, whole companies for a number of other regiments have been recruited in Brooklyn, and Brooklynites are to be found in almost every New-York regiment in the field, in all estimated at about 15,000 persons. But, notwithstanding this large contribution of citizen soldiery, Brooklyn stands ready to furnish all that may be necessary.

The Empire Brigade is a fixed fact, and will, doubtless, be placed on a war footing at an early day. Leading citizens, of wealth and influence, irrespective of party, have taken hold of the matter, and together with the indomitable perseverance of Gen. SPINOLA, they know no such word as fail.

The following named officers have been appointed:

First Regiment—James Jourdon, Colonel James R. Del Vecchio, Major; Lawrence Hanley Adjutant; James H. Cornwell, Quartermaster.

Second Regiment—Peter J. Claasen, Colonel; Chas. Prescott, Lieutenant Colonel; Chas. H. Hitchcock, Major; David A. Bokee, Adjutant; Victor E. Steiger, Quartermaster; Pitkin D. Rice, Surgeon.

Third Regiment—Hale Kingsley, Colonel; John B. Leverich, Lieutenant-Colonel; Francis K. Braulik, Major; James J. Byrne, Adjutant.

Fourth Regiment—James C. Burke, Colonel; M. D. Smith, Lieutenant-Colonel; Joseph E. Ebling, Quartermaster.

AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

Gen. Lane Again in the Field—An Army to be Recruited in Kansas—All Loyal Men to be Received as Soldiers.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 24, 1862.

In consequence of incorrect statements in some of your Eastern contemporaries concerning the appointment which Gen. JIM LANE has recently received from the War Department, it becomes proper for me to make public the facts in the case, which I had telegraphed you two weeks ago, but subsequently suppressed at Gen. LANE'S personal request. Gen. LANE had not intended to make the matter public at present, but the War Department has given it publicity, apparently with a view of counteracting the disappointment already manifested at the Executive order about using the slaves of rebels as laborers, without providing for their freedom. The facts in the case are these: Some weeks ago the War Department gave Gen. LANE an appointment as Commissioner of Recruiting for the Department of Kansas, with full power to raise and equip volunteers, establish camps of instruction, draw on Quartermasters and Commissaries for transportation and supplies, and, in short, full power to raise an army in Kansas, and put it in fighting trim in the shortest possible time. It is expected that Gen. LANE will promptly establish camps near the Missouri line, and commence recruiting, advertising publicly that no loyal man be rejected on account of color, and fully carrying out the provisions of the new militia law, concerning the enlistment of negroes. It is shrewdly suspected, also, that Gen. LANE will not inquire very scrupulously whether his black recruits come from over the border or not, or if they do, whether they are supplied with free papers. It is the belief here that the establishment of his camp in Kansas will be the signal for a perfect slave exodus from Missouri, and that his negro regiments will be among the first to be fully equipped and in the field. LANE has orders from the Secretary of War to every officer in the Department of Kansas, requiring them to give him the heartiest cooperation in these movements. This will obviate all such difficulties as he experienced before. It is expected that LANE will have at least one white and two black regiments in the field within a fortnight after he commences. He leaves here on Saturday for the West, and will begin work at once. This commission is so arranged by the President and Secretary STANTON, as not to interfere with LANE'S seat in the Senate. It is understood that he will receive no formal General's commission, and take no military command from the Government; but after he raises this army, the strong probability is that he will take a commission in the State militia from the Governor of Kansas or some other State, and so enter active service without receiving a regular appointment from the President, which would forfeit his seat in the Senate. The whole matter is regarded here as evidence that the Administration is not so much afraid of arming negroes as had been supposed from its late exemption order.

THE SPORTING SEASON.

The Boston Race Meeting—Third Day.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 24, 1862.

The third day's racing to-day has been fully up to the standard of the previous two days' excellent running. The day was warm, and pleasant, and the attendance as large as on the first day—the ladies being present in great numbers. Two races were set down for decision; the first, a single dash of two miles, handicap, for a purse of $300; and the other, a mile heat race, best three in five, for a purse of $100. For the former there were two entries—Mr. JOHN HUNTER'S br. c. *Sunshine*, dam imp. *Comfort*, 3 years, 99 pounds; and Mr. J. D. MCMANN'S ch. c. *Reporter*, 4 years, by *Lexington*, dam by *Eclipse*, 104 pounds. Capt. T. G. MOORE'S br. m. *Laura Farris*, 6 years, by *Lexington*, dam by *Sturgeon*; and Dr. J. W. WATSON'S imp. b. c. *Hillsborough*, 4 years, by *Stockwell*, dam *Lonercost*, were the two horses entered for the second race.

Reporter was the favorite in the two mile dash race, selling in $50 for $30, and *Sunshine* for $21, and at these odds a large amount of money was invested. As in all the previous races, however, the favorite was defeated, thus showing the "glorious uncertainty" of turf speculations.

THE RACE.

Sunshine went away with a lead of a length, and at the first turn had increased it to two lengths, but before reaching the quarter, in 37 seconds, *Reporter* passed him, and maintained the lead for a mile and a half, the mile being run in 1:37. Offers to bet $100 to $50 on *Reporter*, met with no response, as it appeared as if he had the race in hand. On the third quarter the rider of *Sunshine* called upon his horse, and challenging *Reporter*, deprived him of the lead, and outpacing him all the way to the home stretch, won a good race by two lengths, in 3:18.

For the mile heat race *Laura Farris* was freely backed at $50 to $20, but the friends of *Hillsborough* were shy in investing their cash.

First Heat—Hillsborough took the lead from the start, and without ever being headed, won the heat by a length and a half in 1:51½.

Second Heat—Hillsborough again made the running to the last turn, when *Laura* went up, and after a splendid race, the judge, unable to separate them, pronounced it a "dead heat," and the closest he had ever witnessed in his experience; time, 1:50.

Third Heat—A capital start, the non-favorite going in front on the first quarter, and keeping the lead until halfway up the home-stretch, when the old mare challenged, and defeating him in a few strides, came home a winner by two lengths, in 1:53.

Fourth Heat—*Laura* took the lead, and making the running at a killing pace, was ten lengths ahead at the quarter, twenty lengths at the half mile, and, shutting *Hillsborough* out on the last half, won the heat and race in 2:02.

To-morrow the greatest and most exciting race of the meeting comes off. This is a race of three-mile heats, for which the renowned *Idlewild*, *Wagram*, (the winner of the two-mile heat race in New-York,) and *Avalanche*, are entered. *Idlewild* is the favorite, $500 to $300 being bet on her winning, and these odds are taken to a very large amount. The race is expected to prove highly interesting, and a large attendance is anticipated.

SUMMARY.

Franklin Park Course, Boston, July 24; purse $300; two mile dash handicap.

John Hunter's br. c. *Sunshine*, 3 yrs., by *Balrownie*, 90 pounds..... 1
J. D. McMann's ch. c. *Reporter*, 4 yrs., by *Lexington*, 104 pounds..... 2

Time—3:4 8.

Same Day.—Purse $400; mile heats, best 3 in 5.

Capt. Moore's br. m. *Laura Farris*, 6 yrs., by *Lexington*..... 2 0 1 1
D. Weldon's imp. b. c. *Hillsborough*, 4 yrs., by *Stockwell*..... 1 0 2 dist.

Time—1:51½, 1:50, 1:53, 2:02.

Base Ball.

EXCELSIOR, OF BROOKLYN, VS. UNION, OF MORRISANIA—THE EXCELSIORS BEATEN.

The Excelsior Base Ball Club, of Brooklyn, played, yesterday, the first of three match games with the Union Club, of Morrisania, and were handsomely beaten—the score standing 12 for the Union to 4 for the Excelsiors. The champion Club, however, were short three of their first nine, whose places were filled by YOUNG, C. WHITING and L. DEGINAAR—the two last sadly out of practice, and neither of the three ranked among the best players of the Club. The following was the score:

UNION, MORRISANIA.	Runs.	Outs.	EXCELSIOR, BROOKLYN.	Runs.	Outs.
Durell, 1st b	1	3	Creighton, p	1	2
Abrams, c	2	2	Russell, s. s	0	3
Hannegan, p	2	2	Leggett, c	1	2
Ryatt, 3d b	2	2	Folkemus, c. f	1	2
Mansford, l. f	2	1	Young, 3d b	0	3
Nicholson, r. f	3	0	C. Whiting, r. f	0	3
Pinckney, 2d b	1	2	Pearsal, 1st b	0	3
Collins, c. f	0	3	L. Brainard, l. f	0	1
Gaynor, s. s	0	2	A. Brainard, 2d b	1	1
	13	18		4	18

Scorer, Gen. H. Albro. Scorer, S. S. Gregory.
UMPIRE—Mr. Wadsworth, of the Gotham Club.

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.
Union	0	2	7	3	0	0—12
Excelsior	2	0	0	0	0	2—4

HOME RUNS—Creighton, 1; Abrams, 1.

Before the conclusion of the seventh innings, the descending torrents of rain compelled the calling of the game, and the Unions were of course declared the victors. The playing of the Excelsiors was hardly up to their standard. LEGGETT made a splendid catch of a tipped ball. PEARSALL, at first base, made several fine catches on the fly. CREIGHTON made a home run, which would, however, have been spoiled if HANNEGAN could have held the ball which was sent to him from the left field at a lightning pace. LEGGETT, however, made some unusually bad misses. CREIGHTON let one ball go by that everybody expected he would hold, and the fielding was, in general, remarkably bad.

Of the Unions, HANNEGAN showed splendid abilities. His batting was calculated to make CREIGHTON look to his laurels, and he made several fine catches on the fly. His catching out RUSSELL on the fly on a foul ball was rewarded with well-deserved applause. PINCKNEY on the second base made several very good catches both on the fly and bound. COLLINS and DURELL both made good catches on the fly, and ABRAMS made a fine home run. The batting of the Unions was fully equal, if not superior, to the Excelsiors.

At the conclusion of the game, after the combatants had duly disposed of a plentiful collation and "SIXES," Mr. LEGGETT surrendered the ball, with an appropriate tribute to the good play of the Unions. He ventured to hope that the Excelsiors would have better luck next time. Hon. DAVID MILLIKEN, President of the Unions, and likewise President of the National Association of Base Ball Players, received the ball with becoming modesty. He bore cheerful testimony to the gentlemanly deportment of the Excelsiors, and took occasion to commend the Umpire. After mutual cheers and three for the Umpire, the company betook themselves to further jollity. Songs by Messrs. BASSFORD, WALCH and YOUNG were deservedly cheered. In spite of the unpropitious weather, the entire affair passed off with great *éclat*. The remaining games of the match will be watched with much interest by all base ball players.

Wounded Soldiers at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 26.

The steamer *S. R. Spaulding* has arrived here from Fortress Monroe with 240 wounded from Richmond. Their names have already been published.

The following died on the passage: CHAS. SOSOLTA, Company G, Seventh New-York, and JOSIAH BOOKLEY, Twentieth Massachusetts.

The released prisoners while in Richmond were all well treated by the officers and men of the rebel army. The troops from Mississippi and Georgia were specially kind in their treatment of the prisoners.

United States Treasury Notes were eagerly taken by the rebels. Baltimore notes were also taken by them, but were looked upon with distrust.

PERSONAL.

—The Chicago *Tribune*, for a wonder, applauds the calling of Gen. Halleck to Washington, and for these reasons: "He will be under the influence of the President who, by this time, must be thoroughly tired of nigger-catching and ditch-digging. He will be obedient to the laws which may force him to act sometimes against his will. And he will be within the reach of that now exasperated public opinion which demands that a more vigorous and effective policy than that displayed in the Peninsula, or that which suffered Beauregard to escape from Corinth, shall be adopted. And last of all, we know that in this matter the President has not acted without full and unreserved consultation with his friends, most of whom entertain what many characterize as extreme views as to the way in which the war should be carried on. With his and their decision we are for the present content; and until we see new Orders No. 3 cropping out, and new intrenchments beginning to rise, we shall permit no slight thing to wring from us a complaint."

—While Gen. Halleck was at Corinth, he and the members of his Staff suffered greatly from dysentery, which defied medical skill. Attention was finally called to the quality of the water which was used, and a careful investigation of the well disclosed the truth at the bottom—a number of shells, balls, broken muskets, Confederate uniforms, spoiled provisions, and other articles too numerous to mention. The obnoxious sediments were, of course, promptly removed, and since then the bowel complaints of the General and the members of his Staff have ceased.

—A correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* writes from Washington: "As for Gen. Pope, he seems to be very fond of hotel life. He hangs about Willard's as many of our Generals used to do—in the genuine McDowell style—but perhaps it is not his fault. In complaining this morning upon the subject, I was assured that Gen. Pope was anxious to be with his troops, but that he was ordered to remain here by the President. If this is true, no one can blame him for making the best possible use of his time, and reading newspapers at Willard's is a good employment of a portion of it."

—John Ash, Jr., an Englishman, 44 years of age, and a bar-keeper by profession, worth several thousand dollars, committed suicide in Troy, a few days since, by taking chloroform and laudanum. Unrequited affection drove him to the deed.

—Mr. S. B. Chittenden, of this City, has offered $25 apiece to the first forty citizens of Guilford, Conn., who will enlist in the Lyon regiment now organizing in New-Haven. Mr. Chittenden is a native of Guilford.

—Hon. R. B. Van Valkenburgh, Member of Congress from Steuben, has accepted the command of the new regiment to be raised in that and Chemung counties. Hon. A. S. Diven will probably be appointed Lieutenant-Colonel.

—A man named Thomas McDuff, aged 31 years suddenly dropped dead in a drinking saloon in Belleville, N. J., on Saturday last. He was generally temperate, but had been drinking on the day in question. Heart disease was the immediate cause of his death.

—Capt. Wilson, U. S. N., has arrived in Memphis, to take command of the fleet before the City. Lieut. McGunnegle, who has heretofore discharged this duty, has been obliged to ask a short leave of absence to recruit his health.

—A rebel spy, named Burroughs, has been arrested in Chicago. The proofs of his guilt are conclusive. What shall be done with him?

—About two thousand contrabands have sought the protection of Gen. Phelps, at New-Orleans, and they receive it.

—Col. James McQuade, of the Fourteenth Regiment, is at home in Utica on sick leave; but he is busy recruiting his regiment as well as his health.

—Hon. H. F. Hallett is suffering from an attack of asthma. The report first circulated in Boston was that he had been struck with paralysis.

—Senator Wilson has reached Boston. His health is not yet reestablished.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the purse and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Wheeler & Wilson's Manufacturing Company.—Sewing Machines with important improvements. Office No. 505 Broadway.

THE ARMY AT CORINTH.

Gen. Halleck's Departure for the East—His Future Duties—His Farewell Orders—Extent of Gen. Grant's Command.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

CORINTH, Thursday, July 17, 1862.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Western Department this morning formally gave up the position he has held during the last eight months, and departed for the North. It was expected that on so momentous an occasion, some voluntary or ex-officio demonstration would be made by the portion of the army in this vicinity, But nothing of the kind occurred. No pomp or circumstance of any description attended the departure. The General, accompanied by his Staff, quietly walked from his headquarters to the depot, where a special train was in waiting, which was entered after some hand-shaking with a few officers who had appeared to take leave, and got into motion at 8 A. M. The whole was a rather chilling affair. The quietness of the departure was undoubtedly in accordance with the well-known dislike of ostentation of Gen. HALLECK.

It is now generally understood here that Gen. HALLECK goes to Washington via St. Louis. The part he is to perform in the East is not, as stated by Northern papers, the succession of Secretary STANTON, but the assumption of the supreme control, under the supervision of the President, of the movements of the Federal armies in every part of the Union, to be, in reality, the *de facto* Commander-in-Chief of the National forces. The conditions upon which he accepted the new position, tendered him by the President with the approbation of the whole Cabinet, through Gov. SEWARD, was, of course, unknown. The characteristics of Gen. HALLECK, however, warrant the supposition that he accepted only upon the assurance of the utmost freedom of action.

Of his Staff, only Gen. CULLUM, Col, KELTON, and an Aid-de-Camp, left with him this morning. The other members remain here to "wind up business," after which they will return to St. Louis, where the Central Bureau of the Western Department will continue to be located.

Yesterday afternoon Gen. HALLECK caused to be issued the following valedictory address to the Western armies:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI, CORINTH, MISS., July 16, 1862.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 102.—The Major-General commanding the Department, in giving up the immediate command of the troops now in the field and heretofore constituting the Armies of the Ohio, Tennessee, Mississippi and Southwest, desires to express to them his high appreciation of the endurance, bravery and soldierly conduct which they have exhibited on all occasions during the present campaign. As separate corps they won the memorable victories of Mill Spring, Pea Ridge, Fort Donelson, New-Madrid and Island No. 10, and when partially united they defeated the enemy in the bloody battle of Pittsburgh, and drove him from his intrenchments at Corinth. In the latter of these operations, and in the labor repairing railroads which the enemy had destroyed, the Commanding General bears personal testimony of the good conduct of the troops, and of the cheerfulness and alacrity with which they endured the fatigues and hardships necessary to secure the great objects of the campaign. The Commanding General desires to express to the commanders of army corps, and their subordinate officers, his warmest thanks for their cordial cooperation on all occasions.

Soldiers! You have accomplished much toward crushing out this wicked rebellion, and if you continue to exhibit the same vigilance, courage and perseverance, it is believed, under the Providence of God, you will soon bring the war to a close, and be able to return in peace to your families and homes.

By order of Major-Gen. HALLECK.

N. H. MCLEAN, A. A. G.

Simultaneously with the address, the following order was promulgated. It will be seen that Gen. GRANT's command has been largely extended, although he is not the full successor, as some supposed he would be at the time of his arrival here, to the authority of Gen. HALLECK. The armies of the Ohio and Southwest remain independent of his command, as well as their respective sphere of operations:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI, CORINTH, July 16, 1862.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 161.—1. Brig.-Gen. MCLEAN is assigned to the command of paroled prisoners at Benton Barracks.

2. The District of West Tennessee, Major-Gen. GRANT commanding, will include the Districts of Cairo and Mississippi, that part of the State of Mississippi occupied by our troops, and that part of Alabama which may be occupied by the troops of his particular command, including the forces heretofore known as the army of the Mississippi.

By order of Major-Gen. HALLECK.

N. H. MCLEAN, A. A. G.

HOW THE REBELS SECURE SECRETS.

A Memphis correspondent, under date of the 18th, relates the following incident of the ingenious manner in which a rebel telegraph operator read Gen. HALLECK's dispatches for four days:

The telegraph line, between Memphis and Corinth, is exceedingly important. Gen. HALLECK's messages to Commodore DAVIS, Gen. CURTIS, and the commandant of this post, have all passed over it. Little of the line is guarded, but of late the rebels have refrained from cutting the wires. Their unusual amiability is now explained; they found a better use for it!

For a week the Memphis operators have detected something wrong in the working of the instruments, and surmised that some outsider was sharing their telegraphic secrets. They communicated this suspicion to the Superintendent at Corinth, who promised to keep a sharp look out.

Yesterday they discovered that their unlawful confidant could talk, as well as listen. The transmission of a message was suddenly interrupted by the ejaculation, "O, pshaw!" A moment after it was again broken with "Hurrah for JEFF. DAVIS!"

Individuality shows itself as well in telegraphing as in the footstep, or in hand writing. Mr. HALL, one of the Memphis operators, instantly recognized the performer, not by his tune, but by his time, as a young man formerly in Buffalo, and other Northern offices, but now employed by the Confederates. Mr. HALL surprised him by replying promptly, "Ed. SAVILLE, if you don't want to be hung, you had better leave! Our cavalry is closing in on both sides of you!"

There was a little pause, and then the reply: "How in the world did you know me? However, I've been here four days, and learned all we want to know. As this is becoming rather a tight place, I think I will leave. You'll see me again when you least expect it. Good bye, boys!"

The rebel operator made good his escape. He had cut the wire, inserted a piece of his own, and by a pocket instrument been reading our official dispatches. Some of the utmost importance, giving the very information most desired by the rebels, were passing, and, as they were not in cipher, he must have received them. One from Gen. HOVEY, commandant of this post, in reply to a question from Gen. HALLECK, stated the precise number of our available men in Memphis, fully about 3,000, and their exact location!

The ill effect of this exposure of our weakness has been guarded against as far as possible. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN has already started for Memphis, with two of the three divisions under his command, and will arrive to-day. So we are in no special danger of a rebel dash.

This brilliant and audacious telegraphic feat was performed between here and Moscow, only twenty-two miles distant, and probably within fifteen miles of Memphis!

—Some inhuman mother, who had not the fear of God and the laws of Canada before her eyes, on Thursday night deposited in the cars of the night express train, on the Great Western Railroad, going east from Detroit, a beautiful little male child, accompanied by a bundle of clothes. On approaching Chatham, Conductor Willis discovered the contraband freight, and put it off the cars at that station. It was carried to the town authorities at Chatham, who refused to receive it. The child was then carried back to the station, and deposited on a bench, where the good ladies of Chatham furnished it with milk. The Railway Company will no doubt be obliged to provide for it. One of the railway wags has already christened it "Night X. Press."

LAW REPORTS.

The Conveyance of Real Estate—Delivery of Possession.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Peter Morris vs. *T. J. Walsh et al.*—This action was brought to cancel a contract for the building of 24 houses in that part of Forty-second-street known as Morris-place. The plaintiff obtained judgment against the defendant by default, and application was subsequently made to open the default, which was granted conditionally. By the judgment the contract was adjudged cancelled, and the defendant was required to execute a release and conveyance of the premises, and also to deliver up the possession and the keys of the houses. A copy of the judgment was served upon the defendant on June 11, and on the 1st instant an order to show cause was granted why an attachment should not issue against Walsh for contempt. The attachment was granted, and on the return day defendant's counsel moved to set it aside upon several grounds—among others that a certified copy of the judgment should have been served with the order to show cause, and that no demand had been made by the plaintiff, who was appointed Receiver, for the delivery of the property. The defendant's counsel contended that unless personal demand was made, the Defendant could not be put in contempt, and cited the case of Panton *vs.* Zeisley, 19 How. 393, in support of this proposition. Counsel took the further ground that it was the duty of the plaintiff, and not the defendant, to have drawn the conveyance and presented it to the defendant with a demand that he execute it, and until that was done, the defendant would not be guilty of contempt; and as to the delivery of possession of the premises, counsel contended that possession only followed the execution of the conveyance, and that the mere delivery of possession would not give a title to the premises. The Court held that the defendant was guilty of contempt in not delivering up possession, but he was not guilty of contempt in not executing the conveyance, as it was the duty of the plaintiff to draw the conveyance and tender it to defendant for execution. The COURT refused to set aside the attachment. A. H. REAVEY, for motion; D. M. Porter, opposed.

The Vosburgh Chasseurs—A Soldier Sent Home to His Mother.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Matter of George Bogue.—The petitioner alleged that he had been enlisted to go off to the wars when under age, and his affidavit showed him to be only seventeen years old. His infancy was considered established, and he was discharged, greatly to his delight.

Landlord and Tenant—Non-Payment of Rent Justified.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge McCarthy.

Wallace vs. *Hollister.*—This was an action to recover the balance of a year's rent for premises let by the plaintiff to the defendant, at $650 per annum. Of the $650 the defendant paid $368 50, but refused to pay the balance, on the allegation that there was an express stipulation between him and the plaintiff that the roof should be made perfectly tight and rain-proof, and that the defendant had suffered losses in his segar stock, in consequence of the leaky condition of the roof. It was submitted to the jury, who returned a verdict for the defendant.

Genet & Goepp for plaintiff; Bogardus & Brown for defendant.

Vendor and Purchaser—Let Both "Beware."

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Alker.

Charles Brody vs. *Mary C. Davis, alias Mrs. Andrew Carroll.*—This action, reported in the TIMES of the 22d inst., was brought to recover the value of a cluster diamond pin, alleged to have been sold by plaintiff to defendant. On trial it appeared that the defendant returned the pin to the plaintiff, but that he afterwards sold it to the defendant's husband. The verdict was for the defendant and $10 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 26, 1862.

$1,000	U. S. 6s '68, Cou.	97	
3,000	do.	96¾	
2,500	U. S. 6s, '67, Reg.	96	
8,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	99¾	
29,000	do.	99¾	
33,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	99	
2,000	U.S. 6s, '81, Oregon		
	War Loan, 3-years	97	
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	85¾	
12,000	do.	87	
3,000	U.S. 6s 1 yr cert.,	98¾	
3,000	U. S. 5s '71, Cou.	85¾	
40,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes	103	
2,000	Ken. 6 ₱ ct. Jan. b.	93	
10,000	Tenn. 6 Cts, '90-'30	50¾	
16,000	do.	53¾	
6,000	do.	510	53¾
5,000	Mo. St. 6s.	550	47
3,000	do.	46¾	
1,000	Mo. 6s Iss. to Ill. & St. Jo. R.	60	
500	Cal. State 5s	95	
4,500	do.	91¾	
4,000	E. R. 4th M. B.	810	85¾
1,000	Mich. Sou'd Mg.	82	
3,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	92¾	
5,000	Tel. & W. 2d Mg.	63	
7,000	do.	62	
1,000	Del., L. & W. 2d M.	105	
4,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	85	
5,000	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	91	
3,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	92¾	
2,000	C. B. & Q. B. 8 ₱ c.	107	
8,000	American Gold	117	
50,000	do.	117¾	
50,000	do.	117¾	
60,000	do.	117¾	
50,000	do.	850	117
20,000	do.	830	117¾
5,000	do.	b30	117¾
50,000	do.	850	117¾
5,000	do.	810	117¾
5,000	do.	810	117¾
10,000	do.		117¾
85	Ex. of the Republic.		90
10	Metropolitan Bank.		97
32	Bank of America.		107¾
28	Penn. Coal Co.		95
200	Pacific Mail Sp. Co.		110½
150	do.		110
50	do.		b10 110¾
30	do.		109¾
150	N. Y. Central Rd.		92¾
350	do.		92¾
100	do.		810 92¾
100	do.		860 92¾
100	do.		92¾
200	do.		860 92¾
300	Erie Railway.		93¾
700	do.		34
50	Erie Railway pref.		62¾
100	do.		62¾
150	Hudson River R. R.		44¾
100	Harlem Railroad.		14¾
100	do.		14¾
300	Harlem preferred.		33½
100	Mich. Central R. R.		69¾
50	do.		b30 69¾
50	do.		69¾
50	Mich. S. & N. I. R.		25
50	do.		810 25
50	M. S. & N. I. G. Stk.		55¾
100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip,		56¾
100	do.		b30 56¾
100	do.		56¾
300	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.		21¾
50	Gal. & Chic. R. R.		68¾
200	Clev. & Toledo R. R.		47¾
300	do.		42¾
100	do.		810 47½
400	do.		b30 47¾
200	do.		810 47¾
100	Chi. & Rock I. R.		850 63¾
150	do.		b30 63¾
200	do.		63¾
300	do.		42¾
100	do.		810 47½
100	do.		b30 47¾
100	do.		47¾
100	N. J. Central R.		122
50	Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.		31½
100	do.		31¾
50	do.		31

SATURDAY, July 26—P. M.

The Gold market continued under much excitement to-day, as for the previous two days. The turn this forenoon was in the upward direction. The first sales at the Board of Brokers were at 117 ₱ cent., the closing sales at 117¾ ₱ cent. After the Board, on the Street, sales were made at 117½@117¾ ₱ cent. The Stock Exchange Board resolved this morning that, after the present date, *no time sales of Gold* will be recognized. The future printed transactions on the official list will hereafter be exclusively for cash. The sales of Exchange on London closed firmer for the mail this forenoon—129½@130 ₱ cent. The shipments of Gold to-day amount to $784,500.

The Stock Market was ¼@1 ₱ cent. lower on Government securities, New-York Central, and most of the Western shares; Erie shares of both classes ¼@1 ₱ cent. lower. The market in the afternoon closed steady in prices, without much business on the Street.

The following were the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	99	Bank of the Republic.	89
Mechanics'	103	Metropolitan	97
America	107¾	Continental	85
Greenwich	140	Marine	107
State of New-York	90	Commonwealth	80
American Exchange	90	Park	108

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

New-York Cen. 6s	102	Ill. Cen., 7 ₱c., '75	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s, real est.	99	Lac. & Mil. L. G. Bds	21
New-York Cen. 6s, sub.	99	Chi. & N. W. 6s, f.	94
New-York Cen. 7s, '61.	103	Chi. & N. W. firsts	60
New-York Cen. 7s, '76.	109¾	Chi. & N. W. firsts, sk'd	47
New-York 7s Conv. '76.	109¾	Chi. & N. W. seconds	28
Erie firsts, '58	107	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	76
Erie seconds, '64	107	Lack & W. Bonds	102½
Erie seconds, '79	108	Del., Lack. & W. 2ds	105
Erie thirds, '83	98	Tol. & Wab. firsts	92¾
Erie fourths, '60	88¾	Tol. & Wabash seconds	62
Erie fifths, '78	82	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bonds	75
Buf., N. Y. & Erie 7s, '77	85	Mill. & Pr. Du C. h. Scrip,	53
Hudson seconds, 6s, '85.	105¾	Gal. & Chic. firsts	103½
Hudson thirds, '70	90	Gal. & Chi. first ext.	65¾
Harlem firsts 6s, '73	116¾	Gal. & Chic. seconds	102¾
Harlem thirds, '68	82	Chic. & Rock I. firsts	101
Mich. Cen., 8 ₱c., '69-'72	104	Cleve. & Tol. s. f.	91
Mich Cen. 7 ₱c. '82	107	Pitts Ft. W. & Chi. firsts	92¾
N. Ind., Gosh. Line	103	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	77¾
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₱c.	99		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $404,027 56, including $204,000 for Customs; payments, $966,295 07; balance, $8,223,733 48.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 26, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 86 bbls. Ashes, 20,050 bbls. Flour, 302 bbls. and 370 bags Corn Meal, 255,381 bushels Wheat, 79,658 bush. Corn, 14,400 bushels Rye, 14,908 bushels Oats, 1,100 bushels Malt, 2,277 pkgs. Provisions, and 968 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in light supply and fair request, at $6 75 for Pots and Pearls ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 470 bbls., including 447 bbls. Pots and 23 bbls. Pearls.

COTTON—Is dull and heavy, within a range of from 45c.@47c. for Middlings, ₱ lb.

FISH—The principal kinds have been in good request, at full and buoyant prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more sought after to-day, both for shipment and home use, and prices have advanced 10c. ₱ bbl. from the lowest figures of yesterday, the market closing firmly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 19,200 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 95@$5 20; inferior to choice extra State at $5 30@$5 60, chiefly at $5 35@$5 40; superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 90@$5 15; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 25@$6 25; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 45@$5 60 ₱ bbl.

superfine State	$4 95	@$5 20
Extra State	5 30	@ 5 60
Superfine Western	4 90	@ 5 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 25	@ 6 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 45	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 65	@ 6 30
Extra Genesee	5 65	@ 6 85
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 60	@ 6 80

Southern Flour is improving. Sales 1,750 bbls. at $5 30@$5 90 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $5 95@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, and $7 50@$8 50 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is doing better. Sales 1,600 bbls. extra, at $5 30@$6 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair request, at $3@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in demand, at $3 25@$3 40 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Fairfax, Marsh's Caloric and Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—The demand has been active for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins at $3 45 and Bunch do. at $3 25—closing with 5c.@10c. ₱ box higher rates asked by holders.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more demand for export, and has advanced 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 221,000 bushels, part to arrive, including Canada Club, on private terms; White Western, at $1 37½@1 45; Amber Western at $1 33@$1 35; Red Western (Winter) at $1 27½@$1 33; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 22½@1 24; Milwaukee Club, $1 16@$1 20. Chicago Spring, $1 12@$1 18½ ₱ bushel. Corn is active and a shade higher. Sales, since our last, 138,000 bush. Is, at 56c.@57c. for shipping Mixed Western; 53c.@55c. for Eastern do.; 49c.@52c. for unsound do. do. ₱ bushel. Rye continues in fair demand, at 78c.@83c. ₱ bushel; sales, 7,200 bushels. Barley continues quiet and nominal. Oats are in moderate demand, including Canada at 46½c.@48c.; Western at 46c.@48c., and State at 48c.@49c. ₱ bushel.

Receipts of Produce at Montreal, by Rail and River, Jan. 1 to July 25.

	1862.	1861.
Ashes, bbls.	17,295	14,618
Flour, bols.	613,629	498,125
Wheat, bush.	3,848,345	3,593,644
Indian Corn, bush.	710,805	141,900
Barley, bush.	21,340	9,483
Peas, bush.	234,995	871,444
Oatmeal, bbls.	1,819	13,270
Oats, bush.	9,650	49,574

Exports of Breadstuffs from Montreal, vid St. Lawrence, Portland and Boston, Jan. 1 to July 25.

	1862.	1861.
Ashes, bbls.	14,515	10,723
Flour, bbls.	293,998	372,127
Wheat, bush.	3,045,868	2,111,957
Indian Corn,	443,772	622,169
Barley, bush.		000
Peas, bush.	397,374	1,156,107
Oatmeal, bbls.	2,496	24,800
Oats, bush.		301,865

HAY—North River bale is plenty and heavy, today, at 50c.@65c. for shipment and local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in good request, at uniform prices, including last year's crop, at 14c.@20c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—Receipts have been heavy, during the past week, having amounted to 73,290 hides and 125 bales do., including one cargo of 59,700 hides from San Francisco, the largest shipment ever received from that port. The movements in the principal kinds, Messrs. H. D. HOLL & Co. notice thus: "*Dry Hides*—In this description there has been less doing this week than during the past two or three, the trade manifesting extreme reluctance toward paying the prices demanded by holders. The sales, though light, have been made at full rates. The arrival of the large cargo of Californias late in the week had a quieting influence, and the market closes devoid of animation, though without any abatement in the views of importers. As most of the Hides received from foreign ports have to be remitted for in specie or sterling exchange, holders contend they cannot afford to sell at less than asking rates, taking currency at its depreciated value. *Wet Salted Hides*—Domestic Slaughters continue in good demand, both for consumption and exportation, but sales are greatly restricted by the meagre supply. For Upper Leather Hides there continues a moderate inquiry, principally for South America Dry Kips, at full prices. *Calcutta Stock*—The demand for Buffaloes continues, but owing to the extreme views of holders, sales are prevented. Cows are also in good request at advanced rates, but the meagre supply restricts transactions." Week's sales, 20,500 hides, including 1,600 dry Montevideo, 21½ lbs., at 24½c., cash, usual selection; 2,300 dry Rio Grande, 20 lbs., at 23c., cash, usual selection; 5,600 dry Matamoras, 22 lbs., on private terms; 1,100 dry California, 23 lbs., at 22c., 6 months, usual selection; 600 dry Vera Cruz, 22 lbs., at 15c., cash, as they run; 1,800 dry salted Para, 25 lbs., on private terms; 2,000 dry Rio Grande Kip, 10 lbs., on private terms; 1,000 dry salted Pernambuco, 30 lbs., at 17c., 6 months, usual selection; 6,000 City and Country Slaughter, 60@75 lbs., at 8c.@8½c., cash. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 382,200, (same time last year, 519,400—year before, 339,900,) and 360 bales Calcutta Buffalo. The stock includes 140,000 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, (Hides and Kips,) 43,900 dry Rio Grande, (Hides and Kips,) 17,600 dry Orinoco, 60,000 dry California, 1,700 dry Bogota and Savanilla, 2,800 dry Central American and San Juan, &c.; 4,500 dry West Indies, Para, &c.; 2,800 dry Matamoras, 3,400 dry Tampico, 21,500 dry Mexican and Vera Cruz, 17,400 dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra, 37,200 dry Gumoia and Bissau, 8,000 dry Minos, 2,100 dry New-Orleans, 1,600 dry salted Bahia, 2,000 salted Pernambuco, 1,000 dry from Marseilles, 1,200 dry from Liverpool, 9,600 wet salted California, 3,000 wet salted Western, 440 wet salted Horse, 500 wet salted Rio Grande Cow, 485 bales Calcutta Buffalo.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the past week, Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDENSTER review thus: "*Hemlock Sole*—Our market continues quite active, at advancing prices. Prime tanners are of plump leather are in eager request. Both sales and receipts have been large; however, the stock is gradually becoming reduced, especially so in desirable kinds. The inquiry for the Southwestern States continues fair; a few sales were made to dealers in the far Western Territories. *Oak Sole*—The demand continues active for all descriptions, and the stock of desirable leather is much reduced. At Philadelphia prime heavy leather has become somewhat speculative, and rates are advancing for this description. The New-York market has purchased considerably—chiefly of middle weights. Week's receipts of sole leather about 82,000 sides. Liverpool, July 11—"Foreign tanned leather—The arrivals of American leather continue to a moderate extent, and for best heavy hemlock sides there is a ready sale at about late prices. Inferior parcels are also salable at slightly lower rates. For Bullhides there has been rather more inquiry. There have been no imports of Australian leather."

MOLASSES.—Sales to-day, 291 hhds., including Porto Rico at 42c.@44c., English Island on private terms, Cuba Muscovado at 34½c., and Clayed Cuba on private terms, ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES.—Sales to-day have been confined to small lots of Spirits Turpentine at $1 90 ₱ gallon, and strained Resin at $14 ₱ 280 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in more demand, and Mess is decidedly firmer. Sales 3,200 bbls., in lots, at $10 75 @$11, clos ng at $10 90@$11 for Mess, and $8 75@$9 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in good demand at 5½c.@5¾c. for Hams, and 3¾c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is unchanged. Lard is in fair request at steady rates; sales, 1,070 tes. and bbls., in lots, at 8¾c.@9½c. ₱ lb. Beef salable and buoyant; sales 350 bbls., at $14@$14 75 for Extra Mess, and $12 75@$13 75 for plain Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $19@$20 ₱ tce. Beef Hams, $13 50 @$14 75 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in demand, at 11c. @ 15c. for poor to choice Western, and 11c.@12c. for poor to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling freely, at 5½c.@8½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 1,250 bags East India at $6@6 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Sales 500 bags Pepper at 19½c. ₱ lb.

SKINS—The week's business Messrs. H. D. HOLL & Co. notice thus: "For Goat there has been an unabated inquiry throughout the week, and especially during the latter part sales have been large, at very full prices. The market has been entirely cleared of desirable Mexican, and with the exception of a moderate supply of Curacoa, which are not at present offered, is entirely bare of heavy skins, in which the demand is principally confined. We report sales of 22,500 Matamoras, 250 lbs. average, at 45c.; 17,000 Vera Cruz, 195 lbs. average, at 41c.; 30,000 Buenos Ayres, 160 lbs. average, and 3,000 Payta, at 31c. cash. About 50 bales Cape Good Hope also changed hands on private terms, and about 100 bales Tampico, at 46c. cash, the latter a resale. Deer continues as last noted—in good request at very full prices, with a very light supply on hand."

SUGARS—Have been in good demand at rising prices. Sales to-day 2,100 hhds., including Cuba at 8c.@9¾c., and New-Orleans at 9c.@12¾c.; and 576 bbls. New-Orleans, by auction, at 9c.@10 11-16c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in lively request at buoyant rates.

TALLOW—Sales 35,000 lbs. at 10¾c.@11c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Kentucky is brisker and dearer. Other kinds are in moderate request. Sales, since our last, 643 hhds. Kentucky at 10¾c.@18c.; 67 cases Seed Leaf at 10¾c.@14c.; and 61 bales Esmeralda on private terms.

WOOL—Has been in active request, to meet the wants of manufacturers and on speculation, and prices have favored sellers, decidedly. The week's sales include 65,000 lbs. domestic Fleece, at from 48c.@55c., chiefly at 50c.@55c.; 50,000 lbs. do. super and extra pulled, at 48c.@53c.; 1,000 bales Donskoi and 200 bales East India, on private terms; 250 bales Cordova, part washed, at 32c.@32½c.; 150 bales Mestiza, part unwashed, at 26c.@27c.; 100 bales Persian, at 19c.@20c.; 50 bales Spanish Mountain, at 15c., and 6,000 lbs. Mediterranean, at 33c. ₱ lb., the market closing buoyantly. In Philadelphia, sales have been made of about 200,000 lbs. domestic fleece, in lots, at 50c.@55c. net, mostly at 53c.@55c. ₱ lb., the latter tub, which is now the uniform asking rate for that description. Wool men estimate the clip of Ohio, this year, to be about 13,000,000 lbs., being 2,000,000 lbs. greater than the clip of last year. Three-fourths have been sold at 46c.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 450 bbls., in lots, at 28c.@29c., chiefly at 28½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Moderate engagements have been reported, to-day, at firmer rates. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 4½d.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 12d.@12¾d.; Corn, 11½d. @12d.; Beef, 6s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Pork, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 37s. 6d.@40s.; Butter and Cheese, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Tallow, 35s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@13d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tc.; Bacon, and Lard, 42s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Tallow, 37s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12½d. @13½d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Tallow, 40s. ₱ ton. For Gloucester—A brig with Wheat, in bulk, at 13½d. ₱ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A bark, 440 tons, to Melbourne; a vessel, 2,300 bbls. Petroleum, to Liverpool; a brig, 370 tons, to Lisbon, Staves; an Argentine bark, 344 tons, to Rio Janeiro; a Br. brig, 377 tons, from Norfolk to Demerara, hhds. Staves, on private terms; a ship, 939 tons, to Havre, Wheat, 24c.; a bark, 484 tons, to Liverpool, £1,500; a ship, 1,041 tons, to Antwerp, 40s. ₱ ton—afterwards engaged 36,000 Wheat at 14½d., 600 Coffee 45s., and 2,000 Flour, 4s. 3d.; a Br. brig, 180 tons, to Cadiz and back, $3,000; a brig, 274 tons, to Malaga and back, $3,600; a bark, 322 tons, to Tarragona, with privilege of two other ports and back to New-York, $4,600; a Br. brig, 175 tons, to Vera Cruz and back from Minatitlan to New-York, $2,600; a schr., 172 tons, to the Spanish Main, $1,100, and back from South side Cuba, Sugar 40c.; a Br. schr., 1,200 bbls., to West Indies and back, $1,400; a schr., 167 tons, to Kingston, Jam., and back, $1,500; one, 138 tons, from Inagua to New-York, Salt, 9c.

Sales of Real Estate—JULY 25, 1862.

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER.

1 lot W. S. 3d-av., 20.11 north of 121st st.	$1,666
1 lot S. S. 52d-st., 376.8 east of 3d-av.	1,000

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 18
Eton	Liverpool	New-York	July 16
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 17
China	Liverpool	New-York	July 19
Arania	Liverpool	Boston	July 26
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	July 25
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	July 30
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 2
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 13
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 27
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18

FROM AMERICA.

Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 30
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 2
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 2
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 6
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 9
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 13
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 26
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at.....6 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....6 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails by Erie Railroad, 6 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 6 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M. and 8 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

WILLIAM TOSBACH—YOUR WIFE AND children leave New-York to-morrow for Chicago. If there, meet them. MARIA. French's Hotel.

MATRIMONIAL.

A WIDOWER, UNDER 40, IS SEEKING a sensible wife; he is of undoubted respectability, character and habits; engaged in business, and the possessor of a moderate property; the lady must be educated and refined, good looking, and of an amiable and affectionate disposition, a thorough housekeeper, and between 25 and 30; he seeks a fond, true woman, one who would make home happy; being thoroughly sincere, he desires replies dictated in the same spirit only; they will be honorably treated; residents of New-York or Brooklyn preferred. Address A. B. C., New-York Post-office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Ormond-place, Brooklyn. Rev. J. CLEMENT FRENCH, will, by particular request, repeat his sermon of last Sunday evening, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock—*The Present Duty of the Nation.* Ecclesiastes, x. 10: "If the iron be blunt and he do not whet the edge, then must he put to more strength—but wisdom is profitable to direct."

AT THE STATE-ST. CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, (near Hoyt-st.,) Brooklyn, preaching by the Pastor on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., the fourth sermon on the *Lord's Prayer*, and *Flowers for the Children*, No. 4, and at 7½ P. M. Subject—*The Lord's Side in the Present Crisis.* Lecture by the Pastor on TUESDAY EVENING,

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE

NEW-YORK MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 61 WILLIAM-ST.,

NEW-YORK, July 25, 1862.

The Trustees submit the following statement of the affairs of the Company, in conformity with the requirements of the Charter:

Outstanding Premiums to July 1, 1861	$196,439 29
Premiums received since	836,891 80
Total	1,033,331 09

No policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks, disconnected with Marine Risks.

Earned Premiums to July 1, 1862		$862,797 37
Losses and Expenses	$358,915 41	
Return Premiums	45,537 56	
Re-Insurance, &c.	82,355 53	
Total	$486,798 50	

The Company have the following assets:

Cash in Banks	$41,665 64	
United States Stocks and Treasury Notes	309,350 00	
New-York State, Bank and City Stocks	180,407 78	
Loans on Stocks and Cash due the Company	36,002 57	
Real Estate, Bonds and Mortgages	104,615 79	672,091 70
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable		340,325 37
Salvage, Re-Insurance and other Claims due the Company		50,167 48
Insurance Scrip and Sundry Notes at estimated value		38,065 25
Total Assets		$1,000,649 80

In view of the above results, the Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a dividend of Interest of SIX PER CENT. in cash on the outstanding Certificates of Profits, to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after SATURDAY, the 30th day of August next.

Also, *Resolved*, That a dividend of FIFTEEN PER CENT. be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending June 30, 1862, for which certificates will be issued on and after MONDAY, the 1st day of September next.

The Trustees, after reserving over HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS PROFITS, have further resolved that FIFTY PER CENT. (50 per cent.) of the Outstanding Certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1858, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after MONDAY, the 1st day of September next, from which date all interest thereon will cease.

The Certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled to the extent of FIFTY PER CENT. (50 per cent.)

By order of the Board,

W. P. HANSFORD, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. W. SCHMIDT,	FRANCIS HATHAWAY,
STEWART BROWN,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ROBERT B. MINTURN,	LLOYD ASPINWALL,
STEPHEN JOHNSON,	E. P. FABRI,
CHAS. H. MARSHALL,	EDWARD KAUPE,
ARTHUR LEARY,	HENRY OELRICHS,
HENRY MEYER,	HENRY W. HUBBELL,
EDW. H. R. LYMAN,	JAMES B. SMITH,
GEORGE MOKE,	GEORGE MOSLE,
E. V. THEBAUD,	GUSTAVE H. KISSEL,
JOHN H. EARLE, President.	
JOHN H. LYELL, Vice-President.	

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, COMMERCIAL BUILDING, NOS. 57 AND 59 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, July 22, 1862.

The Trustees, in conformity to the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 30th of June, 1862:

Premiums on risks outstanding 30th June, 1861	$169,443 45	
Premiums received during the year ending 30th June, 1862	362,964 62	
Total premiums		$532,413 07
Premiums marked off as earned for the year ending 30th June, 1862		$307,380 39
Losses and expenses	$219,034 66	
Return premiums	51,416 94	
Re-insurances	23,276 38	
	$293,717 98	

The Assets of the Company on the 30th June, 1862, were as follows:

Cash in banks	$90,800 47	
New-York State, City and bank stocks, United States and other stocks, and loans on stocks	524,510 54	
	$615,111 01	
Premium notes and bills receivable	278,129 04	
Salvage, reinsurance and other claims due the Company	25,436 41	
Insurance scrip, and sundry notes, at estimated value	22,372 75	
Total assets	$941,051 21	

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a *Scrip Dividend of* TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the net earned premiums entitled thereto for the year ending 30th June, 1862, for which certificates may be issued on and after the 30th day of August next.

They have also this day declared an *Interest Dividend of* SIX PER CENT. on the outstanding scrip, payable on and after Tuesday, the 12th day of August next.

A portion of the excess over HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS of accumulated reserved profits, is to be applied to the redemption of the outstanding scrip; and the Board has directed that the whole of the Certificates of Profits of the issue of 1857, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 12th day of August next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be surrendered at the time of payment, and canceled.

By order of the Board.

HENRY D. KING, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

HENRY W. BARSTOW,	MOSES TAYLOR,
JAMES O. BELL,	JAMES W. PHILLIPS,
CHARLES L. FROST,	JOHN G. WILLIAMS,
GEO. B. MOREWOOD,	WM. H. BRODIE,
SHEPPARD GANDY,	LOUIS S. FELLOWS,
CHARLES CAROW,	WILLARD M. NEWELL,
THOS. B. CODDINGTON,	CHARLES M. FRY,
JAMES H. GRAY,	CHARLES P. MARKS,
JOHN D. WILSON,	STEPH. D. HARRISON,
JOSIAH O. LOW,	H. K. CORNING,
WILLIAM A. SALE,	WILLIAM T. FROST,
HENRY O. BREWER,	WM. R. KIRKLAND,
CHARLES W. BLOSSOM,	EBEN B. CROCKER,
HENRY K. BELL,	JOHN C. JACKSON,
EDWARD SAPORTAS,	JOSEPH F. NAVARRO,
JAMES H. MULFORD,	ANTHONY P. FRANCIA,
JAMES D. CARHART,	SMITH J. EASTMAN,
RICHARD P. RUNDLE,	EDWARD L. HEDDEN.
DANL. DRAKE SMITH, President.	
ADRIAN B. HOLMES, Vice-President.	

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

$100 BOUNTY, SOLDIERS' AND WIDOWS' Pensions, back pay and prize money collected. Branch office in Washington. Agents wanted. Apply to, or address J. P. HUNT, Attorney-at-Law and Government Claim Agent, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 24,) New-York.

PENSIONS, BOUNTIES AND BACK PAY promptly procured by SOMES & BROWN, Solicitors, &c., No. 2 Park-place, New-York, and 7th-st., corner of F, Washington, D. C. Send or call for circulars containing information.

ALL WIDOWS, OR OTHER RELATIVES of deceased officers and soldiers, may apply for their pay $100 bounty and pensions through NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP, at their Law and Collection Office, No. 111 Broadway.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 16th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

COAL, &C.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

CARGOES AFLOAT.

Cargoes of prime Schuylkill White Ash Coal, Black Heath Vein and Red Ash Diamond Vein, Broken, Egg and Stove, for sale by

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO., No. 45 South-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS AND LIBRARIES bought for ready money at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL ISSUES, GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE, Bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its first mortgage bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at its office, No. 49 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest nineteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company first mortgage bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 18, 22, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33; being the lowest outstanding numbers. From and after the 6th day of August, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease, by the terms of said agreement.
JOHN A. STEWART, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 24, 1862.
THE HOLDERS OF THE CERTIFICATES of D. S. GREGORY and J. C. B. DAVIS, Trustees, are hereby notified that on and after the 1st day of August next, payment will be made at the office of the Treasurer, in Erie-place, of the coupons of the Fifth Mortgage Bonds, represented by said certificates, with interest from May 1, 1861, to Aug. 1, 1862.
H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1862.
INTEREST ON BONDS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY will be paid at the Company's office, in New-York, on and after Aug. 1 prox. The Bond transfer books will be closed from July 28 to Aug. 1, both inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

TO ARMY OFFICERS, PAYMASTERS AND OTHERS.—VAN VLECK & TUCKER, No. 4 Broadway, one door from Wall-st., will furnish small gold in dollar pieces, quarter eagles, and five dollar pieces, in exchange for twenty dollar gold pieces, without extra charge, in amounts to suit.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF CITY OF MILWAUKEE BONDS, issued to the Horicon Railroad Company, are invited to examine a statement of immediate interest to them, to be seen at the Banking House of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

MONEY.—PERSONS REQUIRING TEMPORARY accommodation are requested to procure a prospectus of the Mutual Loan and Discount Company, No. 57 Chatham-st. Business bills promptly discounted.
URWICK & KING, Agents.

THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY'S coupons, due Aug. 1, 1862, will be paid on and after the 25th inst., at the Corn Exchange Bank. H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

GOLD, SILVER, AND UNITED STATES Demand Notes, bought at the highest premium, by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 19, 1862.
EIGHTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof,—free of the United States Income Tax, which will also be paid by the Company—payable on the 20th day of August next, upon stock registered at New-York, Boston and Albany, and on the 20th day of September next upon stock registered at London.
Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York, will receive their Dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.
The Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business on Thursday, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston on the morning of Saturday, the 23d day of August next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION R. R. CO.,
CHICAGO, July 22, 1862.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A DIVIDEND of Three Per Cent. has been this day declared by this Company, payable at this office on and after the 30th inst., in exchange on New-York at par. The Income Tax of three per cent. will be reserved from all dividends paid on and after the 1st of August next.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.
EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on the 1st day of August next.
The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to day of payment inclusive. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., payable on the 31st inst. The transfer book will be closed from to-day until the 31st inst., inclusive. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 16, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after Saturday next, July 19. The Transfer books will be closed from date until the 19th. C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.—OFFICE No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of *five per cent.*, payable to the stockholders on the 31st inst.
Transfer books closed from the 24th till the 31st inst., inclusive. By order. E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO.,
No. 432 Canal-st., NEW-YORK, July 23, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have declared a dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 28th inst. The transfer books will be closed till after that date.
THEO. BROWNING, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, July 22, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after Thursday, the 31st inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INS. CO. No. 16 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, JULY 15, 1862.—THE Board of Directors of the East River Insurance Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.
THOS. PALMER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE GERHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 1 Pine-st.—July 21, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand. JOHN McGEE, Secretary.
New-York, July 17, 1862.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.
TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand.
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1862. ROBT. D. HART, Sec.

AT A MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF the Sixth Company of the Seventh Regiment, New-York National Guard, convened at the quarters of the regiment, Fort Federal Hill, Baltimore, on Friday afternoon, July 18, 1862, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:
Whereas, We have heard with deep regret of the death of our late comrade Charles F. Van Duzer, more recently of the Twelfth United States Infantry, who fell gallantly fighting at the head of his company at the battle of Gaines' Hill, before Richmond. *And Whereas*, desirous to express to his bereaved relatives our sympathy for their deep affliction, we, the Sixth Company of the Seventh Regiment, New-York National Guard, unite in tendering the following resolutions:
Resolved, That in the death of Charles F. Van Duzer we have lost a comrade who, during his long connection with this Company, won by his amiable and kindly bearing, his genial humor and manliness of character, both the high esteem and affection of all his fellow members. He was not less marked for his soldierly than for his manly qualities, and whilst we could not but regret his parting with us for a time to assume a higher military position, our regret is now turned to sorrow by the news of his sudden death.
Resolved, That deep and keen as may be the grief of parents over the death of a beloved son, that grief should be somewhat assuaged by the knowledge that death had met their son in the path of duty and of honor. If in this dark hour, when brave spirits are needed by our struggling country, we feel proud that men of bravery of soul have gone out from among us, how much greater should be the pride of the relatives of such men, even if the heroic action should be at the cost of a patriot's life. While, therefore, we sorrow with the sorrowed, with all the patriots of our land we unite in the thought, that if our friend is dead he has died gloriously.
Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and that the same be placed on record by this company.

COMMITTEE.

HENRY T. TEER,	LEWIS M. CARNES,
EDWARD COZZENS,	W. S. WOOD,
T. B. MUSGRAVE,	WALTER CONGDON.

TO INVENTORS.—PATENTS SECURED BY MUNN & CO., Attorneys and Counselors in cases of Patent-right litigation, No. 245 Broadway, (Room No. 24,) New-York.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution. Office, 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Prescriptive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MADRICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERIEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 21 Malden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

PROSTRATED POWERS RESTORED.—Functional derangements incidental to both sexes, restored to a healthy condition by the use of Hessler No. 1. Read the book entitled "Human Frailty"—explains everything. Published by Dr. DARROW, No. 129 Bleecker-st. (four doors from Macdougal.) New-York, and sent free everywhere on receipt of 25 cents worth of postage stamps. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a Warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. York.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1 mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this book, and read especially pages 114, 115, and 268 to 269. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

TO YOUNG MEN.—SCORES OF GRATEFUL letters weekly are now received from people who have recovered PERFECT HEALTH by following the directions contained in Drs. TRALL and JACKSON'S great work, called "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, AND THE SEXUAL ORGANISM AND ITS HEALTHFUL MANAGEMENT." Price $3. For sale in New-York by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121, and H. DEXTER, No. 142 Nassau-st.; C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st., and all booksellers everywhere.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERTAIN and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Unsigned expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, insallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "NERVOUS DEBILITY," &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 27th-st., fifth house from Madison-av., from 8 to 10, 1 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 18 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., OPPOSITE Lord & Taylor's, New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved artificial teeth, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or plating, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets gold, per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1. Extracting, 25 cts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A TRAVELING AGENCY FOR A first-class commercial house, by a person who can influence a large Western trade. The highest City and country references furnished. Inquiries can be made of Millerd Bros., No. 121 West-st., New-York. Address WISCONSIN, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—HOTEL AND RESTAURANT—THE lease, stock, fixtures and furniture of the Philadelphia House, Nos. 145, 145½ and 147 Bowery. Newly fitted up. Inquire at No. 148 Front st.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS.—$20,000 worth of enameled slate mantels; imitation of the most costly marbles now in use; will be sold 25 per cent. below manufacturers prices. Also, marble mantels, monuments and tomb-stones.
WM. S. ZEE & CO., No. 598 Hudson-st.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
12TH AND GIRARD STS., PHILADELPHIA, July 19, 1862.
PROPOSALS FOR BLANKETS AND HATS.—Separate Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned, at this Office, until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, 5th day of August next, for furnishing and delivering at the Schuylkill Arsenal

75,000 ARMY BLANKETS,

wool, gray, (with the letters U. S. in black, four inches long, in the centre,) to be seven feet long, five feet six inches wide, and to weigh five pounds each. Also,

32,000 UNIFORM HATS, (black felt.)

All deliveries will be subject to inspection, and must conform in all respects to the sealed army patterns deposited in this Office; a just and rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the samples.

Proposals will be received for any part of the above articles. Bidders will state the time and amount of each delivery. The blankets are required to be delivered within ninety days, and the hats within sixty days from date of award of contract.

The right is reserved by the Deputy Quartermaster-General to accept any part or the whole of a bid offered, or to reject the bids in whole or in part, as the interest of the Government in his opinion may require. Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee that the bidder will execute a contract, with good and sufficient bond, if his bid be accepted. Proposals unaccompanied with satisfactory guarantee will not be considered; and contracts will be awarded only to established manufacturers of, or dealers in, the articles. The failure to comply with any one of the conditions under the contract to operate to the forfeiture of the entire penalty of the bond. Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for Blankets and Hats," and addressed to G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 39 Park-row, Times Building, New-York,
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS IN CLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until half past 12 o'clock P. M. of THURSDAY, July 31, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.:
Regulating and grading One Hundred and Tenth street, between Sixth and Ninth avenues.
For flagging sidewalks in Duane and Reade streets, between City Hall-place and Chatham-street.
For setting curb and gutter in Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Fifty-third streets, and flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of same.
For building pier foot of Fifty-ninth-street, North River.
For dredging slip between piers number Nineteen and Twenty, North River.
Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered, if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation. Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures. Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and the agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, July 19, 1862.
SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, Street Commissioner.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
JULY 15, 1862.
TO SEWER BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of TUESDAY, July 29, 1862, for the construction of the following sewers, to wit:
In Fifty-third-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues;
In Washington-street, between Bethune and Bank streets;
In Fifty-second-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway;
In Twenty-third-street, from East River to present sewer, near Avenue A;
And for receiving basins and culverts at the northwest and southwest corners of Avenue A and Seventh-street.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
July 15, 1862.
TO TRAP-BLOCK PAVERS.—SEPARATE sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of Tuesday, July 29, 1862, for the paving of the following streets, to wit
West-street, from Liberty to and through Cortlandt-street to Greenwich-street.
Eleventh-street, from Broadway to and through University-place and Thirteenth-street to Fifth-avenue;
Chambers-street and James-slip, with parts of intersecting streets, from Chatham-street to South-street;
And for crosswalks on Ninth-avenue from Fifty-third to Sixty-third streets, and on Sixth-avenue, at Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public Notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For sewer in Fifty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Fourth avenues; paving Tenth avenue, from Fifty-fifth street to Broadway. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; both sides of Tenth-avenue, from a point halfway distant between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets to Seventieth-street, south side Seventieth-street, both sides Sixty-ninth, Sixty-eighth, Sixty-seventh, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-third, Sixty-second, Sixty-first, Sixtieth, Fifty-ninth, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-seventh, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-fifth street, from and to points distant halfway between the said Tenth-avenue and the streets lying on either side of and contiguous to the said Tenth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.

NEW-COURT-HOUSE, OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, July 19, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter stone in Fifty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and flagging four feet wide through sidewalks of the same, where not already done. Sewer in Rose-street, from Duane-street to sewer in Pearl-street. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifth ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, west side of Fourth-avenue and east side of Fifth-avenue, from and to points distant halfway between the streets lying on either side and contiguous thereto; both sides of Pearl-street from a point about one hundred and thirty feet north to Chambers-street; both sides of Rose-street, between Duane and Pearl; east side of Duane and both sides of Chamber-street, between William and Rose streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

C

FROM THE SOUTH.

Rebel Stories About Affairs at Suffolk.

Terrible Accident in Fort Moultrie.

ABOUT THE BLOCKADE.

Interesting Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From our files of Southern papers we make additional entertaining extracts. The reading columns of these journals speak for themselves; the advertising columns show that deserters still leave the rebel ranks in droves; that hundreds are dying from disease as well as from wounds received in battle; that substitutes to perform military service are in brisker demand than ever; that the conscript law is sweeping every man able to bear arms into the Confederate army; and that thieves are doing brisk work in the larger towns and cities. It is also a fact worth noting that the Richmond papers publish full reports of the speech recently delivered in Congress by Senator CHANDLER, and make all they can of the revelations therein placed at their disposal.

INTERESTING STORIES FROM SUFFOLK.

From the Petersburgh Express, July 22.

From two ladies who have recently reached here, and through other reliable sources, we have obtained some interesting information from Suffolk, Va.

The number of Yankee forces now there is estimated at 8,000, but their efficiency is not regarded as being at all valuable, either by their own officers or persons who have recently inspected them. The great majority of these forces are said to be in a very filthy, dirty condition, and the beautiful Union uniform, which, when the war commenced, was so much the boast of Yankee correspondents everywhere, is now in tatters, and has been so stained by mud and besprinkled with dust, that ABE LINCOLN'S hirelings look like anything else than soldiers, so far as appearances are concerned.

On Wednesday afternoon last, during what purported to be a *dress* parade, the heat was so intense that nearly three hundred of the patriots fell from sheer exhaustion, and had to be borne from the drill ground to the shade. *Coup de soleil* occurs almost daily, and one of the Yankee officers remarked to our informant that, if this was a fair specimen of the "Sunny South," he thought the sooner the Union patriots got out of Dixie's land the better.

GENS. MANSFIELD and VAN WAGNER are both at Suffolk, the former in supreme command. There are two military Governors, or Provost-Marshals, viz., PAUL DE KAY and a Dutchman named VAN WESSEL, a brother of the General. They are both much disposed to use their authority, and in many instances are not slow in abusing it.

THESE OF LINCOLN'S soldiers in Suffolk have practically illustrated GERRIT'S peculiar doctrine of love for the negro, by uniting themselves in marriage to negro women of the town. They profess great devotion to their newly-found brides, and say they intend taking them to the North and educating them. It was thought by some that the recent unprecedented hot spell would bring about a temporary divorcement of the amalgamationists, from *bed*, if not from board, but such has not been the case. It is now conceded by those who know the blackamoor brides, that if the Yankees can tolerate them they can stand anything.

The Episcopal church has been seized by the Yankees, and a member of the Dutch Reformed persuasion, from Massachusetts, officiates in the pulpit every Sabbath. This disgracer of the sarcedotal robes which he has assumed, boards with a negro slave whose master has left the place, and parades the streets daily arm in arm with a free black. His congregation is composed chiefly of negroes, the Yankees urging as a reason for not wasting upon this pastor's pulpit ministrations, that they have no faith whatever in the professed piety of the creature. The negroes have become very bold and insolent, from the dangerous teachings of this preacher—Yankee Dutch Reformed. As an evidence, we are reliably informed, that a few days since, while some three or four well-known citizens of Suffolk were engaged in conversation on the street, a negro fellow came up and remarked, "Gemmen, you hab neber heer'd de gospil preached in all its purity; if you want to, you must cum to de Piscopal church next Sabbath, and hear *our* pastor." The vestry of the church has been converted into a regular drinking hole, and all the day through, Yankee officers can be seen slipping in and out, who unhesitatingly state to all, that they have been in to "wet their whistle."

The Yankees have been in a continual state of alarm ever since the disastrous overthrow of MCCLELLAN, and anticipating an attack, have thrown up fortifications near Suffolk, and mounted heavy guns. Many of their pickets have been suprised and killed by daylight, and scores have fallen by unknown hands during the night time. It is stated that they now send out no pickets at night, the Yankee soldiers declaring that they will no risk their lives by attempting the performance of such dangerous duty.

The Yankee Generals at Suffolk have appropriated the handsome residence of NATHANIEL RIDDICK, Esq., and now use the building as furniture exclusively for their own accommodation. The farm of Mr. RIDDICK, near Sodolk, has also been visited by the vandals, and everything of value, even to the bacon left for the sustenance of Mr. R.'s servants by himself, stolen and consumed. A faithful old servant man, who was entrusted with the care of the place by Mr. RIDDICK, protested against the theft, but his protestations were disregarded.

The chief and most active friend of the Yankees in Suffolk is a creature named GEORGE WASHINGTON SINGLETON, who came to the town a few years ago, and has since earned a somewhat precarious subsistence by fishing, hunting and illegal traffic with negroes. Of this latter he was always suspected, but positive proof could never be procured. SINGLETON rendered himself somewhat conspicuous by his much-vaunted secession proclivities, at a time when it was thought to be a matter of some debate, whether Virginia would secede or remain in the Union. When the ordinance of secession was passed, SINGLETON became almost frantic with joy, and in the exuberance of his jubilant feelings, threw his hat so high in the air that it fell into the river, and never was reclaimed, and the people enjoyed a hearty laugh at his expense. On another occasion, when the people attempted to obstruct the channel of the Nansemond River, and a boat was by inattention scuttled and sunk in the wrong place, SINGLETON became exceedingly indignant, declared the party had done the deed intentionally, and proposed such law as the penalty of such gross carelessness! Now, the base creature cicerones the Yankees into every hole and corner of the place, professes undying devotion to the "Stars and Stripes," and tells the invaders that he had long prayed for their coming. Such duplicity will have its reward, and we hope the Yankees will become acquainted with the antecedents of this double traitor.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT AT FORT MOULTRIE.

From the Charleston Mercury.

Our community will be deeply pained to learn that, yesterday afternoon, during the progress of some experiments in artillery practice at Fort Moultrie, a 32-pounder, which had been rifled and "banded," and with which the troops were firing at an iron-plate target, burst, with terrible results to the officers and soldiers standing near the piece.

Lieut.-Col. THOMAS M. WAGNER was very severely wounded in the thigh and ankle.

Lieut. T. LAMAR WARDLAW was also very severely wounded.

Capt. VALENTINE and some other officers were slightly wounded.

Private HUGH BENTON was killed.

Privates J. HUDSON, M. MCDANIEL, G. W. ADAMS and C. C. FLEMING were wounded.

We understand that Brig.-Gen. W. D. SMITH was present at the time the explosion took place.

Dr. GOTZE was soon in attendance upon the wounded.

A subsequent number of the *Mercury* says:

"We greatly regret to announce that Lieut.-Col. WAGNER suffered amputation of his left leg above the knee, immediately upon his removal to Charleston, night before last. Dr. GOTZE performed the operation, assisted by Doctors ROBERTSON and MITCHELL.

The loss of Col. WAGNER'S services at this juncture, even for a time, is a public calamity. As Chief of Ordnance of this District, on the Staff of Maj.-Gen. PEMBERTON, he had the immediate superintendence and direction of the harbor works and batteries around Charleston, with their equipments and location of guns. And his indefatigable energy, coupled with his knowledge of artillery, his accuracy, system and good practical judgment, rendered him preeminently useful.

It is just a month since, at the Secessionville Battery, after the fall of Col. LAMAR, he showed his cool skill in the management of the men and guns, and his game qualities, by holding the battery for two hours under desperate disadvantages, until reinforcements arrived. It was he whose request Private HENDRICKS to Col. MCEASY to warn him of the flanking position of the enemy, and to suggest the best way of bringing his troops into action under that fire.

In his misfortune he has the warm sympathy of the community, and it is earnestly hoped he may live to see the result of his able and devoted labors, and to take an active part in our triumph over the foe.

Lieut. T. LAMAR WARDLAW (son of the Chancellor) was struck in the head by a piece of the iron banding of the gun, and the skull was fractured. He had been treated by the surgeons of the post, and some hopes, though faint, are still entertained of his recovery.

One of the privates wounded had both legs broke. Another had one leg broken. No more had died at last accounts.

Capt. VALENCIER, who was painfully wounded in the hand, had the wounds of the soldiers attended to by the surgeon of the post before his own, and was kind and attentive to all."

ACCIDENTAL EXPLOSION OF A SHELL.

From the Petersburgh Express, July 18.

A terrible accident occurred on Old-street, yesterday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. WM. B. POLAND, by which this gentleman and Mr. JOHN C. EZELL, a son-in-law of Mr. POLAND'S, were very dangerously, if not fatally injured. Mr. EZELL had been presented by a friend with one of those huge shells, thrown from a 6-inch rifled cannon, weighing over a hundred pounds, which he wished to preserve in his house as a curiosity, and as a memento of this unholy war. To keep it with safety, he resolved to take the cap off and remove the powder, so that thereafter there could result no accident from its handling. For this purpose he took the shell into the yard, a few feet from the side door, and proceeded to the extraction of the powder. The cap had been removed, and a considerable portion of the powder, when he turned the conical end of the shell down, and struck it several times on a large rock near by, in order to jar the balance of the powder out. In thus knocking the iron against the rock—like striking flint against steel—a spark of fire was struck, which of course rapidly ignited the powder both around and in the shell, and caused the explosion. Mr. EZELL had his right leg horribly shattered below the knee, and the entire flesh of the left leg below the knee torn off, and scattered around him. One of his hands was also slightly injured.

Mr. POLAND, who, just as the explosion occurred, had returned from his garden, and was about entering the house, had his left fore arm and his right thigh shattered and mangled, and received a slight wound to the right side.

The scene was painful in the extreme, for there upon the ground, helpless and suffering, lay the mangled bodies of the two men who but a moment before were in the enjoyment of health and happiness.

The neighbors who had been drawn thither by the explosion, removed the wounded men into the house, and quickly summoned medical assistance. Drs. SMITH, HUNT and DAVID MAY were soon in attendance, but, we regret to say, found it necessary to practice extensive amputation. Mr. POLAND'S left hand above the wrist, and his right leg above the knee were skillfully taken off, and both of Mr. EZELL'S legs were amputated above the knees.

The condition of both gentlemen, though everything for their comfort and relief was done, was at last accounts precarious, and but little hope of their recovery was allowed to be entertained. It is almost impossible for the human system to stand such a terrible shock as there was inflicted.

One piece of the shell passed entirely through Mr. POLAND'S residence, tearing off a portion of the weather-boarding and breaking the window-glasses. Another piece passed through the top-story window of Mrs. WALTHALL'S dwelling, on the opposite side of Old-street, made its exit through the roof, and fell over on High-street. A third piece struck a kitchen a few feet from the scene of the explosion, and glanced off, doing little damage; while a fourth, and quite a large piece, took a due northerly direction, and fell within a few feet of several persons who were fishing across the river. The larger and heavier portion of the shell was partially buried in the ground. Other and smaller pieces were thrown about in different directions, but did no damage.

The jar from the explosion of this Yankee shell shook the buildings for several hundred yards around and the report was heard nearly all over the city. Until the cause was ascertained, a great many wild conjectures were afloat as to what it could be.

It is exceedingly dangerous to have these loaded shells anywhere in the city, or elsewhere. The least tap upon the cap might cause an explosion, which would blow almost any building to pieces, and endanger human life throughout the neighborhood. If any person has them we would advise their immediate removal.

THE BLOCKADE.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Confederacy.

A gentleman lately from Nassau brings the welcome information that very large amounts of goods from England have lately arrived in the Confederate States through Southern ports. No less than five vessels have run the blockade within a few days, laden with arms, munitions of war, and stores of various kinds for the Confederate States. The Government has now on hand an abundant supply of guns, shoes, blankets, clothing, &c., for the army next Winter. The gentleman says he speaks advisedly and knowingly when he says that the supply of these articles for the army during the coming Winter is abundant.

Then a very large amount of goods have lately run the blockade. Our own city is getting to be full of English goods, and the villages, and even the country stores, are commencing to replenish. Soon goods will be cheaper, as they become more abundant.

The gentleman alluded to says the greatest excitement prevails in England in relation to trade with the South, and numbers of iron-clad ships are now lying out for the purpose of running the blockade with goods. Soon we shall have plenty of English goods here, which have not been polluted by the touch of Yankee fingers, and which have not greased their palms in passing through; but they will have come direct to us from England. If the Government of England choose to recognize the blockade in *theory*, her people do not *in fact*. This will establish regular direct trade between us, to be kept up as soon as the war is over. The blockade and the high price for goods have accomplished, and will accomplish, more for us to introduce and establish direct trade, than twenty years of diplomacy. Let us thank God that out of all our sufferings, inconveniences and privations, a large amount of good has been secured to us and our posterity.

With propitious seasons, we shall harvest one of the greatest grain crops ever grown in America. We shall have plenty to eat; and with plenty of English goods at moderate prices, and plenty of guns in the hands of our brave soldiery, we can whip out the North and conquer a peace from them, without any thanks to any one for intervention, or even recognition. We have the men, with big souls, who can do the fighting, if we can keep them armed, fed and clothed—that is all. Friends, take courage. The day of triumph may be nigh; but if it be far away, it is none the less certain. Our people can't be subdued. We must and will triumph in the end, be it soon or late.

HOW A REBEL JEW PRAYS.

The Richmond *Enquirer* prints in full what it terms "an eloquent invocation for the success of the Confederate Army," which was pronounced in the synagogue on Mayo-street by Rev. J. M. MICHELBACHER. This eloquent invocation opens thus:

"We give Thee thanks, O God of Israel! for Thou hast brought the taunting and insulting army of our enemy to naught—they boasted of strength and valiant deeds, and Thou hast made them weak and caused them to flee. Their wisdom and their cunning arts of war they exalted and enthroned as the mirror of might, to be reflected upon the numerous hosts that followed their standards to anticipated triumphs; but Thou, O Eternal God of Israel! hast debased their proud exaltation, and brought it down in its pride, its vanity and its foolishness. Their vain and forward words were like the sound of threatening thunder from an approaching and lowering cloud—as Goliah went out to meet David, Thy servant, so they came forth to meet the army of a people who trust in Thee; and Thou hast caused their threatenings and their vain words to be heard no more!

For all these manifestations of Thy divine care and goodness we desire, with pious elation of heart, to offer the pure tribute of our worship of thanks to Thee with dispositions of joy and gladness in the presence of the continually shining light of Thy visible and enduring protection."

The following is its conclusion:

"O, God! continue Thy protecting care of our army—and incite our soldiers to deeds of self-sacrifice and valor in the battles for the liberty and independence of our country. Be with them, O Lord! in the fight, and push them with Thy right hand against the enemy, and give them a firm foot-hold upon the field, and let them think of Thee, and call upon Thy name, that they may be always led to victory—let one of them be as ten thousand in the sight of the foe; and grant that in all engagements our soldiers may win the victory by the presence of Thy countenance. O, God! the perpetuity of a patriotic and just government, with counsellors and rulers of wisdom, is a great blessing from Thee to the people; therefore, we pray Thee, that the Government of the Confederate States of America may be firmly established, and that Thou be unto it the rock upon which it shall be founded. Let the nations of the earth respect and revere it, and dread its just resentment; let the dispensation of its laws be equal and just, and let its exaltation consist in the righteousness of the people. Protect and defend it from enemies abroad and foes within; and grant that the hearts of the people may be ever turned toward Thee, both in the public and private affairs of life. Grant that the Ministers of Government may have a constant fear of Thee, and a continual desire to subserve the best interests of the common welfare. We earnestly pray Thee to inspire the President of the Confederate States of America with true piety, courage, wisdom, prudence and foresight. Give unto him a just fear of disobeying Thy divine laws, and let his heart do reverence at the mention of Thy great and glorious name, that our people may be blessed in the Chief of their choice. Keep him in the path of patriotism and rectitude, that he may be a model to the people of an upright citizen that feareth the Lord. Endow our Governor with all the attributes meet and proper for his station; and let his private and official conduct redound to the honor and best interests of the State of Virginia, and the happiness and prosperity of the people.

Give unto the Mayor of the city of Richmond the wisdom to consider maturely and understandingly all matters within his jurisdiction, and let righteousness adjudicate all cases for his action and decision!

O, God! grant that neither famine, nor disease may come within our border. Grant, O, Heavenly Father! that our people may be fed by Thee in plenty and fullness. Grant that the fruits of the earth may multiply, and so increase that each and every family of the Confederate States may praise Thy holy name, and return Thee thanks for the plentitude of Thy precious gifts; and let Peace crown the introduction of a rich harvest, and Thy people will remember forever Thy goodness and thy mercy. Amen."

THE FIGHT AT MURFREESBORO'.

KNOXVILLE, July 17.—A dispatch from Col. FORREST, giving an account of the engagement at Murfreesboro', says that the dash was made on the town Saturday morning. Our success was complete. Col. FORREST states that he captured 1,200 prisoners, including two Brigadier-Generals, four pieces of cannon, and destroyed half a million of army stores. The Confederate loss was sixteen killed and thirty wounded; the enemy's loss between two and three hundred. After the capture of the town and securing the prisoners, Col. FORREST fell back to McMinnville, for fear of a surprise from greater forces.

ATLANTA, July 18.—The *Confederacy*, of this morning, says that the Federals numbered about 1,600. The battle lasted five hours. Col. FORREST burnt three locomotives, with freight trains attached, and depot. All the prisoners have been paroled except the officers, who are detained.

PETERSBURGH THREATENED.

From the Richmond Enquirer, July 22.

The Federal fleet under BURNSIDE has appeared in full in the James, and the whole river is now lined and dotted with vessels. A large force is being sent up to Suffolk from BURNSIDE'S transports, which point will doubtless be made a base of operations for an advance on the south side, in conjunction with the anticipated advance of MCCLELLAN against Fort Darling. The capture of Petersburgh is doubtless one of the leading objects of MCCLELLAN, and is considered by him, probably, primary to the reduction of Richmond. Whatever his designs may be, however, their consummation will require more strength and strategy than he is able to command.

FIRE.

From the Petersburgh Express, July 22.

Parties from below state that there was a large fire in the vicinity of Burkely, where MCCLELLAN'S Hessian army is now encamped, on Saturday night last. From such observations as could be made on this side of the river, coupled with the fact that repeated explosions of guns or kegs of powder were distinctly heard, the general impression is that another of LINCOLN'S gunboats has been destroyed. The reflection of the light illuminated the south bank of the river for several miles, and small objects were plainly visible. We suppose late papers by the next flag of truce will throw additional *light* on the matter. By the way, the gunboat known as the *Maratanza*, which got aground in the Appomattox some three weeks ago, and was burned by the enemy, was a loss which has never been permitted to find its way into the Northern papers. The wreck of the *Maratanza* is still to be seen.

PRISONERS.

From the Richmond Enquirer, July 21.

The following named Yankees, captured in the recent engagement at Orange Court-house, by the Sixth Virginia Cavalry, arrived in this city on Saturday night:

Herman Priggs, Co. K, 84th New-York; Louis A. Littell, Co. G, 76th New-York; Joseph Torrens, Co. C, 11th New-York; John Smith, Co. F, 1st Michigan Cavalry; Thos. McKepse, Co. G, 1st Michigan Cavalry; W. A. Mills, Co. H, 1st Michigan Cavalry; Alex. Adams, Co. G, 1st Michigan Cavalry; Jacob Smith, Co. D, 1st Michigan Cavalry; John Khune, Co. D, 1st Michigan Cavalry; J. A. Telking, Co. E, 5th New-York; Sergt. S. W. Tovdoie, Co. E, 5th New-York; Philip Ryan, Co. E, 5th New-York; Philip Khron, Co. E, 5th New-York; Chas. White, Co. E, 5th New-York; John Doyle, Co. E, 5th New-York; Jas. Howley, Co. E, 5th New-York; Timothy Doland, Co. E, 5th New-York; John Butler, Co. E, 5th New-York; F. M. Sawyer, Co. E, 5th New-York; John H. Sambert, Co. A, 5th New-York; Jas. Going, Co. A, 5th New-York; Pat. O'Donnell, Co. A, 5th New-York; Michael McConnick, Co. A, 5th New-York; Thomas O'Conner, Co. A, 5th New-York; R. C. Goodwin, Co. A, 5th New-York; First Sergt. T. A. Loice, Co. A, 5th New-York; Jeremiah McDonald, Co. A, 5th New-York; P. McNeal, Co. A, 5th New-York; Corp. Jamie Wynn, Co. A, 5th New-York; Selden D. Walls, Co. A, 5th New-York; Pat. Haley, Co. A, 5th New-York; Wm. Coleman, Co. A, 5th New-York; James Hays, Co. A, 5th New-York; David Smith, Co. A, 5th New-York; Chas. Goldeo, Co. A, 5th New-York; P. O'Shaughnessy, Co. A, 5th New-York; Arthur Neill, Co. A, 5th New-York; William Morey, Co. A, 5th New-York; Thomas McGiveren, Co. A, 5th New-York; C. F. Dunlap, Co. D, 1st Vermont; Horace Ice, Co. D, 1st Vermont; Lieut. Henry Wilson, Co. A, 5th New-York.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 22.

One Yankee and three negro prisoners were brought to this city, yesterday, from beyond the Chickahominy. The darkies belonged respectively as follows: John Winston to Dr. Pollard, of Hanover; Moses Langhorn to Mr. Hunter, of King George; and Joe Debrick to Mr. Enders, of Richmond. They were all employed at Drury's Bluff, and had passes to go there, but were found by our pickets inquiring the way to the Chickahominy. They were lodged in the C. S. military prison at this place.

The Confederate authorities expect to send 500 wounded Yankees home to-day. Lists are now being prepared of all prisoners now on hand and heretofore received in Richmond during the war. The well ones now on Belle Isle will be delayed by the request preferred by MCCLELLAN, that *he* shall be personally furnished with a list of all our prisoners, whether now dead or alive. His object is to allay the fears of their relatives by its publication at the North—at least so he has alleged.

DESERTERS.

The Rockingham (Va.) *Register* says a number of deserters from the ranks and within the lines of the enemy, have arrived to Gen. ROBERTSON'S headquarters in the last few weeks. Most of them were Virginians, who had been "forced" to volunteer in the Federal army. Others are the straight-out Yanks. The *Register* says:

"In one case we saw a captain who had concluded to quit LINCOLN and a bad cause, and come 'down South to Dixie.' He was a fine-looking fellow, well dressed, and seemed to be a man of intelligence. He was not only tired of fighting against the people of the South, but stated that he agreed with us in principle, and would rather occupy our platform than the one he had just abandoned."

THE YANKEES IN ORANGE COUNTY.

The Lynchburgh *Republican*, of the 30th, says the Yankees have retreated into Culpepper County. It adds:

"They are estimated to number between 30,000 and 40,000, and are mainly stationed in Culpepper and Madison. The report of the taking of Madison Court-house by the enemy is confirmed. After the skirmish on Friday morning at Orange Court-house, our cavalry retired toward Gordonsville, and the enemy mustering courage, advanced as far as Madison Run Station, four miles from Gordonsville, where they captured two of the section masters on the railroad. About the time of their arrival there, our troops having been reinforced, made their appearance, and a grand stampede commenced among the enemy. Our men pursued them some two miles, and captured some seventy of them, who were sent to Richmond Saturday. There need be no fears of the enemy in that quarter."

WAR PICTURES.

Two very handsome oil-paintings, says the *Enquirer*, the best yet produced illustrative of incidents of the present war, are on exhibition at SAYLER'S Artists' Establishment, on Main-street. The most artistic of the two represents a portion of FLOYD'S command crossing New River, at Richmond Ferry, on the way to the Gauley. The landscape, comprising stream, slope, forest, rock and mountains, is executed with an exceedingly sensitive appreciation of color, light and shade, even to the dreary haze of distance. The second picture possesses a humorous cast. It represents a portion of FLOYD'S command passing through Fayette Court-house, the figures in the foreground consisting of a few of the inhabitants, characteristically chosen, being the only subjects, apparently, intended by the artist for effect. The idea in this picture is very good, leaving upon the mind a fixed impression of a scene in a country village, when soldiers appear and the drum and fife are heard. The artist is Mr. W. D. WASHINGTON, of Virginia. The picture of Richmond Ferry undoubtedly establishes his claim to talent of a high order. There is also at the same place, and from the same brush, a handsome life-size portrait of Col. PEGRAM, of BEAUREGARD'S Staff, which is said by those who have seen Col. PEGRAM to be excellent.

ROBBING A FREE-SCHOOL FUND.

Under this caption the Richmond *Dispatch* says: "A wealthy gentleman, residing in Nansemond, left a valuable portion of his estate, consisting chiefly of negroes, to be appropriated to the Free-school fund of that county. Upon the arrival of the Yankee army at Suffolk, its miserable inclings immediately commenced to alienate the slaves of the surrounding country from their hitherto happy and contented condition. Among them were the negroes given to this fund, and each and every one of them was run off, and they are now reaping the reward of their misplaced confidence in the camps and intrenchments of their 'deliverers.'"

CONSCRIPTS.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, July 19, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 50.—IV.—Conscripts will be paid from the date of their departure from home for camp of instruction. Troops raised by the States under requisitions made on them by the Confederate States Government will be paid from the date of their assembling at the rendezvous for service, being already enlisted, or from the date of the enlistment, if that takes place at the rendezvous.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER, Adjutant and Inspector-General.

INFORMATION WANTED.

From the Petersburgh Express.

In the battle known as "Seven Pines" by the Confederates, and "Fair Oaks" by the Federals, fought on the 31st May and June 1, W. F. GARRISON, Orderly Sergeant of Co. F, Nineteenth Georgia Regiment, was reported "missing, fate unknown." Since that time nothing has been heard from him, and his parents, who reside at Carrollton, are in deep distress at his unknown fate. If anybody, in either army, can communicate any intelligence concerning the fate of young GARRISON, it will be conferring a great favor upon his now deeply grieved relatives. If the New-York and Philadelphia papers would institute an inquiry through their columns concerning this young man, probably it would accomplish the object of this paragraph. The service would be cheerfully paid for, if there was any way to forward the money, but under existing circumstances this is impossible. Will not the papers of those cities, for the sake of humanity, aid in ascertaining the fate of the missing one, and thereby, if possible, relieve the terrible load of suspense and agony under which his father and mother now suffer? Any information directed to the Petersburgh *Express* will be cheerfully communicated to the parents at Carrollton, Ga.

A REGIMENT NEARLY ANNIHILATED.

From the Enquirer, July 21.

We are informed by a gentleman (Maj. BARROW being his authority) that the remnants of the First Regiment Virginia Volunteers were disbanded one day last week, at their camp below this city, and ordered to report for payment of wages. A large number of valuable men belonging to it have been killed, and it only carried into action in the recent battles before Richmond about fifty men. Whether the few who remained to the last will be incorporated into other regiments, we are not advised. It never was a full regiment, though it has done the work of two or three during the past fifteen months.

CHURCHGOERS.

From the Enquirer, July 21.

The various churches were, on yesterday, largely attended by soldiers from quarters in and near the city, and their respective congregations being present also, in numbers more full than usual, were in some instances subjected to a considerable pressure. It is surprising to see so many from our army eager to visit the churches, and whether the impulse is occasioned by piety or a longing for relief from monotony, it is good evidence that the life of the soldier is not, as many of the over-pious believe, a school for vice and abandoned habits. Those who resort to the churches even to pass away time, manifest a taste in the character of their pleasure which cannot justly be deemed immoral.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The *Enquirer* discusses the United States National debt. It feels very badly about the imperfections of the Direct Tax bill, and says:

"A specific tariff, amounting almost to the prohibition of importations, always has and always must decrease the revenue derived from that source. Thus while the people are depleted by the internal Direct tax, the public revenue is decreased by the enormous duties upon exports. New-England and Pennsylvania profit by the tariff, while the country at large is exhausted by taxation to pay the interest upon the expenditures of the war. This National Debt accomplished all the results that New-England politics has contended for since the days of the 'Bill of Abominations.' The war has necessitated a protective tariff almost prohibitory in its duties, and New-England manufactories will reap the benefits of its imposition. How long the commerce of New-York and the produce of the great Northwest will submit to this bounty upon their vessels and labor cannot, as long as the excitement of war lasts, be positively foretold. When peace has once returned, it will be but a short time before a storm will break over the United States, if not as destructive to life and fortune as the present war, at least as ruinous to national union. Another disruption of territory, another secession will break out, severing the grain-growing free trade West from manufacturing New-England. If such should not be the case, national repudiation, either absolute of principal and interest or qualifiedly of principal, by the funding system, and paying the interest only, and that greatly reduced, will follow. The 'fierce Democracy' of the Northwest, aided by the paupers of the East, will have the control of public affairs; the Constitution no longer respected, since its most sacred provisions have been, during this war, openly repudiated, will be no bar to popular clamor. No Government is so despotic as that of the popular leaders, when relieved of all control by an utter disregard of constitutional obligations; the precedent that the public safety demands the disregard of the Constitution, so boldly proclaimed and acted upon during this war, will be revived to justify other outrages, and to relieve an overtaxed people from the burdens of ruinous taxation."

UNION MEETINGS.

The Petersburgh *Express* has heard of the recent great Union meeting, and thus disconses concerning it:

"LINCOLN and his loyal journals in New-York see that enlistments do not promise to be very rapid or ardent, and that some very rousing process must be resorted to for quickening them. And what so potent for the accomplishment of the anxiously desired object as the old humbug of a 'monster meeting' in the Cooper Institute? It is the easiest thing in the world to collect together, at a short call, in that bloated city, whose streets are now thronged with an idle and excitable mob, comprising all classes of people, many thousands around speakers' stands, to listen to the oratorical clap-trap of the most unprincipled demagogues that can be found in the whole world. Accordingly, the meeting was invoked and held, and the Northern journals are stuffed with pompous and conceited proceedings. If the result is to be estimated by the past experience of such gatherings, it will be an extinguisher to the enlistments it was designed to hurry up. If they were tardy and scarce before, they will be ten times more so now; for when did a New-York 'Monster Meeting' ever fail to advance the opposite interests to that of which it assumed to be the guardian? And yet one of these Cooper Institute outbreaks of enthusiasm, so-called, is *Heralded* to us as a 'grand uprising' of the universal North. It is nothing of the kind. It is, in the present case, simply a 'grand uprising' of Wall-street and Broadway, prompted not by any love of LINCOLN, but by the fear he has got them under, that unless they support him in all his exigencies they are hopelessly and forever undone. It is their dread of the terrific thunder-clap that makes them so subservient to him amidst the mutterings of the coming storm. He is their pilot, and therefore they obey him with fear and trembling. He has grubbed so much money out of the Wall-street bags that unless the millionaire gamblers of that swindling thoroughfare continue to shell out and shout out for the war, they will lose every dollar that has been wrenched from them, and hence the great monster meeting. They will lose it as it is. But they are chiseled into the hope that by being more freely bled they may ultimately recover it. We predict that there will be another 'uprising at the North' before many months, very different from any that has yet taken place."

TRIUMPH OF ABOLITIONISM.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

The Federal invaders have never spared the property of the Southern people. The slaves were always taken when they could be transported, or when they could be induced to leave their homes. None of them have ever been returned. All other property has been appropriated to the uses of the Yankees wherever they have gone. None but those traitors who took the oath of allegiance to the North were allowed to retain anything that Yankee cupidity or appetite, or Yankee malignity, desired to possess or wished to destroy. The pretended respect for the rights of property which LINCOLN occasionally puts on—his reproof of HUNTER and others—were all the most unscrupulous frauds. He and his Government had from the beginning inaugurated and maintained the principles of BUTLER'S order. They denied the right of slave property to Southern men—they ordered it to be taken, and not to be returned.

The South gains by the open avowal of the policy somewhat insidiously pursued heretofore. It is better that the South and the world should fully understand the policy of the Lincoln Government. As a sequel to the last bold step, they have only to pass the measure enlisting and arming the slaves, to complete their new system of crushing the rebellion. It is all the better that the world should know the real nature of the crusade against the South, and the real temper of that cruel nation which will stop at nothing, however monstrous and barbarous, which they think can aid them in their war to subjugate the South. The South has been satisfied all along that their enemies would go the full length of the most inhuman suggestion of their diabolical malignity. It is gratifying to us that they have the boldness, or rather the madness, to avow their purpose.

The South defies them, as it has from the beginning, and will to the bitter end. The people of the South know that there is neither reason nor humanity at the North—that they can only protect their rights from insatiable rapacity and the most malignant destructiveness by their own courage and constancy. They have no hope but this. The world will doubtless be amazed and horrified at the barbarity of our invaders; but our strong arms alone can protect us from them. Their nation is doomed to defeat, and yet to stand before the world the convicted felon—the detective thief, foiled in an attempt which might have borrowed some dignity from success.

FOREIGN INTERVENTION.

The Petersburgh *Express*, in speaking of foreign intervention, says: "Certain it is that the Lincoln Government is shaking in its shoes as it contemplates the prospect of foreign intervention, which it knows has been sufficiently provoked by its criminal atrocities. The Confederates consider the matter with the utmost equanimity. They are influenced by no expectation of assistance from France and England. They would be much gratified if those Powers would 'rescue' them from the *Blockade*, as they cannot do it themselves for want of gun-ships. But as they have borne it fifteen months with patience, they can continue to bear it without any apprehension of its materially impeding their progress toward a recognized independence.

They have, by their own strength and courage, restored 'their capital,' three times from the dragger which threatened it, and will rescue it a hundred times, if necessary. All the MCCLELLANS and POPES, backed by all the armies and fleets that the enemy can send with them, will be impotent for the accomplishment of the cherished but now desperate and hopeless scheme of capturing Richmond. We look not to Europe, but to *ourselves*, for the expulsion of the vandals from our soil, and for the consummation of our determined purpose to be independent and free.

Intervention may come or not, for aught we care. The only good it could do us would be to relieve us of the blockade. For the rest, we are abundantly able to take care of ourselves, as the results of all our land battles have clearly demonstrated. We can stand the continuance of the blockade quite as well as the Yankees, for as they exist only to trade, and we can do very well without it, and as we can raise within our own limits whatever is necessary for our support during the war, let it last as long as it may, therefore our condition is safer and better than theirs.

COMMANDER WILKES.

From the Petersburgh *Express*, of the 23d, we extract the following about Commander WILKES:

"We do not think that he will prove himself at all superior to Capt. ROGERS, who did his best, but accomplished nothing. WILKES will find sailing up and down the James River not altogether a holiday amusement. There are some such rebel customers along its banks prepared to pay their respects to him wherever he chooses to put himself in their way. He could certainly be better employed than in aiding, however abortively, a desperate tyrant and usurper in crushing out the liberty which our sires and his fathers won. He could not possibly be worse employed, because the service in which he is enlisted involves a violation of all that is decent and reputable, as well as National as in individual character.

It is fit only for barbarians of a far lower type than that of any who have ever blackened the pages of history. The war, on the part of the North, is a compound of fiendish malignity, raving insanity and stupendous folly. It has been conducted in a spirit which is utterly antagonistic to the maxims of morality, and the rules and usages of civilized warfare. Murder, rapine, and every other crime that disgraces humanity, have been its accompaniments. Wherever a Yankee column has appeared, it has spread devastation around it.

We would as soon encounter WILKES as any other commander whom LINCOLN could select from his Naval Register. It matters very little with us who it is that directs the movements of the Yankee fleet in our noble river. We intend to fight him just as soon and as often as he may care to provoke a conflict, and to fight him until he is sick of the game. We have no fears about Richmond. There is no danger to that city either from gunboats or land marches, either from WILKES or MCCLELLAN. All that the Confederates want is the opportunity of inflicting another blow in 'Drury's Bluff' or 'Chickahominy' fashion."

EDWARD EVERETT.

The Richmond *Dispatch* does not entertain that high respect for Hon. EDWARD EVERETT which it once did. It says:

"This polished craven, who has served both God and Mammon; who has been preacher, politician, sycophant, conservative, fanatic, by turns, and any and everything where thrift might follow after it, is still writing for BONNER'S *Ledger*."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Capt. ROBERT C. MAUCK, of the Tenth Virginia Regiment, a native of Harrisonburgh, Va., breathed his last at Staunton, on the 10th instant, from injuries received in the retreat of Gen. JACKSON from Winchester.

Col. JOHN R. JONES, of Harrisonburgh, Va., has been appointed Brigadier-General, and assigned to the command of a brigade under JACKSON.

Among the heroes who fell in the recent battles in the Valley of Virginia, was Lieut.-Col. CHARLES DE CHOISEUL, of the Seventh Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, and a son of Count DE CHOISEUL, for thirty years Consul of France at Charleston.

The holster pistols of the lamented Gen. BARNARD E. BEE, one of the heroes of Manassas, have been presented by his widow to the Confederate States; and Capt. CHILDS, of the Ordnance Department, presented them to Col. JOHN H. MORGAN, a chieftain worthy to wear them.

Government workshops, for the repair of artillery belonging to the army in the field, have been established on the Williamsburgh road, near the first toll-gate, under the supervision of Capt. SMITH STANNARD, Commander of the Richmond Arsenal.

The Richmond Varieties appears to be in full blast. For the information of the theatrical public in the North, and for future reference, we would state that Mr. D'ORSEY OGDEN is acting manager, and J. W. THORPE stage manager of the establishment. Mr. W. KEESLE and Miss KATIE ESTELLE appear to be the principal performers.

An army hospital having been established at the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs, the hotel at that fashionable watering place has closed its doors.

There is great complaint of the scarcity of rags for paper-making purposes, and we observe that the Lynchburgh *Republican* is receiving contributions of the needed material, in response to an urgent appeal from the editors. The localities of the late Yankee camp, near this city, extending over a large area, abound with fragments of tents and other similar materials, which could be used in maker paper. It is surprising that some person has not obtained permission from the War Department to collect and dispose of these fragments. If allowed to remain in the fields, they will become worthless.

It is stated that Brig.-Gen. STEVENSON will in a few days assume temporarily the command of the Knoxville Department. Gen. KIRBY SMITH retires to recuperate his health, which has been impaired by the arduous duties of the department. We w

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3383. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 28, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Proclamation of the President.

The Confiscation Act to be Put in Effect.

Return of the General-in-Chief from Fortress Monroe.

AN ACTIVE AND VIGOROUS WAR POLICY.

THE CONFISCATION ACT.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

In pursuance of the sixth section of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to suppress Insurrection, to punish Treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," approved July 17, 1862, and which Act, and the joint resolution explanatory thereof, are herewith published, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim to and warn all persons within the contemplation of said sixth section to cease participating in, aiding, countenancing, or abetting the existing rebellion, or any rebellion, against the Government of the United States, and to return to their proper allegiance to the United States, on pain of the forfeitures and seizures as within and by said sixth section provided.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one [L. S.] thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 27.

RETURN OF THE GENERAL-IN-CHIEF.

Gens. HALLECK and BURNSIDE returned here from Fortress Monroe at 11 o'clock this morning. The former immediately after his arrival called upon the President and Secretary of War. Nothing is or will be known for several days of the intention and purposes of the new General-in-Chief. This much is understood—we are to have at once some demonstrations of an active and vigorous war policy. Gen. POPE had a lengthy interview with Gen. HALLECK this evening. He leaves to-morrow for Warrenton.

A QUIET SUNDAY.

A very quiet Sunday. Not a breeze stirring, and no important intelligence from any quarter.

THE PRISONERS AT FORT DELAWARE TO BE EXCHANGED.

Transportation will be immediately provided by the Quartermaster's Department for the conveyance of the prisoners at Fort Delaware to Aiken, on the James River, to be exchanged. There are about 4,000 of them. Preparations are also being made for the removal of prisoners from other localities.

THE BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

Lieut. HENRY A. WISE, United States Navy, has been appointed Assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, created by recent act of Congress. This gentleman has been for some time engaged in the discharge of ordnance duty in the Navy Department with the utmost satisfaction and courtesy to all concerned.

NAVAL ORDER.

Assistant Paymaster BRUMAN has been ordered to the gunboat *Seneca*, and Assistant Paymaster HART to the *Penguin*.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

GEORGE J. WINSLOW, of Massachusetts, and JAMES KIRKBRIDE, of New-York, have been appointed Acting Assistant Surgeons, and ordered to report to Capt. WILKES.

INVALID SOLDIERS.

Notwithstanding the large number of invalid soldiers in Washington and its neighborhood, everything for their comfort has been supplied with extraordinary expedition. No complaints of inattention are heard in any quarter. In addition to his duties to these sick and wounded, Surgeon-General HAMMOND has been visiting other localities, and setting a laudable example of prompt business habits and humanity to every one connected with his Department.

The Position of Mr. Seward.

AN EVIDENTLY AUTHORITATIVE EXPOSITION.

From the National Intelligencer of Saturday.

In order to meet the insatiate demand for exciting news which prevails among all classes of people in dense communities, the leading journals of our principal cities keep correspondents at Washington to transmit by telegraph or letter the many colored rumors, the offspring generally of surmise, which are hourly flying about the halls of the hotels and of the Executive Departments; and when these flag or fail, the journals themselves supply the deficiency from their own fertile imaginations.

In general, these creations are harmless, and, having served their purpose, are forgotten in the exciting dispatch of the following day. Sometimes, however, a bolder stroke at sensation deals in matters too grave for sport, and calculated to work evil abroad, innocuous as they may be at home, where they are better understood. Such is the character of some speculations and imaginary probabilities put forth, with much emphasis, by a New-York journal a day or two ago.

On the authority of its "telegraphic dispatches" from Washington, that journal informs the public that from the conflicting views of the members, "the Cabinet has been on the verge of a complete dissolution;" that Mr. SEWARD had made up his mind to resign his position, if his counsels were not acceded to; that his retirement would have led to an entire reconstruction of the Cabinet; that, to avoid such embarrassments at this crisis, and especially desirous to retain the invaluable services of Mr. SEWARD, the President has resolved to harmonize the execution of the confiscation and militia acts, &c., &c. Furthermore, that a new movement on the political chessboard is a move of the conservative Democrats and Republicans to make Gen. DIX Governor of New-York and Mr. SEWARD Senator in Congress.

It appearing to us that statements of dissensions in the public councils at this critical juncture might receive some credence abroad, if none at home, and prove prejudicial to the public interest in the European world, we thought it our duty to ascertain whether any foundation really existed for revelations of so serious a character. We therefore took the liberty of seeking the truth where we were sure of finding it; and to our inquiries respecting the alleged discords and possible rupture of the Cabinet, we were frankly answered, so far as the Secretary of State is concerned, as follows:

The honorable Secretary freely admitted that he felt perhaps more sensibly than others the importance of avoiding misapprehensions in public affairs, because it devolves upon him to daily counteract the adroit abroad of publications which often are not more inconsiderately made, than they are speedily corrected at home. The armies of the Government, which are strong as they are brave, need reinforcements; and the world needs to know that they are promptly coming in response to the call of the Government. Every rumor of division of counsels and of conflict among or about Generals, every private jealousy, and even the utterance of every private grief, however unavoidable, tends to defeat these important objects.

The Secretary, therefore, felt fully authorized and at liberty to say that he never exercised nor assumed a power or a duty in the progress of this war with which he was not specially charged by the President, and in the performance of which he was not always in free communication with him. That neither to the President nor to any other person has he ever expressed distrust of the President or of any of his associates in the Government; but, on the contrary, has uniformly supported and defended them all. That he has not been quick or willing to entertain complaints against any General, whether Scott or McDowell, Fremont or McClellan, or Halleck, or Grant, or Buell, or Dix, or Sigel, or Shields, or Banks, or Blenker, but has exerted his best endeavors to sustain them all, more when they encountered defeats than when they achieved victories. That he has neither introduced nor encouraged any test question in the Cabinet concerning men or measures, or even said or thought of insisting on the appointment, or approval, or rejection of any man, or the adoption or rejection of any measure, as a condition of adherence to the Administration, to the war, or to the cause of the country. He has never seen any intemperance in debate in the Cabinet, and has discouraged it in public bodies and journals, equally whether it appeared in favor of his own views or against them. That he never proposed or even thought of requiring the removal or the overruling of the propositions of any member of the Cabinet, nor has he proposed or thought of resigning his own place in it, nor has ever one word of unkindness or distrust passed between the President or any of his official advisers and himself. He is content, as he hitherto has been, to remain where he is, so long as this causeless and iniquitous war continues, and so long as the chosen Chief Magistrate of the country requires it, even though his advice should be overruled, which happens very rarely, and then in cases which his own judgment, better informed, sometimes approves. At the same time he would not, if he could, for any reason prolong his stay in the place he now holds one hour beyond the time when the President should think it wise to relieve him. And when he shall retire from it, it will be with the determination he has more than once heretofore expressed, under no circumstances whatever to be a place-holder in the service of his country, even although, as he most confidently expects, it shall emerge in its full strength and greatness from its present troubles. He hopes no one of his fellow-citizens thinks so unkindly of him as to suppose that he would be content to exercise power in a fraction of it, if it should consent to be divided.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Gens. Halleck, Dix, Meigs and Burnside on a Visit to Gen. McClellan—Arrangements for the Exchange of Prisoners—Schooner Burned by the Rebels, &c.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday, July 26.

Gens. HALLECK, DIX, MEIGS and BURNSIDE left here this morning, after paying a visit to Gen. McCLELLAN.

Gen. MARCY's health having been restored, he has resumed his duties as Chief of the General Staff.

A flag-of-truce boat, containing Col. WAGNER and Lieut.-Col. SWEITZER, yesterday went to Aiken's Landing, twenty-one miles above City Point, to meet ROBERT OULD, formerly District Attorney for Washington City, appointed Commissioner by the Confederates to carry out the new arrangement for exchange of prisoners.

Nine hundred wounded paroled prisoners arrived yesterday from Richmond. Two died before they arrived at Petersburgh. They left yesterday afternoon for the Northern hospitals. More will be received to-morrow.

The flag of truce to-day brought down Dr. McGREGOR and Rev. HIRAM EDDY, of the Third Connecticut Regiment; Doctors STONE and GREY, United States Army, and Rev. G. W. DONOR, Eleventh New-York Regiment, who were taken prisoners at Bull Run, and are just released from the prison at Salisbury, N. C.

The schooner *Louisa Reever*, containing 4,000 bushels of condemned corn, anchored in the middle of the river, was boarded last night about 12 o'clock by a party of rebels, who came from the opposite shore in a boat. After setting the schooner on fire they left, carrying the Captain with them.

The schooner was destroyed.

THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

A March from Washington to Culpepper—A Battle Expected Soon—Good Health and Spirits of the Troops—Effects of Foraging.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS D'ARMEE, NEAR WASHINGTON, Va., Thursday, July 23.

An hour after I had closed and forwarded my letter yesterday, an order was received by Gen. CRAWFORD to march to Culpepper with the remainder of his brigade, without delay, and at 3 o'clock this morning the *reveille* was sounded, and at 4 they were on the road; the Forty-sixth Pennsylvanian and the Twenty-eighth New-York, of the same brigade, are already there. The remainder of the Second Army Corps will doubtless move very soon to the position indicated yesterday—namely, on the line between Culpepper and Sperryville, and then, perhaps, further forward.

I am impressed more and more with the belief that the rebels contemplate testing our strength in this region at an early day. When a small portion of our force arrived at Culpepper, and for some time afterward, the opportunities for seeing either a scout or a guerrilla were comparatively rare; and the same was true of the force at Sperryville. Now they are seen daily by our outposts and scouts, and occasionally a few are captured. There seems to be little doubt in the minds of our Generals that, at least, a portion of EWELL's force is near Gordonsville, and that as soon as we move to that point a fight may be counted upon with considerable certainty. The officers and men are, therefore, anxious to march forward; and the arrival of Gen. POPE is awaited with some impatience, as it is understood we will seek a battle as soon as he takes the field in person.

The health of the troops here is uniformly good, and it would be difficult to find an equal number of men, in one body, in better spirits. The rations are all that can be desired—good, and plenty of them; and since the order of Gen. POPE to forage upon the enemy, the fresh beef, mutton, "&c.," are perfectly delicious. I assisted (in the French sense) the other day, in the slaughter of a fine young bullock and a number of sheep and pigs, and was considerably astonished at the very general skillfulness displayed by the men in dressing the animals. The meat was delivered to the cooks as clean and as neatly cut up as is usually seen in your markets. The cooking, too, has been wonderfully improved. Formerly, when a piece of beef, mutton or pork was received, it was dumped into a large camp kettle and boiled—a roast, or fry, or broil was hardly ever thought possible. Now, chops and steaks are not uncommon for breakfast; and boiled and roasted meats are often companions on the dinner table, when in camp.

And what is true of the second army corps is also true of the first. The health of the troops is excellent. Both camps are delightfully situated; numerous springs, from which water for cooking and drinking is easily obtained for the men.

Gen. WILLIAMS, as I before stated, has arrived, and this morning he resumed command of his Division. During his brief sojourn in Washington, his health was improved, and he now looks finely, and is as active and energetic as before.

While speaking of the health of the troops, I should have excepted the Sixtieth New-York. That Regiment, I am sorry to say, has a very large number on the sick list—mostly from dysentery and fevers.

J. A.

LATEST FROM THE ADVANCE.

CAMP AT WATERLOO, FAUQUIER CO., Va., Sunday, July 27.

Gen. POPE'S recent orders have caused great excitement among the citizens of this vicinity, particularly the latest in regard to taking the oath of allegiance. It is asserted that there are not more than two men in the county who have not taken the oath to support the Southern Confederacy, and that rather than renounce this men, women and children, express their determination to go South.

A large number of our soldiers have an idea that Gen. POPE's orders give them permission to help themselves to anything they can find, and consequently they have been roaming through the country killing chickens, sheep, etc., extensively. Some of them having been punished severely by their officers, such practices have nearly ceased.

It is reported that parties follow the army enticing men to desert, and furnishing them with outfits of clothing for that purpose. A large number having deserted within a week or two past—between forty and fifty from the One Hundred and Fifth New-York—gives color to this statement. Some, doubtless, desert for the purpose of joining other regiments and getting the bounty. Recruiting officers should govern themselves accordingly.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

The New Orders of the War Department—Enthusiasm among the Soldiers—An Instance of Protecting Rebel Property—Departure of Dr. Cuyler—Dr. Gilbert—The Hygeia Hospital Once More.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OLD POINT, Thursday, July 24, 1862.

The new Executive orders, respecting using the property of rebels for military purposes, and also employing contrabands in our army, is hailed with the greatest delight among all loyal classes here, civil or military. People pull a long breath, and feel as if we had started afresh—this time on the right road. It is true the order comes rather late, and after we could have prevented the loss of thousands of brave lives and millions of treasure, could we have sooner managed to get the country out of its coils of red tape; but still, let bygones be bygones. Let us be happy that matters—bad as they are—are no worse: and, like honest Sancho Panza, bid God bless the giver, and not look the gift-horse too closely in the mouth.

There are people in the North who, no doubt, look upon this movement as a sort of semi-abolition one; who think it "unconstitutional" to save the bones and sinews of our Northern white men, by employing the property of Southern rebels in digging our trenches, &c., while our soldiers rest for fighting, and who would make many a Northern fool believe that the army would lay down their arms in disgust if one word was mentioned in their hearing about the negro. I wish to heaven that one of these people had been at my side this morning, to hear what I did from the lips of poor bed-ridden fellows, with mutilated limbs, halting, limping, suffering, many dying, on board the *S. R. Spaulding*. He would have been convinced that, whatever political writers may choose to think of the necessity of having our men murdered by thousands while protecting rebel property, or dying like rotten sheep in swamps, to save the sleek negroes of armed traitors, *soldiers* who have to undergo those hardships have no sympathies that way.

And let the public be assured that this official order come not one moment too soon, and that the army is going to permit no tampering with it now it has been promulgated. A cloud—a short time since no larger than the prophet's hand—had made its appearance, and was rapidly swelling into pretentious dimensions. That which had hitherto been passing from lip to lip, in timid murmurs, would have soon burst into a roar of thunder so loud that the deafest among us would have been bound to hear. The army will die to a man, defending our country, *but will not fight for protecting traitors*. A broad and distinct line has to be drawn—and that immediately—between those who are *for* the Union and those who are *against* it; the former to be *encouraged*, the latter to be *overcome* by any and every means known to civilized warfare, and all side issues, be it Slavery or anything else, must and will be thrown overboard.

A monstrous instance of the necessity of this last step of the Administration, came to my notice only last evening. Dr. BARRY, of Gen. KEARNEY's Division, Regimental Surgeon of the Thirty-eighth New-York, was my informant, and authorized me to use his name if I desired it. It happened that during the momentous week before Richmond, Maj. DOMINICK, of the Second New-York Volunteers, of SEDGWICK's Division, a brave and noble young officer, found himself, by Gen. MCCLELLAN's orders, passing from the left wing to support the right. On the road he was overcome with sickness and fatigue, and was compelled to stop, with a servant, opposite a grand house, owned by one Dr. HARRISON, a noted rebel, who had removed his family to Richmond, and was staying at home with his doors fastened—but protected by a *United States Provost guard*. After asking the sentinel in the portico what regiments were near, Maj. DOMINICK learned, accidentally, that his friend Dr. BARRY was in the neighborhood. The latter was sent to, but finding it impossible to absent himself immediately from important duties, said he would ride out in early morning. He did so; found the Major had gone to join his regiment, after sleeping all night on the *bare porch of a Southern nabob, comfortably sleeping inside, with a United States patrol passing in front of his house!* That night's exposure cost the gallant Major his life; for it brought on a disease which ended in death at the Eutaw House in Baltimore. This same HARRISON is now in the Rip Raps here; and is a rebel of the first water. His house is known to have been in the direct track of the first rebel raid against the White House, under STUART, and there is no doubt whatever that the said house, and the adjacent one of Dr. TYLER, were among the headquarters of the conspirators. These are specimens of the fellows to protect whose property our men have hitherto had to sacrifice their lives by thousands. No wonder if they now rejoice to find that war is, at last, to be waged *in earnest*.

Old Point endures a great loss to-day in the departure of Dr. CUYLER, the medical director of Fortress Monroe; an officer who was as beloved in social life as he was reputed publicly for the able, indefatigable performance of his arduous duties. It will be very difficult for any official—no matter how eminent—to fill up the vacuum caused by Dr. CUYLER's departure. The latter leaves with honors, having been promoted to the position of Medical Inspector of the United States Army, by which he is raised from the rank of Major to Lieutenant-Colonel. Brigade Surgeon GILBERT is his successor.

To prevent the possibility of any blame being attached to Dr. CUYLER, in connection with the strictures that have been made in the Hygeia Hospital, it may be well to state that the crowded state of that institution was entirely owing to inevitable necessity, by the numbers of wounded flocking in after the battle of Williamsburgh. These were removed as soon as possible, and five or six weeks ago no patients remained but some half dozen who were not fit for removal. Every preparation had been made to close it—medical accounts all settled up, &c., when a new influx came by the seven days' battle, and it was thought necessary, for a short time longer, to keep it open. The patients are, however, being rapidly removed to better quarters, and soon the Hygeia Hospital will be totally broken up. The NEW-YORK TIMES has never intended any reflection upon the Hygeia Hospital or its managers. It merely complained against combining a hospital with a hotel; and it was always manifest to every one that however able and attentive the officers of the former may be, a building erected for a hotel could never be a fit hospital for our sick and wounded soldiers.

The *Knickerbocker* left Harrison's Landing with 225 sick and wounded: one died on the passage down, and 100 were left here. The *Spaulding* came from the same place with 402, about 125 of whom are left here.

Effect of Gen. Pope's Orders—Exchange of Prisoners—Union Prisoners in Rebel Dungeons—Gen. Halleck and Gen. McClellan—The "Gunpowder Plot."

OLD POINT, Friday, July 25, 1862.

A few more such fulminations as have been recently issued by our new POPE, if properly carried out, will not only excommunicate but exterminate this rebellion. They are hailed by every one here with the most intense delight, and the universal hope is that, in the present critical condition of affairs, we shall see similar orders issued in these latitudes, in lieu of the "conciliatory" policy which has been so long weighed in the balance and found wanting, however plausible and excellent the reasons for its observance hitherto.

There is no mistake whatever about the telegram announcing that Gen. DIX has made an arrangement with the rebels for an immediate and general exchange of prisoners, as I learnt it from the lips of Gen. DIX himself, with permission to give it publicity. That the arrangement is being faithfully carried out is best proved by the vessels constantly arriving here, and bringing large freights of our gallant fellows from the clutches of the enemy.

And indeed it was time to enter into some arrangement for their release from Richmond. The scenes to be witnessed on board one of these transports, filled with men from the pestiferous dungeons of that city, and the tales of suffering to be heard from those who have undergone them, are enough to make one shudder. It would not be fair to lay the sufferings of our men *entirely* to the vindictive and cruel spirit of the rebels, but partly from that cause, and partly from the paucity among them of medicines, stores and medical knowledge—there can be no doubt that our poor soldiers among them undergo the terrors of purgatory.

This is not stated only on the assertion of the various sick and wounded men with whom I have conversed on board our transports, but on the authority of Dr. BURGESS, of the *S. R. Spaulding*—who, by the way, deserves honorable mention for the kindness and unremitting attentions which all the helpless receive who are fortunate enough to fall into his hands. Dr. BURGESS asserts that the wounded soldiers who were given over to him at City Point were most of them covered over with lice, and their neglected wounds were in so dreadful a state, that many of them had maggots enough to fill a wine-glass! His description was perfectly horrifying of the mode in which the poor fellows were sent to him. Men packed together in open freight cars—many so weak as to be unable to turn themselves—with their wounds putrefying, and jogged along the dusty road, with their upturned faces to the burning sun, without even a cheap awning to save them from its intolerable rays. In spite of their weakness and exhaustion, he says it was pitiful, but grand, to see the eagerness with which they welcomed the boat that came to their relief. Men without legs and arms, mutilated in every conceivable shape—many wasted away to mere skeletons by disease—found strength enough to hobble in such numbers to the friendly deck, that guards were actually necessary to restrain their impetuosity, so eager were the heart-broken boys to find themselves once more under that glorious old flag for which they had bled and suffered—but, let us hope, not in vain.

Many on the *Spaulding* told me that their food was not only poor, but insufficient; that they were shut up in close, ill-ventilated rooms, from which they were not permitted to stir, and that after taking all the good bandages they could find for their own men, they pretended to dress the wounds of ours with the same old bandages they had removed, all covered with putrefied matter, "or if they gave us new ones," said one soldier, "it was like this," showing a piece of rough sackcloth. How different an example of humanity is the North setting! When Gen. MCCLELLAN heard of the sufferings of our soldiers in Richmond, he proposed to the rebel authorities to send them lemons, oranges, jellies and other articles needed by the sick. The rebel officers refused, stating that as their men had none, ours could not be permitted to enjoy such distinction. Gen. MCCLELLAN was not to be deterred from doing good to our men, even though he benefited rebels at the same time, and sent on abundant supplies for the sick and wounded to their hospitals—Union or rebel. And yet it is *our* section of the country which the London *Times* had the audacious impudence to say is fast becoming "brutalized by this war."

Gen. HALLECK's appointment as Commanding General gives unbounded satisfaction to the army. Some disappointment was felt and openly expressed at the first rumors of such a change, because it was looked upon as a slur cast upon Gen. MCCLELLAN; but a very little reflection sufficed to show every one that it was the very reverse. It was easily surmised, and very correctly, that one main object of President LINCOLN's visit to Gen. MCCLELLAN was to consult him respecting so delicate and important a change. Under any other circumstances MCCLELLAN must, unquestionably, have been the man selected for such a position; but, as matters now stand, to have accepted it would have placed him in a very false position. He had publicly declared that he would drive the rebels "to the wall;" and to have abandoned the determination *just now* would have been disastrous to his fame. On the contrary, sticking to his post, bending his energies to fulfill all he has promised, and forgetting self-aggrandisement in his efforts for his country, will only make him more admired and beloved than ever among his countrymen.

I am sorry to say that our chances for having some terrific disaster here, from the explosion of gunpowder, instead of diminishing, are increasing. They have now *five* men employed pouring gunpowder into shells at the *narrowest* part of the wharf, where the railway track runs within two feet, and hundreds of people are constantly passing and repassing with lighted pipes and cigars in their mouths. Not only this, but men are always there hammering *iron* nails out of boxes immediately adjoining the open gunpowder—quantities of which are stacked there, with loaded shells, grapeshot, canister and all kinds of explosive and deadly material. The lives of hundreds of people and millions of property are kept in perpetual jeopardy by the idiots who are thus employing themselves; and a stray spark from a cigar or pipe, a hammer driven against a nail, a horse's shoe striking the rail, in galloping past, may at any moment electrify the nation with one of the most terrible disasters on record. I am no alarmist, but I say somebody is playing with our lives. Who it is I know not; but if, after so many notices, this outrage continues, and a disaster should result, it will be a case not of manslaughter, but of willful murder.

No news of any consequence from the James River.

NEMO.

—A gang of swindlers has just been broken up in Western New-York. They have operated by depositing certified checks, afterward discovered to be forged, and then drawing against them. In one instance $600 was thus procured, and in another $1,800; and they have even condescended to commit burglaries when their pecuniary supplies became low. Henry W. Johnson, who was drowned in trying to escape pursuit, when detected in an attempt to commit a burglary in the Chenango Valley, was probably a member of this gang. A woman suspected of being an accomplice is also under arrest, and one "Finch" is still at large.

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

GEN. SHERMAN AT MEMPHIS—HIS ORDER ON ASSUMING COMMAND.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH DIVISION, MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 21, 1862.

ORDERS No. 56.—The undersigned hereby assumes command in Memphis and vicinity.

All orders issued by my predecessors will be respected and enforced.

Staff Officers stationed in Memphis will report at once, in writing, giving full information as to the condition of their departments and the location of their offices.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General.

GEN. HOVEY TO JEFF. THOMPSON.

MEMPHIS, TENN., July 16, 1862.

Brig.-Gen Jeff. Thompson, C. S. A., Senatobia:

I have yours of the 14th inst., in relation to Special Order No. 14, heretofore issued by Maj.-Gen. GRANT. I hereby send you Special Order No. 15, which considerably modifies the order to which you allude. You will permit me say, that your sympathies are entirely out of place, as truth and history must record the fact, that the Southern people residing in localities where both our armies have been camped, prefer the contiguity of the "Northern invaders," to the protection of the Southern chivalry. You are too well versed in the science of war to be ignorant of the fact that these orders are far more mild than could have been expected, after the treatment helpless Union families have received at the hands of the rebels in this city.

Add to this, the fact, that a large part of all the information received by you, can be traced directly through the families excluded by those orders, and your application for sympathy in their behalf, is somewhat amusing. The great error that Federal officers have committed during this war, has been their over-kindness to a vindictive and insulting foe. Your threats and intimations of personal danger to Gen. GRANT are in bad taste, and should have been carefully revised before publication. Whether he "can guard his own lines" the history of the battles of Shiloh and Donelson has fully shown. Should any families embraced within the orders above alluded to be obstinate and refuse to comply with Order No. 15, they shall be escorted to the distance of ten miles from this city to such points as they may request.

Yours respectfully, ALVIN P. HOVEY, Brigadier-General Commanding.

THE MEMPHIS TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH GEN. HOVEY.

Brig.-Gen. Hovey, Commanding United States Forces:

GENERAL: Knowing you to be a valiant soldier and a gentleman of generous sentiments, I am requested by the members of the Memphis Typographical Union (a bevy of men who have remained neutral during the present civil war) to relieve them from the oath prescribed by you, as they desire to have no part on either side in the present conflict. They are working men and not politicians, and hope their names will not be mixed up in civil strife. Their occupation is to disseminate knowledge, and not to create ill-will among the great family of a mighty country. Yours, respectfully,

J. B. SYNOTT, Sec. Mem. Typo. Union.

HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES FORCES, DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE, MEMPHIS, July 19, 1862.

J. B. Synnot, Secretary Memphis Typographical Union:

The respectful tone of your letter, the body of men you represent, and the complimentary manner in which you have thought proper to mention my name, all demand a serious consideration and respectful answer to your request.

You ask me to modify Order No. 1 so as to relieve the members of your association from taking the oath of allegiance. Now, what is the substance of that order? Briefly aswered—it gives you the right to leave the City without imposing any conditions, and take up arms against our country if you wish. It throws the gauntlet down and dares you to the conflict, or simply requires you to swear to support the Constitution your fathers made. Surely this is no hard rule in times of war. Let us for one moment contrast it with the course adopted by the so-styled Southern Confederacy. Where they have power, men who have dared to whisper words in favor of the Union, have by brutal (obviously?) force been hung—decrepitude and years could not shield them. Even in sight of this city, an old gray-haired man of sixty, lone, friendless, and helpless, was hung by a chivalric mob, because he dared to adhere to the Government that gave him birth, and was the pride of his declining years. Aye, even in this city, (if report be true,) the ball and chain in the "Vigilance Committee" room was used to intimidate the fearful, and shackle the limbs of freemen who would not bow down to the Southern idol. The barber shop, too, is hard by, where they administered a clean shave to all who would not shout for the "Crivalry" and DAVIS.

You didn't do it? Hundreds of your "high-toned gentlemen" didn't do it? No—but you stood by, raised not a hand to shield the helpless, and dared not even whisper one kind word to console the victims of the mob. *This was neutrality, and this was taking no part!* Look to Missouri, Virginia, Maryland and East Tennessee, and the robberies perpetrated under the color of the Confederacy's act of confiscation, and humanity will shudder and blush. No one, with my permission, shall serve two masters. You are for us or against us, and a manly course is to choose your side. Ten secret foes and spies are worse than one hundred open enemies. If you ask the protection of the broad wings of our old eagle, you must help to feed and support the bird. The day of kind words, good desires, much talk and no sincerity has passed. Officers will be compelled to pull off their long silken gauntlets and return the salutation of pretended friends with the stern grip of war.

The city is now filled with treasonists and traitors, and that officer is surely unnaturally kind who will permit them to remain and hatch their unholy schemes within his camp.

No class of men exercise such a vast influence over the public mind as the craft to which you belong, and you owe it to yourselves and posterity to advocate and aid the right. The printer, philosopher and statesman FRANKLIN is your pride. He was no neutral. Follow his example, support the cause that he supported, and uphold the Constitution that he labored to construct, and your children and children's children may be proud of you in future days.

I have spoken earnestly, freely, but with no intention of casting the least insinuation upon any member of your society. Believing Order No. 1 to be just as well as politic, it shall, as long as I have the honor to command, be strictly and rigidly enforced.

Respectfully yours, ALVIN P. HOVEY, Brigadier-General Commanding.

LATE NEWS FROM VICKSBURGH.

From the Memphis Appeal.

As we stated three days ago, and repeated in our yesterday's issue, the sinking of Federal gunboats by the rebel boat *Arkansas*, proves a mere *canard*. From Mr. D. STARR, pilot of the *W. H. B.*, which arrived from Vicksburgh yesterday, we learn the following particulars, to which he was eye-witness:

About 6½ o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, the *Arkansas* gunboat appeared in sight of the fleet at Vicksburgh, and was fired on by the *Carondelet*, replying fast and well. Our boats not having steam up, the *Arkansas* kept on, steadily firing with great rapidity, and receiving the shots of such of the Federal boats as were so placed as to have guns that would bear upon her. The *Carondelet* received her first shot in her bow, it swept her deck, killing eleven men in its passage out at her stern. In the meantime the *Hartford* opened on the *Arkansas* at very close range with 68-pound shells, which, on striking, would careen her from the mere force of their weight and velocity. The *Lancaster* next shared in the engagement with her drum just filling with steam; one unlucky ball struck it, and a repetition of the *Mound City* scene occurred, men scalded, jumped overboard and drowned. The gunboat *A. O. Taylor* being next, received a shot which our informant saw come out at her lower wheelhouse. Not one of these three boats was so damaged, however, as to be even called crippled, if we except the *Lancaster*, whose loss of her drum incapacitated her for a time.

One of the *Arkansas*' shots struck the transport *John H. Dickey*, which was lying near the Louisiana shore, going through the ladies' cabin, taking the top off a rocking-chair. Thus much injury did the *Arkansas* do the fleet, on her way to the shelter of the Vicksburgh batteries.

In the meantime her own injuries appear to have been of the severest. As shot after shot struck her, the railroad iron was torn from her sides; and the pilot of the gunboat *Louisville*, as well as several officers, who walked across the bend on shore and observed her with glasses, as she lay beneath the batteries, report that they saw her naked sides well-riddled, the pilot observing a hole in her port bow of some twenty inches in diameter, and others on other parts of her, sufficient to demonstrate that she is far more than commonly vulnerable for a mailed boat. The railroad iron seems unable to withstand the shock of heavy missiles as well as the plates. It appears in this case that the rails sprung from one fastening when hit on the other. It is held doubtful that she could have floated much longer; her pumps were being worked as hard as possible, and toward night she was hidden from Federal view by the placing in front of her of some old transports.

CONFLAGRATION OF VICKSBURGH.

At about 5 o'clock, on Tuesday night, a fierce bombardment was commenced on Vicksburgh, incendiary shells being thrown incessantly for several hours. Fires were kindled in several places, and the light that shone from the conflagration is reported to have "turned night into day." The river's surface, for miles, reflected the glare, and from the appearance of our circumstantial narrator, it seems certain that all of Vicksburgh that fire could destroy, exists no more.

After the bombardment had ceased, the fleet having completely silenced the batteries, made ready for the total destruction of the disabled *Arkansas*, and they were bearing on the devoted vessel when the *W. H. B.* left.

A FIGHT NEAR MEMPHIS.

From the St. Louis Republican, 24th.

A great many reports are in circulation in regard to a fight between the rebels and Union troops, ten miles from Memphis, Scotland County, on Friday last. Two of the wounded Union men arrived at Keokuk on Monday last, in the Fort Desmoines cars. It was stated that the rebels, under PORTER, numbering 500 or 600 men, concerted measures to draw the Union troops into an ambush and succeeded. The Union troops numbered some 200 or 300 of "MARSELL'S Horse" and about 100 State troops. PORTER appeared to retreat before them, keeping a few miles ahead, and leaving spies to mislead them. At last the rebels selected the ground for an ambuscade, dismounted from their horses and waited the approach of the Union troops. The latter were stirred on by the reports of the spies, and advanced rapidly without dreaming of a concealed foe. When within short rifle distance, they poured a deadly fire upon the Union troops, killing and wounding, in the engagement which followed, over 80 men. Eighteen were buried on the battle field, of which the Union troops retained possession, and it is claimed that they finally put the rebels to rout; but it is quite as probable that, following their system of warfare, they retreated to reappear somewhere else. The loss of the enemy is not stated. The wounded men were conveyed to Bentonsport, where they were received at private houses and every attention given to them.

A rumor prevailed that the fight was renewed on Saturday, but nothing positive was known on the subject.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE EDINBURGH OFF CAPE RACE.

The British Press Quiet on American Affairs.

Heavy Shipments of Cotton Expected from India.

Another Victory of the Turks Over the Montenegrins.

CAPE RACE, Saturday, July 26, *Via* SACKVILLE, Sunday, July 27.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, dispatched by the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company, as an extra boat, to carry freight, passed Cape Race at 7 P. M. of Saturday, 26th. She was boarded by the news-yacht of the Associated Press.

The *Edinburgh* left Liverpool on the evening of the 17th.

She passed the *Glasgow*, from New-York 8th, steering up the channel, on Friday morning, 18th, and the *Arabia*, from Boston, *via* Halifax, off Queenstown, on the night of the 18th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the absence of further news from America, the papers have little to say upon the war question.

The *Times* publishes a letter from its secession correspondent at Liverpool, Mr. SPENCE, eulogistic of the energy and power of the Confederates; it points out the difficulties against which the Confederates contend in organizing and maintaining armies, and argues that there is but one source of such strength, viz.: sense of right.

The *Gazette* officially announces the revocation of EDWIN JAMES' patent as Queen's Counsel.

The *Times* again reverts, in deprecatory terms, to the new American Tariff, and hints at the injury that will be done to England, but contends that that injury will be nothing to what America will suffer herself. It concludes:

"What have the people of England done that they should be the objects of all this fierce short-sighted hostility? What have the people of America done that they should be destined to undergo all this misery at their own hands? They are welcome to rejoice that they are injuring us so long as we are allowed sincerely to lament that blow thus wantonly aimed at us, and destined to have so fearful and deadly a recoil."

The *Times* says it was reported, by a private telegram from India, that 115,000 bales of Cotton were shipped from Bombay in one week. This is believed to have been under the news of the rise of only a penny in Liverpool; it is consequently inferred that when the news of the recent great advance is received, much larger shipments will come forward than has been expected.

Parliamentary proceedings on the 16th were unimportant.

The Viceroy of Egypt gave a magnificent entertainment in oriental style, on board his yacht, off Woolworth. Several members of the royal family, five Cabinet Ministers, and many distinguished people, were present.

The same evening a grand banquet was given in London by M. ROUHER, the French Minister of Commerce, MILNER GIBSON presiding. About one hundred and fifty members of Parliament were present. The Chairman, in proposing the health of NAPOLEON, said that at no time had the relations between the two countries been in a more satisfactory condition. M. ROUHER made a very pacific speech, expatiating on the benefits of the policy which France was thoroughly adopting. He proposed as a sentiment: "The close alliance of England and France."

Mr. COBDEN spoke of the pacific designs of the Emperor, and expressed the opinion that nothing short of an attempt to humiliate France could induce him to be a party to a rupture with England.

FRANCE.

The *Presse* states that the approaching Imperial and royal interview will take place at Baden or Cologne.

The French provincial journal, which had stimulated the Czar for the recognition of Italy, had received warning for having insulted a sovereign friendly to France.

The Bourse was heavy and unchanged. Rentes, 68f. 50.

The treaty of peace between France and Cochin China was expected to be signed on the 31st of May.]

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Assembly had elected M. FRANSCINI President, and M. DUBS, Vice President, of the Swiss Confederation for 1863.

TURKEY.

A desperate contest between the Turks and Montenegrins was reported in the vicinity of Lesitz River. The Turks were victorious, and marched towards Cettin.

BRAZIL.

The French mail steamer had reached Lisbon from Rio Janeiro June 25. Coffee was quoted 6$600@7$600 for good firsts. Shipments since last mail 30,000 bags. Stock 28,000 bags.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Stocks were firm and advancing. Consols further improved ¼ on the 16th. The demand for discount was light. Gold in large quantities continued to flow to the Bank of England.

[NOTE.—The commercial advices by the *Edinburgh* are no later than those received by the *Etna*.]

HOPS.—The vine continues to grow finely in most sections of the Hop District of this State, and the reports are generally favorable to an average crop.—*Cooperstown Journal.*

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

About Dyes and Beauty and Coal-Tar—Mauve and Magenta—How Made—Extraordinary Specimen of Aniline—Art and the New Colors—The Weather and the Exhibition—Financial Success of the Speculation—The Horticultural Gardens—Crystal Palace—Bank of England Notes—How to Detect their Genuineness, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 9, 1862.

Although the ancient Britons dyed themselves with wood, and only a few years ago an Irish member of Parliament offered to die on the floor of the House, it is a remarkable fact that the pigments used in manufacture for the purpose of imparting brilliant effects to silks and linens, have until quite recently been imported from Holland. The secret of color is, however, returning to the British Isles, and the mauves and magentas, so much in fashion just now, seem to promise for the islanders a monopoly of these peculiar dyes. Does it ever occur to Angelina, as she floats magnificently down Broadway, in all the lustre of youth and fashion, that the exquisite dress she wears, and whose faultless sheen seems to be robbed from the dewy blushes of Spring, is in fact dipped and steeped in the essence of vile, smoky, stinky, crackly English coal; that she is—not to be too squeamish about terms—walking off with a ton, more or less of the best Wallsend attached to her skirts. Yes, frightful as it may seem, our wives and sweethearts are gradually becoming carboniferous, and the day may not be far distant when we shall have to hand them to dinner with a pair of tongs. Coal, or rather coal tar, is the basis of all the new colors now in use, such as mauve and magenta. Both these well-known and highly esteemed colors were discovered by English chemists, who have already reaped handsome fortunes by their labor. PERKIN, the discoverer of mauve, was in search of artificial quinine, when he happened upon it, and almost at the same time a Mr. SIMPSON discovered magenta. Both these belong to the aniline, or coal-tar series of dyes, and as the way in which the color is produced has been very explicitly given, I have no hesitation in recapitulating it here. Coal-tar, when distilled, yields a colorless fluid called benzole, but better known under the name of benzine. In this shape it is much used for taking grease-spots out of silk and cloth. A small application for either of these purposes is sufficient to make a man smell as powerfully as a new fence. Benzole is mixed with a certain proportion of nitric acid, converting it into nitro-benzole, which, when distilled with acetic acid and iron-filings, results in the production of aniline in large quantities. Aniline is a base, and forms crystallizable salts with acids which are analogous with those formed from the metals. The sulphate is the salt generally used in the manufacture of the dyes, a solution of which, mixed with bichromate of potash, is allowed to stand until the action is complete. A black precipitate is formed, which is washed with coal-tar naptha, and digested in alcohol. The alcoholic solution is evaporated to dryness, and the deposit formed is the coloring matter required. Aniline purple dissolves in alcohol, but is nearly insoluble in water, the hydrocarbons and the ethers: in dyeing, an alcoholic solution, diluted with hot water, is used. Both silk and wool take this color very perfectly, but the color obtained in the case of cotton, is far inferior to that obtained on animal substances. Thus, from coal-tar, a filthy fluid, which only a few years ago was a source of torment to gas companies, who were constantly being prosecuted for allowing it to run into the ordinary channels—so offensive was its odor—from this singularly repulsive refuse, springs one of the most important of modern English manufactures, which although still in its infancy, promises to yield results of inestimable value to the country. Aniline was, but a few years ago, a substance so rare as to be known among chemists only by name. Now it is an article of commerce. A few grains suffice to dye many yards of fabric, and it is well that it has this power, for two gallons of coal-tar only yield ten grains of aniline. In the cases containing the new dyes there is a circular block of aniline exhibited, about 20 inches high by 9 inches wide, which is said to be the whole product of 2,000 tons of coal, and to be capable of dyeing 300 miles of silk. Any lady of a calculating turn of mind, says a writer, may calculate to a bushel the precise amount of coal consumed to color the mauve dress in which she is attired. A grain of aniline reduced to a liquid, tinges it at once of that reddish violet, the delicate color of which has no equal in dyeing colors. Mr. PERKIN, it is said, has already discovered a new color, and promises to exhibit it before the close of the Exhibition. Like its predecessors, it is obtained from coal-tar. When these new colors have been naturalized in the world of art, as well as in manufactures, what extraordinary results may be anticipated from the pencils of great colorists! At present, the manufacturers carry everything before them. They can make a silk dress of tough, durable, palpable material, a hundred times brighter and more beautiful than the best artist can paint it. "Dick Tinto" is no longer privileged to flatter a lady's dress as well as her face.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather of the past two or three weeks, the attendance at the Exhibition has been steadily on the increase, and already exceeds that of the corresponding weeks in 1851. There is hardly a doubt now about the pecuniary success of the undertaking. The building, ugly and expensive as it is, will become one of the fixed sights of London, and perhaps, in the hands of a competent architect, will put on an outer garb of more pretension. The interior cannot well be improved, and the rear, looking out upon the splendid gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society, is thoroughly delightful. The Commissioners seem to have cast sheep's-eyes on the Horticultural Gardens from the first, and have ornamented that side of their building so as to harmonize with the architectural plan of so aristocratic a neighbor. The union—should one be effected between Flora and FOWKES—may be good for both parties, and bring about a desirable commingling of city wealth and West End pride. The Society, to tell the truth, has but a scant capital, and is compelled to eke out a limited show of flowers with an excessive allowance of military band. The grounds, too, notwithstanding their elegance—the word is well bestowed on a place where order and good taste exclusively prevail—cannot be compared with the Crystal Palace Grounds; and yet in the race for public favor they must compete with them. Clearly, then, the Society wants a powerful neighbor, quite as much as the Exhibition needs a fashionable friend.

The wedding, if I may use the expression, takes place on Friday next, (the distribution of prizes,) when, for the first time, both establishments become as one.

The builders of the Great Exhibition will not have to pull their work to pieces, nor will the public-spirited citizens who guaranteed the cost thereof, come to grief. At the risk of repeating what may be well known, I must explain that the guarantors of the Exhibition of 1862, are a body of eleven hundred men of substance, who have signed for various sums the guarantee deeds, to the amount of two and a quarter million dollars. Upon this security the Board of Inquiries has, from time to time, advanced, at four per cent interest, the sums necessary for the completion of the building. The contract with the builders is very curious. They are to receive for the erection of the building and the use thereof from May to October, the sum of one million dollars. If the receipts exceed two million dollars, they are to receive half a million dollars more, and surrender their right to remove the building. This sum paid, secures to the Society of Arts—who have been active friends of the Exhibition—the possession forever of the Great Picture Gallerles, but the builders still have a lien on the rest of the edifice. A further sum of six hundred and fifty thousand dollars purchases the whole Exhibition—making a grand total of two million one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the ugliest pile of brick-work in Europe. The beautiful Crystal Palace of 1851, did not cost a third of this sum. The Commissioners estimate that $2,725,000 will be needed to satisfy every demand and leave a free building and a small cash balance. Toward this large sum they have already $1,100,000 in hand. The receipts since the shilling days commenced have varied from ten to fifteen thousand dollars per diem, the average being about $11,500 a day. To this sum has to be added the profits or royalties derived from the refreshment rooms, the sale of catalogues, care of sticks, umbrellas, &c., amounting to $1,500 per day more, which bring up the daily receipts to about $13,000. According to a calculation recently made, it is estimated that if the attendance continued throughout as low as it has hitherto been, there would only be a deficit of $150,000—which, according to the contract, would fall on the builders and not on the guarantors. But it is evident that the daily receipts will gradually increase up to the time of closing. During the past week, and in spite of the weather, which has been most unfavorable, the payments at the door have averaged $15,000 a day, or with the *et ceteras* before referred to, to $16,500. If this continues until the end it will pay all charges and leave a balance of $50,000 clear profit. This is certainly taking a moderate view of the case, for the Exhibition is steadily rising in public favor, and there will be many days toward the close when 50,000, 90,000 or even 100,000 will pay their shillings at the door. It is even calculated by experts in such matters, that after the harvest the daily receipts from all sources will not fall short of $20,000. To sum up all, says a London paper, it appears that if matters went on to the close as poorly as they did for the first fortnight of the shilling days, still everything would be paid, but a small contingent to the contractors. If the receipts go on as they are now doing, everyone will be paid in full, and some $50,000 remain in hand; but if they advance, as the traffic managers of railways say they will do, the Commissioners will wind up triumphantly with $300,000 or $400,000 in hand. It would be a nice dowry for the horticultural bride, would it not, and sufficient to start her as one of the lions of the metropolis. But will she rival her splendid sister at Sydenham, who is chaste as Diana and beautiful and wise as Minerva? Apart from metaphor, it is evident that a sharp competition will take place hereafter between the Kensington Palace of bricks and the Sydenham Palace of glass. The liveliest enterprise will be required at either establishment, but particularly at the Great Exhibition; for in making the Crystal Palace "a thing of beauty," the modest sum of $7,500,000 have already been expended, and to make it "a joy" for a year only, no less than $300,000 are required. Successful competition with such an institution cannot be undertaken by a management so offensively mean-spirited and paltry as that which has so far disgraced the Great Exhibition.

The Bank of England, by the way, is an exhibitor, contributing a large case, wherein bank notes of all denominations from £5 up to £1,000 are invitingly displayed. Instead of the usual signature, the word "canceled" is printed on each note, but as in all other respects the notes are perfect, an official from the old lady of Threadneedle-street hovers lovingly about the case from morning till night; for if any of the notes were stolen, it would be within the resources of science to erase the word canceled and substitute a signature, when its payment at any foreign bank would follow as a matter of course. But this would not be the only evil. A counterfeiter of the most prosperous kind seldom has a thousand pounds to spare wherewith to purchase a model note, and hence the larger denominations are comparatively safe from forgery. But if a thousand-pounder should happen to get into the hands of the fraternity, there is little doubt but it would speedily be blessed with a large family, astonishingly like the parent. The security of the Bank of England notes lays at present in the paper, and in certain private marks. The mere printing and engraving offer no difficulties to the forger; indeed it is related that a feloniously-disposed servant girl, with a pen and ink only, copied her one £5 note on fine tissue paper with such perfect fidelity, that she succeeded in passing several before she was detected. This shows that the text can easily be reproduced so as to deceive the inexperienced. But any one who is accustomed to handle bank notes looks to the water-mark, and although this too has been imitated, it has never been done so with sufficient cleanness to deceive the bank officials. The paper for bank notes is made entirely by one house, and the manufacture is, of course, conducted under as careful supervision as the printing of the notes themselves, for if once the forgers could get a ream or two of paper all the rest would be easy enough. The water-mark they imitate most successfully by a kind of embossing, so perfect as to deceive the most practiced eye, and in fact there is only one way of detecting it, but that fortunately is so simple that every one may be said to have it on the tip of his tongue. If the note is doubtful, a part of the back should be wetted with the sinful member. If genuine, the water-mark shows out brighter than ever; if a counterfeit, it instantly disappears in the surrounding moisture. The paper for bank notes is made in small sheets, large enough for two notes, with nothing to trim or cut off. The plates are laid side by side, and are separated by what is called "a deckle-edge," exhibiting certain flaws in the paper which seem to be accidental, but which in fact are a part of a deep laid scheme to frustrate the efforts of independent artists. The raggedness of the note varies with its denomination, and there is a will-o'-the-wisp spot over the "O" in the large notes, which flies about, according to the amount, in a way that must be painfully perplexing to an ardent criminal, and calculated to lead him to the bad with a sharp turn. These private marks are so well devised, indeed, that the bank authorities who possess the key of them are never deceived. It is affirmed that a counterfeiter, in order to get on the weather side of the bank, must obtain the two notes that were printed on one sheet, and that have following numbers, different edges and different marks, before he can do so. In the case of £5 notes this might be done; but in notes of a larger denomination it is impossible, or nearly so. To guard against accidents from the light-fingered gentry, the bank keeps a watch on its "canceled" notes, feeling pretty certain, as I have before remarked, that, in the hands of a skillful forger, they would quickly be made as good as any others. By the side of this case are specimens of various bank-notes, those for the Government of India having been designed by the Queen herself. Nearly all the foreign Governments of Europe get the plates for their notes and postage stamps executed in England, although, in general neatness and intricacy of design, the work is far inferior to that executed in America.

C. B. S.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—Had THEODORE WINTHROP lived the probabilities are he would have written a book that would have lived. The few works he has left behind him are as brilliant as rainbows, and as full of promise, but they are only rainbows after all. No one of them forms the perfect arch of an enduring monument. Our children and our children's children will honor his name for what he did and not for what he wrote.

Very possibly many of our readers will think that in pronouncing this judgment we are guilty of something very nearly approaching desecration. Not at all. Posterity judges of the painter by his pictures; of an author by his works. Had RUBENS died in his early youth, leaving only the first productions of his pencil as a legacy to the world, we should have accorded to the artist genius and power, and shadowed forth, perhaps, in our own minds, the glorious perfection of color and life which he subsequently attained and breathed into his later works.

To be either under or overrated is the misfortune of the many, to be appreciated is the good fortune of few. The two former fates overtook poor WINTHROP; he now deserves justice. While he lived publishers persistently refused his manuscripts, and critics were cold to him; dead, and the whole conclave came to praise him. Eulogy was exhausted; each critic discovered some new beauty in his works; his style was declared the perfection of novel-writing, his plots ingenious in inception, harmonious in progress, and natural and complete in their culmination. The simple truth is that THEODORE WINTHROP'S novels and stories are good. To say that they are good, is to say that they are greatly superior to the average which publishers inflict upon us. Had they been simply commonplace, they would have found an earlier market. Or had they stood out broad and bold lights against the background of dullness that pleases and soothes the popular mind, they would have caught the eye of publishers and dazzled them into an immediate acknowledgment of their merit. But as it was, there was an incompleteness about them very unsatisfying, something that led the reader to wish they could be laid on the shelf for a few years and then rewritten. One becomes wearied of playfulness; the author gambols about on his pages when he should be earnest, and skirmishes with his subject when his whole reserve artillery of thought and expression should be brought into play. His books are all brilliant, but they want consistency, or that quality which in wine is called "body." Everything has a sketchy character; the lines are drawn with boldness and grace, but it is evident that the artist has not gone over his work, "filling in" the figures and stamping the whole with unity.

Edwin Brothertoft is fresh from the press of TICKNOR & FIELDS. WINTHROP himself regarded this as his best work. And it is fuller of promise—a promise, alas, that death cut short of fulfillment—than any of his others. The scene is laid on this continent, and in those early days of the American Revolution when our forefathers were called rebels, and two or three regiments of soldiers were deemed sufficient by the mother country to quell them. Edwin Brothertoft—the descendant of a long line of ancestors, all glorious rebels from their births, battling against tyranny wherever it showed its hydra head—is left by his father with only the family name and the principles and education of a gentleman. This is generally called poverty. Falling in love with a rich heiress—daughter of the slimy attorney, broker, or factor, who devoured his father's estate—he marries her. Thus he secures wealth and misery. Coarse and vulgar in her tastes and intellect, she soon comes to hate Brothertoft, for the simple reason that he is her opposite. And here, be it remarked, will be found the primary cause of much matrimonial unhappiness. The wife's ambition was for rank and title; the husband only aspired to be a patriot. The wife went whither her tastes and natural proclivities guided her, the husband (not dishonored, for Heaven trusts the sacred keeping of a man's honor to no vessel so frail as a woman,) took a place as Sergeant of rebels. By the marriage the Brothertofts had one daughter; this daughter the mother educated into a belief of her father's unworthiness, but tiring of the presence of so pure a creature near her own foul self, planned for her a marriage with a miserable Major. But the veil is torn from the young girl's eyes by an old family servant, and she comes to see her parents in their true relations. The marriage is interfered with by a young National Major wearing a miraculous moustache, the father, and a few other devoted rebels, who capture the tory Major and emancipate the young lady. The mother, in the *mêlée*, wounds her husband, mortally as she supposes and hopes, with a pistol shot; the rebels leave her tied to a chair in the manor house, from which they flee after the successful accomplishment of their mission. By accident, one of their number fires the house while groping for wine in the cellar. The wounded Brothertoft, looking back from his flight, sees the flames climbing skyward, and hastens back to rescue his wife from the burning pile. He succeeds partially, and bears out into the open air the burnt but breathing remains of the once beautiful woman, who would have murdered after dishonoring him. She lives long enough to repent, and then dies—a duty to society that she should have performed earlier in life. This is the story, told in as many words as our brief space will permit.

But WINTHROP tells it better. Little gems of thought and words sparkle all through his narrative; delicate touches of life and character abound that can no more be analysed and reproduced than can the bloom of a flower. One of the most prominent traits of WINTHROP'S character, seems to have been purity of mind—this glows through all his writings as a pearl might on a transparent page. He never tells vice in actual words. When a woman falls, only the flowery path is shown that went before—then comes the black gulf, but here the author is silent—beyond he holds up the bitter, remorseful end. *Edwin Brothertoft*, is a novel of rare promise, evidencing the germ of remarkable power. The world will regret that such promise and power was not permitted to arrive at their full fruition.

—*Rifle Shots at Past and Passing Events*; "a poem in three cantos—being hits at time on the wing, by an inhabitant of the comet of 1861," is published by T. B. PETERSON & BROS. We are very glad indeed that the book is not written by any inhabitant of this earth. We should be very sorry indeed to believe that, of all the fools who live beneath the moon, any individual one would or could be guilty of such a performance. The wonder that next suggests itself is, that any publisher on earth could be found to print it. Very little does the book merit the title of rifle shots; one can only think, in connection with it, of an alarming quantity of wretched wet powder, burnt in a miserable old flint-lock musket, that does nothing but fizzle, smell badly and provoke everybody. We shall object to comets for the future if their inhabitants subject us to such remarkable inflictions. Let them run their flaming prows into us, or switch our patient faces with their nebulous tails, if so disposed; let them divert the milky way from its channel and deluge us with a rapid shower of curdy constellations, if it will gratify a weak cometary spite. But no inhabitant of a comet, or any other round, square, or triangular thing that floats in the air, has a right to do what this cometary creature has done. We people of earth have some reserved rights on which we can fall back if need be as a last resource. Such books as the one before us are unconstitutional.

—It is pleasant to read of green hillsides and fragrant fields, even when business cares chain us to the City. The scent of pine cones and the breath of clover blooms can be conveyed to us in tolerable condition done up in paper. So far as the country itself is concerned, it is one vast immeasurable humbug. One can make himself comfortable and rural enough in an attic-room in any populous city, by buying a few yards of green baize, and hanging strings of unripe apples on the walls of his room. And he can thus avoid the trouble and expense of traveling. Or he can buy *The White Hills*, by THOMAS STARR KING, just published by CROSBY & NICHOLS, and learn in five minutes more about their legends, their landscape and their poetry, than he could by climbing over them for a month. Mr. KING has fished up from the bottom of traditionary lakes, and the bosoms of aboriginal rivers, material for a charming piece of color-mosaic, and CROSBY & NICHOLS have set it in beauty of type, binding and illustration, that must make it a popular Summer volume.

— Parson BROWNLOW is the fashion, necessarily Parson BROWNLOW'S book has an astounding sale. It can scarcely be called pleasant reading, nor are the illustrations of a more soothing nature than the letter-press. Shaggy, bearded rebel ruffians scourging, shooting and hanging "Union men," these are the pictures on which we look. Scarcely a fine-art gallery, certainly. We are led to infer that murder is the staple of Secession. The heart of the reader grows sick, and he can only find relief in the hope that the Parson has exaggerated slightly. Or it may be the book is a true one. So is the "Pirate's Own Book," but we shouldn't read it from choice, nevertheless. The matter of the book is not at all relieved by the style. There is a breadth and buldness of epithet and adjective about it, to which eastern readers are as little accustomed as they are to the rough edge of the backwoodman's axe. It rather makes one start; frankly, we don't admire it. Undoubtedly the Parson is a very pure patriot, but we never admired his style of writing in the Knoxville *Whig*. We are not now excessively partial to it in his book.

—A pamphlet was published some months ago in Boston, titled "The Rejected Stone." It was a strong, vigorous piece of writing, and attracted considerable attention, winning respect even from non-subscribers to the bold, radical views advanced. There was naturally some curiosity to know the author. The secret is now revealed on the title page of "The Golden Hour," a neat little book published by TICKNOR & FIELDS, where we read "By MARTHA D. CONWAY, author of 'The Rejected Stone.'" Like its predecessor, *The Golden Hour* is a terse, vigorous book, full of blood and life. It cries out in trumpet tones against Slavery, and demands abolition both as the end of the war and its means. Many will differ with Mr. CONWAY, but all must respect him; a few will perhaps pronounce him insane, none inane.

—*Among the Pines; Or, South in Secession Times*, by EDMUND KIRKE, is published by J. R. GILMORE. The story, in serial form, ran through the *Continental Monthly*. It presents us with some novel, admirable and truthful pictures of Southern life, extenuating nothing and setting nothing down in malice. The book is an especially interesting one at present—quite as much so as though it were a record of foreign travel.

—A revised edition of ALBERT DURER'S (the artist's) "Married Life," is published by JAMES MILLER. The life of an artist is always, or nearly always a romance; and this life of ALBERT DURER eminently possesses the element of romance, though it was a married one.

THE MAGAZINES.

Harper's for August comes to us, as usual, in advance of the month, fair and smiling as a guest who is well assured of a welcome. The newspaper that brought intelligence of a great victory for the National arms could not make its appearance at loyal breakfast tables with a more confident air, and yet its cream-colored cover has not sought the faintest blush of crimson from the fields where the thousand battle-fires burn; in its pages we vainly look for even the dimmest reflection of the prevailing sentiment of the multitude. The chubby cherub, and the fat and fudgy little seraphim on the cover are disporting themselves precisely as they did in the days of peace, the one blowing soap-bubbles, the others recklessly raining roses, and other vegetables from inexhaustible baskets. But very many of the public are also occupied with somewhat similar saponaceous and floral amusements, and the cherubim, seraphim, or any other phim, resident in Franklin-square or elsewhere, have a right to mimic them.

We are glad to learn that with the opening of the cotton ports, *Harper's* is again finding its way South. Five or six hundred copies, it is stated, are regularly shipped to New-Orleans. This is an excellent idea. The Magazine is an admirable sedative as well as an effective civilizer. Wrapped in the repose of its pages the Southerners will forget that war exists, and possibly go to sleep. Interested in the opening chapters of Miss EVANS' new novel, "Romola,"—commenced in the present number—they'll resign themselves complacently to the tender and cautious advances of, our anaconda; reading TROLLOPE, and remembering that he is a native of England, as well as the author of "Orley Farm," they will come to hate that country so as to reject any plan of foreign intervention that may be offered. "The Adventures of Philip," now very near their closing chapters, will create some good feeling toward the country that has produced such a keen, trenchant humorist and satirist as the author; but still, one THACKERAY can no more relieve the dreariness of a country that produces a thousand TROLLOPES than one *Corn-hill* can redeem a field full of mullen stalks. Another advantage that *Harper's* possesses to entitle it to Southern support and consideration, and no inconsiderable one, is this: so plainly are its pages printed that he who runs may read.

People always like to know the author of the stories they read. In addition to the serials commencing and closing, mentioned above, *Harper's* contains two illustrated articles, "A Flying Trip Through Norway," by J. Ross BROWNE, and "Along the Wharves," by J. W. WATSON; "Tommatoo," a pleasant little story deftly told by lips that are now silent, the late FITZ JAMES O'BRIEN; an interesting biographical sketch of JOHN P. KENNEDY, by JAMES WYNNE; "Marginalia, by John Adams," by CHARLES T. CONDON; a continuation of Miss MULOCK'S new story, "Mistress and Maid"—and we must confess that thus far we have succeeded in founding no attachment for either Mistress or Maid, and greatly prefer "John Halifax, Gentleman"; "South Carolina Nullification, by B. J. LOSSING; an article on CHAS. DICKENS, by LOUIS GAYLORD CLARK, and the usual Monthly Record, Easy Chair, Drawer and other ornamental furniture. Altogether, the *Magazine* for the August month is an uncommonly good number, but we do wish it would speak out heartily for the National cause.

—The August *Atlantic* is gymnastic. The leading article treats of gymnastics—"The New Gymnastics." It is illustrated. One finds himself in a picture-gallery where he would least expect one. Muscular women are "putting up their fins"—the phrase is technical, and will be understood by all familiar with the ring—and athletic belles are putting up dumb-bells; all this, too, with an ease and elasticity perfectly astounding. The article is written by DIOR LEWIS, M. D. It is a well-written article enough, but we entertain a prejudice against it on high moral grounds. We object to having our wives muscular, our sweethearts athletic. We seriously question whether muscularity is half so excellent a thing in woman as a soft hand or a low voice. Pressing a damsel's hand in the old orthodox lover fashion, the fashion that has existed ever since moonbeams were invented, and who would want a vice-like grip, cracking fingers and disjointing knuckles in return? This would affect single men mainly. But what double man—or married man—would want to have his wife flourishing around the room of mornings—in domestic *dishabille*, possibly—dropping dumb-bells on his toes or on the unprotected head of the little creature in the cradle? Oh! Dr. DIOR LEWIS, it will be more tolerable in the last great day for the man who invented baby-jumpers and small-headed pins than for thee.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON'S article on the late H. D. THOREAU, of Concord, Mass., will prove intensely interesting to all who knew the man, instructive to all who did not. A strange selfish creature—"King of the Gypsies," as EMERSON was wont to call him—shutting himself out from human concourse and sympathies, and holding weird revels with birds and beasts, fishes and flowers, in preference. Men knew very little of him, but the companions of his choice knew and loved him. He was a practical professor of natural history, and should have written a book. His classifications and descriptions would have been simple and brief. This is what he wrote of chubs: "The chub is a soft fish, and tastes like boiled brown paper, salted." Here we have the very essence of truth corked down in a dozen words. In like manner, he would have written the whole history of fishes,—a nervous history,—that could be engraved on the scale of a salmon. THOREAU knew something of life, and is author of many a sentence of practical pulosophy that goes to the mark like a rifle bullet: "The youth gets together his materials to build a bridge to the moon, or, perchance, a palace or temple on the earth, and at length the middle-aged man concludes to build a woodshed of them." Would the forests of the world conspire to get up their several thought woodsheds, think you? "Some circumstantial evidence," says THOREAU, "is strong, as when you find a trout in the milk." True, such circumstantial evidence would hang a man, let alone causing one to suspect the cow. THOREAU was not so well known as he should have been; this paper of EMERSON'S will make him familiar to all.

In addition to the articles already named, the *Atlantic* has a somewhat Diamond Lens-ish story, "My Lost Art," by M. D. CONWAY—a gentleman, by the way, who is rapidly making for himself a name and a place in literature; "Life in the Open Air," the commencement of one of THOREAU'S crisp stories; "Concerning Disagreeable People," by the "Country Parson;" "Mr. Axtell;" "The Sam Adams Regiments in the Town of Boston," by RICHARD FROTHINGHAM; "My Daphne," a poem by Mrs. A. D. F. WHITNEY; "To William Lowell Putnam," a poem by WHITTIER; "In War Time;" "Amy Wentworth," another poem, by whom we know not; "The Horrors of San Domingo," by JOHN WEISS; "A Summer Day;" and the customary reviews and literary notices.

—Mr. O. C. MARSH, who graduated at Yale College but three years ago, has achieved the distinction of furnishing the July number of the *American Journal of Science and Art* its leading article. It is a paper descriptive of a new Enaliosaurian which he found in the coal formation of Nova Scotia. The importance of the discovery, in a scientific point of view, may be inferred from the fact that Prof. AGASSIZ declares this species to be "a nearer approximation to a synthesis between fish and reptile than has yet been seen." "The discovery of the Ichthyosauri," he adds, "was not more important than that of these vertebræ." R. M. BACHE, Assistant in the United States Coast Survey, gives quite an agreeable paper on a very disagreeable subject, "the Physiology of Seasickness." All who may be subject to this malady hereafter, will be delighted to know that it is not the "mere action of motion upon the body" which produces seasickness, but that the qualms and retchings which attend it are the result of a diseased brain—not directly of a perturbed stomach. Prof. LOOMIS gives the ninth article on the "Electrical Currents" and their connection with the phenomena of the Aurora Borealis. Dr. HAYDEN discusses the Mandan Indians and the grammatical structure of their language; Dr. NEWBERRY presents some interesting notes on American Fossil Fishes, and Prof. WYMAN the results of experiments on the formation of Infusoria in boiled solutions of organic matter. These articles, with several of less importance, and the usual summary of scientific intelligence, make up a number of the *Journal* which will be more interesting to the general reader than any which has appeared for months.

—The July number of the *American Theological Review*, which is published by Rev. W. H. EDWELL, at No. 5 Beekman-street, opens with an article on "Psychology and Scepticism," by Rev. Dr. L. P. HICKOK, Acting President of Union College. Dr. HICKOK reviews a review of his work on Rational Psychology, which appeared in the Princeton *Repertory* some time ago, and the critic in question is shown up in a way which convicts him of obstinate ignorance or unpardonable stupidity. In repeated instances he quotes, as the opinions of Dr. HICKOK, sentiments which he places in the mouth of the sceptic whose positions the "Rational Psychology" was expressly written to combat. But the leading article in this number of the *Review* is that on "British Sympathy with America." The shallowness of the pretexts urged by the English reviews, and some of the leading journals, for abetting the rebellion, are ably exposed, and particular attention is paid to the *North British Review*, an infamous article from which has been frequently quoted, or alluded to, by the daily journals during the last few weeks. The castigation administered to the *North British* should shame it into a conviction that it is the organ of the Free Church of Scotland, and therefore an unfit ally for secession and Slavery, and bring it back to its original standpoint; for only a few months ago it gave place in its pages to one of the most thorough exposittions of the fallacies and madness of the rebellion which has yet appeared in any foreign periodical.

—One of our best Quarterlies, *The New-Englander*, came with July, and lies before us. Not again will the public see a number until the sullen skies of October bend overhead. *The New-Englander* comes with the seasons, not with the months. But there is this consolation for the far-betweenness of its visits—it stays long and says a good deal while it stays. The following is the attractive table of contents of the present number: "The Pre-Ismaelic Arabs," by WM. H. THOMSON, M. D.; "The Hebrew Worshipper," by Rev. J. N. TAENOR; "Schleiermacher as a Man," by Rev. W. L. GAGE; "The County Parson in Town," by WM. E. BOIES; "England from 1760 to 1860," by GEO. M. TOWLE; "The House of Neptune," by E. L. POSTER; "Christ Dying for the Sins of Men the Foundation of the Christian Superstructure," by Rev. W. B. BROWN; "The Book of Nabathæan Agriculture," by Prof. JAMES HADLEY; "Church-Going," by O. W. KIMBALL; "England during our War," by Rev. J. P. THOMPSON; "What is the Cost of Tract Distribution," by Rev. L. BACON.

—*Hunt's Merchant's Magazine* occupies in the commercial world a position analogous to that of an old and faithful broker, one with whom the whole business community has been familiar for years, who has passed through all the financial storms and shocks of his period, weathering them safely. To the general public it presents the reverend head and front of a grey-headed judge, of rare reliability and experience, who has been innumerable times weighed in the balance and never found wanting. When the founder of the magazine died, so long had his name been identified with it as pillar and prop, that it was feared its fortunes would suffer, that drifting into incompetent hands it would soon sink out from the regard and memory of merchants to be whelmed by the waters of oblivion. But the fear was unfounded. The present editor has maintained the standard of excellence which his predecessor adopted. The July number, for instance, discusses the history of the Petroleum family, in a most pleasant vein, and not more unctiously than ably. The enlargement by Government of the Erie, Oswego and Illinois Canals is vehemently opposed, as a measure at the present time both impolitic and unnecessary. A valuable journal of Banking, Currency and Finance is given. The pages headed "Commercial Regulations" contain the measures affecting commerce that have been taken by the different Governments during the month; and we also have a journal of Mining, Manufactures and Art, of Insurance, Railway, Canal and Telegraph statistics, and other valuable and interesting matter.

The Gun Metal Problem—Foreign Consumption of Franklinite Ore.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice your very interesting article in yesterday's TIMES, entitled "*Modern Iron Making—New Elements in Warfare.*" You have opened up a subject of the highest importance to this country at the present moment, both as regards iron and the application of science in the production of an article of superior strength and hardness to anything heretofore known.

In the course of your remarks you refer to an improved quality of metal used in England and other European countries and cite those scientific and successful manipulators of the material, BESSEMER, KAUPP, &c. Respecting the operations of BESSEMER in working the improved quality of iron, you state: "Its quality is illustrated by a variety of specimens, for instance, a railway rail, 40 feet long, is twisted cold into a spiral, and a bar, 5 inches square, is folded together like a pocket-rule, all without fracture. This metal is not only shown, but has been used for several years in the form of saws, chisels, boiler-plate, cannon-shafting, &c.; and its success is complete. It is made in England, Sweden and Germany and is about to be made even in India. But there never was a pound of it made in America, or used by our Departments, or contemplated in the immense Government iron-works, lately discussed by Congress, as far as we are aware."

Now all this, Mr. Editor, is literally true, but behind all this is another great truth, which, perhaps, may be calculated to astonish. It will be scarcely believed that the very superior article turned out by the Bessemer process, to which you refer, *is made from the Franklinite ore found in Sussex County, New-Jersey, and shipped to England.* Yet such is the fact.

By reference to the London *Engineer*, a periodical devoted to the scientific working of metals and engineering, of April, 1862, you will find the following:

"There is one important fact not known to the public in reference to the secrets of the Bessemer process of making iron. That plan is called the pneumatic process—the molten metal receiving a blast of air for the purpose of removing the excess of carbon. BESSEMER has been using what he called a metallic compound of iron and manganese in admixture with the pig metals of England. This compound turns out to be Franklinite pig metal of New-Jersey, which has been sent in considerable quantities to Great Britain, the parties on the other side of the water being ignorant of the uses to which it has been applied."

The cast steel locomotive tire to which we refer as being on exhibition in London, is made from the Franklinite metal. During the past year both the Franklinite ore and pig metal have been shipped to England for the manufacture of this superior article of steel.

With those vast Franklinite iron mines in Sussex County, New-Jersey, not more than 50 miles from the City of New-York, the whole civilized world is running ahead of us in the quality of the material used in every department where iron is necessary, and they come to these very mines that lie at our own door for their best material!

IRON CLAD.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 25, 1862.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

Letter from the Executive Committee to the President.

NEW-YORK AGENCY OF THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION, No. 498 Broadway, July 24, 1862.

To the President of the United States:

SIR: Three hundred thousand raw recruits are about to be called into the field. It is impossible for the U. S. Sanitary Commission to contemplate this momentous fact without a profound feeling of its obligation to lend Government whatever aid and counsel its peculiar experience may enable it to offer as to the safest and best method of getting these men into the field and keeping them there in the most serviceable condition and with the highest attainable economy of life and health. After studying for fifteen months the sanitary interests of our great army, we have arrived at definite conclusions as to measures necessary to protect these new levies against certain of the dangers that threaten them, and it is our plain duty, as a "Commission of Inquiry and advice in regard to the Sanitary interests of the United States Forces," to submit these conclusions, most respectfully, to the consideration of yourself, their Commander-in-Chief.

The careless and superficial medical inspection of recruits made at least twenty-five per cent. of the volunteer army raised last year, not only utterly useless, but a positive encumbrance and embarrassment, filling our hospitals with invalids and the whole country with exaggerated notions of the dangers of war that now seriously retard the recruiting of the new levies we so urgently need. The wise and humane regulations of the United States army that require a minute and searching investigation of the physical condition of every recruit, were during the Spring and Summer of 1861 criminally disregarded by Inspecting Officers. In twenty-nine per cent. of the regiments mustered into service during that period there had been no pretence even of a thorough inspection. Few regiments have thus far taken the field that did not include among their rank and file many boys of from fourteen to sixteen—men with hernia, varicose veins, consumption and other diseases, wholly unfitting them for duty, and which could not have escaped the eye of a competent Medical Officer—and others with constitutions broken by intemperance or disease, or long past the age of military service. Each of these men cost the nation a certain amount of money, amounting in the aggregate to millions of dollars. Not one of them was able, however well disposed, to endure a week's hardship or render the nation a dollar's worth of effective service in the field. Some regiments left ten per cent. of their men in hospitals on the road, before they reached the seat of war. No National crisis can excuse the recruiting of such material. It increases for a time the strength of the army on paper, but diminishes its actual efficiency. It is a mere source of weakness, demoralization and wasteful expense, and of manifold mischief to the army and to the National cause. The frequent spectacle of immature youth, and men of diseased or enfeebled constitutions returning to their homes shattered and broken down after a month of camp life, destructive to themselves and useless to the country, has depressed the military spirit and confidence of the people. How can we escape a repetition of this manifest evil except by a more vigilant and thorough inspection of our new levies? And how can such inspection be secured? We respectfully submit that no new recruits should be accepted until they have been examined by medical officers of the United States Army, entirely without personal interest in the filling up of any regiment. And these medical men should have had some experience in the hardships and exposures of military life. No one, in short, should be allowed to serve as a Medical Inspector of recruits who has not passed a regular Army Board named by the Surgeon-General himself, and convened at some one of the great centres of medical science.

A large percentage of the disease and weakness of our armies up to this time, (in other words the waste of many millions of our National resources,) has been due to the inexperience of medical and military officers alike, as to the peculiar dangers and exposures that surround the soldier in camp and on the march, and which render the money the nation has expended in putting him into the field a far more precarious investment than it would be, were he kept under strict subjection to sanitary laws. The liability of soldiers to disease should be far less than it is. It would be so were they required to observe the laws of health. They and their officers, and the people and the Government, have thus far too generally overlooked those laws. But the last twelve months have taught the army and the people the immense importance of sanitary science in war. Our school has been costly, but it has already taught us much. For the last three months thousands and thousands of wan and wasted forms brought North by railroad, and on hospital transports, stricken by no rebel bullet, but by far deadlier enemies of the nation—malarial fever and camp dysentery—have been impressing on the people the lesson the Sanitary Commission has been endeavoring to teach ever since the war began, viz.: That our soldiers were in far greater danger from disease than from the violence of their enemies—and that we lose ten men uselessly by preventable disease for every man destroyed by the enemy.

We have been learning rapidly during the past year. If we have learned anything, it has been that it was a mistake to keep the regular army and the vol

will be abundantly confirmed, and more forcibly argued.

We have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servants,

MENRY W. BELLOWS,
W. H. VAN BUREN, M. D.,
C. R. AGNEW, M. D.,
WOLCOTT GIBBS, M. D.,
FREDK. LAW OLMSTED,
GEO. T. STRONG,
} Executive Committee of the United States Sanitary Commission.

NOTE.—The following is an extract from a report to the Sanitary Commission, by its actuary, Mr. E. B. ELLIOTT, which is now in press:

"Since one hundred and four (104.4) out of every thousand men, (officers and privates together,) in the entire army, is the constant proportion of sick, it follows that, to secure in the field a constant force of five hundred thousand (500,000) effective (or healthy and able) men, the nation must constantly maintain, in hospitals or elsewhere, an additional force of fifty-eight thousand (58,000) sick men, making the entire force maintained, both sick and effective, to consist of five hundred and fifty-eight thousand (558,000) men; four per cent., or 22,000 of this entire force would be commissioned officers, and 96 per cent., or 536,000 enlisted men. And since to supply continuous losses in the ranks of the enlisted men, other than losses from expiration of service, requires recruits at the annual rate of 229 per 1,000 enlisted men, it follows, that to keep the ranks of these 536,000 enlisted men constantly full, will require annually 123,000 recruits; 29,000 of these recruits being demanded to supply the annual loss occasioned by death; 54,000, the loss arising from discharges from service, mainly from disability; 27,000 from escapes of desertions over returns of deserters to duty; 7,000 missing in action, not subsequently otherwise accounted for, and 6,000, the loss from other causes.

"To repeat—assuming the returns of the period from the 1st of June, 1861, to the 1st of March, 1862, as the basis of calculation, it follows, that to secure in the field a constant force of 500,000 effective men, the nation must not only maintain 58,000 sick men, but it must also recruit the ranks of its enlisted portion of these forces with new material, at the rate of 123,000 per annum, so long as the war shall last; a rate somewhat exceeding 10,000 recruits per month. Of these 123,000 annual recruits, 83,000 are to supply losses by death and discharges from service, (exclusive of discharges for expiration of its term); 34,000 for desertions and missing in action (not returned or otherwise accounted for;) and 6,000 to supply other losses specified and unspecified.

"The five hundred thousand (500,000) effective men are equivalent in number to the number of men in 573 regiments of the average numerical strength (that is 872 men each); and the 58,000 sick equivalent to 67 regiments of average numerical strength; the entire force of 558,000 men to be maintained being equivalent to 640 regiments of average strength."

The Army of the Potomac—Its Sanitary Condition and Wants.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Averting myself of the medium of communication offered by your widely-circulated journal, I beg leave to present to the public mind some facts of interest, and throw out some hints suggested to my mind by observation of the true condition of our troops. Our good friends at the North are always sending something to soldiers, either through the channels of private munificence, the various relief associations, or that most useful and beneficent organization, the Sanitary Commission, and it is to tell them what we need most now that I write. The army diet of hard crackers and salt meat, with but few vegetables, and especially the privations of that terrible week of battles, has added much to the sick list, and scurvy has made its appearance in several of the regiments. At this season of the year, particularly, the system requires the various succulent vegetables and vegetable acids. Nothing can be more grateful and acceptable to a soldier than a dish of onions, with some good sour pickles. The army is well provided with clothing of all descriptions. Send no more havelocks—the men usually put them on once, and then throw them aside. They are uncomfortable, useless things. A present of straw hats to a regiment would be desirable. No more unsuitable covering for the head can be devised in this scorching sun than the closely fitting dark blue cloth cap with its narrow visor. The turbans of the Zouaves are preferable even, as the color does not attract the sun's rays as much. The great want now is vegetables, more particularly those known as anti-scorbutics. As the war is likely to last a year or two yet I hope the dealers in canned fruits and vegetables will bear in mind the army needs this Summer, and lay by a good store for Winter use. If you have a friend in the army, then, and wish to contribute to his joy, and at the same time to his health, send him a box of pickled cabbage, onions, prepared soup, tomatoes or canned fruit. The officers of the Sanitary Commission, ever watchful and on the alert for what concerns the health of the army, will, I have no doubt, soon send their barges and boats freighted with sourkrout, onions, pickles, concentrated milk, and the various vegetables, instead of bandages, lint and the various articles of clothing.

Trusting that the publication of the above may be the means of restoring to some pale cheeks the rosy hue of health, and at the same time contributing to the joy of the grateful soldier,

I remain, very truly yours,
CHARLES L. HUBBELL, M. D.,
Surgeon Twelfth N. Y. V.

OBITUARY.

Lieut. George C. Dekay.

The United States steam transport *Fulton* arrived at this port on the 23d inst., bringing the remains of the gallant young officer, GEORGE C. DEKAY, who fell mortally wounded on the 26th of May, while leading the advance upon a rebel artillery camp, at Grand Gulf. He received a charge of twelve buckshot in the side and left arm. He lingered at the hospital, in New-Orleans, just a month, and expired on the 27th day of June—within two months of completing his twentieth year. He was a son of Com. GEORGE C. DEKAY, a brave sailor and patriotic citizen, whose dearest care was early to instil into the minds of his children that love of country and allegiance to the Union and the Constitution, which have so strikingly shown themselves, both in DRAKE, his eldest child, who is aid to Gen. MANSFIELD, and in GEORGE, late aid to Gen. WILLIAMS.

The latter, GEORGE, was pursuing a collegiate course in the Polytechnic School of Dresden, when his country, as he thought, needed his services, and, against much opposition, he insisted upon returning to assist in putting down the rebellion, though his prospects for graduating with honor were most brilliant. He was offered no less than three commissions, and was selected by Brig.-Gen. THOMAS WILLIAMS, as his aid-de-camp, with the rank of Lieutenant. Every one has read of their tedious Winter and Spring at Baton Rouge, and on Ship Island and at Vicksburgh. It was on the return of the troops down the river that he was first upon, and while gallantly leading the advance upon the rebel camp he fell. Though so very young, his great mental and physical attractions, together with a most winning and gentle disposition, combined with the fearlessness of an Indian, had endeared him, in no common degree, to his comrades and superiors, while those beneath him looked up to him with a love and reverence that were most remarkable. His family and friends express themselves especially grateful to Capt. JOHN CLARE, of the Commissariat Department in New-Orleans, and to Dr. BLACK, special physician to the deceased, for their unwearied kindness and devotion to the young invalid.

His mother is the only child of J. R. DRAKE, the author of the "Culprit Fay," "American Flag," and many other beautiful poems. He leaves several sisters and brothers to mourn his loss. He was given a military funeral, with great honor, by command of the Major-General. Gen. SEXELBY thus responded to the order: "The Army of the United States in this Department mourns over the loss of a young and gallant officer, endeared to them by the possession of every attribute of the chivalric officer and the accomplished gentleman,"—and this for a boy not yet 20 years of age. His last days found him conscious of his condition and resigned to God's will. His remains were removed to the family vault at Hempstead, L. I.

Lieut. Charles Francis Van Dozer.

We regret to learn that the sad news of the death of this young officer has been confirmed. He fell in the action at Gaines' Mill on the 27th of June. For several weeks hopes have been entertained that he was still alive, a prisoner in Richmond, but recent intelligence corroborates the original report.

LIEUT. VAN DUZER was attached to the Twelfth Infantry of the Regular army, and was acknowledged to be one of its most efficient and promising officers. To a natural taste for military life, he united much practical knowledge acquired by diligent study and long service in the Seventh Regiment of this City. He accompanied that regiment to Washington in the Spring of 1861, and on their return was invited to the position of Lieutenant-Colonel of the Cameron Zouaves. He afterwards joined the regular army, however, with a view of following the profession permanently. At the time of the unfortunate battle he was recovering from an attack of typhoid fever, but his senior officer being absent, he left the hospital to take command of his company, and while bravely leading them to the hottest of the fight, he was shot through the head and died instantly. His popular manners and quick intelligence had won the admiration of a host of friends, and now that he is gone even strangers who hear of his dauntless courage and devotion to duty will bestow upon his memory "the passing tribute of a sigh."

The Death of Capt. McClure.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., July 14, 1862.

At a meeting of the members and officers of the General Court Martial assembled at Huntsville, to express their sympathies with the members of Capt. W. T. McCLURE'S family, and their own grief at the loss of one of their members, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That in the death of Capt. W. T. McCLURE, Fifteenth Kentucky Volunteers, Kentucky has lost a worthy citizen, the United States a gallant soldier, and each of us a dear friend.

Resolved, That these resolutions be conveyed by the secretary to the members of Capt. McCLURE'S family, and be published in the Louisville and New-York papers.

GEO. P. JONETT,
Lieut.-Col. Fifteenth Kentucky Volunteers, President.
N. M. WARD, Capt. Tenth O. V. I., Secretary.

PERSONAL.

List of Americans registered at GUN & Co.'s American News Rooms, London, for the week ending July 12, 1862.

C. A. Burgess, New-York; J. M. Gilbert, New-York; J. G. Fell, Philadelphia; A. H. Bleckuh, Chicago; Jas. Bell, United States; Dr. Jas. H. Bush, New-York; M. J. Hartnett, St. Louis; C. H. Zug, Pittsburgh; Dr. Hills and wife, Columbus, O.; Mrs. J. Murray, Delaware; Miss Anna Sanborn, Delaware; Sam. Nailler, Whitewater, Mass.; John Westall, Fall River, Mass.; C. L. Flint, Boston, Mass.; L. L. Hyatt and wife, Edinburgh; F. H. Johnson, New-York; Robert Riddell, Philadelphia; Miss C. Riddell, Philadelphia; Emil Ruger, New-York; A. P. Putnam, Roxbury, Mass.; Fred. Frothingham, Portland; Jacob Huffner, Cincinnati, O.; F. P. Abbott, Berlin; J. M. Pattee, Philadelphia; Benj. Saeltzer, Philadelphia; L. D. Brewster, Connecticut; C. B. Hotchkiss, Paris; Jno. B. Kirsch, Chicago; Alfred Bedford, New-York; H. B. Hammond, United States Consul, Dublin; A. Richmair, New-York; J. Crawford Tyson, Paris; J. Burton Jones, Louisville; W. S. Merrill, United States; W. Glosson, Cincinnati, O.; W. H. Spencer, New-York; S. Y. Peter, New-York; J. H. Ormsby, Albany, N. Y.; G. H. Ormsby, Albany, N. Y.; B. W. Conklin, Hartford, Conn.; O. B. Clapp, Boston; C. F. A. Hinrichs, New-York; Hiram Powers, Florence; Longworth Powers, Florence; David Webster, Philadelphia; H. A. Garrett, New-York.

—Rev. Dr. Plumer, who has had so much trouble with his congregation in Allegheny, Penn., either because of his sympathy with the rebels or supposed want of sympathy with the Government, has been "smoked out" at last. In a card, which he has just published, he says: "I regard it as my solemn duty and my high privilege to sustain this Government; and, against any and every attempt to destroy it, I intend to sustain it in word and deed, by precept and example, with my prayers, with the little worldly goods I possess, and, if called thereto, with my life. I would not live under it if I could not heartily do these things. I have often spoken and written for it, but never against it. For better and for worse I own no other Government than that under which I now enjoy all my temporal blessings. I have long ago written, and I still maintain, that there is no provision in our form of Government for secession, and that secession is revolution. Of these things I have so long and familiarly spoken, both publicly and privately, and they have for many years entered so fully into the very elements of my principles, that I was surprised when I was told that any one thought it would be proper that I should avow them—any more publicly than I had already done, in order to prevent a misunderstanding of my true position."

—The Panama *Bulletin* tells this curious story: "It will be recollected that, about four years ago, Mrs. Kearney, wife of the late Mr. James Kearney, died in this city. Her husband, at that time being a merchant in Archwall, had a zinc coffin made, in which she was placed, and also a quantity of alcohol, the whole then imbedded in charcoal in a still larger coffin, for the purpose of preserving her, as it was her husband's intention of having her remains sent to England; but shortly afterward he took sick himself and died, as also his child. The body then remained in the cemetery undisturbed, until a short time ago, instructions were received from her relations in England to have the body exhumed and interred in the cathedral. On opening the coffin the body was found to be petrified and perfectly marble-like, but strange to say, as quick as the air got to the body, it changed to a light copper color."

—A few days ago Mr. Charles Northrop, of the firm of Wm. R. Green & Co., of Memphis, was captured about fifteen miles from that city by a gang of guerrillas, headed by a former Presbyterian clergyman named Porter. Mr. Northrop has recently visited quite an extensive section of country around Memphis in search of cotton. Out of one lot of twenty-five bales, he succeeded in carrying sixteen to Memphis; and next day, while hauling in the remaining nine bales, he was captured as stated. The cotton was burned, and a receipt for the same given by Porter in the name of the Southern Confederacy. After a brief detention, Mr. Northrop was released, and is now safe again in Memphis.

—On Saturday morning last three important State prisoners arrived in Baltimore from Martinsburgh. Their names are Moses S. Grantham, State Senator from Berkley County to the Virginia State Senate; L. Thornton Young, Confederate Postmaster at Martinsburgh, when in possession of the Confederates, and Adam Small, member from Martinsburgh to the Virginia House of Delegates. They were sent to Fort McHenry.

—The following persons were released from the Military Prison, in Louisville, on Saturday last, after taking the oath of allegiance and giving the amount of bail affixed to their names: Wm. Nelson, $20,000; Peyton H. Snooks, $5,000; Joseph Sweeney, $2,000; J. H. M. Morris, $10,000; R. A. Sears, $2,000; Wm. B. Hunter, $2,000; Geo. W. Rhodes, $10,000; J. P. Sanford, $2,000; and Charles Kennett, $2,000. Thomas J. Nall was unconditionally released.

—Vallandigham is ventilating his treason in Ohio, without any hindrance. He spoke at Hamilton a few evenings since. This rebellion, he said, could not be put down by coercion or war, for the Southern people would resist to the bitter end. Their lives, liberty and property were at stake, and they *never, never* would yield, and *never* could be conquered. He hoped to see the Union restored, but it never could be till the Northern Abolition Party was annihilated.

—Col. Baker, of the Government detective force in Washington, learned that a duel was to take place on Monday at Arlington, between Capt. McKenzie, said to be formerly of the British army, and a Capt. Whitaker. On reporting this he captured McKenzie and brought him to the city, where he was held in $1,000 bail, under the law to prevent dueling, but in default of security he was sent to jail.

—The two Pools of one of the churches in New-Haven was the scene of a knock-down fight between two of the prominent members of the society just before service on Sunday morning last. The affray lasted for some minutes—when the combatants were separated by the bystanders—not however, until they were badly bruised and disfigured.

—A nephew of Chief Justice Taney, who recently held a commission in the rebel army, but has been allowed the liberty of Norfolk on parole, has again been placed under arrest. In that city, for abusing a newsboy who was selling Northern papers, and afterwards drawing a knife upon the boy's father when he protested against his conduct.

—The State Comptroller indorsed Gov. Morgan's action in offering $50 bounty to volunteers by the following brief telegram:

ALBION, July 17, 1862.

GOV. MORGAN: You have done exactly right. All approve your action. The county will furnish its share of men in ten days. S. E. CHURCH.

—United States District-Attorney Larned, of the Chicago District, Illinois, has published a card telling why he does not take extreme measures with those in that State who are guilty of acting and talking as seditiously as they dare. He says that he goes just as far as the law allows, and that he would be glad to go further.

—Col. E. W. Pierce, of the Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Regiment, who lost an arm in the recent battles before Richmond, is the Brigadier-General who was held responsible by many for the disaster at Big Bethel, when Gen. Butler commanded at Fortress Monroe. He is recovering rapidly from his recent injuries, and will soon resume his command.

—The Hon. Amos Kendall has tendered to the New-Bapust Church, in Washington, the use of $10,000 for eight years, without interest, to aid them in the erection of a house of worship. He further gives them the dividend of $25,800 worth of stock in the American Telegraph Company for the same number of years.

—Gen. Shields was honored with a banquet in Philadelphia a few evenings since, at which a singular speech was made by Gen. Patterson. He freely abused the Senate for neglecting to confirm his friend as a Major-General, and declared that the "wooly head" had brought on the war and were protracting it.

—The Zeb. Ward who owns some of the horses which have exhibited their qualities to the Bostonians during the last week, is the same one who suffered so heavily by Morgan's recent raid. The guerrillas took a thousand horses and left their broken-down nags. Probably Mr. Ward is convinced of the falsity of the maxim that "exchange is no robbery."

—C. R. Griggs, Sutler of Twenty-fifth Illinois Regiment, met with a severe loss of goods near Sulphur Rock, Ark., on the evening of the 4th of July. They were captured by a band of Texan Rangers, and taken into camp five miles above Batesville. Mr. Griggs' loss is about $12,000.

—Some of the dwellers on the northern borders of Maine have taken up Summer residences in Canada, to avoid being drafted. They offer to work for their board until it is decided whether the State will be obliged to have recourse to this resort to fill her quota.

—Hon. Jos. Segar, in a note to the *National Intelligencer*, explains his position on the Confiscation bill. He voted in the negative, not being aware that the objectionable feature of the bill—the forfeiture of the property of a rebel beyond the life of the offender—had been removed.

—The sloop-of-war *John Adams*, the naval practice ship, was at New-Haven on Monday. It will please the public to know that her distinguished passenger, Duc de Pauhlicon, the son of Duc de Joinville, was then in good health and applying himself assiduously to his duties as "middy."

—The employes of the New-York Central Railroad Car Department, under D. S. Wood, have agreed to pay a bounty of $25 and support the families of any of their number who will enlist under the late call for volunteers. Two enlisted at once, and several others will soon follow.

—William Lloyd Garrison has received and accepted an invitation to deliver an oration before one of the literary societies of Williams College at the approaching Commencement. Perhaps he will be invited to Princeton or Harvard next year.

—Among the degrees conferred by Hamilton College at its recent commencement, was that of Doctor of Philosophy upon Col. Jewett, Curator of the State Geological Hall, in Albany.

—The Colonelcy of the Twenty-fifth District Regiment, after being declined by Judge Folger and D. A. Ogden, Esq., has been accepted by Hon. E. Sherrill, of Geneva.

—Mr. Charles Hamlin, son of the Vice-President of the United States, was, on the 14th inst., appointed Major of the Eighteenth Maine Regiment of Volunteers.

—Lieut. W. G. Fitch, of the Fourteenth Regiment U. S. A., has returned to Hartford, Conn., on sick furlough, taking unto him a wife, to whom he became engaged while in hospital at Baltimore.

—John La Mountain, the aeronaut, has arrived home from Virginia, where he has been on duty as a balloonist in Gen. McDowell's division, for some months past.

—Mr. Sheldon, an actor, performing in Baltimore, was shot by some one who used an air-gun, a few evenings since. Two buckshot struck him in the left thigh.

—Gen. Marcy, chief of McClellan's staff, arrived in Orange last week, and will spend a short time there for the purpose of recruiting his health.

—Jean Richmond has contributed $1,000 toward promoting enlistments in his own, and the same amount in the Erie District.

MATTERS IN ILLINOIS.

Tardiness in the Enlistments—Abolitionism—Recruiting Meetings—A Secessionist Caught—The Cotton and Sugar Crop of the State.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, July 21, 1862.

The subject of enlisting or volunteering, under the new call, is all-engrossing with us just now. It is useless to attempt to deny or conceal the fact that there is abroad throughout the West a general feeling of dissatisfaction, and a disinclination to enter the service until a more decided policy is entered upon. Talk to a man about volunteering, and in four cases out of five the reply will be, "I am willing to enlist to fight the rebels, but I am not going to keep guard over the property of traitors, or to return their slaves." That the feeling should exist in this vicinity, is no wonder. Two of our best regiments, which were among the first to enter the service, have, on account of their "Chicago Abolitionism," fallen under the ban of the commanding officer in Kentucky and Tennessee, and have been kept to menial service for the past year or more—they have been insulted and degraded in every possible way. This is the universal testimony of all who come home or write home. It is not strange, therefore, that much indignation exists or that others are slow to volunteer where such treatment is possible. This guarding of rebel property will cost the Government millions in raising the new levy, unless the Confiscation bill be promptly and thoroughly put in force to convince the country that a different policy is hereafter to prevail.

However, on Saturday evening, an immense meeting, or rather three meetings at the same time, was held in the city. Patriotic and stirring speeches were made and patriotic resolutions passed, and much enthusiasm prevailed. Many came forward with proffers of money, both for general expenditures and as bounty for enlistments. It is to be hoped that a better feeling will be aroused—a feeling which shall trust the Government once more with the men and means to put down the rebellion. But it is well that the President and his advisers be made aware of the feeling of the country in regard to the conduct of the war, that they may see the necessity for the speedy adoption of more energetic and thorough measures—every measure, in short, that the laws of war will allow, and some based upon the *lex talionis*, in order to convince the rebels that they cannot carry on their system of barbarous warfare with impunity.

We have quite a large number of Southerners residents here, who sympathize, as far as they dare, with the traitors. During the past week a man by the name of GEORGE BURROUGHS, formerly a resident here, but latterly hailing from Memphis, came to this city and went quite largely into the purchase of quinine and other contraband articles. He had been reported to the police by a brother-in-law—a Mr. WAMPLE—to whom he had disclosed his character as a Secessionist. A detective was put upon his track, and he was shadowed while in the city and was known to have attended meetings of rebel sympathizers. He was followed to Cairo, and there reported to the Provost-Marshal, who arrested him, and he is now in the military prison at St. Louis on a charge of being a spy. This fact, in connection with others, has aroused our people, and at the meeting on Saturday evening Col. HUDSON submitted a resolution to raise a corps of two hundred to "clean out the traitors of Chicago." Since the battles before Richmond they have been quite bold and outspoken in their treason; but they will find it soon too hot for them here, unless they are perfectly quiet.

The meeting may be regarded as what Chicago will do under the new order of things. Before the passage of the Confiscation bill, I doubt very much whether anything like such an expression could have been obtained. Our people want to know that the war is to be in earnest when they will be foremost in the field. We learn from Springfield that applications to raise companies are flowing into the Adjutant's office rapidly, and that the prospects are good for an early filling up of this State's quota.

A heavy rain-storm passed over this section on Friday evening, lasting several hours. Much damage was done for forty or fifty miles on the Dixon Air Line Railroad, west of here. Embankments were washed away—culverts destroyed and bridges carried away to such an extent that it will require several days to repair damages so as to admit the passage of trains. One freight train ran off the track, and was much injured.

The Springfield *Journal* estimates that twenty thousand bales of cotton will be sent to market from this State the coming Fall. The success, even to this extent, of the experiment of raising cotton, will stimulate our farmers to efforts on a broader scale next season. We shall also harvest a large tobacco crop, and an immense sugar crop. The extent of land planted with cane is put down at seventy-five thousand acres by those conversant with the matter.

General business continues quite satisfactory. The earnings of the Galena Road for the week ending July 15 show an increase of $24,401, as compared with a corresponding period last year, and the Burlington and Quincy, of $5,771. The principal increase has been in freights. The corporators of the Pacific Railroad are to meet in this city on the second Tuesday in September, for the purpose of a preliminary organization.

The shipments of grain for the past week have reached over 2,000,000 bushels, viz.: Flour, 28,114 bbls.; wheat, 544,325 bushels; corn, 1,184,024 bushels; oats, 129,375; rye, 29,900—besides the quantity gone forward by rail. Receipts continue heavy. A vessel is loading in our harbor, direct for Norway, and one is reported at Quebec direct from Norway to Chicago, with passengers.

The scarcity of small change continues. The Board of Trade propose to issue $50,000 in checks, and to deposit the amount in "green backs" for their redemption, these presented in given sums of $1 or upward. Currency is still plenty, and Exchange nominal.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Manufacturing Progress of New-York City.

From the Census Report as to New-York City, (published in the Chamber of Commerce Report,) it would seem that the increase of manufactures, from 1855 to 1860, was very large. The following are the results (p. 201:)

	1855.	1860.
Number of establishments	2,399	4,259
Capital invested	$32,429,000	$60,484
Cost of raw material annually	56,399,000	68,564
Annual product	105,877,000	158,030
Male hands employed	69,662	63,995
Female hands employed		24,459

Over two millions of dollars of gold and silver are annually melted down in New-York City alone for the arts and manufactures—while for the whole country it will not in peace times be much less than $20,000,000.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A PROBABLE HOMICIDE IN ESSEX-STREET.—About 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, a serious stabbing affray occurred in Essex-street, between Broome and Delancey, during which a German baker of the Tenth Ward, named ADAM CHRISTMAN, was cut in the neck and shoulder so severely that no hopes are entertained of his recovery. Officer ACKERMAN, of the Tenth Precinct, arrested three men, named AUGUST KNOER, FREDERICK SEICKEL and ADAM BURGER, who are supposed to be implicated in the affair. The account of the affray, as given by Officer ACKERMAN, who was in the immediate vicinity, is, that CHRISTMAN and a friend of his were passing along Essex-street, and when about opposite the brewery of Mr. KENTZ he saw CHRISTMAN and his friend in an encounter with the three men who were arrested. During the *mêlée* CHRISTMAN threw a lager-bier glass at one of the men, which struck him upon the head, and inflicted a serious wound. The officer then interfered and took CHRISTMAN into custody. While he was in the act of making the arrest, a knife in the hands of one of the parties was thrust forcibly toward him, but fortunately it struck his club, and he was thus saved from being wounded. On the way to the station-house, CHRISTMAN seemed weak and faint, but it was not until they arrived at the latter place that the prisoner fell senseless through loss of blood. It was then discovered that the man had been dangerously stabbed, and for a time it was believed that he was dying. Medical aid was soon procured, and shortly afterward he was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where he now lies in a critical condition. Coroner NAGHAM visited him yesterday, at the request of Justice STEERS, for the purpose of taking his deposition, but after consultation with his physicians, who say that his life depends upon his being kept quiet, it was deemed best to postpone the investigation. Officer ACKERMAN, while searching in the neighborhood of the place of the affray, found a dirk-knife, which is no doubt the instrument with which the offence was committed. The parties arrested were yesterday taken before Justice STEERS, at the Essex Market Police Court, and after a preliminary examination, they were committed to await the result of the injuries.

THE AMERICAN BOARD OF MISSIONS.—The Board has made its report, and says that the receipts for the month of June were $18,293 77, and from September, '61, to July 1, they were $232,438 24. In reference to receipts they state that for the year they were $340,000 and odd: "The receipts for May and June have been more than $17,000 less than for the same months in 1861, making the whole amount, up to June 30, but little more than $232,000—nearly $2,000 less than last year. It must be borne in mind that, under the pressure of a felt necessity for extraordinary effort to prevent serious embarrassment, the contributions during the two last months of last year, (July and August,) were very large, carrying the receipts for those two months to the unusual amount of nearly $102,000; and it will be seen that, to reach the same total sum for this year, the receipts for these two months must be even more than this—$108,000. This amount is not promised by the receipts of May and June, (less than $39,000,) not indeed, judging from the experience of former years, can it be expected, without unusual exertion."

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL CHILDREN'S SHARE.—The Children's Aid Society, while providing homes for their little ones who want them, are endeavoring to make the homes happy of those who have them. On Friday, the 25th inst., the children of the Hudson River and Battery Industrial Schools, under the care of Miss M. TRACY, Miss E. MACY, and the ladies of the school, had a pleasant excursion to and picnic at Mr. REED'S woods, West Hoboken. Seldom have these woods rung with such genuine joyousness. Everything was a source of wonder to the city children, to whom these occasions are rare. Even the swings, a great attraction, were abandoned by groups of merry little ones for the leafy coverts and arbors of the beautiful grounds. The sun, as if to brighten their festival, dispersed the broken clouds, and shone warmly down on the scene. A good feast varied their pastime, and the gentlemen and ladies present, deeply interested in the happiness of the children, heightened their own by their unremitted care. The little encampment was gay with flags, and the woods echoed the hymns of the nation.

FIVE TILL THIEVES CAUGHT.—Five boys, named Timothy Downing, Patrick Maloney, John Shepard, Terrence Brady and William Benson, were arrested late on Saturday evening, in Clinton Market, while in the act of stealing money from the drawers of the butchers and other occupants of the market. Considerable sums of money have at different times, within the last few weeks, been filched by this gang of boys. Their plan has been to visit the market on Saturday evenings, when all proprietors and their clerks were busy, and the place crowded with customers. By the exercise of a little shrewdness and skill, they have been enabled to rob the till and escape without arrest, until Saturday night, when, owing to the vigilance of Officer STOKES, of the Twenty-Eighth Precinct, they were caught, and the principal part of the money recovered. Justice KELLY committed them to answer, in default of bail.

ARRESTS FOR VIOLATING THE LIQUOR LAW.—On Saturday there were about sixty persons taken before Justice KELLY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with having been guilty of selling liquors without a license. With the exception of three or four cases, where the parties produced licenses, they were all required to find bail in the sum of $100 to answer whatever indictments may be found against them by the Grand Jury. Yesterday there was a large number of persons brought to the Tombs and the other Police Courts of the City, upon the charge of selling liquors on Sunday. As a general thing they tender bail in the amount required. The authorities have notified the time has arrived for the rigid enforcement of the laws upon this subject, and that every person who is found violating either the license or the Sunday law will be proceeded against without delay.

DEATH AT A STRANGE HOUR.—As the Fort Lee ferry boat was nearing her dock at the foot of Spring-street, at 7½ o'clock on Friday night, and the crowd of passengers were preparing, as Americans always do in advance, to leave her cabins, they were startled by the sudden fall of a lady, who slipped from her seat, full length upon the floor. After a moment's convulsion, she died, checking the merriment of the party with whom she was, and spreading the gloom of woe upon all on board. She was the wife of Mr. GEORGE HOLDSOM, a commission merchant of this City, residing at No. 316 Fourth-street, and had been with friends upon an excursion to Fort Lee, where she had greatly fatigued herself with dancing. Her husband was not aware of her participation in the excursion, and the shock was thrust most unexpectedly upon him.

CHANGE.—Great inconvenience is already occasioned by the careless handling of postage stamps in giving change. The stamps are soon rendered useless by crumpling in dirty hands. They should be handled as carefully as a photograph of a beautiful maiden. It must be at least a week or two before the new stamps are forthcoming, and it becomes us meanwhile to be tender with those we have. It is hardly advisable to follow the example of an omnibus driver who filled a tobacco box with stamps and left it in the rain. The adhesiveness of a stamp is inveterately hermetical, in proportion to the desire for a separation—like the attachment of an unloved female. If the City cars would issue tickets good on all the City railroads, or take each others' tickets, which they could easily do in view of the uniform fare, it would greatly obviate the small change difficulty.

CATHOLIC FESTIVAL AND PIC-NIC.—A grand festival and pic-nic will take place to-day, at Jones' Wood, in aid of the schools attached to St. Gabriel's Catholic Church, in Thirty-seventh-street, near Second-avenue. The festival is gotten up under the auspices of the members of the congregation, and promises to be one of the most successful affairs of the season.

THE NEW RESERVOIR.—The delay in the appropriation to defray the necessary expenses is all that prevents the immediate celebration of the opening of the New Reservoir, in the Central Park. Everything is ready to let on the water, whenever the word shall be given.

CITY POLITICS.—Among the candidates for Comptroller, in Democratic circles, we hear the names of Senator CONNOLLY, Alderman HOULE, Supervisor BRIDES, MICHAEL CURRERAN and MICHAEL CONNOLLY—the last one suggested by the *Leader*.

WATER RENTS.—The Croton Aqueduct Department will obligingly receive payment of water rents as promptly as debtors choose to pay. Money from this source is coming in rapidly. Under the present system, however, one man pays just as much as another who uses twice as much water.

MISSING.—We are requested to call attention to an advertisement in another column referring to Mr. ISAAC HALSEY, who has been unaccountably missing from his home at Keyport since July 14.

SALE OF A PRIVATEER.—The Government realized $21,000 from the sale of the privateer *Nassau*—better known as the *Gordon*. She was sold at auction yesterday.

NOT DEAD.—Col. HALL, of the Excelsior Brigade, is not dead, as reported, but still in command of his fine regiment.

A SUSPENSION OF OPINION ASKED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice, with regret, in your edition of the 27th, an article headed "Treason Among the Police." I respectfully make a general denial to all the charges, inasmuch as they were instigated for malicious purposes. I would, therefore, respectfully request a suspension of the opinion of my friends and the public until the matter is fully investigated, feeling confident I can prove my innocence of the charges preferred. Respectfully,

GEORGE IRVING,
Patrolman Fourth District.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, July 27, 1862.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

LONG ISLAND COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—At a special meeting of the Board of Regents of the Long Island College Hospital, it was

Resolved, That the sincere thanks of this Board are due, and are hereby tendered to the public of the City of Brooklyn, for the timely and efficient sympathy expressed for the wounded and sick soldiers at present under the charge of the Institution, with which they have the honor to be connected. And they beg leave to assure those who have so liberally contributed the many articles so essential to the relief and comfort of the suffering soldiers, that their munificence is not unappreciated by the brave men for whose benefit this liberality has been displayed.

It is the intention of the Board, at a future time, to make a more extended acknowledgment, publishing a list of the donations with the names of the donors.

GUSTAVUS A. BRETT,
Secretary of the Board of Regents,
Long Island College Hospital.

FIRE IN A LIVERY STABLE.—Between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in EVANS'S livery stable, No. 35 Hamilton-avenue, and before the flames could be stayed, one end of the stable, with some grain, was destroyed, involving a loss of several thousand dollars. A number of horses also perished in the flames. The origin of the fire is not known. A man employed in the stable was severely burned while attempting to save a horse. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

MR. BEECHER'S FAREWELL.—Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER preached, last night, his last sermon prior to the annual vacation. The church was densely crowded, very many strangers, and not a few clergymen from abroad being present. Rev. Dr. EDWARD BEECHER will supply the pulpit for the next half-month, beyond which time no preparations are yet made.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 25, 1862.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, Coup.	97	
3,000	do	96⅞	
2,500	U. S. 6s, '67, Reg.	96	
4,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Coup.	99⅝	
29,000	do	99⅝	
35,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	99	
2,500	U. S. 6s, 81, Oregon W. Loan	97	
5,000	U. S. 6s, '74, Coup.	86¾	
12,000	do	87	
3,000	U. S. 6s 1y recrt.	98⅜	
3,000	U. S. 6s '81, Coup.	99⅛	
40,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₰ ct.		
	Notes	103	
2,000	Leon. 6 ₰ ct. Cert. b.	83	
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	55½	
10,000	do	56	
1,000	do	56	
5,000	Mo. St. 6s	53⅞	
3,000	do	53½	
1,000	Mo. 6s iss. to H. & St. Jo. R.	60	
500	Cal. State 6s	95	
4,000	do	95½	
2,000	E. R. & M. R. 8s	110	
1,000	Mich. So. & Nor. Ind.	82	
3,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	92½	
5,000	Tol. & W. 2d mtg.	63	
7,000	do	62	
1,000	Del., L. & W. 2d M.	105	
4,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	93	
5,000	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	91	
3,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	92⅞	
2,000	C. R. I. & P. R.	117	
5,000	American Gold	117	
50,000	do	117¼	
50,000	do	117	
60,000	do	117⅜	
50,000	do	117¼	
25	Bk. of the Republic	90	
10	Metropolitan Bank	87	
32	Bank of America	107⅛	
25	Pemb. Coal Co.	95	
200	Pacific Mail Sp. Co.	110⅜	
150	do	110	
50	do	110⅛	
30	do	105	
150	N. Y. Central Rd.	92⅜	
350	do	92¾	
100	do	92⅝	
100	do	92⅜	
100	do	92⅝	
300	Erie Railway	23¾	
100	do	24	
50	Erie Railway pref.	42⅜	
100	do	42⅝	
100	Hudson River R. R.	44⅛	
150	Harlem Railroad	14⅜	
100	do	14⅝	
300	Harlem preferred	31½	
100	Mich. Central R. R.	59⅜	
50	do	59⅝	
50	do	59½	
50	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	25	
50	do	25	
50	M. S. & N. I. G. Stock	53¾	
100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	56¾	
100	do	56⅝	
100	do	56⅜	
100	do	56⅝	
300	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	21⅜	
50	Gal. & Chic. R. R.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 28, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Colleen Bawn.

WALLACK'S—The Irish Mormon—Fra Diavolo.

WINTER GARDEN—Peace and Quiet—To Parents and Guardians—King Cotton.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—Opera, Ballet and Pantomime.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Living Whale, &c., at all Hours—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Minstrelsy—No. 585 Broadway.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 253 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have advices from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac to Saturday. A flag of truce boat, conveying Col. Wright and Lieut.-Col. Switzer, on Friday proceeded to a point twenty-one miles above City Point, to meet Robert Ould, formerly District-Attorney in Washington, now Commissioner of the rebel government to carry out the new arrangement for the exchange of prisoners. Gens. Hallock, Dix, Meigs and Burnside, after an interview with Gen. McClellan, had gone down the river. A schooner loaded with condemned corn had been burned by the rebels in the James River, and her captain carried off prisoner.

The official document necessary to consummate the recently arranged agreement for a general exchange of prisoners has been forwarded to Gen. Dix from Washington.

The President has issued a brief proclamation warning all persons within the contemplation of the sixth section of the Confiscation Act, to cease participation in aiding, countenancing or abetting the existing rebellion, or any rebellion against the Government of the United States, and to return to their proper allegiance to the United States, on pain of the forfeitures and seizures as within and by said sixth section provided.

A Washington letter in the Boston *Traveller* states that Gen. Hallsck has begun already to strike a blow at the Secessionists of that city. He has called upon the Police Board, which is friendly to the Government, to give him a list of the families in town suspected of secession sentiments. He means to keep a close watch of the traitors, and if he can catch them at anything wrong to compel them to travel South.

The designation in General Orders No. 125 from the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac of the forces commanded by Brig.-Gens. Porter and Franklin as the Fifth and Sixth Army Corps is confirmed by the War Department. The forces under Maj.-Gen. Dix will constitute the Seventh; those under Maj.-Gen. Wool, the Eighth, and those under Maj.-Gen. Burnside, (belonging to the Department of North Carolina) the Ninth Army Corps.

It is officially published that the call of Gov. Curtin for nine and twelve months' men was made without previous consultation with, or direction of, the President or War Department, and having been made, it was deemed by the President and War Department better to accept such troops as were offered under that call; but it is proper to notice that the law does not allow any bounty to the nine months' men, except the $25 paid at the time of being mustered into service; the remaining $75 is payable only to those who enlist for three years or during the war.

Mention has already been made in our Washington dispatches of an interview between the Joint Committee of the Aldermen and Councilmen of this City and Secretary Stanton, in regard to enlistments and bounties. Following is a copy of the letter from the Secretary to the Committee:

War Department, July 26, 1862.

Gentlemen: Your views respecting the recruiting service, and the proper measures to encourage it, have been attentively considered by the President, and the following regulations established by the Department are expected to attain the object you desire:

First—The Adjutant-General will detail an officer at each rendezvous, for mustering in recruits, who will pay to each recruit his proper share of bounty, and also pay the recruiting fee at the time he is mustered into the service of the United States.

Second—It being of paramount importance to fill up the old regiments speedily, a fee to recruits to the old regiments, double that for the new regiments, will be paid, to wit: four dollars for each recruit.

Third—The recruits will be clothed, armed and equipped without delay, and placed in a camp of instruction.

Any other practical suggestions you may be pleased to offer will always be respectfully considered by this Department. Yours truly,

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

To Aldermen Farley and Mitchell, and Councilmen Jones, Hogan, Keech and Pinckney.

We have advices from Gen. Buell's headquarters to the 22d inst. The advance was within thirty-five miles of Chattanooga. Severe fighting was expected to occur at that place.

The accounts from the Southwest, of the doings of the guerrillas, are anything but pleasant reading. We learn of a raid on Florence, Ala., on Tuesday last, by a party of rebels, who entered the city and burned all the warehouses used for our commissary and quartermasters' stores, and all the cotton in the vicinity. They also seized the steamer used for transporting our army supplies over the Muscle Shoals, took all the money belonging to the boat and passengers, and then burned her. A small detachment of Gen. Mitchel's troops were also captured. Subsequently the same party proceeded down the Tennessee River as far as Eastport, burning all the cotton on the way. Another band of guerrillas attacked a wagon train near Pittsburgh Landing, and captured sixty wagons, with commissary and quartermasters' stores. It is time to stop this sort of thing.

The War Meeting in Independence Square, Philadelphia, on Saturday afternoon, was a tremendous affair. Thirty-five thousand persons were present, and the enthusiasm is represented to have been extraordinary. The resolutions, unanimously adopted, call upon the Government to employ all the power and means the Executive can command to put down the rebellion, and thank the President for the recent change in policy in the treatment of rebel property. Speeches were made by Hon. Wm. D. Kelly, Ex-Gov. Pollock, Daniel Dougherty, Col. Forney, and others. A letter was received from Edwin Forrest, inclosing a check for $1,000, to aid in the objects of the meeting. Col. Forney subscribed $500, and several other large subscriptions were made during the progress of the meeting.

Gen. Lane, of Kansas, is again in the field, and this time with a prospect that his "expedition," whatever its nature and destination may be, will be allowed to go ahead. Some weeks ago the War Department gave Gen. Lane an appointment as Commissioner of Recruiting for the Department of Kansas, with full power to raise and equip volunteers, establish camps of instruction, draw on Quartermasters and Commissaries, etc., —in fact, to raise an army, and put it in fighting condition in the shortest possible time. All loyal men will be invited by proclamation to join his army, and no special inquiry will be made in regard to color.

At last advices from Vicksburgh, the bombardment was still proceeding from our upper fleet, with occasional replies from the rebel batteries. The ram *Arkansas* was still under the protection of the batteries, undergoing repairs.

There was considerable excitement in St. Louis on Friday, growing out of the efforts of a number of citizens of doubtful patriotism to escape the provisions of Gov. Gamble's proclamation, calling out the militia, by representing themselves to be British subjects. The British Consul's office was crowded by this class of persons, anxious to get "protection" papers, and several of them were roughly handled by an excited multitude, who were indignant that American citizens should thus endeavor to sneak from their duty. The outbreak was finally suppressed by a detachment of the Provost Guard.

The Santa Fé (New-Mexico) *Republican* announces an important discovery which Capt. Plimpton has just made, regarding the capabilities of Fort Union for defence. He has found that there are positions from which a six-pounder can throw shot and shell into the fort, and upon which not a gun in the fort can be brought to bear. Yet this is the stronghold which was to arrest the advance of the rebels when they threatened to occupy the territory.

GENERAL NEWS.

Advices from Europe one day later—to the evening of the 17th—are received by the arrival off Cape Race of the steamship *Edinburgh*. The news, however, is of little importance. It is reported by private telegram from India, that 115,000 bales of cotton were shipped from Bombay in one week, following the news of the first rise in the Liverpool market. It was considered probable that this amount would be vastly increased when the news of the further rise reached India. A desperate conflict is reported to have taken place between the Turks and the Montenegrins, in which the former were victorious. The Commercial advices by the *Edinburgh* are no later than those by the *Etna*.

The steamship *North Star* will leave this port for Aspinwall, touching at New-Orleans, at 3 o'clock this afternoon. She will carry the United States mails.

A definition of the position of Secretary Seward, evidently authoritative, is published this morning, from which, in the language of the article, it appears he is content, as he hitherto has been, to remain where he is so long as this causeless and iniquitous war continues, and so long as the chosen Chief Magistrate of the country requires it, even though his advice should be overruled—which happens very rarely, and then in cases which his own judgment, better informed, approves. At the same time he would not, if he could, for any reason, prolong his stay in the place he now holds one hour beyond the time when the President shall think it wise to relieve him; and when he shall retire from it, it will be with the determination he has more than once heretofore expressed, under no circumstances whatever to be a place-holder in the service of his country, even although, as he most confidently expects, it shall emerge in its full strength and greatness from its present troubles. He hopes that no one of his fellow-citizens thinks so unkindly of him as to suppose that he would be content to exercise power in a fraction of it, if it should consent to be divided.

The President, in an official order, announces the death of Ex-President Martin Van Buren. He says that this event will occasion mourning in the nation for the loss of a citizen and public servant, and that his memory will be gratefully cherished. As a mark of respect, the Executive Mansion and the several Executive Departments, excepting those of the War and Navy, were draped with black, and nearly all public business was ordered to be suspended yesterday. The War and Navy Departments will cause suitable military and naval demonstrations to be paid to the memory of the illustrious dead.

Cairo was greatly excited on July 23 by a report that a large force of guerrillas had appeared back of Bird's Point. The suspected guerrillas proved to be a company of the Second Illinois Cavalry, which had been out scouting.

There was great excitement in Chicago on Thursday last, in consequence of exaggerated rumors that a formidable *émeute* had occurred at Camp Douglas. Great pains were taken to conceal the facts of the case. It was pretty clearly ascertained, however, that the rebel prisoners confined there had made an organized attempt to escape from confinement, and that a cannon and several muskets had been discharged into the crowd, killing several persons and wounding a number. Nothing more definite than this could be arrived at.

A large force is at work upon the *New-Ironsides* in Philadelphia, and she begins to assume a finished appearance. Besides Capt. Turner, who will command the *New-Ironsides*, the following officers have been ordered to her: Lieutenant, Robt. Boyd, Jr.; Master, H. B. Robson; Acting-Master, Geo. W. Dornett; Paymaster, A. W. Russell. The centres have been laid for the pivot guns of the *Ironsides*, which are to be of the heaviest calibre. Her gun carriages, to be of iron, are being made at Merrick & Co.'s and other foundries. It is expected that the vessel will make her trial trip the latter part of next week.

The Excelsior Base-ball Club, of Brooklyn, was beaten in the first game of their match with the Union Club, of Morrisania, on Saturday. The game was closed after the sixth innings, the score standing 12 to 4.

The price of Gold on Saturday opened at 117, went up to 117¾, and finally closed 117¾ @ cent. Exchange, 129½@130 @ cent. The Stock market dull, and ½@1 @ cent lower than on Friday.

Breadstuffs were in more demand on Saturday, at advanced prices. A good inquiry prevailed for Provisions, including Mess Pork, which closed decidedly higher. Sugars were in active request, at buoyant rates. Moderate transactions were reported in Hay, Hops, Molasses, Pepper, Tallow and Whisky. Cotton was heavy, and irregular in value. The freight engagements were restricted, in part by the increased firmness of ship-owners. Fish, Wool, Earthenware, East India Rice and Kentucky Tobacco were freely sought after. Other branches of trade exhibited no really new feature.

Pennsylvania's Nine Months' Men.—We presented a few days ago a protest against the impolicy and injustice of the short term of enlistment authorized by the Governor of Pennsylvania for the volunteers from that State. A dispatch from Adjutant-General Thomas clears up the complication so far as the bounty money is concerned, by the statement that no bounty will be allowed the nine months' men except the *twenty-five* dollars paid at the time of being mustered into service; the remaining *seventy-five* dollars is payable to those only who enlist for three years or the war.

This is a just and proper decision; but we apprehend the Adjutant-General strains a point when he says that it is the "law" of the subject, for there is neither law nor regulation that allows the acceptance of recruits for any shorter term of service than "three years or the war." The real fact of the matter is doubtless contained in the avowal of Gen. Thomas that, though the call by Gov. Curtin was made without previous consultation with, or direction of, the President or War Department, yet, "*having been made, it was deemed by the President and the Department better to accept such troops as were offered under that call.*" The President, like King Lear, "wants soldiers," and is willing to wink at any minor irregularity in the mode of getting them.

It is bad policy. The same radical objections to the acceptance of nine or twelve months' volunteers, as we have before indicated, remain in full force: 1. These short term recruits will not be available for the purpose of filling up the skeleton regiments already in the field—the great object toward which all the efforts of the War Department and of the military authorities, both national and local, should be directed. 2. The enrollment is for a term which we have no right to assume will aee us through the complete crushing of the rebellion. Pennsylvania will remember that it was some of her own troops, who, on one memorable occasion "marched to the rear to the sound of the enemy's cannon." Who is to assure us that a similar crisis to that which came at the expiration of the term of service of those three months' volunteers may not recur at the time when these nine months' recruits shall be agsin on the point of disbanding?

The only way by which the Pennsylvania volunteers can make the term of service short both for themselves and their brother volunteers from the other States, is by enlisting copiously and unhesitatingly for "three years or the war."

The President's Proclamation—Sovereign and Belligerent Rights of the Government.

The President has just issued a Proclamation which forms another step in the grand *procès* against the giant crime of Rebellion. By this Proclamation, made in pursuance of the sixth section of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," approved July 17, 1862, he warns "all persons within the contemplation of said sixth section, to cease participating in, aiding, countenancing or abetting the existing rebellion, or any rebellion against the Government of the United States, and to return to their proper allegiance to the United States, on pain of the forfeitures and seizures as within and by said sixth section provided."

The historian who shall record the progress of the present war will have no trouble in determining the theory on which it was conducted by the United States. Vast though the proportions were which the revolt assumed from the very start, the Government had no difficulty in at once making the diagnosis of the disease in the body politic as an *insurrection*, a *rebellion*. The acts of hostility against the Government had, perhaps, assumed such formidable proportions as to be appropriately designated as war; but it was a war of persons owing allegiance to the General or National Government, and not a war of Governments. As Prof. Parker has well said, those acts were not more than acts of treason because millions were engaged in them, and they were not less than treason because of the assumed titles, military and civil, or of the assumption of State or Confederate authority, under color of which they were committed. Gigantic though the proportions are which the rebellion has since grown to, and complicated though the relations which we hold to the revolted States have become, the complexion of the Southern treason remains, in the eyes of the Government, unchanged. No lapse of time, no change of circumstance, has produced any alteration in the mode of treatment of the "so-called Confederacy" by the United States. The rebels who opened their batteries on Sumter are rebels still, not "belligerents." The Proclamation which the President issues to-day is the same in theory as that which he made fifteen months ago. In his proclamation of the 15th April, 1861, he called on the persons forming treasonable combinations to "disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, within twenty days from this date." He now addresses the same combinations, commanding them within sixty days to "cease participating in, aiding, countenancing or abetting the existing rebellion." It is probable enough that the last Proclamation will be heeded no more than was the first. But with that fact we are not now dealing.

In a superficial aspect, it may seem inconsistent with this theory, that not only has the Government repeatedly entered into various transactions of a quasi-international character, such as flags of truce, exchanges, &c., with the Confederates; but that it has just concluded with the rebel authorities a general cartel for the exchange of prisoners, based on the cartel of 1812. The Richmond journals, it will have been noticed from the extracts we have given, are jubilant over this procedure as an acknowledgment of the "quasi-nationality" of the Confederates. "This cartel," says the *Enquirer*, "marks an important era in the war. We are by it made belligerente, and the Government of the United States treats with the Government of the Confederate States through Commissioners." The rebels are welcome to whatever comfort or encouragement they can extract from this transaction. But the journal mentioned is entirely off the mark in claiming that it inaugurates any "new era" in the war. It is needless, at this late day, to recur to the principles and precedents that govern the exchange of prisoners between parties holding to each other the relations that obtain between the United States and the rebels. The whole matter is summed up in the one principle that, in a civil war such as ours, *the Sovereign has all the rights of a belligerent in addition to those of Sovereign.* This doctrine, though held by the masters of international law, from Suarez downwards, we have, it must be confessed, been somewhat slow to understand and take advantage of. And this jealousy of our sovereignty, and the attendant unwillingness to do aught that might seem to recognize the rebels even by implication—a spirit shared to some extent by the Government as well as by the people—have proved no inconsiderable drawback to an efficient conduct of the war. But the potent education of events has not been without avail. Henceforth we put forth all our strength unweakened by any such pedantic legal limitations. Whatever belligerent rights it may be conducive to the great end of the war to employ, them we may freely put forth. The rights of sovereignty meanwhile reside in the United States, where they have been from the beginning and where they shall continue to be. And while in our sovereign capacity we may show toward those misguided men who have lifted up their hands against their country all needed forbearance—while we make the war what Mr. Seward at its outbreak announced in his diplomatic correspondence that it should be, "An example of moderation and generosity such as history does not show the like of;" it is our own fault if we do not call out all the means that can give unity, energy and success to the work of putting down utterly the rebellion.

The New Muster of Troops—What Shall be Done?

It is a month since President Lincoln issued his proclamation calling for a fresh muster of three hundred thousand men. What proportion of that force is now under arms? Is there a half of it? Is there a single hundred thousand? Is there fifty thousand the whole country over? What proportion of it has been sent forward to reinforce the army of Gen. McClellan? Has there been twenty-five thousand men? Has there been ten thousand? We do not doubt, that since the battles of last month, Gen. McClellan has been strengthened by more than ten thousand new soldiers; for a great part of our forces in both the Carolinas, under Gens. Burnside and Hunter, has left those States and come forward to reinforce him; and detachments have also been sent him from other columns of our army. But of the new levy of volunteers, we fear that he has not yet seen, nor is likely for some time to see, the faces of half a dozen regiments.

To come at once close home, we would ask, what has this great State of New-York, with a free population of close upon four millions of souls, yet done? Have we, after the lapse of a month, sent forward our *first* regiment? When, at the present rate of recruiting, shall we have twenty thousand men, not to speak of our quota of sixty thousand, in the field? What has this Metropolis of New-York, with its population bordering upon a million, yet done in the matter? Will the muster-rolls exhibit one-quarter of its quota? We know that some of the newspaper reporters, judging from local and exceptional facts, have represented recruiting as quite brisk—as indeed on some days and at some offices it has been. But there can be no need of denying that, on a general survey of the field and an accurate estimate of the results, recruiting is dull enough, and does not give prospect of reaching such activity as to furnish our quota of the new levy in any reasonable time. We of this City have not one regiment near ready to go forward, and we have not yet sent a single man to fill up the thinned ranks of the regiments now in the field.

Throughout New-England there is more activity, and some of the Western States are doing their duty. But even in New-England—aye, even in our patriotic neighbor State of Connecticut—we have heard of towns that have raised more thousands of dollars for bounties to recruits than they have raised recruits. And take it in general, the country over, there is great holding back on the part of the fighting element, and a practical apathy in regard to the tremendous crisis now upon the nation.

Bounties and donations of money have been offered to volunteers in profusion. Almost everywhere, a man is furnished with quite a small fortune before he enlists, and all his wants and the wants of his family provided for thereafter. In this City it would be useless to offer any further inducement. The increased bounty proffered by Gov. Morgan has not produced an increase of volunteers. In fact, the propriety or value to the cause, of the great rewards offered in some quarters, may well be doubted. As the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* of last week remarked, in writing on this topic: "If this country is worth saving, it is worth saving upon its own merit, not because so much will be paid for people to volunteer and fight." We are almost ashamed to write in this way on this topic; for we all know that it is neither on account of lack of patriotism nor pluck that men do not come forward and join the ranks with promptitude. Into the various causes we do not care to enter. They are all irrelevant or secondary at present. The fact that there is abundant peaceful employment for all—the fact that the crops must be gathered—the fact that some are not satisfied with the conduct of the war—all sink before the great fact of the country's peril.

It will not do to let another month pass away with as meagre results as have been exhibited this month. If the present method of raising the armies needed, prove unsatisfactory and slow, there must be a *draft*.

A Fresh Specimen of Southern Civilization.—The Richmond *Enquirer* of a late date gives the following recital as a good story, gleefully heading it "Served Them Right:"

"At Galveston, Texas, an order having been issued by the Confederate authorities for every family to leave that city, in anticipation of its bombardment by the Yankees, and it being determined to defend it, like Vicksburgh, to the last, some seven families refused to leave. Suspicion being excited, the houses of these seven families were searched, when the 'Stars and Stripes' were discovered, to be floated to the breeze, should the Yankees take the city. *The cord was not long in doing its work. All those who were guilty of this treason were taken out, and, upon short shrift, were hung.*"

We would like to believe that this diabolical narrative is false—though it is put forth in Richmond as true. The notable part of the matter is that this is the kind of story which the leading newspaper published in what is still the capital of the so-called Confederacy knows its readers like to peruse. It seems to be assumed that an account of the hanging of seven Texan families, because the Stars and Stripes was found in their houses, is rather a jocular idea to dwell on. What an infernal background is here revealed!

Health Matters in the Army.

As our readers will testify, we have hammered away at different times on sanitary improvements in the army, till the patience of the public must be nearly exhausted. A year ago, we did our best to impress upon the Quartermaster-General or the Surgeon-General, the indispensable necessity of a train of mule ambulances to our army. We urged them on the ground of humanity and of economy. At the very time one of the articles was in press on this subject, the wounded were left on the field of Mill Spring, many of them to die, because ambulances could not possibly reach the place, so had were the roads. With the mule ambulances, one man and two mules can get off four wounded men. In every battle on the Peninsula, there have not been half ambulances enough, and usually two horses and two men have been needed to carry away two wounded. How many of our brave fellows would have been saved to the country in the late week of battles, had the army possessed this train of mules. The *camp police*, too, has been a subject on which much has been written in our columns. We have called attention to simple practical means for preserving the health of an army—the enforced cleanliness of the men, the strict covering of refuse and garbage and filth with fresh dirt, the airing and drying of tent-floors, the drainage and best exposure for camps, and other like matters. We have argued strongly against the received army rations as being adapted to our former condition, when troops were scattered over such vast territory and were composed of trained soldiers; we showed that even with them, scurvy was fearfully prevalent, and that for our volunteers less fat and more acids were needed—smaller rations of pork and more of vegetables or other luxuries. We pressed the claims of tea as an army ration, equally necessary with coffee, and perhaps more useful in the Northern climate—the latter producing too much laxity of system.

We likewise attempted to show the necessity of careful cooking, and of trained company or regimental cooks. Other matters were similarly pressed,—as, for instance, the necessity of more regimental surgeons or assistant surgeons. So far as we know, these views were considered wise and sound. The "Sanitary Commission" published similar and more careful recommendations.

But, from all that we can learn, not a single one of these recommendations was ever adopted by the Department. The Sanitary Commission, as it seems to us, unfortunately, had no official power in the army; and though it has distributed the benefactions of the citizens far and wide with wise hand, it has merely had the privilege of advising on these sanitary matters. No doubt—indeed, to our knowledge—some of its wise recommendations have been adopted by individual regiments. But, on the whole, the want of proper sanitary provisions has nearly ruined our campaign on the Peninsula. It is more and more evident that our fatal weakness there was weakness of health. The rumor abroad—we know not how correct—is that we have had 30,000 men put *hors du combat* by sickness in Gen. McClellan's army; and Englishmen who have visited that army, begin to report the most criminal carelessness, on the part of some of the officers, of the health of their men. Without doubt, many regiments entirely neglected camp police, and under the hot July sun the miasma from decomposing garbage soon caused fever and disorder of bowels; the uncleanliness of the person added to the liability to disease; pork rations and rancid coffee aided to poison the blood and loosen the system, and diarrhœa or dysentery followed. It needs some time for a volunteer officer to learn that soldiers, when together in mass, are almost like children, and that they require to be forced to the most simple provisions for their health. A good regular officer will make his men eat, if necessary; he will bathe them at the point of the bayonet, if he cannot in any other way; he sees to the combing of their hair, and the quality of their coffee; he punishes slovenliness as he would insubordination. The health of a regiment will be found to depend wonderfully on the character of its officers. There are regiments now in our army which have not had half a dozen men sick. Much of our loss has been due, it is true, to the miasmatic character of the country, but much also to the carelessness of sanitary rules. We trust a reform in these things will attend our present encampment on the James River.

The Fables of Beauregard.

Gen. Beauregard is continually having a violent struggle with "the Eternal Veracities," from which both combatants emerge a good deal the worse for wear. The last, as well as one of the most notable demonstrations of this nature, had its origin in the rebel retreat from Corinth, the necessity for which appears to have irritated Beauregard to a high pitch of mendacity. Not satisfied with the publicity of his "general orders"—the usual vehicle for exhibiting his inventive genius—the Creole officer fired off a big gun in the Mobile *News*, denying the statements of Gens. Halleck and Pope in particular, and of almost everybody else in general. These refutals were of a sweeping and comprehensive character, but also included some circumstantial details. Now, most people, whether friends or foes, have got to know Gen. Beauregard so thoroughly that it excited no great surprise when quite a number of authorities, rebel prisoners, as well as our own officers, united in a chorus of testimony to the incorrectness of his allegations; but the evidence of Gen. Granger, who led the advance of the Union pursuit, is of so minute and unmistakable a description, that—backed as it is by irrefragable corroboration—we are forced to the conviction that Beauregard has really outdone himself, and told a more monstrous series of lies than ever before. Gen. Granger says:

"I have read with mingled feelings of surprise and regret a communication signed by G. T. Beauregard, addressed to the Mobile *News* of the 19th ultimo—surprise, that facts so patent and so easily susceptible of [illegible] rebellion, should have [illegible] utterly false [illegible] unscrupulous a man whom, for fifteen years, I have always associated with all that was chivalric, high-minded and honorable."

He then proceeds to give facts, figures and proofs which demonstrate the unprincipled falsity of the rebel leader on nearly every point in discussion. Beauregard, among other trivial discrepancies, intimated that the Union forces had burned "a car or two" at Boonville—which circumstance, however, he urges, was not sufficient to "make him franchise." Gen. Granger, in reply to this, gives an exact and prosaic inventory of *twenty-six* cars, loaded with arms, ammunition, etc., burned at the time and place in question, "besides three pieces of artillery and one locomotive," and "not including the dépôt and platform, which were filled with provisions and stores of every description." Beauregard further averred that Col. Elliott had burned five sick men in the dépôt, which Gen. Granger not only proves to be a monstrous calumny, but declares that he (Beauregard) was thoroughly aware that it was one when he made the assertion. These are but specimens of a tissue of falsehoods quite remarkable for their wholesale and uncompromising character.

There are plenty to share in the regret of Gen. Granger, as to the effect which this dreadful rebellion has had on other men besides Beauregard. Secession has been the upas—blasting all who have come under its shadow. The brutalizing influence of slavery, added to the moral degradation of breaking their special oaths as soldiers to uphold their Government, appears to have made the men who were Union and are now rebel officers, something little short of savages. In taking the first fatal step and parting with their honor, they appear to have considered that no future crime could blacken them more, and that they had taken out a license for unmitigated rascality.

Some have become proficients in thievery, and some are expert at hanging and killing; but, in the arts of falsification, none can compete with Beauregard. He has, in fact, established his title to defy competition, and may claim to be the Magnus Apollo of the long bow. Whoever can find, since Gulliver and Munchausen, a greater liar than Beauregard, may square the circle, or be hailed the inventor of perpetual motion.

The Death of Martin Van Buren.

LETTER FROM THE MAYOR.

Mayor's Office, July 26, 1862.

The death of Martin Van Buren, Ex-President of the United States, which took place at Kinderhook on Thursday, 24th inst., is an event which calls for appropriate notice and observance from the chief city of his native State. His purity of character, his marked ability as a statesman, his exalted patriotism, and his distinguished public service, which extended over nearly half a century, have given his name deserved prominence in the history of our country.

It is proper that the authorities of this City should notice the sad event, and express officially the general sorrow felt for the loss of a citizen so illustrious, and the profound respect entertained for his memory. An effort to convene the Common Council to-day for this purpose, failed in consequence of some of the members of that body being absent from the City on important public business.

I therefore direct that on Monday, the 28th inst., the day on which the funeral of the distinguished Ex-President will take place, the flags on all the public buildings be displayed at half-mast; and I respectfully request that the same tribute of respect be paid by masters of vessels in port, and by the owners of private buildings on which flags are displayed.

GEGRE OPDYKE, Mayor.

The Place of the Balloon in Military Science.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The achievement of Mr. Lowe in his telegraphic cooperation from the balloon at the battle of Fair Oaks is an event of such importance as to merit more than a passing mention. The following letter from Mr. Parker Spring, Superintendent of telegraph construction in Gen. McClellan's army, gives an account sufficiently detailed to show how great services may be reasonably expected from the perfection of this branch of military service. He says:

"The battle had commenced. When it had reached its zenith, Prof. Lowe and myself, with the telegraph, had reached an altitude of two thousand feet. With the aid of good glasses we were enabled to view the whole affair between these powerful contending armies.

As the fight progressed, hasty observations were made by the Professor and given to me verbally, *all of which I instantly forwarded to Gen. McClellan and division commanders* through the agency of the obedient field instrument which stood by our side in the bottom of the car. Occasionally a masked rebel battery would open upon our brave fellows. In such cases the occupants of the balloon would inform our artillerists of its position, and the next shot or two would, in every case, silence the masked and annoying customer.

For hours, and until quite dark, we remained in the air, the telegraph keeping up constant communication with some point. From the balloon to Fortress Monroe, a distance of over one hundred miles, this wire worked beautifully. A number of messages were sent and received between these two points, and had it not been for the tremendous rush of business on the wire I should have telegraphed you directly from the balloon while the battle was raging.

Sunday morning at daybreak we again ascended. Early in the morning the battle was again renewed and with more fierceness than the day before. Incessant firing of musketry and artillery was kept up until noon, when I had the extreme pleasure to announce by telegraph from the balloon, that we could see the enemy retreating rapidly toward Richmond.

The streets of Richmond in the morning presented a deserted appearance, but very few people to be seen in the streets. During the afternoon and evening of Sunday, nothing of interest transpired beyond the removal of the rebel dead and wounded, all of which we could distinctly see from the balloon. Every available machine that had wheels was brought into requisition for that purpose. From the scene of battle into the city of Richmond, *the road was literally lined with ambulances, wagons and carts, conveying dead and wounded.*

About twilight we saw camp fires innumerable around the city; smoke issued from all their hospitals and barracks, which showed us for a certainty that the main body of their army had fallen back to Richmond."

To Mr. Lowe belongs, in great measure, the credit of having rendered practically useful to our army the various suggestions that from time to time have appeared, and the further credit of having reduced to comparative simplicity the contrivances for inflating and transporting the balloon. He is also entitled to the honor of having been the first to share in the conduct of an actual engagement from a balloon.

But while awarding these honors to Mr. Lowe, it is proper to assign to others whatever instrumentality they have had to making the balloon a useful adjunct a military service.

At the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in August, 1860, Capt. Hunt, of the United States Engineers, presented a paper on the balloon telegraph, from which the following is an extract:

"The use of balloons for military purposes clearly ought to be reduced to system. After the important influence on the issue of the battle of Fleurus, which observations from a balloon acutely did exercise, it has been a just matter of wonder that in no proper a case for using this resource as the Sebastopol operations actually offered, it should have been untried. Siege operations would be specially advantaged by balloon observations steadily maintained. One element which has hitherto been lacking would, I conceive, greatly conduce to success. *Were the cord by which the balloon observatory is held captive, a telegraphic wire, with a finger-key in the car, instant reports of all observations could be made at headquarters.* The use of telegraphic captive balloons in a shore cordon, to report the approach of invading fleets, would, I fancy, grow promptly to perfection in this country in case of war. By sending up these sentinels from swift vessels far to seaward, we should much enlarge our sphere of supervision; and it is possible that balloon telegraphic observations may be found serviceable in time of peace for reporting the approach of steamers and sailing vessels. The ob-

server should, of course, be aided by the greatest serviceable telescopic power."

It will be seen that Capt. HUNT very accurately pointed out the employment of the telegraph in connection with the balloon, and may be said to have anticipated the actual use which was made of the instrument by Mr. PARKER and Mr. LOWE at the battle of Fair Oaks.

Capt. HUNT suggested other uses that, in time of difficulty with foreign Powers, are not unlikely to be called into service. E. N. H.

AMUSEMENTS.

It may be laid down as a general proposition that when a dramatist evinces any special anxiety concerning the copyright of a production to which he puts his name, and aggressively threatens the world with pains and penalties for infringement of his valuable title—it may, we say, be laid down as a general rule that that dramatist has been either making a wholesale appropriation from the French, or pilfering in a smaller way from some piece of English origin. Advertised warnings not to play a piece, under terror of the law, are made much in the same spirit as a recommendation to a mob not to put the victim they may have in their clutches under a hydrant. In both cases it is inwardly hoped the very thing will be done which the apparent desire is to avert. Sometimes the trick, transparent as it is, is successful; oftener it is seen through, and fails, as it deserves to do. It was a trick that Mr. BOUCICAULT worked adroitly on several occasions; but Mr. BOUCICAULT has tact and genius, which the other dramatists of the day have not, though they probably think they have, and vainigloriously wonder how it is that a discriminating public differs from them in opinion.

Have one or two instances in favor of Mr. BOUCICAULT, we cannot call to mind a piece, the copyrighting of which has been ostentatiously announced in advance of its appearance on the stage, that has not eventually proved a failure. The burlesque of "King Cotton," brought out at the Winter Garden last Monday, is no exception to the rule. It failed, as it ought to have done; for besides being slow and stupid in such parts as are new, it is, in all the scenes that contain a particle of interest or vivacity, an unblushing plagiarism from Mr. PLANCHE'S extravaganza, "The Invisible Prince." Modest merit in a young aspirant for fame in the arena of dramatic literature is worthy of some fostering care and almost unlimited forbearance; but the pretentious conceit which challenges scrutiny of an attempt to acquire unfounded reputation calls only for contempt and exposure.

Merely on account of "King Cotton," of which he claims to be the author, it would scarcely seem worth while to be severe on Mr. C. CHAMBERLIN, Jr., of Philadelphia. The burlesque will pass away and be forgotten in a few days; moreover, the flattening of pin-heads under a steam-hammer is a waste of material force. Why it is proper to be unusually harsh with Mr. CHAMBERLIN is because he has, in his way, been guilty of an outrage on the play-going public, whom it was his duty to respect—an outrage that was unsuccessful, and therefore criminal. He has tried to play the Bourcicault game on a miserably poor hand at the very commencement of his career, instead of, like BOUCICAULT, first frightening off opposition with a succession of winning cards. In a word, he has begun to bluff too soon, and must not be surprised if he has lost his stake.

If anything could redeem "King Cotton" from its untimely fate, it would be the admirable acting, in their respective parts, of Miss FANNY BROWNE and Miss ISABELLA FREEMAN. They both labor assiduously to infuse vitality into its faltering action, and point into its vapid dialogue. In such scenes as have been least altered from the "Invisible Prince", they triumph to the extent of being personally sparkling and attractive, and secure applause enough to measurably reward them for their arduous endeavors. Both are handsome, so far as face and figure are concerned; both possess the intelligence, archness and appreciation of humor necessary to give effect to the peculiar features of burlesque, and both seem to go to work with a determination to provoke their audiences into occasional bursts of enthusiasm, in spite of the depressing influence of the piece itself.

MR. FLEMING has offered variety enough at the Winter Garden to draw "good houses"—as the theatrical phrase goes—in spite of "King Cotton" not being a very palpable hit. He has himself appeared as *Shylock*, in one act of "The Merchant of Venice;" as *Richelieu*, in the play of that name, and as *Sergeant Austerlitz*, in "The Cross of Gold." His *Richelieu* is an exceedingly fine performance. Mrs. CECILE RUSH, from Philadelphia, made her *debut* in New-York on Thursday, as *Bianca*, in "Fazio." As a reader Mrs. RUSH has been for some time favorably known. Practice in this department of dramatic art has rendered her a finished elocutionist. She also displays natural capacity for the embodiment of character, and, with a little further training, will become a very charming actress. On Tuesday Mrs. RUSH appears in another version of "Fanchon"—the drama in which Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL recently made so gratifying a success at Laura Keene's. To-night Miss FANNY BROWNE has a benefit, producing a new comedy called "Peace and Quiet," wherein she will have the assistance of Mr. FISKE, an excellent comedian—and repeating "King Cotton" for the sake of being admired in the gorgeous costume of *Don Pluribustah*.

The FLORENCES had a tremendous—"ovation" is not the correct word, but it must do in default of a better—on the occasion of their complimentary testimonial at Wallack's last Monday. The house was not only crowded, but a great many people had to go away and use their tickets the following evening. Those who did this enjoyed as great a treat in seeing the burlesque on "Fra Diavolo" as ever they could have done by sitting through a long programme of unadulterated Irish Boy and Yankee Gal. This burlesque is the quaintest, funniest thing of its kind that was ever written, it is played almost to perfection, and ought to run and bring in to the FLORENCES as much money as "Lalla Rookh" did, when it was done by them at WALLACK'S old theatre.

MR. COLLINS, and the capital company engaged to support him, have been playing "The Colleen Bawn" at NIBLO'S all the week to satisfactory houses. The piece is popular as ever, and Mr. COLLINS' *Myles na Coppaleen* almost consoles us for the loss of Mr. BOURCICAULT. His singing is, of course, vastly superior to that of his predecessor, for the illustrious DION, though effective in snatches of comic melody, was not what might be called a very tuneful warbler. The "Colleen" will be repeated half a dozen evenings longer, and then the Hibernian drama will give place to Gallic pantomime, GASSIER RAVEL being engaged and already on the lookout for young women of the ballet persuasion.

MR. BARNUM makes constant change an indispensable quality of the light Summer entertainments which he offers in the Lecture-room of the Museum. This week he has engaged Mr. ALFRED BURNETT, (who is described as "the Great Delineator of Character, the Finest Elocutionist, the Best Mimic, and the most Amusing Comic Performer of the Age,") Mr. EDWIN KELLY, tenor and light Comedian; and Master LEON, the Ethiopian Cubas. The Fat Girl, the Learned Seal, the Monster Serpents, and the innumerable other natural and artificial curiosities are likewise all on permanent exhibition.

NIXON'S Cremorne Gardens and Palace of Music continues to be thronged with delighted crowds whenever it doesn't begin raining about 7 o'clock, as it has done several evenings lately. There has been no occasion yet for any particular change of programme in the musical, choreographic or equestrian way, except that the vocal part of the first is dispensed with, and even the additional resources of MR. THOMAS BAKER'S splendid orchestra are scarcely compensation for the loss of CARLOTTA PATTI. CUBAS, however, still ravishes the hearts of all beholders in her bewildering Spanish dances, and Mlle. THERESA, with Messrs. TORRIFF, XIMENES, WIETOFF and LEHMAN, still achieve seeming impossibilities in the gymnastic exercises of French pantomime and ballet. The great sensation just introduced by Mr. NIXON is the pyrotechnic illustration of the fight between the *Monitor* and *Merrimac*. A water-line of 200 feet has been constructed out of the bounteous Croton to give these mimic monsters of the deep enough appropriate element to manœuvre on. The combat and its accessories are thus officially described: "The scene opens with a representation of James River near Newport's News, showing by moonlight the river fortifications and the *Monitor* and *Minnesota* riding quietly at anchor. Day comes, and the *Merrimac* appears steaming directly for the frigate, tendering the gage of battle. A shot from the *Monitor* attracts the attention of the rebel champion to a new enemy, almost too small to be noticed. But the shot makes the rebel reel from stem to stern, and the engagement between the vessels ensues. The *Monitor* bears bravely into the heat of the battle, and pours broadside after broadside at the enemy. The rebel cowers under the fire and commences a retreat. He is followed by his little compeditor, and, amid a shower of shell from the forts, skulks away." There, that is all done by fireworks, and a marvelous and magnificent piece of pyrotechnic mechanism it is, reflecting an unprecedented amount of additional lustre on even the established reputation of the Messrs. EDOS.

Fox's Old Bowery Theatre was reopened on Saturday evening with a powerful company, including Miss FANNY HERRING, Miss DENVIL, Mr. C. K. FOX, Mr. CHAPMAN, and Mr. PRIOR, as leading members. This evening the bill comprises the drama of "Ratlin, the Reefer," (with Miss HERRING as *Ratlin*,) the farce of "How to Avoid Drafting," and another drama, (in the last scene of which it may be confidently calculated various colored fires are not wanting,) called the "Robber Knight."

Negro minstrelsy is not a subject whereof much can be said. One hears pretty nearly the same songs and sees the same dances and "eccentricities" to-day that one saw ever so many years ago. But there is no form of amusement so steadfastly popular and prosperous, nor any in which there are such chances for accumulating fortunes. There are two places in this city where first-class Ethiopian entertainments are given—WOOD'S, at No. 514 Broadway, and GEORGE CHRISTY'S, at No. 581—one opposite the St. Nicholas, the other opposite the Metropolitan Hotel. At the former EPH. HORN, C. FOX and FRANK BROWER, are the chief performers; at the latter GEORGE CHRISTY, W. ARLINGTON and a quartette of glee singers.

A grand benefit will be shortly given to Professor ANDERSEN at one of the leading theatres. Mlle CARLOTTA PATTI, Madame STRAKOSCH, Signor SBRIGLIA, the FLORENCES, and a host of other well-known luminaries of the operatic and dramatic world, have volunteered their services.

The Fall and Winter season at Winter Garden will commence on the 25th of next month. The season will be inaugurated by an engagement of Miss BATEMAN.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

Boston Race Meeting—Fourth and Last Day.

BOSTON, Friday, July 25, 1862.

The fourth and last day's racing of the Boston Spring Meeting, which came off to-day, proved the most brilliant of the week. In the morning the weather looked unpropitious and threatening, a disagreeable drizzly rain falling up to mid-day. So unfavorable was the prospect, that serious thoughts were entertained by Mr. CASSADY of postponing the racing until the following day (Saturday.) All at once, the sun broke out bright and cheering, driving the watery clouds before him, and giving promise of a delightful day. The attendance was larger than on any of the previous days, more than five thousand people being on the track. An immense concourse of family carriages, containing a great number of the leading citizens of Boston, were on the track inclosure, and their presence invested the meeting with a *status* and indorsement which will prove of material benefit to the interests of the turf at any subsequent meeting that may be held here.

There were two races announced to come off today. The first was for a purse of $300, mile heats, and closed with two entries: Mr. BUSH'S b. m. *Cyclone*, 5 years, by *Vandal*, dam *Marigold*; and C. S. LLOYD'S g. g. *Throg's Neck*, 7 years, by *Cracker*, dam *Sallie Ward*. It was even betting between them at the start, *Cyclone* for choice.

FIRST HEAT.

Cyclone got half a length the best of the start, and although the gray showed in front on the first turn, yet the mare resumed and kept her position, half a length in advance, throughout the remainder of the distance, winning the heat by a length, in 1:51½.

SECOND HEAT.

Throg's Neck was indulged with a gallop round in his blanket directly after the first heat, and he seemed to go better for his extra work. They got off on equal terms; at the quarter *Throg's Neck* was leading half a length, a clear length at the half, (53 seconds,) and finally won the heat by half a dozen lengths, in 1:50.

THIRD HEAT.

The odds of $100 to $10 were offered on the gray, who led from the start, and without ever being headed, won the heat and race in 1:52¼.

The next race was for a purse of $1,000, three mile heats. The celebrated mare *Idlewild* (who, it is said, can be backed to run a race from one mile up to four miles, against any horse or mare in the world, for $100,000) was entered. So was the renowned son of *Yorkshire*, (*Wagrum*,) who won both at Philadelphia and New-York, and who now belongs to MR. D. ROSAINS, of this city. The third entry was *Avalanche*, who defeated *Hillsborough*, on the first day, in the mile heat race. A vast amount of money was at issue on this race, for *Wagrum* had been backed heavily by his owner and friends to win. Still the mare was the favorite, her wonderful performances on the turf causing her to be regarded as nearly invincible. In the pools of $100, she sold for $60; *Wagrum*, for $20; and *Avalanche*, $16.

FIRST HEAT.

Idlewild, ridden by the renowned jockey GILPATRICK, was first off, with *Avalanche* second. Before reaching the quarter *Wagrum* went to the front, and on the second quarter it was evident that something was the matter, as his jockey was seen to be riding in a curious position, leaning forward on to the horse's neck. At the half mile he was leading ten lengths, and he passed the stand fully a dozen lengths first in 1:54. It was now seen what was the matter, the ring of the bridle bit had broken, and the horse had pulled the reins out of the rider's hands, and the latter was now riding without a bridle. Still the horse galloped straight on, the pace being very fast, with a lead of a dozen lengths, *Avalanche* being about three lengths behind the favorite. In these positions they passed the stand on the second mile in 3:48, but now the pace and want of control on the part of his rider began to tell on *Wagrum*. *Idlewild* was gradually but surely creeping up; at the half mile she passed *Wagrum*, and eventually won the heat by three lengths in 5:42. But for the unfortunate accident there is no doubt that *Wagrum* would have won the heat, as he seemed fairly to out-pace the mare.

SECOND HEAT.

Wagrum led from the start, the others being close together at the half mile. Here *Idlewild* took the first place, doing the first mile in 2:03; the second in 4 minutes, and the third in 5:48, thus winning the heat and race. A good race for second place ensued between *Avalanche* and *Wagrum*, the former eventually winning.

SUMMARY.

Franklin Park Course, Boston. Purse, $300. Mile heats.

C. S. LLOYD'S g. g. *Throg's Neck*, 7 years, by *Cracker*	2	1	1
P. C. BUSH, b. m. *Cyclone*, 5 years, by *Vandal*	1	2	2
Time—1:51½, 1:50, 1:52½.			

SAME DAY.

Purse, $1,000. Three mile heats.

Capt. T. G. MOORE'S b. m. *Idlewild*, 5 years, by *Lexington*	2	1	1
D. ROBBINS, b. c. *Wagrom*, 4 years, by *Yorkshire*	1	2	3
C. S. LLOYD'S b. c. *Avalanche*, 4 yrs., by *Revenue*	3	2	2
Time—5:42, 5:48.			

COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL.

It is the intention of the owners of the race-horses which have run at these meetings at Philadelphia, Boston and New York, to give an extra day's running on Tuesday next, for the benefit of Mr. J. L. CASSIDY, who has been so indefatigable in getting up these races. A great day's programme of sport is anticipated on the occasion.

Cricket Match.

WILLOW VS. ST. GEORGE.

The first of a home-and-home match between these clubs took place on Saturday, on the fine ground of the St. George's Club, Elysian Fields, Hoboken. The Willow's were beaten in two matches last year by St. George, but having engaged the services of Mr. HAMMOND, the former professional of the Germantown Club, of Philadelphia, they have been in such active practice, that they found themselves competent to play ten of their club—with their professional,—against the St. George's Club's first eleven. The St. George's Club having accepted a challenge on these terms magnanimously made up an eleven without their professionals, and perhaps underrating the strength of the Willow's—judging by last year's experience—they substituted some of their second eleven, for first eleven men, and the result was an overwhelming defeat of the Dragon slayers.

St. George went first to the wickets, and in consequence of the superior bowling of HAMMOND and Mr. PIERCE, and the generalship of Mr. STRACHAN, who made a very good wicket-keeper, St. George was disposed of for 87 runs, of which their second eleven representatives scored the majority. Mr. KENDALL'S scores comprising 3 3s and a single; in Mr. VAN BUREN'S were 2 4s, 2 3s and 2 2s,; and in GEORGE WRIGHT'S were 3 3s and 2 2s, all got by excellent play; Captain LAING'S 9 were a 3, 2 and singles, and Mr. NAPIER got a 3 and 2 1s.

The Willows followed for a brilliant innings of 166 runs, of which the 59 of HAMMOND were obtained in masterly style, notwithstanding the fine bowling of Messrs. GINNAS and NAPIER, the slowe of Mr. WALLER, and underhands of Mr. BAILEY; his score comprised 6 4s, 3 3s, 6 2s and singles; Mr. STOKES made a steady 10, in which was one 2; Mr. PEERLESS run out for 2 3s, and 2 1s. HAMMOND run out Mr. PIERCE after a fine innings of 17, in which were a 4 and 2 3s; and also Mr. STRACHAN, who played well, for a 3 2 and singles; Mr. SWIFT'S score included a 4, 3 3s and 2 2s, when he was cleverly stumped by VAN BUREN, after a spirited innings of 23; and Mr. TERRY got away 2 2s in his well made 12.

St. George went in for their second innings, and before the rain stopped the play they had scored 60, with the loss of one wicket, of which Mr. GIBBS (not out) got 25, by a 5, 2 4s, a 3, 2 2s and 1s; Mr. NAPIER 16, b. PIERCE, by a 4, 2 3s, 2 2s and 1s; and Mr. KENDALL, not out, 9, etceteras, 10.

A sumptuous dinner was served up to the cricketers and their friends by Mr. WRIGHT, which was done ample justice to; and at the conclusion of the match, Mr. GIBBS presented the ball to Mr. STRACHAN, and some most friendly remarks were made on the occasion by both gentlemen in reference to the very pleasant manner in which the match had been conducted, (and which was decided by the result of the first innings.)

The following is the score:

ST. GEORGE.	Runs.	WILLOW CLUB.	Runs.
First Innings.		First Innings.	
Waller c Pierce b Hammond	0	Stoken b Napier	10
Ford lbw b Hammond	0	Peerless, run out	8
Kendall b Pierce	10	Hammond c Waller b Bailey	59
Gibbes o Torrance b Hammond	0	Pierce, run out	17
Capt. Laing b Hammond	9	Strachan, run out	6
Baily b Pierce	0	Henderson b Bailey	3
Van Buren b Hammond	19	Swift at Van Buren b Waller	23
Oddie b Pierce	2	Terry b Gibbes	12
Walker b Pierce	0	Gisborne c Waller b Gibbes	4
Geo. Wright c Swift b Pierce	19	Scrivener, not out	0
Napier, not out	5	Byes 11, 1 bye 2, wides 7	20
Byes 9, 1 bye 2, wides 12	23		
Total	87	Total	166

St. George Second Innings: Gibbes, (not out,) 25; Napier, (b Pierce,) 16; Kendall, (not out,) 0. Bye 1, wides 13, no balls 5—total 19.

UMPIRES—H. WRIGHT and SADLER.

Base Ball.

MATCHES TO BE PLAYED.

The following is a record of matches to be played:

July 26.—Star vs. Charter Oak. Return game. On Star grounds. Game called at 3½ P. M.

July 28.—Star vs. Eckford—second nines. On Star grounds.

July 28.—Jefferson vs. Mutual—second nines. On the Mutual's ground, Elysian Fields. Game called at 3 P. M.

July 29.—Eckford vs. Eagle—first nines. Single game. On Union grounds, Williamsburgh. Game called at 3 P. M.

July 29.—Mutual vs. Gotham—first nines. On the Mutual grounds.

July 30.—Union vs. Jefferson—second nines. On the Union grounds, at Morrisania.

July 30.—Constellation vs. Atlantic, of Jamaica. On Union Ball grounds.

July 31.—Charter Oak vs. Gotham. On grounds at Carroll Park.

Aug. 1.—Eckford vs. Constellation, on Union grounds, Williamsburgh.

Aug. 1.—Star vs. Henry Eckford, on the grounds of the latter, at the terminus of the Railroad, Greenpoint. Game called at 3 o'clock.

Aug. 2.—Newark vs. Union, of Morrisania. On the ground of the former, Newark, N. J.

Aug. 4.—Eckford vs. Mutual, at Hoboken.

Aug. 6.—Henry Eckford vs. Empire. Elysian Fields, Hoboken. Game called at 3 P. M.

Aug. 8.—Jefferson vs. Eagle. Second nines. At 3 P. M.

Aug. 9.—Henry Eckford vs. Star. Second nines. Return game, on the ground of the former, Greenpoint, at 2½ P. M.

Aug. 11.—Eckford vs. Mutual, on the Mutual grounds at Hoboken.

Aug. 14.—Eckford vs. Atlantic. Second nines. On the Atlantic's grounds, Bedford, L. I.

THE DEFEAT OF THE EXCELSIORS.

The Excelsiors of Brooklyn (as stated in our issue of yesterday, when we gave the score and a few notes of the game) were beaten in a game of six innings on Saturday by the Union Club of Morrisania. The score stood 12 to 4. The following record of the two previous home and home matches played between these Clubs will show that, although beaten the first of the three, it would not be without precedent for them to win the other two:

FIRST MATCH.

		Runs.		Runs.
Sept. 16, 1857	Excelsior	8	Union	30
Sept. 28, 1857	Excelsior	41	Union	23
July 22, 1858	Excelsior	30	Union	18
Total		79		71

SECOND MATCH.

		Runs.		Runs.
Oct. 5, 1859	Excelsior	15	Union	19
Oct. 25, 1859	Excelsior	13	Union	3
Sept. 7, 1860	Excelsior	7	Union	4
Total		35		26

A Stirring Letter from Gov. Peirpoint, of Virginia.

The following letter of H. F. PEIRPOINT, Governor of Western Virginia, was written in response to the invitation to attend the late Union-square meeting in this City. It is now published for the first time:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, WHEELING, VA., July 16, 1862.

James W. White, George Opdyke, Samuel Sloan and others, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: Your favor requesting me to address a meeting of the citizens of New-York, composed of all persons, without distinction of party, who are in favor of prosecuting the war and suppressing the rebellion, is received. The delay of the mail in bringing your request to time, if no other cause, prevents my being with you. I would like to be there. The heart of every true patriot will respond to the object of the meeting with a joyful amen.

New-York now occupies a position second to no other city in the world. She controls the finances and commerce of the continent. Your City is one of the triumphs of American freedom. Put down the rebellion, establish free schools, a free Press and free speech in the Southern States, and New-York's present is only the beginning of her future greatness. It is right that such movement should commence there.

You say the object of the meeting is "to express, without reference to any party question whatever, your undiminished confidence in the justice of the cause, and your inflexible determination to sustain it; and, to that end, to proffer to the Government your aid, to the extent of all your resources."

Gentlemen, these words have the ring of the pure metal. They will gladden the throbbing heart of the nation. What patriot will stop at this hour of his country's peril to cavil about party? Be sure that we have a *country* to govern, before we begin the contest who shall govern it. The cup of our political sins will not be drained, until we can look *beyond* party to our country, and our country only.

Six months before the breaking out of the rebellion, all that portion of our country outside of the rebel States was the most prosperous and happy people on the face of the earth. But the rebels, like Haman, borne down by the weight of their own impotency, envious of their more prosperous neighbors, conceived the scheme of taking from us, by inaugurating this rebellion, the glorious inheritance of our fathers, purchased by their blood freely spilled upon an hundred battle-fields. We owe it to ourselves, to posterity, to the sacred memory of our fathers, to mete to them Haman's fate. To do this, we should be as economical as possible of the lives of the loyal soldiers, and provide bountifully for those going to the field and for those they leave behind.

Say to them when they go, "Use all the means God and nature, and circumstances have put in your power to suppress the rebellion and punish traitors." Rebels' property, in the rebel sense of the word, of whatever kind, sensible or insensible, should be made to contribute to the suppression of the rebellion in any manner that it can be made available.

This war has been inaugurated and prosecuted by the rebels without reference to the rights of Union men. It is not for them to claim Constitutional guaranties. They have no rights, under the Constitution, save the infliction of the penalty of their crimes. They have grown insolent by their dominion over their own slaves, until they have adopted as their political axiom, "that Slavery is the normal condition of the working classes." Upon that principle they are attempting to build their empire. This is in derogation of English liberty and American liberty, and of all that has raised the Anglo-Saxon race to its present greatness in this country and in Europe. It is an attempt to degrade every free laboring man in the nation; not only the native born, but the German and Irishman, who seek an asylum in this land of the free, are denounced as only fit for slaves.

Mr. JEFFERSON has given us advice, intended, doubtless, for occasions like the present. He says: "A strict observance of the written law is doubtless one of the highest duties of a good citizen; but not the highest. The law of necessity, of self-preservation, of saving our country when in danger, are of higher obligation. To lose our country by a scrupulous adherence to written law would be to lose the law itself, with life, liberty, property, and all those who are enjoying them with us; thus absurdly sacrificing the end to the means." Here is a chart made for the occasion by one who comprehended our institutions and the enormities of rebellion.

Gentlemen, this is the last contest our free institutions will have, if we put forth the strength of the nation, and punish rebellion as it deserves. But remember, there is but *one* time left to put down the usurpers—that is *the present*. We cannot fold our arms this year, and fight the next. We must fight *now*, or all is lost. The contest is gigantic—the result, the freedom or enslavement of the nation. It is the removal of the last fetter thrown around the thirteen old colonies. Redeemed and disenthralled, America will rise with new strength, and in sublime proportions, the beauty of the whole earth.

This is the most gigantic rebellion the world ever saw. There is the most gigantic stake being played for. The question is: *Shall Slavery or Freedom be universal?* There is no concealing it. This is the issue. The rebels have presented and *forced* it upon the nation. We have accepted, and it is to be tried at the point of the bayonet and the muzzle of the cannon; and were it not for the traitors in our midst, the verdict for Freedom would be rendered in three months. Every device that the devil can invent and put into the heads of traitors, seems to be brought forward to keep men out of the field, and to paralyze the arms of those already there. These traitors are tolerated in high and low places. It is the grasp of their hand now upon the body politic that partially paralyzes our strength. They are endeavoring to engage their grasp. This is our danger. But there were traitors in the camp of Moses, in the social family of Jesus Christ, in the army of the Revolution, and it would be wonderful if we had them not now in this our country's struggle. They have ever received their reward, and they will, doubtless, in the present instance.

Gentlemen, everything depends on prompt, resolute and determined action, under the blessing of God. I am yours, &c., F. H. PEIRPOINT.

A Note from Capt. Harrison.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Greatly to my surprise, my attention was directed to an article in the evening papers of Saturday, advertising me as a deserter from my company, *which is wholly untrue*. My resignation, *unconditional* and *immediate*, was written, offered to and accepted by the Colonel commanding, a day or two previous to my leaving. Said resignation was necessitated by an injury received while in the performance of my duty, rendering me totally unable to discharge the duties devolving upon me; therefore, by the advice of many of my fellow officers, *including both the Surgeons of the Regiment*, I resigned—*for no other cause* could I have been induced to leave the army. I am fully satisfied that the commanding Generals have been most grossly misinformed, otherwise such an order would never have emanated from Major-Gen. POPE. SAMUEL L. HARRISON.

No. 66 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET, NEW-YORK, Sunday, July 27, 1862.

Acknowledgment.

The Woman's Central Association of Relief for the Army desire to acknowledge receipt of the following contributions:

Mrs. E. C. Ingersoll	$0 00	Mrs. Bullard	$10 00
M. L. R.	10 00	Pittsfield, Mass., thro' Mr. Dusk	25 00
H. D. Gay	25 00	Ladies' Festival at Canandaigua	266 43
Miss Dorcmus	10 00	Miss Farrand	6 00
B. Schleffelin & Co.	20 00	Ladies' Society at Hackensack	5 00
W. Coleman	10 00	Young Ladies of Ward School No. 45	22 00
Ladies' Society at Potsdam	5 00	Cash	10 00

HOWARD POTTER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1862.

Timber Trade of Canada.

We have received advice, that owing to the dryness of the weather, a very large quantity of the best quality of white and red pine, will not reach Quebec this season. Fifty to sixty thousand pieces are estimated to remain above Ottawa, as also 100,000 saw logs. The water is unprecedentedly low, and a good deal of timber, not included in the above, it is generally believed, will not come over the Calumet and Mountain Slides, and, indeed, the river will be pretty well covered with sticks of timber stuck in different places. Below Ottawa, on the Nation and other tributaries, at least 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 feet will remain, besides saw logs. On the St. Lawrence a very considerable quantity will remain behind at Pelerboro', Lindsay and other lumbering districts. In short, the Spring's work has been much retarded, and the cost of lumber much enhanced by the extraordinary dryness of the season. Parties who have been so fortunate as to get their timber to market, ought to reap a rich advantage, as, no doubt, timber of a superior quality and average will be in much request this fall.—*Montreal Gazette, July 25.*

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 210 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.
Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING-MACHINES,
Acknowledged to be superior to all others
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured.—Sent free to any one afflicted with
BUTTER'S TRUSS FOR HERNIA.
Address Box No. 788 New-York Post-office.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Wheeler & Wilson's Manufacturing Company.—Sewing Machines with important improvements. Office No. 505 Broadway.

MARRIED.

CRITTENDEN—WAIT.—In this City, on Saturday, July 26, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the 4th-av. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Joel Parker, D. D., assisted by Rev. T. Ralston Smith, Rev. SAMUEL W. CRITTENDEN to Miss EMILY J., daughter of Dr. T. G. Wait, all of this City.

DIED.

BROWN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, July 27, WILLIAM H. BROWN, aged 49 years, 9 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 222 Degraw-st., on Tuesday, the 29th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

BARKER.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Sunday, July 27, MARIA D. OTIS, wife of E. D. Barker.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 317 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 30, at 3 o'clock.

CONVERSE.—In this City, on Sunday morning, July 27, Mr. CHARLES E. CONVERSE, of the late firm of Converse, Todd & Co., of this City, aged 41 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, No. 123 West 45th-st., this day, (Monday,) the 28th inst., at 12 o'clock M. His remains will be taken to Brimfield, Mass., for interment.

COMSTOCK.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, July 27, suddenly, CAROLINE, second daughter of John and Lucy Comstock, aged 24 years and 3 months.

The funeral will take place at the residence of her parents, No. 40 Prospect-st., Brooklyn, at 1 o'clock this afternoon. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

☞ New-London papers please copy.

DONLEY.—In this City, on Sunday, July 27, REBECCA DONLEY, wife of Archibald Donley, in the 48th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 66 9th-av., to Greenwood Cemetery.

GARNER.—At Islip, L. I., on Friday, July 25, FRANCES M., wife of Thomas Garner, in the 54th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to meet the Long Island cars at Hunter's Point, on Monday morning, 28th inst., at 8 o'clock, when her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

GRIEFF.—In New Orleans, La., on Monday, July 14, Mr. GEORGE H. GRIEFF, of the firm of A. D. Grieff & Co.

MEAD.—On Sunday morning, July 27, after a lingering illness, EMILY, wife of GABRIEL MEAD.

His friends, and those of her brothers, Gouverneur S. Ribby and Dr. Ribby, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Calvary Church. Her remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

NAPIER.—In Montreal, C. E., on Wednesday, July 23, ROBERT JAMES, infant son of Robert and Eliza Napier, aged 15 months and 10 days.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 351.—July 26, 1862.
21, 5, 63, 62, 2, 51, 52, 72, 53, 16, 41, 32, 68.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 352.—July 28, 1862.
1, 21, 72, 36, 17, 67, 18, 20, 52, 35, 56, 4.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky. or St. Louis, Mo.

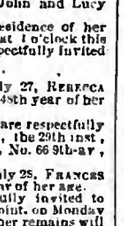
OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 299.—July 26, 1862.
36, 31, 69, 37, 54, 13, 58, 14, 61, 24, 67, 59, 4.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 247.—July 26, 1862.
36, 45, 20, 64, 65, 24, 2, 32, 40, 30, 42, 34.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE.



The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the
PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,
Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.
It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to
SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.
It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.
ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.
PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.
The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of
THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.
By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the
DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.
Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.
THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

THE BEST WATER WHEEL KNOWN.—Inquire of D. TALLCOT, Agent, No. 427 Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, No. 39 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

By the UNITED STATES MARSHAL, under the direction of the UNITED STATES PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, on MONDAY NEXT, the 28th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at the UNION STORES, near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn, SIMEON DRAPER, AUCTIONEER, the cargo of the schooner *J. W. Wilder*, consisting of:

613 Bags of coffee.
200 Boxes soap.
7 Packages thread.
12 Barrels soda.
1 Barrel cigarettes.
2 Boxes sole leather.
3 Bales tobacco.
309 Pigs lead.
28 Kegs of olives.
1 Box tartaric acid.
7 Broken barrels Resin.
9 Boxes fish.
10 Bales garlic.
8 Barrels rum.
15 Half-pipes rum.
9 Half-pipes claret and port.

Also, from the steamer *Stettin*:
375 Bags saltpetre.

Also, from the steamer *Ana*:
A quantity of gunpowder, estimated at between 500 and 600 barrels, of 100-pounds each.

EDWARD H. OWEN,
HENRY H. ELLIOTT,
United States Prize Commissioners.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this

Capt. Comstock and the Steamer Catalina—To the Public.

I beg to call attention to the final report of the Investigating Committee of the House of Representatives in relation to the far-famed steamer *Catalina*, wherein the Committee say, page 140:

"Since the former report touching the steamer *Catalina*, the testimony of Capt. Comstock has been taken by the Committee, Mr. FREEMAN has been re-examined, and a communication received on that subject from Gen. Wool. In reaching its former conclusion, relating to the just liability of the Government, the Committee did not find it necessary to call in question the integrity of Capt. Comstock. A careful consideration of the additional testimony before the Committee confirms them in the belief that whatever agencies were resorted to by the parties interested in the *Catalina* to secure her charter by the Government, there was no want of good faith on the part of Capt. COMSTOCK. There is nothing in the testimony to challenge his integrity and honor as a man and a citizen; but, on the other hand, his patriotic and gratuitous labors in behalf of the country entitle him to hearty commendation."

I may, perhaps, be permitted to add a few words explaining my connection with Government business, and to repel every insinuation contained in a former *ex-parte* report which could, by implication even, convey an idea that I was in any way, directly or indirectly, interested pecuniarly in the chartering of the steamer *Catalina*, or any other steamer, or in any job, contract, or profit, made or to be made, with or out of the United States Government; and I would ask such newspapers as have published the charge, that, as a simple act of justice to one who has been unjustly exposed to such an imputation while pursuing his legitimate vocation as a commander, they will give space in their columns for this my statement and emphatic denial.

Soon after the commencement of this unjustifiable and ruinous rebellion I was called on by authorized agents of the Government to aid them in matters pertaining to the transport and naval service of the United States. At this time all was excitement and confusion, the greatest anxiety prevailed for the safety of Washington, and, in common with many of our citizens, I labored earnestly and faithfully to thwart the traitors at home and abroad, and, I may say, patriotically, if gratuitous services and a liberal expenditure of my personal means in the cause constitute patriotism.

During this time, and until other agents were appointed and entered upon their duties, and while all was turmoil and alarm at the gigantic proportions which the civil war thus suddenly thrust upon us had assumed, I endeavored, to the best of my ability and judgment, to advise the officers of this Government in the selection of vessels for the special services in which they were required, and such charters as were then made (some of them at an hour's notice) by the Quartermaster's and other Departments will bear the strictest comparison as to price and capacity with any recommended by others, the charters of which have expired, or are still in full force. I had myself nothing to do with the contracts; my duties were limited to a statement of facts.

On my return from the Port Royal expedition, I was met with the charge contained in the *ex-parte* report before referred to; a charge worse than that of disloyalty, and inconsistent with every act of my past life.

It is now by the act of that same committee, and after a thorough examination of the case, retracted; and I am thankful for it, conscious as I am of having done my whole duty to the Government, from the moment of the first traitorous act of this rebellion down to the present time; and having given "hostages to fortune," to whom I would desire to bequeath, at least, an unblemished name, and, if possible, a common interest in an undivided country, I shall continue these exertions, through good and evil report, with all the energy and determination I would to save a sinking ship; and should we sink in the struggle, overpowered by foreign and domestic foes, and it be decided that a nation of thirty millions, covering two-thirds of a continent, are incapable of self-government and self-defence, I am willing to share the fate of that majority who have essayed to prevent so disgraceful an ending to the once United States.

J. J. COMSTOCK.

NEW-YORK, July 22, 1862.

—A day or two since one Capt. Hogan, formerly a Topographical Engineer on the rebel General Jeff. Thompson's Staff, but now a prisoner at Johnson's Island, near Sandusky City, Ohio, sent an admirably drawn plan of the military prison in which he is confined to one Dr. Syrus, a released rebel Surgeon. Dr. Syrus, who was on the way South, called at The Express office in Wheeling for the drawing, a few days ago, but the Provost-Marshal had requested the Express folks to detain the plan. The Provost-Marshal could not see that the drawing of Johnson's Island would do any particular harm in the hands of the rebels, but he knows it cannot if it is detained in the Express office.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 16
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	July 16
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 17
China	Liverpool	New-York	July 19
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	July 26
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	July 26
Europa	Southampton	New-York	July 30
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 2
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 13
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 27
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18

FROM AMERICA.

Europa	New-York	Liverpool	July 30
Arabia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 2
Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 2
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 6
Kedar	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 9
Hansa	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 13
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 20
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Saxonia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Germania	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Kedar	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ..... 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 8 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 8 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 10½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

HAVING HAD SEVEN TEETH EXtracted without pain by Dr. J. JAY MCELDS, No. 195 Grand-st., two doors from Broadway, I cheerfully insert this as a recommendation to those suffering from toothache.
JOHN FLAVELL, No. 29 Market-st., Newark, N. J.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

WILLIAM TOSIACH—YOUR WIFE AND children leave New-York to-morrow for Chicago. If there, meet them.
MARIA, French's Hotel.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE AT SMITHTOWN, L. I. —115 acres; house large and new, beautifully situated on elevated ground; a fine lawn, with an abundance of large shade trees; land in a high state of cultivation and well fenced; one side bounded by tide water, with a good dock, bath-house, &c.; a fish-pond well stocked with trout, out-buildings ample and convenient, ice-house filled, every variety of timber necessary to a place of location healthy, and within a short distance of Post-office and stage route to railroad. Also, a farm of fifty acres, in the village of Smithtown Branch; good buildings; one mile front on highway; daily communication with New-York by stage and railroad. Either of the above places will be sold low, on easy terms. For particulars, apply to the proprietor at Smithtown, L. I. EDWARD H. SMITH.

DESIRABLE FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The farm of the subscriber, at White Plains, Westchester County, consisting of 25 acres of land, all under cultivation, with first-rate improvements of every kind, and suitable for a Summer and Winter residence. The entire premises have been put in complete and thorough order during the past year. Terms will be made easy and immediate possession given. For full particulars apply to S. G. BOGERT, White Plains, or No. 11 South William-st., New-York.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS.—$20,000 worth of mammoth slate mantels, imitation of the most costly marbles now in use, will be sold 25 per cent. below manufacturers prices. Also, marble mantels, monuments and tomb-stones.
WM. S. SEE & CO., No. 546 Hudson-st.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.—F. KRUTINA, SUCCESSOR TO J. M. IVES & CO., Nos. 95 and 98 East Houston-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av., has now on hand and is manufacturing a splendid assortment of first-class Cabinet Furniture, which he will sell at very low prices.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIBBREDES', NO. 388 BROADWAY A—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, etc., at reasonable prices. Send for 24 handsome pictures, mailed at $3; others in proportion cheap.

WANTED IN EXCHANGE—MERCHANDISE, unincumbered farming lands or other property, for a first mortgage on good improved property in Detroit city. Address, with full particulars, MORTGAGE, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

JUST RECEIVED—BY STEAMERS FESSA and *Hortensia*, elegant Paris made ladies' and gentlemen's traveling and shopping bags. JOHN CATTANACH, Trunk Manufacturer and Importer, No. 26 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., and No. 700 Broadway, near 4th-st.

DESIRABLE FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The farm of the subscriber, at White Plains, Westchester County, consisting of 25 acres of land, all under cultivation, with first-rate improvements of every kind, and suitable for a Summer and Winter residence. The entire premises have been put in complete and thorough order during the past year. Terms will be made easy and immediate possession given. For full particulars apply to S. G. BOGERT, White Plains, or No. 11 South William-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

GREAT CLOSING SALE.
GREAT CLOSING SALE.
GREAT CLOSING SALE.

THE LAST WEEK.
THE LAST WEEK.
THE LAST WEEK.

50,000 DOLLARS WORTH OF DRESS GOODS,
SHIRTING AND SHEETING MUSLINS,
PRINTS, LINENS, TABLE DAMASKS, ETC., ETC.
THIS IS POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK,
AS THE STORE WILL BE CLOSED
ON
SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 2,
FOR ONE MONTH,
FOR EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS.

Ladies should take advantage of this opportunity to purchase goods at half the present cost of importation.

The Stock is large and varied, and
THE PRICES EXCEEDINGLY LOW.

6,500 yards Lavella, at ..... 4 cents
5,000 yards Barege Broche ..... 9 cents
6,500 yards Grisailles ..... 9, 10, 12½ and 16 cents
10,000 yards Poil de Cheve ..... 12½, 15 and 18 cents
5,000 yards Plaid and Plain Mohairs ... 12½ and 15 cents
6,500 yards Drab Alpacca, double width ..... 20 cents
3,000 yards Silk-warp Poplins ..... 25 cents
10,000 yards Silk and Wool Barege ... 12½, 15 and 16 cents
8,5 0 yards Barege Anglais, 2¼ yards wide 18c. 6d

MEURIMAC AND OTHER PRINTS at 18. a yard.

IN MOURNING GOODS,
3,500 yards Black Barege Anglais ..... 8½ cents
7,500 yards Black Barege, Silk and Wool, 12½, 15 and 16c.
Also two yards wide Black Barege.
Also, two yards wide Black Delaine, all wool.

A GREAT VARIETY OF OTHER GOODS.
ALSO
THE CHEAPEST STOCK OF
SILK AND CLOTH CLOAKS IN THE CITY.

CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM OF FASHIONS,
NO. 252 BOWERY,
W. R. ROBERTS.

N. B.—Please remember and look for the name on the windows, and do not believe you are in ROBERTS' unless you see the name.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

UNPARALLELED BARGAINS,

STILL GREATER REDUCTION
IN PRICES OF
RICH SILKS, DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, SACQUES
and MANTILLAS, at the
GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE OF
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 GRAND-ST.,
(Previous to taking Stock.)

$20,000 WORTH RICH SILKS,
MARKED DOWN.
$15,000 WORTH RICH DRESS GOODS,
MARKED DOWN.
$10,000 WORTH PURE LINENS AND FAMILY GOODS,
MARKED DOWN.
$12,000 WORTH RICH MANTILLAS and CLOAKS,
MARKED DOWN.

Notwithstanding the great advance in price of cotton goods, we shall continue to sell our present large stock of domestic goods ($30,000 worth) at the reduced price as out, delaying, for they are already rapidly advancing in price. CHAS. HEARD & CO., NO. 301 GRAND-ST.

CLOSING OUT SALE. BARGAINS. BARGAINS.
Every dollar's worth of our superb stock of
FOREIGN AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
CLOAKS, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, &c., &c.,
REDUCED FROM 20 TO 50 PER CENT.
In order to accommodate our large and increased trade, I have determined on various ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS IN MY STORE, and to accomplish which I find it necessary to reduce my STOCK before the alterations are commenced.
Ladies are assured that we will offer BARGAINS during this sale, which will commence on
MONDAY, July 28, and close positively
On SATURDAY, Aug. 16, 1862.
Our stock contains a splendid variety of
MANTILLAS, CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
BLACK AND COLORED DRESS SILKS,
POPLINS, MOUSSELINES, BAREGES, GRENADINES, VALENTIA PLAIDS, MOHAIRS, LAWNS, &c., &c., also, a large stock of housekeeping goods,
SHIRTING and SHEETING Muslins and Linens, Table Damasks, Flannels, Blankets and Quilts, Cloths, Cassimeres, Embroideries, Hosiery and Gloves.
W. K. FKYTON,
No. 274 Bowery,
Near Houston-st.

AT LEGRAND'S,
FOR TEN DAYS ONLY,
GREAT REDUCTION ON ALL THE STOCK
Previous to the Inventory.
BLACK SILKS AT FORTY PER CENT. UNDER REGULAR PRICES.
BAREGES, GRENADINES AND ORGANDIES AT HALF PRICE.
GREATEST ATTRACTION FOR THE LOVERS OF FINE CHANTILLY LACE.
The whole stock of an importer to be sold within one month, at a great sacrifice.
VEILS, SHAWLS AND FLOUNCES.
Such an occasion will never present itself again.
LEGRIAN, 729 Broadway, corner Waverly-place.

AGENCY FOR THE
NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRTS,
MADE TO ORDER OR READY MADE.
The cheapest, finest and best fitting Shirts made in this City.
SUMMER UNDERSHIRTS and
DRAWERS.
ENGLISH AND GERMAN
HOSIERY.
HANDKERCHIEFS, SCARFS, TIES,
STOCKS, GLOVES,
UMBRELLAS, &c.,
At the Shirt and Collar depôt Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.
CLEARING SUMMER SALE OF
Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, White Goods,
Fine Flannels, Housekeeping Goods,
Lace Curtains, French Flowers,
Yankee Notions, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas.
Always a full assortment, sizes and colors,
Ladies' best-quality Paris Kid Gloves, cheaper than any house in the City.

LADIES, THIS IS THE LAST MONTH of one-fifth dollar corsets, &c., skirts, and the fine 2½ yard long, clean hair nets, gloves, fancy goods, Zephyr worsted, yarns and small wares. This month prices must and will go. Now is the time to save money. Send your orders and postage stamps. N. B.—Premium allowed on silver and gold.
M. ELGER'S Nos. 480 and 482 Broadway, near 16th-st.

MILLINERY.

A POSITIVE REDUCTION IN THE Prices of the entire stock of MILLINERY and MILLINERY GOODS, consisting of Tulle, Neapolitan, Split and Dunstable Straw, and Straws for Misses, Boys and Infants. Also, the admirable McCLELLAN HAT, at
Mrs. WM. SIMMONS, No. 687 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.

STRAWBERRY FARM FAMILY HOTEL NEAR RED BANK, MONMOUTH CO., NEW-JERSEY. Delightfully situated near Long Branch and Shrewsbury. Accessible at A. M. and 4 P. M. daily by Raritan and Delaware Bay R. R. and Shrewsbury boats, from foot of Murray-st. Terms per week, $5 to $7. Superior accommodations for families. Beautiful shady walks and drives, and a small lake, with boats, in the vicinity. A large hall, with music, for social enjoyment. For circulars, address WARREN & PAY, Colt's Neck, N. J. Refers to W. H. Mills, 377 6th-av., and J. T. S. Smith, 84 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD, FOR A MONTH OR six weeks, wanted, in some fully or mountainous region, within one hundred miles of New-York, for a family of three adults, three children and a servant; large, airy rooms, with fire-places, required; also, spacious grounds around the house. Address, with full particulars, terms, &c., R. S. T., Box No. 141 *Times* Office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE HUDSON.—The location of the house and grounds is as fine as any on the Hudson. The house is well shaded by trees, and commands a fine view of the Hudson and the lower part of a country. Apply to Mrs. I. L. CRAFT, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., or to JOHN J. ANGEVINE, No. 2 Wall-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT ONE OF THE PLEASantest Summer locations in Monmouth County, situate on the South Shrewsbury River; plenty of shade; good fishing and bathing; has a fine view of the Atlantic Ocean. Terms moderate. Address Waterloo-place, near Port Washington, Monmouth County, N. J.
S. S. WYCKOFF.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—WITHIN 30 miles of New-York by cars or steamboat, for three adults and two children. Address, stating location and lowest terms, BROWN, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A GENtleman, wife, two children and nurse, three rooms, for four or eight weeks, on the Sound, between Stamford and Southport. Address G., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BROOKLYN.—ROOMS FOR SINGLE PERSONS or for families, at No. 10 Clinton-st. This house has been recently altered and renovated, so as to render it in every respect a desirable residence. References required.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A ROOM AND board for a lady and gentleman, or for single gentlemen, at No. 87 Henry-st., contiguous to the ferries. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms reasonable.

A FURNISHED BACK PARLOR, SUITAble for one or two gentlemen, to let in a private French family, at No. 49 West 10th-st., near Waverley-place. Terms moderate. Good reference given and required.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

TO INVENTORS.—PATENTS SECURED BY COLTON & RUST, Attorneys and Counselors in cases of Patent right litigation, No. 217 Broadway, (Room No. 28.) New-York.

BUTTER FOR ARMY USE—IN SINGLE pounds and upwards, put up in the most approved style, by D. G. PECK, No. 326 Washington-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a very genteel and highly-recommended Protestant girl; is a superior fine washer and ironer; has lived out many years in first-class families in England, as well as this country; will be found to efficient and valuable servant. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman to do chamberwork and waiting; or would assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 203 Fifth-av., near 24th-st., 2d floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A COMPETENT TIDY woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as first-class cook; must retain habits and pastry, baking and pastry, ice-creams and jellies; wages, $8 to $10; will engage either for City or country. Call or address No. 154 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A woman, as first-class cook; can be recommended as such; unexceptionable City reference given, as to capability and character. Apply, in two days, or till engaged, at No. 230 6th-av., corner of 18th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN American woman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to a hotel or country. Can be seen till suited, at No. 84 Frankfort-st., in the basement; has City reference.

AS COOK.—AN ENGLISH COOK, WITH THE highest testimonials as to character, capability, &c., as a first-class cook, is desirous of obtaining a situation either in the City or country. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE colored woman a situation as cook; will be willing to go into the country. Can be seen for a few days at No. 60 Irving-place.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework by a Protestant woman, who is a most excellent cook and a superior laundress; has the best of City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 10th-st., near Broadway from 9 to 1 o'clock.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation as cook or general servant, by a smart, industrious girl; is an excellent washer and ironer, good plain cook, obliging, neat and trusty; well recommended; will try to please, at moderate wages; in the City or country. Apply at No. 345 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR HOUSEWORKER.—Wanted, a situation by a very experienced and trusty girl as cook, washer and ironer, or will do housework in a moderate size family; is a neat, obliging and efficient servant; will go any distance on the avenues. Refers to a Brooklyn family. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman as good cook and to assist in washing and ironing, or the whole of the washing in a small family; one who understands her business thoroughly; best of City reference. Call at No. 15 West 17th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook and baker; or would do housework. Has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 114 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—SITUAtion wanted, by a well-recommended, willing and obliging woman, in City or country, as cook, washer and ironer or to do general housework; is a good cook, baker, and first-rate laundress; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 358 6th-av.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse or chambermaid; understands her business thoroughly; eight years City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 18 East 16th-st. near Broadway.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress, who thoroughly understands the care of a baby from its birth, or growing children; has six years' best City references. Call or address No. 294 4th-st., near Washington-square, where she can be highly recommended.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress in a private family; thoroughly understands her duties; can take charge of an infant from its birth; would travel with a family; has the best of references. Call at No. 42 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, English Protestant girl, with excellent City references, a situation as seamstress; makes children's clothes, quilts at the needle; wages $3 per week, or $7 per month. Call at or address No. 181 East 21st-st., for two days.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNdance and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

ALL FREE OF CHARGE.—GOOD SERVANTS in every capacity, for the City or country, can be procured, free of any charge, at No. 16 East 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.
J. E. WEIR, Proprietor.

ALL RESPECTABLE FAMILIES, BOARDing houses and hotels can be supplied with good servants from all nations, both Protestant and Catholic, at Mrs. YORKSTON'S office, in the large marble building, No. 11 4th-av.

MALES.

AS GENERAL CLERK.—WANTED IN SOME first class wholesale or importing dry-goods house a situation as general clerk, assistant salesman or assistant bookkeeper by a young man about 22, who refers to his last employers for character, business qualifications, &c.; is well acquainted with white goods, dress goods, &c., and can very soon influence some trade. Salary no object. Address A. B., Box No. 115, *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, of long experience in this City, as coachman; has lived in first-class families; the best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 25 East 25th-st., Smith's coach factory, or address a note to J. C., at the above place.

AS COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—SITUAtion wanted by a Protestant man, on a country seat or small farm, in any part of the country. He is a good coachman, gardener, milker, etc.; long reference of good character civil, obliging, sober, etc. Can be seen or address S. T., No. 1 City Hall-square, New-York.

A GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT man to go a short distance in the country; must be a thorough practical gardener, understand the care of a horse and cow, and a decent driver. A willing, competent person, one single, who can come well recommended for honesty, sobriety and ability, may secure a good, permanent home by applying at No. 15 Beekman-st., after 9 A. M.

AS GROOM, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTED, a situation by an Englishman and wife, Protestants; the man as groom and coachman, who understands the care of horses thoroughly; has had many years' experience in the above capacity; the woman as cook. Is an excellent bread and biscuit baker, would be willing to do it with the washing and ironing; both understand their business thoroughly, and have good reference from their late employers, and can be seen at the stables, No. 3 John-st., or a letter addressed E. F. will be attended to.

AS SALESMAN.—A COMPETENT YOUNG married man, who has many years' practical experience in the shipchandlery, hardware and grocery business, and who speaks the English, French, German and Spanish languages perfectly, is desirous of obtaining a situation as salesman in a respectable house; the most unbounded City references will be furnished. Address A. T., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

AS SALESMAN.—A FIRST-CLASS AUCTION seer desires a situation as salesman in a house requiring his services. The best testimonials as to ability will be furnished. Address AUCTIONEER, Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A JOURNEYMAN HAT-BLOCK MAKER. A good journeyman hat-block maker one who fully understands the business will be paid good wages; the shop has steam-power in it. Apply to W. C. RAVENHILL, No. 61 Broadway.

WANTED—FOR THE RETAIL, A FEW FIRST-class men, accustomed to Broadway trade, as ushers and salesmen. Parties of the first stamp will be dealt with liberally; also, several cash boys.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A TEA AND COFFEE store, one entry clerk, valet to go to Europe, two conductors, three porters, four girls to travel to California and Europe, clerk for a steamboat. Apply at No. 1 Chatham-square.

WANTED—AT THE LADIES' HOME FOR SICK and Wounded Soldiers, corner of 43d-st. and Lexington-av., a first-rate hand at the mangle; also, four good women to wash, and iron. Apply on the premises. Best of references required.

WANTED IN A SILK HOUSE—A YOUNG man as assistant bookkeeper; must be a good penman, and quick and accurate in figures; salary first year, $200 to $250. Address Box No. 1,195 Post-office.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Frowding Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO RENT—THE NEW MARBLE BUILDING NO. 404 Broome-st., 22x65 feet, between Mercer and Greene sts., admirably adapted for a right manufacturing business where women are employed. Will accommodate 600 persons. Fitted up with gas, water closets and steam warming apparatus. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Nos. 3 9 and 31 Canal-st., or JOHN CLOUD & SONS, No. 14 Nassau-st.

HOUSE TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, as the tenant may desire. First-class three-story brown-stone front, with all the modern improvements. A desirable situation for a boarding-house, for which it is now used. For particulars, inquire at the house No. 71 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

TO LET—VERY LOW UNTIL MAY NEXT—dwelling house No. 17 St. Luke's place, (Hudson-st.) four stories, brown stone, with all the modern improvements. For particulars apply to A. FIKEMAN, No. 112 Fulton-st., or to MOSES BAER, No. 81 Canal-st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE, CONTAINING NINE rooms, in 47th-st., 200 feet from central Park; also, the lower part of a cottage. Inquire at No. 22 41st-st., near 5th-av.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE STORE Nos. 273 and 275 Broadway, between Park-place and Ann-st. Inquire on the premises of
TRACY, IRWIN & CO.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE.—IN the Village of Tremont, 12 miles from City Hall, on Harlem Railroad, a large double house, containing eleven (11) rooms, beside kitchen and cellar, with about one acre of land, handsomely located on high ground, and improved in garden, lawn and shade trees, &c., &c. Price $4,200. Also, in Morrisania, near railroad depôt, a neat cottage house of eight rooms and one acre of land, all in good order. Price $2,500. Both the above are desirable property, in the immediate vicinity of churches and schools, and are offered at great reduction from cost, as the owner wishes to leave the country. Inquire on the premises, at Tremont, of JAMES CHARTERS, near the depôt.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON THE Sound, 2 miles from the City, 12 minutes ride from Rye depôt, New-Haven Railroad half a mile from steamboat landing; a well built house, barn, stables and other outbuildings, in excellent condition; also gardener's cottage and bath-house, beautifully situated on a point of land, consisting of 12 acres, with water front three quarters of a mile; grounds handsomely laid out in lawn, trees, gardens and pebble walks; fine bathing, fishing and boating. Will sell whole or part. For particulars apply to J. S. CALDWELL, 24 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, IN Bridgeport, Conn., for one or more years, the residence of the subscriber, nearly opposite that of P. T. Barnum, Esq. The house is large and commodious, with modern improvements, gas, furnace, water, &c.; fish pond, carriage house, barn, &c., with ten acres of land, consisting of meadow, orchard, garden, lawn, &c., and stocked with fruit of the choicest variety. As the subscriber will be in Europe several years, terms will be moderate.
GEO. A. WELLS.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—A double house, containing twelve rooms, lot 100 feet square, situated on high ground, three minutes from Harlem Railroad depôt, in the village of Tremont, eleven miles from City Hall. The house is pleasantly situated, recently painted and repaired; has let formerly for $330; will be rented to a good tenant for $150 per year. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 300 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSES AND LANDS—BETTER THAN BANKnotes in these times. For sale, 20 acres of land, beautifully located, also, 8 acres, 5 acres, 4 acres, 3 acres, &c., all desirably located; also, a very fine residence and a variety of houses, all near the subscriber. Inquire of JOHN STEVENS, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

CHICAGO PROPERTY.—WANTED TO EXchange, a handsome residence in Chicago, Illinois, for a moderate-sized dwelling-house, between 30th and 40th sts. and 3d and 7th avs.; "or in Brooklyn, in a respectable locality." Address R. T. BLACKBURN, No. 33 Spruce-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COTTAGES AT BERGEN FOR SALE.—Several cottage houses on Bergen Heights, opposite New-York, by stage or horse cars; splendid views of New-York and vicinity, with 4 to 50 city lots each. Prices, $1,400 to $15,000. Inquire at No. 41 Water-st., New-York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THOMPSON'S ATLANTIC PAVILION, HIGHLANDS, N. J.—Those wishing to visit this healthy and favorite resort will take the steamboat at the foot of Murray-st., at 6½ and 10½ A. M., and 4 P. M. Take tickets for Highlands or Middletown Station, where stages will be in readiness; leave the Highlands three times daily. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find, at all times, an authorized agent at the Catskill steamboat landings and Catskill stations of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, &c., free charge of baggage, &c.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN AND FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT.—WISTAR MORRIS, a holder of bonds secured by two certain mortgages of the Quakake Railroad Company, one dated July 1, 1858, the other dated June 29, 1861, and who sues for himself as for all other holders of bonds so secured as agreeing to contribute to the expenses of this suit may become parties hereto complainant vs. THE QUAKAKE RAILROAD COMPANY, and against William D. Lewis and Charles Hartshorne, Trustees, under and by virtue of said mortgages. In Equity of said Term, 1862. No. 1.—Under and by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, made in the above entitled cause on the 29th day of January, A. D., 1862, will be exposed to public sale, by vendue or outcry, upon TUESDAY, the third day of September, A. D., 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by Messrs. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers, the following described property, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, to wit: The whole of the railroad of the said Quakake Railroad Company, from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, in Carbon County, State of Pennsylvania, at the point in Rush township, Schuylkill County, State aforesaid, where the said the Quakake Railroad intersects the Catawissa Railroad, including the right of way, and the road bed and land occupied, or used in connection with, or for the maintenance of said railroad; and together with the cutways, cuts, bridges, masonry and other superstructure, and all culverts, turn-tables, side tracks depôts, stations, buildings and other structures and improvements of every kind and description, connected with the said railroad; and all real estate of every description, and all tolls, rents, issues and profits, accrued and to accrue from the said railroad, or any part thereof, save only so much as may be necessary for expenses and repairs; and all the ways, streets, alleys, passages, waters, water courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges and appurtenances whatsoever, and generally all the lands, tenements and hereditaments of the said the Quakake Railroad Company.

A more specific and detailed account of some of the items of property included in and referred to in the foregoing description, may be given as follows:

RAILROAD.

which is about fourteen miles in length, and extends westwardly from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad at the confluence of the Quakake and Black Creeks in Carbon County, along the valley of the Quakake Creek, and that of the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River to the intersection of the said the Quakake Railroad with the Catawissa Railroad, in Rush Township, Schuylkill County. Ten miles of the railroad are graded for a double track. The length of the single track (including sidings) is about fifteen and one-quarter miles. The railroad is constructed in the best manner, and laid with Ames iron from weighing fifty pounds to the yard. There is one water station and one engine house. There is also on iron turn-table of the best construction, forty-five feet in diameter. The road is provided with all necessary sidings and switches.

BRIDGES.

There are five bridges. All are substantially built save one, which is on tree ties. It is well built, and intended to replace the bridge over the Quakake Creek, at the Beaver Meadow junction, recently destroyed by fire. With this exception there is no trestle work on the road. The masonry of the bridges over the Quakake Creek and the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River is hard and dressed for the purpose of accommodating a double track.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said railroad, property, franchises and premises mentioned in the said two mortgages and hereinbefore described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and condition's will be observed in the making of the said sale, in accordance with the decree of the Court:

The said purchaser shall be said to the highest and best bidder for the same any of the holders of any of the said bonds or coupons intended to be secured by said two mortgages shall become purchasers by themselves or with others, they shall be and are by said decree authorized to deliver their said bonds or coupons to the trustees under said two mortgages, (and acting as in said decree is mentioned,) who shall indorse the same on the sharing of dividends, if any, which the holders would be respectively entitled to, between account of such bonds or coupons as the purchase money was paid in cash after deducting therefrom all proper commissions, expenses, counsel fees and cost incurred by said trustees in said proceeding; for what shares or dividends the said endorsement shall be a full discharge and acquittance, and the total amount were credited to said purchasers on account of the price or purchase money but for the balance of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees. And in the event that the holders of said bonds or coupons shall not be entitled to any share or dividend on account thereof out of the said purchase money, or that the property shall be purchased by others than the holders of bonds or coupons, so entitled, then the whole of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees.

The sum of five thousand dollars of the purchase money of said property shall be paid in cash, at the time and place of the sale, and the balance within twenty days thereafter. And after the confirmation of said sale by the Court, and the compliance with the terms thereof by the purchasers, the said WILLIAM D. LEWIS and CHARLES HARTSHORNE, Trustees, under the two mortgages, under which said sale is decreed, sh

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS.)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its first mortgage bonds, dated April 14, 1856, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at its office, No. 45 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued Interest nineteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company first mortgage bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 19, 22, 24, 25, 26, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33; being the lowest outstanding numbers. From and after the 6th day of August, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease, by the terms of said agreement.
JOHN A. STEWART, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1862.

THE HOLDERS OF THE CERTIFICATES of D. S. GREGORY and J. C. B. DAVIS, Trustees, are hereby notified that on and after the 1st day of August next, payment will be made at the office of the Treasurer, in Erie-place, of the coupons of the Fifth Mortgage Bonds, represented by said certificates, with interest from May 1, 1861, to AUG. 1, 1862. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1862.

INTEREST ON BONDS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY will be paid at the Company's office, in New-York, on and after Aug. 1 prox. The Bond transfer books will be closed from July 28 to Aug. 1, both inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

TO ARMY OFFICERS, PAYMASTERS AND OTHERS.—VAN VLECK & TUCKER, No. 4 Broadway, one door from Wall-st., will furnish small gold in dollar pieces, quarter eagles, and five dollar pieces, in exchange for twenty dollar gold pieces, without extra charge, in amounts to suit.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF CITY OF MILWAUKEE BONDS, loaned to "the Horicon Railroad Company," are invited to examine a statement of immediate interest to them, to be seen at the Banking House of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

MONEY.—PERSONS REQUIRING TEMPORARY Accommodation are requested to procure a prospectus of the Mutual Loan and Discount Company, No. 57 Chatham-st. Business bills promptly discounted.
DERICK & KING, Agents.

THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY'S coupons, due Aug. 1, 1862, will be paid on and after the 25th inst., at the Corn Exchange Bank. H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

THE INTEREST ON THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, due Aug. 1, will be paid at No. 25 William-st., by H. C. KINGSLEY.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

GOLD, SILVER, AND UNITED STATES Demand Notes, bought at the highest premium, by
F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 19, 1862.

EIGHTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the Capital Stock thereof,—free of the United States Income Tax, which will also be paid by the Company—payable on the 24th day of August next, upon stock registered in New-York, Boston and Albany, and on the 25th day of September next upon stock registered at London.

Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York, will receive their Dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. P. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of a £, to the dollar.

The Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business on Thursday, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston on the morning of Saturday, the 2d day of August next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION R. R. Co.,
CHICAGO, July 21, 1862.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A DIVIDEND of Three per Cent. has been this day declared by this Company, payable at this office on and after the 2 th inst., in exchange on New-York at par. The Income Tax of three per cent will be reserved from all dividends paid on and after the 1st of August next.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on the 1st day of August next.
The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to day of payment inclusive. F. A. PLAIT, Cashier.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., payable on the 31st inst. The transfer book will be closed from to-day until the 31st inst., inclusive. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 16, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after Saturday next, July 19. The Transfer books will be closed from date until the 19th. C. F. SLODGET, Secretary.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.—OFFICE No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of *five per cent.*, payable to the stockholders on the 31st inst.
Transfer books closed from the 24th till the 31st inst., inclusive. By order. E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO.,
No. 432 Canal-st., NEW-YORK, July 23, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have declared a dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 28th inst. The transfer books will be closed till after that date.
THEO. BROWNING, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, July 22, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after Thursday, the 31st inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INS. CO. No. 16 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, JULY 15, 1862.—THE Board of Directors of the East River Insurance Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.
THOS. PALMER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE GERHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 1 Pine-st.—July 21, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on the 28th inst. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, NOS. 113 AND 114 BROADWAY.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on 18th inst. JOHN McGEE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1862.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 18 Wall-st.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand.
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862. ROBT. D. HART, Sec.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm of DAWSON, WARREN & HYDE, composed of DORMAN T. WARREN, ELLSWORTH H. HYDE and ROBERT DUNCAN, has been dissolved by the death of ELLSWORTH H. HYDE. Accounts of said firm will be settled by D. T. WARREN & CO., No. 4 Maiden-lane. DORMAN T. WARREN.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given that the business partnership of A. SPADONE, consisting of A. SPADONE, general partner, and DORMAN T. WARREN and ELLSWORTH H. HYDE, special partners, is dissolved by the death of said ELLSWORTH H. HYDE. Accounts will be settled by D. T. WARREN & CO.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1862.
A. SPADONE,
DORMAN T. WARREN.

Referring to above dissolutions of partnerships, notice is hereby given that the undersigned have formed a new copartnership, under the firm name of D. T. WARREN & CO.
DORMAN T. WARREN,
A. SPADONE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF C. WENOLER & F. FRIEDMANN, plumbers, No. 10 Av. A, is dissolved from the 21st inst., and F. FRIEDMANN transacts said plumbing business in same place in his own name and responsibility. New-York, July 22, 1862.
C. WENOLER,
F. FRIEDMANN.

THE NAMES AND LOCATION OF DEALERS, City and country, who sell P. P. CO.'S BUCKWHEAT GOODS, will appear in the *Herald* Saturday, July 26. Consumers of Provisions, see it and save your money.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
NEW-YORK MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 61 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1862.

The Trustees submit the following statement of the affairs of the Company, in conformity with the requirements of the Charter:

Outstanding Premiums to July 1, 1861	$190,439 29
Premiums received since	535,891 80
Total	$726,331 09

No policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks, disconnected with Marine Risks.

Earned Premiums to July 1, 1862	$562,787 37
Losses and Expenses	$358,915 41
Return Premiums	45,527 56
Re-Insurance, &c.	52,055 57
Total	$456,98 50

The Company have the following assets:

Cash in Banks	$11,055 64	
United States Stocks and Treasury Notes	300,350 00	
New-York State, Bank and City Stocks	180,107 70	
Loans on Stocks and Cash due the Company	36,002 57	
Real Estate, Bonds and Mortgages	101,675 79	672,091 70
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable		240,325 37
Salvage, Re-Insurance and other Claims due the Company		50,167 48
Insurance Scrip and Sundry Notes at estimated value		38,065 25
Total Assets		$1,000,649 80

In view of the above results, the Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a dividend of interest of SIX PER CENT. in cash on the outstanding Certificates of Profits, to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after SATURDAY, the 30th day of August next.

Also, *Resolved*, That a dividend of FIFTEEN PER CENT, be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending June 30, 1862, for which certificates will be issued on and after MONDAY, the 1st day of September next.

The Trustees, after reserving over HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS PROFITS, have further resolved that FIFTY PER CENT. (50 per cent.) of the Outstanding Certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1858, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after MONDAY, the 1st day of September next, from which date all interest thereon will cease.

The Certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled to the extent of FIFTY PER CENT. (50 per cent.)

By order of the Board,
W. P. HANSFORD, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. W. SCHMIDT,	FRANCIS HATHAWAY,
STEWART BROWN,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ROBERT B. MINTURN,	LLOYD ASPINWALL,
STEPHEN JOHNSON,	E. P. FABRI,
CHAS. H. MARSHALL,	EDWARD KAUPE,
ARTHUR LEARY,	HENRY OELRICHS,
HENRY MEYER,	HENRY W. HUBBELL,
EDW. H. R. LYMAN,	JAMES R. SMITH,
GEORGE MOKE,	GEORGE MOSLE,
E. V. THEBAUD,	GUSTAVE H. KISSEL,
	JOHN H. EARLE, President.
	JOHN H. LYELL, Vice-President.

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, COMMERCIAL BUILDING, Nos. 51 AND 59 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, July 22, 1862.

The Trustees, in conformity to the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 30th of June, 1862:

Premiums on risks outstanding 30th June, 1861	$169,448 45
Premiums received during the year ending 30th June, 1862	362,964 62
Total premiums	$532,413 07
Premiums marked off as earned for the year ending 30th June, 1862	$237,580 39
Losses and expenses	$219,064 66
Return premiums	51,416 94
Reinsurances	23,276 38
	$293,777 98

The Assets of the Company on the 30th June, 1862, were as follows:

Cash in banks	$90,600 47	
New-York State, City and bank stocks, United States and other stocks, and loans on stocks	524,510 54	
		$615,111 01
Premium notes and bills receivable		218,129 01
Salvage, reinsurance and other claims due the Company		25,438 41
Insurance scrip, and sundry notes, at estimated value		22,372 75
Total assets		$881,051 21

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a *Scrip Dividend* of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the net earned premiums entitled thereto for the year ending 30th June, 1862, for which certificates may be issued on and after the 30th day of August next.

They have also this day declared an *Interest Dividend* of SIX PER CENT. on the outstanding scrip, payable on and after Tuesday, the 12th day of August next.

A portion of the excess over HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS of accumulated reserved profits, is to be applied to the redemption of the outstanding scrip; and the Board has directed that the whole of the Certificates of Profits of the issue of 1857, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 12th day of August next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be surrendered at the time of payment, and canceled.

By order of the Board,
HENRY D. KING, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

HENRY W. BARSTOW,	MOSES TAYLOR,
JAMES C. BELL,	JAMES W. PHILLIPS,
CHARLES L. FROST,	JOHN G. WILLIAMS,
GEO. B. MOREWOOD,	WM. H. BRODIE,
SHEPPARD GANDY,	LOUIS S. FELLOWS,
CHARLES CAROW,	WILLIARD M. NEWELL,
THOS. B. CODDINGTON,	CHARLES M. FRY,
JAMES H. GRAY,	CHARLES P. MARKS,
JOHN D. WILSON,	STEPH. D. HARRISON,
JOSIAH O. LOW,	H. K. CORNING,
WILLIAM A. SALE,	WILLIAM T. FROST,
HENRY O. BREWER,	WM. R. KIRKLAND,
CHARLES W. BLOSSOM,	EBEN B. CROCKER,
HENRY K. BULL,	JOHN C. JACKSON,
EDWARD SAPORTAS,	JOSEPH F. NAVARRO,
JAMES H. MULFORD,	ANTHONY P. FRANCIA,
JAMES D. CARLART,	SMITH J. EASTMAN,
RICHARD P. RUNDLE,	EDWARD L. HEDDEN.

DANL. DRAKE SMITH, President,
ADRIAN B. HOLMES, Vice-President.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

$100 BOUNTY, SOLDIERS' AND WIDOWS' Pensions, back pay and prize money collected. Branch office in Washington. Agents wanted. Apply to, or address J. P. HUNT, Attorney-at-Law and Government Claim Agent, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 28,) New-York.

PENSIONS, BOUNTIES AND BACK PAY promptly procured by SOMES & BROWN, Solicitors, &c., No. 2 Park-place, New-York, and 7th-st., corner of F, Washington, D. C. Send or call for circulars containing information.

ALL WIDOWS, OR OTHER RELATIVES of deceased officers and soldiers, may apply for their pay $100 bounty and pensions through NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP, at their Law and Collection Office, No. 111 Broadway.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 130-Av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK.—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily from 10 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays from 10 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BELL, Secretary.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPHIC WRITING MACHINE,
Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write when case, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind.
No. 356 Broadway, New-York.

TO SMOKERS—MULTUM IN PARVO.
PATENT TELESCOPIC SMOKING TUBE AND COMPRESSED CHARGES.
On receipt of one dollar, we will send one of our Patent Tubes and fifty charges. These charges are made of pure Havana tobacco, and are equal to the best imported cigars. The tubes represent a cigar perfectly, and will last for years. To Agents a liberal discount will be made. Call or send for a circular. (stamp inclosed.)
WM. A. LUDDEN & CO., 59 Barclay-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE OF MEETING OF COMMISSIONERS.
The undersigned Commissioners named in the act of the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States of America, entitled "An Act to aid in the Construction of a Railroad and Telegraph Line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to Secure to the Government the use of the same for Postal, Military and other Purposes," in pursuance of the provisions of said Act, and of the Act of said Thirty seventh Congress, supplementary to and amendatory of said first-mentioned Act, hereby give notice that the first meeting of the Board of Commissioners mentioned in said first mentioned Act will be held at Bryan Hall, in the City of Chicago, and State of Illinois, on the first Tuesday of September next at 12 o'clock at Noon.

James Dunnolg, John M. Wood, Edwin Noyes, Joseph Eaton, *of Maine*; Joseph A. Gilmore, Charles W. Woodman, *of New-Hampshire*; Henry H. Baxter, George W. Collamer, Henry Keyes, Thomas H. Canfield, *of Vermont*; William H. Swift, Samuel T. Dana, John Bertram, Franklin S. Stevens, Edward R. Taker, *of Massachusetts*; Walter S. Burgess, William P. Blodget, Benjamin H. Cheever, Charles Fosdick Fletcher, *of Rhode Island*; Augustus Brewster, Henry C. Haven, Cornelius S. Bushnell, Henry Hammond, *of Connecticut*; Isaac Sherman, Jean Richmond, Royal Phelps, William H. Perry, Henry A. Paddock, Lewis J. Stanclift, Charles A. Secor, Samuel R. Campbell, Alfred E. Orton, John Anderson, Azariah Boody, John S. Kennedy, H. Carver, Joseph Field, Benjamin F. Camp, Orville W. Childs, Alexander J. Bergen, Ben. Holiday, D. N. Barney, S. De Witt Bloodgood, William H. Grant, Thomas W. Olcott, Samuel B. Ruggles, James B. Wilson, *of New-York*; Ephraim Marsh, Charles M. Barker, *of New-Jersey*; John Edgar Thompson, Benjamin Haywood, Joseph H. Scranton, Joseph Harrison, George W. Cass, John H. Bryant, Daniel S. Morely, Thomas H. Howe, William F. Johnson, Robert Finney, John A. Green, E. R. Myre, Charles F. Wells, Junior, *of Pennsylvania*; Thomas Swan, Chauncey Brooks, Edward Wilkins, *of Maryland*; Noah L. Wilson, Amasa Stone, William H. Clement, S. L. L'Hommedieu, John Brough, William Dennison, Jacob Blickensderfer, *of Ohio*; Charles Paine, Thomas A. Morris, David C. Branham, Samuel Hanna, Jonas Votaw, Jesse L. Williams, Isaac C. Elston, *of Indiana*; William B. Ogden, Charles G. Hammond, Henry Farnum, Amos C. Babcock, W. Seldon Gale, Nehemiah Bushnell, Lorenzo Bull, *of Illinois*; John D. Campbell, R. N. Rice, Charles A. Trowbridge, Ransom Gardner, Charles W. Penny, Charles T. Gorham, William McConnell, *of Michigan*; William Bunn, Jr., John Catlin, Levi Sterling, John Thompson, Elihu L. Philips, Walter D. McIndoe, T. B. Soddard, E. H. Broadhead, A. H. Reger, *of Wisconsin*; A. D. Seward, Henry J. Swift, Dwight Woodbury, John McCusick, John R. Jones, *of Minnesota*; William F. Coolbaugh, Lucius H. Langworthy, Hugh T. Reid, Hoyt Sherman, Lyman Cook, Samuel R. Curtis, Lewis A. Thomas, Platt Smith, *of Iowa*; William M. McPherson, R. W. Wells, Willard P. Hall, Armstrong Beatty, John Corby, *of Missouri*; Franklin Gorlo, Laban J. Bradford, John T. Levis, *of Kentucky*; W. H. Grimes, J. C. Stone, Chester Thomas, John Kerr, Werter R. Davis, Luther C. Challis, Josiah Miller, *of Kansas*; Gilbert C. Monell, Augustus Kountz, T. M. Marquette, William H. Taylor, Alvin Saunders, *of Nebraska*; John Evans, *of Colorado*; John Atchison, John B. Winters, *of the Territory of Nevada*; S. J. Hensley, Peter Donahue, C. P. Huntington, T. D. Judah, James Bailey, James T. Ryan, Charles Rosmer, Charles Marsh, B. O. Mills, Samuel Bell, Louis McLane, George W. Mowe, Charles McLaughlin, Timothy Dame, John R. Robinson, *of California*; William, S. Ladd, A. M. Berry, Benonie F. Harding, *of Oregon*.
Dated July 18, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public Notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For sewer in Fifty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; paving Tenth avenue, from Fifty-fifth street to Broadway. The limits embraced by such Assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; both sides of Tenth-avenue, from a point halfway distant between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets to Seventieth-street, south side Seventieth-street, both sides Sixty-ninth, Sixty-eighth, Sixty-seventh, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-third, Sixty-second, Sixty-first, Sixtieth, Fifty-ninth, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-seventh, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-fifth streets, from and to points distant halfway between the said Tenth-avenue and the streets lying on either side of and contiguous to the said Tenth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
NEW-COURT-HOUSE, OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, July 19, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter stone in Fifty-third-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and flagging four feet wide through sidewalks of the same where not already done. Sewer in Rose-street, Thirty-second to sewer in Pearl-street. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, west side of Fourth-avenue and east side of Fifth-avenue, from and to points distant halfway between the streets lying on either side and contiguous thereto; both sides of Pearl-street from a point about one hundred and thirty feet north of Chambers-street; both sides of Rose-street, between Duane and Pearl; east side of Duane and both sides of Chamber-street, between William and Rose streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, July 18, 1862

PERMITS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF VAULTS.—Public notice is hereby given that the following rates for permits to construct vaults have been established under an ordinance of the Common Council, viz.:

For vaults to buildings occupied exclusively as dwellings, for each superficial foot, fifty cents.

For vaults to buildings used partly as dwellings and partly for business purposes, one dollar per superficial foot.

For vaults to buildings used exclusively for mercantile purposes, two dollars per superficial foot.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
H. A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WA[illegible],
Committee on Fire Department.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE Per Cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next, on all unpaid water rents.
W. C. RHODES, Water Registrar.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred: a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 136th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

WANTED—A TRAVELING AGENCY FOR A first-class commercial house, by a person who can influence a large Western trade. The highest City and country references furnished. Inquiries can be made of Millard Bros., No. 121 Wooster-st., New-York. Address WISCONSIN, Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—HOTEL AND RESTAURANT—THE lease, stock, fixtures and furniture of the Philadelphia House, Nos. 145, 145½ and 147 Bowery. Newly fitted up. Inquire at No. 148 Front-st.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

AT A MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF the Sixth Company of the Seventh Regiment, New-York National Guard, convened at the quarters of the regiment, Fort Federal Hill, Baltimore, on Friday afternoon, July 18, 1862, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We have heard with deep regret of the death of our late comrade Charles F. Van Duzer, more recently of the Twelfth United States Infantry, who fell gallantly fighting at the head of his company at the battle of Gaines' Hill, before Richmond. *And Whereas*, desirous to express to his bereaved relatives our sympathy for their deep affliction, we, the Sixth Company of the Seventh Regiment, New-York National Guard, unite in tendering the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the death of Charles F. Van Duzer we have lost a comrade who, during his long connection with this Company, won by his amiable and kindly bearing, his genial humor and manliness of character, both the high esteem and affection of all his fellow members. He was not less marked for his soldierly than for his manly qualities, and whilst we could not but regret his parting with us for a time to assume a higher military position, our regret is now turned to sorrow by the news of his sudden death.

Resolved, That deep and keen as may be the grief of parents over the death of a beloved son, that grief should be somewhat assuaged by the knowledge that death had met their son in the path of duty and of honor. If in this dark hour, when brave spirits are needed by our struggling country, we feel proud that men of bravery of soul have gone out from among us, how much greater should be the pride of the relatives of such men, even if the heroic action should be at the cost of a patriot's life While, therefore, we sorrow with the sorrowed, with all the patriots of our land we unite in the thought, that if our friend is dead he has died gloriously.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and that the same be placed on record by this company.

COMMITTEE.

HENRY T. TEER,	LEWIS M. CARNES,
EDWARD COZZENS,	W. S. WOOD,
T. B. MUSGRAVE,	WALTER CONGDON,

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON CITY, June 25, 1862.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING AND EQUIPPING TWO FIRST-CLASS AND THREE SECOND-CLASS LIGHT-VESSELS.—Separate sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., on SATURDAY, the 5th of August, 1862, for building and equipping two first class light-vessels of the following dimensions:

Length from after side of stern post to the fore side of main stem, 98 feet; breadth of beam moulded, 23 feet 6 inches; depth of hold from top of timber strake to top of beam, 11 feet; tonnage about 242.

The Board will also receive proposals until 12 M., on MONDAY, the 25th of July, 1862, for building and equipping three second-class light-vessels, of the following dimensions:

Length between perpendiculars, 81 feet 6 inches; breadth of beam moulded, 21 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, from top of timber strake to top of beam, 10 feet 6 inches; tonnage about 150.

The white oak to be of the best sea-coast timber and the yellow pine of the finest grain untapped Southern timber. The printed specifications by which the vessels are to be constructed, and which will, with the drawings and plans, be attached to and form a part of the contract, can be had on application to the Light-house Board, or to the Light-house Inspector at Portland, Boston, New-York, or Philadelphia, at which places, also, the plans and drawings may be seen and examined.

The Board reserves the right to reject any proposal, or to refuse to receive any vessel not built in strict conformity to the terms of the contract; and no contract will be considered binding until it shall have been approved by the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury. No proposal will be received or considered, unless from persons engaged in ship building, and each offer must be accompanied by the signatures of two responsible persons as sureties for the faithful fulfillment of the contract.

Each vessel must be distinctly specified, with the sum for which the builder proposes to build and equip her according to the drawings and specifications, and a copy of the printed specifications must be inclosed by each bidder, as evidence that there is no mistake as to the object of his proposal.

A drawing of the vessel contracted for will be furnished to the contractor, to which he will be required to adhere strictly; to this end the mould loft lines will be taken off, and the mould examined by the superintending officer. Who will be assigned to the duty by this Board, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and who will be required to see that the work executed and the materials used are in strict conformity to the terms and specifications of the contract, and who must certify to the same in writing, before the vessel will be received, and payments authorized to be made.

Persons making proposals to build any of these light-vessels may suggest any change or alterations by which the cost will be lessened, without using inferior materials, and in making such suggestions the precise character of the change or alteration will be named, with the amount saved thereby. The proposals for each vessel will state the time required to complete the vessel and deliver it to the agent of the Board at such place as may be agreed upon; the same to be named in the bid. All proposals must be sealed, and indorsed "Proposals for building Light-Vessels," and then inclosed in another envelope, and addressed to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington, D. C.

No bid will be considered that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement.

Any person submitting a proposal may be present, and witness the opening of the bids at the time and place hereinbefore specified.

By order of the Light-house Board.
W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
12TH AND GIRARD STS., PHILADELPHIA, July 19, 1862.

PROPOSALS FOR BLANKETS AND HATS.—Separate Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned, at this Office, until 12 o'clock M. on TUESDAY, 5th day of August next, for furnishing and delivering at the Schuylkill Arsenal

75,000 ARMY BLANKETS,

wool, gray, (with the letters U. S. in black, four inches long, in the centre,) to be seven feet long, five feet six inches wide, and to weigh five pounds each. Also,

32,000 UNIFORM HATS, (black felt.)

All deliveries will be subject to inspection, and must conform in all respects to the sealed army patterns deposited in this Office; a just and rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the samples.

Proposals will be received for any part of the above articles. Bidders will state the time and amount of each delivery. The blankets are required to be delivered within ninety days, and the hats within sixty days from date of award of contract.

The right is reserved by the Deputy Quartermaster-General to accept any part or the whole of a bid offered, or to reject the bid in whole or in part, as the interest of the Government in his opinion may require. Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee that the bidder will execute a contract, with good and sufficient bond, if his bid be accepted. Proposals unaccompanied with satisfactory guarantees will not be considered; and contracts will be awarded only to established manufacturers of woollen fabrics, in the articles. The failure to comply with any one order under the contract to operate to the forfeiture of the entire penalty of the bond. Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for Blankets and Hats," and addressed to C. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 31 Park-row, Times Building, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at the office until half past 12 o'clock P. M. of THURSDAY, July 31, 1862, for each of the following works, viz:

Regulating and grading One Hundred and Tenth street, between Sixth and Ninth avenues.

For flagging sidewalks in Duane and Reade streets, between City Hall-place and Chatham-street.

For setting curb and gutter in Eleventh-avenue, between forty-eighth and Fifty-third streets, and flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of same.

For building pier foot of Fifty-ninth-street, North River.

For building slip between piers number Nineteen and Twenty, North River.

Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered, if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation. Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures. Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and the agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, July 18, 1862.
SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, Street Commissioner.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
JULY 15, 1862.

TO SEWER BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of TUESDAY, July 29, 1862, for the construction of the following sewers,

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

Interview of the National Committee with the Governor.

Proposed Addition of Twenty-five Dollars Bounty for Recruits for the Old Regiments.

The Committee appointed on the part of the Chamber of Commerce, the Union Defence Committee, the National Committee of the Common Council, and other bodies of loyal citizens, to visit Albany and urge upon the Governor the propriety of confining the payment of bounty to enlistments with old organizations, and otherwise favoring such regiments as are in the face of the enemy, returned last evening.

We are informed that they were cordially received by the Governor, who freely discussed with them the need of such course and the difficulties in the way.

The Governor was of the opinion that it would be unwise and impolitic to recall the authorizations granted to raise new organizations, which he had issued in accordance with the requisition of the War Department for twenty-eight regiments, as a part of the quota of this State in the 300,000 volunteers called for by the President, but he was willing to say that he would issue no further orders at present, and would freely concur in any movements which the General Government would order to fill up the ranks of the old regiments, to which he had been strongly urged also by the commanders of our armies.

The Governor considered that he had not authority to present in any way to interfere in recruiting for old regiments.

He further stated that he was inclined to offer an additional bounty of *twenty-five* dollars to recruits for old regiments, should the popular will be clearly manifested in that direction; and he concurred in the views of the Committee, that it would be wise and proper that the remainder of the quota of the $5,000 or 60,000 men to be raised in this State under the call, should be applied to regiments in the field, so far as requisite to complete them.

He stated that he would cheerfully second any effort in the War Department in this direction, and would lend the whole weight of his official influence to the recruiting of regiments in the field.

The Committee do not understand that the Governor has made any application to the War Department for further authority, and in view of this point they leave the City to-night, for Washington, to press upon the authorities the urgent need of immediate, definite and decided action.

We are glad to learn that the movement to raise funds to offer as bounty here will not be delayed an hour, and that subscription-lists will be opened to-day. This City will do her duty fully and at once.

THE METROPOLITAN GUARD.

FIRST PAYMENT OF THE STATE BOUNTY.

The first installment of the State bounty money will be paid to-day. Preliminary matters have been arranged, and recruits will have a positive proof of the earnestness of Gov. Morgan's proclamation awarding $50 to each one. The men belonging to the "Metropolitan Guard," Col. Charles S. Tenbull, are to be the recipients, checks having been received from Paymaster-Gen. George Bliss on Saturday evening. To-day, at 12 o'clock noon, the soldiers will, after having indorsed the checks, be placed in possession of the money. This promptness in paying the bounty money is most praiseworthy, and must certainly have a most beneficial effect on enlistments. Men, when they know that their wives and families are kept from immediate want by the payment of this money, will come forward more readily—so readily, indeed, that New-York will, in a very short time, have her quota of men in the field. Other organizations besides the "Metropolitan Guard" will also, shortly, have checks for the payment of the bounty given them; the good work has begun, and a recruit can be in possession of the first installment of his bounty money within 48 hours after enlistment. At present, the regiment is encamped on Riker's Island, the name given to the encampment is "Camp Bowne," after Police Commissioner Bowne. The majority of the officers attached to Col. Tenbull's regiment are gentlemen of experience, having been connected with the Seventh an Seventy-first Regiments. H. M. Rathbun has been appointed Quartermaster, and Geo. H. Wharton Adjutant.

SUGGESTIONS UPON THE SUBJECT OF RECRUITING.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was struck with an article in your paper, of the 17th inst., under the head of "Filling up Old Regiments," which seems to indicate the true, and, indeed, only feasible policy to pursue in bringing forward the new levies of troops, and making them effective against the enemy. It is a well ascertained fact that the rebels, by a rigid enforcement of their conscription act, have brought out nearly all their available men. At this moment their army is strengthened to its utmost, whilst *ours*, by the casualties of a service of almost unexampled severity in many respects, has been suffered to become thinned by battle and wasted by disease, without the means of replenishment, save by the slow process of enlistment.

The policy of the rebels, to this unequal state of affairs, is too plain to be mistaken. It has already been foreshadowed by the Southern Press. "Let us strike quick and strong, before a new horde of Northmen come down upon us," say they. How then shall we best meet the impending danger, and, at the same time, pursue the scheme of crushing out the rebellion? Shall it be done by the tardy work of gathering up some hundreds of newly organized regiments? If there were no other objection to this, the speediest plans that can be put in operation to effect it, are too slow to meet the existing emergency. But there is a more serious objection to this mode of helping us out of present difficulties. The rank and file of the new levies are for the most part comprised of *raw recruits*, and in many cases the officers, especially those of the higher grades, are chosen less for their skill and experience as military men, than on account of certain local influences of little value in their new calling. The consequence is, a great deal of time is necessarily expended in the primary work of organization. It is no easy thing to recruit an army of *three hundred thousand men*, even in the *patriotic North*; and an army so immense, if hurried into the field, without previous training, more or less thorough, is little better than a *mob*. Ignorant and undisciplined troops are simply in the way. How then shall these faults be remedied? I would suggest, by a simple reconstruction of the mode of organizing regiments. We will say, for example, that a regiment of ten companies, as now constructed, consists of eight hundred effective men. To these eight hundred men, there are *three field officers*, exclusive of the staff. Now, it would be well to increase the size of our regiments to two battalions of eight companies each, the minimum number of rank and file in companies to be eighty. Let the Lieutenant-Colonel have immediate command of the right battalion, and the Major of the left, thus making their duties and responsibilities commensurate with the rank and pay. The duties of the Colonel would of course remain as now defined. Instead of making new regiments of raw levies, let the new recruit be sent forward at once to join his *old regiment in service*, there to be lotermixed with well-instructed soldiers, whose continual example will tend greatly to assist him in the acquisition of his new art. In this way his *rawness* will disappear almost imperceptibly, and in a brief period he will be found well fited for the duties of an active campaign. He will stand fire, too, for his comrades, to whom it is not new, show no signs of fear, and he has acquired a habit of imitating them.

In making up the six additional companies, the officers should be measurably supplied from the officers and men of the old companies, upon the impartial rule of comoetency and merit. Were such a rule to be more generally followed, in the higher walks of the profession, the whole army would be manifestly improved in point of soldierly bearing and military achievement.

Let the recruits, as they come forward in response to the call upon their respective States, designate, so far as it may be found practicable, the regiment to which they shall be attached, and let all agreements of this nature be strictly adhered to. Very many will seek companionship with their friends in the field, who could not otherwise be persuaded to leave their homes.

The advantages of such a plan will be found to present a favorable contrast to the cumbrous working of the old system. Some of them are:

1. A far more rapid enrolment and gathering together of the whole force required to replenish the army.

2. An expeditious *filling up* and *enlarging* of old and tried regiments already in the field.

3. A thorough and effective system of discipline and drill for all new recruits, both by practice and example.

4. Dispensing with a large number of *field officers*, which, while it will be productive of a great saving to the Government, will not detract from the efficiency of the service.

I am aware that the above system, if seriously considered, with a view to any radical change of a similar nature, would meet with violent opposition—less, however, I am led to believe, by educated military men, than by such as aspire to military commands which they are wholly incompetent to fill.

NELSON GROSS,
Lieut.-Col. Commanding 1st L. I. Vols.

THE IRA HARRIS GUARDS—A NOTE FROM CAPT. CROCKER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 23d inst. I notice a slight error which may lead to misapprehension on the part of the public. The article states that Capt. Foster, in the State, and myself in the City, are recruiting for the Ira Harris Cavalry, Col. De Forest.

There are *two* regiments of Ira Harris Guards—(Fifth New-York Volunteer Cavalry, Col. De Forest, and Sixth New-York Volunteer Cavalry, Col. Davis,) besides the Harris Light Cavalry, (Seventh New-York Volunteer Cavalry, Col. Davies.) I am recruiting for the Sixth Regiment or Second Ira Harris Guards.

Of the Fifth and Seventh it is unnecessary to speak. They have labored and fought nobly in the cause, and their brilliant exploits are now matters of history. One battalion of our own regiment has been for months with Gen. McClellan on the Peninsula, participating in all the events and hardships incident to that position. Our other battalions, which have been in Eastern Virginia under Gen. Stoneis, are now under marching orders, and expecting at once to take the field under Gen. Pope. By his order I am here to recruit up our ranks to the standard, and, with the liberal incentives offered by the General and State authorities, hope soon to rejoin the regiment with a goodly number of those who desire to make the most fitting response to their country's call by offering *themselves* in its defence against the base efforts being put forth by rebels and traitors for its overthrow. I remain, Mr. Editor, respectfully yours,

WM. H. CROCKER,
Captain Sixth N. Y. V. C., No. 72 Lispenard-street.
New-York, Friday, July 25, 1862.

WHAT A PATRIOTIC WOMAN OFFERS.

At Home, Tuesday, July 15, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have convenient apartments—one large room, two bedrooms and pantry, worth more than $50 from now until next May. I cheerfully offer them to any American wife or mother, whose loyal husband or son burns but hesitates to volunteer for liberty, because his loved one has only a *monthly home*. Send such a man with his wife, or his mother, or both of them, to my house, and he may then volunteer and sleep soundly o' nights on that score for nine months, if my life is spared and my cottage is not burned. It is but a mite to offer my country, but the prayers of fifty years precede it. Moreover, should a thousand loyal men respond to my offer, you need but ask a thousand loyal women to furnish homes for their wives, children and mothers, and so for them bridge the ominous Winter of 1862. A thousand such mites would make a mountain of strength. Two loyal regiments—the one to go forward for liberty, the other to give homes to and stand by and with the soldiers' wives and mothers, and the regiments of little ones that surround them. We must send men enough to lift the rivers and lay them just where liberty needs them; men enough to crush the mountains that impede her march to a powdered pathway; men enough who can and who will elevate Liberty above Slavery, and not be ashamed of it; men enough who can and who will *emancipate* the Constitution of the United States, and cancel the foul libel rebellious Slavery daily breathes against her fair bosom. Never yet could I think that our forefathers put our God and our Devil—Liberty and Slavery—coequal in our Constitution. The long libeled *labor clause* in our Constitution I believe is for *freemen of all nations and all complexions who must, from choice or necessity, learn to build and engineer for liberty.* If not, where under the Constitution do you find authority to indenture a *white* boy or girl?

If my enthusiasm has been blinded by my judgment, I pray you send me a pair of constitutional or governmental glasses that I *may see.*

THE BOUNTY FOR VOLUNTEERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of to-day I find an article on the subject of the bounty of $90, which the State and City authorities have authorized to be paid to volunteers for the war. Permit me the space to say, that as yet arrangements *have not* been made whereby this bounty, *or any part* of it, can be paid to the volunteer *immediately* on his being sworn into the service. The "mustering in" of a company or regiment, which *may* occupy thirty or forty days, and the "mustering in" of an individual, which occupies but a few minutes, are very different things. At present, the bounty talked of in the papers, can only be obtained when the company or regiment is "mustered in." *What is wanted* to stimulate recruiting is, that the bounty offered should be *at once paid to the volunteer when he is examined by the surgeon, and sworn in by the mustering officer*, so that he can provide for the necessities of his family while he is absent in camp, and previous to his departure from the City. At present, should a man in employment, and the best man once there, enlist, he is sent to camp, and his family are left to shift for themselves until the regiment he belongs to is mustered in *en masse*. This, with the want of means by recruiting officers to pay necessary and current expenses, is the true reason for the slackness of recruiting. The remedy is simple and easily understood.

Respectfully yours, A. D. ALCOCK,
Recruiting Officer, Spinola's Brigade.
Atlas Office, July 22.

NEW-YORK.

THE MEETING AT OSWEGO—SPEECH BY EX-SPEAKER LITTLEJOHN.

At the meeting in Oswego on Thursday last, Ex-Speaker Littlejohn, in announcing his acceptance of the appointment of Colonel of the regiment to be raised in that District, said:

Fellow-citizens: My heart is almost too full for utterance at this expression of your wishes and confidence. I have often said in private conversation, that when the time came that it was necessary to rally the forlorn hope to uphold our Government and its institutions—in the hour of darkness, when it was necessary to put forth still greater exertions—I was prepared to go forth at the call of my country, but until that hour came, the sacrifice was too great for me to make. When your Committee apprised me of their wishes, I took a few hours to consider before I gave my reply. What shall be that reply? Without military education or knowledge, you call me to this responsible trust, and place in my keeping the lives of your own sons. I feel deeply this expression of your confidence, and a profound sense of my responsibility. I have ever held it to be the duty of a man to respond to the plainly-expressed wishes of his fellow-citizens, and that theory compels me now to say, I accept the position tendered me! [Great applause.] But I accept it with a condition. It is that within the next thirty or sixty days you send forth one thousand of your most athletic young men to battle for their country. You have thrown upon me great labor, and you must stand by me. To-morrow I must begin to learn to be a soldier. I do mean to be a soldier, and if God spares my life you shall be able to point with pride to the man you have selected. [Applause.]

Mr. Littlejohn then proceeded, in some eloquent remarks, to urge the duty of all patriots to stand together in this crisis of our country, without indulging in unfriendly criticisms of the Government or its Generals. He also referred to the patriotic spirit exhibited by the Board of Supervisors in voting a bounty of $50 to each volunteer, and appealed to the people to sustain their action.

Three rousing cheers were given for Col. Littlejohn as he left the platform.

OHIO.

GOV. TOD REFUSES TO CALL A MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Gov. Tod has published a brief address to the people of Ohio, the material portion of which is as follows:

"The many letters of inquiry received by this Department relating to the military organization now progressing, induce me, for want of time to reply separately to each, to take this method of announcing in answer to all: 1. That in view of the great demand and high price for labor in securing our abundant harvest, recruiting progresses in nearly all parts of the State quite satisfactorily. 2. That the authority of granting bounties to recruits for general service, even by the Legislature, is questionable; but aside from this, I think it far wiser to rely upon the honor, patriotism and liberality of the gallant people of Ohio to fill up our regiments, than upon the offer of pecuniary consideration by the State. It is true that money is required for the support of the families of friends left behind by the volunteers, and also for incidental expenses in organizing our forces; but I am greatly mistaken in the character of the people of Ohio if all the sums required for these purposes cannot promptly be raised by voluntary donation. Therefore, until this effort which is being resorted to in various parts of the State shall have proved a failure, it is not my purpose to convene the General Assembly in extra session. 3. As announced in a former communication, a record will be kept of the names of all who may procure volunteer substitutes, or make substantial donations for that purpose; and should we hereafter be compelled to resort to drafting, I pledge all such to use all efforts in my power to protect them from draft. 4. Recruiting officers are authorized to grant furloughs to all who may desire to assist in harvesting until the 10th day of August, on which day they will report their men to their several camps of rendezvous. The apportionment among the several counties of troops to be raised, as designated in Order No. 20, was intended to be additional to the number necessary to fill up the regiments in the field, and also to complete Regiments Nos. 45, 50 and 55, then being raised; and I have especially to request the several Military Committees of the State to give this branch of the recruiting their particular attention."

PENNSYLVANIA.

A SPEECH BY GOV. CURTIN.

In his speech at the great mass meeting at Pittsburgh, on Thursday last, Gov. Curtin said:

The Government has stood the rude shocks of two foreign wars, and it now bears the shock of a rebellion of eight millions of people without faltering. It has suffered the follies of the last Congress, and by the aid of the people it will still triumph, no matter what new obstacles it may meet in its path. [Cheers.] Our amiable and honest friend, that "most excellent man," the President of the United States, has learned now that we are engaged in war. [Cries of "Hear, hear!" and cheers; a voice, "High time."] He and his officers must take the philosophy of history, teaching by example, that war means violence, the assertion of power, and that in a state of war, man, to a certain extent, relapses into barbarism; that even the life of the man who is in war, his property and everything he has, belong to his enemy, and we must take it and use it against him. [Cries of "That's so," and immense applause.] No nation ever waged successful war that was so chivalric and polite, after this modern fashion, as to guard every house, and leave an enemy behind an army, as it marched forward. [Cheers.] The house is ours—the crops growing in the Valley of the Shenandoah belong to our army. All property found there is ours. [A voice, "The nigger, too."] They have set up the standard of revolt against the most beneficent form of government ever conceived by the mind of man; and its beauty, its symmetry, and its strength, are fully attested here in this State, as I have before remarked, by the fact that we enjoy smiling prosperity when over one hundred thousand of our people are bearing arms in the field.

My fellow-citizens, we now meet the issue fairly. [A voice—"It is about time."] Let us not conceal the fact. We are men of Pennsylvania, brave men, and it must be admitted, in the face of all that may be said and published, that the campaign on the Peninsula has not accomplished the object with which it set out. [A voice—"Whose fault is that?"] Forty thousand Pennsylvanians are down there now. We can do nothing for those who have fallen upon the field of battle, and our sick and wounded are cared for, but those who remain there still in arms can be, and must be helped. Independent of all other considerations, we must send fresh battalions of Pennsylvanians to their assistance.

I am asked whose fault it is that the campaign on the Peninsula has so far failed. To that question I have no answer. The time for crimination has passed. [Cheers.] All political differences are obliterated by the necessities that surround us. [Cries of "Good."] The time for patriotic action has come—the time to move the public heart has arrived. It is your war and my war; it is for your children and my children; and it is vain for us to condemn this or that official—to expend our vituperation on this or that General—for Generals to issue proclamations, or parties to establish platforms of principle, or the Government to act, unless the public heart is moved, and the people declare, in the presence of God, that this Government shall be maintained. [Cheers.] It will crumble into atoms else.

I care not who is responsible for our misfortunes. Let us draw a mantle over the past—forget all that has already occurred, and let Pennsylvania declare, with her mighty voice, that the Government shall continue to exist forever. [Cheers.] * * * *

Our honest and upright President of the United States calls for more troops, as I before remarked. They are to go into the field to carry on *real* war. War means desolation and death. The rebels have set up the standard of revolt, and are striking at the liberties of a great people, and the history of the world, both sacred and profane, proclaims that they shall suffer death. The time has now come when the lives and the property of the rebels will be used to break down this most unholy rebellion. [Immense applause.] We will no longer be led aside by the proclamations of any Generals. That is all over now. We shall have no more of their proclamations, either in the South or the West. There will be one single, undivided opinion, which will need no act of Congress to enforce, and no lawyer to interpret, and it will be to the effect that all the rebels have in life and property is ours. [A Voice—"Yes, but will they carry this opinion out?"] They will carry it out. The venerable gentleman who presides over you has properly stated the sentiment which will henceforth govern us, and I believe it is embodied in the resolutions which are about to be offered.

I desire to speak to you on another point. Since the beginning of this rebellion, these traitors, whose souls are blistered with perjury, have kept their emissaries in foreign lands for the purpose of securing foreign intervention in this great struggle. When one of your Commodores captured two of their hired agents they were surrendered to a haughty Power. [An indignant voice—"Yes, they were."] Now, if any foreign nation desires to intervene it is too late. The indignation of this country is thoroughly aroused, and if either England or France, or both, desire a contest with us, they will find the energy, the courage and the stubborn will of our people prepared for them. Let the English lion show his teeth now. [Cheers.] Our sea-coast is well protected with iron ships, and we are ready and can suppress this insurrection, and punish foreign insolence besides. Hundreds of thousands of soldiers have already gone forth to do battle for you, thousands of them have died for you, and thousands more are ready when it is necessary. What have you done for them? They have sacrificed all for you; what have you sacrificed for them? Have you done anything to support those legions? Have you made any effort to add to their comfort or to provide for those they have left behind? This is a subject which requires your serious consideration. You are at home and feel none of the deprivations which they suffer. You are surrounded with plenty, and ought you not to bear in mind those brave men who bare their breasts to the bayonet of the enemy, and generously contribute something from your store in their behalf? [Cheers.] This is not the time to hold back. Hanging tremblingly in the balance is death to the Republic or the suppression of the rebellion. In the one case all these States will be divided into small nations, and will become insignificant in the eyes of the world. In the other, we will prove this the strongest Government ever conceived by the mind of man, and our children and our children's children, for generations to come, will enjoy all the blessings which our fathers bequeathed to us. Fellow-citizens, my strength is gone. I thank you for the attention and patience with which you have listened to me. I go back to the performance of my duty, refreshed by the display of patriotism I have here witnessed. I again thank you for your presence here, and bid you for the present farewell. [Loud and long-continued cheers.]

Among the resolutions adopted at this meeting were the following:

Resolved, That we, a portion of the people of Pennsylvania loving our whole country, and cherishing the belief that its preservation from the grasp of violence is near at hand, hereby pledge to the National Government our unwavering support in furnishing men and money to quell the rebellion; and we most earnestly implore his Excellency, the President of the United States, his ministers and advisers, speedily to assail the enemy, seize his places of strength, strip him of whatever may be employed to secure the triumph of our arms, and relentlessly and with unflinching energy wage war for victory over treason. [Cheers.]

Resolved, That our confidence in the President of the United States is not only unimpaired, but hourly increased, by the boldness and wisdom with which he handles novel and perplexing questions of State inseparable from the present perilous condition of the country. [Cheers.]

GOV. ANDREW AND MASSACHUSETTS TRAITORS.

Some miserable traitors in Russell, Mass., having been at work discouraging enlistments, Gov. Andrew addressed the following letter to a citizen of that place:

Commonwealth of Massachusetts,
Executive Department,
Boston, July 17, 1862.

In case the Selectmen of Russell, Mass., shall be disturbed or hindered in the progress of their enlistments for the new levy of volunteers, by any of their citizens who may be treasonably inclined, they may report such cases to the Adjutant-General at Boston, to be further disposed of by the Government.

Conspiracy to prevent enlistments must be promptly met. JOHN A. ANDREW.

THE PHILADELPHIA WAR MEETING.

The following are the resolutions in full passed at the great War Meeting in Independence-Square, Philadelphia, on Saturday afternoon:

The citizens of Philadelphia, assembled in Independence-Square, do hereby solemnly declare and resolve:

1. That the welfare of our people and our nation, demand, that the war, which has been forced upon us by rebellious States, without cause or provocation, shall be prosecuted on the part of the Government with the stern and inflexible purpose of conquering its enemies; and that all the power and all the means which the Executive can command, ought to be employed for that purpose without hesitation or delay.

2. That we thank the President for the recent orders issued by his authority, indicating an abandonment of that policy which has protected the property of rebels, proved disastrous to the health of our armies, and, by prolonging the war, has illustrated the fact that such leniency to our enemies is neither merciful nor wise.

3. That we acknowledge only as our friends those who are loyal to the Government, and give it an earnest and unqualified support, and that all others, whether living in our midst or fighting in the ranks of our foes, are our enemies, and the enemies of the people, and ought to be treated as such.

4. That no interference by foreign Powers in the pending war can be tolerated on any pretext or under any circumstances, but will be resisted to the last extremity; and to that end we solemnly pledge to each other, and to the Government, our lives, our property and our honor as a people.

5. That we heartily approve the call of the President for an additional force of 300,000 men, and ratify the proceedings of the preliminary meeting of citizens held at the rooms of the Board of Trade on the 26th inst., on the subject of subscription and bounties to volunteers to fill the regiments and companies required from Philadelphia.

6. That the Mayor and Councils of the city, and the proper authorities of the several counties of the State, be requested to have the muster-rolls of all Pennsylvania regiments and companies from their respective localities, engaged in the service of their country during the present war, copied into books of parchment, suitably bound and numbered, with entries of the ages, places of birth, residences and occupations of all the officers and men, and deposit the same in the Hall of Independence, to be preserved among its rolls of honor, as a legacy to our children.

7. That every able-bodied citizen capable of bearing arms, be requested to unite himself with some military organization, for the purpose of receiving tactical instruction, and preparing himself for such military service as the necessities of the country may hereafter require.

WAR MEETING IN ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Sunday, July 27.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held last evening in the Court House, to encourage enlistments for the war. The rotunda of the Court House was completely filled, and a large assemblage gathered in the street in front of the building.

Speeches were made by Charles D. Drake, F. P. Blair, S. S. Nelson, and others. Resolutions were passed, declaring that the preservation of our Union is to St. Louis of interest greater than all other interests; that she will contribute her last dollar, if necessary, to reinforce the armies; that loyalty should have no tolerance for treason, and no description of disloyalty to the Government of the United States should be tolerated by the military authorities; that we demand security from home traitors and rebel spies by their removal from our midst.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

New-Albany, Ind., Sunday, July 27.

The *Ledger* says the rebels have congregated in considerable force at Hawesville, Ky., and boldly and defiantly insulted the Union citizens. The Federal ram *Hornet*, with troops, has gone there.

Henderson and Owensboro were quiet on Friday, and both towns strongly garrisoned with National troops, who arrest all persons who talk or act in favor of the rebellion.

The military prisons at Louisville are so full that daily commitments are made to the Jeffersonville (Indiana) Penitentiary.

Passengers from Henderson say the guerrillas have appeared with a pretty strong force opposite Mound City, and it was feared they would attempt to burn the Federal gunboats building there.

A large number of young ladies, of New-Albany, have proposed to act as clerks and salesmen for the young men of that place who will enlist, and give them half their salaries while they are absent and surrender their positions to them on their return.

THE GUERRILLAS IN TENNESSEE.

Nashville, Sunday, July 27.

The Tenth Ohio Regiment, guarding the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, between Decatur and Courtland, were attacked yesterday by a large force of guerrillas, under Starns and Ward.

Thirty or forty of the regiment are said to have been killed.

The road was considerably damaged, but not so much as to cut off communication.

A large rebel force is reported to be near Tuscumbia.

Col. Forrest is reported to be at Carthage, with the object, it is supposed, of making a descent on the Louisville Railroad.

MISSOURI.

A Sad Story of the Rebellion—Measures Taken by Gen. Brown—Movements of the Guerrillas.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Springfield, Friday, July 18, 1862.

The tender mercies of secession are cruel. I have just heard the sad story of a widow who has buried two sons and a daughter since the outbreak of rebellion. Her three children all fell by the hand of violence.

She lived in the White River country—a land of hills and of ignorance. In that country, she and her family stood almost alone upon the side of the National Union. Her neighbors were advocates of rebellion, and even before the arrival of our army in Springfield, all loyal citizens were warned that they must leave their homes or die. It was little that the poor widow had to leave,—a miserable log-cabin and a small patch of hillside,—but such as it was, she was preparing to abandon it, when her son Harvey left her, in search of employment. She packed his bundle with a heavy heart, took a silk handkerchief from her neck, gave it to him, and kissed him good-bye, never expecting to see him again.

He had not gone many days when her persecution began. Her little boy was one evening bringing in wood for the fire, when a shot was heard—a bullet struck the log under his arm, and he dropped it with a scream. The ball had just missed his heart. Joy at his escape from death was henceforth mingled with gloomy apprehension.

Next, she heard of the death of Harvey. He had found a home, and fancying himself secure, was alone at work in the field. The family with whom he lived were absent. When they returned at noon, they found his dead body in the house, pierced by a bullet. His torn cap and other signs witnessed to the severity of his struggle, before he yielded to his murderer.

From this time, the family of Mrs. Willis lived in constant fear. One day, a gun was fired at them as they sat at dinner. Often they saw men prowling about with guns, looking for the young men. One man was bold enough to come into the cabin in search of them. At night they all hid in the woods and slept. The poor woman was one day gathering corn in the garden, and William was sitting upon the fence.

"Don't sit there, William," said his mother, "you are too fair a mark for a shot."

William went to the door and sat upon the step.

"William," said his sister, "you are not safe there. Come into the house."

He obeyed. He was sitting between two beds, when suddenly another shot rang upon the air, and the widow's second son, Samuel, whom she had not noticed sitting by another door, rose to his feet, staggered a few steps toward his mother, and fell a corpse before her.

"I never wished any one in torment before," she said, "but I did wish the man that killed him was there."

Her three oldest sons at once left the cabin, and fled over the hills. They are all in the National army to-day. Samuel's sister washed the cold clay, and dressed it for the grave. After two days the secession neighbors came to bury him. At first the frantic mother refused to let them touch his body. At last she consented. The clods were falling upon the coffin, each sound awakening an echo in her aching heart, when a whippoorwill fluttered down, with its wild, melancholy cry, and settled in the open grave. The note so terrified the conscience-stricken, superstitious wretches, that for a moment they fled in dismay.

Two of her children were now in the tomb. Three had escaped for their lives. The unhappy woman was left with her two daughters and three small children, helpless and alone. She was obliged to go thirty miles upon horseback to the mill for food, and afterward to return on foot, leading her horse by the bridle, with the sack of meal upon his back. On her return she met her children, about a mile and a half from her own house. In her neighbor's yard, her two boys, aged 10 and 12 years, were digging another grave—the grave of an old man, murdered in her absence, for the crime of loyalty to the Union. Together with a white-headed patriot, who tottered with age, they placed the corpse upon a board, rolled it, unprepared for burial and uncoffined, into the shallow pit, and then covered it with earth. Such are the trials of loyal citizens in the Border Slave States, and wherever rebellion has been in power.

The widow now escaped for refuge to this city. And here, to crown her sorrows, in the absence of her three oldest remaining sons, a drunken soldier of the Fifth Kansas Regiment shot her daughter Mary, as she was standing in the door of her house. Is it any wonder that this woman's hair is gray, her forehead full of wrinkles, or that she should say, with tremulous tones, "I feel that I shall not live long. The only thing which sustains me is the love of Christ."

Northern people know nothing of the horrors of war. A young man, named Bowling, has devastated a strip of country thirty miles in width, between Arkansas and Missouri. Five or six others are associated with him. Armed with a long rifle, which will carry the ball straight to its mark at a distance of two hundred yards, he lurks by the roadside to murder National soldiers and known Union men. You can no more find him by searching for him than you can find some particular deer in the forest. He never acknowledges having killed anyone, but he sometimes says: "If my gun had not snapped, I would have tumbled a Federal over to-day." It is thought that he has killed at least thirty men with his own hands. Union men have fled in fear of their lives, leaving their houses empty and their grain standing ungathered in the field. Secessionists have fled, dreading that vengeance will be taken upon them for his crimes.

To prevent such deeds, Gen. Brown issued his order for the appointment of an Assessment Committee in each county, to assess damages upon Secessionists in neighborhoods where Union men are robbed or murdered. I see that the *Evening Post* makes some remarks upon the value and obligation of oaths, based upon my report of another order by the General—his famous order No. 15. The editor seems to suggest an improvement upon Brown's policy. It may gratify him to know that violently disloyal citizens are already obliged to give a bond as well as to take an oath of allegiance. The very measures which the *Post* recommends are already in force in this district, namely: The withholding from those who refuse to swear allegiance the right to vote, the privilege of sitting on juries, and the right to practice in the Courts. But no one is *compelled* to take the oath. No man need fear personal violence if he refuses to take it. This union of severity and kindness on the part of Gen. Brown has produced the happiest results. The district is now entirely clear of armed rebels, except a few near the North Fork of White River. There have recently been few instances of "jayhawking." Only one man is known to have been shot since the appointment of the Committee of Assessment. The General has written a number of letters to prominent Secessionists in troublesome neighborhoods, threatening them with punishment for evil-doing, and promising them safety if they do well. In many instances these letters have proved sufficient, without the visit of a single soldier. Brown's policy is to make the people self-reliant, to teach them to protect themselves, and to prepare them for the ultimate withdrawal of the troops. This is comparatively easy, as Southwest Missouri is overwhelmingly loyal.

In my last letter I mentioned that Coffee and Rains, in command of a thousand rebels, were retreating from Cowskin Prairie, through Arkansas, into the Indian Nation; that some Kansas troops were in pursuit of them; and that an engagement was expected near Fort Gibson. It is now reported—not officially, but by reliable men from the Southwest—that Col. Weir, a Kansas officer, overtook the flying rebels, fought them, killed forty-three, and took one hundred prisoners, including Col. Clarkson, their commander. Coffee and Rains were not with Clarkson, however, but near Fayetteville, in Arkansas. Accordingly Gen. Brown sent an expedition, under command of Major Miller, to surprise them. Part of the Second Wisconsin Cavalry and of the Third Missouri State Militia, together with a battalion of the Tenth Illinois Cavalry, and a battery of artillery, moved from Cassville on last Sunday night. They camped the next morning in a ravine, and by keeping silence, escaped observation. On Monday night they renewed their march, passing Fayetteville on the right, and on Tuesday morning they succeeded in surprising Cerre's camp, which was five or six miles southwest of the town. The first intimation which the enemy had of their approach was the rapid dropping into their midst of shells from our guns. In their fright, they beat a retreat in every direction, and their camp-baggage, with many horses and some prisoners, fell into our hands. The main body of the rebels, numbering five or six hundred, moved toward Cane Hill. Our men pursued them for eight miles, and returned. Fayetteville is now in our possession, and will be permanently occupied.

It is said that Gen. Rains, who has been for some time at the head of an independent troop of horse, and would not acknowledge Hindman's authority, has at last accepted a commission as Brigadier-General in the Confederate service. Thus the last remnant of the Missouri State Guard is now disbanded.

Our forces at Granby have found a large quantity of lead in pigs, concealed there by the rebels. They have also found 23,000 pounds of ore, which is to be smelted at once in the celebrated Granby furnaces, and will make about ten tons of lead for the use of the Government.

Gen. Brown has received authority to raise a brigade in Arkansas for the United States service. He will visit Fayetteville shortly. KICKAPOO.

FROM NEWBERN.

Arrival of the Steam-transport Albany.

The United States steam-transport *Albany*, Capt. Lewis, from Newbern, N. C., on the 24th inst., consigned to Quartermaster Tompkins, arrived at this port yesterday. She brings a number of sick and wounded soldiers from Gen. Burnside's command. She had fine weather during the passage. The following named persons came as passengers:

Lieut. Col. Kretchmar and son, 103d N. Y. V.; Lieut.-Col. Elwell, 23d Mass.; Major Bartholomew, 27th Mass.; Capt. C. D. Aschroft steamer *Phenix*; Capt. J. W. Wilson, steamer *Pilot Boy*; Capt. H. R. Cooley, 27th Mass; Lieut. Craig, 6th N. H.; Lieut. G. W. Bartlett, 27th Mass.; Lieut. G. W. Creasey, 23d Mass.; Lieut. D. P. Muzzey, 23d Mass.; Lieut. J. H. Turner, 24th Mass.; Lieut. Gull, Dr. Daniel N. Duncan, Rev. J. C. Moffat, 9th N. J.; F. A. Richard, of Newbern; Rev. J. H. Clark, A. Burnham, S. B. Sawyer, H. M. Brackett, 23d Mass.; Capt. C. A. Berry, 10th N. H.; Sergt. John H. Trish, 21st Conn.; F. G. Kingsley, 3d N. Y.; B. C. Holmes, 6th N. H.; R. P. Brookes, U. P. Phinney, W. N. Graham, 10th Conn.; L. A. Trumbull, Gen. J. Fox, 8th Conn.; R. D. Donaldson, Wm. Ripp, L. D. Austin, 3d N. Y.; O. R. Conner, 27th Mass.; O. P. Lorenz, 25th Mass.; L. S. Munroe, 17th Mass.; R. D. Moore, 21st Mass.; F. Stone, 27th Mass.; M. Kimball, J. Howard, D. F. Brown, L. H. Bridgeham, C. B. Hartley, T. F. Daly, DeWitt W. Peck, L. M. Eaton, H. Lloyd, H. J. Hall, E. Green, J. L. Roberts, Geo. W. Kribe, T. Thompson, John Dickey, E. Bowman, Gen. L. Hilbreth, Wm. Dray, G. F. Smith, T. F. Warren, H. Dehost, D. B. Hubbard, W. B. Reed, Charles L. French, E. Mancil, P. Holden, Wm. H. Hooker, O. A. Fields, Wm. Mason and T. Turner.

SICK AND WOUNDED PER ALBANY.

Chas. W. Platt, 27th N.Y.	Rufus D. Moses, 21st Mass.
Solon Gould, 4th N. H.	G. J. Lane, 8th Conn.
Robert Buck, N. Y. V.	J. C. Triumph, 8th Penn.
Joseph Wayne, N. Y. V.	J. W. Trask, 9th N. H.
George Kibbe, 10th Conn.	C. A. Berry, 6th N. H.
Sergt. Dwight, 10th Conn.	Sergt. J. H. Trish, 21th Conn.
G. F. Abbott, 6th N. H.	Corp. T. Warren, 21st Mass.
J. Q. Thayer, 8th Conn	B. F. Brown, 23d Mass.
S. B. Hurlbut, 10th Conn.	L. M. Eaton, 24th Mass.
John L. Roberts, 10th Conn.	R. D. Dawson, 20th Mass.
Chauncey Moran, 8th Conn.	O. P. Laverdy, 25th Mass.
Geo. W. Lewis, 8th Conn.	F. Randolph, 23d Mass.
H. Littlefield, 6th N. H.	

The sick and wounded are under the charge of Chaplain W. B. Clark, of the Twenty-third Massachusetts Volunteers.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. O. M. Mitchel arrived at midnight, on Saturday, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and, yesterday morning, transferred his quarters to the Everett House, where his son-in-law is residing.

Hon. H. S. Sanford, Minister to Belgium, arrived on Saturday last, at the Brevoort House, from Washington, and left yesterday again for the same city. Mr. Sanford was to have left in the steamer of Saturday for Europe, but having obtained an extension of his leave of absence, will not take his departure until Wednesday next.

Mrs. Gen. Burnside and Mrs. Richmond left the Fifth-avenue Hotel, on Saturday, for Providence, R.I.

Brig.-Gen. Brown, of New-Jersey, left the Metropolitan Hotel on Saturday, for Long Branch; Gens. Stone and Briggs are still at that hotel.

Gen. Van Vleit, Lieut.-Col. H. B. Sargent, of Boston, and Dr. James S. Whiting, of Charleston, Mass., are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Col. Danbury, of the British Army; H. B. Morris, of London, and S. J. Lyman, of Montreal, are at the Brevoort House.

Hon. G. Ashmun, of Massachusetts; Lieut. Cramner Burt, of the U. S. Navy, and Capt. Turner and lady, of St. Louis, are at the Astor

The New-York Times.

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FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Steamship Marion with Advices to the 20th.

IMPORTANT BANK CASES DECIDED.

The Rebels Still Inclined to be Troublesome.

RECRUITING FOR THE NATIONAL ARMY.

RUMORS ABOUT GEN. BEAUREGARD.

The steamship *Marion*, from New-Orleans on the 20th inst., arrived at this port yesterday. Her advices are four days later than previously received.

The *Marion* brought mails from the United States steamers *Mississippi*, *Pensacola*, *Cayuga* and *Itcaas*, at New Orleans, and *San Jacinto*, (flagship,) *Huntsville* and *Mercedita* at Key West.

The health of New-Orleans was still very good. Gen. BUTLER has 2,000 men cleaning the streets. The city is quiet, although considerable excitement occurred on the arrival of the news of the exploits of the C. S. ram *Arkansas*.

Col. T. B. THORPE, of the Custom-house at New-Orleans, sends per *Marion* a pair of pelicans (Louisiana State emblem) as a present to the Central Park.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

Fashionable Drinking-Saloon—The Consequences of Not Taking the Oath of Allegiance—A Rebellious Female—New-Englanders the Ringleaders in Rebellion.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 19, 1862.

HOAR'S drinking-saloon was one of the most fashionable in the city. The proprietor, the son of the famous New-York hotel-keeper of that name, kept fast horses, a fashionable private residence, and received his income by the hundred dollars the day. In an evil hour secession seized upon the land, and HOLT was induced to issue shinplasters. His reputation for wealth and business profits made them popular, and inducements were held out for immense issues. Gradually, however, business fell off, and HOLT, when Gen. BUTLER ordered that the personal paper money should be redeemed by bank notes, found it impossible to comply with Gen. BUTLER'S proclamation, and this inability was increased by the fact that he had taken the oath of allegiance, and his regular customers refused therefore to be comforted at his house. The finale was that HOLT was sold out, and his establishment, repainted and restocked, opened under the auspices of one JOHN HAWKINS. To give the place the due amount of *éclat*, Capt. CLARK, of the *Delta*, knowing that it was against the law for any one to sell liquor in the city, unless by a person who had taken the oath of allegiance and obtained a license, caused it to be published that at last our citizens were blessed with a "Union drinking saloon," and at the same time invited all persons who loved the Stars and Stripes to patronize this new establishment.

This intended-to-be-flattering notice fell upon JOHN HAWKINS as a thunderbolt; he frantically rushed over to the newspaper office and protested that he was a rebel, and that he relied upon his secession friends for patronage; he declared that he was a ruined man unless something was done to immediately purge his fair fame of any taint of loyalty to his native land. Capt. CLARK, who fully appreciated the unfortunate publican's feelings, and with the spirit and liberality of a chivalrous editor, offered his columns for an explanation, which offer resulted in the publication of the following card:

HAWKINS HOUSE.

To the Editor of the New-Orleans Delta:

The editorial statement in your journal of this morning—to the effect that I have taken the oath of allegiance—is a fabrication. JOHN HAWKINS.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 17, 1862.

Secessia was delighted; JOHN'S friends crowded his precincts all day, and drank to JOHN'S health, *and at John's expense*. The dawn of the following morning promised a brilliant future; but alas! Deputy Provost-Marshal Col. STAFFORD, whose business it is to see that public drinking-house keepers *have* taken the oath of allegiance, sent after Mr. HAWKINS and asked him what right he had to keep a shop open without a license, and further inquired if JOHN did not know that he could not get a license unless he took oath to be a good citizen under the National Government. This interference on the part of Gen. BUTLER and his subordinates, with the unalienable rights of secessia, has, of course, thrown a new brand of discord into the community, and the fearful catastrophe seems impending, that will compel the habitués of the fashionable drinking saloons to have the slow poison dealt out by loyal citizens; to secessia, anything loyal, even bad brandy, is held to be a nuisance.

The "ladies" of New-Orleans seem to be quite as sensitive as JOHN HAWKINS. A married lady of prepossessing appearance, and no doubt of New-England origin, was arrested the other day for wearing a secession badge. The authorities deemed the punishment of her arrest quite sufficient for her indiscretion, as she was permitted to quietly depart. There was no gratitude, however, in her composition, courtesies she construes into fear, and a respect for her sex, into pusillanimous conduct, and lest her amiable friends should cut her acquaintance, if they hear she entertained the lovely virtue of patriotism, she favors the world with the following card:

Editor Delta—SIR: Having been arrested a few days since for the display of Confederate colors upon my person, in commemoration of our victory in Virginia, and since released upon *unconditional* terms, I now desire through your columns to contradict the rumor of an apology having been made by me to BUTLER for the so-called offense. I take the liberty of adding that I *never* had an interview with the above person, nor to escape punishment had to lower the dignity of our Southern principles, which I then and still represent. I am, sir,

MRS. E. A. COWEN, No. 199 Canal-street.

It would afford a fine study for a naturalist to define elaborately the shades of difference that exist among these violent Secessionists. The disease is always most violent when it attacks Northern constitutions. There is some direction in which you can plume down the sharp points of a Southern victim, but I believe when a New-Englander is bitten, you cannot rub your hand over them in any direction without getting it tacerated with sharp points. It was to New-England school-teachers here, that have most persistently defied the Federal authorities, with regard to singing treasonable songs in the schools. It was a *May Flower* Bostonian, of Abolition antecedents, who exhibited before the Louisiana Club the cross made of the bones of a Yankee. It is New-England men here, who are in the streets most rude in their bearing toward National soldiers and Union citizens. It is New-England men who own the stores where do congregate the most violent haters of anything North; it is these kind of men who fill the papers of the South with the grossest misrepresentations of the Administration, and by every diabolical art keep alive the war parties in all sections of the country. It may be a source of some consolation to know that all these New-England people are pretty thoroughly ruined by the rebellion, and that when they make up their accounts in this world, and possibly in the next, they will find that treason "don't pay;" it don't take up notes here, nor lay up treasures hereafter.

A day or two ago my eyes were attracted by a diminutive little man, carrying the significant shoulder-strap of a Brigadier-General. I had great confidence in his skill and courage and in his military knowledge, for I know that MARION was very small in body and so was Dr. WATTS. The General came to my hotel and proceeded up stairs. In a few moments the attentive landlord, hearing that he had a live Brigadier in the house, without asking the clerk for *his name* only asked for *his number*, which obtaining, said landlord rushed into the bar-room and had a julep mixed of standard strength, and ornamented with an immense amount of "greens," which, ostentatiously stuck up, making the "institution" look more like a flower-pot than a genial beverage. This chemical and vegetable combination, sustained by a waiter of unusual politeness was handed into "21," with the landlord's compliments. In due course of time the tumbler returned as dry as a gourd, the mint all wilted; in fine, it seemed as if a sirocco had passed over it. And what of that? Only, gentle reader, that the General was Gen. NEAL DOW, the author of the Maine liquor law, and Commander at Fort Jackson, whose orderly, no doubt, appropriated to himself the landlord's honest hospitality.

Among the most useful institutions of this city is the Adams Express Company, the headquarters of which are located in Natchez-street, with two soldiers at the door as a guard. Under the excellent management of Mr. ASA S. BLAKE, who dispatches business very much after the JOHN HOEY style, within the last three weeks, beside the forwarding of tons of freight, Mr. BLAKE has transmitted to the wives and families of the soldiers of this division of the army upwards of $500,000, in sums varying from $10 to $100. Clerks of Adams Express Company accompany the U. S. Paymasters when they pay the troops, take the money to be sent north, which is finally transmitted by special messenger direct to the various cities and towns of the Northern and Western States.

The "standing committees" of secesh, that meet daily on the corners of the streets, were jubilant yesterday over the greatest "naval victory on record," which had just taken place at Vicksburgh. What it was all about was not stated to the loyal men, but as near as I could learn a rebel ram named *Arkansas* had destroyed our fleets before Vicksburgh, and thrown a large number of shells into Fortress Monroe. All the satisfaction the "Yanks" had was the new feature of the *Delta*, which has attempted to publish itself on Sunday as an "Illustrated." Its special artist was no doubt on the spot, when he got up those "pictures." CŒLEBS.

The Monetary Future of New-Orleans and Louisiana—Dark Prospects Ahead—Mrs. Beauregard, Gens. Butler and Shepley—Commercial—Jeff. Thompson's Proclamation.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, July 20, 1862.

The faces of the Union people are quite cheerful to-day, the latest advices—the 9th—giving quite a different character to the battles before Richmond than we obtained from rebel dispatches. The clear and well written article in the Richmond *Examiner*, giving a description of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S "new position," if not intended as a piece of deception, more than anything else, up to this date, has afforded substantial ground for believing that we shall meet with no more repulses. Push on the columns—let there be no lagging now. The Union and its interests grow every day more dear to the hearts of the people, and let all who would compromise with the enemy be declared enemies of the Republic. The struggle now being made by the leaders of the rebellion are the efforts of criminals at bay, and must speedily exhaust their energies. While I indulge the idea that the military energies of the Confederacy are dastroying themselves, the pecuniary resources of the people of the Southern States certainly show not the slightest hopefulness. Take, for instance, the once prosperous State of Louisiana, including its commercial centre, New-Orleans. Now, what are the facts?

Is it not safe to say that at the beginning of the rebellion the planters owed the merchants of this city at least three-fourths of the value of their crops; it is commonly said, the planters are a year ahead of their incomes. They, the current year, have either neglected their agricultural interests or destroyed their products. This puts them behind a year and three-fourths. Certain it is, that the leaders of the so-called Government encourage that *no* cotton or sugar be planted the coming year, which idea has been largely adopted as a basis of action, which must finally leave the planters *two years and three-quarters in debt*. Now, who that is sane will say that property thus embarrassed can, under any circumstances, remain in the hands of the present holders. Again, the merchants of this city, once justly entitled to the appelation of princes, have all they are worth loaned out to these planters, who are to be two years and three-quarters in debt; now, what is to save the mercantile community of this city from an overwhelming insolvency? When the rebellion commenced, the merchants and bankers of New-Orleans could have saved the State to the Union. If New-Orleans had remained true to the flag the Confederates never would have had a respectable indorsement of their worthless currency, nor a city in their possession whose export commerce, in a monetary point of view, was really worth blockading. But instead of stemming the tide, set in motion by the demagogues, they assisted to swell its destructive proportions, and are now to be swept away by irresistible force. The mercantile community hopelessly embarrassed, its assets hardly worth the paper on which they are written, for, in addition to the exhaustion of the planters, the banks have been robbed of the greater part of their specie, and must also soon be involved in hopeless difficulties. All these things the merchants and property-holders of New-Orleans have invited, and what is strange, continue to encourage.

Since Gen. BUTLER'S arrival here, it is safe to say that not *an old commercial house* of any importance has attempted to do business. The city in debt four or five millions, largely created by the purchase of Confederate bonds, which, in turn, were paid out for the worthless defences of the city. To carry on the Government the Nationals, since they have had possession, have been obliged to increase the debt, though the city's expenses have been greatly lessened, from the fact that the Governor, the Mayor, the Judges, and military men are serving without salaries; yet the expenses are large, the item alone for relieving the poor being immense of itself. But the citizens have never, through the property-holders, made the slightest demonstration toward assisting Gen. BUTLER in its administration. They have sat, and still sit, supinely looking on, while debts (mortgages in fact) are piling up against their property, which loss joined with the greater still of the ruin of the planters, are going to necessarily invite the same property revolution in the city that must overtake the country. To show how this Dahomey sort of self-destruction is tending, I need only say, that a prominent Notary of this city informed me, a day or two since, that in a week he had protested over a hundred notes drawn by Louisville merchants and accepted in New-Orleans, which notes were given for bagging and rope that were distributed throughout the cotton plantations of Louisiana and Mississippi, and for tobacco, which is now held here on foreign account.

Now I contend, that if the business men of New-Orleans, when Gen. BUTLER took possession of the city, had issued a circular to the planters, their customers: had stated that the city had made the best defence in its power; had exhausted its war resources, and, for the time, was in the possession of the National forces; and further, that Gen. BUTLER had given the most satisfactory assurances, personal and by proclamation, that gold and silver would be paid for cotton and sugar; and for the reasons above stated, without regard to further political action, it were better to send forward their crops, this sensible course, even if all the parties were Confederates, and intended to remain so, would have saved millions to New-Orleans, and greatly alleviated the dark future which seems impending over this section of the country. Instead of this, the merchants and property-holders of New-Orleans have let revolutionists, men without sugar to destroy, or cotton to burn, dictate to them how they shall act. Was self-abnegation, was moral and financial death, more tamely invited.

Gen. BUTLER, a few days ago, had an opportunity of obliging Mrs. Gen. BEAUREGARD, who is a resident in this city. It seems the lady had a small amount of money in one of the banks, left to her credit by her husband. Under existing orders, as it was a Confederate transaction, she could not draw it out. The moment the facts came to Gen. BUTLER'S knowledge, the "joint order" was suspended, so far as the lady was concerned, and she now has her money.

Gen. G. F. SHEPLEY'S sudden departure from the city has given rise to much speculation. Some have suggested that his mission was to settle, by some direct order from the President, the disagreement of action between Gen. BUTLER and Gen. PHELPS, regarding contrabands. Various other speculations are afloat, but I think I am safe in saying, that after Gen. SHEPLEY received his commission as military Governor of the State, he immediately repaired to Baton Rouge, the former capital. This was his first trip into the interior. At Baton Rouge the General saw a great number of the substantial planters, and probably received many ideas and impressions regarding the duties imposed upon him by his new commission. Returning to the city he discovered that the *Matanzas* was within an hour of sailing, and would also immediately return to New-Orleans. This gave an opportunity for a safe and expeditious trip to and from the National Capital, and he took advantage of it. Absent only a few days from the seat of his duties, he will, nevertheless, have an opportunity of seeing Mr. LINCOLN and the heads of the Departments, and be able not only to give much valuable information, but receive direct from headquarters details of instructions that cannot be given in formal or official documents, however elaborate they may be. The people here, expect a great deal from Gen. SHEPLEY; he and Gen. BUTLER are everywhere spoken of with admiration, and anything that would relieve them of their commands here would be looked upon as an irreparable calamity.

Yesterday, the young ladies attached to the public schools of the city, who have been so fond of teaching the children to sing rebel songs, waited on Lieut. WEITZEL, Acting Military Commandant of the city, to see if their salaries would be paid them during the Summer vacation. This was decidedly cool, considering they had all been dismissed at the close of the session, two weeks previously. Lieut. WEITZEL received them courteously, heard their inquiries, and then, with one of his most genial smiles, informed them that, as a preliminary for doing any business with him, it was necessary that they should take the oath of allegiance—whereupon the amiable young ladies left, having a realizing sense that the Stars and Stripes waved on the City Hall.

COMMERCIAL.

It can scarcely be said we have any uniform market here in the great staple.

COTTON—In the absence of any steam communication with the interior, and all Cotton on the rivers being burned—the supplies are sometimes received by small druggers, who run the risk of personal damage and destruction of cargo—850 bales arrived by two flats from near Baton Rouge, being on foreign account, and now being shipped to Liverpool on French account. The Cotton was purchased three months since. Twenty-five bales repacked samples that has been accumulating in offices for three years, was sold yesterday at 35c., classed Good Ordinary; a public sale of 200 bales, made at auction, classing Ordinary to Middling, brought an average of 33c. All scraps of Cotton are now being gathered and rebaled—and in the face of JEFF. THOMPSON'S proclamation to the Mississippians, which I inclose, Cotton that may come in stealthily will command, by 1st August, 50c. for Middling.

SUGAR also comes in slowly, for want of transportation, and on arrival is eagerly sought after at 5¼c. @5¾c for fair; 6c.@6¼c. for prime to choice. All ordinary low Sugars are bought by our Sugar refiners here, whose numbers have increased, and who do a fine business for home consumption.

FLOUR is held in first hands at $16—good demand.

LARD 17c.@18c. retail—stock small.

BACON—Retailing 12c. for Shoulders, 12½c.@13c. for Sides, 20c.@22c. for sugar-cured Hams. Demand good.

BUTTER—20c.@22c. Fair supply in market.

CORN—Very scarce, at $3@$3 25 ₱ bushel, and cargoes from New-York will pay well; as also kiln-dried Corn Meal in barrels and half barrels.

OATS—$1 75@$2 ₱ bushel.

HAY—Northern on landing, $72 ₱ ton; from store, $80@$90.

SALT—Two cargoes from Liverpool *viâ* Havana, in English bottoms and stored, selling retail: Coarse, $2 25@$2 50 ₱ sack; Fine, $3; Turk's Island at $1.

TOBACCO—Nothing doing except retail for home manufacture. Large stock held, say 10,000 hhds., for shipment to France in French and English bottoms only; and over $100,000 worth of stores held here on French account, to be shipped to Bordeaux in foreign bottoms.

In the absence of all supplies from the Upper Mississippi, of which you can be well informed direct, all kinds of provisions will pay well.

FREIGHTS to Havre—Cotton, 3c.; New-York, 2c.; and freights are scarce, there being no exportations of consequence.

AN IMPORTANT BANK CASE.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS INVOLVED.

The *Delta* of July 18 gives the following summary of the case of the Union Bank of Louisiana *vs.* the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank:

According to the evidence, on or about the 5th of May, the Cashier of the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank called upon the Cashier of the Union Bank, and stated they were short of circulating notes, and asked to be allowed to check upon the Union Bank for such an amount as they might require to pay their depositors, which was assented to, to be returned when called for. Checks to the amount of $130,000, legal currency, were drawn for, paid in Confederate notes. There was not any express understanding as to what description of notes should be returned. At the time the only circulation was the Confederate notes, no other notes being paid by the banks for deposits which had been made in gold and silver, or for other debts, they receiving the same on deposit and for notes due, freely at par. The understanding, as a matter of course, was that the money should be returned in currency. Had payment been offered in part or in whole in Confederate notes, while they remained in currency, they would have been received by the Union Bank. No such offer was made.

On the 19th of May, the date of the proclamation, the Teller of the Merchants' and Traders' Bank, was sent to the Union Bank, to say that it was ready to pay $60,000 of the $130,000. Mr. PENN replied that he would accept the $60,000 in Confederate notes, but that the Union Bank expected bank notes for the balance. The Teller did not offer the $60,000—nor had he the notes with him. He testified that it was late in the day, and that after reporting the reply of Mr. PENN to the President, he expected to be sent back the next morning with the $60,000, and an answer as to the balance. The proclamation of the 19th May appearing, the Bank Presidents had a meeting, on the morning of the 20th, deciding that they could not longer receive such notes on deposit, as currency. In consequence of which Mr. PENN informed Mr. ROBINSON that he could not take any part of the $130,000 in Confederate notes. The teller stated that Mr. ROBINSON told him that for this reason he did not send the $60,000, which they had on hand, to be tendered to the Union Bank, nor any answer about paying the balance in bank notes. That the whole sum was offered in Confederate notes on the 26th of May. To enable the bank to do this, it borrowed from its special depositors the $70,000.

The testimony established that the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank had paid out to their depositors, at par, all the notes borrowed of the Union Bank, with a trifling exception. Its last check was paid on the 13th May. On the 15th the Bank held but $5,330 of the Confederate notes received from the Union Bank, including what they had received on the previous day from their depositors and for collections.

No testimony was offered showing what proportion of those $5,330 had been received from the Union Bank. The Teller stated that he had not the means of ascertaining.

The Teller, who was sent with the checks to draw the money, said it was agreed to be returned in Confederate notes. Mr. FRESET, of the Union Bank, testified differently. The counsel for the Union Bank contended that a clerk sent to draw money for checks, could not change the contract or the obligation of the parties; that the funds of the Bank belonged to the stockholders, and could only be controlled by a board of directors.

The Court decided that the whole debt of $130,000, with interest from the date of the protest, must be paid in bank notes by the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank to the Union Bank.

JACOB BARKER, counsel for plaintiffs.

ANOTHER SUIT.

From the Bee, July 17.

PROVOST COURT—JUDGE BELL.—*D. E. Keegan vs. The Bank of America.*—This was a suit for the recovery of $8,000, which had been deposited in the name of Mrs. MCCANN, the wife of the partner of plaintiff. It had been proved to the satisfaction of the Judge of the Sixth District Court that the money really belonged to the insolvent firm of KEEGAN & MCCANN; and the money was ordered to be sequestered for the use of their creditors. Mr. HUGER was appointed syndic for the firm. Mr. ROSIER, for the defendants, now took exception to the jurisdiction of the Court. For the plaintiff Col. FIELD and Mr. ROSELIUS contended that Mr. HUGER had instituted proceedings as syndic, and after getting possession of the assets, intervened as Confederate States Receiver, and sequestered them, on the ground that the creditors, being mostly residents of the North, were alien enemies. Judge BELL said he had no doubt that the Court had full jurisdiction; but that in order to get at the case properly, it would be necessary for him to set aside all former proceedings in the Courts, and the acts of Mr. HUGER, both as syndic and receiver. It appearing that the amount had never been drawn from the bank, and that it would suffer no loss, the Court had no hesitation in ordering that the bank should pay over the money to Mr. KEEGAN, on his giving a bond of $10,000 to pay the same over to the creditors of his late firm. As the deposit was made prior to the 16th September, 1861, the money was ordered to be paid in specie.

WARNING TO INTERMEDDLERS.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, July 19.

The following facts, derived from unquestionable authority, may serve to illustrate the danger incurred by Federal officers who seek to entice or corrupt the slaves of our people. One of our citizens having missed a valuable slave woman, made inquiry for her, and ascertained that she was in the service of an officer of one of the Federal regiments. He proceeded to the boarding-house of the officer, and there finding the woman, asked if she was not ready to go home. The woman replied that she was, but that the Federal officer, in whose service she was, would not permit her. The citizen then saw the officer, and received from him assurance that the woman would be sent to him. This promise was not kept, and our citizen being disgusted with the double-dealing and bad faith of the officer, laid his complaint before Lieut. WEITZEL, who manifested great indignation against the officer, and requested the citizen to see Gen. BUTLER. The wife of our citizen undertook the mission to Gen. BUTLER, and after some difficulty, succeeded in obtaining an interview with him. Gen. BUTLER immediately took the matter in hand, and sent a guard to the boarding-house where the slave was harbored, had the officer who so harbored her arrested and sent to jail, and on the interference of a Chaplain of one of the Federal regiments against the arrest of the woman, had his Reverendship also arrested and placed in confinement. The girl was sent home to her master, with the request that she should not be cruelly punished. This course on the part of the General commanding is calculated to put a stop to an abuse which must produce quite as much trouble to the Federal authorities as to our own citizens. We trust it will be followed up in all similar cases of intermeddling with our slaves.

The *Picayune*, of the 20th, publishes the following statement of this case, made by Gen. BUTLER'S authority:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, July 19, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-Orleans Picayune:

SIR: As an editorial in your issue of this morning, entitled "A Warning to Intermeddlers," contains several misstatements of facts, I am directed by the Major-General Commanding to make the following statement in regard to the case, with the request that you will give it publicity through your columns.

The young slave girl indicated was enticed into the quarters of a United States officer, in direct violation of a general order prohibiting such conduct, and evidently for improper purposes.

An attempt was afterward made by another colored woman, of questionable character, to conceal the young girl. Subsequently, the mistress called upon the General, and instead, as you say, of her experiencing "some difficulty" in obtaining admittance to him, he went out to her carriage to see her, in consideration of her being ill. Upon learning the particulars of the case, he asked the girl if she was willing to go home to her mistress, if well treated there, and upon her expressing such readiness, he sent her in charge of an Orderly to her old home.

Your statement in relation to the arrest of the Chaplain of the regiment is entirely incorrect, as no such arrest was ever made.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, A. F. PUFFER,
Lieutenant and A. D. C.

THE REBELS RAMPANT.

From the different papers we cull the following items, which show that the rebels, male and female, in the Crescent City are not all suppressed:

"The case of H. NICHOLSON and J. E. WALKER was disposed of in the Provost Court. They are citizens who have always been regarded as highly respectable. When riding up in the horse-cars they spoke of the existing order of things in terms of extreme censure. Mr. NICHOLSON particularly spoke of the Federal bayonets here as the signs and agents of oppression. Plunder, confiscation, invasion, denial of the rights of self-government, and stealing negroes, he asserted to be the prime objects of the war, and the denunciatory terms he employed were fully indorsed by his companion. Lieut. DUANE, who was in the car, arrested the parties, and they were required by Judge BELL to pay $100 each or go to prison for six months. Mr. WALKER, for using "seditious language," was also fined $100.

A young woman living in the Fourth District, was arrested for hurraking for JEFF. DAVIS. After she was in the hands of the officers, she is reported to have made quite a spirited little speech upon matters connected with her arrest. It is strange that the people cannot bridle their inclinations to make a noise, when they are aware that their doing so is pretty sure to get them into trouble.

A young lady created quite an excitement on Fulton-street. It appears that she had made a remark which was considered offensive by some soldiers, and that afterward she displayed a Confederate flag, and made what she doubtless considered a patriotic speech. As might have been expected, these strong-minded acts led to her arrest. What has been done with her since, we could not learn.

Mr. Wm. H. HAMILTON was brought up for assault and battery and using seditious language. The Judge recognized him as a person who had previously given a $500 bond to keep the peace. He required him to pay the amount of the bond and sent him besides for six months to the Parish Prison.

We learn that ARCHIBALD FORSYTH was ordered to be sent to Fort Jackson, as a dangerous rebel.

Mr. M. E. REDDING was arrested by Lieut. DUANE, of the Fourth District Police, on Tuesday evening, on the charge of using treasonable language and insulting some parties who had raised a United States flag.

EDWARD BURKE, for becoming enthusiastic enough to hurrah for the Southern Confederacy, was fined $5.

A young lady, Miss SARAH REDDING, was arrested yesterday in the upper part of the First District, on charge of hurrahing for BEAUREGARD, DAVIS & Co.

THE REBELS CREDULOUS.

The *Picayune* delivers the citizens of New-Orleans a long lecture on their foolish credulity:

"No experience of previous deceptions and delusions seems to have the slightest effect in arresting the tendency to falsify and exaggerate foolish stories, or to receive with the most childlike credulity and confidence any reports favorable to their views, or agreeable to the feelings of the recipients. One *canard* is no sooner demolished than another arises, and runs its course as rapidly as its predecessors. The same people who have been thrown into a passion by the discovery of one falsehood, are the first to gulp down the next one that comes along. Now all this seems to us to be discreditable to and unworthy of a sensible people. It exhibits our citizens in the light of idle gossippers, worthy of membership in Lady Teazle's society, who are not willing to reflect, to investigate, and to wait for authentic and reliable evidence before forming conclusions—indulging confidence and cherishing hopes which are destined to cruel disappointment. It may be to some a pleasure to believe in good news, whether true or not, but we believe with the majority of people, the disgust, mortification and distrust which follow the discovery that they have been deceived, are far greater than the momentary satisfaction and pleasure produced by flattering and agreeable reports."

RECRUITING FOR THE NATIONAL ARMY

From a large number of similar advertisements in the New-Orleans *Delta*, we select the following:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT,
NEW-ORLEANS, July 17, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 130.—All those persons who have received authorities to raise companies for the Louisiana Volunteers, are ordered to report their places of rendezvous, or recruiting-office, at these headquarters immediately. By command of

GODFREY WEITZEL,
Lieutenant U. S. Engineers,
and Superintendent of Recruiting Forces.

THE UNION FOREVER!—$100 bounty, or 160 acres of land, will be given to a few good men who are willing to fight for their country. The undersigned is authorized to organize a company for United States Service. They will, in addition to the above bounty, receive $13 per month, be equipped with Enfield rifles, and, when accepted, receive, in advance, one month's pay. Clothing and rations of the best quality furnished. A drummer and fifer wanted. Apply to JAS. FITZPATRICK, Recruiting Officer,
Corner Common and Robinson streets.

UNITED STATES ARMY.—$100 bounty, or 160 acres of land.—Recruits for United States Service. The undersigned is authorized to organize a company of Louisiana Volunteers for the United States Army. Arms, Enfield rifles. Pay, $13 per month. Clothing and rations received immediately. A drummer and fifer wanted. Office, No. 104 St. Charles-street, STROUD'S Coffee-house. WILLIAM GEORGE.

A SWINDLER DISPOSED OF.

From the Delta, July 19.

Lieut. ROBERTSON, of the Fourteenth Maine Regiment, was dishonorably discharged from service by Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, and sent before Judge BELL, on a charge of having swindled a number of soldiers who had been discharged on account of disability and sickness. It appears that the Ex-Lieutenant had received certain sums of money from said soldiers, on the promise that he would procure them speedy passages by sea to their homes, and that he gobbled up the money, but did not perform his part of the contract. E. A. ALLEN, one of the witnesses in the case, was only a day or two ago sent to the Parish Prison two months, for the same offence, and it was through his "peaching" that the rascality of ROBERTSON leaked out. The Judge sent the Ex-Lieutenant to the Parish Prison for two months.

THE WEATHER, &c.

From the Picayune, July 20.

"Hotter than ever!" has been the daily cry during the entire week just closed. For the last few days the sun has had his own unclouded way, without any impertinent interference of refreshing showers to moderate the intensity of his reign. It has been as much as mortals could do to sit still and endure. Active occupation has been a penance, evaded and avoided as much as possible, and by every one who was able. Motion has been a burden, and excitement a positive punishment.

Yet, with all this continued heat, we have been providentially blessed with unimpaired and uninterrupted good health and the kindly fruits of the earth; figs, melons, grapes, and other home-grown luxuries, have been abundant and fine.

As to the city, we have not much of interest to record. Our way of life is now somewhat unusually monotonous and uneventful, even for this season of the year.

RUMORS ABOUT BEAUREGARD.

The *Delta* of the 17th, publishes the following paragraph:

"It will be remembered that Gen. BEAUREGARD, after his retreat from Shiloh, was, at his own request, relieved from duty. He made the request on account of severe illness, and at once retired to Mobile, where, it is now reported, he died on Monday, of sore throat. We give this rumor just as it reaches us.

The *Advocate* of the same afternoon, contradicted the report that Gen. BEAUREGARD was dead. It states that although very sick, the General is fast recovering. The latest reliable information is, that Gen. BEAUREGARD was at Bladon Springs, Ala., and was rapidly regaining his health."

THE GOOD WORK PROGRESSING.

From the Delta, July 20.

We are happy to know that the opposition displayed by our wealthy citizens toward the restoration of the flag is gradually subsiding, and that individual examples are displaying themselves of genuine patriotism among a class not heretofore distinguished for zeal in the Union cause. We are led to make these remarks in announcing the fact, that ALFRED PENN, President of the Union Bank, has taken the oath of allegiance, and has ranged himself beside the loyal citizens of New-Orleans. We have no doubt his patriotic example will soon be followed by all the capitalists and moneyed men of New-Orleans.

THE SUGAR MARKET.

From the Picayune, July 20.

We learn that owing to the interruption of receipts caused by Gov. MOORE'S proclamation, sugars have materially advanced. Yesterday 140 hhds. fair sold at 6¾c., 200, also fair, at 6¾c., and 80 prime at 6¾c. There were some transactions at lower prices, but they were for poorer qualities. Two small schooners and two luggers, employed in bringing sugar to the city, were burnt by the Confederate guerrillas in St. James, which deters such craft from continuing the trade.

HARD TIMES IN THE SOUTHWEST.

From the Delta, July 20.

We this morning had the pleasure of perusing a letter from Jackson, Miss., complaining that the rebel soldiers had received no pay, and were not likely to receive any, and were generally suffering great privations, from which they are attempting to desert, beginning to understand the desperation of the rebel cause.

HARD-HEARTED LANDLORDS.

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
NEW-ORLEANS, July 19, 1862.

All disputes between landlords and tenants having been referred and committed to me, it is ordered that all proceedings for the removal of tenants from dwellings (except such as have been specially directed by me,) be suspended, and that until further orders no such proceedings be had or taken.

Landlords will refrain from taking any steps to remove tenants, and from interfering with them.

S. H. STAFFORD, Deputy Provost-Marshal.

DESERTERS.

The *Picayune* states that sailors to the number of four or five are every night arrested as deserters from the United States Navy.

NEWS FROM KANSAS.

Unpatriotic Fugitives from Missouri—The Expedition into the Indian Country.

LEAVENWORTH, Monday, July 28.

Gen. BLUNT has directed the military authorities to notify persons coming to this Department from Missouri in order to evade the military laws of that State, to leave this Department. In case of refusal to comply, such persons will be arrested as rebels and vagrants, care being taken not to interfere with persons coming hither on legitimate business.

Arrivals from the Southern Expedition report the Union troops near Fort Gibson, but that they found no enemy there. A third Indian regiment had been formed from those lately joining the command. Brig.-Gen. SALOMON, late Colonel of the Ninth Wisconsin Regiment, is now in command.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT PRIZE.

Capture of the British Iron-clad Steamer Tubal Cain off Charleston.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 28.

The Navy Department has learned that our blockading fleet lately captured the *Tubal Cain*, a large iron-clad English steamer, off Charleston. She was attempting to run the blockade, and is heavily laden with arms and ammunition. She was ordered to New-York.

PORTER'S MORTAR FLOTILLA.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 28.

Commander PORTER, of the Mortar Flotilla, arrived here this morning, *via* Fortress Monroe—a fact which is considered of significant importance.

Arrival of the U. S. Steamer Massachusetts, from Port Royal.

The U. S. steamer *Massachusetts*, Lieut.-Commanding COOPER, from Port Royal, *via* Charleston Bar and Norfolk, and 22 hours from Hampton Roads, with a number of sick and wounded officers and sailors from the Northern and Southern Atlantic Blockading Squadron, arrived last night. The following is a list of the officers of the *Massachusetts*:

Lieutenant-Commanding, C. H. COOPER; Acting Master and Executive, S. C. GRAY; Acting Masters, Benj. J. Whittemore, J. McDONALD; Acting Master J. H. Richardson, (coast pilot); Acting Paymaster, J. L. Webster; Surgeon, T. M. Gunnell; Acting Master's Mates, Joseph H. Cox, Joseph C. Hunter, Francis Wallace; Acting First Assistant and Chief Engineer, S. M. Hartwell; Second Assistant Engineer, A. Clapp; Third Assistant Engineers, J. B. Finch, Jr., Thomas Winship, James Blinkenross, J. B. Salmon; Captain's Clerk, M. Sinclair Cooper; Paymaster's Clerk, E. K. Winship; Commissary, E. K. Scranton.

Officers and crew all well.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ETNA

Interesting Letters from London and Paris.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION IN EUROPE.

Immense French and English Fleets to be Sent to the American Waters.

Full Effect of the Battles Before Richmond.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE FROM CHINA.

GENERAL CONTINENTAL NEWS.

The screw steamer *Etna* from Liverpool on the 16th, and Queenstown on the 17th inst., arrived at this port yesterday. The chief features of her news have been largely anticipated. Additional points, characteristic extracts, and our London and Paris letters, will be found below:

The London *Times* refers in hopeful terms to what it calls the "Peace Meeting," (the Cooper Institute submission affair,) held in New York, as one of the signs of the times.

The *Daily News* continues to deplore the new American tariff.

The distress in the manufacturing districts was debated in the Commons. Mr. VILLIERS admitted that the accounts were less favorable, and he thought it would be necessary that there should be some general legislation upon the subject before the end of the session.

Lord R. MONTAGUE, in the House of Commons, moved an address praying that Her Majesty would give directions for supplying those deficiencies in the former instructions furnished to Sir C. WYKE and Capt. DENLOP, which resulted in the signing by Her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries, at Puebla, of a Convention now repudiated by Her Majesty's Government at home; and also for papers in explanation of the dispatches upon the subject.

Mr. LAYARD defended the Government, and entered into a narrative of the circumstances which had compelled Her Majesty's Government to enforce their claims on Mexico by active steps. The only alternative open to the Government was to act in unison with France and Spain, for, had they adopted an independent course they would most likely have had a rupture with those Powers. He denied that England had deserted France, and said that Spain was justified in following her example when they found that the object of the French was to create a Mexican King, in opposition to the wishes of the Mexican people.

Mr. S. FITZGERALD said the only thing that was satisfactory in the whole matter was that in spite of themselves, Her Majesty's Government had been forced to withdraw from the arrangement which they had originally formed.

The anticipation of a very early prorogation of Parliament is not, according to the *Times*, likely to be realized.

In regard to the harvest in France, a Paris letter says: "The hopes of a superabundant and even an early harvest have vanished, and it will be fortunate *if we have a very ordinary yield*. Prices have risen in almost all the provincial markets. A rise at Marseilles is owing to the numerous orders from the interior."

Letters from Cherbourg say that three additional ships have just been added to the squadron for conveying reinforcements to Mexico.

Both in Italy and Spain there is an impression that the marriage of the second daughter of VICTOR EMANUEL forshadows a scheme to overthrow the monarchy of the Bourbons in Spain, and constitute the unity of the Iberian Peninsula, with the King of Portugal for its chief.

Some of the Spanish journals forsee much danger to Spain from the marriage of the Princess PIA to the King of Portugal, under French auspices.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Outburst of British Feeling—Its True Cause—The Actual Situation in England—Motives to Recognition—Exultation Over Supposed Northern Defeats—American Financial Independence—What a Great Power Might Do—American Generals—A Great Leader Wanted.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 15,

a law, as I presume it must have done, it destroys what little sympathy there was in England and France for America; and it adds, if anything could, to the general desire for intervention in favor of the South—for no other kind of intervention, as you are aware, has ever been thought of.

The cotton famine is fast becoming a terror. Mr. Cobden spoke of the condition of the manufacturing districts, in the House of Commons a few nights ago, as something alarming, and which might, in a few months, require all the power and resources of the Government. There is no enthusiasm, as with a popular war, to sustain the people in their calamity. There is little hope. It is now only a dull, stolid endurance. When people have starved through a twelvemonth, and the prospect of better times is still far off, they may grow impatient at last. They are behaving nobly—nobly now, their friends in Parliament tell them. Perhaps they may behave ignobly yet. Parliament is now called upon to prepare for the crisis.

A cotton famine, the prospective loss of the American trade, war in China, heavy war expenses at home, in rebuilding the navy and providing against that ever-dreaded French invasion, diminishing revenue, with the fear of a bad harvest—these are some of the unpleasantnesses of English politics, which lead prudent people to pray for peace.

One quarter of the food eaten in England must come from abroad; and if the harvest be bad, as the cold, wet Summer now portends, more may be wanted. If there be bad harvests in Europe, England must look to America for food. But how can she pay for it if her trade be destroyed? Only the direst necessity can make England buy where she cannot sell. An American tariff, so high as to be prohibitory, will make her seek for cotton and corn in other regions, and the Government, indisposed as it is to interfere with trade, may be compelled to do so.

You see now how strong the interest may be, on the part of England, France, Belgium, &c., to recognize, and by some means secure the independence of the Southern Confederacy. The South proffers them cotton, grain and free trade, or exchange of commodities—offers them exactly what they want. The North say: "Buy our wheat and welcome; buy our cotton, when we can get some to sell more than we want for our own use; but as for your hardware and dry goods, we expect to make what we require ourselves." "But, how are we to pay, if you don't take our goods?" says the bothered Mr. Bull. "Pay! that is your look out," says Brother Jonathan.

France may go to war for an idea. She may send armies to Italy for national independence, to China for religious liberty, to Mexico for order; but England, as a rule, fights for her interests. In China she defends her trading towns. She has 15,000 men in Canada, and is ready to send as many as circumstances may require—not that Canada is a very profitable dependency, but to keep so many people from being cut off from her commerce by high duties. I have believed in intervention, because there is a strong interest in its favor. The war is disaster to England, and peace, with the Union restored and prohibitory duties, would be still more disastrous. It is for this reason that I have believed, and still believe, that unless the war can be hurried to a successful termination, intervention must come.

Besides, there is a British arrogance which delights to have a finger in every pie, and something to say in every quarrel. If the Government responded quickly to the popular feeling, or if the thunders of the Press could have any effect on forts or frigates, we should have had war already. I see but one way to avert it—it is for America to show herself so powerful, so invincible, that it will be against the interest of any nation to attack her, or to provoke an attack from her. England has bullied France for centuries, but she does it no more. She even takes a good deal of bullying in return, with a wonderful meekness. She is not only polite to France, but to all the friends of France.

That there was joy and exultation here, over the news up to July 2, favorable to the South, you may well believe. But, beneath this rejoicing there is another feeling. Disease and mismanagement may bring temporary disasters to the Union forces; but what can be thought of a nation which, having created an army of 700,000 men, now proposes to reinforce it with a new levy of 300,000. It is very clear that it is not a Power to be trifled with. A nation that can place a million of armed men in the field, and that can defend her coasts, lakes and rivers by a gallant and invincible navy, is not likely to be frightened by threats of Intervention. All this enters into the calculations of English statesmen, if forgotten by newspaper Editors.

The financial question is the greatest puzzle. It is very strange that a great and powerful nation should have credit with its own people, and be able to use its immense resources, in the form most convenient. Why should America be the slave of gold or foreign exchanges? And if gold were necessary to the prosecution of the war, why not keep it at home, as well as sulphur or saltpetre? When the life of a nation is in peril, every man and everything must be at the disposal of the Government. If the time, services and life of the citizen can be taken, by draft or conscription, then every bushel of grain, every hoof of cattle, all property now existing, or that may be called into existence in all future time, may be used for the general welfare.

England expended, a hundred years ago, money which I am taxed to pay to-day, and money which will be paid a century hence, if her Government still has an existence. In a just war—in a good cause—America, or that part of America loyal to the Constitution and the Union, can place and keep in the field a million of soldiers. It is barely one person in twenty of the population. With or without gold—with paper money or no money—that number can be clothed and fed. The North can keep in the field an army of a million as easily as the South one of three hundred thousand. When the resources of the two belligerents are in this proportion, it would be a strange kind of arithmetic that could not cypher out a victory for the stronger party. MONADNOCK.

FRANCE AND AMERICA.

Dearth of Official Information—The Reinforcements for Mexico—Hostility to the United States—Immense French and English Fleets to be Sent to the American Waters—The United States to Prepare for the Worst, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, July 15, 1862.

Since the change in the Mexican programme which I have already indicated to you, and which has proven true in every particular, the Government does not seem disposed to make public the various army movements required to carry out the new programme, and the result is that many absurd rumors find credence every day at the Bourse and elsewhere. We are looking to the *Moniteur* daily for an explanation, but so far the official journal has shown itself most sober in revelations. Three days ago the French mail steamer arrived from Vera Cruz, and although the greatest anxiety prevails to know the condition of Gen. LORENCEZ'S army, not a word of the news brought by that steamer has been permitted to go to the public.

It is now certain that the number of men in the Army of Mexico will be rather over than under 25,000, and that the fleet will be most formidable. Moreover, the expedition is to sail at once, that is to say, the present month. The troops, in fact, were all to be at the naval stations of the coast, ready for embarkation, to-day. The vessels, which will probably all get off by the 25th inst., will rendezvous at Teneriffe; from there they will sail for Fort-de-France, in Martinique, at which point they will stop for further orders, and from there probably immediately sail for the Mexican Coast. The voyage will thus consume something like thirty-five days, probably more, and the expedition will not thus arrive on the Mexican Coast till about the 1st of September. The two chief commanders of the Expedition, however, will go in advance, and direct to Mexico.

These details, however, have less importance for the reader than the political bearings of the expedition. All hesitation, it appears, has ceased on the part of the Government in regard to the programme they are going to carry out in Mexico, and that programme although not framed with the design of being hostile to the United States, is yet decidedly so, and the Government of France knows it. They appear to say; "That is the programme we desire to carry out; we hope it will not be offensive to the Americans; but if it is we can't help it, and if they choose to take offence we are prepared for any emergency."

Now, since France has nothing to gain and everything to lose in a war with the United States, one naturally asks where is the logic of such a policy, and this is the question a majority of the French people are asking themselves at this moment. The reply of those best acquainted with the routine of Government, and especially of the present Government, is, that NAPOLEON believes himself obliged to seek an external distraction in order to give himself internal strength, and that he is so frightened at that chronic bugbear of the Bonapartists—a European coalition against France—that he dare not seek a distraction in Europe. If we add to this the fact that NAPOLEON does not now believe the Union will ever again be united as it once was, we have all the explanations any one has yet been able to offer why his Majesty goes plunging deeper and deeper into this Mexican business.

On account of the information given at the Bureau of the Press at the Ministry of the Interior, which Bureau and which Ministry unfortunately have become totally Secessionist in sympathy and in action, the belief has been forced upon the public that France and England are really going to intervene in some way in American affairs; and in many circles the visit of M. DE THOUVENEL to London is attributed to this project. It was certainly not the place of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to preside at the distribution of medals in an Industrial Exhibition; but M. ROUHER, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, whose place it more properly was, had already spent some time at London, and had left for home, yielding the place to the Prince NAPOLEON, who, in turn, left also, for reasons which I gave you in my last, but which the journals attribute to the condition of health of the Princess CLOTILDE. Now, whatever else M. THOUVENEL may desire to regulate with Lord JOHN RUSSELL, we have no fear here that it is the question pending between the North and the South: we have had in the example of Mexico enough of that pitiable diplomacy which sets out to arrange other people's disputes, without first being able to arrange its own. However anxious the English Cabinet may be to see France engaged in a war with the United States—and they are probably using all the influence of their perfidious diplomacy to that effect—they will hesitate long before entering into any combined operation of that kind.

This much, however, is certain: France and England are going to send, by September or October, into American waters, a fleet of the most formidable dimensions, and, whether or not by that time the situation may be such as to warrant their intervention in one way or another, it is not necessary to point out how much will be increased the danger of a collision. The Government of the United States, therefore, is in duty bound to anticipate and prepare for the worst.

The Government papers here had orders a week ago to recommence the agitation of the subject of mediation in America, and one article appeared on the subject in the *Patrie*; but since then nothing more has been said, and the *Moniteur*, which for a few weeks had seemed to glean its American news from Secessionist sources, has come back to its Northern leanings. The last number even finds an excuse for the worst of Gen. BUTLER'S proceedings at New-Orleans. The cause of this shifting of the official journal is yet unexplained.

The semi-official journals, however, think it strange that Gen. BUTLER should allow the New-Orleans *Delta* to abuse the foreign Consuls of that city, forgetting, no doubt, that they are permitted themselves to daily and systematically falsify the facts in regard to the struggle for the Union.

The *Patrie*, in announcing that Mr. LINCOLN had sent to the Senate Mr. CORWIN'S Mexican treaty, expresses astonishment that the United States should thus, with their eyes open, run into a war with France and England.

It is Miss PILIE, of New-Orleans, who is about to marry the French Minister of Marine. The young lady is not a relative of Gen. BEAUREGARD, and the marriage will not possess any political interest in any sense. MALAKOFF.

EVENTS IN CHINA.

French and British Intervention—Progress of the Rebellion—Incidents of the Sack of Ningpo—A British Admiral in Difficulties—The Victories of Mandarin Ward—The Allies Bombard Ningpo, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SHANGHAI, Saturday, May 17, 1862.

The English and French seem now to be rapidly developing a definite policy toward the rebellion in China. That policy is one of intervention. As yet the intervention is but partial. Orders have been received by the Military and Naval Commanders to keep the rebels at a distance from the ports open by treaty to foreign trade. The effect of this is, of course, to inaugurate a war with the rebels; and the extent to which this will be carried must be decided by circumstances, but the probabilities are that the result will be, that the Allies will find themselves under the necessity of reinforcing their troops, and driving the rebels from Hang-chau, Su-chau and Nankin. This may possibly have the effect of overthrowing the power of the rebels, and delivering the people from this fearful scourge. But it is also quite possible that it may only have the effect of changing the theatre of their operations. Then it will be necessary to follow them up, in order that the previous expenditure of blood and treasure may not be in vain. Thus, the Allies are running some risk of finding themselves committed to a very formidable undertaking; and they may, perhaps, before it is accomplished, find out that in attempting to act as policemen for the whole world, in order that Lyons and Manchester may vend their wares without disagreeable annoyances, they have undertaken a task quite beyond their powers.

In this case, however, there can be no doubt that an efficient intervention would be a boon of incalculable value to China. Whatever opinions may have been held in regard to the rebels; whatever hopes may have been entertained of beneficial results to follow their successful establishment of a new dynasty, it must be admitted now, that they have unmistakably demonstrated that they are utterly destitute of every qualification, moral and intellectual, which would render their success desirable. They have neither the power nor the capacity to establish a regular Government even on a small scale. Their own oft-repeated declarations show that they have no idea of any way of overthrowing the Government, except by the destruction of the nation. They must first destroy, and then they can build up. This is their theory, and it harmonises perfectly with the views of their soldiers, who certainly manifest great zeal in putting the theory into practice by enriching themselves with the spoils of the people whom they are commissioned to destroy.

There was a time when it seemed fair to suppose that the devastation which has always marked the course of the rebellion, was the work of an undisciplined soldiery, whom the chiefs found it necessary to indulge in such profitable pastime. But there is no doubt now that, to all intents and purposes, this is but a part of the system which commends itself to the mind of the chiefs as a wise policy, calculated to promote their success.

At Ningpo, from which they have just been driven by the shells of the allies, they have had a good opportunity of exhibiting their desire and their capacity to establish a regular Government, for the protection of the people, and for the promotion of their welfare. And what is the result? It is simply the destruction of a great city. It is true that, in their advance upon Ningpo, the rebels did make some show of moderation. Several large cities, indeed, were devastated by fire, and their inhabitants were driven out to seek shelter, during an inclement season, where best they might. But then most of the unwalled villages were spared, and they only killed a few of the unresisting population, merely by way of keeping up a wholesome terror of their name. Hundreds of able-bodied men, and good-looking women, were kidnapped and carried off to the rebel camp, to join their fortunes with those of their captors—but their lives were spared! Booty in abundance was carried off—but then a great deal was left!

When Ningpo was taken very few lives were lost, but any man capable of bearing arms was sure to be kidnapped if he made his appearance on the streets, and young women were in equal demand. Long lines of people were seen, on the first few days after the occupation of the city, coming in from the country, under the guard of a few boys armed with spears and rattans, and bearing their own property, in enormous loads, to the quarters of the rebels. Those who hesitated to perform this service, or whose strength failed under the load, were brought to a speedy decision, or goaded to more desperate efforts, by the application of the spear or the rattan.

For some time this state of things was permitted, but afterward stringent orders were issued, and all plundering forbidden on pain of death, and these orders were rigidly enforced. But of what avail was this to the people? They had all fled except the sick and feeble, and were not permitted to return to the city. A population of three hundred thousand or more were suddenly driven forth from their houses, and deprived of all means of earning a subsistence. All trade stopped at once, except what was in the hands of foreigners, and that was chiefly in arms and ammunition. All rice was seized, and thousands of refugees were wandering over the country, sleeping in the open air, and living on roots and grass. Yet, in spite of all this, the rebels levied enormous taxes upon the people of the surrounding country—taxes which even in prosperous times they could not have paid, and which were now enforced with sword and torch.

It is amazing that with all this terrible suffering the people never dared to raise a hand for their defence. Their only resource was to run away, and look on from a distance at their burning houses. At length, when their calamities became intolerable, a few men did, in one district, rise up and assert their manhood. But their efforts to resist the pretendd tax-gatherers and marauders, was so feebly seconded by the neighboring districts—or not seconded at all, that they were soon compelled to succumb to the superior force of the rebels; and then a terrible vengeance was taken upon them, and upon all who could be found in that whole region of country. This was all that rebel rule could do for Ningpo. The state of things at Ningpo no doubt had its influence in deciding the measures to be adopted at Shanghai by the Allies. Here, when the rebels saw that they could not possess themselves of the city by a direct attack, they attempted to effect their object by a slower process. They gradually established a chain of fortified camps around the city, at a distance of from twelve to twenty miles. Thus they commanded all the approaches to the city, and attempted to cut off our supplies. It became almost impossible to procure bricks and other building material, for which there was a great demand. Rice, and all articles of farm produce, rose to double the ordinary price, and a great deal of distress was occasioned, and still exists, among the immense population driven to this city as a place of refuge from the murderous Taipings.

They not only, however, established their camps around the city, but often approached near to it, creating great excitement and anxiety among the people. On several occasions their cavalry were seen on the side of the river opposite the city, driving crowds of flying people before them, and compelling them to rush into the river to escape the points of their lances. This occurred in full sight of the city, and under the very guns of the English and French ships. On one occasion, some English sailors, taking an evening walk, were attacked by some rebel horsemen, and severely wounded, so that one of them afterward died.

On another occasion, Admiral HOPE himself had a narrow escape from captivity or death. He was walking out reconnoitering, but saw no rebels. At noon he sent his guard of marines to the ship for dinner, with orders to send out another detachment. He and his aids waited, meanwhile, in a temple. While there, a band of rebels made their appearance, and the gallant Admiral and his attendants were obliged to take to their heels. The rebels gave chase, and it required a very diligent use of their only means of locomotion to enable these officers to make good their escape. The Admiral was so hotly pursued that he was obliged to plunge into the river. He was picked up by a Chinese boat, loaded with a cargo of no very inviting kind.

It is not strange that the Admiral felt disposed to push more vigorously the policy which he had some time before inaugurated, of sending out expeditions into the country to demolish the camps and posts established by the rebels in this region. In carrying out this plan he has made some use of a corps of Chinese troops in command of Col. WARD, of filibuster notoriety. He has been taken into service of his Imperial Majesty, and has drilled some two thousand men according to European tactics. They are said to make very efficient soldiers, and on one or two occasions have done good service.

On the 21st February an expedition was sent to dislodge the rebels from a village near Wusung, called Kao-giao. The English and French marines accompanied the expedition in gunboats, but WARD'S men did all the fighting, and they are said to have fought bravely—leaving the English and French drawn up in line to witness the fight and render assistance if necessary. Afterward expeditions were organized under the immediate direction of Admiral HOPE himself.

The first of these expeditions left Shanghai on the 3d of April, and next day utterly destroyed a strongly fortified camp, about twelve miles from this city. On the 17th of April another expedition, numbering about two thousand men, attacked another strong position, about eighteen miles from Shanghai, and with very little loss easily dislodged the enemy.

On the 1st of May the walled City of Kis-ding, which had long been a stronghold of the rebels, was attacked, and, after a few hours' fighting, the enemy were dislodged. WARD'S men had been stationed so as to intercept the flight of the rebels; but they were so intent on plunder that they rushed into the city, and allowed the rebels to escape.

Another city—Tsingpoo—which has also been for many months the headquarters of a band of these marauders, was treated to a similar visit, and with a similar result, on the 12th inst. The details of these expeditions possess no special interest. The rebels soon yield to the shells of the Allies, and rapidly fled, the casualties on the side of the English being one or two killed and five or six wounded. In the first Admiral HOPE received a slight wound.

We now hear that Ningpo was bombarded by the Allies on Saturday, the 10th inst. Here the rebels made a more vigorous resistance, and the casualties were more numerous on the part of the attacking party. An English Lieutenant and a French Commander, and some eight or ten men, were killed.

The attack commenced early in the morning, and about 2 o'clock the Allies had possession of the city. Their pretext, it seems, was the firing of a cannon from the walls into the foreign settlement. The rebels declared it was accidental; but, as the accident happened twice, the English demanded that the gun should be removed. This demand the rebels flatly refused.

There is a deep significance in these events. The present dynasty cannot maintain itself without foreign assistance, and England and France offer that assistance. But will they do it for nothing? No. They will ere long become the virtual rulers of the empire. Should not the United States have something to say, too, in the control of these questions, in which they have such tremendous interests at stake?

We have just heard of the great battle in Tennessee, of the 6th and 7th of April. The steamer *Cortes* had a run of only thirty days from San Francisco. May our great rebellion and that of the Chinese soon be found hiding in holes and caves, and disturb our peace no more. S.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT.

A New Motion for Southern Recognition.

At the evening sitting of the House of Commons, on the 15th inst., Mr. W. E. FORSTER gave notice of his intention to move an amendment on Mr. LINDSAY'S forthcoming resolution in favor of the recognition of the Confederate States. Mr. LINDSAY will move, on Friday: "That, in the opinion of this House, the States which have seceded from the Union of the Republic of the United States have so long maintained themselves under a separate and established Government, and have given such proof of their ability to support their independence, *that the propriety of recognizing these States as an independent nation is worthy of the serious and immediate attention of Her Majesty's Government*, and that this House will cordially support Her Majesty in endeavoring, in concert with foreign Powers, by mediation or otherwise, to bring to a termination the existing contest in America." On the other hand, the member for Bradford will ask the House to pledge itself to support the Government in their present policy of non-intervention.

THE TONE OF THE PRESS.

A Characteristic Growl.

From the London Times, July 14.

It is clear that we shall never again hear of a Confederate victory in America. Since Bull Run there never has been a Confederate victory, and that was only admitted to be a Federal defeat, because it was supposed to be rather creditable on account of its very decisive and exceptional character. Why should there ever be a Federal defeat? If the competitors at Wimbledon could only put off their English prejudices in favor of fair play and truth, and if they could only select their own markers at the targets, why should there be any doubt about results? If, under these circumstances, Mr. Smith had the nomination of the markers, and Mr. Jones had to shoot against him, it is plain that Mr. Smith would make all the bull's-eyes, and Mr. Jones would make all the misses. This is the case across the broad Western waters. Mr. LINCOLN has all the markers in his own hand. Gen. JACKSON makes a bull's-eye, and up goes the signal which telegraphs to all Europe a shameful miss. Gen. FREMONT makes a solemn shot, which never rings against the target, and from the other end of the range the flag of success waves triumphantly. There were a hundred targets at Wimbledon, and there are almost as many in these closely United States of America; but Mr. LINCOLN and his subordinates hold the markers at their mercy, and the reports of the scores have no relation to the facts of the shooting. We have henceforward just the same trust in the veracity of Gen. POPE as Prince Hal had in that of Sir John Falstaff.

It is a pity the Americans cannot understand the good policy of telling truth. It is very probable that under the impression created by finding a general officer falsely reporting the capture of 10,000 men, under the indignation caused by finding another general officer behaving, in a city he did not take, like a Taepling, and under the astonishment of hearing that the right wing of a beseiging army ran away for strategic purposes, we may magnify the importance of what few facts we have from the seat of war. But there are facts of another kind, which do not depend upon Mr. LINCOLN'S historiographers, and which cannot be clipped by Mr. STANTON'S scissors. There are enthusiastic peace meetings in New York—never heard of until this mail. There is a demand for a new levy of 300,000 men, which shows that at least this number of the 700,000 previously on the pay list are dead, disabled or dispersed. There are discussions whether the North, while protesting against intervention, shall not submit to mediation. There is a slight sign of collapse about some of the largest bubbles in Wall-street. There is a talk of prohibiting the exportation of gold; and, what is only a curious move to the same purpose, the House of Representatives have passed the Prohibitory Tariff bill. All these things show that the beginning of the end is now not very far off.

How England Would Enjoy Secession.

From the London News, July 14.

Before we venture to presage the conduct and demeanor of the Americans in this new trial of their faith in their destiny and in themselves, *let us think for a moment what would be our own feelings under similar circumstances.* We need not try the question by any hypothetical test. Like every great community formed in the course of time by the confluence of races and the conjunction of kingdoms and provinces once separate from one another, our own unity as a nation has been more than once threatened, and more than once has the heroic instinct of greatness raised us above the time-serving folly of tampering with or tolerating a political schism. We need not even appeal to the history of other times for an illustration. In our own day the inhabitants of one-third of the United Kingdom, provoked by the neglect of their just local grievances, threatened political secession. Legislative independence was openly avowed as the object of millions of men, and in the united Parliament itself the purpose was avowed and maintained. The seceding portion of the empire was declared to be politically overborne by the remainder, and its social condition was said to be peculiar and distinct, not understood by the rest, and requiring separate laws. The terms of the Union were declared to have been violated, and the spirit of the compact to have been broken. Geographically, the line of separation between the two islands was deeply and indelibly marked; and the lapse of time—not half as long as that which has sanctioned the American Confederation—was not sufficient to obliterate from the minds of those who would have rescinded the Union with Ireland the vivid recollection of the state of things that existed previous to that act. Theoretically it was argued by the Irish Secessionists that if free to marry, they had a right to divorce on grounds of neglect and cruelty. The injustice and the neglect were admitted unreservedly by the best and wisest of our own statesmen. But while they pleaded for redress they told the Repealers of Ireland that the Union they were resolved to maintain at any hazard. Among the liberal statesmen of Great Britain there was on this point an unanimity as entire, a determination as unwavering, as among the most conservative of their rivals. On every other question of modern politics, domestic, colonial, foreign, municipal, imperial, financial, they differed again and again; but on this one great, vital, and essential question, they never differed. WELLINGTON and GREY, PEEL and RUSSELL, LYNDHURST and BROUGHAM, GRAHAM and PALMERSTON, all agreed that, come what might, the Union must be maintained, the integrity of the realm must be preserved. In one of the most brilliant and effective speeches ever delivered by MACAULAY, after reminding the Irish on how many questions the Liberal party had fought with them side by side, as they were ready to do again, he thus warned them of the infatuation of seeking to dissolve the Union: "The Repeal of the Union we regard as fatal to the Empire, and we never will consent to it; never—though the country should be surrounded by dangers as great as those which threatened her when her American colonies, and France, and Spain, and Holland, were leagued against her, and when the armed neutrality of the Baltic disputed her maritime rights; never—though another BONAPARTE should pitch his camp in sight of Dover Castle; never—till the four quarters of the world have been convulsed by the last struggle of the great English people for their place among the nations."

This was said in 1845, after the question of Repeal had been agitated for fifteen years, and at a time when the alienation between the two countries was at its greatest height. What should we have thought if the politicians of some neighboring State had undertaken to lecture the author of this fervent vow upon his "blindness, wantonness and ferocity," and reprove the "folly and barbarism" of the crowded House of Commons that cheered it to the echo? If words mean anything, these words mean that all the horrors and the sufferings of civil war and foreign war combined would be well worth enduring rather than that we should forego our position as a first-rate Power. How is that no one ventured in reply to palter with philanthropic phrases, and to propound the doubt whether the preservation of the entireness of the nation were worth so great a price? Not a murmur of the sort was heard from any Scotch or English member, and even those Repealers who were present could only urge the redress once more of that injustice which they averred had provoked the cry for repeal.

France and the Cotton Question.

From the London News, July 12.

A Minister of NAPOLEON III., appealed to by two friends, one in favor of the Federalists and the other of the Confederates, is said to have replied, "I am for cotton." Imperialism may have ideas, but it cannot seriously affect to have strong political sentiments. Political sentiments are the germ of political passions and political parties, and these things are incompatible with the rule of Bonapartism. A Bourbon Prince professing to honor the representative system may consistently take a side in the controversy which rends the American Commonwealth, and draw a volunteer sword in its behalf. But there would be something palpably absurd in the present occupant of the throne of France, or his partisans, affecting sympathy with Republicanism in danger on the western side of the Atlantic. Material interests, not political rights, are the ends of the Second Empire. Unionism and Secession are all one to it, indifferent and equal in its eyes. Whichever is more likely by its triumph to subserve the immediate profit and gain of France is therefore entitled to its good wishes. "We are for cotton."

NAPOLEON III. and his advisers know that if France wants a supply of cotton much, England wants it more. They have a strong conviction that there is nothing which daring speculation or versatile skill can accomplish to provide for the urgent needs of Lancashire, that will not be done; and they know that under the new commercial treaty subsisting between the countries, Liverpool is for them as much a market as Havre. They cannot be materially worse off than we are as regards the supply of the raw material of cotton manufacture; and do what they will they cannot be better. But if they should waywardly enter upon a separate course of intervention, it is quite possible, nay, it is highly probable, that the result would be to render their own condition for the next twelve months very much worse. So long as peace and amity subsist between the three great nations, whose confines are washed by the Atlantic, the triple currents of international intercourse equalize in the main the price of money, of food, and of commodities in all three. Signal illustrations of the promptitude and precision of the action of this rectifying process are familiar to the memory of all. But we cannot retain the vast advantages of this international copartnership, and attempt at the same time to clutch at the gains of a separatist and selfish policy. *If the people of France, of the United States, and of the United Kingdom, permanently hope to grow rich together, they must prepare occasionally to suffer privation and loss together.* And the direct and immediate addition to naval and military expenditure, which a rupture with the United States must entail on France, is sufficient to warn the most impatient of Imperialist politicians, against rushing sword in hand in search for cotton because cotton happens to be scarce.

Effect of the News in Liverpool.

From the Liverpool Post.

The people of Liverpool, yesterday morning, were put in a state of enviable delight by the telegram from Londonderry. It told of Confederate successes at Richmond; *and the Confederates are, throughout England, and especially on the Mersey, decidedly favorites.* The advocates of the South looked cheerful, joyous and happy. Everything they had anticipated, more than they had hoped for, had come to pass. The Yankees were whipped; McCLELLAN had to retreat; the Secessionists pursued him, and he had to burn large portions of his materials and supplies. People of Federal proclivities had, as it were, to hide their diminished heads. They looked grave, they were disappointed, and they were greatly afraid that what their opponents exulted at was true. To use the mildest language, Gen. McCLELLAN had had to retreat; to use the strongest language, he had to fly. It could not be disguised that he was beaten. He had advanced, and was driven back; he was feeling his way, and he found the ground untenable under him. All that could be said in his favor was that he conducted his retreat very skillfully and with great success.

The London Times and its Special Dispatches.

From the London Star, July 15th

With the exception of the *Times* all our contemporaries published the same telegraph summary of the news brought by the *China*. The *Times* has a correspondent at Cork *whose duty it appears to be to put a strong Confederate coloring on the news received at Queenstown.* Accordingly, the great misleading journal yesterday came out with the great sensation announcement—"The armies of Gen. McCLELLAN and of the Confederates under Gen. LEE have come into collision before Richmond." Unobservant persons did not look at the dates, and did not suspect that this portentous intelligence was simply a repetition of what had been known for three or four days. Our evening cotemporaries, falling into the snare, proclaimed another "Federal defeat," and Confederate sympathisers in the city, and the clubs were chuckling over the ignominious and irretrievable disasters which had proved the mean Yankees utterly unable to stand against the chivalry of the South.

Lord Palmerston on the English Volunteers.

At the late review of the British Volunteers Lord PALMERSTON made a speech, from which we extract:

"We have here no conscription. Every man who shoulders a musket, brandishes a sword, or manœuvres a ship, is with us neither more nor less than a volunteer. [Loud cheers.] But the army of 170,000 men to whom I now propose a vote of thanks, are especially volunteers in this respect, that they arm for the defence of their country without the hope of any reward, beyond that country's gratitude and admiration. [Great cheering.] That gratitude and that admiration I trust they will long continue to deserve, and that both will continue to be a stimulus to the brave defenders of our country. Our ancestors were famed for their skill in the use of the bow, and their descendants of the present day inherit from them that steadiness of hand, and that unerring exactness of eye, which has brought so many of them here to-day to receive the glittering prizes on the table. [Hear, hear.] We may be asked why it is that, at this moment, when all Europe has sent to this country specimens of its peaceful industry, and when the navies of every country are our visitors, we should entertain them with the glittering of bayonets and the rattle of musketry and cannon. The reason is simple—*we like to show ourselves as we are, neither more nor less*, and as our volunteer movement is organized simply for defence, without the slightest intention of injuring any one, we have not wished to withdraw from observation that which is an exposition of the feeling of the country. [Hear, hear.] And you may depend upon it that *nothing will contribute more to the maintenance of peace, which is the object of every rational man, than the exhibition, in time of peace, of a manly readiness to defend yourselves in case of war.* [Loud cheers.] *Great nations respect each other when each sees that the other is ready to defend its rights if attacked.* I say, therefore, that our volunteers are eminently entitled to the thanks of this great country, as being one of our securities for that peace which we are all so anxious to preserve. These brave men cause no loss to the country by the abstraction of their labor, for whilst, on the one hand, they attend to their military drill, on the other, they do not neglect their ordinary occupations for a moment, whether lawyers, or merchants, or artisans; the work of the country does not suffer from their neglect through their persevering preparations for its defence. [Cheers.] We have an international exhibition of industry, but at the same time, we show our value for the institutions under which it flourishes by being always ready for their defence.

ART ITEMS.

MOORE, one of our youngest and most promising artists, has on exhibition at SNEDICOR'S Gallery, near Ninth-street and Broadway, a large landscape recently completed, representing a phase of Catskill scenery not often attempted. It is a bold and striking picture, the details being wrought out with rare patience and fidelity. The sky is especially good. Such faithful study as this picture exhibits must insure rapid progress and ultimate success.

A few only of the studios in town are still tenanted. HENNAAN is putting the finishing touches to several charming little pictures, preparatory to a Summer sojourn at Gotham, N. H.

HALL is busy with fruit and flowers at his quarters over WILMOT'S. He has also on the easel a charming picture of a young Spanish peasant girl—"The Water Carrier,"—which bids fair to be his most successful picture of Spanish life.

GIGNOUX and CARPENTER are also still in town.

COLMAN is at Newport making marine studies.

CHURCH on his farm opposite Catskill.

CAZILEAR at Mt. Desert.

EASTMAN JOHNSON has been spending some weeks in Maine.

PAGE has retired from City life, and is building near Englewood, Amboy.

ELLIOTT, also, is building in the suburbs of Hoboken.

CIPPOSI is with the Seventh Regiment at Baltimore.

MCENTEE at Rondout, on the Hudson.

JAMES HART is sketching in the Housatonic Valley.

WM. HART goes to New-Hampshire.

SHATTUCK is at Croton Falls.

Miss GOVE, who had several fine heads in the last exhibition, is at Colores, N. Y.

BOSTON, who at last accounts was in London, is expected home in the Autumn.

THOMS, who has been studying with PEREZ, in Paris, has made an advantageous arrangement with GAMBART, the London publisher, who has secured the products of his pencil for some time to come.

Some pictures by VERDER, a new name in the last exhibition, have attracted considerable attention among artists and connoisseurs. He is a young man who has recently returned from a sojourn in France and Italy, and although the works exhibited thus far are mannered in execution, they indicate a good deal of power.

THOMAS P. ROSSITER is painting a picture containing thirty-five full-length life-size portraits of gentlemen who are regarded as distinguished representative merchants (dead or living) of the United States. The picture is nine feet by sixteen feet in size. The merchants are: John Jacob Astor, W. H. Aspinwall, W. H. Appleton, Wm. Appleton, (Boston,) Joshua Bates, (London,) James Brown, James Boorman, P. C. Brooks, (Boston,) Peter Cooper, Thomas P. Cope, (Philadelphia,) Erastus Corning, (Albany,) Alexander Duncan, Albert Gallatin, Wm. Gray, (Boston,) Stephen Girard, (Philadelphia,) Jonathan Goodhue, Robert Gilmore, (Baltimore,) Henry Grinnell, George Griswold, Philip Hone, Jas. G. King, Abbott Lawrence, (Boston,) N. Longworth, (Cincinnati,) A. A. Low, Charles H. Marshall, Robert B. Minturn, W. Bogden, (Chicago,) George Opdyke, Pelatiah Perit, George Peabody, (London,) Thos. H. Perkins, (Boston,) A. T. Stewart, Jonathan Sturges, Moses Taylor. Space has been left for a few others, to be named by a Committee of the Chamber, if they shall deem it advisable to buy the picture. These Representative Merchants are seated, or standing in a pleasant variety of attitudes. The hall, or great reception room, where they are gathered together, is not meant for an architectural reality, but was imagined for artistic purposes. The wide stairways, huge balustrades, high galleries and deep perspectives, are far more effective than, though not quite so truthful as a South-street counting-room or Wall-street bank parlor. A large number of the merchants are seated around a long table, engaged in friendly conversation, from which, however, the artist does not intend wholly to exclude the idea of business, if one may judge from the sharp eyes which some of them fix upon papers in their hands. The costumes are as diversified and picturesque as the facts would admit.

Purchase of the Douglas Hospital in Washington—The Recent Debate in the House

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

The debate in the House of Representatives on the consideration of the bill to purchase what is known as the Douglas Hospital, in Washington, exhibits a temper and spirit that is little calculated to add to the renown of its members. So far as caution and vigilance were manifested in discussing the terms of the purchase, the fitness of the place and the value of the property, the discussion was eminently proper. But there is a dignity which every member should be ambitious to observe, when even driving a bargain for the purchase of a steamboat or a house. We do not intend to say that in this debate members designed to depart from the appropriate usages of the body. The value and adaptability of the property were fair and proper subjects of consideration. It happened, however, that a lady who in her better days has dispensed her hospitalities to admiring crowds; who has charmed both the poor and the rich, the polished and educated statesman, as well as the humble and unpretending citizen, by her intelligence, her gentleness and suavity, was interested in this property. This lady, bowed down with sorrow at the loss of her great husband, the lamented DOUGLAS, has lived since his death, in retirement and seclusion. The punctilious propriety of her life, since that great calamity befel her, entitles her to be estimated as an ornament to her sex. If poor, she bears her poverty with a spirit of Christian humility and piety, presenting the proud example to the nation that, if she shone without a rival in the splendor of a Court, she now furnishes proof of equal worth in her grief, retirement and solitude. Was it then fair or proper, in this debate, to parade this lady to the country in the attitude of a mendicant, before the door of the House? Were the opponents of the bill so pushed for objections as to be forced to hold up the appropriation as a mere boon and gratuity to her? Should not the services of her illustrious husband, as well as her own mourning and distressed feelings, save her from this public invasion and rude repulse? Was there any reason to depart from the true merits of the bill, and silence that discussion, by affixing to it the offensive imputation of a wasteful gift? Supposing, however, that this suffering lady had been thus an importuning petitioner; which is in every sense denied; where did members find the power to launch on her, as a gift, $10,000 of the public money, unasked? Yet it was gravely proposed to vote her that sum as a mere gift! And for what? To prove the generosity or gratitude of the donor? No, but to defeat a fair purchase of her property. The feelings of this lady might at least have been spared, even if the value of her property was run down and depreciated.

Let us examine the objections urged to the fitness of the property for the object in view, and also such as related to the price. These buildings have been for some time occupied as a hospital. It is well known that they answer the purpose. The former Surgeon-General selected them as peculiarly adapted for a hospital. The Surgeons who have charge of the sick testify to their fitness. The rooms are airy and spacious, the situation elevated, pure water and pure air exist, and there are large grounds where the sick can inhale the fresh and invigorating breeze. As regards the present Surgeon-General, it is sufficient to say, that he has not objected to, much less condemned these buildings as unsuitable. Thus far, then, there is strong, if not conclusive testimony, in favor of this hospital. Then, as regards the value of the property. That is to be tested solely by such considerations as affect the worth of all property. A gentleman who undertakes to under-estimate the value of the property by connecting it merely with the name of an odious traitor, must suppose that his auditors are as green as those whom GOLDSMITH has depicted in the barter of goods, at the great fair of England. Mr. BUCKINGHAM is a rank and wicked rebel, yet he may have owned very valuable property. It is sufficient that he does not now own, and has not for several years, owned any part of this estate. What, then, is its value? Recollect that these buildings are almost new, consisting each of a double house, with large back buildings—the main building five stories high; contains water, gas, and all modern improvements, large stables, and cultivated grounds. The lots and buildings and improvements, cost $124,000. They are substantial, and elegantly finished. It is true that Mr. BUCKINGHAM sold this house while a loyal citizen, to Mr. CO

agreed to give her more of the money appropriated upon the known greater value of her house.

Mrs. DOUGLASS has sought no bounty from the Government. *It is a mere matter of bargain and sale.* If the United States can build better houses for the same money, they ought to do it. The owners will cheerfully take the opinion of the Surgeon-General as to the fitness of the buildings. The buildings were applied for and are now used as a hospital, and that induced the offer to sell. Having been used as a hospital, they are not again so valuable for purposes of residence. Treat then this offer as *bona fide*. Alms and gratuities are neither sought nor wanted. The House of Representatives, without any application on the part of the owners, directed the Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of buying the buildings. That Committee, after fully investigating the subject, reported a bill unanimously to pay $75,000. If the Government wishes to purchase, they can do so at a fair price, which is believed to be the amount named by the Committee. If the judgment of the Committee is not satisfactory, the owners will be content that Congress shall name some competent officer, in whom confidence may be reposed, to report upon the expediency, adaptability, value, &c.

The owners never intended to claim more than the real value of their property, and Mrs. DOUGLASS would shrink from asking as a boon a sum beyond what she believes her property worth. A fair price is asked for, and *that only*. Congress ought not and cannot expect to purchase this property on any other terms. A difference in the estimation of value between seller and purchaser must, in this as in all other cases, terminate the negotiation. The United States, as a willing buyer, needing the property, is not justified in impugning the motives of the owners. Fair and upright dealing in the bargain is incumbent on the Government as on any other purchaser.

JUSTICE.

FROM KENTUCKY.

A New Religious Weekly, Under the Auspices of Drs. Breckinridge and Humphrey—Female Pranks in Lexington—Col. Dent's Absorbing Duties—Another Order From Boyle—Bank Dividends, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, July 24, 1862.

At the instance of Rev. Dr. E. P. HUMPHREY and others, Rev. Geo. FASSER proposes to establish here a family religious weekly, entitled the *Presbyterian Guardian*, which "will bear a true allegiance to the Constitution, and sustain the Government in its present struggle for the life of the nation." I presume Drs. HUMPHREY and R. J. BRECKINRIDGE will be among its regular contributors.

Capt. WM. C. P. BRECKINRIDGE, another recreant son of Dr. BRECKINRIDGE, has gone off with Jack MORGAN. A Union lady from Lexington tells me that MORGAN, in female apparel, spent a night there last week in his mother's house; and that, during the excitement, Lexington females, of the "patrician" class, rode about the streets cheering for him, as "the deliverer of Kentucky and the Prince of Kentucky Bloods."

Rev. J. E. LIVINGSTON WELLS is released upon $10,000 bond. J. BIRNEY MARSHALL is released upon oath. Forty-three arrests have since the 10th. Since the 13th, twenty-five gave $175,000 bonds. Some of the most mischievous and influential enemies of the Government are still at large, unchallenged. Col. DENT is still urged to do his whole duty, without fear, favor or affection. It is thought by many that he cannot faithfully discharge the engrossing functions of Provost Marshal and at the same time run for Marshal of the Chancery Court. Col. T. L. JONES and thirty-eight other Covington and Newport rebels were, on the 23d, escorted to Camp Chase.

Gen. BOYLE orders Maj. Q. C. SUANKS to recruit and rendezvous in the Green River Valley. He will repair and protect locks on that river, maintain law and order, and suppress all disturbing schemes and plots. The Major is authorized to take horses and equipments from all parties, giving certificates for the same, to be duly honored at the end of the war, if the party holding it, or to whose order it is made, proves himself loyal. If secession sympathizers damage locks or bridges, he will make a requisition upon them for hands to repair them, and at his discretion give for the work rendered, certificates, to be subjected, at the war's end, to the same test of validity.

The Journal, like the NEW-YORK TIMES, calls for a vigorous, coherent and concentrated war policy, under a competent, absolute and responsible head.

The Bank of Kentucky, this month, declared a 2½ per cent. semi-annual dividend; the Central Bank at Danville, 3; the Northern Bank, 3; the Merchants' Bank of Kentucky, 5; the Commercial, 2½; the Franklin, 2, and the Bank of Louisville, 2. Gold, 22 premium; silver, 12; demand Treasury notes, 8. 1,464 bales cotton received since the 21st, 21 of them from the vicinity of Vicksburgh. Cotton at 40c.

PONTIAC.

Honor to Whom Honor is Due.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While we are making history and reputation in this war, it is important that the record should be kept truthfully as we go along, not only in justice to fallen heroes and to their survivors, but also that other soldiers may be assured that their heroism will be properly recorded and acknowledged. No regiment will rush "into the imminent deadly breach" if it has even an apprehension that the glory of the charge is to be given to another, and that other, perhaps, *not even engaged in any part of the field.*

We have a case in point.

At the battle of Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862, a bayonet charge was made by a regiment of our troops, which has excited the admiration of the army, and the particular commendation of the foreign Princes who happened to be on the field. This charge has been attributed to the celebrated Irish Brigade. It was not only not made by them, but *they were not even on the field of battle that day.*

This Brigade has glory enough, which it has fairly earned, without receiving additional laurels to which it is not entitled.

The glory of this charge belongs to the New-York Twenty-seventh Regiment of Volunteers, Col. BARTLETT. But the Colonel was not on the field that day, having been absent on account of sickness. The honor of the command devolved upon the Lieutenant-Colonel, ALEX. D. ADAMS, son of Gen. W. H. ADAMS, of Lyons, in this State.

The following extract from a letter describing the battle, written to a gentleman of this City, gives the particulars:

"Here was an opportunity for the trial test of officers and men—a charge with the bayonet; and the Twenty-seventh, Acting Col. ADAMS, fully maintained the opinions of its friends. They charged through a tremendous fire with a shout, and *without firing so much as a single shot* till the ground was cleared. The enemy did not stand to take the steel, but fled like sheep; and then they were heaped up by the fire of the line, which was instantly formed, in fine style. They (the enemy) rallied, and twice attempted, with superior numbers, to recover the ground, but were repulsed with loss—the Twenty-seventh retiring only by command of superiors, and in good order. The regiment suffered severely. The company nearest to Col. ADAMS went into action forty-eight strong, and came out with twenty-seven killed and wounded.

* * * This was 'the celebrated bayonet charge' ascribed by the reporters to the Irish Brigade, which did not happen to be in the battle of Gaines' Mills on the 27th of June, 1862."

X.

HARRISON'S LANDING, July 16, 1862.

An Inventor Wronged.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Next to "being killed in battle, and having your name spelled wrong in the Gazette," are the misfortunes of inventors. In your "List of Successful Exhibitors" at the "Great Exhibition," &c., (published this morning,) appears the name of C. S. GODDARD, as a recipient of a medal for originality in design and practical success of a "*mestizo burning* machine." Shades of the Buccaneers! who ever heard of a machine for that purpose. The old style was eminently "successful" and quite as "practical" as the world could wish. Outraged humanity cries out against mechanical appliances for the purpose, and demands an explanation of the motives that prompted the jurors in their decision.

Mr. C. L. GODDARD, of this City, an estimable gentleman, and friend of humanity in general, who has for many years manufactured machines for removing *burs* from wool, exhibited a machine for extracting the small *burs* from mestizo wool, and received a medal therefor. His machine has been largely applied in this country, and graves of incalculable benefit to manufacturers of woolen fabrics, enabling them to use a grade of stock hitherto comparatively worthless.

Have the goodness to make the correction, and relieve my friend from suspicion of inhumanity.

YOUR CONSTANT READER.

The Case of Capt. Monahan of the Louisiana Volunteers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following appeared in your paper of June 19:

"THE LOUISIANA TIGER."—Capt. MONAHAN, of the Louisiana Tigers, who has been lionizing at WILLARD'S for several days, has been sent to the Old Capitol Prison by Secretary STANTON. A gentleman of New-Orleans, well acquainted with the Captain, states that he does not wish to be exchanged, and is loyal to the Stars and Stripes."

The person referred to is Capt. WM. MONAHAN, not of the Tigers, but of Company F, 6th Regiment Louisiana Volunteers. He did *not* "lionize" for two days at WILLARD'S, but was waiting there an exchange promised on his arrival in the city. He had been paroled by Gen. BANKS, in return for a like courtesy accorded to several National officers, by Gen. JACKSON, and *was brought to Washington* by Col. DE FORREST, who desired him to be exchanged for a captain in his regiment. The justice of his imprisonment may at once be seen. I am authorized by him, also to say, that no "*gentleman* of New-Orleans," or at any other place, has the slightest foundation for making the latter assertion. Capt. MONAGHAN declares himself as true as steel to the South, and anxious to be released, that he may again do battle for his Southern home.

I hope you will publish this in your next issue, as an act of simple justice to one whose position forbids him to correspond with you in his own behalf.

A RELEASED PRISONER.

QUARANTINE MATTERS.

Yellow Fever Hospital.

From the Richmond County Gazette.

A correspondent asks an explanation of the statement made by Dr. GUNN before the Commissioners of Health at their last meeting, and reported in the NEW-YORK TIMES of Saturday. We frankly confess that we do not understand it. We hope the Health Officer has been incorrectly reported. We are utterly unable to reconcile the statement purporting to have been made by him, with frequent personal assurances of his understanding of the law of 1859, by which our people have been persuaded the Health Officer would be guided, should the emergency ever arise requiring his action. If our correspondent has read the *Gazette* leader of last Wednesday, he will see by the statement of Dr. GUNN that we were correct in our surmises of the intent and meaning of the resolution of the Commissioners of Health, which has excited so much severe animadversion in New-York—by which, we said truly, that the public and the Emigration Board had been misled. We have correctly exposed the strategy of Mayor OPDYKE. He never intended that yellow-fever patients should be sent to Ward's Island; but having conferred with Dr. GUNN, and having agreed with him in regard to the concealed interpretation of the resolution, that resolution was made public, and everybody supposed, as did the Commissioners of Emigration, that nothing short of a transfer of the Quarantine to Ward's Island was intended; whereas it was the reopening of the "Quarantine Hospital and five others on Staten Island," for yellow fever patients, that was to be the consequence of the resolution, in case the desired effect was not produced upon the Commissioners of Emigration. While we cannot concur with Dr. GUNN in the line of argument he has seen fit to adopt, we congratulate him that the action of the Commissioners of Emigration, in providing the floating hospital, has relieved him from the necessity of a practical application of it. Our people have, for three years past, flattered themselves that these hospitals were forever closed against pestilential diseases. Let us endeavor to comprehend the argument which the Health Officer offers for the restoration of their obnoxious abuses.

If we understand the statement of Dr. GUNN, it asserts that "the Commissioners of Emigration have charge of the hospital at Quarantine and five others on Staten Island"—"that it is not the fact that the Legislature of 1859 did, by direct enactment, close the hospitals at Quarantine, nor prohibit the Commissioners from thereafter sending any patients to them." Dr. GUNN argues the case against the Commissioners of Emigration. They had quoted the law of 1859 to prove that they could not legally send yellow-fever patients to the late hospitals. Dr. GUNN, as the special pleader for Mayor OPDYKE, says:

"To support this allegation, an *incomplete sentence* of one section of a general appropriation act of that year was quoted, viz.: 'shall cease to send sick persons to said hospital.' The section provides $50,000 to the Commissioners of Quarantine, to provide temporary accommodations at any locality which they may procure for persons arriving in the port of New-York sick with yellow fever or other pestilential diseases, until the present Quarantine shall be removed; and it shall be the duty of the Commissioners for the removal of the Quarantine station, to make some suitable arrangement for removing and taking proper care of such persons as may be sick at the hospitals at Castleton, and when such arrangements shall have been made, and notice thereof in writing shall have been given to the Commissioners of Emigration, then they shall cease to send sick persons to the hospitals, but shall send them to such place as the said Commissioners shall designate, and pay the expense of their support."

Dr. GUNN concludes his argument in favor of reopening the hospitals for yellow fever patients as follows:

"Now it is a fact known to all who are conversant with quarantine matters, that the contingencies upon which only the closing of the Quarantine hospitals was to take place have not yet been consummated, and consequently the part of the section quoted in the statement is not yet operative, and the Commissioners of Emigration still retain the hospitals."

In adopting this course, the Health officer certainly ignores or repudiates the action of the State authorities as notified to him upon the closing of the hospitals in June, 1859. The following action was then taken by the "Commissioners for the Removal of the Quarantine Station."

Whereas, The "Commissioners for the Removal of the Quarantine Station," in obedience to the statute, and in pursuance and by virtue of the powers conferred on them thereby, have made "arrangements for removing and taking proper care of such persons as may be sick at the hospital at Castleton; and, also, "provided temporary accommodations for persons arriving in the Port of New-York sick with yellow fever or other pestilential diseases," as required by law. Now, therefore, in further pursuance of the statute, it is, by said Board of Commissioners for the removal of the Quarantine Station,

Resolved, That the Small-pox Hospital on Blackwell's Island be, and the same is hereby designated as the place to which such of the "sick persons" intended by the statute, as are sick with the small-pox, shall be sent. And that the hospitals on Ward's Island be, and the same are, hereby designated as the place to which all such "sick persons" as are intended by the statute, and not included in the classes to be sent to either of the places above designated, shall be sent.

Resolved, That the notice of the above proceedings be given to the Commissioners of Emigration, the Board of Health of the City of New-York, the Health Officer of the Port of New-York, the Physician of the Marine Hospital, the Resident Physician of the City of New-York, and the Governors of the Alms-House.

Whereupon the following notice was served on the Health Officer, Dr. GUNN:

OFFICE OF THE QUARANTINE COMMISSIONERS, }
No. 39 Pine-street, June 27, 1859. }

To Dr. Gunn, Health Officer for the Port of New-York:

You will please take notice that the "Commissioners for the Removal of the Quarantine Station," as required by law, have "provided temporary accommodations for persons arriving in the port of New-York sick with yellow fever or other pestilential diseases, and also made "arrangements for removing and taking proper care of such persons as were sick at the hospital at Castleton;" and that all such sick have been actually removed. They have further, in pursuance of the statute, designated places to which all sick persons (of the class, and suffering under the diseases that have hitherto been legally sent to the Marine Hospital at Castleton) shall hereafter be sent. All of these places are designated in the resolution of the "Commissioners for the Removal of the Quarantine Station," of which I herewith send you a copy.

You will further please take notice that by reason of the proceedings of which you are hereby notified, and by operation of law, from this date no sick person whatever can take passage for or be received in the inclosure or establishment known and hitherto used as the Marine Hospital by any officer, body or authority whatever; and that all such sick persons as have hitherto been sent there shall hereafter be sent to the places designated for their treatment in the accompanying resolution.

By order of the "Commissioners for the Removal of the Quarantine Station."

S. C. HAWLEY, Secretary.

We could not, without an abatement of the honest zeal and watchfulness which we have endeavored to maintain on the subject of Quarantine removal, have devoted less attention to this quarrel between the various officials who have the public health in their discordant keeping. And we may as well inform them now, that no misconception of the contingencies upon which the close of the hospitals depended shall be offered, without our earnest protest, as a pretext for their restoration. There is no mistake or deception about the course that will be taken by the people of Richmond County should a certain contingency arise. Another yellow-fever hospital would never be tolerated at Tompkinsville; and as effectual means have once been taken to remove those pest-houses of death and terror from our midst, means would be taken again by the county or town authorities, or by the people under the sanction of both, to arrest their reëstablishment and employment for mischief and dismay through another fever season.

Mayor Opdyke on Quarantine.

From the American Medical Times.

In reply to our strictures upon the action of the Health Commissioners permitting yellow fever patients to be sent to Ward's Island Hospital, Mayor OPDYKE denies that the Board *intended* to send yellow fever patients to Ward's Island. Of the *intentions* of that anomalous body we know nothing, but that their resolution, carried out, would have sent yellow fever patients to Ward's Island, is now too apparent for even a Health Commissioner to fail to see. The Health Officer was directed to send cases of yellow fever to such of the hospitals under the charge of the Commissioners of Emigration as he deemed appropriate; but this Commission have but one hospital to which they are allowed to send patients, and that is Ward's Island. Necessarily, this action of the Health Commissioners would consign yelow fever to that hospital. But the Mayor declares this a gross misstatement and asserts that the hospitals at Quarantine and others on Staten Island are under the charge of the Commissioners of Emigration; meaning that they have the power to open them for the reception of patients. Now, the following are the facts in the case. The law of 1859 directs:

"It shall be the duty of the Commissioners for the Removal of the Quarantine Station, to make some suitable arrangement for removing and taking proper care of such persons as may be sick at the hospitals at Castleton, and when such arrangement shall have been made, and notice thereof, in writing, shall have been given to the Commissioners of Emigration, they shall cease to send sick persons to said hospitals, but shall send them to such place as the said Commissioners shall designate."

Now, there is on the minutes of the Board over which Mayor OPDYKE presides the following prohibitory official notice from the Quarantine Commissioners:

"That by reason of such proceedings, (suitable arrangements for the sick,) and by operation of law, from and after the date of said notice (27th of June, 1859,) no sick person whatever could lawfully be sent to or received at the inclosure or establishment known and hitherto used as the Marine Hospital, by any officer, body, or authority whatever."

The same notice was served upon the Commissioners of Emigration; the hospitals were closed, and for the last three years no patient has been allowed to enter them.

When the action of the Commissioners of Health was laid before the Commissioners of Emigration, a member said:

"The resolution passed by the Board of Health is absurd. It substantially establishes a Quarantine at whatever point the Commissioners of Emigration have hospitals. They have none now except at Ward's Island, to which place this resolution transfers the Quarantine establishment."

Mayor OPDYKE was present at this meeting as an *ex-officio* member, and he seems to have tacitly acquiesced in these remarks.

The Board then passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Superintendent of Ward's Island be instructed not to permit the introduction of any patients sick with yellow fever to the hospitals at Ward's Island, it being clearly contrary to the statutes, and believing, as we do, that our citizens would not permit persons sick with this disease to be carried through the City and placed in hospitals in their immediate vicinity.

These facts can lead to but one conclusion, viz.: Whatever was the *intention* of the Health Commissioners, their action would have consigned yellow fever patients to Ward's Island. It is very apparent that had a case of yellow fever arrived on the day following the passage of this resolution, the Health Officer would have had full authority to convey such patient to Ward's Island, and this through sheer ignorance of official obligations. Of the value of such a Board to the City, and of its ability to guard with "efficiency the public health," the citizens of New-York can judge.

In the concluding paragraph of his card, the Mayor descends to the low level of the mere place-seeker. Even the allusion of a medical journal to the sanitary condition of the City, he must, of course, believe "is obviously prompted by disappointed hopes of place." This insinuation comes with ill grace from one, who, through his attorney, declared that the Metropolitan Health bill—the most important measure ever before the Legislature of the State of New-York—ought to be defeated, if the Mayor was not allowed a place in the Board. That beneficent measure, which our best citizens have labored years to enact into a law, *was defeated*; and this community, as well as the State, justly hold the Mayor of the City of New-York the efficient cause of its defeat. Is it strange that a foreign journal, alluding to the defeat of the Health bill by the Mayor of the very city which it was designed to benefit, offering the pitiful apology that it gave *him* no place or power, said —" *We have always had a mean opinion of American Statesmen, but they certainly merit only our contempt.*"

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE MALARIA NEAR UNION-SQUARE.—We gave place on Saturday to a communication complaining of the impure condition of the atmosphere noticeable in that district of the City situated to the eastward of Union-square. Two or three other correspondents write on the same subject. One traces the nasty phenomenon to the "great purifying house of the Manhattan Gas Works, wherein the gas is passed through lime, etc.," and asserts that the whole vicinity is *constantly* poisoned by the fumes. Another says the stench proceeds from the sewers which empty into the East River in the vicinity of Sixth and Eighth streets. These sewers have become filled with mud and other material, until the water flows into the *streets* through the sewer openings, filling the gutters with a black and filthy liquid, which lies in the hot sun until it evaporates, poisoning the atmosphere and scattering the seeds of disease and death broadcast over the City. There is evidently a combination of causes in the production of the offensive result. Will not the Sanitary Police give the inquiry their instant attention?

FIRE IN A CROCKERY-STORE.—At 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the crockery-store of SIMON GLUCK, No. 396 Bowery. The damage amounted to about $600. He was insured in the Rutgers Insurance Company for $700. The boot and shoe store, next door, occupied by MORRIS ALEXANDER, was damaged to the amount of $1,000. Mr. ALEXANDER was fully insured in the Central Park and other Insurance Companies. The fancy goods store of S. ROSENBERG, No. 394½, was damaged on stock and furniture about $300. Mr. R. has an insurance on his furniture for $500 in the Pacific Insurance Company, and $1,000 on his stock in another City Company. The buildings, which belong to WM. B. ASTOR, were damaged to the extent of $150. They are insured for $500 each in the Bowery Insurance Company. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary. Fire Marshal BAKER has the matter under investigation.

PRIZE AUCTION SALE.—Auctioneer DRAPER sold, yesterday afternoon, under direction of the United States Prize Commissioners, at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, a cargo of captured Southern-bound stores. They sold as follows: 618 bags of coffee, 21½ cents per pound; 200 boxes of soap, 3½ cents per pound; 600 pounds linen thread, 45 cents per pound; 3 cases of shoe thread, 32½ cents per pound; 12 barrels of soda, 1¾ cents per pound; 950 packages cigarettes, $5 37½ per hundred bundles, twenty-five in each; half barrel mess beef, $3 50; 66 sides calf-skin, $2 12½ a side; 264 pounds of tobacco, 62½ cents per pound; 28 kegs of olives, $1 and 87½ cents per keg; 50 pounds of tartaric acid, 66 cents per pound; 7 broken barrels of resin, $12 50 per barrel; 9 boxes fish, 75 cents per box; 10 bales of garlic, 1¾ cents per pound; 8 barrels of rum, 47 cents per gallon; a quantity of Rhine wine, 62 cents per gallon; 28 pounds cotton, 45 cents per pound.

THE MEANEST OF FRAUDS.—A correspondent desires to expose a cheat daily practiced upon the unemployed poor of the City, and of which the following is a sample:

"Wanted—By a wholesale cloth house, a young man, to attend to Custom-house duties, &c.; salary $600 a year; only those not afraid to work need apply. Address, (inclosing 25 cents as an earnest,) for three days, T. W. T. & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y."

This is a palpable swindle. Anybody can see the demand of 25 cents earnest money emanates either from a knave or a fool. The newspapers are daily filled with advertisements requiring help and an inclosure of a "three-cent stamp for a reply." The advertiser gets at least 100 answers, enabling him to realize a profit of $2 50 a day. The poor, however great their need of employment, will do well to give the go-by to these remorseless sharks.

DEPARTURE OF THE EUTERPE.—The hospital ship *Euterpe* sailed yesterday afternoon for Fortress Monroe, where she will remain some time. She will be used as a hospital-ship at that point, for the reception of sick and wounded soldiers. Her medical and surgical staff is as follows: Dr. J. K. Merritt, Medical Director; Drs. Calvin Ellis and J. B. Ponce de Leon, Surgeons; Medical Cadets—P. C. Turner, J. H. Emmerson, M. A. Miller, G. P. Wright, E. Draper, E. Thompson, G. M. Eggs. Mrs. Dr. Merritt goes out as Matron, with Mrs. Barton, as assistant. Geo. Waiter is Quartermaster, and J. B. Peabody is Apothecary. Her freighage comprises every desired species of hospital stores and comforts for the men.

THE NEW LINE OF SOUND STEAMBOATS.—Five new screw steamers are in course of construction for the new Boston line, which, and Cape Cod, is to connect the city of the East with our great Metropolis. Their dimensions are as follows: Length of keel, 210 feet; length on deck, 218 feet; width, 36 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet 4 inches; height between decks, 7 feet 6 inches; total depth, 20 feet 1 inch. The frames will be of white oak. The vessels will register 1,300 tons, but will measure over 1,400 tons carpenter's measurement. For the transmission of freight, these boats will be most admirable.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—At the meeting of the Board yesterday afternoon, Mr. TWEED was called to the Chair, in the absence of Mr. PURDY. A large amount of purely routine business was transacted. It was decided to meet on the 1st Monday in August (next Monday) for the purpose of appointing inspectors and canvassers, as provided by the charter. The resolution authorizing the employment of additional counsel in matters pertaining to the new Court-house was adopted over the veto of the Mayor.

FUNERAL OF PRIVATE TROTTER.—Mr. TROTTER, who was an esteemed member of the Seventy-ninth Highlanders, and was wounded at the James Island engagement, died on David's Island last week, and was buried on Saturday afternoon. Rev. Dr. MCLEOD was the officiating clergyman, and delivered a solemn and impressive sermon, which was peculiarly adapted to the audience, the majority of whom were military men. The remains were taken to Greenwood.

FOR HARRISON'S LANDING.—The United States steam transports *Potapsco* and *Delaware*, now lying at Pier No. 9, North River, are loading subsistence stores and ordnance for Harrison's Landing. They will be gotten off as soon as possible, as will the schooner *Jonas Smith*, which is loading subsistence for the troops at Fortress Monroe.

VESSEL ON FIRE.—The Pilot-boat *Nettle* arrived at the City at noon yesterday, and reports the schooner *Emily*, inward bound, on fire fifteen miles northeast of Barnegat and burning to the water's edge. Her crew had been taken off by Pilot-boat *J. M. Waterbury*, No. 10.

MONEY FOR RETURNED VOLUNTEERS.—No. 6 State-street is a busy place. Paymaster TEN EYCK, since the 1st of July, has paid off over twelve hundred soldiers at that office. Paymaster TUTTLE, the Park Barracks Paymaster, has paid off over six thousand since the 17th June.

PRIZE MONEYS.—Under a recent law of Congress, all moneys received by the Marshal from the sale of prize boats or cargoes must be paid into the United States Treasury. The accounts of all parties concerned, commissioners, captors and owners are to be settled at Washington.

CROTON WATER RENT.—The day of grace, so far as the Croton Water Department is concerned, ends with the 31st of JULY. On the 1st of August all parties who have not paid their water rent will be charged an additional five per cent.

INTERMENT OF THE REMAINS OF LIEUT. DE KAY.—The remains of Lieut. DE KAY, brought by the steamer *Fulton*, from New-Orleans, were privately interred, on Saturday, at Hempstead, L. I., in the family burying ground.

NEW-JERSEY.

SUSPENDED.—The publication of the *Daily Courier and Advertiser*, of Jersey City, was suspended yesterday afternoon. The editors, who served last year with the three months' men, are going to the war. WM. B. DUNNING has received the appointment of Captain in the Eleventh Regiment, which will soon be ready to enter the field, and Mr. BALDWIN will go out as a non-commissioned officer, hoping to become the honorable possessor of a commission.

ATTEMPTING TO DESTROY A RAILROAD TRAIN.—ANTOINE SCHAFFER, suspected of being the person who recently attempted to destroy a train of cars on the New-Jersey Road, by placing obstructions on the track at Harrison Township, was brought from Newark to Jersey City, yesterday. Recorder MARTINDALE committed the accused to await examination.

The Grog-Ration in the Navy.

The most intense commotion has been excited in the local naval circles by the threatened suppression of the grog ration. It is feared that recruiting will suffer seriously from its stoppage. There is a strong impression that the $1,50 to be given for commutation will be withdrawn after a while. If the 30,000 (or thereabouts) persons who are eligible to draw their grog-ration, were to do so every day, 359 gallons of strong whisky would be used every month, or 4,308 in the year. This would be worth, according to the navy commutation, $448,000. About half the force in the service drink their grog, but the other half receive their commutation $1 60 per month per man. They will still receive $1 50, or 10 cents less. The ration consisted of about two wine glasses full of pure spirits in the day, one at 8 A. M. the other at noon. On special occasions "the main brace" would be "spliced," which means that another wine glass full would be given. In England 80,000 sailors and marines get two glasses of whisky in the day, which is worth, on shore in Great Britain, $13,333, or $4,800,000 in a year. In France 40,000 sailors get wine three times a day, and in the Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Prussian and Danish navies a pretty strong spirit is served out.

The Death of Mrs. Holbrook—A Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish you to contradict a statement made in your paper of this morning, concerning the death of my wife, Mrs. SARAH HOLBROOK. Mrs. HOLBROOK left the City on Friday morning, with my knowledge, in company with a friend, to visit an acquaintance residing in Fort Lee, and was not on an excursion, and had not been dancing, as stated in your paper. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest, and Dr. BOUTON a *post-mortem* examination, and it was ascertained that her death was caused by congestion of the brain.

GEORGE HOLBROOK,
MONDAY, July 28, 1862. No. 316 Fourth-street.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 28, 1862.

$10,000 U.S. 6s, '81, Coup.	99⅜	200 Phœnix Bank	100
3,000 do	99⅜	5 Bank of Commerce	90
3,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	98⅝	5 Am. Ex. Bank	92
2,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Coup.	87½	20,000 American Gold	117¾
15,000 U.S.6s,'81, Oregon W. Load, ½-yea'y	97	11,000 do	117⅝
500 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes	103	40,000 do	117⅝
5,000 do	102⅝	30,000 do	117⅝
5,000 U.S. 6s 1 y'r Cer.	98⅝	50 Chic. & R. I. R.	63⅜
10,000 Mo. State 6s,	46½	20 Del., L. & W. R.	94
5,000 do	46¾	25 Pac. M. Steam. Co.	110⅜
2,000 do	46⅞	100 do	111½
5,000 N.Y. City R.7s, '90	103	200 do	111½
10,000 E.R.3d M.B.7s	103½	50 do	111½
4,000 E.R. 6th M. Bonds	92⅜	200 do	111½
1,000 Harlem 1st M. B.	105⅜	100 do	111½
500 P., F.W.& C. 1 M.	92	50 do	111½
3,000 do	92½	9 do	111½
1,000 Chic., B. & Q. R. ₱ c. bonds	108	50 Erie Railway	34⅝
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st m.	92	200 do	34¾
2,500 Tol. & W. 2d m.	82⅜	50 Erie Railway Pref.	63¾
5,000 do	83	250 Michigan Cen. R.	90⅜
4,000 Clev. & Tol. S. F. bs	91	100 do	89⅝
5,000 do	90½	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	65⅜
5,000 do	90⅜	50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	66¾
7,000 Pit., F.W. & C. 2m.	77	100 Clev. & Pitts. R.	21⅝
5000 do	77⅛	50 Gal. & Chic. R.	68⅜
1,000 Gal. & C. 1st m. ex.	106⅞	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	b30 47⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s '74, Con.	87	200 Erie R. pref.	b30 62⅜
12,000 U. S. 6s '81, Con.	98⅞	200 do	62¾
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	98⅜	50 Harlem Railroad	14½
3,500 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ c. Notes	102⅜	400 do	14¾
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	50	20 Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	21⅝
10,000 Mo. St. 6s	b60 46¾	50 do	21¾
1,000 Erie R. 3d m. b '83	88½	10 Mich. Central R. R.	89⅜
25,000 American Gold	118	100 do	b10 89½
100 Phœnix Bank	100	50 do	89⅝
100 Pacific M. S. Co.	b30 111¾	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	66¾
150 do	111	100 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	68
200 do	b30 111	100 do	67⅞
62 do	111¾	300 Clev. & Toledo R.	47¼
150 N. Y. Central Rd.	92⅞	50 Chi. & Rock I. R.	b30 63¾
250 Erie Railway	33⅝	100 do	b30 63
200 M. S. & N. I. G. Stk.	55	100 do	b10 63¾

MONDAY, July 28—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, July 26, 1862, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of July 19:

Increase in Loans	$940,670
Increase in Specie	1,137,966
Increase in Circulation	89,052
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	2,941,201

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	July 27, 1861.	July 26, 1862.	July 19, 1862.
Capital	$69,050,000	$69,051,000	$69,051,000
Loans	112,311,532	149,765,203	148,827,423
Specie	40,900,721	33,061,575	31,926,609
Circulation	8,324,388	9,244,953	9,155,301
Gross Deposits	108,015,444	159,535,646	156,330,409
Exchanged	14,327,511	27,109,468	26,844,432
Undrawn	93,687,933	132,427,178	129,485,979
In Sub-Treasury	7,432,991	5,223,763	7,579,704

The Bank return shows a larger gain on the Deposit line than was generally looked for. The addition for the week is $2,941,000, which sufficiently accounts for the increased ease in the Money Market at the close at 5@6 ₱ cent., with considerable temporary deposits placed with the Government at 4 ₱ cent. The stock of Gold accumulates at Bank, and the average is now over $33,000,000; a gain of $1,137,000 on the previous return. The Exports of Gold of last week fall short of the California receipts, say $784,600 against $878,000. The market for Gold to-day opened at 117¼@117¼@117¾@117¾ ₱ cent. at the early Board of the Stock Exchange—moderate sales at each fraction; but soon after the adjournment, sales were made on the Street at 117 @116¾@116¾ ₱ cent. At the Second Board, sales at 116¾ ₱ cent., and subsequently at 116½ ₱ cent., finally closing 116⅜ ₱ cent. Exchange on London is unsettled again by the fluctuations in Gold, but leading Bankers call the rate 129@129½ ₱ cent. the same as at the close on Saturday. The next mail goes by the *Persia* on Wednesday morning. The following rates are quoted for the Continental Exchanges this afternoon by Mr. N. BRANNT, Bill Broker, No. 29 Exchange-place:

Paris—60 days' sight, ₱ dollar	4f. 35c.
Paris—3 days' sight, ₱ dollar	4f. 32½c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight, ₱ florin	40½c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight per Mark Banco	44⅜c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight, ₱ florin	40¾c.
Bremen—60 days' sight ₱ rix dollar	53½c.

As remarked in our weekly review this morning, the price of Gold, now that the export demand has fallen off, is more speculative than ever. The changes from day to day and hour to hour are governed by no current movements of Exchange. The latter, however, remains English in rate, because of the sudden and frequent fluctuations in Gold, but not from the importance of the demands, or the short supply of Bills. The supply from Domestic Produce and other Merchandise exported in the last week, we have reason to know, is over *four millions of dollars*. The clearances on Saturday were the heaviest in value, and by far the heaviest in bulk, of Agricultural Produce of any single day that New-York has ever known. We expect to be able to present an exact semi-official report of export values exclusive of Gold, for the week, in our next paper. The *Great Eastern* took out no Gold.

The business of the Stock Exchange to-day is light. Prices opened with some firmness in Governments and New-York Central Shares, and the Western Roads were also a fraction stiffer than on Saturday. Pacific Mail advanced to 111½ @111¾ ₱ cent., and in demand. Between the sessions of the Board prices were generally weaker, and at the afternoon Board the prevailing disposition was to sell at a decline of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent., partly, perhaps, on the news from the Virginia Peninsula, where the rebel armies are reported to have assumed the offensive. At the same time no important contracts were entered upon, and the market on the Street, after the adjournment, was unusually tame. The following were about the latest quotations:

N. Y. Central	92⅜	Pacific Mail	111¾
Erie	33⅜	Panama	132
Erie Preferred	62¼	U. S. 6s, 1881	98⅞
Rock Island	63¼	U. S. 7.30 Treas. Bs.	102⅝
Toledo	47⅜	U. S. Notes C'm H.	106⅜
Mich. Central	59½	Missouris	46⅜
Mich. Southern	25	Tennessees	50⅝
Mich. Guaranteed	55	U. S. 5s, '74	87
Illinois Central	56¾	Gold	116⅝
Galena	67⅞	Bills on London	129

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	99	Pacific	120
Merchants'

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS per year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE COLLEEN BAWN.

WALLACK'S—THE IRISH MORMON—FRA DIAVOLO.

WINTER GARDEN—FANCHON—BOB NETTLES.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 BROADWAY—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

MIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 363 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

It is reported from Fortress Monroe that a large rebel force is being concentrated on the line of the James River, above the junction of the Appomattox and the James, sent from Richmond by way of Petersburgh. This force, it is believed, already numbers from fifty to seventy thousand men, and it is asserted that Stonewall JACKSON is in command, notwithstanding the stories of his threatening Gen. POPE'S advance at Gordonsville. It is also surmised that an attack will soon be made on Suffolk by the rebels.

Late Richmond papers, extracts from which we give this morning, contain the proceedings of the Court-martial which tried Com. TATNALL on the charge of culpable destruction of the *Merrimac*. He is awarded an honorable acquittal. The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 24th inst. has an editorial on what it terms LINCOLN'S double policy and his perjury, in which it is said that the usurpations of the Government that sits in Washington have been so great and radical as to totally dissolve any bonds that may have been supposed to bind the Southern to the Northern States. The people are called upon to endure the most extreme distress and to make any sacrifice, even of life itself, sooner than yield to a foe "so disgusting and so malignant."

Gen. MCCLELLAN, in a letter to Gov. WASHBURNE of Maine, dated July 15, says: "New enlistments should be made to fill up old regiments, rather than to raise new ones. I would prefer fifty thousand recruits for my old regiments to one hundred thousand men organized in new regiments."

It is noted as a fact of significant importance that Commodore PORTER, of the Mortar Flotilla arrived in Washington yesterday morning, by way of Fortress Monroe. It is not unlikely that we may soon hear of the gallant Commodore up the James River. Thirteen-inch shells might prove effective in reducing the batteries of Fort Darling.

Our blockading fleet off Charleston have recently made another important capture—the British iron-clad steamer *Tubal Cain*—while attempting to run in with a heavy cargo of arms and ammunition. She was ordered to this City.

By the steamship *Marion*, which arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, we have received advices from New-Orleans to the 20th inst., four days later than by the *Roanoke*. Matters there continue much as before reported. The weather was very hot, but the health of the troops continued remarkably good.

The Louisville *Democrat*, of Thursday, says: "News was received in the city last night that MORGAN succeeded, yesterday morning, in leaving the State, passing out through Monticello. Gen. SMITH returned to Stanford for forage and provisions, MORGAN having stolen all there was to be had along the road. Whether Gen. SMITH will continue the pursuit or not we did not learn, but presume not, as MORGAN would be able to join KIRBY SMITH'S or MAGRUDER'S forces before any pursuing force could come up with him."

The Nashville *Union* says that on Tuesday night last, Col. HAGGARD'S Fifth Kentucky Cavalry, who had been in pursuit of the guerrillas for several days, came within one mile of FORREST'S banditti, on the Murfreesboro road, thirteen miles from that city, when the whole gang of rebel horse-thieves, chicken-stealers, house-breakers and assassins cut and run like quarter-horses. The last seen of them, FORREST was leaning over his horse's neck whipping for dear life, while his men were dropping pistols, shot-guns, canteens, green apples and stolen chickens along the road. When last seen they were still running.

GENERAL NEWS.

The funeral of Ex-President MARTIN VAN BUREN took place at Kinderhook yesterday, and was attended by a large concourse of people from the vicinity, and many from abroad. Among the strangers present was Gov. MORGAN, Bishop PORTER, of Pennsylvania, and a Committee of Twelve from the Tammany Society of this City. The eulogy was pronounced by Rev. Mr. BERRY, Pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church in Kinderhook. The remains were buried in the public cemetery, near the village of Kinderhook.

The steamship *Columbia*, from Havana on the 24th inst., arrived at this port last night, with advices from Mexico to the 17th. The news is not specially important. There had been no further hostile movements, and the French soldiers at Orizaba were apparently enjoying themselves in idleness. A statement is made that seven hundred and forty of them have died from yellow fever in Vera Cruz since the occupation of that place. The ALMONTE faction were endeavoring to incite the population of Vera Cruz against the resident Germans, who were accused, in a circular, of divers offences against the Mexicans. The news from Havana brought by the *Columbia* is of no importance.

The screw-steamer *Etna*, Capt. MIREHOUSE, from Liverpool, on the 16th, and from Queenstown, on the 17th, arrived here yesterday morning. Her news has been anticipated by other steamers.

Mr. BARCLAY, of Philadelphia, the well-known practical philanthropist, who has done so much good to our sick and wounded soldiers at Fortress Monroe, recently requested permission to visit the hospitals in Richmond. Permission has just been refused by the Confederates.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, yesterday, before Justice CLERKE, motion was made to vacate the orders of arrest against KENNEDY and others, for their proceedings against certain parties under the Concert Saloon law. Pending the motion the Court adjourned.

The Stock Market was generally tame yesterday. Prices opened with some firmness compared with Saturday, but fell off at the close. Gold opened at 117½, and closed at 116¾. Exchange 129 ₰ cent.

The principal kinds of Breadstuffs were more freely offered, yesterday, and prices were generally lower. A fair business was transacted at the reduced rates. Provisions were less active, and Pork was cheaper. Sugars were in good demand, and very firm. Whisky declined a shade, and closed heavily. Spirits Turpentine advanced. Hay was plenty and depressed. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hops, Tallow and Tobacco. Cotton was dull and unsettled in price. The freight engagements were more extensive and rates were quoted higher.

The Cattle market shows less life than the number of bullocks offered (3,450) would indicate. Wholesale and other butchers, bought so heavily one week ago that their wants are not large now, and with the 300 stale cattle the market is fully supplied. Prices were a little higher at the opening of the market, but soon settled to last week's rates, or 8c. for good cattle. A very few were sold at near 8¼c. Trade dull, with very little prospect for an improvement the second day.

The Position of Affairs.

The *Herald* very truly remarks that "the President, the Cabinet and the army appear to be working more cordially together now than at any previous time since the outbreak of the rebellion." We have never given full credence to the rumors of dissension and discord among the several departments of the Government, which have from time to time been sent out to vex the public ear. But we seem now to be in a fair way of reaching, what certainly we have not hitherto always enjoyed, *unity of action and of councils* in each branch of the public service. The appointment of Gen. HALLECK to be Commander-in-Chief of our armies, is accepted by the country as a pledge of this unity in the military department, where it is indispensable to success. What his plans for future action are it would of course be idle to speculate. But he is a Soldier,—thoroughly conversant with the military art, and thoroughly competent to meet the present exigency in military affairs, the enemy will not find it easy to deceive him as to his real intentions, by ostentatious demonstrations intended only to mislead: nor will he be likely to abandon a plan of operations, deliberately adopted, for any light or insufficient cause.

Nor do we anticipate any very long delay in the active prosecution of the campaign against Richmond. MCCLELLAN'S repulse cannot be accepted as a defeat, or as anything more than a check—severe and disastrous, it is true, but by no means destroying his army, or rendering it incapable of further immediate service. Indeed there is every reason to believe that the rebel army suffered, in every respect, as severely as our own. Their losses were greater, their disappointment quite as marked, and their demoralization, at least, equal to that which we sustained. When MCCLELLAN'S losses shall have been repaired by reinforcements, we see no reason why the movement against Richmond may not be at once resumed. Indeed it seems impossible that the army should remain in its present position for many weeks. It cannot fail to suffer severely from sickness through the months of August and September, if it remains inactive where it is now encamped. We have very little doubt, therefore, that Gen. HALLECK will renew the attack upon the rebel Capital, in such a shape and by such combined action of all our available forces as will leave very little doubt of success. Whether this will be done by withdrawing MCCLELLAN'S army from the Peninsula with a view to a movement from another direction, by throwing that army across the James River and cutting off rebel communication with the South, or by forcing a passage into the city directly up the river, it would be idle to conjecture. But we have every reasonable assurance that he will do *something*, and do it *soon*.

In the civil administration of the Government, also, we trust we may hope for equal harmony of councils and of conduct. Congress has adjourned, having passed all the laws which the emergency requires for a vigorous prosecution of the war. The power of confiscating the property of rebels and traitors has been placed in the hands of the President, and his Proclamation and Orders on the subject show that he intends to use that power so as to give increased vigor and effect to the operations of the Union troops.

We published yesterday his Proclamation on the subject of Confiscation. That document was all that was needed to give full effect to the following section of the law passed by Congress at the close of its recent session:

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person within any State or Territory of the United States, other than those named as aforesaid, after the passage of this act, being engaged in armed rebellion against the Government of the United States, or aiding or abetting such rebellion, shall not, *within sixty days after public warning and proclamation duly given and made by the President of the United States*, cease to aid, countenance and abet such rebellion, and return to his allegiance to the United States, all the estate and property, moneys, stocks and credits of such person, *shall be liable to seizure, as aforesaid, and it shall be the duty of the President to seize and use them as aforesaid, or the proceeds thereof.* And all sales, transfers or conveyances of any such property, after the expiration of the said sixty days from the date of such warning and proclamation, *shall be null and void*; and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by such person for the possession or the use of such property, or any of it, to allege and prove that he is one of the persons described in this section.

Sixty days, therefore, from the 25th of July, all the estate and property of rebels, will not only be liable to seizure and confiscation, but it will be the *duty* of the President to seize and confiscate them to the use of the United States. From that date rebels lose all legal claim to their property. The Courts cannot protect them in its enjoyment; it becomes absolutely forfeit to the government, and incapable of being transferred to other owners. So far as slaves may be considered property, they are subject to the operation of this section. But they are also especially provided for by a subsequent section of the same law, as follows:

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, *escaping from such persons and taking refuge within the lines of the army*, and all slaves *captured from such persons or deserted by them* and coming under the control of the Government of the United States, and all slaves of such persons *found on (or) being within any place occupied by rebel forces and afterward occupied by the forces of the United States*, shall be deemed captives of war, and shall be *forever free of their servitude and not again held as slaves.*

This is a very sweeping provision, and sets absolutely free all those slaves of rebel masters, who may bring themselves, or be brought by the movement of our armies, within the operation of the law. Every slave who shall come within our lines,—every slave who may be captured by our soldiers, or who may be found in any place occupied by our troops, is declared to be forever free. No proclamation of the President is needed to give this law effect. It executes itself. It is to day the law of the land, and every slave, belonging to a rebel master, is entitled to the benefit of its provisions. Just so fast, therefore, as our armies move southward, do they carry freedom with them. Slavery cannot exist in the wake of our soldiers. The law frees the slave, upon every foot of Southern soil, wherever that soil is covered again by the flag of the United States.

We have thus a fixed and settled policy for the conduct of the war, and every prospect of harmony and vigor in its prosecution. We may, therefore, look forward with reasonable confidence to the renewal of Union victories and the steady decay and speedy downfall of the rebellion.

The Intervention Scare Again.

Our European letters this morning are big with portents of intervention. Our correspondent at Paris, always well poised and well informed, is satisfied that the vast naval and military preparations of France, ostensibly directed against Mexico, are ultimately aimed at the United States. It is with a view to a possible contest with the latter, growing out of the Mexican botchwork, if not out of some direct act of friendship and support offered to the South, that the Emperor is about to crowd his cuirassed steamers and ships-of-the-line into our harbors, and thus be prepared for all eventualities. England, servile to the Imperial policy, is obliged to make a similar disposition of its squadrons, in readiness to back NAPOLEON in any quarrel he may provoke. Our London correspondent, constitutionally less cautious, is still more positive that all England is rapidly hastening to the conclusion that the war can only be terminated by forcible intervention. The aristocratic party, touched with the sufferings of the masses, clamors for an enforced peace. It only remains for the suffering masses to be tricked into a concordant clamor, for the cry to become too unanimous to be resistible, and accordingly the entire energies of the London *Times*, *Post* and *Herald* are concentrated upon an effort to satisfy the starving workmen that their calamities are not only due to Northern pugnacity, but that the North, so far from exhibiting any symptoms of remorse, actually glories in the agonies of Lancashire and Lanark. These labors, it is assumed by our correspondent, must presently be successful in arraying the whole British people in favor of the South and intervention.

We are, nevertheless, unshaken in our belief, that no danger is less imminent than European interference in our domestic difficulties. The reasoning is short and conclusive. The only motive to interference is the desire to terminate or mitigate the distress of the laboring classes. Idleness of these, in countries like France and England, is the first step toward revolution. But so long as the empty workshop does not stand beside an empty bakery; so long as the cry of "Give us work," is not accompanied by the cry, "Give us bread," the danger is under a judicious police control, and may be avoided. Hitherto the operatives of Manchester, Mulhausen and Lyons, have been simply unemployed. Bread, though not as easily purchaseable with half wages, or the savings of better times, has still been within reach; for the European crops of 1861 were not utterly deficient, while the vast granaries of America have poured freely into European ports their ample wealth of grain. The evil has thus far been physical, not social. Discomfort and want have reigned in the huts of the working people; but not utter discomfort—not absolute starvation. But for the approaching Winter, the promise is different. The cool wet Summer has blasted the crops of Western Europe. Those of Northern Europe are represented as below the average. The only other European resource is Southern Russia, where again the balance has been turned in favor of the New World by new financial measures of the Emperor, which give the advantage of cheapness to American Grain. In fact, the surplus breadstuffs of the United States are indispensable to the tranquility of Europe. Any policy which shall prevent that surplus from pouring uninterruptedly into the markets of Europe, will add to the existing evils—that greatest of evils, *famine*, the inseparable companion of tumult and revolution. The coming Winter will bring with it terrors enough to the governing classes of Great Britain and France. If it bring to the governed class starvation added to enforced idleness, the result is inevitable. Mr. COBDEN, always careful to shun rash prediction, has foretold it to the House of Commons. There will be political upheavals, such as have not been known since 1789.

The resolution of this people has certainly been clearly manifested to the French and British Governments. It is, that no form of foreign interference in our quarrel will be suffered. It will be resisted with the strength of a million people in arms. It will be met by a navy, the tremendous strength of which will be first made known in Europe by the detailed statement in this paper of Saturday last. And, above all, it will be met by a system of commercial restrictions which will effectually check all exports from this country, and lend that additional horror to the condition of the European poor which it is the first necessity of Government to avert. It will not answer to say we have already legislated such restrictions in a tariff which prohibits the exchange of European manufactures for our exports. Gold is admitted duty free, and will buy bread; and so long as peace continues the bullion we now send at the rate of a million or two a week to procure foreign luxuries may and will be turned back hither to get food. War with the United States can be the only embargo upon the outgo of the true conservator of European order; and it will be a war so protracted and so pregnant with consequences fatal to the existing State of things in the Old World, that we may rest assured, no European statesman will venture upon it. Our real pledge of non-Intervention is the absolute self-interest of France and England.

Civil Engineers and the War.

Without discussing the profound question of a cotemporary—is the practice of civil engineering compatible with military genius?—we would call public attention to the immense service rendered by civilians, in inventing and improving the *materiel* of war; a kind of aid which would vastly increase if it was more widely understood and encouraged, and if there could be more harmony between the civil and Governmental branches of the profession. A glance at the leading war facts and names, here and in England, will show the importance of affording greater facilities for experiment, research and fair trial to civil engineers, rather than to confine these vital means of improvement to bureaus and departments.

Admitting that Government officers are capable and zealous men, and that they have the better opportunities—although the traditions, routine and red-tape of Departments are likely to offset great advantages—it is a fact that, while naval constructors were yet ridiculing iron-clad ships, the civil engineer ERICSSON produced the invulnerable *Monitor*, and the civil engineer STEVENS had urged the same protection for a quarter of a century. CHARLES ELLET, civil engineer, had a harder battle with the prejudices of the service than he did with the rebel fleet that he whipped with his rams, after he had obtained at last the chance to build them. DAHLGREN and RODMAN have certainly excelled in the production of cast-iron cannon, but ARMSTRONG is a comparative failure, while especially BESSEMER, KRUPP, WHITWORTH and CLAY, in England, and PARROT, WIARD, and others here—civil engineers all—have produced far stronger guns of a very superior material. The mild-steel guns of WHITWORTH, which have stood the severest tests ever made, are actually cheaper than wrought-iron, because mild steel can be cast into large ingots, and wrought-iron cannot. KRUPP displays at the London Exhibition a 9-inch gun, weighing nine tons, (capable of carrying a 250-pound rifle shot,) forged out of *a single cast ingot*, without weld or flaw. We need not wonder at the English 50-pound charges of powder in small bores, and at the neglect of the *Monitor's* 11-inch Dahlgrens to fire the heavy wrought-iron shot, which would have punched the *Merrimac*, when we consider the relative fitness of cast-steel and cast-iron for gun-metal! And in small arms, projectiles, armor-plates, models and steam-machinery, the civil engineers are the main reliance of the Government.

It would be worse than useless to bring up this question in a manner which would diminish the coöperation, to express it mildly, between civil and Government engineers. Since the latter have, in any event, the better chances of education and practice to make themselves famous, they ought not to stand in any fear of civil rivalry, brains being equal. The public may wink at a little official pride and exclusiveness in times of peace, but when the nation is struggling for existence, it is not pleasant to think that the many improvements in the arts of defence which have fought themselves into notice and favor, are but the vanguard of thousands of others which official prejudice, or, let us hope, official thoughtlessness, is holding back, and rendering useless. Besides the strictly war inventions of civilians, there are to-day in civil practice a great number of improvements in steam and other machinery, and in materials common to all engineering, which ought to be doing Government service. That which increases the resources of the army and navy, from whatever source, ought certainly to elevate the position and add to the credit of their officers and departments; and we believe that with the few but actual exceptions where red tape and traditional old-fogyism and jealousy have rendered men incapable of liberal views, the mere mention of this just cause of complaint will effect a speedy remedy.

MOTION IN THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.—Signs of activity are making themselves manifest in that sluggish region formerly known as The Department of the Rappahannock, which lead us to hope much for the future. Since entering on his new command, Gen. POPE has scarcely had time to make any decisive demonstration in that quarter, but he has been by no means idle. A state of things entirely different from that which existed under the old dynasty has been inaugurated. The prominent rebel sympathizers, in the vicinity of Fredericksburgh, have been seized and placed beyond the power of doing further mischief. The cavalry has been released from its former service of simply guarding the rebel property of the neighborhood, and applied to the use for which cavalry is intended. Two detachments have already penetrated far down into the turbulent heart of disloyal Virginia, spying out the land, and awakening the enemy to the fact that they have an agile foe to contend with, and cannot occupy themselves wholly with offensive operations.

Dashes of this kind serve an excellent purpose in war. Not only do they acquaint the party making them with the force and position of the enemy, but they also contribute much to the *morale* of the troops, breaking camp-life of its monotony, and habituating all to habits of activity. The Southern Generals understand this well, and scarcely ever have suffered an opportunity to pass without sending their mounted men swooping in upon the front, flank or rear of our armies, like hawks. ASHBY'S, STEWART'S, LEE'S and MORGAN'S Cavalry thus acquired a prestige which serves them as a power on the battle-field.

The great duty of a General is to be constantly doing something. Anything is better than settled, sluggish inaction. To keep the enemy too constantly occupied in watching your movements to permit him to plan any of his own is a policy that the majority of our Major-Generals have not hitherto seemed to understand. Under the former rule at Fredericksburgh, although the enemy lay encamped just outside the environs of the town, and in a force much inferior to our own, they were permitted to enjoy an undisturbed occupancy. Bodies of their cavalry came dashing down nearly every day, driving in our pickets and ringing out their slogans to the delight of rebel ears in the traitorous town, but no answering demonstration was made on our part. The Harris Light Cavalry, then posted there—one of the best regiments in the service, and the one which has of late been so effectually used by Gen. POPE in his late reconnoissances—was detailed throughout the country as body guards and property guards, but placed to no more honorable and active service. In saying that such evidences of indetermination to do or attempt anything, discourage and dishearten troops more than the loss of a battle, we speak from personal observation. The different manner in which Gen. POPE has opened his career entitles us to argue well for the results with which he will close it.

MILITARY USE OF THE TELEGRAPH—NECESSITY OF CAUTION.—The telegraph is of infinite service in transmitting military orders, but it is subject to some most serious disadvantages. One is, that it offers no means of verifying on the instant the *genuineness* of its message. If a rebel agent, for example, could get control of an office between Washington and MCCLELLAN'S headquarters, he could send any order he might choose in the name of the President to Gen. MCCLELLAN, and the latter could not detect the imposition until, perhaps, it might be too late. Even if he were to telegraph for further information to Washington, the rebel agent, being on the watch, could intercept the message and answer it.

The trick by which Gen. BURNSIDE was arrested on his way to reinforce MCCLELLAN just on the eve of the late battles before Richmond, illustrates the danger and warns the Government of the necessity of vigilance in this respect. It will be remembered that a message reached New-York, by way of Memphis and Chicago, announcing that *the Confederates had been forced to leave Richmond.* The same message reached BURNSIDE just as he was on the eve of leaving to join MCCLELLAN,—and it caused him to change his purpose. He lost two days, which was quite enough to enable the rebels to execute their plan.

The rebel leaders devote special attention to the work of misleading our Government and Generals. Very many of their movements are made for this express purpose; and the past shows that they are attended with very great success. JACKSON'S dash upon BANKS into the Valley of the Shenandoah was intended, as an intercepted letter afterward proved, to divert the attention of our Government from MCCLELLAN, and prevent reinforcements being sent to him. The 15,000 troops ostentatiously sent to JACKSON from Richmond were sent for the same purpose. And the scheme succeeded. Our Government was completely deceived as to the purposes and plans of the rebels, and the country has paid the penalty. We trust that Gen. HALLECK will take care that the game is not repeated.

MISSOURI AND THE PRESIDENT'S EMANCIPATION POLICY.—As completing the documentary history of the President's patriotic negotiations with the representatives of the Border States, we give in another column a letter of Hon. J. C. HENDERSON, United States Senator from Missouri. It is evident that Mr. HENDERSON accepts Mr. LINCOLN'S programme in its entirety, so far as personal convictions go, but is indisposed to think the people of Missouri quite prepared to go as far and as promptly as himself. He is satisfied, however, that a just appreciation of the selfishness which has actuated the Confederate States in their relations with the Border States, begins to have currency in Missouri, and will tend to give a new and salutary direction to public opinion. A result of this eye-opening will be a willingness to entertain the Presidential policy. Mr. HENDERSON'S letter is an able paper, and will be read with interest.

GEN. POPE'S LATEST ALLOCUTION.—When Gen. POPE advertises his absentees it would probably suggest a nicer compliance with the graces of life, if he omit the offer of five cents reward for their recapture. Capt. HARRISON, who has been pursued with this particular courtesy, writes a card to disclaim his title to it. He is no runaway—not he. He is simply an officer who deposited his resignation in improper hands, and without waiting to know of its acceptance, took an informal, or possibly French leave, of his command. But the simple fact of such irregularity is hardly a fair occasion for establishing a hue and cry after the fugitive, and still less of offering so paltry a compensation as a half-dime for his return. The service of the country will be promoted if all officers who are worth to their country no more than that inconspicuous sum, are permitted to go home in peace and quietness.

COTTON FROM INDIA.—The latest advices indicate the shipment of large quantities of Cotton from India for the English market. If the English Cotton interest is once satisfied, as they must begin to be by this time, that the war in America will not end until the rebellion is crushed, they will turn their attention with earnestness to procuring Cotton from elsewhere. And if they succeed in doing this, the principal motive for intervention will disappear. If the late intelligence from India prove to be true, it will have, therefore, an important influence on the relations of England to this country, and on the fortunes of the rebellion.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR MAIMED SOLDIERS.—There was published in the TIMES, a few days ago, a call for some charitable organization to supply soldiers losing limbs in battle, with artificial substitutes. Charity in periods like these is obliged to be versatile. There is no end to demands for help in building up new armies, and in taking care of the damaged and ruined fragments of old ones; but it strikes us forcibly that this specialty of supplying the maimed volunteer with the means of locomotion and labor is one which has permanent claims upon the attention of the beneficent. To resupply these helpless men with the implements for helping themselves is almost to share the prerogatives of the Creator. We trust steps will be taken at once to give this movement energy and consistency.

A NEW MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR IN VIRGINIA.—Mr. J. H. COLTON has issued a new map of Southeastern Virginia, embracing on a large scale the whole country between Washington and Richmond and westward as far as Staunton. The map is extremely minute, and as far as we have examined it entirely accurate. Mr. COLTON has a valuable reputation as the compiler of reliable maps.

MEXICO AND HAVANA

No Further Hostile Movements in Mexico.

Movement of the Almonte Faction Against the Germans in Vera Cruz.

Condition of the French Troops—A Great Number of Deaths in Vera Cruz.

THE HEALTH OF HAVANA GOOD.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Thursday, July 24, 1862.

Since the failure of ZARAGOZA in his attempt to capture the French troops, he has made no fresh essay, and the Reactionists loudly boast that his army is completely demoralized, and that even the guerrillas have dispersed, leaving the communication between Vera Cruz and Orizaba completely free, so that the French troops are well supplied with everything; indeed, they are much better off than the people of Vera Cruz, where provisions are both scarce and dear. A great many vessels had arrived from France with stores—so many that the wharfage and storage room were not sufficient. From Martinique there had arrived over a thousand French soldiers. But the yellow fever continued its ravages. The quarrel between ZARAGOZA and DOBLADO continued, while GONZALES ORTEGA, suffering from his wound, was on bad terms with both. With regard to the position of ZARAGOZA, he was encamped at a distance of twenty-five leagues from Orizaba. The existence of such a small force as the French in the midst of a hostile country, is an enigma that, as the *Prensa* observes, only those who know the state of exhaustion to which that country has arrived, can comprehend.

The French steam-transport *La Seyre* arrived from Vera Cruz, yesterday morning. It reports the French troops as being in a satisfactory condition, that the guerrillas had disappeared, and that ZARAGOZA and his army gave no signs of life. The health of the troops was good and provisions abundant. As for the good humor of the soldiers, a private letter says they are in excellent spirits, and the company of comedians which they had formed had obtained brilliant triumphs. The inhabitants of Orizaba contributed greatly by their presence to give animation to the performances. In Vera Cruz, the yellow fever continued bad, although the health of the French garrison had improved.

One of the most curious and significant demonstrations of early prejudice and narrow feeling of the self-denominated regenerators of Mexico, is a printed circular, signed by many of the leading Reactionists of Vera Cruz, denouncing the German residents of Mexico as the prime cause of all the intestine wars and miseries of the country. For so singular and startling an assertion, of course, some cause must be assigned, and this is said to be the desire of the Germans to monopolize all the trade of the country, by bringing the Spanish dealers into odium. To excite the rabble against them they are charged with irreligion, and even sacrilege, in buying up the church bells, which, by the by, it is said, were alloyed with a tolerable proportion of gold and silver, the contributions of the pious, and which the metal founders of Germany managed to separate from the baser metal. Not one of their least offences was that some Germans were the parties who identified MIRAMON, and pointed him out to the English when he arrived at Vera Cruz. This villanous attempt to provoke the massacre of a large body of respectable foreign merchants and others, can only be paralleled by the instigations of DANTON and MARAT to the September outrages of the French Revolution. As a vigorous censorship over the Press exists at Vera Cruz, ALMONTE and his underlings may fairly be charged with the responsibility. And these are the men whom the most civilized nations of Europe are supporting with their bayonets. This incitement to murder and pillage by the *friends of society*, appeared on the rejection of the paper money of ALMONTE by the merchants of Vera Cruz, who protested against it as an attack on private property belonging to European and American merchants, for whom they were only agents, and who would be entirely ruined if obliged to part with their goods for such money, when they themselves had to pay gold. This protest was sent to M. ROSS, the French Admiral at Vera Cruz, and to the various Consuls. The English Consul at once condemned the decree, and complained to Sir CHARLES WYKE, whilst the French Admiral interfered to protect the merchants.

A person who lately traveled between Orizaba and Vera Cruz, describes the appearance of the country as horrifying. In all the towns and villages not a single person could be found. The houses were entirely abandoned. In Orizaba and Cordoba, the soldiers, taking advantage of the scarcity, were selling loaves of bread at a dollar and a half and two dollars apiece. In Vera Cruz things are not much better. The yellow fever has already killed 740 French soldiers. No business is transacted, and the poorer classes are in the most horrible misery. ALMONTE'S decree as to the money caused all the stores and offices to be closed for a week. In the meantime assessments follow one after another. Among them is one of four per cent. upon all mercantile and other businesses, and an extra tax of two per cent. upon that derived from real estate.

Gen. LOZANOZ had written to the French Consul in Vera Cruz, asking for money to assist the Mexican troops under MARQUEZ, assuring him that if not prompt, within eight days there would not be a soldier remaining out of the two thousand to which the original eight thousand had dwindled. Desertions take place daily, in spite of having punished with death those who abandoned their flag.

GONZALES ORTEGA, who is threatened with a Court-martial, was in Tehuacan, SERRIOSABAL and CARBAJAL in Chalchicomula, and ZARAGOZA, with the other forces, in Acatzingo, covering the heights of Acalzingo with a brigade, under ECHAVARRIA.

President JUAREZ has nominated Gen. COMONFORT Commander-in-Chief of the army.

Letters from the capital say that Gen. MEJIA had entered Queretaro, and that BUZON had routed AUBELIANO in Tlaipan.

Señor MORA Y OTA had gone from the City of Mexico, by way of Tampico, to see ALMONTE, as an agent from the French party in the capital.

On the recovery of Alvarado by the Liberals, CARLOS MIRAMON, who commanded the Reactionists, narrowly escaped by the speed of his horse.

BENAIRDES, who, with his companions, COBOS and ACEGAL, were refused permission to land at Vera Cruz, as I mentioned in my last letter, has addressed an explanatory letter to the Havana papers. It is only remarkable for being a very tame, submissive composition, quite knocking under to ALMONTE, as his legal superior, and hence contrasts strangely with the defiant tone of ACEGAL'S anterior communication. It would seem that a pilgrimage to consult their oracle at St. Thomas, has induced a change in their ideas as to the legitimate President, but ALMONTE appears inflexible.

There is a rumor from St. Jago de Cuba that the English Government have consented to allow the French to use Jamaica as a base of operations against Mexico, and that the latter will have seventy thousand men encamped there soon. I much doubt if this can be true.

In Respecting the political future of Cuba, which must be so greatly influenced by the course of events in the States, there is a feeling of vague uneasiness. This feeling is participated in by the mother country, and to conciliate, an increase of political privileges is promised by the O'Donnell Ministry, who vie with the opposition in liberal promises.

Amongst the inconveniences of the city may be classed as foremost the city walls, which it has for

some time past been proposed to demolish, and as the Ayuntamiento have resolved to petition the queen on the subject, and the proposal is approved by the political Governor, it is likely to be carried into effect.

The steamer *Cardenas* which was in quarantine so long a time at New-Orleans, is resolved to try a second venture, and is advertised to sail for that port on the 30th inst. One hundred passengers, at high rates, have compensated her owners for the delay, although the consigners of some flour and fruits complain bitterly of their loss.

A terrible tragedy happened lately in this city between two brothers, Asturias, one the owner and the other a clerk in a grocery store. The latter having thrown away a cracked earthen pan, a dispute and a fight ensued between them, when one stabbed the other fatally several times, and then nearly severed his own head from off his shoulders, so that both were dead when the police arrived.

The introduction of Chinese laborers of late, has been very slight. The other day the Spanish ship *Guadaloupe* arrived with 344 Chinese, having had ten or twelve deaths on the passage. They are the only Chinese who have arrived this year, and, probably, no more will come till next year. This shows a great falling off, as in 1861 the number amounted to 6,500.

Although the weather has been excessively sultry, and the rainy season commenced early, yet according to the official returns the cases of yellow fever and small-pox have been much fewer than in 1861: During the month of June the number of cases of the former complaint amounted in Havana to 814; the deaths from yellow fever were 149. Of small-pox the cases were but 7 against 866 of last year.

A person writing from Remedios complains bitterly of the scarcity of money in that district, and the consequent high rate of interest, which, in some cases, is as high as five per cent per month. In this dilemma they have applied to the Captain-General to authorize the establishment of a branch to the Spanish Bank of Havana.

LARA.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

A Busy Day Among the War Managers.

Consultations at the War Department.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF DRAFTING.

Effect of the Liberal Bounties on Enlistments.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 28.

A BUSY DAY WITH THE MANAGERS.

This has been a busy day with the war managers. Gen. HALLECK was long closeted with the President and Secretary STANTON, and Gens. BURNSIDE, POPE, MEIGS and THOMAS, Adjutant-General, were not idle. Gen. POPE did not leave to-day. It is said he goes to-morrow. He has been and is waiting for the conferences and instructions necessary to a proper understanding of future movements. Mr. STANTON is earnest in the support of Gen. HALLECK, and has placed at his disposal all the resources and power of the War Department, and the President, though consulted upon, and evincing deep concern in every project, has virtually relinquished to the General-in-Chief the entire control of military affairs.

RECRUITS FOR THE OLD REGIMENTS.

There is no doubt of the Department acquiescing in the arrangement proposed by Gov. MORGAN, to allow men to enlist in the old regiments for the unexpired term of the regiments to which they may attach themselves; but it is not certain that anything short of "three years or the war" will entitle the recruits to all the bounties and advantages offered by the Government.

THE GOVERNMENT AND DRAFTING.

On the subject of drafting, the authorities here are quoted as adverse, but willing to leave the matter to the discretion of the Governors. The representatives here of several States remark that money is every where given freely, but that recruits come in slowly. It is however believed, that were it not for the large number of new regimental organizations, the regiments in the field could be daily reinforced, and it is becoming the settled conviction of the officials and army officers now here, that the bounty system is carried to a demoralizing extent. One Colonel declared, to-day, that he would have difficulty in getting back those of his command now furloughed, as they would join new regiments to get the bounty.

THE RECRUITING SERVICE.

In response to numerous applications for the detail of officers and privates now in the field for recruiting and promotion in the new regiments, Maj. VINCENT, Assistant Adjutant-General, has written to the Governors of the several States that, "When the organization to which it is intended to assign him for whom discharge is asked shall be complete, and the commission actually issued to him, the order for such discharge will be given. The orders detailing men on recruiting service from regiments in service must originate with the commanding officer thereof, and be forwarded in the usual way."

GEN. BURNSIDE.

Gen. BURNSIDE left the city this evening, to return in a day or two.

GEN. FRANKLIN.

Gen. FRANKLIN arrived here to-day on a ten days' visit to Gen. McCLELLAN.

NO DEBATES DURING BUSINESS HOURS.

The Chief of one of the public offices here has issued a circular to his clerks prohibiting the utterance of debatable opinions during business hours, and particularly forbidding criticisms on military officers—such criticism, when used to censure, being considered as wanting in respect to the President.

COMMUNICATION WITH RICHMOND.

Information was given to the War Department today of another avenue through which the Secessionists of Maryland and Washington hold constant communication with Richmond.

GEN. POPE'S CHIEF OF CAVALRY.

Brig.-Gen. BENJAMIN F. ROBERTS has been assigned to duty at Gen. POPE'S Headquarters as Chief of Cavalry.

THE PAY OF SOLDIERS IN HOSPITAL.

Letters of inquiry relating to the pay of soldiers in hospitals or on furlough, should be addressed to the Paymaster-General: relating to back pay and $100 bounty of deceased soldiers, to the Second Auditur; relating to the pay of deceased teamsters, or other employes of the Quartermaster's Department, or for the pay for horses killed or lost in service, to the Third Auditor; relating to the pay and bounty of persons in the marine or naval service, to the Fourth Auditor; about soldiers in the army, to the Adjutant-General.

A NEW POST-OFFICE.

A new Post-office has been established in the township of Shoreland, Vt., by the name of Richville, and MARTIN L. ROYCE is appointed Postmaster.

IMPORTANT ARMY ORDERS.

The following army order has just been issued:

First—The recruiting detail for each volunteer regiment in the field will hereafter consist of two commissioned officers from the regiment, and one non-commissioned officer or private from each company. Paragraph third of General Orders No. 105 of 1861, is amended accordingly. Regimental commanders will at once select the additional men herein authorized, and the order for detail will as before be given by the commanders of departments or *corps d'armée*.

Second—One commissioned officer of the detail will remain constantly at the general recruiting depôt to receive the recruits when sent from the rendezvous, and to exercise care and control over them after their arrival until they are ordered to their regiments.

Third—Recruits for regiments now in the field will be permitted to select any company of the regiment they may prefer. Should the company thus selected be full when they join it, they will be allowed to select another.

Fourth—All men who desire, singly or by squads, to join any particular regiment or company in the field, are hereby authorized to present themselves to any recruiting officer, when they will be enrolled and forwarded at once to the general depôt for the State or district, there to be duly mustered, and to receive the bounty allowed by law. In such cases, enlistment papers and descriptive lists will be forwarded as directed in General Orders No. 105 of 1861, from this office.

Another army order is as follows:

First—Descriptive lists and accounts of the pay, clothing, &c., of soldiers will never, where it can be avoided, be given into their own hands. Such papers should be intrusted only to the officer or non-commissioned officer in charge with which they are.

Second—Except in such cases as that of an ordinance Sergeant, specially assigned to duty at a post where there are no troops, and where he cannot be regularly mustered, no soldier must be paid on a mere descriptive list and account of pay and clothing, but only on the muster and pay roll of his company, detachment or party, or on that of a general hospital, if he be there sick or on duty. No payments will therefore be paid to enlisted men on furlough.

Third—The giving in duplicate by any officer of the army of certificates of discharge, is peremptorily forbidden. (See paragraph No. 165 of the revised regulations.) Not even if such papers are lost or destroyed, is any officer of the army authorized to replace them.

Fourth, The proper course to be pursued in such cases will be found indicated in paragraph No. 1,341 of the Revised Regulations, and is substantially as follows:

"Application for payment in these cases must be made through the Paymaster General of the Army to the second Comptroller of Treasury. The application must be accompanied by the soldier's statement, under oath, that his final statements and certificates of discharge are lost, destroyed or have never been received by him; that he has made diligent search or application for them; that they cannot be recovered or obtained, and that he has not received pay on them, nor assigned them to any other person. All the circumstances of the case must be fully set forth in the affidavit, and this again must be accompanied by all the evidence, in corroboration of his statement, which the soldier can produce. On receipt of this, the second Comptroller will audit the account, and, satisfied with the evidence, will order payment to the soldier of the amount found justly due to him.

The attention of all officers of the army, and particularly of all company, regimental and post commanders, Surgeons in charge of general hospitals, and of Paymasters, and of all soldiers, discharged from the service, who, from the want of their final statements and certificates of discharge, are unable to procure a settlement of their account with the Government, are specially directed to this order.

MEDICAL BOARD.

An Army Medical Board, composed of Surgeons BRONSON and CLYMER and Assistant Surgeon WEBSTER of the United States army, for the examination of Brigade Surgeons and Staff Volunteer Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons, and Contract Physicians, is in session in this city. The examination is a thoroughly practical one, both with regard to surgical operations and bed-side experience. It is calculated to test the real knowledge of the candidate.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN THE CITY.

Payment of Bounties—Filling Up the Regiments in the Field—Progress of Enlistments.

THE FIRST INSTALLMENT OF THE STATE BOUNTY.

The first installment of the $25 advance bounty, paid by the State to every volunteer immediately upon enlistment, has arrived in the City from Albany. The men of Col. TURNBULL'S Metropolitan Guard (the regiment raised by the Police) are the fortunate recipients. News of the actual receipt and distribution of this bounty will quickly spread, and may be expected to bring throngs of new applicants to all the recruiting offices. The doubts of those who had seen previous bounties long withheld, and who had begun to have doubts whether this would be paid with any greater promptitude will be effectually dispelled, and all to whom pecuniary inducements for entering the army are a consideration, will come forward at once. There is no question now, that each recruit will be handed twenty-seven dollars directly he is sworn into the service of the United States. That amount he can use in any way he pleases. If he have a wife and family dependent upon him, it will be enough to place them beyond the reach of want until such time as he has to receive his months' advance pay and the balance of the money guaranteed him by the Governor. If he have no domestic responsibilities, it will place within his personal reach a large variety of such comforts or luxuries as he may fancy.

THE UNITED STATES BOUNTIES.

The twenty-five dollars (part of the regular $100 bounty,) coming from the United States will also be paid to recruits after they have passed the White-street medical examination. Arrangements are being made to place a fund for this purpose at the disposal of the mustering officers, and volunteers may therefore rely on the certainty of their getting $52 without delay.

FILLING UP REGIMENTS IN THE FIELD—ACTION OF THE ENLISTMENT COMMITTEE.

The policy of filling up the ranks of regiments now in the field, in preference to the newer ones organizing under authority from Gov. MORGAN, seems to meet with almost universal advocacy. The War Department, partially adopting the suggestion made by the New-York Common Council, offers to such as prefer the old regiments a double enlistment fee, and it is thought directors of State affairs at Albany will increase the amount of bounty to those who elect to join the depleted legions of McCLELLAN'S, and other commands, now before the enemy. The Enlistment Committee — representing the Chamber of Commerce, the Union Defence Committee, the Common Council, and other civic bodies—have been strongly urging some measure of the kind upon the Governor. The Governor admitted the importance of the subject and promised to do his best to further any practical views that might be submitted to him. He believed, though, that he was not able to interfere, as the matter was in the hands of the United States officers. He signified his willingness, if the popular will indicated the course to him, to make the bounty to those who join the old regiments $50, instead of the $25 given to volunteers for the new. The Committee met in the Hall of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon and reported to the bodies by which they had been delegated the result of their conference with the Governor. To-night they proceed to Washington to lay the matter before the President.

SUBSCRIPTION BOUNTIES.

Several lists for subscription to a special bounty fund were to have been opened yesterday. Private liberality may do much in this way to increase the the number of voluntary enlistments, and so avert the the unpleasant necessity of drafting. The Mayor has set a good example by heading one list with his donation of $1,000, and plenty of others should be found to go and do likewise. Amongst the first to emulate him in his generous offer, are the Messrs. O'BRIEN, the well-known stock-brokers, who agree to be one of a hundred firms to put down their names for a thousand apiece.

RECRUITING IN THE TWENTY-FIRST WARD—PRACTICAL MEASURES OF THE TWENTY-FIRST WARD VOLUNTEER ASSOCIATION.

A third meeting of the Twenty-first Ward Volunteer Association was held last evening, Alderman FROMENT in the Chair. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Twenty-first Ward Union Volunteer Association regard the enlistment of men to fill up the depleted ranks of such regiments as are now in the field as of vital and paramount importance, and that the labors of this Association ought to be mainly directed to that object.

Resolved, That a Committee of five, of which the President, Treasurer and Chairman of the Executive Committee shall be members, be appointed, with power to employ a suitable person to open a recruiting office in some central location in the Ward, the expense thereof, if necessary, to be paid out of the funds of the Association.

Resolved, That the volunteers who shall enlist under the auspices of this Association be transferred to such regiments now in the field or in process of formation as they may severally select.

Resolved, That the balance of the moneys remaining in the hands of the Treasurer be held as a fond to be applied to the maintenance and support of the families of such volunteers as may require assistance.

Resolved, That for the purpose of carrying out this object, a Committee of five be appointed, to be called the Visiting Committee, whose duty it shall be to visit from time to time the families of such as shall have volunteered under this Association, and to learn their wants and necessities, with a view to recommend such relief as the circumstances of each particular case may require.

The Committee above-named was constituted as follows:

Alderman Froment, John Stevenson, John H. White, Daniel S. Riddle, Daniel C. Birdsall.

The President was authorized to appoint agents to solicit subscriptions and to furnish them with the proper vouchers of authority.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Yesterday afternoon the Sixth Senatorial Committee held a meeting at the City Hall. Mr. A. T. STEWART was in the Chair. A letter was read from the Governor, in which he expressed a desire to have the regiments already in the field the first to be filled to their proper standard by recruiting. Considerable discussion was raised on this point, many of the members contending that the men sent to fill up old regiments would not be counted as recruits raised in response to the President's last call. Other members were of opinion that they would be taken into consideration. At length a Committee was appointed to confer with the Governor on this subject, and all matters pertinent to it. On motion of Mr. HOAGLAND, the Finance Committees of the several Wards were directed to at once commence the work of raising subscriptions for recruiting purposes. The Committee then adjourned to Thursday next.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

A meeting of the Joint Committee on National Affairs was held at noon yesterday in the City Hall. Alderman FARLEY presided. After a description of the Committee's visit to Washington—which has already been published in these columns—for the purpose of conferring with the President respecting enlistments, it was resolved that a report in writing be presented to the Board of Common Council at their next meeting. On motion of Alderman SMITH, the sub-Committee, appointed to confer with other Committees in taking steps to sustain the President in the existing crisis, and also the sub-Committee to confer with Gov. MORGAN on the same subject and the matter of bounties for enlistments, were discharged, both of them having fulfilled the object of their appointment. The meeting then adjourned.

A MEETING TO AID ENLISTMENTS.

Pursuant to public notice a meeting was held in the lecture-room of the Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church, for the purpose of organizing a company of volunteers, under the direction of WM. HOWLAND, of the Seventh Regiment, as Captain. JAMES W. FARR was elected Chairman, and W. WADE, Secretary. Able and patriotic speeches were made by STEWART L. WOODFORD, Esq., United States District-Attorney, G. W. COOPER, Esq., and others, after which the following roll was offered for signatures, viz.: We, the undersigned, agree to enlist in the service of the United States for the term of three years or the war, to serve as infantry under Capt. WILLIAM HOWLAND, as soon as he shall be commissioned in that capacity, and secure our company organization in a properly authorized regiment. Several names were obtained, and those joining will commence drilling at once. A Finance Committee was appointed, and on circulation of a subscription list $326 was subscribed. The meeting adjourned to meet next Tuesday evening, Aug. 5, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the same place.

WAR MEETING AT MATTAKWAN.

In compliance with the letter of the Governor to the Supervisors of the State, there have been a series of war meetings held throughout the districts in the town of Fishkill. On Friday evening there was a Mass Meeting held in one of the large factory buildings in Matteawan, and although there was room for nearly one thousand people, still there was half that number unable to get in. It was one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever held in this place. CHAUNCEY GREEN, Esq., presided, and a large number of prominent citizens as Vice Presidents. Addresses were made by Hon. H. E. DAVIES, Hon. J. J. MONELL, Francis A. DeWint, Rev. J. H. Suydam, A. K. Chandler and others.

The tone of these was for the most vigorous prosecution of the war, and for sustaining the Administration by every means. Liberal subscriptions have been made to promote enlistments and to provide for the families of volunteers. Although this town of Fishkill has already sent three hundred to the war, still there is every prospect of her raising the pioneer company in the new regiment.

IRISHMEN ON RECRUITING—SCENE AT THE MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

Yesterday forenoon, the United States Marshal's Office was the scene of two remarkable conversions. Two Irishmen, unworthy of the name, had seen fit, during the past week, to discourage their friends, who, patriotically inclined, were disposed to accept the gallant MEAGHER'S invitation to join his fire-baptized Brigade. The held up in vivid portraiture the horrors of the "ditches," and so worked upon the imagination of some score of honest Celts as to absolutely deter them from accepting the generous bounty and enrolling their names in the list of the country's armed servants. These facts being made known at the Police Headquarters, caused the arrest and confinement of the foolish Hibernians, who yesterday, hand-cuffed, were brought into the presence of the United States Marshal and his assembled Deputies. Before this tribunal they are summoned, by it they are catechised, and in it they are terrified. On their bended knees they fell, swearing and vowing that, from that hour, they would perform every manly duty for the country, the Union, and its laws. To this they are sworn in fitting tone, and then, in consideration of the first offence, they are paraded, yet bound iron-clad together, through the Park, around the recruiting booths, and before the gratified multitude. Marshal MURRAY assured and convinced them of his determination to punish any others who may be guilty of like offences in a more fearful manner, and they humbly took up their line of march homewards, with tears of penitence and gratitude mingled with the perspiration of the ordeal through which they had involuntarily passed.

THE FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Over one hundred men are yet wanted to fill up this noble regiment, which was the first to plant its flag on the ramparts of the enemy at Roanoke Island and Newbern, North Carolina. Those memorable names, now inscribed on the banner of the Fifty-first, testify to the courage of the men and the gallantry and skill of its officers. Men anxious of taking service in a good regiment, whose achievements in the past foretells its future success, cannot select a better organization. The regiment now commanded by Col. A. G. PUTTER, belongs to the *Corps d'Armée* of Gen. BURNSIDE, the fortunate General, whose battles are counted by victories. The recruiting of the Fifty-first is not confined to Senatorial Districts; and those willing to join this corps, no matter where they reside in the State of New-York, will be placed in position of so doing by applying, in writing or otherwise, to Maj. CHAS. W. LE GENDRE, now in command of the recruiting depôt for this regiment, No. 293 Broadway, New-York City. The inducements offered to recruits in this organization, are as follows: United States and State bounties, $153, $78 of which are to be paid after enlistment; also one month's advance pay, or $13. The balance to be received after the war. Rations, clothing and equipments are given to every man after enlistment.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

Instead of reopening at the old quarters of the Brigade, No. 596 Broadway, as Gen. MEAGHER announced in his speech on Friday evening, spacious rooms have been taken at No. 398 Broadway, which were opened yesterday morning by Maj. WASHINGTON, of Gen. MEAGHER'S Staff. To-day a splendid banner, bearing the names of the engagements wherein the Irish Brigade has distinguished itself, will be suspended from the building across the street. Branch offices will also be opened in every part of the City, and there is little doubt there will be another grand rally around the Green Flag.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.

The various commanding and recruiting officers of Spinola's Empire Brigade have been busily employed lately, in recruiting men. At East New-York the camp is situated, and it begins to wear an aspect of real military preparation, quite a number of men being encamped there. The brigade headquarters are at Lafayette Hall, Broadway.

THE HALLECK GUARD.

This regiment, Col. PEISSNER commanding, is now encamped at Turtle Bay Park, Forty-fifth-street. The Committee of the Fifth Senatorial District have selected Col. PEISSNER'S organization as the regiment to represent them in the field. Nearly half the number of recruits for a regiment have already enlisted, and it is expected that within a short time the full complement will be obtained. The commandant of the regiment, Col. PEISSNER, is a German by birth, has a thorough military education, been professor of matuematics at Columbia College, and was formerly aid-de-camp to the King of Bavaria. The Adjutant is also a man of practical military experience having seen active service in Europe. Capt. E. F. LLOYD has a recruiting station at No. 7 Broadway, and the headquarters are at No. 575 Broadway.

METROPOLITAN GUARD.

This regiment, owing to the exertions of the Police, and the systematic efforts of Col. TURNBULL, is rapidly assuming the most gratifying dimensions. It is stationed at Camp Bowen, Riker's Island. GEO. H. WEBSTER has been appointed Adjutant.

THE STANTON LEGION.

Col. ALLEN is steadily progressing with his regiment. Recruits come in with commendable alacrity, and the camp, at New-Dorp, Staten Island, wears an air of encouraging liveliness. Lieut. R. L. WAGNER, late of the Ninety-fifth New-York State Volunteers, has been named as Major.

NEW REGIMENTS FOR SIGEL.

A letter has been received in this City by Dr. DUDON, in which Gen. SIGEL states that he has assurances from the Secretary of War that with the consent of the Governors of New-York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, a limited number of regiments and batteries may be raised in those States for the first corps under his (SIGEL'S) command, and that the Department would assign such regiments to him. Three of these regiments are to be raised in New-York, three in Pennsylvania, and one in the other indicated States, and six of them may be American and six German. The batteries may be composed of both or either nationalities, according to circumstances. Gen. SIGEL has proposed Maj. SCHWARTZ as his Chief of Artillery—as admirable a selection as could be made. The General appeals to his friends throughout the country to use their utmost endeavors to forward the movement.

FIRST NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

This name has been given to the regiment being raised by Col. GURNEY. The line officers are recruiting for it with uncommon enterprise and perseverance, and their endeavors are crowned with more than ordinary success. The men are quartered at Camp Washington, Staten Island.

A MERCHANTS' BRIGADE.

A number of leading members of the mercantile community met yesterday afternoon in the Hall of the Chamber of Commerce, to devise means for raising a corps under their especial auspices, to be called the Merchants' Brigade. The Chair was occupied by STEPHEN HYATT, Esq. Preliminary steps were taken to set the project in motion, when an adjournment was made to to-day, when a large attendance and definite results are anticipated.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE REGIMENT.

A public meeting of the members of the New-York Produce Exchange will be held at their rooms today, at 1 o'clock P. M., to aid in furnishing a regiment for the war.

DOCKING THE RATION ALLOWANCE.

Seventy-five cents a day has been for some time past allowed to all soldiers employed on detached service—who were situated so as not to be able to draw rations—by way of commutation. Volunteers on sick leave have in a good many cases drawn this allowance, as also a large number of men employed on services not indispensable. The total thus disbursed began to reach rather a high figure, and orders have come from the War Department to retrench. In compliance with these orders the commutation is reduced to the contract rate at the station nearest to where the soldier may be sojourning. Now as the contract price at this station is seventeen and three-tenths cents per day; those who might have to depend on what that sum would purchase, would be apt to go on remarkably short commons. Some of the men decline accepting the amount, and prefer drawing on their private resources. Others are anxious to report for active service. Perhaps this latter effect is the one the order was intended to produce. Soldiers required for work in the various military bureaus are exempt from the working of the regulation. It must certainly be meant to quietly coerce unlawful stragglers, who are trying to live lazily in clover, back to the post of honorable duty.

VEGETABLES FOR THE ARMY.

The Sanitary Commission advertises the immediate departure of a store-ship for the James River, and asks for contributions of canned fruits and vegetables, preserves, dried fruits, sauer-kraut, lemons, oranges, dried and preserved meats, salted and smoked fish, pickles, eggs, butter cheese, oatmeal, chocolate, and all kinds of fresh fruit and vegetables. Market gardeners are specially requested to supply the latter to the utmost extent of their means. Things should be sent to the canal-boat *Alice Beach*, at the pier foot of Dey-street.

VISIT OF GEN. MEAGHER TO NIBLO'S GARDEN.

This evening, Gen. MEAGHER and Staff will visit, on invitation, Niblo's Garden. BOURCICAULT'S successful drama, "The Colleen Bawn," will be performed, with Mr. COLLINS as *Myles-na-Coppoleen*, and Miss EMMA TAYLOR as *Eily O'Connor*.

Naval Affairs.

THE UNITED STATES IRON-CLAD GUNBOAT NAUGATUCK.

The arrival at this port of the United States iron-clad gunboat *Naugatuck* was briefly announced in the ship-news columns a few days since, and escaped general notice. As she did not go to the Navy-yard rumors about her loss were very rife over there, and came near getting into print. Meantime she was quietly anchored near the Hoboken shore, waiting orders to "dock," which were received on Sunday.

Our naval reporter, piloted by Mr. SWAN, of the Atalanta Boat Club, visited the vessel yesterday. She is in want of somewhat extensive repairs, which will commence at once. The fragments of the gun gear, which were so suddenly disarranged by the explosion of her monster pivot in James River, present a very suggestive appearance; and the entire deck looks like a little battle-field. Just now two brass Parrot rifle guns constitute her armament, but one or two others will be added before her departure.

The *Naugatuck* is a *rara avis* to look at. She is not a navy-built iron-clad, or, indeed, a regular man-of-war at all. She may be called a militia battery in naval uniform. Imagine a small, clumsy canal-boat, 100 feet long, 22 feet wide, 9 feet deep, and 70 tons burden, propelled by two 50-horse-power engines, and then you can form an idea of the *Naugatuck*. Her four compartments can be so balanced with water as to hide the little craft from any hostile gunner, while her own cannoners could batter away to their hearts' content. There is only one species of shot that could touch her at all—one coming skyward—and that paid its compliments to her at Fort Darling. The entire *ensemble* of the vessel is strikingly original, and must be seen to be described.

In a few days the necessary overhauling will have been effected in the armament and machinery, and the *Naugatuck* will then make a grand excursion toward Richmond. She has now on board a regular navy crew of 24 resolute, intelligent-looking men, but, is short of officers.

Engineer JOSEPH WIGHT has our thanks for courtesies rendered.

Annexed is a list of the officers now "governing" the *Naugatuck*: Captain, John W. Wilson; Lieutenant, Edward Morton; Engineers, Thomas Singler and Joseph Wight; Boatswain, Thomas Steele; Quartermaster, James Alexander.

It is believed that the *Naugatuck* will go to the Navy-yard for her armament.

The United States steam gunboat *Penguin* sailed from the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday to reinforce the James River flotilla. She has on board about 100 men, and the following officers: Lieut.-Commanding J. C. WILLIAMSON; Acting Masters, J. T. Blatchford, Wm. C. Ross and S. D. Rathbone; Surgeon, G. B. Higginbotom; Engineers, F. W. Warner, M. P. Randall, A. B. Kinney and John Webster; Master's Mates, Wm. E. Anderson, C. Baker, Jr., L. E. Foote and W. A. Beattie.

A detachment of 250 United States sailors were sent from the Receiving ship *North Carolina* yesterday, to constitute, it is presumed, a crew for the iron-clad frigate *New Ironsides*, now ready for sea at Philadelphia.

Letters, papers and parcels for Port Royal, if properly directed and sent to the Philadelphia Navy-yard before noon to-morrow, will be forwarded in the United States steam frigate *Wabash*, which goes to the Gulf to resume the broad pennant of Commodore DUPONT. The *Wabash* has been thoroughly overhauled and repaired.

Death of an Actor.

BOSTON, Monday, July 28.

THOMAS COMER, a well-known actor and musician, died, last evening, at the Bromfield House, aged seventy-two years.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 821, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA—Gen. Pope's New Orders—Present Position and Prospects of the Union Forces—News from Richmond—Rebel Enterprises.

NEWS FROM THE WEST—Rebel Guerrillas in Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee—Movements Near Corioth and Memphis—Capture of Union Troops and Stores at Florence, Ala.—Destruction of Army Supplies near Decatur.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH—Affairs at New Orleans, Memphis, and on the Mississippi—The Union Fleet near Vicksburgh—A Rebel Ram-page—Copious Extracts from the Southern Papers.

NEWS FROM EUROPE—Full Correspondence—France and Mexico—The Intervention Question—Affairs in England—Award of Premiums at the Great Exhibition.

OUR NAVY—The only complete statement of its present Strength and Condition.

A PAGE OF EDITORIAL ON THE TOPICS OF THE DAY.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

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Merton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

PATTERSON—AGNEW.—In this City, on Monday, July 28, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. C. K. Trew, D. D., GEORGE W. PATTERSON, of Oakville, C. W., to AGNES, fourth daughter of Mr. Robert Agnew.

DIED

ALLEN.—In this City, on Sunday, July 27, of wounds received before Richmond, ROBERT ALLEN, Jr., Lieutenant First U. S. Cavalry, son of Brig.-Gen. Robert Allen, U. S. A., aged 21 years.

☞ Portland papers please copy.

BROWN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, July 27, WILLIAM H. BROWN, aged 49 years, 9 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 222 Degraw-st., on Tuesday, the 29th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

BARKER.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Sunday, July 27, MARIA D. OTIS, wife of E. D. Barker.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 317 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 30, at 3 o'clock.

COVERT.—On Sunday evening, July 27, ALLISON, only son of A. M. & Mary E. Covert, aged 5 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his uncle, John J. Morgan, 1st av., between 54th and 55th sts., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

COHEN.—In New-Haven, Conn., on Sunday, July 27, Mr. AARON COHEN, formerly of New-Orleans, aged 54 years.

His friends, and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) July 29, at 5 A. M., from the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. J. Soria, No. 171 East 11th-st.

DONLEY.—In this City, on Sunday, July 27, REBECCA DONLEY, wife of Archibald Donley, in the 45th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 66 9th-av., to Greenwood Cemetery.

JAMES.—On Sunday, July 27, after a short illness, ANNA T., wife of Thomas James, in the 37th year of her age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

MILLS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, July 27, NATHANIEL MILLS, Sr., aged 60 years, 1 month and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, from his late residence, No. 136 21-place.

MEAD.—On Sunday morning, July 27, after a lingering illness, EMILY, wife of GABRIEL MEAD.

His friends, and those of her brothers, Gouverneur S. Bibby and Dr. Bibby, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Calvary Church. Her remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

REID.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, July 28, Miss CATHARINE S. REID, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of Dr. Mills, No. 82 Myrtle-av.

SNOW.—In Brooklyn, on Sabbath afternoon, July 27, of consumption, GEORGE W. SNOW, Jr., aged 18 years.

His friends, and the relatives and friends of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his father, Clinton-av., Brooklyn, second door south of Myrtle, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 353.—July 28, 1862.
65, 58, 68, 7, 69, 29, 70, 17, 24, 52, 62, 47, 60.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 354.—July 28, 1862.
64, 1, 6, 21, 58, 4, 35, 3, 18, 68, 20, 33.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky. or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 301.—July 28, 1862.
60, 56, 49, 76, 31, 75, 46, 50, 29, 11, 19, 6, 33.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 288.—July 28, 1862.
37, 53, 26, 10, 18, 1, 72, 39, 25, 17, 44, 45.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—CONDUCTED by the Spanish Government. Prizes cashed and information furnished. Highest price paid for Spanish Doubloons.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

NEW-YORK MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE AND READING ROOM,
NOS. 50 AND 52 PINE-ST.

The (new) Merchants' Exchange and News Room, Nos. 50 and 52 Pine-st., is now open, and the mercantile community are particularly requested to visit the room and see the extent of the facilities there given for news, market reports, &c., from all places of note in the world, (mostly by telegraph.) Merchants visiting the Rooms will be cordially received and explanation in detail given by the management.

C. H. BREWER, Manager.

P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE.



The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the
PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,
is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.
It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to
SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.
It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.
ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.
PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.
The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.
By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the
DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.
Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.
THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent.
No. 36 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

A MAMMOTH CLEARING OUT SALE OF PARIS NECK
TIES
AND GENTS' SUPERIOR FINE LINEN COLLARS,
At just half the usual Broadway prices.
The long line of Ties on the *left* as you enter the store are 5, 10, and 15 cents each. The *first* line on the *right* are 25 cents. The *second* line on the right are 35 cents each. The *last* line on the right, embracing over 1,000 dozen of the very richest and most expensive ties imported, are 50 cents each. This line includes rich "expanded end" ties, in expensive and new designs, same as are sold everywhere at $1—all to be sold (for the present) at 50 cents each.
Gents' superior fine LINEN COLLARS at 10 cents each, or $1 20 per dozen, warranted to be the same as are sold everywhere at $2 to $2 50 per dozen. Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, Under-garments, Ladies' and

LAW REPORTS.

The Concert Saloon Cases—Motion to Vacate the Orders of Arrest Against the Police.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Joseph Hart and Three Other Cases vs. *John A. Kennedy et al.*—This was a motion to vacate the orders of arrest against the defendants in these now notorious cases. Pending the motion, the Court adjourned. The cases will be taken up to-day at 12 o'clock.

The Law's Delay—How it is Occasioned.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Ward vs. *Ruckman et al.*—This was a motion to open a default taken against the defendants in this action, upon the affidavit of counsel that a material witness was absent, and to the further fact that counsel were engaged in a trial before a Referee at the time the case was called. The Court held that the first ground was good if it had been taken at the trial, due diligence having been shown on the part of defendants. If it was not taken then, however, it was a neglect that could not be excused, for it would be trifling with the Court to permit a case to go to trial when a good reason exists for postponement, which is concealed for the purpose of such a motion. But it was shown in opposition to the motion, that this objection was taken at the time and the Judge at the Circuit passed upon it, refusing to allow the case to go off for the term. The Court was of opinion that even had the fact been shown that the Referee had been moved, and refused to allow an adjournment to enable counsel to attend this trial, still the costly machinery of the Circuit, could not be expected to stand still to suit the convenience of a Referee.

Motion denied with $10 costs.

W. R. Bebee for motion. Isaiah T. Williams opposed.

Parents Contending for the Custody of a Child, and the Result.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Application of Emma Baker.—This was a *habeas corpus* for the recovery of Mrs. Baker's child, alleged to be in the possession of one John Y. Baker, her divorced husband. It appearing that the petitioner had been employed as a waiter-girl in a saloon on Broadway; that she had been out with gentlemen under suspicious circumstances, and was, by her own admissions, rather indiscreet, the Court decided she was not a proper party to have the custody of the child, and dismissed the writ. The child in question is only about four years of age.

Wm. T. Howe for petitioner; Mr. Tyler opposed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Schaup vs. *Stanton.*—Motion denied with $7 costs.

Maria S. Upham vs. *Alfred W. Upham.*—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Garrett Yerance vs. *Jane M. Yeronce.*—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Hartshorn vs. *Hall et al.*—Motion denied without costs.

Swafield vs. *Van Vaughan et al.*—Motion to dismiss the complaint is granted, without costs.

In Matter of the Petition of M. E. Clark vs. *Clark et al.*—The report of the Referee must be set aside, and an order entered in conformity with opinion.

Demarest vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New-York.*—Case settled. Amendments Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10 allowed, the others disallowed.

Rangel vs. *Heuback et al.*—Report confirmed, and exceptions overruled, with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Porfitt vs. *Priestley.*—Motion granted.
Theobald vs. *Wilkins.*—The same.]
Snelling vs. *Vanderbilt.*—The same.

—Dr. Hunt, of Buffalo, who is now stationed at Newport's News, writes to the paper which he formerly edited—the *Express*: "You have learned, perhaps, of that form of camp home sickness which develops itself into insanity, and is written down in the books as *nostalgia*. It is a singular and painfully interesting phenomenon. One of them only has been fully developed under my eye. The man came here almost entirely recovered from fever, and claimed himself to be entirely well, refusing medicines and talking very rationally about everything but home. Day after day, as the boat came to the dock, he would pack his knapsack quietly, say good-bye to his wardmates, and march down to the wharf only to be disappointed and to find out, as he more forcibly than elegantly expressed it, that "it was not the right boat; it was another d——d boat." At night, in his sleep, he talked continuously of wife and child; day times he said little; but, finally, he made a confidant of me, and said that all night and all day he dreamed and thought of home, and sometimes, perhaps, it made him light-headed. He had been a year in the service, and always gay and happy up to the period of his recent illness. His family lives in New-York, and one morning I had the happiness to see Charley march down to the boat with his neatly-slung knapsack, and it was the right boat that time. He has been home a fortnight now, and I have no doubt will return to his regiment a good soldier. To have kept him here would have ended, probably, in suicide."

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 16
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	July 16
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 17
China	Liverpool	New-York	July 19
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	July 26
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	July 26
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	July 30
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 2
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 13
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 27
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 12

FROM AMERICA.

Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 30
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 2
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 2
Boston	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 5
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 9
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 13
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 26
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Persia* will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow (Wednesday) at 8 A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 6 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

HAVING HAD SEVEN TEETH EXtracted without pain by Dr. J. JAY VILLERS, No. 145 Grand-st., two blocks from Broadway, I cheerfully insert this as a recommendation to those suffering toothache.
JOHN FLAVELL, No. 25 Market-st., Newark, N. J.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

WILLIAM TOSHACH—YOUR WIFE AND children leave New-York to-morrow for Chicago. If there, meet them. MARIA, French's Hotel.

WRITING MACHINES.

TRUBEE'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE,
Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind.
No. 306 Broadway, New-York.

REGULATIONS FOR THE ADMISSION OF VOLUNTEER LINE OFFICERS IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

Acting Lieutenants must have served at least six months in the United States Navy as Acting Master or Acting Ensign, and been mentioned in official dispatches for highly meritorious conduct in battle.

Acting Masters must have served at least three months as Acting Ensign or Acting Master's Mate, and been favorably recommended by their immediate commanding officer, which recommendation must be approved by the Flag-officer of the squadron in which they are serving.

Acting Ensigns must be between the ages of twenty-five and thirty-five, and have seen at least twelve years' sea service before the mast, or as an officer. Those who have served as chief mates of merchant vessels are invited to apply for the position of Ensign.

Acting Master's Mates should be between the ages of twenty and thirty, and have been at sea, before the mast, or as an officer, five years.

Before entering the navy, *Acting Ensigns* and *Acting Master's Mates* will be required to furnish to the Navy Department proof of their age, sea service, sobriety and professional knowledge. Letters of recommendation should come from Captains with whom they have sailed, owners by whom they have sailed, and insurance officers acquainted with their professional character and sobriety.

The pay of volunteer officers of the line at sea since July 16, 1862, is as follows:

Acting Lieutenants	$1,675 per year and one ration
Acting Masters	1,500 per year and one ration
Acting Ensigns	1,200 per year and one ration
Acting Master's Mates	400 per year and one ration

THE NAMES AND LOCATION OF DEALERS, City and country, who sell P. P. CO.'S BUCKWHEAT GOODS, will appear in the *Herald* Saturday, July 26. Consumers of Provisions, see it and save your money.

A BEAUTIFUL MICROSCOPE, MAGNIFYING 500 times for 25 cents, (clear) five of different powers for $1. Mailed free. Address F. O. BOWEN Box No. 220, Boston, Mass.

TO INVENTORS.—PATENTS SECURED BY COLVER & DUNN, Attorneys and Counselors in cases of Patent right litigation, No. 217 Broadway, (Room No. 26.) New-York.

DRY GOODS.

THE ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
5th-AV., CORNER OF 34th-ST.,
will reopen, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.
For information or circulars, address
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

UNPARALLELED BARGAINS,

STILL GREATER REDUCTION
IN PRICES OF
RICH SILKS, DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, SACQUES and MANTILLAS, at the
GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE OF
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 GRAND-ST.,
(Previous to taking Stock.)
$20,000 WORTH RICH SILKS,
MARKED DOWN.
$15,000 WORTH RICH DRESS GOODS,
MARKED DOWN.
$10,000 WORTH PURE LINENS AND FAMILY GOODS,
MARKED DOWN.
$12,000 WORTH RICH MANTILLAS and CLOAKS,
MARKED DOWN.

Notwithstanding the great advance in price of cotton goods, we shall continue to sell our present large stock of domestic goods ($30,000 worth) at the reduced price as long as we have a piece left, and we beg leave to suggest to our patrons the propriety of supplying themselves without delay, for they are already rapidly advancing in price. CAS. HEARD & CO., NO. 301 GRAND-ST.

CLOSING OUT SALE. BARGAINS. BARGAINS.
Every dollar's worth of our superb stock of
FOREIGN AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
CLOAKS, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, &c., &c.,
REDUCED FROM 20 TO 50 PER CENT.
In order to accommodate my large and increased trade, I have determined on various ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS IN MY STORE, and to accomplish which I find it necessary to reduce my STOCK before the alterations are commenced.

Ladies are assured that we will offer BARGAINS during this sale, which will commence on
MONDAY, July 28, and close positively
On SATURDAY, Aug. 16, 1862.
Our stock contains a splendid variety of
MANTILLAS, CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
BLACK AND COLORED DRESS SILKS,
POPLINS, MOZAMBIQUES, BAREGES, GRENADINES, VALENTIA PLAIDS, MOHAIRS, LAWNS, &c., &c.; also, a large stock of housekeeping goods,
SHIRTING and SHEETING Muslins and Linens, Table Damasks, Flannels, Blankets and Quilts, Cloths, Cassimeres, Embroideries, Hosiery and Gloves.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 214 Bowery,
Near Houston-st.

AT LEGRAIN'S,
FOR TEN DAYS ONLY,
GREAT REDUCTION ON ALL THE STOCK
Previous to the Inventory.
BLACK SILKS AT FORTY PER CENT. UNDER REGULAR PRICES
BAREGES, GRENADINES AND ORGANDIES AT HALF PRICE.
GREATEST ATTRACTION FOR THE LOVERS OF FINE CHANTILLY LACE.
The whole stock of an importer to be sold within one month, at a great sacrifice.
VEILS, SHAWLS AND FLOUNCES.
Such an occasion will never present itself again.
LEGRAIN, 729 Broadway, corner Waverly-place.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.
CLEARING SUMMER SALE OF
Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, White Goods,
Fine Flannels, Housekeeping Goods,
Lace Curtains, French Flowers,
Yankee Notions, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas.
Always a full assortment, sizes and colors,
Ladies' best quality Paris Kid Gloves, cheaper than any house in the City.

LADIES, THIS IS THE LAST MONTH for nice-fitting dollar corsets, 50c. skirts, and the fine 25c. stockings, cheap hair nets, gloves, fancy goods, Zephyr worsted, yarns and small wares. This month prices must advance. Now is the time to save money. Send your orders and postage stamps. N. B.—Premium allowed on silver and gold.
A. ELGER'S Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 16th-st.

MILLINERY.

A POSITIVE REDUCTION IN THE prices of the entire stock of MILLINERY and MILLINERY GOODS, consisting of Tulle, Neapolitan, Split and Dunstable Straw, and Straws for Misses, Boys and Infants. Also, the admirable McCLELLAN HAT, at
Mrs. WM. SIMMONS, No. 637 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES of STOCK in the Michigan Central Railroad Company, standing in the name of MARY N. LOCKWOOD, of Detroit, Michigan, have been lost, viz.: No. 1,151, for ten shares, issued from Boston Office; No. 1,455, for sixty shares, and No. 3,125, for five shares, issued from New-York Office. All persons are cautioned against receiving the same, the transfer thereof having been stopped.

LOST—MONDAY, JULY 28, IN GOING FROM Delmonico's to Col. Howard's, No. 194 Broadway, FIFTY-THREE DOLLARS in Treasury Notes. $20 reward will be paid for the above by leaving it at the Brandreth House, corner of Canal-st. and Broadway.
Sergt. H. N. BRADSTREET, 23d Mass. Vol.

LOST.—A NUMBER OF THE BRITISH QUARterly for July, was lost or taken from the window of New-Haven Railroad Station, 27th-st., on last Friday, P. M. As the number cannot be replaced short of London, the finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to the *Eclectic Magazine* Office, No. 5 Beekman-st.

HORSE FOUND.—CAME TO MY PREMISES 14 days ago, a light brown horse, two white hind feet, a small white star on the front of his head. CH. SCHNEIDER, corner of Cooper-av. and Cypress Hill Plank-road, L. I. The owner will please to prove property, pay expenses and take him away.

LOST—A GOLD PENCIL CASE AND PEN—THE Lease is marked "Thos. H. Stout, 1859." A reward of $10 will be paid to any one who will return the above pencil to THOS. H. STOUT, No. 37 Spruce-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.
W. DUNNING.

WANTED—A TRAVELING AGENCY FOR A first-class commercial house, by a person who can influence a large Western trade. The highest City and country references furnished. Inquiries can be made of Millerd Bros., No. 141 West-st., New-York. Address WISCONSIN, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE PATENT ON A MEDICAL INstrument, with explanations in regard to remedies and treatment, approved by our leading practitioners. Address DOCTOR, Box No. 3,557 Post-office.

FOR SALE—HOTEL AND RESTAURANT—THE lease, stock, fixtures and furniture of the Philadelphia House, Nos. 145, 145½ and 147 Bowery. Newly fitted up. Inquire at No. 148 Front-st.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

Mantels sold at astonishingly low prices at KLARER'S Marble Yards, No. 74 First-av., near Third-st., and No. 169 East 26th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS.—$20,000 worth of enameled slate mantels; imitation of the most costly marbles now in use; will be sold 25 per cent. below manufacturers prices. Also, marble mantels, monuments and tomb-stones.
WM. S. SEE & CO., No. 596 Hudson-st.

COAL, &C.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

CARGOES AFLOAT.

Cargoes of prime Schuylkill White Ash Coal, Black Heath Vein and Red Ash Diamond Vein, Broken, Egg and Stove, for sale by
CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.,
No. 45 South-st.

DENTISTRY.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 288 GRAND-ST., OPPOSITE Lord & Taylor's, New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved artificial teeth, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or plating, $25; silver or rubber $10; partial sets gold, per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1. Extracting, 25 cts.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE NEWLY improved three-stories and a half cottage-house No. 241 West 20th-st., for either exchange for Brooklyn, Harlem or more central New-York city property. Apply as above.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.—F. KRUTINA, SUCCESSOR TO J. M. DOE & CO., Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av., has now on hand and is manufacturing a splendid assortment of first-class Cabinet Furniture, which he will sell at very low prices.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED Soldiers.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 100 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large additions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, cotton drawers, pantaloons, slippers, and cushions, are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, &c., &c., will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av. and 31st-st. Advertised goods by Harnden Express Co., corner Hudson and Laight-sts., or 124 and 512 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, (Protestant,) a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and laundress; she thoroughly understands her business; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of references given. Apply at No. 128 1st-av., between 7th and 8th sts., in the confectioner's.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman to do chamberwork and waiting, or would assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 202 7th-av., near 24th-st., 2d floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; understands her business thoroughly; is good City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 31 West 33th-st., near 5th-av.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES a situation as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good baker; would assist in the washing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best City references. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A very respectable woman, is a first-class cook and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry; can make all kinds of soups, jellies and desserts. Can be seen at No. 166 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., in the rear building, up stairs, for three days. The best of City reference.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A COMPETENT TIDY woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as first-class cook; understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry, ice-creams and jellies; wages, $9 to $10; will engage either for City or country. Call or address No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH PROTestant girl, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; would prefer going a short distance in the country; has the best of country reference. Can be seen at No. 196 West 27th-st., in the rear, first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; is a first-rate baker of bread and biscuit, and understands all kinds of pastry; will assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to City or country; has the best of City references. Call for two days at 58½ 2d-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has the best City reference from her last place; has no objection to go to the country for a permanent situation. Call, for two days, at No. 51 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A competent Protestant woman, as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; the best of references given. Call at No. 37 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A woman, as first-class cook; can be recommended as such; unexceptionable City reference given, as to capability and character. Apply, for two days, or till engaged, at No. 289 6th-av., corner of 18th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN American woman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to a hotel or country. Can be seen till settled, at No. 84 Frankfort-st., in the basement; has City reference.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wants a situation as cook; is an excellent bread, cake and pie baker; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; good reference if required. Can be seen at No. 113 West 13th-st. till suited.

AS COOK.—AN ENGLISH COOK, WITH THE highest testimonials as to character, capability, &c., as a first-class cook, is desirous of obtaining a situation either in the City or country. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE colored woman a situation as cook; will be willing to go into the country. Can be seen for a few days at No. 60 Irving-place.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, laundress, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework by a Protestant woman, who is a most excellent cook and a superior laundress; has the best of City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR HOUSEWORKER.—Wanted, a situation by a very experienced and trusty girl as cook, washer and ironer, or will do housework in a moderate size family; is a neat, obliging and efficient servant; will go any distance on the avenues. Refers to a Brooklyn family. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman as good cook and to assist in washing and ironing, or the whole of the washing in a small family; one who understands her business thoroughly; best of City reference. Call at No. 75 West 17th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook and baker; or would do housework. Has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 144 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper, by a very competent and well-educated female, who perfectly understands housekeeping in all its branches; she is a good economist, and is not above making herself useful; advertiser is capable of teaching young children, and is a good seamstress; any lady or gentleman desiring an efficient person to take the entire charge of their establishment, would do well to call at, or address M. S., No. 67 Woodhull-st., between Henry and Hicks sts., South Brooklyn, for three days. Satisfactory reference given.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—SITUAtion wanted, by a well-recommended, willing and obliging woman, in City or country, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is a good cook, baker, and first-rate laundress; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A neat, tidy girl, who lived in a gentleman's family in the North of Ireland, a situation as general servant; washes and irons well; will go under instruction to a lady; is kind and attentive to children; wages $5 per month; City or country. Call at No. 181 East 21st-st.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—A COMPETENT young woman wants a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands dressmaking, cutting and fitting, and hairdressing in the best manner, or would go out by the week or day; the very best City references given. Can be seen till suited, at No. 153 East 25th-st., second story, front room. East side of 2d-av.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, OF long experience in the care of children is desirous of obtaining a situation as nurse; is competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; is highly recommended by the best families in the City. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 111 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted by two girls—one as nurse and seamstress; she can take charge of a baby from its birth; can cut and fit children's clothes neatly, and dress ladies' hair, &c.—the other, an American girl, to act as chambermaid, or mind children; have the best of City references; no objection to go in the country; can be seen for three days at 120 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION IS WANTED by a respectable middle-aged Protestant woman to nurse a baby; can take the whole management of an infant from its birth, or would attend an elderly lady; is a good plain sewer; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,223 Broadway, first floor, between 45th and 46th sts.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse or chambermaid; understands her business thoroughly; eight years City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 18 East 16th-st near Broadway.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; is a good dressmaker; understands all kinds of family sewing; would like to take care of an aged lady, and travel for the Summer, or to teach growing children, and assist in housekeeping or light work. Call for two days, at No. 94 West 24th-st., front room, first floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress, who thoroughly understands the care of a baby from its birth, or growing children; has six years' best City reference. Call or address No. 299 4th-st., near Washington-square, where she can be highly recommended.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress in a private family; thoroughly understands her duties; can take charge of an infant from its birth; would travel with a lady; has the best of references. Call at No. 314 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., rear house, first floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork and washing and ironing; has two years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 73 West 17th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

AS NURSE OR WAITRESS.—AN ACTIVE young woman wishes a situation as first-class waitress, or would take a chambermaid's place and assist in washing, or would take entire charge of a baby from its birth; has best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as seamstress; understands dressmaking and cutting and fitting; would also do light chamberwork and take care of children, would go by the week, but would prefer a permanent situation; would go to the country; has the best of references. Call at No. 237 West 29th-st., one door from 9th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, English Protestant girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as seamstress; makes children's clothes, quick at the needle; wages $3 per week, or $7 per month. Call at or address No. 161 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable German Protestant girl a situation as waitress or chambermaid; understands her business thoroughly; good City reference given. Inquire at No. 41 Cherry-st. She can be seen for two days.

GOOD CHAMBERMAIDS IN GREAT VARIety, with investigated characters and good references, may be had at the Employment Society's Office, No. 5 Astor House (up stairs), a few doors from Broadway, formerly at the Bible House. Servants, French and other languages spoken.
MRS. WM. HOWARD, Superintendent.

A FEW DINNER OR GOOD SERVANTS TO meet and conduct, at the largest old-established private parties in the City, apply at 7 Clinton-place, near Broadway, between 8 and 9 A. M. Good places always to be had here.

MALES.

AS GENERAL CLERK.—WANTED IN SOME first-class wholesale or importing dry-goods house a situation as general clerk, assistant salesman or assistant bookkeeper by a young man about 22, who refers to his last employers for character, business qualifications, &c.; is well acquainted with white goods, dress goods, &c., and can very soon influence some trade. Salary no object. Address A. B., Box No. 145, *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a competent man who thoroughly understands his business the care and management of horses; is a careful driver; has lived three years and five months in his last place, and five years in his previous place. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days. Address T. H., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES to obtain a situation for a valuable and experienced coachman, who thoroughly understands his business, and is perfectly conversant with the management and treatment of horses; he has the best of references, having lived eight years in one place. Apply to F. S. & Co., No. 51 Pine-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman wanted by a Protestant man that perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and all that belongs to a gentleman's establishment, as will be seen by ten years' reference; no objection to City or country. Can be seen for three days by addressing J. M., Box 191 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, of long experience in this City, as coachman; has lived in first-class families; the best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 28 East 29th-st., Smith's coach factory, or address a note to J. C., at the above place.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man. German; has the best of reference; is willing to make himself useful in gardening. Call at No. 19 Centre-st., for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, by a single young man, a situation as coachman and gardener; understands his business, and has got the best of reference from his late employer. A letter addressed to J. R., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, for two days, will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—SITUAtion wanted by a Protestant man, on a country seat or small farm, in any part of the country. He is a good coachman, gardener, milker, etc.; long reference of good character, civility, sobriety, &c., can now be seen. Call on or address S. T., No. 3 City-Hall-square, New-York.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a Protestant young man that understands his business well; has the best of City reference from his last place. Address a note to W. H. W., Box No. 246 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a first-rate gardener, who has filled some of the best places in Europe and America, and has obtained a great number of prizes for the finest grapes from hot and cold houses, green-house plants, flowers and vegetables; his testimonials and references will show his superior abilities as a practical gardener in all its various branches. Address P. R., Gardener, at Messrs. Thorburn's, No. 15 John-st., New-York, as the company knows the advertiser long. Terms moderate, and no incumbrance.

AS GARDENER.—THE ADVERTISER IS DEsirous of obtaining a situation as gardener, having just left his place; is a practical man, with good reference. Address M. C., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

AS GENERAL MAN SERVANT.—SITUAtion wanted, by a very steady and industrious young man, to do whatever is to be done around a gentleman's house; understands the care of horses, driving, milking, gardening, &c.; never drinks liquors; six years' reference. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as groom and coachman, by a man who perfectly understands his business, and can come well recommended for sobriety and careful driving; can give good City references; has no objection to City or country; willing to be useful to his employer. A note addressed W., coachman, Box No. 211 *Times* Office, for three days, will be attended to.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS porter in a store, or any respectable business, by a steady, industrious young man; has been porter in a wholesale dry-goods store; has the best of City reference from his employers. Address PORTER, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS SALESMAN.—A COMPETENT YOUNG married man, who had many years' practical experience in the shipchandlery, hardware and grocery business, and who speaks the English, French, German and Spanish languages perfectly, is desirous of obtaining a situation as salesman in a respectable house; the most undoubted City references will be furnished. Address A. T., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

AS SALESMAN.—A FIRST-CLASS AUCTIONeer desires a situation as salesman in a house requiring his services. The best testimonials as to ability will be furnished. Address AUCTIONEER, Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS waiter by a respectable man who thoroughly understand his business, and can produce the highest City reference as to character and capability. Any commands left at No. 750 Broadway, or at office of this paper for T. B. K., Box No. 211, will be punctually attended to for two days.

AS WAITER OR VALET.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young Frenchman, in a private family, or as valet to a gentleman going to the seat of war; is capable of fulfilling both places; can give good City recommendations. Call at No. 154 4th-av., between 13th and 14th sts., basement.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION in a private family; no objection to live in the City or go in the country; thoroughly understands the care of horses, and can make himself generally useful. Apply at his residence, No. 162 Cherry-st., New-York.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY—WANTED, IN AN IMPORTING HOUSE, an active, intelligent and willing boy, 16 to 17 years old; must reside with his parents in the City, and be at the store in the morning at 7 o'clock. Salary first year, $200. Apply at No. 18 Warren-st., 2 to 3 o'clock, or 7 o'clock P. M. THOMAS N. DALE & CO.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY 12 TO 13 YEARS OF age; one who writes a fair hand and lives with his parents; must be well recommended for honesty and good habits. Apply to W. F. WALKER, No. 66 Cortlandt-st., from 10 to 2 o'clock this day.

A BOY.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A BOY—one who has a slight knowledge of tending bar. Inquire, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, this morning, at the corner of Hudson-av. and Sands-st., Brooklyn.
C. T. HAMILTON, Proprietor.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY, IN A PHOTOGRAPH gallery; one that understands printing preferred. Call at No. 371 Canal-st.

A JOURNEYMAN HAT-BLOCK MAKER. Wanted, a good journeyman hat-block maker; one who fully understands the business will be paid good wages; the shop has steam-power in it. Apply to W. C. RAVENHILL, No. 63 Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEMENT, from the country, to assist a gentleman in the ice-cream and confectionery business; she must have full control of her own affairs. Address UNION, Box No. 164 *Times* Office, for one week, with particulars.

WANTED FOR THE RETAIL—A COMpetent young man as Assistant Cashier. Those only who possess a thorough knowledge of money, and having the highest testimonials as to character, need apply.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

WANTED—AT THE LADIES' HOME FOR SICK and Wounded Soldiers, corner of 31st-st. and Lexington-av., a first-rate hand at the mangle; also, four good women to wash and iron. Apply on the premises. Best of references required.

WANTED IN A SILK HOUSE—A YOUNG man as assistant bookkeeper; must be a good penman, and quick and accurate in figures; salary first year, $200 to $250. Address Box No. 1,008 Post-office.

WANTED—A GOOD MECHANICAL DRAFTSman—one familiar with locomotive engine building. Inquire at the Erie Railroad shops, Jersey City.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A STEAMBOAT, SALary liberal; two conductors, two berkeeper, four girls to travel, one stewardess. Apply at 7 Chatham square.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDing—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO RENT—THE NEW MARBLE BUILDING NO. 101 Broome-st., 25x55 feet, between Mercer and Greene sts., admirably adapted for a light manufacturing business where women are employed. Will accommodate ten persons. Fitted up with gas, water closets and steam warming apparatus. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Nos. 289 and 291 Canal-st., or JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick house No. 171 East 2d-st., near 2d-av.; three rooms deep, all complete, with furnace, double-water, wash-basins, &c., in prime order. Apply to W. H. STEVENSON, No. 275 Madison-av., corner 41st-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 123 BOWERY, TO CARPET, tobacco or furniture dealers, with a good, dry, light basement and vault; the front will be altered to suit a tenant. Will be let or leased on reasonable terms. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—VERY LOW UNTIL MAY NEXT—Dwelling house No. 17 St. Luke's-place, (Varick-st.) four stories, brown stone, with all the modern improvements. For particulars apply to A. FREEMAN, No. 142 Fulton-st., or to MESERACKER, No. 80 Carmine-st.

FARMS.

DESIRABLE FARM AND COUNTRY RESidence FOR SALE.—The farm of the subscriber, at White Plains, Westchester County, consisting of 25 acres of land, (all under cultivation,) with first-

AUCTION SALES.

U. S. MARSHAL'S INTERLOCUTORY SALE.

CARGO OF PRIZE STEAMSHIP CIRCASSIAN.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE

To me directed by Hon. William Marvin, Judge of U. S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by public auction, on TUESDAY, July 29, at 11 o'clock, A. M., from the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the perishable portion of the cargo of the steamship *Circassian*, as selected by the United States Appraisers, Wm. Atkinson, Esq., and Cyrus Cleveland, Esq., with the approval of Edward Hunter, Agent for the claimants as follows:

994 casks Red Wine (Julian Chateaux, &c.)
60 half casks Red Wine (Julian Chateaux, &c.)
2,162 cases Red Wine, different brands.
200 half casks White Wine (Sautern, &c.)
17 cases White Wine.
12 cases White Wine.
80 casks White Wine Vinegar.
844 cases Sardines, quarters, halves and whole
49 sacks Coffee, Rio and old Gov. Java.
4 cases Bologna Sausages.
25 cases preserved French Meats.
303 cases Preserved French Fruits.
15 bags Whole Pepper.
10 bags Cloves.
150 cases Prunes, in glass,
100 kegs Paint.
1 keg Copperas.
1 case Paint Brushes.
15 cases Truffles.
10 cases Mushrooms, in oil.
70 chests Black and Green Teas.
3 cases Engravings.
5 cases French Peas.

Will be sold at the same place, WEDNESDAY, 30th, at 12 M.:

53 cases Assorted Medicine.
18 drums Castor Oil.
46 bbls. Soda Ash.
41 bbls. Soda.
Cargo steamer CIRCASSIAN.

Catalogues and samples can be seen at the office of

HIRAM BENNER, Esq., No. 113 Wall-st.
JAMES C. CLAPP,
United States Marshal to District Florida.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION OF about 500 LOTS OF LAND IN THE CITY OF HOBOKEN, N. J.—Will be sold at public auction at the also room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) on TUESDAY, July 29th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, about 500 lots of land in different parts of the Coster Tract in the City of Hoboken, New-Jersey. Every lot put up will be positively sold to the highest bidder, without reserve, and two-thirds of the purchase money, may, at the purchaser's option, remain upon bond and mortgage for three years at six per cent. The lots will be sold by a good title in fee simple, free of all incumbrances, and will be conveyed by warranty deeds. In order to spare the purchasers all expense of examining the title, a complete abstract of title will be furnished to them free of charge, and original searches, procured at the expense of the seller, will be exhibited to them. Maps of the property, showing the particular lots to be sold, will be posted in different parts of Hoboken, Jersey City, and Pavonia, a week or ten days before the day of sale, and may be seen now at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

For further particulars apply to CHARLES E. BUTLER, No. 2 Hanover-st., New-York.
New-York, July 16, 1862.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, &c., AT AUCTION—By order of Isaac Henderson, Esq. Navy Agent.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 30, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, by order of Isaac Henderson, Esq., Navy Agent—

PROVISIONS.—A large quantity of bread, beef, pork, flour, rice, apples, tea, coffee, sugar, butter, beans, desiccated vegetables, bread bags, &c.

CLOTHING, &c.—Round jackets, jumpers, trowsers, frocks, over and under shirts, satinet, flannels, shoes, socks, mattresses, blankets, coats, caps, &c.

SMALL STORES, &c.—A quantity of tobacco, tape, cotton, silk, needles, thimbles, jack knives, scissors, shaving-brushes, soap, combs, mess-kettles and pans, teapots, mustard, blacking, &c.

Also, a lot of empty barrels and boxes, a list of which can be seen at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF PARTIES to the large sale of lots to be made at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., on TUESDAY next, at the sales-room No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, consisting of 500 lots on the Hoboken Flats (Coster Estate). This property, lying immediately on the water, and opposite the heart of New-York, connected by ferries every five minutes in the day, offers the most eligible opportunity for investment or speculation. Every lot put up will be sold.

A. S. Richards, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS and Gaiters at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, July 30, at 10½ o'clock, at store, No. 44 Cortlandt-st. This sale will comprise a general variety of staple goods. Also a large invoice of stock goods. Sale without reserve.

John H. Burley, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, AT No. 44 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, soft-beds, wardrobes, mirrors, lounges, carpets, oilcloths, matting, counters, counter-cases, urns, coffees, &c.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public Notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For sewer in Fifty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; paving Tenth avenue, from Fifty-fifth street to Broadway. The limits embraced by such Assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; both sides of Tenth-avenue, from a point halfway distant between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets to Seventieth-street, south side Seventieth-street, both sides Sixty-ninth, Sixty-eighth, Sixty-seventh, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-third, Sixty-second, Sixty-first, Sixtieth, Fifty-ninth, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-seventh, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-fifth streets, from and to points distant halfway between the said Tenth-avenue and the streets lying on either side of and contiguous to the said Tenth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
New-Court-house, Office Board of Assessors, July 18, 1862.

PERMITS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF VAULTS.—Public notice is hereby given that the following rates for permits to construct vaults have been established under an ordinance of the Common Council, viz.:

For vaults to buildings occupied exclusively as dwellings, for each superficial foot, fifty cents.

For vaults to buildings used partly as dwellings and partly for business purposes, one dollar per superficial foot.

For vaults to buildings used exclusively for mercantile purposes, two dollars per superficial foot.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN, } Croton
A. W. CRAVEN, } Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 South-street, New-York, May 5, 1862. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the Act of the Legislature of this State, passed April 22, 1862, entitled "An act to amend an act to establish regulations for the Port of New-York, passed April 16, 1857," the provisions of the law regulating the piers, wharves, bulkheads and slips in the Port of New-York are made applicable to private piers and bulkheads, as well as public piers, and that such regulations will be enforced in reference to all piers and bulkheads, except those in respect to which special privileges have been granted by law. By order of the Board.

F. PERKINS, Secretary

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

Croton Aqueduct Department,
New-York, July 7, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE Per Cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next, on all unpaid water rents.

W. C. RHODES, Water Registrar.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.

Richard H. Bull, Secretary.

MILITIA EXEMPTIONS.—PERSONS CLAIMing exemption from military duty under the new law can obtain exemption papers as required by the act without delay. Printed forms now ready. Fee, 25 cents. Apply to H. H. RICE, Attorney and Notary, No. 241 Broadway, opposite City Hall.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE

NEW-YORK MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 61 WILLIAM-ST.,

New-York, July 25, 1862.

The Trustees submit the following statement of the affairs of the Company, in conformity with the requirements of the Charter:

Outstanding Premiums to July 1, 1861	$190,439 29
Premiums received since	535,891 80
Total	$726,331 09

No policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks, disconnected with Marine Risks.

Earned Premiums to July 1, 1862	$562,797 37
Losses and Expenses	$358,315 41
Return Premiums	45,537 56
Re-Insurance, &c.	52,365 53
Total	$456,798 50

The Company have the following assets:

Cash in Banks	$41,655 64	
United States Stocks and Treasury Notes	309,350 00	
New-York State, Bank and City Stocks	180,407 70	
Loans on Stocks and Cash due the Company	36,002 57	
Real Estate, Bonds and Mortgages	104,675 79	
		672,091 70
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable		240,325 37
Salvage, Re-Insurance and other Claims due the Company		50,161 48
Insurance Scrip and Sundry Notes at estimated value		38,065 25
Total Assets		$1,000,649 80

In view of the above results, the Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a dividend of interest of SIX PER CENT. in cash on the outstanding Certificates of Profits, to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after SATURDAY, the 30th day of August next.

Also, *Resolved*, That a dividend of FIFTEEN PER CENT. be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending June 30, 1862, for which certificates will be issued on and after MONDAY, the 1st day of September next.

The Trustees, after reserving over HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS PROFITS, have further resolved that FIFTY PER CENT. (50 per cent.) of the Outstanding Certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1858, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after MONDAY, the 1st day of September next, from which date all interest thereon will cease.

The Certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled to the extent of FIFTY PER CENT. (50 per cent.)

By order of the Board,

W. P. HANSFORD, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. W. SCHMIDT,	FRANCIS HATHAWAY,
STEWART BROWN,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ROBERT B. MINTURN,	LLOYD ASPINWALL,
STEPHEN JOHNSON,	E. P. FABRI,
CHAS. H. MARSHALL,	EDWARD KAUPE,
ARTHUR LEARY,	HENRY OELRICHS,
HENRY MEYER,	HENRY W. HUBBELL,
EDW. H. R. LYMAN,	JAMES R. SMITH,
GEORGE MOKE,	GEORGE MOSLE,
E. V. THEEAUD,	GUSTAVE H. KISSEL,
	JOHN H. EARLE, President.
	JOHN H. LYELL, Vice-President.

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

Office of the Commercial Mutual Insurance Company, Commercial Building, Nos. 57 and 59 William-st., New-York, July 22, 1862.

The Trustees, in conformity to the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 30th of June, 1862:

Premiums on risks outstanding 30th June, 1861	$169,448 45
Premiums received during the year ending 30th June, 1862	362,964 62
Total premiums	$532,413 07
Premiums marked off as earned for the year ending 30th June, 1862	$337,560 39
Losses and expenses	$219,084 66
Return premiums	51,116 94
Reinsurances	23,276 38
	$293,777 98

The Assets of the Company on the 30th June, 1862, were as follows:

Cash in banks	$90,630 47	
New-York State, City and bank stocks, United States and other stocks, and loans on stocks	524,510 54	
		$615,111 01
Premium notes and bills receivable		278,129 04
Salvage, reinsurance and other claims due the Company		25,438 41
Insurance scrip, and sundry notes, at estimated value		22,372 75
Total assets		$941,051 21

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a *Scrip Dividend of* TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the net earned premiums entitled thereto for the year ending 30th June, 1862, for which certificates may be issued on and after the 30th day of August next.

They have also this day declared an *Interest Dividend of* SIX PER CENT. on the outstanding scrip, payable on and after Tuesday, the 12th day of August next.

A portion of the excess over Half a Million of Dollars of accumulated reserved profits, is to be applied to the redemption of the outstanding scrip: and the Board has directed that the whole of the Certificates of Profits of the issue of 1857, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 12th day of August next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be surrendered at the time of payment, and canceled.

By order of the Board.

HENRY D. KING, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

HENRY W. BARSTOW,	MOSES TAYLOR,
JAMES C. BELL,	JAMES W. PHILLIPS,
CHARLES L. FROST,	JOHN G. WILLIAMS,
GEO. B. MOREWOOD,	WM. H. BRODIE,
SHEPPARD GANDY,	LOUIS S. FELLOWS,
CHARLES CAROW,	WILLARD M. NEWELL,
THOS. B. CODDINGTON,	CHARLES M. FRY,
JAMES H. GRAY,	CHARLES P. MARKS,
JOHN D. WILSON,	STEPH. D. HARRISON,
JOSIAH O. LOW,	H. K. CORNING,
WILLIAM A. SALE,	WILLIAM T. FROST,
HENRY O. BREWER,	WM. R. KIRKLAND,
CHARLES W. BLOSSOM,	EBEN B. CROCKER,
HENRY K. BULL,	JOHN C. JACKSON,
EDWARD SAPORTAS,	JOSEPH F. NAVARRO,
JAMES H. MULFORD,	ANTHONY P. FRANCIA,
JAMES D. CARHART,	SMITH J. EASTMAN,
RICHARD P. BUNDLE,	EDWARD L. HEDDEN.
	DANL. DRAKE SMITH, President,
	ADRIAN B. HOLMES, Vice-President.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL $250,000, WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMELL,
CHAS. K. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	ALVE. E. LAING,
SILAS BRONSON,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
A. R. ESO,	JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
JOHN WATSON,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
S. T. NICOLL,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	JOHN J. WALKER.
	HUGH LAING, President.

James B. Ames, Jr., Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm of DAWSON, WARREN & HYDE, composed of DORMAN T. WARREN, ELLSWORTH H. HYDE and ROBERT DUNCAN, has been dissolved by the death of Ellsworth H. Hyde. Accounts of said firm will be settled by D. T. WARREN & CO., No. 4 Maiden-lane.

DORMAN T. WARREN.
New-York, July 26, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given that the business partnership of A. SPADONE, consisting of A. SPADONE, general partner, and DORMAN T. WARREN and ELLSWORTH H. HYDE, special partners, is dissolved by the death of said Ellsworth H. Hyde. Accounts will be settled by D. T. WARREN & CO.

New-York, July 26, 1862.

A. SPADONE,
DORMAN T. WARREN.

Referring to above dissolutions of partnerships, notice is hereby given that the undersigned have formed a new copartnership, under the firm name of D. T. WARREN & CO.

DORMAN T. WARREN,
A. SPADONE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF C. WENGLER & F. FRIEDMANN, plumbers, No. 10 Av. A, is dissolved from the 21st inst., and F. FRIEDMANN transacts said plumbing business in same place in his own name and responsibility. New-York, July 22, 1862.

C. WENGLER.
F. FRIEDMANN.

LOUIS BRANDT, VETERINARY SURGEON, No. 51 East 24th-st., New-York. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Consultation free.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY.

Cleveland, Ohio, July 23, 1862.—Interest due 1st prox. on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid by Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL, & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York. CHAS. L. RHODES, Vice-President

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its first mortgage bonds, dated April 14, 1851, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at its office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest nineteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company first mortgage bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 19, 21, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33; being the lowest outstanding numbers. From and after the 6th day of August, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease, by the terms of said agreement.

JOHN A. STEWART, Sec'y.

Office of the Erie Railway Company, New-York, July 24, 1862.

THE HOLDERS OF THE CERTIFICATES of D. S. GREGORY and J. C. B. DAVIS, Trustees, are hereby notified that on and after the 1st day of August next, payment will be made at the office of the Treasurer, in Erie-place, of the coupons of the Fifth Mortgage Bonds, represented by said certificates, with interest from May 1, 1861, to Aug. 1, 1862. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, Office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, New-York, July 25, 1862.

INTEREST ON BONDS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY will be paid at the Company's office, in New-York, on and after Aug. 1 prox. The Bond transfer books will be closed from July 28 to Aug. 1, both inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

TO ARMY OFFICERS, PAYMASTERS AND OTHERS.—VAN VLECK & TUCKER, No. 4 Broadway, one door from Wall-st., will furnish small gold in dollar pieces, quarter eagles, and five dollar pieces, in exchange for twenty dollar gold pieces, without extra charge, in amounts to suit.

New-York and Harlem Railroad Co., Treasurer's Office, Corner 4th-av. & 26th-st., New-York, July 23, 1862.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds will be paid on and after August 1, at the Treasurer's office. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF CITY OF MILWAUKEE BONDS, issued to "the Horicon Railroad Company," are invited to examine a statement of immediate interest to them, to be seen at the Banking House of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

MONEY.—PERSONS REQUIRING TEMPORARY accommodation are requested to procure a prospectus of the Mutual Loan and Guaranty Company, No. 57 Chatham-st. Business bills promptly discounted.

URWICK & KING, Agents.

THE INTEREST ON THE FIRST MORTgage bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, due Aug. 1, will be paid at No. 25 William-st., by H. C. KINGSLEY.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISco City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

GOLD, SILVER, AND UNITED STATES Demand Notes, bought at the highest premium, by P. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

The New-York Central Railroad Company, Treasurer's Office, Albany, July 19, 1862.

EIGHTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof,—free of the United States Income Tax, which will also be paid by the Company—payable on the 20th day of August next, upon stock registered at New-York, Boston and Albany, and on the 23d day of September next upon stock registered at London.

Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York, will receive their Dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.

The Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business on Thursday, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston on the morning of Saturday, the 23d day of August next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

Office of the Galena and Chicago Union R. R. Co., Chicago, July 21, 1862.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A DIVIDEND of Three Per Cent. has been this day declared by this Company, payable at this office on and after the 30th inst., in exchange on New-York at par. The Income Tax of three per cent. will be reserved from all dividends paid on and after the 1st of August next

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

Corn Exchange Bank, New-York, July 19, 1862.

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on the 1st day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to day of payment inclusive. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

St. Nicholas Bank, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York, July 19, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., payable on the 31st inst. The transfer book will be closed from to-day until the 31st inst., inclusive. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Office Williamsburgh Gas Light Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., July 16, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) pc. Cent., payable on and after Saturday next, July 19. The Transfer books will be closed from date until the 19th. C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.—OFFICE No. 175 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.

DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of *five per cent.*, payable to the stockholders on the 31st inst.

Transfer books closed from the 24th till the 31st inst., inclusive. By order. E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

Office of the Knickerbocker Ice Co., No. 432 Canal-st., New-York, July 23, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have declared a dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 28th inst. The transfer books will be closed till after that date.

THEO. BROWNING, Secretary.

Clinton Fire Insurance Company, New-York, June 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

The Leather Manufacturers' Bank, July 22, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after Thursday, the 31st inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

Office of the Lenox Fire Ins. Co. No. 16 Wall-st., New-York, July 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, JULY 15, 1862.—THE Board of Directors of the East River Insurance Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.

THOS. PALMER, Secretary.

Office of the New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Co., New-York, July 26, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on the 29th inst. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE GERHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 1 Pine-st.—July 21, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, NOS. 128 AND 130 BROADWAY.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on 15th inst. JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

New-York, July 17, 1862.

Astor Fire Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall-st.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand.

New-York, July 15, 1862. ROBT. D. HAIT, Sec.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, etc., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

SHINPLASTERS—EXCHANGE TICKETS—A large assortment of specimens at the Lithographic establishmen of FRED. MAYER & CO., No. 96 Fulton-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR REVENUE STAMPS.

Treasury Department, Office of Internal Revenue, July 26, 1862.

PROPOSALS will be received until WEDNESDAY, the 6th of August next, for furnishing Revenue Stamps, under the recent act of Congress imposing stamp duties.

Bidders will state the price per thousand stamps, deliverable in packages of ten thousand each at the Treasury Department in Washington.

Also, the price per thousand in similar packages, deliverable to the agent of the Department at the place of manufacture.

Also, the price per thousand, delivered in larger packages, as required, either at the Department or place of manufacture.

Also, the price per thousand, separated in such quantities as may be daily ordered for the use of Collectors and others, never less than two hundred stamps, and securely packed in tin cases, suitable binders' board boxes, with muslin, or other equally strong covers, or lined envelopes, according to the quantity and distance to be conveyed, as may be required by the Department, stating the difference, if any, between the cost of delivery to an agent at the place of manufacture and at Washington.

All such packages, before mailing, to be recxamined, and the stamps recounted by an agent of this Department.

Bidders will also give the additional cost for directing packages for the mails and preparing blank receipts, under the direction of an agent of the Department, either at the Department or manufactory.

Proposals must be made for the stamps in sheets, perfectly gummed, and perforated in such a manner that each separate stamp can be readily detached and used.

On and after Wednesday, the 30th of July instant, designs for the proposed stamps may be seen at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Each bid is to be accompanied with a specimen of the style of engraving and the quality of paper to be furnished, which will be submitted to a board of disinterested experts or artists for examination; and the accepted bidder, before the final consummation of a contract, will be required to furnish proof impressions of the engravings of the several denominations of stamps.

Specimens of board and tin boxes and lined envelopes must also be submitted with each bid. It is necessary to protect the boxes by muslin, or other covers, in the most effectual manner, against wet and abrasion. The contract will require all dies and plates to be prepared and kept in repair, and that new dies and plates shall be made, either for the present denominations of stamps or others, without charge, at the pleasure of the Department. And all such dies and plates are to be the property of the United States, for the service of the Treasury Department.

No bids will be considered except from parties who have been actually engaged in the business of copper-plate or steel engraving and printing, and who are thus engaged at the time of bidding, and provided with all the necessary facilities to execute the work promptly, and give the requisite protection to the stamps, dies and plates in their possession.

Parties not known to the Department will furnish proof as to these points.

In awarding the contract the Commissioner of Internal Revenue reserves the right of deciding which bid, in its practical results, may be most to the interest of the Department, having reference to the style of the work, security, mode of packing, &c.

Proposals should be carefully sealed, and marked "Proposals for Revenue Stamps," and addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Army Clothing and Equipage Office, 23d and Girard sts., Philadelphia, July 19, 1862.

PROPOSALS FOR BLANKETS AND HATS.—Separate Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned, at this Office, until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, 5th day of August next, for furnishing and delivering at the Schuylkill Arsenal,

75,000 ARMY BLANKETS,

wool, gray, (with the letters U. S. in black, four inches long, in the centre,) to be seven feet long, five feet six inches wide, and to weigh five pounds each. Also,

32,000 UNIFORM HATS, (black felt.)

All deliveries will be subject to inspection, and must conform in all respects to the sealed army patterns deposited in this Office; a just and rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the samples.

Proposals will be received for any part of the above articles. Bidders will state the time and amount of each delivery. The blankets are required to be delivered within ninety days, and the hats within sixty days from date of award of contract.

The right is reserved by the Deputy Quartermaster-General to accept any part or the whole of a bid offered, or to reject the bids in whole or in part, as the interest of the Government in his opinion may require. Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee that the bidder will execute a contract, with good and sufficient bond, if his bid be accepted. Proposals unaccompanied with satisfactory guarantee will not be considered; and contracts will be awarded only to established manufacturers of, or dealers in, the articles. The failure to comply with any one order under the contract to operate to the forfeiture of the entire penalty of the bond. Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for Blankets and Hats," and addressed to G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

Office of the Street Commissioner, No. 39 Park-row, Times Building, New-York, July 24, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until half past 12 o'clock P. M. of THURSDAY, July 31, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.:

Regulating and grading One Hundred and Tenth street, between Sixth and Ninth avenues.

For flagging sidewalks in Lenox and Reade streets, between City Hall-place and Chatham-street.

For setting curb and gutter in Seventh-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Fifty-third streets, and flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of same.

For building pier foot of Fifty-ninth-street, North River.

For dredging slip between piers number Nineteen and Twenty, North River.

Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered, if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation. Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures. Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and the agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, July 19, 1862.

SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, Street Commissioner.

Office Croton Aqueduct Department, July 15, 1862.

TO SEWER BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of TUESDAY, July 29, 1862, for the construction of the following sewers, to wit:

In Fifty-third-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues;

In Washington-street, between Bethune and Bank streets;

In Fifty-second-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway;

In Twenty-third-street, from East River to present sewer, near Avenue A;

And for receiving basins and culverts at the northwest and southwest corners of Avenue A and Seventh-street.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

Office of the Croton Aqueduct Department, July 15, 1862.

TO TRAP-BLOCK PAVERS.—SEPARATE sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of Tuesday, July 29, 1862, for the paving of the following streets, to wit:

West-street, from Liberty to and through Cortlandt-street to Greenwich-street.

Eleventh-street, from Broadway to and through University-place and Thirteenth-street to Fifth-avenue.

Chambers-street and James-slip, with parts of intersecting streets, from Chatham-street to South-street.

And for crosswalks on Ninth-avenue from Fifty-third to Sixty-third streets, and on Sixth-avenue, at Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee of Palmyra Hollin, Plaintiff, against MATILDA C. BROWN, the wife of John G. Brown, and the said John G. Brown, Defendants.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action, on the 20th day of May, 1862, I, the Referee, appointed in and by said judgment for the purpose of carrying into effect such judgment, will sell, at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 25th day of July, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, through E. H. LUDLOW, Real Estate Auctioneer, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the dwelling-house thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-fifth street, distant one hundred feet eastwardly from the southeasterly corner of Twenty-fifth-street and the Seventh-avenue, and running thence southwardly and parallel with the Seventh-avenue, through the centre of a party wall, ninety-eight feet nine inches to the centre line of the block, thence eastwardly, and parallel with Twenty-fifth-street, eighteen feet, thence northwardly and parallel with the Seventh-avenue, and through the centre of another party wall, ninety-eight feet nine inches, to the said southerly side of Twenty-fifth-street, and thence westwardly along the same eighteen feet, to the place of beginning, be said dimensions more or less.—Dated July 2, 1862. JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to the 5th

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S DEPARTMENT.

The Rebels Concentrating a large Force South of the James River.

Stonewall Jackson Reported to be in Command.

THREATENED ATTACK ON SUFFOLK.

Depredations of Rebel Cavalry at Gloucester Point.

An Important Rebel Mail Arrangement Interfered With.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, July 26.

I am credibly informed that large rebel forces are being concentrated on the line of the James River, above the junction of the Appottamox and James Rivers. They came down from Richmond by the Richmond and Petersburgh Railroad. It is believed they already number from 50,000 to 70,000 men, and that Stonewall JACKSON is in command of them, notwithstanding the rumor that he is in pursuit of Gen. POPE.

My informant is very confident that the rebels are now making a bold stand at the above named place, and are bringing all the forces there they can spare from Richmond.

My informant also believes that it is the intention of the rebels to make an attack very soon on Suffolk, as they are said to be within twenty miles of that city, with considerable force.

The steamer *Mystic* arrived this morning at Fortress Monroe from Washington, laden with commissary stores, and left at noon for Harrison's Landing.

The steamer *R. Donaldson* leaves here this afternoon for the James River with commissary stores.

The *Nellie Baker* has been repaired, and started on her first trip to-day to Harrison's Landing, laden with clothing for the army.

Three companies of Gibson's Battery passed here to-day, *en route* to Harrison's Landing. The companies were full, and every man in perfect health.

The night before last a company of rebel cavalry came down on Gloucester Point, opposite Yorktown, and seized and carried off a lot of contrabands that had accumulated there, and also forced into the rebel army all the male inhabitants that could be found there capable of bearing arms. They then set fire to a lot of ship timber, and taking with them their trophies, took their departure.

The rebel cavalry are almost daily prowling about that region seeking plunder of any kind, and pressing into the rebel service all the men they can find who they think can be of any use to them.

Similar depredations are being committed in the immediate vicinity of Williamsburgh, whether by the guerrillas or the regulers of the rebel army it is hard to determine, for the guerrillas often go clothed like the regular rebel cavalry. By this disguise they assume authority which otherwise they could not do. In their masqued characters they commit many depredations, telling civilians they have rightful authority for their act, being regular Confederate cavalry.

The gunboat *Dragon* was accidentally run ashore yesterday; but was towed off to-day in safety.

Yesterday a man obtained a pass in Norfolk for the pretended purpose of going to North Carolina. He was watched by an officer and followed several miles out from Norfolk, when he took a wrong road, and was steering his course toward Richmond. The officer then quicely rode up to him, arrested him, and found upon him two thousand letters he was about to convey to Richmond. He was taken back to Norfolk and lodged in jail to await his trial. He admitted and stated he got two dollars apiece for conveying letters between Norfolk and Richmond. This will stop the avenue by which letters and papers have been passed to and from Richmond.

The steamship *Massachusetts* arrived at Fortress Monroe to-day from Port Royal. She is bound to New-York. She reports all quiet on the South Carolina and Georgia coast.

The steamship *South America* left Fortress Monroe at 4 o'clock this afternoon, laden with contrabands. She has gone up the James River.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, July 27.

The steamer *State of Maine* arrived at Fortress Monroe this morning at 7 o'clock, from City Point, with 350 Union prisoners from Richmond. They were brought down to City Point in baggage cars, in charge of Dr. CULLEN, Medical Director of LONGSTREET's Division, and Capt. HOPKINS, C. S. A., and of Col. SWITZER, of Gen. MCCLELLAN's Staff. Every courtesy was shown them, and every possible favor extended to our sick and wounded while in prison. Dr. SUMMITT, the Surgeon in charge of the *State of Maine* pattents, says:

"We were visited at Harrison's Landing by Gen. MCCLELLAN and one of his Staff officers, and the Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac, Dr. SETTERMAN, to examine the condition of the vessel. Gen. MCCLELLAN conversed freely with a large number of our returned prisoners, and appeared to be very glad to see them. One of the soldiers said to the General that he intended to get well and come back and help take Richmond, when the General remarked: *Then you will have to return very soon!*

The rebels apologized for bringing our prisoners to City Point in baggage and cattle cars, and gave as a reason that their passenger cars were engaged in conveying troops to Gen. JACKSON, and, on asking where he was, they answered that no one of them knew where he was. Our prisoners saw five trains of rebel soldiers being conveyed from Petersburgh toward Richmond.

Capt. HOPKINS is acting as Colonel at City Point. He said no one knew where Stonewall JACKSON was; but that they knew enough of him to reinforce him.

At Richmond the rebels are building three iron-clad gunboats. One, the *New Merrimac*, is nearly completed, and ready for the guns to be put on board. Another, called the *Lady Davis*, is now being iron-clad, and the third one on the stocks not so far advanced.

A rebel soldier and officer remarked that their camps were about 3½ miles back from the James River, and said, "We keep back out of the way of your shells, for we don't like your gunboats."

The *State of Maine* is in fine condition and attracts attention for the order and neatness displayed with so many sick and wounded on her decks. Dr. JACKS, of Pennsylvania, is on board sick from over-exertion while among the suffering soldiers.

There has been, and now is, considerable rebel force along the James River, between City Point and Richmond, and also at or near Petersburgh, but they appear, by the movements witnessed during the last two or three days, to be moving the Petersburgh troops north, but we can obtain no proof that they are going beyond Richmond.

The City of Richmond is in a very good condition, great care having been taken of the cleanliness of the streets. The filthiest part of the city is said to be the tobacco storehouses, which are now used as prisons, so many being crowded in them that they soon become filthy, and not fit for human beings to inhabit.

From the Petersburgh *Express* of July 25, we copy the following:

"There are sundry rumors to the effect that FARRAGUT's and PORTER's vessels are on the point of leaving for Mobile and the James River. That PORTER's mortar sloops intend returning to New-Orleans seems a positive fact, but it is doubtful if FARRAGUT's eight vessels, that run the blockade on the 28th ult., will repeat their experiment, though they could do so at night with little apprehension of loss. Since the repulse of Gen. MCCLELLAN public attention is and will be turned to Richmond, and every effort made by the Government to reinforce the army and render the fall of the Virginia capital certain. Under such circumstances there is very little probability that we shall receive more land forces, and without them, it appears, nothing will be done. The Peninsular Canal will be of no benefit to us for the present, and for the remainder of the month we will do little more, I opine, than keep guard opposite Vicksburgh, as we did for nearly two months off Fort Pillow, broiling in the heat, and contending desperately, though unsuccessfully, with the myriads of mosquitoes."

The same paper pronounces FARRAGUT's Canal a dead failure, and says the work, as it now stands, is a model of engineering stupidity.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Gen. Halleck's Visit to Gen. McClellan a Brief One—Burning of a Schooner in James River—The Rebels Growing Inquisitive.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sunday, July 27, 1862.

Gen. HALLECK left here at an early hour yesterday morning. Like his arrival, his departure was unattended by any display or ostentation. His visit was brief—not occupying over a few hours' time, most of which was spent in close consultation with Gen. MCCLELLAN. A few superior officers only, were made aware of his presence.

The schooner *Louisiana Reeves*, anchored in the river, and loaded with about four thousand bushels of condemned corn, was burnt to the water's edge, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Other vessels were lying in the vicinity of the burning schooner, but, fortunately, escaped damage. The circumstances attending the affair are of rather a suspicious nature, so much so that the Provost-Marshal has instituted a rigid investigation. It appears that a man named VOORHAUGHN entered into an arrangement with Government to purchase the corn at a mere nominal price. He had it placed on board the schooner—which was a worthless craft, and said to be insured for a sum greatly exceeding her value—with the intention of conveying it to New-York. The Captain of the schooner was not interested in the transaction, and professes entire ignorance as to the origin of the fire. The matter will doubtless be cleared up in a few days, and the guilty parties, if any, will be made to suffer. Possibly there may be more of design in the affair than the hasty perusal of this paragraph would at first lead us to credit. A rebel sympathizer would consider it a brilliant achievement to destroy our entire fleet of transports and sailing-vessels, with their cargoes of quartermasters' and commissary stores, by covertly firing one of the number, and then letting it drift among the shipping. In a large army it is exceedingly difficult to exclude every disloyal or partially disloyal person, but if by any act one should give intimation of his presence, then it is time to deal out to him his just desserts.

The rebels are evidently becoming impatient to know more of our condition and plans. The inertness of the army is a source of serious trouble to them, inasmuch as they cannot conjecture from the slightest demonstration on our part the probable nature or magnitude of the next intended movement. A body of rebel cavalry, said to number 800 strong, exhibited unusual boldness yesterday afternoon, by approaching our lines, driving in the pickets and causing headquarter butchers, who were pursuing their avocation, to make a hasty retreat. For sanitary reasons, it is the practice of butchers to perform their special duty outside the limits of the camp, when such a course is practicable. In this instance they were out nearly a mile beyond the camp proper. They took with them five cattle, two of which they had killed and stored in a wagon, when the enemy appeared. The other three they left on the field. None of our men are reported to have been injured. The rebels did not venture within range of our artillery, or some of their horses might have gone back without riders. Our cavalry were sent out to meet the enemy, but he had retired at a safe distance before they arrived on the ground.

Although the Battle of Williamsburgh is an event of the past, and has been pretty thoroughly described and criticised by numerous pens, it seems no more than an act of justice to the actors in the engagement that the official reports of Corp and Division Commanders should be given to the public, or at least to the War Department, that they may be placed among the Government archives. It is understood that Gen. HEINTZELMAN's Report, embracing that of HOOKER's and KEARNEY's, has not yet been forwarded to Washington. No blame, however, is attached to Gen. HEINTZELMAN, as he performed his part promptly some time ago.

Capt. A. P. MARTIN, of the third Massachusetts Battery, has been appointed Chief of Artillery of the Division (MORELL's.) The gallant conduct of Capt. MARTIN, upon several occasions, justly entitles him to this mark of appreciation. WHIT.

THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

Important and Successful Cavalry Expedition—Official Report of Lieut.-Col. Kilpatrick.

HEADQUARTERS HARRIS LIGHT CAVALRY, CAMP KING, July 24, 1862.

TO GEN. KING: *General*—I have the honor to report that in obedience to your orders, I left Fredericksburgh at 4 o'cock P. M., the 22d inst, with detachments of the Harris Light Cavalry (160), Third Indiana Cavalry (130) and Fourteenth Brooklyn, N. Y. S. M. (100), in all 390 men—crossed the Massaponix River at 8 P. M., and bivouacked four miles the other side, leaving the Brooklyn Fourteenth to guard the ford and roads leading from Bowling Green and New-Market. At 2 o'clock, A. M., of the 23d, I commenced a rapid march for the rebel camp, supposed to be at Carmel Church. At daybreak I saw the church but no camp, the rebels having crossed the North Anna River a few days before. A woman having informed me that a scouting party came along at 7 A. M. daily to the church, I placed in ambush Capt. ALLAN M. SEYMOUR with his company. He had just placed his men in position, when his alluring detail was suddenly attacked by nine or ten men, supported by some fifty others. Capt. SEYMOUR immediately charged, forcing the advance back upon their supports. I went to his assistance with a small force, leaving Major CHAPMAN and DAVIES to guard the cross roads at the church. The enemy was whipped and driven into the river. Lieut. KIMBALL crossed and soon returned, reporting that the camp was in sight and the enemy in column of platoons in the road, with skirmishers covering several hundred yards in front.

I ordered up the reserve and with Major DAVIES and Capt. WALTERS reconnoitred the enemy. He occupied a good position on the brow of a hill sloping gently toward the river—level in rear and a fine position for a cavalry fight. I determined at once to attack him, leaving Capts. SEYMOUR, MCIRVIN and GRINTON to guard the ford. I directed Major DAVIES to deploy the carbineers of the Harris Light Cavalry as skirmishers on the right and left of the road in column of platoons to charge. Major DAVIES advanced rapidly with his skirmishers gaining ground to the right for the purpose of flanking the enemy and forcing his skirmishers back and beyond his column in the road. Major CHAPMAN seeing that this column was about to retire, charged most gallantly, routing and pursuing him to within sight of Hanover Junction, nearly five miles. His camp was destroyed, tents and stores burned, also seven car loads of grain. Suddenly and most unexpectedly a large force of cavalry (afterwards found to be STUART's) came down on the right. I ordered up the reserve, and the enemy, though greatly outnumbering our tired and worn-out soldiers, was promptly met by Majors DAVIES and CHAPMAN and forced back in great confusion far beyond the range of Capt. WALTERS' carbineers. Having accomplished all that could be done with safety, I at once recrossed the river and took up a strong position near the church. The enemy did not have the boldness to follow. At 12 M. we started for Fredericksburgh, and reached camp at 11 P. M. of the same day. During the long march, and the two skirmishes in the morning, the whole command, officers and men, conducted themselves most nobly. I would particularly mention Maj. DAVIES, who deserves great credit for the gallant and able manner in which he har dled his skirmishers. He and his officers, Capt. WALTERS and Lieut. PLUM of Co. L., and Lieut. KIMBALL, of Co. F, were constantly in the advance, and exposed to the sharpest fire of the enemy, Maj. CHAPMAN and his whole command, who promptly obeyed each order and charged most gallantly—braver and more eager men never met an enemy; Adjt. BENJAMIN GREGORY, who fearlessly and correctly carried orders on the field, and his untiring exertions during the entire expedition; Sergeants MCCUTCHEN Co. F, GRIDDEN and HARRIS Co. L, and Regimental Color-Sergt. ALFRED RASPOLEN, won pride from all by deeds of daring done by each. I have the honor to be your obt servant,

JUDSON KILPATRICK,
Lieut.-Colonel Commanding.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Commodore Tatnall's Trial and Acquittal.

REBEL REPORTS OF NATIONAL MOVEMENTS.

Effect of General Pope's Orders on the Confederates.

REPORTED MASSACRE ON ROANOKE ISLAND.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 28.

The Richmond *Enquirer* and Petersburgh *Express* of the 25th inst., have been received here. They contain but very little news of interest, their columns being filled with extracts from Northern papers.

The Petersburgh *Express* says, editorially, in speaking of drafting in this section:

"Whilst we are disposed to believe this is pretty generally the true aspect of the matter at the North, our belief is nevertheless not founded upon the statements of the Yankee journals, and we caution the people of the South not to allow their minds and measures to be influenced by such worthless authority. Again we should repudiate all this tattle of theirs about the slow progress of recruiting, and look upon it as only a ruse by which they are seeking to throw the South off her guard, and thus cause her to relax preparations for increasing her forces and strengthening her defences, so as to put herself in the proper position to cope successfully with a largely augmented Federal army."

The same paper has a telegram dated KNOXVILLE 24th, which says:

"COL. MORGAN sends, by special courier, to headquarters of Tennessee, a dispatch from Georgetown, Ky., stating that he had taken eleven cities and towns, with a very heavy amount of army stores, and that he has a force sufficient to hold all the country outside of Lexington and Frankfort, which places are chiefly garrisoned by Home Guards. The bridges between Lexington and Cincinnati have all been destroyed."

The *Enquirer* says:

"At a late hour Thursday night we were informed that a skirmish took place yesterday morning at Malvern Hill, between a small portion of our forces and an advance guard of the enemy. We could not learn the particulars. Several soldiers wounded in this skirmish arrived in the city last night."

The *Enquirer* also contains the following:

"Twenty-two pieces of artillery, part of the eighty pieces taken by the English from the Russians at the battle of Inkerman, and presented to the Confederacy by British merchants, brought over in the *Nashville*, have arrived at Macon. They bear evidence of having seen service. With some alterations, they will hereafter speak for themselves in a manner highly creditable. Some thirty-eight pieces more are expected at the same place."

We find the following in the editorial columns of the same paper:

"The great necessity of maintaining our army in its utmost efficiency is manifest to every one. Our enemy, baffled, but not broken, and a giant in power, is gathering his forces and ordering enormous levies of fresh men, and he is preparing to renew the onset with frantic energy. This is no time for our soldiers to scatter, on the contrary every man should be at his post and ready to resist or to strike."

In this paper is published an order, noticed in the continuation of the above article, in which railroad agents and employes are required to lend their aid in the reclamation of stragglers and deserters.

The following, abusive of extortioners, is found in the local columns of the *Enquirer*:

"The avenues to pecuniary prosperity are wide open. Men from every quarter of the Confederate States, exempt from the onerous duty of serving their country, have stepped in to serve themselves; and with an energy unbounded, are systematically engaged in squeezing out the vitals of the poor, and draining the purses of the rich. The corporate limits furnish them a theatre in which they practice aboriginal barbarities, with a success and proficiency which would have been honored with the chaplets in the days of the Coliseum. They beard the old merchant lions in their dens, and rush amidst the lesser victims with a style and impetus as graceful and elastic as the panther. Full of the spirit of competition, they strive to excel in the divine art of cheating. Every disinterested individual's pocket-book is converted by them into a capillary contrivance perpetually sweating, out of which exudes the filthous creations of the currency under the irresistible pressure of extortion. The native swindlers pile their profits up in City lots; the imported suckers put their shinplasters in their trunks, or turn them into stocks. Hereafter, when the war is over, we must look out for a fictitious aristocracy of extortioners elevated into brown stone from the fees of humanity, arrogant by circumstances and hospitable by necessity."

THE BLOCKADE RUN.

The Charleston *Mercury* states that the steamers *Nashville* and *Kate*, which recently brought valuable cargoes of arms and ammunition into a Southern port, have succeeded in making their way out to sea, in spite of the blockade squadron at the point where they escaped.

THANKS TO THE DEFENDERS OF VICKSBURGH.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, July 22, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 15.—The successful defence of Vicksburgh against the mortar fleet of the enemy, by Maj.-Gen. VAN DORN, and the officers and men under his command, entitles them to the gratitude of the country, the thanks of the Government and the admiration of the army. By their gallantry and good conduct they have not only saved the city intrusted to them, but they have shown that bombardments of cities, if bravely resisted, achieve nothing for the enemy, and only serve to unveil his malice and the hypocrisy of his pretended wish to restore the Union. The world now sees that his mission is one of destruction, not restoration.

Lieut. BROWN and the officers and crew of the Confederate steamer *Arkansas*, by their heroic attack upon the Federal fleet before Vicksburgh, equaled the highest recorded examples of courage and skill. They prove that the navy, when it regains its proper element, will be one of the chief bulwarks of National defence, and that it is entitled to a high place in the confidence and affections of the country.

By command of the Secretary of War.
(Signed) S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

TATNALL ACQUITTED.

From the Richmond Enquirer, July 24.

The Naval Court-martial appointed to inquire into the circumstances attending the destruction of the *Merrimac*, have acquitted JOSIAH TATNALL. In the report the Court-martial use the following language:

"The Court do further find that the accused had, while in command of the *Virginia*, and previous to the evacuation of Norfolk, thrown down the gage of battle to the enemy's fleet in Hampton Roads, and that the enemy had declined to take it up; that the day before Norfolk was evacuated, a consultation, at the instance of the Secretary of the Navy, was held by a joint commission of army and navy officers, as to the best disposition to be made of the ship; that the accused was in favor of passing Fortress Monroe, and taking the ship into York River, or running down before Savannah with her; that in this he was overruled by the council, who advised that she should remain on this side of Fortress Monroe, for the protection of Norfolk and Richmond, and that, in accordance with this advice, he proceeded to regulate her movements; that, after the evacuation of Norfolk, Westover, on James River, became the most suitable position for her to occupy; that, while in the act of lightening her for the purpose of taking her up to that point, the pilots for the first time declared their inability to take her up, even though her draft should be reduced to its minimum of eighteen feet; that, by the evacuation of Norfolk and the abandonment of our forts below Westover, both banks of the James River below that point were virtually given up to the enemy; that the ship thus cut off from Norfolk and Richmond was deprived of all outward sources of supply, save those of the most precarious and uncertain character; that her stores of provisions would not last for more than three weeks; that when lightened she was made vulnerable to the attacks of the enemy, and that after having been lightened there were no available means of bringing her down to her proper draft and fighting trim, and that she had but two small boats, each capable of landing not more than fifteen or eighteen men at a time, even in smooth water. Such being the facts and circumstances under the influence of which the *Virginia* found herself after the evacuation of Norfolk, it was, in the opinion of the Court, only necessary for the enemy to continue to refuse battle, as he had done since it was first offered by Capt. TATNALL, early in April, and thenceforward to keep strict watch about the *Virginia*, in order, when her provisions were exhausted, to make her his prize and the crew his prisoners.

Being thus situated, the only alternative, in the opinion of the Court, was to abandon and burn the ship, then and there, which in the judgment of the Court, was deliberately and wisely done, by order of the accused.

THE YANKEE RAID AT BEAVER DAM.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 23.

We have received a full and current account of the raid made by the Harris Cavalry, of New-York, upon the depôt at Beaver Dam, Hanover County, on Sunday morning last. From the best information it appears that they left Fredericksburgh on Saturday evening about 4 o'clock, and came some fourteen miles of the way that night. Early on Sunday morning they came on to Beaver Dam, where they arrived about 8 o'clock. Here they found nothing to oppose them, and they at once set to work to destroy, by burning the depôt office, water tank, and cord wood. In the depôt there were about one hundred and seventy barrels of flour belonging to the army, a few bushels of oats, a case of shoes, a small lot of ammunition and a few arms, some tents, and perhaps a few other things of little value, nearly all of which were consumed.

They also tore up the railway in several places, and cut down about a half-dozen telegraph poles. The operator, Mr. SMITH, was arrested for refusing to give them information, but succeeded in making his escape. They also obstructed the railroad track, expecting to run the train off; but, luckily, failed in their attempt. The up-train was signaled and induced to turn to Richmond by a servant named DICK, the property of Dr. TERRILL, of Hanover. Their stay at Beaver Dam was limited to some thirty minutes, at the end of which time the whistle of the up-train sounded, and some one having told them that there would probably be some four or five hundred soldiers abroad, they hurriedly decamped.

At Beaver Dam, and on the route to and from, they captured some six or eight prisoners of war, sick soldiers and stragglers. Whilst returning they were pursued by three members of the Hanover Cavalry, who were at home on a furlough. These succeeded in mortally wounding one of the Yankees, who has since died. Their love of horse flesh was fully exhibited by their taking off some six or eight animals, "without the consent of their owners first had and obtained." They had all along with them any quantity of counterfeit Confederate money, besides bogus city of Richmond and other notes. In one instance they gave a man $45 counterfeit Confederate bills for a basket of chickens. In another case they gave their bond, $25 in counterfeit money, and an old watch, for a horse. At every private house they demanded food, milk and the latest papers from Richmond.

ANOTHER SCARE ON THE CENTRAL ROAD.

From the Richmond Examiner, July 24.

When the train from the West, on the Central Railroad, reached Frederick's Hall, a station 50 miles from this city, it was met by a rumor that the Yankee cavalry had made another raid from Fredericksburgh, and had possession of the track at Anderson turn-out, 10 miles below Beaver Dam, and 30 miles from Richmond. The telegraph wire not being in working order, there was no means of ascertaining the truth of this report. Under the circumstances the conductor, not choosing to risk the passengers and train, took an extra locomotive and ran down to Andersons on a reconnoissance. When he reached this place he found the report of the Yankees at that point correct, but they had left several hours previous to his arrival. He learned the following particulars:

At a 9¼ A. M., just a quarter of an hour after the passage of the train from Richmond, the Yankee cavalry, several hundred in number, made their appearance at the turn-out. Having missed the train, they seemed to have no particular object in view, but loitered about the neighborhood for a couple of hours. They, however, before taking leave, searched the house of Mr. JOHN T. ANDERSON, which is near the railroad, and took prisoner his son, who is in the Confederate service, but at home on sick furlough. They also took possession of four of Mr. ANDERSON's horses. They made no attempt to tear up the railroad, having no doubt had enough of that business at Beaver Dam last Sunday. They did not interfere with the telegraph wire through prudential motives, shrewdly guessing that any meddling with that would give notice of their presence.

REPORTED MASSACRE ON ROANOKE ISLAND.

It is believed in Eastern North Carolina that an insurrection has taken place among the several thousand runaway negroes on Roanoke Island. It is said that becoming enraged with the harsh usage experienced at the hands of their new masters, they took advantage of an opportunity presented while the Yankees were at dinner, and seizing the stacked arms, fired into them and killed several. The Yankees recovering from the panic into which they were first thrown, retook their guns and slaughtered almost every negro on the Island.

From the Postmaster at Goldsboro' we learn that heavy firing was heard in the direction of Newbern on Monday evening, beginning at 3, and continuing until 7 o'clock P. M.

The *Enquirer*, of the same day, contains the following: We learn by a gentleman from North Carolina, that the Yankee forces on Roanoke Island, having become very oppressive in their measures toward the negroes in their employ, the latter, a few days ago, rose upon the Yankees, and killed a large number of them. Subsequently, the Yankees armed themselves with revolvers, and massacred about eight hundred of the negro laborers. The next day the Yankees evacuated the island.

GEN. BEAUREGARD.

As many idle stories have been going the round of the papers relative to Gen. BEAUREGARD's whereabouts, and the cause of his absence from the army, we think it well to state that he is at present with his family at Bladon Springs, South Alabama. It will be recollected that Gen. BEAUREGARD took the field in the Southwest when our fortunes in that quarter were at their darkest period. In the active campaign which ensued, and in the perfect organization of the immense army at Corinth, he performed labors which seriously affected his health, and rendered a period of rest and recuperation absolutely necessary. That he might enjoy the much needed rest, he procured a relief from his command for a few months.

EFFECT OF GEN. POPE'S ORDERS.

The effect on the Yankee soldiers of Gen. POPE's recent orders to the "army of the Rappahannock," is already being felt by the citizens of Culpepper. The party who burnt the bridge over the Rapidan on the 13th, took breakfast that morning at the house of ALEXANDER G. TALIAFERRO, Colonel of the Twenty-first Virginia Regiment. On their approach the Colonel was at home, and was very near being captured, but, by good management, contrived to escape. After they had breakfasted, the Yankee ruffians searched the house, took possession of the family silver, broke up the table ware and knives and forks, &c., and actually wrenched from Mrs. TALIAFERRO's finger a splendid diamond ring of great value.

McCLELLAN'S REINFORCEMENTS.

For some time past a great deal has been said and written, both North and South, about the reinforcements that have been, or are about to be, received by McCLELLAN. But from a source entitled to our confidence, but which we do not feel at liberty to mention, we learn that, up to Friday night, the 18th inst., McCLELLAN's Army, now at Westover and Berkeley, had, since the battles, received not one man by way of reinforcement. BURNSIDE, with his army, was at that date at Newport's News, evidently awaiting the development of our plans, holding himself in position to reinforce either POPE or McCLELLAN, as our movements should render expedient. Had our army pressed McCLELLAN after the battle of Malvern Hill, BURNSIDE would have hastened to his relief. On the other hand, should POPE be menaced by a superior force, the BURNSIDE fleet will sail up the Rappahannock or Potomac.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS STOPPED.

Since the agreement of the Commissioners upon the exchange of prisoners, nearly twelve hundred wounded Federal prisoners taken in the late battles, have been sent to the Federal transports in James River. During this charitable, and, in all respects, honorable movement on the part of the Confederate Commissioners, we learn that the Federal army on the James made an advance up the river of about two miles. This intelligence reaching headquarters has caused a cessation of movements in regard to the exchange, and appropriate arrangements must be made before they are proceeded with.—*Daily Enquirer, July 24.*

Great Union Meeting in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 28.

A great Union mass meeting is in progress to-night, in Monument-square. Gov. BRADFORD is Chairman, and Gen. WOOL and Staff are on the stand, which is beautifully illuminated, and bears the inscription, "Our country—our fathers formed it—we'll sustain it." The square is densely packed, and the Union Leagues are marching, with innumerable flags and transparencies, while bonfires and fireworks are lighting up the square. Gov. BRADFORD's speech was enthusiastically received: His allusion to the course of President LINCOLN, and commendation of his patriotism, were loudly cheered.

Gen. WOOL, being loudly called for, made a few remarks, and was enthusiastically cheered.

The band of the New-York Seventh Regiment was present, and performed splendidly.

Patriotism in the Keystone State.

EASTON, Monday, July 28.

The County Commissioners of Lehigh have appropriated $10,000, and Northampton $30,000, for the volunteer bounty. The Norristown citizens subscribed $30,000 as a loan to the county, if legalized by the State Legislature, otherwise to be considered as a gift for giving bounty to volunteers. The County Commissioners are all Democrats, and refused to receive the money or offer any bounty.

The Case of Marshal Partridge.

NORWICH, Conn., Monday, July 28.

LEWIS S. PARTRIDGE, United States Marshal and Postmaster here under BUCHANAN, and who was recently indicted by the Grand Jury for high treason, has absconded, accompanied by other prominent parties implicated with him. The principal charge was, cutting down the staff and carrying off the United States flag.

FUNERAL OF EX-PRESIDENT VAN BUREN.

The Ceremonies on the Occasion—Gov. Morgan Present—Large Concourse of Mourners from the Surrounding Country.

The pleasant little village of Kinderhook, on the far up Hudson, long since made famous as the birthplace and residence of MARTIN VAN BUREN, the boon companion, friend, counselor and successor in office of ANDREW JACKSON, yesterday paid her last earthly honors to her favorite son. While in other portions of the country the thousands of flags, waving at half-mast, bespoke the sorrow of the nation at the loss of an Ex-President, in the village of Kinderhook the emblems of mourning were of a more heartfelt character, and betokened a deeper sorrow at the loss of an old neighbor, a kind friend, and an esteemed citizen. Business was entirely suspended in the village, the stores were all closed, and many of them, as well as the principal hotel of the place, were draped in mourning. The people of the surrounding country appeared to have turned out *en masse* to the funeral, and the number of old men to be seen among them was truly a marvel. It would hardly seem that the Ex-President, octogenarian though he was, outlived a majority of the friends of his boyhood.

The attendance of persons from abroad was large, and comprised many prominent citizens from this City and Albany. Among the number was His Excellency E. D. Morgan, Governor of the State; Hon. Horatio Ballard, Secretary of State; Thos. W. Olcott and Mr. Cassady, of Albany; Judge William Kelly, of Rhinebeck; Judge Hogeboom and Judge Miller, of Hudson; Gouverneur Kemble, of Cold Spring; Judges Leonard, Clerke and Vanderpool, of this City; James Morgan, Thos. W. Ludlow, Judge Scrugham, Wm. Allen Butler, Chas. Butler, A. J. Vanderpool and others.

A Committee of the Sachems of Tammany Hall was also present, consisting of the following gentlemen: Elijah F. Purdy, Thomas Dunlap, Moses D. Gale, Alderman Chipp, Samuel J. Tilden, Augustus Purdy, Ralph Bogart, Judge Clerke, Stephen Drew and Henry Vanderwater.

The funeral services were held in the Dutch Reformed Church at the village, which was suitably draped in mourning. Over the vestibule doors, at the entrance to the body of the church, were suspended American flags festooned with crape. A flag was also suspended over the pulpit, and the galleries, the organ, and the pulpit were all draped in mourning.

At 12 o'clock preliminary services were held at Lindenwald, the mansion of the deceased, a mile and a half south of the village, where Rev. Mr. BEADY offered prayer and read passages from the Scripture. After the services the family and near relatives and friends of the deceased took a last look at the remains previous to their being conveyed to the church. Among them were LAWRENCE VAN BUREN, brother of the Ex-President, with his family, the three sons of the deceased, JOHN VAN BUREN, ABRAHAM VAN BUREN and SMITH THOMPSON VAN BUREN, and their families.

The body was then removed to the hearse by the pall-bearers—fourteen in number—all of them old men and residents of Kinderhook and vicinity. Their names are as follows:

Nathan Wild,	Albert Hoes,
Henry Snyder,	Ephraim Best,
Hon. Wm. H. Tobey,	C. H. Wendover,
David Van Schaick,	Jno. Frisbie,
Cornelius Wilsey,	Chester Jarvis,
Hugh Van Alstyne,	William A. Mesick,
Abraham A. Van Alen,	Charles Whitney.

The services at the church commenced about 1½ o'clock, and were opened by Rev. Mr. BERRY, the Pastor, by reading passages from the Psalms. The second part of the 90th Psalm, from the church psalm-book, was then sung by the choir, commencing:

Our God our help in ages past,
Our hope in years to come.

After the psalm, Rev. Mr. BERRY pronounced an appropriate eulogy upon the deceased, which was listened to with great attention. He spoke without a text, and for about three-quarters of an hour. He said the occasion which had called them together was one of no ordinary interest; the man whom they mourned occupied not only a local position, but to him had been intrusted the destinies of the State and the nation. His death was, therefore, a National calamity. The Revolution that gave us a National existence attended his birth, and a wicked rebellion, that seeks to destroy that National existence, attends his death. The same peninsula, that shook with the tread of the grand army of the Revolution, now shakes with the tread of a grand army of freemen, who had gone forth to crush and subdue the foul spirit of rebellion. Lord CORNWALLIS surrendered the last of the British arms but a few weeks before MARTIN VAN BUREN was born. The object of the Revolution had just been attained, and it was sunrise with the Republic. Thus, while he belonged not directly to the revolutionary age, he was surrounded by the men of that age. Much of his public life was associated with the venerable men who acted in those scenes, and he embodied in his own history a large and important part of the history of the Republic.

The speaker said he would not dwell, on the present occasion, upon the talents displayed by the deceased, nor upon his moral qualities or his many public and private virtues, but would turn his attention to the progress of the country in prosperity, population and resources. He then gave a sketch of the growth of the country from the time Mr. VAN BUREN came on the stage of action down to the present.

Almost the last words spoken to him by the deceased were—"There is but one reliance." This, said the speaker, is the lesson of the hour. What he said in life, his spirit now says in death. After dwelling at some length upon the vanity of all earthly things, the reverend gentleman closed as follows: Harken, then, ye living men, whatever your position or character in life, whatever your regard or neglect for things of more than earthly moment, there is one grand lesson of the hour—in the language of the deceased, "There is but one reliance."

Rev. Bishop POTTER of Pennsylvania, and Rev. Mr. VAN ZANDT, the former pastor of the Church, occupied the pulpit with the speaker, and at the conclusion of the eulogy the latter closed the services with prayer. The lid was then raised from the coffin, and the large assembly, including hundreds who were unable to gain admittance to the Church, passed round the aisles, and took a last look at the deceased. Those who have been in the habit of seeing the Ex-President in his latter years said that the corpse bore a very natural appearance. The coffin was of rosewood, oval-topped, with silver trimmings. A silver plate upon the lid bore the following inscription:

MARTIN VAN BUREN,
DIED JULY 24, 1862,
AGED
79 YEARS, 7 MONTHS, 19 DAYS.

The ceremonies at the church having been concluded, the remains were conveyed to the village cemetery, about a quarter of a mile to the north of Kinderhook. They were escorted by Fire Company No. 2, belonging to the village. Following the Fire Company were the relatives in carriages, then the hearse, and following it a long train of carriages and citizens on foot. At the entrance to the cemetery the Fire Company opened to the right and left while the procession passed into the grounds.

The body was buried in an unenclosed lot belonging to the family, and beside the wife of the deceased, who died in 1817 at the age of 36. Previous to being lowered into the grave the coffin was inclosed in a strong, wooden box. The burial service was pronounced by Bishop POTTER in accordance with the Episcopal form, after which the earth closed forever over the remains of the Eighth President of the United States.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Marion, from New-Orleans—J. F. Aldeo, J. A. Albertson, Mme. Binuche, 6 children and servant, W. A. Bell and lady, Mrs. S. Bell and daughter, H. H. Barton, lady, infant and servant, D. W. E. Bisbee and lady, Wm. Bogel, Mrs. Bogel and daughter, J. Brennan, G. F. Brott, Mlle. Pauline Brode, F. X. Combs, A. Caveroe and son, A. B. Cammack, lady, infant, 3 children and 2 servants, J. A. Conway, A. Cessac, A. Dolfin, Mr. Benegre, lady, infant child and servant, Jacob Dietz, J. C. Davenport, Theodore Dremel, Mrs. Dussart and infant, S. Disney, Mrs. Dart, Mrs. Burton and child, Wm. Dillon, John H. Foster, J. Frost, T. Fernow, Robert Flynn, Addison Gage, Benj. Goodman, and Master Benj. Jonas, Miss M. F. Hoagland, M. G. Houghton, G. Horter, W. M. Gelen, W. M. Geddes, J. S. Holden, Jos. Hand, Daniel Harrison, G. C. Hatch, B. Holtz, C. Jambert, lady and child, Mrs. E. M. Sevens, F. Lemanay, H. B. Law, J. L. Marshall, R. H. Montgomery, Mrs. Ada F. Miller and 2 infants, Geo. W. Metcee, G. Meyer, Rudolph Miller, S. Merritt, P. McMester, John Martin, Charles Nathan and lady, Geo. Nathan, lady, infant child and 2 servants, Mrs. North, J. F. Nelson, J. Reed, W. E. Reed, J. B. Rice, Capt. Stortevant, E. B. Stanton and lady, L. L. Smith, Bernard Sanarasins and son, Miss Sanarasins, J. B. Schield, H. Schwarzenback and child, L. Seidler, T. Thayser, lady, 2 infants, 2 children and servant, N. Turne, S. F. Tate, Wm. Tam, L. G. Thorp, Mrs. Marie Volsin and servant, G. Verat, F. P. Wichman, Mrs. J. W. Wiedom, 2 children and servant, Mrs. Whitenbury and daughter, Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Wofford.

*In ship

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S DEPARTMENT.

The Rebels Concentrating a large Force South of the James River.

Stonewall Jackson Reported to be in Command.

THREATENED ATTACK ON SUFFOLK.

Depredations of Rebel Cavalry at Gloucester Point.

An Important Rebel Mail Arrangement Interfered With.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, July 26.

I am credibly informed that large rebel forces are being concentrated on the line of the James River, above the junction of the Appottamox and James Rivers. They came down from Richmond by the Richmond and Petersburgh Railroad. It is believed they already number from 50,000 to 70,000 men, and that Stonewall JACKSON is in command of them, notwithstanding the rumor that he is in pursuit of Gen. POPE.

My informant is very confident that the rebels are now making a bold stand at the above named place, and are bringing all the forces there they can spare from Richmond.

My informant also believes that it is the intention of the rebels to make an attack very soon on Suffolk, as they are said to be within twenty miles of that city, with considerable force.

The steamer *Mystic* arrived this morning at Fortress Monroe from Washington, laden with commissary stores, and left at noon for Harrison's Landing.

The steamer *R. Donaldson* leaves here this afternoon for the James River with commissary stores.

The *Nellie Baker* has been repaired, and started on her first trip to-day to Harrison's Landing, laden with clothing for the army.

Three companies of Gibson's Battery passed here to-day, *en route* to Harrison's Landing. The companies were full, and every man in perfect health.

The night before last a company of rebel cavalry came down on Gloucester Point, opposite Yorktown, and seized and carried off a lot of contrabands that had accumulated there, and also forced into the rebel army all the male inhabitants that could be found there capable of bearing arms. They then set fire to a lot of ship timber, and taking with them their trophies, took their departure.

The rebel cavalry are almost daily prowling about that region seeking plunder of any kind, and pressing into the rebel service all the men they can find who they think can be of any use to them.

Similar depredations are being committed in the immediate vicinity of Williamsburgh, whether by the guerrillas or the regulars of the rebel army it is hard to determine, for the guerrillas often go clothed like the regular rebel cavalry. By this disguise they assume authority which otherwise they could not do. In their masqued characters they commit many depredations, telling civilians they have rightful authority for their act, being regular Confederate cavalry.

The gunboat *Dragon* was accidentally run ashore yesterday; but was towed off to-day in safety.

Yesterday a man obtained a pass in Norfolk for the pretended purpose of going to North Carolina. He was watched by an officer and followed several miles out from Norfolk, when he took a wrong road, and was steering his course toward Richmond. The officer then quickly rode up to him, arrested him, and found upon him two thousand letters he was about to convey to Richmond. He was taken back to Norfolk and lodged in jail to await his trial. He admitted and stated he got two dollars apiece for conveying letters between Norfolk and Richmond. This will stop the avenue by which letters and papers have been passed to and from Richmond.

The steamship *Massachusetts* arrived at Fortress Monroe to-day from Port Royal. She is bound to New-York. She reports all quiet on the South Carolina and Georgia coast.

The steamship *South America* left Fortress Monroe at 4 o'clock this afternoon, laden with contrabands. She has gone up the James River.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, July 27.

The steamer *State of Maine* arrived at Fortress Monroe this morning at 7 o'clock, from City Point, with 350 Union prisoners from Richmond. They were brought down to City Point in baggage cars, in charge of Dr. CULLEN, Medical Director of LONGSTREET'S Division, and Capt. HOPKINS, C. S. A., and of Col. SAUNDERS, of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Staff. Every courtesy was shown them, and every possible favor extended to our sick and wounded while in prison. Dr. BURRITT, the Surgeon in charge of the *State of Maine* patients, says:

"We were visited at Harrison's Landing by Gen. MCCLELLAN and one of his Staff officers, and the Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac, Dr. SEYFERMAN, to examine the condition of the vessel. Gen. MCCLELLAN conversed freely with a large number of our returned prisoners, and appeared to be very glad to see them. One of the soldiers said to the General that he intended to get well and come back and help take Richmond, when the General remarked: *Then you will have to return very soon!*

The rebels apologized for bringing our prisoners to City Point in baggage and cattle cars, and gave as a reason that their passenger cars were engaged in conveying troops to Gen. JACKSON, and, on asking where he was, they answered that no one of them knew where he was. Our prisoners saw five trains of rebel soldiers being conveyed from Petersburgh toward Richmond.

Capt. HOPKINS is acting as Colonel at City Point. He said no one knew where Stonewall JACKSON was; but that they knew enough of him to reinforce him.

At Richmond the rebels are building three iron-clad gunboats. One, the *New Merrimac*, is nearly completed, and ready for the guns to be put on board. Another, called the *Lady Davis*, is now being ironclad, and the third one on the stocks not so far advanced.

A rebel soldier and officer remarked that their camps were about 3½ miles back from the James River, and said, "We keep back out of the way of your shells, for we don't like your gunboats."

The *State of Maine* is in fine condition and attracts attention for the order and neatness displayed with so many sick and wounded on her decks. Dr. JACKS, of Pennsylvania, is on board sick from over-exertion while among the suffering soldiers.

There has been, and now is, considerable rebel force along the James River, between City Point and Richmond, and also at or near Petersburgh, but they appear, by the movements witnessed during the last two or three days, to be moving the Petersburgh troops north, but we can obtain no proof that they are going beyond Richmond.

The City of Richmond is in a very good condition, great care having been taken of the cleanliness of the streets. The filthiest part of the city is said to be the tobacco storehouses, which are now used as prisons, so many being crowded in them that they soon become filthy, and not fit for human beings to inhabit.

From the Petersburgh *Express* of July 25, we copy the following:

"There are sundry rumors to the effect that FARRAGUT'S and PORTER'S vessels are on the point of leaving for Mobile and the James River. That PORTER'S mortar sloops intend returning to New-Orleans seems a positive fact; but it is doubtful if FARRAGUT'S eight vessels, that run the blockade on the 28th ult., will repeat their experiment, though they could do so at night with little apprehension of loss. Since the repulse of Gen. MCCLELLAN public attention is and will be turned to Richmond, and every effort made by the Government to reinforce the army and render the fall of the Virginia capital certain. Under such circumstances there is very little probability that we shall receive more land forces, and without them, Hapgoods, nothing will be done. The Peninsula Campaign will be of no benefit to us for the present, and for the remainder of the month we will do little more, I opine, than keep guard opposite Vicksburgh, as we did for nearly two months at Fort Pillow, broiling in the heat, and contending desperately, though unsuccessfully, with the myriads of mosquitoes."

The same paper pronounces FARRAGUT'S Canal a dead failure, and says the canal at Vicksburg stands, in a model of engineering stupidity.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Gen. Halleck's Visit to Gen. McClellan a Brief One—Burning of a Schooner in James River—The Rebels Growing Inquisitive.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sunday, July 27, 1862.

Gen. HALLECK left here at an early hour yesterday morning. Like his arrival, his departure was unattended by any display or ostentation. His visit was brief—not occupying over a few hours' time, most of which was spent in close consultation with Gen. MCCLELLAN. A few superior officers only, were made aware of his presence.

The schooner *Louisiana Reeves*, anchored in the river, and loaded with about four thousand bushels of condemned corn, was burnt to the water's edge, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Other vessels were lying in the vicinity of the burning schooner, but, fortunately, escaped damage. The circumstances attending the affair are of rather a suspicious nature, so much so that the Provost-Marshal has instituted a rigid investigation. It appears that a man named VOORHAUSEN entered into an arrangement with Government to purchase the corn at a mere nominal price. He had it placed on board the schooner—which was a worthless craft, and said to be insured for a sum greatly exceeding her value—with the intention of conveying it to New-York. The Captain of the schooner was not interested in the transaction, and professes entire ignorance as to the origin of the fire. The matter will doubtless be cleared up in a few days, and the guilty parties, if any, will be made to suffer. Possibly there may be more of design in the affair than the hasty perusal of this paragraph would at first lead us to credit. A rebel sympathizer would consider it a brilliant achievement to destroy our entire fleet of transports and sailing-vessels, with their cargoes of quartermasters' and commissary stores, by covertly firing one of the number, and then letting it drift among the shipping. In a large army it is exceedingly difficult to exclude every disloyal or partially disloyal person, but if by any act one should give intimation of his presence, then it is time to deal out to him his just desserts.

The rebels are evidently becoming impatient to know more of our condition and plans. The inertness of the army is a source of serious trouble to them, inasmuch as they cannot conjecture from the slightest demonstration on our part the probable nature or magnitude of the next intended movement. A body of rebel cavalry, said to number 600 strong, exhibited unusual boldness yesterday afternoon, by approaching our lines, driving in the pickets and causing headquarter butchers, who were pursuing their avocation, to make a hasty retreat. For sanitary reasons, it is the practice of butchers to perform their special duty outside the limits of the camp, when such a course is practicable. In this instance they were out nearly a mile beyond the camp proper. They took with them five cattle, two of which they had killed and stored in a wagon, when the enemy appeared. The other three they left on the field. None of our men are reported to have been injured. The rebels did not venture within range of our artillery, or some of their horses might have gone back without riders. Our cavalry were sent out to meet the enemy, but he had retired at a safe distance before they arrived on the ground.

Although the Battle of Williamsburgh is an event of the past, and has been pretty thoroughly described and criticised by numerous pens, it seems no more than an act of justice to the actors in the engagement that the official reports of Corp and Division Commanders should be given to the public, or at least to the War Department, that they may be placed among the Government archives. It is understood that Gen. HEINTZELMAN'S Report, embracing that of HOOKER'S and KEARNEY'S, has not yet been forwarded to Washington. No blame, however, is attached to Gen. HEINTZELMAN, as he performed his part promptly some time ago.

Capt. A. P. MARTIN, of the third Massachusetts Battery, has been appointed Chief of Artillery of the Division (MORELL'S.) The gallant conduct of Capt. MARTIN, upon several occasions, justly entitles him to this mark of appreciation. WHIT.

THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

Important and Successful Cavalry Expedition—Official Report of Lieut.-Col. Kilpatrick.

HEADQUARTERS HARRIS LIGHT CAVALRY, CAMP KING, July 24, 1862.

TO GEN KING: *General*—I have the honor to report that in obedience to your orders, I left Fredericksburgh at 4 o'cock P. M., the 22d inst, with detachments of the Harris Light Cavalry (160), Third Indiana Cavalry (130) and Fourteenth Brooklyn, N. Y. S. M. (100), in all 390 men—crossed the Massaponix River at 8 P. M., and bivouacked four miles the other side, leaving the Brooklyn Fourteenth to guard the ford and roads leading from Bowling Green and New-Market. At 2 o'clock, A. M., of the 23d, I commenced a rapid march for the rebel camp, supposed to be at Carmel Church. At daybreak I saw the church but no camp, the rebels having crossed the North Anna River a few days before. A woman having informed me that a scouting party came along at 7 A. M. daily to the church, I placed in ambush Capt. ALLEN M. SEYMOUR with his company. He had just placed his men in position, when his alluring detail was suddenly attacked by nine or ten men, supported by some fifty others. Capt. SEYMOUR immediately charged, forcing the advance back upon their supports. I went to his assistance with a small force, leaving Major CHAPMAN and DAVIES to guard the cross roads at the church. The enemy was whipped and driven into the river. Lieut. KIMBALL crossed and soon returned, reporting that the camp was in sight and the enemy in column of platoons in the road, with skirmishers covering several hundred yards in front.

I ordered up the reserve and with Major DAVIES and Capt. WALTERS reconnoitred the enemy. He occupied a good position on the brow of a hill sloping gently toward the river—level in rear and a fine position for a cavalry fight. I determined at once to attack him, leaving Capts. SEYMOUR, MCIRVIN and GAINTON to guard the ford. I directed Major DAVIES to deploy the carbineers of the Harris Light Cavalry as skirmishers on the right and left of the road in column of platoons to charge. Major DAVIES advanced rapidly with his skirmishers gaining ground to the right for the purpose of flanking the enemy and forcing his skirmishers back and beyond his column in the road. Major CHAPMAN seeing that this column was about to retire, charged most gallantly, routing and pursuing him to within sight of Hanover Junction, nearly five miles. His camp was destroyed, tents and stores burned, also seven car loads of grain. Suddenly and most unexpectedly a large force of cavalry (afterwards found to be STUART'S) came down on the right. I ordered up the reserve, and the enemy, though greatly outnumbering our tired and worn-out soldiers, was promptly met by Majors DAVIES and CHAPMAN and forced back in great confusion far beyond the range of Capt. WALTERS' carbineers. Having accomplished all that could be done with safety, I at once recrossed the river and took up a strong position near the church. The enemy did not have the boldness to follow. At 12 M. we started for Fredericksburgh, and reached camp at 11 P. M. of the same day. During the long march, and the two skirmishes in the morning, the whole command, officers and men, conducted themselves most nobly. I would particularly mention Maj. DAVIES, who deserves great credit for the gallant and able manner in which he handled his skirmishers. He and his officers, Capt. WALTERS and Lieut. PLUM of Co. L., and Lieut. KIMBALL, of Co. F, were constantly in the advance, and exposed to the sharpest fire of the enemy, Maj. CHAPMAN and his whole command, who promptly obeyed each order and charged most gallantly—braver and more eager men never met an enemy; Adjt. BENJAMIN GREGORY, who fearlessly and correctly carried orders on the field, and his untiring exertions during the entire expedition; Sergeants MCCUTCHEN Co. F, GRIBBEN and HARRIS Co. L, and Regimental Color-Sergt. ALFRED RANDOLPH, won praise from all by deeds of daring done by each. I have the honor to be your obt servant,

JUDSON KILPATRICK,
Lieut.-Colonel Commanding.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Commodore Tatnall's Trial and Acquittal.

REBEL REPORTS OF NATIONAL MOVEMENTS.

Effect of General Pope's Orders on the Confederates.

REPORTED MASSACRE ON ROANOKE ISLAND.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 28.

The Richmond *Enquirer* and Petersburgh *Express* of the 25th inst., have been received here. They contain but very little news of interest, their columns being filled with extracts from Northern papers.

The Petersburgh *Express* says, editorially, in speaking of drafting in this section:

"Whilst we are disposed to believe this is pretty generally the true aspect of the matter at the North, our belief is nevertheless not founded upon the statements of the Yankee journals, and we caution the people of the South not to allow their minds and measures to be influenced by such worthless authority. Again we should repudiate all this tattle of theirs about the slow progress of recruiting, and look upon it as only a ruse by which they are seeking to throw the South off her guard, and thus cause her to relax preparations for increasing her forces and strengthening her defences, so as to put herself in the proper position to cope successfully with a largely augmented Federal army."

The same paper has a telegram dated Knoxville 24th, which says:

"Col. MORGAN sends, by special courier, to headquarters of Tennessee, a dispatch from Georgetown, Ky., stating that he had taken eleven cities and towns, with a very heavy amount of army stores, and that he has a force sufficient to hold all the country outside of Lexington and Frankfort, which places are chiefly garrisoned by Home Guards. The bridges between Lexington and Cincinnati have all been destroyed."

The *Enquirer* says:

"At a late hour Thursday night we were informed that a skirmish took place yesterday morning at Malvern Hill, between a small portion of our forces and an advance guard of the enemy. We could not learn the particulars. Several soldiers wounded in this skirmish arrived in the city last night."

The *Enquirer* also contains the following:

"Twenty-two pieces of artillery, part of the eighty pieces taken by the English from the Russians at the battle of Inkerman, and presented to the Confederacy by British merchants, brought over in the *Nashville*, have arrived at Macon. They bear evidence of having seen service. With some alterations, they will hereafter speak for themselves in a manner highly creditable. Some thirty-eight pieces more are expected at the same place."

We find the following in the editorial columns of the same paper:

"The great necessity of maintaining our army in its utmost efficiency is manifest to every one. Our enemy, baffled, but not broken, and a giant in power, is gathering his forces and ordering enormous levies of fresh men, and he is preparing to renew the onset with frantic energy. This is no time for our soldiers to scatter, on the contrary every man should be at his post and ready to resist or to strike."

In this paper is published an order, noticed in the continuation of the above article, in which railroad agents and employes are required to lend their aid in the reclamation of stragglers and deserters.

The following, abusive of extortioners, is found in the local columns of the *Enquirer:*

"The avenues to pecuniary prosperity are wide open. Men from every quarter of the Confederate States, exempt from the onerous duty of serving their country, have stepped in to serve themselves; and with an energy unbounded, are systematically engaged in squeezing out the vitals of the poor, and draining the purses of the rich. The corporate limits furnish them a theatre in which they practice aboriginal barbarities, with a success and proficiency which would have been honored with the chaplets in the days of the Coliseum. They beard the old merchant lions in their dens, and rush amidst the lesser victims with a style and impetus as graceful and elastic as the panther. Full of the spirit of competition, they strive to excel in the divine art of cheating. Every disinterested individual's pocket-book is converted by them into a capillary contrivance perpetually sweating, out of which exudes the bilious creations of the currency under the irresistible pressure of extortion. The native swindlers pile their profits up in City lots; the imported suckers put their shinplasters in their trunks, or turn them into stocks. Hereafter, when the war is over, we must look out for a factitious aristocracy of extortioners elevated into brown stone from the lees of humanity, arrogant by circumstances and hospitable by necessity."

THE BLOCKADE RUN.

The Charleston *Mercury* states that the steamers *Nashville* and *Kate*, which recently brought valuable cargoes of arms and ammunition into a Southern port, have succeeded in making their way out to sea, in spite of the blockade squadron at the point where they escaped.

THANKS TO THE DEFENDERS OF VICKSBURGH.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, July 22, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 15.—The successful defence of Vicksburgh against the mortar fleet of the enemy, by Maj.-Gen. VAN DORN, and the officers and men under his command, entitles them to the gratitude of the country, the thanks of the Government and the admiration of the army. By their gallantry and good conduct they have not only saved the city intrusted to them, but they have shown that bombardments of cities, if bravely resisted, achieve nothing for the enemy, and only serve to unveil his malice and the hypocrisy of his pretended wish to restore the Union. The world now sees that his mission is one of destruction, not restoration.

Lieut. BROWN and the officers and crew of the Confederate steamer *Arkansas*, by their heroic attack upon the Federal fleet before Vicksburgh, equaled the highest recorded examples of courage and skill. They prove that the navy, when it regains its proper element, will be one of the chief bulwarks of National defence, and that it is entitled to a high place in the confidence and affections of the country.

By command of the Secretary of War.
(Signed) S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

TATNALL ACQUITTED.

From the Richmond Enquirer, July 24.

The Naval Court-martial appointed to inquire into the circumstances attending the destruction of the *Merrimac*, have acquitted JOSIAH TATNALL. In the report the Court-martial use the following language:

"The Court do further find that the accused had, while in command of the *Virginia*, and previous to the evacuation of Norfolk, thrown down the gage of battle to the enemy's fleet in Hampton Roads, and that the enemy had declined to take it up; that the day before Norfolk was evacuated, a consultation, at the instance of the Secretary of the Navy, was held by a joint commission of army and navy officers, as to the best disposition to be made of the ship; that the accused was in favor of passing Fortress Monroe, and taking the ship into York River, or running down before Savannah with her; that in this he was overruled by the council, who advised that she should remain on this side of Fortress Monroe, for the protection of Norfolk and Richmond, and that, in accordance with this advice, he proceeded to regulate her movements; that, after the evacuation of Norfolk, Westover, on James River, became the most suitable position for her to occupy; that, while in the act of lightening her for the purpose of taking her up to that point, the pilots for the first time declared their inability to take her up, even though her draft should be reduced to its minimum of eighteen feet; that, by the evacuation of Norfolk and the abandonment of our forts below Westover, both banks of the James River below that point were virtually given up to the enemy; that the ship thus cut off from Norfolk and Richmond was deprived of all outward sources of supply, save those of the most precarious and uncertain character; that her stores of provisions would not last for more than three weeks; that when lightened she was made vulnerable to the attacks of the enemy, and that after having been lightened there were no available means of bringing her down to her proper draft and lighting him, and that she had but two small boats, each capable of landing not more than fifteen or eighteen men at a time, even in smooth water. Such being the facts and circumstances under the influence of which the *Virginia* found herself after the evacuation of Norfolk, it was, in the opinion of the Court, only necessary for the enemy to continue to refuse battle, as he had done since it was first offered by Capt. TATTNALL, early in April, and the order forward to keep steam about the *Virginia*, in order, when her provisions were exhausted, to make her his prize and the crew his prisoners.

Being thus situated, the only alternative, in the opinion of the Court, was to abandon and burn the ship, then and there, which in the judgment of the Court, was deliberately and wisely done, by order of the accused.

THE YANKEE RAID AT BEAVER DAM.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 23.

We have received a full and correct account of the raid made by the Harris Cavalry, of New-York, upon the depôt at Beaver Dam, Hanover County, on Sunday morning last. From the best information it appears that they left Fredericksburgh on Saturday evening about 4 o'clock, and came some fourteen miles of the way that night. Early on Sunday morning they came on to Beaver Dam, where they arrived about 8 o'clock. Here they found nothing to oppose them, and they at once set to work to destroy, by burning the depôt office, water tank, and cord wood. In the depôt there were about one hundred and seventy barrels of flour belonging to the army, a few bushels of oats, a case of shoes, a small lot of ammunition and a few arms, some tents, and perhaps a few other things of little value, nearly all of which were consumed.

They also tore up the railway in several places, and cut down about a half-dozen telegraph poles. The operator, Mr. SMITH, was arrested for refusing to give them information, but succeeded in making his escape. They also obstructed the railroad track, expecting to run the train off; but, luckily, failed in their attempt. The up-train was signaled and induced to turn to Richmond by a servant named DICK, the property of Dr. TERRILL, of Hanover. Their stay at Beaver Dam was limited to some thirty minutes, at the end of which time the whistle of the up-train sounded, and some one having told them that there would probably be some four or five hundred soldiers aboard, they hurriedly decamped.

At Beaver Dam, and on the route to and from, they captured some six or eight prisoners of war, sick soldiers and stragglers. Whilst returning they were pursued by three members of the Hanover Cavalry, who were at home on a furlough. These succeeded in mortally wounding one of the Yankees, who has since died. Their love of horse flesh was fully exhibited by their taking off some six or eight animals, "without the consent of their owners first had and obtained." They had all along with them any quantity of counterfeit Confederate money, besides bogus city of Richmond and other notes. In one instance they gave a man $45 counterfeit Confederate bills for a basket of chickens. In another case they gave their bond, $25 in counterfeit money, and an old watch, for a horse. At every private house they demanded food, milk and the latest papers from Richmond.

ANOTHER SCARE ON THE CENTRAL ROAD.

From the Richmond Examiner, July 24.

When the train from the West, on the Central Railroad, reached Frederick's Hall, a station 50 miles from this city, it was met by a rumor that the Yankee cavalry had made another raid from Fredericksburgh, and had possession of the track at Anderson turn-out, 10 miles below Beaver Dam, and 30 miles from Richmond. The telegraph wire not being in working order, there was no means of ascertaining the truth of this report. Under the circumstances the conductor, not choosing to risk the passengers and train, took an extra locomotive and ran down to Andersons on a reconnoissance. When he reached this place he found the report of the Yankees at that point correct, but they had left several hours previous to his arrival. He learned the following particulars:

At a 9¼ A. M., just a quarter of an hour after the passage of the train from Richmond, the Yankee cavalry, several hundred in number, made their appearance at the turn-out. Having missed the train, they seemed to have no particular object in view, but loitered about the neighborhood for a couple of hours. They, however, before taking leave, searched the house of Mr. JOHN T. ANDERSON, which is near the railroad, and took prisoner his son, who is in the Confederate service, but at home on sick furlough. They also took possession of four of Mr. ANDERSON'S horses. They made no attempt to tear up the railroad, having no doubt had enough of that business at Beaver Dam last Sunday. They did not interfere with the telegraph wire through prudential motives, shrewdly guessing that any meddling with that would give notice of their presence.

REPORTED MASSACRE ON ROANOKE ISLAND.

It is believed in Eastern North Carolina that an insurrection has taken place among the several thousand runaway negroes on Roanoke Island. It is said that becoming enraged with the harsh usage experienced at the hands of their new masters, they took advantage of an opportunity presented while the Yankees were at dinner, and seizing the stacked arms, fired into them and killed several. The Yankees recovering from the panic into which they were first thrown, retook their guns and slaughtered almost every negro on the Island.

From the Postmaster at Goldsboro' we learn that heavy firing was heard in the direction of Newbern on Monday evening, beginning at 3, and continuing until 7 o'clock P. M.

The *Enquirer*, of the same day, contains the following: We learn by a gentleman from North Carolina, that the Yankee forces on Roanoke Island, having become very oppressive in their measures toward the negroes in their employ, the latter, a few days ago, rose upon the Yankees, and killed a large number of them. Subsequently, the Yankees armed themselves with revolvers, and massacred about eight hundred of the negro laborers. The next day the Yankees evacuated the island.

GEN. BEAUREGARD.

As many idle stories have been going the round of the papers relative to Gen. BEAUREGARD'S whereabouts, and the cause of his absence from the army, we think it well to state that he is at present with his family at Bladen Springs, South Alabama. It will be recollected that Gen. BEAUREGARD took the field in the Southwest when our fortunes in that quarter were at their darkest period. In the active campaign which ensued, and in the perfect organization of the immense army at Corinth, he performed labors which seriously affected his health, and rendered a period of rest and recuperation absolutely necessary. That he might enjoy the much needed rest, he procured a relief from his command for a few months.

EFFECT OF GEN. POPE'S ORDERS.

The effect on the Yankee soldiers of Gen. Pope's recent orders to the "army of the Rappahannock," is already being felt by the citizens of Culpeper. The party who burnt the bridge over the Rapidan on the 13th, took breakfast that morning at the house of ALEXANDER G. TALIAFERRO, Colonel of the Twenty-first Virginia Regiment. On their approach the Colonel was at home, and was very near being captured, but, by good management, contrived to escape. After they had breakfasted, the Yankee ruffians searched the house, took possession of the family silver, broke up the table ware and knives and forks, &c., and actually wrenched from Mrs. TALIAFERRO'S finger a splendid diamond ring of great value.

MCCLELLAN'S REINFORCEMENTS.

For some time past a great deal has been said and written, both North and South, about the reinforcements that have been, or are about to be, received by MCCLELLAN. But from a source entitled to our confidence, but which we do not feel at liberty to mention, we learn that, up to Friday night, the 18th inst., MCCLELLAN'S Army, now at Westover and Berkeley, had, since the battles, received not one man by way of reinforcement. BURNSIDE, with his army, was at that date at Newport's News, evidently awaiting the development of our plans, holding himself in position to reinforce either Pope or MCCLELLAN, as our movements should render expedient. Had our army pressed MCCLELLAN after the battle of Malvern Hill, BURNSIDE would have hastened to his relief. On the other hand, should Pope be menaced by a superior force, the BURNSIDE fleet will sail up the Rappahannock or Potomac.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS STOPPED.

Since the agreement of the Commissioners upon the exchange of prisoners, nearly twelve hundred wounded Federal prisoners taken in the late battles, have been sent to the Federal transports in James River. During this charitable, and, in all respects, humane movement on the part of the Confederate Commissioners, we learn that the Federal army on the James made an advance up the river of about two miles. This intelligence reaching headquarters has caused a cessation of movements in regard to the exchange, and appropriate arrangements must be made before they are proceeded with.—*Daily Enquirer, July 24.*

GREAT UNION MEETING IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 28.

A great Union mass meeting is in progress tonight, in Monument-square. Gov. BRADFORD is Chairman, and Gen. WOOL and Staff are on the stand, which is beautifully illuminated, and bears the inscription, "Our country—our fathers formed it—we'll sustain it." The square is densely packed, and the Union Leagues are marching, with innumerable flags and transparencies, while bonfires and fireworks are lighting up the square. Gov. BRADFORD'S speech was enthusiastically received. His allusion to the course of President LINCOLN, and commendation of his patriotism, were loudly cheered.

Gen. WOOL, being loudly called for, made a few remarks, and was enthusiastically cheered.

The band of the New-York Seventh Regiment was present, and performed splendidly.

Resolutions were adopted expressing patriotic devotion to the Union, and invoking the young men of the State to tender their services to the Government to fill up Maryland's quota; approving the policy of the confiscation of the property of the leaders of the rebellion, and declaring the slaves of every rebel free from all obligations to obey those who refuse to obey the laws of the land. The sixth resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That the cause of the Union in Maryland has been unjustly damaged by the failure of those in authority to discriminate in accordance with the remembrances of loyal men between loyal and disloyal in the Government employments; and that in our opinion, until the basest account of Government patronage and emoluments have been allowed to find their way in this city, into the hands of men and firms notoriously disloyal, and not a few of them actually engaged in aiding the enemies of the Government; that the controlling authorities of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and a large majority of their employes, now in the employment of the Government, are and have been notoriously, and some of them avowedly, disloyal; and that the same is true of persons in control of the line of steamers engaged in Government transportation between Baltimore and Fortress Monroe; and that the Union men of Baltimore regard with regret the retaining of such persons in confidential relations with the Government, as no information can safely be deposited with them which the Government wishes not to be communicated to the rebels: that this city is now and has always been a chief source of supply to the rebels of provisions, munitions, medicines and information, the transmission whereof has been almost wholly uninterrupted, and it is the prevailing belief in this city, as well as the boast of the disloyal men, that their communications with Virginia and the rebel Government are perfectly free and easy; that they have officers commissioned, men organized, and arms hidden in the city and State, ready to aid any military demonstration on the borders of the State; and these things ought to be remedied, and could be remedied by the adoption of a more vigorous, active and intelligent policy in the administration of this military department, and placing in authority in it persons having the requisite local and personal information.

The last resolution is as follows:

Resolved, By the loyal citizens of Baltimore, in mass meeting assembled, that the President be and is hereby requested to instruct the General in command of this Military Department to require all male citizens above the age of 18 years to come forward and take the following oath, and that all persons refusing to take said oath shall be sent through our military lines into the so-called Southern Confederacy:

TRUE OATH.—I solemnly swear that I will bear true allegiance to the United States, and support and sustain the Constitution and laws thereof; that I will maintain National sovereignty paramount to that of all State, county, or corporate powers; that I will discourage, discountenance, and forever oppose secession, rebellion, and the disintegration of the Federal Union; that I disclaim and denounce all faith and fellowship with the so-called Confederate States and Confederate armies, and pledge my property and my life to the sacred performance of this, my solemn oath of allegiance, to the Government of the United States.

FUNERAL OF EX-PRESIDENT VAN BUREN.

The Ceremonies on the Occasion—Gov. Morgan Present—Large Concourse of Mourners from the Surrounding Country.

The pleasant little village of Kinderhook, on the far up Hudson, long since made famous as the birthplace and residence of MARTIN VAN BUREN, the boon-companion, friend, counselor and successor in office of ANDREW JACKSON, yesterday paid her last earthly honors to her favorite son. While in other portions of the country the thousands of flags, waving at half-mast, bespoke the sorrow of the nation at the loss of an Ex-President, in the village of Kinderhook the emblems of mourning were of a more heartfelt character, and betokened a deeper sorrow at the loss of an old neighbor, a kind friend, and an esteemed citizen. Business was entirely suspended in the village, the stores were all closed, and many of them, as well as the principal hotel of the place, were draped in mourning. The people of the surrounding country appeared to have turned out *en masse* to the funeral, and the number of old men to be seen among them was truly a marvel. It would hardly seem that the Ex-President, octogenarian though he was, outlived a majority of the friends of his boyhood.

The attendance of persons from abroad was large, and comprised many prominent citizens from this City and Albany. Among the number was His Excellency E. D. Morgan, Governor of the State; Hon. Horatio Ballard, Secretary of State; Thos. W. Olcott and Mr. Cassady, of Albany; Judge William Kelly, of Rhinebeck; Judge Hogeboom and Judge Miller, of Hudson; Gouverneur Kemble, of Cold Spring; Judges Leonard, Clerke and Vanderpool, of this City; James Morgan, Thos. W. Ludlow, Judge Scrugham, Wm. Allen Butler, Chas. Butler, A. J. Vanderpool and others.

A Committee of the Sachems of Tammany Hall was also present, consisting of the following gentlemen: Elijah F. Purdy, Thomas Dunlap, Moses D. Gale, Alderman Chipp, Samuel J. Tilden, Augustus Purdy, Ralph Bogart, Judge Clerke, Stephen Drew and Henry Vanderwater.

The funeral services were held in the Dutch Reformed Church at the village, which was suitably draped in mourning. Over the vestibule doors, at the entrance to the body of the church, were suspended American flags festooned with crape. A flag was also suspended over the pulpit, and the galleries, the organ, and the pulpit were all draped in mourning.

At 12 o'clock preliminary services were held at Lindenwald, the mansion of the deceased, a mile and a half south of the village, where Rev. Mr. BERRY offered prayer and read passages from the Scripture. After the services the family and near relatives and friends of the deceased took a last look at the remains previous to their being conveyed to the church. Among them were LAWRENCE VAN BUREN, brother of the Ex-President, with his family, the three sons of the deceased, JOHN VAN BUREN, ABRAHAM VAN BUREN and SMITH THOMPSON VAN BUREN, and their families.

The body was then removed to the hearse by the pall-bearers—fourteen in number—all of them old men and residents of Kinderhook and vicinity. Their names are as follows:

Nathan Wild,	Albert Hoes,
Henry Snyder,	Ephraim Best,
Hon. Wm. H. Tobey,	C. H. Wendover,
David Van Schaick,	Jno. Frisbie,
Cornelius Wilsey,	Chester Jarvis,
Hugh Van Alstyne,	William A. Hegick,
Abraham A. Van Alen,	Charles Whiting.

The services at the church commenced about 1½ o'clock, and were opened by Rev. Mr. BERRY, the Pastor, by reading passages from the Psalms. The second part of the 90th Psalm, from the church psalm-book, was then sung by the choir, commencing:

Our God our help in ages past,
Our hope in years to come.

After the psalm, Rev. Mr. BERRY pronounced an appropriate eulogy upon the deceased, which was listened to with great attention. He spoke without a text, and for about three-quarters of an hour. He said the occasion which had called them together was one of no ordinary interest; the man whom they mourned occupied not only a local position, but to him had been intrusted the destinies of the State and the nation. His death was, therefore, a National calamity. The Revolution that gave us a National existence attended his birth, and a wicked rebellion, that seeks to destroy that National existence, attends his death. The same peninsula, that shook with the tread of the grand army of the Revolution, now shakes with the tread of a grand army of freemen, who had gone forth to crush and subdue the foul spirit of rebellion. Lord CORNWALLIS surrendered the last of the British arms but a few weeks before MARTIN VAN BUREN was born. The object of the Revolution had just been attained, and it was sunrise with the Republic. Thus, while he belonged not directly to the revolutionary age, he was surrounded by the men of that age. Much of his public life was associated with the venerable men who acted in those scenes, and he embodied in his own history a large and important part of the history of the Republic.

The speaker said he would not dwell, on the present occasion, upon the talents displayed by the deceased, nor upon his moral qualities or his many public and private virtues, but would turn his attention to the progress of the country in prosperity, population and resources. He then gave a sketch of the growth of the country from the time Mr. VAN BUREN came on the stage of action down to the present.

Almost the last words spoken to him by the deceased were—"There is but one reliance." This, said the speaker, is the lesson of the hour. What he said in life, his spirit now says in death. After dwelling at some length upon the vanity of all earthly things, the reverend gentleman closed as follows: He taken, then, ye living men, whatever your position or character in life, whatever your regard or neglect for things of more than earthly moment, there is one grand lesson of the hour—in the language of the deceased, "There is but one reliance."

Rev. Bishop PORTER of Pennsylvania, and Rev. Mr. VAN ZANDT, the former pastor of the Church, occupied the pulpit with the speaker, and at the conclusion of the eulogy the latter closed the services with prayer. The lid was then raised from the coffin, and the large assembly, including hundreds who were unable to gain admittance to the Church, passed round the aisles, and took a last look at the deceased. Those who have been in the habit of seeing the Ex-President in his latter years said that the corpse bore a very natural appearance. The coffin was of rosewood, oval-formed, with silver trimmings. A silver plate upon the lid bore the following inscription:

MARTIN VAN BUREN,
DIED JULY 24, 1862,
AGED
79 YEARS, 7 MONTHS, 19 DAYS.

The ceremonies at the church having been concluded, the remains were conveyed to the village cemetery, about a quarter of a mile to the north of Kinderhook. They were escorted by Fire Company No. 2, belonging to the village. Following the Fire Company were the citizens in carriages, then the hearse, and following it along the line of carriages and citizens on foot. At the entrance to the cemetery the Fire Company opened to the right and left while the procession passed into the grounds.

The body was buried in an unenclosed lot belonging to the family, and beside the wife of the deceased, who died in 1819 at the age of 36. Previous to being lowered into the grave the coffin was inclosed in a strong, wooden box. The burial service was pronounced by Bishop PORTER in accordance with the Episcopal form, after which the earth closed forever over the remains of the Eighth President of the United States.

RECRUITING IN PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, July 28.

The following letter and important general order have just been made public:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 28, 1862.

His Excellency, A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania:

SIR: I have been directed to advise you that the system of enlisting recruits for nine and twelve months, adopted by Pennsylvania, has produced great dissatisfaction in other States, which have confined themselves to enlistments for three years or the war. This system, as you are aware, was adopted without any intention on the part of your Excellency or of the General Government, to make an unfair distinction between the States. The Department entertains an earnest desire to act in entire harmony with the State Governments, and a strong sense of the earnest and efficient aid which it has always promptly received from your Excellency, and it is only because the Department is fully satisfied of the inex

The New-York Times.

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GEN. M'CLELLAN'S DEPARTMENT.

The Concentration of Rebel Forces on the James River.

A Large Army Between Richmond and the Appomattox.

Efforts of the Rebels to Disguise the Movement.

Everything Quiet with the Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, July 29.

DR. WILLIAMS, who has been a prisoner at Salisbury, N. C., for several months, and who arrived here on Saturday, having been unconditionally released, states that for ten days after the battles in front of Richmond, one thousand rebel troops passed through that town, daily on their way to Richmond, and more were on their way. The Doctor's window overlooked the railroad and depôt, giving him a good opportunity of ascertaining what was going on there. The troops came from James Island and Eastern Georgia. Among other facts the Doctor ascertained was that 11,000 troops were at Charlottesville, waiting transportation to Richmond; that 30,000 conscripts had been raised in each of the States of Tennessee and Georgia since the 9th of July, and a proportionate number in the other extreme Southern States. He heard the Adjutant of Col. GOODWIN, who commands the post of Salisbury, and who had just come from Richmond, state that the Adjutants of Gen. HILL told him that the rebels had 173,000 troops engaged in the battle of seven days. He was accompanied by Dr. STONE who was taken prisoner at Bull Run, and who corroborates the statement so far as relates to the movements of troops. On their way to Richmond they passed large trains of empty cars on their way South. If their statements are true, and there is every reason to believe they are, it shows the rebels are staking their all in this State by concentrating within its borders an overwhelming force.

Gen. MCCLELLAN spent the entire day yesterday in visiting the different hospitals, speaking words of encouragement to the sick and wounded, and seeing that their wants were properly attended to.

The boats to-day brought down 495 wounded from Richmond, leaving about 700 yet to come.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, July 28.

Some days ago, as was reported, I learned that there was a large rebel force of infantry, cavalry and artillery being concentrated in the neighborhood of Petersburgh, and along the banks of the James River, between the junction of the Appomattox and James River and Richmond.

On Friday, the 25th, when the Union prisoners were being conveyed from Richmond to City Point, at every side track and turnout they passed trains of cars laden with rebel troops, headed toward Richmond; and some rebel officers offered as an apology for bringing down our prisoners on freight cars, that they were using all their passenger cars in moving troops to reinforce JACKSON. It is more than possible that this was a movement intended to disguise the fact that the rebels are now in strong force between Richmond and the Appomattox River, and still collecting forces and sending them in that direction. And what strengthens this opinion is the pains taken to inform our prisoners and officers in charge that the movement of troops was a reinforcement going to Stonewall JACKSON, and that no one knew where he was, but they knew how to reach him with reinforcements.

A mail steamer arrived this afternoon from Harrison's Landing, but brings no news.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Arrival and Reception of Gen. Halleck—Significance of the Visit—Quiet in Camp.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday, July 26, 1862.

Yesterday, Gen. MCCLELLAN was visited by Gens. HALLECK and BURNSIDE. The distinguished officers, accompanied by Gen. CULLUM, Chief of Gen. HALLECK'S Staff, and his Assistant Adjutant-General, arrived at Harrison's Landing, on board a transport, at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Upon stepping ashore, they immediately procured a two-horse ambulance and were driven to MCCLELLAN'S headquarters. Their arrival was wholly unexpected, consequently created considerable surprise to the few who chanced to espy them. Arriving at headquarters, Gen. MCCLELLAN was absent, but returned in a brief time, when the most cordial greeting was extended to the worthy heroes. Neither Gen. MCCLELLAN nor any of his Staff were aware of their presence until they had made their appearance at his quarters. A lengthy and animated conversation between the several Generals ensued, but its purport, of course, could not be ascertained by those without the circle.

The presence of Gen. HALLECK here at this time has induced many to believe that events of importance will speedily transpire. Others deem it of little significance, and consider that to ascertain by personal observation the strength and efficiency of the force over which he has control, is among the first duties of a General.

Indications do not favor any immediate advance movements on our part. We are too far removed from the enemy to become acquainted, through means formerly employed, with the details of his movements. It may be safely asserted, however, that he will not venture a great way from his capital. Reconnoissances already made have led to the discovery of rebels in small force in the vicinity of City Point. Volumes of smoke arising, probably from camp-fires, have also been noticed issuing from the woods, two or three miles in the rear of City Point, between it and Petersburgh.

Yesterday, Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER'S Corps d'Armee was reviewed by himself and Gen. MCCLELLAN. On account of the oppressive heat, the day was not so favorable for the ceremony as it otherwise might have been. But notwithstanding this inconvenience, the troops presented a fine appearance, and showed by their movements that the merit attached to the corps has not been misplaced. This portion of the army boasts not only of a superior and skillful commander, but of brave and true soldiers. Gen. PORTER was attended by the members of his Staff, each one of whom has signally distinguished himself by his military and courageous conduct upon the field of battle.

If, in consequence of not being familiar with the duties required, uninitiated persons should suppose that Assistant Adjutant-Generals have an abundance of spare time, and hold, upon the whole, a very desirable office, by coming out here, and observing for themselves, they will readily become convinced that they have formed an erroneous opinion. Even in time of quiet, as at present, those officers are besieged from early morn till late eve by numerous parties, upon a variety of business, thus keeping them upon the spring almost continually. It is seldom that we call upon an Assistant Adjutant-General and find him unengaged. The immense amount of work they perform during a single day would astonish the veteran accountant of any large wholesale establishment. Their duties are certainly arduous, and the position they hold is a responsible one.

Nothing of late has been heard of the rebels firing upon our vessels passing up and down the river. The gunboats have effectually silenced that method of warfare, and are now ready, under the directions of the able Commodore WILKES, to demolish any earthwork that the rebels may deem it prudent to erect on either bank of the James this side of Fort Darling. WHIT.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

Distinguished Arrivals at Old Point—Arrival of Sick and Wounded Prisoners from Richmond—State of Richmond—Cost of Living—"Contrabands" Flocking—Enthusiastic Reception of Gen. Pope's Order.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OLD POINT, Sunday, July 27, 1862.

Those who are given to hero-worship have abundant opportunity of indulging in it at this place, as not a day passes but we have to greet some distinguished individual or other. The *Hero* arrived last evening, bearing a whole batch of high-sounding names, from Gen. MCCLELLAN'S headquarters to Washington. They were the following: Gens. HALLECK, BURNSIDE, DIX, MEIGS, (Q. M.,) PARKE, RENO STEVENS and CULLUM. What it all means we outsiders can only guess at, but when a number of such heads are put together we may depend upon it it amounts to something.

The *Commodore*, *Kennebec* and *State of Maine* arrived here this morning with sick and wounded Union soldiers, prisoners from Richmond. These soldiers all reiterate what we had heard before of the horribly filthy condition of the tobacco-house prisons in which they were confined, and declared that officers and men were completely covered with vermin. They do not charge their rebel keepers with any apparently intentional cruelty, but think they were glad enough to get rid of our sick and wounded, as they had more than sufficient to do in attending to their own. They describe Richmond as one vast, pestilential lazar-house, and say that if it escapes a plague it can be only by a miracle—for every house is festering with disease and corruption—physical and moral. They all agree, however, that while they have met symptoms of mercy and kindly feeling among their rebel antagonists in arms, the civilians—especially the women—are incarnate devils to our wounded and helpless soldiers, and would hang them far more readily than they would administer to their comfort.

A number of Richmond papers were found among these wounded men, and, as usual, filled with all the vile abuse and atrocious lying against our Government, and army, and institutions, for which these little dirty ghosts of journals, printed upon one small leaf of bad paper, have become so famous. The soldiers handed them to us almost reproachfully, wondering, and with much reason, what object our Northern papers can have in giving world-wide publicity to infamous libels that would die in their own stench, unknown and unheard-of, but for the currency we so unwisely give them. Why, for instance, should the ribald speculations of some drunken scribbler in Richmond or Petersburgh be paraded at full length, and uncontradicted, in the columns of the TIMES, or any other respectable Northern paper? Wise men may laugh at them, but fools are impressed, and fools vastly predominate in this motley world.

In telling one of the soldiers that I wondered how the rebels managed to keep up at all under such high rates of living, he said he wondered so, too, and handed me the following list of what he had himself paid or seen paid for various articles in Richmond: Milk, 25 cents per pint; common molasses, $1 per quart; Rio coffee, $1 50 per pound; half-pound loaf, 15 cents; coarse sugar, 50 cents per pound; butter, $1 per pound; onions, 10 cents a piece; pies, 30 cents a piece; salt, 75 cents per pound; eggs, 75 cents per dozen; tomatoes, 75 cents per dozen; peaches, 75 cents per dozen; tea, $7 *per pound!* boots, $30; common army brogans, $9. This looks very much like approaching the "last ditch."

The *South America* came in last evening with a large quantity of contrabands, and immediately took her departure to some unknown part, but supposed to be Harrison's Landing. There is not a man in the army, with whom I have conversed, but is delighted at the idea of seeing rebel property, at last, put to the legitimate use of aiding us, and saving the bones and sinews of our men, and these late orders of Gen. POPE have created the wildest enthusiasm. "That's the talk"—"Now we are going at it in earnest"—"The war would have been over if we had done that at first"—are exclamations that meet one at every turn. Let rebellious subjects in this part of the world be treated a little more after the *Popsik* plan, and—take my word for it—you will find few *protestants* among loyalists at any rate, either in or out of the army. All quiet up the James River. NEMO.

Exchange of Prisoners—Lists of Sick and Wounded—Dr. Gilbert—Army Sutlers—Interesting Account of Dr. Dennistoun—Removal of Secesh Prisoners from Fort Delaware.

OLD POINT, Monday, July 28, 1862.

The event of the last few days has been the constant arrival of our sick and wounded prisoners who have been returned from Richmond. The rapidity with which they come, and in such large numbers, coupled with the fact that many of the convalescent (often as many as one-third) are detained here to join their regiments, make it very difficult indeed to obtain *accurate* lists at this point, on the immediate arrival of a vessel. For instance, out of a list of four hundred names that we may send on—and who are supposed to be going North—one hundred and fifty may be detained here to rejoin their regiments, thus creating false impressions and much confusion at home among their relatives and friends.

To obviate the difficulty, Dr. GILBERT, the new Medical Director at this post—who is making every effort to fulfill the arduous duties of his position—met the representatives of the various leading journals at the Hygeia Hotel last evening, and made arrangements by which the Associated Press will hereafter supply lists to all the papers, from accurate documents in the office of the Medical Director—thus ensuring uniformity and correctness, though at the expense of a little delay of only a few hours.

It is gratifying to hear that the sickness which prevailed to so great an extent among our army, on their first arrival at the James River from the Chickahominy swamps, and after that terrible week's work, is fast disappearing, and our men are becoming as strong, healthy and hopeful as ever. Rest, purer air and better food are rapidly producing their effects; and, in the latter respect, there should be no lack, judging at least by the whole cargoes of good things which have been dispatched to Harrison's Landing lately. Sutlers are, after all, indispensable adjuncts to an army, and are baneful only when they abuse their calling by extortion—a crime which should be, if it is not, remediable by the Colonel of each regiment, and most severely punished.

Severe animadversions have been heard upon the comments made, from time to time, by your correspondent, against some of the men who go by the name of sutlers, but who are in reality only peddling, pettifogging hucksters, bent upon nothing but downright plunder. Were I to recount all that our soldiers have related of these men, and their deception and rapacity, it would be found that no strictures could be made severe enough. It would, however, be highly absurd and unjust to class under the same category all those engaged in supplying the personal wants of our soldiers. Such men as H. M. MANUS & SON, of the Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania and Tenth New-York; W. C. HAMILTON, of the Burnside Expedition; JERRY MCKIBBIN, of the Second, Third and Twelfth Regular Infantry; CHARLES GALLAGHER, of BAKER'S California Regiment, and many others I might name, are all known as gentlemen of great energy, respectability, usefulness and integrity, and might well feel aggrieved if finding their names associated with those who are degrading the indispensable avocation of an army sutler.

The newspapers, some days ago, had an account of the melancholy death of Dr. DENNISTON, of the general hospital at Harrison's Landing, who was drowned in the James River. It has been my pleasure to form the acquaintance of his senior officer, Dr. A. J. BERRY, of the Thirty-eighth New-York Volunteers, a well-known and respected resident of Brooklyn, who is just returning home on leave of absence from the utter physical prostration caused by the terrible exertions of a whole year of duty in the field—exertions quite unbefitting a gentleman of his advanced years, no matter how brave, loyal and enthusiastic he may be—and Dr. BERRY is all these. The account which this gentleman gives of his noble young coadjutor—and none had a better opportunity of testing his merits—is such as will afford a pleasing, though mournful gratification to the host of friends who are, doubtless, at this moment, lamenting the untimely loss of that gallant young officer.

It was not until the Army of the Potomac had advanced as far toward Richmond as Fair Oaks—when the brave KEARNEY, with his Division, had won his way, in every battle, from Williamsburgh to the field of Fair Oaks—and when every eye was anxiously looking for the speedy capture of Richmond, that the General (in expectation of the same,) ordered Dr. BERRY to establish a Division Hospital near his head-quarters, in a little cottage which, from its picturesque position, was called "Rose Cottage Hospital." Here it was that Dr. BERRY came in contact with the noted philanthropist of Boston, Mr. RONGERS; and met the kind and accomplished MRS. HARRIS of Philadelphia, both of whom had so bountifully supplied his hospital with all that was necessary to administer to the comfort of our suffering soldiers. Here it was, too, that Dr. BERRY was, for the first time, introduced to Dr. DENNISTON, by his friend DR. PANCOAST, at that time acting as Medical Director of the Third Corps of Gen. HEINTZELMAN.

Dr. BERRY'S first impression of his young coadjutor was of the most favorable description. To use his own words: "I felt that Providence had, at length, contributed to my comfort and the success of our institutions, by furnishing a companion modest in demeanor, amiable in disposition, perfectly competent as a surgeon and physician, and far above the many with whom I had hitherto been obliged to associate."

While the two surgeons were assiduously employed in their duties, the two armies were daily engaged in skirmishes, sometimes of a very desperate character, immediately in their advance. In one of these, in which Gen. SUMNER'S Division and others were engaged, they found a hospital depôt established on the railroad just near them, and soon found the wounded collecting there in great numbers. Dr. DENNISTON at once asked permission to visit it with the other surgeons—a request which was readily complied with, and the whole staff, including Dr. BERRY, proceeded there, and rendered Dr. SIMUS all the aid they could, which was at that time invaluable. It was here that Dr. BERRY had, for the first time, an opportunity of fully testing the energy, skill, courage and humanity of his brave young assistant.

In a few days, to their great surprise, they were suddenly ordered to remove the hospital to some more distant point, toward the James River. Dr. DENNISTON here again rendered his valuable assistance in removing 600 sick and wounded of their division; and, after an arduous march at night among baggage-wagons, artillery, &c., they reached, at about 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, the spot to which they had been directed, a short distance from the bridge over White Oak Swamp. Here they again pitched their hospital-tents, and Dr. DENNISTON aided much in restoring quiet and administering to the poor sick and wounded soldiers.

It was not long they were thus permitted to rest, for, all day on Sunday, they observed an uninterrupted line of troops moving along and across the White Oak Bridge, and, for the first time, were informed that the hospital at Savage's Station—not more than three miles from them—was in the hands of the rebels and that the White House was burnt. Then came the appalling intelligence of a retreat—(appalling, because no officer was allowed to know it was part of a grand stragetic movement,)—and at 1 o'clock A. M., on Monday morning—after all the troops had passed and orders had been given by Gen. SUMNER to burn the bridge—they found that unless they could accure their retreat with 600 sick they would be taken prisoners. Owing to the great exertions of Dr. DENNISTON, Dr. BERRY was enabled, by 3 o'clock on Monday, to pass all his sick and wounded over in such ambulances as he could obtain, and—as too frequently occurs—these were sadly deficient. They managed to save their men, however, all but 8 or 10, who were left behind with plenty of stores, medicines and sufficient medical nurses, and who must have fallen into the hands of the rebels an hour and a half afterward.

After their train of ambulances had got across the swamp, the bridge was burnt, and Dr. DENNISTON once more busied himself in superintending the transportation of the sick and wounded to the James River, where they arrived at 4 P. M., expecting to find transports on which to embark. During the afternoon, hundreds of wounded found their way into CARTER'S large house, where the necessary operations were performed: and Dr. BERRY says he never saw more consummate skill, self-possession and energy than were exhibited by Dr. DENNISTON on that trying occasion. Many a brave fellow, then saved, will lament when he hears the fate of one to whom he owes his life. Here Dr. BERRY and Dr. DENNISTON remained until they were again ordered to retreat further down the river, and, having parted, they saw no more of each other until they arrived at Harrison's Landing. Here they found themselves, after one of the most laborious marches on record, in charge of 1,117 sick and wounded soldiers of Gen. KEARNEY'S Division, exposed to the rain, without tents, and obliged to sleep in ambulances. The effort was too great for both. The one contracted a disease which caused delirium and an untimely grave in the turbid waters of the James River; the other, worn out, but not dispirited, has gone to snatch that temporary repose which nature craves, to prepare his aged nerves for fresh struggles and fresh self-sacrifice on the altar of patriotism. This tribute was due to the memory of Dr. DENNISTON. It was only fair that those who love his memory should know how he lived and died in the cause of his country.

The *Coatzacoalcos*, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, the *Atlantic*, Capt. BANCOCK, and the *Merrimac* leave to-day for Fort Delaware, to bring away the secesh prisoners on their way to Richmond. Rather poverty stricken, on the part of the rebels, not to be able to bring away their own men even when we hand them over! Perhaps the London *Times* will find in this another proof of our becoming barbarians!

All quiet up the James River. NEMO.

FROM THE REBEL CAPITAL.

Richmond as it Is—A Description of it by a Recently Paroled Union Prisoner.

We have been visited by a recently paroled Union prisoner, (Mr. CHAS. B. DENNY, Hospital Steward, Second Fire Zouaves, SICKLES' Brigade,) who has given us a statement of his experience while in the hands of the rebels. He was detailed by Dr. SIM, Medical Director of HOOKER'S Division, to remain in the rear of our retreating army and assist Dr. JOHN J. MCGOWAN, Surgeon of the Second Regiment Excelsior Brigade, in ministering to the wants of our brave soldiers who were unable to march, owing to various diseases contracted in the swamps before Richmond.

Early on Sunday morning, June 29, when the rumbling of our retreating army wagons had long died in the distance, the prisoner, deeming capture a foregone conclusion, went out under a flag of truce to the enemy's lines, and surrendered himself and charge to the rebel General, HUGER. That officer treated them (the prisoners,) with the utmost respect.

After the preliminaries of surrender were gone through, Mr. DENNY was cited before Gen. MAGRUDER, who was surrounded by a numerous but rusty looking Staff. Conspicuous among them, especially for his rustiness, was HOWELL COBB, of Georgia, who asked him how the Irishmen could conscientiously fight against the South. The prisoner answered, "I speak to you, Sir, in the tongue of every Irishman, when I assure you that when the flag that has always afforded us an asylum and a home, is in peril, we will endeavor to preserve it at all hazards." Struck with the boldness of the reply, the Ex-Secretary of the Treasury left the field to the quiet possession of his prisoner.

Next day he was brought to Richmond, where he was paraded, in company with his Colonel, WM. R. BREWSTER, Rev. Jos. O'HAGAN, his Chaplain, and Capt. M. W. BYANES, Company A, same regiment, through the principal streets of the city. They were all subsequently brought before Gen. WINDER, who spoke in no very choice terms to the reverend gentleman, strongly denouncing all Christian clergymen in the North as being the cause of all their trouble. He, however, subsequently modified his tone, and acceded to a few reasonable requests.

Mr. DENNY was appointed by Gen. WINDER as Hospital Steward of the sick and wounded soldiers belonging to the Union arms in Richmond. While in that position he enjoyed a great many privileges, having an opportunity of going through the city almost *ad libitum*.

All business is suspended at 3 o'clock P. M., and for three hours all the men from 18 to 35 years of age drill. Very high premiums are offered for substitutes. Provisions in Richmond he quotes as follows: Butter, $1 25 per pound; sugar, $1 per pound; milk, 25 cents a quart; burnt rye, used instead of coffee, $1. Everything else in proportion. The city is one vast lazar-house, where King Death holds high carnival among rebel as well as Union forces; and should an opportunity rise the foreign population alone would subvert the frightful domination which spreads its pestilential pall over that doomed Capital.

THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

Gen. Pope's Departure for his Headquarters in the Field.

Occasional Skirmishing Near Gordonsville.

The Rebel General Ewell in the Vicinity with a Large Force.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 29.

Maj.-Gen. JOHN POPE, accompanied by his Staff, this morning proceeded to the headquarters of his Army in the Field. Before breaking up his headquarters here, Gen. POPE ordered that no passes to the lines of his army should be granted to others than those having official business there.

Gen. POPE has a larger force than the country generally is aware of, and will be pleased to extend the courtesies of his profession to Stonewall JACKSON, or any other rebel leader on the road to Richmond.

The First Connecticut Cavalry—SIGEL'S advance—occupied Madison Court-house two days ago, and drove out the rebel cavalry, under ROBINSON. Our side sustained no loss. The rebels are said to be in force beyond the Rapidan, only scouting parties prowling on this side.

Our troops are foraging almost entirely on the country, according to POPE'S order. The people all refuse to take the oath of allegiance, and say they will leave, but will first make desolate their homes.

WATERLOO, Va., Tuesday, July 29.

Scouting parties just returned report occasional skirmishing with the enemy near Orange Court-house, but without any definite results.

The rebel Gen. EWELL is reported to be in force from Orange Court-house, through Gordonsville to Stannardsville. His troops are estimated at from 20,000 to 30,000 men.

This force, however, does not secure the enemy's safety.

LITTLE WASHINGTON, Monday, July 28.

A grand review of Gen. BANKS' army corps took place to-day, two miles from town. The weather was fine.

Several hours were occupied in the field, with evolutions and manœuvres by divisions. The whole review was creditable to various commanders, but showed the necessity of more frequent drills *en masse*. The magnificent artillery arm elicited warm applause from all observers.

The recent removal to more favorable grounds has benefited the health of the troops. There is considerable mortality and sickness in the Sixtieth New-York Regiment. The other regiments are improving in sanitary condition.

There is nothing of importance from the front today.

ORDER FROM GEN. SIGEL.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CORPS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
(Formerly belonging to Mountain Department.)
SPERRYVILLE, VA., July 19, 1862.

The Commanding-General of this Corps orders that all commissioned officers and enlisted men whose leave of absence has expired, and all convalescents who are able to join their regiments, shall immediately join their respective regiment, battery or detachment, by way of Washington City, D. C., or they will be considered deserters, and dealt with accordingly.

All recruits enlisted for this Corps should be sent at once by way of Washington City to their regiments or batteries.

By command of Maj.-Gen. F. SIGEL.
T. A. MEYSENBURG, Ass't Adjutant-General.

A BRILLIANT CAVALRY DASH.

Correspondence of the Washington Star.

LITTLE WASHINGTON, Va., July 23, 1862.

Col. BROWNELL, of the First Michigan Cavalry, is our Aesop, and has made one of the most dashing and daring reconnoissances of the war. He was ordered on Saturday from Culpepper Court-house in command of his regiment and the Fifth New-York Cavalry, to the Rapidan ford, and to hold it till reinforced that evening by Gen. HATCH. He made the march in a driving rain and bivouacked on the farm of the rebel Col. TALIAFERRO; but Gen. HATCH found the roads impassable for his train, and returned, sending word to Col. BROWNELL to push on to Orange Court-house and occupy that place, and that he would be there that evening. In the morning the river had swollen so that there was no ford; but Col. BROWNELL swam the stream with his command, a feat never performed before, and which the inhabitants said was impossible in such a rapid current, and pushed on to Orange Court-house. Finding it occupied by rebel cavalry, he ordered a charge through the town, which was made with a hurrah, in a blinding rain under a scattering fire from the roads and railroad track, and the enemy fled.

Pickets were pushed out immediately to within three miles of Gordonsville, and on the road to Madison Court-house, to await Gen. HATCH'S arrival. The enemy sent forces by rail from Gordonsville to drive in the pickets, which were reinforced; but the picket towards Madison Court-house was driven in, and brought word that the enemy were in force in that direction, and had encamped between Col. BROWNELL and Gen. HATCH'S troops, so that the former was apparently cut off. The Colonel then tried a ruse upon the enemy. He reinforced his pickets towards Gordonsville with nearly his entire force, and advanced them still further. That impressed them with the idea of a large force, and they sent for reinforcements. Our troops heard the cars go, and then moved half a mile still further up and tore up the railroad track, and in the pitch darkness, two hours after midnight, Col. BROWNELL called in his gallant fellows and fell back on the Rapidan, his only chance being to place that river between his command and the enemy under EWELL. He reached the river and swam it without losing a man.

As soon as the enemy learned he was gone, they pushed on their infantry in masses, supposing they would certainly catch him at the river; but the bird had flown. Our boys came to the edge of the stream, and fired off at the enemy some of the carbines that had not been soaked in crossing, and then coolly camped in their sight, to their astonishment and wrath. Six of our men were wounded, but all were brought off safely. The return of the command was as if they had risen from the grave; for an old scout that Gen. HATCH had sent as a messenger to Col. BROWNELL, returned saying *he could not cross the river*, and that Col. BROWNELL was a "goner." He was, indeed, in a tight place—the enemy thousands strong in front, with a large force on both flanks, and a swollen river in his rear; but the audacity of his advance on Gordonsville, instead of falling back in the first place, saved him.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Grand Junction Reported to be in Possession of the Rebels.

Demonstrations on the Mobile and Ohio Road.

CAIRO, Monday, July 28.

A skirmish occurred at Bolivia, Tennessee, between our forces stationed there and a body of rebels, yesterday. No particulars have as yet been received. It is reported that *our forces have evacuated Grand Junction*, and that the place is now occupied by the rebels, and that they have possession of almost all that portion of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad between Memphis and Corinth.

CAIRO, Monday, July 28.

The steamer *City*, on her way from Memphis was fired on twice yesterday just before reaching Columbus.

CHICAGO, Monday, July 28.

A special dispatch to the *Times* from Cairo, says: The rebels have taken possession of Humboldt, and now hold the Mobile and Ohio Railroad at that place. They have torn up the track some ten or twelve miles.

CAIRO, Tuesday, July 29.

A dispatch received at headquarters to-day, says that the Mobile and Ohio Railroad is again in running order—the rebels having done but little damage to it.

Rebel Clergyman Committed to Jail—Recruits for Morgan, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, July 29.

The three rebel clergymen, Revs. ELLIOTT, FORD and BALDWIN, of Nashville, sent by ANDY JOHNSON to Gen. BOYLE, arrived here this evening, and were committed to jail. They will be sent to the Indiana Penitentiary to-morrow.

The rebel Col. BULLITT, with two hundred recruits for Col. MORGAN, from Owen County, is reported as having passed through Flat Rock, Bourbon County, *en route* to the South.

Gen. W. T. SHERMAN has issued orders that no more gold shall be paid for cotton, and that vendors refusing the current funds of the place shall forfeit half their cotton.

THE GUERRILLAS IN MISSOURI.

A DESPERATE FIGHT NEAR FULTON.

Defeat and Rout of the Rebels with Heavy Loss.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Tuesday, July 29.

Col. GUITAR, of the Ninth Missouri Regiment, reinforced by Lieut.-Col. SHAFFER and Maj. CLOPPER, of Mortill's Horse, and Maj. CALDWELL, of the Third Iowa Cavalry, 650 strong, were attacked at Moore's Mills, seven miles east of Fulton, yesterday, by PORTER and COBB, 900 strong, and after fighting till after 4 o'clock P. M., the rebels were completely routed, with a loss of from 75 to 100 killed and wounded, and one taken prisoner. Col. GUITAR reports a loss of 45 killed and wounded. He captured guns, ammunition, baggage, &c., in profusion. The officers and men behaved splendidly. COBB is reported killed. Col. GUITAR resumed the pursuit last night, and will follow them over the Jordan.

PATTEN, Mo., Sunday, July 27.

Lieut. CLIAVEAUX, with a company of State Militia, came upon a band of guerillas, 200 strong, from one of whom he had received information, five miles south of this place. He attacked and completely routed them, killing and wounding a number and taking Capt. PATTERSON, their leader, prisoner. He also took one other prisoner. Our loss was three wounded.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, July 28.

The *Democrat* is informed on good authority that a party of four five mounted rebels started yesterday morning from Georgetown, twelve miles from St. Louis, and proceeded to Manchester, where they were joined by a similar party equal in number. The whole force then moved toward the Southwest, intending to join some guerrilla band or gathering corps of rebels. Mounted troops have been sent in pursuit.

LOYAL IRISH-AMERICANS IN ST. LOUIS.

The loyal Irish-Americans of St. Louis met in large numbers on Friday evening last, to express their opinion of those of their countrymen who had attempted to avoid the operation of Gov. GAMBLE'S proclamation, by appealing to the British Consul for protection. The following were among the resolutions which they adopted:

Resolved, By the Irish residents of St. Louis, in mass meeting assembled, that we denounce the conduct of these men as cowardly, base and infamous; that they are unworthy of the name of Irishmen, and have entailed upon themselves a dishonor which will survive their wretched existence, and be visited upon their children to the remotest generation.

Resolved, That we are convinced, from satisfactory evidence, that most of the men who have thus claimed the protection of the English Government, and who are currently reported to be Irish, are in fact natives of England and Irish Orangemen, who have always been more English than the English; and the rest of them, though of Irish birth, are but the bastard offspring of English convicts and rebels, who, from time to time, have settled in Ireland, and assumed Irish names as a cover for their crimes or the baseness of their origin.

Resolved, That we, the Irish residents of St. Louis, embrace this occasion of renewing the expression of our unalterable attachment and loyalty to the Government, institutions and flag of the United States—that as our countrymen, during the American revolution, in the war of 1812, in the war with Mexico, and in the present wicked rebellion, gloriously attested their devotion to liberty, and their fidelity to this, the land of their adoption, by their sacrifices, their labors, their valor, and their blood profusely shed on every battle-field from Concord to Sabine, and from New-Orleans to the City of Mexico, so do we freely and proudly pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor, to the maintenance and defence of this great nation against the attacks of every foe, whether foreign or domestic.

Resolved, That shall England attempt any interference in our domestic concerns, we will, one and all, arm to oppose her, and urge on the United States Government to acknowledge the independence of Ireland.

A correspondent at New-Orleans writes the Boston *Traveller* that there is a probability that Gen. PHELPS will be detached from that Department and sent North. His strong Anti-Slavery sentiments are said to be the reason for the change.

COUNTERFEITING.

Statistics of Frauds on Our Paper Currency.

Twelve-Thirteenths of Our Banks Have their Issues Counterfeited

Proportions of Altered, Spurious and Imitation Frauds in Circulation.

Six Thousand Varieties of Counterfeit Money.

DEFECTS OF OUR PAPER CURRENCY EXPOSED.

Startling Increase of Counterfeiting in Six Years.

A National Evil Demanding a National Remedy.

There are very few persons, if any, in the United States, who can truthfully declare their ability to detect at a glance any fraudulent paper money. So numerous are our Banks, and so varied the tricks of the counterfeiter, that even professional detectors of bad bills, brokers, bankers and others in the constant habit of handling large sums of money, are frequently imposed upon. Our "Counterfeit Detectors" have, within the last few years, increased in size, until their proportions rival our Family Bibles, and generally compel much more studious perusal. If a man offers a bill in payment for anything, it is a signal for the production of the inevitable volume. The merchant wades through the long list of "altered," "counterfeit," "spurious," "old plate," "broken bank," and a hundred other frauds, and if he fails to find a description of the proffered bill, concludes that it is good. Then if change is given, the purchaser must borrow the book and go through the same tedious process, in his turn, to prevent being imposed upon. So rapidly are these frauds in paper money produced, that in all our large cities the aid of the police and the telegraph is called into requisition to protect the merchant. Even the types and the printing-press, the police and the telegraph, are frequently too late for the shrewd counterfeiter, and in defiance of them all, the City is often flooded with a worthless issue before citizens can be put upon their guard. In spite of all precautions, every merchant has his pile of counterfeit money, and his hourly fear of having it increased. Our wives and daughters accept a bank-note from a stranger with fear and trembling, and the memories of our servants are taxed to recollect who gave them that last "bad bill." The poorer people are, the less likely are they to be able to avoid taking counterfeit money; while the poorest apple-woman is as good a judge as the best, of all the coins; it is only a privileged class who can rely to any extent upon their judgment of the genuineness of our paper currency.

Out of thirteen hundred and eighty-nine banks in the United States, only two hundred and fifty-three have escaped the attempts at imitation by one or another of the many species of frauds. And out of this two hundred and fifty-three, at least one hundred and forty-three are not worth counterfeiting, so that in round numbers, out of 1,389 bank note issues, but 100 are not counterfeited. The rule is, that the better the bank, the more the counterfeits. All the New-York City notes are counterfeited except three, and of these two are closing institutions, and one does not issue any notes! The only State (beside Iowa, which has but one bank) whose bank notes are not counterfeited, is Florida. The reason is plainly because the genuine notes of the four banks in that State are all of doubtful value. So in all the seceded States, where the paper currency is much depreciated, counterfeiting is at a low tide. Maryland has only four bank note issues not counterfeited out of 33, and of these four, one is at a heavy discount. The great State of Massachusetts, with her hundred and eighty-two banks, has only seven whose issues are not counterfeited. And yet, Massachusetts is the only State where there is an association for the prevention of counterfeiting! Of the two hundred and ninety-five banks in New-York State, the issues of only forty-five are not counterfeited. But, to see the extent of the evil in even more glaring light, let us look at the figures in tabular form, as follows:

TABULAR VIEW OF THE EXTENT OF COUNTERFEITING.

State.	No. of Banks.	No. whose issues are not counterfeited.	No. of Issues not available for counterf'g.
Maine	70	10	34
New-Hampshire	53	11	—
Vermont	43	4	—
Massachusetts	182	7	—
Rhode Island	93	4	24
Connecticut	75	2	—
New-York City	56	3	33
New-York State	293	45	200
New-Jersey	53	2	38
Pennsylvania	86	15	64
Delaware	13	2	23
Maryland	33	4	14
Virginia	44	22	22
North Carolina	16	8	5*
South Carolina	18	2	8*
Georgia	29	14	14*
Alabama	8	3	3*
Louisiana	12	3	3*
Ohio	27	6	—
Indiana	32	12	8*
Illinois	15	3	8*
Kentucky	11	3	8*
Tennessee	32	15	15*
Missouri	9	1	11*
Michigan	7	4	3*
Iowa	1	—	—
Wisconsin	73	25	8*
Florida	4	4	4§
Total	1,389	253	143

† Two closing, one don't issue notes.
‡ Mainly closing banks and notes at discount.
* All uncounterfeited issues of these States at a discount or worthless.
§ Two in operation, and one of doubtful value.
‖ Fifty per cent. discount.
¶ Not a bank worth counterfeiting.

After deducting from the list of banks whose issues are not counterfeited, the wild-cat, the shaky, the closing, the worthless, those not yet in operation, and those which are new, the list of uncounterfeited bank-notes grows small and (not beautifully) less. It is a spectacle alike degrading to our National character, as well as an overwhelming condemnation of the system of Banking and Bank-note Engraving, which admits of such frauds. It is not only productive of great loss in time and money, of irreparable damage to the poor and innocent victims of these numberless frauds, but is undermining our morality as a nation. The road to wealth by such easy though dishonest means, presents a temptation which the young, too often, are incapable of resisting, and which, in many cases, leads to the brothel, the

gaming-house and the gallows. The plentiful supply of fraudulent bills renders the people familiar with seeing it offered, and men who would scorn to pick a pocket, or commit a highway robbery, will pass a bad bill on a friend with the utmost *nonchalance*, and think their success a good joke. Then the friend must repeat the experiment, and so the evil becomes widespread.

The most curious feature of our bad paper money is the fact that so little of it is really an imitation of the genuine, made by the hands of an engraver. Here is a table of the various kinds of counterfeit money in circulation, compiled from the most authentic sources. Taking the descriptions selected by the broker, we have divided them into "altered," "spurious," and "imitations," and collected the balance, including "photographs," "old plates," etc., under one enumeration:

ANALYSIS OF COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

	No. of kinds Altered Notes.	No. of kinds Spurious Notes.	No. of kinds Imitations.	No. of all other kinds of Frauds.
Maine	96	40	10	27
New-Hampshire	80	27	2	13
Vermont	103	49	13	40
Massachusetts	459	277	62	142
Rhode Island	230	172	27	48
Connecticut	292	171	31	52
New-York City	226	64	19	57
New-York State	909	379	78	113
New-Jersey	284	135	28	33
Pennsylvania	110	106	34	35
Delaware	43	40	6	4
Maryland	42	62	6	20
Virginia	16	37	13	15
North Carolina	3	22	8	12
South Carolina	6	38	17	15
Georgia	12	8	3	12
Alabama	3	2	—	6
Louisiana	5	11	17	6
Ohio	25	5	30	23
Indiana	14	2	1	2
Illinois	15	4	—	1
Kentucky	28	17	39	11
Tennessee	25	13	7	14
Missouri	5	2	7	7
Michigan	7	3	—	—
Iowa	6	1	1	—
Wisconsin	105	7	1	7
Florida	0	0	0	0
Total	3,039	1,685	461	717

The total number of kinds of counterfeits in circulation is therefore five thousand nine hundred and two—so far as those most interested in keeping the record can determine. How many thousand of each of these kinds, or of many other kinds are in circulation, is known of course only to the originators of the frauds. From this appalling list of worthless bills which have already obtained currency, we can form some idea of the extent of the evil.

But the analysis of the different species teaches us a wholesome lesson as to the facility for frauds which our paper money presents to the counterfeiter. It will be observed that but a very small proportion of our bad bills is composed of "imitations," or *bona fide* counterfeits of the genuine notes. This is accounted for by the difficulty of producing counterfeits in the same way that the originals are manufactured. Even of the 461 "imitations" out of 5,902 different kinds of fraudulent notes, the great majority is set down as "badly done," "poorly executed," "engraving coarse," &c. The frauds are, however, effected in many other ways, viz., by alterations from one bank to another, or from a lower to a higher denomination; by spurious notes, well engraved, but unlike genuine except in name; by photography, lithography, &c. The "alterations" number highest on the list, and count up 3,039 varieties out of the total number of 5,902 frauds, or more than half of our bad bills consist of altered notes.

One cause of this multiplicity of altered notes is the remarkable similarity of names occurring among the banks in this country. We find twenty-four Union Banks, of which eight are in New-York State; twenty-three City Banks, of which four are in New-York State; twenty three Farmers' Banks, of which seven are in New-York State. Here is a table showing the number of

BANKS OF THE SAME NAME IN DIFFERENT STATES.

	Commercial.	City.	Farmers'.	Mechanics'.	Merchants'.	State.	Union.	Exchange.
Maine	—	2	1	1	2	1	1	—
New-Hampshire	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	1
Vermont	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	2
Massachusetts	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	2
Rhode Island	2	1	—	1	2	1	1	1
Connecticut	—	2	1	1	2	1	1	1
New-York	7	4	7	4	6	2	3	1
New-Jersey	—	1	2	2	1	4	2	—
Pennsylvania	1	1	4	1	—	—	1	1
Delaware	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Maryland	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—
Virginia	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	1
North Carolina	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
South Carolina	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Georgia	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
Alabama	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Ohio	1	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
Illinois	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	—
Indiana	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2
Tennessee	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	—
Missouri	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	1
Wisconsin	1	2	1	—	—	2	—	1
Total	19	23	23	16	23	15	24	14

ALTERING NOTES FROM ONE STATE TO ANOTHER.

This list might be greatly extended, as, for instance, there are eight People's Banks, six Traders' Banks, fourteen Farmers' and Mechanics' Banks, ten Market Banks. Then we have Mechanics' and Manufacturers', Mechanics' and Traders', Mechanics' and Farmers', Mechanics' and Merchants', Mechanics' and Planters' Banks *ad libitum*, and all those titles transposed. Likewise, Farmers' and Citizens', Farmers' and Manufacturers', Farmers' and Merchants', Farmers' and Mechanics', Farmers' and Exchange Banks, all tending to confuse by the similarity of title, especially since the name of the State is often placed in an obscure corner of the note, so as not to attract attention, and give a poor bank the benefit of the circulation of a good bank of the same name. Thus, when a New-Yorker sees the Orange County Bank, his mind will naturally revert to our land of milk and butter, and he may take the note, not thinking that there is an Orange Bank in New-Jersey, and an Orange Bank in Vermont, or perchance an Orange Bank, Washington, D. C. So in the palmy days of the Washington shinplasters, bogus banks were started with names similar to our best City banks, by which means many citizens were swindled, they having supposed, on taking the bills, that they were taking City money. The evil was greatly heightened by the fact that the same engravers who engraved the good money likewise engraved the bad, so that in many cases it required the closest scrutiny to distinguish the good from the bad; so close was the resemblance, in fact, that when some of the bogus banks collapsed, the bad money was easily altered so as to be more like the good by simply changing the name of the State. This is, indeed, one of the most fruitful sources of "altered" notes, the bad notes of a popular name being available for frauds on good banks of the same name in other States.

ALTERATIONS FROM LOW TO HIGH DENOMINATIONS.

The beautiful and apparently secure style of engraving Bank notes generally adopted in this country, in reality facilitates counterfeiting, because the small denominations can be easily erased and larger ones substituted. The practice which has prevailed to a great extent of using parts of Bank notes for other purposes has enabled counterfeiters to obtain possession of denominational figures which are readily printed into any required spot of a note to be altered.

Another aid to alterations of Bank notes is the repeated and frequent use of the same devices on the notes of different Banks, and often of different Banks of the same name. A counterfeit of one note is a counterfeit of parts of many others, so that the labors of the counterfeiter are greatly simplified. These peculiarities of the present system of Bank note engraving were strikingly illustrated in two of the most successful counterfeiting operations ever known.

In the first instance, a United States Treasury note was actually engraved by the engravers who executed the original, who were, without suspicion on their part, employed by the counterfeiter to do the counterfeit. The same dies or stamps were therefore used to do both the original and counterfeit.

In the second instance—the great Austrian bank forgery of 1858—some of the most respectable and capable artists of the city were, unknown to themselves, engaged in executing the counterfeit.

In both these instances, the plan pursued was exactly that of the first counterfeiter of the Bank of England note, more than a hundred years ago. In all three cases the counterfeiters were not artists. From the time of VAUGHAN, who was a linen draper, down to JERRY COWSDEN, the most successful of American counterfeiters, the greater number and most dangerous of counterfeits have been produced by men who were not artists.

SPURIOUS NOTES.

Next in number to the altered notes comes the "spurious," and it is curious to observe the relations which these two species of fraud have to each other, as compared with their relations in past years. "Spurious" notes resemble only in name the notes for which they are intended to pass. The counterfeiter relies upon the ignorance of the public as to the appearance of the genuine note. He uses broken and bogus bank plates, sometimes carefully altering the States and signatures so as to have the fraud present the semblance of goodness. In order to obviate this species of fraud, there have been issued photographic copies of the genuine notes, with which the "spurious," of course, are compared, and detection follows. It is even contended that it is much easier to keep a record and description of the good bills, than of the bad. But the photographic "detector" is expensive, and those who can't afford to take it must occasionally receive a spurious note. It is simply a question for the merchant or tradesman to consider—which he can best afford to take—the *Detector* or the "queer."

THE "IMITATIONS"

of the latest Bank note issues are in many cases misnomers—almost universally is this the rule where the counterfeiter undertakes to copy with the graver the varied works of complicated machinery. It is mainly where the counterfeiter obtains the genuine work of the engraver that an "imitation" can be likely to deceive good judges of money. Instances are, of course, on record, where most successful copies of genuine notes have been made and taken over the counters of the banks themselves, but they are very rare. But, while it is true that "imitations" are not likely to deceive good judges of money, it is likewise true that the people are not generally such good judges. Next to a skillfully altered bill, a good imitation is, therefore, the most dangerous. The scarcity of "imitations" is a striking evidence of the difficulty which counterfeiters meet in executing fraudulent notes, by the same process that is used in manufacturing the original, so that the adoption of a system which forces the counterfeiter to adopt the same process as the genuine engraver, seems most likely to give us security and protection.

In connection with the statistics which we have given of the present extent and analytical character of counterfeiting, it will prove instructive to contemplate a comparative table showing the

PROGRESS OF COUNTERFEITING IN SIX YEARS.

	1856.	1861.	Inc.	Dec.
Number of Banks	1,317	1,389	72	—
Number of Banks whose issues are not counterfeited	463	253	—	210
Number of kinds of "counterfeits" or "imitations"	1,462	461	—	1,001
Number of kinds "altered" Notes	1,119	3,039	1,920	—
Number of kinds "spurious" Notes	224	1,685	1,461	—
Number of all other kinds of frauds	142	717	575	—
Total number of species of fraudulent bills	2,947	5,902	2,955	—

Thus, it will be seen that while only about two-thirds of our bank note issues were counterfeited in 1856, about four-fifths are counterfeited now. There is a decrease of "imitations," or real counterfeits, because the facilities for alterations have increased to such an extent that instead of 1,119 in 1856, we have 3,039 different kinds in 1862. The "spurious" notes have also increased from 224 to 1,685 varieties, and the miscellaneous frauds from 142 to 717 varieties. The total increase in the number of banks was only about 72, while the increase in counterfeiting of all kinds was nearly *three thousand* varieties. How many of each variety was issued, as already remarked, is known only to the counterfeiter. Making the moderate estimate of $1,000 of each variety in circulation, we have a total amount of *nearly six millions of dollars* (*and possibly sixty millions are afloat*) of bad money constantly passing from hand to hand, destroying confidence in the circulating medium, embarrassing trade, and presenting an appalling evidence of moral turpitude.

THE DEFECTS OF OUR PAPER CURRENCY SUMMED UP.

Briefly, then, the defects of our paper currency are these:

1. Our system of engraving admits of illimitable alterations both from low to high denominations, and from fraudulent banks to the semblance of good ones.

2. The use of the same devices on different notes, while it is a source of profit to the engraver, it is a great aid to the counterfeiter, because a counterfeit of one note is a counterfeit of parts of many others.

3. The extensive application of machine work in engraving adds a number of mechanics to the list of counterfeiters.

4. The present style of note engraving enables the counterfeiter to obtain without suspicion the aid of a number of skilled confederates.

5. The constant reissue of notes after mutilation and defacement, by defying close scrutiny, aids the circulation of bungling frauds.

6. The multiplicity of banks of the same name renders a counterfeit plate available for a number of "spurious" issues.

7. The prevalent system of engraving has scattered a number of "old plates" having on them the work of our best artists, which is thus made available for frauds.

8. The various patent plans for the prevention of counterfeiting, have been but partially adopted, and tend only to confuse the public.

9. Our loose system of Banking enables dishonest men to issue bills from obscure localities bearing a resemblance to sound Banks in name, and in artistic execution, (often engraved by the same firms as the genuine,) so that when the bogus institution collapses the worthless issue is bought up by counterfeiters, and altered to resemble the good.

10. It is not unusual for publishers of so-called "Detectors" to be instrumental in aiding these fraudulent Banks to obtain circulation, and expose them only when it is too late for the public to protect itself against loss.

11. We have no official list of good Banks.

12. Counterfeiters easily escape punishment in many cases.

WHAT IS THE REMEDY?

The remedy is with the people. State action is insufficient to meet such a National evil. The subject is well worthy the attention of the National Legislature. Let every man, either directly or indirectly, urge upon the General Government the necessity of taking some immediate and effective steps to check an evil, which, in view of the enormous issues of our Treasury Notes, is destined to be greater than ever. Surely the Government is bound to provide as many safeguards for its paper currency as for its coin. Here are a few general principles which should, apparently, guide the paper currency reform.

Let the denomination and name of a note be so interwoven that it cannot be altered without destroying the whole.

Make it a criminal offence for one bank to imitate the notes of another in artistic design.

Throw open to competition among the artists of the country the business of bank note engraving, which is now monopolized by a few capitalists, who employ mechanics instead of artists.

Stringently enforce the laws against counterfeiting.

Stop the reissue of worn-out, defaced and mutilated notes.

Stop the establishment of banks of the same name.

Enforce all over the United States the dead letter law of the State of New-York, compelling the surrender to the Bank Department of "all dies, plates and materials" used in the process of engraving a bank note.

Reform our system of engraving by national enactment.

Establish a uniform system of laws throughout the States so as to stop the issue of wild-cat money.

Severely punish any publisher of a Bank Note Director who vouches for the soundness of a bank he knows to be worthless.

Publish an official list of the good banks.

In short, make bad money so scarce that it will be a curiosity. Make it contraband of war, to be confiscated at sight by the police; not offered for sale as now.

These are general suggestions, but there should be a thorough investigation of the whole subject by competent men, an investigating Committee, with power to send for persons and papers. And, when the call comes for the victims of these paper currency frauds to congregate and testify, there will appear a cloud of witnesses, such as darkened the heavens at the call of Junius in the Vision of Judgment.

THE RECONQUEST OF TEXAS.

The Views of an Intelligent Union Refugee.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Tribune* of a late date has some extraordinary statements in regard to the State of Texas and affairs in that portion of rebeldom, which I desire to see corrected, because I once lived in that State, and still have some interest therein, and because on general principles I dislike to see the devil painted blacker than he really is. The *Tribune*, on the authority of Dr. DIONOWITTY, states that *thirty thousand* German refugees from Texas are wandering in exile in Mexico. Did it not strike the editor that such an exodus of population could not occur without attracting notice and comment from the Press of Mexico and also of Europe through their Mexican correspondents? The whole German population of Texas does not exceed fifty thousand souls, and the idea of three-fifths of the population going into exile is ridiculous. That the German population of Texas *was* loyal at the period of secession is no doubt true, but they have been compelled, as other loyal districts in the South, to bend to the storm of rebellion; and I state what I know to be the truth, when I say that *three hundred* would cover the number of the German refugees from Texas. This particular reference to the Germans of Western Texas is as unjust to them as it is to their neighbors "to the manner born," as it is intended to indicate that that class of the population was the only portion that was loyal; whereas the fact is, that a large majority of the people of Western Texas of all nationalities were loyal to the Constitution and the Union, and it is equally true that a majority of the people of the entire State were for the Union.

You will ask why is it, then, that Texas seceded and furnished so many men and so much means to the rebel cause? Because the people were betrayed by the Federal Administration of the old dotard BUCHANAN. Because the secret military organization of the Secessionists was armed with muskets stolen from the National armories by the thief and traitor FLOYD. Because the army was surrendered to this same organization by TWIGGS, "dismissed the service for cowardice and treason." Because the Post-office was systematically plundered of every Union document or letter placed in the mails. Because every employe of the Treasury Department in the State (with one exception) was a sworn traitor. Because the snows of seventy Winters weighed down the energies of HOUSTON, and the Lieutenant-Governor and a majority of the Legislature were in the treasonable plot.

But notwithstanding all this, the Union men were ready to stand by their rights. They were certain that they had a majority, and they were led by the ablest men in the State, but arms and munitions of war were necessary to a successful stand, and these could only be furnished by the present Administration. But President LINCOLN seemed to ignore the existence of any Union men in the State, and, made but one feeble effort (by a secret mission to Gen. HOUSTON) to communicate with those who were ready to take up arms against the great sea of secession, and, by opposing, end it. Mr. LINCOLN ought to learn, if he does not already know it, that the only way to bring the seceded States back into the Union is through the action of citizens of those States. This fact is beginning to dawn on the minds of our public men. I see from the newspapers, that Gen. BUTLER is raising five regiments of Union men in Louisiana, and that Gen. BUELL has mustered into the service a regiment of Union men in Alabama; while in Tennessee, Gen. CAMPBELL has been commissioned to raise a brigade. These are all steps in the right direction. Let a similar course be pursued toward Texas and the other States, and it will give confidence to Union men, and induce them to declare themselves, when Government furnishes them with arms, and the means of defending themselves against the military despotism which has been established in the South with an audacity only paralleled by its success.

There is one other statement of the *Tribune* which I will notice. It publishes what purports to be an extract from the Paris correspondent of the *Independence Belge*, asserting that some slaveholder or slaveholders of Texas had shut a lot of negroes up in a barn and then set it on fire, whilst the poor negroes who attempted to escape were shot down. If I thought there was any man outside of a Lunatic Asylum who would believe this Munchausen it might be necessary to refute it. There has been nothing to drive the slaveholders to such extremities, as there is not in all Texas a single National soldier. Cruel acts have been perpetrated in Texas, not upon the black slaves, but upon the white ones, so that the *Tribune* may rest easy about its pets. Many Union men have been hung and their estates plundered, but as they were not poor down-trodden black slaves it is hardly necessary to pull out our pocket-handkerchiefs to sniffle over it. Let the *Tribune* be comforted about the niggers, no war will be waged upon them until he and his radical colaborer drive the President into a war for abolition, and then he may rest assured that he will be able to sup full of horror at the atrocities of a social and servile war. If, to preserve this great Nationality and maintain Republican Government against the machinations of the Slaveocracy, it becomes necessary to free the slave, let it be done; but at least, let us strengthen the President in his humane policy of gradual emancipation, whereby this civil war may not become a reproach upon human nature itself, which would be the case if turned into a social war, instead of a contest to uphold the integrity of the Nation and to sustain the Constitution, with all its noble guarantees of republican Government and civil liberty, so dear to the great American heart.

The *Tribune* also intimates that the project of sending Gen. FREMONT to Texas is revived. FREMONT has always desired a field of operations in TEXAS, his plan being to carry a large force of Germans to that State to colonize them there with a view to abolitionizing the country. This plan of planting and building up a German nationality in this country is repugnant to every idea of national unity and integrity upon which this war is based, and can only be indulged in with a design of some kind of filibustering operation against Mexico, and the ultimate purpose of establishing a new empire which might involve the excision of Texas from the Union. But this scheme would fall from the force of the opposition it would encounter in TEXAS. It would inevitably produce a war of races—the Anglo-Saxon against the German, with the nigger, as a third party, to become an impartial butcher of both the others. To send FREMONT to Texas would be to unite every man in the State, who has been sent to the Penitentiary for some crime, and the Government would lose the sympathy and active cooperation of Southern men ready to stand by it in the maintenance of its just powers, but who could not be brought to recognize the right of the Government to impose on them the vagaries of a few socialistic German philosophers or philanthropists. (?) The Germans of Texas are an honest, hardy and laborious people, too much occupied on their farms and ranches to become philosophers and philanthropists—and it would be a sad misfortune for these honest people to have FREMONT'S Staff of unpronounceable names foisted upon them to inaugurate social and political revolutions, and to indoctrinate the people in their sublimated humanitarianisms.

Whilst on this subject I will give the Administration a piece of advice gratis. It is this: Send to TEXAS some officer who has served in the army in that State, and who has the confidence of the people, —such an officer as Gen. HEINTZELMAN, or Gen. STONEMAN, or Gen. MARCY,—men who know the country and the people, but are neither philosophers nor philanthropists *per se*. Let Mr. LINCOLN open communication with loyal men in TEXAS, and give them authority to raise brigades, regiments and companies to cooperate with such National troops as may be sent to the State, in order that Union men may show their faith by their works, and there is no doubt but the happiest results will follow. And let the Administration remember that the white population of TEXAS is to the black as three to one, and that the larger portion of the State is not adapted to slave labor, and where this is the case, practical results on the Slavery question can be obtained without a resort to the revolting horrors of servile war.

To me, personally, it is a matter of indifference who may be appointed to command the armies of the nation. I am, and have always been, an unconditional Union man, religiously believing that "Liberty and Union, now and forever, (are) one and inseparable," and the "institution of Slavery," or any other "institution," standing in the way of the National unity, must be crushed. But great social changes should always, if possible, be the work of time. This war, from its inception, necessarily involved a change in the social order of the South, whether the rebellion succeeds or goes down. Let us hope that it may be a change gradual and harmless, and not a revolution grim and horrible. These views have actuated me in writing, and not any partiality for any of the Generals in the field, for I know none of them, and care for no one of them more than for another.

TOMBIGBEE.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 27, 1862.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Gubernatorial Contest in the Old North State.

GREAT PARTISAN BITTERNESS.

Interesting Intelligence from the South.

The British Steamer Modern Greece is Beached in Attempting to Run the Blockade.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWBERN, N. C., Monday, July 21, 1862.

The Gubernatorial canvass in this State has assumed all the keen interest, to say nothing of the bitterness and personalities, usual to an excited and important contest.

The Democrats have nominated for their standard-bearer a Mr. WM. JOHNSON, of Mecklenburgh, and claim that he should receive the support of the people, on the ground that he is an original Secessionist of the first water, "of the South Carolina Stripe."

Mr. JOHNSON is President of a railroad, the most of which is in South Carolina, and a very little of it in this State. He also has a residence, and much other property, in Columbia, the Capital of South Carolina, which is the headquarters of his road, and where he remains the most of the time. He was and is a member of the Convention which carried this State out of the Union. He is more of a financier than a politician, and although a lawyer by profession, has never established a reputation beyond that of a county practitioner, nor has he risen above a membership in the Legislature. Being a hot-headed South Carolinian in sentiment and sympathy, he is just the tool the Secessionists of this State desire, inasmuch as they would be unable to find a North Carolinian who will come up to their views. Hence the necessity of taking an original rebel from Palmettodom, who nominally holds a residence in this State, when in reality he is a South Carolinian.

The Opposition party have nominated the Hon. Z. B. VANCE as their candidate for Governor. VANCE is a Colonel in the rebel army now in Richmond, but strange as it may seem, fails to enjoy the confidence of the Secessionists, though he has been in several engagements with his regiment, and is acknowledged by the rebels to be very brave. The Democratic rebels name many reasons why VANCE should not be chosen Governor. The fact that he is strongly supported by the Raleigh *Standard*, a suspected paper, the leading organ of the Opposition, is one reason why he is regarded with suspicion. Because he was an original Union man, and fought Secession to the bitter end, and because he is, or was, an old line Whig, are other reasons why he cannot be trusted by the traitors. Fears are also entertained by the Democrats, and openly expressed, that VANCE will, in case he is elected, deliver the State into the hands of the National Government. Other reasons, too numerous to mention, are assigned, which, on the whole, go to make up quite an interesting controversy.

I have just received a batch of late Raleigh papers, from which I am able to send you much authentic news of an interesting character.

The Raleigh *State Journal* and the Raleigh *Register*, both rank and original rebel sheets—the former edited by an Englishman, and the latter by an Irishman—continue to deal out the "clear quill" of secession to the natives of North Carolina in a most remarkable style, although not much ahead of the Wilmington *Journal*, late copies of which I have also received, and which is edited by a Scotchman. The greatest curiosity in the lot, however, is the Raleigh *Standard*, an offset and a match for the whole household of secession. Although it apparently gives a sort of adhesion to secession for the time being, still it creates a terrible sensation among the followers of King DAVIS, who have serious thoughts of suppressing this "Lincoln sheet." Parson BROWNLOW keeps up quite a sensation North, and is renowned for his bitterness, but he should make the acquaintance of W. W. HOLDEN, of the Raleigh *Standard*, if he desires to become more skilled in the art of denunciation.

The strife between the Opposition Party and Democrats in this State, is truly a most exciting and bitter one. If anything, it surpasses, in interest and excitement, the famous HARRISON campaign of 1840. The papers of South Carolina and Virginia have also taken the matter in hand and come to the support of JOHNSON, the "South Carolina candidate" for Governor, and it is announced that TOMAS, PAYON, WISE, YANCEY, and other leading lights and shadows of the Confederacy, will assist JOHNSON in his canvass, while DAVIS himself will lend a hand in a speech which will be delivered in Raleigh on the eve of the election, which takes place on the 7th of August next. The troops are all to vote in their camps wherever they may be, on the 31st of the present month, in accordance with an ordinance passed recently by the State Convention. This difference is is doubtless made between the time for the troops and citizens to vote, in order that the vote of the army may arrive and be canvassed before the time expires for counting them, which is within a few weeks after the election, when the new Governor takes his oath of office.

From the interest which DAVIS and his supporters have taken in this election, together with the influence South Carolina and Richmond papers have brought to bear, it is supposed that this election has something more than a Gubernatorial importance. It is charged that the Raleigh *Standard*, backed by the leaders of the Opposition Party, have entered into a secret conspiracy with BURNSIDE, to wait until after the State election, when it is said, by the rebels, that VANCE & Co. will vote the State back into the Union, and that VANCE is only in the rebel army for effect, &c. Whether there is anything in this, aside from the political capital which the other party desire to make, of course I know not. However, it looks rather significant, I must confess, when South Carolina and Virginia, and DAVIS & Co., come to join in this local fight.

The Raleigh *Register*, in hoisting JOHNSON'S name for Governor calls it a "Confederate ticket." The Raleigh *Standard*, in noticing this avowal, says:

"We copy the above ticket from the *Register* for the information of our numerous readers. We suppose the British paper (meaning the *Journal*) here has the same. The *Confederate ticket*. *Confederate* candidates. These are the candidates which the no-party *partisans* intend running in opposition to the 'People's Ticket.' What is meant by *Confederate* candidates? Do they mean that they call upon North Carolinians to vote for Col. JOHNSON, (a civil title) not for a State Governor, but for a *Confederate* Governor, and are the office-holders and partisans tired of having a People's Governor? It looks very much like it. Again do they ask the people of Wake not to elect men to represent *them* in the Legislature, but the *Confederate* Government. What else can they mean? Tut, tut! Tired of the people's ruling—tired of State authority under the people, they go in for *Confederate* Governors, *Confederate* Senators, *Confederate* everything as the sure road to office and place. *Let the people beware! There is much meaning in a name, and often a double meaning.*"

The *State Journal* says, in speaking of the *Standard*:

"Why does not Gov. CLARK stop this miserable sheet at once? Or why does not President DAVIS send a file of men to Raleigh and take him (HOLDEN) and try him as a tory?"

The *Standard* says:

"The only reply we have for those who threaten to arrest us, is to *come on!* This is still a land of free thought and free speech. Come on, ye malignants, and we will give you a *lively time*.

We beg to assure our friends that we shall continue to advocate truth and to stand by the people, and to make the *Standard* a terror to evil-doers, and a praise to them that do well." *We do not fear our enemies, unprincipled and desperate as many of them are*, as long as the people stand by us. Our subscription list was never so large as it is now, and it is continually increasing. This is the way the *Standard* is being *suspended*."

In referring to the interest which the outsiders have taken in the approaching State election, the *Standard* says:

"We now say to Virginia and South Carolina, *let North Carolina alone*. She is not a narrow strip of land between you, but a sovereign, self-governing State. She wants a Governor of her own, and not one from South Carolina, or one dictated by Virginia politicians and the *Government* at Richmond."

The *Standard* has heretofore been the leading Democratic organ of the State, and by its extensive influence and powerful aid, that party was enabled to keep in power half of the time, at least. Although HOLDEN is recognized as one of the ablest and most fearless writers in the South, still, notwithstanding his connection with the Democratic Party, he was regarded by his political opponents as an honest man, opposing political corruption wherever it might be found; hence the strong hold he has upon the people.

When secession was first proposed, he at once took strong and high grounds against it, thus isolating himself from his party and necessarily becoming the leading organ of the Union Party, or Opposition, as it is called. Being in possession of all the wicked schemes of the Democratic Party to carry the State out of the Union, he was able to lay bare all their plans. This, with his able arguments against secession, enabled him to bring some thirty thousand North Carolinians with him to the assistance of the Opposition Party, who rolled up a majority of sixty odd thousand against secession in the first election, and some forty thousand against in the last election which the people were allowed to hold on the question.

The *Standard* for many years has been the official paper of the State, and is still such until the present State Administration expires, and should the Opposition Party succeed, of which there appears to be but little doubt, the *Standard* will doubtless be continued in its official capacity. Being a member of the State Convention, HOLDEN is able to learn all the secrets of the Secessionists, who, for fear of being exposed in the *Standard*, are in a great measure held in restraint.

The *Standard* wields an immense influence throughout the State, owing to its extensive circulation. It is looked upon with much suspicion by the rebels, who charge that "it is continually giving aid and comfort to the enemy of the Confederate States, and tends toward defeating the aims of the Confederacy." Many fruitless efforts have been made by the rebels to have it suppressed, which are again being renewed on a most systematic and gigantic scale.

"While the *Standard* claims to give a passive adhesion to the Confederate cause, its sympathy is, nevertheless, with the Federal Government, which indirectly receives a most valuable support from this paper, owing to the highly influential and responsible position of its editor, who is enabled, under the cloak of friendship to the Confederacy, to inflict wounds of the most dangerous, if not mortal, character."

Thus talks the leading Disunion sheet of North Carolina. I hardly think the *Standard* will be suppressed by the so-called Confederate Government, owing to the fact that its security rests with the Sovereign Convention of the State, which is largely composed of "Holdenites," whose members are principally Whigs or Opposition, having been elected at a time when the State voted to remain in the Union by a majority of over forty thousand, and as strange as it may appear, they intend to hold on to their power for an indefinite time, as they *have* very adroitly omitted to designate a period when there can be a final adjournment, "choosing to adjourn from time to time, so as to give the Federals time to drive the Confederate army from Virginia, when North Carolina will doubtless be voted back into the Union, in a very hasty if not unceremonious manner," says the *Register*.

In order that your readers may understand how the leading organ of the Opposition is appreciated by the friends of the Confederacy, I will inclose a brief review of the course of its editor, Mr. HOLDEN, which is taken from the Raleigh (N. C.) *State Journal*, one of the leading organs of secession in this State. This paper will, doubtless, be a curiosity aside from the article referred to, as it makes a grand and imposing display of the secession ticket at the head of its editorial column. At the head of the column is the new Confederate flag, the upper bar of which is red; the lower bar (there being but two) is white, with a blue field, on which is a lone star of large proportions. Above the star is the following inscription: "May 20, 1775;" below the star, "May 20, 1861." The last inscription being the day on which North Carolina seceded from the Union.

Cotton in the interior commands from 8c. to 12c., turpentine from 17c. to 25c.; tobacco rates about the same. In Anson County the wheat crop has been largely injured by rust. In Randolph the crop is very small, as in a majority of the counties in the State. In fact, an entire failure of crops, not only in North Carolina, but in the neighboring States of the South, is threatened, which, says the Raleigh *Journal*, is at present the most alarming and mortal enemy that could possibly be presented to the Confederacy.

The Raleigh *Standard* has this paragraph:

"The British steamer *Modern Greece*, loaded with arms and munitions of war, attempted to run into New-Inlet on the 27th ult. She ran aground, and her passengers and crew succeeded in escaping. It was within about three-fourths of a mile from Fort Fisher, whose guns saved her from falling into the enemy's hands."

The Confederate Treasury is now issuing shinplasters for circulation of the denomination of one, one and a half, two and two and a half dollars.

It appears that the French tobacco stored in Richmond, in a warehouse near the river, has been partially ruined by a freshet.

The railroads in this State have been doing quite a large business. The Raleigh and Gaston Road declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable at Raleigh, *one-half in Confederate bonds*.

Great quantities of provisions of every kind are being rushed over the North Carolina railroads into Richmond. "One year's supply of provisions has been called for by President DAVIS, which must be delivered in Richmond before the 1st of September," says the Raleigh *Register*. The same paper says there will be a reorganization of the Confederate army, each regiment is to be filled up to a standard of twelve hundred men, and the different State troops are to be organized into brigades by themselves.

The conscription law is to be most rigidly enforced until the Confederate army shall number half a million of able-bodied men, aside from the militia of the several States.

The health of the army here continues excellent. The new Provost-Marshal, Col. KUETZ, is winning golden opinions daily, and is fast becoming a universal favorite in the Department.

THE WAIL OF TREASON IN NORTH CAROLINA.

From the Raleigh (N. C.) State Journal, June 9.

The next to the crowning act of HOLDEN'S (of the Raleigh *Standard*) infamy is about to be consummated. North Carolina, filled with houses of woe, and studded with new-made graves, is about to become the arena of political gladiators—in which the fiend jeer and the sounds of heated, angry, political partisans will be mingled with the wail of sorrow, and in which the funeral train will be stayed in its mournful march, to give way to hordes of passionate men rushing to scenes of mad political strife! The State, it is now resolved upon, is to be convulsed by a *political party contest*."

And why this night? In no other of the Southern States, or even those of the North, is there this day even the faintest whisper of a miserable *party contest*.

The people of the South—man, woman and child—are straining every nerve in the fierce conflict in which we are engaged for life, honor, all—or are breathlessly awaiting the final shock which makes them free, or consigns them to want and bondage. Why, we again ask, why this partizan contest in North Carolina? The answer at once rises to every candid lip. It is to gratify the unholy ambition of one man, or to enable him to wreak his vengeance on those who, as he thinks, have stood between him and his mercenary ends. It is to gratify HOLDEN that this calamity and shame (for as such every true man must regard it) is to be brought upon the State.

The purposes of this corrupt man have long been manifest. From the day on which he failed to be made Governor, down through the periods when he proclaimed his power to "kill and make alive," when his arrogance made him seek a seat in the United States Senate, when he failed to be made public printer, when he declared in the ears of the dying Gov. ELLIS, that he was the "d——dst rascal in North Carolina," when he declared he would not oppose the passage of troops across the soil of North Carolina to reinforce Fort Sumter, when he charged the blood he thought had been shed at Fort Sumter, and which was to flow through this revolution, on President DAVIS and the Southern Confederacy, when he denounced upon the public streets President DAVIS as "politically and morally corrupt," when he stigmatized the State Government as "imbecile," and the Confederate Government as a military despotism; when he sought to break down the cause of the struggling South by declaring that his Government would *repudiate* its debts, when he became the apologist of Abolitionists and traitors, and the champion of the mercenary and hated Yankee, when he identified his paper with those of the minions of LINCOLN, and became the darling of the Yankee Newbern *Progress*; and finally, when he has declared that in three months every Capital in the South will be in the hands of the enemy—from the first to the last of all this, HOLDEN'S purposes have been too evident to escape the notice of the least observant.

And they have *not* escaped notice. If the curses of man be followed by the curse of God, what a doom awaits this man! Hated and shunned by every patriot and true man, with a record around him which renders it more than his life is worth to travel through at least two-thirds of his native State, he stands before the eyes of an indignant, an outraged, an injured people to-day, surrounded only by the corrupt, the malcontent, the coward and the traitor.

* * * * * * * *

But whatever else may be thought of this movement, it cannot be denied that HOLDEN is the head and front of it. *His* motives there can be no doubt of, and upon him will fall the retribution to come.

But how stands the case now? The fiendish spirit of the editor of the *Standard has pervaded almost the entire ranks of the old opposition Press*, and we find them now arrayed against the election of the man they but a few weeks ago indorsed. The reasons for this we need not enlarge upon. The love of country, the vigorous prosecution of the war, the harmonious action of the people have all been lost sight of—for what? We do not like to write the words, *but it does seem to us that a rankling hate of the old Democratic Party lurks beneath all this opposition to William Johnston. That Col. Johnson will give his hearty support to President Davis and his Government, and to the prosecution of the war to the last extremity, we well know, and if he did not intend doing so, we would see him in perdition before we would support him*; but it may be this does not suit the ideas of some of those who oppose his election. *But the great fear we have is, that much of the opposition he encounters has its origin in the fact that he is supported by the entire old Democracy of the State.* It used to be orthodox to oppose what and whom the Democracy supported. It may be, and we fear is, so yet by very many. *And herein lies the danger of the present unhappy contest.*

TH

ATTITUDE OF THE BORDER STATES.

Reply of Senator Henderson, of Missouri, to the President.

WASHINGTON CITY, Monday, July 21, 1862.

MR. PRESIDENT: The pressure of business in the Senate during the last few days of the session prevented my attendance at the meetings of the Border State members, called to consider your proposition in reference to gradual emancipation in our States.

It is for this reason only, and not because I fail to appreciate their importance or properly respect your suggestions, that my name does not appear to any of the several papers submitted in response.

I may also add that it was my intention, when the subject came up practically for consideration in the Senate, to express fully my views in regard to it. This of course would have rendered any other response unnecessary. But the want of time to consider the matter, deprived me of that opportunity, and lest now my silence be misconstrued, I deem it proper to say to you that I am by no means indifferent to the great questions so earnestly, and as I believe, so honestly, urged by you upon our consideration.

The Border States, so far, are the chief sufferers by this war, and the true Union men of these States have made the greatest sacrifices for the preservation of the Government. This fact does not proceed from mismanagement on the part of the Union authorities, or a want of regard for our people, but it is the necessary result of the war that is upon us. Our States are the battle-fields. Our people, divided among themselves, maddened by the struggle and blinded by the smoke of battle, invited upon our soil contending armies—the one to destroy the Government, the other to maintain it. The consequence to us is plain. The shock of the contest upturns society and desolates the land. We have made sacrifices, but at last they were only the sacrifices demanded by duty, and unless we are willing to make others, indeed, any that the good of the country, involved in the overthrow of treason, may exact at our hands, our title to patriotism is not complete.

When you submitted your proposition to Congress, in March last, "that the United States ought to cooperate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolishment of Slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid, to be used by such State in its discretion, to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system," I gave it a most cheerful support, and I am satisfied it would have received the approbation of a large majority of the Border State delegation in both branches of Congress, if, in the first place, they had believed the war, with its continued evils—the most prominent of which, in a material point of view, is its injurious effect on the institution of Slavery in our States—could possibly have been protracted for another twelve months; and if, in the second place, they had felt assured that the party having the majority in Congress would, like yourself, be equally prompt in practical action as in the expression of a sentiment. While scarcely any one doubted your own sincerity in the premises, and your earnest wish speedily to terminate the war, you can readily conceive the grounds for differences of opinion where conclusions could only be based upon conjecture.

Believing, as I did, that the war was not so near its termination as some supposed, and feeling disposed to accord to others the same sincerity of purpose that I should claim for myself under similar circumstances, I voted for the proposition. I will suppose that others were actuated by no sinister motives.

In doing so, Mr. President, I desire to be distinctly understood by you and by my constituents. I did not suppose at the time that I was personally making any sacrifice by supporting the resolution, nor that the people of my State were called upon to make any sacrifice, either in considering or accepting the proposition, as they saw fit. I agreed with you in the remarks contained in the Message accompanying the resolution, that "the Union must be preserved, and hence all indispensable means must be employed." * * * War has been and continues to be an indispensable means to this end. A practical reacknowledgement of the National authority would render the war unnecessary, and it would at once cease. If, however, resistance continues, the war must also continue; and it is impossible to foresee all the incidents which may attend and all the ruin which may follow it. It is truly "impossible" to foresee all the evils resulting from a war so stupendous as the present. I shall be much rejoiced if something more dreadful than the sale of freedom to a few slaves in the Border States shall not result from it. If it closes with the Government of our fathers secure, and constitutional liberty in all its purity guaranteed to the white man, the result will be better than that having a place in the fears of many good men at present, and much better than the past history of such revolutions can justify us in expecting.

In this period of the nation's distress, I know of no human institution too sacred for discussion; no material interest belonging to the citizen that he should not willingly place upon the altar of his country, if demanded by the public good. The man who cannot now sacrifice party and put aside selfish considerations is more than half disloyal. Such a man does not deserve the blessings of good Government. Pride of opinion, based upon sectional jealousies, should not be permitted to control the decision of any political question. These remarks are general, but apply with peculiar force to the people of the Border States at present.

Let us look at our condition. A desolating war is upon us. We cannot escape it if we would. If the Union armies were to-day withdrawn from the Border States, without first crushing the rebellion in the South, no rational man can doubt for a moment that the adherents of the Union cause in those States would soon be driven in exile from their homes by the exultant rebels, who have so long hoped to return and take vengeance upon us.

The people of the Border States understand very well the unfriendly and selfish spirit exercised toward them by the leaders of the Cotton-State Rebellion, beginning some time previous to its outbreak. They will not fail to remember their insolent refusal to counsel with us, and their haughty assumption of responsibility upon themselves for their misguided action. Our people will not soon forget that while declaring against coercion, they closed their doors against the exportation of slaves from the Border States into the South, with the avowed purpose of forcing us into rebellion through fears of losing that species of property. They knew very well the effect to be produced on Slavery by a civil war, especially in those States into which hostile armies might penetrate, and upon the soil on which the great contests for the success of Republican Government were to be decided. They wanted some intermediate ground for the conduct of arms—territory where the population would be divided. They knew, also, that by keeping Slavery in the Border States, the mere "friction and abrasion" to which you so appropriately allude, would keep a constant irritation, resulting necessarily from the frequent losses to which the owners would be subjected. They also calculated largely, and not without reason, upon the repugnance of non-slaveholders in those States to a free negro population. In the meantime they intended persistently to charge the overthrow of Slavery to be the object of the Government, and hostility to this institution the origin of the war. By this means the unavoidable incidents of the strife might easily be charged as the settled purposes of the Government. Again: It was well understood by these men that exemplary conduct on the part of every officer and soldier employed by the Government could not in the nature of things be expected, and the hope was entertained, upon the most reasonable grounds, that every commission of wrong and every omission of duty would produce a new cause for excitement and a new incentive to rebellion.

By these means the war was to be kept in the Border States, regardless of our interests, until an exhausted Treasury should render it necessary to send the tax-gatherer among our people, to take the little that might be left them from the devastations of war. They then expected a clamor for peace by us, resulting in the interference of France and England, whose operatives in the meantime would be driven to want, and whose aristocracy have ever been ready to welcome a dissolution of the American Union.

This cunningly-devised plan for securing a Gulf Confederacy, commanding the mouths of the great Western rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Southern Atlantic Ocean, with their own territory unscathed by the horrors of war, and surrounded by the Border States, half of whose population would be left in sympathy with them for many years to come, owing to the irritations to which I have alluded, has so far succeeded too well.

In Missouri they have already caused us to lose a third or more of the slaves owned at the time of the last census. In addition to this, I can make no estimate of the vast amount of property of every character, that has been destroyed by military operations in the State. The loss from general depreciation of values, and the utter prostration of every business interest of our people is wholly beyond calculation. The experience of Missouri is but the experience of other sections of the country similarly situated. The question is, therefore, forced upon us, "How long is the war to continue; and if continued, as it has been, on our soil, aided by the treason and folly of our own citizens, acting in concert with the Confederates, how long can Slavery, or, if you please, any other property interest, survive in our States?"

As things now are, the people of the Border States yet divided, we cannot expect an immediate termination of the struggle, except upon condition of Southern independence, losing thereby the control of the Lower Mississippi. For this, we in Missouri are not prepared, nor are we prepared to become one of the Confederate States, should the terrible calamity of dissolution occur. This, I presume the Union men of Missouri would resist to the death. And whether they should do so or not, I will not suppose for an instant that the Government of the United States would upon any condition submit to the loss of territory, so essential to its future commercial greatness as is the State of Missouri. But should all other reasons fail to prevent such a misfortune to the people of Missouri, there is one that cannot fail. The Confederates never wanted us and would not have us. I assume, therefore, that the war will not cease, but will be continued until the Rebellion shall be overcome. It cannot and will not cease, so far as the people of Missouri are concerned, except upon condition of our reuniting in the Union, and the whole West will demand the entire control of the Mississippi River to the Gulf. Our interest is, therefore, bound up with the interests of those States maintaining the Union, and especially with the great States of the West, that must be consulted in regard to the terms of any peace that may be assented, even by the nations of Europe, should they at any time unfortunately depart from their former pacific policy, and determine to intervene in our affairs.

The war, then, will have to be continued until the Union shall be practically restored. In this alone consists the future safety of the Border States themselves. A separation of the Union is ruinous to them. The preservation of the Union can only be secured by continuation of war. The consequences of that continuation may be judged of by the experience of the last twelve months. The people of my State are as competent to pass judgment in the premises as I am. I have every confidence in their intelligence, their honesty, and their patriotism.

In your own language, the proposition you make, "sets up no claim of a right by Federal authority to interfere with Slavery within the State limits, referring as it does the absolute control of the subjects in each case to the State and its people immediately interested. It is proposed as a matter of perfectly free choice with them."

In this view of the subject, I can frankly say to you, that personally I never could appreciate the objections so frequently urged against the proposition. If I understood you properly, it was your opinion, not that Slavery should be removed in order to secure our loyalty to the Government, for every personal act of your Administration precludes such an inference, but you believe that the peculiar species of property was in imminent danger from the war in which we were engaged, and that common justice demanded remuneration for the loss of it. You then believed, and again express the opinion, that the peculiar nature of the contest is such that its loss is almost inevitable, and lest any pretext for a charge of injustice against the Government be given to its enemies, you propose to extend to the people of those States standing by the Union, the choice of payment for their slaves or the responsibility of loss, should it occur, without complaint against the Government.

Placing the matter in this light, (a mere remuneration for losses rendered inevitable by the casualties of war,) the objection of a constitutional character may be rendered much less formidable in the minds of Northern Representatives, whose constituents will have to share in the payment of the money, and so far as the Border States are concerned, this objection should be most sparingly urged, for it being a matter entirely of their "own free choice," in case of a desire to accept, no serious argument will likely be urged against the receipt of the money, or a fund for colonization. But, aside from the power derived from the operations of war, there may be found numerous precedents in the legislation of the past, such as grants of land and money to the several States for specified objects deemed worthy by the Federal Congress. And in addition to this may be cited a deliberate opinion of Mr. WEBSTER upon this very subject, in one of the ablest arguments of his life.

I allude to this question of power merely in vindication of the position assumed by me, in my vote for the resolution of March last. In your last communication to us, you beg of us" to commend this subject to the consideration of our States and people." While I entirely differ with you in the opinion expressed, that had the members from the Border States approved of your resolution of March last, "the war would now be substantially ended," and while I do not regard the suggestion "as one of the most potent and swift means of ending" the war, I am yet free to say that I have the most unbounded confidence in your sincerity of purpose in calling our attention to the dangers surrounding us. I am satisfied that you appreciate the troubles of the Border States, and that your suggestions are intended for our good. I feel the force of your urgent appeal and the logic of surrounding circumstance brings conviction even to an unwilling believer. Having said that in my judgment you attached too much importance to this measure as a means for suppressing the rebellion, it is due to you that I should explain.

Whatever may be the status of the Border States in this respect, the war cannot be ended until the power of the Government is made manifest in the seceded States. They appealed to the sword; give them the sword. They asked for war; let them see its evils on their own soil. They have erected a Government, and they force obedience to its behests. This structure must be destroyed; this image, before which an unwilling people have been compelled to bow, must be broken. The authority of the Federal Government must be felt in the heart of the rebellious district. To do this, let armies be marched upon them at once, and let them feel what they have inflicted on us in the Border. Do not fear our States; we will stand by the Government in this work.

I ought not to disguise from you, or the people of my State, that, personally, I have fixed and unalterable opinions on the subject of your communication. Those opinions I shall communicate to the people in that spirit of frankness that should characterize the intercourse of the representative with his constituents. *If I were to-day the owner of the lands and slaves of Missouri, your proposition, so far as that State is concerned, would be immediately accepted. Not a day would be lost.* Aside from public considerations, which you suppose to be involved in the proposition, and which no patriot, I agree, should disregard at present, my own personal interest would prompt favorable and immediate action.

But having said this, it is proper that I say something more. The representative is the servant and not the master of the people. He has no authority to bind them to any course of action, or even to indicate what they will or will not do when the subject is exclusively theirs and not his. I shall take occasion, I hope honestly, to give my views of existing troubles and impending dangers, and shall leave the rest to them—supposed, as I am, rather to trust their judgment upon the case stated than my own, and at the same time most cheerfully to acquiesce in their decision.

For you, personally, Mr. President, I think I can pledge the kindest considerations of the people of Missouri, and I shall not hesitate to express the belief that your recommendation will be considered by them in the same spirit of kindness manifested by you in its presentation to us, and that their decision will be such as is demanded "by their interests, their honor, and their duty to the whole country." I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. HENDERSON.

To his Excellency, A. LINCOLN, President.

List of Union Prisoners Taken from City Point, Friday, June 25, on Board the Steamer State of Maine, Capt Allen—Surgeon in Charge, H. L. W. Burritt.

G. C. Pease, Co. G, 102d Pa.
Quar.-Sergt. John Baker, 49th Pennsylvania.
A. Gatel, Co. D, 7th N. Y.
Sergt. H. Tremble, Co. H, 5th Vermont.
Lieut. Adam Ray, Co. F, 7th Pennsylvania.
John Ililler, Co. K, 1st N.Y.
Wm. Cresswell, Co. G, 26th N.Y.
J. McSanile, Co. E, 101st N.Y.
F. Illemance, 1st N. Y.
L. Race, Co. A, 1st U.S. Cav.
F. Means, Co. B, 4th N. Y.
J. Mason, Co. G, 5th Vt.
H. Finesner, Co. K, 7th N. J.
J. J. Oliphant, Co. C, 3d N.J.
F. Turner, Co. G, 5th Vt.
A. Ray, Co. E, 5th N. Y.
J. J. Henderson, Co. K, 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
J. Maharie, Co. A, 44th N.Y.
P. Ryan, Co. A, 24th N. Y.
J. Monagan, Co. —, 2d N.Y.
Sergt. J. M. McCauley, Co. C, 7th Pennsylvania Res.
P. Leach, 6th N. J. Battal n.
Corp. A. P. Barnes, Co. H, 10th Penn Res.
Corp. P. Calahan, Co. C, 26th New-York.
T. O'Connor, Co. E, 5th N.Y.
T. H. Carney, Co. G, 6th N.Y.
Corp. Wm. A. Leavey, Co. A, 11th Pennsylvania.
G. Hartman, Co. C, 14th N.Y.
S. Going, Co. A, 5th N. Y.
H. V. Von Densen, Co. A, 11th U. S. Inf.
G. Kannell, Co. C, 7th Me.
J. Shaw, Co. K, 5th Pa. Res.
G. F. Barlin, Co. B, 1st N.Y.A.
Adam Flynn, Co. C, 10th N.Y.
E. E. Kelley, Co. G, 5th N. Y.
G. Clark, Co. F, 33d N.Y.
Pat. Carrick, Co. D, 7th Penn.
C. Shanahan, Co. B, 69th N.Y.
M. Murphey, Co. E, 69th N.Y.
Sergt. T. R. Major, Co. I, 5th New-York.
H. Sandoro, Co. C, 9th Mass.
M. Morrison, Co. B, 5th Wis.
G. W. Jarvis, Co. B, 5th Wis.
August Hoffman, Co. C, 36th New-York.
A. Mackman, Co. I, 4th N.Y.
F. Macnamara, Co. I, 20th Mass.
D. Sheney, Co. I, 1st U.S. Chas.
D. Gilmore, Co. K, 8th Penn.
H. J. Cowan, Co. K, 5th 61st Ohio.
J. Hoffman, Co. C, 13th N.Y.
Wm. Ray, Co. C, 12th N. Y.
W. B. Hazard, Co. H, 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Sergt. C. Fredericks, Co. A, 3d Penn. Reserves.
John Hair, Co. D, 30th N.Y.
John Fink, Battery C, R. I.
Wm. Oster, Co. C, 1st Penn.
Chas. Atwater, Co. E, 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
F. A. Foster, Co. E, 10th Massachusetts.
Sergt. D. Holliday, Co. F, 16th New-York.
T. Elliott, Co. D, 81st Penn.
S. Blackmore, Co. H, 71st N.Y.
R. Mott, Co. F, 1st Minn.
B. W. Lee, Co. H, 61st N. Y.
T. Farrell, Co. F, 16th N.Y.
H. Sharp, Co. H, 16th N.Y.
J. Snider, Co. F, 87th Penn.
H. Burke, Co. G, 44th Mass.
J. C. Sweetland, 1st Conn A.
D. Johnson, Co. —, 49th Pa.
T. Carey, Co. H, 77th N. Y.
D. Kurtz, Co. H, 7th Pa. Cav.
G. M. Carr, Co. H, 1st Vt.
N. Harwood, Co. B, 81st Penn
L. Staples, Co. A, 11th Mass.
W. B. Sharp, Co. K, 1st Mass.
J. Staples, Co. A, 11th N. H.
E. Carnes, hospital steward, United States Army.
W. H. Vandyre, 1st New-York Battery.
J. W. Wheeler, Co. A, 8th United States Army.
Thomas Swope, Co. D, 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Jos. West, Co. D, 7th Penn.
P. Collier, Co. I, 4th N. Y.
Jas. Snowden, Co. I, 61st Pa.
Jas. Smith, Co. H, 4th N. J.
J. Colsenbecker, Co. G, 6th United States Cavalry.
Benj. Lison, Co. G, 6th United States Cavalry.
M. Dahlen, Co. H, 100th N.Y.
P. Leverth, Co. G, 55th N.Y.
B. S. Banunn, Co. A, 2d Vt.
B. P. Foss, Co. A, 7th Me.
A. C. Cretzler, Co. D, 63d Pa. New-York.
John Iliter, Co. D, 63d Pa.
James McGrau, Co. A, 2d Pennsylvania Reserve.
A. S. Futler, Co. D, 14th U. S. Infantry.
F. P. Dowo, Co. A, 11th Pa.
D. T. James, Co. A, 11th Pa.
J. J. Gillespie, Co. A, 11th Pa.
S. Bunker, Co. F, 6th Vt.
Wm. A. Hill, Co. B, 83d Pa.
A. Gidley, Co. K, 5th Pa.
J. Byrnes, Co. H, 4th P.
J. H. Richards, Co. B, 4th N.J.
Corp. S. Pleis, Co. A, 4th Mich.
S. Bason, Co. E, 7th Pa. Res.
J. Barker, Co. E, 85th Penn.
E. A. Tompson, Co. E, 62d New York.
Sergt. H. G. Howland, Co. A, 12th New-York.
J. M. Andrews, Co. E, 13th New-York.
S. Hurst, Co. F, 5th U S. Cav.
C. White, Co. G, 5th N.Y. Cav.
T. Hanaham, Co. I, 2d Me.
D. Shean, Co. B, 88th N. Y.
Sergt. J. Ashworth, Co. C, 4th New-Jersey.
A. Welsh, Co. B, 63d N. Y.
A. Wm. Broderick, Co. H, 9th Massachusetts.
J. H. Sloane, Co. E, 10th Pennsylvania Reserve.
J. V. Filkins, Co. E, 3d N. Y. Cavalry.
John Porter, Co. F, 10th Penn.
W. W. Wright, Co. E, 4th Mich.
Corp. F. O'Donnell, Co. A, 5th New-York.
Wm. Moray, Co. A, 5th N.Y. Cavalry.
Patrick Ashanessy, Co. A, 6th N. Y. Cavalry.
Chas. Sweney, Co. E, 16th New-York.
C. Morgan, Co. E, 13th N.Y.
Joseph Donahue, Co. D, 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
M. Russick, Co. E, 105th Pa.
H. Chubbock, Co. F, 5th Pennsylvania Reserves.
G. W. Dippell, Co. H, 5th New-York.
John P. Ross, Co. I, 7th Pennsylvania Reserves.
H. C. Palmer, Co. C, 106th Pennsylvania.
Corp. W. H. Broadwell, Co. B, 34th New-York.
A. T. Rithofelds, Co. I, 4th Pennsylvania.
Wm. Bell, Co. D, 6th U. S. Infantry.
G. McGovern, Co. E, 77th N.Y.
E. Fox, Co. C, 7th Pa. Res.
J. Fancy, Co. F, 1st N. J.
E. W. H. Graham, Co. C, 1st New-Jersey.
S. Kershaw, Co. A, 1st N. J.
J. Fieler, Co. D, 7th N. Y.
S. Damun, Co. I, 72d Penn.
O. R. Burdock, Co. B, 42d N.Y.
Wm. Davis, Co. B, 42d N.Y.
J. E. King, Co. K, 27th N.Y.
J. Smith, Co. F, 1st Mich Cav.
J. E. Beahls, Co. C, 22d Mass.
P. L. Cook, Co. D, 11th Mass.
L. Pierce, Co. D, 5th Pa. Cav.
J. Barron, Co. C, 95th Pa.
W. J. Cook, Co. G, 1st Penn. Reserves.
Sergt. Liberty Co. F, 6th N. Y.
F. Wesley, Co. M, 2d United States Artillery.
W. M. Miller, Co. E, 1st Michigan Cavalry.
J. Adams, Co. G, 1st Michigan Cavalry.
Thos. Mahoney, Co. G, 1st Michigan Cavalry.
P. Miller, Co. G, 7th New-York.
Chas. Ott, Co. A, 1st New-York Artillery.
Curtis Lee, Co. C, 3d Mich.
John Brady, Co. D, 88th N.Y.
Pat. O'Brien, Co. D, 88th N.Y.
John Navin, Co. G, 10th Pa. Reserves.
Wm. Freeman, Co. A, 8th New-York Cavalry.
John Doyle, Co. F, 72d N.Y.
M. C. Kean, Co. H, 106 Penn.
Corp. Geo. McKey, Co. B, 2d New-Jersey.
E. Daley, Co. H, 106th Penn.
W. H. Pfefer, Co. H, 96th Pa.
Theodore Scott, Co. H, 83d Pennsylvania.
Robert Lang, Co. K, 7th New-York.
Sergt. B. M. Bauman, Co. B, 1st Penn. Reserve.
J. Yates, Co. I, 20th Ind.
J. Throckmorton, Co. H, 57th New-York.
J. Cullinan, Co. B, 9th Mass.
Frank Adamson, Co. I, 31st Pennsylvania.
C. Grinola, Co. C, 4th Vt.
L. F. Badger, Co. G, 3d Vt.
M. Jones, Co. K, 49th N.Y.
C. T. Packard, Co. E, 5th Wisconsin.
Q. Munn, Co. B, 27th N. Y.
E. Kreidler, Co. C, 5th Wis.
Geo. Vernon, Co. F, 6th Pa. Cavalry.
Geo Cruesen, Co. E, 4th N.J.
R. Stevens, Co. C, 11th U.S. Infantry.
W. J. Bayne, Co. B, 14th U. S. Infantry.
Albert Flock, Co. H, 20th N. York.
Sergt. C. Westfield, Co. I, 20th Penn. Reserve.
J. Rathgeber, Co, B, 49th N. York.
C. C. Kohler, Co. A, 1st U. S. Cavalry.
Geo McGibben, Co. F, 92d New-York.
G. W. Corser, Co. A, 4th Michigan.
Sergt. E. Hermans, Co C, 6th New-York.
Sergt. G. T. Swan, Co. A, 5th U. S. Artillery.
J. J. Fallon, 6th U. S. Artillery.
E. S. Armstrong, Co. D, 16th Michigan.
Corp. M. Siebert, Co. G, 62d New-York.
J. R. Williams, Co. D, 16th Michigan.
M. Drous, 35th U. S. Art.
Sergt. W. H. Hartford, Co. B, 36th N. Y.
F. Story, Co. I, 6th Vt.
J. Mahoney, Co. B, 27th N.Y.
H. S. Seaman, Co. B, 1st Min.
J. Weydel, Co. D, 1st Pa. Res.
Corp. T. Powers, Co. B, 9th Massachusetts.
J. Lightner, Co. K, 16th Pa. R.
N. C. Thompson, Co. B, 5th Vt.
Ord. Sergt. G. M. Brooks, Co. I, 4th Penn. Res.
J. Wehade, Co. G, 12th U.S. In.
O. Pecard, Co. C, 1st N. Y.
T. Reed, Co. E, 5th Mich.
W. Rowellewand, Co. F, 93d Pennsylvania.
D. Whitman, Co. E, 1st U. S. Chasseurs.
J. Bleck, Co. B, 98th Penn.
J. Miller, Co. B, 96th Penn.
C. Murphy, Co. B, 1st Pa. R.
S. B. Adams, Co. G, 16th Mich.
C. Kyser, Co. I, 6th Penn.
F. Jackson, Co. I, 5th Pa. C.
D. Prince, Brigade Surgeon.
B. F. Sheridan, Co. E, 8th Massachusetts.
A. Wicke, Co. G, 7th Pa. R.
E. Tracy, Co. B, 62d N. Y.
J. Olney Smith, Co. H, 4th Mh.
E. S. Nobles, Co. H, 4th Mich.
J. R. Hoag, Co. H, 4th Mich.
Corp. J. McGuoin, Co. H, 9th Massachusetts.
M. McGarrity, Co. E, 1st U. S. Chasseurs.
Sergt. J. A. Anderson, 10th Penn. Reserves.
J. Gaynor, Co K, 36th N.Y.
R. Campbell, Co. F, 10th Penn. Reserve.
T. Yoder, Co E, 16th Pa. Res.
J. Geyer, Co. A, 11th N. Y.
Geo. Ahrbeck, Co. A, 7th N.Y.
Caleb Pierce, Co. K, 7th Penn. Reserve.
C. Alexander, Co. B, 1st Maryland Battery.
J. J. Lyons, Co. C, 83d Penn.
J. Burridge, Co. H, 33d N.Y.
F. Klengler, Co. I, 42d N.Y.
J. Ashmore, Co. E, 6th N. J.
J. C. Clough, Co. H, 6th N.H.
P. O'Hallaran, Co. G, 160th New-York.

Personal.

—The Government has declined to give Maj. Sprague permission to accept the Colonelcy of the Albany regiment. His services in his present position are too valuable to be spared.

—Messrs. Bullock & Son and S. V. Merrick are among the $3,000 subscribers to the volunteer fund in Philadelphia.

Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, of Baltimore, is sojourning at Newport. He has taken Goffe's cottage on the Old Beach Road.

Three charity concerts given in London by Jenny Lind, have produced over $13,000. This sum has been divided between a number of public institutions.

—Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, with his family, are now staying in Bellerille. He has a sister living in that place.

—Mayor Bigelow, of Newark, has been confined to his room for some days by an attack of fever.

—Parson Brownlow is delivering addresses in the towns along the Hudson River.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Religious Labor in the Lower Part of Our City—Places of Worship.

Many suppose that the lower part of our City is entirely given over to trade and traffic, and that the religious wants of its inhabitants receive no care or attention. Such, however, is not the case, as at the present time there are ten places where daily services are held, which will be shown by the following facts and figures:

FIRST WARD.

No. 1 State-street—Industrial and Sunday School.
No. 13 Old-slip—Religious Worship and daily noon prayer-meeting.
Stone-street—Catholic School and Sunday School.
Broadway—Trinity Church and Sunday School.
Foot of Morris-street—Methodist Bethel and Sunday School.
No. 27 Greenwich-street—Mission Station and Sunday School.

SECOND WARD.

John-street—Methodist Church, Sabbath School, and Noon Prayer Meeting.
Fulton-street—North Dutch Church, Sabbath School, and Noon Prayer Meeting.
Beekman-street—St. George's Episcopal Mission and Sabbath School.
Pearl, near Beekman streets—Mission Sunday School.
No. 128 Fulton-street—Newsboys' Lodging House.

THIRD WARD.

Broadway—St. Paul's Chapel and Sabbath School.
Foot of Vesey-street—Episcopal Bethel Ship and Sunday School.
Barclay-street—St. Peter's Catholic Church and School.

FOURTH WARD.

No. 26 Naw-Bowery—Howard Mission and Sunday School.
Oliver-street—Baptist Church and Sunday School.
James street—Catholic Church and School.
Roosevelt-street—Catholic Church and School.
Madison-street—Mariners' Church and Sunday School.
Franklin-square—Baptist Mission Sunday School.
Rose-street—Mission Sunday School.

FIFTH WARD.

Duane-street—Methodist Church and Sunday School.
No. 147 Duane-street—German Mission and Sunday School; services also in English.
Foot of Laight-street—Bethel Ship and Sunday School, Episcopal.
Varick-street—St. John's Episcopal Church and Sunday School.
Laight-street—Baptist Church and Sunday School.
Hudson, near Franklin—Mission Sunday School.
Church and Leonard—Shiloh (Colored) Methodist Church and Sunday School.

SIXTH WARD.

Worth-street—Five Points House of Industry, School, &c.
Park-street—Ladies' Mission, Methodist.
Baxter-street—Baptist Mission and Sunday School.
Franklin and Centre—Mission Station and Sunday School.
Duane-street—Catholic Church and Sunday School.
Mott-street—Catholic Church and Sunday School.
Worth-street—Italian Industrial and Sunday School.

We thus see that the lower Wards are not entirely destitute of religious privileges. In that section of the City three daily noon prayer meetings are sustained. The Home of Industry and Ladies' Mission sustain weekly prayer meetings, and by their course of instruction may be said to hold daily services. The Newsboys' Lodging-house is doing a great and noble work. Its Superintendent and Matron are members of the Fulton-street Church, and exert all their energy in behalf of the poor boys committed to their care. Many in that institution, besides attending Sunday school elsewhere, take an interest in the school of the Home, and attend the religious services. Prayer meetings are held with them. The down-town field presents many places for successful labor; all that is needed is earnest teachers. The field is inviting, and we trust that the places provided may be sustained and supported.

Cricket.

ELEVEN ENGLISH VS. SIXTEEN AMERICANS.

The return match between the first eleven of the New-York Club and sixteen Americans from various Cricket and Base Ball Clubs, took place yesterday on the New-York Club ground, Hoboken. The New-York Eleven had strengthened themselves by the addition of SADLER and HAMMOND, in addition to CROSSLEY, their ground keeper—thus bringing three professional cricketers against the Americans, in addition to the well-known first-rate cricketers of so many years standing—such as Hudson, Higham, Wilby, Marsh, Sharp and Balliere, and Steward, the new "Point," and Scudder. The Americans had insisted that HARRY WRIGHT, of the St. George's Club, (who has been an American since he was twelve month's old,) should be allowed them, and expected that Dr. ANDREWS, and Messrs. CREIGHTON and BRAINARD would be on hand, all of whom are fine bowlers; but the latter three gentlemen were not on hand, and the game was played by only thirteen Americans at the bat, and substitutes in the field. It is not, therefore, very surprising that the English came off the victors.

The Americans went first to the bat, and the only decent scores made were by HALL, who made a 3, 2 and singles; and ROBINSON, whose well-got 13, comprised a 3 and 5 2s, the whole wickets falling for 49 runs.

The second innings footed up 67 for a loss of only five wickets, of which ROBINSON and VAN BUREN played very prettily for 4 each, and HARRY WRIGHT was not out 34 after a fine display of cricket, in which he made 3 4s, a 2, 5 2s and singles; and young GEORGE WRIGHT made 12, in which was a 3, and a splendid "on-drive" through the tent for 6 from HAMMOND's bowling, which scored 7 by an overthrow; he was greatly applauded, as was HARRY on coming off the field.

It is almost unnecessary to criticise the play of the Englishmen, except that in HUDSON's score were 2 4s, a 3 and 2 2s; in SADLER's 2 3s and 9 2s; WILBY's 5 were a 3 and 2; STEWART got a 3, 5 2s and singles; MARSH a 3 and 2; and CROSBY 2 2s in their scores. And the Englishmen scores were generally got by good play. HARRY WRIGHT bowled finely, but young GEORGE had a decided advantage, although not so successful in taking wickets. It is not likely that American and English matches will be played again, unless on more equal terms, and by barring professional players, who are very well in their place as teachers of cricket, or playing against an equal number in matches. Not much interest was taken in the match, judging by the few spectators, and the Americans gave up the contest at sundown.

AMERICANS.

1ST INNINGS.

	Runs.		Runs.
Hall b. Balliere	8	Hamer st. Higham b. Balliere	0
J. Suydam b. Marsh	0	Henry b. Balliere	0
R. Suydam run out	3	Hudson not out	0
H. Wright b. Marsh	3	Vanderlip b. Marsh	0
Robinson run out	13	D. Andrews, absent	—
G. Wright run out	0	Creighton, absent	—
Van Boren v. Balliere	0	Brainard, absent	—
Reed b. Balliere	1	Byes 6, wides 13	21
Moore b. Balliere	0	Total	59

SECOND INNINGS.

Hall b. Balliere	1	Van Buren b. Sadler	4
J. Suydam c. Wilby b. Sadler	1	R. Suydam not out	0
Robinson b. Balliere	4	H. Wright not out	34
G. Wright b. Balliere	12	Byes 6, wides 6	11
		Total	67

ENGLISH.

FIRST INNINGS.

	Runs.		Runs.
Sharp c. H. Wright b. G. Wright	3	Wilby c. Hamer b. J. Suydam	5
Hudson b. H. Wright	24	Steward c. Robinson b. H. Wright	15
Higham c. & b. G. Wright	6	Marsh b. H. Wright	8
Hammond b. H. Wright	9	Crosby c. Hudson b. H. Wright	7
Sadler l. b. w. b. J. Suydam	38	Balliere not out	3
Scudder st. Moore b. G. Wright	4	Byes 7, 1 bye 4, wides 5	16
		Total	132

Umpires—Messrs. CUYP and WRAXTON.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SOMETHING FOR THOSE WHO LINGER AT HOME.—A very spirited letter from one of the Children's Aid Society boys, gives an idea of what our brave men have to contend with in an unequal contest with disunion. He says the news that *drafting* is likely to stir up the slumbering patriotism of the home recluse is highly welcomed in the camps—for those already there are groaning beneath the existing necessity for inaction while awaiting reinforcements. He says fifty thousand good, determined men, with a heart in them such as the early volunteers brought to the conflict, would make short work of the heart of rebellion. "'Tis useless," he writes "to contend that Southerners won't fight, for they will; and in our last hotly contested battle before Richmond, they marched up in solid columns to within six feet of the cannon's mouth, all the while that grapeshot and canister were mowing them down by companies. Their force was so overwhelming, that in spite of this they kept an unbroken front, one company always ready to take another's place, till our infantry, with one of their enthusiastic Union cheers, broke their files by a charge of the bayonet, thus finishing the contest. The Southerners bore themselves more like fiends than human beings; whether whisky was the cause or not. It is, however, a noticeable fact that their canteens were well filled with gunpowder whisky. To this they resort for courage and strength to whip the—Yankees. A poisoned cause, truly."

PRESENT FOR GEN. BUTTERFIELD.—The Field-Officers of Gen. BUTTERFIELD'S Brigade ordered some time since from SALL, BLACE, & Co., a magnificent set of spurs, which they are to present to their leader as a token of their regard and esteem. The spurs are finished and are on exhibition at the store on Broadway. The material of the spurs is solid silver, heavily gilt. On the band is a richly chased laurel wreath, which runs along to the juncture of the neck, where it is caught in a dragon's head, elaborately carred. The junction of the neck and band is made to represent eagle wings. The rowel is set in the dragon's mouth. The straps are handsomely stitched, the buckles being of solid silver. The inside of the spur is beautifully burnished, and has an engraved inscription, reading as follows:

"To GEN. DANIEL BUTTERFIELD: Presented by the Field Officers of the Third Light Brigade, PORTER'S Division, Army of the Potomac, for our admiration of your brilliant Generalship on the field at Hanover Court-House, May 27, 1862."

The spurs are inclosed in a beautiful enameled leather case, lined with blue silk velvet. The entire workmanship is of the first order, and reflects great credit on the establishment. The spurs will remain on exhibition for a few days, after which they will be forwarded to the donors.

CROTON WATER RECEIPTS.—The advertisement of the Croton Board, relative to the additional tax on delinquents after the 1st of August, has vastly augmented the receipts within the past few days. On Monday the receipts amounted to $18,121 95, and yesterday they reached upwards of $20,000. The heaviest payments are generally on the last day of grace—the 31st of July. After the 1st of August the tax will be 5 per cent. additional, and after the 1st of November 10 per cent. Thus far the receipts are about $10,000 ahead of what they were at the same date last year. The total amount of receipts for 1861, including fines and penalties, was $765,054 35, a falling off of about $1,200 from the year previous, whereas, according to the usual rate of increase for several years past, they should have been $2,000 ahead. The deficiency is accounted for by the general depression of business, which induces people to forego the extra use of Croton which they had previously enjoyed; but from present appearances, the deficiency will be less this year than last.

THEFT OF A VALUABLE WATCH.—JULIA BANYARD, *alias* McVEY, was arrested, yesterday, by Officer KELLAHER, of the Eighth Precinct, charged with stealing a gold hunting-watch and chain, valued at $284, the property of MANUEL CEE, of No. 5 Wooster-street. The complainant charges JULIA with having taken the watch from his pocket while he was asleep. In reply to this, the prisoner states that Mr. CEE gave her the watch to keep for a few hours, and that during that time, it was stolen from her by some person to her unknown. This story is not believed by the complainant and his friends. The officer thinks he will be able to recover the watch. Justice KELLY committed the prisoner for trial.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—Mr. SAMUEL B. HARRIS, one of the oldest residents of this City, died at his home yesterday. Mr. HARRIS, who was born in Newtown, L. I., moved to this City in 1785, and has been in business here since that time. For years he has been an honored member and officer in the Methodist Church, and was noted for his disinterested benevolence and discriminating charity. He had risen, as was his custom, quite early in the morning, and was smoking a cigar, when he was seized with a fit of apoplexy, and instantly expired. He will be buried on Thursday afternoon.

A LARGE THEFT O

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLAR year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS er year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fri days, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE COLLEEN BAWN.

WALLACK'S—THE IRISH MORMON—FRA DIAVOLO.

WINTER GARDEN—FANCHON.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 BROADWAY—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Major-Gen. POPE, accompanied by his Staff, yesterday morning left Washington for his headquarters "in the field."

There seems to be a likelihood of serious work in Gen. POPE'S Department soon. There is already occasional skirmishing with the enemy in the vicinity of Orange Court-house, near Gordonsville, and the rebel General EWELL is reported to be in force on a line extending through Gordonsville to Stannardsville, on the east side of the Blue Ridge. He is supposed to have from twenty to thirty thousand men.

Gen. SIGEL'S advance guard of cavalry occupied Madison Court-house, directly south of Sperryville, two or three days ago, driving out the rebel cavalry who had possession. Our troops sustained no loss. Madison Court-house is northwest of Gordonsville, and not far from the rebel Gen. EWELL'S lines at Stannardsville.

We receive from Fortress Monroe a reiteration of the statement that the rebels are concentrating a large force on the James River, between Richmond and the Appomattox. They have adopted every method to keep the matter a secret, but have not succeeded. Everything is quiet with the Army of the Potomac.

A report has reached Cairo that our forces have evacuated Grand Junction, Tenn., and that the place has been occupied by the rebels. It is said they now have possession of almost all that portion of the Memphis and Charleston road between Memphis and Corinth. The guerrillas have also made a small demonstration on the Mobile and Ohio road at Humboldt; but it is now again in running order.

The Missouri guerrillas, under PORTER and COAN, 900 strong, were badly defeated and routed at Moore's Mills, seven miles east of Fulton, on Monday. The rebel loss was from 75 to 100 killed and wounded, with guns, ammunition and baggage, and the National loss was 45 killed and wounded. Such wholesome lessons will do the rebels good.

Reliable advices from the Indian Territory state that our forces found Fort Gibson abandoned by the rebels. A reconnoissance showed them to be posted, 5,000 strong, under Gen. COOPER, on the south bank of the Arkansas, at the mouth of Grand River. Their force is composed of 500 Arkansians and 1,000 Texans, with two batteries of artillery, the remainder being Indians, mostly Choctaws and Creeks. The route from Fort Scott to Fort Gibson is entirely free from rebels, they having retreated across the Arkansas when our troops advanced.

From Memphis we learn that orders have been issued opening the city to trade with the surrounding country, under certain restrictions. Communication with the North is irregular, in consequence of most of the steamboats having been taken by the Government for the use of Gen. CURTIS' army.

The Nashville *Union* learns on good authority that Gen. NELSON has ordered five hundred negroes, belonging to rebel masters, to be sent to him for the purpose of putting them to work for the benefit of the army. The *Union* is not informed as to the work they will be required to do, but supposes they will be made to aid in rebuilding the bridges destroyed by the rebels, and to construct fortifications. Gen. NELSON has given strict orders that no loyal man's slaves shall be taken.

The Navy Department has heard of the capture of the British schooner *Agnes*, of Nassau, and the rebel steamer *Reliance*, the latter just out from Doboy Bar, Georgia. They were both taken into Key West for adjudication.

Gen. BURNSIDE was in the City, yesterday; and on paying a visit to the Post-office, about noon, received quite an ovation at the hands of a crowd of citizens, who by some means became aware of his presence. He did not make his escape from them until he made a brief speech, in which, after thanking the people for the demonstration of their good will, he urged the filling up of the old regiments in the field as the surest means through which to crush the rebellion.

The office of the St. Croix *Herald*, published at St. Stephens, N. B., was mobbed on Monday night, and the materials in it almost entirely destroyed, because the paper has advocated the Union cause.

Ex-Gov. W. B. CAMPBELL has accepted the appointment of Brigadier-General, tendered him by Mr. LINCOLN, with the understanding that he shall not be required to leave the State of Tennessee.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Produce Merchants held a spirited meeting yesterday at the Produce Exchange, for the purpose of aiding the cause of enlistments in the armies of the Union. F. P. SAGE presided, and a number of the most influential merchants officiated as officers of, and attended at, the meeting. A series of appropriate resolutions were adopted, declaring it to be the duty of the merchants to sustain the Government in any way. After an interesting speech by Hon. HIRAM WALBRIDGE, Hons. E. P. Buck, W. D. Morgan, E. O. Lamson, Messrs. Clapp, H. W. Smith, A. Smith, Jr., J. H. Hardick, Joseph Ketchum, Jr., and John J. Mar[illegible] were appointed a Committee to collect subscriptions toward raising a regiment under the auspices of the Produce Merchants. The Chair announced that $5,000 had already been subscribed.

By the order of Judge CADWALADER, the schooner *Dixie*, otherwise the *Success*, captured by the United States steamer *Keystone State*, in an attempt to run the blockade off Georgetown, S. C., was sold at public sale on Monday, in Philadelphia, and brought $2,350—CHARLES WILLIAMS being the purchaser. The schooner *Fair Play*, captured by the gunboat *Gem of the Sea*, in an attempt to run the blockade, was knocked down to EDWARD WRIGHT, a colored man, for $850, and the prize schooner *Providence*, taken by the United States steamer *Bienville*, brought $526—EDWARD C. KNIGHT being the purchaser. The cargoes of these vessels were afterward sold. Coarse salt was knocked down for 60 cents per sack, and fine for 80 cents; cigars, for $15 the thousand; a lot of pickled herring, for 35 cents the barrel; calf skins, $1 40 the pound; blue flannel, 21½ cents the yard; Kersey, 24 cents do.; blankets, at $2 35 and $3 50 the pair.

During the last week, three ships and three barks, heretofore employed in the whaling business, were sold at New-Bedford, Mass. They will be hereafter employed in the merchant service.

Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, has again been represented as saying that he would commission no more Irish field officers; and the second time has he written a letter, in his usual fervid style, denying the allegation in toto.

The steamer *R. R. Cuyler*, which left Boston on Friday morning for the Southern coast, returned on Sunday, in consequence of some derangement to her machinery. She will be detained for several days.

The Toronto *Leader* is again thrown into paroxysms by the discovery that a National agent has been attempting to enlist men at Windsor, C. W., under the pretence of employing them to work in a cotton mill.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court yesterday, before Justice CLERKE, the Concert Saloon cases, in which orders of arrest were issued against the Police, were elaborately argued, counsel discussing fully the question of the liability of the Police to arrest on civil process. An abstract of the arguments will be found in the law column. Decision was reserved.

The price of Gold fell to 115¾ ℔ cent. and Exchange on London to 127@127½ ℔ cent. yesterday. The Stock Market opened dull and weak, and closed inactive, but rather steady in prices. The return from the Custom-house of the Export of Domestic Produce for the week is the heaviest ever known at this port, $4,134,000 in value. This extraordinary movement of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c., tends to a lower Exchange, and for the first time in several weeks, the price of Gold is controlled by the rate on London.

Receipts of Breadstuffs, yesterday, were less extensive. Flour was in fair demand, yet was rather cheaper. Wheat and Corn opened briskly at slightly advanced prices, but closed tamely, under the depressing influence of the decline in Gold and Sterling Exchange. Moderate sales of Provisions were reported; Pork was dearer. Metals, Candles, Coal, Cotton, Laths, Seeds and Naval Stores, were quiet. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hops, Leather, Saltpetre, Tallow, Tobacco, Molasses, Foreign Hemps and Foreign Liquors. The transactions in Hay, Hides, Oils, Fish, Lime, Spices, Wool and Whisky, were restricted. Sugars were active, at very full rates. Liberal freight engagements were effected.

The Live Stock markets show a falling off of 1,700 beeves and a gain of 1,400 sheep, compared with last week. There is also a slight falling off in hogs. Beef advanced a trifle at the opening of the Forty-fourth-street Market on Monday, but with additions on Tuesday, making 3,543 at that market, besides near 400 stale cattle, prices fell to last week's rates, with a slow, labored market. A very few cattle brought 8½c., but a good many nice Illinois steers, in fine killing condition for the butcher, were sold at 8c., and one butcher at least was boasting of getting good cattle at 7c. Heavy losses were sustained by those who bought at Albany and Buffalo to sell again here. Some droves were reported sold at ALLERTON'S at only $2 ℔ head above the cost in Chicago, thus losing the owners rising $10 ℔ head. Cattle barely sold out. Sheep are selling pretty well at former rates. Lambs are too plenty, and 25c. ℔ head lower. Many of them are the poor cullings of former lots, and sell at $2@$3 ℔ head. Live hogs are in fair demand, and sell as fast as they arrive at 4¾c.@5c.

The Situation in Mexico.

The crumbs of news received yesterday from Mexico contain matter of dubious import. The French, it seems, are left to recruit and strengthen themselves at leisure in Orizaba. The Mexican Generals, as was to be expected, celebrated their recent victory by a battle royal among themselves; and, in attending to this little bit of private business, have had no time to spend upon the invaders and enemies of the country. Even the guerrillas, who have hitherto rendered intercourse between Vera Cruz and the French encampments extremely difficult, have deserted the routes, leaving free passage for the transportation trains and reinforcements, so that all the advantages of the recent success at Puebla have been wasted.

The favorable side of this picture is the circumstance that, in the ardor of triumph, the lines at Orizaba had not been attacked by the Mexicans, pressing hard upon the flying foe and seeking his destruction. In that case the French army would, in all probability, have been annihilated, and the French people rendered a unit in urging the Mexican campaign. Nothing has been more dreaded by the real friends of Mexico than this possible but most disastrous success. The dissensions, rather than the harmonious concurrence of the Mexican leaders has prevented it. In consequence, a large and powerful portion of the French middle-classes are enabled to denounce the war as unprovoked and gratuitous, and to give such voice and currency to their belief as to enlist the great body of the nation on their side. To this influence the Emperor, the creature of the middle-classes, must sooner or later yield, and terminate the war abruptly.

But then, as a counterpoise to this encouragement, is the spectacle of the Mexican leaders falling out among themselves. In the death of the capitalist, ESCANDON, JUAREZ, we are told, has lost a most essential support. Weak as he is, he has no power to control the tempers or movements of his officers, and ZARAGOZA, ORTEGA and DOBLADO, the leading Generals, are in desperate feud. To say nothing of old grievances, they are jealous of each other, and to the last degree angry with the President for calling COMONFORT to the chief command of the army. In these circumstances, military movements cease. Color is given to the French pretension that foreign intervention can alone give order and tranquillity to the country; for, if the leaders of the people cannot preserve peace, when actually in presence of a deadly enemy, what can be expected of them when left to themselves? Is anything wanted, after this, to satisfy Europe that the Emperor is right; that civilization requires the establishment of a strong Government for Mexico, on a pinnacle above the reach of faction; and that NAPOLEON cannot fairly withdraw his army until he shall have insured that strong and permanent administration?

For ourselves, we have not lost hope in the ultimate patriotism of the Mexican leaders. The acquisition of COMONFORT doubtless gives new forces to the Liberal Government. It will bring to the ranks an interest which has heretofore held back, maintaining an uncertain position between the Church Party and the Radicals. And when the enormous preparations making in France for the war of conquest become known in Mexico, we doubt not that feud and offence will be forgotten, and chief and follower will join with full heart and a single mind in the war of national independence—or, more properly, of national existence. Let us, in charity, so read the omens.

English and American Aristocracy.

Two events have occurred recently in England, which are significant of the state of public feeling toward America. On the annual Commemoration Day of the Founders of Oxford, the students are in the habit, before the usual address is delivered, of cheering and hissing the different names of popular or odious public men as they are proposed. The name of GARIBALDI had been cheered, and that of NAPOLEON both cheered and hissed, when some one shouted out the name of "JEFFERSON DAVIS;" it was received with tumultuous and unanimous applause. "President LINCOLN" was proposed, and it was greeted with hisses and groans.

To the other incident to which we allude, was the public meeting, already described in our columns, of the operatives in Manchester; the hard-working, pinched, hungry masses of men in the cotton and other manufactures of that city. They were called together to hear a proposal from a Member of Parliament, that the English Government should intervene in the American civil war—nominally for the sake of peace, but really to establish the Southern Confederacy. These men had been the great sufferers from our war; their wives and children were crying vainly at home for bread to feed them, while all their aristocratic teachers assured them they had but to acknowledge the South, and cotton would pour in its stream of labor and wealth to them. They had heard continually from the higher classes, that the only objects of the North was power and territory, and that the South were but asserting the rights of the Declaration of Independence, and struggling for liberty. With these fallacies before them, with hunger and want behind them, the operatives of Manchester reversed the whole object of the meeting; rejected the proposition of Mr. HOPWOOD; passed a motion, with immense applause, in favor of preserving the American Union and supporting the policy of President LINCOLN.

We would not exaggerate the importance of either of these events—certainly not of the first. Still they may be considered as straws on the surface of English opinion. The instinct of portions of the people has struck through to the essential character of our civil war. The sons of the aristocracy—those whose fathers and ancestors have become rich and powerful, either by burdens laid on the people or by wealth taken from them; who dread, beyond all things, the equal elevation of the masses with themselves; who hate the very name of Democracy—these naturally feel for the so-called aristocrats of America—the nobility of the slave-pen and the plantation. They feel unconsciously, or they have heard it at home, that the same struggle is raging on American soil which has convulsed Europe and will convulse it again—the struggle between those who would raise up the lowest classes to the rights and privileges of humanity, and those who would depress them for their own base purposes.

They see well that the stupendous conflict which is desolating a continent is no causeless and unmeaning struggle, but is indeed the clashing of principles; that this, even as the first French Revolution, is essentially a war of Democracy against privilege; for the rights of man against the immunities of a class. The triumph of the North would be the triumph of Democracy, and they dread it (very reasonably) almost as they would a revolution of the British masses themselves. The success of the South would be the ruin of the American-Republican experiment, and would throw back the popular party in Europe for a century; therefore they pray for it and cheer its rebellious leader. They are perfectly right and reasonable. The victory of the North would give a shock to aristocratic privileges in England, from which they would never recover. Reform, popular suffrage, the abolition of a State-Church, the elevation of the working classes, would be, in the future, the possible English results of our success. No wonder that the boys of the universities shout for a Slaveholding Confederacy and the great repudiator.

On the other hand, a portion of the working classes—those who think for themselves—feel at once that the national cause in America and the popular cause in England, are one. Though temporarily we deprive them of bread, with a noble instinct they feel that we are really striking for them and the rights of mankind against caste and power. As Mr. LINCOLN said in his message, "they know that the destruction of the American Republic—whatever else it may mean—means no good to the common people." While an army of the middle classes are hoodwinked by the aristocracy, or are blinded by national jealousy and selfishness, not looking under the surface of events here and seeing the real struggle of great ideas beneath party cries and official proclamations, the heart of the English masses discern the truth as by instinct. They see in the Southern leaders not merely oppressors of the negro, but oppressors of mankind. The victory of our Government is to them the victory of Universal Suffrage, of Republicanism, Liberty and Justice to the poor; all for which the people have struggled so long in Europe. The triumph of the South is, to their clear vision, the triumph of a privileged few—the basest aristocracy ever formed, conspicuous for ferocity, cruelty and meanness—grown rich on the sale of human bodies, and fattened by the blood of the poor.

AID TO THE REBELS.—Among the excerpts from the Richmond Press which we gave yesterday, was a paragraph to the effect that "twenty-two pieces of artillery, part of the eighty pieces taken by the English from the Russians at the battle of Inkerman, and presented to the Confederacy by British merchants, brought over in the *Nashville*, had just arrived at Macon;" and that "thirty-eight pieces more were expected at the same place." This is the first mention we have seen of this liberal donation of our British cousins to the rebels of the South. It is certainly a remarkable evidence of practical sympathy that the national trophies of England should be disposed of in this way. We suppose, however, they must have been sold by the British Government for old iron, and bought up dirt cheap by these British merchants. But that, though a matter of some importance to the merchants, is of no moment to us, and of still less to the rebels. The eighty pieces will do service in slaughtering our citizens, in destroying our Union and our liberties, and in strengthening the Confederacy whose cornerstone is Slavery. And if these things are effected, the British merchants will be amply rewarded for their donation. If the malign spirit of John Bull could only be crammed into one of them, and blown to—where he blew the unfortunate Sepoys to, they would serve a better end than any they are likely to be used for.

THE CONTRABANDS IN WASHINGTON.—The world has the right to expect that a great nation shall show itself generous to misfortune. In the tremendous rebellion which has arisen between two sections of our country, the rights of an unfortunate class of persons have been especially at issue. These people—loyal, of course, in their feelings, and inclined to aid our cause, as well as eager for liberty—have everywhere entered our lines and intrusted themselves to the honor of the Government. Some have labored in the camps; some have been servants of officers; others have merely waited until occupation could be assigned them, or they have tilled the ground under the protection of our armies. No complaint has yet been made either of their industry or their faithfulness to the National cause. It would be a shame beyond any on the catalogue of national basenesses if any of these poor creatures, through our reverses, should be abandoned to their ancient masters. It would be a living death to them. Torture, and floggings and punishment, and possibly execution under horrible agonies, would be their fate. They are the nation's freedmen—intrusted to the nation's honor. We trust if any of the islands on the South Carolina coast are obliged to be abandoned by our forces, that the negroes will all be removed from the reach of their cruel owners. We are sure that the humanity of Gen. SAXTON or Gen. HUNTER will lead them without fail to provide for this.

But there are already abuses nearer home. It is well known that large numbers of runaway slaves have come to Washington. Many of these have found employment in the city and the camps, but considerable numbers are still supported by the Government. In three small dwelling-houses behind the Capitol, the visitor will find over *three hundred* contrabands packed and crowded together—men, women and children all sleeping together on the floor, or otherwise without regard to decency, morality or health. The houses became for a time dens of nastiness and fever, until a humane and energetic Superintendent, Mr. NICHOLS, contrived to have them cleaned, whitewashed and divided somewhat into compartments, at least for the sick and well. He has entered a room in the morning, and found four dead on the floor, from the effects of the bad air and overcrowding. Even now, with all the improvements, the average mortality for the 300 is *two a day*; thus five months would rid the Government effectually of all responsibility or care of them. The so-called hospital of the building is a most vile-smelling room, with insufficient attendance. The Superintendent is well known as a man of humanity and energy, and the fault is not believed to be his, but in the general arrangements by those to whom the fugitives are intrusted by Government. There is not the slightest excuse for it, that we can see. If sufficient houses could not be obtained, surely tents might be, which would be vastly healthier than these overcrowded buildings. But the great error is in retaining these people at all in Washington. There is an immense demand over the whole country for labor in the harvest, some farmers offering even $1 50 and $2 per day, and not finding hands. There always is a demand for servants—especially black servants. A little ingenuity on the part of the Superintendent might have disposed of all of his superfluous laborers, even to the women and children. It would be only necessary to find out where the demand was, and to let people know where they could be supplied. And for the sick, a proper hospital should be opened, with suitable medicines and attendance.

Both humanity and justice demand that these unfortunate creatures should be cared for and made useful.

THE REBEL NAVY REDIVIVUS.—The rebel navy, which a month ago seemed to be clean snuffed out, is again giving signs of life. The vessels are few in number, but quite formidable. The iron-clad *Arkansas*, after its recent exploit near Vicksburgh, is, it is said, again ready to take the field, or at least the river. We have neither ship nor ram in the Mississippi that can cope with it. It is feared by some that, after doing further damage to our fleet at Vicksburgh, it may pass down to New-Orleans, and destroy the few wooden ships we have in front of that city, while the rebels in the city will assail the half-dozen regiments under General BUTLER; and thus New-Orleans will again fall into rebel hands. PORTER'S mortar-fleet has now left the river; and our effective naval force upon it is small. But still, if the rebels attempt any such thing as this, they will probably find difficulties upon which they have not counted. We should feel greater security, however, for New-Orleans, if we had one or two of our iron-clad gunboats in front of the city, ready to engage the *Arkansas* if she make any such audacious stroke. Could not the Navy Department send just one as soon as possible?

The rebels have also two or three armed steamers up the Arkansas River—the same ones which escaped from Memphis after the naval fight at that place. Up the Red River, too, we learn from a correspondent, they have two steamers, said to be now partially mailed; but a part of our fleet has been ordered up the river to find and engage them. It will evidently require great vigilance and I care yet on the Mississippi and its tributaries; for the rebels have taken good advantage of the leisure we have given them, and are bending every energy to recover lost ground there. By our fleet they lost the river; and by their fleet they may make an effort to regain it.

Beside the river fleet, they have been busy building and plating ships on the seaports we have left to them. We have heard a good deal about the cuirassed monster at Mobile, which is soon to convoy out a fleet of ships laden with cotton, and convoy in one from the West Indies laden with munitions of war. At Charleston, again, they have some sort of naval thing or things, built or building, of which we know little, though we have heard much; and at Richmond there are two iron-clad vessels on the stocks, which are said to be more formidable than the old *Merrimac*. There is no way of successfully meeting these mailed vessels which the rebels have been busy at for the last few months, but by bringing other mailed vessels of greater power to fight them. It is a small navy, but not a contemptible one, that has half a dozen iron-clad ships such as the *Arkansas*, or *Merrimac* No. 2. The thing for us to do is to hurry up our iron-clads. We ought to be able to build them faster than the rebels.

POLITICAL CONTEST IN NORTH CAROLINA.—There is an exceedingly bitter and exciting contest for Governor of North Carolina, now going on in that State, some of the features of which are given by our correspondent this morning. The election is on Thursday of next week—the first Thursday in August—and the contestants are JOHNSTON and VANCE, the former representing the fire-eating secession Democracy, whose platform is, "War to the last extremity, and eternal separation from the North;" and VANCE, who was in Congress from North Carolina at secession time, representing the powerful Whig, conservative element of the State. The fire-eaters fiercely accuse VANCE of being in favor of a return of North Carolina to the Union; and his champion in the Press, a noted local leader named HOLDEN, is even charged with being the "apologist of Abolitionists and traitors," "a minion of LINCOLN," "a friend of the hated Yankees," and so on—all this, too, though VANCE is an officer who has done service in the rebel army. It is asserted, morever, by the Raleigh *Standard*, that the principles of VANCE and HOLDEN "pervade almost the entire ranks of the old opposition Press" of North Carolina, which is very likely to be true; and if so, is a very cheerful sign. The advocates of VANCE, on the other hand, accuse the fire-eaters with being the "precipitators" of the war, charge the rebel Government with being a military despotism, and so on; and though they do not advocate openly a return to the Union, are doing a good deal toward breaking down the rebellion. The fire-ester JOHNSTON, it is said by his friends, is supported by the "entire old Democracy of the State," while VANCE claims for followers the old Whigs; and on this ancient basis of Whig and Democrat, the contest is pretty much carried on throughout the State. The Gubernatorial elections in North Carolina are generally highly exciting—the candidates traveling around the State together, and speaking against each other from stump to stump, wherever they can find an audience; and the issue of the contest usually depends very much on the comparative oratorical ability of the contestants. VANCE is a fine speaker, while JOHNSTON is "unaccustomed to public speaking;" but, to make up the deficiencies of the latter, it is said that TOOMBS, YANCEY, and even JEFF. DAVIS himself, will use their oratorical powers before the people. The State is thoroughly stirred up with the excitement; and it is evident that the contest will be close and keen.

We do not place any undue value on this election. We do not believe that the choice of VANCE would result in the return of North Carolina to the Union, or even any immediate action in that direction. Nevertheless, it would be a sign of hope and of conservatism in the Old North State. The Whigs are the strongest in numbers, as they are far the strongest in influence, position and character. But undoubtedly the military vote, which is to be taken in the camps around Richmond, will be so manipulated as to secure the ascendancy of the fire-eating faction.

BOGUS MONEY.—It is not to destroy anybody's faith in the current paper money—now that paper is the only currency which we have—that we publish an article on counterfeiting this morning. We give it so as to furnish information to the public, and put them, as well as the police, on their guard, and also to furnish some hints to banking institutions, bank-note engravers, and the authorities. The practice of counterfeiting has grown enormously within the last few years; and now that the use of bills of all denominations, from one cent to one thousand dollars, has become universal in business, it is likely to increase still faster. The field is great, and the temptations enormous.

It would be well, while we wait for additional laws and safeguards, to apply the severest penalty to the first man who is caught at counterfeiting any sort of bill or stamp, or who is implicated in their manufacture or passage. It seems that there are counterfeits on all our City Banks, while in the whole country, out of thirteen hundred good bank note issues, but one hundred are not counterfeited: and in the present year there are not less than six thousand different species of fraudulent bills floating about. It is probable that before the year is out, Government issues of the various authorized denominations will supply in great measure the currency of the country, which would certainly furnish less opportunity for fraudulent operators.

THE DEMAND OF THE HOUR.—"All is going well, if you will only fill up the old regiments," said Gen. BURNSIDE, in his little speech in this City yesterday. "Give me fifty thousand recruits for my old regiments, rather than one hundred thousand men organized in new regiments," writes Gen. MCCLELLAN. What other testimony is wanted to prove the absolute necessity of this measure, so urgently pressed by us already? Fill up the skeleton regiments—such is the immediate, imperative demand of the day.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Assurances of a Vigorous War Policy.

An Inspection of the Military Works on the Atlantic Coast.

The Appointments Under the Tax Law.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 29.

A VIGOROUS WAR POLICY.

You may rely upon it that a vigor never before known in the conduct of the war is henceforth to mark the policy of the Government. Organization is perfect and material abundant, and soldiers are pushed rapidly to their places in the field.

SECRETARY STANTON AWAY FROM HOME.

Gen. HALLECK and Secretary STANTON attracted considerable attention at Willard's to-night, by appearing together in the lobby. The Secretary is not often seen so far from the War Office.

LORD LYONS AND THE BOGUS CONFEDERACY.

The statement that Lord LYONS has written to a member of the Legation that England would recognize the bogus Confederacy, is, of course, without foundation.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

The news from Missouri is not encouraging in appearance, but is so in fact. Guerrilla raids are greatly exasperating the quiet loyal citizens, who have not heretofore exhibited the determination to defend their property and Government that they are no manifesting.

THE APPOINTMENTS UNDER THE TAX LAW.

Several Congressmen from New-York and Pennsylvania are here looking after the Tax appointments. Those for the smaller and more distant States are to be first determined, and Secretary CHASE and Commissioner BOUTWELL are busily engaged on them. New-York will probably be reached about the close of next week.

THE RECRUITING SERVICE.

Every train continues to bring a number of good citizens, fortified with letters from Governors and high functionaries of their States, requesting the detail of officers and privates now in the field to recruit for new regiments. These applications can only be granted upon the terms set down in my dispatch of yesterday. About one thousand officers have resigned since the recent battles, most of them avowedly, as after Bull Run, to raise new commands.

CARS ON PENNSYLVANIA-AVENUE.

The cars commenced running regularly to-day on the street railroad in Pennsylvania-avenue. The track is in order from the Capitol to the State Department.

REBEL PRISONERS TO BE EXCHANGED, ETC.

All the rebel prisoners in the old Capitol, about 250 in number, will be released to-morrow, and transported to Fortress Monroe, for exchange.

About an equal number of persons, including rebel prisoners and deserters and stragglers from our own army, have been brought in the city from various localities, principally from Fredericksburgh.

SEIZURE OF SUTLERS' GOODS, ETC.

Last night, in accordance with orders given to Gen. WHIPPLE, to prevent any persons from taking goods from Alexandria across Gen. PORE'S lines, ten wagons, drawn by twenty horses, and heavily laden with market supplies, bread, clothing, shoes, etc., belonging to sutlers and others, were seized near Falls Church, and brought to Washington, together with the fifteen persons having the property in charge. The men were released by the Military Governor, with an impressive admonition.

OFFICERS DISMISSED.

The following officers have been dismissed from the service: Capt. SAMUEL L. HARRISON, Ninety-fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers; Capt. JOHN C. THOMPSON, One Hundred and Fourth Regiment New-York Volunteers; Second Lieut. ELBRIDGE GAGE Thirty-first New-York Volunteers; First Lieut. ENOCH C. CLOUD, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers.

INSPECTION OF MILITARY VESSELS.

Gen. TOTTEN, Chief of the Corps of Engineers, is about to make an inspection of the military works on the Atlantic seaboard.

GEN. BURNSIDE IN NEW-YORK.

He is Captured at the Post-office by an Army of Admirers, and Makes a Speech—Hopeful View of Affairs.

Major-Gen. BURNSIDE being in New-York on a temporary visit in the interests of the Government was identified by several persons as he drove up to the Post-office yesterday about 1 o'clock, and immediately a large crowd gathered to see the hero of Roanoke and Newbern. By the time he had procured his letters and had entered his carriage to drive away, Nassau-street was so blocked up by the people that his driver found it impossible to move. Hoping to evade the people, he entered the marble building opposite; but the crowd only increased in density as the magic word "BURNSIDE" passed up and down the street. The new porch of the Post-office, fronting Nassau-street, was covered with the clerks, who emerged by the windows of that establishment, and whose novel position gazing into the windows of the building opposite only tended to excite public curiosity, and to increase the throng in the street. Finding there was no escape, the brave General did what he never did before—*capitulated*, and made his appearance on the porch over the main entrance in company with two or three citizens. His appearance was the signal for a shout of welcome which rang through the crowded street. Removing his hat, and with his face lighted up by that hopeful smile so characteristic of the General, he said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am taken very much aback by this sudden gathering, and by this unexpected demonstration of your good will. I will not conceal from you how gratifying this testimonial of your approbation is to me. In return you will expect of me a word, at least, of hope and cheer for our beloved country. I will frankly tell you that everything is going on well—and will continue so, if the ranks of the old regiments are filled up. Nothing else is wanting. It is not fitting in me, perhaps, to tell you how soon, I believe, this war will be brought to a favorable close if the old regiments, which have done such heroic services in the field shall immediately be recruited and prepared for efficient action.

Thanking you for your generous demonstrations, and assuring you of my confident belief that soon peace and quietness will once more prevail over our once happy land, I will bid you farewell.

A round of hearty cheers greeted this brief but pertinent address of Gen. BURNSIDE.

Articles for the Sick.

The Relief Association, at No. 194 Broadway, for sick and wounded soldiers, wish to notify the generous public of this City that the recent arrivals have led to a depletion of their stock of goods. The following articles are much needed, and all donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Ladies' Committee in attendance: Canes, crutches, cravats, suspenders, woolen coats and pants, stockings, pocket handkerchiefs, shirts, drawers, port wine, brandy, jellies, lemons, sugar, books, dressing-gowns, &c.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN THE CITY.

Payment of Bounties—Progress of Recruiting, &c.

THE STATE BOUNTY.

As expected, the fact of Col. TURNBULL'S regiment having yesterday been partly paid the State advance bounty of twenty-five dollars, caused a considerable influx of recruits to all the offices in the City. This prompt fulfillment of the Governor's promise has created confidence in the minds of those disposed to volunteer, and officers who know how to put the matter in its real light before applicants will not in future have to wait long for material to fill up their companies.

THE UNITED STATES BOUNTY.

There is now deposited in the City $150,000, to the credit of Major SEARLES, United States disbursing officer for New-York State, to enable him to pay at once to soldiers volunteering for regiments in the field, or for the new regiments, the $25 advance bounty offered by the Secretary of War. If men continue to come in as fast as they did yesterday that amount will not last him long.

BOUNTIES TO REGIMENTS IN THE FIELD.

Some little delay in paying the State bounty to recruits for regiments in the field occurred at the office of Dr. THOMSON, one of the three Medical Inspectors appointed by Gov. MORGAN, in consequence of the want of formal receipts. When the state of affairs became known at Albany to Col. BLISS, he sent the checks to Dr. THOMSON, and authorized him to accept for them written receipts. A great many of these receipts—each for $50—Dr. THOMSON cashed yesterday. Regular printed forms will be distributed to-day, and future difficulty will thus be obviated. Some time during the current week, arrangements will be perfected for the disbursement to these volunteers for the old regiments of the bounty due them from the United States, and also of the $4 enlistment fee which they are to have.

RECRUITING FOR REGIMENTS IN THE FIELD.

The extra inducements to men to enlist in the regiments now engaged on active service, are having their effect. Plenty of people prefer receiving $79 to $60; and that is the difference of the amounts paid down to volunteers for the old regiments as distinguished from the new. The presence here, too, of officers recruiting for the old regiments, is beginning to be better known. Hitherto their light has been comparatively hidden under a bushel. They have not advertised and gone into the show-bill line of business so extensively as the enterprising Captains and Lieutenants who are working for the Senatorial District Regiment, the Empire Brigade, the Metropolitan Guard, and similar new organizations. By virtue of a general order issued by Adjutant-General THOMAS recruits for regiments in the field will be allowed to select any company of a regiment they may prefer, provided that company does not happen to be full.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

On Monday evening Gen. MEAGHER went to Albany to confer with the Governor as to the best means of quickly filling up his gallant brigade. Recruiting for the brigade commenced yesterday in earnest, and a goodly number of first-class men were obtained. The new headquarters has a brilliant and attractive appearance, bills and banners combining to make a fine show—of course Hibernian in character. Green predominates; and harps and shamrocks are plentiful enough to induce every Irishman in the City into enrolling himself, for his adopted country's sake, beneath the flag and emblems that are always crowned with victory.

THE FIFTY-FIRST N. Y. S. V.

This distinguished regiment, which, under command of Col. FERRERO, covered itself with glory at Roanoke and Newbern, wants about a hundred men to bring it up to the regulation standard. The regiment is in the *corps d'armée* of Gen. BURNSIDE, and is now commanded by Col. POTTER, Col. FERRERO having been promoted to a Brigadier Generalship. Maj. CHARLES W. LEUENDAR is on here to enlist men, and has his depôt at No. 203 Broadway. Volunteers can scarcely pick out a more desirable regiment to join.

THE FIFTH (DURYEE'S ZOUAVES).

No regiment that New-York has sent to the war has earned a more enviable reputation, whether in peace or on the battle-field, than the famous Zouaves that still go by the name of the National Guard Colonel who organized them. Wherever they have been in barracks they have gained the good-will and respect of the communities in which they were situated, a special sort of toleration being shown to them, indeed, even by the fair Secessionists of Baltimore. Whenever they have gone into action, they have been a rallying point for their friends, as they have ever been a terror and destruction to their foes. The rebels have never yet been able to stand before the "red-legged devils," as MAGRUDER'S men christened them at Big Bethel, and faltering National troops have felt inspired with new constancy and courage when they saw the well-known red trowsers coming to their timely aid. On first going to the Peninsula, so admirable was their drill and discipline that they were accorded the special honor of being brigaded with the regulars, and, at the terrible fight at Gaines' Mills, be it ever remembered that a distinguished officer in Gen. FITZJOHN PORTER'S Staff declared "the Fifth New-York was the only regiment that, during the final retreat, retained its presence of mind and organization." It is a greater honor to be a private in such a regiment then a Colonel in one which has yet to earn its laurels. Capt. GOUVERNEUR CARR is recruiting for it at No. 506 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas.

FIRST NEW-YORK CAVALRY.

At No. 20 Whitehall-street, near South ferry, recruiting is going on for the First Regiment of New-York Cavalry, Col. DODGE. This cavalry is now stationed at Suffolk, Virginia, and looks every day for orders on important work.

IRA HARRIS GUARD.

The Sixth New-York Cavalry (Ira Harris Guard No 2) has an office open at No. 72 Lispenard-street, near Broadway, at which Capt. CROCKER is on hand to enrol men. The regiment has reaped considerable fame already, and is composed of the kind of officers and men who are sure to seek for more.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD ASSOCIATION.

The Twenty-first Ward Union Volunteer Association met at their headquarters, No. 435 Fourth-avenue, on Monday evening, ANDREW FREEMONT, Esq., in the Chair. It was resolved to open a general recruiting office in the Ward, for enlistments to fill up the old regiments.

SPECIAL BOUNTY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The subscription list which Mayor OPDYKE has liberally headed with a donation of $1,000 is thus headed:

The undersigned, citizens of New-York, deeply impressed with the great importance of at once recruiting our army in the field, and determined that the charge of *neglect* of the o brave sons of this Metropolis, who are battling to maintain her supremacy in buoon and power, as well as the National grandeur and unity, shall not lie at the doors of this wealthy and patriotic community, subscribe their names for the sums set opposite thereto, to provide a fond for bounty, if additional bounty be required, to promote enlistments for such regiments originally raised in this City as are now in the field.

The fund will be paid into the hands of JONATHAN SPRAGUE, Treasurer, and be disbursed under the direction of Hon. Gen. Opdyke, Morris Ketchum, John A. Stephens, Jonathan Sturges, Wm. Curtis Noyes, A. T. Stewart and Samuel Sloan,

THE METROPOLITAN GUARD PAID OFF.

The most of the recruits of the Metropolitan Guard, Col. TURNBULL, were yesterday paid one-half of the State bounty, at Riker's Island, and in order that the families of the men may have an opportunity to share in the payment, the Commissioners of Police will give free passage to-morrow to the wives, parents and children of those who have received their bounty, to and from the Island. Passes for the trip can only be obtained at Police Headquarters, No. 413 Broome-street. The steamer will leave at foot of Governeur-street at 10 A. M. and return at 5 P. M.

THE MERCHANTS' BRIGADE.

A meeting for the furtherance of this organization will be held to-day at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. Many of the most prominent merchants of the City are connected with the movement.

ANOTHER PATRIOTIC EXPRESS COMPANY.

The managers of the Hope Express Company have notified their employes that to each one who enlists will be continued one half their salaries, and the absolute certainty of their situations upon their return from the war with an honorable discharge. That's the way to do it.

LETTER FROM GOV. MORGAN.

The following letter is from Gov. MORGAN to the Sixth Senatorial Committee:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, July 27, 1862—Sunday Evening.

George W. Hinsdale, Esq., Corresponding Secretary, &c., New-York City:

SIR: I have this morning received your favor dated 28th inst., inclosing a copy of a resolution of the Military Committee of the Sixth Senatorial District, dated July 24, 1862, as follows:

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to inform the Committee whether we shall proceed to organize a new regiment or endeavor to enlist for the regiments now in the field from this State, and it was therefore ordered that the Corresponding Secretary communicate with the Governor by telegraph, with a view to obtain his opinion.

I lose no time in replying that I believe the interests of the service will be promoted by deferring for a limited time the organization of a new regiment in the Sixth Senatorial District, for the purpose of enabling the Senatorial Committee in that District to give its undivided efforts to the work of filling up of regiments in the field in first instance, and subsequently to completing the organization of such as have made considerable progress, under authorization previously granted. It affords me much satisfaction to confer with your Committee on the subject of the appointment of officers of the new regiment, whenever it is deemed desirable to turn your energies and attention in that direction from the work of filling up the regiments. Permit me to express my thanks to your Committee for the very commendable manner in which I observe you have organized the labor in your District, and especially for your disposition to attend first to the more important work of recruiting for the army in the field.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, E. D. MORGAN.

THE SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT (HIGHLAND GUARD).

This splendid regiment, Col. ADDISON FARNSWORTH, now stationed at Newport's News, Va., is in want of recruits to fill up its thinned ranks. The regiment has now been in active service for nearly fifteen months; during that time it has distinguished itself in many battles, but more especially at Bull Run, and on the bloody earthworks of James Island. Nearly all of the men in this regiment have been in the British service, and have served with distinction in the Crimea and East Indies. Capts. LAING and SHILLINGLAW are the recruiting officers for the regiment; their headquarters are at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer streets.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

At noon, yesterday, the Committee on National Affairs held a meeting, Alderman FARLEY presiding. The Chairman and Secretary were directed to make a full report of the Committee's recent proceedings for presentation to the Common Council. It was then decided to hold meetings daily at noon till further notice.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE REGIMENT.

SPIRITED MEETING IN THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE—FUNDS SUBSCRIBED TO AID RECRUITING—SPEECH BY HON. HIRAM WALDRIDGE—PRACTICAL RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

A highly influential meeting of the Produce Merchants was held at the Produce Exchange yesterday, at 1 o'clock, P.M., with a view to aid the cause of recruiting for the Army of the Union. On motion Mr. P. P. SAGE occupied the chair; Messrs. DAVID DOWS, R. P. BUCK, LEWIS ROBERTS, J. H. HOLCOMB, J. S. WILLIAMS and WM. H. SWAN acted as Vice-Presidents, and J. H. HERRICK and L. M. HOFFMAN, Secretaries.

The Chairman, on taking his seat, announced the object of the gathering to be to raise a regiment under the auspices of the Produce Exchange. While from the nature of their business they would find it impossible to go themselves, they knew that "money is the sinews of war," and he hoped they would supply it liberally for others to go.

On motion of Mr. LEWIS ROBERTS, the following resolutions, read by Mr. J. H. HERRICK, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That as the representatives of that commerce, which in every period of the past has nurtured and sustained well-regulated constitutional liberty, we hereby tender to the Government, and to all our brave officers, and their heroic, self-sacrificing soldiers, and to all others engaged in quelling the rebellion and saving the national life, our earnest, hearty and vigorous support, and as an integral portion of that great body of freemen in the loyal North, who have an enrolled militia of over three million of men, and who have aided to furnish a thousand millions of dollars without exhausting their strength or diminishing their resources, and who are willing to pledge their future in behalf of constitutional liberty, we earnestly implore the Government, to respond to the popular will, and put forth all its energies to make the contest brief, energetic and conclusive. That the employment by the rebels of marauding bands of guerrillas, who spare neither age, sex or condition, is in violation of all recognized rules of war among civilized States, and that wherever a common outrage is committed against all humanity, then are all mankind, of every creed, and of all religions, and of every nation, alike interested, in punishing the wrong, we therefore call upon the moral sense of the whole civilized world to reprobate a system, revolting to humanity, and in conflict with every generous attribute recognized among Christian men.

That since that which we have most to spare is that by which other nations live, the American people justly consult their own dignity and honor as well as all their previous history, when they refuse to interfere in the internal conflicts of foreign States, and they have thus secured to themselves an immunity to demand that this same just and beneficent policy shall be pursued by all foreign Governments toward us, while we are engaged in laying upon an immutable basis the foundation of individual and public liberty, as secured by the National Union, and guaranteed by the Federal Constitution.

Hon. HIRAM WALBRIDGE was then introduced, and, having been cordially welcomed as he mounted the President's desk, spoke substantially as follows:

GEN. WALBRIDGE'S SPEECH.

What the loyal North is now engaged with, is in quelling an attempted overthrow of the General Government, and the contest in every sense becomes a war of self-preservation. This fact imposes great responsibilities on each citizen who feels for the honor and welfare of his country; but no other equal body of men can exercise greater power toward achieving a victorious result than the highly influential intelligent and patriotic class of merchants and citizens who daily congregate here. A moment will demonstrate their relation to this struggle. The bitterness of the contest is aggravated by the national and commercial importance attached to the two great staples of human necessity—food and clothing—[applause,] respectively represented by the two geographical sections engaged in this monstrous civil strife. Upon the commanding power of cotton the rebellious States have relied not only for the means to prosecute their unjust cause to a successful issue, but to also secure their ultimate recognition by foreign Powers. What are the facts? The loyal North has twenty millions of population, devoted to labor and self-reliant; the South but eight millions, and the people unaccustomed to toil. The South supplies but one leading article, not absolutely indispensable, and a product whose value has only been recognized since the introduction of the cotton-gin. The North supplies everything that enters into domestic economy and National wealth. There may be a substitute for clothing; there can be none for food—the table must be laid day by day. [Applause.] To surrender clothing is an inconvenience; to surrender food is death. Food is the essential element in controlling population, and it is the indispensable requisite to human existence. That people are strongest who produce it in the greatest profusion. This is the homage to our power by the nations of the Old World, and it will forever remain while we continue to grow that by which other nations live. [Applause.] While this condition of demand and supply shall remain, and there shall continue to pass, through the agency of this Board of Trade, the redundant production from the overflowing granaries of the mighty and gigantic West, to supply the teeming millions of the Old World, where exhausted nature often fails to yield an adequate return to sustain human life, yours, gentlemen of this Board of Trade, will be the high destiny of exerting a power toward preserving our peaceful relations with Europe, more omnipotent than Ambassadors and Ministers, or all the diplomacy ever employed in ancient or modern times. [Applause.] The loyal North, [thank God,] therefore, holds the talisman of commercial independence and financial strength, and though we have for a season parted with cotton, the loss of which every timid man predicted would be our ruin, by virtue of the indispensable Northern staple of food we made a levy on the resources of the Old World the very first year of the rebellion, and during the period of our greatest alarm and embarrassment, of more than fifty millions of dollars in gold to pay up the indebtedness created by their demand for breadstuffs, although only the year previous we had exported over fifty millions of specie in addition to the largest cotton crop the South ever produced. [Applause.] America must always command the cordial sympathy of the great masses of Europe so long as there remains within our territorial limits the capacity to supply the whole world with the means of its existence, or that Constitution shall be maintained which guarantees protection and security to all who here seek a shelter and a home. The rebels have displayed a unity of thought, of action, of resolution and energetic determination, that in itself constitutes the very insurrection of power. It therefore becomes the imperative duty of the North to meet this struggle with corresponding unity of thought, of action, of resolute purpose, and of fixed and energetic will. [Cheers.] The nation must for the time being abandon all other pursuits, and aid in preserving the national life. The patriotic action of the Government must be sustained as they call into exercise every agency recognized in civilized warfare, to make the contest brief, energetic and conclusive. No body of citizens in the Republic have a larger interest in the reestablishment of the federal authority than the members of this Board. Commerce, being a mere exchange of commodities, is destroyed by anarchy and war, and is favored and prospered by peace. [Applause.] Every consideration of patriotism and self-interest moves us to urge the Government to put forth its overwhelming strength, and crush out this wicked and unholy rebellion. In the name of commerce we have a right to demand it; for Liberty and commerce are identical, because the condition of successful commerce is unqualified Freedom. Commerce implies law, because it cannot exist without protection. It implies morality, because without faith among men it is impossible, and it implies justice as the necessary arbiter of disputes. Commerce has invariably been the precursor of civil and religious liberty, and that commerce which is here this day represented, declares to the whole world that the territorial limits of the United States, as they existed when this rebellion began, and the Constitution, which protects them, should remain one, united and undivisible; and toward this accomplishment they pledge their united and energetic support. [Applause.]

The following Committee was, upon motion of Mr. BUCK, appointed to collect subscriptions, call future meetings, and otherwise carry out the purposes of the resolution, viz.: R. P. Buck, W. D. Mangam, E. O. Lamson, Everitt Clapp, H. M. Smith, Adon Smith, Jr., J. Robart Herrick, Jos. Ketchum, Jr., John J. Marvin.

The Chair announced that at least $5,000 had already been pledged to the objects of the meeting by the produce merchants.

After Mr. BUCK had explained the cause of Mayor OPDYKE'S absence—attending to official duties—and urgently enforced the importance of immediate action, and the raising of $5d,000, if possible, the meeting adjourned.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. MEAGHER.

HE ATTENDS NIBLO'S THEATRE AND MAKES A SPEECH.

Last night, in pursuance of a courteous invitation from manager WHEATLEY, Gen. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER and Staff attended the performances at Niblo's Theatre, where Mr. JOHN COLLINS, the distinguished Irish comedian and vocalist, is having a great run with the great Irish drama, "Colleen Bawn."

The theatre was very thoroughly and uncomfortably crowded. Every seat in it was occupied, while the aisles, stairs and various passages were equally thronged. There was a strong cast of nationality in the audience of the two upper tiers, while the lower portion was filled as usual with the more regular attendants.

Gen. MEAGHER and Staff were conducted to the stage box at the right, which was beautifully draped with the American and Irish flags, and where, upon his entrance, he was greeted with three tremendous vocal tokens of regard and consideration.

At the close of the first act, loud cries were made for MEAGHER, and a speech. Neither was forthcoming at the moment, but an apologist appeared, who promised in behalf of the General, that during the intermission between the second and third acts, he would be pleased to address the audience.

That time having arrived, Gen. MEAGHER was again loudly called for, and in compliance spoke at some length. After referring to the scenes illustrated by the drama as those with which Irishmen were particularly familiar, and paying a deserved compliment to Mr. COLLINS, as an educated gentleman, a finished artist, and a thorough Irishman of the noblest type, he said:

"And I shall take the liberty, ladies and gentlemen, of turning this theatre and this occasion to a practical account—of making this an immediate recruiting station, and of getting here aid for the Irish Brigade. [Cheers.] Recruiting is progressing slowly—too slowly; there is too much red-tape, too much circumlocution about the ways and means to suit me. The army of the Potomac needs men, needs greatly reinforcements, and ought at once, and without delay, to have them. Let your City and State Governments take this matter in hand; let them see to it, that those who freely offer their lives to their country are properly treated; let the bounty money be ready on the spot to pay to the recruit, and let him feel that he is about to serve a country which will attend to his interests now, as an earnest that she will not neglect them hereafter. In a word, let him see that he is rest by the country with the eagerness which the exigency of the crisis demands, and you may be sure that the Government can never complain, either of a lack of men or a lacking in their spirit.

You have deemed it proper enthusiastically to receive the mention of the Irish Brigade. To the Irish soldier who fights for liberty here, there is always a bright and beautiful vision. Whether in the camp or the field, or in the loud thunders of the battle, with death or victory staring him in the face, he sees not death, he sees not victory—he sees only his beloved Ireland;—[Here the speaker was interrupted by a perfect tornado of applause, while showers of bouquets were unsuccessfully aimed at his patriotic bosom]—that Ireland which inspires him to deeds of valor, which beckons him to heroism in the cause of liberty, and which encourages him in all and boundless enthusiasm for the cause of the just and the true." [Tremendous and long-continued applause.]

During the course of the performance Mr. COLLINS sang several songs, in which were introduced verses patriotic in matter and appropriate to the occasion. They were all enthusiastically applauded and peremptorily encored. One, in particular, where he referred in the refrain to the deeds of the Irish Brigade and the valor of Col. CORCORAN, drew forth applause as vehement as it was genuine.

The General, the Manager and the Actor have every reason to be proud of the occasion, while the audience demonstrated in every possible manner their unmistakable satisfaction.

The Irish Brigade at the Battle of Gaines' Mill.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A correspondent, under the signature of X., in your issue of this morning, undertakes to state that the Irish Brigade was not on the field of battle at Gaines' Mill, Friday, June 27.

From this solitary statement, which denies the Irish Brigade its honorable participation in the conflict of that day, I could readily appeal to thousands of eye-witnesses—to the men and officers of the Duryee Zouaves, to the men and officers of the noble Ninth Massachusetts Regiment, among others, and to Gen. FITZJOHN PORTER, who was in command of all the National forces on the field.

I am not disposed to appropriate for the Irish Brigade any laurels to which it is not fairly entitled. I fully agree with your correspondent that it is unnecessary for its friends to resort to any such appropriation to extend the reputation it has honestly acquired. But neither am I disposed to permit the record of its gallant conduct to be mutilated, or its history to be written by gentlemen who, as your correspondent appears to be, deny the active presence on the battle-field of a brigade which, on the very occasion on which he asserts it to have been absent, was most opportunely conspicuous.

I shall not enter into details. Enough to say that at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of Friday, June 27, the Irish Brigade and FRENCH'S Brigade were ordered up to Gaines' Mills to reinforce Gen. FITZJOHN PORTER; that both these brigades, under the command of Brig.-Gen. FRENCH, the senior Brigadier, crossed the bridge over the Chickahominy just in time to check the panic that had set in, and was at that moment threatening something infinitely worse to the National arms than a defeat, ever so terrible, could be; that the Irish Brigade, having formed line of battle at the foot of the hill on which the hospital stood, swept up the slope of it, with fixed bayonets, at the double-quick, and that in the same style it swept over the ground intervening between the hospital and the hill on which the furthest advance of the enemy's batteries was planted, when it was halted by order of Gen. PORTER; and a little later, the enemy having retired before this movement, the brigade took up its position for the night. In this position the Irish Brigade remained until long after midnight, when, by order of Gen. FRENCH, it quietly recrossed the Chickahominy.

If these are not indisputable facts, your correspondent is correct, and the Irish Brigade has been indulging in a brilliant hallucination, delightfully shared until now by

Your very obedient friend and servant,
THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER,
Brigadier-General commanding the Irish Brigade.
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 29, 1862.

The Monroe County Regiment.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, July 29.

The first full company of the Monroe County Regiment, under Capt. HOGEBOOM, was mustered in to-day, and has gone into camp. Three more companies will be full to-morrow, and the other six range from 30 to 60 men each.

Patriotic Action of Albany County.

ALBANY, Tuesday, July 29.

The Board of Supervisors of Albany County appropriated $50,000 for offering an additional bounty of $50 to each recruit of the Albany regiment.

Philadelphia Bounty for Volunteers.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 29.

Up to this time the private subscriptions to the bounty for volunteers, exclusive of the railroad companies, amount to $208,000.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured.—Sent free to any one afflicted with RUPTURE OR HERNIA.
Address Box No. 788 New-York Post-office.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies

Wheeler & Wilson's Manufacturing Company.—Sewing Machines with important improvements. Office No. 505 Broadway.

Boils.

These torments of Job seem to be uncommonly prevalent at the present time. Like the volcano, boils give issue to the foul and fiery contents of the deep interior. How much better is it to remove the causes of such suffering by stimulating the absorbents to healthy activity through the agency of the PERUVIAN SYRUP, and to change the disordered secretions into health-giving elements.

Sold by all Druggists.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.
Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Morroo's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

CORSON—GRIFFITHS.—On Tuesday, July 29, in the First Baptist Church, by Rev. Edward T. Hiscox, CORNELIUS CORSON to LOUISA G., second daughter of James Griffiths, Esq., all of this City.

☞ Philadelphia, Washington and St. Louis papers please copy.

CAHILL—ENNIS.—In Lyons, on Saturday, July 12, by Rev. Mr. Montgomery, Mr. S. S. CAHILL of Minnesota, to SALLIE, adopted daughter of the late Robert ENNIS.

GLASSON—AMES.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday, July 17, by Rev. J. C. Clay, JOHN J. GLASSON, Jr., of the City of New-York, to Miss CAROLINE AMES, of Philadelphia.

KELLIP—VAN SLINGERLAND.—In Rochester, on Thursday, July 24, at Grace Church, by Rev. Mr. TOUT, JAMES S. KELLIP to Miss LOUISA J., only daughter of N. Tamlinson, Esq., all of Rochester, N. Y.

DIED

BARNES.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Sunday July 27, MARIA D. OTIS, wife of E. D. Barker.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 31 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 30, at 3 o'clock.

BLOODGOOD.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 29, ANN M., widow of the late John Bloodgood, in the 90th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, of her son, William, and of her son-in law, Charles Dellinger, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 4½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 16 East 14th-st.

BLAIR.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 29, after a lingering illness, SAMUEL BLAIR, in the 50th year of his age.

His funeral will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 58 East 29th-st. The members of the United Presbyterian Church, corner of Green and Houston sts., are respectfully invited to attend.

BANNING.—In Providence, R. I., on Monday, July 28, WELLS TANNER BANNING, in the 24th year of his age.

Funeral at 5 o'clock this afternoon, from the residence of his father, Dr. E. P. Banning, No. 270 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

BOSBITT.—In New-Milford, Conn., on Monday, July 28, ABEL BUSBITT, aged 79 years.

HARPER.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, July 29, suddenly, SAMUEL B. HARPER, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 45 St. Mark's-place, without further invitation.

HARRIS.—In Williamsburgh, L. I., on Tuesday, July 29, OSCAR, only son of Oscar and Harriet Harger, aged 7 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of the parents, No. 3 2d-st., near Broadway, Williamsburgh, L. I.

JAMES.—In this City, on Sunday, July 27, after a short illness, ANNA T., wife of Thomas James, in the 36th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and those of her brother, Edward F. Mullen, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from her late residence, No. 25 Bleecker-st., this day, (Wednesday,) the 30th inst., at 3½ o'clock.

☞ London and Dublin papers please copy.

KARR.—On Tuesday, July 29, JOSEPHINE A., wife of Wm. H. Karr, aged 34 years.

Funeral from the Presbyterian Church in 86th-st., near 3d-av., on Thursday, the 31st inst., at 1 o'clock. The relatives and friends are invited to attend.

LUTHER.—In this City, on Monday, July 28, EDWARD MILLAR, son of William and Mary Luther, aged 5 years and 5 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Allen-st. M. E. Church, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The children of the Sabbath School are specially invited to attend.

MCLEOD.—In this City, on Monday evening, July 28, MARGARET T., infant daughter of Dr. S. B. W. and Sarah B. McLeod, aged 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 178 Hudson-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

PARKER.—In Brooklyn, Tuesday, July 29, GERTRUDE ANN PARKER, in the 15th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her brother-in-law, E. W. Dunham, are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) July 30, at 2 P. M., at Christ Church, South Brooklyn.

RAYMOND.—On Saturday, July 19, in the Adirondack country, of an accidental gunshot wound, JOHN T. H. RAYMOND, youngest son of Prof. Robert R. Raymond, of the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn. Deceased was in his 19th year.

His remains were brought to Brooklyn on the 21st, and laid in the family ground at Greenwood on the following day.

SCHUYLER.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 29, DORA EVELYN, infant daughter of Garret C. and Mary E. Schuyler.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, No. 154 East 32d-st., between 2d and 3d AVS., on Thursday, July 31, at 10 A. M., without further invitation.

SHARGT.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, July 28, THOMAS LLOYD, son of H. D. and Anna Sharot, aged 8 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 4 P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 83 9th-st., Brooklyn.

UHLER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, July 29, WILLIE, second son of G. W. and Phebe Uhler.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) July 30, at 3 P. M., from the residence of his parents, Ormond-place, near Fulton-av.

VAN DUZER.—At the battle of Gaines' Mills, near Richmond, Va., on Friday, June 27, Lieut. CHARLES FRANCIS VAN DUZER, of the Twelfth Infantry, United States Army, son of Selah Van Duzer, of this City, aged 25 years.

WOOD.—At Saratoga Springs, on Monday, July 28, EDWARD SUTTON WOOD, infant son of Fernando and Alice Fenner Wood, aged 8 months and 24 days.

His remains will be deposited in the family plot at Trinity Cemetery.

WARD.—In West Hoboken, N. J., on Tuesday, July 29, at 6 o'clock P. M., after a lingering illness, MARIA, wife of James Ward, in the 64th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, corner of Barclay-st. and Palisade-av., at 10 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, the 31st inst., thence to St. Mary's Church, where a solemn High Mass of Requiem will be celebrated and funeral services performed.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 315—July 29, 1862.
33, 29, 10, 26, 28, 51, 14, 23, 71, 75, 36, 1, 31.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 356.—July 29, 1862.
20, 62, 50, 10, 79, 22, 4, 30, 56, 75, 66, 33, 18.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky. or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 303.—July 29, 1862.
53, 21, 36, 6, 11, 10, 64, 15, 14, 56, 73, 72, 63.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 289.—July 29, 1862.
10, 3, 53, 41, 22, 74, 67, 70, 2, 49, 1, 48, 4.
Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO
Wilmington, Del.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—CONDUCTED by the Spanish Government. Prizes cashed and information furnished. Highest price paid for Spanish Doubloons.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE.



The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the
PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,
Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.
It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes to contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to
SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.
It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.
ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.
PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.
The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.
By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the
DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.
Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.
THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

A CURE FOR HERNIA OR RUPTURE!—WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS positively cures this disease. It differs in principle and action from all others. Is light, easy and clean. Pamphlets free.
GREGORY & CO., No. 29 Bond-st.

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY ARE immediately cured by Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. No family should be without it. Only 25 cents. Sold by all the druggists. Full directions with each bottle.

DEAFNESS,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Air-Passages.

Dr. LIGHTHILL can be consulted daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place.

monials have not been published be-

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1862.

I hereby certify that I have suffered during many years from trouble in hearing—one ear at last became entirely deaf, and the other so bad as to render conversation very difficult. I applied to Dr. Lighthill, of No. 34 St. Mark's-place, who, in a short time, and without pain, restored to me the use of my ears, so that I can now hear perfectly well.

J. BISCO, No. 158 East 23d-st.

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1862.

DR. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir:* I am pleased to be able to testify to the efficacy of your treatment in the case of my wife, whose hearing in one ear you succeeded in restoring, after treatment of various kinds had been applied in vain. I may furthermore state that her hearing remains good up to the present time, though it is several years since she has been under your care.

E. CLAYBURGH, No. 141 Duane-st.

CATARRH CURED!

Rev. P. R. Russell, Lynn, Mass.

I have been much troubled with catarrh of the worst type for some twenty years. It gradually grew worse, producing cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense of smell, and breaking down my general health to such a degree as to compel me to resign my pastorate and suspend public speaking.

I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuffs of divers kinds, nitrate of silver, tar-water, olive-tar, and inhalations, but without any very salutary effects. Last Summer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treating Catarrh, visited him, and put myself under his treatment. I began immediately to improve, and this improvement has gone on to the present time. My Catarrh has gradually melted away, my cough has disappeared, my voice has become natural, and I am once more able to preach the blessed Gospel. Let me advise all troubled with catarrhal difficulties to apply to Dr. Lighthill.

P. R. RUSSELL.

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 1, 1862.

N[illegible], July [illegible], 186[illegible]

I thank you most sincerely for the really wonderful cure you have performed in the case of one of my children, who was affected with Catarrh of so severe a nature that its life was despaired of, notwithstanding some of our most eminent physicians had it under treatment at different times. The child is now growing vigorous and healthy, thanks to your skillful attendance.

V. ROUSSEAU,
59th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* uilding.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and CANADA.

WHAT HAS JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE DONE:
It has cured GOITRE or Swelled Neck.
It has cured CANCER and SCIRRUS TUMORS.
It has cured complicated diseases.
It has cured DISEASE OF THE HEART.
It has cured DROPSY and WATERY SWELLINGS.
It has cured WHITE SWELLINGS.
It has cured DYSPEPSIA and LIVER COMPLAIN

LAW REPORTS.

The Concert Saloon Cases—Liability of the Police to Arrest when on Duty—Are they Always on Duty?

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Joseph Hart and three other Cases vs. *John A. Kennedy et al.*—This was the argument of the motion in these cases to vacate the order of arrest granted against the defendant Kennedy and some of his force.

Mr. HALL, the District-Attorney, for the defendant, contended that, although it was claimed by the plaintiff that these proceedings were not against the defendants in their official capacity, still it was apparent on the face of the papers that they sought to have the defendants arrested for acts done while in the discharge of their duties as Superintendent and members of the Metropolitan Police. He argued that there was a statutory provision preventing their arrest on civil process for such acts, although he would not claim that they were exempt from actions for damages in the civil courts.

Mr. Hall urged that, since the time of Tallmadge as Superintendent, this was the first attempt to arrest in actions against the Superintendent of Police. Mr. Hall quoted the Statutes to show that they were prohibitory of these arrests, and cited cases which had been decided in the Superior Court holding like views. It was argued that the Police were exempt from jury and military duty, and from arrest on civil process, and from the service of subpœna whilst actually on duty. Mr. Hall contended that the legislature had wisely made such provisions, else the lowest thief of the City might claim excess of violence in his arrest and turn round and have the officer arrested. The Superintendent might also be arrested, and in the event that no bail was given, the Police force would be without authority, and the City at the mercy of the mob. Mr. Hall contended that the Police force were to be deemed to be always on duty, and that such a rule had been adopted by the Commissioners. Besides, there was no cause of action in these cases, and the orders of arrest should be vacated. As to the patrolmen, they were to be deemed subject to superior authority, and for their acts in the premises they were not deemed responsible.

In opposition to the motion, counsel contended that if the Legislature had intended that the Police should be exempt from arrest in civil process, the language in that regard would have been made so plain that the Courts would have had no doubt on the subject.

The plain construction of the statute established that the Legislature never intended to enact such a law as that contended for by the District Attorney.

Counsel elaborated points of some length, incidentally urging that the 60th rule of the Commissioners, to the effect that the Police force should always be deemed to be on duty, only affected themselves, and no one else. The Commissioners were not authorized to make such a rule, and it did not affect outside parties. The patrolman was not bound to do an illegal act because commanded to do it by his superiors—that is to say, if he did as commanded, he would even then be personally responsible to third parties for his acts.

Decision was reserved.

A. Oakey Hall for motion; Gunnings S. Bedford opposed.

The Question of Residence—How Determined.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Ramos vs. *Casanova et al.*—This was a motion made by the defendant, Pedro C. Casanova, for an order directing the plaintiff to file security for costs in the case, as a non-resident, the defendant averring that he was a resident of Trinidad, in the island of Cuba, and that his wife resided there at the present time, and that the plaintiff had stated to one Stocker that he intended to return thither as soon as the times were better.

The plaintiff opposed the motion upon his own affidavit, averring that at the time of the commencement of the action, and now, he intended to become a resident of the City and County of New-York. He also denied that he had stated to Stocker that he intended to return to Cuba at any particular time, or at all. By his affidavit it appeared that he was here preparing to enter into permanent business engagements, and that he intended to have his wife join him here as soon as suitable arrangements could be made.

Counsel for the motion contended that the *intention* of the plaintiff to become a resident was not borne out by *actual* domicil or business engagements, and that in such a case the motion should be granted. In opposition to the motion it was urged that the plaintiff's affidavit sufficiently explained all the doubtful phases of the case in respect to the question of actual residence, and that his *intention* in the premises, sustained as set forth, were sufficient to establish the fact.

Decision reserved.

Francis H. Dykers for the motion; John S. Benson opposed.

Commission Sales—Liability of Brokers.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge McCarthy.

Delevan vs. *Lakey.*—This case was reported in the TIMES of July 24, at which time it was stated that there was an allegation that the defendant had appropriated the proceeds of a certain sale on commission to himself.

Although it is conceded that the defendant was employed by the plaintiff to make the sale for him, it is now agreed between the parties that the defendant merely retained the proceeds pending the litigation, to determine the question of ownership, and that, that question being settled, the money has been paid over to the plaintiff, in accordance with the verdict.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

O'Reily vs. *O'Reily.*—Motion denied, without costs.

White vs. *White.*—Motion denied, without costs.

Meeng vs. *Chrystal, Eldridge* vs. *Wells.*—Motions denied, without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Valient et al. vs. *Dyckman.*—Motion granted on paying costs of Term, $10 costs of motion, plaintiff stipulating to refer to the same referee this cause, and that in the Supreme Court.

Levy vs. *Nichols.*—Complaint set aside unless the plaintiff elect to amend that on the summons without costs.

Lehner vs. *Karudefer.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs to abide event.

Gifford and wife vs. *Cougle and Bridget his wife.*—Bail reduced to $250.

Connor vs. *Coyle and Bridget his wife.*—Same order.

King et al. vs. *Phillips et als.*—Motion granted.

Kellogg vs. *Baker.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

UNION COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.—The following honorary degrees were recently conferred by Union College:

The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Major-Gen. Henry Wager Halleck, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States; Hon. Wilson McCandless, of Pennsylvania, and Hon. William H. Tracy, of New-York.

The degree of D.D. was conferred on Rev. George J. Gaer, of New-York; Rev. D. H. Hamilton, of Jacksonville, Ill.; and Rev. Julius Seelye, of Amherst College.

The honorary degree of Master of Arts on Hon. Marcus P. Norton, of Troy, N. Y.; and Levi Cooper Lane, M. D., of the University of the Pacific, California.

The degree of A. B. was conferred on sixty-nine members of the graduating class.

The degree of Graduate in Civil Engineering was conferred upon seven members of the graduating class.

The degree of Master of Arts in course, was conferred upon fourteen graduates of the institution.

The Blatchford Oratorical Medals were conferred as follows: 1st, R. C. Powers, of Mecca, Ohio; 2d, T. S. Scott, of Watertown, N. Y.

The Warner Prize was awarded to Edward Auten, of Princeville, Ill.

The Nott Medals were conferred upon Clark Brooks, of Janesville, N. Y.; D. C. Robinson, of Albany.

—Col. Valentine Bansenwein, of the Fifty-eighth Ohio Volunteers—who has been in the service since his 16th year, was in the Austrian army, held the position of Chief of Engineers under Garibaldi, served with distinction at Sebastopol, came to this country last Fall, accepted the Colonelcy of the Fifty-eighth, and was in the battle of Fort Donelson, (his regiment being the first inside the rebel works,) and also at the battle of Shiloh—was married a few days since at the International Hotel, Niagara Falls, to Miss E. M. Ambos, of Columbus, Ohio.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 29, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 90 bbls. Ashes, 23,668 bbls. Flour, 1,037 bbls. and 620 bags Corn Meal, 79,914 bushels Wheat, 102,251 bush. Corn, 49,972 bushels Oats, 1,250 bushels Malt, 1,522 pkgs. Provisions, and 586 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in demand at $6 75@$6 87½ for Pots, and $6 87½ for Pearls ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Western Yellow has been in moderate request at 31c.@32c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Have been quiet, yet quoted steady.

CHEMICALS—Have been less active, but prices have been well supported.

COFFEE—Sales have been light to-day, having been confined to 60 bags Java at 20½c., and 100 bags Rio at 22c.@22½c., ₱ lb., usual terms. The market, however, is quoted very firm generally. The week's business in Rio Messrs. Wm. Scott & Son notice thus: "Sales of Rio during the past week reach 7,100 bags, not to the trade, and embrace 650 per *Peony*, at 22c.; 400 per *Oneida*, at 21¾c.; 1,223 per do., at 22c.; 1,091 rainbow per *Diesbarmaid*, at 21¾c.; 707 balance per *Summery*, at 22c.; 703 per *Esther and Sophie*, at 22c.; 1000 per *Zangarella*, in lots, at 22½c., ₱ lb." The closing quotations are as follows: Java, 20c.@20½c.; Maracaibo, 21¼c.@23½c.; Rio, 21c.@23c.; Laguayra, 21¾c.@22¼c.; and St. Domingo at 21c., ₱ lb., usual terms.

COPPER—American ingot has been less active at 24¼c.@24¾c. ₱ lb. Sales 120,000 lbs. Other kinds are unchanged.

COTTON—Is in very moderate request at irregular prices. Middlings, 48c.@45c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fair business has been transacted in State and Western Flour to-day, but at rather easier prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 18,300 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 85@$5 10; inferior to choice extra State at $5 20@$5 05, chiefly at $5 25@$5 30; superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 85@$5 05; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 20@$6 25; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 40@$5 55 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 55	@$5 05
Extra State	5 20	@ 5 50
Superfine Western	4 55	@ 5 05
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 20	@ 6 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 40	@ 5 55
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 60	@ 6 25
Extra Genesee	5 55	@ 6 80
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 60	@ 6 80

Southern Flour continues heavy, the demand being moderate. Sales 1,250 bbls., at $5 25@$5 65 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $5 90@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, and $7 50@$8 50 for very superior family brands. ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is tending downward. Sales 1,170 bbls. extra, at $5 20@$6 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is salable and firm, at $3@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in moderate demand, at $3 25 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Fairfax, Marsh's Caloric and Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in fair request, at buoyant prices.

BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales, here and in Boston, 350 bales Bags, at 14c. each, and 450 bales Bagging, at 11c.@11½c. ₱ yard.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in active demand for export, but at somewhat firmer prices. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 207,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Western, at $1 35@$1 45; Amber Western at $1 33@$1 35; Red Western, (Winter) at $1 27@$1 32; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 21@$1 24; Milwaukee Club, $1 16@$1 21; Chicago Spring, $1 11@$1 18 ₱ bushel. Corn is in good request and is firmer. Sales, since our last, 98,000 bushels, at 56c.@57c. for shipping Mixed Western; 52c.@55c. for Eastern do.; 49c.@51½c. for unsound do. do. ₱ bushel. Rye is salable and buoyant, at 79c.@85c. ₱ bushel; sales, 3,100 bushels. Barley is unchanged. Oats are in demand, including Canada at 46c.@47½c.; Western at 45½c.@47c., and State at 47½c.@48½c. ₱ bushel.

The business in Breadstuffs, during the past two weeks, Mr. EDWARD BILL reviews thus. "The market for Breadstuffs, since the date of my last report, has been firm with rather an upward tendency, but the irregularity in the value of Sterling Exchange, and the variable nature of the English advices has occasioned much fluctuation. From almost every section of the Grain producing States encouraging accounts are daily received of the appearance and yield of the crop of New Wheat. The harvesting is general, and that already at hand gives proof of its superior quality. The trade in Flour for the fortnight past has been variable. The high rates of Exchange helping materially the execution of English orders, the most of which, however, are at limits under our present rates. The receipts have been free for the season, with a moderate demand from the retailing trade, and some considerable inquiry for New-Orleans and South America. The Extra brands of State and Western have changed in value from day to day, with the rates of exchange, while the better grades of Western have been firmly held at steady prices. At yesterday's market the receipts were free, and buyers had the advantage. In Wheat there is an active business doing at improved rates. In the fortnight, checked somewhat by the absence of prime quality. There has been considerable speculative inquiry and large sales for forward delivery, founded upon the uncertainty of the English crop. The market has been more steady for a week past, since the settlement of the 'Strike' among the laborers in Grain, although fluctuating daily with the rates of freight and exchange, yet the article is firmly held. The sales yesterday were principally for export, at a small decline on last week's prices. Rye is scarce and wanted. Indian Corn is in good demand, and is several cents higher on the fortnight. At the close the market was less firm, and a trifle lower. The export clearances for the fortnight foot up—to Great Britain and Ireland, 131,509 bbls. Flour, 1,538,089 bush. Wheat, 393,359 bush. Indian Corn, and 11,001 bush. Rye to Falmouth for orders; to France, 565 bbls. Flour; to the Continent, 3,908 bbls. Flour, 1,328 bush. Wheat, 32,074 bush. Rye; to Mexico, 1,659 bbls. Flour."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1861.

From	To date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York	July 25, '62	1,624,788	16,917,252	11,518,579
New-Orleans	Sept. 1, '61			
Philadelphia	July 11, '62	311,226	2,161,764	642,372
Baltimore	July 17, '62	39,485	369,821	569,243
Boston	July 18, '62	235,016	38,850	48,916
Other Ports	June 11, '62	66,125	1,591,527	6,870
Total		2,276,620	21,079,214	12,785,980
To about same period, 1861		2,377,021	23,655,701	9,536,520
To about same period, 1860		535,265	3,048,060	2,141,869
To about same period, 1859		93,263	421,526	342,013

To the Continent:

	Bbls. Flour.	Bu. Wheat.	Bu. Corn.	Bu. Rye.
From N.Y., to July 15, 1862	3,90,415	7,339,369	602,991	1,451,187
From other Ports to latest dates	20,176	107,810	19,481	42,815

HAY—North River bale is in moderate demand, to-day, at 55c.@70c. for shipment and local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair request, at uniform prices, including last year's crop, at 15c.@20c. ₱ lb.

HEMP—Foreign has been in good demand, at rising prices. Sales 1,100 bales Jute, here and in Boston, at $107 50@$115 ₱ ton, 6 months' credit; also, 1,750 bales Manila, in Boston, at 7¾c. cash, ₱ lb.

HIDES—Are less active, in view of the liberal arrivals and the firmness of holders.

HONEY—Sales 28 bbls. St. Domingo, in bond, at 75c.; and 11 bbls. Cuba, in do., at 76c. ₱ gallon.

IRON—Pig has been in fair request, at buoyant prices, including Scotch, at $26 50@$28; and No. 1 American, at $25@$26 ₱ ton.

LATHS—Sales have been in moderate demand, at $1 12½@$1 15 ₱ thousand.

LEAD—Has been less freely dealt in, but has been held firmly.

LEATHER—Sole is in good request, at full prices.

LIME—Rockland is selling at 55c. for Common, and 90c. for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 450 hhds., including Porto Rico, at 45c., and Cuba Muscovado, at 33c.@34c.; also, 150 half bbls. New-Orleans, at 36c. ₱ gal.

OILS—A moderate demand prevails for the principal kinds, which are quoted very firm, including Crude Sperm at $1 45@$1 50, Crude Whale at 60c.@62c., Unbleached Winter Sperm at $1 45@$1 60, do. Spring do. at $1 50@$1 55, Bleached Winter Whale at 70c.@75c., do. Spring do. at 65c.@70c., Olive at $1 40, Linseed at 93c.@94c., No. 1 Winter Lard at 70c.@75c., City Red at 47c., Crude Petroleum at 11½c.@12½c., and Refined Petroleum at 23c.@33c. ₱ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING JULY 28—*Sperm*—Is in good demand and has advanced to $1 45 since our last. The transactions for the week include sales of 1,114 bbls. in parcels as follows: 418 bbls. at $1 35; 50 do. at $1 36; 96 do. at $1 40 ₱ gallon, for manufacturing; and for export, 250 bbls. at $1 35, 200 do. at $1 40 and 100 do. at $1 45 ₱ gallon—the market closing with further inquiry. *Whale*.—What is continues in good demand for the trade, for which 2,587 bbls. have been sold in parcels at 60c. ₱ gal.; 400 bbls. to arrive at New-York in the *Prima Donna* from San Francisco, has been sold to a house in this City at 60c. ₱ gall., for export. *Whalebone*.—Nothing doing.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Wh.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to July 28, 1862	28,051	78,288	612,350
Same time last year	41,629	99,730	828,300

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork is less active, to-day, being held with more firmness. Sales 1,200 bbls., in lots, at $10 87@$11 for Mess, and $8 87½@$9 for Prime. ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair demand, at 5½c.@5½c. for Hams, and 4c.@4½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is quiet, at former rates. Lard is in demand, and is steady; sales, 950 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 8¾c.@9¼c. ₱ lb. Beef is salable and firm; sales 230 bbls., at $14@$14 75 for Extra Mess, and $12 75@$13 75 for plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19@$20 ₱ tce. Beef Hams, $13 50@$14 75 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in good request at 10c.@13c. for poor to choice Western, and 11c.@18c. for poor to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in fair demand, at 5½c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

PRINTING CLOTHS—The Providence market opened heavily at reduced prices, but closed with a better feeling, last week. The week's sales were 210,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 15,000 pieces 60x64, 9¾c., net cash; 15,000 pieces 60x64, 9¾c., net cash; 25,000 pieces 60x64, 10c., net cash, heavy; 12,000 pieces 60x64, 10½c., net cash, heavy; 15,000 pieces 64x64, 10¾c., net cash, heavy; 25,000 pieces 64x64, 10c., net cash; 28,000 pieces, 64x64, 10¾c., net cash; 25,000 pieces 64x64, 10½c., net cash; 15,000 pieces 64x64, 10c., 6 months; 18,000 pieces 64x64, 10½c., 6 months; 8,000 pieces 64x64, 10c., net Saturday; 12,000 pieces 64x64, 10½c., net Saturday ₱ yard. Reviewing the market, the *Journal* says: "Print Cloths opened strong on Monday, fell off slightly on Thursday and Friday, but rallied on Saturday, and closed firm at the opening prices of the week. The production of Cloths is now not one-quarter of the production in common times, and every week it is growing smaller. Mills are stopping in every direction, and probably not half of those now running will be in operation on the 15th of August. At the present price of cotton, manufacturers cannot make 64x64 cloths for less than 10¾c. actual cash cost. They will generally stop their mills rather than take the risk of cotton at high prices, with a prospective loss on goods."

RICE—Sales have been made, since our last, of 120 tierces Carolina at $7 62½@$8, and 300 bags East India at $6 37½@$6 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALTPETRE—Sales 1,300 bags Crude, at 12½c., cash, ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Sales in Boston, 1,000 bags Calcutta Linseed, at $2 17½, cash, ₱ bushel. Other kinds are inactive.

SOAP—Sales 150 boxes Castile, on private terms.

SPELTER—Sales 25 tons Silesian, at 6½c., cash, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Continue active and buoyant. Sales, to-day, 1,700 hhds., including Cuba at 8¾c.@9c., and New-Orleans at 8¾c.@10¾c.; 1,000 hhds. New-Orleans, (by auction,) at 8¾c.@12½c.—the latter rate for Clarified; 600 boxes Havana, part at 8½c.@9½c., and 75 hhds. Melado, on private terms, ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been less sought after, but have been quoted very firm.

TIN—The market has been quiet since our last, but prices have not varied materially.

TALLOW—Sales, 80,000 lbs. at 10¾c.@11c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales to-day, 600 bbls., in lots, at 28¾c.@29c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were moderate, to-day, owing, in part, to the firmness of shipowners. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s.@3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 13d.@13½d.; Corn, 12¼d.@13d.; Beef, 6s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Pork, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 37s. 6d.@40s.; Butter and Cheese, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Tallow, 35s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@13½d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Oil, 50s.; Tallow, 37s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 4s. ₱ bbl..; Grain, 12½d.@13½d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Tallow, 40s. ₱ ton. For Bristol—Wheat, in ship's bags, at 14d. ₱ bushel. For an Irish port, direct, two foreign brigs, with Wheat, at 13d.@13½d. ₱ bushel, respectively. For Cork and orders, a foreign brig, with Wheat, at 14d. ₱ bushel. For the British Channel, an American bark, with Wheat, at 14d. ₱ bushel.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 17
China	Liverpool	New-York	July 19
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	July 26
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	July 26
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	July 30
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 2
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 13
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 27
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 15

FROM AMERICA.

Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 30
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 2
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 2
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 6
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 9
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 13
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 26
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Persia* will close at the New-York Post-office to-day (Wednesday) at 8 A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at.....8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....6 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (viâ Erie Railroad).6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 6 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

LEWIS A.—DON'T COME THIS WEEK—ILLness in the family. W.

COAL, &C.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

CARGOES AFLOAT.

Cargoes of prime Schuylkill White Ash Coal, Black Heath Vein and Red Ash Diamond Vein, Broken, Egg and Stove, for sale by

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.,
No. 45 South-st.

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.'S
SUPERIOR RED AND WHITE ASH SCHUYLKILL
COALS,
Carefully prepared for Furnaces, Grates and Ranges
AT $5 50
PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, AT RETAIL,
Delivered screened from yard in any part of the City. Orders received at No. 45 South-st., and at yard foot of 14th-st., East River. JAMES O'NEIL, Agent.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE—THE PATENT ON A MEDICAL INstrument, with explanations in regard to remedies and treatment, approved by our leading practitioners. Address DOCTOR, Box No. 3,557 Post-office.

FOR SALE—HOTEL AND RESTAURANT—THE lease, stock, fixtures and furniture of the Philadelphia House, Nos. 145, 145½ and 147 Bowery. Newly fitted up. Inquire at No. 148 Front-st.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copper-faced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

$100 BOUNTY, SOLDIERS' AND WIDOWS' Pensions, back pay and prize money collected. Branch office in Washington. Agents wanted. Apply to, or address J. P. HUNT, Attorney-at-Law and Government Claim Agent, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

ALL WIDOWS, OR OTHER RELATIVES of deceased officers and soldiers, may apply for their pay $100 bounty and pensions through NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP, at their Law and Collection Office, No. 111 Broadway.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—MONDAY, JULY 28, IN GOING FROM Delmonico's to Col. Howard's, No. 191 Broadway, FIFTY-THREE DOLLARS in Treasury Notes. $20 reward will be paid for the above by leaving it at the Brandreth House, corner of Canal-st. and Broadway.
Sergt. H. N. BRADSTREET, 23d Mass. Vol.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.—F. KRUTINA, SUCCESSOR TO J. M. DOE & CO., Nos. 98 and 98½ East Houston-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av., has now on hand and is manufacturing a splendid assortment of first-class Cabinet Furniture, which he will sell at very low prices.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 388 BROADWAY —Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, etc., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

REGULATIONS FOR THE ADMISSION OF VOLUNTEER LINE OFFICERS IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

Acting Lieutenants must have served at least six months in the United States Navy as Acting Master or Acting Ensign, and been mentioned in official dispatches for highly meritorious conduct in battle.

Acting Masters must have served at least three months as Acting Ensign or Acting Master's Mate, and been favorably recommended by their immediate commanding officer, which recommendation must be approved by the Flag-officer of the squadron in which they are serving.

Acting Ensigns must be between the ages of twenty-five and thirty-five, and have seen at least twelve years' sea service before the mast, or as an officer. Those who have served as chief mates of merchant vessels are invited to apply for the position of Ensign.

Acting Master's Mates should be between the ages of twenty and thirty, and have been at sea, before the mast, or as an officer, five years.

Before entering the navy, *Acting Ensigns* and *Acting Master's Mates* will be required to furnish to the Navy Department proof of their age, sea service, sobriety and professional knowledge. Letters of recommendation should come from Captains with whom they have sailed, owners for whom they have sailed, and insurance officers acquainted with their professional character and sobriety.

The pay of volunteer officers of the line at sea since July 16, 1862, is as follows:

Acting Lieutenants	$1,675 per year and one ration
Acting Masters	1,500 per year and one ration
Acting Ensigns	1,200 per year and one ration
Acting Master's Mates	480 per year and one ration

$20,000.—MERCHANDISE FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE.—From $20,000 to $40,000 worth of desirable merchandise will be sold low, or exchanged for one-third cash and the balance in good real estate. M. L. SHELDON, No. 83 Cedar-st.

THE NAMES AND LOCATION OF DEALERS, City and country, who sell P. P. CO.'S BUCKEYE GOODS, will appear in the *Herald* Saturday, July 26. Consumers of Provisions, see it and save your money.

A BEAUTIFUL MICROSCOPE, MAGNIFYING 500 times for 25 cents, (coin;) five of different powers for $1. Mailed free. Address F. O. BOWEN Box No. 220, Boston, Mass.

TO INVENTORS.—PATENTS SECURED BY LOUVER & HUNT, Attorneys and Counselors in cases of Patent right litigation, No. 217 Broadway, (Room No. —,) New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, in Brooklyn or the country, for a neat, efficient and most respectable girl; thoroughly understands her duties, of genteel appearance, ooliging manners and will try to please, at moderate wages; has excellent references. Apply at No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn, corner of Joralemon-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or lady's or children's maid; does fine washing and French fintinq: no objection to the country. Call at No. 210 3d-av., for two days, top floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, (Protestant,) a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and laundress; she thoroughly understands her business; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of references. Apply at No. 128 1st-av., between 7th and 8th sts., in the confectioner's.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation, by a young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or would do housework in a small family; has good City reference; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 202 7th-av., near 24th-st., 2d-floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to take charge of children or do plain sewing; the best of City reference can be given. Inquire, for two days, at No. 143 West 36th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman to do chamberwork and waiting, or would assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 202 7th-av., near 24th-st., 2d floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable, steady young woman, who is neat in her habits, and perfectly trustworthy, desires a situation, in City or country; knows her duties thoroughly; will assist in washing; has the best of reference. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; understands her business thoroughly; good City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 34 West 38th-st., near 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl a situation in a private family to do chamberwork and waiting. Apply at No. 163 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES a situation as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good baker; would assist in the washing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best City references. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A very respectable woman, as a first-class cook and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry; can make all kinds of soups, jellies and desserts. Can be seen at No. 166 9th-st., between 3d and 4th ave., in the rear building, up stairs, for three days. The best of City reference.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH PROTestant girl, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; would prefer going a short distance in the country; has the best of country reference. Can be seen at No. 196 West 27th-st., in the rear, first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; is a first-rate baker of bread and biscuit, and understands all kinds of pastry; will assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to City or country; has the best of City references. Call for two days at 589½ 2d-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has the best City reference from her last place; has no objection to go to the country for a permanent situation. Call, for two days, at No. 51 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A competent Protestant woman, as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; the best of references given. Call at No. 31 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED AS COOK BY an English Protestant woman; she is a first-class cook; understands soups, meat, game, pastry, jellies, cake, bread, &c., will go any distance to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 41 Sheriff-st., near Delancey.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wants a situation as cook; is an excellent bread, cake and pie baker; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; good reference if required. Can be seen at No. 113 West 16th-st., till suited.

AS COOK, &c.—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable young girls, situations—one as good cook, washer and ironer; understands all kinds of soups and pastry and making butter; has good reference; the other understands all kinds of plain sewing, and is willing to take care of children or assist in the kitchen; is willing to take instructions if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 11 James-st., corner of New-Bowery, top floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook, and to do the coarse washing and ironing; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and game; wages, $8 in the City, or $9 in the country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation for a most deserving, neat and capable girl, in the City or country; understands all kinds of general housework thoroughly; a splendid washer and ironer and good cook; is not fond of changing about, or afraid of work. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., near 23d-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young girl wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 195 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A neat, tidy girl, who lived in a gentleman's family in the North of Ireland, a situation as general servant; washes and irons well; will go under instruction to a lady; is kind and attentive to children; wages $5 per month. City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a very respectable colored female, as housekeeper in a gentleman's family, or to take charge of a gentleman's office in the lower part of the City. Apply at No. 70 East 13th-st., for particulars. Terms moderate.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an American widow, to do the housework of a small private family; is a good washer and ironer, and a good plain cook; is kind to children, of a good disposition; has no objection to take charge of a widower's family; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home. Call for three days at No. 21 James-st., near New-

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 23, 1862.—Interest due 1st prox. on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid by Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall st, New-York. CHAS. L. RHODES, Vice-President

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its first mortgage bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at its office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest thirteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company first mortgage bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 11, 19, 22, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33; being the lowest outstanding numbers. From and after the 5th day of August, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease, by the terms of said agreement.
JOHN A. STEWART, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 24, 1862.
THE HOLDERS OF THE CERTIFICATES of D. S. GREGORY and J. C. B. DAVIS, Trustees, are hereby notified that on and after the 1st day of August next, payment will be made at the office of the Treasurer, in Erie-place, of the coupons of the Fifth Mortgage Bonds, represented by said certificates, with interest from May 1, 1861, to Aug. 1, 1862. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1862.
INTEREST ON BONDS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY will be paid at the Company's office, in New-York, on and after Aug. 1 next. The Bond transfer books will be closed from July 26 to Aug. 1, both inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

TO ARMY OFFICERS, PAYMASTERS AND OTHERS.—VAN VLECK & TUCKER, No. 4 Broadway, one door from Wall-st., will furnish small gold in dollar pieces, quarter eagles, and five dollar pieces, in exchange for twenty dollar gold pieces, without extra charge, in amounts to suit.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. & 26TH ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1862.
INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds will be paid on and after August 1, at the Treasurer's office. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

MONEY.—PERSONS REQUIRING TEMPORARY accommodation are requested to procure a prospectus of the Mutual Loan and Discount Company, No. 81 Chatham-st. Business bills promptly discounted.
URWICK & KING, Agents.

THE INTEREST ON THE FIRST MORTgage bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, due Aug. 1, will be paid at No. 25 William-st., by H. G. KINGSLEY.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS in suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

GOLD, SILVER, AND UNITED STATES Demand Notes, bought at the highest premium, by
F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 19, 1862.
EIGHTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the Capital Stock thereof,—free of the United States Income Tax, which will also be paid by the Company—payable on the 20th day of August next, upon stock registered at New-York, Boston and Albany, and on the 20th day of September next upon stock registered at London.
Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York, will receive their Dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of LIVERMORE, KNIGHT & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.
The Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business on Thursday, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston on the morning of Saturday, the 2d day of August next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION R. R. Co.,
CHICAGO, July 22, 1862.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A DIVIdend of Three Per Cent. has been this day declared by this Company, payable at this office on and after the 30th inst., in exchange on New-York at par. The Income Tax of three per cent. will be reserved from all dividends paid on and after the 1st of August next.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.
EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on the 1st day of August next.
The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to day of payment inclusive. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., payable on the 31st inst. The transfer book will be closed from to-day until the 31st inst., inclusive. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.—OFfice No. 116 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.
DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of *five per cent.*, payable to the stockholders on the 31st inst.
Transfer books closed from the 24th till the 31st inst., inclusive. By order. E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO.,
No. 432 Canal-st., NEW-YORK, July 23, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have declared a dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 28th inst. The transfer books will be closed till after that date.
THEO. BROWNING, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent, payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, July 22, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after Thursday, the 31st inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INS. CO. No. 16 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, JULY 15, 1862.—THE Board of Directors of the East River Insurance Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.
THOS. PALMER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 25, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on the 29th inst. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE GERHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 1 Pine-st.—July 21, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on 18th inst. JOHN McGEE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1862.

ATLAS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.
TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand.
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1864. ROBT. D. HART, Sec.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 130 Av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $5 and under. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., OPPOSITE Bedford & Taylor's, New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved artificial teeth, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or plating, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets gold, per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1. Extracting, 25 cts.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 100 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, slippers, and calico gowns, are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, wines and liquors, will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av. and 31st-st. All articles sent to the American Express Co., corner Hudson and Jay sts., and Nos. 294 and 842 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

LOUIS BRANDT, VETERINARY SURGEON, No. 83 East 24th-st., New-York. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Consultation free.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
NEW-YORK MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 61 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1862.

The Trustees submit the following statement of the affairs of the Company, in conformity with the requirements of the Charter:

Outstanding Premiums to July 1, 1861	$190,439 29
Premiums received since	535,891 80
Total	$726,331 09

No policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks, disconnected with Marine Risks.

Earned Premiums to July 1, 1862	$562,797 37
Losses and Expenses	$358,915 41
Return Premiums	45,527 56
Re-Insurance, &c.	52,355 53
Total	$456,798 50

The Company have the following assets:

Cash in Banks	$41,655 64
United States Stocks and Treasury Notes	309,350 00
New-York State, Bank and City Stocks	190,407 70
Loans on Stocks and Cash due the Company	26,002 37
Real Estate, Bonds and Mortgages	102,675 19
	672,091 70
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	210,725 37
Salvage, Re-Insurance and other Claims due the Company	50,167 48
Insurance Scrip and Sundry Notes at estimated value	33,065 25
Total Assets	$1,006,049 80

In view of the above results, the Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a dividend of interest of SIX PER CENT. in cash on the outstanding Certificates of Profits, to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after SATURDAY, the 30th day of August next.

Also, *Resolved*, That a dividend of FIFTEEN PER CENT. be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending June 30, 1862, for which certificates will be issued on and after MONDAY, the 1st day of September next.

The Trustees, after reserving over HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS PROFITS, have further resolved that FIFTY PER CENT. (50 per cent.) of the Outstanding Certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1858, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after MONDAY, the 1st day of September next, from which date all interest thereon will cease.

The Certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled to the extent of FIFTY PER CENT. (50 per cent.)

By order of the Board,
W. P. HANSFORD, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. W. SCHMIDT,	FRANCIS HATHAWAY,
STEWART BROWN,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ROBERT B. MINTURN,	LLOYD ASPINWALL,
STEPHEN JOHNSON,	E. P. FABRI,
CHAS. H. MARSHALL,	EDWARD KAUPE,
ARTHUR LEARY,	HENRY OELRICHS,
HENRY MEYER,	HENRY W. HUBBELL,
EDW. H. R. LYMAN,	JAMES R. SMITH,
GEORGE MOKE,	GEORGE MOSLE,
E. V. THEBAUD,	GUSTAVE H. KISSEL,
	JOHN H. EARLE, President,
	JOHN H. LYELL, Vice-President.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
12TH AND GIRARD STS., PHILADELPHIA, July 19, 1862.
PROPOSALS FOR BLANKETS AND HATS.—Separate Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned, at this Office, until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, 5th day of August next, for furnishing and delivering at the Schuylkill Arsenal,
75,000 ARMY BLANKETS,
wool, gray, (with the letters U. S. in black, four inches long, in the centre,) to be seven feet long, five feet six inches wide, and to weigh five pounds each. Also,
32,000 U. S. UNIFORM HATS, (black felt.)
All deliveries will be subject to inspection, and must conform in all respects to the sealed army patterns deposited in this Office; a just and rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the samples.
Proposals will be received for any part of the above articles. Bidders will state the time and amount of each delivery. The blankets are required to be delivered within ninety days, and the hats within sixty days from date of award of contract.
The right is reserved by the Deputy Quartermaster-General to accept any part or the whole of a bid offered, or to reject the bids in whole or in part, as the interest of the Government in his opinion may require. Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee that the bidder will execute a contract, with good and sufficient bond, if his bid be accepted. Proposals unaccompanied with satisfactory guarantee will not be considered; and contracts will be awarded only to established manufacturers of, or dealers in, the articles. The failure to comply with any one order under the contract to operate to the forfeiture of the entire penalty of the bond. Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for Blankets and Hats," and addressed to G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, TWELFTH AND GIRARD STS.—PHILADELPHIA, July 26, 1862.
PROPOSALS FOR WHITE SHIRTING FLANNEL.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for White Shirting Flannel," will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, 1st day August next, for furnishing and delivering at the Schuylkill Arsenal,
150,000 YARDS ⅞ WHITE SHIRTING FLANNEL, to weigh fully six ounces to the yard.
All deliveries will be subject to inspection, and must conform, in all respects, to the sealed sample deposited in this office. Proposals will be received for any part of the above articles, and bidders will please state the time and amount of each delivery.
The right is reserved by the Deputy Quartermaster-General to accept any part or the whole of a bid offered, or reject the bids, in whole or in part, as the interest of the Government, in his opinion, may demand. Each proposal must be signed by the individual or the firm making it, and be accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee that the bidder will execute a contract with a good and sufficient bond, if his bid be accepted.
Proposals unaccompanied by a satisfactory guarantee will not be considered, and contracts will be awarded only to established manufacturers of, or dealers in, the article.
The failure to comply with the contract, as to the time of delivery, will operate to the forfeiture of the entire penalty of the bond. G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 39 Park-row, Times Building, New-York.
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until half past 12 o'clock P. M. of THURSDAY, July 31, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.:
Regulating and grading the [illegible] Tenth street, between Sixth and Ninth avenues.
For flagging sidewalks in Park-row, [illegible] streets, between City Hall-place and Chatham-st.
For setting curb and gutter in [illegible] avenue, between Forty-eighth and Fifty-first streets, and flagging a space four feet wide through the [illegible] of same.
For building pier foot of Fifty-second street, North River.
For dredging slip between piers [illegible] Nineteen and Twenty, North River.
Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered, if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation. Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures. Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and the agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, July 19, 1862.
SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, Street Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, July 25, 1862.
WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.—PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of August, for completing the distributing reservoir of the Washington Aqueduct. Plans and specifications may be seen after the 12th of August.
Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Reservoir," and directed to "Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."
WALTER J. SMITH, Chief Clerk.

MUSICAL.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each Piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.
A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

RAVEN & BACON—MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, Warerooms, 13 Gr and-st., near Broadway, New-York. We are now selling on favorable terms a full assortment of Piano-Fortes, Warranted in every respect. Liberal arrangements made with parties desiring to pay by installments.

UPRIGHT, SQUARE PIANOS, MELODEONS.—7 octave rosewood upright, $280. Elegant rosewood squares, at $225, $250, $260, $175. Melodeons at $35, $45, $55, $65, $75, by CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

$165—GREAT BARGAIN.—A CARVED 7-octave overstrung piano, with all modern improvements; has been very little used, at $165—worth double. Can be seen at No. 295 West 28th-st., near 8th-av.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., BROADWAY, opposite the New-York Hotel. An assortment of their unrivaled PIANOS on hand. Cottage and school pianos for $125 and $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this unchallenged branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing beside can positively be relied upon; they can be consulted. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACRICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 168th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1 in sealed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of unsuspecting and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

PROSTRATED POWERS RESTORED.—Functional derangements incidental to both sexes, restored to a healthy tone by the use of Triesmar No. 1. Read the book entitled "Human Frailty"—it explains everything. Published by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, and sent free everywhere on receipt of 25 cents worth of postage stamps. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO YOUNG MEN.—SCORES OF GRATEFUL letters weekly are now received from people who have recovered PERFECT HEALTH by following the directions contained in Dr. HALL and JACKSON'S great work, "THE PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, AND THE SEXUAL ORGANISM AND ITS HEALTHFUL MANAGEMENT." Price $3. For sale in New-York by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121, and H. DEXTER, No. 113 Nassau-st.; C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st., and all booksellers everywhere.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. York.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. HOWE'S Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M.D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "NERVOUS DEBILITY," &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 24th-st., fifth house from Madison-av., from 8 to 10, 1 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE.—FRENCH INDIA rubber goods—three different articles. Price 40 cents each—$4 per dozen. For a descriptive circular call on or address MAUKEY & CO., No. 31 Nassau-st., Room 12.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless the remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 16 three-cent stamps, 200 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
Mantels sold at astonishingly low prices at ELABER'S Marble Yards, No. 84 First-av., near Thirteenth-st., and No. 169 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS.—$20,000 worth of enameled slate mantels; imitation of the most costly marbles now in use; will be sold 25 per cent. below manufacturers prices. Also, marble mantels, monuments and tomb-stones.
WM. S. SEE & CO., No. 586 Hudson-st.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

THE BEST WATER WHEEL KNOWN.—Inquire of D. TALLCOT, Agent, No. 492 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.
Public Notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For sewer in Fifty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; paving Tenth avenue, from Fifty-fifth street to Broadway. The limits embraced by such Assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; both sides of Tenth-avenue, from a point halfway distant between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets to Seventh-street; south side of Seventh-street, both sides Sixty-eighth, Sixty-eighth, Sixty-seventh, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-third, Sixty-second, Sixty-first, Sixtieth, Fifty-ninth, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-seventh, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-fifth streets, from and to points distant halfway between the said Tenth-avenue and the streets lying on either side of and contiguous to the said Tenth-avenue.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Easement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL,
ALFRED E. BEARLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
NEW-COURT-HOUSE, OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, July 19, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in the City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
P. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against purchasing any notes issued by us and made payable in advertising, as they were obtained under false representations and we have received no value therefor. These notes are all payable to bearer and bear date of June 28, 1862.—Dated at Wampun, Wis., July 24, 1862.
BRINKERHOFF & JENNINGS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE Per Cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next, on all unpaid water rents.
W. C. RHODES, Water Registrar.

AUCTION SALES.

D. D. CASKINS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—EXTRA LARGE SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) July 30, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, all the contents of the large five-story residence, No. 218 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., consisting of elegant velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, large pier and mantel mirrors, elegant carved rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover, three solid rosewood parlor suites, in satin; centre and side tables, carved rosewood etageres, lace and satin curtains, oil-paintings, china vases, bronzes, clocks, extension dining-table, elegant china tea and dinner sets, cut-glass ware, silver ware, ivory table cutlery, together with a large and extensive variety of chamber furniture, in rosewood, walnut and mahogany; beds and bedding, hair mattresses, elegant dressing bureaus, washstands, stair-carpets, oilcloths, kitchen utensils, &c. Family removing to the country. Sale positive.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, &c., AT AUCTION—By order of Isaac Henderson, Esq., Navy Agent.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 30, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, by order of Isaac Henderson, Esq., Navy Agent.
Provisions.—A large quantity of bread, beef, pork, flour, rice, apples, tea, coffee, sugar, butter, beans, desiccated vegetables, bread bags, &c.
Clothing, &c.—Round jackets, jumpers, trowsers, frocks, over and under shirts, satinet, flannels, shoes, socks, mattresses, blankets, coats, caps, &c.
Small Stores, &c.—A quantity of tobacco, tape, cotton, silk, needles, thimbles, jack-knives, scissors, shaving-brushes, soap, combs, mess-kettles and pans, teapots, mustard, blacking, &c.
Also, a lot of empty barrels and boxes, a list of which can be seen at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS and Gaiters at auction, by RICHARDS & PATTING, on WEDNESDAY, July 30, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 41 Cortlandt-st. This sale will comprise a general variety of staple goods. Also a large invoice of stock goods. Sale without reserve.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.—50 SHARES NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT COMPANY STOCK THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) 30th inst., at 12½ P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. Also, 20 shares Stuyvesant Insurance Company, $25 each.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE—IN the village of Tremont, 12 miles from City Hall, on Harlem Railroad, a large double house, containing eleven (11) rooms, beside kitchen and cellar, with about one acre of land, handsomely located on high ground, and improved in garden, lawn and shade trees, &c., &c. Price $

SOUTHERN NEWS.

REBEL REPORTS OF RECENT EVENTS.

Progress of the War on the Mississippi.

SPIRIT OF THE CONFEDERATE PRESS.

STILL BEGGING FOR FOREIGN FAVOR.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

THE BATTLE OF SEVEN PINES.

GEN. JOHNSTON'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

RICHMOND, June 24, 1862.

Gen. S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector-General:

SIR: Before the 30th of May I had ascertained from trusty scouts that KEYES' Corps was encamped on this side of the Chickahominy, near the Williamsburgh road. On that day Major-Gen. D. H. HILL reported a strong body immediately in his front. On receiving this report, I determined to attack them next morning, hoping to be able to defeat KEYES' Corps completely in its more advanced position before it could be reinforced. Written orders were dispatched to Major-Gens. HILL, HUGER and C. W. SMITH. Gen. LONGSTREET, being near my headquarters, received verbal instructions. The receipt of the orders was acknowledged.

Gen. HILL, supported by the Division of Gen. LONGSTREET, (who had the direction of operations on the right,) was to advance by the Williamsburgh Road, to attack the enemy in front; Gen. HUGER, with his division, was to move down the Charles City Road, in order to attack in flank the troops who might be engaged with HILL and LONGSTREET, unless he found in his front force enough to occupy the division. Gen. SMITH was to march to the junction of the New-Bridge Road and the Nine-Mile Road, to be in readiness either to fall on KEYES' right flank, or to cover LONGSTREET's left. They were to move at daybreak. Heavy and protracted rains during the afternoon and night, by swelling the stream of the Chickahominy, increased the probability of our having to deal with no other troops than those of KEYES. The same cause prevented the prompt and punctual movement of the troops. Those of SMITH, HILL and LONGSTREET were in position early enough, however, to commence operations by 8 A. M.

Maj.-Gen. LONGSTREET, unwilling to make a partial attack, instead of the combined movement which had been planned, waited from hour to hour for Gen. HUGER's Division. At length, at 2 o'clock P. M., he determined to attack without these troops. He accordingly commenced his advance at that hour, opening the engagement with artillery and skirmishers. By 3 o'clock it became close and heavy.

In the meantime, I had placed myself on the left of the force employed in this attack, with the division of Gen. SMITH, that I might be on a part of the field where I could observe, and be ready to meet any counter movement which the enemy's General might make against our centre or left. Owing to some peculiar condition of the atmosphere, the sound of the musketry did not reach us. I consequently deferred giving the signal for Gen. SMITH's advance till 4 o'clock, at which time Maj. JESPER WHITING, of Gen. SMITH's Staff, whom I had sent to learn the state of affairs with Gen. LONGSTREET's column, returned, reporting that it was pressing on with vigor. SMITH's troops were at once moved forward.

The principal attack was made by Maj.-Gen. LONGSTREET, with his own and Maj. Gen. D. H. HILL's Divisions—the latter mostly in advance. HILL's brave troops, admirably commanded and gallantly led, forced their way through the abattis, which formed the enemy's external defences, and stormed their intrenchments by a determined and irresistible rush. Such was the manner in which the enemy's first line was carried. The operation was repeated with the same gallantry and success as our troops pursued their victorious career through the enemy's successive camps and intrenchments. At each new position they encountered fresh troops belonging to it, and reinforcements brought on from the rear. Thus they had to repel repeated efforts to retake works which they had carried. But their advance was never successfully resisted.

Their onward movement was only stayed by the coming of night. By nightfall they had forced their way to the "Seven Pines," having driven the enemy back more than two miles, through their own camps, and from a series of intrenchments, and repelled every attempt to recapture them with great slaughter. The skill, vigor, and decision, with which these operations were conducted by Gen. LONGSTREET, are worthy of the highest praise. He was worthily seconded by Maj.-Gen. HILL, of whose conduct and courage he speaks in the highest terms.

Maj.-Gen. SMITH's Division moved forward at 4 o'clock, WHITING's three brigades leading. Their progress was impeded by the enemy's skirmishers, which, with their supports, were driven back to the railroad. At this point WHITING's own and PETTIGREW's Brigades engaged a superior force of the enemy. HOOD's, by my order, moved on to coöperate with LONGSTREET. Gen. SMITH was desired to hasten up with all the troops within reach. He brought up HAMPTON's and HATTON's Brigades in a few minutes.

The strength of the enemy's position, however, enabled him to hold it until dark.

About sunset, being struck from my horse, severely wounded by a fragment of a shell, I was carried from the field, and Maj.-Gen. G. W. SMITH succeeded to the command.

He was prevented from resuming his attack on the enemy's position next morning, by the discovery of strong intrenchments not seen on the previous evening. His division bivouacked, on the night of the 31st, within musket-shot of the intrenchments which they were attacking when darkness stayed the conflict. The skill, energy and resolution with which Maj.-Gen. SMITH directed the attack would have secured success if it could have been made an hour earlier.

The troops of LONGSTREET and HILL passed the night of the 31st on the ground which they had won. The enemy were strongly reinforced from the north side of the Chickahominy on the evening and night of the 31st. The troops engaged by Gen. SMITH were, undoubtedly, from the other side of the river.

On the morning of the 1st of June, the enemy attacked the brigade of Gen. PICKETT, which was supported by that of Gen. PEYTON. The attack was vigorously repelled by those two brigades, the brunt of the fight falling on Gen. PICKETT. This was the last demonstration made by the enemy.

Our troops employed the residue of the day in securing and bearing off the captured artillery, small arms and other property; and in the evening quietly returned to their own camps.

We took ten pieces of artillery, six thousand (6,000) muskets—one garrison flag and four regimental colors, besides a large quantity of tents and camp equipage.

Maj.-Gen. LONGSTREET reports the loss in his command as being about	3,000
Maj.-Gen. SMITH reports his loss at	1,233
Total	4,233

That of the enemy is stated in their own newspapers to have exceeded 10,000—an estimate which is, no doubt, short of the truth.

Had Maj.-Gen. HUGER's Division been in position, and ready for action, when those of SMITH, LONGSTREET and HILL moved, I am satisfied that KEYES' corps would have been destroyed, instead of being merely defeated. Had it gone into action even at 4 o'clock, the victory would have been much more complete.

Maj.-Gens. SMITH and LONGSTREET speak in high terms of the conduct of their superior and staff officers.

I beg leave to ask the attention of the Government especially to the manner in which Brig.-Gens. WHITING and R. H. ANDERSON, and Cols. JENKINS, and KEMPER and HAMPTON, exercising commands above their grades, and Brig.-Gen. RHODES, are mentioned.

This, and the captured colors, will be delivered by Major A. H. COLE, of my staff.

I have been prevented by feebleness from making this report sooner, and am still too weak to make any but a very imperfect one.

Several hundred prisoners were taken, but I have received no report of the number.

Your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON, General.

OPERATIONS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

GEN. M. L. SMITH TO HIS TROOPS.

Under date of Vicksburgh, July 12, Gen. M. L. SMITH has made an address to his troops, of which the following is the essential portion:

Officers and Soldiers of Artillery and of the Third Brigade: The apparent pause in the operations of the enemy against this place, affords an opportunity to publicly acknowledge the steady courage and admirable conduct exhibited by one and all during the bombardment of the past few weeks.

From below the enemy first appeared against you, demanding an unconditional surrender; an enemy who had successfully passed the forts guarding the approaches to New-Orleans, and forced the submission of the city itself; an enemy having a naval force of some thirty-five vessels, armed with all the appliances of modern warfare, including the most formidable war steamers in the Federal navy, besides numerous transports, having a large infantry force. From the other direction soon came the numerous fleet of gunboats that had successively passed Columbus, Island No. 10, Fort Pillow and Memphis. Beleaguered as she has been, Vicksburgh and her defences—the Gibraltar of the Mississippi—yet stand intact and uninjured, and we believe they will remain so.

To have, undaunted, so numerous a foe; to endure, unflinchingly, so fierce a bombardment; to return, boldly and successfully, so terrific a fire, has required that cool, determined courage, that cheerful facing of danger, characteristic of the Confederate soldier on every field. Most of their gunboats have been much injured, two stone-of-war crippled and driven out of fire, one in a sinking condition, and a mortar-boat now lies before you a wreck.

While I am happy in being able to speak thus of all, both officers and soldiers, in the brigade, there occurred individual instances of heroism worthy of imitation, and deserving special notice. The two most prominent are Sergeant WILLIAM BOYLE, Company I, and Private JOHN MURRAY, CAPEN's Battery, First Louisiana Artillery. The first, acting as gunner during the fierce action of the 28th of June, had his right hand crushed by the fragment of a shell, while stopping the vent of his piece, yet he faithfully maintained his position, not raising his wounded hand until all danger of a premature explosion had passed, thus preserving, by his coolness and bravery, the lives of his companions at the gun.

The second, on the morning of the 28th day of June, when a ball became lodged in a rifle gun, and the cannoniers were driven from the parapets by a shower of schrapnel, mounted the parapet alone, and worked manfully to ram it home, regardless of the danger to which he was momentarily exposed.

THE EXPLOITS OF THE ARKANSAS.

The Jackson *Mississippian*, of the 16th Inst., publishes a graphic description of the late brilliant "dash" of the ram *Arkansas* into the Yankee fleet bombarding Vicksburgh. We extract the following:

"The *Arkansas* moved down the avenue of death as quietly as ever pleasure-boat floaten on the bosom of a placid lake. Her entrance was signaled by a more furious tempest of terrible missiles than ever descended upon a single vessel. From thirty to forty of the most powerful gunboats and rams, including the famous *Benton*, the pride and the boast of the Federal navy, exhausted their magazines and ordnance of immense calibre in the vain attempt to engulf her. But "forward, still forward," she went, pouring into this one a broadside, and rushing furiously against that one, until two struck their flags, and rushed ashore to escape the murderous fire. Turning suddenly, amid the leaden storm which was descending upon her louder than the bolts of heaven, she dashed impetuously, and with all the power she could command, against the *Benton*, giving her a thrust in the side which is believed to have *broken several of her ribs*, if not to have inflicted a *mortal* wound. The battle continued to rage with unabated violence, the *Arkansas* still moving forward majestically, amidst death-shots falling thick and fast, and yet, with the exception of her smoke-stack being riddled, not a casualty had occurred on board. Had not the smoke and heat become so stifling as to compel the opening of one of the port-holes, we should have been spared recording a single misfortune. That circumstance, however, enabled the enemy to effect an entrance, and the losses noted in our dispatch of yesterday were produced by a ball passing through the port-hole. And now the gauntlet was run, the terrible ordeal escaped, and the noble *Arkansas*, having passed through the avenue of death, nothing remained but to wave her adieus, which she did in the most gallant, *feeling* manner, from the *two sons of Mars* who preside in the rear of her court. And then the red field was won, and Neptune crowned her queen of his realm.

As she took leave of the formidable fleet, and rounded the point above the city, turning her bow to port, her noble flag seemed instinct with life as the gentle breeze displayed its glittering folds. Had nothing else been done during the war, this single feat would have written *immortality*, in characters of living light, all over those broad and ample folds.

The scene which followed the landing of the *Arkansas* was of the most thrilling character. The crowd rushed to the wharf frantic with joy. As the immortal hero, Commodore BROWN, presented himself to view, the warm fresh blood still trickling down his furrowed cheeks from his wounded head, the enthusiasm became irrepressible. All felt that a debt of gratitude was due to him, his brave officers and crew, which could never be repaid."

THE LATEST ITEMS.

MOBILE, July 25.—A special dispatch to the *Advertiser and Register*, dated Jackson, 25th, says:

It is reported that the lower Union fleet, with transports, went below last night. Great commotion was observed in the upper fleet this morning. It is also reported that a large Union force is embarking at Memphis, supposed to be designed for a land attack upon Vicksburgh.

VICKSBURGH, July 22.—About 4½ o'clock this morning two iron rams engaged the *Arkansas*. An attempt was made by the *Essex* to board her, but the result was a miserable failure. A shot through one of her portholes killed and wounded six or seven on the *Arkansas*. The second ram, supposed to be the *Monarch*, turned tail in a badly crippled condition.

The weather is dreadfully hot.

GRENADA, July 23.—A portion of CURTIS' army has left Helena for some point below, probably Vicksburgh.

EAST TENNESSEE.

GEN. DUELL'S MOVEMENTS.

"Ora" writes to the Mobile *Advertiser*, under date of July 14, as follows:

"The latest intelligence from the enemy on our left flank, is that BUELL was reported to have left Huntsville on the 8th inst., for Bellefonte, and 4,000 of his troops had reached that point. His whole force was 30,000, including 1,500 cavalry. On the 10th he was passing in the direction of Nashville, supposed to be making a detour to reach Sweeden's Cove. The next day a large force was reported between Crow Creek and Bridgeport, advancing up:

A large number of invalids have arrived at Stevenson by railroad, and were sent up Crow Creek with a small amount of subsistence. Gen. McCOOK's Division is reported between Bellefonte and Stevenson, said to number 10,000, about seven miles this side of Stevenson, and those who had visited their camps reported their destination to be Chattanooga. McCOOK has twenty-four pieces of artillery with him and BUELL's cavalry. One brigade is reported coming by Manchester. It is evident that the enemy is concentrating at Bridgeport, as two large supply trains have come up. BUELL's forces are scattered from Huntsville to Stevenson as thick as they can be, coming by wagons and railroad. Nine trains left Stevenson on the 10th, going toward Nashville. MITCHELL's forces have fallen back from Battle Creek, two miles and a half toward Stevenson, with a view, it is thought, to induce our troops to follow and cross, and that BUELL's forces were going as far as the tunnel, on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, so as to come down Sweeden's Cove in our rear.

It is now certain that MITCHEL is in Washington under arrest, and BUELL is in command of all the forces."

OPERATIONS IN GEN. POPE'S DEPARTMENT.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of July 25 has these items regarding affairs in Gen. POPE's department:

"The news from this line of operations possesses no special feature of interest. The enemy have fallen back on Liberty Mills, on the Madison County line, and formed a junction with the main body of their forces in Culpepper County. They are said to have a cavalry force of four or five thousand in Caroline and Spottsylvania Counties. Six hundred of these were at Caroline Court-house on Wednesday.

Very little is known really of the movements of the Federal forces in the Valley. Our latest information induces the belief that the small force left at Winchester, terrified at the anticipated approach of Jackson's corps, has fallen back to the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and are now at Harper's Ferry and Martinsburgh, constituting a guard for that thoroughfare. A detachment of Gen. ROBERTSON's Cavalry is said to have occupied Winchester on Tuesday.

In consequence of the occupation of the County seat by the enemy, the County Court of Caroline was unable to sit for the July term. Gov. LETCHER has issued a proclamation authorizing the Justices of the county to hold an extra term of the Court at Needwood Precinct, commencing on Friday, Aug. 1.

The announcement of an accident on the Southside Railroad, by which forty-five soldiers bound for Lynchburgh were injured, shows pretty clearly that the rebels are preparing to meet Gen. POPE.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

A PLEA FOR FOREIGN FAVOR.

The Richmond *Enquirer* has a long and elaborate plea for foreign favor, headed "Northern and Confederate Feeling Toward England." In concludes thus:

"We know, too, that the hearts of the English and French people were with us. At the very outset they protested against the threat to murder prisoners taken on our privateers. The barbarities of the North, the imprisonment of ladies and non-combatants, the spoliation of our property, the acts of attainder and confiscation, the brutal project to consign the women of a great city to the lusts of Northern soldiery, the great crime of attempting to reduce fourteen large States to Slavery, have been denounced by the English people and Press in tones which show fitly their hatred and disgust for the wrong-doer. This protest may not be meant to help us, but it *does* help us; for ours is the cause of free Government, and humanity, and civilization, and decency, as well as of Confederate independence; and words in behalf of *these* are words of good cheer and encouragement to us in our perilous struggle with the powerful and brutal enemy who sets them all at naught. We are only eight millions to twenty. We have no navy and no commerce. Our enemies have the arsenals and workshops of England and the world to recruit from. Day by day the unequal fight goes on. Thus far the unconquerable spirit of our people, their noble sacrifices and endeavors, their honorable and Christian bearing, and their just cause, have been blessed by Almighty Power. The invader stands discomfited and reproised. The best blood of our people has, indeed, been shed, but it will continue to flow, if need be, for twenty years, until the great work of our deliverance is accomplished. In comparison with this end, we hold all other earthly things vile and contemptible, and, most of all, the embers of old feuds with those who wish us well in our struggle for liberty, and who, in reference to the brutal practices of our enemy, cry from the heart, "May God defend the right!"

DRUNKEN GENERALS.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist.

When the full history of this war is written, if it ever should be, a bloody list of blunders and disasters, growing out of the drunkenness of Confederate officers, will see the light. This will prove true, especially of the late battles near Richmond, which, though they were a series of brilliant victories for Southern arms, were, in some parts of those well-fought fields, purchased at an unnecessary cost of blood. The victories were won, not by the cool and self-possessed intellects of the Generals, so much as by the indomitable pluck of the soldiers. They were won, not in consequence of the sober skill and good judgment of division and brigade commanders, but in the absence of these qualities in some cases. We hear the names of more than one prominent general officer mentioned in connection with the undue use of liquor in that eventful week. We forbear to publish now what is quite rife in the community on this point, hoping that authoritative action may be taken to bring the facts to light.

We simply refer to the subject without calling names. We would not even do this on vague rumor. We are constrained to speak from the testimony of letters from the army from and to responsible parties.

A TERRIBLE OUTBURST.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

Never did coward and ferocious tiger quit his prey more reluctantly than did LINCOLN, when we forced him to relinquish his base purpose of banging our brave privateers. He and his Congress have within a few days past poured new fury into the war. The direction has gone out to their armies to plunder and ravage. A Confiscation bill has become a law, for seizing the property of every man guilty of the crime of being a *true* man!

One is inclined to smile at these exhibitions of impotent rage. It was the sting of McCLELLAN's defeat that hurried the Washington sages into such criminal folly. They seem to be insane. At the very time when their success is least, their threats are loudest and most malignant. It is the gnashing and rage of the wild beast as he sees the escape of his intended victim.

Had we not enough before to arouse every energy that may inspire a free and a brave man, to resist to the death and forever the attempted dominion of the North? Was not their despotism sufficiently loathsome, and their unfriendly purposes toward us sufficiently manifest, to inflame our zeal to the utmost in the work of resistance? We had thought so, but LINCOLN, it seems, thinks otherwise! He has added a new stimulus to our activity. He takes the pains to tell us, and his obsequious Congress joins him, that when he has conquered us he intends to strip us of all the earnings of our honest toil! He intends to take our lands, and our homes; and they will be bestowed on the greedy crew living down "to hum," as the rewards of their murders and rapines in our midst.

Citizens of the Confederate States, if Mr. LINCOLN indeed designed this to inflame your zeal, you will not disappoint him! The most aged or the most infirm will battle for his home and for the roof that shelters his wife and little ones. To the able-bodied man it will now be a double disgrace to shun the fight. Our people, as one man and to the last man, must resist so atrocious a villainy and so terrible a fate! But if, as we suppose, LINCOLN and his supporters designed to address your fears, will you not show them how little they know you? *Frighten* you like subjection by threats which he cannot execute, except upon the impossible supposition that you prove cravens and cowards! Avenge the insult, and at the same time vindicate your country and its cause by redoubling your zeal and your efforts, and by holding yourselves ready to endure the most extreme discomfort, and to make any sacrifice, even of life itself, sooner than yield to a foe so disgusting and so malignant!

SUNDAY DESERTIONS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, July 22, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 84.—1. Habitually, all duties, except those of inspection, will be suspended during Sunday, to afford the troops rest, and to enable them to attend to religious services.

2. All Superintendants of railroads, and agents connected therewith, are required to aid the Government in apprehending and returning to their commands deserters and stragglers from the army. Those unprovided with proper passports are not entitled to transportation, and should be in all instances denied passage over the roads. Rewards, authorized for the apprehension of deserters, will be paid in all instances of conviction by a Court-Martial.

By command of Gen. LEE.

R. H CHILTON, A. A. General.

On this subject of desertions, the Richmond *Enquirer* says:

"The great necessity of maintaining our army in its utmost efficiency is manifest to every one. Our enemy, baffled, but not broken, and a giant in power, is gathering his forces and ordering enormous levies of fresh men; and he is preparing to renew the onset with frantic energy. This is no time for our soldiers to scatter! On the contrary, every man should be at his post, and ready to resist or to strike. There is, nevertheless, a considerable disposition on the part of some of our soldiers, to indulge themselves with absences from their regiments. No time could be more unpropitious for such truancy.

In order to break up this evil and prevent the unhappy consequences which would result from it, if at all tolerated, the military authorities have found it necessary to adopt the most stringent regulations, and to add to them from time to time. Below we publish an order just issued, in which railroad agents and employés are required to lend their aid in the reclamation of stragglers and deserters; and we call their attention to the important duty. They can render great service in breaking up an evil that, that, under present circumstances, is not only highly injurious, but fatal and intolerable.

BLOCKADE GOODS.

A large sale of "imported goods" took place at Charleston, on July 17. The following are among the quotations:

Liverpool salt, in three-bushel sacks, brought from $46 to $47 50 per sack; nutmegs, 56 cents per pound; black pepper, 82 cents to 90 cents per pound; cloves, 13 cents per pound; mace, 42 cents per pound; cognac brandy, in quart bottle cases, $22 to $30 50 per dozen; brandy, in quarter casks, dark, $7 per gallon; do., pale, $8 75 per gallon; super English sperm candles, No. 6, $2 per pound; HALA's sperm candles, No. 6, $1 70 per pound; do., No. 8, $1 75 per pound; arrow root, 33 cents per pound; claret, $1 50 to $1 90 per gallon; refined sugar, 70 cents per pound; tar oil, 43 cents per gallon; champagne, $39 per dozen; absynthe, $17 per dozen; spirits wine, $10 50 per dozen.

SPURIOUS NOTES.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 25.

The Yankees, who are foremost in every species of rascality, have succeeded in thrusting a considerable number of counterfeit Confederate notes upon this community, the character of which may be readily detected by persons cautious in regard to such matters, though they are apt to deceive the unsuspecting. The one dollar issues of the City of Richmond have also been counterfeited, and a brief description may be the means of preventing some loss. The reading on the note bears a heavy impress, and is very black, while the plate is tolerably well executed, and has the signature of P. K. GRATTAN, Jr., President, and D. J. BUAS, Chamberlain. On the right of the note are the words, "Receivable *for* city taxes," which in the genuine reads "Receivable *in* City Taxes." This alone would be sufficient for its detection; but an additional facility is afforded by the abbreviated word "Pres't," on the right corner, which in the counterfeit is spelt "*Pros't.*" These notes are manufactured in great quantities at the North, and sold for a trifle by the sutlers in the various Yankee camps. They are offered to the people of the surrounding country in payment for articles of food, as was the case when the foray was made upon the Central Railroad, and often palmed off upon the negroes as genuine. We have seen some of the bogus Confederate fives within a few days past, received here by venders of farm produce, who are generally supposed to be wide awake in business transactions. By a little care, the evil results of this new dodge of the enemy may be avoided.

McCLELLAN BEFORE THE BATTLES.

A letter from Richmond to the Grenada (Miss.) *Appeal*, speaking of McCLELLAN, says:

"Dr. CURTIS, of Hanover, whose house was for some time occupied by McCLELLAN as his headquarters, has come into the city since the retreat of the grand army. He speaks of the Young Napoleon as an intelligent and agreeable gentleman, but as the most dejected and unhappy man he has ever seen. The cares and difficulties of the more than herculean labor he assumed of reducing Richmond, had made him appear prematurely old. Frequently, said the Doctor, did he reprove the levity of the officers of his Staff with regard to the terrible work before them. On one occasion, a Colonel, careful of his goodly person, was lamenting the want of his daily bath, when a flippant Major said to him: 'Ah, never mind, we will soon be in Richmond, and it will be all right then.' 'Don't be too sure of that, Sir,' said McCLELLAN, with a sad smile. Never did the Doctor hear him give utterance to a word implying a belief that he would take Richmond. And yet, this care-worn man, who returned to headquarters every evening weary in body and mind, could assume a confidence he did not feel, addressing the troops with such stuff as 'holding the rebels at bay in their last stronghold,' and promising LINCOLN by telegraph that he should 'push the enemy to the wall,' and send to the Northern people the news of another and final brilliant victory to-morrow."

DISPENSING JUSTICE UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA—A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, Information has been received that the Court-house of the County of Caroline is in possession of the public enemy, and that the regular term of the said Court cannot be held according to law:

Therefore, by virtue of authority vested in the Executive, I, JOHN LETCHER, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, do hereby require the justices composing the County Court of said County, to hold the sessions of the said Court at Needwood, in said County, on the first day of August next, and thereafter to continue to hold the monthly sessions of said Court at said place so long as the reasons for the change hereby authorized shall continue.

Given under my hand, as Governor, and under the seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this 24th day of July, 1862, and in the 87th year of the Commonwealth. JOHN LETCHER.

By the Governor, GEO. W. MUNFORD, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

SUFFOLK.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 25:

The Yankee force at Suffolk, Va., is about 8,000. Gen. MANSFIELD is in command, aided by two Provosts—PAUL DE KAY and VAN WERRES. The Episcopal Church is used as a negro church by a Yankee from Massachusetts, who officiates every Sunday. During the week the vestry is made a secret barroom, where the "blockade" is run at so much a glass. MANSFIELD has seized the residence of NATHANIEL RIDDICK, and supplies his table from Mr. RIDDICK's farm.

AFFAIRS IN MEMPHIS.

Irregular Communication with the North—Opening of Trade with the Surrounding Country &c.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, July 26.

Communication with the North is very irregular at present, in consequence of all the steamboats having been pressed into the service for the use of the army of Gen. CURTIS.

About 250 citizens left yesterday, some of them going North.

Orders have been issued opening Memphis trade with the surrounding country under certain restrictions. Persons will have free intercourse without papers or any hindrance, save the right of examination and even search when the officers judge proper.

Gens. HUELBERT's and SMITH's Divisions are appointed as a guard. Persons endeavoring to leave or enter the city, except by the roads specified in the order, will be arrested and imprisoned.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Saturday, July 26.

The Commanding General has issued an order prohibiting speculators paying specie for the products of the rebel States. When Treasury Notes are refused, the parties refusing are to be arrested, and such of their property as is not needed for the subsistence of their families will be seized and sold by the Government Quartermaster. Speculators paying specie in contravention of this order will be arrested and sent North, and the property so purchased will be seized for the use of the Government.

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Recent Conflict with the Rebel Ram Arkansas.

CHICAGO, Saturday, July 26.

A special to the *Times* from Memphis says:

"The Captain of the gunboat *Tyler* reports eight killed and sixteen wounded on his boat at the late engagement with the *Arkansas*. He accuses Lieut. HUNTER, commanding *Queen of the West*, as behaving in a most cowardly manner, having made no effort whatever to bring his vessel into action. The officers of the *Lancaster* say that the *Queen of the West* was the first boat that discovered the *Arkansas*, and that she ran for protection to the fleet without firing a gun in disobedience of signals to come to the aid of the *Carondelet*, while the latter was engaged at close quarters with the *Arkansas*.

FROM SOUTHERN PORTS.

Arrival of the Cahawba from Beaufort, N. C.

The United States steam transport *Cahawba*, Capt. BAKER, arrived, yesterday, from Beaufort, N. C., having sailed from thence on the 27th, at 7 A. M.

Nothing of importance had transpired at Beaufort, N. C., since our last advices.

On the 27th, at 1¼ o'clock, passed United States transport *Mississippi*, 15 miles north of Cape Lookout, bound south. On the 28th, at 2 P. M., passed bark *Ella*, of Boston, bound north.

The following vessels were at Beaufort: United States gunboat *Monticello*, coaling; barks *Texas*, of New-York, discharging; *Mary Morton*; brig *L. P. Snow*, schooners *Richard Vaux*, *J. L. Becney*, *Mary Rodgers*, *J. K. Jennings*, United States storeship *Marshall*.

The following came passengers from Beaufort:

Mr. C. W. Smith and child, H. S. Gould, J. H. Thayer, J. W. Thayer, Mr. Howell, A. Boseklo, John Hing, W. Fuller, Capt. J. W. Thiller, U. S. A., Major Vedder, U. S. A., Major Sherman, U. S. A., Major Holson, U. S. A., Mr. Lockwood, W. Wilson, T. O. Ebaugh, Mr. Robinson, John Sullivan, Thos. S. Long, invalids U. S. Navy.

Arrival of the Haze from Newbern, N. C.

The United States steam transport *Haze*, Capt. CLIFT, arrived at this port yesterday, from Newbern, N. C., July 26, at 5 A. M., and Hatteras Inlet the same day at 5 P. M. She brings the following passengers:

Major Giles, Lieut. Reily, Capt. Colcs, Capt. Jenney, Lieut. Davis, Capt. Hart, Lieut. W. Haze, Lieut. Clark, R. Dennis, G. W. Leslie, S. M. Smith, Capt. J. S. Otis, Mr. Longacre, Mr. Jinks, P. J. Hesler, Capt. Center, J. W. McDonald, Wm. C. Coffin, Mr. Barcott, J. W. Raymond, Mr. Roberts, and 27 in steerage.

One of the passengers, ODDEN HARRISON, a private in the Third New-York Cavalry, narrates the following facts:

HARRISON, who is wounded in the leg, was detailed for some time on picket duty, at Washington, N. C. About twelve miles from that city there are bands of guerrillas—almost within gunshot of our pickets, whom they fire at occasionally, sometimes with fatal effect. The guerrillas appear to abstain from committing depredations on property, as all the planters show sympathy with their movements. When our pickets make an advance, these individuals leave for the interior, and inform the rebels of the movements of our soldiery. The result of this spy-system has been that several of our pickets have been recently shot dead by the guerrillas, who await their victims concealed from observation. One of the pickets recently shot was ROSZARS, of the Third New-York Cavalry.

The secession feeling in Washington appears to be awaiting a new outburst. In the dead of night, when the Provost Guard patrols the city, civic rebels, concealed behind shade trees, and within reach of an open avenue of escape,—and men to rescue them,—discharge revolvers at the troops, and then skedaddle. A moment afterward there is no trace of them. Capt. TURNER, of the Provost Guard, not long since, narrowly escaped death from the hands of one of these assassins.

Washington is now the refuge of hundreds of slaves who have escaped from their rebel masters in the interior. Three hundred of the contrabands are now engaged in building a formidable fort at the West end of the city.

At Newbern, military movements were unimportant. Our cavalry were vigorously engaged in picket duty—but nothing of public interest had transpired.

Arrival of the Thomas Swann from Port Royal, S. C.

The steamer *Thomas Swann*, Capt. HAMILTON, has arrived from Port Royal in 96 hours. She has the following passengers:

Col. Armstrong and lady friend, Mr. Taylor and son, Sergt. James Scott, Lieut. J. E. Wilson, Lieut. Done, Capt. J. A. Chenna, Mr. Cogen, Capt. D. B. Keeth and servant, Lieut. L. A. Hunn, Capt. J. W. Brown, and 58 others.

The health of the troops at Hilton Head and vicinity is considerably affected by the excessive heat. The large number of troops that have been withdrawn lately to reinforce Gen. McCLELLAN, showing that there is going to be nothing done in South Carolina during the Summer, has also acted unfavorably on the spirits of the men. Dysentery and diarrhœa prevail to some extent; and fevers peculiar to the locality have done some damage to the men.

Gen. HUNTER is as active as circumstances will allow; but in the absence of white troops, he is devoting himself to the improvement of his black ones. He also looks closely after the welfare of the contrabands who are in charge of the Government. They are in general doing well, and the crop prospects are good. A large number of red pantaloons had been distributed among the negro brigade, who are very proud of their toggery, and drill with great precision.

Gen. SAXTON remains at Beaufort, and will enter upon the work of supervising the industry of the negroes.

It was reported that Col. SERRELL, of the Engineer Regiment, had been placed under arrest by Gen. HUNTER, who had sent the charges against him to Washington.

The evacuation of Stono and Edisto Islands has been completed, and the rebels have already repossessed the latter, and are making almost daily incursions as far as Otter Island, on the St. Helena Sound. Port Royal and the Island immediately around are well guarded, and it is not likely that the rebels will make any attempts at operations in that direction, though it was stated at Hilton Head that the pickets at Port Royal Ferry had been withdrawn by Gen. HUNTER.

At Savannah and Charleston the rebel force is said to have been decreased by withdrawals to Virginia, and it was well known at Fort Pulaski that at present there were not over 25,000 rebel soldiers in these two places. But our force is too small at present to attempt anything in that direction.

THE PRIZE STEAMER TUBAL CAIN.

Her Arrival at This Port—How Her Capture was Effected—Value of Her Cargo, &c.

The prize steamer *Tubal Cain*, of Nassau, Acting-Master JOHNSON, commanding, arrived yesterday morning, in eight days from Nassau, N. P. She was boarded on the 24th inst., in lat. 32°, lon. 78° 14', by the United States gunboat *Octorara*. Upon examining her papers she was seized as a prize, as they established the fact that she was one of the numerous steamers at Nassau, loaded with arms and ammunition, which have been endeavoring to run the blockade. She is 194 tons, iron built, 50-horse power; was built at Paisley, and is nine years old. Vessel and cargo are valued at $250,000. Her cargo consists of small arms, saltpetre, salt, soldiers' buttons, shells, and various other goods suitable for the Southern market.

From Mr. JOHN A. JOHNSTONE, Acting-Master in the United States Navy, and Prize-Master of the *Tubal Cain*, we gather the following facts concerning the steamer, her seizure, her cargo, and the disposition made of each:

Capt. D. D. PORTER's flagship, the *Octorara*, of which Mr. JOHNSTONE is Acting-Master, first caught sight of the *Tubal-Cain* on the morning of the 24th of July. With English flag displayed, she was screwing along with the charitable intent of conveying to the Confederates a bountiful supply of sundry matters greatly desired by them. After a few moments cogitation, Capt. PORTER threw with significant warning, a rifled shot over the *Tubal Cain*, which had the immediate effect of stopping her progress and of lowering the neutral ensign.

First Lieut. GEO. BROWNE, with three boats' crews, armed, was sent to her, and having boarded her, examined her papers, and ordered the officers to go with him to Capt. PORTER.

The case appeared a plain one to that experienced officer, and he directed Master JOHNSTONE, with a prize-crew, to take the *Tubal Cain* to the Prize Commissioners at New-York.

She reached this port on Monday night at 8 o'clock, and now lies at the Union Stores, near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn.

The Captain, J. W. STEELE, states that, after leaving Liverpool, he went to Nassau. There she remained about six weeks, and then cleared for St. Johns, New-Brunswick.

Her cargo consists of saltpetre, salt, boots, coats, buttons, saddlery, military stores, &c. Had she reached her destination, the cargo would be worth in the neighborhood of $250,000; here it will not probably reach half that amount. The *Tubal Cain* is an iron screw-steamer, of about 300 tons.

MORE PRIZES CAPTURED.

The British Schooner Agnes, of Nassau, and the Rebel Steamer Reliance.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 29.

The Navy Department has received a report from Lieut. ROGERS, commanding the United States steamer *Huntsville*, dated July 16, off Abaco Island, stating that he fell in with the British schooner *Agnes*, of Nassau, from Harbor Island. Her commander says she was loaded with sixty bales of cotton and forty barrels of resin. Finding on board the *Agnes* no clearance, charter-party, log-book, or other documentary proof of property, Lieut. ROGERS detained her as a prize, and sent her to Key West for adjudication.

A later report from the same officer, dated July 21, states that he had captured the rebel steamer *Reliance*, just out from Dobay Bar, Georgia, and bound to Nassau with a cargo consisting of two hundred and forty-three bales of Sea Island cotton. The *Reliance* was commanded by Lieut. GLADDING, formerly of the United States Navy and the revenue service, and since the rebellion, in command of the schooner *Parliament*, in which he several times ran the blockade. Lieut. ROGERS towed the *Reliance* to Key West.

A Newspaper Mobbed in New-Brunswick for Advocating the Union.

CALAIS, Me., Tuesday, July 29.

The office of the St. Croix *Herald*, in St. Stephens, N. B., was again visited by a mob last night and the work of destruction this time is nearly complete.

Most of the type was knocked into "pi," the press injured, and much of the material was scattered outside, and thrown into the river.

The *Herald* is about the only newspaper in New-Brunswick that has advocated the Union cause, and hence the wrath of the Provincials against it.

The publication of the *Herald*, in consequence of this attack upon it, will be delayed several weeks.

The Case of Lieut. Hughes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This is to certify that Lieut. ALBERT HUGHES, who was charged with the larceny of a gold watch at No. 19 University-place, and whose arrest you noticed in your paper, has been promptly acquitted of the charge. Without calling a solitary witness in his defence, the charge was, on examination of complainant in the case, at once dismissed, the only grounds for Lieut. HUGHES' arrest having been an unfounded and frivolous suspicion.

I am happy to add that gentlemen were present to testify to Lieut. HUGHES' respectability and honor as a gentleman and soldier, but it was not even necessary to offer their testimony to refute such a groundless accusation. JOSEPH BRECK, Counsel to Lieut. HUGHES.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 29, 1862.

[Advertisement.]

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The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3386. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Immense Rebel Force Accumulating at Richmond.

Probable Intentions of the Rebel Leaders.

Necessity for Filling Up Our Old Regiments.

Rear-Admirals Appointed by the President.

THE NEW STAMP CURRENCY.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 30.

FILL UP THE OLD REGIMENTS.

At an early hour to-day, CHARLES HALL, WILLIAM CULLEN NOYES, and other gentlemen of influence, had a formal conference with the President, and in the name of the country protested against the organization of any new regiments until all the old regiments are filled. The vast advantages in early discipline, experienced officers and pride of former achievements combine with the absolute duty of economy in enforcing the policy of filling up the old regiments before a single new one is put into the field. The Administration will hardly venture to disregard what is the unanimous demand of the country on the subject.

THE REBEL FORCE AT RICHMOND.

Surgeons and others who have reached Washington, under the new rule for exchange of prisoners, are unanimous in stating that the rebel Government is gathering an enormous military force at Richmond. They are bringing reinforcements in day and night, from every accessible point of the South, and now our returned prisoners are confident they have near three hundred thousand men in and around Richmond. All talk of rebel demonstration in other directions are feints, meant to conceal their real design, which is to capture or destroy McCLELLAN'S army and then march against the North. Everything conspires to show the necessity of filling up the old regiments of the armies before Richmond without an hour's delay. The whole power of the rebellion is gathering there for a final blow.

THE CONSPIRACY IN LOWER MARYLAND.

The conspiracy which has just been exposed and broken up in the lower counties of Maryland and upper counties of Virginia, had not less reference to smuggling recruits, information and supplies to the rebels, than to transferring deserters from the National forces away from the theatre of war. The conspiracy had depôts at Gordonsville, Fredericksburgh, Alexandria, and on the Lower Potomac, and supplies of clothing. Union deserters were disguised in new suits, their uniforms concealed, and in this way hundreds were taken from our lines. The rebel agents at Gordonsville and Fredericksburgh have been arrested, and many of their accomplices so clearly discovered that their capture and punishment are sure.

THE POSTAGE-STAMP CURRENCY.

The Postmaster-General and the Commissioners of Internal Revenue to-day approved of the specimens of the postage-stamp currency, which will be for five, ten, twenty, twenty-five and fifty cents. The designs embrace the present five and ten-cent. postage-stamps, tastefully arranged in such a way that they cannot be separated and used for postage. They will bear on their face the following inscription:

"Postage-stamps furnished by the Assistant Treasurers, and designated depositaries of the United States; receivable for postage-stamps at any Post-office."

Upon the back will be a large figure denoting the denomination, with these words:

"Exchangeable for United States notes by any Assistant Treasurer or designated United States depositary, in sums not less than five dollars; receivable in payment of all dues to the United States less than five dollars. Act approved July 17, 1862."

They will be printed on bank-note paper, of different sizes, averaging about one-fifth the size of United States notes, and furnished in sheets during the next two weeks.

REAR-ADMIRALS COMMISSIONED.

The President to-day commissioned the following-named Captains to be Rear-Admirals on the Retired list, under the recent act to establish and equalize the grade of line officers of the navy:

Charles Stewart,	Francis H. Gregory,
George C. Read,	Elie A. Lavalette,
Wm. B. Shubrick,	Silas H. Stringham,
Joseph Smith,	Hiram Paulding.
George W. Storer,	

The following-named Captains are to be Rear-Admirals on the Active list:

L. M. Goldsborough,	Samuel F. Dupont,
David G. Farragut,	A. H. Foote.

The law provides that Rear-Admirals shall be selected by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from those Captains who have given the most faithful service to their country.

NO INTERVENTION.

The news from England infuses much cheerfulness and confidence in Washington. No intervention is feared.

A FALSE REPORT.

The reported evacuation of Richmond by the rebels is scouted here.

THE DEATH OF SAM HOUSTON DOUBTED.

A prominent citizen of Texas now here, and of well-known Union proclivities, denies the truth of the statements generally of a person calling himself Rev. C. H. CLARK, of that State, who recently addressed a public meeting in Boston. SAM HOUSTON, whose son-in-law he claims to be, has none, unless his eldest daughter, about 16 years of age, has been married within the last two months. Lieut.-Gov. CLARK, whom the reverend gentleman represents as his father, has but one son, and he is a mere lad. If HOUSTON is dead, his demise must have recently occurred. Gentlemen from Western Texas, where a fact of that importance would have certainly been known, are ignorant of the occurrence of such an event.

ARREST OF COL. BOWIE.

At an early hour yesterday morning, a squad of cavalry proceeded to the residence of Col. T. F. BOWIE, near Upper Marlboro, and took him into custody. He was brought to the city yesterday afternoon, and, after being taken before the Provost-Marshal, was sent to the old Capitol, where he is still confined. The charge against him is said to be that of aiding National soldiers to desert.

FURLOUGHS FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

Col. FRANK HOWE has been here for several days, conferring with the Surgeon-General and the War Department upon a subject of furloughs to sick and wounded soldiers. He brought with him letters from the Governors of Massachusetts, Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Wisconsin, Indiana and Minnesota, the States he represents as Military Agent in New-York, strongly urging some modification of the order which prohibits the granting of furloughs. The Secretary of War has been disposed to act promptly and humanely on this question, and it is believed an order will be made establishing a Board of Medical officers to decide upon the furloughing of such persons recommended by surgeons in charge of hospitals, and such only as may absolutely need change. Surgeon-General HAMMOND left Washington this morning on a tour of inspection to Fort Delaware and to the islands and hospitals in New-York and elsewhere. He is accompanied by Col. HOWE.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A Movement of Some Kind Expected Immediately.

The Men Ordered to be Ready for Action at a Moment's Notice.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, July 29.

The *John A. Warner*, mail-boat, arrived here at 3½ o'clock this afternoon, from Harrison's Landing.

I learn from officers who came down that a move of some kind is hourly expected with the army. Yesterday Gen. MCCLELLAN issued orders for *every man to be ready for action at a moment's notice.* It is thought that an attack from Gen. JACKSON may be expected at any time, and it is not known whether he will attack Gen. POPE'S or Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army, and if Gen. MCCLELLAN'S, it is not known in what quarter. Such are the speculations indulged in by officers and men who know the feelings and apprehensions of the army.

It is the prevailing opinion in the army, that an immediate movement is to be made; that the actions of the rebels of late have indicated it, is unmistakable, and that Gen. MCCLELLAN is ready for them is equally true, no matter from what quarter they may approach him.

But few probably know where to find Gen. JACKSON, as the rebels say he takes what men he wants and goes where he likes, and does as he chooses with them.

The *Elm City* has just come down from City Point, with about 350 Union prisoners, sick and wounded, from Richmond. They left about 400 at Richmond, who will be down in a few days, which will close the list of this class of prisoners.

Richmond papers of the 26th inst. reached here today, but there is no news in them of any importance. They are nearly filled with extracts from Northern papers.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Usefulness of the Contrabands—Important Information Obtained from Them—Arrest of Supposed Spies—The Enemy Concentrating Near Petersburgh, &c.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, July 29, 1862.

Some of the most valuable information MCCLELLAN has received in regard to the position, movements and plans of the enemy, the topography of the country, and the inclination of certain inhabitants, has been obtained through contrabands. Even spies and traitors have been detected, and brought before the proper authorities, upon evidence furnished by this much-abused, but generally loyal class of people. An incident recently occurred which again proves their good faith and willingness to aid us in spite of pecuniary influence.

Sunday afternoon, two persons dressed in privates, uniforms made their appearance on the bank of James River, near the wharf in front of the Harrison House, now used as a general hospital. They came from the direction of the camp. After pacing up and down the bank for something like three hours, apparently in search of some parties, but all the time keeping a good lookout on the opposite shore, where the rebel pickets are posted, and making observations of what was transpiring in the stream among our shipping, they approached a negro who sat carelessly in the bow of his boat, and commenced asking him questions relative to the depth and width of the river, the probable strength of the rebels on the other side, and where they were the most numerous, the feasibility of effecting a good landing at a point directly across, the precise locality and length of ELIZABETH River, and numerous other matters—all of which tended to give the negro rather an unfavorable impression of the questioners, and led him to suspect that all was not right. He was shrewd enough, however, to keep his own counsel, which, in the end, proved of much service. The strangers concluded their interview by arranging with the negro to have his boat ready for their use at a point indicated, at the sound of the 9 o'clock gun that evening. They said they had vainly endeavored to engage a boat of parties further down the bank, and expressed a feverish desire to reach the woods on the opposite side of the river. Gold and silver should be the recompense for his secrecy and labor. The strangers then walked off towards the camp, and the faithful negro hastened to inform his employer, Lieut. JOHN T. CUMMINGS, appointed by Government to act as foreman over the contrabands, of what had transpired. Lieut. CUMMINGS proceeded at once to the headquarters of the Oneida Cavalry, situated near the river, when it was agreed that the negro should have his boat in readiness for the men at the appointed time and place, and Capt. D. P. MAN, with a sufficient force, should be within proper distance to act as the emergency should require.

The place where the boat was to be moored is about two hundred yards from the hospital landing, and, on account of the few vessels above at the time, seemed to be a good starting-point, as the chances were in favor of a boat leaving it and arriving at the other side unobserved by watchmen on the gunboats and transports.

At the report of the 9 o'clock gun the boat was at the spot in waiting. Soon afterwards one of the strangers came sauntering down toward it. He made a minute survey in all directions to assure himself of the success of his contemplated enterprise, then approached the boat and asked the negro if everything was in readiness. Receiving an answer in the affirmative, he called, in a soft tone, the name of his comrade, who until then had been concealed behind a forage wagon, but who now came down and joined his friend at the boat. It was now time for Capt. MAN to interfere, and all at once he and his party sprang out from an ambush and surrounded the strangers just as they were preparing to step aboard. They gave their names as ABLE TILESTON and ALVORD VANDIVERE, and said they belonged to a Pennsylvania regiment. VANDIVERE stated further that they had been inmates of the hospital for the past few weeks, and engaged the boat for the purpose of fishing. He denied having any previous interview with the negro but subsequently admitted that he had arranged with him to have the boat at his disposal on the afternoon of the following day. The negro persisted they were the same parties he had met in the afternoon, and recognized their clothes as being the same worn on the first occasion, a description of which he had furnished Capt. MAN. VANDIVERE was provided with a knapsack filled with cakes and other delicacies, and carried under his arm a black frock coat, which he said was not his property, but did not give any satisfactory information as to whom it belonged. When arrested, he appeared anxious to be relieved of the coat, and when walking to the guard-house, threw it away. It was picked up and the pockets searched, but nothing was found of a treasonable character. Among the other things found in the knapsack was a quart bottle of whisky. The two men, also the negro employed to man the boat, were conducted to the Provost-Marshal's Headquarters, where an examination was held yesterday. A thorough search was also made for suspicious or treasonable papers, but neither the result of the examination or search has as yet transpired.

The impression prevails that the two individuals arrested are spies, who have been lurking in our camp for some weeks. Possibly they may have attempted to desert, but in either case they evidently designed to give most valuable information to the enemy, and on that ground deserve to suffer the utmost rigor of military law.

There is little doubt that the enemy is concentrating a considerable force at a point between City Point and Petersburgh, near the latter place. A strong picket-guard only is at City Point. Rebel pickets extend along the bank of the river, from City Point to Fort Powhatan. It is feared we shall have some difficulty at Fort Powhatan in a day or two, as the rebels have lately appeared there in large numbers. To harass our transports, and if possible cut off our communication with the Fortress, continue to be the favorite schemes of the enemy. WHIT.

The Services of Col. Berdan in the Seven Days' Battle—A Note from Gen. Morell.

HARRISON'S BAR, Va., Friday, July 25, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The TIMES, of Wednesday, (23d,) contains the following: "Gen. MORELL thanked Col. BERDAN, and gave him the credit of having saved the army, as he, indeed, had done." You will find it at the end of a paragraph, commencing, "We were whipped at Gaines' Mill, and our army a rabble," part of a letter from Harrison's Landing, Va., in the fourth column first page of the paper.

The statement, so far as it alludes to me, is without the slightest shadow of truth, and the author knows it. I have never thanked Col. BERDAN for having saved the army, or given him the credit of it, or said or intimated anything to that effect to him or any other person, because I do not believe, after hearing his story, that he did save it, or that its position was so critical as your correspondent represents. I cannot speak from personal knowledge of Col. BERDAN'S efforts, which were made a mile to the rear, for I did not retire from the field till long after their alleged occurrence, and have no recollection of seeing him until late at night, just before lying down on the ground near the hospital, to take some rest.

Our army was not a rabble. We repulsed three attacks, and were finally forced from our position by the weight of overwhelming numbers. The men rallied when they were beyond the shower of musket-balls. That fight and Mechanicsville gained two days for the Army of the Potomac, when every hour was of inestimable value. Your correspondent has not put even an anonymous signature to his letter—perhaps a judicious omission. He ought, however, to remember, that in making up a case to puff a favorite at the expense of the army, he may prove too much.

Far be it from me to detract from the credit due to any man; yet these assertions are so positive in using my name, and, in my opinion, so important to the army, that it would be criminal in me to allow them to pass uncontradicted. As an act of justice, not only to myself but to the army, I ask you to publish this in your paper as conspicuously as that of your correspondent, so that those who have read his may have an opportunity to read mine also.

Your obedient servant,
GEO. W. MORELL, Brigadier-General.

AN EXCITING AFFAIR.

Attempt to Capture the Rebel Ram Arkansas.

Its Failure Through a Misunderstanding.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, July 30.

A special dispatch from Vicksburgh, dated the 23d, says:

"By agreement between Commodores DAVIS and and FARRAGUT an attempt was made yesterday to capture the *Arkansas*. The fleet from below was to engage the lower batteries, and the fleet above would engage the upper ones, while the gunboats *Essex* and *Queen* were in the meantime to attack the *Arkansas* and tow her out.

In consequence of a misunderstanding, only a few shells were fired from the mortars below, which, it is known, had no other effect than to divert the fire from the *Essex*. This vessel attempted to run into the *Arkansas* and jam her against the levee, but the latter swung round, and the *Essex* grazed her side. As she passed, she gave the rebel craft three eleven-inch shot from her bow guns. Upon finding herself unsupported, she dropped down the river.

The *Queen* coming to her aid, ran into the *Arkansas*, making her tremble from stem to stern. Recovering herself, the *Queen* ran on her again, but so forcibly as to strain her own works badly. Both then returned up the river.

During the engagement the *Essex* received several shots, and had one man killed and two wounded. The *Queen* was shot through several times.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, July 28, *via* CAIRO, Wednesday, July 30.

The Grenada *Appeal*, of the 24th, has a special from Vicksburgh, of the same date, stating that Commodore DAVIS and his gunboats has attacked the batteries and the ram *Arkansas*, and had been repulsed with the loss of five boats sunk and disabled. The dispatch is replete with the usual rebel bombast.

The *Appeal* of the 20th has a dispatch from Senatobia, dated the 25th, announcing the occupation of Cold Water by the Union troops. JEFF. THOMPSON had destroyed the bridge at Hudson to prevent a further advance.

A Dispatch Boat Captured and Destroyed by the Rebels.

CAIRO, Wednesday, July 30.

The steamer *Platte Valley*, from Memphis, brings the news of the capture of the dispatch boat *Sallie Wood* by the rebels, 150 miles above Vicksburgh. The rebels had a masked battery, and succeeded in hitting the steam-pipe, disabling her. They took quite a number of prisoners, and destroyed the boat. The *Queen of the West* was also fired into on her way up. Two or three were killed, and several wounded.

IMPORTANT FROM MEMPHIS.

Jeff. Thompson Endeavoring to Cross the Mississippi into Arkansas.

MEMPHIS, Sunday, July 27.

Passengers from Helena report that JEFF. THOMPSON was at Austin, yesterday, with a body of men, an ammunition train, and three or four field pieces, endeavoring to find transportation across into Arkansas. It is believed that he intends to stop and seize one of Gen. CURTIS' transports. A cavalry force was sent up from Helena, but failed to find the rebels, who had fled in different directions into the interior.

There has been no arrival from Vicksburgh. Some rebel batteries opposite Gaines' Landing are still obstructing the passage of boats. The obstructions will be removed in a few days, and communication reëstablished.

DOINGS OF THE GUERRILLAS.

Defeat of a Band of Them at Mount Sterling, Ky.

Russellville Reported to be in Their Possession.

Proclamation of Gov. Magoffin Convening the Kentucky Legislature.

Guerrilla Bands Entering Missouri from Arkansas.

THE GUERRILLAS IN KENTUCKY.

PARIS, Ky., Wednesday, July 30.

Yesterday, a party of over 300 guerrillas, from Boone County, under Col. BULLETT, demanded the surrender of Mount Sterling, Ky. This being refused, they attacked the place, but were repulsed by the Home Guards. During the retreat, the guerrillas were met by a party of the Eighth Kentucky Volunteers, under command of Maj. BRACHT, who drove them back toward the town, where they were again attacked by the Home Guards. The result was a complete stampede of the guerrillas, who lost all their horses, eight killed and forty-eight taken prisoners. The number wounded is not known. Our loss was three wounded.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, July 30.

Further particulars from the Mount Sterling affair have been received. Yesterday at sundown, 170 mounted guerrillas, mostly armed, and principally from Boone County, Ky., arrived at North Middleton. A Union man sent from there notified the inhabitants of Mount Sterling of the designs of these guerrillas to attack the latter place in the afternoon. Seven of these guerrillas went into Mount Sterling to demand its surrender. The Mount Sterling Home Guards, thirty strong, under Capt. EVANS, the Provost-Marshal, killed the whole seven. The remainder of the rebels coming up, were fired at from houses along the road. Six more were killed and twenty more badly wounded. The rebels retreated two miles, and came upon Major BROCAT, of the Eighteenth Kentucky, and Provost-Marshal of Lexington, advancing with one hundred of his regiment and thirty Home Guards from the neighborhood of Middletown, when they broke in confusion. Major BROCAT pursued, firing upon them, killing and wounding several, and capturing their horses, arms, &c., and taking some fifty prisoners. Twenty to fifty men were subsequently reported captured. Our loss was three Home Guards wounded, one fatally, and one of BROCHT'S regiment severely.

The *Express* newspaper has been suppressed, and its editor and publishers arrested, by order of Gen. BOYLE, on account of the general tone of the paper, which was calculated to aid the rebellion.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF RUSSELLVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, July 29.

It is reported that the guerrillas under Col. GANO, of MORGAN'S band, took possession of Russellville this afternoon, killing one or two of our Lieutenants, and badly wounding Captain MORROW, of the Kentucky Volunteers.

Other reports say that the collision between the guerrillas and Home Guards of Russellville took place either from mistake or otherwise.

A few hours after the rebel capture of Russellville a portion of a Federal regiment was due there, and probably arrived there and reinstated matters.

The telegraph line is working south to Nashville, but we can get no further intelligence from Russellville, which is on a branch line.

The theory is, that the rebels took away the telegraph operators before the arrival of our forces.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. MAGOFFIN.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, July 29.

Gov. MAGOFFIN'S proclamation of yesterday, calling the Kentucky Legislature to meet on the 14th of August, after remarking that the Military Board still claims the paramount military authority of the Commonwealth, and an unwillingness to resign the powers heretofore exercised by them, or to permit their exercise by him, continues as follows:

"A civil conflict is impending over us. I am without a soldier or a dollar to protect the lives, property and liberties of the people, or to enforce the laws. Daily appeals are being made to me, as the Governor of the State, to protect our citizens from marauding bands, and in the peaceful enjoyment of their property and rights under the Constitution. I am left without the power and means to afford relief, and I am consequently left no alternative but to appeal to you, their Representatives, in the hope that it will not be in vain. Any attempt on my part to organize a force for that purpose will certainly but precipitate the evil, and I therefore not unwillingly convene the General Assembly, that they may themselves determine the extent of the authority to be granted by them, and looking to the policy adopted in the State, and to the late action of Congress and the President touching Slavery, provide for the safety of our institutions and the peace and tranquillity of the Commonwealth."

THE GUERRILLAS IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 29.

Information has been received here that a large force of guerrillas have entered Missouri from Arkansas, and are now encamped near the State line in Howell and Texas Counties. They are represented to be commanded by a man named MCBRIDE, and include a number of gangs headed by COLEMAN, HAWTHORNE and others.

Many refugees from these counties and from Wright and other counties, have reached Rolla.

We are assured that our troops at Houston, Texas County, have been reinforced, and are sufficiently numerous to repress any invasion from MCBRIDE'S forces.

From a gentleman just arrived from Monroe City, in this State, we learn that at least three hundred men joined the force of the guerrilla POSTEA on Saturday. They were all from Monroe County.

Fifty persons fled from Hannibal on Friday night, fearing rebel depredators.

The most intense excitement prevails all over the counties bordering on the State line.

Hannibal is almost deserted. Many of its citizens have arrived in this city.

ROLLA, Mo., Tuesday, July 29.

At Stillville, on Saturday night, it was estimated that at least 1,500 mounted and armed men had crossed the State road, from Potosi to Jefferson, within ten miles of that place, for Dixie. About 1,500 have organized and put out from Salem and vicinity within the last three days. Within that time they have stampeded across the railroad in great numbers, between Rolla and Merrimac. They take horses, clothing, arms, ammunition and supplies of every kind they require everywhere they find them. A merchant was robbed of $100 and clothing and goods, and two fine horses. On Sunday night other horses were taken from the same vicinity. This species of property is openly demanded of owners, and forcibly taken.

Near Cuba, on Sunday night, a man was shot while defending his arms from seizure by bandits. Another had a rifle presented to his head, with orders to bring his best horse from the stable and present the same to JEFF. DAVIS.

Half way between Cuba and Leesburgh, as a train passed yesterday, there was drawn up within short rifle range, a large body of men, seemingly well equipped, and estimated at 100, all believed to be bound for PRICE'S army at Stillville. Secessionists were confident that MCBRIDE was within two days' march of that place.

MEXICO, Mo., Wednesday, July 30.

From an officer just in from the field, I get the following reliable account of the fight at Moore's Mills, 12 miles east of Fulton, Monday afternoon. Our forces, under Col. GUIVAR, was about 700. The rebel force was believed to be 800 or 900. Our loss was 10 killed and 30 wounded. The rebels left 52 dead on the field, and had about 100 wounded. The fight lasted three hours, when the rebels fled in great confusion. PORTER went east and COOK went west.

A SCARE AT NORFOLK.

Expected Visit from the Merrimac No. 2 and the Rebel Ram Fitting out at Richmond, &c.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 30.

The *Mount Washington* arrived at the Navy-yard at an early hour this morning.

Capt. GERMAIN says there is a rumor in Norfolk, which is believed by some that the *Merrimac No. 2*, and a new ram which the rebels have at Richmond, intend to run through our fleet in the James River, and attack the *Minnesota* and other vessels at Norfolk, and take the City.

It is also said, and it is believed by the Unionists, that the Secessionists there have a full supply of arms in their houses, and that they are ready to strike a blow simultaneously with the approach of the rebel steamers.

On the way up quite an unusual number of boats were seen on the bay crossing either way, which Capt. GERMAIN thinks are in the employ of the rebels' and is of the opinion as most of our gunboats are elsewhere employed, that the secessionists in Lower Maryland, and Eastern Virginia are in constant communication with each other by this means.

THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

Arrest of all the Male Inhabitants of Luray—Gen. Pope's Orders Being Carried Out.

WARRENTON, Va., Wednesday, July 30.

Col. LLOYD, of the Sixth Ohio Cavalry, commanding at Luray, yesterday, in pursuance of Gen. POPE'S order, arrested all the male inhabitants of the town, and lodged them in the Court-house, preparatory to administering the oath of allegiance. This course is rendered imperatively necessary, from the fact that several left their houses, and it is supposed, to join the guerrillas, who infest the west side of the South Fork, and in one instance captured the river pickets. A prominent secession farmer and his son, residing near Little Washington, left here yesterday for the mountains, taking horses, equipments and arms. Last night our pickets fired on two guerrillas in that vicinity, supposed to be the farmer and son.

All was quiet at Culpepper at last advices.

REBEL MOVEMENTS AT RICHMOND.

WASHINGTON, Va., Wednesday, July 30.

There is a report here, through contraband sources, to the effect that large bodies of rebel troops are crossing the James River southward. The contrabands say they are evacuating Richmond.

Arrival of Released Prisoners at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 30.

The steamer *Daniel Webster*, with 129 released sick and wounded prisoners, arrived to-day. She left City Point Monday morning, and Fortress Monroe at 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. There were nine deaths on the voyage. WM. H. RADLEY, of the First Michigan, died before leaving Harrison's Landing, and was buried there. MICHAEL FRITZ, of the Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania, DAVID HAISS, of the One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania, CHARLES H. BAILEY, of the Fifth New-Hampshire, RICHARD FRANK, of the Thirty-seventh New-York, and two others names unknown, were buried at Fortress Monroe, as well as two others, names unknown, after leaving the fortress. The *Webster* also has on board 38 others, brought down by the *Louisiana*.

The steamer *Commodore*, with 200 wounded and sick paroled prisoners, also arrived to-day. They are mostly Pennsylvanians.

The following is a list of the prisoners per *Daniel Webster*. The Pennsylvanians are omitted:

NEW-YORK REGIMENTS.

Surgeon Alonzo Churchill, 14th.	James Mitchell, 1st Berdan.
James Hawley, 3d.	Freeman Snow, 37th.
Sergt. C. W. Clark, 67th.	Philip Stryker, 12th
Albert Jones, 67th.	Charles F. Rand, 12th.
George Norton, 26th.	Sergt. E. P. Richards, 12th.
John P. Phillips, 37th.	Act. Assist. Surgeon Chas. Gordon, 96th.
A. C. Morgan, 5th.	Hanson Thompson, 72d.
O. Munson, 1st.	Assist. Surgeon Henry Raymond, 44th.
Wm. F. Gardner, 44th.	G. W. Bradford, 16th.
Franklin Randall, 5th.	John M. Bobee, 18th.
Wm. B. Robertson, 27th.	John Booth, 44th.
Judson H. West, 31th.	Ludlam Cornell, 8th.
Charles McCarthy, 1st.	Wm. Atlees, 33d.
Henry Fraser, 27th.	Maynard Smith, 1st.
Henry A. Harding, 27th.	John P. Jenkins, 61st.
Diebold Bichel, 58th.	Mortimer M. Dawn, 12th.
Solomon Wiler, 1st.	Rich. Frank, 37th.
James F. Baker, 42d.	H. R. Durkee, 16th.
Thomas Hewison, 61st.	John McCue, 63d.
James Lickland, 67th.	John O'Hallerin, 62d.
Wm. H. Linkudder, 18th.	George Skinner, 45d.
Thos. E. Daer, 1st.	Joseph Meeks, 5th.
Patrick O'Flaherty, 63d.	Chas. Lodge, 5th Exc., A. A. S.
Chas. H. Bailey, 5th.	

NEW-JERSEY REGIMENTS.

John S. Gulic, 7th.	James H. Brewin, 3d.
Lieut. James P. Lorts, 3d.	John Vandewater, 4th.
Joseph Lipp, 4th.	Wm. Dorman, 3d.
John H. Lester, 1st.	James Baptist, 1st.
Israel Climer, 5th.	John Trainer, 4th.
Robert Tompkins, 4th.	John A. Sharp, 3d.
John Rue, 9th.	Henry Adler, 9th.
P. Leonard, 4th.	

REGULARS.

Lieut. H. F. Schell, U. S. A.	Elias J. Marsh, Surgeon.
Capt. Jas. H. Schofield, Gen. Newton's Staff.	Edward G. Wagner, 2d Inf.
Lieut. W. W. Lyon, 14th Inf.	John P. Wagner, 12th Inf.
A. T. Rummell, 1st Chass.	Sergt. Geo. Ogletree, 12th Inf.
Jno. S. Van Gordon, 14th Inf.	Sergt. Thos. Barritt, 5th Cav.
Michael Conroy, 6th Inf.	Patrick Fallen, 11th Inf.
Wm. Howser, 5th Cavalry.	H. H. Lamb, 11th Infantry.
Francis Judge, 1st Cavalry.	Samuel Clark, 14th Inf.
B. Finley, 2d Infantry.	Jno. Phillip, 12th Infantry.
	Edward Dolan, 5th Cavalry.

MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENTS.

Sergt. Daniel Ford, 8th.	George L. Tenak, 19th.
Michael McGee, 19th.	Thomas Boardman, 22d.
Wm. Fayland, 9th.	Wm. Quinn, 22d.
Francis H. Smith, 19th.	Michael Welsh, 18th.
George A. Lawin, 22d.	Michael Kelly, 22d.
Edward Powers, 19th.	George Stephen, 19th.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. P. Bundey, 3d Michigan.	Wm. C. Watson, 4th Mich.
G. Benedict, 3d Conn. Art'y.	George W. Silver, 6th Vt.
Lieut. P. Harwood, 3d Conn. Artillery.	Assist. Surg. E. Middleton.
D. Shepard, 3d Conn. Art'y.	Harrison Lyons, 1st Minn.
M. D. Wyman, 5th Vermont.	John Smith, 10th Vermont.
Wm. Church, 5th Vermont.	John Chilbot, 5th Vermont.
Corp. H. Huckins, 6th Me.	David Story, 8th Vermont.
Joseph Stevens, 4th Mich.	Wm. H. Radley, 1st Mich.
Egbert Lyon, 1st Michigan.	Gilbert B. Coney, 16th Mich.
Burah Merrill, 1st Wis.	Warren Hatham, 16th Mich.
	Thos. Underwood, 1st Mich.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALASIAN.

The War in the British Parliament.

A Resolution in the House of Commons to Mediate in the American Quarrel.

It is Withdrawn at the Request of Government.

DECLINE OF CONSOLS.

Birth of an Heir to Prince Napoleon Jerome.

Spain Preparing to Recognize Italy.

Gloomy Accounts from the French Army in Mexico.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

The Cunard screw steamship *Australasian*, which left Liverpool at 1 P. M. on the 19th, and Queenstown on the 20th July, arrived here yesterday morning.

The *Glasgow* arrived at Queenstown, and the *Bremen* at Southampton on the evening of the 17th July.

The *Arabia* reached Queenstown at 9½ o'clock on the evening of the 18th.

FALSE NEWS FROM AMERICA.

Much excitement was caused on Friday, the 18th, by telegrams from Queenstown, to the effect that private advices had reached them by the steamer *Glasgow*, announcing that MCCLELLAN had proposed that his army, which was retreating to Fortress Monroe, should surrender, upon conditions, to the victorious Confederates, but that the Southern Commanders had refused to grant any terms. It was added that MCCLELLAN himself had taken refuge on board the gunboat *Galena*, and that sundry National Generals and divisions had been captured by the Confederates, who had interposed part of their forces between the National army and Fortress Monroe. Notwithstanding that this so-called news was false upon its very face—advices two days later than the *Glasgow's* having previously been received by the *Jura*—it obtained much credence and exerted considerable influence, particularly in Liverpool, where the cotton market was for the moment paralyzed, and American was quoted ½d. lower. At Manchester, also, trade was brought to a standstill; and in London the story led to an advance in some of the leading railroad securities. The event furnished a good illustration of how easily the English public could be gulled, for nine out of ten, even among the intelligent mercantile classes, placed more or less faith in the *canard*. The arrival of the *Arabia*, on Friday night, of course set the question at rest.

It was reported in London that the Confederates had intimated to the English *Chargé d'Affaires* at Washington that any offer of mediation by England would meet with respectful attention.

Some of the English journals indulge in pretty severe strictures upon the Orleans Princes who have just retired from the Federal army. The *Morning Post* says they committed a political blunder in joining the army; that there was not much chivalry in the enterprise, for they took the side of the stronger, and have now sheathed the sword in the hour of disaster. Other papers write in a similar strain. "A Friend of the Orleans Family," however, writes to the *Times* in their defence. He says that the Princes never had any intention of serving till the end of the war; that they had made their arrangements to quit before the late retreat, and that the health of the Duc DE CHARTRES rendered any further delay most imprudent.

The European Courts are officially advised of the conclusion of a Convention between England and Paraguay, whereby all the long-pending difficulties have received an amicable solution.

The increasing distress in the cotton manufacturing districts was claiming more and more attention. A meeting of noblemen and gentlemen connected with the districts was to be held at the Earl of Ellesmere's residence, in London, on the day that the *Australasian* left Liverpool—the design being to raise a subscription for the relief of the distress. Earl DERBY was expected to take part in the proceedings. It was also stated that the Bishop of London would soon issue a pastoral letter to the clergy of his diocese, requesting them to make collections on a given day toward the relief of the sufferers.

The Corporation of the City of London had given a ball and concert on a magnificent scale at the Guildhall, in honor of the International Exhibition. Upwards of 3,000 guests were invited, including all the distinguished foreigners then in London. The United States Minister and numerous American citizens were present.

The *Moniteur* had published a meagre and rather gloomy dispatch from Gen. LORENCEZ, as to his position in Mexico down to the 11th June. The General claims that his communication with Vera Cruz had been reëstablished, but he had received warning that he was to be attacked on the following day by Gen. ZARAGOSA, at the head of 10,000 men. The dispatch is said to have added to the apprehension felt in Paris. On the Bourse the funds fell 1 per cent. from no other apparent cause.

The *Moniteur* announces that M. ROUHER would fulfill the duties of Minister of the Interior during the absence of M. PERSIGNY.

The Princess CLOTILDE (wife of Prince NAPOLEON) was safely delivered of a son on the 18th.

The Paris *Pays* says the departure of Gen. FOREY for Mexico appears to be postponed.

The *Patrie* says the United States Government has offered to purchase the province of Sonora for $6,000,000.

The Paris Bourse was dull—closing on the 18th at 68.35 for Rentes.

GARIBALDI had left Palermo for Trapani.

A popular demonstration took place at Venice on receipt of news of the recognition of Italy by Russia. The authorities were uneasy at the attitude of the population.

In the Italian Chamber of Deputies, on the 18th, Gen. DURANDO announced the official recognition of the Kingdom of Italy by Prussia. He stated that on the 21st the King of Prussia would

receive an Ambassador notifying the proclamation of the kingdom.

The King of Sweden arrived at Elsinore on the 17th, *en route* for Copenhegen, to visit the King of Denmark. His reception was most cordial.

The Austrian Budget for 1863 is published. The estimated expenditure is stated at 362,500,000 florins, and the income at 304,300,000. It is proposed to cover the deficit by the receipts from the lottery of 1860 and by increased taxes. The requirements for the military service are estimated at 20,000,000 florins, being a reduction on previous demands.

The *Journal des Debats* says that a proposal to recognize the Kingdom of Italy had been discussed in the Council of Spanish Ministers, and favorably received.

Rev. W. Meriam, an American missionary at Philippopole, had been murdered by brigands on his way from Constantinople.

Three thousand houses had been destroyed by fire at Pern.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

The Civil War in America.

Mr. Clay rose, and said he wished to make an appeal to the honorable member for Sunderland not to bring forward his motion on this subject. (Hear, hear.) It was true that a discussion such as the honorable member wished to provoke might at the right time be productive of very great good; but unless the time were admirably chosen—and it did not appear that the present was the proper moment—it would be productive of very considerable mischief. (Hear, hear.) The special grounds on which he ventured to make this appeal was the currency of a rumor as to the success of the Confederates, which, without having any strong confirmation—

Mr. A. Mills rose to order, conceiving that it was irregular for the honorable member to address the House when no motion was before it.

The Speaker observed that the honorable member ought to confine his question to the narrowest limits. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Clay would simply say ["Order, order,"] that on the truth or falseness of that rumor depended in a great measure, of course, ["Order, order."]—

The Speaker said that the honorable member should simply ask his question.

Mr. Clay believed that he should put himself in order by now moving the adjournment of the House. The reason which induced him to appeal to the honorable member for Sunderland to postpone his motion was the currency of the rumor he had alluded to, and the truth or incorrectness of which must in a very short time become known. The matter would then be ripe for discussion. He would not now make any observations as to the substance of the honorable member's motion, but if the honorable gentleman had any Southern prejudices, he needed not to object to the delay of the discussion, for his friends at present appeared to be working out their own independence as fast as they could, and that independence would be all the firmer if it were entirely of their own achievement. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. J. Ewart seconded the appeal just made. He believed the discussion of the question would be most injudicious and mischievous. (Hear, hear.) He earnestly entreated his honorable friend not to persevere with his motion. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Scully quite agreed that it would be right not to persevere with the discussion of this question, but as the adjournment had been moved, he wished to ask the Secretary for Ireland [laughter] why he opposed his motion for a return, of which he had given notice, with respect to the operation of the Peace Proclamation Act in Ireland. [Laughter.]

Sir R. Peel said that if the honorable and learned member for Cork would put his motion in the form which he had suggested, he would offer no opposition to it.

Mr. Lindsay said that, apart from any telegram which might have been received from America, the House had sufficient information to enable it to deal with the question as he had put it on the paper. [Hear, hear.] Therefore, considering how deeply the people of this country were affected by the war in America, and seeing that the House would shortly adjourn for the recess, he did not think he should be performing his duty to his constituents by again postponing the motion of which he had given notice. [Cheers.]

Upon the motion for going into Committee of Supply,

Mr. Lindsay (Liberal) rose pursuant to notice, and said he wished to call the attention of the House to a matter of great importance—the unhappy war which now raged in the United States. In doing so he felt assured that an expression of opinion on the part of House on the subject would have an effect contrary to that which some of his honorable friends near him seemed to apprehend. He might add that, in the course of the observations which he was about to make, he would not say one word with reference to the sinking of the stone fleet at Charleston, or the proclamations which had been recently issued by the Federal Generals, but would, on the contrary, confine himself as strictly as possible to the terms of the motion which he had placed on the paper. He begged leave to move, "That, in the opinion of this House, the States which have seceded from the Union of the Republic of the United States have so long maintained themselves under a separate and established Government, and have given such proof of their determination and ability to support their independence, that the propriety of offering mediation, with the view of terminating hostilities between the contending parties, is worthy of the serious and immediate attention of Her Majesty's Government." *He meant to leave out the latter part of the resolution of which he had given notice*; but he trusted the other portion of it would receive the sanction of the House. He thought the Confederate States had shown their determination and ability to support their independence. There could be no difference of opinion on that point; but there might be a difference of opinion as to the propriety of our mediation. He would first address himself to the origin of the fearful war now raging on the other side of the Atlantic; he would then touch on the causes of that war; he would then refer to its effects; next he would show that, as he conceived, *the end of that war must be separation*; and, lastly, he would endeavor to show *how humanity and our own interests demanded that a stop should be put to that war.* The honorable gentleman then alluded to the compact formed between the different independent States of the Union for their mutual convenience, the area covered by their territory, and the aggregate population. The trade of the country in 1860 amounted to $350,000,000. Many people were under the impression that disunion was the impulse of the moment. It was not so. It had been working for more than a quarter of a century. The Southern States were dissatisfied with the Union, and had been protesting against the oppressive taxation of the North.

[Mr. Lindsay here recited elaborately the events previous to and accompanying secession.]

As to the causes of the civil war, *the suppression of Slavery had very little to do with it.* If it had, perhaps the people of the North would have received more sympathy from the people of this country. During the last Presidential election, the word Slavery was used as a mere political cry for party purposes. In his inaugural address President Lincoln declared, "I have no intention to interfere, directly or indirectly, in the question of Slavery where it exists. I do not think I have the right to do so legally, and I am by no means inclined to do it." Such was the policy of Mr. Lincoln and the majority of his Cabinet, and they had acted upon it.

In the North there was not, perhaps, one person out of ten who desired to see it abolished. They should view this question not merely as benevolent, but as practical men. The slaves in the South represented a property estimated at £500,000,000 sterling, and where was the compensation money to come from, if they were to be emancipated all at once? Each of the thirty-four States sent two members to the Senate, the smallest State sending two as well as the largest. On the other hand, the number of members returned from each State to the Lower House was entirely regulated by population. The ratio of population had been changed. In 1790, shortly after the Constitution was framed, there was one Representative to every 33,000 persons, while in 1850 there was one to every 93,420. For many years past the tide of emigration had set to the Northern and Western States. Thus, in consequence of numbers being the measure of representation in the Lower House, year by year the wealth, the intelligence, and toe commerce of the Southern States had been slowly losing their influence in that assembly. Between 1800 and 1850 the North had gained thirty-one Representatives, and the South had lost four. The people of the South thus felt that they were saddled with taxation, in the levying of which practically they had no voice. The interests of the North and of the South were diametrically opposite. The South was purely an agricultural country, and its interest was perfect free-trade. The supposed interests of the North were in the direction of protection. As the population of the North increased those States began to obtain an ascendancy in Congress, and then for the first time in 1824, a protective tariff was introduced. In 1828 that tariff was rendered more stringent. As far back as 1833 South Carolina protested against the tariff, and gave notice of her intention to withdraw from the Union. She was induced to remain upon a promise that the tariff should be relaxed; but that promise was not kept, and in 1846 it was made still heavier. In addition to that the Morill Tariff had since increased the duties upon imports to no enormous extent. *The real causes of the present disruption were taxation without representation, and taxation levied not for the purposes of all the States, but for the benefit of particular States.* A very large proportion of the cotton grown in the Southern States found its way to this country, and the stoppage of the supply had created intense sofferting here. By the last accounts it appeared that the poor-rate at Preston was 18s. in the pound. At Blackburn there were about 15,000 persons receiving relief, at Preston close upon 12,000, and about 17,000 claimants upon the Relief Fund. The English people were patient and bore their trials quietly, *but their patience and endurance must not be tried too far.* [Hear, hear.] He believed that the distress was greater than appeared from the accounts in the newspapers; but the people knew what was the cause of their sufferings; they believed that the fighting in America could only result in the ocasionent separation of the North and South, *and they looked to that House to express an opinion, and to try whether by mediation or some representation to the contending Powers, they might not be induced to reflect, if not upon the injury they were doing to themselves, at least upon the serious injury they were inflicting upon the people of this country. What was to be the end of the war?* No one could seriously believe that the South would ever be brought back into the Union. In March last, the Confederate Congress solemnly declared the unalterable determination of the people of the Confederate States to suffer all the calamities of a protracted war, but under no circumstances would they again enter into union with those who had invaded their soil and butchered their people. Even if the North could overcome the armies of the South, there would be an amount of passive resistance, such as was the case in New-Orleans, which it would be impossible to overcome. Such was the unanimous feeling throughout the Confederate States. It was said at one time, "Only let the Union flag be hoisted in any part of the South, and you will see the people rally round it." But the Union flag had been hoisted at New-Orleans and at Beaufort, where an attempt was made to open up a trade, and the people would have nothing to do with it. [Hear, hear.] *Reunion was hopeless; and if we had arrived at that conclusion, then it behooved England, in concert, he hoped, with the great Powers of Europe, to offer mediation.* He had but one opinion as to this war from the beginning. In proof of which he would read a letter which he wrote when the war broke out, and which had been extensively circulated in the Northern States. The honorable gentleman then read the letter, and proceeded thus: Independent of his wish to see an end put to the war and the distress in this country brought to a close, he desired to see the South separated from the North in the interest of this country. *They all knew that the South would enter into free trade relations with us, and, politically, we had been put to constant trouble and subjected to constant threats from the United States.* [Hear.] Was it really the case that the offer of mediation would be scouted by the North? Men of position, properly, and intelligence dared not express an opinion there, because mob law reigned supreme. In proof of how earnestly the mediation of England was desired by the better class of American citizens, he would read part of a letter which he had received from New-York only to-day, and which was dated July 4. The writer said:

"Will England hesitate any longer to offer mediation? Why, if she had in the first month of the war forcibly interfered, no greater ill-feeling could have been shown towards her than has been shown under her magnanimous forbearance. Nor need a war be feared if you recognize the South, etc., etc. * * * *We await her action in dismay.*" [Hear, hear.] Such were the sentiments of the people, and he believed the Government of Washington, seeing the hopeless fix they have got into, would be glad to have some excuse for discontinuing the war. He had received another letter from Brunswick, in the State of Maine, dated also on the 4th of this month, in which the writer, a man of strong Union feeling, said he saw now the war was hopeless, and he trusted the Powers of Europe would offer mediation. *Would Foreign Powers go with us in this matter? He thought there could be no doubt of it.* The Emperor of the French, whose people were suffering from the stoppage of their cotton supplies, *was known to be favorable.* All that he asked was that the Government, in concert with Foreign Powers, should offer mediation. The South, he believed, would be willing to accept it—of course, on the basis of separation; and *even the North, he thought, would not be unwilling.* Seeing how our people were suffering from this fratricidal war, he trusted that Her Majesty's Government, either alone or in concert with other great Powers, would use their best efforts to put an end to the terrible struggle which was now raging in America. [Hear, hear.] It appeared strange and unaccountable that Her Majesty's Government had taken no steps in that direction. It was clear that the South could not be conquered, and it was still more clear that it could never be brought back again into the Union. He therefore submitted that the time had arrived when the Southern States ought to be received into the family of nations, and he begged to move [the resolution, see above.]

Mr. Taylor (Conservative) said he was not permitted by the rules of the House to move another amendment upon the question that the Speaker leave the Chair, but he hoped the House would allow him to give the reason why, in his opinion, the amendment of the honorable gentleman *should be negatived.* The amendment has been before the House for some time, and there seemed some probability that the session would close without its being formally moved. And now that it had been moved he ventured to say that *it was not of an auspicious moment.* [Cheers.] There was a saying, not very reverential, that Providence fought on the side of the strongest battalions, and 20,000,000 of the North were not likely to be put down by 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 of the South, encumbered by 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 slaves. [Hear, hear.] He regretted that the honorable gentleman had not accepted the advice to withdraw a motion which was without any possible advantage, and without any possible object except adding to the irritation and bitterness felt with regard to our position upon this question. The honorable gentleman said that, from reading the papers, he was inclined to think those feelings could not be worse. But he differed from him; and, although he admitted that exaggerated and mistaken opinions prevailed in the North, *there was a great deal of ground for their bitterness and irritation.* (Loud and repeated cries of "No.") America had a right to expect that, with our Anti-Slavery opinions, we should have looked with calmer eyes upon the struggle between the North and South. A certain portion, and a not uninfluential portion, of the English Press *had dealt anything but fairly with the Northern States.* He hardly knew whether upon the merits or demerits of the Northern Government this portion of the Press was the most bitter. The censure was diverse and inconsistent. First, it was said to be ridiculous for a republic to attempt to go to war, and that it could not have that individuality of power necessary to enable it to strike a blow with effect; but when the Northern States showed that they would put down faction, and even give up individual liberty and the liberty of the Press, [hear,] they were called tyrannical and dictatorial. One day they were told that they could not carry on the war because they could not raise the money, and the next they were told that they were extravagant and thriftless in their expenditure. [Hear, hear.] They were denounced because they did not pass tax bills to raise revenue, and when the tax bills were passed, and the tariff increased, they were blamed for their bad policy. [Hear, hear.] They were denounced as hypocritical for professing to fight for the slaves, and yet as soon as they had shown distinctly the direction of their wishes by prohibiting Slavery in the central State of Columbia, they were told that they were not dealing justly with the State rights of the South. The amendment they were now discussing had been once or twice changed, and each time it was more diluted than before; *but, no doubt, the honorable gentleman meant, by mediation, recognition of the South—[hear, hear]—and intervention in the North.* ["No! no!"] *Intervention was only a longer word for war.* Never was so tremendous an issue so easily, so lightly, and with so slight a recognition of its importance, raised, as had been this issue by the honorable member. [Hear.] It would be a fratricidal war, almost as truly as that which was being fought between the South and North—a war which would strike terror into all the friends of progress and liberty, and be rejoiced at by all who were their foes. [Cheers.] *He denied that the working classes of this country entertained the opinions which the honorable gentlemen imputed to them.* At a meeting at Blackburn a resolution in the opposite sense was carried by the working men almost unanimously. [Hear, hear.] He thought the attitude of the working classes in Lancashire one of the finest character ever exhibited in the history of this country. [Hear.] It was said that the Northern Americans cared nothing about Slavery, and that the present war did not originate out of any feeling on that subject. This was true, [hear,] *but the issue depending on it was not the less Slavery or no Slavery.* [Hear, hear.] * * * Under these circumstances, he thought that intervention would be simply useless. If, by their own power, or by assistance from this country, the Southerners should be made independent, there would then be merely an armed truce, and each side would wait for a favorable moment for renewing the war. *The question was one in which this country had no right to interfere*, and it appeared to be an inconsistency that a nation, which had spent millions to emancipate her own slaves, should be discussing in Parliament whether an endeavor should not be made to establish the independence of a set of States based solely on the principle of human servitude. In conclusion he expressed a hope that the motion of the honorable member for Sunderland, *which, if successful, would do no credit to England, and could not but be considered an insult by America, would be met by an indignant and almost unanimous rejection.* [Hear.]

Lord A. Vane Tempest (Conservative) *supported the motion.* He considered that the restoration of the Union was impossible, but if it was, it would confirm Slavery, which separation would ameliorate, for the chief impediment to it was the fanaticism of the Northern Abolitionists. He believed that the universal spirit of liberty which pervaded the Southern States, would enable them to repel all the efforts of the North to subdue them, and expressed his astonishment that those who professed to abhor Slavery could desire to see five millions of people reduced to a subjection which they detested, and would perish before they submitted to. After all our neutrality, the Northern States hated us more bitterly than ever, and it was our duty and interest, on the grounds of humanity, to cultivate the alliance of the South. It had always been the policy of this country to recognize the *de facto* Government. We had recognized the rights of all nations to remodel their internal institutions. We had done so in the case of the South American colonies, of Spain, of Greece, and other countries, *and we were bound by every consideration to treat in the same manner and recognize the Southern States of America.*

Mr. W. E. Forster (Liberal) wished the question to be considered merely from an English point of view. No one felt more acutely than himself the evils which the war in America had inflicted, not only on that country, but on England. *If he thought that any good would result by adopting the course proposed by the honorable member for Sunderland*, or the more vigorous one suggested by the noble Lord, *no sentimental feelings would prevent him from agreeing to it.* But it was because he was convinced that the motion, and still more the manner in which it had been supported by the noble Lord, was not likely to stay the war, but *rather to aggravate and prolong it, and drag us into it, that he must oppose the motion, and hope that the Government, the House of Commons and the country would persevere in the policy of non-intervention.* [Hear, hear.] Although the resolution had been often altered, it was difficult to know its real meaning. When the honorable gentleman first stated his intention to bring the question before the House he left the peculiar object which he had in view entirely indefinite. First the honorable gentleman so framed his resolution that it recognized the Confederate States as an independent nation. Next he altered it so that it implied a recognition and also a mediation, and it contained still stronger words, namely, "or otherwise," thus hinting that a forcible interference might be resorted to. Again he changed the form of his resolution by introducing the words, "this House will cordially support Her Majesty in any measure she may consider right to adopt, in concert with other Powers, to put an end to the civil war in America." The fourth addition which he made to his resolution was the introduction of the words, "this object," which left it doubtful whether a forcible termination of hostilities, or a friendly mediation was meant. He (Mr. W. E. Forster) was informed that the honorable gentleman had now dropped this last part of his motion, and, therefore, he should hardly have thought it necessary to make any remarks but for the gloss put upon the motion by the honorable gentleman himself, and by the noble lord who supported him. What did the House mean by entertaining this question? Was a friendly mediation or a forcible intervention meant? Suppose a purely friendly mediation was meant, how ought they to set to work to accomplish that object? *If a friendly mediation was the only thing they were to aim at, in the present relations between America and this country, the less that was publicly said about that matter the better.* [Cheers.] Was there any one in England, or in the world, that would not be delighted if a stop were put to the war by a friendly mediation? But friendly mediation would require that the mediators should be considered as friends by both belligerents. Undoobtedly the men of the South were fighting in order to make themselves an independent nation, and destroy the Union; and, on the other hand, the Federalists, or men of the North, were fighting in order to prevent that independence and preserve the Union. How was peace possible? Only in this way—either the men of the South should, upon certain conditions, return to the Union, or the men of the North should, upon certain conditions, allow them to leave. Neither of them were willing to submit to dictation. *If we were in their position, we, being a high-spirited people, should treat any offer of mediation accompanied by a threat, as an insult.* [Hear, hear.] Suppose any such offer had been made to us by another nation during the Indian mutiny, we should have rejected it with scorn. The honorable gentleman could not have suggested a more certain mode of defeating an attempt at mediation than by accompanying the offer with a threat, especially at this juncture, when news had arrived of a reverse sustained by the men of the North. (Cheers.) If any of the disturbances in Ireland in past times had led to such a struggle as is now going on between the North and South, did they think that the people of England, whatever might be the opinion of the rest of the world, would listen for a moment to dictation on the subject? [Hear, hear.] Persons might say that this war is suicidal, foolish, and wicked, and that they should simply consider how they could put a stop to it. [Hear, hear.] It was all very well to have such opinions; but these are not the opinions of the enormous and overwhelming majority of the twenty millions of people in the North,—[Hear, hear,]—and he would venture to say these would not be the opinions of Englishmen if they were in the same position. (Hear, hear.) It was announced that 300,000 men were asked for by President Lincoln, and he could not help thinking that there would be more difficulty in getting those 300,000 men than had been previously experienced; *but if they wished to supply President Lincoln with those 300,000 men, let them send out by this mail an announcement that England, in conjunction with other Powers, threatened to interfere.* [Hear, hear.] * * * He was not saying that the South was wrong, or that the North was right; but he believed that Slavery was the cause of their misunderstanding. [Hear, hear.] He believed it was now generally acknowledged that Slavery was the cause of the war. (No, no.) It was universally acknowledged in America. [*An honorable Member—The tariff.*] The tariff was not mentioned in the declaration of independence of South Carolina. [Hear, hear.] He most fully believed that Slavery was the cause of the war, and that the war would cease the end of Slavery. [Hear, hear.] He did not say how it would be done, but he would say that an end would be put to this system, which really did much more harm to the whites than to the blacks. [Hear, hear.] Let this country keep free from responsibility, and decline to interfere in any way. What would be the consequence of their interfering? There seemed to be a great dislike on the part of the North to make use of this Slavery question. He did not say they were not inconsistent, but there was a feeling displayed by them that was not to be sneered at. They were loth to add to the struggle a servile war, and that accounted for much of what was called their inconsistency. [Hear, hear.] But let England interfere, and they would throw the responsibility on them. [Hear, hear.] *Six months after they interfered, the able-bodied negro slaves would be negro sepoys in the Northern army, instead of producing cotton in the South.* [Hear, hear.] He thanked the Government for persevering in their policy of non-intervention, and earnestly hoped they would continue to pursue that policy. [Hear, hear.] Gentlemen on both sides, however much they differed on other questions from the Government, might safely leave this matter to their discretion. [Hear, hear.] If he could, he would move an amendment; as he could not do so, he should negative the proposition of his honorable friend the member for Sunderland. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. Whitesides (Conservative) was willing to admit that the question on which the House was invited to pass an opinion was one which must be treated with great delicacy, but that was no reason why the House of Commons should not discuss it. He could not go so far as to say the South were wrong, or the North right, but he did believe that not Slavery, but conquest, was the cause of the war. The conflicting interests of the North and South rendered the desire of the latter to secede extremely profitable, but that was not the question. *The South had seceded for reasons which were perfectly justifiable.* It had established and maintained a *de facto* Government, and it had been the practice of this Government to recognise *de facto* Governments. In less than twelve months a Whig Government, because it had suited its purpose, had recognized Belgium, and it would not do to say that the civil war was still raging in America, for the Hollanders were on the point of subduing the brave Belgians, and we did more than recognize that kingdom. In strict conformity with our practice and international law, Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning recognized Greece and the Spanish colonies in America, and they were supported by Sir James Mackintosh, that that recognition was not inconsistent, but in accordance with a strict neutrality. The United States recognized the Spanish Republic some time before England did, because, as alleged, their interests, of which they were the safe judges, dictated it, and they also fiercely threatened any Power that should presume to assist Spain. *The Federal Government was not therefore entitled to resent a recognition of the Confederate States, which he contended precedent, practice, international law, and every political and commercial interest required at our hands in a spirit, not of intervention, but of impartial neutrality.*

Mr. Gregory (Conservative) reminded the House that just four months previously, a prophet had risen in another place, and declared how and when the war was to end. That prophet was the noble lord, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and he not only fixed the period at which the war would be terminated, but described the basis on which peace would be concluded, the principle of which was, the reconstruction of the Union. He was not surprised that such a prophecy should have been made at that period, *because Mr. Thurlow Weed had just come over to England and had interviews with different members, and the burden of his representations was, "Give us ninety days, and within that period the war will be terminated."* What the North had all along said was, that if they were let alone for a year, they would not subjugate the Southern States, but penetrate into the South and evoke the hearty Union sentiment which was latent in the country. * * * * *Since the commencement of the war, Union sentiment had been hunted with the pertinacity with which a fox was hunted in the Quorn country, but it had never been found.* This war was originally described by the noble lord, the Foreign Secretary, as a war on the one side for empire, and on the other for independence. It was still on the one side a war of independence, *but on the other it is a war of revenge, and in that blind desperation every other consideration has been lost sight of—natural honor, national solvency, national decency, and national humanity.* He did not quarrel with the North for striving to regain the South, if they really believed that a Union feeling existed there, but having been through every one of the Southern States in the year 1860, he had ascertained that the whole heart and spirit of the South was bent upon separation; that they were prepared to take the first opportunity to carry it out; and that the desire for it was not simply the desire of a few intriguers, but pervaded the whole atmosphere of the country. [Hear, hear.] It might be justly said that humanity began at home. In Lancashire our countrymen were suffering from what was even more harrowing than actual privation, and that was the humiliation of having to rely, not on their own honest industry, but on the alms of others. The only source of relief was a supply of cotton. We could not obtain an adequate supply from India, but there were 3,000,000 bales waiting to come to us from America. We had the assurance, also, that if we interposed our action would not be isolated. *France was notoriously most anxious to join in an endeavor to stop the war.* That desire arose, not because she was likely to suffer as much as ourselves from the want of cotton, but because in any distress the manufacturers looked to the Government for help, and that responsibility involved a danger which might shake the throne. It was well known in France that no cotton worth speaking of would come from America this year, and that for their supply during the next two or three years, if it did not cross the Atlantic, they would have to go on their bended knees to us. But what was the practice of the American Government itself in similar circumstances? Mr. Buchanan, in his dieoatch to Mr. Ross in regard to the recognition of the French Republic, said, "It is the duty of the United States Government always to be the first to recognize a new Government." In illustration of the anxiety of the States to recognize *de facto* Governments, Mr. Buchanan exultingly stated that the Pope, the Emperor Nicholas, and President Jackson were the only authorities on earth who recognized Don Miguel. [Hear, hear.]

[Mr. Gregory then went on to review the action of the United States Government in the recognition of Hungary, South American Republics, etc.]

And what had been the conduct of the Confederate Government since it became what he might call independent? It had fulfilled the pledge which Mr. Davis had given as to its policy. It had thrown open the Mississippi, it had repealed the navigation laws, it had imposed the very smallest possible ad valorem duties, and had laid it down as a principle that the duties were to be imposed for revenue, and not for protection. [Hear, hear.] One act of the Confederate Government had been greatly objected to by members of that House—the burning of the cotton. But it was not with a view to starve Manchester, but New-England, that that was done. * * *Gen. Hunter was raising forty thousand wretched negroes to fight for the North*, and if the Union were restored they would not be permitted within the precincts of the State of Illinois, for which they were asked to fight. *The résumé was, that if they wished to put a stop to this lamentable war, if they wished to avert the terrible calamity impending on Lancashire, they should adopt the resolution of his honorable friend.* [Hear.] The question had been asked, if the House agreed to the resolution, and mediation was in consequence offered, where would it be should the offer be refused? If made in a friendly spirit, and in conjunction with other Powers, *he believed that it would not be refused, and the solemn proffer of mediation would, he contended, be the signal for the bursting of the war bubble.* [Hear, hear.] He repeated that if mediation were offered in a respectful and fair spirit, he believed that thousands and thousands of Americans would gladly respond to the offer. [Hear, hear.] There would be a lull of arms before long, and he trusted that that would offer an opportunity for restoring peace to America. Deep-seated as the feelings on both sides were, yet time, the healer of all things, closed even the severest wound, and now, in the darkest hour, he contended that, if peace could only be brought to prevail, there might be in America two great republics existing, as empires did, in conjunction, without strife or violence. Rivalries there might be between them, but only, he trusted, in promoting the arts of peace. Most heartily did he hope that these two great republics, taking different courses, divergent but not hostile, independent but not forgetful of their common origin, might bear toward each other feelings of friendship and brotherhood. In the language of Abraham to Lot, one might say to the other: "Is not the whole land before thee? Separate thyself, I pray thee, from me. Let there be no strife between thee and me, and between my herdmen and thy herdmen, for we are brethren." [Cheers.]

Lord Palmerston, (Liberal)—I should hope, after the length to which the debate has gone, that the House will be disposed to come to a division to-night [cheers] on the motion of the honorable gentleman for Sunderland. The subject which we have been debating is one of the highest importance, *and one of the most delicate character*, [hear, hear,] *and I cannot think that the postponement of the conclusion of this debate till next week can be attended with any beneficial result, either one way or other.* [Cheers.] I confess I regret very much that my honorable friend has thought it his duty to bring this subject under discussion in this House in the present state of things. [Cheers.] There can be but one wish on the part of every man in the country with respect to this war in America, and that is that it should end. [Hear.] I might doubt whether any end which can be satisfactory, or which could lead to an amicable settlement between the two parties, is likely to be accelerated by angry debates in this House. [Cheers.] We have had to-night the American war waged here, in words, by champions on both sides. It is quite true that many things have been said which must be gratifying to the feelings of both parties now fighting in America; but, on the other hand, things have been said in the warmth of debate which must tend to irritate and wound the feelings of both sides, and it is in human nature to think more of things that are offensive, than of things which are gratifying and friendly. I confess, therefore, that I regret that the debate has been brought on, and I should earnestly hope that the House would not agree to the motion of my honorable friend, but would leave it in the hands of the Government to deal with the future, content, as I believe the country is, with the manner in which the past has been conducted by them. [Cheers.] I don't ask this upon the ground of confidence in the Government of the day, because I think that whatever party might have the rule in this country—whoever might sit on these benches, it would be wise and expedient in the House to leave a matter of such difficulty, of such delicacy, and of such immense importance in the hands of the responsible Government of the day, [hear, hear,] to deal with it according to the varying circumstances of the moment, and not by a resolution to dictate and point out a specific course, and to tie up their hands, thus taking upon the House of Commons the responsibility which ought properly to belong to the Government. (Cheers.) The motion of my honorable friend points to two courses—mediation and acknowledgment. We have heard a very learned and well-argued speech from the right honorable gentleman opposite on the question of acknowledgment. *I am not going to dispute that if this country thought it right to take that course we should be perfectly justified in acknowledging the independence of the Southern States, provided only that that independence had been—in the words which he used—"firmly and permanently established."* [Hear, hear.] Moreover, I quite concur with him, that our acknowledgment of that independence, if we thought right to make it, would be no just cause of war, no just cause of offence on the part of the United States as against this country. But the cases which the right honorable gentleman cited—more especially the case of the South American Republics—were totally different from that which is now presented to our consideration. [Hear, hear.] The South American Republics were not acknowledged till a great many years after they had practically achieved and obtained their independence. That was a war between them and Spain—separated by the wide Atlantic from her revolted subjects—and unable with any degree of power to reëstablish her authority over them; and, I believe, it was nearly fifteen years—certainly a great many years—before their independence was acknowledged. But what was the state of affairs in this case until the uncertain rumors we have received this day? A fortnight ago it was doubtful whether the Confederates or the Federals would be in possession of Richmond. It was but a few days ago that we imagined that the whole course of the Mississippi was in the hands of the Federals—we knew that New-Orleans, and possibly Charleston, were in their hands, and, I contend, that up to the present moment, whatever may be the opinion which anybody may entertain of the resolution of this great determined nation of the South to fight to the last for the maintenance of its independence, practically, the contest has not yet assumed that character which would justify this country in assuming that that independence was permanently and fully established. [Cheers.] But, then, many people who talk of acknowledgment seem to imply that that acknowledgment, if made, would establish some different relations between this country and the Southern States. *But that is not the case. Acknowledgment would not establish a notion, unless it were followed by some direct active interference.* [Hear, hear.] Neutrality, as was well observed by the right honorable gentleman opposite, is perfectly compatible with acknowledgment. You may be neutral in a war between two countries whose independence you never called in question. Two long-established countries go to war; you acknowledge the independence of both, but you are not on that account bound to take part in the contest. The right honorable gentleman argued that we had taken a step toward acknowledgment by admitting that the South had belligerent rights, but Vattel and all the best authorities on the law of nations hold that when a civil war breaks out in a country, and is firmly established there, *other nations have the right to deal with those two parties as belligerents, without acknowledging the independence of the revolted portion of the country.* [Hear, hear.] Admitting that the war has been established on such a footing that each party is entitled to be regarded by other countries as belligerents, the mere fact of our having acknowledged that those two parties are belligerents in the international sense of the term does not imply a step toward acknowledging one or the other of them as an independent nation. Nobody can be insensible for a moment of the vast importance to this country of a speedy termination of that war. [Hear, hear.] We all know the privations and sufferings which a great portion of our population are enduring in consequence of that war; but, on the other hand, it has been well put by an honorable gentleman who spoke in this debate that any attempt to put an end to it by active interference would only produce greater evils, greater sufferings and greater privations to those who interfered. [Hear, hear.] There is no instance, I believe, in the history of the world of a contest such as that now going on in America—a contest of such magnitude between two different sections of the same people. *The Thirty Years' War in Germany was a joke to it in point of amount and magnitude.* It was but the other day that I saw a map sent by the Quartermaster-General of the Federal forces on which was marked out the positions of 720,000 Federal troops. We now hear that 300,000 more men are to be called into the field—making 1,000,000 of men on one side, and probably there is something not much less on the other. Irritation and exasperation on both sides are admitted by all who have taken part in the debate, and is that the moment when it can be thought that a successful offer of mediation could be made to the two parties? [Hear, hear.] My honorable friend said, "I don't care for that; we had better offer mediation and let it be refused, and if that were followed by acknowledgment, that acknowledgment would ultimately lead to a satisfactory settlement between the two parties." *I wish to guard myself against anything in regard to the future. The events of this war have been so contrary to all anticipation, from time to time, that he would be a bold man indeed who should attempt to prophesy from month to month what character the war would assume.* [Hear.] I believe the country and this House are of opinion that the Government has, up to the present time, pursued a wise and prudent course. [Cheers.] We should be too happy if any opportunity should present itself which would afford us a fair and reasonable prospect that any effort on our part might be conducive to establish peace between these two parties who are carrying on a desolating and afflicting contest, but I think that the House had better leave it to the discretion of the Government to judge of the occasions which may arise, and of the opportunities which may present themselves. [Hear, hear.] It is upon that ground that, without going into any investigation of the rights on either side as to which may be right and which wrong, without expressing any judgment—because I think it is the duty of the Government of this country to abstain from expressing any judgment upon the two parties, *I ask the House not to sanction this resolution.* If at any time we should be able by friendly offices to contribute to the establishment of peace, it can be only by presenting ourselves in the shape of impartial persons, not tied by opinions either one way or the other, anxious only to promote that settlement between the two which may be consistent with the feelings and interests of both. It is only in that way that we can render any service; and, in order to remain in that position, to enjoy that character, it is necessary that we should avoid pronouncing any judgment or opinion. I, therefore, do not follow the example of those who have expressed opinions upon the merits of the two parties. *I only entreat the House not to adopt the resolution of my honorable friend*, [hear, hear] *but to leave to the responsible Government the task of judging what can be done, when it can be done, and how it can be done.* [Cheers.]

Mr. S. Fitzgerald (Conservative) said he had moved the adjournment of the debate in order to allow some member of the Government the opportunity of addressing the House on the question. He certainly was not prepared to contend that the present state of things justified a different course from that recommended by the motion of his honorable friend. [Hear, hear.] *Surely, the horrors of the contest are such as to demand our interference on behalf of peace—not a direct armed interference, but a friendly mediation in concert with the other Powers of Europe.* He was perfectly astonished at the seeming inability on the part of the Government to recognize the magnitude of the evils impending over the North of England through the want of cotton. Were they quite sure that during the coming Winter the manufacturing districts might not be characterized by as much social disorder as they would be by social distress? He conceived the responsibility which the Government were willing to assume was the most serious ever assumed by a Government in modern times. [Hear, hear.] *If the Government would take the initiative in inducing the Powers of Europe to invite the two contending Powers to come to some termination of their difficulty, they might have it in their power to restore peace to the other hemisphere, and content and prosperity to this.* [Hear, hear.]

Mr. Hopwood (Conservative) protested against the attempt of the noble lord to stifle discussion on this most important question. He believed that *restoration of the Union was impossible*, and, considering the condition of the working population in the North, the question ought not to be lost sight of by the House. The honorable member then withdrew an amendment to Mr. Lindsay's motion which stood in his name.

Mr. Lindsay said that, *being satisfied with the statement of the noble lord that he would embrace the earliest opportunity to do all that lay in his power to put an end to the war, he would, with the permission of the House, withdraw his motion.*

The motion was then withdrawn.

The London Press on the Debate.

From the London Times, July 19.

The extraordinary news which was brought by the Glasgow yesterday made Mr. Lindseys motion last night singularly ill-timed. If the fates had conspired to deprive him of his long-wished-for opportunity, they could not have made events happen more awkwardly. During the greater part of yesterday *the town was agitated by the news that on the 2d inst. the Federal army, under Gen. McClellon, was on the point of capitulating, even if it did not surrender at discretion.* This startling intelligence received general credence, and even at the time we write we know not that it is wholly untrue. The real position of Gen. McClellan's army, and the result of the series of battles which began on the 26th of June, will not be known to us with certainty for two or three days. Till more certain intelligence arrives, men's minds will remain in the most anxious suspense with regard to the Virginian campaign and its momentous issues. We cannot, therefore, but wish that Mr. Lindsay had consented to withdraw his motion, or, at least, to defer it until the Government and the Legislature had learnt the full extent of the Federal disasters. *It is of the highest importance that this country should commit no rash and ill-considered act, that not even a word uttered by any person in power, should hereafter require modification or retraction. We are evidently approaching a crisis when a most solemn decision will be demanded of the British people, and every step should now be taken with the utmost thoughtfulness and caution.*

With regard to the news received by the *Glasgow*, the public have the same means of judging as ourselves. We know nothing more than is contained in the very circumstantial telegram which we republish this morning, and the later news by the *Arabia* adds nothing to our acquaintance with these events. This telegram was interpreted by many yesterday to mean that McClellan had actually surrendered, but it certainly represents no more than the opinion which prevailed, that McClellan was in extreme danger, and that the Confederate commander was about to destroy his whole army. In the absence of any information on which to rely, it is only by a comparison of the various pieces of news which have reached us that we can judge of the credibility to be attached to it. And here we must admit *that the fact of its coming from a Secessionist city was rather unfavorable to its accuracy. The hopes of the compiler may have given a strong color to the events which he announces.*

We wait with impatience for more extended accounts of these great events. But, though details may be wanting, we have a sufficient knowledge of the main incidents of the campaign. The raising of the siege of Richmond, and the indefinite postponement of even the first success in a campaign for the conquest of Virginia, are advantages to the South which are not easily overrated. *Every man can see that the time draws nigh when our Government will be bound to express its own opinions and the opinions of the public on this calamitous struggle.* It is, indeed, a question to be approached with the utmost care, but, though the execution may require skill and firmness, the principle is simple enough. It has been our habit—a habit justified by reason and international law—to recognize Governments which show themselves able to take a place in the community of nations. *The force and consistency which are demanded of a new Government have been fully shown by the energetic and gallant people who have just achieved so great a triumph.* But still nothing will be gained by debates in Parliament on such a question. The best course is to leave the matter in the hands of the Government, which we cannot doubt, from the speech of Lord Palmerston last night, is fully aware of the importance of the crisis, and is more able to judge the fitting time of action than any private individual. Still the opinion of the country may well be elicited to sustain the Government, and

AFFAIRS IN ILLINOIS.

The West Fairly Waked Up—The Revelations of the Chicago New Directory—Increase of Population in 1861-'62—The Crops, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, July 28, 1862.

The West is at length fairly ablaze upon the subject of the war. When the new call was first received, it found the public mind but illy prepared for a response. The general feeling which was abroad, that there had been inefficiency and mismanagement, had caused a dissatisfied gloom almost everywhere. It was not until the passage of the Confiscation act, and the assurance that more vigorous and stringent measures would be adopted, that the people roused to meet the impending crisis.

Public meetings are now being held all over the West, and much enthusiasm prevails. Volunteering goes on quite rapidly, and a regiment was dispatched from Camp Douglas on Saturday evening. Its destination was understood to be Western Virginia. It has been raised since the new call was issued. Other regiments are rapidly filling up in various parts of the State.

Counties, towns, cities and individuals are offering bounties and pecuniary inducements in addition to those offered by the Government, for enlistments. The members of the Board of Trade of this city raised a fund of over $15,000, and in less than two days raised a full battery of artillery. The Board, in connection with the Young Men's Christian Associations, are raising a regiment, which is now far advanced.

Saturday afternoon and evening were given up to "war measures." Monster public meetings were held, commencing at 2 o'clock, and not terminating until nearly midnight. There were some three or four stands in and around the City Hall-square, at which speakers were addressing the people, and five or six recruiting tents were pitched, at which business was quite active. Among the speakers were Representative ARNOLD and Ex-Representative FARNSWORTH, now Colonel of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, which has done such good service on the Peninsula.

There was considerable excitement created last Thursday night by the exaggerated reports of a mutiny among the rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas. All sorts of rumors prevailed for a time, and there was a rush to arms. But it turned out that the *emeute* was not so serious as at first reported. There was an outbreak on quite a large scale, and about thirty effected their escape. Most of them have been recaptured—some of them after getting off twenty miles from the city. From the secrecy maintained on the subject at the camp, and the unwillingness to give information, it is suspected that the escape was the result of carelessness and a lack of vigilance on the part of the guards. The fact that nobody was hurt in the scrape is pretty good evidence that there was something amiss.

The new Directory of Chicago, just issued, contains 8,000 names more than that of 1861. This shows that, notwithstanding all adverse influences, there has been a decided increase of our population. The increase has not been to the extent this fact would indicate. It is probable that a portion of the five thousand is the result of extra diligence on the part of the canvassers. But still there has been a respectable accession to our population during the past year. This is shown in the many new business houses which have made their appearance among us, as well as in the large number of buildings which have been erected this season. These latter are estimated at two thousand—a large proportion of which are dwelling-houses. And the advance of rents last Spring, and the demand for residences, point in the same direction.

There has been going on in this city during the past two months a war upon the dogs. Between four and five thousand of these city pests have already fallen victims to official vigilance, and the slaughter still continues.

Our County Court has decided that Treasury notes are a legal tender for county taxes. This will afford some relief, as the Treasurer was demanding specie.

There was an interesting trial of reapers and mowers last week, near Dixon, some seventy miles west of here. A large number of entries were made. The trial is regarded as the most complete and thorough ever had, and attracted a large attendance from all parts of the West. The premiums are not to be awarded until the State Fair in September, but in the meantime the public will have entered judgment upon the comparative merits of the different machines.

Our new crops—cotton, sugar and tobacco—are very promising. The cultivation of cotton was not entered upon as largely as was anticipated, but it is estimated that we shall have 20,000 or 25,000 bales for export. Of sugar and syrup, it is propable that the State will produce more than is wanted for home consumption. The tobacco crop will be largely in advance of any former year. Corn and wheat at least equal. Do you, in New-York and elsewhere, realize the great fact that it is the West which is now saving the country from utter bankruptcy, by supplying the grain and provisions for our heavy exports abroad? In one day, the 16th, we sent forward from Chicago alone 566,000 bushels of grain and grain in flour, and we have averaged from 200,000 to 300,000 daily for months past. Since the opening of navigation, we have sent forward very near 30,000,000 bushels, and the shipments on Saturday were 336,000 bushels, and the receipts 249,000. And soon the new crop will begin to come in, long before the old one is exhausted. The receipts for last week were 35,181 barrels flour, 351,831 bushels wheat, 1,196,360 bushels corn, 115,406 bushels oats. Trade in all departments continues fair, and general business satisfactory. Exchange is a little stiffer, and is selling at ¾. Currency is plenty, but we have to resort to all sorts of "make-shifts" for change. Shinplasters, postage stamps, city railway tickets, &c., &c., pass readily. Can anybody tell where all the change, which was so plenty a short time ago, has gone to?

Some Errors, in Gen. Joe Johnston's Report of the Battle of Seven Pines.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Noticing in Saturday's TIMES a quotation from Gen. JOHNSTON'S (rebel) official report of the battle of Seven Pines, I felt somewhat amused at their "capturing 6,000 stand of arms and four regimental colors." What is generally termed capturing colors is to take them from your enemies in battle. I have yet to learn that CASEY'S Division lost a single color in this way; as for our Division, (COUCH'S,) we did not. But some of CASEY'S regiments had two and even three colors, and in the hurry with which some regiments were brought in from fatigue duty, and formed for battle, they took but the one color with them, the others being left in camp; and, in one instance, one had been received a few days before, and had not been unboxed—so I was informed by one of the Color Corporals, whom I saw at the hospital at night after the fight. I remember while dressing the wound of one of CASEY'S Lieutenants, he remarked that his regiment had lost a color in this way, and that he had no doubt the rebel Generals would say they were captured.

As to the 6,000 stand of arms, if he had said that they had gathered together and piled up, in numerous places, about half of that number, with the intention of carrying them away, had not KEARNEY driven their forces away on Sunday morning, it would have been nearer the truth. But secession was founded on a lie, lives and fights on lies, and will die a lying death eventually. LIEUT. H.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 29, 1862.

Naval Nomenclature and the Norsemen.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In connection with the list of the American navy, published in Saturday's TIMES, will you permit me to make a suggestion in regard to the nomenclature of the new iron-clads. No system appears to have been decided upon, and I perceive you have been obliged to enumerate them as *Ironsides No. 1, Ironsides No. 2, Monitor No. 1* and *Monitor No. 2*, etc.

Would it not be highly appropriate to name these swift, invulnerable vessels after the invincible and enchanted *swords* of the heroes of the fabulous ages? What better name could be devised for the Stevens war-steamer than *Excalibur*, (or *Excalibore*,) the sword of King Arthur, and instead of *Monitor No. 8* or 9, would not the name of *Balmung*, the famous sword sung in the *Nibelungen Lied*, indicate better taste? The other iron-clads might bear such names as *Mimmung*, the sword of Siegfried, or *Graysteel*, or *Throngpiercer*, the sword of Thlodolf, or others which will recur to your memory.

I think that a number of these names may be obtained from *Ellis' Specimens of English Metrical Romance*.

If you think these suggestions of any value, Mr. Editor, do have the goodness to press the subject, and save us from the mortification of having our men-of-war named like the streets of New-York, or the Western townships, Class B, No. 8; Class Q, No. 46, &c. Yours, A. H. S.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 29, 1862.

COMMENCEMENT AT YALE.

The College since the last Anniversary—Death of College Officers—The Triennial Catalogue—Necrology of the Year—Baccalaureate Sermon, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, July 29, 1862.

1852 VERSUS 1862.

To youthful eyes, an old college, like an old man, never seems to alter. It wears a staid and venerable aspect, as if Time had already done the utmost, and year after year goes by, making no such changes as are seen among juniors. Old Yale "makes haste slowly." But any one who looks back ten years ago, can discover marked progress. The Alumni Hall, a fine stone building, has been erected, and also a Gymnasium, which is equal to the best. The Medical College occupies a new edifice, and the Scientific School has almost been recreated by the munificence of Mr. SHEFFIELD, whose name it bears. One of the landmarks, the President's house, whence Dominies DWIGHT and DAY overlooked the College-square, has wholly disappeared. The bell which used to ring up with its shrill strokes, the whole college world, at 5½ o'clock, now summons the students to prayers (after breakfast) at 7½ o'clock. The catalogue shows, too, that the course of studies grows every year more thorough and complete.

There are other changes less pleasant to consider. Ten years have made sad havoc in the circle of college officers. Within that time, Kingsley, Ives, Taylor, Goodrich, Gibbs, Bissell, Olmsted, Larned and Herrick, have all passed away.

THE TRIENNIAL CATALOGUE.

This is "Triennial Year." The initiated know very well what this means. For the uninitiated, it may be as well to say that "the Triennial Catalogue,"—so called from its being issued every three years—contains the names of all the graduates of the Institution in every one of the departments, except the Theological, which, strangely, as it appears, is not recognized. On this roll all honors—academic and civil—are recorded, and the deaths, too, one after another as they occur, are indicated by the mortal star; so that the volume becomes to all members of the College an interesting memorial, and each new issue is eagerly looked for.

The Triennial now enrolls 6,694 names, of which 7,116 are those of graduates in the regular academic course; 1,790 of the regular graduates are italicised as ordained ministers of the Gospel. The number of physicians and lawyers is not stated; 3,702 of the 7,116 regular graduates (more than half) are dead; 3,414 are consequently living, scattered all over the world.

Of those not enrolled as graduates of the academic course, 775 are honorary or *ad eundem* graduates, 629 are doctors of medicine, 103 are bachelors of law, and 71 are bachelors of philosophy; 5,123 graduates of all classes and departments are supposed to be still living.

THE NECROLOGY OF THE YEAR.

This is the third year in which obituary notices of the graduates of the College have been printed for distribution among the alumni. It is twenty-one years since Professor KINGSLEY began to make his annual register of the deaths. The summary of the names and ages of those deceased in the academic year 1861-2, contains many eminent old men, who have died for their country, a few brave young men who have died for its defence. Among the deceased, the bench is represented by Chief Justice WILLIAMS of Hartford, and the bar by SETH P. STAPLES of New-York City, (the originator, in a certain sense, of the Yale Law School,) Hon. THOS. G. WATERMAN of Binghamton, MINOTT MITCHELL of Westchester County, WILLIAM STILLMAN and many more. JOSEPH TRUMBULL, the third Governor TRUMBULL of Connecticut, is among the number. So is Gov. JAMES H. ADAMS of South Carolina. The medical profession has lost Dr. ELI IVES, one of the founders of the Yale Medical School. Among noted clergymen deceased within the year, are old Dr. DAVID SMITH, forty years a member of the College corporation, and "never absent from a regular meeting;" Rev. BENJAMIN C. MILES, one of the veteran founders of the Ceylon Mission; Rev. Dr. N. S. WHEATON, second President of Trinity College, one of the last persons on whom Yale College (in 1833) conferred the degree of D. D. Among men of letters are ISAAC W. STUART, (son of Prof. MOSES STUART,) author of "Memoirs of Nathan Hale," and "Jonathan Trumbull," and of "Historical Sketches of Hartford;" Rev. CHARLES A. GOODRICH, "Peter Parley's" brother, and his rival in producing entertaining and useful volumes, and JAMES T. SHERMAN, the able and whole-souled editor of the Trenton *State Gazette*. Besides Dr. IVES, the College faculty has lost Professor WILLIAM A. LARNED, "a good man and a true," and Mr. EDWARD C. HERRICK, who has been well characterized as, more than any one else, the *genius loci* of these academic groves. The war has gathered a few martyrs to the struggle for national life—A. W. DRAKE, a young Connecticut Colonel, distinguished at Roanoke Island and Newbern, and NELSON BARTHOLOMEW, a Massachusetts Captain, saved from bullet at Bull Run to become soon after the prey of Typhus. Few die more honored, none die more lamented than they!

BACCALAUREATE SERMON.

The public exercises of the week have commenced as usual with the Baccalaureate sermon, preached on Sunday afternoon by President WOOLSEY. The chapel was crowded with an attentive audience. As in former years, the senior class entered in procession, and occupied the seats directly in front of the pulpit. The text was Proverbs xix., 21—"There are many devices in a man's heart; nevertheless the counsel of the Lord, that shall stand." The object of the discourse was to show that human plans are constantly overruled by Divine Providence, and to enforce the lessons which this doctrine suggests. The application of the sermon made a forcible reference to the present state of this country, and was concluded by an earnest and affectionate address to the graduating class.

YALE! YALE! ATTENTION!

The Class of '48 are hereby notified to meet next year, 1863.

H. M. COTTON,
H. T. BLAKE,
A. D. OSBORNE,
N. SHIPMAN,
Local Committee.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Ice in August.

In the present state of the atmosphere there are few among us who are prepared to refuse the consideration of ice, be it presented in sherry cobbler, cream, or its grand first principle, water—or recondensed in newspaper form to be taken with the morning coffee. "A *big* thing on ice" is not promised, but merely a few facts, traceable to the same source whence emanates the lumbering but ever welcome concern that pauses before our kitchen entrances early these sultry mornings, and forth from which bounces the hale, rosy "ice man," who, plunging for an instant half out of sight into the stern quarters of his vehicle, produces a tremendous pair of pincers with a huge pendant all bristling with spears of rainbow tint, and showering its cool beads over Biddy's apron, as he slings it into the pan she presents for its reception. Should flirtations ever occur (and it is believed by passers by that they sometimes do) during these refrigerating interviews, it must be because it is so early in the morning when all the family are asleep and some bright Yankee girl takes the part of Biddy—for it is a fact that one of the largest companies in town employ, to a man, none but thoroughbred Yankees, and it is well known how natural a tendency these cute persons possess for the interesting and attractive, incident to their various professions.

Beside the innumerable petty dealers in ice, there are five large wholesale companies. The crop is gathered mainly between Rockland Lake and Albany. These retail it from barges made expressly to convey it hither, to the smaller dealers. From Rockland Lake is taken the Simon Pure article, packed from the mountain beds by the labor of hundreds upon hundreds of hands during the frozen season. This process of gathering in a harvest, the proceeds of which so much of our daily comfort now hinges upon, is no light fancy work. Men have no difficulty in keeping cool the while. It is first marked out in square blocks by horse power, after which a plough divides it two-thirds its thickness, leaving the rest for the action of chisels and axes. This done, a canal is cut through the solid ice to the storing houses, which are close on shore. These houses are three and four stories in height, and form quite a village—the Rockland Company, for instance, occupying fifteen such. The ice is hoisted up and packed by machinery, the layers being so separated as to prevent their freezing together at the edges, though where they are piled one upon the other this naturally occurs to some extent, the rough surface being the only protection.

The barges are towed up from this City, and filled by means of a run or slide, arranged from the house to the open deck of the barge. The pieces weigh about two hundred and fifty pounds each—the barges being five or six hundred burden. After navigation closes in Winter, the entire supply is held in these barges, the prices remaining the same as in Summer. There was a movement among ice men, in the Spring, to increase the price of their staple, but it fell through for want of countenance.

At 2 o'clock each morning, the docks along the North River present a lively scene with the army of ice wagons, some six hundred in number, while the hot sun shone full upon them, and three unfeeling butchers sat stolidly upon the seat. The sight was simply disgustful, and one which impels us to give it publicity and to ask, is there not some law by which such cruelty can be punished and such abominations put an end to?

SOLDIERS' BODIES IN WAITING.—The bodies of the following named officers and soldiers are now in the receiving tomb at Greenwood, awaiting the proper transfer to the lot recently given by the Cemetery Association to the Soldiers' Relief Association: Col. JOHN L. RIKER, Anderson Zouaves; Lieut. THEODORE LEBRIER, Sickles' Brigade; DAVID CRAWFORD, Co. C, Seventy-second New-York Volunteers; LEVI LEGEAN, Co. B, Thirty-eighth New-York Volunteers; GEO. E. MERCHANT, brought from Pittsburgh Landing; JARED D. BENHAM, killed on board the gunboat *Galena*.

A CALL.—The Constitutional State Committee have issued the following call:

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1862.

SIR: At the request of several members of the Constitutional Union Executive Committee of the State of New-York, the Committee will meet at the Delavan House, in the City of Albany, on Tuesday, the 5th day of August next, at 12 o'clock M., to confer and take action in relation to calling a State Convention, to nominate State officers for the ensuing election. Yours, truly,

F. A. TALLMADGE, Chairman.
GEO. A. HALSEY, Secretary.

ARREST OF A TILL THIEF.—Detective KING yesterday arrested one PAUL C. HOFFMAN, who is charged with stealing $15 in bills from the till of JULIUS A. KNOOP, doing business at No. 131 Bowery. The prisoner entered the place and asked for a drink of water, when ALFRED BEITER, the boy in charge, went out for some water. On his return, he saw the prisoner coming from behind the counter, and missing the money, caused his arrest. HOFFMAN was taken before Alderman FERAN, at the Tombs, and locked up for trial.

CENTRAL PARK MONUMENT.—The first adornment of this kind which has been placed in Central Park, is a fine bust of SCHILLER, the German poet. It is near Bridge No. 21, in full view of the Ramble. Some years ago a Schiller Festival was held in this City, at which time a fund was started for the purpose of procuring some suitable remembrance of the distinguished departed, and this is the result. The bust is of colossal size, and rests on a stone pedestal fifteen feet high. At an early day it will be inaugurated, with appropriate ceremonies.

FULTON FERRY AFFAIRS.—We learn from Mr. CYRUS P. SMITH, the President of the Union Ferry Company, that the contractors agreed to finish the reconstruction of the Fulton Ferry accommodations by the 1st of September, but the difficulty of procuring iron is apparently an insurmountable one, and will undoubtedly delay the work for several weeks more.

NEW WEEKLY.—The new German weekly, called *Von Haus zu Haus*, has been issued by the proprietors of the *New-Yorker Journal*. Dr. ARMINO is the editor, and, judging from his first number, we see no reason why he should not work his way to a permanent and remunerative position with the literary class of our Teutonic population.

MARRIED MEN ONLY TO BE APPOINTED ON THE POLICE DURING THE REBELLION.—At the regular meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners, yesterday, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That this Board, during the rebellion, will not appoint on the Police force unmarried men, or men on whom families are not dependent for support.

UNITED STATES TRANSPORTS.—The steamer *Virginia* is loading at Pier No. 9, North River, with subsistence stores for Washington and Fortress Monroe. The schooner *Florence Rogers* is loading for Harrison's landing, and the steamer *Hero* for Newbern. Each of the above will leave as soon as loaded.

COMING HOME.—The Aldermanic Committee which recently went to Washington to confer with and advise the President concerning the propriety of recruiting at present only for the old regiments, reached this City last evening. They are all well.

DISOBLIGING STAGE COMPANY.—The Madison line of stages, running to Wall-street Ferry, yesterday incommoded the public, and sustained some loss, by refusing to take stamps. We are glad to believe that they have the monopoly of such "independence."

THE CHRISTY WILL CASE.—The matter of the will of the late E. P. CHRISTY, which was to have come on before the Surrogate yesterday, was further postponed for one week.

ADMITTED TO PROBATE.—The wills of CHARLES NASH, G. A. STERLING, A. JAMES, A. T. FANSHAW, ALICE MCKINNEY and EDWARD EVITT, were yesterday admitted to probate.

LAW REPORTS.

United States District Court—JULY 30, 1862.
Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. *The Major Barbor.*—Application being made in this case by the Clerk for an order to pay the proceeds into the Treasury of the United States, pursuant to the late act regulating proceedings in prize, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict, on the part of the captors, opposed, on the ground that the proceeds were already in the hands of Mr. Cisco, drawing 4 per cent. interest, and should not be withdrawn for the sole purpose of redepositing them free of interest.

The United States vs. *The schooner Shark.*—This was a similar application on the part of the Clerk, and on the part of the claimants it was opposed, on the ground that the proceeds in this case had been, by the consent of all parties, paid into the Treasury of the United States, and Treasury notes given therefor; that the Clerk could not be said to have the funds in hand, and that the act did not require the Clerk to sell the securities, nor should the Court make such an order without the consent of all parties.

E. D. Smith for the Government; Benedict, Burr & Benedict for the claimants.

In several other cases the Clerk, Marshal and Prize Commissioners presented to the Court their bills of costs and disbursements, to be taxed preparatory to complying with the act of July; and it was submitted to the Court whether such costs could be paid or taxed until final decrees were rendered, and whether the gross proceeds must not therefore be paid into the Treasury.

Witnesses in the Army of the Potomac—Rights of Preferred Creditors.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Judge Brady.

Bostwick, Receiver, &c., vs. *Farrell et al.*—This was an application made by Messrs. Kobbe & Corlies, an auction firm in the City, to be made parties defendant in the action, under section 122 of the Code, so that they may push the cause to immediate trial, and have the question of fraud involved determined, and the fund in the hands of the Receiver paid over.

In September, 1859, the defendants in the action made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors, and preferred Messrs. Kobbe & Corlies, who are judgment creditors for upward of $7,000. In December following, the plaintiff herein was appointed Receiver, and commenced an action against the assignors and assignee to set aside the assignment as fraudulent. The defendants set up for answer that the assignment was made in good faith, and denied all fraud.

The cause was placed on the calendar for the May Term, 1860, but has never been brought on for trial. In the meantime the assignee has collected about $3,000 out of the assigned property, but, as alleged, declines paying over the same, or making the proper dividends among the creditors, until the determination of this action; and although nearly three years have elapsed since the commencement of the action, no disposition has been made of this fund, and it now remains in the hands of the assignee. Kobbe & Corlies, being first preferred creditors, claimed that they were entitled to receive this fund on account of their claim, and hence this motion.

The Receiver and assignee oppose the motion, on the ground that there has been no unnecessary delay in bringing the cause to trial, an important witness being in the Army of the Potomac; and that this application is improperly made, inasmuch as the other judgment creditors may ask the same privilege, and thus greatly embarrass the case.

The petitioners reply that the testimony of the absent witness could have been taken long before the war broke out, and can be taken even now, by commission; and that if the Courts permit such litigation to be delayed for such reasons, the creditors may in many cases be deprived of the immediate benefits which the statute in respect to assignments is designed to afford. Decision reserved.

J. S. Ritterband, for motion: Fullerton & Knox, and C. Smith, opposed.

Charges and Counter Charges—A Disgusting Recital.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Clerke.

Bridget O'Reilly vs. *Thomas O'Reilly.*—The plaintiff sued for a divorce, alleging cruelty in the first instance and adultery in the last, and now moved for alimony and counsel fee pending the suit, averring that the defendant had property.

The husband opposed the motion by an affidavit which set forth that he was a hod-carrier, and earned only sufficient to support him from day to day. His affidavit also charged that the plaintiff was an infamous woman; that she had been an inmate of houses of prostitution, and that she had caused his children to desert him, and led their daughters into a life of infamy like her own.

The motion was denied.

Ordered to File Security.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Justice Robertson.

Rumsey vs. *Cammann et al.*—This was a motion for an order directing the plaintiff to file security for costs, and was stated in the TIMES of yesterday.

The Court now granted the motion, with $10 costs to abide event.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Clerke.

Malam vs. *Simpson et al.*—Order settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Justice Robertson.

King, &c., vs. *Phillips, &c.*—Motion granted for stay to make motion for new trial.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 30, 1862.

$35,000 U.S. 6s, '81, Coup.	99¾	200 Cumb. Coal Pref'd.	7⅛
5,000 do	99⅝	50 Pacific M. S. Co	109¾
1,000 U. S. 5s, '68..Coup	97	200 do	109⅝
2,500 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes	small. 102⅜	125 do	109⅝
10,500 do	102⅜	50 do	109⅞
2,000 do ..Indorsed	101⅜	50 do	b30 109⅞
5,500 do	102⅜	150 Chic. & R. I. R.	62⅜
11,000 U. S. 6s 1 y'r Cer.	98⅜	100 do	62⅞
2,000 Ken. 6 ₱ ct. 1st. b.	94	25 Mil. & P. DuC. 1st pr.	90
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	50⅜	100 N. Y. Cent. R.	92¾
2,000 Va. State 6s	54	200 do	93
5,000 do	53	1200 do	92⅞
3,000 Mo. State 6s	46¼	300 do	b30 93
21,000 N.Y. Cen. Bs. '76	109	50 do	b60 93
10,000 E.R.3d M.B. '63	s30 98⅛	50 do	b60 93⅛
1,000 E. R. 4th M. Bs..	89⅜	50 do	b10 92⅞
5,000 do	90	100 do	b30 92⅞
1,000 Hud. R. R. 3d M.	90⅜	50 do	s10 92⅝
3,000 do	90	150 do	s60 92⅝
1,000 Mich. So. 2d M.	81⅜	180 Erie Railway	34
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. B's	94	100 do	s30 33⅞
2,000 T. H. & A. 1st M.	s15 106	100 do	33⅝
4,000 C. & N. W. A. B's.	43	200 Erie R. Pref.	62⅜
3,000 C. & N. W. 2d M.	27	100 do	b60 62⅝
5,000 To. & Wa. 2d M.	62	100 Hud. R. Railroad	44⅜
11,000 Mil. & P. DuC. 1st M	93⅛	25 do	44⅝
6,000 Gal. & Ch. 1st M. ex.	106	200 Harlem Railroad	14⅜
5,000 Gal. & Chic. 2d M. B.	104	100 Mich. Cen. R.	89⅜
5,000 Chic. & R. I. Bds	103	200 do	b30 89⅜
1,000 Clev. & Tol. S. F. B	91¾	100 do	b10 89⅝
1,000 do	91¾	100 do	b60 89⅜
3,000 Pitts. F. W. & C. 1 M	92½	8 Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	55
6,000 do	92⅜	100 do	55⅛
3,500 Pitts. F. W. & C. 2 M	76⅜	5 Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	118⅜
8 Bk. of State of N. Y.	90	200 Clev. & Pitts. R.	b30 71⅜
10 Am. Exchange Bk.	91	250 do	71⅝
6,000 American Gold	115⅜	300 do	b30 71⅝
144,000 do	115¾	250 Gal. & Chicago R.	68
40,000 do	115	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	47
15,000 do	114⅞	200 do	s30 46⅞
22,000 do	114¾	50 Park Bank	108

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 5s '65	92	50 Pac. Mail St. Co	s30 111
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	99	30 do	111
10,000 U. S. 6s '81, C.	b60 99⅛	50 do	111⅛
10,000 do	99⅜	8 do	111⅜
10,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱c. N.	102⅜	50 do	b30 111⅛
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90 .	50⅜	50 do	b30 111⅛
3,000 Ill. Cen. R. bds	95	50 do	111⅛
1,000 Han. & St. J. R. bds	45	700 N. Y. Central Rd.	93⅛
5,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d m.	62	50 do	b60 93⅛
5,000 do	61	50 do	93⅜
10,000 do	60	100 Harlem Railroad	14⅜
5,000 Tol. & W. 1st m.	90⅜	300 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	56
1,000 do	90⅛	270 Panama Railroad	134
5,000 do	90	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	97⅝
5,000 Chi. & N. W. bds.	78	500 do	98
4,000 Mil. & P. DuC. 1st m	94	300 do	98⅛
91 Bank of St. of N. Y.	90	5 Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	119
45,000 American Gold	114⅜	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	b30 47⅜
125,000 do	114⅜	100 do	47⅝
50 Mich. Cen. R.	b30 60⅛	200 do	s10 47⅞
250 do	60	50 Chi. & Rock I. R.	s30 63⅛
100 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	25⅛		

WEDNESDAY, July 30—P. M.

The price of Gold fell to-day from 115¾ to 114¼ ₱ cent., under the influence of the more favorable foreign news by the *Australasian*, and the free offering of bills on England drawn against Breadstuffs and Provisions. The advices by the steamer are not only tranquilizing politically, but point to a yet larger demand for American Grain. The rates for Merchant Bills to-day are quoted 124@125 ₱ cent., and for Bankers' 126@126¼ ₱ cent. The *Persia* having sailed at an early hour in the forenoon, nothing was done to-day for her mail. The prevailing disposition is to hold off from operations for the mail of Saturday. At the close of business this afternoon Gold is a fraction steadier, and there is a demand at 114¼ ₱ cent.

The Stock Exchange improved ⅛@¼ ₱ cent., and in the case of New-York Central Shares 1@1¼ ₱ cent., on the English news, and a more cheerful feeling generally prevailed on the Street through the day. Some few parties who had been operating against the Stock Market, on the calculation of bad political news from England, were of course disappointed, but as a general remark there is a sense of relief from the deliberate and judicious action of the British Commons, under the lead of Lord PALMERSTON. The amount of business accomplished at either Board to-day was not very large, but the market throughout showed much firmness, and at the close in the afternoon the following improvement on yesterday's quotations was established. The Government 6 ₱ cents, the New-York Road Shares, the Western Shares and the Railway Mortgages, all participated in the rise, and so did Pacific Mail and Panama Shares:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
N. Y. Central	92⅝	93⅜	Pacific	110	111
Erie	33½	34⅜	Panama	132	134
Erie Preferred	62⅞	63	U. S. 6s, 1881	99⅜	99⅝
Rock Island	62¼	63½	U. S. 7.30 T Bs	102⅜	103
Toledo	46¾	47⅛	U.S. Notes C. H.	105¼	105⅜
Mich. Cen.	59⅞	60⅜	Missouris	46	46⅝
Mich. Southern	25	25⅛	Tennessees	50⅜	50⅞
Mich. Guarant'd	54⅜	56⅞	U. S. 5s, '74	85⅜	87
Illinois Cen	56⅝	57⅜	Gold	115¾	114¼
Galena	67⅛	68⅜	Bills on Lond'n	127	128

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	99	Pacific	120
Merchants'	99	Bk. of the Republic	89
Phœnix	100	Hanover	75
Greenwich	140	Metropolitan	96⅜
Butchers' & Drovers'	110	Continental	85
State of New-York	90	Commonwealth	80
Commerce	89	Park	108
American Exchange	90		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages. The market is generally firmer, to-day, under a good investment demand for nearly all the leading descriptions:

New-York Cen. 6s	102	T. H. & Alt. firsts	106
N. Y. Cen. 6s, real est.	99	T. H. & Alt. seconds	80⅛
New-York Cen. 6s, sub.	99	LaC. & Mil. L. G. Bds	21½
New-York Cen. 7s, '64	103	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	93⅛
New-York Cen. 7s, '76	109	Chi. & N. W. firsts,	62
N. Y. Cen. 7s Conv. '76	109	Chi. & N. W. firsts, sink'd	47
Erie firsts, '68	107⅛	Chi. & N. W. seconds	27
Erie seconds, '64	106	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds	7⅝
Erie seconds, '79	107	Han. & St. Joseph 1sts.	45
Erie thirds, '83	98⅛	Lack. & Western Bds	102⅜
Erie fourths, '80	89⅛	Del., Lack. & W. 2ds	106
Erie fifths, '68	82⅜	Tol. & Wab. firsts	90
Hudson seconds, s. f.	105⅜	Tol. & Wabash seconds	60
Hudson thirds, '75	90	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bds	75
Harlem thirds, '68	82	Mil. & Pr. Du. Ch'p firsts	94
Mich. Cen., 8's, '69-72	104⅝	Gal. & Chi. firsts, ext.	106
Mich Cen. n. f. 8's, '82	107⅜	Gal. & Chic. seconds	104
Chi., Bur. & Q. s. f. 8's, 1stls	107	Chic. & Rock I. firsts	102⅝
Mich. South 7 ₱ c. 1stls	100	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	91⅝
Mich. South. 7 ₱ c. 2ds	81	N. Jersey Cen. firsts	107
North. Ind. firsts	100	N. Jersey Cen. seconds	104⅝
N. Ind., Gosh. Line	101	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. firsts	97
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₱ c.	99⅜	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	76⅞
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. '78	94		

The rates for Money are 5@6 ₱ cent., and the supply easy, both at Bank and in the open market. At the Sub-Treasury, deposite continues to be taken at 6 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. The Custom entries to-day paid a revenue of $458,000, the heaviest sum received, in a single day, for several years past. To-morrow is the last day for making entries under the existing rates of duty. The demand for Gold to remit to the Southwest for the purchase of Cotton, is reduced, by the military order at Memphis that no more purchases for Gold will be allowed. If holders decline to accept United States Notes, they will not be permitted to make sales. We presume that it has been found out that the Gold heretofore paid makes its way, in many cases, into the Confederate lines, and the Cotton threatened with destruction by fire after being paid for in Gold.

The news from England by the steamship *Australasian*, to-day, appeared to satisfy the Street that there is to be no intervention in American affairs, or recognition of the Southern Confederacy by the British Government, at present. The debate in Parliament on the night of the 18th July, and the speech of the Prime Minister, are deemed conclusive on this subject. The practical speech of Lord PALMERSTON is especially acceptable on this side. A letter from one of the oldest Banking firms in London, touching political affairs and the British Grain Crop, says:

"Our Government again last night denied any intention of interfering in your affairs. They are perfectly aware that no good can come of it, at present, and that any advice they might offer would be received in the worst spirit. Money is very easy with us, and likely to continue so for some time. *But our weather is very unsatisfactory.* Occasionally we have a fine Summer day, *but at night it will be followed by a rain, and we have little hope of a change for the better for some few weeks*; as without placing one's faith to the old superstition respecting St. Swithin, it is undoubtedly proved by past experience that, if the weather assumes a cloudy and rainy character, and generally unsettled, about the middle of July, it continues so for a month or more without much variation."

The London Circular of Mr. SAUNDERS, on American Stocks, says:

"The market for American Securities in London has been further depressed by the recent news of reverses to the Federal army before Richmond, and by the increasing high rate of exchange. Shippers decline buying at all, except at considerable reduction from existing quotations. There has, however, been buying on home account, which tends to give some support. This demand is chiefly for the shares and bonds of the Illinois Central Railroad; also for sterling bonds of such railroads as have issued them in that form, and for bonds where the coupons are payable here at a fixed rate of exchange. Erie shares are firm at 28 to 28⅛."

The London Money Market is reported easy. The Bank of England continues to gain in Bullion, the addition for the last week being £616,000, or $3,080,000. The present stock of Bullion in this establishment is £17,672,000, the equivalent of $88,360,000. The price of Money in the London Market is quoted at 2½@2¾ ₱ cent.

The New-York Central management in recently declaring their accustomed half-yearly dividend of 3 ₱ cent., payable on 20th August, made no especial reference to their current finances, the condition of which would have authorized 4 ₱ cent. or even 5 ₱ cent., if rumor speaks truth, for the half year, quite as well as 3 ₱ cent., the increased net earnings being such as to leave a much larger cash balance to income account, after the August dividend, than ever before reported by the Company. The fiscal year of the Road ends

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE COLLEEN BAWN.

WALLACK'S—THE IRISH MORMON—FRA DIAVOLO.

WINTER GARDEN—RICHELIEU—COLLEEN BAWN SETTLED AT LAST.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 BROADWAY—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 11th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

It will be seen by our Washington dispatches that the new stamp currency will be ready for delivery during the next two weeks.

A "contraband" report has reached Washington that the rebels are moving large bodies of troops south of the James River, and evacuating the city. The rebels are undoubtedly massing troops south of the James, but that they have any intention of evacuating their Capital is sufficiently disproved by the fact, well authenticated, that they are concentrating there all the soldiers that can be procured from every part of the Confederacy.

In pursuance of the orders recently issued by Gen. POPE, all the male inhabitants of Luray, in the Shenandoah Valley, were, on Tuesday, arrested and lodged in jail, preparatory to administering the oath of allegiance to such as choose to take it. The others will be sent out of our lines toward the South.

There is some excitement at Norfolk, growing out of a rumor that the *Merrimac No. 2*, and the new ram which the rebels are represented to have at Richmond, intend to run through our fleet in the James River, attack the *Minnesota* and other vessels at Norfolk, and recapture that city. Coupled with this rumor is another, that the Secessionists there have a plenty of arms concealed in their houses, which they intend to use the moment the rebel vessels make their appearance.

The guerrillas are at last beginning to come to grief in Kentucky, and the Home Guards are proving themselves equal to the emergency. On Tuesday, a party of 200 200 marauders, under the command of the notorious Col. BULLETT, demanded the surrender of Mount Stirling. The demand was refused, whereupon the guerrillas attacked the place, but were repulsed by the Home Guards. Upon their retreat the guerrillas were met by a party of the Eighth Kentucky Volunteers, who drove them back towards the town, when they were again attacked by the Home Guards and compelled to stampede, with the loss of their horses, eight killed and forty-eight taken prisoners. A party of guerrillas, belonging to MORGAN'S band, are reported to have taken possession of Russellville on Tuesday afternoon, but as a detachment of National soldiers was expected there, it was believed that matters would soon be set right again. Telegraphic communication between Russellville and Louisville had been interrupted. Gov. MAGOFFIN, it will be seen, in view of the troubled condition of the State, and he being powerless to wield the military power of the State during the existence of the State Military Board, has asked an extra session of the Legislature for the 14th of August.

There were reports at Cumberland Gap on July 21, that the rebels were concentrating an army at Kingston, eighty miles from that point. The probabilities seemed in favor of their attempting to move into Kentucky.

It is reported in St. Louis] that a large force of guerrillas has entered Missouri from Arkansas, and is encamped near the State line in Howell and Texas Counties. The National troops in these counties are believed to be strong enough to manage the marauders. There is great excitement in that region, however, and large numbers of the inhabitants are leaving their homes for safety.

The Evansville (Ind.) *Journal* publishes a note from Capt. UNION BETHEL, dated July 23, twenty miles from Henderson, Ky., stating that he had had a brush with the rebels, and that he had taken ten prisoners, two flags, ten or twelve horses, and a good portion of the guns and pistols that were captured at Newburgh.

A dispatch boat has been captured and destroyed by the rebels on the Mississippi, one hundred and fifty miles above Vicksburgh. They succeeded in crippling her with a battery on shore.

An attempt was made to destroy the rebel ram *Arkansas* on the 22d inst., but it failed for want of proper cooperation between the upper and lower National fleets at Vicksburgh. Better luck next time.

The schooner *John Elliot*, Capt. Weon, from Cape Haytien, 8th inst., which arrived at Boston on Monday, reports having been chased by a privateer on the 12th, 30 miles southward of Bermuda. The privateer was discovered about daylight, the wind being quite light at the time, and she rapidly gained on the schooner, but a good breeze coming up, the *John Elliot* sailed away from her. The privateer (a hermaphrodite brig) continued the chase until about 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

A story is going the rounds of the Press, copied from a Chicago paper, to the effect that the conscription act of the bogus Confederacy, which forces all males into the army between the ages of 17 and 33, will raise the rebel force to 1,400,000. Estimates based on the census of 1860 will show the absurdity of this statement. There are less than four and a half millions of white inhabitants in those sections of the South which are now under the rule of the rebel leaders; but we will give them the benefit of those figures, for the sake of the round numbers. Of this white population there are:

Women	1,200,000
Children under 17 years	1,400,000
Able-bodied men over 33 years	600,000
Able-bodied exempts	400,000
Sick and disabled	200,000
Total	3,800,000

This would leave at most but 700,000 to be forced into the army.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival at this port of the Cunard steamship *Australasian*, we receive advices from Europe three days later—to the 20th inst. The most important feature of the news is the debate in the British House of Commons on the 18th, on the question of mediation in America. Mr. LINDSAY made the motion for mediation, but after a very full discussion, withdrew it at the request of the Government. The Paris *Moniteur* had published a meagre and rather gloomy dispatch from Gen. LORENCEZ, as to his position in Mexico down to the 11th June. The General claims that his communication with Vera Cruz had been reestablished, but he had received warning that he was to be attacked on the following day by Gen. ZARAGOSA, at the head of 10,000 men. The dispatch is said to have added to the apprehension felt at Paris. On the Bourse the Funds fell ¼ per cent. from no other apparent cause. Cotton in the Liverpool market, in consequence of a *canard*, purporting to have come by the *Glasgow*, announcing the utter defeat of Gen. MCCLELLAN, and the probable capitulation of his army, had taken a considerable tumble, but it had recovered when the truth became known. Breadstuffs were steady. Consols were quoted at 93¼@93¾. American Stocks were dull.

The State Department has received information that the ports of Tampico and Alvarado, Mexico, have been blockaded by the French naval forces, the blockade to be maintained until the cessation of hostilities.

An immense war meeting was held last evening at Washington Hall, in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, at which were present not less than 5,000 people, and hundreds, if not thousands, went away, because of the impossibility of getting near the hall where the meeting was held. Mayor KALBFLEISCH presided, and addresses were made by Gen. SICKELS, Chaplain INSKIP, (of the Brooklyn Fourteenth,) and Congressman WALL. Brief resolutions in favor of promptly filling up the regiments now in the field, to sustain the Government, and appointing a Committee of prominent citizens to superintend recruiting, were adopted. A letter was read from Mr. LEWIS, State Treasurer, making a contribution of $250 to the bounty fund. The meeting was unanimously in favor of sustaining the war policy of the Government, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

The President, yesterday, in accordance with the provisions of the act recently passed by Congress, commissioned a number of Captains in the navy as Rear-Admirals—nine on the retired list and four on the active list. The latter are GOLDSBOROUGH, FARRAGUT, DUPONT and FOOTE.

On Tuesday the cargo of the prize steamer *Emilie*, lying at the foot of Queen-street, Philadelphia, was removed from the hold of the vessel to a storehouse, where it will remain until the Court orders its sale. It consists of boots and shoes, coffee and tea, soap, cotton and wool cards, &c. The boots and shoes, though marked as coming from No. 27 Park-row, New-York, are of New-England manufacture. The soap was sold to parties from Nassau by HALL & SONS, of Cliff-street, New-York. Only a small portion of the cargo is of British manufacture. The *Emilie* was on her way from Nassau to Charleston when she was captured. She was formerly the *Wm. Seabrook*, of Charleston, and sailed between that port and Savannah.

The large force at work on the *New Ironsides*, at Philadelphia, is pushing on the work with great vigor, and she will be ready, no doubt, to be delivered to the Government in a week or two. The plating seems to be all on but a few finishing pieces. Her rigging is nearly completed, and the joiner's work is in a very advanced state.

Gen. MITCHEL, it is said, will probably go to Cincinnati soon, and will not at present have a command in the army.

On the night of July 25 thirty-five prisoners escaped from the prison at Alton, Ill., by digging a tunnel fifty feet in length, which furnished them an exit six feet beyond the sentinel's beat. Col. MAGOFFIN, who had been sentenced to death for breaking his parole, was lucky enough to get away with the rest.

Quite an excitement was created in Cincinnati on Saturday night, by the report that a dispatch had been received from a conductor on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, stating that he had eight hundred prisoners in charge, who were too obstreperous for him to manage. The supposition, of course, was that they were rebels, and a large police force, armed with clubs and muskets, was ordered out to receive them. On the arrival of the train at the depôt, the "prisoners" were found to be those who had been captured at Murfreesboro by the rebels and paroled. They were greatly incensed at the reception extended to them, but very many of them were so intoxicated that it was found necessary to keep them under strict guard, and this gave abundant employment to all the special policemen summoned.

On Monday and Tuesday there were ninety applicants for admission to the Freshmen class of Yale College, and twelve or fifteen for admission to higher classes. As about one-half of the applications are made in Commencement week, the indications are that the new Freshmen class will be the largest ever admitted to any college in this country.

The Stock Market was ¼@½ ₱ cent., and in some instances 1 ₱ cent. higher yesterday than the day before, on the news from England. Gold fell off to 114¼@114½ ₱ cent.; Exchange to 126 ₱ cent.

Breadstuffs opened briskly at former prices yesterday, but closed heavily, under the depressing influence of the decline in Gold and Sterling Exchange. Cotton was more sought after, and was decidedly higher. Groceries were less freely dealt in. Provisions attracted more attention; Pork and Lard advanced. Hay, Hops, Fish, Tallow, Salt, and East India Rice, were in fair request. The freight market was moderately active, and rates were firmer. There were 465 vessels of all classes in port. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

Health of the Army.

The Army of the Potomac begins to suffer somewhat from scurvy. This is mainly due to the sameness of its food, not to any defect in its quality or quantity. It is a recognized fact that uniformity of diet kept up for a sufficient period, (especially if coupled with overwork, or anything that reduces the vital powers,) tends to produce this insidious and destructive disease. It is feared that a considerable portion of the army may already be more or less tainted with it, and that many who are now only a little ailing and still fit for duty will soon be on the sick list, unless steps be promptly taken for their relief.

To meet this evil, at least in part, the Sanitary Commission proposes to dispatch a steamer to James River with a cargo of vegetables, dried fruit, &c., to be turned over to the Surgeons, for distribution among such men as most specially need them.

The Commission has already purchased a part of these supplies, but it relies on private contributions to complete the cargo. They may be delivered on board the propeller *Delaware*, Pier No. 9 North River, until her departure, or on board the canalboat *Alice Beach*, lying at the foot of Dey-street, which will be the depôt of supplies for the next trip of the *Delaware*.

We understand the Commission intend, if possible, to organize lines of transports from New-York, Boston and Philadelphia to the James River for this special service. The importance of the movement is obvious, and we do not doubt it will be justified and sustained by liberal contributions both in money and in kind. If successfully carried out, it may save thousands of lives, and no duty can be more urgent just now than that of economizing not merely the life, but the health, and efficiency, and physical vigor of every soldier in the field.

The Commission testify in the strongest terms to the energy and activity of those Government departments which are charged with the provision and transportation of supplies, whether of food or of medical stores. All these are working with the utmost efficiency. But this does not render the undertaking of the Commission in the smallest degree superfluous. These departments are necessarily administered according to a complex system of strict regulations, departure from which is a breach of military duty. A certain amount of red-tape is a necessity, and any system of inflexible rules, when applied on the scale this great war requires, and to regimental officers, many of whom are still inexperienced in the routine of "requisitions" and supply-tables, must often leave regiments and brigades insufficiently provided for. Hence the necessity for the Sanitary Commission, as a flexible plastic organ of supply and relief to the army, filling up gaps to the best of its ability, and using the patriotic benefactions of the people to make up the deficiencies that must inevitably occur under any system of strict regulations.

The Immediate Future—Let Us Have Richmond.

The country receives with intense satisfaction the assurances that reach it from every quarter, that the war is at last to be prosecuted with *vigor and determination*. Possibly these declarations command somewhat less of confidence than similar assurances did some months ago, for they have been made to do duty too often within the last year to be quite as good as new. The people cannot forget that every new General has advertised the world that, with his accession to office, the era of imbecility had passed away: nor is it surprising that the notice should command somewhat less of confidence with every fresh instance of its repetition. Still, the country is steadily, though slowly, bringing itself up to the task of confiding in the purpose of the Government to prosecute the war to a speedy and successful end. The appointment of a skillful and experienced Soldier to command the army, has done more than any other circumstance to lift the cloud of gloom that was rapidly settling down upon the public mind; for it gives us reason to hope that the Government sees at last the weak point in its contest with the rebellion, and that it has the courageous self-distrust to apply the remedy. It is from no lack of money or men; it is not from lack of courage or of good conduct in the field; it is from no failure on the part of the people, that our past misfortunes have arisen. We have placed power enough in the hands of the Government to have crushed the rebellion long ago. But that power has not been wielded with the skill, the vigor, the concentrated and determined energy which the task required. The fault has been with the Government and not with the people, and it is, therefore, for the Government to apply the remedy.

We trust that in its fresh assurances the Government does not deceive itself or the country, as to the nature and character of the *greater vigor* that is required and promised in the future conduct of the war. We hope its view of the subject is broader than that of some of those who have been most clamorous for a change of plan. It may be very well that we should desist from guarding rebel property,—that our armies should live upon the enemy as they march along,—that we should free his slaves whenever we can reach them, and set them at work whenever their work is needed. All this is very well,—but all this is also very little. It does not touch the heart of the disease. It will contribute nothing substantial to the strength of our armies,—nothing whatever, in the absence of other measures of larger compass, to the consummation of our final triumph. The *greater vigor* we need is not greater vigor in foraging—is not in despoiling the fields and folds of our foe, nor even in setting loose his slaves. It is in *fighting* him that we need increased strength. It is greater military vigor—greater skill and energy in bringing overwhelming forces to bear upon the enemy, greater knowledge of his strength, his purposes and plans,—greater Generalship in the Cabinet and in the field, that the country requires and must have, if the rebellion is to be crushed at all. Thus far, it is idle to deny, we have been beaten in just this particular. With less resources, smaller armies, inferior arms and discipline, and a bad cause, the rebels have contended successfully with the Government; and they will do so still, unless we are reinforced, not only in the ranks of the army, but in the character and vigor of the Generalship which directs its action.

It is clear that the rebels stake everything upon the defence of Richmond. They have accumulated there all their force,—and that force is much greater than we have been led to suppose. It is there that it must be crushed,—and that, too, without delay. The Government must lose no time in hurling upon the rebels there whatever force is necessary for their destruction. Every week's delay gives them increased strength,—augments the ravages of sickness in our own ranks,—and dispirits the people by postponing the fruition of their hopes. Foreign influences, moreover, which are constantly at work in every direction in aid of the rebellion, derive strength from delay, and every month for which its defeat is postponed, adds largely to the permanence and solidity of the Confederate Government in the eyes of the world. England and France can scarcely fail to regard our late repulse before Richmond as strongly indicative of the ability of the rebels to maintain themselves: and this conviction will be strengthened by our delay to reverse it almost as much as by a fresh and still more decisive defeat. All the news we get from the South shows that the rebels are concentrating all their forces upon Richmond, and that they regard this as their *political* stronghold, whatever its mere military possession may be worth. We cannot afford to leave them in it much longer. If there is power enough in the North to take it, it should be taken,—and the sooner the better.

When Richmond falls, the first great stage of the war will be over. If we take it by defeating the rebel army, their military power will be broken. They will have no troops immediately available for further operations, and it will be for them then to decide whether they will accept all the consequences of defeat, or whether they will convert the war into that desperate and unregulated form of resistance which is always most fatal to the inhabitants of the region where it is waged. Every nerve of our Government should therefore be strained to the utmost to capture Richmond. It is *there* that greater vigor is required. Not a day should be lost in pushing forward whatever reinforcements our army may need for its conquest. And, if volunteers "for three years or the war" do not come in fast enough, the President should make a special call for troops for *this specific purpose*. Half a million men could be raised in a fortnight for six months or a year, or for the taking of Richmond. Thousands and tens of thousands would rush into the ranks for that specific object who cannot and will not volunteer for the war. Why not give them a chance for that particular service? Is it feared that they would leave the army when they might be needed most? If they did, and no other resource offered, a draft would speedily supply their place. But the country wants men *now* whom it can safely spare hereafter. Ten men now are worth a hundred six months hence. And the Government will evince something of the vigor which is expected at its hands if it will take whatever steps are most effective to hurl upon the rebel capital all the force may be required for its prompt reduction.

A New Declaration of Neutrality.

Whatever progress the Anti-American feeling may have made among the British people, it certainly gathers no headway in Parliament. Once more the indefatigable LINDSAY has thrust his protean resolution before the House of Commons; this time advocating mediation with alternative recognition of the South. And the House has debated the resolution with far more than customary energy, and to the discussion have been brought the entire resources of the men who have been distinguished as the leaders on the two sides. Mr. LINDSAY, nothing if not at once statistical and egotistical, not only laid before the Commons a succinct, and we are sorry to say, grossly partial history of the immediate occasion of the rebellion, but repeating the thrice exploded folly that the whole trouble arises out of tariffs, proceeds to give a history of the revenue policy of the Government, in which we are told that South Carolina began to complain of the Northern tariff as far back as 1833, and was only pacified by the promise of early Free-Trade; and the North broke faith by passing the greatly augmented tariff of 1846. Mr. LINDSAY did not stay long enough, perhaps, in America, to learn that in 1833 all the tariff troubles of South Carolina were ended; and that the tariff of 1846 was made a law by the votes of South Carolina and the other Southern States.

The reader will find the entire discussion reported in other columns. The arguments of the Mediatorial Party, it will be observed, point less to mediation than to recognition and the backing of the South. Their reasoning leads in no way to so imperfect a thing as mere offered arbitration. The South has shown itself a stable Power, capable of maintaining its independence. Its people exhibit all the virtues required by a desperate cause—persistence, endurance, courage, and self-sacrifice. The late victories near Richmond prove the invincibility of their armies. Of all this the proper deduction is, these struggling patriots should have the benefit of British recognition. And in coming short of this conclusion, the enemies of the North disclose their conviction that the time has not yet arrived when the British nation will consent to acknowledge a nation of negro-drivers.

But the most conspicuous blunders of these logicians is their obstinacy in assailing the North and panegyrizing the South at the very moment they would have the Government interpose as Mediator. The point could not escape the shrewd common sense of Lord PALMERSTON, who made it tell roundly in the few remarks with which he finally extinguished Mr. LINDSAY and his resolution. Theoretically, arbitration presupposes the absence of prejudice and partiality from the mind of the umpire. No mediator could be acceptable to both combatants, if known to be unfriendly to either.

All these controversies in Parliament, and the tone of the English Press in discussing the war, places beyond doubt the strong bias of the English mind toward the South, for reasons the force of which is undeniable. It must be confessed that the internal policy of our Government has been such as to aggrieve a people properly studious of their own interests. It must be owned that the welfare of Manchester and Birmingham were not consulted in the passage of the Morrill Tariff. The feeble and insufficient mode in which we prosecute the war is accepted as evidence of insincerity. Our warmest friends in England are at a loss to understand why we fail to employ the thousand war energies within our reach, and which all nations seek eagerly in their contests, and which the South uses to the extent of its ability. These cavils at the North, originating nearly always in misinformation, but quite often in strong partisan malignity, have destroyed the confidence of the American people in the judgment of England; and we must utterly object to any mediation offered in that quarter. There is nothing in these Parliamentary debates to alter this calm and judicious determination. Few of our advocates defend us upon grounds we admit to be correct; our assailants, misled by the misrepresentations of rebel agents, and by the apparent hostility to England of our domestic legislation, are earnest, implacable, and indeed furious in their attacks. Every current of popular opinion in England is more or less perverted and impure. Lord PALMERSTON says the time has not come for mediation to be offered. The time will never come when British mediation can be accepted.

In saying this, we are sensible of no feeling of resentment toward England, her Government, and her people. The war has caused profound suffering and alarm throughout the Three Kingdoms, and remembering how little direct and obvious interest the subjects of Queen VICTORIA can have in the immediate aims of this nation, we can hardly expect elsewhere that patience under delay and reverse, which we are willing or compelled to exhibit. We must also remember the spectacle of strength the North presents to the world, and what promises it has made now and again to end the war at once by the display of overwhelming power, and how pitifully the promise has been observed. Of those we have thus disappointed we cannot forever demand forbearance. No sympathy with our cause can be expected to stand such trials forever. And it must be confessed that in resisting the temptation of the Secessionists, not merely in view of the *truth* from Richmond, but of the falsehoods dished up at Liverpool for the purpose of influencing the direction of the debate, the House of Commons and the British Government have created new claims to the respect of our people. As will be noticed, the able and temperate review of the whole case by Lord PALMERSTON caused the motion to be withdrawn, and it is not likely that the American question will again come up during the present session of Parliament, which was expected to terminate at the end of the present month. The British Government deserves the praise of having held to the obligations of neutrality under conditions such as never before urged a people to their violation.

Magoffin of Kentucky at his Old Tricks.

Gov. MAGOFFIN, of Kentucky, has called an extraordinary session of the Legislature of that State, to meet two weeks from to-day. As set forth in that part of his proclamation which has been telegraphed to us, the object of the session is to consider two things: *First*—The military situation in Kentucky, seeing that a civil conflict is impending over the State, and the Governor is "without a soldier or a dollar" to protect the people; and, *Second*, "to look to" "the late action of Congress touching Slavery, and provide for the safety of our institutions."

In regard to the first point mentioned by Gov. MAGOFFIN, we think he states the case pretty broadly when he asserts that a "civil conflict is impending over" Kentucky. A small band of guerrillas has just swept across the State, and swept back South again as quickly as they came, and there are still inconsiderable bodies of marauding ruffians, who make their appearance occasionally. But the utter failure of MORGAN to stir up any rebel element in Kentucky, or to effect a lodgment in any part of the State, shows that that element is too weak to think of any such thing as a trial of strength with the loyalists. There is certainly no danger either of any considerable part of BEAUREGARD'S army getting into Kentucky, for there is an immense National army in Northern Alabama and Southern Tennessee which would make any such attempt impossible and hopeless.

Besides, to provide for the safety of Kentucky, and against the dangers that may menace it, there is a State Military Supervisor or Governor appointed by the President, who has both soldiers and dollars at his command, and who, now that the people are rallying to his support, is abundantly able to look after the military interests of the State. The thing for Gov. MAGOFFIN to do, if he really wishes to secure the "peace and tranquillity of the Commonwealth," is to bend every energy and use every means to aid and support Gen. BOYLE, and stimulate volunteering for the National army.

Gov. MAGOFFIN says that "any attempt on his part to organize a force for the defence of the State will certainly but precipitate the evil" of civil war. What does he mean by this? Does he mean that if he effects an enlistment of ten or twenty thousand men for the National service, civil war will be "precipitated" on Kentucky? Kentucky has already given more than that number of men to the Union army, and instead of producing difficulties in the State, they have been the means of carrying the war far beyond its borders. Twenty thousand more enrolled in Kentucky would secure peace all over its surface, beyond a peradventure. But does the Governor wish to raise a force outside of the authorized forces of the Government? We know that, while he has never raised a finger to help or to encourage the enlistment of National troops from his State, he did aid and encourage the organization of the "State Guard," which, under BUCKNER, did such hard work for the rebels. Now, that there is a prospect of BUCKNER being released from Fort Warren, does he propose to have another force ready to the traitor's hand when he again enters the service of JEFF. DAVIS? The terms of the proclamation, and the known traitorous and treacherous character of Gov. MAGOFFIN, make it more than likely that this is really what he is driving at.

The second object that he sets forth for the consideration of the Legislature adds force to the supposition that his designs are disloyal—"looking to the late action of Congress and the President, touching Slavery." If we could, for a moment, imagine that his purpose was to bring before the Kentucky legislators, in a loyal manner, the President's proposition to the Border States, in favor of a policy of compensated emancipation, we should look with respect on the Governor's wisdom and Unionism. But his next clause, in the peculiar slang of the rebels, "to provide for the safety of our institutions," makes it evident that he desires to take advantage of the present excited state of mind in the Border States, to stir up and precipitate still quicker the elements which give vitality to the rebellion.

It may be as well, however, that he has convened the State Legislature. That body is thoroughly and devotedly loyal, as is shown by its action last Winter, and in the close watch and strict check it kept upon Gov. MAGOFFIN. The Legislature will probably pass some strong Union acts; do all it can to stimulate volunteering for the National army; provide for the defence of the State under Gen. BOYLE, and make it impossible for BERIAH MAGOFFIN any further to stir up the embers of treason or disturb the peace of Kentucky.

OUR NEW REAR-ADMIRALS.—The President yesterday gave practical effect to the recent act of Congress to establish and equalize the grade of line officers of the navy, by commissioning a number of naval captains to be Rear-Admirals on the Retired and Active lists. The nine placed on the Retired list are sailors, all of whom have for fifty years or more illustrated the glory of the Stars and Stripes on sea; while the four Rear-Admirals named on the Active list—FOOTE, DUPONT, FARRAGUT and GOLDSBOROUGH—are those who have during the present war done most signal service in that arm of the National defence, which is acknowledged to have won three-fourths of all our victories.

The country is indebted to Secretary WELLES for the first suggestion of the necessity of an enlarged and reformed gradation of line officers of the navy; and the bill to that effect, passed by Congress near the close of the session, is the embodiment of the recommendations made by him in his report last December. The change was imperatively demanded; for our navy has quite outgrown the infantile proportions in which the old grades originated. The present grades are nine in number, namely: Rear-Admirals, Commodores, Captains, Commanders, Lieutenant-Commanders, Lieutenants, Masters, Ensigns and Midshipmen. The relative rank between officers of the navy and army is fixed as follows: Rear-Admirals rank with Major-Generals, Commodores with Brigadier-Generals, Captains with Colonels, Lieutenant-Commanders with Majors, Lieutenants with Captains, Masters with First Lieutenants, and Ensigns with Second Lieutenants. Of the two new grades there are to be nine Rear-Admirals and eighteen Commodores. The first only are to be selected on nomination by the President; the second by a board of officers.

The whole country will, we think, agree that the President's first commissions are the very best that could have been made, and do honor both to the illustrious Captains named, and the country they have served so bravely and so well. Man the rigging, and three times three for our gallant Rear-Admirals!

NEGRO NEWS.—The negro story telegraphed from Washington, to the effect that the rebels are evacuating Richmond, is a very good one, but somewhat doubtful. In the first place, the great bulk of the rebel army is not in the city of Richmond, but somewhat nearer our own lines, and on both sides of the James River—as we very well know. And next, if the regiments in and about Richmond are really leaving it, the object probably is to move to some point where they are needed—to move north to Gordonsville or south to Suffolk, or up to Fredericksburgh, or down to the Appomattox, or to a point below and in front of our position on the James—or in some other direction which Gen. HALLECK, and not we, should know. The rebels will not be likely to evacuate Richmond as long as it is possible for them to hold it; and it does not yet appear to them that it is impossible—though we hope it soon will appear.

The same African who brings the above news also reports that large bodies of rebel troops are crossing the James River, southward. We see no reason to doubt this part of the negro's tale, but the fact that the rebels have lately tried so hard to make us believe it in other ways. Their newspapers have asserted it, their refugees and runaway slaves have confirmed it; and the men with the Union flag of truce that went up the river the other day had ocular demonstration that it was so—apparently. It may be that it is veritably the case; but, if so, it is singular that they should take so much trouble to advertise it beforehand. That is a thing they have not been in the habit of doing of late. It may be that the whole thing is *not* a feint, and that they intend to make some combined effort against Gen. MCCLELLAN on the Peninsula. This view gets color by a statement from another source that the *Merrimac* No. 2, and a new ram which the rebels have at Richmond, intend to run through our fleet in the James River, attack our vessels at Norfolk and take that city. Even this, however, may be but a part of the same game of deception; and while the rebels are so ostentatiously proclaiming to all the world that they are moving or going to move South, it would be well to keep a sharp eye on the signs in the North.

A KENTUCKY LOYALIST.—Our Louisville, Ky., correspondent, states that a new religious weekly newspaper is about to be started in that city, and that Dr. R. J. BRECKINRIDGE will be one of its leading contributors. The special occasion for starting it is the disloyalty of the present organ of the Presbyterian denomination in that State. We may rely upon it that Dr. BRECKINRIDGE will have a leading part in any movement for maintaining the Union in Kentucky. He has been from the beginning one of the staunchest, ablest and most effective supporters of the Union in that State; and the position which she has held, and the services she has rendered to the Government, are due in very large degree to his zealous and indefatigable labors. He is a writer of great argumentative as well rhetorical ability, and has long ranked as confessedly one of the foremost orators in the whole country. While he has always distrusted the wisdom of the political action of the Republicans and other opponents of Slavery in the North, he has never aided or countenanced in any way the Pro-Slavery projects which have culminated in the rebellion. And no man anywhere has denounced more unsparingly than he, as shown up more clearly and strikingly the enormous moral guilt, as well as political wickedness, of those who are now engaged in attempting to destroy the Union. Whatever newspaper in Kentucky may have the aid of his pen, will deserve the attention and confidence of loyal men everywhere.

RECRUITING AMONG THE THREE-MONTHS' MEN.—Of the regiments which left this City upon the affrighted call of the War Department, when JACKSON threatened the Capital, the three months' term of service has nearly expired. We give the dates when these bodies left New-York, as the best approximation to the time when they were mustered into the service of the United States:

NEW-YORK THREE-MONTHS' REGIMENTS.

Seventh	May 27	Fifth Artillery	May 28
Seventy-first	May 29	Eighth	May 30
Twenty-second	May 29	Thirty-seventh	May 31
Eleventh	May 29	Sixty-ninth	May 31

These experienced troops are stationed within a short distance of Washington—principally at Baltimore, and near Harper's Ferry. One or two are, we believe, in the neighborhood of Fortress Monroe. All are within reach, and we are assured that of each regiment a majority of the men can be induced to enlist for further service. Would it not be well for our recruiting officers to look at once after these drilled and disciplined men? In three weeks or less they will be scattered and a golden opportunity lost.

THE TARIFF AND INTERNAL TAX LAWS.—To-morrow is the day fixed for the new tariff to come into operation. In the TAX bill, as it passed through Congress, the 1st of August was also named as the day for that measure to take effect; but subsequently a joint resolution authorizing Secretary CHASE to postpone the time was passed; and of this authority the Secretary availed himself by appointing Sept. 1 as the era of the new taxation. The interval will be crowded with the business of selecting the subordinate officers, preparing books, blanks, and stamps, and the thousand and one preliminaries to a methodical opening of business.

AN ACT OF JUSTICE.—We copied a few days since an extract from a speech made by Senator

Wilson, recently, in Massachusetts, in which he complained of injustice done him by the *Herald*, in saying that he had insisted that the Government should stop recruiting, as we already had more than could be used to advantage. Mr. WILSON denied that he had ever urged any such action, and said he had "always maintained that the Government wanted more men."

As a matter of simple justice to all concerned we copy from the *Congressional Globe* the following paragraph from a speech made by Senator WILSON on the 28th of March:

"Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts—*The Senator from Maine the other day proposed to reduce the number of men authorized by law down to five hundred thousand. I agree with him in that.* Still we have not been able to do it. *It was suggested also that we ought to stop recruiting. I agree to that. I have over and over again been to the War Office and urged upon the department to stop recruiting in every part of the country.* We have had the promise that it should be done; yet every day, in different parts of the country, we have accounts of men being raised and brought forth to fill up the ranks of regiments. The papers tell us that in Tennessee and other parts of the country where our armies move, we are filling up the ranks of the army. *I believe we have to-day one hundred and fifty thousand more men under the pay of the Government than we need or can well use. I have not a doubt of it; and I think it ought to be checked. I think the War Department ought to issue peremptory orders forbidding the enlistment of another soldier into the volunteer force of the United States* until the time shall come when we need them. We can obtain them any time when we need them."

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

The Ceremonies of the 11th—Bands, Especially Those of Norway and Egypt—Corrected List of Awards—America's Position in the International Race.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, July 19, 1862.

I repent me of a rash promise to describe the ceremonies at the Grand International Award of Medals and Mentions on Friday last. Let the Head Festival hury its Mayors. I will neither sing its praise nor howl its reproaches. What avails it to-day that there was half a mile of civic and military functionaries, all more or less uncomfortable; that there were hundreds of distinguished foreigners, whom no one ever heard of; that there were Prime Ministers, who tried to look severely industrial, and Jurors in Court Dresses, who believed in their hearts that they were taken for members of the Cabinet; that there were policemen and soldiers and men carrying banners, and a party of Royal trumpeters in front, who were always looking round, uneasily, over their shoulders, to see if the others were coming on, and to get the cue for giving a flourish, exactly as we have seen them do at the opera; that the Queen's representative, the Duke of Cambridge, bowed miscellaneously at all the functionaries who were drawn up to receive him at the various stations, as much as to say "Will no one have the kindness to shake me by the hand and let me go;" that some one in a red gown, with a huge gold chain round his neck and a triangular hat with black feathers in it, (giving to his Worship the Mayor something of a funeral aspect,) did thereupon charitably step forward and officiate at the Royal digits; that the Queen's representative, highly gratified at having got off with simply remarking that it was a fine day, passed on to the next station; that when it was over all the Mayors instantly repaired to the refreshment rooms, and all the nobility to the Horticultural Society's gardens—of what avail would it be to dig up this dead pageant and say all these things at length. History will be satisfied with the official programme, (sold at a shilling,) and the list of awards and medals, (sold at five shillings,) and the statistics of seventy thousand people who were present, (sold at ten shillings each,) and I am content with having seen a great many "strange attires" and having heard as much military music as I can conveniently submit to without trying to hurt somebody. The bands, be it understood, were magnificent, but as a steady thing the overture to "William Tell" is a little monotonous, and this seemed to be the object in life of all of them. There was but a single exception, and that was the Egyptian band, composed almost exclusively of Arabs and clarionets, with an infidel drum and a dog of a trombone that would not be silenced. The great merit of the Egyptian band consisted in its being entirely superior to the base commercial principles of time, and the dry accoustical despotism of tune. Every man did as he liked, blowed until he was out of wind, and then took a long rest and a stare before beginning again. The privileges of the drum were not clearly defined, but the authorities seemed to have a good deal of trouble with him. Whenever the mob (if I may be allowed the expression) were dispersing and getting gradually quiet, the drum would break in with a totally rebellious thud and a flourish of its sticks, signifying plainly that it desired some one to tread on its coat-tails. As to the trombone, its solemn preachings were so irrelevant that it never opened its slide without producing a scream of indignation from the clarionets. Still the children of the desert (who were almost as black as minstrels, but not half so good) made a success, and divided the honors with the Norwegian band, which thought nothing of playing the same tune ten times in succession, so sturdy was it in its nationality.

In the list of awards forwarded in my last letter, there were, I think, two omissions—HORCE-BLOWER having obtained a medal for "excellence of quality of essential oil," in Section D of Class B, (perfumery,) and A. HALL an honorable mention for "toilet soap; goodness of quality." These names appeared in the official list under the caption "North America—Federal States," instead of the usual heading "United States," and hence escaped my attention. There was evidently a Secessionist among the respectable barbers of that section of the exhibition. A supplemental prize medal will also be awarded, it is said, to STORMS, for his improvement in breech-loading guns, and for the ease with which it can be applied to old rifles, muskets, &c. To guard against omissions, I give below a corrected list of medals and honorable mention awarded to Americans:

J. Mosheimer, minerals—medal.
T. Meads, minerals—honorable mention.
New-Jersey Zinc Company, minerals—honorable mention.
Glen Cove Starch Company, starch—medal.
H. G. Hotchkiss, oil—medal.
Kingsford, starch—medal.
S. F. Pease, oil—medal.
Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, drugs—medal.
Glen Cove Starch Company, malzena—medal.
A. Hall, soap—honorable mention.
Hecker Brothers, flour—medal.
Stebbins & Co., flour—honorable mention.
J. Waddell, corn—honorable mention.
Tilghmann, fatty acids—medal.
Wilkins & Co., bristles—honorable mention.
Blanchard & Brown, wheel spokes and cotton planter—medal.
Brewster & Co., carriages—medal.
Howe Machine Company, sewing machines—medal.
A. Smith, carpet looms—medal.
Wheeler & Wilson, sewing machine—medal.
Bigelow, for Goodwin, sewing machine—honorable mention.
G. H. Sanborn, cord-making machine—honorable mention.
I. M. Singer, sewing machine—honorable mention.
Wilcox & Gibbs, sewing machine—honorable mention.
W. D. Richards, boot and shoe machinery—medal.
Blake Brothers, machinery—honorable mention.
F. O. Degner, machinery—honorable mention.
Sandford & Mallery, machinery—honorable mention.
P. H. Wemple, machinery—honorable mention.
Conroy, machinery—honorable mention.
John F. Allen, valves—medal.
W. D. Andrews, pump—medal.
Capt. J. Ericsson, engines—medal.
A. G. Gibson, carriage coupling—medal.
J. C. Goar, belt shifter—medal.
C. S. Goddard, tools—medal.
Hansbrow, pumps—medal.
Kershow & Colvin, milking machine—medal.
Lee & Lerned, fire-engine—medal.
C. Near, dynometer—medal.
D. Parker, washing-machine—medal.
Pesant, caloric-engine—medal.
C. T. Porter, governors—medal.
Richards, indicator—medal.
J. Ross, burr-stone mills—medal.
Henry Steele, steam-pump—medal.
Wilcox, caloric-engine—medal.
R. H. Worthington, steam-pump—medal.
C. H. Dennison, engine—honorable mention.
John Dickinson, mill preparative—honorable mention.
J. J. Eckoll, model—honorable mention.
A. M. Foote, lock umbrella-stand—honorable mention.
H. H. Packer, tools—honorable mention.
Walcott, tools—honorable mention.
Warker & Eppenstein, apparatus—honorable mention.
Wentworth & Jarvis, wiodmill—honorable mention.
Batchelor & Son, hand-tools—medal.
J. F. & W. Dana, plows—medal.
Douglass Ax Company, tools—medal.
McCormick, reaper—medal.
Wood, reaper—medal.
Russell & Tremain, reaper—honorable mention.
Kirby & Osborne, reaper—honerable mention.
Levy & Beardsley, bay elevator—honorable mention.
R. Price, mop—honorable menilen.
Storms, breech-loader—medal.
F. E. Sickles, steam steering apparatus—medal.
W. H. Ward, night signals—medal.
Darling & Schwartz, steel scales—medal.
Dexter, busts—honorable mention.
Steloway & Sons, pianos—medal.
Hulskamp, sound board—medal.
Robert Bates, instruments—medal.
Manchester Print Works, printed fabrics, &c.—medal.
W. Wilkins, horse-hair—honorable mention.
American Bank Note Company, engraving—medal.
Saxton, seals—medal.
S. Sweet, printing blocks—madal.
W. Blackwell, shears—medal.

Several of the above names occur twice in the list of awards, but although these duplicate compliments have been allowed to remain on record, only one medal will be given to each contributor, unless the objects rewarded are in distinct classes. It will be seen, then, that America has taken 51 medals and 29 honorable mentions. Let us now examine who among the conspicuous nations has done the best. By carefully digesting about a thousand pages of printed matter we may arrive at a few lines of very interesting news. England and the English Colonies occupy one-half of the entire Exhibition building. There are, according to the first edition of the official catalogue, which, as it is not more incomplete than the last, I have taken as a standard, 18,932 exhibitors, and the total awards by the jurors amount to 4,144 medals and honorable mentions. This gives 47½ per cent. of prizes. France has a total of 3,160, and has obtained the extraordinary number of 2,649 awards, being at the rate of 84 per cent. of prizes. Belgium has 863 exhibitors, and 412 awards, being 45½ per cent. of prizes. Prussia, with 1,551 exhibitors, only carries off 556 awards, or 36 per cent. of prizes. Austria is much more fortunate, and secures 876 prizes, with 1,410 exhibitors, or 62½ per cent. of premiums. A little one-horse German State, Würtemburg by name, sails in with enormous pluck, finds a representative for almost every class, and, with only 196 exhibitors, carries off 124 of the most creamy awards, being 64 per cent. of glory. Italy has 1,300 exhibitors, and receives 647 awards, or 49¾ per cent. Russia has 659 showemoffs, who succeed in taking home 298 prizes for the young Ivans, being 45¼ per cent. Switzerland, in a very lopsided collection of 357, gets 197 awards, or 55 per cent.; and last, but not by any means least, the United States, with 98 exhibitors, (this is the exact number,) obtains 80 prizes, being a lush 82 per cent. of triumph.

Now, if we stand by the winning post, we shall see that in the great International race the nations have come in thus:

France	1	Italy	6
United States America	2	England	7
Würtemburg	3	Belgium	8
Austria	4	Russia	9
Switzerland	5	Prussia, a bad	10

England would have made better time if she had not been weighted with her colonies, but she can well afford to fall back upon such a pleasant field. The race between France and the United States amounts to a dead heat. If the catalogue could be completed of the French department as it has been of the American, there is not the shadow of a doubt that America would be first and France second. C. B. S.

The Great Exhibition Awards.

LETTER FROM B. P. JOHNSON TO J. C. G. KENNEDY.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, July 11, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: The awards were made to-day. The printed list, just received, shows fifty-four medals and thirty-one honorable mentions to the United States. This, with ninety-eight exhibitors, shows the character of our exhibition, and does great credit to our country. We are congratulated on every hand on our success. How Congress appropriated the $35,000 our exhibition would have been the most useful one for the World's Show, and would have done more than anything else to close up the *Times* and other papers here in their attacks upon our country. It would have been one of the most convincing arguments that we were able to take care of our own concerns and furnish to the world the new inventions which they need. The demand from the Continent for our articles is such that we could have received orders for very many implements and machines had they been here, that would have taken the lead of the English, and opened an extensive trade for us.

Our Minister, Mr. ADAMS, and our Consul, Mr. MORSE, have been very useful to our American exhibitors, and, as our flag waves over one trophy erected in the building under which I received the awards from our Minister and delivered them, the people begin to believe that our country is not yet dead.

Services of Capt. Carter, of the Michigan.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following newspaper extracts will introduce to your acquaintance the gentleman whose name heads this note:

Forty-two able-bodied men, recruited by the steamer *Michigan*, in Chicago, Detroit and Cleveland, passed over the New-York and Erie Railroad to New-York City on Monday, in charge of Mr. WM. HINTON. They are hardy, active fellows, and are fully prepared for naval service. The officers of the *Michigan* are doing a thriving business for Uncle Sam.—*Buffalo Courier.*

The *Michigan* has shipped more men than any half-dozen other vessels in the service. Her officers are conscientious men, and feeling that they were bound to do as much as possible for their country, they have made energetic efforts to enlist men for the service, in which, by the orders of the Department, they are prevented from taking an active part.—*Erie Observer.*

Capt. CARTER, who commands the *Michigan*, has recruited over 1,500 men, and, as will be seen, is still energetic in furnishing the material that is helping to produce our daily victories, and must produce our final triumph. Why, I ask, does not such activity and patriotism call for the thanks of Congress, since such thanks are made imperative with the future prosperity and professional advancement of an officer. And what are officers who have spent a long life in the service, and who, by the orders of the Department, are performing duty remote from the battle-field and from any opportunity, under this law, of receiving the distinguished thanks of Congress, to hope for?

I cannot yet see the full bearing of this law, but it seems to be intended to elevate to honorable distinction a select few, and humiliate the rest by going through the fiery ordeal of a trial bafore a Board of prejudiced naval officers, who have certainly shewn to the country their inefficiency in such duty.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 26. A. D.

The Traitors Amongst Us.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The main reason this rebellion has not been crushed out long ago is the secret to us, but to the rebels the avowed sympathy of Northern traitors with their cause.

A Captain of a steamer, a pattern of loyalty, told me that the chaplain of a Virginia regiment, a prisoner with fourteen hundred others, told him that the North could conquer them and that they would give up were it not for the assurances of Northern men that they would help them.

It is time the line (rope would be better) is drawn. It is due to the cause, to those who have been made widows, fathers and mothers who have lost their sons, sisters who have lost their brothers, that the traitors amongst us, who have brought on and perpetuated this accursed rebellion, should receive their reward— HEMP.

OUR KEY WEST CORRESPONDENCE.

Important Captures by the Huntsville—The Steamer Reliance and the Schooner Agnes Taken—Interesting Sketches of Their History—Movements of the Nashville.

KEY WEST, Monday, July 21, 1862.

The Confederate steamer *Reliance* and the schooner *Agnes* have been captured by the United States steamer *Huntsville*. These vessels are both from the coast of Georgia, and are loaded with valuable cargoes of cotton and resin.

The cargo of the *Reliance* is Sea Island cotton, (250 bales.)

WM. H. GLADDING, of Savannah, formerly a Lieutenant in the United States Navy Revenue Service, was in command of the *Reliance*. He has heretofore been very successful in running the blockade, but this time proved once too many. The *Reliance* cleared from Doboy Island, Georgia, and at the time she got out was pursued by one of our vessels, but she escaped, owing to superior speed. She was formerly used on the Savannah River as a tug or tow-boat, and has powerful engines; hence the idea in loading her was to get the most productive cargo for the accommodations. Sea Island cotton is worth some $1 25 per pound, and could be purchased in Georgia for about 40c., thus affording a large profit.

From the crew and passengers we learn the following news:

The *Nashville*, having eluded our cruisers in the Providence Channel, had arrived at a point near Savannah. From her Captain Capt. GLADDING had posted himself as to our whereabouts, movements, &c., and he further asserts, but for want of fuel, and owing to mismanagement, he would ere this have been safe in Nassau, and better off by $100,000. Capt. GLADDING has been in command of the schooner *Parliament*, a vessel that has successfully run the blockade several times, eluding our vessels dexterously.

He states that on one occasion he was convoyed out of the port of Havana, (having cleared under British colors, for St. John, N. B., but with the intention of running the blockade,) and the British war vessel declared that he should not be molested by our vessels except on blockade ground. At the same time there were orders to our vessels to take him wherever found.

The rebel papers found on board report frequent arrivals of vessels which land their cargoes at points on the coast instead of running in at ports and harbors where our blockaders lay.

Both these vessels, the *Agnes* and *Reliance*, were destitute of papers such as could clear them, and had on board quite a number of people, the *Agnes* mustering 9 and the *Reliance* 17, all told. Judging from appearances, we should say many of them were refugees, or parties desirous of escaping from "Dixie." All their mails and late papers had been destroyed. The latest dates we could find were of the 12th inst.

Having cruised of late in the lay of these craft, we are somewhat cognizant of their "*modus operandi*." A large and profitable trade is being carried on by way of England. Ships clear from English ports bound for Nassau. We find their papers are right, but their cargoes speak louder than words of their iniquitous schemes. On arriving at Nassau, they transfer to small vessels the cargoes, and so they reach Dixie.

The British steamer *Adelia* was taken on the 7th inst. by the *Quaker City* and the *Huntsville*. After a spirited chase and considerable firing, she hove to and was then towed into Key West, where her case would be decided upon.

The *Mercedita* captured two schooners laden with cotton on the 14th. DELTA.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The Ports of Tampico and Alvarado Blockaded by the French Naval Forces.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 30.

Information has been received at the State Department from CHARLES M. PASCOE, United States Consul at Vera Cruz, that by an order of the Commander of the French forces at that place, the ports of Tampico and Alvarado would, on the 15th inst., be blockaded by a French naval force, and that the blockade would be maintained until there was a cessation of hostilities.

The Surgeons who Nobly Remained with Our Wounded in Richmond.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: As some mistake has been made by the Press in naming the Surgeons who, when discharged by the rebel authorities at Richmond, resolved to remain and attend the suffering Union prisoners, you will be doing no more than justice in publishing the following official minute of the meeting at which the self-sacrificing deed was resolved upon:

Pursuant to a call a meeting was held of the Union Surgeons now in this establishment, numbering 27.

On motion, Dr. M. S. KITTENGER was elected Chairman, and Dr. J. P. SEELY Secretary.

The Chairman stated that a notification had been received from the Confederate authorities that all the Surgeons now prisoners were this day free to return home. In a few brief and eloquent words, he mentioned the fact that, in this building alone, there were nearly 1,500 of our wounded or sick officers and soldiers, and altogether, probably, in Richmond, 3,000.

On motion, it was resolved that all those Surgeons who volunteer to remain, and extend their professional services to our sick and wounded, de now signify the same.

Whereupon the following gentlemen volunteered to remain: N. F. Marsh, Surgeon Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry; Alex. A. Edminston, Assistant Surgeon Eighteenth New-York Volunteers; James W. Powell, Surgeon in charge Hooker's Division Hospital; George McAllister, Assistant Surgeon Seventy-first New-York Volunteers; James S. de Bieneville, Surgeon Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserve; M. S. Kittenger, Surgeon One Hundredth New-York Volunteers; T. P. Seely, Acting Assistant Surgeon Sixteenth Michigan, (Stockton's.)

No further business offering, on motion, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

(Signed,) T. P. SEELY, Secretary.

CONFEDERATE STATES PRISON HOSPITAL, No. 1, RICHMOND, Va., July 14, 1862.

Accident on Board the Steamer Thomas P. Way.

An accident occurred on board the steamer *Thomas P. Way*, while on her trip from Coney Island to Newark, yesterday afternoon, by which a lad, 12 years of age, named JOHN HENRY BEEBER, living corner of Nassau and Bridge streets, Brooklyn, was drowned. He was sitting on a small boat, which was turned bottom upward, on the upper deck, and the boat tipping forward, the boy fell overboard and was drowned. A boat was launched, but at the first pull the oar-locks broke, rendering it useless. The father of the lad is book-keeper for T. C. MOORE, No. 108 Beekman-street.

A meeting of the passengers was held to express their feelings in regard to the accident. Hon. C. L. C. GIFFORD, of Newark, acted as Chairman. A statement was made by Mr. H. C. TERHUNE, of Belleville, who was near the boy when he fell overboard, and who saw the whole transaction. A committee consisting of Messrs. TERHUNE, JOHN R. WEEKS, and ROBERT GRAY, was appointed to draft resolutions, and reported the following, which were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published in the Newark and New-York papers.

Resolved, That the apparent indifference manifested by the officers of this boat deserves, and hereby receives, the most unqualified condemnation of this meeting.

Resolved, That the insecure life-preserving means possessed by this boat should justly subject it to the legal penalties provided in such cases.

Resolved, That the refusal of the pilot to reverse the boat, when repeatedly requested so to do, deserves and should receive the severest censure of an indignant community.

European Steamers.

THE NOVA SCOTIAN AT FATHER POINT.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, July 30.

The steamship *Nova Scotian* passed Father Point at 9 o'clock this morning, en route to Quebec. She has 55 cabin and 181 steerage passengers. She has experienced strong westerly winds.

ARRIVAL OF THE ST. GEORGE OFF CAPE RACE.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, July 30.

The steamship *St. George* passed Cape Race at 2 o'clock this afternoon. She brings Glasgow dates of the 17th inst. News anticipated.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 30.

The following are the footings of our Bank Statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	$38,231,700
Loans and Discounts	66,168,800
Specie	7,963,700
Due from other banks	13,167,000
Due to other banks	13,583,600
Deposits	26,599,000
Circulation	6,618,000

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, No. 567, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON—The Position of Mr. Seward.

FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA—Gen. Pope's New Orders—Present Position and Prospects of the Union Forces—News from Richmond—Rebel Enterprises.

NEWS FROM THE WEST—Rebel Guerrillas in Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee—Movements Near Corinth and Memphis—Capture of Union Troops and Stores at Florence, Ala.—Destruction of Army Supplies near Decatur.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH—Affairs at New-Orleans, Memphis, and on the Mississippi—The Union Fleet near Vicksburgh—A Rebel Ram-page.

NEWS FROM EUROPE—Full Correspondence—France and Mexico—The Intervention Question—Affairs in England—Award of Premiums at the Great Exhibition.

THE DEATH OF MARTIN VAN BUREN—Sketch of his Career and his Obsequies.

OUR NAVY—The only complete statement of its present Strength and Condition.

A PAGE OF EDITORIAL ON THE TOPICS OF THE DAY.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

An Invaluable number.

OFFICE OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 94 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1862.

All policy holders in the above Company who may volunteer in response to the call of the President of the United States for 300,000 men, or who may be drafted into the service, (should that mode of obtaining recruits be resorted to,) are hereby informed that WAR PERMITS will be issued to them on the same terms as to those who entered the service in 1861.

Full particulars and explanations can be obtained on application at the principal office, as above, or from any of the Company's recognized Agents.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

Grover & Baker's CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING-MACHINES, Acknowledged to be superior to all others. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Wheeler & Wilson's Manufacturing Company.—Sewing Machines with important improvements. Office No. 505 Broadway.

MARRIED.

CRAIN—MATTISON.—At the Union-place Hotel, on Wednesday, July 23, by Rev. Mr. Everett, Mr. CHARLES S. CRAIN, of Boston, to Miss LINA G MATTISON, of this City.

RITCHIE—ROBERTS.—At South Windsor, Conn., on Tuesday, July 29, by Rev. J. H. Stoddard, EDWARD C. RITCHIE, of Brooklyn, L. I., and MATTIE, eldest daughter of George Roberts, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

ALEXANDER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 30, CHARLES BERRY, only son of William S. and Jane H. Alexander, aged 3 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 363 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn.

BLOODGOOD.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 29, ANN M., widow of the late John Bloodgood, in the 90th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, of her son, William, and of her son-in-law, Charles Dellinger, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 4½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 18 East 17th-st.

COX.—On Monday, July 28, JOHN COX, a native of Oxford, England, in the 52d year of his age.

Funeral this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his son, C. B. Cox, No. 306 West 13th-st.

DE MOTT.—On Tuesday evening, July 29, of consumption, which he bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, EZEKIEL G. DE MOTT, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the house of his brother, James, No. 284 4th-av., corner of 22d-st., this (Thursday) evening, the 31st inst., at 8 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Montville, N. J., for interment, on Friday morning.

☞ Newark, N. J., and Madison, Wis., papers please copy.

HARPER.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, July 29, suddenly, SAMUEL B. HARPER, in the 86th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 45 St. Mark's-place, without further invitation.

HASKER.—In Williamsburgh, L. I., on Tuesday, July 29, OSCAR, only son of Oscar and Harriet Harger, aged 7 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of the parents, No. 3 2d-st., near Broadway, Williamsburgh, L. I.

HOWLAND.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 30, ELIZABETH, widow of the late Nathaniel Howland, aged 77 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her son-in-law, David Wesson, No. 23 Monroe-place, Brooklyn, this day, (Thursday,) the 31st inst., at 3 P. M.

KARR.—On Tuesday, July 29, JOSEPHINE A., wife of Wm. H. Karr, aged 34 years.

Funeral from the Presbyterian Church in 86th-st., near 3d-av., on Thursday, the 31st inst., at 1 o'clock. The relatives and friends are invited to attend.

KING.—In Weehawken, N. J., on Tuesday, July 29, JAMES G. KING, Jr., son of James G. King and Caroline King, aged 16 years.

His remains will be interred at Jamaica, L. I., this day, (Thursday,) July 31, at 1 P. M.

MCKEE.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 30, after a short illness, CHARLES J. MCKEE, in the 32d year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Seneca Falls, in this State, for interment.

MCLEOD.—In this City, on Monday evening, July 28, MARGARET T., infant daughter of Dr. S. B. W. and Sarah B. McLeod, aged 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 173 Hudson-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

SCHUYLER.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 29, DORA EVELYN, infant daughter of Garret C. and Mary E. Schuyler.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, No. 153 East 32d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on Thursday, July 31, at 10 A. M., without further invitation.

TURNURE.—On Wednesday, July 30, AMANDA M., daughter of Abraham Turnure.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Aug. 1, at 3½ o'clock, from No. 180 2d-av.

VONDY.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, July 30, CARRIE LOUISA, daughter of Cornelia and Dr. J. H. Vondy.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 258 Grove-st., Jersey City, on Saturday, Aug. 2, at 11 o'clock A. M.

VAN DUZER.—At the battle of Gaines' Mills, near Richmond, Va., on Friday, June 27, Lieut. CHARLES FRANCIS VAN DUZER, of the Twelfth Infantry, United States Army, son of Selah Van Duzer, of this City, aged 25 years.

WARD.—In West Hoboken, N. J., on Tuesday, July 29, at 4 o'clock P. M., after a lingering illness, MARIA, wife of James Ward, in the 45th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, corner of Barclay-st. and Palisade-av., at 10 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, the 31st inst., thence to St. Mary's Church, where a solemn High Mass of Requiem will be celebrated and funeral services performed.

WARD.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 30, after a short and severe illness, JOHN H. WARD, President of the Bricklayers' Protective Union, aged 29 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, together with members of the Bricklayers' Society, and members of Corner-stone Lodge No. 367, F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 1 o'clock on Friday, from his late residence, No. 343 Bowery.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

☞ At special meeting of the Polymnia Literary Society of Brooklyn the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Providence to take from us our friend and fellow member, JOHN T. H. RAYMOND,

Resolved, That we do hereby testify our sincere sorrow in the loss which we have sustained in his decease, and do entertain a deep feeling of sympathy with his bereaved parents, and feel that we have in a measure sustained with them a loss which cannot be repaired; for, while they mourn the loss of a son, we feel his absence as of a brother who was one with us and of us, in all our intercourse.

And further resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased.

JOHN A. DURYEE, President.
STEPHEN CARGONE, Jr., Secretary pro tem.
BROOKLYN, July 30, 1862.

DYSPEPSIA, ASTHMA & LIVER COMPLAINT cured by DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE RADISH SYRUP. It never fails. Price 50cts. Sold by the Druggists. Depot No. 60 Cortlandt-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 357.—July 30, 1862.
56, 15, 61, 19, 77, 26, 4, 43, 21, 23, 59, 17.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 356.—July 30, 1862.
72, 64, 42, 12, 10, 52, 39, 55, 7, 46, 70, 38, 43.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 305.—July 30, 1862.
31, 25, 36, 55, 19, 6, 18, 24, 44, 59, 29, 26.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 290.—July 30, 1862.
54, 28, 60, 18, 33, 5, 36, 34, 1, 70, 22, 57, 38.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

NEW-YORK, July 25, 1862.

TO GROCERS, FARMERS, GARDENERS AND MARKET MEN.—The Sanitary Commission will send a vessel in a few days to the seat of war, loaded with provisions to be distributed gratuitously to the army. They particularly request contributions of

Potatoes,	Dried and Preserved Meats
Onions,	Salted or Smoked Fish,
Canned Fruits,	Pickles,
Canned Vegetables,	Eggs,
Preserved Fruits,	Butter,
Dried Fruits,	Cheese,
Sauer Krant,	Oatmeal,
Lemons,	Chocolate,
Oranges.	

The health of the whole army is suffering from a monotony of diet, and the men are driven from a natural craving for a healthful variety, to purchase very unwholesome food and drink at exorbitant prices.

These articles are not therefore needed as luxuries, but as essentials to health: they will be received on board the canalboat *Alice Beach*, lying at the foot of Dey-st.

HENRY W. BELLOWS, President.
WM. H. VAN BUREN, M. D.,
C. R. AGNEW, M. D.
WALCOTT GIBBS, M. D.,
FRED. LAW OLMSTED,
GEO. T. STRONG,
Executive Committee.
THOMAS H. FAILE, Jr.,
Superintendent of New-York Office.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* uilding.

J. H. & Co. are insertion advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, No. 39 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY

By the United States Marshal, under the direction of the United States Prize Commissioners, on SATURDAY next, Aug. 2, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn, SIMEON DRAPER, auctioneer, a portion of the cargo of the ship *Alliance*, consisting of about

1,070 barrels Spirits Turpentine.

Likewise, the cargo of the sloop *Annie*,
38 bales Cotton,
43½ bales Cotton.

The cargo of the sloop *New Eagle*,
32 bales Cotton.

The cargo of the sloop *Sarah*,
15 bales Cotton,
40 barrels Spirits Turpentine,
21 barrels Tar.

The cargo of the schooner *Agnes H. Ward*,
15 bales Cotton.
10 boxes Tobacco,
177 barrels Spirits Turpentine.

The cargo of the schooner *Gen. C. C. Pinckney*,
94 bales Cotton,
10 barrels Resin.

Also, the schooner *Agnes H. Ward*, 43 25-96 tons burden, built in Oyster County, N. C., in 1852.

Also, the schooner *Gen. C. C. Pinckney*, 38 80-95 tons burden, built at Charleston, S. C., in 1854.

EDWARD H. OWEN,
HENRY H. ELLIOTT,
United States Prize Commissioners.

P. P. P. P.

PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.



SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE,

The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the

PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,

Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.

It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS. It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.

ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.

PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.

The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.

By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.

Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.

THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

A MAMMOTH CLEARING OUT SALE OF PARIS NECK

TIES

AND GENTS' SUPERIOR FINE LINEN COLLARS.

At just half the usual Broadway prices.

The long line of Ties on the *left* as you enter the store are 5, 10, and 15 cents each. The *first* line on the *right* are 25 cents. The *second* line on the right are 35 cents each. The *last* line on the right, embracing over 1,000 dozen of the very richest and most expensive ties imported, are 50 cents each. This line includes rich "expanded end" ties, in expensive and new designs, same as are sold everywhere at $1—all to be sold (for the present) at 50 cents each.

Gents' superior 6oz LINEN COLLARS at 10 cents each, or $1 20 per dozen, warranted to be the same as are sold everywhere at $2 to $2 50 per dozen. Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, Under-garments, Ladies' and Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs, &c., &c., at prices before unknown on Broadway.

Wholesale buyers will find the above prices on Neckties irresistible. J. H. BLAKE & CO.,
No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY has removed its office to No. 100 BROADWAY, between Wall and Pine sts.

PERSONAL.

—The Vicksburgh correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* writes: "I mentioned a few days ago that it was rumored that Breckinridge was trying to get to Europe *viâ* Mexico. The rumor originated in Vicksburgh, was brought over by a deserter, and was not altogether without foundation. It seems that this follower of Burr, his "illustrious predecessor," went to visit his friend, the princely Reed Richards, near Milliken's Bend, at whose house he was taken unwell. His friends in Vicksburgh, not knowing where he was, but thinking he would be sharp enough to "draw out" at the right moment, began to mistrust that he had left them for safer climes. But not so. While he was yet unwell, Neil's Massachusetts Battery made an excursion up the river as far as Milliken's Bend, and as they stopped near Richards', the Ex-Vice-President got alongside, and departed for other quarters in a family carriage, with the curtains down. As he was riding rapidly, several of the artillerymen unwittingly passed the carriage on the road. I would like to know how many pulsations a minute the heart of the gallant General made during that mental meeting."

—The renowned Count Joannes is in his element again. A few days since he had an interview with Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, in the course of which that functionary "put an afront upon him." The Count has commenced an action for *tort* against his Excellency—damages, $4,000.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 30, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 27 bbls. Ashes, 6,999 bbls. Flour, 538 bbls. and 350 bags Corn Meal, 205,322 bushels Wheat, 59,419 bush. Corn, 7,350 bushels Rye, 14,501 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Malt, 1,768 pkgs. Provisions, and 757 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are salable and firm at $6 75@$6 81½ for Pots, and $6 87½ for Pearls ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 549 bbls., including 524 bbls. Pots, and 25 bbls. Pearls.

COAL—Foreign is in light supply, and is rather inactive. Mr. Olney reports sales of 100 tons English Steam at $5; 600 do., $6; 150 do. House Cannel, $8 50@$9; 50 do. Orrel, $7; 500 do. P. C. Cannel, $6 75; 250 do. Newcastle Gas, $5 50; 240 do. Scotch Steam, $6 25; and 250 do. delivered, Steam, $7, all cash. Nothing really new in Anthracite.

COFFEE—A sale of a cargo of Rio was reported to-day, but without reliable particulars. The market, though quiet, is very firm. We quote Java at 26c.@28¾c.; Maracaibo, 21¾c.@22¾c.; Rio, 21c.@23c.; Laguayra, 21¾c.@22¾c.; and St. Domingo at 21c., ₱ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Is in lively request to-day, and Middlings are quoted up to 45c.@46½c., chiefly within the range, ₱ lb.

FEATHERS—Prime Live Geese are more freely offered and are in limited demand at 38c.@40c. ₱ lb.

FISH—A good inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, including Dry Cod, mainly at $4@$4 37½ ₱ cwt.; small No. 1 Mackerel at $7 25@$7 50, and No. 2 at $5 25@$6 50 ₱ bbl. Smoked Herring at 27c.@28c. for scaled and 18c.@20c. for No. 1, ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fair inquiry prevailed to-day for State and Western Flour, but at irregular prices—the market opening buoyantly, but closing heavily. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 19,850 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 85@$5 10; inferior to choice extra State at $5 20@$5 05, chiefly at $5 25@$5 30; superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 85@$5 05; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 20@$6 25; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 40@$6 55 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 85	@$5 10
Extra State	5 20	@ 5 50
Superfine Western	4 85	@ 5 05
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 20	@ 6 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 40	@ 5 55
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 60	@ 6 25
Extra Genesee	5 55	@ 6 80
Superior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 60	@ 6 80

Southern Flour is in moderate request, at former rates. Sales 1,500 bbls., at $5 25@$5 85 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $5 90@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, and $7 50@$8 50 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour favor buyers. Sales 1,300 bbls. extra, at $5 20@$6 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, at $3@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal sells readily, at $3 35 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Fairfax and Marsh's Caloric; and $3 40@$3 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—The demand has been less active for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins at $2 45@$2 50, and Bunch do., at $3 30@$3 35 ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat opened briskly and buoyantly at advanced prices, but closed heavily, in view of the depression of Gold and Sterling Exchange. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 235,000 bush., part to arrive, including White Canada at ⁋1 40c., White Western, at $1 38@$1 46; Amber Western at $1 34@$1 36; Red Western, (Winter) at $1 28@$1 33½; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 22@$1 24; Milwaukee Club, $1 16@$1 22; Chicago Spring, $1 12@$1 19, and very choice new White Jersey at $1 55 ₱ bushel. Corn continues in good request, at essentially unchanged rates. Sales, since our last, 92,000 bushels, at 56c.@57c. for shipping Mixed Western; 52c.@55c. for Eastern do.; 50c.@52c. for unsound do., do., ₱ bushel. Rye continues salable and buoyant, at 82c.@83c. ₱ bushel; sales, 4,200 bushels. Barley is unchanged. Oats are in fair demand, including Canada at 47c.@48½c.; Western at 46c.@48c., and State at 46c.@49c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is more sought after, to-day, at 55c.@70c. for shipment and local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are salable and firm, including last year's crop, at 15c.@21c. ₱ lb.

HONEY—Sales to-day 249 tcs., 213 bbls., and 13 half-bbls. Cuba, on private terms.

INDIGO—Has been in lively request, at buoyant prices.

LATHS—Eastern have been in less demand, at $1 10@$1 12½ ₱ thousand.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 260 hhds., including Porto Rico, at 44c., Cuba Muscovado, at 34c., and Clayed Cuba, on private terms; also, 100 half-bbls. New-Orleans, at 36c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet to-day. Spirits Turpentine is quoted steady, at $1 07½ ₱ gallon. 100 bbls. No. 2 Resin have been sold, at $14 @ $14 50 ₱ 280 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more sought after and has advanced. Sales to-day 1,900 bbls., in lots, at $11 for Mess, and $8 87½@$9 12½ for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are salable at 5¼c.@5¾c. for Hams, and 3¼c.@4¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues quiet, at former rates. Lard is active and buoyant. Sales 4,200 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 8¼c.@9½c. ₱ lb. Beef is in request at full rates. Sales 200 bbls., at $14 25@$15 for Extra Mess, and $12 75@$13 75 for plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19@$20 ₱ tce. Beef Hams, $13 50@$14 75 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair request at 10c.@15c. for poor to choice Western, and 11c.@18c. for poor to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese continues in fair demand, at 5½c.@8½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 1,200 bags East India at $6 37½@$6 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is in fair request, at rising prices. Liverpool Fine, $1 65@$2; do. Ground, $1 12½@$1 15 ₱ sack; Turk's Island, 31c. ₱ bushel.

SOAP—Sales 300 boxes Castile, part at 15c.@15½c., cash, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been less freely dealt in, but have been quoted very firm. Sales 1,300 hhds., including Cuba, at 8½c.@9c.; Porto Rico, at 9c.@9½c.; and New-Orleans, at 9c.@11½c., and 340 boxes Havana, part at 9½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 60,000 lbs., at 10¾c.@11c. ₱ lb. The business of the week Messrs. Knight & Sons notice thus: "The market during the past week, sympathizing with Foreign Exchange and Freights, has fluctuated considerably. At the date of our last, and immediately afterward, the demand was extremely active, but the transactions were not very heavy, owing to the light stock and the firmness with which it was held, since which prices became unsettled and declined slightly, when more firmness ensued, and at the close, owing to favorable advices from Europe, more animation prevails. The stock throughout the country is small, and the arrivals moderate. Rough Fat has advanced to 7c. Inferior and Grease are in good request. To-day the market is inactive, but steady, at 10¾c.@10¾c., holders of choice lots demanding 11c. Price this date, 1858, 9¼c.; 1859, 10¾c.; 1860, 10¼c.; 1861, 8¼c. ₱ lb."

TOBACCO—Kentucky finds ready buyers, at full prices. Sales, since our last, 527 hhds. Kentucky, at 10¾c.@19c., and 131 cases Seed-Leaf, at 13c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 500 obls., in lots, at 29c.@29½c., and small lots at 30c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A moderate business was reported to-day at firmer rates. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s.@3s. 2d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 13d.@14d.; Corn 12¾d.@13d.; Beef, 6s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Pork, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 37s. 6d.@40s.; Butter and Cheese, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Tallow, 35s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@13½d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Oil, 50s.; Tallow, 37s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 4s. ₱ bbl..; Grain, 12½d.@13½d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 45s. ₱ 50s.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Tallow, 40s. ₱ ton. For Bristol—Flour, 4s.. Wheat, in ship's bags, at 13½d.@14d. ₱ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A British bark, to Gloucester, 17,000 Wheat, at 13¼d.; one, to New-Ross, 24,000 Wheat, 13s.; a British brig, to Dublin, Grain, 15½d.; a ship, 1,037 tons, to Londonderry, 60,000 Corn, 12d. ₱ 56 lbs.; a British bark, 361 tons, 22,000 Wheat, to same port, 13d.; a brig, 241 tons, from Philadelphia to Pernambuco, 2,500 Flour $1 37½; a ship, 854 tons, to Matanzas, taking a gas-house complete, $7,000; a brig, 1,050 tons, to Matanzas and back, $1,850; a schr., 99 tons, to Havana, $850; a British schr., 125 tons, to north side Cuba and back, $1,700; a brig, 303 tons, to Cienfuegos and back, $4,300; a British brig, 1,250 obls., to the windward, $1 one, 175 tons, to St. Pierre, $1 one, 156 tons, to St. Thomas, 70c., and back from Turk's Island, Salt, 5c.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Manchester	Liverpool	New-York	July 23
Bohemian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 24
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	July 26
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	July 26
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	July 30
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	July 30
Jura	Liverpool	Quebec	July 31
Bertia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 2
Saxonia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 9

Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 9
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 13
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 20
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 23
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 27
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 10
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 15

FROM AMERICA.

North American	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 2
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 2
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 2
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 6
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 9
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 9
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 13
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 16
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 26
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 2
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *New-York* and *City of Washington* will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

UNPARALLELED BARGAINS.

STILL GREATER REDUCTION IN PRICES OF RICH SILKS, DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, SACQUES and MANTILLAS, at the GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE OF CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 GRAND-ST.. (Previous to taking Stock.)

$20,000 WORTH RICH SILKS, MARKED DOWN.
$15,000 WORTH RICH DRESS GOODS, MARKED DOWN.
$10,000 WORTH PURE LINENS AND FAMILY GOODS, MARKED DOWN.
$12,000 WORTH RICH MANTILLAS and CLOAKS, MARKED DOWN.

Notwithstanding the great advance in price of cotton goods, we shall continue to sell our present large stock of domestic goods ($30,000 worth) at the reduced price as long as we have a piece left, and we beg leave to suggest to our patrons the propriety of supplying themselves without delay, for they are already rapidly advancing in price.

CHAS. HEARD & CO., NO. 301 GRAND-ST.

R. H. MACY,

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

CLEARING SUMMER SALE OF

Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries. White Goods.
Fine Flannels, Housekeeping Goods.
Lace Curtains, French Flowers.
Yankee Notions, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas.

Always a full assortment, sizes and colors.

Ladies' best quality Paris Kid Gloves, cheaper than any house in the City.

LADIES, THIS IS THE LAST MONTH for nice-fitting dollar corsets, 50c. skirts, and the fine 25c. stockings, cheap hair nets, gloves, fancy goods, Zephyr worsted, yarns and small wares. This month prices must advance. Now is the time to save money. Send your orders and postage stamps. N. B.—Premium allowed on silver and gold.

ELGER'S Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

MILLINERY.

A POSITIVE REDUCTION IN THE prices of the entire stock of MILLINERY and MILLINERY GOODS, consisting of Tulle, Neapolitan, Split and Dunstable Straw, and Straws for Misses, Boys and Infants. Also, the admirable McCLELLAN HAT, at Mrs. WM. SIMMONS, No. 637 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN be accommodated with board, and find a pleasant home—terms moderate—at No. 10 Lafayette-place, in South 4th-st., between 6th and 7th sts., Williamsburgh. References required.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY OFFER four very nice large and airy rooms with board to parties of respectability on reasonable terms. Call at No. 53 West 38th-st., before engaging elsewhere.

VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, WITHOUT board, including gas and large closet, for one or two gentlemen, may be had on application at No. 303 Bridge-st., Brooklyn. Situation pleasant, and convenient to City rail cars.

A FURNISHED BACK PARLOR, SUITABLE for one or two gentlemen, to let in a private French family, at No 49 West 10th-st., near Waverley-place. Terms moderate. Good references given and required.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN A private family, where there are no other boarders, somewhere above 10th-st. Address JONES, Box No. 161 *Times* Office, stating terms.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1833.)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

Mantels sold at astonishingly low prices at KLABER'S Marble Yards, No. 64 First-av., near Third-st., and No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS.—$20,000 worth of enameled slate mantels; imitation of the most costly marbles now in use; will be sold 25 per cent. below manufacturers prices. Also, marble mantels, monuments and tomb-stones.

WM. S. SEE & CO., No. 586 Hudson-st.

FARMS.

DESIRABLE FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The farm of the subscriber, at White Plains, Westchester County, consisting of 26 acres of land, (all under cultivation,) with first-rate improvements of every kind, and suitable for a Summer and Winter residence. The entire premises have been put in complete and thorough order during the past year. Terms will be made easy and immediate possession given. For full particulars apply to S. G. BOGERT, White Plains, or No. 11 South William-st., New-York.

MACHINERY, &C

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

THE BEST WATER WHEEL KNOWN.—Inquire of D. TALLCOT, Agent, No. 482 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—MONDAY, JULY 28, IN GOING FROM Delmonico's to Col. Howard's, No. 194 Broadway, FIFTY-THREE DOLLARS in Treasury Notes. $20 reward will be paid for the above by leaving it at the Braidreth House, corner of Canal-st. and Broadway.

Sergt. H. N. BRADSTREET, 23d Mass. Vol.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE.

Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind.

No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT 291 BROOME-ST., NO. 588 BROADWAY —Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, etc., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, 150 pictures, bound at $4; others proportionately cheap.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 1 Ludlow-st., and by the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WAGON FOR SALE CHEAP.—A GOOD, strong, light (second-hand) top wagon for sale, in good order. Inquire of THOMAS P. DE VOE, butcher, Stall No. 8 Jefferson Market, on and after Monday.

$20,000.—MERCHANDISE FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE.—From $20,000 to $30,000 worth of desirable merchandise will be sold low, or exchanged for one-third cash and the balance in good real estate. M. I. SHELDON, No. 89 Cedar-st.

THE NAMES AND LOCATION OF DEALERS, City and country, who sell P. P. CO.'S BUCKEYE GOODS, will appear in the *Herald* Saturday, July 26. Consumers of Provisions, see it and save your money.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S INTERLOCUTORY SALE.

CARGO OF PRIZE STEAMSHIP CIRCASSIAN.
DANIEL B. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

The adjourned sale of the cargo of this ship will take place on TUESDAY, Aug. 5, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn.

Catalogues can be seen at the office of Hiram Benner, Esq., No. 113 Wall-st. JAMES C. CLAPP, U. S. Marshal Southern District of Florida.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF THE PHŒNIX SUGAR REFINERY, foot of Bridge-st., Brooklyn. MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, THURSDAY, July 31, at 11 o'clock, on the premises of the Phœnix Sugar Refinery, foot of Bridge-st., Brooklyn, under foreclosure of chattel mortgages, the stock and fixtures of the above establishment, said to be the most complete of any of the kind in the United States. The sale embraces the entire appurtenances necessary for this business; has been in operation but a little over a year, and is in perfect working order in every particular; is replete with all the modern improvements in machinery adapted to the successful working of the same, and offers unusual inducements to parties wishing to engage in this business. By order of CONDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Mortgagees.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.
By HENRY WOOD & CO.

SHERIFF'S SALE, GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,
THURSDAY, July 31, at 11 o'clock,
At the store No. 522 3d-av., corner of 37th-st., comprising the entire stock of
GROCERIES, TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, SPICES, PICKLES, SAUCES, SOAP, CANDLES, STARCH, WINES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS, &c., Together with store fixtures, counters, shelving, scales, &c., &c. By order. JAS. LYNCH, Sheriff.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

NAUTICAL BOOKS, &c., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Aug. 1, 1862, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 3 Pine-st., by order of Isaac Henderson, Esq., Navy Agent, a number of American, English and French Nautical Books, &c., consisting of Almanacs, Sailing Directories, Guides, Pilots, Lights, Maury's Navigation, Blunt's Coast Pilot, Bowditch's Navigators, &c.

Descriptive catalogues at the office, No. 3 Pine-st.

A. H. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, JULY 31, AT 10½ o'clock, at No. 245 Bowery, corner of Stanton-st., a large stock of ready-made clothing, comprising cloth, cassimere, satinet and doeskin pants, cloth frock and overcoats, silk, satin, velvet and cloth vests. Also, cloths, cassimeres, etc., being the stock of a dealer retiring from business.

A. H. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

PAWNBROKER'S GOODS AT AUCTION.—A. H. CRISTALAR will sell THIS DAY, 31st, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 245 Bowery, corner Stanton-st., a large lot of carpenters', wheelwrights' and shipwrights', and other mechanics' tools, and mathematical and other instruments, &c., &c.

M. H. Brown, Auctioneer.

650 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction on THURSDAY, July 31, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. F. DU VIS & CO., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of fresh City made and Eastern goods, for City and country trade.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE—IN the village of Tremont, 12 miles from City Hall, on Harlem Railroad, a large double house, containing eleven (11) rooms, besides kitchen and cellar, with about one acre of land, pleasantly located; high ground, and improved in garden, lawn and shade trees, &c., &c. Price $3,200. Also, in Morrisania, near railroad depôt, a neat cottage house of eight rooms and one acre of land, all in good order. Price $2,500. Both the above are desirable property, in the immediate vicinity of churches and schools, and are offered at great reduction from cost, as the owner wishes to leave the country. Inquire on the premises, at Tremont, of JAMES CHARTERS, near the depôt.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED—A neat cottage house, containing two large parlors, library, dining-room, kitchen, in a two-story wing, seven bedrooms, warmed with a good furnace, lighted with gas, surrounding one of the finest views on the Hudson River, and one that cannot be obstructed, in a pleasant village, one hour's ride from the City, and within three minutes' walk of depôt, churches, schools, stores, &c. The lot consists of about one acre, half in a nicely-shaded terrace lawn, and half in fruit and vegetable garden. Inquire of WM. DE KLYN, No. 105 Greenwich-av.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—A double house, containg twelve rooms, lot 100 feet square, situated on high ground, three minutes from Harlem Railroad Depôt, in the village of Tremont, eleven miles from City Hall. The house is pleasantly situated, recently painted and repaired; has let formerly for $300; will be rented to a good tenant for $160 per year. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A DWELLing-house in Brooklyn, near Peck-slip Ferry, a small farm, near White Plains, containing 20 acres, with good buildings; 350 choice young fruit trees, grape vines and other fruits and improvements. The situation is elevated and the air remarkably pure; the crops and stock will be sold with the place if required. For particulars, inquire at No. 24 Spruce-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COTTAGES AT BERGEN FOR SALE.—Several cottage houses on Bergen Heights, opposite New-York, by stage or horse cars; splendid views of New-York and vicinity, with 4 to 50 city lots each. Prices, $1,400 to $15,000. Inquire at No. 41 Waller-st., New-York.

WANTED TO HIRE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, with the privilege of purchasing, an improved property of five to thirty acres within one hour's ride from the City. Address E. H. M., Box No. 1,614 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

STRAWBERRY FARMS FAMILY HOTEL, NEAR RED BANK, MONMOUTH CO., NEW-JERSEY. Delightfully situated near Long Branch and Shrewsbury. Accessible at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily, by Raritan and Delaware Bay R. R. and Shrewsbury Sloats, from foot of Murry-st. Terms per week, $5 to $7. Superior accommodations for families. Beautiful shady walks and drives, and a small lake, with boats, in the vicinity. A large hall, with music, for social enjoyment. For circulars, address WARREN & DAY, Colt's Neck, N. J. Refers to W. H. Mills, 377 6th-av., and J. T. S. Smith, 484 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT ONE OF THE PLEASantest Summer locations in Monmouth County, situate on the South Shrewsbury River; plenty of shade; good fishing and bathing; has a fine view of the Atlantic Ocean. Terms moderate. Address Waterloo-place, near Port Washington, Monmouth County, N. J.

S. S. WYCKOFF.

BOARD WANTED—AT OR IN THE NEIGHborhood of Clifton or Stapleton, Staten Island, for a family consisting of a gentleman and lady, two children and nurse; and where stabling could be had for a horse. Address Box No. 668 New-York Post-office

COUNTRY BOARD.—SIX OR EIGHT PERSONS can have board at a pleasant farm-house, 1½ hours from New-York by Erie Railroad; milk, fruit and vegetables plenty. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 367 3d-av., or address C. P., Sufferns Post-office, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO GOOD SECOND floor rooms, with first-class board, can be had in a pleasantly located house, three minutes' walk from cars and steamboat landing. Apply to the Ticket Agent at Dobbs' Ferry Depôt, Hudson River Railroad.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A GENtleman, wife, two children and servant, within one and a half hours of the City. Farm-house preferred, where there are but few or no other boarders. Address, with particulars, G. W., Box No. 244 N. Y. Post-office.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—I HAVE THREE pleasant rooms on the first floor, that will be vacant from the 1st of August. Terms moderate.

Y. M. WILEY, Cornwall, Orange Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A GENtleman, lady and child, within an hour's sail from this City by steamboat, and convenient to the landing. Address A., Box No. 156 *Times* Office, with particulars.

COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE HAD AT MILton, Ulster, on the banks of the Hudson, by calling on or addressing Mrs. L. A. ORDWAY. Terms $4 and $5 per week.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDing—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO RENT—THE NEW MARBLE BUILDING NO. 464 Broome-st., 25x95 feet, between Mercer and Greene sts., admirably adapted for a light manufacturing business where women are employed. Will accommodate 400 persons. Fitted up with gas, water closets and steam warming apparatus. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Nos. 309 and 311 Canal-st., or JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, suitable for a boarding-house, in 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. A portion of the furniture will be sold to the tenant, if desired. A portion of the rent taken in board. Rent and prices to suit the times. Apply to C. GRIFFIN, No. 160 Fulton-st., second floor.

NO. 241 WEST THIRTY-FIRST-ST., between 8th and 9th avs.—Three-quarters of a four story furnished house to let, together or in suites; it contains all the modern improvements: family consisting of three persons. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

TO LET—STORE NO. 123 BOWERY, TO CARPET, tobacco or furniture dealers, with a good, dry, light basement and vault; the front will be altered to suit a tenant. Will be let or leased on reasonable terms. Apply on the premises.

THE LOWER PART OF THE HOUSE No. 101 Perry-st., corner of Hudson, to let to a small family; hot and cold water, gas, &c.; two floors; rent moderate.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE LOW OR EXCHANGE—COST $12,000—An elegant three-story house, built by days' work, and finished in the very best manner, with all modern improvements, situated in Brooklyn, E. D., in the most desirable location, near Bedford-av. Mortgage about $1,600, which can remain; for the balance will take country property, New-York State or elsewhere, with or without buildings thereon, or Stock or other available securities. An offer wanted. E. SEYMOUR, No. 15 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE NEWLY improved three stories and a half cottage-house No. 201 West 26th-st., for sale or exchange for Brooklyn, Harlem or more central New-York City property. Apply as above.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork, washing and ironing, or would do housework in a small private family; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 123 West 20th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or lady's or children's maid; does fine washing and French fluting; no objection to the country. Call at No. 270 3d-av., for two days, top floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation, by a young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or would do housework in a small family; has good City reference; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 202 7th-av., near 24th-st., 2d-floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to take charge of children or do plain sewing; the best of City reference can be given. Inquire, for two days, at No. 143 West 36th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has no objection to assist in care of children; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 126 West 26th-st., near 7th-av., top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl a situation in a private family to do chamberwork and waiting. Apply at No. 163 6th-av.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED AS COOK BY an English Protestant woman; she is a first-class cook; understands soups, meat, game, pastry, jellies, cake, bread, &c.; will go any distance to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 41 Sheriff-st., near Delancey.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS GOOD cook and to assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to go into the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 14 Commerce-st., near Bleecker-st. Good City references can be given.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; good City references. Call for two days at No. 36 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook, and to do the coarse washing and ironing; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and game; wages, $8 in the City, or $9 in the country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK AND DAIRYMAID.—AN EXPErienced woman wants a situation; is a thorough cook and baker of pastries, and makes good butter; prefers the country; best of reference as to ability and trustworthiness. At ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a smart, tidy young woman; is a good plain cook, bread, cake and pie baker, and a good washer and ironer; or would do general housework; has the best of City reference, and will be found generally useful. Apply at No. 38 18th-st., between 6th and 6th avs., first floor back.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl as cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 154 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. The best of City reference can be given.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation, only in the City, by a Protestant German girl, as good plain cook, baker, first-rate washer and ironer; can make herself generally useful. Call at No. 124 Clinton-st., near Broome, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young girl wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 155 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS DRESSMAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED dressmaker wishes work in a private family, by the day, week or month; cannot be excelled in cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses. Call, all the week, at No. 252 7th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a very respectable colored female, as housekeeper in a gentleman's family, or to take charge of a gentleman's office in the lower part of the City. Apply at No. 70 East 13th-st., for particulars. Terms moderate.

AS HOUSEKEEPER FOR COUNTRY.—A Protestant woman wants a situation; is a good cook, baker of bread and plain pastries, excellent washer and ironer; understands milk and butter; has the best of reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an American widow, to do the housework of a small private family; is a good washer and ironer, and a good plain cook; is kind to children; of a good disposition; has no objection to take charge of a widower's family; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home. Call for three days at No. 52 James-st., near New-Bowery, Room No. 6, rear building.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation to do general housework in a private family; is a good washer and ironer, and a good plain cook; good references. Call

FINANCIAL.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS,

ALBERT H. NICOLAY

Will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) July 31, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Sales-room, No. 52 William-st.,

80	Ocean Bank	$50	30 Bank of Com wealth..$100
20	North Riv. Ins. Co.	50	10 Hanover Bank..... 100
10	Ex. of State of N. Y.	100	15 Market Bank..... 100
20	Pittsburgh City Ins.	50	20 Humboldt Ins. Co... 100
165	South'n Pacific R..	100	20 Harmony Ins..... 50
100	Citizens' Bank.....	25	30 St. Nicholas Ins.... 25

30 Gt. West'n Mar. Ins. 10%

50 Manhattan Gas Light Co, Scrip Stock.

100 Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, $25.

200 Wall-street Ins. Co., $30.

$1,000 Memphis City 6 per cent. Bonds.

$1,500 Logan County Manuf. and Mining Co. Bonds.

$6,000 Amboy, Lansing and Traverse Bay Bonds.

Next regular sale, MONDAY, Aug. 5.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Stock Broker, No. 52 William-st.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

OF ALL ISSUES,

GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,

Bought and sold by

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 23 Wall-st.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 21, 1862.—Interest due 1st prox. on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid by Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall st., New-York. CHAS. L. RHODES, Vice-President

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its first mortgage bonds, dated April 1, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at its office, No. 45 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest nineteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company first mortgage bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 19, 22, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33; being the lowest outstanding numbers. From and after the 6th day of August, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease, by the terms of said agreement.

JOHN A. STEWART, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 24, 1862.

THE HOLDERS OF THE CERTIFICATES of D. S. GREGORY and J. C. B. DAVIS, Trustees, are hereby notified that on and after the 1st day of August next, payment will be made at the office of the Treasurer, in Erie-place, of the coupons of the Fifth Mortgage Bonds, represented by said certificates, with interest from May 1, 1863, to Aug. 1, 1862. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY, OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1862.

INTEREST ON BONDS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY will be paid at the Company's office, in New-York, on and after Aug. 1 prox. The Bond transfer books will be closed from July 28 to Aug. 1, both inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

TO ARMY OFFICERS, PAYMASTERS AND OTHERS.—VAN VLECK & TUCKER, No. 4 Broadway, one door from Wall-st., will furnish small gold in dollar pieces, quarter eagles, and five dollar pieces, in exchange for twenty dollar gold pieces, without extra charge, in amounts to suit.

NOTICE.—AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF HOLders of farm mortgages issued in aid of Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, will be held on SATURDAY, Aug. 2, at noon, at No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9.

L. H. MEYER, Chairman Trustees

Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Credits.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. & 26TH ST., NEW-YORK, July 29, 1862.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds will be paid on and after August 1, at the Treasurer's office. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

MONEY.—PERSONS REQUIRING TEMPORARY accommodation are requested to procure a prospectus of the Mutual Loan and Discount Company, No. 57 Chatham-st. Business bills promptly discounted.

CHWICK & KING, Agents.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, INSURE to suit, for sale by

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,

No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER, AND the first issue of United States Demand Notes, purchased at the highest premium, by JOSEPH A. LEVY, No. 31 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

GOLD, SILVER, AND UNITED STATES Demand Notes, bought at the highest premium, by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 19, 1862.

EIGHTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof,—free of the United States Income Tax, which will also be paid by the Company—payable on the 25th day of August next, upon stock registered at New-York, Boston and Albany, and on the 26th day of September next upon stock registered at London.

Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York, will receive their Dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.

The Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business on Thursday, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston on the morning of Saturday, the 23d day of August next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on the 1st day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 22d inst. to day of payment inclusive. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., payable on the 31st inst. The transfer book will be closed from to-day until the 31st inst., inclusive. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.—OFfice No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of *five per cent.*, payable to the stockholders on the 31st inst.

Transfer books closed from the 24th till the 31st inst., inclusive. By order. E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.

JAS. E. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, July 22, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after Thursday, the 31st inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INS. CO. No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, JULY 15, 1862.—THE Board of Directors of the East River Insurance Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.

THOS. PALMER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on the 29th inst. B. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE GERHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 1 Pine-st.—July 21, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, NOS. 172 AND 174 BROADWAY.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on 15th inst. JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 17, 1862.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 18th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays from 10 to 7 P. M. Six per cent interest allowed on sums of $50 and under. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.

RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm of DAWSON, WARREN & HYDE, composed of DORMAN T. WARREN, ELLSWORTH H. HYDE and ROBERT DUNCAN, has been dissolved by the death of ELLSWORTH H. HYDE. Accounts of said firm will be settled by D. T. WARREN & CO., No. 4 Maiden-lane. DORMAN T. WARREN.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given that the business partnership of A. SPADONE, consisting of A. SPADONE, general partner, and DORMAN T. WARREN and ELLSWORTH H. HYDE, special partners, is dissolved by the death of said ELLSWORTH H. HYDE. Accounts will be settled by D. T. WARREN & CO.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1862.

A. SPADONE.
DORMAN T. WARREN.

Referring to above dissolutions of partnerships, notice is hereby given that the undersigned have formed a new copartnership, under the firm name of D. T. WARREN & CO.

DORMAN T. WARREN,
A. SPADONE.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR REVENUE STAMPS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, July 26, 1862.

PROPOSALS will be received until WEDNESDAY, the 6th of August next, for furnishing Revenue Stamps, under the recent act of Congress imposing stamp duties.

Bidders will state the price per thousand stamps, deliverable in packages of ten thousand each at the Treasury Department in Washington.

Also, the price per thousand in similar packages, deliverable to the agent of the Department at the place of manufacture.

Also, the price per thousand, delivered in larger packages, as required, either at the Department or place of manufacture.

Also, the price per thousand, separated in such quantities as may be daily ordered for the use of Collectors and others, never less than ten hundred stamps, and securely packed in the cases, suitable binders' board boxes, with muslin or other equally strong covers, or lined envelopes, according to the quantity and distance to be conveyed, as may be required by the Department, stating the difference, if any, between the cost of delivery to an agent at the place of manufacture and at Washington.

All such packages, before mailing, to be reexamined, and the stamps recounted by an agent of this Department.

Bidders will also give the additional cost for directing packages for the mails and preparing bank receipts, under the direction of an agent of the Department, either at the Department or manufactory.

Proposals must be made for the stamps in sheets, perfectly gummed, and perforated in such a manner that each separate stamp can be readily detached and used.

On and after Wednesday, the 30th of July instant, designs for the proposed stamps may be seen at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Each bid is to be accompanied with a specimen of the style of engraving and the quality of paper to be furnished, which will be submitted to a board of disinterested experts or artists for examination; and the accepted bidder, before the final consummation of a contract, will be required to furnish proof impressions of the engravings of the several denominations of stamps.

Specimens of board and tin boxes and lined envelopes must also be submitted with each bid. It is necessary to protect the boxes by muslin, or other covers, in the most effectual manner, against wet and abrasion. The contract will require all dies and plates to be prepared and kept in repair, and that new dies and plates shall be made, either for the present denominations of stamps or others, without charge, at the pleasure of the Department. And all such dies and plates are to be the property of the United States, for the service of the Treasury Department.

No bids will be considered except from parties who have been actually engaged in the business of copper-plate or steel engraving and printing, and who are thus engaged at the time of bidding, and provided with all the necessary facilities to execute the work promptly, and give the requisite protection to the stamps, dies and plates in their possession.

Parties not known to the Department will furnish proof as to these points.

In awarding the contract the Commissioner of Internal Revenue reserves the right of deciding which bid, in its practical results, may be most to the interest of the Department, having reference to the style of the work, security, mode of packing, &c.

Proposals should be carefully sealed, and marked "Proposals for Revenue Stamps," and addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, 12TH AND GIRARD STS., PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1862.

PROPOSALS FOR BLANKETS AND HATS.—Separate Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned, at this Office, until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, 5th day of August next, for furnishing and delivering at the Schuylkill Arsenal,

75,000 ARMY BLANKETS,

wool, gray, (with the letters U. S. in black, four inches long, in the centre,) to be seven feet long, five feet six inches wide, and to weigh five pounds each. Also,

25,000 UNIFORM HATS, (black felt.)

All deliveries will be subject to inspection, and must conform in all respects to the sealed army standard deposited in this Office; a just and rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the samples.

Proposals will be received for any part of the above articles. Bidders will state the time and amount of each delivery. The blankets are required to be delivered within ninety days, and the hats within sixty days from date of award of contract.

The right is reserved by the Deputy Quartermaster-General to accept any part or the whole of a bid offered, or to reject the bid in whole or in part, as the interest of the Government in his opinion may require. Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee that the bidder will execute a contract, with good and sufficient bond, if his bid be accepted. Proposals unaccompanied with satisfactory guarantee will not be considered, and contracts will be awarded only to established manufacturers of, or dealers in, the articles. The failure to comply with any one order under the contract to operate to the forfeiture of the entire penalty of the bond. Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for Blankets and Hats," and addressed to G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, TWELFTH AND GIRARD STS.—PHILADELPHIA, July 26, 1862.

PROPOSALS FOR WHITE SHIRTING FLANNEL.

SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for White Shirting Flannel," will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, 1st day August next, for furnishing and delivering at the Schuylkill Arsenal,

150,000 YARDS ⅞ WHITE SHIRTING FLANNEL, to weigh fully six ounces to the yard.

All deliveries will be subject to inspection, and must conform, in all respects, to the sealed sample deposited in this office. Proposals will be received for any part of the above articles, and bidders will please state the time and amount of each delivery.

The right is reserved by the Deputy Quartermaster-General to accept any part or the whole of a bid offered, or reject the bids, in whole or in part, as the interest of the Government, in his opinion, may demand. Each proposal must be signed by the individual or the firm making it, and be accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee that the bidder will execute a contract with a good and sufficient bond, if his bid be accepted.

Proposals unaccompanied by a satisfactory guarantee will not be considered, and contracts will be awarded only to established manufacturers of, or dealers in, the articles.

The failure to comply with the contract, as to the time of delivery, will operate to the forfeiture of the entire penalty of the bond. G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 30 Park-row, Times Building, New-York.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until half past 12 o'clock P. M. of THURSDAY, July 31, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.:

Regulating and grading One Hundred and Tenth street, between Sixth and Ninth avenues.

For flagging sidewalks in Duane and Reade streets, between City Hall-place and Chatham-street.

For setting curb and gutter in Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Fifty-third streets, and flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of same.

For building pier foot of Fifty-ninth-street, North River.

For dredging slip between piers number Nineteen and Twenty, North River.

Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered, if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation. Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures. Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and the agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, July 29, 1862.

SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, Street Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, July 25, 1862.

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.—PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of August, for completing the distributing reservoir of the Washington Aqueduct. Plans and specifications may be seen after the 12th of August.

Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Reservoir, and directed to "Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."

WALTER J. SMITH, Chief Clerk.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property according to law, for unpaid assessments on real estate for regulating, grading, paving, curb and gutter, flagging, filling and fencing lots, and construction sewers, will take place at public auction at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the ninth day of October next, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day until the whole shall be sold. The detailed statement of the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York.

By order of the Comptroller.

July 3, 1862. P. H. KINGSLAND, Clerk of Arrears.

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THE COMMITTEE ON STREET OPENINGS of the Board of Councilmen, will meet on THURSDAY, July 31, at 2 P. M., in room No. 5 City Hall.

Parties interested in the opening of 124th-st., from 8th av. to Harlem River, will please attend.

GEORGE ROSS,
JACOB M. LONG,
JONATHAN T. TROTTER,
Committee on Street Openings.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against purchasing any notes signed by us and made payable to advertising, as they were obtained under false representations and we have received no value therefor. These notes are all payable to bearer and bear date of June 28, 1862.—Dated at Wausaun, Wis., July 24, 1862. BRINKERHOFF & JENNINGS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE Per Cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next, on all unpaid water rents.

W. C. RHODES, Water Registrar.

DENTISTRY.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 228 GRAND-ST., OPPOSITE Lord & Taylor's, New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved artificial teeth, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or plating, $25; silver or rubber $10; partial sets gold, per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1. Extracting, 25 cts.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LAMOUNT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unnecessary and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Aphrodisiacs, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 547 Broadway, (up-stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LAMOUNT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Sonntags Zeitung, Atlas, Musical Review, &c.*

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT. The best external remedy known. Prepared from the receipt of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the great natural bone-setter. Try it. For sale everywhere. Price 25 cents. MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of the Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $1 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACRICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. DEXTER, No. 113 Nassau-st.; C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st., and all booksellers everywhere.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1 mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 108, 114, 115, and 261 to 269. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

PROSTRATED POWERS RESTORED.—Functional derangements incidental to both sexes, restored to a healthy tone by the use of Triesmar No. 1. Read the book entitled "Human Frailty"—it explains everything. Published by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, and sent free everywhere on receipt of 25 cents worth of postage stamps. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO YOUNG MEN.—SCORES OF GRATEFUL letters weekly are now received from people who have recovered PERFECT HEALTH by following the directions contained in Drs. TRALL and JACKSON'S great work, called "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, AND THE SEXUAL ORGANISM AND ITS HEALTHFUL MANAGEMENT." Price $3. For sale in New-York by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121 and H. DEXTER, No. 113 Nassau-st.; C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st., and all booksellers everywhere.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c.; supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. York.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "NERVOUS DEBILITY," &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 20th-st., fifth house from Madison-av., from 8 to 10, 1 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE.—FRENCH INDIA rubber goods—three different articles. Price 50 cents each—$3 per dozen. For a descriptive circular call on or address MAUKEY & CO., No. 81 Nassau-st., Room 12.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the doubtful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

LOUIS BRANDT, VETERINARY SURgeon, No. 83 East 29th-st., New-York. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Consultation free.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN AND FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT.—WISTAR MORRIS, a holder of Bonds secured by two certain mortgages of the Quakake Railroad Company, one dated only 1, 1-57, the other dated June 29, 1-61, as well for himself as for all others holders of Bonds so secured in agreeing to contribute to the expenses of this suit may become parties hereto, complainant vs. THE QUAKAKE RAILROAD COMPANY, and against William D. Lewis and Charles Hartshorne, Trustees, under and by virtue of said mortgages, in equity of July term, 1862. No. 1.—Under and by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, made in the above entitled cause, upon the eleventh day of June, A. D., 1862, will be exposed to public sale, by vendue or outcry, upon TUESDAY, the fourth day of September, A. D., 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by Messrs. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers, the following described property, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, to wit: The whole of the railroad of the said Quakake Railroad Company, from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, in Carbon County, State of Pennsylvania, to the point in Rush township, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, and where the said the Quakake Railroad intersects the Catawissa Railroad, including the right of way, and the road bed and land occupied or used in connection with, or for the maintenance of said railroad; and together with the railways, rails, bridges, masonry and other superstructure, and all culverts, turn-tables, side tracks, depots, stations, buildings and other structures and improvements of every kind and description, connected with the said railroad; and all real estate of every description, and all tolls, rents, issues and profits, accrued and to accrue from the said railroad, or any part thereof, (save only so much as may be necessary for expenses and repairs,) and all the ways, streets, alleys, passages, waters, water courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges and appurtenances whatsoever, and generally all the lands, tenements and hereditaments of and for the Quakake Railroad Company any.

A more specific and detailed account of some of the items of property included in and referred to in the foregoing description, may be given as follows:

RAILROAD.

which is about fourteen miles in length, and extends westwardly from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, at the confluence of the Quakake and Black Creeks, in Carbon County, along the valley of the Quakake Creek, and that of the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River to the intersection of the said the Quakake Railroad with the Catawissa Railroad, in Rush Township, Schuylkill County. Ten miles of the railroad are graded for a double track. The length of the single track (including sidings) is about fifteen and one-quarter miles. The railroad is constructed in the best manner, and laid with American iron weighing fifty pounds to the yard. There is one water station and an engine house. There is also an iron turn-table of the best construction, forty-five feet in diameter. The road is provided with all necessary sidings and switches.

BRIDGES.

There are five bridges. All are substantially built, save one, which is on trestles. It is well built, and intended to replace the bridge over the Quakake Creek, at the Beaver Meadow Junction, recently destroyed by fire. With this exception there is no trestle work on the road. The masonry of the bridges over the Quakake Creek, and the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River, is laid and erected for the purpose of accommodating a double track.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said railroad, property, franchises and premises mentioned in the said the said mortgages and hereinbefore described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale, in accordance with the decree of the Court:

The said premises shall be sold to the highest and best bidder; and in case any of the holders of any of the said bonds or coupons intended to be secured by said two mortgages shall become the purchasers of the same at or with offers, they shall be and are by said decree authorized to deliver their said bonds or coupons to the trustees under said two mortgages, (and acting as in said decree is mentioned,) who shall indorse thereon the shares or dividends, if any, which the holders would be respectively entitled to receive on account of such bonds or coupons, as their portion of the proceeds of sale on distribution, if the purchase money was paid in cash, after deducting therefrom all proper commissions, expenses, counsel fees and costs incurred by said trustees in said proceedings, or such shares or dividends the said indorsement shall be a full discharge and acquittance, and the total amount thereof shall be credited to said purchasers on account of the price or purchase money bid by them, and the balance of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees. And in the event that the holders of said bonds or coupons shall not be entitled to any share or dividend on account thereof, out of the said purchase money, or that the property shall be purchased by others than the holders of bonds or coupons so entitled, then the whole of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees.

The sum of five thousand dollars of the purchase money of said property shall be paid in cash, at the time and place of the sale, and the balance within twenty days thereafter. And after the confirmation of said sale by the Court, and the compliance with the terms thereof by the purchasers, the said WILLIAM D. LEWIS and CHARLES HARTSHORNE, Trustees, under the two mortgages, under which said sale is decreed, shall forthwith execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers, a deed of conveyance for the property, rights, privileges, immunities and franchises aforesaid, in fee simple, and said purchaser or purchasers shall have, take and enjoy the

BROOKLYN WIDE AWAKE

Immense War Meeting in the Eastern District.

Speeches of Gen. Sickles, Rev. Mr. Inskip, and Others.

A Committee Appointed to Promote Recruiting.

One of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever held in the City of Brooklyn was held, last evening, in Washington Hall, South Seventh-street, by the residents of the Eastern District of the city—comprising the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Wards,—to sustain the Government and encourage enlistments—particularly for the skeleton regiments now in the field.

Long before the hour announced for the meeting to commence, the hall—into which some five thousand people can be packed—presented one solid, compact mass of humanity; and hundreds of people, who would have been glad to have given their countenance to the proceedings by their presence, were unable to get near the door of the hall, and were reluctantly compelled to go away.

Upon the platform, besides the officers of the meeting given below, we noticed the following military gentlemen:

Brig.-Gen. SICKLES.

Col. J. HOBART WARD, Thirty-eighth New-York Volunteers.

Col. JULIUS W. ADAMS, First Long Island Volunteers.

Capt. HALL, Assistant Adjutant-General to Gen. SICKLES.

Capt. STILWELL, First Long Island Volunteers.

Lieut. ALLEN, First Long Island Volunteers, who entered the battle of Fair Oaks a Sergeant, and was wounded and promoted on the field for gallant conduct.

ORGANIZATION OF THE MEETING.

At 7½ o'clock the meeting was organized by electing the following named persons as officers:

President—Mayor KALBFLEISCH.

Vice-Presidents—Thirteenth Ward—Wm. Wall, Edward Briggs. Fourteenth Ward—Gen. B. McGrath, James Murphy. Fifteenth Ward—Daniel Maujer, Andrew Cunningham. Sixteenth Ward—John Ruber, John Wills. Seventeenth Ward—Wm. M. Meserole, Nesbit Bliss. Eighteenth Ward—John Garrison, S. M. Meeker. Nineteenth Ward—John A. Cross, John Berry.

Secretaries—Thirteenth Ward, N. J. Rossiter; Fourteenth Ward, Alfred Hobley; Fifteenth Ward, John Davis; Sixteenth Ward, J. R. Jurgens; Seventeenth Ward, J. N. Stearns; Eighteenth Ward, G. C. Beanett; Nineteenth Ward, O. M. Beach.

SPEECH OF REV. MR. INSKIP.

Rev. Mr. INSKIP, Chaplain of the Brooklyn Fourteenth Regiment, was then introduced and delivered a stirring address. He said that regiment was reduced in numbers until it could now muster but about 400 effective men—although he considered even that number equal to 800 others. [Applause and laughter.] He was glad that those who could not go themselves were ready to give of their means to enable others to go, and strenuously urged all who could to enlist at once in the armies of the Union. [Applause.]

Mr. FIELD then, after a few prefatory remarks, offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Our country needs in this her hour of trial, of combatting rebellion in its most malignant form, and in order to specially put an end to the strife which is wasting the strength of the nation, all the resources in men and pecuniary aid which loyal men are able to furnish; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Brooklyn, Eastern District, will, to the utmost of our ability and influence, encourage enlistments for the regiments now in the field, believing that every soldier so connecting himself with the cause and the army, will be doubly useful in this emergency over those recruited for new regiments with untried officers.

Resolved, That we will use all our efforts to protect and provide for such of the families of volunteers as may be unable to provide for themselves during the absence of such soldiers.

Resolved, That a committee of one from each of the seven Wards in our Eastern District, be appointed, who shall open an office where recruits may obtain information and advice, so that they may judge for themselves which of the Brooklyn regiments now in the field to join, and how to proceed to obtain the bounty proposed by the State and National Governments, and that said committee make collections in promotion of the object of getting men into the service with the least possible delay.

Loud calls were now made for Gen. SICKLES, who was brought forward and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF GEN. SICKLES.

Gen. SICKLES, after the hearty cheering which greeted him had subsided, said it was grateful to a soldier to hear the cheers of his men in their onset on the enemy, and to hear the cheers of his fellow citizens on his return home from an humble effort to do his duty. [Applause.] His merit had been little—that of his men had been great. They had never yielded an inch of ground. [Applause.] They had done their duty to their country. They, with the others of our Union soldiers, had been decimated in numbers. They needed reinforcements, and, if the North would do as much to sustain a Government, as the South would to destroy it, the reinforcements would be forthcoming. [Applause.] The brave army of the Peninsula and its noble leader, Gen. MCCLELLAN, (great cheering,) must be sustained. Mere homilies were not inducements enough to fill up the ranks. Men must go from a higher motive, or they must be carried. [Applause.] It was the glory of the North that the war had thus far been carried on without a conscript, and, if his wish could be gratified, it never would have it carried without a conscript. [Applause.] Our armies had been overpowered because the enemy had seized on every able-bodied man, and thrown him into the service of the Confederacy, for the purpose of overwhelming battle. Richmond must gallantly be defended, and Washington must be protected. [Applause.] Where were the reinforcements to come from? Would they reinforce their regiments? Would they sustain the army which not only menaces the Capital of the enemy, but protects our own? Would they do this, or would they let JEFF. DAVIS overturn his enemy in the? He had seen attempts to impair public confidence in our leaders. Those clouds must proceed from traitorous motives or foul slander. In God's name, let those who found fault go and take the place of those in the field, and do their work better. [Applause.]

A VOICE—Take GARIBALDI.

Gen. SICKLES—If he would only make as good a soldier as he is an editor we should be glad to have him. [Laughter and applause.] The great thing now had to do was well stated in the resolutions. The best thing to do was to fill up the old regiments. It was better for the army and better for the recruit. The latter was immediately instructed in the most efficient and agreeable manner. If he went with the new regiments he was obliged to learn with, instead of from, his officers. No matter what was a man's theoretical knowledge he was utterly ignorant of the duties of an officer, unless by a practical campaign he had learned to take care of his men. The recruit could render as much service to his country in a few weeks in an old regiment as he could in as many months in a new regiment. He would had deprecate the character of the excellent gentleman organizing new regiments, for he knew many of them. But it was not new regiments that were needed. If this city could send a thousand men next week, it would recruit its old regiments to the standard. But if they put those men in a new regiment, they would not be ready for service in three months. He believed that the war would be ended in that time. [Applause.] If, therefore, they wished to be in time, and those who had these objects in view would take good advice, they would fill up the old regiments. If the Irishman who still hates England, if the German who has found here a home, if any wish to aid the cause, let them come now. [Applause.] Let them put their finger of scorn upon the man who higgled about bounty. [Applause.] If all the patriots had not already volunteered, let them come forward now. [Applause.]

Those who had wealth and position, and unavoidable duties to perform at home, would not neglect their duty to the soldier and his family. The rations, the clothing, and all the means of sustaining our army had never been excelled. The wealth of the country had offered greater inducements than had been offered to those already in the field. But there was not money enough in the world to hire 100,000 men to enter an army if they were not willing to go. There was, however, force enough in the old flag [cheers,] to send half a million of men. Let it therefore be our pride, as well as our duty, to sustain the Government which had been vouchsafed to us—sustain it by the patriotism and self-sacrificing devotion of those who enjoyed its blessings. [Applause.]

The following letter was then read by Mayor KALBFLEISCH:

PATRIOTIC LETTER FROM THE STATE TREASURER.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, N. Y., July 28, 1862.

To Hon. Martin Kalbfleisch:

DEAR SIR: I would gladly avail myself at this time of the opportunity to visit my home, and aid with my humble abilities in an organized effort with my fellow-citizens to enlist men to fill the ranks of our gallant Brooklyn Fourteenth to the maximum standard. If there has been no effort in that direction, I sincerely hope that there may be, *and that too, immediately.* My official duties will require my attendance at the Capital for a few days longer, but in the meantime, should an organization be effected to this end, (and I know if you will its accomplishment it will be done,) you may draw on me at sight for $250, to be paid to recruits as extra bounty, and in such sum to each as your Honor or the organization may suggest. Believing the most certain and speedy plan of placing at the disposal of the Government the men it needs, to be the filling up of regiments now in the field, and with the conviction that the plan, if attempted, would be a success, I am Sir, &c. W. B. LEWIS.

The above letter elicited hearty applause.

Mr. FIELD read a letter from Gen. MEAGHER, apologizing for non-attendance, and cordially sympathizing with the objects of the meeting.

Hon. WM. WALL was the next speaker.

SPEECH OF HON. WM. WALL.

Mr. WALL said that he could not hope to speak as well as those who preceded him, but unless he could say something of what was uppermost in his mind, in support of the war, he would be unworthy of his position. Had we a country worth saving? ["Yes, yes."] If we would use as much effort to save our country as the rebels were using to destroy it, we would be victorious by the Fall. [Applause.] He was himself unable to go, but he advised all of his family that were able to go, to go at once.

He was willing to help those who could go—for there were things which the soldier needed which the Government did not furnish. If he did not contribute his mite he should go to his bed and think he was getting tainted with "secesh." [Laughter and applause.] He had done all in his power for every poor sick fellow that he had met. He complimented the patriotism of the adopted citizens, and appealed to them to sustain their adopted country—if for no other reason, because John Bull opposed it. [Applause.] He was glad that according to the new order of fighting, our army was feeding itself as it went along. [Applause.] That was some improvement any way. He denounced the rebellion as one of the most wicked things that had taken place since the crucifixion of Christ. [Applause.] For himself, he wanted to leave this country as prosperous as it was sixty-two years ago, when he came here. [Applause.] If they wanted to go he would go with them as far as Washington. Let them rise as one man and go altogether, and we would put down rebellion in a very short time. [Applause.]

Mr. FACLENER, the well-known street preacher, at this stage of the proceedings mounted the platform and insisted upon speaking. He said his grandfather was a Captain in the revolution, and he had supplied three sons to the Union army, and urged the immediate filling up of the Union ranks.

Hon. EDWARD STANTON was the next speaker. He announced that the President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN—[applause]—had given explicit orders to the Generals in the field to use every means known to military science to put down this rebellion. The issue was now whether we should subjugate the rebels, or they subjugate us. He feared that if the country was to separate at all, it would break into many parts. He thought that at present the rebels were a little ahead of us. What was to be done? We must stand together and give the last man and the last dollar to gain our victory. [Applause.] The South demanded only the breaking up of the Government, and would accept nothing else. We must crush them, or they will crush us. Among the obstacles with which we had to contend was Northern sympathy with the rebels, and foreign intervention. It was therefore time for us to see the issue, and sustain a President whose heart was sound and whose head was clear in the design to defeat the rebels by every means known to civilized war. Instead of protecting rebel corn, wheat and cattle, our army would use them. [Applause.] We would not hesitate even to roll up a black ball and throw it at the enemy. [Applause.]

SPEECH OF WM. C. JEWETT.

Mr. WM. C. JEWETT, of Colorado, was next introduced and spoke at some length. He concluded by offering a series of resolutions in favor of sustaining the Union, putting down the rebellion, raising an army of 2,000,000 men, and the calling of a Convention of the people to decide upon the best plan of ending the war.

The Convention business did not meet with much favor, and the resolutions were, amid much confusion, laid upon the table, whereupon the meeting adjourned, with a cordial indorsement of the necessity of prompt and efficient reinforcement of the regiments of the Union now in the field.

THE COMMITTEE.

The following-named gentlemen were appointed as the Committee called for in the above resolutions: Thirteenth Ward, George Ricard; Fourteenth Ward, James Murphy; Fifteenth Ward, Daniel Maujer; Sixteenth Ward, John Ruber; Seventeenth Ward, William M. Meserole; Eighteenth Ward, James Hall; Nineteenth Ward, W. H. Jenkins.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN THE CITY.

Progress of Enlistments—Increase of Confidence and Enthusiasm.

UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE.

The officers detailed for recruiting at the United States Mustering Office, in White-street, are having a busy time of it. Yesterday, squads of volunteers were rushed upon them with a rapidity that put their powers of inspection and enrollment to a pretty severe test. From all the places around town, where enterprising Captains and Lieutenants hang out their banners to attract the attention of those disposed to volunteer, a steady stream of men came in from early in the morning until quite late in the afternoon. There has not been anything like so much activity and enthusiasm displayed, nor so much determination to at once supply the President's requisition, for which New-York is responsible, since the commencement of this second uprising of the North.

THE QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.

If Gen. ARTHUR had not on hand an unusual supply of the clothing and equipments which he is expected to provide, he would find it difficult to keep pace with the accumulating demands constantly made upon him. New volunteers are coming in so fast, and such a large number of recuperated invalids, who want entire outfits, report for duty, that it is as much as he and his aids can do to keep pace with the incessant calls upon them. For eight hours of each day, they scarcely know what it is to have a moment's leisure, and, though the business of the office is admirably systematized, they cannot without difficulty sustain the constantly increasing tax upon their energies. The public have, however, the consolation of knowing that the more Gen. ARTHUR and his aids have to do, the more actively New-York is engaged in reinforcing the armies of the Union.

PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES.

Under the able superintendence of Col. BLISS, the State bounty is being rapidly disbursed to all whose claims are properly forwarded. Recruiting officers have learnt how to comply with the rules necessary for obtaining it, and matters now work quite smoothly. Col. BLISS has already paid out over $20,000 on his new bounty account, and will average, for some time to come, from $5,000 to $10,000 a day. Of the checks issued up to last evening, nearly one-third have been in favor of recruits for regiments in the field. The payment of the United States bounty will most probably begin to-day. Maj. SEAGROVE has returned from Washington with a heavy account of Government funds in trust for Uncle Sam's soldiers, and he is not the man to lose time in arranging red-tape bound details when he knows he has an emergency to deal with. As soon as he gets fairly started, he and the State officials together will pay to every volunteer for a new regiment a total of fifty-two dollars, and *to every volunteer for a regiment in the field*, SEVENTY-NINE DOLLARS!

RECRUITING FOR REGIMENTS IN THE FIELD.

There seems to be a wide-spread and growing resolve in the public mind, to fill up the battle-thinned ranks of regiments in the field, before going to work to raise new regiments. Some of the Senatorial District Committees are postponing the special duty to which the Governor appointed them, for the more urgent necessity explained to them by MCCLELLAN, POPE and other Generals. The United States Government gives recruits for the old regiments extra earnest money; the State doubles the amount of their advance bounty. Private citizens recognize the wisdom of this course, and public men speak and work in furtherance of it. The Union Defence Committee has just declared in favor of it, and have made a liberal appropriation to carry it into effect. The Committee has appointed a Select Committee to take the business in charge, of which Messrs. W. B. ASTOR, SIMEON DRAPER and SAMUEL SLOAN are members, and they solicit private subscription to a fund from which still greater inducements than those now offered shall be offered to volunteers who, discriminating between the old and new regiments, join the former. Among other public bodies which have determined to exert themselves on behalf of the old regiments is the Seventh Senatorial District Committee, the members of which have pledged their endeavors and influence in favor of DURYEA'S Zouaves, SICKLES' Brigade, the Scott Life Guard, Col. COCHRANE'S Chasseurs and BENDIX'S (the Tenth) Zouaves.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

The officers detailed to recruit for the Irish Brigade are Maj. WARRINGTON, Lieut. EGAN and Lieut. PATRICK O'CONNOR, of the Eighty-eighth, and Capt. LANEY, Capt. SHANLY, Capt. WHITE, and Lieut. BURNS, of the Sixty-ninth. Several of these gallant officers are temporarily disabled from wounds received in battle. The brigade gathered in a goodly crowd of our Irish fellow-citizens yesterday, and will most likely fill up sooner than almost any other organization.

REPORTING FOR DUTY.

A number of officers and soldiers are daily reporting for duty. Sick and wounded are fast getting well and fit for active service, and most of them are enthusiastic in their desire to rejoin their regiments, and once more meet the foe.

GOV. MORGAN AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.

His Excellency E. D. MORGAN, Governor of the State, arrived in the City yesterday by the early train, and was closeted for a long time with the Mayor, on matters connected with the enlistments going on in the City. The meeting and its special purposes were not made public; but they must have been important, and tending to important results, to bring the Governor away from the onerous responsibilities which devolve upon him as Commander-in-Chief.

RETURN OF COL. BLISS.

Col. BLISS, the Paymaster-General, who has been at Albany for the past ten days on business connected with his department, returned yesterday with the Governor, and visited the Park Barracks on official business.

METROPOLITAN REGIMENT—VISIT OF THE FAMILIES AND FRIENDS TO THE SOLDIERS ON RIKER'S ISLAND.

Through the kindness of the Police Commissioners, who have taken this regiment in special charge, a steamer was provided yesterday, to convey the families and friends of the troops now encamped on Riker's Island, to visit the men and receive from them such share of the liberal bounty awarded to volunteers as they chose to bestow. The occasion was one of peculiar interest, and all the arrangements for the assurance of comfort and preservation of order were perfect. It is impossible to ascertain how much was donated by the men to their respective families, but many a heart was made glad, and many a heart cheered, by the noble manner with which the men dispensed their bounty-money. This regiment is rapidly filling up, and under the command of Col. TRASK, an old Captain of the National Guard, it will be a matter of great surprise if it does not prove worthy of New-York.

THE "STANTON LEGION."

The recruiting offices of this regiment will be closed to-day, (Thursday,) as the regiment will be formally inspected by Gens. VAN VECHTEN and ANTHON, of the State Staff. The inspection will take place at Newdorp, Staten Island, at which place the regiment is encamped.

THE PHŒNIX REGIMENT—CORCORAN'S OWN.

This regiment, commanded by Col. JAMES C. BECKE, and attached to SPINOLA'S Empire Brigade, has now completed its regimental organization. The officers of this corps have with few exceptions seen service in the field, and all have been selected with the greatest care for their several positions. It is exclusively an Irish regiment from the Colonel to the drummer-boy, and all those who wish to fight under the Green Flag will find this one of the best of the regiments now forming under the President's last call. The headquarters are at No. 534 Broadway, where brave and gallant Irishmen can have their names enrolled; the watchword chosen is "Corcoran," which will be emblazoned on the banner of the regiment.

THE SEVENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. GEORGE BISHOP, of the Seventy-eighth Regiment N. Y. V., now attached to BANKS' Division, is in town recruiting. Col. DANIEL ULLMAN is in command, and, by his many soldierly qualities, has endeared himself to the whole command; the Lieutenant-Colonel, JONATHAN AUSTIN, is also an able and efficient soldier. When JACKSON made the advance on Gen. BANKS, the Seventy-eighth was stationed at Harper's Ferry, but joined in the pursuit of JACKSON when he retreated. The recruiting office of Lieut. BISSOP is at No. 167 Washington-street.

THE HARRIS LIGHT CAVALRY.

This cavalry regiment, which has been favorably mentioned twice in one week by Gen. POPE, is now recruiting in this City, in order to raise the regiment to its maximum standard. Men of good character, and able-bodied, who are anxious to fight for the Stars and Stripes in a cavalry regiment, can do so by applying at the recruiting office, No. 600 Broadway, or at the tent in the City Hall Park. At the latter place a large secession flag is displayed, which was taken from the rebels by the Harris Light Cavalry at Fredericksburgh.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE REGIMENT—OVER $8,000 SUBSCRIBED ALREADY.

Although the meeting for the raising of a regiment by the members of the Produce Exchange was held only two days ago, up to noon yesterday *eight thousand dollars* were subscribed for that purpose. This speaks well for the patriotism of the merchants of the Produce Exchange. Of all others do as well, which they are sure of doing, New-York may indeed claim the proud title of the Empire City, and will soon have her quota and more than her quota of troops in the field.

THE GRINNELL GUARD.

Capt. A. P. ZIMMERY has been authorized by the Governor to raise a company, which, when completed, will be attached to some crack regiment. Recruiting offices are at No. 99 Mott and No. 193 Fulton streets.

HEAVY ARTILLERY REGIMENT.

Company G, Fourth Regiment New-York Volunteers, Heavy Artillery, is in want of a few more recruits to fill it up to the full standard. At present the regiment is doing duty at Fort Corcoran, Va. Capt. EDWARD F. YOUNG is the recruiting officer, and may be seen at the Company Headquarters, No. 171 Canal-street.

VISIT OF GEN. SICKLES TO THE WINTER GARDEN.

This evening Gen. SICKLES and Staff will visit the Winter Garden. "Richelieu," with Mr. FLEMING in the principal part, and a new extravaganza called "The Colleen Bawn Settled at Last," will be produced.

RECRUITING REGULARS.

In consequence of the paralyzed condition of recruiting for the regular army, Capt. DALLAS, of the Twelfth Infantry yesterday received orders to break up his office and repair to Fort Hamilton. Two offices of the Eighth Infantry have been also closed. Annexed is a list of the recruiting officers for the regular army in this City at present:

Head office, Chatham-street, Lieut. SPROTS; one in Cedar-street, Lieut. MCGOWAN; one in Greenwich-street, Lieut. WEBB; one in the same street for Fifth Artillery, Lieut. BECHAN; one in Mott-street, (Fourteenth Infantry,) Capt. MCCAULEY; one for the Seventeenth, (HEINTZELMAN'S Regiment,) of Infantry. As before stated, there are hardly sufficient men enlisted for the regular army to keep the current wants of times of peace supplied. A proportionate falling off is noticeable elsewhere.

THE NATIONAL DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

The National Defence Committee did not meet yesterday, there being no business requiring their attention. Alderman FARLEY, the Chairman, exhibited to those present a lot of Confederate notes, varying from $5 to five cents, and ranging in responsibility from the "Confederate States" to the amount of $5, to a barber in Richmond, who issues his "promi-se to pay" for five cents. They are all in the shape of bank bills, lithographed or printed, and are artistically done. The Alderman procured them from prisoners at Washington, paying the full (nominal) value for cash, expecting to be reimbursed for his outlay at the end of the war, with the exception of the five cent promise of the barber, which he admits is rather "bitter some."

MILITARY MATTERS ON LONG ISLAND.

THE EMPIRE BRIGADE.

In Brooklyn, for the last three days, a larger number of recruits have been received at the different recruiting stations than during the previous two weeks, and the Commanding General is quite confident that the quota of the Empire Brigade for this city will be raised within two weeks, and that the whole brigade will be in the field before the 1st of September.

It is remarked by all familiar with military matters that the men now coming forward are a better class, in the average, than those who have heretofore enlisted.

QUEENS COUNTY AROUSED.

At Hempstead, in Queens County, a few days since, the Supervisors of the county and citizens jointly held a public meeting, with a view to hastening forward the quota of recruits from that county. Hon. JOHN A. KING was called to the Chair, the Supervisors were appointed Vice-Presidents, PIERREPONT POTTER and BENJAMIN W. DOWNING were appointed Secretaries. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. P. D. OAKLEY, after which addresses appropriate to the occasion were made by WILLIAM J. COGGESWELL, WM. NORRIS, RICHARD BERTELL, FREDERICK POTTS, GIDEON C. BAKER, JOHN J. ARMSTRONG, ELIAS J. BEACH, MORRIS FORDICK and others. The speeches were all brief, patriotic and to the purpose. On motion of Dr. JOHN D. SKELTON, of Jamaica, a Committee, consisting of the Supervisors and two persons from each town, was appointed to draft resolutions. The Committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The President of the United States has called upon the people for three hundred thousand additional men to finally suppress and crush out this most wicked of rebellions, which threatens destruction and ruin to our beloved country; and

Whereas, In this crisis of the rebellion a response should be given to that call worthy of a great nation, holding in trust the heritage of freedom, bequeathed by our Immortal WASHINGTON and his compeers; therefore

Resolved, That this Convention of the people of Queens County recommend and earnestly request the Supervisors to raise, upon the credit of the taxable property of this county, such sum or sums, as in their discretion may be necessary and most effectual in promoting enlistments in the volunteer army of the United States.

Resolved, That the said Board of Supervisors be requested to offer a bounty of not less than $25, to each soldier who shall enlist in the military service of the Government from this County, until the proper quota of Queens County toward filling up the requisition of the President for three hundred thousand soldiers, and that they encourage as far as in their power lies, enlistments in the regiments now in the field.

Resolved, That the people of Queens County know of no standard capable of measuring the value of our glorious Union; and that, incommon with all loyal men of the County, they are prepared to hold and defend every foot of Freedom's soil, in spite of black-hearted treason at home, and the craven assaults of the Powers of Monarchy from abroad.

Resolved, That the broken ranks of the decimated regiments of our brethren in the field should be at once filled up with fresh men, carrying to those who have "borne the burden and heat of the day," the plaudits of a grateful people—"Well done, good and faithful," difficult of the right.

Resolved, That a Committee of two, in conjunction with the Supervisors from each town, be appointed to facilitate the enlisting of men in answer to such call, so that Old Queens County shall not be found laggard in her response.

Resolved, That in this hour of our country's trial, every true heart should beat in response to the appeal of the President and the Governor of the State for men and money to recruit and refit our brave and diminished armies in the field; and, laying aside all other matters, that we should with one voice and purpose devote our energies to meet the present crisis in the military affairs of the nation; that our cause is just, our means unimpaired, and the courage of our people equal to any emergency; that the call for volunteers is an appeal to our patriotism and love of country, when that country is beset and menaced by rebels and traitors in arms; that our duty, our safety and ultimate success demand, and depend upon, the cordial support and liberal contributions of every man, according to his ability, and that the time has come when there can be but one party, and that party, our Country—and he that is not for it, in word and deed, is against it.

The following resolutions were presented by RICHARD BESTEED, Esq., and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in this crisis of our country's fate, it becomes us to forego all mere party considerations, and forgetting that we were ever partisans, become patriots in the best sense of the word.

Resolved, That we believe it to be the duty of the Government, by every means known to warfare, to subjugate all rebeldom to the authority of the Constitution.

Resolved, That we will hereafter know no political distinctions among men, except that of "loyalist and traitor," and that treason shall include, not alone the overt act, but the cowardly wish and the disloyal sentiment.

Resolved, That until the war be ended to the utter extermination of treason and traitors, the people of Queens County accept as their motto. Whosoever is not for us now is against us; and that a half-hearted support of the Government is but a shallow pretext of hypocrisy, and will receive, as it deserves, our scorn and contempt.

Resolved, That the voice of the first City in our country finds a responsive echo in its adjacent rural neighborhoods, and, with New-York, we declare it to be our deliberate and solemn conviction that "it is far better that every rebel should perish, than that one more loyal soldier should die."

The following committees were appointed to promote enlistments:

Newtown—Charles G. Covell, Supervisor; John T. Townsend and James A. Johnson.

North Hempstead—John M. Clark, Supervisor; William A. Mitchell, Henry W. Eastman.

Flushing—Charles A. Roe, Supervisor; B. W. Downing, Frederick A. Potts.

Jamaica—Martin I. Duryea, Supervisor; Morris Fosdick, John A. King.

Oyster Bay—George S. Downing, Supervisor; Daniel H. Youngs, Charles T. Duryea.

Hempstead—Robert Cornwell, Supervisor; John W. Demoll, James M. Seaman.

A STAND OF COLORS FOR THE FORTY-SEVENTH.

Money is being raised in Brooklyn with which to purchase a stand of colors for the Forty-seventh Regiment—the Common Council having no authority to make an appropriation for such a purpose. Persons desirous of subscribing to this object can be accommodated by applying to Alderman STRONG—although we have no authority for giving notice to that effect.

RECRUITING IN WESTERN NEW-YORK.

The western portion of the State gives glowing and encouraging accounts of the spirit and enthusiasm manifested there for the vigorous prosecution of the war, and the necessity of sending on reinforcements at once. At Buffalo the whole of Friday was devoted to a "war festival," got up by the most prominent ladies of the city. Stores were generally closed, newspapers did not come out on Saturday, and the whole city took part in the *fête*. During the day a beautiful grove, about three miles from the city, was opened to visitors, where, in addition to dancing and refreshments, they were treated to addresses from leading orators. In the evening a concert was given, which drew many more hundreds than could find admission, the day's work realizing a very handsome addition to the bounty fund.

At Syracuse a meeting was held to raise a bounty fund and encourage enlistments, when the Onondaga Salt Company subscribed $10,000 for that purpose, the subscriptions for the evening reaching $16,000. In other towns the same spirit is manifested, each one vieing with the other as to which can do the most to aid the righteous cause of putting down this unholy rebellion.

WAR MEETING AT BATH, N. Y.

BATH, N. Y., Wednesday, July 30.

An enthusiastic war meeting was held here last night. Three thousand persons were present. Addresses were delivered by Hon. A. S. DIVEN, T. K. BECKER, Capt. E. F. CRANE, T. BEARDE, and Col. R. H. VAN VALKENBURGH. Two thousand dollars were raised, the ladies subscribing liberally. Old Steuben is again aroused and will soon have her quota in the field. Great enthusiasm pervades all classes.

WAR MEETING AT RUTLAND.

RUTLAND, Vt., Tuesday, July 29.

An immense mass meeting was held in Rutland this afternoon. Ten thousand people were present from all parts of the County of Rutland. Speeches were made by Hon. SOLOMON FOOT, C. C. DEWEY, WM. S. NICHOLS, HENRY CLARK, JOHN CAIN, and others. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed, and the war spirit was elevated to the very highest pitch. The quota from Rutland County will be speedily filled.

THE PHILADELPHIA BOUNTY.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 30.

The total subscription to the bounty fund for volunteers up to noon to-day, exclusive of the railroads, amounted to $213,000.

THE QUOTA OF MAINE.

BANGOR, Me, Wednesday, July 30.

Volunteers have been pouring in for the last two days at an unprecedented rate. The Eighteenth Regiment, located here, will be full this week, probably, the companies from Penobscot County being full to overflowing, and several extra companies offering. The State has raised its full quota, and many counties have furnished a surplus.

GOV. ANDREW ON IRISH ENLISTMENTS.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, BOSTON, July 23, 1862.

To A. h. P. Welch, Esq., Cambridge, Mass.:

MY DEAR SIR: In the note of this day's date, which I have the pleasure to acknowledge, you request that "it is generally understood among our Irish citizens that you have refused to commission any more Irish volunteers, and that they, therefore, are determined to enlist, forming quite naturally that they themselves are not fully appreciated and acknowledged as adopted citizens." And you indicate a desire to meet the alleged misapprehension, as has the air of injurious tendency. And you are right in that wish.

This "misunderstanding" is, should we say, the twin of a similar "misunderstanding" which appeared, with appropriate surroundings, seven weeks ago, in Maryland newspapers. But I can not imagine the origin of such perverse untruth. If any man can be found who pretends to have any proofs on which to base the assertion, I pray you to bring him face to face with me instantly.

The fact is that we have raised two Irish regiments—the Ninth and the Twenty-eighth—now in the field; that for commissions in those regiments the utmost pains were taken to secure gentlemen of Irish origin, both in field and line. I wish to add, however, that the only reason which has operated on my own mind as valid for attempting to raise regiments having such distinctive character was this: The large majority of our Irish-born citizens are members of the Roman Catholic communion; and they naturally prefer to enlist where they can be sure of receiving, in sickness and in danger, the consolations of their own Church. The chaplains of those two regiments are therefore always gentlemen approved by Rt. Rev. Bishop FITZPATRICK or his Vicar-General.

Conscience involves no question of nationality; and while respecting the religious conscience of all persons, I confess that I have no sympathy with the spirit which would make or keep up artificial distinctions between our citizens. I desire utterly to ignore them all, especially the distinctions of birth. Whether born on this spot or that one, and whether the inheritance be of poverty or wealth, the man who is most likely to protect the comfort, safety and honor of our troops, and to win victory, is the jewel for which I seek. And this is the desire of all our intelligent citizens, whether native or foreign born.

But the story to which you allude is not the only falsehood intended to discourage recruitment of which I have had recent report. I have heard of other base charges affecting the proposed distribution of military commissions at the State House, which, like this one, can have sprung only from the malicious intent to dampen the patriotic ardor of the people. There are, unhappily, an exceptional few, even in Massachusetts, hypocrites and traitors at heart, who, making loud pretences of devotion to the Union—hoping, among other things, to defeat the present enlistment—resort to every measure their treachery can devise to break down the cause, the Government and the people. Let every patriotic citizen beware. Few men really know how *literally* true it is that we are fighting to-day the battle of Republican Government, and Popular, Constitutional Liberty. But, trusting in the God of our fathers and in the intelligent virtue of our people, whom I believe it is impossible to pervert or mislead, so clear are their interests and their present duties to themselves and their children, I mean, as a citizen and a magistrate, to stand in my lot, nor "bate one jot of heart or hope," until this

"——troubled night is o'er,
And the star of Peace returns."

And yet I know that there is no machination of enemies, no weakness of cowards, no treachery of false friends, no vacillation or folly of well-intentioned but foolish men, which will not be invoked, no weapon or poison in the armory or the laboratory of the assassin or plotter in the dark, which will not be employed, by the sharpening or preparing for the ruin of our National cause. I presume that it is scarcely necessary for me to add that no statements, such as those you have alluded to, will in any manner affect my own conduct. I hope to have firmness enough not to do wrong even to prevent misconstruction. The patriotic men of to-day are doing a great work—a work for all time to come. It is of little consequence what may be thought or said of *them*. But the work of saving this Government, this People, Democracy, Liberty, and all their blessings, must and shall be done.

I am your obedient servant and fellow citizen,
JOHN A. ANDREW.

Navy News.

The steam gunboat *Penguin*, whose departure from this port we announced on Tuesday, returned disabled yesterday to the Brooklyn Navy-yard. Her valves are out of order, and will need considerable overhauling. The purchased steamers are, as usual, healing down. The *Penguin* cost $75,000 about a year ago.

The Court-Martial which convened at the Pierrepont House, Brooklyn, for the trial of Commander LOCKWOOD, of the U. S. Navy, and the Court of Inquiry, summoned at the Lyceum, for the purpose of investigating some charges preferred against other officers, will have laid their decisions before the Secretary of the Navy the last of this week.

The Case of Lieutenant Johnson.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 30.

The case of JOHN JOHNSON, First Lieutenant of a secession company raised in New-Orleans, which was brought before United States Commissioner HALLETT, yesterday, was not concluded, but continued to Saturday. The prisoner is committed without bail.

Gale on Lake Ontario.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Wednesday, July 30.

During the gale last night, the schooners *Lucy Orchard* and *Star* were disabled below here. The *Lucy Orchard* was taken in tow by the propeller *Ontario*, for Oswego, and the *Star* towed back into port.

An Offer from Fernando Wood.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, Saturday, July 26, 1862.

Editors Albany Evening Journal:

It is not true, as stated in your paper of this day, that I "had lately made a speech in New-York in which I proposed to get up a counter revolution at the North by heading a mob, and leading it to Washington to turn Congress out of doors by force." I have made no such speech, nor uttered any such sentiments, much less made such a proposition. The statement, therefore, is as untrue as it is absurd. The same paragraph further charges me with "treasonable proclivities." If this be so, it is unfortunate that others, whose patriotism is just now much vaunted, are not alike guilty with myself.

At my instance, and upon my written recommendation, the first dollar of public money appropriated in aid of the Government was made in the Common Council of New-York, which voted one million dollars. As Mayor of that City, I pledged the faith of the Corporation for the outfits of the regiments proposed at the celebrated Union Park meeting in the Spring of last year. One of the very first regiments sent from New-York was the Mozart, which was fitted out and formed by myself, and the expense advanced from my private purse. This was followed by the Chasseurs, commanded by Colonel, now Brig.-Gen. JOHN COCHRANE, the then Chairman of the Mozart General Committee, which body of men was also recruited from among the ranks of my immediate political friends. Both of these regiments have participated in the battles before Richmond, and have nobly sustained the good name and the patriotism of those who sent them. Since the breaking out of this dreadful civil war, I have held but one position, and that is of warm support to the Government—and at no time, either by word or act, have I aided or abetted those in hostility to it.

As an earnest of the truth of what I say on this point, I now offer for the cause of volunteering in this State, the sum of $5,000 if the contrary to this averment can be shown. Very respectfully yours,
FERNANDO WOOD.

Arrivals in the City.

Gov. Haile, of New-Hampshire, and Hon. John Magee, of Bath, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. J. F. Low, of California; Col. McReynolds, of the New-York Cavalry; L. P. Sanger, of Illinois, and Dr. Chas. C. Keene, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Mrs. Gen. French, Capt. Caulkins, of the *Compromise*, and F. Higginson, U. S. N., are at the Astor House.

Capt. Cook, of the R. M. S. *Australasian*; Col. Danbury, of the British Army; E. F. Sanderson, of England, and Dr. H. E. Mills, of New-York, are at the Brevoort House.

Major T. McMahon, of the U. S. Army, and H. Ames, of Connecticut, are at the Fifth-ave. Hotel.

Ward McAllister, of Newport, and Mrs. Judge McAllister, of Newport, and J. C. Rowen, of Aberdeen, Scotland, are at the New-York Hotel.

G. H. Griffin, Adjutant Fifth New-York Cavalry; R. Anderson, of Liverpool, and H. C. Chetwood, of the U. S. Army, are at the Everett House.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 30—*In steamship Persia, for Liverpool*—Miss Cheever, Washington; Miss F. G. H

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3387. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Matanzas with Advices Five Days Later.

Evil Effects of the Continued Blockade of the Mississippi.

Symptoms of Trouble Among the Slaves.

Guerrilla Warfare Inaugurated in Louisiana.

OUTRAGES UPON THE PEOPLE

Important Orders Issued by Gen. Butler.

The United States steamship *Matanzas*, Capt. LIZZARY, arrived at this port last night, from New-Orleans at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 29th inst. She brought the following passengers:

Mrs. Girard, Mr. Sibley, Mr. A. Brother, Mrs. Avigno and family, Mrs. G. B. Carter and child, Mr. Pickens, Mr. Keller Kutz, Mrs. Row, Mrs. L. Junge, Countess Mejan, Mr. Caldwell, son and servant, Capt. Pat. Hy. Ryan and lady, Mr. Juyes and family, Capt. Menard, lady and two servants, Capt. Chester Hillard and family, Mr. A. Carpenter, Varaldy, John Doocan, G. O. Fawcett, John McClailay, Duffan, J. Hart, Capt. Hoff, Mr. E. M. Herndfact, H. Bridenheim, M. E. Lizardi, D. Soria and lady, D. Verges and lady, S. Wells, R. Buchanan, Lackemanayer, McNelly, G. Bear, Harris, Major Hastings, Nevil Soule, L. B. Pointer, A. Brett, A. Sarrat, G. W. Porch, R. Robinson, Pedro Notero, lady and three children, Capt. Moore.

The health of the city continued good, though the weather was very hot.

The news by this arrival, which is five days later is interesting, though not specially important.

We are indebted to J. E. HURSTAS, Esq., Purser of the *Matanzas*, for the prompt delivery of our news packages, and for special favors.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE

Disappointment at the Continued Blockade of the Mississippi—The Loss to the Union Men—The Position of Gen. Butler—The Negroes Becoming Insubordinate, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, July 24, 1862.

Great disappointment prevails here that the Mississippi River is not opened, and the idea is gaining ground that the rebels are concentrating in and about Vicksburgh, intending to make that point another Corinth. Certain it is that the people of the Great West have great cause of complaint as well as the citizens of New-Orleans. Two months ago Vicksburgh could have been taken and held by a few hundred men; now Commodore FARRAGUT is waiting for reinforcements from above—that is, land troops down the river. While thus waiting, the sailors have the satisfaction of looking at the rebels, day after day, strengthening their position, and they are particularly edified at witnessing the labors of innumerable mules and negroes planting large guns in position. At all events the river should be opened; that point is not second in importance to the taking of Richmond. We are starving in New-Orleans. But for the bread treasures of the United States Commissary Department, the people here could not have existed. Why should not the teeming fields of the West not only supply the demand for food, but reap the pecuniary benefits of the transaction? If you read the New-Orleans papers daily, you would see that the gunmills are stopped for want of grist. Corn, almost valueless in Indiana and Illinois, has sold here for a long time at $3 per bushel. It has now disappeared from the market altogether. The same scarcity of food exists throughout the South. Now let the river be opened—let the ameliorating influences of commerce once more touch the strangely hardened hearts of these people, and the sympathy between the sections will revive.

What is the reason a few thousand men cannot promptly come down to the relief of FARRAGUT and Gen. BUTLER? What millions it would save to the treasury; what numberless brave men to the nation. Below Vicksburgh, and on the opposite side of the river, at a place called Waterproof, some fifteen miles above Natchez, the rebels have commenced a fortification. It is no doubt intended as a central point for the west side of the Mississippi, and is located in the richest part of the State of Louisiana. Are we to have in the future, innumerable places like Columbus and Island No 10, when a little prompt action at this time would make the formation of these strongholds impossible? To show how this delay works practically, let me say that at my hotel is Mr. S. STRAIGHT of the firm of STRAIGHT, DEMING & Co, who left Cincinnati some weeks ago, with the expectation that by the time he reached New-Orleans *via* New-York and the sea, his flatboats, loaded with corn, bacon and flour, would have reached this place by the river. His intention was to exchange his Western products for Louisiana sugar. Now this gentleman arrives here, and is of course disappointed, and every day he has waited, seems only to make any immediate prospect of trade on the river hopeless.

Mr. STRAIGHT has an only son with Gen. MITCHEL. This youth was one of the first to enter the telegraph office at Huntsville and cut off the South from communication with BEAUREGARD at Corinth. The youth was subsequently shot through the body, and his mother rushed to his assistance. This accomplished lady is now in Alabama, a voluntary nurse to the sick and wounded soldiers. In addition to all this, Mr. STRAIGHT has been liberal to the cause in the contribution of money. Surely, such cases of self-sacrificing patriotism deserves something at the hands of the Government. There must be some enthusiasm at the head as well as at the foundation of the Republic.

There must be something done for this department. Gen. BUTLER has not, like CORTEZ, burnt his ships; but, while equaling the chivalry of the Spaniard, he has also been practical. He has not burnt his transports, but sent them home loaded with the sick and wounded of his division, and with rich spoils of contraband goods, so that he has no *way of retreat*. It is not at the "last ditch," we are at the last swamp. The enemy, meantime, is not idle. The disbanded soldiers of BEAUREGARD's army are pouring in here every day, and they are as indifferent to taking the oath of allegiance as Gen. BUTLER seems to be to have them. From this material the "secesh" look for the power that is to drive us from the city. Why they desire to have New-Orleans battered down is as difficult to explain as are all their other movements, but such would be the fate of a successful attack for the enemy. I should say, also, that there is an uneasy feeling among the slaves; they are undoubtedly becoming insubordinate, and I cannot think that another sixty days can pass away without some sort of demonstration. Certain it is "the parties of the third part" must advance or retreat—they represent a revolution, and cannot stand still.

Guerrilla Warfare in the State—Outrages on the People—Union Men Carried off—A Flag of Truce, and What Came of It, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, July 25, 1862.

The guerrilla system is rapidly assuming a character in this State, that promises a degree of suffering to the old resident population here for which history affords no parallel. In the first place, it was inaugurated not to make war upon the "Yankee invaders," but, first, upon the people of the State who were supposed to sympathise with Union sentiments, and secondly, upon all indiscriminately who would sell sugar or cotton or have any friendly commercial intercourse with the National authorities. The consequence is, that there is now going on in the State an amount of oppression and injustice such as was never before witnessed; and this is to be followed by evil consequences that will last generations. To understand the matter fully, it must be recollected that the poor white man in the South has been gradually degraded, until his social status has been proverbially placed below that of the negro. Southern representatives in Congress have not hesitated of late years to denominate these people the "white trash," in opposition to their so-called "mud sills" of the North, and this rebellion was started that the few might not only lord it over the slave of African origin, but over the degraded of the Anglo-Saxon race. The North successfully opposing the South, the leaders in their desperation have called upon the "white trash" for their support, and these heretofore helpless people have been organized into bands headed by reckless leaders, and are now, on the pretence of making war in favor of the Confederacy, robbing and plundering wherever property can be found. The result is that the members of the "white trash" *have already begun to feel their power*. The plantation house, which a year ago was viewed by them as a sacred precinct that they could not enter if the planter himself, who was endowed by them with the presumed attributes of a superior nature; have, in the estimation of these people, changed. The planter, they find *can be robbed with impunity*, and his house and lands have become a rich placer which can be had for the taking—an amount of wealth they once did not know existed. The leaders—such men as Gov. MOORE and JEFF THOMPSON—tell these people they are wreaking vengeance on the enemies of the Confederacy, *but the "white trash" are no splitters of hairs; they find plunder and power agreeable*; and these guerrilla bands of the State, are fast becoming the schools for educating a class of men in all the ramifications of wickedness, that will make them (from their previous degraded education) social outlaws, human tigers, who will not, and cannot again, either become the nonentities of their past life, or with their late experience, peaceable citizens. It is from among this class of people that the body of the Confederate army has been recruited; and it is safe to say that war has changed them all—not made them better, but made them more capable of evil. These men are never going back to the "trash" condition. Like the tiger who has tasted blood, they will be content with no food that is less exciting. The inauguration of the guerrilla system, in fact, has opened the eyes and corrupted the hearts of these people, and they will be hated and feared by the rich and thrifty for a generation to come.

Louisiana, outside the Federal lines, is at present one universal scene of distress. The self-appointed military leader suddenly enters a town, and sweeps away all the moveable property of the people, giving the sufferer a receipt in the name of JEFF. DAVIS or some other Confederate leader. A rich planter, himself probably a Secessionist, who has his crop of cotton hidden away in some secure place, (not to save it from our troops, but from the guerrillas, his neighbors,) is awakened by a glare, and finds that his wealth is in a blaze, and in a few moments he is a ruined man; or perhaps the good citizen goes quietly to bed, never dreaming of danger, when he is seized in the dead hour of the night and hurried away to some distant place, to be insulted and perhaps killed, because he is supposed to sympathize with the Union, or has accepted a passport from Gen. BUTLER, to leave New-Orleans. And all these wrongs, these fiendish cruelties, are not committed by the people of Louisiana upon our troops, but upon each other—neighbors, slave-holders, relations, Southern men, most of whom have, probably, not an interest out of the State.

Illustrative of my positions, I find in the *Delta* of the 22d inst. the following significant paragraph:

"The plantation house of Mr. BURBANK, in the parish of St. John the Baptist, forty miles above New-Orleans, was entered last Friday evening, and Mr. BURBANK carried over the river on a charge of being a traitor; authentic reports since received, say he was hung the next morning. The plantation was owned by Messrs. T. S. & A. N. BURBANK."

In the same paper, the succeeding day, we learn that Capt. E. S. CLARKE, of the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, on the 20th inst., went up the river with a small force, to arrest the men who attempted to assassinate THOS. S. BURBANK and his brother, which was quietly and perfectly accomplished. The men were ANDRE DELONDE, brother-in-law of JOHN SIDDELL, and PIERRE G. BEAUREGARD, a relative of the rebel General of that name. Also, Mr. ST. MARTIN, Mr. GUANDE, Mr. VALSIN and Mr. M. E. GUDRY. These are men of wealth and influence, yet, as emissaries of VAN DORN, have consented to sacrifice their neighbors and friends. If such things are done among the educated and refined, (?) imagine, if you can, what is transacted in the ruder parts of the State, where robberies, shootings and hangings have become, with certain parties, jokes and pastimes.

Last evening there came to the city a flag of truce from across the Lake Pontchartrain. It introduced to Gen. BUTLER Col. CHAS. JONES and Lieut. ALEX. BARROW, both old acquaintances of mine. Col. JONES is a good-natured gentleman, and I don't think would feel bad if the United States were restored; Lieut. BARROW, is the son of the late ALEXANDER BARROW, United States Senator for this State. He is a fine, soldierly looking officer. His uniform was of linsey, a home-made cotton goods. As he is a young man of large fortune, it shows how destitute the Confederacy is in cloth, when he is forced to such straights for a proper uniform. These gentlemen were met at the lake shore by Lieut. PUTNAM, of Gen. BUTLER's Staff, and brought to headquarters, where they passed the night. This morning the regular military display was so far changed that the regiments of infantry, the battalion of cavalry and the artillery, passed without official review before Gen. BUTLER's headquarters. The rebel officers, I noticed, looked on with considerable interest. I regret there were not ten thousand, rather than twenty-five hundred men.

Of course, the arrival of these gentlemen created great excitement in secessia. It seems that their business was about guerrillas. You will remember that a while ago I gave you the history of the arrest of CASSELL and another guerrilla, and of their lodgment in the United States prison in this city. It seems that a rebel General, ROGERS, having command across the lake, heard of this, and sent the officers above-mentioned to the Federal authorities, bearing a long document, signed by the rebel General, demanding a statement of the policy of the United States Government as to the disposition of guerrillas, coupled with an inquiry as to the intentions of Gen. BUTLER in regard to the two persons arrested as such. The General replied that the policy of the Federal Government had been already pretty strongly stated, and that he could not well express it in a more forcible manner.

That as to the two men who had been brought down from Baton Rouge as bushwhackers, one of them had been set at liberty on his parole ten days ago, and the other, in consideration of his extreme youth, he had already determined to conditionally release.

With this reply the officers departed for the regions of secessiondom this morning, we trust wiser and better men.

TRADE TO BE FACILITATED.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GEN. BUTLER AND HON. REVERDY JOHNSON.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, July 21, 1862.

To Hon. Reverdy Johnson:

MY DEAR SIR: Permit me to iterate and reiterate again and again, what you knew so well before, but which these deluded people seem determined never to believe, that no merchandise, whether cotton or sugar, will in any event be seized or confiscated by the United States authorities here.

I will assure safe conduct, open market, and prompt shipment of all such property sent to New-Orleans, and the owner, were he ALIBELL himself, should have the pay for his cotton, if sent here under this assurance. I am most truly yours,

BENJ. F. BUTLER, Major-General Commanding.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-ORLEANS, July 21, 1862.

MY DEAR GENERAL: I needed not your note of this morning to satisfy me on the subject to which it relates. The public mind should have been put right upon it by your proclamation of the 7th of May.

In these times, however, opinion is so sensitive, and misrepresentations so frequent on all matters touching the unfortunate condition of the country, that I am glad to have your note with the privilege to make it public. The restoration of commerce in and from this port is a result so important to the interest of this State, the United States and the Governments of Europe, that it seems strange that an intelligent man should have doubted your wish, as the representative of your Government, to do all you could to bring it about.

If there be any really existing fear upon the point, your note (for which I thank you) cannot fail to remove it. The Confederate Government, as it calls itself, may burn and destroy the cotton and sugar of the people whom they claim to represent, and whose rights they pretend to be anxious to protect. They may, too, for a time, succeed in keeping alive the delusion of their followers, but an intelligent Southern public and an intelligent European opinion will soon, if it has not already, discover the shallowness of the pretence, and see that, unless soon arrested by the fostering power of the Government, the certain ruin to which it must lead. With great respect,

Yours, sincerely, REVERDY JOHNSON.

AN ANNOYANCE TO BE STOPPED.

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE, NEW-ORLEANS, July 17, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. B. F. Butler:

SIR: It has come to my knowledge that many persons in this city and neighborhood are ordering their slaves to leave and go to the "Yankees," and when such order is obeyed, this office and the police are besieged to arrest and return them.

As this evil is growing and becoming annoying, I respectfully ask what action should be taken in the premises. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. H. STAFFORD, D. P. Marshal.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, July 19, 1862.

SIR: The course pursued by certain persons in ordering their slaves "to go to the Yankees," "to join the Federals," as described in your note, and like acts, has been brought to my notice from different sources previously to your communication, and certainly is a great wrong as well to the Government as to the negroes.

In order to correct the evil, therefore, let it be known that all such declarations by the owners to their slaves will, by the authorities here, be taken and deemed acts of *voluntary* emancipation, and slaves sent away by their master with such declarations as you describe, or equivalent ones, will be regarded and treated as manumitted and emancipated.

You will see to it that this necessary police regulation is carried into effect. Respectfully,

BENJ. F. BUTLER, Major-General Commanding.

Capt. STAFFORD, Deputy Provost-Marshal.

ORDERS BY GEN. BUTLER.

PROVISIONS TO THE FAMILIES OF RECRUITS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 21, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 209.—The families of recruits enlisted in the regiments of the National Guard, Louisiana Volunteers, until the recruits receive their bounty or advance pay, will have distributed to them provisions, at the rate of a ration for every woman and two children.

By a recent decision of the Secretary of War, one-fourth of the bounty, $25, is payable at the time of mustering into service. By order of

Maj. Gen. BUTLER.

R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. G.

A NEW BUREAU CREATED.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, July 22, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 212.—1. A Bureau is hereby created in the office of the Provost-Marshal, to which all legal matters connected with said office are hereby referred. Deputy Provost-Marshal SPENCER H. STAFFORD will take charge thereof. He will report to these headquarters, and is relieved from any other duty to said office.

2. The office of Sheriff of the First District Court of the City of New-Orleans having become vacant by the absence of A. M. MAZUREAU, Deputy Provost-Marshal SPENCER H. STAFFORD is hereby appointed Sheriff *ad interim*. By order of

Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.

R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. G.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF SERVICES.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, July 24, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 50.—Commanding General of this Department takes pleasure in publishing the following indorsement from Washington, of what he has considered the useful services of Lieut.-Col. KIMBALL, of the Twelfth Regiment Maine Volunteers, and the troops under his command:

"The news of the brilliant achievement of Lieut.-Col. KIMBALL, of the Twelfth Maine Volunteers, and the brave men under his command, at Manchac Pass, was very gratifying to the Department, and it entirely approves your action in allowing the regiment to retain the colors which they had so gallantly taken from the enemy."

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.

R. S. DAVIS, Capt. and A. A. A. G.

CITY APPOINTMENTS.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DEPARTMENT NEW-ORLEANS, CITY HALL, July 21, 1862.

The following-named gentlemen have been appointed to offices by this Department during the past few days:

B. F. Flanders, Treasurer, *vice* Adam Giffen, removed.

Shoddart Howell, Controller, *vice* C. W. Culbertson, resigned.

Col. T. B. Thorpe, City Surveyor, *vice* Louis Pilie, removed.

A. W. Morse, Secretary, *vice* Theo. Marks, removed.

Edmund Murphy and W. D. Terrebonne, Inspectors of Weights and Measures, *vice* W. Voss, E. Marle and Lavois, removed.

G. Ingram, President of the First District Draining Board.

W. H. Crane, Special Police, *vice* T. B. Dryden removed.

P. A. Fortier, Clerk, removed.

By order of G. WEITZEL, Lieut. U. S. Engineers, And Assistant Military Commandant.

GUERRILLAS TO BE SUMMARILY PUNISHED.

From the Delta, 22d.

For some time back the land pirates in the service of VAN DORN have been amusing themselves by taking Union men from their plantations up the river, and, without trial or form of law, hanging them or expelling them away from their homes and families. Gen. BUTLER, on Sunday night, sent a detachment of the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts to the place where these outlaws have been carrying on their bloody work, some miles up the river, with instructions to arrest such persons as were known to sympathize with VAN DORN's murderers. The troops acted discreetly. They made diligent inquiry, and came off with eight prisoners—one of them a Mr. BURBANKS, the brother-in-law of JOHN SIDDELL and Gen. BEAUREGARD. These men are now in custody in town. Notice is, or has been sent to VAN DORN, that the persons who hanged the Union men must be given up; that two United States soldiers captured by the guerrillas must be given up; that all guerrilla warfare must stop—else these, and other planters of Louisiana, who encourage the guerrilla mode of war, will be hanged in retaliation. This is just.

The *Delta*, of the 23d, has the following:

"The names of the persons arrested up the river on the 20th inst., by Capt. E. S. CLARKE, of the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, on a charge of attempting to assassinate THOMAS S. BURBANK and his brother, are ANDRE DELONDE, brother-in-law of JOHN SIDDELL and PETER T. G. BEAUREGARD, Mr. ST. MARTIN, Mr. GUANDE, Mr. VALSIN, M. E. GUDRY, and one other. These, with other scoundrels in the interest of VAN DORN, arrested Mr. BURBANK'S brother, and it is given out that they have hanged him. It is the same party that DELONDE & Co. will be treated accordingly."

THE WEATHER.

From the Picayune, 22d.

Yesterday was one of the hottest, if not, indeed, the very hottest, day of this hot season. The heat in the shade, even, was almost intolerable. At the closing in of evening, the clouds began to gather from almost every quarter of the heavens, and the welcome and gracious drops began to descend, greatly to the relief of the parched earth and the over-heated people. The shower was most timely and refreshing, and was all the more so for being the first we have had for many days.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY MORNING, July 25, 1862.

The Sugar market relapsed into complete stagnation on yesterday. There appeared to be little or no inquiry, and the only sale reported was a small lot of Prime at the reduced rate of 6¾c. Nothing was reported in Molasses, nor did we hear of any further transactions in Tobacco, which is held at very high figures. Floor retails at $16. The supply of Corn is exhausted. In Oats we noticed a sale of 400 sacks, but the price did not transpire. At retail dealers realize $2@2 25 ₱ bushel. There is no Bran in market. The sales of Hay comprise 480 bales Northern from the ship, at the extreme rate of $35 ₱ ton. It is retailing from store at $35@$100. Pork retails at $24 for Prime, and $27 for Mess; Bacon at 12c.@15c. for Shoulders and Sides, and 20c.@23c. for Sugar-cured Hams; Choice Keg Lard at 17c.; Northern Butter at 20c.@22c.; Cheese at 14c.@20c.; Whisky at $1 50@$1 75 for Rectified, and 75c.@$1 for the Rum mixture; and Salt at $2 25@$2 50 for Liverpool Coarse, $3 for Fine, and $1 ₱ sack of two bushels, for Turks Island.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of the Elm City and Daniel Webster with Wounded Prisoners—Failure of the Corn Crop in Virginia—McClellan Among his Sick and Wounded Soldiers—Mr. Barclay—Spirit of the Army.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OLD POINT, Tuesday, July 29, 1862.

The *Elm City* arrived to-day with some 400 sick and wounded Union prisoners from Richmond. They all reiterate the wretched condition of the hospitals there, it pest-houses can be so called. I am sorry to say that the soldiers of the *Elm City* give hard accounts of their treatment, many of them going far enough to say that their sufferings were not entirely caused by the lack of food, medicines, &c., among the rebels, but that the latter made discrimination between our solders and their own, depriving our men of comforts which they administered to the rebel sick. If this be so, it is not following the good and humane example we set them; for, in our hospitals, no distinction whatever is made between the sick and helpless, be they loyal or rebel.

One thing of consequence I gained from one or two intelligent officers, and that is, that the cereal crop in Virginia is a total failure—a fact which is pretty broadly hinted at in their own papers. My informants assure me, that all along the road from Richmond to Petersburgh they saw lands covered with corn which had hitherto been devoted to tobacco, and that while an ambitious stalk was seen shooting up here and there, the whole presented a puny and sickly appearance that could never come to maturity. This fact alone will prove more disastrous to the rebels than the loss of a dozen battles. Let them boast and talk about the last ditch as they please—to fight, men must be fed.

The *Daniel Webster* (Capt. BLETURN) is also in with our Richmond prisoners—about 200; most of the men in a very bad state, and all giving the same account of their treatment. Gen. MCCLELLAN came on board of this boat at Harrison's Landing; spent two or three hours in greeting and conversing with the men, and spreading among them his own undiminished enthusiasm. The reception of him by the sick and wounded soldiers is described as most cordial and enthusiastic. Mr. BARCLAY, of Philadelphia, was present on this occasion. He had endeavored to get to Richmond, to look after the comfort of our men, but it appears that the rebels would not permit him. The refusal to admit such a man as Mr. BARCLAY within their lines, shows the rigid exclusiveness practiced by the rebels when dealing with us, and yet we have thought nothing of giving facilities to rebels among us who have no such clean hands to show as Mr. BARCLAY.

There is nothing at all of consequence from the James River. Everything seems to be in *statu quo*—many regarding the ominous silence as that peculiar, quiet which precedes the most terrific storm. All we know is that things are going on well, and that our army is in the highest spirits. NEMO.

Arrival of Rebel Prisoners—The New-York Seventh—Ban Taken Off Newspaper Correspondents—Col. H. Griffin Again—Reinforcements for Gen. McClellan.

OLD POINT, Wednesday, July 30, 1862.

We had an arrival here this morning of sixty rebel prisoners from Baltimore, under the escort of the Sixth Company of the New-York Seventh Regiment. Twenty of them are going back, preferring, it is said, to take the oath of allegiance rather than rejoin the rebel cause. This is a large proportion of common sense out of one little batch of rebels, and, no doubt, if we could come in contact with the masses now in arms against us, we should find the same feeling prevailing. Certainly, if the testimony of numbers is to be taken, with whom I have conversed in our hospitals—men who were deliberately *forced* into taking arms against us—we should find this supposition very near the truth.

It was agreeable to all New-Yorkers here to come in contact with their old friends of the Seventh. Many were the warm greetings for Capt. YOUNG and the gallant fellows who accompanied him, all of whom are looking as gay and cheerful as on the evening they marched down Broadway amid the plaudits of thousands. What duty is marked out for them is not known, but whatever that may be, the Seventh is on hand.

The restriction has taken off newspaper correspondents has given a new life to that devoted band. We all knew it could only be temporary, and bore it with cheerful resignation. Henceforth the lying scribblers of the Southern Press will not have matters all to themselves. We shall have representatives on hand with antidotes to counteract their poisonous misrepresentations; and, if present appearances are not delusive, there will soon be deeds to record on our side, outweighing anything with which we have yet startled the world. Let the rebels and their sympathizers, here and abroad, exult as they may over our temporary pause before Richmond; *the end is not yet*.

Among the returned prisoners now at Fortress Monroe is Col. H. GRIFFIN, of Alabama, whose name has been somewhat conspicuously paraded in our Northern papers, for his violent denunciations of our Government, and threats of what he would do if he ever got to Fort Delaware. If this gentleman is a returned prisoner on parole, so be it; but people here cannot understand what business he—and such as he—can have in mingling openly with the guests of our public hotels, hearing everything and learning everything to turn to account the moment they get home. If our men are kept in close confinement by the rebels, up to the period of their actual release, we should observe the same rule with all rebels in our power. But it seems impossible to knock the absurd idea out of the heads of some of our rulers, that a Southern traitor is made of better flesh and blood than a loyal freeman of the North.

The *Warner* left this morning with more reinforcements for Gen. MCCLELLAN. The boys all looked in first rate health and spirits. Considerable speculation is afloat respecting the intentions of the rebels in the Peninsula, but it is impossible, at present, to know what to believe. I leave immediately for Norfolk and Suffolk, and will send you a faithful account of all that is transpiring in those localities. NEMO.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, July 30.

Between fifty and sixty rebel prisoners arrived at Fortress Monroe this morning, from Baltimore. They were under guard of a detachment of the New-York Seventh Militia. These rebels have been confined for some time in Fort McHenry. Some are political and some are prisoners of war. They are to be sent to Richmond by flag of truce, except fifteen, three officers who have deserted the rebel service, and prefer to serve in the National ranks, and twelve citizens of Winchester and vicinity, who were arrested on suspicion of being Secessionists. These fifteen will be returned to Baltimore to-night. The three officers are afraid, if returned, of being shot.

FROM GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, HARRISON'S LANDING, THURSDAY, July 31.

The steamers have gone to City Point to-day to receive the balance of the sick and wounded from Richmond. The health of the army is gradually improving.

It is stated by Fort Monroe correspondents, that a party of rebels on Friday evening crossed the river above Harrison's Landing, and drove off 500 head of beef cattle belonging to the Army of the Potomac, and that these cattle were a mile within our picket lines. This is altogether false, as no rebel troops crossed the river, neither was a single head of beef cattle taken at any time.

A FIRST-CLASS CANARD.

Rebel Story About the Blockade of Mobile Being Raised by Ten Iron-Clad Gunboats.

CHICAGO, Thursday, July 31.

The *Times* has a special dispatch dated Memphis, 28th instant, which says:

"Late advices from the South by rebel sources are important.

Ten iron-clad gunboats, built in England, and fully equipped, have arrived off Mobile harbor, and three more are on their way.

These constitute a fleet ordered by the Southern Confederacy, and purchased in Europe.

They mount from ten to thirty guns each, and are said to be mailed with six-inch iron.

The blockade was run openly by the dint of superior strength and weight of metal.

Mobile is now considered open to the commerce of the world with the support of the newly acquired power."

A DARING ADVENTURE.

Cutting Out of Two Rebel Vessels Up Chipoaks Creek.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 31.

Information has reached the Navy Department of the capture of two rebel vessels up Chipoaks Creek, James River, near Claremont, by an expedition sent out by Commodore WILKES. On the 27th instant, Lieut.-Commanding GIBSON, of the *Yankee*; Acting Master FOSTER, of the *Satellite*, and Acting Master EAT, and Assistant Surgeon LOSOUOW, of the *Yankee*, with a long-boat from each vessel, and a boat borrowed from the brig *Nomeaug*, in which a bowitzer was mounted, were sent by Commodore WILKES up Chipoaks Creek, about five miles to the head of navigation, where they discovered and took possession of the schooner *J. W. Sturgis*, owned by a person of the name of WILLIAM ALLEN, of Claremont, and a schooner rigged lighter, loaded with wood, master and owner GEORGE MYERS, and brought them out of the Creek without molestation, although a force of rebel cavalry were stationed at Cabin Point, only three-quarters of a mile distant. Lieut. GIBSON reports having seen at the place where the above mentioned schooners were found, two other schooners and a steamer, all scuttled.

The President and the New-York Committee.

SOME MISSTATEMENTS CORRECTED—A SKETCH OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE—THE OLD REGIMENTS TO BE FILLED UP FIRST—DRAFTING TO COMMENCE UNLESS THE NEW QUOTA IS RAISED SOON.

Considerable misapprehension has arisen regarding the representative character of the Committee which visited Washington on Tuesday last from this City. It has been called the Chamber of Commerce Committee, the Aldermens' Committee, the Committee on National Affairs. It was, in fact, an emanation from the Joint Committees of various patriotic organizations in this City, that controlled the recent popular demonstration in Union-square. It consisted of Judge JAMES W. WHITE, Chairman, Messrs. Charles KING, William Curtis NOYES, Councilman ORTON, Charles GOULD and John Austin STEVENS, Jr.

The *Tribune* account of the interview between the President and the Committee was incorrect in many particulars. The Committee is not loth to disclose what transpired, but is only anxious to have such statements carefully and authoritatively made. Mr. STEVENS, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, did not appear as a representative of that body. He has been deputed to prepare the report of the Committee, which will be forthcoming to-morrow. Meanwhile it may be stated that the assistance of what troops could be was to facilitate the filling up of the old regiments now in the field, in preference to the new ones in process of formation.

In their interview with Secretary STANTON, on Tuesday, the Committee was assured that it was his desire to fill up the old regiments first. He believed that such was also Gov. MORGAN'S desire, and it was, he supposed, with that view, that Major SPRAGUE had been appointed, at Gov. MORGAN'S request, to take charge of recruiting in this State. He promised to communicate directly with Gov. MORGAN and ascertain his views.

The Committee expressed itself as in favor of naming an early day when a draft should be made in such States as have not completed their quota of the new levy. They were in favor of fixing the 16th inst. as the day on which drafting should commence. Mr. STANTON was decidedly in favor of drafting, expressing the opinion that it would fall with equal weight upon all classes.

In answer to a question from a member of the Committee, Mr. STANTON said that all the troops raised under the new call, whether taken into old regiments or new, should be counted as part of the new State quota.

The President received the Committee on Wednesday with great cordiality, and concurred with them in the view of the advisability of filling up the old regiments first. He believed that 100,000 men put into the old regiments would be equal to 300,000 in the new, and gave the Committee a note to the Secretary of War, requesting him to aid the development of the idea in every way not conflicting with the State authorities. He had been advised that Michigan had already raised her quota of the new levy. He was not averse to a draft, when deemed necessary. The President, upon the receipt of the resolutions which the Committee of Ten (which was represented by this Committee) had passed, smiled his views at some length, impressing those present with the opinion that his policy was in no way governed by an undue tenderness for the rebels, but was quite progressive.

At the War Department on the same day, the Committee had a second interview with Secretary STANTON, in the presence of Gen. HALLECK and Gen. BUCKINGHAM. Gen. HALLECK favored the plan of filling up the old regiments first, and in reply to questions of Committee, said that the whole matter had been placed in the hands of Gen. CRAMER, to forward the necessary requisitions, and Gen. CRAMER would see the Committee as soon as he had completed arrangements with State authorities.

During their stay, the Committee received from Secretary STANTON, and were entertained by Secretary CHASE. They were highly impressed that the Government would do its utmost to promote the best interests of the country in this crisis.

THE AMENDED TARIFF

The New Rates of Customs Duties from August 1, 1862.

Alphabetical Catalogue of All Dutiable and Exempted Articles.

The Specific and the Ad-Valorem Duties

Articles Removed from the Exempted to the Dutiable List.

Carefully Prepared for the New-York Times

The following will be found to contain a complete and correct catalogue of all dutiable and exempted articles, together with the imposts to be in future paid upon the importation of the former. It has been carefully compiled from the Tariff acts of March, August and December of last year, and the New Tariff act just passed. The latter not only increases the rates upon nearly every article comprised in the three former, but it also removes several articles from the exempted to the dutiable list.

Where duties upon any articles appear in both the "specific" and "ad valorem" columns, both rates of duty are required to be paid.

ARTICLES.	Specific. $ cts.	Ad Val. Per ct.
Acid, Acetic	....	25
——Acetous, Benzoic, Formic and Pyroligneous	....	10
——Boracic, ₱ lb	0 05	..
——Chromic	....	15
——Citric, ₱ lb	0 10	..
——Gallic, ₱ lb	0 50	..
——Oxalic, ₱ lb	0 04	..
——Sulphuric, ₱ lb	0 01	..
——Tannic, ₱ lb	0 25	..
——Tartaric, ₱ lb	0 20	..
——Nitric, yellow and white, and all other acids, of every description, used for medicinal purposes or in the fine arts, not otherwise provided for	....	10
Alabaster and Spar Ornaments	....	30
Ale, Beer and Porter, in bottles, ₱ gal	0 30	..
——Otherwise than in bottles, ₱ gal	0 20	..
Ammonia, ₱ lb	0 04	..
——Sheets, ₱ lb	0 06	..
Aloes	....	10
Alum, Patent Alum, Alum-Substitute, Sulphate of Aluminæ, and Aluminous Cake, ₱ 100 lbs	0 60	..
Amber	....	10
Ammonia, and Sulphate and Carbonate of Ammonia	....	20
Anchovies, see Fish.		
Antimony, Crude	....	10
——Regulet of	....	20
Argentine, Alabastine or German Silver, manufactured of, not plated	....	35
Arrack, or Cocoa Toddy, ₱ lb	0 06	..
Arms, Fire, Muskets, Rifles, and other Fire Arms	....	35
——Side, of every description	....	35
Arrow Root, ₱ lb	....	20
Arsenic and all forms	....	20
Articles embroidered with Gold, Silver, or other Metal	....	35
Articles worn by men, women, or children, of whatever material composed, made up, or made wholly or in part by hand, not otherwise provided for	....	35
Artificial Feathers and Flowers, and parts thereof, of whatever material composed, not otherwise provided for	....	40
Asphaltum, ₱ lb	0 03	..
Assafœtida	....	20
Asses Skins	....	30
Bacon, ₱ lb	0 02	..
Balsam Copaiba, ₱ lb	0 20	..
——Peruvian, ₱ lb	0 50	..
——Tolu, ₱ lb	0 30	..
Bamboos	....	10
Barilla and Soda Ash	....	10
Barley, ₱ bushel	0 15	..
——Pearl or Pelled, ₱ lb	0 01	..
Barks, Cinchona, Peruvian, Lima, Calisaya, Quina; and all other Medicinal Barks not otherwise provided for	....	20
Barks of all kinds not otherwise provided for	....	10
Barytes, and Sulphate of Barytes, ₱ lb	0 00½	..
Baskets, and all other articles composed of grass, cane, palm-leaf, straw, willow or withe, not otherwise provided for	....	35
Beads of Amber, Composition or Wax, and all Beads	....	30
Beef, ₱ lb	0 01	..
Beer, see Ale.		
Beeswax	....	20
Benzoates	....	30
Bitter Apples, Colocynth, or Coloquintida, ₱ lb	0 10	..
Blacking of all descriptions	....	30
Black Lead or Plumbago, ₱ ton	10 00	..
Boarders, manufactures of	....	30
Bone Fire, enamelled white, satin white, or any combination of Barytes and Acid, ₱ lb	0 02½	..
Bleaching Powder, ₱ 100 lbs	0 15	..
Bones and Bone Tips	....	10
Bonnets, Hats and Hoods for men, women and children; composed of straw, chips, grass, palm-leaf, willow or any other vegetable substance, or of silk, hair, whalebone, or other

	Specific. ₩ cts.	Ad. Val. Per ct.
——Ditto, valued at over $1 25 ₩ square yard	0 55	..
No Carpets or Rugs of the above description shall pay a duty of less than 25 per cent. ad valorem.		
——Brussels and Tapestry, Brussels, printed on the warp or otherwise, ₩ square yard	0 33	..
——Treble Ingrain and Worsted Chain Venetian, ₩ square yard	0 28	..
——Hemp or Jute Carpeting, ₩ sq. yd.	0 06	..
——Druggets, Bockings and Felt, printed, colored or otherwise, ₩ sq. yd	0 20	..
——Other kinds of Wool, Flax or Cotton, or parts of either, or other materials not otherwise provided for		35
——Mats, Rugs, Screens, Covers, Hassocks, Bedsides, and other portions of Carpets or Carpeting, pay the rate of duty imposed on Carpets of similar character; all other Mats, Screens, Hassocks and Rugs, 35 ₩ cent ad valorem.		
Carriages and parts of carriages		35
Cassia, ₩ ℔	0 15	..
——Buds, ₩ ℔	0 20	..
Catsup		40
Chalk, White, ₩ ton	4 00	..
——Red and French		10
——Of all descriptions, not otherwise provided for		25
Cheese, ₩ ℔	0 04	..
Chicory Root, ₩ ℔	0 02	..
——Ground, Burnt or Prepared, ₩ ℔	0 03	..
China and Porcelain Ware, Gilded, Ornamented, or Decorated in any manner		40
——Plain, White, and not Decorated in any manner, and all other Earthen, Stone or Crockery Ware, White, Glazed, Edged, Printed, Painted, Dipped, or Cream colored, composed of Earthy or Mineral substances, and not otherwise provided for		35
Chloride of Lime, ₩ 100 ℔s	0 30	..
Chocolate, Prepared, ₩ ℔	0 07	..
Chronometers, Box or Ship's, and parts thereof		10
Cigars, of all kinds, including Paper Cigars or Cigarettes, valued at per 1,000 $5 or less, ₩ ℔	0 35	..
——Ditto, over $5, and not over $10 per 1,000, ₩ ℔	0 60	..
——Ditto, over $10, and not over $20 per 1,000, ₩ ℔	0 80	10
——Ditto, over $20 per 1,000, ₩ ℔	1 00	10
Cinnamon, ₩ ℔	0 25	10
Civet, Oil of		30
Clay, Unwrought, Pipe Clay, Fire Clay and Kaoline, ₩ ton	5 00	..
Clocks, and parts of Clocks		25
Clothing, Ready-made, and Wearing Apparel of whatever description, of whatever material composed, except Wool, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress or manufacturer		35
Cloves, ₩ ℔	0 15	..
Coach and Harness Furniture of all kinds, Saddlery, Coach and Harness Hardware, Silver-plated, Brass-plated or Covered, Common Tinned, Burnished or Japanned, not otherwise provided for		35
Coal, Bituminous, ₩ ton of 28 bushels, 80 ℔s. to the bushel	1 10	..
——Alt other ₩ ton ditto	0 60	..
——Coke, and Culm of Coal		30
Cobalt and Oxide of Cobalt		20
——Ores		10
Cocoa, ₩ ℔	0 03	..
——Leaves and Shells, ₩ ℔	0 02	..
——Prepared or manufactured, ₩ ℔	0 09	..
Coculus Indicus, ₩ ℔	0 10	..
Coffee of all kinds, ₩ ℔	0 05	..
——Acorn Coffee and Dandelion Root, raw or prepared, and all other articles, used or intended to be used as Coffee or a substitute for Coffee, and not otherwise provided for, ₩ ℔	0 03	..
Coir Floor Matting and Carpeting		25
Combs of all kinds		25
Compositions of Glass or Paste when set		35
Confectionery, see Sugars.		
Copper Ore		05
——In Pigs, Bars, or Ingots, ₩ ℔	0 02	..
——when old and fit only to be manufactured, ₩ ℔	0 01½	..
——Sheathing, in sheets, 48 in. long and 14 in. wide, and weighing from 14 to 34 oz. the square foot, ₩ ℔	0 03	..
——Rods, Bolts, Nails, Spikes, Copper Bottoms, Copper in Sheets or Plates, called Braziers' Copper, and other Sheets and Manufactures of Copper, not otherwise provided for		30
——Sheathing, and Sheathing Metal or Yellow Metal, not wholly of Copper nor wholly or in part of iron, ungalvanized in sheets 48 in. long and 14 in. wide, and weighing from 14 to 34 oz. per square foot, ₩ ℔	0 03	..
Copperas, Green Vitriol, or Sulphate of Iron, ₩ ℔	0 00½	..
Coral, cut or manufactured		30
Cordials, see Spirits.		
Cork-wood, unmanufactured		30
Corks		5
Cornmeal		10
Cotton Raw, ₩ ℔	0 00½	..
——Manufactures of, not bleached, colored, stained, painted, or printed and not exceeding 100 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and exceeding in weight ₩ square yard 5 oz., ₩ square yard	0 01¼	..
——Finer or higher goods of like description, not exceeding 140 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, ₩ square yard	0 02½	..
——Ditto, exceeding 140 and not 200 threads, ditto, ₩ square yard	0 03¾	..
——Ditto, exceeding 200 threads, ditto, ₩ square yard	0 05	..
——All goods embraced in the foregoing Schedules, if bleached, an *additional duty of* ₩ square yard	0 00½	..
——Ditto, and if printed, painted, colored, or stained, *a further duty of*		10
——All goods embraced in the foregoing schedules, (except Jeanes, Denimes, Drillings, Bed-tickings, Ginghams, Plaids, Cottonades, Pantaloons Stuffs, and goods of like description, not exceeding 16 cents ₩ square yard in value,) if printed, painted, colored, or stained, shall be considered to be bleached goods, and shall pay *in addition to the rates of duty provided for bleached goods*, ₩ square yard	0 01	..
——Jeans, Denimes, Drillings, Bed Tickings, Ginghams, Plaids, Cottonades, Pantaloons Stuffs, and goods of like description, not exceeding in value ₩ square yard 16 cents, ₩ square yard	0 02	10
——All plain woven Cotton goods, not included in the foregoing schedules, and Cotton goods of every description, the value of which shall exceed ₩ square yard 16 cents.		30
No cotton goods having more than 200 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, shall be admitted to a less rate of duty than is provided for goods which are of that number of threads.		
——Thread, Spool and other Thread of Cotton		40
——Shirts and Drawers, woven or made on frames, composed wholly of Cotton, and Cotton Velvet		30
——All manufactures composed wholly of Cotton, bleached, unbleached, printed, painted or dyed, not otherwise provided for		35
——Cords, Gimps and Galloons		35
——Laces, Insertings, Trimming Laces and Braids		25
——Laces, colored		35
Court Plaster		35
Cowhage Down		20
Crayons of all kinds		30
Cubebs, ₩ ℔	0 10	
Cudbear and orchil		10
Currants, ₩ ℔	0 06	..
Cutch or Catechu		10
Cutlery of all kinds		35
Cuttle-fish bone, ₩ ℔	0 05	..
Dates, ₩ ℔	0 02	..
Diamonds, Glaziers', set or not set	0 18	10
Dragons' Blood, ₩ ℔		..
Dutch and Bronze Metal in leaf		10
Earthenware, Brown and Common Stoneware, Gas Retorts, Stoneware not ornamented, and Stoneware above the capacity of 10 gallons		30
Emery, Ore or Rock, ₩ ton	6 00	..
——manufactured, ground or pulverized, ₩ ℔	0 01	..
Engraved Plates of steel, copper, wood or any other material		25
Engravings, see Books.		
Envelopes, Paper		35
Ergot, ₩ ℔	0 20	..
Extract of Indigo; Extract of Madder; Extractions of Logwood and other Dyewoods		10
Ether		20
Fans and Fire Screens, of every description, of whatever material composed		35
Feathers and Downs for beds or bedding, of all descriptions		30
——Ostrich, Vulture, Cock and other ornamental feathers, crude or not dressed, colored or manufactured		20
——Ditto, when dressed, colored or manufactured		40
Feldspar		20
Fig Blue		20
Figs, ₩ ℔	0 06	..
Fire Crackers, ₩ box of 40 packs, not exceeding 50 to each pack	0 50	..
And in the same proportion for a greater number.		
Fire Wood		20
Fish Glue or Isinglass		30
——Skins		20
——Mackerel, ₩ barrel	2 00	..
——Herrings, pickled or salted, ₩ bbl	1 00	..
——Anchovies, preserved in Salt		30
——Anchovies, Sardines, Salmon and all other fish preserved in oil		30
——Salmon, pickled ₩ barrel	3 00	..
——All other fish pickled, in barrels, ₩ barrel	1 50	..
——All other foreign caught fish, imported otherwise than in barrels or half barrels, or whether fresh, smoked or dried, salted or pickled, not otherwise provided for, ₩ 100 ℔s	0 50	..
Flax, see Hemp.		
Flints, and Flint, ground		10
Flocks, Waste or Shoddy		20
Frames and Sticks for Umbrellas, Parasols and Sunshades, finished or unfinished		35
Frankfort Black		20
Fruit Ethers, Essences or Oils of Apple, Pear, Peach, Apricot, Strawberry and Raspberry, made of Fruit Oil, or of Fruit, or imitations thereof, ₩ ℔	3 50	..
——Limes, Lemons, Oranges, Bananas and Plantains		20
Fruits, Green, Ripe or Dried, not otherwise provided for		10
Fullers' Earth, ₩ ton	3 00	..
Fur Caps, Hats, Muffs and Tippets, and all other Manufactures of Fur, or of which Fur shall be a component material		85
Furs, Undressed		10
——Dressed		10
——Dressed, when not on the Skin		20
Furniture, Cabinet and Household		35
Gamboge		10
Garancine		10
Ginger Root, ₩ ℔	0 05	..
——Ground, ₩ ℔	0 08	..
——Preserved or Pickled		40
Glass, Cylinder or Broad Window, not exceeding 10x15 inches ₩ square foot	0 01	..
——Ditto, above 10x15, and not above 16x24	0 01½	..
——Ditto, above 16x24, and not above 24x30	0 02	..
——Ditto, above 24x30, not exceeding 1 ℔. ₩ square foot in weight, ₩ square ft.	0 03	..
If weighing over 100 pounds per 100 square feet, an additional pro rata duty.		
All Glass imported in sheets or tables, without reference to form, shall pay the highest rates of duty.		
——Crown, not exceeding 10x15, ₩ square foot	0 01½	..
——Ditto, above 10x15 and not above 16x24	0 02½	..
——Ditto, above 16x24, and not above 24x30	0 04	..
——Ditto, above 24x30 inches, ₩ square foot	0 08	..
Weighing over 150 pounds per 100 square feet, an additional duty on such excess of 4 cents per pound.		
——Fluted, rolled or rough plate, not including crown, cylinder, broad, or common window glass, not exceeding 10x15 inches, ₩ 100 square feet	0 75	..
——Ditto, above 10x15, and not above 16x24, ₩ square foot	0 01	..
——Ditto, above 16x24, and not above 24x30	0 01¾	..
——Ditto, above 24x30 inches, ₩ square foot	0 02	..
All fluted, rolled, or rough plate glass, weighing over 100 ℔s. per 100 square feet, shall pay an additional duty on the excess at the same rates.		
——Cast polished plate, unsilvered, not exceeding 10x15 inches, ₩ square foot	0 03	..
——Ditto, above 10x15, and not above 16x24	0 05	..
——Ditto, above 16x24, and not above 24x30	0 06	..
——Ditto, above 24x30, and not above 24x60	0 25	..
——Ditto, above 24x60	0 50	..
——Cast polished plate, silvered, or looking-glass plates, exceeding 10x15 inches, ₩ square foot	0 04	..
——Ditto, above 10x15, and not above 16x24	0 06	..
——Ditto, above 16x24, and not above 24x30	0 10	..
——Ditto, above 24x30, and not above 24x60	0 35	..
——Ditto, above 24x60	0 60	..
No Looking-Glass Plates, or Plate Glass Silvered when Framed, shall pay a less rate of duty than that imposed upon similar glass of like description not framed, but shall be liable to pay in addition thereto 30 per cent. ad valorem upon such frames.		
——Plain and Mould, and Press Glassware, not cut, engraved or printed		30
——All articles of, Cut, Engraved, Painted, Colored, Printed, Stained, Silvered or Gilded, (not including plate glass silvered or looking-glass plates		35
——Porcelain and Bohemian Glass Crystals for Watches, Paintings on Glass or Glasses, Pebbles for Spectacles, and all manufactures of Glass, or of which Glass shall be a component material, except Crown, Cylinder and other Window Glass, not otherwise provided for, and all Glass Bottles or Jars filled with sweetmeats, preserves, &c.		35
——Plates or Disks, unwrought for Optical Instruments		10
Gloves made of Skins or Leather		40
Glue		20
Glycerine		30
Goldbeaters' Skin		10
Gold Leaf, per package of 500 Leaves	1 50	..
Grapes		20
Grindstones, unwrought or wrought, or finished		20
Gum Aloes, ₩ ℔	0 06	..
——Benzoin, Sandarac, and Shellac, ₩ ℔	0 10	..
——Mastic, ₩ ℔	0 50	..
——Copal, Dammar, Kowrie, and all Gums used for like purposes, ₩ ℔	0 10	..
——Amber, Arabic, Jeddo, Senegal, Tragacanth, Myrrh, and all other Gums and Gum Resins not otherwise provided for		20
Gum Substitute, or Burnt Starch		10
Gunpowder, and all explosive substances used for mining, blasting, artillery, or sporting purposes, valued at per pound less than 20 cents, ₩ ℔	0 00	..
——Valued at 20 cents or over, ₩ ℔	0 00	20
Gutta Percha, unmanufactured		10
——Manufactures of		30
Hair, human, raw, uncleaned, and not drawn		30
——When cleansed or drawn, but not manufactured		40
——When manufactured		
——Bracelets, Braids, Chains, Curls, or Ringlets, or of which hair is a component material		35
——of animals, unmanufactured, see Wool.		
——Curled, Moss, Seaweed, and all other vegetable substances used for beds or mattresses		20
——Cloth, Hair Seatings, and all other manufactures of hair, not otherwise provided for		
——Pencils		35
Hams, ₩ ℔	0 02	..
Hat Bodies, of Cotton		35
——Ditto, made of Wool, or of which wool is the component material of chief value		
Hatters' Plush, composed of Silk and Cotton, but of which cotton is the component material of chief value		20
Hats, see Bonnets		
Hemp, Russian, unmanufactured, ₩ ton	40 00	..
——Manilla, and other hemps of India, ₩ ton	25 00	..
Foreign Hemp, manufactured into Cordage in the United States, shall be allowed a drawback on exportation of the duty paid, less 10 ₩ cent.		
——Jute, Sisal Grass, Sun Hemp, Coir, and other vegetable substances not enumerated, (except Flax, Tow of Flax, Russia and Manilla Hemp, and Codilo or Tow of Hemp,) ₩ ton	15 00	..
——Jute butts, ₩ ton	6 00	..
——Cordilla, or Tow of Hemp, ₩ ton	10 00	..
——Tarred Cables, or Cordage, ₩ ℔	0 02¾	..
——Untarred Manilla Cordage, ₩ ℔	0 02¼	..
——All other untarred Cordage, ₩ ℔	0 03½	..
——Yarn, ₩ ℔	0 01½	..
——Coir Yarn, ₩ ℔	0 06½	..
——Seines, ₩ ℔		..
——Cotton Bagging, or other manufactures not otherwise provided for, suitable for the uses to which Cotton Bagging is applied, whether comprised in whole or in part of Hemp, Jute or Flax, or any other material, valued at per square yard less than 10 cents, ₩ ℔	0 02¼	..
——Ditto, valued at over 10 cents, ₩ ℔	0 03	..
——Sail Duck		30
——Russia and other Sheetings, made of Flax or Hemp, Brown and White		30
——All other manufactures of, or of which Hemp shall be a component part, not otherwise provided for		25
——Unmanufactured Flax, ₩ ton	15 00	..
——Tow of Flax, ₩ ton	5 00	..
——Grass Cloth		30
——Jute Yarns		20
——All other manufactures of Jute or Sisal Grass, not otherwise provided for		25
All Hemp, or preparations of Hemp, used for naval purposes by the Government of the United States, shall be of American growth or manufacture, provided that the same can be obtained of as good quality, and at as low a price.		
Hides, Raw, and Skins of all kinds, whether Dried, Salted or Pickled		10
Honey, ₩ gallon	0 15	..
Hoods, see Bonnets.		
Hops, ₩ ℔	0 06	..
Horns, and Horn Tips		10
Indian Corn, or Maize, ₩ bushel	0 10	..
India Rubber, Raw, or Unmanufactured		10
——Boots and Shoes		30
——Braces, Suspenders, Webbing, or other Fabrics composed wholly or in part of India Rubber, not otherwise provided for		35
——and Silk, Manufactures of, or of India Rubber and Silk, and other Materials		50
Ink, Printer's Ink, and Ink Powder		35
Iodine, Crude, ₩ ℔	0 50	..
——Refined, ₩ ℔	0 75	..
Ipecacuanha, or Ipecac, ₩ ℔	0 60	..
Iron, Bar, rolled or hammered, comprising Flats not less than 1 in. or more than 7 in. wide, nor less than quarter of an in. or more than 2 in. thick; Rounds not less than half of an in. nor more than 4 in. in diameter; and Squares not less than half an in. nor more than 4 in. square; not exceeding $50 per ton in value, ₩ ton	17 00	..
——Ditto, exceeding $50 ₩ ton in value, ₩ ton	18 00	..
——Bar, rolled or hammered, comprising Flats less than quarter of an in. thick, or more than 7 in. wide; Rounds less than half an in. or more than 4 in. in diameter; and Squares less than half an in. or more than 4 in. square, ₩ ton	20 00	..
Iron in slabs, blooms, hoops, &c., less finished than bar but more advanced than pig, except castings, to be rated as iron in bars. None of the above iron shall pay a less rate of duty than 20 ₩ cent.		
——Imported in bars for railroads and inclined planes, made to patterns, and fitted to be laid down without further manufacture, ₩ ton	13 60	..
Railroad Iron, partially or wholly worn, may be imported without payment of duty, under bond, to be withdrawn or exported after it it has been repaired or re-manufactured.		
——Boiler and other Plate, ₩ ton	25 00	..
——Wire, drawn and finished, not more than quarter of an inch in diameter, nor less than No. 16 wire gauge, ₩ 100 ℔s	1 75	15
——Ditto, over No. 16, and not over No. 25, ₩ 100 ℔s	3 00	15
——Ditto, over or finer than No. 25, ₩ 100 ℔s	4 00	15
Wire, covered with Cotton, silk or other material, to pay 5 cents ₩ ℔. additional.		
——In pigs, ₩ ton	6 00	..
——Sad Irons, Tailors' and Hatters' Irons, Stoves and Stove Plates, ₩ ℔.	0 01¼	..
——Cast Iron Steam, Gas and Water Pipes, ₩ 100 ℔s	0 75	..
——Cast Iron Butts and Hinges, ₩ ℔	0 02	..
——HollowWare, Glazed or Tinned, ₩ ℔	0 03	..
——Castings, not otherwise provided for, nor exempted from duty		30
——Old Scrap, ₩ ton	6 00	..
——Band and Hoop, Slit Rods and all other descriptions of rolled or hammered, not otherwise provided for	25 00	..
——Cut Nails and Spikes, ₩ ℔	0 01¼	..
——Cables or Chains, or parts thereof, ₩ 100 ℔s	2 00	..
No Chains made of wire or rods of less diameter than half an inch, to be considered a Chain Cable.		
——Anvils, ₩ 100 ℔s	3 25	..
——Anchors, or parts thereof, ₩ 100 ℔s	2 00	..
——Wrought Board Nails, Spikes, Rivets and Bolts, ₩ ℔	0 02¼	..
——Bed Screws and Wrought Hinges, ₩ ℔	0 01¾	..
——Chains, Trace Chains, Halter Chains and Fence Chains, made of wire or rods half an inch in diameter or over, ₩ ℔	0 01¾	..
——Ditto, under half and not under quarter inch, ₩ ℔	0 02¼	..
——Ditto, under quarter inch and not under No. 9 wire gauge, ₩ ℔	0 03	..
——Ditto, under No. 9 wire gauge		30
——Blacksmiths' Hammers and Sledges, and Axles or parts thereof, ₩ ℔	0 02½	..
——Malleable in Castings, and not otherwise provided for, ₩ ℔	0 02	..
——Horse-shoe Nails, ₩ ℔	0 04½	..
——Steam, Gas, and Water Tubes and Flues of Wrought Iron, ₩ ℔	0 02¼	..
——Wrought Iron Railroad Chains, and Wrought Iron Nuts and Washers ready punched, ₩ ton	30 00	..
——Cut Tacks, Brads and Sprigs, not exceeding 16 oz. to the 1,000 ₩ 1,000	0 02	..
——Ditto, exceeding ditto ₩ ℔	0 02	..
——Smooth or polished sheet, by whatever name designated, ₩ ℔	0 02½	..
——Sheet, common, or black, not thinner than No. 20 wire gauge, ₩ ton	23 00	..
——Ditto, thinner than No 20, and not thinner than No. 25, ₩ ton	29 00	..
——Ditto, thianer than No. 25, ₩ ton	35 00	..
——Tin Plates, galvanized, galvanized iron, or iron coated with any metal by electric batteries, ₩ ℔	0 02½	..
——Locomotive Tire, or parts thereof, ₩ ℔	0 02½	..
——Mill Irons and Mill Cranks of Wrought Iron, and Wrought Iron for Ships, Steam Engines and Locomotives, or parts thereof, weighing each 25 pounds or more, ₩ ℔	0 01¾	..
——Screws, commonly called Wood Screws, 2 in. or over in length, ₩ ℔	0 06½	..
——Ditto, less than 2 in. in length, ₩ ℔	0 09½	..
——Screws, washed or plated, and all other Screws of Iron, except Wood Screws		35
——Squares, marked on one side, ₩ ℔	0 02¾	30
——Ditto, others made of Iron or Steel, ₩ ℔	0 05	30
——Manufactures of, not otherwise provided for		35
No allowance or reduction of duties is made for partial loss or damage in consequence of rust, except on polished Russia Sheet Iron.		
——Andirons, made of Cast Iron, ₩ ℔	0 01¾	..
——Hollow Ware and Vessels of Cast Iron, not otherwise provided for, ₩ ℔	0 01¾	..
Iron Liquor		10
Isinglass, or Fish Glue		30
Ivory, unmanufactured and Vegetable Ivory		10
Jalap, ₩ ℔	0 50	..
Japanned Ware of all kinds, not otherwise provided for		40
Jet, and Manufactures of Jet, and imitations thereof		35
Jewels and Jewelry, Diamonds, Cameos, Mosaics, Gems, Pearls, Rubies, and other precious stones when not set		5
——Ditto, when set in gold, silver, or other metal, and on imitations thereof, and all other jewelry		25
Juniper Berries		10
Lamp Black		20
Lard, ₩ ℔	0 02	..
Lastings, Mohair, Cloth, Silk, Twist, or other Manufactures of Cloth, woven or made in patterns of such size, shape and form, or cut in such manner as to be fit for Shoes, Slippers, Boots, Bootees, Gaiters and Buttons, exclusively, not combined with India Rubber		35
Lead Ore, ₩ 100 ℔s	1 00	..
——In Pigs and Bars, ₩ 100 ℔s	1 50	..
——Old Scrap, fit only to be remanufactured, ₩ ℔	0 01	..
——In Sheets, Pipes or Shot, ₩ 100 ℔s	2 25	..
——Acetate of, and Nitrate of, ₩ ℔	0 03	..
——White and Red, dry or ground in Oil, ₩ 100 ℔s	2 40	..
Leather, Upper, of all kinds, except tanned Calf Skin		25
——Tanned Calf Skin		30
——Sole and Bend		35
——Or Shoes of all kinds, Japanned, Patent or Enameled		35
Lemon and Lime Juice		10
Limes		10
Linen, brown or bleached, Ducks, Canvas Paddings, Cot Bottoms, Burlaps, Drills, Coatings, Brown Hollands, Blay Linings, Damasks, Diapers, Crash, Huckabacks, Handkerchiefs, Lawns, or other manufactures of flax, jute or hemp; or of which flax, jute or hemp shall be the component material of chief value, valued at per square yard 30 cents and under		30
——Ditto, valued above 30 cents per square yard		35
——Or Flax Threads, Twine, and Pack Thread, and all other manufactures of flax, or of which flax shall be the component material of chief value, and not otherwise provided for		35
Linseed or Flaxseed, ₩ bush. of 32 ℔s	0 18	..
Liqueurs, see Spirits.		
Liquorice Root, ₩ ℔	0 01	..
——Paste or Juice, ₩ ℔	0 05	..
Litharge, ₩ ℔	0 02¼	..
Mace, ₩ ℔	0 30	..
Maccaroni, Vermacelli, Gelatine, Jellies, and all similar preparations		30
Magnesia, Carbonate of, ₩ ℔	0 06	..
——Calcined, ₩ ℔	0 12	..
——Sulphate of		30
Malt		20
Manna, ₩ ℔	0 25	..
Manufactures of Bone, Shell, Horn, Ivory, or vegetable Ivory		35
——Of Paper, or of which paper is a component material, and not otherwise provided for		25
——Of the Bark of the Cork Tree, except corks		20
——Articles, Vessels and Wares, not otherwise provided for, of Gold, Silver, Copper, Brass, Iron, Steel, Lead, Pewter, Tin or other metal, or of which either of these metals, or any other metal shall be the component material of chief value		35
——Not otherwise provided for, composed of mixed materials, in part of Cotton, Silk, Wool or Worsted, Hemp, Jute or Flax		35
——Of Cotton, Linen, Silk, Wool or Worsted, if embroidered or tamboured, in the loom or otherwise, by machinery, or with the needle or other process, not otherwise provided for		35
——Of Cedar Wood, Granadilla, Ebony, Mahogany, Rosewood and Satin Wood		35
——And Articles of Leather, or of which leather shall be a component part, not otherwise provided for		35
——Articles and wares of Paper-Mache		50
——Of Goats' Hair or Mohair, or of which Goats' Hair or Mohair shall be a component material, not otherwise provided for		35
——Of Wood, or of which Wood is the chief component part, not otherwise provided for		35
Marble, White, Statuary, in Block, Rough or Squared, ₩ cubic foot	0 75	..
——Veined, and Marble of all other descriptions not otherwise provided for, in Block, Rough or Squared		40
——Manufactures of, Marble Slabs, Marble Paving Tiles, and Marble Sawed, Dressed or Polished		50
Marrow, and all other Grease, and Soap Stocks, and Soap Stuff		10
Mats of Cocoa Nut		30
Matting, China and other Floor Matting, and Mats made of Flags, Jute or Grass		30
Medicines, Proprietary—Pills, Powders, Tinctures, Troches, or Lozenges; Syrups, Cordials, Bitters, Anodynes, Tonics, Plasters, Liniments, Salves, Ointments, Pastes, Drops, Waters, Essences, Spirits, Oils, or other Medicinal Preparations, prepared according to some private formula or secret		50
Medicines in a Crude State, not otherwise provided for		20
Medicinal Barks, Flowers, Leaves, Plants, Roots and Seeds, not otherwise provided for		20
Medicinal Preparations not otherwise provided for		40
Metals, unmanufactured, not otherwise provided for		20
Military Equipments—Epaulets, Galloons, Laces, Knots, Stars, Tassels, Tresses and Wings of Gold, Silver, or other Metal		25
Milk of India Rubber		10
Mineral and Bituminous Substances in a crude state not otherwise provided for		20
Mineral Kermes		10
——Waters		30
Molasses, ₩ gallon	0 06	..
Morocco Skins		25
Morphine and its Salts, ₩ oz	2 00	..
Moss, Iceland		10
Music, printed with lines, bound or unbound		20
Musical Instruments of all kinds		30
——Strings for, of whip-gut, or cat-gut, and all other Strings of the same material		30
Mustard, ground, in bulk, ₩ ℔	0 12	..
——When inclosed in glass or tin, ₩ ℔	0 16	..
Needles, Sewing, Darning, Knitting and all other descriptions		25
Nickal		10
Nitrate of Soda, ₩ ℔	0 02	..
Nutmeg, ₩ ℔	0 30	..
Nuts of all kinds, not otherwise provided for, ₩ ℔	0 02	..
Oatmeal		10
Oats, ₩ bushel	0 10	..
Ochres and Ochrey Earths, not otherwise provided for, when dry, ₩ 100 ℔s	0 50	..
——Ditto, when ground in Oil, ₩ 100 ℔s	1 50	..
Oils, (Fixed or Expressed,) Almonds, ₩ ℔	0 10	..
——Bay or Laurel, ₩ ℔	0 20	..
——Castor, ₩ gallon	0 50	..
——Croton, ₩ ℔	0 50	..
——Mace, ₩ ℔	0 50	..
——Mustard or Olive, not Salad, ₩ gallon	0 25	..
——Ditto, Salad, ₩ gallon	0 50	..
Oils, (Essential or Essence,) Almonds, ₩ ℔	1 50	..
——Amber, crude, ₩ ℔	0 10	..
——Ditto, rectified, ₩ ℔	0 20	..
——Anise, ₩ ℔	0 50	..
——Bay Leaves, ₩ ℔	17 50	..
——Bergamot, ₩ ℔	1 00	..
——Cajeput, ₩ ℔	0 25	..
——Caraway, ₩ ℔	0 50	..
——Cassia, ₩ ℔	1 00	..
——Cinnamon, ₩ ℔	2 00	..
——Citronella, ₩ ℔	0 50	..
——Cloves, ₩ ℔	1 00	..
——Cognac, or Œnanthic Ether, ₩ oz.	2 00	..
——Cubebs, ₩ ℔	1 00	..
——Fennel, ₩ ℔	0 50	..
——Juniper, ₩ ℔	0 25	..
——Lemons, ₩ ℔	0 50	..
——Orange, ₩ ℔	0 50	..
——Origanum or Red Thyme, ₩ ℔	0 25	..
——Roses or Otto, ₩ oz	1 50	..
——Thyme, white, ₩ ℔	0 30	..
——Valerian, ₩ ℔	1 50	..
——Not otherwise provided for		50
Oil of Cloves, ₩ ℔	0 75	..
——Linseed, Flaxseed, Hempseed and Rapeseed, ₩ gallon	0 23	..
——Palm, Seal and Cocoanut		10
——Neatsfoot and other animal Oils		20
——Spermaceti, Whale and other fish oils, the produce of foreign fisheries		20
Oil-cloth for floors, stamped or printed, valued at per square yard, 50 cents or less		25
——valued at over 50 cents, and on all other Oil-cloth		35
——Of every description, of whatever material composed, not otherwise provided for		35
Olives		30
Opium, ₩ ℔	2 00	..
——Prepared for smoking		60
Orange and Lemon Peel		10
Osier or Willow, prepared for basket-makers' use		30
Oxide of Zinc, dry or ground in oil, ₩ 100 ℔s	1 75	..
Paints—French Green, Paris Green, Mineral Green, Carmine Lake, Wood Lake, Dry Carmine, Venetian Red, Vermillion, Mineral Blue, Prussian Blue, Chrome Yellow, Rose Pink, Extract of Resin, or Analine Colors, Dutch Pink, and Paints and Painters' Colors, (except White and Red Lead, and Oxide of Zinc,) dry or ground in oil, and moist Water Colors, used in the manufacture of Paper Hangings and Colored Papers and Cards, not otherwise provided for		25
Paintings and Statuary, not otherwise provided for		10
Paper Hangings, and Paper for Screens or Fire-boards		35
Paper, Antiquarian, Demy, Drawing, Elephant, Foolscap, Imperial, Letter and all other Paper, not otherwise provided for		35
Parraffine, ₩ ℔	0 10	..
Parchment		30
Paris White, when Dry, ₩ 100 ℔s	0 60	..
——When Ground in Oil, ₩ 100 ℔s	1 50	..
Paving Stones		10
Pencils, Lead, ₩ gross	1 00	..
Penholders, Complete, ₩ doz	0 10	..
Penholder Tips, Metallic, ₩ gross	0 10	..
Pens, Metallic, ₩ gross	0 10	..
Pepper, Black, White and Cayenne, ₩ ℔	0 12	..
——Ditto, Ground, ₩

Turpitine and other shall, unmanufactured.

Wearing apparel in actual use, and other personal effects, (not merchandise,) professional books, implements, instruments and tools of trade, occupation or employment of persons arriving in the United States: *Provided*, That this exemption shall not be construed to include machinery, or other articles imported for use in a manufacturing establishment, or for sale.

Wool, Woad or Pastel.

Woods, namely: Cedar, Lignum-Vitæ, Lancewood, Ebony, Box, Granadilla, Mahogany, Rosewood, Satinwood, and all cabinet woods, unmanufactured.

UNENUMERATED ARTICLES.

All raw or unmanufactured articles not herein enumerated or provided for shall pay a duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.

All articles manufactured in whole or in part, not herein enumerated or provided for, shall pay a duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

ADDITIONAL DUTY ON GOODS FROM BEYOND THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

There shall be levied, collected and paid on all goods, wares and merchandise of the growth of produce of countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope, when imported from places this side of the Cape of Good Hope, a duty of 10 per centum ad valorem, and in addition to the duties imposed on any such articles when imported directly from the place of their growth or production.

*** In the act of Aug. 5, 1861, it states, "That all articles, goods, wares and merchandise, imported from beyond the Cape of Good Hope in foreign vessels, not entitled by reciprocal treaties to be exempt from discriminating duties, tonnage and other charges, and all other articles, goods, wares and merchandise not imported direct from the place of their growth or production, or in foreign vessels entitled by reciprocal treaties to be exempt from discriminating duties, tonnage and other charges, shall be subject to pay, in addition to the duties imposed by this act, ten per centum ad valorem; *Provided*, That this rule shall not apply to goods, wares and merchandise imported from beyond the Cape of Good Hope in American vessels.

DUTIES ON TONNAGE OF VESSELS.

Upon all ships, vessels or steamers which, after the 31st day of December, 1862, shall be entered at any Custom-house in the United States from any foreign port or place, or from any port or place in the United States, whether ships or vessels of the United States, or belonging wholly or in part to subjects of foreign Powers, there shall be paid a tax or tonnage duty of 10 cents per ton of the measurement of said vessel, in addition to any tonnage duty now imposed by law: *Provided*, That the said tax or tonnage duty shall not be collected more than once in each year on any ship, vessel or steamer having a license to trade between different districts of the United States; or to carry on the bank, whale, or other fisheries, while employed therein, or on any ship, vessel or steamer to or from any port or place in Mexico, the British Provinces of North America, or any of the West India Islands: *Provided*, also, that nothing in this Act contained shall be deemed in anywise to impair any rights and privileges which have been or may be acquired by any foreign nation under the laws and treaties of the United States relative to the duty on tonnage of vessels.

DRAWBACK.

There will be allowed on all articles wholly manufactured of materials imported, on which duties have been paid, when exported, a drawback equal to the amount of the duty paid on such materials, less ten per cent.

HON. E. B. WASHBURNE ON THE WAR.

Address to the German Committee of this City.

Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE, member of Congress from Illinois, has been stopping a few days in this City, on his way homeward. On Wednesday evening he was waited upon at his lodgings, Fifth-avenue Hotel, by a Committee of German citizens, instructed to convey to him the thanks of that portion of our community for his conduct while in Washington, and especially his treatment of the Germans and their interests. The call was signed by SIGISMUND KAUFMANN, FREDERICK KAPP, Dr. VRESSMANN, HERMANN RASTER, ANDREW WILLMANN, and others; while the Committee was attended by Coroner NAUMANN, Dr. SCHWARZENZEG, A. GOETER, P. WAGNER, F. RANCHFACSE, and others.

Mr. SIGISMUND KAUFMANN addressed Mr. WASHBURNE in a few eloquent remarks, expressing the satisfaction with which the German population regard his congressional career, and hoped that they could ever look upon his principles with like interest and pride.

Mr. WASHBURNE replied substantially as follows:

MR. KAUFMANN AND MY GERMAN FRIENDS: I can hardly find language to express to you my deep sense of the honor you have done me in the friendly call you have made upon me this evening. The expression of your kind feelings in the but too flattering remarks of Mr. KAUFMANN is gratefully accepted as an indication that my action as a public man has secured the approbation of my German fellow-citizens. My acquaintance with the Germans has been long and somewhat intimate, and I have ever received from them the most heart-felt kindness and the most earnest support; but in any service I may have rendered them, I have only performed a most pleasant duty. I have known them as good Republicans, as patriots, as lovers of liberty, as true and loyal men. I could never sympathize with that illiberal Know-Nothingism which proscribes the foreign-born. I breasted it when it was in the height of its power and when it was riding upon the crest of the popular wave. I would never consent to proscribe men because their eyes did not first see the light in the same country as my own. All good men now see and acknowledge the injustice of Know-Nothingism. Those very foreign-born citizens who were to be proscribed by oaths, are now rallying to the defence of our flag in such numbers as to make the very earth to tremble beneath their tread. Your brave German Generals STEEL, MAX WEBER, WILLICH, and others, are illustrating the glory of the Germans on all the battle fields of the country. The German common soldier is honoring himself and making a great name for his countrymen, by his persistent courage, his endurance, and his devotion to his adopted country. I have spoken of the fanatical principles of the Germans. They are men who love and hate slavery everywhere. Their efforts in overthrowing the slave democracy, and in the election of a Republican President, entitle them to the grateful thanks of all lovers of the country. I have recognized, to the fullest extent, their claims upon the Administration and the country, and it has afforded me pleasure to lend my feeble influence in their behalf. I found that while there were many to speak for others, there were but few to speak for the Germans. The President has ever been disposed to act with great liberality to the Germans. His appointment to positions in the army, and his civil appointments prove that. In Gov. CHASE, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Germans have a true and tried friend. The Secretary of War, Mr. STANTON, has been swift to recognize and reward merit in the German soldier. I shall never forget the promptitude with which he appointed, on my application, the incorruptible and accomplished Maj. KOERNER, in the Staff of STEEL. In fact, gentlemen, there is everywhere the most kindly feeling toward your countrymen, and this terrible contest in which we are engaged, is binding all true and loyal men together of whatever nationality, as if with "hooks of steel."

Perhaps, my friends, you will pardon me if I talk a little more in a conversational way than otherwise about some other matters. I might, perhaps, very probably, say a word of the Congress which has just adjourned. I know it has become fashionable in some circles, more secession than otherwise, to denounce Congress; and why? Because that Congress was a Republican Congress, and a loyal Congress. It is called an Abolition Congress, but that very epithet is the highest tribute to its loyalty. It has been well said that to call a man an Abolitionist is the most unfailing test of his loyalty. I believe a distinguished ex-functionary of this City had recently proposed to play the Cromwell, and go down to Washington and clean out Congress. I will not say, in the language of Mr. CRAWFORD, he would have been welcome i with "bloody hands to a hospitable grave," but I will say, I think he would have had a jolly time on that occasion.

But what has this Congress done? It has passed more acts of great and lasting importance than any Congress since the foundation of the Government. It has passed the Homestead bill—an act of legislation so dear to the Germans, and their long and ardent support of the measure has done much toward securing its passage. No nation on the face of the Globe has ever passed a law of such magnificent beneficence as the Homestead bill—granting its domain to the citizen upon no condition but that of actual settlement and cultivation. Then, there is another act that will live in history—the act prohibiting Slavery in every foot of the Territory of the United States. While Congress might not have the power to abolish Slavery in loyal States, it has the power to prohibit it in all the Territories, and who will not say it has exercised it nobly and gloriously, and in such a way, that its benificent influence will reach down to the latest posterity. But the crowning act of glory of this Congress is the bill abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia; that act which has stricken the shackles from the limbs of three thousand slaves in the Capitol of the country, and wiped out a great blot from the national escutcheon. No vote that I have ever given in Congress, in a ten years' service, is a matter of so much just pride as that. Then there is the Pacific Railroad bill passed, which will open up an iron pathway to the golden sands of the Pacific. Then there is the Agricultural College bill, which has also been passed, so that the sons of the farmers can be educated. And then there is the Confiscation bill, which, if carried out in the spirit in which it was enacted, will go far toward putting down this accursed rebellion. Added to these are various other measures and appropriation bills, and all the Government business necessary to carry on the Government in these perilous times.

And now, my friends, amid all the angry portends in the horizon, what do we most want as a nation? *We want a vigorous and determined policy of administration.* I was glad to hear your organ on this occasion, Mr. KAUFMAN, speak of that as he did. The time has come when this contest for the suppression of the rebellion must be waged in earnest. We must now "cry havoc and let slip the dogs of war." The sword must be drawn and the scabbard thrown away. The National life is in imminent danger, and it must be defended at every cost and every peril. We have played war long enough—too long. There has been too much tenderness for rebels and rebel sympathizers. All this must be changed. Our soldiers must no longer guard the property of rebels who are in arms against their Government, and who have forfeited every claim to life, liberty and property. This must come to an end, and the country hails the order of the brave Gen. POPE on this subject, with delight. It "looks to business." We must make use of all the means known to civilized warfare, if we mean to put down this fearful rebellion. I shall take new courage when I see all our Generals in the field acting with all the courage and energy demanded by the exigencies of the times. Generals whose whole hearts are in this great struggle, and who are ready and willing to use the negroes either as laborers or soldiers, in the way they can be made the most useful. It is high time that this terrible squeamishness about the institution of Slavery was "played out." I now say, let it perish, forever and ever. It has made wicked, terrible war on the Republic, and let it die. Let the inscription upon its tomb be: "Slavery made war upon the Republic, and Slavery was no more." We already hear the earth rattling upon the coffin of this institution. Let us then take hope. We will hereafter, I trust, have less *strategy*, and more *fighting*. We want to use the bayonet more, and the spade less. The brave and noble GRANT tried the bayonet at Donelson with eminent success. May his example be followed elsewhere. We must see more of Revolutionary fervor and energy. We want audacity. It was the terrible and turbulent DANTON, who, in the French Revolution, said they wanted audacity. That is what we want to-day. "*Audace, audace, toujours audace.*" In our Administration up to time, you ask, I hope so—if not, the power of a great public opinion will urge it forward. The loyal people of the loyal States, who have seen expended so much treasure and blood in this contest, do not want this business to proceed in this way any longer. Congress having done its whole duty, they now expect the Administration to do its whole duty. I say to you, my friends, that duty will be performed. I have the most entire confidence in our President. Perhaps he is not as impetuous and does not go as fast as some of us. We complain, but we must remember, my friends, that while it may be our province to complain, the responsibility of action is upon the President. He may be slow, but, gentlemen, he is sure. There is a phrase which the hunters have in the West, that may apply to "Old ABE," and that is, "A lean dog for a long race." I think he will come out right. I know his integrity; I know his honesty of purpose, his devotion to the great interests of the country, and his determination to crush out this rebellion. Let us all have faith in our Administration. Let the country respond promptly to every demand for men, and with this new policy we will soon see such rapid and effectual blows struck as will break the backbone of the rebel monster. This Government is evincing a power and an energy which is startling the nations of the Old World. But we have really just begun. We have barely touched upon the real energies and resources of the country. In view of all this, why do we so often hear the anxious inquiry, "What is England going to do?" I want to hear the inquiry, rather, "What is our country going to do?" How much longer are we going to submit to the insults and wrongs of that insolent, arrogant and perfidious Power? "*Perfide Albion*," said the great NAPOLEON, and she is the same perfidious Albion to-day as ever, and the lying, brutal and venal London *Times* is an appropriate organ of a nation held in such unspeakable abhorrence by every true-born American. Let the country say to England, if she wants to take a hand in this quarrel of ours, "Pitch in." We are ready. In sixty days our gunboats will be finished and we will have a navy that can bid defiance to the world in arms; a navy that can sweep from the face of the ocean every old wooden man-of-war hulk that England has, and our privateers would blot out her commerce on every sea. Our armies could soon drive her from this continent, and her hated rule could soon be brought to an end in all her Colonies. In thirty days your own Empire State could raise one hundred thousand men to invade Canada, besides filling up her quota for finishing up the rebellion. Let our people come up to a full appreciation of their power, and cease to be alarmed by this cry of "intervention." Who feels under any obligation to LORD PALMERSTON for squelching the resolution of Mr. LINDSAY? It was from no good will he owes this country, for his recent abuse of us shows the intensity of his hate for our Government and his sympathies for the slave-breeding, bogus Confederacy of JEFF. DAVIS. Let us talk no more of English intervention, but let us be ready for all emergencies, and if she desires a hand in our domestic quarrel, we can be prepared to say,

"Lay on Macduff."

But, my friends, I am speaking longer than I intended. I will trespass no longer upon your kindness, but will only renew to you my profound and heartfelt acknowledgments for this distinguished mark of your friendship, and beg you to believe that I will cherish the remembrance of this visit as one of the most pleasing incidents of my life.

After the speech a short time was spent in social intercourse, and the company then departed.

A Mutiny on Shipboard.

CAPT. HEWETT, SECOND MATE AND THREE MEN OF THE BARK REINDEER KILLED—FOUR WOUNDED.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 31.

A letter from the ship *Minstrel*, from Adra, at Malaga, dated 13th instant, states that when thirty miles southeast of Malaga, fell in with bark *Reindeer*, from Cette for New-York, in distress. Boarded her, and found Capt. HEWITT, the Second Mate and three men killed and four wounded, and the bark on fire, the work of two of the crew who had mutinied on the night previous. Took off the dead, wounded and survivors, and brought them to Malaga. No mention is made of what became of the mutineers.

Another letter, however, states that the mutineers on board the bark *Reindeer* were two Spanish sailors, who robbed the Captain of four hundred dollars, and escaped in a boat.

REPORTS RECEIVED IN THIS CITY.

A letter received yesterday by ELLWOOD WALTER, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Underwriters, dated Malaga, July 12, states that:

"A fearful tragedy has just occurred in these waters. On Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 1 o'clock A. M., the American bark *Reindeer*, Capt. HEWITT, of and for New-York, with a cargo of salt from Cette, being then about 30 miles to the southeast of this port, two Spanish seamen of her crew surprised and murdered the Second Mate, carpenter, cook and one seaman; wounded the Captain, Chief Mate and two others; took forcible possession of some four hundred dollars in specie and a watch, which were in the cabin, stove one of the boats, and left the vessel in the other one, having first set fire to the bark fore and aft. At 8 A. M. the ship *Minstrel*, of Boston, Capt. CLIFFORD, and the British brig *Susanna*, Capt. GROVE, hove in sight and proceeded alongside of her; rendered every possible assistance; their endeavors to extinguish the fire, however, proved ineffectual, and at 4 P. M. Capt. HEWITT and surviving individuals of the crew of the *Reindeer* were transferred on board of the *Minstrel*, bound from Adra to this port, where they arrived this afternoon. Active measures are being taken by the American Consul and the local authorities in order to procure the capture of the assassins, who are reported to have landed on this coast a few miles to the eastward.

The conduct of Capts. CLIFFORD, and GROVE is deserving of the highest praise."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A FIELD DAY AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The Business of the Past Fortnight—Large Withdrawals of Merchandise from Bond—The Old Entries in Great Measure Closed—Large Receipts for Duty—Arrivals of Merchandise, Shipped so as to Escape the Imposition of the New Rates of Duty.

The 1st of August, the time fixed for the new Tariff act to go into operation, has arrived, and on all goods now imported the new rate of duty will be levied. The importers of this City, who have owned merchandise bonded before the passage of the Tariff act of August 5, 1861, have been busily engaged for some time past in withdrawing such merchandise, so as to avail of the privilege afforded them of gaining possession on payment of the rates of duty levied at the time of its importation. On this account, the greatest activity has prevailed in the Warehouse Department, the clerks having been unable to perform their duties in the regular business hours, and, in consequence, having been detained at their desks till late in the afternoon. The business of this department was never heavier than within the past two weeks, except at the time when the Tariff bill of 1857 was passed. A similar provision to that which has occasioned the present excitement among importers was incorporated in the law of that year. The bonded warehouses were all filled with goods, and the harbor was crowded with vessels heavily laden, dispatched from foreign ports in time to make the passage before the act went into operation.

The activity spoken of has not, however, been confined to the warehouse department. The daily arrivals of vessels have been sufficient to keep all the entry clerks busy, and to require the additional attention of those usually employed at other work than that of passing entries. The receipts for duty on goods on which the duty has been paid on arrival have, in consequence of these importations, been greatly in excess of those usual at this season. Yesterday being the last day in which goods could be obtained without payment of the rates imposed by the act of July 14, and the steamer *Australasian* having arrived the day before, was the most busy of the season, and the Cashier's office was crowded the entire day with importers, their clerks and brokers, desirous of paying duties. The entry clerks were as busy as they could well be, as also were the Cashier and his assistants. The press of business being so great, the Collector gave notice to his subordinates that they would not then be paid their monthly salary as usual.

It is likely that several steamers that have not yet arrived may have been dispatched from Liverpool with heavy cargoes, intended to reach here before Aug. 1. If such be the case the difference in the amount of duties to be paid will be considerable, and will detract largely from the profits which would otherwise have been realized, to the benefit of the Government.

In relation to the shipments from England, the London *Times*, of July 18, contained the following:

"Considerable activity has been created in Liverpool by the prospective operation of the new American tariff, the object being to get as large a quantity of goods as possible landed before the proposed alterations take effect. For a short time past the steamers departing for the United States have taken large cargoes of manufactured goods, and within the last few days the anxiety has increased. On Wednesday, the Inman new steamer *Etna*, which sailed for New-York, besides the United States mails and numerous passengers, took also a very full cargo. On the 17th ult. the same firm dispatched their fine screw steamer *Edinburgh* for New-York, with a full cargo of manufactured goods, and also a considerable number of cabin passengers."

The *Edinburgh* arrived just in time.

The past eighteen months have been full of opportunities for speculation in foreign goods, so many changes in the tariff having been made. Those who were fortunate enough to have on hand large stocks of merchandise previous to the various alterations were enabled to make enormous profits. For instance, we recently heard of a sale of dry goods, imported some time since, which amounted to $1,000, on which the profit realized was $600.

The price of Demand Notes, with which duties are paid, has been the cause of additional outlay in obtaining goods. The impression in some circles seems now to be, that the importations will be light after to-day, and therefore, that the demand for these notes will decrease, and their value depreciate. Others, however, have bought considerable numbers, on the belief that they will increase in value as the number of them in circulation decreases.

We noticed, a few days since, a question likely to arise under the new Tariff, relative to the levy of the new rates on goods which, having remained in bond longer than three months have become subject to an additional duty of twenty-five per cent. of the rate originally imposed. It is believed the explanation we then gave is the correct one, and that in case the article which has thus remained in bond is among those enumerated in sections imposing new duties "in lieu of" the old ones, the new duties will be required instead of the old ones plus the twenty-five per cent. additional. The question will be raised, as some goods of this class have been purposely left in bond.

A difference between the tariffs of August, 1861, and July, 1862, not likely to attract the attention of any not a close observer of their provisions, is in the method of calculating the time during which merchandise may remain in warehouse. The August Act requires them to be withdrawn from bond in three months *from the date the last package of the invoice is placed in store*; the Act of 1862 requires the time allowed to be calculated *from the date of the arrival of the vessel containing the goods*.

Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of this Commission was held yesterday afternoon at their rooms, No. 1 Bond-street.

The Committee of the Whole reported that during the fortnight ending July 31, 620 persons were sen from the City Prison to the Workhouse, of whom 156 were there for the first time, 61 for the 2d time, 67 the 3d time, 44 the 4th time, 48 the 5th time, 67 the 6th time, 3 the 7th time, 6 the 8th time, 9 the 10th time, 2 the 13th time, 7 the 25th time, 5 the 50th time, and 12 the 100th time; 151 of these were males and 469 females.

The Wardens of Bellevue Hospital reported that on the 25th inst. 310 sick and wounded soldiers had been landed on the Hospital dock from the steamer *C. Vanderbilt*, nearly all of whom were destitute of clothing. A requisition was made on Dr. SATTERLEE.

The Warden of Bellevue Hospital was directed to send the effects of EUGENE BARRETT, a soldier, who died at the hospital, to his father, at Scio, N. Y.

The Warden of the City Prison informed the Commissioners that a number of boys outside the prison are trying to aid prisoners to escape. The matter was referred to Superintendent KENNEDY.

The receipts from July 18 to July 31 amount to $102,396 74, including $160,000 from Comptroller, $56 for Board of Inmates at Lunatic Asylum, $320 36 for labor at Workhouse, and $1,854 02 for labor at Penitentiary.

The following is the regular weekly statement:

Remaining, July 19, 1862	6,045
Admitted	2,1-6
Total	8,831
Died	26
Discharged	1,823
Sent to Blackwell's Island	396
Sent to State Prison	0—2,055
Remaining July 26, 1862	6,776

Showing an increase of 131 over the last week's report.

French-English Schools of St. Vincent de Paul.

The exercises of the Female Department of this highly popular institution took place on the 29th, in presence of a large and respectable audience. Among the clergymen present we noticed Rev. Messrs. LAPONT, GILMONT, PIERARD, GARROUVILLE, &c. Miss C. GELIN presided at the piano. The programme was as follows:

CHANT.—Invocation à l'Esprit Saint.
Dialogue sur la Grammaire.
The Birthday Present.
PIANO—Miss E. McGonegal.....Schubert
CHANT.—La Voile blanche.
PIANO—(Ernani) Miss L. Daly.....Rummel
La Reconnoissance de Cœur.
CHANT.—Filletes aux Chansons.
PIANO—(La Juive) Miss L. Daly.....Beyer
What Do You Like Best?
PIANO—(Prima-Sera) Mlle. A. Arpin.....Gorla
Pilgrimage to St. Anne.
PIANO—(La Traviata) Mlle. C. Gelin.
CHANT.—La Charité.
Marianne.
PIANO—(Ouverture de Guillaume Tell) Mlle. C. Gelin et Mlle. A. Arpin.
Distribution des Prix.

The exercises were, if possible, more interesting than those of the Male Department, whose anniversary occurred on the 24th, and the young ladies seemed to be more at home in the polished tongue of "La Belle France." The pieces were well spoken, and the music as usual was superb. On the whole we were well pleased with our first visit to the French-English Catholic Schools of New-York. We understand that nearly every art and branch of education necessary for a young lady is taught in the Female Department. The needle-work exhibition on Tuesday reflected much credit on the genius of the young ladies, and still more on the charity, when we state that several of the dresses made during the term were for the poor of the parish.

Courtesies to Gen. Fremont.

On Wednesday night, Hon. BENJ. F. MANIERRE, and a delegation of the young men of the City numbering about forty of the more active Republicans of 1856, called in a body last night upon Maj.-Gen. FREMONT.

In the most informal manner they expressed their high regard for the General, personally, their faith in him politically, and their confidence in him as a military leader, trusting that in due time he would be so situated that the people in whose hearts he is most especially dear, will be enabled to do him such service, and tender him such recompense as his patient endurance and undeniable acclevements deserve.

The 1856 Glee Club, whose familiar voices sang out grandly to Marseillaise, the Freedom song in the Fremont campaign, sang several of their cheerful pieces, greatly to the enjoyment of all present.

The General and Mrs. FREMONT are in excellent health and the best possible spirits.

The New Railroad to Philadelphia.

A railroad is now in progress between New-York and Philadelphia, which is intended to be completed by the last of August, with the low rate of fare of $2 between New-York and Philadelphia. The new line is known as the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, the Company being granted general powers to construct a railroad from some point on the Raritan Bay to the lower peninsula of New-Jersey, intersecting the Camden and Amboy Railroad. The northern terminus of the line is on Raritan Bay, twenty-three miles from New-York. The main line diverges gradually to the Southwest, and crossing Ocean and Burlington Counties, reaches the Camden and Atlantic railroad in Camden County, where it is proposed to form the connection with the last-named road, about twenty miles from Philadelphia.

Action has been brought to restrain the defendants from the construction of the road. The complainants filed their bill on the 18th inst. On Tuesday morning the case was brought before Chancellor GREEN, at Trenton, N. J. Messrs. Joseph P. Bradley, of New-York; John B. Stockton, of Trenton; Courtland Parker, of Newark, and R. S. Field, of Princeton, appeared for the complainants; and Chancellor Williamson, Attorney-General Frelinghuysen, of New-Jersey; Ex-Gov. Vroom, of New-Jersey; Judge T. B. Carpenter, of Camden, and Theodore Cuyler, of Philadelphia, for the defendants.

The latter were ready for the proceedings, but the complainants asked for time to read the answer and affidavits of defence.

The answer denies the entire equity of the complainant's bill, and also the constitutional validity of the special privileges of the company. It, moreover, asserts that the complainants acquiesced in the obtaining of their charter by the defendants, and that they have stood by, after being notified in writing of the defendants' intention to construct this road, and permitted the investment of large sums of money, and the road to approach almost to completion, before applying for an injunction; and that, in consequence, they have no equity for the special relief they seek.

Wednesday morning the reading of the answer and affidavits was resumed, and when the argument was about to proceed, Mr. BRADLEY, on behalf of the complainants, asked leave of the Court for further time to amend their bill in one respect, and to provide affidavits in answer to new matter, which, he contended, was presented by the respondents in their answer. The amendment proposed to the bill was in stating the acceptance by the company of the act of 1854, modifying their charter. The new matter to which it was proposed to make reply consisted in allegations of the acquiescence by the complainants in the obtaining of their charter by the defendants, and in the line adopted by them for their road; also, of allegations in the answer that the route they had selected was in conformity with their charter, and was the best the topography of the country through which the road passed would permit.

Mr. BRADLEY further asked for a restraining order of the Court, preventing the defendants from proceeding with their work during the pending of the case. After argument, the Court refused to discontinue the progress of the work. The request for the amendment of the bill was allowed, and the case was continued to Aug. 12, the complainants to take further affidavits if so desiring, and the respondents to make answer in reply.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SECESH IN TROUBLE.—Marshal MURRAY yesterday directed Deputy Marshals BOART and DEVINE to take into custody the person of JOHN C. KING, the foreman of a machine shop on Beekman-street. Mr. KING is charged with being a violent "talking Secessionist;" that is, he does not believe as we do, and does believe as the South does, and makes no bones about saying so. His conduct has been extremely offensive to his subordinates, but fearing to lose their situations, they have said nothing about it until yesterday, when the last straw was added, and they made affidavit before Marshal MURRAY to the above facts. When he was arrested he was quite surprised, but that made little difference with the proceedings, and having put on his coat and hat, he was walked to the Marshal's office and thence sent to the Police Headquarters, while Washington desires are consulted as to the final disposition of his case. All Kings are not free in this world.

ANOTHER PRESENTATION.—To Capt. MCALLISTER, the patriotic citizens of Salem, N. Y., have recently made a beautiful present. It is an artillery sabre of the best kind. The scabbard is heavily gilt regulation size; the upper band is formed of crossed cannon, surmounted by an eagle, and draped with an elegantly carved banner. The centre piece is of rich scroll-work, and the lower band is richly chased and finely mounted. The hilt is of the usual artillery style, elaborately chased, and adorned by a superbly mounted figurehead of Medusa. The end of the guard is emblazoned with crossed cannon. On the blade, which is of an excellent temper, is the following inscription: "Presented to Capt. EDWARD MCALLISTER by the citizens of Salem, N. Y., for his bravery at the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh. *Sub hoc signo vinces.*"

FIRE IN WEST FORTY-NINTH-STREET.—At 5 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, a fire was discovered in the grocery of Mr. RANCE, at No. 252 West Forty-ninth-street. The flames extended to Nos. 250 and 254; No. 254 is owned and occupied by Mr. RICHARDS, whose loss is $200, on which he had no insurance. No. 252 is owned by Mr. SPEDDEN, whose loss is $500, to cover which, he had an insurance of $400. It was occupied by Mr. MORN, whose loss is $300—insured for $250 in the Hamilton Insurance Company. The loss of Mr. RANCE was not learned. His stock was insured for $900 in the Hamilton Insurance Company. Mr. SPEDDEN was insured in the Rutgers Insurance Company. The origin of the fire is unknown. The Twenty-second Precinct police were on hand and rendered essential service. The buildings were all of wood.

ARREST FOR TALKING TREASON.—The strong arm of the law is after the Secessionists and treason-talkers of the City with vigor. Yesterday, HENRY H. BOELZA, stage-starter on the Fifth-avenue line of stages, at Fulton Ferry, was arrested by order of Superintendent KENNEDY, for talking treason and disloyalty to the Government. He has been in the habit, it is alleged, of talking to the passengers on the line in a manner to annoy them—stating that any man that would enlist to fight against the south was a fool, and that the Union could not be restored and maintained. His course became so unbearable as to lead to his arrest. He was taken to Police headquarters to await transmission to Fort Lafayette.

SHOCKING RAILROAD CASUALTY.—JOSEPH MOORE, a lad 8 years of age, while clinging to the side of a car belonging to the Hudson River Railroad Co., as it was passing up Tenth-avenue, near Eighteenth-street, lost his hold, and fell on the track before the wheel, which passed over both his thighs. One leg was completely severed from his body, and the other one terribly crushed and mutilated. He was taken up and conveyed to the residence of his parents, No. 415 West Fifteenth-street, where Dr. THOMPSON attended him. It is thought to be almost impossible for the unfortunate boy to recover. The Sixteenth Ward Police seem to attach no blame to the driver of the car.

SOLDIERS TO BE INTERRED AT GREENWOOD CEMETERY.—In the receiving tomb at Greenwood Cemetery, the bodies of the following officers and soldiers are awaiting to be transferred to the lot given to the State by the Greenwood Association:

Col. John L. Riker, Anderson Zouaves.
Lieut. Then. Laurier, Sickles' Brigade.
David Crawford, Co. C, 72d N. Y. Volunteers.
Lewis Leonard, Co. B, 5th N. Y. Volunteers.
George E. Merchant, brought from Pittsburgh Landing.
Jared D. Boerum, killed on board the gunboat *Galena*.

FOUND IN THE WATER.—An unknown man, about 45 years of age, was found floating in the dock foot of Catharine-street, East River. Coroner RANNEY held an inquest on the body, and the jury rendered a verdict of death from drowning. Deceased was about 5 feet 6 inches in height, stout built, with dark complexion, black hair and large black whiskers. He was dressed in black throughout, and had on gaiter shoes with elastic tops. In the pockets of deceased, who had been but a few days in the water, were found a pair of spectacles and a small cloth wallet. The body was taken to Bellevue Hospital for identification.

STREET DEPARTMENT.—In the Street Department yesterday the following bids were opened: Building Pier foot of Fifty-ninth-street—lowest bidder HENRY DUBOIS, $19,125 41; dredging slip between Piers Nos. 19 and 20 North River—lowest bidders, MORRIS & CUMMINGS, 18 cents per cubic yard; One Hundred and Tenth-street, regulating and grading between Sixth and Ninth avenues—lowest bidder JOHN MCGRANE; Reade and Duane streets, flagging, &c., between Centre and Chatham streets—lowest bidder, M. MAHONEY.

DEATH OF COL. MUNROE.—Col. JAMES MUNROE, of the Twenty-second New-York State Militia, died yesterday at Harper's Ferry of congestive fever. Col. MUNROE, who was 42 years of age, was a graduate of high rank from West Point. He served in the army 15 years, passing through the Mexican and Florida wars. After that he practiced law in this City, in the firm of MUNROE & KANE. The members of his regiment now in the City will meet to-day at the Armory at 9 o'clock, to take into consideration the propriety of some public testimony of respect.

A WAIF.—No. 150 West Thirty-ninth-street is a favored place. Yesterday morning there was found upon its doorstep a dear little boy, whose age might possibly be thirty days. Pinned to his dress was a card, on which was neatly written: "This child is of American parentage; it was born July 4, 1862; its father was killed in battle." The child was sleeping soundly when found, but, upon being lifted, opened a pair of pretty blue eyes, and called, in baby dialect, for breakfast.

LEADING AN INNOCENT GIRL ASTRAY.—MARY CHANTEY, *alias* Sweeny, an Irish woman, was arrested by the Twenty-seventh Precinct Police, charged with having enticed MARY ANN KRAUSE, a girl 16 years of age, to a disreputable house in Washington-street, near Rector, for a base purpose. The accused was taken before Alderman FERAR, and committed to the Tombs for examination.

STEAMERS CHARTERED.—The many rumors current in the City yesterday concerning the seizure of vessels for Government service, undoubtedly arose from the fact that the Government chartered the steamers *Cahawba*, *Baltic*, *Illinois* and *Belvidere*, to load and proceed to James River immediately. They will convey reinforcements, ordnance and subsistence stores to the Army of the Potomac.

SUDDEN DEATH.—WM. MAHONEY, a laborer about the docks, was taken suddenly ill in the drinking-place, corner of Beekman and Front streets, and falling to the floor, expired almost instantly. The remains of MAHONEY were conveyed to his residence, corner of Roosevelt and Water streets, where Coroner RANNEY was notified to hold an inquest.

THE NEW STAMPS.—Some of the new stamps will be printed on tinted paper so that they cannot be photographed. The National Bank Note Company, who are now doing the Treasury ones and twos, are to do this also. The stamps will be about twice the size of a United States coupon.

LITTLE GIRL DROWNED.—A little girl, 6 years of age, named MARGARET TOBIN, whose parents live corner of William and Broad streets, fell from a float at Pier No. 1 East River, on which she was at play, and was drowned. The body has not yet been recovered.

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING.—Coroner RANNEY held an inquest on the body of HUGH BROWN, a native of Ireland, 31 years of age, who was drowned by falling into the dock, foot of Dover-street, E. R., on Wednesday evening. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental drowning.

SALE OF HOUSES.—No. 13 Beekman-street, and Nos. 128, 130, 132 and 134 Nassau-street, were sold at auction, yesterday, by order of the Supreme Court. They realized $158,311, which was far below their actual value.

RABID DOG.—Officer MCBRIDE, of the 29th Precinct, killed a mad dog at No. 112 West Twenty-fifth-st. It is not known that the rabid animal had bitten anyone.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ANOTHER MYSTERY.—A terrific excitement disturbed the usual quiet of Greenpoint yesterday. It is alleged that a trunk containing two human hands was found in the workshop of a blacksmith, in Washington, corner of E street. The discovery was made in this wise; In the absence of the proprietor—a colored man named JOSEPH SIMESON—several boys went into the shop and forced open a trunk, where they found the human hands. The Police of the Forty-seventh Precinct were at once notified, and SIMESON was arrested. He says that the trunk was left in his possession, two years ago, by a boy who was formerly very intimate with a child of his own, but did not know what the trunk contained. Coroner MURPHY is endeavoring to unravel the mystery, and in the meantime THOMPSON is in limbo. The hands have evidently been in possession of some medical student.

PLEASANT SURPRISE.—Twelve members of the Central Congregational Church a few days ago, as their Pastor, Rev. J. C. FRENCH, was about leaving for the country, placed in his hands a purse containing $300. The Society has recently manifested its partiality by presenting Mr. FRENCH with a life insurance policy for $5,000.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—A young lad, named JOHN C. ANDERSON, was drowned while bathing in Newtown Creek, near Penny Bridge, on Sunday last. The body was discovered on Wednesday afternoon floating in the water. Coroner TILTON held an inquest upon the body, and a verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

BODIES FOUND.—The body of an unknown man was taken out of the water, yesterday, at the foot of South Tenth-street. The body of a child, two weeks old, was found, yesterday morning, in Ex-Alderman HASTEAD'S stone-yard on Flushing-avenue.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 31, 1862.

$7,000 U. S. 6s, '62, Reg.	100	20 Merchants Bank.	100
5,000 U. S. 6s, '68. Cou	97	10 Bank of Commerce	80¾
12,000 U.S. 6s, '81, Cou..	99⅜	20 Bk. of the Republic	89
14,000 do	99⅛	5 Del. & H. Canal Co.	97
17,000 do	99	50 Pac. Mail Stp. Co.	111¾
500 U.S.6s,'81,Oregon		50 do	111
W. L. ½-yearly..	96¾	230 do	111¾
3,000 do	96¾	100 N. Y. Central R.	91⅜
12,000 U. S. 6s, '74 Cou	86⅝	550 do	93
500 Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ ct		50 do	92⅝
Notes small	102⅞	150 do	93
8,000 do	102⅛	100 do	92¾
15,000 U. S. 6s, 1 y. Cer	98⅝	25 Erie Railway	31
25,000 do	98⅞	100 do	33⅜
4,000 do	98⅞	400 do	33⅝
5,000 Ohio St. 6s, '70, s30	102	100 Erie Railway Pref.	62⅝
6,000 Ind. St. 6s, W. L.	103	20 Harlem R.	14⅝
8,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	60⅜	50 do	14¾
2,000 do	59⅝	200 Harlem R. Pref	35⅜
1,000 Virginia St. 6s	53	200 Reading Railroad	86
1,000 do	53⅛	200 Mich. Central R.	89⅛
5,000 Miss'ri St. 6s, s30	46	50 do	b60 89⅜
3,000 do	46⅛	100 do	89⅝
4,000 do	46⅜	5 M.S.& N.Ind.G.S.	85⅜
1,000 Cali. State

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays. THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS.—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ROSE O'MORE.

WALLACK'S—FRA DIAVOLO.

WINTER GARDEN—THE IRON CHEST—THE ROYCE DIAMOND—COLLEEN BAWN SETTLED AT LAST.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 BROADWAY—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

MIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 363 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Stringent orders have been issued by the War Department in regard to officers and privates of the army absent from their posts. All those who shall continue absent without sufficient cause after the 11th of August inst. are to be regarded and treated as deserters.

Advices from the advance of Gen. POPE'S Army render it certain that the rebels are concentrating in heavy force and fortifying at Gordonsville.

A report reaches us, through a Memphis dispatch to the Chicago *Times*, which is hardly worth the trouble of refuting. It is stated that ten iron-clad gunboats, built in England, and fully equipped, have appeared off Mobile, and broken the blockade of that port, thus opening it to the commerce of the world. Three more are to follow, the whole constituting a fleet ordered by the Southern Confederacy. It is matter of curiosity to know how so many war vessels could be constructed in England for the rebels without the knowledge of our Government.

It is asserted that the rebels have up the Yazoo River the steamers *Star of the West* and *W. N. Webb*, both partially iron-plated, together with a number of river steamers. At Liverpool, sixty-five miles up the river, they have a raft so contrived as to prevent the ascent of boats. This raft is protected by a powerful battery.

Two small rebel vessels were recently captured up Chipoaks Creek, running into the James River, by a boat expedition from the James River Flotilla. The expedition was a most daring and successful one.

By the arrival last evening of the steamship *Matanzas*, we receive advices from New-Orleans to the 25th ult., five days later. The news is unimportant. The weather was very hot, but the health of the troops continued good.

On July 21, forty miles from Memphis, near Holly Springs, the guerrillas captured thirty drays which had gone out for cotton. Only six of them escaped. The mules were stripped of their harness and turned loose, and the drays were burned.

On Friday last, a body of Union soldiers heard of a gang of guerrillas who were depredating in the country some fifteen miles back of Henderson, Ky. They immediately started in pursuit of them, and suddenly came upon them just as they were in the act of hanging a Union man. Two of them, who seemed to have charge of the rope and the arrangements for the hanging, were captured. The rest of the gang escaped by taking to the bushes. The two captured villains were put into irons, and taken to Louisville.

Col. F. MORO, Commander of Henderson, Ky., has issued an address to the Southern Rights' men of Henderson, Decress, Hopkins and Union Counties, in which he says, plainly: "You are suspected, whether justly or not, with sympathy with a band of guerrillas that are infesting your counties, murdering the citizens, destroying their property and imprisoning their persons. If such is not the fact, say so, and take your position at once against them. Unite with the loyal men, or, act in your own way, to put them down; but act, and save the people of your respective counties from the ruin that threatens their persons and property. You can save yourselves. Then will you not do it? The responsibility rests with you. I promise full protection of person and property to all who will aid us in driving from our midst the bloodhounds who are preying upon the life's blood of the people. Then, Kentuckians, rally! No longer trust to men of other States to protect your homes. Call your meetings and arrange for your own safety. The crisis demands prompt action."

Gen. SCHOFIELD has issued an order modifying that directing a general enrollment in Missouri. A commutation fee of $10, paid either into the State or County Treasury, will exempt the person paying it from military duty for one year. The names of all persons, however, are to be enrolled; but only those exempt by general orders, by disability, or by payment of the commutation fee, are released from military duty the present year. All others, besides being enrolled, are to be organized for active service, to be called upon whenever they may be needed. In addition to the exemption fee of $10 per head, there is levied a tax of one-tenth of one per centum upon all taxable property of the State, as returned by the last assessment.

Col. WEER and Capt. NORMAN ALLEN arrived at Leavenworth on the 23d of July, from the Indian Expedition. A part of our forces have been in Fort Gibson, and found no enemy there. Fort Gibson is on the Arkansas, about fifty miles northwest of Fort Smith, and about one hundred and seventy-five miles from Fort Scott. The enemy was reported at "Fort Adams," about four miles below. Over one thousand Indians—Cherokees and half-breeds—had joined our troops, in addition to the four hundred already reported. They came in with their horses and arms, and were organized as the Third Indian Regiment, under Col. WM. A. PHILLIPS. Our prospects in the Cherokee country are most favorable. The Expedition is now under Gen. SALOMON, late Colonel of the Ninth Wisconsin.

Maj.-Gen. BUELL has issued an order dated Huntsville, Ala., July 21, with reference to the affair at Murfreesboro. He says, "Taken in all its features, few more disgraceful examples of neglect of duty and lack of good conduct can be found in the history of war. It fully merits the penalty which the law provides for such misconduct. The force was more than sufficient to repel the attack effectually. The mortification which the army will feel at the result, is poorly compensated by the exertions made by some, perhaps many of the officers, to retrieve the disgrace of the surprise. The action fit to be adopted with reference to those who are blamable, especially the officers highest in command, cannot be determined without further investigation."

The Indiana Democratic State Convention assembled at Indianapolis on Wednesday, the attendance being very large. Prominent Democrats from other States were present—WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky; RICHARDSON, of Illinois; CARLILE, of Virginia; VOORHEES, of Indiana, and others. Gov. WICKLIFFE addressed the Convention in a speech which, in this locality, would be considered somewhat treasonable. He was for the Union, provided the rights of the South and Slavery were not interfered with.

GENERAL NEWS.

Messrs. James W. White, Charles King, Wm. Curtis Noyes, Councilmen Orton, Charles Gould and John Austin Stevens, Jr., the Sub-Committee appointed by the Committee that originated the recent Union-square demonstration, have returned to the City. The general result of their interview with the different members of the General Government, was to forward the plan of enlisting for the regiments now in the field first, and to draft at an early period unless the quota of new troops shall be soon forthcoming.

The prisoners at Fort Warren were to have been taken South, yesterday, by the steamer *Ocean Queen*. Among the prisoners to be exchanged are Gens. BUCKNER, TILGHMAN and MACKALL, and some sixty or seventy other officers above the rank of Captain. The whole number of rank and file is about two hundred. Recently these prisoners have been considerably elated, and all express confidence in the success of the rebellion. One of the officers recently sent to a friend in Boston to send him down a couple of gray caps. The inference is that he expects to be in service again soon. The political prisoners, including Mayor BROWN and Marshal KANE, of Baltimore, still remain at the fort.

The bells contributed to the rebel Government by the churches, planters, &c., to be cast into cannon, and sent to Boston from New-Orleans by Gen. BUTLER, were sold at auction on Wednesday. They brought from 21 to 31 cents per pound, the heaviest, weighing 1,407 pounds, sold for $330, and a lot of 187 bells, under 100 pounds, were bought for 28 cents per pound.

The Citizens' Committee in Philadelphia have decided to apply the funds which they have raised to filling up the old regiments. Fifty dollars bounty, with an additional bonus of six dollars, is to be paid to recruits. The funds thus far raised at this rate of disbursement, should procure four thousand men.

Apparently Mr. G. W. SMITH, formerly Street Commissioner of this City, does not give satisfaction to his employers as a General. According to the Charleston *Mercury*, of July 12, he has been ordered to succeed Gen. PEMBERTON, who has been in command at Charleston.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court yesterday, before Justice LEONARD, the City railroad cases were up on the settlement of the orders dissolving the injunctions thereon. A motion was made to postpone until after vacation, which the Court refused to do, directing that if a stay was expected, the appeal bond must be filed and the appeal forfeited, in the course of the afternoon.

The Stock Market fell off ½@¾ ₱ cent. yesterday afternoon, and Gold advanced 1@1¼ ₱ cent. on unfavorable rumors from the South. Exchange opened dull in the forenoon and sold down to 125 @125¼, but subsequently rallied and closed 126@ 126¼ ₱ cent.

The transactions in Breadstuffs, yesterday, were restricted, and prices were depressed. Cotton was quite active, and decidedly dearer. Pork was brisker and firmer. Beef, Lard and Whisky, were in fair request, the latter article at advanced rates. Groceries, Oils and Naval Stores, were moderately dealt in. Hay, Hops, Pepper and Tobacco, were in demand. Tallow was heavy. The Freight engagements were less extensive, owing, in part, to the firmness of ship owners.

Our Army on the James.

The present situation of the army of Gen McCLELLAN most certainly looks unfortunate, if not precarious, from this distance. Our information as to the precise location of the various rebel forces opposing it is not very clear or minute; but we understand, at least, that the enemy still maintain their lines south of the Chickahominy, in McCLELLAN'S rear; that they are massing heavy bodies of troops (with what object does not appear) on the opposite side of the James; that they hold the line of the same river, between him and Richmond, and that either bank is studded with forts and batteries next to impregnable; while *below* him, both sides of the river again are in their hands for some distance—how far we have not been told. Our naval contingent has not yet been troubled to any extent by rebel batteries between Hampton Roads and Harrison's Point; but we have had intimations not a few that the rebels are building earthworks and planting batteries under cover of the woods and other natural safeguards, which may suddenly open upon our fleet with most dangerous results. We have now to keep a strong and active naval patrol, night and day, shelling the banks at every suspicious point; but the insecurity of this, under the circumstances, is apparent to all. McCLELLAN'S lines of communication—his only line, that by the James River—is thus rendered precarious; and his position, though originally a strong and valuable one—and still strong for defence, against a land attack—is one whose present availability for the purpose for which our army is on the Peninsula, is more than dubious. It would be quite impossible for him, even with a largely augmented force, to advance from it against Richmond, for he has but one practicable route, along the north bank of the James, and that could not well be more impracticable than it now is—as there are elaborate earthworks and forts, covering all the defensible positions upon the thirty miles of ground between Harrison's Point and Richmond.

The rebels have been enabled to achieve these various advantages, to seize upon these important positions, to mass their troops along these different lines, and to menace our army in its present situation, since the retrograde movement was effected one month ago. They have succeeded in them, owing to their immense advantage in numbers, and to the superiority of their base of operations. Had McCLELLAN had a sufficient force at the opening of last month, when he first took up his new position on the James, to advance at once against Richmond, all these things would have been changed, and the situation of affairs might now have been materially different. As it was, he had but to do the best he could with the army which had been allotted to him.

The rebels, too, seem to be increasing in activity of late days. We have accounts from various sources that they are throwing troops with all possible rapidity from Richmond down the James to the positions held by them on both sides of the river, and above and below our army; while the *Merrimac No. Two*, and the new Ram, are reported to be ready to come down the river.

It is difficult to tell whether all this is or is not as real as it appears. It is hard to say whether it may or may not be all a feint to cover up some other movement in some different direction. But one thing is certain, it will not do to let Gen. McCLELLAN remain with his now inferior force in his present position, while the enemy is permitted to gather his tolls around him.

In addition to the army the rebels now have at Richmond, they are sending forward also all their troops from the Southern States who have been relieved of duty there by the withdrawal of parts of our army. We used to boast that Gen. HUNTER, for instance, by menacing Charleston and Savannah, managed to keep twenty or thirty thousand rebel troops at these cities to guard against his approach. But now that nearly all HUNTER'S forces have been withdrawn, until he menaces neither Charleston, Savannah, nor any other place, those twenty or thirty thousand rebel troops can easily and safely be sent forward at once to the defence of the rebel capital—as indeed we know they have been. So elsewhere. We have accounts that rebel troops who have been kept by our menaces in Georgia, North Carolina and other States, have within the last few weeks been sent to Virginia, to take active part in the impending struggle. By these means and movements, the enemy's forces on the Peninsula must have swelled in numbers with great rapidity. So that, if in the week of battles they could muster even 150,000 men, they can now have but little short of a quarter of a million.

Gen. McCLELLAN, as we said, has a strong position for defence, and with the aid of the navy he could severely chastise any rebel force or combination of forces that might attempt to attack him. But his army was not raised and sent to the Peninsula for self-defence, but to capture Richmond and destroy the rebel army. It would seem that it is impossible for him to do these things from his present position, as he is now situated, as quickly as the country demands. It is imperative, therefore, either that he be at once reinforced by at least one hundred thousand men, or that his army be removed from its present impracticable situation, strengthened quickly by recruits, joined to that of POPE, and then take up a new and more feasible line of approach to Richmond.

The New Tariff—Its Effect upon our Foreign Relations.

In other columns of the TIMES the reader will find an analysis of the tariff which takes effect to-day. The new act has been repeatedly reprinted, but always with swarming errors. The synopsis now offered embraces the entire body of existing duties, whether named or not in the new law, and is, we flatter ourselves, digested with so much judgment, accuracy and regard to convenience, and printed with such fidelity as to give peculiar value to its columns.

The careful study of this paper is suggestive of several things beyond the probable price hereafter of linseed and Cambrai laces. Of this principally: the advanced rates are due, not to any discrimination adverse to English or French commodities, but wholly to the exigencies of our own domestic condition. It is important to have this point clearly fixed in the mind, for nothing strikes the eye more frequently in the columns of European papers in the interest of secession, than the ascription to our Government of resentful motives in adopting the present policy of elevated duties. The charge is grossly unjust; but so persistently has it been urged by the agents of secession, and repeated by their sympathizers in England and France, that it has come to be a principal rock of offence. We are charged with not only waging wanton war upon the South to induce it to submit to protective tariffs, but with having used protective tariffs to punish the European Powers for too hastily acknowledging the belligerent rights of the South, and in other ways lending the rebellion aid and comfort.

The tariff has been subjected to alteration for no reasons not strictly connected with the demands of revenue. The war found the Treasury wholly dependent upon the Custom-house. So far from any internal system of revenue being in existence, the mere necessity of such a system had never been contemplated, and, in fact, had never even been suggested or advocated by any of our statesmen. To abandon at once our old methods, and enforce new ones called into being at a moment's notice, was, of course, out of the question. The alternative was to make the most of the weapons we held; and, as the tariff was our principal weapon, and was losing its efficacy, prudence suggested higher duties. They were twice elevated last year; not to damage England or France, or to send grief into the hovels of Manchester and Mulhausen, though both these results necessarily followed the legislation. It was simply one effort out of many to preserve our national integrity, which is the admitted first law of national existence. The Southern blockade, which withheld cotton from the foreign spinner, was a terrible, if not a mortal blow at the wealth and welfare of France and England. But who, because it entailed these evils, has been malignant enough to found upon it charges of deliberate hostility to those countries on the part of Mr. LINCOLN and his Administration?

The changes just introduced into the tariff are equally dictated by the necessities of the case. The new Tax Law disturbed fundamentally not only the relations between our domestic buyers and sellers, but those between our consumers and the foreign manufacturer. Had it taken effect without a corresponding change in the tariff, utter confusion would have befallen the commerce of the country. Ruin would have looked our merchants in the eyes; and neither importer here or manufacturer abroad, would have escaped the consequences of so vital an omission in our revenue system.

Thus in our own urgent needs has been the occasion of those alterations of our tariff policy, which foreign impugners attribute to motives wholly revengeful and aggressive. Without any motive to resentment against either England or France, our legislation must have taken the same direction and to the same extent; and thus had we even been placed under obligations of the utmost weight to those Powers for that moral support and sympathy which they might have given us, but which they preferred to bestow upon our enemies. It may be well to have these points remembered with a view to a general international settlement of accounts hereafter.

A Capital Use for Hemp.

It is rather singular that, with all the vast machinery we have had at our disposal since the first breaking out of the rebellion, we have never, or seldom as yet, been able to obtain any certain or definite information relative to rebel movements. Their armies can march and countermarch, change their front and differently dispose of their rear, and we all the while ignorant that any change is being effected. Stonewall JACKSON, with his lumbering cannon and wagons and roaring tigers, can glide in and out of the valleys, and cross and recross mountains as quietly and as undetectedly as though he were a gray-headed rat in command of a battalion of church mice. We know nothing of his plans, nothing, even, of his whereabouts, until he turns up where least expected.

The rebels do not have to contend with the same difficulty. We cannot vary our lines by a hair's breadth, draw in or extend a picket by a single stadia, without the movement being known at rebel headquarters as soon or sooner than it is executed.

The fact is patent that they have spies within our lines while we have none in theirs. There should be some equality in these things. No one will contend that rebels are more incorruptible than loyal men. If none can be found to betray Confederate secrets, we must look for the reason in other considerations than moral scruples. An explanation of the puzzle may perhaps be found in the fact that the rebel leaders have hung some scores of men within their rule, who were merely suspected of being suspicious; who, it was thought, would perhaps play false to a traitorous cause if a convenient opportunity offered. The remedy, though a severe, has proved an efficient one. It is putting a man to a very bad use to hang him after he has told to the enemy all the secrets he knows.

In thus anticipating betrayal, the Jeff. Davis aristocracy have been wise if not merciful. Certain it is, that they have established a very serviceable precedent regarding the fate of the man who is actually caught conveying information to the National forces—a precedent that assures him the uncomfortable certainty of a more than immediate hanging. The result is, that they can almost plot in public without the fear that their intentions will come to knowledge in any quarter to do them injury.

Supposing that we borrow a lesson or adopt one from the rebels. We have caught scores of fat spies, but heretofore their fate has not been a very undesirable one. Their places have fallen in pleasant lines. A brief confinement in a well-ventilated cell, wholesome food and prompt attention, has been all the inconvenience they have suffered for their Iscariot proclivities. For the future, it might be well for our authorities to inaugurate a severer practice. To provide each army corps and division with a number of exceeding short but strong ropes, with ready and easy slipping nooses, and orders to fit them to the neck of every man discovered holding communication with the enemy, or tampering with treason at all—unless actually in the field and bearing arms—and we fancy we shall soon be enabled to plan a surprise without being the surprised party ourselves. We have been lenient too long with spies and traitors. They do these things much better in Dixie.

THE FREED MEN OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—If it were not for the all-absorbing interest of the war, the problem which the black freedmen of Port Royal are working out, and regarding which the official reports and newspaper correspondence keeps us well informed, would receive the attention it deserves as one of the most interesting and important in the whole range of ethnologic and social inquiry.

Probably the only men who will not be greatly surprised at the capacities for voluntary labor developed by the free blacks at Port Royal, and the respectable amount of mental and moral faculty they display, are the Southern slaveholders. *They* never believed the gammon they have contrived to circulate for the last quarter of a century, as to the brutishness, bestiality, incapacity and hopeless degradation of the hapless inheritors of the "curse of Canaan." But it has been a profitable gospel to preach, and hence they have done their best to make it an article of popular faith, and to give it the force of a scientific theory. And if there ever was a melancholy spectacle, it is that of science prostituted to the base uses to which it has been put by the Pro-Slavery school of *sorans*.

Contemptible though the calumnies are which the Southern aristocrats and their ethnologic prophets have heaped on the black bondsmen, these calumnies have not failed largely to impregnate Northern opinion; and probably there never was any subject coming within the range of common experience on which current opinion was so largely made up of the barest fallacies and falsehoods as that respecting the nature and capacities of the negro race. And hence it is that the reports of the experiment at Port Royal will come to many with all the force of a new revelation. It will be something new to them to learn that the freed blacks—and even their white teachers were surprised—are as industrious, and more so, and do as much work and more in the condition of freemen, and under a judicious system of day wages, than they formerly did under the stimulus of the lash; that they take readily and shrewdly to trade; that they have the stuff in them of good soldiers; that they show no inconsiderable intellectual aptitudes; and that, though their manhood is blotted and blurred by life-long bondage, they yet respond to the same motives and aspirations which affect other men. These facts, now fully demonstrated, will be new only to the people of the North—they have always been perfectly well understood at the South. The experiment at Port Royal, which has developed them, is not only interesting in an abstract sense, but it has vast practical bearings, and the future of American Slavery is largely bound up with the trial now being made in the Sea Island region of the South Carolina coast.

We do not entertain any very ideal notions of the negro race; but we trust we are equally free from that low, gross materialism that would shut down a brazen firmament around any, the most degraded, that share our common humanity, or that can look without hope and sympathy to their hard struggles towards light and life.

ABSENTEES, TO YOUR REGIMENTS—A SUMMONS FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.—The War Department gives to-day a manifestation of vigor of the right kind. It sounds the call for the return of the legion of absentees, officers and privates, from the army. The only wonder is that it has not been made before. Both the Press and the public have cried out against the wholesale abuse of furloughs; but to very little purpose. A new element is now brought into the question. What these loiterers, carpet-knights and bar-room heroes were not disposed to do from a sense of duty and honor, they will now do under pain of Court-martial.

Probably not less than twenty-five thousand men are to-day absent from duty whom no good cause whatever keeps from their place in the field. Why is this terrible abuse? We believe our military authorities are themselves largely responsible for it. Furloughs and leaves of absence have been given with a perfect looseness by parties, responsible and irresponsible. The War Department must see that this ceases. In the meantime, it has set vigorously to work to correct the existing evil. It is ordered that on Monday, the 11th of August, (three days would have been better,) all leaves of absence and furloughs, by whomsoever given, unless by the War Department, are revoked and absolutely annulled, and all officers capable of service are required forthwith to join their regiments, under a penalty of dismissal from the service, or such penalty as a Court-martial may award, unless the absence be occasioned by lawful cause. The only excuse allowed for the absence of officers or privates from duty after that date, are, 1. The order or leave of the War Department; 2. Disabilities arising from wounds received in service; 3. Disability from disease that renders the party unfit for military duty: "but," announces the Secretary of War with justifiable bitterness, "any officer or private, whose health permits him to visit watering-places, or places of amusement, or to make social visits, or to walk about the town, city, or neighborhood in which he may be, will be considered fit for military duty, and as evading his duty by absence from his command." The proper machinery for the execution of this order is provided, and it is of a nature to insure complete success.

The new levy is at last beginning to come forward with some degree of promise, and we observe that some of the States are reported to have already raised their full quota. But the first thing needed, while pushing on the new recruits, is to collect the men already in service, and drawing their pay. We may add that the summons, moreover, will stimulate recruiting, as every act of vigor on the part of the Government will.

THINGS THAT ARE NOT KNOWN.—When one has nothing to say, it is a very good general rule to say nothing. The army correspondent of the Associated Press, writing from the Peninsula, would do well to act upon this principle. He informed us yesterday that Gen. McCLELLAN "had issued orders for every man to be ready for action at a moment's notice." This is all well enough. The fact, if it be a fact, is one of some interest, and naturally encourages the hope that the army is about to do something. The next paragraph, however, weakens this pleasing expectation. "It *is thought*," says the dispatch, "that an *attack* from Gen. JACKSON *may be expected* at any time." Nothing is more likely, judging from past experience; but whether there are any special reasons for thinking so we are not told. But we are informed of several things which are *not* known. For example, "It is not known," says the dispatch, "whether he will attack Gen. POPE'S or Gen. McCLELLAN'S army—and if McCLELLAN'S, it is not known from what quarter." The number of things that are *not* known in the army is somewhat large; but it can scarcely be worth while to telegraph the catalogue of them daily to New-York. If our excellent correspondent will inform us what *is* known there, he will gratify the public more, at less expense for telegraphic tolls.

A VERY LAME "DUCK."—The genius at Memphis who got up the story of the ten iron-clad gunboats that had arrived at Mobile from England, had better give up the business, for he has made a very bungling job of it. The creation of good canards is an art by itself, and requires a certain order of talent. A skillful manipulator of bogus news calculated to make a sensation, generally contrives that his inventions shall at least possess some elements of probability. If not *vrai*, he sees that they are still *vraisemblable*. But the fellow who brings his fleet of ten iron-clad gunboats "mailed with six-inch iron," (which in one clause were "built in England," and in the other "purchased in Europe,") and causes them to "run the blockade openly by dint of superior strength and weight of metal," is a bungling blockhead, whom any respectable gentleman of the long-bow would shun. The newsboys, themselves, were ashamed to try their hand at a "sell," out of so barefaced a fabrication, and even Wall-street, which can be gulled with what nobody else ever dreams of believing for a moment, was quite calm over it. The Memphian genius had better dry up.

DRAFTING.—It seems likely now, from the reports of our Washington correspondent, and from the response of President LINCOLN to the Committee from this City, that drafting will commence in this State about the middle of the current month, unless the New-York regiments in the field, or in formation, shall by that time reach their full numbers. As this condition is not likely to be fulfilled, it is quite certain that drafting will be resorted to. Diligent use will no doubt be made of the interval to complete the conscription, and have everything in readiness by the day named, for drafting the men. There is not an hour to lose, which by this or other preliminary labor we may save.

ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL JOHN A. KASSON.—Washington correspondents state that Hon. JOHN A. KASSON, First Assistant Postmaster-General, has tendered his resignation, having been nominated to represent the Fifth Congressional District of Iowa in Congress. This, it will be recollected, is Mr. KASSON'S adopted State, he having resided there since 1856, if we mistake not. During this time he has occupied various responsible and highly honorable positions under the State Government, ranking as a man of marked ability and sterling integrity.

During the important events of the past year, Mr. KASSON has been an able adviser and Assistant of Postmaster-General BLAIR, whose confidence he has at all times enjoyed to an unlimited extent. If he can do more and better for the country in this her hour of need than as an executive officer of the Government, there will perhaps be no good reason for complaint, however great the loss of his valuable services in the Post-office Department.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Stringent Order Regarding Absentees from the Army.

Officers and Privates to Report by the 11th of August.

PROBABILITY OF AN IMMEDIATE DRAFT.

APPOINTMENTS UNDER THE TAX LAW.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31.

The absence of officers and privates from their duty under various pretexts, while receiving pay at great expense and burthen to the Government, makes it necessary that efficient measures be taken to enforce their return to duty, or that their places be supplied by those who will not take pay while rendering no service. This evil, moreover, tends greatly to discourage the patriotic impulse of those who would contribute to support the families of faithful soldiers.

It is therefore ordered by the President:

First—That on Monday, the 11th day of August, all leaves of absence and furloughs by whomsoever given, unless by the War Department, are revoked and absolutely annulled, and all officers capable of service are required forthwith to join their regiments under a penalty of dismissal from the service, or such penalty as a Court-Martial may award, unless the absence be occasioned by lawful cause.

Second—The only excuse allowed for the absence of officers or privates from duty after the 11th day of August are, first, the order or leave of the War Department; third, disabilities from wounds received in service; third, disability from disease that renders the party unfit for military duty. But any officer or private whose health permits him to visit watering places, places of amusement, or to make social visits, or walk about the town, city or neighborhood in which he may be, will be considered fit for military duty, and as evading his duty by absence from his command or the ranks.

Third—On Monday, the 18th day of August, at 12 o'clock A. M., each regiment and corps shall be mustered. The absentees will be marked, three lists of the same made out, and within forty-eight hours of the muster one copy shall be sent to the Adjutant-General of the army and one to the commander of the corps. The third is to be retained, and all officers and privates, fit for duty, absent at that time, will be regarded as absent without cause. Their pay will be stopped, and they will be dismissed from the service or treated as deserters, unless restored; and no officer shall be restored to his rank unless by the judgment of a Court of Inquiry, to be approved by the President. He shall establish his innocence of the charge that his absence was without cause.

Fourth—Commanders of Corps, Divisions, Brigades, Regiments and Detached Posts, are strictly enjoined to force the muster and return aforesaid. Any officer failing in his duty herein, will be deemed guilty of gross neglect of duty, and be dismissed from the service.

Fifth.—A Commissioner shall be appointed by the Secretary of War to superintend the execution of this ordar in the respective States. The United States Marshals in the respective Districts; the Mayor and Chief of Police of any town or city; the Sheriff of the respective Counties in each State; and all Postmasters and Justices of the Peace, are authorized to act as Special Provost Marshals, to arrest any officer or private soldier, fit for duty, who may be found absent from his command without just cause, and convey him to the nearest military post or depôt.

The transportation, reasonable expenses of this duty, and five dollars, will be paid for each officer or private so arrested and delivered.

By order of the President.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

CIRCULAR LETTER FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following circular letter has been sent out from the War Department to the Governors:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., July 23, 1862.

SIR: There is no doubt a large number of soldiers, absent from the army on sick leave, are abundantly able to rejoin their regiments, but who are neglecting their duty and spending their time at home among their friends.

The penalty of being considered deserters, prescribed in General Order No. 65, is in many cases insufficient to induce these men to come forward and report themselves; and it has been thought necessary, in addition to the provisions of that order, to ask the vigorous coöperation of the Governors of States in finding out and sending these men to join their comrades in the field.

I am directed, therefore, respectfully to request your Excellency to adopt such measures for this purpose as may seem to you most efficient and proper.

A system of committees appointed throughout your State, from among the most reliable and influential of your citizens, who, acting under your official sanction, would be willing to give to their country a few weeks of their time and labor, would be extremely useful in this matter, as well as in exerting a wholesome influence on the volunteer recruiting service.

With this single suggestion, and without any intention to dictate to your Excellency, this Department leaves the matter in your Excellency's hands, with entire confidence that no effort will be wanting on your part to bring back to the army the able men, whose vacant places in the ranks call them to share its duties and dangers.

General Order No. 65, current series, contains full instructions as to the method of providing for the care and transportation of the men.

By order of the Secretary of War,
(Signed,) C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brig.-Gen. and A. A. G.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 31.

THE GUNBOAT CANARD.

Washington was quite shaken from its propriety to-day by that stupidest of *canards* in regard to the appearance of a fleet of ten iron-clad English built gunboats off Mobile. To suppose that such a fleet of ships, large enough to cross the Atlantic, iron-clad, and armed as only Governments of first-rate Power can afford, could be built in England, France or elsewhere outside of Government ship-yards, and never attract attention or receive notice till they ar-

peer in full panoply in American waters, is a delusion the most gigantic of the war. The *Confederate* Commissioners in Europe were lately exposed, in disgraceful want of money to pay board bills. Whence the sudden wealth to buy iron-plated navies? May it not turn out that Mobile has had a vision of our own gunboats steaming into her harbor by a cunning Yankee trick?

The Navy Department has no intelligence to support the Mobile story. It is wholly discredited, and believed to be a conspiracy to "bear" the Stock Board.

THE REBELS AT GORDONSVILLE.

Intelligence from Warrenton, received to-night, indicate that the rebels are concentrating and fortifying at Gordonsville. Gen. POPE is on the march, realizing the remark, freely attributed to him, that his headquarters would be on horseback.

THE ORDER REGARDING ABSENTEES.

The order of Secretary STANTON issued to-day, ordering all absent officers and soldiers to return instantly to duty, is timely and inspiring evidence of renewed vigor in the Government. It will restore ten thousand sound men to arms or drive ten thousand cowardly leeches in disgrace from the Treasury. Mr. STANTON's order admits of no mistake. Any officer or private well enough to "visit watering places," places of amusement, to pay social visits or walk about cities or neighborhoods, is sufficiently restored from disability by disease to be fit for military duty. The penalty for not obeying this order is to lose rank' pay, bounty, hope of pension, and to be treated as a deserter. Eleven days are only allowed absentees to reach camp.

A DRAFT IN OHIO.

Gov. TOD, of Ohio, has decided that, after the 15th of August, he will pay no more bounties. If there shall be a deficiency of volunteers then, it will be made up by draft, without bounty. Other Governors propose the same thing, and the Secretary of War will probably adopt it. On Saturday, at the urgent request of the Governor of Iowa, in order to reach evil disposed traitors, who are discouraging enlistments, he was authorized by the Secretary of War to make a draft whenever and wherever he should think proper. Similar applications have been made by other Governors, and will probably be granted.

APPOINTMENT OF COLLECTORS AND ASSESSORS UNDER THE TAX LAW.

The President has appointed the following named persons as Collectors and Assessors of Taxes under the Internal Revenue law:

FOR OREGON.

Collector—LAWRENCE W. COE.
Assessor—THOMAS FRAZAR.

FOR WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Collector—H. A. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Assessor—E. G. STARR.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

First District, consisting of San Francisco and San Mateo counties: Collector—W. Y. PATCH; Assessor—CALEB T. FAY.

Second District, consisting of Alameda, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, San Diego and San Bernardino counties: Collector—FRANCIS B. MURDOCK, of San Jose; Assessor—RICHARD SAVAGE, of Santa Cruz.

Third District, consisting of Contra Costa, San Joaquin, Calaveras, Stanislaus, Tuolumne, Mariposa, Fresno, Buena Vista, Tulare and Mono counties: Collector—JNO. SEDGWICK, of Tuolumne; Assessor—THOS. CAMPBELL, of Calaveras.

Fourth District, consisting of Sacramento, Amador, El Dorado, Placer, Nevada, Sierra, Butte, Plumas, Sutter, Yuba, Colusa, Tehama, Shasta and Siskiyou counties: Collector—A. A. DELONG, of Sacramento; Assessor—J. M. AVERY, of Nevada.

Fifth District, consisting of Solo, Solano, Napa, Marin, Sonoma, Mendocino, Humboldt, Klamath, Del Norte and Lake counties: Collector—CHAS. MALERY, of Solo; Assessor—W. A. ELLISON, of Sonoma.

Collectors and Assessors under the tax law had also been appointed for the territories of Nevada and Colorado. Major H. A. GOLDSBOROUGH, appointed Collector for Washington Territory, will sail from New-York to-morrow with commissions for the Collectors and Assessors on the Pacific coast.

The above are the first appointments of Collectors and Assessors under the law.

PROBABILITY OF A DRAFT.

It is supposed that the War Department will adopt the suggestion of the Governors of Ohio and Iowa, withdraw the offers of bounty to volunteers after Aug. 15, and draft for the complement of soldiers not then enlisted.

A PUBLIC MEETING TO FACILITATE RECRUITING.

Preliminary arrangements were made to-night by a number of gentlemen, with Senator POMEROY, as Chairman, for a public meeting to encourage recruiting for the army, &c. President LINCOLN will be invited to preside. The prospect is a large aum will be subscribed to facilitate this patriotic movement.

RAISING NEW REGIMENTS.

A great many applications are made at the War Department by individuals for authority to raise regiments in the loyal States. None of these applications are granted, because the entire control of the new regiments has been given to the Governors of the respective States until they are ready for service.

AFFAIRS OF THE SUTLERS.

A Board, consisting of Cols. MARCY, SACKETT and VAN RENSSELAER, Inspectors-General of the United States Army, will assemble to perform the duties indicated in the first section of the act of March last, in relation to Sutlers' goods. Major-Gen. MCCLELLAN will indicate the time and place for the Board to assemble. Col. VAN RENSSELAER will report to him in person for this purpose, the other officers of the Board being already on duty in the army of the Potomac.

DISAPPEARANCE OF ARMY OFFICERS.

It is a subject of general remark that but few army officers are now seen in the streets and at hotels.

MINISTER FAY.

THEODORE S. FAY, our Minister to Switzerland, is in Washington.

THE HOSPITALS OF WASHINGTON AND VICINITY.—The total number of sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals of Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria amount to 8,604, as per report of to-day.

SURGEONS.

There are now forty vacancies in the grade of Surgeon, and one hundred and twenty in that of Assistant Surgeon. Medical Boards for the examination of candidates are in session here and at St. Louis. Applications must be made to the Adjutant-General of the army, accompanied by one or more testimonials from respectable persons in regard to moral character.

THE INDIANS.

The treaty with the Ottawas, of Kansas, is officially proclaimed. Their relations with the United States as an Indian tribe are to terminate at the expiration of five years, and all of them are to be deemed and declared full citizens of the United States. Ample provision is made for their improvement in all that pertains to civilized life, and, as far as possible, for the settlement of their reservation by industrious whites. The lands are to be sold at less than $1 25 per acre.

CHAPLAINS.

The principle being recognized that Chaplains shall not be held as prisoners of war, it is hereby ordered by the War Department that all Chaplains so held by the United States shall be immediately and unconditionally released.

ARMY MATTERS.

First Lieut. LEWIS T. MORRIS, of the Nineteenth Infantry, has been ordered to report to Col. SIMONSON, at Indianapolis, for duty as mustering and disbursing officer.

Brig.-Gen. HAVEN is relieved from his present command in the army, and will await orders from Maj.-Gen. POPE.

AN ARRIVAL.

D. C. STOVAL, late of Indiana and Wall-street, is among the arrivals in Washington.

OUR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

Notes of the Trip of the Daniel Webster from New-York, July 21, 1862, to City Point.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 30, 1862.

We arrived at Fortress Monroe, from New-York, at 2½ P. M. on Wednesday, July 23, and lay at anchor till next morning at 8 o'clock, when we were ordered up the James River. It was not thought necessary to give us a convoy, as there had been no firing on our boats for the last ten days. Arriving at the lower dock at Harrison's Landing at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, we discharged our cargo of potatoes, onions, lemons and oranges, for the army, and proceeded to the upper landing, where we remained awaiting further orders. There were rumors of our being sent up with a flag of truce to City Point for a load of our soldiers to be released on parole, and who had been taken prisoners in the late battles, but nothing definite was known till Sunday morning, when our Medical Director, Dr. N. S. DRAKE, and several physicians and others from the *Webster*, went to McCLELLAN's headquarters to attend service, which was to take place at 11 o'clock. The Chaplain did not make his appearance till near 12 o'clock, when the bugle was immediately sounded, and Gen. McCLELLAN, who had been in his tent writing for some time previous, came out, and taking a seat beside the Chaplain, the latter commenced by reading a hymn, then a chapter, after which followed a prayer, then the sermon, another hymn and finally the benediction.

Shortly after the service commenced Commodore WILKES was seen to land at the foot of the hill below Gen. McCLELLAN's tent, and coming up toward us, took a seat next the General, where he remained till the end of the service. After the service, Col. SWEITZER informed Dr. DRAKE that the *Webster* would leave in an hour, (2 P. M.,) and go up the river with a flag of truce to City Point, in company with the *Elm City* and the *Louisiana*, and that he and Dr. McCLELLAN would accompany us and make the necessary arrangements with the Confederate officers for the release of our soldiers. At 2 o'clock we left Harrison's Bar, and got to City Point at 2¾ P. M. On the dock was a white flag and a crowd of some 30 or 40 Confederates, civil and military, looking as curiously at us as we at them. The *Webster* was soon alongside, and Col. SWEITZER and Drs. McCLELLAN and DRAKE went on the dock to confer with Drs. CULLEN and MAURY, of the C. S. A., who were there to receive them. By this time the *Elm City* was also alongside the dock, and the *Louisiana* next to it, and we commenced at once to receive on board our sick and wounded. They had been brought from Savage's Station to Richmond, through Richmond to Petersburgh, and thence to City Point. A few who could walk had got out of the cars and were looking with evident delight on the Stars and Stripes which were flying from our vessel. The others, who were very badly wounded, a large number suffering, also, from fever, remained in the cars until they could be brought on board on stretchers.

We were politely received by the Confederates, and exchanged New-York papers for Richmond papers up to Saturday, 26th inst. One of their officers was detailed to take the names of the soldiers as they came on board for the C. S. authorities, while I registered them at the same time in our books. He was a very pleasant, gentlemanly fellow; and while he did not enter into the question of the right of the war, made some remarks which showed how much he was opposed to it. He said he had seen a few days previously, on the *Vanderbilt*, which had been at City Point, one of his dearest friends, and that while he considered he was right in following his party, he deprecated as much as anyone the necessity, and was far from entertaining any feelings of hatred toward the North. I asked several of our soldiers what appeared to be the general idea of the Southerners in regard to the results of the war. They very generally agreed that those who had seen no fighting were quite sure of success, while such as had been in action were despondent and very doubtful as to the result. By 10½ P. M., all our sick and wounded at City Point had been distributed among the three vessels. The *Webster* received on board 139 of the worst cases. Our list was signed by Dr. CULLEN, of the C. S. A., and the one made by the C. S. officers was signed by Dr. McCLELLAN.

We remained all night at City Point, and returned next morning to Harrison's Landing at 5 o'clock. There the *Louisiana* came alongside, and transferred to us thirty-eight of the sick she had brought from City Point. At 10 o'clock Gen. McCLELLAN and Dr. LETTERMAN paid us a visit, and spent three hours on board. The General went through all the wards, shaking hands with and speaking kindly to all the men; asking particulars as to their regiment and company, where they were wounded, how they were, and various other inquiries as to their condition. No wonder the men are all so devoted to their General, when he takes so great an interest in their welfare; the whole army would be demoralized, and the men refuse to fight, were McCLELLAN to be superseded. One poor fellow, who was very sick, and had been severely wounded in the thigh, spoke in a very despondent way in answer to McCLELLAN's inquiries. He said that he feared there was no hope for him, and that he was going home to die. The General spoke encouragingly, and told him he must cheer up, and hoped he would soon get well. Some one asked if he (the soldier) knew who it was that was speaking to him. He said, "No," and when he was told it was his General he burst into tears. McCLELLAN was much affected by the scene, as indeed were all who were present. At 1 o'clock the General left us and went to visit the *Elm City*, which had also a large number of sick from City Point. At 3 P. M. we left Harrison's Landing and anchored off Newport's News late in the evening. Early next morning, Tuesday, 29th inst., we left Newport's News and arrived at Fortress Monroe at 5½ A. M. We had hoped that our course from there should have been to New-York, but on reporting our arrival to Dr. GILBERT, who has succeeded Dr. COTLER, we were ordered to Philadelphia. We did not leave Fortress Monroe till 3 P. M., being delayed considerably in getting supplies, and having to wait some time for the official order for our departure.

We arrived at Philadelphia next day (Wednesday) at 5 P. M., and reported immediately to Dr. KING, the Medical Director. The Doctor ordered us to the dock at the foot of Vine-street, where the *Commodore* had been discharging. We had telegraphed from Fortress Monroe as to our coming; the Philadelphians were ready to receive us, and had ambulances, stretchers and a large audience on the dock who were all eager to see and show every attention to the soldiers. In our load from City Point, 60 were from New-York; 48 from Philadelphia; 16 from New-Jersey; 13 from Massachusetts; 7 from Vermont; 8 from Michigan; 4 from Connecticut; 1 from Minnesota, Maine and Wisconsin; and 18 Regulars.

The men had terrible rough times during their sojourn in Rebeldom, being furnished with nothing but flour and bacon, and with no means of cooking. And of this meagre fare they had but little, six days' rations being served to them to last eighteen days. In conversation with them as to this treatment, they appeared to consider it owing not to any intended slight on the part of the Confederate States authorities, but to the hard necessities of their position.

The *Webster* has made nine trips, but never before have we had so many deaths on the voyage. Wm. H. RADLEY, Co. B, First Michigan, died before we left Harrison's Landing, and was buried there.

Between Harrison's Landing and Fortress Monroe there were six deaths, viz.: MICHAEL FAITH, Co. H, Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania; RICHARD FRANK, Co. H, Thirty-seventh New-York; DAVID HARP, Co. F, One hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania; CHAS. H. BARTLET, Co. K, Fifth New-Hampshire; and two others, names unknown, (came on board insensible.) These were all buried at Fortress Monroe.

On the voyage from Fortress Monroe to Philadelphia two more died, whose names are unknown, as they also were insensible when brought on board.

Almost all the patients are suffering from fever, and all the deaths have been from this cause. There are a large number of severely wounded cases, and several operations—two amputations of the foot, and extraction of bullets—were performed on the voyage. As soon as we get through discharging, the *Webster* will probably go to New-York, and from thence return to Harrison's Landing, and Fortress Monroe, where our Medical Director is directed to report to Dr. LETTERMAN.

Steel for Cannon and Shot—The Bessemer Process.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read in your valuable paper, the TIMES, an interesting article on the so-called "Bessemer Process" of manufacturing steel in England. The undersigned is the first inventor of that process in the United States or England, and for which I hold letters patent from the United States, but have not as yet brought it into general use in this country. I am aware of Mr. BESSEMER's perfect success in England and also in other parts of Europe. My first experiment of that process for treating molten iron by a strong current of atmospheric air, commenced so far back as twenty years ago. My letters patent I obtained a few years since, and expect soon to bring the matter into general use.

Mr. BESSEMER has been very successful for the past few years in manufacturing steel cannon as well as the finer quality of steel. That process is the only and proper mode of manufacturing steel shot and projectiles to contend against iron-clad war vessels. The molten steel can be run or moulded into any size and shape desired. The soft or semi-steel quality is preferable for gun purposes. The whole time of the process for manufacturing a mass of two or more tons don't exceed thirty minutes, and runs remarkably fluid. The cast is less than the common bar iron. With heavy machinery a mass of molten iron to the amount of five to ten tons can be converted into steel as readily as a smaller quantity for gun purposes. Yours, CHRISTIAN SHUNK.

CANTON, Ohio.

COMMENCEMENT AT YALE.

Alumni Meeting—Speeches by Rear-Admiral Foote and Profs. Thacher, Porter—and President Roberts, of Liberia.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, July 30, 1862.

The Alumni meeting was called to order at half-past nine o'clock, this A. M., by Prof. THACHER, who nominated on behalf of the Alumni Committee, the following officers of the meeting: President, Hon. WM. W. HOPPIN, of the class of 1828, lately Governor of Rhode Island; Secretary for the year, FREDERICK G. COE, Esq., of New-York, of the class of 1837. These gentlemen were chosen, and took their places on the platform. Rev. Dr. DUTTON, permanent Secretary of the Alumni, also took his post, and the graduates of fifty years standing or more were also invited to be seated on the platform.

Prayer was offered by Rev. EDWARD BEECHER D. D., of the class of 1822. When he had concluded, Rear-Admiral FOOTE, U. S. N., of the Mississippi Flotilla, was escorted to the stage amidst the enthusiastic cheers of the assembly.

Rev. Dr. DUTTON then read the summary of deaths among the graduates of the College during the year just closed:

When the obituary was concluded, Prof. THACHER, in terms of the warmest friendship, referred to the life and character of Mr. EDWARD C. HERRICK, formerly Librarian and lately Treasurer of Yale College. Nothing but a verbatim report can give an idea of the fitness of this tribute to the fidelity, the ability and the industry of the noble man whom all the college mourns. Not a word should be taken from it. There were many moistened eyes, as, with mingled admiration and love, the speaker recounted those traits of character which are so familiar to all the later graduates of the college, illustrating by pleasing and touching anecdotes the rare virtues of this rare man. He not only dwelt upon his character, but he enumerated his services to the college, and rehearsed his distinguished attainments in various departments of science.

After Mr. THACHER had taken his seat, Professor N. PORTER was called upon to speak respecting the life of Professor W. A. LARNED, who also died during the year. As a discourse commemorative of Professor LARNED had been already published, Mr. PORTER confined himself to a brief review of the career of his beloved and honored associate.

Dr. KNIGHT was called upon to render a similar tribute to Dr. ETT IVES, one of the founders of the Medical Institution, and for many years one of the Professors in it. As Dr. KNIGHT was absent at the moment, the meeting proceeded to other topics.

Hon. W. W. ELLSWORTH, of Hartford, late Judge of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, then introduced, with a speech of the deepest feeling and most hearty patriotism, the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the profound conviction of this meeting that the present is a most critical period for Republican Governments. If the experiment fails in the United States, it fails forever. There is no other area left on the Globe for further trial. That while we have the fullest confidence in the patriotism and wisdom of President LINCOLN and his Cabinet, we conjure them to spare no effort consistent with civilized warfare, to put an end to the present most stupendous, wicked, and ruinous rebellion known in the history of the world.

In proposing its adoption GOV. ELLSWORTH referred to the "diabolical" system of Slavery, and expressed his strong convictions of the necessity of its overthrow. The pointed emphasis with which he repeated the words "we conjure the President to spare no effort consistent with civilized warfare" to end the rebellion, clearly indicated his view of the necessity of calling in the blacks to aid in the advancement of the National cause and the preservation of the National Union. This sentiment was heartily responded to by the assembly.

Prof. THACHER then rose and quoted the old Latin phrase: "*Ex pede Herculem*," which the audience translated by enthusiastic cries of "FOOTE!"

Rear-Admiral FOOTE, U. S. N., then rose and made a stirring speech. He referred to the advantages of a college education in practical life, and paid high tributes to the claims of Yale. He also spoke briefly of the Western campaign, rendered high praise to Gen. HALLECK, and urged on educated young men the necessity of engaging at this critical hour in the service of the country. He concluded by an allusion to President ROBERTS, of Liberia, who was seated before him.

The Chairman, in terms of high compliment, then invited this distinguished representative of the African Republic to address the audience.

President ROBERTS then took the floor, and made a brief, telling speech in respect to the progress of events in Liberia, and especially in respect to his desires for the establishment of a good system of education in that rising State. His speech was received with great attention.

Rev. Dr. BACON was then called out, and with characteristic humor, force and feeling, he discussed the state of the country, the war policy of the Government, and the duties of freemen in the present crisis.

Everyone by this time had become so deeply interested in patriotic sentiments, that the programme of the meeting could not be carried out. Instead of calling out the graduates by classes, or of inviting remarks from scores of eminent men who were present, a general discussion on the state of the country came up. Rev. Mr. GULLIVER, of Norwich; Dr. Peter Parker, of China; Rev. Dr. E. Beecher, Ex-Gov. Dutton, of New Haven; Rev. Dr. Dutton, Ex-Gov. Hoppin, and others, took part in it. Gov. ELLSWORTH's resolutions were heartily and unanimously accepted; and after singing, to the tune "Lenox," the graduates' hymn,

"Within these sacred shades,"

the assembly adjourned.

The meeting was exceedingly interesting, but there were many other speakers and themes which might have come, had not the one great subject of the war overruled all others.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, July 31.

Yale College conferred, to-day, the degree of L. L. D., on Count AGENOR DE GASPARIN, President DANIEL SEARS and HANLEY OLMSTEAD.

YALE! YALE! ATTENTION!

The Class of '48 are hereby notified to meet next year, 1863.

H. M. COTTON,
H. T. BLAKE,
A. D. OSBORNE,
N. SHIPMAN,
Local Committee.

IMPORTANT NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Yesterday orders were somewhat unexpectedly received at the Brooklyn Navy-yard to put two United States vessels in commission at once. Accordingly the brig-of-war *Bainbridge* and the steamer *Vixen* were turned over by the Commandant of the Station, and duly declared commissioned as men-of-war in the service of the United States.

It is said that the *New-Ironsides*, iron-clad frigate, now almost finished at Philadelphia, is to be commissioned and dispatched to sea with sealed orders on Saturday (to-morrow.) All her officers have been ordered to report at once.

Henceforth no unnaturalized aliens to be employed in any Navy-yard of the Union. All persons seeking employment must, before they are accepted, produce certificates of naturalization, properly authenticated. This order is aimed at that large class of foreigners who like to get Government money but threaten to demand British or other protection if compulsory military service is demanded of them. If carried out, it will result in the discharge of some 6,000 men at the different stations.

Commodore HIRAM PAULDING was yesterday proclaimed an Admiral of the United States Navy, at the Brooklyn Station, and is to be honored and obeyed as such. The wide flag, which, when flying from the foremast of a man-of-war, denotes the rank of Admiral, will now be an appendage of American, as of French and English naval vessels. Commodore SWEARER, if called into active service again, may now do legally what he did on his own account when commanding the Paraguay Expedition, as he is a "Rear-Admiral."

The following vessels have been chartered by the Government, to convey troops, provisions and ordnance stores to James River: steamers *Catawba*, *Baltic*, *Illinois*, *Daviders*,

The Indiana Democratic State Convention.

A LARGE ATTENDANCE—QUESTIONABLE SPEECH OF EX-GOV. WICKLIFFE, OF KENTUCKY, ETC.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Wednesday, July 30,

The Indiana Democratic State Convention assembled in Capitol-square at 10 o'clock this morning. The attendance was very large, there being from three thousand to five thousand persons present.

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, of Indianapolis, was chosen President; ROBERT LUCAS, Vice-President, and J. J. BINGHAM, editor of the *Sentinel*, Secretary.

A Committee of one from each Congressional District was appointed to prepare a series of resolutions.

The President, on taking the chair, after thanking the Convention for the honor conferred upon him, remarked that no Democrat would disturb the peace, but probably some of the outsiders would. He recommended the members of the Convention to pass such persons by as unworthy of notice.

No attempt had been made at disturbance, and probably none was thought of.

Gov. WICKLIFFE then addressed the Convention. He was for the Union, provided the rights of the South and Slavery were not interfered with. Before doing anything more he would pause to see what we are fighting for. If it is to free the negroes, let not another drop of blood be shed. He would hang the leading rebels and balance the rope with the Abolitionists. The Abolitionists control every department of the Government, and were worse than the rebels.

Representative RICHARDSON, of Illinois; Senator CARLILE, of Virginia; Representative VOORHEES, of Indiana, and other distinguished gentlemen were present.

From Nassau, N. P.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH—MORE CARGOES EN ROUTE FOR THE REBELS.

By the arrival of the British schooner *Mary Harris*, we have Nassau papers to the 19th:

The Bahama *Herald*, of that date, has the following:

"The schooner *Argyle* arrived Thursday morning from Port Royal. We have understood she has brought Southern papers to the 6th inst., and that they contain intelligence to the effect that a most signal defeat of the Federal army had taken place before Richmond; that the Southerners had succeeded in completely routing them, and that, had they not been protected by their gunboats, a complete victory would have been obtained; as it was, a very large number of prisoners were taken, (report says ten thousand,) and a great number killed. We also hear Gen. McCLELLAN is mortally wounded."

ENGLISH CARGOES EN ROUTE SOUTH.

The steamer *Columbia* (LEGERS, master) arrived on Wednesday from Plymouth, England, with a cargo to H. ADDERLY & Co. On the following day the steamer *Dispatch*, from Liverpool, with a cargo to the same firm. On the same day the ship *Roscoe* also arrived from Liverpool, with coal and salt to SAUNDERS & SON, and yesterday the brigantine *Wild Pigeon*, JOHNSON, master, arrived from New-York, with a cargo to MESSRS. SAWERS & MARENDES.

CAPTURING BRITISH VESSELS.

In relation to the capture of the schooner *Agnes* the *Herald* says:

"The capture of vessels in our waters has been of late of such frequent occurrence that it is useless for us to comment further on the subject, sufficient having been already said. We suppose it will some time be put a stop to, most likely to the cost of the capturers."

The Great Eastern Outward Bound.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, July 30.

The steamship *Great Eastern*, from New-York for Liverpool, was boarded by the Press yacht off Cape Race, at 4:30 A. M. to-day, (Wednesday,) and the latest news from New-York placed on board.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 822, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON—The Position of Mr. Seward—Vigorous War Measures.

FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA—Gen. POPE's New Orders—Present Position and Prospects of the Union Forces—News from Richmond—Rebel Enterprises—Tremendous Confederate Concentration.

NEWS FROM THE WEST—Rebel Guerrillas in Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee—Movements Near Corinth and Memphis—Attempt to Capture the Rebel Ram *Arkansas*.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH—With Copious Extracts from the Southern Press—The Pending Election in North Carolina.

NEWS FROM EUROPE—Full Correspondence—France and Mexico—The Intervention Question—Affairs in England—Award of Premiums at the Great Exhibition—Extracts from the English papers.

COUNTERFEITING—With the Complete Statistics of Frauds upon our Paper Currency.

A PAGE OF EDITORIAL ON THE TOPICS OF THE DAY.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

For the variety and interest of its contents, this number is unsurpassed.

OFFICE OF THE METCAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 94 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1862.

All policy holders in the above Company who may volunteer in response to the call of the President of the United States for 300,000 men, or who may be drafted into the service, (should that mode of obtaining recruits be resorted to,) are hereby informed that WAR PERMITS will be issued to them on the same terms as to those who entered the service in 1861.

Full particulars and explanations can be obtained on application at the principal office, as above, or from any of the Company's recognized Agents.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.
Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Ladies for Long Branch and other Watering places, wishing gaiter boots and shoes for themselves and families, good articles, moderate prices, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 337 Canal-st.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured.—Sent free to any one afflicted with RUPTURE OR HERNIA, Address Box No. 788 New-York Post-office.

TRUSSES.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Wheeler & Wilson's Manufacturing Company.—Sewing Machines with important improvements. Office No. 505 Broadway.

MARRIED.

JENKINS—HARROW.—In Sacramento City, Cal., on Tuesday, May 27, by Rev. T. Starr King, CHARLES T. JENKINS, of Grass Valley, to LUCY HARROW, of the former place.

KING—GUTHRIE.—At Putnam, Ohio, on Thursday, July 24, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. A. Kingsbury, D. D., JOHN S. KING, Esq., of Orange, N. J., to Miss ADELIA GUTHRIE, youngest daughter of A. A. Guthrie, Esq., of the former place.

KNAPP—WATERS.—In this City, on Thursday, July 31, 1862, at St. Mark's Church, by Rev. H. L. Jones, FRANK H. KNAPP, of Brooklyn, to LINNIE WATERS, of this City.

DIED.

ALEXANDER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 30, CHARLES EBRAY, only son of William S. and Jane H. Alexander, aged 3 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 363 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn.

FANCHER.—On Thursday, July 31, MARY LOUISA FANCHER, youngest daughter of John L. and Matilda M. Bancker, in the 3d year of her age.

Funeral notice will be given to-morrow.

DEMING.—In Richmond, on Saturday, July 19, from wounds received in the battle of Charles City Roads, June 30, EUGENE MACY DEMING, Captain of Company I, Sixty-First Regiment New-York State Volunteers, son of Gen. M. R. Deming, of Hancock County, Ill.

FAIRMAN.—At the Wall House Hospital, on the east bank of the Chickahominy, on Monday, July 14, while a prisoner of war, WARREN OTIS B. FAIRMAN, of Cooperstown, N. Y., Lieutenant in Company H, Twenty-fifth Regiment New-York State Volunteers, from wounds received in the battle of Gaines' Mills.

HATFIELD.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday, the 30th inst., in the 32d year of his age, DAVID HATFIELD, Major of the First Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers. (Major HATFIELD was wounded in one of the late battles before Richmond, but was able to reach home, and died in the bosom of his family.)

The funeral services will be held in the Third Presbyterian Church, of Elizabeth, (of which he was a member,) on Saturday, Aug. 2, at 3 P. M.

JENNINGS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 31, EMILY-ETTE, wife of William T. Jennings, aged 43 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 368 Adelphi-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 4½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Southold for interment.

MURPHY.—On Wednesday morning, the 30th inst., EMILY, wife of Myles Murphy, Esq., and eldest daughter of the late John Augustus Shea, in the 37th year of her age.

POWELL.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, July 30, ARTHUR G. POWELL, in the 50th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his late father, Rev. Wm. Powell, are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother-in-law, No. 83 West 25th-st., on Saturday, 2d inst., at 3½ P. M.

RYDER.—At Gravesend, L. I., on the 31st inst., ALEYTA STILWELL, relict of the late John Ryder, in the 97th year of her age.

STARR.—At Warren, Litchfield, Conn., July 19, GEORGE STARR, aged 74 years.

TURNURE.—On Wednesday, July 30, AMANDA M., daughter of Abraham Turnure.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Aug. 1, at 3½ o'clock, from No. 180 2d-av.

TREADWAY.—On board ship *Daring*, during her passage from Calcutta to Boston, on Tuesday, 15th April last, ROBERT F. TREADWAY, only son of Frederick and Esther J. Treadway, aged 18 years.

☞ Connecticut papers please copy.

VONDY.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, July 30, CARRIE LOUISA, daughter of Cornelia and Dr. J. H. Vondy.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 258 Grove-st., Jersey City, on Saturday, Aug. 2, at 11 o'clock A. M.

WATTS.—On Tuesday, July 1, at Hooker's Division Hospital, near Bottom's Bridge, Va., ALFRED CLARENCE WATTS, Quartermaster's Clerk of Eighth New-Jersey Volunteers, aged 17 years, 2 months and 15 days, son of George Watts, of Newark, N. J.

WARD.—In West Hoboken, N. J., on Tuesday, July 29, at 4 o'clock P. M., after a lingering illness, MARIA, wife of James Ward, in the 64th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, corner of Barclay-st. and Palisade-av., at 10 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, the 31st inst., thence to St. Mary's Church, where a solemn High Mass of Requiem will be celebrated and funeral services performed.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 359.—July 31, 1862.
32, 51, 34, 5, 26, 52, 59, 18, 13, 74, 10, 39.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 360.—July 31, 1862.
29, 72, 78, 35, 58, 36, 8, 30, 2, 60, 6, 1, 16.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO. Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 307.—July 31, 1862.
1, 30, 66, 73, 51, 32, 83, 49, 27, 3, 75, 62.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 291.—July 31, 1862.
58, 52, 30, 20, 71, 67, 55, 73, 53, 34, 69, 77, 43.
Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.

NEW-YORK, July 25, 1862.

TO GROCERS, FARMERS, GARDENERS AND MARKET MEN.—The Sanitary Commission will send a vessel in a few days to the seat of war, loaded with provisions to be distributed gratuitously to the army. They particularly request contributions of

Potatoes,	Dried and Preserved Meats
Onions,	Salted or Smoked Fish,
Canned Fruits,	Pickles,
Canned Vegetables,	Eggs,
Preserved Fruits,	Butter,
Dried Fruits,	Cheese,
Sauer Kraut,	Oatmeal,
Lemons,	Chocolate,
Oranges.	

The health of the whole army is suffering from a monotony of diet, and the men are driven from a natural craving for a healthful variety, to purchase very unwholesome food and drink at exorbitant prices.

These articles are not therefore needed as luxuries, but as essentials to health: they will be received on board the canalboat *Alice Beach*, lying at the foot of Dey-st.

HENRY W. BELLOWS, President.
WM. H. VAN BUREN, M. D.,
C. R. AGNEW, M. D.
WALCOTT GIBBS, M. D.,
FRED. LAW OLMSTED,
GEO. T. STRONG,
Executive Committee.
THOMAS H. FAILE, Jr.,
Superintendent of New-York Office.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York.
New-York *Times* building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

P. P. P. P.



PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE.

The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the

PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,

Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.

It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ANY WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS. It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.

ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.

PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.

The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.

By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.

Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.

THOM

The Excitement in St. Louis.

SUDDEN INCREASE OF BRITISH SUBJECTS.

From the St. Louis Democrat, July 25.

The disgraceful scene witnessed on Wednesday at the office of the British Consul, on Fourth-street, was repeated yesterday. One hundred and twenty-one persons of British birth—the most of whom have for years resided in St. Louis; many of whom have repeatedly voted in our Municipal, State and National elections; numbers of whom are now in the paid service of the United States as laborers, mechanics, etc., and all of whom have left British soil for superior advantages beneath the American flag—meanly sought British protection against the peril (?) of being called to aid in defending the land of their choice and the free Government to which they are indebted for every blessing they enjoy! Some of these miscreants, it is averred, had even sworn allegiance to the Government they thus pervert themselves to repudiate. Assuredly, the whole of them owe scarcely less to the American cause, than any equal number of native-born citizens. If any among them are transient residents, or sojourners among us, such are perfectly excusable, but it is safe to say that about every one of them is, *bona fide*, a permanent resident in America—has here his life, home, with all his interests and hopes, and is as deeply involved in and responsible for the present and future condition of the country as any American citizen occupying a similar position in society.

No wonder a tempest of indignation was on Wednesday aroused at the revolting spectacle of Irishmen, who had fled from British oppression to a home in free America, cravenly seeking certificates of British citizenship to enable them to hold back from the defense of their benefactor, the only popular Government on earth. This indignation yesterday restrained numbers from visiting the British Consul's office for no synonimous a purpose. The applicants were consequently less than on the day preceding, but the publicity given to the matter was greater, and an excited crowd of Gaionists, the most of them true sons of Erin, gathered near. As an inevitable consequence, patriotic passion frequently gained the better of cool judgment, and several of Her Majesty's would-be subjects were roughly handled. The fight was, however, nearly all on one side, and the victims were usually allowed to make a speedy retreat, with little injury. These proceedings were very properly terminated by the presence of some fifteen policemen, a detachment of the Provost Guard, and a few words of rational remonstrance from Major McCONNELL. The crowd retired across the street, and there remained in a comparatively quiet mood till sundown.

ORDER ISSUED BY GEN. SCOFIELD.

HEADQUARTERS MISSOURI STATE MILITIA, }
ST. LOUIS, MO., July 24, 1862. }

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 21.—1. The subjects of foreign Powers resident in the State of Missouri, lawfully pursuing their avocations, are exempt from enrollment in the militia of the State, as required by Order No 19. Upon such persons, however, enjoying the protection of life and property, and civil rights afforded by the laws, the obligation of a strict and impartial neutrality will be strongly enforced. While maintaining such neutrality, the fullest protection will be accorded, but any departure from the same, by taking up arms, by conveying information, or in any manner, by word or deed, aiding and abetting the enemies of the State or United States, or encouraging them in rebellion, will place the offender without the protection accorded to him as a subject of a foreign Power, and expose him to all the penalties visited upon the enemies of the State or United States.

2. In order that such protection may be afforded to foreigners resident in the State, as they may be entitled to by the laws of nations, and under the treaties between the United States and friendly Powers, it is ordered that at each military post an enrollment be made of all such persons as may claim to be thus exempt from duty. Such enrollment shall be preceded by an oath that the parties whose names are subscribed are subjects of a foreign Power, specifying what Power, that they have never become naturalized citizens under the laws of the United States for that purpose, that they have never at any time while resident of this State, or of the United States, exercised any of the rights, privileges and immunities accorded by law only to citizens, that they have heretofore preserved and will hereafter during the present rebellion, and while they shall continue to reside within the limits of the United States, preserve a strict and impartial neutrality, and will not give aid, information or comfort to the enemy. Such enrollment will contain the signature of the party claiming exemption, his age, period of residence in this State and in the United States.

3. Any citizen of the United States resident in this State who shall make a false and fraudulent statement, or claim to exemption under this order, will be arrested and subjected to trial and punishment by Military Commission.

4. Commandants of posts will designate some loyal militia man to take charge of the enrollment herein ordered; and such enrollment, when completed, will be forwarded to division headquarters, to be filed. All persons claiming exemption will report to such enrolling officer within six days after published notice of the time and place where such enrollment will be made.

By order of Brig.-Gen. SCHOFIELD.
C. W. MARSH, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF MISSOURI, }
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ST. LOUIS, July 25, 1862. }

GENERAL ORDERS No. 33.—The following persons will be exempt from enrollment in the active militia of the State, under Special Order No. 101, from these headquarters, dated July 22, 1862:

Judges, Justices, and Clerks of Courts of Record, Sheriffs, Coroners, and Constables, Secretary of State, Auditors, Treasurers and Register of Lands and their Clerks, Postmasters, Mail-carriers, Mail-agents, Engine-drivers, Conductors, Brakemen and Watchmen in actual service upon Railroads, Millers, Keepers of Ferries, Keepers of Jails and other Prisons, Officers of the Penitentiary, Practising Physicians, Priests and Preachers of any religious denomination when regularly ordained, Instructors and pupils in schools established by law, persons employed in the Steam Fire Department of any city or town.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
C. W. MARSH, Acting Adjutant-General.

Personal Appearance of Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief.

A Western letter-writer has given the following pen portrait of Gen. HALLECK:

"To those who have never seen Gen. HALLECK, it may be interesting to know that the steel engraving of him is a very correct likeness. I suppose there is but one, as I never have seen or heard of more. It gives, however, the idea of a large man, while he is below the medium height, straight, active, and well formed, and has a brisk, energetic gait, significant of his firm and decisive character. His nose is delicate and well-formed, his forehead ample, his mouth by no means devoid of humor, and his eye the most remarkable I ever saw in any man, except Prof. AGASSIZ. It is of a hazel color, clear as a morning star, and of a most intense brilliancy.

He has a fine physique, is stout, burly, weighs two hundred pounds avoirdupois, has a round head, is middle-aged, black hair filling fast with silver. He walks by the hour in front of his quarters, his thumbs in the armpits of his vest, looking mostly at the ground, but casting quick looks, now to the right, now to the left, evidently not for the purpose of seeing anything or anybody, but staring into vacancy the while. His eyes see only the problem before him, which, with the forces under him, he is to work out a satisfactory conclusion. He is bronzed already, and in complexion reminds one of DANIEL WEBSTER, though not so dark-hued as WEBSTER. I understand that he does business off-hand, is impatient at long stories, and cuts many an officer short in their verbal communications. He evidently has his odd ways. I am informed that he puts on a citizen's dress, and walks through the camp."

LAW REPORTS.

The Railroad Cases—Settlement of the Orders and Appeal Therein.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

The People, &c., vs. John Kerr et al., and one other case.—This was the settlement of the orders dissolving the injunctions restraining the grantees of the Ninth and Seventh-avenue Railroads from completing these roads. The order was recently made at the General Term, as will be remembered. Counsel for the plaintiffs asked the Court to postpone the matter until the September General Term, that the plaintiffs might be enabled to apply for a stay of proceedings and the continuance of the injunctions until the appeal about to be taken in the case is settled. Counsel thought, that as the interests involved were so vast and important, as well to private parties as to the public, the Court should lay the matter over until after the vacation. Besides, the Supreme Court of this District had pronounced against the validity of these grants, by a large majority; Justices STRONG, ROOSEVELT and CLERKE, had declared the original grant in the case of the Ninth-avenue void, and Justices DAVIES, HOGEBOOM and LEONARD had held like opinions. Counsel also thought, although Justice SUTHERLAND in the recent decision at the General Term had concurred with Justice WALLES, who pronounced the opinion of the Court, that his case was still rather one of conviction than of conversion. In ordinary cases where irreparable damage and mischief would result unless the hands of parties were stayed, the Court would interfere where final judgment could be obtained without delay. This was one of those cases calling for such an act of the Court. The decision was rendered in this case in the middle of vacation, more than a year after argument, at a time when counsel were absent—plaintiff's counsel having no information that the decision was to be rendered. The other parties, it seemed, were present, or at least some of them, at the rendering of the decision. Counsel made some comments on the keen olfactories of the grantees, who, it appeared, knew in advance every move to be made in respect to these roads as well as in the Courts or in the Legislature.

The postponement was opposed by the grantees, and the Court was of opinion that it had no power to grant it.

The bond in the Ninth-avenue case was fixed at $10,000, with two sureties to justify in double that amount, conditioned for the payment of all costs and any damage that might be suffered by the defendants in consequence of the delay occasioned by the appeal.

The Court ordered that the appeal be perfected in course of the afternoon, remarking that if that was done, a stay would be granted; otherwise, not.

Wm. A. Butler for plaintiffs; Messrs. Robinson, Buraham and others for grantees.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Loud vs. Dawson and others.—Motion denied without costs, excess of interest to be deducted from the judgment against the bail.

White vs. Johnson.—Motion granted without costs.

Wood vs. Murray et al.—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs of term and disbursements on entering judgment and taking inquest judgment, to stand as security.

Wall and others vs. Thorn.—Motion to set aside execution granted, without costs.

Callanan, Jr., et al. vs. Von Vleck et al.—Memoranda for Counsel.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Robertson and White.

Delafield vs. Holbrook et al., Executors, &c.—Judgment for plaintiff with costs.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 31, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 40 bbls. Ashes, 24,301 bbls. Flour, 1,091 bbls. and 48 bags Corn Meal, 127,616 bushels Wheat, 104,906 bush. Corn, 50 bushels Rye, 1,660 bushels Oats, 1,213 bushels Malt, 2,342 pkgs. Provisions, and 771 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in demand at $6 75@$6 81¼ for Pots, and $6 87½ for Pearls ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 175 bags Java, at 26c., cash; 300 bags St. Domingo, in bond, at 16½c., and 20 bags do., free, at 21c., cash, ₱ lb. Stock on hand, this evening, 158,148 bags and 10,600 mats, including 123,423 bags Rio, 19,365 bags Maracaibo, 10,600 mats, and 2,600 bags Java, 4,585 bags Ceara, 3,650 bags Laguayra, 1,903 bags St. Domingo, 1,646 bags Costa Rica, and 976 bags Savanilla.

COTTON—Has been in brisk request at much higher and rising prices. Sales 2,000 bales, including Middling within a range of from 47c.@49c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand, to-day, both for home use and for export, at drooping prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 17,300 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 85@$5 05; inferior to choice extra State at $5 20@$5 50, chiefly at $5 25@$5 30; superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 85@$5 05; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 20@$6 25; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 40@$5 55 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 85 @$5 05
Extra State	5 20 @ 5 50
Superfine Western	4 85 @ 5 05
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 20 @ 5 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 40 @ 5 55
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 60 @ 6 25
Extra Genesee	5 55 @ 6 80
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 60 @ 6 80

Southern Flour is heavy and prices are tending downward. Sales 1,200 bbls., at $5 25@$5 85 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $5 90@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, and $7 50@$8 50 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is depressed and declining. Sales 1,000 bbls. extra, at $5 20@$6 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in demand, at $3 @$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is less active, at $3 35 for Jersey, and $3 40@$3 50 for Brandywine, Marsh's Caloric, and Fairfax, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less demand for export, though prices have favored buyers. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 171,000 bush., part to arrive, including White Western, at $1 38@$1 45; Amber Western at $1 33@$1 35; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 27@$1 32; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 21@$1 23; Milwaukee Club, $1 15@$1 21; Chicago Spring, $1 12@$1 15, ₱ bushel. Corn is depressed and lower. Sales since our last, 97,000 bushels, at 56c. @57c., closing at 56c., for shipping Mixed Western; 52½c.@55c. for Eastern do.; 50c.@52c. for unsound do., do., ₱ bushel. Rye is in fair request at 82c.@87c. ₱ bushel; sales, 1,600 bushels. Barley is unchanged. Oats continue in fair demand, including Canada at 47c.@48½c.; Western at 46c.@48c., and State at 48c.@49c. ₱ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Milwaukee, Jan. 1 to July 27.

	1861.	1862.
Flour, bbls	248,430	296,225
Wheat, bushels	5,664,056	7,336,984
Oats, bushels	41,784	151,827
Corn, bushels	68,926	123,925
Barley, bushels	32,602	51,892
Rye, bushels	51,399	93,314

Shipments of Breadstuffs from Milwaukee, Jan. 1 to July 27.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.
1862	439,595	8,167,897
1861	366,540	5,961,188
Increase, 1862	73,055	2,206,907

Breadstuffs Trade of Chicago, week ending July 26.

	Receipts. 1862.	1861.	Shipments. 1862.	1861.
Flour, bbls	28,011	20,955	21,171	19,591
Wheat, bush	263,151	331,694	548,375	297,761
Corn, bushels	830,638	1,030,987	1,115,750	1,018,686
Oats, bushels	126,188	66,134	143,025	32,000
Rye, bushels	22,119	4,177	33,600	32
Barley, bush	5,675	2,325	....	....

Stock of Breadstuffs in store at Chicago, July 26:

	1862.	1861.	1860.
Flour, bbls	20,000	9,055	4,185
Wheat, bush	467,665	274,462	124,412
Corn, bush	2,628,552	1,345,217	1,070,164

Receipts of Breadstuffs at the principal ports west of Buffalo, week ending July 26, 1862.

Ports.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Chicago	28,011	263,151	830,638	126,188	5,676	22,119
Milwaukee	9,575	304,880	3,446	2,718	250	1,702
Toledo	35,542	65,832	133,876	4,644	340	935
Detroit	12,875	21,850	28,374	1,324	....	....
Total	86,003	660,113	996,134	134,924	6,265	24,756
Prev's wk.	102,577	897,720	1,280,902	143,167	6,112	37,512

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Ogdensburgh for the week ending July 26, with the total since the opening of navigation.

	Past week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	9,631	255,586
Wheat, bush	26 600	112,782
Corn, bush	49,780	358,732

LUMBER—The transactions in Eastern Spruce and Pine, in the New-York Market, during the past week, have been restricted, as the demand has been quite moderate. Prices, however, have been sustained. Staves have been in good request at advancing rates. We now quote: Timber, Eastern Spruce and Pine, ₱ M. feet, $10 25@$12 50; Rosewood, Rio, Logs, ₱ lb., 4½c.@5c.; Bird's-eye Maple, Logs, ₱ sup. foot, 5c.@6c.; Black Walnut, Logs, &c., 4c.@5c.; Black Walnut, Crotches, &c., 9c.@10c.; White Oak, Logs, ₱ M. feet, $35@$40; White Oak, Plank, $35@$40; Cedar, Cuba, Logs, ₱ sup. foot, 11c.@12c.; Cedar, Florida, ₱ cubic foot, 65c.@70c.; Staves, White Oak, Pipe, Extra, ₱ M., $130; White Oak, Pipe, Light, $105; White Oak, Pipe, Heavy, $115; White Oak, Pipe, Culls, $70; White Oak, Hhd., Extra, $115; White Oak, Hhd., Heavy, $80, White Oak, Hhd., Light, $70; White Oak, Hhd., Culls, $50; White Oak, Bbl., Extra, $70; White Oak, Bbl., Heavy, $55; White Oak, Bbl., Light, $45; White Oak, Bbl., Culls, $30; Red Oak, Hhd., Heavy, $80; Red Oak, Hhd., Light, $60; Heading, White Oak, Hhd., $80. At Albany, heavy receipts have been reported, adding to the available supplies. The *Evening Journal* says:

"There is a good assortment in market, and probably as large a quantity as there will be this season. The sales for the week have been moderate at former quotations. The commencement of the Fall trade, it is expected, will materially advance prices, as at present freights and exchanges many kinds do not pay cost. Vessels are scarce for Eastern ports, and full freights for coasters will probably rule high."

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to July 31, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, ₱ M.
1860	146,286,600	23,783	30,468	53,662,479
1861	77,376,878	18,095	252	49,655,860
1862	112,567,799	19,888	55,876	75,039,418

At Chicago, during the past week, receipts of Lumber were large, 10,300,000 feet, against 6,383,000 feet received during the corresponding period of last year, and are 693,000 feet in advance of the receipts of the previous week. The increased receipts, however, have in no way diminished the firmness of the market. During the week whole cargoes have found ready sale at prices fully up to quotations. An early decline is not anticipated while the rates of grain freight continue at even the present high figures; for, although the country trade is hardly so brisk as it was, and will probably fall off materially in the next few weeks, there has as yet been but little Lumber piled in this city. It will require heavy receipts for some time to come to fill up the hundreds of almost empty yards that abound all over the city, and the market is likely to continue firm, unless, indeed, the new Saginaw rafting enterprise should prove such a brilliant success as to bring in an uncommonly large supply of Lumber from that quarter. It is proposed to construct huge rafts containing about a million feet of lumber each, and tow them into this market. One such raft is probably already on its way here from Thunder Bay in tow of the tugs *Prindiville* and *McQueen*, but the enterprise is considered a very doubtful one, and excites considerable interest among lumber men. Should it prove a success, however, it would not require many such arrivals to bring down the market. At present Saginaw lumber is almost ruled out by the high rates of grain freights. During the past week cargoes have sold freely at prices generally ranging from $8 37½@9 37½ ₱ 1,000 feet. At this time last year cargoes were a drug in the market at $5@$6 50 ₱ 1,000 feet. At Milwaukee, the week's receipts have been 1,754,000 feet lumber, 1,090,000 shingles, 90,000 feet lath. No cargoes have been on the market, the arrivals all having been on previous contracts or landed on account of owners. Trade has been brisk and prices have been firm.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in moderate demand and is doing better. Sales to-day 3,400 bbls., in lots, at $11@$11 12½ for Mess, and $9 25@$9 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in request at 5¼c.@5¾c. for Hams, and 3¾c.@4½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is unaltered. Lard is less active, but is firm. Sales 1,300 lcs. and bbls., in lots, at 8¼c.@9½c. ₱ lb. Beef continues in request at full rates. Sales 280 bbls., at $14 25@$15 for Extra Mess, and $12 75@$13 75 for plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19@$20 ₱ tce. Beef Hams, $13 50@$14 75 ₱ bbl. Butter is saleable and steady at 10c.@15c. for poor to choice Western, and 11c.@18c. for poor to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is inquired for at 5¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 2,100 bags India at $6 25@$6 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Sales 1,000 bags Pepper on private terms. BUGARS—Have been rather quiet to day, sales having been confined to 610 hhds., including Cuba, at 8¾c.@9c., and New Orleans at 9½c.@9¾c.; also 10 boxes Havana at 10c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 90,000 lbs. at 10¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 700 bbls., in lots, at 30c.@30¾c., ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been less extensive, at our quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 13d.@14d.; Corn 12¾d.@13d.; Beef, 6s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Pork, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 37s. 6d.@40s.; Butter and Cheese, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Tallow, 35s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@15½d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s., Oil, 50s.; Tallow, 37s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12½d.@13½d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Tallow, 40s. ₱ ton. For Bristol—Flour, 4s.; Wheat, in ship's bags, at 13½d.@14d. ₱ bushel.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM BOSTON.

City of Manchester	Liverpool	New-York	July 23
Bohemian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 24
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	July 26
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	July 30
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	July 30
Jura	Liverpool	Quebec	July 31
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 2
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 6
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 9
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 13
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 20
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 23
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 27
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 10
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 12

FROM AMERICA.

North American	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 2
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 2
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 2
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 6
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 6
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 9
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 9
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 9
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 13
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 16
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 26
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *New-York* and *City of Washington* will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, (Saturday) at 10½ A. M.

Mails close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ..... 6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 6 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) close at 6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 6 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE LOW OR EXCHANGE—COST $12,000—An elegant three-story house, built by days' work, and finished in the very best manner, with all modern improvements, situated in Brooklyn, E. D., in the most desirable location, near Bedford-av. Mortgage about $7,500, which can remain; for the balance will take country porperty, New-York State or elsewhere, with or without buildings theron, or Stock or other available securities. An offer wanted.
E. SEYMOUR,
No. 15 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE LOW, OR PART EXCHANGE—Valuable property No. 65 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.; lot 16x25, from the avenue to a rear 10-foot alley; house large, 3-story and attic, brick, with high basement store; in alley a good 2-story brick stable. Inquire at No. 19 University-place.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A STOCK farm of 1,500 acres; from 1,000 to 1,100 acres of meadow land, balance uplands, part of which lies on Eagle Lake. This property is 12 miles from the City of Jackson, State of Michigan, and produces annually from 1,500 to 2,000 tons of excellent hay, mostly blue-joint. There is now on the place, 50 head of cattle, mostly Devons and Durhams, besides horses and all necessary farming implements. As the owner is going into business in New-York, the above property, real and personal, will be exchanged for a country seat within a reasonable distance of this City. Title perfect. Apply to BERNARD HAMBURGER, Jackson, Michigan; or to H. C. ADAMS, No. 79 Cedar-st., New-York City.

HOTELS.

COMPAGNIE MOBILIERE DE PARIS.—THE GRAND HOTEL DE LA PAIX, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris, was opened on Tuesday, the 15th July. Travelers will there find 700 rooms and 70 saloons, magnificently furnished, at prices varying from 4f. to 30f. a day. Five dining-rooms for tables d'hote, and three à la carte, public or wedding dinners, and like the Hotel de Louvre, salons for fêtes. Attendance by day and night by waiters who speak all languages, and in the interior of the establishment there is a telegraphic office open day and night for France and abroad. Bath-rooms, coffee-rooms, divans, billiard smoking-room, &c.; reading-room, where the Paris and foreign journals and choice periodical publications will be found.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find, at all times, an authorized agent at the Catskill steamboat-landings and Catskill stations of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

HALF-WAY HOUSE, KISKATOWN, SITuated half-way between Catskill and the Mountain House, is now open for the reception of guests. Board $9 per week. Reference, M. LIENAU, No. 2 Jones-lane.
DANIEL BLOOM, Proprietor.

LOST AND FOUND.

$2 REWARD.—LOST, ON WEDNESDAY AFternoon, in going from 2d-st. and Broadway, Williamsburgh, to the ferry, or from Grand-st. Ferry to Columbia-st., a ladies' CAMEO PIN. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at 50 Columbia-st.

LOST—A $1,000 CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN FIRST MORTGAGE BOND, No. 2,800. A suitable reward will be paid to the finder. To be left at C. KOWALSKI'S office, No. 22 William-st. All persons are hereby cautioned against buying or negotiating the same.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 136th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.
W. DUNNING.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE,
TWO VALUABLE FLOATING DOCKS
FOR RAISING AND REPAIRING VESSELS,

And leasehold premises, admirably situated for a ship-yard, situated between Harsimus and South 7th sts., Jersey City. The large dock is 199 feet long—65 feet wide inside. It has a capacity of 1,500 tons, and 12 feet draft of water.

The small dock is 90 feet long—46 feet wide inside—has a capacity of 300 tons, and 8 feet draft of water.

The leasehold property, suitable for a ship-yard, is 150 feet wide by 400 feet deep, with a valuable pier and water front on the Hudson River.

On this property there is a building, including loft, office and stable, a blacksmith-shop and tool-shop.

The lease runs for ten years from the 1st day of November, 1859, at an annual rent of $3,000 for the first five years, and $3,500 for the last five years.

BENJAMIN G. CLARKE, Receiver,
At Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt-st., New-York.

PERFECT SPEECH FOR ALL.—PROF. ASA JOHNSON, the discoverer of the cause and cure of Lisping, Stammering, and all other impediments of speech, will be daily at his rooms, from 9 to 4 o'clock, No. 1,234 Broadway, where he will cure any thos afflicted, on scientific principles, without medicine or surgical operation.

LOUIS BRANDT, VETERINARY SURGEON, No. 83 East 21th-st., New-York. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Consultation free.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork, washing and ironing, or would do housework in a small private family; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 123 West 30th-st., near 7th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist at washing and ironing, by a very respectable Welsh Protestant young woman; best of references given. Can be seen at No. 291 4th-av. Inquire of A. M. SEE.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—An active young woman wishes a situation as first-class waitress, or would take a chambermaid's place and assist in washing and ironing, or would do housework in a small private family; has best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has no objection to assist in care of children; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 126 West 26th-st., near 7th-av., top floor.

A COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES a situation as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good baker; would assist in the washing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best City references. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable middle-aged woman, a few days from England, and who has lived in the most respectable families in England and here, as first-class cook; a home is more of an object than wages; best of references. Can be seen at No. 627 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS GOOD cook and to assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to go into the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 14 Commerce-st., near Bleecker-st. Good City references can be given.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A smart, industrious girl, as cook or general servant; is an excellent washer and ironer, respectful, obliging, and a trusty servant; best of reference, either City or country. Apply at No. 123 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; good City references. Call for two days at No. 36 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th ava.

A COOK AND DAIRYMAID.—AN EXPErienced woman wants a situation; is a thorough cook and baker of pastries, and makes good butter; prefers the country; best of reference as to ability and trustworthiness. At ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a smart, tidy young woman; is a good plain cook, bread, cake and pie baker, and a good washer and ironer; or would do general housework. Is the best of City reference, and will be found generally useful. Apply at No. 38 15th-st., between 5th and 6th ava., first floor.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl as cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 154 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th ava. The best of City reference can be given.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation, only in the City, by a Protestant German girl; is a good plain cook, baker, first-rate washer and ironer; can make herself generally useful. Call at No. 124 Clinton-st., near Broome, for two days.

A DRESSMAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED dressmaker wishes work in a private family, by the day, week or month; cannot be excelled in cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses. Call, all the week, at No. 282 7th-av.

A HOUSEWORKER FOR COUNTRY.—A Protestant woman wants a situation; is a good cook, baker of bread, plain pastries, excellent washer and ironer; understands milk and butter; has the best of reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No 97 4th-av.

A INFANT'S NURSE.—AN ENGLISH WOman wishes a situation as infant's nurse; is competent of bringing up a child by hand; or would take care of two grown children; is a good sewer, and has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at her present employer's (for two days), No. 66 East 31st-st., between 4th and Lexington ava.

A WET NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable married woman as wet nurse; baby is only a month old; fresh breast of milk; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 79 Elizabeth-st., in the rear.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl in a small private family; has no objections to go in the country; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 68 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts., for two days.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress, who fully understands the care of a baby from its birth, or growing children; has six years of the best City references. Call at No. 101 Waverley-place, corner of Macdougal-st.

A WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a competent, tidy girl, who has excellent City reference, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or thorough servant; takes the entire charge of the silver and dining-room; wages $7 a month. Call at No. 134 East 21st-st., for two days.

MALES.

A COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman wanted by a Protestant man that perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and all that belongs to a gentleman's establishment, as will be seen by ten years' reference; no objection to City or country. Can be seen for three days by addressing J. M., Box 194 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a competent man who thoroughly understands his business the care and management of horses; is a careful driver; has lived three years and five months in his last place, and five years in his previous place. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days. Address T. H., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, of long experience in this City, as coachman; has lived in first-class families; the best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 649 Broadway, City Market, or address COACHMAN, at the above place.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman and groom by a Protestant young man that has the best of testimonials from his last place, where he lived a number of years, in this City. Call at No. 834 Broadway, or address W. H. W., Box 214 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A Situation as coachman and gardener wanted, for a first-rate, careful young man; understands gardening well; refers to his last employer; will be found trustworthy, willing and obliging; will go any distance in the country, and hire no further than wages; in every respect a first-rate,

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
SOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 23, 1862.—Interest due 1st prox. on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid by Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall st., New-York. CHAS. L. RHODES, Vice-President

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its first mortgage bonds, dated April 14, 1856, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at its office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest nineteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company first mortgage bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 18, 22, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33; being the lowest outstanding numbers. From and after the 6th day of August, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease, by the terms of said agreement.
JOHN A. STEWART, Sec'y.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1862.
INTEREST ON BONDS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY will be paid at the Company's office, in New-York, on and after Aug. 1 prox. The Bond transfer books will be closed from July 26 to Aug. 1, both inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

TO ARMY OFFICERS, PAYMASTERS AND OTHERS.—VAN VLECK & TUCKER, No. 4 Broadway, one door from Wall-st., will furnish small gold in dollar pieces, quarter eagles, and five dollar pieces, in exchange for twenty dollar gold pieces, without extra charge, in amounts to suit.

NOTICE.—AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF HOLders of farm mortgages issued in aid of Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, will be held on SATURDAY, Aug. 2, at noon, at No. 2 William-st., Room No. 9.
L. H. MEYER, Chairman Trustees
Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Credits.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. & 26TH ST.,
NEW-YORK July 29, 1862.
INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds will be paid on and after August 1, at the Treasurer's office. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

MONEY.—PERSONS REQUIRING TEMPORARY accommodation are requested to procure a prospectus of the Mutual Loan and Discount Company, No. 87 Chatham-st. Business bills promptly discounted.
URWICK & KING, Agents.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISco City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER, AND the first issue of United States Demand Notes, purchased at the highest premium, by JOSEPH A. LEVY, No. 31 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

GOLD, SILVER, AND UNITED STATES Demand Notes, bought at the highest premium, by
F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 19, 1862.
EIGHTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the Capital Stock thereof,—free of the United States Income Tax, which will also be paid by the Company—payable on the 20th day of August next, upon stock registered at New-York, Boston and Albany, and on the 25th day of September next upon stock registered at London.
Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York, will receive their Dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.
The Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business on Thursday, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston on the morning of Saturday, the 23d day of August next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 16, 1862.
EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on the 1st day of August next.
The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to day of payment inclusive. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., payable on the 31st inst. The transfer book will be closed from to-day until the 31st inst., inclusive. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.—OFfice No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.
DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of *five per cent.*, payable to the stockholders on the 31st inst.
Transfer books closed from the 24th till the 31st inst., inclusive. By order. K. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1862.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Manhattan Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. on the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, the 9th inst. J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. E. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, July 22, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after Thursday, the 31st inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INS. CO. No. 16 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, JULY 15, 1862.—THE Board of Directors of the East River Insurance Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.
THOS. PALMER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on the 29th inst. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE GERHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 1 Pine-st.—July 21, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 13d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays from 10 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

WANTED — 100 BRAIDING MACHINES FOR steel skirt springs, new or second-hand. Address Box No. 1,790 Philadelphia Post-office.

THE BEST WATER WHEEL KNOWN.—Inquire of D. TALLCOT, Agent, No. 462 Broadway.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE,
Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind.
No. 356 Broadway, New-York.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 388 BROADWAY —Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, etc., at reasonable prices. See the $1 album, 150 pictures, sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

TO INVENTORS.—PATENTS SECURED BY COLYER & HUNT, Attorneys and Counselors in cases of Patent-right litigation, No. 217 Broadway, (Room No. 20.) New-York.

SHINPLASTERS—EXCHANGE TICKETS—A large assortment of specimens at the lithographic establishment of FRED. MAYER & CO., No. 32 Fulton-st.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
NEW-YORK MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 61 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1862.

The Trustees submit the following statement of the affairs of the Company, in conformity with the requirements of the Charter:

Outstanding Premiums to July 1, 1861	$190,436 29
Premiums received since	535,891 80
Total	$726,331 09

No policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks, disconnected with Marine Risks.

Earned Premiums to July 1, 1862	$562,797 37
Losses and Expenses	$358,916 41
Return Premiums	45,527 56
Re-Insurance, &c	53,355 53
Total	$456,799 50
The Company have the following assets:	
Cash in Banks	$41,655 06
United States Stocks and Treasury Notes	309,350 00
New-York State, Bank and City Stocks	180,407 70
Loans on Stocks and Cash due the Company	36,002 57
Real Estate, Bonds and Mortgages	104,675 79
	672,091 70
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	240,325 37
Salvage, Re-Insurance and other Claims due the Company	50,167 40
Insurance Scrip and Sundry Notes at estimated value	38,065 25
Total Assets	$1,000,649 69

In view of the above results, the Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a dividend of interest of SIX PER CENT. in cash on the outstanding Certificates of Profits, to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after SATURDAY, the 30th day of August next.

Also, Resolved, That a dividend of FIFTEEN PER CENT. be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending June 30, 1862, for which certificates will be issued on and after MONDAY, the 1st day of September next.

The Trustees, after reserving over HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS PROFITS, have further resolved that FIFTY PER CENT. (50 per cent.) of the Outstanding Certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1858, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after MONDAY, the 1st day of September next, from which date all interest thereon will cease.

The Certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled to the extent of FIFTY PER CENT. (50 per cent.)

By order of the Board,
W. P. HANSFORD, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. W. SCHMIDT,	FRANCIS HATHAWAY,
STEWART BROWN,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ROBERT B. MINTURN,	LLOYD ASPINWALL,
STEPHEN JOHNSON,	E. P. FABRI,
CHAS. H. MARSHALL,	EDWARD KAUPE,
ARTHUR LEARY,	HENRY OELRICHS,
HENRY MEYER,	HENRY W. HUBBELL,
EDW. H. R. LYMAN,	JAMES R. SMITH,
GEORGE MOKE,	GEORGE MOSLE,
E. V. THEBAUD,	GUSTAVE H. KISSEL,

JOHN H. EARLE, President,
JOHN H. LYELL, Vice-President.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
12TH AND GIRARD STS., PHILADELPHIA, July 19, 1862.
PROPOSALS FOR BLANKETS AND HATS.—Separate Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned, at this Office, until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, 5th day of August next, for furnishing and delivering at the Schuylkill Arsenal,

75,000 ARMY BLANKETS,

wool, gray, (with the letters U. S. in black, four inches long, in the centre,) to be seven feet long, five feet six inches wide, and to weigh five pounds each. Also,

32,000 UNIFORM HATS, (black felt.)

All deliveries will be subject to inspection, and must conform in all respects to the sealed army patterns deposited in this Office; a just and rigid compliance will be made between the articles offered and the samples.

Proposals will be received for any part of the above articles. Bidders will state the time and amount of each delivery. The blankets are required to be delivered within ninety days, and the hats within sixty days from date of award of contract.

The right is reserved by the Deputy Quartermaster-General to accept any part or the whole of a bid offered, or to reject the bids in whole or in part, as the interest of the Government in his opinion may require. Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee that the bidder will execute a contract, with good and sufficient bonds, if his bid be accepted. Proposals unaccompanied with satisfactory guarantee will not be considered; and contracts will be awarded only to established manufacturers of, or dealers in, the articles. The failure to comply with any one order under the contract to operate to the forfeiture of the entire penalty of the bond. Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for Blankets and Hats," and addressed to M. R. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 39 Park-row, Times Building, New-York.
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until half past 12 o'clock P. M. of THURSDAY, July 31, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.:

Regulating and grading One Hundred and Tenth street, between Sixth and Ninth avenues.

For flagging sidewalks in Duane and Reade streets, between City Hall-place and Chatham-street.

For setting curb and gutter in Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Fifty-third streets, and flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of same.

For building pier foot of Fifty-ninth-street, North River.

For dredging slip between piers number Nineteen and Twenty, North River.

Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered, if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation. Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures. Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and the agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, July 19, 1862.
SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, Street Commissioner.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,
No. 7 CITY HALL, Aug. 1, 1862.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until August 12, 1862, at 12 M.:
For 250 to 300 tons of the best Anthracite Coal, for the use of the Courts and offices of the County, the ton to be calculated at 2,240 pounds.
Also, proposals for 50 cords of Kindling Wood, pine, cut and split for use.
The said coal and wood to be delivered at such times and places as the Committee may designate.
The Committee reserve the right to reject any and all proposals.
JAMES DAVIS,
WILLIAM M. TWEED,
SHERIDAN SHOOK,
SMITH ELY, Jr.,
ORISON BLUNT,
WILLIAM C. CONNER,
ELIJAH F. PURDY,
Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, July 25, 1862.
WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.—PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of August, for completing the distributing reservoir of the Washington Aqueduct. Plans and specifications may be seen after the 12th of August.
Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Reservoir, and directed to "Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."
WALTER J. SMITH, Chief Clerk.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting under the firm of LEWIS B. BROWN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by LEWIS B. BROWN, who will sign in liquidation. LEWIS B. BROWN,
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1862. J. M. COGGESHALL.

Messrs. LEWIS B. BROWN and LAURENCE MYERS, Jr., become members of our firm from this date. The Banking, Exchange and Collection business will be continued as heretofore at No. 6 Broad st.
NEW-YORK, August 1, 1862. P. M. MYERS & CO.,

J. M. COGGESHALL engages in the Floor trade, on his own account, at No. 6 South-st.
NEW-YORK, August 1, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing under the firm name of BARTLETT & LESLEY expired by limitation on the 23d day of May last, and is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign the firm name in liquidation.
ABEL H. BARTLETT,
ALEX. M. LESLEY.
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1862.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A REGULAR monthly meeting will be held at the Mercer House, on THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Aug. 1, at 7½ o'clock, to hear the report of the Committee on Excursion. Let all attend. By order,
ABM. DALLY, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PETTS, Adjutant.

TO SMOKERS—MULTUM IN PARVO. PATENT TELESCOPIC SMOKING TUBE AND COMPRESSED CHARGES.
On receipt of one dollar, we will send one of our Patent Tubes and fifty charges. These charges are made of pure Havana tobacco, and are equal to the best imported cigars. The tubes represent a cigar perfectly, and will last for years. To agents a liberal discount will be made. Call or send for a circular. (Stamp inclosed.)
W. A. HODDEN & CO., No. 12 Barclay-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FOUR OIL STILLS, about 3,000 gallons each, all complete; three large iron tanks, one large wooden tank, building, moving gloves, 100,000 old bricks. THOS. K. WILDE, No. 111 Wall-st.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LAMONTE'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (56th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or attended; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Gleet cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 8 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Office and Residence of truth in New-York weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACBRIEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 16 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Stricture of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1 mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "specifics" remedies for the cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, will do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 379 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

PROSTRATED POWERS RESTORED.—Functional derangements incidental to both sexes, restored to a healthy tone by the use of Triesman No. 1. Read the book entitled "Human Frailty"—it explains everything. Published by Dr. BARROW, No. 196 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, and sent free everywhere on receipt of 25 cents worth of postage stamps. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO YOUNG MEN.—SCORES OF GRATEFUL letters weekly are now received from people who have recovered PERFECT HEALTH by following the directions contained in Dr. HALL'S "GREAT" work, called "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, AND THE SEXUAL ORGANISM AND ITS HEALTHFUL MANAGEMENT." Price $3. For sale in New-York by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121, and H. DEXTER, No. 113 Nassau-st.; C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st., and all booksellers everywhere.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. York.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance can be provided with board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

DR. WILLIAM MILLER, ELECTRICIAN, has removed from No. 141 4th-av. to No. 474 Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts., where, after twenty-seven years' practice in this City, he will be happy to see his patrons and the public.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "NERVOUS DEBILITY," &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 27th-st., fifth house from Madison-av., from 8 to 10, 1 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE.—FRENCH INDIA rubber goods—three different articles. Price 40 cents each—$3 per dozen. For a descriptive circular call on or address MACKEY & CO., No. 81 Nassau-st., Room 12.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 16 three-cent stamps, 200 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., OPPOSITE Lord & Taylor's, New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved artificial teeth, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or plating, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets gold, per tooth, $3; silver or rubber, $1. Extracting, 25 cts.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WAGON FOR SALE CHEAP.—A GOOD strong, light second-hand top wagon for sale, in excellent order. Inquire of THOMAS F. DE VOE, butcher, stand No. 8 Jefferson Market, on and after Monday.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—RICHARD EDWARDS, Plaintiff, against THOMAS CULLEN and MARY CULLEN, his wife, defendants. In pursuance of the judgment in the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action, on the 25th day of June, 1862, I, the Referee, appointed in and by said judgment for the purpose of carrying into effect such judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of July, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, through E. R. Ludlow, real estate auctioneer: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Nineteenth (late Twelfth) Ward of the City of New-York, being formerly part of the farm of John Hopper, deceased, and known and distinguished on a map or chart made by Edward Smith, City Surveyor, on the 26th day of November, 1835, and which said map is filed in the Office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in the case No. 181, by number fifty-six, bounded southerly, in front, by Fifty-first street, northerly, in the rear, by lot number eighty-one, easterly, by lot number fifty-five, (55,) and westerly by lot number fifty-seven, (57,) as said down on said map, beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-first-street, at a point three hundred feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Eleventh-avenue and Fifty first-street, and running thence easterly along the northerly side of Fifty-first-street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly along the line of lot number fifty-five, (55,) on a line parallel with the Eleventh-avenue, to the centre of the block between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets; thence westerly on a line parallel with Fifty-first-street, twenty-five feet; thence southerly along the line of lot number fifty-seven, and parallel with the Eleventh-avenue to Fifty-first-street, the place of beginning.—Dated June 28, 1862.
JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.
The above sale is hereby adjourned to the 13th day of August, 1862, at the same hour and place.—Dated July 21, 1862.
JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.
BERRIEN & PEET, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, ALEXANDER SEWARD, of the City of Utica, has been, by an order of the Supreme Court, appointed Receiver of the estate, property and effects of the Adirondac Estate and Railroad Company, an insolvent railroad corporation, and is Trustee of said estate, property and effects; and the undersigned, as such Receiver, hereby requires:
First—That all persons, firms and corporations indebted to said Adirondac Estate and Railroad Company, render to him, as such Receiver, at his office in the City of Utica, on or before the 30th day of August, 1862, an account of all such debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to him.
Second—That all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Adirondac Estate and Railroad Company, are required to deliver the same to the undersigned, as such Receiver, by the day above named.
Third—All the creditors of the said Adirondac Estate and Railroad Company, are required to deliver their respective accounts and demands to the subscriber, as such Receiver, at his office in the City of Utica, by the 20th day of September, 1862.
Fourth—And all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Adirondac Estate or Railroad Company, are required to present the same in writing and in detail, to the subscriber, as such Receiver, on or before the time and at the place last above specified.—Dated July 30, 1862. ALEXANDER SEWARD,
Receiver of the Adirondac Estate and Railroad Co.
aul-law3wF

SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE P. ROGERS against DE LANCEY KENEDY and others.—In pursuance of the judgment in the above entitled action, I will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 8th day of August, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers, all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Fifteenth-street with the easterly side of the Seventh-avenue, running thence easterly along the southerly side of Fifteenth-street one hundred feet, thence southerly and parallel with Seventh-avenue sixty-seven feet and one and a quarter inches, thence westerly and parallel with Fifteenth-street twenty-three feet, thence northerly and parallel with Seventh-avenue forty-four feet and five and one-half inches, thence westerly and parallel with Fifteenth-street seventy-seven feet, to the easterly side of Seventh-avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly side of the Seventh-avenue twenty-two feet and seven and three-quarter inches to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, July 17, 1862.
THOS. HYSLOP, Referee, No. 37 Pine-st.
JEFFERSON CODDINGTON, Pl'ff's Att'y.
jy17-2awtaug6.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—RICHARD S. CUMMING, Receiver, &c., of Jean Duc, plaintiff, against JEAN DUC, Augustus Honaud, the St. Marks' Fire Insurance Company, Henry A. Mott, Washington Murray, Sidney S. Harris and William R. Carr, defendants.—Summons.—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer in the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 195 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 3, 1862.
BOGARDUS & BROWN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 195 Broadway.
The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, in the City Hall, New-York City, on the 30th day of July, 1862. aul-law6wF

SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE P. ROGERS against DE LANCEY KENEDY AND OTHERS.—In pursuance of the judgment in the above-entitled act on, I will sell at Public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 8th day of August, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Fifteenth-street with the easterly side of the Seventh-avenue, running thence easterly along the southerly side of Fifteenth-street forty-seven feet, thence southerly and parallel with Seventh-avenue twenty-two feet and seven and three-quarter inches, thence westerly and parallel with Fifteenth-street seventy

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN THE CITY.

The Rumors of a Draft—Progress of Enlistments—Payment of Bounties.

DRAFTING.

Considerable excitement was created in the City yesterday afternoon, by the circulation of reports that drafting would be resorted to in this State on the 18th of August, unless the State quota of the President's requisition for three hundred thousand fresh troops was filled before that time. The reports, whatever may have been their origin, took a very explicit shape, and had an unpleasant air of plausibility about them; still, they were only reports, no authoritative orders or proclamations from either Albany or Washington having been yet received upon the subject.

A great deal of anxiety is felt by officers recruiting for new regiments, with regard to the position in which drafting would place them and the men they have enlisted. They are desirous of knowing whether it is intended to throw them overboard and appropriate the material collected by their exertions, or whether they are to simply stand aside with their men until the draft has filled up the old regiments, and then go on again to complete their several organizations at their leisure. And supposing, instead of a draft, the regiments in the field are filled by volunteering, are they in that case to be permitted to proceed with their efforts when the more urgent need of the moment is satisfied.

A little straightforward explanation on these, and a few other points, would do a world of good to the cause of recruiting. As it is, both officers and men are exceedingly perplexed by the uncertainty of things about them. Both are afraid to move. The officer is disheartened by the fear that his exertions will go for nothing; the men hang back in hopes of calling forth yet further inducements in the way of bounty, or else in the idea that they will obtain a higher price as substitutes. Doubt is almost always distrous. There is nothing so enfeebling, so dampening to popular enthusiasm, as uncertainty—and there is no occasion for either; a trifle of common sense, expressed in a few lines of plain language, would soon set everything and everybody right.

BOUNTIES.

The payment of the State bounty—in full to recruits for the old, and in half to those for the new regiments—is a fixed fact. The men of several regiments have handled the cash, and no longer have the faintest suspicion of the honesty of their Captains and Colonels, nor of the good faith of the Governor and Paymaster-General Bliss. The knowledge that they will receive this sum of $52 or $75, (according to the regiment joined,) to relieve immediate wants, will reconcile the wives and families of men to part for a time with the strong hands on which they are mainly dependent for support; and the men themselves are more ready to serve their country, when they are sure there is no chance of their leaving want at home. All volunteers under the new requisition will, of course, receive the same amount of bounty. A mischievous rumor has been set afloat to the effect that the State Bounty will only be paid to those who have enlisted *under* the Governor officially announced his promise of it. Such a statement is absurd upon the face of it. Such a regulation could be thought of by none but a lunatic. It would be neither more nor less than offering a premium for hanging back. It would be virtually telling men that the longer they waited before entering the service, and the harder they made it to secure them, the more money they would get. This, though, is a matter on which there is much misrepresentation and unpleasant feeling, and it should be made clear and comprehensible by a few unmistakable words from headquarters about which there could be no cavilling.

UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE.

The large number of recruits now taken direct to the various encampments to be mustered in, causes the work at the United States Mustering Office to fall more lightly on the officers detailed to superintend it. Regimental Adjutants are fully authorized to receive and enrol volunteers for the new regiments, and some of them are kept quite busily engaged upon this duty for several hours a day. The returns from White-street, though smaller than usual, show no falling off in the total of enlistments, as it is known that the increase is large, though recorded in a different way.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.

The tremendous accumulation of business suddenly rushed upon Gen. Arnold has put that veteran Quartermaster and his aids to their trumps. Requisitions are piled up before them, around them, over them, all the while; requisitions from the City, requisitions from the country; for a regiment here, a brigade there; for a squad of returning convalescents; for a host in camp before the enemy. Gen. Arnold and the indefatigable assistants by whom he is surrounded, manage to conduct their business smoothly and quietly enough, however. There is very little fuss, very few complaints, and a vast amount of satisfaction.

RECRUITING FOR REGIMENTS IN THE FIELD.

Public opinion has been expressed so strongly in favor of filling up the old regiments, that no hesitation will be felt by the authorities in proceeding to the most extreme measures to effect that purpose. Hence the fear of drafting. But drafting can be avoided if the young men on whom the country has a right to call, come forward and fill up at once the regiments that can be put to the country's immediate use. One thing may be relied on: Before the new regiments are suffered to complete their organization and leave the City, Sickles' Brigade, the Irish Brigade, Duryea's Zouaves, the Fifty-first, the First, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Volunteer Cavalry will have to be recuperated to the regulation standard. These are specially mentioned, because they have all opened offices in the City, and volunteers can go direct in them and make sure of the seventy-nine dollars bounty; but not only they—every regiment belonging to the City and State will be quickly filled up to their full strength, and the more willingly the people assist in doing it the better.

THE VOSBURGH CHASSEURS.

This regiment, which is extensively officered out of the Seventy-first New-York State Militia by men who have seen service, is still in camp at Harlem, but nearly ready to march. There has been some little difficulty amongst them on the subject of the bounty, though not of a nature serious enough to cause any uneasiness amongst the regiment's friends. Nevertheless, the fact of a whole regiment being discontented and disturbed on the bounty question, proves the absolute necessity of some simple, straightforward exposition in the premises that will do away with all excuse for misapprehension.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS ACTING.

On Wednesday the Board of Police Commissioners passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Board during the rebellion will not appoint on the police force unmarried men, or men on whom families are not dependent for support.

THE METROPOLITAN GUARD.

It seems to be generally admitted that this will be the first of the new regiments in the field. Col. Tompkins is working hard to make it so, and the Police force is exerting itself to the utmost to second his endeavors.

THE HALLECK GUARD.

There are between three and four hundred men in the camp of this regiment, at Turtle Bay. The Colonel has already gained the confidence and affection of his men, and will speedily rally round him his full complement.

COL. GURNEY'S REGIMENT.

This regiment, which should have some other name than "First New-York Volunteers" given it, is getting along famously. The line officers are diligent in the collection of recruits, and are meeting with encouraging success.

THE EMPIRE BRIGADE.

Brig.-Gen. Spinola is one of the kind of men who generally accomplish what they set about. He has made up his mind to put a brigade in the field, and that before very long, and he will do it. His regimental commanders, most of whom are now regularly appointed, and his company officers, are industrious, energetic and enterprising, and it is therefore no wonder his camp at East New-York is beginning to be the rendezvous of a small army.

THE MERCHANTS' BRIGADE.

A Committee of merchants left last evening in order to solicit the Governor's permission to raise a new regiment, for which they are now collecting subscriptions.

THE STANTON LEGION.

The official inspection by Gens. Van Vechten and Arnold did not take place yesterday as announced, owing to the sickness of Gen. Van Vechten. On Tuesday next, however, the inspection will take place at New-Dorp, Staten Island.

HOW SOLDIERS ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE ARE TO BE TREATED.

Adjutant-Gen. Hillhouse has just caused to be promulgated General Orders No. 62, relative to the raising of New-York State's quota of recruits. Among them is the following excellent one, ordering how all absentees from regiments without leave shall be treated:

The great number of soldiers absent from their regiments, without or beyond their leave, is a most serious evil, for the assessment of which the most stringent measures will be taken. Members of the Local Committees are earnestly requested to ascertain, without delay, the names of all absentees in or around their respective wards or districts, and to send them to the headquarters of the regiment to their district. Transportation passes, where necessary, will be provided by regimental Quartermasters for this purpose the same as for recruits. Wherever a squad of five or more absentees have been thus collected at any regimental camp, the Adjutant of the regiment will transmit a descriptive list to the nearest United States Mustering and Disbursing Officer, who will provide transportation for such absentees to their headquarters, from whence they will be sent to their respective regiments. All absentees who do not report to the commanding officer of the regiment in their district within ten days from the date of this order, will be treated as deserters, and civil magistrates and officers are requested to arrest and confine them in the County Jail. Subsistence whilst in confinement at the rate of 40 cents per day, and the $5 bounty, to which any person is entitled for the arrest of a deserter, will be paid by the United States Mustering and Disbursing Officer for the district, on the certificate of any commissioned officer in the United States service, or, when this cannot be obtained, on that of the Sheriff of the county, giving the name of the deserter, his regiment, and the date on which he was placed in confinement.

MEETING OF THE SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

Yesterday, at noon, the Sixth Senatorial District Committee held a meeting in the City Hall, Peter Cooper, Esq., in the Chair. At the last meeting a Committee was appointed to confer with Maj. Sprague, relative to the payment of bounties, &c. They reported that they had written to that gentleman, but as yet had received no reply. It was then proposed, and carried, that Alderman Dayton be appointed a Committee to proceed to Albany to confer with Maj. Sprague on the subject. The policy of opening new recruiting offices in each Ward, for the purpose of aiding enlistments, was then discussed, and the several Ward Committees were requested to inquire and report the probable expense of such a proceeding.

At this juncture a message was received from the Mayor, stating that he could transmit an important communication from the War Department to the Committee to-morrow, based upon a report to be made by a Committee of the Union Defence Committee, who had been on to Washington. Mr. Kelly then proposed that the different Ward Committees be requested to hand in to the Chairman of the Finance Committee the various sums collected in their respective Wards on the Thursday of each week, to be transferred to him as Treasurer of the Committee. The meeting then adjourned till Friday next.

MEETING OF THE FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

At the City Hall, yesterday afternoon, the Fourth Senatorial District Committee held a meeting, Senator Woodruff in the Chair. No business of great importance was transacted, and the Committee adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair, in order to hear further from the Governor and State military authorities.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

The barge *Alice Beach*, lying at the foot of Dey-street, is used as a dépôt for contributions of vegetables, fruits, groceries and other stores, intended to be forwarded to the National armies by the Sanitary Commission. Those who can afford to bestow donations of these soldier's luxuries should do so at once, and as often as they can. Vegetables—sound vegetables—onions, potatoes and tomatoes, in particular—are wanted in as great profusion as they can be spared. The scurvy is laying many a poor fellow on a sick bed, whom vegetables would have kept healthy—whom vegetables will now restore to health. The distribution of these things by the Sanitary Commission is sure to be judicious.

MILITARY MATTERS IN BROOKLYN.

THE SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT REGIMENT.

The recruiting business has increased so rapidly during the last few days, that the Senatorial Committee appointed by the Governor, for the Second District, feel warranted in proceeding at once to raise the regiment as originally premeditated. The Committee held a meeting on Wednesday night, when the subject was discussed in all its bearings, and all present were of opinion that with proper effort a regiment could be raised in a very short period of time. Capt. Anthony Cook, late of the Brooklyn Fourteenth, has been selected as a proper person to take command of the new regiment, and he was busily engaged all day yesterday in making the preliminary arrangements for recruiting. Dr. Hall, member of Assembly from Jamaica, was before the Committee for permission to join the regiment with a company he is now raising—having already some twenty-five or thirty men. Permission was granted, and the Doctor expects to have his company the first that is mustered into the service. Hon. Samuel S. Powell was appointed Treasurer of the Committee, and Wm. M. Thomas, Philip H. Groman and John H. French were appointed as an Executive Committee. Stephen H. Crowell, John H. French and Demas Strong, with the Chairman and Secretary of the Senatorial Committee, were appointed as a Committee on Finance, to raise money to defray the necessary expenses of raising the regiment. It was decided to make such arrangements that each recruit, by making an allotment of a portion of his pay, shall secure the payment of the same, on the first day of each month, to his family during his absence. This is an important matter, as heretofore the troops, through the ignorance of officers, have been paid very irregularly, and the families of soldiers have suffered in consequence of not receiving regular remittances. Under the proposed arrangement, the wife of a soldier will receive the allotment regularly the first of each month, whether the soldiers are paid monthly or not. The Second Senatorial Committee is composed of the following named persons, all well-known citizens, and all have engaged heartily in the work assigned them:

Hon. Jesse C. Smith, George B. Lincoln, Esq., John H. Funk, Esq., James P. Wallace, Esq., Samuel H. Roberts, Esq., Philip H. Grogan, Esq., Jacob Wirtman, Esq., Stephen Crowell, Esq., Gen. H. B. Duryea, Adam Schepper, Esq., Wm. M. Thomas, Esq., Hon. Roswell C. Brainard, George H. Ficher, Esq., Richard H. Huntley, Esq., Edmund Driggs, Esq., Demas Strong, Esq.

JESSE C. SMITH, Chairman.

S. H. Roberts, Secretary *pro tem.*

THE EMPIRE BRIGADE.

Yesterday was another brisk day in recruiting for the Empire Brigade. The portion of this corps encamped at East New-York—some 500 in all—were inspected yesterday by Inspector-General Cutler Van Vechten, accompanied by Gen. Spinola and Staff. The Inspector complimented the General upon the fine appearance of the command, and congratulated him upon the rapid progress made in filling up the corps. The recruits from the different stations will be forwarded rapidly during the present week; and by next Sunday it is expected that at least 2,000 men will be in camp at East New-York. It is now known that at the 150 recruiting stations of this brigade, 1,500 men have been enrolled, and some 700 have been mustered into the service. These men will be sent to camp the present week. A company for the first regiment of this brigade has been organized at Jamaica by the election of the following named gentleman as officers: Captain, Henry W. Fleet; Lieutenant, Charles Smith.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

The individual named Jewett, who offered the secession resolutions at the war meeting in Washington Hall, Wednesday night, is said to be connected with the New-York *Express*. After the adjournment it required the utmost exertions of the Police to prevent the fellow from being tarred and feathered by the indignant populace, who believed that he had been sent there purposely from the *Express* office to break up the meeting.

THE FIFTH ARTILLERY—AN OFFICER IN DISGRACE.

Col. Samuel Graham, commanding the Fifth Artillery has promulgated the following:

Headquarters Fifth Regiment Artillery, N.Y.V., Fort Marshall, Baltimore, Md., July 30.

Sir: I am directed by Col. S. Graham, Commanding Post, to say that he regrets that one of his officers has been brought before the public in a disreputable connection with females of a questionable character. Lieut. McAvoy was detailed on recruiting service, and will at once be ordered back to the Regiment, and Second Lieut. H. B. Smith will take his place. This is the first case of any disgrace being inflicted on the regiment by an officer, and the Colonel intends it shall be the last. A Court of Inquiry will investigate Lieut. McAvoy's connection with the affair, and he will have to suffer the consequences of his disgrace.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JAS. J. FARRELL, First Lieut. and Adj't,
Fifth Reg't Art., N. Y. V., and Post Adj't.

Lieut. McAvoy was robbed of $80 in a house of ill-repute, on Bridge, near Tillary-street. Eliza Reid and a man named Doggett were yesterday committed by Justice Pratt to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of having robbed the above-named officer. It is but justice to state that McAvoy says he was looking for deserters at the time of the robbery.

DESERTERS.

It is estimated that there are not less than 1,000 soldiers in this city—deserters from the different regiments now in the field. Many of these men came home on furloughs, and others without, and have been tampered with by the numerous sneaking Secessionists in our midst. The Police know many of these deserters, and are anxiously awaiting orders to arrest them.

THE FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

The fifty-sixth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., now has seven full companies—the last having been organized the present week by electing the following officers: Captain, Wm. H. Buckley; Lieutenants, Joseph T. Stephens, Edwin Ludlow.

The Fifty-Sixth is anxiously awaiting orders to take the field.

THE THIRTEENTH N. Y. S. M.

The Thirteenth Brooklyn Regiment is now on duty at Suffolk, Va. A member of the corps, writing from there, says that the recent order of Gen. Pope "to forage on the enemy" has given all the troops there new hope, and they have already commenced acting under that order, though none of the kind has been promulgated by the General in command. The result, he says, thus far, has been very satisfactory—one party went out foraging on the night of the 27th ult., and returned with 20 pigs, 21 sheep, about 30 quarters of vegetables, one Secesh captain and three Secesh lieutenants. A pretty fair night's work. It is estimated that the Thirteenth Regiment, almost to a man, will re-enter the service "for the war," at the expiration of the three months for which they are now in the service.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

The Seventh Company of the Twenty-third Regiment, N. Y. S. M., was organized Tuesday evening, by the election of the following-named officers: Captain, Francis W. Evans; Lieutenant, John A. Ellenbort.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICTS.

The Regimental Districts, under the new militia law, are as follows:

Thirteenth Regiment—Seventh and Eleventh Wards.

Fourteenth Regiment—Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards.

Twenty-third Regiment—First, Second and Third Wards.

Twenty-eighth Regiment—Fourteenth, Sixteenth and Nineteenth Wards.

Forty-seventh Regiment—Fourth and Fifth Wards.

Fifty-second Regiment—Sixth and Twelfth Wards.

Forty-sixth Regiment—Eighth and Ninth Wards.

Seventieth Regiment—Tenth and Eighteenth Wards.

ROBBERY OF A SOLDIER.

George Ross, of Fleet-street, was arrested yesterday by Sergeant Feary, of the Forty-third Precinct, on a warrant charging him with robbing a disabled soldier at the Long Island College Hospital, of $5. Ross was a volunteer nurse, and took the bill to get it changed, and, it is alleged, forgot to return it.

DEATH OF COL. GREGORY.

Col. Ossian Gregory, who a few years ago moved to Brooklyn, from Alabama, and purchased a house in Elm-place, near Fulton-avenue, but returned South when his State seceded, died in Berlin, Ala., on the 20th of June, from injuries received by being thrown from a horse.

FILLING UP THE ACTUAL REGIMENTS.

The following extract from a private letter from Col. R. B. Potter, of the Fifty-first New-York, gives the judgment of a valuable and popular officer, in favor of the policy accepted by Gov. Morgan:

* * * "I hope the State of New-York will abandon the idea of raising any new regiments at all. On looking into the matter I find that thirty thousand men, which I understand is her quota in the new levy, will not more than fill up the regiments in the field to the minimum standard. One recruit in an old regiment is worth two in a new one; besides, he becomes valuable at once, and by the time your new regiment is raised and ready to take the field, the man placed in the old regiment has been two or three months in active service and become a good soldier. Efficiency, economy, and experience all argue in favor of this plan; and it is to be hoped the resources of the country will not be frittered away in any other impracticable and illatory plan of action."

GREAT WAR MEETING IN WISCONSIN.

Fifty Thousand Persons in Attendance—The State Thoroughly Aroused.

Milwaukee, Wis., Thursday, July 31.

The great State war meeting being held here to-day is without a parallel in the history of the State. It is estimated that 50,000 persons are in attendance.

The railroads all over the State are free to-day, and business of every kind is entirely suspended.

Hon. Owen Lovejoy and other distinguished speakers have arrived, and will address the meeting.

Wisconsin is completely aroused.

Milwaukee, Thursday, July 31.

The War Meeting to-day was a magnificent affair. Perfect order and harmony prevailed, and it will be long remembered as the largest gathering ever known in the Northwest. The people were addressed from three stands. Hon. Owen Lovejoy, Wm. A. Howard, of Michigan, Gov. Solomon, Senator Doolittle, and other distinguished speakers, addressed the meeting.

The enthusiasm was unprecedented, and the orators were interrupted by the most vociferous cheering when touching upon the President, the Administration and the army. Resolutions were passed unanimously, that the Administration prosecute the war with the utmost vigor, and employ every kind of person and property to accomplish a speedy end to the rebellion; also recommending that a million men be rafied from the North, one-half for immediate service and the other half for instruction and held as a reserve; expressing unbounded confidence in the President, and assuring him that there is no possibility of his acting in advance of the wishes and sentiments of the people.

Bounties in Illinois.

Chicago, Thursday, July 31.

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company have appropriated $12,300 to be expended in various counties along the road for the payment of bounties to volunteers.

The Philadelphia Volunteer Bounty Fund.

Philadelphia, Thursday, July 31.

Private subscriptions to the Bounty Fund this morning foot up $17,000, making the total, exclusive of railroads, $272,000.

Volunteer Bounties in Missouri.

St. Louis, Wednesday, July 30.

The Iron Mountain Railroad Company have donated $500 to each new regiment now organized in the State, and ordered dismissed any employe who has invoked the protection of any foreign Government to avoid military duty.

Militia Exemptions.

Under the new Militia law of this State every person capable of bearing arms has been enrolled into the "National Guard," as the State militia are now styled. Those claiming exemption from military duty under that act are required to file with the County Clerk, on or before the 15th of August, a sworn statement of the reasons for claiming such exemption. Those who wish to avoid the crowds which throng that office, and the long delays occasioned thereby, can procure the necessary documents, printed according to the new act, by applying to Mr. H. H. Rice, at No. 247 Broadway, opposite the City Hall, without any delay. Persons between the ages of 18 and 45 only are liable to do military duty under the present law; but all over 45 are enrolled, and a sworn statement that they are over that age will, in all cases, be required, if they wish to avail themselves of the benefit of an excuse.

IMPORTANT FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

Iron-Clad Steamers up the Yazoo River—A Raft to Prevent the Ascent of Our Gunboats, &c.

Vicksburgh, Friday, July 25, } Via Cairo, Thursday, July 31. }

A gentleman recently from the Yazoo River country reports that the steamer *Star of the West*, captured off Galveston by the rebels, is up that river, and armed with twenty-two guns. She is iron-plated to a considerable extent.

The *W. H. Webb*, a powerful ocean tow-boat, is also up that river, and has been plated something in the style of the *Sumter*. She is constructed as a ram.

The rebels have also the *Mobile*, mounting one gun.

The *Star of the West* and the *Webb* came up from New-Orleans when that city was captured, bringing, among other rebel plunder, one hundred and eight guns.

At Liverpool, sixty-five miles up the river, the rebels have an ingeniously contrived raft, which is a perfect lock against ascending boats. They have also a powerful battery on shore at that point.

In addition to the above-named vessels, there are about thirty river steamers up the Yazoo River.

THE GUERRILLAS IN MISSOURI.

Defeat of a Party in Bollinger County—A Number Killed and Wounded.

Greenville, Mo., Wednesday, July 30.

Yesterday, Major Lazear, with 120 men of the Twelfth Missouri Regiment, attacked Major Fenley and Capt. Poison with 180 rebels, near Bollinger's Mills, in Bollinger County, killing ten and wounding many. A lot of horses, guns, etc., were captured. The brush was so thick that it was impossible to find all the rebels wounded. The rebels were well mounted and well equipped. We did not lose a man.

THE GUERRILLAS IN KENTUCKY.

Cincinnati, Thursday, July 31.

Major Brecht, of the Eighteenth Kentucky, who was in pursuit of 127 guerrillas, under Corell, overtook them at Sterling, killed 13, and captured 105, it is reported—a part of the band that left Scott County under Capt. Bullett.

Cossin is among the prisoners. Only nine of the gang were left to escape. Maj. Brecht, who lost none of his men, returned to Lexington this morning with the prisoners.

THE GUERRILLAS IN TENNESSEE.

Jackson, Tenn., Wednesday, July 30.

Capt. Dollin's Cavalry attacked 80 rebels yesterday, near Brownsville, and captured 40 prisoners. The rebels were afterward reinforced and recaptured 29 men and 14 horses. The National loss was four killed and six wounded. The rebel loss was about the same.

THE INDIAN COUNTRY EXPEDITION.

Leavenworth, Thursday, July 31.

Advices from the Southern expedition state that the Union troops were falling back to Hudson Crossing of the Neosho, forty miles south of Fort Scott. The cause of this backward movement is not stated. A detachment of Gen. Brown's command from Springfield was at a point north of Fort Smith on the 23d inst. The rebel Gen. Pike is said to be near Fort Washitaw.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

THE VIRGINIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

From the Richmond Examiner, July 25.

Owing to the recent raids of the Yankee cavalry, it was not considered prudent to run the regular trains on this road on yesterday. No through train left this city, and the train from the West stopped at Gordonsville. When the road will resume its regular operations we are not informed. We think it likely that for some time the Company may find it expedient, for obvious reasons, to withhold their running hours from publication. It has, very evidently, been the object of the enemy to capture the trains, and a full knowledge of the schedule time of the road was very near drowning their last attempt with success. It is believed that no Yankee approached the road yesterday, though at one time yesterday morning fears were excited here by the refusal of the wire to work beyond Beaver Dam. About 9 o'clock, however, a dispatch was received from Frederick Hall, ten miles above Beaver Dam, stating that the wire was down between that point and Gordonsville. It is thought this interruption was the result of an accident, as, for reasons which it is impolitic to explain, no enemy is believed to have ventured on that section of the road.

THE PRISONERS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 26.

Eight hundred were sent off yesterday morning at an early hour via Petersburgh Railroad. On the happening of another similar exodus, all the wounded remaining in the different factories will be concentrated at Libby's warehouse, when the cleaning out process will be repeated till all are gotten rid of. It was intended yesterday to remove from Belle Isle to Libby's building, fifty more sick men, the hospital accommodations on the Island being very small.

There remain in this city but a corporal's guard of the hundred or two wounded Federal officers that fell into our hands after the recent battles before Richmond. In a few days all of the wounded Yankees will have been removed, when the authorities will devote themselves to the task of getting rid of the well ones.

From the Petersburgh Express, July 26.

The mid-day train from Richmond yesterday, brought over some seven or eight hundred more Yankees, to be sent down to City Point under flag of truce. While a considerable number of them seem to have been wounded, yet by far the larger portion seemed well and hearty. Probably they were some who had been captured in the hospitals before Richmond. They spent several hours bargaining and bartering with the negroes at the dépôt, and conversing with persons who went down to see them, and the train did not leave until a late hour in the afternoon. All were in good spirits at the prospect of early reaching home, and not a few of them seemed satisfied with their experience thus far of the war.

One of the Yankee prisoners died while on the cars, either while coming to the city, or shortly after arriving here. A blanket was thrown over the body to hide it from the sight of those around, as it was no pleasant spectacle to look upon. The deceased Yankee soldier lay with one arm thrown across the breast, while the other rested upright upon the elbow, the hand unclosed, and a loaf of bread lying at his side, as if it had fallen from his grasp. His head was turned a little to one side, and the vacant eyes were fixed upon the bread, as if he had died while looking upon it. His body was placed in a box and buried near this city."

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 24.

The Yankee prisoners now encamped on Belle Isle seem determined to "make the most of a bad job," and to enjoy themselves in the best fashion possible. The majority of them are quartered in tents, and between and among these, in various places, they have dug wells, either for the purpose of obtaining better water than is afforded by the muddy bed of the river, or to bathe in. They are permitted to go in the river by the dozen, and there is hardly a moment in the day that squads are not vieing with the rocks in disturbing the equanimity of the "noble James." The Island is approached by a boat starting from near the Tredegar Foundry; but few persons are allowed access, save those called hither by official duties.

GEN. HILL.

From the Petersburgh Express, July 26.

We are pleased to hear that this accomplished officer and Christian gentleman has been assigned to the command of the Department of Appomattox. We presume his headquarters will be in Petersburgh. In this connection, the following paragraph from a letter recently written at Charlotte, N. C., will be read with interest:

This is the home of Maj.-Gen. D. H. Hill. For years he has been Professor in the Military Institute here. Mrs. Stonewall Jackson is here on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Gen. Hill. When Gen. Hill was Professor in Washington College, Lexington, Va., his wife's sister paid the family a visit, and Gen. Stonewall, then Professor in the Military Institute, formed her acquaintance. Thus it happens that these two brave men are brothers-in-law. Their father-in-law is the Rev. Mr. Davidson, Presbyterian clergyman, and lives near this place. By the way, both Gen. Jackson and Gen. Hill are elders in the Presbyterian Church. Gen. Hill's influence here is unbounded.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Petersburgh *Express* learns that there is an exodus from New-York and Philadelphia of those persons anxious to avoid drafting. "Natives as well as Jews are converting their possessions into gold, and embarking for transatlantic countries in steamers and *sailing packets*, not only to avoid conscription, but to avoid the privations and suffering threatened by the superabundance of shinplaster currency, and the general suspension of business in Lincolndom."

A few nights ago, at the great "Union" meeting in New-York, says the *Dispatch*, Dr. Francis Lieber, a renegade from his adopted State, South Carolina, made a flaming speech, calling for the subjugation of the South. Two weeks before, his son, Charles Lieber, a brave Confederate soldier, fell by a Yankee bullet, while charging a Yankee battery. His remains were sent to South Carolina.

Gen. Lee has refused to disband the First Regiment of Virginia Volunteers, noted for its excellent service in the late battles, and it is to be filled with picked men.

The shop machinery of the Virginia Railroad, which was carried to Shadwell, on that road, and put up for repairs during the doubtful times here six or eight weeks since, has been brought back to Richmond, and is now being put into position at the Company's shops. It will soon be ready to do the heavy repairs made necessary by the constant use of the road by the Government.

Three hundred conscripts have been enrolled in Lynchburgh.

Hundreds, if not thousands, of dollars, of Southern money, says the Petersburgh *Express*, have been taken North by the Yankee prisoners who have from time to time been sent from our cities to the enemy's lines under flags of truce. We have particularly noticed that those who have passed through this city seemed to be abundantly supplied with Southern funds. Some had Confederate fives and tens, while we could see in the hands of others any quantity of corporation and State issues. They showed perfect willingness, while buying articles, to take the same kind of money in change as that they gave. But they took a large amount with them to the North, what to do with it there we do not know, unless to hold it for future reference—but probably to show it to their friends as a specimen of Southern currency.

Beauregard's Bells.

A CURIOUS AUCTION SALE IN BOSTON.

From the Boston Traveller, July 30.

N. A. Thompson & Co. sold at auction this forenoon, at Lombard's north wharf, East Boston, the lot of church, plantation, school, factory and other bells which had been presented to the rebel Government to be cast into cannon, but were captured at New-Orleans and confiscated. There were 418 in all, a motely collection in shape, size, weight, color, ornament and tone. There were the mellow wedding bells, loud alarm bells, brazen bells, bells with sunken golden notes and liquid tones, others that would have proclaimed their appreciation of Northern air as a sounding medium with a clang and clash and roar had they only been, as their former owners ought to have been—hung. All but the smaller ones were therefore speechless, some tongueless, though they wound unfathomable respectfully and pleasantly to a tap of welcome, glad to escape the clutches of the Ghouls at the South who had caused the rust within their throats. There was a large attendance of metal dealers, relic seekers, Church and School Committees from the country, and of the curious. The labels which declared where they had been used were mostly torn off, although some were found indicating their doom.

The greater part of them were cast at the Buckeye Foundry, Cincinnati, though many were from foundries at New-York, West Troy, Pittsburgh and Louisville. Among the number were several Catholic bells, cast in France—one with the inscription, "Fait par Jean Bagin, 1785," over a cross; another cast at Nantes, France, 1786; others cast in 1775, 1776 and 1783. One, very elaborately ornamented, was from the First Presbyterian Church, Shreveport, La.

Col. Thompson, before beginning the sale, read a note from a Mr. De Peyster, of Dutchess County, N. Y., who desired the privilege of purchasing a bell which he gave several years ago to the Episcopal Church at Nacogdoches, Texas, founded by a friend of his, Rev. Thomas Bacon, who was driven from the place on account of his Union sentiments. The Colonel also took the opportunity to make a stirring speech on enlisting, taking for a text the bells as evidence of the terrible earnestness of the South.

All were sold in lots of from three to one hundred and eighty-seven, except the three heaviest sold separately, and a few others bought as relics and for individual use. One was bought having painted on it the words "G. T. Beauregard, from the Baptist Church of Dunhamville, Tenn."

The prices ranged from 21¼ to 30 cents a pound. The bidding was spirited, and the amount realised was probably upward of $20,000. A lot of iron bars for covering steamships and batteries, sold for $47 a gross ton. A lot of copper, consisting of bathing-tubs, roofing, spouts, sugar boilers, etc., at 21¾ cents a pound. A small lot of bars and cast iron was also sold.

From Port Royal.

ARRIVAL OF UNITED STATES GUNBOAT WYANDOTTE.

The United States steam gunboat *Wyandotte*, Commander W. D. Whiting, arrived at this port yesterday from Mosquito Inlet and Port Royal, sailing from thence July 2, at 7 A. M. She came to this port for repairs, and has been two months engaged blockading off Mosquito Inlet.

She brings no news from Port Royal. The health of the troops remained good.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

W. D. Whiting, Lieut.-Commanding; C. M. Schoonmaker, First Lieutenant and Executive Officer; Chas. H. Brown, W. H. Hubbs and W. W. Messer, Acting Masters; G. B. North and C. C. Doane, Acting Masters' Mates; A. McC. Bishop, Assistant Paymaster; H. D. Burlingham, Assistant Surgeon; Cornelius Carr, Second Assistant Engineer, as senior; Wm. Mara, Geo. B. Dunklay and Wm. Veitch, Third Assistant Engineers; T. B. McGuire, Paymaster's Clerk; Henry Colby, Surgeon's Steward; Horace L. Peterson, Captain's Clerk.

Rebel Prisoners at Fort Delaware Taking the Oath of Allegiance.

Philadelphia, Thursday, July 31.

During yesterday afternoon, between four and five hundred rebel prisoners confined at Fort Delaware took the oath of allegiance. The Louisiana Tigers seemed especially anxious to take the oath. Last evening there was a disposition among the violent Secessionists to attack their comrades, but the outburst was soon checked.

Prisoners from Fort Warren.

Boston, Thursday, July 31.

The steamer *Ocean Queen* sailed for James River to-day. She took out 200 released prisoners from Fort Warren.

The Ohio River.

Parkersburgh, Va., Thursday, July 31.

There is six feet of water in the channel of the Ohio River at this point. Boats are running daily for all the landings below. Freights are arriving and departing on regular time by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. O. M. Mitchel, of the U. S. Volunteers; Capt. P. McGulgan, of the steamship *Edinburgh*, and Adjt. G. H. Griffin, of the Fifth N. Y. Cavalry, are at the Everett House.

The Duc de Penthierre, son of Prince de Joinville, stopped a portion of yesterday at the Brevoort House, and left in the evening for Newport. Hon. S. Hepburn, of Carlisle, Penn., and R. De Blaquiere, of Canada, are at the Brevoort House.

Col. Fenton, of the Eighth Michigan Regiment; Lieut. T. O. Selfridge, of the U. S. Navy, and Maj. E. E. Spaulding, of the U. S. Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

N. Soulé, son of Pierre Soulé, now in Fort Lafayette, from New-Orleans; Dr. Black and servant, and M. de Choudens, from Porto Rico; L. B. Pattier, of Louisiana, and E. Harris and Mrs. A. Lizard, of New-Orleans, are at the New-York Hotel.

Hon. D. W. Ingersoll, of Minnesota, and Capt. Thayer and lady, from Harrison's Landing, are at the Astor House.

Capt. C. K. Crane, of Gen. Smith's Staff; John Wyld, of Edinburgh; Maj. Bryand, of Boston, and Homer Ramsdell, of Newburgh, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Maj. Hastings, of Bethel, Me., and M. D. Landon, of the Treasury Department at Washington, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Markets.

Buffalo, Thursday, July 31.

Flour quiet and steady. Wheat quiet and lower; sales small and mostly on private terms. Corn quiet. Oats in fair demand; sales at 38½c. for Chicago. Whisky quiet and no sales. Freights firm; 14½c. on Wheat and 12½c. on Corn to New-York. *Imports*—14,000 bbls. Flour, 72,000 bushels Wheat, 34,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats. *Exports*—4,100 bbls. Flour, 184,000 bushels Wheat, 147,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats.

Oswego, Thursday, July 31.

Flour in moderate demand; sales at $5 25 for fancy. Wheat quiet and no sales. Corn without material change; sales 7,000 bushels Illinois at 46½c.; 3,800 bushels at 47c. Freights unchanged. *Imports*—7,300 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 12,200 bushels Corn. *Exports*—1,720 bbls. Flour, 29,000 bushels Wheat, 9,500 bushels Corn.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Flovd's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In brig Kirby, from St. Domingo City.—Mr. Wm. G. W. Jaeger, U. S. Commercial Agent at St. Domingo; Mr. Henry Loewenberger, of St. Domingo; Mr. Arthur Baering, of do.; Mr. E. H. Smith, supercargo, of New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 56 | Sun sets.... 7 16 | Moon sets.... 9 57

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 11 31 | Gov. Island 12 00 | Hell Gate.... 1 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....THURSDAY, July 31.

Cleared.

Steamer St. Nary, Talbot, New-Orleans, C. A. Whitney; Ships Lina & Fritz, (Prus.,) Wagner, Queenstown; Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Elwood Wallace, Chadwick, Liverpool, Snow & Bright; E. Z., Chandler, Liverpool, Zerega & Co.; Lawrence, Johnson, Liverpool, Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Barks White Sea, Evans, Liverpool, master; E. Foster, Wallace, Cadiz, Simpson & Clapp; Eliza Bass, Smith, Bermuda, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Lamoset, Briggs, Stockholm, Jno

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3388. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM THE JAMES RIVER.

Highly Important and Exciting News.

Fire Opened from Two Rebel Batteries on Our Encampments and Shipping.

Four of Our Men Killed and Five or Six Wounded.

The Rebel Batteries Silenced by Our Thirty-two Pounders.

Appearance of Two Rebel Iron-Clads in James River.

Preparations for a Great Naval Battle.

Porter's Mortar Fleet at Fortress Monroe.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Friday, Aug. 1.

About 12 o'clock last night the rebels opened fire from the opposite side of the river with two batteries of light artillery. Their fire was principally directed to the mail-boat landing at the headquarters of Col. INGALLS, and the shipping and encampments of Westover.

The rebel pieces were handled well, and fired with great rapidity. Four men were killed and some five or six wounded. Several horses also were killed.

The rebels had it all their own way for some time, as our troops did not anticipate an attack, but the 32-pounders stationed at Col. INGALLS' headquarters soon silenced their guns after they opened.

A few of our vessels were struck, but no serious damage was sustained by any of them.

With this exception, nothing has occurred worth mentioning.

ARRIVAL OF PORTER'S MORTAR FLEET.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 1.

A letter from Fortress Monroe, dated July 30, to the *Inquirer*, says:

Commodore PORTER'S fleet, in part consisting of the following vessels, arrived, and came to anchor in the Roads early this morning:

Matthew Vassar,	*George Manchan,*
T. A. Ward,	*Adolph Hugel,*
Daniel Smith,	*Wm. Bacon,*
Racer.	

Twelve of the fleet in all left the Southwest Pass on the 17th of July. Of these, seven have reached Fortress Monroe, and the five others are hourly expected.

The officers and crews of all the vessels think they are to reduce Fort Darling, and intimate a perfect willingness to undertake the job.

Fiery times may be looked for in that direction shortly.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

Appearance of the Merrimac No. 2 and the Young American, Rebel Iron-clads—Preparations of Commodore Wilkes to Receive Them—The Monitor and the Galena on Hand—A Great Naval Battle Expected.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, July 31, 1862.

At about noon yesterday, a signal officer descried two suspicious looking craft moving down the James River toward Turkey Bend. When off that point the craft stopped and cast anchor. It is understood and generally believed that one of the vessels is the new *Merrimac* called the *Richmond*. The name of the other is thought to be the *Young America*.

Intelligence of their appearance was immediately communicated to Flag-Officer WILKES, who promptly issued orders for a number of first-class gunboats to run up the stream as far as Light-house Point, which is just below City Point. The *Monitor* and *Galena* were already in that part of the river. The *Monitor* was next ordered to proceed slowly up the river and reconnoiter the banks on each side, and approach to within a certain distance the rebel vessels. Upon the course up, the *Monitor* threw a dozen or fifteen shell into the woods on the south side, for the purpose of discovering batteries, but failed to elicit any response from the enemy. She went almost within range of the *Richmond*, but no firing took place between her and the rebel vessels. In about an hour the *Monitor* withdrew to Lighthouse Point, where, in connection with the *Galena* and the other gunboats, a line of battle was formed. For the remainder of the afternoon, and during the night, our own and the rebel vessels occupied the same relative positions.

Yesterday, a combined naval and balloon reconnoissance, under the supervision of Capt. JENKINS, of the steam sloop *Wachusett*, was made down the James River. The balloon was in charge of Capts. ALLEN and STENNER, and at 5 A. M., having been placed on board a barge previously used for its transportation, was taken in tow by the gunboat *Stepping Stones*, and moved down the river to a point off Fort Powhatan. An ascension was then made, but not a rebel was discovered anywhere in the vicinity of the fort. The barge, preceded by the gunboats *Port Royal* and *Delaware*, and followed by another gunboat, then proceeded ten miles below the fort. Two ascensions were made here, but no rebels or recently constructed earthworks were observed. Numerous contrabands were noticed all along the bank, who exhibited great surprise at seeing the balloon in that quarter. Preparations were making for the fourth ascension, when the proceedings were suddenly terminated by an order from Commodore WILKES for the gunboats to proceed with all dispatch to Light-house Point.

The result of the reconnoissance was satisfactory, inasmuch as the reports to the effect that the rebels were collecting in considerable force in the vicinity of Fort Powhatan, and above the line of the bank below, are proved to be unfounded. Yesterday was the first time a balloon reconnoissance has been made from a vessel in this army.

The mailboat proceeded to Fortress Monroe, yesterday, under convoy of two gunboats.

No one doubts that the main force of the rebels is along the line of the Petersburgh and City Point Railroad. A branch railroad has been discovered leading from the main railroad to the bank of James River, opposite Berkely's Landing. This branch road was formerly used for conveying wood for transportation on the river. Not a few entertain an opinion that we shall wake up some morning and discover the woods directly opposite Berkeley's cut down, and a formidable earthwork exposed to view.

9 A. M.—*The position of the fleet remains unchanged. The rebel rams are still off Turkey Bend. How near we are to a naval battle each one can judge for himself.*

WHIT.

THE NEW REBEL MERRIMAC.

Mr. PETER DOLAN, formerly an employe in the Charleston *Courier* office, has managed to escape from the South by virtue of his being a British subject. The Philadelphia *Press* tells his story, and we make the following extracts:

"Sunday three weeks, I was on board the *Merrimac*, being anxious to get a look at her before I came away. She is a very formidable vessel, constructed with much skill. Her woodwork was then finished. On the following day she was taken across the river to the Tredgar Works to have her plating put on. The plates are about ten feet long, and ten inches in width. They are punched entirely through with holes for the insertion of the bolts, and will overlap one another when in position.

Like *Merrimac* No. 1, she is a formidable ram, but is somewhat smaller than the great original, which, in every other respect, she greatly resembles. Her roof runs up to a peak, of such a height that the sides rise at a sharp angle. When housed, and her machinery put in, her guards will probably not be over one foot above the water. Being much smaller, she will be far more manageable than *Merrimac* the first. Her guards were about six feet above the water's edge. The ram was well beaked, reaching about four feet above the deck, and extending out six or eight feet.

Although her armament was of course not yet on board, its character was no secret. The entire public having access to the vessel, it was easy to be seen what number of guns she was to carry, as well as their approximate character. From other information, however, I can state that she will carry one bow, one stern, and three side guns. They are to be of the same description as those which are mounted at Fort Darling, their ability to pierce our iron-armored vessels having, in the attack upon that fortress, been exemplified—at least to the satisfaction of Secesh. The balls to be used are steel-pointed, and were being made on the day of our departure, as well as previously.

She is no doubt completed by this time, and ready for offensive operations, as a very large gang of workmen are employed upon her. She is the pride of the Richmonders, who rely upon her for the defence of the city as much as upon their armies. It is boastingly declared, and universally believed by them, that '*she will sweep the James River.*' While this is undoubtedly bombast, it is certain she has one feature of formidableness not possessed by *Merrimac* No. 1—her armor-plating extends *below the water-line.*

Singularly enough, her crew is to consist only of the crew of *Merrimac* the first. The men were quartered on Thirteenth-street, a few doors from the *Examiner* office, in a building styled 'The Sailors' Home.'"

THE REBELS AT GLOUCESTER POINT

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes from Yorktown, under date of July 29:

"During last week, Gen. VAN ALEN, in command at this post, received information from contrabands and deserters that the rebels, under Col. HAYES, were advancing on Gloucester Point with a force of two thousand infantry, artillery and cavalry, and that they had made Gloucester Court-house a regular military station, as well as provision depôt. This information was at first discredited, but contrabands continued to come in terribly alarmed, telling corroborating stories, which forced us to heed them. We resorted to certain means to obtain the requisite knowledge. The information obtained by our own resources only confirmed the statements of the others in every particular, save the numbers, which dwindled down to six hundred cavalry and two pieces of artillery.

Accordingly, we prepared for the crisis. Capt. PATTERSON, whose gunboat, *Chocura*, always ready and on the watch, lay in the river between this and Gloucester Point, took up a position so as to rake the approaches to the fort. Thus prepared, he waited watchfully for their advent. About dark a contraband, whom Capt. PATTERSON had employed to watch the movements of the enemy, came down to the beach, jumped into his boat, and rowed to the side of the *Chocura*, and reported the rebels within range of her guns. The *Chocura* lay quiet until the first intimation of their presence was discovered by the look-out from the quarter deck. Very soon an old building was fired by the rebels, which was no sooner discovered than a 20-pounder Parrot was opened upon them. They paid very little attention to the first shot, and continued to fire the old buildings, which had been built and used as soldiers' quarters during the occupation of the place.

From the shore at Yorktown we could see the movements of the rebels by the illumination of the burning houses, and also the operations of the gunboat. We at first thought the efforts of the *Chocura* would be unavailing, but when she brought to bear her heavy 11-inch Dahlgren upon them, it produced a very peculiar effect. At the explosion of the first monster shell, the rebels deserted the buildings and sought refuge in safer quarters, and well they might, for the very first shell from the 11-inch gun directly through a house which the rebels were firing, and it is reported that he who bore the torch had his hand torn off by the shell. It was a magnificent shot. After this the rebels were seen running into the fort. The guns were brought to bear upon it, and a cannonading kept up for about three hours, at short intervals, during which time many excellent shots were made. The rebels, concluding they had caught a Tartar, left without returning the salutation.

The next day, the Provost-Marshal, the Captain of the *Chocura*, an aid to Gen. VAN ALEN, and several others, visited the scene of action. The officers of the army highly complimented the *Chocura* for her admirable firing.

We could not learn whether any of the shots proved fatal to the rebels.

The principal object of this rebel raid was to pick up deserters and contrabands. They have managed to catch eighteen soldiers, together with quite a number of contrabands, whom they have sent to Richmond. They have also taken two or three citizens for refusing to take the Confederate money. The crime is considered treasonable.

We have received information that the rebels intend if possible, to draw our forces from Yorktown, and then advance by New-Kent and Williamsburgh, and reoccupy Yorktown. They certainly design something on this side, for contrabands and deserters all give the same information.

Gen. VAN ALEN is prepared for them. He has strengthened the force on the inland, and has his guns bearing upon the Williamsburgh road, upon Gloucester Point, and, in fact, enfilading the whole country around Yorktown."

REPORTS OF REFUGEES.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, July 28, 1862.

From a gentleman and his wife, who left Richmond on Wednesday, but whose names I am requested not to publish, I learn that the James River is not entirely obstructed from Richmond to Fort Darling. There is a passage through which the rebel gunboat *Teazer* recently passed, and through which the *New Merrimac*, iron gunboat, recently finished, will come down, if required. This passage can at any time be obstructed at short notice. The fortifications at Fort Darling are complete. The whole work is said to be thoroughly mined, and the force around it large. No uncertainty is expressed at Richmond as to holding the place.

Before the retreat of McCLELLAN gold was worth $2 50. Confederate money, to the dollar. Now $1 50 can hardly be obtained. There have long been canvas of instruction throughout the South, and especially in Georgia, and well-drilled troops are now incessantly pouring into Richmond. The effective force there is estimated at least at 250,000 men. That of the whole South at 500,000, scattered at various points. My informant hears no complaints of scarce crops, beyond that of corn. Flour is at $20 a barrel, (Confederate money,) and no failure of the wheat crop is anticipated. Much wheat is now consumed for coffee. Provisions are tolerably plentiful, except tea and coffee, but prices are high, and many suspected Unionists are required to report daily at the Provost-Marshal's, rather than the Government should be at the expense of keeping them in prison. Eggs, $1 a dozen; onions, 8 for $1; sugar, 75 cents per pound; molasses, $5 a gallon; matches, 35 cents a box. Great activity at the Tredegar Iron Works. The gentleman saw Jeff. DAVIS on horseback last Monday, apparently in good health.

BEAUREGARD is reported as being insane in Alabama. Gen. JOE JOHNSTON is still confined with his wounds. MAGRUDER is said to have been sent to an unknown Western command. Gen. HUGER was accused of being outwitted by McCLELLAN on the retreat, and has been relieved from active duty and stationed in the city. The Confederate loss in killed and wounded, during the late retreat of McCLELLAN, is acknowledged to be 30,000. More troops, to the additional amount of 30,000, were preparing to join JACKSON. In the Shenandoah Valley, in his attack upon Pope. JOHN M. DANIEL, editor of the Richmond *Examiner*, came boasting into the city, after the recent fights, that he had been in a charge and got wounded. This wound was in the wrist, and was from a straggling private whom he endeavored to force to the front while a long distance from the scene of action.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

State of Things at Newbern, N. C.—Gov. Stanly's Mode of Government—Murder of Unionists—Gen. Foster's Measures—Rumored Threat Against Newbern—Rumored Appearance of Merrimac No. 2.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OLD POINT, Thursday, July 31, 1862.

By the shifting chances of this war, Old Point has become so central and important a position just now, that information of primary importance reaches us from every quarter almost as soon as it does Washington. It thus happens that although my letter is dated from Fortress Monroe, it should rather be from Newbern, N. C., as I have more to say of the latter than of the former place.

I have accidentally come in contact here with gentlemen well acquainted with Newbern, and in whom I am bound to put implicit faith, who give me an account by no means satisfactory of the state of things in that locality. So long as Gen. BURNSIDE is there, matters appear to go smoothly; but as soon as his back is turned, secession becomes rampant, and from all accounts does not receive from the Military Governor that discountenance which the country has a right to expect. Gov. STANLY may not so intend it, but the palpable effect of his administration is to *discourage Unionists* and to *encourage the disloyal.*

Among the serious charges brought against him is that of manifest favoritism toward men, whose antecedents, as well as their present line of conduct, are such as to inspire doubt of their friendliness to the Union; and he is accused of doing this to the open prejudice of those who are well known and proved loyalists by the whole tenor of their lives. A memorable instance of this was to be found in his stubborn rejection of a well-known and respected Union citizen of Newbern, for the office of Postmaster, in favor of a man of very doubtful character—as to loyalty—although the former had been approved by Gen. BURNSIDE, and filled the position quite satisfactorily. The party in question was ready with all the security that was required by law, and nothing stood in his way but Gov. STANLY'S predisposition elsewhere.

The Governor is further accused of not using the requisite care in allowing passes. A general pass was, a short time since, given to a pretended Union man, who, being suspected as a rebel by one of our officers, was followed up, and when six or seven miles out of our lines, was *discovered throwing signal lights in the night.* Gen. FOSTER at once sent a squad in pursuit of the vagabond, but up to latest accounts, he had not been caught. In proof of the great laxity shown with respect to passes, it is asserted, beyond contradiction, that there are men now in Washington N. C., with passes from Gov. STANLY, who are amusing themselves shooting down our sentinels there.

As might naturally be expected, this "conciliatory" course of policy, which many dull people are unable to distinguish from treachery, is rapidly producing its fruit. Not only is rebellion becoming daily more rampant in Newbern, to such an extent as to endanger the lives of Union men there, who venture out at night, but it has even proceeded to open demonstration. One W. P. MOORE, Jr., a well-known rebel Lieutenant, who was made prisoner at the battle of Newbern, and afterwards took the oath of allegiance, has recently been put under arrest, for being implicated in the shooting of one of our sentinels at his post. Gen. FOSTER, unwilling to have his men murdered by traitors in cold blood, at once ordered three houses to be leveled to to the ground where the occurrence took place, together with the high corn and fences by which they were surrounded. As this penitent traitor has received many favors from Gov. STANLY, including the full possession of his property, it is doubtful what punishment—if any—will be awarded him. Had a Unionist performed a similar exploit in the realms of Mr. DAVIS, we know the speedy fate that would await him; but if this Mr. MOORE gets anything beyond permission to roam at will through the hotel at Newbern, and drink cocktails *ad libitum*, we shall only be affording the London *Times* another opportunity of proving that "this war is fast brutalizing one section of the country."

Whatever Governor STANLY may think of the matter, Gen. FOSTER seems at least to comprehend his duty, and the will of the people whose cause he is defending. He has given the ruffians to understand that if they attempt again playing at murdering his sentries, he cannot be responsible for the vengeance of his maddened soldiers.

Rumor says that a flag of truce was sent into Newbern on Saturday last with the insolent message to Gen. FOSTER that the rebels would give him one week to evacuate Newbern! It would be impossible to believe this if there were any bounds to rebel impudence. But be the rumor true or false, let them try it. My informant assures me that our forces there are ready for whatever the rebels can bring against them.

The *Spaulding* has arrived here from Philadelphia with an assorted cargo of stores and medicines for the Army of the Potomac. The *Warner* is also in from the James River. It is stated that the *Merrimac* No. 2 came out yesterday. All the gunboats are ordered up to meet her, and all sutlers, civilians, &c., ordered to keep in the rear in case of an attack. Nothing further yet heard.

The *Georgia* came in this morning from *Fort Delaware* with some 200 secesh prisoners, many of whom, it is believed, would be glad to stay among us *if they dared*, some of them having gone far enough to say so.

NEMO.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, July 31.

The steamer *Georgia* arrived at Fortress Monroe at 7 o'clock this morning. She is from Washington, D. C., and has on board over 200 rebel prisoners. Capt. HIGGINS, of the Eighty-sixth New-York Regiment, is in charge of them. They are now at anchor just above the fort, having received orders to remain here till to-morrow.

The mail steamers between this place and Harrison's Landing go up the river every trip loaded with soldiers from different regiments returning to duty. Some of them have been away sick, others are new recruits.

The Health Officers have made a thorough inspection to-day of all dwellings, stores, and places of business at Old Point Comfort, giving the proprietors and occupants notice that they must be in readiness to-morrow for another inspection, that will justify the officers in making a thorough report for neatness and cleanliness. This is a good movement, and one we are rejoiced to see. The health of the place demands that it be thoroughly carried out, there being a large number of inhabitants for so small a compass.

Capt. PORTER'S mortar fleet arrived here last evening.

The rebels last evening attempted to capture a schooner which was lying at anchor above Harrison's Landing, but were foiled in the attempt. They came over in two boats from the opposite shore, and were discovered and fired into, when they beat a hasty retreat, after firing some half a dozen shots. Some twelve to fifteen shots were fired at them, with what effect is not known.

The new *Merrimac* is daily expected down the river.

The Exchange of Prisoners.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 1.

The steamers *Atlantic* and *Merrimac* passed the breakwater this morning, with rebel prisoners from Fort Delaware for Fortress Monroe.

THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

Advance of Gen. Pope Toward Gordonsville.

POSITION OF THE ENEMY'S FORCES.

The Spies and Guerrillas Being Taken Care of.

Special Enlistments for Gen. Sigel's Corps.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 1.

A special dispatch from Washington says that the correspondent of the *Inquirer* "reached here to-night from Warrenton, bringing the intelligence that Maj.-Gen. POPE'S army had advanced beyond Warrenton."

The men were in the best of spirits, and an enthusiastic feeling prevailed at the prospect of future "business."

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 1.

A letter from Virginia says that Gen. HATCH'S Cavalry Brigade, belonging to Major-Gen. POPE'S command, is actively scouring the whole country from the enemy's lines to Little Washington, but is not meeting with any large forces. He, however, is making it too hot for spies and guerrillas, many of whom are frequently captured and consigned to the charge of the Provost-Marshal.

OUR CULPEPPER CORRESPONDENCE.

Feeling for the Enemy—The Rebels in Force Near Gordonsville—Incidents of the Advance Movement—The Inhabitants—Reconnoissances—Gen. Pope, &c.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ADVANCE OF THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA, GEN. CRAWFORD'S BRIGADE, CULPEPPER, Monday, July 28, 1862.

The past three days have been spent in feeling for the enemy, and we have found them in small quantities at several points, and have received assurances from the only friends of our cause in this portion of Virginia, that they are in force, awaiting our approach, but a short distance beyond the military line of Gordonsville.

But to write consecutively, I should commence at the point at which my last letter left the army of Virginia. On Friday, that portion of Gen. BANKS' army corps, then encamped a short distance beyond Little Washington, received orders to strike tents, and move a few miles nearer here, and the movement was made. As soon as the order had been issued, and preparations were in progress, Maj.-Gen. BANKS rode on to Little Washington, with a few attendants, arriving there just as the news of the killing of one cavalry man, the wounding of two others, and the killing of one horse by the guerrillas, about two miles from the town, had become generally known to the soldiers there. The excitement was very great, and there were many and very urgent demands for the execution of the recent order of Gen. POPE, applicable to such cases, namely, to burn and otherwise destroy the property within a circuit of five miles, unless the person or persons firing upon our men are delivered up to the authorities by the citizens. Had not Gen. BANKS been present, I have very little doubt that the order would have been executed to the letter by our indignant soldiers, and Little Washington been burned to ashes. As it was, a squadron of cavalry was sent out immediately to scour the country in the direction of the killing and wounding, and in a short time nine prisoners were brought in. Three of the prisoners were men between 50 and 60 years of age; four were between 35 and 40, and the remaining three from 18 to 22; all, even the oldest, were hale and hearty. On two of the youngest they found a pair of COLT'S revolvers. Every man, of course, declared his entire ignorance of the crime, and utter ignorance of the parties who had committed it. They were detained for examination, and as I felt it necessary to reach Sperryville that night, I did not await the result. I have since learned that, with the exception of the two upon whom the revolvers were found, who were imprisoned, they were discharged for want of proof.

Passing on to Sperryville, at which place I arrived at 8 P. M., I found matters very much as they were on a former visit. Every available floor in the village occupied by officers and men, and feed for a horse almost impossible to procure. I finally found a shed unoccupied, except by wagons, where I tied my horse, spread my blankets and proceeded on a successful foraging expedition. Returning, I fell asleep to the music of the horse's teeth, and awoke to the discovery that while I slept a thief had come in the night, cut him loose and driven him away. And here let me say a word in relation to the state of morality in our army. I can speak, at least, feelingly on the subject, for I have had three fine headstalls and halters taken away, and my horse has been stolen five times during the brief period I have had him. I don't think there are many horse or halter-thieves among the infantry or artillery. The thieves, in the horse and halter line, are reputed to be mostly in the cavalry. They are in the best position to conceal horses. Their manner of operating from the theft to the sale of the horse, is generally as follows: If the horse or halter to be stolen be in camp, they creep out in the night, watch the movements of the sentries, and when an opportunity occurs slip the halter from the picket-stake and take the horse away. If the horse happen to belong to a citizen, and is at any considerable distance from the camp, he may be taken in the daytime. The bunglers in either case take the horses to the field in which the regimental horses are put to graze, trusting that among five hundred or a thousand others the stolen animal may not be discovered by the owner. The more experienced take another course after the horse has been taken. The mane and tail are sometimes cut, and the horse is driven into a wood, generally some miles distant, where he is tied to a tree until the weary and angry owner gives up all hope of finding him, and goes away. The animal is then brought out and sold at a merely nominal price to any person who chooses to take the responsibility of purchasing a stolen horse. The number of horses still stolen and sold in the way I have described, is astonishing, although I am informed it is trifling as compared with what it was some months ago. The chief cause of the decline lies in the fact that Virginia has been pretty thoroughly drained of horses considered worth stealing, by both armies.

At Sperryville, as before said, everything remained very much as it was at the time of a former visit. The several brigades of Gen. SIGEL'S army occupied the same camp-grounds, and but few changes of outpost guards had been made. As Gen. BANKS had very kindly warned me against proceeding to Culpepper unaccompanied by some military force, I made inquiry at Sperryville concerning the time any force would probably start thitherward, and, not receiving any definite information, I started on, in the hope of overtaking at least a train guard; but there was none upon the road. When near Woodville, I found the Second Virginia Infantry encamped upon the right of the pike, as an outpost guard. The regiment is a strong one, and so, I am informed, very efficient in regimental drill. From that point until reaching Culpepper I saw no soldiers under arms.

The fear of danger upon the road is, I think, unwarranted—at least from the people living along the line. Their whole desire seems to be to be let alone by both parties, and, they say, "to take part with neither force." Nearly all their produce—grain, hay, &c.—has been already taken from them by JACKSON'S army, and latterly by ours. I stopped at the house of an apparently well-to-do farmer, about eleven miles from this place, and asked for a feed for my horse. He showed me what he declared was all that had been left to him. It was one barrel of corn on the ear. From that I received enough for a feed, at a moderate price. The old gentleman said he was willing to do what he could, without having anything taken from him by force. He recognized the taking of grain, grass and hay, by the army, as an absolute necessity in time of war. Both armies had taken from him, and he did not complain, although he had strenuously opposed the secession of Virginia from the Union—believing then, as he does now, that it could only result in the utter ruin of the State. When he voted for delegates to the Convention, it was with the express understanding that they should vote against the secession of the State. That, too, he said, was the understanding of a majority of those who voted for delegates, and I have been told the same story by more than a hundred others. But as soon as they had voted, their power to control results was gone. Before another opportunity to speak through the ballot was afforded, the State was overrun by troops from States further South, and a vast number of those who otherwise would have voted against secession, were so far intimidated as to keep them from the polls. They deny emphatically that Virginia has ever been voted out of the Union, but still, as they are in the State and all their property is here, they do not dare, even if inclined, (and I don't think many are,) take a position in opposition to an authority which they readily acknowledge has been thrust upon them against their wills. It may be added, in this connection, that notwithstanding all their friendly talks and acts, we have not yet succeeded in obtaining a particle of information from them in relation to the movements of the Confederate troops, while the Confederate Generals, we know, are informed daily of the strength of our force and the position of our lines.

We have made several reconnoissances in considerable force of late, without material results. You must not believe the stories of dashing fights you may see in print, even when given on apparently high authority, for they are not true, or rather have not been to this time. With some loss—in one case, about half a company of cavalry—we have ascertained that the enemy has pretty strong pickets near Madison Court-house—since occupied by a portion of Gen. SIGEL'S command; at Liberty Mills, near Raccoon Ford, on the Rapid Ann River; in the neighborhood of Orange Court-house; and a much larger force near Gordonsville. The most *definite* idea of the forces at the points named has been obtained, not so well by the parties of reconnoissance as by a number of men well informed in relation to the various roads, fords and bridges, who are faithful and daring, and who voluntarily act as scouts for Gen. CRAWFORD. The General is here in the advance, with his favorite brigade, encamped in pleasant places, and all anxious for a fight. The health of the brigade, owing to the extreme carefulness of the General in selecting camping ground, and the attention of the Surgeons, under direction of Dr. HELMER, Brigade-Surgeon, continues excellent.

On Sunday, an order of Gen. CRAWFORD'S was issued and executed which gave great satisfaction to the people here. There were some eight or ten distilleries in the neighborhood, from which, although forbidden, some of the men received new whisky, became drunk, and sometimes abusive. The distillers had been several times warned against selling to the men, but still continued to do so. The order to burn the distilleries was consequently given, and immediately executed.

LOUIS LIVINGSTON, of Tivoli, N. Y., A. D. C., with rank of Captain, and FREDERICK D'HAUTEVILLE, with rank of Captain, Assistant Adjutant-General, have been ordered on the Staff of Gen. CRAWFORD.

Gen. HATCH, who is here specially in command of the cavalry, has just returned from a second reconnoissance toward Gordonsville, without having met the enemy in any considerable force.

The Army of the Advance here is anxiously awaiting the appearance of Gen. POPE upon the field, as it is believed that then the remainder of Gen. BANKS' corps will join Gen. CRAWFORD'S advance Brigade here: that Gens. HARTSUFF'S, SCHURZ'S and CARROLL'S Brigades, now at Warrenton, under Gen. MCDOWALL, will be ordered on, and another and still more important forward movement commenced.

J. A.

GEN. SIGEL'S SPECIAL ARMY CORPS.

A few days since a letter from Gen. SIGEL was received in this City by Dr. DELON, the father-in-law of the distinguished soldier.

It was, for various reasons, withheld from publication at the time of its receipt, but the anxious desire of a mass of our German fellow-citizens and others to learn its contents, induces us to lay it before our readers this morning. Its suggestions are most valuable, and if they are to be followed to any good purpose, we must not, to use SIGEL'S own language, lose a moment's time.

The letter reads as follows:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA, SPERRYVILLE, July 25, 1862.

Dr. Delon, No. 13 Market-street, New-York:

SIR: I have received the assurance from the Secretary of War, that, with the consent of the Governors of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin, a limited number of regiments and batteries could be raised in those States for the First Corps, now under my command, and that such regiments would be assigned to the corps by the War Department. The regiments and batteries to be raised as follows:

Three in the State of New-York; three in Pennsylvania, and one regiment each in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, and one battery in each of the six first named States. Six of these regiments may consist of Americans and six of Germans: the batteries to be composed, according to circumstances, of Americans or German-born citizens—men who have seen service and know their business.

Commanders of regiments and batteries should be military men.

Have a Committee appointed for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements, and confer with the Union Defence Committees at New-York and other places. Members of such a Committee may act as my military agents, and as general correspondents of the Committee. An American officer may act in the same capacity. The Committee should furnish me, by telegraph, the names of such persons from the different States as they think proper to organize or command regiments. Perhaps companies or regiments may be found in progress of organization; in such case they might be ordered to join my command. I learn that Col. PESSIONY has already received authority to organize a regiment. Could he not do it for this corps? And so it is with HECKER. Confer with Major SCHWARZ, whom I have proposed to the Secretary of War as my chief of artillery and commander of my six new batteries. Lieut. BENNEKE, now with Dr. FRIEDMANN in Philadelphia, I wish to raise the batteries in Pennsylvania. Major SCHWARZ will write to him to this effect.

I have no time to write more. The Committee may do so, in my name. Everybody knows how much we need fresh troops, and the hour has come when our countrymen have an opportunity to assist me and to rally under our common flag.

But, *every minute is more precious now than it was during the whole war.* Let us act quickly and energetically, and not lose a moment's time.

F. SIGEL,
Major-Gen'l Commanding First Corps Virginia.

The preceding letter has produced no little excitement among the German circles in this City who have become cognizant of it. A preliminary meeting was privately held on Wednesday last, in reference to the execution of its suggestions, and another conference was to have taken place yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mr. WILLMANS, on the Bowery. Awaiting further advices from Gen. SIGEL, it was deferred, and the Committee for New-York will not be organized until Monday next, when the movement will be inaugurated with that vigor which the occasion demands.

OPERATIONS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

THE EVACUATION OF GRAND JUNCTION.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

JACKSON, Tenn., Thursday, July 24, 1862.

This morning at daylight, the small Federal forces at Grand Junction, stationed there outside of the lines of any military operations, for the purpose of securing the cotton in that region, were withdrawn up the Mississippi Central Railroad twenty miles, to Bolivar. Col. LEGGETT, of the Seventy-eighth Ohio, an officer of good repute in the army, the commander of our forces at Grand Junction, had had for several days discretionary orders to that effect, whenever the cotton trade was over. All the public property and cotton were removed prior to the withdrawal. The rebels had, for several days, been moving about that part of the country in numbers undoubtedly superior to the Federal forces at that point. The withdrawal in no way affects the lines of this division, or any other.

Bolivar is 28 miles southwest of this city, and connected with it by the Mississippi Central Railroad, and cars pass over it to that point every day. A considerable Federal force has been collected at that point, and intrenchments are being thrown up. It is not impossible that a sharp engagement will take place there within a few days. Such will be the result if the rebels wish to try it on, or if they approach too near.

Although our forces here are generally supposed to be having an easy time of it, yet the truth is that this portion of the army never had more laborious duties to perform, and at no time have the commanding Generals been more constantly employed. The frequent incursions and forays of JACKSON'S and other bandits keep them continually on the sharp lookout.

The position now held by Gen. MCCLERNAND'S command, consisting of Gen. LOGAN'S and Gen. ROSS' Divisions, is of the greatest importance, being the lines of railroad from Columbus to Corinth, a distance of one hundred and forty-four miles, and from Jackson to Bolivar, a distance of twenty-eight miles.

The position of rebel forces in Mississippi is understood here to be as follows: JEFF. THOMPSON is just below the Tallahatchie, between Memphis and Grenada; CHALMERS is at or near Kirby's Springs; and VILLEPIGUE'S force on a line from Grenada to Jackson, Miss. What the amount of their force is, is a matter of conjecture, but is generally placed at thirty thousand.

Cotton is being shipped from this place at the rate of three hundred bales per day. Perhaps six to eight thousand bales will be shipped before the trade is over, and something inside of twenty thousand bales from the lines of these railroads. Buyers are paying from sixteen to twenty cents in gold, delivered at railroad stations. In years past, I am informed, this city alone shipped from twenty to twenty-five thousand bales. The prospect for the next crop is poor, from the fact that but comparatively little ground has been planted this year. The attention of farmers has been turned in another direction. Hereafter, instead of buying their corn, and wheat, and pork, from Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, this people have set out to raise these productions themselves. The broad fields now waving with corn, that formerly blossomed with cotton, prove the earnestness of the effort. And, should peace be restored to-morrow, the Northern farmers would be made to feel the effects of this change of policy. The growing crop here promises as fine a yield as that of any other State.

IMPORTANT FROM NORTHERN ALABAMA.

UNION MEN RALLYING AROUND THE OLD FLAG.

A few days ago a citizen of Alabama, residing among the mountains south of Decatur, distant some thirty or forty miles, found his way to the camp of the Twentieth Brigade, and made known the fact, that in the vicinity of his home there were many men who were anxious to enlist and fight for the Union, under the good old flag.

The representations made resulted in sending Col. STRAIGHT, with the Fifty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteers, down into the region named, with a view of offering protection to any who might desire to enlist.

After an absence of four days, Col. STRAIGHT returned to camp, bringing with him nearly two hundred able-bodied and earnest men. When Col. STRAIGHT first reached their homes in the hill country, not a man could be found at his house, all of them being obliged to conceal themselves in the forests or among the hiding-places of the mountains, lest they be obliged to enter the rebel army by the hated conscript law, or be shot down like wild beasts for being Union men. As soon, however, as the Colonel made known his mission to the wives and daughters of these manly mountaineers, they were on the move to communicate with the fugitives; and within forty-eight hours, the Colonel was ready to return with the recruits above named.

In his official report, which is dated near Morrisville, Ala., July 14, Col. STRAIGHT says:

I wish to say a word relative to the condition of these people. They are mostly poor, though many of them are, or rather have been in good circumstances. Their outnumber nearly three to one the Secessionists in portions of Morgan, Blount, Winston, Marion, Walker, Fayette and Jefferson Counties, but situated as they are, surrounded by a most relentless foe, mostly unarmed and destitute of ammunition, they are persecuted in every conceivable way, yet up to this time most of them have kept out of the way sufficiently to avoid being dragged off by the gangs that infest the country for the purpose of plunder, and enforcing the provisions of the rebel Conscription act, but their horses and cattle are driven off in vast numbers. Every public road is patroled by guerrilla bands, and the Union men have been compelled to seek protection in the fastnesses of the mountainous wilderness. They cannot hold out much longer. This state of things has so much disturbed them that but very little attention has been paid to farming; consequently many of them are now destitute of food of their own, and are living off their more fortunate neighbors.

Such examples of patriotism as these people have set are worthy of being followed. One old lady, Mrs. ANNA CAMPBELL, volunteered to ride thirty-five miles and return, making seventy miles, with about thirty recruits, inside of thirty-six hours. When it is taken into consideration that these people were all hid away to avoid being taken by the rebels, and that the country is but sparsely settled, this case is without a parallel in American history. There are many cases of a similar nature that came under my observation, but I do not desire to weary your patience with them. Suffice it to say that I have never witnessed such an outpouring of devoted and determined patriotism among any other people. And I am now of the opinion that if there could be a sufficient force in that portion of the country to protect these people, there could be at least two full regiments raised of as good and true men as ever defended the American flag. So confident am I that my views are correct, that if the Commanding-General will grant the permission to do so, I will take my regiment (the boys all want to go) and two weeks' rations of bread, salt, sugar and coffee, (meat we can get there,) and five hundred extra stand of arms, with a sufficient supply of ammunition, and locate at least thirty miles south of Decatur, where I will rally around me a sufficient number of the brave mountaineers to protect the country effectually against anything except the regular rebel army, who, by the way, would find it a difficult country to operate in. Never did people stand in greater need of protection. They have suffered unduly against the most unscrupulous foe that civilized nature has ever witnessed. They have been shut out from all communication with any of our friends for a year and a half, and yet they stand firm and true. If such merit is not to be rewarded, if such citizens are not to receive protection, then is their case a deplorable one indeed.

Auction Sale of New-Orleans Sugar, Molasses, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 1.

There was sold, by auction, this forenoon, 500 hhds. of New-Orleans sugar, the cargo of the schooner *E. P. Stewart*, at 9¼c. @10¾c., cash.

There was a large attendance, and the bidding was spirited.

A lot of molasses sold at 37c. @42c.

The Remains of Col. James Monroe.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 1.

The remains of Col. JAMES MONROE, of the Twenty-second New-York Regiment, came from Fortress Monroe this morning, and were escorted to the cars by the Seventh Regiment of New-York.

THE ELEMENTS OF SOUTHERN WEALTH.

Valuation of Real and Personal Estate in Louisiana.

Slaves Worth Nearly the Value of All Other Property Put Together.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, July 25, 1862.

In the State of Louisiana, the irritating subject, as in all Southern States, is, of course, the negro question. I have recently noticed, and it has always been the case, that the loss of no kind of property seems irreconcilable but that of the negro. Fire may consume the planter's residence, or his expensive gin or sugar house, a crevasse may swallow up the best part of his plantation, the army worm may devour his crop, his factor may fail, and all these losses, though including fifties and hundreds of thousands, will be borne with equanimity; but let the master be deprived of a negro, though said negro is commercially valueless, and there will go up a hue and cry that reaches the heavens, while the other and apparently severer losses, will scarcely be alluded to. There is, perhaps, a reason for this, not altogether unexplainable. Slavery is so wrought into the texture of society, that the Southerner knows that it cannot be rudely modified or interfered with without destroying every ramification of Southern life, and this feeling, or the intense consciousness of this fact, blinds the master to all the influences with regard to collateral destructive influences. He knows that universal emancipation is ruin to himself, and he believes it will be ruin to the negro, and he favors the rebellion that he may, as he finally hopes, be relieved of all outside influences with regard to the title of his slave property. To give the Northern reader, who so flippantly talks of sudden and universal emancipation, some idea of what it promises, I have, with considerable labor, compiled from the *Annual Report of the Auditor of Public Accounts to the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana*, 1861, the following table of the wealth and population of this State, exclusive of the parishes of Orleans, Baton Rouge and Lafourche, and dull as it may appear at first sight, yet every thinking man at the North, every tax-paying man, every practical man, ought to make himself familiar with the facts presented by these figures; for if once understood, and then appreciated, they will, more than declamation or sentiment, enable the judgment to come to some correct conclusions on this much-talked-of subject of emancipation:

Population and Wealth of Louisiana, exclusive of the Parishes of Orleans, East Baton Rouge and Lafourche.

Parishes.	White Population.	Slaves.	Value of Slaves.	Value of All Other Property
Ascension	3,639	7,218	$3,828,480	$5,758,653
Assumption	6,869	7,636	4,141,150	5,252,500
Avoyelles	5,406	6,921	3,509,150	2,427,021
Bienville	5,208	1,666	2,143,950	1,132,428
Bossie	3,646	8,752	4,381,100	2,927,601
Caddo	4,073	7,657	3,884,750	3,654,290
Calcasieu	3,457	1,049	519,850	1,094,319
Caldwell	2,506	2,078	1,048,270	825,890
Carroll	3,631	12,503	6,793,950	8,859,214
Catahoula	4,851	6,277	3,187,950	3,065,368
Claiborne	9,261	7,227	3,686,300	3,199,750
Concordia	1,784	11,843	6,252,470	8,854,914
De Soto	4,458	5,489	4,054,770	3,056,686
East Baton Rouge	6,831	8,444	4,571,800	5,687,381
East Feliciana	3,813	10,235	4,499,575	2,528,827
Franklin	1,722	2,808	1,434,450	1,940,044
Iberville	8,538	10,090	6,156,250	9,736,371
Jackson	5,220	3,739	1,854,550	1,209,758
Lafayette	4,143	4,220	2,093,215	1,779,391
Madison	1,293	11,897	6,464,780	7,441,178
Morehouse	3,620	6,138	3,157,270	3,753,095
Natchitoches	8,185	8,402	4,936,950	4,893,544
Ouachita	3,215	4,695	4,405,550	2,619,218
Plaquemines	5,598	4,853	3,011,100	2,900,963
Point Coupee	3,659	11,958	6,311,800	7,416,451
Rapides	7,242	14,336	7,535,771	9,150,974
Sabine	3,586	1,670	899,150	657,677
St. Bernard	1,478	1,286	1,014,440	1,071,110
St. John Baptist	2,777	4,119	2,250,150	2,186,610
St. Charles	1,867	3,749	2,062,600	1,205,729
St. Landry	11,999	12,858	6,466,350	6,596,175
St. Mary	4,021	12,223	6,546,555	8,581,565
St. Martin	6,199	7,851	3,976,900	3,405,800
St. James	3,426	8,023	4,261,650	4,654,808
St. Helena	3,208	3,115	1,472,890	1,096,720
Tensas	1,255	13,781	7,522,760	9,360,353
Terrebonne	4,499	6,143	3,242,300	4,567,456
Union	7,191	3,791	1,944,480	1,528,048
Vermillion	3,210	1,360	652,800	611,640
Washington	2,810	1,604	764,600	405,359
West Feliciana	1,985	9,565	5,171,315	3,404,320
Winn	4,314	1,324	657,350	940,300
St. Tammany	1,214	1,981	1,016,574	1,057,524
Totals	179,473	287,577	$153,830,758	$163,051,985

Now it must be remembered that the planters, in giving in their taxable property, never exaggerate its value to the assessors, nor are they obliged by law to include any negroes under ten years of age, so that immense as is the number of slaves in Louisiana compared with the whites, the slave offspring growing up, one-third more at least in number, is not included! Therefore, it is safe to say, that in all the counties or parishes of Louisiana there are, on an average, two negroes to one white person. It must also be noticed that the entire property of these parishes, including lands, houses, villages and personal property, is only worth about $8,000,000 more than the slave property. In other words, *one-half of the entire wealth of Louisiana consists of slaves.* Now emancipation in Louisiana, then, means, first, to take from the planter half the value of his property, and then turn loose on the world *more than a quarter of a million of helpless people*, as utterly unable to take care of themselves as are children. Now, I do not desire to sit in judgment on this subject; I would rather leave it to the practical minds of the North to work out the problem. I see in this State hundreds of negroes who have come within our lines, who are fed on Government rations, who are literally, to them, eating the bread of idleness, yet bread obtained by the sweat of the brow of the white man of the North. Suppose all the negroes of Louis, Iana came within our lines—are our officers to feed them? Gen. BUTLER has about 10,000 troops attached to his command. It keeps five ships constantly employed to bring him provisions from the North. There is not a fleet large enough owned by the Government to bring food here for the negroes of this State alone! The difficulties of this subject seem to increase by examination. One thing seems certain, the planter contemplates universal emancipation with horror; yet it would seem that a majority are so infuriated by passion, or blinded by prejudice, that they seem willing to accept the alternative of utter destruction rather than yield to reason.

Had this war to crush out a rebellion against the best Government under the sun been prosecuted on war principles, the subject of emancipation need not have been discussed. The kindness of the National Government to the leaders of the rebellion *has been refined cruelty to the loyal people of the country North and South.* And if the Government has any paternal love for its struggling people, it will at once infuse energy into its leaders, and demand that the prevailing supineness, this horrid inefficiency, this waste of money and blood without any return, shall cease. A few months ago a million of men sprang to arms to save the Republic; the enthusiasm of the masses has been dampened by the inefficiency of the few who had the lead. Let Richmond be taken, let the Mississippi be opened, let the harbors of the South be in our possession, and then we have the rebellion in our grasp, and the winding up of the details will hasten its own labor, and the Slavery question will then cease to be a formidable question.

INTERESTING FROM JAPAN.

News of America Eagerly Looked For—Arrival of Mr. Pruyn, the New American Minister—A Destructive Fire—American Trade, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KANAGAWA, Saturday, May 10, 1862.

The important events transpiring at home lose none of their interest to the true patriot, though he may be at the other end of the world, as we may be well said to be in Japan. You, in the land of telegraphs, can hardly brook a single day's delay, in consequence of some defect in the wires, of the tidings of an important battle, and get exceedingly nervous if you do not find recorded in the morning papers all that transpired yesterday from one end of the land to the other.

What think you, then, of us in this remote part of the earth, where, by the mail *viâ* England and China, (which is the only regular one we have,) we do not hear of anything that has transpired in the United States till three months afterwards.

An occasional ship, however, comes over from San Francisco, direct to this port, when we get news in forty days from the Atlantic States, which was the case a few days ago, when the clipper-ship *Ringleader* came in.

She brought as passengers our new Minister, Mr. PRUYN, Mr. G. FISHER (Consul to this place) and family, and Mr. RICE (Commercial Agent to Hakodads) and family. The arrival of a new Minister and Consul, in place of Messrs. HARRIS and DORR, is regarded with much satisfaction.

Thus far, everything bids fair, and all who have met them, either in a business or private capacity, can only speak of them in the highest terms of commendation.

In December last I wrote you in regard to the destructive fire with which the Japanese portion of our town was visited, which consumed full one-half of it. On the night of the 8th instant, the half that escaped then suffered the same fate—so that within six months the whole Japanese town, comprising 800 or 1,000 houses, has been completely destroyed. That portion burned in December is over half rebuilt already, and from the activity with which the rubbish is cleared away, it is evident that in a few months we shall have an entire new town. The loss in the last fire was greater than in the first. Trade will suffer a slight check from this catastrophe for a few days, but as there did not happen to be a very large stock of teas and silks in the Japanese hands at the time, things will soon go on their old way again.

Samples of the new crop of teas came in a few days ago, and everything bids fair for a brisk trade in this line the coming season. Some houses are shipping largely of silk at present, and two vessels are now loading with it and teas for England. We are sorry to say that the house of OLYPHANT & Co., which has had a branch established here for the past two years, has just broken up, which reduces the American houses of importance down to three, viz.: HEARD & Co., A. A. LOW BROTHERS, and WALSH, HALL & Co.—FRANCIS HALL, Esq., formerly of Elmira, N. Y., having been taken in as partner into the first-named house within a few days. There are, however, quite a number of other American residents doing business in a smaller way, and American ships do quite their share of the transportation of this port.

It is well-known that there is a large trade carried on between San Francisco and Hong Kong by American clippers, which include some of the finest of their class. They, for the most part, however, make the passage from San Francisco to Hong Kong in ballast, and since the prevailing winds oblige them to sight the Japan Coast, it is but little out of the way for them to stop in here, where they are almost sure of getting a cargo for China. When this is more generally known we shall be brought much nearer home, and become almost independent of the roundabout way of the English mail routes for news. It will give us even the advantage over China, in receiving at least the American market reports, by eight or ten days, which will be of no small importance.

While steam communication across the Pacific to this country and China, *viâ* Sandwich Islands, is postponed by troubles at home, the clipper ships are paving the way, and proving the practicability of such a scheme beyond the remotest doubt, so that when the time comes when our Government shall be freed a little from its present embarrassment, there will be no delay in immediately putting it into operation.

It wants but this to complete the belt of steam communication around the world. It is an enterprise which all feel who reside on the shores washed by the great Pacific, to be second in importance to none other in the commercial world. In view of this, we earnestly hope our Government will give its advocates an early hearing, and the subject its most serious consideration.

Everything is quiet in the Empire, and a general good feeling seems generally to prevail. D. B.

THE NEW-ORLEANS PRESS.

The Delta Under the New Regime.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, July 24, 1862.

The *Delta* is one of the most original of presses. In New-York you would understand it: in New-Orleans it is an enigma. It is so outspoken, so direct and fearless in its accusations. Its habit of "naming names"—its decorum toward the worthy—its violence toward the guilty—these characteristics among a people who have been accustomed only to whisper upon matters which the *Delta* treats of in Ciceronean tones, surprises. The *Picayune* has once or twice wilted under its scorn and its sharp sarcasm. The editors of the *Delta* are Capt. JOHN CLARK, formerly of the Boston *Courier*, Col. E. M. BROWN, formerly of the Woodstock, Vt., *Age*, and Major JOSEPH M. BELL, the able Provost Judge. Capt. CLARK is the chief and fighting editor. On the night before the revival of the *Delta* under the new *régime*, Capt. CLARK found a burly man in the office, reading proofs. He inquired of the foreman, Mr. BARNES, who "this person" was. Mr. BARNES replied, "This is Mr. STITH, late foreman of the office." STITH was just then reading an editorial of CLARK's, in which he felicitated the people of New-Orleans upon their change of rulers and the expulsion of WM. S. MUNROE to Fort Jackson. It was further stated that, for ten years previous, there had not been an honest man in the Mayor's chair. As STITH was an Ex-Mayor of Thug and thieving memory, the editor did not interrupt his reading; but when he set down the proof he requested Mr. STITH to leave the office, and instructed the guards not to permit him to enter the office again. The next incident was this: Judge WALKER, the ex-editor of the *Delta*, desired that a card be published in the paper announcing that he was not responsible for the changed sentiments of the journal. The new editor took the ground that a traitor had no rights which a Union soldier was bound to respect, and therefore forbid the publication of the card. This went on for three days. Finally, WALKER called at the editorial office of the *Delta*, when, with haughty tone, he demanded as a right to have his repudiating card inserted. A keen colloquy ensued, which Capt. CLARK brought to a close in the following language: "You presume on the forbearance of the Commanding General, who, though you are a traitor, has permitted you to go at large. You also come in here and demand editorial courtesy. You, Sir, who, during the past eighteen months have done little else than plot treason against the State. I owe you no courtesy. There is the door—go out; and while I occupy this chamber, never again enter it." The next incident was this: The *Delta* office is owned by the Bible Society. Early in June a sanctimonious appearing person presented himself. "Can I," he inquired, "see Capt. CLARK?" "That is my name," said the Editor. "I represent the owners of this building, and I come to inquire about the payment of the rent." CLARK looked at the minister, paused a moment and observed, "In view, Sir, of the uses which you have permitted your building to be devoted to during the past year—uses so unworthy of Bible publishers and pious people—it is due to frankness that I should tell you that so long as I occupy this building, so long as there is a rebel in the field, I shall pay no rent to your Bible Society. Now do we understand each other?" "I must own you are plain spoken," said the parson. "Very well," said the Captain; "good morning," and he withdrew. These are but a few of the many incidents of Union-editorial life in New-Orleans. The overlopping circulation of the *Delta* over the other journals is the best proof I can give that the people like the plain talk and bold stand which the revivified *Delta* has taken under CLARK, BROWN & BELL.

The Conduct of the War—A Letter from a Veteran.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

TUESDAY, July 29, 1862.

Your issue of the 22d inst., headed "Gen. HALLECK on the Art of War," is really the only production which, up to this late period of the present war, has appeared through the Press exhibiting anything of military science, and is neither more nor less than JOMINI's first principles presented in a condensed form, much resembling a small pocket edition published in the beginning of the war of 1812, during Dr. EUSTIS' administration of the War Department, by the late Gen. JOHN ARMSTRONG, and entitled *Hints to Young Generals.*

We are not surprised that Gen. PATTERSON, or any other fair-weather General, should know little or nothing of *exterior or interior* lines of operation, and like some of our *distinguished* men of 1812, should have been induced to accept positions as Generals simply through their ignorance of the prerequisites appertaining to the position, and did so, no doubt, with a clear conviction that the tailor, or rather the coat, made the officer. But it is remarkable—indeed, very remarkable, considering the presence in the army, and at Washington, of our veteran Generals, and of others of more recent date, all of whom have been fed all their lives at the public crib, for the sake of their supposed military qualifications—that not one of all these should have seen or pointed out the importance of PATTERSON occupying Leesburgh in connection with MCDOWELL's advance upon Manassas.

During the early part of the rebellion you published a strategical diagram, said to have emanated from a distinguished foreign officer, in which a line, extending from Washington to St. Louis, was laid down as our base. This diameter contemplated a circumference, the radii of which were to cover both Florida and Texas, these being the Southern extremities of *our exterior* lines. Our movements appear to have been directed consistently with this plan, and, with the exception of the Shenandoah Valley operations, and certain incursions in Western Virginia and Eastern Kentucky, as far as Cumberland Gap, we have strictly adhered to these *exterior* lines—down the coast and along the Mississippi—thus advancing and securing our flanks, but making little progress at any other point. The *interior* space between our lines is wholly under the control of our adversary, enabling him to concentrate upon any point of our extended circumference, or, within its area, to assail in the rear our lines of communication, as is now done in Kentucky and Tennessee.

Our recovery of the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, and finally of the Mississippi itself, through the essential aid of the gunboats, has thus far given to our *right* or Western army all the advantages it has acquired; but much in that direction is yet to be achieved—whilst the *left*, or Eastern, (with the exception of our incursions along the seaboard,) has effected in the way of conquests nothing more than what the enemy has chosen to relinquish for his better security. Our *delays* and general inactivity upon *this exterior* line, we admit, have enabled us to perfect our discipline and organization—an advantage, however, which the enemy has had in common with us—but, on our part, (as the initiative has been with us,) delay denoted *indecision*, and, consequently, loss of prestige, whilst to him it afforded the time and opportunity to strengthen his positions in works and men, which *the interior* line of operations, and his railroad facilities, will always enable him to do with decided advantage, until we wrest from him *this interior* line, and which *a combination* of our forces, a *direct movement*, and *hard fighting*, might more readily have accomplished at an earlier period.

Situated as our armies now are—divided—and Gen. MCCLELLAN hemmed in on the banks of the James—deprived of the aid of gunboats in his advance beyond Fort Darling, or the river obstructions—numerous strong batteries and other works confronting him upon all the roads leading to Richmond—and an army probably more numerous than both his own and Gen. POPE's to oppose him in front, flank and rear, I see no prospect of success except in Gen. POPE's ability to cooperate with MCCLELLAN, first, indirectly, by isolating EWELL's forces through the effectual destruction of a portion of the Central road; and, secondly, by direct action over the Fredericksburg road with the view of a concerted movement against the Richmond army assailing it in rear, whilst MCCLELLAN attacks in front.

We are compelled to believe, for many reasons, not the least of which was the perfect condition of our army, that had the advance been made immediately after the evacuation of Manassas, in the directions of Fredericksburg and Gordonsville, concentrating at the junction of the roads below, we would have isolated JACKSON's forces, and long since have been in Richmond. Our bases would have been for the time being Fairfax and Aquia Creek Landing—our baggage and provisions trains curtailed to the standard of a *coup de main*, and the army hurried forward, making no prolonged halts. Six days' fighting at that time would have been far more effectual, as the enemy had fewer troops, and we could better have afforded our losses in battle, than at any subsequent period.

But this was not to be the order of things; objections, if not obstructions, other than those incident to the face of the country, and the resistance to be met with, were presented to our view. Victory, mere victory, was not what we desired, nor could our ambition be satisfied short of bagging JEFF. DAVIS and his army. Our well-digested plans to this end had been foiled by the unexpected evacuation of Manassas, and no new scheme would suit that did not close every avenue to a retreat—for beg him we were determined upon. This was the spirit of our dream as we weighed anchor for Yorktown, where our communications and transportation, by water would be both safe and easy, and where gunboats might aid in reducing the works. In due time, with the control of the York and James Rivers, we confidently expected to close the mouth of the sack at Williamsburgh. West Point, or certainly at Richmond, and JEFF. must then face the music and play his last card. NAPOLEON the First, in his march upon Moscow, had counted upon quartering his army within its palaces throughout the rigors of a Russian Winter—a goal probably adequate to his immense undertaking—and confident in the prowess of his adversary, he little dreamed that the Russian army was to be relieved by the elements; and that conflagration, following close upon the evacuation, and leaving him to the tender mercies of frost and famine, might be part and parcel of Russian tactics. Yet so it was; and so, in due proportions, has it been with our expectations at Yorktown. The rebels evacuated it before the mouth of the bag could be closed, and we were foiled a second time. Incessant rains upon a surface based upon quicksand, occasioned swollen streams, impassable roads, wet jackets, and malaria to our hearts' content; and thus far did the elements, in this case, too, interpose—enough, perhaps, to justify the above comparison, showing that "*les beaux esprits se rencontre*"—but Richmond is neither taken or burnt, nor the back door to future retreat yet closed. AN OFFICER OF 1812.

RELEASED PRISONERS.

List of Sick and Wounded Prisoners Arrived from Richmond and in Hospital.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, July 30, 1862.

The following is a list of sick and wounded prisoners from Richmond, who were admitted into the hospital at Newport News, July 28, 1862:

Sergt. C. W. Knapp, Co. B, 5th New-York.
Sergt. M. M. Walsh, Co. B, 6th New-York.
Sergt. John A. Pierce, Co. E, 5th New-York.
Sergt. Adam Wieser, Co. F, 103d Pennsylvania.
Harris L. Clark, Co. I, 8th Michigan.
Spencer F. Wadsworth, Co. K, 7th Maine.
Henry Hutchins, Co. F, 4th Vermont.
Wm. Strawbridge, Co. H, 10th Pennsylvania.
Thos. W. Winter, Co. D, 7th Penn. Reserves.
Joseph Gray, Co. A, 6th Penn. Reserves.
Thomas Lloyd, Co. G, 6th Penn. Reserves.
Wm. W. Wagner, Co. A, 11th Penn. Reserves.
Levi A. Bowen, Co. H, 7th Penn. Reserves.
David A. Waple, Co. A, 1st New-Jersey.
T. M. Cartell, Co. G, 5th New-Jersey.
Ira Hutton, Co. G, 47th N. Y.
R. F. Parkman, Co. K, 6th Maine.
John W. Davis, Co. K, 4th Pennsylvania.
Jos. Lacey, Co. K, 4th Penn.
E. Johnson, Co. K, 4th Penn.
M. Connell, Co. I, 2d Maine.
M. Sullivan Co. F, 61st Penn.
Chas. W. F. Houston, Co. A, 10th Pennsylvania
Thos. Gavey, Co. D, 10th N. Y.
John Shuerl, Co. E, 5th Mich.
M. McBride, Co. F, 96th Penn.
Elias Goodwin, Co. I, 20th Massachusetts.
Daniel Westcott, Co. E, 12th New-York.
Geo. W. Vincent, Co. H, 1st Sharpshooters.
Jas. McGibbins, 9th Mass.
Timothy Russell, Co. F, 5th New-York.
Silas McClermont, Co. G, 93d Pennsylvania.
M. Keifer, Co. C, 31st Penn.
Jas. A. McNulty, Co. D, 61st Pennsylvania.
A. Poppleton, Co. G, 61st N. Y.
Bartlett Noble, Co. K, 13th New-York.
John Sears, Co. H, 42d N. Y.
J. Shields, Jr., Co. A, 2d Vt.
N. Bushley, Co. A, 4th Vt.
C. H. Foster, Co. I, 1st Maine.
S. W. Scott, Co. K, 11th Mass.
J. S. Holt, Co. D, 11th Penn.
John B. Burnham, Co. B, 15th Mass. Sharpshooters.
G. J. Cole, Co. I, 7th Mich.
Wm. H. Green, Co. C, 25th Penn.
Pat. Bowen, Co. B, 61st Pa.
D. W. Morris, Co. H, 19th Mass.
G. Myers, Co. K, 71st Penn.
T. Luckner, Co. C, 4th N. J.
M. Saltmarsh, Co. B, 12U. S. A.
J. McDonnell, Co. B, 12U. S. A.
J. Canoven, Co. K, 81st Penn.
C. A. Martin, Co. H, 27th N. Y.
J. Wilkerson, Co. I, 5th Penn.
David Page, Co. A, 6th Penn.
G. Kashimore, Co. C, 11th Pa.
D. Crest, Co. D, 11th Penn.
D. Graham, Co. D, 11th Penn.
G. Hanks, Co. D, 12th N. Y.
W. Thompson, Co. C, 12th New-York.
T. Brockaway, Co. G, 16th Michigan.
C. G. Gahart, Co. I, 7th Pennsylvania Reserves.
John Gross, Co. I, 2d U. S. A.
J. Pedigrew, Co. F, 7th N. Y.
Chas. McIntosh, Co. D, 7th New-York.
R. Wunderlo, Co. C, 7th N. Y.
Corp. Jno. Burnham, Co. C, 6th Vermont.
Wm. Mixon, Co. C. U. S. A.
W. Holcroft, Co. C, 9th Pennsylvania Reserves.
H. Walter, Co. H, 9th Pennsylvania Reserves.
S. Howard, Co. K, 9th Mass.

Admitted and died same day, July 27, 1862, RANSOM Brown, Co. K, 28th New-York, fever.

Returned to Duty—Wm. Ewing, Co. E, 100th Pennsylvania; John M. Camsoo, Co. H, 100th Pennsylvania Wm. Taylor, Co. M, 100th Pennsylvania.

Mustered Out of Service—Daniel Frazer, Co. D, 100th Pennsylvania.

D. W. HAND, Surgeon in Charge.

The following is a list of Union prisoners, sick and wounded, from Richmond, which were admitted into the Chesapeake General Hospital, July 28, 1862:

T. Satope, Co. D, 6th Pa. Cav.
L. Buss, Co. B, 6th Pa. Cav.
Wm. Hayward, Co. H, 6th Pa. Cavalry.
D. Kipp, Co. H, 8th Pa. Cav.
H. Blakesley, Co. B, 6th Pa. Cavalry.
Robt. Cope, Co. C, 6th Pa. Cavalry.
C. Casey, Co. L, 6th Pa. Cav.
F. E. Jackson, Co. L, 6th Pa. Cavalry.
J. J. Henderson, Co. K, 6th Pa. Cavalry.
G. Vernon, Co. F, 6th Pa. Cavalry.
D. Price, Co. D, 6th Pa. Cav.
J. Donohue, Co. B, 6th Pa. Cavalry.
C. Atwater, Co. E, 6th Pa. Cavalry.
G. Bogen, Co. E, 106th Pa. Volunteers.
M. Willett, Co. A, 83d Pa.
J. Miller, Co. B, 96th Pa.
G. H. Thompson, Co. B, 83d Pennsylvania.
A. H. Fuller, Co. B, 83d Pa.
M. O'Brien, Co. B, 81st Pa.
Thos. Elliott, Co. D, 81st Pa.
Sam'l Dorman, Co. I, 72d Pa.
Wm. M. Fest, Co. F, 72d Pa.
Peter Boyce, Co. G, 67th Pa.
H. G. Johnson, Co. D, 49th Pa.
A. R. Grier, Co. C, 31st Pa.
D. Mechamee, Co. K, 49th Pa.
L. Gilleski, Co. A, 11th Pa. Reserves.
F. McLaughlin, Co. E, 10th Pennsylvania Reserves.
A. Campbell, Co. K, 9th Pa. Reserves.
Joseph West, Co. E, 1st Pa. Reserves.
Jos. McCauley, Co. C, 1st Pennsylvania Reserves.
Alvin White, Co. G, 7th Pa. Reserves.
H. G. Chubbuck, Co. F, 8th Pennsylvania.
Henry K. Phillips, Co. K, 3d Pennsylvania.
Wm. G. Knight, Co. I, 3d Pa.
A. G. Rheinfeldt, Co. I, 4th Pennsylvania.
Jas. McGraa, Co. A, 2d Pa.
Wm. W. Welter, Co. B, 3d Pa.
A. L. Lincoln, Co. I, 1st N. J.
Geo. O. Chase, Co. B, 1st Pa. Reserves.
G. Beaum, Co. B, 1st Pa. Res.
C. D. Murphy, Co. B, 1st Pa. Reserves.
John Waidel, Co. B, 1st Pa.
John Metgel, Co. B, 2d Pa.
John Nevin, Co. G, 10th Pa.
W. O. Cook, Co. G, 1st Pa.
D. G. Ellis, Co. B, 107th N. Y.
Pat. O. Hollan, 101st N. Y.
F. McGibney, Co. F, 92d N. Y.
Pat. O'Brien, Co. D, 88th N. Y.
John Brady, Co. B, 88th N. Y.
John Amidon, Co. B, 85th N. Y.
Alex. Blair, Co. K, 93d N. Y.
John Mahler, Co. A, 93d N. Y.
L. D. Neal, Co. C, 101st N. Y.
Hugh Vea, Co. C, 96th N. Y.
S. S. Jones, Co. E, 81st N. Y.
G. McGrover, Co. E, 77th N. Y.
T. Casey, Co. H, 77th N. Y.
C. E. Matheby, Co. K, N. Y.
J. Sculley, Co. A, 81st N. Y.
Wm. Baker, Co. H, 61st N. Y.
J. A. Lawrence, Co. A, 77th New-York.
A. D. Towns, Co. B, 72d N. Y.
A. M. Savage, Co. G, 61st New-York.
C. Cornell, 69th New-York.
J. Feeny, Co. B, 67th N. Y.
G. W. Goodrich, Co. L, 72d New-York.
S. McCary, Co. H, 10th N. Y.
J. Berry, Co C, 72d N. Y.
J. R. Hodges, Co. K, 64th New-York.
L. M. Briggs, Co. H, 64th New-York.
Geo. O. Williamson, Co. D, 12th New-York.
Alonzo Spiers, Co. I, 11th Penn. Reserves.
Erastus Stribling, Co. C, 11th Massachusetts.
Henry Myers, Co. H, 99th Pennsylvania.
Corp. Patrick Sharkey, Co. D, 31st New-York.
Henry Scutt, Co. D, 3d Me.
Leonard Robinson, Co. H, 6th Maine.
Chas. Rogers, Co. A, 11th Maine.
Alonzo Smith, Co. D, 5th Maine.
Nathan McGinnis, Co. E, 5th Vermont.
John H. Shannon, Co. F, 4th Rhode Island.
Felix Prior, Co. I, 4th Mich.
John Kelly, Co. F, 1st Mich.
Felix Daly, Co. G, 9th Massachusetts.
John Hulefley, Co. D, 2d U. S. Army.
Thomas Brown, Co. D, 5th Penn. Cavalry.
John Depolt, Co. D, 1st New-York.
Geo. A. Cook, Co. L, 72d Pennsylvania.
Thos. Carmichael, Co. C, 1st New-Jersey.
A. A. Sperry, Co. B, 4th Mich.
Ransome Brown, Co. B, 28th New-York.
H. T. Rice, Co. H, 44th N. Y.
P. McKeever, Co. C, 10th New-York.
C. S. Harris, Co. I, 10th Mass.
Thos. Dalton, Co. E, 1st N. J.
D. Senell, Co. F, 11th Penn.
Wm. Whaley, Co. C, 2d R. I.
Corp. D. Burns, Co. K, 6th Pennsylvania.
John Richards, Co. A, 7th N. J.
John Adam, Co. C, 2d N. H.
Leonard Jones, Co. I, 2d New-Hampshire.
Charles H. Elms, 11th Mass.
Q. M. Sergt. B. F. Nash, 6th U. S. A.
F. Eastborn, Co. E, 96th Penn.
Wm. A. Sloan, Co. K, 57th Pennsylvania.
P. Morrisy, Co. D, 2d N. Y.
W. H. Manger, Co. I, 49th Penn.
G. A. Stanhope, Co. D, 4th Vt.
Corp. M. C. Hamlet, Co. K, 5th Vermont.
Wm. P. Smith, Co. H, 8th N. J.
L. Wolf, Co. G, 71st New-York.
Wm. Walker, Co. K, 5th Penn.
Wm. Kahley, Co. K, 5th Penn.
M. Dieringer, Co. K, 5th Penn.
L. Hall, Co. I, 61st N. Y.
R. M. Leaton, Co. I, 103d Penn.
J. M. Gamble, Co. G, 11th Pa. R.
Wm. H. Bryan, Co. I, 1st Conn.
Lieut. W. W. Russell, Co. A, 6th New-York.
J. R. Black, Co. C, 11th Penn.
J. Busak, Co. E, 4th N. J.
E. Mitchell, Co. I, 71st Penn.
—— Stearns, Co. A, 84th N. Y.
M. Hickey, Co. G, 2d Pa. R.
T. Cahill, Co. E, 10th Mass.
Alex. Kolsey, Co. F, 6th Ohio.
R. Carr, Co. I, 3d N. J.
Wm. Wilson, Co. I, 73d N. J.
Ed. McCormick, Co. H, 1st S. S.
T. D. Rhodes, Co. E, 93d N. Y.
J. P. Bell, Co. E, 11th Pennsylvania Reserves.
W. Whaley, Co. C, 2d R. I.
J. M. Bull, Co. C, 57th Penn.
E. L. Forbes, Co. C, 1st Ct.
Daniel Banks, Co. G, 1st Ct.
Corp. C. H. Carson, Co. E, 7th Pennsylvania Res.
Corp. W. Lyman, Co. D, 11th Pennsylvania Res.
E. Webster, Co. G, 4th Mich.
T. Welch, Co. F, 18th N. Y.
J. McFarland, Co. D, 1st Pa.
G. Gill, Co. G, 1st New-York.
S. Elwood, Co. G, 1st N. Y.
M. Bartoll, Co. D, 14th N. Y.
Miller, Co. E, 3d N. J.
W. Burton, Co. D, 14th N. Y.
Edward Hagerton, Co. I, 14th New-York.

Admitted and died same day, July 27, 1862, RANSOM Brown, Co. K, 28th New-York, fever.

Returned to Duty—Wm. Ewing, Co. E, 100th Pennsylvania; John M. Camsoo, Co. H, 100th Pennsylvania Wm. Taylor, Co. M, 100th Pennsylvania.

Mustered Out of Service—Daniel Frazer, Co. D, 100th Pennsylvania.

D. W. HAND, Surgeon in Charge.

The following is a list of Union prisoners, sick and wounded, from Richmond, which were admitted into the Chesapeake General Hospital, July 28, 1862:

J. Hopkins, Co. G, 103d Pa.
G. Scullaud, Co. F, 83d Pa.
Wm. Hayward, Co. H, 6th Pa. Cavalry.
T. Pleasant, Co. C, 82d N. Y.
J. St. Favor, Co. D, 57th N. Y.
Aug. Greer, Co. B, 92d N. Y.
C. W. Kidder, Co. I, 53d N. Y.
W. D. Lindsay, Co. I, 61st Pennsylvania.
Thos. Jage, Co. G, 72d N. Y.
O. R. Burdick, Co. B, 42d New-York.
F. Klenkel, Co. I, 42d N. Y.
J. Bathgeber, Co. B, 96th N. Y.
W. Jobeson, Co. K, 43d N. Y.
G. Vanalstein, Co. E, 43d New-York.
J. Larkin, Co. G, 43d N. Y.
W. R. Doblem, Co. A, 43d N. Y.
H. Montague, Co. D, 46th N. Y.
W. W. Vail, Co. D, 46th N. Y.
Edw. Yeder, Co. A, 93d N. Y.
W. H. Bachman, Co. C, 83d New-York.
Lewis Heisel, Co. H, 86th New-York.
Marshall Jones, Co. K, 49th New-York.
Wm. Davis, Co. B, 42d N. Y.
A. Wykens, Co. D, 63d N. Y.
David Greer, Co. K, 36th N. Y.
W. Creswell, Co. G, 33d N. Y.
G. E. Clark, Co. G, 33d N. Y.
J. S. Reece, Co. C, 33d N. Y.
Chas Tans, Co. C, 31st N. Y.
John Vare, Co. D, 36th N. Y.
Gibson Dunn, Co. B, 27th New-York.
H. Fisher, Co. H, 26th N. Y.
J. McCall, Co. C, 25th N. Y.
A. Lake, Co. B, 27th N. Y.
Mark Wolff, Co. I, 18th N. Y.
E. C. Rust, Co. E, 18th N. Y.
Tim. Farrell, Co. F, 16th N. Y.
Charles W. Page.
Pat. Ryan, Co. A, 29th N. Y.
Thos. Grevy, Co. F, 14th N. Y.
B. Bell, Co. I, 13th N. Y.
Jacob Hoffman, 12th N. Y.
R. G. Howland, Co. A, 12th New-York
Chas. L. Ellis, Co. C, 12th N. Y.
Chas. Zennik, Co. B, 7th N. Y.
Geo. Achbeck, Co. A, 7th N. Y.
J. Greer, Co. A, 7th N. Y.
C. W. Remmenway, 5th N. Y.
John Fifer, Co. D, 7th N. Y.
John Sweitzer, Co. C, 14th New-York.
Allan Bentley, Co. A, 12th New-York.
Chas. Browne, Co. B, 66th New-York.
Francis Herman, Co. E, 1st New-York.
Daniel Footman, Co. E, 1st U. S. Chasseurs.
James Frair, Co. E, 1st N. Y. Battery.
Chas. Ott, Co. C, 1st Artil.
Wm. Marry, Co. A, 5th N. Y. Cavalry.
James Geany, Co. A, 5th N. Y. Cavalry.
John Keeny, Co. H, 6th N. Y. Cavalry.
J. Wagoner, Co. B, 93d N. Y.
Y. Smok, Co. I, 49th N. Y.
H. Y. Latharman, Co. G, 1st New-York Artillery.
M. McCormick, Co. A, 5th New-York.
P. O'Donohue, Co. A, 5th N. Y.
W. Freeman, Co. A, 5th N. Y.
P. O'Shaughnessey, Co. A, 5th New-York.
G. Fisher, Co. A, 1st N. Y.
W. Toombs, Co. B, 27th N. Y.
J. Managhan, Co. D, 27th N. Y. Cavalry.
T. O'Connor, Co. A, 5th N. Y.
J. Geodfrey, Co. F, 7th N. Y.
L. V. Flikins, Co. E, 6th N. Y. Cavalry.
John Rose, Co. F, 103d Penn.
T. O. Smith, Co. F, 102d Pa.
L. M. Temple, Co. D, 105th Pennsylvania.
L. W. Luke, Co. H, 105th Pa.
J. A. Gore, Co. B, 105th Pa.
J. W. Manners, Co. I, 105th Penn

arrangements, and particularly the proprietors of the beautiful grove in which they were permitted to meet.

Mr. JOHN KENNEY, the President of the day, in introducing the orator, expressed the hope and wish that the patriotic colored people of the whole land might soon be called upon to reinforce the army of the Union. [Applause.]

Rev. H. H. GARNETT was then introduced, and spoke for an hour or more upon emancipation in the West India Islands and in the District of Columbia—both of which events they had met to celebrate. Hitherto, he said, the colored people had been wholly dependant upon foreigners for a holiday, but now our own country had given them one occasion, at least, of a joyful holiday, by striking the shackles from the slaves in the Capital of our own beloved country. The season of the year in which both these events occurred was most interesting. That in which our Government had blotted Slavery from the national domain—the 9th of April—was the season of flowers, when all nature rejoiced in its garniture of beauty. August, in the British Isle, was the season for gathering the ripened fruits, when the laborer rejoiced in the full fruition of his toil. It was fitting that at such a time a nation of freedmen should lift up their unshackled hands to heaven, and rejoice in the restoration of their long-lost liberty. No season was so well calculated to excite a sentiment of gratitude to God. The act was the first important one to which the Queen of England affixed her signature, and he believed that to it was to be attributed, in great measure, the peaceful and comparatively undisturbed reign which she had enjoyed for thirty years. It was impartial, entire and instantaneous, by which a nation was at once brought to the full stature of citizens and men. He had lived in the Island of Jamaica for three years, and had enjoyed the fullest opportunity of observing the beneficent working of emancipation, associating on terms of familiarity with all classes, from the Governor-General to the lowliest peasant, and he here hurled back the charge that the act had been a failure. On the contrary, it had proved the most glorious and perfect success of any legislative act of any nation in the world. Mr. GARNETT then proceeded to demonstrate, by reference to acknowledged facts touching the increase of population—the success of educational, religious and missionary enterprises—that there had been a steady improvement in the moral and physical condition of the islands. In 1844, the population of Jamaica, by the census, was 377,433, and in 1861, 441,264, showing an increase of over 63,000 souls in seventeen years. The various churches of that Island alone contributed for the support of the Gospel and for charitable purposes over $31,000. Some facts which he gave in this connection would shame the most wealthy and flourishing Societies of the country. He drew a beautiful picture of contentment and happiness among the field people of the Islands, such as he had personally witnessed. The closing part of his address was a review of the Government policy in postponing the employment of the slaves and free blacks of the country to aid in putting down the rebellion, and he had long since predicted that we should never conquer the South without freeing the slave.

Mr. HAMILTON sang an original song, the whole audience joining in the chorus. The last verse was as follows:

"Then hasten, father Abraham,
O, do not waste the time,
The ages now are calling,
The hour is sublime;
Your name shall live forever,
E'en to the world's last tide,
If you'll but bring the wagon,
That all may take a ride.

CHORUS—Then hurry up the wagon;
We're waiting for the wagon;
There're blessings in the wagon
When all can take a ride."

The refrain was sung with great spirit. Several other persons made addresses, and the meeting passed off very satisfactorily to all.

Interesting Incident at the Navy-yard.

THE FIRST SALUTE TO AN ADMIRAL AMERICAN.

The Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy-yard Admiral HIRAM PAULDING, has united himself with American naval history. For him was fired the first full Admiral's salute given to a representative of the United States naval service since the good old times of '76. Yesterday he visited the French frigate now lying in our harbor, and was most cordially received by his French cotemporary. On his arrival he was shown to the chief officer's quarters, and subsequently inspected the ship's battery. The commandant's official barge also bore the American Admiral's white flag at the *fore*. When Admiral PAULDING had concluded his visit, the Stars and Stripes were sent to the foremast-top of the Frenchman, and immediately the famous salute, which will be recorded when there is no HIRAM PAULDING among our Admirals, was fired with remarkable precision. Every ear at the Navy-yard was all attention to the number of guns. "One, two," down to "fifteen," were counted by dozens of persons. When the last gun went off, the cry, "Hurrah for the navy! there's an Admiral in it at last!" was re-echoed from mouth to mouth. The Cob-dock then belched forth the return salute, and while all the "active" Admirals were probably wondering which of them should get the *first* "*fifteen*," a "retired" Admiral obtained it.

Meeting of the Commissioners of Health—The City Dumping Grounds.

The Board of Commissioners of Health met at the Mayor's office on 1st August, 1862, Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor, presiding. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the CITY Inspector be directed to notify the contractor for street cleaning that no addition be made to the manure heaps on the City dumping grounds, and that the penalties of the law will be rigidly enforced if the manure already on those grounds be not forthwith removed, and this order fully complied with.

Hon. CHAS. C. PINCKNEY, from the Special Committee on the complaint against the lard establishment conducted by DANIEL FEITNER, in West Forty-second-street, presented their report, concluding with the following recommendation: "We do, however, recommend that the managers of this establishment be required forthwith to extend the steam-escape pipe at least twenty feet, and that the premises be held under close surveillance by the City Inspector."

The report was accepted, and the recommendation adopted.

The Late Accident on the Thomas P. Way.

The Captain and Engineer of the *Thomas P. Way* publish the following card in reference to the accident, some particulars of which appeared in the TIMES on Thursday:

A CARD.

Having seen with surprise, in the NEW-YORK TIMES of this morning, a series of resolutions passed by some of the passengers on board the steamer *T. P. Way*, in regard to an unfortunate casualty on board said steamer on her passage yesterday from New-York *via* Coney Island to Newark, by which a lad named BISHOP was drowned, and as said resolutions appear to have been passed under strong excitement and calculated to do injustice to the owners and officers of said steamer, we deem it our duty to state to the public the facts in regard to this unfortunate accident. The facts, as usual in such cases, have been grossly misrepresented. We wish to say that a large number of passengers were on board at the time, among which were many boys. The most positive orders are given and endeavored to be enforced, that no passengers, under *any circumstances*, shall climb to the hurricane deck, nor pass on the narrow space on the upper deck outside the inclosed saloon on which the lifeboats are usually kept; and this space is on board the *T. P. Way* strongly netted in to prevent passengers from rambling about on this narrow space. One of the life-boats is kept turned bottom up on this space ready to be launched at a moment's warning. Some four or five men and boys climbed over the netting and seated themselves on one side of this boat; it naturally fell over, by which occurrence the boy in question was precipitated into the water. Notice was given to the engineer as soon as possible, by ringing the stop-bell, and also verbally, and the engineer at once stopped; but owing to the large body of passengers having rushed to one side, throwing the larboard wheel nearly out of water, the boat could not be properly manned for the moment. The life-boat was thrown over by some of the passengers, without authority, and partly filled with water in doing so. Unfortunately, one of the thole pins, (though made of the best locust wood) was broken in the excitement, and the boy could not be reached in time to save him. It may be proper to state that the boat has been recently inspected by the Government officers, Messrs. WEEKS & RENWICK, appointed to inspect steamers, and everything found in order, as may be seen by their certificate in the Custom-house or on board the steamer. The owners and officers of the boat deeply regret the accident, but think that nothing was omitted to be done on their part to secure the lives of their passengers. Capt. BAULSIR also wishes to say that the unfortunate boy and his mother were under his especial charge, he being an old friend of the family.

W. J. BAULSIR, Captain.
PETER CREIGHTON, Engineer.

STEAMER T. P. WAY, NEWARK, July 31, 1862.

The STEPHENS & CONDIT Transportation Co. wish to say that the lifeboat in question, one of RAYMOND'S patent, is nearly new, and in first-rate condition, and fully approved by the Inspectors. The *T. P. Way* has on board sufficient life preservers; also forcing pumps, conveying water to any part of the steamer in case of fire—all available at a moment's warning. The steamer and lifeboats are open at all times to the inspection of the public, and they would be pleased to have her viewed throughout, believing that a better appointed boat does not float on the waters of New-Jersey. The Captain and other officers are men of the best standing in their profession and very popular. Every exertion was made to save the boy; one of the deck hands plunged overboard, but could not reach him in time.

The Late War Meeting in Williamsburgh—A Note from Mr. W. C. Jewett.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reply to your "secession" charge, I deny any influence leading me to the Brooklyn meeting but devotion to American liberty and the preservation of the Union; and that I am a Secessionist, is *false*. The proof is in that portion of the resolutions I offered, praying that the Constitution and Union may be preserved, the forces increased to 2,000,000; and the entire character of my speech, frequently interrupted with cheers, is further an undeniable proof of my loyalty and unconquerable opposition to the Southern rebellion. From my urging, in person, for months past, upon the President and Cabinet, the necessity of an increase of the forces. 1st, from the determination of the South, the necessity of following up each victory with a protecting force, 2. A reserve at Washington. 3. To protect the North against possible European interference. My motive in advocating a Convention is misunderstood. It is based simply upon a comprehensive view of the condition of the country, to secure through it a unity of the now divided North with the Government, and maintain sacred the constitutional governing right of the people, and provide means to protect ourselves against not only the South but Europe, and through the wisest and most speedy means, once more restore harmony to a united people. My life being the forfeit of want of loyalty to the Constitution and the great American Republic—to me as sacred in my temporal relations or responsibility, and reliance upon the Most High and Eternal,—demand at your hands a moderation, through the publication of this, and such further action as you may deem due.

WM. CORNELL JEWETT, Colorado.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 1, 1862.

Is It Not a Nuisance?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me, through the medium of your paper, to call the attention of the proper authorities to a large pool of stagnant water in the block between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, and Lexington and Fourth avenues.

It is covered every morning with a green scum, and every afternoon about a dozen horses, employed by the Fourth-avenue and Harlem Railroad Co., are driven through it, stirring up its filth, and causing an odor to be emitted through the neighborhood which savors but little of cologne.

This manufactory of chills and fever is in the immediate vicinity of the Protestant Orphan Asylum, the Soldiers' Hospital, the Children's Home, the North-Eastern Dispensary, and other similar charities, and in the opinion of many it is not calculated to improve the health of these institutions. The ladies attending upon the wounded soldiers must be regaled with the stench of this abominable pool every time they ride along Lexington-avenue.

Has the Railroad Company, who have leased this block, neither soul, gallantry nor patriotism? Has the Health Warden of the District neither eyes, nose nor heart? Is he wanting in "pluck" to do his duty? Is he waiting for a "bonus" from some one?

Mr. City Inspector, see that the laws are enforced. The dog-days are upon us. HEALTH.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 31.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CENTRAL PARK MUSIC.—The Central Park Commissioners announce that there will be music at the Central Park, on the Mall, on Saturday next, the 2d inst., at 4½ o'clock P. M., by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. DODWORTH—if the weather is fine. The following is the programme:

PART I.
1. Quickstep, "Hock Von Dockatein".....Godfrey
2. Overture, "Fra Diavalo".....Auber
3. Duett, "Would that my Love".....Mendelssohn
4. Styrien Melodies.....Kuhner

PART II.
1. March, "Du Sacre".....Meyerbeer
2. Overture, "Ferdinand Cortez".....Spontini
3. Scena and Aria, "Ififlicia".....Mendelssohn
4. Selection, "Il Flauto Magico".....Mozart

PART III.
1. Leap Year Polka.....H. B. Dodworth
2. Aria, "Kathleen Mavourneen".....Crouch
3. Quickstep, "Thou art far Away".....Millard
4. Irving Galop.....Anschutz

The National Medley.

THE POLICE AFTER THE SHOULDER STRAPS.—The Board of Police Commissioners passed the following resolutions yesterday, relative to the enforcement of the fifth section of the recent order from the War Department:

Resolved, That in pursuance of the fifth section of the order of the Secretary of War, dated July 31, the police be instructed by the Superintendent to arrest any officer or private soldier fit for duty, who may be found absent from his command without just cause, and deliver them at the central office.

Resolved, That the Superintendent cause all officers and privates arrested in pursuance of the above resolution, to be conveyed and delivered to the military authorities at the proper post or depôt, and collect the five dollars reward allowed for the arrest.

Resolved, That the Board will allow members of the force to retain the reward received for making all arrests of officers and privates, as above mentioned.

UNITED STATES DEPOTY MARSHALS DISMISSED.—United States Marshal MURRAY yesterday dismissed two of his deputies, named WILLIAM PEELAND and ROBERT HUNT, for being engaged in bar-room brawls. It appears that on Wednesday afternoon the above-named deputies met Mr. ALEXANDER WARD, ex-member of the Assembly, at DELMONICO'S, where an altercation took place, which, however, was prevented from coming to blows by the interposition of bystanders. On the same evening the parties met again at the Brandreth House, when the quarrel was renewed, and resulted in a fight. The deputies claim that WARD commenced the quarrel, and it is admitted that he struck the first blow, but Mr. MURRAY takes the ground, very properly, that his deputies should keep out of bar-rooms unless they can so manage as not to bring the office with which they are connected into disreputable notoriety. Both of the deputies have hitherto been regarded as efficient officers.

SAILED FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—The new iron side-wheel steamship *St. Mary*, Capt. W. H. TALSOR, sailed Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M., for New-Orleans. She took out the bulk of 7,000 bbls. of produce of all kinds, besides 30 cabin passengers. She is owned by Mr. CHARLES MORGAN, and was built for the Berwick Bay route, while she is fitted up for carrying large lots of cattle, horses, &c. Her cabin accomodations are of the best. She will run regularly until such time as the opening of the trade for which she was built. Mr. CHARLES A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway, is her agent.

IMPORTANT RISE IN HATS.—The hatting trade held a meeting at St. Nicholas Hotel, on Thursday evening, to consider the propriety of advancing the price of their manufactures. What with the Tax law and the Tariff, and other causes incidental to war times, the materials of which hats are made have advanced nearly fifty per cent. To cover this enhancement of cost, a modest addition of twenty-five per cent. to the cost of the fabric was deemed advisable, and hereafter, instead of $4, $5 will be the price of the standard Broadway silk hat.

THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.—The annual Summer cruise of this Club takes place the present month, but is not likely to be very fully represented. Last year the cruise was postponed entirely, in consequence of the troubled state of the times. The entries on the cruising list for this year are, thus far, only eight or ten, several of which are anchored in the North River, preparing for the cruise. The Commodore's yacht, *Maria*, is on the ways at Hoboken, having her copper scrubbed.

ANNIVERSARY OF WEST INDIES EMANCIPATION.—The Anniversary of the British Emancipation in the West Indies, was celebrated yesterday by the colored people, at Westbury and Flushing, L. I., and at Mooney's Grove, Bull's Ferry, N. J. Among the speakers were Dr. J. McCune Smith, J. C. Morrel, Rev. H. H. Garnet, Wm. T. Dixon, John D. Bagwell, and others. The Union Celebration of the same event, will be held on a larger scale in Myrtle-avenue Park, Brooklyn, on Monday next.

RECEIPTS AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.—The receipts at the Custom-house yesterday reached only $99,858 46, of which $59,802 52 was for imports, and the remainder for withdrawals from warehouses. On Thursday a merchant paid $3,000 in duties on borax, which, if he had waited until yesterday would have been, under the new tariff, nearly $10,000. Yesterday a merchant paid $100 duties on a lot of gin, that might have been taken out the day before for $15.

NO MORE SHINPLASTERS.—The issuers of shinplasters were rather shy in shoving out their "good-for"—nothings upon their customers yesterday—it being the day on which the Unied States District-Attorney and the County District-Attorney announced that they should commence enforcing the law upon them. Hereafter, if people choose to take shinplasters they can, but dealers will not be allowed to force them upon the community.

OBSTRUCTING A RAIL TRACK.—DANIEL TATE, a carman, was arrested by Sergeant VAN HOORN, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, charged with obstructing the track of the Hudson River Railroad Company. Justice KELLY, before whom the accused was arraigned, imposed a fine of $5, and required him to give bail to keep the peace.

SUPPOSED INCENDIARY FIRE.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the rear of premises No. 250 East Twelfth-street, occupied as a stable. The building, which is owned by Mr. SOLOMON MARKS, was damaged to the extent of $300. No insurance. The Seventeenth Ward Police regard the fire as the work of an incendiary. Fire-Marshal BAKER will investigate the matter.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—MARY SMITH and MARY GLEASON, both natives of Ireland, were arrested yesterday by Officer TUCKER, of the Fourteenth Precinct, for passing counterfeit bills, at the saloon of GEO. KUEHLER, No. 132 Bowery. On searching the parties a quantity of the stuff was found about their persons. Justice STRAUS held them in sums of $300 each to answer.

FOUR HUNDRED LIQUOR ARRESTS IN EIGHT DAYS.—In the Twenty-sixth, Twenty-ninth, Eighth and Fifteenth Precincts, about four hundred arrests have been made in the past eight days, of parties for selling liquor without license. Two hundred and eighty of the cases have already given bail before Justice KELLY, to appear at the General Sessions.

VISIT OF THE SURGEON-GENERAL.—Surgeon General HAMMOND, of the United States Army, who is now in Philadelphia, will arrive here to-day, and proceed to visit the various hospitals in this City and vicinity. He takes a journey North for the purpose of learning how the sick and wounded soldiers are cared for.

EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.—A meeting of the Commissioners was to have been held yesterday, but Mr. HASKINS alone being present, no business could be transacted. There were 63 applications for licences presented. The next meeting will be at the call of a majority of the Commission.

CONVALESCENT SOLDIERS RETURNING TO CAMP.—Squads of convalescent soldiers, numbering from 50 to 200, are daily being forwarded to their regiments. On Thursday the number reached 250. There are about 1,000 now at the convalescent camp at Fort Hamilton.

GORED BY A MAD OX.—An infuriated ox, which had broken away from his keeper, while running furiously through West Broadway, dangerously gored FRANK WILDS, a boy 12 years of age. The lad was taken to the residence of his parents, No. 120 West Broadway. The ox was secured by the Fifth Ward Police.

THE BOARD OF EXCISE COMMISSIONERS—Met yesterday, Mr. HASSETT, the Chairman, being the only member present. Eighty-three applications were received, and will be acted on at the next meeting, which will take place at the call of the Chairman.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE HUMAN HANDS.—The finding of a pair of human hands in a blacksmith shop, at Greenpoint which had evidently been dealt with in some medical institution to advance the cause of science, created a momentary excitement on Wednesday last. But the Coroner who has the case in charge does not believe that any murder has been committed, but to the contrary, believes the story of the proprietor of the place, whose statement is confirmed by another witness—that the trunk in which the hands were found, was brought to his place to be stored two years ago, and that the blacksmith knew nothing of the contents. Unfortunately the blacksmith is a negro, and the semi-secesh Press are endeavoring to raise a hue and cry about the matter which the facts so far as they are developed do not warrant. One of these presses describes the hands as evidently belonging to "a hard-working girl"—they might have added an Irish girl, as was done with such results in Chicago, and not to fan the growing excitement they have created in the minds of some of the lower class of Irishmen against negroes; while another Press, doubtless to furnish fuel and fire the "conservative" heart, describes the hands as "soft and delicate, and must have belonged to a lady." But the day has passed for these advocates. It is A. D. 1862—A. LINCOLN, President.

ACCIDENTS.—MICHAEL SHAY had one of his legs broken on Twelfth-street, Gowanus, yesterday, by a bank of earth falling upon him. He was taken to the City Hospital....PATRICK MCCARTY was serious injured by falling through a hatchway in WHEELAN'S stores at the Atlantic Basin. He was taken to the Long Island Charity Hospital.

THE ABORTION CASE.—The investigation of the case of Dr. REA, charged with having produced an abortion, and thereby caused the death of Miss MURPHY, will be commenced this afternoon at 3 o'clock, by Coroner MURPHY. Dr. REA has been released from custody upon giving $3.000 bail.

A FIREMAN EXPELLED.—CHARLES PARMELLE, a member of Truck Company No. 3, W. D., has been expelled from that Company by the Fire Commissioners, for stealing at a recent fire in Atlantic-street. ROBERT KIRTUP, foreman of the same Company, tried for a similar offence, has been acquitted.

AUGUST REGATTA.—The August Regatta of the Brooklyn Yacht Club will come off in Gowanus Bay, the 7th inst. The race is open to all cat-rigged boats, and the course to be sailed over is ten miles, to windward and back; two minutes allowed to the foot.

NEW-JERSEY.

SUICIDE.—The body of an unknown man—a German—about 30 or 35 years of age, was found in the old flax cotton factory at Rocky Hill, N. J., on the morning of the 31st ult., (Thursday.) His throat was cut in the most shocking manner, and the deed had apparently been done with the small blade of a common pocket-knife, which the deceased held tightly grasped in his hand when he was found. A letter, signed "ELIZA HALL," also a daguerreotype of a lady, supposed to be his wife, with a small child sitting on her lap, were found on his person. He was seen about the village during the day before, acting in rather a strange manner, and it is thought he was deranged. The letters "W. K." and "1822" were marked on one of his arms in India ink.

LAW REPORTS.

Charter—Lien for Freight and Disbursements—Express Hypothecation—Jurisdiction.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY—JULY, 1862.

Before Judge BETTS.

William W. Craps vs. *The Cargo of the Ship Arctic.*—This was an action upon a charter party made between the owners of the ship *Arctic* and the American Guano Company. The charter provided for a voyage from Honolulu to New-York, including an intervening voyage (o Howland's Island, where she should land cargo and then receive a cargo of guano and transport it thence to New-York.

The parties bound themselves, and also the vessel and the merchandise to be laden on board, to the faithful performance of the contract.

The vessel performed her voyage pursuant to the charter, taking on board and delivering cargo at the places specified, after building certain stipulated fixtures preparatory thereto.

The libelant is the assignee of the charter party and bill of lading, and seeks to recover the freights and expenditures in erecting moorings and other conveniences for lading, stipulated by the contract.

The charterers make no defence, but the United States Guano Company intervene, and allege that the cargo is free of liability under the charter.

The principal grounds of defence are that the guano was unlawfully taken by the ship from soil owned by the claimants in islands in the Pacific Ocean, and that when the cargo arrived in New-York it was discharged from the vessel and the owners of the vessel voluntarily surrendered the possession of the guano to the American Guano Company, and parted with the possession and control without making any claim of lien upon the same for freight or other cause.

Before the commencement of the suit the claimants prosecuted their right to the guano as against the American Guano Company, and had possession of the property delivered over to them by due process of law, and they urged that fact in bar of this action.

The Court held substantially that the controversy between the American Guano Company and the United States Guano Company, after the termination of the voyage, concerning the possession of the cargo here, its liability to freight, or its real ownership, is *res inter alias acta*, and in no way affects the legal or equitable rights of the libelant to the freight. That cargo is not necessarily divested of the lien for freight by merely discharging it from the ship into a warehouse, placing it with the consignees, without other evidence denoting that the carrier intended thereby to remove his lien and rely upon the responsibility of the consignees. No satisfactory evidence of such intention was given.

That this cargo, although taken from the ground, and composed wholly of soil, was, after being detached, merchandise, and a subject of freight. It was delivered to the ship by agents of the consignees as their property, and would be legally in custody of the ship until taken from that custody by the consignees in fulfillment of the charter, or by claimants establishing a paramount title in law to it. The claimants allege such, and claim that the property has been forcibly and wrongfully taken from their possession by this transportation, and that they are entitled to have the property restored to them, or to hold it exempt from all liability for the freight and carriage of it away from their possession and use.

This right set up consists exclusively in the alleged title to the soil itself as land, and not in the cargo as personal property in their positive possession as such.

The inherent right of the owner of the land, no doubt, adhered in the guano as part of his estate, and he might maintain his action at law against trespassers for unlawfully depositing him of it. But whether the act of removing it was tortious, depends upon the legal title to the land from which the guano was dug, and that is not a question triable indirectly in the Admiralty in a suit upon a charter parter. The Admiralty cannot take cognizance of *quasi* real actions.

The clause in the charter party in respect to the right to retain freight moneys in case rival claims should be made therefor, is in favor of the American Guano Company as against the ship, and can only be set up by them or their legal assignees. No privity of interest thereto is conferred on the United States Guano Company, nor does any accrue by presumption of law enabling them to enforce or resist that stipulation. The charter party having provided that although portions of the entire cargo were to be discharged at different points of the voyage, the whole freight should be payable at the port of final discharge, the cargo then on board was chargeable to the fulfillments of all the agreements in the contract, and although the maritime law gives no right of lien to a ship for outlays made in the erecting of moorings or other conveniences outside the ship, in aid of lading or housing the cargo; yet it does not interdict an owner of the cargo hypothecating the cargo in guarantee of such disbursements, and security may be furnished under a charter agreement as well as by a separate or special pledge. This charter party, by its terms, operates as an express hypothecation of the property for such outlays, in addition to the freight.

The libelant is, therefore, entitled to recover, as against the cargo arrested; the amount due upon the charter must have a reference to ascertain the amount.

Admiralty Decision.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge BETTS.

Andrew C. Mitchell vs. *Charles Kelsey.*—This was an action brought by the master of a vessel to recover for his services on the vessel as master—miscellaneous supplies furnished by him for her necessities, and an indefinite claim of commissions thereon. The suit was not commenced until a lapse of some years, and it did not appear that any of the charges, except for the wages, rested on any particular contract. The interlocutory decree was made directing a reference to a commissioner to ascertain the amount due. Upon the coming in of the report, the defendant exceeded to various items, and among them to $1,683 allowed as interest. Upon the hearing of the exceptions the Court disallowed this latter sum, and the libelants now moved for a modification of the order, and that they be allowed to recover the whole amount reported.

Held, that under the circumstances of this case the Court would not allow the interest, and the motion to confirm the report as to that item must be denied.

Beebe, Dean & Donohue, for the motion; Benedict, Burr & Bendict, for the defendant.

No Appeal in the City Railroad Cases—The Bond not Filed.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice LEONARD.

The People, &c., vs. *John Kerr, et al., and one other Case.*—In these cases Justice LEONARD, on Thursday, gave the plaintiffs leave to file that afternoon, a bond fixed at $10,000, with two sureties justifying in double the sum, as the appeal bond, upon which the Court said a stay of proceedings would be granted. Counsel now state that no such bond has been filed, and consequently no appeal is as yet taken.

Evidence—A Wife May be Examined as the Third Party in Supplementary Proceedings Against Her Husband.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

George Lockwood vs. *John P. Worstell.*—The decision in this case, under the law of 1860 respecting married women, as more clearly defined by the statute enacted last Winter, is important to the profession, and to parties who purpose putting their property into the hands of their wives, in anticipation of supplementary proceedings against them, and it is the first decision of the kind on record.

Judgment was obtained against the defendant in 1857, and supplementary proceedings were instituted against him. Examination was had, and a Receiver was appointed. Subsequently to the appointment of a Receiver, however, proceedings were instituted under section 294 of the Code, for the examination of third parties concerning property in their possession belonging to the defendant. Under this proceeding an order was obtained to examine the wife of the defendant.

The defendant thereupon moved to set aside the order for the examination of the wife, on the ground that she was incompetent to be a witness against her husband in such a proceeding. It was also urged that the original examination being closed, and a receiver appointed, it was a bar to the present proceeding.

The Court held that there was no reason, under the present statute, why the wife should not be examined as a third party, in such proceedings, the same as any other person alleged to have property belonging to the judgment debtor. The Court further held that it was no objection to such an examination, that the original examination is ended and a receiver appointed.

John Townsend, Jr., for plaintiff; John Davidson opposed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

De Figgs vs. *Braddick.*—Defendant may be examined.

McGuire et al. vs. *McGuire, &c.*—Motion granted.

Murray vs. *Chrystal.*—Amendment allowed.

Cary et al. vs. *Bridgman.*—Motion denied, &c.

Hunt vs. *Cleland.*—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs of Circuit and disbursements, and $5 costs of motion.

Conkling et al. vs. *Cummings.*—Motion denied without costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUG. 1, 1862.

$1,000 U. S. 6s '81...Reg.	99	100,000 American Gold	115⅝
8,000 U. S. 6s '81...Cou.	98⅝	50,000 do	115⅝
5,000 do	98½	90,000 do	115⅝
5,000 do	98¾	10 Penn. Coal Co	98
6,000 do	98¾	200 do	97
5,000 U. S. 6s '74...Cou.	85	25 Pac. Mail St. Co	110¾
2,000 do	85¾	200 do	110¾
10,000 do	85¾	150 N. Y. Cen. R. opg	89¾
2,500 Trea. 7.3-10 ₱ c. N.	102¾	600 do opg	89¾
3,000 do	102⅝	200 do	89¾
5,000 do	102¾	100 do s30	89¾
2,000 U. S. 6s 1 y. Cer.	98¼	100 do	89⅞
33,000 do	98¼	50 do	89⅞
5,000 Vir. St. 6s	54	100 do s63	89¾
2,000 N. Car. St. 6s	66	550 Erie Railway	b30 33¾
2,000 do	66	60 Erie R. Pref	b30 62¾
2,000 Mo. State 6s	46	50 do	62½
16,000 do	45¾	100 do	b60 62¾
1,000 do	45½	12 do	62¾
13,000 Cal. State 7s	95	150 Harlem Railroad	14⅝
500 do	94¾	50 Mich. Cen. R.	b38 89½
6,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	102½	200 do	89⅞
10,000 R. R. Ach. Bds.	90	15 do	89¾
500 Tol. & W. b. 2d in.	58	50 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	25
14,000 do	58½	80 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	b30 55⅝
5,000 Ill. Cen. R'ld Bs.	86	150 do	55⅝
10,000 T. H. & Alt. 1st m	107	350 Ill. Central R. S.	57
2,000 Ch. & N. W. As. b	47	100 do	s30 56⅞
1,000 T. & W. 1M. exint.	85¾	50 Clev. & Pitts. R.	27⅞
2,000 Ct. & Tol. Sk. F. b	91½	100 Galena & Chicago R.	67⅜
5,000 C. & N. W. 2 mtg. b	87¾	200 Clev. & Toledo R.	46⅞
6,000 Pt. Ft. W. & C. 1m	92	100 do	s10 46¾
5 Bank of New-York	100	118 Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	63
9 Metropolitan Bank	96¾	50 do	b30 63
50 Toledo & Wab. R.	16	50 Indianap. & Cin. R.	30
100 Toledo & Wab. Pref.	35		

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s '81 Reg.	99	150 Pac. Mail Stp. Co	110⅜
6,000 U. S. 6s '81. Cou.	98⅝	50 do	110¾
1,000 U. S. 6s 1867	97	50 do	111
10,000 Tre. 7.3-10 ₱ c. N.	102¾	300 N. Y. Cen. R.	b30 90
35,000 do	102¾	350 do	opg 90
5,000 do large.	102	100 do	s60 89¾
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	85¾	100 Mich. Central R.	59¼
3,000 Chic. & N. W. A. Bs	47	50 do	59⅜
1,000 Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2M	76	200 Harlem R. Pref.	35
3,000 Mich. So. 2d M.	81	50 M. S. & N. I. R.	55¾
5,000 Virginia St. 6s	54	200 Ill. Cen. R. Sc'p.	b60 57⅛
2,000 do	54½	60 do	57⅝
82 Bank of Commerce	89	10 do	57¾
20,000 American Gold	115⅝	500 Clev. & Tol. R.	47
150 Erie Railway Pref.	62¾	50 Chic. & R. Isl'd. R.	63
250 Hud. Riv. R.	44⅝	100 Mil. & P. Du Ch. R.	31½

FRIDAY, Aug. 1—P. M.

The price of Gold opened this forenoon at the last quotation of Thursday—115¾ ₱ cent.—but soon fell off to 115⅜@115½ ₱ cent. Some disappointment was felt that the rise of yesterday, which now appears to have been spasmodic, was not sustained. The reaction against the price of Gold checked all tendency to advance in the Exchange market. Early in the day, 127 ₱ cent. was paid on London for select Bankers', and 126½ for Merchant bills. But the demand for Saturday's mail was of no urgent nature, and toward the close of 'Change hour, 126½ ₱ cent. for Bankers' and 125 for Merchant bills were the quoted figures. Some Government bills, against special balances in London, were placed at 126½ ₱ cent. The market for French bills was depressed by some forced sales yesterday of a prime Merchant signature at f.4.47½ to the dollar. The closing quotation is unsettled f.5.45@f.5.42½. The offering of Merchant bills against the Export of Domestic Produce this week is on a liberal scale. The value of Clearances will, from present appearances, considerably exceed three million of dollars, though the total figure will not reach the extraordinary return of last week. The entries of Foreign Goods are also on a large scale, up to yesterday, July 31, caused by the anxiety to avail of the rates of duty under the old Tariff. The Customs paid on the closing entries of yesterday, though reported at $775,000 this morning, actually reached $871,000. The entries of Foreign Dry Goods this week amount to nearly two and a half millions. The engagements of Gold by the steamers to-morrow are not large. Another California arrival is looked for in the course of Saturday with over a million of dollars.

The Sub-Treasury received $220,000 yesterday, and $150,000 to-day on deposit at 4 ₱ cent. per annum. The office also received $1,500,000 by transfer in United States Notes from the Boston office to-day. The deposits at Bank continue to increase, and the resulting ease in the Money market is such that the rates of Interest to private borrowers can scarcely be quoted above 5 ₱ cent. on prime collateral, or within 1 ₱ cent, of the rate paid by the Government. The ease in the market is by no means the result of a stagnant or indifferent trade. We have seldom known the movements of trade from the interior, and of commerce with Europe, so active or extensive as at present. The canal, railway, and shipping interests are especially buoyant, all the way from the extreme West to the seaboard and hence to Great Britain and France, and to the ports of the Pacific and the Isthmus of Panama. The business in freights for California *via* the Isthmus, is employing not only the Vanderbilt steamers connected with the Pacific mail, on the Atlantic side, but to the full measure of their capacity the fleet of sailing vessels owned and chartered by the Panama Company. The Importers of Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, also report a good business, the bulk of which is done for cash.

The Stock Exchange partially recovered, at an early hour to-day, from the sudden depression of yesterday afternoon, caused by the Mobile and other Southern stories adverse to the Navy and Army. There was a further decline at the early Board on Government Stocks, partly on the discouraging view of the military situation on the James River in the morning papers; but this was more than recovered from in the afternoon under the influence of the telegraphic advices from the department of Gen. POPE and the firmer feeling in the Railway Shares. The latter were in demand, and the offerings moderate. New-York Central recovered to 90 ₱ cent. ex-dividend, and the Western list sympathized to some extent in the advance. The Railway Mortgages were also steady, and, with one or two exceptions, in good demand. Late in the afternoon the general market was firm in prices, but without decided activity in speculation, at about the following prices compared with yesterday afternoon:

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
N. Y. Central	89¾	x.d.90	Pacific	110¾	110⅜
Erie	33⅜	33½	Panama	134	134
Erie Preferred	62¼	62¾	U. S. 6s, 1881	98¾	99¼
Rock Island	62¾	63	U. S. 7 30 T. Bs.	102¾	102¾
Toledo	47	47	U. Notes C. H.	105¾	106
Mich. Cen.	59¼	59½	Missouris	45¾	46
Mich. Southern	25	25¾	Tennessees	50½	50¾
Mich. Guarant'd.	55¼	56½	U. S. 6s, '74	86½	85¾
Illinois Cen.	57¾	57	Gold	115¾	115
Galena	67¾	68	Bills on Lond'n.	126¾	126⅝

The following were the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares. The Manhattan Company have declared a half-yearly dividend of 4 ₱ cent.:

New-York	100	Pacific	123¾
Merchants	100	Bank of the Republic	88
Mechanics	103¾	Hanover	75
American	106	Metropolitan	96¾
Phenix	100	Continental	85
Greenwich	140	Marine	107
Butchers' and Drovers'	112	Commonwealth	80

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain TWO Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash in variably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES. New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—BOBY O'MORE.

WALLACK'S—FRA DIAVOLO.

WINTER GARDEN—RICHELIEU—THE ROCKS DIAMOND—LOOK OUT FOR THE DRAFT.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 BROADWAY—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—No. 548 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 953 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our correspondence from the Army of the Potomac discloses an important fact which has not previously been telegraphed. About noon on Wednesday it was ascertained by a signal officer that two rebel craft were coming down the James River, toward Turkey Bend, and when off that point they stopped and cast anchor. It was soon ascertained that one of the vessels was the new *Merrimac*, or *Richmond*, while the other was supposed to be a ram called the *Young America*. Commodore WILKES was immediately notified, and ordered up a number of his first-class gunboats, including the *Monitor* and *Galena*, which, after some manœuvring, took their positions in line of battle; and thus the vessels remained, each party apparently awaiting an attack from the other, through the afternoon and night, until 9 o'clock A. M. of Thursday, at which time the letter of our correspondent was closed. We shall to-day, probably, have the intelligence of another great battle between iron-clads.

The rebels on the opposite bank of the James River, about 12 o'clock on Thursday night, opened fire with two batteries of light artillery upon the shipping and the encampment at Westover. Four of our men were killed, and five or six wounded, before a battery of 32-pounders opened in reply. The rebel batteries were then soon silenced. Some of the vessels were struck, but no serious damage was sustained.

Seven vessels of Commodore PORTER'S Mortar Fleet arrived at Fortress Monroe on Thursday evening, and five more were expected hourly. They left the Southwest Pass on the 17th of July. The officers and crews of the vessels believe that they are to be engaged in the reduction of Fort Darling—a job which they express a perfect willingness to undertake.

Active operations have commenced along Gen. POPE'S lines. He had, at last accounts, advanced beyond Warrenton, and his army was in the best of spirits at the prospect of meeting the enemy, who were ascertained by scouts to be posted in strong force in the vicinity of Gordonsville. Our correspondent's letter, written from Culpepper, gives an interesting account of the advance movements of Gen. BANKS' corps, which has the lead.

It will be seen by a letter which we publish this morning from Gen. SIGEL to Dr. DULON, of this City, that the War Department has consented to the raising of several regiments and batteries to be assigned specially to Gen. SIGEL'S command. Measures are already being taken to carry out the General's suggestions.

"A reliable gentleman," who has just returned to Nashville from Huntsville, Ala., states that one hundred and ten persons who had left the Southern army came into that place, on July 26, and tendered their services to Gen. ROUSSEAU.

The State authorities of Missouri have information that the enrollment of militia under the recent order has been unexpectedly active and brisk in the interior. In all counties thus far heard from, the order has been observed, and returns have been received of about 15,000 persons enrolled under it. This itself is a larger force than will probably be required, or can, at present, be armed. The simple enrollment with partial organization will perhaps accomplish the intended object—the expulsion of guerrillas from the State, since the bandits will soon learn to avoid those counties where the militia may be instantly called out to meet them.

It is stated that between four and five hundred of the rebel prisoners confined in Fort Delaware have voluntarily taken the oath of allegiance. The Louisiana Tigers were the most anxious to return to their loyalty. The more rampant of the rebels exhibited great indignation at the course of their comrades, and even made threats of violence, which they were, of course, prevented from executing.

Capt. DREW, of Vermont, writes from Salisbury, N. C., under date of June 15, that there were then 133 officers confined there. He says: "A few days ago all the captains were required to draw lots to see who should be 'hostages' for two Confederate captains, taken by FREMONT and threatened to be hung. The lots fell on Capts. GEO. AUSTIN, Kentucky, and T. O'MARA, New-York. They are in close confinement. To-day two more hostages were chosen among the Surgeons—the lots falling on Dr. HOFFMAN, BANK'S Division, and Dr. SLOCUM, United States Navy.

Gen. BOYLE has given orders that the paroles taken by JOHNSON and other guerrillas, who have recently been operating in Kentucky, are not to be regarded as binding. All sick soldiers, whom they have captured and paroled, are to return to their regiments as soon as they are able to do so.

GENERAL NEWS.

A lady who has just reached Louisville, Ky., from Atlanta, Ga., states that about three weeks ago a woman residing in the latter place, where Gen. PRENTISS is held prisoner, made some grossly insulting remarks to that officer. He simply turned on his heel and left her, and for this offence a valiant Atlantian visited the General, in company with several equally chivalrous individuals, and gave him a severe castigation.

The St. Louis *News* of July 29 notices a rumor that Maj.-Gen. HITCHCOCK is to be assigned to the command of the Department of the West.

The Chicago *Tribune* publishes a list of over 2,000 absentees from Illinois regiments, and this does not complete the catalogue.

Dr. HAMMIT, Mr. WOODWARD, AUGUST ANTON, JAMES MEGHEE and WM. ACTON were arrested in Baltimore on Wednesday, charged with bringing letters from Richmond. Dr. HAMMIT was released and Mr. WOODWARD paroled, but the others were detained.

A severe thunder-storm swept over Boston and vicinity on Wednesday afternoon. The lightning struck a number of houses, injuring several persons.

The American Dental Convention will hold its Eighth Annual Session at Trenton Falls, N. Y., commencing on Tuesday, the 5th of August, at 10 o'clock A. M. To this Convention all practicing dentists are admitted.

The Stock Market closed with a firmer feeling yesterday. Gold fell off to 115@115¼ per cent. Exchange 126@126¼ per cent.

Moderate transactions were reported in Breadstuffs yesterday, at drooping prices. Cotton was in active request at much firmer rates. Sugars attracted more attention. Whisky was brisker and dearer. A fair inquiry prevailed for the principal kinds of provisions, as also for Hay, Hops, Leather, Molasses, Tobacco, and Foreign Liquors. Candles, Metals, Fruit, Hides, Oils, Rice, Teas and Coffee were quiet. Naval Stores were in demand, and were quoted very firm. Linseed was depressed and lower. The freight market was inactive.

The Position on the Peninsula.

The telegrapher at Harrison's Landing informs us, in regard to the cannonade opened by the rebels on Thursday night, that "the rebels had it all their own way for some time, *as our troops did not anticipate an attack.*" It is difficult to conjecture what is anticipated by Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army. Isolated in a hostile country, with enemies swarming in every bush, bivouacked in every grove, latent behind every point of vantage, outnumbering our diminished force three to one,—so daring as to capture a schooner in mid-river where the water is covered with National vessels, and so active that their batteries present themselves daily at some new spot on the bank; with all these intimations that the rebels have not laid down their arms, or offered an armistice, it might be supposed that our troops could not be *surprised* by any attack—that our Generals would always be prepared and on the watch. An attack from the very quarter whence this was made has certainly been anticipated by the people at large, and has, in fact, been for several days a principal source of public anxiety. There has seemed to be no reason why the enemy—holding the entire south bank of the James, and able to bring his artillery and mortars to bear upon the National encampments and gunboats—should not shower a storm of shot and shell into our lines at any moment. Whatever might be the amazement of the astonished telegrapher at this catastrophe, he may rest assured there is no one elsewhere to share it.

But whatever the previous dangers from this source have been, the apprehension may now be laid aside. The appearance of Commodore PORTER'S mortar fleet in the James River renders Gen. MCCLELLAN secure from the enemy's river batteries opposite his lines or below them. It makes it impracticable for the rebels to continue at their labor of throwing up earthworks, planting guns and massing troops at points most convenient for operating against him. The mortar-boats, in conjunction with the fleet of gunboats already in the James, will be enabled to keep up a senseless shower of metal, solid and explosive, at all points on the river from which the rebels can annoy our shipping, interrupt our lines of communication, or operate effectively against Harrison's Point. They are able to drive away, or drive back, the rebels who, on the South side of the James, have crossed the Appomattox, and seem of late to be attempting to form convenient lodgments. And in regard to the interruption of the navigation of the James River, there can be no danger whatever, now that such a tremendous combined fleet plows its waters and rakes its shores by night and by day. So far as any apprehensions may have been entertained for the safety of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army, they may be dismissed. If he cannot, as yet, attack the rebel army with assurance of success, there is not force enough in all Virginia, nor in all rebeldom, to make a successful attack upon his position.

In regard again to the transportation of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army from Harrison's Point to a more convenient base for active operations against Richmond—if such a measure should have been projected, or should be thought desirable. The difficulties, at first sight, seem great; and great enough they undoubtedly would be, if we had not the means we already have for overcoming them. But they have been greatly exaggerated. Gen. MCCLELLAN could move his entire army and all his *materiel* from the Peninsula before the rebels could by any possibility so mass their forces, or prepare batteries, as to seriously interfere with the work, or molest any part of his force. There is an enormous fleet of steam and other transports already in the James River and at Hampton Roads—precisely how many the Navy Department only can tell, and the public do not care to know, so long as they are assured that it is sufficient to answer any exigency. These vessels and transports were sent there, in the first instance, not for any such purpose, as to carry Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army down the river, or across it even; but they are none the less available for the work on that account. Under convoy of the gunboats; under guardianship of the mortar fleet, these transports can navigate the James with as much safety as if there was not a rebel gun on either of its banks. It is now seen to be more than likely, since we have learned of the movements and developments of the last few days, that there will need to be no such thing as a transfer of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army from the Peninsula, but that he will remain there for the brief time necessary to give him strength to march onward to Richmond. But the public need to be in no way perturbed as to his ample ability to defend himself from a land attack, and, if it is deemed advisable, to carry his army safely down the James, or transfer it to the other side.

The rebel boasts as to what their new *Merrimac* (or *Richmond*,) and its consort Ram are going to do against Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army, and against our navy, are preposterous. We have a far greater naval force in the James now, than we had when the first *Merrimac* committed self-slaughter, because, as its commander has confessed, the contest with the National fleet was hopeless; and that naval force, if properly and boldly handled, is sufficient to fight and destroy half-a-dozen Merrimacs. We learn this morning, from one of our special correspondents with the army—what we had not previously learned by telegraph—that the new rebel monster made its appearance on Wednesday last, and our fleet was promptly drawn up to give it battle. Of the issue of the contest which seems to be impending, neither WILKES nor MCCLELLAN have any fear.

From all the rebel movements, it appears from this distance that they feel the need of making some demonstration against Gen. MCCLELLAN as soon as they possibly can. Our army, however, is still strong, well intrenched and well protected; and our navy, always invincible, is now marshaled in a force far greater than ever before, and in a position where it can render more effective service than on any previous occasion. If the rebels provoke an engagement, they may be grievously disappointed in its issue.

The Spur in the Dish.

In the days of the rough Scotch Borderers, it was the custom of the women of a household, when supplies ran low, to send to the board a dish containing, not the succulent pasty of the inviting sheep's head, but more suggestive, if less savory—the *spur*. It was their quaint manner of advising their predatory lords and kindred that the larder needed replenishment, and intimated that it was high time to furnish the pot in the usual unceremonious way—by a raid over the Border.

The loyal women of America may now draw an example from these old times, albeit from a higher necessity, and to achieve a nobler object. There is no need, thank Heaven, of bread and meat at their hearths; but to defend those hearths, and to keep them as happy for our children as they were for our fathers, the country wants *men*; and there is hardly a mother, a sister, or a wife in the land but may lend some help toward obtaining them. The regiments need filling, if the larder does not, and female encouragement can sometimes do good service in the work, where heavy bounties would fail. At the outset of a great war, such a stimulus is rarely required. There are always plenty of the adventurous, the ambitious and the reckless, to make up the ranks of the first forces in the field; but it is far different afterward. Heavy engagements come, and the ranks are decimated. Disease comes, and tells most heavily on those who have led careless and dissipated lives. Armies must be recruited and augmented, and this time by a different class of men.

Even if the original material is still plentiful, experience has shown that it must be largely leavened by very different elements. Generals now call for soldiers who are sound alike in body and in soul. They want moral men, who are capable of self-control, and who will set worthy examples of discipline and abstinence. They want men who truly love their country, who are honestly proud of what their country has achieved in the past, have an abiding faith in its destiny in the future, and a stern and implacable resolution that that destiny shall be accomplished. They do *not* want men who enter the service only as a *dernier resort*, or whose souls are engrossed by the consideration of pay and rations. There has been too much of a certain skeptical or indifferent spirit, especially among officers, as to the progress of the war; a spirit the worst possible, as opposed to the blind zeal and fanatical fury of the Southerners. Such lukewarm philosophy does not contain the inspiration which leads troops on to victory. To be more concise—our forces have not included so large a proportion as the rebel armies of men who have, or who *think* they have, everything to lose by failure in the field. To obtain the proper *animus*, it is necessary to get those who have conscience and generosity, as well as physical courage. Conscience to feel that it is the duty of this generation to bequeath the country to the next, without a star blotted from its escutcheon; generosity to know that they are fighting the battle not for themselves alone, but for the cause of freedom all the world over, now and hereafter, and are ennobling themselves, in so far as they do not shrink from the task. Such were the men of the Revolution—who were ready to stake, not life alone, but "their fortunes and their sacred honor."

There are tens of thousands of patriots in the loyal States whose character will justify even this description, and it is precisely these who are most amenable to the influence of courageous and high-souled women. There are many who may have thought that their duty to dependent families should deter them from risking life except at the last extremity. There are some who may not have quite realized that this was indeed the life-and-death struggle of the Republic. There are some with whom a long career of peace and commercial prosperity has weighed, in making dormant for a time their natural qualities of enterprise and chivalry. The time has arrived when for these, and such as these, the brave women of America must make *their* sacrifices in turn, and put the "spur in the dish."

Women are as capable of heroic deeds as men—some deem them more so. History attests in many a glowing tale the devotion and self-sacrifice of which they have been heroes. Many such have been instigated solely by the pure influence of a lofty patriotism. In this they have not lagged behind their sterner rivals. If there were a BRUTUS now, who could doom his first-born to the ax for the good of Rome, there would be another mother of PAUSANIAS ready to bring the first stone to wall up her traitorous son in the Temple of Minerva. If such instances of greatness and nobility of soul are rarer now than of old, it is that the comparative quiet of modern civilization has presented little field for their exhibition, and not that natures do not exist which would be capable of them. We have fallen on times which afford the opportunity for at least approximate illustrations of heroism.

We little like to part from those we love. It is harder when we know they go to certain toil and privation, probable illness and disfigurement, possible maiming or violent and savage death. But would it not be more bitter still to awaken after this sad strife, and to feel that we had no longer a country, and that united and magnanimous sacrifices on our parts might have saved it? On the women of the land, the matrons and maidens, the wives and sisters, now comes their portion of self-abnegation and sacrifice—their share of "the burden and heat of the day." Will they shrink from accepting it? We trust and believe not. We cannot think such an appeal can be made to the women of America in vain.

Boiler Explosions, Government Ships and Remedies.

Fires, collisions, shipwreck, and all the results of bad engineering, come round in turn. If common disasters did not pale before war, this would be known as the boiler-explosion term. Seeing that the Government has nearly three hundred steam vessels of its own; that the most momentous issues may hang on the safety of either of them, and that it can at little cost do what individuals will not—ascertain the cause and cure of a terrible and frequent disaster—boiler explosions—the attention of some board or bureau should be at once directed to this inquiry. At length the information is at hand by which the proper direction of inquiry and definite results may be ascertained; and any further delay in settling this question is inexcusable. Recent discoveries, and the narrowing down of the list of possible causes, by actual trial have placed the great fact almost within reach. Some of the highest authorities are already satisfied. In the first place, the lately received theories of explosions appear to be exploded themselves. That electricity or any gas that can be generated in a boiler cannot account for its explosion, is settled by repeated experiment. A popular theory is "low water." It would be just as explicit to say "water." Low water is not an exploding power—it is only a circumstance. When the heating surfaces are allowed to get red hot, other phenomena, may indeed occur. The steam in the steam-room may be superheated. But it appears to be a mathematical fact that there is not sufficient heat in this steam, when heated nearly to redness, to vaporize enough water to cause an exploding pressure. Or, water may be suddenly vaporized upon a red-hot metallic surface. But it is an experimental fact that there is not heat enough in all the metal thus overheated to make the steam pressure required for an explosion. Again, it is urged that explosions are only exaggerated ruptures, and that all boiler bursting is attributable to want of strength to carry ordinary pressures, with their normal variations. But the results of the two phenomena are totally different. A rupture is always in the weakest part, and just large enough to relieve overpressure. An explosion shatters everything—strong and weak alike.

Just after the *Great Eastern's* funnel-casing exploded, a party of engineers in London were attempting, with little success, to reconcile any old theory with the phenomena here exhibited, when a new theory was proposed, which, after running the gauntlet of professional criticism, assumed such importance that Mr. ZERAH COLBURN, an American, and the probable author of the theory, wrote a book about it, and Mr. D. K. CLARK explained it in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. Quite recently, while experimenting for a very different purpose, Mr. EDWIN STEVENS, of Hoboken, developed the great fact upon which its probability depends. Water cannot exist as water, under the atmospheric pressure, at a higher temperature than 212°. Now, the temperature of the water in a boiler under steam pressure of 100 lbs. is 330°. If, then, the steam, pressing on this water, can instantly escape, as through a rupture caused by mere weakness of the metal or by overpressure, a great part of this water at 330° will instantly flash into steam, carrying the rest with it at about the velocity of a cannon ball. So far, we know. The theory is, that this flying body of inelastic water-particles operates like so many projectiles—like a broadside of grape—tearing into pieces everything within reach. Thus explosions start in simple ruptures, and ruptures always result from carelessness. There is no mystery about the latter fact.

But is it reasonable to attribute such terrific power to flying water-drops—to mere rain? Mr. STEVENS was experimenting on the resistance of water to projectiles. He filled a 46-inch horizontal cylinder-boiler two-thirds full of water, and fired an 18-pound round shot with three pounds of powder into the end of it, through the head and into the water ten inches below the water-level. The result was that the boiler burst in several places below the water-line that were weakened by corrosion; but the greatest pressure had operated *over* the line of fire, and a foot above the water-level. The flying mass of water thrown upward by the ball had sheared off eleven ¾-inch rivets and opened the seam.

Even this hasty review of the present state of the science will render it evident that a few careful experiments would settle this great question. It is, of course, possible that one of the old theories may be correct. If superheated steam is an indirect cause of explosions, the remedy is so certain that carelessness cannot prevent its operation. But if malconstruction or deterioration of boilers is the beginning of explosions—and there is little room for doubt of it—then a simple law, that can hardly be evaded, would deliver us forever from this terrific source of slaughter and loss. Let every steam-boiler be examined and tested once or twice a year by competent engineers; and let every boiler be *confiscated*, in case the certificate of such test cannot at any time be produced.

UNION SENTIMENT AT THE SOUTH.—It is frequently said, of late, that Union sentiment is now wholly dead at the South; and for all *practical* purposes, it is perhaps just as well to assume that it is so. We should, however, be very sorry to believe that the old faith does not still largely exist, diffused, as latent heat, throughout the Southern population. The Memphis correspondent of the Louisville *Journal*, whose facilities for getting at the true state of the case are unusually great, writes in the following confident and inspiring tone:

"With scarcely an exception, correspondents of Northern journals, writing home from newly-occupied Southern territory, declare that they can discover no Union sentiment. A greater mistake could not well be made. Since January I have traveled on business from New-Orleans to Richmond, and everywhere I have found that Union sentiment for which your correspondents have 'searched in vain.' It grows luxuriantly throughout the South, and all the secession weeds and edicts have not been able to choke it out. They have kept it suppressed and hidden; more they were powerless to do."

The Union Cause in Canada.

It is not surprising that we should see in the public sentiment of the Canadian Provinces traces of that same hostility toward this country which crops out so manifestly now and then in England. There are so many men there who are but temporary residents, looking forward to a speedy return to England whence they came—so many men who are dependent upon the Home Government for place and power—so many whose habit of mind has always been to look to England as the source of power and excellence, and to English judgment as the sole arbiter upon all questions, that no other state of things could have been expected. Moreover, from its nearness to our soil, and the ease of communication with us, Canada has become the abiding place of shoals of Secessionists. Southerners who could not get through our lines, or preferred not to encounter the privations of a life in rebeldom, and Northern traitors, who have found their own region too hot to hold them, have all gathered upon our Northern border; and there they stay, watching every movement at the North, and doing all in their power to work us ill, to foment jealousies of us among the people, and to increase that hostility which the influences which come across the water had already set on foot. And hence it is no wonder that even among a people so near us as the Canadians, and who have so good opportunities for knowing the rights of the controversy in which we are engaged, and for judging of the results of our success or our defeat, there are to be found most erroneous views, most hostile judgments and most malignant falsehoods. Secession bears no different fruit there from what it bears elsewhere, and its sympathizers are no different there from what they are elsewhere. If our readers wish to see how malignantly, with what utter disregard of truth, with what utter lack of logic, and what intense twisting and wrenching of facts, a sympathizer with secession can write, they need not go so far away as to search the columns of the London *Herald*. Let them read any leader in the Montreal *Advertiser* on our affairs, and they will find what they want to perfection. We have rarely seen more lies in the same number of lines than we have found in its editorial columns.

Of course, this state of things is not universal. American influences are powerful there, and they produce decided effect upon public sentiment, and nowhere have we warmer friends and more intelligent critics of the contest which we are carrying on than in Canada.

That England should desire to see the South successful in order to divide the Union, is no marvel. We are her rival in so many fields, that it would gratify her and make her feel herself more secure in her seat of power, perhaps, if we were weakened by division. But with Canada, who shares the same views of her self-interest, the case is entirely different. She has no manufactures with which she desires to supply our markets. She has sent us hitherto the raw material for our looms and saws, and supplies for our great cities. And what has been the effect upon her of the present war? It has been felt almost as much there as among ourselves. The constant demand which took from the farmers all along the border, whatever they produced, has almost wholly ceased. The chief markets of Canada are nearly closed to her—and such will be the case again whenever war shall occupy the States. Such a cessation of demand Canada must prepare to expect at any moment, for no one who has given the matter any consideration, can fail to see that the only means of avoiding incessant war in the future between the Northern and Southern States, is the suppression of the rebellion. With peace thus reëstablished among us, the old relations between us and Canada will again spring up, and trade will bind us and the Provinces more closely than before.

But even if there is no immediate renewal of the present strife, if its result should be the division of the country, yet the effect of such a result upon Canada, cannot but be disastrous. Such a result insures to us the maintenance of an immense standing army and a yet more powerful and expensive navy. It insures to us continued activity in warlike invention and continued practice in the arts of war. It involves immense chains of fortifications and military canals and railroads. It involves an entire and permanent change in the feelings of our people, and that same feverish tendency which arises in England out of the nearness and power of France. And does Canada think that such a state of things can exist here without its being felt across the lines? Such influences are contagious. A man who goes armed is more likely to be quarrelsome. He may have armed against one neighbor alone, but if he is armed at all, all his neighbors are in more danger than before. And all history shows us that what is true of an individual is equally true of a nation. All the nations of Europe are compelled to be at much greater expense in military affairs because France and England are always armed against each other. We are on another Continent, but if we introduce here the same state of things which prevails there, the same results will inevitably follow. Warlike influences among us will inevitably spread northward; and if we should be by any chance divided in two, Canadians must prepare themselves to enter upon the same career of immense military establishments and heavy taxation. They may expect that England will bear the expense of it. They will be mistaken. The way in which the failure to pass the Canadian Military bill was received in England, shows what England will surely expect.

One would think that England's experience with a neighbor afflicted with a warlike spirit would have shown to every Canadian that the prospects of disturbance and trouble ahead for them increase with every reverse to the National arms, and that the Secessionists among them, who rejoice over every success of the rebels, are rejoicing in burdens to be borne by the people who have given them shelter.

THE SILVER LINING.—While public enthusiasm is at low ebb, it is difficult for us to understand our *true* position. It cannot for a moment be denied that we have been out-generaled, and met with reverse in military affairs during the past few months. A cloud has risen and shed its dark shadows over our present (not future) prospects. Doubt is depicted in the countenances of those formerly the most sanguine. The army which was so long "all quiet on the Potomac," is now, as circumstances will admit, all quiet on the James. Progress is at a standstill, and the only effort made is to "hold our own," or to guard against the spring for which the enemy have recoiled.

We do not for a moment doubt the ability of our army to hold at bay the legions of JEFF. DAVIS. The object of the call for extra troops is to push forward more vigorously the war, and at once to crush out each vestige of the rebellion.

When we come to penetrate beneath the surface of the general "aspect of affairs," we have greater reason to hope than doubt. Our army before Richmond has been matched with the strongest force that rebeldom can muster at any one point; in short, *we know the strength of the South, and can prepare to meet it. Our* resources are as yet but half developed; we have not even put ourselves to slight inconveniences. Business operations are unstayed, money is plenty, and we have as yet made no *sacrifices*, comparatively. The absence of the men, even, that compose our large army, is not missed beyond the immediate circle of friends. The treasury is in a good condition; and "public stocks" are worth a premium instead of being below par, as they were at the time BUCHANAN'S term of office expired. There is a force behind, which once aroused, will be sufficient to utterly conquer the South. As a nation, we have been asleep; but it is the sleep that forestalls vigor for the giant task before us.

No plow has been left in the furrow; no grain unreaped for the want of a laborer; no anvil silent for the want of an arm to wield the hammer. All move on as in the days of peace. Not so with the South. Every available means is brought into requisition; all is concentrated in the present struggle. The moment we have a sufficient force in the field to take Richmond and overthrow the rebel Capital, we have the upper hand of the rebels, and have only to press it heavily upon our disheartened foes—aye, "press them to the wall." Again, the putting of negro labor to our use in digging "intrenchments," &c., will add new heart and muscle to our overtaxed soldiers, and it will at the same time be the means of detracting from the strength of our enemy: affording a double source of profit to us, which makes it essentially politic. What is wanted, is a waking up to our true condition. The people of the North are not lacking in patriotism or means, neither are they going to be backward in individual efforts when they are made perfectly to understand that much devolves upon them severally. They have not yet comprehended that fact in full, believing that there were enough to enlist who are anxious to do so, and had nothing else to do; but when they learn that *they* are called to the rescue, that there is a principle at the bottom of this thing, they will unitedly put their shoulders to the wheel. It is a gross and clumsy piece of machinery, this of war-making, and it takes long to start it, but its momentum, when once it shall be started, will prove to be irresistible.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 1.

ABSENT OFFICERS AND PRIVATES.

SIDNEY DRAPER, Esq., of New-York, has been appointed a Special Commissioner, by the War Department, to superintend the execution of the order of the 31st of July, respecting the absent officers and privates. Communications on the subject of said order, may be addressed to him at the War Department, Washington.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

The condition of affairs in Kentucky is receiving the close attention of Government. MAGOFFIN'S recent proclamation convening the Legislature is regarded as treasonable in purpose. The loyal men of Kentucky will be aided to crush any conspiracy, however formidable.

NO ARMY NEWS.

Nothing of interest has transpired in Washington to-day in army matters.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI.

The President and War Department are in conference with representatives of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri, in regard to completing the southwest branch from Rolla to Lebanon, a distance of fifty-six miles. It is urged as a military necessity, as it would put Southwest Missouri, Arkansas and the Indian nations in speedy striking distance of St. Louis.

THE ACTIVE LIST OF REAR-ADMIRALS.

The name of GOLDSBOROUGH was erroneously printed in some of the newspapers as the head of the active list of Rear Admirals. They rank as follows: FARRAGUT, GOLDSBOROUGH, DUPONT and FOOTE.

APPOINTED ASSOCIATE JUDGE ADVOCATE.

The Hon. L. C. TURNER, of New-York, has been appointed as Associate Judge Advocate for the Army around Washington. He is charged with the investigation and determination of all cases of State prisoners and of military arrests in the District of Columbia and the adjacent Counties of Virginia, and of all other cases wherein the action of a Judge Advocate may be required.

APPOINTMENTS UNDER THE TAX BILL.

DAVID WITTER has been appointed Assessor, and GEORGE W. BROWN Collector, for Colorado; and JESSE C. LITTLE Assessor, and ROBERT T. BARTON Collector, for Utah Territory, under the Internal Tax bill.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs DOLE is absent from Washington, initiating a treaty with the Indians of Northern Minnesota, located on the Red River of the North, and up to the British Provinces.

COL. BOWIE HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Hon. THOMAS F. BOWIE, ex-member of Congress, recently arrested at his house in Maryland, and brought to Washington on suspicion of encouraging soldiers to desert, has been honorably discharged from custody.

CAPT. PORTER.

Capt. PORTER, of the mortar flotilla, has left Washington for a brief visit North to recruit his health, previous to resuming his command.

YALE COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

Phi Beta Kappa Society—The Commencement Exercises—Degrees Conferred, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, July 30—P. M.

At the meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society this morning, Dr. FRANCIS LIEBER, Professor in Columbia College, New-York, was elected Orator for the year ensuing, and Rev. A. L. STONE, of Boston, was elected Poet. Rev. Dr. MILTON BADGER, of New-York, was elected President for the year. In the evening, CHAS. TRACY, Esq., delivered an oration on "The True and the False," and Rev. C. D. HELMER, of Milwaukee, an admirable patriotic poem.

THE NEW COLLEGE TREASURER.

The Corporation of the College have appointed as Treasurer, HENRY C. KINGSLEY, Esq., a graduate of the College in 1834, and a son of the late Professor JAMES L. KINGSLEY. Mr. KINGSLEY was for some years a lawyer in Cleveland, Ohio, but since the death of his father, he has resided in New-Haven.

No one was elected in place of Mr. LARNED, the late Professor of Rhetoric.

SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

The earnest and persistent labors of Prof. SILLIMAN, Jr., and the lamented NORTON, to establish a scientific department in connection with Yale College, having been seconded by the liberality of a wealthy citizen of New-Haven, the object is now fully realized.

The department has already sent forth many young men who have distinguished themselves as chemists and geologists on our Government surveys, and as Professors in various Colleges throughout the country. It was under the auspices of this school that the course of lectures on Agriculture and Horticulture was given which excited so much interest throughout the country in the Spring of 1860.

The scope of the Institution has recently been enlarged, and besides special courses on science for professional chemists, geologists and engineers, a combined scientific and literary course is now given, which is likely, when understood, to attract large numbers of students. Many young men, highly gifted in other directions, have an especial dislike to the study of the ancient languages. Many are repelled from them by the feeling that they have no practical bearing on their future pursuits. This feeling whether right or wrong, is very prevalent. The course of study here mentioned is especially adapted to such cases. In it, modern languages are made to take the place of the ancient. This department, with its present liberal foundation, must meet with high success. It is in accordance with the energetic and practical spirit of the age.

The following was the order of exercises at the Commencement to-day:

Forenoon.

1. Music—Overture, ("Stradella")—FLOTOW.
2. Prayer.
3. Salutatory Oration in Latin, by JOHN WESLEY ALLING, Orange.
4. Oration—"The Virginia Convention of 1788," by IRA RUSH ALEXANDER, Lewistown, Penn.
5. Oration—"Suae quisque fortunae faber," by THOS. GARDINER THURSTON, Kailua, Hawaiian Islands.
6. Music—Aria, ("Robert le Diable")—MEYERBEER.
7. Oration—"The Strength and Weakness of the Hypocrite," by JAMES HENRY CARSAW, Bangor, Maine.
8. Dissertation—"War and its Beneficent Effects," by MELVILLE COX DAY, Biddeford, Maine.
9. Oration—"Mohammed," by CHARLES EUSTIS HUBBARD, Boston, Mass.
10. Oration—"American Statesmanship," by FRANKLIN MCVEAGH, Westchester, Penn.
11. Music—"Lebenspulse"—STRAUSS.
12. Dissertation—"The Basis of Reform in the Present Century," by WILLIAM LAMPSON, Le Roy, New-York.
13. Dissertation—"Petrarch," by WILLIAM RUSSELL KIMBERLY, West Troy, N. Y.
14. Oration—"National Light," by ALBERT FRANCIS JUDD, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.
15. Music—"Capt. Bensel's Quickstep"—BERGE.
16. Dissertation—"Tennyson's In Memoriam," by CHARLES WOOLSEY COIT, Norwich.
17. Dissertation—"Self-Development," by WALTER LOWRIE MCCLINTOCK, Pittsburgh, Penn.
18. Oration—"Percival," by GEORGE MILLER BEARD, Andover, Mass.
19. Music—"Magic Flute"—MOZART.
20. Dissertation—"Public Opinion," by HARRISON MALTSBERGER, Reading, Penn.
21. Oration—"The Tree of Knowledge," by THOS. BURGIS KIRBY, New-Haven.
22. Philosophical Oration—"The Office of Art," by CORNELIUS LADD KITCHEL, Detroit, Mich.
23. Music—Overture—NOLL.

Afternoon.

1. Music—Overture, ("William Tell")—ROSSINI.
2. Dissertation—"Harelock," by CHARLES WRIGHT ELY, Madison.
3. Dissertation—"Genius and Purpose," by CHAS. BURT SUMNER, Southbridge, Mass.
4. Dissertation—"William Pinckney," by JAMES ALPHEUS DUNBAR, Carlisle, Penn.
5. Music—"Osmanen"—LANNER.
6. Oration—"The Spirit and Influence of American Liberty," by FREDERIC ADOLPHUS WARD, Farmington.
7. Dissertation—"Mirabeau," by HIRAM HOLLISTER KIMPTON, Ticonderoga, N. Y.
8. Oration—"The Mission of Calamity to the State," by RICHARD MORSE, New-York City.
9. Music—"Tannhauser"—WAGNER.
10. Oration—"The Pursuit of Ideal Excellence," by FREDERIC ADAMS, Orange, N. J.
11. Dissertation—"The True Basis of Government," by HORACE DUTTON, Auburndale, Mass.
12. Oration—"The Tendency of Science to Skepticism," by HENRY HAMLIN STERNINS, Brooklyn, N. Y.
13. Music—National Airs.
14. Dissertation—"Universities under Government Patronage," by WILLIAM PLATT KETCHAM, New-York City.
15. Oration—"RICHARD BENTLEY," by ROGER SHERMAN TRACY, Windsor, Vt.
16. Oration—"The Avenging Forces of History," by EDWARD BENTON COE, New-York City.
17. Music—Chimes—STOEZEL.
18. Philosophical Oration—"Armed Constitutionalism," by DANIEL HENRY CHAMBERLAIN, Worcester, Mass.
19. Oration—"The Influence of a Nation's Past on its Present," with the Valedictory Address, by JOHN PEARSE TAYLOR, Andover, Mass.
20. Music—Overture, ("Martha")—FLOTOW.
21. Degrees Conferred.
22. Prayer, by the President.

DEGREES CONFERRED.

A. B.

Frederick Adams, Ira Rush Alexander, John Wesley Alling, William Dexter Anderson, Henry Samuel Barnum, Kyris Turner Bates, Heber Hamilton Beadle, George Miller Beard, James Pierrepont Blake, Samuel Robinson Blatchley, Jacob Smith Bocker, Francke H. Bosworth, Isaac Bowe, Charles Frederick Bradley, James Franklin Brown, James Plummer Brown, Buel Clinton Carter, Arnold Welles Catlin, Daniel Henry Chamberlain, Robert Ferguson Chapman, James Bulloch Chase, Edward Beaton Coe, Charles Woolsey Coit, James Henry Crosby, Melville Cox Day, Heman Packard De Forest, James Alfred Dunbar, Horace Dutton, Sherburne Blake Eaton, Charles Wright Ely, James Foley, Harrison Meiknap Freeman, William Wilson Gandy, Arthur Goodenough, Henry Haven Gorton, Richard Henry Green, Henry Josiah Griswold, Eben Thomas Hale, Elliot Chapin Hall, Henry Holt, William Watson House, Charles Eustis Hubbard, John Wesley Johnson, William Woolsey Johnson, Henry Phelps Johnston, Albert Francis Judd, Charles Nichols Judson, William Platt Ketcham, William Russell Kimberly, Hiram Hollister Kimpton, Thomas Burgis Kirby, Cornelius Ladd Kitchel, Frederic Irving Knight, William Lampson, Charles Henry Lewis, Elisha Stiles Lyman, Walter Lowrie McClintock, William Rutledge McCord, Franklin McVeagh, Harrison Maltsberger, William Lewis Matson, Israel Minor, Richard Morse, Marion Francis Mulkey, Thomas Dungan Murphy, William Heaty Harrison Murray, Thomas Webb Osborn, Merrit Cicero Page, Joseph Fitz Randolph, George Colt Ripley, John Smith Robert, Charles Nelson Ross, Charles Henry Rowe, William Wallace Seely, William Clitz Sexton, Albert Benjamin Shearer, Andrew Freeman Shiverick, Richard Skinner, Henry Hamlin Stebbins, Francis Norton Sterling, Edward Collins Stone, Charles Burt Sumner, John Phelps Taylor, Henry Wolcott Thayer, Matthew Hueston Thoms, Thomas Gardner Thurston, Roger Sherman Tracy, Levi Penfield Treadwell, Oliver Ferdinand Treadwell, John Vrooman, Frederic Augustus Ward, Robert Kelley Weeks, Pierce Noble Welch, Buchanan Winthrop, George Lee Woodhull, Robert Galbraith Woods. Total, 96.

A. M.

Joseph H. Andrews, Felix Ansart, Henry M. Boies, William A. Bushee, (1856,) Benjamin S. Catlin, Hasket D. Catlin, William B. Darrach, Gilbert O. Fay, Geo. W. Fisher, Russell W. Gridley, Joseph F. Griggs, (1844,) Henry R. Hinckley, John C. Holley, Augustus Turner Jones, George W. Jones, John C. Middleton, Charles F. Robertson, Theodore Runyon, (1842,) Thomas O. Valpey, Edward A. Walker, Thomas H. Wells, Roger S. White, Nathan Willey. Total, 23.

L.L. B.

William Downes, Henry Rogers, Charles Peter Whittemore, George Austin Fay, Theodore Woolsey Ewining, Samuel Taylor Birdsall, William Frederic Creswell, Roger Sherman White. Total, 8.

P. B.

Charles Henry Bunce, Daniel Smith Mead, Hubert Bowles Ward, John Grifian, Clarence Rivers King, Samuel Parsons. Total, 6.

P. D.

John Hunter Worrall.

The only honorary degree conferred was that of LL. D., which was bestowed on the three below-mentioned persons, viz.: HAWLEY OLMSTEAD, of New-Haven, many years Rector of the Hopkins Grammar School; Rev. BARNAS SEARS, D. D., President of Brown University; and Count AGENOR DE GASPARIN, the distinguished French exponent of the "Uprising of a Great People."

A Word for the Poor Soldiers in the Field—Picket Tents for the Army.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having seen a picket tent in progress of manufacture at the establishment of a City contractor, last week, I noticed that the fabric was brown cotton twilled cloth, which, if properly made up, might answer the purpose intended. But, upon examining the workmanship, it appeared that some two or three dozen button-holes are worked upon a single thickness of the cloth, and the buttons put on in the same manner. Anyone can understand that a flimsy, frail thing, so made up, would be more fitted for a shroud than for a weather protection to the brave fellows in the field doing battle for the country.

Now, I do not know or care whose contrivance these tents are, but as an old soldier, and a judge of such material, I hold that the button-holes should, at least, be made on two thicknesses of the cloth, by a facing, and the buttons fastened on in the same manner. The manufacturer is, doubtless, well paid for his labor in getting these things up, and can afford to bestow labor enough upon them to make them answer in some degree the purposes for which they were intended. If not, the cotton, which is the substratum of the fabric, might better be growing on some rebel plantation yet.

AN EX-EXAMINER OF ARMY CLOTHING.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 1, 1862.

Absentees from the Funeral of Martin Van Buren.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Of all the sketches of the life and character of this illustrious man, yours was by far the most discriminating, complete and interesting. It is truly gratifying to his friends to witness the sentiment of admiration and respect with which the true and attractive points of his character have come to be viewed everywhere, and by all parties in this country.

Among the prominent persons who attended the funeral obsequies on Monday at Lindenwald, I did not observe the two survivors of those you name as the well-known ancient Albany Regency—Mr. AZARIAH C. FLAGG and Mr. EDWIN CROSWELL. I could wish it had been otherwise, though no one acquainted with those gentlemen will ascribe their absence to any other than an unavoidable cause. I hope you will not think this a subject of too much delicacy to mention. H. B.

[Communicated.]

Dr. R. Hunter on the Symptoms of Consumption.

[Continued.]

ON SPITTING OF BLOOD AND HEMORRHAGE FROM THE LUNGS.

LETTER NO. X.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Of all the symptoms which indicate the approach of consumption, there is none of such fearful significance as the occurrence of *"streaks of blood"* in the mucus expectorated. If this symptom does *not* tell us that *tubercles* are now actually deposited, it *does* tell us that the lungs are *obstructed* and *congested*, and in a very precarious condition. The quantity of blood brought up from the lungs, may vary from a few streaks to one or more pints of pure blood, but the *quantity* does not increase the danger to the patient. The danger lies in the *tubercles* which this symptom tells us are *now*, or about to be, deposited in the delicate air tubes and cells of the lungs, and a few streaks of blood in the sputa are as strong a proof of this as a pint would be. It is very rare indeed that life is shortened by reason of the loss of blood from the lungs. The alarm which patients feel at the first sight of blood is natural enough, for they cannot know, what is the fact, that *those who spit blood from time to time live longer and have a better chance of cure than those who do not lose a drop.*

Spitting of blood is *sometimes* the first symptom of consumption apparent to the patient. More commonly it does not occur until the disease is fully established. Many consumptives never spit blood at all. Baron LOUIS found it in *fifty-seven* cases out of *eighty-seven*, ANDRAL in *five* cases out of every *six*, and Dr. WALSHE, of the London Consumption Hospital, in *eighty-one* cases out of every *hundred*, so that we may set it down as a rule that the loss of more or less blood from the lungs occurs, during some period of the disease, in about *four* cases out of every *five*.

What is the cause of spitting of blood? It is caused by whatever *obstructs* the free passage of the blood through the pulmonary capillaries. Every pulsation of the heart pumps into the lungs, to be distributed over the air cells, a certain quantity of blood. As the heart never ceases its action, and could not without stopping the whole machinery of life, it will be understood that a steady stream of blood is flowing *from* the heart *to* the lungs. Now, if the lungs are healthy, this blood becomes *purified* and *vitalized* by exhaling its *carbon* into the air-cells and absorbing *oxygen* from the air we breathe, and is then returned again to the heart from whence it goes to nourish and sustain the system. But let us suppose the lungs *obstructed* by the presence of *tubercles*, or by what is quite as prejudicial, viz., *sticky tenacious mucus* in the air tubes. In the first case, the vessels through which the blood must pass are obstructed, and in the second, the tubes through which the air passes. The consequence is that the impure blood flows with difficulty, and often stagnates in the delicate vessels of the obstructed part. We physicians say the lung is *"congested,"* by which we mean that the vessels are full almost to bursting, like the vessels of the eye when it is *"bloodshot."* This condition continues for a longer or shorter period, and then the vessels relax and allow the blood to ooze through their coats as fluids do through a *filter*, and the patient coughs it up. If the congestion was considerable, the quantity of blood will be greater; but no matter how much or how little, it indicates that the lungs are in an unhealthy condition—in a word, that they are *obstructed*. It is the business and the duty of the physician to discover the *nature* of the obstruction by a careful examination of the chest, and then to prescribe proper means for its removal.

It is a common belief that the blood comes from the *breaking of a blood-vessel*, and this idea is entertained by many physicians. This is no more true than it would be to say that *bleeding from the nose* comes from the breaking of a blood-vessel. The blood *merely oozes through the coats of the relaxed vessels*—in medical phrase we say it is *exhaled*. Should a vessel of any size actually break, end such cases have occurred, though extremely rare, the patient necessarily bleeds to death, because neither medicine nor surgery affords us any means by which we can apply either a *stypic, torsion*, or the *ligature*. But as this misfortune has never occurred to me in the treatment of many thousands of cases of consumptive disease, its danger is not worth considering.

From what I have said it will be understood that *spitting of blood* is an alarming symptom, as showing the progress of a treacherous and most fatal disease within the lungs. Either *tubercles* are already deposited when it occurs, or from this time the deposition will commence. The stopping of the blood gives no assurance of safety, for it seldom continues more than a few days, nor does its recurrence indicate any increased danger to the patient. Its cause lies deeply within the chest, and no remedy which does not go to the root of the evil, and remove the obstructions within the lungs, is of the least value.

Physicians too often cheer their patients by the assurance that the blood *"only comes from the throat."* Let me warn the invalid against being deceived. The throat seldom bleeds—never unless it be struck by some hard substance and wounded. If blood is coughed up, however small the quantity, it comes from the lungs, and delay is death. Fortunately, it generally occurs before the disease is far advanced, and if proper treatment be employed, no danger need be apprehended. The great error committed by physicians is in treating the symptom itself, while the cause which produces it is left in undisturbed possession of the lungs.

It will be asked if hemorrhage never occurs where the lungs are not diseased? Yes, there are *three* causes which may produce it: *First*, injury to the lungs, as from a violent blow; *Second*, Organic disease of the heart; and, *third*, in females, it may occur every four weeks, instead of the usual periodic excretion. But if a person spits blood in whom none of these causes exist, set it down as a sure sign that the lungs are unsound. Bear in mind, too, that palpitation of the heart and monthly irregularity are far oftener the *effect* than the *cause* of spitting blood. Patients will understand the fearful import of this symptom, when I tell them that BARON LOUIS, an eminent French authority on Consumption, *did not meet with a single instance, out of twelve hundred cases, in which the loss of blood was not preceded or followed by the development of tubercles.*

With this I close my observations on the *Symptoms of Consumption*, and shall, in my next letter, describe the varieties of this disease.

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
Physician for Pulmonary Diseases, 832 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 94 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1862.

All policy holders in the above Company who may volunteer in response to the call of the President of the United States for 300,000 men, or who may be drafted into the service, (should that mode of obtaining recruits be resorted to,) are hereby informed that WAR PERMITS will be issued to them on the same terms as to those who entered the service in 1861.

Full particulars and explanations can be obtained on application at the principal office, as above, or from any of the Company's recognized Agents.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
ISAAC ARNATT, Secretary.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING-MACHINES,
Acknowledged to be superior to all others
No. 496 Broadway, New-York.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles

MARRIED.

DORSEY—TUEL.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 29, at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, 16th-st., by Rev. H. de Lavigne, S. J., PAUL E. DORSEY, of Maryland, to ELIZABETH JOSEPHINE TUEL, formerly of Washington, D. C.

☞ Washington and New-Orleans papers please copy.

ROBINSON—KNOX.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 29, at the Bedford-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, by Revs. James L. Shonck and James B. Haganey, HANNIBAL ROBINSON to MARY A. KNOX, only daughter of Charles Knox, Esq., all of this City.

VAN DERVEER—MCCARRELL.—In Newburgh, on Tuesday, July 22, by Rev. Dr. McCarrell, assisted by Rev. Dr. Van Dervoer, CYRUS G. VAN DERVEER, of Davenport, Iowa, to MISS SARAH MCCARRELL, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DIED.

BISSOP.—In camp near Harrison's Landing, Va., on Sunday, July 20, Sergeant JOHN S. BISSOP, Company B, Second Regiment New-York State Militia, son of Edward and Harriet Bishop, of Morrisania, aged 20 years, 8 months and 13 days.

Notice of funeral given hereafter.

☞ Huntington, L. I., papers please copy.

COOPER.—At Hastings-on-the-Hudson, on Thursday, July 31, after a lingering illness, ELIZABETH C. COOPER, wife of William S. Cooper, aged 77 years.

Funeral this day, (Saturday,) Aug. 2, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 235 West 20th-st. The friends of the deceased are invited to be present.

COLLINS.—On Friday, Aug. 1, Mrs. MARY ANN, wife of the late Lawrence Collins, aged 58 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the 30th-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, on Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

HINTON.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, July 29, HARRY H., son of G. Howard and Mary W. Hinton, aged 4 years, 11 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 141 West 45th-st., corner of 7th-av., this (Saturday) morning, at 11 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

HALSEY.—In Baltimore, on Thursday, July 31, of typhoid fever, CHARLES E. HALSEY, M. D., Assistant Surgeon of Fortieth Regiment, N. Y. S. V., aged 28 years.

His remains will be taken to Bridgehampton, Long Island, N. Y., for interment. The funeral will take place at the residence of his brother, on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

HINDS.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday, July 31, of typhoid fever, Lieut. JOHN M. HINDS, of the Second Regiment, New-York State Militia.

The remains will be taken to Binghamton, N. Y., for interment. His friends are requested to call at No. 35 Willow-place, Brooklyn, this morning, Aug. 2.

MCMANUS.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 1, MARGARET A., daughter of the late Andrew McManus.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brothers, William, Edward, Andrew and Peter, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 41 Suffolk-st.

POWELL.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, July 30, ARTHUR H. POWELL, in the 50th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his late father, Rev. Wm. Powell, are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother-in-law, No. 53 West 25th-st., on Saturday, 2d inst., at 3½ P. M.

POWELL.—In the City of Washington, D. C., on Sunday, July 27, ELLEN M., the beloved wife of Dr. James W. Powell.

Her remains were conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

REED.—In Newburgh, N. Y., on Thursday, July 31, of cholera infantum, BENJAMIN CARPENTER, infant son of Lieut. Horatio B. Reed, Fifth Regiment, U. S. Artillery.

RYER.—On Friday, Aug. 1, of typhoid fever, contracted while a prisoner in Richmond, HENRY ANDREWS RYER, the eldest son of Benjamin F. and Maria Ryer, a member of Company I, First Regiment, N. Y. Vol., in the 25th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, No. 216 West 42d-st., on Sunday, Aug. 3, at 2½ o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

SIMONS.—On Friday morning, Aug. 1, JAMES A. SIMONS, aged 36 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of his family, and of his father-in-law, A. Wight, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 150 West 38th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

SHEPHERD.—After a short illness, Mr. WILLIAM SHEPHERD, in the 74th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from the house of his son-in-law, John S. Barndollar, No. 63 Johnson-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Saturday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., Aug. 2. The friends of the family are hereby invited, without further notice.

WHITEHORNE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 31, Mrs. ANNE WHITEHORNE, in the 86th year of her age.

The funeral will take place this day, (Saturday,) Aug. 2, at 3 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 62 High-st., Brooklyn.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 351.—Aug. 1, 1862.
35, 59, 30, 12, 70, 52, 53, 33, 26, 65, 66, 71, 61.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 362.—Aug. 1, 1862.
30, 36, 38, 27, 20, 11, 13, 1, 74, 9, 22, 19.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 209.—Aug. 1, 1862.
42, 69, 35, 54, 77, 12, 27, 74, 65, 2, 51, 71, 28.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 292.—Aug. 1, 1862.
58, 9, 68, 24, 61, 57, 72, 3, 41, 55, 37, 47.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, OLD ULCERS AND ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is a most certain remedy for these diseases. You, who are suffering the most torturing pains, remember that a few doses of this powerful, yet pleasant compound, will afford certain relief. Thousands of cases have been cured, and published in the *Sun*, *Herald*, and other papers. These certificates are from well-known citizens, who can be seen and consulted at any hour. Principal depot, No. 246 Grand-st. Seventy-five cents per bottle. Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

DR. J. W. POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND!

Long time before the settlement of North America by Europeans, the Indians employed the bark of White Pine for the cure of
SCURVY, PUTRID FEVER,
and
SORE THROAT,
And made a wash with it for inflamed wounds and bruises. A French navigator, while trading with the Indians upon the banks of the St. Lawrence, obtained from them a knowledge of the use of the Pine. Since that period our own physicians have prescribed it in their practice to some extent, but owing to its astringency it never obtained any celebrity until 1856. In that year Dr. J. W. POLAND, then of Goffstown Centre, N. H., brought before the public his
WHITE PINE COMPOUND.
The combination of other ingredients with the pine bark so modified the action of the latter, that a preparation was produced which soon gained unbounded favor among the people. For Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally, and for Kidney Complaints likewise, it is a most wonderful remedy. The large number of letters received from persons who have been cured by using this Compound, shows in what high esteem the medicine is held by them.

Its great value as a specific for Kidney Diseases was fortunately ascertained by a person who took it for a cough. The cough was entirely removed, and also a severe inflammation on the kidneys, of ten years' endurance. Hence it was
A DISCOVERY!
Since that time, it has cured a great many cases of Kidney Inflammation, and even Diabetes and Hydrocele.

References can be seen upon a large circular, which all dealers have to give away.

Letters of Inquiry addressed to Dr. P., at Melrose, will be promptly answered. Advice gratis.

MANUFACTURED BY
DR. J. W. POLAND & CO.,
Melrose, Mass.

☞ FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE. ☜

D. S. BARNES,
No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.,
General Agent.

A FAIR WARNING.—FOR THE PRESENT we shall continue to sell men's and boys' best 3 and 4-ply linen

COLLARS

at $1 20 per dozen, or 10 cents each, (*warranted* same as are sold everywhere at $2 50.) Also, an immense stock, new styles, very rich, Paris

NECK TIES

at *just half* the usual prices, *positively*, splendid ties, both black and fancy, at 15, 25 and 35 cents. *Richest and most expensive ties imported, at 50 cents.* DEALERS SUPPLIED at prices which no other house in New-York can *possibly* name. Ladies' and gents' *pure linen* handkerchiefs. Ladies', from $1 to $4 50; gents', $2 to $6 per dozen. Suspenders, hosiery, gloves, under-shirts and drawers; *also, the best muslin shirt in New-York, at $2.* EXTRAORDINARY OFFER.—We will send $10 worth or *more* to any part of the United States, the cash to be paid to the Express Company, *if the goods suit; if not*, they can be returned by *same* express, *at our expense.*

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TEN BARRELS BOURBON WHISKY,
Seven years old.
For sale by
L. KELLNER, No. 91 William-st.

IMPORTANT.

All articles for soldiers at Harrison's Landing under Gen. McClellan, or in any other Union camp, should be sent, at half rates, by THE HARNDEN EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway.

WEDDING CARDS.

These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only at J. EVERDELL'S Old Establishment, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-st., N. Y. ☞ Established 1840. ☜ For Specimen by Mail, send two stamps.

DEAFNESS,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Air-Passages.

Dr. LIGHTHILL can be consulted daily from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M., at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place.

The following testimonials have not been published before:

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1862.

I hereby certify that I have suffered during many years from trouble in hearing—one ear at last became entirely deaf, and the other so bad as to render conversation very difficult. I applied to Dr. Lighthill, of No. 34 St. Mark's-place, who, in a short time, and without pain, restored to me the use of my ears, so that I can now hear perfectly well.

J. BISCO, No. 153 East 23d-st.

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1862.

DR. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir:* I am pleased to be able to testify to the efficacy of your treatment in the case of my wife, whose hearing in one ear you succeeded in restoring, after treatment of various kinds had been applied in vain. I may furthermore state that her hearing remains good up to the present time, though it is several years since she has been under your care.

E. CLAYBURGH, No. 141 Duane-st.

CATARRH CURED.

From Rev. P. R. Russell, Lynn, Mass.

I have been much troubled with catarrh of the worst type for some twenty years. It gradually grew worse, producing cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense of smell, and breaking down my general health to such a degree as to compel me to resign my pastorate and suspend public speaking.

I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuffs of divers kinds, nitrate of silver, tar-water, olive-tar, and inhalations, but without any very salutary effects. Last Summer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treating Catarrh, visited him, and put myself under his treatment. I began immediately to improve, and this improvement has gone on to the present time. My Catarrh has gradually melted away, my cough has disappeared, my voice has become natural, and I am once more able to preach the blessed Gospel. Let me advise all troubled with catarrhal difficulties to apply to Dr. Lighthill.

P. R. RUSSELL.

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 1, 1862.

NEW-YORK, July 29, 1862.

I thank you most sincerely for the really wonderful cure you have performed in the case of one of my children, who was affected with Catarrh of so severe a nature that its life was despaired of, notwithstanding some of our most eminent physicians had it under treatment at different times. The child is now growing vigorous and healthy, thanks to your skillful attendance.

V. ROUSSEAU,
69th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.



ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

NEW-YORK, July 25, 1862.

TO GROCERS, FARMERS, GARDENERS AND MARKET MEN.—The Sanitary Commission will send a vessel in a few days to the seat of war, loaded with provisions to be distributed gratuitously to the army. They particularly request contributions of

Potatoes,	Dried and Preserved Meats
Onions,	Salted or Smoked Fish.
Canned Fruits,	Pickles,
Canned Vegetables,	Eggs,
Preserved Fruits,	Butter,
Dried Fruits,	Cheese,
Sauer Kraut,	Oatmeal,
Lemons,	Chocolate,
Oranges.	

The health of the whole army is suffering from a monotony of diet, and the men are driven from a natural craving for a healthful variety, to purchase very unwholesome food and drink at exorbitant prices.

These articles are not therefore needed as luxuries, but as essentials to health: they will be received on board the canalboat *Alice Beach*, lying at the foot of Dey-st.

HENRY W. BELLOWS, President.
WM. H. VAN BUREN, M. D.,
C. R. AGNEW, M. D.
WALCOTT GIBBS, M. D.,
FRED. LAW OLMSTED,
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THOMAS H. FAILE, Jr.,
Superintendent of New-York Office.

JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE.—IT IS AN ESTABlished fact that a very large class of diseases can only be cured by such remedies as will enter into the blood and circulate with it through every portion of the body, for only by this means can the remedy be brought into immediate contact with the disease. To obtain this desirable end, no preparation has ever been so uniformly successful as

DR. D. JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE.

SCROFULA,	SKIN DISEASES,
CANCER,	ERYSIPELAS,
GOITRE,	RHEUMATISM,
DROPSY,	EPILEPSY, &c.,
CANCEROUS TUMORS,	WHITE SWELLINGS,
GOUT, LIVER COMPLAINT,	DYSPEPSIA, ULCERS,
SCALD HEAD, &c.,	&c,

have all been effectually cured by this ALTERATIVE. It is, besides, one of the most pleasant articles that can be taken into the stomach, operating as a tonic, and removing dyspeptic and nervous affections. Sold by HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway, and by Druggists generally.

CIGAR DEPOT.

Manilla No. 2,	Havana Londres,
Manilla Cheroots No. 2,	Havana Cauchas,
Principe,	Havana Regalia,
South American.	All kinds German Cigars.

Domestic, Clear Seed, Seed and Cuba, and Seed and Havana, sold in quantities to suit, cheap for cash.
L. KELLNER, No. 91 William-st.

EXPRESS TO NEWBERN, N. C.
SUTLERS' AND SOLDIERS' PACKAGES.
ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY
Will dispatch their next Express to Newbern, N. C., SATURDAY, Aug. 2. Nothing contraband taken. For further particulars as to rates of freight, &c., apply to
ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 Broadway, New-York.

AT A MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE Committee of the UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE, held on the 30th inst., the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

Whereas, Numerous individuals have expressed to members of this Committee a willingness to contribute a sufficient sum to secure the enlistment of one, two, three or ten men each, to be immediately sent forward to the seat of war; therefore,

Resolved, That this Committee publicly announce their willingness to receive subscriptions for this purpose, and that it is believed twenty-five dollars will be an adequate amount for each man.

A subscription book for this purpose will be opened at the Office of this Committee.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer NEW-YORK, and for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF WASHINGTON, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 2d day of August, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town stations as follows, viz.: Stations A and B, 9:45 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9:20 A. M.; Station E, 9:05 A. M.; Stations F and G, 9 o'clock A. M.

ABRAM WAKEMAN,
Postmaster.

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AMERICA VINDICATED,
BY COUNT DE GASPARIN.
JUST PUBLISHED BY
C. SCRIBNER, No. 124 Grand-st., New-York,
AMERICA
BEFORE
EUROPE.
PRINCIPLES AND INTERESTS.
By Count DE GASPARIN. Translated by Miss MARY L. BOOTH. 1 Vol., 12mo., $1 25.

"While the work deals with facts and shows a marvelous knowledge of events in any way connected with the present crisis, it is especially valuable for its discussion *of principles* applicable to our present necessities and probable exigencies.

The noblest friend that America has in all Europe is Count Gasparin. One of the first minds of France, broadly and thoroughly cultured, a statesman and a political philosopher of the De Tocqueville Democratic School, a Christian gentleman, beloved and esteemed by everybody, he has given his whole sympathy to the loyal people of the United States with an enthusiastic earnestness which proves the depth of his conviction as to the right and justice of their cause."

The following few notices, selected from many more equally favorable, sufficiently attest the value of Gasparin's work:

"The most complete and satisfactory vindication of this Government in its measures to subdue rebellion. The task has been accomplished, not only with great ability and eloquence, but with a constant recognition of the paramount claims of Christian truth and duty. Such a book will do immense good both in Europe and in America. Spread broadcast in our own country, it could not fail to obviate the objections urged by ignorance and prejudice."—*New-York Evangelist.*

"It is the greatest book which our war has called forth. Under the depression of these sad times, we have taken fresh heart in reading it. We wish it could be read by every American citizen, North and South."—*Lutheran Missionary (Philadelphia.)*

"The book neither flatters nor disparages, but counsels like a faithful friend. It is our judge speaking, not our advocate. A more just and philosophical work on the American crisis has not appeared, nor is there likely to be one so comprehensive and thoughtful. The interest of the theme is absorbing, and the language is eloquent and glowing."—*Hartford Evening Press.*

"Undoubtedly the most able and philosophic work which the present war has brought forth. It is founded on immutable principles, which rise above the incidents of the war."—*New-York Evening Post.*

"In the vindication of an acute observer in the region of ideas, whose opinions are the result of convictions, and whose faith is based upon the broad platform of moral right."—*

England and America.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It requires very little penetration, on the part of a stranger here, to perceive the great dislike that exists toward England and Englishmen, *as a class.* As *individuals*, the case may be, and, from my own experience, I believe really is, different. But, with reference to the nation at large, undoubtedly there is a strong aversion on the part of America toward the British people.

Now, as a traveler far and near over a great portion of the globe, and with my mind necessarily freed, by such travel, from local and national prejudices, I have endeavored to examine a little into the justice or injustice of this dislike; and perhaps I may be excused if I here give the result of some of my reflections. I may add that my name will convince you I have seen much of life, have mixed with many classes of my fellow men—civilized and uncivilized—and have written several works well received in my native land.

Thus much, then, premised, let me at once say that I cannot help thinking the feeling against England is founded on a just cause of complaint. In Europe, one is apt to judge of the Americans by what one hears of them, instead of by what, on examination, is seen to be the real facts. Liberty of speech, liberty of action, liberty of person is the one thing in England, and yet nearly its opposite in the States of America. Thus to rightly look at the conduct or the movements of either party it is necessary that personal observation should be resorted to. Even then it ought to be unfettered by political, national, or social bias. The Englishman, never before from England, or, at the most, never beyond the boundaries of maritime Europe, can hardly find it possible to believe in the truth as it really is with regard to the American people. For myself, I will honestly confess that my first impressions, some few years ago, were far different to what they now are. I could not understand the men with whom I so frequently came in contact. They seemed restless, feverish, impatient, and, at times, all but reckless. But, by degrees, and during several months' sojourn, I got a better glimpse below the surface. *There* I saw energy, determination, fearlessness, skill, and brilliancy of mind. True, I still perceive somewhat that seemed indicative of too much haste and imaginative ness; but, then, I bethought me that here was a people self-made, self-dignified, and self-immortal! They were *themselves*; with no previous history, no ancestry, no power but what they personally created. Unlike the nations of our European world, they had no ties of consanguinity to link them elsewhere, or from which they could hope to receive support and countenance. But they were a body of men dependent entirely upon their own individual selves, and, necessarily, forced, each to exert himself to the utmost of his physical and mental capacities.

Thus I gradually became better acquainted with and the more admired the larger part of the American character. As I studied it, over and over again, I could not help thinking that, with all our boasted superiority at home in "old England," there was much, very much to learn for the better from republican America.

It is not, however, by generalities that this is so well discovered. Generally speaking, and looking at the surface only, a stranger would perceive anything but matter for sober imitation. The burst of enthusiasm that calls forth hundreds of brave hearts to go forth at the sudden demand of their Executive authority for war, would savor of wanton thoughtlessness, did not the observant eye and thoughtful mind catch the flash of godlike spirit beaming upon the brow and features of each man as he passes by! So with the ordinary affairs of daily life. The merchant at his desk, the banker in his room, the store proprietor with his goods, the clerk with his pen—all show forth that inner fire which gives true life to American character. Each and every one is *himself*, dependent upon himself, doing for himself and believing in himself. Honorably trusting to others where trust and confidence is to be shown, he, yet, never loses sight of the one great fact that in *himself* must all his hopes depend; and no matter what his wealth, or how high his social position, he, the very individual man, will work, bodily and mentally, quite as much as the very least in his employ.

Now, here is one of the lessons to be gleaned by an elder and more aristocratic land. Instead of leaving important work to be done by hands simply paid to do that work, and who are yet unavoidably ignorant of the inner spirit which brings that work into wonderful vitality, we see in America the master souls actively guiding, in person, those whom they call around to aid them. Go where you will, this may be seen in good illustration. However large the store enterprise, the principal is almost always attending to his own business. However great the amount of merchant traffic carried on, the chief partner in a shipowner's office, or any other company of enterprising capitalists, is sure to be there; and from the highest to the lowest, the wealthiest to the poorest, this is exemplified most strongly. It is one of the great features of American character, and deserves the respect and admiration of the whole world, while it insures its own reward by the success it must achieve.

But, apart from this, and looking at the citizen of America as he is, forming one of a large community coming into existence but a span back, and yet already vieing with, if not surpassing, other large communities in the world, we behold characteristics worthy of our imitation, and of our teaching to youth at home. I have already alluded to the response made for fresh soldiers to go to the seat of war. Let me now for a moment dwell upon it.

On a certain day an appeal was made to the spirit of the country for support to the Federal arms. That appeal was answered in a manner so prompt and so earnest that few things could better have shown what the Americans really were, or could have more astonished a stranger, especially an Englishman. Within twenty-four hours citizens who had been engaged on their regular business of daily life, with all the ties of domestic and social duty closely entwined around them, were under arms, awaiting the orders of commanding officers to march onward to the battle-field, and, if need be, there to die! All the endearments of life, all the loving thoughts of kindred and of home, were instantly thrown aside at the trumpet sound! Their country needed all the personal service they could bestow. Not a moment's hesitation, therefore, was displayed. The evening of one day was passed in that blissful enjoyment which is the general lot of man with home-ties around him:—the evening of the next day saw the same men under arms, with mien erect, a countenance glistening with enthusiasm, though, perchance, chastened by some tender parting thought, and with boldness in the eye, marching down Broadway to the place of embarkation for the seat of war!

Now, Sir, it is such as this, and more that I could name, (as I propose doing in the work I am writing,) that ought to, and I believe does, command the respect and admiration of all impartial minds. Let the most ardent patriot in England—the most devoted lover of his land there—say what he will, I challenge proof of a single instance where we have been able, in a similar free, voluntary manner, to send forth from one great City like New-York, such a body of men as I saw marching down Broadway at twenty-four hours' notice, for the battle-field! Then let us, on the other side of the water, be just even if, from political motives, we cannot be brotherly and generous. And it is but common justice to admit that there reigns among American citizens, a spirit of true patriotism worthy of imitation by older nations elsewhere.

There are several other points I could touch upon which would serve to confirm the view I take concerning the wrong opinion, fostered by prejudice, power and falsehood, England takes of America. These opinions of mine are not new, nor first broached here. In nearly all my works published at home, I have uttered sentiments to the same effect; and, it is my belief that, because we will not be just, and, instead of superficially glancing at events, impartially dive lower down to seek the truth, Americans feel that the British really know them not—arrogantly assume a superiority not right, and thus, with true independence, they, the former, keep the latter at a distance.

I have already made my letter so long that I can add no more but express a wish that we might each learn to know and appreciate the other better; and, as this communication will be seen in England, I hope that my countrymen there—the people especially—will not take all for granted that may be said by rapid and sometimes thoughtless writers against America. I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

AN ENGLISHMAN.

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *New-York* and *City of Washington* will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

WILLIAM TOSHACK—YOUR WIFE AND children have returned to French's Hotel from Chicago. Your letter missed them. They wait here till they hear from you. MARIA.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

LOST AND FOUND.

$2 REWARD.—LOST, ON WEDNESDAY AFternoon, in going from 2d-st. and Broadway, Williamsburgh, to the ferry, or from Grand-st. Ferry to Columbia-st., a ladies' CAMEO PIN. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at 80 Columbia-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WAGON FOR SALE CHEAP.—A GOOD strong, light (second-hand) top wagon for sale, in good order. Inquire of THOMAS F. DE VOE, butcher, Stand No. 8, Jefferson Market, on and after Monday.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st.—Rev. Wm. P. Hammond, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Supper.* AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, by Rev. Mr. Haywood, the great revivalist. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor. Subject—*The Valley of Dry Bones.* The public invited. Seats free.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS.—PROF. Matthison will preach as usual in the new Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. John H. King, of Brooklyn, at 7½ o'clock. Public Sunday School Missionary meeting at 3½ P. M. The Church will be kept open as usual during the month of August.

BROADWAY MEETING.—SUNDAY EVENING Lectures by Chas. Chauncey Goss, at the City Assembly Rooms, Broadway, near Grand-st., at 7½ o'clock. Strangers, young men and the public generally welcome. Large, cool and attractive room. Seats free. Services in Elysian Fields, Hoboken, at 4 o'clock, by Mr. Goss.

TWENTY-FOURTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH. Love Feast at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends of the mission and of church extension are especially invited to meet with us. Preaching in the morning by Chauncey Shaffer, Esq. In the evening by the Pastor. Evening subject—*The Mammon of Unrighteousness.*

PASTOR JOHN QUINCY ADAMS WILL preach in Metropolitan Hall, (Antioch Baptist Church,) 6th-av., opposite 8th-st., at 10½ A. M., on *Hindrances to Religious Progress*, and at 7½ P. M. He will also preach in Washington-square at 5 P. M. These services are all free, and there is plenty of room.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway.—Meetings on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., when the great advent movement will be reviewed and shown to be of fulfilled prophesy; also, evidence presented for the closing of the 2,300 day in Daniel viii., 13 and 14, about 1863.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION —Protestant Episcopal—In East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.—Rev. Robert G. Dickson, Pastor. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels and all unconnected with any other church will find a welcome here.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—WEST EIGHTEENTH-ST., near 5th-av.; Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., Rector. Services on SUNDAY, Aug. 3, at 10½ A. M., and 8 P. M. Afternoon service for Deaf Mutes, at 3½ o'clock. Rev. Ferdinand C. Ewer will preach morning and evening.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, (Episcopal,) north side of 35th-st. and east of 6th-av.—Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M. The Rector, Rev. E. O. Flagg, will preach morning and evening.

STATE-STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH will not be opened on Sunday, 3d inst., in consequence of alterations being made, and the absence of the Pastor. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. N. Heston, as usual, on SUNDAY, the 10th inst.

MADISON-SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Rev. Dr. Adams') will be open for public worship on SUNDAY, as usual, at 10½ in the morning, and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, after which it will be closed during the month.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST. CORner Waverley-place. Rev. Samuel Maxwell, Assistant Minister of St. Mark's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 4 and 8 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

THE FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church, 12th-st., (Rev. Dr. McLeod's,) will be open for service on SUNDAY next, 3d August. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. Dr. Davidson, and at 7½ o'clock P. M. by Rev. Mr. Crawford.

REV. GEO. W. DODGE, CHAPLAIN OF Ellsworth's Fire Zouaves, after more than a year in rebel prisons, has just reached home, and will give some account of his capture and captivity at the Stanton-st. Baptist Church (Dr. Hiscox's) on SUNDAY EVENING.

THE PROPHET ON THE PRESENT TROUBLES.—That Messenger of whom Christ declared, in Matt. 17:11, that he should come first, and restore all things, will preach the word of prophecy, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in Union Buildings, 163 Bowery.

MERCER-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will be open for Divine Service EVERY SABBATH this season at 10½ and 8 o'clock. Prof. Howard Crosby, D. D., is expected to preach and the public are invited to attend.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., by Rev. P. E. Brown, P. Elder of Dubuque District, Upper Iowa Conference. The Sacraments will be administered in connection with the morning service.

SOUTH DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER 5TH-av. and 21st-st.—This Church will be open during the Summer, MORNING and EVENING. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Rodgers.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, CORNER OF 8th-av. and 22d-st. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. H. B. Ridgaway, in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 8.

CHURCH IN FIFTIETH-ST., WEST OF Broadway.—Rev. Dr. Van Hest will commence regular services in this church on next Lord's Day. Service at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 8 o'clock P. M.

FIFTIETH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, in the Hall, corner of 3rd-av. and 52d-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. The public are invited to attend.

REV. HENRY KIMBAL WILL PREACH in the 1st-st. Presbyterian Church, between the 1st and 2d avs., SUNDAY, Aug. 3, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

MORAVIAN CHURCH—CORNER OF HOUSton and Mott sts. On SUNDAY, the 3d inst., Rev. Joseph H. Kemmer will preach his introductory sermon in said Church.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

600,000 AGENTS TO SELL LLOYD'S NEW steel Plate County Map of United States, Canadas, and New-Brunswick; cost $20,000 to engrave it, and one year's time. Superior to any map ever made in America, and at the low price of 50c. worth $15. Completed 1st of August, 1862. 370,000 names are engraved on the Map. Guarantee any white man $3 to $6 per day selling this Map, and will take back all Maps not sold and refund money. $1 is sufficient capital. Send for $1, worth of sample maps, and terms. J. T. LLOYD, No. 164 Broadway, New-York. The War and State Departments use our maps.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

A HAT AND CAP STORE (BEEN ESTABlished Thirty Years) FOR SALE—With stock and fixtures, all in good order; a brick shop on the premises for manufacturing soft hats; would exchange for a small place in the country. Inquire on the premises, of E. B. HOBBY, No. 500 Grand-st.

STATIONERY.

POSTAGE STAMP ENVELOPES.

Postage Stamp Envelopes of the new style to be had only at MURPHY'S, No. 43 Canal-st. Price only 75 cents per thousand. Sold in any quantity.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

COAL, &C.

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.'S.
SUPERIOR RED AND WHITE ASH SCHUYLKILL
COALS,
Carefully prepared for Furnaces, Grates and Ranges
AT $5 50
PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, AT RETAIL.
Delivered screened from yard in any part of the City. Orders received at No. 45 South-st., and at yard foot of 14th-st., East River. JAMES O'NEIL, Agent.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARK, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

DENTISTRY.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., OPPOSITE Lord & Taylor's, New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved artificial teeth, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or plating, $25; silver or rubber $10; partial sets, gold, per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1. Extracting, 25 cts.

REGULATIONS FOR THE ADMISSION OF VOLUNTEER LINE OFFICERS IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

Acting Lieutenants must have served at least six months in the United States Navy as Acting Master or Acting Ensign, and been mentioned in official dispatches for highly meritorious conduct in battle.

Acting Masters must have served at least three months as Acting Ensign or Acting Master's Mate, and been favorably recommended by their immediate commanding officer, which recommendation must be approved by the Flag-officer of the squadron in which they are serving.

Acting Ensigns must be between the ages of twenty-five and thirty-five, and have seen at least twelve years' sea service before the mast, or as an officer. Those who have served as chief mates of merchant vessels are invited to apply for the position of Ensign.

Acting Master's Mates should be between the ages of twenty and thirty, and have been at sea, before the mast, or as an officer, five years.

Before entering the navy, *Acting Ensigns* and *Acting Master's Mates* will be required to furnish to the Navy Department proof of their age, sea service, sobriety and professional knowledge. Letters of recommendation should come from Captains with whom they have sailed, owners for whom they have sailed, and insurance officers acquainted with their professional character and sobriety.

The pay of volunteer officers of the line at sea since July 16, 1862, is as follows:

Acting Lieutenants	$1,875 per year and one ration
Acting Masters	1,500 per year and one ration
Acting Ensigns	1,200 per year and one ration
Acting Master's Mates	480 per year and one ration

TO INVENTORS.—PATENTS SECURED BY Colver & Hunt, Attorneys and Counselors in cases of Patent-right litigation, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26.) New-York.

SHINPLASTERS—EXCHANGE TICKETS—A large assortment of specimens at the lithographic establishment of Fred. Mayer & Co., No. 90 Fulton-st.

AUCTION SALES.

PUBLIC SALE OF ORIZABA IRON WORKS, SOPHIA FURNACE, &C.

In pursuance of an alias order issued out of the District Court of Allegheny County, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to No. 3 of November Term, 1858, I will expose to public sale, at the Merchants' Exchange, on 4th-st., in the City of Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of August, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., or at such time and place to which said sale may be then and there adjourned, all the following described property, to wit:

The lands and tenements comprising and appurtenant to Orizaba Works and Sophia Furnace, situate in Pollock township, adjoining and adjacent to the borough of New-Castle, in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows:

A piece of land bounded, north by Neshannock Creek, east by the Pennsylvania Canal, south by other land of said trust, and west by Neshannock Creek, containing one acre, more or less, on which are erected a blast furnace, known by the name of No. 3, 40 feet square and 45 feet high, casting-house, tuyer-house, cinder-house, stock-house, boiler-house, engine house, engine and blast, with three boilers in the boiler-house, and five extra boilers set and complete, and large brick stack.

A piece of land, beginning at north-east corner of Rolling Mill lot, on Neshannock Creek, running thence north 47¾° west 192 feet, north 47¾° east 181 feet, thence along said mill lot 249⅝ feet to the place of beginning, on which is a brick office and a blacksmith shop.

A piece of land of one acre and 84 perches, more or less, beginning at a post near Lock No. 2, on Pennsylvania Canal, running south 28¾° west 300 feet to a post on said canal; thence south 22¾° east 348⅝ feet to a post on Neshannock Creek; thence south 46¾° west 300 feet by said creek to a post; thence south 20½° east 249⅝ feet to the place of beginning; on which is erected a rolling-mill, the main building 150 by 214 feet, with sheds attached, in which are 16 boiling furnaces, 5 heating furnaces, boilers and engine sufficient to drive all the machinery in said mill, bar rolls, small rolls, nail plate and muck rolls, squeezers, shears, &c., 25 nail machines and one wrought spike machine, and a brick warehouse, 60 by 20 feet.

A piece of land beginning on the canal at southwest corner of mill lot, and running south 28¾° west 136 feet along said canal; thence south 69½° east 50 feet by land of J. & J. C. White; thence south 28° east 181 feet by street; thence west 24 feet to a post; thence south 2° east 150 feet by an alley; thence 18 feet by J. & J. C. White, to mill lot; thence along said lot to the place of beginning; containing one-half acre, more or less, on which is a nail and stave factory, 46 by 112 feet, engine and boiler house, with engine sufficient to drive machinery for 24 nail machines, one spike machine, one stave machine, circular saws, &c., therein contained; one clay house 58 by 34 feet, with machinery for grinding and tempering clay to make fire brick.

A lot of ground, No. 8, in White's addition to New-Castle, bounded on the north and east by streets, south by lot No. 7, and west by Jefferson-st.; 64 feet front by 150 feet; on which is a brick cooper-shop, 25 by 40 feet, and carpenter-shop 12 feet square.

A piece of land in the borough of New-Castle, beginning at the northwest corner of School House, on the east side of Jefferson-street, near the bridge over Neshannock Creek; thence east 130 feet to said creek; thence north 37½° west 43 feet; thence south 63½° west 281 feet to Jefferson-street; thence south 1° east 125 feet, to the place of beginning, containing one acre, more or less.

A lot of ground bounded, north by other lands of said trust, east by A. L. and G. W. Crawford, south by White's heirs, and west by Jefferson-street; on which is erected a brick dwelling house.

The above described property will be sold together, as a whole. Also in separate parcels, as described:

The undivided half of 400 acres of land, more or less, in Neshannock township, bounded north by Crawford, east by Pearson, Pyle and others, south by Thomas Falls, and west by Maitland and Crawford, abounding with coal, about 50 acres cleared, coal banks opened, a number of frame houses, barns, sheds, stables, coke ovens, &c., erected thereon.

A piece of land in Neshannock township, bounded by lands of William Alexander, James Boyle and John McKee, containing 30 acres and 130 perches, on which is erected a plank house, a log house, a frame stable; about 20 acres cleared; also, a good spring of water.

Three contiguous lots of ground, in Poll ck township, bounded on the north by Cunningham' and others, south by White, east by Vogan and others, and west by ——, on which are erected dwelling houses, stables, &c.

A piece of land in Neshannock township, lying south of Eastbrook road, containing 3¾ acres, more or less, being part of the Simpson tract, purchased by P. McCormick from Diana Simpson, situate about 1½ miles from New-Castle, on the Eastbrook road.

A lot of ground, 60 feet front by 160 in depth, in the borough of New-Castle, bounded north by street, east by alley, south by Jacob Lint, and west by Jefferson-street, on which is erected a frame stable.

A lot of ground in Pollock Township, in White's addition to New-Castle, beginning on Mill-st., at corner of lot No. 2; thence south 2° east by said street, 50 feet; thence south 88° west by lot No. 3, 150 feet; thence north 2° west by alley, 50 feet, to southwest corner of lot No. 1; thence north 88° east, by lot No. 2, 150 feet, to the place of beginning.

A frame house and lot in Pollock Township, bounded north by Neshannock Creek, east by Jefferson-st., west by ——, east by ——

A lot of ground in said township, bounded north by Wallace, east by an alley, south by Dickson, and west by Croton road, being 50 feet in front by 150 feet in depth.

Also, a tract of land of 428 acres, in Sugar Creek Township, Venango County, Pennsylvania, known as the Saw Mill Tract, being the same described in deed from Pollard McCormick, dated 23d August, 1855.

Also, a lot of ground in the city of Detroit and State of Michigan, described as the east half and a strip off the west half of five feet in width, running the entire length thereof, of lot number three (3) of block No. 47 of the Cass Farm.

A more full and accurate description of the property to be sold will be furnished from the deeds, at the time of sale.

Terms—One-fourth of the purchase in hand, upon execution of the deed or deeds, and the residue in three consecutive equal annual installments thereafter, with interest from the date of the acknowledgment of the deed before the Court. Said deferred payments to be secured by bonds and mortgage upon the property. Twenty-five per cent. of the hand money when the property is struck down. WM. G. POWER, Receiver.

July 29, 1862.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S INTERLOCUTORY SALE.

CARGO OF PRIZE STEAMSHIP CIRCASSIAN.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

The adjourned sale of the cargo of this ship will take place on TUESDAY, Aug. 5, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn.

Catalogues can be seen at the office of Hiram Benner, Esq., No. 113 Wall-st. JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District of Florida.

Also, at the same place and time, 52 cases assorted medicines, 15 drums castor oil, cargo of steamer *Circassian.*
Catalogues at the office of H. Benner, No. 113 Wall-st.
JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District of Florida.

Henry D. Miner, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF THE PHŒNIX SUGAR REFINERY, foot of Bridge-st., Brooklyn. MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, FRIDAY, Aug. 1, at 11 o'clock, on the premises of the Phœnix Sugar Refinery, foot of Bridge-st., Brooklyn, under foreclosure of chattel mortgages, the stock and fixtures of the above establishment, said to be the most complete of any of the kind in the United States. The sale embraces the entire appurtenances necessary for this business: has been in operation but a little over a year, and is in perfect working order in every particular; is replete with all the modern improvements in machinery adapted to the successful working of the same, and offers unusual inducements to parties wishing to engage in this business. By order of CONDERT BROTHERS.
Attorneys for Mortgagees.

Sale of the above described property postponed from Thursday, July 31.

The sale of the above described property is postponed to Monday, Aug. 4, at 12 M.

John H. Burley, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 42 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofa-beds, bookcases, hat-racks, carpets, oil-cloths, beds, bedding, mattresses, looking-glasses, stoves, sewing-machines, 2 silver watches, men's clothing, &c.

MUSICAL.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each Piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATent Overstrung Grand and Square Pianos have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

RAVEN & BACON—MANUFACTURERS OF Grand and Square Piano-Fortes, Warerooms, 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. We are now offering on favorable terms a full assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect. Liberal arrangements made with parties desiring to pay by installments.

UPRIGHT SQUARE PIANOS, MELODEONS. —7 octave rosewood uprights, $200. Elegant rosewood squares, at $250, $225, $200, $175. Melodeons at $55, $45, $55, $65, $75, by CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF NEW-YORK and Boston pianos, new and second-hand, at exceedingly low prices, to suit the times. Pianos and melodeons to rent very low, and rent applied if purchased.
T. S. BERRY, No. 693 Broadway.

$165—GREAT BARGAIN.—A CARVED 7-octave overstrung piano, with all modern improvements; has been very little used, at $165—worth double. Can be seen at No. 243 West 24th-st., near 9th-av.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., BROADWAY, opposite the New-York Hotel. An assortment of their unrivaled PIANOS on hand. Cottage and school pianos for $125 and $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

THE BEST WATER WHEEL KNOWN.—Inquire of D. TALLCOT, Agent, No. 482 Broadway.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE,
Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind.
No. 399 Broadway, New-York.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY —Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, etc., at reasonable prices. See the 81 album, (by pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist at washing and ironing, by a very respectable Welsh Protestant young woman; best of reference given. Can be seen at No. 294 4th-av. Inquire of A. M. SEE.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A situation wanted, by a young girl, as chambermaid and nurse, or to take charge of an infant. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 57 West 18th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—An active young woman wishes a situation as first-class waitress, or would take a chambermaid's place and assist in washing and ironing, or would do housework in a small private family; has best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES a situation as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good baker; would assist in the washing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best City references. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable middle-aged woman, a few days from England, and who has lived in the most respectable families in England and here, as first-class cook; a home is more of an object than wages; best of references. Can be seen at No. 527 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A situation wanted, in City or country, by a well-recommended, smart, tidy woman, in the above capacity; is a first rate cook and baker, and an excellent laundress; will make herself useful. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS HOUSEWORKER FOR COUNTRY.—A Protestant woman wants a situation; is a good cook, baker of bread and plain pastries, excellent washer and ironer; understands milk and butter; has the best of reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No 97 4th-av.

AS WET NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable married woman as wet nurse; baby is only a month old; fresh breast of milk; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 79 Elizabeth-st., in the rear.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman wanted by a Protestant man that perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and all that belongs to a gentleman's establishment, as will be seen by his years' reference; no objection to City or country. Can be seen for three days by addressing J. M., Box 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, of long experience in this City, as coachman; has lived in first-class families; the best of City reference as to character and capabilities. Can be seen at No. 640 Broadway, City Market, or address COACHMAN, at the above place.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman and groom by a Protestant young man that has the best of testimonials from his last place, where he lived a number of years, in this City. Call at No. 932 Broadway, or address W. H. W., Box 214 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation by a single man as coachman and gardener or would go as groom in some private stable; understands the care of horses, and is a good driver; good reference given. Address W., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman or groom, by a respectable Protestant single man, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses, and everything connected with the business; is willing to make himself generally useful; has no objection to going to the country; has the best City reference. Send a note to J. B. D., No. 1,158 Broadway, corner of 27th-st., or J. B. D., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a single man, as coachman and groom; or would go as groom in some private stable; understands the care of horses and is a good driver; good reference given. Address R. B., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A GARDENER'S situation by a young married Englishman, who understands his business in all its branches; can come well recommended. Address E. B. B., Box 208 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—Wanted, by a respectable man a situation as gardener and coachman; he perfectly understands both; also, the care and management of hot and cold graperies; can give the best of country reference. Any gentleman wanting a faithful man can address T. K., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO MERCHANTS AND business men in general.—The undersigned, a live business man, rapid penman and accountant, conversant with men and matters, possessing unexceptionable references, desires a situation, outdoors or indoors, traveling or stationary. Address EXCELSIOR, Station B.

THE ADVERTISER, 36 YEARS OF AGE, experienced in mercantile business and shipping, wishes a situation in any respectable business; writes a rapid, legible hand, and has a knowledge of book-keeping; City references given. Address A. M. T., Metallic Oil Company, No. 42 Cedar-st.

HELP WANTED.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—A COMPETENT YOUNG man wanted as assistant book-keeper; one who is quick and correct, and who has experience. Address, with reference, C. Box No. 1,497 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—NURSES FOR THE ARMY.—500 able-bodied men are wanted immediately, to act in the capacity of nurses on the hospital transports, and in the various hospitals connected with the Army of the Potomac. Preference will be given to those who have served in hospitals. Call at No. 110 Grand-st., to-morrow, from 12 M. to 4 P. M., or on Monday and Tuesday, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. No applications in writing will receive any attention. E. S. DUNSTER, Asst. Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Director of Transports.

GIRLS WANTED—AT THE PAPER BOX Factory, No. 548 Pearl-st.

DRY GOODS.

CLOSING OUT SALE. BARGAINS.
Every dollar's worth of our superb stock of
FOREIGN AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
CLOAKS, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, &c., &c.,
REDUCED FROM 25 TO 50 PER CENT.
In order to accommodate my large and increased trade, I have determined on various ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS IN MY STORE, and to accomplish which I find it necessary to reduce my STOCK before the alterations are commenced.

Ladies are assured that we will offer BARGAINS during this sale, which will commence on
MONDAY, July 28, and close positively
On SATURDAY, Aug. 16, 1862.

Our stock contains a splendid variety of
MANTILLAS, CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
BLACK AND COLORED DRESS SILKS,
POPLINS, MOZAMBIQUES, BAREGES, GRENADINES, VALENTIA PLAIDS, MOHAIRS, LAWNS, &c., &c.; also, a large stock of housekeeping goods, SHIRTING and SHEETING Muslins and Linens, Table Damasks, Flannels, Blankets and Quilts, Cloths, Cassimeres, Embroideries, Hosiery and Gloves.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 214 Bowery,
Near Houston-st.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.
CLEARING SUMMER SALE OF
Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, White Goods,
Fine Flannels, Housekeeping Goods,
Lace Curtains, French Flowers,
Yankee Notions, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas.
Always a full assortment, sizes and colors,
Ladies' best quality Paris Kid Gloves, cheaper than any house in the City.

LADIES, THIS IS THE LAST MONTH for nice-fitting dollar corsets, 50c. skirts, and the fine 25c. stockings, cheap hair nets, gloves, fancy goods, Zephyr worsted, yarns and small wares. This month prices must advance. Now is the time to save money. Send your orders and postage stamps. N. B.—Premium allowed on silver and gold.
ELGER'S Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

NOTICE.—EAST INDIA AND INDIAN GOODS in every variety, wholesale and retail. FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 65 Broadway.

FOR SALE,
TWO VALUABLE FLOATING DOCKS
FOR RAISING AND REPAIRING VESSELS.
And leasehold premises, admirably situated for a shipyard, situated between Harsimus and South 7th sts., Jersey City. The large dock is 180 feet long—65 feet wide inside. It has a capacity of 1,500 tons, and 12 feet draft of water.

The small dock is 90 feet long—40 feet wide inside—has a capacity of 300 tons, and 8 feet draft of water.

The leasehold property, suitable for a ship-yard, is 150 feet wide by 400 feet deep, with a valuable pier and water front on the Hudson River.

On this property there is a building, including loft, office and stable, a blacksmith-shop and tool-shop.

The lease runs for ten years from the 1st day of November, 1859, at an annual rent of $3,000 for the first five years, and $3,500 for the last five years.
BENJAMIN G. CLARKE, Receiver,
At Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt-st., New-York.

LADIES' HOME

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Continues his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 60 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

TERRE HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.—The new First Mortgage Bonds of this Road, which will be ready for delivery on the 6th of August at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., are dated July 1, 1862, and carry interest from that date; this is the interest on the coupons from February and 1862, to July 1, 1862, unprovided for. The undersigned, therefore, give notice that the interest due on the bonds to the 1st of July, amounting to the sum of will be paid on the Terre Haute and Alton consolidated Aug. 1, 1862, the interest for July being embraced in the new Bond; also, the interest to July 1 on the bonds of the Belleville and Illinoistown road, dated 1862, amounting to the sum of $23 33, will be paid at the Bank of North America, the interest for July and being embraced in the new bond.
Holders of the First Mortgage Bonds, on adjusting their accounts at the Railroad office, between the old bonds which they have assigned and the new ones, will receive the coupon for August or September, and on presenting this coupon at the Bank, the owner will be paid, on the Terre Haute and Alton coupon $20 11, and on the Belleville coupon $23 33. Payment will be made on and after the 4th day of August.—Dated July 21, 1862.
A. C. FLAGG,
JOHN WILKINSON, } Receivers.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD CO., }
No. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1862. }
HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE TERRE HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY and FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE BELLEVILLE AND ILLINOISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY, are notified that the new bonds of this Company, to be given in exchange therefor, will be ready for delivery on and after the 6th day of August, instant. Parties entitled to receive the new bonds will be required to execute the instrument of assignment of the old bonds in person, or by written power of attorney. The new bonds bear interest from 1st of July, up to which date the Trustees will pay the interest represented in the current coupons of the old bonds.
R. BAYARD, Chairman of Committee.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its first mortgage bonds, dated April 14, 1858, that the United States Trust Company, New-York will, upon presentation at its office, No. 45 Wall-st, redeem at par and accrued interest the bonds of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company first mortgage bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 19, 22, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33; being the interest outstanding numbers. From and after the 6th day of August, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease, by the terms of said agreement.
JOHN A. STEWART, Sec'y.

TO ARMY OFFICERS, PAYMASTERS AND OTHERS.—VAN VLECK & TUCKER, No. 4 Broadway, one door from Wall-st., will furnish small gold dollar pieces, on after eagles, and five dollar pieces in exchange for twenty dollar gold pieces, without extra charge, in amounts to suit.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 42D-AV. & 27TH ST., }
NEW-YORK July 29, 1862. }
INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds will be paid on and after August 1, at the Treasurer's office. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

MONEY.—PERSONS REQUIRING TEMPORARY accommodation are requested to procure a prospectus of the Mutual Loan and Discount Company, No. 67 Chatham-st. Business bills promptly discounted.
URWICK & KING, Agents.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers.
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

GOLD, SILVER, AND UNITED STATES Demand Notes, bought at the highest premium, by
F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 29, 1862. }
EIGHTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the Capital Stock thereof,—free of the United States Income Tax, which will also be paid by the Company—payable on the 5th day of August next, upon stock registered at New-York, Boston and Albany, and on the 20th day of September next upon stock registered at London.
Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York, will receive their Dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the office of the TREASURER; those whose stock is registered at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 9s. 1d. to the dollar.
The Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business on Thursday, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston on the morning of Saturday, the 2d day of August next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

GOTHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.
EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on the 1st day of August next.
The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to day of payment inclusive. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st., }
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., payable on the 31st inst. The transfer book will be closed from to-day until the 31st inst., inclusive. A. PAKHURST, Cashier.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.—OFFICE No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of *five per cent.*, payable to the stockholders on the 31st inst.
Transfer books closed from the 24th till the 31st inst., inclusive. By order,
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1862. }
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Manhattan Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, the 9th inst.
J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, July 22, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after Thursday, the 31st inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INS. CO. No. 16 WALL-ST. }
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862. }
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, JULY 15, 1862.—THE Board of Directors of the East River Insurance Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.
THOS. PALMER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE }
INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1862. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on the 29th inst. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE GERHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 1 Pine-st., July 21, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

ODDIE & ST. GEORGE, STOCK, NOTE, FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION BROKERS, }
No. 56 EXCHANGE-PLACE, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1862. }
THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING BETWEEN ORVILLE ODDIE and C. R. ST. GEORGE, under the name and style of ODDIE & ST. GEORGE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general Stock and Foreign Exchange Brokerage business, under the name and firm of ODDIE, ST. GEORGE & CO.
ORVILLE ODDIE,
C. R. ST. GEORGE,
A. R. FULLERTON.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the firm of LEWIS B. BROWN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by LEWIS B. BROWN, who will sign in liquidation. LEWIS B. BROWN.
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1862. J. M. COGGESHALL.

Messrs. LEWIS B. BROWN and LAURENCE MYERS, Jr., become members of our firm from this date. The Banking, Exchange and Collection business will be continued as heretofore at No. 6 Broad-st.
NEW-YORK, August 1, 1862. P. M. MYERS & CO.,

J. M. COGGESHALL engages in the Flour trade, on his own account, at No. 9 South-st.
NEW-YORK, August 1, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of MANNING & DE FOREST, for the transaction of a General Banking and Brokerage business. Domestic and foreign specie, demand notes, land warrants, &c., bought and sold.
JOHN B. MANNING,
A. H. DE FOREST.
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1862. No. 309 Broadway, near Fulton-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.—I HAVE THIS DAY ASsociated with me Mr. EDWARD P. GILBERT, under the same and firm of OKO. BERKIMER & CO. The Flour and Grain commission business will be continued at No. 109 Broad-st.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1862. GEO. BERKIMER.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
NEW-YORK MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 61 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1862.

The Trustees submit the following statement of the affairs of the Company, in conformity with the requirements of the Charter:

Outstanding Premiums to July 1, 1861	$190,439 29
Premiums received since	575,891 80
Total	$766,331 09

No policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks, disconnected with Marine Risks.

Earned Premiums to July 1, 1862		$562,797 37
Losses and Expenses	$358,915 41	
Return Premiums	45,527 56	
Re-Insurance, &c	52,355 63	
Total	$456,798 50	
The Company have the following assets:		
Cash in Banks	$41,655 64	
United States Stocks and Treasury Notes	309,350 00	
New-York State, Bank and City Stocks	120,407 70	
Loans on Stocks and Cash due the Company	36,002 67	
Real Estate, Bonds and Mortgages	104,675 79	672,091 70
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable		240,325 31
Salvage, Re-Insurance and other Claims due the Company		50,167 48
Insurance Scrip and Sundry Notes at estimated value		88,065 95
Total Assets		$1,000,649 80

In view of the above results, the Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a dividend of Interest of SIX PER CENT. in cash on the outstanding Certificates of Profits, to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after SATURDAY, the 30th day of August next.

Also, Resolved, That a dividend of FIFTEEN PER CENT. be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending June 30, 1862, for which certificates will be issued on and after MONDAY, the 1st day of September next.

The Trustees, after reserving over HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS PROFITS, have further resolved that FIFTY PER CENT. (50 per cent.) of the Outstanding Certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1858, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after MONDAY, the 1st day of September next, from which date all interest thereon will cease.

The Certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled to the extent of FIFTY PER CENT. (50 per cent.)

By order of the Board,
W. P. HANSFORD, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. W. SCHMIDT,	FRANCIS HATHAWAY,
STEWART BROWN,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ROBERT B. MINTURN,	LLOYD ASPINWALL,
STEPHEN JOHNSON,	E. P. FABRI,
CHAS. H. MARSHALL,	EDWARD KAUPE,
ARTHUR LEARY,	HENRY OELRICHS,
HENRY MEYER,	HENRY W. HUEBELL,
EDW. H. R. LYMAN,	JAMES R. SMITH,
GEORGE MOKE,	GEORGE MOSLE,
E. V. THEBAUD,	GUSTAVE H. KISSEL,
	JOHN H. EARLE, President,
	JOHN H. LYELL, Vice-President.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 87 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL $250,000, WITH A LARGE SUR. PLUS.
DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWEENY,	J. D. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	ALVE. E. LAING,
SILAS BRONSON,	ROBERT M. ERUCE,
A. R. ENO,	JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
JOHN WATSON,	A. EZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
S. T. NICOLL,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	JOHN J. WALKER.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

RAILROADS.

ROCKAWAY! ROCKAWAY!!
"ON OLD LONG ISLAND'S SEA-GIRT SHORE!"
Trains of the BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY leave SOUTH FERRY, BROOKLYN, for ROCKAWAY, *inter-ably* connecting at JAMAICA with UNION LINE of stages, as follows: At 7:45, 8:05, A. M.; 1:15, 4:15 P. M.; on SUNDAYS, at 7:45 A. M.; at 5:30 P. M. Through tickets, to and from Rockaway, SIXTY CENTS, to be had at railroad office, SOUTH FERRY, and at the hotels, ROCKAWAY. Running time, TWO HOURS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst Sup't.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Tom's River, &c. On and after July 14, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 6:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, until further notice, the steamboat will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M., instead of 4 o'clock. Returning, cars leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., except on Saturday, when the afternoon train will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Tom's River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First-class meals on board the steamboat. Passengers for points below Eatontown, on the main line, will take the 2:30 P. M. boat on Saturdays.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.
On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8:45 A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM COURTLANDT-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 6:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

GO TO THE SEA SIDE.—THE CARS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company are now running regularly from Fulton and Catherine Ferries to Church Lane, Greenfield, Gravesend and Coney Island. This is the best route to Sheepshead Bay. Private parties and associations and pic-nic parties accommodated on application at the office.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:16 P. M for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 5:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, }
No. 39 PARK-ROW, TIMES BUILDING, NEW-YORK. }
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the titles of the work and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office, until 12½ o'clock P. M. of TUESDAY, August 12, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.:
For fencing lots in the following places, viz.:
Southeast corner of Pearl and Chambers streets, numbers four hundred and fourteen, four hundred and sixteen and four hundred and eighteen.
Blocks bounded by Broadway, Ninth-avenue, Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets, and Sixtieth and Sixty-first streets.
Northeast corner of Forty-fourth-street and Tenth-avenue.
Block bounded by Forty-second and Forty-third streets, and the Tenth and Eleventh avenues.
North side of Fortieth-street, between the Tenth and Eleventh avenues.
North side of Thirty-sixth-street, between the Second-avenue and St. Gabriel's Church.
South side of Thirtieth-street, one hundred feet from the southerly corner of Second-avenue.
South side of Forty-second-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues.
Southwest corner of Thirty-eighth-street and Fourth-avenue, where not already done.
North side of Fifty-eighth-street, south side of Fifty-ninth-street, from the Seventh-avenue to the buildings on the said street west of the Seventh-avenue; on the Seventh-avenue, west side, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets.
For setting curb and gutter in Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-fourth to Sixty-fourth streets, and flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same; and for fencing and flagging in front of vacant lots on the west side of the Sixth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets.
DAVID GODSET, DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1862.
SHEPHERD F. KNAPP,
Street Commissioner.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR REVENUE STAMPS.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, July 26, 1862. }
PROPOSALS will be received until WEDNESDAY, the 6th of August next, for furnishing Revenue Stamps, under the recent act of Congress imposing stamp duties.
Bidders will state the price per thousand stamps, deliverable in packages of ten thousand each at the Treasury Department in Washington.
Also, the price per thousand in similar packages, deliverable to the agent of the Department at the place of manufacture.
Also, the price per thousand, delivered in larger packages, as required, either at the Department or place of manufacture.
Also, the price per thousand, separated in such quantities as may be daily ordered for the use of Collectors and others, never less than two hundred stamps, and securely packed in tin cases, suitable binders' board boxes, with muslin, or other equally strong covers, or lined envelopes, according to the quantity and distance to be conveyed, as may be required by the Department, stating the difference, if any, between the cost of delivery to an agent at the place of manufacture and at Washington.
All such packages, before mailing, to be reexamined, and the stamps recounted by an agent of this Department.
Bidders will also give the additional cost for directing packages for the mails and preparing blank receipts, under the direction of an agent of the Department, either at the Department or manufactory.
Proposals must be made for the stamps in sheets, perfectly gummed, and perforated in such a manner that each separate stamp can be readily detached.
On and after Wednesday, the 30th of July instant, designs for the proposed stamps may be seen at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
Each bid is to be accompanied with a specimen of the style of engraving and the quality of paper to be furnished, which will be submitted to a board of disinterested experts or artists for examination; and the accepted bidder, before the final consummation of a contract, will be required to furnish proof impressions of the engravings of the several denominations of stamps.
Specimens of board and tin boxes and lined envelopes must also be submitted with each bid. It is necessary to protect the boxes by muslin, or other covers, in the most effectual manner, against wet and abrasion. The contract will require all dies and plates to be prepared and kept in repair, and that new dies and plates shall be made, either for the present denominations of stamps or others, without charge, at the pleasure of the Department. And all such dies and plates are to be the property of the United States, for the service of the Treasury Department.
No bids will be considered except from parties who have been actually engaged in the business of copper-plate or steel engraving and printing, and who are thus engaged at the time of bidding, and provided with all the necessary facilities to execute the work promptly, and give the requisite protection to the stamps, dies and plates in their possession.
Parties not known to the Department will furnish proof as to these points.
In awarding the contract the Commissioner of Internal Revenue reserves the right of deciding which bid, in its practical results, may be most to the interest of the Department, having reference to the style of the work, security, mode of packing, &c.
Proposals should be carefully sealed, and marked "Proposals for Revenue Stamps," and addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

TO CONTRACTORS.
Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of WEDNESDAY, August 13, 1862, for the construction of the following works, viz.:
Sewer in Ridge-street, between Delancey and Rivington streets; sewer in Grand-street, from No. 445 to Sheriff-street; trap-block pavement of Elm-street, between Dunne and Reade-streets, and cross-walks in Sixth-avenue, at Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets.
Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPAN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, August 1, 1862.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, }
12TH AND GIRARD STS., PHILADELPHIA, July 19, 1862. }
PROPOSALS FOR BLANKETS AND HATS.—Separate Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned, at this Office, until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, 5th day of August next, for furnishing and delivering at the Schuylkill Arsenal,
75,000 ARMY BLANKETS,
Wool, gray, (with one letter U. S. in black, four inches long, in the centre,) to be seven feet long, five feet six inches wide, and to weigh five pounds each. Also,
32,000 UNIFORM HATS, (black felt.)
All deliveries will be subject to inspection, and must conform in all respects to the sealed army patterns deposited in this Office; a justand rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the samples.
Proposals will be received for any part of the above articles. Bidders will state the time and amount of each delivery. The blankets are required to be delivered within ninety days, and the hats within sixty days from date of award of contract.
The right is reserved by the Deputy Quartermaster-General to accept any part or the whole of a bid offered, or to reject the bid in whole or in part, as the interest of the Government in his opinion may require. Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by satisfactory guarantee that the bidder will execute a contract, with good and sufficient bond, if his bid be accepted. Proposals unaccompanied with satisfactory guarantee will not be considered; and contracts will be awarded only to established manufacturers of, or dealers in, the articles. The failure to comply with any one order under the contract to operate to the forfeiture of the entire penalty of the bond. Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for Blankets and Hats," and addressed to
G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, }
No. 39 Park-row, Times Building, New-York. }
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS SEALED in sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until half past 12 o'clock P. M. of THURSDAY, July 31, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.:
Regulating and grading One Hundred and Tenth street, between Sixth and Ninth avenues.
For flagging sidewalks in Duane and Reade streets, between City Hall-place and Chatham-street.
For setting curb and gutter in Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Fifty-third streets, and flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of same.
For building pier foot of Fifty-ninth-street, North River.
For dredging slip between piers number Nineteen and Twenty, North River.
Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered, if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation. Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures. Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and the agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, July 19, 1862.
SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, Street Commissioner.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, }
July 25, 1862. }
TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., of Wednesday, August 6, 1862, for the construction of the following sewers, to wit:
In Forty-ninth-street, from near Ninth-avenue to and through Tenth-avenue to sewer in Forty-seventh-street;
In Grove-street, from sewer in Hudson-street to a point 170 feet east of Hudson-street; and
In Sixth-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth-streets.
Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, }
No. 7 CITY HALL, Aug. 1, 1862. }
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until August 12, 1862, at 12 M.:
For 250 to 300 tons of the best Anthracite Coal, for the use of the Courts and offices of the County, the ton to be calculated at 2,240 pounds.
Also, proposals for 50 cords of Kindling Wood, pine, cut and split for use.
The said coal and wood to be delivered at such times and places as the Committee may designate.
The Committee reserve the right to reject any and all proposals.
JAMES DAVIS,
WILLIAM M. TWEED,
SHERIDAN SHOOK,
SMITH ELY, Jr.,
ORISON BLUNT,
WILLIAM C. CONNER,
ELIJAH F. PURDY,
Committee.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, }
JULY 22, 1862. }
TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of Monday, August 4, 1862:
For the construction of the trap-block pavement of Canal-street from Centre-street to Broadway;
And of crosswalks on Fourth-avenue, at Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets;
And at the intersection of Fifty-ninth-street and Broadway.
Blank forms for bids, and all other necessary information can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, }
WASHINGTON, July 25, 1862. }
WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.—PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of August, for completing the distributing reservoir of the Washington Aqueduct. Plans and specifications may be seen after the 12th of August.
Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Reservoir, and directed to "Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."
WALTER J. SMITH, Chief Clerk.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND ENCAMPMENT of Southern New-York will hold its annual session for the election of officers and other business, in the room, O. F. Hall, corner Grand-st., on MONDAY, Aug. 4, at 8 o'clock P. M. By order,
JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Scribe.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE plat owners in the Rockland Cemetery will be held on FRIDAY, 7th inst., at the office of Charles Gould, Esq., President, No 2 Hanover-st., at 9½ A. M., when two Trustees will be elected.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1862. E. H. LORD, Secretary.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—Health, comfort and pleasure. Cars leave Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, every 20 minutes.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Advisor and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of rooms, No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MACFARLEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,221 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House; and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.—By A. L. DANCOMB, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1 mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. Any address, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps. A copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

PROSTRATED POWERS RESTORED.—Functional derangements incidental to both sexes, restored to a healthy tone by the use of Trieman's No. 1. Read the book entitled "Human Frailty"—it explains everything. Published by Dr

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN THE CITY.

Progress of Enlistments—Recruiting for Regiments in the Field.

THE NEW HEADQUARTERS.

Col. WILLIAM S. BLISS, who has had more experience in recruiting than any other man in the State is fairly installed at his new General Headquarters, No. 744 Broadway. Col. BLISS recruits for any and every regiment, and facilitates the payment of bounties to those who enlist under his auspices.

RECRUITING STATIONS IN THE PARK.

The Park seems to be about the best recruiting ground in the City. It is a central point, to which people who have nothing particular to do gravitate involuntarily. The place is thickly settled with tents; most of the new, and several of the old organizations being represented. Up to yesterday officers belonging to the following regiments and companies had pitched their canvas there:

The Phœnix Regiment (Corcoran Zouaves) of the Empire Brigade has two tents, respectively presided over by Capt. FURLAN and Capt. CLANCY.

The Hillhouse Light Infantry of the Empire Brigade has three tents, attended to by Capt. OAKLEY, Lieut. SCOTT and Lieut. SIMONSON.

The Halleck Guard (Fifth Senatorial District Regiment, Col. PRISSNER commanding) has three tents—two attended by Capts. JOCELYN and PATTERSON, the third (belonging to Company F, Capt. E. F. LLOYD'S "Pope Rifles") by Lieut. BARKER.

Col. GURNEY'S First National Volunteers—a name that ought to be changed—one tent, presided over by Capt. HILL and Lients. BOYD and BENJAMIN, all of Company B.

The Vosburgh Chasseurs has two tents—officers, Capts. FOX and MANSFIELD.

There are two tents appertaining to Col. ALLEN'S Stanton Legion.

Lieut. HANNUM has a tent for the Anthon Light Artillery.

The Doubleday Heavy Artillery has a tent.

These are all new regiments.

Of the old regiments—

The Harris Light Cavalry, Col. MANSFIELD DAVIES, has a tent for Adjt. ARMSTRONG to recruit in.

The First N. Y. V. Cavalry has one tent, Capt. OAKS on duty; and another with Capt. OVERKENSEL.

The Fifty-first (Col. FERRARO'S gallant regiment) has a tent in charge of Maj. LEGENDRE.

"FIGHTING MIT SIGEL."

The German population is rallying to the defence of the country with commendable alacrity. Amongst volunteers of this nationality there seems to be a greater partiality for the old regiments than for the new. The Germans are waiting, though, for some movement on behalf of the new brigades said to have been granted to Gen. SIGEL, if he can prove the power of his name by raising them. His numerous friends and adherents are busy organizing matters for starting this movement, and then we shall have such an enthusiastic Teutonic uprising as has not been seen before. There is scarcely a German of military proclivities to be found, who is not eager to "fight mit SIGEL." To them he is the hero of the war.

A FEW WORDS FROM PAYMASTER BLISS.

Paymaster-General of the State of New-York, GEORGE BLISS, Jr., makes some observations on the mistakes which have been made in the new scheme of recruiting, that are worthy of attention. He shows why it has been found necessary to let the new regiments be raised by green and untried officers, and lays the fault of not giving the new commissions to meritorious non-commissioned officers who have seen service, where that fault properly belongs. Col. BLISS, in the letter containing these observations, says:

It is a fault and a weakness inseparable from the volunteer system, that it requires the personal exertion of officers or would-be officers to recruit men. There are and can be no new regiments to be officered unless the men are raised, and the men cannot be raised without the exertion of those who desire to become their officers. That this ought not to be so is certain. That it is so, I think every one who has had much to do with troops will agree with me in saying. Another fact is, that the War Department refuses to discharge or furlough deserving officers, non-commissioned officers or privates, to enable them to come home, and raise regiments or companies. The Department requires that the officers should be appointed outright, and this is the uniform reply made in such cases to applications for furlough or discharge presented by the Governors of the States. But they cannot be absolutely appointed till the regiments or companies are actually raised. You will perceive, therefore, that it is the old story. The boy was not to be allowed to go into the water till he could swim, and he could not learn to swim without going into the water. Regiments and companies cannot be raised without the personal exertions of those who are to command them. But those who are best able to command them, the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the regiments in the field, are not allowed to come home and raise them.

I do not criticize the wisdom of the decision of the War Department. I presume it is founded on sound reasons, though I do not perceive them. But if it is found that the new regiments are not officered by those who have "seen service," the Governors of the several States must not be blamed.

Your obedient servant,
GEORGE BLISS, Jr.,
Paymaster-General, State of New-York.

It has elsewhere been suggested that President LINCOLN has the remedy for this mistake in his hands.

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT REGIMENT.

The Committee having the fostering care of this regiment in their hands have at last got fairly to work raising it. Col. MCDERMOTT has spread his banner to the breeze, and a very handsome banner it is. The company officers are partly appointed, and are exerting themselves to gather in recruits as speedily as possible.

NINTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT REGIMENT.

Col. A. VAN HORNE ELLIS has been selected by the Ninth Senatorial District Committee to command this regiment. He appeals to his old friends, shipmates and fellow-soldiers to give him their aid in making it one of the first to be ready for the field. Col. ELLIS has seen service, and is safe to draw around him a large following.

HALLECK GUARD.

Col. PRISSNER'S headquarters are at No. 475 Broadway, but the Colonel is nearly all the time in camp, looking after the welfare of his soldiers, with whom he is amazingly popular. The encampment is at Turtle Bay, is pleasantly situated and well kept. No men have their comforts better attended to than Col. PRISSNER'S, and none seem more satisfied with the chance that led them to select this regiment. There must be between three and four hundred men in this camp, and more are coming in readily all the time. The officers all seem sanguine of mustering in full ranks by the middle of August.

BENEFIT OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

At Jones' Wood, next Monday, a grand concert will be given for the benefit of wounded soldiers attached to German regiments that have gone from this City. There will be a grand array of military and other bands, and volunteered assistance from divers singing societies.

SIXTY-SIXTH N. Y. S. V.

This regiment, better known here as the Sixth N. Y. S. M., has lost many men in the late conflicts, for it belonged to FERNOW'S Brigade of RICHARDSON'S ("Fighting Dick's") Division. Col. PINCKNEY and Adjutant DAVIS have come on here, to obtain men to fill up its now veteran ranks. They will make arrangements to open recruiting offices in a day or two.

TRIAL OF THE UNION BREECH-LOADING GUN.

A trial exhibition of the breech-loading, breech-revolving gun, invented by Lieut. AYER, of the Regular Artillery, took place yesterday afternoon, in the City Hall Park. It is claimed for this gun that it can be fired a hundred times a minute, and that it has an effective range of over a mile and a quarter. Its construction is simple. The barrel is that of an ordinary rifled gun, but the breech contains a series of chambers, which, by means of a wheel and crank, are dropped, one after another, at the back of the barrel. As each one is raised, after discharging, a current of air is forced through, preventing excessive heat from incessant firing, and keeping the gun from fouling. The gun is mounted on a light carriage, and has cartridge-boxes and everything complete as it stands. It can be raised or depressed, and turned sideways on a pivot, so as to command all points of the compass and every degree of elevation. When taken into action it is supplied with from five hundred to a thousand cartridges, and is conveyed to do the work of a whole battery by itself. In the army 65 of these guns are already in use; SICKLES' Brigade has two, VAN WYCK'S three, BURNS two, and the rest are distributed around. The experiments yesterday were decidedly successful.

THE LATE LIEUT. HINDS, OF THE SECOND NEW-YORK STATE MILITIA.

The body of the late Lieut. HINDS, of the Second New-York State Militia, who died in Philadelphia on Thursday, of typhoid fever, was received here yesterday. Lieut. HINDS has been in active service since the war broke out. He was much liked and respected in his regiment.

PRESENTATION TO COL. ALLEN.

A magnificent sword, sash and belt, to be presented to Col. ALLEN, Stanton Legion, by the privates of his old regiment, is now on exhibition at HALL, BLACK & Co.'s. The blade is of the finest Damascus, with the hilt mounted with carbuncles and rubies. The scabbard is of solid silver, elegantly chased and ornamented with a neat and appropriate device.

DEATH OF COL. MONROE, OF THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

A meeting of the reserve guard of the Twenty-second Regiment, National Guard, was held yesterday, at the Armory of Company C, in the Sixth-avenue, to take measures for testifying their regret at the great loss which the regiment sustained in the death of Col. MONROE, the Commandant, who died at Fortress Monroe from typhus fever. All the companies of the regiment were represented, and a spirit manifested to do all honor to the remains of the lamented Colonel. Lieut. VOSE, commanding the reserve, presided, and Mr. MILLS, of Company C, acted as Secretary. Lieut. VOSE opened the proceedings by announcing that the first duty the reserve guard of the corps had been called upon to perform was the sad task of escorting the remains of their lamented Colonel from the dépôt where they may arrive, to his late residence, or to any place where it may be determined to have the body lie in state. The Chairman then read the following dispatch from Lieut.-Col. ASPINWALL, of the Twenty-second Regiment:

HARPER'S FERRY, July 31, 1862.

Lieut. Oakley:

Capt OTIS will telegraph you from Baltimore the hour the remains will arrive in New-York. Have a hearse ready, and any members who wish to escort them. I will write you about the funeral.

LLOYD ASPINWALL,
Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-second Regement.

A detail of two members from each company, consisting of Messrs. J. A. Alvord and Goldsmith, Company A; Mills and Noyes, Company B; Phillips and Parsons, Company C; Lecour and Wildey, Company D; Adams and Germond, Company E; Milderberger and Berdan, Company F; Wall and Libby, Company G; Silliman and Hurlbut, Company H; N. W. Bluni and Harrison, Company I, then volunteered as an escort to the remains. The escort will be under the command of Lieut. RICHARD VOSE.

A Committee, consisting of Lieut. OAKLEY and Privates HADDOCK and PERKINS, was then appointed to draft suitable resolutions on the death of the Colonel, and to report at a subsequent meeting of the Reserve Guard.

SIXTH SENATORIAL COMMITTEE.

The Committee from the Sixth Senatorial District met in the Library of the City Hall yesterday, at noon, but transacted no business. Mayor OPDYKE, who was present, stated that he had been unable to obtain an abstract of the report of the Committee who went to Washington, to present to them yesterday, as he had intended, but that it would be prepared and submitted to them when they meet to-day.

THE NEW-YORK COMMITTEE AND THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

Messrs. WHITE, KING, NOYES, ORTON, GOULD and STEVENS, the Committee of five that recently visited Washington, for the purpose of making certain suggestions with regard to recruiting, has decided not to issue any official account of their interview with the members of the General Government. At a meeting held at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon, it was decided that the account of the TIMES, and other papers of yesterday, was sufficiently correct to obviate the necessity of an official record. The Committee is anxiously awaiting an answer from the Government, which may be received at any moment.

The principal suggestion of the Committee was to the effect that the great body of able-bodied recruiting officers be sent to join their regiments, and that the entire work of enlistments should be transacted at a general recruiting office to be established in this City, with all the details for drilling and pushing forward recruits with the least possible delay. The plan embraced prompt payment of bounties, and at the same time the most careful safeguards against frauds, the recruit to make his choice of the old regiments now in the field. The plan was regarded by nearly all the members of the Government to whom it was shown as quite efficient, and it is deemed highly probable that, unless the State authorities prevent, or an immediate draft is resolved upon, it will be adopted.

There seems to be no doubt that the draft will be made quite soon unless the different State quotas are immediately raised. But, now that an attempt has been made to get the 300,000 by volunteering, the President is quite anxious to have them raised. He wants to see the army of the Union full without a conscript.

MILITARY MATTERS IN BROOKLYN.

The chief topic under consideration by military men in this City for several days past has been the propriety of at once filling up the quota of the State, under the last call for troops, by drafting the militia regiments at once, and a majority of the officers seem to be favorable to such a step. In this way, the Government could obtain a fully organized, if not fully disciplined force, at once.

Recruiting, however, has been brisk in this City the whole of the present week, and if it continues as good one week more, there will be no necessity of resorting to a draft in Brooklyn. It is understood that the Governor has obtained permission to draft in just what manner he pleases, and it is intimated that lists of the openly disloyal residents have been prepared, both in New-York and Brooklyn, so that in case drafting should be deemed expedient, they will be among the first to be called upon. Jeff. DAVIS is largely represented both in the Navy-yard and Custom House, as well as elsewhere, and the presence of such men can well be spared.

There are four recruiting tents now pitched in the City Hall Park, and the officers on duty are doing a fair business in recruiting.

Col. CONE, of the Second Senatorial District Regiment, opened his headquarters yesterday in the marble building on Court, near Joralemon-street, and has so far completed preliminary arrangements that he will commence recruiting to-day.

The Forty-seventh Regiment is still at Fort McHenry, and have thirty more days to serve before the time for which the corps enlisted expires. Members of the regiment write home that a majority of the men will reënlist for the war. It is hoped that the whole corps will reënlist as a regiment, and set an example of patriotism which will doubtless be readily followed by others.

Up to yesterday, the Committee appointed at the mass war meeting held on Wednesday night at Washington Hall to facilitate recruiting, had done nothing. There is a general feeling of disappointment in the community at this non-action.

THE WAR MOVEMENT IN NEW-JERSEY.

INTERESTING MEETING IN BERGEN COUNTY.

The citizens of Bergen County turned out *en masse*, at a meeting on Thursday evening, called for the purpose of assisting in raising the quota of soldiers required from New-Jersey, and to offer inducements for volunteers.

The meeting was addressed by the Chairman, PETER BENTLEY, Esq., and by Messrs. PARKER, SCUDDER, WAKEMAN and HARDENBURGH, of New-Jersey.

At the suggestion of Mr. WAKEMAN, a subscription was opened, and ten gentlemen soon subscribed $100 each, as a start for a bounty of $50 to be paid each volunteer organizing from Bergen.

A recruiting station was opened at RAPP'S Hall, and under the auspices of Capt. JOHN VREELAND and Lieut. J. H. HOLDEN, a company has already been started.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this unnatural and wicked rebellion, forced upon us by the enemies of our Republic, must be crushed and extinguished at whatever cost.

Resolved, That it is the unanimous opinion and determination of this meeting that treason shall not divide our country, that its Union shall be maintained and preserved perpetual and forever.

Resolved, That it is our duty as loyal citizens, without regard to party, to sustain our Government by every honorable means in our power and aid it in supplies of recruits to our army, and money for the support of their families.

Resolved, That this meeting recommend the enrolment and organization of the whole of our militia, and that they be required to muster for drill and for instruction at proper periods, preparatory for future call and emergency.

Resolved, That we recommend our Government to immediately make a call by *drafting* from the entire militia of the country for all the men they can employ to crush the rebellion, that a million of loyal men may stand ready for active service.

Resolved, That, while we ever maintain friendly relations and courtesy with every foreign Government treating us as friends, we are not insensible to threats and insults to our country by intermeddling and interfering manifestations made toward us by our enemies (not the Governments) in England and France, which we will ever denounce and repel,

Resolved, That we regard with devout gratitude to God, the success of our forefathers in liberating our country from the tyranny of British rule, and we now pledge ourselves to preserve for futurity the legacy of freedom which they purchased for us by their blood.

THE QUOTA OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, Aug. 1.

The Adjutant-General has issued a circular to the County Commissioners to return to his headquarters the enrollment of the militia of the several counties before the 10th of August, so as to be prepared to meet any emergency.

WAR MEETING AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Aug. 1.

A war meeting was held here last night, which was an immense affair. Business was entirely suspended after 4 o'clock in the afternoon. There was speaking from three stands. The speakers were Gov. MORTON, Gen. WALLACE, Lieut.-Gov. FINKE, and many others. Several bands of music, a display of fireworks, and the ringing of the bells of the Fire Department enlivened the occasion.

Resolutions were adopted declaring we will sustain the Government in a more vigorous prosecution of the war; recommending the confiscation of the property of traitors everywhere; expressing unalterable opposition to compromise with traitors, and that we will resist hostile foreign intervention.

WAR MEETINGS IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 1.

Twelve war meetings will be held in this city, commencing next week with a grand German demonstration, to be followed by others in different parts of the city. It is not probable, owing to the immense enthusiasm among our people, that a draft will have to be resorted to at present in this State.

RECRUITING IN ILLINOIS.

SPRINGFIELD, Friday, Aug. 1.

The Adjutant-General has issued instructions to County Clerks to-day, that the Assessors will furnish, without delay, lists of all able-bodied men between 18 and 45, liable to military duty.

WAR MEETING AT TOLEDO, OHIO.

TOLEDO, Friday, Aug. 1.

A large and enthusiastic war meeting was held in this city to-day. Business was almost entirely suspended at 11 A. M. Speeches were made by Hon. H. B. PAYNE, B. F. BACKUS, and others.

WAR MEETING IN ST. LOUIS.

SPEECH BY HON. F. P. BLAIR.

In a speech delivered at the great war meeting in St. Louis on Saturday evening last, Hon. F. P. BLAIR made a stirring speech, urging the people to comply with Gen. SCHOFIELD'S order providing for a general enrollment. Regarding the general policy of conducting the war, he said:

We must be more in earnest than ever men were before. We must fight this with the earnestness of death itself; with our brows knit and our hands clenched; as with the marble face of death itself, and with our hearts steeled against pity to those who are rending and destroying the most glorious Government upon the face of the earth. [Loud cheers.] I say we must steel our hearts against pity and against sympathy for these wretches. I believe in the old common law doctrine that treason corrupts the blood. I have had kinspeople in my lifetime who have joined the rebellion. I believe their treason has corrupted their blood, and that they are no longer blood of mine. [Cheers.] That is the doctrine worthy of the men who contend for the perpetuation of the Republic, for the preservation of our free Institutions, and for dominion, empire and boundary for this great Republic, which will one day sway the destinies of the entire earth. * * * * * * * *

A gentleman has handed me a piece of paper to the effect that information has just been received by telegraph that foreign intervention is now an absolute certainty. ["Let it come," and tremendous cheers.] If it is to come, I want you to come first. ["We will," and cheers.] Then the American people will then enact a scene in the drama of the world's history that will obliterate from memory all other heroic deeds which have illustrated this war.

A VOICE—"Give Slavery h—l, then."

Mr. BLAIR—I am sick of the talk. ["Bully for you."] I want to talk of freedom and not of Slavery. [Cheers.] I do not wish to go out of our way to talk about that thing, when we have such greater and higher interests to talk about. I talked about it enough, when, if you had taken my advice and done away with it, it would have averted this thing. ["That's so."] I talked about it when I thought the time was right about it. I talked about it and denounced it, as you all know. I denounced it in the very worst time for a politician to denounce it—when it was a great and overwhelming power, when it would take men by the throat and throttle them to death. I throttled it, and I think I did it some damage here in this place. [Cheers.]

But now I wish to talk about those who are wielding this thing of Slavery as a weapon to destroy us with. I wish to talk about the masters of these slaves, who wish to destroy the Government in order to make Slavery perpetual and universal. We have to deal with them and destroy them, and we shall have destroyed Slavery with them. [Cheers.] I go for using every means and every instrumentality with which God Almighty has gifted us, or placed in our power in order to accomplish that thing. I should stop at nothing that is necessary. But I do not want to talk about this thing of Slavery, because it is not the thing we have to fight. We have got to fight against an oligarchy in the South—against this thing which has risen up like a hideous dream, if I might say so, in this last scene of our history. And I go for making war upon all at once. Gentlemen, I thank you for your attention. ["Go on, go on."]

Rebel Sympathizers at Work.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In connection with the article in your paper of this morning headed "Traitors in our Midst," I would call your attention to their daily treasonable efforts in the Park. Passing through that place two days ago I was attracted to a crowd near one of the recruiting tents, and you may judge of my surprise at hearing a man doing his best to prevent others from enlisting. Everything bad that could be thought of he did not hesitate to say against our Government, and he continued in this strain until a gentleman suggested that he should be ducked in the Park fountain, when the traitor hastily retired. Is there no remedy for such open treason, and is it surprising that enlistments do not progress faster when such men are permitted to talk in this manner with impunity?

I am, dear Sir, &c., UNION.

Draft! Draft!! Draft!!!

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Thirty days elapsed, and one regiment of volunteers in the field. Without reinforcements, defeat imminent, disaster almost certain.

No other method of putting troops in the field will answer the exigencies of the terrible crisis, which imperils the very existence of our Government, and all else that we hold dear in connection with it, but a resort to the draft. And why should we object to it? Are we not all equally interested in maintaining, in all their glorious proportions, the priceless blessings bequeathed us as a sacred legacy from our Fathers? What right have I or you, my neighbor, to shift this responsibility upon our other neighbor, who, moved by his patriotism, offers himself promptly at the call of duty? There are many men, too, of a most valuable class—men who are not deficient in patriotic feeling, but who, from the nature of their domestic relations and family claims, do not feel justified in volunteering, but will go cheerfully, and with the entire approval of their own sense of duty, when the mandate comes in an authoritative form. Let it be tried, and the experience of one who resisted cheerfully to the draft of 1812 will answer for the result. K.

NEW-YORK, July 31.

ITEMS OF SOUTHERN NEWS.

CAIRO, Friday, Aug. 1.

The Grenada *Appeal* of the 28th ult. contains Mobile dispatches, announcing that the steamer *Cuba* ran the blockade of that port on the 25th. She brought a full cargo of arms, ammunition, medicines and blankets. The same paper editorially announces the occupation of Grand Junction by the rebel forces on the 25th.

A dispatch from Chattanooga says that the Federals are evincing the greatest activity, and are evidently preparing for some new movement. Trains of cars have arrived at Bridgeport loaded with shells and ammunition.

The Jackson *Mississippian* says it is authorized to state that a sufficient force has been sent to the Mississippi River to protect the people of the river counties from the invaders.

The Columbus (Ga.,) *Times* learns that Gen. TOOMBS has resigned.

The Mobile *News* says that one division of the Tupelo army has been ordered eastward, and is expected in Mobile soon.

The Indiana Democratic State Convention.

SPEECH OF EX-GOV. WICKLIFFE, OF KENTUCKY.

We have already published a telegraphic synopsis of the proceedings at Indianapolis, on the 30th ult. Following is a fuller report of the speech of Mr. WICKLIFFE, on that occasion, which we find in the Cincinnati *Gazette*:

I come here upon the invitation of your citizens, not to advocate the claims of any candidate for Northern office, or of any party, but to advocate the cause of our country. Her Constitution, her institutions, her laws and the Union are all in danger by the acts of the wicked Secessionists of the South and the more wicked Abolitionists of the North. I come to say that while we have our domestic troubles, yet Kentucky stands true—the advocate of the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was. She has authorized me to say that on that principle she has staked her all. And I authorized to say that Kentucky and Indiana will ever be separated? It is our duty to maintain the Constitution first, and settle our accounts afterward. To accomplish this, Kentucky and Indiana are ready and willing to pour out her thousands of men. This country must be preserved, and saved from the violence of the South and the intolerance of the East, and you are the people to do it. The people must come up with the Constitution and the flag in their hands, and say this Union must be preserved; but we will not spill our blood to carry out the principles of any sectional party. It has been charged by the Republican Party that Slavery caused this war, and that Slavery must be extinguished before we can have peace or quiet in the United States under our present Constitution.

In July, 1861, both Houses of Congress, by concurrent resolution, resolved that the war was brought about by a sectional party South, without justifiable cause; that we waged it on our part to maintain the Constitution, preserve the Union, restore peace, and to protect each State. That declaration was adopted immediately after our reverse at Bull Run. We appealed to the patriotism of the people of the United States to carry out their resolution, and that as soon as the Union was restored and the laws enforced, the war was to cease. Was not that held out to you? [Yes, yes!] Did any man dare tell you then that this war should never close until Slavery was extinguished and every slave emancipated? [No, no!] Now we have it as the cry of the Abolition Party. The Abolition Party have swallowed the Republican Party neck and heels. The conservative portion of the Republican Party have not kept the faith. I put them to the record that when we who were called conservative men, Democrats and Whigs of the old school, came to the rescue as conservative men, they came like little Boo Peep's sheep. "We couldn't find them."

When we came to divide off, we lost some of our conservative friends from Indiana. Many who voted for the Crittenden resolutions now declare that the war shall not cease until every slave is made free. They say, as a reason for this, that Slavery was the cause of the rebellion. The argument is, that as Slavery was the cause of the war, we cannot have peace until Slavery is destroyed, and that the war must continue until this event takes place.

When we see our sons and our brothers brought home wounded and dying, our feelings are excited, and our indignation against the South is increased. If I had the power, I would call from their positions the leaders on both sides, and inflict on them the punishment they deserve. He would like to have the Secessionists of the South and the Abolitionists of the North on a rope together.

What was the cause of this war? [A voice—"Abolitionism."] You must have been told that, and you are not far from right. Slavery was just as much the cause of the war as the tea that was thrown out in Boston harbor was the cause of that war. The cause of the war was the unlimited ambition of the representative men of the South, who saw their sceptre departing, and the Abolitionists of the North. They concocted the scheme between them, and I have the proof before me.

The speaker then read from the proceedings of an Abolition Convention held in New-York City in 1859. In 1859 we heard nothing of secession. It was then that the following was adopted:

"*Whereas*, The dissolution of the Union would overthrow Slavery, and secure a more perfect Union.

Therefore, we invite a correspondence with the disunionists of the South, looking to terms by which the Union may be dissolved."

In 1861 we hear of YANCEY plotting the same schemes. When they seceded in South Carolina you heard Gov. RHETT, in his Thanksgiving proclamation, give thanks to God, but none to the Abolitionists of the North.

We have two things to do: First, to put down the rebellion, and next to punish the leaders. You must throw the Abolitionists over if you want to save the Union. A leopard is known by his spots, and if you want to know an Abolitionist, look at the record of Congress.

I will tell you what caused the rebellion. It was a contest for power. The South wanted a Government for itself, and the East one separate for the negger. It would have been no difficult task for the Union conservative men to have conquered a peace had they united. If twenty millions of freemen cannot put down six millions without arming the niggers, let them get out of the way, and we conservative Democrats, Old-line Whigs, and some Republicans, will do it. Your Lovejoys, Phillipses, and Greeleys, say they can't fight this war any longer unless you will arm the niggers. Will you ever consent to this? [Cries of "No! Never!"]

I have already said that Slavery was not the cause of the rebellion. Now, I am not here to defend that institution. I know that it is an expensive one. I have been practicing law for forty years, and all that I have made has been spent in clothing and feeding my niggers. One would suppose, to hear LOVEJOY talk, that the Constitution was made for the express benefit of the negro race, and not for the white man. If the framers of the Constitution had intended that the niggers should stand equal with the white men, and enjoy the same rights and privileges, they would have said so. It was the white man that engaged their attention and deliberation. Away with such trash. Tell LOVEJOY when he talks such stuff to talk to the nigger if he pleases, but to let the white man alone.

I call upon Col. RICHARDSON to tell you which had the greatest regard and concern, and which occupied the attention of the late Congress most, the Government or the nigger. Nine-tenths of the time of the session was occupied in reference to the interests of the negro race. Even the President and Secretary CHASE have gone into the business of working negroes. They have forty-one agents—Treasury-rats, I call them—some call them overseers, who are superintending the raising of cotton at Port Royal. They are under a man named PIERCE, who has the stamp of abolition on his forehead. You all remember HUNTER'S proclamation. That officer conceived the idea without the authority of law, and he issued an order for the raising of a regiment of loyal citizens—blacks. After a good deal of running about he obtained twenty-five. He then issued an order to have the cotton plantations searched, and to have all the negroes enrolled. These poor men were driven in. They and their wives and children, crying and protesting, and saying they wished they were under their old masters yet. They came there armed and equipped, and dressed in red trowsers and striped jackets.

PIERCE, in his report to the Government, says he had to abandon the cotton crop, because HUNTER had driven off all his negroes.

If we are not able to maintain the authority of the Government we are unworthy of being called citizens of the United States. If we could get Abolitionism out of the Congress and out of the army, in less than six months the Union could be restored and peace preserved. That is what you have got to do, and it must be done through the ballot-box. I will lay down my life and give all my niggers to see this Union restored, but I will not, under the high obligations of my nature, ever consent to violate the Constitution. What right has the General Government to interfere with Slavery in Kentucky or Virginia? I will not read what our President said about that in his inaugural, for it is familiar to you all. But, our country having become involved in a war by the Secessionists and Abolitionists, that is made the pretext for saying that Slavery is the cause of the war, and therefore they have a right to take my slaves, and to say that this war shall not cease until Slavery is abolished.

If they violate the Constitution so far as to take my property without due process of law, how long will it be before other provisions of the Constitution will be learned to serve their own ends? The Constitution with its prohibitions, its guarantees and its restrictions, has been no more regarded by the party now in power than you do a last year's almanac.

They sent for GREELEY to come to Washington to lecture on the war, and he did lecture in one of the Government buildings. Next came WENDELL PHILLIPS, at their own invitation—he who said the Constitution was a covenant with death and an agreement with hell; and to both these men, in the presence of the President and several members of the Cabinet, uttered sentiments that would have sent a rebel member to Fort Warren. PHILLIPS said he had been nineteen years trying to get the Slave States out of the Union, and he gloried in it.

The President has now proclaimed the confiscation of the property in eleven States, and some were disposed to insist that the proceeds should be applied to pay the debts due North by the South. That idea, has, however, been abandoned, the proposers of it becoming ashamed.

Are you for a war that is going to take the property in slaves and colorware it? Are you willing that four million slaves shall be set free? Are you, I ask, for such a war? Do you want these negroes to come on, and compete with your white labor? No, no! I am for a white man's war against the Abolitionists. What is to become of these negroes when they are set free? How many do you suppose are now fed and supported by the army? No less than thirty thousand. I saw the day I left Washington two hundred and fifty negro women and babies, captured by Gen. MCDOWELL, brought into the city. This was the result of six weeks' operations of MCDOWELL'S army of sixty thousand men, only thirty-five miles from Richmond.

The policy of the Government and of our Generals has thrown us back one year in putting down this rebellion. It has compelled the necessity of the President calling three hundred thousand more men. He got them under his former calls for upholding the Constitution. I hope he will get them now.

In conclusion, let me say one word: lay aside, in this struggle, that party strife heretofore demanded, and unite upon this ground, that this Union and this Constitution must be preserved and maintained, and let the negro take care of himself, and if you want that done, don't send any more Abolition members to Congress.

When the rebellion is over and peace is restored, I hope we will have a Fort Warren then, in which to incarcerate the leaders, both North and South.

God bless Kentucky and Indiana. "United we stand, divided we fall."

A SPEECH BY GEN. LEW. WALLACE.

On the evening following the Convention, Gen. LEW. WALLACE, on his way to Memphis, was serenaded in Indianapolis, and made a speech, a synopsis of which we find in the Cincinnati *Commercial*:

He spoke as a soldier, not as a politician. It was no time for politics or parties, but the time when all men should use their best energies in support of the Government. There was a great deal in the progress of our armies to encourage the people. Some found fault with the past war policy. He knew it was to be changed. We are *permitted to make war*, and that means a great deal. Were he Commander-in-Chief he would blockade the coast effectively, and then blockade the frontier. He would have no such vanity as "Trade follows the Flag." buy no cotton or anything else of the people in rebellion, till the war was concluded, and send no gold into the rebel country till he knew to what use they put it. He would take the property of rebels, and every thing that would make them soldiers comfortable. He would take the negroes, and put spades into their hands, and set them to digging trenches, driving teams, and doing the drudgery of the army. If a person got a musket into his hands, he wouldn't take it from him, and in case of great emergency, would order them to fight, if they would fight. He would do this as a soldier, not as a politician. Slavery was an element of strength to the South. It enabled white men to go into service, while the crops were sowed and gathered by slaves. In the North, men couldn't enlist, because they had no one to do their work. He would have no such advantages in favor of rebellion. He would have white men put on an equality in this war. He would keep up the distinction between the negro and white man, taking the former as available wherever he could in the progress of the war. Was he an Abolitionist, because, as a soldier, he would accept this common sense policy? [Cries of No, No.] After the war he would set these negroes free and send them out of the country. They had been a source of trouble and turmoil, and he would send them away. He made an earnest appeal to the men of Indiana to rally at the call of the Government. Why did they not respond as formerly? Why hang back? Because of the influence of men in your midst secretly as openly to prevent recruiting and destroy confidence in the Government. If Government did fall, it would be the fault of the people. JEFF. DAVIS would reject all offers of compromise made on the most liberal terms, with scorn. He contemplates the absolute independence of the South and a virtual monarchy, *and his emissaries aim to attack the Northwestern States to his Confederacy.* No compromise will avail. Nothing but the absolute overthrow of rebellion would answer.

Fall Race Meetings in the North.

The supplemental day's racing to the Boston meeting, which was proposed to be held on Tuesday last, as a complimentary benefit to the manager of the various meetings, Mr. J. L. CASSADY, did not take place. This was owing to the circumstance that arrangements had been concluded to hold a Fall meeting in Boston in September—the influential and liberal patronage which the leading citizens of the modern Athens had bestowed upon the first meeting, justifying the managers in the enterprise. Another cause was, the injuries that *Wagram* had sustained by the accident in the three-mile-heat race with *Idlewild* on the last day of the meeting, preventing him from again encountering that celebrated mare until he was entirely recovered; and as the second meeting of those two famous racers was regarded with the deepest interest by the Boston patrons of the turf, it was deemed advisable to postpone Mr. CASSADY'S complimentary testimonial to the Fall, when the exciting contest between the two horses will add to the *éclat* of the meeting. Owing to gross negligence on the part of an individual connected with the management, the postponement of the Tuesday's racing was not generally known, and numbers of visitors who went to Boston from New-York and other places to see the races, were disappointed.

The following meetings will come off over the Franklin Park course on the 17th inst., and four following days. The first day's racing will include a four-mile heat race, a class of contests which are so attractive to the sporting community in the North. It is in this race that *Idlewild* and *Wagram* "will fight their battle o'er again," and the partisans of the latter are sanguine that he will retrieve his lost laurels over the longer distance. After the Boston races, meetings will be held at Jamesburgh, N. J., and Philadelphia. Owing to the want of patronage the races received in New-York, no meeting will be held in this City. The horses in Capt. MOORE'S stable are now in active training on the trotting track at Providence, R. I., and Dr. WELDON'S on the half-mile track at Pawtucket, R. I. It is anticipated that the last-named turfman will run the renowned four-mile horse *Lightning*, against *Idlewild*, at the approaching meetings. Such a contest between those two fleetest thoroughbreds in America, will produce an excitement in sporting circles hardly equaled since the turf contest between *Eclipse* and *Henry*, and between *Boston* and *Fashion*, at a still more recent period.

FASHION PLEASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION.

A trotting match took place yesterday at the Fashion Course, between three gentlemen's road horses from the Bull's Head Stables. The trot did not possess as much interest as was expected, as one of the horses was withdrawn previous to starting, and the winning horse won the purse and stake in three successive heats.

SUMMARY.

FRIDAY, Aug. 1, 1862.—Purse and stake, $200; mile heats, best three in five, to wagons:

Owner names s. g. *Gen. Hollick*	1	1	1
S. McLaughlin names b. g. *Lefty*	2	2	2
Owner names b. g. *Honest Whit*	Drawn.		

Time—2:50, 2:47, 2:47.

Disaster to the Steamer M. Sanford.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 1,

The steamer *M. Sanford*, from Bangor for Boston, struck on the Salvages, off Cape Ann, at 3 o'clock this morning. The passengers were landed at Rockport. Assistance has been sent to her, but it is doubtful if she gets off.

LATER.—The *M. Sanford* has bilged, and is full of water. She will probably be a total loss.

Arrivals in the City.

Commodore D. D. PORTER, of the mortar fleet, arrived from Washington late last night, and proceeded immediately to the Astor House, and will probably leave to-day for New-Jersey, where his family reside.

Gen. H. G. WRIGHT, accompanied by his Aid-de-Camp, W. HUBBELL, C.W. Foster, Assistant Adjutant-General at Port Royal, and Capt. A. KEITH, Dr. F. M. HUNTER, and H. P. GOODRICH, of Gen. WRIGHT'S Staff, arrived in the steamer *McClellan* from Port Royal, late last evening, and took up his quarters at the Astor House.

A portion of Gen. WRIGHT'S Staff leave to-day for the headquarters of McCLELLAN, to whose command they are ordered. Gen. WRIGHT will leave in a day or two for the same place.

Hon. J. C. REVES, from Washington; Col. J. R. HAWLEY, of the First Connecticut Volunteers, and Dr. H. M. FIELD, from Port Royal; Paymaster CRAMER HURT, of the U. S. Navy, and Capt. J. H. PLATT and servant, from Harrison's Landing, are also at the Astor House.

Commodore KEARNY, of the U. S. Navy; Capt. G. O. MORTON, of the Regular Army; W. C. WEST, of the U. S. Navy; J. R. BAKER, of the U. S. Army; and W. HARROLD, of England, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

HARUN GEROLT, Prussian Minister at Washington, Dr. S. P. TUCKERMAN and G. F. TUCKERMAN, of Boston; and J. SNEAD, of Kentucky, are at the Brevoort House.

Comtesse de MÉGAN and daughter, from New-Orleans; Charles MAESAY, from Staten Island, and Juan CHARTRAND, of Matanzas, are at the New-York Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

ELEGANT AND CHEAP.—Commend us for comfort and beauty to KNOX'S "Spycket Straw" Hats for Summer wear. We enjoy its excellent lightness, appreciate its becomingness, and marvel at its cheapness. We advise all who can afford to endure the heated term to keep the head cool, and the only fabric that can accomplish this is one of the "spycket." KNOX'S is at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

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The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3388. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 3, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM THE JAMES RIVER.

A Successful Expedition to the Other Side.

Destruction of the Houses and Woods which have Sheltered the Rebels.

Gen. Halleck's Instructions to Gen. McClellan.

WAR TO BE MADE IN EARNEST.

The Army of the Potomac Ready for Heavy Blows.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday, Aug. 2.

Six hundred troops crossed the river, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of destroying the houses and woods on the opposite shore, which had afforded protection to the rebels. Everything in the shape of a dwelling was burnt. This was the point from which the rebels shelled our shipping and encampment the night before. The affair was successfully accomplished, without the loss of a man.

The gunboats, this morning, are engaged in shelling the shore and houses down the river.

Five men were killed by the enemy's shells, night before last, and two wounded.

GEN. HALLECK'S INSTRUCTIONS.

A correspondent of the *Evening Post* sends that paper the following dispatch:

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 2.

Gen. HALLECK has sent positive orders to Gen. MCCLELLAN to impress all the negroes within his reach, and to ask no questions whether they are slave or free.

Gen. HALLECK, in sending this order, reminded Gen. MCCLELLAN that military officers have no right to recognize the local laws of the States in rebellion.

He further orders him to seize every article of rebel property that can be made useful for the service of our army.

WHAT AN OFFICER WRITES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 2.

An officer, writing from Harrison's Landing to a gentleman in Washington, says:

"All is quiet on the James River.

One corps after another is being reviewed by Gen. MCCLELLAN, and the troops make a very fine appearance. The soldiers are in good spirits, and will be ready to deal heavy blows when called upon to strike the enemy.

If the New-England, the Middle States and the Great West will only do their duty now, this wicked rebellion will be crushed forever. God grant that the sad for more men may not be in valu."

REPORTS FROM RICHMOND.

Correspondence of the Washington Star.

NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, Wednesday, July 30, 1862.

I have the following information of affairs in Dixie. The Confederate wounded at the battles of Richmond have not only filled all the hospitals in that city, but have been distributed at points all along the line of the railroad, as far as Staunton. Some 3,000 wounded are at Greenwood, between Charlotteville and Staunton. This road is picketed by STUART'S and ASHBY'S Cavalry. The latter is under command of Col. ROBINSON, whose headquarters are at Harrisonburgh.

The Southern States have been drained of rebel soldiers to swell their army in Virginia. Gen. HOLMES, with 15,000 men, was taken from Goldsboro, and Gen. LAWTON, with 2,000 men, has been withdrawn from Savannah, and sent to reinforce JACKSON.

The only men drawn from BRAGG'S army of the West for the defence of Richmond were the Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Alabama Regiments, which were stationed at Chattanooga. They are now attached to TALIAFERRO'S "Stonewall Brigade," late Jackson's immediate command.

ESTERHAZARD is in disgrace, and it is even reported in Richmond that he has shown signs of insanity.

The enemy's force on the south side of James River consisted of two divisions of 15,000 men each, under Gens. HOLMES and ANDERSON, who takes the place of HEINTZELMAN. Within a few days, however, there have been indications of movements across the river, altering the *status* of the rebel force there, doubtless.

The rebels boast of their ability to sweep our fleet from James River with their recently constructed gunboats, rams, &c. The obstructions in James River extend for some two or three miles, but a tortuous channel has been left for the passage out of their flotilla. It seems they are not quite ready, however, to come out, the *Merrimac No. 2* not yet having received her armor and armament. She is a small affair compared to the original *Merrimac*, draws but seven or eight feet water, and is capable of being manœuvred with considerable ease, according to report. She is to carry six guns, two on a side, one in the bow and one in the stern.

In many respects she is modeled after the *Merrimac No. 1*, but her roof is steeper, and her iron plating is to extend under water.

It is thought that the movement of the rebel fleet, when it appears, will be a part of an extended offensive movement on the part of the rebel forces hereabout. They will find the army of the Potomac "up and dressed" to receive them whenever they venture the experiment.

ORDERS BY GEN. KEARNEY.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, THIRD CORPS, CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, July 7, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 27.—Brave comrades, as one of your Generals who has shared in your perils, so I sympathize in your cheers for victory when I pass. The name of this division is marked. Southern records are full of you. In attack, you have driven them; when assailed, you have repulsed them. Be it so to the end. New regiments, we give you a name; engraft on it fresh laurels.

Comrades in battle, let our greeting be a cry of defiance to the foe; after the fight, one greeting of victory for ourselves. This done, remember that, like yourselves, I have my duties of labor in which I must move unobserved, as a true brother in hand and heart of this, our Warrior Division Family. Success attend you.

By command of Brig.-Gen. KEARNEY, commanding Third Division.

(Signed) ALEX. MOORE, A. A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, THIRD ARMY CORPS, July 7, 1862.

ORDERS No. 37.—The Brigadier-General commanding Division takes great pleasure in the kind receptions given him wherever he presents himself among the men of his command, but prefers in ordinary times to be allowed to pass quietly and unobserved. Immediately after a battle he has no objection to a few hearty cheers.

Commanders of regiments will please inform the men of the General's request.

(Signed) ALEX. MOORE, A. A. A. G.

A MODEL STANDARD-BEARER.

HOW THE COLORS OF THE NEW-JERSEY SECOND WERE KEPT FROM THE ENEMY.

From the Newark Advertiser, July 31.

Corporal JAMES MARSHALL, of Company C, Second New-Jersey Regiment, bearer of the colors in the late battle, presented to the regiment by the State, has recently been released from Richmond by the rebels, and is now in St. Luke's Hospital, New-York. He makes the following interesting statement:

"When the regiment was ordered to fall back at the battle of Gaines' Mill, he saw that he must either be taken prisoner or desert the colors. Preferring the former to the latter, he, with Corp. MANVEL, of Company I, and JESSIE CONOVER, of Company K, who stood by him, tore them from the staff, and waved them toward one of our batteries, which was throwing shot and shell near them, rendering their position exceedingly dangerous between the fires—that of the rebels in front and our forces in the rear. He at first determined to wrap the colors around his body, but on consultation with the others, it was thought they might be found there if the rebels should search his person. He then determined to bury them; and, winding them into a ball, they stamped the mass into the marshy ground till nothing could be seen of them. Corp. MARSHALL says he can go to the place again, if he should have an opportunity soon, but is confident that the rebels cannot find them. Of course, if they remain in the ooze of the marsh long, they will be damaged so as to be useless; but in any event, *the enemy did not and will not get them.*

After performing this act they laid down, and just then MARSHAL had his thumb shot off. CONOVER was struck with a spent ball, which did no injury. MARSHALL escaped unharmed. By this time the rebels came up and captured them, and in a few minutes more to their utter surprise they saw Sergeant LEWIS, familiarly known as "Gun" BALDWIN, a member of Company K, and brother of Dr. MILTON BALDWIN, with characteristic self-possession, coming from a ravine all alone. MARSHALL said, "Where did you come from?" Gun replied, "From out here. I told you I would always stick to the colors, didn't I, and here I am."

The four—MARSHALL, CONOVER, MANVEL and BALDWIN—remained on the battle-field all night, and were well treated, particularly by Capt. BLACKWELL of the Fifth Alabama regiment, who gave them coffee and tea. The next day they were taken to Richmond, and here, MARSHALL being wounded, was separated from the others. They were, however, all confined in LIGGIN'S tobacco warehouse, which he describes as a very filthy place, infested with vermin.

The others were taken to Belle Island, and were there at the last accounts. Concerning the fate of the others, who have not been heard from, MARSHALL knows but little, the opportunity for getting intelligence being very limited, as all was confusion after the battle.

Soldier Life at Harrison's Landing.

Extract from a private letter dated,

HARRISON'S LANDING, Sunday, July 20.

DEAR FATHER: We have been quietly bivouacked here for eight or nine days, so that every thing is coming right again. We were all dreadfully pulled down by the fatigue of the marches, and lost everything in the shape of clothing but what we stood in, but that is now being attended to, and we shall soon come out as bright as new pins.

Our regiment went into the fight of June 27, 538 strong. We lost 120 that day, a very large percentage, and on the 1st of July, 88 more, so that we can now muster only 330 men for duty out of over 1000, we had when we left Upton's Hill a little over three months ago. However, what are left are full of fight, and determined that the Twelfth shall make its mark.

One afternoon we were ordered up to support one of our batteries that we had just got to the top of a hill. A masked battery opened upon us, at nearly point-blank distance. We were ordered to lie down, which we did immediately. While the shot and shell were whizzing fearfully over us, it became necessary to change our front, and in executing the necessary evolutions the men became a little unsteady. In a moment our Captain (HUDSON) called the company to "attention," and coolly commenced to go through the manual of arms. Just then Maj. BARNUM rode up and saw what we were doing to the music of the enemy's shot and shells. He was so delighted, that he clapped our Captain on the back, and swore that he was "blood," and we also were all "blood."

We were mighty glad to get down again, though luckily no one was hurt; and in a very few minutes one of our batteries coming into position, knocked that of the rebels into a cocked hat, dismounting three of their guns.

We have been very quiet here since the 4th. Our camp is just within the edge of a wood, and bounded by a creek, in which I take my morning bath about daybreak, for if I put it off later, I am rather crowded. In front of us is a plain extending to the James River, about a mile distant, and now quite full of vessels, from gunboats, including the famous *Monitor*, to fishingsmacks. So we are very pleasantly situated.

The weather is decidedly torrid in its character, but the nights are cool, so there is no difficulty about sleeping. We have had several tremendous thunderstorms—the most terrific I ever saw; but, "laws!" I don't mind them a bit. This is the place to acquire an insensibility to all noise and nervousness.

We have been very anxious about our Major, than whom a braver man does not live. His conduct in the field was the remark of every one, from the General of Division to the drummer-boy. He was severely wounded during the action, and reported and believed to be dead, but was taken prisoner and turned up at Richmond. He arrived yesterday morning, having been exchanged. He is still very low, and will be sent home to Syracuse as soon as possible. We shall hope and pray for his recovery. With love to all at home, I am your affectionate son, M.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

Startling News from the New-York Papers—The Actual Situation—The Appearance of the Rebel Iron-Clads in the James River—Preparations to Meet Them—History Corrected, &c.

From our Own Correspondent.

OLD POINT, Friday, Aug. 1, 1862.

We have been in a considerable state of excitement all day—not so much from what we know here about ourselves, as from what we read in the New-York papers. "Scare at Norfolk"—"Apprehended Attack from the Rebel Jackson"—"Suffolk in Danger," &c., are very big-sounding heads, that, in all probability, cause more commotion in Gotham than they do at Fortress Monroe. Still, where there is so much smoke, there must be fire; and, although there is very little "scare" discoverable in these regions, everything is denoting that we are on the eve of some great event.

What news may arrive before I even close this letter, it is impossible to foretell; but, up to the present moment, the following may be considered reliable, as I got it from a personal friend, an officer belonging to one of the gunboats of our James River flotilla.

The fleet were all day yesterday, Thursday, expecting an attack. The rebels, had, on the previous day been seen approaching, as a reconnoissance in force. The funnels of six vessels were distinctly visible, and among these vessels were known to be the *Merrimac No. 2*, (or, more properly, the Nansemond Ram,) and the *Jamestown*, an iron-clad boat. The names of the other four I did not ascertain. The gallant Capt. RODGERS, commander of the *Galena*, being in advance, was the first to see the enemy coming. He at once signaled the whole fleet, which were in immediate readiness for action, but the rebels, after having, as it were, taken a measure of the battle scene, cleared off, but when to return nobody could tell.

A rumor is current here to-day, and really we almost live upon rumors, that heavy firing was heard on the James River last night and early this morning, (from 11 P. M. to 2 A. M.) in the direction of our fleet. This is said to come through a boat that arrived here this morning from Jamestown Island. What this firing could mean is what we are anxiously waiting to know, and of which the James River mail boat will probably inform us to tell you, if she gets here before this is dispatched.

My informant—himself a naval officer—assures me that we are fully prepared for any onslaught the rebels may attempt. Our sea boys are in the best spirits imaginable, burning to distinguish themselves, and they are directed by a master spirit, who goes straight at what he thinks the point of duty. Already has his influence been felt in the rigid discipline of the fleet. Before Commodore WILKES assumed command, I am assured that it was quite a common thing for rebel officers, under a flag of truce, to be entertained on board our war vessels; but this imprudent practice is now entirely stopped, as no one is allowed to visit a man-of-war without a pass from the Flag-ship.

The general impression among those qualified to judge, is, that the design of the rebels is to engage our gunboats in action, simultaneously with an attack upon our land forces. They can encounter our men on land, but they have a perfect horror of gunboats. If they have such an aversion of those already on hand, what will they feel when they see them joined by PORTER'S bulldogs, which are already poking their black muzzles about the Roads here, in numbers far more agreeable to us than to the traitors for whom they are in search.

Talking of naval matters, a fact came to my knowledge to-day, which should, in common justice, be made public, even though it comes somewhat late. While I would be the last man to pen a syllable detracting from the just fame of that gallant Commander, who immortalized himself on board the *Cumberland*—Lieut. (now Captain) MORRIS—it is only fair to state that a speech hitherto attributed to that heroic officer, was really uttered by another brave officer under his command, but whose name, strange to say, has never yet been heard of in public—I mean M. S. STUYVESANT, master on board the ill-fated *Cumberland*, in her deadly and terrific struggle with the *Merrimac*. When this brave man was below, wading knee-deep in blood and mangled human bodies, Lieut. MORRIS—seeing that his brave fellows had already done all that mortals could do—that the encounter was less a conflict than a terrific butchery, and that it was utterly impossible to save his vessel already fast sinking—went up to STUYVESANT, still working as coolly and steadily as though it were field practice, and familiarly asked him what he would do in such an extremity. "NEVER SURRENDER, SIR, WHILE A PLANK REMAINS!" was the immortal reply. This noble young sailor—only 21 years of age—is now master on board the *Housatonic*, at Boston—(the same position he held on board the *Cumberland* and *Port Royal*.) He has never been promoted—his only badge of honor is a wounded arm—and, until now, I do not believe his name has even appeared in public. These are the kind of men that our rulers should seek out for rewards—if Republics be not justly amenable to the charge of being ungrateful; and I believe that if the hitherto-neglected merits of M. S. STUYVESANT be fairly investigated, his gallant Commander would be the first to corroborate all that is here advanced in his favor.

One hundred and fifty recruits of the Seventeenth (Me.) Regiment, have just arrived by the *Adelaide*, and gone up to join their brethren in arms. Thousands more such men would be gladly welcomed, for a finer set of soldiers are seldom met with. Among the distinguished arrivals, this morning and yesterday, were Gen. BURNSIDE, Commodore WILKES and Gen. SEYMOUR. The two former were immediately off again to their destination.

Four o'clock, P. M.—The mail boat is in from the James River, and partially corroborates the rumors we heard. The rebels, opposite Harrison's Landing, opened their batteries upon us last night, and brisk firing was kept up on both sides from 12½ P. M. to 1:20 A. M. Our gunboats, which were busy on the look out for Merrimac & Co. at once hurried up to the rescue, but the enemy had been already silenced by the Parrot guns of our newly-mounted battery. The *Tucker* and other boats were struck, but not materially injured, and the accounts of our loss are extremely vague—some saying only four, others asserting as many as 20.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Aug. 1.

It is rumored and believed here that the new *Merrimac* has come down the river as far as Fort Darling, and that she is hourly expected to make the attempt to come further down. And one thing is authentic, all of the National gunboats have passed up beyond Harrison's Landing, and not one in sight at that place is on the river this side.

A detachment of infantry and cavalry, from Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army, made a reconnoissance down the Chickahominy, through Diascund, and came on toward Williamsburgh, till they met our pickets, and then returned, after reporting to Fortress Monroe by telegraph, that in their reconnoissance they had seen nothing of the enemy. Their returning to Harrison's Landing we will probably hear nothing of until to-morrow, on arrival of the mailboat from that place.

LATER.—The mail boat from Harrison's Landing arrived at Fortress Monroe at 2¾ this P. M., and the monotony of "no news" is finally broken.

Last night between 12 and 1 o'clock the rebels opened fire on the centre of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Army, which continued for about an hour and a half from four rebel batteries of flying artillery opposite the Landing—some above and some below. They threw shell of six and twelve pounds, round and conical, and not one-third of them exploded. The firing was intended no doubt for our camps, but many of the shot fell short, and thereby did some little mischief to the shipping which was lying at the Landing and at anchor in the river, as the shells passed over the thickest of the vessels. Several vessels and steamers were struck by fragments of shells, but no one harmed on them.

It is reported that nine of our men were killed and only three wounded. It being in the dead of night, and our army expecting an attack in front, caused some delay before our guns opened fire—some half an hour to an hour—when our siege guns were brought to bear upon them, and in less than forty minutes the rebels were silenced. The firing was very brisk while it continued. Many of the rebel shells were thrown over among our camps, but did not explode. All the explosions which took place exploded much short of the camps, and this account's for so few being injured.

It is thought that the motive of the rebels in this action was to draw the Federal gunboats down the river, to enable their boats, the *New Merrimac*, &c., to pass out. The rebels, it is estimated, threw over five hundred shells, which lay, this morning, scattered profusely over the field, and some lodged in the masts of vessels.

All that is known of the fate of the rebels is that they fled, and this morning the trees where they had their batteries presented a shattered appearance, and many were cut completely down. We could learn nothing more of the *New Merrimac* than has been already reported, and have heard nothing to contradict the statements already published.

There was one National gunboat near the landing, which opened fire immediately on the enemy, but they did not appear to notice it, as they were so intent on shelling our camps.

If the rebels' motive was to draw our gunboats down the river, they were most unsuccessful in their efforts, for not a single gunboat made its appearance save the one already there in the right spot, which shows they have better business on hand to attend to.

GEN. BURNSIDE ON RESIGNATIONS.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS, OLD POINT COMFORT, July 27, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 2.—The Commanding General calls attention to the occasional resignation of officers from caprice or fancied wrongs. This practice, so prejudicial to the service, and so destructive to the self-respect of the officer who indulges in it, *must cease at once.*

The country's right to the services of an officer, who has voluntarily tendered her his aid in this hour of trial, cannot be violated without the strongest reasons; and flimsy excuses offered, while his brothers are daily expecting orders to march against the enemy, *will not be accepted*, and will remain only as a *record of disgrace* against him as one who, from an unworthy personal motive, is willing to commit moral *treason.*

The resignations must be accompanied by a surgeon's certificate of incapacity, or a statement from the commanding officer, that the discharge solicited will be *an advantage* to the service.

By command of Major-Gen. BURNSIDE.

LEWIS RICHMOND, Ass. Adj.-General.

BOMBARDMENT OF VICKSBURGH.

CAIRO, Saturday, Aug. 2.

The Grenada *Appeal*, of the 25th ult., says that the Federals have abandoned the idea of taking Vicksburgh by water, and that they are now evidently awaiting the coöperation of their land forces.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, July 31.

The gunboat *Curondelet* arrived yesterday from Vicksburgh, but brings no later news.

Precautionary Measures in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Aug. 1.

Gen. BOYLE has issued an order prohibiting the sale of contraband articles, such as guns, ammunition and medicines in packages, unless the purchaser first gets a permit from headquarters.

THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

No Enemy in Force This Side of Gordonsville.

Strong Intrenchments Being Constructed There by the Rebels.

OUR TROOPS IN THE BEST OF SPIRITS.

WATERLOO, Va., Saturday, Aug. 2

Intelligence from Culpepper says that scouting parties go out daily, and occasionally bring in rebel scouts.

No enemy in force has been discovered this side of Gordonsville. It is supposed that strong intrenchments are being constructed at that place by the rebels.

Our troops are in such high spirits and so confident of complete success that they say they can defeat whatever rebel forces may be there collected.

Major-Gen. POPE, on his way hither, was received with most enthusiastic cheers by our troops, whom he reviewed, complimenting them on their splendid appearance and the perfection of their drill.

Desertion has been much checked within the last few days by the stringent orders of Gen. POPE.

Several deserters having been found guilty, are sentenced to be branded and drummed out of the army.

At present everything is quiet in front of our advance.

Some members of the Ninth Regiment, New-York State Militia, have issued a newspaper called the *New-York Ninth*, which is devoted to the dissemination of Union principles in this benighted region.

AFFAIRS AT LITTLE WASHINGTON.

CAMP NEAR LITTLE WASHINGTON, Monday, July 28.

The present location of Gen. BANKS' Corps, and the favorable change of weather have greatly reduced the sick lists of the several regiments composing the command, except the Sixtieth New-York. The mortality in this regiment has been great for several days past.

Nothing can exceed the beauty of the scenery in this region. The village of Washington is situated at the head of a valley, at the foot of the Blue Ridge, and environed with lofty spurs of the same mountains, covered with dense timber. The valley extends north and south several miles, and the divide of the valley has been selected as the camping-ground. Excellent water is abundant, running on both sides, fresh from the mountain springs.

In the election for delegates to the Richmond Convention, this county gave over 400 majority, in a vote of less than 900, for a Union candidate. It is fair to suppose, and intercourse with prominent men induces the belief, that the oath of allegiance will generally be taken by an equal number, without reluctance, provided they feel assured of our power and intension to protect them against secession tyranny. In almost every instance, our troops have been kindly treated by the inhabitants, and the sick who found their way to farm-houses have been well nursed and provided for.

Last Wednesday, about fifty guerrillas intercepted and captured a regimental train and two sutler wagons belonging to this corps, between Front Royal and Winchester. The train was escorted by twenty cavalrymen, who made their escape. The next day a force was sent to the spot, when the wagons and nearly all of their contents were recovered, but the horses had been secured by the enemy. Since Middletown was evacuated by our forces, it has been a kind of rendezvous for small roving bands of guerrillas, but no large force has been seen in that neighborhood. The mountain gorges and ravines between Thornton's Gap, west of here, to Chester Gap, near Front Royal, are known to harbor large numbers of this class; they, however, are never seen but in scattering parties of twos, threes, &c.

On the 25th, two of Gen. A. S. WILLIAMS' cavalry escort went two and a half miles from Washington, on a mountain road to procure milk supplies. They stopped at a farm-house and procured some, which they paid for. The proprietor urged them to stay longer, as he seldom went from home to hear the news. On leaving, when a few steps from the house, they were fired on by guerrillas concealed in the shrubbery. Both were wounded, and one horse was killed. By freely using their revolvers, they made their escape. On examining the wounded men, a ball, which had passed through the lower part of the back of one, was found in his boot, and fitted the bore of a discharged pistol found upon a guerrilla who was captured the next day by Capt. DENNISON, of the escort.

Gen. HATCH'S Cavalry Brigade is actively scouring the whole country from the enemy's lines to this point, not meeting with any large forces. He, however, makes it too hot for spies and guerrillas, many of whom are frequently captured, and consigned to the charge of Col. BARCHALDER, Provost Marshal of this corps. It is the general expression that a considerable addition to our cavalry is required to perform a similar duty between here and Winchester, as well as around Front Royal and Strasburgh.

Yesterday a grand review and field exercise, by combined divisions of the Second Army Corps, took place here. The drill, appearance and discipline of the troops, were highly creditable; but the hitherto scattered conditions of the divisions and brigades having rendered corps operations impossible, there appears great margin for improvement in evolutions "*en masse.*" These reviews will be repeated whenever practicable. Gen. BANKS commanded the whole in person. The artillery, of no inconsiderable strength, was the object of universal admiration. A feature of the day was repeated charges by cavalry upon the infantry squares, dashing straight up to the bayonet points, and on one occasion breaking one of the squares and getting inside. Without the least confusion, the rear rank of the square faced inward, charged, and took the cavalry prisoners. Tents, which were so burdensome on the march, have been entirely dispensed with, except for officers' use, and the light shelter tent, which each soldier carries, has been substituted.

Some grumbling at first marked the change, but now all appear satisfied and comfortable. What is now most desired is the order, "Forward, march!"

The orders of Gen. POPE, relative to oaths of allegiance and withholding guard over private property, are well received. Those officers, if there be any such, who cannot restrain the depredatory spirits in their command, are unworthy the places they hold. Justice to the loyal citizens and the Government requires that no property shall be wantonly destroyed, as has frequently been done without detection and punishment to the perpetrators. By placing the responsibility on commanders, it is believed these instances will be much lessened.

Another evil exists to a great extent in the army of Virginia. I allude to the purchase and procuring (through itinerant traders and city hucksters) every denomination of spurious paper and broken bank notes, as well as *fac simile* notes of the "Confederacy," and passing them indiscriminately upon the unsuspecting inhabitants; poor as well as rich, old and young, male and female. Your correspondent is cognizant of several instances where this has been perpetrated in return for kind nursing by poor, aged women. Unless this system is checked, will not the whole country be overrun by hordes of counterfeiters and swindlers on the close of the war?

A SPEECH FROM GEN. BANKS.

A correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* gives the following sketch of a speech made by Maj.-Gen. BANKS on the occasion of his recent visit to the camps at Warrenton. The correspondent writes:

"He said our long and useless marches were at an end, and now, although we had long been kept idle, as far as active fighting was concerned, Gen. POPE would keep us busy, by leading me on, and that shortly. Said he, 'I have been invited to speak in Faneuil Hall, before a large meeting to be held there. But oh! how much more effectual than all I can do would it be to have you there, and let them hear from you your experience, and to look upon you, the heroes of a year's service. Don't let a mail, nor a letter in a mail, go out from this camp without an appeal to every true son of Massachusetts to come out here and reinforce the Army of the Potomac, so that every fallen comrade and brother may be avenged, and that this unholy rebellion may be crushed out.' It seemed to me, then, that if they would only give me a furlough to Boston, where I could call a meeting, and by relating to them my year's experience in the army, I would beg and entreat of them to come, by all they held sacred, to 'go to the war'—urge them, for the sake of home and loved ones, to go forth and defend them to the last. I don't see where the manhood of Massachusetts is? Why don't they come? How can they stay at home?

I entreat of all of you that can bear a musket, *come.* Come for the sake of those brave ones in front of Richmond, who are fighting twice their number—come for the sake of the Union, that the efforts and sacrifices of the past year may not have been in vain, but by their help may be speedily crowned with success. I say it Massachusetts has to draft for troops, they ought to gather all that are able and won't come, together, and drive them from the land and the benefits of a Republican Government, or else be sent South and shot as cowards. I don't know but this is talking too strong, but I mean it, every word of it; and a young man that can come and won't come is a man too low—too mean to despise. A rebel is an angel beside him."

IMPORTANT FROM KEY WEST.

Labors of the Admiralty Court—Fresh Prizes—Activity of the British Naval Officers in Port to Get Them Released—Health of the Island—The New Coal Depot, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sunday, July 27, 1862.

Our Admiralty Court, presided over by Judge WM. MARVIN, is and has been intensely occupied with the large number of prize cases that have been brought in here, involving a very large amount of property and some very delicate and important points of international law. Capt. CORNELIUS CURTIS, an old and loyal citizen, has just been appointed a Prize Commissioner by the Court, and is already actively at work, and, in conjunction with Mr. GEO. D. ALLEN, the old Commissioner, will carry through the press of business. There is now before this Court the case of the English steamer *Adela*, which has excited more than ordinary attention from many circumstances attending. In the first place, when brought in by the steamer *Quaker City*, there were in port the English war steamers *Rinaldo* and *Landrail*, and immediately after there arrived their consort, the *Petrel*. Very naturally, the officers of these ships interested themselves in the case of their countrymen, and were particularly active in aiding and assisting him in efforts to obtain the release of his vessel. Much scheming, and planning and figuring had been apparent between them and the Captain of the *Adela* and his counsel. All the papers in the case were of course passed into the possession of the Court, where they were duly cared for, and, strangely enough, on the evening of the 24th, some of these papers, with the British Post-office seal still unbroken, were purloined from the Clerk's Office by some as yet unknown hand, and disappeared. The mate of the *Adela* is missing, and is supposed to have gone in one of the English war vessels, all of whom have left—the *Rinaldo* and *Landrail* on the 22d, the *Petrel* 24th. The examinations in the case are still progressing, and we hope that the absence of the purloined papers will not rob the prosecuting party of the means of condemnation. There is no doubt but this steamer was bound to Nassau for a completion of her cargo, and thence to attempt to run our blockade of the Southern coast, and the only apprehension is, she may be rescued by stealing the papers that were evidence of that fact.

The United States steamer *Mercedita*, Capt. STELWAGON, after a short cruise on the Bahamas, returned into port on the 20th, having captured two schooners, one the *Victoria*, with 150 bales of cotton, and the *Ida*, with an assorted cargo from Nassau, both of which are now in port awaiting adjudication.

On the 22d the United States steamer *Octarora*, Commodore PORTER, left here for Fortress Monroe on her way from Vicksburgh. The mortar fleet accompanying her passed here on the 24th, having been seen by the bark *Winona*, arriving that day.

The United States steamer *Kensville*, Capt. ROGERS, returned on the 24th, after a short cruise on the Bahamas, with two prizes—a steamer and a schooner—both laden with cotton, nearly all Sea Island. The steamer was taken in with about twenty miles from the Hole-in-the-Wall, and, after a sharp chase of two hours, and discharging fourteen shots at her, she surrendered as the steamer *Richmond*, from "Dixie's Land," Capt. WM. H. GLADDING, who is pretty well known as an old hand at such business, and has the grit and determination to try it again. In fact, he had combustibles ready to burn the *Richmond*, but did not have the opportunity. She is a side-wheel boat, of about 150 tons, and last from Doboy's Inlet, S. C. The schooner *Agnes*, of Nassau, was built at Key West, and long owned here as a wrecker; afterward sold to some one at Nassau, and now may again be engaged in the honorable business of wrecking. They are both good and sure prizes.

The sloop *Elizabeth* was brought in on the 28th, by Prizemaster J. W. HARLEY and crew, having been captured on the 5th by the gunboat *Hatteras*, near Sabine Pass, Texas, loaded with a promiscuous cargo from Havana. She also has on board a portion of the cargo of a schooner captured by the *Hatteras*, in a condition unsafe to send here.

The new naval machine-shop here, under the superintendence of Mr. MCDERMOTT, is a complete success, and now our ships coming in and needing repairs at once receive them, and are again ready for cruising with the least possible delay. There is but one objection I have heard, and that comes from the junior officers, who say that the arrangement deprives them of a pleasant visit home.

The naval coal depôt is approaching completion, and will be a noble structure, that might far better be appropriated to naval stores, than subject the Government to a charge of some $6,000 per annum for rent of several small buildings not suited to the purpose, being at distant points and altogether too small, requiring an additional amount of clerk hire and superintendence. This building would serve admirably for the entire storage and offices, and let the coal be placed upon the open beach.

The bark *Pilgrim*, Capt. LEWIS, left this port on the 24th, with a full cargo of cotton—1,200 bales—bound to New-York, to be sold on account of the captors and the Government. There is now remaining in the harbor about 2,000 bales more, awaiting the action of the Court. Nearly all of it will be condemned.

Capt. THATCHMAN, of the Ninety-ninth Regiment New-York State Volunteers, Col. MORGAN commanding, will proceed home in the gunboat *Mercedita*, Capt. STELWAGON, to recruit for his regiment, which has suffered much from disease and death. Coming here with over 900, about six months since, they are now reduced to less than 400, and from the most pleasing causes, as the regiment has not been much exposed or engaged in action. The loss is, therefore, the consequential and unavoidable waste incident to war under the most favorable circumstances. Our island continues unusually healthy, with only a few cases of fever, nearly all yielding readily to good care and treatment. F.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

The Conference of the Rebel Military Leaders in Richmond.

The Programme of Future Operations.

The Northern States to be Invaded at Three Points.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Wednesday, July 30.

The *Bulletin*, of this morning, has the following intelligence, from authentic sources:

"Among other interesting items as to the proceedings of the rebels, we have some inkling of the subjects discussed at two conferences of all the principal rebel military leaders, held in Richmond on the 4th and 5th instant.

It is understood that they came to the conclusion that they must lose no more territory.

The defensive policy of the South must be vigorously attacked, and Gens. LEE and BEAUREGARD advised to invade the North from three different points, namely: from Cumberland or Williamsport into Pennsylvania; from Louisville and Cincinnati into Indiana and Ohio; and from Paducah and Cairo into Illinois.

It is alleged that the following plan of operations for the Summer campaign was agreed upon:

First—The immediate obstruction of the James River, to make it impossible for Gen. MCCLELLAN to use it as a means for communication with the Government, and for the transportation of reinforcements and army supplies.

Second—The occupation of Williamsburgh, Yorktown and the entire Peninsula.

Third—The recovery of the whole of the territory of Virginia, and the suppression of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Fourth—The recovery of New-Orleans, Memphis and the Mississippi River, and the expulsion of the Federal troops from Tennessee and Kentucky.

When these objects have been accomplished, Gens. LEE and BEAUREGARD proposed:

Fifth—To make the Potomac and Ohio Rivers once their bases of operations and transfer line, and transfer the seat of war from Virginia to Maryland.

Sixth—To hurl upon Washington from Richmond a column of 200,000 picked troops, and, by the capture of that city, effect the liberation of the City of Baltimore, and then invade the North from the three points above named.

By thus becoming the invaders, the rebels hope to make it necessary for us to keep at home for the defence of our cities five hundred thousand troops.

THE REBELS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

CAIRO, Friday, Aug. 1.

Letters from a rebel captured at Corinth on the 29th ult. indicate that the rebels are about to make a movement on Chattanooga and Nashville.

THE GUERRILLAS IN MISSOURI.

ONE HUNDRED TROOPS SURROUNDED BY REBELS AT BLOOMFIELD, MO.

CAIRO, *via* CINCINNATI, Friday, Aug. 1.

Advices have been received by Gen. STRONG from Bloomfield, Mo., that one hundred of Col. MAY'S command were surrounded by some five or six hundred rebels; that a sharp fight was going on, and that our troops thought they could sustain themselves until reinforcements, which have been sent from Cape Girardeau, could reach them.

REBEL RAID ON CANTON, MO.

QUINCY, Ill., Saturday, Aug. 2.

About 150 rebels, under the guerrilla DUNN, attacked Canton, Mo., sixteen miles north of this place, last night. They shot a man named WM. CASTOR, in order to get possession of some rifles stored in his warehouse. They then took possession of the rifles, and plundered all the stores in the place. After obtaining all they wanted, they left. The amount of damage done is not ascertained. Mr. CASTOR is not expected to live.

THE REBELS AT BLOOMFIELD, MO.

CAIRO, Saturday, Aug. 2.

Reports from Bloomfield, Mo., state that Col. DANIELS, with a force of about one hundred men, has been besieged by a large force of rebels. It is thought that Col. DANIELS will be able to hold his position until reinforcements arrive.

THE GUERRILLAS IN TENNESSEE.

A RAID ON BROWNSVILLE.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, July 31.

Several gentlemen from Brownsville arrived here last evening. They bring some particulars of a rebel raid by Col. FAULKNER on that place on Friday last. Every man that was there buying cotton was taken prisoner, and $120,000 worth of cotton taken from them. Four hundred bales of cotton were burned. Five hundred National cavalry arrived the same evening. The rebels fled, but were pursued, and a slight engagement took place on the Hatchie and Forked Deer Rivers. A number of rebels were captured. The ferries and bridges had been destroyed.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, July 31.

The guerrilla JACKSON was at Denmark on Saturday, with 300 of his cavalry.

It is reported that the rebels under Gen. VILLEPIGUE are marching on Bolivar.

JACKSON used a pontoon bridge to cross the Forked Deer River.

LATER.—Heavy cannonading was heard at Bolivar on Saturday and Sunday.

On Saturday the telegraph line was destroyed, and portions of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, at Humboldt, torn up by the rebels.

Explosion of the Steamer Commodore Perry—Loss of Life, etc.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Aug. 2.

The stern-wheel steamer *Commodore Perry*, with a heavy cargo of cotton for Toledo from the Cumberland River for Cincinnati, collapsed a flue while the passengers were at supper, at the foot of Fifth-street. Immediately afterward the steamer caught fire, and several women jumped overboard, some of whom were saved. Two or three firemen were badly scalded, and probably one or two killed. The books and papers of the boat were lost. The money was saved. The boat was owned to Pittsburgh, and insured. There were about thirty passengers on board.

The Steamer St. George.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Aug. 2.

The steamer *St. George*, from Glasgow, on the 18th of July, passed Father Point at 10:30 A. M. She has 251 passengers. She reports: Spoke on the 29th ult. the steamer *Norwegian*, six miles west of Cape Race.

CHRONICLE OF THE REBELLION.

THE EXPEDITION TO PORT ROYAL.

A Statement from Brig.-Gen. T. W. Sherman.

The Washington *Intelligencer* publishes the following interesting document:

THE PAST AND THE FUTURE—THE NE ENERGY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

From a New-York Paper of July 25.

It will be seen, by the news of yesterday, that everything has been going wrong in the army at Port Royal. The General seems to have other matters to attend to than pushing the enemy to the wall. His forte lies to agriculture and primary education. The affairs of the army are a mere secondary consideration. It is no wonder, therefore, that the confusion which Gen. HUNTER found, on his arrival, has been rendered worse confounded. Never did any campaign terminate more ingloriously for an army, than that of the army for which a base of operations was conquered at Port Royal, by a brilliant achievement of the navy. With the exception of the capture of Fort Pulaski, the fleet has done everything and the land forces nothing.

The Government, at a great expense, filled out a magnificent expedition to operate on the coast of South Carolina, and against the cities of Charleston and Savannah. What has been the result of this great naval and military armament? With shame and sorrow we confess that the result has been such as to cast discredit upon our army, and to dispirit the great Union masses of the Nation. The navy, under the able management of Commodore DUPONT, has done well, and, to use a hackneyed phrase—but literally true in this respect—has "covered itself with glory." The bombardment and capture of Forts Walker and Beauregard, and the taking of Port Royal, in consequence, were achievements equal to any of the most brilliant naval exploits in the annals of naval history. We can call to mind nothing in history that surpasses the grand manœuvering of our fleet in its circular attack upon those two tremendous forts, and in the skill with which all our cannonading was made to tell, and that of the enemy was rendered ineffective.

The great Union heart of the nation beat audibly with joy and hope at the announcement of our first splendid victories, and great expectations were the order of the day. But, alas! Gen. SHERMAN, who commanded the land forces, did not correspond in energy and activity with our gallant navy and its brave commander. Savannah was virtually taken, had we but possessed a General willing to take it. Its people had commenced a hurried stampede; there were few, if any, troops to oppose us. Charleston was in precisely the same predicament; terror and panic had seized upon all the inhabitants. The two cities were ready to fall into our hands; they were ours, had we only chosen to take them; but Gen. SHERMAN did not choose to do so.

This was a great mistake—a lamentable error. Instead of moving on against the enemy rapidly and boldly, as he ought instantly to have done, he stopped at Port Royal to fortify the sandbanks on the coast, to build wharves for boats and transports, and to prepare a stupid, silly proclamation, addressed to rampant, raving rebels, who scorned to read his honeyed words, and utterly despised his bland soothing syrup. Thus we lost the best chance we have ever had since the outbreak of the rebellion, and the General lost the best and only chance he ever had of establishing an imperishable reputation.

There was yet, however, some hope left. It was not quite too late to retrieve the fatal dilatoriness and disgraceful inaction of Gen. SHERMAN. He was recalled, and Gen. HUNTER succeeded him. Hope again revived among the people, but only to be cruelly deferred, and at length wholly destroyed. What, since then, have been the results of an expedition so happily opened, so miserably and disgracefully concluded? For several months past every steamer from Port Royal has brought us accounts of the "lame and impotent conclusion," the abortive and ridiculous result of this once great expedition, this *quasi* grand armada. Are not all the lives lost and the blood shed in this campaign nothing to be compared with the rascal gained, with the communication of letters to a few superannuated and infantile negroes of South Carolina? We seem transported back again to the age of Cadmus. True it is our army has not killed the dragon, nor even wounded it; but it has taught letters to big and little negroes.

Seriously, this of Port Royal is the blackest spot upon our military escutcheon; it is rank; "it smells to Heaven." We are lost in astonishment that Commodore DUPONT, with all the honors of bravery, skill and talent upon his head, can have tamely submitted so long to an alliance with such impotency, shame and disgrace in his co-department.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 26, 1862.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

GENTLEMEN: The above remarks appeared in an editorial article on a New-York paper of the 25th instant, and, as it holds up to condemnation the operations of the land forces of the Southern expedition to such an extent and on such grounds as to force me to a departure from the silence I have hitherto studiously maintained against the repeated and unjustifiable attacks that have been made upon my course in some of the public journals, I beg you to grant me the privilege of reply through your columns.

I am not here going to enter upon a defence of my course any further than to hastily reply to some of the accusations and insinuations which have been made against myself and the force I command; for wherever I am, officially or otherwise, informed, or can obtain any tangible evidence that my course was unsatisfactory to the Government, I shall be prepared to justify every act of commission or omission that may be charged against me, and entertain no fears but the investigation will result in the acquittal of myself and my command of the charge of "casting discredit upon our army;" and if, as the article alleges, the great Union masses of the nation have become dispirited with the result of the expedition, I think it will be found that those masses have been strangely deluded, probably by too licentious a Press, into a false notion that the expedition of twelve thousand men, intended for a special and secondary though important object, was to overrun and conquer the whole South.

The expedition was not fitted out to operate in the interior, nor on Charleston and Savannah. Here the article premises its argument with a grand error that is sufficient in itself to destroy all the conclusions at which it has arrived. The object of the expedition was to seize upon and hold two harbors on our Southern coast sufficient for depôts and harbors of refuge for the vessels of our blockading squadron in perilous storms. At that time we had possession of not a nook on our coast, from the Chesapeake to Key West, (except Hatteras Inlet,) which would answer such a purpose. The blockade, whose efficiency had been questioned by the Powers of Europe, was thus to be made effective. The two harbors were not definitely determined on until after the departure of the expedition, so that it may be said the expedition was fitted out with the disadvantage of ignorance of the localities where we might be called to operate.

On the capture of Port Royal, (which, I admit, "covered our navy with glory,") the prescribed duties of the land forces were to fortify that valuable harbor, so that it might be held securely as a dépôt and refuge for the navy and army with the least possible force, and to coöperate at the same time with the fleet in the capture and occupation of the second harbor fixed upon. The land force, or that portion set apart for the purpose, was in readiness to proceed to Fernandina, and the only reason the expedition did not proceed does not attach to any want of will on my part, as is asserted, or on the part of any of my command. The delay belongs exclusively to the navy. Indeed, it will require no assurance from me to prove that the most intense anxiety existed on our part to get off as soon as possible. This second point of attack was, therefore, not Savannah nor Charleston; but, had it been either, the same reason, necessarily a controlling one, that rendered an immediate advance impossible, would have still existed. This obstacle was not removed until early in December, when, indeed, certain special instructions having been received by the naval commander about the same time, virtually prohibited the movement at that time, and required its still further postponement. The fine harbors besides Port Royal which had providentially fallen into our hands, and been occupied and secured by fortifications in the meanwhile, rendered the continuation of the expedition to Fernandina, as first planned, perhaps of not so much importance, but still the army held itself in readiness to proceed at any moment when the navy was ready. This harbor, however, with many others, fell into our possession early in March without battle, and as the result of a mere demonstration of the combined land and naval forces on a particular point.

The works at Hilton Head against a land attack were at once commenced, and prosecuted with that activity and energy, by Capt. GILLMORE, of the Engineers, and Brig.-Gen. I. I. STEVENS and his brigade, that elicited my sincerest and warmest commendations. The necessary and important works in St. Helena Sound and the Tybee Island were also prosecuted with commendable activity. And although the expedition above mentioned, to consist of four thousand men, was always in readiness to start at any moment, yet by the middle of December I considered myself in a condition, though the works were not entirely completed, to remove the bulk of our force from the islands to some other sphere of action, had we the proper means of moving them.

In regard to the above strictures upon my "disgraceful inactivity," in "stopping to fortify sandbanks and to build wharves for boats and transports," &c., they strictly require no reply from me. If I had been sufficiently vain and presumptuous to resort to the Don Quixotism of landing my forces, completely raw and cooped up in crowded ships for the space of fifteen or twenty days, and marching them straight into the interior, (even had I the means of doing so,) without regard to establishing any point of support or base of supplies—to say nothing of the immense labor that the character of the shore required to unload our ships—and all this, too, beyond sea and in an eminently hostile country, I should have deserved a straight-jacket or a prompt dismissal from the army, and I verily believe both. And I say this, whether the enemy had few or many troops immediately at hand to oppose us. Will the writer of the article tell me what point I could have occupied in the interior where the enemy could not have easily concentrated fifty thousand men against me in less time than any reinforcements could have reached me from the North? Does he know how many troops actually did concentrate at different points between Charleston and Savannah during the first three weeks of our occupation? What right had I to convert an expedition, got up for a special object—a column entirely secondary in its character—into a principal army in the field, and that, too, beyond the sea? Would the Government have supported me? Would such a course have entered into the general plan of campaign?

Leaving the writer to answer these questions, I would respectfully recommend him to reflect upon the position which an officer would hold, in his own as well as the public estimation, in isolating himself with a small body of troops in a hostile country, something short of a thousand miles from his reserves, with no fortified base to prevent his being driven into the sea in case of reverse, and uncertainly dependent upon his transports for support, if such a course should result, as it would most likely, in disaster. I would prefer the frowns of the boldest ignorance, and the malice of the most wanton attacks, to the severe but honest punishment due to such an offence. Hence he may be assured that no such immediate advance as he suggests would have been made in any state of the case. Even supposing we had the means of navigating the creeks and inland passages, and had made an immediate attempt on a point more distant than Savannah, with what prospect of success could it have been done with the handful of men that would have been available at that time for such an operation, after deducting the force I was bound to keep on hand for Fernandina, and that, too, without the assistance of some gunboats? I say without the assistance of gunboats; for if, after the whole country had been reconnoitered, and its topography and hydrography become known, it was decided by the navy to be impracticable for gunboats to enter the Savannah River from either the north or the south side, and ascend to the city in the middle of January, what was the state of the case in November, when we were entirely ignorant of the nature of the obstacles to be overcome—when no passage existed on the north side for any thing but rowboats, and not a man in the fleet or the army knew of any passage on the south side, except Augustine Creek, impracticable by reason of powerful defences?

The article speaks of the few troops to oppose us. What did that fact become known, even if true? Certainly not till after the event. The fact is, I could not have known positively what troops the enemy had. Farther than the fact, which I ascertained from letters seized at Hilton Head, that there were ten thousand troops in Charleston and its harbor at the time of the capture of Port Royal, everything of the sort remained in profound mystery. The contrabands were the only source of information, and their statements in the way of numbers were so strangely conflicting as to be unworthy of the least attention. So far as Savannah was concerned I was never enabled to obtain the least reliable information until early in January.

In consequence of the special character of the expedition, no means of transportation were taken, along with which to operate in the interior. All our transports were sea-going vessels, and of too deep a draft for the rivers and creeks and inland passages, except the few surf-boats furnished for landing purposes. Even the few light-draft steamers that were taken along to facilitate a rapid landing in face of the enemy were either lost in the horrible gale the expedition encountered, or were compelled to return. Thus we were so destitute of light-draft transportation as not only to render the movement of troops, supplies, and material to suitable positions for operations on the main land impossible, but even to unload our transports with that expedition which the exigencies of war require was exceedingly difficult.

From what I have here stated it will be seen, in the first place, that the expedition was not calculated for any such object as you suggest.

Secondly—Had any such object been practicable at the time and proposed it could not have been carried out for the want of means.

Thirdly—If any delay occurred in carrying out the actual objects of the expedition it was not owing to a want of energy, activity, or will on the part of myself or the army.

Fourthly—Had I attempted to have operated at the time of landing in the manner the New-York critic suggests, I should have been properly subject to the charge of fool or madman.

However, immediately after effecting a landing at Port Royal—a place that had not been agreed upon to land until after the departure of the expedition—I studied the general state of affairs as far as I was able, and concluded that in consideration of the unlooked-for extent of the success of the combined expedition thus far, (which involved the capture of the whole coast from Edisto to Ossabaw Sound,) with a reinforcement of ten thousand men, five light-draught steamers, a certain number of rowboats, and a certain additional amount of land transportation, a system of internal operations that would not conflict with the general plan of campaign, but would be a great support to it, might be wisely conducted from Port Royal as soon as our positions were secured, and that would lead to the capture of Savannah and Fort Pulaski, and, as an immediate consequence, the whole coast South, and afterward Charleston. This plan, as a generality, was proposed to the War Department, and the reinforcements and means as above, asked for.

The plan for reducing Pulaski was fully and specially approved, and the armament for the siege asked for was ordered. The armament, I believed, had mostly to be manufactured, and did not reach me in sufficient quantity to authorize an effectual assault till the last of March. The general plan was supposed to have been also approved, inasmuch as the siege armament, the steamboats and rowboats were ordered to be sent me. But the steamers that were sent from New-York in the latter part of December never reached me—not one; the reason, I suppose, will some day come to light. The hundred rowboats, though I had been officially advised, in the middle of January, that they had been hurried on, never reached me until 24th of March—five days before I was relieved from duty there, and even then but half the number that had been asked for. The reason for this extraordinary delay, it is hoped, will also some day come to light. In the course of the winter I received also a reinforcement of four regiments of Infantry, one of cavalry, and one harnessed light battery. So, unless the army could have been possessed with the attributes of a Moses, my plans, or indeed any system of internal operations, could not have been carried out or pursued during the time I commanded the expedition.

But, for all this, the army was not idle. Efforts were effectually made to isolate Pulaski from Savannah, and all the means we were enabled to bring to bear on that object were put to use. Had a few gunboats been able to get into the Savannah River, our batteries would have been erected on the mud flats in time to prevent the supplying of the fort with provisions, and thus insured its fall without the slow and expensive mode of bombardment. But, as it was, its fall was thereby hastened, and a threat upon Savannah, planned by Commodore DUPONT and myself, which resulted in the quiet fall of Brunswick, Fernandina, St. Johns, and St. Augustine, materially assisted. The almost herculean task of collecting, landing, and setting up the immense siege armament on Tybee was also successfully and energetically prosecuted and about completed.

When I turned over my command to Maj.-Gen. HUNTER, on the 30th March, instead of being in a state of "confusion," as is asserted in the above article, everything was in a most orderly condition—a condition, indeed, that itself indicated the happy success which had crowned the efforts of the combined expedition. The base of action and supplies at Hilton Head was thoroughly fortified, and ready to be left with a small garrison; the fort at Bay Point occupied with a small but sufficient garrison; Port Royal Island occupied by a large and finely instructed brigade, ready for any movement; Dawfuskie Island with a strong guard to protect our communications with the Savannah River, and to support the force occupying the batteries in the marshes of Jones' and Bird Islands in the investment of Pulaski; Tybee Island, with its concealed array of mortar and breaching batteries, ready to open on Pulaski; the fort on Otter Island, in St. Helena Sound, shutting off the inland water approaches from Charleston, and giving complete security to our whole system on that side; Fernandina and St. Augustine occupied with sufficient garrisons; and Jacksonville held as a protection to the Union population, and as a nucleus for them to rally upon and promptly carry out their plan of State organization and regeneration. And, further, as orders had been received to suspend all operations on Savannah, from two to three regiments had been sent to North Edisto as a nucleus on which to form a large force to operate in the direction of Charleston the moment that the fall of Pulaski rendered the troops and means of transportation there employed available.

There certainly is no "confusion" in all this, and all that is unsatisfactory about it to me lies in the fact of the transportation I timely asked for failing to reach me. Had that transportation arrived when it ought, Savannah would have been in our hands in January; the whole coast South would have fallen as a consequence; the whole railroad system of Georgia and Florida would have then been under our control: the States of Georgia and Florida, as a part of the military chess-board, if not politically also, would have been more than neutralized, and the problem of Charleston would then have become so very simple as to demand but comparatively little care or labor.

As it is, the combined expedition, instead of being fruitless in results, accomplished far more than covered its original purpose. When the land force of the expedition was turned over to Gen. HUNTER—the whole coast from St. Augustine to North Edisto was in our hands, and, if the opinion of one of our most eminent officers be true, viz.: "that in the possession of Fort Pulaski we hold all that is really valuable about Savannah"—then there was nothing left on the whole coast worthy of the expedition but Charleston and its dependencies. As to what has transpired since my departure I know nothing sufficiently well to remark upon, even if I were authorized to do so.

It is with some hesitation that I venture to say a word on the subject of the proclamation to the people of South Carolina, which the above article characterizes as "stupid and silly." I still think well of it. What may have been wise and expedient then may not be so now, but in the situation of affairs at that time, and at that stage of the war, I deem it just the thing, and not only do not regret having issued it, but would certainly do the like again under the same circumstances—could they ever occur. And my confidence in its propriety was not weakened by the flattering encomiums which the same journal that now censures it was pleased to pass upon it in November last. If it has changed its opinion, I have not changed mine.

Lest the New-York editor may be deceived in regard to the views of Flag-Officer DUPONT, whom he speaks of as "tamely submitting to an alliance with such impotency, shame and disgrace, in his co-department," I beg leave to append herewith a copy of a letter which that officer tendered to me on my leaving the expedition, giving some official views on the subject. Your obedient servant,

T. W. SHERMAN, Brigadier-General Volunteers.

FLAGSHIP WABASH,
PORT ROYAL, S. C., April 2, 1862.

GENERAL: I understand that you are transferred to another military department, and are about to leave Port Royal.

It would be doing injustice to my feelings, and to our late intimate official relations, were I to permit you to depart without expressing my high appreciation of the vigorous and harmonious coöperation with which you have ever been ready to assist in or lighten the heavy responsibilities of my own command.

I shall remember our past association, professionally and personally, with pride and satisfaction, and shall ever bear testimony to the unflagging zeal with which you have availed yourself of every means in your power to secure an effective tenure of this coast, while preparing a base of operation which, with the reinforcements you had a right to look for, would have led to more brilliant, but in no manner more important, results than those you have accomplished.

Wishing you every success in your new sphere of action, I am, General, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

S. F. DUPONT,
Flag-Officer Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

NEWS FROM THE REBEL STATES.

THE DISASTER AT MURFREESBORO.

REBEL ACCOUNTS OF THE AFFAIR.

Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Monday, July 21.

Another most brilliant victory is added to the history of our struggle for independence. Hereafter the 13th of July will be a day enshrined in the memory of Southern patriots. This most successful expedition had been planned, and for days was moving forward from Chattanooga. On Saturday, at 12 o'clock, the command, about sixteen hundred strong, left the vicinity of McMinnville, and, after a march of fifty miles, the gray dawn of the quiet Sabbath found the command all safely within two miles of Murfreesboro. Being halted here for a few minutes, the arms were examined and the plan of attack agreed upon. Again the word was given, and they moved forward. The Texas Rangers had led the advance during the entire march, and they still occupied the position. In a few minutes more a gun fired, and the pickets on the Woodbury pike were their prisoners. Then commenced this dashing charge in good earnest.

Col. FORREST had assigned the attack on the first encampment to Col. JOHN A. WHARTON and his daring Rangers, together with Col. LAWTON and the Second Georgia Cavalry, whilst he was to lead the remainder against the other forces. The Texans were now fully in earnest, and they spontaneously awoke the still morning with their usual terrific yell, which enlivened the charge; and when Col. WHARTON, at the head of the column, reached the point where he was to turn to the right, he led his men and dashed forward. By some means the regiment was here divided, and only 120 men, of all those assigned to this important work, were found with him, the remainder of the regiment, and Col. LAWTON'S regiment, following Col. FORREST. Supposing his whole force was with him, he at once charged through the brigade wagon-yard, and through the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, a portion of it being here—probably 125—then into the Michigan Ninth, which was just beyond, and already formed in a hollow square to receive the charge.

The fire being now exhausted, and the support failing to come up, they reloaded in face of the enemy, and bravely charged on foot. Thus did this Spartan band fight on foot or mounted, as circumstances justified, for four long hours. Supposing all the while that reinforcements would come to their relief, they heroically battled against four times their number, who had the advantage of position and long-range guns, at every point, inflicting terrible havoc upon the enemy. During one of these foot charges, the Colonel being mounted, and leading his intrepid band, received a severe flesh-wound in his arm. But nothing daunted, he still retained command until some time after, when Lieut.-Col. WALKER came up, when he turned it over to him. He soon effected a union with the remainder of the regiment, and, with Major THOMAS HARRISON, led until the final surrender at 11 o'clock.

During these four bloody hours, this small number, soon reduced below a hundred, did the work assigned to a thousand men; and undoubtedly to their gallantry, persistent determination and unflinching charges upon these camps, is mainly attributable the final glorious issue. No blame can be imputed to the other three-fourths of the regiment, for not participating in this most honorable and desperate conflict, for they were, by some strange blunder, led to another part of the field, where their fighting was unavailing. Surely, if gallant bearing and glorious success, gained by desperate fighting, is ever rewarded in this great struggle for home, happiness and liberty, then should "Murfreesboro" be inscribed in golden letters upon their battle-flag by order of the Commanding General. Modern times do not furnish an instance where such a badge of honor and distinguished valor have been more heroically won, or more dearly purchased. But let the figures tell the story of their deeds of daring, and the brilliant success of that noble 120.

During the different charges they killed and wounded 13 of the Pennsylvania Cavalry, and in the camp of the Ninth Michigan 103, as their officers acknowledge. Among these, Lieut. CRASK was killed, and GEORGE DUFFIELD was severely wounded. He gives Col. WHARTON credit for shouting him, and then pays him a well-merited compliment in saying that he is the bravest man he ever saw upon the field of battle. Well might he say this when hearing the clear voice of the gallant Colonel crying out above the roar of musketry: "Charge them, my men! charge them," as they rushed time after time with renewed courage upon their lines. But this result was not accomplished until every fifth man was killed or wounded. During this continuous engagement they brought out over 100 prisoners and fired the brigade wagons—thus destroying a considerable amount of forage—at the same time securing a large number of mules.

Then the surrender of the whole command took place; some three or four hundred were surrendered from this encampment. It was here the principal fighting took place during the morning, and this decided the glorious victory of the day. For, although the Georgians gallantly received the fire at the Courthouse, where the enemy were protected, yet, whilst pouring a deadly fire into their ranks, he, to return, suffered but little. They made a charge upon the battery, but was repulsed, and it was surrendered with the remainder. This was Capt. HEWITT'S celebrated Kentucky Battery; whilst the Minnesota Third had no general attack. But of this hundred and twenty, who were thrown, unsustained, upon greatly superior numbers, every man seemed to feel the responsibility of his position, and nobly did each one do his duty.

Among the most active and during, and, at the same time, most conspicuous, was Adjutant ROYSTON, whose chivalric bearing was observed wherever duty called and danger was to be met. He was cool on all occasions and a stranger to fear. Upon Col. WHARTON was conferred the honor of bringing the prisoners through to this city, where they arrived safely to-day. He was accompanied by Company B, of the Texas Rangers.

Among the 45 officers is found Gen. T. T. CRITTENDEN, of Indiana, with one Colonel, two Lieutenant-Colonels, one Major, eleven Captains and twenty-nine Lieutenants. Col. FORREST had previously paroled about eleven hundred privates. Over three hundred mules and horses, with some fifty wagons, were captured. With these a splendid lot of arms, some ammunition, stores, &c. A large amount of Quartermaster and Commissary stores were destroyed. In brief, everything was brought away or destroyed, thus making a clean sweep. It was a complete surprise to the enemy and a perfect success for our cavalry. We hope that many such may follow in quick succession, until Tennessee shall be delivered from the power of the oppressor, and be once more free and prosperous.

THE PRISONERS.

From the Richmond Enquirer, July 26.

The forty-five Federal officers captured by Col. FORREST, at Murfreesboro, on the 13th inst., arrived in Knoxville on the 21st. The privates and some wounded officers were released on their parole by Col. FORREST. Among other good things done by Col. FORREST, he released from the jail in Murfreesboro a Confederate Lieutenant from Alabama, a private from Tennessee, and three citizens, who had been placed in jail by the Yankees, and who had received felons' treatment. These Federal officers are greatly chagrined at their surrender to so small a force, unaided by infantry or artillery. They say that their forces were in three separate camps, at some distance from each other; were attacked in detail, and were completely surprised—that Col. LESTER, of the Ninth Michigan Regiment, surrendered without firing a gun—that Brig.-Gen. CRITTENDEN had only assumed command on Saturday, the day before the fight—that he had intended to concentrate his forces in one camp, and, if FORREST had only waited two days, he would not have been successful.

The number of Yankees killed and wounded was about 25; prisoners captured about 1,250—of the Third Minnesota Regiment, 600; Ninth Michigan, 500; Pennsylvania Cavalry, 150; HEWITT'S Kentucky Battery of four guns, two brass and two steel; 300 horses and mules; 60 wagons; several ambulances, and 2,000 stand of arms. The Federal camps, with all their contents, embracing a large lot of new clothing, were burned, as was also the depôt at Murfreesboro, containing near half a million dollars worth of Quartermaster's and Commissary stores. Several railroad bridges near Murfreesboro were also burnt.

The Confederates forces engaged 1,300 to 1,600. The Confederate loss in killed and wounded was about 46.

The Yankee officers, 43 in number, (all but the Surgeons,) were sent under guard to Madison, Ga. The following were the officers of the Pennsylvania Seventh Cavalry captured: Lieuts. J. W. CHILDS, W. EINSTEIN and A. B. RHOADS.

A RAILWAY MERRIMAC.

From the Charleston Mercury, July 12.

For weeks before the opening of the recent bloody battles before Richmond, hundreds of citizens daily flocked to look upon and wonder at an iron-clad railroad battery that was being swiftly but mysteriously constructed on the railroad near the York River depôt. Many were the speculations as to the specific purpose for which it was designed, and not a few were the predictions that it would prove a failure. Some persons, indeed, conceived so low an opinion of its usefulness as to predict that it would be "taken prisoner" on its first trip. Unchecked by ominous predictions, the work went on, and the battery was completed. Lest our enemies should borrow the idea, we refrain from giving a minute description of the work. It is an iron-clad battery, mounted on seven sets of wheels, and carrying one large rifle-gun. The whole machine was propelled by an ordinary locomotive.

Lieut. JAMES BARRY, of the Norfolk United Artillery, was assigned to the command of the novel craft. His crew consisted of Sergeant DANIEL KNOWLES and thirteen men, all members of the same artillery corps. Mr. N. S. WALKER, one of the engineers of the York River Railroad, volunteered to run the engine which was to push the battery into action. Owing to the breakage of one of the timbers supporting the gun, the first trip of the battery down the railroad proved a failure, and it was necessary to bring it back to the city for repairs. These were soon effected, and on Saturday evening it again got under way, and bore down toward the Yankee army at Fair Oaks. It was halted that night at our last intrenchment, between five and six miles from Richmond. Sunday morning the engine attached to the battery got up steam, and Lieut. BARRY prepared for action and awaited orders.

The men were in exuberant spirits and anxious for the fray. At 10 o'clock A. M., having received orders from Gen. MAGRUDER, Lieut. BARRY proceeded down the road a mile, when his further advance was obstructed by the Yankee fortification which crossed the track. About two hours were consumed in reopening the track, when the battery advanced steadily down the road. About 12 o'clock, the battery being about seven miles from Richmond, Lieut. BARRY came in sight of several thousand Yankees moving at a double-quick down the road in front of him, in the direction of Savage's. He was about to open into the flying mass, when he was stopped by Gen. MAGRUDER, who suggested that they were our own troops in pursuit of the enemy. Just as the troops disappeared around a curve, one of the enemy's batteries, stationed in the woods in front of SAVAGE'S house, opened upon our forces, who were in the woods to the left of the railroad, and about seven miles from Richmond.

The first gun of the enemy killed Gen. GRIFFITH, of Mississippi. Lieut. BARRY was ordered to engage this battery, which he did with such effect that the second shell from his gun silenced it. He then continued for some time to shell the woods near and around the spot from which the Yankee battery had retreated. At 4 o'clock he was ordered to proceed down the railroad abreast of our skirmishers, and to fire into anything and everything he saw ahead. As he turned the curve and entered SAVAGE'S field, he saw, a half mile in advance of him, a party of Yankees engaged in setting fire to a train on the track. He fine fired two shots into this train, a white flag was raised on it, and Gen. CRAIG coming up at the moment, ordered him not to fire into it again, as he had information the train was loaded with sick.

Immediately afterwards Gen. MAGRUDER rode up, and seeing the enemy drawn up in line of battle, in the field in front of SAVAGE'S house, ordered Lieut. BARRY to go a quarter of a mile nearer and open into his ranks. On the bursting of the second shell the enemy fled in confusion to the cover of the woods to the right of the battery, and from that point poured on it and the engine a perfect hail of rifle bullets. KEMPER'S battery now opening on the enemy from a position in the rear of the battery, Lieut. BARRY was obliged to withdraw in the direction of Richmond. As he was receding up the railroad, his battery drew the whole fire of the enemy, but fortunately, though the narrow escapes were innumerable, not one of his men was struck. A Minie ball passed within an inch of the engineer's head, and struck in the railroad embankment.

As the battery drew back to Fair Oaks, the Third South Carolina, supported by other regiments, dashed across the railroad, and, charging into the woods in which the enemy had taken shelter from the rifle shells of Lieut. BARRY, drove them in the direction of Bottom's Bridge with great slaughter. It was estimated by Gen. MAGRUDER at the time that the loss of the enemy in this engagement was between eight hundred and a thousand in killed and wounded. How important a part was played by the railroad battery in this engagement may be conjectured by the statement of a prisoner who was captured on the occasion. He informed Lieut. BARRY that the second shell thrown into the ranks drawn up in the field just in front of SAVAGE'S house, killed and wounded one hundred men and thirty horses. It is believed, also, to have done great execution in the woods, and contributed, by the terror inspired by its immense missiles, to the easy rout of the entire division of the enemy.

Since that battle, the enemy having left the track of the railroad, the battery has seen no service. It has performed handsomely all it has undertaken, and must, therefore, be pronounced a complete success. But had the enemy, after the fight at Cold Harbor, retreated toward the White House, on the Pamunkey, instead of toward the James River, in protecting our advance, and annoying the enemy, and destroying his trains, it would have been of incalculable value to our cause. As it is, its period of usefulness may not have terminated. We have hopes of its playing a conspicuous part, either at Drury's Bluff or Westover.

SPIRIT OF THE REBEL PRESS.

HOW THEY LOOK AT IT.

From the Petersburgh Express.

In some instances, to show the apathy of *voluntary* enlistments under LINCOLN'S new call, towns, in their corporate capacity, have offered a cash bounty of $100, and even $125, to each recruit from among their respective citizens. When to this is added the State and Federal bounties, we see what an enormous tax this call will impose upon the North, already reeling and staggering under the horrible financial depletion to which she has been subjected. Verily the war has found its way to every Yankee domicil, and threatens to make of them worse desolations than those which their accursed invasion has made of Southern homesteads. These extraordinary bounties, which are some of the bitter fruits of the devilish outrage upon the whole civilized world which LINCOLN perpetrated in his nefarious attempt to subjugate the South, are tantamount to a confession by the North that the war fever, which twelve months ago was fiercely burning in the veins of her distracted and deluded people, has subsided, and been followed by a debilitating reaction which requires the application of a powerful stimulus of money to resist and overcome. They proclaim to the world that the Northern soldier can be induced to fight no longer by a sense of duty to his country, if such was ever the case with him, but by mercenary considerations alone. In other words, it is a declaration that the military spirit of the North has collapsed; for when a man can be induced to enlist only by money bribes, he cannot properly be held as a supporter of the cause into which he is thus inveigled. An army of a half a million of such men would be scattered like chaff in a conflict with one-fourth of their numbers animated with an intense devotion to the principles in defence and for the maintenance of which they rushed to arms at the call of their country. Such is the difference now between the Yankee and the Confederate soldiers, and it is a vast one. Every nerve, muscle and fibre of the latter is invigorated by an impassioned love of the freedom for which they are striking and by a soul-felt detestation, a fiery hatred, for the foe.

STATE OF OPINION IN THE NORTH.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

There seems to be no doubt that the Yankee Congress has passed, or will pass, a bill calling out the entire militia force of all the Yankee States, and that a draft will be made sufficiently large to meet what the Yankees consider the exigencies of their service. It is well, therefore, to be prepared for the worst they can do, and, above all things, to avoid sinking into that lethargy of soul and body which benumbed the councils and paralyzed the arm of the Confederacy after the battle of Manassas.

Yet there is very little doubt that there is a large and powerful body of citizens, of whom Gov. SEYMOUR and BENJAMIN WOOD are the representatives, who are bitterly opposed to the present war, who abhor the objects for which it is waged, and who dissent entirely from the principles of those who are most active in pressing it on. Persons of this description dare not face the reign of terror which has been inaugurated by the Abolitionists, knowing that it is as much as their lives are worth to speak their real sentiments. The Abolitionists have it all their own way. It is they who are urging on the Government in a career which can but terminate (be the South victorious or vanquished) in the utter ruin of all the Yankee States. The storm must spend its fury before we can expect clear weather. There is no such thing as arresting it in mid career. The sooner this consummation is accomplished the better for us, for Yankeedoodledom, and for the world. Let the Abolitionists bring all their forces to bear upon the struggle. The result, most assuredly, will be signal defeat, whether we wait for them here, or take the initiative and go to seek them at home. Then comes the reaction. Then comes the day of reckoning. Then come the accounts to be settled, and the question of raising the wind to be discussed. Then will the people stand aghast at the folly which has led them into the unmeasured and unmeasurable debt in which they are involved, at the unheard of taxes required to liquidate the claims which will rise up against their Government, at the utter prostration of credit, the annihilation of wealth, the failure of revenue, the approach of beggary, the presence of ruin in all directions. Then will the vengeances of the mob be visited upon those who took the lead in this atrocious war. Then will Abolitionism be prostrated forever beneath the fury of a people deluded, cheated, and led to ruin by its disciples. This will be equally the case, whether the North subjugate us, or be baffled in its insane attempts to do so. It is already ruined beyond the reach of hope, and the entire property of the South did the North hold it all in undisputed possession, could not replace the wealth of its own people wantonly destroyed in the attempt to bring destruction upon us.

A CAUTION.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

The required number of men will be raised by the North beyond all question, if not in one way, yet in another. They will be forthcoming, too, at the shortest possible notice. If we sit down and fold our arms, they will dispel our dream of security before we are prepared to resist them by a shock so rude that it will cost us a long time to repair the damage it will occasion. Let us make ourselves masters of the crisis by anticipating it, and preparing to face it when it shall have arrived. Let us not permit it to overtake us like a surprise. Remember Manassas, and the evil consequences that flowed from that great, unimproved, and, because unimproved, almost fatal victory. We have to deal with an enemy of vast resources both in men and means, and he will spare neither blood nor money in his attempt to reduce us to subjection. His exertions are stimulated by a hatred so deep and so diabolical that it will stop short of nothing which may promise to assist in its gratification.

Our prospects at present are bright and encouraging. They can only become overcast by our own folly or negligence. Yet, though we exercise the utmost prudence and foresight—though we neglect no opportunity, and forego no advantage—though we pursue every success to the utmost extent of the advantages which can be extracted from it—though our energy in the Cabinet be worthy the courage of our soldiers in the field—we must still expect a protracted and arduous struggle—a struggle that may drag on for years, and that will terminate only when our foe shall have wasted all his resources in his frantic efforts to subdue us, and shall have become ready to relinquish the contest solely because he is too exhausted to continue it. It is proper for us to look our situation fully in the face. We *must* not flatter ourselves with the delusion that our trials are nearly at an end. There is not the slightest reason to fear that we shall ever be subjugated, but "the price of freedom is eternal vigilance."

ANOTHER DESPERATE EFFORT.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

The only manner in which the "solid men" of the North are now formidable is in their capital. They have spent so much money in carrying on this war that they will make another desperate throw to save that which has already gone. They will not come themselves under any circumstance, but, either by draft or enormous bounties, they will raise the 300,000 additional troops required by LINCOLN. There will be a universal sitting of the whole North and of all mankind for more "riff-raff" to make up the 300,000. As for themselves, 300,000 "solid men" of the North would vanish like the most unsubstantial shadows before "Stonewall JACKSON" and 30,000 Confederates. But now is the time for the South to strike. Let her not wait another hour for the accumulation of more "riff-raff." Let not the enemy be permitted to advance another foot. An instant movement upon the Yankees, and the solid men of the North and their solid country will vanish like the baseless fabric of a vision.

AN ALTERNATIVE.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The Columbus (Ga.) *Sun* thinks men of ordinary comprehension cannot fail to see the necessity which will soon compel the enemy to evacuate either Tennessee or New-Orleans. He cannot hold both and defend Virginia and the upper Potomac at the same time. Then, if forced to evacuate, he will abandon that point which is of the least benefit to him. It is clear, therefore, that as between Nashville and New-Orleans, he will not hesitate to abandon the latter. This move will be followed by some practical results, palpable to every one. It will ruin a few speculators in sugar and molasses, but relieve a whole community of a grevious pressure. We advise all our friends to make small purchases. Sugar and molasses will be lower and that before a great while.

CONFEDERATE BONDS.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

In the darkest hours of our struggle for Southern independence there has been no indication of despondency on the part of the loyal citizens of Maryland. Under all circumstances they have maintained their devotion to the interests of the South, and illustrated their confidence in our ultimate success in the most unmistakable manner. A few days ago a gentleman arrived in this city from Baltimore with $75,000 in Maryland funds, which he brought over to invest in Confederate bonds. We have heard of other instances where smaller amounts have been similarly invested. This is one of the truest indications of the sentiment of the people, as well as the confidence they feel of final recognition and independence of the Confederacy.

A MERITED COMPLIMENT.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

The letter of Ex-Gov. SETMOUR, of Connecticut, deprecating a war of subjugation, is worthy of that able statesman and estimable gentleman. He has maintained a consistent position during the war, and will be in after times remembered as one of the very few men at the North who had the reason, humanity and courage to object to the character and purposes of the atrocious crusade against the South.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

"Fortunately for the interest of history," says the *Dispatch*, "Mr. CHANDLER has let the truth leak out. It must be very unpalatable to Doodle, but there is no help for it. McCLELLAN had 120,000 men when he entered the Peninsula, and was reinforced by 30,000 more."

The *Dispatch* learns "that the Y

ter immediately in contemplation. Yet I think such a conclusion would not be altogether justifiable, from the fact that these defences may hereafter be needed to protect the crossing here for supplies which must hereafter come forward. To accomplish this, deep rifle-pits skirt the river bank, and heavy breastworks surmounted by cannon, command all the space between their positions and the stream.

THE DISASTER AT MURFREESBORO.

A CRUSHING ORDER FROM GEN. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO, }
IN CAMP, HUNTSVILLE, Ala., July 21, 1862. }

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 32.—On the 13th inst. the force at Murfreesboro, under command of Brig.-Gen. T. T. CRITTENDEN, late Colonel of the 51th Indiana Regiment, and consisting of six companies of the Ninth Michigan, nine companies of the Third Minnesota, two companies of HEWITT'S Kentucky Battery, four companies of the Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, and three companies of the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, was captured at that place by a force of the enemy's cavalry, variously estimated at from eighteen hundred to thirty-five hundred.

It appears from the best information that can be obtained, that Brig.-Gen. CRITTENDEN and Col. DUFFIELD, of the Ninth Michigan, with the six companies of that regiment and all of the cavalry, were surprised and captured, early in the morning, in the houses and streets of the town, or in their camp near by, with but slight resistance, and without any timely warning of the presence of an enemy. The rest of the force, consisting of the Thirty-first Minnesota and the artillery, under Col. LEAVER, left its camp and took another position, which it maintained, with but few casualties, against the feeble attacks of the enemy until about 3 o'clock, when it was surrendered and marched into captivity.

Take it in all its features, few more disgraceful examples of neglect of duty and lack of good conduct can be found in the history of wars. It fully merits the extreme penalty which the law provides for such misconduct. The force was more than sufficient to repel the attack effectually. The mortification which the army will feel at the result is poorly compensated by the assertion made by some, perhaps many of the officers, to retrieve the disgrace of the surprise. The action fit to be adopted with reference to those who are blamable, especially the officers highest in command, cannot be determined without further investigation.

In contrast to this shameful affair, the General commanding takes pleasure in making honorable mention of the conduct of a detachment of twenty-two men of Companies I and B, Tenth Wisconsin Regiment, under the command of Sergeants W. NELSON and A. H. MARINSON. The detachment was on duty guarding a bridge east of Huntsville, when it was attacked, on the 28th of April, by a force of some two or three hundred cavalry, which it fought for two hours, and repulsed in the most signal manner.

Such is the conduct that duty and honor demand of every soldier; and this example is worthy of imitation by higher officers and larger commands.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUELL.
JAS. B. FRY, Colonel and Chief of Staff.
Official: J. M. WRIGHT, A. A. G.

OUR ARMY IN WESTERN TENNESSEE.

COTTON COMING TO MARKET—THE CONFISCATION ACT.

Correspondence of the Chicago Journal.

JACKSON, Monday, July 21, 1862.

There are immense quantities of cotton accumulating at the depôts of the Mississippi Central and the Mobile and Ohio Railroads, between Columbus, Ky., Grand Junction, Tenn., and Corinth, Miss. The receipts for the last five days have quadrupled the shipments—probably one and a half million dollars' worth. The rolling stock of these roads is entirely inadequate to the freight. There are freight cars here from various railroads; among others, "JERRY NOTTINGHAM'S Freight Line, via Crestline." Quite a familiar look they have, though "strangers in a strange land." Cotton speculators are getting nervously anxious to get their cotton out of "Dixie." Should they all succeed in saving it from burning, and get it shipped, ample fortunes will be realized by some. One company, at present prices here and at the East, will realize at least $1,000,000 this season.

The Confiscation act creates great excitement among slave owners. All now, especially the rebels fear the loss of their human chattels. It is surprising how rapidly anything that relates to their welfare circulates among them. On Friday, the 10th, came the news of the passage of the bill, and on Saturday, the 19th, that the President had signed it, and that it had become a law. The next morning, Sunday, the 20th, some thirty stout, hale and hearty negroes appeared at Gen. LOGAN'S, (Provost Marshal's,) headquarters, and offered themselves as volunteers in the Union army, proposing one of their number as Captain. They said there were "plenty more glad to come if they take 'em." As a matter of course, the General could not receive them: and as there are no fortifications building here, he could not employ them. This shows how soon they receive the intelligence of the passage of the law authorizing their employment.

The feature of employing them as soldiers does not meet with favor to any great extent with our troops, either officers or men. Should the necessity arise for thus employing them, their objections would be removed, for the heart and soul of our army, both rank and file, is to put down this unholy rebellion at whatever cost, or by whatever means that is necessary. That hard, perhaps the hardest, fighting is yet to be done, is not improbable. Our force must not only be sufficient to overwhelm them, but to hold with a certainty what territory we take. When we can do that, Union sentiment will "crop out" more freely. It is the fear of the return of the rebel power that makes many fearful to do anything that could be construed into favoring the United States Government. The punishment of the rebels is sure upon those who do not fully support them.

Enlistments in the loyal States are going on in a manner to cheer the hearts of those now in the service. One feature of the enlistments is overlooked—that is, filling up the regiments already in the field, some of which have been sadly reduced. I hope that it may receive its proper attention, and fill up our old regiments by enlistments. I hope it will not be necessary to resort to drafting, as some papers I see intimate. Let every encouragement and help be given to those who volunteer in their country's cause. Those who stay at home can afford to pay freely.

L. E.

COTTON TRADE IN WEST TENNESSEE.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

COLLINS, Sunday, July 20.

King Cotton's boasted almightiness is gone—at least in this latitude. The proud autocrat is succumbing to the irresistible power of gold. Witness the piles of the staple at every station from Corinth to Jackson, and Jackson to Grand Junction, under the guardianship of Northern speculators. Witness the trains after trains loaded down with the coveted bales moving in the direction of Columbus. Witness the official returns to the central office of the military railroads, showing that over a hundred car loads have already been sent northward, and that many times that number would have already been shipped, were it not for the lack of rolling stock.

There can be no mistake upon this subject. The greater part of last year's cotton crop of West Tennessee will find its way to Northern markets, provided the military authorities will manage to keep the various railroads in operation during the Summer. This is the opinion of the majority of the Northern buyers that have visited the country adjacent to them during the last three weeks. At first there was hesitancy on the part of the producers to dispose of their stocks, partly from fear of rebel vengeance, partly from political antipathies. But they could not long resist the tempting ring of hard money, and now the question with many is no longer to sell, but to realize the highest possible price. When the cars first commenced running to Columbus, some lots were bought at 12 to 15 cents per pound; but since the planters have learned the state of the cotton market, and its steady, upward tendency, from 20 to 25 cents has been paid. Even at this rate very handsome profits will, of course, be realized. I have heard of some parties that organized to buy from 400 to 600 bales since the opening of railroad communication, and have more than doubled their money. So far, Western purchasers, representatives of Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Louisville, appear to be the only competitors. I have heard of only one party from the East, who represented a combination of New-England capitalists.

Although there is a good deal of the staple still owned in this immediate vicinity, not over two hundred bales have, up to the present time, been shipped from this point. The military prohibitions of free movements of civilians through our lines prevented more extensive investments. For the same reason, prices have been kept low, a number of bales having been sold here within the past few days at 15 cents per pound.

The planters in the region around Grand Junction are very anxious to exchange their stock for Northern gold, owing to apprehensions of visits of cotton-burning guerrillas. Voluntary destruction of the staple upon the eve of secession seems to be of rare occurrence in East Tennessee.

NO GOLD FOR COTTON.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 25, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 11.—All cotton in this District purchased after this date, or delivered on contract made on or previous to that date, and paid for in whole or in part in coin, will be seized and held to be forfeited to the United States.

2. Any evasion or attempt to evade this order will be punished by the confiscation of the cotton and the money paid or contracted to be paid for the same.

By order of Maj.-Gen. [illegible].
C. T. HOLBROOK, A. A. G.

THE GUERRILLAS IN WESTERN TENNESSEE.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Tuesday, July 29, 1862.

I have just arrived from Columbus. Two mails have arrived—one on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, at seven o'clock. The accounts previously received of rebel raids were greatly exaggerated. From official information I derive the following account:

Two hundred of JACKSON'S cavalry came to the house of a wealthy man named BEADLE, residing near Humboldt, early yesterday morning, and as he was about starting to pilot them to the bridge inside of our lines, he discovered a party of six or seven Federal scouts riding toward them; concealing himself behind a fence, BEADLE directed the rebels to an ambush from whence, upon the arrival of our men, they could pounce upon and capture them. This plan, however, was frustrated by a young slave of BEADLE, who, at the risk of his own life, started across a cornfield and warned the Federals of their peril, who at once turned back, hotly pursued by the rebels. Only three of our men succeeded in reaching Humboldt safely. One received a ball in the breast, with which he rode six miles, dying soon after he reached the town. The other two were probably captured, as they have not been seen. A portion of the rebels then proceeded to the bridge, six miles from Humboldt, driving off the small force stationed there, and set fire to it. Our men being reinforced by a small party, drove the rebels back to the river, where they in time were reinforced, and the Federals again driven back, and it was not until our troops were reinforced from Humboldt that the rebels were put to flight. Our men succeeded in extinguishing the fire after about sixty feet of the bridge had been burned. Col. BISSELL'S engineer regiment was immediately set at work, and at 10 o'clock this morning the bridge was repaired. In the meantime large scouting parties were sent out in every direction. BEADLE and four others, supposed to have been connected with the rebels, were arrested in the afternoon, and eight others during the night. BEADLE was at once tried, and sentenced to be hung this afternoon. He had taken the oath of allegiance, which was found upon his person. His house was also burned, as well as the houses of the four others taken with him. On their retreat the rebels burned a bridge on the Mississippi Central Road, eight miles from Memphis.

Active preparations were made at Humboldt last night to meet the rebels, an attack being expected, and Gen. LOGAN threatened to set fire to the town upon the first alarm. Heavy forces will now guard the line of the Mobile and Ohio Road all the way to Corinth, and no more trouble is anticipated.

The following is a copy of a dispatch received by Gen. QUIMBY, at Columbus, at 5 o'clock this evening:

TRENTON, Tenn., July 29, 1862.

TO GEN. J. T. QUIMBY: The man who guided the rebels to the bridge that was burned, was hung today. He had taken the oath. The houses of four others who aided have been burned to the ground.

(Signed,) G. M. DODGE, Brigadier-General.

EMERSON ETHERIDGE delivered a speech yesterday to a large gathering of citizens and soldiers at Trenton.

THE AFFAIR AT MOUNT STERLING, KY.

From the Cincinnati Commercial of Friday.

On Monday of this week a gang of one hundred and seventy-five guerrillas assembled at Oxford, in Scott County, Kentucky. They were counted carefully, and their numbers accurately ascertained. It was supposed at Paris that they were aiming for that point. But they avoided Paris, and passed through North Middleton, on the way to Mount Sterling, intending to make their way into Eastern Kentucky, and join HUMPHREY MARSHALL, who is trying to muster a considerable force there. As good luck would have it, there was a fighting man and staunch loyalist at North Middleton as the horde of scoundrels—recruited in Boone, Scott, Owen and Grant Counties—passed through. This fighting man was Lieut. FARRIS, of Gen. BOYLE'S Staff. He mastered the situation at a glance, and displayed courage and generalship that would do honor to any officer in the service. He instantly dispatched a trusty courier who knew the country to take a short cut to Mount Sterling, and warn the Home Guard there that the rascals were coming, and to tell them to think of nothing but fighting, and that he would be on hand with reinforcements. The Mount Sterling Home Guard turned out only thirty strong, but all good men and true, and Lieut. FARRIS, raising *thirteen* men at Middleton, followed. The Mount Sterling Guards posted themselves advantageously, and when the secesh crowd came up, received them with a deadly volley. The exact method of the proceeding we have not learned, but we infer that a part of the strategy of the Unionists was an ambuscade, or a sort of "masked battery" of muskets. The astonishment of the rebels at the reception they met in front was quickened into a panic by an attack in the rear, conducted by FARRIS. So the one hundred and seventy-five butternuts were *surrounded* by forty-three Union men and utterly routed. They fled in the most direful confusion, thinking that, by some unaccountable means, they had got into the midst of one of "LINCOLN'S Yankee armies." They scattered like a flock of pigeons, some riding off at headlong speed, and others leaping from their horses and taking to the woods and cornfields. Lieut. FARRIS was at Paris yesterday. When he left Mount Sterling the number of rebels found dead was thirteen, and forty-one had been taken prisoners and lodged in the Mount Sterling jail. Before he left Mount Sterling, Major MCCAY, Provost-Marshal of Lexington, had arrived there with one hundred cavalry, and had commenced hunting up others of the secesh. Our informant, a Kentucky gentleman of high character, tells us that several of the killed and captured secesh *were from Indiana.* This was positively stated by men in the fight, and there was no doubt about it.

NO DEPREDATIONS ALLOWED.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE, }
MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 9, 1862. }

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 133.—Complaints of recent irregularities, brought to the attention of the General commanding, render necessary the publication of the following orders:

1. Officers, non-commissioned officers, soldiers, and persons in the service of the United States, are forbidden to trespass upon the orchards, gardens, or private grounds of any person or persons, or in any manner whatever to interfere with the same, without proper written authority so to do. Marauding, pilfering and any unauthorized and unnecessary seizure or destruction of private property is prohibited by general orders of the Department Nos. 8 and 13, series of 1861, and will be punished with the extreme penalty imposed by the laws of war, which is death.

2. Commissioned officers of companies will not pass their camp lines without written permission of their district, brigade, or regimental commanders, and then only on official business, or other urgent and satisfactory reasons, to be given in the letter of permission. Non-commissioned officers and soldiers are prohibited from leaving camp at any time, except when detailed on duty, or on the written permission of their regimental commanders, who may grant such permission to not more than three men at any one time from each company, to be absent under charge of a non-commissioned officer, who will be held responsible for their good conduct.

3. The picket and guard reliefs will remain at their immediate picket or guard stations, unless in the discharge of proper military duty, and will not straggle therefrom, under penalty of being arrested and severely and summarily dealt with.

4. No commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier, will be permitted to be absent from camp after "Retreat."

5. The military police, patrols and picket guards will arrest all persons found violating any of the provisions of this order, either by trespassing upon the gardens, orchards and grounds herein mentioned, or seizure or destruction of private property, or being outside of camp-lines, or struggling from their guard stations without proper authority; commissioned officers to be reported to District, Division, or Brigade Headquarters, and non-commissioned officers and soldiers to be taken before the Provost-Marshal.

6. Officers of regiments, detachments and companies, and officers of the day and of police, are enjoined to use their utmost diligence in making known and enforcing all orders necessary for the safety of the command and the city.

By order of Major-Gen. U. S. GRANT.
JNO. A. RAWLINS, Ass't Adj.-Gen.

The foregoing order, published for the locality of Memphis, is hereby extended over this entire command, and will be rigidly enforced.

By order of Major-Gen. U. S. GRANT,
JNO. A. RAWLINS, Ass't Adj.-Gen.
Official: R. R. TOWNES, Ass't Adj.-Gen.

RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL.

HEADQUARTERS, MEMPHIS, July 24, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 61.—Travel into and out of Memphis, by carriage, wagon, foot or horse, in the usual course of business, will be as free and unobstructed as is consistent with a state of war. To farmers, planters and business men, with their families and servants, free intercourse will be permitted without passes, or any hindrance, save the right of examination, and even search, when the officer of the guard shall think it proper and necessary.

This travel must be by daylight, and no exceptions to this rule will be permitted, save to market and supply carts, which may enter an hour before day, provided they are known to the officer of the guard. Wagons leaving town with an undue proportion of any one article or commodity, will be stopped, and if found engaged in illicit trade or deception, the road guard will send it to his Brigadier, who will take the wagon and property, and imprison the parties implicated, if he entertain even strong suspicion.

Travel is limited to the following roads:

1. Raleigh Road.
2. State-line Road.
3. Pigeon-Roost or Byhalia Road.
4. Hernando Road.
5. Horn Lake Road.

A small guard charged with this duty will be stationed on each of these roads, about three miles from the city, at some house by the roadside, where all travelers will pause or stop till they receive a signal to pass. Written instructions from headquarters will be given from time to time to these guards, and when any officer announces to a traveler his decision, it must be instantly obeyed, however inconsistent it may appear with the spirit of this order.

Cavalry patrols and pickets, and infantry guards, posted for other purposes, will not molest the regular travel; but all such pickets and guards will promptly arrest and send to the Provost-Marshal all persons attempting to enter or depart by any other road, and at any other time and manner than is herein prescribed.

Brig.-Gen. HURLBUT is charged with the execution of this order, as to the Horn Lake road, the Hernando and Pigeon Roost roads, and Brig.-Gen. SMITH as to the State Line and Raleigh roads.

Details of one commissioned and one non-commissioned officer and three men will be sufficient for each road. Details permanent or weekly at the pleasure of the Brigadier, who will strengthen the guard under special instructions, or when, in his judgment, it should be necessary.

By order of Maj.-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN.
L. B. HAMMOND, Assist. A'jt.-Gen'l.

GEN. GRANT ON DEALING WITH REBELS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. WEST TENNESSEE, }
CORINTH, MISS., July 25, 1862. }

GENERAL ORDERS No. 64.—In addition to the Major-General Commanding has been called to the fact of persons within this district sympathizing with the rebellion, who have entered into contracts to receive United States Treasury Notes in payment therefor, or any thing other than gold or silver, which is paid them by speculators, whose love of gain is greater than their love of country, and the gold and silver thus paid indirectly offering aid and comfort to the enemy, renders necessary the publication of the following order:

1. From and after the first day of August, 1862, gold and silver will not be paid within this district by speculators for the products of the rebel States. United States Treasury notes are legal tender in all cases, and when refused, the parties refusing them will be arrested, and such of their crops as are not required for the subsistence of their families, stock, &c., may be seized and sold by the nearest United States Quartermaster, for the benefit of whom it may concern.

2. Money so received will be accounted for by the officer receiving it on his next account current, and used for the benefit of the Government, only to be paid to the owners of the crops sold on orders from authority above district commanders.

3. Any speculators passing out gold and silver in violation of this order, will be arrested and sent North, and the property so purchased seized and turned over to the proper department for the benefit of the Government.

4. A strict inforcement of this order is enjoined upon all officers in this district.

By command of Maj.-Gen. U. S. GRANT.
JOHN A. BOWLING, A. A. G.

AFFAIRS AT VICKSBURGH.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Times.

VICKSBURGH, Wednesday, July 23, }
Via CAIRO, Wednesday, July 30. }

By an agreement between Commodores DAVIS and FARRAGUT, an attempt to take the ram *Arkansas* was made yesterday morning. By arrangement, the fleet below was to come up and engage the rebel batteries, while the Western gunboats were to engage the upper. The *Essex* and ram *Queen of the West*, in the meantime, were to attack and tow out the *Arkansas*.

Accordingly, at daylight, the *Benton*, (flagship,) the *Cincinnati*, *Louisville* and *Bragg*, weighed anchor and steamed down the river. As they neared the Point the *Bragg* halted and laid to securely under the right bank, for what purpose is unknown. The *Essex* passed on, hugging the Point and right shore, with her ports closed, while the remainder of the fleet engaged the batteries in a spirited manner.

The fleet below failed to come up. Not even the *Sumter*, which was relied on, fired a gun from below.

As the *Essex* passed down, the shots literally rained on and around her, the lower batteries having no better mark.

The lower mortarboats fired a few shells, but they had no effect in diverting the fire of the enemy from the *Essex*.

The rebel fire was tremendous, and it seemed as if every man's house-yard had been converted into a battery. Not less than sixty guns were planted in the town.

The *Essex* intended to run into the side of the *Arkansas* and jam her against the rocky levee, but the rebel craft swung out, and the *Essex* grazed her side only, and then ran into the shore. As she went on, however, she gave the *Arkansas* the contents of her three 11-inch bow guns.

As they lay alongside they exchanged shots constantly.

As soon as the *Essex* got loose from the shore, thinking she could do no good, unsupported as she appeared to be, she dropped down. But she was not altogether unsupported. The *Queen of the West* was nobly coming to her aid, and though she arrived too late to act in concert with the *Essex*, she attacked the *Arkansas* alone. She ran head down, and gave the *Arkansas* a butt that made her tremble from stem to stern. Recovering herself, the *Queen* ran on again so forcibly as to strain her own works badly in the bow. The *Queen* then backed out and came up the river.

The *Essex* and *Queen* received a terrible shower of shot as they approached and left the *Arkansas*. The *Essex* received several shot through her, and had one man killed and two wounded. The *Queen*, though shot through and through a dozen times, made a miraculous escape. She did not sustain any loss of life. All her crew were volunteers and acted nobly. For an unarmed vessel to run under sixty guns looks like madness, and her escape appears little short of a Divine providence.

The remainder of the fleet engaged sustained no harm.

The whole movement has proved a failure, and the terrible *Arkansas* lies secure under the guns of Vicksburgh.

The *Ceres* went down the river a few miles, last night, to return a large number of negroes lately taken from plantations to work on the canal. While returning, this morning, she was fired upon by a new rebel battery below, and a Captain of the Sixth Vermont was killed and several men wounded.

Five of our gunboats are now laid up for repairs. Never yet has there been a time when they were so much needed.

About Greenville, Miss., the rebels are doing an immense deal of mischief to transports. The *V. S. Watson* was riddled on her last trip up, and the *Victoria* got a dozen shots into her coming down. The *Sallie Wood*, Capt. GUS. LYON, of St. Louis, is said to have been burned to the water's edge while trying to make her way up a day or two ago. Why don't our people retaliate by burning Greenville?

Rumors freshen that Gen. PRICE is marching upon us from Gaines' Landing, and fears are apprehended that we shall soon be forced to retreat. The situation here has few pleasant aspects indeed.

THE EXPLOIT OF THE ARKANSAS.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

VICKSBURGH, July 17, 1862.

Only one boat or vessel escaped being hit in running the blockade on the night of the 15th. The *Sumter* was hit a dozen times, and badly ripped up. On Commodore FARRAGUT'S fleet about ten men were killed and twenty wounded. On the flagship *Hartford* four were killed, including first master GEO. LOUNSBURY, of Bridgeport, Conn. Our Western gunboats sustained slight damages, but had none killed or wounded.

The *Arkansas* lies before the city, and repairs are being rapidly pushed on her. We can plainly observe every movement. The following description of her will enable any one to form a correct idea of her external appearance: Her hull rises above the waterline about three feet; her prow runs to a short point, and is vertical from the top to nearly her whole draught of water—evidently intended to butt far below the water and sink her opponent almost instantly. Fore and aft of the elevation, she exhibits bulwarks about three feet high—in front running to a point, and aft having about the usual form. Her stern has two beads, tapering in such a shape as to make it almost impossible for a ball to enter her hull. She has a propeller on each side of her rudder, and handles evidently very easy. Her gun rooms, etc., are shaped something like a house, the slant being very gradual on the stern and sides, while forward she has a sort of elf-port, also running up like the roof of a house, which is evidently used as ward rooms. She mounts three guns on a side, the ports being open just above the bulwark of the hull, or three feet above water. She also mounts two guns fore and aft, making ten in all. Her general appearance, in fact, comes nearer to the *Merrimac* than any boat I have seen. She is protected by railroad T iron, interlapped in such a way as to make it about six inches thick. The interstice between her outer and inner timbers is evidently filled with compressed cotton. She is painted brown. With a good glass I had no difficulty in counting ten shot holes in her port side, her stern having proved invulnerable.

The following is the report of Commander HENRY WALKE to Commodore DAVIS:

GUNBOAT CARONDELET, July 15, 1862.

SIR: In obedience to your orders, passed to me yesterday by acting Fleet Capt. PHELPS, I got under way this morning, accompanied by the gunboat *Tyler* and steam ram *Queen of the West*, and proceeded up the Yazoo on a reconnoissance. We had proceeded about six miles up the river, when we discovered a formidable-looking rebel ram or gunboat, since proved to be the celebrated *Arkansas*. The *Queen of the West*, *Tyler* and *Carondelet* at once retreated down the river to avoid being inevitably sunk, firing upon her with our stern and occasionally with our side guns. The enemy vigorously returned the fire from her heavy bow guns as she pursued, and had greatly the advantage of us from being thoroughly protected by iron. We had continued the fight about one hour when the *Arkansas* came up, with the evident intention of running us down. I avoided the blow, and as we passed exchanged broadsides at very close quarter. I endeavored to board her, but she passed us too quickly, and I could only fire our bow guns fairly at her stern. Not a shot entered her, however, the shot easily glancing off her invulnerable stern.

At this moment our tillers were cut off for the third time, and we had to run the boat into shore. As she swung round, we gave the rebel vigorous discharges from our bow and starboard guns. Two shot-holes were now seen in her side, when the crew were observed pumping her out. At this juncture a man was observed to be thrown overboard from the *Arkansas*. We had now received severe damages in our hull and machinery, more than twenty shots having entered the boat. In the engineer's department, three escape-pipes, the steam-guage and two water-pipes were cut away. In the carpenter's department, nineteen beams were cut away, thirty timbers damaged, and three boats rendered useless. Our deck-pumps were cut away also. We had some thirty killed, wounded and missing.

When the escape-pipes were cut away, many of the hands jumped into the water.

The gunboat *Tyler* sustained me in a gallant and effective manner.

Our officers and most of the men behaved in a gallant manner during the whole action.

Yours respectfully,
HENRY WALKE,
Commanding *Carondelet*.

This report is too modest. It does not give an adequate idea of the damage sustained by the *Carondelet*. She entered most in her stern, as she was coming down the narrow Yazoo. In this part she received sixteen shots, eight through Capt. WALKE'S cabin and seven through the wardroom. In these two rooms the furniture was demolished generally. Two shots passed through two of the heavy deck timbers, one rounded along and came within an ace of staving in a cylinder head; another passed within three inches of the steam-drum, and had not Capt. WALKE taken the precaution to surround his boilers with twenty-inches of green oak timber, we should have had another *Mound City* accident to chronicle. One shot went through the casemate, and then rounded along to the stern of the vessel, where it went through ten inches oak timber, about five feet loose timber, and four thicknesses of boiler-iron. The wreck, in fact, almost defies description. On the starboard side the one and a half inch of iron opposite the boilers was penetrated twice. This, however, was done when the *Arkansas* and *Carondelet* were at very close quarters.

In following the *Arkansas* down, on the 15th, the *Benton* got two shots through her port hind-quarter, two in the stern, and two swept the deck. One of the latter rubbed Capt. PHELPS rather close. Several indentations were made in her thickest iron, but the metal was proof at the distance of a mile.

I have not been on the *Tyler*, but am told the internal wreck is quite large. One shot passing over her cut off the heads of several persons.

Much speculation is indulged in in regard to the *Arkansas*. She keeps up steam, and is very busy repairing. The fleet above lies in a little better shape than it did when the *Arkansas* ran the blockade; while the fleet below is stretched across the river in line of battle.

To-day the mortars are indulging in their usual harmless firing, to which the enemy returns not a shot or shell.

BYRON WILSON has been promoted to the command of the *Cincinnati*. He took charge the day after the running of the blockade. GEO. W. REED, of Philadelphia, has been promoted from the rank of Master's Mate to be Paymaster on the *Benton*.

On the *Tyler*, Engineer DAVIS was killed, and Pilot JOHN SEBASTIAN had his arm taken off near the shoulder, and Pilot DAVID HINES was wounded in the back.

The *Queen of the West* acted very cowardly, and her Captain has been arrested.

A letter to the same paper dated July 21, says:

"The *Arkansas* is said to have been commanded by a man named GANTT, and was doubtless manned by a volunteer crew.

The peculiarity of the *Arkansas* is her ram, which is sharp and running so deep as to make an opening below the water-line with the same certainty as above. A fair blow from her would inevitably sink any of our iron-clad vessels. Capt. WALKE informed me that he tried several times to send a shot into her stem, but from the beveled manner in which it is constructed, they glanced off, like water from a duck's back. She is equally invulnerable in her sharp-tapered bow. Indeed, she does not seem to have received any but broadside shots. Her iron-plating, which is T railroad iron, interlaced thus, VIVIA, seems to have been so well fastened as not to have been at all misplaced.

The *Tyler* and *Carondelet* have gone up for repairs. The officers and crew of the former are to be put upon the *Mound City*, which has not been supplied since her recent disaster.

Commodore FARRAGUT'S fleet still lies below, and is drawn up in line of battle, to prevent the passage of the *Arkansas*. Yesterday the *Arkansas* came up to the point and took a view of matters here. She cannot have sustained any very heavy damages. We hear of a combined attack upon the city, but doubtless, ere a decision is arrived at, the *Arkansas* will be playing hob among our sleepy vessels.

THE FIGHT AT MEMPHIS, MISSOURI.

From the St. Louis Republican, July 25.

On the 18th, Maj. JOHN B. CLOPPER, in command of a detachment of Merrill's Horse, about 300 strong, and a detachment of Maj. ROWLEY'S Battalion, Eleventh M. S. M., about 100 strong, attacked, and after a very severe fight, entirely routed PORTER'S and DUNN'S bands of guerrillas, 600 strong.

At last accounts they were still in hot pursuit of PORTER'S forces, which were moving rapidly South, and had crossed the railroad and posted themselves for another fight in the vicinity of Florida, where they were probably again attacked by Maj. CLOPPER'S forces, which crossed the railroad in pursuit yesterday.

The fight took place near Memphis, and was brought on by a small advanced guard, being fired on by the enemy concealed in heavy brush and timber, across the road.

Having halted and chosen the ground for the fight, they were immediately attacked by Major CLOPPER, and, after a desperate fight, lasting nearly three hours, were completely routed and driven from the field, leaving a large number of dead and wounded on the ground.

The severity of the fight is well illustrated by the fact that five successive charges across sloping ground on the concealed enemy, were repulsed, and the sixth was successful, resulting in a hand to hand struggle, in which one of MERRILL'S horses was killed by a blow from a musket across the neck, breaking it.

At the time the messenger left the ground, all of our killed and wounded had been found, amounting to eighty-three; and twenty-three dead guerrillas has been discovered on the field, yet the search among the thick brush for the dead and wounded of the enemy had just commenced.

In Major CLOPPER'S hasty note, written on the field, and when just starting in pursuit, he says: "I can not find terms adequate to express my admiration for the heroic manner in which my command stood the galling and destructive fire poured upon them by the concealed assassins. The enemy are badly whipped, and in full flight, and I follow at once. The enemy were well concealed in the brush and timber, and I insist in them the justice to say that they fought desperately. They will not meet me in open ground."

PORTER'S gang, three hundred strong, day before yesterday morning, were attacked near Florida by fifty Iowa cavalry belonging to Maj. CALDWELL'S battalion. After about an hour's hard fighting the latter were repulsed, and fell back, bringing off their killed and wounded, and were not pursued by the guerrillas. Maj. CALDWELL says our killed, wounded and missing number twenty-six. The enemy's loss is not known accurately, but is reported by their friends to have greatly exceeded ours. PORTER, meantime, left the ground also, and fell back to a strong position near Florida.

THE FATE OF TRAITORS IN INDIANA.

From the Indianapolis Journal, July 26.

We learned, yesterday, some particulars of the killing of CARNEY and MEFFORD, two of the traitors who guided and assisted the rebel guerrillas in their attack on Newburgh, which have not yet been published. While the rebels were carrying off the plunder they had taken from the hospitals, and such private houses as they had robbed, and just before they started with the second boat-load to the Kentucky shore, these two villains went to a coffee-house and took a drink, remarking to the bar-keeper that it was the last drink they ever intended to take in the town, a prophecy which was speedily fulfilled in a manner very different from what they expected. As they came out they were seen by a young countryman, who had hurried into the town, with a few others, to defend it when the news of the attack got abroad, and he said they should never leave the town alive. He was armed with an old-fashioned large bore rifle, commonly called a "yager," and as the traitors were making their way toward the boat, he brought the bead on MEFFORD and shot him, the ball passing through his lungs. The traitor fell mortally wounded, but not dead. CARNEY made a dash for the boat when he saw his fellow-traitor fall, but he had run only a few feet when a door opened on the street, and a citizen, armed with a rusty old musket and bayonet, stepped out and fired at him. The ball struck him in the breast, killing him instantly. The man then walked up to MEFFORD, who was lying close by, and stabbed him with the bayonet two or three times, but not fatally. MEFFORD was taken to his house, and left there some time, but the citizens were so perfectly enraged, that to prevent his being hung, wounded as he was, Col. HAINS, of the Warwick Legion, determined to take him to Evansville. He was placed on a wagon or dray for that purpose; and while he was lying there, a voice in the crowd cried, "Give him air." As the crowd opened, a gun was fired through the break, and the ball struck MEFFORD in the neck, breaking it, and killing him instantly. Thus perished two traitors who had guided the enemy to their own town, and assisted them in attacking and plundering their own fellow-townsmen.

A SERENADE IN CHICAGO.

SPEECHES BY GOV. YATES AND SENATOR SHERMAN.

GOV. YATES, of Illinois, made the following brief speech in response to a serenade given him in Chicago on Wednesday evening last:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF CHICAGO: I will state to you that I have accepted an invitation from the Board of Trade to speak upon Friday night, and will not now address you at length. Upon that occasion I shall speak at length, giving you my views and opinions of this war, of the crisis and the demands of the crisis. [Applause.]

From the very first, as you must know, from the day I delivered my inaugural at Springfield until the present, I have been in favor of employing all the means and agencies with which God has blessed us, for the vigorous and efficient prosecution of this war. [Applause.] Fearless of popular prejudices, or their effects upon myself, I am proud to stand up before so immense an audience, and in the face of the world and of mankind to proclaim this sentiment: That we should use every agency necessary to put down this gigantic rebellion. In common with the lamented DOUGLAS I urged upon the State Legislature the necessity of making strong and determined efforts. So to-night my voice is still for war—stern, relentless, exterminating war—until a traitor's foot shall no longer disgrace American soil; until from every Union legion shall go up the glad sound of victory, and until from every fort shall wave the glorious old Stars and Stripes. [Cheers.]

I am proud to-night of Chicago, not only as the Queen City of the Lakes—not only as a city which has increased to a degree unparalleled in all the elements of commercial and municipal prosperity—but also that it has come up in the pursuance of its duty, without distinction of party, native as well as foreign born, standing shoulder to shoulder in the prosecution of this war. I urge upon you, citizens, be true in this crisis of your country. Sustain the Government so dear to every one of us; upon which hang all our interests and hopes, and all that is precious, not only to ourselves, but to the world. Cease not in your efforts until we have purged the land of WASHINGTON of all traces of rebellion; until we have restored peace and the supremacy of the law and the Constitution, and once again stand before the world a united country.

The Governor's address was received with loud cheering, amidst which he withdrew.

Mayor SWEENEY came forward and announced that Hon. JOHN SHERMAN had just arrived and would address the audience briefly. He said substantially:

ADDRESS OF HON. JOHN SHERMAN.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Your worthy Mayor, regardless of dust and the fatigue of travel, has called me hither to say a few words to this large assembly, gathered together to do honor to your excellent Governor.

Fellow-citizens, the present is no time for demonstration or ceremony. This country is in the midst of a great historic war, worthy to be recorded by the pen of the greatest historians. The problem is being worked out, whether we are to be es[illegible] in putting down gigantic rebellion and domestic discords as in resisting foreign aggression.

The skies are [illegible] we have met with reverse and disaster, but [illegible] God's brighter and better day is dawning. [Applause.] The people of Ohio believe in prosecuting this war till the National flag waves over every foot of the Republic from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. If the rebellion be subdued *now* all trouble in that direction will be forever ended. We must meet this crisis *now* with our whole heart and all our abilities. The reason why we have met with reverses is, we have not waked up to the magnitude of the undertaking in which we are engaged. We have used honied words and conciliatory terms heretofore, but now this must be ended. Now we must use more potent instruments —*every means which God has put into our hands—bond and free—whits and black.* [Applause.]

I regard the present Chief Magistrate of the nation as a pure, patriotic and honest man, but he is unfortunate in some degree as to his surroundings; he has not yet caught the spirit which should animate him in the prosecution of this gigantic war. [CRIES—"That's so."] If the people of the loyal States would go into the war for the maintenance of the integrity of the nation in a proper spirit, and use the means which God has given them—all the means—it would not be a year before the rebellion would be exterminated. I do not know who have preceded me, nor what they have said to you, but I speak my hearty and honest convictions. The interests of the entire country are identical. It is bound together by Almighty God, and must not be separated. [Cheers.]

Now, fellow-citizens, let us go to work to aid the Government. Aid your Governor in the enlistment of more men to go down and crush out this rebellion speedily. The States of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio have gained immortal honor in this war. Victory has ever perched upon their banners. The battle fields of the West have shown the qualities of our Western men, and I thank God they have had an opportunity of aiding in the suppression of the rebellion. Let us all swear by the ever-living God that this glorious Union shall never be broken or destroyed, while strong arms and brave hearts can uphold and maintain it. [Long continued applause.]

After Mr. SHERMAN'S withdrawal, the band dismissed the audience with music.

THE NEW-ORLEANS BANK QUESTION.

AN IMPORTANT LETTER FROM REVERDY JOHNSON.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, }
NEW-ORLEANS, July 17, 1862. }

To Major-Gen. Butler:

DEAR SIR: The question presented by the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank relative to accrued dividends on stock belonging to citizens of loyal States, sequestered by the action of the Confederate Government, and deposited on such sequestration in the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, upon which you have done me the honor to request my advice, by your note

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 3, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A dispatch from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac informs us of a movement of considerable importance, attended with entire success. Six hundred of our men crossed the river on Friday afternoon, and destroyed the houses and woods on the opposite shore, which had afforded protection to the rebels in their recent forays, and especially at the point from which the rebels shelled our shipping and camps on Thursday night. Not a man was lost in the operation.

Intelligence from the advance of Gen. POPE'S command states that no enemy in force has been discovered between Culpepper and Gordonsville; but it is supposed that strong intrenchments are being constructed at the latter place by the rebels. Our troops are represented to be in the highest spirits, and confident of complete success when they shall meet the foe. Gen. POPE was received by his army in the most enthusiastic manner.

We receive, by way of Memphis, what purports to be the arrangement decided upon by the rebel military leaders for the future conduct of the campaign on their part. It does not differ materially from the programme as it has reached us through other channels. The prominent feature of the plan is the dropping of the defensive, and assuming the offensive to the extent of an invasion of the North, at three different points—from Cumberland or Williamsport into Pennsylvania; from Louisville and Cincinnati into Indiana and Ohio; and from Paducah and Cairo into Illinois. Washington is, of course, to be captured, as a preliminary to all this, for which purpose a special column of 200,000 picked troops from Richmond will be hurled upon it; while MCCLELLAN is to be cut off from supplies and reinforcements by the obstruction of the James River. A very pretty plan on paper, and one which will work to admiration, if nobody interferes with it.

Lieut. GUSTAVUS TAFEL, of the Ninth Ohio (First German) Regiment, appointed Colonel of the One Hundred and Sixth Ohio (Fourth German) Regiment, arrived in Cincinnati on Thursday night. He left the Third Brigade of Gen. THOMAS' Division, under command of Col. R. L. MCCOOK, at Jackson's Ford, on the Tennessee River, Saturday last. BOB MCCOOK'S "bully Dutchmen" were in fine condition. Col. MCCOOK was sick, being badly pulled down by camp dysentery. The reports of an immense destruction by guerrillas of Government property at Florence, Ala., were entirely without foundation in fact. A squad of rebels had burned some cotton near Waterloo. The steamer reported burned on the Tennessee River is safe, Lieut. TAFEL coming down on her.

A report that four hundred guerrillas were about to attack Parkersburgh, Va., caused a great excitement in that town on Monday last. The rumor proved entirely groundless, but the citizens were so much excited and so confident of an attack that they tore up the flooring of the bridge across Little Kanawha, and planted a cannon at the Parkersburgh end of the structure. A meeting of the City Council was held, and a Committee of three appointed, consisting of two Secessionists and one Union man, to go out with a flag of truce, meet the rebels and prevail upon them not to destroy the town. The money in the Bank was taken out and removed to Marietta, and was not brought back till 3 o'clock on Tuesday. During the whole of Monday people were rushing wildly through the streets, on foot and on horseback, armed with all sorts of weapons. Hundreds of persons fled to the hills adjoining the town, and many crossed the river into Ohio.

The Louisville *Democrat* of Thursday last pronounces false the report of a rebel raid on Russellville, Ky. "The only disturbance was a street fight—but there were no guerrillas there, nor had there been. Mr. BASSETT, the telegraph operator, was, to some extent, engaged in the difficulty, and left the town: consequently no dispatches could be transmitted. We received by last night's mail the proceedings of a rousing Union meeting held in Russelville on Monday, the day before the reported capture, and there was then no fear of a raid."

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes from Huntsville, Ala., under date of July 25, that Gen. BUELL now proclaims distinctly that no slave shall be rendered up until the party claiming takes the oath of allegiance.

We had five arrivals, yesterday morning, from New-Orleans, which brought, collectively, 3,421 hhds. sugar, 153 bbls. sugar, 24 bbls. varnish, 8 bbls. turpentine, 1,645 bbls. resin, 236 bales cotton, 101 bales moss, 6,000 staves, 331 bbls. molasses, and 9 cases merchandise. The news is no later than had been previously received.

The war meeting in Cincinnati, on Thursday night, was a greater success than the most sanguine of its originators could have anticipated. The whole city was alive with excitement long before sunset; business, to a great extent, was suspended, and amid the ringing of bells and the waving of flags, the people wended their way to the place of meeting. The crowd could only have been measured by acres. We give elsewhere, this morning, the speech made by Gen. LEW. WALLACE on the occasion.

Commodore DAVIS' fleet has been moved up to the mouth of the Yazoo, to all intents abandoning the siege of Vicksburgh, for the present at least.

A rebel Captain named OWSLEY, from PRICE'S army, was arrested on Thursday, by order of Col. BRUCE, at Bowling Green, Ky., sent up to Louisville and confined in the Military Prison. He boasted that he had been lurking about Louisville for two months, and seemed to be indifferent as to his fate. In conversations with persons on the train he said that Gen. PRICE had crossed the Mississippi at White River, on the 15th ult., with fifteen thousand men, and that he is now in Missouri or on the way there. VAN DORN, he says, is at Vicksburgh, JEFF. THOMPSON at Grenada, Miss., with ten thousand undisciplined troops, BEAUREGARD at Richmond, and BRECKINRIDGE and BRAGG at Chattanooga, with one hundred and sixty thousand men.

GENERAL NEWS.

One of the steamboats on the line between Portland and St. John has been taken off by Government order for war purposes.

In the District Court, Philadelphia, on Friday, Judge CADWALADER decided to set aside the sale of the cargo of the prize-steamer *Cumbria*, which took place about a week ago. Application has been made by the District-Attorney to set aside the sale so far as related to the dry-goods, on the ground that the sale had not taken place where the goods could be properly examined; that no opportunity had been given to purchasers to make necessary examination, and that there had not been a proper sampling of the goods. After the Judge had examined into the character of the sale generally, he came to the conclusion that it ought to be set aside, and that before a resale of the goods should take place, Commissioners should be appointed to examine the goods, and to average them for the sale. It seems that the sale of the cargo took place in a store near Water and Arch streets, which is imperfectly lighted, and that there was not a proper arrangement of the goods.

The U. S. frigate *Wabash* left Philadelphia for Port Royal on Friday.

Twelve or fourteen of the young men of the Shaker community at Canterbury, N. H., have gone to the war. That is doing pretty well for non-combatants.

There are now between 1,700 and 1,800 guests at the three principal Saratoga hotels, viz.: the States, the Congress and Union Halls.

On Wednesday morning last, about 10 o'clock, the way-train bound West came in collision with the way-train going East over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, between Oakland and Cranberry Summit. WM. DONALDSON, JOHN HORNE, of Eminence, Ky., and a Mr. RAY, of Moscow, O., drovers, who were sitting in the fourth car from the engine of the Eastern bound train, were killed almost instantly, and another man, also a drover, was so badly injured that it is thought he cannot survive. There were a couple of truck wheels in the car occupied by the drovers, and it is supposed that when the collision occurred these were the cause of the horribly fatal result, as the men were crushed beneath the heavy weight of the wheels.

Counterfeit 24-cent postage stamps have appeared at Portland. Unlike the genuine, they have no figures in the corner, and the words "U. S. Postage, Twenty-four Cents," instead of being part above and part below the head, form a circle about it. The face is broader than in the genuine.

Flour was quiet, on Saturday, and prices declined slightly. Wheat was a shade lower, yet not very active. Corn was in brisk demand, but was rather cheaper. Moderate transactions were reported in Groceries, Oils and Provisions, at essentially unaltered rates. Hay, Hops, Fish, Leather, Timothy Seed, Tallow and Whisky were in fair request. Spirits Turpentine advanced materially. The Freight engagements were moderate; rates steady. There were 458 vessels, of all classes, in port.

Expedition.

It must be admitted that the Americans, as a people, are not partial to undue deliberation. The nation has grown fast, got rich fast, thought, slept, eaten and drunk fast, and, as a matter of course, would decidedly prefer to *fight* fast. To those who know this best, it has been a matter of some surprise that the public at large has so patiently acquiesced in the long delays which those in authority have declared to be quite inevitable in the conduct of the present war. Some, indeed, have gone so far as to predict a serious disaffection on the part of the masses of the people, as a consequence of the dilatory procedures of our principal armies. We need scarcely say that this is an apprehension in which we have not shared; yet, it would be puerile to deny that the infusion of a strong element of enterprise and activity into the breasts of our leaders,—not the men,—would have, at this moment, a most desirable effect upon the spirit and temper of the country.

The people have really done violence to their natural characteristics, in a manner which deserves all praise, by the philosophic and equable spirit with which they have received the oft-repeated intelligence of procrastination and apparent inertia. They have even gone further, and sharply rebuked those whose well-meaning zeal has induced them to advocate premature measures of offence. They have been content to await with confidence the consummation of those mysterious and extensive strategical plans which were to result in the substantial overthrow of the rebel power. There is certainly something rather anomalous in this docility; but to the careful observer it is by no means inexplicable. In the first place, the people have always felt, and still feel, an absolute conviction of their own ample ability to suppress the Insurrection; and secondly, they have implicitly believed that their rulers and leaders possessed the genius, as well as the will, to employ that ability wisely, and as swiftly as was consistent with wisdom, to achieve the necessary end. The popular faith in the first clause is unmoved—immovable; in the second it has unhappily been shaken, but not in such a manner that future energy may not repair.

It is assuredly wise that the carpenter should stick to his bench and the shoemaker to his last, and sensible men have been willing to leave the conduct of the war to the experts with whom it was intrusted. But we have a right to criticise results, however we submit to be silent during the cumulative processes which produce those results. We may not find fault in advance with the architect we have employed to build us our house; but we may surely indulge in a mild grumble when we find it tumbling about our ears like a castle of cards. We have made too slow a job of this business. By taking too long a time to get ready, the rebellious child we might have mastered at first with a finger, has grown into a powerful man, who will need, to chastise him, all the vigor of our strong right arm. With every respect for our modern strategists, we cannot but feel that the soul of war, like that of oratory, lies in "action, action, action." If every time armies meet in the field, trenches and field works, requiring months of labor, are to be prepared, and which, after all, are abandoned in a day, with no struggle for their possession and no gain from their construction, we are really at a loss to see where the war is to end, although we are at no loss to see that such a uniform system of delay is practically playing the game of the enemy.

The truth is, the country has had a vast deal of the policy of FABIUS, and would gladly change it now for the more productive system of SCIPIO. Our enemies have taught us some useful lessons in this respect, and we are quite strong enough not to be ashamed to learn even from them. When the National armies go forward again, it should be to return only with the eagles of victory; and they are to be won only by quick blows as well as hard ones. Let every Union leader adopt as a device—

"Dangers retreat when boldly they're confronted,
And dull delay leads impotence and fear;
Thou fiery *expedition* raise my arm,
And fatal may it fall on crushed rebellion."

—And we shall speedily conquer the coveted blessings of unity and peace.

Drawing the Lines.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to offer a suggestion, through the columns of your journal, which, it seems to me, should have been put in force long since. It is that all persons, male and female, should be required by the Government at Washington to immediately take the oath of allegiance or be sent South, or to some place in the interior, where they would be under suitable restraint. Many of the disaffected among us are furnishing information to the rebels, besides serving them by every means in their power, and, by adopting this course, we do only as we should with foreigners in time of war, and much less than the rebels do with persons of Northern birth.

FAIR PLAY.

The suggestion of our correspondent will never answer. The most obvious symptom of the moral disease, called treason, is insensibility to the obligations of truth. Men are only too ready to swear themselves to be one with the multitude. At the South, where to swear allegiance to the Union, is to dissent from the masses, and incur great personal danger, there is a certain plausibility in assuming that only the truly loyal can be brought to take the oath. It is different here. Here the way of the world is to be loyal. The taint of secession at once expels a man from decent society; and those who are too rightly judged to be one in feeling with the rebellion, are those who are loudest in clamors for a restored Union. The true men they claim to be, they will readily swear themselves to be; so that the oath would simply breed endless perjuries, without compensatory good. Such as should refuse to take it, preferring to go South, would be so many recruits to the rebel army; and we should be at interminable pains and expense to capture them and bring them back again as prisoners. The cheaper as well as shrewder plan is to keep them while we have them, watching them carefully, however, so as to check any intercourse with the enemy.

One admirable effect of the draft, which we trust Government will not delay to order, will be to bring these sneaking traitors up to the mark. Heretofore they have escaped all the consequences of the war. Their purses have been plethoric, and their home-comforts abundant, undepleted by gift or aid to the State or the soldier. Their leisure has been uninterruptedly devoted to dissuading the willing from enlisting, to declaiming against the Government, declaring the rebels unconquerable, and to other similar means of disheartening the soldier. These people will have to shoulder the musket themselves, or else produce a substitute at a serious cost. Who will pity them? And who will deny that it is better to have them serve in our own ranks than to see them driven into those of the enemy?

The Women and the War.

One of the features of this civil war, which, it is to be hoped, will not escape the notice of the historian, is the part women have taken in it. Probably the greatest peculiarity of American society is the kind of equal sympathy which women have in all the earnest affairs of the men. Whatever folly our public declaimers may have uttered year after year on "Women's Rights," practically, the women of America have "rights and privileges" in all that man does, and feels, and possesses, through the best medium—her sympathy. During all the long contests of principle which preceded this war, and of which it was the legitimate fruit, it is not too much to say that the great body of the women of the Free States stood firmly on the side of liberty and justice. The women, far more than the men in the North, have always been, in feeling and instinct, opposed to the Southern "sacred institution." When the war broke out, though acting the true part of women in calming rather than irritating hot passions, their loyalty to the Government showed itself as even more fervent, if less noisy, than in most of the men. With silent zeal and eagerness, they sat themselves down to intense and constant labor in preparing what should soothe the fevered pulse of the poor sick soldier, or should bind up his wounds, or administer to his health, or relieve the monotony of his desolate life in the hospital. Everywhere throughout the land, in distant mountain vallies, in farm-houses, in city palaces, in the West and on the seaboard, the little circle of American women met to ply with nimble fingers the needle for the camp and the hospital. Not being able to risk their own lives, they seemed to feel that too much could not be done for the brave men who were risking all for their common and beloved country. The vast stores of articles, the innumerable boxes of lint, the bales of shirts, drawers and clothes of every kind, the rolls of bandages, the quantities of jellies, wines, cordials, and comforts of every description, which have been sent on to Washington to the Sanitary Commission, or to individual regiments by our women, surpass belief. Wherever a hospital happens to be established near a Northern or Western city, the bounties poured out on the sick soldiers by fair hands are beyond all computation, and the only trouble seems to be that the poor men receive too many good things rather than too few. Happy the wounded private soldier who is carried to a Northern hospital. The wealthiest and fairest of our ladies are only too glad to relieve his hours of suffering. And what if this be sometimes overdone, and, as in the much laughed-over instance of a poor private in our Park hospital, he be asked by fourteen different ladies in one morning, "if they could wipe his fevered brow." We may be sure that the abovementioned private enjoyed it, and that these attentions of pretty and refined women are the payment which these brave fellows most of all value for their patriotic services. As we have no medals or crosses of honor, or titles, or ranks, for distinguished services, the flattering and kind attention of a grateful people takes their place. We need not speak of the noble and self-sacrificing deeds of our women as nurses and attendants on the sick at the seats of war—many of them leaving the highest positions and comforts to work in the hospital-ship, and to bind the wounds and wash the sores of our poor soldiers; others writing their last letters, or attending to the last messages of love at death; and doing all this, not merely to our own men but to enemies—to the rebel wounded as well. But even more than this, who can tell of that silent patriotism all over this country, which has, without a struggle or a sigh, offered up what the heart most valued for the country's sake. Widows have sent their only and long-cherished sons, sisters their brothers, wives their husbands, and maidens their betrothed. If still greater reverses are to come, we will know that there is no depth of calamity which they will not share, and if more brilliant victories, they will be with us to temper our hot revenge, and spread abroad peace and good will again.

Whenever American women are mentioned in connection with this war, the phenomenon of the amazing ferocity and bitterness of Southern women will occur to the mind, and we cannot but ask ourselves its cause.

We believe it but a corresponding part to what we have been describing at the North. The American woman shares all things with the man. If he is a rebel and a barbarian, she will be so, too. If he hates the flag, she will hate it also. If he drinks from Yankee skulls and plays tattoo with Northern *tibiæ*, she will display barbarism in her own way—by weak insults, by bitter taunts, by spitting in the faces of those who, as gentlemen, cannot protect themselves, by vulgar gestures and coarse abuse of the suffering. And inasmuch as in sympathy with the man's ferocity she has violated her own nature, so will she be ten times as much of a devil as he.

Cotton in the London Exhibition.

The display of the raw cotton of various countries in the London International Exhibition is, as might be expected from the circumstances of the times, of great interest, from its variety and extent, embracing, as it does, cotton from every part of the globe where it has been found possible to grow it. No less than 101 medals and 47 "honorable mentions" were awarded for samples of this indispensable commodity, the commercial value of each being determined by the jury, and affixed to the award in the list published by the Commissioners—a valuable addition, which may be ascribed to the fact that Mr. BAGLEY, Chairman of the Cotton Supply Association, was an associate juror.

Taking the sources of supply in the alphabetical order in which the awards are printed by the Commissioners, we find, first, a sample of vine cotton, *gossypium vitifolium*, of very fine quality, from Barbadoes, valued at 2s. 10d. per pound. Two medals are awarded for samples from Bermuda, valued respectively at 1s. 1½d. and 1s. 6d. per pound. Ceylon has sent a collection of native cottons, values ranging from 9d. to 1s. 1d. per pound. India receives 20 medals and 15 "honorable mentions" for various descriptions of cotton, the value varying from 8½d. for a sample from unknown seed from Sera; to 2s. for Sea Island cotton, from Penang. Four medals, and as many of the lesser distinction, are given to cotton from Jamaica, the latter for short staple samples, valued at from 1s. to 1s. 1½d. per pound, and the former for cottons of very high quality, valued at from 2s. 7d. to 3s. per pound. This last is the highest value affixed to any sample in the Exhibition, the medal for the specimen in question being awarded to Mr. N. WILSON. Malta sends a series of samples, valued at from 9½d. to 11d. per pound, all the Mediterranean cottons being of very poor quality. Natal, of the capabilities of which for cotton cultivation much has been heard of late, receives three medals and two "honorable mentions." The value ranges from 11½d. for a sample grown by the Kaffirs, to 2s. for a long staple sample of very fine quality. New South Wales is awarded medals for two fine samples, valued at 3s. 6d., and another, valued at 3s., is honorably mentioned. Queensland, whose capabilities have also been much talked of, receives four medals for Sea Island cotton, valued at 3s. 3d. and 3s. 6d. per pound, and five other exhibitors are honorably mentioned for various samples, ranging in value from 1s. 4d. for cotton from New-Orleans seed, to 3s. for Sea Island descriptions. In the New-Zealand collection is a sample of cotton grown by the exhibitor in the Fejee Islands, and valued at 1s. 1d. per pound, which also receives a medal. There are some very fine samples from Trinidad, three of which, valued at from 2s. to 2s. 11d., have earned medals. Brazil takes four medals and one honorable mention, the values assigned to the samples ranging from 1s. to 1s. 1½d. per pound. Algerian cotton makes a great figure in the Exhibition, and carries off no less than 18 medals and five "honorable mentions," the values ranging from 2s. 4d. to 3s. 6d. per pound. Cayenne takes three medals, but the highest value affixed is 1s. 8d. Guadaloupe exhibitors receive four medals and seven "honorable mentions" for cotton, ranging from short staple at 1s. 1d., to a new species at 2s. 4d. Martinique takes a medal for a sample at 1s. 4d., and is honorably mentioned for two others, valued respectively at 10½d. and 1s. There are two samples from the French settlement in New-Caledonia, to one of which, valued at 1s. 1d. the jury awarded a medal. Greece takes two medals and an "honorable mention" for cottons valued at from 10½d. to 1s. per pound. Three medals are awarded for cotton from Hayti, valued at 1s. 2d and 1s. 3d., one being given for samples forwarded by the Government. Italian exhibitors receive seven medals and three "honorable mentions" for short staple cotton, valued at from 1s. to 1s. 2d. per pound, and grown in Sicily and the southern provinces of the peninsula. Peru takes a medal for a fine sample grown at Nasca, and valued at 2s. Two medals are awarded to Portuguese exhibitors for cotton valued at 1s. Russia takes a medal for a sample valued at 1s. 1d.—where grown is not stated. Turkey is awarded four medals for short staple cotton, valued at from 10d. to 1s., the highest price being assigned to a sample grown from Egyptian seed. Uruguay has also earned a medal for long staple cotton from the Department of Salto, where it was grown wild, and the two samples of which in the Exhibition are valued respectively at 1s. 4d. and 2s. 10d. per pound. Finally, three medals have been awarded to Venezuela, two for cotton of medium staple, valued at 1s. and 1s. 1d., and the third for a sample of exceedingly fine long staple cotton, valued at 2s. 5d.

These awards are of the highest interest at the present time, as showing the number of countries from which cotton can be obtained, and the present commercial value of the growth of each.

AMERICAN INTERVENTION IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS NO LONGER AVOIDABLE.—Disguise the fact from ourselves as we may, the time has certainly arrived when American intervention in the affairs of Europe has become a necessity. Ireland is starving. England, her natural ally and protector, is powerless to help, for she herself is rapidly approaching a similar unfortunate condition. Already the lean fingers of famine are playing with the door latches of her poor, and ruffling the crests of her peers. That England is hungry explains her present irritability. She fancies that in the United States she sees the cause of her distress. It is useless to argue with her, for she is angry as well as hungry. The only way to appease her is to feed her. We cannot give her cotton,—let us send her grain.

We have interfered as we now propose to, before. Scarcely a dozen harvests have been gathered home since we took from our barns to fill the cabins of Ireland. There were many mouths to feed, but we scarcely missed the grain we gave. Since then, our broad prairies have been opened to the plow, and agriculture has received such an impulse that we can now feed England and Ireland together with quite as little inconvenience to ourselves as we then fed the latter country alone. Let us do it. We have established a precedent for generosity to which we cannot now very well give the lie. True, we have some little troubles of our own to occupy us, but we can yet afford to be charitable, and can well spare amply from our stores of breadstuffs.

Our own ships are too busy at present to allow of our using them as transports. But England has a large navy, consisting mainly, it is stated, of bluff-bowed, high-pooped, broad-bottomed modern ships, eminently fit for that purpose; and even her late achievement in naval architecture, the iron-clad *Warrior*,—if report be true,—is admirably calculated for nothing else. So, let England send over her fleet, even if she sends it in a hostile manner, and we will return the ships to her laden down to the bulwarks with breadstuffs, and escorted, if protection be necessary, by the *Monitor*.

Great nations can afford to be generous. We owe Ireland a deep debt of obligation for the strong arms and stout hearts she has so freely lent us. And England, if the parish register be true, is our mother. She bore us, and in turn we must endeavor to bear her. The little slights she puts upon us, and the petulance she occasionally shows, must not be allowed to tempt us to forget that we are of one blood and of one language, and are heir to the same family traditions.

PORT ROYAL SHERMAN'S DEFENCE.—Gen. SHERMAN, known by his soubriquet of "Port Royal," has issued a lengthy defence of his conduct while in command of the Department of South Carolina, which we publish this morning. It will be remembered that he was severely criticised for his inaction, and for everything he did and did not, while in charge there, till finally the President yielded to public clamor, and put the Department into other hands. Why did he not capture Charleston? why did he not seize the Charleston and Savannah Railroad? Why did he not attack Savannah? why did he not move up into the interior? why did he for so long a time keep such a large military and naval force on the worthless islands of the seacoast doing nothing? were questions daily and persistently asked by everybody.

Well, it was none of his fault, it seems. In the first place, the expedition was not intended for any such work. "The object of the expedition was only to seize upon and hold two harbors on our Southern coast sufficient for depôts and harbors of refuge for the vessels of our blockading squadron in perilous storms." In the next place, he had not force enough to accomplish such things as the public expected. The enemy were too strong for that, though he curiously says: "The fact is, *I could not have known* positively how many troops the enemy had"—but it seems the enemy has had little difficulty in discovering how many troops he or any of our other Generals has or had. In the third place, other parties failed to do their duty, and the aid he timely asked for failed to reach him.

"Had *that transportation* arrived when it ought, Savannah would have been in our hands in January; the whole coast South would have fallen as a consequence; the whole railroad system of Georgia and Florida would have then been under our control; the States of Georgia and Florida, as a part of the military chess-board, if not politically also, would have been more than neutralized, and the problem of Charleston would then have become so very simple as to demand but comparatively little care or labor."

What an everlasting pity these things were not done, and how terribly some one is to blame for their non-accomplishment, when it seems, after all, they were so feasible. But these are the various sources whence Port Royal SHERMAN derived his renown.

Then, too, as he accomplished the object he was sent for, he cannot be blamed. The public was only at fault in anticipating from such a large and loudly-heralded expedition, results more commensurate with its size than anything which it achieved.

TREASON AT HOME.—The disloyalty discovered at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, yesterday, when the men were called upon to take the oath of allegiance, shows the necessity of having a distinct understanding with Government employes here as well as at Washington. The idea of retaining squads of traitors in office in this loyal City, at the present time, is somewhat absurd. The oath is one to which no objection whatever could be made.

There was an act of Congress passed at last session, requiring all those in the employ of the Government to swear that they are true and faithful to that Government, and will sustain and support it. The revelations made in Brooklyn show the necesity of speedily enforcing this law everywhere. Let the oath be at once tendered to every man in every other Department of Government service in this City and Brooklyn, and let all the traitors be quickly shipped South to Dixie.

BREAKING UP OF THE REBEL PLANS.—We are pleased to see that a detachment of troops from Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army has been sent across to the south side of James River, to destroy the houses and woods there which afforded protection to the rebels, and gave them opportunity to plant their batteries to play upon our army; and we are glad that the men did their work so thoroughly and satisfactorily. The rebels could not desire anything better than that our army should remain quietly and unmoved in its present position, and permit them to plant their batteries and build their works on every side of it. It was thus that the rebels did at Fort Sumter, and thus that they seem to have been doing of late on the James. Of course, when they get through with their labors, all that they have to do is to open fire upon our lines from behind their various works, when the fall of Fort Sumter or the destruction of MCCLELLAN'S army is the logical result. We should have had, and we should now have, more of these *sorties* against the rebels. They do much to inspirit the men and keep them in fighting order, as well as prevent the enemy from accomplishing those things which must result in his success. One or two further movements of the same kind on the Peninsula, south of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S position, would do much to render that position secure, and would give him a chance, when he operates in force, to do so with greater unity and less distraction. As Gen. MCCLELLAN will speedily have reinforcements in abundance, everything should be prepared and ready for the grand movement, as soon as he gets them.

CALLING ON THE BLACKS FOR AID.—We have received a copy of a petition, which is being extensively circulated in this City, requesting the President to authorize the Governor of the State of New-York to raise a number of regiments composed wholly or partly of colored persons. The paper claims that there are thousands of colored persons in the State of New-York whose attachment to the cause of the Union is as great as our own, and who are anxiously awaiting an opportunity to serve their country on the field of battle. Similar efforts are also, we understand, making in the same direction in some other States. The movement is, we submit, entirely premature. We are now busily engaged in the task of making a certain levy of *white* men—let us put that work through before we summon the black Hercules to our aid. Indeed, it will be with difficulty that we shall be able to equip the three hundred thousand volunteers now recruiting, far less provide for an indiscriminate arming of the blacks. There is one principle by which we may safely be guided in this whole matter. We shall be perfectly justified in *keeping up with* the rebels in the use of this or any other means of prosecuting the war; but we need not anticipate them in the use of such questionable auxiliaries. The rebels use blacks in digging, trenching, &c.; let us do the same. But we have yet to learn that the first step has been taken by them to enlist the negroes in the actual business of fighting. When *they* do this, it will then be soon enough for us (the stronger party by far) to imitate the example.

A QUEER DONATION.—Senator WICKLIFFE, of Kentucy, in the semi-secesh speech he made at the Indiana State Convention, last Wednesday exclaimed, in a burst of high eloquence: "I will lay down my life, *and give all my niggers* to see this Union restored"—which sounded very fine and refined. But in the same speech, he further declared: "Slavery is an expensive institution. I have been practicing law for forty years, and *all that I have made has been spent in clothing and feeding my niggers.*"

Now, if Senator WICKLIFFE has really spent forty years in wear and tear of body and soul, working like an ox, to clothe and feed those whom he so frequently and so lovingly designates as his "niggers," we should like to know how much of a sacrifice it would be for him to give up those niggers now to some other party—supposing the next party that got them had to work as hard for their support as he has had? Wonder what WICKLIFFE'S "niggers" were doing all those forty years? And wonder if it is so all over the South, that the white men are the slaves of the "niggers," and if the "niggers" keep all the white men toiling and sweating through life for their support, instead of the "niggers" being slaves of the white men and working for their behoof? Speaking for ourselves, we decline Senator WICKLIFFE'S "niggers" on any such terms as he has enjoyed them, for the forty years last past.

The Future European Mistress of the Sea.

The magnitude and victorious history of the British navy have obtained for England, among her own writers and boasters, the title, "Mistress of the Sea." It has been held at all times as an "undoubted maxim" by themselves, that Britons should "rule the waves." Queen ANNE laid it down as such, in her famous address to the House of Lords in 1707; WILLIAM PITT reiterated it a century later, and the majority of Englishmen subscribe to it to-day. The most intelligent men, in and out of Parliament, do not fail to attribute the power and standing of Great Britain to her navy; and even Mr. BRIGHT was unable to show satisfactorily that, "to secure the exalted prestige of his country," the superiority of that arm of its service should not be maintained. Now that the era of wooden walls is gone, possibly forever, it can hardly be uninteresting to examine how far the recent revolution in naval affairs affects England, and whether her naval superiority is endangered by it.

France has long been improving her navy. In 1850 she had little more than half as many vessels as England. It has been said that the iron navy system, inasmuch as that they have had a tolerably fair start together, will place the two Powers on an equal standing in the future. This is the question we mean to test. To do so understandingly, it will be best to investigate the relative resources of each, before the iron-clad vessels became popular. The vital strength of a naval Power consists in its ability to prepare armed vessels to man them, and to supply their wants. The nation that can do this best may, without Imprudence, aspire to the empire of the sea. The generality of superficial thinkers will at once give the palm to England, in this respect, while men who have studied the matter, dispute it. France has, within a few years, obtained crews to the number of two thousand men, in the space of

fourteen days; and dispatched a formidable fleet to China in the same time. England's efforts to reinforce her squadrons, during the Russian war, were paralyzed by the fact that she could not raise 6,000 men, although bounty money and other extra measures were resorted to. Even half the vessels sent away had short crews. At the same period, strange as the comparison may seem to some, "France had no difficulty in manning and fitting out 271 vessels, of which 131 were steamers." These are the words of a celebrated English naval writer.

One can easily remember the time when the dearth of seamen necessitated the transfer of 3,000 London cabmen to the ships preparing for sea at Portsmouth, Chatham and Woolwich; while there is no record, as there undoubtedly would have been, had occasion existed for it, of French naval authorities being obliged to use such a device.

If war were, unfortunately, to break out between the two nations, their present naval force would of course be increased to its utmost extent. It is known that England has two hundred men-of-war in commission, those in active service having about 30,000 sailors and marines attached to them. Sir JOHN PAKINGTON, Mr. READ, and HANS BUSK, all agree in stating that the Admiralty has at its command about 84 steam line-of-battle ships and frigates, fit for duty. France has 97 of the same classes. As the table from which this statement is taken, although compiled for the Admiralty in 1859, included all the vessels in course of construction in both countries, it is probably quite correct to-day. It shows the remarkable fact that France in the year named, had *eighteen times* more line-of-battle ships than she had seven years before, while England, notwithstanding her boasted facilities for building, had only *three* times as many, although panic-scared politicians were keeping the authorities of the different yards incessantly at work. Of frigates, France in the same period increased from 21 to 57; England from 22 to 34. It is in the matter of corvettes that the superior judgment of France is particularly conspicuous. England has increased her corvettes and smaller craft, which, being wood, are even of less use than frigates, from 59 to 142 (of which, however, Mr. BUSK says only 47 are serviceable,) while France, instead of building any, broke up 11, no doubt having in view the words of Admiral DUPOIN, "The supremacy of the sea will belong to the nation having the most and best large men-of-war; corvettes and gunboats may be useful for nations having large colonies far away. But the short, heavy, desperate fight, which will in future decide naval battles, must be made by the liners and frigates." The exact number of French ships in commission is not very easily got at, but in January last there were about 125 cruising, while over 30,000 seamen were attached to them and to those in "harbor commission," so that France and England (and we may add parenthetically, the United States) have nearly the same number of sailors attached to their seagoing ships. The 70,000 "seamen" for which the House of Commons provided pay and allowance before the Easter recess, included about 40,000 dockyard laborers, the coast-guard, and marines on shore.

To man the 97 line-of-battle ships and frigates, France would require, allowing an average of 600 men for each vessel, 58,200 men; for her 20 corvettes, at an average of 200 men each, 4,000, or 62,200 men in all. For the 84 British liners and frigates, at the same rate, 50,400 men, and 13,100 for the corvettes; in all, 63,500 should be obtained. (Here, again, it should be borne in mind that we exclude "the past and the future," the sailing craft and the "iron-clads.") England would thus want 1,000 men more than France, have 13 *liners and frigates less*, and some 47 serviceable corvettes more. The *equipages de ligne*, the chief naval reserve of France, kept up to 60,000 by inscription, and reported 63,000 in last January, could give sufficient men, with the 30,000 on board ships cruising and in harbor commission, to man the fleet. That is, the inscription of 63,000 could easily bring forth 32,000 men. Were it to fail to do so promptly, there are 6,000 members of *le Corps de la Artillerie de la Marine*, and the *gendarmerie maritime*, not to count the *Infanterie de la Marine*, (answering to the British Royal and the United States Marines, in a sense,) from which the deficiencies could be filled up. These estimates are purposely understated, for no one who knows how admirably the French naval *personnel* is managed, can doubt that the *equipages de la marine* and the regular crews could fall to supply full ship's companies for the entire navy, at a week's notice. France, having few colonies, and none of them of vital importance, even to the maintenance of her prestige, would not suffer severely from calling home the comparatively few large ships she has abroad.

England has no reserve at a call. For five years the most extraordinary efforts have been made to raise 30,000 naval volunteers, but they have failed. There are, of course, 10,000 men enrolled, but not on the plan originally laid down, which was to have them partially paid, and always in English waters. This was abandoned because—for reasons which Sir CHARLES NAPIER and the *Times*, and the Duke of Somerset and Mr. LINDSAY have been vainly endeavoring to account for, as they all disagree with one another—no volunteers would enlist. Those that are now counted in the ten thousand are, to a large extent, regular cosmopolitan tars, many of whom may at this moment belong to the Mississippi Flotilla. Indeed, the high wages "paid to seamen by the American Government," was one of the reasons given for the indisposition of Jack to join the Reserve. The Coast Guard, as its name implies, could not be spared for sea fighting. But, somehow or another, England would manage to provide crews for her vessels in a war with France, supposing the cabmen had to be again called in. In the Mediterranean and the Channel she has generally thirty of her crack ships—the other 170, a large proportion of which are corvettes and gunboats, are usually on foreign squadrons. Assuming that both England and France left their corvettes and gunboats on "colonial service," France would have for a terrible encounter on the ocean "man for man, ship for ship" with England, *and thirteen liners and frigates to spare.* The latter would go a great way toward demolishing all the corvettes and gunboats that could be spared from the Colonies, were it even deemed advisable to bring them to a given point of action.

There is no prejudice in this comparison. Our statistics of the English and French navies are taken from official sources, the greater part of them from the book written by HANS BUSK, with the intention of removing the impressions caused in Europe by a famous article of the Leipsic *Conversations-Lexicon*. As Mr. BUSK wrote in 1859, his figures have been corrected according to Lord PAGET'S "estimates" for 1860, '61 and '62, and the French, when later and better statements conflicted with them. In iron vessels, France is so manifestly ahead of England, that in this article there is no use in comparing the number building by each. The former expects to have 25 large "Iron-clads," and the latter 15, ready for sea in the coming December.

If ever a battle were to occur between France and England on the ocean, with all their strength concentrated, France should conquer, unless the "brawny arm of the Saxon sail-furler," to which all naval writers from VOLTAIRE to DE JOINVILLE have attached so much importance in "the fight for life and glory," could counteract superior force, and numbers and science. Whether the French seaman has improved since Alointhe and Trafelgar, and to what extent steam and iron have neutralized the influence of mere nautical knowledge, are the questions that nothing save the battle itself can decide.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN THE CITY.

Progress of Enlistments—What is Being Done by the Empire State to Comply with the President's Requisition.

Meeting of the National Committee---A General Armament Recommended.

Yesterday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, the Convention of Committees on Enlistments met at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. There was a large attendance. The following resolutions, proposed by DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this Convention, the time has come for the nation to put on its whole armor, and address itself, before all other things, to the overthrow of the rebellion, using for that purpose all the agencies of every description which any foreign nation warring against us could justifiably use.

Resolved, That, without waiting for the exigency to arrive requiring their active employment, we should now make ready every man, every gun, every ship, and every fort, that could by any possibility be required in any stage of the rebellion, or of foreign intervention.

Resolved, That as the loyal States have nearly three millions of fighting men, untold millions of property, and the capacity of making arms and all munitions of war to an indefinite extent, the Government and the people need only the indomitable will to make their power and authority felt and respected at home and abroad.

Resolved, That now, without stopping to consider who has been remiss, or why all our immense resources have not been so prepared, collected and combined, that the whole strength of the country could at once be used, it is a plain and imperative duty of the National and State Governments, without an exception, to organize, arm, equip and make ready for service the whole militia of the States, and also to swell the National armaments to their utmost capacity for efficient action; and while the process is going on, it is the duty of every able-bodied man to arm himself and unite with some military organization, or if there be none convenient, to form with his neighbors a rifle club or other military association for drill and exercise in arms.

Resolved, That, wherever the Government has not already provided adequate means of seacoast defence, it is the duty of the municipalities or other local authorities to anticipate its action by providing it for themselves, and we urge especially upon the Mayor and Common Council of this City to take measures for providing this port with iron-clad rams and other steamers sufficient to make it absolutely unassailable.

Resolved, That if the process of voluntary recruiting proves too slow for the exigencies of the time, drafting should at once be resorted to: it is just and equal, and we believe every loyal citizen is ready for it.

THE UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE.

Though so many men are taken direct to camp, to be mustered in by the Regimental Adjutant appointed from the State, business at the United States Mustering Office in White-street rather tends to increase than fall off. Reports from the rural districts sent in to the White-street office show an encouraging amount of enthusiasm and consequent readiness to enlist. The Rochester regiment is nearly full, and will probably be the first in the field from New-York.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.

This office, the barometer of all military movements in the State, shows a steady inclination to an upward tendency in the uniform and equipment distribution line of business. Extensive orders are being filled all the while, and Gen. ASPINWALL and his aids have anything but a sinecure. The well-ordered system lately introduced works capitally.

COLORED REGIMENTS.

The following petition is circulating in the City:

To His Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States: The undersigned citizens of the State of New-York, being aware that there are thousands of colored persons in the State of New-York whose attachment to the cause of the Union is as great as our own, and who are anxiously awaiting an opportunity to serve their country on the battlefield, respectfully request that the Governor of the State of New-York be authorized to raise a number of regiments composed wholly or partly of colored persons.

Copies may be had of Mr. JAMES S. STRAHAN, No. 168 Broadway.

THE CITY RELIEF FUND.

Payments to the wives and families of volunteers who have claims on the Relief Fund, will be resumed on Monday. The late disbursements are accounted for as follows:

WM. TRACEY, Assistant Treasurer of the Fifth Senatorial District, reports having received from Comptroller HAWS $16,000; disbursed $13,880; amount on hand, $2,120. The detail of the disbursements is as follows:

Wards.	Families.	Adults.	Children.	Amount.
10th	461	460	511	$1,959
11th	940	933	1,305	4,134
13th	459	459	549	1,950
17th	1,344	1,341	1,841	5,327
Total	3,204	3,193	4,206	$13,880

The following report was rendered by JOSIAH F. KENDALL, Assistant Treasurer of the Seventh Senatorial District: Amount received from Comptroller, $16,000; amount disbursed, $13,929; amount on hand, $2,071.

Wards.	Families.	Adults.	Children.	Amount.
12th	139	133	220	$614
19th	382	381	603	1,677
20th	1,107	1,399	2,374	6,244
21st	550	544	837	2,420
22d	672	666	1,088	2,974
Total	3,130	3,123	5,127	$13,929

MILITIA ENROLLMENT.

The returns show a total of nearly forty thousand persons liable for militia duty in this City. A great many certificates of exemption have been filed in the County Clerk's Office, and as only twelve days elapse before the time expires for filing these certificates, a great rush may be expected during the coming week. The corrected books will be transmitted to Inspector-Gen. HILLHOUSE on the 16th inst.

SURGEON-GENERAL HAMMOND.

Dr. HAMMOND, Surgeon-General of the United States Army, is here on a visit of inspection to all the hospitals in the City and neighborhood. He cannot fail to be gratified with the admirable arrangements he will find in most of them.

PATRIOTIC POLICEMEN.

Three hundred and twenty-five dollars have been subscribed in aid of the Irish Brigade recruiting fund, by the Police of the Sixth Precinct. Capt. DOWLING headed the list with $25, and the men, every one, contributed in just proportion.

RAISING A RELIGIOUS COMPANY.

Mr. WILLIAM HOWLAND, a Sunday-school teacher connected with the Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church, is endeavoring to raise a company in which moral character shall be the main qualification for all desiring to join it. There was a preliminary meeting to further Capt. HOWLAND'S object, held in the lecture-room of the church, the other evening, and several recruits were there and then enrolled. The company's headquarters is at Jefferson Market Hall, where the Captain is in attendance on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings.

THE COMMISSIONER ON ABSENTEES.

Mr. SIMON DRAPER, who has been appointed Commissioner to see to the return of absentees to the army, has been holding conferences with the officials upon whom he must rely for assistance. An order from him may be expected to-morrow.

THE SECOND FIRE ZOUAVES.

A mass meeting of firemen will be held at the Seventh Regiment armory, over Tompkins Market, to-morrow evening, at which means are to be devised for filling up the ranks of the Second Regiment of Fire Zouaves. This regiment, the fourth of the Sickles Brigade, has been in every battle on the Peninsula, and has covered itself with glory. It now numbers scarcely four hundred, all told, and wants to be recuperated up to its original standard.

THIRD REGIMENT EMPIRE BRIGADE.

New headquarters have been opened for this regiment, in the rooms over the Florence Hotel, corner of Broadway and Walker-street. The regiment is doing well.

THE FIFTY-FIRST—THE BOUNTY MONEY PAID AT ONCE.

This splendid regiment, which has earned undying laurels in the fighting army led by BURNSIDE, is trying to recruit up to its full number. Maj. LEONARD has advanced to him by Mr. CHARLES N. POTTER, brother of his Lieutenant Colonel, the sum of $1,000, and he is consequently able to pay every one who enlists with him the bounty and advance-money down. Each recruit coming to him receives $33 cash in hand, and is at once sent off to his regiment.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

The greatest encouragement is given to the Irish Brigade. Several of the most wealthy and influential citizens have come forward and placed funds at the disposal of the officers, who have been appointed and authorized to recruit the ranks of this gallant little brigade. All through the campaign the Irish Brigade has been without a band, which, to a soldier not only of a martial, but a musical temperament, has been a most dismal deprivation. In the expedition to the Rapahannock, when crossing the rivers on the route of march, the Irish Brigade were cheered and enlivened by the bands of the Eighty-first Pennsylvania and Sixty-first New-York. Gen. MEAGHER has keenly felt the disadvantage which his brigade has labored under, in not having a band to give heart and spirit to the brave boys of his command; his first effort on arriving here, was to see that this deficiency should be supplied, and having spoken of it to a few of his friends, an ample fund for the raising, uniforming and equipment of a splendid band was the result. We are at liberty to mention that PETER COOPER, JAMES MILLER, ——— HEWITT, SAMUEL L. BARLOW and AUGUSTUS BELMONT were the first to come forward and subscribe each their one or two hundred dollars to the band of the Irish Brigade. Neither the Irish soldier nor the Irish citizens of New-York should ever forget these names. Other instances of munificent patriotism in connection with the Irish Brigade have occurred; Mr. HALL, of the firm of HALL, BENEDICT & Co., Park-place, has placed $1,000, subject to the order of Major WADSWORTH, for the recruiting purposes of the Irish Brigade. The men of the Irish Brigade are quartered at the Division Armory, corner of White and Centre streets. Unless orders are received in the meantime from headquarters, Gen. MEAGHER will leave positively on Friday, along with the band and the recruits that he has raised for the Irish Brigade. The band will be splendidly and appropriately uniformed in Irish frieze and emerald green, and, under the leadership of Mr. EDWARD MONAHAN, will discourse music worthy of the Irish Brigade.

THE FIRST NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

The First National Volunteers, and not First New-York Volunteers, is the name of the regiment now organized by Col. GOSSAM. When the regiment is full, it will of course take its regular number as New-York State Volunteers. The regiment is now progressing rapidly, and every effort is being made by the officers to have it ready for the field at an early day. The men who have been mustered have all received the $25, and the certificate for $25 of the State bounty. The headquarters of the regiment are at No. 814 Broadway.

THE FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT REGIMENT, LATE HALLECK GUARD.

The subjoined notice has been issued by Col. PEISSNER:

Col. ELIAS PEISSNER having been elected the Colonel of the Fifth Senatorial District Regiment, has moved his headquarters to No. 169 East Houston-street, corner First-avenue, Lincoln Hall, up stairs, and where he may be seen each day between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

This regiment will hereafter be known as the "Fifth Senatorial District Regiment."

ELIAS PEISSNER, Col. commanding.

MEETING OF THE SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE—PAYMENT OF BOUNTY TO RECRUITS.

At the City Hall, yesterday afternoon, the Sixth Senatorial District Committee held a meeting, Senator BRADLEY in the chair. Alderman DAYTON, who had been appointed a Committee to confer with Major SPRAGUE and Gov. MORGAN, on all subjects appertaining to the enlistment of men and the payment of bounty, made a most interesting report in regard to the payment of bounty to recruits for old regiments; Major SPRAGUE pays the $4 United States bounty as soon as a recruit is sworn in for one of the old regiments, and $2 for the new. The United States advance bounty is paid to all recruits whether they enlist in two or three year regiments; but Gov. MORGAN refuses to pay the State bounty to any but such as muster in for three years or the war. Major SPRAGUE stated that the United States advance was generally paid to the recruit as soon as he was mustered in, provided, in the discretion of the recruiting officer, he thought the recruit would make a proper use of it, and not desert. Where the officer had any doubt upon the subject, the recruit would not receive his money until he was about leaving for the seat of war.

The Governor, in answer to an inquiry of Alderman DAYTON, stated that any of those men recruiting a company for an old regiment would receive positions, the same as if they had recruited for a new regiment. This was perfectly practicable, as a number of the regiments had their companies consolidated, and require whole companies to make up their complement. On consultation with Major SPRAGUE, he had promised to assist the Committee as much as possible in opening recruiting offices and appointing recruiting agents to take charge of the same. As a part of his report, Alderman DAYTON offered a resolution inviting recruiting officers to meet the Committee on Monday night, for the purpose of making arrangements to open recruiting stations in the District forthwith.

After the report and resolution had been adopted the Committee adjourned till to-morrow.

MEETING TO MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE RECEPTION OF COL. CORCORAN.

Arrangements having been made by Gen. DIX to effect a general exchange of prisoners, it is supposed that among the earliest arrivals will be the gallant Col. MICHAEL CORCORAN. Such being the case, a meeting of the officers and men of the Sixty-ninth Regiment will be held at the Armory, over E-ssex Market, to-morrow evening, to make arrangements for the proper reception of their brave and heroic Colonel.

THE PHILADELPHIA BOUNTY FUND

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 2.

Nearly $14,000 were subscribed to the Volunteer Bounty Fund this morning, and it has now reached the sum of $316,000, exclusive of the railroad subscriptions. There is every prospect of the fund reaching $500,000—all offered within eight or nine days. The subscriptions include six of $5,000 each, four of $3,000, five of $2,500, four of $2,000, two of $1,500, two of $1,200, and a hundred of $1,000 each; also some hundreds in sums of below a thousand each.

WAR MEETING AT SCRANTON, PENN.

SCRANTON, Penn., Saturday, Aug. 2.

A largely attended and enthusiastic war meeting was held at Nicholson, Wyoming County, to-day. Hon. G. A. GROW and Judge PECKHAM addressed the assemblage. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Resolutions requesting the County Commissioners to offer $50 bounty, were unanimously adopted. Wyoming will undoubtedly fill her quota.

Exciting Scene at Fox's Bowery Theatre.

ATTEMPT TO SERVE AN INJUNCTION UPON THE PERFORMANCE OF GEO. L. FOX—A SCENE NOT DOWN ON THE BILLS.

For some time there has existed an extreme feeling among the patrons of the two Bowery Theatres under the respective management of C. K. FOX and J. W. LINGARD. Mr. GEO. L. FOX and LINGARD were formerly co-partners in the management of the New Bowery Theatre, but a misunderstanding between the managers led to a dissolution of partnership, Mr. FOX agreeing, so it is affirmed by Mr. LINGARD, not to appear for one year on the east side of Broadway in any theatre or place of amusement. Mr. FOX accordingly opened the New Olympic, late Wallack's Theatre, on Broadway, and a brief season closed up the house. The Old Bowery Theatre was shortly afterward secured, and the management announced as "FOX," but whether it was GEORGE L. FOX, or his brother, CHAS. K. FOX, no one could discover. Mr. LINGARD, it is said, kept on the alert for the appearance of GEORGE L. FOX, but he was not down on the bills. The season closed, and the Old Bowery, after a thorough renovation and redecoration, was opened a week ago. Yesterday large placards, pasted upon brick piles, fences, old buildings, and theatre boards, announced the following fact: "G. L. FOX appears to-night at FOX'S Old Bowery Theatre." This led to the issuing of an injunction, on the application of Mr. LINGARD, who placed the papers in the hands of JOHNNY MATTHEWS, a brother of the late PAT. MATTHEWS. The first piece on the bills, "La Tour de Nesle," passed off with success, and the comic pantomime of the "Schoolmaster," in which G. L. FOX was announced to enact the part of *Master Bobby*, followed. The pantomime had not proceeded far, when MATTHEWS rushed upon the stage and attempted to serve the injunction upon G. L. FOX. The intruder was instantly seized by CHAS. K. FOX, and the two clinched and fell upon the stage, rolling one over the other into the orchestra, amid the greatest excitement manifested by the audience. A moment afterward CHAS. K. FOX appeared on the stage (MATTHEWS having been ejected from the house) minus the wig and other theatrical trappings, and motioning for silence, spoke substantially as follows:

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I am the manager and proprietor of this theatre. I alone am the responsible party here. My brother, Mr. GEORGE L. FOX, appears to-night under a contract of engagement with me, and I will allow no man to insult the dignity of this establishment by rushing upon the stage during the performance of a piece to serve an injunction upon the further appearance of my brother. This mean interference on the part of Mr. LINGARD is contemptible, to say the least."

Voices—"So it is." "Knock LINGARD over the head with a club." "Three groans for the New Bowery." "Six cheers for the Old Drury." "Three cheers for G. L. FOX"—and similar other expressions, which were answered with a will on the part of the audience. Mr. C. K. FOX went on to justify himself in removing MATTHEWS from the stage, when suddenly the injunction was thrown at the feet of G. L. FOX, but it was immediately seized by Mr. S. BRADSHAW, one of the actors, who tore it into pieces and burned it at the foot-lights, amid loud cheers.

The pantomime then proceeded, and, at its close, G. L. FOX was called before the curtain, and entered into an explanation of the difficulty, stating that he should test his right to appear, and if the law upheld the injunction, which he had fortunately not accepted, he would retire for the present.

Mr. G. L. FOX appeared in the closing pieces, but was not interfered with.

ARMY MATTERS.

General Order Relating to the New System of Enlistment—The Army Appropriation Bill with its Amendments in full.

THE NEW SYSTEM OF ENLISTMENT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 7, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 74.—1. The following resolution of Congress is published for the information of all concerned:

A resolution to encourage enlistments in the Regular Army and Volunteer forces.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the ninth section of the act approved Aug. 3, 1861, entitled "An act for the better organization of the military establishment," as abolishes the premium paid for bringing accepted recruits to the rendezvous, be and the same is hereby repealed, and hereafter a premium of two dollars shall be paid to any citizen, non-commissioned officer, or soldier, for such accepted recruit for the regular army [as] he may bring to the rendezvous. And every soldier who hereafter enlists, either in the regular army or the volunteers, for three years, or during the war, may receive his first month's pay in advance, upon the mustering of his company into the service of the United States, or after he shall have been mustered into and joined a regiment already in the service.

Approved June 21, 1862.

II. For the two dollar premium, *regular service*, the form of receipt roll annexed will be used as a consolidated voucher for the payments. The payments will be made from recruiting funds, and so soon as the recruit is accepted by the recruiting officer.

III. For *volunteer recruits*, for old regiments, there will be paid a premium of three dollars, and for those entering new regiments a premium of two dollars. The premium may be paid either to the person bringing the recruit, or to the recruit in person, in case he presents himself.

These payments will be made so soon as the recruit has been inspected by the surgeon and mustered into the service.

The amounts will be entered on the muster-in roll, opposite the names of the recruits so paid, and charged to the fund for "*collecting, drilling and organizing volunteers.*"

For a voucher, a modified form of that used in the regular service may be used.

IV. The month's pay in advance for regular and volunteer recruits will be paid under such regulations as the Paymaster-General may establish.

V. During the continuance of the existing war, *twenty-five dollars of the one hundred bounty* previously authorized by act of Congress will be paid to every recruit of the regular and volunteer forces.

These payments will be made as follows, viz.:

1. To volunteer recruits for the old regiments, when the said recruits are inspected and mustered into the service, and to those of the new regiments when their companies are organized, muster-in rolls made out, and the mustering officer's certificate given thereto. The amounts will be entered on the muster-in rolls, opposite the name of the recruits, respectively, and charged under the head of "*Expenses of Volunteer Recruiting Service.*" To this end, an account current separate from that for the fund for "collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers," will be used, but the "volunteer recruiting fund" will be disbursed by the regularly appointed mustering and disbursing officers.

2. To recruits for the regular service, when the recruit has been passed by the "Board of Inspectors," at the regimental or general service depot, as the case may be. The amounts under this head will be paid from the recruiting funds, and entered on the recruiting account current opposite the names of the recruits, respectively; and also on the first descriptive list of the soldier; whenever this list is given *before bounty has been paid*, an entry—"$25 bounty due for enlistment"—will be made thereon.

In case of reenlisted soldiers, the entry, as to payment or non-payment, will be made on the first muster roll, and the Superintendent of the recruiting service will be notified of the fact.

3. Vouchers for payment will be in the form of consolidated receipt rolls.

By order of the Secretary of War.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

The Army Appropriation Bill.

The subjoined is the text of the act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending the 30th of June, 1863, and additional appropriations for the year ending 30th June, 1862, and for other purposes:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the army for the year ending the 30th June, 1863:

For the recruiting service of the army, namely: For the enlistment of recruits, for quarters, fuel, stationery, straw, postage, banks, compensation to citizen surgeons for medical attendance, transportation from rendezvous to depots, and all other expenses until put in march to join regiments, one hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

For purchase of books of tactics and instructions for volunteers, fifty thousand dollars.

For pay of the army, eight million nine hundred and five thousand three hundred and eighteen dollars.

For commutation of officers' subsistence, one million five hundred and seventy-four thousand one hundred and eighty-six dollars and fifty cents.

For commutation of forage for officers' horses, two hundred and eighty-three thousand four hundred and fourteen dollars.

For payments to discharged soldiers for clothing not drawn, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For payments in lieu of clothing for officers' servants, seventy-one thousand six hundred and thirty dollars.

For pay of volunteers under acts of 22d and 25th of July, 1861, two hundred and twenty six millions two hundred an eighty-three thousand two hundred and eighty-two dollars: *Provided*, That the President shall not be authorized to appoint more than forty Major-Generals, nor more than two hundred Brigadier-Generals. And all acts and parts of acts authorizing a greater number of Major and Brigadier-Generals than are above provided for are hereby repealed.

For subsistence in kind for regulars and volunteers, seventy-eight millions three hundred and eighty-six thousand six hundred and forty dollars and eighty cents.

For the regular supplies of the Quartermaster's Department, consisting of fuel for the officers, enlisted men, guard, hospitals, storehouses, and offices, of forage in kind for the horses, mules and oxen of the Quartermaster's Department at the several posts and stations, and with the armies in the field; for the horses of the several regiments of cavalry, batteries of artillery, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, and for the authorized number of officers' horses when serving in the field and at the outposts, including bedding for the animals; of straw for soldiers' bedding, and of stationery, including blank books for the Quartermaster's Department, certificates for discharged soldiers, blank forms for the Pay and Quartermaster's Departments; and for the printing of division and department orders and reports, thirty-six million nine hundred and twelve thousand dollars.

For the incidental expenses of the Quartermaster's Department consisting of postage on letters and packets received and sent by officers of the army on public service; expenses of Courts-martial and Courts of Inquiry, including the additional compensation of Judge Advocates, Recorders, members, and witnesses, while on that service, under the act of March 3, 1863; extra pay to soldiers employed under the direction of the Quartermaster's Department, in the erection of barracks, quarters, storehouses, and hospitals; in the construction of roads and on other constant labor, for periods of not less than ten days, under the acts of March 2, 1819, and Aug. 4, 1854, including those employed as clerks at division and department headquarters; expenses of expresses to and from the frontier posts and armies in the field; of escorts to paymasters and other disbursing officers and to trains where military escorts cannot be furnished; expenses of the interment of officers killed in action, or who die when on duty in the field, or at posts on the frontiers, or at other posts and places when ordered by the Secretary of War, and of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; authorized office furniture; hire of laborers in the Quartermaster's Department, including the hire of interpreters, spies, and guides for the army; compensation of clerks of the officers of the Quartermaster's Department; compensation of forage and wagon masters, authorized by the act of July 5, 1838; for the apprehension of deserters, and the expenses incident to their pursuit; and for the following expenditures required for the several regiments of cavalry, the batteries of light artillery, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, viz: the purchase of traveling forges, blacksmiths' and shoeing tools, horse and mule shoes and nails, iron and steel for shoeing, hire of veterinary surgeons, medicines for horses and mules, picket ropes, and for shoeing the horses of the corps named; also, generally, the proper and authorized expenses for the movements and operations of an army not expressly assigned to any other department, twenty million eight hundred and thirty-six thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For the purchase of cavalry and artillery horses, five million four hundred thousand dollars.

For mileage, or the allowance made to officers of the army for the transportation of themselves and their baggage, when traveling on duty without troops, escorts or supplies, one million two hundred and ninety-one thousand six hundred dollars.

For transportation of the army, including the baggage of the troops when moving, either by land or water; of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, from the depôts at Philadelphia and New-York to the several posts and army depôts, and from those depôts to the troops in the field; and subsistence from the places of purchase, and from the places of delivery under contract, to such places as the circumstances of the service may require them to be sent; of ordnance, ordnance stores and small arms from founderies and armories to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier posts and army depôts; freights, wharfage, tolls and ferriages; for the purchase and hire of horses, mules, oxen and harness, and the purchase and repair of wagons, carts and drays, and of ships and other sea-going vessels, and boats required for the transportation of supplies and for garrison purposes; for dray age and cartage at the several posts; hire of teamsters; transportation of funds for the pay and other disbursing departments; the expense of sailing public transports on the various rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic and Pacific; and for procuring water at such posts as, from their situation, require that it be brought from a distance, and for clearing roads, and removing obstructions from roads, harbors, and rivers, to the extent which may be required for the actual operations of the troops in the field, forty million dollars.

For hire or commutation of quarters for officers on military duty; hire of quarters for troops; of storehouses for the safe keeping of military stores; of grounds for Summer cantonments; for the construction of temporary huts, hospitals, and stables; and for repairing public buildings at established posts, four million two hundred and thirty-four thousand dollars.

For heating and cooking stoves, ninety thousand dollars.

For maintenance of gunboat fleet proper, two millions one hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

For maintenance of steam rams, one hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

For contingencies of the army, five hundred thousand dollars.

For clothing for the army, camp and garrison equipage, and for expenses of officers and arsenals, thirty-nine million three hundred and twenty-two thousand five hundred and thirteen dollars and twenty-five cents.

For constructing and extending the telegraph for military purposes, and for expenses in operating the same, five hundred thousand dollars.

For the medical and hospital department, including pay of private physicians, purchase and repair of surgical instruments, purchase of extra hospital bedding, clothing, ice, pay of male citizens as hospital attendants; the maintenance of sick and wounded officers, placed in private houses or hospitals; and other necessary comforts for the sick and convalescing in the various military hospitals, five million seven hundred and five thousand nine hundred and eighty-four dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Adjutant-General's Department at department headquarters, two thousand dollars.

For supplies, transportation and care of prisoners of war, three million three hundred and seventy-three thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight dollars.

For armament of fortifications, one million sixty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the current expenses of the ordnance service, seven hundred and thirty-two thousand six hundred dollars.

For ordnance, ordnance stores and supplies, including horse equipments for all mounted troops, seven million three hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

For the manufacture of arms at the national armory, one million eight hundred thousand dollars.

For repairs and improvements and new machinery at the national armory at Springfield, Massachusetts, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For the purchase of gunpowder and lead, one million one hundred thousand dollars.

For additions to and extension of shop-room, machinery, tools, and fixtures at arsenals, five hundred thousand dollars.

For the purchase and manufacture of arms for volunteers and regulars, and ordnance and ordnance stores, thirteen million dollars.

For surveys of military defences, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For purchase and repair of instruments, ten thousand dollars.

For printing charts of lake surveys, ten thousand dollars.

For continuing the survey of the Northern and Northwestern lakes, including Lake Superior, one hundred and five thousand dollars.

For completion of Fort Clinch, Amelia Island, Florida, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For secret service fund, and to reimburse the contingent fund of the army, five hundred thousand dollars.

For payment of bounty to volunteers, and to the widows and legal heirs of such as may die or be killed in the service of the United States, authorized by the fifth and sixth sections of an act entitled "An act to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property," approved July 22, 1861, and section five of the act "to increase the present military establishment of the United States," approved July 29, 1861, shall be so construed as to allow twenty-five dollars of the bounty of one hundred dollars therein provided to be paid immediately after enlistment to every soldier of the regular and volunteer forces hereafter enlisted during the continuance of the existing war, and the sum of seven million five hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for such payment.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the seventh section of the act approved 3d March, 1851, entitled "An act to found a Military Asylum for the relief and support of invalid and disabled soldiers of the army of the United States," as requires that "all moneys, not exceeding two-thirds of the balance on hand, of the hospital fund and of the post fund of each military station, after deducting the necessary expenses," shall be set apart for the support of the Military Asylum, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the enlisted men of the Ordnance Department now designated as master-workmen shall hereafter be designated and mustered as sergeants; those now designated as armorers, carriage-makers and blacksmiths, shall be designated and mustered as corporals; those now designated as artificers shall be designated and mustered as privates of the first class, and those now designated as laborers shall be designated and mustered as privates of the second class. *Provided*, That the pay, rations and clothing now authorized by law to the respective grades of enlisted ordnance men shall not be changed.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where recruiting officers have in good faith paid the two dollars for bringing accepted recruits to the rendezvous, before receiving notice of the repeal of the regulation allowing the same, the accounts of such officer shall be allowed in settlement by the Treasury Department.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be added to the clerical force of the Surgeon-General's office one clerk of class one, and one clerk of class two; and there shall be added to the clerical force of the Paymaster-General's office twenty clerks of class two and twenty clerks of class one; and there shall be added to the clerical and other force of the Adjutant-General's office four clerks of class two, six clerks of class one, and ten other clerks at a monthly salary of sixty dollars each; and the Adjutant-General may detail ten more non-commissioned officers of the army as clerks in his office; and the sum of fifty-one thousand two hundred dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated to pay the salaries of the clerks hereby authorized.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That section five of the act "to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property," approved July 22, 1861, and section five of the act "to increase the present military establishment of the United States," approved July 29, 1861, shall be so construed as to allow twenty-five dollars of the bounty of one hundred dollars therein provided to be paid immediately after enlistment to every soldier of the regular and volunteer forces hereafter enlisted during the continuance of the existing war, and the sum of seven million five hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for such payment.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all the aids-de-camp appointed by authority of the act approved Aug. 5, 1861, entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled an act to increase the present military establishment of the United States," approved July 29, 1861, shall be nominated to the Senate for its advice and consent.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be and he hereby is authorized, by and with the consent of the Senate, to appoint as many military storekeepers in the quartermaster's department of the army as the exigencies of the service may require; provided the whole number of military storekeepers in that department shall not exceed twelve.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the following sums be and the same are hereby, in like manner, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the service of the year ending June 30, 1862:

For the construction and maintenance of the gunboat fleet proper, four hundred thousand dollars.

For purchasing, construction, and maintenance of steam-rams, four hundred thousand dollars.

For pay of private physicians, purchase and repair of surgical instruments, purchase of extra hospital bedding, clothing, ice, and other necessary comforts for the sick and convalescing in the various military hospitals, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For compensation of chaplains of hospitals, from the date of the commencement of their service to the 30th of June, 1862, twelve thousand dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the Paymaster-General's office for the year ending 30th of June, 1862, one thousand dollars.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War be authorized to commute the army ration of coffee and sugar, for the extract of coffee, combined with milk and

PERSONAL.

—In a conversation which Gen. Sherman had with some of the Memphians a few days since, he made use of this decided language: "Memphis is a conquered city. Were there any terms offered at the capitulation of the city? None that I ever heard of. Very well; then the people are all prisoners of war. All this buying of cotton is going to be stopped. Memphis is not a trading post; it is a military post. Burn your cotton if you want to; it's none of my business. Burn your whole city, if you wish; I don't want your houses. My soldiers can live in tents. We have got Memphis, and are going to keep it. All this passing down South and carrying of mails is going to be stopped. I am going to have a cordon of pickets around this town so near together that they can touch fingers. The Provost-Marshal can have any guard he wants, from ten to ten thousand men. All he has to do is to ask for them. I don't care anything about the sentiment of the people. The people are nothing to me, except in their relation as prisoners of war. I would as soon send gunpowder South as gold. I don't want the cotton, but I do want the gold."

—In the last number of the Danville *Review*, the Rev. Dr. Breckinridge thus expresses his opinion of his nephew, John C. Breckinridge: "The conquest of his own State by arms was one of the points of this atrocious scheme, to the defence of which the Kentucky Senator lent himself at Washington, in his vehement opposition to the Federal Administration; and in the support of which, on his return to that State in August, 1861, the conspirator became a recruiting officer, and the refugee a General in the army of traitors, and the General an invader of the land to whose defence he owed every drop of his blood. His expulsion, as a traitor to the nation, from the Senate of the United States, a few months later, was the just and natural result. He had not even the poor excuse that he was loyal to Kentucky. He was a traitor to her also, and that with a treason aggravated almost beyond historic example, and destitute of every pretext ever pleaded by traitor before."

—A telegram from Washington, a few days since, stated that Capt. Marcus J. Parrott had been ordered to report to Major-Gen. Hunter. The Captain publishes this sententious card, under date of Leavenworth, Kansas, July 24:

"To the above telegram I have this to say:

1. That my *last* communication to the Department was an order from Gen. Hunter *relieving* me from duty on his staff. I have resigned

2. That Gen. Lane, at whose instance, and for whose convenience this arrangement was proposed, will find me in Kansas till after the *State election*, engaged in the service of the *patriotic people* of this State."

—An old farmer, living near Norwalk, Conn., who will not trust the banks or read the newspapers, a few days ago took up a mortgage of $2,000, and paid the entire amount in gold, which he said he had been laying up from time to time. On the day of the transaction the precious metal was quoted at 22 per cent. premium, so that he lost $440 by the operation. The gentleman to whom he tendered the specie made no very serious objections to receiving it, although he could hardly conceal his surprise. Moral: For residents in the rural districts—take the papers.

—Rev. M. U. Payne, a Methodist minister, of Rochepert, Ill., who has been in the South for two or three months, "exclusively on private business," was robbed of $42,000 on the night of July 22, while on the cars going from Vandalia to St. Louis. He has offered $700 for the recovery of the funds. Perhaps it would be well for Brig.-Gen. Schofeld to inquire how a Methodist minister returning from the South came to have such a sum in his possession.

—Gen. Lewis S. Partridge, the late United States Marshal in Connecticut, who was recently arrested and indicted for treason, has absconded from that State, accompanied by other prominent parties implicated with him. The principal charge against them was cutting down the flag-staff which had been erected at a recruiting office, and carrying off the United States flag.

—One Mr. Neville, who has been acting as agent for Messrs. R. J. & W. Neeley, in Portsmouth, has been committed because he refused to surrender to the Government $3,000 which he had received for lumber that he had sold. His employers were such rampant rebels that they did not dare remain in Portsmouth after the Confederates evacuated, so they left Mr. Neville to look after their business, and he has got looked after himself.

—Hon. I. N. Arnold, M. C. from Chicago, says that, just before the adjournment of Congress, he had visited the President, and informed him that he was about to return to Illinois. He said to him: "In the olden time you mauled rails; now the time has come to maul the rebels." To which the President replied, "Tell the people of Illinois that I'll do it." All right, Uncle Abraham—go in.

—Congress, at its recent session, appropriated $134,000 to enlarge the Charlestown (Mass.) Navy-yard, by purchasing the wharves adjoining, owned by Oakman & Eldridge, extending from the Charles River, to Water-street, and containing 120,000 square feet. About a year ago since, Messrs. O. & E. purchased this property of its former owner, paying only $60,000 for it.

—Charles H. Clarke, M. D., who told that very gratifying story about the patriotism exhibited by Gov. Houston on his death-bed, and whose veracity has since been questioned, is now in Auburn. He asks a suspension of opinion until he can produce evidence of his "identity," regarding which there has been no question raised.

—Senator Carlile, by voting against the admission of Western Virginia as a State, and coquetting with men of such doubtful patriotism as Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, has got into bad odor among his constituents. At a large meeting in Morgantown, a few days since, he was voted a traitor, and requested to resign.

—Intelligence has been received of the murder by robbers of Rev. W. W. Merriam, a missionary, who has been laboring at Philippopoles, Syria. Mr. Merriam was a graduate of Harvard College and Andover Theological Seminary, and at the time of his death was returning to his station from Constantinople.

—A lad 10 years old, named William Dickens, while playing around one of the elevators in Rochester, fell into the spout and was carried down it. Before the alarm could be given, over one hundred bushels of wheat had overwhelmed him. His dead body was recovered after three-quarters of an hour hard labor.

—Huntington, the forger, so long confined at the Hotel Sing Sing, N. R., has served out his first term. He was one of the chief book-keepers of the establishment. When he entered the prison he learned the prison rules by rote and obeyed them to the letter, thereby getting a good place, and making friends with the keeper.

—Dr. Palmer, the famous Presbyterian minister, who found it convenient to leave New-Orleans with his family very suddenly just before the arrival of Gen. Butler, has been commissioned by the Governors of Georgia and Mississippi to preach to the people and fire their hearts with the war spirit.

—The Albany *Journal* says that the town of Western, Oneida County, has furnished only *two* men for the war. But, adds the Utica *Observer*, let it not be forgotten that one of them was Henry Wager Halleck, General-in-Chief of the Armies of the Union!

—Ex-Gov. Campbell, of Tennessee, has accepted the appointment of Brigadier-General, to go wherever the Government may order him, and not with the stipulation that his State shall be the bound of his bent.

—Capts. Tizon and Pardo de Zela have been commissioned and sent by the Peruvian Government to the United States to study the *Monitor* and other iron-plated ships, with a view to the introduction of similar vessels into the Peruvian navy.

—Gen. Rousseau is interesting himself in behalf of the rampant rebel clergymen in Huntsville, Ala. Through his instrumentality Rev. Dr. Ross, of that city, has received and accepted a call to settle at Camp Chase, Ohio.

—Hon. Robert J. Walker has published the second of his series of letters on the state of the Union. He urges that Maryland should at once take the initiative in adopting the scheme of compensated emancipation.

—Dr. J. A. Freeman, of Orange, a volunteer Surgeon in the army, recently taken prisoner and released, has been appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Thirteenth New-Jersey Regiment.

—Mr. W. S. Fultoute, of Newark, N. J., has offered to pay four dollars each to the first fifty recruits who will enlist in the New-Jersey regiments in the field during the next twenty days.

—Mrs. Schoolcraft, of Geneva, N. Y., a neice of Secretary Seward, who lately eloped with her family physician, Dr. Beattie, a married man with a grown-up family, is living in style in Paris.

—Two rebel mail-carriers—J. C. Faber and Bernard Rafferty—have had their career suddenly checked by the Baltimore Police.

—John Van Buren is very ill at the residence of his late father, the Ex-President. He has for several years suffered from debility.

—Schuyler Colfax has been renominated by the Union men of the Ninth Congressional District of Indiana.

—Gerrit Smith has presented his check for *five thousand dollars* to the new regiment now being raised in the Twenty-third Senatorial District.

—George W. Tifft, Esq., of Buffalo, has obtained five "substitutes" for the new regiment, and presented each one with a lot worth $200.

—Mrs. Gen. McClellan is at a watering-place a short distance below New-London, Conn. Baron de Stoeckel and Count Mercier are at the same resort.

—Rev. Dr. Poor, of the High-street Presbyterian Church, in Newark, has offered $10 each to the first twenty Christian young men that enlist.

—Ex-Senator Jim. Green, of Missouri, was in Wheeling, Va., a few days since, visiting Hon. J. S. Carlile.

Obituary.

THE LATE EDWARD M. FISHER, A. D. C.

In the bloody contest at Gaines' Hill, on the 27th of June, Lieut. Edward M. Fisher, of the Twelfth New-York Regiment, Ald-de-Camp to Brig.-Gen. Butterfield, of Porter's Corps, fell mortally wounded while delivering an order to Col. McLean's Regiment, then engaged with the enemy. He was conveyed to Savage's Station, where he died on the evening of the succeeding day.

Lieut. Fisher had served with the Twelfth on the first tour of duty, and again joined the corps while in the field. His excellent qualities had secured the warm friendship of his former Colonel, now Gen. Butterfield, by whom he was immediately placed on the staff. His amiable deportment, gentleness of disposition and many other fine personal qualities, not less than his gallantry in action, made him a universal favorite with officers and men. Gen. Butterfield, in a letter announcing the death of Lieut. Fisher, laments his loss in terms of affectionate regret. His name and services will not be forgotten when the history of these sad events shall depict the devotion to country and the bravery in battle shown by our volunteer soldiers.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE SUMMER VACATION IN THE CHURCHES.—A large number of the City churches, particularly those of the wealthier class, whose congregations spend their Summer months in the country, have been in the habit of closing their doors during the month of August. Among the number which will be closed during the present month are St. Thomas' Church, corner of Broadway and Houston-street; St. Stephen's Church, in Chrystie-street, (after to-day;) St. Bartholomew's, in Lafayette-place; Church of the Incarnation, in Madison-avenue; Calvary Church, Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church, Broadway Tabernacle, Grace Church, and some others. Trinity Church will remain open during the Summer, as will also the Church of the Messiah, (Unitarian,) and Dr. Bellows' Church, in Fourth-avenue. Dr. Chapin's Church, (Universalist,) in Broadway, will be closed until September, when, it is rumored, Rev. Dr. Dewar will supply the pulpit until the return of the pastor from Europe. The Catholic churches all remain open during the Summer, though the services are somewhat shorter than usual.

REPORTED ARREST OF COL. HAWKINS.—The *Post* states that Col. Rush C. Hawkins, of the Ninth Regiment New-York Volunteers, (Hawkins' Zouaves), has been arrested on a charge of expressing dissatisfaction at the conduct of affairs on the Peninsula. The Zouaves, it will be remembered, did gallant service at the battle of Roanoke, and in other engagements on the North Carolina coast, in one of which Col. Hawkins was slightly wounded. Since the late battles before Richmond, the regiment has been sent to the Peninsula, to reinforce McClellan, and their "dissatisfaction at the conduct of affairs" probably results from their not being offered a chance to meet the enemy. The Ninth Regiment was raised entirely in this City, mainly by the personal exertions of Col. Hawkins.

A SMART WOMAN IN COURT.—CORA DENNISON, a very intelligent woman, was brought to the Tombs, charged with having entered the room of Chas. Dennison and taking therefrom letters and other property. Mrs. Dennison alleges that she is the lawful wife of Charles, and that he had in his possession a diamond ring belonging to her, valued at $75. Mrs. Dennison had counsel there, but took the matter into her own hands, pleaded her case eloquently, utterly discomfited the opposing counsel, and procured her discharge. She was recommended by Alderman Fezar—the magistrate—to keep away from Dennison, but to enter a civil suit against him for the recovery of her property. She then left the Court in triumph, leaving her accuser to do the next best thing.

SUPPOSED INCENDIARY FIRE.—A fire occurred yesterday morning at No. 606 Grand-street, in the dining saloon of Mr. Joseph Taylor, which is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. In the dining-room, the backroom and the kitchen, chairs and kindling-wood had been piled up, and paper saturated with turpentine laid in among them. The fire was discovered and extinguished, having done damage to the amount of $50. The premises were insured for $600 in the Rutgers Insurance Office. Officer Timpson, of the Thirteenth Precinct, arrested Taylor on suspicion of having fired the place. Fire Marshal Baker has the matter under investigation.

HONORABLY RELEASED.—Mr. John C. King foreman of Woodward & Co.'s machine-shop, in Beekman-street, who was arrested on Wednesday, charged by some of the workmen of the shop with uttering treasonable language, was yesterday honorably released, he having taken the oath of allegiance, and it having been proved that the complaint against him was not well grounded. Mr. Woodward, and other well-known loyal citizens, interceded in his behalf, before the U. S. Marshal, and it was shown that he had subscribed liberally for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers.

TROUBLE AMONG SPORTING MEN.—L. W. Moore charges John Hines and Nicholas Landon with robbing him of $300. It appears that the parties, who are sporting men, had been to a race, and that on their return they took dinner at the Revere House, on Broadway. An altercation ensued between all hands, ending in a struggle, during which Moore alleges he was robbed of $300. Justice Stern discharged Landon, and reserved his decision in regard to Hines.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—The delay in the arrival of prisoners from Richmond, in pursuance of the general exchange effected by Gen. Dix, is said to have arisen from the lack of transportation at the command of the rebels. Among the prisoners whose arrival may be soon expected is Col. Corcoran, of the Sixty-ninth. A meeting has been called for to-morrow evening at the armory of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, to make arrangements for his reception.

WALKED OUT OF A FOURTH-STORY WINDOW.—Richard Dunn, a native of Ireland, residing at No. 328 East Thirteenth-street, walked out of the fourth story window of his residence two nights since, and fell to the sidewalk, killing him almost instantly. His body was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where Coroner Collin held an inquest. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts.

FIRE IN WASHINGTON-STREET.—At 4 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred in store No. 263 Washington-street, occupied by Herricks & Koster, wholesale grocers. Damage not ascertained. The third and fourth floors were occupied by Stanley & Donnelson, tobacconists. Buildings Nos. 261 and 265 were also damaged some; the whole not amounting to more than $1,000.

SALE OF PRIZE VESSELS.—Yesterday, Mr. Simon Draper sold at auction, under the direction of the Prize Commissioners, the prize schooners *Agnes H. Ward* and *Gen. C. C. Pinckney*. The amount realized was only about $1,000 for both. A large quantity of turpentine, comprising the cargoes of five prize vessels, was also sold, the particulars of which will be found under our market reports.

SERIOUS RESULT OF A FOURTH OF JULY ACCIDENT.—Wm. Garland, a young man, who was shot in the hand July 4, while firing a pistol, died at the New-York Hospital yesterday from the effects of his wound. An inquest was held upon the body of deceased by Coroner Ranney, and a verdict rendered of accidental death.

REMAINS OF COL. MONROE.—The body of Col. Monroe arrived in this City at a late hour on Friday night, and was taken immediately to the residence of Dr. Phillips, in Twelfth-street, two of whose sons were intimate friends of Col. Monroe, and both were members of the Twenty-second Regiment, N. G. The funeral takes place on Monday.

DEATH OF AN EXPRESS DRIVER.—An expressman named Frank Bowman, was run over and severely injured by the New-Jersey Railroad, on June 4. His wounds resulted in death yesterday, at which time Coroner Ranney held an inquest. A verdict was rendered of death from injuries accidentally received.

NEW COUNTERFEITS.—Counterfeit 2s on the Union Bank of Dover, New-Jersey, said to be a good imitation of the genuine, were put in circulation to a limited extent on Friday. The Police notified tradesmen, and others interested, in season to prevent much loss.

RECEIPTS AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.—The receipts at the Custom-house, yesterday—the second day under the operation of the new tariff—amounted to $199,008 26, of which $53,373 09 was for imports, and $145,635 17 for withdrawals from warehouse.

Arrival of a British Prize Schooner at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 2.

The British schooner *Emma*, of and from Nassau, with boats, shoes, salt, etc., was captured, on the 24th of July, by the United States steamer *Adirondack*.

The *Emma* arrived off the Navy-yard this morning. Her Captain and crew are on board of the *Adirondack*, in irons.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

An Exciting Time at the Navy-Yard.

WEEDING OUT OF SECESSIONISTS.

It has been known for a long time past that both the Navy-yard and Custom-house contained a large number of employes who not only sympathized with the rebels, but in many instances, particularly since the recent defeat before Richmond, have openly avowed the cause of the rebels, cheered and drank the health of Jeff. Davis, and have used their personal influence to retard the operations of Government. The officers of the Government having had these facts poured into their ears for over a year, have been forced so far to notice the matter as to attempt to apply a partial remedy by administering the oath of allegiance. But this will not entirely eradicate the rascals, for some of them had as lief take an oath to support the Government every morning as not, and would as freely cheer for Jeff. Davis every evening. The work of administering the oath to the employes of the Navy-yard commenced on Friday, and will be continued until the whole force has an opportunity to take it. Those who refuse will be at once discharged. Thus far it is understood that about one hundred have refused to subscribe to the following form of oath:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof. That I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto. That I have neither sought nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States. That I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended Government, authority, power or constitution within the United States hostile or inimicable thereto.

And I do further swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign or domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God."

The oath has been administered in the following departments: ship carpenters', ship joiners', coopers', boiler makers', timber inspector's laborers', plumbers'. In the latter department every man took the oath. In the boiler-makers' shop *eleven* men refused to take the oath—ten Irishmen and one Spaniard.

Death of Another Brave Williamsburgh Soldier.

CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, Sunday, July 20, 1862.

R. McGrendor—Sir: Yours of the 19th was duly received, and in reply I would say that Thomas McCulloce, Sergeant of my company, was wounded in the shoulder quite seriously, but he positively refused to leave the field, and again entered the fight with redoubled energy and vigor, charging upon the enemy with a spirit that showed no fear, and exerting himself to deeds of bravery and valor that was unequaled on the field, until the fatal ball entered his left breast, near the heart, killing him instantly. We deeply feel his loss, as he was much beloved by all his company. I regret exceedingly that circumstances compelled us to leave him on the field with the rest of our dead.

I saw him after he expired, and his countenance looked as pleased as in life, showing no sign of suffering. Thus ends the life of one of the bravest spirits that has poured out his life's blood on the altar of his country. Sympathizing with his friends in their bereavement, I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

JAMES H. DONIGUS.
Captain Co. I, Tenth Reg't N. Y. V.

THE EASTERN DISTRICT ABORTION CASE.—Coroner Murray commenced to investigate the alleged abortion case in South Third-street, for which Dr. Hay, of South Second-street has been arrested. The following named persons were sworn as jurors: John F. Smith, Frederick C. Mace, James Fitzgibbon, Peter Klimaird, Edward Wilson, John Tisher, Item Hegeman. Some testimony was taken, but the case was not concluded. It was adjourned till Monday.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A child, 19 months old, belonging to Mr. Sterling, No. 27 Hamilton-avenue, was knocked down and instantly killed by a city railway car, on Friday evening, directly in front of his father's residence.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange ... AUG. 2, 1862.

$7,000 U. S. 6s '81...Cou.	98⅝	$3,000 T. H. & Alt. 1st m.	105¾
8,000 U. S. 6s '74...Cou.	97⅛	3,000 Tol. & Wa. 2d m.	69½
1,000 U. S. 6s 1868.....	96⅝	30 Amer. Ex. Bank....	89½
500 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes..... small.	102	11,000 American Gold..	115
33,000 do.....	102⅝	12,000 do.....	115⅝
500 do indorsed.	101	150 Pacific Mail S. Co.	111
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90...	50	30 do.....	110⅝
3,000 do.....	49¾	150 do.....	110¾
5,000 N. C. State 6s.....	65	75 do.....	111¼
7,000 Mo. State 6s.....	46	100 Franklinite Steel C.	5
4,000 Cal. State 7s.....	95¼	5 N. Y. Cen. R...opg	90
4,000 Va. State 6s...sc'd	53	200 do.....opg	90⅛
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 7s.....	103	70 do.....opg	89⅞
4,000 L. H. R. 2d m. b.	88½	25 Erie Railway.....	32⅛
10,000 do.....s30	88⅝	50 Mich. Cen. R.....	59⅛
7,000 E. R. 6, 4th m. b.	83½	50 Mich. S. & N. I. R...	25
1,000 H. R. 2d S. F. 6s.	105¾	100 do.....	21½
3,000 Har. 2d m. b.....	83	100 Clev. & Pitts. R....	21⅜
12,000 Mich. So. 2d m. b.	81	20 Gal. & Chicago R...	68
2,000 Ill. Cen. 7s. b....	95⅜	300 Clev. & Tol. R.....	36¾
5,000 T. H. & Alt. 2d m.	83	107 Chic. & R. I. R....	63½
9,000 Chi. & N. W. 6s..	47	100 do.....	63
5,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d m.	27	350 Mil. & P. Du C. R..	31¾
2,000 Gal. & C. 1st m. ex 1	102¾	25 Panama R.....	160
6,000 Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chi. 2d m.....	76	25 do.....	159⅞

SATURDAY, Aug. 2—P. M.

As usual on Saturday, through the warm season, there was only one session of the Stock Exchange, to-day, and that a short and dull one. The call of the official list was over by 11½ o'clock. Later in the day, there was some little business done on the Street, chiefly in New-York Central. The variations in price since yesterday, either on the Share or Bond list, are not important. The price of Gold was a shade firmer at the close of the day, at 115¼@115⅜. U. S. Notes, of the Custom-house issue, also closed firmer, at 105½ ₱ cent. Nothing done in Exchange, after the sailing of to-day's steamers. The rate on London leaves off 129½; on Paris, f.4.42½. The steamers, to-day took out only $370,000 in Specie, making the whole clearances of the week $748,000. The clearances of Domestic Produce, heretofore reported, are $4,154,000; together, $4,902,000. The import entries of the week, of all kinds, are $5,149,000. The Customs Duties $2,120,000. At 4 o'clock, this afternoon, the Share list closed firm; New-York Central, 90 ₱ cent., ex dividend.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York.....	100	Commerce.....	87
Merchants'.....	100	Commerce Scrip Stock.	90
Mechanics'.....	103¾	American Exchange....	89¾
America.....	106¾	Pacific.....	122¼
Phenix.....	100	Bank of the Republic..	89
National.....	90	Hanover.....	75
State of New-York.....	90	Metropolitan.....	87

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

New-York Cen. 6s.....	102	L. C. & Mil. L. G. 8s..	91
N. Y. C. 6s, sub.....	99	Chi. & N. W. s. f.....	95
New-York Cen. 7s, '64	103	Chi. & N. W. firsts,.....	61¾
New-York Cen. 7s, '76	105¾	Chi. & N. W. firsts, sa'd	47
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76, con...	106	Chi. & N. W. seconds..	27
Erie firsts, '68.....	107¾	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	78
Erie thirds, '83.....	98¾	Han. & St. Joseph 1sts.	49
Erie fourths, '80.....	89¾	Lack. & W. Bonds.....	102¾
Erie fifths, '68.....	82	Del., Lack. & W. 2ds...	105
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts.	71	Del. & Wash. firsts.....	87
Hudson seconds, s.f. '65	105¾	Tol. & Wabash seconds.	60¾
Hudson thirds '75.....	90	Mil. & Pr. Du. Ch'n firsts.	83¾
Harlem thirds.....	83	Gal. & C. 1sts, ex Int...	102¾
Mich. Cen. n. f. 8s, '82..	107¾	Gal. & Chi. seconds....	163¾
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. seconds	81	Clev. & Tol. s. f.....	91¾
Mich. So. & N. I. s. f. 7s.	99	N. Jersey Cen. 6rsts...	104
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75.....	95¾	N. Jersey Cen. 2nds...	104
T. H. & Alt. firsts.....	107¾	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. firsts	91
T. H. & Alt. seconds....	83	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. 2ds.	76

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $1,428,551 18, including $200,000 for Customs; payments, $1,613,836 92; balance, $10,333,719 18.

LAW REPORTS.

Accord and Satisfaction—A Default Opened as a Favor.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Clerke.

Hirt vs. *Mills*.—In this case the plaintiff stipulated to pay the defendant $1,250, or that a certain party should pay it on his behalf. This money the defendant promised to receive as a compromise. The clerk or agent of the plaintiff failed to pay the defendant out of the funds in his possession, but still the stipulation on the part of the plaintiff that the clerk should pay such sum, and the agreement to receive the same by the defendant, was treated by the plaintiff as a satisfaction.

The Court now held that the agreement was purely executory, constituting a promise on the part of the plaintiff which he failed to perform, and which he has not ordered to perform either by tendering the money himself or requiring the clerk to pay it out of the fund in his hands. It is no answer to this to say that the fund was so attached that payment could not be made. To say so would only show more clearly that the agreement was executory, and that there could be no tender of satisfaction on the one side or refusal on the other. Relying upon this agreement as an accord and satisfaction, the plaintiff's counsel allowed his default to be taken, and now moved to have the default opened. The Court, believing that counsel so acted in good faith, opened the default as a favor, upon terms.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Clerke.

Jno. Kearney vs. *Eliza Ann Kearney*.—Judgment of divorce granted.

Tobacco Trade of New-York.

The movements in the New-York market, in all descriptions of Tobacco, during the month of July, Messrs. M. Rader & Son review thus: "The demand for Kentucky Tobacco has been steady throughout the past month, and the sales reached over 7,000 hhds., at steadily advancing prices, caused in part by the large advance of the value of gold; and exchanges being highly favorable to exporters, they showed less unwillingness to pay the higher rates, as even at these nominally higher prices, they are lower than at the corresponding season last year, our main receipts having come in then in November, whilst now we are at the close of our chief supplies. The very limited quantities of Lugs and Low Leaf have pushed these sorts ahead in proportion to the finer grades, and we have to report a general advance of from 2c. to 2½c. ₱ lb. on all grades, but whether this high position can be maintained if gold and exchanges should recede, as they have already declined 5@6 ₱ cent., remains to be seen; for the present, factors claim extreme quotations, and have, so far, obtained them. The tidings about the growing crops are to the effect that every effort has been made in the Northern sections, Missouri included, to make a large crop, as planting and replanting has gone on till very lately, but severe rains threaten the result. In the Southern parts the setting out has been limited by physical as well as political hindrances. The receipts this month have been the largest of the season, but are now on the decline, but the stocks on sale are not as large as might be expected under the circumstances.

Ruling prices now are, for

Lugs.....	10½@12c.	Good.....	15 @18c.
Common Leaf.	11½@13½c.	Fine.....	16½@19¾c.
Medium Leaf..	13½@16c.	Selections.....	18 @21c.

In the early part of the month we waited on our friends with New-Orleans circular of 1st July, to which we beg leave to add that since then some 900 hhds. more were taken for the French Regie, and that prices are fully 2 ₱ cent. higher than then reported, with a tendency of going still higher, and but 5,000 hhds. on sale. Louisville reports are: the rates for Leaf Tobacco are well maintained, and the demand continues good, with liberal receipts. The sales of the week embraced 678 hhds., against 793 hhds. the previous week. We quote:

Trash.....	$6 00@$7 00	Good.....	$13 00@$15 00
Planters' Lugs	7 50@ 9 00	Fine.....	16 00@ 19 00
Medium Leaf	10 00@12 00		

The manufactured article is steadily advancing, and large sales are reported at 30c.@45c. for Kentucky, and 48c.@65c. for Virginia. We hear from Baltimore that there is a fair outside demand for common, leafy Maryland Tobacco, at 6¾c.; the finer grades are 2c. to 2½c. ₱ lb. higher than last month, readily bringing 13c. Brown Ohio, compared with last month, is very little higher; the common grades may be quoted ½c. higher, selling at 5¾c.@6c. Medium, red and brown, 6¾c.@7¼c.; fine, 8c.@9c. Wrappery Leaf, 10c.@12c. Stock in warehouses and shipboard, 26,181 hhds. In Spanish Tobacco the sales have been light, buyers seeming unwilling to pay the large advance consequent to the increased tariff, except for the most desirable qualities, whilst medium and ordinary goods are neglected at almost former prices. The receipts of the past month were in part for transitu to European markets, and somewhat increased to escape the new duty of 25c. ₱ lb., which will be levied from this day. About 500 bales Havana Tobacco, old and new crop, were sold at 55c.@65c. for fillers. Of Cuba Tobacco, 200 bales, old crop, all P's, were sold at 40c. The first arrival of new crop Yara, consisting of 31 bales assorted, were sold at 56c.; the quality seems to bid fair, but shipments at this season are too early to secure good qualities and condition. In Seed Leaf Tobacco, transactions have been confined to sales for consumption at 10c.@11¾c. for fillers, 12c.@14c. for binders, 15c.@25c. for wrappers. Manufactured Tobacco has again experienced a large advance, and stocks are materially reduced by shipments to distant ports. We quote 5's, 8's and 10's sound, 40c.@48c.; lbs. and ½ lbs. medium sound, 40c.@50c.; lbs. and ½ lbs. fine sound, 55c.@85c., and holders firm, sanguine of still higher prices."

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Manchester	Liverpool	New-York	July 23
Bohemian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 24
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	July 26
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	July 30
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	July 30
Jura	Liverpool	Quebec	July 31
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 2
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 6
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 9
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 13
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 20
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 24
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 27
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 10
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 15

FROM AMERICA.

Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 6
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 6
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 9
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 9
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 9
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 13
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 16
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 26
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at..... 5 A. M. and 6:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 129th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE—HOTEL, RESTAURANT AND SUPPER-ROOMS.—The lease, stock, fixtures and furniture of the Philadelphia House, Nos. 145 and 147 Bowery; newly fitted up and in perfect order. Apply at No. 148 Front-st.

FOR SALE—A TAPE-WEAVING FACTORY, for making all kinds of skirt tape and banding, all in good going order, in rear of No. 163 West 27th-st., third story; going by power.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S INTERLOCUTORY SALE.
CARGO OF PRIZE STEAMSHIP CIRCASSIAN.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

The adjourned sale of the cargo of this ship will take place on TUESDAY, Aug. 5, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn.

Catalogues can be seen at the office of Hiram Penner, Esq., No. 113 Wall-st. JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District of Florida.

Also, at the same place and time, 52 cases assorted medicines, 15 drums castor oil, cargo of steamer *Circassian*.

Catalogues at the office of H. Penner, No. 113 Wall-st.
JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District of Florida.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

Mantels sold at astonishingly low prices at KLABER'S Marble Yards, No. 54 First-av., near Third-st., and No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS.—$20,000 worth of enamelled slate mantels; imitation of the most costly marbles now in use; will be sold 25 per cent. below manufacturers prices. Also, marble mantels, monuments and tomb-stones
WM. S. SEE & CO., No. 636 Hudson-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., N. Y.

LOST AND FOUND.

$3 REWARD.—LOST, ON WEDNESDAY AFternoon, in a car from 23d-st. and Broadway, Williamsburgh, to the ferry, or from 14th-st. Ferry to Cooper's Institute, a ladies' CAMEO PIN. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at 50 Columbia-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 1 Ann-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE A. KEYS.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Allen-st.—Rev. Wm. P. Hammond, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Supper*. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, by Rev. Mr. Haywood, the great revivalist. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor. Subject—*The Valley of Dry Bones*. The public invited. Seats free.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS.—PROF. Matteson will preach as usual in the new Church, 41st-st., near 8th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. John H. Kirk, of Brooklyn, at 7½ P. M. The Sunday School Missionary meeting at 3½ P. M. The Church will be kept open as usual during the month of August.

BROADWAY MEETING.—SUNDAY EVENING Lectures by Chas. Chauncy Goss, at the City Assembly Rooms, Broadway, near

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TERRE HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.—The new First Mortgage Bonds of this Road, which will be ready for delivery on the 6th of August, at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., are dated July 1, 1862, and carry interest from that date; this leaves the interest on the coupons from February and March, 1862, to July 1, 1862, unprovided for. The undersigned, therefore, give notice that the interest due on the old bonds to the 1st of July, amounting to the sum of $20 14, will be paid on the Terre Haute and Alton coupon, dated Aug. 1, 1862, the interest to July 1 on the coupon of the Belleville and Illinolstown road, dated Sept. 1, 1862, amounting to the sum of $23 33, will be paid at the Bank of North America, the interest for July and August being embraced in the new bond.

The owners of the First Mortgage Bonds, on adjusting their accounts at the Railroad office, between the old Bonds which they have assigned and the new ones, will receive the coupon for August or September, and on presenting this coupon at the Bank, the owner will be paid, on the Terre Haute and Alton coupon $29 17, and on the Belleville coupon $23 33. Payment will be made on and after the 4th day of August.—Dated July 21, 1862.

A. C. FLAGG,
JOHN WILKINSON, } Receivers.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD CO., }
No. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1862.

HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE TERRE HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY and FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE BELLEVILLE AND ILLINOISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY, are notified that the new bonds of this Company, to be given in exchange therefor, will be ready for delivery on and after the 6th day of August, instant. Parties entitled to receive the new bonds will be required to execute the instrument of assignment of the old bonds in person, or by written power of attorney. The new bonds bear interest from 1st of July, up to which date the Trustees will pay the interest represented in the current coupons of the old bonds. R. BAYARD, Chairman of Committee.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of the agreement between Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its first mortgage bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at its office, No. 45 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest nineteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company first mortgage bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 11, 19, 22, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33; being the lowest outstanding numbers. From and after the 6th day of August, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease, by the terms of said agreement.

JOHN A. STEWART, Sec'y.

TO ARMY OFFICERS, PAYMASTERS AND OTHERS.—VAN VLECK & TUCKER, No. 4 Broadway, one door from Wall-st., will furnish small gold in dollar pieces, quarter eagles, and five dollar pieces, in exchange for twenty dollar gold pieces, without extra charge, in amounts to suit.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. & 26TH ST., }
NEW-YORK, July 29, 1862.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds will be paid on and after August 1, at the Treasurer's office. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

MONEY.—PERSONS REQUIRING TEMPORARY accommodation are requested to procure a prospectus of the Mutual Loan and Discount Company, No. 57 Chatham-st. Business bills promptly discounted.
URWICK & KING, Agents.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers.
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

GOLD, SILVER, AND UNITED STATES Demand Notes, bought at the highest premium, by
E. P. JAMES & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 19, 1862.

EIGHTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof,—free of the United States income Tax,—which will also be paid by the Company—payable on the 20th day of August next, upon stock registered at New-York, Boston and Albany, and on the 20th day of September next upon stock registered at London.

Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York, will receive their Dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BRO.; Albany, those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 9d. to the dollar.

The Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business on Thursday, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston on the morning of Saturday, the 2d day of August next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

ST NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st., }
NEW-YORK, July 29, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., payable on the 1st inst. The transfer book will be closed from to-day until the 31st inst., inclusive. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.—OFFICE No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.
A DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of *five per cent.*, payable to the stockholders on the 31st inst.
Transfer books closed from the 25th till the 31st inst., inclusive. By order.
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1862.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Manhattan Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, the 4th inst.
J. S. HARBEGER, Cashier.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, July 22, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after Thursday, the 31st inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INS. CO., No. 16 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, JULY 15, 1862.—THE Board of Directors of the East River Insurance Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.
THOS. PALMER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE GERHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 1 Pine-st.—July 21, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting under the firm of LEWIS B. BROWN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by LEWIS B. BROWN, who will sign in liquidation. LEWIS B. BROWN,
New-York, July 31, 1862. J. M. COGGESHALL.

Messrs. LEWIS B. BROWN and LAURENCE MYERS, Jr., become members of our firm from this date. The Banking, Exchange and Collection business will be continued as heretofore at No. 6 Broad-st.
New-York, August 1, 1862. P. M. MYERS & CO.,

J. M. COGGESHALL engages in the Flour trade, on his own account, at No. 9 South-st.
New-York, August 1, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of MANNING & DE FOREST, for the transaction of a General Banking and Brokerage business. Domestic and foreign specie, demand notes, land warrants, &c., bought and sold.
JOHN B. MANNING,
A. H. DE FOREST,
No. 200 Broadway, near Fulton-st.
New-York, July 17, 1862.

COPARTNERSHIP.—I HAVE THIS DAY associated with me Mr. EDWARD P. GILBERT, under the name and firm of GEO. HERKIMER & CO. The Flour and Grain commission business will be continued at No. 100 Broad-st. GEO. HERKIMER.
New-York, Aug. 1, 1862.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PUBLIC MEETING.—EIGHTH-AV. RAILROAD TO HARLEM.—Citizens' property owners' are to attend the adjourned meeting MONDAY, Aug. 4, 7 o'clock P.M., at "Elm Park Hotel," 92d-st. and Broadway. Interesting reports will be presented. By order.
THOMAS MANSON, Chairman.
HENRY A. HEISER, Vice Chairman.
JOHN W. ANDREWS, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND ENCAMPMENT of Southern New-York will hold its annual session for the election of officers and other business, in the room of F. Hall, corner Grand-st., on MONDAY, Aug. 4, at 8 o'clock P. M. By order,
JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Scribe.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE plat owners in the Rockland Cemetery will be held on FRIDAY, 8th inst., at the office of Charles Gould, Esq., President, No. 2 Hanover-st., at 9½ A. M., when two Trustees will be elected.
New-York, Aug. 1, '62. E. H. LORD, Secretary.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—Health, comfort and pleasure. Cars leave Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, every 20 minutes.

TO INVENTORS.—PATENTS SECURED BY COLVER & HUNT, Attorneys and Counselors in cases of Patent right litigation, No. 241 Broadway, (Room No. 36,) New-York.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
NEW-YORK MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 61 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1862.

The Trustees submit the following statement of the affairs of the Company, in conformity with the requirements of the Charter:

Outstanding Premiums to July 1, 1861	$190,439 29
Premiums received since	575,891 80
Total	$766,331 09

No policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks, disconnected with Marine Risks.

Earned Premiums to July 1, 1862	$662,797 37
Losses and Expenses	$353,915 41
Return Premiums	45,527 56
Re-Insurance, &c.	82,355 63
Total	$156,799 59

The Company have the following assets:

Cash in Banks	$41,655 64	
United States Stocks and Treasury Notes	309,350 00	
New-York State, Bank and City Stocks	190,407 70	
Loans on Stocks and Cash due the Company	36,002 57	
Real Estate, Bonds and Mortgages	104,675 79	672,091 70
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable		240,325 37
Salvage, Re-Insurance and other Claims due the Company		50,167 43
Insurance Scrip and Sundry Notes at estimated value		38,065 25
Total Assets		$1,000,649 80

In view of the above results, the Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a dividend of interest of SIX PER CENT. in cash on the outstanding Certificates of Profits, to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after SATURDAY, the 30th day of August next.

Also, *Resolved*, That a dividend of FIFTEEN PER CENT. be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending June 30, 1862, for which certificates will be issued on and after MONDAY, the 1st day of September next.

The Trustees, after reserving over HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS PROFITS, have further resolved that FIFTY PER CENT. (50 per cent.) of the Outstanding Certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1858, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after MONDAY, the 1st day of September next, from which date all interest thereon will cease.

The Certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled to the extent of FIFTY PER CENT. (50 per cent.)

By order of the Board,
W. P. HANSFORD, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. W. SCHMIDT,	FRANCIS HATHAWAY,
STEWART BROWN,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ROBERT B. MINTURN,	LLOYD ASPINWALL,
STEPHEN JOHNSON,	E. P. FABRI,
CHAS. H. MARSHALL,	EDWARD KAUPE,
ARTHUR LEARY,	HENRY OELRICHS,
HENRY MEYER,	HENRY W. HUBBELL,
EDW. H. R. LYMAN,	JAMES R. SMITH,
GEORGE MOKE,	GEORGE MOSLE,
E. V. THEBAUD,	GUSTAVE H. KISSEL.

JOHN H. EARLE, President.
JOHN H. LYELL, Vice-President.

RAILROADS.

ROCKAWAY! ROCKAWAY!!
ON OLD LONG ISLAND'S SEA-GIRT SHORE!!—Trains of the BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY leave SOUTH FERRY, BROOKLYN, for ROCKAWAY, *connecting at* JAMAICA with UNION LINE of stages, as follows: At 7:45, 8:45, A. M.; at 12 M., 3:15 P. M., on SUNDAYS, at 7:45 A. M.; at 5:30 P. M. Through tickets, to and from Rockaway, SIXTY CENTS, to be had at railroad offices, South Ferry, and at the hotels, Rock Away. Running time, TWO HOURS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.—Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN B. SCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Toms River, &c. On and after July 14, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 6:30 and 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, until further notice, the steamboat will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M., instead of 4 o'clock. Returning, cars leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 10:10 A. M. and 4 P. M., except on Saturday, when the afternoon train will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Toms River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First class meals on board the steamboat. Passengers for points below Eatontown, on the main line, will take the 2:30 P. M. boat on Saturdays.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.
On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train on Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

GO TO THE SEA SIDE.—THE CARS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company are now running regularly from Fulton and Catherine Ferries to Church Lane, Greenfield, Gravesend and Coney Island. This is the best route to Sheepshead Bay. Private parties and associations and pic-nic parties accommodated on application at the office.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 6:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Receiving basins and culverts in Chambers-street and James-slip; sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Fifth-avenue to and through Third-avenue to Harlem River; receiving basin southeast corner Rudolk and Houston streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Chambers-street, between Pearl and Cherry streets; on north side of South-street, between Roosevelt and Oliver-street; on both sides of Water and Cherry-street, between Roosevelt and Oliver streets; on both sides of James-slip, between South and Oak street; both sides of Roosevelt-street, between Cherry and Madison streets; both sides of Oak-street, between Chestnut and James streets; both sides of Rowery, between Chestnut and Roosevelt streets; of south side of Batavia-street, between Chambers and James streets; north sides of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, between Fifth and Second avenues; on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Second avenues; on south side of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, between Fifth and Second avenues; on both sides of Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets; on both sides of Third-avenue, between Stanton and Houston streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 31 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, }
New Court-house, Aug. 1, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard. T. FARLEY,
ISAAC A. ALLEN,
C. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
ISAAC A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

LOUIS BRANDT, VETERINARY SURGEON, No. 81 East 30th-st., New-York. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Consultation free.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY BEEF.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1862.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the ninth day of August, at 12 o'clock, for supplying 600 barrels Navy Beef, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the Navy-yard, at Brooklyn.

The Beef must be from well-fattened cattle, and must conform as near as possible in quality to the standard assumed for Navy Beef, and pass the usual inspection of the Navy-yard. The barrels must be according to the Navy standard.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed. This guaranty must be accompanied by the certificate of the U. S. District Judge, District-Attorneys, Collector or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guaranty. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty. Full particulars may be ascertained upon application to the Inspecting Officer at the Navy-yard.

The above Beef is purchased on account of defaulting contractors, and must be furnished without delay.

I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

COFFEE FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1862.
Proposals, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Coffee," will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the 16th instant, for furnishing and delivering, on receiving ten days' notice, at the United States Navy-yard at Brooklyn, all the coffee which may be required for the use of the navy during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863.

The coffee to be equal to the best Cuba, according to the sample at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and be delivered there without extra charge.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed. This guaranty must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guaranty. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty. I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of WEDNESDAY, August 13, 1862, for the construction of the following works, viz.:

Sewer in Ridge-street, between Delancey and Rivington streets; sewer in Grand-street, from No. 435 to Sheriff-street; trap-block pavement of Elm-street, between Duane and Reade streets, and crosswalks in Sixth-avenue, at Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office. THOS. STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPAN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, August 1, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, }
No. 39 PARK-ROW, TIMES BUILDING, NEW-YORK. }

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the titles of the work and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office, until 12½ o'clock P. M. of TUESDAY, August 12, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.:

For fencing lots in the following places, viz.:
Southeast corner of Pearl and Chambers streets, numbers four hundred and fourteen, four hundred and sixteen and four hundred and eighteen.

Blocks bounded by Broadway, Ninth-avenue, Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets; and Sixtieth and Sixty-first streets.

Northeast corner of Forty-fourth-street and Tenth-avenue.

Block bounded by Forty-second and Forty-third streets, and the Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

North side of Fortieth-street, between the Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

North side of Thirty-sixth-street, between the Second-avenue and St. Gabriel's Church.

South side of Thirtieth street, one hundred feet from the southerly corner of Second-avenue.

South side of Forty-second-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Southwest corner of Thirty-eighth-street and Fourth-avenue, where not already done.

North side of Fifty-eighth-street, south side of Fifty-ninth-street, from the Seventh-avenue to the buildings on the said street west of the Seventh-avenue; on the Seventh-avenue, west side, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets.

For setting curb and gutter in Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-fourth to Sixty-fourth streets, and flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same; and for fencing and flagging in front of vacant lots on the west side of the Sixth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets.

Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1862.
SHEPHERD F. KNAPP,
Street Commissioner.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, }
13TH AND GIRARD STS., PHILADELPHIA, July 31, 1862. }

PROPOSALS FOR BLANKETS AND HATS.—Separate Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned, at this Office, until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, 5th day of August next, for furnishing and delivering at the Schuylkill Arsenal

15,000 ARMY BLANKETS,
wool, gray, (with the letters U. S. in Black, four inches long, in the centre,) to be seven feet long, five feet six inches wide, and to weigh five pounds each. Also,

12,000 UNIFORM HATS, (black felt.)

All deliveries will be subject to inspection, and must conform in all respects to the sealed army patterns deposited in this Office. A just and right comparison will be made between the articles offered and the samples.

Proposals will be received for any part of the above articles. Bidders will state the time and amount of each delivery. The blankets are required to be delivered within ninety days, and the hats within sixty days from date of award of contract.

The right is reserved by the Deputy Quartermaster-General to accept any part or the whole of a bid offered, or to reject the bids in whole or in part, as the interest of the Government in his opinion may require. Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee that the bidder will execute a contract, with good and sufficient bond, if his bid be accepted. Proposals unaccompanied with satisfactory guarantee will not be considered; and contracts will be awarded only to established manufacturers of, or dealers in, the articles. The failure to comply with any one order under the contract, to operate to the forfeiture of the entire penalty of the bond. Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for Blankets and Hats," and addressed to G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, }
No. 39 Park-row, Times Building, New-York. }

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until half past 12 o'clock P. M. of THURSDAY, July 31, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.:

Regulating and grading One Hundred and Tenth street, between Sixth and Ninth avenues.

For flagging sidewalks in Duane and Reade streets, between City Hall-place and Chatham-street.

For setting curb and gutter in Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Fifty-third streets, and flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of same.

For building pier foot of Fifty-ninth-street, North River.

For dredging slip between piers number Nineteen and Twenty, North River.

Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered, if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation. Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures. Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and the agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, July 19, 1862.
SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, Street Commissioner.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, }
July 25, 1862. }

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., of Wednesday, August 6, 1862, for the construction of the following sewers, to wit:

In Forty-ninth-street, from near Ninth-avenue to and through Tenth avenue to sewer in Forty-seventh-street;

In Grove-street, from sewer in Hudson-street to a point 150 feet east of Hudson street; and

In Sixth-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth-streets.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office. THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, }
No. 7 City Hall, Aug. 1, 1862. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until August 12, 1862, at 12 M.:

For 250 to 300 tons of the best Anthracite Coal, for the use of the Courts and offices of the County, the ton to be calculated at 2,240 pounds.

Also, proposals for 50 cords of Kindling Wood, pine, cut and split for use.

The said coal and wood to be delivered at such times and places as the Committee may designate.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any and all proposals. JAMES DAVIS,
WILLIAM M. TWEED,
SHERIDAN SHOOK,
SMITH ELY, Jr.,
ORISON BLUNT,
WILLIAM C. CONNER,
ELIJAH F. PURDY,
Committee.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, }
July 22, 1862. }

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until half past 12 o'clock P. M. of Monday, August 4, 1862:

For the construction of the trap-block pavement of Canal-street from Centre-street to Broadway;

And of crosswalks on Fourth avenue, at Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets;

And at the intersection of Fifty-ninth-street and Broadway.

Blank forms for bids, and all other necessary information can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office. THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, }
WASHINGTON, July 25, 1862. }

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.—PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of August, for completing the distributing reservoir of the Washington Aqueduct. Plans and specifications may be seen after the 12th of August.

Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Reservoir," and directed to "Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."
WALTER J. SMITH, Chief Clerk.

A BEAUTIFUL MICROSCOPE, MAGNIFYING 500 times for 25 cents, (coin;) five of different powers for $1. Mailed free. Address F. O. BOWEN Box No. 220, Boston, Mass.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copahin, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $1 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACRICKAR, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Astor-st.; FEDERMEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 31 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and diseases of night, resulting from early errors. Actuated by the impulse of gratitude, and a desire to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

PROSTRATED POWERS RESTORED.—Functional derangements accidental to both sexes, restored in a healthy tone by the use of Triestnar No. 1. Read the book entitled "Human Frailty"—it explains everything. Published by Dr. BARCLAY, No. 104 Bleecker-st. (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, and sent free everywhere on receipt of 25 cents worth of postage stamps. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO YOUNG MEN.—SCORES OF GRATEFUL letters weekly are now received from people who have recovered PERFECT HEALTH by following the directions contained in Drs. TRASK and JACKSON'S great work, called "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, AND THE SEXUAL ORGANISM AND ITS HEALTHFUL MANAGEMENT." Price $3. For sale in New-York by SINCLAIR TOUSEY

THE CINCINNATI WAR MEETING.

A Tremendous Turn-Out of Enthusiastic People.

Speech of Gen. Lew. Wallace---A Letter from Gen. Rosecrans Read, &c.

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, in alluding to the great war meeting held in that city on Thursday night—a brief account of which we have had by telegraph—makes the following remarks:

"The meeting in the Fifth-street Market Space last night, to give expression to the sentiments of the people on the subject of the war, was the largest ever held in Cincinnati—the largest ever held in the West—and, indeed, the largest we have seen anywhere. The citizens literally turned out in a body. It was not confined to men, either. The ladies of Cincinnati, whose hearts beat strong in the cause of their country, were there in considerable numbers. And it was as enthusiastic as it was large. A feeling of the deepest earnestness, and the purest patriotism was manifested throughout. With the surging masses congregated in the market space, around the stands of the several speakers, vigorous measures were popular. Every remark favoring an earnest, crushing policy, was loudly applauded. The people said plainly and distinctly, by their actions, that the infamous rebellion must be suppressed; that the Union must be preserved; and that all measures necessary to these results ought to be promptly and unhesitatingly adopted. This expression, as the voice of fifty thousand men, assembled in our city, went up, last night, to the Government. Its utterance was so emphatic that it is not to be mistaken."

Among the speakers was Gen. Lew. Wallace. His appearance was the signal for the most enthusiastic, continuous and deafening cheers. When silence was restored, the General proceeded to address the assembly, who paid the most marked attention throughout his speech, as follows:

GEN. LEW. WALLACE'S SPEECH.

Fellow-Citizens: I am all unused to the speaking mood, and from late habit I am become much more familiar with a very short speech—one used usually in a very energetic manner, too; it was "Forward, my lads!" instead of the more polite, conventional and oft-used phrase, "My fellow-citizens." I recollect some time since, while taking a journey, that I fell overboard one dark night, while a fearful storm was raging, and the feeling is so vividly stamped on my memory that I shall never forget it—a feeling of lost! lost! lost! and I have the same feeling here to-night as I look around on this great sea of human heads, and watch the excited and eager faces of those before me. But I am not a stranger with Ohioans. I have been with your troops in camps and on battle-fields, in scenes of all kinds of danger, and I can say I know them well; and I know you well, too. I know them well, I say, and God bless the boys that followed me so bravely and unflinchingly at the field of Shiloh. I have heard their inspiring shouts; I have witnessed their noble and undying courage, and I say again, God bless the noble sons of Ohio! I have heard hard things of the boys of Ohio—of their conduct on the battle-field; I have heard it said that they were cowards, and that when they met the enemy on the hard-fought battle-fields of Tennessee, that they basely ran; but I stand here a living witness to the falsity of these charges. It won't do for anyone to say before me that the boys of Ohio are cowards; I know differently. I had six Ohio regiments under my command at Shiloh, and I will pledge my word that not one of all those men ever turned his back on the enemy. I believe that they all love me; anyhow, I know that I love them, and that I always shall do so.

This is a war meeting—a meeting called together expressly for the purpose of giving fresh vigor to the war powers of the country; and in discussing the present, it does good to consider the past. Before the war commenced every man in the nation had his own thoughts and theories on the subject; but when once the war commenced, all these theories went by the board, being absorbed in one great principle—the preservation of the country. We have all made mistakes, and without meaning to say anything that is unkind of a really good and true man, I think that the greatest mistake that has been made in the whole conduct of the war, was that made by Gen. Winfield Scott. He thought that 70,000 men would be sufficient to put down the rebellion, and acting on his advice, the President of the United States issued a call for 75,000 men. I do not say this of that good old man with any bitter feeling whatever. He was so true and noble-hearted himself, that he could not understand the bitter and undying hatred with which the rebels regarded the Federal Government. And let me say further, in apology for him, that there were at that time several States not out of the Union which have since gone. What right had he to say that Kentucky would go out, or that Maryland would rise against the Administration? What right had he to say that Virginia, the mother of States, should follow in the wake of the evil tide, or that Tennessee or Missouri should secede with the rest? He thought that if we called out 75,000 men, Virginia would come forward at once for the war; that Kentucky and Missouri would march out at the sound of the drum, with the glorious Star-spangled Banner at their head, and that Tennessee would quell the rebellion in her own State, and help her sisters to put down the rebellion throughout the land. But, as I said before, Gen. Scott was too good to understand the enormity of the offence, or the fiendish spirit of the leaders of the unholy rebellion; and when the first call was found to be insufficient for the work, a second call was issued for 500,000, but even that was not enough; and after we had swelled our armies to the enormous number of 700,000 men, we have to-day an additional requisition for 300,000 more.

I have spoken of one mistake; now I will proceed to the second. It was a mistake to suppose the objects of the war might be accomplished by conciliation. There were many who thought, when the trouble first commenced, that we could win back the rebels by kindness, but after one whole year's fighting, we have become awake to the fact that no compromise can possibly be of use; that nothing but war, real, terrible, earnest war, ever can be successful in quelling this unholy and infamous rebellion.

Now, I come to a third mistake, and you must pardon me if, in alluding to it, I happen to run against any of your prejudices. I want you, before I speak of this last mistake, perfectly to understand my thoughts and feelings, and I say you must pardon me if I commence by saying that I heartily despise the negro race. I can't help it. I never see a negro pass me in the street, without thinking: there stalks the cause of all this trouble. I never will permit him to be placed on an equality with white men; it never shall be done; I will fight myself, if ever it comes to that. [Loud and prolonged cheering.]

I have now given you my opinion of the negro race, and I believe I have done so in such a manner that not one of you can mistake me. Now, do you think that you understand my feelings on this subject? [Cries of "We do."]

Well, then, I will go on to say that another mistake we have made all along is that of supposing that Slavery was an element of weakness to the South. We thought that it was a smouldering fire, which only needed the fact of actual warfare to start it, and it would start into a blaze that would leave us an easy task to perform; but we were mistaken, and we have found to our cost that Slavery is one of the main elements of strength to the South at the present time. [A voice, "How?"] How? Why if you'll wait a minute, I will show you how. You want to have this war prosecuted with vigor and the rebellion put down. If I ask you to go, it may be that you are a mechanic, and you say, "I can't leave my workshop;" you are perhaps a farmer, and you say you cannot leave your farm. You are married and have a wife and family depending on you for support, and you cannot leave them. Well, let us change the scene, and fancy that I am down South recruiting for Jeff. Davis. I say just imagine it. [Voice, "We can't do that, General."] Well, say I go to a fierce-looking individual and say, "We have established a new Government. It is in danger; it requires your arm to support it, and we want you to help us [illegible] for us." He [illegible] I can go; the cotton is all planted, and the farm is in good order; I can leave my niggers to attend to the wants of my family, and when the cotton is required to be gathered in the niggers will do it all, and keep the cotton gins at work," and on the force of this reasoning he goes at once. Now again, suppose I go to Jeff. Davis and say, "President, I want to make this agreement with you: if you will keep your four million negroes at home, and not let them do anything for the furtherance of the war, I will keep at home an equal number of the free operatives of the North. Do you think he would agree to it? No, he never would agree to it. Well, then, I say it becomes a military principle, which should be instantly acted upon, that we ought to use every means to weaken our enemies and strengthen our own hands. If Slavery is the basis of this rebellion, why in God's name do we not knock away the base from under it? [Loud cheers and applause.] You say that it is right to take corn from the rebels, to take their horses, cattle and everything else; that's all right, but just touch a single nigger, and then there's an awful hullaballoo about it. [Laughter and cheers.] Now, then, look again at another thing. I have eleven regiments under my command, and from each regiment forty-four men are detailed for teamsters, to drive mules and perform all that kind of work which, if we only seized the niggers, they could do as well as our own men. Only think of that. There are 484 men taken away from my eleven regiments, because we are so scrupulous about taking away niggers from rebels. Why, it is almost enough to make a whole regiment, and God knows our regiments are weak enough already; in fact, that is why I am here to-night, to get you people of Cincinnati to raise more men, to fill up those already in the field. If we can feel men that can do all this drudgery, why in Heaven's name do we not do it? Am I not right? [Yes.] I have seen hundreds of our boys, after a long and weary day's marching, when they were tired out with the fatigue of their wearing labor, obliged to take the spade and turn to digging to protect themselves from a watchful and vigilant enemy. These boys ought to have been able to have got their suppers and turned in to rest, so as to be ready to meet the enemy at any moment and be in a condition to fight, and fight well, and if a lot of niggers accompanied the regiments, after a day's march the boys will be able to take their suppers and rest, while the niggers perform the laborious work which has cost so many lives already. Thus the men would be spared all this unnecessary fatigue, and would be ready at any time to meet the foe, refreshed and invigorated by complete rest.

I do not mean to say that you, people of America, are unequal to the task of putting down this rebellion. I believe we are perfectly capable of fighting the thing through ourselves, and no thanks to the Englishman, Frenchman, or to the Ethiopian. [Immense applause.] In times of great excitement like the present, a simple prejudice may do an immense amount of evil. A greased cartridge produced the Sepoy rebellion, but notwithstanding all these prejudices that have been instilled into the minds of some of our boys, when our troops are worn out with fighting against superior forces, when outnumbered and cut to pieces, with every hope gone, and nothing but destruction staring them in the face, then I say, if white men should hear the sweet music of the ride, even though in nigger hands, they would like it amazingly, and be wonderfully glad of it. Now, then, I have done with the nigger, and I am heartily glad of it—thoroughly glad of it, I assure you. [Laughter.] Now I have told you of three mistakes, and they are very serious ones, but I have yet another mistake to tell you of. We have an old tradition, a vanity, if you like to call it so, and that is that wherever our flag goes, there trade follows. We regard it as an inevitable and inseparable consequence. We thought that wherever our armies go, we might let traitors trade. Did it not occur to you that it is a very foolish thing to do, to open up the whole of this great frontier for these traitors to smuggle in stores and supplies to our bitterest enemies? Some may deny that it is so, but we know that for months and months they were suffering all through the South for want of every kind of clothing. Now, wherever we go we find that they have plenty. Where do they get their books from? [A voice, "From England."] No, Sir, they don't; they get them from Cincinnati, ("That's so,") from St. Louis, from Cairo, from every place in the North, where they can get to to send down goods to the South. They don't care for the country, as long as they can make money. They pass on shore before our own soldiers, even, and commence to trade; they go into the interior and buy cotton. The planter asks what he will pay in; the merchant offers greenbacks, and Mr. Planter says, "No, Sir; they ain't good here; I must have gold;" and at this day there is more gold in the State of Tennessee than there is in the whole State of Ohio. To go on with this subject: the trader takes down piles of boots and shoes, and who buys them? Our soldiers? No; they are supplied by our own Government; and, let me say, they are better supplied than any other nation's soldiers under the sun. Who, then, are they bought by? Why, they are smuggled through our lines and sold to the traitors of the interior, and we consequently see Mr. Secessionist walking round with the best of boots and most respectable of clothes on. The blockade will have yet to be reëstablished, and more strictly than it ever was before. If I were commander I would stop everyone trading with these people, and if anyone dared to disobey my orders, I would have him instantly hung as a traitor to his country. If anyone told me that Cincinnati was not a loyal place, I should feel aggrieved: but I want to warn you that the test will soon come, and perhaps sooner than you imagine. The other day you trembled in your boots when you heard John Morgan was away off in Kentucky, and I want to ask you one thing: is not it a strange thing that Cincinnati should be so frightfully scared because of John Morgan with about one thousand friends at his heels? I will tell you the reason why you were so scared. You never thought the war could be carried right up to your own city. You always thought the war was too far off to affect you in any way. You heard of big battles on the banks of the Tennessee, but it could not have affected you less had the war been in England or France. I am glad John Morgan came. I wish he had come right up to the southern bank of the Ohio, and shipped a few of his butternut scoundrels across to this city. No; you don't want John Morgan; and I fancy it will sound queer when it comes to be written down in history, to have our children read about the fright of Cincinnati over the Morgan raid into Kentucky; and I also think that when they come to read about it they will say to themselves, "What cowardly asses our fathers were!"

Now, the way for you to keep him away, is to fill up the ranks of the regiments already in the field, and form new ones, and so push on the work thoroughly. You have heard, and read, and thought a thousand times, that this glorious country is in danger. I wish my voice was as the voice of thunder, that I might tell the State of Ohio of the fearful danger by which our own fair land is menaced. I ask these gentlemen of the Press to speak for me through the columns of their papers, and show to all men the country's danger, and to say that there is only one thing on earth that can save it now, and that one thing is the will, and power, and energy of the people. Don't think I am not speaking to you. Don't fancy that I am addressing myself to the inhabitants of Dayton, or Hamilton, or Columbus. No, I mean what I say for you. Let us suppose for a moment that our Government was lost—God forbid that we should even suppose it—but even now this glorious institution is rocking to its very foundations. Let not history say that the Government was lost because the people would not stretch out their hands to save it. Let not posterity point jeeringly at us and say that we lacked the will and capacity to maintain the freedom that our fathers purchased for us at the cost of so much noble blood. What is life, position, wealth—what is everything else in comparison with one's country? If I lose everything else, if my country is left, I am contented. I feel as if I was insulting you to stand up and give you reasons why you should fight for your country; but I now put it to you as a sacred duty—a duty to yourselves, to your God, to your country and to your families. I wish I could make you feel as I feel. You would not stand such a cold, pulseless, inanimate being. If you did, you would think it sweet to die for your country. That is how I feel, and if any man thinks he lacks the courage to face the dangers of the battle-field, I tell him that it is impossible for any one to be a coward when in the midst of battle. The soldiers look in each other's faces, they notice the brightness of the eager eyes, the firmly-set teeth, and the glorious flag in front, and they care for nothing, know nothing, think of nothing, feel nothing but a maddening desire to meet the enemy in front. This is what makes us lose so much, as in their eagerness to get at them they forget all order and discipline.

If the country is lost, the people alone are responsible, and no one else. Don't fail, then, to support the Government; it is my last appeal to you, and if you come forward as you ought, then Uncle Sam will soon get well again, professional men will be able to return to their courts, mechanics to their workshops, preachers to their pulpits, and peace will once more reign in our glorious land. If ever a war was fought to obtain peace it is this one. It is not for conquest, it is not for aggrandizement, but it is for the one sole object of once more restoring to the land of our fathers the blessings of an abiding peace; and, with God's help, it will not be long before we shall once more find universal peace reigning throughout our country.

The General then concluded his remarks and sat down, but the immense enthusiasm with which the audience testified their approval showed that what he had said had told well on his listeners.

The following letter, addressed to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, was read by Mr. Lyman Harding, and was rapturously applauded:

LETTER FROM GEN. ROSECRANS.

Headquarters Army of the Mississippi, July 26, 1862.

Editors Commercial: My fellow-citizens will excuse a few words addressed to them through your columns, on

THE PRESENT NATIONAL CRISIS.

Southern conspirators and traitors arrogantly despised our friendship. We told them we would maintain, at all costs and hazards, the Constitutional rights of the South, holding them as sacred as our own. They cared naught for this, and adopted "Rule or ruin" for their motto.

They have driven us into this cruel war against a people whose interests and ours are common, and compelled us to fight our own brethren in defence of our laws and liberties.

For more than a year we have been engaged in this struggle, into which an arrogant and dictatorial slave oligarchy has driven a free, happy and peaceful people, fighting for the rights of all. With true bravery and invincible patience our citizen soldiers have stood on this ground to the present moment, against violators of the laws of war and humanity. Remaining true to their principles, they have [illegible] and by words and actions to their fellow-citizens in the South: "We fight for common rights; if we win, you win; if the Government is maintained, you will dwell under its protecting shadow as freely as we." And there we stand, and thus we say.

But, if the Confederates prevail, farewell peace and safety to us—farewell freedom forever! Their principles and leaders are known to us. They cheated us, crying out no coercion, holding out false hopes and deceitful assurances of friendly regard, while, assassin-like, they were preparing to destroy our Government, and reduce us to anarchy or servitude. The past year's experience renders it certain that, if they triumph, blood and desolation, fire and sword, or arbitrary subjection to their will, await every man who has manhood enough to dislike their system of Slavery, tolerable only as a cruel necessity, but as a principle, hateful to God and man.

They will omit no means, honest or dishonest, to insure success. Misrepresenting, calumniating our motives, ridiculing our honest efforts to mitigate the horrors of war, and inflaming the passions of the populace by low epithets, are among the milder and more ordinary means resorted to by this pseudo-"chivalry," the meanest aristocracy that ever stood at the head of a civilized society.

They now force peaceful citizens of the United States into their ranks, on the grounds of an allegiance set up by themselves against that which they owe to a lawful and just Government. With the heel of military despotism on the necks of a prostrate people, they hunt them from their homes under a relentless conscription, and drive them before their cavalry, or force them to become outlaws or guerrillas.

They hold men who have served their time out, and if they cannot be coerced into remaining in the service, shoot them. If the poor fellows try to get away they hunt them with guerrilla bands of cavalry, and, in some instances, have used bloodhounds for that purpose.

Thus, by conscription and detention, they fill up their thinned ranks and keep up their forces. Such are the men and means against which we have to combat.

Under these circumstances, I do not hesitate to say that life and liberty depend upon the wisdom, vigor and promptitude of the action of the people of the loyal States. What they ought to do is, first, *to fill up promptly the old regiments to their maximum strength.* This is the only way to get experienced soldiers in time to answer the purpose. Men who go into these regiments will have hardy, experienced officers, who know how to care for and instruct them, and have much better prospects for comfort, health and honor than in regiments wholly new. Caution the people, for the sake of all they hold dear, not to disregard this recommendation.

The utmost promptness will barely suffice to put us beyond the reach of such disasters as have occurred elsewhere, and the nation's life or death lies in the issue.

2. *The greatest care should be taken, after this has been done, to give those who go into new regiments good officers.*

Those cowards and skulks, old grannies, fogies and good-for-nothings of every class and grade, who have left or been driven from the service, and are hanging around for promotion, should be carefully excluded from the service. Their name is legion, their excuses for leaving as various: sick wives, dying parents, and dead babies, must cover the face of the country, judging by the letters of such which come to headquarters.

Beware of them; the capture of a regiment, the loss of battle, or the country's disgrace by an incompetent or worthless officer, can hardly be atoned for by the appointing power.

3. Let the officers for the new regiments be taken from those tried, approved, and now in the field. This will give promotion to the meritorious now in the service.

4. Let the motto in every mouth and every mind be—

Do what you do well, but above all, do it quickly.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Saturday, Aug. 2.

THE OHIO COMMITTEE.

The Ohio Committee, in behalf of Gov. Tod, who have been in conference with the Executive authorities relative to military protection in the most exposed quarters, to-day accomplished the object of their mission in the most satisfactory manner.

BELLE BOYD IN CUSTODY.

The notorious female rebel spy and mail-carrier, Belle Boyd, was captured near Warrenton recently, and sent to this city yesterday in charge of a National officer. She is now in the old Capitol Prison. This woman is represented as a sister of Mrs. Charles J. Faulkner, and for a long time past has been engaged in carrying the rebel mails to Richmond from points within our lines.

SOLDIERS RELEASED FROM PRISON.

The President to-day pardoned some ninety soldiers confined in the Penitentiary, under sentence of Court-Martial, for various offences, in compliance with a recent act of Congress. A few are unconditionally released, being unfit for military duty on account of ill health, but the others are required to go to their regiments, or name others in the service.

A BRIGADE FOR THE DEFENCE OF WASHINGTON.

Measures are being taken to organize a brigade for the defence of Washington from among the employes of the Departments. It is said that the thousands of clerks here can be enrolled for that purpose.

ADDITIONAL ASSISTANT-SURGEONS.

Under the recently-enacted law, authorizing an additional Assistant-Surgeon for each regiment, a number of Assistant-Surgeons were to-day duly mustered for those from Pennsylvania now in the field.

THE ORDERS RESPECTING ABSENTEES.

As the stringent orders respecting absent officers and privates will soon go into effect, many persons are now here, endeavoring to save their military friends from the effect of the annulment of their furloughs.

THE CASE OF COL. BOWIE.

Hon. Thomas F. Bowie has not been unconditionally disobeyed, but released on his parole.

SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES.

The sale of condemned horses, etc., at the Government corral on Tuesday and yesterday was largely attended. One hundred and thirty-five horses were sold at prices ranging from $1 to $56, 14 mules at from $2 to $70, and 43 colts from $7 to $10 each. The proceeds of the sale amounted to over $3,000, and the sale, considering the class of animals put up, is considered a very successful one.

FROM NASSAU, N. P.

Arrival of the Steamship British Queen—She is Boarded by the Santiago de Cuba—A Vessel Chased into Nassau Harbor.

The steamship *British Queen*, from Nassau on the 29th of July, arrived at this port last night. On Wednesday, the 23d of July, on her outward passage, the *British Queen* was boarded in lat. 27° 30′ N., long. 76° 30′ W., twenty-five miles north of the elbow of Abaco, by the United States steamship *Santiago de Cuba*. After due investigation, she was allowed to proceed.

She left in the harbor of Nassau the United States steamship *Adirondack*, coaling and repairing engines.

From the Bahama *Herald*, of the 25th, we clip the following item of news relating to the *Adirondack*:

"The steamer *Herald*, which arrived yesterday from Charleston with a cargo to H. Adderley & Co., was chased, and came very nearly being captured, by the Federal cruiser *Adirondack*. Fortunately, however, daylight was in her favor, and she escaped. Some of the shells they fired into her, however, took effect, and she is slightly damaged by them.

The highest pitch of excitement was felt yesterday morning amongst our inhabitants, and all the places of look-out were crowded to excess whilst the American man-of-war was in chase of the steamer *Herald*; indeed, there appeared so much consternation in the faces of some, that we are inclined to think they were in fear our little island was going to be stormed and taken even by one vessel. Her Majesty's steamship *Greyhound* quickly steamed out to her, and soon, however, returned, followed by the United States vessel *Adirondack*, which lays very quietly ensconced outside of Hog Island, where we have been informed she has been, by His Excellency Gov. Bailey, allowed to reseal, on condition, however, of her leaving these waters afterward. On coming to anchor she saluted first the United States Consul, then the town, which was responded to by a salute from the ordnance yard.

A salute was also fired this morning. The Commander, accompanied by the United States Consul, S. Whiting, Esq., called on his Excellency as soon as he came on shore."

From the *Herald* of the 23d we take the following:

"The *Spirit of the Wind*, from London, reports that when about thirty miles from this port, she was in company with a steamer bound here from Savannah, with a cargo of cotton, which was chased and fired into by a Federal cruiser, who finally succeeded in capturing her, and bearing her away a prize. Her name is unknown, and she hoisted no flag."

The nature of the weather at Nassau must be very fervent, judging from the following item:

"We have had a succession of fearfully warm weather the past week or two, the hottest, closest and most insupportable we have experienced for a great while. The mercury has stood at a very high figure, and hardly a breath of air has been stirring, the heat of the sun scorching up all who venture out during the day time, and causing a free flow of perspiration, without the aid of medicine."

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the French Bark Harriet Ralli, Captured in the Mississippi.

The French bark *Harriet Ralli*, in charge of Capt. Conany, of the Massachusetts Thirty-first Regiment, from New-Orleans, 24 days, arrived yesterday morning.

The *Harriet Ralli* was taken in the Mississippi by our forces, after their occupation of New-Orleans. She has a valuable cargo, consisting of wines, and brandies, valued at nearly $150,000.

There is some doubt of her coming legally under the head of prize vessels. When taken, she had no clearance papers from Martinique, whence she reported she sailed, but neither was there any evidence of an intention to run the blockade. Her case will be rigidly investigated by the Prize Commissioners. She is a large, fine-looking bark, and belongs in Marseilles.

She brings as passengers 33 sick soldiers from the various regiments stationed at New-Orleans. Died on the passage, George H. Wilcox, of the Twelfth Connecticut Regiment; Thomas Manning, of the Thirty-first Massachusetts.

The following are the names of her passengers, all of whom belong to the Thirty-first Massachusetts Regiment:

F. W. Newland, Co. C; M. Demfey, Co. K; W. Gutner, Co. K; J. A. Pierce, Co. B; Corporal W. J. Lewis, Co. A; M. Hanley, Co. K; R. C. Sally, Co. D; W. W. Thomas, Co. B; P. P. Gilmore, Co. I; L. A. Simons, Co. B; C. P. Sprague, Co. B; H. B. Rich, Co. B; W. J. Nye, Co. B; W. Cutter, Co. E; P. Gantlaid, Co. B; M. L. Nile, Co. E; W. D. Wheeler, Co. H; N. C. Tufts, Co. H; S. Whipple, Co. A; E. Russell, Co. A; C. E. Quin, Co. A; W. Winters, Co. E; J. Nickerson, Co. K; A. H. Woodarth, Co. D; G. Sullivan, Co. B; W. Conway, Co. E; H. M. Robbins, Co. D; H. Wilcox, Co. D; W. J. Andrew, Co. I; E. Nye, Co. G.

Rebel Scouts in Kentucky.

Louisville, Ky., Saturday, Aug. 2.

Advices from Scottsville say that a large number of rebel scouts were in that vicinity.

Cruise of the U. S. Steamer Mercedita.

This fine steamer arrived at this port, yesterday, having left Key West on the 26th July. She went in commission Dec. 5, 1861, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and after eight months' active service returns for some slight repairs, which could not be made at Key West. She has been three months on blockading duty, and four months in very active cruising, during which time her crew have attained a very high proficiency of drill with small arms, battery, and other exercises.

For some time she was stationed off Pass à l'Outre, in company with the gunboat *Winona*, where, by increasing activity, she prevented any of the numerous fleet of steamers at New-Orleans from leaving with their valuable cargoes by that Pass. Observations were made almost daily in tugboats from New-Orleans of the chances of escape through this Pass. One attempt was made to run three vessels out, but they were forced to run ashore, and were destroyed by burning. At this Pass she was joined by the steamer *Brooklyn*, and they succeeded in capturing the valuable steamer *Magnolia*.

At the time of the formation of the two Gulf squadrons, this vessel was attached to the Eastern Division, and ordered to Apalachicola.

The particulars of the capture of that place, together with seven vessels, (three of which were burned,) by this vessel and the gunboat *Sagamore*, have been made public. This event placed in our possession one of the most important points in Florida.

Proceeding to Key West, she was assigned a cruising ground off Abacoa, where in four months she captured three vessels, of an aggregate value of $1,500,000, among them the notorious *Bermuda*, and earned for herself the title of "The Terror of the Gulf."

The health of the officers and crew has been good. Her repairs will probably be completed in two or three weeks, when it is presumed she will rejoin the Gulf Squadron.

On the passage from Key West she spoke the following vessels: July 28, steamer *Parkersburg*, from New-Orleans, bound into Key West; same day, lat. 24° 29′, lon. 80° 56′, steamer *Suwannee*, from Philadelphia for New-Orleans; same day, Sombrero bearing north 15 miles, Guatemalian schooner *Emilios de Ysabel*, from Trujillo for New-York, 15 days out.

List of Officers.—Henry S. Stellwagen, Commander; Trevett Abbott, Lieutenant and Ex. Officer; Charles B. Weilder, Chas. H. Baldwin, F. J. Gower and John Dwyer, Acting Masters; H. Mason, Acting Assistant Surgeon; T. C. Stellwagen, Acting Assistant Paymaster; Alex. Doig, Senior Engineer; S. Rochefeller, J. A. Munger and E. Martin, Acting Third Assistant Engineers; G. F. Randall, Captain's Clerk; G. A. Steins and E. Rogers, Acting Master's Mates; Augustus Perrot, Paymaster's Clerk; G. Bearse, Hospital Steward.

July 18, in New-Providence Channel, spoke British brig *Brisk*, of St. John, N. B., from Havana for Nassau. Her Captain died on the 16th, and his son on the 17th July, of yellow fever.

Aug. 1, at 10 P. M., twelve miles southeast of the Highlands, made a vessel ahead, stopped the engines and altered the steamer's course, but the schooner kept down across our bows and came in contact. She proved to be the British schooner *Ellen*, of and for Nassau, hence. She was cut down to the water's edge, and soon filled. Took from her Capt. Pettes and crew, and brought them to the City.

A Tribute to the Late James Monroe, Colonel of the Twenty-second New York.

Camp Aspinwall, Harper's Ferry, Va., Headquarters, Twenty-Second Regiment N.Y.S.M. Thursday, July 31, 1862.

Col. James Monroe of the Twenty-second Regiment, N. Y. S. M., died here this morning, at 6 o'clock, quite suddenly. His health, usually excellent, was arrested by disease at Camp Monroe, Baltimore, soon after the arrival of his regiment at that city. For a time his recovery seemed doubtful, but he was enabled to join us here, on the 11th of July. His pale face, however, denoted a precarious bodily condition, and, though present at several of our drills, he was unable to take command of the regiment. Since then he has been alternately in camp and confined to the house until three or four days since, when his symptoms became somewhat alarming, and his disease was to-day consummated in his decease.

There have been downcast faces and solemn words in camp all day, for God has taken from us one whom we all have learned to love, and in whom our confidence was at once enthusiastic and profound. All through his illness we have longed, even when the ground for hope was feeble, for his recovery, and his return to us three weeks ago was welcomed with outbursts of gladness. The air rang with our exultant shouts as he entered our lines, and everywhere joy lightened the countenances of officers and men. A new spirit of determination and cheerfulness was infused into us, as day after day our good and, as we judged, convalescent Colonel showed himself in company in the streets and on our parade-ground; and we little dreamed, that amid suffering and care, his body was wasting and his spirit preparing so rapidly for its flight. His chief anxiety was ever for the honorable success of his regiment, of which he has been a most able commander and a most winning friend. How many, many words of cheer he has spoken to us during our trying experience—how many times has he made us feel a righteous pride and confidence, when else we had labored on in distressing uncertainty of our ability and our worth! Alas, that those lips have become silent. Alas, that the gentle, yet powerful influence of his great and experienced mind has been thus irretrievably withdrawn from us.

Others will write his biography; others will celebrate his just praises; but we cannot repress our heartfelt tribute of affection and esteem. Our family has lost its father—our regiment has lost its guiding spirit. We mourn, and know not how we may be comforted. Our hearts are saddened, and we see no silver lining to the heavy blackness of the cloud which overshadows us. One of the last wishes of Col. Monroe was entertained by every one of us—that he might at least be spared to ride before us when our regiment returned to New-York. Dire Providence, indeed, is that which has brought denial to our fondest desire.

Constantly the senders of our brave hosts are falling in battle. Death alone, nearly every day, a successful shot at the heart of some brave and gallant Colonel, a General, or commanding officer. The country is brought to mourn over these beloved ones—emptied for a nation's integrity, laid low by the bullet or the bursting shell. But the sorrow is more intense, and the grief too a harrowing, when quick illness snatches a hero from his patient performance of duty.

Dearest Colonel, we speak a tender, tearful farewell. Thy merits are not unknown. Modest in wilfulness to thy gallant deeds, Heavy-headed Generals have testified to thine excellence. Many who have loved thee will remember thee long, but nowhere will thy memory be fresher or more fragrant than in the hearts of the members of this bereaved regiment.

A. A. P.

Affairs at Fort Pulaski.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Fort Pulaski, Monday, July 28, 1862.

This fort is at present garrisoned by the Forty-eighth New-York Regiment, which occupy the casemates as quarters, and which they find comparatively cool during the hot weather. The thermometer, judging from reports, does not average much higher than in New-York, and with the cooling influence of the ocean breezes, we probably suffer less than you do in the streets of Gotham. We have, however, plenty of work to do, having the whole of the blockading and much of the guard duty to perform, in protecting the entrance to the river and town. The health of the regiment is generally good, and a feeling of soldierly attachment exists between officers and men, which greatly lightens the duties and drudgery of garrison life. This regiment is now in a good condition of discipline and drill, and stand, I am proud to say, number one in the estimation of the commanding officers.

A very pleasant episode occurred to-day, in the shape of a sword presentation to Lieut. Alexis F. Miller, of Company K. The presentation was made in the quarters of Lieut. Blandin, of the Third Rhode Island Artillery, and was the gift of the Company, as a testimonial to his unswerving conduct as a soldier, as well as his gentlemanly conduct in his intercourse with them, during a long acquaintance in the field and in camp.

Lieut. Miller responded in a happy vein, and promised the donors that it should be always drawn in his country's cause, whenever he might be called to act, and never be sheathed in dishonor. The sword was a very handsome one, from Miller & Co.'s establishment, Maiden-lane. S.

The New Stamp Currency.

From the Washington Republican, July 31.

The designs for the postage stamps to be used as currency were adopted yesterday, and are now in the hands of the engraver. They are to be of four denominations, viz.: five, ten, twenty-five and fifty cents. All will be printed on bank-note paper, and the fives and tens will be two and five-eighths inches, and the twenty-fives and fifties, three inches in length; and all are one and three-quarters inches wide.

The fives and twenty-fives will be of brown, the tens and fifties green.

On the upper corners of the faces will be the denomination in white figures on a dark ground.

The fives will have in the centre the five cent postage stamp, with a "5" in geometrical fathework on each side. The tens will have a ten cent stamp, with "10" on each side.

The twenty-fives will have five 5 cent stamps, partly overlapping from left to right; and the fifties, five 10-cent stamps, similarly disposed.

Over the designs as above described will be the words, "Postage stamps furnished by the Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries of the United States;" and under them, "Receivable for postage stamps at any post-office." In the middle of the lower part of the notes will be "U. S.," in large letters.

Large figures (in lathe work) denoting the denomination will be in the centre of the back of each "stamp" or "note," surrounded by the words, "Exchangeable for United States notes by any Assistant Treasurer or designated United States Depositary, in sums not less than $5. Receivable in payment of all dues to the United States less than $5. Act approved July 17, 1862."

The notes will be executed in the highest style of the art, and every possible precaution will be taken to prevent counterfeiting.

Popular Underestimate of the Crisis.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There has been and there is still a vital error in estimating what is necessary to conquer the rebellion.

Hitherto we have arranged to meet only the means which the rebels appeared to be using, and not those which they have available and under their control; this course must surely lead them on to the ute of their whole power, and until then we must be continually finding the disappointments which are as certainly consequent on this our under-estimation.

The facts necessary for us to look boldly at and to meet are:

First—That from Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri they have much aid in men and information, while the Union feeling South is so feltered as to be of little service to us.

Second—That in the remaining Slave States they have, by the census, 1,166,000 men between 18 and 45 years of age, and, with their military organization, they can and will force them all, and many thousands who are over and under those ages, into the ranks, excepting the few who may be temporarily protected by the immediate presence of our forces, as fast as they require them or can arm them; and supposing they can arm them, we should now calculate their available force of men at about a million. They occupy a central position, and we the circumference, and have, therefore, many detached parts of our forces far from each other. They can, at any time they think it advisable, if they have arms, throw a superior force on any point now occupied by our troops around the Southern coast, and drive them off with the loss of whatever could not be removed to the shipping. It is necessary, therefore, that we should have a much larger army than they.

Third—When they find that they cannot oppose us in large bodies, they will divide into smaller ones, each requiring larger corps to check them, and by uniting new here and now there, selecting our weak points for attack, and retreating and dividing before stronger bodies, they will make it impossible for us to conquer them and wear out our energy—aimless and until we take away the support from under them, their food, which they now draw from their whole territory, having millions of extra laborers, who raise them supplies, while their whole white population are free to fight. They have now another crop for another year's supply of provisions. We cannot keep all the conquered territory occupied; and as fast as we leave one place to occupy another, its laborers will furnish provisions for the rebels. To prevent this, fertile districts South should be selected and guarded with a sufficient military power until the war is ended, and we should remove to those places all the Southern laborers as fast as we can take them, whether belonging to rebels or to Union men, (for all are available to the rebels,) keeping an accurate account of the ownership of them, and thus depriving the traitors of their sustenance, they must yield; at the same time, the laborers or slaves, for such they will still be for the present, will be providing food for themselves and for our army. After the war, they can be returned to their original homes as apprentices, to be freed under a system of gradual emancipation, with a fair allowance for any damage to owners who may not have been convicted of having been traitors.

Any other plan of operations as regards States *where it is said that the great majority of the fighting population are disloyal*, will only lengthen the struggle interminably, or require a permanent military occupation by many bodies of troops, amounting, in the aggregate, to more than a million, holding them as conquered until the majority of the fighting population shall be dispersed to use their force in favor of loyalty, and this is not at all likely to occur until they are obliged to raise food for themselves. Take away their subsistence and their armies must necessarily dissolve. Leave them the full supply they now have, and the most we can do will be to scatter them into smaller and more formidable bodies, which we may chase from place to place, but whose concentration and successful attacks here and there we cannot guard against.

Many persons are opposed to any system of emancipation, however gradual. They should reflect that those States which adopt it will soon learn to look upon the Free States with fraternal feelings, whilst those States which do not will always hate "the hated Yankees," as they term all the Free states.

New-York, Saturday, July 26, 1862. H. M. S.

Advertisement.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Browne's Patent Chrystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

Aug. 1—*In steamship New-York, for Bermuda, &c.*—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Odriche, four children and two servants; Mrs. Stella, Miss Julia McRa, Dom Allrocchi, lady, four children and servant; Mrs. W. Hunnaway, Mrs. Gonzalo Mayne, Charles G. Belcher, J. W. Hall, Mrs. A. Porter, capt. Theodore Hayden, S. A. Emery, C. Poppie, all from New-York; John Schumann, lady, six children and servant, J. P. Abbott, lady, three children and servant, all from Baltimore; H. Bogel, lady and daughter, Baton Rouge, La.; Consul W. Mayer, Wm. Mader, both from Havana; Mrs. L. Blauchin, six children and servant, New-Orleans; Lt. Commander and lady, Dr. H. L. Williams and lady, all from Cincinnati; Wm. G. Wall, son and two daughters, M. B. Riddle, Miss Ella Sheetler, Miss S. Rooney,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3389. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 4, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

The Midnight Demonstration of the Rebels.

THE AFFAIR NOT A SURPRISE.

Fire Opened Upon Our Lines From Three Points.

The Rebel Batteries Speedily Silenced by Our Siege Guns and Gunboats.

NAMES OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Friday, Aug. 1, 1862.

At about 1 o'clock this morning the rebels opened a rapid fire from three batteries of six guns each, planted on the South side of James River, at three different points. One battery was stationed on the bank nearly opposite the Harrison House, another opposite the mail dock, and the third opposite the Westover House. Judging from the unexploded shells, the pieces used were 6, 10 and 12-pounder field pieces. They also threw two or three shells filled with petroleum, evidently for the purpose of firing the shipping, but their range was faulty, consequently no damage was sustained by them.

The event was not wholly unanticipated by us, as *we had received an intimation the day previous that the rebels were preparing to make demonstrations from the other side of the river.* To meet the emergency we have had, during the day, heavy siege-guns, numbering altogether seventeen, placed in battery at points along our bank. In a few minutes the siege-guns were got to work, and gave the enemy a tremendous shower of 20 and 32-pounder shell.

Five or six gunboats were also got into action, and sent a continuous stream of metal into the woods.

The damage sustained by us, as far as could be ascertained up to the time of the departure of the mail-boat, amounts to 3 killed and perhaps 10 or 12 wounded. The names of the killed are JOHN BOOTH, Co. C, Rush's Lancers; JOHN DOVER, Co. A, Maryland Battery, and —— CURTISS, Co. I, Seventeenth New-York Regiment. The latter was on guard duty at Gen. PORTER'S headquarters. Among the wounded are First Lieut. B. P. LEARNARD, Co. A, First Connecticut Artillery, who was struck in the side by a fragment of shell; and HENRY EARLE, Co. E, Earl's Battery. They were only slightly wounded. About twenty horses are supposed to have been shot. They belonged to cavalry regiments encamped near the river.

No damage of consequence was sustained by the shipping.

The enemy's shell went, for the most part, beyond the shipping and the camps near the edge of the bank, and struck in the open field and among the tents in the rear. Several shot passed through some of the tents of the Ninety-third New-York. No one was inside at the time.

The object of the enemy was doubtless to create confusion, break up our shipping, and force us to retire to the rear; but he foiled in each design.

At 2 o'clock the firing had entirely ceased, and we are quite confident that the rebels withdrew exceedingly crestfallen. *If they desire to repeat the movement let them do so; we are ready for them.*

No demonstrations were made by the rebel rams yesterday. A number of our gunboats remain in position off Lighthouse Point. WHIT.

MOVEMENT TO THE OTHER SIDE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday, Aug. 2.

Six hundred troops crossed the river, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of destroying the houses and woods on the opposite shore, which had afforded protection to the rebels. Everything in the shape of a dwelling was burnt. This was the point from which the rebels shelled our shipping and encampment the night before. The affair was successfully accomplished, without the loss of a man.

The gunboats, this morning, are engaged in shelling the shore and houses down the river.

Five men were killed by the enemy's shells, night before last, and two wounded.

The Secret History of Gen. McClellan's Retreat.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I believe I do not err in saying your paper is the most esteemed of any that circulates among the Army of the Potomac. Your correspondents write well, and from their accuracy of detail must necessarily have witnessed the scenes so well described. My attention was somewhat drawn to an editorial in your paper of the 22d inst., headed "The State of the Nation." Were I at home, every morning reading your paper, easily could I have seen the discrepancy of the facts on which the article is based, and those of your correspondents. Having been a member of the Army of the Potomac since its inception, I take the liberty of correcting your article. Using your own words, you say after he (McCLELLAN,) had landed at Fortress Monroe, he learned McDOWELL would not be permitted to move. Now for the facts:

When Gen. McCLELLAN left Alexandria with his army for Fortress Monroe, McDOWELL'S corps consisted of FRANKLIN'S, McCALL'S and KING'S divisions. On the 11th of April McCALL was ordered to march to Manassas Junction, and at Bull Run met FRANKLIN'S division *en route* for Alexandria. You may remember FRANKLIN'S division took a leading part in the battle of Williamsburgh and in the battles of the memorable week. SHIELDS'S division joined McDOWELL at Falmouth, but it was sent back to the Valley in consequence of JACKSON'S sudden advance, leaving McCALL'S and KING'S divisions with some brigades not in division. Whether an advance on Washington, *viâ* Fredericksburgh, Catlett's and Manassas, would have been made by JACKSON had McDOWELL not been there I will not discuss, as that is not my purpose. On the 13th of June the last of McCALL'S Division embarked at Bell's Landing, some six miles below Fairmouth, and on the 14th and 15th were at White House. KING'S Division is still at Fredericksburgh. Five thousand of SHIELDS' Division landed at Harrison's Bar on the 2d of this month. You will thus perceive two-thirds of McDOWELL'S Corps were with the Army of the Potomac. You say that fifteen thousand men reinforced JACKSON, and thus, having fifty-five thousand men, he attacked our right wing, forced it across the Chickahominy, and compelled the left wing to retreat in order to save the army from destruction.

I say (and your own correspondents also write) the enemy crossed in front of Mechanicsville lines, under the Gens. HILL and LONGSTREET. McCALL'S Division held them in check that day, and the next morning joined PORTER'S Corps at Gaines' Hill. The day was ours until about 6 o'clock; JACKSON came up with his command, and we, overpowered, fell back early in the morning to the South bank of the river. Your correspondents have graphically described the preparations which were made at White House for the removal of our supplies, and if I do not err, the retreat to the south bank, on Saturday morning, only hastened the leave-taking. The rank and file feel and look well, and are ready to measure themselves with the enemy again. The sooner home folks force new men forward, the sooner Richmond will be ours. During the last battles, a lull in the fight betokened a fierce renewal of the struggle; it is to be hoped the apathy now manifested at home indicates a burst of patriotism. God grant it! We must have victories—not drawn battles; and the battle field of Richmond will add to the decisive battles of the world. Give the country encouraging face; do not doubt that the army will well do its part. We must succeed, and shall, by the help of Providence. The strong hands at home must be in position ere many weeks. DE WITT.

HARRISON'S LANDING, July 28.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

The Conference of the Rebel Military Leaders in Richmond—The Programme of Future Operations.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Wednesday, July 30.

The *Bulletin*, of this morning, has the following intelligence, from authentic sources:

"Among other interesting items as to the proceedings of the rebels, we have some inkling of the subjects discussed at two conferences of all the principal rebel military leaders, held in Richmond on the 4th and 5th instant.

It is understood that they came to the conclusion that they must lose no more territory.

The defensive policy of the South thus far was strongly attacked, and Gens. LEE and BEAUREGARD advised to invade the North from three different points, namely: from Cumberland or Williamsport into Pennsylvania; from Louisville and Cincinnati into Indiana and Ohio; and from Paducah and Cairo into Illinois.

It is alleged that the following plan of operations for the Summer campaign was agreed upon:

First—The immediate obstruction of the James River, to make it impossible for Gen. McCLELLAN to use it as a means for communication with the Government, and for the transportation of reinforcements and army supplies.

Second—The occupation of Williamsburgh, Yorktown and the entire Peninsula.

Third—The recovery of the whole of the territory of Virginia, and the suppression of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Fourth—The recovery of New-Orleans, Memphis and the Mississippi River, and the expulsion of the Federal troops from Tennessee and Kentucky.

When these objects have been accomplished, Gens. LEE and BEAUREGARD proposed:

Fifth—To make the Potomac and Ohio Rivers at once their bases of operations and frontier line, and transfer the seat of war from Virginia to Maryland.

Sixth—To hurl upon Washington from Richmond a column of 200,000 picked troops, and, by the capture of that city, effect the liberation of the City of Baltimore, and then invade the North from the three points above named.

By thus becoming the invaders, the rebels hope to make it necessary for us to keep at home for the defence of our cities five hundred thousand troops.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-MEXICO.

Military Despotism—Freaks of the Censorship—The Secretary of the Territory Under Arrest.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Sunday, July 27, 1862.

By the arrival of the Santa Fé mail we have reliable intelligence of a strange transaction at that place on the part of Gen. CANBY, commanding that Department.

It is well known to all acquainted with New-Mexican affairs, that the present Secretary, Hon. JAMES H. HOLMES, has been inimical to the ruling Pro-Slavery faction, who still continue to control. Attempts have been made to remove him, by defaming his character in the vilest manner. These attempts so far succeeded, as at one time to cause the President to send to the Senate the name of another person. Proceedings were stayed by the action of the Senate, and the wish of the President to do nothing more about it. As a consequence, Mr. HOLMES is still Secretary. I have seen a memorial signed by ad but three or four of the Santa Fé merchants, requesting his continuance in office. The principal cause of the hostility against him arises from the fact that he is an uncompromising Anti-Slavery man, and was known to have been an active defender of freedom in Kansas, in whose struggle his name fills an honorable part. Another reason is, that through his exertions and influence a new journal has been lately started. The Santa Fé *Republican*, which, of course, is injurious to the Pro-Slavery organ, the *Gazette*. Failing to injure him at Washington, and desirous of suppressing the *Republican*, they have induced Gen. CANBY to cause the arrest of Mr. HOLMES and the stoppage of the paper, under the pretence that the following article is giving aid and comfort to the enemy:

FORT BUILDING IN NEW-MEXICO.

Three months ago Fort Union was the only fort in New-Mexico held by United States troops, and the public, both here and in the East, alarmed for the fate of this Territory, were eagerly inquiring if this post could be held against a superior force. The supposition, founded on the fact that extensive and costly fortifications had been in progress for six months, was that it could.

We, therefore, felt easy, knowing that there were immense supplies of all kinds there, as that is the dépôt post of the Department, and that if it could be held a few weeks, large reinforcements from the States could rescue the refugees which had gathered there by hundreds from all parts of the Territory.

The recent experiments of Capt. PLEASTON, however, has opened our eyes to humiliating facts. Not but that the fortification is a model in itself. Indeed it could scarcely be improved. The ditch is on the right side; the angles are skillfully placed, and the interior arrangement is more than could be desired.

It is a truly beautiful structure, and all the lessons of West Point or McCLELLAN seem to have culminated in a perfect plan of defence, neatly executed. The drawings of the works have been sent on to Washington and have no doubt there elicited the admiration of all who have seen them. The War Department have probably congratulated themselves that the money, *seventy thousand dollars*, used in the construction, has been, for once, most judiciously expended, and have perhaps complimented the skillful engineer who planned and constructed them, and the ingenuity there displayed has led to the promotion which we are informed he has received. The invention of an underground tunnel several thousand feet to the spring, which, having been finished, caved in, when water was found within the fort a few feet below the surface by digging wells, denoted singular foresight.

But the experiments of Capt. PLEASTON'S Ungenerous Captain! Capt. PLEASTON, taking advantage of a rocky bluff under which these fortifications are placed, shows the fine feats of engineering skill to be worse than worthless. The latter hands running out from the mountains terminate within three-fourths of a mile of these earthworks by an abrupt rocky precipice several hundred feet high and many miles long. Capt. PLEASTON, taking what in this age is called a pop-gun—a six-pounder—drops shot and unloaded shell in and around these defences as the gunner pleased. Then taking the six-pounder, and placing it in an embrasure of the works, he shows that by no possibility can a shot be sent up to the top of the bluff from whence he had shelled the fort.

We believe the decision was, that considering the loyalty, so far as adopting means to ends was concerned, *Capt. Shoemaker's blockhouse* should take the premium over the *seventy thousand dollar earthworks.*

The article was written at the suggestion of military officers, and the absurdity can be seen readily of supposing that the enemy would derive any benefit from information which they knew long before advancing into the Territory, having among them both officers and men who well knew the exact position of the fort and all its defences. This absurdity can be readily appreciated when it is remembered that the remnants of the Texan forces lately here are now wanderers and fugitives in the contiguous States of Mexico.

The Secretary was arrested by the Provost-Marshal of Santa Fé, his parole refused, a request made to confine him to his office also refused, and he was placed under guard in a different part of the town. In the last number of the *Republican* the proceedings are thus described:

"The person engaged by the proprietor to come from the States and edit the *Republican* failing to come, Mr. J. H. HOLMES, the Secretary of the Territory, was voluntarily conducting the *Republican*, working without pay until some person could be sent to relieve him. The information upon which the article so highly obnoxious to the Department was based, came mainly from a staff officer and a highly respectable gentleman not a resident of New-Mexico, and the arrest of Mr. HOLMES was ostensibly for refusing to give the names of these persons. The paper went to press late Saturday evening, and an orderly from Gen. CANBY'S office took six of the first and almost the only copies printed that night to the Adjutant's office. Had the desire been to suppress the article, a word could have accomplished it, as fourteen hours elapsed after the General had received his copy and before the paper was put to press. This, however, was not the evident intention, as it would have removed the cause for an arrest. We suppose the present attempt to prosecute Mr. HOLMES to be a culmination of the influence which has been at work for a year past, here and in Washington, to get a straight-forward Republican official out of the way. It will soon be seen whether such combinations will triumph over justice."

By reliable information, I learn that not only did Gen. CANBY fail to stop the circulation, as the above states, but that such was not the intention, is shown by the fact that the paper being printed on Saturday, and the mail not leaving till 8 P. M. on Monday, he had all Sunday to have stopped the circulation of the obnoxious article. Mr. HOLMES thinks that Gen. CANBY has been used by designing men in the matter, while at the same time his regular army instincts naturally lead him to despotic acts.

The following are the charges presented against him by Gen. CANBY, who, as Commander of the Department, appointed the Commission which is to try HOLMES. The Commission commenced its sitting on Monday last:

CHARGE 1. Giving intelligence to the enemy.

Specification—In this, that JAMES H. HOLMES, the proprietor, editor, publisher or agent of a newspaper printed or published in the City of Santa Fé, N. M., and entitled the Santa Fé *Republican*, did print or publish, or cause or permit to be printed or published, &c., &c., &c.

(Here follows the article entitled "Fort Building in New-Mexico," quoted entire.)

All of which gives aid and is calculated to give important intelligence to the enemy, now in rebellion against the Government of the United States, and is in violation of the Articles of War, the orders of the War Department, and the orders of the Commander of the Department of New-Mexico. See 57th Art. of War, War Department, General Orders No. 67, of 1861, and Department General Orders No. 53, of 1861.

CHARGE 2. Giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

Specification—In this (here follows something similar to that of the preceding specification.)

(Then follows the article "Fort Building in New-Mexico," quoted entire.)

All of which, by depreciating the strength and value of the intrenchments at Fort Union, is calculated to impair the confidence of the Union troops and people of New-Mexico in the strength of said works; suggests and invites attack by the enemy, and directly indicates the mode of attack—thereby giving aid and comfort to the enemy now in rebellion against the Government of the United States.

CHARGE 3. In this (same nearly as specification of the other two charges.)

(Here follows names of officials and witnesses.)

Gen. CANBY has sent a special messenger to Washington in reference to this matter, instigated thereto by the fact that Mrs. HOLMES left Santa Fé for the Capital immediately after her husband's arrest, with a view of bringing the matter to the attention of the authorities.

This is but one of many acts of despotic rule in that Territory. It is to be hoped Gen. CANBY will be transferred to some other department, and some other officer appointed, less intimately associated with the malevolent influences which, in New-Mexico, have been treasonable while it was profitable, and are Union now for the same end. R. J. H.

FROM GEN. POPE'S ARMY.

Arrest of Citizens of Rappahannock County—The Rebel Army at Richmond in Great Distress—Their Condition more Desperate than ever.

SPERRYVILLE, Sunday, Aug. 3.

Col. ROBINSON, Provost-Marshal, has arrested between sixty and seventy citizens of Rappahannock County who will not take the oath of allegiance. Three days' grace has been granted, at the expiration of which time, if they will not swear to support the Constitution and the laws, they will be sent immediately beyond the lines.

Two intelligent German deserters from the rebel army came within our lines last evening. They left Richmond two weeks ago, and state that great distress prevailed in the rebel camp; that all the soldiers are living upon nothing but fresh beef and flour, with no salt, sugar nor coffee; that the regiments would not average more than 300 men. They also pretend to have overheard prominent rebel officers say that their condition was more desperate than it had been at any time during the war.

THE GUERRILLAS IN MISSOURI.

HUDSON, Mo., Sunday, Aug. 3.

PORTER'S band of guerrillas crossed the North Missouri Railroad Wednesday, and on Thursday night crossed the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, on their way to the northern counties. They were pursued by Col. GUNTER'S forces. PORTER has between 600 and 700 men. Bands numbering ten, twenty-five, fifty, &c., were constantly joining him. POINDEXTER, another notorious marauder, with about an equal number of men, was marching on Glasgow yesterday, where there are less than 200 of our troops.

The guerrillas in Northern Missouri will probably number two thousand, but it is confidently believed that their operations will be speedily brought to a close by the prompt and efficient measures adopted by our forces.

PORTER and POINDEXTER profess to have come from the Confederate Government to raise recruits, and then join PRICE, who, it is expected, will soon be in the State again.

FROM THE WESTERN FLOTILLA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Aug. 3.

A letter from the United States steamer *Brooklyn*, below Vicksburg, to the *Press*, after describing the attack on the ram *Arkansas*, says that the fleet will go down to-morrow, the 24th, as the falling waters would soon leave our ships high and dry. The river is falling rapidly. We have the river, but must have troops to hold it. September's rains will soon be upon us, and after that fevers are gone, and the land will be healthy. At present the heat is intense, and the troops suffer.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Energy and Determination in the Conduct of the War.

CO-OPERATION IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

Good Progress of Recruiting in the Various States.

Rumors of a Movement on the James.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 3.

THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

Members of Congress who have remained in Washington, and agents of States that have recently been here in consultation with the Government, agree that a great change for the better has occurred in the Administration. All likewise agree in praising Gen. HALLECK, admitting the removal of their prejudices since they have seen him and learned his views and purposes in regard to the prosecution of the war. The President and Secretary STANTON defer almost wholly to Gen. HALLECK'S military management, and are sustaining him with all the power of the Government. It is no longer doubtful that a radical change of tactics has taken place, and that absolute unity and unsparing rigor in the prosecution of the war is to obtain in future. It is desired that these facts should be known, as they are calculated to inspire confidence, and quicken the action of the people in support of the Government.

PROGRESS OF RECRUITING.

Recruiting under the new call for troops has been completed in some of the States, and it is thought that drafting will have to be resorted to in very few, if any at all.

THE RETURN OF ABSENTEES.

There is gratifying evidence that the late order of the War Department for the return of absentees is being obeyed, and will promptly and largely reinforce the army.

RUMORS OF AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

There was a report in Washington, on Saturday, that Gen. McCLELLAN'S army was embarking on transports for the purpose of changing the order of advance upon Richmond. The rumor was startling to the general public, but gratifying to the more thoughtful, who think the successful performance of such change would greatly improve the situation. The rumor had its origin, no doubt, in the expedition that has just effected an important movement across James River.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

The order of the Governor of Missouri, for the enrollment of all the militia of that State, is still causing trouble in St. Louis. Hundreds of mechanics who were at work on the gunboats, and in the iron-plate mills, threatened to leave the State to avoid the conscription, and mill-owners are here to procure a modification of the Governor's proclamation.

No steps will be taken by the Government at present for the completion of the Southwest Branch (Missouri) Railroad, from Rolla to Lebanon.

THE NEW STAMP CURRENCY.

The National Bank Note Company, who have the orders for the postage stamp currency, say they will furnish large supplies by the 15th of this month.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

The following named officers have been made acting volunteer Lieutenants, for gallant conduct: C. DEVING, United States gunboat *Mound City*, and JOHN V. JOHNSON, gunboat *St. Louis*, of Western flotilla; also, THOMAS C. WOODWARD, steamer *Sassacheen*; JOHN McDERMID, steamer *Ceres*, of the North Atlantic squadron.

ANOTHER VALUABLE PRIZE.

Arrival of the United States Gunboat Magnolia, Convoying the British Steamship Memphis, Captured off Charleston.

The United States Steamship *Magnolia*, Commander BUDD, from Charleston bar, S. C., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, having under convoy the British steamship *Memphis*, Capt. CRUIKSHANK, which she captured off Charleston bar, while attempting to run the blockade of that port. Commander BUDD reports: Left New-York, July 20, for Key West, July 31st lat. 32° 50' lon. 76° 37', made the British steamship *Memphis*, Capt. CRUIKSHANK, from Charleston, S. C., bound for Europe with a cargo of cotton, she having run the blockade the evening of July 27; put a prize master on board and accompanied her to port.

The *Memphis* is a fine propeller of about 800 tons burthen; was built on the Clyde, and is but four months old; is 250 horse power. Her cargo consists of 1,575 bales of Sea Island cotton. The *Memphis* had run the blockade at Charleston some time previous, and had taken there a large cargo of ammunition, &c. She was taken up to the Navy-yard, at Brooklyn.

Contrabands in Washington.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article in to-day's issue, headed as above, is timely, and, I trust, will be productive of good to the class of persons alluded to. My object in this note is simply to say that you are entirely correct in asserting that there exists no necessity for the retention of contrabands at Washington, and that as many able-bodied men and women as and their way to the Capital may, if proper effort be made, at once find employment at the North. A great demand for laborers exists *at the present time* in nearly all the North.

I believe I am correct in saying that one thousand servants, male and female, might find employment within two weeks' time in this county alone. All that is needful to insure this result is to let it be known where they may be obtained.

It is doubtless true, that such an influx of laborers would reduce the present wages of servants. I will only remark, in regard to this point, that the prices we are now compelled to pay for help are very exorbitant, and that the tax-paying community will be glad to be enabled to lighten their burdens in this way, and thereby also lighten the load of our already overburdened Government.

With an earnest hope that some system may be carried into effect, by which the condition of the contraband may be bettered, and, at the same time, the wants of those needing help met,

I am, respectfully, C. C. W.

PRINCETON, N. J., Wednesday, July 30, 1862.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—About 2½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, the steamer *Thomas E. Hulse* ran into a small boat at the foot of Spring-street, cutting it in two. The boat contained three men and a boy. The boy, who was 16 years of age, was drowned, but his body was not recovered. The men were saved.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

MILITARY MATTERS IN THE CITY.

RECRUITING FOR THE SECOND FIRE ZOUAVES—MEETING AT THE SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY.

To-night, a grand demonstration takes place under the auspices of the Fire Department of this City, for the purpose of recruiting the Second Fire Zouaves (Fourth Regiment Excelsior Brigade) to the maximum standard. The meeting takes place at the Armory of the Seventh Regiment, Tompkins Market. Gen. D. E. SICKLES, with other distinguished speakers, will be present, and address the meeting. The Fourth Regiment (Second Fire Zouaves) have participated in every battle on the Peninsula since the landing of Gen. McCLELLAN'S forces. Their ranks have been greatly decimated by the casualties of the field, as well as the malaria of the Chickahominy swamps. The regiments, originally 800 strong, are now reduced to less than 300. The Colonel, W. R. BREWSTER, and the Lieutenant-Colonel, L. BENEDICT, are both prisoners in Richmond, and the Major resigned. The regiment is now commanded by the senior Captain. They look to their comrades to fill up their ranks, as volunteers instead of the drafting process. Let the meeting at the Seventh Regiment Armory (all to night, be one of the greatest gatherings of the present year. Every member of the Fire Department is expected to be present, and lend his aid to the *immediate* recruiting of the Second Fire Zouave up its full complement.

Mr. THOMAS LAWRENCE, one of the Fire Commissioners has brought forward many recruits. If all the Fire Officers do as well, this regiment will be soon filled to even more than the standard in a few days.

DURYEE'S ZOUAVES.

The recruits for the Fifth New-York (DURYEE'S) Zouaves are pouring in rapidly at No. 506 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, where Capt. GONVERNEUR CARR recently opened a rendezvous for the regiment. Capt. CARR has received $300 from one patriotic gentleman, and $100 from two others to help him in his work, and offers inducements, in addition to the bounty and advance pay, as well as the advantage of joining a crack regiment with experienced officers and men, which will, doubtless, complete his complement during the present week. The "Red Devils" are a terror to the foe. Reader, go and be a "Red Devil."

THE SECOND REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.

The Second Regiment, N. Y. S. M., Col. HONSON, are recruiting rapidly under the auspices of Lieut. J. W. DENSER, at the corner of Hall-place and Seventh-street, at No. 26 Cherry-street, and tent in Tryon-row. The steamship *Vanderbilt* carries out to-day the second squad of recruits to reinforce this fighting regiment, which has so often been publicly complimented by Gen. McCLELLAN. Where the same privileges are extended to new recruits as those the oldest members enjoy, we cannot see why this regiment should not fill within a week; for certainly no corps now on the battle-field have done more service for their country. They can inscribe on their banners every battle since McCLELLAN commanded the Army of the Potomac, from Yorktown to Malvertон.

WAR MEETING IN LANCASTER, PA.

LANCASTER, Sunday, Aug. 3.

One of the largest meetings ever held in this State, outside of Philadelphia, assembled yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of aiding enlistments. Eloquent speeches were made by Dr. Muhlenberg, Col. J. W. Forney, Morton McMichael, Esq., Rev. A. J. Cookman and others. Recruiting offices opened in the midst of the assemblage, and large numbers enlisted in regiments to be raised by this county, which will soon be ready for the field.

Resolutions were adopted sustaining the Government in the prosecution of the war with unremitting rigor and energy, by employing resources to men and money at command and using all means to injure and destroy the rebels in their armies and property that the laws of civilized war permits; declaring that the policy and laws of war alike demand that the Government, in suppressing the rebellion, shall inflict on the armies and property of the rebels the greatest injury in the shortest time and with the least loss to the soldiers and Treasury of the Union, and supporting the President in execution with all the power of the Government; of the Confiscation and Liberation enactments of the last Congress in their fullest meaning and extent.

WAR MEETING IN UNION, N. Y.

BINGHAMTON, Sunday, Aug. 3.

A great and spirited war meeting was held at Union, Broome County, N. Y., Saturday. It was addressed by Hon. D. S. DICKINSON and JOHN TRACY MYGATT, of Binghamton; W. C. DOANE, of Washington, and F. B. SMITH, of Union. The meeting was enthusiastic in the highest degree. Mr. DICKINSON took the ground that twice three hundred thousand men should be called, and every man between 18 and 45 stand ready, and said, though over 60, he was ready. This being done, there would be nothing else to do but forgive the masses and hang the leaders.

RECRUITING IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Aug. 3.

The State Savings Association, of this city, has subscribed $2,500 towards the bounty fund to volunteers. The North Missouri Railroad Company appropriated $1,000 to each of the ten regiments raised to destroy guerrilla bands and protect life and property in the State. Another rousing war-meeting was held last night, at which the recent modification of the enrollment order, granting exemption from military duty on the payment of $10, was heartily denounced by the people. Much enthusiasm prevailed, and a strong determination was manifested to raise Missouri's quota of troops.

NEW-YORK.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING AT BROCKPORT—SPEECHES BY COMPTROLLER CHURCH AND HON. H. R. SELDEN.

An enthusiastic meeting was held at Brockport, on Thursday evening. Hon. S. E. CHURCH made an address. He said that a division of this country will be the overthrow and dissolution of the Government. Some folks thought that we were fighting for a division line. He had as lief that a line be drawn between the Free and Slave States as between the Border and Cotton States. If a division of the North and South is allowed, but few years will elapse before the great West will divide, and either join the South or set up for itself. The result will be a lot of little principalities and Powers. We have gone on for nearly eighteen months gaining victory after victory. The rebels have been driven from forts, and driven into a small circle. The rebels have concentrated all their forces at Richmond, and when we marched our army upon that capital, what did we find? Why, that the enemy outnumbered us two to one. Our brave soldiers, with masterly skill and courage, defended themselves and finally reached a safe place. You have brave sons in that army, and when they left your firesides, I have no doubt that you pledged them to stand by them and protect them. Now is your time to do so. We cannot give up Richmond. If we do, we inflict a stain upon this Government which we never can wipe out. Our greatest danger lies in intervention. If let alone we can crush this rebellion. 20,000,000 of men can crush 6,000,000. It is only a question of time. This rebellion is a great injury to France and England. Their laboring classes are thrown out of employment and reduced in circumstances, and the people and Government have to support them. There is an irrepressible conflict between the Governments of the Old World and the Government we have established here.

The governing classes of both France and England desire to have this country broken up. England has never forgotten the days of the revolution—they have not forgotten that our fathers forced them to acknowledge their Independence. The way to avert this foreign interference is to put down the rebellion. We must furnish the men voluntarily. If we draft, England will say that the people of the North have no sympathy for the Government, and have to be crowded by force into the army. If she sees us go with alacrity she will say that we are willing and anxious to fight, and that she had better keep hands off.

The Hon. HENRY R. SELDEN then came forward. He said that there are no greater despots in the world than JEFF. DAVIS and the leaders of the Government of the so-called Southern Confederacy. But he would not be men hypocrites—they possess talent and energy.

If we show ourselves worthy to uphold the great principles of freedom, he had no fear of foreign intervention. To show that ability we should put the entire two hundred thousand men lately called for into the field right away. To crush out the rebels at [illegible] effect, crushing the head of the [illegible] viper—rebellion; and although the [illegible] might quiver—yet its death was speedy and sure. The fact that, after putting six hundred thousand men in the field, a call for three hundred thousand more was responded to with alacrity, without draft, without conscription, would repel any foreign intervention. Shall the Empire State be behind Indiana, which has already raised her quota of troops under the new call, and three thousand of them are now in Kentucky, scourging the Morgan guerrillas? Shall six millions of rebels put down twenty millions of freemen? The South will be met by a spirit equal to its own, and that soon.

NEW-JERSEY.

War meetings are now very frequent in the large towns and villages of New-Jersey, and they are well attended and enthusiastic. No bounty for recruits has been offered by the State Government; but at those meetings measures are adopted to procure subscriptions, and citizens are offering comparatively large bounties from their private purses. Thus, in nearly all parts of the State, enlistments are encouraged by special inducements. On Thursday very enthusiastic meetings were held at Elizabeth and Bergen, and measures inaugurated which will stimulate volunteering.

At a meeting of the Board of Freeholders of Hudson County, the sum of $6,000 was appropriated to be divided in bounties. The policy of sending forward recruits as fast as obtained will be urged.

The Common Council of Jersey City has amended its resolution appropriating bounties so as to be consistent with the law, and on the return of Mayor ROMAR, who is absent, the money will be ready for the recruits. One of the banks of Jersey City is even now willing to advance the funds. The Hudson County quota will soon be furnished.

The people are moving in all the counties, and there is no reason why the four regiments asked for, as well as volunteers in sufficient numbers to fill up the old regiments, should not be forthcoming at an early day.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Boston *Journal* thus notices a new movement in that city:

"We are glad to learn that the merchants of this city are moving in the matter of enrolling the young men in their employ to go to the war, by promising them their situations on their return. The city has been districted, and we rejoice to learn from the gentleman who canvassed Washington-street, from Bedford to Franklin-street, that in no case did he meet with a refusal to sign it, but, on the other hand, many who signed it expressed their earnest and hearty good wishes for the success of the movement, and in some cases they offered to advance the salaries of these young men, or make them a present of a good sum of money. This movement ought to give us a regiment for the City of Boston during next week."

GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN TO GOV. ANDREW.

The following characteristic letter was written to Gov. ANDREW by Mr. TRAIN, before he learned that the omission of the Governor's name from the requisition upon the President was purely accidental:

LONDON, July 15, 1862.

DEAR SIR: Where is Massachusetts? Eighteen patriot States, bulling over with the love of Union, Constitution, country, offer more men, more money, to save the Nation's life. Eighteen patriot Governors, full of National affection, tender our noble President another army of 300,000 patriot soldiers. The patriot ranks are full, the patriot States all there, but, *mirabile dictu*, Massachusetts! Where is Gov. ANDREW'S name? Surely, there is some mistake. *Massachusetts*, always first, cannot be last to answer to the country's call. What does it mean? Who was first at Washington when Sumter fell? *Massachusetts.* Who fought at Baltimore on Lexington's anniversary? *Massachusetts.* Who built bridges, laid rails, repaired locomotives at Annapolis as fast as rebels destroyed them? *Massachusetts.* Who showed Spartan fire and martyr bravery at Ball's Bluff? *Massachusetts.* Who has introduced peace and quiet, and our patriot flag, where rebellion reared its serpent head, and anarchy reigned supreme in New-Orleans? *Massachusetts*, the proud old State of the Puritans, and the pioneer of the Revolution.

Old MILES STANDISH was a Brave, and, shades of OTIS, HANCOCK and WARREN, why is Massachusetts absent from the patriot list? By the memory of FRANKLIN, somebody has committed a great crime! By the sacred soil of Concord, and Lexington, and Bunker Hill, I swear that Massachusetts should have headed the list, as she has always done! By the blood of Seventy-six, by the cannon-ball in the Brattle-street Church, and the love that WEBSTER bore the Union, *we will be on the list!*

Who sent back the Stamp Act and the Boston Port Bill? *Massachusetts.* Who was it pitched overboard the tea? I answer, my own fair State, *Massachusetts.* The Empire is no longer centered in New-York. Pennsylvania is no longer the keystone of the nation, but the Old Bay State can still be the Old Bay State—the home of arts, and the nurse of liberty! All the States are on the paper. Maryland was tainted with rebellion; so was Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee. But, God be praised! do you see their names ornamenting the patriot roll? Is *Massachusetts* less loyal? Are we to have another Hartford Convention? Is the great struggle for humanity to be dwindled down to an Abolition war?

Are twenty-eight millions of white Americans to lose their nationality, and be beggars in the world without a flag, in order to gratify the morbid sensibilities of a few who wish to sacrifice our national life for four millions of negroes? God forbid! No; Gov. ANDREW, you cannot mean it. I have been loud in your praise. Your patriotic dispatch to send back our wounded soldiers was full of tenderness and loyalty. Why now have you hesitated? You surely cannot represent the sentiment of my native State. Mr. SUMNER, I fear, gives bad counsel. He must not trifle with our honor, our loyalty, and our pride. Massachusetts men in London weep tears of shame in their indignation to find their State omitted from the roll. Be advised, Gov. ANDREW. Obey the President. He is honest. Let the negro rest. Save the white man first. Think more of the American, and less of the African. God willing, peace is close at hand, and when the laurels are divided, there must be no stain on the loyalty of the Old Bay State. Hurrah for the Union, and *death to treason.* Yours truly,

GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN.

To His Excellency Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts.

Arrival of the Steam Transport Mississippi from Port Royal.

The steam transport *Mississippi*, BAXTER, Commander, from Hilton Head in 64 hours, with ordnance stores and 150 sick and discharged soldiers, consigned to the United States Quartermaster, arrived yesterday. Aug. 2, 11 A. M., lat. 37° 05', long. 74° 30', exchanged signals with bark *T. E. Milledge*, standing North; same time and place, passed a side-wheel steamer, beam-engine, with two smoke-stacks, standing South; same day, 4 P. M., lat. 37° 47', long. 74° 19', passed ship *Havelock*, of Boston, steering North.

PASSENGERS.

Capt. Donahoe, Third New-Hampshire; Capt. Johnston, Forty-seventh New-York; Capt. J. Williams, G. A. Le Maitre, Lieut. Colwell, Lieut. Babcock, Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania; Capt. L. T. Evans, Lieut. C. W. Williams, Dr. L. S. Horton, Capt. D. G. Francis, H. E. Case, Jesse Hockwell, Geo. Daniels, S. F. Fryzell, H. H. Fanning, Amos B. Falkinburg, John W. Bates, Albert Haase, Lieut. C. H. Kerry, A. M. Hall, George Webber, Maj. J. H. Filler, Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania; Lieut. Shiverick, Co. F. Massachusetts Cavalry; Adjt. Duryee, Lieut. Wilcox, Dr. McClellan, Sixth Connecticut; Capt. L. H. Lent, Lieut. W. C. Knowlton, Lieut. T. A. Gilgore, Lieut. C. E. Metcalf, Capt. McArthur, Lieut. Smith, Surgeon Fisher, G. F. Gross, M. I. Solomon, Albert Bettman, George C. Fox, D. G. Somerfield, John Kennedy, William Swinson, S. Lewis, Alden S. Allen, (the solitary white man found in Beaufort after the capture of Port Royal,) and 150 sick and discharged soldiers.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen Wright and the greater portion of his Staff left the Astor on Saturday for the headquarters of Gen. McClellan.

Commodore Porter left the Astor on Saturday for Providence, R. I.

Viscount de Beaumont, from Washington; Baron de St. Andre, French Consul at St. Louis; and Jas. McLaren, from Scotland, are at the New-York Hotel.

Lord T. Mann, from England, Perry Anderson, of the British Legation; Capt. Waters and F. Coulton, of England, are at the Brevoort House.

Gen Wooster, from Syracuse, and Col. M. Cortazar, of the

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A Valuable Work.

THE AMERICAN ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA, AND REGISTER OF IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1861—Embracing Political, Civil, Military and Social Affairs; Public Documents, Biography, Statistics, Commerce, Finance, Literature, Science, Agriculture and Mechanical Industry. 8vo., pp. 750. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

The APPLETONS, in this work, have undertaken to supply a very serious want in the current literature of this country. Although it would seem a work of the most obvious necessity, we have never had an *Annual Register* of current events. Several attempts have been made, at various times, to secure the publication of a work so useful to every class, and so indispensable to professional men—but hitherto without success. The late JOSEPH BLUNT did publish one for several successive years, but it was discontinued for lack of support a long time ago, and none of the numerous attempts that have been made to revive it have been successful.

The APPLETONS have made a beginning of a new series in this large, compact and well-filled octavo volume. Although it is a Cyclopædia in form and title, and devoted to all branches of general knowledge, a large portion of it is occupied with the political and military affairs of the United States in 1861. It embraces the political principles involved in the conflict between the North and South, with the arguments of their respective advocates and opponents; the movements of the leaders of secession from their first acts to the close of the year, including the proceedings, step by step, in each of the Southern States; the organization of the Confederate States, their civil and commercial regulations and efforts to procure money, and to raise and equip vast armies; the counteracting efforts of the United States; the organization of its forces, even to the details of weapons for the infantry and artillery, and for the batteries of the ships and gunboats; and the incidents of every battle and every skirmish. It also contains in this portion of the volume all the original documents of the Messages of the respective Presidents; the Instructions of the Cabinet Officers; the Messages and Proclamations of Governors; the important debates and acts of the United States and Confederate Congresses; the acts and resolutions of State Legislatures; the proclamations and orders of commanding officers; and the contributions of men and money from each State, North and South. No important document, event or action relating to these affairs appears to be omitted. The course of the National Government relative to blockading Southern ports; relative to slaves; the writ of *habeas corpus*; the arrest of suspected persons; martial law; exchange of prisoners, and Southern privateers, is narrated with all the facts that took place. Nor is the diplomatic correspondence of the National Government and the Confederate States with European nations, or the action of the latter, omitted. This vast amount of matter is, with singular tact, arranged under a few alphabetical heads, and presented in an unusually interesting narrative form. Designed to be the standard authority relative to these events, most scrupulous care appears to have been taken respecting the accuracy of documents, dates and statements.

The portion of the volume containing the developments of science, the progress of literature, the recent geographical explorations, mechanical inventions, the commerce and financial measures of the United States, the affairs of foreign countries, and biographical notices, is exceedingly interesting and valuable.

This volume has very great value in itself to all who desire a permanent record of the events of the Rebellion. But we regard it with the greater interest as the commencement of a new, and, as we hope, a permanent Annual Register of Events in all departments of activity. The alphabetical form which is given to it is a novelty in a work of this kind, and, although attended by some disadvantages, will greatly facilitate reference to it, and thus prove highly serviceable. There is also a very complete analytical index of the contents of the volume, which adds greatly to its value. No professional man,—no one, indeed, who is interested in keeping pace with the movements of the age,—can dispense with such a work.

—When we say that Count DE GASPARIN is one of the few foreigners that have succeeded in comprehending our political institutions and appreciating in its true light the nature and importance of the struggle that at present occupies us, we mean no disrespect to the great body of respectable but ignorant authors of foreign birth, and English or European prejudices, who have written about us before him. Nor do we wish to be understood as attaching the slightest degree of importance to the very unimportant issue of whether we are understood or not. We are too sore and too sensitive on certain points. We cry out to the outside world that our institutions are not understood, that our motives are not appreciated, very much as a school girl with the megrims might complain of the want of sympathy on the part of her companions. We have manifested decided symptoms of that rather vacuous craving for "love and sympathy" which so eminently distinguishes misses who are yet in the transition state between short and long frocks, a sort of a polywog condition. England, taking advantage of this weak sentimentality, has teazed us immensely, keeping us in a constant emotion vibrating between sorrow and anger, our tongues complaining, and the lachrymal founts in full play.

For being slightly mawkish, so far as England is concerned, we had at first some excuse. She has always claimed to be the mother of our nation, and to her we looked for encouragement and sympathy, as a daughter suffering her first labor pains might look to the mother that had had experiences in that line. But it was speedily to be seen that England had too many younger children, and dearer interests to attend to, to waste many sympathies on the strong buxom woman who forsook the maternal cradle to grow up by herself long years ago, and has since given her mother lessons in knitting and spinning. The daughter is getting along with her troubles pretty well just now—in short, as Mr. Micawber would say, is doing as well as can be expected; and can very well dispense with the assistance of such extremely dry nurses as England and France have proven.

We are much talked of in France, but in the majority of instances, not very sensibly. It is pleasant to know that we have a friend there, a man with a brain large enough to take in a question in its real proportions and bearings, a heart broad enough to embrace motives without cutting them down to its own narrowness. Such a friend we have in Count DE GASPARIN, author of a work published last year under the happy and significant title, *The Uprising of a Great People*. It was a noble book,—the author caught inspiration from his subject. He saw the nation springing from a long slumber to root out the cankers that were gnawing at its heart, to undo the wrongs that its sloth had wrought upon humanity, even though the action perilled its own life. He pleaded for us with the impassioned fervor and eloquence of a Frenchman, with the shrewdness of a Scotchman, and the obstinacy of an Englishman. Unlike the custom of his countrymen, he abandoned generalization and dealt with facts. Very little that touched the subject escaped him. The statistics with which his book bristles are precisely those with which no argument can cope. Figures of rhetoric fade before mathematical ones.

We thanked Count DE GASPARIN then. We thank him again for a context to his first book, *America before Europe*, translated from the advance sheets by Mrs. BOOTH, and published by SCRIBNER. He now treats the question in an European point of view; America is arraigned before Europe to answer queries as to what she is doing and how she proposes to do it. In the course of this investigation naturally a great many errors credited in Europe are dispelled; and the true motives of England for the part she has played are made apparent. The real questions at issue are so plainly presented, and so impartially treated, that it would seem impossible for even the most prejudiced to fall back upon the old cry of "war of extermination," "seeking to gratify wounded pride," "committing suicide to cut the throat of the South." But, nevertheless, we question whether a single convert will be made by all the eloquence and logic which abound in the book. There is one type of Heathen that missionaries had better let alone. Knowing very well that the gods they worship are false ones, they will still cling to them for obstinacy's sake. Take them the Bible, and teach them to spell out its truths, and still the result is the same. Their only objection to the Christian religion is, that it is inconvenient to practice, and entails on them the seemingly absurd necessity of caring as much for their neighbor's welfare as their own. But this one objection is all sufficient, and nothing can surmount it. Evangels go out to them in vain. The sullen islanders intrench themselves behind prejudices, and you may bombard them with Bibles to all eternity without producing the least change of countenance or profession. And it is very much so with England and some other of our foreign friends, as regards the American question—the gospel of DE GASPARIN and kindred men falls on such unwilling soil that no harvest can be hoped for by the most sanguine mind.

—The French language is eminently an expressive one. It has words that burn and glow of themselves, like live coals; to express similar meanings, we English must take a word and kindle it with a dozen others—even then the imitation is a weak one. There is something very touching in the title of VICTOR HUGO'S late series of novels, and the English publishers do well to retain it, without an attempt at translation. *Les Miserables*—we have no equivalent for it in our language. These are not men and women who are "miserable," only—they are creatures to whom life only means misery; living and breathing, they are its interpretation, itself. They are not "wretches," for wretches do not move us to pure pity; compassionate as much as we will, we abominate them still more. One can point to the wretch and call him "an individual;" he is an unpleasant unit, representing detestable tens and thousands. Wretches are actively wicked; they either beg, borrow or steal. Their wretchedness is suggested somehow as the consequence of their own misdeeds; if the man has not robbed a church in later life, we assume that he used to spin cockchafers on pins when he was a boy, or if he did none of these things, his father did, and he deserves to be punished for the family failing. The wretch is a creature against whom your heart and pocket close simultaneously; you decide that no man has any business to be a wretch. But the *Miserable* appeals to you very differently. He is passively wicked, while striving perhaps to be actively good. Fixed by fate at the bottom of the Dead Sea of life, he has absorbed want and woe like a sponge; this state of saturation has come to be his normal condition; nothing exudes from him, touch him kindly as you will, but tears. He is beyond remonstrance or complaint. With good impulses he is driven to the bad by sheer force of circumstances, but he never bores you by telling how unwillingly he goes. The wretch has always one refuge left,—he can die; but the *Miserable* cannot. If he throws himself in the Seine, some impertinent member of a Humane Society fishes him out, and leaves him on the bank to die of hunger—but the charitable will not kindly let him wholly and comfortably starve, but keep the vital wheels faintly whirring within him by small contributions of crumbs. If he takes laudanum he is discovered with the empty phial in his hand, and a doctor officiously intrudes on his privacy with a stomach-pump, relieving him at one and the same moment of the drug and his dinner, leaving him alive and with an appetite. And now, if any one does not comprehend what a French *Miserable* is, let him study *Les Miserables* diligently.

Cosette is the second of the series, translated from the French by CHAS. E. WILBOUR, and published by CARLETON. The translation is more wonderful in its way than was Elijah's—a chariot and four is scarcely a circumstance to it. Whether the credit of this miracle belongs to M. HUGO or Mr. WILBOUR is a neat little philological point which we will not now stop to discuss. It is neither as brilliant as "Fantine," nor as entertaining. Naturally, there is as little said about Cosette as possible—as much about everything else as could consistently be introduced. Had choice been permitted us we should have asked for more Cosette and less Waterloo, and other things.

Nearly a third of the book is occupied with an exceedingly irrelevant and brilliant description of the Battle of Waterloo—we say irrelevant from the fact that Cosette had nothing to do with the battle nor the battle with Cosette. But if a painter in painting a blade of grass chooses to put a herd of oxen that are grazing in a distant field in the foreground no one shall object, if only the picture be well painted. And this picture of Waterloo is one that stamps itself on the brain like an actual scene telegraphed to it by the eye. It confirms our impression that those most competent to describe battles are those who possess the most brilliant imaginations and the least possible regard for facts. Facts regarding battles can only be got at in fragments, and they make a disjointed whole. But give a man of talent the battle-ground, the position of the troops engaged, the names of the commanders, and the result, and he will tell you the whole story of the fight in a clear and intelligible way, making plain to the Generals themselves their own plans and combinations which ten chances to one they did not before understand.

We rather like VICTOR HUGO. He is a brilliant fellow, and his works have a dramatic interest that would profoundly charm, were he not constantly sliding in side scenes that distract the reader's attention. But we fail to spy out, thus far, the great truths which some profess to see evolved in this series of novels. As a general thing, fiction written to illustrate truth, fails of its object. Thus far the only subtle meaning and moral we have been able to discover in *Les Miserables*, is that bad people may have some good in them, and that some with inclinations naturally good, may be made bad by circumstances. All of which no one to our knowledge ever has denied. We also gather from the pages before us that occasionally a man would be good if the laws would let him. Jean Valjean is a virtuous convict and wishes to resume his place in society. But a material objection to this happy consummation is found in the fact that he has not yet served out his time at the galleys; and, accordingly, he is caught as often as he escapes, and remanded back. The reader, being fully conscious of Valjean's excellent intentions, sympathizes with him; but the *gens d'arme*, ignorant of the virtue that is brimming in the convict's breast, do not. Undoubtedly no perfect liberty exists in a country where the laws cannot be broken with considerable impunity; but we are loth to infer from all this that convicts should be permitted to escape from galleys and prisons, and reënter society at pleasure, because they wish to try experiments of reform. If a few rare creatures would become good were it not for the laws, it is much more certain that the multitude, under such a condition of things, would turn out unbearably bad. The fact of the matter is, there is too much weak sentimentality and complaining about the "conventionalities" and "wrongs of society." Conventionality is the very bulwark of society, and society is of virtue. The popular prejudice against taking convicts by the hand and introducing prostitutes into our parlors to better their condition is a very natural one. People shrink from contact with impurity and vice, not so much from uncharitableness as from a natural instinct of self-preservation. Give your hand to a drowning man and the probabilities are he will drag you into the water. Make a convict your room-mate for the sake of converting him and the chances are even whether you are won over to crime or he to virtue. There is a great deal too much of maudlin sympathy for vice already in the world, and authors—the French especially—are too fond of fostering it. Better are hearty hatred and avoidance of vice than a weak pity for it.

—The great presses down in Franklin-square are not idle just now, though the season among the book-trade generally promises to be one of enforced dullness. On the contrary, they seem impressed with the eminent necessity of being particularly busy, swinging their long steel arms like the sails of a thousand windmills, and bringing confusion with their ceaseless clank, clank, to the ears of adjoining tanners in the "Leather Quarter" of the City. We fancy that the HARPERS anticipate seige from the rebel forces shortly, and are preparing that they may intrench themselves in the courts of their great castle behind breastworks of books. From the grated windows we expect to see them bombarding the enemy with huge folios, raining down duodecimos and tracts like hand grenades and small shot. Instead of "a little more grape," the command will be to give the enemy a little more TROLLOPE. And if this projectile should not throw the hostile ranks into confusion and dismay, we have then lost all faith in weight of metal. Think of *North America* falling on even the thick skull of a Secessionist. And then *Brown, Jones and Robinson*—a "paper weight" in the language of the trade, but in reality a fearful load. Beneath such accumulations, surely, the rebellion could not fail to be crushed.

But the HARPERS have many excellent traits which entitle them to high honor, and much more than counterbalance their amiable weakness in printing TROLLOPE. We are indebted to them for the best books of travel and adventure of the day; for the most complete library editions of standard works and histories, and for the best novels that are reprinted this side the water. They have a peculiar talent for discovering a want and filling it. In the matter of guide books, for instance: certainly, the reader will exclaim, there were guide books enough in existence before, in all conscience, when the traveler could load his trunk with them, and travel from Jersey City to Cairo, losing his way constantly, and deriving never failing misinformation from frequent reference to them. Very true, but among all this multitude of guide books there was no single one that contained the summary of all; none that told the traveller in a very few words the facts that he was naturally most anxious to know; none, in short, that constituted a *vade mecum* of travel. The HARPERS have supplied this want. Their *Handbook for Travelers in Europe and the East*, arranged by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, contains all that travelers need to know, nearly all that they have any right to know. The different routes are pointed out, and the expense of each so clearly and accurately estimated that if the traveler falls short of money while he is gone, loses his way even in the desert of Sahara, or is imposed on by Bedouins or landlords, it is all purely his own fault. The "Handbook" is printed in compact and convenient form, with flexible covers, so that it may be carried in the pocket, and it is also bound in luxurious library style, that it may be used as a book of reference. This latter is the only evil we apprehend from the introduction of the work. Every one will be pretending to have traveled; we shall have young men discoursing familiarly of the *Hotel du Louvre*, whose experience has never led them beyond shilling chop-houses, even in our own country of "herpensive hinns," as the Cockney has it; pretending to be on terms of intimate acquaintance with the Pyramids, when, in fact, their experiences and explorations have been confined to the Jersey City ferry and the Coney Island sands.

—Now comes a just cause of complaint against this very excellent firm. They have published "*Brown, Jones and Robinson*, by ANTHONY TROLLOPE," and made it one of their "Library of Select Novels." This is a positive fraud attempted on a confiding community, and we protest against it. *Brown, Jones and Robinson* at the best is but a local burlesque and should never have been published in this country at all. It is intended as a quiz on the firms in England that largely and in divers eccentric ways advertise themselves and their goods into notoriety. In this country the work loses its point, if it ever had any.

Possibly it is very funny to burlesque advertising enterprise, but two-thirds of the fortunes that have been made this side the water have been made by enterprise and liberality in this very direction. Of all the experiments that have been tried in this line, we have yet to learn of one that resulted in failure. Though we must confess a conviction that no system of profuse advertising, however eccentric the device adopted might be, could sell this book of TROLLOPE'S. The HARPERS of course have a right to publish it—unfortunately we had no restrictive laws in this country forbidding tha propagation of platitudes and twaddle—but we regret that they should have stamped the book over their own hand and seal as a "select novel," and we fancy they too will regret it before the edition is exhausted.

—Among the best novels the HARPERS have published of late we rank *Olive Blake's Good Work*—the "good work" of JOHN CORDY JEAFFERSON. It is one of those stories of real life, of which we unfortunately have so few, although the success they invariably have should make them many. There are no startling incidents, no thrilling scenes of love, remorse or fear. All through its course the channel of the story is as smooth and unbroken as the common course of human lives. Very little appears on the surface to mark the tumult below. Engagements are made and engagements are broken, but there are no murders no suicides. True love fails and false love triumphs for a time; beauty wins the prize that goodness fondly but vainly reached for; all this without any of the great social throes and convulsions that occur only in stupid books. And in the end, honor triumphs, and true love comes by its own, as they always will, if people will only wait.

The story is told by the several actors in it. Each takes it up in turn. The plot is a very simple one, and yet one that affords the author excellent opportunity for skillful manipulation. He manifests a noble forbearance. In not thrusting a mystery forward at the commencement and occupying the whole faculties of the reader thereafter in vain attempts to solve it, throwing in the while all manner of difficulties and contradictions to complicate the task. The author is evidently above any such weakness. He places the characters on the stage, endows them with breath and life, and allows them to work out their own destinies. This they do in a perfectly natural manner. And here, let us remark, lies, to our thinking, one of the greatest secrets of successful novel writing. There are authors—and authors of name, too—who always appear behind the scenes, like awkward showmen; you see them jerking the wires constantly, in accordance with some previously arranged programme, and you become disgusted with the forced movements and angular attitudes of the puppets. Our author, happily, avoids this, and we can promise all who appreciate a healthy novel a treat in *Olive Blake's Good Work*.

—WILKIE COLLINS has won for himself a reputation for short stories as well as for regular novels of the three-volume order. As a general thing, we prefer short stories to long ones, lively little poems to epics. An explanation of this singular taste may be found in the unfortunate fact that man is not immortal. Authors expand themselves as naturally as air, spreading themselves through all space, and occupying all corners, without actually filling anything; like silkworms and spiders, they delight to spin themselves out to the greatest possible length, if they can only procure a point to start from. It requires so vast an effort of strength, such sublime self-denial, and so elevated a sense of moral responsibility on the part of an author to shut himself off when once started, that we regard the one who writes a story when he might have made a book, as a greater hero than he who takes a city—more of a benefactor to his race, than the inventor of paregoric. Two of WILKIE COLLINS' short stories—*The Yellow Mask, or the Ghost of the Ball Room*, and *Sister Rose, or the Ominous Marriage*, are published by PETERSON & BROTHERS. The only objection to these two brilliant stories is found in the twin titillating titles, that roll along under the main ones like the echoes of a spectral sneeze or supernatural cough, exciting weak sentiments of horror in advance, and preparing everyone to see ghosts. "Or The Ghost in the Ball-room," or "The Ominous Marriage." Mrs. RADCLIFFE'S self could not have done better. But the stories themselves are good, and in spite of their spare titles, are neither supernatural nor silly.

—The folly as well as wickedness of attempting to attain even a laudable purpose by unjustifiable means, and the fact that the success of a "scheme" generally brings misery upon the plotter, is well set forth by FARLEIGH OWEN in *Aden Power*, published by T. O. H. P. BURNHAM. For it is an unfortunate truth that very many of us in life pursue pet projects, centering in them our every hope of happiness only to find that in attaining them we have endowed ourselves with misery. The fruit at which we have so long and eagerly grasped, like that of the Dead Sea, turns to ashes on our lips—we have only secured an everlasting bitterness. The plot of *Aden Power* is ingenious and simple. A mention of it will revive recollections of the celebrated "bogus baby" affair, but we are confident that FARLEIGH OWEN did not intentionally steal the Cunningham copyright. A noble earl greatly desired an heir, and the probabilities were that his wish would soon be gratified. Anxious that the first breath drawn by the child should be of ancestral air, the lady was dispatched home. On the road her trouble fell upon her, and the heir of broad lands and a peerage might as well have been born heir to only its own nakedness—for it was born dead. The lady bought the child of a poor young woman, from its grandmother, and presented it to the earl and the world as her own. Subsequently a son was born of her own bosom, but the beggar's brat was first in law, and heir to all the ancestral domains and the noble name. The mother's own hand had robbed her boy of his rights. The subsequent remorse and self-torture and interesting situations to which this plot gives rise, may well be imagined. Well may the story be called "The Cost of a Scheme."

—In *Health, its Foes and its Friends*, published by GOULD & LINCOLN, Dr. R. D. MUSSEY makes a dead set at many of the chief luxuries of life—corsets, coffee, tea, tobacco, wine, beef steaks, mutton chops—these are but a few of the luxuries with which he would have us dispense. On tobacco he is particularly bitter—smoked, chewed or snuffed, he pronounces it a sapper of the brain, a miner of the human constitution. Headaches, earaches, heartaches, all these and scores more of ailments are laid to the charge of the weed. He considers the plant the root of all evil, an upas tree in miniature. According to his creed, it is impossible to be a Christian and chew, it is impossible to be a sinner and not smoke nor snuff. He has no sympathy for the noble self-sacrifice of the youth who early in life devotes himself to the task of coloring a meerschaum; he views Virginia with an indifference amounting to contempt, and has no respect for Havana as the home of fragrant brands. Those accustomed to regale themselves with a cigar at noonday and a pipe *al fresco* in the evening will be sorry for Dr. MUSSEY and think of the sad deprivation to which he is subjected by his unfortunate prejudices while they smoke.

Dr. MUSSEY may persuade a few who foolishly desire to prolong their probation in a world which is commonly and vigorously alluded to as one of "suffering, sin and death," to abandon their quid without either *pro* or *con*, and forswear their pipes without further argument; but we fancy he will find it rather more difficult to bring the multitude to renounce mutton and beef. Here all have an interest at stake. The Doctor may examine human teeth, and predicate on them as much as he pleases. We do not believe that man was ever intended by nature to be a vegetarian, or to browse. Nebuchednezzar was turned out to grass as a punishment. Even the prophet, who had nothing to do but cry in the wilderness, could not live on wild honey alone without the addition of locust flesh to his diet. Excellent as are many of Dr. MUSSEY'S hygienic recommendations, we shall still cling tenaciously to our flesh-pots; if necessary for the preservation of health, happiness, and other inalienable rights, we will abandon coffee-pots, but not the gridiron; we will give up tobacco, but not the spit.

—TICKNOR & FIELDS publish a new Church music book, *The Tabernacle*, which seems most admirably adapted to the real wants of choristers and choirs. It contains a great variety of hymn tunes, chants, anthems, sentences, etc., set to the regular metres which are classified in order upon an original plan. One special feature of this new music book is, that it includes one tune for every irregular metre found in any hymn book. Retaining many of the old tunes, it also contains much new music. The hymns are a careful selection from the best sources. The principles of musical notation are made the subject of an elaborate introductory treatise, in which they are detailed in so clear, comprehensive and practical a manner, as to leave little to be desired. The book also includes a large number of Part Songs, which will give interest to the singing school course as well as pleasure to the social circle. If the book has its deserts, unlike the fate that Hamlet thought would befall most men, it will not only "'scape whipping," but will achieve a decided success.

—*The Soldier's Armor of Strength* is provided by D. S. HOLMES, of Brooklyn. It is neither a helmet nor a hauberk, a coat of mail nor a gunboat, but simply a collection of prayers and hymns, interspersed with lay exhortations and Scriptural compilations, for the benefit and encouragement of the soldier.

—The seventh and eighth volumes of LOCKHART'S *Life of Scott* is published by TICKNOR & FIELDS, uniform with their beautiful Household Edition of the *Waverley Novels*. There are few better ornaments for library shelves than this complete series presents, the *Waverley Novels, Tales of a Grandfather* and the *Life of the Author*. The binding is of rare neatness, and the paper and illustrations are of a quality that may well compete with the best issues of the English Press. Things of beauty, the books comprising this series are, and it is not now necessary to assure the world that in themselves the works of SCOTT are joys forever.

—The *History of the Bank of England* necessarily has less interest for the American than for the English mind. But so interwoven is it with the financial movements of Great Britain for the past hundred and fifty years, so illustrative is it of the dawn of the banking system universally, of its growth, of the gradual expansion of commercial operations from the small venture to the Indies to their present grand scale, that its republication in this country is fully warranted, and will probably prove a success. To the general reader, as well as to the financial men, the work presents peculiar features of interest. The experiences of the Bank, the first frauds and forgeries, the ingenious devices of the Bank to repel the frauds attempted, all partake quite as much of the character of romance as of sober, financial history. Very few more valuable and interesting books than this *History of the Bank of England* has appeared of late. It is published at the office of the *Bankers' Magazine*. JOHN FRANCIS is the English author; J. SMITH HUMANS, the editor of the American edition.

— FREDERICK A. BROWN, & Co., of Boston, publish a new Arithmetic, by JAMES S. EATON. Mr. EATON some few years since published a treatise on "Written Arithmetic," which achieved a decided success. The present book seems well arranged, and clear in rules, definitions and explanations.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY

Military Items—Col. Metcalfe's Position—Resolves of the Union Club—Another of Magoffin's Extraordinary Proclamations, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, July 30, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE H. YEAMAN is appointed Commander of the Home Guards and Union Militia of Daviess and the surrounding counties. Instead of swearing and blowing, he will treat as spies all avowed or detected friends of guerrilla warfare, and will not allow men to call robbers "gentlemen," and marauding and murder "legitimate warfare," "all right," or to grin and snigger when these outrages are spoken of. Col. MORE, Commander of Henderson, promises "full protection to all Southern Rights men who will aid us in driving from our midst the bloodhounds who are preying upon the life's blood of the people." Col. METCALFE is down on the "sympathizing scoundrels in Kentucky who profess to do nothing," and "for removing the nigger and wiping out the institution, because the cause of this war." He indorses, with great spirit and force, the President's proposition to these Border States. JOSHUA TEVIS, Esq., a representative of Louisville in the Legislature, and Cols. SHACKELFORD WOODRUFF and NETTER are authorized to raise regiments. Gen. BOYLE orders all officers not on duty in this district, to proceed to their commands without delay, under penalty of immediate punishment for non-compliance. And Gen. BUELL has ordered all officers in and passing through Nashville to report themselves immediately at his headquarters. Gen. BOYLE orders the arrest and imprisonment of all soldiers found on the streets without passes, after dark. He declares the paroles given by MORGAN, JOHNSON & Co., of no effect. It is suggested that Provost-Marshal law be established over every county, for the execution of BOYLE'S circular and the organization of the militia; that all who refuse to take the oath or violate it, be imprisoned and heavily fined, and that all expenses incurred for militia organization, and services of Marshals and their assistants, and all incidentals, be defrayed immediately from the property of such recusants and perjurers. Rebel preachers throughout Kentucky and Tennessee are being escorted across the Ohio or below our lines. Fifty-seven rebels, on the 28th, were sent from here to Camp Morton. Ninety-four imprisonments there since the 23d.

Col. W. B. STOKES is rendering great assistance to Gen. W. B. CAMPBELL, in enlisting Tennesseeans. I am apprehensive that much trouble is impending over both Tennessee and Kentucky. Nothing but terrific energy of action can prevent or put an end to it. The elective franchise in portions of Kentucky is in danger.

The Central Union Club of Kentucky, at Louisville, have "Resolved that, under no circumstances whatever, will any of us vote for any candidate for any office, who we know, or have reason to believe, has at any time sympathized with the rebellion; that we will not vote for any candidate for reëlection who has, during the past six months, retained Secessionists in his employ; neither will we vote for anybody who does not, prior to the election, publicly pledge himself that, if elected, he will not, during his term of office, employ any Secessionists.

Gov. MAGOFFIN, being sensitively jealous of his authority as Commander-in-Chief of the Kentucky militia, and terribly exercised and alarmed at the late action of Congress and the President touching the question of Slavery, issues another characteristic proclamation, convening the Legislature on the 14th proximo. The public was not prepared for the call by him, and its propriety and expediency is questioned by many. But I presume a majority of both branches, over and above the Governor's veto, will stand firm and true, and vigorously coöperate with Gen. BOYLE or any other United States commander of Kentucky.

Our Press urge the immediate disbandment of the "Democratic" eighth-of-January organization in Indiana, and the union of all Indianians upon the Union ticket adopted at Indianapolis on the Fourth of July. I fear that Gov. WICKLIFFE, from his intense hatred of Abolition, is losing his balance and toppling into the embrace of secession. PONTIAC.

Names for our New Navy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is no reason for your correspondent's putting himself to trouble on account of our "naval nomenclature." While we have the sonorous *Indian* names which grace our rivers and our lakes, some of our States and many of our towns, (it is to be regretted, not all of them,) and which, apart from their desirableness as emblematical of the country, are to poetical ears so beautifully masculine, and so warlike in their intonation, there is no need of adopting the monstrosities proposed by "A. H. S.," and which are still more absurd for the use designed than they are barbarous. As we should surpass any one of all the other maritime nations in the world in the strength of our navy, so should we excel in the sonorousness and sonorous euphony of the names adopted for its vessels, because in both cases we have it in our power and at our option so to do.

The system I would recommend is already partially adopted, but should be altogether, or alternated with the names of States, as has already in several instances been done. Had we a thousand ships-of-war, as, with our extended seacoast line, our mighty lakes and the giant Mississippi, we might well have, according to the extravagant ratios of France and England, we should not need to go out of our own land for a noble name for any one of them. L. O.

PERSONAL.

—Rev. C. C. BURR has again got himself into trouble in New-Jersey by ventilating his rebel sympathies too freely. Recently he announced a lecture in a rural neighborhood named Pascack, when, as we learn from a correspondent of the Paterson *Guardian*, he vehemently counseled resistance to the collection of taxes for sustaining the Government, and in various other ways displayed the cloven foot. This was too much for the loyalists of the place, and the lecture was brought to an abrupt termination after the fashion thus described: "The fellow at last unmasked a battery, which, judging from the volley at once directed to the speaker, must have been a heavy one, though it was evidently manned by volunteers who as yet had never had much practice at the business. Soon, however, the engagement became general along the line, and eggs flying thick and fast, burst in alarming proximity to the speaker, till the brave Chauncey ordered a hasty retreat, double-quicked himself out of a back passage, got into a wagon he had in readiness for such service, and retreated in great disorder, and not even doing as much as to stop and bid a fellow good-bye."

—Last Fall the Rochester papers noticed the sudden disappearance of Jas. J. Fonda, who was employed at A. Strong & Co.'s printing office. It was supposed at the time that he had, while suffering from temporary aberration of mind, wandered off and would eventually return. Days and weeks passed, but nothing was heard of Fonda, and he was given up for dead. Subsequently a body in an advanced state of decomposition was found on the shore of the lake at Charlotte, and Coroner Brown summoned, who brought the body to the city and held an inquest. It was poor Fonda—at least everybody said it was—and the remains were conveyed to the house, and after the funeral ceremonies had taken place were escorted to Mount Hope and properly interred. A few days since Mrs. Fonda was visiting in Allegheny County, when who should she meet but the missing Fonda. She then discovered that he had wandered off while laboring under temporary insanity, and that the fit was still on him! The aberration had in fact so grown upon him that he had assumed the title of "Doctor," and with a *chere amie* was traveling about the country, curing all the ills that flesh is heir to, insanity included.

—Mr. John G. Dale, agent of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company, publishes a card, acknowledging that Capt. Mirehouse prohibited the celebration of the Fourth of July on the *Etna* which left this port for Liverpool on June 28. Mr. Dale says: "Capt. Mirehouse took out 145 first cabin passengers per *Etna*, 28th ult., and after getting to sea he found there were quite a number from New-Orleans and other disaffected cities, and these people called on him 3d July, and informed him that if any celebration was attempted the succeeding day it would be interfered with by them, and that a disturbance would likely take place. Accordingly, with the advice of most of the cabin passengers, Capt. Mirehouse decided to have no active celebration, such as is usual on all our steamers Fourth July, and he believes by adopting this course he avoided having a very serious disturbance on board, and most likely prevented bloodshed."

—At the Commencement of Dartmouth College, which took place on July 31, Honorary Degrees were conferred as follows: That of LL. D. upon Nathaniel G. Upham, of Concord, and Nathan Clifford, of Portland, Me.; that of D. D. on Rev. Daniel Fitz, of Ipswich, Mass., and Rev. John Fulcomer, of New-Hampton; that of A. M. on Amasa Norcross, of Fitchburgh, Mass.; His Excellency Gov. Holbrook, of Vermont; Edwin H. Stoughton, of Bellows Falls, Vt.; Edward S. Tobey, of Boston; Rufus P. Andrews, of New-York; and Ephraim Knight, of New-London.

—Mr. J. H. Holmes, Secretary of the Territory of New-Mexico, and acting editor of the Santa Fé *Republican*, has been arrested at the instance of Gen. Canby, for publishing an article deemed objectionable by that officer. Mr. Holmes issues a card announcing his belief that his imprisonment has been procured with the design to suppress the only National Union paper in the Territory and State. Its publication will be removed to Kansas City, till such time as it can be resumed at Santa Fé with safety.

—At a recent war meeting in Bridgeport, Conn., Hon. Daniel P. Tyler was introduced as a grandson of old Gen. Putnam, of the Revolution. "I wish," said Mr. Tyler, "I were a worthier son of my illustrious grandfather; I always mean to stick to what I say; my old grandfather never backed out but once, and then he brought the enemy with him"—alluding to his exploit in the wolf's den.

—Henry W. De Puy, author of "Kossuth and his Generals," "Ethan Allen," and other works, and who was private Secretary to Gov. Seymour, during his Chief Magistracy of this State, has been arrested in Omaha, Nebraska, on a charge of embezzling public money while acting as agent of the Pawnee Indians.

—Brig.-Gen. Howard's right arm was shattered by a ball during the recent battles, and was amputated above the elbow. While being borne on a litter he met Gen. Kearner, who lost his left arm in Mexico. "I want to make a bargain with you, General," said Howard, "that hereafter we buy our gloves together."

—The Taunton (Mass.) *Gazette* says the quota of Chilmark is fourteen, and a bounty of $100 was offered by the town for volunteers. Whereupon seventeen patriotic citizens promptly enlisted, and each *respectfully declined and refused* to accept the bounty offered by the town.

—Mr. Wm. McDonald's fine stud of trotting horses (nineteen in number) were sold, on Thursday, in Baltimore, the sale realizing the sum of $6,786. The horses, generally, brought good prices, and the bidding was spirited and eager.

—Mr. James R. Taylor, of this city, who had his pocket picked of a gold watch and $80 in cash, while passing through Philadelphia a few days ago, will be gratified to learn that one of the rascals supposed to be implicated in the robbery has been arrested.

—Mayor Fay, of Chelsea, Mass., accompanied by Miss Nellie Gibson, arrived home on Friday, from Harrison's Landing, which place they left on the 27th ult. They have been laboring assiduously to lighten the sufferings of our sick and wounded soldiers.

—Mr. J. W. Forney gave the employes of the Philadelphia *Press* a banquet, on Friday evening, by way of celebrating the fifth anniversary of the establishment of that paper.

—Mr. David W. Bacon, an old resident of Trenton Falls, received injuries a few days since, which will probably prove fatal, by an infuriated bull knocking him down and trampling upon him.

—Mr. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, son of the late Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, whose name has been mentioned as candidate for Governor of New-Jersey, has positively declined the honor of the nomination.

—The old car-building firm of Eaton, Gilbert & Co., of Troy, has been dissolved. Mr. Gilbert has entire charge of the business.

— Hon. W. H. Buasell, of New-Haven, has been appointed Major-General of the Connecticut State Militia by Gov. Buckingham.

— Mme. Anna Bishop is giving concerts at Kingston, C. W. The Canucks are delighted with her.

—William Sturgis, Esq., has given $500 to the Boston Branch of the Sanitary Commission.

The Philadelphia Mint.

THE NICKEL EXCITEMENT.

From the Philadelphia North American, Aug. 2.

During the past month the issue of nickels from the Mint was over three millions and a half of coins. The rush for them has been extremely urgent. People who have cut their eye teeth have resorted of late to a new dodge in securing pennies, and so early supply of them. They, yesterday, sent young women to procure the nickels. At an early hour in the morning there were not less than a hundred and fifty boys and men, and just thirty-one young ladies and girls, awaiting a supply of pennies.

The boys and men carried shot-bags, cigar boxes, baskets, and all sorts of contrivances in which to carry off the much needed coin. The girls practically carried neat baskets. When the distribution came to be made the girls were first served, to the intense chagrin of the men, who had been standing upon a single foot alternately upon the sidewalk for two or three hours. The men and boys were not attended to until the last girl had departed. At the mint everybody is polite, for which reason we suppose no more boys will be sent for pennies, and all will have the same chance.

During the month the coinage at the Mint was as annexed:

	Pieces.	Value.	Total.
GOLD.			
Double Eagles	3,476	$69,520	
Quarter Eagles	20,960	52,400	$121,920
Total pieces	24,436		
SILVER.			
Dollars	5,000	$5,000	
Quarter Dollars	52,800	13,200	$18,200
Total pieces	57,800		
Cents	3,600,000		$36,000
Total Coinage	3,682,236	Total Value	$176,120

UNITED STATES MINT, Aug. 1, 1862.

The work of coining at the Mint of late has been so short, that the services of the females, who adjust the weight of the coins, have not been needed. We are glad to hear that Ex-Gov. POLLOCK, the Superintendent, designs henceforth, when vacancies occur, to give the preference to the daughters or wives of those who have died or been disabled in the service of their country.

OPERATIONS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

BATTLE OF "THE CACHE," IN ARKANSAS.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF COL. HOVEY.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE,
GEN. STEELE'S DIVISION, ARMY OF THE SOUTHWEST,
ON THE CACHE, July 7, 1862.

CAPTAIN: Pursuant to orders, I directed Col. HARRIS, with parts of four companies of his regiment, the Eleventh Wisconsin Infantry, and parts of four companies of the Thirty-third Illinois Infantry, and one small steel gun of the First Indiana Cavalry—in all, a little less than 400 men—to make a reconnoissance in advance of our lines. He fell in with the rebel pickets at HILL'S plantation and fired on them. Passing the forks of the road at this place toward Bayou de View, he had proceeded but a short distance when I overtook and turned him back, with instructions to hasten down the Des Arc road, and if possible, rescue a prisoner just captured. He marched rapidly for half a mile and fell into an ambush. The woods swarmed with rebels, and the firing was terrific. I have since learned that over 2,000 Texas troops were here drawn up in line of battle. Capt. MILLER led our advance, and was immediately followed by First Lieut. CAUSMAN; both of whose companies were deployed as skirmishers. These companies began the fight. The little cannon was planted a short distance to the left of the road and opened fire. The enemy's advance fell back on the main line, which was concealed by the thick underbrush from our men. Col. HARRIS pushed on his advance until it came within range, when suddenly the rebels began a murderous fire. Our force, thus fiercely and unexpectedly assailed, was ordered to fall back, and in executing this order fell into some little confusion. The Rangers charged. Here Col. HARRIS was seriously wounded, but still kept his horse, and though fainting, fought. I had now reached the ground. The rebels, a full regiment strong, were charging at a gallop and with hideous yells on the little steel cannon, which was deserted by all but Lieut. DENNEMAN and one man. Capt. PORTER with his company here came to the rescue, aided in "limbering up," and withstood the charge of cavalry till the gun had emerged from the bushes into the road, when it was taken in charge by Lieut. PARSONS. Capt. PORTER was severely wounded. I now ordered the gun up the road in haste, and the infantry into the cornfield. As the rebels came charging at full speed, in great force, in pursuit, the infantry fired. The charging column hesitated, but moved on. Another volley, and the ground was covered with their dead. Riderless horses rushed in all directions. The Rangers wavered and halted. The third fire completed their demoralization and overthrow. They left as suddenly as they came, and in great disorder. It was now clear that we had engaged a large force of well armed men—how large it was impossible to tell; nor did I know their strategy, or have any but the most imperfect idea of the topography of the adjacent grounds. It seemed prudent, therefore, to hold the position already chosen, and which had proved to be a good one, and await events.

I soon discovered a large cavalry force filing past in front of my position, but just beyond musket range. When fully in front they halted and ordered a charge. I could distinctly hear the order "Charge," "Charge on the enemy," but for some reason the charge was not made. The column was again put in motion with the intent, as I supposed, to gain my rear and cut off communication and reinforcements. Fortunately the force which had been ordered back from the first onset, was now in position to check this movement, and again the rebels were compelled to retreat. Hardly had this movement failed, when I was apprised of an attempt to turn my left, and dispatched Capt. ELLIOTT and company to thwart it. During these shiftings of positions I could plainly see them caring for their dead and wounded and removing them, but to what extent I have no means of telling. They now formed on their original line of battle, and I at once moved upon them, extending my line till it nearly became a line of skirmishers to prevent being flanked, so disproportionate were the forces. No men could behave more handsomely than did the Wisconsin Eleventh on my right, and the Illinois Thirty-third on my left, while Lieut. DENNEMAN with his gun, supported by as large an infantry force as I could spare, held the centre. The rebels gave way, and while driving them from the field, I heard a shout in the rear, and before fully comprehending what it meant, Lieut.-Col. WOOD, with one battalion of the First Indiana cavalry and two more steel guns, came cantering up. It was the work of a moment for Lieut. BAKER to unlimber his pieces and get in position. The woods were soon alive with shot and shell. The retreat became a rout. Our cavalry, led by Major CLENDENNING, charged vigorously, and the day was ours. Already 110 of the enemy's dead have been found, while the prisoners and the officers with the flag of truce speak of a "terrible carnage," and estimate their dead at more than 250—their wounded still greater. Their loss was undoubtedly greater than the 110 whose bodies were found. I have been unable to make a reliable estimate of the number of their wounded; nor have I report of the prisoners taken. A large number of horses were captured, and many left dead on the field. Sixty-six were counted within an area of a half a mile square. Our loss was seven killed and fifty-seven wounded.

The rebel force—Texas troops—engaged in the battle could not have been far from 2,000 men, and well supported by a much larger reserve force, all under the command of Gen. RUST.

The loyal force was less than four hundred, increased just at the close of the fight by two hundred cavalrymen.

When officers and men so uniformly behaved well, —I can almost say heroically,—it is perhaps invidious to particularize, and yet I may be pardoned for calling attention to the gallant conduct of Col. HARRIS and Capt. MILLER, of the Eleventh Wisconsin; Staj. CLENDENNING, of the First Indiana Cavalry, and Capt. L. H. POTTER, of the Thirty-third Illinois. Surgeon H. P. STRONG was on the field throughout the action, and his services deserve recognition.

Later in the afternoon reinforcements came up, and Gen. BENTON pursued the fleeing foe five or six miles toward Des Arc, killing several and taking prisoners. All along the route he found the houses filled with dead and wounded. Curbstones were wet with blood, and in one case even the water of the well was crimson with gore.

Gen. BENTON'S force consisted of the Eighth Indiana Infantry, Col. SHUNK; a section of MANTER'S battery, First Missouri Light Artillery, Lieut. SCHOFIELD; part of the Thirty-third Illinois, Lieut.-Col. LIPPINCOTT; part of the Eleventh Wisconsin, Major PLATT; one howitzer from BOWEN'S battalion; the Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry, Col. BELL, and a battalion of the Fifth Illinois Cavalry under Major ANDERSON.

After the battle, and while the wounded were being cared for, the rebels again appeared on the Bayou de View road, and drove in our pickets. I immediately sent Lieut. Col. WOOD of the Eleventh Wisconsin, and the First Indiana Cavalry to pursue and capture them. He proceeded to the Bayou de View, shelled the rebels from their camp, and prevented the burning of the bridge, on which faggots had already been piled. By this time it was dark and the forces rested.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. E. HOVEY, Colonel Commanding.

To Capt. W. PADDOCK, Assistant-Adjutant General.

GEN. BUTLER EXTINGUISHES GEN. RUGGLES.

The following correspondence was referred to in our last letter from New-Orleans:

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST DISTRICT,
DEPARTMENT MISSISSIPPI AND EAST LOUISIANA,
TANGIPAHO, La., July 21, 1862.

To Maj.-Gen. Butler, Commanding United States Forces, New-Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: The bearers of this note, Lieut.-Col. CHAS. JONES, Volunteer Aid-de-Camp, and First Lieut. ALEXANDER BARRY, Confederate States Army, are charged with delivering to you, under a flag of truce, a communication concerning prisoners of war, which will, I trust, receive your earliest consideration. I have to request that these gentlemen be permitted to return by the best practicable means and under proper protection. I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant, DANIEL RUGGLES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Department.

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST DISTRICT,
DEPARTMENT EAST LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI,
TANGIPAHO, La., July 15, 1862.

To Major-Gen. Butler, Commanding United States Forces, New-Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: I have received petitions from officers of the First Regiment Louisiana Partisan Rangers touching the case of HENRY CASTLE, a private of Company H, of that regiment, and also an application respecting THOMAS C. PENNINGTON, a private of Capt. WILSON TATE'S company, of the same regiment, and I deem it expedient to request your early consideration of the subject. It appears that Private CASTLE was captured by a detachment of Federal troops in the vicinity of Baton Rouge, on or about the 7th of the present month, and Private PENNINGTON on or about the 25th day of June; that they were taken to New-Orleans, and are now held either there or at one of the forts in the vicinity, in close confinement, with the threat that they are to be tried and executed as members of a military organization not sanctioned by the laws of civilized warfare. It is to be observed that the first great law of nature, the right of self-defence, is inherent in communities as well as individuals. No law condemns the individual who slays the robber or assassin; and no just law can condemn a community for using all its power to resist the invader and drive him from their soil. The exercise of this right, so universally recognized, becomes an imperative duty when the invader, as has been the case with the Federal troops in this district, disregards those rules of warfare recognized and respected by all civilized nations, and adopts that code which has heretofore been confined to the rudest savages. The proof of this is unfortunately too abundant in the vicinity of Baton Rouge. It is attested by helpless women and children flying from their burning homes, and by desolation of plantations, by the plunder of private property and the wanton destruction of growing crops. Such acts are crimes against humanity, and justify all men in taking up arms against their perpetrators. The independence of nations has rarely been achieved by regular armies. Our own Revolution—that Revolution which successfully established the great principle for which the Confederate States are now contending, "that all Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," was mainly fought out by men who left the plow at the news of the enemy's approach, and returned to it when he had been driven back. It may be conceded that in Europe, where the Governments mainly rely upon large standing armies, which are as much as possible disconnected with the people, and where the policy is to prevent the people from hearing arms under almost any circumstances, this subject have been asserted, and, to some extent, tolerated. Doubtless, [illegible] have been recognised on this continent. The United States especially have repudiated them.

The various revolutions which have agitated the Central and South American States have been conducted by the people, frequently without organization and without leaders other than those chosen upon the spur of the occasion, to direct a single enterprise. And to recur to the Revolution of our forefathers, the history of that immortal struggle abounds with instances where the hardy yeoman—as at Lexington and Bunker Hill—were, like the clansmen of RODERICK DHU, called by a concerted signal to some "Limerick mead," and there selected their officers on the very field of battle. But whatever differences of opinion may exist upon this point, it has never been claimed, even by the most stringent advocates of legitimacy, that one belligerent has any right to compel in the name or form which the other may choose to give to its military organization. The right to adopt these to the peculiar service required has been universally conceded; so far, indeed, has this practice been carried in naval warfare that privateersmen—"the militia of the seas"—with charters as broad as the ocean's bounds, are recognized as legitimate among belligerents. And now, indeed, the extraordinary spectacle is presented to the contemplation of civilized man in this boasted nineteenth century of the Christian world, of a nation claiming to be civilized, in violation of its constitutional obligations, inaugurating deliberately servile war by stimulating the half-civilized African to raise his hand against his master and benefactor, and thus make war upon the Anglo-Saxon race—war on human nature. This with the Federal Government is legitimate warfare; but the defence of their firesides by Southern citizens is treason and murder. In military organizations, the Polish Lancers, French Zouaves, and British corps of scouts and guides in the late East Indian war are cases in point. The Confederate States claim and have exercised this undoubted right. The formation of companies, battalions, and regiments, of partisan rangers, has been specially authorized by an act of Congress. The officers of this corps are commissioned. The men are regularly mustered into service, receive pay, rations and equipments from the Government, and are entitled to the same privileges and governed by the same regulations as all other troops in the Confederate service. It is asked, therefore, what pretext can be offered by the enemy for subjecting the members of this corps to a different treatment from that extended to other prisoners of war? Certainly, no such distinction can be recognized or tolerated by us. The Government, having called these men into service, is bound, by every obligation of good faith, to protect them to the extent of its power; and if found necessary for their protection, as well as for that of numerous unarmed citizens, who have been subjected to outrages unparalleled in civilized warfare, will not hesitate, I feel constrained to declare, to resort to retaliation, even to the extent sanctioned by the Jewish law—an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, and life for life. I await an answer containing an explicit declaration of the intentions of the United States Government respecting these prisoners.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
DANIEL RUGGLES,
Brigadier-General Commanding District.

To which Gen. BUTLER replied as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 23, 1862.

GENERAL: It is the intention of the United States Government to let these men go on their parole, and one of them has been gone more than a week.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
BENJAMIN F. BUTLER,
Major-General Commanding.

Brig.-Gen. RUGGLES, Commanding at Tangipaho.

A GALLANT AFFAIR.

A Columbia (Tenn.) correspondent of the Louisville *Journal*, under date of the 21st ult., says Gen. NEALEY detailed ten men from WOLFORD'S Regiment and sent them out on a scout one day last week. As they returned on Thursday morning, some fifteen miles from Columbia and five beyond Mt. Pleasant, the two in advance were fired upon by some thirty guerrillas. They returned the fire, which checked the enemy for a moment, and they dashed past them toward our camp. The other eight, being some distance in the rear, fell back to the nearest house, and dismounted and secured their horses and awaited the advance of their foes. A large force soon made its appearance, and our boys opened fire upon them from the house, driving them back out of sight. They appeared again and again, and volley after volley was fired from each side. Neither, however, were near enough to do much damage, but two of the enemy were seen to fall, and were carried off by their comrades, and several more evidently wounded. They then got a woman, living near the place, to bear a flag of truce to our boys, and carry a note demanding their surrender. The note stated that their force was sixty in number, and that further resistance would be vain; but, if they would surrender, they would be well treated and paroled as prisoners of war. Lieut. ROBERTS refused to surrender, and all the men agreed to stand by him. He sent back word that "they belonged to the First Kentucky, and that WOLFORD'S Cavalry never surrendered, nor had any accepted parole as yet, and that they would do their best, and abide the consequences." Firing again commenced on both sides, but our boys became more careful of their ammunition, only firing an occasional shot, to let them know their determination to fight to the last. This was kept up from 9 o'clock in the morning until perhaps 3 in the afternoon, when the enemy disappeared, no doubt anticipating the approach of reinforcements. Gen. NEGLEY sent two companies, under Capt. ALEXANDER, to their relief, but, before they came in sight the guerrillas had disappeared. Thus, for some six hours, did the gallant eight resist a force of sixty, and, without hope of reinforcements, they resolved never to surrender. Gen. BURELL has issued a special order congratulating the National soldiers engaged on their brilliant conduct, and contrasting it with that experienced by the troops who surrendered so ignominiously at Murfreesboro.

AN UNFORTUNATE AFFAIR IN EAST TENNESSEE.

The Louisville *News* contains an extract from a private letter from a member of the Fourteenth Kentucky Regiment, dated Camp Baird, Claiborne County, Tennessee. The writer gives the particulars of an affair which occurred near Tazewell on the 22d. He says that on the night of the 22d, a flag of truce came in from the rebels, and, through a mistake, some four or five on each side were killed outright or seriously wounded. The bearers of the flag were allowed in sight of the pickets to the camp of Col. MUNDY, who sent them to Gen. MORGAN. According to the General's orders they were removed a mile and a half beyond the outposts, to remain till morning. As there was no camping ground at that point, they all concluded to go to Tazewell, nine miles further along. The party consisted of Lieut.-Col. KEGWIN, of the Forty-ninth Indiana; Capt. LYONS, Chief of Topographical Engineers, of Gen. MORGAN'S Staff, and several other officers, besides the truce bearers. All went except Col. MUNDY, who said his orders would not permit him to go any further. In the meantime one of the soldiers out on duty saw the party and informed Gen. CARTER that there was a party of rebel cavalry just beyond our lines. Gen. C. sent a regiment to the point designated, and posted them in different positions. As the truce party returned, on the morning of the 23d, they were fired upon by CARTER'S men. Lieut.-Col. KEGWIN was shot through the hips, and so seriously wounded that he may not possibly recover. Capt. LYONS had one arm broken. A rebel Lieutenant was killed on the spot, and three or four other rebels were so seriously injured that they cannot recover. Every rider was unhorsed, and quite a number of horses were killed. The officers went out with the party through courtesy. Later information says that six or eight were killed on the spot.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Cremorne and Camp.

There are some pretty strong contrasts in life. From the tapestried parlor where no sound harsher than the low ripple of soft music falls on the ear, where no direr want than of a partner for a polka is known, we can turn to the squalid misery of the streets by simply raising a latch. Leaning on the arm of the groom, the bride goes tripping down the street, white plumes in her hat and smiles on her blushing face, while side by side with her walks a woman in sad widows' weeds, alone. The gatherings in quiet parlors and those on the pavement outside do not much resemble each other even by gaslight, and the marked difference between bridal feathers and hearse plumes will readily suggest itself to the most unimaginative mind. But to see contrast, real contrast—to obtain what clergymen call "a realizing sense" of how far contrast can possibly go, —it is necessary to spend some months in camp, and then be suddenly transported to NIXON'S Cremorne Gardens, after the lamps are lighted and the music playing.

The conviction is forced upon one that there is no war, that the popular supposition that way is all a mistake. One imagines himself in the gardens of a Sultan in the languid, drowsy East,—and certainly there are women enough floating around to inspire that belief. The air is heavy with perfume, it throbs and palpitates with sighs, and the sweet low sound of music which the wind still alters. An Oriental air of magnificence and disregard of expense pervading all the appointments of the Garden, carries out the illusion. Paper lanterns shed a mellowed radiance over the scene. Dancing-girls, like those of Saraband, flit before the entranced vision, disappearing to leave on the memory only a faint but sweet impression of twinkling little feet, and skirts excessively broad but short. Then the CUBAS dashes on the stage, the very personation of the Spirit of the Dance. Keeping time to the wild music of her castinets, now bounding from side to side of the stage, in the very frenzy of motion, and anon swaying to and fro with the pliant grace of a tall pine, in every phase of the dance during the strong wine, this rare Spanish girl leads one to believe that the story of the Tarantula is a true one, and to condemn less harshly the King who threw down a prophet's head at the feet of Herodias. Then sweet singers appear on the stage, to prime themselves like robins, and from their marvelously white throats trill out such melody as would make the poor little robin blush away down the whole breadth and depth of its red breast for sheer envy. And then musicians, heavy with kettle-drums and all manner of sliding instruments, betake themselves to the "Pagoda" and play, while everyone else goes to work, either climbing surreptitiously into a "Palco," or vainly endeavoring to attract the attention of a waiter. Strange, dusky, intangible creatures these same waiters are, gliding about in a mysterious manner, and very seldom returning you any change. These are the Pages of the garden, and they are numbered like the pages of a book, but unfortunately they are not bound, for which reason they are not at all easy of reference. To complete the illusion of Orientalism, it is rumored that Mr. NIXON intends, on alternative evenings, to have a number of these creatures commit *harri karri*, in the open square around the Pagoda, and it is to be hoped he will.

This is an ice-Cremorne Garden; and here we have the advantage of the Turks, for there is reason to suppose that they have no such lacteal solid in either Constantinople or Japan; neither, it is to be hoped, have they such wretched cigars.

But here is something, at last, that reminds one that our war is a reality and not a dream—a grand conflagration of gunpowder, not to put too fine an Edge upon it. The memorable contest between the *Merrimac* and the *Monitor* is reproduced on the roof. There is a fizz, a flash, and a broad blaze of light, and then two vessels appear on the scene, or rather on the sea; down they bear upon each other, with their ruddy rudders—or pyrotechnic prows; a lighthouse appears, which is all a-light; and anon a dozen deathful grinning mouths appear from a fortress that is all flame. Fierce and furious is the combat, and excellent the representation and the fun for a few minutes; and then the Roman candles are burnt out, and nothing remains but the frame of the fireworks and their smell. And the smell is such as may be supposed to issue, in wet weather, from the left wing of the pit.

By this episode we are reminded that war exists, and that before long very many of the pretty boys who are rattling their spoons here this night, will have to be swinging their swords in battle. And then you think, they, as well as yourself, will awake to the difference between Cremorne and Camp. They will probably do no worse service in battle for that they have spent an evening here in innocent pleasure. You may have just returned from a field strewn with dead where you sought and found a brother, but of your grief those here know nothing. Strange, but still half the world weeps, and weeping, wonders that the other half can smile, while the other half wonders and reproaches in turn.

Base-Ball Match.

NEWARK, OF NEWARK, VS. UNION, OF MORRISANIA.

The above match—the first of a Home and Home—was played at Newark on Saturday, and was without exception, the finest contested game by both clubs, and withal the most curious in the result of any that has occurred in a long time.

Flushed with victory, and buoyant in spirit on account of their recent great achievement in defeating the paragon of clubs, "Excelsior," which was in a great measure owing to the absence on that occasion of the genial presence of Dr. JONES, the Unions met their Provincial antagonists in the pleasing anticipation of an easy victory.

The batting on both sides was very fine, but was met by extraordinary sharp fielding, and on the long hits were invariably taken on the fly if within reach; the bound catches being very uncertain on account of the unevenness of the ground; from this cause, EATON failed to hold a ball from HANEGAN, which gave the winning runs in the tenth innings to the Unions.

Early in the game ADAMS changed his position as catcher, on account of his being too near the edge of a high bank, and less than his usual distance from HANNEGAN'S bowling, GAYNOR taking his place and doing tolerably well, ADAMS playing splendidly at short-stop. HANNEGAN'S pitching was not up to the mark, it being at times very wild, which is accounted for by the extreme heat of the weather, and length of time of the match (four hours). The pitching of STOUT was not to be beaten for effect and evenness; we have seldom seen better; and OSBORN as catcher has few equals for easy and effective play; yet mishaps will occur, as the only run by GAYNOR in the Union's fifth innings, was made on two balls passing OSBORN. TERRILL, who is first-rate second base, dislocated his finger early in the game, and changed places, after it had been pulled into joint, with EATON, at centre field, the latter failing to throw out two men at first base, on account of muffing the ball in the eighth innings, and a consequent addition to the Union's score occurred.

The more noticeable points of the game were, first innings—A fine hit by TERRILL to centre field, as finely caught by COLLINS; and ADAMS caught on fly by WILSON.

2. Good hits by EATON and QUINBY.

3. Almost home runs by MILLS and TERRILL; and a fine hit by BOYLE, splendidly caught by LEWIS, who at left field can only be approached by Messrs. P. O'BRIEN and MANOLY.

4. QUINBY was caught in good style on the fly by BASSFORD, and STOUT was taken on the fly by ADAMS, who jumped so high for it he might have passed for MERCURY.

5. ADAMS served LEWIS the same way.

6. EATON received the same attention from ADAMS, and DURELL—whose batting was generally along the ground—was finely run out by WILSON to MILLS.

7. HANNEGAN was caught on fly by MILLS. HYATT was on second base, BASSFORD on first base, when GAYNOR was sharply caught on bound by STOUT, who threw the ball to EATON, after HYATT had skedaddled to third base. EATON threw to MILLS, who run out BASSFORD between the bases. This was pretty sharp work, two being put out on one strike.

8. LEWIS and MILLS got runs on good hits, TERRILL and EATON got runs by loose fielding, GARTHWAITE on a passed ball, and QUIMBY was finely caught on the fly by DURELL; NICHOLSON made a clear home run, and the remainder of the nine runs were made by good batting, although some of them ought to have been stopped. HYATT, NICHOLSON and COLLINS being respectively out on the fly to TERRELL. LEWIS and WILSON. GAYNOR made two runs. The Unionists received liberal cheers by the Newarkers.

9. STOUT was run out on second base from a fine hit by COLLINS, who headed him off in time; and LEWIS and MILLS were splendidly caught sharp on fly by GAYNOR; BOYLE was run out just as he reached third base on a long strike; DURELL run out on first base, ADAMS being caught on fly by LEWIS.

10. TERRELL was caught on bound from a fine hit by COLLINS; WILSON was slow to strike, and when he did missed three times; and ADAMS finished off the Newarkers by taking EATON on the fly, the excitement in this innings being at fever heat on both sides.

The Unions were splendidly and pluckily disposed of as follows on the fly: HYATT, BASSFORD and NICHOLSON, by LEWIS. QUIMBY, and WILSON, and but for the mishap of EATON, and some subsequent wild throwing, the result would have still been a tie game, as it was at the end of the ninth innings.

The friendly feelings of both clubs, and particularly on the part of the spectators, to the Unions, was unmistakable, and the decisions of the Umpire were loud, prompt and just, as they should be. After the match and usual cheers on both sides, the officers of the Newark Club—Mr. DUSENBURY, President, Mr. DAWSON, Vice-President, Mr. COLEMAN, Secretary, and Mr. BAZIRE, Treasurer—invited the Union players and their friends to accompany the members of the NEWARK CLUB to BRENNER'S Hotel, where all parties sat down to a liberal repast, after which Mr. DUSENBURY presented the ball to Hon. DAVID MILLIKEN, President of the Union Club, and of the Association of Ball Players. Mr. D. was very pertinent and complimentary in his remarks, and compared the vicissitudes of the Newarkers' game to the progress of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army. Mr. MILLIKEN responded in neat terms, cheers being given for both clubs. Cheers were given for the Umpire, who returned thanks for the honor. The Press was also toasted. Songs and toasts were given by various members of both clubs, and the Union party was accompanied to the cars after a most enjoyable time, and departed amidst the cheers of the Newarkers, who, although beaten, have every reason to feel proud of the contest.

The following is the score:

NEWARK CLUB.	Runs.	UNION CLUB.	Runs.
Lewis, l. f.	1	Durell, 1st b.	1
Mills, 1st b.	3	Abrams, s.	1
Terrill, c. f.	2	Hannegan, p.	2
Wilson, 3d b.	0	Hyatt, 3d b.	0
Eaton, 2d b.	2	Bassford, l. f.	2
Garthwaite, r. f.	1	Gaynor, c.	3
Quimby, s.	1	Nicholson, r. f.	1
Osborne, c.	1	Collins, c. f.	1
Stout, p.	0	Begle, 2d b.	1
Total.	11	Total.	12

RUNS IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	
Newark.	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	11
Union.	0	1	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	1	12

Umpire—Mr. BRINTNAL, Eureka Club, of Newark.
Scorers—Mr. COLEMAN for Newark; Mr. ALLEN for Union.

The Newark and Eureka Clubs play a match on Thursday.

The Irvington, Jr., played a return match with the Star, of New-Brunswick, last Thursday, and beat them again, the scores standing as follows: Irvington, Jr., 19 and 18—total, 37; Star, 11 and 13—total, 24.

MATCHES TO COME OFF.

Arrangements have been made for the following matches at base Ball:

Aug. 4.—Bickford, (of Williamsburgh) vs. Mutual, (of New-York.) at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken.

Aug. 5.—Gotham vs. Mutual, second nines, return match, at Hoboken.

Aug. 6.—Gotham, Jr., second nine, vs. Liberty, first nine, on the ground of the former, at Hoboken. Game called at 2½ o'clock.

Aug. 6.—Henry Eckford vs. Empire, home-and-home game, at Elysian Fields, Hoboken, at 3 P. M.

Aug. 7.—Gotham vs. Charter Oak, single game, on the Knickerbocker ground, Hoboken.

Aug. 8—Jefferson vs. Eagle, second nines, at Hoboken, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Aug. 9—Henry Eckford vs. Star (of Brooklyn), second nines, return game, on Henry Eckford's ground at Greenpoint, at 2½ P. M.

Aug. 9—Gotham Jr. (of New-York) vs. Mohawk (of Hoboken) first nines, on ground of Gotham. Game called at 2½ o'clock.

Aug. 11—Eckford vs. Mutual—on Mutual ground—Hoboken.

Aug. 14—Eckford vs. Atlantic, second nines, on Atlantic Ground, Bedford, L. I.

Aug. 14—Mutual vs. Gotham—return match—first nines, at Hoboken.

TIME NOT FIXED.

Union (of Morrisania,) vs. Eckford (of Brooklyn).
Star (of South-Brooklyn,) vs. Union (of Morrisania).
Jefferson (of New-York,) vs. Union (of Morrisania).
Mutual (of New-York,) vs. Union (of Morrisania).
Henry Eckford vs. Jefferson, home-and-home game.
Henry Eckford vs. Exercise, first of a series of three.
Henry Eckford vs. Exercise, second nines, return game.
Star (of Brooklyn,) vs. Gotham (of New-York).
Enterprise vs. Charter Oak.

Report of the New-York Chamber of Commerce for the Years 1861-62.

We are indebted to the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce for an early copy of the Annual Report, which will be found unusually interesting and suggestive. We are glad to find that it is proposed to extend, in various appropriate ways, the practical influence of this corporation to the mercantile classes of the Metropolis. The increased powers of the Arbitration Committee, under the recent action of the State Legislature, are attracting attention, and this mode of avoiding litigation and adjusting disputed points of law and custom, has the obvious advantage of saving the expense and avoiding the delay attendant on proceedings before the regular courts of law. One of the new features of the report is a very lucidly arranged catalogue of the extensive library which the Chamber of Commerce has purchased, and which, in consequence of the new duties and responsibilities devolving on the Arbitration Committee, is proposed to be greatly extended during the present year. In addition to the usual trade reports, the volume contains some very interesting tables from the last census returns, comprising a full view of the manufacturing industry of the City and State of New-York, with the large increase which has been realized since the National census of 1850 and the State census of 1855. At present it appears that the State of New-York produces about 20 per cent. of the manufactures of the whole country, more than two hundred thousand of her population being actively engaged in this department of industrial enterprise.

Washington Market Cemetery.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some four years since, the writer of this offered, through the columns of the *Courier and Enquirer*, to bury both Boards of the Common Council, at a less expense to the City than had just been paid to bury one, viz.: over $1,000, and put them in a place fit and proper, with a guarantee that they should not be disturbed—the place to be the dirt heap at the West Washington Market—then containing over 12,000 cart loads. It is lucky the offer was not accepted, as it appears that yesterday it was decided to have it removed, on motion of the Mayor in the Board of Health. So perish our *ancient dirt* marks. G. W. B.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly Report to Aug. 1, 1862:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on July 25	237	181	418
Admitted to Aug. 1	31	19	50
Discharged, cured or relieved	43	8	51
Died	1	4	5
Remaining at date	224	188	412

Males, 386; females, 24.

CHANGE IN TIME.—A change in the time of the local trains of the Hudson River Railroad Company will take effect on Tuesday, 5th instant, (to-morrow.)

FATAL ACCIDENT.—About 4 o'clock, Saturday afternoon, a lad, named THOMAS MEEHAN, residing at No. 217 East Twelfth-street, was instantly killed in WELLS' ship-yard, at the foot of Seventh-street. He was climbing up some logs of wood, two of which fell upon and crushed him. The body was taken to the Eleventh Precinct Station-house and the Coroner notified.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—A young man, named J. F. WALSH, while bathing at the foot of Fifty-seventh-st., North River, at 7 o'clock, Saturday evening, was drowned. The body was not recovered.

COUNTERFEITS IN CIRCULATION.—Counterfeit threes on the Croton River Bank, Putoam County, N. Y.; fives on the Atlantic Bank, New-York City, and fives on the Commercial Bank of Glenn's Falls were in circulation Saturday night, but up to 11 o'clock no arrests had been made for passing them.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ITEMS.—At an early hour Saturday morning, a bed caught fire from a lamp in a house at the rear of No. 663 Myrtle-avenue, occupied by Mrs. DELIA HACKETT. The inmates of the house were all asleep at the time, and before the fire was discovered, one of two children sleeping in the bed was seriously burned. The fire, when discovered, was speedily extinguished.... The street lamps are not lighted now on nights when the almanacs indicate that the moon is to shine. People whose business or pleasure requires them to be out late are again beginning to carry arms for self-protection, and housekeepers begin to tremble. More houses were robbed during the last week than in any four weeks during the last three years. The whole reserve Police force in the city has been ordered on duty every night.... A portion of the wall of School-house No. 17, in North Fifth-street, fell to the ground on Friday night last. The building is being enlarged, and a portion of one of the sides was left so exposed that it gave way and fell.... The body of an infant was taken out of the East River yesterday, at the foot of Main-street.... A woman was prostrated by the heat Saturday, while walking through Nassau-street.... JOHN FREEMAN, charged with stealing a gold watch from Mr. STOUTENBURG, at Coney Island, was on Saturday committed in full by Justice PERRY to answer the charge.

ARREST OF DESERTERS.—The police yesterday commenced the work of arresting deserters in this city, and a large number were turned over to the military authorities. Among those arrested was FREDERICK J. BURNS, of the Brooklyn Fourteenth Regiment, who has been absent since the memorable fight at Bull Run, July 21, 1861. The officer found him playing upon a piano in a lager-bier saloon on Myrtle-avenue, and he expressed much surprise at being arrested. The police have the names of several hundred who commenced running at Bull Run and did not stop until they reached New-York. They will all be arrested now and sent back, and no pliant judges will be permitted to interfere in the execution of the order.

A NOVEL EXPEDIENT TO OBTAIN RECRUITS FOR THE EMPIRE BRIGADE.—CHARLES L. FROTHINGHAM, "First Lieutenant and Regimental Adjutant of the New-York Seventh Regiment, and late Quartermaster of the Fifth New-York Cavalry," in an advertisement for recruits for Company E, Third Regiment, Spinola's Empire Brigade, makes the following appeal: "This will be the first regiment in the field from New-York, and it is earnestly hoped that the young men of New-York and vicinity will come forward and join a company, under experienced officers, to put down this wicked rebellion, *which has been brought about by such men as Wendell Phillips, Horace Greely, Henry Ward Beecher, and a host of other abolition traitors.*".

MORTALITY.—There were 160 deaths in this city during last week—twenty of which were soldiers in the hospitals—from the following causes: Casualty, trismus, delirium tremens, unknown, thrush, dysentery, remittent fever, measles, erysipelas, burns, cirrhosis, 1 each: old age, tuberculosis, apoplexy, whooping cough, drowned, cholera morbus, 2 each; bronchitis, disease of the heart, dropsy, congestion of the lungs, teething, small-pox, sunstroke, 3 each; premature birth, typhoid fever, inflammation of the stomach, diphtheria, 4 each, hydrocephalus, 5; debility, 6; inflammation of the lungs, 8; inflammation of the brain, 9; convulsions, 14; diarrhœa, 11; consumption, 15; cholera infantum, 27. Ninety-eight of those who died were under 5; 70 were under 1 year old. Males, 90; females, 70.

STABBING AFFRAY.—In a fight that came off at the corner of Orange and Fulton streets, between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning, GEORGE BROWN, Assistant Foreman of Engine Company No. 3, was seriously stabbed by GUSTAVE SCHOEBEL, who also slightly wounded another of the party. SCHOEBEL keeps a lager-bier saloon at the above-named place, and a party of men were creating a disturbance in front of it, and his ordering them away brought on a fight, which resulted as above stated. SCHOEBEL was arrested and committed for examination.

ROBBED IN THE STREET.—While a man named DAVIS, a clerk in a store on Beaver-street, New-York, was passing through Washington-street, at about 10 o'clock Saturday night, accompanied by a lady, a party of roughs ran against them, and while one made an indecent assault upon the lady, another robbed young DAVIS of a watch. They succeeded in making good their escape before assistance could be obtained.

PECULIARLY FRENCH.—A young French miss, named LEONORA DE LATOUR, attempted to commit suicide Saturday evening by jumping into the East River at the foot of South Eleventh-street. She was rescued, taken to the Forty-fifth Precinct Station to dry, and then taken to her friends in New-York.

BURNING ACCIDENT.—On Saturday evening, a girl seven years of age, named CATHARINE MALOY, and residing at the corner of Congress and Hicks streets, was seriously injured by her clothes taking fire from a bonfire in the street where she was playing with some companions.

DROWNED.—A son of TRUMAN BROWN, of Adelphia-street, at school in New-Hampshire, was accidentally drowned a few days since. The deceased was about 17 years of age.

DROWNED.—A colored boy, 17 years old, named REUBEN OVINGTON, was drowned on Saturday while bathing in Newtown Creek. The body was recovered and an inquest held.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 2, 1862.

$7,000 U. S. 6s '81...Con.	98¾	$3,000 T. H.& Alt. 1st m.	107¾
8,000 U. S. 6s '74...Cou.	85¾	3,000 Tol. & Wa. 2d m.	60¾
1,000 U. S. 6s '68	96¾	20 Amer. Ex. Bank	89¾
500 Treas. 7 3.10 ₱ ct. Notes	small. 102	118,000 American Gold	116
33,000 do	102¾	30,000 do	115¾
500 do	indorsed. 101	150 Pacific Mail S. Co	111
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90	50	30 do	s60 110¾
3,000 do	49¾	150 do	s30 111
5,000 N. C. State 6s	65	15 do	111¾
7,000 Mo. State 6s	46	100 Franklinite Steel C.	5
4,000 Cal. State 7s	95¾	5 N. Y. Cen. R.	opg 90
4,000 Va. State 6s	s60 53	200 do	opg 89¾
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 7s	103	20 do	c 89¾
4,000 E. R. R. 3 m. b. '83.	99½	70 do	opg 89¾

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 4, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays: THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE FOUR LOVERS—THREE FLY. 1866 TRAPARA—THE WHITES AND THE BROWNS.

WALLACK'S—FRA DIAVOLO—LORD FLANIGAN.

WINTER GARDEN—A ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER—GRAND CONCERT—THE VERMONT WOOL-DEALER—THE IRISH LION—CRAMOND BEIG.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 BROADWAY—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—CONCERT, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—No. 548 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A dispatch from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac informs us of a movement of considerable importance, attended with entire success. Six hundred of our men crossed the river on Friday afternoon, and destroyed the houses and woods on the opposite shore, which had afforded protection to the rebels in their recent forays, and especially at the point from which the rebels shelled our shipping and camps on Thursday night. Not a man was lost in the operation.

It will be seen by the letter of our Special Correspondent with the army of the Potomac, that the recent midnight demonstration of the rebels was not unsuspected, as we were led to believe from the tenor of the first dispatch. On the contrary, ample preparations had been made for precisely just such an emergency, and the rebels were met almost immediately with such a shower of 20 and 30-pounder shells, that they were glad enough to beat a hasty retreat.

Gen. HALLECK, according to the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, has recently defined his position with regard to certain matters of importance. He stated to certain prominent citizens of Ohio, and authorized them to make use of the statement as they chose, that he was and had been in favor of a thorough confiscation of all the property of rebels, slaves, &c., included. He explained that order No. 3 was intended, in spirit, to apply to anybody, blacks or whites; that his theory was that no men not having military business with the army, should be allowed to be about it, and that it was with the sole purpose of keeping military operations as secret as possible that the order was issued. He stated that he had issued orders to MCCLELLAN to impress and use all the negroes he could get in any way in which he can make them useful, and that he was to pay no attention as to whether they were slaves or free, or whether the slaves of Union or rebel masters. These questions belong to the civil law; but as the rebels had brought on the war, military men had no business with and would not consider them.

Gen. MCCLELLAN recently telegraphed to Washington that he could not get milk for sick soldiers, that the Secessionists would not furnish it, and that Union men charge high prices. Gen. HALLECK telegraphed back: "If Secessionists won't furnish milk, seize their cows and milk them yourselves. Have military board to fix the price at which Unionists shall sell, and if they refuse to take that price, seize from them also."

Intelligence from the advance of Gen. POPE'S command states that no enemy in force has been discovered between Culpepper and Gordonsville; but it is supposed that strong intrenchments are being constructed at the latter place by the rebels. Our troops are represented to be in the highest spirits, and confident of complete success when they shall meet the foe. Gen. POPE was received by his army in the most enthusiastic manner.

We receive, by way of Memphis, what purports to be the arrangement decided upon by the rebel military leaders for the future conduct of the campaign on their part. It does not differ materially from the programme as it has reached us through other channels. The prominent feature of the plan is the dropping of the defensive, and assuming the offensive to the extent of an invasion of the North, at three different points—from Cumberland or Williamsport into Pennsylvania; from Louisville and Cincinnati into Indiana and Ohio; and from Paducah and Cairo into Illinois. Washington is, of course, to be captured, as a preliminary to all this, for which purpose a special column of 200,000 picked troops from Richmond will be hurled upon it; while MCCLELLAN is to be cut off from supplies and reinforcements by the obstruction of the James River. A very pretty plan on paper, and one which will work to admiration, if nobody interferes with it.

The British propeller *Memphis*, about 800 tons burden, loaded with 1,575 bales of Sea Island cotton, was brought into this port yesterday afternoon as a prize, she having been captured off Charleston Bar by the United States steamer *Magnolia*, while attempting to run the blockade. She had previously run the blockade into Charleston harbor with a cargo of ammunition.

Lieut. GUSTAVUS TAFEL, of the Ninth Ohio (First German) Regiment, appointed Colonel of the One Hundred and Sixth Ohio (Fourth German) Regiment, arrived in Cincinnati on Thursday night. He left the Third Brigade of Gen. THOMAS' Division, under command of Col. R. L. MCCOOK, at Jackson's Ford, on the Tennessee River, Saturday last. Bob MCCOOK'S "bully Dutchmen" were in fine condition. Col. MCCOOK was sick, being badly pulled down by camp dysentery. The reports of an immense destruction by guerrillas of Government property at Florence, Ala., were entirely without foundation in fact. A squad of rebels had burned some cotton near Waterloo. The steamer reported burned on the Tennessee River is safe, Lieut. TAFEL coming down on her.

A report that four hundred guerrillas were about to attack Parkersburgh, Va., caused a great excitement in that town on Monday last. The rumor proved entirely groundless, but the citizens were so much excited and so confident of an attack that they tore up the flooring of the bridge across Little Kanawha, and planted a cannon at the Parkersburgh end of the structure. A meeting of the City Council was held, and a Committee of three appointed, consisting of two Secessionists and one Union man, to go out with a flag of truce, meet the rebels and prevail upon them not to destroy the town. The money in the Bank was taken out and removed to Marietta, and was not brought back till 3 o'clock on Tuesday. During the whole of Monday people were rushing wildly through the streets, on foot and on horseback, armed with all sorts of weapons. Hundreds of persons fled to the hills adjoining the town, and many crossed the river into Ohio.

The Louisville *Democrat* of Thursday last pronounces false the report of a rebel raid on Russellville, Ky. "The only disturbance was a street fight—but there were no guerrillas there, nor had there been. Mr. BASSETT, the telegraph operator was, to some extent, engaged in the difficulty, and left the town: consequently no dispatches could be transmitted. We received by last night's mail the proceedings of a rousing Union meeting held in Russellville on Monday, the day before the reported capture, and there was then no fear of a raid."

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes from Huntsville, Ala., under date of July 25, that Gen. BUELL now proclaims distinctly that no slave shall be rendered up until the party claiming takes the oath of allegiance.

We had five arrivals, on Saturday morning, from New-Orleans, which brought, collectively, 3,421 hhds. sugar, 153 bbls. sugar, 24 bbls. varnish, 8 bbls. turpentine, 1,645 bbls. resin, 236 bales cotton, 101 bales moss, 6,000 staves, 331 bbls. molasses, and 9 cases merchandise. The news is no later than had been previously received.

The war meeting in Cincinnati, on Thursday night, was a greater success than the most sanguine of its originators could have anticipated. The whole city was alive with excitement long before sunset; business, to a great extent, was suspended, and amid the ringing of bells and the waving of flags, the people wended their way to the place of meeting. The crowd could only have been measured by acres.

Commodore DAVIS' fleet has been moved up to the mouth of the Yazoo, to all intents abandoning the siege of Vicksburgh, for the present at least.

A rebel Captain named OWSLEY, from PRICE'S army, was arrested on Thursday, by order of Col. BRUCE, at Bowling Green, Ky., sent up to Louisville and confined in the Military Prison. He boasted that he had been lurking about Louisville for two months, and seemed to be indifferent as to his fate. In conversations with persons on the train he said that Gen. PRICE had crossed the Mississippi at White River, on the 15th ult., with fifteen thousand men, and that he is now in Missouri or on the way there. VAN DORN, he says, is at Vicksburgh, JEFF. THOMPSON at Grenada, Miss., with ten thousand undisciplined, troops, BEAUREGARD at Richmond, and BRECKINRIDGE and BRAGG at Chattanooga, with one hundred and sixty thousand men.

GENERAL NEWS.

One of the steamboats on the line between Portland and St. John has been taken off by Government order for war purposes.

In the District Court, Philadelphia, on Friday, Judge CADWALADER decided to set aside the sale of the cargo of the prize-steamer *Cumbria*, which took place about a week ago. Application has been made by the District-Attorney to set aside the sale so far as related to the dry-goods, on the ground that the sale had not taken place where the goods could be properly examined; that no opportunity had been given to purchasers to make necessary examination, and that there had not been a proper sampling of the goods. After the Judge had examined into the character of the sale generally, he came to the conclusion that it ought to be set aside, and that before a resale of the goods should take place, Commissioners should be appointed to examine the goods, and to average them for the sale. It seems that the sale of the cargo took place in a store near Water and Arch streets, which is imperfectly lighted, and that there was not a proper arrangement of the goods.

The U. S. frigate *Wabash* left Philadelphia for Port Royal on Friday.

Twelve or fourteen of the young men of the Shaker community at Canterbury, N. H., have gone to the war. That is doing pretty well for non-combatants.

There are now between 1,700 and 1,800 guests at the three principal Saratoga hotels, viz.: the States, the Congress and Union Halls.

On Wednesday morning last, about 10 o'clock, the way-train bound West came in collision with the way-train going East over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, between Oakland and Cranberry Summit. WM. DONALDSON, JOHN HORNE, of Eminence, Ky., and a Mr. RAY, of Moscow, O., drovers, who were sitting in the fourth car from the engine of the Eastern bound train, were killed almost instantly, and another man, also a drover, was so badly injured that it is thought he cannot survive. There were a couple of truck wheels in the car occupied by the drovers, and it is supposed that when the collision occurred these were the cause of the horribly fatal result, as the men were crushed beneath the heavy weight of the wheels.

Counterfeit 24-cent postage stamps have appeared at Portland. Unlike the genuine, they have no figures in the corner, and the words "U. S. Postage, Twenty-four Cents," instead of being part above and part below the head, form a circle about it. The face is broader than in the genuine.

Saturday was an extremely dull day at the Stock Exchange. Only one session of the Board was held, and but little business done. Gold closed 115¼@115⅝; New-York Central 90 per cent. The shipments of Gold by Saturday's steamers amount to $375,000, for the whole week $748,000.

Flour was quiet, on Saturday, and prices declined slightly. Wheat was a shade lower, yet not very active. Corn was in brisk demand, but was rather cheaper. Moderate transactions were reported in Groceries, Oils and Provisions, at essentially unaltered rates. Hay, Hops, Fish, Leather, Timothy Seed, Tallow and Whisky were in fair request. Spirits Turpentine advanced materially. The Freight engagements were moderate; rates steady. There were 458 vessels, of all classes, in port.

MISSOURI.—There are signs of troubles again in Southern Missouri. Gen. PRICE, with that part of his troops which he took to Corinth, crossed the Mississippi into Arkansas a few weeks ago; and part of his forces is reported to be again on the southern border of Missouri. We have but one or two small bodies of troops in that vicinity—a few regiments at the historic town of Springfield, and a few near the northern border of the Indian Territory. These latter, as will be seen by the letter of our Leavenworth correspondent given this morning, have, for some reason or other, after penetrating far down among the Indian Nations, been again ordered back to Fort Scott, in Kansas.

PRICE may now be said to have a comparatively clear field before him, as far up as the Missouri River. Notwithstanding his ravages in that section last year, the crops there have been heavy this summer, and PRICE'S horde will reach there just as they are reaped, and will find abundant supplies of all kinds. It is, doubtless, squads of his men who are appearing as guerrillas in different parts of the State, and stirring up the people to prepare for his advent.

It is to be hoped we will not need to send any part of our troops, now so much needed in Tennessee, back into Missouri to perform again such a series of campaigns in pursuit of PRICE as we had to do last summer. Missouri ought now to be able to take care of itself. Gov. GAMBLE has called out all the militia of the State for active service; and we are glad that he is pushing the matter unflinchingly, and in spite of all obstacles. We hope that he will, as rapidly as possible, throw a force down to Springfield sufficient to block the path of Gen. PRICE at once, and show him that the invasion of Missouri is impossible before he begins it.

The Future of the War—The Government and the People.

There is very great danger that the Union cause will be utterly ruined by the half-way measures of the Government. While the country demands that the rebellion shall be crushed, the Government seems content with preventing or postponing its triumph. We have gone on the principle that it would die out of itself,—that every day's delay was equivalent to a Union victory,—and that so long as Washington was not captured and the Army of the Potomac was "safe," the progress of the war was satisfactory. Our Government has been acting on the defensive from the beginning. We have governed our conduct by the conduct of the enemy. When they have increased their numbers we have increased ours. When theirs were supposed to be exaggerated we have stopped recruiting. Thirty days have elapsed since they drove back our army in front of Richmond, and satisfied the country that they outnumbered us two to one. From that day to this every railroad in the South has been swelling the numbers of their army,—thousands and tens of thousands already organized, armed and in readiness for action, pouring in from every part of the Southern States, until now no one doubts that they have a force in Richmond three times as great as we can bring against them.

And to meet the overwhelming danger which such a state of things involves, our Government is relying, with calm complacency, on the slow process of enlisting 300,000 volunteers,—not one-third of whom are yet enrolled, and not half of whom can possibly reach the field before the rebels will force upon us a sharp and decisive action. Our Government is always just too late. The President is apparently so fearful of doing something rash, that he does nothing in time to be of service. If he had ordered a draft of a million men a month ago, enough could now have been in the field to drive the rebels from Richmond, and enough more would have been in readiness to chase them to the Gulf. If this war is to go on with any hope of success, *the country must resort to a droft of militia, and that immediately.* Either the war must be abandoned or the full power of the country must be put forth to end it. Delay is fatal to the Union cause. Every day's reliance on volunteering renders a draft less feasible, and, by wearying the patience of the people, renders the prosecution of the war more difficult. The resources of the North are inexhaustible, but the patience and faith of the people are not. The last year's efforts, enormous and costly in blood and treasure as they have been, are looked upon as nearly wasted. The rebellion is no nearer its end than it seemed to be six months ago. Indeed, so far as we can judge from appearances, the South is more united, more determined and more powerful now than it was then. Our strength, it is true, is scarcely touched,—but the confidence and courage of the people have been sorely tried.

Our Government should understand that this must be a short war, if it is to be successful. The people will tire of a long contest, fruitless of results and fertile only in carnage and disaster. They will put forth every possible effort to crush rebellion. They will give freely, as they have given already, of men and money for the prosecution of the war. They will submit to loss of property, to paralysis of business, to sacrifice of life, to heavy taxes, to whatever else the Government may require at their hands—if they can only feel that all these sacrifices contribute to the salvation of the Republic and the preservation of the Union. But they will not tolerate imbecility, indecision, or a half-hearted prosecution of the war which costs them so dearly. They demand energy, vigor, the rapid concentration and effective use of the gigantic resources which they devote to the public service. If they can have this and see its fruits, there is no end to the sacrifices they will make. It has been common to complain of the comparative lack of earnestness in the war, among the Northern people. They are said to be less eager, less determined, less desperate than the people of the Southern States. To a certain extent this is true. They have a solid Government to lean upon and are, naturally, therefore, less self-reliant' less eagerly enlisted as individuals in the prosecution of the war, than if their task were to tear down established authority and plant a new Government upon its ruins. But the loyal people of the country have never lacked earnestness, nor courage, nor a willingness to make sacrifices in the prosecution of this war. The trouble has been with the Government, which must always take the lead, and which can always give shape and force to the public sentiment, in such emergencies. If, at the very outset of the war, the President had called for a million men, or drafted two million, to sweep rebellion from the land, they would have been forthcoming instantly, and would have rushed with eagre alacrity to the contest. The people must see a willingness on the part of the Government to *use* the power they wield, or they will gradually come to hesitate about confiding it to halting or distrustful hands. The chosen leaders must have confidence in themselves, if they would inspire confidence and courage in the people. No one distrusts President LINCOLN'S patriotism, his thorough honesty of purpose, or his sincere and profound desire to see the rebellion closed and the Union restored. But good wishes will not effect this end. Kindness of heart, integrity of intention, the most careful conscientiousness in the performance of every duty, are not enough for such a crisis. They can never carry a nation through such terrible trials as beset this Republic. Very often, indeed, they are hindrances rather than helps in such emergencies. What the nation needs is *strength*—not scruples. What our people want is a lion heart and an iron arm, to wield their power and aim the blow they are eager to strike. It is no time for nice casuistry,—for over-cautious and refined distinctions,—nor for halting and irresolute councils. We are waging war with the most gigantic and powerful rebellion the world ever saw. We must *make* it war, and such a war as the nature of the case requires, if we expect success. And for that we need rulers who are not afraid of war,—and who know how to touch the war spirit of the mighty people whose destiny is committed to their hands.

The time has come which is to decide the fate of this rebellion and of this Union. If the war is to be prosecuted for the year to come as it has been for the year past, the success of the rebellion is a foregone conclusion. We can never crush it by the policy thus far pursued, or with the means thus far employed. We must have larger armies, bolder councils, and better leaders. We must anticipate the movements of the enemy, and not be content to await their development. We must have larger armies in the field than he can bring, and we must hurl their force against him wherever it will be the most effective. In addition to the 300,000 volunteers already called for, and without waiting for their response, *the President should order a draft of a million men in the Northern States,*—to be organized, armed, officered, and disciplined for instant service wherever and whenever they may be needed. Then, in case of a repulse like that of MCCLELLAN in front of Richmond, we should not need two or three months of slow, costly and doubtful recruiting to replenish our wasted ranks and bring forward reinforcements that are absolutely required as soon as lightning can summon and steam can bring them. The whole North should be converted into a vast arsenal of men and munitions of war, from which could be hurled, with the suddenness and force of thunderbolts, as many separate armies as emergencies may require. Let the Government at once take steps for such a development and concentration of the National strength, and then let them see to it that men are placed in command who know how to wield it, and have the high, calm, instructed self-confidence which is absolutely essential to high command, and the war can be pushed to a speedy and successful close. But if we are to go on hereafter, as we have been going on heretofore, it needs no prophet to predict that discouragement, disaster and disgrace are the inevitable portion of our Republic.

The Union Prescribed For by Dr. Vallandigham.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM has hopes that the Union will be restored, and has so informed his constituents in a recent speech. We are sure our readers will rejoice and take courage. But Mr. VALLANDIGHAM is not too sanguine. He sees that it will take some time and some labor, that something has got to be done before that goal is reached. And what do our readers suppose it is that must be done to attain that end? Fill up the last call for volunteers? Take Richmond? Destroy Stonewall JACKSON? Make Vicksburgh an inland town? Hang JEFF. DAVIS? Overrun all the Gulf States? Break down the military despotism which now rules over them? Emancipate the negroes? Carry out the confiscation act? Adopt a more stringent military policy or a more lenient one? None of all these things are necessary in the view of the Ohio patriot. The one thing needful is far different. It is not anything to be done in the military way. Labor and money spent in raising armies and training soldiers and preparing munitions of war are all thrown away, he thinks. Nor is it anything to be done in rebeldom. Things are all right there, you see. There is nothing there which interferes with the restoration of the Union. Take Mr. VALLANDIGHAM'S word for that. We all who desire that restoration, must cease at once all these mistaken efforts which we are making, and, following the advice of this wise and honest statesman, turn our attention to "annihilating the Northern Abolition Party," for this he assures us is the only way to a restoration of the Union. Let us see to it that the Republican-Union ticket which is to be nominated at Syracuse, is defeated. Let us elect FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor, or Governor, or United States Senator. Let us all take the *Journal of Commerce*, and none of us read the TIMES, or the *Tribune*, or the *World*, or the *Evening Post*, or the *Independent*, or the *Commercial Advertiser*. Let us see to it that no one shall be appointed in the Custom-houses or the Navy-yards who does not spell negro with two g's. Above all, let us read all Mr. VALLANDIGHAM'S speeches, and by all means keep him in Congress instead of in Fort Lafayette. A steady course of such treatment will inevitably annihilate the Republican Party, for this is what Mr. VALLANDIGHAM means by the "Northern Abolition Party," and this annihilated, the way is clear, in his view, for the restoration of the Union.

We cannot think it speaks well for the acumen of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM'S constituents that he should make such a suggestion as this to them. It would seem that, if they had the ordinary intelligence of white men, they would see plainly that this course is no means toward the restoration of the old Union, but only to the exension over the North of that military despotism which now holds the South in its iron grasp. No doubt if our people want to be trodden under foot by these barbarian slavedrivers—if they wish to see JEFF. DAVIS in the White House, and those who have cherished and held dear the principles of our Fathers, and the rights of man, driven out of the land, or given over to imprisonment and death—if they wish to see such a restoration of the Union as that, then they will do well to follow the advice of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. We doubt whether even his *constituents* wish such a restoration, or would follow such advice. Anywhere else such a suggestion would only lead those who heard it to the unanimous expression of the opinion that the worst kind of gammon is Vallandi-gammon.

The Great National Navy-Yard—Philadelphia or New-London?

The necessity of giving the navy a new life was strongly borne in upon the mind of Congress at the late session. It resolved to appropriate money to establish a new naval depository, workshop and station, at some convenient point, where all the material of maritime warfare might be easily aggregated; and where the machinery for realizing the most gigantic plans of engineering and architectural invention might be erected. The purpose, in brief, was to create an American Woolwich and Chatham at one legislative blow.

Informed of the designs of the Naval Committees, Philadelphia, never modestly reluctant to gobble up the good things of Government, determined, by a shrewd *tour-de-force*, to gather this particular good thing to itself. With sagacious munificence and public spirit, it hastened to present to Government League Island, a tract in the Delaware River, near the city, as a fit location for New-Woolwich; a donation which Congress, guileless and confiding, accepted with every expression of gratitude. The case seemed settled in favor of Philadelphia, when two more northerly competitors threw fresh vigor into their efforts to defeat their crafty rival. These were New-London and Newport. The case they jointly made against the Quaker City was strong. Philadelphia is no place for navy-yard or station. An inland town, the approach from the sea is tedious and difficult at the best of times, while in Winter navigation is almost destroyed by the ice, which in severe weather is frozen solid for miles below the city. A narrow stream, deficient in searoom, and where for a first-rate vessel to anchor is to stop navigation—the Delaware at Philadelphia is the horror of our naval officers, who are preparing to protest in a body against the establishment of the main station at that point. And unhappily for our ambitious neighbor, the products of her present yard have not been such as to render the employment of her skill indispensable. Nearly all of the conspicuous failures in the construction of naval vessels are to be credited to her, while her successful works have been few. These matters constitute a very ill-looking case for Philadelphia.

For New-London a much better one is made out. The harbors in the vicinity of the Connecticut town are among the finest in the world. Land-locked, yet capacious enough to hold the shipping of both hemispheres, they are, nevertheless, easy of access, no prevailing wind, as at Newport, baffling the mariner in his effort to sail or enter with safety. Our nautical authorities have from the earliest times looked upon the waters of New-London and Gardiner's Bay as in all respects perfect havens—convenient, accessible and safe. In 1799, the Commissioners of the Navy Department fixed upon New-London as the proper location for the one National Navy-yard—the country then projected but one—and it would no doubt have been chosen, had not local greed and jealousy grown furious after the patronage, compelling Congress to distribute it between New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk. No ice ever obstructs the entrance to those waters; the bottom affords the finest anchorage; in an hour after weighing anchor the steam-frigate will be at sea. The local facilities for a great workshop are no less striking. With the exception of the New-Jersey Franklinite, the finest iron ores of America are found in Connecticut—ores to furnish the metal for machinery, and those iron sheathes which our navy hereafter is to wear about the world. All the material of the forest and the mine required for naval construction, may be obtained from the Connecticut River or from New-York.

These favors of sea and land thus heaped by nature and enterprise upon the Connecticut port must plead strongly in its favor with the commission. Of course, the League Island dodge of the Philadelphians will not be permitted to influence the decision. The institution to be created is for all time, and an error in the selection of a location posterity will never pardon for the paltry plea that a bribe tempted the Government deliberately to go wrong. Better far to buy land for millions than place the great National workshop in an inaccessible and undesirable place. And such surely is Philadelphia; and such New-London surely is not.

A GENERAL MILITARY DRILL OF THE CITIZENS.—The Committee on Enlistment of this City have issued a series of recommendations to the people, which we published yesterday. Among them is one which is worthy of repetition. They urge that "it is a plain and imperative duty of the National and State Governments, without an exception, to organize, arm, equip, and make ready for service the whole militia of the States;" and that "it is the duty of every able-bodied man to arm himself and unite with some military organization, or if there be none convenient, to form with his neighbors a rifle club or other military association for drill and exercise in arms." This is a good suggestion, and we trust it will be acted upon by the people at once. There are a hundred thousand fighting men within a radius of three or four miles around the City Hall. While it would do them all personally a great deal of good, it would add immensely to the military power and safety of the City and the nation to have them drilled in ordinary military tactics, and in the use of weapons. We are into a war now whose issue no man can foresee, and which may give rise to complications which will imperil our very existence. But with such a tremendous force as this State and her sister Free States could put under arms, actually prepared and ready to use those arms, there would be no doubt of the issue of this war, and little danger of any others. It would take but little time from those whose time is already fully occupied. A good part of the drilling could be done at night; and, instead of tiring out those who are already weary, it would give them strength, vivacity and health. On Saturday afternoon, there might be a turn out for field exercise, or the larger manœuvres of war. Why should not this thing be started at once? War is now the business of the nation, and we will never have a permanent peace until we are strong enough to overcome and overawe all foes, domestic and foreign.

NOT A SURPRISE.—It seems, from the letter of our correspondent at Harrison's Landing, that the rebel cannonade of that point, on Thursday night, from the south side of the river, was not a surprise to Gen. MCCLELLAN, as the dispatch which announced it intimated. On the contrary, Gen. MCCLELLAN was, like all the rest of us, anticipating an attack from that very quarter, and was so thoroughly prepared for the cannonade, that he silenced it almost as soon as it was opened, and immediately, by a handsome and successful movement, took measures which render any future attack of the same kind impossible. It was not only a complete failure on the part of the rebels, but resulted in a triumph on our part, which possibly has in it the presage of a most important and successful movement of the army.

THE SITUATION—A VOICE FROM THE WEST.

Cause of the Late Blunders—The Remedy—Determination of the West—Impossibility of Peace till there is Submission or Destruction.

THE BESOMS, July, 1862.

Suffer me to tell you a little unpleasant truth, for I hold that truth is a great medicine, and the small quantity of it in the world, is at least negative proof of the enormous diseases of sin and corruption under which poor human nature labors. Last night's TIMES brought me two articles, for which I was both glad and pained. These two articles were "Halleck's brief Treatise on War," and your own editorial on the "Situation of the Country." I was glad there was one man in the country who understood the elementary principles of war, no matter what the application may be. There are two great principles of war, which stand out above all others. These are: 1. *Concentration* of forces on single points. 2. *Forage on the enemy.* Now, we have done neither. Instead of sending one great force, eight months ago, to New-Orleans, in which case New-Orleans would have fallen at once, and the whole Mississippi open last January, we sent a body to Port Royal and Florida, and Newbern, inferior points, instead of marching, last October, with the noble army of the Potomac, directly on Richmond—which it would have taken in thirty days—the army lost six months in Winter and Spring, and was then divided and sent round by the Peninsula! I forbear all comment on the last operation, for it was contrary to every principle of the science of war and of common sense. If it had been successful, it would have been because the enemy were greatly inferior in force or capacity. It seems they were neither.

The second principle, to *forage on the enemy*, we violated in equal defiance of war and of principle. We treated the rebels as if they were gentlemen to whom we were very much indebted for kindness. We had four millions of black but faithful friends in the enemy's country, and we not only refused their assistance, but we spurned them from us, and gave them to the rebels as a vast machinery to cultivate their lands, and to make their bread! I ask you, in the name of common sense, if there ever was a greater fatuity than this? I am not about to say one word on the negro question. To my mind, it was settled long ago. Human rights are the same to me, no matter by what color or under what law they may be claimed. If God has given a human being any rights whatever, which he may justly call his own, it is time we asserted them. If God really has not given any such rights, it is time we ceased to read the Declaration of Independence, or make the pretence of Republican Government. But, whatever you or I think about it; to whatever end the war may come; whatever may be in the womb of Fate; rest assured of one thing—(and let your commercial philosophers take it and think upon it)—that American Slavery *is in a dying condition.* In a very short historical period it will be dead and gone forever. I know it is hydra-headed, and when we have cut off one, another rises. But you remember the hydra-heads were destroyed by fire, and it was Hercules who applied the lighted brands to the bleeding heads. How awful would be the event, if the Hydra of Slavery were destroyed in the same way! And are not the fires already lighted, and if this war is to be continued, do you think the Hercules of the North will fear to apply the lighted brands?

The remedies for our military evils are plain. *Concentrate* the vast forces of the Government on points where they can be available. If Richmond is such a point, why take it. This can be done at once, if forces are concentrated on one line of attack. Next, *forage* on the enemy, including not only corn, cotton, and lands, but negroes. A negro taken from a plantation counts two. He is taken *from* the enemy and added *to* us—just as any white man, taken from a rebel plantation and put in our army would be. But there is another principle, almost as important as the other. *Leave no enemy behind.* Let all the leading citizens of the rebel States, within our lines be sworn to allegiance, or *exiled.* The last is best for us, because it drives the scoundrels before us till they are driven from the continent.

I now come to your editorial. You speak of the desponding tone of the North. I am sorry for it; because in the first place, I thought it unreasonable, and secondly, because we in the West do not sympathize with it. It is *unreasonable*, because going back one year we find the actual rebel territory *not more than one-half now what it was then.* We find New-Orleans, which commands the delta of the Mississippi in our hands. We find Nashville and Memphis, the only commercial towns of the Southwest, in our hands, and *exporting cotton to us in large quantities.* It is true, you hear of a MORGAN raid in Kentucky, where he knew every by-path. But, it was only a horse-stealing expedition, and had no more consequence in the war than the capture of Bailie Nicol Jarvie by Rob Roy's wife, had on the Government of England. It had no effect in the West, except here and there, on some city burgher. Your alarm, if such you have, is unreasonable, in view of the actual facts. But there is one point in which we may sympathize with you—the *want of leadership*; I mean in the army. From the moment MCCLELLAN took command, nothing was done. At length—I think on the 20th of February—Mr. LINCOLN took command, the result of which was a division of the army. In the West the army was thrown forward on the most important points, and a series of splendid successes, almost ending the war, was achieved. In the East, MCCLELLAN formed the plan of going on to the Peninsula, the result of which you have before you, the enemy having the opportunity of throwing a concentrated force on separate divisions of our army, and nullifying the fine army of the Potomac. *Now*, we have a Commander, I hope, with sufficient power in his hands to unitize the different corps. When this is done, he must be uncommonly stupid who does not soon bring the army to a new series of victories. Here let me say, that whatever you in the East may think, the West is determined; determined that the whole valley of the Mississippi *shall never depart from this Government, either by domestic treason or foreign war.* There is but one point left untaken on the Mississippi, (Vicksburgh,)

and the capture of that is delayed by mere expense of money. The cotton trade is already revived, and large quantities are brought to Cincinnati from Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama.

In reference to peace, you have only to take the map and the historical facts, and give them a calm examination, to see that the war cannot possibly end except in one of two words—*submission* or *destruction*. Suppose Europe were to try its hand on recognition? *Who* will they recognize? The East side or the West side of the Mississippi? The whole of Virginia or half of it? Tennessee in the occupation of our troops, or Louisiana with our Governor in New-Orleans? Where is the country they are to recognize? And where is the country we are to make peace with? The thing is simply impossible, and the war will go on, in spite of all the earth, till the South is literally destroyed, or submits to the just Government of the United States. You may, with your single arm, roll a rock from the mountain verge, but ten thousand men cannot stop it. How far is the South from being actually destroyed at this very moment? New-Orleans and Charleston and Savannah are no more than country villages. The immense cotton crop of last year is worthless, except the part within our lines. This year but little is planted, while a large amount of the grain planted is already worthless. One year more of this, and then famine and insurrection will pervade the entire rebel country. In the better and more civilized parts desolation will reign, and in the interior the present barbarism will be made more barbarous. It is a terrible picture, but time will only make it darker, if rebellion exists in its awful crime.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

CONCERNING DRAFTING.

Its Process and Provisions—National and State Laws on the Subject — Who are Exempt and Who are Not—A Complete Survey of the Whole Subject.

It seems likely that a draft may shortly be expected in this and all the other loyal States, for the purpose of promptly making up the quotas demanded to meet the late call for 300,000 additional troops. Nothing could more strikingly illustrate the temper of the public mind than the fact that it is the *Government* that is unwilling to resort to this method of raising men. The *people* wish it.

That Nation surely has no lack of living patriotism which presents the spectacle of a people sending delegates to the authorities to *persuade* them thus to draw from its vast resources.

The rapidly-growing sentiment in favor of drafting arises, not from any unwillingness to volunteer, but from the conviction that it is, on the whole, the best means of promptly filling up the army. Nothing could be more unlike the sweeping conscription of the South than such a levy as would be made by a draft from the fecund population of the Northern States. It will, in fact, be little more than giving a definite, practical form to volunteering. It is the fairest of all methods, "falling with equal weight on all classes," as Mr. STANTON, who strongly favors the measure, said to the New-York Committee which lately visited Washington. We may add that it was repeatedly resorted to both during the Revolution and the War of 1812.

The power of drafting, and provisions for its use, are duly provided for in the legislation of the United States. An old law, passed in 1792, entitled "An act for the National defence, by establishing a uniform militia throughout the United States," and afterward amended and applied to all arms-bearing citizens of the country, gives the President authority to order a draft. The enactment immediately bearing on the subject, however, is that made by the last Congress, and passed July 16, 1862. The first section of that bill provides as follows:

"That whenever the President of the United States shall call forth the militia of the States, to be employed in the service of the United States, he may specify in his call the period for which such service will be required, not *exceeding nine months; and the militia so called shall be mustered in and continue to serve for and during the term so specified, unless sooner discharged by command of the President.* If by reason of defects in existing laws, or in the execution of them in the several States, or any of them, it shall be found necessary to provide for enrolling the militia and otherwise putting this act into execution, the President is authorized in such cases to make all necessary rules and regulations; and the enrollment of the militia shall in all cases include all able-bodied male citizens *between the ages of eighteen and forty-five*, and shall be apportioned among the States according to representative population."

It will be seen from the above that the President has no power to draft, except for nine months. We cannot but regard this as an unfortunate limitation, as it is doubtful whether the volunteer regiments could be filled up by men drafted under this act.

Descending now from the powers of the General Government to the provisions of the State Governments, it is first to be observed that each State has its own laws in regard to the enrollment of the militia force within its jurisdiction, and these laws commonly embody the manner in which drafting, when called for by the National Government, shall be carried out. In cases where the State laws do not make such provision, the President, as will be observed from the extract above given from the late Militia bill, "is authorized to make all necessary rules and regulations."

The Militia law of the State of New-York, entitled "An act to provide for the enrollment of the militia, the organization and discipline of the National Guard of the State of New-York and for the public defence," passed April 23, 1862, is exceedingly ample on the subject of drafting. It embraces no less than 320 sections, ending with, "This shall not take effect immediately;" and as the Court of Appeals has decided that every Legislature is omnipotent in itself, and that thus a law of one Legislature abrogates all the laws of previous Legislatures inconsistent with itself, it is unnecessary to go behind or beyond the late enactment for interpretations and exemptions.

As a matter of universal interest at the present time we shall extract the leading provisions bearing on the subject of military duty and drafting:

OF THE PERSONS SUBJECT TO MILITARY DUTY.

SECTION 1. *All able-bodied white male citizens, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years*, residing in this State and not exempted by the laws of the United States, shall be subject to military duty, excepting,

1. All persons in the army and navy or volunteer forces of the United States.

2. Ministers and preachers of the Gospel.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor, members and officers of the Legislature, the Secretary of State, Attorney-General, Comptroller, State Engineer and Surveyor, State Treasurer, and clerks and employees in their offices, Judicial officers of this State, including Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Coroners and Constables.

4. Persons being of the people called Shakers or Quakers, professors, teachers and students in all colleges, and professors, teachers and students in the several academies and common schools.

5. Persons who have been, or hereafter shall be, regularly and honorably discharged from the army or navy of the United States, in consequence of the performance of military duty, in pursuance of any law of this State, and such firemen as are now exempted by law.

6. Commissioned officers who shall have served as such in the militia of this State, or in any one of the United States, for the space of seven years; but no officer shall be so exempt unless by his resignation after such term of service duly accepted, or in some other lawful manner, he shall have been honorably discharged.

7. Every non-commissioned officer, musician and private, of every uniform company or troop raised or hereafter to be raised, who has or shall hereafter uniform himself according to the provisions of any law of this State, and who shall have performed service in such company or troop for the space of seven years from the time of his enrollment therein, shall be exempt from military duty, except in cases of war, insurrection or invasion.

SEC. 2. Idiots, lunatics, paupers, habitual drunkards and persons convicted of infamous crimes, shall not be subject to military duty.

OF THE ENROLLMENT OF PERSONS SUBJECT TO MILITARY DUTY.

SECTION 12. The persons thus enrolled shall form the reserve militia of the State of New-York; *those between the ages of eighteen and thirty years shall constitute the reserve of the first class, and those between the ages of thirty and forty-five years shall constitute the reserve of the second class.*

SEC. 9. Such commandant shall not include in such enrollment the names of any officers not members of the uniformed militia of this State, nor of the officers or members of any fire company, and the foreman of every fire company in any city, village or town of this State, shall, before the fifteenth day of May in each year, file in the office of the town or city clerk, a list containing the names of all persons belonging to their respective companies, which list shall show the town or ward in which each member of such company resides.

SEC. 10. All persons claiming exemptions shall file a written statement of the same verified by affidavit in the office of the town or city clerk, or of the county clerk, in case there be no such town or city clerk, on or before the fifteenth day of August, *in default of which such person shall lose the benefit of such exemption, except such as are especially exempt by act of Congress.*

OF DRFTS OF THE MILITIA.

SECTION 298. Whenever a general draft of the militia shall be made by order of the Commander-in-chief, or of the President of the United States, such draft shall be determined by lot, to be drawn by the Clerk of the County in which such roll has been filed, in the presence of the County Judge and Mayor of any city, or the Supervisor of any town or ward, upon the requisition of the commanding officer of the regiment within whose bounds such person may reside.

SEC. 299. Any person so drafted may, within five days after receiving notice of the same, present to the County Judge of such county, his certificate of exemption, or other proof of his nonliability to military duty, which shall be duly verified, and if such County Judge shall decide that such person is exempt or not liable, he shall be discharged, and another person shall be drafted in his stead, in accordance with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 300. Any person so drafted, in accordance with the above provision, may offer a substitute at the time of the rendezvous of the drafted military force and militia, and such substitute, if he shall be an able-bodied man, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, and shall consent in writing to subject himself to all the duties, fines, forfeitures and punishments to which his principal would have been subject had he personally served, shall be accepted by the commandant of the company of drafted militia to which his principal may belong.

SEC. 301. Whenever the President of the United States or the Commander-in-Chief shall order a draft from the militia for public service, such draft shall be made in the following manner:

1. When the draft required to be made shall be a number equal to one or more companies to each brigade, such draft shall be made by company, to be determined by lot, to be drawn by the commandant of brigade in the presence of the commanding officers of the regiments composing said brigade from the military forces of the State in his brigade, organized, uniformed, armed and equipped according to the provisions of this act.

2. In case such draft shall require a number equal to one regiment, such shall be determined by lot in the manner above prescribed.

3. In case such draft shall require a larger number than the whole number of men composing the military force of said brigade, such additional draft shall be made of the requisite number to supply such deficiency from the military roll of the reserve militia of each town or ward, filed in the office of the city, village or town clerk, as hereinbefore provided.

We understand that in making up the enrollment lists, the name of every male set down in TROW'S City Directory, has been copied off as a basis for this duty, and to those names have been added all the additional ones collected from the various poll-lists, assessors lists, and other lists, as well as those gathered by the official visitor at every domicil. The enrollment-list, therefore, will no doubt comprehend every man in this City and county, be he an alien or a citizen, old or young, lame or blind, fit or unfit for military duty. This being the case, the number of exempts registered upon a lists so sweeping, must be proportionately enormous; and yet every exempt must, in the language of the law, "file a written statement, verified by affidavit," of his claim for exemption, or in default, "lose the benefit of such exemption." In other words, it absolutely becomes obligatory *upon every male exempt residing in New-York* to make an affidavit of his claim for exemption, and file it in the office of Mr. GENET, the County Clerk, on or before the 15th inst., or else he will "lose the benefit of such exemption," and be compelled to do military duty, whether he be 17 or 70 years of age, whether he have or have not eyes to see the trigger of a musket, limbs to stand upon in the ranks, or arms to discharge a weapon at the enemy!

We believe one of the first effects of the announcement of a resort to drafting will appear in the form of a powerful stimulus to recruiting. Let it be announced that upon a certain day near at hand—say the 10th of August—every able-bodied citizen of the military age must take his chance in a draft, and there would soon be an end of the doubts of those who hesitate or who hope for some higher offer, or who question whether the Government is sufficiently in earnest.

Nor do we think that the question of drafting should in the least be influenced by the more or less rapidity with which the 300,000 volunteers are being raised. We are glad to hear that they are now coming forward much more briskly, and that several of the States have already filled up their quotas. This is very well. But we shall want all this force and more too. Let the President therefore order a draft of 300,000 additional men, and we shall then be able to put them to the important work of garrisoning places that must be held, while the 300,000 volunteers are pushed forward to complete the old regiments and fill up the *cadre* of the army. Only thus can we put the war through, and utterly and promptly crush the rebellion.

Mr. Wendell Phillips on Cromwell and Congress—An Explanation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The opening sentence of an editorial article in this day's TIMES reads as follows:

"Our much-abused National Congress, which the *Herald* and WENDELL PHILLIPS have been calling on some Cromwell to step in and put an end to, as the great Puritan put an end to the 'Rump Parliament,' yesterday peaceably dissolved of its own accord."

Mr. PHILLIPS holds and expresses opinions from which you strongly dissent, but I am sure you will agree with me in saying that this affords no warrant or excuse for attributing to him sentiments that he never uttered. Now, if he has been "calling," in the way that you assert, you can tell when, where, and in what terms. As his friend, familiar with his speeches, I deny that he has done any such thing, and respectfully ask you to prove or retract the charge.

July 18, 1862. PHILO.

The allusion of the TIMES to Mr. PHILLIPS was founded upon the following passage of that gentleman's speech at Boston, July 6. We take it from the report of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*:

"Doubtless if the Long Parliament had done its whole duty, CROMWELL had never interfered. Possibly, if our Government neglect its duty, some of our impatient successors, looking back on a lost Union, will lament that no CROMWELL interfered. What wonder if a Union, planned by fathers who dared not trust God that to no justice was safe, should be lost by sons crippled by the same infidelity?"

It is quite possible this passage may bear an interpretation different from that which occurred to us. If we are to expect posterity to censure us for not doing a certain duty, certainly the inevitable inference is that the particular thing ought to be done. But if Mr. PHILLIPS attached no such meaning to his own expression, we can only frankly accept his gloss, and rejoice that we misunderstood him.—ED. TIMES.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY.—The annual commencement exercises of Norwich University will take place on Thursday and Friday, Aug. 14 and 15. Bishop CLARK, of Rhode Island, will be the orator of the societies, and PARK BENJAMIN, Esq., of New-York, their poet. The Brigade Band of Boston will furnish music at the various literary exercises and at the military review of the cadets.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. FLEMING has presented the public during the week with plenty of variety at the Winter Garden; and, though that variety may not have been of the very first class, it was good enough in the main to merit a liberal amount of patronage. He followed up his introduction of Mrs. CECILE ROSE, as *Bianca*, in "Fazio," by giving her a chance to test her versatility in a Philadelphian adaptation of the same "Fanchon" which Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL has been lately playing at Laura Keene's. Philadelphia made the same mistake as Cincinnati in adapting from the German, when it might a great deal better have applied its energies to the original French. Of course, the two pieces are very much alike, the Western one being, perhaps, a trifle the neater and more dramatic of the two. Mrs. ROSE, as *Fanchon*, seemed rather out of her element. She is seen to better advantage in characters of the elocutionary, strictly sentimental kind.

A farce, new here, called "The Colleen Bawn Settled at Last," was produced on Thursday. It is the *pièce de circonstance* of the hour in London, where the quarrel between Mr. DION BOUCICAULT and Mr. WEBSTER about the "Colleen" has made something of a sensation in the theatrical and literary world. To understand and appreciate a piece of the kind, one must have seen the piece it is intended to burlesque; and, even then, it must be acted in a manner especially intelligent and smart, or the point of its humor is certain to be lost. At the Winter Garden, Miss FANNY BROWNE'S *Eily O'Connor*—or rather, *Eily* being married and settled, *Mrs. Hardress Cregon*—is the only part in which this intelligence and smartness are displayed. On Friday Mr. FLEMING brought forward another *débutante*, Mrs. SADLEY BROWN, daughter of the late Mrs. W. H. SMITH, a performer of *soubrette* parts, whom Boston delighted for many years to honor, and who was an occasional favorite upon the New-York stage. Mrs. BROWN inherits her mother's talent as an actress and a similar faculty for achieving personal popularity. She elected to make her first appearance here as *Margery*, in "The Rough Diamond," and obtained as much success as could possibly have been expected from so unpretentious an opening. Future engagements, should she desire them, will always be awaiting her acceptance.

In the week to come Mr. FLEMING promises more novelty; notably a new and original comedy, written by a gentleman of this or some other city, and entitled "Shoulder Straps, or Look Out for the Draft!" The comedy is announced for Tuesday.

To-night is set apart for a complimentary testimonial to Professor ANDERSON. In his late management of the Winter Garden, the Professor met with overwhelming pecuniary losses. Under the impression that the public, whom he has striven for so many years to entertain, might feel disposed to generously aid him in his reverse of fortune, his friends to that Public make a powerful appeal. Not an appeal for charity; but an independent sort of solicitation to crowd the Winter Garden in every part, to witness a performance of unrivaled attraction, the product whereof is intended for the replenishment of their old friend's depleted treasury. The published programme of this benefit is tempting and tremendous, and may either be enjoyed in its entirety, or in instalments to suit the purchaser of an hour or two at a time, anywhere between 8 P. M. and 2 or 3 in the morning. The Caledonian Club will be present, attired in their picturesque national costume, and accompanied by their celebrated Piper, McCLELLAND.

The burlesque on "FraiDiavolo," at WALLACK'S, has fairly brought out all the play-going patronage to be found in the City. The patience and perseverance of the FLORENCES are at length rewarded with really remunerative audiences. They have deserved success. Their company is excellent; their choice of plays the very best for their purpose the market affords. "FRA DIAVOLO" alone, acted as it is under their direction, ought to have filled the house a couple of months, at least. On Wednesday they produce another burlesque by the same author—H. J. BYRON—which is said to be the most outrageously funny thing that even he ever wrote. It is something about "The Colleen Bawn," but not at all like the piece at the Winter Garden.

GABRIEL RAVEL, with his pantomimic and ballet troupe, in which are included the well-known names of the MARZETTIS, AXEL and TORSOFF, commence an engagement to-night at Niblo's. They do the pantomime of "The Four Lovers." The performances commence with the farce of "The Whites and the Browns," with Mr. HENRY PLACIDE, Mr. J. G. BURNETT, Mr. SEEWELL, Miss WELLS and Miss EMMA TAYLOR in the principal characters. "Young America," the wonderful juvenile gymnast, also appears in a Zampillarostatic Act, perilously emulative of LEOTARD and WILLIAM HANLON.

Mr. NIXON has produced at his Cremorne Gardens a new pantomime of the most magnificent description, called "The Spirit of the Flood". Senorita CORAS, Mlle. THELEUR, Messrs. XIMINES, RONZANI, WIEFOFF and LEHMAN sustain the leading labors of its representation. It is splendidly mounted and will increase the crowds that seem to think Cremorne the pleasantest place of Summer amusement New-York affords.

Mr. BARNUM has secured the Alleghanian Vocalists and Swiss Bell-Ringers as an additional attraction for the Lecture Room of the Museum. They are clever, and always popular. Mr. ALFRED BURNETT, the Comic Delineator, daily draws fresh fun from his inexhaustible budget; the Fat Girl of Connecticut gives her *levées* morning and evening, and the Learned Seal exhibits his resources of educational development with becoming resignation.

At the New Bowery "The McCarthy; or Peep o' Day," will be produced this evening, with Mr. J. H. ALLEN as *The McCarthy*. Mr. G. L. FOX will reappear as soon as the legal difficulties in the way of his doing so are arranged.

GEORGE CHRISTY, at No. 581 Broadway, provokes unlimited laughter and applause in the burlesta of "Schermerhorn's Boy," and provides, as well, a capital programme of irrepressible negro comicalities.

WOOD'S Minstrels attract immense audiences to their handsome new hall, No. 514 Broadway. EPH HOAN, C. FOX, FRANK BROWER and COOL WHITE are a strong team in the Ethiopian line of business, and ARECOO and PEROT sing ballad music sweetly.

Miss MARY AGNES CAMERON has returned to New-York, and gives a dramatic and musical entertainment at Staten Island on Saturday, for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers. Miss CAMERON will repeat this entertainment at Cape May, Rockaway, Long Branch, Saratoga, Sharon Springs, Newport and Little Falls.

Miss NINA FOSTER gave a very successful reading at the United States Hotel, Long Branch, on Tuesday.

Miss MADELAINE HENRIQUEZ has been engaged by Mr. WALLACK for his next season.

Ex-Mayor Wood's Contribution to the Mozart Regiment.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I find in your issue of the 31st ult., a letter copied from the Albany *Evening Journal*, signed by FERNANDO WOOD, in which he says:

"One of the very first regiments sent from New-York was the Mozart, which was fitted out and formed by myself, and the expense advanced from my private purse."

Allow me to ask Mayor Wood if he does not mean to be understood by the public, that he got up, organized, recruited and sustained that regiment, at his sole, individual and personal expense? His language implies that, nothing more or less. If he admits it, let me ask him, if that regiment, as it was formed and left this City, was not almost wholly made up of the regiment called the "Constitution Guards," got up, recruited and formed under the auspices of Lieut.-Col. OLMSTEAD, with which Mr. WOOD had no more to do than "the man in the moon," and of whose cost and expenses he never paid one dollar. Did he not, when he found he could not succeed with his so-called Mozart regiment (?) propose to the officers of the "Constitution Guards," to consolidate his so-called regiment (?) with the "Guards," if that regiment would take his pet name of "MOZART." When the consolidation was effected, the "Constitution Guard" was fully organized, having about six hundred men—not one of whom was recruited by WOOD. The "Mozart," then, put into the "joint concern" its entire number, amounting, if I mistake not, to less than one hundred men!!! The swindle was discovered when it was too late, and WOOD had succeeded, in fact in his pet name "Mozart" in a regiment with which he had had nothing to do, except to hoodwink and swindle!!

Then, again, as to the expense being paid out of his "private purse." The "Union Defence Committee," in the report of their disbursements, said that they paid out for the "Mozart Regiment," in round numbers—I have not their report at hand—$67,000. Does Mr. WOOD mean to say that this sum was first taken out of his "private purse," and afterward reimbursed to him by the "Committee?"

There seems to be something inexplicable in Mr. WOOD'S statements, and a want of consistency between him and the "Union Defence Committee."

Let him reconcile this, or let him hand over to you his offered $5,000 to be expended for "recruiting purposes."

I may be incorrect in the *exact* number of men, as, also, of the *amount* of money from the Committee; but I think I am substantially correct. Mayor WOOD is good at figures when money is involved, and perhaps he can "figure this problem out."

MEMENTO.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 2, 1862.

MINERAL WEALTH OF NORTHERN MEXICO.—Mr. SAMUEL STRONG, who has just returned from surveying the route of the American and Mexican Railroad and Telegraph Company through the State of Sonora, has favored us with the subjoined report of the assay of two specimens from mines on the line of the survey. Sonora and Chihuahua are the two States in Mexico the richest in minerals. We understand Mr. STRONG has had his survey accepted by the Government of Sonora, and contemplates leaving in a few days to run the survey through the State of Chihuahua:

NEW-YORK, July 31, 1862.

To the American and Mexican Railroad and Telegraph Company:

The two samples of ores assayed for you show the following quantities of gold and silver to the ton:

Iron and Copper Pyrites—Gold.....	$12,900
Iron and Copper Pyrites—Silver.....	378—$13,278
Cube and Fine Lead—Gold.....	320
Cube and Fine Lead—Silver.....	40— $360

Yours, &c., B. KEITH & CO., Chemists.

OFFICE OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 94 Broadway. NEW-YORK, July 30, 1862.

All policy holders in the above Company who may volunteer in response to the call of the President of the United States for 300,000 men, or who may be drafted into the service, (should that mode of obtaining recruits be resorted to,) are hereby informed that WAR PERMITS will be issued to them on the same terms as to those who entered the service in 1861.

Full particulars and explanations can be obtained on application at the principal office, as above, or from any of the Company's recognized Agents.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
ISAAC ARDAGH, Secretary.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.
Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured.—Sent free to any one afflicted with
RUPTURE OR HERNIA.
Address BOX No. 788 New-York Post-office.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING-MACHINES,
Acknowledged to be superior to all others.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

EDWARDS—BRADLEY.—In Davenport, Iowa, on Tuesday, July 29 by Rev. Henry Cosgrove, ALFRED EDWARDS to SARA, eldest daughter of the late John W. Bradley, of Charleston, S. C.

SMITH—HATHAWAY.—In this City, on Thursday, July 31, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. Dr. Chauncey, FREDERICK ST. GEORGE SMITH, of Drogheda, Ireland, to HELEN REBECCA, daughter of Nathaniel Hathaway, of Delhi, Delaware County, N. Y.

DIED.

GRAHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 2, MARY BROWN, daughter of the late WM. W. Graham.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 51 Ryerson-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 5th inst., at 2 P. M., and from St. Mark's Church, New-York, (10th-st. and 2d-av.) at 4 P. M., without further invitation.

BESHER.—On Wednesday, July 30, JOHN HENRY BESHER, son of John H. and Phebe Jane Besher, aged 11 years and 16 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 129 Nassau-st., corner of Bridge, Brooklyn.

BROWN.—Accidentally drowned, on Saturday, Aug. 2, at New-Canaan, Conn., CHARLES W. BROWN, son of Truman B. and Eliza R. Brown, of Brooklyn, aged 18 years, 7 months and 10 days.

Further notice will be given of the funeral, to take place at the residence of his parents, No. 227 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

FLAGG.—In New-Haven, on Friday, Aug. 1, of cholera infantum, HELEN GRACE, daughter of Rev. Edward O. and Mary L. Flagg, aged 2 years and 4 months.

LEAVITT.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 3, ANGELICA P., widow of the late Jonathan Leavitt.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 146 2d-av., on Tuesday, Aug. 5, at 2 o'clock.

MONROE.—At Harper's Ferry, Va., on Thursday, July 31, JAMES MONROE, Colonel of the Twenty-second Regiment, N. Y. S. M., in the 42d year of his age.

The funeral services will take place on Monday, Aug. 4, at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, in 16th-st., at 9 o'clock A. M.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT, N. Y. N. G.—The Reserve Corps of this Regiment will meet at the armory of Company C, No. 185 6th-av., on Monday, at 8½ A. M., in citizen's dress, with crape on left arm, to attend the funeral of their late Colonel, JAMES MONROE, at St. Francis Xavier Church, 16th-st., at 9 o'clock.

MARSH.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 2, JOHN M. MARSH, second son of Sarah R. and the late J. L. Marsh, aged 15 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his mother's residence, No. 112 West 36th-st.

MELLICK.—At Fortress Monroe, Va., on Wednesday, July 30, of typhoid fever, Capt. SIMEON A. MELLICK, Troop E, First New-York Mounted Rifles, son of A. D. and Elizabeth H. Mellick, of Bergen Point, N. J.

The funeral services will take place from the house of his father, on Tuesday, Aug. 5, at 4½ P. M. His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice. The boats of the Central Railroad Company, Pier No. 2, North River, at 11:20 and 3:20 P. M. Those wishing to return to the City can do so by boat or by carriages that will be in attendance.

NICHOLS.—On Thursday, July 31, GEORGE BLUNT, infant son of Lemuel and Susan Strong Nichols.

PRICE.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 2, at the residence of her father, No. 643 7th-av., ADELAIDE, infant daughter of Charles W. and Sarah A. Price, aged 7 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

PARTRIDGE.—On Thursday, July 31, at 141st-st., Washington Heights, VINTON BRICE, infant son of Joseph Rohy and Sarah Augusta Partridge.

ROSE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Aug. 3, suddenly, IDA LOUISA, youngest daughter of Thomas L. and Sarah A. Rose, aged 4 years, 6 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, No. 19 East Baltic-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 5, at 2 P. M.

STROUD.—In Mandeville, La., on Saturday, July 19, suddenly, JOHN STROUD, Jr., of New-Orleans.

TOWNSEND.—On Sunday morning, Aug. 3, at the residence of her father, at Bay Lawn, Flushing, Long Island, LOUISA MICHLE, wife of Theodore Townsend, of Albany, in the 38th year of her age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

VAN ALLEN.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Aug. 2, Mrs. MARY VAN ALLEN, in the 87th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her son, William Van Allen, are requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 82 Franklin-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 363.—Aug. 2, 1862.
58, 35, 37, 15, 26, 73, 64, 45, 39, 25, 33, 32.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 364.—Aug. 2, 1862.
36, 37, 10, 26, 66, 31, 35, 76, 44, 11, 68, 77, 65.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 311.—Aug. 2, 1862.
62, 9, 75, 10, 16, 1, 63, 56, 11, 51, 20, 2.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 293.—Aug. 2, 1862.
66, 3, 8, 37, 70, 54, 73, 74, 28, 35, 32, 42, 53.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

DR. VON EISENBERG ON DEAFNESS.—Who could have expected that a work on Deafness should abound with such interesting anecdotes, and amuse while it instructs? We congratulate the author on his success. DR. VON EISENBERG'S office, No. 33 Clinton Place, west of Broadway, is continually crowded with deaf and blind, seeking aid.—*Journal of Commerce, July 27.*

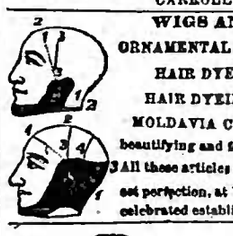
A CURE FOR HERNIA OR RUPTURE:—WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS positively cures this disease. It differs in principle and action from all others. Is light, easy and clean. Pamphlets free. GREGORY & CO., No. 25 Ann-st.

DEAFNESS CURED.—READ THE FOLLOWING from a distinguished merchant in our City. It speaks volumes for itself:

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain and rumbling noises in the head, together with many other indications of a total loss of hearing. DR. VON EISENBERG removed from her ears a great quantity of matter together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, 23 South-st.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.



SALLOU'S
PATENT
F. Y. S.
French Yoke
SHIRTS.
WARRANTED
TO FIT.
Send for a
Circular.
SALLOU BROS.,
No. 609 Broadway,
New-York.

For sale by all the principal dealers through the UNITED STATES.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

DR. J. W. POLAND'S
WHITE PINE
COMPOUND!

Long time before the settlement of North America by Europeans, the Indians employed the bark of White Pine for the cure of
SCURVY, PUTRID FEVER,
and
SORE THROAT,
And made a wash with it for inflamed wounds and bruises. A French navigator, while trading with the Indians upon the banks of the St. Lawrence, obtained from them a knowledge of the use of the Pine. Since that period our own physicians have prescribed it in their practice to some extent, but owing to its astringency it never obtained any celebrity until 1856. In that year Dr. J. W. POLAND, then of Gouldstown Centre, N. H., brought before the public his
WHITE PINE COMPOUND.
The combination of other ingredients with the pine bark so modified the action of the latter, that a preparation was produced which soon gained unbounded favor among the people. For Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally, and for Kidney Complaints likewise, it is a most wonderful remedy. The large number of letters received from persons who have been cured by using this Compound, shows in what high esteem the medicine is held by them.

Its great value as a specific for Kidney Diseases was fortunately ascertained by a person who took it for a cough. The cough was entirely removed, and also a severe inflammation on the kidneys, of ten years' endurance. Hence it was

A DISCOVERY!

Since that time, it has cured a great many cases of Kidney Inflammation, and even Diabetes and Hydrocele.

References can be seen upon a large circular, which all dealers have to give away.

Letters of inquiry addressed to Dr. P., at Melrose, will be promptly answered. Advice gratis.

MANUFACTURED BY
DR. J. W. POLAND & CO.,
Melrose, Mass.

FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.

D. S. BARNES,
No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.,
General Agent.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM.

The great success which this remedy has met with in curing DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, SUMMER COMPLAINT, COLIC, ORIPING PAINS, SOUR STOMACH, SICK AND NERVOUS HEADACHE, HEARTBURN, WATER-BRASH, PAIN OR SICKNESS OF THE STOMACH, WIND IN THE STOMACH AND BOWELS, CRAMPS, SEA-SICKNESS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE BOWELS, AND NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, leads the proprietors to commend it with great confidence to those troubled with any of these diseases.

READ THE TESTIMONY.

Capt. JOSEPH B. COPELAND, of Elizabeth Township, Alleghany County, Pa., writes:

"I have used your Carminative Balsam in my family, and have found it a sure and safe cure for Dysentery and Bowel Complaints. I consider it an invaluable medicine that no family should be without."

E. J. BURKERT, of Company B, Tenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, writing from Martinsburgh, Va., says:

"Having years ago tested your invaluable Carminative Balsam, I took the precaution to bring a small supply here with me. Owing to exposure, the weather, &c., dysentery, diarrhœa and diseases of the bowels prevail to some extent in all the regiments, but thanks to the Carminative, I have been able to afford speedy relief to several of my comrades who were thus afflicted, and I am satisfied that no better or surer remedy can be found for the complaints for which it is recommended."

Rev. J. B. CHANDLER, of Bangkok, Siam:

"When the cholera raged so fearfully around us last year, we had but a small quantity of your Carminative Balsam enough, however, to prove its efficiency in that awful disease. The wife of one of our Siamese compositors was taken with cholera, and every effort which the native doctors could make to break up the disease was unavailing, and the woman appeared near her end. As a last resort we gave your Carminative, and it acted like a charm, and the woman was cured. I gave the Carminative in another case, when the person had been purging all night, and was fast drawing near her end, but was saved by its use. When given at the first appearance of the disease, it never failed to break it up immediately."

Dr. E. G. SCHRACK, of Campo Seco, California, writes:

"Mrs. Schrack and myself have just recovered from severe attacks of vomiting, purging, and cramps in our limbs, owing to our prompt use of Dr. JAYNE'S Carminative Balsam. I can honestly recommend it to all similarly afflicted."

Mr. JASPER POULSON, of Holmesburgh, Ohio, writes:

"My son was last fall taken sick with CHOLERA MORBUS. Although attended by a physician he grew worse; he was cramped severely, and nothing would stay on his stomach, until I had used your Carminative Balsam, which relieved him immediately. I have since recommended the above medicine to others, who have used it with like success."

The *Carminative Balsam*, and all of DR D. JAYNE & SONS' *Family Medicines* are sold by HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway, and by Druggists generally.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a *first prize medal* at the Great International Exhibition, London, *for powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, withexcellent workmanship shown in grand and square pianos.*

There were two hundred and sixty-nine pianos from all parts of the world entered for competition; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:

"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is *emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker.*"

REMOVAL NOTICE.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY has removed its office to No. 100 BROADWAY, between Wall and Pine sts.

Insurance against loss or damage by fire on the most reasonable

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, Aug. 2, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 22 bbls. Ashes, 13,388 bbls. Flour, 275 bbls. and 725 bags Corn Meal, 81,515 bushels Wheat, 64,006 bush. Corn, 4,150 bushels Rye, 12,725 bushels Oats, 2,783 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,632 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue scarce and wanted at $6 81¼ for Pots, and $7 for Pearls ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 431 bbls., including 406 bbls. Pots and 25 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—Western Yellow is in demand, and is firm at 35c.@37c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Sales 200 bags Savanilla, on private terms; and 70 bags Maracaibo, at 22¾c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been inactive, to-day, at former quotations. Middlings, 48¾c.@49½c. ₱ lb. 200 bales were sold by auction, at 47c.@48¾c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active and prices have declined slightly to-day. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 11,500 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 85@$5 05; Inferior to choice extra State at $5 20@$5 50, chiefly at $5 25@$5 30; superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 80@$5; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 20@$6 25; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 40@$6 50 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 85	@$5 05
Extra State	5 20	@ 5 50
Superfine Western	4 80	@ 5 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 20	@ 6 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 40	@ 5 55
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 60	@ 6 25
Extra Genesee	5 55	@ 6 90
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 60	@ 6 80

Southern Flour continues in limited demand at drooping prices. Sales 1,200 bbls., at $6 25@$5 85 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., $5 90@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, and $7 50@$8 50 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is heavy and cheaper. Sales 1,000 bbls. extra, at $5 80@$6 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues saleable and steady at $4 25@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair request, at $3 30@$3 35 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been freely offered, at a shade easier prices, to-day, yet the export demand has not been very brisk. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 147,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Western, at $1 35@$1 44; Amber Western at $1 33@$1 34; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 27@$1 32; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 21@$1 23; Milwaukee Club, $1 14@$1 21; Chicago Spring, $1 11@$1 17 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in more demand, but at lower rates. Sales since our last, 178,000 bushels, at 55c.@56c., chiefly at 56c. for shipping Mixed Western; 52c.@54c. for Eastern do.; 48½c.@51c. for unsound do. do., ₱ bushel. Rye continues in request, at 78c.@83c. ₱ bushel; sales, 5,600 bushels. Barley is unchanged. Oats are selling in lots at steady rates, including Canada at 46c.@48c.; Western at 45c.@47½c., and State at 48c.@49c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues in fair request to-day, at 55c.@70c. for shipment and local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in demand, and are firm, including last year's crop, at 15c.@21c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—Receipts have been light (18,263 hides,) during the week; and sales moderate, (34,000 hides,) including, according to Messrs. H. D. Hull & Co., 10,800 Dry Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, 20@22 lbs., 23c.@24½c. cash, usual selection; 2,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, to arrive, 22 lbs., private terms; 1,800 Dry Rio Grande, 20 lbs., 22½c., cash, usual selection; 840 Dry Matamoras, 23 lbs., 23c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 3,000 Dry Vera Cruz, 20 lbs., 21c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,425 Dry Curacoa and West Indies, 20 lbs., 16c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,040 Dry Rio Hache, 18 lbs., private terms; 620 Dry Mexican, 18 lbs., 18c., cash, as they run; 2,180 Dry Salted Matamoras, 32 lbs., private terms; 430 Dry Salted New-Orleans, 38 lbs., private terms; 7,800 City, Country and Western Slaughter, 50@75 lbs., 8½c.@8¾c., cash; 1,500 Wet Salted Rio Grande Cow, 50 lbs., private terms; 900 Washington Slaughter, 80 lbs., 8¾c., cash. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 373,000 (same time last year, 515,200—year before, 345,230), and 465 bales Calcutta Buffalo. The stock comprises 130,000 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, (Hides and Kips;) 47,100 dry Rio Grande, (Hides and Kips;) 17,600 dry Orinoco, 60,000 dry California, 1,700 dry Bogota and Savanilla, 8,000 dry Central American and San Juan, &c.; 2,000 dry West Indies, Para, &c.; 500 dry Matamoras, 3,400 dry Tampico, 19,000 dry Mexican and Vera Cruz, 17,400 dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra, 37,200 dry Gambia and Bissau, 8,000 dry Minos, 1,000 dry New-Orleans, 1,800 dry Salted Bahia, 2,000 dry Salted Pernambuco, 1,000 dry from Marseilles, 1,200 from Liverpool, 9,800 wet Salted California, 3,000 wet Salted Western, 440 wet Salted Horse, 900 wet Salted Rio Grande Cow, 465 bales Calcutta Buffalo.

HEMP—Has been quiet, to-day, yet quoted firm. Stock, 1,288 bales American, and 142 tons and 38,336 bales Foreign, against 138 bales American, and 42,235 bales Foreign same time last year.

LATHS—Eastern have been very quiet at $1 10 ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the week, Messrs. Weibel & Weidemeyer notice thus: "*Hemlock Sole*—The arrivals from tanneries continue large; the demand, however, fully absorbs the supply, leaving only a moderate stock of really desirable leather offering at current rates. Sales chiefly to the Western trade. Good, plump, middle and over-weights find ready purchasers. *Oak Sole*—Rates remain quite firm, and for prime grades tend upward. The supply of prime leather is not adequate to the demand, and the stock is quite reduced. Week's receipts of Sole Leather about 61,000 sides. We quote: Sole—Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Light, 25c.@26c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Middle, 26c.@28c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Heavy, 26c.@28c.; Oak, Western Slaughter, Good, 25c.@27c.; Oak Light Cropped, Good, 30c.@32c.; Oak Middle Cropped, Good, 31c.@33c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 20c.@21½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 22¾c.@23½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 22½c.@23½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 20c.@21c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 22½c.@23c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 22c.@23c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 19c.@20c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 21c.@22c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 21c.@21½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres damaged, all weights, 17½c.@19c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 11½c.@13c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 23c.@25c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, 25c.@28c. ₱ lb., on 6 months' credit.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 112 hhds., including Porto Rico at 44c., and Cuba Muscovado at 35c.@38c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine has advanced to $2 31 ₱ gallon, with sales of 25 bbls.; sales were also made by auction of 1,070 bbls. at $2 13; 40 bbls. do. at $2 27; 117 bbls. do. at $2 31; also, 50 bbls. Tar at $39. Nothing new in other kinds.

Naval Store Trade of New-York, Jan. 1 to Aug. 1.

1861.	Receipts.	Exports.	Stk. Aug 1.
Turpentine, Crude, bbls.	32,059	19,472	7,362
Turpentine, Spirits, bbls.	43,714	20,083	6,357
Tar, bbls.	48,852	25,080	11,265
Resin, bbls.	189,619	176,501	20,313
1862.	Receipts.	Exports.	Stk. Aug. 1.
Turpentine, Crude, bbls.	535	...	...
Turpentine, Spirits, bbls.	16,721	339	1,680
Tar, bbls.	1,204	1,344	15
Resin, bbls.	23,851	10,009	5,861

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to-day to the extent of 1,000 bbls., at $11 @$11 25, chiefly $11, for Mess, and $9 25c.@$9 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet at 5¼c.@6c. for Hams, and 3½c.@4¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon has not varied. Lard is less active. Sales 650 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 8¾c.@9¾c., and 500 kegs at 9¼c., ₱ lb. Beef continues in fair demand at full rates. Sales 450 bbls., at $14 25@$15 for Extra Mess, and $12 75@$13 75 for plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19@$20 ₱ tce. Beef Hams, $13 50@$14 75 ₱ bbl. Butter is in request at 10c.@15c. for poor to choice Western, and 11c.@17c. for poor to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in demand, at 5½c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—There is more activity, caused by small imports and the new duty of equal to 2c. Sales 3,000 bags Patna, on private terms, now held mostly at 7c.; and 118 casks Para, at 7c. cash. Carolina Rice has almost entirely disappeared from market, and, as will be seen, is not counted in the account of stock for the first time. Messrs. Eugene O'Sullivan & Co. report the stock of Rice on hand Aug. 1, 1862, as follows: 11,830 bags Cleaned East India, 25,200 bags and mats Uncleaned do.; against 4,923 casks Carolina, 3,344 bags East India, same date last year.

SEEDS—Sales 1,700 bushels Timothy at $1 95 ₱ bushel.

SKINS—Deer continues in active request, at full prices, while the stock and receipts continue very light. Sales of 12 bales Matamoras on private terms. Goat are in active demand at full prices, but the meagre stock restricts sales. Light Skins, of which the stock is principally composed, remain uncalled for except at very low rates. The only sales we have to report are about 100 bales of Curacoa on private terms.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, 850 hhds., including Cuba, at 7⅞c. and New-Orleans at 9c.@10¼c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 130,000 lbs. at 10¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls. at 31c.@32c., the latter rate for E. & D., ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A moderate business has been transacted at essentially unaltered rates. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 13½d.@14d.; Corn 13d.@13¾d.; Beef, 6s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Pork, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 37s. 6d.@40s.; Butter and Cheese, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Tobacco, 35s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Tallow, 37s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 4s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 13½d.@13¾d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Tallow, 40s. ₱ ton. For Bristol—Flour, 4s. 3d.; Wheat, in ship's bags, at 13½d.@14d. ₱ bushel. For Belfast, a bark, with Wheat, in bulk, at 13½c. ₱ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: British brig, 383 tons, to Liverpool, 2,300 bbls. Petroleum, 6s., a British brig, 234 tons, to Spanish Main and back, $1,800; one to St. Thomas, 15c.; one, 224 tons, to same port, $1,200, and back from Turk's Island, salt 9c.; one, 98 tons, to St. Kitts, $1 ₱ bbl.; one, 1,800 bbls. to Jamaica and back, $1,850; one, 193 American tons, to South side Cuba and back, $1,600; a bark, 277 tons, to Havana, $3,100; a schooner, 94 tons, to same port, about $1,500; a brig, 218 tons, to Bermuda and back, from Turk's Island, $1,800; a British brig, 130 tons, from Turk's Island to New-York, 9c.; a bark, 398 tons, to Marseilles; one, 518 tons, from Philadelphia to Pernambuco, with privilege of two other ports; a schooner, 1,200 bbls., to Maracaibo and back; a brig, 300 tons, to Cardenas and back, and a British brig, 124 tons, from South side Cuba to New-York, on terms not made public.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Manchester	Liverpool	New-York	July 23
Bohemian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 24
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	July 26
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	July 30
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	July 30
Jura	Liverpool	Quebec	July 31
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 2
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 6
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 9
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 13
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 20
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 23
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 27
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 10
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18

FROM AMERICA.

Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 6
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 6
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 9
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 9
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 9
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 13
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 16
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 26
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 26
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad,) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

WILLIAM TOSHACK.—WE HAVE BEEN to Chicago. Your letter missent to Tenly. Homeless and friendless. For God's sake write again. Tell us where to come to you. MARIA TOSHACK, French's Hotel

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

DRY GOODS.

DOMESTIC COTTONS,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

AT LEGRAIN'S

FOR TEN DAYS ONLY,

GREAT REDUCTION ON ALL THE STOCK,

previous to the inventory.

BLACK SILKS at FORTY PER CENT. under regular prices.

BAREGES, GRENADINES and ORGANDIES, at half price.

Greatest attraction for the lovers of FINE CHANTILLY LACE.

The whole stock of an importer to be sold within one month at a great sacrifice.

VEILS, SHAWLS and FLOUNCES.

Such an occasion will never present itself again.

LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

AGENCY FOR THE NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRTS, MADE TO ORDER OR READY MADE.

The cheapest, finest and best fitting Shirts made in this City.

SUMMER UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS.

ENGLISH AND GERMAN HOSIERY.

HANDKERCHIEFS, SCARFS, TIES, STOCKS, GLOVES, UMBRELLAS, &c.,

At the Shirt and Collar depôt Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.

THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

R. H. MACY,

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

CLEARING SUMMER SALE OF

Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, White Goods, Fine Flannels, Housekeeping Goods, Lace Curtains, French Flowers, Yankee Notions, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas.

Always a full assortment, sizes and colors, Ladies' best quality Paris Kid Gloves, cheaper than any house in the City.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

UNPARALLELED BARGAINS.

STILL GREATER REDUCTION IN PRICES OF RICH SILKS, DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, SACQUES, and MANTILLAS, at the GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE OF CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 GRAND-ST., (Previous to taking Stock.)

$20,000 WORTH RICH SILKS, MARKED DOWN.

$15,000 WORTH RICH DRESS GOODS, MARKED DOWN.

$10,000 WORTH PURE LINENS AND FAMILY GOODS, MARKED DOWN.

$12,000 WORTH RICH MANTILLAS and CLOAKS, MARKED DOWN.

Notwithstanding the great advance in price of Cotton Goods, we shall continue to sell our present large stock of DOMESTIC GOODS ($30,000 worth) at the reduced price as long as we have a piece left; and we beg leave to suggest to our patrons the propriety of supplying themselves without delay, for they are already rapidly advancing in price.

CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

CLOSING OUT SALE.

BARGAINS.

Every dollar's worth of our superb stock of FOREIGN AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, &c., &c., REDUCED FROM 20 TO 50 PER CENT.

In order to accommodate my large and increased trade, I have determined on various ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS IN MY STORE, and to accomplish which I find it necessary to reduce my STOCK before the alterations are commenced.

Ladies are assured that we will offer BARGAINS during this sale, which will commence on MONDAY, July 28, and close positively On SATURDAY, Aug. 16, 1862.

Our stock contains a splendid variety of MANTILLAS, CLOAKS AND SHAWLS, BLACK AND COLORED DRESS SILKS, POPLINS, MOZAMBIQUES, BAREGES, GRENADINES, VALENTIA PLAIDS, MOHAIRS, LAWNS, &c., &c.; also, a large stock of housekeeping goods, SHIRTING and SHEETING Muslins and Linens, Table Damasks, Flannels, Blankets and Quilts, Cloths, Cassimeres, Embroideries, Hosiery and Gloves.

W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery, Near Houston-st.

LADIES, THIS IS THE LAST MONTH for nice-fitting dollar corsets, 50c. skirts, and the fine 25c. stockings, cheap hair nets, gloves, fancy goods, Zephyr worsted, yarns and small wares. This month prices must advance. Now is the time to save money. Send your orders and postage stamps. N. B.—Premium allowed on silver and gold.

ELGER'S Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

NOTICE.—EAST INDIA AND INDIAN GOODS in every variety, wholesale and retail. FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

Mantels sold at astonishingly low prices at KLABER'S Marble Yards, No. 54 First-av., near Third-st., and No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS.—$20,000 worth of enameled slate mantels; imitation of the most costly marbles now in use; will be sold 25 per cent. below manufacturers prices. Also, marble mantels, monuments and tomb-stones.

WM. S. SEE & CO., No. 586 Hudson-st.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

THE BEST WATER WHEEL KNOWN.—Inquire of D. TALLCOT, Agent, No. 482 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A RIDING PONY, FIVE YEARS OLD; sound, kind and gentle, with very easy gait. This pony was raised by its present owner, from blooded stock, and has been used solely by the ladies and children of his family. Can be seen and tried at Disbrow's Riding-school, 6th-av., corner 40th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$3 REWARD.—LOST, ON WEDNESDAY AFternoon, in going from 2d-st. and Broadway, Williamsburgh, to the ferry, or from Grand-st. Ferry to Columbia-st., a ladies' CAMEO PIN. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at 50 Columbia-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE,

Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind.

No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF ENGLISH ENFIELD rifles, in port and ready for delivery. Apply to J. M. WARD & CO., No. 83 Chambers-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—An English Protestant girl, of very genteel appearance and thoroughly experienced in the above capacity, wishes a situation; has lived in first-class families in England as well as this country; will live in Brooklyn or New-York; the highest references. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or to mind children and do sewing; understands her business; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 339 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts., first floor, for two days.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—A YOUNG woman, lately landed, wishes a situation to take care of children; is a good plain sewer; can cut and fit for children, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Wages not so much an object as a home. Good reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches, both in French and English cooking, soups, meats, game, jellies, creams, cakes, and bread; can be well recommended as to capability and character. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a situation in the City or country; she understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and game; wages $20 a month, City or country. Also, a thorough waitress and parlor-maid; can take entire charge of the dining-room; wages $7 a month. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days; best of City reference.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good bread and biscuit baker; understands all kinds of puddings and desserts; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 339 2d-av., for one week, if not engaged, first floor, between 21st and 22d sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A competent woman, as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches. No objection to a short distance in the country; has the best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook and to assist with washing; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. JOHN GINTY.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, BY A respectable, middle-aged woman, a situation as first-class cook, in the City or country; understands her business thoroughly; good City references; will take the charge of a dairy if required. Call for two days at No. 4 Horatio-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or as general housekeeper, for a steady, reliable woman, who is a thorough good cook, and can wash and iron excellently; is not fond of going out much, or changing her situation; can give the most respectable City references; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 6 Court-st., (basement,) Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—AN English Protestant woman wants a situation as above; is a good cook and baker of bread and plain pastries, an excellent washer and ironer; has nearly three years' reference from last employer. Apply at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL FINE WORK.—A situation wanted, in City or country, by a well-recommended, smart, tidy woman, in the above capacity; is a first-rate cook and baker, and an excellent laundress; will make herself useful. Call at No. 345 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A situation wanted, in City or country, by a well-recommended, smart, tidy woman, in the above capacity; is a first-rate cook and baker, and an excellent laundress; will make herself useful. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A SITuation wanted, by a smart, industrious servant, as cook or general servant; is an excellent washer and ironer; respectful, obliging and trusty; best of reference, either in City or country. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and seamstress, or seamstress only, by an American Protestant young woman, who is a first-rate seamstress and well qualified to teach children; has the best of City references, and no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 5 o'clock.

AS FRENCH NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A middle-aged person, who speaks French, Spanish and Italian, but no English, wishes a place as above; she is willing to take care of children, to do chamberwork and sewing; understands hairdressing also. Apply at the Employment Society's office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNdance and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

ALL RESPECTABLE FAMILIES, BOARDing-houses and hotels can be supplied with good servants from all nations, both Protestant and Catholic, at Mrs. YORKSTON'S Office, in the large marble building No. 14 4th-av.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable single man, of long experience in this City, as coachman; has lived in first-class families; the best of City reference as to character and capability. Call at No. 28 East 29th-st., at Mr. Smith's coach factory, or a note for T. C., at the above place, will be promptly attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, of long experience in this City, as coachman; has lived in first-class families; the best of City reference as to character and capabilities. Can be seen at No. 340 Broadway, City Market, or address COACHMAN, at the above place.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by a young single man, a Protestant; is a steady and careful driver; has good reference from present employer. A note addressed COACHMAN, Box No. 208 *Times* Office, will receive attention.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a single man, as coachman and groom; or would go as groom in some private stable; understands the care of horses and is a good driver; good reference given. Address R. B., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO MERCHANTS AND BUSINESS MEN IN GENERAL.—The undersigned, a live business man, rapid penman and accountant, conversant with men and matters, possessing unexceptionable references, desires a situation, outdoors or indoors, traveling or stationary. Address EXCELSIOR, Station B.

THE ADVERTISER, 36 YEARS OF AGE, experienced in mercantile business and shipping, wishes a situation in any respectable business; writes a rapid, legible hand, and has a knowledge of book-keeping; City references given. Address A. M. T., Metallic Oil Company, No. 42 Cedar-st.

HELP WANTED.

A SALESMAN WANTED IN A DOMESTIC dry goods house, to sell goods to the Western trade. None need apply except having good acquaintance. Address Box No. 1,861, Post-office.

SKIRT TRIMMERS.—A FEW GOOD TIDskirt trimmers can find constant employment at No. 401 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE,

TWO VALUABLE FLOATING DOCKS FOR RAISING AND REPAIRING VESSELS,

And leasehold premises, admirably situated for a shipyard, situated between Harsimus and South 7th sts., Jersey City. The large dock is 190 feet long—65 feet wide inside. It has a capacity of 1,500 tons, and 12 feet draft of water.

The small dock is 90 feet long—40 feet wide inside—has a capacity of 300 tons, and 8 feet draft of water.

The leasehold property, suitable for a ship-yard, is 150 feet wide by 400 feet deep, with a valuable pier and water front on the Hudson River.

On this property there is a building, including loft, office and stable, a blacksmith-shop and tool-shop.

The lease runs for ten years from the 1st day of November, 1859, at an annual rent of $3,000 for the first five years, and $3,500 for the last five years.

BENJAMIN G. CLARKE, Receiver, At Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt-st., New-York.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

NEWSPAPER AND JOB OFFICE FOR SALE—Now doing a good business, in a flourishing village of some 5,000 inhabitants. To an active man it will be sold cheap, and terms of payment made easy. Address NEWSPAPER, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—HOTEL, RESTAURANT AND SUPPER-ROOMS.—The lease, stock, fixtures and furniture of the Philadelphia House, Nos. 145 and 147 Bowery; newly fitted up and in perfect order. Apply at No. 148 Front-st.

FOR SALE—A TAPE-WEAVING FACTORY, for making all kinds of skirt tape and banding, all in good going order, in rear of No. 103 West 27th-st., third story; going by power.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S SPLENDID ALE, IN CASK AND BOTTLED, Wholesale and for family use. W. MARR, Agent, No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

SHINPLASTERS—EXCHANGE TICKETS—A large assortment of specimens at the lithographic establishmen of FRED. MAYER & CO., No. 96 Fulton-st.

LOUIS BRANDT, VETERINARY SURGEON, No. 83 East 24th-st., New-York. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Consultation free.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE—IN the village of Tremont, 12 miles from City Hall, on Harlem Railroad, a large double house, containing eleven (11) rooms, beside kitchen and cellar, with about one acre of land, handsomely located on high ground, and improved in garden, lawn and shade trees, &c., &c. Price $3,200. Also, in Morrisania, near railroad depôt, a neat cottage house of eight rooms and one acre of land, all in good order. Price $2,500. Both the above are desirable property, in the immediate vicinity of churches and schools, and are offered at great reduction from cost, as the owner wishes to leave the country. Inquire on the premises, at Tremont, of JAMES CHARTERS, near the depôt.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED—A neat cottage house, containing two large parlors, library, dining-room, kitchen, in a two-story wing, seven bedrooms, warmed by hot air furnace, lighted with gas, commanding one of the finest views on the Hudson River, and one that cannot be obstructed, in a pleasant village, one hour's ride from the City, and within three minutes' walk of depôt, churches, schools, stores, &c. The lot consists of about one acre, half in a nicely-shaded terrace lawn, and half in fruit and vegetable garden. Inquire of WM. DE KLYN, No. 105 Greenwich-av.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—A double house, containg twelve rooms, lot 100 feet square, situated on high ground, three minutes from Harlem Railroad Depôt, in the village of Tremont, eleven miles from City Hall. The house is pleasantly situated, recently painted and repaired; has let formerly for $300; will be rented to a good tenant for $150 per year. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, A FINE RESIdence, corner High and White sts., Orange, N. J., belonging to the estate of Francis P. Sanford, Esq. The house and grounds are in perfect condition. Especial care has been given to the culture of the finest fruit. Inquire on the premises, or of JEREMIAH MILBANK, No. 49 Exchange-place.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COTTAGES AT BERGEN FOR SALE.—Several cottage houses on Bergen Heights, opposite New-York, by stage or horse cars; splendid views of New-York and vicinity, with 4 to 50 city lots each. Prices, $1,400 to $15,000. Inquire at No. 41 Water-st., New-York.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE IN ORANGE, five acres; stable, ice-house, garden already made, fruit in abundance; house carpeted; to let very low until the 1st of April next. Address NORTH ORANGE, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THOMPSON'S ATLANTIC PAVILION HIGHLANDS, NEW-JERSEY.—Those wishing to patronize this favorite resort, will take tickets on board of the steamboat *Thomas Collier*, at the foot of Murray-st., for Highland and Middletown stations, where stages will be in readiness at the arrival of the cars.

JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find, at all times, an authorized agent at the Catskill steamboat-landings and Catskill stations of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

HALF-WAY HOUSE, KISKATOWN, SITuated half-way between Catskill and the Mountain House, is now open for the reception of guests. Board $5 per week. Reference, M. LIENAU, No. 2 Jones-lane.

DANIEL BLOOM, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

STRAWBERRY FARMS FAMILY HOTEL NEAR RED BANK, MONMOUTH CO., NEW-JERSEY. Delightfully situated near Long Branch and Shrewsbury. Accessible at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily, by Raritan and Delaware Bay R. R. and Shrewsbury boats, from foot of Murry-st. Terms per week, $5 to $7. Superior accommodations for families. Beautiful shady walks and drives, and a small lake, with boats, in the vicinity. A large hall, with music, for social enjoyment. For circulars, address WARREN & DAY, Cole's Neck, N. J. Refers to W. H. Mills, 377 6th-av., and J. T. S. Smith, 384 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT ONE OF THE PLEASantest Summer locations in Monmouth County, situate on the South Shrewsbury River; plenty of shade; good fishing and bathing; has a fine view of the Atlantic Ocean. Terms moderate. Address Waterloo-place, near Port Washington, Monmouth County, N. J.

S. S. WYCKOFF.

COUNTRY BOARD.—MRS. E. P. ACKERMAN, of Fishkill, can accommodate a few more persons with good board and a pleasant home during the month of August. For particulars address E. P. AC

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 60 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

TERRE HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.—The new First Mortgage Bonds of this Road, which will be ready for delivery on the 6th of August, at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., are dated July 1, 1862, and carry interest from that date; this leaves the interest on the coupons from February and March, 1862, to July 1, 1862, unprovided for. The undersigned, therefore, give notice that the interest due on the old bonds to the 1st of July, amounting to the sum of $38 11, will be paid on the Terre Haute and Alton coupon, dated Aug. 1, 1862, the interest for July being embraced in the new Bond; also, the interest to July 1 on the coupon of the Belleville and Illinoistown road, dated Sept. 1, 1862, amounting to the sum of $23 33, will be paid, at the Bank of North America, the interest for July and August being embraced in the new bond.
The owners of the First Mortgage Bonds, on adjusting their accounts at the Railroad office, between the old Bonds which they have assigned and the new ones, will receive the coupon for August or September, and on presenting this coupon at the Bank, the owner will be paid, on the Terre Haute and Alton coupon $28 11, and on the Belleville coupon $23 33. Payment will be made on and after the 6th day of August.—Dated July 21, 1862.
A. U. FLAGG,
JOHN WILKINSON, } Receivers.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD CO., }
No. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1862. }
HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE TERRE HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY and FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE BELLEVILLE AND ILLINOISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY, are notified that the new bonds of this Company, to be given in exchange therefor, will be ready for delivery on and after the 6th day of August, instant. Parties entitled to receive the new bonds will be required to execute the instrument of assignment of the old bonds in person, or by written power of attorney. The new bonds bear interest from 1st of July, up to which date the Trustees will pay the interest represented in the current coupons of the old bonds.
R. BAYARD, Chairman of Committee.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its first mortgage bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at its office, No. 43 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest thereon of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company first mortgage bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 16, 22, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33; being the lowest outstanding numbers. From and after the 6th day of August, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease, by the terms of said agreement.
JOHN A. STEWART, Sec'y.

TO ARMY OFFICERS, PAYMASTERS AND OTHERS.—VAN VLECK & TUCKER, No. 4 Broadway, one door from Wall-st., will furnish small gold in dollar pieces, quarter eagles, and five dollar pieces, in exchange for twenty dollar gold pieces, without extra charge, in amounts to suit.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 27TH-AV. & 26TH ST., }
NEW-YORK July 29, 1862. }
INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds will be paid on and after August 1, at the Treasurer's office. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

MONEY.—PERSONS REQUIRING TEMPORARY accommodation are requested to procure a prospectus of the Mutual Loan and Discount Company, No. 57 Chatham-st. Business bills promptly discounted.
URWICK & KING, Agents.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISco City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

GOLD, SILVER, AND UNITED STATES Demand Notes, bought at the highest premium, by
F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 48 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 19, 1862. }
EIGHTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the Capital Stock thereof,—free of the United States Income Tax, which will also be paid by the Company—payable on the 15th day of August next, upon stock registered at New-York, Boston and Albany, and on the 25th day of September next upon stock registered at London.
Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York, will receive their Dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 1s. 1d. to the dollar.
The Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business on Thursday, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston on the morning of Saturday, the 23d day of August next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st., }
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., payable on the 31st inst. The transfer book will be closed from to-day until the 31st inst., inclusive.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.—OFfice No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of *five per cent.*, payable to the stockholders on the 31st inst.
Transfer books closed from the 24th till the 31st inst., inclusive. By order.
E. S. FELLOWS, Secretary.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1862. }
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Manhattan Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, the 9th inst.
J. S. HARBEIGER, Cashier.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, July 22, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after Thursday, the 31st inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INS. CO. No. 16 WALL-ST. }
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862. }
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, JULY 15, 1862.—THE Board of Directors of the East River Insurance Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.
THOS. PALMER, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1862.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. HAS this day been declared, payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE GEORARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 1 Pine st.—July 21, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 130-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting under the firm of, LEWIS B. BROWN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by LEWIS B. BROWN, who will sign in liquidation.
LEWIS B. BROWN.
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1862. J. M. COGGESHALL.

Messrs. LEWIS B. BROWN and LAWRENCE MYERS, Jr., become members of our firm from this date. The Banking, Exchange and Collection business will be continued as heretofore at No. 6 Broad st.
NEW-YORK, August 1, 1862. P. M. MYERS & CO.

J. M. COGGESHALL, engages in the Flour trade, on his own account, at No. 9 South-st.
NEW-YORK, August 1, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WM. NELSON & SONS is this day dissolved by mutual consent, WM. NELSON retiring from business. The remaining partners, WM. NELSON, Jr., and ALFRED NELSON, will continue the Shipping and Commission business under the name of WILLIAM & ALFRED NELSON. Either of the parties will sign in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1862. WM. NELSON,
WM. NELSON, Jr.,
ALFRED NELSON.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of MANNING & DE FOREST, for the transaction of a General Banking and Brokerage business. Domestic and foreign specie, demand notes, land warrants, &c., bought and sold.
JOHN B. MANNING,
A. H. DE FOREST.
No. 200 Broadway, near Fulton-st.
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1862.

COPARTNERSHIP.—I HAVE THIS DAY ASsociated with me Mr. EDWARD P. GILBERT, under the name and firm of GEO. HERKIMER & CO. The Flour and Grain commission business will be continued at No. 100 Broad-st.
GEO. HERKIMER.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1862.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
NEW-YORK MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 61 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1862.

The Trustees submit the following statement of the affairs of the Company, in conformity with the requirements of the Charter:

Outstanding Premiums to July 1, 1861	$190,439 29
Premiums received since	535,891 80
Total	$726,331 09

No policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks, disconnected with Marine Risks.

Earned Premiums to July 1, 1862		$562,797 37
Losses and Expenses	$358,915 41	
Return Premiums	45,627 56	
Re-Insurance, &c.	52,355 53	
Total	$456,798 50	
The Company have the following assets:		
Cash in Banks	$41,665 64	
United States Stocks and Treasury Notes	309,350 00	
New-York State, Bank and City Stocks	180,407 70	
Loans on Stocks and Cash due the Company	36,002 57	
Real Estate, Bonds and Mortgages	104,615 79	672,091 70
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable		240,325 37
Salvage, Re-Insurance and other Claims due the Company		50,167 48
Insurance Scrip and Sundry Notes at estimated value		38,065 25
Total Assets		$1,000,649 80

In view of the above results, the Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a dividend of Interest of SIX PER CENT. in cash on the outstanding Certificates of Profits, to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after SATURDAY, the 30th day of August next.

Also, *Resolved*, That a dividend of FIFTEEN PER CENT. be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending June 30, 1862, for which certificates will be issued on and after MONDAY, the 1st day of September next.

The Trustees, after reserving over HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS PROFITS, have further resolved that FIFTY PER CENT. (50 per cent.) of the Outstanding Certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1858, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after MONDAY, the 1st day of September next, from which date all interest thereon will cease.

The Certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled to the extent of FIFTY PER CENT. (50 per cent.)

By order of the Board,
W. P. HANSFORD, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. W. SCHMIDT,	FRANCIS HATHAWAY,
STEWART BROWN,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ROBERT B. MINTURN,	LLOYD ASPINWALL,
STEPHEN JOHNSON,	E. P. FABRI,
CHAS. H. MARSHALL,	EDWARD RAUPE,
ARTHUR LEARY,	HENRY OELRICHS,
HENRY MEYER,	HENRY W. HUBBELL,
EDW. H. R. LYMAN,	JAMES R. SMITH,
GEORGE MOKE,	GEORGE MOSLE,
E. Y. THEBAUD,	GUSTAVE H. KISSEL,

JOHN H. EARLE, President.
JOHN B. LYELL, Vice-President.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
NOTICE OF MEETING OF COMMISSIONERS.

The undersigned Commissioners named in the act of the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States of America, entitled "An Act to aid in the Construction of a Railroad and Telegraph Line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to Secure to the Government the use of the same for Postal, Military and other Purposes," in pursuance of the provisions of said Act, and of the Act of said Thirty seventh Congress, supplementary to and amendatory of said first-mentioned Act, hereby give notice that the first meeting of the Board of Commissioners mentioned in said first-mentioned Act will be held at Bryan Hall, in the City of Chicago, and State of Illinois, on the first Tuesday of September next at 12 o'clock at noon.

James Dunning, John M. Wood, Edwin Noyes, Joseph Eaton, *of Maine*; Joseph A. Gilmore, Charles W. Woodman, *of New-Hampshire*; Henry H. Baxter, George W. Collamer, Henry Keyes, Thomas H. Canfield, *of Vermont*; William H. Swift, Samuel T. Dana, John Bertram, Franklin S. Stevens, Edward R. Tinker, *of Massachusetts*; Walter S. Burgess, William P. Blodget, Benjamin H. Cheever, Charles Footick Fletcher, *of Rhode Island*; Augustus Brewster, Henry P. Haven, Cornelius S. Bushnell, Henry Hammond, *of Connecticut*; Isaac Sherman, Jean Richmond, Royal Phelps, William H. Perry, Henry A. Paddock, Lewis Mandell, Charles A. Secor, Samuel R. Campbell, Alfred E. Tilton, John Anderson, Asariah Boody, John S. Kennedy, H. Carver, Joseph Field, Benjamin F. Camp, Orville W. Childs, Alexander J. Bergen, Ben. Holliday, D. N. Barney, S. De Witt Bloodgood, William H. Grant, Thomas W. Olcott, Samuel R. Ruggles, James B. Wilson, *of New-York*; Ephraim Marsh, Charles M. Harker, *of New-Jersey*; John Edgar Thompson, Benjamin Haywood, Joseph H. Scranton, Joseph Harrison, George N. Cass, John H. Eyre, Jr., Daniel J. Morrell, Thomas M. Howe, William H. Johnson, Robert Finney, John A. Green, E. R. Myre, Charles F. Wells, Junior, *of Pennsylvania*; Thomas Swan, Chauncey Brooks, Edward Wilkins, *of Maryland*; Noah L. Wilson, Amasa Stone, William H. Clement, S. L. L'Hommedieu, John Brough, William Dennison, Jacob Blickensderfer, *of Ohio*; Charles Paine, Thomas A. Morris, David C. Branham, Samuel Hanna, Jonas Votaw, Jesse L. Williams, Isaac S. Elston, *of Indiana*; William B. Ogden, Charles G. Hammond, Henry T. Sampson, Amos C. Babcock, W. Seldon Gale, Nehemiah Bushnell, Lorenzo Sull, *of Illinois*; John D. Campbell, R. N. Rice, Charles A. Trowbridge, Ransom Gardner, Charles W. Penny, Charles T. Gorham, William McConnell, *of Michigan*; William Bunn, Jr., John Catlin, Levi Sterling, John Thompson, Elihu L. Philips, Walter D. McIndoe, T. B. Soddard, E. H. Broadhead, A. H. Virgin, *of Wisconsin*; A. D. Seward, Henry A. Swift, Dwight Woodbury, John McCusick, John R. Jones, *of Minnesota*; William F. Coolbaugh, Lucius H. Langworthy, Hugh T. Reid, Hurt Sherman, Lyman Cook, Samuel R. Curtis, Lewis A. Thomas, Platt Smith, *of Iowa*; William M. Mellherson R. W. Wells, Willard P. Hall, Armstrong Beatty, John Corby, *of Missouri*; Franklin Gorin, Laban J. Bradford, John T. Levis, *of Kentucky*; W. H. Grimes, J. C. Stone, Chester Thomas, John Kerr, Werter R. Davis, Luther C. Challis, Josiah Miller, *of Kansas*; Gilbert C. Monell, Augustus Kountz, T. M. Marquette, William H. Taylor, Alvin Saunders, *of Nebraska*; John Evans, *of Colorado*; John Atchison, John D. Winters, *of the Territory of Nevada*; S. A. Hendricksey, Peter Donahue, C. P. Huntington, D. D. Luddin, James Bailey, James T. Ryan, Charles Posmer, Charles Marsh, D. O. Mills, Samuel Bell, Louis Mc Lane, George W. Mowe, Charles McLaughlin, Timothy Dame, John R. Robinson, *of California*; William S. Ladd, A. M. Berry, Benjamin F. Harding, *of Oregon*.

Dated July 16, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved, lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Receiving basins and culverts in Chambers-street and James slip; sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Fifth-avenue to and through Third-avenue to Harlem River; receiving basin southeast corner Suffolk and Houston streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Chambers-street, between Pearl and Cherry streets; on north side of Southstreet, between Roosevelt and Oliver-street; on both sides of Water and Cherry-street, between Roosevelt and Oliver streets; on both sides of James-slip, between South and Oak street; both sides of Roosevelt-street, between Cherry and Madison streets; both sides of Oak-street, between Chestnut and James streets; both sides of Bowery, between Chestnut and Roosevelt streets; of south side of Batavia-street, between Chambers and James streets; north sides of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, between Fifth and Second avenues; on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Second avenues; on south side of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, between Fifth and Second avenues; on both sides of Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets; on both sides of Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets; east side of Suffolk-street, between Stanton and Houston streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the abovenamed assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McENIRY, }
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board
WM. A. DOOLEY, } of
Assessors.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-house, Aug. 1, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

$100 BOUNTY, SOLDIERS' AND WIDOWS' Pensions, back pay and prize money collected. Branch office in Washington. Agents wanted. Apply to, or address J. P. HUNT, Attorney-at-Law and Government Claim Agent, No. 237 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

ALL WIDOWS, OR OTHER RELATIVES of deceased officers and soldiers, may apply for their pay $100 bounty and pensions through NEFF & TILTON, GILBERT & CAMP, at their Law and Collection Office, No. 111 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY BEEF.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, New-York, Aug. 2, 1862.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the ninth day of August, at 12 o'clock, for supplying 500 barrels Navy Beef, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the Navy-yard, at Brooklyn.
The Beef must be from well-fattened cattle, and must conform as near as possible in quality to the standard assumed for Navy Beef, and pass the usual inspection of the Navy-yard. The barrels must be according to the Navy standard.
Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed. This guaranty must be accompanied by the certificate of the U. S. District Judge, District-Attorneys, Collector or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guaranty. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty. Full particulars may be ascertained upon application to the Inspecting Officer at the Navy-yard.
The above Beef is purchased on account of defaulting contractors, and must be furnished without delay.
I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

COFFEE FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, New-York, Aug. 2, 1862.
Proposals, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Coffee," will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the 16th instant, for furnishing and delivering, on receiving ten days' notice, at the United States Navy-yard at Brooklyn, all the coffee which may be required for the use of the navy during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863.
The coffee to be equal to the best Cuba, according to the sample at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and be delivered there without extra charge.
Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed. This guaranty must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guaranty. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty. I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of WEDNESDAY, August 13, 1862, for the construction of the following works, viz.:
Sewer in Ridge-street, between Delancey and Rivington streets; sewer in Grand-street, from No. 445 to Sheriff-street; trap-block pavement of Elm-street, between Duane and Reade streets, and crosswalks in Sixth-avenue, at Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets.
Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, August 1, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, }
No. 39 PARK-ROW, TIMES BUILDING, NEW-YORK, }
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the titles of the work and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office, until 12½ o'clock P. M. of TUESDAY, August 12, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.:
For fencing lots in the following places, viz.:
Southeast corner of Pearl and Chambers streets, numbers four hundred and fifteen, four hundred and sixteen and four hundred and eighteen.
Blocks bounded by Broadway, Ninth-avenue, Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets, and Sixtieth and Sixty-first streets.
Northeast corner of Forty-fourth-street and Tenth-avenue.
Block bounded by Forty-second and Forty-third streets, and the Tenth and Eleventh avenues.
North side of Fortieth-street, between the Tenth and Eleventh avenues.
North side of Thirty-sixth-street, between the Second-avenue and St. Gabriel's Church.
South side of Thirtieth street, one hundred feet from the southerly corner of Second-avenue.
South side of Forty-second-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues.
Southwest corner of Thirty-eighth-street and Fourth-avenue, where not already done.
North side of Fifty-eighth-street, south side of Fifty-ninth-street, from the Seventh-avenue to the buildings on the said street west of the Seventh-avenue; on the Seventh-avenue, west side, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets.
For setting curb and gutter in Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-fourth to Sixty-fourth streets, and flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, and for fencing and flagging in front of vacant lots on the west side of the Sixth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets.
DATED STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1862.
SHEPHERD F. KNAPP,
Street Commissioner.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE DEPOT, }
12TH AND GIRARD STS., PHILADELPHIA, July 17, 1862. }
PROPOSALS FOR BLANKETS AND HATS.—Separate Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned, at this Office, on 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, 5th day of August next, for furnishing and delivering at the Schuylkill Arsenal
5,000 ARMY BLANKETS,
wool, gray, (with the letters U. S., in black, four inches long, in the centre,) to be seven feet six inches wide and to weigh five pounds each. Also,
32,000 UNIFORM HATS, (black felt.)
All deliveries will be subject to inspection, and must conform in all respects to the sealed army patterns deposited in this Office; a just and rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the samples.
Proposals will be received for any part of the above articles. Bidders will state the time and amount of each delivery. The blankets are required to be delivered within ninety days, and the hats within sixty days from date of award of contract.
The right is reserved by the Deputy Quartermaster-General to accept any part or the whole of a bid offered, or to reject the bids in whole or in part, as the interest of the Government in his opinion may require. Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee that the bidder will execute a contract, with good and sufficient bond, if his bid be accepted. Proposals unaccompanied with satisfactory guarantee will not be considered; and contracts will be awarded only to established manufacturers of, or dealers in, the articles. The failure to comply with any one order under the contract to operate to the forfeiture of the entire penalty of the bond. Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for Blankets and Hats," and addressed to G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, }
No. 39 Park-row, Times Building, New-York. }
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until half past 12 o'clock P. M. of THURSDAY, July 31, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.:
Regulating and grading One Hundred and Tenth street, between Sixth and Ninth avenues.
For flagging sidewalks in Duane and Reade streets, between City Hall-place and Chatham-street.
For setting curb and gutter in Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Fifty-third streets, and flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of same.
For building pier foot of Fifty-ninth-street, North River.
For dredging slip between piers number Nineteen and Twenty, North River.
Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered, if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation. Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures. Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and the agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, July 19, 1862.
SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, Street Commissioner.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, }
July 25, 1862. }
TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., of Wednesday, August 6, 1862, for the construction of the following sewers, to wit:
In Forty-ninth-street, from near Ninth-avenue to and through Tenth-avenue to sewer in Forty-seventh-street;
In Grove-street, from sewer in Hudson street to a point 150 feet east of Hudson street; and
In Sixth-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets.
Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, }
No. 1 City Hall, Aug. 1, 1862. }
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until August 12, 1862, at 12 M.
For 250 to 300 tons of the best Anthracite Coal, for the use of the Courts and offices of the County, the ton to be calculated at 2,240 pounds.
Also, proposals for 50 cords of Kindling Wood, pine, cut and split for use.
The said coal and wood to be delivered at such times and places as the Committee may designate.
The Committee reserve the right to reject any and all proposals.
JAMES HAVEN,
WILLIAM M. TWEED,
SHERIDAN SHOOK,
SMITH ELY, Jr.,
ORISON BLUNT,
WILLIAM C. CONNER,
ELIJAH F. PLEDGER,
Committee.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, }
July 22, 1862. }
TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be ordered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of Monday, August 4, 1862.
For the construction of the Bridle-path pavement of Canal-street from Centre-street to Broadway;
And of cross-walks on Fourth-avenue, at Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets;
And at the intersection of Fifty-ninth-street and Broadway.
Blank forms for bids, and all other necessary information can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, }
WASHINGTON, July 25, 1862. }
WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.—PROPOSALS will be received at this Department, until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of August, for completing the distributing reservoir of the Washington Aqueduct. Plans and specifications may be seen after the 12th of August.
Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Reservoir, and directed to "Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."
WALTER J. SMITH, Chief Clerk.

A BEAUTIFUL MICROSCOPE, MAGNIfying 500 times for 25 cents, (coin,) by mail, different powers for $1. Mailed free. Address P. O. BOWEN Box No. 220, Boston, Mass.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN AND FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT.—WISTAR MORRIS, a holder of Bonds secured by two certain mortgages of the Quakake Railroad Company, one dated July 1, 1857, the other dated June 20, 1861, as well for himself as for all others holders of Bonds so secured as agreeing to contribute to the expenses of this suit may become parties hereto complainant *vs.* THE QUAKAKE RAILROAD COMPANY, and against William D. Lewis and Charles Hartshorne, Trustees, under and by virtue of said mortgages. In Equity of July Term, 1862. No. 7.—Under and by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, made in the above entitled cause, upon the eleventh day of June, A. D., 1862, will be exposed to public sale, by vendue or outcry, upon TUESDAY, the thirtieth day of September, A. D., 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by MOSES THOMAS & Sons, Auctioneers, the following described property, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, to wit: The whole of the railroad of the said Quakake Railroad Company, from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, in Carbon County, State of Pennsylvania, to the point in Rush Township, Schuylkill County, State aforesaid, where the said the Quakake Railroad intersects the Catawissa Railroad, including the right of way, and the road bed and land occupied, or used, in connection with, or for the maintenance of said railroad; and together with the railways, rails, bridges, masonry and other superstructure, and all culverts, turn-tables, side tracks, depôts, stations, buildings and other structures and improvements of every kind and description, connected with the said railroad; and all real estate of every description, and all tolls, rents, issues and profits, accrued and to accrue from the said railroad, or any part thereof, (save only so much as may be necessary for expenses and repairs,) and all the ways, streets, alleys, passages, waters, water courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges and appurtenances whatsoever, and generally all the lands, tenements and hereditaments of the said the Quakake Railroad Company.
A more specific and detailed account of some of the items of property included in and referred to in the foregoing description, may be given as follows:

RAILROAD.

which is about fourteen miles in length, and extends westwardly from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, at the confluence of the Quakake and Black Creeks in Carbon County, along the valley of the Quakake Creek, and that of the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River to the intersection of the said the Quakake Railroad with the Catawissa Railroad, in Rush Township, Schuylkill County. Ten miles of the railroad are graded for a double track. The length of the single track (including sidings) is about fifteen and one-quarter miles. The railroad is constructed in the best manner, and laid with American iron weighing fifty pounds to the yard. There is one water station and an engine house. There is also an iron turn-table of the best construction, forty-five feet in diameter. The road is provided with all necessary sidings and switches.

BRIDGES

There are five bridges. All are substantially built, save one, which is on trestles. It is well built, and intended to replace the bridge over the Quakake Creek, at the Beaver Meadow Junction, recently destroyed by fire. With this exception there is no trestle work on the road. The masonry of the bridges over the Quakake Creek, and the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River, is laid and erected for the purpose of accommodating a double track.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said railroad, property, franchises and premises mentioned in the said two mortgages and hereinbefore described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale, in accordance with the decree of the Court:
The said premises shall be sold to the highest and best bidder; and in case any of the holders of any of the said bonds or coupons intended to be secured by said two mortgages shall become purchasers by themselves or with others, they shall be and are by said decree authorized to deliver their said bonds or coupons to the trustees under said two mortgages, (and acting as in said decree is mentioned,) who shall indorse thereon the shares or dividends, if any, which the holders would be respectively entitled to receive on account of such bonds or coupons, as their portion of the proceeds of sale on distribution, if the purchase money was paid in cash, after deducting therefrom all proper commissions, expenses, counsel fees and costs incurred by said trustees in said proceeding; or which shares or dividends the said indorsement shall be a full discharge and acquittance, and the total amount thereof shall be credited to said purchasers on account of the price or purchase money bid by them, and the balance of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees. And in the event that the holders of said bonds or coupons shall not be entitled to any share or dividend on account thereof, out of the said purchase money, or that the property shall be purchased by others than holders of bonds or coupons, so entitled, then the whole of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees.
The sum of five thousand dollars of the purchase money of said property shall be paid in cash, at the time and place of the sale, and the balance within twenty days thereafter. And after the confirmation of said sale by the Court, and the compliance with the terms thereof by the purchasers, the said WILLIAM D. LEWIS and CHARLES HARTSHORNE, Trustees, under the two mortgages, under which said sale is to proceed, as aforesaid, are to execute a deed or conveyance for the property, rights, privileges, immunities and franchises aforesaid, in fee simple, and said purchaser or purchasers shall have, take and enjoy the same, freed and discharged from all trusts and incumbrances whatsoever.
Any further information in respect to said sale or premises, may be had upon application to either of the under signed Trustees, by whom said sale is had.
WILLIAM D. LEWIS,
CHARLES HARTSHORNE,
Trustees, Philadelphia.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, as Trustees of Palmyra Railroad, Plaintiff, against MATILDA C. BROWN, the wife of John G. Brown, and the said John G. Brown, Defendants.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action, on the 29th day of May, 1862, I, the Referee, appointed in and by said judgment for the purpose of carrying into effect such judgment, will sell, at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 25th day of July, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, (hereof, E. H. DILLOW, Real Estate

THE DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS.

The Missouri Home Guard Unreliable—Price Threatens the National Force which is to Meet Him—The Guerrilla Chieftains—The Indians—John Ross a Prisoner—Political Affairs.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Friday, July 25, 1862.

STIRRING TIMES ANTICIPATED.

In the multiplicity and grandeur of events that elsewhere are transpiring, the comparatively unimportant occurrences of this Department pass by unnoticed. From knowledge untold yet, as well as from the many indications cropping out on the border, it is evident that we are not much longer to be permitted to bask in the sunshine of our quietude. It is evident from many things that we are likely to find the "irrepressible" Gen. PRICE again in Missouri, at the head of his veteran forces. The late order of Gov. GAMBLE is by no means one of the slight evidences of the coming conflict. The activity and concert of the various guerrilla gangs are strong proofs of the approaching campaign, in which it is to be feared that the Government will find they have leaned on a broken reed in trusting the Home Guards of Missouri. As early as last May I was informed in St. Louis by well-informed persons, that the loyalty of one-half of these troops was justly suspected, and that at least one-fifth of them had been members of the State Guard under PRICE. What can be expected of such materials, should it be true that PRICE is again advancing on Missouri? To add to the folly, the order of Gov. GAMBLE calls "*all* able-bodied men" into the field, and puts arms into their hands. It seems to me, with the experiences I have had of Missourians, quite an easy way of providing arms for rebel sympathizers. I believe fully one-half of the male adult population of that State are rebels at heart. This is underrating their numbers. We in Kansas are watching the progress of these movements somewhat anxiously, as, in the event of such a movement on PRICE'S part, our situation is rather precarious.

THE FORCE TO MEET THE REBELS.

We have but about fifteen hundred troops in the State, including the Third Wisconsin Cavalry, doing Provost duty, and the garrisons at Forts Riley, Leavenworth, Lamond and Lyons. The Indian Expedition has, I believe, been ordered back to Fort Scott. It consists of the Second, six companies of the Ninth, and the Tenth Kansas—the two first cavalry and the latter infantry. There is, then, the Second Ohio Cavalry and Ninth Wisconsin Infantry, with the First and Second Indian Home Guard Regiments, both being full. These latter are mustered as infantry, but most of them have ponies, and are doing excellent service as scouts and pickets, on which service they are generally employed. The whole force, with the two batteries, number about six thousand men. They were encamped, at the last advices on Grand River, about 100 miles south of Fort Scott, and 25 from Tah-lah-quah, the capital of the Cherokee Nation. Their advance so far, though not a prudent one, has been successful. Several hundred Indians have joined the Union forces, and the forces of CLARKSON and STAND WAITIE have been dispersed, Col. CLARKSON captured, and nearly 200 of his men are prisoners. The engagement took place between a portion of Col. RITCHIE'S First Indian Regiment and the Confederate forces under CLARKSON.

CLARKSON'S PROPOSED WORK.

CLARKSON, now in the guard-house at Fort Leavenworth, is a well-known Border Ruffian of 1855–56, and was formerly Postmaster of this city. He has been actively engaged in the rebel service since the war commenced, having commanded the First Arkansas at Wilson's Creek, Carthage, Lexington, etc. He was commanding a cavalry corps when taken prisoner, and his order books and papers, captured at the same time, show that he was designated for important service.

I copy from these papers some letters and other documents, which the kindness of Gen BLUNT places at my disposal.

Gen. EARL VAN DORN thus orders CLARKSON, under date of April 8:

COLONEL: After organizing and fitting out your command, as authorized by Special Order, No. 27, dated March 22, it is desired that you will make your way as quickly as possible to the route between Leavenworth or Independence and Santa Fé, or other points in New-Mexico, and use your utmost efforts to interrupt and capture the supply trains of the enemy in that department, to cut off their mails, and annoy them by every other means in your power. When practicable, you will bring any stores or property you may capture into the Confederate States' limits—otherwise, you will destroy them.

There is none of the "prudential defensive" in these orders, but, like all the other letters and papers, they show that the rebel Generals understand how much more effective is the war that is offensive than the stammering and halting policy which we have pursued.

Col. COFFEE writes from Maysville, Ark., under date of May 8, asking for CLARKSON'S support, as eight hundred Federals are marching towards him. He speaks of having but between two and three hundred men, poorly armed and mounted.

CLARKSON writes to Gen. PRICE the following letter, urging an attack on Southwest Missouri, assuring him of its feasibility and the certainty of support from that State:

FORT SMITH, Friday, May 16, 1862.

Major-Gen. S. PRICE—*Dear Sir:* I am now at this place with about one thousand men, and a prospect for a good many more. Circumstances have somewhat changed since I came here, in regard to the condition of things in Southwest Missouri. There are very few Feds in the entire southwest part of the State—not more than fifteen hundred, militia and all. STAND WAITIE is at his mills; COFFEE is also there. They have, between them, one thousand men. The people in Arkansas are very eager to turn out and join me. I believe, if my instructions only warranted the course, I can raise men enough to clean out the whole of Missouri south of the river. It is true, we are short of arms, ammunition, &c., yet we can, by exertion, take from the enemy a sufficient supply to enable us to move on. All that I want is the authority to act. General, have I your confidence to the extent warranted in asking you to grant me this power. I feel certain of success under the circumstances; all I want is authority to act. I have thought of sending Capt. BUSTER (his Adjutant—ED.) to you, in order to ascertain your views on this subject, but he would have to ride all the way on horseback to Memphis, and, besides, delay in my movements might produce a different condition of things than I find at present; therefore, I have concluded to act in accordance with the demands of the present, and proceed at once to organize what force I can, and move against the enemy wherever I can find them in Southwest Missouri, in such numbers as prudence may dictate, until I can get further orders from you. General, if this course meets your approbation, I hope you will send me orders to raise all the men I can for the service for said purpose, giving me the command of them under your orders. I hope that you believe that I would not propose to you an impossible movement. I have thought over this matter well, and believe success is sure to follow.

I wanted to state to you one thing more. I cannot consent to act under RAINS' command. You well know my reasons. I understand he is now at Little Rock, on his way to Missouri. You will of course understand that my enlistment and command will be for the Confederate service, while this is the Missouri State Guard. Therefore, our commands will not clash in the least. I know from positive information that so soon as we can open the way, we will have large reinforcements from Missouri. Besides, there are many Missourians now here, who will go into this service cheerfully, while they will not go into the Missouri State Guard again. General, I hope to hear from you soon. Ever your ob't servant,

J. J. CLARKSON.

Gen. RAINS seems to be quite unpopular with CLARKSON, who, in a letter to Gen. HINDMAN, under date of June 10, speaks of RAINS in this wise: "His course can only be explained in connection with the fact that his drunkenness disqualifies him from all proper action. I have had no intercourse with him. I will leave the bearer to give you all the particulars relating to this unpleasant subject, and hope you will hit on some course that will get rid of him. He really seems to be fighting with might and main against the Confederacy, merely for the purpose of saving to himself a position which he has already so signally disgraced. I trust that you know to what I refer, or I would not open this subject to you."

The letter to Gen. HINDMAN seems to be in remonstrance to an order to withdraw the forces under CLARKSON from the Cherokee Nation to fall back to Gen. COOPER, then in Western Arkansas. CLARKSON thus urges their being left:

"It is the firm conviction of the leading men in the Nation that if their force is withdrawn at this very critical period, this country will be overrun, and deserted by all the true friends of the South. If this country should fall into the hands of the enemy we fear that many who are vacillating either from motives of cupidity or fear may turn against us. While, on the other hand, if we can hold the country, we believe the benefit in the future will be of incalculable value."

Bearing date of May 20 is a memorandum of the seizure, by CLARKSON, at Fort Smith, from merchants and others, of ninety-three kegs of gunpowder. Also, a day or two later, is a copy of an order to Capt. OGDEN, Quartermaster, directing him to obtain certain supplies, and offering details to effect the object. The letter plainly indicates that pressing from the citizens was the means pointed out for obtaining what was needed. June 23, CLARKSON writes a sharp letter to Col. DREW, a half-breed Cherokee, at the head of a force in the rebel service, demanding why he had not joined with his command, stating that he hears he (DREW) is furloughing his men, and hinting that he will be reported as a traitor to Gen. COOPER. An unfinished letter to Col. STANDWAITIE was also found on CLARKSON, urging him to retreat with the trains, and evidently anxious as to the advance of the Union forces.

THE INDIANS.

One of the most interesting documents is a species of journal, having reference to the organization and actions of the first company of Cherokee Indians enrolled in the Confederate service. Its grammar and syntax is somewhat "mixed," like a partially educated Indian's English, but it is quite interesting. I make some extracts from it:

"The Cherokee Outlet Company was raised for the service of the Confederate States of America, and intended in part toward the fulfillment of a proposition, offered through the Confederate authorities, to the Cherokee people, assuring *their* perpetual friendship, acknowledging *our* rights and boundaries, as has been granted to us by former treaties with the old United States, and proposing our security by the settlement of all claims held and acknowledged by the Cherokees against the United States, including the neutral land and outlet as granted to us by the United States Government."

The journal then proceeds to state that the Company was ostensibly raised in what is known as the District of Kooweeskooeve, or the Cherokee Outlet, a small tract of land contiguous to Kansas, on the Verdigris River. It was, however, principally recruited from other districts, owing to causes which the journalizer thus states:

"Being remote from the older settlements, and the majority of its inhabitants full bloods who were mostly connected in some way or other, if not old associates in crimes of other districts, and now linked in fortune, existence, and sworn by all that is dear to civilization, to the very basest crimes and designs that were ever devised by human nature, and brought to light by the order secretly organized and extensively patronized, and known now as the *Pin Order*; considering these and other disadvantages which was to be met with by such as would venture to unite their feeling with the Southern cause, as the secret order was sworn enemies of the South; and that such as was Southern in feeling and principles, were not allowed an open expression of such sentiments by threats of the above order, and as this district was mostly of that order, and through threats and intimations, it was made extremely difficult to make up a company from this district."

Then follows a list of officers and men, by which it appears R. C. PARKS was Captain. The company numbered 48 persons, who "constituted" (according to the journal) "the first organized and encamped body of Cherokee troops offered the Southern Confederacy." BEN MCCULLOCH authorized STANDWAITIE, a half-breed of the Delaware district, to raise a regiment of Cherokees for the service of the Confederacy. The arms were generally furnished by the volunteers, "or bought, borrowed, or (obtained) by some other means, securing the value of the same to the owner by the Captain and officers;" "clothing, shot, &c., were also bought by orders securing the amount furnished to parties belonging to the company." The writer proceeds to describe the camp of the company and their manner of living, which seems to have been pleasant. This party seems to have been enrolled about August, 1861, though the date is not given. The journal illustrates the Union feeling among the Cherokees in this wise:

"Here we are awaiting the formation of other companies in each district, which it was understood would be raised soon, if not put down by the opposition to the Southern party, which is very strong in all portions, mostly full bloods of the Pin Order, and a few designing half-breeds and whites, (Union men Abolitionists,) who, for the sake of public patronage, are induced to fall in with any policy tending to keep them afloat with the majority of ignorance. A flag of Southern stripe could not stand in no part. It would no sooner be raised than would come calls and yells for its being lowered and laid aside, or the sympathizers should be shot."

Speaking of their scouting operations, the journalizer describes a capture:

"One individual we took who professed sound principles upon a non-interested policy he desired to pursue, and, being an Irishman, felt duplicated on both sides, consequently he was leisurely footing his way to Walnut Creek, Kansas, carrying a carpet-bag laden with bread and meat exclusively. He had on an Irishman's suit and brogue. After learning all I could from him, which was not much, I started him back across the prairie toward Grand River, where he claimed to have made a crop. Another instance was resulted from KIKSUTTHSA and band, Osages, who captured their cold-sided man somewhere west upon the prairies, traveling in a northern direction from our more western settlement of Carnie, 25 miles due west. Said prisoner (JOHN WILSON) says he is a Swede, been some two years in America, has lived and now owns some property in Kansas, a section of land west and about Walnut Creek, and two lots in Wyandot City. He had made a crop on Carnie, received his wages in horses, and was driving them all before him, six in number. He complained considerably of bad treatment at the hands of his captors, and professed great pleasure in seeing our boys, who went from camp on learning the circumstances to see about him. He has since joined our company, and his name is to be found on our roll."

THE POSITION OF JOHN ROSS.

The company, it is claimed, done service in preventing the incursions of Kansas Jayhawkers and other Northern enemies. In proof of which are given copies of letters sent by an Osage expressman to the Chief, JOHN ROSS, by Gen. LANE and E. H. CARRUTH, Esq., former Clerk of the Seminole nation. These letters were placed in the hands of one who was treacherous, and delivered them to Capt. PARKER instead of JOHN ROSS:

HUMBOLDT, Kansas, Sept. 5, 1861.

To John Ross, Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation:

SIR: Inclosed you will find a copy of a commission which authorizes me to obtain, if possible, a meeting between a delegation of your people and JAMES H. LANE, commander of the Kansas Brigade. The object of this meeting is to assure the Cherokee people of the friendship of the United States Government, and to allay all ill feeling that false reports may have raised in the minds of the Cherokee people against it. I am authorized to assure you that the expenses of the delegation will be paid by the United States Government, and that they will, when they come, be paid a reasonable sum therefor.

Immense preparations are being made for the war, and it would be well if your delegation could reach here before an advance South is made. The Government has no desire to violate any of her treaties with the Indians. Though false friends to the Southern tribes have held out every inducement to get them to break their treaties, it is gratifying to know that some of them prove loyal. Your delegation will report themselves at Humboldt or Neosho, where arrangements will be made for them, and perhaps the proper officers be there to confer with them.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

E. H. CARRUTH,
Commissioner of the United States to the Southern Tribes.

HEADQUARTERS, FORT SCOTT, Aug. 30, 1862.

To Edward H. Carruth, Esq.

You are this day appointed on the part of the United States Government, to seek and obtain an interview between the different Southern tribes and myself. To this end you are authorized to employ such agents, Indians or others, as guides or interpreters as you may deem necessary. You are to arrange with delegations of these tribes to meet me at Fort Lincoln, on the Osage, or some other point. Concede to them such reasonable sums of money as may be necessary. To enable you to visit such tribes, to enable you to employ such guides and interpreters, you are to draw from the Quartermaster of the Kansas Brigade, on your own requisition, approved by me.

JAMES H. LANE,
Commander Kansas Brigade.

Accompanying these documents is a copy of a letter sent to BEN MCCULLOCH, with them, by Capt. PARKS:

CAMP WAITIE, VERDIGRIS, C. N., Sept. 11, 1862.

To Commanding Officer, Camp Walker:

SIR: Inclosed you will find a late dispatch from Mr. E. H. CARRUTH to JOHN ROSS, also his letter of appointment as Indian Commissioner, by JAMES H. LANE, Commander of the Kansas Brigade, on the part of the United States Government.

These are true copies of the original letters, which were, according to the wishes of Commissioner CARRUTH, forwarded on yesterday evening, to our Chief.

As to any real danger originating from such warm correspondence we are unable to say; but, from the frankness of the Commissioner's note to our Chief, he must undoubtedly understand our policy very well and to be on safe footing, we shall be respectful but surely watchful. These papers were intrusted to and forwarded by one of the upper town Osage Indians, and was handed to a gentleman near here to be forwarded to our Chief, thinking him, I suppose, to be of the same policy.

We have been on duty now near six weeks, hoping long before this to have been received by the Southern Confederate States, in compliance with the proposition of Capt. ALBERT PIKE and Gen McCULLOCH, for raising a regiment of Cherokees. We are poorly armed here to face the Northern improved patents, and are greatly in want of supplies; and as it has pleased Gen. LANE and Commissioner CARRUTH to request their friends of the Cherokee Nation to come forward, receive their arms, a sufficient amount of money, &c., for purposes well known, we shall only hint at your unseasonable delay in assisting your friends so far as to be able to keep out old Abe's friends at home. Respectfully and truly,

R. C. PARKS, Captain Outlet Company.

The journal proceeds to state the difficulty these Southern sympathisers had in keeping up their organization. The writer, probably Capt. PARKS, says:

"Our worst and most determined enemies are our nearest neighbors. There is no mistaking the determination with which the Pin Order are opposing every extension of friendship by a citizen of the nation in order to gain recruits."

Later news from the Indian Expedition is of quite conflicting character. Through the incompetency and mismanagement of Col. WEER, commanding, the rebels have been allowed to gather under Gen. COOPER at Fort Davis, four miles below Fort Gibson, on the Arkansas, to the number of 4,500, to which they are receiving constant accessions. At the time of this information reaching us, the expedition was 180 miles from Fort Scott, living on half rations, in a deserted and barren country, the supply trains 70 miles in the rear, with the prospect of a strong force of the enemy, under STANDWAITIE, cutting them off; the commander drunk nearly the whole time, and the men in a semi-mutinous state in consequence of his tyranny. Col. (now General) SALOMON, Ninth Wisconsin, commanding the Second Brigade, determined, after counseling with the officers, to take the responsibility of arresting Col. WEER and forwarding charges to Gen. BLUNT. This was done, and measures taken to prevent resistance. He was informed that if he did not give his parole to report to Gen. BLUNT, he would be sent under guard. The parole was given, and Col. WEER, with his Adjutant, Capt. LAWRENCE, started for this place, as did also Maj. BURNETT, of the Second Ohio Cavalry, detailed by Gen. SALOMON to convey the charges, &c., to the General. They both arrived yesterday. The responsibility assumed by Gen. SALOMON is a great one, and is nothing else but mutiny, unless fully warranted by the circumstances, and necessary to save the expedition. He has fallen back fifty miles with his forces, sent strong reinforcements to the supply trains, and placed his Indian regiment on the east side of the Verdigris River, where they will be able to meet and intercept the forces of STANDWAITIE, should he attempt to cut off the trains. From the known and gross intemperance of Col. WEER, few persons who know of his arrest doubt that it was fully justified. I shall probably be enabled to send you the report of Gen. SALOMON, as well as a copy of the charges against Col. WEER.

JOHN ROSS A PRISONER.

Fah-Lah-Quah, capital of the Cherokees, is now in possession of our troops. They arrived in time. Under the treaty made by the Secesh Indians, JOHN ROSS was compelled to call out the available military force of the nation, whenever called upon to do so by JEFF. DAVIS. The call had been made, and ROSS was about to issue a proclamation calling out all Cherokees able to bear arms, when made a prisoner by our forces. It is shrewdly suspected that the arrest was conveniently planned to enable ROSS to give his parole not to do anything against the United States. It is the general opinion that he is our friend, but overawed at present.

A THIRD REGIMENT OF INDIAN HOME GUARDS has been organized. Maj. WM. A. PHILLIPS, of the First Regiment, has been appointed by Gen. BLUNT to the command, and recommended for the Colonelcy. Col. PHILLIPS is the former well-known *Tribune* Kansas correspondent, and is one of the best and truest men our State possesses. All who wish this war ended, and know the Colonel, are heartily glad to see him promoted. His regiment numbers a thousand men. There are 500 more Indians waiting to be enrolled in a fourth regiment. A large number of contrabands have entered Kansas from the Indian Territory, bringing with them considerable property in the shape of horses, oxen, wagons, provisions, &c., left by their rebel masters, and properly appropriated to the support of these loyal negroes. About 300 in all have reached Southern Kansas within the past ten days.

CONTRABAND SOLDIERS.

The expectation that the services of colored men will be accepted as soldiers in this Department has roused considerable enthusiasm among them. As soon as they are aware who is to command, a regiment can be readily raised. None but Anti-Slavery men, however, can secure their services. Most of them express a desire to form a brigade, under command of Col. JENNISON, who could undoubtedly raise two regiments in a shorter space of time than any other man, not excepting Gen. LANE. The other regiments would be filled below. Capt. GEO. H. HOYT, of JOHN BROWN, Jr's Company, is spoken of as Colonel of the First Kansas Colored Regiment; also, Capt. WILLIAMS, of the Fifth Kansas; Capt. STEWART, of the Ninth; Capt. MOONLIGHT, of the Tenth, Acting Adjutant-General to Gen. BLUNT. Whenever definite instructions are received here, from which it is evident that something like fair play will be accorded them in the choice of officers Kansas has the first regiment of colored volunteers to offer for the war. They are now drilling here and at Lawrence.

POLITICAL.

The Republican State Committee have called a Convention, to meet at the Capital, on the 17th of September, for the purpose of nominating a full State ticket. The following is the substance of the call, inviting the cooperation of loyal men:

"All persons holding with us the fundamental doctrine of human freedom, in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, the use of all the means God has put into the hands of the nation for the suppression of the rebellion, a hearty support of the Government and an honest administration of our local affairs, are invited to unite with us in action under the above call."

The greatest interest will turn upon the nomination of Representative and Governor. A. C. WILDER, of Leavenworth, and Hon. M. F. CONWAY, the present able member, are the principal candidates for Congressmen. Mr. WILDER, who is a thorough radical Republican, has, it would seem at present, the inside track. He is a sagacious, practical business man, with considerable ability as a politician, and will, if nominated, fully represent the State and its Anti-Slavery views and war policy. Of Judge CONWAY it is needless to say much. He has already taken rank among the ablest political thinkers the young generation has brought forth. His magnificent oration on the war, "Slavery, and its effects upon the Nations," stands as evidence of his genius, and places him among the first of our orators. Should he be renominated, he will be heartily supported. There is a strong current in favor of nominating him to the Gubernatorial chair. It would be refreshing, indeed, to see intellect in place of low cunning, base swindling, and the most treacherous demagoguery, as embodied in the person of Gov. ROBINSON, enthroned in that seat.

The principal candidates for Governor are Hon. M. S. ADAMS, of this city, the Speaker of the late House of Representatives, a very respectable lawyer and Republican; Hon. GEORGE A. CRAWFORD, of Fort Scott, who was run last fall as the Union candidate in the attempt to oust ROBINSON, and who is a War Democrat, is also a candidate, with some show of success.

THE LATE ORDER OF GOV. GAMBLE

Seems to have produced an alarm among the tender-footed brethren in Missouri. Large numbers seem desirous to emigrate to Kansas. Hundreds of butternuts have made their appearance in our streets within a day or two. Gen. BLUNT has issued the following circular in consequence:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, July 26, 1862.

Information has been received at these headquarters, that since the issue of the proclamation of Gov. GAMBLE, of Missouri, calling out all loyal men subject to do military duty, that a great number of persons have come into the State of Kansas for the purpose of evading the military laws of that State. The presumption is that all such persons are either disloyal or vagrants; therefore the military authorities are hereby directed to notify them to leave the limits of this Department without delay, and in case of refusal to comply with such notice, to arrest them as rebels and vagrants, using at all times proper discretion not to interfere with any person coming from that State upon legitimate business.

By order of
Brig.-Gen. J. G. BLUNT.
THOS. MOONLIGHT, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The industry, firmness and sagacity of Gen. BLUNT have accomplished much in this Department, and as a consequence, he has acquired, and maintains a great popularity. He understands what he has to deal with, and knows how to handle it.

The crops in this State are superb. The wheat harvest was very abundant, and corn promises equally as well. All other crops are flourishing. Our farmers are finding a ready market in supplying the troops, and in forwarding to Colorado. This latter trade is fast becoming of vast importance, as a large proportion of the flour used in that Territory is now forwarded from Kansas.

R. J. H.

AFFAIRS AT VICKSBURGH.

The Daring but Unsuccessful Attempt of Col. Ellet to Destroy the Rebel Ram Arkansas.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

MISSISSIPPI FLOTILLA, ABOVE VICKSBURGH,
Wednesday Evening, July 23, 1862.

I write this letter aboard one of our transports, in momentary apprehension of a surprise by a shot from the *Arkansas*, which, notwithstanding the effort made to destroy her, still survives.

Recent developments between this point and Memphis render it extremely doubtful whether this letter will reach you, but I write it in the hope that the mail may escape capture or detention. My last, which detailed the sudden and unexpected appearance of the *Arkansas*, left with the mail for above on the gunboat *Conestoga*. Since that event, which occurred on the 15th inst., not only an intense desire, but a high sense of duty, has prompted considerations for the destruction of the rebel gunboat. She taught us a terrible lesson; I would fain hope we may profit by it.

ELLET'S PROPOSITION TO DESTROY THE ARKANSAS.

The country cannot place too high an estimate upon the patriotism and courage of Lieut.-Col. ELLET, who has not only proffered, but rendered his services for its benefit, in a manner very few, I do not hesitate to say, would attempt. I know quite well that it is easy to comment and compliment upon paper, and that nothing is more easy than to do both unjustly; therefore I shall confine myself, at present, to detailing the history of the attempt to destroy the rebel gunboat *Arkansas*, and the following communication from Lieut.-Col. ELLET will commence it:

STEAM RAM SWITZERLAND, OFF VICKSBURGH,
Sunday Morning, July 20, 1862.

To C. H. Davis, Flag-Officer Gunboat Flotilla:

Permit me to say, Commodore, that I apprehend the continued existence of the rebel gunboat *Arkansas*, so near us, is exerting a very pernicious influence upon the confidence of our crews and even upon the commanders of our boats; and in view of this state of facts it does seem to me that some risk should be encountered to insure her destruction and reëstablish our own prestige upon the Mississippi River.

I hope you have given my proposition your careful consideration, and trust that you may not conclude that the risk of failure is too great to attempt its accomplishment.

I feel great confidence that, with united action, it will be made a complete success. I will myself command a boat that I shall select to run the *Arkansas* down, with a very small, but carefully chosen, crew; while, if you and Commodore FARRAGUT will vigorously attack the batteries, I shall feel that success will surely attend the effort.

Hoping to hear from you favorably as to the attempt to destroy the rebel gunboat *Arkansas*, and that you will excuse the freedom of these suggestions from one whose experience is so slight as compared with your own, mature judgment, I remain, with feelings of great respect, Your very obedient servant,

Lieut.-Col. ALFRED W. ELLET,
Commanding Ram Fleet.

INTERVIEW OF THE COMMODORES WITH LIEUT.-COL. ELLET.

This communication, couched in terms of so much respect, and breathing a spirit of confidence and courage, elicited a prompt response from the naval commanders, and at an early hour on Monday morning Commodore FARRAGUT had crossed the peninsula dividing the fleets, and joining Flag-Officer DAVIS, the twain paid a visit to Lieut.-Col. ELLET, on board his flagram, the *Switzerland*.

The interview lasted over an hour, during which time the plan proposed in the communication was fully discussed and cordially agreed upon. The Commodores also agreed that the *Essex*, which is regarded as little less than invulnerable, should go ahead of the ram and attack the *Arkansas*, as supposed, and so distract her attention as to give the ram the best possible opportunity of hurting her.

Col. ELLET on his part agrees to furnish the ram *Queen of the West* for the enterprise, because of her superior power, speed and prowess, and the three Commanders decided to make the trial the ensuing morning at daybreak.

PREPARATIONS FOR DESTROYING THE ARKANSAS.

The *Essex* "coaled" and her crew were sent ashore to fill said boat, which were packed on her upper deck immediately over the boilers. The *Lancaster*, *Cincinnati*, *Benton* and *Bragg* also "coaled" and prepared for the attack.

Col. ELLET, to whom really belonged the danger and hazard of the enterprise, selected a volunteer crew for the *Queen*, and told his men in plain terms that he wanted no man to accompany him, who was not ready to risk his life in the contest. In a few minutes the following crew had volunteered, and declared themselves not only willing, but desirous to lead their services for the destruction of the rebel vessel: Lieut. James M. HUNTER, Fifty-third Illinois Volunteers, and four sharpshooters; Alexander Ford, B. F. RAY, Roley S. MCKAY, pilots; Jacob LAUBER, John MCCULLOUGH, John P. SKELTON, Granville ROBERTS, engineers; Thompson WOODS, blacksmith; James KERR, greaser; Peter BROWN, Martin TREMP, mates; Geo. LEE, Alexander COOK, Thornton STEWART, Geo. BALL, James JOHNSON, Geo. WILLIAMS, Timothy HARVEY, John WILSON, firemen; Wm. H. NIXON, John MONTAGUE, Joseph TAYLOR, (refugee,) deck hands.

This little band of brave fellows were fully alive to the hazardous exploit before them, but they emulated each other in courage, bravery and patriotism, and grew impatient for the eventful morrow.

ATTACK UPON THE REBEL GUNBOAT.

On Tuesday morning, between 3 and 4 o'clock, Flag-Officer DAVIS' fleet was under way, and with the *Essex* taking the lead, soon approached the bend above Vicksburgh. The *Queen* and her gallant crew followed, and as soon as the firing commenced, her full head of steam was put on, and the devoted vessel steered direct for her formidable and dread-inspiring foe.

The *Essex* had gone ahead, and as soon as the *Queen* came in sight of the *Arkansas* the *Essex* was at least half a mile below. This disconcerted Col. ELLET considerably, for he expected to find the ironclad vessel in close quarters with the rebel gunboat. Just at this critical moment, too, Flag-Officer DAVIS waved his head from the *Benton* to Col. ELLET and shouted, "Good luck, good luck!" which Col. ELLET understood to be, "Go ahead, go back!" and immediately gave orders for the engines to be reversed. The time thus lost was well improved by the rebels, who gave the *Queen* lasting proofs of the power and accuracy of their guns; besides, the check thus given to her speed resulted favorably to the rebel vessel.

The *Arkansas* had steam up, and lay immediately in front of one of the lower water-batteries, which it was the duty of Com. FARRAGUT to have engaged, but, singular and unaccountable as it may seem, he signally failed to do so. The only part he took in the affair was firing a few shells from his mortars.

ENCOUNTER WITH THE ARKANSAS.

Col. ELLET and his heroic son, Corporal EDWARD C. ELLET, of the Fifty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, alone stood upon the upper deck of the *Queen of the West*, and as she approached the *Arkansas*, a shower of bullets from sharpshooters along the shore whistled around their heads. The *Arkansas* discharged her forward and larboard guns at the ram, doing a great deal of damage to her timbers, but injuring none of her crew. She lay with her prow up stream, and pointed out, manifestly desiring to conceal her stern, which, it is stated, was injured a few days ago by the explosion of one of our shells.

The voices of the rebel gunboat's crew were heard in clamorous blasphemy, rising in terrible distinctness above the clash and clang of the *Queen's* machinery, as the bow thrown upon her fore, and, as the blow was struck, the blaspheming and terror-stricken wretches were hurled to the larboard side of their vessel and plunged head-foremost out of her ports to escape what seemed to them inevitable destruction.

The ram struck the *Arkansas* immediately aft the third or last gun on her larboard, but the blow was glancing rather than direct, owing to the position of the rebel vessel, which presented a slanting surface to the prow of the ram. It would be difficult to tell the extent of the injury done the *Arkansas*, as the ram found it necessary to make good her retreat on recovering from the shock.

Several lengths of the T iron covering the sides of the *Arkansas* were seen to start from their places and fall half off, but that was the only perceptible damage she sustained. As the *Queen* drew off, some of the rebel gunners rushed to the ports to serve the guns, but Col. ELLET and his brave son discharged their revolvers into the ports, and thus interfered with the designs of the enemy.

But now came the terrible ordeal through which the gallant craft and crew must pass. They must return up stream under the *undivested fire of the enemy's entire batteries*, for monstrous as it may seem, the gunboats withdrew from the attack even before the ram had reached the *Arkansas*. Col. ELLET'S heart almost sank within his bosom as he saw destruction thus staring him in the face, as he became more and more fearfully conscious that with a simple wooden vessel he must run the fiery gauntlet of a mile of powerful batteries. But the brave and courageous commander nerved himself to the terrible task, and choking down his naturally rising fears with the thought of home and friends, God and native land inspiring his breast, he manfully kept his position, and coolly giving orders for the direction of his vessel, reached the turning point in safety amid a perfect hurricane of shot and shell.

CASUALTIES.

The *Queen* was terribly cut up. Her scape-pipes were cut away and her chimneys riddled. A shell struck an iron safe on her upper deck, and, exploding, demolished it and everything around. A 64-pound shot entered her aft, and traversing the entire length of her cabin, tore all the bedding in the berths over which it passed, and striking the breech of a 32-pounder howitzer, rebounded and wounded Lieut. HUNTER in the hip. The rebel balls struck the *Queen* in almost every part but a vital one, and her escape from total destruction under the circumstances seems little less than miraculous. The only person injured besides Lieut. HUNTER was JOHN SKELTON, who received a mere flesh wound in the right hand by a piece of shell. It is but proper to state here that it was in a great measure owing to the coolness and courage of Lieut. HUNTER that several lives were saved on the *Queen*, for when she struck the *Arkansas*, the fireman and deck-hands ran to the guards to jump overboard, but were prevented by that officer.

The *Essex* was struck by a shell on her port quarter, just aft her forward casemate. PETER WHITE was instantly killed by the explosion, and JOHN STANLEY and —— HAWES slightly wounded by splinters.

ELLET STILL CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS.

Col. ELLET, who is greatly disappointed at the failure to destroy the *Arkansas*, is still confident of success, and he expresses his determination to try again. He is no enthusiast, but simply a cool, discreet, and reasoning man, with a purpose in life and a determination, not easily shaken by partial failure, to carry it out. He feels confident that the *Arkansas*, or any other vessel afloat, can be destroyed by a ram, and he feels satisfied that had he been supported by the gunboats, as he had reason to feel assured he would be, the *Arkansas* would not now be above the surface of the Mississippi River, a stigma and a shame upon our fleets and a terror to their commanders.

Absurd as it may seem, they talk of destroying her by shells from our mortars. This probably occurred to them upon learning that a shell had burst near the rebel vessel a few days ago, and injured her stern—a thing, the chances are, that might not occur again in a thousand years.

A PERTINENT QUESTION.

One will naturally ask why the fleet did not cooperate with ELLET'S ram. Flag-Officer DAVIS says that he never expected to see the ram return, and that he *forgot* that part of the agreement making it obligatory upon him to cover ELLET'S retreat. This will sound strangely, I know, coming from the lips of an experienced naval commander, but I leave it in its naked truth, for the reader to regard it as he may.

I am unable to say why Commodore FARRAGUT failed to perform his part of the compact, but it is stated that he could not get his vessels under way in time. I cannot allow myself to think that either of these gentlemen, who are brave and loyal officers, premeditated their course; but certain it is, that an impenetrable mist surrounds it, that no one but they can satisfactorily dispel. Both are sincere in their esteem and respect for Col. ELLET, who has yet unshaken confidence in them, and who is ready again to cooperate with them in the much-to-be-desired destruction of the rebel gunboat *Arkansas*.

CONDITION OF THE FLEET.

Now, perhaps when it is too late, the fleet is becoming alive to the necessity for active measures, but whether they will be taken or not is difficult to solve.

Reports of deserters and refugees state that the rebels are busily engaged constructing other gunboats on the Yazoo, which, strange to say, has been neglected since the appearance of the *Arkansas*, except by Col. ELLET, who keeps one of his rams guarding its mouth.

The *Sallie Woods* was burned to the water's edge at Greenville, Miss., on her upward trip, a few days ago, and the *Lady Pike* is reported to have been captured or destroyed on her way hither, about the same time.

Boats are attacked by guerrillas nearly all the way down from Memphis, and the greatest anxiety prevails at this point. Every one connected with the flotilla is endeavoring to leave for above, and it is quite evident that the effort is wisely suggested. A great deal of sickness prevails; indeed, half the fleet is prostrated with the low swamp fevers peculiar to this desolate waste of country, and it is useless to conceal the fact that the Mississippi flotilla might just as well be lying off Venice as off Vicksburgh for any good it has effected.

ACCIDENT BY LIGHTNING.—We learn from the Kinderhook *Rough Notes*, that during the heavy rainstorm last Tuesday evening, the steam cotton factory in that village was struck by lightning, and three persons were injured. The fluid entered through a window in the lower story, occupied as the carding-room, and was distributed round the room by following the iron steam-pipe used in warming the building. A Mrs. BELL, an operative, who was leaning against these pipes, near the window where the lightning entered, had her right hip paralyzed by the shock, and was carried out into the open air, where she recovered sufficiently to be carried home. Her back and thigh are marked with green spots. A young man standing near her had his elbow burnt to a blister, and another one was rendered motionless by the lightning playing tag over his feet.

Fire soon communicated to the cotton, and the card and lapper-room was instantly enveloped in flames. The machinery was instantly stopped, cards stripped, and the railway troughs leading into them filled with burning cotton, was taken out and extinguished. The door leading to the lapper-room was closed, and the fire raging among the cotton within was speedily conquered by some five or six pails of water thrown in upon it.

Markets.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Aug. 2.

FLOUR steady, and demand moderate. WHEAT quiet; sales of No. 2 Ohio Spring, 160; Red Western Ohio at $1 14. CORN dull, at 42c. OATS and other grains quiet. WHISKY quiet, and no sales. CANAL freights steady. *Imports*—5,000 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bush. Wheat, 25,000 bush. Corn. *Exports*—200 bbls. Flour, 95,000 bush. Wheat, 85,000 bush. Corn, 10,000 bush. Oats, 14,000 bush. Rye.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Aug. 2.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT closed dull at 92c.@93c. for No. 1; 88c.@88½c. for No. 2. CORN ½c. lower, at 29½c.@30½c. OATS dull. *Receipts*—5,100 bbls. Flour, 41,000 bushels Wheat, 140,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments*—600 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 118,000 bushels Corn. Freights 3c. lower. Exchange for gold unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Aug. 2.

FLOUR in moderate demand. WHEAT dull at 95c. for No. 1. *Receipts*—2,200 bbls. Flour, 48,000 bushels Wheat. *Shipments*—2,400 bbls. Flour; 83,000 bushels Wheat.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HARRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLETCH'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

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The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3390. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

VERY IMPORTANT NEWS

Drafting to Commence Immediately.

Official Order from the War Department.

Three Hundred Thousand Militia Called Out for Nine Months.

The Deficiency of Volunteers Under the Recent Call to be Made Up by a Draft.

A New Army of Six Hundred Thousand Men.

Important Regulations Regarding Officers.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR-BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4, 1862.

Ordered First—That a draft of three hundred thousand militia be immediately called into the service of the United States, to serve for nine months, unless sooner discharged. The Secretary of War will assign the quotas to the States and establish regulations for the draft.

Second—That if any State shall not, by the 15th of August, furnish its quota of the additional three hundred thousand volunteers authorized by law, the deficiency of volunteers in that State will also be made up by a special draft from the militia. The Secretary of War will establish regulations for this purpose.

Third—Regulations will be prepared by the War Department and presented to the President, with the object of securing the promotion of officers of the army and volunteers for meritorious and distinguished services, and of preventing the nomination and appointment in the military service of incompetent and unworthy officers. The regulations will also provide for ridding the service of such incompetent persons as now hold commissions.

By order of the President.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

GENERAL NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON Monday, Aug. 4.

PREPARATIONS FOR A WAR MEETING.

Preparations are making upon a grand scale for the war meeting, to be held on the grounds at the east front of the Capitol, at 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. Hon George S. Boutwell, Commissioner of the Internal Revenue; Hon. Leonard Sweet, of Illinois; Hon. Richard W. Thompson, of Indiana; Senator Harlan, of Iowa; Gen. Wadsworth, Military Governor of the District of Columbia; Col. William Harrow, of Illinois, and others have accepted invitations to speak. The President and members of the Cabinet and Maj.-Gen. HALLECK have been invited, and will be present should their public duties at the time not prevent. The Marine Band has been detailed to perform during the intervals of the speaking, the usual promenade concert on the west grounds of the Capitol being postponed for that day. Mayor WALLACH will preside. It is believed a brigade will be raised in the District of Columbia and vicinity without drafting, if the proper course be pursued.

MORE CAPTURES ON THE COAST.

Information has been received at the Navy Department of the capture of two rebel vessels, near Berwick Bay, by the United States steamer *Hatteras*.

OFFICERS APPOINTED UNDER THE TAX LAW.

The following additional officers have been appointed under the Internal Revenue law:

Kansas—JOHN SPEER, Collector; JAMES F. LEGATE, Assessor.

New-Mexico—CHAS. BLUMMER, Collector; JESUS MARIA BUCA, Assessor.

PRISONERS FROM THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

The steamer *Wyandank* has brought up eight prisoners and five refugees from the neighborhood of the Rappahannock. The prisoners were taken during the past week, and were engaged in transporting goods across the Chesapeake and Rappahannock to the rebels.

CONTRABAND TRADE.

The *Wyandank* a few days since overhauled the schooner *Mail*, of Brooklyn, for violating the blockade, by trading with the inhabitants south of the Rappahannock. She was loaded with an assorted cargo consisting of shoes, salt, etc., and had also a large quantity of wheat on board. MARTIN RAINOR, the Captain, and H. CHAMBERLAIN, who appeared to be the business man, were taken on board the *Wyandank* and brought up with the other prisoners. The schooner was towed up to the Yard yesterday by the *Leslie*.

One day last week, Acting-Master's mate SHERIDAN, of the *Wyandank*, with a boat's crew from the *Freeborn*, captured, off George's Island, two canoes which were conveying salt. They were accompanied by two men, who were making their way toward the Land of Dixie. The two men were sent on board the *Wyandank* and brought up to the city.

The *Reliance*, a few days ago, captured a canoe in the Rappahannock, in the neighborhood of Urbana, with a mail of about forty letters, addressed mostly to officers and men of the Fiftieth Virginia Regiment, near Richmond. The letters seem mostly to be of a private character, and, from the fact that many of them are inclosed in envelopes which have been turned, and on the inside bear directions to parties at Heathsville, Northumberland County, Va., it is quite certain letters have been forwarded from that neighborhood. Several of them have the post-mark "Baltimore" on the inside, and were undoubtedly sent from that city, to be forwarded from Heathsville. One of them is directed to Capt. HIRAM COLE, and asks him to send some of Uncle Sam's "green-backs" from Richmond, the writer being under the impression that the officers and soldiers of the rebel army made themselves rich by robbing the killed and wounded National troops of the money they had on their persons.

REFUGEES.

Several refugees came up on the *Wyandank*. They all reside in Middlesex County, and were, at one time, in the Fifty-fifth Virginia Regiment, but when that regiment left Fredericksburgh for Richmond, they deserted and returned to their homes, where they have been living for two months past, sleeping nightly in the woods or in a boat on the river, being in dread of roving bands of cavalry, who have been scouring the country in search of them and other deserters. On Monday last, hearing that the rebel cavalry were to scour the woods, all but one made their escape and came off to our gunboats for protection.

CONTRABANDS FROM AQUIA CREEK.

The boat from Aquia Creek has brought up over 100 contrabands, who are principally from Caroline County, Va. Many of them have been away from their homes for a considerable time. They were sent to the creek on Saturday last. On their arrival there they were at once directed to the contraband quarters. Among them are persons of all hues, ages, and sizes, including a sprinkling of infants barely a week old. The women, for the most part, lugged the children Indian fashion, and the men bore on their shoulders immense bundles of baggage.

A BOISTEROUS SECESSIONIST ARRESTED.

Dr. CAMP was arrested last night for boisterous secession language. It is said his effects were searched, and among other things a letter from BEAUREGARD found.

A PREACHER ARRESTED.

Rev. T. N. CONRAN, who has recently been preaching for the Southern Methodist Church, has been arrested by the Provost-Marshal and sent to the Old Capitol prison. The charges against him are, holding communication with the enemy and attempting to send his scholars as recruits to the rebel army.

OTHER ARRESTS.

Arrests are frequently made in Washington of offensive disloyalists.

B. WERAT, W. C. TAYLOR and Dr. T. B. JOHNSON were arrested in Alexandria last night, and brought hither.

Several citizens of Fairfax County, arrested under Gen. POPE's orders and taken to Springfield Station, have been released. Considerable excitement exists in Alexandria and vicinity, in consequence of these and kindred proceedings.

TROUBLE APPREHENDED.

The *Star* of to-day says: "We are informed that the negroes of this city are organizing secret associations for the purpose of protecting themselves, in anticipation of a riot and mob by the laboring classes of whites, similar to those which lately occurred in New Albany, Ind., Cincinnati, Ohio, and other places. It is also alleged that a number of clerks in the Government employ are aiding the negroes in perfecting their organization. Our informant is a colored man of this city."

TAKING THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

A number of persons have recently voluntarily taken the oath of allegiance. They were, doubtless, influenced by the newspaper speculations or reports, that the Government was about to thus test the patriotism of our citizens.

THE PRESIDENT AND NEGRO REGIMENTS.

Special Dispatch to the Evening Post.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 4.

A deputation of prominent citizens waited upon the President this morning, to ascertain if he would accept the services of negro regiments.

The case was fairly put before Mr. LINCOLN. It was represented to him that regiments of blacks could be formed and equipped, to be commanded by white officers, and that their services would be of great benefit to the country. It was also urged that the rebels armed their slaves and used them against us.

Mr. LINCOLN replied that he could not accept regiments of negroes, but that he would accept as many as would offer their services as laborers.

This, it is understood, is to be the settled policy of the Government.

RICHMOND EVACUATED.

The Rebel Army On the South Bank of the James.

A Pestilence Probably Prevailing In the Rebel Capital.

GEN. POPE'S HEADQUARTERS, Monday, Aug. 4.

Information from various sources tends to confirm the belief that *the enemy have really evacuated Richmond*, and taken up the south bank of the James River as the line of their defences.

The rebel cavalry, under Gen. ROBERTSON, are believed to have been withdrawn from the Shenandoah Valley, leaving that part of the country to the defence of the guerrillas alone.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 4.

It has been believed here in some quarters, for several days, that the enemy have been evacuating Richmond; *there being a reasonable suspicion that a pestilence has broken out in that city.*

Absentees from the Funeral of Martin Van Buren.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I do not regret that your correspondent has directed the public attention to the fact of Mr. FLAGG's absence and my own at the funeral obsequies of Ex-President VAN BUREN. The writer does both of us the justice to ascribe it to an unavoidable cause. Mr. FLAGG, it is too well known to his friends, has for several years been deprived of sight; and although living in the seclusion of his family, in calm serenity, the fruit of a well-ordered life, and in good general health, is unequal to a journey. No one particlpates in a greater degree in the universal sentiment of veneration for the character of Mr. VAN BUREN, and his services to his country, than Mr. FLAGG, and to no one would it have been more grateful and consolatory to testify this feeling by an attendance on such an occasion. This remark, allow me to say, is not less applicable to myself; and it is a source of unfeigned regret that I was deprived of this mournful privilege.

It is, perhaps, right, and within the pale of delicacy, that the public should know, in relation to one whose fame so largely belongs to his country, that not one of those living or departed, whose personal opportunities, from an early period, enabled them to form accurate judgments of the character of Mr. VAN BUREN, have failed to ascribe to him the great and engaging qualities, in public and private life, for which he was distinguished. Nor have the journals of the day, of all parties, withheld their tribute to his memory. His public life, and the events of pith and mark with which he has been associated, have been sketched with equal candor and ability. Whatever may have been the acrimonies which characterized the period of his early political career, and the harshness then of hostile prejudice and party feeling, these have passed away. The serene beauty of his retirement, and the unvarying suavity and kindness of his manner, the twilight accompaniments of the becoming grace and dignity of his deportment in all stations and under all circumstances during a long and brilliant career, have shed their mollifring and correcting influences over all minds; so that his friends enjoy now the pleasing reflection that those, or the descendants of those who, governed by the prejudice and misconception of their day, ascribed to him characteristic intrigue and non-committalism, are foremost to vindicate his character from those most unjust and mistaken imputations, for no man's public course and opinions, upon all the great questions of his times, have been less tortuous, or more open, direct and unquestionable.

But it was in the amenities and refinements of private life—the affectionate attachments which he never failed to awaken and cherish among his immediate friends and relatives—an unsurpassed equability of temper, an even, indulgent and considerate regard for the feelings of others, the charity which gave ever the least severe construction to the acts and even attacks of opponents—that his life was a daily eulogium upon the nature and dignity of man.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,

EDWIN CROSSWELL.

FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

An Important Movement Across the James River.

Reconnoissance to Within Fourteen Miles of Petersburgh.

A Rebel Cavalry Regiment Twice Encountered and Twice Defeated.

All Their Tents, Camp Equipage, and Commissary Stores Destroyed.

An Important Reconnoissance Across the Chickahominy.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Monday, Aug. 4.

Ever since the firing upon our shipping at the mailboat landing, by the enemy's batteries, our troops have occupied the opposite shore. Yesterday a reconnoissance was made from that point back into the country, to within fourteen miles of Petersburgh. It was conducted by Col. AVERELL, and was composed of 150 of the Fifth United States, and 150 of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, with four companies of the First Michigan Infantry. Capts. CASTOR and BOWEN, of Gen. MCCLELLAN's Staff, accompanied them.

At Cox's Mills, five miles from the river, they encountered the Thirteenth Virginia cavalry, drawn up in line. Our men charged on them, when they broke and run. They drove them to their encampment at Sycamore Church, two and a half miles further, where they again formed, but were ingloriously put to flight, leaving behind all their tents, camp-equipage and Commissary stores, which our troops gathered together and burnt. The rebels had two horses killed, six men wounded and two taken prisoners. Our loss was one horse killed. After scouring the country a short distance further, they returned to the river.

There is no further evidence of rebel gunboats on the river this side of Fort Darling.

Information received here goes to show that the *New Merrimac* will not be ready to operate for three weeks yet.

Two of the gunboats were yesterday afternoon engaged in shelling the opposite shore above City Point.

The health of the troops has improved ever since they began to receive fresh vegetables, which were ordered to be issued to them by Gen. MCCLELLAN.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Rebel's Retire—Preparations for their Reception—Destruction of the Woods—A Reconnoissance Beyond Dispatch Station.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday, Aug. 2, 1862.

The rebels have kept quiet since yesterday morning, when our siege guns forced them to abandon the bank of the river directly opposite Westover, and take shelter in the rear.

It was somewhat expected that the rebels would open fire on us early this morning from the hill opposite the Harrison House; thus repeating their attempt of the morning previous, to create confusion among the troops. We had made preparations for that kind of work, and, if an opportunity had offered, would doubtless have given them much more metal than they could conveniently reply to.

A party of three were rowed across the river yesterday to the bank opposite Westover House, whereon was stationed one of the rebel batteries at the time of the firing in the morning. They did not meet with any of the enemy, and returned with a number of shell, a bucket and a swab, which the gunners had left on the ground, thus showing that their flight was precipitate.

Toward evening about 800 men were conveyed over in transports. They fell to work cutting down the trees along the bank, also fired a number of buildings around which the rebels had been seen to congregate, and which they had used as a kind of headquarters.

The Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry and the Eighteenth Massachusetts Infantry made a reconnoissance to the other side of the Chickahominy last Thursday. They crossed the road leading to Bottom's Bridge, crossed the bridge and proceeded to Dispatch Station, at which place the infantry halted, while the cavalry posted on toward Gaines' Hill. They approached so near the hill as to discover upon it the enemy's camp, and having accomplished the object of their mission returned to Dispatch Station, where they were again joined by the infantry, and the whole force came back to camp without seeing the enemy in large numbers.

A citizen of this locality, living between our own and the enemy's picket line, has been detected conveying information to the rebels. He was siezed by our pickets when coming from the enemy's side, whither he had gone two hours previous, and was taken to headquarters.

During the cannonading of yesterday morning we learn that one shot struck the cabin of the transport *Elizabeth*, which vessel is in the service of the Medical Department. One shot also passed through the deck of a vessel loaded with ammunition, but did not cause any explosion. Another shot took off the topmast of a schooner. The damage to the shipping is trifling. It is estimated that the enemy, during the one hour's cannonading, fired 150 rounds of shot and shell. Besides the light field pieces used, he also brought into action the 32-pounder Parrott captured from us at Bull Run. This gun is recognized by our artillery officers, from the fact of its carrying a peculiar shell. In every battle on the Peninsula it has been brought into requisition. It is highly prized by the rebels, and well it might be, for according to the statement of their own men, it is considered to be the most valuable and effective piece in their entire park of artillery.

Following are additional names of the killed and wounded: Nathan Ockheimer, Co. K, Sixty-second Pennsylvania—killed; Capt. A. Fornecrook, Signal Corps, detailed from Co. D, First Long Island—killed; August Helmer, Co. L, First N. Y. Cavalry—killed; Charles Ammerman, Battery D, Second U. S. Artillery—killed; Wm. Whiteman, Co. E, Ninth Pennsylvania Reserves—slighly wounded; A. Taylor, Co. A, Fourth Michigan—severely wounded; Samuel Bemis, Co. E, Thirteenth New-York—mortally wounded; H. Stewart, Regulars—wounded in ankle; Geo. Keck, Battery A, Second U. S. Artillery—wounded in back and arm; J. Spagle, Battery A, Second U. S. Artillery—wounded in face.

We have just learned that the buildings fired last evening were the property of Mr. ROFFIN. His dwelling and all the out-houses were totally consumed. The rebels had been observed to signal from the dwelling, and also dispatch messengers from it. The party who crossed over the river in transports, returned to this side some time during the night.

We venture to assert that ere many days shall have elapsed, active operations will commence.

The rebel rams do not venture further down than Turkey Bend. WHIT.

The Expedition to the Other Side—Rebel Covers Destroyed—The Property of the Traiter Raffin Given to the Flames, &c.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sunday, Aug. 3, 1862.

Yesterday, a force of 800 men was sent across James River to cut down the woods along the bank opposite Westover and Mail Dock Landings. It is the opinion of some that this is a preliminary step to a portion or the whole of the army moving to that side of the river. Others express a very reasonable belief that it is simply to destroy what has thus far served as a good ambuscade for the enemy. Whatever the ultimate object may be, nothing has as yet transpired to indicate that the entire army is soon to change its base of operations to the other side. It had become generally known that the same woods which our men are now felling were occupied by a strong rebel picket force, who watched and reported every movement of our gunboats and transports in the stream, and who could, by aid of a glass, observe everything that was going on among the troops encamped from a mile to a mile and a half from the river. The same woods also served as an admirable screen for their artillery—an advantage of which they possessed themselves last Friday morning, at the time they commenced shelling our shipping and camp.

It is not improbable that a division or a corps will be sent to encamp on the opposite bank. A force of some kind to hold that position is required to prevent the rebels from throwing up earthworks and again running down their field pieces to open fire on us under cover of night.

It will doubtless be the inclination of some persons in the North to argue against firing the houses of rebels, and they will express much indignation that such a course should have been pursued in the instance of Friday evening, when the dwelling and surrounding houses belonging to the notorious traitor and rebel RUFFIN, were consumed to ashes. It is reasonable to suppose, however, that they will reverse their sentiments when they are informed that ever since this army has been upon the ground it now occupies, that dwelling was used as a headquarters by the rebels, wherein they met to exchange views in reference to any movement that was witnessed in our army, and from which they hourly dispatched messengers to the rebel Generals. The building, having been located on elevated ground, was an excellent look-off point, and frequently the rebels had a man stationed on the roof to communicate by means of signals to the rear. In fact, considering the great advantage secured to the rebels by allowing the buildings to remain, and the serious disadvantage it imposed upon us, the destroying of them was a justifiable method of turning the tables in our favor.

That a degree of earnestness has been recently exhibited is plainly perceptible, and that it may be continued is the secret and out-spoken prayer of every faithful man in the line. When the order relative to the treatment of rebel property, lately issued by Gen. POPE, was received here, found it an echo in the gratification visible upon the countenances of the troops, and they heartily wished, and now wish that a similar order might be read to them. They have seen the effect of sacredly guarding rebel property, and are anxious to test the adoption of the other course, which enables them to more faithfully guard their own lives and country.

The rebels are concentrating no small fleet off Turkey Bend and above it. A Captain of one of our gunboats counted seven smoke-stacks off that vicinity yesterday. The *Merrimac* No. 2 and one ram are known to be among the number of vessels. What the others consist of has not transpired.

Our gunboats have been drawn up in battle array off Light-house Point, for the last three or four days, or since the appearance of the rebel craft. Neither party seem disposed to approach the other, and as long as they maintain the present distance between each other, the country will not be startled with accounts of a brilliant naval engagement.

Brig.-Gen. MORELL has been appointed Major-General of Volunteers. At present he successfully commands the division formerly led by Gen. FITZ-JOHN PORTER.

We are pleased to remark that true bravery and merit does not always escape unnoticed by superior officers. It is authentically stated that Capt. THOMAS J. HOYT, Assistant Adjutant-General to Gen. BUTTERFIELD, has been tendered the position of Senior Aid to Major-Gen. FITZ-JOHN PORTER, with the rank of Major. It is understood that his firm attachment to Gen. BUTTERFIELD and the appreciation the General has for his gallant conduct on several occasions, will induce him to decline the acceptance of the honor. We are further informed that Capt. HOYT has been recommended to the War Department by Gen. BUTTERFIELD as an officer deserving of promotion to the rank of Major for his admirable bearing in the battles of Hanover and Gaines' Hill, and to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel for courage and daring displayed at the battle of Malvern Hill. Since the latter battle, Capt. HOYT has had double duty to perform in consequence of illness among other members of the Staff. As a consequence of this extra exertion he was taken seriously ill himself, and obliged to request a few days' furlough, which was unhesitatingly granted. We trust he will return with recuperated health.

We know of none who have been more diligent and successful in the performance of their duty than Capt. FREDERICK T. LOCKE, Assistant Adjutant-General to Gen. FITZ-JOHN PORTER. He has not been absent a day or even an hour from the army since its arrival on the Peninsula. He is highly esteemed by his superior officers, not only for his faithful services in camp, but his energetic and bold deportment on the field.

It has been remarked in substance by a contemporary, that the late review of Gen. FITZ-JOHN PORTER's Corps revealed the absence of numerous officers who had probably obtained furloughs under the guise of sickness. I am informed that no officer has been permitted to leave this command unless he was wounded or actually sick, or had authority to leave on recruiting service, and a small number only have been detailed for that duty. I forward an official list, showing the number of killed and wounded officers in Gen. PORTER's Corps in the several actions, from June 26 to July 2, 1862. WHIT.

An Official List of Officers Killed and Wounded in the Fifth Corps, Army of the Potomac, Maj.-Gen. Fitz-John Porter Commanding, in the Several Actions from June 26 to July 2, 1862.

BRIG.-GEN. MORELL'S DIVISION.

FIRST BRIGADE.

SECOND MAINE REGIMENT.—Wounded—Adjt. L. P. Mudget, Lieuts. W. R. Conner, J. C. Quimby.

TWENTY-FIFTH NEW-YORK.—Wounded—Capts. W. W. Bates, A. W. Preston.

TWENTY-SECOND MASSACHUSETTS.—Killed—Col. Jesse A. Gove, Capt. John F. Dunning. Wounded—Adjt. Thos. Sherwin, Jr. Maj. — Tilton—missing.

FIRST MICHIGAN.—Wounded—Capts. R. H. Aleott, Geo. C. Hopper, First Lieut. Geo. H. Eggleston, Capts. W. A. Throop, O. C. Comstock.

SECOND BRIGADE.

FOURTEENTH NEW-YORK.—Killed—Lieut.-Col. Chas. H. Skillen, Lieuts. Edward H. Lloyd, George W. Griffith. Wounded—Lieut. E. E. Cesnaworth, Capts. Fred. Harren, Edward Warr, C. F. Muller, Lieuts. R. H. Foote, W. A. Rowen, John Stryker, Jr., S. W. Hezen, Fayette M. Butler.

FOURTH MICHIGAN.—Killed—Col. D. A. Woodbury, Capts. Richard G. DeRay, Morrell A. Rose, Lieuts. Thos. D. Jones, Simeon B. Preston. Wounded—Capt. Geo. Spaulding, Adjt. Francis S. Earle, Lieut.-Col. Jonathan W. Childs, Lieuts. Joseph L. Smith, Joseph W. Beers, John A. Gordon.

NINTH MASSACHUSETTS.—Killed.—Capts. Wm. Madigan, John Carley, James E. Cafferty; Lieuts. R. P. Neugent, Francis O. Dowd, John H. Rafferty, Edward M. Sweeney. Wounded.—Col. Thomas Cass, since dead; Maj. Patrick Hanley, Capts. Michael Scanlen, Jeremiah O'Neill, J. W. Mahan, G. W. Dutton; Lieuts. John Doherty, Timothy Burke, M. W. Phelan, James F. McGonigle.

SIXTY-SECOND PENNSYLVANIA.—Killed—Col. S. W. Black, Lieut. John D. Elder. Wounded—Capts. R. J. Crozier, Robert R. Means, Lieuts. John T. Beth, Alvin King, Wm. J. Patterson, John H. Murray, Edward H. Little, James Brown, Wm. Kennedy, Detrick Grantz.

THIRD BRIGADE.

SIXTEENTH MICHIGAN.—Killed—Capts. Thomas C. Carr, B. F. Fisher, Lieut. R. Williams. Wounded—Capts. C. Myers, Stephen C. Martin, J. M. Mott, Lieuts. B. McGraw, Frank Eddy, Second Lieut. G. R. Chandler, John Long.

EIGHTY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA.—Killed—Col. John W. McLane, Major L. H. Naghell. Wounded—Capt. D. C. McCoy, Lieuts. D. P. Jones, A. E. Gale, E. W. Reed.

FORTY-FOURTH NEW-YORK.—Wounded—Capts. —— Vanderlip, Alex. McRobert, Lieuts. C. R. Beeker, C. B. Gaskell.

BERDAN'S U. S. SHARPSHOOTERS.—Killed—Capt. Dren, Second Lieut. Peet. Wounded—Lieut.-Col. J. W. Ripley, Lieuts. C. W. Seaton, C. E. Jones.

TWELFTH NEW-YORK.—Killed—Capt. Geo. Freesdale, Lieut. E. M. Fisher. Wounded—Capt. James Cronnie, Lieuts. Ellis Smith, P. A. Oliver, S. A. Estes, Maj. Barnum, Capt. J. Root.

BATTERY C, MASSACHUSETTS ARTILLERY.—Killed—First Lieut. Caleb C. E. Mortimer.

BRIG.-GEN. SYKES' DIVISION.

FIRST BRIGADE.

THIRD U. S. INFANTRY.—Killed—Maj. N. B. Rossell, Second Lieut. Woods McGuire.

FOURTH U. S. INFANTRY.—Wounded—Capt. Robert N. Scott, First Lieut. Julius W. Adams.

TWELFTH U. S. INFANTRY.—Killed—Capt. P. N. Stanhope, Second Lieut. Van Duzen. Wounded—Maj. H. B. Clitz, Capt. M. M. Blunt, Lieuts. Chas. R. Coster, M. H. Stacey.

FOURTEENTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY.—Wounded—Capt. John McIntosh; First Lieuts. J. B. Sinclair, J. F. McElhon; Second Lieuts. W. W. Lyon, G. W. Hoover.

SECOND BRIGADE.

SECOND UNITED STATES INFANTRY.—Killed—First Lieut. Richard Briodley; Second Lieut. Thomas D. Parker. Wounded—First Lieuts. Jas. W. Long, Chas. M. Freeman, W. H. Jordan, S. A. McKee.

SIXTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY.—Wounded—First Lieut. H. A. F. Worth.

ELEVENTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY.—Wounded—First Lieut. C. A. Hartwell; Second Lieut. E. S. Huntington.

SEVENTEENTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY.—Killed—Capt. Albert Dodd.

THIRD BRIGADE.

FIFTH NEW-YORK.—Killed—Capt. W. F. Partridge. Wounded—Capt. Geo. Duryea; Lieutenants Ralph E. Paine, Thos. W. Cartwright, Felix Agnus.

TENTH NEW-YORK.—Wounded—Captains Thomas Wilde, J. H. Briggs; Lieutenants Jas. R. Smith, Geo. F. Fait.

BATTERY I, FIFTH UNITED STATES ARTILLERY.—Wounded—Capt. S. H. Weed.

BATTERY M, THIRD UNITED STATES ARTILLERY.—Wounded—Lieuts. H. J. Hayden, James R. Kelly, Henry F. Brownson.

HUNT'S ARTILLERY RESERVE.

FIFTH UNITED STATES ARTILLERY.—Wounded—First Lieut. Jas. W. Piper.

FIRST UNITED STATES ARTILLERY.—Wounded—First Lieut. E. Bayard Hill.

FIRST MARYLAND ARTILLERY.—Wounded—Adjutant John Bigelow, First Lieut. Theodore J. Vanneman.

BRIG.-GEN. SEYMOUR'S DIVISION.

FIRST BRIGADE.

FIRST PENNSYLVANIA RIFLES (P. R. V. C.)—Killed—Capt. Phillip Holland. Wounded—Major Roy Stone, Adjt. W. R. Hartshorn, Capt. J. T. A. Jewett.

FIRST PENNSYLVANIA—Killed—Lieut. Jos. Stewart. Wounded—Lieut.-Col. F. N. McIntyre, Capts. Geo. H. Hess, W. Cooper Tolley, Adjt. Wm. H. Stewart, Lieuts. Isaiah F. Graham, Joseph P. McCord, W. T. McPhail.

SECOND PENNSYLVANIA.—Wounded—Maj. Geo. A. Woodward, Capts. Horace Neide, J. Orr Finnie, P. J. Smith, First Lieuts. Daniel H. Convers, J. B. Fletcher, Hugh P. Kennedy.

FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA.—Killed—Capt. R. M. Sturrock, Col. S. G. Simmons. Wounded—Adj. A. G. Mason, Capts. James Foggart, Thomas Chamberlin, John McCleery, Lieuts. D. H. McMicken, T. H. McFadden, W. M. Riddle, J. A. McPheran.

EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA—Wounded—Maj. S. M. Bailey, Capts. R. E. Johnston, G. S. Gallud, A. Wishart, First Lieut. W. M. Carter, Second Lieuts. J. Bradford, H. McQuilken.

SECOND BRIGADE.

THIRD PENNSYLVANIA.—Wounded—Capts. James Thomas, H. Clay Beatty, Lieut. J. B. Roberts, Capt. Wm. Brian, missing; Lieuts. J. Lehaman, missing; D. W. Donaghy, missing.

SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA.—Wounded—Capts. R. M. Henderson, E. G. Lantz, missing; Lieut. Levi G. McCauly, missing; Capt. W. W. Wright.

FOURTH PENNSYLVANIA.—Wounded—Major John Nyce, Capts. W. C. Besseleire, Francis H. Burger, Thomas T. B. Topper, First Lieut. Geo. W. Bussier, Capt. E. B. Gates, missing; Lieut. John C. Chance, missing; Acting Lieut.-Col. R. H. Woolworth, missing.

THIRD BRIGADE.

NINTH PENNSYLVANIA.—Killed—Lieut. J. Beattie. Wounded—Capt. Charles Barnes, Lieuts. John F. Kirkpatrick, J. K. Barbour, Wm. H. Hope, Jacob H. Wincin.

TENTH PENNSYLVANIA.—Killed—Adjt. E. H. Gaither, First Lieut. John L. Moore. Wounded—Capts. Thos. McConnell, M. B. Adams, First Lieut. Valentine Phipps, Second Lieut. James L. Wray.

TWELFTH PENNSYLVANIA.—Killed.—First Lieut Wm. W. Arnold. Wounded—Capt. Frank Daniels, Thos. D. Horn, Capt. A. G. Oliver, Second Lieut. Wm. H. Kerr.

BATTERY A, FIRST PENNSYLVANIA ARTILLERY.—Killed—Capt. H. Easton. Wounded—Lieut. Wm. Stitt.

BATTERY B, FIRST PENNSYLVANIA ARTILLERY.—Killed—Second Lieut. Thos. Cadwalader, Second Lieut. Henry T. Banforth.

BATTERY G, FIRST PENNSYLVANIA ARTILLERY.—Wounded—Capt. Mark Kerns.

BATTERY C, FIFTH UNITED STATES ARTILLERY.—Wounded—Capt. H. V. De Hart.

FIELD AND STAFF.—Killed—Capt. Henry J. Biddle, A. A. G., Lieut. J. H. Kuhn, A. D. C. Wounded—Brig.-Gen. Geo. G. Meade, Surgeon Anthony E. Stocker, Lieut. W. H. Watmaugh, A. D. C., Lieut. E. Beatty, Ordnance Officer.

The Tenth New-York and Fifth New-York in the Richmond Battles.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Since the battle of Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862, a great deal has been said by the Press in reference to the Fifth New-York Regiment, "DURYEE'S ZOUAVES," and as I am anxious to give honor to whom honor is due, I hope that you will give this explanation a place in your widely-circulated sheet.

The Fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers and the Tenth Regiment New-York Volunteers are brigaded together, and Col. G. K. WARREN, of the Fifth New-York, is acting Brigadier-General.

The Fifth is commanded by Lieut.-Col. DOSTER, and the Tenth is commanded by Col. J. E. BENDIX, formerly of the Eleventh New-York State Militia.

The two regiments were together at the battle of Gaines' Hill, and fought side by side, and for hours did they together gallantly keep the enemy in check, and three or four times drive them back at the point of the bayonet. The reason that the Fifth is spoken of more particularly is the peculiarity of their dress. The Tenth is also a Zouave regiment, but had the misfortune to lose their dress, it having been destroyed by fire at the White House, Virginia.

The Tenth, being in fatigue dress, were taken for regular infantry.

The reason of my thus alluding to this matter is that, in some of our New-York papers, an officer speaks in glowing terms of the Fifth having done all the work and received no assistance.

A braver regiment never went into the field than the New-York Tenth—nor can the Fifth be equaled; but I do think that, when our brave Generals applauded them, officers of another regiment should not try to tear from them the laurels which they have so dearly won.

As to the officers of these two regiments, let me say that Cols. WARREN and BENDIX are brave men indeed, and nobly led their men on; also, Lieut.-Col. DOSTER and Major HULL, of the Fifth, and MARSHALL and Major MISSINO, of the Tenth, stood bravely up before the enemy, and cheered their men on to victory.

The New-York Fifth and Tenth will always reflect honor to the City and State to which they belong.

From an eye witness. D. G. PRENTICE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, July 31.

FROM GEN. POPE'S ARMY.

An Important Movement Toward Gordonsville.

Orange Court-House Occupied by Our Troops.

The Defeat and Rout of Two Rebel Cavalry Regiments.

Eleven of the Enemy Killed and Fifty-two Taken Prisoners.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA, Aug. 3, 1862—A. M.

Major-General Halleck:

The reconnoitering columns under Gen. CRAWFORD crossed the Rapidan and pushed forward to Orange Court-House, yesterday, and took possession of the town, which was occupied by two regiments of the enemy's cavalry, under Gen. ROSSEAUX. Eleven of the enemy were killed and fifty-two taken prisoners. Among the latter are one Major, two Captains and two Lieutenants. Our loss was two killed and three wounded. The enemy retired in such haste as to leave their wounded in our hands. The railroad and telegraph line between Orange Court-House and Gordonsville were destroyed.

JOHN POPE, Major-General.

MORE DESERTING OFFICERS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA, NEAR SPERRYVILLE, Va., Aug. 4, 1862.

First Lieut. WINFIELD SIMPSON, of Company K, One Hundred and Second New-York Volunteers, and Lieut. WILLIAM ELLEN, of Company A, Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, are reported by their Colonels and commanding Generals as having deserted the service.

The usual reward will be paid for their apprehension. By command of Maj.-Gen. POPE.

GEO. D. RUGGLES, Colonel and Chief of Staff.

Gen. Pope's Reply to Capt. Harrison.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, WARRENTON, Va., July 30, 1862.

Capt. Samuel L. Harrison, Ninety-fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers:

Your communication of July 27th is received. It is not necessary to inform you that a commissioned officer, by absenting himself without leave, is guilty of desertion, as well as a non-commissioned officer or private, and is subject to the same process of recovery, and to the same punishment for the offence. Nor do you need to be told that neither your Colonel nor any other officer, except such as are designated by law and regulation, has any right to accept your resignation; nor, under existing orders from the War Department, to give you any leave based on such tendered resignation. You state that you received some injury on the railroad, and that the medical officers of your regiment advised you to resign. This may be true, but until your resignation be accepted by proper authority, you are not discharged from your obligations as an officer of the army. Neither your resignation, the certificates of the medical officers, (if there were any,) nor any other papers bearing on the subject have ever reached this office.

It is needless to tell you, as you must of necessity know it, that under these circumstances you are a deserter from the service of the United States. In time of active operations in the face of the enemy, it is not possible to try an officer for such offences; especially is it not so when he is beyond the immediate reach of the military authorities of this army, and his company is about to march upon the enemy without a Captain. It is therefore my deliberate intention to adopt the course which seems most effective to prevent such desertions. Every officer of this army absent without authority, will be advertised in the public papers, and disgraced before his people, if it be possible to do so.

No resignation of any officer whatever will be accepted, except upon medical certificate of the most conclusive character, or proof of worthlessness. It is therefore to be distinctly understood that any officer of this army whose resignation has been accepted without medical certificate, has proved himself worthless and incompetent.

Neither with credit to himself nor with any sort of fair dealing toward the private soldier can any volunteer officer tender his resignation. The soldier has agreed to go into the service of the United States, with the understanding that certain persons, who persuaded him to enlist, shall continue to command him. If he had thought otherwise, there is no doubt that in many cases he would have declined to volunteer. When he has been sworn in he is bound for the whole term of service, and there can be no reason why his officer should be exempt; nor, so far as I can control this army, shall he be exempt from the same restriction, in that respect which has been imposed on the private soldier. A large part of the dissatisfaction justly felt by the private soldiers of the volunteer regiments has arisen from this very practice. As soon as a commissioned officer grows tired of the fatigue and hardship of service, he tenders his resignation, and in very many cases has found means to have it accepted. A private soldier has no such means of freeing himself from an obligation which he imposed upon himself, with the full understanding that the officer who persuaded him to volunteer was equally bound with himself, and would remain with him. The practice of abandoning the private soldiers who have volunteered at their instance reflects little credit upon any officers, and will only be tolerated in this army when I can no longer control it. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General Commanding.

The Overland Mail.

CHANGE IN THE ROUTE.

From the St. Louis Democrat, July 31.

We understand that the daily Overland Mail coaches to California have resumed their trips, and leave Atchison, with passengers and express matter, as usual every morning. No official instructions have yet been received from the Post-office Department, to send the mails for the Pacific by this route, although it is probable that such instructions will be issued in a few days. Our authority for the statement that the coaches have resumed their daily trips, is a private dispatch from the local agent of the company at Atchison to a gentleman in this city.

The company on the 7th inst. obtained leave from the Postmaster-General

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Northern Light, with Nearly a Million in Treasure.

The Troubles in the United States of Colombia.

THE PANAMA IMBROGLIO.

Later Intelligence from Central and South America.

The steamship *Northern Light*, with the California passengers and treasure, arrived at this Port yesterday morning, having left Aspinwall on July 26. The following is her

SPECIE LIST.

Order	$19,302	Dewitt, Kittle & Co.	$12,500
J. Naylor	8,000	Jas. Patrick & Co.	31,000
A. McLane	13,556	J. Stramm & Co.	63,245
Wm. Myers & Co.	6,800	Isaac Hecht	14,686
R. Patrick	20,000	Janson, Bond & Co.	3,000
G. M. Barnard	6,000	Jennings & Brewster	34,000
Baker & Morrill	6,000	Lawrence, Gibbs & Co.	6,000
Jas. Hayward	3,000	J. Lodgh	22,500
J. W. Parker & Son	13,500	M. Lederer	4,687
Rich. Patrick	10,000	H. Cohn & Co	52,000
[illegible] Webb	9,301	Duncan, Sherman & Co	10,034
W. H. Hussey	3,566	Schott & Bro.	33,400
Metropolitan Bank	20,214	John Phelan	11,000
Wm. Heller & Co.	12,800	M. G. Fellowes	5,900
Wm. Seligman & Co.	34,500	J. B. Newton	20,200
J. Heller & Bro.	26,000	S. Rosenbaum & Co.	35,000
J. & N. Goodwin	6,000	Eug. Kelly & Co.	38,000
Frank Baker	2,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	367,500
Rosenbaum & Friedman	25,000	Order	5,000
Total			$957,542

ASPINWALL.

Handy & Hoadley	$2,500	Parsons & Pettit	$400
Cartwright & Harrison	1,800	Order	680
Celeste Hoffman	1,000	J. F. Joy	300
Total			$6,880

The excitement in Panama continues. The Panama *Star and Herald*, of July 24, says:

"Every day appears to bring some new cause of excitement and alarm to the citizens of Panama, without it being possible to arrive at any definite or satisfactory opinion regarding the termination of the anticipated trouble. The question, are we to have a fight? has now changed into—when will the fight commence?

From the best informed sources, it appears tolerably certain that a large body of men may soon be expected here from Chiriqui and Fabrega to aid the Governor in quelling the spirit of insubordination recently displayed here, and to assist him in re-establishing a feeling of security among the inhabitants.

The Governor appears to be seconded in his efforts to support the State Government by the leading and most influential men of the Isthmus—Don Jose Obaldia and Fabregas—who have now one thousand men under arms; and if the Government can bring anything like such a force as this to Panama, we cannot see what opposition he can meet with, for, at the best, not more than three or four hundred badly organized and still worse armed men, can be raised to offer any resistance.

The Plaza of Santa Ana was the scene of extraordinary excitement yesterday, occasioned by an order of the Bishop to take all the valuable ornaments and jewels from the churches, and deposit them in some safe place to prevent their falling into the hands of Gen. Mosquera, should he issue an order for their confiscation.

Señor Jovane had already removed these valuables from some of the churches, but on its being known outside the city that he intended taking those from Santa Ana, there was a general outcry among the outsiders, and hundreds of women crowded into the square, determined to resist their removal. How the matter finally ended we have not learned, but we believe the outsiders got the best of it.

The muskets and ammunition belonging to the police force have been seized, and carried off to the barracks."

There is a famine in many towns of Nicaragua, and the poor have suffered severely, substituting roots and pinuela, a species of the agave plant, for bread and meat.

The demand for cotton in Europe does not seem to stimulate the Nicaraguans to plant, and what little is grown is used.

Indigo is on the increase in Nicaragua, several new plantations having started, which will produce well. Cacao is gradually increasing, and coffee will be plentiful by next year.

The Government of Chili has issued a circular forbidding the circulation of Bolivian dollars coined in 1860 and 1861, as they are short of the proper weight.

UNITED STATES OF COLUMBIA.

Movements of Mosquera—Senor Manuel Maria Dias appointed Governor of Panama—His Proclamation—Gov. Guardia Threatening—A Curious Imbroglio.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, July 25, 1862.

A day or two since, a small schooner arrived at Aspinwall, from Carthagena, bringing dispatches to Col. Santacoloma, Mosquera's commander in Panama. She is said to have six days' later intelligence from Bogota than that previously received and already published by you; but I can learn nothing further than that Geo. Mosquera, as late as the 28th June, had not left Bogota, as it was announced he would do, to take command of his armies of operation in the contumacious States of Antioquia and Cauca. Whatever may have been the nature of the dispatches received by Santacoloma, it is quite apparent that they had a good deal to do with an important movement made in this city this afternoon—no less than a *pronunciamiento* naming Señor Manuel Maria Dias Governor of the State, and deposing the present Governor, Señor Santiago de la Guardia. This action seems to have been brought about by a few of the leaders of the Mosquera party here, who style themselves Liberals, among whom Señors Buenaventura Correoso and Mayzo Iturralde are prominent. Don Manuel has accepted the trust and issued the following:

PROCLAMATION.

Countrymen: Always disposed to offer my services to the country and to the party to which I have the hooor to belong, I have not hesitated to accept the post of Provisional Governor of the State with which the majority of my fellow-citizens have favored me. I am not ignorant of the grave responsibility which I assume; but the imperious necessity we have to reconquer our dignity, outraged be Ex-Gov. Guardia, exacts exery sacrifice.

My patriotism, by which I am solely guided under these circumstances, will be well rewarded, on laying down my office if I shall have fulfilled the dictates of my conscience, in having restored the dignity of the country and satisfied the noble desires of the people who to-day have given me their confidence.

To secure these noble ends, I count on the prompt cooperation of the men of my party and of all honorable men.

Attention! Individual guarantees to citizens and foreigners; respect for property and the laws, a frank and impartial politique, and an energetic support of the Government established by the illustrious General Thomas C. Mosquera, is the programme of my Administration. Have faith in the future, oo not spare your services, and victory will crown our work. Do not doubt it. MANUEL MARIA DIAS.

Panama, July 25, 1862.

Either Don Manuel or Col. Santacoloma immediately dispatched Capts. Capella and Neira to the interior for men to strengthen the movement.

You already know that Gov. Guardia changed the capital of the State frum Panama to Santiago, on account of the invasion of this city by Mosquera's troops, and their avowed intention of enforcing Mosquera's decrees in the State, in contravention of the arrangement made at Aspinwall a year ago, called the Guardia-Murilla Convention. He has been engaged there for a month past in raising men with which to drive Santacoloma's troops, only 250 in number, from Panama, and threatens to come down upon us soon with 2,000 men. But we have certain information that he has as yet enrolled but 500 men, and many of these will be found among the missing when needed. The story that Isaldia, late Governor of Panama, had raised for Gov. Guardia 600 men in the district of Chiriqui, proves to be false, as I told you it would in my last. Guv. Guardia's term of office expires in the early part of September, and an election took place on Sunday, the 13th inst., to succeed him. But, although Panama generally casts 800 votes, only eight persons voted, the Conservatives abstaining altogether from voting, and the Liberals staying away probably because they then contemplated the revolutionary measures they have just adopted Still, I doubt if we have anything more than a war of words. Neither party has a dollar in money, and neither party could probably bring 5,000 men into the conflict. It is also said that Gen. Mosquera will reinforce Col. Santacoloma by 500 men from Carthagena. And it is [illegible], to be hoped, that the National Convention, to be in Carthagena on the 6th of August, will so reconcile matters that it will be put to these petty quarrels and disturbances in Panama, and the people of the State once more allowed to pursue their avocations in peace and quietude.

On the 19th, I believe it was, a funny affair took place outside the city walls. Bishop Vasquez, who is no friend to Mosquera, had been removing the plate and ornaments from the churches and cathedral of Panama, it is said, to transport to Costa Rica, on the plea that Mosquera's agents might confiscate them. By his order the Padre Jovane undertook to remove the ornaments and relics from the Church of Santa Ana, and a cart was drawn up before the principal entrance in the forenoon to take them away. By this time a large crowd had collected, principally negroes, and a cry of dissent was heard. Thereupon the women seized upon the cartman, and it was with difficulty he saved his bacon, while the jewels and plate were restored to the church. The people of Panama generally applaud this action of the negro women, as they are irreverent enough to say that they would just as soon see Mosquera rob the churches as the Bishop.

We are perfectly flooded with rains this season. The bottom of the great watering machine must have dropped out.

We have only the United States steam frigate *Saranac* in Panama. No British or French vessel. The British gunboat *Styx* left Aspinwall for Greytown on the 16th. The United States brig *Perry* is in that port. The United States war-steamer *Lancaster* is expected soon at Panama. The United States sloop-of-war *Cyane* is at Valparaiso.

The Panama Railroad Company's bark *Magdalena* arrived at Aspinwall on the 24th. The only other American vessels in port are the barks *Zenas Coffin* and *Sherwood*. The latter vessel is ready to sail for Matanzas, but I believe is detained by sickness of crew.

Señor Jose Arnoldo Marquez goes to New-York for Washington, as bearer of dispatches to the Peruvian Minister and for the United States Government. He then goes to Mexico, if the French will let him as Peruvian Consul, to watch Louis Napoleon's movements. Señor Blas Arosemena, a member of one of the most distinguished families of Panama, and who has occupied many prominent positions in the State and National Government, also goes to-day on the *Northern Light*; also, E. D. Dennis, Esq., agent here and at Aspinwall of Wells, Fargo & Co., ticket agent of the Panama Railroad Company, and agent at Aspinwall of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

SOUTH AMERICA.

A Difficulty in Ecuador—The Peruvian Congress—Affairs in Bolivia and Chili.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, July 25, 1862.

The semi-monthly British mail steamer arrived at Panama from the South Coast on the 22d inst. She brings dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili to July 2, and from Callao and Lima to July 14.

ECUADOR.

The only matter of note we have from this State is the fact that a party of 400 New-Granadians, from the Province of Pasto, in Cauca, followed an opposing and retreating force one league into Ecuadorian territory, and when ordered to retire, fired upon and wounded an officer of Ecuador, in command of the frontier station. The Ecuadorian Government had demanded the dismission, within 48 hours, of the Colonel commanding the New-Granadian or Colombian troops, and also that of the Prefect of the District, which demands were refused, upon which 1,000 men were marched into Pasto to obtain satisfaction. The result is not known.

PERU.

The preparatory sessions of Congress commenced on the 13th of July; the constitutional installment follows on the 28th. The President will present a law of general amnesty to political offenders, which will be unanimously voted by Congress. It is expected that Don Miguel Carpio will be elected President of the Senate, and Don Jose del Carmen Delgado President of the Deputies. Gen. San Roman will be declared elected President of the Republic, but it appears that no person has received the constitutional number of votes for Vice-President. The question of Mexico will give rise to much exciting discussion in the debates of Congress, and some important action may be taken. There are many who contend that all the Spanish-American Republics should close their ports against French commerce if France continues to make war on Mexico. It is thought that "in this great movement the United States of America, who have been not less offended than ourselves, would naturally not stand aloof"—so says the Lima *Comercio*. A Consul from Peru for Mexico has just been appointed, to watch matters, in the person of a young poet, Don Arnoldo Marquez. Another Consul is to be sent to Acapulco for the same purpose.

A flattering account is given of the state of the German Colony of Pozuzo, in the wilds of Peru, which has received much fostering care from the Government.

From January to April of this year 67,332 tons of guano, valued at $4,069,930, have been shipped to Europe from the Chincha Islands, including freight. From the port of Iquique, from January to June, 819,356 cwt. of saltpetre has been shipped, valued at $2,966,510, including freight. In cotton and other domestic produce $100,000 worth has been shipped from Callao. The value of minerals, principally silver and copper, shipped from Callao the first six months of this year, is $2,226,560.

There is a project to make a railroad from Lima to Janja, across a series of mountains, to reach the main chain of the Andes at the point of their greatest elevation, and engineers are engaged in making observations. The chief of the party has been engaged in a similar work in the United States. It is not likely such a plan will be carried out, in Peru.

Exchange on London, 60 and 90 days, 40d. per dollar; on the United States, nominal, 20 per cent. premium.

BOLIVIA.

The Government has established itself in Cochabamba. The republic is tranquil.

CHILI.

The new cabinet of President Perez was expected daily to take possession of their portfolios. The Government has issued a circular forbidding the circulation of Bolivian dollars coined in 1860 and 1861, those of the former year being short weight 5.85 grammes, and those of the latter 5.10.

The Secretary of State has been requested by members of the House of Representatives to lay before Congress all documents and information upon the course of the Chilian Government, on the invasion of Mexico by European Powers.

In compliance with that request, the Secretary informed the House, on the 26th inst., that the President gave early instructions to the Chilian Minister at Washington, to confer with that Cabinet and adopt those measures thought necessary, in concert with other Spanish-American Ministers at that city.

The same gentleman added that as soon as any fears were entertained of plans in Europe for the establishment of a monarchy in Mexico, the Chilian Government sent to our Minister at London a protest, to be laid before the Cabinets of England, France and Spain. The pretest was couched in moderate, but explicit terms, showing those Powers the impropriefies of such an intervention. Copies of the same protest were sent likewise to all American Governments, inviting them to adopt those measures which circumstances might require.

The American ship *Forest Quern* has entered the port of Valparaiso in distress. She left Tome for Liverpool with 12,000 fanegas wheat, 8,000 to Messrs. Rasencroft, Fox & Co., and 4,000 to Messrs. Graham, Rowe & Co. She first put back to Talcahuano, and thence to Valparaiso, with two feet water in her hold and cargo badly damaged.

The British three-masted schooner *Rothay*, which went on shore on the Southern Coast on the 5th June, will be a total loss.

The French line-of-battle ship *Duguay Trouin* arrived at Valparaiso, Callao, on the 23d ult. She was [illegible] by the United States sloop-of-war *Cyane* on [illegible] letting go anchors.

From May 1, 1861, to April 30, 1862, fifty vessels cleared from Talcahuano for foreign ports, and 107 for domestic ports. Fifty American whalers have entered the same port from the 1st of January to the end of last May. The average expense of each, during her stay in port, is estimated at $1,800.

The weather has been very tempestuous on the coast of Chili the past season, and the rains all through the country excessive, and it is feared some damage to crops will follow if the wet weather continues. Several British vessels have been damaged in the Bay of Valparaiso by collisions, but no American.

Business has been dull the past fortnight, having been restricted to local consumption. The stock of imported goods has been somewhat reduced, but not enough to affect the market. Money is plenty, but holders do not find as good security as they could wish. Best commercial paper goes from 9 to 10 per cent. Exchange on London, 60 and 90 days, 45 to 45¼ pence per dollar. On United States 10 per cent nominal. Freights to England and Hamburg £4 to £4 5s. Flour continues to advance, being sold at from $3 75 to $4 50 per quintal, six months. Barley, $1 72 to $1 75 per fanega, cash. American chairs slow of sale, though not plenty. Pine Lumber—coarse is abundant, but good qualities would sell well. Copper Bars, $17 50 cash, though buyers are not disposed to pay more than $16 25. Saltpetre, $1 60, cash.

There is no news from the River Plate Provinces.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Affairs in Guatemala and Honduras—The Difficulties Between the Clergy and State in Salvador—The Nicaragua Transit Route

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, July 25, 1862.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Guatemala*, from Central American ports, arrived at Panama on the 20th. She brings dates from Guatemala to the 11th, Salvador to the 12th, Nicaragua to the 15th, and Costa Rica to the 18th July. The news is not important. The *Guatemala* brings 847 cerroons cochineal, 536 bags coffee, $25,000 in specie for England, together with hides, sugar, &c.

HONDURAS AND GUATEMALA.

Since the assassination of President Guardiola, Honduras has been quiet, under the rule of Señor Castellanos, Vice-President. But the Vice-President does not appear to possess the capacity for governing that was accorded on all hands to his predecessor. He is charged with being the tool of designing men, and many think he will get the country into trouble in some alliances, defensive and offensive, which are projected, and which may again light the flames of civil war in Central America. Congress has rejected the concordat lately made with the Pope, and instructed the President to make a new one. It has also passed a bill allowing the President to make his official residence in any portion of the country he may select.

From Guatemala we hear of the death of Señor Louis Bastres, a man of much prominence in that Republic.

Many improvements in roads, bridges, moles, etc., were making in Guatemala, and education was on the rise. A plank-road is to be built between San José and Escuintla.

Messrs. Brame & Marie, of New-York, have obtained an exclusive privilege for twenty years to use a machine to clean fibrous plants and cotton.

SALVADOR.

The difficulties between the State and the clergy are not yet settled. President Barrios has prolonged the time given them to take the oath of obedience to all the laws of the Government twenty days extension. They will have to come up to the mark, for Barrios is not a man to be trifled with.

On the 16th the President and prelates had a great *fiesta*, for the purpose of blessing the labors upon the new bridge across the Acapuspo River, on the road from San Salvador to San Miguel, called the Bridge of San Vincente. The official gazette of Salvador goes into spasms on the occasion, singing out, "Praise eternal to Barrios for this great work!"—although the malicious aver that his brother-in-law was allowed to make a small fortune without advancing the work a hair.

Señor Monturas, the accomplished Minister Plenipotentiary of Salvador at Washington, has returned to Salvador with the new treaty made with Mr. Seward, of amity, commerce, freedom of worship, extradition, etc.

Grain of all kinds is so scarce in Salvador that the Government has prohibited all exports of corn till the next crop shall be gathered in.

NICARAGUA.

The great excitement now in this State is the projected opening of the Nicaragua Transit Route for passengers and freight between New-York and California. The official paper of Costa Rica contains an announcement authorized by Mr. Riotte, United States Minister Resident at San José, that "Mr. Walter Campbell has arrived at Corinto with $5,000, for the first payment to the Government for the privilege of the transit," but Mr. Riotte does not say that Mr. Campbell *paid* the money to anybody. Contracts for lumber to build wharves and bridges and for repairing the transit road have been made, (whether bogus ones or not I do not know,) and it is said the route will be reopened in September. Don't believe it!

In Nicaragua, as well as in Salvador, the people are suffering from the scarcity of grain. Many are living on roots, pinuela and the agave plant, while others have abandoned their lands and gone into the towns to get food.

After all the great spread about raising three or four hundred thousand bales of cotton in Nicaragua this year, it is found that the whole amount exported and to be exported will be eighty-five bales. The people, however, are raising an increased quantity of indigo, cacao and coffee.

There is some quarreling in Nicaragua as to who is to succeed Gen. Martinez in the Presidency, but the general opinion is that he will succeed himself.

COSTA RICA.

The United States Minister Resident, Hon. C. N. Riotte, entertained his countrymen and friends at San José on the Fourth of July, and had "a good time." Mr. Riotte is one of the ablest representatives abroad of the United States Government, and his polished address and popular manners make him exceedingly agreeable to the people among whom he resides.

The coffee crop had been nearly all exported. The trees look well for the coming crop.

True Neutrality Consists in the Recognition of the South by France and England.

Translated from the Courier du Havre of July 14.

* * * * Even on the supposition that the North will be victorious in every encounter, the present war is endless. The South may be vanquished; it will never submit. Union sentiments do not exist in the South; on the contrary, a deep aversion for the Yankee prevails everywhere.

In presence of such a situation what has Europe to do, and by Europe we understand France and England? There are three lines of policy to follow: We must either reconcile the North with the South, or leave things as they are, or maintain the lame neutrality adopted two years ago, or recognize the South as an independent State, since it has been already recognized as belligerent.

The first supposition is not admissible: Our intervention would not be accepted and would complicate the situation. To maintain the *statu quo* is to delay the conclusion of a state of things growing worse and worse every day, and perfectly insufferable. It is obvious that if things remain as they are we cannot expect to see our exportations to the United States resume their former course, nor American cotton take the way of our harbors. This has lasted over a year and a half, and can last one or two years more. Such an interruption in our commercial relation is equivalent to suppression.

The last policy, the only logical one there is, the only one conformable to the commercial interests of France and England, is the *recognition of the Southern Confederacy as a de facto Government*, without interfering in the present feud. This is, in a word, absolute and sincere neutrality. *We must not disguise that* [illegible] *hitherto assumed by France and England do* [illegible] *a true neutrality.* We are trading with the North, we do not trade with the South; we sell to the North munitions of war which we refuse to the South; we send our vessels into Northern harbors and we forbid them to enter Southern ports. *This is not neutrality but partiality in favor of the North.*

Let us reëstablish equality between the two belligerents; let us tell them that we do not mean to interfere with their quarrels, but let us warn them that we do not intend to be mixed in it against our will. Let us receive the Southern cotton and tobacco as we received Northern flour and salt meat. We will send to both our cotton goods, our woolens, our wines and brandies. We will make wishes for the restoration of peace among them, but we will do nothing more.

Thus understood, neutrality will be a truth.

FROM NASSAU.

The Case of the Ovieto—A Villainous Crew—The Karnak—Cargoes for Rebeldom.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NASSAU, N. P., Tuesday, July 29, 1862.

The *British Queen* arrived on Thursday last, bringing us rather gloomy news from the North. It has given occasion for great exultation among the Secessionists here, and their bosom friends, the native Conchs. The privateer *Ovieto's* case has not been decided yet. It was commenced about a fortnight since, and was postponed on account of the sitting of the General Court, which will probably not rise for a week or more, when this important matter will be resumed and decided. It is thought by many here that she will be condemned, but by a large majority that she will be released. The crew have been discharged and set adrift upon us, and a more villainous set of human beings, in appearance, I never saw. Billy Wilson's Zouaves are Christians to them.

The steamer *Karnak* has been got off. Her principal leaks were found to be caused by the breaking of her feed and escape pipes. They have all been stopped, and the only remaining leak is around her propeller shaft, which can be easily stopped, when she will receive what temporary repairs may be necessary, and sail to New-York to be sold. The purchasers have made a good bargain.

The English steamers, with cargoes for secession, still continue to arrive. Our warehouses are all full, and there are besides twelve cargoes afloat in steamers, and quite a number of ships and brigs loaded. It is estimated that there is at least $10,000,000 worth of goods in store and afloat here at present, destined for the rebels. An English brig came in yesterday, with a full cargo of powder, and anchored in our harbor, which is strictly against the laws here for a *Northern vessel* to do. Very few vessels from here have attempted to run the blockade lately. The British steamers *Minna* and *Leopard* will leave for Charleston in a few days, with full cargoes of arms, ammunition, &c. A steamer sailed for Charleston about a week since, with a valuable cargo. The following steamers are reported to have succeeded in getting into the same port since I wrote you last: the *Lloyds, Kate, Modern Greece, Nashville, Memphis* and *Tubal Cain*. I hope this may not be true. The steamer *Emilie* (late *Seabrook*) left here about a month ago. I am glad to see her safe arrival in Philadelphia. McLeod, who was taken in her, and owned a considerable portion of her cargo, is about the smallest specimen of humanity I have ever met with, and the Captain, Vincent, is as vile and foulmouthed a rebel as can be produced. He should be locked up for the remainder of the war. The steamer *Bahama* sailed from here, for Liverpool, about a fortnight ago, taking among her passengers the celebrated Hanar Addersley. He may return *viâ* New-York, and a sharp lookout should be kept for him. The steamer *Relionce*, belonging to Savannah, and coming from that port with a cargo of cotton, was captured by one of our gunboats off Hole in the Wall last week. This is the second vessel that has run the blockade from Savannah within a fortnight. Last Friday was a day of great excitement here among the natives. The Government steamer *Adirondac* chased the bogus British steamer *Herald* to within about ten miles of our harbor, firing shot and shell at her, several of which struck, without doing much damage, however. She escaped, and got safely into the harbor with a cargo of cotton from Charleston. The *Adirondac* then shut off her steam and remained about three leagues from the shore, when Her Majesty's steamship *Greyhound* was ordered out to her, and after being gone about three hours returned. The *Adirondac* then steamed up to the bar, and, after anchoring, ran up the British ensign to the fore and saluted it, which was returned from the fort. When they commenced firing the salute the darkies, men, women and children, became panic-stricken, and ran in all directions, crying out "War! war! war!" much to the amusement of the more sensible portion of the community. The compliment is spoken of in the highest terms by all liberal-minded persons here. The Governor has allowed her to coal and make some few necessary repairs. She will probably sail to-morrow. Her presence has been an eye-sore to the steamers lying here waiting to run the blockade.

The American bark *Escorizza*, Capt. Ryder, was wrecked about ten days since on the north point of Eleuthera, with a cargo of coal from Wales, bound for Havana. The vessel and cargo will be a total loss.

The steamer *Kate* has returned from Charleston with a cargo of cotton, and will leave in about ten days with another load of arms, ammunition and goods. There should be some means taken to stop her. She does more mischief than half the other steamers put together. I think Capt. Gansevoort, of the *Adirondac*, has posted himself up about secession movements in this place. UNION.

Mr. C. C. Burr not a Sympathizer with Secession—a Note from that Gentleman.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The note in your paper to-day in relation to a lecture delivered by me in Pascack is without the least foundation in truth. The title of my lecture was, "The Kings of Labor." It was in no sense a partisan political lecture. No such language as you attribute to me was used, nor any words that could be construed into such a meaning. The lecture was not disturbed by any hostile demonstration whatever. A considerable portion of the Hall was filled with ladies, and the most perfect quiet and good order prevailed from the beginning to the end of the lecture. So far from counseling resistance to the payment of the taxes, I distinctly stated that the taxes must be paid, and that however much we might condemn the measures of the Administration, we are bound to yield a willing and prompt support to our Government and country. I have never at any time counseled any other course. I proclaimed in that lecture that "On no condition are we ever to consent to a destruction of this Union." I have just given to the public a little book of three lectures, containing a "Plea for the Union," and I am incapable of uttering a word or syllable that is not honestly for the perpetuation of this Union.

The article from a Paterson paper, which was your authority for the notice you gave of my lecture, was, I am told, written by a negro, who was not in the hall, and who did not hear the lecture. At any rate, whether negro or white man, he is an abominable liar, as will be proved to the next Grand Jury of Bergen County. Respectfully,

NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1862. C. C. BURR.

The True Policy of Government—A Draft for Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Men.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A constant reader of your paper desires to express his thanks for your timely article on "The future of the war—The Government and the people." Nothing will save us but to bring the Government up to the line of conduct marked out in this article. There is as much gloom and despondency in the public mind to-day as on the 1st of July; and if you wish to know why, ask the man in the street—in the railcar; ask the farmer in the rural district, and you get but one answer: "We are in danger of losing all by the tameness and incapacity of our leaders."

Said a farmer in Vermont to the writer, on the 5th July, (he had come three miles to get his Times,) when asked how he felt about the war, "If the President don't order a draft for 500,000 men within a week, and not ask Gov. Hotbacon's leave either, I shall think we have no Government worth having at Washington." That plain farmer spoke the mind of every loyal Northern man, and there is hardly a person who has any property at stake, who has not measured this rebellion, and knows what is needed to conquer it as well as Mr. Lincoln or any of his Cabinet.

This supineness on the part of the Government is doing more to breed division among ourselves, and weakes the confidence of mankeyed men than anything else. Let our honest and worthy President act as if he had the whole people at his back, and not be afraid to take a little responsibility. Let him send out a proclamation telling his wants, and call a draft for 750,000 men, and every man will respond, amen, and feel that this rebellion is really to be put down, as they now feel that 300,000 cannot do it.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 4. CITIZEN.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

AN EMANCIPATION JUBILEE.

Union Celebration of Emancipation in New-York, the West Indies, and the District of Columbia—Rain; Shows, and a Colored Blondin.

Yesterday was set apart by a large portion of the colored population of New-York and vicinity for a grand Union celebration of emancipation in New-York, the West Indies, and the District of Columbia. Hanfst's Myrtle-avenue Park, Long Island, near East New-York, was the locality selected for the festivities, and thither thousands thronged at an early hour in the morning, with the view of having choice places to witness the following programme of performances: 11 o'clock, Prof. C. L. Trowsa's first performance; 2 o'clock, Public and Sunday Schools will assemble; 2½ o'clock, Speaking will commence; 3¼ o'clock, Prof. C. L. Trowsa's second performance; 5 o'clock, Prof. Kellies will perform.

But the elements combined against the occasion. In the morning the torrents of rain deluged the grove, the wood, the pic-nic benches and the tables, the huge dancing tent, the merry-go-round, the hobby-horses, the swings, the shows, the refreshment saloons, the shady groves, the tight-rope, and last, but not least, the crowds of joyous, happy, expectant, but now sadly disappointed multitude. The daintiest of muslins, lawns, calicoes, barèges and even of silks and satins were drenched, for, from the main conveyance—the De Kalb-avenue cars—at least an eighth of a mile of muddy, unprotected path had to be traversed. The mysterious effects of the female toilet met their conqueror in hydrostatics, and huge baskets of lunch were saturated unceremoniously into inseparable pulp—a conglomeration of pie, ham, eggs, bread and cake. In vain did the unfortunate excursionists plead with the surly toll-gate keeper to take shelter for a moment beneath his roof. In vain did they say it was too bad, and would spoil all their new clothes and ruin the day's sport. The rain poured unmercifully and the pic-nicers had to take it. It was emphatically a damper—a wet blanket upon the whole affair.

But, after the storm came the calm, and with the calm, sunshine, and with the sunshine, dry clothes, good temper, unamalgamated provisions and a first-rate afternoon's enjoyment. The weather-wise who had stayed at home until after the storm came in dry and triumphant, mingled with the damp throng, and were soon no better than anybody else. The shows were well patronized, and the gentlemanly, "Try your weight, the strength of your lungs, or the power of your fist," were duly rewarded. Then there were stereoscopic views and a man swallowing swords, and, to all the glory of his laryngean power—as he was when he chaperoned the hippopotamus, the What-is-it, the Africans and the tiny baby at Barnum's—Prof. Caldicott, with his "Forty views of the war, painted by the great battle artist Graves, magnified 200 times, and altogether the most complete exhibition in the world—all to be seen for five cents."

The rain of course prevented the first exhibition of Prof. C. L. Trower, the formal collection of the schools, and the speaking, as announced. At 3 o'clock, however, the great attraction of the day, Prof. Trowsa's silent rope performance, *a la* Blondin, came off and was pronounced by all a great success. His walking, dancing, turning, twisting, hanging, swinging, and cooking his dinner on the rope, *a la* the hero of Niagara Falls, was much admired, and everybody felt greatly relieved when it was a settled fact that he wasn't going to break his neck.

How far the remainder of the programme was carried out is best known to those who could remain to witness it? Mr. Hamilton, editor of the *Anglo-African*, was to organize the meeting, and Prof. Kellies was to perform some legerdemain. The entire celebration was a grand success in spite of the storm, realized quite a neat sum for somebody's exchequer, and testified to the sincerity with which our colored population rejoices in emancipation.

Board of Councilmen.

PROPOSAL TO OFFER A BOUNTY TO MILITIA REGIMENTS—THE MAYOR ON THE DEFENCES OF NEW-YORK HARBOR.

A special meeting of this Board was held yesterday, nearly all the members present. Councilman Stephenson offered resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on National affairs, authorizing the Comptroller to draw his warrant for $90,000 in favor of each of the militia regiments of this Military District which would recruit to the full standard of eight companies and enlist in the service of the United States for the war.

Complimentary resolutions to the late Col. James Monroe, of the Twenty-second Regiment New-York State Militia, were offered by Councilman Hogan, and adopted.

The following message from the Mayor was received, and referred to the Committee on National Affairs:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New-York, Aug. 4, 1862.

To the Hon. the Common Council:

Gentlemen: I deem it my duty to again ask your attention to the defences of this harbor. In April last, as you will remember, this question engaged the attention of the State Legislature and the Chamber of Commerce, as well as that of the corporate authorities of the City, without resulting in favorable action on the part of either. In the meantime, however, the Government of the United States, whose more especial duty it is to provide these defences, has been performing this duty with commendable vigor. So far as fortifications of the most substantial character and of the most scientific construction can render our harbor secure, we shall soon have nothing more to desire. But the present war has taught us that floating batteries, or rams, are indispensable auxiliaries to fortifications, if we would with certainty prevent the ingress of iron-clad steamers.

Nor is it to be presumed that the Federal Government has altogether neglected the construction of these auxiliaries, though it cannot be expected that with so many other pressing war duties to perform, it can give the subject that prompt and full attention which its importance demands. It seems to me a duty which we owe to the Government and to ourselves, in an emergency like the present, to cooperate with it in efforts for our own protection, trusting to the justice of the Government to refund us hereafter whatever amount of money we may now advance for this purpose. But if we had no such expectation, if we knew that not a dollar of our advances would ever be returned to us, a wise economy would still dictate the expenditure, for we cannot afford to have this City and its untold wealth for a single moment subject to the possible contingency of capture, whatever may be the cost of making its defences impregnable.

The rebels are vigorously at work, employing all their resources and capacity in the construction of iron-clad vessels, and their unhallowed cause finds so much sympathy abroad among the enemies of popular Government that common prudence dictates that we should be prepared for any and every contingency—that we should promptly put our defences in a condition to safely defy the assaults of the combined navies of the world. Our Government is engaged in a life and death struggle. Our resources in means, and men, and manhood, forbid a doubt as to the ultimate result of the contest. But if we wish to render our success both speedy and certain, and to repel rather than invite foreign intervention, we should not lose a moment in putting on the whole armor of war. We should be armed at all points, for war is now the chief business of the nation. To that business every other vocation and thought should be held in subordination until the nation's victory over all its enemies is complete.

It is under this conviction as to the duty of every citizen, whether occupying private or public station, that I earnestly recommend your honorable bodies to take immediate steps to cooperate with the Federal Government in perfecting the defences of this harbor. The most judicious mode of doing it, as it seems to me, would be to make an appropriation of $1,000,000 for the construction of iron or iron-plated batteries and ships, to be expended under the joint direction of Commissioners of high character and proper qualifications, to be appointed by the corporate authorities and the military and naval authorities of the United States.

I do not overlook the fact that this action would be in violation of the letter of the City Charter; but I feel that both the extreme urgency of the case and the manifest desire of our constituents warrant us in making all necessary provision for the safety of our City. GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

The resolutions of the Board of Aldermen relative to a bounty of $50 to such volunteers as shall join either of the regiments from this City now in the field within twenty days, were referred to the Committee on National Affairs, and after some routine business the Board adjourned to the 1st Monday in September.

Base Ball.

ECKFORD CLUB VS. MUTUAL CLUB.

The first of a home-and-home match between these celebrated Clubs took place yesterday afternoon at Hoboken, in presence of nearly 3,000 spectators, a large number of whom were ladies. The game was well contested from first to last; but at the close of the first innings it was generally considered to be an almost sure victory for the Mutuals, whose batting far exceeded the expectations of the Eckfords, who did not field far enough out to intercept the balls. In the subsequent innings this was remedied, and a change in the position of some of the fielders was judiciously made, by which, and remarkably fine fielding, the victory finally rested with the Eckfords.

No finer batting or fielding could be desired on either side, and such an evenly contested match seldom takes place. Home runs were made by Messrs. Mabolt, Bogart and Wansley, and two by Mr. Mahon, who almost made a third.

The decisions of Mr. P. O'Brien were prompt and loud, and generally satisfactory; while, at the same time, the game was conducted on both sides with good temper, which was more than the great excitement might have led us to expect.

At the close of the game, the usual cheers were given by both parties, and three and a tiger for Mr. O'Brien; when the ball was presented by Mr. Taylor to Mr. Jenkins, President of the Eckfords, both gentlemen making appropriate remarks.

The following is the score:

ECKFORD CLUB.	Runs.	MUTUAL CLUB.	Runs.
Mills, 3d b	2	Brown, 2 b	3
Manolt, 1 f	6	Bogart, 3d b	3
Campbell, 1st b	3	A. B. Taylor, r. f	1
F. Grum, p	5	Ward, 1st b	1
Beach, c	3	Wansley, s.	5
Wood, 2d b	5	Hunt, s.	0
Reach, s.	1	McMahon, l. f	6
Dewyr, r. f	0	Harris, c. f	2
McKinstry, c. f	3	Burns, p	1
Total	28	Total	26

RUNS IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	Total
Eckford	5	4	0	3	1	4	3	3	5	28
Mutual	9	2	1	2	0	8	3	0	2	26

Umpire—Mr. P. O'Brien.

Scorers—Messrs. Smith and Poss.

Union vs. Newark.—In the report of this match in yesterday's Times, the term "Bowling" was used in reference to Mr. Hannegan's "Pitching;" it was simply a mistake, and with no intention of making objection to his style, which is generally considered fair.

The Case of Miss Cora Denison.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your account of my arrest in the Sunday edition of the Times is incorrect. I was not arrested for stealing letters from the room of Charles Dennison, but, having some further at the request of that person to obtain a ring of mine in his possession, I was violently attacked by him, and only saved from perhaps fatal violence by the interference of the police. I had none of his letters in my possession save one which he gave me, and, at his

vote: Grand Patriarch—Moses Compton; Grand High Priest—DeWitt C. Langdon; Grand Senior Warden—Charles Vanbrugh; Grand Scribe—John J. Davn; Grand Treasurer—Geo. Smith; Grand Junior Warden—E. J. Hamilton.

Forgery.—Elias Smith and George Bates yesterday pleaded guilty, at the General Sessions, to a charge of forgery in the fourth degree in passing a $6 counterfeit bill on the Wadsport Bank. Roxene Williams and Henry Jones pleaded guilty of forgery in the second degree in passing $5 counterfeit bills on the Manufacturers' Bank of Troy. There are five indictments against them. Sentence reserved in each case.

Lightning Trickery.—The steamer *Daniel Drew*, which plies on the North River, was struck by lightning on Wednesday last, while on her way to this City. When she was struck, the electric fluid completely enveloped the forward part of the boat, and the gilding of the saloon and window-frames were much discolored. Fortunately, no damage was done, though very many of the passengers thought they were surely in danger.

A Word from Corcoran.—This gallant son of Erin, whose coming is so anxiously awaited, writes from his prison at Salisbury, N. C., to Capt. Kirker, of this City, that arrangements have been made for his exchange, and that he expects to be released very soon, but adds: "I have been so very much disappointed before that I cannot permit myself to be too sanguine until I am within our own lines."

Guilty of Bigamy.—Eastern Davis was yesterday arraigned at the General Sessions before Recorder Hoffman, and pleaded guilty of bigamy. He was charged with having married his first wife in Poland in 1849, and his second—Mary Londerray—in the United States in June, 1861, his first spouse being still alive. Owning up he was remanded for sentence.

Personal.—We notice among the arrivals yesterday Ex-Postmaster-General Horatio King; Governor Andrew and lady, of Massachusetts; Colj Dodge, of the New-York Volunteers; Mrs. General Meigs, at the Astor; and Baron de Stoeckl, the Russian Minister, at the Clarendon.

New Time-Table.—We have received the new time-table of the Hudson River Railway, which goes into operation, for the first time, to-day. The hours of departure for the through trains are 7 and 11 o'clock A. M., and 3:15, 5, 7:30 and 10:15 P. M.

United States District Court.—The August Term of this Court opens to-day at 9 A. M. No Admiralty cases will be heard.

Soldiers' Relief.—The Pennsylvania Relief Association has taken rooms at No. 173 Fulton-street.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Eastern District Abortion Case.—The investigation of the circumstances attending the death of Mary Burns, before Coroner Murphy, was concluded yesterday, when Dr. Ray, the colored physician, was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. The only evidence tending at all to implicate the accused, is the statement of deceased, made three hours before death.

Military Matters.—The State advance bounty was paid on Sunday to the members of the Empire Brigade, encamped at East New-York. One hundred and fifty men had been sent to this camp since Friday last. Col. Cook, who is raising a regiment in the Second Senatorial District, opened his headquarters yesterday, at the corner of Court and Joralemon streets.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION—Aug. 4, 1862.

The Board met pursuant to the following call:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1862.

David T. Valentine, Clerk of the Common Council:

SIR: You will please notify the members of the Board of Aldermen, to meet in special session, in the Chamber of the Board, at the City Hall, on Monday, the 4th inst., at one o'clock, for the transaction of such public business as may come before the Board.

TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman of the Sixteenth District.
W. WALSH,
Alderman of the Second District.
IRA A. ALLEN,
Alderman of the Thirteenth District.
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
Alderman of the Tenth District.
F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman of the Twelfth District.
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Alderman of the Fourteenth District.
JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman of the Third District.
PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman of the Eighth District.
JOHN REED,
Alderman of the Sixth District.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President; Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley.

The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

Alderman Boole presented the following preamble, resolutions and ordinance:

Whereas, The critical condition of the war to maintain the integrity of our National Union demands that efforts even more earnest and determined than have heretofore been made, shall now be exerted to secure the early triumph of our cause; and,

Whereas, At such a time, it is necessary that all differences upon other subjects and upon minor points should be waived, and that the whole people should labor together as one man, to perpetuate our existence as one great nation, and to sustain the Government and its efforts in that behalf, in full confidence that the wisdom and patriotism of the President will direct him to the acts and the means best calculated to secure the one great and controlling object, of the preservation of our glorious Union; therefore,

Resolved, That the City of New-York will, at the time volunteers are mustered into the service of the United States, pay, in addition to all other bounties which have been offered by the City, State, the United States, and private individuals, fifty dollars to each man who shall, within twenty days after the proclamation of His Honor the Mayor making this offer, enlist in either of the several regiments of volunteer soldiers of the City of New-York, now engaged in the service of the United States.

Resolved, That for the purpose of carrying out the preceding resolution more effectually, it shall be the duty of the Joint Committee on National Affairs to hire a large room or building, in a convenient location, for the period of one month, which shall be the headquarters for the recruiting of volunteers for regiments now in the field, under the direction of an officer to be appointed by the proper military authorities, and at which each of the several regiments of volunteer soldiers of the City of New-York, now in the service of the United States, may be represented; each person applying for the said bounty to choose, if he desires to do so, the regiment or brigade in which he will enlist; and, if he does not, to be enlisted in the one to which he may be assigned by the officer having general charge.

Resolved, That the Common Council disapprove of the resolutions urging the President to proclaim universal emancipation, which have been published as adopted by a Convention of Committees, in which it has been wrongly stated that the Common Council were represented.

Resolved, That the Joint Committee on National Affairs be instructed to request the Tammany General Committee, the Mozart General Committee, the Republican General Committee, the Constitutional Union General Committee, the Jeffersonian General Committee, the Union Defence Committee, the Tammany Society, and the Committees appointed by his Excellency the Governor for the several Senatorial Districts, each to appoint a Committee of Five to meet with the said Joint Committee, and make arrangements to hold a meeting of the loyal people of this City of all parties and opinions for the exclusive purpose of, urging prompt and vigorous action by all our citizens to procure recruits for regiments in the field, and also to appoint a Committee of Twenty-five active and efficient citizens from their own body, to be known as the National Committee of the City of New-York, whose action shall be limited to measures having for their sole object the vigorous and efficient prosecution of the War for the Union.

AN ORDINANCE TO PROMOTE THE SPEEDY RECRUITMENT OF THE ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES ENGAGED IN DEFENDING THE INTEGRITY OF THE NATIONAL UNION.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York do ordain as follows:

Section 1. For the purpose of expediting the recruitment of the several regiments of volunteer soldiers from the City of New-York now engaged in the service of the United States in defending the integrity of the National Union, His Honor the Mayor of the City of New-York is hereby authorized and requested forthwith to issue his proclamation offering, on behalf of the Corporation, to all able-bodied persons of the age prescribed by law, who shall, within twenty days after the date thereof, enlist in any one of the regiments from this City now at the seat of war, upon the terms and conditions set forth in the order of the Adjutant-General of the State of New-York, under date of second, the sum of Fifty Dollars each, in addition to all other bounties heretofore offered or agreed to be paid to volunteer soldiers for the present war by the State of New-York or the United States, the same to be paid to said persons respectively at the office of the Comptroller of the City of New-York, immediately after they are accepted and mustered into the service of the United States.

Sec. 2. Upon the appearance of such volunteers personally at the office of the Comptroller, and filing with him satisfactory evidence from the proper military authorities of this State of their having severally enlisted, and been accepted, and mustered into the service of the United States, as provided in the preceding section, and also stating the names of the company and regiment to which they respectively belong, it shall be the duty of the Comptroller to execute, and deliver to them respectively, his warrant upon the Chamberlain in their favor, for the said bounty of fifty dollars, and to take their receipts for the same in such form as he shall prescribe.

Sec. 3. To enable the Comptroller to carry into effect the preceding provisions, the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated therefor, and the Comptroller is hereby authorized to borrow upon the faith and credit of the Corporation, such amount not exceeding the said sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as may be required to pay the bounty to volunteers hereby authorized.

Sec. 4. The moneys so borrowed shall be deposited in the City Treasury, and be drawn therefrom only for the purpose specified and in the manner provided by the second section of this ordinance. For the moneys so borrowed and deposited the Comptroller shall prepare and deliver to the parties lending the same, bonds of the Corporation, which shall be designated and known as "The Volunteer Soldiers Bounty Fund Bonds" of the Corporation of the City of New-York, to be signed by the Comptroller, countersigned by the Mayor, and sealed with the common seal of the Corporation, attested by the Clerk of the Common Council. Said bonds shall be redeemable on the first day of October, in the year 1863, and bear interest at not exceeding seven per cent per annum. They shall also be transferable at the pleasure of the holders thereof on the books of the Corporation, to be kept in the Comptroller's office, and all such transfers shall be certified thereon by the Stock Clerk.

Which was laid over.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Farley—
Petition of Alexander Murray, to be relieved from erroneous assessment.
Which was referred to Committee on Assessments.
By the President—
Petitions of residents of the western and upper portions of the City, for the extension of the Eighth-avenue Railroad to Eighty-second-street.
Which was referred to Committee on Railroads.
By Alderman Walsh—
Petition of property owners for a sewer in William-street, between Pearl and Chambers streets.
Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Mitchell—
Resolved, That special or occasional meetings of this Board shall be held whenever desired by nine members of the Board; and the Clerk of this Board, whenever requested by nine members of the Board, shall cause notice of the time and place of such special or occasional meeting to be forthwith given to the members of the Board.

Alderman Dayton moved to amend by adding,

"Provided that at least twenty-four hours' notice be sent to each member at his residence or place of business."

Which was lost on a division by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Frear, Froment—5.

Negative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

Alderman Boole here called for the adoption of the resolution, and moved the previous question.

Alderman Dayton moved to lay the motion of Alderman Boole on the table.

Which was lost on a division by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Frear, Froment—5.

Negative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

The question then being Shall the main question be now put?

The same was ordered on a division by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley—8.

Negative—Aldermen Walsh, Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Frear, Allen, Froment—7.

The main question then being on the adoption of the resolution, the same was carried on a division by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, the President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Frear, Froment—6.

By Alderman Ottiwell—
Resolved, That permission be and is hereby granted to Thomas Hayden to keep a watering trough in front of premises two hundred and fifty-five Avenue A.
Which was adopted.
By Alderman Boole—
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the necessary alterations and repairs of the house lately purchased by the Comptroller for the use of Hose Company Number Forty-seven.
Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.
By Alderman Chipp—
Resolved, That the sewer in East Twelfth-street, west of University-place, be deepened as far as Sixth-avenue, so as to drain all the cellars on either side of said portion of said street, and that at Sixth-avenue said sewer be connected with the sewer in Thirteenth-street, running west from Sixth-avenue.
Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.
By Alderman Smith—
Whereas, It is very desirable at the present time to secure the services of such militia regiments as are now in the field from this City, serving for three months, who desire to reorganize for the war; therefore,
Resolved, That the sum of ——thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to each or any of our State Militia regiments *from this City*, who will reorganize for the war, the same to be paid over to the commandant of such regiment for the benefit of the regimental fund, so soon as he shall have eight full battalion companies organized and mustered into the United States service to serve for three years or during the war.
Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay the amount named in the foregoing resolutions, and for the purposes named therein, upon presentation of the proper voucher, and charge the same to its appropriate account.
Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.
By Alderman Smith—
Resolved, That Michael McGowan be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.
Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.
By Alderman Ottiwell—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to the Sixth Senatorial Enlisting Committee to erect a tent for recruiting purposes on Union-square.
Which was adopted.
By Alderman Walsh—
Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of School-house in Elm-street, between Leonard and Franklin streets—the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was adopted.
By Alderman Frear—
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to place two gas lamps on the south side of West Thirtieth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.
Which was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Boole moved that when this Board adjourn, it do adjourn to meet on Wednesday, the 6th instant, at 2 o'clock.
Which was carried.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was read from the City Inspector nominating John Forney a Health Warden of the Seventeenth Ward, in place of Miles T. Connolly.
Which was confirmed on a division, by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—12.

Negative—Alderman Frear—1.

REPORTS.

The Committee on National Affairs presented the following report:

The Committee on National Affairs, impressed with the necessity of immediately perfecting the arrangements necessary to secure to each enlisted volunteer from this City, under the late call, the Government bounty, advance pay and enlistment fee, in addition to the bounty offered by the State, without awaiting the tedious, uncertain and vexatious delays to which volunteers were likely to be subjected; also, having in view the imperative necessity that existed of immediately recruiting the veteran regiments from this City now in the Army of the Potomac and elsewhere, to the full standard, by endeavoring to secure additional inducements from the Government to all desirous of or willing to enlist in such regiments, determined upon the Committee to visit the seat of the General Government, in order to urge personally upon those in authority the views of your Committee on this and other matters connected with the subject of stimulating enlistments in this City, beg leave to present the following

REPORT

of the result of their mission, as a supplement to their report contained in Document Number Fifteen, Board of Aldermen, July twenty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, being the result of their conference with the Governor of this State, and the kindred subject of "stimulating enlistments in the State, in response to the recent proclamation of the President of the United States, calling for three hundred thousand additional volunteers," is respectfully submitted:

Your Committee, immediately after reporting to the Common Council the result of the very satisfactory conference with the Executive of the State, ascertained by personal inquiry and examination that the moneys to be paid by the General Government, consisting of the advance bounty of twenty-five dollars, the advance pay of thirteen dollars, and the enlistment fee of two dollars, were not, as promised, forthcoming immediately upon the recruit being mustered into the service, and that, in consequence, enlistments from this City were not as numerous as was anticipated, and were totally inadequate to an early compliance with the wants of the War Department, in order to again enable our armies to assume the offensive and "push the enemy to the wall."

Both branches of the Common Council having adjourned on the twenty-first day of July, for a period of three weeks, and there being no possibility of convening a special session of both or either of the Boards in time to meet the emergency, your Committee, impelled solely by what they considered the honor of the City, and the good of the country, and feeling that they were but anticipating the wishes of the Common Council, determined at a meeting of the Committee, held on the twenty-second day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to appoint a Sub-Committee, with instructions to proceed to Washington and lay before the proper authorities the necessity of prompt action in providing the money necessary to pay the sums promised by the Government to all volunteers under the last call of the President, and of holding out some additional inducement to, or making some discrimination in favor of, all who should volunteer to fill up the broken ranks of the gallant regiments now in the field, to their original, or the maximum standard, and also to make such other suggestions, as might present themselves to the Sub-Committee, connected with the object of their visit.

The Sub-Committee, on the 25th day of July, had a lengthy interview with the President and Secretary of War, and took occasion, as directed, to present for their consideration the following propositions, or more properly suggestions, necessary to be acted on at once, in order to give greater effect to the call for volunteers from this State and City.

First.—The prompt payment, upon being mustered into the service, and without any unnecessary form or delay, of the advance pay, bounty and enlistment fee.

Second.—The paramount importance, nay, *imperative necessity*, of at once and effectually filling up the ranks of the regiments now in the field, in preference to those now about organizing.

Third.—The advantages of equipping, arming and uniforming each recruit, immediately upon being mustered into the service, and removing him from the evil influences generally surrounding the soldier when quartered in close proximity to our large cities; and,

Fourth.—The fact that the corporate authorities of this City, in providing for the families or dependents of volunteers, are disbursing a large amount of money from a fund created for that purpose; that the benefits of the fund are frequently abused by reason of the inability of the disbursing officers to obtain the names of deserters, absentees without leave and dismissals, hence the necessity of furnishing the Comptroller of this City, Treasurer of the said fund, the names of all such offenders, in order to prevent any further abuse of the fund, thus also, in a great measure, preventing the occurrence of such disreputable practices on the part of the soldiers.

The interview took place on Friday, the twenty-fifth of July, and on Thursday, the twenty-sixth, the following document was received from the Secretary of War:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.,
July 26, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: Your views respecting the recruiting service, and the proper measures to encourage it, have been attentively considered by the President, and the following regulations established by the Department, are expected to assist to the object you desire:

1. The Adjutant-General will detail an officer at each rendezvous for mustering in recruits, who will pay to each recruit his proper share of bounty, and also pay the recruiting fund at the time he is mustered into the service of the United States.

2. It is of paramount importance to fill up the old regiments speedily, a fee for recruits to the old regiments double that for the new regiments will be paid, to wit: four dollars for each recruit.

3. The recruits will be clothed, armed and equipped, without delay, and placed in a camp of instruction.

Any other practical suggestion you may be pleased to offer, will always be respectfully considered by the Department.

Yours truly,
EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

To Aldermen Farley and Mitchell, Councilmen Jones, Hogan, Keech and Pinckney, Committee, &c.

On the thirty-first of July last, the following War Bulletin was issued by the Department, entirely adopting the fourth suggestion of the Committee, and giving it a general, instead of local, application, as was intended by the Committee:

WAR BULLETIN.
WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21.

The absence of officers and privates from their duty, under various pretexts, from receiving pay, at great expense and burden to the Government, makes it necessary that efficient measures be taken to enforce their return to duty, or that their places be supplied by those who will not take pay while rendering no service. This evil, moreover, tends greatly to discourage the patriotic impulse of those who would contribute to the support of the families of faithful soldiers.

It is therefore ordered by the President:

First—That on Monday, the eleventh day of August, all leaves of absence and furloughs, by whomsoever given, unless by the War Department, are revoked and absolutely annulled, and all officers capable of service are required forthwith to join their regiments, under penalty of dismissal from the service, or such penalty as a court-martial may award, unless the absence be occasioned by lawful cause.

Second—The only excuse allowed for the absence of officers or privates from duty after the eleventh day of August, are: First, the order or leave of the War Department; Second, disabilities from wounds received in service; Third, disability from disease that renders the party unfit for military duty, but any officer or private whose health permits him to visit watering-places, or places of amusement, or to make social visits, or walk about town, City, or neighborhood in which he may be, will be considered fit for military duty, and as evading his duty by absence from his command or ranks.

Third—On Monday, the eighteenth day of August, at ten o'clock A. M., each regiment and corps shall be mustered. The absentees will be marked, three lists of the same made out, and, within forty-eight hours of the muster, one copy shall be sent to the Adjutant-General of the army, and one to the commander of the corps; the third is to be retained, and all officers and privates fit for duty absent at that time will be regarded as absent without cause. Their pay will be stopped, and they will be dismissed from the service or treated as deserters, unless restored; and no officer shall be restored to his rank, unless, by the judgment of a Court of Inquiry, to be approved by the President, he shall establish innocence of the charge that his absence was without cause.

Fourth—Commanders of corps, divisions, brigades, regiments and detached posts are strictly enjoined to force the muster and return aforesaid. Any officer failing in his duty herein will be deemed guilty of gross neglect of duty, and be dismissed the service.

Fifth—A commissioner shall be appointed by the Secretary of War to superintend the execution of this order in the respective States. The United States Marshals in the respective districts; the Mayor and Chief of Police of any town or city; the Sheriffs of the respective counties in each State, and all Postmasters and Justices of the Peace, are authorized to act as special provost-marshals, to arrest any officer or private soldier, fit for duty, who may be found absent from his command without just cause, and convey him to the nearest military post or depot.

The transportation, reasonable expenses of this duty, and five dollars, will be paid for each officer or private so arrested and delivered.

By order of the President,
EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The promptness with which every suggestion made by the Committee was acted on by the exalted personage at the head of the Government, and the Secretary of War, was regarded by them as a recognition of the patriotic part taken by the great City of New-York, in the endeavor to suppress the infamous rebellion now rampant in the Southern States; they will be hailed by every patriot as an additional guarantee of the determination of the Government to prosecute the war with the utmost rigor and determination, and will be looked upon by all loyal citizens as the inauguration of a new era in the history of the war, favorable to its speedy and satisfactory termination.

The result of the mission of your Committee was in the highest degree satisfactory, while the benefits resulting to the service, in the impulse given to enlistments, cannot be overestimated. The arrangements for securing payments of the full amount of the bounties, &c., offered by the General and State Governments, are now perfect, and the volunteer has but to pass the medical and mustering officers to insure him the full amount of ninety dollars, as set forth in the report of your Committee, Document Number Fifteen, Board of Aldermen, July twenty-one, eighteen hundred and sixty-two; as a consequence, recruiting in this State and City is progressing with a rapidity truly gratifying.

In this connection, it may be well to state, that, for obvious reasons, a slight discrimination is made, by order of the Governor of the State, in favor of all who enlist and are mustered in to serve in any of the regiments now in the field. Every such volunteer, in addition to the enlistment fee being doubled, by order of the Secretary of War, the entire amount of the bounty offered by the State, viz.: Fifty dollars—while all who volunteer to serve in regiments now forming receive but one-half, or Twenty-five dollars of the State bounty at the time of enlistment, the balance of Twenty-five dollars being withheld until just previous to the departure of the regiment for the seat of war. This regulation is certainly a wise and salutary one, and is indicative of the care exercised by the authorities over the welfare of the soldier and those dependent upon him for maintenance and support. The volunteer to serve in any of the regiments now in the field will be mustered into the service and take his departure to join his regiment all in the space of a very few days, affording him no opportunity, even though so inclined, to waste or squander his bounty and pay previous to his departure, thereby inducing him to leave with his family nearly, if not quite, the whole amount of ninety-two dollars, which he receives from the Government advances and State bounty at the time of his enlistment; while the volunteer to serve in any of the new regiments now forming receives but sixty-five dollars at the time of enlistment, the balance of twenty-five dollars being retained by the State authorities until the departure of his regiment for the scene of hostilities. If so disposed, the volunteer can leave with those dependent upon him the entire sum of ninety-two dollars in the former and ninety dollars in the latter case; but if, as is unfortunately frequently the case in the formation of new regiments, the volunteer, while in camp awaiting the formation and departure of his regiment, should foolishly and extravagantly expend the money received by him at the time of enlistment, the State Government, with great forethought, retains one-half its bounty, to be paid only on his departure, in the hope that his family or dependents will be benefited to that amount.

Your Committee are of opinion that the inducements and advantages above enumerated, combined with the inherent desire of every lover of his country, particularly of all who can, by experience, contrast the freedom enjoyed in this the great Republic of America, with the grinding tyranny of the fleeting monarchies and empires of Europe, to assist in maintaining its integrity, and in transmitting to generations to succeed us the priceless blessings and advantages of self-government, are all that are needed to enable the State and City, at an early day, to report to the authorities of the General Government that the Empire State of New-York has again complied with their demand for more men, to assist in the suppression of the most causeless, inhuman, and at the same time gigantic rebellion ever recorded on the page of history.

Trusting that the course pursued by your Committee, in their anxiety to witness an immediate and adequate response given by the City of New-York to the recent proclamation of the President of the United States, calling for additional volunteers, will meet your approbation, they will conclude by presenting for your adoption a resolution providing that the report, being a supplement to the report contained in Doc. 15 of the Board, presented July 21, 1862, be printed in connection with, and as forming a part of the said Document:

Resolved, That the foregoing supplementary report of the Joint Committee on National Affairs be printed in connection with, and as forming a part of the Report contained in Document No. 15 of the Board of Aldermen, presented July 21, 1862, and that a sufficient number be placed at the disposal of the military authorities, to furnish all who may have a right thereto, or may be desirous of volunteering, with a copy thereof.

TERENCE FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
PETER MITCHELL,
ALEX. B. KEECH,
JOHN HOGAN,
HENRY SMITH,
Joint Committee on National Affairs.

Which was laid over.

On motion, the Board adjourned, and the President announced that the Board stood adjourned until Wednesday, the sixth day of August, at two o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION.

MONDAY, Aug. 4, 1862—5 o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Charles C. Pinckney, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members: Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—23.

The minutes of the two last meetings were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Snyder—
Petition of Wm. S. Rost, Jr., for relief from an erroneous assessment for opening and grading Fifty-fifth-street.
Which was referred to Committee on Finance.
By Councilman Hazleton—
Petition of E. E. & F. G. Ellery for permission to exhibit sign in front of their place of business, No. 686 Grand-street.
Councilman Hazleton moved that the prayer of petitioners be granted.
Which was carried.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Hogan—
Whereas, The mournful intelligence has been imparted to this Common Council, of the decease of another of New-York's heroic sons, who, obeying the call of his country at a moment's notice, gave her his services, and by his unceasing and laborious exertions in promoting the efficiency of his command, has yielded up his life a willing sacrifice upon the altar of his country; Colonel James Monroe is no more; he died on Wednesday, the thirtieth day of July, at his post of duty at Harper's Ferry, Va., while in command of the Twenty-second Regiment New-York State Militia; and,

Whereas, As a duty which binds us in the ties of brotherly affection for those who go forth to battle and to die in defence of our flag, we are called upon to place on record our admiration for their deeds and to give expression to the grief we experience in having to perform this last sad duty in paying our tribute of respect to their memories; therefore

Resolved, That in the death of James Monroe, Colonel commanding the Twenty-second Regiment N. Y. S. M., the country has lost one of its most efficient, patriotic and zealous defenders, the City of New-York a public-spirited and loyal citizen, and the regiment which had honored him with its command, an untiring, gentlemanly and impartial officer, his memory will be treasured in common with those who have sacrificed their lives for their country's good, and whose names and deeds will form a shrine around which every loyal American will love to linger and worship.

Resolved, That to the afflicted family and relatives of the deceased, we extend our special sympathies, and in mingling our sorrow with them for their irreparable loss, we can commend them to the care of that Divine Being who, in his mercy and wisdom, "Doeth all things well."

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council cause a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to be properly engrossed, duly authenticated, and forwarded to the family of the deceased.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Barney—
Resolved, That Vincent W. Clark be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.
Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.
By Councilman Jones—
Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Board be, and they are hereby directed, to advertise for proposals to pave Centre-street, from Chambers to Broome streets, with trap-block pavement, in accordance with an ordinance passed March 21, 1861, the same to be done without delay.
Which was adopted.
By Councilman Jones—
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby directed, to discontinue the closing of Union-square at the hour of 9 o'clock P. M., and that the same be left open to the public the same as all other public parks belonging to the City.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Snyder, Brice, Long—16.
Negative—Councilmen Hazleton, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Trotter—8.
By Councilman Jones—
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to take immediate measures to cause the Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to Seventy-second streets, (or as far as the said avenue is graded above Fifty-ninth-street,) to be lighted with gas.
Which was adopted.
By Councilman Ross—
Resolved, That the sidewalk on the south side of Sixteenth-street be flagged, commencing at Number two hundred and eight, and running east to Seventh-avenue, making about one hundred and thirty-seven feet.
Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.
By Councilman Stevenson—
Whereas, It is very desirable at the present time to secure the services of such militia regiments as are in the field from this City, serving for three months, who desire to reorganize for the war; therefore
Resolved, That the sum of —— thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to each or any of our State Militia regiments for this City who will reorganize for the war, the same to be paid over to the commandant of such regiment for the benefit of the regimental fund so soon as he shall have eight full battalion companies organized and mustered into the service of the United States for three years or the war.
Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay the amount named in the foregoing resolution, and for the purposes named therein, upon the presentation of the proper vouchers, and charge the same to its appropriate account.
Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.
By Councilman Ross—
Resolved, That Thirty-ninth-street be renumbered, from the Fifth-avenue to the Ninth-avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was lost by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Ryan, Gross, Webster, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Long—10.
Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Repper, Hazleton, Stevenson, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice—13.
By Councilman Ross—
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to report to this Board at his earliest convenience the amount of moneys expended yearly on the park known as the Reservoir-square, since the construction of the Crystal Palace.
Councilman Snyder moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Lands and Places.
Which was carried.
By Councilman Snyder—
Resolved, That Seventy-ninth-street, from the Eighth to the Tenth-avenue, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to Committee on Roads.
By Councilman Snyder—
Resolved—That Fortieth-street, from the Ninth to the Tenth-avenue, be paved with trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Board.
Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavements.
By Councilman Trotter—
Resolved, That Ninety-second-street and Eleventh-avenue, to Bloomingdale road, be regulated and graded under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to Committee on Roads.
By the President—
Resolved, That Thirty-ninth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement—the owners of property on the line of said street to pay one-half the cost thereof and the City the remainder.
Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavements.
By the President—
Resolved, That the low and sunken lots on the block bounded by Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, be filled in under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.
By Councilman Brice—
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to advertise for proposals forthwith to rebuild the house now occupied by Hook and Ladder Company No. 8.
Which was laid over.
By Councilman Brice—
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to place the fire telegraph in the house of Hook and Ladder Company No. 12 and Hose Company No. 7, and the sum of five hundred dollars is hereby appropriated therefor.
Which was laid over.

PETITIONS RESUMED.

By the President—
Remonstrance of Thomas J. Mource, against the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street.
Which was referred to Committee on Street Openings.
By Councilman Gross—
Petition of property owners, &c., in Allen-street, for a sewer in Allen-street, between Rivington and Delancey streets.
Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.
By Councilman Orton—
Petition of property owners, &c., to have grade of Eighth-avenue, between Eighty-fifth and Ninety-fifth streets, changed.
Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting an ordinance that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Vestry-street, from Hudson to Greenwich-street, under direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Councilman Barney (by unanimous consent) moved that said report be adopted.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—20.

Report of Committee on Street Openings, in favor of adopting resolution that the Counsel to the Corporation be directed to cause the necessary legal measures to be taken to open One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Harlem River, except where already opened.

Which was laid over.

Subsequently, Councilman Trotter, by unanimous consent, called up said paper, and moved its adoption.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—17.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Repper, Webster—3.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be authorized and directed to fill in sunken lots on the westerly side of the Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset in Worth-street, from Broadway to Hudson-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that a receiving basin and culvert be built at or near the southwest corner of Leonard and Baxter streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that a receiving basin and culvert be built at the southeast corner of Thirty-second-street and Madison-avenue, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Fire Department in favor of adopting resolution that the Clerk of the Council Board be directed to procure four badges for Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department, at an expense not to exceed eighty dollars, the said badges to be for the use of Engineers William Lamb, Henry Lewis, George McGrath and Joseph L. Perley.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for building a Hose Carriage for the use of Hose Company Number Twelve and that said carriage be built similar to the one now in use by Hose Company Number Seven.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of adopting resolution that Hudson-street, between Eighth-avenue and Canal-street, be paved with Trap-block pavement, excepting such portions lying between the rails of and under the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Opening Streets, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in the matter of opening Madison-avenue, from Forty-second to Eighty-sixth-street; also, in that part of Ninety-second and Ninety-third streets lying between Eighth-avenue and Bloomingdale Road; also, in the matter of opening Ninety-fourth-street from the Third-avenue to the East River, and from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River; also, in the matter of opening Ninety-fifth-street, where not already opened, from the Fifth-avenue to the East River, and from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River.

Councilman Orton asked unanimous consent to move that said report be adopted at this time.

Councilman Hogan objecting.

Councilman Orton moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of immediate action on said report.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gedney, Keech, Lent,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—SIMON'S MISHAPS—THREE FLYING TRAPEZE—FORTUNE'S FROLICS.

WALLACK'S—FRA DIAVOLO—LORD FLANIGAN.

WINTER GARDEN—LOOK OUT FOR THE DRAFT—THE HOHENTHODEN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—ALLEGHANIANS, VOCALISTS, AND SWISS BELL-RINGERS, Afternoon and Evening.—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 BROADWAY—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—No. 543 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The Government has at last concluded to resort to a draft to swell the army to the requisite standard, and the official order from the War Department on the subject is published this morning. It directs—*first*, an immediate draft of three hundred thousand militia, to serve for nine months, unless sooner discharged by the Government; *second*, a further draft to fill any deficiency in answer to the call for three hundred thousand volunteers which may exist on the 15th inst., at which time the draft is to go into effect. This will place a new army of *six hundred thousand men* in the field immediately. The quotas for the States will be assigned by the Secretary of War, who will also establish regulations for the draft. Regulations are also to be prepared to secure the promotion of meritorious officers, and to prevent the nomination and appointment of incompetent ones.

A dispatch from Gen. POPE'S headquarters gives currency once more to the report that Richmond has been evacuated by the rebel army, which is supposed to have taken up its position on the south bank of the James River. A dispatch from Washington also reiterates the report, based on the supposition that a pestilence has broken out in the rebel capital.

The intelligence from our army on the James River is important is important. Since the midnight demonstration by the rebels upon our shipping and camps, the opposite shore of the river has been occupied by a portion of our troops, and on Sunday a reconnoissance in force was made back into the country to within fourteen miles of Petersburgh. Five miles from the river our forces encountered the Thirteenth Virginia Cavalry drawn up in line of battle, but our men dispersed them by a gallant charge. Two and a half miles further on they were again encountered at their camps, and, again, put to flight, leaving behind all their tents, camp equipage and commissary stores, which were gathered together and burnt by our men. Our loss in these operations was but one horse killed, while the rebels had two horses killed, six men wounded and two taken prisoners. The country in the vicinity was then thoroughly scoured, and our forces returned to the river. Our latest dispatches from headquarters intimates that the rebel gunboats in the James have retired again to Fort Darling. Commodore WILKES' fleet is probably a little too formidable for them.

Gen. POPE informs Gen. HALLECK that a reconnoitering column on Saturday crossed the Rapidan and pushed forward to Orange Court-house, which place they took possession of, driving out two regiments of rebel cavalry. Eleven of the enemy were killed, and fifty-two taken prisoners—one Major, two Captains and two Lieutenants among the latter. Our loss was but two killed and three wounded. The railroad and telegraph lines between Orange Court-house and Gordonsville were then destroyed.

The last number of the Fredericksburgh *Banner* says that Stonewall JACKSON was in town a few days ago, and crossed over the river and took a survey of matters and things generally in the Federal camps, and he is reported to have said that he can capture Fredericksburgh whenever he pleases, and that he is laying a trap to cage the whole army without destroying the city, and with the loss of as few lives as possible.

Gen. BURNSIDE'S Division, known as the Ninth Army Corps, was embarked at Fortress Monroe on the 2d inst., and has probably ere this reached its field of operations, wherever that may be. It is commanded by RENO, PARKE and STEVENS, all experienced Generals. We shall soon hear from them.

Our correspondence from Newbern, N. C., will be found of importance. Special intelligence regarding the progress of the canvass for the Gubernatorial election is given, from which it will be seen that the flow of partisan bitterness waxes hotter and hotter. Another brush has taken place at Hamilton, on the Roanoke River. The rebels attempted to rebuild the fortifications and replace the obstructions in the river, which were so summarily disposed of by our forces on the 9th of July; but they were again interfered with in the most summary manner, and forced to abandon the position precipitately. A large number of prisoners fell into our hands, with their camp equipage, commissary stores, two or three howitzers, three field pieces, a quantity of ammunition, private papers, and some twenty cavalry horses—all without the loss of a man on our side. At Newbern, on the night of the 29th, one of the guard, while on duty, was shot in the leg. The next day, by order of Gen. FOSTER, the block of buildings from which the shot was fired was razed to the ground. Signs of activity are not wanting in the Department. Reconnoissances have recently been pushed in various directions—one toward Kinston, half way between Newbern and Goldsboro, having accomplished most important results. A movement inland, under command of Gen. FOSTER, is expected.

The Watkins (N. Y.) *Republican* of the 27th ult. says: "Hon. A. S. DIVEN told us on Thursday evening that he had the express authority of Secretary SEWARD to tell the people that he had assured the representatives of foreign Nations from time to time that the rebellion would be crushed out, and that, in order to prevent intervention in favor of the rebellion, *he had now named a time so short that he dared not make it public, and that such intervention could not be prevented but by an immediate response to the call for the 300,000 men.*"

Gen. HALLECK, it is stated, will issue a general order within a few days, embodying his views on confiscation, and the employment of slaves.

A dispatch published this morning announces that Gov. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, has called upon the colored citizens of that State to form a regiment, to constitute a part of the State's quota of volunteers,—promising to accompany them to the field, and share their perils with them.

All of Commodore PORTER'S mortar fleet has reached Fortress Monroe. The last of the schooners made their appearance on Friday night.

Col. MCLEAN has just returned to Nashville, from East Tennessee, where he has been recruiting and organizing a National regiment. He represents the Union sentiment as still very strong in that section, although the threats of the rebels, who retain military possession of the district, suppress all practical exhibition of it. Two companies, recruited by Col. MCLEAN, were captured by MORGAN while they were *en route* to Nashville, but he hopes to have his regiment soon filled.

A dispatch dated St. Louis, Aug. 1, states that since receiving reinforcements, Gen. CURTIS has started again for the interior of Arkansas. Possibly he may strike at Little Rock. At any rate, he will take care of HINDMAN.

A letter from GARRET DAVIS has been received in Washington, fully confirming the apprehensions of trouble in Kentucky. He says that Union men regard it as certain that the rebels propose attempting another invasion like MORGAN'S, but on a larger scale, whenever they can take our forces off their guard.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Northern Light* arrived at this port yesterday morning, with the passengers and treasure from California. She left Aspinwall on the 26th of July. Her treasure list foots up nearly a million dollars. Our correspondence, giving details of intelligence from the United States of Colombia, and Central and South America, will be found interesting. There had been some excitement on the Isthmus, arising from reports, apparently well founded, that a large body of men would soon make their appearance at Panama, "to aid the Governor in quelling the spirit of insubordination recently displayed." We interpret this as signifying an attempt to drive out the small body of troops dispatched thither some weeks ago by President MOSQUERA. Another excitement was produced at Panama by an order from the Bishop to take all the valuable ornaments and jewels from the churches and deposit them in some safe place, to prevent their falling into the hands of Gen. MOSQUERA, should he issue an order for their confiscation. There was a general outcry raised when the valuables were being removed from the Church of Santa Ana, the women turning out in great force, and threatening to offer resistance. A party of about fifty soldiers, belonging to MOSQUERA'S garrison, seized the muskets and ammunition belonging to the police force of Panama, on the 22d, removing the booty to the barracks. The reason assigned for that step was to guard it from being stolen by the conservatives. A number of the police had previously gone to Veraguas to join the Governor, who is now collecting a force at that place. From rumors afloat it is not improbable that Panama will soon be declared under military government.

The dry weather had proved very severe all over Nicaragua, and the country was reported to be on the verge of famine. Many towns had been literally forsaken, their inhabitants rushing to the more central parts in search of provisions. In the mining districts corn was selling at twelve dimes per *medio*, and everything else in proportion; elsewhere it was at four or six dimes, and difficult to obtain at that. The news from the South American States is not of sufficient importance to call for special mention.

A letter from Havana gives some additional particulars about the spread of the insurrection in Venezuela. A body of insurgents, on the 21st of June, surprised and for a time held possession of Lepare, near Caracas, committing frightful atrocities on the inhabitants. They were subsequently attacked by GARRIDO, defeated and dispersed, according to the official account. A few days previous to that date, the rebel Gen. ACOSTA is said to have defeated Gen. FALCON, taking a large number of prisoners, of whom thirty-two were killed and many others wounded in cold blood. Elsewhere we hear of other engagements, in which the Government forces were worsted.

At a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, resolutions were presented and laid over under the rule offering a bounty of $50 additional to all other bounties, for any person who shall enlist in any of the regiments now in the field from this City within twenty days.

In the Board of Councilman a resolution was presented and referred, in favor of giving $90,000 to each of the militia regiments of this district which should recruit to the full standard and enlist for the war. A message was received from the Mayor, and referred to the Committee on National Affairs, urging the importance of the defence of New-York harbor by gunboats and rams, and recommending the appropriation of $1,000,000 for that purpose.

We give elsewhere in our columns this morning the details of a disgraceful riot which occurred in Brooklyn yesterday, similar in character to those which have recently occurred in some of the Western cities, growing out of the antipathy of the Irish against negro laborers.

The Festival and Concert on behalf of the families of sick and wounded soldiers, given by the German Singing Societies and Turnverein, yesterday, at Jones' Wood, was a splendid affair, and a handsome fund, for the patriotic purpose announced, was collected under the most agreeable auspices.

The most successful, because the most practical, recruiting meeting yet held in the City, took place last night, at the Seventh Regiment Armory, on behalf of the Second Fire Zouaves, or Fourth Regiment Excelsior Brigade. Gen. SICKLES made a thrilling and telling speech, that brought a number of recruits to volunteer on the spot. STEWART L. WOODFORD also made a telling address. The firemen are going to work in earnest to fill up the Second Fire Zouaves. The headquarters of the regiment is at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer streets.

The War Claim Commission closed its business at Cairo on Aug. 1. In the short time it has been in session a great deal of work has been done. The whole number of claims filed is 1,698, amounting to $599,249 36. Of these, claims to the amount of $451,105 81 were allowed. All of Quartermaster HATCH'S claims were allowed, the investigation not having established anything of fraud or corruption in them. JOHN BIRD, of Bird's Point, filed claims amounting to upward of $33,000, all of which were dismissed on account of his disloyalty.

A large number of colored people, of New-York and vicinity, held a Union Emancipation Celebration at Hault's Myrtle-avenue Park, L. I., yesterday. In spite of the storm, they passed a pleasant afternoon.

The trade in Flour, yesterday, was moderate at unchanged prices. A good inquiry prevailed for the principal kinds of Grain; Corn advanced a shade. Groceries and Provisions were quiet, as were also Metals, Oils, Tallow and Whisky. Spirits Turpentine were a trifle dearer. The freight market was inactive.

The Stock Market was ½ per cent. firmer, and Gold ½ per cent. lower, yesterday, on the Stock Exchange. Bills on London closed dull at 126 per cent. There was an improved feeling in the Stock Market at the close of business. New-York Central 90¾ per cent.

The Cattle market is not largely overstocked, this week, but if the first day of sales is an index, we have had no worse market this season for the drover, and taking quality into account, prices are as low as at any previous market since last Fall. About 4,200 bullocks were on sale at Forty-fourth-street, generally of fair to good quality, but there was no life to the trade after a little flurry in the morning, before the numbers were known. Except in rare instances no one thought of paying over 8c., and the Washington Market butchers were not willing to give over 7¼c. for fair dressing steers. There were enough left over for to-day's sales to prevent much if any advance, and the quotations will be at a decline of ¼@½c. from last week.

The Crisis of the Country—The New Draft and the Necessity for a Million of Reserves.

Our Washington advices represent army matters as moving on with great harmony and vigor under the new *régime*. This was to be expected from placing an able and experienced soldier in command of the National forces. Whatever may be his merit in the field, no one doubts Gen. HALLECK'S supreme qualification for the organization, combination and general direction of our armies. His present position is precisely the one where his services were the most needed, and where they will be most available. The country may rest assured that whatever troops are placed in the field under his direction, will be used to the best advantage. Their strength will not be frittered away by needless divisions, nor will the jealousies of individual officers, or the rivalries of their political backers, be suffered longer to paralyze the movements of the Union forces.

But we trust this is only the beginning of reform in our military administration. We need changes which shall go still deeper, and affect more thoroughly the whole spirit and temper in which the war is carried on. The Government should go to work *to crush the Rebellion*, and not be content with defending itself against it. It is not enough that we hold the rebels in check; we must destroy them. And the Government should forthwith put the country in such an attitude that its whole power can be hurled upon the rebel strength, whenever the moment for such a movement shall arrive. The President, as will be seen by the order elsewhere in this paper, has ordered an immediate draft for three hundred thousand nine-months' men, and a contingent draft on the 15th inst., should the volunteer regiments now existing and forming be incomplete at that time. So far this is well. *But we should have a million of men under arms, ready to move at an hour's notice with railroad speed to any point where their services may be required.* If we could have sent forward to reinforce McCLELLAN, within a week after his repulse from Richmond, 100,000 men, he could have taken the offensive and fallen upon the shattered ranks of the rebel enemy with a vigor and force that would have insured success. They could not have stood before a fresh army thus hurled upon them.

But we had no such force. All our available troops were already in the field. We had relied upon them to finish the war, and had made no provision for reinforcements. When we were checked, therefore, we had to create a new army before we could reinforce the old one. McCLELLAN now is doomed to inaction, because we have no troops to send to his aid. And while we are calling for volunteers, and paying enormous bounties to induce them to enlist, and going through the long, slow process of organizing, arming and training them for service, every Southern railroad is pouring daily its thousands and tens of thousands of rebel troops into the rebel Capital. And when we shall have succeded in raising our quota of men, and are ready to put them into the field, we shall find ourselves compelled to encounter a very different enemy from the one that recoiled from our heroic columns at Malvern Hills, and failed to reap the fruits of the costly victories he had achieved. We shall find them doubled in numbers, with earthworks strengthened, their decimated ranks refilled, and everything in readiness for a resistance tenfold more obstinate than they could have offered a month ago.

The Government, we repeat, has done well to change its policy in this respect. It must have armies *in reserve*, as well as in the field. It must have men instantly to replace those who may fall in battle, and to renew every conflict the moment it is over. It is in this way only that our superior resources can be made to tell. It avails nothing that we have five men to the rebels' one, if we have them at home and out of reach when they are wanted. If the enemy would in every instance await our movements, possibly we might in the long run exhaust them before they could exhaust us, in this slow process of mutual depletion. But they will not let us wait, even if we could afford it. They will attack us when we are weakest, and waste our forces faster than we can bring them together. We must *accumulate* our strength. We must gather up our resources and hold them in readiness for instant use. We must convert the North into a vast arsenal—an enormous camp, filled with armed and trained men, ready to pour out their eager legions whenever they may be required. With such a policy we should no longer be subjected to the disgrace of seeing our Generals in the field, on the eve of great battles, vainly calling for reinforcements to guard their rear,—nor condemned to the ignominy of enforced inaction at the very moment most propitious for a brilliant and successful advance.

The Enlistment Committee of this City has made a suggestion which deserves and demands the immediate attention of the Government. It is that "*the whole militia of the States should be organized, armed, equipped and made ready for service, and the National armaments swelled to the utmost capacity for efficient action.*" This ought to be done without an hour's delay. It would put two millions of men at the command of the Government, ready for any emergency, and able to press this war to an immediate and successful issue. We trust the Government will instantly put in motion the machinery required to produce this result. Let them not halt nor hesitate. The people are ripe and eager for the summons. They would welcome it as an indication that the Government comprehends the great struggle in which it is involved, and has the courage and capacity to meet its awful issues. They would hail such a trumpet-call of the nation to arms, as worthy at once of the nation itself and of the great cause in which its energies are engaged. This is no time for hair-splitting distinctions,—for nice questions of State rights or National supremacy; nor are the people in a mood to require or tolerate such discussions. They demand *blows*, and liberty to strike them. They are involved in WAR, and they ask permission to wage it. They are conscious of power, exultant in the strength and courage of National youth, proud of their country, and ready to die rather than see it perish. All they ask at the hands of the men they have made their rulers is *leadership*. They ask not to be trifled with—not to be distrusted—not to be treated like men ignorant of the great duties devolved upon them, or unequal to their performance. Let the Government throw itself boldly and confidingly upon their patriotism, and it will be found equal to any emergency.

But the Government must first wake up to the magnitude of the contest it is required to wage. It must become convinced that the War will be short, only as it *makes* it short. It must feel that something more is required than legal arguments, or soft appeals, or kind remonstrances, to bring back the South to its allegiance. Every step thus far taken has only added contempt to Southern hatred,—and nerved the Southern arm for fierce and prolonged resistance. We must crush the rebellion, or it will crush us. And we must do it soon or we cannot do it at all. We cannot wage a long war. The age for such wars has passed. The industry, the commerce, the civilization of the world cannot stand still for years, while rival communities settle their hostile claims by mutual slaughter. Whatever foreign nations might do, our own people will not tolerate a protracted war. They will demand that it shall be made short, by being made decisive. And the greater the power brought into the field, the more speedily will it accomplish the result.

Let the Government then call *at once* for the organization and embodiment of the whole military power of the loyal States. Let the 600,000 troops be raised in accordance with the present summons, and sent into the field for immediate service; and then let us have in addition a draft for at least *three-quarters of a million of men*, armed, disciplined and held in readiness for instant transfer to any field which may require their presence. Let the Government give us this, and it will give the Republic a speedy victory over all its foes.

The Mayor's Message on Our Harbor Defences.

In a scientific point of view, the present moment is peculiarly favorable for the creation of a systematic and permanent system of harbor defence. The practical proofs of the respective merits of fixed and floating defences, developed by the present war, have brought new elements into the problem, and thoroughly exploded old notions; the whole subject has been elaborately discussed, both in this country and abroad, and public and professional opinion, after undergoing more than one violent oscillation, has at length found its equilibrium in a principle which may be regarded, if not as a permanent truth, yet as likely to hold good until a total revolution shall come over our present method of attack and defence. The conclusion of the whole matter, then, is simply this, that the best system of harbor protection is that which includes both *fixed* and *floating* defences. An incomplete system, which embraces both means, is better than the most complete which consists of but one; and no scheme of harbor protection can possibly be perfect, which does not include both.

Applying this criterion to our own harbor of New-York, we instantly see how far it is from realizing the conditions of security which common prudence dictates. So far, indeed, as "fortifications of the most substantial character and scientific construction" can render our harbor secure, we are already not ill off. Our best engineering brains have planned and all but completed an admirable series of fortifications, which, when properly *armed*, will make us strong, indeed, on the one side of our defensive equation. But the trouble is that they are *not* armed, or armed in a wretchedly deficient manner. Old thirty-four and forty-eight pounders, little better than so many Quaker guns, show their toothless gums through embrasures they are powerless to defend. There are probably hardly a score of guns of the approved heavy calibre mounted in all our harbor forts, whereas there should be at least *a thousand* there! Then, with respect of the second element, namely, floating iron batteries, the story is still more quickly told—we have none; that is, New-York has none; and with all the activity of the Navy Department, we can hardly expect that it will soon be able to furnish from those it is now completing even one mailed floating battery for the exclusive protection of our harbor. We can safely say that there is not a third-rate European Power that would, even in the calmest times, leave a third-rate town for a day in the all-but-helpless condition in which the vast Metropolis of New-York now is.

Mayor OPDYKE, therefore, makes a timely appeal in the message which he yesterday sent to the Common Council, on the subject of our Harbor Defences. Though the present outlook does not give us any great reason to fear war within our own borders, it as little authorizes a supine indifference to the possibilities of such an event. The rebels seem to have a capacity for profiting by the education of events with a practical promptness which we are very far from matching. They have learned most thoroughly the tremendous capacities of iron-clad vessels, and they are now employing all their resources in their construction. They have several mailed batteries already completed at Richmond, Savannah and Mobile, and they have others in the process of construction. They have abandoned the control of their own coast—who shall say that they may not one day attempt a raid on ours? Though temporary, it might still be tremendously destructive, and our seaboard is certainly in a condition to invite it. And while it is calculated to invite such an attack, it is equally likely to prompt foreign intervention, which, though primarily *moved* by considerations of another nature, will doubtless, in a large measure, be either *invited* or *repelled* by the kind of front our sea-coast and harbors shall present.

Mayor OPDYKE'S Message is marked by a just appreciation of the true condition of harbor defence, and a correct discernment of where our deficiencies lie. Accordingly, the main suggestion he makes to the Common Council is to the effect that that body "shall make an appropriation of one million dollars for the construction of iron or iron-plated batteries and ships, to be expended under the joint direction of commissioners of high character and proper qualifications, to be appointed by the corporate authorities, and the military and naval authorities of the United States." He views this step in the light of a duty which we owe to the Government and ourselves, in an emergency like the present, to coöperate with it in efforts for our protection, trusting to the justice of the Government to refund hereafter whatever moneys we may now advance for this purpose. But, he goes on to observe, even if we had no such expectation, if we knew that not a dollar of our advances would ever be returned to us, a wise economy would still dictate the expenditure, for we cannot afford to have this City and its untold wealth for a single moment subject to the possible contingency of capture, whatever may be the cost of making its defences impregnable.

The Diabolical Riot in Brooklyn Yesterday.

Our local reporters give this morning an account of one of the most atrocious riots of modern times, which occurred in Brooklyn yesterday, and in which a mob of four or five hundred men, calling themselves Irishmen, assaulted a factory where twenty peaceable colored persons, mostly women and children, were at work, attempted to butcher them in cold blood, and subsequently actually set fire to the building with the intent of burning the helpless negroes to death. It was only by the most superhuman exertions of the Police that the lives of the victims were saved, the mob dispersed, and the ringleaders arrested. The assault was entirely unprovoked—in fact, it was merely because the assaulted parties *were* negroes—and was of such a cowardly as well as fiendish nature that there can be found for it neither excuse nor palliation.

What do these ruffians want—what object have they in view—who are stirring up anti-negro riots in various large cities of the North? Do they think to aid the cause of JEFF. DAVIS, by diverting part of the National strength for the preservation of order at home? Are they the tools of the Northern rebel knaves and conspirators who, having failed in getting up that counter-revolution in the North which the Southern rebels hoped for and had planned, are now taking hold of their social and National prejudices, and through them, stirring them up to sedition? Do they desire to justify the taunts of the English Press as to our Northern anarchy and our Northern mobs? Do they wish to deprive these harmless black pariahs of the means of obtaining an honest livelihood? Is their object to disgrace themselves and belie their national reputation by acts of poltroonery too disgraceful for record? All these things, and worse too, are the tendencies of such mobs as that in Brooklyn yesterday.

There is no class of persons in this community more quiet, orderly, peaceable, respectful, and even courteous, than the colored people. Their habits of industry are, as a general thing, and considering their opportunities, highly creditable; the annals of crime show, that neither among the foreign nor native-born white citizens, is there any class or nationality as free from offences against the laws; and though here, as elsewhere throughout the world, the struggle for life is with them a hard one, they bear their burdens with a patience which none but a brute could take advantage of—none but a devil could insult them for. The present riots, neither here nor in Cincinnati, nor anywhere throughout the West that they have occurred, can find any excuse whatever in the character of the negroes.

We are glad that this, our first anti-negro riot was put down so quickly and effectively—though it is disgraceful to the Brooklyn Police that it should ever have occurred, or attained to such proportions, or effected such damage. It is no time now for any mob, or show of mobs, in any part of the North, under any pretext whatever. They are more disgraceful than the Southern rebellion, and the ringleaders deserve the doom of traitors, while their dupes should all be drafted into the army, where they will find a kind of fighting more creditable to themselves than assaults upon unoffending and helpless women and children. We understand that some of the rioters are still at large; but we trust the police will see to it that before night every one of them is safe in limbo. There must be no tampering with this matter. It is safer and easier to crush it out now and at once, in its inception, than to try to put the riots down after they have attained such magnitude and persistency as they have done in Cincinnati. Let the police be alert and on their guard. Let every man and class of men, white or black, be protected in their avocations, and in the secure and unmolested enjoyment of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

There is one body of men who could exercise great moral power on this question—we refer to the Catholic priesthood. We respectfully and earnestly call on them to illustrate the Christian faith and the charity of Catholicity by urging upon all the members of their flocks to live in peace, quietude and good-will toward those who in this world are almost without either rights or protectors.

THE COMMON COUNCIL AND RECRUITING.—The promptitude with which the City Council has entertained the offer of an additional bounty of fifty dollars to recruits joining regiments already in the field, does credit to the City, and credit to the members of the Boards. There is genuine economy in the offer. If a raw recruit for a raw regiment is worth the Federal and State bounty of $150, the recruit who joins an existing regiment is worth twice as much. In a fresh organization it would take months and hundreds of dollars to convert him into a soldier. In an old regiment he becomes a veteran in half the time, and at a tenth of the expense; so that the special bounty which gives his patriotism that direction saves hundreds of dollars else spent upon his military education. It is clearly a high and inevitable duty for the City authorities to urge this measure. There is no time to be lost. We are not to wait for a draft or any other argument for postponing immediate endeavor. It is now men are wanted, and no price that procures them can be called extravagant.

Recognition of the South.

The *Courier de Havre* is the *Journal of Commerce* of the principal seaport of France. It addresses itself, like the latter, to the commercial classes; and is equally sympathetic, while professing indifference, with the rebellion in the South. In a recent number, the *Courier* gives its views upon the actual crisis in America. The war, it discovers, can never end. The only thing in the circumstances that France or England can do is to acknowledge the independence of the South; the present neutrality being fallacious, inasmuch as it permits the North to draw freely upon Europe for arms and munitions, while the South is excluded from the same advantage.

The force of this particular line of reasoning it is difficult to see. The South has found the neutrality laws no barrier to the purchase and shipment of arms fully sufficient to afford a musket to every white man at the South. Secession agents have bought freely in every market in Europe—at Birmingham, actually forestalling the products of the numerous gun-factories. These arms have been publicly shipped. A fleet of steamers containing them has repeatedly collected at Nassau—a British port, where there has been no practical observance of neutral obligations; and if the contraband cargoes have failed to reach their destination, it has been because the American blockade is somewhat rigorously maintained.

An acknowledgment of Southern independence by European Powers would in no way alter this state of things. It would not raise the blockade; it would not facilitate, in any degree, the frequency of rebel intercourse with Europe. And the moral effects of such a step must be curiously different from what they would have been last year. Then the announcement would have paralyzed the North, and added formidable vigor to the efforts of the South. Now, the North has grown careless of European opinion, and conscious of the small practical value to the rebels of their independence being recognized. The certainty that we shall never be understood by the European masses, or be fairly represented by the transatlantic Press, has bred a sentiment of absolute indifference as to what may be thought or taught by either. And, at the South, on the other hand, despair of external assistance has already done the work of all other stimulants to extreme action. The impulse to self-defence and even to aggression have the force and fury of desperation. Upon men so overstrung the news of probable European recognition would have slight influence. They would know that it gave them not one weapon more, added to their resources not another shred of stamped paper, opened no market for the disposal of the products rotting in their sheds. In no way could the intelligence serve to infuse new energy into the rebel ranks.

It is quite time the writers and statesmen of Europe, who, at the suggestion of secession emissaries, attempt so frequently to frighten the North with this fantom of rebel recognition, should understand with what tranquil nerves we regard the horror. Once satisfied that the thing is no more than an official expression of the sympathy with rebellion and ill-will to the Union, well known to exist among the European governing classes, we are prepared to accept recognition of our enemies as rather a desirable taking of sides on the part of doubtful friends. The ground of war, should any offer, will only present itself, when, going further, these transatlantic sympathizers lend ships, and men, and arms to the traitors.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.—Our correspondents intimate that there is some important movement about to be made, if it is not now being made, by the army of Gen. MCCLELLAN. What it may be, is not distinctly given out—though any person who has read our correspondence carefully for the last two or three days, and who will peruse sagaciously the letters and telegrams of this morning, with a map of Virginia before him, will be able to form a theory that will be plausible enough to stand until we get the facts. The facts, we venture to say, will confirm the theory.

One significant item appears this morning, to wit that Gen. MCCLELLAN is "feeling" the opposite or south shore of the James River. Our troops, it seems, have, since last week, occupied that part of the further bank where the rebels had planted their batteries; and on Sunday a reconnoissance was made back to within fourteen miles of Petersburgh, and a brisk skirmish took place with a body of rebels. The region all along there is now pretty well known, and it is found to be occupied by but small detachments of the enemy. It is discovered to be a very pretty country over there, and exceedingly healthy.

But, while he is looking and reconnoitering in that direction, he is also, it appears, sending out parties to examine the country in his rear, in the Chickahominy region. One of our correspondents tells of a most daring and important movement—of which the telegraph was silent—made last Thursday by a regiment of cavalry and one of infantry, who penetrated to the north side of the Chickahominy, and as far as Gaines' Hill, where the great battle of June 27th was fought. The enemy's camp was there seen, and the two regiments then returned, having accomplished the object of their mission.

Everything now indicates action in MCCLELLAN'S army, and if our new levy was in the field, it would doubtless soon be gratified in taking part in an important movement against the enemy.

Gen. POPE, too, it will be seen, is as active as he may be, having occupied Orange Court-house after a small fight. There is evidently a cooperation of purpose between him and Gen. MCCLELLAN.

Marine Disaster.

PORT DOVER, C. W., Monday, Aug. 4.

The brig *Rescue* came in port to-day, having lost part of a raft of oak timber belonging to OOM & BROTHERS, of Toronto. She reports heavy weather.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN THE CITY

RECRUITING FOR THE FIRE ZOUAVES.

Large Meeting of Firemen at the Seventh Regiment Armory.

Spirited Address of General Sickles—Volunteers on the Spot.

Effective Address of Assistant District-Attorney Stuart L. Woodford.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting of the firemen and exempt firemen of this City and vicinity congregated at the Armory of the Seventh Regiment, last evening, for the purpose of aiding the patriotic effort to recruit the thinned ranks of the Second Fire Zouaves, or Fourth Regiment, Excelsior Brigade. The audience composed many gentlemen of prominence in the Fire Department. On the stand were EX-Chief HOWARD, Commissioner WILSON, JOHN S. GILES, Treasurer of the Fire Department, Assistant-Engineer WEST, Chief DECKER, and others of like note. Previous to the organization the boys amused themselves by calling for "HOWARD," "HOFALING," and other gentlemen, whose familiar faces were recognized. Then there were calls for "Music," "SICKLES," "Anybody." A most cordial reception greeted Gen. SICKLES, as he entered the room, about 8¼ o'clock, accompanied by Capt. O. H. HART, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Capt. JOHN S. AUSTIN, Brigade Quartermaster, Lieut.-Col. FARNSWORTH, of the Excelsior Brigade, STUART L. WOODFORD, Assistant U. S. District-Attorney, Capts. MAHAN and GENETT, of the First Excelsior, Capt. RAFFARTY, of the Third, and others.

Commissioner HENRY WILSON called the meeting to order, and briefly stating the object, nominated for presiding officer

WM. H. WICKHAM,

President of the New-York Fire Department.

Mr. WICKHAM, on taking the Chair, briefly indorsed the purpose of the meeting, and expressed the opinion that the firemen of New-York ought to be able to replenish the ranks of their brethren in at least two weeks. He was glad that Gen. SICKLES was present to address them. [Cheers for Gen. SICKLES and the Fire Zouaves.]

Commissioner GORMAN read a list of Fire Presidents and Secretaries, as follows:

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Robert Gamble, Foreman Hook and Ladder No. 16.
John B. Miller, Foreman Hook and Ladder No. 10.
John H. Forman, Foreman Hook and Ladder No. 9.
James Carty, Foreman Hook and Ladder No. 18.
Peter Y. Everett, Foreman Hook and Ladder No. 6.
Peter Masterson, Foreman Engine No. 33.
John Scallon, Foreman Engine No. 27.
Guy Kennedy, Foreman Engine No. 51.
James Mason, Foreman Engine No. 3.
R. M. J. Ellis, Foreman Engine No. 26.
James Hays, Foreman Engine No. 9.
Isaac Evens, Foreman Engine No. 29.
Charles Cowen, Foreman Engine No. 46.
Wm. F. Searing, Foreman Engine No. 30.
Michael Fitzgerald, Foreman Engine No. 21.
Charles A. Gray, Foreman Engine No. 14.
John J. Moloney, Foreman Engine No. 5.
John Buckbee, Foreman Engine No. 6.
Charles Doane, Foreman Engine No. 17.
J. Swenarton, Foreman Engine No. 41.
John R. Farrington, Foreman Hose No. 43.
John Moore, Foreman Hose No. 59.
Samuel Conover, Foreman Hose No. 38.
W. B. Rogers, Foreman Hose No. 40.
H. A. Thomas, Foreman Hose No. 19.
James Long, Foreman Hose No. 21.
M. T. Bierne, Foreman Hose No. 18.
George Davis, Foreman Hose No. 20.
Bernard Kenny, Foreman Hose No. 16.
Alex. W. Davidson, Foreman Hose No. 63.
Alex. Murray, Foreman Hose No. 44.
H. C. Bennet, Foreman Hose No. 13.
Wm. A. Nelson, Foreman Hose No. 47.
Wm. Stevine, Foreman Hose No. 13.
Richard Sharpe, Foreman Hose No. 26.

SECRETARIES.

John Butcher, Foreman Hook and Ladder No. 8.
Robt. Wright, Foreman Hook and Ladder No. 14.
Thos. Sullivan, Foreman Hook and Ladder No. 12.
John H. Morris, Foreman Hook and Ladder No. 11.
Douglas Cairns, Foreman Hook and Ladder No. 1.
Wm. Cartwright, Foreman Engine No. 12.
Henry Phillips, Foreman Engine No. 25.
George Henderson, Foreman Engine No. 24.
Andrew Holley, Foreman Engine No. 34.
F. W. Raymond, Foreman Engine No. 47.
Henry Jones, Foreman Engine No. 40.
J. Kennefick, Foreman Engine No. 20.
Edward Smith, Foreman Engine No. 35.
C. N. Johnson, Foreman Engine No. 22.
Thomas Comon, Foreman Engine No. 13.
Jno. C. Hooper, Foreman Engine No. 8.
James M. Flynn, Foreman Engine No. 44.
Francis Mahedy, Foreman Engine No. 31.
De Lancy W. Knevels, Foreman Engine No. 2.
P. J. McGunnigle, Foreman Hose No. 37.
L. L. McCoy, Foreman Hose No. 51.
Harris Wines, Jr., Foreman Hose No. 39.
James O'Brien, Foreman Hose No. 17.
W. H. Spear, Foreman Hose No. 11.
A. C. De Oseville, Foreman Hose No. 24.
Corns. Flynn, Foreman Hose No. 49.
Jno. Petit, Foreman Hose No. 5.
Robert Williams, Foreman Hose No. 57.
John Glass, Foreman Hose No. 6.
Martin J. Keese, Foreman Hose No. 60.
H. K. Woodruff, Foreman Hose No. 3.
James Corriston, Foreman Hose No. 56.
Joseph J. Mallen, Foreman Hose No. 27.

The following resolutions were read and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the New-York Fire Department feel justly proud of the gallantry and devotion of the Second Regiment New-York Fire Zouaves during the recent severe campaign upon the Peninsula.

Resolved, That it is a duty, which we owe alike to them and ourselves, to recruit their wasted ranks and to supply whatever of men that are needed to fill the muster-rolls of our brethren in arms; and we pledge ourselves to use our individual efforts to make the regiment of Firemen worthy of the name of being foremost among the veterans of the Union.

Resolved, That we will prove ourselves not only ready at the sound of the bell to protect our fellow-citizens from the fury of the flames, but also equally ready as loyal citizens at the tap of the drum to march in defence of our honored flag, for which an ELLSWORTH, a FARNHAM, and a host of others of our associates have gallantly fought in many a victorious field.

SPEECH OF HENRY ARCULARIUS, ESQ.

Hon. HENRY ARCULARIUS was the first speaker. He said he was proud to take by the hand his old friend, Hon. DAN. SICKLES. [Here Mr. ARCULARIUS shook hands with the General, amid loud applause.] The speaker continued to urge the utmost haste in furnishing recruits. He thought that Gen. WILSON was wrong when he said we did not want more men. [Applause.] The men of the South were traitors, and the men of the North who would not help put them down were cowards. The firemen ought to recruit the ranks of the Zouaves without being drafted, and not follow the example of Gov. MORGAN, who got appointed a General and didn't go to the field at all. [Applause and laughter.] He favored filling up the old regiments first. Let no man be afraid or ashamed; though fifty years of age he was ready to do all he could to fill up the Second Fire Zouaves—if necessary he would even go himself! [Applause.] He complimented Gen. SICKLES on his self-sacrificing devotion to the cause, and made a stirring appeal to all before him to do their utmost, either to go themselves or to get others to go. At least let them not stop any one else from going. In conclusion he urged them to do their whole duty to aid in putting down the rebellion.

SPEECH OF GEN. D. E. SICKLES.

As Gen. SICKLES came forward in response to the call of his name, he was greeted with a highly flattering welcome. Cheer after cheer and numerous "tigers" resounded through the hall before he could make himself heard. He was dressed in his uniform, but, overlapping the coat collar appeared the red collar of the fireman's shirt. He spoke with thrilling effect, and his earnestness was rapidly communicated to the audience, as was evident from the volunteering on the spot. The scene, as man after man sprang to the platform and enrolled his name amid applauding cheers, was quite dramatic. Altogether it was the most effective recruiting speech yet made. Gen. SICKLES said it was a distinguished honor to have the opportunity of appearing before the Fire Department of New-York on an occasion like that which called them together. When he remembered that they were one of the institutions of the City; their numbers; the high respectability of membership of their organization; the deeds of heroism and daring which had distinguished them; that all their service was voluntary; that Winter and Summer, day and night, they served the public, saving life and property at great personal sacrifice; and, not the least of all, their noble charity for the dead who fell in their ranks—when he remarked all these things, he thought he came before the right men, and he asked them if they would go to the assistance of their overborne and outnumbered comrades. [Applause.] If he should tell them that their comrades were in danger, he knew that they would rush to the rescue. [Applause.] He had seen their brethren, and led them to battle, and they had borne the flags presented to them proudly, and slept with those flags on every battle-field. [Applause.] For the first six months, he had not lost a single man; but now the ranks of that decimated regiment were to be filled up. There were men enough here to-night to fill up the ranks, and it was the duty of the Firemen of New-York to fill them up at once. Was there a man who would volunteer? one man in all the assemblage? Yes, here was the first man. [Cheers for the first volunteer, Mr. ALONZO BEERS, who stepped upon the platform, and put down his name.] That was what he came here for—to get men, not to talk. Now, who would be the next man? [An enthusiastic gentleman in the audience presented the first volunteer with a five-dollar bill, amid loud cheering.]

Suppose an alarm of fire was to sound now, they would all rush to the rescue of life and property. But a more devastating fire—the fire of rebellion—was burning; it was assailing not only their homes and property, but their Government and Constitution. Would they not rush to the subjugation of that rebellion? Two more volunteers. He was glad to see them. [The General embraced each man.] It was true that wherever even three were gathered together, the spirit of the Lord would descend. [Applause.] This was God's cause. Could it be true that all the men of courage and patriotism were gone? He despised the man who would not fight the enemy without a bill in his pocket. [Applause.] Would they wait for drafting, and be dragged to the battle-field by the collar? [Applause.] He wanted no conscripts. He had none. He had all volunteers, and he knew they would fight. They had fought and had never been whipped. [Applause.] He was sorry that the bounties had been offered. He believed that the bounties had put back recruiting. Many were holding back in the hope of being able to get $500 or $1,000 for going as a substitute for some rich man who would rather bleed in his pocket than anywhere else. [Laughter.] But, the men who held back, would be disappointed and sadly taken in. No substitute would be received. No man could make his bargain with one who was drafted. No, if they held back they would lose all the bounty and be drafted in the bargain. [Laughter.] All the men who joined his brigade would receive all the bounties offered to other recruits, and at the same time an additional fifty dollars voted that afternoon by the Common Council of the City.

At this point, several more recruits stepped upon the stand amid loud applause, and proceeded to enroll their names.

Gen. SICKLES continued: Let them remember that glorious chieftain, GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN. [Cheers for Gen. MCCLELLAN.] With what magnificent silence and scorn he treated his enemies. Not a word for them—all for his army. Do not let him be overwhelmed. The rebels would rather crush McCLELLAN than any other General. Let it be the pride of the people of the North to sustain Gen. MCCLELLAN. [Cheers.]

Mr. ARCULARIUS announced that nine men now present would join the regiment to-morrow. [Cheers.]

Gen. SICKLES wanted their names now. [Cheers.] Let them give their names, and settle the preliminaries in the morning. Let more men come forward. Why do you hesitate? Do you want more bounties? Are you waiting to be drafted?

At this point a gray-headed gentleman came forward and volunteered. Gen. SICKLES embraced him, and the volunteer commenced speaking, urging more to come up.

Gen. SICKLES—I wish you would say a few words. You have got one recruit already, as soon as you opened your mouth.

THE VOLUNTEER—I have left a good situation of $800 a year, and taken one at $13 a month—for what? For my country. [Applause.] I am so proud of seeing my old friend SICKLES that I could not help signing my name.

VOICES—Name, name.

My name is JAMES TROY, formerly engineer of the ASTOR House. [Applause.] I have served my country once in the Mexican war, and I can do it again; and I hope I will come out as safely as I did before. [Applause.] It is true I leave a wife and children out I guess they will be taken care of. [Applause.]

Gen. SICKLES continued—At Yorktown, the Second Fire Zouaves was the first to enter the enemy's works. In the bloody battle of Williamsburgh, it was pursuing the flying foe. In the battle of Fair Oaks he had witnessed its noble daring. In all the reports that regiment had been mentioned with honor. Nothing could resist its overwhelming power. [Applause.] In the battle of the next day—a battle without a name—the Second Fire Zouaves won undying fame. Nearly all the officers were sick, but two of the captains had led the regiment from point to point, and gained all the ground that was required. They were ordered back, and again pressed forward and took the same ground over again. [Applause.] They were in nearly all of the last seven days' fighting on the Chickahominy. [Applause.] Would they leave them there in their present diminished numbers? No. It would be an eternal shame and disgrace if they did. He had not more than a dozen yet. He wanted to raise another regiment there to-night. Did they come merely to listen? Were they willing to do nothing? Did they lack confidence in the Government? Most of them did not vote for the President, but Mr. LINCOLN had done his duty nobly. [Cheers for President LINCOLN.] Yes, whilst of his predecessors had been called upon to put a million of men into the field, to raise a navy, or put $500,000,000 into the Treasury? The duties of the President had been enormous. Look where we stood twelve months ago. In that short time McCLELLAN had organized the splendid Army of the Potomac, held the enemy at bay and driven him to his stronghold. Look at the cities and forts we had taken. Point out, if possible, in the history of the world such a successful campaign. [Applause.] He heard only murmurs, instead of due appreciation of these victories. Look at our foreign relations. Only a year ago we feared that we must fight all Europe, or submit to anything that might be dictated to us. But the President and Secretary SEWARD had preserved peace with all the world, and, at the same time, the honor of our flag had been sustained. [Applause.] Would they blame the Government that there were not more men in the field? The remedy was with them. Let them fill up their own regiment. He wanted more recruits. Should it be said in the morning that out of a thousand firemen of New-York only a dozen would volunteer? He had given it as his opinion that the Second Fire Zouaves would be the first regiment filled up. It was intended to establish a recruiting office in every engine-house in the City. He wanted 450 men, and let each company furnish ten men and they would have the largest regiment in the field. [Applause.] Would they not do as much to sustain their country as the rebels would do to destroy it? [Applause.] If they wanted victory they must give the men. [Gen. McCLELLAN's army must enter Richmond; [applause;] but should we do it with but half the men that the rebels have? Alabama has furnished 60,000 men out of 80,000, and New-York but 160,000 men out of 800,000 in her population. What a discrepancy! Was the patriotism of New-York so much less than the treachery of Alabama? That fact would be handed down to our eternal disgrace. Let us hesitate and we are lost. Let it be known in Europe that the North is divided and we will be in more danger of intervention. Let that but once come and the aristocracies of the Old World would find their long-desired opportunity for extinguishing democratic institutions on this continent.

A VOICE—Let them come.

Gen. SICKLES—It is easy to say let them come, but why do you hold back when only 600,000 rebels are opposing us? Why don't you volunteer?

At this point there were cries of "Bring him up," "That's the man," &c., and a young man, apparently a mechanic, stepped upon the stand and said: "Gen. SICKLES, if you will only get the President of the United States to declare that this is not a war to put down Slavery in the States where it exists, you will get 500,000 men in the North." [Partial applause.]

Gen. SICKLES—I am not fighting for what the President thinks or what any man thinks; I am fighting to put down the rebellion. [Great applause.] I want to see the flag of my country wave all over my country. [Thunders of applause.] I want to see every rebel disarmed and brought to obey the laws. [Great applause.] Then, my friends, I will discuss what we shall do with the negroes. Then we will find out who was right as to what the war was for. Let us have confidence in the President of the United States, and not listen to half and half Secessionists, who want to create a Southern party here, or the other party, who are at the other extreme.

The young gentleman here took the platform again and said he was for the Union, and would volunteer, but he was physically disabled. His preference would be the Seventy-ninth Regiment.

Gen. SICKLES—That is a good way off.

Capt. AUSTIN—He's making too much capital; he ought to be punched. I wouldn't stand it any longer.

Gen. SICKLES continued in the most impassioned strain, urging the immediate filling up of the ranks. He said the rebellion was now at its zenith. Its utmost efforts were being made. In three months the war would be decided for or against us. If their hearts were in the work, let them join him and fill up the ranks at once. [Applause, during which Gen. SICKLES retired.]

SPEECH OF STEWART L. WOODFORD, ESQ.

STEWART L. WOODFORD, Esq., United States District-Attorney, was next introduced, and in an impressive strain spoke substantially as follows:

FIREMEN OF NEW-YORK: At this late hour I shall be brief. The nation calls to-day for men, not words. [Cheers, and cries of "That's so." I shall not pause to discuss the why and wherefore of this war. It is enough for us that treason has appealed from the ballot to battle—enough that red-handed rebellion clutches at the nation's heart; seeks to tear down the holy flag of our fathers, and to rend asunder our good Union. [Loud applause.]

I shall not pause to speak of the politics of the war, as they are called. The President needs no defence. He has honestly and calmly endeavored to do his duty, and may God speed him in his effort. [Cheers.] He was once the candidate of a party. He is to-day the President of the nation. As such, he looks to you for help. As you love your fatherland, stand to-day for your good President, and strike with him for Union and for Liberty! [Cheers, and cries of "We will."]

Nor shall I pause to criticise Generals or condemn campaigns. [Calls of "Good," and "bully for you."] The nation's peril is too great for divided counsels now. In the graves by the Chickahominy let us bury prejudice and passion. Let us now go into the conflict prepared to use any and every power which God and nature have put into our hands. Let us strike this treason, smiting it hip and thigh, until through this broad land on flag shall wave, and all men bend the knee to it, if not in loyalty at least in fear. [Immense enthusiasm and cheers. Not for politics, not for favorites let us speak to-day, but let us plead for men, that the ranks of our soldiers may be filled—for strong-armed, true-hearted, liberty-loving men. From swamp and battle-field our dead call for avengers. From the camps our brothers beg for reinforcements. For men our President asks, and over the wires the inspiring words have at last been flashed that our wasted regiments shall be sustained and filled. [Loud and continued cheering.] Firemen! in this hour of peril the appeal comes home to you. Never has call been made in vain upon your manhood and your patriotism. This surely is not the time when you shall falter and turn back. [Applause.] In every post of danger and duty your gallant Zouaves have been. Where the Minie balls flew deadliest, where the destroying angel bound his fullest sheaves in that bloody reaping on the Peninsula, there gleamed the red shirts of the Department, and there the bullet-riddled flag of your own regiment waved in the very front ranks of the fight. [Loud and long-continued applause.] As I look upon you, I think not only of those of your number who sleep this night on the banks of the James, but also of him who first conceived the thought of recruiting a regiment from out of your ranks. Accident, his early and sad-fated death, and at the last, perhaps, mismanagement, broke up the corps. But that enlistment, when as by magic your comrades rushed to the standard of the First Fire Zouaves, and, above all, the martyr-like death of your gallant leader, have bound the name of your Department forever with the records of this war. [Cheers.] History again repeated herself. And as on the 19th of April, Massachusetts blood baptized the streets of Baltimore, to be forever a second Lexington; so in his early manhood, with its bright hopes clustering around him, your gallant ELLSWORTH fell, the MARTYR of our second revolution. [Enthusiastic cheers.] From his untimely grave he pleads with you. And as in life his clear voice rang out in command, so to-night I hear his clarion words, "Fire Zouaves, forward to the front!" [Cheers.] I think, also, of that other gallant man, who, long a fireman, once held high office at your hands, and whose name shall for many a year be honored in your Department. When the fearful day of Bull Run broke, he lay wasted and dying of slow fever. His comrades sought to take him to the rear, but the gallant soldier would not go. In an ambulance they bore him to the field, and strong hands lifted the dying man to his horse. Thrice he fell, but still to his saddle those true men, weeping, raised their chief. His iron will mastered disease, and at the head of your Fire Zouaves he charged upon the foe. The bullets did what fever could not, and, gallantly fighting, your own loved PONY FARNUM fell. Are you men, and do you linger here? Forward, for your honor and for vengeance! [Loud applause, followed by three cheers.]

The chair announced that an office will be opened to-day at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer streets, where the Adjutant will be on hand at all times to enrole recruits. The following are the names of some of those who volunteered on the spot: Alonzo Beers, Wm. E. Fullen, Daniel Boon, James Troy, Patrick Welsh and John Burns.

The meeting adjourned about 10¾ o'clock, amid the utmost enthusiasm, having been one of the most successful recruiting meeting ever held in the City. Remember the headquarters of the Second Fire Zouaves are at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer streets. Reader, go and be a Second Fire Zouave.

MILITARY MATTERS IN GENERAL.

The Draft and what is Thought about it—Progress of Enlistments.

DRAFTING.

The long suspense which the community has endured for some time past, was finally relieved yesterday by the publication of an order from the War Department, calling for an additional draft from the militia—meaning the militia already enrolled—of 300,000 troops, who are to serve for nine months, unless sooner discharged; and, in another section, declaring that unless the 300,000 previously demanded are ready by the 15th of this month, the deficit in that number will also be made up by drafting.

Various are the emotions which this order has agitated in the breasts of persons of different proclivities and dispositions. The great mass of the people have been gradually making up their minds to the necessity of a conscription, and are rejoiced rather than otherwise at the energetic method adopted by the President to meet the emergency. The large class of young men who have hesitated to leave good situations, for the sake of serving their country in the army, are not sorry that the responsibility has been lifted from their own irresolute shoulders, and that circumstances have transpired which will constrain them to be patriotic. The army in the field, which has borne the burden and heat of the war, will be delighted—will be inspired with new spirit and vitality. Even the lukewarm and thoughtlessly indifferent will feel resigned to the necessity of the occasion; and, once disciplined in the ranks of the Union forces, will learn to be satisfied with the destiny which makes them of some use in their day and generation. There is, however, in the large cities, more especially, a large class of sympathizers with the South, or with something that they think the South is fighting for, who are, of course, filled with consternation at the idea of having to take up arms against the rebellious innocents, whom they profess to pity and admire; but this is a class whose sorrows will not be condoled with to any alarming extent. A measure that thus effectually reaches them, and compels them to serve the land to which they owe their allegiance, and all they have to bless themselves with in the world, or else forces them to unmask and openly avow the doubly-contemptible treason they have for awhile cherished in comparative secresy—such a measure will be regarded by public opinion as a most appropriate Nemesis—the very kind of judgment, which, in the absence from the civilization of the period of axes and executioners, should be visited upon their traitor heads.

With the exception of this latter class, few were yesterday to be heard who had a fault to find with Secretary STANTON's order. These, it is true, cursed "deep" but not "too loudly," and were to be noted up till late hours of the night, seeking to drown their mingled fears and rage in flowing goblets of such Summer drinks as they fancied would be most popular just now—if obtainable—amongst their friends in Richmond. Men generally "floated" around town a good deal comparing notes and discussing the terms of the order; but the almost universal sentiment displayed was one of relief at the fact of the Government having fully realized the gigantic nature of the struggle in which it is engaged, and having made up its mind to call forth a sufficient amount of the country's strength to crush it.

There was some discussion as to whether the call was for six or three hundred thousand men. Many held that only the three hundred thousand previously called for were wanted, and that Sections 1 and 2 referred to the same requisition. It was usually a convincing argument with those on the other side to point to the period, "nine months," for which the draft in Section 1 is made; those called on for the first requisition being, as everybody knows, wanted for three years or the war.

The intimations in the other parts of the order, relating to officers, have caused considerable flutter amongst the numerous captains and lieutenants now besieging Gov. MORGAN for commissions either on political grounds, or because they have raised the number of men that they understood entitled them to the positions they have assumed. It is impossible to say what may be exactly meant by Secretary STANTON; but Gov. MORGAN will be apt to fulfill all promises to which he is pledged, and those who have really exerted themselves in recruiting, will scarcely be left out in the cold.

UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE.

Either fear of the draft and the knowledge that only volunteers are entitled to bounty, or some more commendable cause, operated yesterday in a remarkable manner on recruiting. About double the number that have been enrolled on any previous day were inspected and mustered in at the United States mustering office in White-street, and large squads were being sent off in rapid succession to all the camps in the neighborhood of the City for enrollment by the regimental adjutants. Several hundred men altogether must have signed their names, and a large number applied late, and have promised to be on hand again this morning.

THE QUARTERMASTERS.

The Fifth Senatorial District Regiment, Col. PARSSNER, and the Spinola Legion, Col. ALLEN, have had 2,500 suits of clothing sent from the Quartermasters to their respective camps. Gen. ASTHUS is busy all the time filling the requisitions for clothing and equipments incessantly coming in to him.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

The Military Committee of the Sixth Senatorial District Committee met yesterday at the City Hall. The Chair was occupied by Senator BARNLEY. The object of the meeting was to confer with leading and recruiting officers now in the City, and to devise some means for quickly filling up the old regiments. Several propositions were made and resolutions offered and tabled. Col. J. H. HOBART WARD, Col. PINCKNEY, Capt. SHILLINGHAM, and others gave their views on the matter, and stated what they could do to aid the Committee. Alderman DAYTON suggested that under the direction of the Committee as at present constituted, an arrangement should be made with the officers then there to detail recruiting officers for the regiments represented. Mr. BLUNT, Mr. STUART, and Mr. JACQUES agreed with Mr. DAYTON, and the suggestion was adopted. Mr. KELLY offered a resolution to open two recruiting offices in each Ward, and deciding that the Committee and the officers of the regiments selected by them be invited to send officers to superintend them. This resolution was adopted. The Committee adjourned to Thursday.

THE COMMISSIONER ON ABSENTEES.

Mr. SIMEON DRAPER, who has been appointed Commissioner for the whole United States to see to the return of absentees to their regiments, started for Albany last night for a consultation with Gov. MORGAN. He goes from thence on a visit to the several Governors of Vermont, New-Hampshire, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

THE POLICE AND DESERTERS.

The $5 reward offered the police for deserters, has made the force unusually active in the apprehension of all military loafers. A number were arrested and taken care of yesterday.

EXEMPTS.

There has been for several days a great rush to the County Clerk's Office of persons claiming exemption from militia duty. The labor of attending to applicants monopolizes the whole time of three clerks, and the number of papers filed average about 500 per day. The new order will largely increase this number, no doubt. Maj. PINCKNEY has enrolled a total of 38,000 liable for duty in the county, and he regularly compares his list with that at the County Clerk's Office, and marks off excuses made by those whom he has regarded as fit for service. Some of the excuses he has to record are very amusing.

ANOTHER MEETING AT THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

Another meeting in aid of recruiting is to be held at the Produce Exchange on to-morrow, at 1 o'clock P. M. Generals MEAGHER and SICKLES, and other eminent speakers, are expected to be present and address the meeting.

PATRIOTISM OF OUR MERCHANTS.

The following most patriotic offer, which speaks for itself, has been handed us for publication:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We will pay $25 each to twenty men who will enlist in any of the regiments now in service. Men wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity will call at Nos. 83 and 85 Worth-street, between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M. Money to be paid when mustered into the service of the United States.

SUTTON, SMITH & CO.

CHANGE AT THE PARK BARRACKS.

We have often alluded to the bad effect produced upon recruiting in this City by the presence of military hospitals, and so many sick and wounded soldiers in our very midst. At length the authorities have taken hold of the matter, and we learn that the barracks are to be closed as a hospital, and reopened as the headquarters for regiments passing through the City to or from the war. The bedsteads and beds are to be removed, and comfortable burks erected in their stead, and the whole place will be renovated and made to look fresh, cheery and attractive.

ACTION OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

FIFTY DOLLARS ADDITIONAL BOUNTY FOR ENLISTMENTS IN REGIMENTS NOW IN THE FIELD FROM THIS CITY.

A special meeting of this Board was held at 1 P. M. yesterday, the President in the Chair, and three-fourths of the members present. The object of the meeting was to consider the propriety of offering an additional bounty on behalf of the City for volunteers.

After the reading of the minutes, Alderman BOOLE presented a series of resolutions, (see official report,) offering a bounty of $50 to any person who, within twenty days, shall enlist in any of the regiments now in the field that were raised in this City—said bounty to be paid by the Comptroller, and to be in addition to all other bounties offered by the State or United States. Accompanying the resolutions was an ordinance for effectually carrying out the same, all of which were laid over without debate, in accordance with the rule which prevents immediate action upon a measure involving an appropriation of money. There is no doubt of their passage at the next meeting of the Board.

A resolution by Alderman MITCHELL was adopted making a call of nine members of the Board sufficient to convene a meeting.

The Committee on National Affairs presented a report embodying the result of the visit of the Sub-Committee to Washington, in reference to enlistments, the substance of which has heretofore been published. The report was adopted. The Board then adjourned to Wednesday next, at 2 P. M.

WAR MEETING IN PROVIDENCE, R. I.

A REGIMENT OF COLORED MEN TO BE COMMANDED BY GOV. SPRAGUE.

PROVIDENCE, Monday, Aug. 4.

There was an unusual assembly at the war meeting in Market-square this afternoon. Mayor KNIGHT presided. The square was tastefully decorated. Speeches were made by Gov. Sprague, Lieut.-Gov. Arnold, Bishop Clark, President Sears, John L. Swift, Rev. A. L. Stone of Boston, George Rodman and several others. For three hours the enthusiastic audience listened to the speakers.

Resolutions were adopted urging the President to use every constitutional means in his power to suppress the rebellion, declaring that we know only two parties—loyal men and traitors—and asking the Governor to add the enrolled to the active militia.

The announcement that a draft had been ordered by the Government, was received with loud cheers. Rhode Island is determined to do her part in fighting to the end.

Gov. SPRAGUE has called on the colored citizens to form a regiment as a part of the quota of the State. He promises to accompany them to the field and share the perils with them.

RECRUITING IN PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, Aug. 4.

Troops are pouring in from all sections of the State by every train. The indications are that nearly the whole quota of nine months' men will be raised by the 10th inst. Camps for the State troops are to be established at Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Lancaster, in addition to the central camp here.

OFFICE OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 9 Broadway. NEW-YORK, July 30, 1862.

All policy holders in the above Company who may volunteer in response to the call of the President of the United States for 300,000 men, or who may be drafted into the service, (should that mode of obtaining recruits be resorted to,) are hereby informed that WAR PERMITS will be issued to them on the same terms as to those who entered the service in 1861.

Full particulars and explanations can be obtained on application at the principal office, as above, or from any of the Company's recognized Agents.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

DIED.

ALLEN.—At Glen Cove, on Monday morning, Aug. 4, MARY D. H. ALLEN, of this City, relict of the late Major John M. Allen, of Texas, in the 46th year of her age.

Notice of funeral will be given.

BROWN.—Accidentally drowned, while bathing, at New-Canaan, Conn., on Saturday, Aug. 2, CHARLES W. BROWN, son of Truman B. and Eliza B. Brown, aged 18 years, 7 months and 10 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 221 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

CONRAD.—On Sunday, Aug. 3, BLANDINA TAPPAN CONRAD, widow of Henry Conrad, formerly of Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y., aged 75 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her son-in-law, Henry P. Marshall, No. 118 East 17th-st., this day, (Tuesday,) the 5th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

DANA.—In Stamford, Conn., on Friday, Aug. 1, Mrs. NANCY, widow of the late Samuel Dana, Esq., of Boston, aged 65 years.

GRAHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 2, MARY BROWN, daughter of the late Wm. W. Graham.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 54 Ryerson-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 5th inst., at 2 P. M., and from St. Mark's Church, New-York, (10th-st. and 2d-av.,) at 4 P. M., without further invitation.

HUGHSON.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 3, at No. 255 West 22d-st., HELEN AUGUSTA, second daughter of Frederick and Anna J. Hughson, aged 5 years, 2 months and 10 days.

LEAVITT.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 3, ANGELICA P., widow of the late Jonathan Leavitt.

The friends of the family, and of her sons, Geo. A. Leavitt and Henry M. Leavitt, and of her son-in-law, W. A. Ransom, are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 146 2d-av., this day, (Tuesday,) Aug. 5, at 2 o'clock.

LYND.—At St. Croix, West Indies, on Monday, June 9, WM. M. LYND, of County Tyrone, Ireland.

LACY.—In Beaufort, S. C., on Saturday, July 19, of typhoid fever, LIEUT. WILLIAM SEMMES LACY, eldest son of George W. and Elizabeth Lacy, a member of Company I, Sixth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, aged 18 years, 5 months and 5 days.

MEADE.—In Richmond, Va., on Sunday, June 29, CATHERINE VOSS, youngest daughter of Drayton G. and Annie B. Meade, and grand-daughter of the late Joseph Sands, Esq., of Brooklyn.

MELLICK.—At Fortress Monroe, Va., on Wednesday, July 30, of typhoid fever, Capt. SIMEON A. MELLICK, Troop B, First New-York Mounted Rifles, son of A. D. and Elizabeth D. Mellick, of Bergen Point, N. J.

The funeral services will take place from the house of his father, on Tuesday, Aug. 5, at 4½ P. M. His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice. The boats of the Central Railroad Company, Pier No. 2, North River, at 11:30 and 3:30 P. M. Those wishing to return to the City can do so by boat or by carriages that will be in attendance.

ROSE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Aug. 3, suddenly, IDA LOUISA, youngest daughter of Thomas L. and Sarah A. Rose, aged 4 years, 6 months and 29 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, No. 19 East Baltic-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 5, at 2 P. M.

SMITH.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 3, HARRY B. SMITH, youngest son of Chancy and Hannah M. Smith, aged 6 months and 4 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 120 East 30th-st., New-York.

STILES.—In Utica, N. Y., on Saturday, Aug. 2, Mr. ALEXANDER STILES, of Flushing, L. I., of heart disease, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the M. E. Church, in Flushing, this (Tuesday) morning, at 10½ o'clock, without further invitation. Persons from the City desiring to attend, may take the trains on the Flushing Railroad, connecting with the ferries from James-slip and 34th-st., at 9 o'clock.

TOWNSEND.—On Sunday morning, Aug. 3, LOUISA MICHLER, wife of Theodore Townsend, of Albany, in the 30th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, S. H. Mickle, Bay Lawn, Flushing, Long Island, on Wednesday, at 12¾ o'clock P. M. Trains leave James-slip and 34th-st. ferries at 11 A. M.

TURNER.—In Newport, R. I., on Friday, Aug. 1, of fever contracted near Richmond, Va., Capt. THOMAS ELWYN TURNER, Fourth Infantry, United States Army, son of Capt. Thomas Turner, of the United States Navy, aged 25 years.

VAN ALLEN.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Aug. 2, Mrs. MARY VAN ALLEN, in the 87th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her son, William Van Allen, are requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 83 Franklin-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

WESLEY.—In White Plains, N. Y., ELWIN, youngest son of A. C. and Sarah E. Wesley, aged 1 year and 1 month.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 365.—Aug. 4, 1862.
53, 60, 45, 35, 67, 16, 3, 38, 71, 27, 74, 73.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 366.—Aug. 4, 1862.
10, 4, 38, 20, 56, 6, 15, 50, 68, 29, 23, 40, 47.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO. Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 313.—Aug. 4, 1862.
52, 10, 13, 71, 16, 61, 6, 50, 24, 68, 57, 72.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 314.—Aug. 4, 1862.
1, 17, 22, 68, 52, 38, 51, 6, 20, 37, 12, 19, 21.
Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR

LAW REPORTS.

Equity Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court—It Will Not Entertain an Equity Action for Less than Fifty Dollars.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Sornfeld vs. *Van Vaughner et al.*—This was a motion to dismiss the plaintiff's complaint on the ground that the Supreme Court had no jurisdiction of equity causes for a less sum than $50.

The former Court of Chancery never entertained an action where the matter in dispute did not exceed $100. This was without the express sanction of the Legislature, which did not attempt to interfere with the rule, while it was provided by the Revised Statutes that the Court of Chancery should dismiss every suit where the matter in dispute did not exceed the value of $100. At the last session of the Legislature this provision was repealed, and the effect was to leave the Court without jurisdiction in such cases where the matter in dispute was less than $50, as before. The Court held that the former rule was revived by the repeal of the above provision of the Revised Statutes, by operation of law, and that the Supreme Court, as the successor of the Court of Chancery, possesses all of its powers. The Court thought the rule was a proper one, and that it should be preserved by this Court, and the motion to dismiss the complaint was granted.

R. H. Shannan for plaintiff; Ira O. Miller for defendants.

Covenants in Restraint of Trade—Injunctions and the Burden of Proof.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

James A. Shearman vs. *Charles Hart.*—This was a motion for an injunction to restrain the defendant from doing business on the premises of the late firm of Shearman & Hart. The parties were partners in the lithographic business, but dissolved partnership on July 2, 1862. The partnership articles provided that neither partner should continue in business on the premises occupied by the firm for six months after the dissolution. Mr. Shearman accordingly removed to No. 37 Park Row; but Mr. Hart refused to abide by the agreement as alleged, and continued business at the old stand. After repeatedly requesting him to desist as claimed, Mr. Shearman commenced this action, and obtained an injunction with an order to show cause against its continuance.

The defendant put in an affidavit, asserting that the plaintiff had agreed that he might remain in the building. Plaintiff's counsel claimed that this was new matter in avoidance, and that he therefore had a right to put in an affidavit in rebuttal. For this he cited Florence vs. Bates, 2 code Rep. 110, and Powell vs. Clark, 5 Abb. P. R. 73. After some argument, the Court admitted the affidavit offered, in which the plaintiff explicitly denied making any such agreement. The Court also decided that where defendant sets up a *new matter* in opposition to an injunction, the burden of proof is upon him; while, if he merely denies the plaintiff's statements, the burden of proof is upon the plaintiff. The decision on the main question was reserved. Walton & Sherman for motion; Bryan & Logan opposed.

Wanted—A Runaway Sister.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Matter of Margaret Manning.—In this case, John Manning obtained a writ of *habeas corpus* to recover the possession and control of Margaret, his sister, a little child which he claimed to have supported since the death of her parents, some time ago. By his petition, it appears that, upon being recently corrected for a little bad behavior, Margaret ran off to her sister, and was appreciated to one Mrs. Halsey. It was not alleged that Mrs. Halsey was not a proper woman to have the custody of the child. Upon being asked by the Court, Margaret stated that she preferred to remain with her new friend, Mrs. Halsey. Decision reserved.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Hendricks vs. *Carpenters.*—Motion denied with five dollars costs.

True vs. *Judkins.*—Order granted.

Gardiner vs. *Eddy.*—Motion granted.

Van Zandt vs. *Hallett.*—Motion granted.

Lockwood vs. *Rothschilds.*—Motion granted. No costs. See opinion with clerk.

Fox vs. *Butler.*—Order granted.

Same vs. *Same.*—Same order.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 4, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 11 obls. Ashes, 38,319 bbls. Flour, 160 bbls. and 200 bags Corn Meal, 343,510 bushels Wheat, 166,042 bush. Corn, 4,437 bushels Rye, 2,535 bushels Oats, 2,539 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,126 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in demand, and are now quoted at $5 81½@$6 87½ for Pots, and $7 for Pearls ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is in limited request at previous prices. Middlings 48½c.@49½c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand to day at essentially unaltered rates. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 14,700 bbls., including Superfine State, at $4 85@$5 05; interior to choice extra State at $5 20@$5 30, chiefly at $5 25@$5 30; superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 80@$5; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 20@$6 25; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 40@$5 55 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 85 @ $5 05
Extra State	5 20 @ 5 50
Superfine Western	4 80 @ 5 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 20 @ 6 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 40 @ 5 55
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 60 @ 6 25
Extra Genesee	5 55 @ 6 80
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 60 @ 6 80

Southern Flour is unchanged. Sales 1,350 bbls., at $5 25@$5 85 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $5 90@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, and $7 50@$8 50 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is salable and steady. Sales 1,100 bbls. extra, at $5 20@$6 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inquired for at $3 25@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in fair request, at $3 35@$3 40 for Jersey, and $3 50@$3 60 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in pretty active demand for export, at steady rates. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 178,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Western, at $1 39@$1; Amber Western at $1 33; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 27@$1 32; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 21@$1 23; Milwaukee Club, $1 14@$1 21; Chicago Spring, $1 10@$1 17, and White Kentucky, at $1 54 ₱ bushel. Corn is in lively demand, and is firmer. Sales since our last, 112,000 bushels, at 56c.@57c., for shipping Mixed Western; 52c.@55c. for Eastern do.; 45c.@51c. for sound do. do., and 56c. for Yellow Western, ₱ bushel. Rye continues in request, at 78c.@81c. ₱ bushel; Barley is unchanged. Oats are quiet, at steady rates, including Canada at 46c.@48c.; Western at 45c.@47½c., and State at 48c.@49c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is inquired for, at 55c.@70c. for shipment and local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in demand, at full rates, including last year's crop, at 15c.@21c. ₱ lb.

METALS—Have been quiet, to-day, at irregular prices.

NAVAL STORES—The principal sales, to-day, have been 40 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at $2 34 ₱ gallon, and 300 bbls. stained Resin at $1 25@$1 75 ₱ 280 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been unsettled, to-day, sales having been made of 1,100 bbls., in lots, at $11 for Mess, and $9 50@$9 75, closing at $9 75 for Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in more demand at 5¼c.@5c. for Hams, and 3½c.@4¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon has not varied. Lard is inactive. Sales 800 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 8½c.@9½c., ₱ lb. Beef is in moderate demand at full rates. Sales 150 bbls., at $14 25@$15 for Extra Mess, and $12 75@$13 75 for plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19@$20 ₱ tce. Beef Hams, $13 50@$14 75 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in request at 10c.@15c. for poor to choice Western, and 11c.@17c. for poor to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in fair demand, at 5½c.@8½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 10 tierces Carolina at $7 75, and 200 bags East India at $6 50@$6 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales have been moderate, to-day's comprising 800 hhds, including Cuba at 8c.@9c.; Porto Rico at 8¾c.@9c., and New-Orleans at 8¼c.@10c. ₱ lb. Market rather heavy. Refined Sugars are in demand. The Messrs. STEWART quote to-day: Best quality Loaf, 13c.; best quality Crushed, 12¾c.; Granulated, 12¾c.; Ground, 12¾c.; White—A, 12¾c.; Yellow—C, 11¾c., cash, ₱ lb.

TALLOW.—Sales to-day, 50,000 lbs., on private terms.

WHISKY—has been in limited demand to-day, at 30c.@30¾c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS.—The market has been quiet to-day, though rates have favored shippers. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 13d.@13½d.; Corn 12¾d.@13d.; Beef, 6s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Pork, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 37s. 6d.@40s.; Butter and Cheese, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Tobacco, 35s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Tallow, 37s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 13¾d.@14¾d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Tallow, 40s. ₱ ton. For Cork and orders, Wheat, in bulk, at 14¼d. ₱ bushel.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 4.

BREADSTUFFS closed generally quiet. FLOUR firm. WHEAT steady. White $1 40@$1 45; Red $1 30@$1 35. CORN firm, at 64c.@65c. PROVISIONS quiet. WHISKY firm at 30c.@31c.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 4.

FLOUR dull and inactive. WHEAT active. CORN dull. WHISKY steady at 32½c. COFFEE quiet and lower. PROVISIONS dull.

BUFFALO, Monday, Aug. 4—1 P. M.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT dull; sales all on private terms. CORN easier; sales at 42c.@43c. RYE, 65c.@66c. WHISKY quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS steady. *Imports*—16,000 bbls Flour, 413,000 bushels Wheat, 226,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Barley, 11,000 bushels Rye. *Exports*—1,000 bbls. Flour, 80,000 bushels Wheat, 80,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 10,000 bushels Barley.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 4.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State 6s, —; Reading Railroad 27 13-16; Morris Canal 41; Long Island Railroad 16¾; Pennsylvania Railroad 46¾. Sight Exchange on New-York at par to 1-10 per cent. premium.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Manchester	Liverpool	New-York	July 23
Bohemian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 24
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	July 26
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	July 30
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	July 30
Jura	Liverpool	Quebec	July 31
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 2
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 6
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 9
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 13
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 15
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 20
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 23
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 27
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 16
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18

FROM AMERICA.

Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 6
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 6
Nova Scottan	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 9
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 9
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 9
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 13
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 16
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 26
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Asia*, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, (Tuesday,) at 6½ P. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at.....6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....6 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE,

TWO VALUABLE FLOATING DOCKS

FOR RAISING AND REPAIRING VESSELS,

And leasehold premises, admirably situated for a ship-yard, situated between Harsimus and South 7th sts., Jersey City. The large dock is 190 feet long—65 feet wide inside. It has a capacity of 1,500 tons, and 12 feet draft of water.

The small dock is 90 feet long—40 feet wide inside—has a capacity of 300 tons, and 8 feet draft of water.

The leasehold property, suitable for a ship-yard, is 150 feet wide by 400 feet deep, with a valuable pier and water front on the Hudson River.

On this property there is a building, including loft, office and stable, a blacksmith-shop and tool-shop.

The lease runs for ten years from the 1st day of November, 1859, at an annual rent of $3,000 for the first five years, and $3,500 for the last five years.

BENJAMIN G. CLARKE, Receiver,
At Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt-st., New-York.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 136th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

WANTED, MEDICAL PARTNER—FOR A highly respectable and lucrative specialty. The advertiser wishes to associate with a young, energetic, enterprising American physician, for a very interesting and remunerative specialty. Address R. O., Station D, New-York.

NEWSPAPER AND JOB OFFICE FOR SALE—Now doing a good business, in a flourishing village of some 6,000 inhabitants. To an active man it will be sold cheap, and terms of payment made easy. Address NEWSPAPER, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—HOTEL, RESTAURANT AND SUPER-ROOMS.—The lease, stock, fixtures and furniture of the Philadelphia House, Nos. 145 and 147 Bowery; newly fitted up and in perfect order. Apply at No. 148 Front-st.

FOR SALE—A TAPE-WEAVING FACTORY, for making all kinds of skirt tape and banding, all in good going order, in rear of No. 163 West 27th-st., third story; going by power.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO RENT—THE NEW MARBLE BUILDING NO. 464 Broome-st., 25x95 feet, between Mercer and Greene sts., admirably adapted for a light manufacturing business where women are employed. Will accommodate 800 persons. Fitted up with gas, water closets and steam warming apparatus. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Nos. 309 and 311 Canal-st., or JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 16 Nassau-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 123 BOWERY, TO CARPET, tobacco or furniture dealers, with a good, dry, light basement and vault; the front will be altered to suit a tenant. Will be let or leased on reasonable terms. Apply on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE FOLLOWING houses, viz.: No. 130 West 31th-st., No. 55 West 28th-st., No. 326 West 22d-st.; also, No. 261 West 16th-st., No. 110 West 15th-st., No. 92 West 25th-st., No. 328 West 22d-st., No. 88 West 29th-st., No. 21 Hudson-place, (34th-st.,) No. 4 9 Hudson-st., unfurnished. Also, the large store corner Broadway and 42d-st., under the Broadway Hotel. Also, store No. 305 8th-av. J. & W. DENHAM, 8th-av., corner 16th-st., from morning to 9 in the evening.

HOTELS.

COMPAGNIE MOBILIERE DE PARIS.—THE GRAND HOTEL DE LA PAIX, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris, was opened on Tuesday, the 15th July. Travelers will there find 500 rooms and 10 salons, magnificently furnished, at prices varying from 4f. to 30f. a day. Five dining-rooms for tables d'hote, dinners a la carte, public or wedding dinners, and like the Hotel du Louvre, salons for fetes. Attendance by day and night by waiters who speak all languages, and in the interior of the establishment there is a telegraphic office open day and night for France and abroad. Bath-rooms, coffee-rooms, divans, billiard smoking-room, &c.; reading-room, where the Paris and foreign journals and choice periodical publications will be found.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF STOCK in the Michigan Central Railroad Company, standing in the name of MARY N. LOCKWOOD, of Detroit, Michigan, have been lost, viz.: No. 1,151, for ten shares, issued from Boston Office; No. 1,455, for sixty shares, and No. 3,125, for five shares, issued from New-York Office. All persons are cautioned against receiving the same, the transfer thereof having been stopped.

$2 REWARD.—LOST, ON WEDNESDAY AFternoon, in going from 2d-st. and Broadway, Williamsburgh, to the ferry, or from Grand-st. Ferry to Columbia-st., a ladies' CAMEO PIN. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at 50 Columbia-st.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

THE BEST WATER WHEEL KNOWN.—Inquire of D. TALLCOT, Agent, No. 482 Broadway.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE.

Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind. No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 388 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, etc., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 100 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, slippers, and calico gowns, are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, wines and liquors, will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av. and 31st-st. All articles sent to the American Express Co., corner Hudson and Jay sts., and Nos. 134 and 542 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The Library and Down-town Office will be closed on and after Aug. 11, and the Reading-room on and after the 16th, and will be reopened on the 1st September. By order of the Board of Directors.

J. H. PERCIVAL, Recording Secretary.

A BEAUTIFUL MICROSCOPE, MAGNIFYING 500 times for 25 cents, (coin;) five of different powers for $1. Mailed free. Address F. O. BOWEN Box No. 220, Boston, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A WELCH PROTestant servant, who has lived five years in a Brooklyn family, wishes a situation as above; is a neat, conscientious and efficient up-stairs servant; refers to the lady she has now left. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a young girl as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 249 1st-av., second floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or to mind children and do sewing; understands her business; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 339 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts., first floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman to do chamberwork and waiting, or would do housework in a small private family, and would take care of the milk and butter; no objections to the country. Call at No. 111 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Situation wanted by a very respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; she has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 106 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—A YOUNG woman, lately landed, wishes a situation to take care of children; is a good plain sewer; can cut and fit for children, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Wages not so much an object as a home. Good reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches, both in French and English cooking, soups, meats, game, jellies, creams, cakes, and bread; can be well recommended as to capability and character. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a situation in the City or country; she understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and game; wages $9 a month, City or country. Also, a thorough waitress and parlor-maid; can take entire charge of the dining-room; wages $7 a month. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days; best of City reference.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman, as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good bread and biscuit baker; understands all kinds of puddings and desserts; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 339 2d-av., for one week, if not engaged, first floor, between 21st and 22d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as good plain cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; is a good bread and biscuit maker; no objection to a respectable private boarding house without washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 25 East 12th-st., in the milk depôt.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A competent woman, as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches. No objection to a short distance in the country; has the best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman, as good cook; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; understands her business; best of City reference. Call at No. 16 West 17th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED AS COMPEtent cook, by a respectable young woman; understands all kinds of family cooking; no objections to assist in the washing, if required; can give the very best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 95 West 33d-st.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, BY A respectable, middle-aged woman, a situation as first-class cook, in the City or country; understands her business thoroughly; good City references; will take the charge of a dairy if required. Call for two days at No. 4 Horatio-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A smart, faithful, neat girl, to do cooking or general housework; is a respectable, competent servant, an excellent washer and ironer, obliging, economical and trusty; best of references, City or country. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, &c.—Situation wanted, by a neat and trustworthy girl, as kitchen servant, or will do housework in a small family; makes excellent bread and biscuit, and can wash and iron to please the most particular lady; is an efficient and desirable servant. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—AN English Protestant woman wants a situation as above; is a good cook and baker of bread and plain pastries, an excellent washer and ironer; has nearly three years' reference from last employer. Apply at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A situation wanted, in City or country, by a well-recommended, smart, tidy woman, in the above capacity; is a first-rate cook and baker, and an excellent laundress; will make herself useful. Call at No. 345 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A situation wanted, in City or country, by a well-recommended, smart, tidy woman, in the above capacity; is a first-rate cook and baker, and an excellent laundress; will make herself useful. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, to cook, wash and iron, in a small private family. Call at No. 110 West 19th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a neat, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; an excellent baker; understands meats, poultry and pastry; wages $7 per month; City or Brooklyn. Call or address No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable Protestant girl to do general housework, or chamberwork and plain sewing; has got first-class City reference. Call for two days at No. 370 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, 2d floor.

AS LAUNDRESS OR COOK.—A RESPECTable Protestant woman wants a situation as laundress or cook, washer and ironer; no objection to do general housework. Call at No. 28 City Hall-place.

AS NURSE.—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT nurse, of neat habits, kind and affectionate disposition, and great experience in the care of children, is desirous of obtaining a situation to take the entire charge of an infant; is very highly recommended by her former employer. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—AN ENGLISH WOman wishes a situation as infant's nurse, or to take care of grown children; is competent to take care of an invalid lady; is obliging; has no objections to go into the country or to travel; is a good sewer; the best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 56 East 31st-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED A SITUATION as wet nurse, by a young woman in excellent health. Apply at No. 95 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Inquire for Mrs. MILLER.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and seamstress, or seamstress only, by an American Protestant young woman, who is a first-rate seamstress and well qualified to teach children; has the best of City references, and no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 5 o'clock.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress, who fully understands the care of a baby from its birth, or growing children, can bring a baby up by hand, is willing and obliging, and kind to children; has six years of the best of City reference. Call at, or address to No. 101 Waverley-place, corner of Macdougal-st., where she can be highly recommended.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLEaged Scotch Protestant woman, a situation as seamstress in a family; has a knowledge of dressmaking and is willing to make herself useful in a family; is fond of children; or to wait on an elderly lady; has no objection to go in the country; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home. Call, for two days, at No. 362 7th-av., in the grocery.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as seamstress; would be willing to assist in the chamberwork; no objections to the country; good City references. Call for two days at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation to wait in a boarding-house, or to do chamberwork or waiting in a private family; good City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 167 West 13th-st.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNdance and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MALES.

AS CLERK, &c.—A YOUNG MAN, WITH GOOD City and country recommendations, wants a situation as general clerk and assistant book-keeper in any respectable business; will make himself generally useful. Address E. G., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS CLERK OR PORTER.—WANTED, BY A young man, who writes a good hand and is an excellent accountant, a situation as clerk or porter in a wholesale house; is not afraid to work; best of City references given. Address E. H., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman wanted by a Protestant man, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and all that belongs to a gentleman's establishment, as will be seen by ten years' reference; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to city or country. Can be seen for three days by addressing COACHMAN, Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable single man, of long experience in this City, as coachman; has lived in first-class families; the best of City reference as to character and capability. Call at No. 28 East 26th-st., at Mr. Smith's coach factory, or a note for T. C., at the above place, will be promptly attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, of long experience in this City, as coachman; has lived in first-class families; the best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 610 Broadway, City Market, or address COACHMAN, at the above place.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by a young single man, a Protestant; is a steady and careful driver; has good reference from present employer. A note addressed COACHMAN, Box No. 208 *Times* Office, will receive attention.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a competent man, who thoroughly understands his business; the care and management of horses; is a careful driver; has lived three years and five months in his last place, and five years in his previous place; good City reference; can be seen for two days. Address T. H., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman and groom by a Protestant young man; understands his business perfectly; has the best of City reference from his last place, where he has lived five years. Call at No. 932 Broadway, or address W. H. W., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable man, as coachman; has lived in the first-class families in this City; has lived 4½ years in his last place; has the best of City reference. Address B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office, or No. 64 West 28th-st., in the private stable.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman or groom, by a respectable Protestant single man, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses, and everything connected with the business; is willing to make himself generally useful; has no objection to going to the country; has the best City reference. Send a note to J. B. D., No. 1,158 Broadway, corner of 27th-st., or J. B. D., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom by a man of long experience in this City; thoroughly understand the proper care and treatment of carriages and horses; will be found civil, willing and obliging, and can produce first-class references. Address F. H., Box 217 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a single man, as coachman and groom; or would go as groom in some private stable; understands the care of horses and is a good driver; good reference given. Address R. B., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as groom and coachman, by a man who perfectly understands his business, and can come well recommended, for sobriety and careful driving; can give good City references; has no objection to City or country; willing to be useful to his employer. A note addressed W., coachman, Box No. 211 *Times* Office, for three days, will be attended to.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, in a private family, in town or country, by a steady man; understands his business perfectly, and has the best of City reference; any family who wishes to engage him will find him faithful and competent. Apply for two days, at No. 816 Broadway, in the fruit store, for J. M., Box No. 206.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant Englishman and wife, without incumbrance, situations, the man as coachman and groom; the woman as experienced cook and willing to assist with the washing; both understand their business thoroughly; no objection to the country; have the best of references from their last employers. Can be seen for three days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A SMART, ACTIVE BOY IN a store; one about 16 or 17 years of age, active, industrious, willing to work and make himself useful in every way. Address Box No. 3,913 Post-office, in handwriting of applicant.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SINGLE MAN, AS waiter, in a private house, who understands every branch of his business thoroughly, and who will not object to living a short distance in the country the year round; best of references required. Apply to B. No. 64 5th-av. Hotel, between 9 and 10 o'clock, Wednesday morning.

WANTED—A LADY OF GOOD EDUCATION (Scotch or English, who can play or sing, preferred) to assist in taking care of an invalid. To one who is strong and healthy, and about thirty years of age, a pleasant home and good salary are offered. The advertiser can be seen at the Astor House between 9 and 10 o'clock this morning. Inquire of the porter, at the ladies' entrance, in Vesey-st.

WANTED—A MAN OF PLEASING ADDRESS, and one accustomed to making change rapidly, with undoubted testimonials as to character and capacity. Apply to JAMES PYLE, No. 350 Washington-st., from 3 to 6 P. M.

DRUG CLERK WANTED.—ONE COMPEtent to take charge of a retail store may apply at No. 305 5th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

AN ELEGANT SEA SHORE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Necessity compels a gentleman to offer his residence for sale at this unfavorable time, and of course the price expected is in accordance with the times. It is beautifully situated on a point of land nearly surrounded with tide-water, with pebbly shores. The waters abound with shell-fish of all kinds; shooting and fishing in the neighborhood, with the best of roads for driving. The mansion house is large and very commodious and replete with modern conveniences. Stables and out-buildings for accommodation of all kinds of stock and poultry. Connected with the gardener's lodge is a large ornamental garden, laid out with graveled walks and ornamented with shrubbery. The entire place is in perfect order and ready for immediate occupation. Call at E. H. LUDLOW'S, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO BE LET FOR A SHORT TERM OF YEARS—CEDAR GLEN—Situated about 2¼ miles from Brantford, on the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad, with dwelling-house, stabling for 12 horses, and 50 acres of land. This superb mansion, which is one of the finest residences in Western Canada, is picturesquely situated in the midst of a park, on elevated land, forming the north bank of the Grand River. The house contains large sitting and dining rooms, two drawing-rooms and a library—a suite of seven best bedrooms, with dressing and bath rooms, water closets, &c. There are ample kitchens, store rooms, and every accommodation for servants. The cellars are unusually large and dry, and there is an excellent furnace for heating the premises. For further particulars apply to HENRY YATES, Esq., Brantford, C. W.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE—IN the village of Tremont, 12 miles from City Hall, on Harlem Railroad, a large double house, containing eleven (11) rooms, beside kitchen and cellar, with about one acre of land, handsomely located on high ground, and improved in garden, lawn and shade trees, &c., &c. Price $3,200. Also, in Morrisania, near railroad depôt, a neat cottage house of eight rooms and one acre of land, all in good order. Price $2,500. Both the above are desirable property, in the immediate vicinity of churches and schools, and are offered at great reduction from cost, as the owner wishes to leave the country. Inquire on the premises, at Tremont, of JAMES CHARTERS, near the depôt.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—A double house, containg twelve rooms, lot 100 feet square, situated on high ground, three minutes from Harlem Railroad Depôt, in the village of Tremont, eleven miles from City Hall. The house is pleasantly situated, recently painted and repaired; has let formerly for $300; will be rented to a good tenant for $160 per year. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 331 Broadway, New-York.

WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—$6,500.—For sale, cheap, an excellent house, of twelve rooms, cellar and attic; large barn, corn-house, seven acres, fine grafted f

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

TERRE HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.—The new First Mortgage Bonds of this Road, which will be ready for delivery on the 6th of August, at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., are dated July 1, 1862, and carry interest from that date; this leaves the interest on the coupons from February and March, 1862, to July 1, 1862, unprovided for. The undersigned, therefore, give notice that the interest due on the old bonds to the 1st of July, amounting to the sum of $23 37, will be paid on the Terre Haute and Alton coupon, dated Aug. 1, 1862, the interest for July being embraced in the new Bond; also, the interest to July 1 on the coupon of the Belleville and Illinoistown road, dated Sept. 1, 1858, amounting to the sum of $23 33, will be paid at the Bank of North America, the interest for July and August being embraced in the new bond.

The owners of the First Mortgage Bonds, on adjusting their accounts at the Railroad office, between the old Bonds which they have assigned and the new ones, will receive the coupon for August or September, and on presenting this coupon at the Bank, the owner will be paid, on the Terre Haute and Alton coupon $29 17, and on the Belleville coupon $23 33. Payment will be made on and after the 4th day of August.—Dated July 21, 1862.

A. C. FLAGG,
JOHN WILKINSON, } Receivers.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD CO., }
No. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1862. }

HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE TERRE HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY and FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE BELLEVILLE AND ILLINOISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY, are notified that the new bonds of this Company, to be given in exchange therefor, will be ready for delivery on and after the 6th day of August, instant. Parties entitled to receive the new bonds will be required to execute the instrument of assignment of the old bonds in person, or by written power of attorney. The new bonds bear interest from 1st of July, up to which date the Trustees will pay the interest represented in the current coupons of the old bonds. R. BAYARD, Chairman of Committee.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its first mortgage bonds, dated April 13, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at its office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem in full and accrued interest nineteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company first mortgage bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 19, 22, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33; being the lowest outstanding numbers. From and after the 6th day of August, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease, by the terms of said agreement.

JOHN A. STEWART, Sec'y.

TO ARMY OFFICERS, PAYMASTERS AND OTHERS.—VAN VLECK & TUCKER, No. 4 Broad-st., one door from Wall-st., will furnish small gold in dollar pieces, quarter eagles, and five dollar pieces, in exchange for twenty dollar gold pieces, without extra charge, in amounts to suit.

MONEY.—PERSONS REQUIRING TEMPORARY accommodation are requested to procure a prospectus of the Mutual Loan and Discount Company, No. 57 Chatham-st. Business bills promptly discounted.
URWICK & KING, Agents.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

$2,000 TO LOAN—ON NEW-YORK OR Brooklyn improved property, for one or more years, at 7 per cent. Apply to Mr. KISSAM, No. 30 Pine-st., or No. 108 West 12th-st., New-York.

GOLD, SILVER, AND UNITED STATES Demand Notes, bought at the highest premium, by
F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st., }
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., payable on the 31st inst. The transfer book will be closed from to-day until the 31st inst., inclusive.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1862. }

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Manhattan Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, the 9th inst.
J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. D. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, July 22, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after Thursday, the 31st inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INS. CO. No. 15 WALL-ST. }
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, JULY 15, 1862.—THE Board of Directors of the East River Insurance Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.
THOS. PALMER, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1862.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. HAS this day been declared, payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE } INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1862. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on the 28th inst. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE GERHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 1 Pine-st.—July 21, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 13 3d-av., corner 76th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 23, 1862.

By authority of a joint resolution of the Congress of the United States, approved on the 14th day of July instant, notice is hereby given that the first day of September next is fixed and determined upon as the day on which the "act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt," shall be put into practical operation, and any act or thing which in said act is required to be done on or before the first day of July or August, in the year 1862, shall be done on or before the first day of September, 1863; and all parts of said act having reference to said dates of the first days of July and August, 1862, shall be taken and construed as having reference to the first day of September, 1863.

Collectors and Assessors will be appointed, and whatever other things may be necessary to put the act into practical operation, will be done before the date fixed by this notice.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Receiving basins and culverts in Chambers-street and James-slip; sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Fifth-avenue to and through Third-avenue to Harlem River; receiving basin southeast corner Suffolk and Houston streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Chambers-street, between Pearl and Cherry streets; on north side of South-street, between Roosevelt and Oliver-street; on both sides of Water and Cherry-street, between Roosevelt and Oliver streets; on both sides of James-slip, between South and Oak street; both sides of Roosevelt-street, between Cherry and Madison streets; both sides of Oak-street, between Chestnut and James streets; both sides of Bowery, between Chestnut and Roosevelt streets; on south side of Batavia-street, between Chambers and James streets; north sides of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, between Fifth and Second avenues; on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Second avenues; on south side of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, between Fifth and Second avenues; on both sides of Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets; on both sides of Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets; east side of Suffolk-street, between Stanton and Houston streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. BOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, }
New Court-house, Aug. 1, 1862. }

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREER,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
NEW-YORK MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 61 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1862.

The Trustees submit the following statement of the affairs of the Company, in conformity with the requirements of the Charter:

Outstanding Premiums to July 1, 1861	$190,439 29
Premiums received since	535,891 80
Total	$726,331 09

No policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks, disconnected with Marine Risks.

Earned Premiums to July 1, 1862	$562,797 37
Losses and Expenses	$358,915 41
Return Premiums	45,527 56
Re-Insurance, &c.	52,355 63
Total	$456,798 59

The Company have the following assets:

Cash in Banks	$41,665 64	
United States Stocks and Treasury Notes	309,350 00	
New-York State, Bank and City Stocks	180,407 70	
Loans on Stocks and Cash due the Company	36,002 57	
Real Estate, Bonds and Mortgages	104,615 79	672,091 70
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable		240,325 37
Salvage, Re-Insurance and other Claims due the Company		50,167 48
Insurance Scrip and Sundry Notes at estimated value		38,065 25
Total Assets		$1,000,649 80

In view of the above results, the Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a dividend of interest of SIX PER CENT. in cash on the outstanding Certificates of Profits, to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after SATURDAY, the 30th day of August next.

Also, *Resolved*, That a dividend of FIFTEEN PER CENT. be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending June 30, 1862, for which certificates will be issued on and after MONDAY, the 1st day of September next.

The Trustees, after reserving over HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS PROFITS, have further resolved that FIFTY PER CENT. (50 per cent.) of the Outstanding Certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1858, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after MONDAY, the 1st day of September next, from which date all interest thereon will cease.

The Certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled to the extent of FIFTY PER CENT. (50 per cent.)

By order of the Board.

W. P. HANSFORD, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. W. SCHMIDT,	FRANCIS HATHAWAY,
STEWART BROWN,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ROBERT B. MINTURN,	LLOYD ASPINWALL,
STEPHEN JOHNSON,	E. P. FABRI,
CHAS. H. MARSHALL,	EDWARD KAUPE,
ARTHUR LEARY,	HENRY OELRICHS,
HENRY MEYER,	HENRY W. HUBBELL,
EDW'D. H. R. LYMAN,	JAMES R. SMITH,
GEORGE MOKE,	GEORGE MOSLE,
E. V. THEBAUD,	GUSTAVE H. KISSEL,
JOHN H. EARLE, President,	
JOHN H. LYELL, Vice-President.	

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL $250,000, WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DONALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	ALVE. E. LAING,
SILAS BRONSON,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
A. R. ENO,	JOHN SCOTT ROYD,
JOHN WATSON,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
S. T. NICOLL,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	JOHN J. WALKER,
HUGH LAING, President.	

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, as Trustees of Palmyra Bushe, Plaintiff, against MATILDA G. BROWN, the wife of John G. Brown, and the said John G. Brown, Defendants.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above-entitled Court, made in the above-entitled action, on the 20th day of May, 1862, I, the Referee, appointed in and by said judgment for the purpose of carrying into effect such judgment, will sell, at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 25th day of July, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, through E. H. LUDLOW, Real Estate Auctioneer, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the dwelling-house thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the 15th Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-fifth street, distant one hundred feet eastwardly from the southeasterly corner of Twenty-fifth-street and the Seventh-avenue, and running thence southwardly and parallel with the Seventh-avenue, through the centre of a party wall, ninety-eight feet nine inches to the centre line of the block, thence eastwardly, and parallel with Twenty-fifth-street, eighteen feet, thence northwardly and parallel with the Seventh-avenue, and through the centre of another party wall, ninety-eight feet nine inches to the said southerly side of Twenty-fifth-street, and thence westwardly along the same eighteen feet to the point of beginning, to said dimensions more or less.—Dated July 2, 1862. JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to the 5th day of August, 1862, at the same hour and place.—Dated July 25, 1862. JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.

BETTS & ROBINSON, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—DUTCHESS COUNTY.—JOHN AUSTIN, Plaintiff, against BENJAMIN BURKART, surviving partner of JOSEPH BURKART, deceased, comprising the late firm of "JOSEPH BURKART & CO.," Defendants.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, in the City of Poughkeepsie, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand and four dollars and fifty-six cents, with interest thereon as follows, to wit: On $142 71 thereof since August 4, 1861; on $140 thereof since August 15, 1861; on $117 39 thereof since September 21, 1861; on $107 33 thereof since October 6, 1861; on $108 thereof since October 12, 1861; on $112 65 thereof since December 19, 1861; on $96 thereof since November 18, 1861; on $100 66 thereof since December 23, 1861; and on $100 thereof since September 26, 1861, besides the costs of this action.—Dated February 24, 1862. WM. WILKINSON,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Take notice that the complaint in the above summons named was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the County of Dutchess aforesaid, on the 24th day of July, 1862.—To the above defendant. WM. WILKINSON,
jy 15-law6w Tu Plaintiff's Attorney

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting under the firm of LEWIS B. BROWN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by LEWIS B. BROWN, who will sign in liquidation. LEWIS B. BROWN,
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1862. J. M. COGGESHALL.

Messrs. LEWIS B. BROWN and LAURENCE MYERS, Jr., become members of our firm from this date. The Banking, Exchange and Collection business will be continued as heretofore at No. 6 Broad-st.
NEW-YORK, August 1, 1862. P. M. MYERS & CO.,

J. M. COGGESHALL engages in the Flour trade, on his own account, at No. 9 South-st.
NEW-YORK, August 1, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WM. NELSON & SONS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. WM. NELSON retiring from business. The remaining partners, WM. NELSON, Jr., and ALFRED NELSON, will continue the Shipping and Commission business, under the name of WILLIAM & ALFRED NELSON. Either of the partners will sign in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1862. WM. NELSON,
WM. NELSON, Jr.,
ALFRED NELSON.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of MANNING & DE FOREST, for the transaction of a General Banking and Brokerage business. Domestic and foreign specie, demand notes, land warrants, &c., bought and sold.
JOHN B. MANNING,
A. H. DE FOREST,
No. 260 Broadway, near Fulton-st.
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1862.

COPARTNERSHIP.—I HAVE THIS DAY ASsociated with me Mr. EDWARD P. GILBERT, under the name and firm of GEO. HERKIMER & CO. The Flour and Grain commission business will be continued at No. 160 Broad-st. GEO. HERKIMER.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1862.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1833.)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO
NO. 223 SEERMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNALVAIED HARD MATERIALS and finished in the most [illegible] manner, at the LOWEST [illegible] PRICES. [illegible] Issued in quarterly [illegible]

PROPOSALS.

NAVY BEEF.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1862.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the ninth day of August, at 12 o'clock, for supplying 500 barrels Navy Beef, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the Navy-yard, at Brooklyn.

The Beef must be from well-fatted cattle, and must conform as near as possible in quality to the standard assumed for Navy Beef, and pass the usual inspection of the Navy-yard. The barrels must be according to the Navy standard.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed. This guaranty must be accompanied by the certificate of the U. S. District Judge, District-Attorneys, Collector or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guaranty. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty. Full particulars may be ascertained upon application to the Inspecting Officer at the Navy-yard.

The above Beef is purchased on account of defaulting contractors, and must be furnished without delay.

I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

COFFEE FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1862.
Proposals, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Coffee," will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the 16th instant, for furnishing and delivering, on receiving ten days' notice, at the United States Navy-yard at Brooklyn, all the coffee which may be required for the use of the navy during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863.

The coffee to be equal to the best Cuba, according to the sample at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and be delivered there without extra charge.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed. This guaranty must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guaranty. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty. I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of WEDNESDAY, August 13, 1862, for the construction of the following works, viz.:

Sewer in Ridge-street, between Delancey and Rivington streets; sewer in Grand-street, from No. 445 to Sheriff-street; trap-block pavement of Elm-street, between Duane and Reade streets, and crosswalks in Sixth-avenue, at Forty-fifth and Forty-fourth streets.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
THOS. R. TAPPAN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, August 1, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, }
No. 39 PARK-ROW, TIMES BUILDINGS, NEW-YORK. }

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the titles of the work and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office, until 12½ o'clock P. M. of TUESDAY, August 12, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.:

For fencing lots in the following places, viz.:

Southeast corner of Pearl and Chambers streets, numbers four hundred and fourteen, four hundred and sixteen and four hundred and eighteen.

Blocks bounded by Broadway, Ninth-avenue, Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets, and Sixtieth and Sixty-first streets.

Northeast corner of Forty-fourth-street and Tenth-avenue.

Block bounded by Forty-second and Forty-third streets, and the Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

North side of Fortieth-street, between the Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

North side of Thirty-sixth-street, between the Second-avenue and St. Gabriel's Church.

South side of Thirtieth-street, one hundred feet from the southerly corner of Second-avenue.

South side of Forty-second-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Southwest corner of Thirty-eighth-street and Fourth-avenue, where not already done.

North side of Fifty-eighth-street, south side of Fifty-ninth-street, from the Seventh-avenue to the buildings on the said street west of the Seventh-avenue; on the Seventh-avenue, west side, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets.

For setting curb and gutter in Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-fourth to Sixty-fourth streets, and flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same; and for fencing and flagging in front of vacant lots on the west side of the Sixth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets.

Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1862.
SHEPHERD F. KNAPP,
Street Commissioner.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, }
12TH AND GIRARD STS., PHILADELPHIA, July 19, 1862. }

PROPOSALS FOR BLANKETS AND HATS.—Separate Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned, at this Office, until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, 5th day of August next, for furnishing and delivering at the Schuylkill Arsenal

75,000 ARMY BLANKETS,

wool, gray, (with the letters U. S. in black, four inches long, in the centre,) to be seven feet long, five feet six inches wide, and to weigh five pounds each.

Also,

32,000 UNION HATS, (soft felt.)

All deliveries will be subject to inspection, and must conform in all respects to the sealed army patterns deposited in this Office; a just and right comparison will be made between the articles offered and the samples.

Proposals will be received for any part of the above articles. Bidders will state the time and amount of each delivery. The blankets are required to be delivered within ninety days, and the hats within sixty days from date of award of contract.

The right is reserved by the Deputy Quartermaster-General to accept any part or the whole of a bid offered, or to reject the bid in whole or in part, as the interest of the Government in his opinion may require. Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee that the bidder can execute a contract, and a good and sufficient bond, if his bid be accepted. Proposals unaccompanied with satisfactory guarantee will not be considered; and contracts will be awarded only to established manufacturers of, or dealers in, the articles. The failure to comply with any one order under the contract to operate to the forfeiture of the entire penalty of the bond. Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for Blankets and Hats," and addressed to M. C. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, }
July 25, 1862. }

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of Wednesday, August 6, 1862, for the construction of the following sewers, to wit:

In Forty-ninth-street, from near Ninth-avenue to and through Tenth-avenue to sewer in Forty-seventh-street.

In Grove-street, from sewer in Hudson-street to a point 150 feet east of Hudson street; and

In Sixth-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth-streets.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS. R. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board

OFFICE OF CLERK OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, }
No. 7 CITY HALL, Aug. 1, 1862. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until August 12, 1862, at 12 M.

For 250 to 300 tons of the best Authracite Coal, for the use of the Courts and offices of the County, the ton to be calculated at 2,240 pounds.

Also, proposals for 50 cords of Kindling Wood, pine, cut and split for use.

The said coal and wood to be delivered at such times and places as the Committee may designate.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any and all proposals

JAMES DAVIS,
WILLIAM M. TWEED,
SHERIDAN SHOOK,
SMITH ELY, Jr.,
ORISON BLUNT,
WILLIAM C. CONNER,
ELIJAH F. PURDY,
Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, }
WASHINGTON, July 25, 1862. }

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.—PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of August, for completing the distributing reservoir of the Washington Aqueduct. Plans and specifications may be seen after the 15th of August.

Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Reservoir, and directed to "Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."

WALTER J. SMITH, Chief Clerk.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

$100 BOUNTY, SOLDIERS' AND WIDOWS' Pensions, back pay and prize money collected. Branch office in Washington. Agents wanted. Apply to, or address J. P. HUNT, Attorney-at-Law and Government Claim Agent, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

ALL WIDOWS, OR OTHER RELATIVES of deceased officers and soldiers, may apply for their pay $100 bounty and pensions through NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP, at their Law and Collection Office, No. 111 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, also his patent folding Mosquito Bar, the cheapest and best in use, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 141 Canal-st., near Mott.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

Mantels sold at astonishingly low prices at KLABER'S Marble Yards, No. 54 First-av., near Third-st., and No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS.—$20,000 worth of enameled slate mantels, imitation of the most costly marbles now in use; will be sold 25 per cent. below manufacturers prices. Also, marble mantels, monuments and tomb-stones.
WM. S. SEE & CO., No. 636 Hudson-st.

TO INVENTORS.—PATENTS SECURED BY MUNN & CO. & HUNT, Attorneys and Counsellors in cases of patent right litigation, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copahia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 642 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatisms, Spasms, &c., are instantly relieved by that marvelous remedy known as CHLORODYNE, which was discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M. R. C. S. L., (Ex-Army Medical Staff,) and the secret of its recipe confided only to J. T. DAVENPORT, Pharmaceutical Chemist, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury-square, who is the sole manufacturer. Medical testimony, furnished by the highest authorities in military, naval, and civil practice, and numerous gratifying statements from the public generally, establishes this property as invaluable. It relieves pain, soothes the system, induces refreshing and soothing sleep, without producing or having any unpleasant effects like opium, and may be taken at any time in a few drop doses. Observe the genuine has the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" engraved on the Government stamp. None other is pure. Price 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d. a bottle.
Agent New-York, SYDNEY SMITH, 69 Broadway.
MR. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. F. HOLLICK, AUTHOR OF THE "MARRIAGE GUIDE," &c., and Lecturer on Physiology and the Origin of Life. Office, No. 589 Broadway, New-York City. Hours, 10 till 2, daily, except Sundays.

Dr. H. attends only to those peculiar cases of Nervous and Parental Debility and decay, or natural imperfection, explained in his books and lectures.

N. B.—Persons in the country should especially observe that Dr. H. never leaves New-York City. Those who wish to address him by letter, should direct "Dr. F. HOLLICK, Box No. 3,606 New-York City Post-office."

Some of the most curious and important cases are explained in Dr. H.'s "Facts for the Feeble," which will be sent gratis, and post-paid, to any address.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City, enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 150th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,231 New-York City. For sale by H. HIGHLANDS, No. 13 Vesey-st., Astor House; and No. 18 Ann-st.; FREDRICK & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilis, Mercurial and Urinary diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by

THE DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Progress of the Gubernatorial Contest.

ANOTHER DASH AT HAMILTON.

Three Field-Pieces, Two Howitzers, Camp-Equipage and a Number of Prisoners Captured.

A Reconnoissance Toward Kinston.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWBERN, N. C., Wednesday, July 30, 1862.

The Gubernatorial election is attracting universal interest throughout the State, and growing hotter and hotter, as the first Thursday (and not the second Thursday, as the *Tribune Almanac* has it) of August approaches, the day on which the citizens of the State are to vote for a Governor, State Senators and Members of the House of Commons, (as the lower branch of the Legislature is called.)

Soldiers in camp, (wherever they may be, in or out of the State,) vote on the Thursday before the first Thursday in August, (being the 31st and last day of July.) The returns from the camps must reach the Sheriffs of the respective Counties of which the voters are residents, within twenty days after the day of the election. Three freeholders, of the respective companies, under the direction of the commanding officer, shall hold said elections, according to the laws of the State, and make returns of the same within the twenty days aforesaid. Soldiers absent from their counties or their companies, and passing through this State, may vote wherever they may find themselves on the day of election. Citizens of any county in the State may vote for Governor in any county in which they may be found on the day of election. These are the liberal provisions of an ordinance passed by the Sovereign Convention at its last session, which enables the voter of this State to exercise the elective franchise wherever he may be.

You can form no idea of the intense excitement which this very peculiar canvass has brought about. Not only have the papers of South Carolina and Virginia entered into the arena, but the politicians of those States, including many from the Cotton States—at the head of whom is JEFFERSON DAVIS himself, who is announced to speak at Raleigh on the eve of the election, in favor of the Democratic candidate, WM. JOHNSON, the leader of the disunion party—have taken up the cudgel.

This State has been under a cloud ever since the rebellion broke out—so much so, that the rebels have been obliged to keep Georgia and South Carolina troops stationed in all parts of North Carolina, while the North Carolina troops were taken elsewhere. Now the rebels attempt to cap the climax by endeavoring to install a South Carolinian, who is the "clear quill" of secession, as ruler over this conservative old State. The South Carolina papers are extravagant in their praise of this spurious citizen of North Carolina, who emigrated to his native State, South Carolina, many years since, but has endeavored to claim a nominal residence in this State, on the ground that he has spent the Summer months at his country residence in the mountains of North Carolina.

The Democratic Secesh candidate for Governor of this State, Mr. JOHNSON, owns some property in Charlotte, Mecklenburgh County, which joins on to South Carolina, from which place (the County seat) he has built a railroad to Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, of which road he is President, and within the past two years Mr. JOHNSON has extended this road to Statesville, N. C., which is fifty miles from Charlotte, where it connects with the North Carolina Railroad, which is now the most important railroad in the South, if not in the United States, as it is the backbone of the rebellion. Hear what the Iredell (N. C.) *Express* (a supporter of Mr. JOHNSON) says about it:

"But to return to the 'South Carolina' road, which, according to the Raleigh *Standard*, compromises Mr. JOHNSON as a true North Carolinian. *But for this road how could hundreds of thousands of soldiers been passed to Virginia, and the vast military stores for the defence of the South? It is a great national highway of the largest importance to the Confederate Government*, as well as to the people of this State—and Mr. JOHNSON and his associates, who built the road, are deserving of the gratitude of the country and of North Carolina in particular."

This important admission of the *Express* is too true. It is the principal thoroughfare of the so-called "Southern Confederacy," by means of which all of their troops and stores can have a safe and uninterrupted transportation to and from Richmond. The *Express* estimates that over *seventy thousand* Confederate troops have been carried to Richmond during three weeks over this road. If the reader will take a glance at the map he will see that the Charlotte and Columbia Railroad extends from Columbia, S. C., to Charlotte, Mecklenburgh County, N. C., thence to Statesville, Iredell County, N. C., where it connects with the North Carolina Railroad, which has several branches into Virginia; the two most important are Danville and Weldon, over which routes troops and stores are being poured night and day into Richmond. From Columbia, S. C., there is a comnlete connection by railroad with all the principal roads south.

But to the approaching election. The Whig or Opposition candidate for Governor, Col. Z. B. VANCE, is being denounced in the most emphatic manner by the ultra rebels, for having allowed his name to be used for this office in opposition to the "true Southern gentleman," Mr. JOHNSON, "whose patriotism to the South is, if anything, something more than human, while he, VANCE, must admit that, notwithstanding he is at the head of a regiment, *mostly old Union men, he is, with his men, regarded with suspicion, and no doubt justly so by the Confederate Government.*" So says the Iredell (N. C.) *Express*, which paper is strongly in the interest of JOHNSON, DAVIS, & Co. Mr. JOHNSON, with the leading lights of secession from South Carolina and Virginia, including many prominent traitors from the Cotton States, are stumping this State against the Opposition ticket, which has but few, if any speakers in the field, while VANCE remains with his regiment in Virginia, giving the approaching election very little attention apparently, so confident is he and his party of success.

The Iredell *Express*, in sending a shot at the Opposition candidate, says: "We shall expect soon to hear that the *Standard's* ally at Newbern (meaning the Newbern *Progress*) has nominated Col. VANCE, and that BURNSIDE's soldiers will vote for him, in consideration of the important services which the *Standard* is rendering the Northern Government." The same paper also speaks of Col. VANCE as the "Northern" or "Federal" candidate for Governor.

The bitterness with which this canvass is conducted surpasses anything of the kind ever witnessed in this State. The Democrats have supposed that by securing the services of the leading lights of secession to stump this State in favor of their candidate, they were sure to succeed. In this step, I am rather inclined to think they have made a mistake; for, by bringing such champions of secession as THOMAS, YANCEY, WIGFALL, Gov. PICKENS of South Carolina, PAYNE and JEFFERSON DAVIS, who are now on the stump, working night and day for the Democratic candidate, Mr. JOHNSON, into the field, they have shown their hand, and excited a terrible turmoil among the old Whigs and Quakers throughout the Old North State, who are coming out from the mountains and valleys as of old, to oppose the Democratic ticket, which, to them, means everything that is terrible and wicked.

In this State the distinction between the Democrats and Whigs has been kept up to the present day, and instead of uniting on secession, or any other question, the two parties find themselves further and further apart as the contest progresses. If secession was the greatest blessing that North Carolina could possibly accept, and if it was taken up and advocated in advance by the Democrats, the Whigs or Opposition party could not be induced to indorse the dogma. There are one or two other reasons which can be assigned for this issue of Union and Disunion which appears to have a real existence in this State, to the astonishment of the Northern people. First, the Democrats, who were in power in this State when the secession programme was first broached, have the entire credit of taking the State out of the Union, and as soon as it was accomplished, they attempted a fatal thing for their cause when they endeavored to whip the powerful Whig element into the traces of secession. And, secondly, when Gov. ELLIS, instead of conciliating the Whigs, as was done in other States, by giving the prominent men of that party important positions in the "new Government and its armies," distinctly informed the leaders of the Opposition Party that he would not sign a commission which appointed any Whig in this State to a position in the army, or to hold any civil or military position of any kind; assigning it as a reason, "that the party opposed to secession could not be trusted."

This policy, as a natural consequence, only widened the breach between the Democrats and Whigs, or in other words, between Secession, which represents the former, and Union, which represents the latter; and finally, after a bitter contest of nearly two years, the two parties, with all their old vigor and strength, find themselves arrayed against each other as of old—the issue of Union or disunion. And what is remarkably strange, there are no personalities, so far as the candidates are concerned; therefore, the issue is not a preference of men, nor any State improvement, but fairly and squarely an issue against the "corrupt clique of DAVIS & Co., and the South Carolina heresy," as the Raleigh *Standard* boldly alleges.

It may be said that there is no Union sentiment in North Carolina. Why, then, are opposing candidates in the field for Governor and members of the State Legislature? Why do the Democratic papers throughout the State charge the Whigs with being the "Union Party," with an "old Union man for a candidate?" Why is it necessary for TOOMBS, YANCEY, PRYOR, and even JEFFERSON DAVIS, to come here and take the stump for the disunion candidate? Why this uneasiness on the part of these gentlemen? Can it be possible that there is any truth in the assertion made a short time since by the Raleigh *Register*, (the leading disunion organ of the State,) "that there exists a secret conspiracy in this State among the leaders of the Opposition Party to secure the election of an old Union man for Governor, and Union members of the Legislature, in order to vote North Carolina back into the Union as soon as the Confederate army is driven out of Virginia?" Why such a bold assertion if there is no truth in it? And why the fears of the disunion leaders from other States, who are now assisting their candidate in this bitter and important strife? And, finally, why should there be any political issue in this State, when there is none in any other? Or, if there is no Union sentiment here, why are not all parties united on disunion, as in other rebellious States? Why any issue at all, if all are of one opinion in regard to secession? Why these emphatic and bold charges from the disunion papers, and why this opposition to the so-called President DAVIS by all the Opposition papers and orators throughout the State? Perhaps there is no Union feeling in the Old North State, no love for the Federal Government among these old Whigs. The 7th of next month will determine.

To illustrate the feeling between the Democrats and Whigs in this State, I will relate a little incident which came under my notice the other day while in Washington, Beaufort County, a strong Whig locality. Mr. BAGGS, a leading merchant in Washington, who is an old Whig politician, in addressing some of our soldiers, said:

"You have not come here to fight and make war on the institution of Slavery, or any of the rights or privileges of the South. No, gentlemen, you are fighting against the Democratic Party, against which war has been declared. And in fighting against that party and their principles you fight against treason, corruption, and everything that is damnable and mean. It was the Democratic Party in the North who urged the South to resist the Administration of President LINCOLN, and who were also to take up arms in defence of the South. This is the treason that you are called upon to put down, inaugurated as it was by the Democratic Party."

This but reflects the feeling which throbs in the breast of every Whig in the Old North State, and all the logic in the world cannot make them think differently. Hence this bitter and malignant opposition to JOHNSON, and his Democratic supporters in this State, who will find that they are largely in the minority on the first Thursday of August next, when it is predicted that the Democratic Party and secession will both be overthrown in North Carolina. So far as Newbern is concerned, or any other stronghold of Democracy, there is but little, or no Unionism. The love for the Union is confined to the Whig counties and Quaker districts, from whence we shall hear in thundering tones.

There has been another brush at Hamilton, on the Roanoke River, since the engagement and victory of the 9th inst. Commander C. H. FLUSSER, of the *Commodore Perry*, who, in the absence of Commodore ROWAN, has command of Albemarle Sound, and all the rivers emptying into it, made another reconnoissance up the Roanoke, as far as Hamilton, the other day, on learning that the enemy were attempting to refortify that point. Our fleet, consisting of the *Commodore Perry*, Capt. FLUSSER; *Gen. Putnam*, Capt. HOTCHKISS, and *Shawsheen*, Capt. WOODWARD, ascended the river at a very rapid rate and in a very quiet manner, and when within a short distance of the point where the rebels were at work, and before they were aware of our approach, a company was landed from each of the gunboats, with howitzers, sidearms rifles, who by a hasty and well-executed movement effectually surprised the rebels, who were a full regiment strong. They broke and run in the most precipitate manner, believing that the entire Burnside Expedition was after them, as one of the prisoners said. A large number of prisoners fell into our hands, together with their camp equipage, commissary stores, some two or three howitzers, three field pieces, a quantity of ammunition, private papers, and some twenty cavalry horses. And all of this without the loss of a man on our side. The enemy did not lose a man, as our sailors could not get within gunshot of the rebels, who were too terribly frightened to even look behind them. The new fortifications which they were constructing were again destroyed, as well as the obstructions in the river, which had been replaced. Now the route is again clear to Weldon, which point our fleet may visit before the next mail reaches you.

On Friday night last the camps were thrown into no little excitement on learning that one of the guards, named GALVIN, of Company C, of the Twenty-third Massachusetts, had been shot. The excitement soon became universal among the troops, and rapidly spread among the citizens of the town, some of whom became alarmed in regard to their own safety. It appears that this is the third attempt, on the part of some treacherous individuals who have been prowling about our camps, to shoot our sentinels. In less than no time, the Twenty-third Massachusetts Regiment, who do guard duty for the city, were under arms, and at the spot where GALVIN, the sentry, was shot. He was hit in the thigh, but shot at the assassin twice and captured one or two persons implicated, before he received assistance.

The block of buildings from whence the shot came was surrounded by the regiment and thoroughly searched; many suspicious characters were arrested and sent off to jail.

Gen. FOSTER, though it was late at night, was on the ground with his Staff, including the Provost-Marshal, Col. KURTZ, with his regiment. Gen. FOSTER gave orders to Col. KURTZ to raze to the ground every house, fence and tree in that vicinity, and where the sentry was shot to erect a gallows, on which the assassin was to be hung.

On the next morning, Gen. FOSTER's orders were carried out in the true Oriental style; buildings and fences were hewed to the ground after the families were removed, in the presence of a great multitude of troops and citizens. The assassin has been caught since, and I understand a public exhibition of hanging will take place in a day or two, in the presence of the entire department, which will doubtless convince the traitors that shooting sentries who are guarding their property is rather dangerous business.

For some time back, a movement inland has been expected by the army under Gen. FOSTER, who is now chief in command of this department.

On Friday night last, a reconnoissance in force was made in the direction of Kinston, an important post half-way between here and Goldsboro, on the railroad leading inland. The expedition was under command of Col. LEE, of the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts, Acting Brigadier-General. The force consisted of the Twenty-seventh, Twenty-fifth and Seventeenth Massachusetts, Ninth New-Jersey, Third New-York Cavalry Regiment, and Capt. BELGER's Rhode Island Battery. The expedition pushed on rapidly, taking the enemy everywhere by surprise. Their pickets were driven in, in confusion, and the rebel force this side of Goldsboro rushed to that point, which is some sixty miles from Newbern, expecting a general attack. A few of the enemy's pickets were captured, and the expedition, having gone as far as it was ordered, returned to Newbern, having accomplished more than was expected.

On Monday last another dash was made on Batchelder's Creek, at French House, between Tuscarora and the river on the Neuse Road, which is some fifteen miles from this city. This point is the headquarters of a noted band of guerrillas, and also a rebel cavalry company. Early in the morning, long before day, Capt. SANFORD, of the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts, with part of Companies H and D of this regiment, made a successful dash at this nest, breaking it up most effectually, killing two and wounding two more of the enemy, capturing eight prisoners, nineteen good cavalry horses, all equipped, and a large number of other trophies, without losing a man.

FORTRESS MONROE AND POINT LOOKOUT.

A Trip to Point Lookout—Hints About Rebel Spies—The Hospitals at Point Lookout—A Query About Locating Hospitals—Secesh Prisoners—Activity at Fortress Monroe.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Aug. 3, 1862.

After the departure of yesterday's mail-boat from Fortress Monroe, Dr. GILBERT, our new Medical Director at Fortress Monroe, being about to make a visit of inspection to the hospitals of Point Lookout, kindly invited me to accompany him, an offer which I gladly accepted. We started at 6 P. M., on board the swift and beautiful boat *Ariel*, Capt. JOHN DALY, and had a most delightful trip. The *Ariel* is one of the greatest favorites here, and is the boat on which Gen. MCCLELLAN came to repose his wearied frame at Harrison's Landing, on the 2d July—after the terrible week before Richmond—and accompanied by Gens. PORTER, VAN VLIET, MARCY, and others. It was also on board this vessel that Gens. DIX and HILL arranged about the exchange of prisoners. In the course of conversation with Capt. DALY, a gentleman as intelligent as he is affable and polite, I obtained information regarding sundry suspicious movements, of regular occurrence in these parts, and which it may be well for the proper authorities to investigate. Capt. DALY assures me that boats are in the habit of plying constantly from the Maryland to the Virginia side of the Potomac River, between Leonard's Town, in Maryland, to a place called Lower Machotic, or Machodic Creek. (I am not sure of the orthography, as I find no such place on my map,) on the Virginia shore. At or near this place, the distance across the Peninsula formed by the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers is only 12 miles, to a place called Tappahannock, on the south bank of the latter river, and thence communication is easily had up this river with Fredericksburgh, or direct across the land, with Richmond itself—a distance of only 40 miles in a bee line. Capt. DALY, only a few nights ago, saw a suspicious-looking canoe creeping across his path, and says he had a strong desire to seize it, but desisted, from not having authority to risk the detention of parties who *might*, after all, prove to be peaceful and loyal citizens. Would it not be well for a trap to be laid to catch the spies and traitors who are undoubtedly constantly conveying intelligence, by this and other routes, to the enemy? There is every reason to believe that a daily postal communication is *as regularly kept up between Washington and Richmond as between New-York and Philadelphia*, and so long as this continues, to attempt to war successfully against this rebellion is like attempting to hold water in a sieve.

Point Lookout is a very lovely spot, at the extreme northern point of the mouth of the Potomac River. As a watering place it could scarcely be excelled, and it is no wonder that it has, for a long time past, been considered as one of the most favorite and fashionable Summer resorts, especially for the upper-tendom of Maryland. It is, at present, used entirely as a hospital, the picturesque rows of long one-story frame buildings, with their neat little verandahs and projecting door-heads, forming one of the most delightful residences for our sick soldiers.

It was pleasing, in going through these buildings, to mark the extreme care, attention, and cleanliness which pervaded everything. Among the nurses were a number of Sisters of Charity, with their large snowy white headdresses, administering comfort to the helpless, and the whole scene was rendered doubly impressive by the beautiful calmness of the Sabbath morning. This point has only been occupied as a hospital since the 4th of last July, the recent large influx of sick and wounded having rendered it necessary to extend our hospital accommodations; and Gen. DIX, under advice and with the cooperation of Dr. GILBERT, having selected this spot as one of the most salubrious that could be found in the region. There are about 470 patients in the various hospitals here, and most of the sufferers are doing well under the care of skillful and attentive medical officers, Dr. WAGNER is the Senior Surgeon, Capt. J. M. LOCAS the Post Commissary, and Capt. EDWARDS the Quartermaster.

Although no one can visit the hospitals at Point Lookout without being charmed with the intrinsic beauty of the locality, and the splendid management that is everywhere observable, it is a question open to very serious consideration whether the *seaside is the proper place for a hospital at all.* I pretend to no medical knowledge myself, but I have conversed with so many eminent physicians who *should* know all about the subject, and they give such straightforward and excellent reasons, that I am perfectly convinced the seaside is not the place.

Without entering into any learned disquisition, it is sufficient to know that any place adjacent to the sea is subjected, more or less, to humidity in the atmosphere, and that humidity promotes suppuration, the very thing which we want to avoid most in case of wounds. The same thing may be said of all pulmonary diseases, which are, after all, nothing but suppuration of the lungs. That some kinds of patients are benefited by a change to the sea air, there can be no doubt; but physicians best skilled in such matters assure me that those with gunshot and bayonet wounds are not among them; and, in any case, the change is not beneficial to one who has been, for any length of time, located in the vicinity of the sea. The true philosophy of change of air is to remove a patient to a climate as different as possible from the one in which he has been prostrated or has contracted any disease. Thus, while a sick soldier from the interior may, perchance, be benefited by removal to the seaside, another, who has become ill near the sea should, at once, be transferred to some hilly and healthy region of the interior. This is a question of great importance, and well meriting the attention of the proper authorities; the more so as it is said to be in contemplation (in addition to the large hospital now being erected near the old "Chesapeake" here) to erect others at Point Look-out, on a grand scale; and one at Craney Island for 2,000 patients. The broad question to be considered is, whether—in any case—some healthy mountainous region, easily accessible by railway or water communication, is not preferable to the finest locality that can be selected by the seaside. What say the Doctors?

OLD POINT—4 P. M.

The *Adelaide* came in this morning with upward of thirty Secesh prisoners, in charge of the Eighth Company of the New-York Seventh Regiment. A large steamer is also in crowded with reinforcements; whither bound deponent hath naught to say.

Old Point is as busy as a hive of bees, though I am not at liberty to say where they are going to swarm. Our gallant leader, Gen. DIX, you may believe, is no drone among them. I saw him, yesterday, running about the wharf with all the eagerness and agility of a youth of sixteen, giving multitudinous orders, and in the broiling sun, with a military hat on instead of a straw one. To a gentleman of his advanced years, this is forgetting his own safety in his zeal for his country's, and it would be wise for some friend and well-wisher to whisper as much to him.

We have burnt the houses and cut away the woods opposite Harrison's Landing, where the enemy were molesting us. An order came this morning, at 2 A. M., instructing Wagon-master FULTON to prepare and send off 60 wagons—an order which, with his usual energy, was immediately attended to. NEMO.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Aug. 2.

The steamships *Baltic* and *Atlantic*, and another steamship, name unknown, came up the Hampton Roads this morning, and anchored abreast of the fort. They have on board 3,000 rebel prisoners from Fort Delaware. The physicians from Fortress Monroe have been on board the vessels, and cared for the sick and wounded, of which there are several hundred. They selected from them such as were not able to return *viâ* City Point, and thence by land to Richmond, and placed them on a transport, to go up the river till they meet the rebel transport, which will take them to Richmond by water. Gen. PETTIGREW, of North Carolina, and Col. DEARE, of Mississippi, are among the prisoners. They are to be exchanged.

The steamship *Belvidere* arrived at noon, to-day, from New-York, with a load of horses, which are to be discharged at Foriress Monroe, as the vessel draws too much water to go up the river.

The mail-boat from Harrison's Landing brought down seventeen rebel prisoners, to-day. Last night there were two regiments of regulars sent across the river, opposite the landing, who cut all the trees away on the ground where the shelling was done the night before, and burned all the buildings on what is called the Ruffian plantation. The regulars destroyed everything in that vicinity that could shelter the rebels in their night operations.

Nothing new has been heard from the gunboats, to-day, which are up the river.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Aug. 3.

About 25 rebel prisoners arrived here from Baltimore this morning. They are going up the river to be exchanged, and came here under guard of a detachment of the Eighth Company of the Seventh New-York Regiment.

The mail steamer arrived at 3 o'clock. There is no news from our fleet on the James River or the *New Merrimac*.

EXCITEMENT IN BROOKLYN.

A Disgraceful Attack Upon a Tobacco Factory.

Four Hundred Irishmen Attack Five Men and Fifteen Women and Children.

AN ATTEMPT TO BURN THE FACTORY--ARRESTS

Culpable Negligence of the Police Authorities.

The contest provoked by a certain portion of the secession Press at the West, which resulted in a riotous attack by Irishmen upon the negroes in Chicago and elsewhere in that section of the country has been duly imitated by a portion of the Press of this city, until at last their teachings have culminated in a similar result. The first overt act was committed last Saturday night, when some colored women and children employed in the Sedgwick-street tobacco factories were hooted and stoned by a party of Irishmen, but without doing any serious damage. Yesterday afternoon, however, a systematic attack was made by a party of between four and five hundred Irishmen upon WATSON's tobacco factory, at the foot of Sedgwick-street, and with splendid success. The factory is a large three-story brick building and devoted exclusively to the manufacture of tobacco. At the time all the employes present were colored persons—twenty in number—five men and the balance women and children.

The mob approached the place screaming like infuriated demons, and crying out, "Kill the d—n naygurs," "Burn the naygurs," and other elegant parts of speech. The factory was surrounded, and bombarded with stones and brickbats, and almost every pane of glass in the building was broken, when the inmates retreated to the upper story. The negroes kept the excited mob at bay for nearly an hour on the stairway, and fought with desperation, until finally one of them was seized and dragged outside, where the mob went at him in bloodhound fashion, and would have carried out their threat to kill him, had not the crowd been so great that only a few of their blows reached the victim. At this juncture a Police force arrived, and the negro who had been so badly beaten was forced back into the building for protection. But this was not accomplished until the Police used their clubs freely. The mob had filled the whole lower part of the factory, and seeing the Police interfere for the protection of the inmates, their leader, a man named PATRICK KEENAN, the keeper of a low groggery in Columbia-street and candidate for Alderman in the Sixth Ward, gave directions to fire the building. A pot of tar was upset in the lower story, a quantity of wood was placed over it, and fire was applied. It commenced to burn briskly, and but for the almost superhuman exertions of the Police, the building would have been burned and the lives of the employes, who had crowded into the upper story, must have been sacrificed. While the Police were engaged in extinguishing the fire, the stones and bricks thrown by the mob, to use the words of one of the officers, "rained upon them in showers," and several of the force were severely injured. The Police finally extinguished the fire, and after awhile dispersed the crowd, which, at one time, numbered several thousand persons.

The first notice of the threatened attack yesterday was given to Capt. HOLBROOK by Officer OATES, of the Forty-third Precinct Police, who sent the reserve corps at that station to the spot. The Deputy Inspector of Police was notified, and soon after the reserve of the Forty-first Precinct, under Capt. SMITH, and the reserve of the Forty-fourth, under Capt. POWERS, were on the way to the scene of action. They arrived there, as also did the Deputy Inspector of Police, when the mob had CHARLES BAKER, the colored man before alluded to, in their power, and were endeavoring to kill him. The fight between the Police and mob for awhile raged furiously, and several on both sides were seriously injured. Officer BOARD was injured by a brick striking on the side of his head. Officer DONNELLY was struck on the head with a brick. Officer OATES and others of the Forty-third Precinct were injured. The following named rioters were arrested and committed for trial: Patrick Keenan, the leader, Michael Meagher, William Morris, John Long, Richard Baylis, Thos. CLARK, Joseph Flood, Elias P. Welder.

CHARLES BAKER, (colored,) while defending the stairway, accidentally hit Officer DONNELLY, and subsequently was arrested. A number of other participants in the riot are well known, and will be arrested to-day.

When the excitement had subsided Deputy Inspector of Police FOLK told the employes of the factory that they could go to work and be protected, but the women and children were badly frightened, and were very anxious to get home, where they went under protection of the police.

The negroes in LORILLARD's factory, on the same street, to the number of fifty, took the advice of a citizen, and went home before the disturbance had ceased at WATSON's factory.

The police authorities had been notified that an attempt would be made by Irishmen to drive the negroes from all work in this city, and they knew that a portion of the New-York and local Press had been indirectly urging such an onslaught. More than this, the police of the Forty-third Precinct ought to have known, and probably did know, that an attack upon these factories was contemplated, and had proper precautions been used, Brooklyn might have been spared the disgraceful affair of yesterday.

Relief for the Families of Soldiers.

GERMAN FESTIVAL AT JONES' WOOD.

Yesterday a very handsome Festival and Concert again enlivened the beautiful recesses of Jones' Wood. The New-Yorker Sing Academie, assisted and sustained by the New-York Turnverein, the Singing Clubs Arion, Rheinische Saengerbund, Uhlandbund, the Turner Liedertufel, the Sing Academie Maennerchor and NOLL's celebrated orchestral band, organized and conducted a *fête* for the benefit of the families of sick and wounded soldiers in the service of the Union which will long be remembered with satisfaction by those who participated in its innocent pleasures. The festival commenced in the afternoon with a series of musical performances by the different clubs whose booths and tents were tastefully decorated with the banners of the Societies, and the American and German Republican national colors. Meanwhile, thousands, in despite of the August sunshine, enjoyed waltzes and quadrilles on the spacious dancing floors. Then followed a succession of amusing sports, sack-races, climbing poles, gymnastic feats by the Turners, &c., and in the evening a superb concert, embracing the following programme: WEBER's Jubilee Overture: The Chorus of Hours, from SCHUMANN's "Paradise and the Peri," executed by the ladies of the New-York Sing Academie; a National Quodlibet, by KUNTZE, in which the Rheinische Saengerbund, the Uhlandbund, the Turner Liedertafel, and the Sing Academie Maennerchor united; A Hunting and Harvest Chorus for the Four Seasons, by HAYDN, performed by the male and female chorus of the Sing Academie; and the Steuben National March, by KRETZER, dedicated to the Seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. V., sustained by the entire musical force.

After this brilliant entertainment the Turners gave their celebrated "Pyramid" performance and a magnificent tableau representing the thirty-four States, under the ægis of the Goddess of Liberty and surmounted by the shade of WASHINGTON, the whole scene illuminated by Bengal lights. This concluded the scenic display. Company E, of the Fifth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., commanded by Capt. HILLENBRAND, assisted in the tableau. A grand ball followed and occupied the remainder of the night. The whole affair was a success.

THE JAMES ISLAND BATTLE.

Wounded Federal Prisoners from James Island, Now at Charleston, S. C.

The following list of wounded prisoners in Charleston may be relied upon as entirely authentic, though, for the sake of certain parties, whose safety would be endangered, we are not allowed to name the compiler or its means of transmission. Most of the names were at first reported missing, and subsequently, after communication by flag of truce, as "killed." The list will bring joy to many a nearly broken heart:

List of Wounded National Prisoners taken by the Confederates at the Attack on Lamar's Battery, James Island, June 10, 1862, and in Marts Hospital, Charleston, July 17, 1862.

SEVENTY-NINTH NEW-YORK REGIMENT.

Jos. A. McMillen, Co. A—spine; died June 18.
Orderly Ser't Geo. Rogers, Co. C—arm and chest.
A. Campbell, Co. C—slight; healed and sent to jail.
Andrew Robertson, Co. E—hip.
Joseph Curry, Co. G—thigh.
Joseph Bowker, Co. H—breast.
James Laughland, Co. H—breast.
James Smith, Co. H—thigh; sent to jail July 14.
Joseph Weston, Co. H—arm.
Henry West, Co. I—throat.
Frank Chamberlain, Co. I—slight; sent to jail.
H. Baugen, Co. I—slight; sent to jail.
John Smeadon, Co. H—slight; sent to jail.
Daniel McDonald, Co. H—slight; sent to jail.
G. H. McReady, Co. K—body and arm.
Henry Marshall, Co. K—thigh; sent to jail July 14.
Geo. Campbell, Co. K—hip and neck; sent to jail July 14.
Francis Wright, Co. K—thigh and scrotum.

EIGHTH MICHIGAN REGIMENT.

A. J. Thornton, Co. A—sent to jail.
Capt. Gilbert E. Pratt, Co. B—left loin and leg.
Samuel McVeigh, Co. B—leg.
Henry Flanigan, Co. C—hip.
E. S. Brooke, Co. C—arm and shoulder.
Solomon Wolf, Co. C—head and leg.
First Lieut. A. Cottrell, commanding Co. E—thigh.
Corp. Fred. Ewell, Co. E—head; died June 21.
Lester Keefer, Co. E—thigh.
Geo. W. Shook, Co. E—hip and leg.
Sergt. J. M. Bessmer, Co. F—body; to jail, July 14.
Emmett Cole, Co. F—breast and foot.
Wm. O. Barrett, Co. F—slight; sent to jail.
Wunderlick and Brown, or McKenzie, Co F—died June 17.
Bedeller Lusk, Co. F—died June 18.
Jss. A. Francisco, Co. G—arm.
George Case, Co. G—head and breast, died June 23.
A. Y. Jones, Co. G—leg, died June 20.
E. S. Dart, Co. G, leg—thigh amputated.
A. V. Overton, Co. G—arm and knee.
O'Brien, Pease and Armstrong, Co. G—slightly; sent to jail.
Perry Brown, Co. H—knee.
E. Hall, Co. H—both legs.
John Sedelmeyer, Co. K—leg.
Wm. Noble, Co. K—leg.
Chester McGraw, Co. K—leg.
Alonzo Hirahs, Co. K—slightly; sent to jail,

TWENTY-EIGHTH MASSACHUSETTS.

Patrick Miller, Co. B—hip, died June 24.
John McNamee, Co. C—leg and chest, died July 8.
Capt. Andrew J. Lawler, Co. D—thigh.
Hugh Gallagher, Co. D—died June 19.
Patrick McCarty, Co. D.
Sergt. Wm. E. Kerrigan, Co. H—shoulder.
Corp. Thomas Daly, Co. I—hip.

THIRD NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Wm. H. Merrill, Co. B—thigh, died July 2.
Eugene Cadnreth, Co. C—hip.
G. D. Carr, Co. E—back, died June 27.
A. O. George, Co. H—neck.

SEVENTH CONNECTICUT.

John T. Holmes, Co. D—knee; died June 29.
Charles Gilbert, Co. E—leg; died July 9.
Sergt. Fred. R. Jackson—left arm amputated; doing well.

ONE HUNDREDTH PENNSYLVANIA.

W. R. Somers, Co. H—knee.

There are said to be some 30 prisoners taken, regiment unknown, and sent directly to Columbia, S. C.

Alleged Capture of U. S. Paymasters.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Aug. 4.

Latest Memphis advices mention rumors prevalent there of the capture of eight National Paymasters by the rebels, at Humboldt, Tenn., including JACOB A. CASE, GATCHER, COON, HANNA, ZOUBO and HALSTON, with an aggregate of $1,800,000. Army circles here give the rumor no credence.

The Case of John N. Johnson, the Alleged Rebel Lieutenant.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 4.

The preliminary examination of JOHN N. JOHNSON, recently arrested in Roxbury, charged with treason in having served as Lieutenant in the rebel army, took place to-day. The evidence was declared sufficient to hold defendant for trial.

AURORA BOREALIS.—One of the most startling and magnificent displays of the Aurora Borealis, or "Northern Lights," ever witnessed in this latitude, arrested the attention of thousands last night. The first glow of this beautiful phenomenon was noticed about 9 P. M. Commencing on the northern horizon, it, in the course of an hour, overspread the greater surface of the heavens, extending in long streams of wavy effulgence to the zenith, and thence to every quarter of the compass. Bars of dense black vapor appearing about 10 o'clock, intercepted the display, and about midnight, when the light was brightest, surrounded the entire horizon with a bank of gloom that heightened, by contrast, the beauty of the pearly light that for many hours continued to flit to and fro over the unobscured portions of the sky.

BENEFIT OF MESSRS. A. H. DAVENPORT AND COLLIER.—Messrs. A. H. DAVENPORT and J. W. COLLIER take a joint benefit on Friday evening at the Winter Garden. Mr. DAVENPORT has the desirable faculty of always providing for his patrons on these occasions an attractive entertainment, and of invariably insuring a crowded house. For this particular benefit he and Mr. COLLIER will issue a programme of unusual interest, and will have the assistance of a host of volunteers. Amongst others, Miss MASON MITCHELL has been prevailed upon to appear once more in "Fanchon."

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HARRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 823, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON—Vigorous War Measures—Good Prospects of Recruiting in all the States—Belle Boyd in Custody.

CONCERNING DRAFTING—Its Process and Provisions—National and State Laws on the Subject—Who are Exempts and Who are Not—A Complete Survey of the Whole Subject.

YALE COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT—Phi Beta Kappa Society—The Commencement Exercises—Degrees Conferred, &c.

THE CINCINNATI WAR MEETING—A Tremendous Turn-Out of Enthusiastic People—Speech of Gen. Lew. Wallace—A Letter from Gen. Rosecrans Read, &c.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC—What has Happened in Gen. McClellan's Command—Full Details of all Events from our Special Correspondents.

FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA—The News from Gen. Pope's Command—His Advance to Culpepper Court-house.

THE SITUATION—A Letter from "Veteran Observer."

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM KEY WEST.

REVIEWS OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM JAPAN.

A PAGE OF EDITORIAL ON THE TOPICS OF THE DAY.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

For the variety and interest of its contents, this number is unsurpassed.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Northern Light, from Aspinwall—Gen. and family; J. H. Brown and wife, Mrs. P. G. Edwards Smith, S. Buchrach, H. Unger, Mrs. Sontag and daughter, S. Celso, J. Young, H. Stelobrag and wife, A. H. English, Capt. W. C. Stone, Mrs. S. L. Davis, Miss Grey, Miss Toser, C. Schmidt, G. H. Crocker, wife and child, O. O. Fairfield, Mrs. J. S. Stevens and two children, D. W. Sperry, wife and two children; H. M. Mead, Capt. G. S. Paine, H. Reed and mother; C. W. Mulford, Caroline, William and Lizzie McDougal; E. Hubbard, C. Brignardello, S. W. Coburn, R. Morse, J. A. Hunter, C. S. Wright, H. L. Cushing, S. A. Marquez, M. Branas, W. H. Kneepful, F. Derbyshire, J. H. White and wife, Jens Berg and wife, C. Ebbinghams, D. Dandson, Lieut. Fyffe, U. S. N. Mrs. E. G. Furber, Capt. Austin, E. D. Dennis, Laprollii Forre.

In ship Havelock, from New-Orleans—Mr. Coleman and wife, C. Fox and 2 children, Dr. J. Wiese, J. Collow, M. Kane, lady and 2 children, J. Hilderbrandt, Mrs. M. A. Rodgers, Miss Page.

In bark Sam Shepherd, from Cardenas—A. Haskell, A. H. Jones, A. Esteder, Mrs. C. Steinbach, Mrs. Reutmann.

In ship Statesman, from New-Orleans—P. Dunbar, lady and 2 children, Mr. Roschell and lady, and 21 in the steerage.

In berkantine Young America, from New-Orleans—A. Meeking and lady, C. D. Caseres, lady and child.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THI

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3391. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE ARABIA OFF CAPE RACE.

The British Press on the Present Situation in America.

Important Debate in Parliament on Canadian Affairs.

A Disposition Shown to Let Canada Take Care of Herself.

No More British Troops to be Sent Over.

Departure of the French Admiral Graviere for Mexico.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, Aug. 4.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool, July 26, *via* Queenstown on the 27th, was boarded off Cape Race at 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, *en route* to Halifax and Boston.

The advices per the *Arabia* are one week later than those already to hand.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London *Times*, editorially, contends that the defeat of Gen. McCLELLAN has changed everything beyond debate. A general rising may be anticipated in all the Border States occupied by the Federals. The Northerners, who are no fools, are receiving the conviction that such a people as the Confederates can never be subjugated. If the war is to go on, the immense levy ordered by the President must actually be made, but the men will not be forthcoming voluntarily. Volunteering is making too slow progress for that.

The New-York correspondent of the *Times* declares that in eleven days only 15,000 men had come forward to volunteer, in spite of the enormous bounty offered. Up to the very latest, society has borne the wasting away of the army with comparative equanimity; but the foreigners and rowdies are now all but exhausted, and the North will find the army cannot be replaced by money. Each Northerner must come forward in his own person, and fight in swamps and forests, or the scheme of conquest must be abandoned. If the scheme of enlistment fails, then all is over, and in a few months the independence of the South must be acknowledged. The Confederates are well aware of the Northern difficulties.

The *Times* also has a special dispatch announcing that McCLELLAN was to be superseded by HALLECK.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* is of opinion that McCLELLAN is now in a better position for offensive operations against Richmond than ever before.

In the Commons, 24th, the bill making provision by means of rates in aid, etc., to meet the distress in the manufacturing districts, was further debated and read a second time. Some of the speakers advocated a loan rather than increased rates.

In the Lords, 25th, the bill providing for continued fortification works was debated and read a second time.

In the Commons, the same evening, Mr. ADDERLY, in directing attention to the state of the defences in Canada, remarked that the House ought not to separate until a distinct statement from the Government was reached as to what their intentions were on the subject. He wished to know whether the Ministers considered that colony was or was not exposed to danger.

Mr. MILLS believed that the discussion recently had by the Canadian Parliament, in reference to the militia, did not represent the feeling of the Canadian people.

Mr. DE LACY EVANS did not think there was any immediate danger of an invasion of Canada by the Northern States. They had no means, whatever, of undertaking such a project. If the population of Canada was true to itself, it could preserve its independence without the assistance of British troops.

Mr. ROEBUCK said that the Canadian people had been induced to believe that the maintenance of their independence was of great importance to England. We ought to show them that *we do not care a farthing about their adherence to England.*

Sir CORNWALL LEWIS thought that, looking to the position of the contest between the North and South and the manner in which the affair of the *Trent* was treated by the American Government, there was no immediate probability of a rupture of pacific relations between England and America. An invasion of Canada meant war with England, and in that event the United States must look forward to interference with the blockade of the Southern ports. Nothing at present seemed more unlikely than that the United States should voluntarily originate war with England. He admitted that the Canadians had not made the efforts they ought for strengthening the militia; but he did not think that was any ground for sending out reinforcements. With regard to the future relations with Canada, *he looked forward, without apprehension or regret, to the period when she might become an independent State*; but he hoped England would not cast Canada loose or send her adrift before she had acquired sufficient strength to assert her own independence.

Mr. DISRAELI thought England, in its dealings with its colonies, must trust to the spirit and good sense of the inhabitants, and to the character, talents and resources of the Governors placed over them. He protested against the discussion of Canadian politics in the British Commons. It was more respectful in the people of Canada that we should assume that the vote of her Parliament represented the opinion of the colony. He thought that a great blunder had been committed by Her Majesty's Government in sending 8,000 troops to Canada, inasmuch that it dampened the ardor of the Canadians, and led to the unfortunate state of affairs which has since prevailed.

Lord PALMERSTON regretted that the strong feeling upon a local question in Canada had resulted in the refusal of the Canadians to make due provision for their defence in case of invasion. At the same time he did not concur with Mr. DISRAELI that the result was produced by the steps which the Government took last year to reinforce the regular troops in the colony. Looking at the state of North America at that time, the dispatch of additional troops was simply an act of precaution, and but stimulated Canada to do something for herself. *England has now sent all the troops she could to Canada*, and it rests with the Canadians to make further provision requisite to protect the colonies from invasion.

The subject was then dropped.

The London *Daily News* says it will be an unfortunate thing if England adds Canada as well as the rest of North America to her list of enemies. The *News* then strongly denounces the course of the *Times* to bring about such a result.

The steamer *Modern Greece*, which fell into the hands of the American Blockading Squadron while attempting to run the blockade, was owned by Mr. PEARSON, of Hull, and was insured at LLOYDS' at twenty-five guineas premium.

The steamer *Indian Empire*, late of the Galway line, had been destroyed by fire in the Thames.

FRANCE.

Admiral DE LA GRAVIERE embarked on the 23d of July on board the frigate *Normandie* for Mexico.

It is represented that the Orleanist element in French politics is in favor of the Federals, while the Imperialists are for the Confederates.

The Paris Bourse was quiet and steady, at 68f. 45c. for the Rentes.

ITALY.

The Paris *Patrie* gives currency to the report that GARIBALDI had received to disembark with 6,000 volunteers on the Roman coast. In consequence of this, six war steamers were ordered to cruise between Civita Vecchia and Terracina. The Count of Montebello has also dispatched troops from Rome to the general frontier. A corps of 250 Bavarians had embarked at Civita Vecchia for a point on the Neapolitan coast.

The King of Wurtemburg, the Grand Duke of Baden, and the Grand Duke of Saxe Coburg, are about to formally recognize the Kingdom of Italy.

The latest dispatches say that GARIBALDI is still at Palermo, and that the rumors of an expedition under his leadership are unfounded.

RUSSIA.

It is reported as probable that the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE will be named King of Poland instead of Viceroy.

VERY LATEST PER ARABIA.

By Telegraph to Queenstown.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 26.

The Royal Mail steamship *Scotia*, Capt. JUDKINS, from New-York, arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning. She touched at Queenstown yesterday.

The steamship *Teutonia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton to-day.

LONDON, Saturday, July 26.

The *Times*, in its editorial to-day, says:

"We must do the Press of New-York the justice to say that, as far as we have seen, it treats the disasters of the Federals with sufficient fairness, though to a certain extent echoing the mendacious bulletins of the Government, and the pompous addresses of Gen. McCLELLAN. It is still independent enough and honest enough to let the country know the whole truth. While *Falstaff* and *Bobadil* describe their wonderful exploits, the newspaper correspondents quickly explain matters in a manner that has filled the Northern cities with consternation."

PARIS, Saturday, July 26.

The Bourse is firm. The Rentes close at 68f. 60c.

The Portuguese harvest is spoiled, and it is reported that the Portuguese ports will be open for the admission of grain in September.

LONDON, Saturday, July 26.

The British Parliament will be prorogued on the 5th of August.

The reports that GARIBALDI is about to start on another expedition are unfounded.

Commercial News by the Arabia.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 26.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week at 21,000 bales, including 6,500 to speculators and 9,000 to exporters. The market has been irregular and dull, and prices are ⅛@¼ of a penny ₱ lb. lower, except for American descriptions, which are easier, but not quotably lower. The sales, yesterday, (Friday,) were 3,000 bales, of which 2,000 were to speculators and exporters, the market closing dull at the rates of Thursday, which are as follows:

Fair Orleans	19d.	Middling Orleans	18½d.
Fair Mobiles	18¾d.	Middling Mobiles	18d.
Fair Uplands	18¼d.	Middling Uplands	17¾d.

The stock in port is estimated at 171,000 bales, of which 43,000 are American.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. The market is firm though quiet.

BREADSTUFFS—The Breadstuffs market is active and a trifle higher. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and BIGLAND, AITKEN & Co. report: Flour firm and 6d. higher, mainly on the fine qualities. American quoted 25s.@28s. 6d. Wheat active and 2d. higher. Red Western, 9s. 9d.@11s. 3d.; Red Southern, 11s. 6d.@11s. 10d.; White Southern, 11s. 10d.@12s. 6d.; Corn active, and 6d.@1s. higher; Mixed, 29s.@29s. 3d. Yellow, 29s.@29s. 6d.; White, 32s.@33s. 6d.

PROVISIONS.—The same authorities report—Provisions dull. Beef easier, with more inquiry. Pork quiet, but steady. Bacon firmer at 6d.@1s. higher. Lard tending upward and prices 1s.@2s. better; sales at 42s.6d.@43s.6d. Tallow buoyant and 1s.6d.@2s. higher; sales at 48s.

PRODUCE—The *Brokers' Circular* reports Ashes flat at 33s. for Pots, and 35s. for Pearls. Resin quiet, at 22s. for common. Spirits Turpentine dull, at 110s. Sugar tending upward. Coffee buoyant. Rice firmer. Linseed still advancing; Linseed Oil active at 42s. Cod Oil dull and drooping.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARING'S circular reports Breadstuffs steady. Iron quiet, but steady. Sugar firm, and 6d. higher. Coffee tending upward. Tea dull and drooping. Rice steady. Tallow quiet at 49s. 3d. Spirits Turpentine tending downward; sales at 105s. Linseed declining; sales at 41s.@41s. 6d. Sperm Oil nominal. Cod Oil steady at £43.

GROVES & TEBB, of London, report Bacon tending upward, and 2s. higher. Lard quiet, but steady. Flour tending downward, and the inferior qualities somewhat lower.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The reduction of the Bank minimum to 2 ₱ cent. excited some comment, and roused some slight misgiving in commercial circles, in regard to the spirit of speculation likely to be aroused. The rate has only been so low once before—in 1852.

The *Times* defends the Bank, and says, in dealing with money, as with many other marketable commodities, it had no choice but a reduction. The funds received a considerable impetus from the reduction. Consols having improved ½@¾ ₱ cent. since the change. Fine weather for the crops assisted the buoyant feeling. There had been an average demand for money at the Bank since the reduction. The choicest paper was negotiated in open market at 1⅝ ₱ cent.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS say that American Securities are rather pressed for sale, and that quotations are difficult to give. Illinois Central Shares 50@49 discount; United States Fives 63@65; United States Bonds 66@68; Maryland Fives 70@72; Massachusetts Fives 88@90; Virginia Fives 40@42.

CONSOLS closed on Friday at 93⅛@93⅜ for money. The Bullion in the Bank of England had increased £388,000.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, July 26.

COTTON—Sales to-day 7,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closes firmer and with an upward tendency, but rates unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS active and still advancing.

PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, Saturday, July 26—P. M.

Consols closed at 94⅛@94¼ for Money.

American Securities are dull and without much change since yesterday. Illinois Central Shares 50@49½ discount; Erie 27@28.

HAVRE, Friday, July 24.

COTTON—Sales of the week 1,500 bales; market dull with but little inquiry, and prices weak; New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* 247 francs, do. *bon* 238 francs. Stock in port 39,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS are easier.

Wholesale Arrest of Baltimore Rebels.

The special police force of Marshal VANNORSDRAND, on Saturday morning, experienced quite a busy time in arresting rebels. From information received, the force visited the steamer *George Weems* and arrested thirteen persons, whose purpose was to reach, if possible, the sacred soil of Virginia. The boat was steered for Fort McHenry, and the arrested parties were confronted by the commanding officer of that garrison. Four of the party subscribed to the oath of allegiance, and were released, the balance assuming a mutinous disposition, were locked up, and a guard placed over them. The steamer was searched, resulting in the finding of four bales of blue cloth, intended for uniforms for the rebels, silk, spool cotton, thread, needles, pins, and numerous other articles greatly needed by the traitors. The articles were seized and removed to the headquarters of Gen. WOOL. The next steamer boarded was the *Mary Washington*. She was boarded when off the Seven Foot Knoll. On board of her was found sixteen rank rebels, who had just returned from Dixie. They had in their possession a large mail from Richmond. The whole party were taken to the Fort, they having positively refused to take the oath.—*Baltimore Clipper, 4th.*

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Telegraph Operators and Constructors Exempt from Military Duty.

ORDER FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Rumors Regarding Army Movements.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF THE DRAFT.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Aug. 5, 1862.

Ordered, That the use of the telegraph lines being required for military purposes, all persons actually employed in constructing and operating telegraph lines, at the date of the order calling for three hundred thousand men, be exempt from military duty, so long as they remain in such service.

By order of the President.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 5.

RUMORED MOVEMENTS.

Though the rumor has not been current on the streets, well-informed circles are full of stories about movements either progressing or impending in McCLELLAN'S Army. The President is cited as authority for declarations that the present week must bring us stirring news from the Peninsula, and much stress is laid on Gen. HALLECK'S reported refusal to grant passes to any one on any account to visit the Peninsula this week, for the alleged reason that the state of affairs is too critical to permit any passing to and fro through the lines, even by military men.

Speculation is of course rife. The prevalent theory is that the whole army is to be brought up the Rappahannock, but this has been in circulation for the past ten days or two weeks. The rebels have stories that there was fighting the other day beyond Fredericksburgh, and that Col. CLUSERET was repulsed; but there is no confirmation from reliable sources.

HOW THE DRAFT IS REGARDED.

The heavy draft by Government is variously regarded in Washington, but the prevailing sentiment is approval. A strong feeling of confidence succeeds the discouragement of the past month. It is a question whether the draft applies to this district. It is not named in the law, but only the States. A large part of the population here is exempt, being engaged in Government service.

NO PREMATURE DISCLOSURES.

It is certain that those whose duty it is to direct from this point the warlike movements, have adopted such precautionary measures as will prevent premature disclosures of contemplated operations, and thus guard against the disastrous effects from that cause, of either published or privately communicated statements. The wisdom of this policy is commended even by those whose official position has heretofore given them some claim to be advised of the objects and purposes of the Administration.

It was months ago charged or believed that, through rebel spies in Washington, the enemy was in the constant receipt of much valuable knowledge, not known to the loyal public. But only a few Government officers, whose patriotism is above suspicion, can now be the possessors of information, the improper disclosure of which would prove detrimental to the best interests of the country.

GEN. BURNSIDE.

Gen. BURNSIDE has, it is believed, reached his new field of operations, and may soon, by the sole act of his own, announce his exact locality.

MR. SEWARD AND THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

There is authority for emphatically denying the truth of the statement that Secretary SEWARD has made strong remonstrances to the French Government against the presence in the Gulf of Mexico of a formidable fleet; nor has any other such action as represented been taken in the premises.

AN EMBEZZLEMENT.

Two persons, into whose hands was placed part of the New-York Hospital Relief Fund, are charged with embezzlement. One fails to render an account; the other has absconded. The amount lost is about $500 each. The names are not obtained.

NO NEGRO REGIMENTS OFFERED.

It is not true that any negro regiments have been offered to the President. Different persons have asked for authority to raise such regiments, but no one has shown his ability to enrol a regiment of that class.

THE IRISH AND THE CONTRABANDS.

Considerable turbulence is exhibited by the Irish in Washington in regard to contrabands, though no outbreak has occurred. The great numbers of the latter enable families to get servants of better behavior and at less rates than formerly, and they don't hesitate to do so.

THE TROUBLES IN KENTUCKY.

Mr. CASSY, member of Congress of Kentucky, has been in the West, but could not reach his home, as a camp of rebel cavalry, 1,200 strong, is established in his county. He believes that the rebels are about to make another determined effort to reoccupy Kentucky.

OFFICERS DISMISSED.

The following named officers in the volunteer service have been dismissed:

New-York—Lieut. Charles A. Doerr, Capt. Joseph J. Bradley, Asst. Surgeon R. C. Thompson, Quartermaster Joseph Y. Gates, Lieut. H. Dirks, Capt. E. Hobart.

Pennsylvania—Maj. James Dewitt, Thomas H. Pets, Lieut. Warfield, Lieut. Joseph E. Dodge, Lieut. Charles H. Chandler.

Michigan—Maj.-Gen. H. Richardson.

Vermont—Lieut. Charles C. Greig.

Maine—Capt. Charles H. Gilman.

Kentucky—Capt. Utbank.

THE ALLEGED NEGRO ASSOCIATIONS.

The *National Republican* denies the truth of the paragraph in the *Evening Star*, "that the negroes of Washington are organizing secret associations for the purpose of protecting themselves, in anticipation of a riot and a mob by the laboring classes of white men." The *Republican* says the story is a pure fiction.

EMANCIPATION.

It is stated that Mr. FAY, our Minister to Switzerland, has expressed the opinion, since his return, that a thorough execution of the emancipation features of the Confiscation bill would render foreign intervention an impossibility.

ARREST OF JESSE HIGGINS.

Last night a squad of cavalry proceeded to the residence of JESSE HIGGINS, near Poolesville, Montgomery County, Maryland, and arrested him. He was brought to the City at a late hour, and was at once sent to the Capitol Prison by the Provost-Marshal. He is charged with holding communication with the rebels, and forwarding recruits for the Confederate army, by sending them across the Potomac, thence *via* Front Royal to the rebel lines.

THE PRESIDENT INSPECTING THE FORTS.

The President to-day, accompanied by Secretary SEWARD and Gen. STRIKER, inspected the forts and camps on the south side of the Potomac. He was enthusiastically received by all the troops at all points of the route, and with the usual salute of cannon.

CONSUL TO HANOVER.

Mr. DUNCAN, originally from South Carolina, but now known as a prominent citizen of Berlin, has been appointed Consul to Hanover.

CONTRACT FOR STATIONERY.

WM. A. WHEELER, of New-York, has been awarded the contract for supplying the Treasury Department with stationery.

THE CENSUS REPORT.

The preliminary report of the Census will be printed and ready for distribution in the course of a week.

GUNBOAT FLEET FOR THE OHIO.

Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.

Gov. DENNISON, Mr. GURLEY, and the rest of the Ohio Committee, had a long interview with Capt. FOX, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, on Saturday. They represented the exposed condition of Ohio and Indiana along the Ohio border, and said that no military force, however large and well managed, could adequately protect the whole border from such incursions as the recent one into Indiana, which tends to keep up constant alarm, and to feed the hopes and encourage the activity of the Secessionists throughout Kentucky. They found the Navy Department very cordial in coöperating in their views. It was agreed on all hands that the Government could not afford to permit the rebels to gain the immense moral effect in encouraging their people, and stimulating them to renewed efforts, which these guerrilla invasions were certain to give them. They must, on no account, be permitted to believe they can invade Northern soil with impunity. It was believed that no way was so effectual for guarding the border as an efficient gunboat force on the Ohio River. After a full conference, therefore, the Navy Department promised the Committee as many gunboats, for service exclusively on the Ohio River, as they wanted. Ten small boats, drawing only two feet, have already been selected and inspected by the agents of the Navy Department. The Secretary promised that a heavy force should at once be set to work to cut these boats down, put on thick wooden bulwarks, and plate them with iron after the most approved models. Each boat is calculated to carry two guns, and to be able to patrol the Ohio River anywhere from the mouth to Pittsburgh. These boats will be hurried through, mounted, and put into commission immediately. It is believed that when they are placed in the river, all danger of guerrilla invasion will be at an end. Two wooden gunboats were able to preserve order along the whole Tennessee River, while the country was in the hands of the enemy, and it is believed, therefore, that ten ironclads will form an ample police force for the Ohio.

THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE ADVANCE.

THE ENEMY FALLS BACK TO GORDONSVILLE—THE SUCCESSOR OF GEN. HATCH—CAMP POLICE—REBEL PROPERTY, ETC., ETC.

GEN. CRAWFORD'S HEADQUARTERS IN THE ADVANCE, NEAR CULPEPPER, Thursday, July 31, 1862.

The army here under Gen. CRAWFORD, Acting General of Division, is still engaged in ferreting out the enemy, and with considerable success. It has been ascertained, and was reported at these headquarters a few minutes ago, that very soon after the last cavalry reconnoissance to near Orange, the enemy's force there fell back, and is now with the other Confederate troops at Gordonsville. The two reconnoissances—the first under Col. BROADHEAD, of the First Michigan Cavalry, and the second under Gen. HATCH—were not prolific of important results, and I have heard many complaints among those who went in relation to the manner in which they were conducted. It seems to be generally believed that if a dash had been made on Gordonsville, on the occasion of the first expedition, the important railroad bridges, depôt, and the army stores known to have been there, might have been destroyed without serious loss to our side. The Confederate forces then there as a guard were as much surprised and astonished as were the people, when they learned that we had a force near them. As soon as the first expedition returned, you will recollect that Gen. HATCH was ordered immdiately to go on a second, for the same purpose for which the first had been sent.

To carry out the orders on the second occasion, however, was more difficult than on the first. The rebels, rightly apprehending danger to the railroad and to their stores, gathered a stronger force there immediately after they had knowledge of our first expedition, and removed large quantities of stores still further back. These facts I learn from a scout who has but just returned from the neighborhood of Gordonsville. Notwithstanding the fact that the changes indicated were partially known, the second expedition started for Gordonsville, to destroy the railroad depôt and bridges, and ascertain as nearly as possible the strength and position of the enemy, and better results were anticipated. Before getting to the village, however, a council of war was held, which continued in session two hours; and I learn that all the officers in the council, with the exception of the gallant Col. DEFOREST, of the Fifth New-York Cavalry, agreed with the General, that, under the circumstances of the fatigue of the men and horses, it would be extremely hazardous to proceed further, and consequently the decision was to return. The particulars of the return, and of what had been accomplished, I gave in my last letter. Col. DEFOREST, it is said, was strongly in favor of going on, claiming that they had been ordered out to perform a certain defined duty, and that, therefore, as soldiers, they ought not to return without at least attempting to do what was expected of them. Since then Gen. HATCH has been relieved of his command as chief of cavalry, and left this morning for Gen. McDOWELL'S Corps, in which he has been assigned to the command of an infantry brigade. The General is popular with many of his officers and men, all of whom regret his departure for another command. The position thus made vacant is to be filled by Brig.-Gen. BUFORD, recently appointed Brigadier, who, I learn, is an efficient officer. Gen. CRAWFORD, being the senior Brigadier-General, remains in command of the division; and Col. DONNELLY, of the Twenty-eighth New-York, as fine a soldier as there is in the army, being senior Colonel, takes command of the General's Brigade.

The following is a list of the Fifth New-York Cavalry now in prison in Richmond. They were taken during the late reconnoissance, which was under command of Col. BROADHEAD:

Lieut. Wilson; Sergts. Boise, Burns, Wales, Smith.
Corps. O'Donnell, Winn, McDonnell, Murray.
Privates Golden, Going, Goodwin, McGivern, Hays, O'Connor, Mills, Freeman, McCormick, Healey, all of Co. A.
Corp. Buckley, Co. C.
Sergt. Lortori, Private Filkins, Co. E.
Sergt. Krohn, Privates White and Dolan, Co. G.

Since writing the above, Capt. CROSWELL, of the Fifth Connecticut, has returned from a tour of inspection along the line of the Rapidan River, and reports that the enemy's pickets are lining the opposite bank for several miles. The first he discovered were within about ten miles of this camp. The Captain deserves credit for the manner in which he performed the duty assigned to him by Gen. CRAWFORD. He started yesterday, about noon, with an escort of forty cavalry, under Capt. HANCOCK, rode day and night, far from here, in the direction of the enemy, and brought back the most important information yet received. I am not at present at liberty to give further particulars, I may say, however, without violating confidence, that it is extremely probable that a reconnoissance in force, headed by Gen. CRAWFORD himself, will leave here very soon, and that news of interest and importance will doubtless be the result. It will, I think, take place in time to return here before the arrival of Gen. POPE, who is expected in three days.

The following General Order, bearing upon the discipline and cleanliness of the camp, has been read to the different regiments:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES, FAIRFAX, (better known as Culpepper,) Va., July 30, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 1.—I. The attention of the Commanding General has been called to the very great negligence in the performance of outpost and picket duty. The lives of the command depend upon a faithful performance of this service, and the Articles of War inflict a no less punishment than death upon those who are guilty of sleeping upon their posts, or leaving them before being regularly relieved. Every officer and enlisted man engaged upon this duty will be held to the most rigid accountability, and the regulations defining and insisting upon these points will be conformed to in every respect.

II. The attention of commanding officers of brigades and detachments is called to the condition of their camps, in regard to police duty. Commanding officers will direct sinks to be dug immediately for their command, where this has not already been done. All offal will be at once burned, and immediate attention of commanders is called to the daily police of their respective camps, and the personal cleanliness of their commands.

III. No officer or enlisted man will be permitted to go beyond the lines for any purpose except on duty, and no passes whatever will be granted to any citizen to go beyond the lines in any direction. Guards and pickets will permit no citizen to pass or repass the lines without permission from these headquarters. Any person presenting himself at the outposts without such pass, will be instantly arrested and sent to the headquarters of the Commanding General.

IV. The succession of outrages which have occurred at the different farm-houses in the vicinity, so demoralizing and disgraceful to our profession, renders it necessary for the commanding General to call the attention of commanding officers of regiments and detachments to a stricter vigilance on their part in regard to this subject. They will not give passes to men to leave the limits of their camps, unless for special reasons, which shall be referred to the Brigade Commander for approval. All detachments and parts of regiments which have not posted camp guards will immediately establish them. The discipline and reputation of the command are at stake, and the General commanding calls upon every officer, of whatever grade, to assist in the execution of this order.

By command of Brig.-Gen. S. W. CRAWFORD.
J. A. JUDSON, Captain and Adjutant.

The following important general order has been issued by Gen. HATCH, and was read at dress parade last evening:

HEADQUARTERS, FAIRFAX, (CULPEPPER,) Va., July 29, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 9.—1. Rumors having gained credence in the army that orders are about to be issued, or have been issued at the Headquarters Army of Virginia, removing the restraints now imposed upon the troops with regard to the appropriation of private property, by unauthorized persons, the Brigadier-General Commanding deems it his duty to immediately undeceive credulous persons who may have been led into this belief.

None but authorized agents, bearing the written authority from competent sources, are allowed to seize the property of citizens for the use of the army, on giving written receipts for the same. All such persons are informed to use courteous language in the prosecution of this duty.

II. In each regiment there will be an officer of the day, who will be charged with the duty of arresting any person bringing into the camp property of any description taken from citizens by unauthorized persons.

III. There will be in each regiment an Officer of the Guard, who, with suitable guard, will patrol as follows: The infantry the immediate roads and fields in the vicinity of the camps, but not to enter the town. The cavalry to patrol the roads and woods within a circuit of four miles of the camp.

IV. All pickets, patrols and guards are directed to arrest and confine at the Provost-Marshal's Guard-house any soldier found out of camp without a pass and not on duty.

V. Hereafter the commander of any company will be held responsible for the presence in his command of *any horse taken from a citizen*, without proper authority; and on proof of such animal being with his command, his name will be forwarded to the Secretary of War, and he will be recommended to be dropped from the rolls of the army.

VI. Horses taken on the late scout of the cavalry command, to replace those abandoned on the trip, will not be considered as included in the above order, but all such horses will be immediately receipted for to Capt. DAVIS, Brigade Quartermaster, through the Assistant Adjutant-General.

VII. Commanders of brigades and regiments are earnestly requested to exert themselves in seeing that the provisions of this order are carried out. Unremitting exertions toward this end will be necessary to prevent the demoralization of the command. By order of the commanding General, the commandants of troops are held responsible for the conduct of the men; the Brigadier-General commanding will consequently hold subordinate commanders responsible for their good conduct.

VIII. This order will be published to the troops on two consecutive days.

By command of Brig.-Gen. J. P. HATCH.
J. A. JUDSON, Captain and Adjutant-General.

The above order has long been an imperative necessity. Had it been issued and *executed* long ago, the reputation of the army, particularly the cavalry, would have been much better than it is at present.

There have been no changes of importance in the other branches of this army since I gave an account of them in the letter of the 29th inst. We still occupy Madison with a moderate force, and our pickets are being increased and extended every day. It is believed that when Gen. POPE comes here, McDOWELL'S force will come with him; that the others will also be moved forward, and that the design to occupy Gordonsville will be carried out soon afterward. How long we will occupy it, if at all, cannot, of course, be told. I have sometimes apprehended serious disaster to this army in case of an attempt to advance beyond Gordonsville at present. It is understood here that Gen. McCLELLAN will not be in readiness to attack the rebel force now defending Richmond for several weeks to come. If that be so, and we advance from this point to attack the force known to be at Gordonsville, what is to prevent the Confederates, with the railroad facilities they have at command, to throw forward from Richmond with great celerity a force sufficient to overpower us, and return again before it is needed there? The probable result, however, you can determine as readily as I can.

J. A.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

NEAR LITTLE WASHINGTON, VA., Friday, Aug. 1.

A field officer with an escort conveying sick from Front Royal hither was fired on by a small party of guerrillas on Wednesday night, and in the immediate vicinity of a house guarded by some of our troops. The shots were harmless.

The route between Front Royal and Winchester had to be abandoned for trains and travel except under a strong escort, so troublesome did the guerrillas become, and they are now transferring their deeds of "heroism" to this side.

BELLE BOYD, who is said to have recently visited Warrenton, under the auspices of some of her Federal dupes, has at last been arrested and taken to Winchester, preparatory to some further action. Why she has been permitted thus long to roam at large, well known as she was to be an arch traitress, no one can conceive. Not many months ago she was arrested in Winchester, with numerous contraband letters, and paroled, to return to Front Royal. This parole she has probably broken on every favorable opportunity, and is reported to have boasted frequently to our officers of her holding communication with the enemy. This assertion is not doubted, as several paroled prisoners have resided there, besides it being a very favorable point to receive and dispatch Southern mails from, and our movements in that vicinity having been evidently faithfully transmitted by some one. It is stated that, on the occasion of her recent arrest, a collection of papers and documents were found in her possession, fully corroborating her atrocious conversation.

FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

Incidents of the Recent Night Attack by the Rebels.

Heavy Reconnoissance to Malvern Hills.

Arrival of the Last of the Sick and Wounded from Richmond.

Contrabands Engaged in the Construction of Earthworks.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, Aug. 5, 1862.

The Richmond papers of the 2d inst., in giving an account of the night engagement opposite the Mail-boat Landing, acknowledge one man killed and six wounded.

A large force of infantry, cavalry and artillery left camp last night, for Malvern Hill. No report has yet been received.

Lieut.-Col. SWITZER arrived yesterday, with 500 men—the balance of our sick and wounded from Richmond—making a total of 4,000 received since the army came to the James River.

About 3,000 rebel prisoners have arrived here from the North, to be exchanged under the new arrangement.

Gen. BARRY has commenced to employ contrabands in the construction of earthworks.

THE NIGHT ATTACK.

OPENING OF THE REBEL BATTERIES—THE NIGHT FAVORABLE TO THEIR FIRE—INCIDENTS, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HARRISON'S LANDING, VA., *Friday*, Aug. 1, 1862.

The rebels at last have made their appearance upon the banks of the river opposite this point, and at 1 o'clock this morning made a formidable and unexpected attack upon our shipping, but without doing any essential damage.

Last night, soon after 10 o'clock, the enemy towards Richmond, about five miles beyond our infantry pickets, commenced throwing up signal lights, and otherwise evincing the commotion usually preceding some important event. About 1 o'clock this morning, the rebels, who had stationed four field batteries at contiguous points upon the bluffs on the opposite side of the river, opened with a terrific volley of shot and shell upon the transports and small shipping which crowded the river. The long roll was beat in the rebel camps, and the greatest excitement prevailed among them, as well as ourselves, although our forces were not called out.

The night was cloudy and dark, and one or two causes contributed to give the rebels a better range of the position of our shipping and immediate camps than they would otherwise have obtained. Immediately on the commencement of the cannonading, one or two of our steamers—one of which was the *John A. Warner*, the mail-boat—lit up all their lights, making a grand illumination, and presenting an excellent mark to the enemy, which proclaimed as palpable as words, "Here we all are, crowded together like sheep in a pen. I will hold a light while you count us. Now, please, blaze away, and we will—sustain the damage!" The encampments of the batteries, which fringe the bank of the river behind the shipping, also lit up their hundreds of candles, making a glowing background in the picture, and thus affording the assailants every facility they could desire to consummate their designs.

The rebels opened with a fierce and rapid fire from their four batteries, directing their shots into the shipping and battery camps. For nearly a half hour they poured in solid shot and shell without intermission, when our siege guns and gunboats opened upon them, soon rendering their position uncomfortable. Still, they continued their attack, firing at short intervals for half or three-quarters of an hour, killing four of the men belonging to our batteries and wounding several.

One shell entered the tent of a Colonel and lighted upon a table strewn with papers, where it exploded, burning up his documents, but inflicting no injuries to the officer, who was in the tent at the time. Another struck in the tent of a Captain of one of the batteries, and, glancing, passed through another in the rear, without injury to the occupants. A negro, who was hurrying away with a box of specie belonging to ADAMS' Express Co., and attended by one of the clerks, was seized with a panic, and, dropping the box, vanished like a ghost. The box was shattered by the fall, and its contents were scattered about on the ground. The clerk immediately commenced groping about in the dirt in search of the loose treasure, when a ball plowed into the ground about three feet from him, covering him and his wealth together with earth. He, too, "skedaddled," leaving his money to be reclaimed at a more peaceful moment.

Brigadier-General JOSEPH HOOKER received his appointment as Major-General last evening.

Five shots penetrated the woodwork of the steamer *Nantasket*, but did no serious damage to the boat. I cannot ascertain that any important injury was sustained by any of the shipping.

ARGUS.

What Constitutes a Legal Tender—Important Decision.

In the Philadelphia District Court, on Wednesday, a decision was given in the case of SHOEMAKER for use *vs.* MUSSELMAN & WATTS, a brief notice of which, in view of the importance of the point involved, may not be out of place here. The defendants, obligers in a bond dated Nov. 26, 1861, in the penal sum of $56,221 78, conditioned for the payment of $28,155 89, in specie, current gold and silver money aforesaid, to be paid half yearly for the same in the City of Philadelphia. A warrant of attorney for the same date with the bond to confess judgment was annexed to the bond. Under this warrant a judgment was entered on the day of the date of the bond, in the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster County. According to the usual practice, the judgment was entered for the penalty of the bond, and the record sets out the condition also, *verbatim*. When the day of payment arrived, the obligors tendered to the obligee the debt, interest and cost, in full, in the notes of the United States, which, by act of Congress of Feb. 25, 1862, were made a legal tender for all debts. And. The plaintiff refused to receive them, and had a *fi. fa.* issued, which the defendants asked to have set aside. The question raised was whether the plaintiff had a right, since the act of Congress of Feb. 25, 1862, to require payment by defendants of gold and silver money, or was bound to accept the notes of the United States, which, by that act, were made a legal tender for notes generally. The Court decided that the tender of United States notes was sufficient answer to the obligation in the bond, and the writ was set aside.

Canal Tolls.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Aug. 5.

The canal tolls, from the opening of the season to the 1st of August, amount to $2,153,068. For the same in 1861, they were $1,446,164.

KANSAS AND THE CHEROKEE COUNTRY.

From New-York to Kansas—Local News—State Politics—The Cherokee Expedition, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LEAVENWORTH, Thursday, July 31, 1862.

The miracle wrought by the railway and steam-engine is not fully realized by us, except when it vanquishes time and space in long, continuous journeys. It is wonderful enough for the traveler to breakfast in New-York and sup in Boston, or dine in Albany; but when he breakfasts in New-York on Monday, and in Kansas on Thursday, he begins to comprehend the marvelous power which the progress of the age has evoked from science.

It is always pleasant for the traveler to find cause for commendation. When last I took this trip, that luxury was denied me, so far as concerned the connections of the railways over which I traveled. From New-York to Chicago, indeed, all was well; the arrangements of the New-York Central, Great Western of Canada, and Michigan Central Railroads, have become, by a patient and intelligent application of system and labor, almost as reliable as the courses of the planets. But the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Roads, forced us to pay a tribute to a Chicago hotel; and the half-frozen Mississippi and Missouri Rivers compelled a like tax of time and money at Quincy and St. Joseph. Now, this is all changed. In less than an hour from my arrival in Chicago, I was again hurrying along over the rails; another hour, the next morning, sufficed to cross the "Father of Waters" in time for "the train," and delivered us from the intolerable penance of sojourn at a wretched Quincy hotel; and a half hour, the same evening, at St. Joseph, secured our transfer to the cars of the Platte County Road which brought us to a point only a few miles distant from this chief city of Kansas. Only three days and nights from New-York! and the trip made with every comfort that good roads and cars can furnish, and every convenience and safeguard that attention can secure.

LOCAL NEWS.

Here arrived, the local news I find to be not sensational. A drought cuts down the Spring crops in Southern Kansas, but leaves an abundant yield of wheat; elsewhere in the State, the product is bounteous. As for money, the war has made Kansas rich; that is, it has refilled the coffers drained by the late famine, and enabled the settlers to restock the barns denuded by old thefts of Missouri Border Ruffians. If Kansas still bleeds, the verb is transitive. Never were prairies lovelier than those which now undulate under her July sun; never breezes purer than those which temper her Summer heats. She is recuperated, and again, with smiling face, invites the emigrant to choose for himself from the loveliest homes that nature ever offers to the kindly culture of Art.

STATE POLITICS.

But her politics are still turbulent; otherwise they could not suffice Kansas wants. Her Secretary of State and Auditor, convicted of misdemeanors in office by the Senatorial tribunal, refused to abide the decision; and the Supreme Court has just affirmed it, and peremptorily bidden them vacate the offices they have forfeited. Upon the Governor—unconvicted, but generally esteemed the chief criminal—will devolve the duty of filling the vacancies thus made. His enemies whisper that he will reappoint the same men. I cannot think him so desperate; should he do so, I should not wonder if the exhausted patience of a greatly abused people should dedicate him a victim of speedy vengeance.

JIM LANE,

The "grim chieftain," is on his way; and the report, which outruns his arrival, of his novel powers for recruiting white, black and red soldiers for the Republic, makes his coming an event impatiently expected by all. He was last heard of at Chicago; and Gen. BLUNT has gone as far as Quincy to meet and return with him. Verily, LANE, just now, is an omnipotence in Kansas. Carefully, laboriously, sagaciously, has he woven the mysterious threads that fate has given to his hands, till the meshes of his web have involved all the portential influences of the young State. Its next Governor, Representative, Legislature, will be—LANE.

THE CHEROKEE EXPEDITION.

This enterprise, as you may have heard, has come to grief. It started out in good spirits, but has suffered from the national curse of worthless officers. The leaders have placed each other under arrest, and are now here with a cloud of witnesses to answer respectively, charges of mutiny and drunkenness in the face of the enemy. The trial will be held immediately; after which it is to be hoped that Gen. BLUNT will himself take the field and crop those fruits of success that hang ripened, waiting for the competent hand that can accomplish their gathering.

From Dr. GILPATRICK, Surgeon of one of the regiments of the expedition, I have derived some very interesting facts in regard to the Cherokees and other Southern tribes, and their relations to the rebellion. Some of these facts I can give you, and some I cannot; were the Government as prompt in action as it should and might be, I could safely give them all.

When the expedition approached the Arkansas region, Dr. GILPATRICK went forward with dispatches to Chief JOHN ROSS. His reply you have seen. That his people have been forced into an alliance with the rebels, is true; and equally true that the tardiness of our Government in giving him succor, is the cause. Col. COOPER, with a rebel force of from 3,000 to 10,000 men, lies encamped on the south side of the Arkansas River, prepared to enforce submission to the Confederate edicts, unless overmatched by a superior Union force. He has ordered ROSS to issue his proclamation of conscription, the effect of which would be to enrol the Cherokee warriors in the rebel army. Now, four-fifths of these warriors are loyal to the Union; and a large proportion have already enlisted in the National regiments forming a part of the expedition. ROSS is believed to be a Union man at heart; and hence it is not thought that he will greatly resent the act of *his arrest and release on parole*, together with one of his sons, a nephew, and several other chiefs, although this act *will prevent* his obeying the order of the rebel commander. It was intended that a general council of all the people of the nation should be held, at which they should solemnly, by vote, annul the recent treaty with the rebels, and relieve ROSS from his embarrassing position. This council has been prevented by the disgraceful quarrel among the officers of the expedition, which paralyzes its power, and, for the time, leaves the Indians still at the mercy of COOPER'S force.

The Cherokee Nation has its own political divisions. It has brought with it an old quarrel from the East—the ROSS and BOUDINET factions. That of ROSS is immensely strongest, and is loyal; that of BOUDINET is rebellious. The whole fighting force of the Nation is about three thousand men. The Creeks and Seminoles aggregate about the same number of warriors, and the preponderance of loyal men is about the same. The Choctaws and Chickasaws, on the other hand, are intensely rebel. The Creeks are divided into two secret organizations—the rebels are called "Knights of the Golden Circle," and the loyalists "Pin Indians," from their badge—a pin fastened in their clothing—which they first used as a mark of distinction. Of all the friendly warriors in these nations nearly two thousand are already enrolled in the regiments of Cols. RITCHIE and PHILLIPS, and the balance *can be had* as soon as Government adopts the proper course. I should not be surprised if LANE should take a trip to the Cherokee country.

I questioned Dr. GILPATRICK as to the capacity of these Indians, as well as to the more barbarous usages, for discipline and service. His replies are most encouraging. He entertains no doubt that they will prove efficient warriors. He has seen the organization made, so far as it has gone, and should know. If he is correct, the Government can as well as not secure eight or ten thousand men from this quarter with which to exterminate PIKE and his savages. Why shall it not be done?

J. M. W.

ARMING THE NEGROES.

The Policy of Arming the Negro Slaves—Its Effect on the Loyalists North and South.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been reading the speeches of WENDELL PHILLIPS and Senator SUMNER, the essays of O. A. BROWNSON, the editorials of the *Tribune*, and various other arguments in favor of emancipating the slaves of the South, and sending them into the field to fight for the Union against their rebel masters. My sympathies and prejudices are all in favor of such a step. Our *right* to take it I consider too clear for argument. It is absurd to suppose that we cannot arm a man against rebellion because he is a rebel's slave. We have armed the fathers, brothers and sons of rebels to fight against them. We have used their horses, their money, their land, whenever we could get hold of them, in the same cause. Why, I should like to know, have we not the same *right*, in morals and in law, to use their slaves in the same way?

The whole question, to my mind, is one of policy—of *expediency*, for in spite of the holy horror with which that word will be received by the persons I have named and the school they represent, it is our highest duty to consult expediency in this as in every other movement of the war. Whatever, not being intrinsically wrong, is expedient,—that is, whatever will aid in crushing the rebellion and restoring the Union,—we ought to do. Whatever, even if it is just and right in itself, will retard that result or render its attainment doubtful, we ought not to do. President LINCOLN, to whose discretion this matter is left by Congress, must consider mainly—indeed exclusively—the *expediency* of the step proposed, which is most earnestly and even vehemently pressed upon him by a very large section of the North.

Will the suppression of the rebellion be *aided*, or will it be *retarded*, by arming the negro slaves to fight against it?

The advocates of the measure say,—here are 4,000,000 of people in the South, all *loyal*,—all willing and eager to fight for the Union. What idiocy to reject the physical strength they would bring to the Union cause—simply because they are black, or because they are slaves! They are men and can fight, and that is all we want of them. There are among them, say 250,000 fighting men;—why not let them take the place of 250,000 of our brothers and sons who are in the field? Why should we fight the battles alone, while they stand ready to offer their help?

There is great force in this. If all the assertions on which the argument rests are *facts*, it is unanswerable, and the course suggested should be pursued, unless it involves disadvantages that outweigh its benefits. But is it quite certain that the premises are sound? Do we *know* that the slaves are all loyal? They ought to be, doubtless,—but so ought their masters. It seems incredible that they should not be,—but so seems the whole rebellion. None but absolute idiots, one would think, could possibly refuse to fight for the Union when it would give them freedom, wages, education, families and prosperity, instead of Slavery, which denies them all these;—yet the *poor whites* of the South, who have quite as much to gain as the slaves by the overthrow of Slavery, and quite as much to lose by the triumph of the rebellion, fill up the ranks of the rebel army, and fight the Union soldiers with intense and desperate hatred on every field. Is it not *possible* that the black slaves may be as great fools—as ignorant of their own interest, as blind to their own future,—as the poor whites of the Southern States? If so, it is altogether probable that wherever the sway of Rebeldom extends over them, they would fight *for it* instead or *for us*. True, we might have the help of those slaves whom their masters have deserted in flying from our armies, or who have escaped voluntarily from servitude. But I do not suppose we could muster 5,000 such, all told, up to the present time.

But have we any *evidence*, apart from the assertions of the Abolitionists, and what would seem to be their natural inclination, of a wish on the part of the slaves to fight for the Union? Have they anywhere *shown* any such desire? If so, when, where and how? The condition of Southern society has never been so favorable to negro revolts as now. The great bulk of the white males are in the army; the plantations are left to the women and slaves; the military force is all away, and the usual police force substantially disbanded. Yet in not a single instance, since the war broke out, have we heard of any attempt on the part of the slaves to achieve their own freedom or aid the "Abolition" Government at Washington, by insurrection or revolt. So far as we have any information, *the slaves have never been less disposed to revolt than now*. This certainly is a most remarkable fact,—one which disappoints all my expectations and falsifies the predictions of men of all parties throughout the Northern States. What it indicates I cannot say;—but it certainly does *not* indicate that eagerness to fight for the Union which is attributed to these slaves by the Abolitionists. It begets in my mind the fear that this resource might fail us, if we should resort to it;—that if Mr. LINCOLN should call for negro troops never so loudly, he might fail to get them; and that we should be left, therefore, to face all the *disadvantages* of the measure proposed, with a very small offset in the way of positive benefits.

What are these disadvantages?

I put foremost among them the effect such a step would have upon Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Maryland, Delaware, and whatever of loyalty there is in the Slave States. I think no one who knows anything of the sentiment of those States can doubt that this effect would be disastrous in the highest degree. The interest of these States in Slavery is comparatively small; but their *feeling* on the subject is very deep, very intense, and would be very powerful in influencing their action. Nine-tenths of the loyal men in all those States regard negroes as their inferiors, and can never be brought, under any circumstances, or by any pressure, to recognize them, directly or indirectly, as their equals in any relation, or for any purpose whatever. We may say this is wrong, unchristian, absurd, intolerable, &c. It may be so. But this does not alter *the fact*, and unfortunately it is the *fact* alone which is important. For so long as they hold this belief, and are governed by this sentiment, right or wrong, they will act upon it, and it is their action which will affect results.

They will not go into the field to fight by the side of negro troops, for the Union or for anything else. They will themselves fight against their own sons and brothers who are in the rebel ranks, but they will not tolerate the idea that negro slaves shall do so. They will not stand with negroes against their own color and race. Censure this as you like, denounce it, brand it as you will, you cannot alter the fact, nor can you avert its consequences; and without being too positive or peremptory in regard to anything that is future, the chances, in my judgment, are three to one that, if President LINCOLN calls negro slaves as soldiers, into the field, every one of those States will withdraw its troops, and abandon the Union cause. They may not, but the chances are that they will, and before he takes action on the subject, President LINCOLN is bound to weigh these chances well.

Now I should regard such a step as infinitely disastrous—as fatal to the hope of crushing the rebellion and restoring the Union. Others do not so regard it, or, if they do, they do not greatly deprecate the result. PHILLIPS has always been openly for disunion. The *Tribune* was for disunion at the outset, if the South desired it. Secretary CHASE preferred Disunion to War. BROWNSON, who puts the case more clearly and strongly than any of them, in his *Quarterly* for July says:

"If these States are really loyal, the measure will not drive them out of the Union; if they are at heart disloyal, and willing to stay in the Union only on condition that it adopt no measure not approved by them, *the sooner they secede the better*. The Government is either strong enough to maintain itself against any domestic combination that can be formed against it, or it is not. If it is, they can be subdued along with the other seceding States; *if it is not, then let it perish, for it is not worth sustaining*. A Government that can govern only at the mercy or forbearance of a portion of its subjects, is no Government at all."

This sounds well. It smacks of authority, of power and of a prompt and peremptory use of both; and this, in these days when force has come to be the only law, is pleasing and popular. But it is utterly sophistical and false. I should like Mr. BROWNSON to name a single Government on the face of the earth which can govern, or which dare make the attempt to govern, without consulting the wishes, the sentiments, the opinions, the prejudices, of its subjects. The day has gone by when rulers dreamed of governing on such principles and in such an absolute style as Mr. BROWNSON advocates. The Pope is the only monarch living who talks in this strain; even the Emperor of Austria, and the Czar of Russia have found it impossible to govern except "at the mercy and forbearance of their subjects." Upon Mr. BROWNSON'S theory the government might go on and do something which should drive Illinois, and Ohio, and Pennsylvania, and New-York, out of the Union, and still be acting justly and wisely. It could still say, as he says for it now, "the government is either strong enough to maintain itself against *any* domestic combination, or it is not. If it is, then *these States* can be subdued along with the others. If it is not, then let it perish, for it is not worth sustaining." In the case we have supposed Mr. BROWNSON himself would ask whether it was best to drive these States out:—whether justice and good policy would sanction any step which would be likely to involve that result:—whether it would not be infinitely better every way to retain them in the Union, and to keep their armies on the side of the Union, *if* it could be done without any momentous and remediless sacrifice; and that is precisely the question which I ask in the present instance. Is it worth while, for the sake of the few negro regiments we might gain, to take a step which *might* throw these Stetes into the Southern Confederacy, take their 80,000 troops from the Union armies, and give them to the rebels, close again the Mississippi, and carry the northern line of the rebellion to the Ohio and Susquehannah? I do not say that all these results would follow. But I do say the chances that they might follow are great enough to make us pause before rushing upon them.

Mr. BROWNSON thinks the Border States have been very "insolent," "dictatorial," and "exacting," in prescribing terms and conditions to their loyalty. "The Government," he says, "has been sufficiently embarrassed already by its concessions to them. They are an integral part of the Union, and are as much bound to fight for it as Illinois or Massachusetts." This is true enough, and I sympathize with the feeling that pervades it. But it is only fair to remember that though the *duty* of these Border Slave States has been the same as ours, they have not had the same facilities for performing it. They have not had a *united public sentiment* to aid them, as we have. They had rebels at home to conquer first. They had a Pro-Slavery sentiment to contend with, which we had not. They had disloyal Executives and Legislatures to fetter their action. Their Governors,—the commanders of their armies, the keepers of their arsenals, the guides and rulers of their public sentiment were in league with the rebellion, and did everything in their power to drag those States into its vortex. Their loyal men had a much severer task than we have had in fighting rebellion. They have had to contend with adverse political opinions, with powerful prejudices, with the tremendous tide of hostile sentiment created by Slavery, and with many other influences, of which we have known nothing whatever. We are bound, in simple justice to these men, to make allowance for these peculiarities of their position, and for the absolute necessity they were under of seeking, in the form sometimes of concessions from the General Government, aid and support which we did not need.

In my opinion, we do need the continued aid of these Border States in our contest with the rebellion. Their defection now would be absolutely and, I fear, permanently fatal to our hope of restoring the Union. And it is for President LINCOLN to say whether, in his judgment, the *chance* of causing that defection by calling for negro troops, does not outweigh the advantages which such a step could reasonably be expected to secure to the Union cause.

Scarcely secondary to this evil of alienating the Border States, I am inclined to place the danger of *creating damaging dissensions in the North*, by the policy proposed. Thus far public sentiment in all the loyal States has been substantially united in support of efforts to crush the rebellion. All party distinctions have been forgotten, and all questions likely to give rise to any considerable differences of opinion have been avoided. There has been a general disposition among all our people to unite in support of the Government—waiving all their old differences and refusing to entertain questions likely to create new ones. It is this which has given such prodigious strength to the action of the Government. The people have been impatient of all attempts of political demagogues to revive party discussions, or to deal in criminations and recriminations concerning the origin of the war. And the Government has most wisely consulted this tendency of the public mind and steered clear of all such issues and embarrassments.

Now it seems to me clear that we shall have an end of all this, if we emancipate the slaves and call them into the field. Whatever you or I may think of the justice of such a measure, our people are not agreed upon it. There is a very wide and a very deep division of public sentiment in regard to it. And that division will make itself felt upon the public action, if it is called into exercise. It will be felt upon the new enlistments,—upon the payment of taxes,—upon the voting of men and money for the war. It will weaken the vigor of the Government by destroying the unity of the people. And in this way I am afraid it will contribute largely to the strength of the rebellion and postpone the prospect of its suppression. With a divided North—and those divisions growing more and more acrimonious every day, we should soon have a powerful party here at home hostile to the Administration and virtually in active alliance with the rebels of the South. The meeting at Cooper Institute, the speech of Ex-Mayor WOOD, the language of the *Express*, the action of the Democratic Conventions in Connecticut, Vermont and elsewhere, the Irish riots in Brooklyn, show clearly enough that we have all the elements of such a party already. What they need is something to rally upon—something to precipitate the floating sentiment and thus give organization, life and effective vigor to the movement. All this it would get in the measure proposed.

For these reasons, I confess I greatly fear that an attempt to arm the negro slaves would do much more hurt than good. I do not believe that it is necessary—I think we have strength to crush the rebellion without it. I believe we shall be stronger without it than with it.

I am glad to see, therefore, that the President in the exercise of the discretion with which he has been clothed, will confine the services of the negroes to digging trenches, building forts, and other labor of the utmost importance to our armies, but which does not involve the idea of military service. In this they can be infinitely useful. There are thousands of them already on hand available for it, and who ought to be employed at it. And the number is steadily and largely increased with every advancing step of our army in the Slave States;—for it is perfectly clear to every one that, with or without decrees of emancipation, Slavery disappears before our advancing troops. Wherever our flag has been planted by force and is maintained, Slavery has ceased to exist. Every slave who chooses freedom can be free. None who escape to our lines are hereafter to be surrendered by the military authorities. A very large portion of the labor that now falls with such severity upon our volunteers, many of whom are utterly unused to it, may be taken off their shoulders by the judicious employment of enfranchised slaves. But the *fighting*, our soldiers would prefer to do themselves. They do not ask or need the aid of negro troops. Yours, &c.,

A REPUBLICAN.

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

What Has Been Done at Vicksburgh.

The correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, under date of Memphis, July 29, thus sums up the result of the siege of Vicksburgh:

"When the *Arkansas* came down, the fleet lay helpless, like so many turtles on their backs; not a pound of steam to move themselves with, and each vessel carefully anchored so that, if she fired a gun, she was sure to rake her next neighbor or sink a transport. The small prodigy floated leisurely along, delivering her fire right and left among the astonished fogies, who were too much dumbfoundered at her audacity to do much besides open their mouths and look, and finally rested under the protection of the friendly batteries. The *Benton* waked up then, and made a valorous rush at nothing, and got punctured for her pains. She might as well have rushed at the moon. She poked her nose around the corner, when there was nothing in the world to shoot at, and received the full fire of the batteries, and was glad enough to get back again, like a valorous gander charging to protect his geese, after the danger is all past, and perchance running his nose into a hornet's nest. Then the fleet must run the blockade and sink her. Some say it was dark, and they could not find her, and others say that when they found her, and picked her up, she was, like the Irishman's potato, too hot to hold. At all events, they left her there, although the supposition that they might have brought her away is by no means incredible. There were nine of them, all powerful steamers, and, if they had grappled with her and dragged her off by main force, nobody would have objected. But they did not do that. And then, they must knock her to pieces with rams. So, the two brave boats above mentioned went at her, and the rest looked on. It was like a bay-fight at the back of the school-house, where two do all the hair-pulling and finger-clawing, while the rest sit and enjoy it. Of course, the enemy considered it a joke, destitute of any serious intentions, and refused to accommodate them with a surrender. Perhaps, if they had all pitched in, as if they meant something, and backed up the supposition with their two hundred and odd guns, a different result would have been gained; but they never thought of that. Even the venerable fossil who presides at the head of the Navy Department would have got that through his hair sooner than they. If he showed more imbecility, he ought to be made a figure-head for some bold rebel craft, like the *Arkansas*, and be compelled to live a thousand years to be shot at.

Having determined to evacuate, the small colony of a thousand negroes which had been employed on the canal, by whose united efforts the work of genius had effected a level five feet above the water-line, with an increasing ratio going on as the river fell, were disposed of by turning them loose into the woods. A portion were carried down the river and deposited on the shore in the neighborhood of their homes, and the whole pack were thus got rid of. This was a bitter pill for the blacks, who were sure that Kingdom Come had arrived when the Federals got there. They made a rush for the boats, and would have taken them by force had they dared. They were beaten off and told to shift for themselves, and they had no alternative except to take to the woods to starve, until they chose to go home to their masters. They went with the Federals so willingly, in many cases coming out of the woods where their masters had hidden them, and in many more insulting them most gratuitously in the process, that they at present stand in bodily fear of being killed the moment they are caught; so they live between the danger of starvation and murder.

The canal remains, a monument of inefficiency. It is full five feet above the water, and as that fluid does not surmount such slight obstacles unaided, there is no chance of its being baptized. Until the Mississippi can be coaxed to run over the top of a moderate sized hill, it will never change its bed in that locality. The contrabands did their best to dig as fast as the river went down, but failed ignominously. Half an inch a day was too much for them.

On the 24th FARRAGUT'S fleet went down the river, and is now at New-Orleans. He took on board Gen. WILLIAMS and his four thousand men, and left them at Baton Rouge. On the same day DAVIS' flotilla left the position, and came up to the mouth of the Yazoo, where it now remains, waiting for more invulnerables to come down. The *Essex* and the *Sumter*, victims of the grand policy which has directed movements, are below Vicksburgh, and cannot get up. FARRAGUT left three of his gunboats to protect them, with a strong probability that the *Arkansas* will come out some fine morning, and gobble them all up before breakfast.

In the meantime the rebels were busy up the river. Batteries had been planted at various points, and the boats were being fired into continually. The *Sallie Wood*, a transport, which left the fleet on Sunday, the 21st, with dispatches, mail and passengers, was fired into at Island No. 82, immediately above Greenville, and disabled. Shots passed through her steam-pipe and machinery, and she was grounded on the island. The passengers and crew, some thirty in number, got ashore and roamed about the island until the most of them were captured. From Lieut. J. H. WINO, the only one who escaped, I learn some particulars. Lieut. JAMES C. BIDDLE, of Philadelphia, was sick, and there were others who were almost helpless. One party went up to the head of the island, and were taken the next forenoon. Those who were with Lieut. WINO took to the woods, and concealed themselves until the next day, when they discovered the *Victoria* going down. They could not make themselves heard, and she passed on. They returned to the woods. Lieut. BIDDLE was left behind at his own request, being unable to proceed further, and was captured. Lieut. WINO left the party to explore, and saw them no more, but met a negro the next day, who told him that they had got starved out and given themselves up. He continued his efforts to escape, and the next night waded to a tow-head, or small island near, where he remained until taken off by the *Carondelet*, which passed. He was out, in all, four days, almost without food, and underwent the greatest privations, but his perseverance saved him. All the rest of them were taken prisoners except the pilot, who escaped in a small boat. Lieut. TUBBS, of Jefferson County, Wis., is among the captured; also a Mr. FOWLER, of Chicago, an army contractor. The rebels burned the boat. The mails had been thrown overboard before she surrendered, and therewith went much valuable newspaper correspondence to the bottom of the Mississippi.

The *Queen of the West* was attacked at the same place on her way up, but she was well protected, and managed to come through. She got a large number of cannon balls through her, one of which made two pieces of the carpenter, who was instantly killed. There were many narrow escapes. The passengers occupied themselves in peppering their assailants with some old muskets which were on board, which probably did more execution behind than before. The rebels have planted batteries in three or four different places, and have most effectually blockaded the river, so far as ordinary steamboats are concerned.

Regarding the action of July 22, the correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes:

At 6.30 A. M. the rebel *Arkansas* steamed with difficulty into the middle of the river, in front of the batteries, no doubt as an act of bravado, to show the Yankee fleet that she still existed through it all. On fair ground the *Essex* would "knock seven bells" out her. The sun shining directly in our faces prevented the attack from being continued. To night or this afternoon the original plan will be carried into execution. It is well the large ships did not join—they would inevitably have been sunk, with a great loss of life, the enemy having got the exact range of them, besides having mounted a number of new batteries—eighty guns is the full complement.

During the condensed smoke of this morning, I was unable to determine what damage the *Essex* did really receive. Now, I find I was too hasty in coming to the conclusion that she was entirely invulnerable. Two shots took effect in her, going through the iron plates, killing one man, and slightly wounding three. A number of the iron plates were all well dented, showing that she had not escaped without being struck. The *Essex* put three nine-inch shells through and through the *Arkansas*; the groans of the wounded were distinctly heard aboard.

Both squadrons were under way. DAVIS succeeded for a time—not more than a minute or two in duration—in silencing the upper batteries, while FARRAGUT held the lower ones employed.

SOLDIERS' PAY.

Instructions in Preparing Claims for Arrears, Bounty Pensions, &c.

To enable those who have claims upon the United States, for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers, on account of military services rendered, whether in the regular or volunteer service, to obtain the same, the following information is furnished:

ORDER OF PAYMENT OF ARREARS OF PAY.

Order First.—If the deceased was *married*, payment will be made—1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children; (if minors, to a guardian.)

Order Second.—If he died *unmarried*—1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters collectively; lastly, to the heirs general—(to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceased had his domicil.)

OF BOUNTY.

The act approved July 11, 1862, provides "that said bounty shall be paid to the following persons, and in the order following, and to no other person, to wit: First, to the widow of such deceased soldier, if there be one. Second, if there be no widow, then to the children of such deceased soldier, share and share alike. Third, if such soldier left neither widow, nor child, nor children, then, and in that case, such bounty shall be paid to the following persons, provided they be residents of the United States, to wit: First, to his father, or if he shall not be living, or has abandoned the support of his family, then to the mother of such soldier; and if there be neither father nor mother, as aforesaid, then such bounty shall be paid to the brothers and sisters of the deceased soldier, resident as aforesaid."

By the same act, the bounty of $100 to widows, &c., of volunteers is also given to the widows, &c., of those persons who have enlisted in the regular forces since the 1st day of July, 1861, or shall enlist in the regular forces during 1862, to be paid to the heirs named in this act. Widows of commissioned officers, and of soldiers dying after being *discharged*, are not entitled to bounty, nor are the widows of deceased three months' volunteers.

DISLOYALTY.—In section 4 of "An act to grant pensions," approved July 14, 1862, it is provided, "that no moneys shall be paid to the widow, or children, or any heirs of any deceased soldier, on account of bounty, back pay, or pension, who have in any way been engaged in, or who have aided or abetted the existing rebellion in the United States: but the right of such disloyal widow or children, heir or heirs of such soldier, shall be vested in the loyal heir or heirs of the deceased, if any there be."

Information in regard to such cases will receive the attention of the accounting officers.

APPLICATION, PROOF, AND AUTHENTICATION.

APPLICATION.—The claimant or claimants must make a written application, under oath, and over his, her, or their own signature, stating his, her, or their name, age, residence, connexion to the deceased, with the letter or name of the captain of the company and regiment to which he belonged; time of his death and the nature of the pay claimed—whether "arrears of pay," &c.; and the "100 bounty," under act of July 22, 1861.

An application by a guardian should give the name and age of the ward or wards, and should be accompanied by letters of guardianship, or an authenticated copy thereof. In the application of a mother, claiming bounty, her husband being alive, the facts upon which the claim is made should be clearly stated and proved. If the soldier died unmarried, leaving no child, it must be stated by the applicant, and also by the disinterested witnesses.

PROOF.—To satisfy the accounting officers that the person or persons thus claiming is, or are entitled to the claim in the character he, she, or they claim, the depositions of two credible witnesses will be required, stating that they are acquainted with the claimant or claimants, the connection held to the deceased, and that they (the deponents) are disinterested. Proof of marriage (record evidence,) if possible must always accompany the applications of those claiming to be widows.

AUTHENTICATION.—The application and depositions above required, to be subscribed and sworn to before a Judge, Commissioner, Notary Public, or Justice of the Peace, duly authorized to administer oaths, accompanied by the certificate and seal of a Court of Record as to the fact of the said Judge, &c., being duly commissioned and acting in his official capacity at the time of the execution of the foregoing papers.

ADMINISTRATION.—As the taking out of "letters of administration" is attended with considerable expense, (seldom necessary,) it is suggested that it be done *only* when required by the accounting officers. The bounty being no part of the estate of the deceased, but a gratuity to the heirs, will in no case be paid to an administrator.

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.—When a soldier (or volunteer) is discharged, he is (or should be) furnished with a regular "Discharge" and *two* (duplicate) "*Pay Certificates*," and one or more disability certificates, if discharged on account of disability. Upon these papers he can be paid by a paymaster of the army upon their presentation. Should he fail to present them for payment to a paymaster, or, having presented them, and payment being refused, they are sent to this office, the applicant must state the reasons for such refusal, accompanied by proof of identity and authentication, as in the case of deceased soldiers. In no case should the "oath of identity," *on the back of the "Discharge,"* be filled up, as the "Discharge" is returned to the soldier after his claim has been acted upon. Where "Pay Certificates" and certificates of disability have been withheld, he must send all other papers given to him at the time of his discharge, together with the certificate of his Captain that no such certificates were given to him, and the reasons for withholding them. In case the certificates are claimed to have been lost, an affidavit of such loss must be furnished, stating the circumstances under which it occurred; that he had diligently searched for them without success, and that he has not received pay thereon, nor assigned them to any person.

No soldier, discharged under any circumstances, can receive the bounty provided by the Act of July 22, 1861, unless "he shall have served for a period of two years, or during the war, if sooner ended."

PENSIONS.—Applications for pensions, on account of "disability" received in the service, or for widows and children, under the Act of July 14, 1862, should be made to the Commissioner of Pensions, and not to this office.

MODE OF PAYMENT.—Payments will be made by an order from the accounting officers on any paymaster of the army. Such order will require the signature of the claimant on its face, written by himself, or herself, and duly witnessed.

MODE OF PRESENTING CLAIMS.—All claims for arrears of pay and bounty may be sent directly to this office. When received they are entered upon the register, as soon as practicable they will be examined, and if found correct in form, they are placed upon the files for settlement and their receipt acknowledged. If incorrect, the party sending it is immediately notified. No "special cases" will be made at the solicitation of attorneys, but when evidence can be obtained, cases will be audited in the order in which they are received. The only exception to this rule is when, in settling a case in its order, evidence is found upon the same rolls by which to settle other claims of soldiers deceased in the *same company*. Letters of inquiry in relation to a *claim*, should specify the name of the deceased and the company, regiment, and State to which he belonged, and in all cases, to secure an answer, the name, post-office, and State of the writer should be distinctly written.

FORMS.—The form accompanying this circular is intended only as a guide and must be varied to suit special cases. No claim is rejected on account of the form in which it is presented, if it substantially complies with the instructions.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Letters of inquiry relating to the pay of soldiers in hospital or on furlough, should be addressed to the Paymaster-General. Inquiries relating to the pay of deceased teamsters or other employes of the Quartermaster's Department, or for the pay of horses killed or lost in the service, to the Third Auditor, and relating to the pay and bounty of persons in the marine and naval service, to the Fourth Auditor.

POSTAGE.—The Government pays all postages on such business communications, whether received or transmitted by this office.

EZRA B. FRENCH,

Second Auditor of the Treasury Department, Washington City, D. C.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR ARREARS OF PAY AND BOUNTY.

I, ——, of ——, in the county of —— and State of ——, on oath say, that my age is —— years, and that I am the —— of ——, late of ——, in the State of ——, who was a —— in company —— of the —— regiment of ——, and died in the service of the United States at ——, on the —— day of ——, 186—.

[*If the soldier died unmarried, leaving no child, it should be here stated. If the application is by the mother, she should also state the name of the father of the deceased, his death, or abandonment of the support of his family, giving the date and all facts necessary to a proper understanding of the case. If the application is by the widow of the deceased, she should here state her maiden name, when, where, and by whom she was married to him, and whether or not there is record evidence of such marriage.*]

I make this application to recover all arrears of pay or other allowances due to the deceased from the United States, and the bounty provided by the sixth section of the act of July 22, 1861.

(Signature of claimant.)

STATE OF ——, } ss.
County of ——, }

Personally appeared the above-named, ——, to me well known, and subscribed and made oath to the foregoing statement on this —— day of ——, 186—, before me.

(Name of official title.)

FORM OF AFFIDAVIT.

We, —— and ——, of ——, in the county of —— and State of ——, on oath say that we are and have been for —— years well acquainted with ——, the applicant, and with the said ——, deceased, who was a —— in company —— of the —— regiment ——, and know —— to be the —— of the said deceased—[*If he died unmarried, leaving no child, it should be here stated; and if the application is by the mother, the fact of her widowhood, or the abandonment of her husband, should be stated as in the application*]—and that we have no interest whatever in this application.

(Signature.)
(Signature.)

[*Certificate of the magistrate same as above.*]

Wendell Phillips on the War.

WENDELL PHILLIPS assisted at the Celebration of Emancipation day, at Abington, Mass. His address is thus sketched:

If there was any chance of getting out of the war it would be by stumbling out of it. The Government fights to preserve Slavery, and therefore it fights in vain. Mr. LINCOLN is waging a political war. It is politics that stand out in every act of Mr. LINCOLN and his Generals. The slaves who sought refuge in Gen. BUTLER'S lines, in New-Orleans, were given up to satisfy the demands that this be made a political war. The President is more afraid of Kentucky this day than he is of the whole Northern portion of the nation. Kentucky and the Boston *Daily Advertiser* are the powers he dreads most—the one on his right and the other on his left. As civil wars must be political wars. If Mr. LINCOLN believed in the North and liberty he would let the army act upon the principle of and fight for liberty, but he evidently believes in the South. When the negroes were asked on the Southern battle-fields: were they not afraid of the cannon balls and shell which had split the trees and tore up the earth around them? they answered, "No, massa, we knowed they wasn't intended for us."

So the rebels may say of McCLELLAN'S balls. They know they are not intended to do much damage to them. The speaker did not say that McCLELLAN was a traitor; but he did say that, so far, he could not have done more to help traitors than he had done. The people need not fear for Richmond. McCLELLAN would not take it. He (Mr. PHILLIPS) looked upon the present war, conducted without a reasonable object, as a total loss of blood and treasure. Better the South should go to-day than lose another life to prolong the war upon the present detestable policy. One hundred and twenty-five thousand men a year, and a million dollars a day are required to prosecute this war in the manner it has been done. This calculation is based upon the experience of the past year. As JEFFERSON said of Slavery: "The Southern States have the wolf by the ears, and they can neither hold nor let her go." We have the South by the ears, and we can neither hold on nor let her go. Let her go to-morrow, and you will have no peace. She has lived with us for eighty years, fearing us all that time, hating us half of it, and keeping us in turmoil always. Grown haughty by her success in acquiring her demands, she would not be content to remain one year within an imaginary line of boundary—no, the moment we ask for terms she counts it victory.

We shall never have peace until Slavery is destroyed. As long as you keep the present turtle at the head of the Government, you make a pit with one hand and fill it with the other. Let the whole nation indorse the resolutions of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, and then the army will have something to fight for. JEFF. DAVIS, if he has the power, will never let his army take Washington. The boom of his cannon carrying destruction into that Sodom, though it be, would wake the whole North up and unite them. He knows better than to bombard Washington. Did he do so, he knows well that the North would cry out, as with one voice, Down with Slavery, down with everything, but save to us our Republic. He is perfectly satisfied with his successes. They are greater than he anticipated—far greater; and if he can possibly float upon them and a few more, thus holding his own to the 4th March, 1863, England will, as she ought to, recognize the Southern Confederacy. It will then have maintained its existence two full years, and that is all that England wants.

If any man present believes he has light enough to allow him, let him pray that DAVIS may be permitted to make an attack on Washington City within a week. The only thing that seems to stir the national heart of the Free States is the expectation of an attack on that city. Nothing less than that will wake up the people. Would that it be hastened! The President has not followed up the act of confiscation. He may be honest, but who cares whether he be honest or not? What has his honesty to do with the matter? He evidently has neither thought nor provision. When in Washington he (Mr. PHILLIPS) had learned, on the most trustworthy authority, that the President, three months ago, had written a proclamation of general emancipation, and McCLELLAN bullied him out of it, and Kentucky representatives bullied him into retaining McCLELLAN at the head of the army, when he (LINCOLN) had no faith in McCLELLAN as a General. A year ago he (Mr. PHILLIPS) said he believed the President desired the advice of prominent and leading bodies of the people. But even now, when the New-York Chamber of Commerce, the most respectable representation of the people of a great State, advise, he moves not. If these ten fabulous gunboats, that are said to have arrived in Mobile Bay, were real, and likely to be there, and everything else that is not likely to come to pass, took place, we might

kept in the Union by the bayonets of its army—will freely support DAVIS and WICKLIFFE, and other defenders and supporters of Slavery. We, as a people, are divided in sentiment and servile in purpose, and our soldiers this day are the servants of rebels. Our officers on rebel soil are more sycophantic than was DANIEL WEBSTER in the Senate, when HENRY CLAY threatened him with the lash of Southern insolence fifteen years ago.

But let us hope that the war may be continued long enough to make us men, and then we will easily conquer. God has placed in the hands of President LINCOLN the thunderbolt of Slavery to crush this rebellion, but he will not use it. In all time there never was a rebellion so endowed with means on the part of right and justice to crush it. Were the President the most ignorant of men, he could not err in laying his hand at once on this instrument, and smite the rebellion instanter. Mr. CONWAY had just said: "Let the English come on. We will meet them." This was a fearful taunt. When the Englishmen of the other side meet their descendants on this, the earth will shake to its centre.

Fifty years of untrammeled intelligence have made the intellects of both fearfully acute, and the war waged between such intellects and arms will be such as the world never yet has seen. Fifty millions of men fighting at the same time would revolutionize and drag into its vortex the whole earth, indeed—a maelstrom awful to contemplate. Let us rather hope that such a result may not occur. Let us rather believe that nineteen millions, pouring forth one after another, as has been the case since this war was thrust upon us, may keep the enemy in check until the whole people of the North may have the scales of interest and servile dishonesty removed from their eyes, and arrive at a just decision as to the cause of this war. Let us hope to God that this, rather than a general war, may be the issue.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

A full company of Gen. HEINTZELMAN'S own regiment, the Seventeenth (New) Regular Infantry, was dispatched from the headquarters at Fort Preble, on Friday last, for the National Capital, where they will reinforce the gallant Seventeenth. They were 125 splendid men, and had the band of the regiment with them. The First Battalion of the Seventeenth is now full, and consists of 800 men. The Second is well under way at Fort Preble, and will be full before the Fall. When the three battalions are in the field, the regiment will number 2,400 men.

There is a rumor that the recommendation of the Board of Officers about the *Niagara* will be carried out. Capt. HUDSON, "the Cable Commodore," adds his support to it, and no one knows our "pet ship" better than he. She is to be razeed about 4½ feet in the hull, a light rail and hammock netting to replace the present bulwarks, which poor SEARS was so proud of. Thirty-two guns—20 on the berth, and 12 on the spar decks—is to be the new armament. Some say it would be best to cut the bulwarks entirely off, and mail the ship, but this can be done when the first move is made, if it seem advisable. So much for the *Niagara*, "the naval *Great Eastern*" of her day, the pioneer of the heavy screw irigates of the English, French and American navies. If the proposed changes are made in her, she we will have cost the country more than the *New Ironsides*, the *Monitor*, the *Galena*, and *Naugatuck*, which could briefly dispose of two of her size.

Yesterday was one of the busiest days of the year at the Navy-yard. No less than three vessels were put into the hands of the workmen; Capt. RADFORD continued swearing in the employes, and the crews of the steamers *Mercedita*, *Wyandotte*, and ship *Courier* were transferred to the receiving-ship *North Carolina*. The *Courier* and *Wyandotte* leak rather badly. The steamer *Ella*, recently purchased by the Government, returned to the yard. There are still nearly 4,000 men employed in the different shops. The following formidable fleet is now in the stream: *North Carolina*, 84 guns; *Savannah*, 24 guns; *Roanoke*, *Mercedita*, *Magnolia*, *Daylight*, *Norwich*, *Flambeau*, *Vixen*, *Courier*, *Lackawanna* and *Ticonderoga* (building), *Supply*, *Massachusetts*, *Roebuck*, *Wyandotte*, *Ella* and *Seminole*. Workmen are engaged on all these vessels, which are in the various stages of preparation for sea.

A Court-martial convened on Governor's Island on Monday for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it. There is no record of a commissioned officer being for trial. The cases reported at the late Courts have been all disposed of.

A large body of regular navy sailors, recruited in the New-England States, passed through this City on Sunday morning *en route* to the Mississippi, where they are first to reinforce the crews of the *Tyler*, *Essex* and *Queen of the West*, whose recent engagement with the ram *Arkansas* has been announced, and then to be distributed among other vessels. The men were regular mariners, and accompanied by three officers of the United States navy.

Letters, papers and parcels for all the vessels of the Gulf division of the blockade fleet, will be forwarded from the Brooklyn Navy-yard in the supply steamer *Massachusetts* to-day.

The executive officer of the Brooklyn Marine Barracks, Captain HARWOOD, has been ordered on local recruiting service, and is to be replaced in command by Capt. D. M. CONER, one of the most accomplished officers in the United States Corp of Marines. Capt. CONER has been selected for this duty on account of his peculiar fitness for administrative business.

The United States brig-of-war *Bainbridge* sailed from the Navy-Yard on Monday with sealed orders. She has been thoroughly overhauled and repaired since her return to this port. The *Bainbridge* is the smallest vessel in the regular navy, being only 259 tons burden. The *R. R. Cuyler* having been again patched up, sailed from Boston on Saturday with sealed orders. The steam gunboat *Rhode Island* left the same port on Monday, with the mails and dispatches for Port Royal.

The *New Ironsides*' engines were tried on Saturday at Philadelphia, with very satisfactory results. She has two horizontal direct-acting engines, with cylinders 50 inches in diameter and 30 inches stroke. She has four horizontal tubular boilers, each being 17 feet front, 11 feet deep and 11 feet high, of 1,600 horse-power. She will have 30 officers, and an armament of 18 guns. These are the only particulars about this much-talked-of vessel which have not hitherto been published.

The New-Ironsides.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 4.

The iron-clad frigate is so far advanced that she will make a trial trip on Monday next, after which she will be taken to the Navy-yard and dismantled before proceeding to sea. On Saturday the engines of the frigate were in operation, and worked satisfactorily. Her machinery is of great power, consisting of two horizontal direct acting engines, with cylinders of fifty inches diameter and thirty inches stroke, intended to make eighty-five revolutions per minute, and to drive a brass four-bladed propeller, of thirteen feet diameter and eighteen feet pitch. The boilers are four in number, known as horizontal tubular, each being seventeen feet front, eleven feet deep and eleven feet high, of a collective force of 1,600 horses. Though the boilers and machinery and coal-bunkers occupy considerable space, there is ample room for officers' quarters and the accommodation of the crew. The *New-Ironsides* has but three decks—the orlop-deck. In consequence of the light draft of the frigate, being dispensed with. On the spar-deck the circles have been laid for the pivot guns, and the joiners' work on it is in a very forward state. A number of joiners are at work on the gun-deck, fitting up the Captain's quarters, which are spacious and well-lighted. When furnished, they will present a handsome appearance. No other officer is allowed a cabin on this deck, but all, from the Lieutenant down, are quartered on the berth-deck. The cabins of these, with the ward-rooms, are all completed and ready for occupancy. The total number of officers on board the *Ironsides* is about thirty. These include the Commander, Lieutenants, Masters, Surgeons, Chaplain, Engineers, Lieutenant of Marines, Midshipmen, Master's Mates, Paymaster and Clerk, Boatswain, Gunner and Carpenter. Though the *Ironsides* is of the same tonnage as the *Wabash*, she will not carry as large a crew, inasmuch as she is to be dismantled before going out. The armament of the frigate, consisting of sixteen 11-inch Dahlgren guns on the gun-deck, and two 200-pounder Parrot guns on the spar-deck, has been received at the yard, and will be put on board as soon as the iron carriages are ready. The work on the outside of the vessel is so nearly completed, that a few days will be sufficient to finish it. This week she will receive her coal and ordnance stores.

Physical Education in Amherst College.

Mr. E. HITCHCOCK, Jr., Professor of Physical Education and Hygiene, in Amherst College, (Mass.,) has made his first annual report. There have been forty-four cases of sickness in the College during the year, four of which were the direct result of injuries received in the gymnasium. None of these, however, were at all serious. In his report, Prof. HITCHCOCK says:

"I am agreeably surprised that the interest has been kept up during the year in this department, as it certainly has. And I speak from knowledge on the subject when I say that there is no more disposition to evade the duties of this department than there is of any other of the exercises of college. During the whole year one student has been entirely excused from the required exercises of the gymnasium on account of severe lameness, and another on account of a rupture. A few others have been excused a part of the time because boarding two or three—in one case four—miles from college, or of doing work about college, so that they could not afford the time required for the exercise. I have always insisted upon order and obedience to rules, and I have had but little difficulty in securing them. During a portion of the exercises, I urge upon the Captains the necessity of introducing playful exercises, such as running in grotesque attitudes, singing college songs, &c. Sometimes perhaps this may seem to be be boisterous and undignified; but it seems desirable to me that a portion of the animal spirits should be worked off inside the stone walls of the gymnasium, under the eye of a college officer, rather than out of doors, rendering night hideous, and in no instance has the Captain had the slightest difficulty in bringing his men into line at the word of command.

The *exercise with muskets* is one which does not meet with much favor among the students. I think the reason is, that it was entered into with so much zeal during the last Summer (1861) that it is now nearly played out by the upper classes. I have, however, required an exercise in each class with the guns occasionally, for the sake of the peculiar benefits of military drill."

Gen. Hunter on Slavery.

A LETTER TO REV. DR. TYNG.

The following is a copy of Gen. HUNTER'S reply to the inquiries of the President of the National Freedmen's Association:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C., July 17, 1862.

Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, President of the National Freedman's Relief Association, New-York City:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, dated June 2, 1862, expressing to me the approval of my course in regard to the freed slaves of this Department by the important and benevolent Association of which you are President.

Satisfied of having attempted, in the absence of instructions, to do my duty in the matter according to the best lights of my judgment and a long experience, every assurance of sympathy from men whose characters I esteem is gratifying, and enables me to wait with more patience for those inevitable days which are to give a policy on the Slavery question to our Government.

It is my only fear that the lesson may not be understood and acted upon until read in characters of blood at the fireside of every Northern family. To attain wisdom we must suffer; but that wisdom on the Slavery question must finally be obtained, is my sustaining faith.

Our people are not dull of comprehension in regard to matters about which free play is given to their common sense. When a fire is spreading through a block of houses, they do not hesitate to batter down an intermediate house to save the remeinder of the block. When the plague occupies an infected district, the district is quarantined, and every resource of science and industry put forth, to rid the locality of its presence. The soldiers of health are by no means ordered to mount guard over each smitten house, and see that the vested interests of pestilence are protected. "Break open doors, if they be not opened," is the order on these occasions. "Let in fresh air and sunlight; let purity replace corruption."

But in presence of one great evil, which has so long brooded over our country, the intelligence of a large portion of our people would seem paralyzed and helpless. Their moral nerves lie torpid under its benumbing shadow. Its breath has been the pestilence of the political atmosphere in which our statesmen have been nortured; and never, I fear, until its beak is dripping with the best blood of the country, and its talons tangled in her vitals, will the free masses of the loyal States be fully aroused to the necessity of abating the abomination at whatever cost and by whatever agencies.

This is written, not politically, but according to my profession in the military sense. Looking forward, there loome up a possibility (only too possible) of a peace which shall be nothing but an armistice, with every advantage secured to the rebellion. Nothing can give us permanent peace but a successful prosecution of the war, with every weapon and energy at our command, to its logical and legitimate conclusion. The fomenting cause of the rebellion must be abated; the ax must be laid to the root of the upas tree which has rained down such bitter fruit upon our country, before anything like a permanent peace can be justly hoped.

Already I see signs in many influential quarters, heretofore opposed to my views in favor of arming the blacks, of a change of sentiment. Our recent disasters before Richmond have served to illuminate many minds.

To speak of using the negroes merely for throwing up intrenchments is a step in the right direction, though far short of what must be the end. It has the advantage, however, of making the further and final steps necessary; for men working in face of the enemy must have arms with which to protect themselves if suddenly attacked.

On the whole, there is much reason to be satisfied with the progress made by public sentiment, considering how deeply-rooted were the prejudices to be overcome, the general failure of the nation to realize at first the proportions of the war, and the impunity still extended to those Northern traitors who are the olunderers of the Government by means of fraudulent army and navy contracts, on the one hand, while using every energy of tongue and pen to excite discontent with our Government and sympathy with the more candid and courageous traitors of the South who are in arms against us.

In conclusion, it may not be inappropriate to say that in transmitting the approval of the National Freedman's Relief Association of my course, you were—doubtless unconsciously—endorsing views which your own earnest eloquence had no slight share in maturing. Though without the pleasure of your personal acquaintance, I was, during a year, a member of your congregation, and take this opportunity of gratefully acknowledging my indebtedness to your teachings.

Your letter would have been earlier answered, had not pressing duties too fully occupied my time.

Believe me, Sir, very truly, your obliged and obedient servant, D. HUNTER.

P. S.—None of the carefully fostered delusions by which Slavery has sustained itself at the North, is more absurd than the bugbear of "a general migration of negroes to the North," as a necessary sequence of emancipation. So far is this from being the fact, that although it is well known that I give passes North to all negroes asking them, not more than a dozen have applied to me for such passes since my arrival here, their local attachment being apparently much stronger than with the white race. My experience leads me to believe that the exact reverse of the received opinion on this subject would form the rule, and that nearly if not quite all the negroes of the North would migrate South whenever they shall be at liberty to do so without fear of the auction-block. Sincerely, D. H.

GEN. HUNTER'S LETTER TO DR. TYNG.

The subscriber desires to state that this letter has been published without his knowledge or consent.

AUG. 5, 1862. STEPHEN H. TYNG.

American Sympathy with Suffering Europe.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"A Worker" writes to ask you if you do not "think the article in Sunday's TIMES, headed 'American Intervention in Foreign Affairs no Longer Avoidable,' a very unjust and cruel taunt to the starving working people of England." Allow me to say I, at least, do not. That the working people of England, or the non-working people, either, for that matter, should be threatened with starvation, is a condition of things that could only excite an emotion in any American mind—a feeling of profound commiseration that would make itself manifest practically in works. We are profoundly sorry that England should want cotton or anything else and be unable to obtain it, we are more sorry still that in consequence of that want her industrious working people should suffer. But for all that I do not conceive that in this instance the United States is responsible for either her wants or her sufferings. Had a blight fallen upon the cotton plant at any time, and cut off the crop, the result would have been the same. Would she then have held us accountable because her mills stood idle, and the workmen begged through her streets for bread? Certainly a more deadly blight than civil war could not fall upon a country. God knows we never sought it. It came like a pestilence or a famine; we were forced to accept it with bravery and resignation, as we should have received any other national affliction. England is not the only sufferer by it. Our young men are dying by thousands on bloody fields, the wail of widows and orphans goes up to Heaven from every hearth in the land. While we are struggling for life England is perhaps losing money, but by what measure is our loss to be estimated? Perhaps we do not sympathize with her in her distress as we should. But bending over the corpse of a son or a brother who has laid down his life in defence of that heritage which our forefathers left us, the American must be pardoned for forgetting, for the moment, that the shuttles in Manchester mills are flying less swiftly than usual. Far be it from me to laugh or taunt when famine knocks at the door of our English brethren. But our young dead are strewed over more ground than all England covers; let England, then, not blame us if we do not respond to her appeals for help with the same alacrity that we did in more fortunate days. It is in the nature of man to be selfish, and while folding winding sheets for our martyrs, we have, perhaps, been too forgetful of the fact that England wants cotton or food. The former we can not give her; but our barns are bursting, and we can fill her bosom with grain. In turn, will she not remember that we, too, have sufferings, and that the war we are now prosecuting is not a holiday one, sought by us for amusement, and waged to put her workmen upon half pay; but a war forced upon us from which there was no appeal—a war for truth and justice, which we will never abandon until it is prosecuted to the righteous end, though there were ten times England with the whole Continent of Europe to back her demands.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 5, 1862. W.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Post-Officials Awake.

RECRUITING AT THE POST-OFFICE—HOW IT IS DONE.

Postmaster WAKEMAN, whose energy is undoubted, and who aught to score the City-delivery men with a sour-apple-switch, has made a move in the Post-office which will very likely prove of great service to the cause of recruiting. The people employed in the Post-office are, by law, exempt from military duty, but at the suggestion of their wide-awake Chief, they have circulated and signed the following paper:

"We, the undersigned officers, clerks and employes in the New-York Post-office, necessarily exempt from military duty, but deeply anxious to aid our country and support the administration to our utmost extent, in all its efforts to suppress the present wicked and causeless rebellion, and believing it to be vitally important that the regiments now in the field should be immediately filled, do hereby mutually agree to pay the sums set opposite to our names respectively to the Cashier, to be expended under the direction of the Postmaster and heads of Departments of this office, as a committee for that purpose, in the way they may deem most useful in filling up regiments from the City of New-York now in the field.

NEW-YORK, August, 1862."

Words are good, example is better, cash down is best. Mr. WAKEMAN gave $500, Messrs. TAYLOR, HALLET and STRONG $100 each, and the rest followed in turn, and, of course, to the amount of $5,000.

So far so good. Mr. WAKEMAN then issued the following notice:

POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1862.

SIR: Necessarily deprived of the privilege of bearing arms in this period of the nation's peril, you can nevertheless, it is believed, by your personal exertions and influence, do much in aiding and inducing others to devote themselves to this patriotic service.

It is therefore expected that you will, on or before the 15th instant, procure the enlistment of at least one person, and that you will return this circular to this office, with the name of the person enrolled, certified to by some proper recruiting officer.

Yours, &c., ———.

To Mr. ———.
Enlisted by ———.
Name of recruit, ———.
Residence, ———.
Date of enrollment, ———.

I hereby certify that the above-named ——— was recruited by me on the — day of ———, 1862.

———, Recruiting Officer.

The effect of this little note is said to have been magical, and every man in the postal employ will sleep uneasily until he secures his man.

Now let the Custom-house, the Assay-office, and the half dozen other Governmental depôts follow Mr WAKEMAN'S most excellent move, and something will be done. We trust that the un-town City-delivery men will not be included in the list of recruiting officers, but will be permitted to go on their way rejoicing.

Cricket Match.

ST. GEORGE VS. EAST NEW-YORK.

These well-known Clubs played a match yesterday at Hoboken, which resulted, after a very close contest, in favor of St. George.

The heat of the weather prevented the fielding of some of the players on each side from being very sharp, and in consequence, G. WRIGHT and HUDSON were missed several times, and STOKES by the same gentleman who subsequently caught him out.

St. George went first to the wickets—WALLER, CREIGHTON and BURNETT playing remarkably well for their scores. In WALLER'S score was a 3; in CREIGHTON'S a 4, 3 and 2; in BURNETT'S a 4 and 2. But young WRIGHT surpassed every one by his dashing play, and that against the first-rate bowling of ANDREWS, CUYP and MASSE. His figures were 2 4s, 4 3s, 2 2s and 1s; LAMONTAIGNE playing well for 4 1s and not out.

HUDSON led off with some of his well-known plucky play for East New-York, and with NOAH and STOKES, soon run the score up; the latter's 23 comprised four 3s, three 2s, and singles, and were made by dashing, stylish play, and he was the last man put out. In HUDSON'S 26 were five 3s and five 2s; NOAH had two 4s and a 3; and MARSH a 4. MR. GIBBS' fast bowling was very good; and the fielding of ROBINSON, CREIGHTON, VAN BOKEN, and WRIGHT, A 1; WALLER'S bowling would have been more effective if the field had been better placed for it. It will be seen that but one run was made by the last four wickets, and St. George only gained the victory by three runs.

There were not a great many persons on the ground; the cricketers enjoyed a fine dinner in the Club-house between the innings, which was served up in Mr. WRIGHT'S best style, to the satisfaction of all.

The following is the score:

ST. GEORGE'S CLUB.	Runs.	EAST NEW-YORK CLUB.	Runs.
Waller, b. Marsh	11	Hudson, c. Waller, b. Gibbs	26
P. Robinson, c. Stokes, b. Andrews	0	Morris, c. Creighton, b. Gibbs	1
Creighton, b. Marsh	15	North, run out	16
Walker, b. Marsh	0	Lester, b. Waller	2
F. Van Buren, b. Andrews	1	J. Stokes, c. Ford, b. Waller	23
Kendall, c. Marsh, b. Andrews	0	Hoagland, run out	6
Gibbs, b. Marsh	3	Marsh, b. Gibbs	7
G. Wright, b. Andrews	32	Bedford, run out	0
Burnett, b. Cuyp	9	Bull, b. Gibbs	1
Ford, b. Marsh	0	Andrews, c. Creighton, b. Gibbs	4
La Montaigne, not out	4	Cuyp, not out	0
Byes, 7; leg-byes, 4; wides, 1	18	Byes, 10; leg-byes, 4	14
Total	93	Total	80

RUNS MADE AT THE FALL OF EACH WICKET.

St. George—7, 3, 30, 31, 31, 38, 42, 75, 84, 93.
East New-York—15, 31, 37, 55, 63, 89, 89, 90, 90, 90.

MATCHES TO BE PLAYED BY THE ST. GEORGE'S CLUB.

AUG. 13—At Hoboken, against Queens County Club, with Hammond, Sadler, Hudson, Hampshire and Holley.
AUG. 21—At Boston, against the Boston Club.
SEPT. 10 and 11—At Hoboken, against Military of Canada.
SEPT. 12 and 13—At Hoboken, against Montreal Club.
SEPT. 25—At Philadelphia, against Philadelphia Club.
DATE NOT NAMED—At Bedford, against Willow Club; at Hoboken, Benefit Match for S. & H. WRIGHT.

Base Ball.

MUTUAL VS. GOTHAM.

The return match between the second nines of these clubs took place yesterday afternoon, at Hoboken. It resulted in another victory for the *Mutuals*—the score standing *Mutual*, 30; *Gotham*, 17.

Report of the New-York Homœopathic Dispensary, 65 West Thirty-fourth-street,

FOR THE MONTH ENDING JUNE 30, 1861.

Vaccinated	108	Dis'e of chest and throat	201
Disease of women and children	114	Disease of skin	41
Disease of head and abdomen	113	Disease of eye and ear	12
		Surgical Department	28
Total			617
Adults	284	Males	199
Children	333	Females	418

Natives of the United States, 212; Great Britain, 127; Germany, &c., 278.
Number of prescriptions given during the month, 1,063.

FOR THE MONTH ENDING JULY 31.

Disease of women and children	139	Dis'e of chest and throat	251
Disease of head and abdomen	138	Disease of skin	56
		Disease of eye and ear	18
		Surgical Department	38
Total			640
Adults	352	Males	213
Children	288	Females	427

Natives of the United States, 216; Great Britain, 134; Germany, &c., 280.
Number of prescriptions for the month, 1,214.

Very Praiseworthy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Last Thursday, five convalescent soldiers from the "Ladies' Home," went down town in a carriage to take a look at our large stores, &c. At noon they stopped in front of TAYLOR'S saloon. Charmed with its appearance, they at once decided to dine there. After they had fared sumptuously, as you always can at TAYLOR'S, they asked the waiter for tickets. "We cannot give you any," said the waiter; "we cannot charge you, who have been fighting the battles of our country, and who have been wounded while nobly defending our dear old flag; I say, we cannot charge you anything for your dinners." Not satisfied with this, they went to the cashier and asked: "How much do you want? We wish to pay for our dinners and the waiter refused to give us tickets." "Did he tell you the reason?" inquired the cashier. "Yes, Sir," responded one of the number; "he says you will not charge a soldier anything for his dinner, after he has undergone the hardships to which a soldier is exposed." "Well, is not that a good reason?" said the cashier. These noble fellows, who were very much affected by this kind and wholly unexpected treatment, desire, through this medium, to thank Messrs. TAYLOR & SON for the hospitality received at their saloon. W. B. M.

The Accident on the Thomas E. Hulse—The Officers not Responsible.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: You will please contradict the statement made in your paper of yesterday, which asserted that the *Thomas Hulse* ran into a small boat and drowned a boy. The facts are these: The small boat to which you refer, was made fast to the stern of our boat, without the knowledge of any one on board. Every effort was made to save the boy, but in vain. You will please insert this, and oblige

GEORGE ANNOTT, Captain.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—The cargo of the prize steamer *Circassian* was, by order of JAMES C. CRAPO, United States Marshal for the Southern District of Florida, sold at auction at 11 A. M. yesterday, at the Union Stores of WARD & GOVER, Brooklyn, near the Hamilton-avenue Ferry. The sale was conducted by BURDETT, JONES & Co., under the direction of the Marshal. The *Circassian* was captured in the vicinity of Havana, which port she claimed as her destination, by the United States gunboat *Somerset*. The papers found on board distinctly proved that her cargo was intended for the port of New-Orleans, then under strict blockade, and it was consequently condemned at Key West by Judge MARVIN, but transferred to New-York as the latter was considered to be much the better market for the goods. The schedule of articles sold is as follows:

464 hhds. claret wine, $16 ₱ hhd., 9 do. do., $9 50 do.; 20 do. do., Ullage, $22 do.; 199 half pipes Sautern wine, $12 half pipe; 18 hhds. claret wine, $22 hhd.; 30 casks vinegar, $9 cask; 50 hhds. claret wine, $25 50 hhd.; 40 half hhds. do. $17 60 half hhd.; 11 hhds. do., $20 hhd.; 20 half hhds. do., $18 half hhd.; 12 hhds. do., $40 do., 20 half hhds. do., $20 hf. hhd., 20 hhds. do., $35 hhd.; 12 hhds. do., $34 hhd.; 392 do. do., $26 50 hhd.; 8 do. Ullage wine, $11 do.; 10 hhds. claret wine, $4 50 do.; 42 cases claret wine, "Medoc," $3 case; 03 do. do., "St. Julian Medoc," $2 44 do.; 11 cases white wine, $7 do.; 6 do. do., $2 26 do.; 9 do. claret wine, large, $4 do.; 10 do. do., small, $3 25 do.; 1 case claret wine, 8 do.; 11 cases superior Cognac brandy, $10 do.; 18 do. do., Geneva gin, in flasks, $3 75 do.; 2 do. spark. Moselle, $9 75 do.; 1,990 do. claret, $2 70 to $2 75 do.; 38 do. fine Pekoe Congou Tea, 44c.; 435 cases Olive Oil, park glass bottles $3 50 case; 500 do. white do. $3 15 do.; 64 do. stained do. $3 10 do.; 100 do. do. $7 do.; 400 do. do. $5 do.; 4 cases Bologna sausages 175, net each 30c. lb.; 1 do. preserved fruit, 4 pots each $5 50 pot; 5 do. green peas 100¼, 21c. case; 15 do. Pates Truffles 100¼, 79c. do.; 10 do. Mushroom in oil 50½, 33c. do.; 155 cases Sardines Camus 100½ E, 46 do. do. Champignieur 50½, 26½c. box; 167 do. 25½ do., do.; 273 do. 16c.@30½c.; 100 cases Brandy Fruits, 12 jars, $4 87½ case; 100 fruits in own juice 12½ do. 4½c.@6½c. do.; 50 cases fruit in own juice, 12 jars, $5 50 do.; 50 do., 12½ jars, $3¾ do.; 80 cases prunes in glass, 24½ jars, 14c. lb.; 70 do., 12 jars, 13½c. lb.; 23 cases green peas, 120 each, 30½c. case; 1 case sausage truffles, 44c. can; 2 cases of engravings $5 apiece.

In addition to the above was sold a large assortment of drugs, &c., of which a considerable portion was purchased by the Marshal on Government account.

The sale comprised only about one-half of the cargo, being confined to the articles less easily preserved in good condition.

A COLORED CONFIDENCE SWINDLER—AN EXTENSIVE OPERATOR.—For nearly twelve years past, ALICE BAYLIS, an honest old colored woman, who was formerly a slave, has faithfully served a family living at No. 215 West Thirtieth-street. In November, 1859 ALICE made the acquaintance of SAMUEL W. EASTON, a genteel and well-educated black man, living in Fifty-second-street, near Fourth-avenue. He was thought to be honest as well as talented. Wishing to correspond with her friends down in Dixie, ALICE employed EASTON to write some letters for her. By this means he gained her confidence. At this time ALICE thought best to open a bank account where she could save her earnings, and accordingly gave EASTON $180, to deposit for her in the Manhattan Savings Bank. He acted an honest part for a time, but eventually appropriated money to his own use which had been given him to deposit; and not only that, but he drew from the bank what he had already deposited for ALICE. He kept possession of her bank-book all the time, and wrote it up to suit himself. The woman has recently ascertained that EASTON has squandered over $300 of her money. In a similar manner EASTON became acquainted with CAROLINE BUTLER, another colored woman, living at No. 50 West Twenty-first-street, and, as charged, has come the confidence game over her to the tune of $100. He obtained possession of the money on the promise of depositing it to her account in the Greenwich Savings Bank, instead of which he appropriated it to his own use. It is further charged that EASTON obtained $180 in cash from a colored man up town, with which to buy land in the country on speculation, and they were to share alike the profits. But, as in the other cases, the profits were all in EASTON'S favor, and the dupe has never been able to recover his money. The facts, as stated above, came to the knowledge of Officer IRVING, of the Twentieth Ward, and after practicing a bit of strategy he succeeded in arresting EASTON at his house on Monday evening. Contrary to the custom of most criminals, EASTON confessed his crimes to Officer IRVING, and stated what use he had made of the money so cruelly taken from his victims. He had invested in real estate in Brooklyn, and exhibited deeds for the property purchased. To what extent this man has swindled the ignorant and too-confiding blacks cannot now be known, but it is supposed he has victimized many others. Should there be such, they would do well to call on Inspector CARPENTER at Police headquarters, or Capt. WALLING, of the Twentieth Precinct. EASTON was taken before Justice KELLY and committed for examination.

BE CAREFUL OF YOUR POSTAGE STAMPS.—In the latest number of his *United States Mail*, Col. HOLBROOK says: "We have been surprised to see how careless the merchants, professional men and others in large cities are in the custody of postage stamps. In many instances, large quantities are placed in exposed situations, and within reach of any one employed about the premises. We know that, heretofore, the loss in this way has been, in many instances, considerable; but now that these stamps can be used in lieu of money for the purchase of anything, the temptation to embezzle them is doubled, and it will be well for business men to look sharp to their interests in this respect. They would find it to pay, no doubt, to keep a daily and weekly stamp account, showing how many are bought and how many are used. In reference to foreign letters, upon which stamps are placed by the writers in prepayment of postage, there can be no doubt that they are often removed before being dropped in the Post-office, and the letters where prepayment is optional, seat off unpaid, to the great prejudice, probably, of the correspondent, who is supposed to be adopting this course to avoid the postage tax himself. Numerous cases of this kind have come to light in this and other large cities, and increased care should be exercised, as the facilities and inducements to this species of dishonesty are enhanced."

HEALTH COMMISSIONERS.—Yesterday, with His Honor the Mayor presiding, the Commissioners of Health held a regular meeting. The Health officer reported all things doing well, and all arriving vessels clean. The City Inspector made the same gratifying announcement concerning affairs in the City. He has issued the following order to the Health Wardens: "The hot and sickly season having commenced, renewed vigilance and activity on your part is requested. In addition to your ordinary duties, you are hereby instructed to visit all stables in your district, whether public or private, to examine their drainage, and satisfy yourself whether such is ample and complete, as directed by City ordinance upon the subject. The same instructions apply to slaughter-houses, and whenever necessary, you will order the owners or occupants of said buildings to have the same whitewashed, and the gutters sprinkled with lime. You are further instructed to examine into the condition of the culverts in your Ward, and report such as are out of repair, or so choked up as not to allow a free admission of the waters of the gutters into the sewer. A general supervision of all matters pertaining to the health of your District is enjoined on you by this notice." New regulations are also issued to the Police concerning scavengers, who are now restricted in their routes, and made to consult the health of the City.

A COLORED MAN INJURED IN A FIGHT.—HENRY GRAUL, a colored man, employed by the members of Hose Company No. 29, and some men attached to No. 12 Truck, got into an altercation, corner of Thirteenth-street and Fourth-avenue, about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. The noise was heard by officer FRIEDMAN, of the Fifteenth Ward, who ran to the spot, but he only succeeded in arresting GRAUL and one JAMES FARLEY, the others engaged in the fight making their escape. GRAUL was covered with blood, and an examination showed that he had been terribly beaten on his head and face with an iron wrench or some other heavy weapon. The injured man was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, but he was refused admittance to that institution; the Police then took him to the Colored Home, where those in charge also refused to admit him. As a last resort, GRAUL was then taken to his own home, No. 29 East Nineteenth-street. There being no evidence to implicate FARLEY in the assault, Justice KELLY discharged him from custody. The assailants, however, are well known, and probably they will be arrested.

BUSINESS IN THE SESSIONS.—At the General Sessions yesterday, Recorder HOFFMAN delivered a brief charge to the Grand Jury upon the ordinary topics, after which they retired. The following parties were arraigned to plead to indictments against them: JAMES BRANAGAN pleaded guilty of burglary in the fourth degree, in breaking into the store No. 366 Broadway; PHILIP BROWN and THOMAS WILSON, accomplices, were convicted of larceny; WASHINGTON SMITH pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny, in stealing a quantity of green cloth from a store in Eighth-avenue; WILLIAM BARNES pleaded guilty to an indictment for burglary, in breaking into the office of the New-Haven Steamship Company—an accomplice, JAMES NESBIT, forfeited his bail, $1,000, and escaped; MENI MYERS pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and JACKSON JOHNSON pleaded guilty of forgery in the fourth degree. All were remanded for sentence.

"INASMUCH AS YE DO IT UNTO ONE OF THESE."—There will be a picnic and festival at Jones' Wood on Wednesday, Aug. 20, under the auspices of the Young Men's Social Union, and a Committee, headed by Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE. There will be good speaking, fine music and other more fleshly adjuncts, all of which, it is presumed, will attract a great and paying crowd. The proceeds, eatire, will be appropriated to the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers—soldiers who are as deserving of half-dollars as they are of sympathy, and with whom the former are of much more account than the latter. Certain Scriptural propositions, familiar to all readers of the TIMES, are peculiarly appropriate in this connection.

BUSINESS CIRCULARS.—Large quantities of circulars, of various kinds, with a business card of the individual or firm printed on the envelope of each, with only a penny postage stamp affixed, continue to be deposited in the post offices. The aforesaid business card subjects the package to letter postage, and such circulars are held for postage, or, when they find their way into the mails, are returned to the mailing office for proper payment. This should not be forgotten by business men, as it leads to trouble and disappointment. A sealed *letter*, with a business card on the envelope, is *not* chargable with extra postage.—*Holbrook's U. S. Mail.*

FIRES.—About 11 o'clock Monday night, a fire broke out in the photographic gallery of Mr. D. D. DAVIES, on the third floor of premises No. 575 Broadway, the interior of which was nearly destroyed, together with the entire stock and fixtures. Loss on stock, $1,000. The second floor was occupied for offices, and the first floor by Mr. E. W. BROOKS as a shoe store. Loss on the two first floors, principally by water, about $100. The loss on building, which is owned by WM. B. ASTOR, $500. No insurance.....At 4½ o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in the dance-house of JOHN MONAHAN, No. 352 Water-street. The fire is supposed to have caught from the stove. Loss on building and furniture about $500. No insurance.

ATTEMPT TO PASS COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—GEO. C. SOREN, of FRENCH'S Hotel, was arrested, yesterday, by Officer WILKINSON, of the Eighth Precinct, for passing a five dollar bill, counterfeit on the Commercial Bank, of Glenn's Falls, upon BRYAN F. MCSWEENEY, of No. 277 Hudson-street. Upon being searched, another bill of the same description was found upon SOREN, as well as eight dollars in good money. SOREN stated to Judge KELLEY that the money was given him by a friend, and that he supposed it to be perfectly good money. He knew his friend thought so, too. He was held to bail in the sum of $500, but was told he would be discharged, provided he could show he came honestly by the bills.

A GREAT RAM.—The United States has contracted with WM. H. WEBB, ship-builder, for the construction of an iron steam ram. It will be the largest vessel of the kind in service, and will be covered with 6-inch iron plates throughout. The hull will be of solid live oak; the bow is also to be solid, and plated with iron, with a sharp iron prow, to be half the size of the vessel itself. The ram is to have two revolving turrets, *Monitor* style. Its total cost when completed will be one million and a quarter of dollars. Mr. WEBB yesterday filed his sureties upon the contract, in the office of DEL. SMITH, Esq., the United States District-Attorney.

SUPPOSED FATAL ASSAULT.—HENRY NELSON, keeping a store in Canal-street, near Hudson, was arrested by Officer SHOARDS, of the Fifth Ward, charged with having, on Saturday last, brutally assaulted his wife, ANN. It is alleged that he beat her on the head with his fists, and knocked her down against the curbstone with so much violence as to reduce her to a state of insensibility. She remained insensible up to yesterday afternoon, and her condition is considered to be extremely critical. Justice BRENNAN committed NELSON without bail.

CRUEL DESERTION.—The Seventeenth Ward Police report that MARY ANN HALL, two years of age, and her infant sister, five weeks old, the children of MICHAEL and MARGARET HALL, living at No. 202

The New-York Times.

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Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for

Amusements this Evening.

BIBLO'S GARDEN—JEANNETTE AND JEANNOT—THREE FLYING TRAPEZE—THE WOODS AND BROWNS.

WALLACK'S—PARIS AND BACK FOR FIVE POUNDS—KELLY O'CONNOR.

WINTER GARDEN—THE HUNCHBACK—A CONCERT—SCENERY IN INDIA.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—ALLEGHANIANS, VOCALISTS, AND SWISS BELL-RINGERS, Afternoon and Evening.—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 BROADWAY—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—8th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—No. 548 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news from the army of the Potomac is not specially important. A large force of infantry, cavalry and artillery, left camp on Monday night for Malvern Hill, but had not returned at the date of our dispatches. Five hundred and ninety-two men—the remainder of our sick and wounded from Richmond—had arrived, making a total of four thousand. The employment of contrabands in the construction of earthworks had been commenced by Gen. BARNEY, Chief of Artillery.

Sometimes it is possible to learn the news by going away from home. The Toronto *Leader*, for instance, lays down a programme of operations for our armies, which may have more truth in it than at first sight seems probable. It gives Gen. MCCLELLAN 115,000 men, Gen. BURNSIDE 23,000, and Gen. POPE 100,000. To meet the latter, the Confederates have at Gordonsville 40,000 or 50,000 men under JACKSON, EWELL, HILL and LONGSTREET; and this is the programme which the *Leader* sketches for the third grand attempt to capture Richmond: Gen. MCCLELLAN will land forces on the south bank of the river and attack the forts by land, while a vigorous attack will be made on the water by the iron-clad fleet under WILKES. Gen. POPE will advance toward Richmond *via* Gordonsville, and Gen. BURNSIDE will hold himself in readiness to cooperate with MCCLELLAN or POPE, by landing near Fredericksburgh, and marching "on to Richmond."

There is no later news from Gen. POPE'S army this morning. A rumor prevailed in Washington, yesterday, that a force under Col. CLUSERET had met the enemy beyond Fredericksburgh, and had been repulsed, but there seems to have been no foundation for it.

The Secretary of War has issued an order exempting telegraph operators and constructors from military duty, in consideration of the fact that the telegraph lines must be used for military purposes.

A gentleman who has just arrived at Indianapolis from Gen. CURTIS' army at Helena, Arkansas, says that the General has been largely reinforced, and that he is doing a good work. He hangs every guerrilla caught in arms, and takes all the negroes he can find to work on his intrenchments; confiscates every secesh horse he can find, and collects all his forage and fresh beef from the enemy.

A letter written on board of the United States steamer *Florida*, and dated St. Simon's Bay, Ga., July 19, states that on the 11th of the same month the United States steamer *Darlington*, on her way from Port Royal to St. Simon's Bay, came very near being captured by two rebel tugs. She escaped, however, with a mail, a military Governor, and a chaplain for the military and naval station at St. Simon's Island. The incident is notable as indicating the boldness of the rebels in making these forays on the Atlantic Coast, right in the teeth of our blockading fleets.

On Wednesday last a small mounted party of rebels burned a dépôt on the railroad line about nine miles beyond Columbia, Tenn., and destroyed a few bales of cotton stored there. A very large amount of cotton is coming forward by wagon from Elk River to Reynold's Station, as the railroad between those points is still interrupted, but will be speedily repaired. The most ample preparations will be made for its future protection, and stockades are to be erected at every vulnerable point, while strong guards will be posted along the line.

The total number of rebel prisoners in our hands at the present time is said to be 20,500, an aggregate which vastly exceeds the number of our men held by the Southern authorities.

Following is the important order lately issued by Gen. SHERMAN, at Memphis, regarding the payment of United States money for cotton or other produce:

1. The Quartermaster's Department has been instructed by Gen. SHERMAN to permit no money, gold, silver or Treasury notes, to pass into the hands of Secessionists or Union men for cotton, corn or other produce.
2. The Quartermaster is instructed to seize all cotton that may be purchased after this date, and consign the same North for sale, the proceeds to be held subject to the claim of the owners.
3. Any merchant or trader disbursing money for the above-named articles, after being informed of this Order, will be arrested and tried by the Military Commission, for aiding the enemy.
4. Citizens may procure cotton if they get it by giving obligations to pay for it at the end of the war, or at the pleasure of the Government; or if they deposit the value of it with the Quartermaster, to be held in trust for the benefit of the owner.

GENERAL NEWS.

We have received intelligence from Europe, one week later, by the arrival off Cape Race of the Cunard steamship *Arabia*, which left Liverpool on the 26th, and Queenstown on the 27th ult. The English papers are busy in discussing the present condition of affairs in the United States. The London *Times*, of course, is disposed to argue that the cause of the loyal States is lost, but all the papers do not take a view quite so discouraging for us. The *Army and Navy Gazette*, indeed, is candid enough to admit that the position of the Army of the Potomac is much improved since its movement to the James River, and its position much better for operations against Richmond. The question of putting Canada in a state of defence had again been debated in the House of Commons. It was generally contended that there was no danger of an invasion by the United States. Lord PALMERSTON closed the debate with the announcement that England had sent all the troops to Canada that she could, and that it rested with the Canadians to supply deficiencies. There was rather a general disposition manifested to leave Canada out in the cold. The French Admiral DE LA GRAVIERE, had embarked for Mexico. The rumor that GARIBALDI has in contemplation another expedition is discredited. Cotton, in the Liverpool market, had declined ¼d., except for American, which was easier, but not quotably lower. Breadstuffs were active and advancing. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Consols closed at 94¼@94¾.

The 11-inch guns intended for the battery of the *New Ironsides* were hauled from the Navy-yard to the foot of Reed-street, Philadelphia, on Monday, to be hoisted into the vessel. The demands of the Government for the use of this vessel are so urgent, that a number of workmen were engaged upon her on Sunday. Orders have been received to complete her at the earliest possible moment.

The new iron *Monitors* building at Chester and Wilmington, Del., are progressing quite rapidly, particularly the one at the last-named place. The turrets for these vessels are now under way in this City.

The St. Louis *Democrat* says: "We learn from one of our St. Louis traders, who visited Huntsville, (Ala.,) and returned early this month, that there had been brought in there about four thousand bales of cotton, purchased at from eight cents, in Alabama and Tennessee money, to sixteen cents in gold. The cheaper purchases were made first. A company composed of some Ohio men, named CLARK, MCCLELLAN and COMSTOCK, were heavy buyers. It was with this firm, one of whom is a relative of Gen. MITCHEL, that suspicion improperly and it seems unjustly connected the name of that General. In fact, their cotton was hauled in Government wagons; but these wagons would have otherwise come in empty. Gen. MITCHEL was accused of withholding permits to buy, but was accused wrongfully. He gave permits in every case where the application was a *bona fide* one. The reason of his issuing these permits at all was for the protection of the planters. These planters had been swindled by these men from Ohio, who had gone out into the country in officers' uniform, and told the planters that they had orders to burn all cotton which was not sold at eight cents a pound. These men were arrested, and their cotton seized. Among their baggage were found several officers' coats, handsomely shoulder-strapped, which they had brought with them from Cincinnati, intended for use in helping out their swindle."

A Convention of the wool-growers in the State of Vermont, and, in fact, of all persons interested in the subject, has been called by the State Agricultural Society, to assemble at Rutland on Sept. 9.

The officers and part of the crew of the British schooner *Emma*, which arrived at Philadelphia as a prize on Saturday, were taken to the office of the Prize Commissioner on Monday by a marine guard, and examined in reference to the vessel. After their examination they will all be discharged, no doubt, unless some of them belong to the South.

Great excitement was caused in Harrisburgh, Penn., on Monday by the circulation of bogus handbills announcing that Senator LANE, of Kansas, would address the negroes of that place, with the intention of raising a colored regiment.

Gov. EVANS, of Colorado Territory, sent in his message to the Legislative Assembly on July 18. It is entirely confined to the discussion of local topics.

The Montreal *Gazette* of Thursday states that the Provincial Government are now engaged in organizing an Active Volunteer Militia Force of 30,000 men, to be paid, armed and clothed; also, that it is their intention, when this is completed, to endeavor to organize another force of 30,000 volunteers, to be armed and clothed only.

The gunboat *Wissahickon* arrived at the Philadelphia Navy-yard on Monday, for repairs, having left New-Orleans on July 25, and the Southwest Pass on the day succeeding. She received hard usage in passing the forts at Mobile, and subsequently in the actions at Grand Gulf and Vicksburgh.

Though two or three months have elapsed since the prize steamer *Bermuda* was taken to Philadelphia, the questions growing out of her capture are still before the United States Prize Court. The testimony of her officers and crew was taken by Prize Commissioner FLANDERS, and the counsel for the parties claiming ownership of the vessel had it printed. The Court then allowed the counsel time to send to Europe for certified papers which they desired to obtain, and this has caused the delay. In the meantime, considerable expense is incurred for wharfage, Marshal's fees, hire of watchman, and other expenses.

The Stock Market was firmer yesterday by 1 ₩ cent. on the Railways, with more speculative business doing at the advance. The Government credits steady. Exchange, 126; Gold, 114¾ ₩ cent., as on Monday. The exports of Produce for the week, reported from the Custom-house, are of the value of $4,055,000.

Talk about drafting, exemptions, substitutes, fines, &c., was apparently the sole topic of interest in business circles, yesterday, and trade was much restricted. The movements in Breadstuffs were liberal; prices of Flour advanced 5c.@10c. ₩ bbl.; Wheat 1c.@2c., and Corn ¼c.@1c. ₩ bushel. Groceries were quiet, as were also Metals, Hides, Candles, Fruits, Laths, Oils, Naval Stores, Seeds, Spices, Cotton and Whalebone. A moderate demand prevailed for Fish, Hay, Hops, Tallow and Whisky, the latter closing at reduced rates. The Freight market was depressed. It was anticipated that the merchants' meeting in aid of recruiting, to be held at 1 o'clock P. M., to-day, at the Produce Exchange, would prove a great success. It was stated that Gen. MEAGHER, and Assistant U. S. District-Attorney STEWART L. WOODFORD, would undoubtedly address the assemblage, and that it was most probable Gen. SICKLES would also attend and speak.

The cattle trade yesterday was even worse than on Monday. There were additions to the number at Forty-fourth-street, making 4,420 fresh cattle for the two days, to which we may add 50 left over from last week, which is 900 more than the fresh offerings here one week ago. The total at all the yards is 4,750—a large supply for one of the hottest weeks of the season. Owners and sellers were united in calling the present the hardest market this Summer. There was a steady decline from the opening of sales on Monday till their close on Tuesday evening, when the yards were barely cleared, the final sales being at very low figures. No one paid over 8c. for the best cattle on Tuesday, and good fat steers were sold at 7¾c., and common cattle at 7c., the average for all sold on both days not being over 7¼c. to 7½c. Sheep and lambs are scarce, and worth 50c. ₩ head more than last week. Good sheep will bring 4½c.@4¾c., and lambs 6c.@7c. ₩ lb., live weight. There is a good demand for them just now. Live hogs are still in active request at improving rates. The free arrivals find ready purchasers at 4c.@4¼c. for fat, corn-fed hogs.

HARD TO PLEASE.—Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS is certainly doing bad work for the Government and the country. His speech on the anniversary of West India emancipation, of which we publish a full synopsis this morning, is the bitterest and most unpatriotic utterance of which he, or any other man outside of the Southern Confederacy, has ever been guilty. He is furious against the policy of the Government on Slavery—though it provides for the emancipation of all the slaves of rebels, and looks to the ultimate extinction of Slavery all over the country. He even talks such nonsense as that "the Government fights to preserve Slavery, and therefore it fights in vain." Certainly, such men are hard to please—so hard that it is not worth while to try to please them at all. The President he calls a *turtle*, and again he calls him a turtle. Gen. MCCLELLAN he does not call a "traitor," but says "he could not have done more to help traitors." The Cabinet, he says, "cease to believe in him." "He looked upon the present war, conducted without a reasonable object, as a total loss of blood and treasure;" but we hope he is incorrectly reported as crying out, "Let this Union be dissolved, in God's name, and the corner-stone of a new

If Mr. PHILLIPS wishes to air his abusive rhetoric at the expense of the country, he has certainly chosen a most inopportune moment to do it, when every man of every style of opinion is so pressingly needed in the army to uphold and save the Government and the public liberties. He would be of better service if he were drafted into the army.

The Call to Arms—Necessity for a Militia Force in Reserve.

The new draft for 300,000 militia is a most hopeful symptom. It not only adds so much to the effective military force of the country in its contest with the rebellion,—but it shows that the Government is not afraid to throw itself upon the People for support. It indicates a willingness on the part of the President to put forth the power which has been placed in his hands. It indicates a willingness on his part, moreover, to *look the worst in the face*—to regard this rebellion as the gigantic and terrible foe it has proved itself to be, and to meet it in its largest and most fearful shape. The Government has a right, legal and moral, to the active services of every able-bodied man in the country, in its contest with this rebellion. Let it use the power thus placed in its hands and the result cannot be doubtful.

Probably the force now called into service will be all that will be required. It is scarcely possible that the rebels should be able very largely to increase the numbers they have already placed in the field. But the Government, in such a matter as this, should take no risks. It should put its own superiority beyond all question. It would be far better to have twice as many men under arms as are required, than not to have enough. The error should be on the side of too much force, rather than of too little. And it would be a wise precaution, the value of which is illustrated and enforced by the history of the past, to hold a large force *in reserve* but in perfect readiness for service, in addition to those that are called to the field. We cannot tell what contingencies may arise,—what disasters may be in store for us,—what new enemies we may be called on to face. We should be prepared, thoroughly and effectually, for whatever emergency the future may have in store for us. No calamity, however great or however unexpected, should find us unready. If the army of the Potomac should be annihilated, we ought to be able in ten days to put another in the field twice as large. If England and France should invade us, we should be able to meet them two to one, at any moment and at every point.

We trust, therefore, that the Government will not stop with what it has already done. Let it go forward still further in the same direction. In addition to the 300,000 volunteers it is now enrolling, and the 300,000 militia it has ordered to the field, *let the loyal States be called on to organize their whole force for active service, and thus to hold at least a million men in readiness for the possible contingencies of the immediate future.* Probably not a man of this force would ever be required. But the very fact of the embodiment and organization of such a force would have very great moral weight on the fortunes of the country. The knowledge that a power so enormous stood ready, clad in full armor, its banners waving and its heart leaping for active service against the country's foes, would be of itself equivalent to a brilliant victory.

Hitherto we have been acting without any adequate foresight or precaution. We have gone on the presumption that the next battle was sure to end the contest, and that all we had to do was to win it. The capture of Fort Donelson, the seizure of New-Orleans, the opening of the Mississippi,—each of these events was regarded in turn as having substantially ended the war. The fall of Richmond was alone required to cap the climax of our victory and render all further enrollment needless. We have outlived these over-fond expectations, and have learned how to estimate more justly the nature of the contest in which we are engaged. Let us act accordingly. Let no emergency, however great, find us unprepared.

Three days—after McCLELLAN'S repulse at Richmond—would have put 100,000 fresh men under his command, if they had been enrolled, organized, armed and in readiness for embarkation at any Northern port. With that force, or half of it, he could have chased the shattered enemy through Richmond, and driven them from the rebel Capital. The fact that we had no such force has prolonged the war at least six months. The time we have taken for recruiting has enabled the rebels to bring up tremendous reinforcements from the Southern States,—to perfect their arrangements for defence, and to renew the contest with fresh courage and recruited energy. *We must not repeat this mistake.* We must take every possible precaution against its recurrence. Whenever we strike a blow, we must be prepared to repeat it. Whenever we receive a blow, we must be prepared to return it with interest. This is the only way in which we can make any progress in the war, or prevent it from degenerating into a series of disconnected and indecisive battles. And the only way in which such preparation can be made, is by accumulating great masses of organized military force, and holding them in readiness for immediate service wherever they may be required.

We trust the Government will promptly follow up the work it has so well begun. Let the whole militia force of the country be called to arms. Let us gird up the power of the nation, and be ready to strike a final and decisive blow in vindication of its authority and for the preservation of its existence.

GARIBALDI AND VOLUNTEERING.—The following brief but spirited address to GARIBALDI, we learn from a Genoa paper, is being widely circulated, and has already received a large number of signatures:

"GENERAL: You do not require vain talk, nor written protests, but armed men—no notes, but swords to be cast into the balance of diplomacy; and we, convinced of the truth of your words, declare to you that we are ready to respond to your call."

At the present moment, the spirit manifested in this terse and soldierly declaration of the Italian patriots, offers to every American citizen an example and an incentive to do his duty. While our Italian fellow-republicans, awakening from the slavery and torpor of ages, are instinct with military ardor and prove their right to freedom by rushing to arms with eagerness, for the defence of their country, we, to whom the whole world is looking for a proof of what free institutions can do, must not be slow to volunteer for the protection of our National Union and the vindication of popular liberty, good government, and equal laws. Let us then, as good patriots, fill up the ranks of our army, and make an honest, patriotic effort to fill it with volunteers, and that without a single day's delay.

Changes in Our Military Leadership.

To recite the decline of the national military prestige requires only a very few paragraphs. From the time when the principal command of the army was assigned to Gen. MCCLELLAN, June 23, 1861, to January 13, 1862, would constitute the first epoch. Throughout that period there was entire harmony of action between the President, his Secretary of War, and the General-in-Chief; and every energy of the Government was devoted to collecting, drilling and arming troops for campaigns, as yet only planned. It was an era of public patience, of peculation, and unpardonable delays.

On the 13th of January, 1862, Mr. CAMERON left the Department of War and Mr. STANTON took his place. With this change came a new phase in the conduct of the war. The President at once assumed the active control of the army—on the 27th of January ordering that general advance, which ought to have taken place on the 22d of February. It did take place at the West, with results which electrified the country. Fort Donelson fell, Nashville was taken, the division of Gen. MITCHEL appeared at Huntsville and seized the Memphis and Charleston Road, CURTIS passed into Arkansas. It was a period of splendid successes in that portion of the general field of operations controlled by Gen. HALLECK. In the East, the Army of the Potomac lay idle, until news came of Manassas evacuated; and then moved toward Richmond. Thus far the President had only set in motion machinery arranged by men of competent military skill. It was only when it had run down, and new contrivance and arrangement were necessary, that the need of further military skill was proved by the mischief done in its absence. On the 11th of March, Gen. MCCLELLAN was deprived of the functions of General-in-Chief, and the President became what he had formally been since the 27th of January, acting commander of the army. It must be owned that the four months during which Mr. LINCOLN filled that difficult office were the most disastrous of the war. In almost every direction our forces were beaten back. The habit of victory deserted us. The numbers of the army faded away. Sickness, discontent, loss of confidence, depleted the ranks, until not one-half the grand army of 1861 could be accounted for. Nor were distrust and discontent confined to the troops. The people gave up to the profoundest despondency. There was no impulse to rapid action; none of that fierce and pitiless energy with which the rebels urge on the war. Men clamored to know who was responsible for the inadequate, tardy, purposeless movement of military affairs. The President at last, who had all the brave honesty of a soldier, without his experience and skill, frankly accepted the responsibility; and by calling Gen. HALLECK to the active direction of the army, avowed, with characteristic frankness, that it was neither the Departmental Generals or Generals of *Corps d'Armée* who were in fault, but the central military administration at Washington. Gen. HALLECK came to accomplish a task to which the civil administration of the Government found itself unequal. The order summoning him to this duty was issued on the 11th of July, which, therefore, is the era of the National Reformation. New life has been given to the nation; and to the National cause an impulse which will carry the contest to a triumphant close.

What strikes the reader conspicuously in this short retrospect is the true and earnest purpose of the President—his patriotism and self-devotion. These still remain in the counsels of the Government. But they are auxiliary to military science and knowledge, and in that relation give assurance that all the well-matured plans of Gen. HALLECK requires of purely collateral aid, the President and the Secretary of War will promptly supply. We are at last at war, because a soldier heads the National army. Under such auspices we willingly send our million of men to battle.

FOREIGN INTERVENTION.—We copied yesterday the following paragraph from the Watkins *Republican* of the 27th ult.:

"Hon. A. S. DIVEN told us on Thursday evening that he had the express authority of Secretary SEWARD to tell the people that he had assured the representatives of foreign nations from time to time that the rebellion would be crushed out, and that, in order to prevent intervention in favor of the rebellion, *he had now named a time so short that he dared not make it public, and that such intervention could not be prevented but by an immediate response to the call for the 300,000 men.*"

It ought not to be inferred from this that Secretary SEWARD has designated any time after which we shall assent to the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, as a proper or a friendly act. That recognition will depend upon *facts*, not upon *dates*. Whenever the South shall have proved its ability to maintain its independence,—not for a week or a month, but permanently,—then it will be entitled to recognition, and not before. Nor do we think that England, or any other leading nation, is likely to prejudge this question at a moment when we are calling into the field 600,000 fresh men, in addition to those against which the South has vainly contended hitherto.

Mr. SEWARD has undoubtedly named a very early date for the suppression of this rebellion. He has done this several times already. But he is not likely to relinquish the struggle, or to consent that foreign nations should consider it closed, even if the South should not be subdued by the time specified. England and France combined consumed fifteen months in the reduction of the single fortress of Sebastopol. They will scarcely consider it strange that, without any preparation for war, we should not have suppressed the rebellion of four or five millions of people within that time. Besides, as Lord PALMERSTON has recently stated, recognition will not alter the relations of the South either toward the United States, or toward any foreign nation, in any respect whatever. We shall be at full liberty to continue the contest, and shall insist upon the observance of the same neutrality from foreign Powers.

The Employment of Negroes as Soldiers.

The Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* sends the following:

"A deputation of Western gentlemen waited upon the President this morning to offer two colored regiments from the State of Indiana. Two members of Congress were of the party. The President received them courteously, but stated to them *that he was not prepared to go the length of enlisting negroes as soldiers. He would employ all colored men offered as laborers, but would not promise to make soldiers of them.* The deputation came away satisfied that it is the determination of the Government *not to arm negroes*, unless some new and more pressing emergency arises. The President argued that the nation could *not afford to lose Kentucky at this crisis, and gave it as his opinion that to arm the negroes would turn 50,000 bayonets from the loyal Border States against us that were now for us.* Upon the policy of using negroes as laborers, the confiscation of rebel property, and the feeding the National troops upon the granaries of the enemy, the President said there was no division of sentiment. The President promised that the war should be prosecuted with all the vigor he could command, but he could not promise to arm slaves, or to attempt slave insurrections in the rebel States. The recent enactments of Congress on emancipation and confiscation he expects to carry out."

This statement is confirmed by our own Washington correspondence, as well as by that of other journals. We presume it defines, with substantial accuracy, the President's position upon this subject.

This policy will not meet the demands of a very large and very active public sentiment in the loyal States. Nor is it easy to see, upon grounds of reason, why, in this crisis of the nation's fate, we may not avail ourselves of the services of every class of men who are willing to fight in its defence. It certainly seems absurd to reject the aid of any man, black or white, bond or free, who loves the country well enough to risk his life for its protection.

If *reason alone* were to be consulted in this matter, it would be absurd to reject the offer of black regiments. But this is not the case. We have to deal with *human nature*, as well as with reason—and with human nature, too, of a very ignorant and perverted stripe. We have to deal with human prejudice, with stupidity, with sentiments and resentments born of ignorance and false social training: add these are influences just as real as the dictates of sober judgment, and far more pervading and powerful. We cannot ignore them, nor can we stop to reason with or disarm them. We have a fearful problem to solve, and we must take its elements as we find them. That man may be very stupid, very ignorant, very bigoted, utterly unfit for the duties and responsibilities of a freeman, who refuses to fight for his country by the side of a negro: and, possibly, if we had time, we might enter upon a course of argument and discipline which would dispel his prejudices and disarm his obstinacy. But we have no time for such a process. We are in the war, and we must fight it out with such instruments and agencies as we have at hand. We are to take the people as eighty years of past political and social training has made them. We cannot stop to change their nature, or to reform their habits of thought.

The whole question of employing negroes is, therefore, one of *expediency*. It is not a matter of conscience, nor of inspiration, nor of sentiment. It turns upon the adaptation of means to an end. It is a question of recruiting. If our armies will be strengthened by enlisting negroes, they ought to be enlisted. If not, not. And this question must be decided in the light of *facts*,—taking our people as we find them, with all their prejudices, and not on the basis of abstract reasoning or speculation.

President LINCOLN puts the whole question upon this ground. He thinks we should lose more than we should gain by enlisting negroes and using them as soldiers. We can use them as laborers,—because there is no division of sentiment upon that subject. But when we come to talk of arming and using them as *soldiers*, there is a division of opinion,—very wide, very decided, and likely to be very influential. President LINCOLN thinks we should find fifty thousand bayonets in the Border States turned *against us* by such a step. This may strike us as very extraordinary and very irrational. But with that we have nothing to do. If the measure threatens such a result, it clearly should not be resorted to; and, in deciding this point, we must remember that the people of the Border States have been educated from childhood to regard negroes as inferiors,—that they are far more sensitive upon this point than any other, and that any step which places, or tends to place, negroes on an equality with them, in any respect or on any field, will encounter the most relentless and determined hostility on their part. We should, beyond all question, lose more whites than we should gain negroes, in the ranks of the Union army, by such a step as the one proposed.

Another most formidable objection to the enlistment of negroes, with the consequences it would involve, is the division of sentiment it would create in the Northern States. Hitherto the North has been united, because the Government has, with great wisdom and prudence, avoided all points on which an issue could be made. There has been no nucleus for an opposition—nothing which could crystalize or consolidate the floating elements of hostility to the Government. The events of the last few days,—the language of a portion of the Press, the current sentiment of a large portion of the community, the strong and easily aroused prejudices of tens of thousands of our citizens against the negro race,—all these things show the extreme danger of resorting to negro enlistments until some more imperative necessity than we have yet seen shall arrive. The time *may* come when such a resort will encounter less of prejudice and involve less of risk to the Union cause. The dangers of the country may become so imminent—the chances of salvation so remote—as to fuse all elements of hostility and of prejudice into one common sentiment of supreme devotion to the public good. And *then* loyal men of all classes, in all the States, may be glad to avail themselves of loyal help from whatever quarter it may come. But that time has not yet arrived. The loyal white citizens of the country feel competent to fight its battles and to crush rebellion against its authority. And so long as this is the prevailing temper of the public mind, we think the President will be wise in adhering to the policy upon which he has acted hitherto. When the time comes to change it, we may rest assured he will find it out.

POST-OFFICE PATRIOTISM—A PRINCIPLE THAT WILL BEAR EXTENSION.—Our City Postmaster, Mr. WAKEMAN, has the employes of his department busy at other work for their country beside the common duties of their office. Five thousand dollars have been collected from them to aid in filling up the ranks of New-York regiments now in the field; and, beside this, each man in the office is required to "procure the enlistment of at least one person," they themselves being by law exempt from military duty. This is a most excellent movement, and will doubtless be at once initiated in the Custom-house, and the other branches of local Government employ. It might be extended, too, throughout the country, to all the Postmasters and their employes, all the Custom-houses and their employes, and indeed, to all those holding fat or lean offices under Uncle Sam. Let every one of them, on or before the 15th inst., "procure the enlistment of at least one person," and the draft for the July or three-years' muster, may be altogether avoided. It would give us from fifty to a hundred regiments promptly and without much expense. Those who are in the Government service should, in this hour of its peril, do something more for it beside drawing their salary.

The principle, too, might be voluntarily taken up by all those in the community who are, from any cause, exempt from military service; and every one should make it his first duty "to procure the enlistment of at least one person." Every one who, at this crisis, complains that he is afflicted with any exempting disease, from lumbago to the malligrubs, should procure his soldier, and the act would help to make him well again. Every man who claims to be over forty-five should set about procuring the enlistment of at least one man under that age. Every woman, young and old, should make it her business to procure a man, not only for herself, but for her country. Individuals may be exempt from military duty, but none are exempt from the duty of patriotism. Let all such see to it that, before the 15th, or before the close of this week, they "procure the enlistment of at least one person."

A WORD TO EXEMPTS—BEWARE OF SHYSTERS.—The rush of persons to the City Hall, for the purpose of filing exemption papers in the County Clerk's Office, has brought a flock of shysters to that locality, who have, for the past few days, driven a thriving business in exploiting the ignorance and credulity of the thousands who are now going on the errand just mentioned. It is fancied by many that *every one*, whether coming under the conditions that make him liable to military duty or not, is obliged to file exemption papers. Accordingly, hundreds and thousands, who are entirely out of the question of military duty or drafting (such as foreigners, persons under eighteen and over forty-five years of age, etc.,) are, under this false impression, rushing to the City Hall to do what they imagine to be their duty in the premises. These are eagerly seized by the shysters, who literally by hundreds invest the stairs, passages, subterranean lobbies, halls, rooms, etc., of the City Hall, and are either cajoled or coerced into some corner or chamber, (it is fortunate if the luckless "subject" escape being scrambled for by half-a-dozen of these creatures,) where exemption papers, for which the sharks charge from two to four shillings, are made out for them. They are then referred to the County Clerk's room, where they are swindled out of an additional shilling for a farcical "filing." Three-fourths of the persons who for the past two or three days have visited the City Hall are of this character; that is, persons who are not only "exempt," but not *liable* for military duty or drafting at all, and who consequently are under no call to file any affidavit whatever. It is only those who are technically "exempt" (who these are may be seen in an article on the subject in another column) that are required to do this. As for the others, they need not concern themselves in the least about the matter. Unless they are "*able-bodied white male citizens, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five*," they do not come within the provisions of the law at all, and even if drafted would immediately be relieved on proving non-liability.

The City Hall, under the raid of these swindlers and shysters, is a disgrace to all decency; and we call on prompt police interference to put a stop to it.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.—On Monday night, after an absence in Europe, that gymnastic veteran of the pantomimic stage, GABRIEL RAVEL, reappeared at NIBLO'S and met with an enthusiastic reception from a large and friendly audience. He and his inimitable performances have been the special delight of nearly every Summer for the last quarter of a century; and both he and the performances seem as fresh and elastic as we thought them in the days of our boyhood. He has around him as principal supporters many of his old company, specially popular amongst whom is Madame MARZETTI, who acts with her accustomed intelligence and vivacity, and dances gracefully as ever. She is ably sustained in a difficult *pas de deux* by Mons. TOPHOFF. After the pantomime a reckless youth, called "Young America," shows a proficiency and daring with the Flying Trapeze, that will make WILLIAM HANLON look to his laurels in a year or two.

As an opening piece, the comedy of "The Smiths and the Browns" is very effectively played by Messrs. T. Placide, J. G. Burnett and Shewell, Miss Wells and Miss Emma Taylor.

BENEFIT FOR THE SICKLES BRIGADE AT THE WINTER GARDEN.—This evening a benefit in aid of the recruiting fund of the Excelsior Brigade will take place at the Winter Garden. Gen. SICKLES will be present and address the audience. A number of leading dramatic and operatic artists have offered their services freely for the occasion. Miss JANE COOMBS appears, for the first time since her return from Europe, in "The Hunchback;" Miss EMILY THORN plays in a comedietta, and Mlle. CARLOTTA PATTI, Mme. STRAKOSCH and other favorites give some of their most popular songs.

THE STEAMER CONTINENTAL ASHORE.—The steamer *Continental*, of the New-Haven line, went ashore yesterday morning, three miles west of Fort Schuyler, on the northerly shore, in a dense fog. Her bow is hard aground, but is on a good bottom, and she will doubtless come off at the next tide without injury, as she lies without any strain whatever. She is a new boat, and one of the strongest built ones on the Sound.

CONCERNING DRAFTING, AGAIN.

Notes and Queries on the Great Question of the Day—Anxious Inquiries as to the Draft—Who are Exempt and Who are Not?—The Law and Gospel on the Subject.

The interest and excitement on the subject of drafting in the City, are still on the increase; and we have received a perfect shower of communications with reference to our article "Concerning Drafting," published in Monday's TIMES. The anxious inquirers have every variety of query to propound touching who are exempt and who are not exempt, who are liable and who are not, and what duty and law require of them under their several individual, civil, social and physical conditions and circumstances. We don't wonder that a great many are puzzled what to do, for there are both National and State laws to consult on the matter, and the latter especially are complex enough. We shall not attempt to answer all the queries propounded to us, for that would require the subtlety of a Mediæval casuist and the literary lengthiness of a Schoolman. Such, however, as present points of a real practical interest we shall reply to as best we can, and we dare say they will pretty nearly cover the whole ground.

Let us premise, however, that a great many people are giving themselves unnecessary trouble and anxiety by fancying that the filing of "exemption" papers before the 15th of August has any immediate connection with the matter of *drafting*. What is now going on is simply the enrollment of the *militia of the State of New-York*, in accordance with the Militia LAW passed by the last State Legislature on the 23d of April, 1862. This law provides that such an enrollment shall be made "as often as once in every two years;" and the eighth section requires that "whenever an enrollment shall be made as provided in this act, the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of each county shall cause to be published, once a week for four weeks previous to the 1st day of August, a notice that such rolls have been completed and filed as aforesaid; which notice shall also specify that any person who claims that he is, for any reason, exempt from military duty, *shall, on or before the fifteenth day of August then next ensuing, file a written statement of such exemption*, verified by affidavit, in the office of said Town or City Clerk, or of the County Clerk," &c. It is true the draft is to be made "from the militia of the respective States," and hence it is important that every man should be right on the record But no time for the commencement of drafting has yet been appointed; it has only been announced that a draft for 300,000 militia will be made; and, furthermore, that if the 300,000 *volunteers* previously called for are not raised by the 15th of August, a draft to supply the deficit will be entered upon. Before that time, however, Secretary STANTON, as he announced in his order, "*will establish regulations for the draft.*" These however, will, we presume, be merely of a general character, for the purpose of securing a uniform method throughout all the States, and will in no wise abolish or contravene the rules and regulations governing the militia of the respective States. These rules and regulations for the State of New-York we have already set forth in full in our article "Concerning Drafting." We repeat here merely the leading provisions:

WHO ARE SUBJECT TO MILITARY DUTY.

SECTION 1. *All able-bodied white male citizens, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years*, residing in this State and not exempted by the laws of the United States, shall be subject to military duty, excepting:

WHO ARE EXEMPT.

1. All persons in the army or navy or volunteer forces of the United States.

2. Ministers and preachers of the Gospel.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor, members and officers of the Legislature, the Secretary of State, Attorney-General, Comptroller, State Engineer and Surveyor, State Treasurer and clerks and employes in their offices, judicial officers of this State, including justices of the peace, sheriffs, coroners and constables.

4. Persons being of the people called Shakers or Quakers, professors, teachers and students in all colleges, and professors, teachers and students in the several academies and common schools.

5. Persons who have been or hereafter shall be regularly and honorably discharged from the army or navy of the United States, in consequence of the performance of military duty, in pursuance of any law of this State, and such firemen as are now exempted by law.

6. Commissioned officers who shall have served as such in the militia of this State, or in any one of the United States, for the space of seven years; but no officer shall be so exempt, unless by his resignation after such term of service, duly accepted, or in some other lawful manner he shall have been honorably discharged.

7. Every non-commissioned officer, musician and private of every uniformed company or troop raised, or hereafter to be raised, who has or shall hereafter uniform himself according to the provisions of any law of this State, and who shall have performed service in such company or troop for the space of seven years from the time of his enrolment therein, shall be exempt from military duty, except in cases of war, insurrection or invasion.

SEC. 2. If any member of such company or troop, who shall have been regularly uniformed and equipped, shall, upon his removal out of the beat of such company or troop, or upon the disbandment thereof, enlist into any other uniform company or troop, and uniform and equip himself therefor, and serve in the same, whenever the whole time of his service in such companies or troops, computed together, shall amount to seven years, he shall be exempt from military duty in like manner as if he had served for the whole period in the company or troop in which he was first enrolled.

SEC. 3. Idiots, lunatics, paupers, habitual drunkards and persons convicted of infamous crimes, shall not be subject to military duty.

NOTE.—(Adjutant-General HILLHOUSE, in his General Order of July 12, has the following with reference to firemen: "Firemen in active service, and those who have served their time as firemen are exempt, *except in case of insurrection or invasion*. The enrolling officer will, therefore, enter such exemption, and note the word 'fireman' opposite the names of such persons in the enrollment books.")

PERSONS CLAIMING TO BE EXEMPT TO FILE WARRANT.

SECTION 10. All persons claiming exemptions shall file a written statement of the same, verified by affidavit, in the office of the town or city clerk, or of the county clerk, in case there be no such town or city clerk, on or before the fifteenth day of August, *in default of which such person shall lose the benefit of such exemption, except such as are especially exempt by act of Congress.*

NOTE. (The following persons are exempt under the laws of the United States, by reason of their office or employment: The Vice-President of the United States, the officers, judicial and executive, of the Government of the United States; the members of both Houses of Congress and their respective officers, all Custom-house officers, with their clerks, all post officers and stage drivers who are employed in the care and conveyance of the mail of the Post-office of the United States, all ferrymen employed at any ferry on the post-road, all inspectors of exports, all pilots, all mariners actually employed in the sea-service of any citizen or merchant within the United States.)

OF DRAFTS OF THE MILITIA.

SEC. 298. Whenever a general draft of the militia shall be made by order of the Commander-in-Chief, or of the President of the United States, such draft shall be determined by lot, to be drawn by the Clerk of the County in which such roll has been filed, in the presence of the County Judge and Mayor of any city, or the Supervisor of any town or ward, upon the requisition of the commanding officer of the regiment, within whose bounds such person may reside.

SEC. 299. *Any person so drafted may, within five days after receiving notice of the same, present to the County Judge of such county his certificate of exemption, or other proof of his non-liability to military duty, which shall be duly verified, and if such County Judge shall decide that such person is exempt or not liable, he shall be discharged, and another person shall be drafted in his stead, in accordance with the provisions of this act.*

SEC. 300. Any person so drafted, in accordance with the above provision, may offer a substitute at the time of the rendezvous of the drafted military force and militia, and such substitute, if he shall be an able-bodied man, of the age of twenty-one years and upward, and shall consent in writing to subject himself to all the duties, fines, forfeitures and punishments to which his principal would have been subject, had he personally served, shall be accepted by the commandant of the company of drafted militia to which his principal may belong.

THE MODE OF DRAFTING.

SEC. 301. Whenever the President of the United States, or the Commander-in-Chief, shall order a draft from the militia for public service, such draft shall be made in the following manner:

1. When the draft required to be made shall be a number equal to one or more companies to each brigade, such draft shall be made by company, to be determined by lot, to be drawn by the commandant of brigade in the presence of the commanding officers of the regiments composing said brigade from the military forces of the State in his brigade, organized, uniformed, armed and equipped, according to the provisions of this act.

2. In case such draft shall require a number equal to one regiment, such shall be determined by lot, in the manner above prescribed.

3. In case such draft shall require a larger number than the whole number of men composing the military force of said brigade, such additional draft shall be made of the requisite number to supply such deficiency, from the military roll of the reserve militia of each town or ward, filed in the office of the city, village or town Clerk, as hereinbefore provided.

We are now in a position to answer most of the questions that have been propounded to us by persons who have been mystified by the various conflicting and erroneous statements regarding drafting, etc.; and first,

WHO SHOULD FILE AFFIDAVITS OF EXEMPTION?

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 4, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As you seem to take considerable interest in the subject of drafting from the militia, will you oblige a reader by publishing an answer to the following question:

Is it absolutely necessary for every one who claims non-liability, whether from age, non-citizenship, disability, or any other cause whatever, to file an affidavit to that effect in the Office of the County Clerk? In other words, will it not be time enough to present his evidence of exemption when drafted?

There are, no doubt, many who would be equally gratified with myself, in seeing the above question answered. J. E. R.

Answer. It is *not* necessary that "every one," whether in or out of the conditions that make him subject to military duty, should file an affidavit to that effect in the office of the County Clerk. In order that a person shall be subject to military duty, and, consequently, to the chances of drafting, he must, according to the Militia bill, (see section 1, above,) be an "*an able-bodied white male citizen, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five.*" Consequently, all who are either (1), *not* "able-bodied;" (2), *not* "white;" (3), *not* "males; (4), *not* "citizens;" (5), *not* "between the ages of eighteen and forty-five" (that is, under or over those ages,) *are out of the question altogether*, and are *exempt* even from the rules that apply to "exempts."

These classes do not belong to "exempts," technically speaking, but they are more than *exempt*—they are *non-liable*. Accordingly, there is no need of their taking any action in the matter at all, whether by filing affidavit or what not. If any such person should be drafted, his course is marked out in section 299—(see above)—that is, he shall, "within five days after receiving notice of the same, present to the County Judge his *proof of non-liability to military duty*," and if duly verified, etc., "he shall be discharged."

By "exempts," technically speaking, are meant such as are enumerated in section 1, clauses 1 to 7. (See above.) All *such* must "file a written statement of exemption verified by affidavit in the office of the town or city clerk, on or before the 15th day of August, in default of which such persons shall lose the benefit of such exemption, except such as are especially exempt by act of Congress." [For those who are exempt by act of Congress, see *Note* to section 10, above.]

ARE MEMBERS OF MILITIA REGIMENTS AND COMPANIES OF VOLUNTEERS NOW FORMING LIABLE TO BE DRAFTED?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having read the article, in a late issue of your valuable paper, in regard to drafting, (which is now a positive fact,) I would like to ask a few questions in regard to it. And if you can find room in your paper, and time to give me your opinion upon them, you will not only confer a great favor upon me, but upon hundreds, no doubt, who have asked themselves the same question.

First, then, is a member of an organized militia regiment (which has not been called upon by the Government) liable to be drafted in any other regiment, volunteer or otherwise, now in the service, or about to be raised by conscription? This is asked with the understanding that the regiment is willing to go, and wishes to maintain its own organization.

Second—We having about organized a company, to be attached to the Fifty-second N. Y. N. G.—a new regiment to be organized in Brooklyn—I would respectfully ask it, because the regiment is not fully organized, our company organization will be ignored, and the men drafted and scattered throughout the other regiments that are to be formed? This company was formed with the idea of forwarding the organization of the regiment, and if needed, offer our services to the Government.

Third—Are we, men who have held position as company and field officers in militia regiments already at the war, (which we were reluctantly obliged to vacate on the account of family and business matters,) are we, I say, to be placed under, and commanded by, the political friends of Gov. MORGAN—men who may know nothing of military affairs—or can we have a word to say as to who shall be our company commanders?

Trusting you will enlighten us, I remain, Sir,

Yours, respectfully, MILITIA.

CORTLANDT-STREET, Tuesday, Aug. 5, 1862.

Answer: (1) Certainly, each member of such regiment would have to take his chance. The mode of drafting from the militia, pursuant to an order from the President of the United States, will be found in section 301 above. (2) The reply to the second query of "Militia" is, we conceive, embraced in the second clause of Secretary STANTON's order for the draft. The regiment spoken of which is "forming, but not yet fully organized," will, if not completed by the 15th of August, doubtless be filled up from those taken by draft. (3) We presume the War Department, when it issues its rules and regulations," will make such provision for the command of the regiments as will relieve all the forebodings of "Militia" on that score.

WHAT IS PHYSICAL DISABILITY?

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 5.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you kindly enlighten your readers as to the following points?

1. Can a man who is physically incapable of doing military duty, from long-standing disease, obtain a release after having been drafted?

2. What is physical disability?

Yours respectfully, Q.

Answer (1.) A person "physically incapable of doing military duty, from long standing disease," *can* obtain release after having been drafted, by fulfilling the conditions prescribed above, in section 301 (2.) The Surgeon-General has recently, in a published order, decided who are physically subject to military duty, and his decision will doubtless be the guide of the War Department. Adjutant-Gen. HILLHOUSE, in a recent order, declares that physical disability should in all cases be established to the satisfaction of the enrolling officer by a physician's certificate, as well as the affidavit of the party. He mentions the following imperfections as proper causes of disability: "Wounds of the head, which impair the faculties or cause convulsions; serious impairment of hearing, speech or vision; anchylosis, or active disease of any of the larger joints; the presence of pulmonary disease or organic disease of the heart; irreducible hernia; fistula in ano; large hemorrhoids; large and painful varicocel or varicose veins which extend above the knee: the loss of a limb, or the thumb and forefinger on the right hand, or of any two fingers on either hand; the loss of the great toe; any marked physical imperfections which would unfit for active service."

HOW FOREIGNERS ARE AFFECTED BY THE DRAFT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is so much contradiction about the word "citizen," and the liability of the children of foreigners to being drafted, that we do not really know, who is or who is not, a few lines about it in your journal will oblige MANY OF YOUR READERS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 5, 1862.

Answer—This query finds a satisfactory reply in the following article, which we translate from the *Courrier des Etats Unis* of yesterday:

"From all quarters, inquiries of varied import are addressed to us concerning the position of foreigners and the requirements that the American Government may make upon them, in connection with the military draft.

Since it is impossible to answer all our correspondents separately, we give the general principles that may assist each individual to comprehend the particular situation in which he may be placed.

First—The foreigner who has not thrown off his nationality, is, of full right and without any possible dispute, exempt from any and every obligation to perform military duty, no matter how protracted his residence in the United States.

Second—The children of these foreigners, even if born within the United States, necessarily follow the condition of their parents, and cannot be compelled to assume the title and obligations of an American citizen, unless, upon attaining their majority, they shall, by acts of their own, have laid aside the nationality of their family.

Third—The abdication of the original nationality can result only from formal naturalization or the exercise of the rights of the American citizen. Those who, having made declaration of their intention to become American citizens, stopped there, have, in no wise, lost their position as foreigners.

Fourth—The son of a naturalized foreigner is an American of full right, if he be born after such naturalization.

Fifth—But if he be born previous to it, and particularly if born in his father's former country, he retains the right to choose between the two nationalities, at the period of his majority.

These rules appear to us to embrace the principal cases likely to arise."

The following communications, though bearing on the subject of drafting, are not of a nature to require reply. The suggestions of both are important.

RENTS IN THE DRAG-NET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 4, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your article of to-day, concerning drafting, you say: "In making up the enrollment lists, the name of every male set down in *Trow's City Directory* has been copied off, as a basis for this City; added to this, are the additional ones collected from the various poll lists, assessors' lists, and other lists, as well as those gathered by the official visitor at every domicil." In this way you tell us that the list is made complete. Now, Sir, I do not doubt that a very correct list of housekeepers, property holders and voters may be obtained from these lists, but it is well known that in our City there are *thousands* of young men between the ages of 18 and 21, besides *thousands* of single men, boarders, whose names have never yet appeared in the *Directory*, poll lists, or assessors' lists, and it is more than probable that a very large number of these *most desirable men* have escaped the notice of the official visitor. Are these to escape, because their names are omitted from the various lists, or can you not suggest some way in which a majority of them at least may have a chance of covering themselves with glory in the present struggle. Yours, very respectfully. OLD ONE.

A VILLAINOUS SWINDLE—"FILE YOUR EXEMPTION."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you not call public attention to the abuse now practiced under this new and somewhat arbitrary law by a lot of soulless scamps called Commissioners of Deeds and Notaries Public. We have legitimate and legal taxes enough, in all conscience, upon us, without submitting to this species of *petit larceny*, in the way of charging 37 and 50 cents for what the law liberally allows but 12 cents for doing. To be better understood, the law requires that all persons claiming exemption from any or further military duty, shall file with the County Clerk, on or before the 15th day of August, instant, a statement under oath, setting forth his reasons for such exemption. Now this evidently means every male citizen over the age of say sixteen years, of every grade and condition and *all*—which means the whole—who do not file such statements shall lose the benefit of their exemption. This form of oath is very simple; the blanks can be purchased for one cent each, and any honorable or respectable Commissioner or Notary Public will insert the cause of your exemption—over or under 45, sickly, fireman, &c., &c., as the case may be—and swear you to the same for his legal fee, which is twelve cents, and which is all he has a right to claim—and hundreds will do it for no charge. The County Clerk charges twelve and a half cents for filing the same, but where he finds the law for so doing is not generally known; it is, however, well known that the County Clerk and all his assistants receive from the public Treasury most liberal salaries for all their services. Should such abuses be tolerated? VINDEX.

To Arms! Down With the Traitors!

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Ask your readers if there is any meaning in this word, once so full of all that is base and damning—"Treason!"

If it means anything, it is, that the persons who are traitors deserve death, and, of course, all else less than that, such as the confiscation of property.

Yet, at this very time, when our country is in actual conflict with a Power that hesitates at nothing to carry out its plans; when we are in a mortal conflict, in the course of which we may lose our life as a nation, must suffer incalculable woes; yet, what do we see on every side; what blasts success in our armies; what cries out for "change," but the fact that our armies are, in our own land, surrounded by traitors, who are allowed to convey intelligence to the rebels (traitors) of all our moves, and who are still permitted not only to live among us, but to possess their property in peace, and of course to use it for our ruin in a thousand ways? If this war is to end with our success, we must, with inexorable justice, inflict a penalty commensurate with the crime. What folly resided in our Government when they decided that the property of rebels (traitors) could not be confiscated; that such property could remain in hands red with our country's blood, to be used for our ultimate overthrow—and this, on a quibble, that because "no attaint of blood" could be worked, it was intended that no punishment, other than forfeiture of life, should be made. But what traitor's life has yet expiated his crime? Has not every action of Government implied that treason was not a crime; that only after a certain period it should be one?

If this war is to be carried to a successful issue, our whole conduct of it must be changed—and that quickly—now!

In the army we see and feel all this with sharpened faculties, and a shout of joy will arise here, in the army, where now is a despondent feeling, when that change comes. But instant change is needed. Delay is death.

A VOICE FROM YOUR ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Our British Residents.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

That the Queen's Proclamation of Neutrality prevents English merchants, resident for years in New-York, from contributing to the merchants' fund in aid of recruiting, but does not prevent them from doing their utmost, by word and deed, to throw discredit on our Government and to discourage enlistments in the National army. What sort of neutrality is this, is the question which puzzles many

Aug. 5, 1862. MERCHANTS.

The Asia Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 5.

The mails per the steamship *Asia*, for Liverpool, close at 7 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, but she will not leave her dock until about 10 o'clock.

The Break in the Erie Canal.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Aug. 5.

The contractor says that the break in the canal at Knowlesville will be repaired on Thursday. Other parties say it will require at least ten days.

OFFICE OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 94 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1862.

All policy holders in the above Company who may volunteer in response to the call of the President of the United States for 300,000 men, or who may be drafted into the service, (should that mode of obtaining recruits be resorted to,) are hereby informed that WAR PERMITS will be issued to them on the same terms as to those who entered the service in 1861.

Full particulars and explanations can be obtained on application at the principal office, as above, or from any of the Company's recognized Agents.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
ISAAC ADEATT, Secretary.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best

And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Merton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

BOUCHER—FRANKLIN.—At St. John's Church, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 5, by Rev. Dr. Thomas F. Guion, Rector, Capt. FRANCIS BOUCHER, late of the U. S. Army, to LYDIA A., only daughter of John L. Franklin.

DIED.

ALLEN.—At Glen Cove, on Monday morning, Aug. 4, MARY D. H. ALLEN, of this City, relict of Maj. John M. Allen of Texas, in the 54th year of her age.

The funeral will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon, from St. Anne's Church, 18th-st., at 5 o'clock.

BALDWIN.—In Guilford, Conn., on Saturday, Aug. 2, Rev. DAVID BALDWIN, aged 83 years and 6 months.

His funeral will be attended at Christ Church, Guilford, on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

BALL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 5, EDWARD HAMILTON BALL, son of John and Kate P. Ball, aged 6 months and 25 days.

The friends and acquaintances of his parents are invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from their residence, No. 17 Johnson-st.

BROWN.—Accidentally drowned, while bathing, at New-Canaan, Conn., on Saturday, Aug. 2, CHARLES W. BROWN, son of Truman B. and Eliza B. Brown, aged 18 years, 7 months and 10 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 227 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

CHASE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 5, of consumption, ALANSON H. CHASE, in the 59th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 52d-st., second house west of Lexington-avenue, on Wednesday, Aug. 6, at 4 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

DARKIN.—At Bedloe's Island, New-York Harbor, on Monday, Aug. 4, of cholera infantum, FRANCES A., daughter of Dr. E. J. Darkin, aged 5 months and 17 days.

GALE.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, at 6 o'clock, TOMMY, youngest son of Page T. and Laura B. Gale, aged 8 months and 19 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from his father's house, No. 123 East 12th-st., on Wednesday, 6th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

JAFFRAY.—At his residence, Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 5, RICHMOND WOODRIFF JAFFRAY, in the 49th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral will be given in the afternoon papers.

LYND.—At St. Croix, West Indies, on Monday, June 9, WM. M. LYND, of County Tyrone, Ireland.

PATTISON.—At Sing Sing, Westchester County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 5, MARIANNA PATTISON, daughter of the late James Pattison.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the house of her grandfather, Robert Pattison, No. 63 Morton-st., on Thursday, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

SCHARFF.—In Newark, on Tuesday, Aug. 5, HENRY MELVILLE, youngest son of Wessel and Mary C. Scharff, aged 5 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, A. Scharff, Esq., on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Carriages will be at the Centre-st. depôt on the arrival of the 2 o'clock train from New-York.

TOWNSEND.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Aug. 3, LOUISA NICKLE, wife of Theodore Townsend, of Albany, in the 30th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, A. H. Mickle, this day, at 12½ o'clock. Trains leave James-slip and 34th-st. ferries at 10½ o'clock A. M.

VAN BUSKIRK.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 5, WILLIAM VAN BUSKIRK, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Samuel Scott, No. 6 West 41st-st., on Thursday, Aug. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 367.—Aug. 5, 1862.
57, 77, 39, 21, 26, 48, 15, 65, 52, 34, 66, 20, 67.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 368.—Aug. 5, 1862.
68, 69, 27, 3, 28, 59, 64, 13, 46, 44, 36, 1.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO. Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 315.—Aug. 5, 1862.
59, 7, 38, 74, 43, 5, 33, 35, 53, 62, 47, 2, 36.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 295.—Aug. 5, 1862.
64, 14, 67, 6, 23, 17, 8, 56, 58, 20, 15, 72.

Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.

WHAT HAS JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE DONE?

It has cured GOITRE or Swelled Neck.
It has cured CANCER and SCHIRRUS TUMORS.
It has cured complicated diseases.
It has cured DISEASE OF THE HEART.
It has cured DROPSY and WATERY SWELLINGS.
It has cured WHITE SWELLINGS.
It has cured DYSPEPSIA and LIVER COMPLAINT.
It has removed Enlargement of the ABDOMEN and of the Ovaries and Bones and Joints.
It has cured ERYSIPELAS and Skin Diseases.
It has cured BOILS and CARBUNCLES.
It has cured GOUT, RHEUMATISM & NEURALGIA.
It has cured FUNGUS HEMATODES.
It has cured MILK or WHITE LEG.
It has cured MERCURIAL Diseases.
It has cured SCALDHEAD.
It has cured ERUPTIONS on the Skin.
It has cured SCROFULA, or King's Evil.
It has cured ULCERS of every kind.
It has cured Diseases of the KIDNEYS & BLADDER.
It has cured CHOREA, or St. Vitus' Dance, and many other Nervous Affections.
It has cured LEPROSY, SALT RHEUM, and TETTER.
It has cured thousands of Female Complaints.

This well-known remedy acts by entering into the circulation and passing with the blood (which it purifies) into every tissue and fibre of the body, so that, no matter what is the nature of the disease, nor where located, it is sure to be reached and expelled from the system.

Sold by HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway, And by Druggists generally.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, No. 39 Chambers-st., Aug. 5, 1862.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY

By the United States Marshal, under the direction of the United States Prize Commissioners, on THURSDAY next, the 7th inst., at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 9, third story, in the building of the Harlem Railroad Depôt, corner of Centre and White sts., SIMEON DRAPER, auctioneer, a portion of the cargo of the steamer *Nassau*, consisting of 4,000 long Enfield Rifled Muskets, in perfect order—triangular Bayonets, 16 in., 58-100 lo. bore, London make.

EDWARD H. OWEN,
HENRY H. ELLIOTT,
United States Prize Commissioners.

DEAFNESS CURED.—READ THE FOLLOWING from a distinguished merchant in our City. It speaks volumes for itself:

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

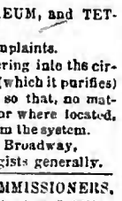
This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain and rumbling noises in the head, together with many other indications of a total loss of hearing. DR. VON EISENBERG removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, 23 South-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG ON DEAFNESS.—Who could have expected that a work on Deafness should abound with such interesting anecdotes, and amuse while it instructs? We congratulate the author on his success. DR. VON EISENBERG'S office, No. 38 Clinton Place, west of Broadway, is continually crowded with deaf and blind, seeking aid.—*Journal of Commerce, July 27.*

P. P. P. P.

PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.



SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE.

The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the

PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,

Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.

It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES, Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS. It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.

ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.

PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.

The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.

By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.

Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.

THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent, No. 36 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

FRANKLINITE STEEL COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.

The Franklinite Iron Ore cures both red and cold short qualities of iron. It may be used in puddling and blast furnaces, and it adds at least 50 per cent. to the strength of the product.

Contracts can now be made to deliver the Company's Franklinite Ore on the Morris Canal at Woodport or at Jersey City.

The Company's works are now manufacturing the genuine article of Brown Zinc Paint, known as the Franklinite Paint, which can be obtained of the authorized agents of the Company.

EDWARD E. DUNBAR, Superintendent.
Office of the Company No. 54 William-st., second floor.

HOT—HOTTER—HOTTEST.

"THE DOG STAR RAGES."

The sun pours a flood of burning rays—music pours its melting strains, and the people, sweating at every pore, are pouring into Nos. 4 and 6 Burling slip to purchase ICE PITCHERS OF LUCIUS HART.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

THE PARISH WILL CASE

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE

PARISH WILL CASE

IN THE

COURT OF APPEALS.

THE STATEMENT OF FACTS,

AND THE

OPINION OF THE COURT.

Price 50 Cents.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,

Nos. 443 and 445 BROADWAY.

Sent by mail on receipt of price.

NEW WORK ON DISEASES OF THE EYE.

A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO THE STUDY OF THE DISEASES OF THE EYE, By HENRY W. WILLIAMS, M. D. 1 vol. 12mo. $1 50.

For sale by all booksellers, or sent postpaid to any address for $1 50 by the publishers.

TICKNOR & FIELDS, No. 135 Washington-st., Boston.

WHO ARE EXEMPT AND WHO ARE NOT.

The New Militia Law of the State of New-York, with all blank forms, Returns, &c., &c.

Passed April 23, 1862.
Price, 25 cents. Published by E. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO., Stationers, No. 16 Nassau-st.
Sold by Stationers generally.

HEADLEY'S GREAT REBELLION.

Agents' Canvassing Books will be ready Aug. 4, 1862. HURLBUT, WILLIAMS & CO., Hartford, Conn.

"MEDICAL COMMON SENSE."—NEARLY 300 illustrated and neatly-bound pages, written in plain English, "that every body can understand." Part I—Treats on the causes, prevention and cure of chronic diseases. Part II—On "Marriage and Sexual Philosophy." Both in one volume.

Price $1. Sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price. Contents table sent free. The author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, late of Saratoga, has permanently located his office at No. 1,130 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts., New-York City. May be consulted in person or by letter. No charge for first interview. Office hours from 1 to 6 P. M., except Sundays.

DEAFNESS,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Air-Passages.

Dr. LIGHTHILL can be consulted daily from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M., at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place

The following testimonials have not been published before

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1862.

I hereby certify that I have suffered during many years from trouble in hearing—one ear at last became entirely deaf, and the other so bad as to render conversation very difficult. I applied to Dr. Lighthill, of No. 34 St. Mark's-place, who, in a short time, and without pain, restored to me the use of my ears, so that I can now hear perfectly well. J. BISCO, No. 153 East 23d-st.

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1862.

DR. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir:* I am pleased to be able to testify to the efficacy of your treatment in the case of my wife, whose hearing in one ear you succeeded in restoring, after treatment of various kinds had been applied in vain. I may furthermore state that her hearing remains good up to the present time, though it is several years since she has been under your care.

E. CLAYBURGH, No. 111 Duane-st.

CATARRH CURED.

From Rev. P. R. Russell, Lynn, Mass.

I have been much troubled with catarrh of the worst type for some twenty years. It gradually grew worse, producing cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense of smell, and breaking down my general health to such a degree as to compel me to resign my pastorate and suspend public speaking.

I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuffs of divers kinds, nitrate of silver, tar-water, olive-tar, and inhalations, but without any very salutary effects. Last Summer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treating Catarrh, visited him, and put myself under his treatment. I began immediately to improve, and this improvement has gone on to the present time. My Catarrh has gradually melted away, my cough has disappeared, my voice has become natural, and I am once more able to preach the blessed Gospel. Let me advise all troubled with catarrhal difficulties to apply to Dr. Lighthill.

P. R. RUSSELL.

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 1, 1862.

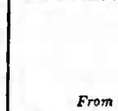
NEW-YORK, July 29, 1862.

I thank you most sincerely for the really wonderful cure you have performed in the case of one of my children, who was affected with Catarrh of so severe a nature that its life was despaired of, notwithstanding some of our most eminent physicians had it under treatment at different times. The child is now growing vigorous and healthy, thanks to your skillful attendance

V. ROUSSEAU,

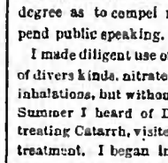
59th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.



ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.

All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.



CARY'S ROTARY FORCE PUMP,

Adapted to all situations, and the most reliable FORCE-PUMP IN THE WORLD.

Manufactured and sold by CARY & BRAINARD, Brockport, N. Y.

J. C. CARY, General Agent, No. 2 Astor House, New-York City.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a *first prize medal* at the Great International Exhibition, London, *for powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, and the excellent workmanship shown in grand and square pianos.*

There were two hundred and sixty-nine pianos from all parts of the world entered for competition; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:

"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is *emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker.*"

IMPORTANT.

All articles for soldiers at Harrison's Landing under Gen. McClellan, or in any other Union camp, should be sent, at half rates, by THE HARNDEN EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway.

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY ARE immediately cured by DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. No family should be without it. Only 25 cents. Sold by all the druggists. Full directions with each bottle.

MILITARY.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.
AMERICANS, TO THE FRONT RANK!

JARED MAXON having been duly authorized to raise a Company, it is presumed that there is a class of patriotic young men in New-York who desire to enlist in the service of their country, with the intent to render distinguished service in the field; and under officers who have a regard (in recruiting) to the selection of that class, as well as whose moral qualifications would render them agreeable companions in arms.

Such, and none others, are wanted immediately for this Company. Non-commissioned officers selected from the most efficient in the ranks. An advance, as bounty and pay of $90 will be paid to each recruit on or before being mustered into the service of the United States.

Pay and subsistence commences on enlistment.

All those desirous of enlisting are solicited to call and enroll themselves immediately, at the office, No. 305 West-st., cor

PERSONAL.

—Mr. Samuel M. Harmon, Captain Co. I, Twenty-seventh Regiment N. Y. S. V., Slocum's Division, Franklin's Corps, Army of the Potomac, was wounded in the recent battle of Gaines' Mill, on the Chickahominy. He was wounded in the leg, but refused to leave the field long enough to have his wound dressed. He was in all the subsequent battles, including that of Malvern Hill. At the battle of Bull Run, last year, Mr. Harmon was First Lieutenant, but his Captain, now Maj. C. C. Gardiner, was sick, and the command of his company, devolved upon him. His regiment was the last to retreat on that memorable occasion. Regiments and companies were scattered, but Mr. S. M. Harmon got his company back to Washington safe and in order. He was in the battles of West Point and Fair Oaks, and his men and superior officers represent that he is a very brave and skillful officer. His company was recruited in Allegany Co., New-York State. As one who has done his duty so nobly, honorable mention is done for public justice, but also to gratify the numerous friends of his company in this State. Army correspondents are apt to overlook the merits of officers as low down as Captains, and the official reports of commanders of brigades, corps, &c., wherein company officers are favorably named, seldom meet the public eye.

—A correspondent writes regarding the absence of Mr. Flagg, among others, from the funeral services of the late Ex-President Van Buren: "Mr. Flagg is afflicted by the loss of sight. Few remain of Mr. Van Buren's old friends of the cyclept 'Albany Regency:' Gov. Wright, Gov. Marcy, Hon. James Porter and Benj. F. Butler have passed away; Ex-Gov. Throop, Gen. Dix, Comp. Flagg and Edwin Croswell still remaining. For Ex-Gov. Throop, brother-in-law of Mr. Porter, Mr. Van Buren entertained the most brotherly love, visiting him annually at his residence, 'Willow Brook,' on the banks of the beautiful Owasco Lake. Gov. Throop fully reciprocated his affection, often visiting Mr. Van Buren at 'Lindenwald.' The strong friendship commenced as students in the same law office and never faltered through their many years of sincere and warm friendship."

—Two men, probably members of a Confederate Sanitary Commission, recently put up at a hotel in Louisville, and exhibited so much solicitude regarding three trunks which they had with them that the police thought it best to assist them. When opened the trunks were found to contain $1,600 worth of quinine, which was doubtless destined to do service among the "shakers" in Dixie. The supposed proprietors of the drug disappeared too suddenly to be arrested.

—On July 26 a scouting party of State Militia, from Chappell Hill, Missouri, captured the notorious Ex-Member of Congress J. W. Reid, and delivered him over to Col. Dan. Huston, Jr., commander at Lexington. He was held in custody only four hours, when Col. Huston released him on parole. Gen. Schofield had better pay his regards to this merciful Colonel.

—Gen. Shepley, Military Governor of Louisiana, reached Portland, Maine, on Tuesday last. He had telegraphed in reply to inquiries that he desired no public reception, but two thousand of his fellow-citizens met him, notwithstanding, and escorted him home. It is said that he has consented to make an address on the questions of the day.

—We are glad to know that the fighting sailor, Rear-Admiral Foote, is restored to health. He is now at Washington as Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting. His general health is good, but as crutches are still indispensable, he cannot for some time yet resume an active command.

—The Boston *Post* says: "It is city gossip that a widowed member of the Cabinet is about to form a union with a distinguished widow lady, a resident of this city."

—Capt. McGunnegle, United States Navy, who has done good service on the Mississippi, is visiting his family at Annapolis, Md.

Affairs in Arizona.

A correspondent of the San Francisco *Alta* writes from Tucson, Arizona, under date of June 16, detailing the operations of the column sent thither under Gen. CARLETON. He says;

"Upon our arrival in Tucson, we found it lively with United States Volunteers, but abandoned by its former population. Since then, however, they have been coming daily, and a better-pleased set of people cannot be found. Some who have returned have been required to take the oath of allegiance. That portion of the community who could be best spared, left with HUNTER a few weeks since, and will be sure not to come back unless brought.

The General, immediately upon his arrival, went to work to renovate and straighten out the affairs of the Territory. His first move was the arrest of eight or ten suspicious characters who had been prowling about the place ever since HUNTER'S departure. Upon the afternoon of the same day we came in, Capt. FAVE, at the head of his company, dashed through the town at full speed, and in five minutes it was surrounded, and shortly after the prisoners were marched to the guard-house. So secret had this movement been kept, that every one was taken by surprise. These prisoners have been sent to Yuma. They are a portion of a set of bad men who have had things all their own way, scorning all law; but affairs have taken a turn, and I think their jig is up. The General has taken hold with a firm hand, and not one of these outlaws against the civil or national authority will escape his vigilance.

Gen. CARLETON has declared martial law over the Territory, and is now its Governor. His Adjutant, Ben. F. CUTTLER, Acting Secretary of State, with a Military Board for examining and regulating matters is general.

Tucson has fallen into strict hands, its municipal affairs have been overhauled and put to rights; ordinances have been passed pertaining to its stores, whisky shops, gaming tables, &c. A license of $100 per month has been placed upon each grog shop, and the same upon every gaming table, and heavy penalties attached. $500 have already been collected and turned over, to be devoted to the use of the hospital.

All property belonging to Secessionists has been taken possession of, much of which comes in very good use, such as forage, &c. Of the amount taken in this way I am unable to state.

Maj. PAGEUSON, now at the head of the Commissary Department, in place of Lieut. HAMMOND, relieved, has gone down into Sonora, for the purpose of seeing if provisions, &c., can be obtained from there, and to open up negotiations. Before the Major's departure, two trains, loaded with corn, arrived and disposed of their cargoes. The Major took an escort. The General is endeavoring to create friendly relations, at the same time taking a firm and independent position, in consequence of reports to the effect that the Governor of Sonora had entered into negotiations with the Secessionists, desiring their occupation of this Territory.

On the 5th inst., Col. EVAN left with a detachment of cavalry upon an expedition, nobody knew where. To-day, Col. EVAN arrived, bringing twenty-one prisoners, among them SYLVESTER MOWRY. They were taken, all together, at the Patagonia mines, some 80 miles from here, although Col. EVAN traveled over 100 miles to reach them. Of course they were surprised, and taken without any trouble. The Patagonia mines are situated just on the American side of the line, and this batch of Secessionists (as they all are, no doubt) thought, upon the slightest alarm, to cross over into Mexico. Capt. WILLIS was left in charge of all the property, which will amount to considerable. These prisoners will be examined before a Military Board. MOWRY takes things quite coolly, puts on a good many airs; has along his mistress, Private Secretary and servant. I think a dose of military treatment will cure him. He has been guilty of writing secession letters, and giving shelter to outlaws.

Gen. CARLETON has turned over the command of the First Regiment California Volunteers to Col. WEAR, who is now in command at this place. Gen. CARLETON returns to-morrow to Pimos, or Fort Barrett, by way of Fort Stanford, on a tour of inspection, and to hasten up supplies. Capt. T. MOORE, Chief Quartermaster, accompanies him. No troops will move beyond here until the 1st of July, now being the dryest season, and the June rains have yet to fall. Troops are moving up to this point as fast as possible. The town is full."

The Appointment of Collectors, &c.

Secretary CHASE has written the following note in reply to a letter of inquiry:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 16, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of the 12th is just received. The President has not yet determined how he will district the State under the Tax laws; but I think it more probable, in the case of Ohio, that the new Congressional districts will be adopted than the old.

The appointing power rests with the President. All applications are filed with the Treasury Department, and are here arranged and briefed. When the time for making appointments arrives I shall consider each application, and after consulting with the members of Congress, will recommend to the President the men who seem to be, all things considered, best fitted for the positions. My recommendations, with the papers in each case, will be laid before the President, and from them he will form his own judgment and make the appointments.

Yours very truly, S. P. CHASE.

W. T. COGGESHALL, Springfield, O.

LAW REPORTS.

The Statute of Limitations and the Collection of Judgments.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Driggs vs. *Williams*.—This was a motion to set aside an order for the examination of the defendant as a judgment debtor, based on the ground that the proceeding was barred by the statute of limitations. The motion was opposed on the ground that an order for the examination of a judgment debtor was the commencement of a new action, and that the judgment having been obtained before the lapse of twenty years took the case out of the statute of limitations. It was contended that the proceeding was the same as the issuing of a creditor's bill, and was therefore a new action.

Defendant's counsel insisted that the action to enforce satisfaction of the judgment, and that it was not, therefore, such a new action as would take the matter out of the statute of limitations.

The Court held that such an order was the commencement of a new action in the nature of a creditor's bill, in accordance with many former opinions. It is such because it is not based upon the judgment alone, but upon a presentation of new facts, which the plaintiff must prove to entitle him to the relief sought. The proceeding did, therefore, operate to take the case out of the statute of limitations. The motion was denied.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 5, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 54 cbls. Ashes, 15,049 cbls. Flour, 983 bbls. and 453 bags Corn Meal, 138,428 bushels Wheat, 142,256 bush. Corn, 9,020 bushels Rye, 15,443 bushels Oats, 2,996 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,007 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are salable at $6 61½@$6 87½ for Pots, and $7 for Pearls ₱ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Have been quiet, to-day, at former quotations.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, comprised 400 bags Laguayra, 850 bags Maracaibo, and 200 bags Rio, all on private terms. Market very firm.

CHEMICALS—Have been in moderate request, at uniform rates.

COTTON—Continues in limited request at irregular prices. Middlings 47½c.@49c. ₱ lb.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in fair demand, and quoted very firm.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fair inquiry prevails for State and Western Flour, especially shipping brands, prices of which exhibit decidedly more firmness. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 21,600 bbls., including Superfine State, at $4 90@$5 15; inferior to choice extra State at $5 20@$5 50, chiefly at $5 25@$5 35; superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 85@$5 10; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 20@$6 25; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 45@$5 65 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 90	@$5 15
Extra State	5 20	@ 5 50
Superfine Western	4 85	@ 5 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 20	@ 5 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 45	@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 70	@ 6 30
Extra Genesee	5 55	@ 6 80
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 60	@ 6 80

Southern Flour is in demand and is dearer. Sales 1,600 bbls., at $5 35@$5 85 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., $5 90@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, and $7 50@$8 50 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is inquired for at prices rates. Sales 1,250 bbls. extra, at $5 25@$6 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3 25@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $3 35@$3 40 for Jersey, and $3 50@$3 60 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more sought after by shippers, at advanced prices. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 294,000 bush., a considerable part to arrive, including White Western, at $1 41@$1 46; Amber Western, at $1 30@$1 37; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 27@$1 32; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 22@$1 25, the latter an extreme rate: Milwaukee Club, $1 16@$1 22; Chicago Spring, $1 10@$1 19, ₱ bushel. Corn is in good demand, at buoyant rates. Sales since our last, 139,000 bushels, at 56c.@57½c., chiefly at 56½c.@57c., for shipping Mixed Western; 52½c.@55½c. for Eastern do.; 49c.@52c. for unsound do. do., ₱ bushel. Rye is scarce and inactive, at 78c.@84c. ₱ bushel. Barley is unchanged. Oats continue quiet, including Canada at 46c.@48c.; Western at 45c.@47½c., and State at 48c.@49c. ₱ bushel.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of Breadstuffs left at tide-water at Albany from the commencement of navigation to and including the 31st of July in the years indicated:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Canal opened	April 25.	May 1.	May 1.
Flour, bbls.	351,776	463,446	701,515
Wheat, bush.	3,599,483	11,447,608	11,834,939
Corn, bushels	6,455,432	6,794,925	7,570,633
Barley, bush.	75,913	181,020	373,091
Oats, bushels	3,296,874	2,244,548	1,650,385
Rye, bushels	113,421	359,494	368,110

The following comparative table will show the imports of Grain into Buffalo, from the opening of navigation to Aug. 1, in the years 1859, 1860, 1861, and from Jan. 1 to Aug. 1, 1862:

	Grain, bush.	Flour, bbls.	Total Grain, including Flour reduced to Wheat.
1859	3,373,354	512,926	5,937,984
1860	9,695,863	388,003	11,635,578
1861	17,295,984	794,608	21,209,024
1862	23,286,746	1,312,811	29,850,801

The canal exports of Flour and Grain from Buffalo from the opening of navigation, May 1 to Aug. 1, 1862, will be shown by the following, viz.:

Flour, bbls.	212,657	Oats, bush.	762,143
Wheat, bush.	10,688,189	Barley, bush.	96,202
Corn, bush.	9,020,340	Rye, bush.	347,192

HAY—North River bale is in fair demand and is steady, at 55c. @70c. for shipment and local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in moderate request, including last year's crop, at 15c.@21c. ₱ lb.

IRON—The demand has been limited, since our last; prices have not varied materially

LEAD—Has been rather quiet, yet quoted steady.

MOLASSES—Private sales, to-day, were unimportant; 300 bbls. New-Orleans were sold by auction, at 27½c.@29c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been inactive, to-day; Spirits Turpentine, $2 34 ₱ gallon,

OILS—Have been less active during the past week, and prices of the principal kinds have been somewhat depressed. We quote: Crude Sperm, at $1 42@$1 45; Crude Whale, at 60c.@61c.; Unbleached Winter Sperm, at $1 55; do. Spring do., at $1 50; Bleached Winter Whale, at 70c.; do. Spring do., at 68c.; Olive, at $1 35@$1 40; Linseed, at 93c.; No. 1 Winter Lard, at 70c.@75c.; City Red, at 47c.: Crude Petroleum, at 13c.@14c., and Refined Petroleum, at 23c.@33c. ₱ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET—WEEK ENDING AUG. 4.—The market has been very quiet the past week. There have been no sales of Sperm Oil. In Whale, 920 bbls. have been sold in parcels—350 bbls. good, at 60c.; 480 do. brown, and 70 do. dark, at 60c. ₱ gallon, and 50 bbls. for export, at the same price. Nothing doing in Whalebone.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Aug. 4, 1862	30,882	84,096	621,350
Same time last year	44,084	100,930	829,900

(*Hardmen's Shipping List.*

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence during the last week 284,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 2,000 pieces 56x56, 9¾ c., cash; 3,000 pieces 56x60, 9¾c., 6 mos.; 45,000 pieces 60x64, 10c., less 3 ₱ cent., cash; 50,000 pieces 60x64, 9¾c., cash; 25,000 pieces 60x64, 10c., less 2 ₱ cent. cash; 21,000 pieces 60x61, 9¾c., cash; 50,000 pieces 60x64, 10c., cash; 25,000 pieces 64x64, 9¾c., cash; 32,000 pieces 64x64, 10c., cash; 31,000 pieces 64x64, 10¾c., cash, ₱ yard.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate request, to-day, at $11@$11 12½ for Mess, and $9 75 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales, 1,200 bbls. Cut Meats are in fair demand at 5¾c.@6c. for Hams, and 3¾c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon has not varied. Lard is in moderate request at former prices. Sales 950 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 8½c.@9¼c., ₱ lb. Beef continues in moderate demand at full rates. Sales 230 bbls., at $14 25@$15 for Extra Mess, and $12 75@$13 75 for plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19@$20 ₱ tce. Beef Hams, $13 50@$14 75 ₱ bbl. Butter is salable and steady, at 10c.@15c. for poor to choice Western, and 11c.@15c. for poor to choice State. ₱ lb. Cheese continues in fair demand, at 5½c.@8½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Has been inactive, at former figures.

SALT—Has been in request at essentially unaltered prices.

SKINS—Desirable lots have been in light supply and a fair demand at advancing rates.

SUGARS—The market has been quiet, to-day, sales having been confined to 230 hhds., including Cuba at 8¾c.@8¾c., and New-Orleans at 9¼c.@10¼c., and by auction, 600 hhds. New-Orleans at 8 9-16c.@11¼c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Are in moderate request at previous prices.

TIN—Holders are generally asking full prices, but the market is at present tame.

TALLOW—Sales to-day, 80,000 lbs., part at 10¼c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in moderate demand to-day, part at 29½c.@30¾c., closing at 29¾c.@30c. ₱ gallon. Sales, 700 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market exhibits less firmness, yet is not very active. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 12½c.@13½c., Corn, 12½c.@12¾c.; Beef, 6s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Pork, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 37s. @40s.; Butter and Cheese, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Tobacco, 35s., ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Tallow, 37s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12½d.@13½d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Tallow, 40s. ₱ ton.

Movements of European Steamers.

	FROM EUROPE.		
City of Manchester	Liverpool	New-York	July 23
Bohemian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 24
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	July 26
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	July 30
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	July 30
Jura	Liverpool	Quebec	July 31
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 2
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 6
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 9
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 13
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 20
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 23
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 27
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 10
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18
	FROM AMERICA.		
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 5
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 6
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 9
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 9
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 9
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 13
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 16
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 23
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 26
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ..... 8 A. M. and 8:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 6 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 8 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MORTGAGE SALE OF THE PHŒNIX SUGAR REFINERY, foot of Bridge-st., Brooklyn, MINER & SOMMERVILLE will sell at auction, FRIDAY, Aug. 1, at 11 o'clock, on the premises of the Phœnix Sugar Refinery, foot of Bridge-st., Brooklyn, under foreclosure of chattel mortgages, the stock and fixtures of the above establishment, said to be the most complete of any of the kind in the United States. The sale embraces the entire appurtenances necessary for this business; has been in operation but little over a year, and is in perfect working order in every particular; is replete with all the modern improvements in machinery adapted to the successful working of the same, and offers unusual inducements to parties wishing to engage in this business. By order of CONDERT BROTHERS,

Attorneys for Mortgagees.

Sale of the above described property postponed from Thursday, July 31.

The sale of the above described property is postponed to Monday, Aug. 4, at 12 M.

Sale of the above property postponed to THURSDAY, Aug. 7.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising, in part, of men's, boys' and youths' grain, thick kip and calf boots. Also, women's, misses' and children's shoes of all kinds, and a large invoice of stock goods.

GEORGE UNGE, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 8 Howard-st. All the genteel furniture in the above house, viz.: Parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture.

MUSICAL.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each Piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

RAVEN & BACON—MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, Warerooms, 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. We are now offering on favorable terms a full assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect. Liberal arrangements made with parties desiring to pay by installments.

UPRIGHT, SQUARE PIANOS, MELODEONS.—7 octave rosewood uprights, $200. Elegant rosewood squares, at $250, $225, $200, $175. Melodeons at $35, $45, $55, $65, $75, by CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, 4th-st., corner of 4th-av.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., BROADWAY, opposite the New-York Hotel. An assortment of their unrivaled PIANOS on hand. Cottage and school pianos for $125 and $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE LOW OR EXCHANGE—COST $12,000—An elegant three-story house, built by days' work, and finished in the very best manner, with all modern improvements, situated in Brooklyn, E. D., in the most desirable location, near Bedford-av. Mortgage about $7,500, which can remain; for the balance will take country property, New-York State or elsewhere, with or without buildings thereon, or Stock, goods, or other available securities. An offer wanted. E. SEYMOUR, Att'y, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE FOR A GOOD farm in either Westchester, Dutchess or Columbia County, a first-class four-story and basement house, having all the modern improvements, in West 14th-st. House 25x58: lot 25x103. Address, stating number of acres, improvements and location, (none other noticed,) to H., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A GREAT BARGAIN—A beautiful brown-stone double house, with several lots and all modern improvements. Also several villa lots at Bedford, with fine forest trees. G. B. ELKIN, corner Brooklyn-av. and Pacific-st.

FOR SALE—ONE THOUSAND ACRES OF choice lands, in four tracts, near Kalamazoo, Mich. For terms, etc., address Box No. 376, Louisville, Ky.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO RENT—THE NEW MARBLE BUILDING NO. 464 Broome-st., 25x95 feet, between Mercer and Greene sts., admirably adapted for a light manufacturing business where women are employed. Will accommodate 800 persons. Fitted up with gas, water closets and steam warming apparatus. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Nos. 309 and 311 Canal-st., or JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 123 BOWERY, TO CARPET, tobacco or furniture dealers, with a good, dry, light basement and vault: the front will be altered to suit a tenant. Will be let or leased on reasonable terms. Apply on the premises.

HOTELS.

COMPAGNIE MORILIERE DE PARIS.—THE GRAND HOTEL DE LA PAIX, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris, was opened on Tuesday, the 15th July. Travelers will there find 700 rooms and 70 saloons, magnificently furnished, at prices varying from 4f. to 30f. a day. Five dining-rooms for tables d'hote, dinners a la carte, public or wedding dinners, and like the Hotel de Louvre, salons for fetes. Attendance by day and night by waiters who speak all languages, and in the interior of the establishment there is a telegraphic office open day and night for France and abroad. Bath-rooms, coffee-rooms, divans, billiard and smoking-room, &c., reading-room, where the Parisian and foreign journals and choice periodical publications will be found.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find, at all times, an authorized agent at the Catskill steamboat landings and Catskill stations of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

HALF-WAY HOUSE, KISKATOWN, SITUATED half-way between Catskill and the Mountain House, is now open for the reception of guests. Board $5 per week. Reference, M. LIENAU, No. 2 Jones-lane.

DANIEL BLOOM, Proprietor.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

Mantels sold at astonishingly low prices at KLABER'S Marble Yards, No. 54 First-av., near Third-st., and No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS.—$30,000 worth of enameled slate mantels; imitation of the most costly marbles now in use; will be sold 25 per cent. below manufacturers prices. Also, marble mantels, monuments and tomb-stones.

WM. S. SEE & CO., No. 586 Hudson-st.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES, THIS IS THE LAST MONTH for nice-fitting dollar corsets, 50c. skirts, and the fine 25c. stockings, cheap hair nets, gloves, fancy goods, Zephyr worsted, yarns and small wares. This month prices must advance. Now is the time to save money. Send your orders and postage stamps. N. B.—Premium allowed on silver and gold.

ELGER'S Nos. 680 and 682 Broadway, near 18th-st.

NOTICE.—EAST INDIA AND INDIAN GOODS in every variety, wholesale and retail. FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

COAL, &C.

CHAS. A. BECKSCHER & CO.'S
SUPERIOR RED AND WHITE ASH SCHUYLKILL COALS.

Carefully prepared for Furnaces, Grates and Ranges AT $6 00 PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, AT RETAIL.

Delivered screened from yard in any part of the City. Orders received at No. 43 South-st., and at yard foot of 14th-st., East River. JAMES O'NEIL, Agent.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

THE BEST WATER WHEEL KNOWN.—Inquire of D. TALLCOT, Agent, No. 482 Broadway.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE,

Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind. No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

TO INVENTORS.—PATENTS SECURED BY COLVER & HUNT, Attorneys and Counselors in cases of Patent-right litigation, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a young girl as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 249 1st-av., second floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—An active young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and assist in washing; no objection to a private boarding-house or hotel; would go to the country; has the best City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewer, is used to taking care of children; can work on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; no objection to the country; has 8 years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 119 West 24th-st., near 8th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman to do chamberwork and waiting, or would do housework in a small private family, and would take care of the milk and butter; no objections to the country. Call at No. 111 West 17th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a very respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; she has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 109 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT cook, with the highest testimonials as to character, capability, &c., is in the irons of a situation in a private family, either in the City or country; she is a first-class meat cook, as also pastry cook and bread baker. Apply at No. 338 West 15th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., third floor; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A competent woman, as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches. No objection to a short distance in the country; has the best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as good plain cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; is a good bread and biscuit maker; no objection to a respectable private boarding house without washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 25 East 12th-st., in the milk depôt.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as good cook; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; understands her business; best of City reference. Call at No. 75 West 11th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED AS COMPETENT cook, by a respectable young woman; understands all kinds of family cooking; no objections to assist in the washing, if required; can give the very best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 95 West 33d-st.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Any lady requiring a competent, trustworthy, and well recommended servant, either as good cook and first-class washer and ironer, or to do general housework, may be suited with an excellent girl, at moderate wages, City or country, by applying at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, corner of Joralemon-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a neat, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; an excellent baker; understands meats, poultry and pastry; wages $7 per month; City or Brooklyn. Call or address No. 104 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY a respectable woman, a situation as cook and laundress; understands her business in all its branches; good City references; no objections to the country. Call for two days at No. 47 Mulberry-st., third floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Protestant widow woman, who is a first-rate washer and cook, wishes to obtain a situation for herself and daughter, aged 13, in a private family; she can give the best of references, and is willing to go to any part of the country; she also wants a situation for her little boy, aged 12 years, with a farmer. Apply at No. 525 3d-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A situation wanted, in City or country, by a well-recommended, smart, tidy woman, in the above capacity; is a first-rate cook and baker, and an excellent laundress; will make herself generally useful. Call at No. 345 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable woman as good cook, washer and ironer, or else to do general housework, has the best City references; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 10 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, to cook, wash and iron, in a small private family. Call at No. 110 West 19th-st., in the rear.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—A PROTESTANT woman wants a situation; is an excellent cook, baker, and a good washer and ironer; understands milk and butter making; is willing and obliging. Can be well recommended. ACKERMAN & CONKLIN, No. 97 4th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable Protestant girl to do general housework, or chamberwork and plain sewing; has got first-class City reference. Call for two days at No. 370 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, 2d floor.

AS LAUNDRESS OR COOK.—A RESPECTable Protestant woman wants a situation as laundress or cook, washer and ironer; no objection to do general housework. Call at No. 28 City Hall-place.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—AN ENGLISH WOman wishes a situation as infant's nurse, or to take care of grown children; is competent to take care of an invalid lady; is obliging; has no objections to go into the country or to travel; is a good sewer; the best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 56 East 31st-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, FROM ITS BIRTH.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, an American; is an excellent seamstress; is willing to assist in fine washing and ironing; good reference given. Apply at No. 34 Greenwich-st., in the rear, till suited. No objection to the country.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED A SITUATION as wet nurse, by a young woman in excellent health. Apply at No. 95 West 32d-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Inquire for Mrs. MILLER.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress, who fully understands the care of a baby from its birth, or growing children; can bring a baby up by hand; is willing and obliging, and kind to children; has six years of the best of City reference. Call at, or address to No. 101 Waverley-place, corner of Macdougal-st., where she can be highly recommended.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or nurse and chambermaid; would have no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 15 West 14th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-aged Scotch Protestant woman, a situation as seamstress in a family; has a knowledge of dressmaking, and is willing to make herself useful in a family; is fond of children, or to wait on an elderly lady; has no objection to go in the country; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home. Call, for two days, at No. 367 7th-av., in the grocery.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as seamstress; would be willing to assist in the chamberwork; no objections to the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 448

FINANCIAL.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF GAS STOCKS.

THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) August 6, at 12½ P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
160 shares Manhattan Gas Light Co., $50 each.
100 shares Manhattan Gas Light Co. Scrip.
Also,
40 shares Stuyvesant Insurance Co., $25 each.
Catalogues at No. 35 Wall-st.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

TO ARMY OFFICERS, PAYMASTERS AND OTHERS.—VAN VLECK & TUCKER, No. 4 Broad-st., one door from Wall-st., will furnish small gold in dollar pieces, quarter eagles, and five dollar pieces, in exchange for twenty dollar gold pieces, without extra charge, in amounts to suit.

MONEY.—PERSONS REQUIRING TEMPORARY accommodation are requested to procure a prospectus of the Mutual Loan and Discount Company, No. 57 Chatham-st. Business bills promptly discounted.
URWICK & KING, Agents.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

GOLD, SILVER, AND UNITED STATES Demand Notes, bought at the highest premium, by
F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., payable on the 31st inst. The transfer book will be closed from to-day until the 31st inst., inclusive.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1862.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Manhattan Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, the 9th inst.
J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INS CO., Office No. 67 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per cent., payable on demand.
WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INS. CO. No. 16 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, JULY 15, 1862.—THE Board of Directors of the East River Insurance Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.
THOS. PALMER, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. HAS this day been declared, payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on the 25th inst. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE GERHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 1 Pine-st.—July 21, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 13 Cedar, corner Pine-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 23, 1862.

By authority of a joint resolution of the Congress of the United States, approved on the 17th day of July instant, notice is hereby given that the first day of September next is fixed and determined upon as the day on which the "act to provide internal revenue to support the government and to pay interest on the public debt," shall be put into practical operation; and any act or thing which in said act is required to be done on or before the first day of July or August, in the year 1862, shall be done on or before the first day of September, 1862; and all parts of said act having reference to said dates of the first days of July and August, 1862, shall be taken and construed as having reference to the first day of September, 1862.

Collectors and Assessors will be appointed, and whatever other things may be necessary to put the act into practical operation, will be done before the date fixed by this notice.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, unpaved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Receiving basins and culverts in Chambers-street and James-slip; sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Fifth avenue and the Harlem River; receiving basin southeast corner Suffolk and Houston streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Chambers-street, between Pearl and Cherry streets; on north side of Southst.reet, between Roosevelt and Oliver-street; on both sides of Water and Cherry-street, between Roosevelt and Oliver streets; on both sides of James-slip, between South and Oak street; both sides of Roosevelt-street, between Cherry and Madison streets; both sides of Oak-street, between Chestnut and James streets; both sides of Bowery, between Chestnut and Roosevelt streets; of south side of Estaugh-street, between Chambers and James streets; north sides of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, between Fifth and Second avenues; on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-st., between Fifth and Second avenues; on south side of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, between Fifth and Second avenues; on both sides of Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets; on both sides of Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets; east side of Suffolk-street, between Stanton and Houston streets

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments and who are opposed to the same, or either of them are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-house, Aug. 1, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

NOTICE.—THE OWNER OF A SILVER TEA-set and some other silver articles, left at my store over three years ago, to be restored, is requested to call, prove property, and pay charges, or the silver will be sold to pay expenses incurred.
S. P. SQUIRE, No. 182 Bowery.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1862.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND LODGE OF Southern New-York will commence the regular annual session on WEDNESDAY, the 6th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., in its Room, D. F. Hall, corner Grand and Centre-sts. The election of officers for ensuing year will take place on THURSDAY, the 7th inst. Poll will be open from 2 to 10 o'clock P. M. By order.
JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Secretary.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—Health, comfort and pleasure. Cars leave Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, every 20 minutes.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED Soldiers.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 100 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, slippers, and calico gowns, are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, wines and liquors, will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av. and 41st-st. All articles sent to the American Express Co., corner Hudson and Jay sts., and Nos. 134 and 342 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

A BEAUTIFUL MICROSCOPE, MAGNIFYING 500 times for 25 cents, (coin;) five of different powers for $1. Mailed free. Address F. O. BOWEN Box No. 230, Boston, Mass.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
NEW-YORK MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 61 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1862.

The Trustees submit the following statement of the affairs of the Company, in conformity with the requirements of the Charter:

Outstanding Premiums to July 1, 1861	$190,439 29
Premiums received since	535,891 80
Total	$726,331 09

No policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks, disconnected with Marine Risks.

Earned Premiums to July 1, 1862	$562,797 37
Losses and Expenses	$358,915 41
Return Premiums	45,527 56
Re-Insurance, &c.	62,355 53
Total	$456,798 50

The Company have the following assets:

Cash in Banks	$41,655 64	
United States Stocks and Treasury Notes	309,350 00	
New-York State, Bank and City Stocks	180,407 70	
Loans on Stocks and Cash due the Company	36,092 57	
Real Estate, Bonds and Mortgages	104,675 79	672,091 70
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable		240,325 37
Salvage, Re-Insurance and other Claims due the Company		50,167 48
Insurance Scrip and Sundry Notes at estimated value		39,065 25
Total Assets		$1,000,649 80

In view of the above results, the Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a dividend of interest of SIX PER CENT. in cash on the outstanding Certificates of Profits, to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after SATURDAY, the 30th day of August next.

Also, *Resolved*, That a dividend of FIFTEEN PER CENT. be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending June 30, 1862, for which certificates will be issued on and after MONDAY, the 1st day of September next.

The Trustees, after reserving over HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS PROFITS, have further resolved that FIFTY PER CENT. (50 per cent.) of the Outstanding Certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1858, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after MONDAY, the 1st day of September next, from which date all interest thereon will cease.

The Certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled to the extent of FIFTY PER CENT. (50 per cent.)

By order of the Board,
W. P. HANSFORD, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. W. SCHMIDT,	FRANCIS HATHAWAY,
STEWART BROWN,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ROBERT B. MINTURN,	LLOYD ASPINWALL,
STEPHEN JOHNSON,	E. P. FABRI,
CHAS. H. MARSHALL,	EDWARD KAUPE,
ARTHUR LEARY,	HENRY OELRICHS,
HENRY MEYER,	HENRY W. HUBBELL,
EDW. H. R. LYMAN,	JAMES R. SMITH,
GEORGE MOKE,	GEORGE MOSLE,
E. V. THEBAUD,	GUSTAVE H. KISSEL,

JOHN H. EARLE, President.
JOHN H. LYELL, Vice-President.

RAILROADS.

ROCKAWAY! ROCKAWAY!!
"ON OLD LONG ISLAND'S SEA-GIRT SHORE!"
Trains of the BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY leave SOUTH FERRY, BROOKLYN, for ROCKAWAY, intermediately connecting at JAMAICA with UNION LINE of stages, as follows: At 7:45, 8:45, A. M.; at 3:15, 4:15 P. M., on SUNDAYS, at 7:45 A. M., at 5:30 P. M. Through tickets, to and from Rockaway, SEVENTY CENTS, to be had at railroad office, SOUTH FERRY, and at the hotels, ROCKAWAY. Running time, TWO HOURS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.
For Albany—10.30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave via Jersey City, from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 8 A. M., Mail for Dunkirk, and intermediate Stations. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal Stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk, and principal Stations. The Express Trains connect at Hornellsville with Railroad for Buffalo; at Elmira, with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Toms River, &c. On and after July 1, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 6:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, until further notice, the steamboat will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M., instead of 4 o'clock. Returning, cars leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 10:40 A. M., and 4 P. M., except on Saturday, when the afternoon train will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Toms River, Highland's, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First-class meals on board the steamboat. Passengers for points below Eatontown, on the main line, will take the 2:30 P. M. boat on Saturdays.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.
On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

GO TO THE SEA SIDE.—THE CARS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company are now running regularly from Fulton and Catharine Ferries to Church Lane, Greenfield, Gravesend and Coney Island. This is the best route to Sheepshead Bay. Private parties and associations and pic-nic parties accommodated on application at the office.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:15 A. M., 4:15 P. M for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting under the firm of LEWIS B. BROWN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by LEWIS B. BROWN, who will sign in liquidation.
LEWIS B. BROWN.
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1862. J. M. COGGESHALL.

Messrs. LEWIS B. BROWN and LAURENCE MYERS, Jr., become members of our firm from this date. The Banking, Exchange and Collection business will be continued as heretofore at No. 6 Broad-st.
NEW-YORK, August 1, 1862. P. M. MYERS & CO.,

J. M. COGGESHALL engages in the Flour trade, on his own account, at No. 9 South-st.
NEW-YORK, August 1, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WM. NELSON & SONS is this day dissolved by mutual consent, WM. NELSON retiring from business. The remaining partners, WM. NELSON, Jr., and ALFRED NELSON, will continue the Shipping and Commission business, under the name of WILLIAM & ALFRED NELSON. Either of the partners will sign in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1862. WM. NELSON,
WM. NELSON, Jr.,
ALFRED NELSON.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of MANNAH & DE FOREST, for the transaction of a General Banking and Brokerage business. Domestic and foreign specie, demand notes, land warrants, &c., bought and sold.
JOHN B. MANNAH,
A. M. DE FOREST,
No. 240 Broadway, near Fulton-st.
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of OLIVER, HANNAH & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the concern will be paid to JOHN HANNAH, at No. 160 John st.
E. OLIVER,
JOHN HANNAH,
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1862. JOHN A. GIFFORD.

COPARTNERSHIP.—I HAVE THIS DAY associated with me Mr. EDWARD P. GILBERT, under the name and firm of C. G. HERKIMER & CO. The Flour and Grain commission business will be continued at No. 162 Broad-st.
C. G. HERKIMER.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1862.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1862.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the eighth day of August, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying two barrels Navy Beef, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the Navy-Yard, at Brooklyn.

The Beef must be from well-fattened Cattle, and must conform as near as possible in quality to the standard issued for Navy Beef, and pass the usual inspection at the Navy-yard. The barrels must be according to the Navy standard.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed. This guaranty must be accompanied by the certificate of the U. S. District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guaranty. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty. Full particulars may be ascertained upon application to the Inspecting Officer at the Navy-yard.

The above Beef is purchased on account of defaulting contractors, and must be furnished without delay.
I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

COFFEE FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1862.

Proposals, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Coffee," will be received at this office until SATURDAY, 16th instant, for furnishing and delivering, on receiving ten days' notice, at the United States Navy-yard at Brooklyn, all the coffee which may be required for the use of the navy during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863.

The coffee to be equal to the best Cuba, according to the sample at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and be delivered there without extra charge.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed. This guaranty must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guaranty. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty. I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of WEDNESDAY, August 13, 1862, for the construction of the following works, viz.:

Sewer in Ridge-street, between Delancey and Rivington streets; sewer in Grand-street, from No. 445 to Sheriff-street; trap-block pavement of Elm-street, between Duane and Reade streets, and crosswalks in Sixth-avenue, at Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPAN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, August 1, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 39 PARK-ROW, TIMES BUILDINGS, NEW-YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the titles of the work and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office, until 12½ o'clock P. M. of TUESDAY, August 12, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.:

For fencing lots in the following places, viz.:
Southeast corner of Pearl and Chambers streets, numbers four hundred and fourteen, four hundred and sixteen and four hundred and eighteen.
Blocks bounded by Broadway, Ninth-avenue, Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets; and Sixtieth and Sixty-first streets.
Northeast corner of Forty-fourth-street and Tenth-avenue.
Block bounded by Forty-second and Forty-third streets, and the Tenth and Eleventh avenues.
North side of Fortieth-street, between the Tenth and Eleventh avenues.
North side of Thirty-sixth-street, between the Second-avenue and St. Gabriel's Church.
South side of Thirtieth-street, one hundred feet from the southerly corner of Second-avenue.
South side of Forty-second-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues.
Southwest corner of Thirty-eighth-street and Fourth-avenue, where not already done.
North side of Fifty-eighth-street, south side of Fifty-ninth-street, from the Seventh-avenue to the buildings on the said street west of the Seventh-avenue; on the Seventh-avenue, west side, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets.

For setting curb and gutter in Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-fourth to Sixty-fourth streets, and flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same; and for fencing and flagging in front of vacant lots on the west side of the Sixth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets.

Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1862.
SHEPHERD F. KNAPP,
Street Commissioner.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD,
July 25, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of WEDNESDAY, August 6, 1862, for the construction of the following sewers, to wit:

In Forty-ninth-street, from near Ninth-avenue to and through Tenth-avenue to sewer in Forty-seventh-street;

In Grove-street, from sewer in Hudson-street to a point 170 feet east of Hudson-street; and

In Sixth-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth-streets.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPAN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,
No. 7 CITY HALL, Aug. 1, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until August 12, 1862, at 12 M.:

For 250 to 300 tons of the best Anthracite Coal, for the use of the Courts and offices of the County, the ton to be calculated at 2240 pounds.

Also, proposals for 50 cords of Kindling Wood, pine, cut and split for use.

The said coal and wood to be delivered at such times and places as the Committee may designate.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any and all proposals.
JAMES DAVIS,
WILLIAM M. TWEED,
SHERIDAN SHOOK,
SMITH ELY, Jr.,
ORISON BLUNT,
WILLIAM C. CONNER,
ELIJAH F. PURDY,
Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, July 25, 1862.

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.—PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of August, for completing the distributing reservoir of the Washington Aqueduct. Plans and specifications may be seen after the 12th of August.

Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Reservoir, and directed to "Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."
WALTER J. SMITH, Chief Clerk.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—"DAILY LINE."—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad; also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken, and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices.
GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR WHITESTONE, GREAT NECK, SANDS' POINT, GLEN COVE, MOTT'S DOCK, GLENWOOD and ROSLYN.—The elegant new steamer JESSE HOYT, Capt. CHAS. PEGG, will leave New-York for the above named places, from Pier No. 24 East River, west side of Peck-slip, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:45 P. M. Fare, 25 cents.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 3-th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection via New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.
E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Steamer NIAGARA, Capt. HAVENS, will leave Pier No. 32, East River, (Jones-slip,) Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons, at 5 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy-point and Verplanck's. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th and 30th sts.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.

The *Hamilton* leaves Christopher-st. at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
Spring-st. ..... at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
Dey-st. ..... at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
Morris-st., Pier 1 at 10, 1 and 4.

Fare 25 cents, including return ticket.

FOR SALE—THE STEAMBOAT NEW CHAMPION, now lying at Albany. Said steamer is 220 feet keel, 26 feet beam, 8½ feet hold; has a 44-inch cylinder, and 10 feet stroke. Inquire at the Propeller Line Office, Pier No. 20, foot of Dey-st.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

$100 BOUNTY, SOLDIERS' AND WIDOWS' Pensions, back pay and prize money collected. Branch office in Washington. Agents wanted. Apply to, or address J. P. HUNT, Attorney-at-Law and Government Claim Agent, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26.) New-York.

ALL WIDOWS, OR OTHER RELATIVES of deceased officers and soldiers, may apply for their pay, bounty and pensions through SETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP, at their Law and Collection office, No. 111 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. 150th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations, upon Mental and Nervous Debility. Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of Dr. WARNER. No. 13 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 617 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. F. HOLLICK, AUTHOR OF THE "MARRIAGE GUIDE," &c., and Lecturer on Physiology and the Origin of Life. Office, No. 599 Broadway, New-York City. Hours, 10 till 2, daily, except Sundays.

Dr. H. attends only to those peculiar cases of Nervous and Parental Debility and decay, or natural imperfection, explained in his books and lectures.

N. B.—Persons in the country should especially observe that Dr. H. never leaves New-York City. Those who wish to address him by letter, should direct to Dr. F. HOLLICK, Box No. 3,606 New-York City Post-office."

Some of the most curious and important cases are explained in Dr. H.'s "Facts for the Feeble," which will be sent gratis, and post-paid, to any address.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. For years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consults with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACRICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who are conscious of the evils of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

PROSTRATED POWERS RESTORED.—Functional derangements incidental to both sexes, restored to a healthy tone by the use of Triesman No. 1. Read the book entitled "Human Frailty"—it explains everything. Published by Dr. BARTOW, No. 194 Bleecker-st.,

The New-York Times, Tuesday, August 5, 1862.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN THE CITY.

The Draft—Payment of Bounties—Promotion from the Ranks—Progress of Enlistments.

EFFECT OF THE DRAFT UPON ENLISTMENTS.

The order for a draft has given a great impetus to the enlistment business. Companies that were only recruiting two and three men a day, now obtain six or eight. It is beginning to be understood, that after the 15th of this month, no bounty will be paid, and men to whom the $90 is an object are anxious to join some regiment in time to secure the money. Under this incitement, it is more than likely the first requisition of the President for 300,000 men will be raised by volunteering—at least the quota required from this City will probably be so.

UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE.

Notwithstanding the fact that the payment of the United States bounty by Capt. LAGRAN has been postponed, there has been no falling off in the number of applicants for enrollment. The State bounty is large enough to tempt any reasonable man. A considerable proportion of the men enlisted are taken straight up to camp, to be mustered in by regimental Adjutants; more than double as many, it would be safe to say, so are mustered in at the White-street office. Matters are much facilitated by this arrangement. Recruits have to be sworn in now before a Justice of the Peace, as well as the mustering officer.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

The immense demands upon Gen. ARTHUR are at length depleting his vast stores of clothing and equipments. There is a scarcity of tents, owing chiefly to the roundabout way in which the requisition for those indispensable articles has been made. Clothing, too, will in a little while run short. There is plenty of clothing to be had in the City, however, and, by judicious management, all the 300,000 or 600,000 will get everything they want. Quartermaster-Gen. ARTHUR is indefatigable, and his Aids are industrious and obliging. What they can do to forward business will be done.

A GENERAL RECRUITING OFFICE.

Col. W. G. BURR has his fine recruiting offices at No. 744 Broadway in active operation. The place is handsomely fitted up, and in the same building accommodations are provided for eight hundred men. Col. BURR directs his endeavors to recruiting for regiments in the field. A volunteer can choose any regiment he pleases and is taken care of until forwarded to the seat of war. DODWORTH'S Zouaves appears to be the regiment most in favor with new comers. HAWKINS' Zouaves also finds considerable favor, and the Seventy-ninth Highlanders is popular.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT REGIMENT.

This regiment, formerly known as the Halleck Guard, is progressing towards completion most encouragingly. It is Col. PEISSNER, commanding the Fifth District Regiment, that was mentioned in SICKLES's letter as an officer whom that gallant General would like to have in his division.

BOUNTY PAID ON ENLISTMENT.

Lieut. Geo. BRADY, recruiting for the Seventy-eighth regiment, pays every man his bounty instantly upon enrollment. His recruiting station is the wooden hut in the centre of the main thoroughfare through the City Hall Park.

A MEDICAL VOLUNTEER.

Dr. CYRUS RAMSAY will give his professional services gratuitously to the families of all men volunteering into the Seventy-eighth Regiment, now in the field, under command of Col. DANIEL ULLMAN.

THE POLICE AND STRAGGLERS.

The police are busy picking up military stragglers. A good many women apply, in consequence, at the station houses for information about their missing relatives.

RETURNED SOLDIERS.

A number of recovered sick and wounded soldiers left here yesterday to rejoin their regiments on duty in the Peninsular.

THE STANTON LEGION.

The Stanton Legion was inspected yesterday by Inspector-Gen. VAN VECHTEN, at their camp near New-Dorp. Two hundred and seventy men were on parade, which, with those on recruiting service, makes the regimental force over 320 men. Only sufficient arms have thus far been furnished to the regiment for guard mounting, and for want of them the inspection was necessarily brief. Gen. VAN VECHTEN, however, passed a very high compliment on the discipline and condition of the men, and the ability and energy of their officers. The Field and Staff officers thus far appointed are, Col. W. H. ALLEN, Lieut.-Col. ——, Maj. R. L. VAN WAGENEN, Adjt. W. W. HOBSON, Quartermaster U. S. LOWE and Surgeon D. ROCKWELL. Gen. VAN VECHTEN, in a meeting of the officers subsequent to the inspection, passed a very high compliment on Adjt. HOBSON, to whom a great portion of the success of the regiment has been due. It is gratifying to know that the exertions of the Adjutant have been duly appreciated by the State authorities. WERTHEIMER'S military band is now in camp, and adds greatly to the comfort of the men. The regimental headquarters are at No. 174 Grand-street, and recruiting offices are also established in various parts of the City.

THE SICKLES BRIGADE.

Capt. J. L. CHADWICK and Lieut. MCCONNELL, of the Third Regiment Excelsior Brigade, having been ordered by Gen. MCCLELLAN to assist Gen. SICKLES in recruiting for his brigade, have establishep their headquarters at No. 800 Broadway, in the Union Gun Warerooms, first floor. All wishing to enlist in this band of tried veterans, can be enrolled at once.

THE COMPANY OF CHRISTIAN SOLDIERS.

An adjourned meeting was held at 8 o'clock, last evening, in the lecture-room of the Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church, (Dr. BURCHARD's,) with a view to the organization of a company of Christian young men, to serve in the existing war. Owing to the violent storm, the attendance, which had promised to be quite large, was meagre. Mr. JAMES W. FARR was called to the Chair, and after a variety of informal suggestions, the members present, upon motion, unanimously decided to give their company the name of "The Monitors," after which adjournment was had until Thursday evening next, at the same hour and place. The prospects of the company are excellent, and their pecuniary support is strong. The financial Committee consists of Messrs. Geo. W. Cooper, Geo. W. Beale, David Jacobus, Wm. J. Valentine and Levi Onderdonk. Capt. Wm. HOWLAND is the proposed commanding officer of the company, which is to be organized in the spirit of the subjoined call:

"Believing that our highest interests, both as men and as soldiers, may be best served by fixing our code of moral discipline, we, the undersigned members of a company of volunteers, to be known as 'The Monitors,' and commanded by Capt. WM. HOWLAND, agree that during the term of our membership in said company, we will use our influence against inculgence in the use of intoxicating beverages, profanity, gaming and other immoral conduct; and that, besides observing a proper regard for the Sabbath, we will also sustain in our company a weekly meeting for religious exercises."

It is expected that the assemblage on Thursday evening will be large and animated, as Rev. Dr. BURCHARD, Jas. W. BEEKMAN, Esq., and other eloquent speakers will address the young men of the District.

POPULAR VIEW OF DRAFTING.

GREAT INCREASE OF RECRUITING—THE PEOPLE SUSTAIN THE GOVERNMENT—NOVEL EXCUSES FOR EXEMPTION—HARPIES AT THE CITY HALL—DON'T BE AFRAID.

None of President LINCOLN'S admirable proclamations has produced more excitement, or been more generally indorsed among the people, than his last, concerning drafting. There can be little doubt that the North is fully convinced of its necessity. Certainly the almost universal sentiment of this City has been developed in support of the measure. Not unnaturally, many men of wealth, or social, domestic and business ties, not to be severed without great personal sacrifice, and enormous self-denial, dread the necessity of such sacrifices, but, that the nation's peril demands the measure, few pretend to doubt.

It is true that the prospect of a draft has quickened volunteering wonderfully. The prospect of the withdrawal of the bounties added to the inducements offered by the Common Council has caused a rush to many of the recruiting offices—not that the recruits are necessary, but that it is a lesser evil to enlist with bounties than to be drafted without them, with a family to suffer in either case. Patriotism is all very well, but that man can have little true patriotism who is false to his duty to those dependent upon him. The volunteers, therefore, receive the bounty gratefully—not as hirelings, but as the contribution of an appreciative country toward ameliorating their necessary sufferings. Indeed it was freely stated yesterday that should the revival continue, the ranks of the 300,000 first called for would be soon filled up by volunteers, rendering unnecessary the immediate service of the drafted second three hundred thousand. It is alleged that over two-thirds of the quota of this State under the first call is already enlisted, so that the second lot need only serve as a home guard.

Nevertheless, everybody was excited yesterday on the subject of the draft. The semi-sympathizers with Jeff. DAVIS were easily recognized from their antipathy to the draft. They thought it would be worse for them to go now than to let Jeff. DAVIS triumph. Love of country, the old flag, patriotism, duty, the preservation of the Constitution and laws, were to them as little account compared with personal comfort. They would rather lose to trouble they knew not of, than to adopt the remedy of soldiering. It was remarkable how the sick list increased. County Clerk GENET pocketed his shillings with complacency, as the hundreds of would-be exempts poured in their affidavits. Men who were supposed to be hale, hearty, robust and able-bodied, even by Life Insurance Companies, were found to be lame, halt, blind, weak, sick, puny, ailing, constitutionally debilitated, near-sighted and afflicted with most unheard of diseases. How the office-holders, teachers, ministers and other exempts felicitated themselves, and exulted in the ides that they, at least, were safe yet! Then the second class of conscripts—those between thirty and forty-five—enjoyed the prospect of a shadow of a chance of escaping, and—so strong is hope—even the first class were calculating on the chances of being drawn by lot.

Creditably to us all, however, few spoke of avoiding the draft without expressing a willingness to provide a substitute, if possible, or to aid the cause in some way. As a general rule, the objections to the draft are less on principle of opposition to that mode of recruiting the army, than to personal reasons for not desiring to go. Not a few men of families, clerks, book-keepers, and others who live on, and up to moderate means, dreaded the possibility of being obliged to go and leave loved ones to the tender mercies of the world and $13 a month. Such a strong test of patriotism very naturally provoked many to exclaim that the evil would be worse than the disease, and that the immediate damage to them personally would be more by going in the army than if Jeff. DAVIS should be victorious. Few there were, however, even of this class, who did not express the utmost desire to do all in their power to put down the rebellion, even to the contribution of their last dollar.

Very many sensible persons condemn the promiscuous and loose enrollment of the militia from which the draft is to be made. They say, Why not take steps to get the names of the thousands of able-bodied young men who never vote, and whose names are not to be found on the Assessors' rolls? Why not let the Superintendents of Police furnish lists of men who have little to do but mischief, and would be glad to be put to some good, honest, patriotic purpose in the army—men who require only a little leading to become excellent soldiers—the bone and sinew, who turn out to see out pageants—who migrate from house to house, and who are never within the bailiwick of the *City Directory*? Why take the heads of families, tax-payers, men of business—the best heads and brains of the country, while those physically more capable are undisturbed? Why not adopt the European system of taking first those who can best afford to leave?

But, whether or not the grumblers were in the majority, it is undoubted that the order for the draft has occasioned an uprising of the people, a more determined spirit of patriotism—a sound and practical effort to extend to the Republic the aid so indispensable to its future existence. Draft or no draft, New-York will furnish its quota.

The timid men who are rushing in such crowds to file their exemption papers, are many of them sadly victimized by the shysters and agents of shysters who flock through the subterranean and labyrinthian passages of the City Hall, eager for their prey. As soon as a man makes his appearance in the vicinity, he is beset with these harpies, who so work upon his credulity and his fears, if he has any, as to make him believe they possess all-powerful influence to exempt anybody. Indeed, the swindlers openly offer to procure exemptions for various trifling sums. Of course, they have no power to exempt any one. All they can do is simply to fill out the forms of excuse, which can be done just as well by any one who can write. They can have no influence in deciding as to the validity of the excuse. They are, in fact, as much a nuisance as the Tombs shysters, and should be speedily suppressed by the Police. Several verdant foreigners, yesterday, paid sundry sums to discover that they were not liable. Others paid exorbitant charges for merely clerical duties. The whole practice tends to discourage enlistments as well as defraud the innocent. Doubtless Mr. KENNEDY will attend to it forthwith, and do the State a service. Let every man go about his business, enlist if he can, if he can't, run his chance of being drafted, and make up his mind, if drafted, to either procure a good substitute or go like a man and a patriot, and do his part toward hastening the inevitable end.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

HOW THE ORDER FOR DRAFTING IS RECEIVED—GREAT RUSH OF "BUTTERNUTS" TO THE OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK—A DRUMMER CREATES A PANIC.

The order authorizing the Governors of States to draft men for the war was the chief topic of conversation among our citizens everywhere yesterday, and the order was variously received. The "Butternuts" declared that it was another Republican "outrage" upon the free people of America, but far the greater portion of the people hailed the order with delight, as indicating that the Government intended for the future to prosecute the war with vigor to a speedy end. It was very generally believed that the draft in this city would call into service about two out of every three men subject to perform military duty; but with most people, going to war had no terrors, now that a vigorous policy was to be adopted. To relieve the minds of the timid, however, we will state, upon competent military authority, that the draft, if one is made at all in this city, will be a very light one—4,000 men will be about the quota of Brooklyn—2,000 uniformed militia, and about 2,000 of the ununiformed militia—which will hardly make an appreciable difference in the population. But the place to see the real effect upon the "Butternuts" was at the City Clerk's Office, in the City Hall, where, for the small sum of twenty-five cents, the obliging clerks furnished every man that came along with a sworn statement to the effect that, in the opinion of the affidavit-makers, they are not fit suojects for military duty, and therefore not liable to be drafted. As drowning men are said to catch at straws, so did these poor fellows catch at this slim chance of escaping the fearful drafting ordeal. These certificates are not worth quite so much as the paper they are printed on; nevertheless, they were purchased in large numbers at twenty-five cents each. Hundreds of the "Butternut" tribe assembled in and about the City Hall at an early hour in the morning, and the moment the Clerk's office was opened, and from that time until 2 o'clock P. M., the Clerk and his assistants were busily engaged in making out the much-coveted "certificates."

At about 12 o'clock M., when the crowd was the greatest, some active recruiting officer of the Empire Brigade sent a boy with a drum to the door of the Clerk's office. The drummer hammered at the sheep skin, and a stentorian voice cried out "Fall in." The people supposed that the drafting officer had really arrived to at once seize the coveted number of recruits to be forwarded by the first train to the seat of war. Such a terror-stricken crowd was never before seen; a general panic prevailed, and for awhile terror was depicted upon every countenance. The crowding and pushing to secure an early place at the pigeon-hole, where the certificates were delivered, was greatly increased, and several of the "Butternuts" actually wilted from the combined effects of fear and the intolerable heat of the atmosphere. Finally, an officer, instigated by feelings of humanity and excited to pity by seeing the suffering mass, ordered the musician to leave, much to the relief of the sufferers. The excuses offered to escape the draft were almost as various as the individuals present, but they swore to whatever they pleased, paid their quarter and got the certificate. It is even said that one man claimed exemption on the ground that he turned out with the "Wide-Awakes" in the Fall of 1860; but this statement is not vouched for, and the general belief is that it was invented by a Butternut—after he had secured his certificate. The Clerk's office was only closed when the assistants became exhausted, and then closed against the remonstrance of a crowd of people, who were "too late" for the day, and they will have to undergo another night of horrible suspense. In a word, the scene at the City Clerk's office yesterday was both ludicrous and disgraceful. The effect of the order for drafting upon recruiting was very apparent and decidedly beneficial. The recruiting officers of the Empire Brigade all did a big business, and Col. CONK made a fair commencement with his regiment. In the opinion of some officers there will be no necessity of resorting to a draft in this City.

THE DRAFT IN JERSEY CITY.

The order issued by the War Department directing the drafting of 300,000 men has occasioned no unusual commotion among the people of Jersey City. A few have called at the City Clerk's office to find if their names were enrolled and anxious to file their excuses, but aside from this but little interest is manifested. In regard to recruiting, the order for a draft has had no effect in hastening up recruits, no more having been enlisted since it was issued than on any previous day. As yet but sixty-eight men have been enlisted in Jersey City under the former call; of these Capt. BURNETT has recruited twenty-five men; Capt. BRANIN twenty-three men, and Capt. GAINES twenty men. The Thirteenth Regiment now numbers about two hundred and fifty men.

THE JERSEY CITY BOUNTY FUND.

The Common Council Committee on the Bounty Fund for Jersey City, met on Monday, at the Hudson County Bank, in conjunction with a similar Committee from Hudson City, to confer in reference to action taken in reference to paying bounty, and to determine to what extent the bounty paid by Jersey City and Hudson City, respectively, should be applied. A resolution was adopted stating forth that Jersey City [illegible] is property designed for men in that county for the companies of Capts. Gaines and Gere, Lieutenant of the Thirteenth regiment, and for 25 men for Capt. Donovan of the Thirtieth Regiment; also recommending Hudson City to furnish her Bounty Fund for her quota that may enlist in Capt. Burnett's company—looking to the Board of Chosen Freeholders to make appropriation for any such in either of the above companies.

MILITARY MATTERS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 5.

Recruiting for the old regiments, as well as the new, has received a great impetus during the last few days, and it now seems certain that Massachusetts will fill her quota without drafting.

The call for 300,000 nine months' men is received with the greatest enthusiasm, as showing that the entire energy of the Government and nation is devoted to the speedy suppression of this rebellion.

GOV. SPRAGUE'S COLORED REGIMENT.

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PROVIDENCE, Aug. 4, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 36.—The Sixth Regiment, authorized by the Secretary of War, under date Oct. 23, 1861, and orders issued therefor from this Department, No. 103, Dec. 28, 1961, will consist entirely of colored citizens. Enlistment will commence immediately. Camp will be established under direction of Gen. ROBBINS, who is directed to organize the regiment.

The Quartermaster-General will furnish rations and equipments on requisition.

Our colored fellow-citizens are reminded that the regiment from this State in the Revolution, consisting entirely of colored persons, was pronounced by WASHINGTON equal, if not superior, to any in the service. They constitute a part of the quota from this State, and it is expected they will [illegible] spirit to this call.

The Commander-in-Chief will lead them into the field, and will share with them, in common with the patriotic soldiers of the army of the Republic, their trials and dangers, and will participate in the glories of their successes.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
EDWARD C. MAURAN, Adjutant-General.

GREAT WAR MEETING IN NEW-HAVEN.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Tuesday, Aug. 5.

The largest town meeting ever held here took place to-day.

The vast assembly were obliged to adjourn to the Green, at the north portico of the State-House.

A bounty of one hundred dollars, additional to all other bounties, was voted to all who enlist here.

A resolution that the Selectmen advertise the names of all who have applied for "Disability Certificates," together with the nature of their disease, was unanimously passed.

The greatest enthusiasm was manifested.

RECRUITING IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 5.

Recruiting is going on bravely in this city, and the quota of men required by the first call will soon be raised. Gen. PLEASANTON, in command of the Home Guards, has called them together to obey the second call, the State Militia law providing that in case of a draft, volunteer troops and companies shall be first detached. This will supply the quota, and the whole force from Philadelphia will probably be raised without a resort to drafting.

WAR MEETING IN ERIE, PA.

ERIE, Monday, Aug. 4.

A mass meeting was held in the Park here, presided over by Hon. C. M. REED, to-day. Over 5,000 people were in attendance, and were addressed by Messrs. A. M. CLAPP, of Buffalo; THOS. COLLYER, of Pittsburgh, and others. Resolutions were adopted pledging Erie County her quota for 1,000,000 men to crush the rebellion, and requesting the County Commissioners to subscribe $30,000 toward paying a bounty to volunteers. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

RECRUITING IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 5.

Over five hundred leading merchants have signed the following, and a public meeting is proposed to further increase the list.

"We, the undersigned merchants of Boston, realizing the importance of an immediate response to the call of the Government for an additional military force, hereby agree that the young men in our employment, who may enlist in the service of the United States, shall, on their return from said service, be entitled to the situations they occupied before enlisting."

RECRUITING IN OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Aug. 4.

The contributions for the Bounty Fund commenced to-day. A few persons have already given $60,000.

THE INDIAN EXPEDITION.

Trouble Between the Commeadere—Col. Weer Ordered Under Arrest by Col. Sale.

HEADQUARTERS INDIAN EXPEDITION,
CAMP ON WOLF CREEK, CHEROKEE NATION,
July 20, 1862.

To Brig.-Gen. James G. Blunt, Commanding the Department of Kansas:

SIR: I have the honor to report that I have arrested Col. WM. WEER, commanding the "Indian Expedition," and have assumed command. Among the numerous reasons for this step—a few of the chief are as follows: From the day of our first report to him, we have found him a man abusive and violent in his intercourse with his fellow-officers, notoriously intemperate in his habits, entirely disregarding military usages and discipline, always rash in speech, act and orders, refusing to inferior officers and their reports that consideration which is due to an officer of the United States Army. Starting from Cowskin Prairie on the 1st inst., we pushed rapidly forward to the vicinity of Fort Gibson, on the Arkansas River, a distance of one hundred and sixty miles from Fort Scott. No effort was made by him to keep communication open below us. It seems he desired none. We had but twenty-three days' rations on hand. As soon as he reached a position on Grand River, fourteen miles from Fort Gibson, his movements suddenly ceased. We could then have crossed the Arkansas River. But it seemed there was no object to be attained, in his judgment, by such a move. There we lay, entirely idle, from the 9th to the 19th. We had at last reached the point when we had but three days' rations on hand. Something must be done. We were in a barren country, with a large force of the enemy in front of us, a large and now impassable river between us, and no news from our trains or our base of operations for twelve days. What were we to do? Col. WEER called a council of war, at which he stated that the Arkansas River was now impassable to our forces—that a train containing commissary stores had been expected for two days; that three different set of couriers sent out some time previous, had entirely failed to report; that he had received reliable information that a large force of the enemy were marching to our rear via the Verdigris River for the purpose of cutting off our train. Upon this and other information the council of war decided that our safety lay in falling back to some point where we could reopen communication and learn the whereabouts of our train of subsistence. To this decision of the council he at first assented and said that he would arrange with the commanders of brigades the order of march. Subsequently he issued an order putting the command on half rations, declaring that he would *not* fall back, and refused utterly, upon my application to take any steps for the safety or salvation of his command. I could but conclude that the man was either insane or premeditated treachery to his troops; or, perhaps, that his grossly intemperate habits, long continued, had produced idiocy or monomania. In either case the command was imperilled, and a military necessity demanded that something be done, and that without delay. I took the only step I believed available to save your troops. I arrested this man, have drawn charges against him, and now hold him subject to your orders. On the morning of the 19th I commenced a retrograde march, and have fallen back with my main force to this point. You will see by General Order, No. 1, herewith forwarded, that I have stationed the First and Second Regiments Indian Home Guards as a corps of observation along the Grand and Verdigris Rivers; also to guard the fords of the Arkansas. Yesterday a courier reached me at Prior Creek with dispatches saying that a commissary train was at Hudson's Crossing, seventy-five miles north of us, waiting for an additional force as an escort. Information also reaches me this morning that Col. WARNE, with a force of twelve hundred men passed up the east side of Grand River yesterday for the purpose of cutting off this train. I have sent out strong reconnoitering parties to the east of the river, and if the information proves reliable, will take such further measures as I deem best for its security. I design simply to hold the country we are now in, and will make no important moves except such as I may deem necessary for the preservation of this command, until I receive specific instructions from you. I send Maj. BURNETT with a small escort to make his way through to you. He will give you more at length the position of this command, their condition, &c. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. SALMON,
Colonel Ninth Wisconsin Volunteers,
Commanding Indian Expedition.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Aug. 5.

The steamer *Victoria* from Helena has arrived on her way to Memphis. She was fired on several times by the guerillas, receiving several cannon shots in her upper works. No one was injured.

The Grenada *Appeal* of the 21st has the following dispatches.

MOBILE, Thursday, July 31.

Dispatches from Tuscets, the 30th, states that information had been received at headquarters that Col. ARMSTRONG's cavalry had taken Cortland, Ala., and captured 159 prisoners and a train of cars, with a loss of only one man killed and eight wounded. Reliable information states that 15,000 Federals passed through Tuscumbia last week, whose destination is Chattanooga.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, July 29.

The British steamer *Tubal Cain*, with a cargo of general merchandise and a few cases of arms, is believed to have been captured by the Federals.

CHATTANOOGA, Tuesday, July 39.

MORGAN's whole command has returned safely to Tennessee, and a part arrived at Knoxville, having taken 100 prisoners.

HUMPHREY MARSHALL is marching upon Northeastern Kentucky. Gen. BUELL's forces are marching in the Sequatchy Valley, toward Pikeville.

KEOKUK, Iowa, Tuesday, Aug. 5.

Alexandria, Mo., five miles below here, was taken by the guerrillas Monday morning. At noon of the same day an expedition from here re-took the town. The rebels were pursued; with what result is not yet ascertained.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Aug. 5.

Commodore DAVIS, Gen. CURTIS, and part of, his Staff, arrived here this morning. The object of their visit is not known.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Aug. 2.

The enemy is reported in force eight miles below here, under BRAGG. Two regiments of infantry, some cavalry and artillery have been sent out. As our advance pickets have not returned, it is expected that they have engaged the enemy's pickets.

NEWS FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Aug. 1.

Sailed, steamer *Uncle Sam*, for Panama, with 200 passengers and $1,080,000 in treasure for New-York, and $425,000 for England.

Money, yesterday, was at the usual rates. Exchange on New-York, payable in currency, was at 12 discount, payable in gold, 3½ premium. Iron metals, groceries and dry goods, prices healthy and advancing. Crushed sugars, 15c.; drills, 23c.; gunnles, 23c. @25c. Domestic liquors firm, averaging 50c. Hard coal, $17, Cumberland $27.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Aug. 2.

A million and a quarter pounds of coffee were sold yesterday on private terms; held at 25c. for ground. Butter dull. Bleached drills 20c.; brown drills 25c. Crushed sugar firm at 15c.

The *Sagamore* has been chartered for a load of wheat to Liverpool.

The Northern Coast steamer has arrived with $80,000 from Oregon, and $72,000 from British Columbia.

New discoveries were reported in the Cariboo region, also further North.

The Russian Possessions mining news was encouraging, notwithstanding 500 passengers came by the steamer. There were 5,000 miners in the Powder River region, Oregon, the most engaged prospecting. There were stempedes from district to district, extending through Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, to the Frigid Zone, and into the Russian Possessions, reminding us of the excitement in California in 1840.

Pig Iron, $37.

Capt. MACONOCHAY, a pioneer merchant, died on the 27th.

Two hundred convicts overpowered the guard, and escaped from the penitentiary last week. The people of the surrounding country pursued and killed fifteen, and wounded many more. All were recaptured but nine.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Aug. 4.

GEO. B. ZINGLER, Register of the California Land Office, and JOHN W. WILDS, banker, died yesterday.

SYLVESTER MOWRY, recently arrested in Arizona for treason, is now at Fort Yuma awaiting trial. Court-martial will soon commence by order of Gen. WRIGHT.

The question whether the United States legal tender notes shall circulate only at a discount, or gold be placed at a premium corresponding with the New-York rates, engrosses the attention of business communities.

A friendly suit, to determine whether these notes are receivable for State taxes, notwithstanding the Constitution requiring gold, has been presented to the Supreme Court. A decision is soon expected, which will have an important influence on their general circulation, as money (gold) being at present our only usable currency.

STATE POLITICS.

Meeting of the State Committee of the Constitutional Union Party.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Aug. 5.

The State Committee of the Constitutional Union Party met to-day at the Delavan House. The attendance was full.

A session was held this morning, and another will be held this afternoon.

The Committee have decided to hold a State Convention, but the resolution is not yet acted upon.

Services of the New-York Volunteer Surgeons at the Battle of Williamsburgh.

NEW-YORK, July 15, 1862.

S. Oakley Vondenpoel, M. D., Surgeon-General of the State of New-York.

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, members of the corps of volunteer surgeons, of the State, who were detailed by you to report themselves at Fortress Monroe, in anticipation of a battle at Yorktown, but who had no opportunity to make their services available until after the battle of Williamsburgh—Dr. TAFFER ordering us to report to headquarters at Williamsburgh—beg leave to announce to you the great satisfaction of their mission.

At Fortress Monroe we reported to Dr. CUTLER, and were agreeably received and expedited on our journey. At Williamsburgh we reported to Dr. TAFFER and were cordially greeted by him and his assistant, Dr. SMITH.

Our services were needed, and we were immediately assigned to the charge of nearly all the wounded in Williamsburgh. These were congregated in William and Mary's College and the different churches, or scattered about in private dwellings or shanties.

The rebel wounded, to the number of seven or eight hundred, were nominally under the care of their own surgeons, some of whom were prisoners, and others of whom had come under a flag of truce for the purpose of attending to their wounded; but from neglect, and the destitution of resources, little regard had been paid to their comfort or to the dressing of their wounds. On our arrival the services of the rebel soldiers were at once dispensed with, and they were sent back to Richmond, and the medical officers of our own army were enabled to join their respective commands, so that we had almost the exclusive care of the wounded.

Our work was constant and laborious, a number of capital operations were performed, broken limbs for the first time placed in splints, balls extracted, and a general air of order and cleanliness established.

Our visit was a humane one, but has added much to our surgical experience. Our services elicited the surprise and gratitude of the wounded rebels; and independent of any surgical aid afforded, were, we believe, useful in a moral point of view, in showing the wounded prisoners that we still regarded them as our fellow-countrymen, and bore toward them no feelings of hate or hostility.

On leaving Williamsburgh we accompanied five hundred of the wounded rebels to Fortress Monroe, leaving one of our number, Dr. DAVID L. RODGERS, in charge of those that remained. Dr. RODGERS is still on duty at Williamsburgh.

We are under great obligations to Drs. TAFFER and SMITH. They were ceaseless in their activity. Possessing, in addition to medical skill, that energy, system and business capacity, without which the operations of an army must be delayed, by the disorder which to a greater or less extent, is consequent upon every battle, they provided for the disabled, sent those that could be removed in safety to the transports in the river, promptly brought order out of confusion, and yet had time to appreciate our services, and to consult for our comfort.

While admiring their efficiency, we would, through you, offer our thanks to them for the courtesy and kindness which have rendered our excursion to Williamsburgh agreeable, useful and memorable.

Very respectfully, yours,
(Signed,) JAMES R. WOOD, M. D.
JOHN O. STONE, M. D.
E. KRACKOWIZER, M. D.
DANIEL AYRES, M. D.

THE FRENCH BLOCKADE OF MEXICAN PORTS.—We understand from the French Consulate, in regard to the blockade of the Mexican ports of Tampico and Alvarado, that it is not the intention of the French Government to enforce it with the rigor permissible by the provisions of international law. On the contrary, the French cruisers are instructed to offer no obstacle to the entry into either of those ports of either French or neutral vessels, which may have been dispatched thither before the official notification of the blockade, unless necessity should compel different action, they only seeing that such vessels do not carry articles contraband of war.—*Boston Courier.*

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR—THE CASE OF CORONER MURPHY—ELECTION OF A KEEPER OF THE PENITENTIARY—THE TRUST FUND.

An adjourned meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors was held last evening at the County Jail. The report of the Superintendents of the Poor for the year ending July 31 last, embracing reports from the heads of the several Departments, was submitted. The Keeper of the Almshouse reports: Admitted during the year, 1,587; discharged, 984; eloped, 307; transferred, 400, died, 24. Total 1,732. There were raised on the Almshouse farm 8,000 bushels potatoes; 500 bushels oats; 250 bushels carrots; 725 bushels turnips; 1,300 bushels corn; 5,625 heads baggage; 37 tons hay. Crops growing—23 acres potatoes; 7 acres corn; 2 acres cabbage; 4 acres turnips; ¾ an acre carrots; 30 tons hay was cut the present season.

There were 596 interments in the Kings County Cemetery. In the hospital there were healed 2,150 patients; 1,845 discharged, and remaining 305.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients July 31, 1861	137	193	330
Patients Admitted	91	113	204
Total	228	306	534
Discharged Recovered	44	43	87
Discharged Improved	24	18	42
Discharged Unimproved	2	5	7
Died	14	18	32
Total	84	84	168
Remaining July 31, 1862	143	223	366

Causes of Death—Phthisis, 8; general paralysis, 6, exhaustion, 5; ulceration of intestines, 2; epilepsy, 2; apoplexy, paralysis, meneglitis, congestion of brain inflammation of brain, diarrhœa, dysentery, peritonitis, congestion of liver, 1 each.

Supposed Cause of Insanity—Intemperance, 38; ill health, 27; puerperal, 11; self-abuse, 16; epilepsy, 8; pecuniary difficulties, 8; domestic difficulties, 5; loss of friends, 1; mental anxiety, 5; injury of head, 4; sunstroke, 1; religious excitement, 8; war excitement, 15; want of employment, 5; disappointment in love, 2; opium eating, 2; fright, 1; injury by fire, 1; mental deficiency, 4; old age, 3; periodical, 16; unknown, 18. Total, 204.

There were admitted to the Nursery 490.

The Keeper of the Penitentiary reported that 156 persons were received at that institution during the last month, viz.: Males, 90; females, 66. Discharged—Males, 53; females, 54. Died, 2. Total, 109. On hand—Males, 140; females, 137. Total, 277. A statement was submitted by the Surrogate, showing the receipts of that office for the last year amounted to $4,390 31.

The Committee on Court-house reported in favor of paying DAVID PATEN $100 for plans prepared for County Court-house. Laid on the table until next meeting. The Law Committee, to whom was referred the charges preferred by Drs. JOHN B. OVERTON, Jr., EDWARD H. DUGGAN and EDWARD MALONE, against Coroner JOHN H. MURPHY, for holding inquests without swearing jurors; holding inquests without permitting the jury to see the body, and offering to pay medical men for withholding certificate of death, reported that the charges had been proven. The clerk was directed to lay the matter before the Governor of the State. FRANCIS MCNEELY, recently expelled from the Police Department for misconduct was elected to the important position of Keeper of the Penitentiary. He was nominated by Democrats and elected by Republicans. Dr. C. A. VAN ZANT was reelected Physician to the County Jail, and Dr. ZABRISKIE was reelected Physician to the Penitentiary. The Relief Commission submitted their seventh report, showing that $17,381 has been paid out since last report; 87 families have been cut off for various reasons, and 31 new families received relief. The Secretary of the Board of Assessors gave notice that the tax-books were ready. The Clerk was directed to receive the same, and they were referred to the Committee on the Equalization of Assessment Rolls.

The Trust Fund.—The County Treasurer reported the following statement of the bonds and mortgages and other securities and moneys held by him up to and including July 31, 1862:

Bonds and Mortgages	$118,080 13
Deposited in N. Y. Life Ins. Trust Co.	29,054 82
Deposited in Central Bank	1,762 10
Deposited in Atlantic Bank	636 16
Deposited in Brooklyn Savings Bank	1,290 39
Deposited in Williamsburgh Bank	222 04
Deposited in Manhattan Bank	159 59
Deposited in Mechanics' Bank	4,587 75
Total	$155,789 00
In hands of Treasurer	03
Balance	$155,787 97

The Board adjourned until the first Tuesday in September.

THE LATE RIOT IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—The parties arrested for participating in the Sedgwick-street riot Monday afternoon, were brought before Justice BERGEN yesterday morning, when, on motion of counsel for the accused, the examination was postponed for one week, and the accused gave bail to appear at that time. The statement of this disgraceful affair, as it appeared in the TIMES of yesterday morning, upon further inquiry is found to be correct in every important particular. KERNAN, the leader, most emphatically denies that he had anything to do with the riot; but, on the other hand, there are two persons who positively declare, that he not only directed the rioters, but they heard him give the order to fire the building, while the women and children were huddled together in the upper story of the factory. The only provocation for the attack, was the fact that the persons employed in the factory were negroes.

DROWNED.—On Monday, a boy, aged about 9 years, named THOMAS GORDON, accidentally fell off the bulkhead of the dock foot of Sacket-street, Brooklyn, and before assistance could be rendered he was drowned. The body was recovered.

DROWNED.—A boy named JAMES MALONE, whose parents reside at No. 6 Van Brunt-street, was accidentally drowned last evening, in Buttermilk Channel.

How Rev. Dr. Breckinridge Escaped from the Guerrillas.

The Princeton (N. J.) *Standard* has a letter from a niece of Rev. Dr. R. J. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, dated at Lexington, Ky., July 23, 1862. The *Standard* introduces it as follows:

"Dr. BRECKINRIDGE was at his country seat, about seven miles from Lexington, and as MORGAN's cavalry was expected to make a raid on Lexington, Dr. B. urged his female friends who were then there, to go to his place for security. They did so. One day, while Dr. B. had gone to town, expecting to return at 6 o'clock in the evening, a company of mounted Texan Rangers appeared at his residence and planted a guard around it, several armed men having made repeated inquiries as to the hour when Dr. B. was expected to return from town. Several efforts were made by the family to apprise Dr. B. of the danger that awaited his return, but the messengers were all intercepted by the pickets, except one, who, by making a wide circuit, succeeded in reaching the road on which Dr. B. was returning, just in time to prevent him from riding into the lines of his blood-thirsty robbers. Providence thus delivered this valuable Union man, whose services have been so eminently useful to the National cause in Kentucky and elsewhere, from the violent hands of his enemies and the enemies of his country, who sought to murder him, or at least to drag him into a captivity worse than death."

Arrival

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3392. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

A Great War Meeting Held at the Capitol.

Important Speech of President Lincoln.

His Declarations in Regard to Gen. McClellan and the Secretary of War.

POINTED RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The Government Urged to Prosecute the War with All Possible Vigor.

Traitors in the Departments Should be Weeded Out.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

An immense meeting was held at the east front of the Capitol this afternoon. It was preceded by the ringing of bells, the firing of cannon, and music from the Marine Band. The portico and platform were occupied by many ladies, military, civil and naval officers of distinction.

The Mayor of Washington presided, with thirty-four Vice-Presidents and twenty-two Secretaries.

After a prayer by Rev. JOHN C. SMITH, the following resolutions were read by EDWARD JORDAN, the Solicitor of the Treasury:

Resolved, That we, residents of the District of Columbia, but having among our number citizens of every portion of the country, regard the dismemberment of the Union as an event not to be contemplated in any contingency whatever, it being forbidden alike by our geographical, commercial, social and political condition—by our domestic and foreign interests—by the shame which the world would attach to us, did we suffer its accomplishment, and the worthlessness of what would remain to us afterward; by the mighty interests involved in the Union, and the vast sacrifices which have been made for its defence; by the hopes of the living and the memories of the dead; and we deliberately and voluntarily declare that, rather than witness its overthrow, we would prosecute the present war until the towns and cities should be reduced to ashes. [Applause.] Our fields should be desolated, and we and all that are dear to us should have perished with our possessions. Let the Union be preserved, or the country made a desert. [Applause.]

Resolved, That we have not a doubt that almost the entire population of the loyal States are animated by the same sentiments which we express, and that if there is at the present time any hesitation manifested by them in devoting themselves or their property to the cause of their country, it is owing solely to their misgivings as to the prosecution of the war—[Applause, and cries of "Good"]—to an apprehension that there is, on the part of those who direct our military operations, whether in the Cabinet or in the field, a want of readiness and determination to employ at once, decisively, crushingly, the full power of the nation, which all feel and know to be overwhelming.

Resolved, That profoundly convinced as we are that such is the true cause of the hesitation, we deem it the duty of the President, and therefore most respectfully but earnestly urge upon him to adopt effectual means of assuring the people that he is resolved to prosecute the war on a scale limited only by the resources of the country; and we hail with joy the recent order directing the immediate draft of a large additional force, as cheering evidence of such a resolve. [Applause.]

Resolved, That while there are among us differences of opinion upon minor questions of policy in the prosecution of the war, we are all agreed that the measures adopted should be those which will bear with the most crushing weight upon those in rebellion, whether in arms or not. [Apolause.]

Resolved, That, convinced as we are that the leaders in the rebellion will never sincerely return to their allegiance to the Union, or quietly submit to its laws, we are of opinion that they should be regarded as irreclaimable traitors, who are to be stripped of their possessions of whatever character, and either deprived of life or expelled from the country. [Wild applause, and cries of "Good."]

Resolved, That, in our judgment, whenever our armies go within the rebellious States, means should be taken to test the loyalty of the inhabitants, and those who refuse their unqualified adhesion to the cause of the Union, should either be placed under restraint or compelled to go beyond the lines, while their effects should be taken from them, and, so far as available, be converted to the use of the army. [Applause.]

Resolved, That the National Capital is eminently the place where treason should be instantly denounced and punished.

At this point the applause from thousands of voices was deafening, and again three cheers were enthusiastically given, with exclamations: "Read that again—good, good—read it again."

Mr. JORDAN was about to do so when he was interrupted by the heavy and continuous sound of cannon mingled with the music from the Marine Band, for the President had now made his appearance, and was proceeding to the front of the platform, where a chair had been provided for him in a conspicuous place. Three cheers were given in his honor, and when this pleasant excitement had somewhat subsided, Mr. JORDAN read the entire resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the National Capital is eminently the place where treason should be instantly denounced and punished, and that the most stringent measures should be adopted by the proper authorities, without delay, to discover and arrest the disloyal men and women who infest the District, and that they should be compelled either to establish, in the most conclusive manner, their fidelity to the Government, or forfeit its protection.

The reading throughout was greeted with ap-

That we heartily approve of the act of [illegible] passed at its recent session, subjecting to [illegible] the property of rebels, and declaring [illegible] such of their slaves as shall take refuge within the lines of our army; and that we deem it to be the duty of the President, to the utmost of his ability, to give prompt effect to the provisions of that act, and especially that he take the most efficient means within his power to cause full notice thereof to be given to all persons who may be affected thereby. [Applause.]

Resolved, That the Federal Government being the only instrumentality through which the will of the nation can be made effective, that the Government must be sustained, whatever Administration may, for the time being, be in power, and whatever may be the policy within the limits of the Constitution which it may adopt; that he who refuses it his support because of his disapproval of some particular measure of its policy, is false to his obligations to the country—[applause]—that this truth has peculiar force at the present time, when the Government is struggling for its very existence; and that for ourselves, confident as we are in the wisdom and patriotism of the President and members of the Cabinet, we pledge to them an earnest, cordial and determined support in the great work of defending and preserving the Union in which are centered all our hopes, and to the preservation of which we solemnly devote all that we have and are. [Applause.]

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to make ample pecuniary provision for the families of all citizens of this District who are now in the military service of the country, and who may hereafter enter it during the continuance of the war.

The entire series of resolutions were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, Register of the Treasury, made a stirring opening speech, in the course of which he said the causes of the quarrel are in the past. Hesitations for compromise and negotiation, delay and timid counsels, are words that belong to the past. The time has come to find out, seize and dispose of every traitor in this country, especially in this city. ["Good, good."] We have suffered men, whose hearts were full of treason, to breathe the same air with us, to sit at our tables, and to fill the offices of Government, and who have availed themselves of the opportunity they enjoy to give information to the enemy. [Cries of "Put them out," "Hang them."] When the war broke out every one of the traitors, who had a speck of honor, removed hence, but those whose natures qualified them for pimps and spies remained. We cannot expect military Governors or Provost-Marshals to look after them. We must do it ourselves. He gave, as an instance, a man who was turned out of office more than a year ago, on the suspicion of disloyalty. This man went to Maryland, was there arrested, and confined in a military prison, but by a mistaken policy, was released, and is now in a public office here, where he can best know the movements of the army, and their sanitary condition.

VOICE—What's his name?

Mr. CRITTENDEN replied that he could give it here, but preferred to use it in such a way, privately, as to have the man removed. After some encouraging words as to the prospect of crushing the rebellion, he said: that man is a patriot who sustains the Government, and in conclusion, paid a high compliment to the President and the Cabinet.

He was frequently interrupted by applause.

Three cheers were given for the President, and after the band had played "Hail to the Chief," the President, in response to impatient calls, advanced to the front of the platform and spoke as follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I believe there is no precedent for my appearing before you on this occasion, [applause] but it is also true that there is no precedent for your being here yourselves, (applause and laughter:) and I offer, in justification of myself and of you, that, upon examination, I have found nothing in the Constitution against. [Renewed applause.] I, however, have an impression that there are younger gentlemen who will entertain you better, [voices—"No, no; none can do better than yourself. Go on!"] and better address your understanding, than I will or could, and therefore, I propose but to detain you a moment longer. [Cries—"Go on! Tar and feather the rebels!"]

I am very little inclined on any occasion to say anything unless I hope to produce some good by it. [A voice—"You do that; go on]. The only thing I think of just now not likely to be better said by some one else, is *a matter in which we have heard some other persons blamed for what I did myself.* [Voices—"What is it]. There has been a very wide-spread attempt to have a quarrel between Gen. MCCLELLAN and the Secretary of War. *Now, I occupy a position that enables me to observe, at least, these two gentlemen are not nearly so deep in the quarrel as some pretending to be their friends.* [Cries of "Good."] Gen. MCCLELLAN's attitude is such that, in the very selfishness of his nature, he cannot but wish to be successful, and I hope he will—and the Secretary of War is in precisely the same situation. If the military commanders in the field cannot be successful, not only the Secretary of War, but myself for the time being the master of them both, cannot be but failures. [Laughter and applause.] I know Gen. MCCLELLAN wishes to be successful, and I know he does not wish it any more than the Secretary of War for him, and both of them together no more than I wish it. [Applause and cries of "Good."] Sometimes we have a dispute about how many men Gen. MCCLELLAN has had, and those who would disparage him say that he has had a very large number, and those who would disparage the Secretary of War insist that Gen. MCCLELLAN has had a very small number. The basis for this is, *there is always a wide difference, and on this occasion, perhaps, a wider one between the grand total on McClellan's rolls and the men actually fit for duty;* and those who would disparage him talk of the grand total on paper, and those who would disparage the Secretary of War talk of those at present fit for duty. Gen. MCCLELLAN *has sometimes asked for things that the Secretary of War did not give him.* Gen. MCCLELLAN is not to blame for asking what he wanted and needed, and the Secretary of War *is not to blame for not giving when he had none to give.* [Applause, laughter, and cries of "Good, good."] And I say here, as far as I know, *the Secretary of War has withheld no one thing at any time in my power to give him.* [Wild applause, and a voice—"Give him enough now!"] I have no accusation against him. *I believe he is a brave and able man,* [applause,] and I stand here, as justice requires me to do, *to take upon myself what has been charged on the Secretary of War, as withholding from him.*

I have talked longer than I expected to do, [cries of "No, no—go on,"] and now I avail myself of my privilege of saying no more.

SPEECH OF EX-GOV. BOUTWELL.

EX-GOV. BOUTWELL, Commissioner of the Internal Revenue, when he announced he came from Massachusetts, said what they proposed to do in this war was to carry it on in sunshine and storm against all odds on this side of the water or the other. They rallied under this banner not for this generation alone, nor for this century, but for all generations and centuries on this side of the Atlantic, until our flag shall wave unpolluted from the great lakes of the North to the Gulf of Mexico; and they meant to take the last man, the last dollar, the last hour's labor of the Old Commonwealth, ere these men, with treachery on their lips and treason in their hearts, shall accomplish what they have undertaken. [Applause.] If, to-night, news of disaster should come, every heart, though dismayed for the moment, would be nerved for renewed efforts in the cause of liberty and humanity. The gentleman (CRITTENDEN) who preceded him said he proposed to ferret out the traitors. He would here say, if it had not been for Slavery, there would have been no treason, and when Slavery shall cease to exist, there will be no traitors. [Applause, and cries of "Good."]

The beginning of this war is Slavery, and freedom is the end. There will be no peace until, throughout the length and breadth of this Republic, the cry shall come up—Slavery, Slavery has ceased. How and when? These are questions he submitted to the President and Cabinet. The faster he and they march on, Slavery will cease to that extent. He had heard recently of riots between whites and blacks in Brooklyn, Cincinnati, and elsewhere. What is the difficulty? How is it to be remedied? If South Carolina and Florida were declared free by the President, the blacks would flock there from the North. Then the competition of labor between the White and black man in the North would cease from this cause. The North would be alone in the possession of free white men, and the regions of cotton and rice fields for the colored race would become their places of abode. Some say, reconstruct the old Union with Slavery. But do you suppose the slaves are going to remain in the South. No, they will escape by millions only to the North. Do your say, you will return them. You cannot do it. Humanity is against it. You have to take your choice, either to abolish Slavery in the seceded States, and invite thither the negroes from the North, or allow the North to be overrun with fugitives from the South. Say to them there is territory you may have solely for your own use, and give the white men of the North the unrestricted enjoyment of their rights. While he (BOUTWELL) would, on the basis of the President's proposition, give compensation to masters in loyal States, he would also compensate those who might be found loyal in the seceded States, but never should the treasury of the nation be opened to compensate rebels. In the course of his remarks he said JEFF. DAVIS and his brother conspirators did not abandon the Government until the Government was not strong enough to protect Slavery, to which infamous institution all our evils were chargeable. To save the Government, Slavery must die—go by the board. The war will last as long as Slavery unless you take it by the throat. He had belonged to the Democratic Party, and now wished to pay a tribute to it in its ruin and disgrace. It was a party of courage undiscouraged, in times of danger, and now let the people borrow its courage, although he knew of nothing else they could borrow with safety. If you declare with courage that Slavery shall cease, let this be the war cry. [Applause and music.]

SPEECH OF MR. SWEET, OF ILLINOIS.

Mr. LEONARD SWEET, of Illinois, in the course of his remarks, spoke of what that great State has done, and of her readiness to still further contribute of her immense resources to forever crush the rebellion. He congratulated his listeners on the earnest acts of the President and Cabinet, indicating a stern purpose with this view. The Scriptures say where the treasure is, there the hearts will be also. But he wanted the Government to say to the traitors in Washington, where your hearts are there Your ladies should be also. [Laughter.] And whenever a man or a woman is found in this city whose heart is in Richmond he wanted the Government to furnish the means of transportation thither. [Applause, and cries of "Good."] Our trust is in justice, strong arms and buck shots. These will prevail. The people of the loyal States have these elements of success. They should use everything that will either hurt or scare the enemy.

The speaker was frequently interrupted by applause.

SPEECH OF GEN. SHEPLEY.

Gen. SHEPLEY, Military Governor of Louisiana, said the man who is a friend of the country is his friend, and the man against the country his enemy. We are friends in a common cause. There was no ground for despondency, but for hope, confidence and ultimate triumph. He, among other things, alluded to the planting and defence of the Stars and Stripes in the so-called seceded States. A "long rope and short shrift" in New-Orleans tells the fate of a man who dares pull down the American flag, which in Louisiana is now defended by men from the green hills of Vermont, the pine woods of Maine, and the shores of Massachusetts Bay, and they will carry with them some lessons which have been handed down from the rock of Plymouth, and from the Declaration of Independence, and the Articles of Confederation, which came over in the *Mayflower*—lessons of a permanent character, which men of the South might well read hereafter for their good. [Applause and laughter.] He knew of only one issue, and that was to put down the rebellion. He would separate the sheep from the goats, [laughter,] in persons and properly, and declare everything belonging to the enemy to be contraband, to be used against him. If there was one weed of treason in this city, as had been stated, let it be plucked out. His remarks throughout were applauded. It having been announced by Gen. CLARK that Gen. SHEPLEY was the man who hung MUMFORD for hauling down the American flag in New-Orleans, the immense assembly gave him three cheers; but Gen. SHEPLEY said the honor belonged not to him, but to Gen. BUTLER.

SPEECH OF GEN. SHIELDS.

Gen. SHIELDS said cheers and resolutions will never whip the Secessionists and put down the rebellion. We must do more than this. We must do away with old party divisions, and unite in a great common cause against men, women and children, who are smitten with the infernal madness of the rebellion. If we can only throw 100,000 fresh men in the field, we can crush the rebellion now and forever. What we want, as was said on a memorable occasion during the Mexican war, is "A little more grape!" [Excessive laughter and repeated applause.]

SPEECH OF HON. ROBERT WALKER.

Hon. ROBERT WALKER briefly expressed his views. The call for an additional 600,000 was an announcement to patriots and traitors that the Union must and shall be preserved. He considered this the brightest day yet for the country, because this number of troops will certainly put down the rebellion.

SPEECH OF HON. RICHARD W. THOMPSON.

Hon. RICHARD W. THOMPSON, of Indiana, mentioned the obligation upon every one, second alone to the duty of God, to defend the Constitution and Union. He uttered encouraging language, exhorting his hearers to sink party, at least until the rebellion shall be crushed, of which there are cheering prospects; and all unite in one great, glorious effort to defeat the enemy, who is now striving to overthrow the Republican Government.

It was now 8½ o'clock. Rockets were repeatedly sent up, and music performed, and the exercises were additionally varied by a patriotic song from the Glee Club of the Second District Regiment.

SPEECH OF SENATOR HARLAN.

Senator HARLAN, of Iowa, said he was not here to administer unqualified praise to any man, and that McCLELLAN had the military power to march upon Richmond at the time he ordered the retreat to James River. He believed, however, that that officer did what he deemed best for the interests of the country. We have no need, in this Republic, for Napoleons, for the people themselves would do the work. He advocated the employment of negroes to assist in putting down the rebellion. He saw no reason why the black man should be exempt from the burdens of war. Were they the only privileged classes? [Cries of "No," and laughter and applause.] Would you require the sacrifice of white men to protect the negro? The rebels do not arm the negroes because they are afraid, and we do not because we are too proud.

SPEECH OF GEN. CARRINGTON.

Gen. CARRINGTON, United States Marshal for the District of Columbia, said the best speeches was for young men to shoulder the musket and offer their services to the country, and for the old men to put their hands into their pockets, and contribute money to defray the expenses of the war. He was opposed to the introduction of party politics in the present condition of the country. He drew a novel picture of the Republic as it was before the rebellion, and spoke of the enormity and wickedness of the rebellion. If we depend upon negroes to do our fighting, we lean upon a broken reed. He complimented the District of Columbia on its fidelity to the Union, and patriotism in furnishing a larger proportionate quota than any in the Union. He warned the Secessionists in this city from hoping to expect grace or favor from JEFF. DAVIS, and remarked: Your only hope is in ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

SPEECH OF HON. JAMES S. ROLLINS.

Hon. JAMES S. ROLLINS, of Missouri, thought it proper that that State should be represented at this meeting, as she is destined to be the centre of the great American Union. He reviewed the history of the rebellion, saying, we are not fighting our own battles merely, but for civil liberty throughout the globe. He differed from the views of Senator HARLAN in regard to the conduct of the war.

SPEECH OF SENATOR CLOSE.

Mr. CLOSE, State Senator from Virginia, urged the re-peopling of that State by immigration from the North. He concluded by extending an invitation to the crowd to attend a Union meeting at Alexandria next Tuesday night.

The assembly separated with three cheers for the Union, three for the President, three for the army and three for the navy. These cheers were followed by music. That this demonstration has been a complete success in the whole and in all its parts, is conceded here by all who have any knowledge of the work it has cost. For this, too much credit cannot be awarded to the Committee of Arrangements, who have left nothing undone to give to the country this emphatic expression from the Federal Capital.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

THE GREAT WAR MEETING.

The most significant feature of the great War Meeting here to-day, was the demand, embodied in the resolutions, forcibly dwelt on by the first speaker, and urged by every one that followed him, and rapturously applauded by the immense crowd whenever alluded to, that rebels and their sympathizers should be weeded out of the Departments and driven from the District. Mr. CRITTENDEN's declaration, that he found the other day a clerk in one of the most important positions in the Government's service, where he had the utmost facilities for learning, at the earliest moment, of the movements of our armies, or orders to Generals, who, a few months ago, had been ignominiously expelled from a similar position for disloyalty, and had subsequently been arrested for traitorous conduct in Maryland, produced profound sensation. The statement was repeatedly made during the meeting that a large number of such persons still retain important positions.

The resolution calling for the expulsion of disloyal persons from the District, had just been read a second time, in response to a demand for re-reading, when the President came in. When the applause over the President's arrival was ended, and the reading resumed, the crowd demanded that the resolution should be read a third time, for the President's benefit, and it was read.

Scarcely less significant was the temper of the crowd on the vigorous prosecution of the war. Every declaration that the time for timid measures was past; that the property of rebels must be confiscated; that the conciliation of traitors must henceforth be abandoned, was applauded to the echo.

ANTICIPATED MOVEMENTS BY THE REBELS.

The call for six hundred thousand men, coupled with some other developments, lead to the belief that the Government is anticipating a formidable aggressive demonstration by the rebels within a few weeks. The fact that the rebels have been so remarkably quiet of late, and that they have made no movements against McCLELLAN, are construed as indicating a preparation for some sudden attack, the plan for which is yet kept secret. The Government is believed to be apprehensive of something of this sort.

JOHN SLIDELL ON SLAVERY.

A member of the Foreign Legations in Washington just arrived from Europe, relates of this distinguished rebel a story which is now widely circulated in this city.

One of his cousins, who holds an office in the Department of the Interior, in France, having been invited to one of SLIDELL'S *soirées*, availed himself of the opportunity—first, to see how a Southern rebel looked; second, to know his opinion about Slavery. As it may well be imagined, the French official was the object of the most delicate attention on the part of Mrs. SLIDELL and her husband, who strove to persuade him of the holiness of the Southern cause, and to make him believe in its ultimate success. After having exhausted all their arguments, the Frenchman, politely addressing Mr. SLIDELL, asked whether he was not of opinion that the moral attitude of the North in this contest was an impediment to the success of the South, and if the maintenance of Slavery did not delay the work of its independence. "You are perfectly right," answered Mr. SLIDELL, "Europe is adverse to our institutions and we know it. But please mark; they have not been inaugurated or created, but inherited by us. However, whenever the day marked for the sacrifice of our social privileges will come, the slave-owners in the South will do, I have no doubt, what your ancestors did, nearly an age ago, in the National Assembly of France. They will sacrifice them as a necessary offering to their country's peace and welfare. But now this sacrifice is impossible. It would look as an act of inefficiency on the part of the South to maintain its integrity, and would weaken rather than strengthen us. Be sure, however, that the time is not distant when the institution of Slavery—cause of our present misery—will be forever removed from our statute books. The French Government can greatly assist us in this; if it acts with its proverbial prudence and sagacity, it may place us in the necessity of shortly declaring gradual emancipation at home; an act which would be as satisfactory to many of us as to the spirit of Christianity and civilization abroad."

THE TREATY WITH THE OTTOMAN PORTE.

The treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and the Ottoman Empire is officially proclaimed. It is marked throughout by much liberality. Tobacco and salt, however, are not included among the articles which our citizens are permitted to import into the Ottoman dominions. But as a compensation for their prohibition, no duty whatever shall in future be levied upon them when exported from the Ottoman Empire by citizens of the United States.

ARRESTS ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

Six persons were recently arrested on the Rappahannock, while engaged in shipping salt and other articles in great demand in Richmond across that river for the benefit of our enemies. The prisoners were remanded to the Old Capitol Prison.

ARMY ORDERS.

Brig.-Gen. CASEY is in Washington. It is reported he is to appear before the Army Retiring Board, now in session in this city, to be placed on the retired list.

Gen. JAMESON left Washington to-day for New-York, *en route* for Maine, accompanied by his wife and Maj. MANN, of Maine. He is quite feeble, but it is supposed the cooler and more bracing air of the North will have a great tendency to rally him.

Brig.-Gen. E. K. S. CANBY is relieved from duty in the Department of New-Mexico, and ordered to report, in person, to the Secretary of War.

Brig.-Gen. W. L. ELLIOTT is relieved from duty with the army of the Mississippi, and ordered to report for duty to Maj.-Gen. POPE.

Lieut. W. W. QUEEN has been ordered to the Navy-yard at Washington for ordnance duty.

Assistant Paymaster WM. H. WELDON and Acting Assistant Paymaster ALEX. W. PEARSON have been ordered to the Western flotilla.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Aug. 5.

The transports which conveyed the rebel prisoners up James River, yesterday, were stopped this side of Harrison's Landing, by an order from Gen. McCLELLAN. These are the prisoners from Fort Delaware, and the cause of their being stopped is said to be owing to some difficulty in the exchange of prisoners with the rebels.

The *Louisiana*, with 317 wounded prisoners from Richmond, and the *Kennebec*, with 279, arrived this morning, under orders to report to Surgeon R. A. GIBZAT, Medical Director of this Department. 120 of the slight cases have been sent to the Chesapeake Hospital. The severe cases will be sent to Philadelphia at an early date. The *Kennebec*, with only slight cases on board, has been ordered to Point Look Out, where they will have every accommodation.

Arrest of Editors in Harrisburgh.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

Gen. WADSWORTH, by direction of the War Department, to-day, arrested the editors and publishers of the *Patriot and Union*, charged with issuing treasonable posters, calculated to retard and embarrass recruiting throughout the State. The whole party left for Washington this morning.

Arrests in Canada.

TORONTO, C. W., Wednesday, Aug. 6.

The Captain and crew of the steamer *City of Madison*, an American boat, partially owned by Canadians, were arrested here, to-day, for inducing British soldiers to desert. Several soldiers of the Thirtieth Regiment have reached Oswego by this boat during the past four weeks.

The City of Washington Outward Bound.

CAPE RACE, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York on Saturday last, passed this point at 3 o'clock this afternoon, *en route* to Liverpool. She was boarded by the Associated Press news yacht and later news put aboard, as also several messages from the Commercial Agency of GARDNER STORER, Esq. The weather to-day has been beautifully clear, with a fair prospect of its continuance.

FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

Resumption of Offensive Operations.

Important Reconnoissance to Within Ten Miles of Richmond.

Fighting at Malvern Hill and White-Oak Swamp Bridge.

DEFEAT AND FLIGHT OF THE REBELS.

A Heavy Body of Troops Thrown Across the James River.

Porter's Mortar Fleet Gone Up the River.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

The Army of the Potomac has again assumed the offensive.

The reconnoissance made yesterday, under Gen. HOOKER, to Malvern Hill, White Oak Swamp Bridge, and in the direction of New-Market and Richmond, was in every respect a complete success.

The troops left camp about dark, night before last, arriving at Malvern Hill at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, a distance of ten miles. Here they encountered two regiments of infantry and a battery posted behind earthworks. Fire was immediately opened on them by Capt. BENSON's Battery, and a section of Capt. ROBINSON's.

The infantry was not engaged. The firing lasted about three hours, when the rebels ingloriously fled by the river road toward Richmond, hotly pursued by our troops, who succeeded in taking 100 of them prisoners.

The loss on our side at this point was three killed and eleven wounded. Capt. BENSON had his thigh broken by a piece of shell. The doctors think the leg can be saved. Lieut.-Col. GAMBLE, of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, was severely wounded in the breast while driving in the enemy's pickets.

Col. AVERILL, with 500 cavalry, took the Quaker road to White Oak Swamp Bridge. There they found the Tenth Virginia Cavalry drawn up to receive them. A charge was immediately ordered, which broke the rebels lines, when they fled. Col. AVERILL followed them three miles, taking twenty-eight prisoners, without losing a man.

Gen. PLEASANTON, with a force of cavalry, took the New-Market Road, on which a portion of the rebels were retreating. He followed them to within a short distance of New-Market, where, meeting two brigades of rebels, he fell back, bringing over thirty prisoners, taken on the way. New-Market is within ten miles of Richmond.

This ended the operations for the day, *when the troops went into camp on Malvern Hill.*

Gen. MCCLELLAN, who went to the scene of action early yesterday morning, has not returned.

Three thousand of our prisoners will arrive to-day from Richmond, in exchange for a similar number sent up on Monday.

Everything is quiet on the opposite side of the river.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Operations on the Lower Side of the James—The Late Important Reconnoissance towards Petersburgh—A Heavy Body of Troops Thrown Across the River—Porter's Mortar Fleet on Hand—The Experiences of a Surgeon in Richmond, &c.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Monday, Aug. 4, 1862.

Yesterday about 2,000 infantry, cavalry and artillery crossed James River at Westover Landing. They remained on guard while the engineers and contrabands felled trees, constructed roads, &c.

At 5 o'clock in the evening firing was noticed from the gunboats off City Point. It was thought at first that the *Richmond* was coming down, but it proved to be our gunboats shelling the woods. Firing in the distance was also heard during the night.

Every evening before dark the gunboats move up from below, and take position within easy distance of City Point.

A force of cavalry will soon make a reconnoissance on the south side of the river, for the purpose of ascertaining the whereabouts of the enemy's line, also of discovering his strong and weak points.

Three large transports, flying a flag of truce, and laden with Union soldiers from Richmond, came down from City Point in the afternoon.

Dr. O. MUNSON, Assistant-Surgeon in the Fifth New-York Zouaves, arrived here on a flag of truce boat last Monday. He was among the Surgeons who remained at Savage's Station, to attend and administer to our wounded, at the time the army fought its way to James River. He corroborates the statements others have already made, in reference to the brutal treatment our sick and wounded at Savage's received at the hands of the rebels, and adds further that the rapscions fiends did not hesitate to remove for their own use the few subsistance stores that himself and other surgeons had snatched from the burning pile, in order to keep our helpless soldiers from starving. Aware of the perilous condition to which our suffering men were reduced, and the importance of immediate action in their behalf, Dr. MUNSON, accompanied by two other surgeons, mounted his horse and followed the railroad track into Richmond, with the intention of consulting the Confederate Medical Director, and, if possible, making some arrangements by which our sick and wounded could at least be recognized as civilized beings, and not as dogs. Arriving at the Richmond Depôt, Dr. MUNSON respectfully inquired of a rebel officer the direction he should take to reach the medical headquarters. The officer eyed him for a moment, and replied that he would shortly accompany him and his party thither. The party, not being disposed to await the movements of the officer, and feeling confident that they were entitled to all the immunities usually accorded to the profession, proceeded from the depôt, determined to ascertain for themselves the object of their search. They had progressed but a few yards, however, when they were hailed by the officer, and ordered to return. In about half an hour, the officer announced his readiness to conduct them into town. By this time, the surgeons had discovered that they were regarded as prisoners, and that no respect was paid to their profession. They did not suppose, however, that they would be taken elsewhere than to the office of the Medical Director, and were greatly surprised upon reaching the Libby Jail, to find themselves marched within its walls. One thousand Union prisoners were already packed into its narrow limits. The uncleanliness of the place, the foul atmosphere, the scanty supply of nourishing food—or, for that matter, of any kind of food—the stringent orders and the barbarous demeanor of the lean, yellow-skinned, heathenish animals acting as guard, contributed to make the Libby Jail one of the most frightful places this side of Pandemonium. We have heard related the experience of numerous inmates of that and other prisons in Richmond. The statement of Dr. MUNSON is equally revolting. No wonder that our men shout with joy upon being placed on board a Union transport, after having endured weeks, perhaps months, of the most outrageous treatment ever known or practiced in modern warfare. The excuse offered by the rebels—that they have not the means of properly caring for prisoners—does not furnish them a pretext for acting like savages, and robbing, not only the wounded of their valuables, but the surgeons of their instruments and medical stores. One fellow had the impudence to reproach Dr. MUNSON for not giving more attention to his own wounded. The Doctor retaliated by reminding the fellow of the fact that everything he had in the way of instruments and medicine had been ruthlessly taken from him by the Confederates, and remarked that no one but a fool would suggest his going among the sick and wounded, to tantalize them by informing them that he had not the means of extending aid. Dr. MUNSON finally succeeded in getting a note to the Medical Director, and after the expiration of two days was allowed to embark on board the train for Petersburgh, thence to City Point, where the flag of truce boat was waiting. When in Richmond several more attempts were made to capture his horse. At last he was compelled to apply to Gen. LEE for a document showing that a surgeon could not rightfully be dispossessed of his personal property. But that did not enable him to bring his horse from Richmond, as he was told, at the Petersburgh depôt, that transportation was furnished only for men. By this trick the rebels managed to secure a faithful and valuable animal.

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The cavalry burnt the enemy's camp, camp equipage and baggage; also, a large lot of commissary stores, and considerable miscellaneous property. They returned to James River in the afternoon, bringing with them chickens, green corn, new potatoes, and one or two other camp delicacies, which were a short time previous in possession of the enemy. The cavalry also secured some books, documents and letters which had been left in the camp. On their way to the river sixty rebel cavalry came upon them from the Suffolk road, but they immediately turned tail when they saw themselves outnumbered.

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The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3392. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

Resumption of Offensive Operations.

Important Reconnoissance to Within Ten Miles of Richmond.

Fighting at Malvern Hill and White-Oak Swamp Bridge.

DEFEAT AND FLIGHT OF THE REBELS.

A Heavy Body of Troops Thrown Across the James River.

Porter's Mortar Fleet Gone Up the River.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

The Army of the Potomac has again assumed the offensive.

The reconnoissance made yesterday, under Gen. HOOKER, to Malvern Hill, White Oak Swamp Bridge, and in the direction of New-Market and Richmond, was in every respect a complete success.

The troops left camp about dark, night before last, arriving at Malvern Hill at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, a distance of ten miles. Here they encountered two regiments of infantry and a battery posted behind earthworks. Fire was immediately opened on them by Capt. BENSON'S Battery, and a section of Capt. ROBINSON'S.

The infantry was not engaged. The firing lasted about three hours, when the rebels ingloriously fled by the river road toward Richmond, hotly pursued by our troops, who succeeded in taking 100 of them prisoners.

The loss on our side at this point was three killed and eleven wounded. Capt. BENSON had his thigh broken by a piece of shell. The doctors think the leg can be saved. Lieut.-Col. GAMBLE, of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, was severely wounded in the breast while driving in the enemy's pickets.

Col. AVERILL, with 500 cavalry, took the Quaker road to White Oak Swamp Bridge. There they found the Tenth Virginia Cavalry drawn up to receive them. A charge was immediately ordered, which broke the rebels lines, when they fled. Col. AVERILL followed them three miles, taking twenty-eight prisoners, without losing a man.

Gen. PLEASANTON, with a force of cavalry, took the New-Market Road, on which a portion of the rebels were retreating. He followed them to within a short distance of New-Market, where, meeting two brigades of rebels, he fell back, bringing over thirty prisoners, taken on the way. New-Market is within ten miles of Richmond.

This ended the operations for the day, *when the troops went into camp on Malvern Hill.*

Gen. MCCLELLAN, who went to the scene of action early yesterday morning, has not returned.

Three thousand of our prisoners will arrive to-day from Richmond, in exchange for a similar number sent up on Monday.

Everything is quiet on the opposite side of the river.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Operations on the Lower Side of the James—The Late Important Reconnoissance towards Petersburgh—A Heavy Body of Troops Thrown Across the River—Porter's Mortar Fleet on Hand—The Experiences of a Surgeon in Richmond, &c.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Monday, Aug. 4, 1862.

Yesterday about 2,000 infantry, cavalry and artillery crossed James River at Westover Landing They remained on guard while the engineers and contrabands felled trees, constructed roads, &c.

At 4 o'clock in the evening firing was noticed from the gunboats off City Point. It was thought at first that the *Richmond* was coming down, but it proved to be our gunboats shelling the woods. Firing in the distance was also heard during the night.

Every evening before dark the gunboats move up from below, and take position within easy distance of City Point.

A force of cavalry will soon make a reconnoissance on the south side of the river, for the purpose of ascertaining the whereabouts of the enemy's line, also of discovering his strong and weak points.

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Dr. O. MUNSON, Assistant-Surgeon in the Fifth New-York Zouaves, arrived here on a flag of truce boat last Monday. He was among the Surgeons who remained at Savage's Station, to attend and administer to our wounded, at the time the army fought its way to James River. He corroborates the statements others have already made, in reference to the brutal treatment our sick and wounded at Savage's received at the hands of the rebels, and adds further that the rapacious fiends did not hesitate to remove for their own use the few subsistance stores that himself and other surgeons had snatched from the burning pile, in order to keep our helpless soldiers from starving. Aware of the perilous condition to which our suffering men were reduced, and the importance of immediate action in their behalf, Dr. MUNSON, accompanied by two other surgeons, mounted his horse and followed the railroad track into Richmond, with the intention of consulting the Confederate Medical Director, and, if possible, making some arrangements by which our sick and wounded could at least be recognized as civilized beings, and not as dogs. Arriving at the Richmond Depôt, Dr. MUNSON respectfully inquired of a rebel officer the direction he should take to reach the medical headquarters. The officer eyed him for a moment, and replied that he would shortly accompany him and his party thither. The party, not being disposed to await the movements of the officer, and feeling confident that they were entitled to all the immunities usually accorded to the profession, proceeded from the depôt, determined to ascertain for themselves the object of their search. They had progressed but a few yards, however, when they were hailed by the officer, and ordered to return. In about half an hour, the officer announced his readiness to conduct them into town. By this time, the surgeons had discovered that they were regarded as prisoners, and that no respect was paid to their profession. They did not suppose, however, that they would be taken elsewhere than to the office of the Medical Director, and were greatly surprised, upon reaching the Libby Jail, to find themselves marched within its walls. One thousand Union prisoners were already packed into its narrow limits. The uncleanliness of the place, the foul atmosphere, the scanty supply of nourishing food—or, for that matter, of any kind of food—the stringent orders and the barbarous demeanor of the lean, yellow-skinned, heathenish animals acting as guards, contributed to make the Libby Jail one of the most frightful places this side of Pandemonium. We have heard related the experience of numerous inmates of that and other prisons in Richmond. The statement of Dr. MUNSON is equally revolting. No wonder that our men shout with joy upon being placed on board a Union transport, after having endured weeks, perhaps months, of the most outrageous treatment ever known or practiced in modern warfare. The excuse offered by the rebels—that they have not the means of properly caring for prisoners—does not furnish them a pretext for acting like savages, and robbing, not only the wounded of their valuables, but the surgeons of their instruments and medical stores. One fellow had the impudence to reproach Dr. MUNSON for not giving more attention to his own wounded. The Doctor retaliated by reminding the fellow of the fact that everything he had in the way of instruments and medicine had been ruthlessly taken from him by the Confederates, and remarked that no one but a fool would suggest his going among the sick and wounded, to tantalize them by informing them that he had not the means of extending aid. Dr. MUNSON finally succeeded in getting a note to the Medical Director, and after the expiration of two days was allowed to embark on board the train for Petersburgh, thence to City Point, where the flag of truce boat was waiting. When in Richmond several more attempts were made to capture his horse. At last he was compelled to apply to Gen. LEE for a document showing that a surgeon could not rightfully be dispossessed of his personal property. But that did not enable him to bring his horse from Richmond, as he was told, at the Petersburgh depôt, that transportation was furnished only for men. By this trick the rebels managed to secure a faithful and valuable animal.

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THE NIGHT ATTACK ON SHIPBOARD.

ALARM ON THE UNITED STATES STEAMER CIMERONE—THE MEN AT THEIR GUNS—GOOD PRACTICE—THE ENEMY SILENCED.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the United States steamer *Cimerone*, Commander WOODHULL:

CIMERONE, Saturday, Aug. 2, 1862.

MY DEAR FATHER: I have passed through another severe battle without injury.

Last night, at 9 P. M., we anchored as usual off Westover, opposite the right wing of the army. At 12 o'clock, night, the watch below, and all hands, were aroused by the roar of cannon and the bustle of preparing the ship for action. We first supposed Gen. FRANKLIN was attacked, but no sooner had our signal officer displayed his lights at masthead, than the shells came whizzing over our rigging, showing the position of the enemy to be opposite, on the south bank of the James River. We soon opened on his batteries with all our guns, being in close range, Commander WOODHULL seeing the signal lights were drawing all the enemy's fire directly upon him, ordered them out.

The *Cimerone* was the only vessel within range of the foe, and so we had the fight all to ourselves. He had twelve pieces bearing on us, and though they were light, compared to our 160-pounder and 9-inch guns, they could be fired much more rapidly, and do good execution at so short distance. For three hours we fought them steadily, throwing not less than 150 shot, shell and shrapnel. During all this time their shot fell around us like rain. The Captain's gig was smashed, the second cutter likewise, the wheelhouse stove, with sundry minor damages, but not a man was struck—not one even by a splinter.

Very soon after our men had fairly got warmed to the work, the rebel fire slackened, and in three hours their guns were silenced. The enemy were probably misled by the lights shown at our masthead. They must have supposed them on deck—as many of their shot passed over us, falling into the small camps on the edge of the river, where five soldiers were killed, including a man attached to signal service. Quite a number also were wounded, and several transport schooners somewhat injured.

I have not before had shot pass quite so near me, and I will acknowledge that I thought my time had come, but found I did not feel the least excitement or loss of self-control.

Commander WOODHULL thanked his officers cordially, and seemed delighted with the conduct of officers and men. I am greatly mistaken if he is not one of the right men in the right place. He appeared cool and collected; it is in such moments that a man's true metal is shown. Gen. MCCLELLAN sent a force over to-day, to guard against a repetition.

This morning we started down river to convoy a mail-boat, and had another little affair at Fort Powhattan.

The rebel fleet were seen again to-day. They evidently mean fight You must be prepared now to hear of hot work. I know of none who wish it delayed.

THE EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

HOW THE ARMY FEELS ABOUT A DRAFT—A PLAN TO AID THE NORTH OF THE RECREANT SOLDIERS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, Va., Wednesday, July 30, 1862.

The public has already heard so much of the bloody week during which our line of operations were being changed, that there are perhaps few who would care to read the details of the part taken in those bloody battles by the Excelsior Brigade. Suffice it to say that it did its duty and its whole duty, and established its claim to the title of the "Iron Brigade" still more firmly than ever before.

From the time it fired the first gun, on the 25th, until it fired the last shot on the sanguinary field of Malvern, it did its duty nobly and as of yore. It commenced that fearful series of battles. It ended them by pouring in the last volley upon an enraged but baulked and defeated enemy.

And now "they rest from labors"—and it was rest they needed—the almost constant picket duty of the awful month of June, the malaria of the Chickahominy swamps, the noxious exhalations from the half-buried dead upon the field of Fair Oaks, the dig, dig, dig, in the trenches under a burning sun, had left few men in the brigade fit for any duty; but on the salubrious plains along the James, with the improved rations, and in the enjoyment of comparative rest, the brigade has once more assumed something of its former character.

Yet its ranks have been awfully thinned; not so much by disease as by battle and constant picket skirmishing. It needs fresh men to fill up its ranks to the former standard. Any man may well feel proud to enroll his name as a member of a military organization which *knows no superior.*

It is undeniable that the feeling in the army is unanimously in favor of a draft. The men seem indisposed to await the comparatively slow recruiting. They grumble that large bounties should be paid those who hadn't the patriotism to volunteer at first. A vote to-day in the army would almost unanimously indorse an immediate draft and the filling up of the old regiments to the maximum standard, and the promotion to vacant offices of meritorious non-commissioned officers or private soldiers. The latter are decidedly and deservedly popular.

One other thing the army feels bad about. The officers and men who have borne the brunt of the various battles on the Peninsula, who have stood picket at night and dug trenches by day, who have braved death from the enemy's bullets, and the no less dangerous, though more silent, swamp malaria, feel incensed when they see both press and people lavishing honors on those who on one pretence or the other have skulked away, and are now being *feted* as heroes or promoted to high stations. Such instances are more common than are imagined. Many are the men who have shot of their own fingers who are now loudly vaunting their "valorous" deeds. Many the officer who skulked off under pretence of sickness who now claims honors forgallantry in battles he never saw.

There is but one way to stop this crying evil, for as it now stands cowardice is at a premium, and that is a plain, simple and effectual one. Let the Colonel of each regiment publish in the papers, printed in the section where his regiment was raised, the name of each absentee, the ostensible cause for which he went home, and the length of his leave, thus:

John Smith, ten days' leave—sickness.]

Thomas Brown, skulked away from his company—shot his finger off and went home without leave.

Capt. Jones, left his company at battle of Fair Oaks—ostensible reason: sunstroke.

The public would soon find out how severe Capt. Jones' sunstroke was, or how sick John Smith was, while Thomas Brown would be hooted at. As it now is, it pays a man to be a coward, and skulk at the North. Drag forth these skulkers to the light—place them in the pillory of public opinion, and there will be fewer marriages of officers on sick furlough—a less number of able-bodied men rehearsing their pretended valor, and less incentive to cowardice. That alone will abate this crying evil. CEDMA.

Affairs in Albany.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

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Gov. MORGAN is at Washington. He is expected to return to-morrow evening, when orders for a draft will probably be issued.

The Persia and the North American Outward Bound.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Tuesday, Aug. 5.

The weather was very thick on Saturday, and nothing was seen of the *Persia* then due at Cape Race, *en route* to Liverpool.

The *North American*, from Quebec for Liverpool, passed Cape Race this Tuesday evening. Her fog whistle was heard, but she could not be seen or boarded.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

A Great War Meeting Held at the Capitol.

Important Speech of President Lincoln.

His Declarations in Regard to Gen. McClellan and the Secretary of War.

POINTED RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The Government Urged to Prosecute the War with All Possible Vigor.

Traitors in the Departments Should be Weeded Out.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

An immense meeting was held at the east front of the Capitol this afternoon. It was preceded by the ringing of bells, the firing of cannon, and music from the Marine Band. The portico and platform were occupied by many ladies, military, civil and naval officers of distinction.

The Mayor of Washington presided, with thirty-four Vice-Presidents and twenty-two Secretaries.

After a prayer by Rev. JOHN C. SMITH, the following resolutions were read by EDWARD JOSHAN, the Solicitor of the Treasury:

Resolved, That we, residents of the District of Columbia, but having among our number citizens of every portion of the country, regard the dismemberment of the Union as an event not to be contemplated in any contingency whatever, it being forbidden alike by our geographical, commercial, social and political condition—by our domestic and foreign interests—by the shame which the world would attach to us, did we suffer its accomplishment, and the worthlessness of what would remain to us afterward; by the mighty interests involved in the Union, and the vast sacrifices which have been made for its defence; by the hopes of the living and the memories of the dead; and we deliberately and voluntarily declare that, rather than witness its overthrow, we would prosecute the present war until the towns and cities should be reduced to ashes. [Applause.] Our fields should be desolated, and we and all that are dear to us should have perished with our possessions. Let the Union be preserved, or the country made a desert. [Applause.]

Resolved, That we have not a doubt that almost the entire population of the loyal States are animated by the same sentiments which we express, and that if there is at the present time any hesitation manifested by them in devoting themselves or their property to the cause of their country, it is owing solely to their misgivings as to the prosecution of the war—[Applause, and cries of "Good"]—to an apprehension that there is, on the part of those who direct our military operations, whether in the Cabinet or in the field, a want of readiness and determination to employ at once, decisively, crushingly, the full power of the nation, which all feel and know to be overwhelming.

Resolved, That profoundly convinced as we are that such is the true cause of the hesitation, we deem it the duty of the President, and therefore most respectfully but earnestly urge upon him to adopt effectual means of assuring the people that he is resolved to prosecute the war on a scale limited only by the resources of the country; and we hail with joy the recent order directing the immediate draft of a large additional force, as cheering evidence of such a resolve. [Applause.]

Resolved, That while there are among us differences of opinion upon minor questions of policy in the prosecution of the war, we are all agreed that the measures adopted should be those which will bear with the most crushing weight upon those in rebellion, whether in arms or not. [Applause.]

Resolved, That, convinced as we are that the leaders in the rebellion will never sincerely return to their allegiance to the Union, or quietly submit to its laws, we are of opinion that they should be regarded as irreclaimable traitors, who are to be stripped of their possessions of whatever character, and either deprived of life or expelled from the country. [Wild applause, and cries of "Good."]

Resolved, That, in our judgment, whenever our armies go within the rebellious States, means should be taken to test the loyalty of the inhabitants, and those who refuse their unqualified adhesion to the cause of the Union, should either be placed under restraint or compelled to go beyond the lines, while their effects should be taken from them, and, so far as available, be converted to the use of the army. [Applause.]

Resolved, That the National Capital is eminently the place where treason should be instantly denounced and punished.

At this point the applause from thousands of voices was deafening, and again three cheers were enthusiastically given, with exclamations: "Read that again—good, good—read it again."

Mr. JORDAN was about to do so when he was interrupted by the heavy and continuous sound of cannon, mingled with the music from the Marine Band, for the President had now made his appearance, and was proceeding to the front of the platform, where a chair had been provided for him in a conspicuous place. Three cheers were given in his honor, and when this pleasant excitement had somewhat subsided, Mr. JORDAN read the entire resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the National Capital is eminently the place where treason should be instantly denounced and punished, and that the most stringent measures should be adopted by the proper authorities, without delay, to discover and arrest the disloyal men and women who infest the District, and that they should be compelled either to establish, in the most conclusive manner, their fidelity to the Government, or forfeit its protection.

[The reading throughout was greeted with applause.]

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the act of Congress, passed at its recent session, subjecting to confiscation the property of rebels, and declaring free such of their slaves as shall take refuge within the lines of our army; and that we deem it to be the duty of the President, to the utmost of his ability, to give prompt effect to the provisions of that act, and especially that he take the most efficient means within his power to cause full notice thereof to be given to all persons who may be affected thereby. [Applause.]

Resolved, That the Federal Government being the only instrumentality through which the will of the nation can be made effective, that the Government must be sustained, whatever Administration may, for the time being, be in power, and whatever may be the policy within the limits of the Constitution which it may adopt; that he who refuses it his support because of his disapproval of some particular measure of its policy, is false to his obligations to the country—[applause]—that this truth has peculiar force at the present time, when the Government is struggling for its very existence; and that for ourselves, confident as we are in the wisdom and patriotism of the President and members of the Cabinet, we pledge to them an earnest, cordial and determined support in the great work of defending and preserving the Union in which are centered all our hopes, and to the preservation of which we solemnly devote all that we have and are. [Applause.]

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to make ample pecuniary provision for the families of all citizens of this District who are now in the military service of the country, and who may hereafter enter it during the continuance of the war.

The entire series of resolutions were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, Register of the Treasury, made a stirring opening speech, in the course of which he said the causes of the quarrel are in the past. Hesitations for compromise and negotiation, delay and timid counsels, are words that belong to the past. The time has come to find out, seize and dispose of every traitor in this country, especially in this city. ["Good, good."] We have suffered men, whose hearts were full of treason, to breathe the same air with us, to sit at our tables, and to fill the offices of Government, and who have availed themselves of the opportunity they enjoy to give information to the enemy. [Cries of "Put them out," "Hang them."] When the war broke out every one of the traitors, who had a speck of honor, removed hence, but those whose natures qualified them for pimps and spies remained. We cannot expect military Governors or Provost-Marshals to look after them. We must do it ourselves. He gave, as an instance, a man who was turned out of office more than a year ago, on the suspicion of disloyalty. This man went to Maryland, was there arrested, and confined in a military prison, but by a mistaken policy, was released, and is now in a public office here, where he can best know the movements of the army, and their sanitary condition.

VOICE—What's his name?

Mr. CRITTENDEN replied that he could give it here, but preferred to use it in such a way, privately, as to have the man removed. After some encouraging words as to the prospect of crushing the rebellion, he said: that man is a patriot who sustains the Government, and in conclusion, paid a high compliment to the President and the Cabinet.

He was frequently interrupted by applause.

Three cheers were given for the President, and after the band had played "Hail to the Chief," the President, in response to impatient calls, advanced to the front of the platform and spoke as follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I believe there is no precedent for my appearing before you on this occasion, [applause] but it is also true that there is no precedent for your being here yourselves, [applause and laughter:] and I offer, in justification of myself and of you, that, upon examination, I have found nothing in the Constitution against. [Renewed applause.] I, however, have an impression that there are younger gentlemen who will entertain you better, [voices—"No, no; none can do better than yourself. Go on!"] and better address your understanding, than I will or could, and therefore I propose but to detain you a moment longer. [Cries—"Go on! Tar and feather the rebels!"]

I am very little inclined on any occasion to say anything unless I hope to produce some good by it. [A voice—"You do that; go on]. The only thing I think of just now not likely to be better said by some one else, is *a matter in which we have heard some other persons blamed for what I did myself.* [Voices—"What is it]. There has been a very wide-spread attempt to have a quarrel between Gen. MCCLELLAN and the Secretary of War. *Now, I occupy a position that enables me to observe, at least, these two gentlemen are not nearly so deep in the quarrel as some pretending to be their friends.* [Cries of "Good."] Gen. MCCLELLAN'S attitude is such that, in the very selfishness of his nature, he cannot but wish to be successful, and I hope he will—and the Secretary of War is in precisely the same situation. If the military commanders in the field cannot be successful, not only the Secretary of War, but myself for the time being the master of them both, cannot be but failures. [Laughter and applause.] I know Gen. MCCLELLAN wishes to be successful, and I know he does not wish it any more than the Secretary of War for him, and both of them together no more than I wish it. [Applause and cries of "Good."] Sometimes we have a dispute about how many men Gen. MCCLELLAN has had, and those who would disparage him say that he has had a very large number, and those who would disparage the Secretary of War insist that Gen. MCCLELLAN has had a very small number. The basis for this is, *there is always a little difference, and on this occasion, perhaps, a wider one between the grand total on McClellan's rolls and the men actually fit for duty;* and those who would disparage him talk of the grand total on paper, and those who would disparage the Secretary of War talk of those at present fit for duty. Gen. MCCLELLAN *has sometimes asked for things that the Secretary of War did not grant him.* Gen. MCCLELLAN is not to blame for asking what he wanted and needed, and the Secretary of War *is not to blame for not giving when he had none to give.* [Applause, laughter, and cries of "Good, good."] And I say here, as far as I know, *the Secretary of War has withheld no one thing of any one in my power to give him.* [Wild applause, and a voice—"Give him enough now!"] I have no accusation against him. *I believe he is a brave and able man,* [applause,] and I stand here, as justice requires me to do, *to take upon myself what has been charged on the Secretary of War, as withholding from him.*

I have talked longer than I expected to do, [cries of "No, no—go on,"] and now I avail myself of my privilege of saying no more.

SPEECH OF EX-GOV. BOUTWELL.

EX-GOV. BOUTWELL, Commissioner of the Internal Revenue, when he announced he came from Massachusetts, said what they proposed to do in this war was to carry it on in sunshine and storm against all odds on this side of the water or the other. They rallied under this banner not for this generation alone, nor for this century, but for all generations and centuries on this side of the Atlantic, until our flag shall wave unpolluted from the great lakes of the North to the Gulf of Mexico; and they meant to take the last man, the last dollar, the last hour's labor of the Old Commonwealth, ere these men, with treachery on their lips and treason in their hearts, shall accomplish what they have undertaken. [Applause.] If, to-night, news of disaster should come, every heart, though dismayed for the moment, would be nerved for renewed efforts in the cause of liberty and humanity. The gentleman (CRITTENDEN) who preceded him said he proposed to ferret out the traitors. He would here say, if it had not been for Slavery, there would have been no treason, and when Slavery shall cease to exist, there will be no traitors. [Applause, and cries of "Good."]

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

THE GREAT WAR MEETING.

The most significant feature of the great War Meeting here to-day, was the demand, embodied in the resolutions, forcibly dwelt on by the first speaker, and urged by every one that followed him, and rapturously applauded by the immense crowd whenever alluded to, that rebels and their sympathizers should be weeded out of the Departments and driven from the District. Mr. CRITTENDEN'S declaration, that he found the other day a clerk in one of the most important positions in the Government's service, where he had the utmost facilities for learning, at the earliest moment, of the movements of our armies, or orders to Generals, who, a few months ago, had been ignominiously expelled from a similar position for disloyalty, and had subsequently been arrested for traitorous conduct in Maryland, produced profound sensation. The statement was repeatedly made during the meeting that a large number of such persons still retain important positions.

The resolution calling for the expulsion of disloyal persons from the District, had just been read a second time, in response to a demand for re-reading, when the President came in. When the applause over the President's arrival was ended, and the reading resumed, the crowd demanded that the resolution should be read a third time, for the President's benefit, and it was read.

Scarcely less significant was the temper of the crowd on the vigorous prosecution of the war. Every declaration that the time for timid measures was past; that the property of rebels must be confiscated; that the conciliation of traitors must hence forth be abandoned, was applauded to the echo.

ANTICIPATED MOVEMENTS BY THE REBELS.

The call for six hundred thousand men, coupled with some other developments, lead to the belief that the Government is anticipating a formidable aggressive demonstration by the rebels within a few weeks. The fact that the rebels have been so remarkably quiet of late, and that they have made no movements against MCCLELLAN, are construed as indicating a preparation for some sudden attack, the plan for which is yet kept secret. The Government is believed to be apprehensive of something of this sort.

JOHN SLIDELL ON SLAVERY.

A member of the Foreign Legations in Washington just arrived from Europe, relates of this distinguished rebel a story which is now widely circulated in this city.

One of his cousins, who holds an office in the Department of the Interior, in France, having been invited to one of SLIDELL'S *soirées*, availed himself of the opportunity—first, to see how a Southern rebel looked; second, to know his opinion about Slavery. As it may well be imagined, the French official was the object of the most delicate attention on the part of Mrs. SLIDELL and her husband, who strove to persuade him of the holiness of the Southern cause, and to make him believe in its ultimate success. After having exhausted all their arguments, the Frenchman, politely addressing Mr. SLIDELL, asked whether he was not of opinion that the moral attitude of the North in this contest was an impediment to the success of the South, and if the maintenance of Slavery did not delay the work of its Independence. "You are perfectly right," answered Mr. SLIDELL, "Europe is adverse to our institutions and we know it. But please mark; they have not been inaugurated or created, but inherited by us. However, whenever the day marked for the sacrifice of our social privileges will come, the slave-owners in the South will do, I have no doubt, what your ancestors did, nearly an age ago, in the National Assembly of France. They will sacrifice them as a necessary offering to their country's peace and welfare. But now this sacrifice is impossible. It would look as an act of inefficiency on the part of the South to maintain its integrity, and would weaken rather than strengthen us. Be sure, however, that the time is not distant when the institution of Slavery—cause of our present misery—will be forever removed from our statute books. The French Government can greatly assist us in this; if it acts with its proverbial prudence and sagacity, it may place us in the necessity of shortly declaring gradual emancipation at home; an act which would be as satisfactory to many of us as to the spirit of Christianity and civilization abroad."

THE TREATY WITH THE OTTOMAN PORTE.

The treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and the Ottoman Empire is officially proclaimed. It is marked throughout by much liberality. Tobacco and salt, however, are not included among the articles which our citizens are permitted to import into the Ottoman dominions. But as a compensation for their prohibition, no duty whatever shall in future be levied upon them when exported from the Ottoman Empire by citizens of the United States.

ARRESTS ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

Six persons were recently arrested on the Rappahannock, while engaged in shipping salt and other articles in great demand in Richmond across that river for the benefit of our enemies. The prisoners were remanded to the Old Capitol Prison.

Arrest of Editors in Harrisburgh.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

Gen. WADSWORTH, by direction of the War Department, to-day, arrested the editors and publishers of the *Patriot and Union*, charged with issuing treasonable posters, calculated to retard and embarrass recruiting throughout the State. The whole party left for Washington this morning.

Arrests in Canada.

TORONTO, C. W., Wednesday, Aug. 6.

The Captain and crew of the steamer *City of Madison*, an American boat, partially owned by Canadians, were arrested here, to-day, for inducing British soldiers to desert. Several soldiers of the Thirteenth Regiment have reached Oswego by this boat during the past four weeks.

The City of Washington Outward Bound.

CAPE RACE, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York on Saturday last, passed this point at 3 o'clock this afternoon, *en route* to Liverpool. She was boarded by the Associated Press news yacht and later news put aboard, as also several messages from the Commercial Agency of GEORGE STOKES, Esq. The weather to-day has been beautifully clear, with a fair prospect of its continuance.

The Asia Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

The steamship *Asia* sailed at 10 o'clock this morning, with 16 passengers for Halifax, and 114 for Liverpool. She takes out $16,000 in specie.

Lemon Juice Versus Water.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The suggestion in yesterday's *Journal of Commerce* relative to the allowing our brave soldiers a few lemons every day, as part rations, merits the attention of those in high places. No one can gainsay but that raw lemon-juice will prove of immensely more benefit to sufferers from that indescribably dreadful thirst than buckets of water, which will cause great distress to the bowels, without in the least remedying what is sought for, viz., a continued desire to drink. It is a well-known fact that the French applied this remedy with great success during their African campaign, and it was found to be of immense service to the British troops during the Crimean war.

Feeling sure that you will take pleasure in promulgating anything likely to prove beneficial to our brave men, I address the present in the hope that you may find room for same in your valuable journal.

THE SOLDIERS' BENEFACTOR

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. W. H. Robertson, of Westchester County; E. W. Hinks, of the U. S. Volunteers; J. S. Ames, of Calcoptic, Mass.; Hon. R. H. O'Toole, of England; Lieut. D. E. Castle, of the U. S. Signal Corps, from Washington, and Capt. Helm, of the *Ladoga*, and lady, are at the Astor House.

Maj. L. H. Stone, of the U. S. A.; S. G. Allen, of the U. S. A.; M. N. de Lisle, of Montreal, Canada, and J. G. Sibbald, from New-Orleans, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Pelatia Pond, from New-Haven; M. de Ayllan, of Havana; R. L. Jenkins, of Philadelphia, and Chas. Allen and H. Fenelis, of Washington; C. C. Smith, of Liverpool; J. C. Groome and daughter, of Maryland; Hull, Hummell, of Boston, and Justice Horrel, of Philadelphia, are at the Everett House.

Capt. Jos. Stewart and Capt. J. Aiken, of the U. S. Army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

AFFAIRS IN CHICAGO.

Military Affairs—Subscriptions by the Board of Trade—Gov. Yates at Camp Douglas—Secession Sympathizers—Miscellaneous Items.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 4, 1862.

The past week has been one of much excitement in "military circles." That portion of our people who wished to obviate the necessity of a resort to drafting, to fill the State's quota under the new call, have been active in endeavoring to create an enthusiasm so as to facilitate volunteering. Gov. YATES has been in the City for several days, and Senator SHERMAN, of Ohio, and Mr. LOVEJOY, of the Third District. On Saturday evening an immense public meeting was held in the Court-house-square, at which they all three spoke. Of course, they made strong speeches all, and patriotic, but they failed of the desired practical effect. Notwithstanding the Governor and the Adjutant-General were sanguine, a week ago, that there would be no necessity of a resort to drafting, orders have been given to the Assessors to have lists prepared, and it is announced, that if the quota is not raised by the 15th, drafting will commence. In fact, drafting appears to be in favor with, I should judge, a majority of our people. It is thought that it acts more impartially upon all classes than volunteering. I should not be surprised, however, that when it is known that the draft is actually resolved upon, that enlistments would increase, for the large bounties and pecuniary inducements now offered by the Government, by counties, towns and individuals are an object with many, and they will accept the alternative rather than run the risk of being drafted.

The subscription of the Board of Trade of this City already amounts to over $50,000, and their regiment is nearly full. Their battery is already in camp, and is understood to be under marching orders.

On Saturday, Gov. YATES and party visited Camp Douglas. He was received by the commandant of the post in military style, and Dr. MCVICKAR made a speech of welcome, to which he responded. While the Governor was speaking, cheers for JEFF. DAVIS and the Southern Confederacy were given from a band of rebels near by. They were immediately arrested, and compelled to deliver up the offenders, who were ironed to await the sentence of the military authorities.

We have still some secession sympathizers here, who are annoying and offensive in their speech. I hear that an Ex-Mayor, formerly from Kentucky, was reported to the Vigilance Commitee, a few days since, who have his case under advisement. The principal harm they can do is to discourage enlistments. One way in which they do this was shown in the question of our washerwoman last week. She asked, "Whether it would be better for the poor folks to have the North or South triumph. They had told them that if the North succeeded the negroes would come up in crowds and drive off all the white laborers." Thus they hope to act upon the ignorance of this class, and prevent the Irish especially from volunteering.

We have, at length, the full official vote upon the new Constitution. It is as follows:

	Constitution.	Harding Chase.	Con. Opp.
For	129,660	1,279	129,638
Against	130,488	124,571	130,139
Majorities against	8,838	9,442	6,650

This is not as large as the unofficial returns made out, but it is sufficient.

A Convention for the First Congressional District, which is composed of Cook County, has been called for the 13th inst. I hear of no special opposition to the renomination of Hon. J. M. ARNOLD, our present Member. He has shown himself able, efficient and faithful, and there is general satisfaction among his constituents in regard to this course.

The scurvy (*scorbutis*) has made its appearance among the rebel prisoners in Camp Douglas. As they have plenty of fresh provisions, it must grow out of their untidy habits. It is also understand, prevailing quite extensively in our Southwestern army. It is to be hoped that the new order of things, allowing them to live off the rebels, will enable them to provide themselves with vegetables of an anti-scorbutic nature. A few days' diet upon onions, raw potatoes and vinegar, with a nitro-muriatic sponge-bath, will, mine cases out of ten, cure the most obstinate attacks.

Arrangements are nearly complete for the grand Horse Show, which is to take place in this city next month. They are on an extensive scale, as are the premiums, which are announced at $20,000.

The quota of Illinois, under the new call, is 20,000. She has already sent 70,000 into the field. Thus, one in four of her voting population is called to arms.

The Democrats of this State have resolved to make a party question of the election this Fall. They have called a State Convention to be held in Springfield on the 10th of September, to nominate a State Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and one member of Congress, which is to be elected [illegible] Convention will be called in opposition to this partisan movement.

Gen. LANE remained in this city a few days, while passing through last week on his way to Kansas. He goes, he says, to raise a brigade without regard to color or nationality—having full power from Washington to that effect. It is to be hoped that his present effort will amount to more than his former one did.

On Saturday afternoon a "distinguished stranger," in the shape of a beautiful craft, the *Sleipner*, all the way from Bergen, Norway, arrived in our harbor. She brought a load of emigrants, with a partial cargo of merchandise, and will take a return load of wheat and corn. Her arrival was announced by the firing of a small cannon on board, and she came into the harbor gaily decked out with the flags of many nations. She was greeted with cheers, and presented with a beautiful flag by the Scandinavian residents of Chicago—Dr. POULE, the Norwegian Consul, making the presentation speech. The *Sleipner* is of 450 tons burden. She left Bergen on the 23d of May, reaching Quebec on the 6th of July. It is six years since the first vessel—the *Dean Richmond*—cleared from this port direct for Europe, and this is the second arrival.

A melancholy and fatal accident—in which a citizen of New-York was the victim—occurred at Summit, about ten miles from this city, on Saturday. LLOYD GLOVER, Agent of the National Bank Note Company, New-York, while out hunting with a friend, attempted to get into a boat. He placed his gun in first, having hold of the muzzle. The lock caught, discharged the piece, the contents of which pierced his heart, causing instant death.

The further the season advances, the more favorable are the reports in relation to the crops. The receipts of grain, and flour in grain, average from 200,000 to 250,000 bushels daily. The receipts since the 1st of April foot up 2,823,848 bushels, against 24,096,650 bushels in 1861. Prices have an upward tendency—but these you have by telegraph. Financial matters are easy, except on the change question—common postage being about all that is passing now. Samples of new wheat from the southern part of the State are in market, and a better article was never seen on change. You can draw on Illinois for the support of the Union army for the next twelve months.

FROM CENTRAL EUROPE.

A Scheme for Paying the National Debt—Artifices of the Secessionists—A Retrospect—A Daughter of President Lincoln in the Black Forest.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HANOVER, Saturday, July 5, 1862.

How far, in these stirring times, you may indulge *post prandial* discourse out of a quiet corner of the globe, I cannot say. A transition period, however, in a place like this, denies access to facts and compensates by stimulating fancy; and an absent countryman, so near high festival and the day we celebrate, may surely be excused, if his ardor carries him to thoughts of you and yours. Besides, if there is little of history transpiring here, it is the more reason why this people, as well as all the world, should be absorbed in speculating, as they are, upon affairs across the sea. I have an example of what I mean at hand, and I was forcibly struck by this alluring tendency in more ways than one, but especially by having been recently made acquainted with a scheme, doubtless one of many, which has emanated here for defraying the expenses of war in America, raising a revenue, and paying the national debt. The soothsayers of our bankruptcy are to be put to flight by this plan, discomfited. A leading Jewish banker in Hamburg proposes to lay it formally before the Secretary of the Treasury; and, being invested with its leading features, I am prepared to give you a hint of what it is. Everybody, by-the-bye, who is acquainted with a financial Jew's nature, knows that he confines his romance to business, and is occasionally inclined to disport himself in desirable visions, though these *menus plaisirs* are usually had at the expense of some one else. You are aware that the Austrian and Russian systems of loans and revenue consist in part of lottery drawings. The worthy Israelite proposes a similar method to the Secretary of the Treasury to save the credit of the States. He proposes, on a semi-annual loan of $200,000,000, to issue eighty thousand representative shares at $2,500, which shares are to be subdivided into certificates, twenty-five in number for every share, and bearing the uniform value of $100, to which shall be attached a promissory coupon for two and a half per cent. semi-annual interest. Every certificate, numbered for each share successively from one to twenty-five, is to be made payable semi-annually two months after the interest therefor becomes due, and to be taken up each in its regular order. In addition to this, he proposes the distribution of prizes, to be drawn after the manner of lotteries, and allotted to the holders of the drawn and fortunate shares—every certificate representing a ticket or chance in the semi-annual drawing. These prizes, ranging variously from $200,000 down, are to be one hundred in number, and make a total of $490,000 every half year. The loans, upon this basis, it is calculated, would cost the Government six per cent. He dwells with pleasing minuteness upon the various details of the scheme, argues Austrian credit under a similar system with singular avidity, and predicts a gigantic absorption of shares in Europe. You may add this to the list of *res curiosæ*, which the war in America has developed, while it suggests the interesting possibility that many another money-changer's eye on this side is turned to the glistening El Dorado of American expenditure. You may lend it what significance you please, remembering how in these latter days the gold of the MONTEZUMAS has crossed the sea, but spare me, if you will, the suspicion of a parallel.

As the National arms are victorious no abatement of abuse appears in the English journals, and the Legitimist and Ministerial papers here merely say ditto on American affairs by suppressing favorable telegrams, and circulating those which are unfavorable to the Union cause. The latest effort of remarkable character in this line was a Fourth of July oration in the *Times*, which the barbaric taste of my countrymen abroad will find, no doubt, quite as refreshing as that abounding panegeric is usually at home. If there is a spirit, which more than any other, and aside from an earnest devotion to their country, Americans may cultivate to advantage, it is that of sublime indifference to all that is said of the cause and the struggle here. I look upon the achievement of having read the article referred to with perfect composure, with some satisfaction, and that I bore the irritating allusions it contained with patience, where, under the guise of candor, lurked so vile a spirit of inuendo, and intended bitterness stopped not short of most unprofitable calumny. The hired "rapine" of German soldiery, the arming of the blacks, to be "let loose," &c., the confinement of virtuous women like wantons, Judge Lynch, and a long parade of horrors and outrages, brought so artfully before the public mind to arrest its attention and enforce their credence, forms a theme for the great Anglo-Saxon oracle in this Hemisphere, and fills the burden of its office when the topic is our sufferings and trials. Behind the "Thunderer" comes the pack of popular and cheaper journals howling on its heels. It were charitable to suspect the genuineness of their cant, and to believe the clever writers of the English Press seasoned their *mauvaus* to suit the taste of a muttering and despondent public; it is easy to understand—*cacoethes scribendi*—how in sympathy these men must cater to appease the growling Timon in distress; it is, perhaps, natural that, refusing true issues, they should feed upon the husks of falsehood starving operatives, exposed at length to the fate of an overburdened and thickly populated State: but moral humiliation is not less sure, when the alienated sympathies of to-day will be turned like the smitten cheek, and the soft answer of inviting freedom and prosperity across the sea come to the heavy laden.

Not many years ago an English Minister of Foreign Affairs typified America in Parliament in the form of a drunken vagabond, who, being over bold, had gibed the Courtier PEEL, of England, in the Oregon Question, and turned the demand for reparation from the Opposition benches, in the midst of cheers, by the simile. Not many years ago, in the streets of London and New-York, a profligate refugee wandered homeless and friendless; not many years after came the famous *entente cordiale*—Windsor received in State the King of France and the Queen, who had known London, in its seasons, too, before, the pretty daughter of a Spanish Duke. Not many years ago, again, the German Queen of England crossed the Channel, and from the Palace of the Parvenue went down to see the shrine which held remains from St. Helena, and over that slumbering effigy completed the ritual of perfect amity and concord. The master of ceremonies was the white-haired conqueror at Waterloo, and by his counsel all was done. It was a happy simile of the Foreign Secretary; it was a strange event, the *entente cordiale*, almost like romance. It is not well that upon the bare contingent of a doubtful product from a country where peace and security are doubtful, too, and men delight to shed their brother's blood, millions should starve in England; but there is something like necessity in it all, though the principle is denied to us, as are the common attributes of a Christian and enlightened people. While ill-feeling finds such encouragement in the public Press, and our ill-fame becomes the burden of its song, the last advices have startled and disquieted the easy confidence of England on the seas, and, having set the example of naval warfare, it is feared America will follow it up and take the lead as well. Our London paper, always unfriendly to the Union cause, is particularly alarmed, and declares, that against the thousand pound solids of the six new *Monitors* the sides of the *Warrior* would collapse like a band-box. It is believed Parliament will not long quarrel now over the £12,000,000 appropriation for national defences, when a country so "bankrupt" as our own can do such things as the list of the new iron navy shows. So that it appears in this, as in many other things, America, the scapegoat of English calumny and spleen, and the favorite object of unfavorable prophecy everywhere, justifies her importance to mankind by astonishing and instructing those who find it hard to do without her. A scheme is now on foot in London for building iron ships on a colossal scale, by a stock company with an already subscribed capital of £8,000,000, which it is proposed to increase to £50,000,000, suggested by events over the water.

You will have heard before this reaches you how the hopes of the Confederate Ambassadors have at last been completely frustrated in France and Spain. The occupation of New-Orleans set back speculation in that quarter about a French and Confederate alliance, and a league in Mexico, beyond the pale of such possibilities as prophets love to dwell on; while already a proposition has been mooted in Parliament to encourage negro emigration to Jamaica and the Indies! If such a plan help to consummate the purpose of the war—to harmonize the civilization of a common country, I wish it all success.

The Queen and Crown Prince of Hanover have gone to the Hartz to consult a wonder doctor about His Royal Highness' nose, which, being displeasingly pug, is deemed unworthy his royal lineage; and it is hoped its architecture may be altered so as to conform more nearly to that feature in the House of Cumberland. It is reported that a daughter of our good President is also in the Hartz, though having no *Court Guide* to chronicle such movements, I cannot say if it be true or not. P. P.

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS.

The Knights of the Golden Circle Again—The United States Grand Jury of the Indiana District Present the Organization as Treasonable.

The Grand Jury of the Circuit and District Court of the United States for the District of Indiana has just made the following presentment:

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of Indiana, May Term, 1862.

The Grand Jurors of the United States of America, within and for the District of Indiana, impanneled, sworn and charged in said District at said May Term thereof, having about completed their labors, (and being now ready to adjourn,) feel it their imperative duty to announce, in a respectful manner, to this Honorable Court, the general features of some startling developments made during their investigations. These developments, when considered in connection with the disturbed condition of the country, by reason of the causeless and atrocious rebellion against the Constitution and laws of the land, are deemed of the gravest importance, and should be made known, that prompt and efficient measures may be taken by the civil and military authorities to meet and ward off the effect of the wicked and treasonable designs of those connected with such developments.

A recent act of Congress made it the duty of the Grand Jury to inquire into any combinations or conspiracies formed by individuals within the jurisdiction of the Court to prevent the execution of any law of the United States. Having heard that organizations with this object in view existed in certain localities, witnesses were sent for, and brought before the Grand Jury. These witnesses came from many counties, and lived in various parts of the State. After a careful and diligent examination of the testimony from witnesses well acquainted with the facts deposed, and *having a personal knowledge of the matters*, said Grand Jury are constrained to say that a secret and oath-bound organization exists, numbering some *fifteen thousand* in Indiana, as estimated by the members of their Order, commonly known as *Knights of the Golden Circle*, and even in the same localities by different names. Their lodges, or "Castles," as they denominate them, are located in various parts of the State, yet they have common signs, grips, and words whereby the members are able to distinguish each other, and passwords to enable the member to enter the castle in which he was initiated, or any other which such member may choose to visit. They have signals by which they can communicate with each other in the day, or the night time; and, above all, they have a signal or sign which may be recognized at a great distance from the person giving it. This last signal, we regret to say, was invented *for the use of such members as should, by means of the draft or otherwise, be compelled to serve in the ranks of the army.* In such case, members of the Order serving in opposing armies receiving the sign are reminded of their obligation *not to injure the member giving it.* This signal is given in every instance upon the initiation of a new member, and its observance is strictly enjoined upon every individual belonging to the Order. By the teachings of the organization, it is the duty of its members engaged in the present war, although arrayed on opposite sides, upon the signal being given, if they shoot at all, "*to shoot over each other.*" Many members of the Order, examined before us, *admit the binding force of the obligation*, and pretend to *justify it as correct in principle.*

Said Grand Jury would respectfully submit that the effect of such obligation is to set aside the oath taken by every soldier when he enters the service of the United States. The obligation imposed by the organization alluded to is inconsistent with the duties of a soldier who in battle dare not spare the person of his enemy. We must either disarm or destroy him, and especially so long as the rebel may be seeking to take the life of the loyal soldier. To do otherwise would be grossly treacherous, and justly subject the guilty party to a traitor's doom.

From the evidence introduced before said Grand Jury, it would seem that the Order called the Knights of the Golden Circle and their origin in some of the Southern States, and was introduced into this State from Kentucky. Its primary object, when it originated, was to organize the friends of the institution of African Slavery in the United States, for the purpose of acquiring more territory in Mexico and the Central American States, and also the acquisition of Cuba, thereby to extend and foster a great slave empire, even though it should dye those countries in human blood. Hence the various rules made upon those countries which have called forth from time to time the proclamations of our former Presidents, denouncing such attempts and threatening the exercise of the power of the Government to put them down. Wicked as these hellish schemes were, said Grand Jury would not have troubled this Honorable Court with this presentment had the machinations of the Knights of the Golden Circle been confined solely to their original designs. Finding how useful such an organization was for the purposes originally intended, said Grand Jury believe that it not only extends at present through every part of the South, and every department of the rebel army, but during the last Winter and Spring was introduced into the State of Indiana and other Northern States. Since that time it has made alarming progress in our midst, with entirely new features attached to it in view of the unnatural conflict now desolating our country. Not only are the *loyal soldiers to the army to be treacherously betrayed* in the bloody hour of battle, by the signals before referred to, but said Grand Jury have abundant evidence of the membership binding themselves to *resist the payment of the Federal tax and prevent enlistments* in the armies of the United States.

It is a fact worthy of note, and conclusively shown, that in localities where this organization extensively prevails there has been a failure to furnish a fair proportion of volunteers. Said Grand Jury, after a thorough examination on that point, have been *unable to find any instance where a member of said organization had volunteered* to fight for the Union under the late requisition for volunteers. Said Grand Jury were informed that an individual of the Order had proposed to make up a company to be called "Jay Hawkers," composed exclusively of "Knights of the Golden Circle." But said Grand Jury believe that at no time was the proposition seriously entertained, but in fact only intended as a cover to hide their treasonable purposes when they found they were about to be discovered.

The meetings of the Order referred to are holden in by-places, sometimes in the woods, and at other times in deserted houses. Its members frequently attend *with arms in their hands*, and in almost every instance *armed sentinels are posted* to keep off intruders. Youths not more than sixteen years of age are in many cases introduced and initiated into its mysteries. The credulous and unwary are often allured into the fold of the Order, upon the pretext that it was instituted for no other purpose than the better organization of their party. Its real character and teachings are sedulously concealed until the oath of secrecy has been in due form administered. Having taken the first degree, the initiate is familiarized with the obligations and opinions of his associates, and is gradually prepared for the second degree. When he is further taught, and found apt to learn, and ready to adopt its principles and teachings, he is obligated in the highest degree, and is turned out upon the country a thorough traitor, with the wicked purposes already specified. Said Grand Jury are happy to know that in many cases individuals, after their first introduction into the Order, seeing its evil tendencies, *have abandoned it*, although unwilling, on account of their obligations of secrecy, and for fear of personal violence, are reluctant to fully expose its treacherous principles.

Since said Grand Jury began said investigation, it has been discovered that the *Order exists among the prisoners of war now in Camp Morton, who refuse to testify, upon the ground that it may implicate the members of their Order in Indiana, and thereby injure the cause of the Southern Confederacy.*

For the purpose of evading any legal liability, in case of judicial investigation, it appears that their signs are to be used to *enable them to get members of their Order on the jury*, in case of criminal charges being preferred against them, and by changes of venue, and appeals from a Judge who does not belong to the Order, to create judicial delays, until they can find a Judge or juror belonging to this Order, and thus escape all legal liability.

Said Grand Jury have no doubt that the Order of the "Knights of the Golden Circle" exists in many localities in Indiana where their vigilance has not been able to penetrate. They have labored under many difficulties in their researches, and have *drawn evidence in most of the cases from unwilling witnesses.* Judicial oaths have but little binding force where individuals once consent to abandon the allegiance they owe their country. The general facts, however, so far as they have come to the knowledge of the said Grand Jury, have been submitted to this honorable Court. They feel it their duty to do so. The safety of the country in this hour of peril and civil strife demands it at their hands. The power of such an organization to do harm, acting as one man, with one purpose in view, with their influence, may be appreciated by the honorable Court. It is the place where treason is concocted—the nest where traitors are hatched.

The Grand Jury, therefore, respectfully ask this Court that this their presentment may be spread upon the records.

WILLIAM P. FISHBACK, Foreman; Charles H. Test, George Moon, Wm. A. Montgomery, James Blake, T. B. McCarty, Daniel Sigler, Leonidas Sexton, Ren. G. Stout, James Hill, Daniel Sagre, H. D. Scott, Robt. Parrett, Fred. S. Brown.

HOW TO ORGANIZE AN ARMY.

Interesting Letter from Col. Revere, of New-Jersey.

Under date of Morristown, Aug. 1, Col. REVERE, of the Seventh New-Jersey, has written a second letter to Gov. OLDEN giving his views of the proper way to organize an army and to prosecute the war. He makes these interesting suggestions:

"Our reforms in the new system of recruiting should embrace the following points:

1. To fill up the old regiments, not only to their maximum, but to increase them to three battalions of not less than 800 men each, or even make them like the new regular regiments of the line, to consist of 2,500 men, after the French system. This will necessitate the addition of two additional Majors, for the duties of "*chef de bataillon*" to each regiment.

2. To receive no recruits for a less period than three years.

3. The adoption of a system of furloughs, by which the men can return to their homes to see their families at stated intervals, a limited number at a time, which is most necessary for volunteers, who constitute the bulk of our armies, and the deprivation of which privilege at this time causes dissatisfaction and much inconvenience to the soldiers, as well as serious pecuniary losses. Even in war time four soldiers from each company might be spared to visit their homes constantly, if the regiments were kept filled up.

4. Recruiting should be for the general service, and not for particular regiments or companies, under the control of the Federal Government and not the States, and the recruiting office should be kept open continually in time of war, and only closed in peace, like the temple of Janus, in ancient Rome, and this fourth point should include a well organized system of reserves.

The next thing would be to establish a strong but not humiliating discipline, and a spirit of subordination and punctuality in the performance of military duties, and a system of rewards and emulation in the profession of arms, by establishing promotion from the deserving of whatever grade, and the conferment of medals and decorations for distinguished services in the field.

Let it be remembered that nearly every one of NAPOLEON'S Marshals were originally privates, and most of them never had any but a common school education. Before entering the army, their school was the field, their rank came as the natural guerdon of genius and merit, and many of these illustrious men ascended thrones.

Having provided these, there remains the necessity to provide a system of instruction in tactics for the infantry, and special instruction for the artillery and engineers, and the securing for all the arms of the service a good and superior armament, better than that of the enemy. In this connection, the employment of the blacks would be invaluable in enabling the soldiers to attain great skill in the use of arms, while the former labored at intrenchments and fortifications. All military men know that a working party of soldiers, even if their stacked arms are at hand, will hesitate to use them, if attacked at their work, and in such cases it is always necessary to provide trench guards to protect all fatigue parties while so engaged. An indispensable requisite to the efficiency of an army is an intelligent and active general staff, which can utilize all the elements of its organization, and should be composed of well educated and practical officers. It is the right hand of the General.

Add to all these, sagacious, trained and crafty Generals, selected for their merit and capacity for command, and the high qualities which afford a reasonable probability of success, and we shall have an army which should prove irresistible. The forming a separate wagon train and ambulance corps, and establishment of efficient Commissariat and Hospital Departments, are needs so apparent that it is unnecessary to recommend them here. The leading great principles of military science can no more be neglected than can those of any of the exact sciences, without entailing defeat and disaster, and to the neglect of one of these—an efficient means of recruiting—do we owe at present the situation which we hold, which is certainly not a victorious or successful one.

It is now a month since the arrival of the Army of the Potomac at the James River, the decisive point of the campaign, and nothing has been done to re-establish the Federal forces, in order to give them the advantage of taking the offensive, owing to the same cause. While the wily Confederates have adopted a system of conscription, borrowed from the French, by which their leaders avail themselves of every man fit to bear arms, now being converted into efficient troops, we have continued to employ the slow and uncertain plan of volunteering, the effects of which are too manifest to be repeated here. By a proper and judicious conscript system, our army will still be eminently a volunteer one, equalizing upon the male population, within the military ages, the service unquestionably due by them to the State, and relieving the brave young volunteers who are now filling, from an undue and unjust distribution in the army, while many of their fellow-citizens remain at home in luxurious ease.

I have given as briefly as possible the imperative requisites most necessary to form a good army, and in order to conquer we must have a military instinct of this to acquire a superior to the Confederates, who are now engaged in the struggle, or what I more endeavored in my humble way to suggest. It must be remembered that we have what is at stake, if not to retain a foreign country to live and subjugate, for although we have rebels in the South, the people in mass are not great parties in arms, very few of them, and even the non-combatants conspire to destroy us by every means in their power. We hardly occupy one foot of ground on which we are encamped, beyond its limits of an hour's march, and all is a country hostile to our advance. Added to this state of sentiment it is a very difficult country to operate in, being intersected with extensive morasses, tidal forests and creeks. The impassable roads, at this season of the year, will aid the press through these fertile districts, and give ready information to the chiefs of the enemy of the smallest of our movements, while it is extremely difficult for our chiefs to get intelligence of theirs. We thus, to a certain extent, act in the dark, and not being able to risk heavy reconnoissances, having no other support than their bayonets, we must feel slowly in the concentration of our columns, and each combination on the general battle is a deception. Thus after the best concerted movements and the most fatiguing marches, we arrive where we imagine we are about to deal a crushing blow, and find no trace of the enemy but the smoke of his bivouacs.

To fight such a people, with the hope of success, we must have a better disciplined and appointed army, of a force sufficient to strongly occupy all the essential points of the country, to cover our communications, and to furnish besides mobile corps strong enough to beat the enemy wherever he appears. When the theatre of war is so vast, and the enemy has sufficient regular forces to serve as a nucleus for the people of the country invaded, an immense force is requisite, in order to be superior to them at every point, and to assure distant communications with the several corps. The only means of success in a war like this is to at once employ huge masses proportioned to the resistance and the obstacles we know we have to encounter, into which order and discipline have been introduced, to endeavor to calm the popular passions which have been so terribly excited, by a mixture of policy, of meekness and of severity, but, above all, by justice; for, as a soldier by profession, I prefer a loyal and generous war to organized assassination and vile incarceration. Happily we have, so far, the command of the sea, which, by keeping the enemy in a constant state of alarm, greatly increases the force of the army by its moral effect, and by the difficulties it creates for the proper provisioning and supplies of the enemy's forces.

I have thus endeavored to advocate the early adoption of a system of a fair and equal conscription, in which each one shall perform his duties towards his country, and if anything more in its favor can be adduced, it is that such method of recruiting our armies will enable us to know who are in favor of supporting their country and its sacred cause, and who are the recreants and traitors who would betray it. There can be no neutrality in a war like the present, and I may be pardoned for saying that those who hesitate in the performance of their duties should be forced to them at the point of the bayonet, if necessary, (when it is remembered that for almost my whole lifetime I have known no other argument than that of force.) As to the volunteering system in contrast to drafting, I will only say that having had for nearly six months during the past Winter two commissioned and half a dozen non-commissioned officers and privates on full pay in this State, under orders for recruiting, I received in that time seven recruits for my regiment. If this then is to be depended on for filling our ranks each man recruited would cost in the vicinity of $500 per annum, merely for mustering him as a soldier, without insinuation. Truly, at this rate the "heroic volunteer" is a costly adjunct, and we must pour out the wealth of the nation plentifully, in order to defend our cause, when it is considered that in addition to the bounties, and other inducements, a man before he has joined his regiment even, or is armed and equipped, has cost to the country such a large pecuniary sacrifice.

In a country like ours, the Government would adopt in vain the best regulations for the organization of an army, if it did not apply itself at the same time, to excite the military spirit amongst its citizens, and this depends almost entirely on the citizens themselves. Commercial nations have had their origin in the cultivation of the art of war, and by it have attained their greatness, but having achieved it, and having allowed the greed of wealth to take the place of the stern spirit of warlike prowess, their institutions have degenerated, and they have fallen. In order to encourage the military spirit, it will be necessary to elevate the brave who enter life, health or fortune to the defence of their country, to at least social equality with the rich, who, while contributing to the wealth of the nation by their industry, cannot claim precedence over those who consolidate its strength by encouraging manly and heroic virtues. The army, then, should be looked upon as among the first in public and social consideration, and the services of its members acknowledged by giving them the preference in civil employments, a qualification for which should be to have passed a certain time in the military service.

There are, of course, certain civic employments which require special qualifications, but there are also many that being given, in preference, to retired officers and soldiers, would form a powerful stimulant to military ambition, as a reward for good service in the field. The Romans in this way required a service of ten years in a legion, before one could be a candidate for public place; and it appears from what we are told by their historians, that it was the best means of preserving the martial spirit, even when a passion for money-getting and enjoyment ruled in society. It is also in the army itself that the military spirit should be encouraged, for it will be nothing, if the military uniform is honored among civilians and rewarded by office, if its bearing under its colors is otherwise than noble, disciplined, and actuated by the military virtues. Courage should be rewarded and honored. Discipline should be a sentiment as well as a form, and the distinction of grades respected by all.

Armies should not be kept in idleness, but accustomed to hardships and fatigue, and their superiority to their enemies inculcated into their minds. Inspire the love of great deeds, reward valor and excite enthusiasm, punish hesitancy or weakness, and scourge the trembling coward in disgrace from all communion with mankind. This is the advice given by those who have written on the art of war in times past, guided by the lights of experience and with the examples before their eyes of contemporary actors in the great drama of war, and it would be well if we resorted to the analagous manners and precepts during the times when we ourselves were engaged in past wars, for to them do we owe our success.

For my own part, I do not believe in the ability of any of the politicians or prominent quack doctors of that ilk to save the Union or restore to us the blessings of peace. It must be done by the triumph in arms of either one or the other of the belligerent parties; and satisfied as I am that a well-organized army is the proper tool to employ, do not hesitate to support—in my small way—the rendering of that instrument as sharp and effective as possible.

I fear that by this time your Excellency will think that I had better be with my regiment, instead of writing letters, which I acknowledge is distasteful to me; and I am happy to announce that, having sufficiently recovered my health to do so, I am about to again proceed to the army to resume duties certainly more agreeable to me, and with which I am more familiar.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

Orders have been sent from the Navy Department to the Charlestown, Mass., Navy-yard, directing that the sailing-corvette *Macedonian*, 22 guns, be at once put in hand and prepared for a school ship for volunteer officers in the navy of the United States. The *Macedonian* is a first-class sloop-of-war, and cruised on the Mediterranean Squadron with the steam-frigate *Wabash* some time since. She will make our sixth school ship.

Recruiting for the navy has again brightened up. The immense sums of money received by seamen from the sale of prizes, is awakening the blue-jackets to a sense of their true interests. Over 6,000 men have been added to our navy's *personnel* within a few months. We have at present [illegible],000 blue-jackets and landsmen attached to our men-of-war, without counting the crews of hired vessels, may be, and will have 50,000 before the expiration of next summer.

The United States steam ferry-boat *Hoboken*, recently left the Brooklyn Navy-yard [illegible] for the Gulf Division of the blockade fleet. The steam gunboat *Lodona* also sailed with sealed orders. She has been in commission for the last few days, and immediately turned over to the regular navy from the Coast Survey. The schooner *Sly Fox*, that was chartered and refitted in the yard about a week ago, having been filled with stores, left for Port Royal.

The steamer *Ella*, lately purchased, is said to be the next vessel for commissioning at the yard. She is being rapidly converted into a light transport. The gunboat *Magnolia*, that captured the prize steamer *Memphis*, is receiving some slight repairs, and will soon be ready for sea again.

Our military posts in the vicinity of New-York have recently begun to assume a very warlike aspect. Field drill is daily practiced at them all. There are detachments of the Eighth Infantry, and battalions of the permanent posts, on Governor's Island, and several companies of the Twelfth (new) Regiment at Fort Hamilton. The Texan regulars, who swore not to serve against the South, are now performing mere police duty at Fort Columbus. There may be about 1,000 men all told at these posts.

Send Brownlow and His Book to Europe.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If the Rev. Mr. BROWNLOW was sent to Europe to repeat in the principal cities (with the assistance of Mr. TRAIN,) similar discourses to those he has given in this country, and a large edition of his book were distributed among the booksellers and the newspapers throughout the United Kingdom, it would do much to enlighten the people and thus counteract the London *Times* and all secession efforts; and the British Government would never dare attempt intervention in opposition to the feelings of the nation. It would produce far greater effect than Mrs. STOWE'S *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

The writer will give one hundred dollars toward this object, and will pledge himself to raise five hundred dollars more, provided a committee of responsible gentlemen be formed to carry out the design.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 29, 1862. G. W. S.

The Defence of Washington.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6, 1862.

The military situation continues to be a subject of anxious discussion. No one thinks of evacuating the city on the threshold of bloody events. The rebels are still resolved to hold Richmond and to threaten Washington. The question that is now agitated all around, during the last few days, has been how to invest the rebel capital without weakening and exposing the Federal communications. One of the first duties of our military authorities is to see that no home shall come to the aid, and in obedience to this duty, the boundary of a gigantic local force from the loyal men is rapidly considered. More than two hundred regiments have been sent to the field, composed of natives and residents. They have [illegible] service, and have never been disturbed by the scruples which affect those who continue to live among us. It is estimated that one full regiment, of 1,000 first-class men, could be raised among the clerks in the several departments. I understand that the utmost enthusiasm prevails among these gentlemen, some of whom are accomplished soldiers. They would prove an efficient guard for the Capital if combined in that duty. It is also suggested that an equal number of colored men could be formed into a regiment, and officered by a Colonel, but not less intelligent one. A word about the colored citizens of this District. Among the number are persons of much intelligence. The prominent men hold considerable property, and are greatly respected. Their loyalty is natural and steady. They are industrious, sober and unpretending, and have for many years enjoyed the confidence of the people. Gen. HALLECK cannot be, and is not, unmindful of their ability to serve the country. And what loyal American would object if he availed himself of their services?

LARGE PASSENGER TRAVEL TO LONG BRANCH.—On Saturday last, over 2,500 people visited Long Branch. The hotels and boarding-houses are crowded to overflowing, although the proprietors had room for all that arrive. The Railroad Company, in connection with their new steamer, the *Thomas Cotyer*, run their daily trains as follows: 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., and on Saturdays at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M. Passengers taking the 6 A. M. boat from foot of Murray-street arrive at Long Branch at 9 A. M., spend the day on the Branch, and can return by the afternoon train, arriving here at Murray-street at 7½ P. M. The management of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, under its able Superintendent, Mr. W. A. TOSEN, is daily improving. In a few weeks it will be in good running order, and, in connection with the Camden and Amboy Railroad, will form a direct line to Philadelphia from Long Branch.

IMPORTANT TO MANUFACTURERS.—Hon. W. B. THOMAS, Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, has received the following letter from Washington relative to the duties upon goods manufactured during the month of August:

DEPARTMENT OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2, 1862.

SIR: Your letter of July 30 to the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the operation of the Tax law, has been referred to this office.

In reply, I have the honor to inform you that the practical operation of the Tax law is postponed until the 1st of September next, and that its provisions will have the same relation to that time that they otherwise would have had to the 1st of August.

(Signed,) G. W. D. BOUTWELL, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE AND THE NEW TARIFF.

Dull Days since July 31—Decrease in the Receipts for Duty—The Business for July—The Difference in the Old and New Rates of Duty—The Rates on Some of the Principal Articles Imported, as Imposed by the acts of 1861 and 1862, Compared—Recent Decisions of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The busy days of July have been succeeded by very dull ones, so far as the Warehouse Department is concerned. The efforts of importers owning bonded goods, thanks to the Collector, were successful, and few of the old entries now remain in store. The difference between the rates levied by the acts of 1857 and 1861 and those imposed by that of July, 1862, was too great to admit of delay, in withdrawing old entries and a consequent risk to importers of being compelled to pay the new rates required by the new act. A few only of the owners of merchandise bonded before the act of August, 1861, took effect, were unable to pay duty, and gain possession thereof, and these few, through their neglect, lost considerable money. The receipts for July were nearly $7,200,000.

Since the beginning of the month but little business has been transacted in the Warehouse Department. The goods withdrawn have been, almost entirely, those entered under the three months warehousing law, which are not subject to the new rates until after the expiration of the bond. Although but few entries have been withdrawn, the receipts have been quite heavy, as considerable quantities of tea have been taken out of warehouse. The duty on this article, though not increased by the law of July, is very high, being equivalent, in many instances, to over 100 per centum ad valorem. Of sugar, from which we derive a large revenue, the rates have been increased, but on melado, which is a species of sugar, or more correctly, is of a consistency between that of sugar and molasses, the rate has been changed from 2½ cents to 3 cents per pound. This is the only case where the new rate is inferior to the old. Importers who may have any goods of this description in bond, may withdraw them on payment of the new and lesser rate of duty, as it is levied in lieu of the old rate of 2½ cents per pound.

The business between Canada and the United States has undergone a change since the alteration of the tariff of the first-named country. Previous to that time, a considerable quantity of sugar, tea, raisins, &c., was imported there into the United States. The revised tariff of Canada levies much higher duties, and in consequence, the entries for the exportation of goods in bond thereto, passed at our Custom-house, have been much smaller in number.

It may be interesting to our readers to notice the changes made in our own Tariff laws during the past year. The increase in rates, by the various acts, has been very great indeed, as will readily be seen from the following table of the rates levied by the various laws on some of the articles extensively imported:

| Articles. | Act of Aug. 5, 1861. | Act of August, 1861. | Act of Dec., 1861. |

these of other Collectors of the Customs in regard to the proper rates of drawback to be allowed on exportation of articles manufactured of sugar or molasses, on which import duties have been paid, under the act, on which import duties have been paid, under the act of Dec. 4, 1861, entitled, "An act to increase the duties on tea, coffee, and sugar," and have decided to adopt the following rates, which will be allowed by Collectors, subject to the rules issued by me on the 22d January, 1862, viz.:

RATES OF DRAWBACK.

On the products of sugar:

Refined sugar.....3 2-10c. ₱ lb.
Soft A, B, C, and lower grades of sugar..2½c. ₱ lb.
Syrup of sugar (sugar-house molasses)..6c. ₱ gallon.

On the products of molasses (rebolled):

Clarified molasses.....6c. ₱ gallon.
New-England rum.....6c. ₱ gallon.
Sugar-house molasses.....4½c. ₱ gall.
Clarified sugar.....1c. ₱ lb.

I am, very respectfully S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

HIRAM BARNEY, Collector, &c., New-York.

FIRE MARSHAL'S REPORT.

Statistics for the Six Months Ending May 31—Steam Fire Engines—Incendiarism, &c.

To the Mayor, Common Council and Police Justices of the City and County of New-York:

I herewith submit to you my semi-annual report for the six months terminating on the 31st of May, 1862. In addition to several fresh topics which I have thought it right to bring under your consideration, it will be found to contain an accurate statement of all the fires and fire-alarms that have occurred during that period.

It is now some four or five years since I discussed in my reports to you the expediency of introducing steam fire-engines for general service in the Department. I did not hesitate, at a time when considerable doubt existed on the subject, to express a very strong opinion in their favor. A majority of the firemen were opposed to their use, believing honestly, no doubt, that fires would more readily be extinguished by hand-engines, inasmuch as water could be more quickly supplied to them in the first discovery of a fire. There was something in this argument, though it in no way affected the question at issue. It was never, at any time, proposed to dispense altogether with hand-engines, for in the infancy of a fire, when prompt application of water was all that was required, no one disputed their utility. But previous to the introduction of the steam fire-engine, great difficulty had always been experienced in checking the progress of a conflagration in lofty buildings. This difficulty was daily becoming greater, and the losses from fire increasing, from a variety of circumstances which I cannot better explain than by quoting an extract from one of my reports, published during the agitation of the question:

"Our City, but more especially the commercial portion of it, is very different from what it was a quarter of a century ago. The enormous increase which has taken place since that period in our population, and the narrow limits into which it is crowded, have rendered it necessary for builders to find in elevation the accommodation that it denied them in area. The immense height of our stores and warehouses is daily rendering the service of the Fire Department one of greater labor and difficulty, and experience has demonstrated the necessity of having engines of greater power to enable the firemen to throw water into the upper stories of the building. It has been shown besides, that in proportion as the service of the Department becomes heavier from these causes, its facilities for managing the engines efficiently are lessened, inasmuch as the population of the lower part of the City is being driven up town, by the multiplication of stores. We shall, therefore, have either to sacrifice the principles which exist against modifying the character of a time-honored institution, or we shall have to adhere to a system which is not always adequate to its requirements. In an age in which advancement is the first condition of success, it must not be said that the firemen of New-York have alone remained stationary.

Let me not be understood as casting any reflections on the members of the Department, by this observation. It is my belief that a more patriotic, a more energetic, and a more disinterested set of men does not exist, than this fine body. They are but human, however, and it is as much to spare them some portion of the fatigue and toil by which they are now overtaxed, as to protect the general interests, that I allude to steam power.

From my observation of the working of steam engines at fires, I am impressed with the belief, from the present partial trial of them, that sooner or later firemen will be glad to adopt them as an auxiliary force. As regards the character of the different engines used, I may as well here add that I do not believe that self-propellers will be found as serviceable as those drawn by hand, such, for instance, as the one now in use by Company No. 6. In their gradual introduction, the greatest care should be taken in their construction, and none but the most competent machinists should be employed, so that there may be a reasonable security against accidents. The question may arise as to how many of these engines would be necessary. In my opinion, six or eight would, for the present, be sufficient for down-town purposes. The employment of steam renders a less number of engines necessary than under the old system, inasmuch as they keep up a continuous stream of water, which is of the utmost importance in checking the rapidity of a conflagration."

The anticipations above indulged in have been verified. The prejudices which existed at the period referred to against steam fire-engines, have nearly, if not entirely, disappeared. Companies who were strongly opposed to their introduction are now applying for them. My opinion, based on the experience of others and my own observation, that self-propellers are not serviceable except upon rare occasions, has been fully borne out. They are altogether too cumbersome and slow for regular use. Those best adapted to the requirements of the Department are engines such as Nos. 5, 6 and 8, and of the class weighing from 3,000 to 4,000 pounds. They can be drawn quickly by the firemen, and managed readily, the fire being kindled under the boiler, at the start from the engine-house, and steam is in readiness on their arrival at the fire.

It should be stated that the first steam fire-engine received into the Department for practical purposes, was that subscribed for and purchased by the Insurance Companies, who presented it to the members of Company No. 6. Mr. BROWN, the foreman, and its other members, were subjected to many annoyances at fires, but they kept quietly at work, and have now the gratification of finding their example followed by other companies.

STEAM FIRE-ENGINES IN LONDON—INTERESTING STATISTICS.

I find, from a correspondence which I have recently had with EYRE M. SHAW, Esq., the able Superintendent of the London fire-engine establishment, that it is but poorly supplied with steam fire-engines. It has only two floating steam fire-engines and four land fire-engines—a wholly inadequate number for a city containing upward of two millions of inhabitants. The latter engines weigh about 9,000 pounds each, which, notwithstanding they are drawn by horse-power, constitutes a great objection to their general use.

In London, the underwriters defray the whole expense of the fire establishment. It costs them annually about £25,000, or $125,000. The force consists of 120 firemen and 36 engines, and 18 stations. From Mr. SHAW's report for 1861, a copy of which he very kindly sent me, I find that the total number of calls received during that year were 1,409, of which 89 were false alarms; 137 proved to be chimney alarms, and 1,183 were fires, of which 53 resulted in the total destruction of buildings, 332 in considerable damage, and 798 in but slight injury to property.

The fires of 1861, compared with those of 1860, show an increase of 127, and compared with an average of the twenty-eight years during which the establishment has been in existence, the increase is 391.

The list does not include trifling damages by fire not sufficiently important to require the attendance of firemen. Of these no record is anywhere kept, but they are estimated in round numbers at 4,000; neither does it include the ordinary calls for chimneys on fire, which are set down at about 3,000 per annum. In this report Mr. SHAW gives the origin of fires, as far as known, but makes no attempt to estimate the losses or the amount of insurance.

The adoption of steam fire-engines by the New-York Fire Department has attracted the attention of many of the large European cities to the advantages resulting from their use. London has been the first to follow our example, but the engines employed are not, for the reason I have stated, as effective as they might be. If the fire establishment there would adopt our light-weighted steam-engines, drawn by men or horses, they would be found easier to handle, and in other respects just as efficient.

STEAM FORCE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The number of steam fire-engines now in use by the fire companies of New-York is fourteen. Three are in process of construction, and five companies have made application to be supplied with them. From these facts it may now be assumed as established, that steam fire-engines are superior to those worked by hand.

EARTH OILS.

In my last report I devoted considerable space to a specification of the dangers resulting from the storage of crude earth oils within the fire limits of the City. The apprehensions which I then expressed have since received additional confirmation. The disastrous fire which occurred at ROSIN'S yard, Williamsburgh, by which one or more persons were killed, and property to the amount of a hundred thousand dollars destroyed, will sustain me in calling upon the Common Council to pass an ordinance by which the risk occasioned by the storing of these inflammable products in populous neighborhoods may in future be avoided.

The evidence taken in regard to the Williamsburgh fire shows that a lighter loaded with Petroleum Oil, in its crude state, was lying at the dock, and that through accident or the carelessness of one of the workmen, a light came in contact with the vapor arising from the oil; an explosion ensued, the fire spread and burned with intense fury until everything within its reach was consumed. From the inflammable character of the material by which the flames were fed, of course water produced but little or no effect upon them.

Let me again request that no time should be lost by the Common Council, in the adoption of an ordinance by which this new danger should be removed from the crowded precincts of the City, and confined to localities where the buildings in which these oils are stored should alone be endangered. It is useless to expect that the importers and manufacturers of the article will voluntarily take steps to protect the public against the recurrence of such accidents. Nothing but a stringent law, with the enforcement of proper penalties, will afford us immunity from them.

FIRES IN TENEMENT HOUSES.

The newest act passed by the Legislature for the regulation and inspection of buildings, went into operation on the 1st of May last. The different sections appear to be all carefully drawn, with the exception of the twenty-seventh, which, after providing the various means of escape suggested in my reports in case of fire, nullifies them in a measure by exempting from its operation dwelling-houses, when there are two or more adjoining, of equal height and with flat roofs. This presupposes that tenement houses fulfilling these conditions, are each capable of affording the means of escape to the inmates of the one adjoining, a state of things which we unfortunately have daily evidence is not the case. Neither do I find in the act any prohibition of wood-houses or sheds in the cellars of tenement houses. I have, on more than one occasion, urged the necessity of compelling these accommodations to be erected of brick. Several disastrous fires have occurred from inattention to this suggestion, and it is to be presumed that when loss of life results from it, it will be deemed expedient to amend the law in this regard. I am glad to find that the selling or storing in tenement houses of hay, straw, hemp, flax, wood, shavings, burning-fluid, turpentine, camphene, or any other combustible materials, except in such quantities as shall be permitted by ordinance of the Common Council, is prohibited under the new act.

JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Esq., has been appointed Superintendent under the law, and I have every confidence in his anxiety and ability to carry out its provisions strictly. Of course much will depend on the efficiency of the Inspectors appointed to act under him, but I have full reliance upon his judgment in this regard.

RECENT OFFENCES.

During the past half year, twelve arrests were made on suspicion of arson. Eleven were discharged by the magistrates, and one dismissed by the Grand Jury.

TOTAL NUMBER OF FIRES.

The aggregate fires for the six months, ending the 31st of May, was 183, being seven less than that of the corresponding six months of the previous year.

The total alleged losses amount to $963,000, the insurances to $2,760,656, and the actual amounts paid by underwriters, to $765,869.

CAUSES OF FIRES.

Prominent among the causes of fires and alarms are the following:

Stoves and stove-pipes	25
Combustion and supposed combustion	5
Gas in windows, leakage of gas and window-curtains	21
Hot-air registers and furnaces	9
Grates, fire-places and fire-boards	9
Steam-boilers	6
Sparks on roofs	11
Children playing with fire or lights	8
Defective chimney-flues	10
Carelessness with lights, communicating fire to beds, bedding, &c.	20
Ashes	5
Dripping fat in smoke-houses	5
Fluid and camphene lamp explosions	5
Intoxication	6
Matches	6
Furnaces	8

DEATHS BY FIRE.

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
Fluid lamps	0	1	0	1
From candles	0	1	1	0
From stoves	0	2	3	1
Clothes from various causes	1	2	0	1

Total, 14.

OFFICIAL COOPERATION.

It now only remains for me to discharge the gratifying duty of offering my acknowledgments to the City authorities for the ready assistance which they have afforded me in the prosecution of my inquiries. To His Honor the Mayor, the Police Justices, and the Police Commissioners I am especially indebted.

To the Police force generally, the Telegraph Operators, and to Chief-Engineer DECKER and his Department, I am also under great obligations. Their willingness to render me aid, is a pleasing evidence of a regard for the public interests which animates them all.

With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
ALFRED E. BAKER.

THE TURF.

Trotting at the Fashion Course.

Yesterday, Poughkeepsiedom promised to show New-York something worth seeing, and failed to do it.

A fair crowd assembled at the pleasant grounds of the Fashion Association, responsive to a moderately-published advertisement of Mr. CROCHERON.

Two horses were named for a trot, and the reputations of the animals sent from the up-country led us to expect some good footing.

Promptly, at an hour and a half after the advertised hour, the horses were brought out—a sorrel gelding and a spotted gelding.

THE FIRST HEAT

was honored with twelve false starts, after which the sorrel went easily over the track, coming home in 2.36½, while the roan was several lengths behind him.

Betting was at odds in favor of the sorrel.

THE SECOND HEAT

secured a good, or rather, a prompt start, the sorrel being half a length ahead. He kept that pleasant position, varying it to half a dozen, and eventually ten or twelve lengths, around the track. The roan broke once, twice, thrice, several times, to the disgust of his rural backers, and of the Gothamites, who don't like trail races. The sorrel won the heat in 2:40 exactly.

Betting was now decidedly at odds in favor of the sorrel.

THE THIRD HEAT

decided the contest. It was a repetition of the two former ones. The sorrel did well—he got the lead, kept the lead, and came in ahead in 2:39½.

SUMMARY.

Mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

H. F. JONES named s. g. *Henry Wilson*.....1 1 1
D. MACE named r. g. *Johnstown*.....2 2 2

TIME:

Heat.	Quarter. Seconds.	Half. Min. Sec.	Mile. Min. Sec.
First	39	1:17	2:36½
Second	39½	1:17	2:40
Third	39½	1:16½	2:39½

To-day there is a match race for $500 between two ordinary trotters. To-morrow there will be a good race for a purse and stake of $1,000.

Base Ball.

EMPIRE CLUB VS. HENRY ECKFORD.

These Clubs played a match at Hoboken yesterday afternoon, and the once famous Empires were badly beaten by the rising Henry Eckfords. It is but just to say that several of the Empire's best men have left them for other organizations, notwithstanding which disadvantage they batted pretty pluckily for their score. The Henry Eckfords did some of the tallest kind of batting, but were missed a number of times. Dr. BELL not only pitched well, but also made a home run.

The following is the score:

EMPIRE CLUB.	Runs.	HENRY ECKFORD CLUB.	Runs.
Miller, 2d b	3	H. Dalton, 1st b	7
Loper, 3d b	3	Snow, 2d b	7
Russell, c	5	D. Bell, p	7
Seabury, 1st b	4	Withey, c. f	5
Colyer, l. f	5	Umpelby, 3d b	5
Bird, r. f	3	Stillwaggon, s	4
Bensel, s	4	Saunders, l. f	6
Bowman, p	2	T. Dalton, c	5
Spelmen, c. f	1	Foston, r. f	5
Total	30	Total	51

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Empire	3	0	3	2	6	0	8	2	6
Henry Eckford	4	8	0	11	6	2	12	7	1

UMPIRE—Mr. Burtis, of the Gotham Club.

Fire and Loss of Life in Beekman-street.

THREE PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH—LOSS OF PROPERTY, $150,000.

At 3½ o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the basement of the Rainbow Hotel, at Nos. 31 and 33 Beekman-street, occupied by WM. J. HOWELL. The flames spread rapidly, and the whole building was very soon enveloped in flames. The three upper floors of the building were occupied by CHARLES W BAKER, envelope manufacturer. Building No. 29 Beekman-street took fire and was totally destroyed, as well as the hotel, together with a three-story brick building in the rear of No. 61 Ann-street, and the four-story brown-stone building No. 165 William-street. A number of the buildings adjoining were badly damaged by the fire, but were not totally destroyed. The firemen were busily engaged throughout the day in extinguishing the fire and cleaning away the *débris*. The losses and insurances have not been fully ascertained, but the former, it is estimated, will not fall short of $150,000.

LOSSES ON BEEKMAN-STREET.

The first three floors of the six-story building, Nos. 31 and 33 Beekman-street, were occupied as the Rainbow Hotel, by W. J. HOWELL. He had in the house, at the time of the fire, himself, wife and two sons, 18 boarders and two waiters. His loss on stock of liquors and wines will amount to about $1,000, for which he is insured in the East River Insurance Company to the amount of $1,500. The furniture of the hotel was entirely destroyed, and was valued at $5,000. Insured for $1,000 in various companies. The buildings form a part of the Conner Estate, and are valued at $20,000. Insured as follows: Astor, $4,000; in the Royal and St. Mark's Insurance Companies $5,000 each.

MR. CHARLES W. BAKER occupied the remaining three floors of the building, also, the first, fourth, fifth and sixth floors of No. 29 Beekman-street, as a bookbindery and envelope factory. His entire stock and machinery, valued at $60,000, was entirely destroyed. MR. BAKER was insured to the amount of $50,000, as follows:

Brevoort	$1,000	Northwestern	$3,000
East River	2,000	Liverpool & London	10,000
Unity	2,500	Columbia	1,250
Phenix	2,500	Lenox	2,500
Williamsburgh City	1,500	Exchange	2,500
Home, of N. Haven	1,500	New-Amsterdam	1,500
Firemen's Trust	3,000	Hope	1,500

And for the rest in various other offices.

WM. P. LYON occupied the second and third floors of No. 29, as an envelope factory. Loss $5,000, said to be insured.

Building No. 29 was also a part of the Conner Estate, and was valued at $18,000. It was insured for $12,500, in the following offices:

Massasoit, of Mass.	$2,000	Columbia	$2,500
People's, Mass.	2,000	Imp. & Traders'	4,000
Rutgers Ins. Co., N.Y.	2,000		

The rear part of building No. 27 was somewhat injured by the falling of the wall of No. 29.

LOSSES ON ANN-STREET.

The three-story brick building rear of No. 61 Ann-street, was occupied on the first floor as a carpenter's shop by E. SMITH. Loss, $500; not insured.

WM. ELLIOTT occupied the second floor, as a commission merchant. Loss, $500; not insured.

JAMES WALKER occupied the third floor as a billiard table factory. Loss $400; not insured.

The building, which was the property of WM. B. ASTOR, was totally destroyed. Loss, $2,500; insured.

The third floor of building No. 63 was occupied by F. E. WELLINGTON, importer of brass goods. Loss, $5,000: insured for $25,000 in the following offices:

Empire City	$5,000	Howard	$6,500
Lenox	6,500	Germania	2,500
City	5,000		

CHAS. HAUSELT, importer of leather, occupied the second floor. Loss, $5,000; insured for $21,000 in City Companies.

JOHN P. HINE, dealer in upholstery goods, occupied the first floor, and sustained but slight damage to stock. The building was injured to the amount of $500.

LOSSES ON WILLIAM-STREET.

The first floor and basement of building No. 163, occupied by A. & A. S. THORP, dealers in upholstery goods. Damage $8,000; insured for $40,000 in the following offices: Sun Mutual $10,000, Manhattan $5,000, Eagle $9,000, New-York Equitable $5,000, Columbia $5,000, Brooklyn $5,000, Lenox $5,000.

G. L. STAULLER, dealer in guns, pistols, etc., occupied the upper floors. Damage $500. Insured.

HERMANN WAGONNER, dealer in upholstery goods, occupied the first floor of No. 165. Damage $7,000. Insured for $6,000 in the Hamilton, Lafayette, Citizens' and Relief Insurance Companies. Building No. 163 is damaged about $3,000, and building No. 165 about $7,000, said to be insured.

The second floor of building No. 167 was occupied by THOMAS S. WOOLCOCK, tin plate worker. Loss $100—not insured. The third floor was occupied by Mr. F. B. ASHLEY, glass-cutter; damage $200—insured in the St. Mark's Insurance Co. for $300.

REINHOLD & ANDRE, lithographers, occupied the third floor. Loss $300; not insured. WM. BROMHILL, dealer in India-rubber goods, occupied the first floor. Damage $200; insured in the Kings County Insurance Co. for $1,000. A. WERRA occupied the first floor front as a cigar store. Damaged $25 by water; insured.

C. A. CRONE occupied the first floor of building No. 169 as a paper store. Stock damaged by water about $100. Insured in the Montauk for $1,000, and in the Lenox for $500.

ELISHA BURLISON occupied the upper part of the building as a boarding-house. Damage $300. Insured for $1,500 in the Greenwich Insurance Company.

ACCIDENTS, ETC.

At the time of the fire, the occupants of the hotel were asleep, and were rescued with considerable difficulty. There were many rumors flying about relative to the number of persons injured, but, as far as could be ascertained, only two persons are missing. There were some lodgers in the house, whom the proprietor does not recollect the names of, who may be missing. The two known to be absent are WM. MCKENZIE, an aged Englishman; and WM. SIMMONS, a young man, 26 years of age. These parties occupied a room on the third floor.

Capt. MARCUS MUNN was terribly burned, and was taken to the New-York Hospital.

EDWARD GARENHOLZE, of Philadelphia, was rescued by the firemen, but was uninjured, save from inhaling the smoke.

The firemen were busy throughout the day, clearing away the ruins and searching for the missing bodies.

A Chance to Abate a Nuisance.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

With much gratification, I noticed in your paper of last week that Officer WELLS, of the Broadway squad, has been specially appointed to watch over the movements of "mock auctions" that infest the great thoroughfares of our City. Officer WELLS, from my knowledge of him, is the "right man in the right place." By his untiring energy and integrity of purpose, two of those dens have been closed. There are yet some of the same sort in being. An officer, with the determination to do his duty, and of the ability of Officer WELLS to do it, having under his supervision, those holes of like character on Park-row, near Barnum's Museum, and Chatham-street, above French's Hotel, would soon compel them for want of subjects to victimize, to haul in their colors, and, if possible, resort to some more respectable way of earning a living. These man-traps are a disgrace to our City, and if the people, and particularly the Press, will take the thing in hand, I for one feel that the evil will be remedied. By giving this a place in your valuable paper, you will receive the thanks, and oblige an old

SUBSCRIBER.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1862.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARREST AND DISCHARGE OF MOCK-AUCTIONEERS.—VALENTINE R. VAN SICKLES, WM. H. STEPHENS and JOHN LEVY, whom the police characterize as mock-auctioneers, were arrested by officer FARRELL, of the Second Precinct, on a charge of fraud. Capt. SQUIRES makes the following report of the matter to General Superintendent KENNEDY: The above prisoners are mock-auctioneers, keeping Peter Funk shops at No. 1 Park Row, and in Chatham-street, where they daily swindle country people and unsuspecting persons who can be inveigled into their dens. They, yesterday, got hold of two soldiers who had recently been paid off, and filched about $25 out of them for brass watches, representing them to be gold, after which a sympathizing friend stepped up, told them they had been cheated and induced them to go to another Funk shop, where the watches were resold, and the poor soldiers were left minus money and watches. Justice BENNAN, however, compelled them to disgorge their plunder, with the remarks, "It is my intention to break up these rascally dens, if possible." The "Peters" were discharged by the magistrate after refunding the money to their victims, whose names are JOHN S. DICKS and DANIEL HARPS.

EDUCATING DEAF MUTES TO HEAR AND SPEAK.—Dr. LIGHTHILL, the successful aurist, brought to our notice, yesterday, the case of a deaf mute, whom he had brought to hear and speak. The patient, whose age is twelve, is LOUIS LOEWENSTEIN, son of G. LOEWENSTEIN, of No. 175 Spring-street. He has been for some time an inmate of the New-York Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, where, of course, his only means of communication was the language of manual signs. The father, a short time since, withdrew him from the Asylum and placed him in the hands of Dr. LIGHTHILL, who, upon examination of the case and the resources of his art, undertook to effect a cure. An operation, very skillfully performed, soon restored to the boy his hearing, a phenomenon introducing him to so many novel wonders as to make the little fellow wild with delight. Skill and patience have been availed to teach him the utterance of simple sounds and the easier words, some of which have been so attached to objects as that to ask him their names is to elicit a prompt and correct reply. The case is one of the deepest interest, reflecting great credit upon Dr. LIGHTHILL as a surgeon and a philanthropist.

ANNUAL SESSION OF THE GRAND LODGE, I. O. OF O. F., FOR SOUTHERN NEW-YORK.—The annual session of the above Order, for the Southern District of this State, commenced yesterday forenoon, at Odd Fellows' Hall in Grand-street. After organizing, the Finance Committee, through its Chairman, Brother GONDARD, presented their annual report, which showed the receipts of the Grand Lodge, for the past year, to be $2,236 36, including revenue from subordinates, and rents. The expenditures were $2,162 26, leaving a balance of $74 10 in the treasury. The report was adopted. A communication from the Grand Lodge of California was read, recommending the erection of a monument to Past Grand Sire WILDEY; after which the body adjourned till evening. At the evening session, officers of the Grand Lodge were put in nomination, for the ensuing year, and will be voted for at the session to-day.

COUP DE SOLIEL.—Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest, at the City Prison, on the body of an unknown man, who died there yesterday afternoon soon after admission. Officer COZLE, of the First Ward, found the deceased lying in Cedar-street, and being unable to walk, conveyed him to the Tombs. Medical aid was of no avail, as death speedily ensued. It was evident that death was the result of sun-stroke, and a verdict to that effect was rendered. Deceased was about 35 years of age, and had long black curly hair and whiskers. He wore a black frock coat, fine plaid summer pants, shoes and stockings, and a cloth cap, about which was a check band. He had his dinner wrapped up in a paper, and he is believed to have been a mechanic.

ARREST OF AN ESCAPED CONVICT.—Yesterday morning Sergeant WARD, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, entered the eating-saloon, corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Fourth-avenue, and while there recognized, at a table near by, one JOHN BOYNE, whom he had arrested nearly eighteen months ago, on the charge of breaking into and robbing the store of Mr. FITZGERALD, Sixth-avenue, near Tenth-street. For that crime Brown was tried, convicted and sentenced to the State Prison for four years and 6 months. Sergeant WARD, naturally supposing that Brown had escaped from Sing Sing, arrested him as a fugitive, and his surmises proved to be correct. BROWN was taken back to serve out the remainder of his term.

FIGHT AND STABBING AFFRAY BETWEEN BOYS.—About 9 o'clock on Tuesday evening, MICHAEL BARRETT and ROBERT KENNEDY, boys 12 and 16 years of age, got into an altercation, during which BARRETT drew a knife and stabbed his adversary in the left breast, inflicting a serious but not necessarily dangerous wound. KENNEDY was conveyed to the residence of his parents, No. 43 Mott-street. BARRETT made his escape, but the Sixth Ward Police are in search of him.

GENERAL SESSIONS.—FRANCIS MCKENNEY being arraigned on an indictment for burglary, in entering the house of JAMES CELKS, No. 147 West Fourteenth-street, and taking therefrom $4 in bank bills, pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and was remanded for sentence. MARTHA GARRETT pleaded guilty to an indictment for grand larceny, in appropriating various articles of her mistress' wardrobe. Sentence reserved.

BODY RECOVERED.—The remains of JOHN MCCONNELL, the lad who was drowned on Sunday afternoon, while being towed in a rowboat by the steamboat *Thames Hulse*, was recovered yesterday afternoon, at the foot of West Houston-street, and conveyed to the residence of his parents, No. 61 Mulberry-street. Coroner WILDEY was notified, and will hold an inquest to-day.

UNKNOWN MAN DROWNED.—Coroner RANNEY held an inquest on the body of an unknown man, about 25 years of age, who was found in the dock at Pier No. 21, East River. Deceased was five feet four inches in height, and of dark complexion. A notable feature in his appearance was the loss of two fingers on his right hand. The remains were sent to Bellevue Hospital Dead-house for identification.

THE CONTINENTAL AFLOAT.—The New-Haven steamer *Continental*, which was ashore near Fort Schuyler, on Tuesday, has been got off without injury, and has resumed her regular trips, leaving New-York at 3:15 P. M.

LIQUOR-DEALERS AT THE TOMBS.—About fifty unlicensed liquor-dealers were arraigned before Justice BRENNAN, at the Tombs, yesterday afternoon, and held to bail in $100 each to answer.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Immense Damage by the Recent Storm in Brooklyn and Elsewhere on Long Island.

BUILDINGS BURNED, CROPS DESTROYED, HORSES AND HOGS KILLED.

Considerable damage was done by the severe storm on Tuesday evening, in this city and vicinity. A number of small crafts were wrecked in Gowanus Bay, and vessels were forced from their fastenings along the docks, on the river front, by the violence of the wind, and several small frame buildings in the outskirts of the city, together with fences and outhouses, were more or less injured. So far as known, the lightning did not strike any building within the city limits, but, just beyond, considerable damage was done to buildings and other property. The bright light seen from the city in the direction of Bedford, at about 9½ o'clock, was caused by the burning of a large barn belonging to ISAAC C. SCHENCK, Esq., on the Jamaica Plank Road, in the town of New Lotts. It was struck by lightning and entirely destroyed by fire, together with the contents, consisting of hay and grain, nine cows and one horse. It was occupied by DANIEL BARKER. In an instant after the subtle fluid had struck the building, the whole premises were enveloped in a sheet of flame as if it had been fired simultaneously at all points, and all attempts to save the live stock were abortive. The loss is estimated at $5,000. A building was struck at Rockaway, (said to be the Pavilion Hotel,) and also destroyed by fire—the particulars of which have not been ascertained.

A sloop in Jamaica Bay, at Forbell's Landing, was struck, and the mast shivered into atoms. A barn at Brushville, near Jamaica, was struck and burned, involving a loss of $500. Two dwelling-houses in that vicinity were also slightly injured. A car on the Coney Island Railroad was struck and considerably injured. Fortunately, there were no passengers in the car at the time.

The following are some of the recent casualties on Long Island during the last two storms:

The house of Capt. HENRY TATON, at Sag Harbor, was struck by lightning and considerably damaged—the fluid passing down a tree in front of the house, then to the door-casing, and from thence was spread throughout the house,—at one point going through a room in which was a sick child, with several attendants, without seriously injuring any person, and only one inmate of the house was stunned. A barn at Amagansett, owned by BENJAMIN HEDGES, was struck, and with its contents of hay, grain and fodder, destroyed, involving a loss of $1,000, upon which there was no insurance.

An outhouse at Bridgehampton, owned by CHARLES A. DOXEY, was struck, slightly damaging the building, and the same bolt killed five hogs and two calves.

At Speonk, a barn, owned by Messrs. TUTHILL and ASH, was destroyed by lightning, and its contents, consisting of hay, wheat, &c., burned.

At Bellows, two horses, owned by LORENZO DOW, were instantly killed while grazing in a field.

A large barn belonging to RICHARD STILWELL, at Gravesend, was struck and burned, together with sixty tons of hay, involving a loss of $2,700.

During one of the recent storms the electricity took possession of the telegraph wire near Farmingdale, on the Long Island Railroad, and the passengers in a passing train of cars felt the shock quite sensibly.

At Stratonport the lightning struck a tree near the house occupied by RICHARD PILCHER, shivering it into fragments. The same bolt prostrated Mr. PILCHER and his two children, and also demolished an outhouse.

The house of STEWART BROWN, at Whitestone, was considerably damaged by an electric discharge. The inmates received no injury.

A JUDICIOUS EXERCISE OF DISCRETION—LEECHES IN THE NAVY-YARD.—The summary proceedings adopted by the Government toward the "Butternut" tribe which infests the Navy-yard, by promptly sending them adrift to beg upon refusing to subscribe to the oath of allegiance, has had a magical effect upon these miserable specimens of humanity. Before the officer came round to administer the oath the fellows who had manifested so much hostility to the Government, and so much sympathy in common with the rebels, vowed over their cups at their various haunts that "they never would be compelled to take the oath;" not they. But seeing is believing, and the first day's operations of the swearing officer satisfied the Butternuts of several points heretofore considered questionable—*First*, that the Government was at last in earnest. *Secondly*, that, unless the oath was taken, they would lose the privilege of drawing the salary for which, heretofore, the most of them have rendered no *quid pro quo*. (This last statement is made advisedly.) They accordingly decided to make a virtue of necessity, and take the oath. Now all is changed; the very men who one week ago boastingly proclaimed what they would not do are now exceedingly surprised to see it stated in the paper, that there were ever any disloyal men in the Navy-yard. There are yet some shirkers, who are endeavoring to dodge the oath by absenting themselves from the Yard. A number of this class had special business in the Ninth Ward on Tuesday last, when it was known that the swearing officer was to visit the shop in which the men are supposed to work. But they will not be permitted to escape the oath. The Government now should go one step further, and require the masters of the several departments to make all of the men under them do their duty faithfully, by working a reasonable number of hours. There are scores of men in the Yard who do not pretend to do any work; neither do they know how to do the work done in the department in which they are enrolled. These leeches are well known, and, moreover, it is well known that some of them are the biggest ruffians in the community, and are retained for political purposes.

FATAL ACCIDENT—ALMOST ANOTHER RIOT.—Yesterday forenoon a colored man driving a heavy truck ran over and instantly killed in Atlantic-street a little boy named HENRY KNAINGLS, whose parents reside near the scene of the sad affair. An excited crowd of white men at once gathered about the truck, and the cry was raised to hang the "darkey," but the scheme was frustrated by the prompt and energetic action of Officer HANGVAN, of the Forty-first Precinct Police, who arrested the driver, and gave the mob fair notice to the effect that if he was interfered with the services of several Coroners would be required forthwith. The officer took his prisoner to the Station-house, followed by a large number of persons to see that he was not permitted to escape. From the statement of the officer, who witnessed the sad affair, confirmed by Mr. HANCOCKLE, of No. 39 Atlantic-street, it appears that the driver of the vehicle was entirely blameless. He had stopped his team in front of a store for the purpose of having some repairs made to the harness. This done, he mounted the wagon, and moved on. It appears that while the team was standing still the deceased climbed upon the hind wheel, and was out of sight of the driver, and when the wheel turned, the child went over, and, falling under it, his head was crushed, causing instant death.

COLORED MEN IN THE RANKS.—In spite of all the hue and cry raised against the colored men by the Secesh Press, and their assertion that the white man will not fight alongside of him, we know the contrary to be the fact. There are colored men from this District in the ranks of the Union Army to-day, fighting for their country with as much spirit and earnestness as their white brethren, and without a word of objection from their companions in arms. One is a private in Company I, Twenty-second Regiment New-York State Militia, and another is an officer in the Third Regiment New-York Volunteers. We are acquainted with them, and, if our statements are doubted, can give their names. Not a word of complaint comes from the men who fight alongside of them; they know too well the necessity of having such able-bodied assistants to cavil at the color of their skin. If the soldiers don't object to these men, why need the secesh individuals of the North, who have no idea of joining the ranks, and, therefore, would not be brought in contact with them?—*Brooklyn Times.*

NOTICE.—On the 25th ult. BENJAMIN DUNBAR found on the surf shore, opposite this village, a small bottle tightly corked and sealed. Upon examination the bottle was found to contain a small piece of soiled white paper, upon which was written in pencil, the following:

"From the sinking ship *Zone*, April 13, Lat.——J. LAMARTINE, R. STORER, D. DUNERATIN, Yarmouth."

On the opposite side of the paper was written, "No. 2 Lamartine-place, West Twenty-ninth-street," underneath which was written a name so obliterated that it was impossible for us to make it out certainly, but as near as we could decipher it, it was intended for "MRS. BOSTWICK."—*Patchogue Herald.*

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUG. 6, 1862.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Reg..	98⅜	350 N. Y. Cen. R..	p & c 92¾
4,000 do..	99	100 do..	b30 92¾
5,000 U. S. 6s '81 Coup..	98⅜	150 do..	opg 92¾
10,000 U. S. 5s, '74 Con.	85⅞	200 do..	b30 92⅝
500 Treas. 7 3.10 ₱ ct. Notes..	small. 102⅛	400 do..	b60 92½
11,000 do..	102½	50 do..	s30 92
4,000 do..	indorsed. 101⅞	100 do..	c 92⅛
10,000 U. S. 6s 1 Yr. C..	99	255 Erie Railway..	34⅛
10,000 Mich. So. 2d m..	83	500 do..	34⅜
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. '62..	97	100 do..	s30 34⅝
1,000 Ill. coup. bds. '70..	81	400 Erie R. Pref..	b30 64⅞
1,000 Ill. coup. bds. '77..	97¾	150 do..	64⅝
6,000 Ill. War Loan..	98	100 Norwich & Wor. R.	43⅜
1,000 Tenn. 6s, '90..	49⅝	30 Hud. River R..	46
1,000 do..	50	30 do..	45¾
15,000 do..	50⅛	50 do..	45⅝
10,000 Virginia 6s..	s30 51	100 Harlem R..	b60 14⅝
10,000 Missouri 6s..	45¼	25 do..	14⅝
4,000 do..	b30 48⅝	100 do..	14⅞
20,000 California 7s..	96	200 Harlem R

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Simon's Mishaps—Three Flying Trapeze—Fortune's Frolic.

WALLACK'S—Park and Back for Five Pounds—Elly O'Connor.

WINTER GARDEN—Look Out for the Draft—The Soldier's Return.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Allegnanians, Vocalists, and Swiss Bell-Ringers, Afternoon and Evening.—Curiosities at All Hours.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 11th-st.—Opera, Ballet and Pantomime.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Minstrelsy—No. 585 Broadway.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—No. 543 Broadway—Exhibition of Paintings, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The Washington war meeting, held at the Capitol yesterday afternoon, was very immensely attended and very enthusiastic. The President was present, and was received with the greatest demonstrations of favor. He made a brief speech, principally in regard to the relations of the Secretary of War and Gen. McClellan, in which he assumed all responsibility for whatever had gone wrong. The resolutions adopted were of the most straightforward character, in favor of prosecuting the war with the utmost vigor, and especially urging the Government to weed out the traitors in the Executive Departments.

The intelligence from the Army of the Potomac, this morning, contained in our dispatches and special correspondence, is of extreme importance. Gen. McClellan has once more assumed the offensive, to a sufficient extent, at least, to make the rebels sensible that their capital is still threatened, and to disconcert any plan they may have been making for a movement northward. The reconnoissance to Malvern Hill, spoken of in our dispatches yesterday, was a very successful one. It was made under the direction of Gen. Hooker, and was extended to the White Oak Swamp Bridge, and in the direction of New-Market and Richmond. Our troops reached Malvern Hill about 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and encountered there two regiments of rebel infantry and a battery, posted behind earthworks. Our infantry was not engaged, but in about three hours our artillery compelled the rebels to fly by the river road toward Richmond, pursued by our troops, who succeeded in capturing about a hundred prisoners. Our loss was three killed and eleven wounded. At White Oak Swamp Bridge five hundred of our cavalry met the Tenth Virginia Cavalry, and dispersed them, taking twenty-eight prisoners. Along the New-Market road, which was taken by a portion of the flying rebels from Malvern Hill, our troops pursued to within ten miles of Richmond, where they met two brigades of rebels, and retired, with over thirty rebel prisoners. Our troops engaged in the reconnoissance subsequently went into camp on Malvern Hill.

We learn from Memphis that a fight took place on Sunday, between a National force numbering four thousand, and the rebel force under Jeff. Thompson, in which the latter were defeated with great loss. No particulars are given.

The Cincinnati *Times*, of Monday, has this important piece of news: "Intelligence has been received in the city this morning, by the steamer *Emma*, that our troops are evacuating Corinth, and all the points in that vicinity, south of the Tennessee River. All the stores there are being removed as fast as possible. This is consequent, we presume, upon a threatened attack from the forces lately concentrated near Mobile. The position of the troops on the north side of the Tennessee, holding the railroads on the east and west, will be fully tenable until the arrival of the troops of the new levy."

A gentleman who has just returned to Nashville from Northern Alabama writes to the Nashville *Union*: "Since the departure of Gen. Mitchell, and the arrival of Gen. Buell, the neighborhood of Huntsville is so unsafe that all traveling is stopped entirely from Shelbyville *via* Fayetteville, Hazelgreen, and Meridianville. Guerillas are swarming all over the country, plundering Union men, burning cotton eight miles this side of Huntsville. They are getting so bold as to raise openly in New-Market guerrilla parties, under the leadership of a noted ruffian, Frank Gurley. The citizens of Huntsville and neighborhood openly declare that the conciliatory policy of Gen. Buell is nothing but fear, and deny the fact that he is guarding road or property, while at the same time he refuses to [illegible] the property of Union men, who [illegible] risking life and limb, to get the necessaries of life to supply the Northern market. Consequently such conduct [illegible] Several days ago, while a Federal [illegible] a cotton merchant, 'I wish you would [illegible] to save your cotton if I had a regiment of men here, and could get rifles [illegible] I'd [illegible] it.'"

The guerrillas in Missouri are making the most of their time before the [illegible] militia is gathered. About a [illegible] succeeded in capturing Newark, in Knox county, on Friday last, after a severe [illegible], about seventy-five militia. The [illegible] were [illegible] heavy. A large body of the State forces were, at last accounts, in pursuit of this gang. Also reports have also recently been plundered by guerrillas.

Rocheport, in Boone County, Mo., was taken possession of by about forty brigands, under the orders of a man named Rucker, on Friday. Poindexter, at the head of about 400 banditti, was at or near Fayette, where about 250 United States troops were concentrated. A reinforcement of 150 men was sent from Booneville on Friday, and it was expected that they would attack Poindexter's bushwhackers on Saturday morning. Three boats, ascending the river, were boarded by Poindexter's freebooters, but nothing was taken, although there were United States horses on board—probably because the officers of the boats were told by Gen. Totten that they would be held responsible for any loss of property.

Brig.-Gen. Schofield has issued an order, revoking that which allowed rebel sympathizers in Missouri to commute for exemption from militia duty by the payment of $10. This new order, which is dated St. Louis, Aug. 4, says: "All disloyal men, and those who have at any time sympathized with the rebellion, are required to report to the nearest military post or other enrolling station, be enrolled, surrender their arms, and return to their homes or ordinary places of business, where they will be permitted to remain so long as they shall continue quietly attending to their ordinary and legitimate business, and in no way give aid or comfort to the enemy. Disloyal persons, or sympathizers with the rebellion, will not be organized into companies, nor required or permitted to do duty in the Missouri Militia." So that it is only necessary for one to declare himself a rebel to escape military duty in Missouri! Who wouldn't be a rebel?

Twelve more of the rebel marauders who made the foray upon Mount Sterling, Ky., were captured and brought down to Lexington on Saturday, by Col. Bacon's men, making one hundred and seventeen of that Secession gang that have been taken.

A private letter, dated Charleston, S. C., July 17, just received in Philadelphia, states that there was a great deal of apprehension in that City that the Federal troops would make an attack there; but no fears were entertained that the attack would be immediate. The military authorities were sending regiment after regiment to Richmond, Va. The excitement consequent upon the recent attack made upon James Island had gradually subsided, to give place to more fear from another quarter. Provisions very scarce. Coffee was rated at $1 50 per pound; tea $7; coarse brown sugar fifty cents. Of molasses there was none to be had.

The United States Grand Jury for the Indiana District has just concluded its labors. Among the presentments made was one indicting the organization known as the Knights of the Golden Circle, which, it seems, still has an existence in that State. The leading features of this exposition are: 1. That the Order numbers, according to the estimates of the witnesses examined, about 15,000 members in Indiana. This may be above the mark, but whether it is or not, it is certain that very many of the members are but partially initiated, have no idea of its treasonable purposes, and will have nothing to do with any action that may interfere with the laws or their duty to their Government. 2. The existence of the Order is known to the rebels, and its members are instructed to avoid injuring rebels in case they should be compelled to enter the army. By a sign the members South can make themselves known to those of the North, and both are sworn to fire over the heads of each other in case they meet on the opposite sides in battle. 3. The conspirators have devised a plan to avoid or defeat legal proceedings against them. By changes of venue to counties where the Judges are members, or by getting members on juries, they propose to keep clear of the clutches of the law. This is by no means an unsafe reliance when it is remembered that a single juryman can prevent a conviction, and there is no possible way of preventing members of the Order from getting on juries where they are not known. 4. The members are sworn to secrecy, and to resistance to the collection of Federal taxes, and to enlistments. 5. The meetings are frequently guarded by armed sentinels, and the members generally come to them armed. In connection with these revelations, the Indianapolis *Journal* states that the members of the Grand Jury satisfied themselves of the authenticity of the evidence given, by mingling freely in the crowd which was in attendance on the Democratic Convention held in that city a few days ago, which was addressed by Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, and others. The signs they had learned were recognized and returned by about 100 persons. On the day the Convention met it is also stated that 500 revolvers were sold by dealers in Indianapolis, doubtless to members of the Order.

We learn from the Charleston (Ill.) *Courier*, that when the news of the guerrilla Morgan's recent exploits reached that place, a gang of tories rode through the streets with impunity, cheering for Morgan, Jeff. Davis, and the Southern Confederacy. A similar scene was enacted in Vandalia. A letter from Union County states that the Secessionists there have become highly rampant, and talk of driving Union men out of the county; also, that a rebel flag was hoisted in one of the towns there recently, and kept flying all day.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Produce Merchants held a second recruiting meeting, yesterday, at the Produce Exchange. Speeches were made by Gen. Meagher, Gen. Sickles, Stewart L. Woodford, Esq., Joseph Hoxie, Esq., Hon. Moses F. Odell, and a large addition to the subscription list of $10,000 was made on the spot. The spirit of the meeting was decidedly up to the war standard, and the utmost willingness manifested to sustain the Government, fill up the old regiments, and do all in their power to put down the unholy rebellion.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted the resolutions and ordinance presented by Alderman Boole at the previous meeting, providing for the payment of $50 bounty to recruits for regiments raised in this City and already in the field.

The Board of Education adjourned last evening, for want of a quorum, to the first Wednesday in September.

A destructive fire occurred in Beekman-street yesterday morning, which destroyed the Rainbow Hotel and several surrounding buildings. It is feared, also, that at least two lives were lost. The particulars are given in our local columns.

The *New Ironsides* is being pushed to completion as rapidly as possible, and she will be off in about fourteen days. On Tuesday, her guns were being placed on board. They are eleven-inch Dahlgren guns, of 15,000 pounds weight.

The "loan certificates" issued by the City Government of Newark, N. J., are getting a very general circulation. The only trouble is that the people cannot get enough of them, and the scenes at the office where they are issued are now and then extremely comical. But, would it not be well for the U. S. District-Attorney to inquire into the legality of this issue?

The *Norman*, a Norwegian brig, which left Bergen on May 27, arrived at Chicago on Sunday, after a voyage of two months and eight days. She was accompanied by a consort of similar size, and as soon as she came to anchor, a delegation of Norwegians visited her and presented her Captain with an American flag. The *Norman* brought 107 passengers and a quantity of herrings.

The ship *Queen of Clyde*, [illegible] at Philadelphia, from Fernandina, brought on board the following passengers: Mr. Wm. Toomes and family, of Florida; Lieut. Dutton, U. S. Engineer Corps; Mr. John Mangs, of New-York; Mr. Wm. Bowne and family, and Mrs. Ewell, all of Florida. The residents of Florida who came passengers in the *Fernham* had been compelled to leave on account of their Union sentiments. They had been living at Jacksonville, which the rebels took possession of upon its evacuation by the Union forces.

Last week, a man named McCracken, was arrested in Spottsylvania County, Va., brought up to and sent to the old Capitol Prison, Washington. McCracken is an engineer in the rebel army, and it is said, laid out the plan of Fort Darling, on the James River, and superintended its construction. He had obtained a furlough for ten days, and while visiting near Fredericksburgh was captured. He had on his person a number of letters from various prominent rebels, among them a characteristic one from "Extra Billy" Smith.

About one o'clock, on Tuesday morning, the extensive silver-plating establishment of S. Benson & Son, in Bloomfield, N. J., was entirely destroyed by fire. But a few weeks ago, the Messrs. Benson had enlarged their establishment, and the loss therefore falls upon them all the more heavily. The value of the property destroyed is estimated at nearly $20,000, on which there was $13,000 insurance. Various circumstances go far to confirm the suspicion that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

In Sessions yesterday, City Judge McCunn decided on the application of a father for the discharge of his infant son, who had enlisted in the Fifty-third Regiment New-York Volunteers, that as the infant had sworn upon his enlistment that he was over 18 years of age, he could not now be discharged. The late act of Congress was decisive.

The Stock Market was again firm and advancing on the Railway Stocks yesterday, and firm on Government securities. Gold steady—114¼ @114¾; Exchange, 128 ₩ cent. on London.

Business at the Produce Exchange was interrupted, by the enthusiastic meeting of merchants, in aid of recruiting for regiments already in the field and reduced in strength by the casualties of war. Moderate sales of Flour were reported at full prices. Wheat and Corn were in good request at uniform rates. A fair inquiry prevailed for Provisions, Whisky, Tallow, Rio Coffee, and Tobacco. Sugars were less active, and prices of New-Orleans lower. Cotton was dull and unsettled. The freight engagements were very moderate.

Intervention.

It is no fault of Lord Palmerston that Intervention has not long ago become the policy of the British Government. Some shortsighted persons in Europe, as in this country, may have been induced to believe, from the English Premier's speech on Mr. Lindsay's motion for Southern recognition, that his Lordship's opinions have undergone a change; but it must not be overlooked that in temporarily shelving that motion, Mr. Forster's amendment was purposely overslaughed—an amendment, in fact, pledging the Government to an honest and strict neutrality. During the remainder of the Parliamentary session, we may be safe from the assaults of such Southern sympathizers as Lindsay and Gregory, but we are perfectly justified in fearing the worst when the adjournment shall have left the question in the hands of Her Majesty's advisers, uncontroled, as they will then be, by their Parliamentary supporters.

The Cabinet of which Lord Palmerston is the head is simply a coalition, and not likely, therefore, to be unanimous on a question involving so many issues as the American difficulty. Hon. Milner Gibson, representing the party of Messrs. Cobden and Bright, has made no secret of his opinions relative to this contest, and Earl Russell and the Duke of Newcastle are understood to wish success to the United States, from respect to Constitutional Government. Still, Lord Palmerston wields the main power in the Cabinet, and it is not an impossibility that his Lordship, during the recess, shall succeed in finding a pretext for interference, depending upon the majority in the House of Commons to support him, when war has become an actual fact. Palmerston's action, since the outbreak of our troubles, has been an enigma to most men, and yet is of a piece with his entire career. Since his first appearance in public life, he has never allied himself with progress in any form, nor assisted the struggling nationalities of Europe in their aspirations after freedom. His foreign policy has been founded upon the foolish maxim, "*diviser pour regner*," and that policy he has inculcated, in and out of office, during nearly half a century, until he vainly imagines it has become, as it were, part of the fundamental law of his country. We can easily understand what his Lordship's feelings must be as he nears the close of his career. Metternich, dying with Italy wrenched from his grasp, suffered no such colossal disappointment as that now preying on the mind of Palmerston. For fifty long years he has stemmed the current of European diplomacy, balanced the chances of this or that policy, and, in fine, so remodeled the face of European affairs, that a Palmerstonian hue pervades everything. In his old age, when nigh fourscore, he sees a young and giant Power stepping into the arena, claiming its position as the first of military nations, and threatening to revolutionize his labors of half a century. No wonder that his Lordship hates a Power which he has so much cause to fear—a Power, too, armed with the most terrible, but at the same time beneficent, of all weapons—the Democratic principle.

But while admitting the hostility of Lord Palmerston and other English statesmen to this country, we need not ignore the various powerful interests in our favor—all the more powerful for their being founded in selfishness. We have, for instance, a strong body of supporters in Great Britain in the persons of the manufacturers, not merely of textile fabrics, such as cotton, wool, silk and flax, but of the hardware and other interests. True is it, that the former regret the loss of their cotton supply, but what value would any quantity of raw material be to them without the market to make it valuable? Their manufacturers say, and with great show of reason, "We may and we shall obtain cotton from other sources than the Southern States, but we never can obtain such a market as that opening up to us in the North and West." What these men regret is the loss of their market, and they are scarce likely to indorse any policy which will prejudice them with us in the future by closing up the avenues of their trade. There is another, and, perhaps, greater consideration in favor of peace—namely, the question of food. For the past fifteen years, England has been mainly dependent upon foreign nations for her grain supply, and this is particularly the case this year, when the harvests, both in England and France, threaten to fall far below the average. Odessa and the Danubian Principalities no longer compete with this country in grain exportations, and without the teeming riches of our Northern and Western States, Europe would be at a loss to feed her millions. According to Mr. Caird, a high agricultural authority in the House of Commons, all the countries in Europe do not send as much grain to England as the United States; and the same gentleman assured his hearers that while America, exclusive of Canada, forwarded to Great Britain, in 1861, no less than 3,591,991 quarters, the Russian supply only amounted to 1,047,743 quarters. It would be difficult to overestimate the power which we hold in our hands in consequence of the teeming riches of our soil; and certain is it that, with such a lever, we may move almost any Government in Europe in our favor.

Much has been said of late in regard to the Emperor Napoleon and his intentions relative to this country. It must be borne in mind, however, that no aristocracy exists in France, pledged by its very essence to hatred of the democratic principle; the Emperor himself, the child of revolution, has much in common with ourselves, and the democratic party in France—the genuine, true Republicans—his chief supporters, would not permit any assault whatever upon the democratic principle here or elsewhere. It is the policy of the Napoleonic dynasty to do away with small principalities and to erect great Powers, and France would be false to her entire history were she to attempt aught against the unity of this country, or to seek to break up a nation which has ever been a counterpoise to England.

But our greatest safeguard, after all, is the fear we inspire in the nations of Europe. A people who can put a million of men into the field without hindrance to the ordinary operations of trade and commerce; who can build an iron navy more numerous and powerful than those of the principal Governments of Europe; and who can find the means to carry on a gigantic war without recourse to foreign capitalists, can take care of themselves, spite of all threats of intervention. France would only damage herself in damaging us, and England, as the price of her interference, would not only lose her best market, but add at least a hundred millions sterling to her National debt.

Movements Around Richmond.

The news we have had from Gen. McClellan's army, the last three or four days, shows a more cheering and hopeful condition of affairs than has existed since the battles of June. The vigor which Gen. Halleck has brought to the conduct of the war is beginning to give forth its first fruits. The army is represented as being in as good condition and spirit now as ever it was. The men do not seem to be at all affected by the depression of feeling which has prevailed so extensively in the North; and their devotion to, and faith in their commander is as great as ever it was—if we may credit the all but unanimous testimony of correspondents. The army's confidence and courage has doubtless also by this time been vastly augmented by the news of the prodigious musters of troops called for by the President, and by the way in which these calls are being responded to by the people. Our gallant soldiers will now see that they are not to be left to wage hopeless battles with an enemy whose strength is twice or thrice as great as theirs; but that hundreds of thousands of comrades are hastening forward to stand by them shoulder to shoulder in their future contests. The order of the War Department peremptorily commanding all absentees who are capable of duty to return at once to field service, has already added to their strength hundreds of officers and thousands of men; and has had the best effect upon them. The employment of blacks as laborers has relieved them from a good deal of the excessive fatigue duty to which they have heretofore been subjected; and they see that it is only the beginning of a policy which will relieve them from unendurable labors, and save to thousands of them life and health. Their sanitary condition is greatly improving, owing to their healthier location, the addition of vegetables and fresh meats to their diet, and the general improvement in spirits and prospect of active service. They see also that the large and splendid army of Gen. Pope is, or soon will be, in a position where it can act as a cooperating force; and that his movements forbid that they should be compelled to lie much longer on the sultry banks of the James, watching against the assaults of a desperate and overpowering foe. More than all these in their good effects upon the soldiers, have been the daring and successful reconnoissances made by detachments of the army within the past week. The first expedition toward the rebel lines since Gen. McClellan reached the James, was made a week ago to-day, when a force was sent northward, crossed the Chickahominy, penetrated as far as Gaines' Hill, and found that, in that direction, there was no enemy for a distance of nearly twenty miles. This was followed, on the next day, by the expedition to the south side of the James River, which was altogether successful, and has resulted in the occupation, by Gen. Porter's Division, of the high grounds on the south bank, from which the enemy menaced our encampment, and in the discovery that the rebels had no great force south of the Appomattox. Again, this morning, we learn of a series of reconnoissances, under the immediate direction of Gen. McClellan, made on Monday and Tuesday of this week, in the direction of Richmond, reaching to within ten miles of that city, and, after a series of brisk skirmishes, ending by the encamping of the reconnoitering parties upon Malvern Hill. The telegraph jubilantly announces that "the Army of the Potomac has again assumed the offensive;" and though as yet it necessarily does this on a small scale, it is sufficient to greatly encourage the troops, while the results and the discoveries made are highly gratifying to the country. The army is now all ready, in case the enemy should attempt to make an attack; and is eager for sufficient reinforcements, so as to be at once the attacking party.

The rebel army remains near Richmond in perfect quietude, while the detachments they have sent to the lower part of the Peninsula, and to the region of the York River, are too small to give us any trouble about them. It may seem strange that, after the victory which they claim to have achieved over our troops in the seven days battle, they should have remained for so long a time in inaction, when there has been such a chance of attacking us with overwhelming numbers. But discretion was the better part of valor. Their army was undoubtedly tremendously damaged in those engagements—so seriously, probably, that it has not been able to do anything more than slowly recruit its exhausted energies, and prepare for defence in the next onset. The stories that have come to us of late about the evacuation of Richmond, are evidently without foundation. But the rebels lack the power to come out from their capital and attack McClellan at Harrison's Point.

By the close of this month our army in Virginia will be at least four times stronger than it was at the beginning of last month. And then we shall be prepared to try the issue of arms with the rebels around Richmond or on any other field.

The Great Stimulus.—It is a noteworthy sign that recruiting has improved just as there has appeared to be a better prospect of active work in the field—a greater likelihood of a speedy fight with the rebels. For a month after the President's call was issued, men were slow to enlist, as they feared there would be another year's lying still on the Potomac, or the Chickahominy, or the James, or some other Southern stream, with no enlivenment but digging trenches, and no record of glory but the stereotyped formula that "all was quiet," or that the "army was safe." But now, since new life has been infused into our military management, and since it is evident that the Army of the Union will be led to battle without a day's unnecessary delay, tens of thousands all over the land are quickly ranging themselves under the Star-spangled Banner, prepared to do a soldier's work or die a soldier's death for its defence. Assure to the muscular, dashing, venturous fighting men of the country rapid movements and a speedy sight of the foe, and all that are needed will be forthcoming quickly enough. This is the American style.

Mob Law and the Police.

If the occurrence in Brooklyn on Wednesday were an isolated fact, it might be permitted to pass with the obvious comment at first provoked. There is, however, too much reason to regard it as the outcropping of a general and dangerous conspiracy, the veins of which penetrate the ground we tread on in every conceivable direction. In the original plan of the Southern insurrection, corresponding insurrections throughout the North formed a conspicuous part of the programme. Some of the Democratic leaders in the Free States were in close alliance with the plotters. They declared the democratic masses would never permit the Government to make war upon the rebellion; or, to use the language of a now repentant adherent of the party, "any regiment moving down Broadway to wage war upon the South would be mobbed and destroyed by the people." It is a matter of evidence that the details of this universal outbreak of violence were arranged, so far as this City was concerned. Men were enrolled, the officers selected, methods of secret communication established, and, but for the irresistible popular reaction, occasioned by the rebel blunder in attacking Fort Sumter, Mansfield Lovell would have led the mob of New-York to the plunder of Wall-street, and the sack of Fifth-avenue. The accomplices of that ingrate were overawed by the great patriotic uprising and constrained to silence and inactivity.

The plot, however, was a good plot. It has not been suffered to perish, and the moment the conspirators had taken heart from the news of National reverses, the agents of rebellion resumed the work of exciting domestic insurrection in the North. The mob is an unthinking monster. It requires nothing more than a plausible lie, well told and perseveringly persisted in, to give direction to its uncontrollable passions. The lies that the negroes are the cause of the war; that Abolitionism proposes to establish the equality of the races; that the poor whites are to be crowded out of the shops and the wharfs to make way for the blacks; these have been thoroughly impressed upon the ignorant, until they have become articles of faith. The first fruit of these implantings was gathered at Cincinnati. The Irish laborers rose in a body to drive the negroes from the city, and nothing but decided action on the part of the authorities saved the blacks from a bloody exodus. The same inspiration has produced efforts hardly less decided and mischievous in Washington. We now hear of the negroes driven from New-Albany: and we have just seen a shameful demonstration of the same kind no further away than Brooklyn.

So far as our own City is concerned, we cannot exaggerate the necessity of prompt repressive action. Here the emissaries of secession are peculiarly busy and audacious. They note and encourage every germ of discontent. They are known to have exerted a disheartening influence upon enlistments. They have filled the minds of thousands with the false idea that the war has, through Abolition influences, been diverted from its initial purpose of restoring the Union, to that of emancipating four millions of negroes, who, freed, would at once enter into destructive competition with the laboring classes of the North. It is easy to understand the influence of such tales upon the unreflecting masses. They can no longer restrain their wrath at the cause of all the coming troubles. The negro instantly becomes an object of intense aversion. The truth is, however, the negro is but the stalking horse of more malicious designs. The great point is to institute the reign of disorder and violence in the North. When the mob-monster once fleshes its teeth, its appetite for blood and plunder is insatiable. If the beast be allowed to hunt the negro, it will not be long before he turns upon the white. If permitted to live a day, no class of society and no color is safe. Great would be the merit, and splendid the reward, of the conspirator who could boast to his Southern masters that the mob was in possession of New-York; that its wealth was at the mercy of plunderers; and that so many loyal and earnest supporters of the Government, and so many hot Abolitionists, had been swung to the lamp-posts, while the blacks had been pitilessly massacred. The story would be the fruition of all the rebel hopes. No victory in the field would be half as palatable.

It is of the utmost importance, in every point of view, that no disorder, however trifling, should be permitted to exist, simply because they are all aimed at the one frightful result. The instigators of the outbreak in Brooklyn should be sought with all the persistent ingenuity of the detective office. It should be proclaimed by the State and local authorities that all who, at this critical period, promote or participate in a riot shall be arrested for treason, and that the penalties of treason shall be unsparingly measured out to them. And, what is of the highest importance, the police should be prepared, sifted and disciplined, with direct reference to popular disturbances. The incident in Brooklyn, on Monday, showed them to be quite unprepared. This certainly is not ascribable to lack of warning, for Superintendent Kennedy has had information for more than a year of the policy of secret popular irritation adopted by the rebels; has known that at any moment demonstrations of mob violence might be anticipated; and the public, confiding in his zeal and intelligence, have felt every assurance that such demonstrations would be not merely repressed, but prevented. The Superintendent has certainly disappointed these just expectations. He has a character for efficiency to recover, and he will most readily succeed in regaining it by employing the means at his disposal to penetrate the obscurity in which the instigators of these outbreaks wrap themselves, and bring them to the bar of justice, there to suffer the penalties of sedition. If this be beyond the reach of his ambition or beyond his power, the public may reasonably ask what is the worth of this elaborate and costly police machinery—its detectives, its patrolmen, its telegraph, its clubs, its revolvers and its drill, if, upon the first occasion for testing its value, it be found utterly wanting? When a thousand armed and disciplined men are within reach of the telegraphic click, why are they not summoned? If a preventive police be of the slightest service, why is there not prevention?

Canada Gets the Cold Shoulder.

The abstract of the late debate in the House of Commons, on the subject of Canada, published by us yesterday, can hardly have failed to take our readers by surprise, as we confess it did ourselves. We were not ignorant, indeed, of the fact that there is a considerable and growing party in England that favors not only allowing, but encouraging, the colonies to separate from the mother country, and set up for themselves whenever they feel so disposed. But we had supposed that this view was confined exclusively to a set of historical and political *doctrinaires*, and never for a moment entered the heads of practical statesmen. But it seems that the doctrine is not confined to historical philosophers, like Prof. Goldwin Smith, or economists, like Cobden or Bright, but is shared by the leaders of English politics, Tory as well as Liberal. The War Minister, Sir Cornwall Lewis, frankly avowed that with regard to the future relations of Canada and Great Britain, he "looked forward without apprehension or regret to the period when she might become an independent State." Mr. Roebuck said that "the Canadian people had been induced to believe that the maintenance of their independence was of the greatest importance to England; we ought," he tartly added, "to show them that *we do not care a farthing about their adherence to England*."

It is not difficult to detect the chief elements in the complex of motives and reasons that determine this view of the matter. There is a good deal of honest conviction in it, no doubt; and the economical doctrines now dominant in England, certainly push strongly towards such a theory of Colonial relations. But in regard to Canada there is obviously considerable spite mixed in with calmer elements. British pride is deeply piqued at the refusal of the Canadian Parliament to pass the militia bill, or, as Lord Palmerston put it, their "neglect to make due provision for their defence in case of invasion," and to infinitely disgusted at such a lack of appreciation of the high honor England does Canada in keeping her on the list of her Colonies.

In the meantime, the Canadians can hardly fail to be sharply stung by the snubbing and sneers of the Metropolitan legislators. And all the more so, as they will feel how unjust is the implied taunt of the sneerers in the House of Commons, that their failure to raise the militia force was owing to any sudden love of theirs for their American neighbors. We can vouch for it that they deserve no such imputation. The Canadians fully share the British feeling toward the United States and share it with that fervor peculiar to provincials. And without to be taunted with being "untrue to themselves," and to be told by Palmerston that in case of war they must take care of themselves!—this is a trial of patriotism and temper that must be hard indeed to bear.

The Canadians are very happy to hold on to the Mother country, and they would be fools if they did not, for she not only gives them her maternal protection but pays the bills, and is out of pocket many a cool million sterling in the way of subsidies for Canadian railways and steamship lines. But with a people that has any sense of honor, there is a point at which such pecuniary advantages cease to outweigh disadvantages of another nature. If the Canadians are to be treated in this cavalier-like style, they may take the advice to "go," sooner than might be expected. It is not impossible that the views of colonial relationship that have been officially set forth in Parliament, may one day be brought to the recollection of the British Government in a way that won't be the most agreeable.

Improvement in Recruiting.—We are glad to learn that recruiting for the July call has improved so rapidly in this City, and throughout the State and country within the last ten days. This week, in New-York, it has been particularly brisk. If it goes on increasing for the next eight days, as it has done for the last eight, we shall have our State quota in the field before the 15th, and drafting for the three years' men will not need to be resorted to. We hope this will be the case.

There will doubtless be a rush to volunteer from to-day forward, as the bounty money arrived in the City yesterday, from Washington, and the men will now get the first installment of it cash in hand. The difficulties on this point heretofore, have been very embarrassing to recruiting officers, and very discouraging to those who desired to volunteer, but who could not leave their families penniless. They are now obviated. So let those who have been holding back on this ground, step up at once and volunteer.

Amusements.

Wallack's Theatre.—A new burlesque by Mr. H. J. Byron, called "Elly O'Connor," was to have been produced at Wallack's Theatre last evening. Owing to the death of a younger sister of Mrs. Florence, the performance was postponed, and the audience was dismissed at the conclusion of the first piece.

Concerts at Saratoga.—This evening Mr. Harry Saunderson, assisted by Mr. Gottschalk, gives a concert at Saratoga. No doubt it will be attended by a large and fashionable audience. To-morrow evening Master Willie Barrenboim Pape also gives a concert, when he will perform imitations of Load, Thalberg, Chopin and Gottschalk.

Counterfeits Afloat.—Ten dollar bills, counterfeits on the Hatteras Bank of Connecticut, were extensively circulated last evening.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

The Rebel Forces Under Jeff. Thompson Defeated.

MORE FIGHTING EXPECTED.

CAIRO, Wednesday, July 6.

The Memphis *Bulletin*, of the 3d, reports that a fight occurred seven miles from that town on Sunday, between a force of 4,000 Federals and the rebels under JEFF. THOMPSON. The latter were driven back with great loss. The paper gives no further particulars. More fighting is anticipated.

The Jackson *Mississippian* says that Commander BROWN, of the ram *Arkansas*, was wounded in the head at the time she ran the Federal gauntlet.

An officer from Tuscumbia says, on Saturday some rebel cavalry burned the station-houses at Leighton, 10 miles from Tuscumbia, and at Jonesboro', 15 miles from the same place, on the Memphis and Charleston road.

EMPLOYMENT OF NEGROES.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION DIST. OF JACKSON, } BOLIVAR, Tenn., July 21, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 5.—In order to maintain peace and quiet and protect persons and property from molestation or injury in this District, it will be necessary to occupy this place with a small force until the close of our national difficulties. And in order that our troops may easily protect themselves against the guerrilla bands infesting the country, it is necessary to erect fortifications.

I do, therefore, hereby call upon all owners of slaves living within ten miles of this post to forward at once to these headquarters at least three-fourths of their male slaves, from the ages of sixteen to forty-five years, to aid in said work. A blanket or quilt will be furnished by the owner, if possible, to every three slaves forwarded.

Rations, cooking utensils and working implements will be furnished by the Quartermaster. It is hoped that there will be no delay in at once responding to this call. And it is confidently believed that the patriotic citizens of Hardeman County will gladly cooperate with our troops in putting a stop to the destruction of life and property which is disgracing our country and race. By order of Brig.-Gen. L. F. ROSS.

F. A. DELLAS, A. A. G.

SPECULATORS PROSCRIBED.

U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, CORINTH, July 26.

To Brig.-Gen. J. T. Quimby, Columbus, Ky.:

GENERAL: Examine the baggage of all speculators coming South, and, when they have specie, turn them back. If medicine and other contraband articles, arrest them and confiscate the contraband articles. Jews should receive special attention.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, Major-General.

GEN. BUELL'S DEPARTMENT.

ORDER GOVERNING THE USE OF THE TELEGRAPH.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO, } IN CAMP, HUNTSVILLE, Ala., July 22, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 33.—The following orders in reference to the military telegraph lines and operators in this district will be observed, viz.:

1. Lines and stations will be established only by the Superintendent of Telegraphs, in accordance with instructions of the General commanding, and they will be discontinued or changed by the same authority only, except when operators are accompanying movable columns.

2. Operators will be assigned to duty, and transferred or removed by the Superintendent alone.

3. The operators at all camps and stations will be put upon the same footing as Clerks in the Quartermaster or Commissary Department, and will be furnished with tents or suitable quarters, and with such office-tables and seats as the Quartermaster may be able to procure or make. Operators are expected to provide their personal camp outfit, mess furniture, bedding, &c. They will be allowed one ration a day each (of kind), and to the feed with the animals by the commanding officer to some suitable men, or given such facilities as the case may allow for messing themselves.

4. No one but the regularly detailed orderlies shall enter the telegraph offices without special permit from the commanding officer, nor shall any person loiter or lounge in or about them. Guards will be posted for the execution of this order.

5. The commanding officer shall see that the operators remain constantly at the posts to which they are at all times, night and day, with the instruments, and that they are attentive to their duties, and will report any neglect to the superintendent of telegraphs or to the commanding General.

6. Military dispatches shall have precedence over all commercial or private business, and, if necessary, to the entire exclusion of these last. Operators must exercise a sound discretion in relation to forwarding military dispatches, sending first those which are most important.

7. The excessive use of the telegraph for business which is unimportant or which could be transmitted by mail, is interfering materially with the public interests, and must be discontinued. Important dispatches only will be sent by telegraph, and they will be made as brief as is consistent with a clear expression of the meaning. Operators shall invite the attention of the commanding officer of the station to any non-observance of these requirements, and report them, if necessary, to the Superintendent for the action of the Commanding General.

By command of Major-Gen. BUELL.

JAMES B. FRY, Colonel and Chief of Staff.

Official: J. M. WILSON, A. A. G.

THE GUERRILLAS IN MISSOURI.

A Severe Fight at Newark—A Body of Rebels Severely Handled—The Place Captured—Alexandria Plundered, &c.

PALMYRA, Mo., Wednesday, Aug. 6.

A severe fight occurred at Newark, Knox County, Missouri, on Friday evening last.

About a thousand guerrillas, under PORTER, approached the town, an hour before sunset, and were met by parts of two companies of the State Militia, under Capt. LAIR, numbering seventy-five men.

The guerrillas charged on our troops, and were repulsed, when they dismounted and drove Capt. LAIR into the town, where a severe struggle took place, resulting in the capitulation of our forces, who were immediately paroled by the guerrillas.

Our loss was four killed and four wounded. The rebels acknowledge seventy-three killed and a large number wounded.

Porter's gang carried off all the arms and camp equipage of our troops.

On Sunday the State forces of Col. GUITAR, MEIGS, PEARCE and CALDWELL passed through Newark in pursuit of PORTER.

On Saturday evening a band of one hundred guerrillas took possession of Alexandria, Mo. They then seized all the arms and ammunition they could find, and did considerable other plundering, after which they left.

About three hundred men went down on Sunday, from Keokuk, and arrested some thirty rebel sympathizers, and took them to Keokuk.

GUERRILLAS ROUTED IN CHARITON COUNTY.

A letter to the same paper, dated Latilde, Linn County, says:

"Lieut.-Col. ALEX. M. WOODSIDE, of this post, with two hundred men attacked a company of eighty guerrillas some twelve or fifteen miles northeast of Keytesville, Chariton County, near the bend of Chariton River, on the 30th of July, about 8 P. M., and routed them, capturing eighty-eight, and wounding fifteen to twenty, without the loss of a man, killed or wounded, on our side.

A large rebel force crossed the Missouri River at Moberly's landing, above Brunswick, on the evening of the 31st July, at which place they captured a steamboat. This force was from the railroad, over 1,000 strong. The rebel Porter is crossing the railroad, going north, on the 31st inst., with from 1,200 to 1,500 men. He superintends every thing himself, and desperate men, north of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, to-day, and is daily recruiting, which in a few days will increase to a formidable army, to say nothing of the plunderings and murders to be perpetrated by such an undisciplined and lawless force."

OUTRAGES AT CARROLLTON.

A letter to the St. Louis *Democrat*, dated Carrollton, July 30, says:

"Yesterday a party of rebels, about 60 or 80 strong, headed by Capt. JOHN MCGUIRE, late of PRICE'S army, entered the town of Carrollton, about 12 o'clock, halted in the street, while MCGUIRE and others dismounted and entered the printing office, (Carrollton *Democrat*,) taking with them a sledge, and broke the press into pieces, and scattered the type and material to the four winds; after which they mounted their horses and marched south in the direction of the Sugar Tree Bottom, where there is a force concentrating, from all accounts, several hundred strong. Some of this party, in leaving, stated they were going to Richmond to report. This party has been robbing Union men of their guns and horses, and other things that might suit them, though in passing through Carrollton they interrupted nothing and the pointing proceeded.

On Sunday evening last, four soldiers of Capt. DAVIS'S Company, of Richmond, were sent to this County to put up some bills, notifying the citizens of this County to report themselves at Richmond for military purposes, according to the late call of Gen. SCHOFIELD. As they were riding near a cornfield, in the vicinity of Judge DORRIS', some one shot from the field, wounding two of the soldiers, one seriously, and has since resulted in his death, and one slightly, with a shot in the fleshy part of the arm. The other two soldiers retreated back to Judge DORRIS', and while they were there a party of six or seven rebels came to Judge DORRIS' and captured the two, since which they have not been heard of. Doubtless they have been murdered. Judge DORRIS furnished a horse and buggy to bring the wounded soldiers to his house, where he gave them as good treatment as he could. The wounded soldier died at Judge DORRIS'. This party of rebels is concentrating their forces in that vicinity, which is some eight or ten miles southwest of Carrollton, probably for the purpose of committing other depredations of a more serious character.

FROM PARIS, MONROE COUNTY.

On Wednesday evening, July 30, a band, under the lead of JOE THOMPSON, (many of whom had taken the oath and given bond,) entered Paris, cut down the flag pole, took the Sheriff and the clerks of the Circuit and County Courts prisoners, forced the keys of the jail from the jailor, set at liberty a man who was indicted for murder in the first degree, demanded of the Sheriff the warrant of commitment and all the money which he had collected for taxes, (but he having disposed of it, they got none.) They took the two clerks to the jail, in a room of which was the Clerk's office, and forced the Clerk of the Circuit Court to deliver such indictments as JOE THOMPSON wanted. They took from some of the stores such goods as suited them, amounting to hundreds of dollars, pressed a wagon, and then loaded it and drove it off, forced the people to deliver their money, furnished them supper, &c. About night some four hundred joined them, also taking supper. After dark they left, taking off one prisoner. Next morning MCNAIR, with several hundred men, entered town about daylight, having marched all night. He had a battery of three pieces, and his men were well equipped. All night, having learned that PORTER, with a large force, was skedaddling north through the county, Col. MCNAIR left about dark in pursuit. PORTER'S gang, as they passed through, took a great many horses, bridles and saddles. Major CALDWELL and others, with a heavy force, battery, &c., were in pursuit.

AFFAIRS IN THE REBEL STATES.

FROM VICKSBURGH.

THE EXPLOIT OF THE ARKANSAS.

Correspondence of the Grenada Appeal.

VICKSBURGH, July 17.

At 6 o'clock on the 15th inst., while the *Arkansas* was in Old River, into which the Yazoo empties, about one and a half miles from the Mississippi, she made out three of the enemy's vessels bearing down upon her—one an iron-clad gunboat, the others rams. In a few minutes they were within range, and commenced the action. The ram was more deliberate and cautious, approaching till within a few hundred yards, when she opened with her bow battery. At this the enemy turned and fled, the *Arkansas* pursuing directly after the gunboat, raking her by frequent discharges from her forward guns. The port bow gun was disabled. But in twenty minutes from the time the running began, the enemy deserted their guns, having been whipped by the starboard bow gun alone! The fight began at close range, which was gradually decreased to about forty yards, and when at this latter distance the port-bow gun was again brought into action, and commenced to assist its mate to demolish the Yankees' river pride. The effect of these terrible engines was soon apparent. The crippled duck commenced his favorite dodge of hunting for shallow water, and for this purpose sheered into the left bank of the river, exposing himself to the port broadside of the *Arkansas*, which was poured into him at a depression, and went crashing through his sides and bottom. He did not return the fire. As he fell behind, our steam battery commenced the raking process again, which caused the rascal in haul down his colors, set a white flag, and desert his vessel.

Now, the moral of this is that our batteries and people have been afraid of it set of cowards, who stand less hammering when brought in front of an equal foe than Listo's has heretofore recorded. The fight is now far away without scratching us.

The two "swift and still" rams of Commodore HOLLY were in close splendid time down stream, and we, in the hope of disabling or destroying them with our guns, pushed on after, but they gained steadily and gave us breathing time before the final struggle, which was bound to come. As we rounded a point the chance for fight came in view. The ram seemed to be, blocked up by armed vessels of all descriptions. There was the gunboat *Hartford* and *Brooklyn* and fifteen-gun other boats, together with the cumbersome and unwieldy up-river boats, besides rams, mortarboats and transports by the score. All were under way taking position. It seemed to me that their plan was to form a complete line across the river in the shape of the letter V, the point up stream; the *Hartford* occupying the van and centre, the *Brooklyn* immediately astern, the right and left wings being composed of rams and gunboats of both classes. We made one dash to break the left wing, near FARRAGUT'S flagship. As we approached the enemy looked on in *mute wonder and astonishment*. Not a gun was fired at long range. All were waiting for the moment when the deadful missiles would be most effective. The large sloop had her 11-inch guns charged with solid shot and aided their time with steadiness, never elevating an inch from their position; the little ones, however, edged off to the right and left, open up stream. Gunboat No. 6 fired the first gun, loaded with grape, but with too much depression. It fell short. At the same instant the port bow gun of the *Arkansas* sent a solid shot crushing through one of the iron-clads, which alone sent her to the flank. As we neared the *Hartford*, a ram (the *Lancaster*) took up her position just ahead of us, but the port gun blew her up, and the crew jumped overboard on all sides. The *Arkansas* running through the sinking, drowning people. Now we were in the midst of the *melée*; broadsides came as fast as blows from a blacksmith's hammer; crash came the shot and grape through the ports. *But we were through.* As soon as we came in front of Vicksburgh the enemy below showed signs of a stampede. They forthwith burned a mortarboat, their transports got up steam, and had not our crew been exhausted we could have destroyed the whole prey.

But the thing was not over for the day. At sundown FARRAGUT'S fleet commenced passing down, eight going down and exchanging shots with us as they passed. But as we were not in our favorite range, we have no idea what damage we inflicted.

Before closing, I must pay my respects to the "sturdy" rams that were to pounce upon us. The rascals gave us a very wide berth; and I would advise ARKANSAS I. to dispense with Col. ELLET, Medical Cadet ELLET, Lieut. ELLET, etc. etc., (see Phoenix's Survey of Mission Dolores Railroad,) No doubt they whizzed away at Mr. MONTGOMERY'S light boats, but when they heard the ring of the true metal from our vessel, they "skedaddled."

AN ADDRESS FROM VAN DORN.

VICKSBURGH, July 16.

To the Troops Defending Vicksburgh:

Your conduct thus far, under the circumstances which surround you, has won the admiration of your countrymen. Cool and self-possessed under the concentrated fire of more than forty vessels of war and mortar boats, you have given assurances that the city entrusted to your care will not be given up to the bluecoats, or cannon, for the noisy threatenings of bomb-shells. Such exhibitions of fury seem but to arouse you and to animate the ardor of camp fire. You await a more formidable demonstration. Impatient in his rage, the enemy is striving to turn the current of the Mississippi from your batteries. He will fail. What he has failed in master of the great river that flows at your feet, and which has become the eternal custodian of your names and glory, every wave that ripples by its shore, which is dyed with your blood, and every bird that looks down upon it will be the sepulchre of a thousand freemen.

Soldiers! To have been one among the defenders of Vicksburgh, will be the best heritage of those who shall hear your names, and a living joy by your hearthstones forever. Continue, I beseech you, to be worthy of your country's praise and the reputation you have achieved.

The Commanding General will take pleasure, and it is his duty, in forwarding the distinguished among you to the General commanding the department for honorable mention in general orders. It is his pride to be your commander.

The steamer *Arkansas* is immortal, and above his praise. She commands the admiration of the world.

By order of Major-Gen. EARL VAN DORN.

M. M. KIMBALL, Major and A. A. General.

THE NIGHT ATTACK ON GEN. MCCLELLAN.

Correspondence of the Richmond Examiner.

PETERSBURGH, Aug. 1, 1862.

A large force of artillery, including many heavy guns, having been placed in position at and below Coggin's Point, yesterday, and sighted, opened on MCCLELLAN'S fleet and camp, this morning, at 1 o'clock. The firing continued fiercely for two hours. The enemy's gunboats replied very feebly, doing no damage. At the first round from our guns, every light in the fleet was extinguished. Heavy damage is supposed to have been inflicted. The enemy was evidently greatly alarmed. A great crashing was heard in the river, whether from our balls or the vessels colliding is unknown. The entire fleet disappeared this morning at daylight, and such of MCCLELLAN'S camps as was visible seemingly in great commotion. One man was killed, on our side, and six wounded—two, belonging to the Page Battery, badly—all caused by an accident to our own guns.

PETERSBURGH, Aug. 1—P. M.

The casualties last night were: Wm. F. Datton, of Louisiana, killed; Thomas Farquhar, of Richmond, severely wounded in the thigh; Patrick Graham, of Richmond, slightly in the left shoulder—all of Dabney's Battery. Also, H. Clackey, of Hanover, both hands mangled and subsequently amputated, and John Brooks, of Hanover, shockingly burned—both of Page's Battery. Four others were slightly wounded.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. MCCLELLAN.

From the Richmond Examiner, July 29.

On Thursday last fourteen transports, loaded with troops, left Harrison's Landing, and steamed down James River. This accords with previous rumors we have mentioned, to the effect that, having fortified his naturally strong position, MCCLELLAN is sending off all the men he can spare to reinforce the Yankee armies on the Rapidan and Rappahannock Rivers. From a gentleman who left West Point at 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, we have some interesting news from the Peninsula. There is no truth in the report of the appearance of the enemy's troops at West Point on Saturday. At Gloucester Point there is one Yankee gunboat and one transport. There is believed to be a force of the enemy at Yorktown, but this is uncertain. At Williamsburgh there are 500 Yankees, who are said to be so much frightened that they hold themselves in readiness for immediate flight on the first rumor of the approach of the Confederates. They have piled straw and dry wood around the churches and the college, to which they will apply the torch when forced to evacuate.

AN ATTACK UPON SUMMERSVILLE, VA.

Correspondence of the Richmond Examiner.

LYNCHBURGH, Wednesday, July 30, 1862.

A special dispatch to the *Republican*, dated Narrows of New River, July 28, *via* Dublin, July 29, says: "The gallant Maj. BAILEY, commanding four companies of cavalry—in all about 150 men, sent to the rear of the enemy by Col. MCCAUSLAND—stormed Summersville, the county seat of Nicholas, Friday morning at daylight, and killed and captured the entire garrison, including the Lieutenant-Colonel commanding, named STARR, three other commissioned officers, and sixty-two non-commissioned and privates—killing a large number. A few prisoners were paroled. Not being able to bring away the large quantities of Commissary, Quartermaster and ordnance stores found at the place, Maj. BAILEY committed them to the flames. Maj. B. brought to Gauley a large number of Enfield rifles and swords. The prisoners arrived this morning at the Salt Sulphur Springs. The lieutenant reports that Brig. Gen. WILLIAM ROCKER, is among the prisoners. The telegraph office was destroyed, and the Government operator captured. This dispatch was written in the most brilliant exploit of the war in this section. Its successful execution spread the wildest consternation and dismay throughout the Yankee army in the neighborhood."

PANIC AT STRASBURG.

From the Richmond Examiner, July 29.

From a gentleman recently from Strasburg, we learn that there occurred a panic among the Yankees at that place on last Wednesday week. A hurricane sweeping from the South raised a great line of dust in the road leading from Front Royal. The Yankees, some two thousand in number, thought the army of the ubiquitous "Stonewall" was certainly upon them. Setting fire to all their tents and stores they fled in confusion, the greater number of them not halting till they arrived in Winchester. The amount of property destroyed by them in this panic is estimated at between $30,000 and $40,000.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Dispatches to the Richmond Papers.

TUPELO, July 30, 1862.

Information received at headquarters states that Gen. ARMSTRONG, with the cavalry of the Army of the West, has taken Courtland, Alabama, capturing one hundred and fifty-nine prisoners and six cars. Our loss was two killed and eight wounded. The citizens of Courtland are frantic with delight at our appearance. Our next destination is Chattanooga.

Three Yankee captains and five lieutenants, captured at Courtland, arrived here to-night. Gen. ARMSTRONG'S official report states that on the 28th he attacked the enemy at Courtland, on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, and took 133 prisoners, including eight commissioned officers. The non-commissioned officers and men were paroled. The enemy's loss was three killed and wounded. Our loss was one. He also captured six wagons, with horses attached, and equipments, a large number of arms, the camp and garrison equipments of four companies, and a quantity of supplies, including 500 bushels of corn, in sacks. The depot, telegraph line, bridge and trestle work were destroyed.

Gen. ARMSTRONG defeated the enemy at Turn Creek taking fourteen prisoners. ROSECRANS' division is at Tuscumbia.

TUPELO, July 29, 1862.

The enemy made a demonstration on our front today with a cavalry force. It is supposed that the movement was made with the intention of destroying the railroad track at some point above. If so, the movement has been anticipated, and the designs of the Yankees frustrated. Our forces extend north of Guntown.

CHATTANOOGA, July 29, 1862.

BUELL'S forces are marching up the Sequatchie valley towards Pikeville.

GRANADA, July 29, 1862.

Our guerrillas have recaptured Brownsville, Tenn., and burned 3,000 bales of cotton, purchased by Yankees.

Passengers from Memphis report that our guerrillas have burnt several federal transports on the Tennessee River, near Eastport.

JACKSON, July 29, 1862.

Persons from the opposite side of the river report 600 new Yankees. The federals carried off 2,000 slaves. They have occupied Madisonville, La.

DOCTORS SUBJECT TO DRAFT.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, } WAR DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, July 25, 1862. }

Col. S. Bassett French, Aid-de-Camp to Governor of Virginia, Executive Department, Richmond:

SIR: In reply to your inquiry of the 22d inst., whether the Virginia Act of Assembly, exempting one physician for every two thousand inhabitants, will be respected by the enrolling officers, I have to inform you that the Act of Exemption of the Confederate States Congress expressly enumerates the classes of persons to be exempted; and leaves the Secretary of War no further discretion in the matter. Physicians are not included therein, and consequently our enrolling officers have no power to exempt them.

Respectfully,

GEO. W. RANDOLPH, Secretary of War.

AN INSIDE VIEW.

PRIVATE LETTER FROM THE NIECE OF JEFF. DAVIS.

The Cincinnati *Times* has a private letter, dated Richmond, May 7, which was written by Mrs. HELEN M. KEARY, a niece of JEFF. DAVIS. The following is the document:

MY DEAR MOTHER AND FANNIE: DR. CAIN and his son and daughter (Miss LIZZY) expect to leave tomorrow or next day, for Mississippi, and Miss LIZZY has promised me that if Vicksburgh is not in the hands of the enemy when they reach there, that she will go on to see you, and let you know how I am; but if she cannot get to Vicksburgh, she says she will arrange it so that you can get this letter by private hands. She will spend the Summer with her uncle GWIN, in Marshall County, Miss. Her mother is in Baltimore, and the Yankees will not let her come home.

I heard from Mr. KEARY on Thursday; he is quite well, but has had to bear many hardships. The weather is very cold and rainy, and there have been some awful marches to take. The Louisiana Brigade is now with Gen. JACKSON, in DOMKE'S District, at "Swift Run Gap," in the mountains, between Staunton and Harrisonburgh. You will find it on the map of Virginia. They expect a battle shortly with the Yankees under Gen. BANKS. When I think of his situation, and the dark gloom that now hovers over our country I am ready to sink with despair, and I would give worlds if I could only be by my dear husband's side, but it is impossible. There is a probability of Gen. JACKSON'S army falling back on Richmond, and in view of this, no leave is allowed to go upon the railroad to Lynchburgh, for fear, if allowed to one, lest many others would wish to do it, which would inconvenience the army. His letter to me was written in a sad tone, which distressed me very much—he says that all his recruits but ten were sick, and had been sent back to the rear, where he was afraid they would suffer for want of attention. They have been obliged to sleep on the ground with very scant coverings, and no tents since last February, when the army retreated from Manassas. Now they have only for every eight men, which affords some protection from the rain and snow, but very little from the cold weather. Mr. KEARY could not write to me for ten days after he reached there, because it was raining, and he had no shelter to write under to keep his paper dry. Gen. JOHNSON is taking back from the Peninsula or Yorktown, and Uncle JEFF. thinks that we had better go to a safer place than Richmond. We have not decided yet where we shall go, but I think to North Carolina, to some farmer country town, or, perhaps, to South Carolina. I will write to you from there the very first opportunity. If JOHNSON falls as far back as Richmond, all our troops from Gordonsville and "Swift Run Gap" will also fall back to this place, and make one desperate stand against MCCLELLAN. If you will look at the map, you will see that the Yankees are approaching Richmond from three different directions—from Fredericksburgh, Harrisonburgh and Yorktown. Oh! God, defend this people with thy powerful arm, is my constant prayer. Oh, mother, Uncle JEFF. is miserable. He tries to be cheerful and bear up against such a continuation of troubles, but Oh, I fear he cannot live long if he does not get some rest and quiet. Our reverses distress him so much, and he is so weak and feeble it makes my heart ache to look at him. He knows that he ought to send his wife and children away, and yet he cannot bear to part with them, and we all dread to leave him, too. VARINA and I had a hard cry about it to-day. There was Confirmation in the Church, to-day, and we all hoped so much that he would go forward for confirmation. But he did not; yet I have hope that he will do so before the Bishop leaves here.

Oh, what a blow the fall of New-Orleans was! It liked to have set us all crazy here. Everybody looks depressed, and the cause of the Confederacy seems drooping and sinking; but if God is with us, who can be against us? Our troops are not doing as well as we expected. At the battle of Shiloh many of our men acted very cowardly indeed, and one Colonel laid down behind a log, and would not get up even when threatened by his commanding officer with a rifle ball if he did not return to his duty. And at Yorktown, in a skirmish of Gen. COBB'S Division, our men gave back, and if it had not been for a Georgia regiment, they would have taken some of our best rifle-pits. The regiments that are most apt to run are from North Carolina and Tennessee. I am thankful to say that the Mississippi and Louisiana troops behave gloriously whenever called on to fight. Uncle JEFF. thinks you are safe at home, as there will be no resistance at Vicksburgh, and the Yankees will hardly occupy it; and even if they did, the army would gain nothing by marching into the country, and a few soldiers would be afraid to go so far into the interior. Yet I feel anxious, because I cannot hear from you. You might possibly get some one in town to send me a letter by somebody coming on here. There must be persons passing constantly. Direct your letters to me, care of President DAVIS, Richmond, Va., and then when I leave here they will be forwarded to me.

If Miss GWIN does not leave to-morrow, I will try to get some other person who is going home to take it. Her brother is at Yorktown, and as the Yankees may make an attack as soon as they know we are retreating, and he does not wish to leave on the eve of a battle—so they may be delayed for several days. We think now that we shall go to Raleigh to-morrow, but have not positively decided yet.

Your ever affectionate,

HELEN M. KEARY.

MAY 9.—Since writing the above, Miss LUCY GWIN has decided not to go to Mississippi with her father; so I shall send this by some other opportunity. We all leave here to-morrow morning for Raleigh. Three gunboats are now in the James River, on their way to this city, and may probably reach here in a few hours; so we have no longer any time to delay. I would rather go to-day, but VARINA imagines that she cannot get ready, and I only hope that we have not delayed too long already. I shall then be cut off from all communication with Mr. KEARY, and I expect to have no longer any peace. I am afraid to think how long it may be before I shall see him. If I had known this, I should have remained with you, but I have to try now to bear all my troubles alone, without even a letter of sympathy from FANNY or you. I will write again from Raleigh, and FANNY must write me a letter and direct it to Raleigh; perhaps I may get it. It would give me so much comfort to hear from my dear mother and FANNIE, and to know that you were all well and safe. I shall make my way to Mr. KEARY if there is any way to do it. I am afraid that Richmond will fall into the hands of the enemy, as there is no way to keep back the gunboats. James River is so high that all the obstructions that our people have placed in the river have been washed away; so there is no help for the city; she will either submit, or else be shelled, and I think the latter alternative will be resorted to.

Uncle JEFF. was confirmed last Tuesday in St. Paul's Church, by Bishop JOHNS. He was baptized at home in the morning, before church.

Do try to get a letter to me in some way. Direct some to Raleigh, and some to Richmond.

May God, in his mercy, protect and deliver us from the misery and affliction which now surround us, is my constant prayer. Yours, ever devotedly,

HELEN M. KEARY.

The Steamships Anglo-Saxon and Hibernian.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 23d ult.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry at 8:40 P. M. of the 27th ult.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, No. 568, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON—Vigorous War Measures—Good Prospects of Recruiting in all the States—Belle Boyd in Custody.

CONCERNING DRAFTING—Its Process and Provisions—National and State Laws on the Subject—Who are Exempts and Who are Not—A Complete Survey of the Whole Subject.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC—What has Happened in Gen. McClellan's Command—Full Details of all Events from our Special Correspondents.

FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA—The News from Gen. Pope's Command—His Advance to Culpepper Court-house.

THE AMENDED TARIFF—The New Rates of Customs Duties from August 1, 1862—Alphabetical Catalogue of all Dutiable and Exempt Articles—The Specific and Ad Valorem Duties—Articles removed from the Exempted to the Dutiable List.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY THE ARABIA—The British Press on the Present Situation of Affairs in America—Important Debate in Parliament on Canadian Affairs—Departure of the French Admiral for Mexico.

A PAGE OF EDITORIAL ON THE TOPICS OF THE DAY.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

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DIED.

DANFORTH.—In the City of Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 6, suddenly, NATHANIEL DANFORTH, in the 43d year of his age.

Notice of the funeral will be given in the papers on Friday.

JAFFRAY.—At his residence in Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 5, RICHARD WOODHULL JAFFRAY, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at the Church of the Annunciation, (Rev. Dr. Seabury's,) on 10th-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MUNSON.—At Savage's Station, Va., on Friday, July 25, WILLIAM H. MUNSON, M. D., son of the late Gov. Dr. James Munson, of this City, while serving as Surgeon with the Twenty-second Massachusetts Volunteers.

PATTISON.—At Sing Sing, Westchester County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 5, MARIANNA PATTISON, daughter of the late James Pattison.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the house of her grandfather, Robert Pattison, No. 65 Morton-st., on Thursday, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

RENDU.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Aug. 6, suddenly, LOUIS RENDU, Esq., son of Louis Rendu, Esq., of Tullow, Ireland, in the 36th year of his age.

The friends of the family, respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 30 West 9th-st., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Dublin, Philadelphia and Paterson, N. J., papers please copy.

SCHMIDT.—In Newark, on Tuesday, Aug. 5, HENRY MORITZ, youngest son of WESSEL and MARY C. SCHMIDT, aged 3 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, A. SCHMIDT, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance at the Lackawanna depot on the arrival of the 9 o'clock train from New-York.

STEPHENSON.—In the City, on Tuesday, Aug. 5, MARGARET STEPHENSON, wife of William Stephenson, in the 57th year of her age.

Funeral services this day, (Thursday,) the 7th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her son, No. 124 East Fifteenth-st. Carriages will be in waiting at the Fourth-avenue cars.

TOWNSEND.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 5, of consumption, DAVID MACKIE TOWNSEND, Esq., in the 43d year of his age, and the late Mary E. Townsend, aged 39 months and 14 days.

The friends were taken from Odeon.

VAN BUSKIRK.—On the 6th inst., at Jamaica, Anna Wilson Van Buskirk, aged 8 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Samuel Scott, No. 9 West 43d-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

VAN WINKLE.—On Wednesday, Aug. 6, DAVID J. VAN WINKLE, aged 65 years, 10 months and 14 days.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 51 College-place, at 2 o'clock this (Thursday) evening. The remains will be taken to Mount Hope, Haverstraw, N. Y., for interment on Friday morning.

☞ Cal fornia and Havana papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, LODY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 369.—Aug. 6, 1862. 38, 3, 50, 51, 61, 60, 9, 28, 10, 70, 25, 11.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 370.—Aug. 6, 1862. 20, 8, 76, 60, 1, 48, 77, 15, 49, 51, 53, 55, 38.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing or calling on MURRAY, LODY & CO. Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 317.—Aug. 6, 1862. 28, 72, 48, 12, 39, 2, 41, 10, 46, 62, 74, 7.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 206.—Aug. 6, 1862. 54, 56, 1, 60, 39, 69, 27, 61, 52, 78, 19, 32, 6.

Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.

HOT—HOTTER—HOTTEST. "THE DOG STAR RAGES."

The sun pours a flood of burning rays—music pours its melting strains, and the people, sweating at every pore, are pouring into Nos. 4 and 6 Borling slip to purchase ICE PITCHERS or LUCIUS HART.

CIGAR DEPOT.

Manilla No. 2.	Havana Londres.
Manilla Cheroots No. 2.	Havana Canchas.
Principe.	Havana Regalia.
South American.	All kinds German Cigars.

Domestic, Clear Seed, Seed and Cuba, and Seed and Havana, sold in quantities to suit, cheap for cash. L. KELLNER, No. 91 William-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

SECOND SERIES OF TRAIN'S UNION SPEECHES! IS PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

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WHO ARE EXEMPT AND WHO ARE NOT.

The New Militia Law of the State of New-York, with all blank Forms, Returns, &c., &c.

Passed April 23, 1862.

Price, 25 cents. Published by R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO., Stationers, No. 16 Nassau-st.

Sold by Stationers generally.

WHO ARE TO BE DRAFTED?

WHO ARE EXEMPT? FOR INFORMATION SEE "IMPORTANT QUESTIONS ANSWERED."

A Pamphlet on Militia and Pension Laws.

Price 10 cents. For sale, exemption papers prepared, at SHELDON'S Bounty and Pension Office, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

HEADLEY'S GREAT REBELLION.

Agents' Canvassing Books will be ready Aug. 4, 1862. HURLBUT, WILLIAMS & CO., Hartford, Conn.

WHO ARE EXEMPT?—WHO ARE NOT!—In press, will be issued immediately, in pamphlet form, THE NEW MILITIA LAW OF THE UNITED STATES, together with the MILITIA LAW of the State of New-York, passed April 23, 1862. Every white male citizen should have it.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—Aug. 6, 1862—1 P. M.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President; Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Fromont and Farley.

On motion, the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Boole—

Petition of Messrs. Mackey and Sprowl and Hickman, for extension of time to build houses for Hose Companies number SIX and Thirty-one.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Resolved, That a gas lamp be placed in Trinity-place, on the front of the building opposite Thirteenth Alley.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Smith—

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of the James-street Methodist Episcopal Mission Church in Forty-fourth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, next to the public school, immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Reed—

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of the County Jail, Number seventy Hollow-street, in Mulberry, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Allen—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on Forty-first-street, both sides between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Smith—

Resolved, That the sum of one hundred and ninety-eight dollars and twenty-five cents be and the same is hereby appropriated to the expenses attending the reception of Thurlow Weed, Esq., and the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay the amount upon the presentation of the proper vouchers.

Which was laid over.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Assessments, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen, in adopting a resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Peter B. Sharpe, Collector of Assessments, for the sum of six hundred dollars, being the amount of assessment against the Ladies' Home Missionary Society, for the widening of Worth-street, and charge the same to its appropriate account for reimbursement.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be laid in Forty sixth-street from a point ninety feet west from the Tenth-avenue, to connect with the sewer in said street, at the Eleventh avenue, the same to be under the direction and supervision of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Boole moved to suspend the regular order of business for the purpose of taking up and considering the resolution offered at the last meeting, reciting that the critical condition of the war to maintain the integrity of our national Union, requires that efforts even more earnest and determined than have heretofore been made, shall now be exerted to secure the early triumph in our cause; that it is now necessary that all minor points should be waived, and that the whole people should labor to sustain the Government, to full confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the President will direct him to the best means and acts to secure the preservation of the Union, with resolutions that the City of New-York will, at the time volunteers are mustered into the service, pay, in addition to all other bounties, fifty dollars to each man who shall within twenty days after pr examination by the Mayor enlist, that to effectually carry this out the Committee on National Affairs hire a building for one month, to be the headquarters for recruiting, to be under the direction of an officer to be appointed by the proper military authorities, at the call of each of the city regiments requiring recruits may be represented, each recruit to choose his own regiment or brigade, or if he do not choose, to be assigned by the officer in charge, that the Common Council disapprove of the resolutions urging the President to proclaim universal emancipation, which have been published as adopted by a Convention of Committees, in which it has been wrongly stated that the Common Council were represented; and that the Committee on National Affairs request the Tammany, Mozart, Republican, Constitutional Union, and Jeffersonian General Committees, the Union Defence Committee, and the Committees appointed by the Governor for the several Senatorial Districts, each to appoint a Committee of five to meet with the Joint Committee on National Affairs, and make arrangements to hold a meeting of the loyal people of the City, of all parties and opinions, for the exclusive purpose of urging prompt and vigorous action by all our citizens to procure recruits for regiments in the field, and also to appoint a Committee of twenty-five citizens from their own body, to be known as the National Committee of the City of New-York, whose action shall be limited to measures having for their sole object the vigorous and efficient prosecution of the war for the Union.

Which was carried.

Alderman Dayton moved that the first resolution be amended, by adding thereto the following, viz:

"And that the City of New-York will pay to each of the volunteers from the City of New-York in the National Army, or to his representatives, the sum of fifty dollars as bounty money."

Alderman Boole raised the point of order that the amendment was not in order, as no appropriation of money was in the ordinance yet to be acted on, and not in the resolution under consideration, and the amendment was only pertinent to the ordinance.

The President decided the point of order to be well taken, and the amendment to be out of order.

Alderman Boole moved the previous question.

The President put the question, "Shall the main question now be put?"

Which was decided in the negative by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley—7.

Negative—Aldermen Walsh, Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Allen—7.

Alderman Dayton then appealed from the decision of the Chair that his amendment was not in order.

The President put the question, "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Board?"

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—7.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Frear—4.

The President then stated the question to be on the adoption of the preamble and resolutions as amended on motion of Alderman Boole.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Frear—4.

Alderman Boole then called up for consideration the ordinance to Promote the Speedy Recruitment of the Armies of the United States, engaged in defending the integrity of the National Union, authorizing the Mayor to issue a proclamation offering a bounty of Fifty Dollars to each recruit who shall enlist within twenty days from the date thereof, in addition to all other bounties, to be paid at the City Comptroller's Office, immediately after being mustered into the service of the United States; authorizing the Comptroller to pay said sums on proper evidence, and on the signing of a receipt; appropriating two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for this purpose, and authorizing the Comptroller to borrow that sum on the faith of the Corporation, on bonds to be known as "The Volunteer Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds" of the Corporation of the City of New-York, to be redeemable October twelve, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and to bear interest not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, and to be transferable at pleasure.

Alderman Boole then presented the following as a substitute for the above ordinance, viz.:

AN ORDINANCE,

TO PROMOTE THE SPEEDY RECRUITMENT OF THE SEVERAL REGIMENTS OF VOLUNTEERS FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NOW IN ACTUAL SERVICE OF THE GOVERNMENT AT THE SEAT OF WAR.

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of New-York do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. For the purpose of expediting the recruitment of the several regiments of volunteer soldiers from the City of New-York, now engaged in the service of the United States, in defending the integrity of the National Union, His Honor the Mayor of the City of New-York, is hereby authorized and requested forthwith to issue his Proclamation, offering, on behalf of the Corporation, to all able-bodied persons of the age prescribed by law, who shall, within twenty days after the date thereof, enlist in any one of the said regiments now at the seat of war, the sum of fifty dollars each, in addition to all other bounties heretofore offered or agreed to be paid to volunteer soldiers for the present war by the State of New-York or the United States, the same to be paid to said persons respectively, at the office of the Comptroller of the City of New-York, immediately after their compliance with the requirements of the authorities of the State for the payment of the State bounty, in the case of recruits for regiments already in the field, as prescribed by the third subdivision of paragraph Four of General Orders Number Fifty-nine, from the office of the Adjutant-General of the State, and their acceptance and actual muster into service.

SEC. 2. Upon the appearance of such volunteers personally at the office of the Comptroller, and filing with him satisfactory evidence of their having severally enlisted, and been accepted and mustered into the service of the United States, as provided in the preceding section, and also stating the names of the company and regiment to which they respectively belong, it shall be the duty of the Comptroller to execute and deliver to them respectively his warrant upon the Chamberlain in their favor for the said bounty of fifty dollars, and to take their receipts for the same, in such form as he shall prescribe.

SEC. 3. To enable the Comptroller to carry into effect the preceding provisions, the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated therefor, and the Comptroller is hereby authorized to borrow, upon the faith and credit of the Corporation, such amount, not exceeding the said sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as may be required to pay the bounty to volunteers, hereby authorized.

SEC. 4. The moneys so borrowed shall be deposited in the City Treasury, and be drawn therefrom only for the purpose specified, and in the manner provided by the second section of this Ordinance. For the moneys so borrowed and deposited, the Comptroller shall prepare, and deliver to the parties lending the same Bonds of the Corporation, which shall be designated and known as "The Volunteer Soldiers Bounty Fund Bonds," of the Corporation of the City of New York, to be signed by the Comptroller, countersigned by the Mayor, and sealed with the Common Seal of the Corporation, attested by the Clerk of the Common Council. Said Bonds shall be redeemable on the first day of October in the year 1863, and bear interest at not exceeding seven per cent. per annum. They shall also be transferable at the pleasure of the holders thereof, on the books of the Corporation, to be kept in the Comptroller's office; and all such transfers shall be certified thereon by the Stock Clerk.

Alderman Boole moved the previous question on the substitution of the new ordinance.

The President put the question, "Shall the main question now be put?"

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell Farley—10.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Frear—4.

The President then stated the question to be on the acceptance of the Report and the adoption of the resolutions.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Frear—4.

The President then stated the main question to be on the substitution of the new ordinance for the one submitted at the last meeting.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Frear—4.

Alderman Boole then moved the adoption of the ordinance as substituted.

Which was carried on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Frear—4.

Alderman Dayton raised the point of order that the ordinance required thirteen votes to adopt it.

The President decided such point of order to be not well taken.

Alderman Dayton appealed from such decision of the Chair.

The President put the question—"Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Board?"

Which was decided in the affirmative, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—9.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Frear—4.

Alderman Farley then called up for consideration the Report of the Committee on National Affairs, of the result of their mission to the seat of the General Government, in order to urge personally upon those in authority their views on matters connected with the stimulating of enlistments in this City, and so forth, as a supplement to their report of their conference with the Governor of the State on the same subject, with resolution that the foregoing supplementary report of the Joint Committee on National Affairs be printed in connection with, and as forming a part of the Report contained in Document Number Fifteen of the Board of Aldermen, presented July twenty-one, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and that a sufficient number be placed at the disposal of the military authorities to furnish all who may have volunteered, or may be desirous of volunteering, with a copy thereof.

Alderman Boole moved that the report be received and the resolution adopted, and on said motion called the previous question.

The President stated the question to be, "Shall the main question now be put?"

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell Farley—10.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Frear—4.

The President then stated the question to be, "Shall the resolution adopted, and on said motion called the previous question.

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Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—9.

Negative—Aldermen Walsh, Hall, Chipp, Frear—4.

The President then stated the main question to be on the substitution of the new ordinance for the one submitted at the last meeting.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

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Alderman Boole then moved the adoption of the ordinance as substituted.

Which was carried on a division by the following vote:

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Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—9.

Negative—Aldermen Walsh, Hall, Chipp, Frear—4.

The President then stated the main question to be on the substitution of the new ordinance for the one submitted at the last meeting.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

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SEC. 2. Upon the appearance of such volunteers personally at the office of the Comptroller, and filing with him satisfactory evidence of their having severally enlisted, and been accepted and mustered into the service of the United States, as provided in the preceding section, and also stating the names of the company and regiment to which they respectively belong, it shall be the duty of the Comptroller to execute and deliver to them respectively his warrant upon the Chamberlain in their favor for the said bounty of fifty dollars, and to take their receipts for the same, in such form as he shall prescribe.

SEC. 3. To enable the Comptroller to carry into effect the preceding provisions, the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated therefor, and the Comptroller is hereby authorized to borrow, upon the faith and credit of the Corporation, such amount, not exceeding the said sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as may be required to pay the bounty to volunteers, hereby authorized.

SEC. 4. The moneys so borrowed shall be deposited in the City Treasury, and be drawn therefrom only for the purpose specified, and in the manner provided by the second section of this Ordinance. For the moneys so borrowed and deposited, the Comptroller shall prepare, and deliver to the parties lending the same Bonds of the Corporation, which shall be designated and known as "The Volunteer Soldiers Bounty Fund Bonds," of the Corporation of the City of New York, to be signed by the Comptroller, countersigned by the Mayor, and sealed with the Common Seal of the Corporation, attested by the Clerk of the Common Council. Said Bonds shall be redeemable on the first day of October in the year 1863, and bear interest at not exceeding seven per cent. per annum. They shall also be transferable at the pleasure of the holders thereof, on the books of the Corporation, to be kept in the Comptroller's office; and all such transfers shall be certified thereon by the Stock Clerk.

Alderman Boole moved the previous question on the substitution of the new ordinance.

The President put the question, "Shall the main question now be put?"

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell Farley—10.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Frear—4.

The President then stated the question to be on the acceptance of the Report and the adoption of the resolutions.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell Farley—10.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton

FINANCIAL.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS,
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
Will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Aug. 7, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.,

2 Union Bank	$5	200 Wall-st Ins. Co	$20
15 Westbergh City Ins. Co	50	25 So. Pacific R. Co	100
20 Gt. West'n Mar. Ins. Co	10	200 Butchers' & Dr.' Bk.	25
14 Harmony Ins. Co	50	6 Mech & Traders' Ins. Co	25
28 N. Y. & N. Haven R. (genuine)	101	10 Humboldt Ins. Co	100
		5 Cin., Ham. & D. R.	100

$3,000 Sacramento City and County 6 per cent. Bonds.
1,000 Memphis City 6 per cent. Bonds.
1,000 Logan County Diamond and Mining Co. 6 p. ct. Bds.
2,000 Missouri State 6 per cent. Bonds.
2,500 United States 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Stock Broker, No. 52 William-st.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1862.—Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, extended to 1879, are notified that the interest due Sept. 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that date, at this office, on presentation of the proper coupons. It will be necessary for the holders of bonds not thus extended to present them at the office of the Company, where they can receive the principal and interest to Sept. 1, 1862. The privilege of extending such bonds will cease at that date. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

TO ARMY OFFICERS, PAYMASTERS AND OTHERS.—VAN VLECK & TUCKER, No. 5 Broad-st., one door from Wall-st., will furnish small gold in dollar pieces, quarter eagles, and five dollar pieces, in exchange for twenty dollar gold pieces, without extra charge, in amounts to suit.

$20,000 TO $30,000.—WANTED, TO BUY one or two mortgages on New-York or Brooklyn lots, or will lend the money on well-secured property for the term of five years. Principals only, willing to treat liberally, may address R., Box No. 2,794 New-York Post-Office.

MONEY.—PERSONS REQUIRING TEMPORARY accommodation are requested to procure a prospectus of the Mutual Loan and Discount Company, No. 51 Chatham-st. Business hdlin prompt y disconnted.
UHWICK & KING, Agents.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

GOLD, SILVER, AND UNITED STATES Demand Notes, bought at the highest premium, by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., payable on the 31st inst. The transfer book will be closed from to-day until the 31st inst., inclusive. A. FARNUM, Jr., Cashier.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, August 6, 1862.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF The Manhattan Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per cent., out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, the 9th inst. J. S. ILLERICH, Cashier.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand. JAS. B. MILLS, Jr., Secretary.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 49 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per cent., payable on and after
WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Nassau-st., NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared payable on demand.
WALDRON P. CLEMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, JULY 15, 1862.—THE Board of Directors of the East River Insurance Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on or after
THOS. PALMER, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1862.
A DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. HAS this day been declared payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. A. HALL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Six per Cent., payable on the 29th inst. D. SCRIBNER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 1 Pine-st.—July 2d, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.
JOHN E. SMITH, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owners or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Feeding basin and culverts in Chambers-street and James slip; sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Fifth-avenue to and through Third-avenue to Harlem River, receiving basin southeast corner Suffolk and Houston streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Chamber-street, between Pearl and Cherry streets; on north side of Southst., between Roosevelt and Catharine-st.; on both sides of Water and Cherry-street, between Roosevelt and Oliver streets; on both sides of James-slip, between South and Oak street, both sides of Roosevelt-street, between Cherry and Madison streets, both sides of Oak-street, between Chestnut and Jackson streets; both sides of Bowery, between Chestnut and Roosevelt streets; of south side of Houston-street, between Chambers and James streets; north side of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, between Fifth and Second avenues; on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Second avenues; on south side of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street between Fifth and Second avenues; on both sides of the Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets, and also on the Bloomingdale Road, between One Hundred and Thirtieth street, east side of Suffolk-street, between Stanton and Houston streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the proposed assessments are requested to present their objections in writing, to me or the undersigned, at our office, No. 12 Chamber-street, Astor-house, New-York, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEIL, Board
JACOB D. OAKLEY, of
WM. A. DOOLEY, Assessors.
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-house, Aug. 1, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Public notice is hereby given that a sale or sale of property now in lien for unpaid assessments on real estate for regulating, grading, paving, curb and gutter, dredging, filling and leasing lots, and for constructing sewers, will take place at public auction at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the ninth day of October next, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day until the whole shall be sold. The detailed statement of the property to be sold is published in the New-York Commercial Advertiser, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York.
By order of the Comptroller.
July 3, 1862. P. H. KINGSLAND, Clerk of Arrears.
jy5-law14wTh*

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
CHARLES PEARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
O. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—"DAILY LINE."—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 28 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad; also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken, and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices.
GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR WHITESTONE, GREAT NECK, SANDS POINT, GLEN COVE, MOTT'S DOCK, GLENWOOD and ROSLYN.—The elegant new steamer JESSE HOYT, Capt. CHAS. POST, will leave New-York for the above named places, from Pier No. 36, East River, west side of Peck-slip, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:45 P. M. Fare, 25 cents.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The OAKLEY DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

FOR SALE—THE STEAMBOAT NEW CHAMPION, now lying at Albany. Said steamer is 220 feet keel, 26 feet beam, 8½ feet hold, has a 44-inch cylinder, speed 10 feet stroke. Inquire at the Propeller Line Office, Pier No. 28, foot of Day-st.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, via New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.
E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Steamer NIAGARA, Capt. HAVENS, will leave Pier No. 32, East River, (James-slip,) Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons, at 6 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassypoint and Verplanck's. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 11th and 30th sts.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.
The *Naushon* leaves Christopher-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
Spring-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
Dey-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
Morris-st., Pier 1 at 10, 1 and 4.
Fare 25 cents, including return ticket.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with Railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY BEEF.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1862.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the ninth day of August, at 12 o'clock, for supplying 500 barrels Navy Beef, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the Navy-yard, at Brooklyn.

The Beef must be from well-fattened cattle, and must conform as near as possible in quality to the standard assumed for Navy Beef, and pass the usual inspection of the Navy-yard. The barrels must be according to the Navy standard.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed. This guaranty must be accompanied by the certificate of the U. S. District Judge, District-Attorneys, Collector or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guaranty. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty. Full particulars may be ascertained upon application to the Inspecting Officer at the Navy-yard.

The above Beef is purchased on account of defaulting contractors, and must be furnished without delay.
I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

COFFEE FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1862.
Proposals, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Coffee," will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the 16th instant, for furnishing and delivering, on receiving ten days' notice, at the United States Navy-yard at Brooklyn, all the coffee which may be required for the use of the navy during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863.

The coffee to be equal to the best Cuba, according to the sample at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and be delivered there without extra charge.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed. This guaranty must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guaranty. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty. I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of WEDNESDAY, August 13, 1862, for the construction of the following works, viz.:

Sewer in Ridge-street, between Delancey and Rivington streets; sewer in Grand-street, from No. 405 to Sheriff-street, trap-block pavement of Kingsbridge, between Gouverneur's and crosswalks in Sixth-avenue, at forty-third and forty-fourth streets.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOS. SLOSSON,
THOS. F. TAPPAN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, August 1, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, No. 30 PARK-ROW, ROOM 11, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1862.
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS ENCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder or bidders, will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., of TUESDAY, August 12, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.:

For removing lots in the following places, viz.:
Southeast corner of Forty-second street and Tenth-avenue.
Block bounded by Forty-second and Forty-third streets, and the Tenth and Eleventh avenues.
North side of Fortieth-street, between the Tenth and Eleventh avenues.
North side of Thirty-ninth street, between the Second-avenue and St. Gabriel's Church.
South side of Thirteenth street, one hundred feet from the southerly corner of Second-avenue.
Southeast corner of Forty-second street and Fourth-avenue.
Southwest corner of Thirty-eighth-street and Fourth-avenue, where not already done.
North side of Fifty-eighth-street, south side of Fifty-ninth-street, from the Seventh-avenue to the buildings on the said street west of the Seventh-avenue; on the Seventh-avenue, west side, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets.

For setting curb and gutter in Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-fourth to Sixty-fourth streets, and flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same; and for fencing and flagging in front of vacant lots on the west side of the Sixth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets.
Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Aug 1, 1862.
SHEPHERD F. KNAPP,
Street Commissioner.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, No. 7 CITY HALL, Aug. 1, 1862.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until August 12, 1862, at 12 M.:
For 250 to 300 tons of the best Anthracite Coal, for the use of the Courts and offices of the County, the ton to be calculated at 2,240 pounds.
Also, proposals for 50 cords of Kindling Wood, pine, cut and split for use.
The kind and word to be delivered at such times and places as the Committee may designate.
The Committee reserve the right to reject any and all proposals.
JAMES DAVIS,
WILLIAM M. TWEED,
SIDNEY VAN SICKLEN,
SMITH ELY, Jr.,
ORSON BLUNT,
WILLIAM C. GOSNER,
EDWARD P. FERRIS,
Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, July 25, 1862.
WASHINGTON SQUARE.—PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of August, for completing the distributing reservoir of the Washington Aqueduct. Plans and specification may be seen after the 12th of August.
Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Reservoir," and directed to "Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."
WALTER J. SMITH, Chief Clerk.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the firm of LEWIS B. BROWN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by LEWIS B. BROWN, who will continue in business.
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1862. J. M. COGGESHALL.

Messrs. LEWIS B. BROWN and LAURENCE MYERS, Jr., become members of our firm from this date. The Banking, Exchange and Collection business will be continued as heretofore at No. 2 Broad-st.
NEW-YORK, August 1, 1862. P. M. MYERS & CO.,

J. M. COGGESHALL engages in the Flour trade, on his own account, at No. 8 South-st.
NEW-YORK, August 1, 1862.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the firm of PEARSON & REID, Nos. 84 and 86 West 24th-st., New-York, is dissolved, this 4th day of August, 1862, by mutual consent. All claims against said firm will be settled by ALEXANDER PEARSON. ALEXANDER PEARSON.
JOHN REID.

The business will in future be continued by A. PEARSON, at the northwest corner of Bleecker and Grove sts., New-York.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of MANNING & DE FOREST, for the transaction of a General Banking and Brokerage business. Domestic and foreign specie, demand notes, land warrants, &c., bought and sold.
JOHN B. MANNING,
A. H. DE FOREST,
No. 288 Broadway, near Fulton-st.
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1862.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of VOORHEES & BELL, dealers in army and navy supplies at Old Point Comfort, Virginia, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late firm will be settled up by E. F. VOORHEES, who continues the business on his own account.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1862. E. F. VOORHEES,
SAM. BELL.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of OLIVER, HANNAH & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the concern will be paid to JOHN HANNAH, at No. 101 John-st.
E. OLIVER,
JOHN HANNAH,
JOHN A. GIFFORD.
NEW-YORK, July 29, 1862.

COPARTNERSHIP.—I HAVE THIS DAY associated with me Mr. EDWARD P. HERKIMER & CO. The name and firm of GEO. HERKIMER & CO. The Flour and Grain commission business will be continued at No. 109 Broad-st. GEO. HERKIMER.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1862.

SHINPLASTERS.—EXCHANGE TICKETS.—A large assortment of specimens of the lithographic establishment of FRED. MAYER & CO., No. 99 Fulton-st.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LAMONT'S Parisian, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide; pub. edition; 600 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations, upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unnecessary and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copahia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st. hospital; or CUSEY, No. 21 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. F. HOLLICK, AUTHOR OF THE "MARRIAGE GUIDE," &c., and Lecturer on Physiology and the Origin of Life. Office, No. 599 Broadway, New-York City. Hours, 10 till 2, daily, except Sundays.

Dr. H. attends only to those peculiar cases of Nervous and Parental Debility and decay, or natural imperfection, explained in his books and lectures.

N. B.—Persons in the country should especially observe that Dr. H. never leaves New-York City. Those who wish to address him by letter, should direct "Dr. F. HOLLICK, Box No. 3,606 New-York City Post-office."

Some of the most curious and important cases are explained in Dr. H.'s "Facts for the Feeble," which will be sent gratis, and post-paid, to any address.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty. Those who have been at the Hospitals of this City, can enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACRICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing, post-paid, to Dr. MACRICEAU, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York City. For sale by H. CLARKSON, No. 10 Nassau-st.; by GUSTAVUS BRANDT, No. 18 Ann-st.; FREDERICK & CO., 124 Canal-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and all diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 100 pages, and 12 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A treatise only to the married or those contemplating marriage, who entertain a doubt of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or specie. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 25 Madison-av., Albany, N. Y.

DESPISE WILD POWERS RESTORED.—Parents having children afflicted with fearful habits, caused by solitary indulgence, will find a sure remedy in Dr. Read the following: "Lemon Hurst," explains everything. Published by Dr. HARVEY, No. 21 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, and sent free everywhere on receipt of $1. Also, his Work on Impotency, Nervousness, Premature Decay, and all Diseases of the Genital System. Sold by the Agents for the Great Hair-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 285 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO YOUNG MEN.—SCORES OF GRATEFUL letters weekly are now received from people who have recovered PERFECT HEALTH by following the directions contained in Drs. YEALL and JACKSON'S great work, called "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, AND THE SEXUAL DERANGEMENTS AND THEIR HEALTHFUL MANAGEMENT." Price $5. For sale in New-York by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121, and H. DEXTER, No. 163 Nassau-st.; C. BOANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st., and all booksellers everywhere.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c.; supplying at the same time the means of Self-cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. York.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies Private Circular, containing pamphlet sent free. In letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—Dr. THIRES, No. 1,237 Broadway.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWER'S Female Pills. Perfect. Powerful. Every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, late Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 Bleecker. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, anal fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Platt-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that foul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, for HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 11 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, pretenses, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

SUPPLEE AND VANDE BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1823—the only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 5 Chambers-st., bleecker-st., corner of Laurens-st. or cure of the matisan, mercurial affections, &c. Open constantly. Dr. A. L. THROOP & CO.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Secret Secret, the great and special remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Lexington-av., between 30th and 31st sts. Consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted regularly, daily, day or evening.

MRS. WOODS, DOCTRESS, is consulted by ladies with entire confidence. Remedies for neuralgia, piles and obstructions. No. 295 Grand-st., opposite Lord & Taylor's.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of neutralizing the mercurial poison existing in the blood, is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patent, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Look for 16 three-cent stamps, 360 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION DOWN THE BAY
AND
AROUND STATEN ISLAND,
ON
FRIDAY, AUGUST 8,
The elegant new steamer JESSE HOYT, Capt. CHAS. POST, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, west side Peck-slip, on FRIDAY MORNING, 8th inst., at 10 o'clock, for an excursion around Staten Island, affording passengers a fine view of the scenery, and fortifications in the harbor, returning to the City about 2 o'clock. Fare for excursion, 50 cents.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—For Health, comfort and pleasure. Cars leave Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, every 20 minutes.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN AND FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT.—WISTAR MORRIS, a holder of bonds secured by two certain mortgages of the Quakake Railroad Company, one dated July 1, 1857, the other dated June 28, 1861, as well for himself as for all others holders of Bonds so secured as agreeing to contribute to the expenses of this suit may become parties hereto complainant vs. THE QUAKAKE RAILROAD COMPANY, and against William D. Lewis and Charles Hartshorne, Trustees, under and by virtue of said mortgages. In equity of July Term, 1862. No. 1.—Under and by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, made in the above entitled cause, upon the eleventh day of June, A. D., 1862, will be exposed to public sale, by vendue or outcry, upon TUESDAY, the thirtieth day of September, A. D., 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by MOSES THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, the following described property, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, to wit: The whole of the railroad of the said Quakake Railroad Company, from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, in Carbon County, State of Pennsylvania, at the point in Rush Township, Schuylkill County, State aforesaid, where the said the Quakake Railroad intersects the Catawissa Railroad, including the right of way, and the road bed and land occupied, or used, in connection with, or for the maintenance of said railroad; and together with the railways, rails, bridges, masonry and other superstructure, and all culverts, turn-tables, side tracks, depots, stations, buildings and other structures and improvements of every kind and description, connected with the said railroad; and all real estate of every description, and all tolls, rents, issues and profits, accrued and to accrue from the said railroad, or any part thereof, (save only so much as may be necessary for expenses and repairs,) and all the ways, streets, alleys, passages, waters, water courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges and appurtenances whatsoever, and generally all the lands, tenements and hereditaments of the said the Quakake Railroad Company.

A more specific and detailed account of some of the items of property included in and referred to in the foregoing description, may be given as follows:

RAILROAD.

which is about fourteen miles in length, and extends westwardly from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, at the confluence of the Quakake and Black Creeks in Carbon County, along the valley of the Quakake Creek, and that of its east branch of the Little Schuylkill River to the intersection of the said the Quakake Railroad with the Catawissa Railroad, in Rush Township, Schuylkill County. Ten miles of the railroad are graded for a double track. The length of the single track (including sidings) is about fifteen and one-quarter miles. The railroad is constructed in the best manner, and laid with American iron weighing fifty pounds to the yard. There is one water station and an engine house. There is also an iron turn-table of the best construction, forty-five feet in diameter. The road is provided with all necessary sidings and switches.

BRIDGES

There are five bridges. All are substantially built, save one, which is on trestles. It is well built, and intended to replace the bridge over the Quakake Creek, at the latter point. Recently Messrs. Lilley destroyed by fire. With this exception there is no trestle work on the road. The masonry of the bridges over the Quakake Creek, and the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River, is laid and erected for the purpose of accommodating a double track.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said railroad, property, franchises and premises mentioned in the said two mortgages and hereinbefore described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale, in accordance with the decree of the Court:

The said premises shall be sold to the highest and best bidder; and in case any of the holders of any of the said bonds or coupons intended to be secured by said two mortgages shall become purchasers by themselves or with others, or shall be and are by said decree authorized to deliver their said bonds or coupons to the trustees under said two mortgages, (and acting as in said decree is mentioned,) who shall indorse thereon the shares or dividends, if any, which the holders would be respectively entitled to receive on account of such bonds or coupons, as their portion of the proceeds of sale on distribution, if the purchase money was paid in cash, after deducting therefrom all proper commissions, expenses, counsel fees and costs incurred by said trustees in said proceedings, or which shares or dividends the said indorsements shall be a full discharge and acquittance, and the total amount thereof shall be credited to said purchasers on account of the price or purchase money bid by them, and the balance of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees. And in the event that the holder of said bonds or coupons shall not be entitled to any share or dividend on account thereof, out of the said purchase money, or that the property shall be purchased by others than the holders of bonds or coupons, so entitled, then the whole of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees.

The sum of five thousand dollars of the purchase money of said property shall be paid in cash, at the time and place of the sale, and the balance within thirty days thereafter, and after the confirmation of said sale by the Court, and the compliance with the terms thereof by the purchaser, the said WILLIAM D. LEWIS and CHARLES HARTSHORNE, Trustees, under the two mortgages, under and by virtue of said sale is decreed, shall forthwith execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers a deed of conveyance for the property, rights, privileges, franchises and franchises aforesaid, in fee simple, and said purchaser or purchasers

THE MILITARY EXCITEMENT.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE RECRUITING.

Another Enthusiastic Meeting of the Produce Merchants.

An Address by Gen. Meagher—Spirited Appeal by Gen. Sickles—Speeches by Hon. Mr. Odell and Hon. Jo. Hoxie—Progress of Subscriptions.

A second and largely-attended meeting of produce merchants was held, at the Produce Exchange, yesterday, at 1 P. M. Mr. R. P. Buck presided, and Mr. J. B. Heaton read the minutes of the last meeting. Without unnecessary preliminaries, the Chairman immediately introduced Gen. Thos. Francis Meagher.

SPEECH OF GEN. MEAGHER.

Mr. President—[Voices—"Get on the desk," with which Gen. Meagher complied, amid much cheering]—Mr. President and Gentlemen, in rising to acknowledge, which I do with sincerity and cordiality, the reception you have given me in this hall, I beg to assure you that, as a return for your kindness, my remarks shall be brief, and, I trust, in the language of your President, "to the point." They shall be brief, for, in the first place, I feel that this weather is not adapted either to listeners or to speakers, and the shorter the time such an audience as this is kept waiting upon words, however earnest, I think the more conducive it will be to the health of those I have to address. I also feel that, at such a time as this, the words of all those who address public meetings should be as concise as possible. There is not, in my mind, a day or an hour to be lost in reinforcing not only the Army of the Potomac, but the Army of Virginia—of Gen. Pope. I say, reinforcements are coming in slowly. The enemy is constantly reinforced by hundreds of thousands by conscription, and every other coercive measure to which revolutionary governments have to resort; and, gentlemen, I will not hesitate to say that, if our required reinforcements are not forthcoming within ten days, it is my conviction that you might as well end the war at once; you will but expose, by that procrastination, those who are already in the field to still more grievous destruction than those which have befallen them already; and you will be expending the public treasure without any adequate recompense. Here, let me tell you from what I have learned by personal observation in the last ten days, recruiting is now, and is not at all adequate to the necessities of the National army, or the National cause. There are one or two reasons for this. In the first place, those who are willing to go into the field have, in anticipation of drafting being resorted to, been back, thinking that they would thereby secure greater bounties as substitutes than they would under the present system. That is true, in the first place, as a cause of the slowness of recruiting. There is also—and I approach the subject with a great degree of delicacy—there is yet a spirit of treason in our midst. [Applause, and a Voice—"That's so."] Men are hanging back, refusing their strong arms, and crippling those who would willingly give their aid, because it does not suit them to have a party in power with whose political views they do not thoroughly coincide. I care not what party may be in power; provided it has constitutional sanction for being in the White House, I will support it with all my heart. [Applause.] And I do not hesitate to say that any patriot citizen, who at this tremendous crisis to his past allegiance in order to avoid military duty or obligation, deserves to be execrated—to be execrated by the community as ungrateful to this country. Especially does this apply to the Irish adopted citizens as ingratitude of the basest description. Irishmen have found in this country, as I stated the other evening in another place—and has been to thousands of you—"a tower of impregnable security, a pedestal of renown, and a palace of prosperity." [Applause.] If, after all they have experienced in the way of prosperity, arising from the liberal encouragement and the ample avenues which are here open to the industrial classes, they shrink from the military obligation, they are unworthy of the blessings which they have enjoyed. Every man who eats bread under the auspices of this Republic should be prepared to lay down his life (when the authority of the Republic is in peril. [Applause.] I see here today an audience of men whom I am not in the habit of addressing. Indeed, I think that it is the first time I have had a mercantile audience before me. I feel that I am speaking to those who are sensible of the duties which the war devolves upon them, and I call upon you to be liberal. You will pardon me, gentlemen, if my remarks have an advisory tone. I trust you will make a generous allowance for it. For my part, I can assure you, gentlemen, that you are called upon to do all that in your power lies, as commercial men, to sustain this Government, to sustain it with might and main, even unto death. I call upon you to-day, and declare that every word that this heart can palpitate will be in sustainment of the Government—the honor, the authority of the National Government of the United States. [Applause.] I promise you that the brigade which I have the honor to command, will continue, as it has already done, in the field. So far as all the Irishmen enrolled under the Stars and Stripes in that brigade are concerned, I pledge you my word that they will be forever true to their trust—[applause]—even unto death—[cheers]—so that when the National arms succeed, and they be called to the retirement of their homes, each will return from the battle-field with the proud consciousness that he has discharged his duty to the Republic—[applause] and to this new home in which they have experienced so much happiness—[applause]—and which they would leave to their children, not indeed a despicable province. I trust—not in fragments—but one united, free, great nation; a nation which shall have been regenerated by the circumcision it is now undergoing. [Applause.] Should, however, it be the will of Heaven that the National arms should fail, even then I trust it will be our satisfaction, and that of all in the National army, upon the banks of the Potomac, and the James, and the Rappahannock—I trust it will be the proud satisfaction of each and all, and especially of adopted citizens, to feel that we have done our duty in interposing ourselves as the bulwarks of the Republic. [Cheers.]

SPEECH OF GEN. SICKLES.

Brig.-Gen. Daniel E. Sickles was next introduced, and most flatteringly received. He said: Mr. President and fellow-citizens: There is no portion of this country which looked upon the breaking out of this rebellion with more regret than the population of the City of New-York. None of our people had done more to avert it, by peaceful councils and the advocacy of compromise and measures of conciliation. None have done more to put down that rebellion. None are more interested in sustaining the means through which that rebellion is to be crushed. The audience that I address now represents one of the most important interests in the Republic, but one which has been least affected injuriously by the war. Now, I believe it is a fact, (although I am little posted in statistics of this kind, and beg to be corrected if I am mistaken, having had little opportunity to observe the course of trade,) yet, I believe it is a fact that the trade in produce, and especially for export trade, has been as great, if not greater, within the past year, than it ever has been in the history of the country. [That's so.] If this be so, then no mercantile interest can be appealed to with more propriety and more confidence than that interest in whose presence I now stand, to come forward with all their intelligence, all their patriotism, all their wealth, to sustain the Government in strengthening the ranks of that army, upon whose success the prosperity of New-York and all those great interests depend. [Applause]. I, then, am in the right place. I feel that I am—in coming here to ask the produce-merchants of New-York as one man to devote themselves, day and night, to perform all this duty, which my gallant friend, Meagher, has so truthfully told you is one of hours—certainly, if not of hours, a duty that cannot be long delayed. You will ask how you can be useful, perhaps. One great duty, I think, is to be performed, and that is to strengthen the confidence of the people in our Government, and in the certain success of our cause. [Applause]. Every man can, in my judgment, place implicit reliance in the good faith and integrity, and intelligence, and patriotism and nerve of Abraham Lincoln. [Great applause]. Congress has dispersed, thank God for it. [Laughter and applause]. Abraham Lincoln is in his place, as the Commander-in-chief. I did not vote for him, but I will fight under his orders. [Applause.] I will trust him everywhere, and pray for him night and day. [Applause.] I believe he will spurn the councils of the half-and-half Secessionists who advise him to half measures, and I believe he will turn a deaf ear to the fanatic who asks him to divert this war from its true purpose of putting down the rebellion—an abuse of which he would be guilty if he contented to carry out the objects of any faction or party. [Applause.] Abraham Lincoln has six months of Non-intervention before him—non-intervention by Congress, (applause and laughter,) and non-intervention by Europe. He will have no intervention from Europe if the North is united. If we cease our political discussions—if we don't mention the word "nigger" until next December, when Congress will take up that subject again, and, I suppose, canvass it—(laughter, and a voice, "Pretty good")—if we will just banish that word from our vocabulary, then I believe this rebellion will be crushed before Congress can get together again. [Applause.] All that the army has to say to the people is, "Give us men, and we will give you victory." [Applause.] But, you may exclaim, with astonishment, why are you not able to defeat all the armies before you? I answer, for very plain reasons. If any one of you could walk through a Southern city, and then walk through New-York, and you would understand the reason. A man might pass through New-York, and unless he was told of it, he would not know that this country was at war, and that we have to-day half a million men in the field, for there is no perceptible diminution of our population or of our resources. But walk through a Southern city, through the Southern plantations of the Confederate States, and you will find that more than two-thirds of the population capable of bearing arms have been impressed into the military service, while here but one in six, or one in eight, of those capable of bearing arms, has been called into the service. But it is not necessary that we should make any such draft upon our resources as the South has made. Let us make only a small part of the exertion to maintain our Government that the South is making to subvert it, and we will annihilate the rebellion in one campaign. Is it not better to make war in earnest, and passionate it to the end, than to prolong it for years, and invite foreign intervention? Certainly. Every sensible man will agree to that; and one word in reference to the mode of filling up the army. It must be filled up by volunteers—not by conscripts. In God's name, let the State of New-York have it to say that she has furnished her quota without a conscript [applause,] without resort to a draft. Massachusetts will do it. Will you be behindhand? ["No," "no."] You may depend upon it, half a dozen States will furnish their quota, and they will be volunteers. If New-York fails, although she may hereafter claim to be the Empire State, in material wealth, in boundaries and resources, she will have to hide her humble head when we come to place States in the scale of patriotism, and all the qualities which go to make a people truly great. [Applause.] It must not be so. Let me urge upon you that every school district in the State—I believe there are about fourteen thousand of them—be called upon to furnish its quota, say four or five men from each school district in the entire State; this quota should be instantly furnished to the Army of the Potomac. [Applause.] Can't that be done? Certainly it can. That is precisely what Massachusetts is doing. Let it be done here at once. Let the merchants assembled here to-day exert themselves to effect that object. [Applause.] Fellow-citizens, it is perhaps out of place for military officers to be present here, making speeches. I find it irksome to do so myself, although my previous pursuits and avocations have made me familiar with public assemblages. But it somehow seemed to me wrong that officers should be compelled to come home to call upon citizens to send reinforcements to sustain us in the field. All of our regiments, those of my friend Meagher, my own, and I presume all others that either of us have seen, especially those engaged in the recent battles, need at least two or three hundred men each to fill their ranks. It is not right that officers who have duties in the field should be compelled to come here and exert themselves for this object. I know that you will say that the agencies of the Government ought to be adequate to this task—the State and national agencies. But, I find since I came here a depression of the public mind—a listlessness and apathy which Government agency does not reach. Nothing but a rousing, rennvating effort, springing up among the people themselves, can shake off this lethargy. You must take the matter into your own hands. We can stop with you but three or four more days. We must go back to make our return. What shall it be? That the people slumber and have left us to our fate? to fight out the battles as best we may? [Voices—"No," "no."] Or, can I go back and tell them that the people of my native City are aroused, aroused to their depths, aroused to the heart, and will forthwith reinforce the Army of the Potomac? [Applause and cries of "Yes, yes."] You have a Government adapted to every emergency. Look at your Secretary of the Treasury. He has kept the Treasury full, in spite of the tricks of European financiers, and home speculators with them. Look at your Navy. It has been quadrupled in one year, and has maintained a blockade which the English Admiralty were forced to acknowledge has been the most effectual, considering that it covered such a vast space. [Applause.] Look at your army, what man to-day can challenge the integrity, the energy and the decision with which the War Department is administered? No man can do it. Look at your State Department. It has met with the most unexampled success. While half Europe was ready for a pretext for intervention in this quarrel, and seeking an opportunity to subject us to insult, all have been admirably thwarted by your able Secretary of State. [Applause.] By his tact and address, he has saved us from difficulties which might have occurred, and through all, he has maintained the honor and the dignity of the American nation. [Applause.] And, of you, President, let me say another word, for I believe that in the breast of Abraham Lincoln beats the heart of America. [Plaudits of applause.] You can trust him—trust him in his capacity, in his patriotism, in his sagacity; for, although he never held but one office before—and I have seen something of politicians in my time, and something of him—I think he is more than a match for all the politicians, and all the lunatics, and all the traitors which are now a curse to our country. [Great cheering, during which Gen. Sickles retired.]

The Chair next introduced the Assistant United States District Attorney, Stewart L. Woodford, to whom, he said, much credit was due for the vigorous prosecution of the slave traffickers.

REMARKS OF STEWART L. WOODFORD, ESQ.

Mr. Woodford, Assistant United States District Attorney, in substance, spoke as follows:

Entering, for the first time, your magnificent Exchange, I feel as one who crosses the threshhold of royalty; and well I may, for in the shock of this great conflict, cotton has been dethroned, and corn, at last, is rightful King. In the fierce heat of battle, the white balls have withered and fallen from the sceptre of the Slave Power, while the wheat ears, braided for our Northern crown, have ripened to a more golden fullness. [Applause.]

Corn is king! And from the prairies of the Western land, where the waving fields of wheat are bending—from the farms of Illinois, where the Indian maize grows into gold—from the valley of the Genesee—from the hillsides of New-England—from the famine-stricken fields beyond the sea—one grand acclaim goes up. And in it let us join with rousing shout, "All hail to the good King Corn!" [Applause.]

While battle has desolated our Border States, and charging squadrons trampled down the springing grain—while death has made desolate many a home, and widowed many a loving heart—while, through half the Union, the wheels of trade are still, and peaceful industry is repressed by the red hand of force—here commercial prosperity smiles in strange contrast beneath the helmet of war, and business thrift and enterprise are reaping rich reward. You have hardly had time to pause in the rush of trade, to calmly weigh the duty of the hour, to fully see and feel the brink of danger on which the Nation trembles. And yet, since this great treason struck with poisoned fang at our liberties, we have never been in such peril as that through which we walk to-day. Our grand army is held practically in check on the banks of the James, our people are slow to respond to the call for volunteers; a general despondency, as of fear of coming evil, hangs a dead weight upon the nation's heart; and the intervention of jealous Powers is threatened. These things all darken our hope and blood threateningly over us. Across the sunlight of your busy trade the shadows fall, and you too pause and ask what you should do? Do? Do your duty as men and citizens. (Applause.) Your Government is in earnest. From the White House the call has gone forth for men, and men shall be forthcoming. [Applause.] The Union is imperilled and strong men will rally round it. The flag tottering to its fall, and strong arms must bear it aloft forever. [Cheers.] Thank God! we know now that our Government sees the danger and does its duty. Almost on bended knee the people thank the President for the ordered draft. There are some who hunt excuses and seek exemption. There were some in Revolutionary days who skulked behind logs and put on petticoats to evade the dangers of the field. There always will be cowards. God pity them. Let them sneak away at home. They are too mean for even a traitor to honor with his powder. [Applause.] I thought a rebel the sorriest man upon this earth. [Laughter and applause.] But a strong-limbed man begging an excuse and whimpering at the draft is just the most contemptible and God-forsaken thing that crawls. [Great cheers.]

My commission exempts me from duty in the field. I have felt that an honest performance of my allotted labor fulfilled my duty to the flag. But now that the draft is ordered, I shall file no exemption papers. Along with every man I will take my chance, and if on me the lot shall fall, I am ready to go.

I need not pause in this hour of the conflict to tell you of the value of this Union to you as merchants, nor to recount the stake that you have in the issue of this conflict. This gathering throng, your free-handed benefactions prove that you realize both your duty and interest. Every dollar that in labor you have coined, has been earned under the protection of that law, which this good Union has kept for us, and which, God helping, it shall keep for those who come after us. Every commercial adventure with which you freight your ships, goes on its way, guarded by that starry flag, which, God helping us, shall float in all its power and beauty at every American masthead for a thousand years to come. [Applause.] All that you have, and all that you are, you owe to our Union. There is no class of our community who occupy a more responsible position in connection with this civil war than you do to-day. You represent upon this floor the largest agriculture and shipping interest of the entire North. Each wheat-stalk waving on the hill slopes—each ear of corn ripening under the husbandman's toil—pours its mite of tribute into the treasury of your gathered power. Like Joseph in the olden time, clothed in the purple and bearing the king's ring, you have in charge the garner houses of all this broad and fruitful land, while from beyond the sea men come to you for bread. Now, in her extremest need, your country pleads with you for help. She asks your service, not of life, but of heart, of gold, of blood. She asks it not as charity, but as her full right, as your bounden duty. [Loud and prolonged applause.]

Press on! Close up the ranks, and our loved Union shall be kept. The God of our Fathers shall be with us in this time of strife, and from the furnace of this war our fatherland shall come, more bright, more beautiful, more free!

[Loud cheers, during which Mr. Woodford retired.]

SPEECH OF HON. M. F. ODELL.

Hon. Moses F. Odell, of Brooklyn, was next introduced, and addressed the merchants briefly. He came because he wanted to see if the merchants of this City had any interest in sustaining this Government. His heart was made glad. He was convinced that the patriots were not all dead, and that the men who erected this beautiful building were heart and hand in the cause. [Applause.] If the country was to be saved, they and he must put their shoulders to the wheel to-day, and not a month hence. [Applause.] What were their ships worth if rebel iron-clads and rams were to roam the sea? What were the cargoes worth? What would it cost to underwrite them? None had greater interest in putting down the rebellion than the citizens of New-York. He was glad that the hearts of the merchants were in the work. He was glad that they had raised a large sum of money. Let them not let an hour pass without the announcement that the money raised would be given in bounty to Gen. Meagher's or Gen. Sickles' Brigade. What were those gentlemen and Capt. Hoxie here for? To get recruits. Let them be forthcoming. If they had two houses, let them give one to save the other. If they had two ships, give one to save the other; if any of them had two sons, thank God that they had, to give to their country. [Applause.] The difference between us was that the rebels put their whole heart in the work. But he had no doubt that the God of Heaven was in our work, and we would prevail. All over this land, where the Stars and Stripes wave, the crops have been bountiful and rich. God smiles on us. This building would, he thought, have more to do to stop intervention than any other influence. We had to feed Europe, and that would stop intervention. Let the blow at the rebellion be struck at once. Let the old regiments be filled up at once. Send on the recruits—be they ten or a hundred, and he believed that within a year the war would be ended, and our flag wave everywhere over the old United States of America. [Applause.]

SPEECH OF HON. JOSEPH HOXIE.

Hon. Joseph Hoxie spoke long and earnestly in an affecting strain, urging the necessity of prompt reinforcements. He announced that Oswego, whose quota was 350, had raised 760. [Applause.] He hoped that New-York would do as well. His remarks were received with much favor.

The Chair announced that the subscriptions, which at the commencement of the meeting were $10,000, had been considerably increased, and that an opportunity would be offered for all others who wished to subscribe. The meeting adjourned amid the greatest enthusiasm.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN THE CITY.

Effects of the Draft—Payment of Bounties—Progress of Enlistments.

THE DRAFT—WHAT IS THOUGHT OF IT BY CITIZENS AND FOREIGNERS.

The excitement caused by the first news of a draft being actually arranged has entirely subsided. It is calmly regarded by loyal people as a necessity, and is acquiesced in cheerfully. That adaptability to circumstances—that readiness to accept a social or political change (a point of character which may be considered almost peculiar to the people of the United States), was never more strikingly exemplified. The only excitement openly manifested is by the foreign population. To them—that is to the British and Irish portion of them—conscription is a sound of dread. Great Britain, in modern times, has never been engaged in a sufficiently important struggle on land, to require a levy *en masse* of her population, or even a recourse to forced enlistments. She had in the war with France, though, to press men into her naval service—because it was at sea that she maintained the combat between the two countries. The press-gang is thought of to this day with horror, and the Briton believes his freedom from the conscriptive system of his despised French neighbor, the most conclusive corroboration of the truth of his perpetual assertion that he will "never, never, never be a slave!" It is with feelings of consternation, therefore, which to the American are inexpressibly ludicrous, that all late or existing subjects of Queen Victoria look upon our draft. They are thoroughly convinced that it is the death warrant of our free institutions, and the sure sign of impending ruin to the country. Nothing can be more amusing than to hear them discuss the matter in their usual places of resort—especially when this is done under the exciting influence of "half-and-half." Of course we refer only to the Briton of imperfect education. The next most amusing thing is their rush upon their overwhelmed and obliging Consul. Mr. Archibald's office is besieged from morn till dewy eve. It is really an oppressive revelation to be in the neighborhood of Bowling-green, and have to tell every other person you meet that "that is the place he wants; the building there with a portico and two stone lions guarding the front door." There is not the slightest fear that Uncle Sam will kidnap his transatlantic cousins; but the cousins are insanely nervous upon the subject, and insist upon having enough papers to justify Lord Palmerston in sending over a fleet to blow New-York out of the water, if a single one of them suffers even the outrage of being called upon by Major Pinckney. Mr. Archibald has endeavored to mitigate the overwhelming responsibilities of his position, by putting up outside his office a notice to the effect that British subjects who have never been naturalized abroad, are required by law to deposit the proof of their nationality with the County Clerk at the City Hall, and that this will render them exempt from military service. No certificate of any kind from the Consul is required by law.

There is no doubt that many persons who have become citizens of the United States, and have exercised the elective franchise, now seek to return to their allegiance to Her Britannic Majesty. These parties need not be called hard names, but they should take warning by what has lately occurred to people of their kidney in St. Louis. Mr. Seward has, however, decided that the mere taking out of papers—the "declaration of intention"—does not involve the rights or duties of citizenship.

Would-be exempts of American birth continue plentiful, too. Every variety of career is offered, and the office of the County Clerk is crowded all the day. Commissioners of Deeds are reaping a golden harvest of fees from aliens it pushes. Nearly four thousand certificates of exemption have already been filed, these certificates will receive proper attention, but the Surgeon-General of the United States has published an order deciding who are and who are not subject to military duty, and his decision will be the guide of the officers of the State Board in all cases where exemption is not specially provided for by law. The papers of exempt firemen and those claiming exemption on the ground of militia duty unfulfilled will also be closely scrutinized.

The following is the form of "Verification of Exemption:"

"*County of New-York, ss.*—John Doe, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that he is the same person named in the foregoing statement of exemption, and that the matters therein stated, upon which his claim for exemption from military duty is founded, are true. JOHN DOE.

Sworn before me, this — day of ——, 1862.

RICHARD ROE, Commissioner of Deeds."

In this City the following form for exemption papers has been decided upon:

"*State of New-York.*—In pursuance of the provisions of section 10, of an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled 'An Act; to provide for the enrollment of the militia, the organization and discipline of the National Guard of the State of New-York, and for public defence,' I, ——, residing at No. ——, in the City of New-York, do hereby certify and state, that I claim exemption from service under such act, for the following reasons, viz.: ——"

"*City and County of New-York, ss.*—, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the contents of the above statement, by him subscribed, are true. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this —— day of ——, 1862."

With this a physician's certificate must be sent in.

Maj. Pinckney is working hard to complete the enrollment lists. He has been obliged to engage clerks to help him note all the certificates of exemption that have been and are still being filed. Possibly it will be gone few days after the 15th before he can perfect his record, and until he has finished, the draft cannot be proceeded with. The State military authorities were yesterday in consultation at Albany on the necessary business details to be followed in filling up the quota assigned to New-York. They discussed the position, under the draft, of the militia regiments now in the field on three months' service. It is argued by many that their three months' service does not exempt them, while the letter of the law is thought by others to be in their favor. Rumors are afloat to the effect that it is Gov. Morgan's intention to put the entire militia force of the State upon a war footing, and to keep it prepared to instantly meet any emergency that may transpire. The Governor, unquestionably, has the power to do this.

PAYMENT OF THE UNITED STATES BOUNTY MONEY TO COMMENCE TO-DAY.

In accordance with the orders from Washington promulgated about a week ago, Capt. Larned will to-day commence paying the $25 advance, and the $1 premium to all men enlisting for regiments already in the field. No delay, whatever, will take place in the payment of the money. As soon as the man has passed the Medical Inspector, and been sworn into the service of the United States, the sum of $29 will be given him before he leaves the building in Wall-street. The cause of the late delay arose from the fact of Capt. Larned—although having United States funds in his possession—not having any moneys directly appropriated for the purpose. Yesterday, however, a telegram was received from Washington, authorizing him to pay the advance money out of the funds he possessed, consequently to-day the payment of bounties commences, and will continue until further orders from Washington. There is now every reason to believe that the depleted ranks of the regiments in active service will soon be filled. Beside, the $29 paid by the United States, the State gives a bounty of $50, which can be obtained 48 hours after the enrollment of the recruit.

THE UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE—RECRUITING FOR REGIMENTS IN THE FIELD.

Yesterday was a busy day for Dr. Mott and his assistants, and the mustering officer at the office in White street. From early morning till the closing of the office recruits were being brought in for examination; there was not a moment's cessation; so great was the rush that the medical and mustering officers could hardly find time to obtain refreshments. The majority of the men enrolled were for regiments already in the field; yesterday, men seemed to give the preference for the Fifth Artillery and Duryee Zouaves. If the Adjutants of the various regiments now organizing and encamped in the City and vicinity were not empowered to muster men in, the business at this office would be too great for the officials now employed here to transact.

CONVALESCENT SOLDIERS EN ROUTE TO JOIN THEIR REGIMENTS.

Yesterday afternoon about one hundred convalescent soldiers left for Governor's and Bedloe's Islands to join other of their comrades now in waiting at those places, to be transferred to their respective regiments.

MOVEMENTS AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE TO AID ENLISTMENTS.

Collector Barney, it is rumored, is organizing a plan by which the employes of the Custom-house will be enabled to facilitate recruiting by every means in their power. It will not be obligatory upon them, but as hitherto they have shown so much patriotism in the various departments, there is no doubt that all will aid in the work most cheerfully.

IRISH BRIGADE.

The recruiting at the headquarters of the Irish Brigade, No. 398 Broadway, has been going on fairly. The brigade will, it is confidently asserted, be the first organization to forward a detachment of recruits for reinforcing the Army of the Potomac. This will be another triumph for the gallant brigade—the ranks of which should, with pride, be speedily filled up by the intelligent young Irishmen of our City. If they do not thus volunteer into the brigade, they will, in a few days—when the draft will have been commenced—be forced into the army, without bounty, and without even the privilege of choosing the organization in which they would serve. Then they will be placed in the same position as hundreds of their countrymen in our other organizations, who have been continually, but unsuccessfully, soliciting transfers into the Irish Brigade. The young Irishmen of our City ought to volunteer with Gen. Meagher at once, and thus secure bounty money, and position under the tried officers whom they respect, and the brave companions whom they love.

ENLISTMENT OF INFANTS—NO MORE DISCHARGES.

In the matter of Wm. F. Campbell, an infant, brought yesterday before City Judge McCunn, the father made an application for the discharge, on habeas corpus, of his son, who is under eighteen years of age, and who, he alleges, is illegally held in the Fifty-third Regiment New-York Volunteers, at the Red House, Harlem. The boy, on being produced by the officers, admitted that, upon his enlistment, he had sworn that he was over the age of eighteen years. The Judge held that under the provisions of the late act of Congress, declaring that where a minor enlists on his oath that he is over eighteen years of age, he cannot thereafter be discharged, said William F. Campbell must be remanded to the custody of the officers.

PRACTICAL PATRIOTISM.

Mr. Henry Enderly, plumber, of Williamsburgh, has assured such of his employes as may enlist, that he will pay their families $5 weekly, during their absence, and retain their situations for them until their return.

THE NEW-ENGLAND SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association was held, last evening, at the rooms of the Society, No. 191 Broadway, Charles Gould, Esq., in the Chair. The Superintendent of the Association, Col. Howe, made a report of his recent visit to Washington, and the financial condition of the Association. As the present rate of expenditure, the sum of $10,000 per month is needed to support the society. In fitting up the rooms, $3,500 had been expended, but the donations had been so plentiful that funds were still in the hands of the Treasurer. Gen. Wetmore, Col. Aley, Mr. Bateman and others addressed the meeting. A vote of thanks was then passed to the ladies, who have acted as nurses and otherwise assisted the Association, to the Military Agents of states, and to the Sanitary Commission. The meeting then adjourned.

RECRUITING—A USE FOR IDLE POLICEMEN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am much pleased with Postmaster Wakeman's course, and your suggestions, in reference to recruiting, and if you had known that there are at least ninety officers detailed upon the different courts, whose duty it is to open and close the doors of the court and carry papers for the Judges, who are receiving from the City Treasury $800 per year, each, you would have suggested that the Judges also adopt Mr. Wakeman's plan in reference to these officers. It is well known to you that the courts are not now in session, and these officers have, therefore, plenty of time to obtain recruits, by which they could, in a manner, earn at least a portion of the pay they are receiving. More than half of these men are useless appendages to the court, so far as dispensing justice is concerned, and, no doubt, upon your suggestion, they would be willing to organize themselves into a body for the purpose of procuring recruits, even if the Judges should think it unnecessary to enter an order to that effect. Yours, M. T.

New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1862.

RECRUITING AMONG THE GERMANS.

Upon no class of our fellow-citizens has the draft produced a livelier effect than upon the Germans of this City and neighborhood. The German papers, one and all, approve of the measure, only wishing that it had been adopted long ago, before the armed force of the rebellion had acquired such development. The radical German papers do not let slip the occasion to urge that the President shall at once give to the war the utmost latitude of operation in reference to *freeing* and arming the slaves in the South. The conservative papers are less violent, yet they agree with their colemporaries in making vehement appeals to the Germans in America to give fresh proofs of their attachment to that Government for which, within the past 16 months, they have so freely shed their blood on every battle-field of the war. These appeals, the certainty of speedy drafting, and the prospect of securing the aid of the county to their families by home-like volunteering, have given a fresh and lively impulse to enlistments among the Germans.

The eastern districts of the City are placarded with huge bills in German, and studded with recruiting stations, whose evident prosperity is in striking contrast with the comparative dullness of many on the western side of the town.

The new Sigel Brigade is a favorite enterprise among the countrymen of the noted soldier whose name it bears. The First Regiment, under Col. Elias Peissner, authorized by the Governor's special order No. 148, is recruiting at its headquarters, No. 244 East Houston-street, where Capt. Francis A. O. Chapman superintends the enrollment. This brigade is to be a *corps d'elite*, and will enjoy many advantages both in camp and on the field. It will be armed in the infantry regiments with the Springfield musket and sword bayonet, and will be most thoroughly equipped in all respects. The number of men already enlisted is a guarantee that the early completion of the corps is certain.

The Sigel Sharpshooters, Col. F. X. Bratlick commanding, have their headquarters at No. 1,272 Broadway, and branch offices at No. 269 Bowery and No. 164 Attorney-street. Capt. Oscar Von Schonsing and Lieut. Heinrich Marez are the recruiting officers. The regiment is new, but is rapidly attaining its quota. Col. Bratlick is well known as the active Lieutenant-Colonel of the Third Regiment, Empire Brigade.

The Fifty-eighth Regiment, N. Y. S. V., is recruiting to fill vacancies, at Nos. 37 and 39 Bowery—the Hotel du Nord—where Capt. G. Mass is in attendance.

Lieut. H. Rocke, Assistant Quartermaster of the First Brigade, First Division of Gen. Sickles' Army Corps, is here in search of 100 able-bodied men for drivers on the wagon train attached to that corps. The latter is needed for some of the most vigorous operations of the campaign in Virginia.

The Steuben Jaegers, (Seventh Regiment New-York State Volunteers,) Col. Von Schack, the oldest German regiment in the army, and distinguished in a score of hard-contested fights, receives recruits at No. 163 Hester-street. The stream of applicants here is sufficient to satisfy all the demands of the regiment.

Schirmer's Battery, more commonly known as the New-York Tiping Battery, has its main recruiting station at Gustat Lindenmueller's, Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery, in charge of Capt. H. Jahn. Maj. L. Schirmer is the present commandant of the Battery, which became celebrated throughout the army of the Potomac for its brilliant services at Cross Keys. It is very finely officered, and the men accepted are carefully selected from the throng of applicants.

The Garibaldi Regiment, or Thirty-ninth N. Y. S. V., has recruiting stations at Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery, Nos. 53 and 55 Franklin-street, near Broadway, and No. 114 State-street, near Avenue A. Lieut.-Col. Charles Schwarz is the officer detailed. The call is for 200 men, who, however, seem to come in very slowly. The Italian element for volunteering consisting now chiefly of "Tedeschi," or Germans.

Had our wards consequently manifested the military alacrity displayed by the Teutonic portion of the mass, no draft would have been necessary.

ACTION OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

PASSAGE OF THE ORDINANCE GIVING $50 BOUNTY TO VOLUNTEERS FOR OLD REGIMENTS NOW IN THE FIELD.

At an adjourned special meeting of this Board, yesterday, after the reading of the minutes, Alderman Boole moved to suspend the regular order of business for the purpose of taking up the proposals and resolutions, presented by him at the last meeting, offering an extra bounty of $50 to any volunteer who should enlist in either of the regiments raised in this City and now in the field. The motion having been carried, Alderman Boole moved an amendment to the last of his resolutions, adding to the Committee to promote enlistments, the Republican Central Committees, both American and German. The amendment was adopted without opposition, and a motion to adopt the resolutions, as amended, being made, Alderman Dayton wished to know how the mover of the resolutions, or the Chairman of the Committee on National Affairs, reconciled these resolutions with the report made by that Committee a few days since, in which they state that the inducements already held out to volunteers by the State and National Government was amply sufficient, and all that could be desired by any reasonable man. He proceeded to read extracts from said report, but was repeatedly called to order, the point being that he was discussing a matter not before the Board. The points of order being overruled by the Chair, Alderman Dayton proceeded to state that at the time the report alluded to was made he was in favor of giving a bounty of one hundred dollars, to all recruits for this City; he was still in favor of giving such bounty, and he contended that volunteers for new regiments would undergo equal hardships, and were as much entitled to the bounty as recruits for the old regiments. He was also in favor of granting the bounty to soldiers now serving in the old regiments as well as to new recruits. He closed by moving, as an amendment, that the bounty of $50 be also given to members of the old regiments now serving in the field.

Alderman Boole opposed the amendment, on the ground that it necessitated a further delay in the passage of the resolutions, which it was important should be passed immediately.

Alderman Mitchell, in answer to the inquiry of Alderman Dayton, how the report of the Committee on National Affairs could be reconciled with the present resolutions, said that at the time that report was made there had been no order for a draft from the War Department, and there was no intimation that more troops were wanted than could be easily obtained under the inducements set forth in the report.

Alderman Boole said that he did not come here to-day to talk buncombe, and he did not mean to allow the gentleman from the Ninth (Alderman Dayton) to talk buncombe any longer if he could prevent it. He had already had a full half hour's talk for buncombe, and he now moved the previous question on the adoption of the resolutions. The resolutions were then adopted by a vote of 10 to 4. The ordinance attached to the resolutions, providing for the payment of the bounty, was also adopted by the same vote.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next, at 1 P. M.

GEN. SICKLES AT WINTER GARDEN.

An overflowing house at Winter Garden, last evening, testified alike to the public interest in the Sickles Brigade, and the estimation of the splendid bill which Mr. Fleming offered on the occasion. The "Hunchback," with Miss Jane Coombs as *Julia*, Mr. Fleming as *Master Walter*, and Miss Emily Thorne as *Helen*, was a sufficient attraction of itself. The play was well received, as well as the excellent singing which succeeded it, and the dancing of the lady of the Cremorne Gardens.

At the close of the play Gen. Sickles was called for, and addressed the audience at some length. His speech was, to a great extent, a repetition of that made at the Produce Exchange in the morning. He spoke in the most eloquent praise of the Government and especially of the administration of the War and State and Executive Departments. He urged, in impressive strains, the immediate filling up of the ranks of the army of the Union as indispensable to the success of the cause, and impressed upon the audience the fact that the honor of the Empire State demands that the ranks of our quota be filled up only from volunteers—not from conscripts. He particularly urged the ladies to use their influence to fill up the decimated regiments by influencing their male friends to join at once. He pointed to the age of chivalry, when "none but the brave deserved the fair," and told the ladies that they should restore that glorious era, and do lasting service to the cause of the Union.

The speech was received with great favor, and was followed by cheers for Sickles, the Excelsior Brigade, McClellan, Scott, the President and Halleck.

Mr. Fleming announced at the close of the play the thanks of the Committee to the ladies and gentlemen who volunteered their services.

VOLUNTEERS IN ORLEANS COUNTY.

Albion, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

The quota of Orleans County, under the call for 300,000, is more than full, and volunteering is still progressing. Orleans claims the banner.

THE FIRST REGIMENT IN THE FIELD.

Auburn, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

The Cayuga and Wayne Regiment, Col. Jesse Scoonis, has one thousand men enlisted, and will be mustered in at once. This makes the Cayuga and Wayne Regiment the first in the field from this State under the first call.

THE LANCASTER REGIMENT COMPLETE.

Lancaster, Penn., Wednesday, Aug. 6.

A new regiment, the quota of the county, is complete, and ready to go into camp.

THE PHILADELPHIA BOUNTY FUND.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

The subscriptions to the Bounty Fund yesterday amounted to $5,000. The total is now $344,772.

A Mysterious Political Organization.

GATHERING OF THE "S. O. D.'S" IN THE TWENTIETH WARD—PRINCIPLES OF THE NEW SECRET ORDER, ETC.

For several days past the residents of the upper part of the City have been puzzled over a mysterious placard bearing the initials "S. O. D.," posted in various conspicuous places. In times like the present it is not to be wondered at that the police authorities went diligently at work to unravel the mystery, but all their efforts proved abortive until yesterday morning, when handbills were circulated throughout the Twentieth Ward reading as follows:

S. O. D.

TO THE WORKING CLASSES!

A public meeting of the S. O. D.'s.

will be held at Military Hall, Eighth-avenue, on Wednesday, August 6, at 8 o'clock P. M., when the principles, objects, ends and aims of the order of S. O. D. will be fully discussed and explained. The time has arrived when our interests demand organization. By order of the

GENERAL COMMITTEE S. O. D.

Quite a gathering collected at the place indicated, and various were the definitions given of the mysterious initials—some asserting it meant "Southern Order of Democrats;" others "Sons of Destiny;" and one excited individual claimed it read backward, thus, "Duty of Southerners." At 8 o'clock, three gentlemen entered the hall, took seats upon the platform, and organized the meeting without stating the names of the officers. When our reporter approached the ap

The New-York Times.

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FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

Our Forces Still in Possession of Malvern Hill.

THE POSITION TO BE RETAINED.

Reported Intention of the Rebels to Retake it.

Heavy Reinforcements Sent to Gen. Hooker.

THE GUNBOATS GONE UP THE RIVER.

Arrival of Three Thousand Exchanged Prisoners.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, THURSDAY, Aug. 7, 1862.

At Malvern Hill everything was quiet during yesterday.

It was reported last night by deserters and contrabands that the rebels had been moving from the vicinity of Richmond all day in large force towards Malvern, with a view of retaking that position.

Three thousand exchanged prisoners arrived yesterday afternoon from Richmond. Those belonging to this army and fit to do duty were sent to their regiments. The others will leave for the North today. No officers were among the party.

There is no truth in the statement that this army is used to protect rebel property, as reported in the case of Mr. HILL CARTER. During the two days' battle of Malvern Hill, from 800 to 1,600 wounded Union soldiers had their wounds dressed at his house, the ladies freely tearing up their sheets and pillow-cases for bandages. While the army was passing, a guard was posted to protect the women and children. Our horses and cattle are grazed on his farm, and his negroes are working on our fortifications. All applications for their return have been refused.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Details of the Movement to Malvern Hill—The Expedition Under Command of Gen. Hooker—The Enemy Apprised of Our Approach—Our Artillery Practice Too Much for Them—Toombs Turns Tail—The Rebel Rams, &c.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1862.

An important movement took place yesterday, resulting in the Union troops reoccupying Malvern Hill, after an artillery fight of about an hour and a half. The loss was light on both sides.

At 6 o'clock Monday evening Gens. HOOKER'S and SUMNER'S Divisions, the Sixth United States and Eighth Illinois Cavalry, and BRAMHALL'S, BENSON'S TIDBALL'S and DE RUSY'S Batteries, the entire force being under command of Gen. HOOKER, left our line of fortifications, struck upon the Charles City road, and proceeded by that route toward Malvern Hill. Between 11 and 12 P. M. the force arrived at Nelson's Farm, at which place they bivouacked for the remainder of the night, with the intention of early in the morning getting, between Malvern Hill and Richmond on the New-Market road so as to cut off the rebel retreat, and successfully attack the enemy on the Hill. The men were in high spirits, full of energy and demonstrated in several ways that they heartily relished the undertaking. Although they had traveled a distance of twelve miles, the hours of march were so fully chosen that they reached Nelson's Farm without exhaustion or fatigue, and were enabled to spread their blankets on the ground, and enjoy the luxury of a few hours' sleep before resuming the march, and commencing the attack in the morning.

Nelson's Farm is distant about four miles from Malvern Hill. Our force stationed pickets in every direction, and the utmost vigilance was exercised to prevent surprises.

The enemy was also on the alert, and, according to the statements of prisoners, had been made aware of our presence and intentions, either by information given by their own pickets, or through some other channel. A rebel picket was shot three-fourths of a mile from the Union bivouac. The prisoners assert that they knew sufficiently of our movements at 12 o'clock Friday night, to fully appreciate their hazardous position and make arrangements for reinforcements. Consequently, Gen. TOOMBS' Division, which was encamped some five miles north of Malvern Hill, was notified of the condition of affairs, and received orders to join the force on Malvern Hill at a certain hour the next morning.

At daylight our men were up and ready, and shortly after proceeded toward the north side of Malvern Hill. When arrived within about a mile of the Hill, the enemy opened upon them with shell and solid shot from four pieces of field artillery. The firing commenced at a little before 7 o'clock. BENSON'S and BRAMHALL'S batteries of six pieces each were immediately got into position, and a rapid, vigorous fire was returned for that of the enemy. The firing was continued till about 8 o'clock, as fast as the men could load and discharge the guns, when the enemy withdrew his pieces. Little loss was sustained on either side. Among our wounded is Capt. BENSON, of BENSON'S Battery, who was struck in the chest and leg by a shell discharged from one of his own guns.

The fight was wholly with the artillery, the infantry acting as supports.

When the enemy had ceased firing, our men advanced to and occupied the Hill. We captured sixty of the rebel infantry. The rebel force amounted to two regiments of infantry, two of cavalry, and four pieces of artillery. Nearly the entire force managed to escape towards Richmond by taking a road running along the bank of the James River. We had no knowledge of the road, consequently it was unguarded. TOOMBS did not get his force to the Hill from the fact of his being behind time, or because the Union force was ahead of him. He was coming up the New-Market road at the time our force was marching up to occupy the Hill. This was a complete cut-out on our part. TOOMBS did not venture to follow, but wheeled his men right about, and marched back in double-quick toward his camp.

While the artillery were engaged, our cavalry were scouring the woods in all directions, but did not meet with the enemy in force. A stray fragment of shell seriously wounded Lieut.-Col. GAMBLE, of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry. He was struck in the chest.

The enemy had some slight earthworks on Malvern Hill, but they were on the south side, or the side facing Turkey Bend, and, of course, were of no benefit to them.

From an exterior line at Berkley to Malvern Hill it is five miles by a direct road.

Four stragglers, belonging to SEDGWICK'S Division while roaming in the woods, came across six mounted rebel cavalry, whom the stragglers took prisoners. They disarmed them, made them dismount, and rode their horses into camp.

Gen. MCCLELLAN and staff came up to Malvern Hill in the afternoon, and remained all night. COUCH'S Division was sent up to reinforce HOOKER during the night. It is rumored another division will be sent up this morning. *We intend to permanently hold Malvern Hill.*

The rebel rams have disappeared up James River.

Our gunboats went up some distance beyond Malvern Hill yesterday, and shelled a rebel encampment, but with what result is not yet known.

I have just ascertained that our loss yesterday was six or seven killed and twenty-four wounded.

WHIT.

OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE.

Excitement at Fortress Monroe—Returned Union Prisoners—What They Say of Richmond—Treason and Crinoline—A Secesh Parson—Affairs at Nassau—British "Neutrality."

OLD POINT, Wednesday, Aug. 5, 1862.

The reports brought by the James River mail boat yesterday—to the effect that three whole divisions of our army had actually engaged the enemy,—that firing was still going on when the boat left, and that we had taken possession of Malvern Hill,—have naturally created no little stir here, and the arrival of this afternoon's boat is expected with much anxiety.

I had a long conversation this morning with several very intelligent men among our returned prisoners from Richmond, now on board the *Louisiana*. These all repeat the assertions I have before made as to the disgusting filthiness of the pest-houses in which they were thrust at Richmond, and the wretched treatment that our men receive who are unfortunate enough to get into the power of the rebels. They were ultimately confined in a prison at a place called Belle Island—about a mile from Richmond—and state that we have yet over three thousand prisoners in the same locality, and some five or six hundred yet remaining in the Tobacco-house prisons. Col. CORCORAN is at Salisbury, N. C.

Upon inquiring as to the truth of a pestilence having actually broken out at Richmond, they said that, although nothing was more probable, they had heard nothing of it when they left. They, however, represent the city as being in a terrible state of misery, sickness and anarchy, and that there are symptoms of its yet meeting the fate of another Sodom or Gomorrah—not directly with fire from an avenging Heaven, but from *spontaneous combustion* among the vile elements which compose the rebel capital. My informants, however, scout the idea of Richmond having been evacuated. They say that for "evacuated," we should rather read *reinforced*, for troops were constantly coming in, up to the hour of their departure.

One very significant fact was brought to my notice, and that is, that even in this hot-bed and headquarters of traitors United States notes are at a vast premium. $15 and even $20 of Confederate paper are greedily offered for $10 of our paper money, if any one can be found green enough to barter it away for Confederate trash. Many mentioned it as very remarkable that they could never hear one word about BEAUREGARD. Where he is, what he is doing, whether dead or alive, nobody seemed to know. We certainly must give the rebels credit for keeping their own secrets admirably. Imagine the outside world being unable to determine even as to the existence of MCCLELLAN, BURNSIDE or POPE! Our men—with the chivalry which belongs to all true soldiers—speak in high terms of "Stonewall" JACKSON, rebel as he is. They not only admire his dash and bravery, but those who have come in contact with him, personally, speak of him highly as a man. They say that one secret of the *esprit de corps* to be found among the rebel forces, is the studiy intercourse between their officers and the men under them. To use the expression of one of them—"Their officers are not as *stuck up* as ours generally are."

The *Louisiana* brought with her quite a batch of treason in petticoats from Richmond—several female rebels having had the audacity to come as far as Harrison's Landing with the intention of going to Norfolk and elsewhere within our lines. When challenged by the Provost-Marshal there, as to their sentiments, and found to be Secesh of the first water, they could not be persuaded that rebellious crinoline had no "right" to go where it likes, under a flag of truce, and became iperfectly obstreperous when politely informed that, since they refused to take the oath of allegiance, they would be taken back to Richmond. Two of them—Norfolk ladies, with two brothers in the rebel service, one a Captain and the other a Lieutenant—showed off the haughtiest airs on board the vessel, fancying themselves, no doubt, a couple of beautiful Cleopatras on board one of their own galleys. The only room that could be appropriated to them being without a lock, they *commanded* that one should be immediately put on. On being assured that that was impossible, as there were no hardware facilities on board a hospital transport, their indignant ladyships bounced off, with noses raised to an angle of 45 degrees, and vowing they would rather stay all night on the open deck—*which they did*; and it is to be hoped their temper was thereby well cooled off.

Among the rebel party so impudently trying to smuggle themselves into our lines was a preacher, from somewhere down in Dixie. He wanted to go to New-York, and, when asked if he were a Unionist, proudly replied that he owed no allegiance but to the South. "Then you must go back to Richmond," said the Provost. "But I *must* go to New-York, Sir," replied the undaunted hero of the white choker; "I have a bad throat, and wish to see a distinguished New-York physician." "No matter what your personal inconvenience may be," said the impurturbable Provost; "unless your loyalty is proved, I return you to Richmond"—and he was returned. Had the Provost been a wag, and the dignity of his office had permitted the joke, what a splendid opportunity must have been presented for suggesting an effectual remedy—a little Kentucky hemp—for the throat of this divine rebel!

I see, by your Nassau letter of July 29, that the question of the pirate *Orvieto* had not yet been settled, and, judging by the way that England is showing her "neutrality" in those waters, the chances are ten to one in favor of her acquittal. The officers of the *Adirondack* have given me full accounts of the *Orvieto*. They say she is a truly splendid vessel, bark-rigged, and pierced for 16 guns. It is strange that England should be blowing hot and cold in this manner, at one time seizing the *Orvieto*, under neutral law, and putting a prize crew on board, for adjudication; at other times, with eyes wide open, allowing her vessels to take arms, ammunition, stores, and all the rebels require, direct to the ports of Charleston and Savannah. The officers of the *Adirondack* confirm all that your Nassau correspondent says of large British steamers being now in Nassau, ready to start in aid of the rebels.

What are our war vessels doing? How comes it that the *Adirondack* is, at this time, ordered away from her post and no United States man-of-war left to pounce upon these piratical vessels? One of the officers of the *Adirondack* said to me, only yesterday, "If we were allowed to take prizes in these waters during the next three months, there would be prize money enough for me to last me the balance of my life." It is easy enough now to understand by what means the wretched destroyers of their country have been kept alive till now. Britannia is the she-wolf from which, Romulus and Remus-like, they have got nourishment, and the port of Nassau is the dug through which they have been drawing sustenance, If this be "neutrality," the sooner we put a stop to it the better.

Four o'clock, P. M.—The James River boat is just in and, from all we can gather, the affair of Sunday partook more of the character of a skirmish than a battle. The report which now reaches us is that we lost about one hundred in killed, wounded and missing, while the rebels had a large number killed, and we have taken over one hundred as prisoners. It is so far a success on our side as we have driven them back, and got possession of Malvern Hill. Up to the time the boat left there was no rumor of any further engagements. NEMO.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

The 3,000 rebel prisoners from Fort Warren and Fort Delaware, went up the river from Harrison's Landing the night before last. A flag of truce boat accompanied them, which returned last evening, and reports that the exchange is being made satisfactorily, and that the same number of Union prisoners from Richmond may be expected down the river to-day or to-morrow, and that the requirements of the Federal Government, in regard to the exchange, has been strictly complied with, which is understood to mean the release of Col. CORCORAN and other Union Officers.

Col. GAMBLE, of the Eighth Illinois, is among the wounded. Other names of the killed and wounded we have not yet been able to obtain.

The mail steamers to Harrison's Landing are convoyed by gunboats.

A list of the sick and wounded may be expected tomorrow, from returned Richmond prisoners.

FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

THE ADVANCE OF GEN. POPE.

Departure of a Reconnoissance—It Reaches Raccoon Ford—No White Virginians Will Give Information—Foraging—The Results of the Cavalry Skirmish at Orange—An Incident of the Fight—High Spirits of the Soldiers—Great Events Promised.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ADVANCE, GEN. CRAWFORD'S DIVISION, FAIRFAX, (Culpepper,) Friday, Aug. 1, 1862.

With this day we commence another month in the career of the army of Virginia, under a new commander—one who has not yet been with us, but who has promised, without qualification, that it shall prove a month of stirring deeds—that the rebel enemy shall turn his back to us, and fly hence far southward, to some still undisturbed corner of his rebel home. That such it may prove to be is, of course, the strongest desire of every man in the army. During the month just past, however, as you are well aware, we have not been idle. We have marched and marched, and countermarched—in fact, July has been a month of marches, and, were it not for the censorship, I might add, signifying nothing—resulting in nothing but a large increase of shoeless, blistered feet and broken down horses. But, as there is a censorship, I can only call your attention to that brilliant stroke of strategy—by—telegraph, by which we marched upon Warrenton, Va., instead of Little Washington, Va. Had ubiquitous JACKSON been near enough either point at the time to have been able to study our movements, I think there would have been a digitorial agitation of his cranium for the space of a full hour.

But now we shall have better results. In fact I should have excepted the latter portion of the past month from the implied censure upon the whole. Since we began to move in the direction in which the enemy was likely to be found, every day has brought new and important information of his intentions and his whereabouts. We have met him, in sections, at Sperryville, at this place, at Fredericksburgh, at and beyond Orange, and now we know that his scouts line the opposite shore of the Rapidan, and that he has established a signal station near enough to our advance to observe and transmit our every movement of importance. But of nearly all of these facts I have written somewhat at length before; and as we are just about starting upon another reconnoissance I must make this letter brief. The force consists of portions of several regiments of cavalry under command of Col. DEFOREST, of the Fifth New-York, who is to be accompanied by Gen. CRAWFORD, and between them I rather think we will be afforded more than one opportunity of seeing something worthy of recording. The signal station I have spoken of will, I have no doubt, come down from the neighboring mountain-top; the rebel pickets and scouts will be forced to consider it their duty to make an early report at Headquarters; and if we do not see Gordonsville, we shall, at least, learn something definite of how matters stand at Orange. And yet you know, it is exceedingly difficult to state the result of an excursion into an enemy's country, until you have made it. We may be bagged; who knows; I sincerely hope not, for I had much rather continue to enjoy the fresh air and beautiful scenery of this locality. We may see the imminent propriety of skedaddling; but I trust not, for I am not, even yet, the very best rider in the army; and even the thought of a mad gallop for a hundred miles or so, without resting, is fearful to contemplate. But that broken-winded bugler of ours is sounding to "boot and saddle," upon his asthmatic bugle, and I must be off.

I had almost forgotten to say that the order from the War Department, relative to the death of Ex-President VAN BUREN, was read to the regiments at 10 o'clock, A. M., to-day. A salute was fired at sunrise; half-hour guns were fired during the day, and there will be another salute at sunset.

RACCOON FORD, RAPIDAN RIVER, Saturday, Aug. 2—1 P. M.

Very soon after closing my letter yesterday, we were on the march for Orange—Gen. CRAWFORD, with Col. DE FOREST in command of cavalry, taking the usual road to Orange; and Gen. BAYARD, with a detachment, the road to the right, sometimes called the Elm Farm Road. We reached a point known here as Raccoon Ford, on the Rapidan River, about ten miles from Culpepper, about nightfall, where it was determined we should rest, without having seen anything of the enemy. At the Ford, however, ten of the rebel cavalry showed themselves, but after an exchange of shots, by which there was no injury done, they disappeared. Later in the night, we heard from Gen. BAYARD, who had reached Barnett's Ford. (You can find both positions on LLOYD'S Map of Virginia.) In reaching there, he reports that he had exchanged quite a number of shots with the enemy's pickets, without damage to his command. He had not succeeded in securing any prisoners, for the enemy did not wait for any of his force to come up with them. Both our forces will move this morning directly upon Orange, and if deemed expedient, after the condition of things there and thereabouts is known, it will be held by our troops. We are ordered to be ready to continue the march at 2 P. M., but I do not suppose it will be resumed much before daylight. The further we proceed, the more of the enemy we are likely to meet; and if they are to be met in their own chosen positions, it will, perhaps, be better to have surprised at daylight to see them, as well as to hear from them.

I still see in print and sometimes hear a great deal about latent Union feeling in this region, and, doubtless, real pro and fear the same. Don't believe a word of it. I don't believe there is a single white resident within miles and miles of us who is at heart our friend, or friendly to our cause. They talk to us in an apparently friendly way, wherever we appear in force. They regret the war. I have no doubt those who have been foraged on do. They wish matters could be settled "somehow." But how would they have them settled? By crushing out the rebellion, and breaking up the Confederate Government? Oh no, indeed. They would not lift a finger in that direction, nor give us a word of information which could be of service to us. *We have yet to meet the first white man in this section who will acknowledge that he has seen or even heard anything of the movements of the rebel forces.* Families living within pop-gun distance of where the enemy's pickets have been stationed during the past ten days, and who have, doubtless, fed them, ask us, with well-assumed ignorance, if we think there is any of the enemy near, and whether we think there is any "danger" of JACKSON'S returning with a large force. Innocent creatures! The army has recently learned a new and very effective way of answering such questions. They do it on the good old Connecticut plan, namely, by asking others, such as—How much grain have you got, and where is it? Where are the nearest hay-stacks or grass-fields? How are you off for beef, mutton, hams and bacon? In connection with these and other questions of a similar character, sometimes in relation to young pigs, turkeys, chickens, &c., these rebel residents are generally vouchsafed the information that it is somewhat generally believed in the army that new potatoes and several other vegetables are in season. That's the way we *talk* in the army. The uniform answer to the above questions is, that all they had has been taken from them, first by the Confederate, and then by the Union armies. Experience has taught that such a statement is not always to be relied on implicitly, consequently, parties are sent to search, and whatever is found that the army needs is taken, and a certificate given for it, with the usual conditions. That's the way we *do* in the army.

CULPEPPER, Va., Sunday, Aug. 3, 1862.

Since I wrote yesterday in relation to the reconnoissance to Orange under Gen. CRAWFORD, nothing of very special interest has occurred. After the fight in the town, and the retreat of the rebels, we returned to Raccoon Ford, about ten miles from here, where the Fifth New-York Cavalry, First Vermont and First Maryland still remain—the First Michigan returning to this point with Gen. CRAWFORD and Aids. The latest reports from the scene of the fight, together with the statements of the prisoners taken, place the rebel loss in the skirmish at a much more serious figure than was at first supposed. Our loss is as stated yesterday—two killed and twelve wounded; two of the latter, one shot through the head and another through the bowels, will die; and there are three missing. The enemy's loss must have been about twenty-five killed. That number of bodies were counted by our men, who were at different places during the fight, lying dead in the streets of the town, and fifty-two taken prisoners, mostly wounded. So you see it must have been quite a sharp fight, where, out of the numbers engaged, (about six hundred on either side,) so many were killed, wounded and taken prisoners in so short a time. Before proceeding further in my restatement of the fight, I deem it my duty to notice one fact in connection with it, which, under the circumstances, I did not consider worthy of notice in the first account, but which is often spoken of by the men with, I think, undue severity, caused by ignorance of the actual condition of affairs at the time it occurred.

When our troops entered the town, as before stated, Gen. CRAWFORD and Col. DE FOREST were riding immediately in the rear of the advance, Company E, Fifth New-York. When near the other side of the town, the enemy suddenly and unexpectedly opened fire upon the advance, which fell back to near the main column, seeing which the General turned to the main force of cavalry and immediately ordered a charge. For a time not a man moved forward. As I stated before, the main street is one of the crookedest and muddiest streets I ever saw in a town. At the point where the enemy opened fire there is a sharp turn leading to the Gordonsville road. The enemy could not be seen by the main column: the firing was rapid and continuous, and that, together with the falling back of the advance, threw the head of the column into a momentary uncertainty as to what to do. Having heard the order to charge, the First Vermont and First Michigan came dashing up, and the head of the column not moving, they became mixed, and for a few moments there was some confusion, and it must be acknowledged an ignominious skedaddle appeared imminent. It was a trying moment for any one present not confident of his superior horsemanship in retreat. The General, however, with the soldierly assistance of his aids, Lieut. CRAWFORD (his brother,) Capt. DEGAN, of the First Michigan, and Capt. COGSWELL, of the Fifth Connecticut, and Col. DEFOREST, of the Fifth New-York, Senior Colonel in command, and Col. TOMPKINS, First Vermont, soon restored order, and the charge was made gallantly and effectively, as the result shows. It was but a momentary hesitation, caused by an unexpected vigorous attack. The remainder and close of the fight was precisely as I wrote you when it was over, and I need not repeat it here. How long the cavalry will remain at Racoon Ford, or whether an advance of infantry and artillery will be made immediately from here to occupy the town, is difficult to say. Gen. POPE is now with Gen. BANKS, near Little Washington, Va., and, of course, we of the advance must await his orders. I trust that if we do move forward the main force here, I shall be able to inform you as early as the the information can be carried by express or mail, but of that I am not sure, for I have just learned from one of the Association correspondents, who was at Waterloo, where the cloth mill was burned, and where we were water bound for two days, and where Gen. MCDOWELL'S command now is—about eight miles from Warrenton—that the mails were thrown from the cars, and telegraph communication prohibited by order of Gen. POPE on Friday last.

To-day, Gen. BUFORD took command of the cavalry here as "Chief of Cavalry." I understand that to-morrow he takes the position now held by Gen. BAYARD, at Barnett's Ford, and that Gen. BAYARD will proceed to Madison, where there is now, and has for some time been, one of Gen. SIGEL'S infantry regiments.

It would be hard for you to fully appreciate how cheering it is to the soldiers to see and hear of so many movements of the various divisions of the army of Virginia—all, it is believed, looking to an early and grand movement forward against the enemy. With Gen. BANKS', Gen. SIGEL'S, Gen. MCDOWELL'S, and Gen. BURNSIDE'S forces, joined under command of Gen. POPE, I think we will soon be in a position to satisfy the enemy in front that there is an army in Virginia capable of doing its prescribed work.

The lists of the killed, wounded and missing on our side, and killed, wounded and prisoners in the late fight at Orange, which I had thought to embody in this letter, are not yet ready. They will be sent to you by telegraph. J. A.

The Reconnoissance by Gen. Crawford to Orange Court-House.

ORANGE COURT-HOUSE, Va., Saturday, Aug. 2, 1862—3 P. M.

My last letter—the letter of this morning—was dated at Raccoon Ford, Rapidan River. As I suspected, we did not move from that point until neat daylight this morning. We then moved directly upon Orange, finding no pickets until within six miles of the town, the streets of which are the most crooked and muddy we have yet encountered in a Virginia town. The pickets, as soon as seen, were driven in without loss to us, and very soon afterward we came upon the signal corps I have before spoken of, stationed on the heights to the right of the road, with signals flying. As soon as we came in sight, they were flying, too, and finally escaped. From that point to Orange we saw nothing more of the enemy. We entered the town with a portion of our force, the advance being Col. DEFOREST'S Fifth New-York Cavalry, while two companies of the First Vermont were sent round to the right in order to take position on the other side. Dividing and passing through the town through the main and an adjoining parallel street, (if any two things here can be called parallel to each other,) we had reached the further and outermost edge of the town before coming upon the enemy. There our advance of the Fifth New-York Cavalry was fired upon, Gen. CRAWFORD and Col. DEFOREST being immediately in the rear of the advance, leading the main force. The enemy, as he proved, consisted of about one hundred and fifty infantry and dismounted cavalry, with rifles, and they were immediately reinforced by about four hundred cavalry. The fight here was continued for a brief period briskly, and with considerable effect on both sides. At length a movement of the enemy induced our force to move in the direction of the river, and the rebels taking it for a retreat, returned and followed until upon the edge of the town looking toward Culpepper, when the Vermont Cavalry, having reached the enemy's rear, and our advance getting them out of town, and in range, charged upon them, and they ran for the woods to the right of the place where the charge commenced, and disappeared. We took forty-two prisoners. We lost in the engagement four men of the Fifth New-York Cavalry—who, under the eye of their intrepid Colonel, fought bravely, as they usually do—and twelve men wounded, of the several portions of regiments of cavalry engaged.

The only fault I have heard found, or feel like finding myself, with Gen. CRAWFORD, is that, in order to see personally and generally superintend the movements of the force, he exposed himself too often, and, from his position, too conspicuously, to the fire of the enemy. This, I think, was particularly the case when he received information which induced him to believe that the First Vermont had been cut off. On the receipt of the information he dashed forward by a circuitous route, with a small force, to their rescue. As it proved, he was not injured.

The fight over, and the enemy out of sight in the woods, our troops, as per previous order, returned to this side of the river, at a point which, as it has no name, I could not date from, and consequently have dated from Orange. We have undoubted evidence that the enemy are in very strong force at Gordonsville—some state it as high as 100,000, but I think that too high. But the official dispatches are leaving, and I must close. I will write more fully to-morrow. I send you a paper taken from one of the prisoners, which I have not had time to read. J. A.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The New Stamp Currency Nearly Ready for Circulation.

The Reasons Which Induced the President to Order a Draft.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 7.

THE OLD CRY REVIVED.

Apprehensions have been again expressed in some quarters, within the past few days, of danger to Washington. Military men insist that the chronic alarm is groundless. Should the rebels advance, they would find POPE in front and MCCLELLAN promptly in the rear, with BURNSIDE in position, also, to cooperate.

THE NEW STAMP CURRENCY.

Postmaster-Gen. BLAIR states that an abundance of postage-stamp bills, for circulation as small change, will be ready for distribution within the next week. Specimens are here now in the Post-office Department, making a handsome little bill, about one-fourth the size of the Treasury note. Elaborate engraving has been placed on the back of the note, precluding the possibility of counterfeiting by photograph. It is believed they will not be as easily counterfeited as the ordinary Treasury notes. The Postmaster-General is understood to express the opinion that their circulation will produce the immediate reappearance of silver, for the reason that there will then be no motive for hoarding it. Silver may remain at a nominal premium, but nobody will buy it, because stamps will supply all the wants for change, and the holders of silver will therefore use it, rather than hoard it to no purpose.

THE REASONS FOR THE DRAFT.

Persons in a situation to know, assign the following as the chief reasons for the President's resort to drafting:

First—The representations of New-York bankers and capitalists, repeated by one Committee after another, from week to week, and of late with special urgency, that the finances of the country could not stand the slow and extravagant wer policy that was being pursued. They demanded, in the strongest possible terms, that the utmost energy of the nation should be put forth, that National exhaustion and the drain of the money might be stopped at once by ending the war.

Second—The urgency of the radical Republicans, who complained bitterly of the President's failure to meet their views on certain points of his policy, and who demanded that if the President would not take their policy, he should at least, if he expected the support of a large portion of the party that elected him, inaugurate some vigorous measures. A very heated interview of this kind last week left the President convinced that he could not keep the loyal people of the North united in support of his measures, unless promptly convinced of their being adequate to the crisis.

Third—Besides the representations of the politicians, the universal demand of the people that the Government should adopt measures likely to secure success.

Fourth—The belief that the rebels had now got their army up to the largest possible number, and were so exhausted that such a force as we could now bring into the field would utterly crush the rebellion.

NO PASSES.

Numerous applications have been made for passes to the Army of the Potomac, but they are invariably refused. It is the request of Gen. MCCLELLAN that private visitors be excluded from the lines. All the sick are to be removed thence; therefore the friends of many of the patients cannot urge the necessity of their presence there for nursing purposes. Passes and permits within other military lines are not so freely given as heretofore, as it is known there have been abuses of privileges, traders having been tempted by large profits to smuggle salt and other necessary supplies into the rebel markets.

MR. BUSTEED APPOINTED A BRIGADIER.

RICHARD BUSTEED, Esq., formerly Corporation Counsel of New-York, and well known for his eloquent and uncompromising advocacy of the Union cause, was to-day appointed a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, with instructions to report to Major-Gen. E. D. MORGAN. The appointment is deemed here a most fortunate one, as Gen. BUSTEED will not only exercise a controlling influence in the recruiting service, but will prove himself an officer worthy the distinction now bestowed upon him. The appointment was urged by Surveyor ANDREWS and Alderman DAYTON, on behalf of a number of prominent New-Yorkers.

THE RECENT AFFAIR OFF NASSAU.

Capt. GANSEVOORT, of the *Adirondack*, has informed the Navy Department of the facts attending the recent pursuit by him of the steamer *Herald*, represented by the Nassau papers to be a British vessel. This pretence afforded an opportunity for the expression of indignation against the alleged outrage by this American officer, from whose statement it appears that the *Herald* had been running from Nassau to Charleston with warlike supplies, and was returning to Nassau with cotton. She was commanded by a man named CORNITIER, who was formerly Captain of the privateer *Jeff. Davis*. The chase, however, was not continued within British jurisdiction. The statement additionally confirms the fact that the British flag is systematically used to advance secession interests.

CASSIUS M. CLAY.

CASSIUS M. CLAY is expected here speedily to receive an assignment to a command as Major-General. He has been much talked of as likely to be sent to Cincinnati, to assume command of the new Department of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

Prominent Kentuckians here have received assurances that troops shall be crowded into Kentucky as fast as raised in Ohio and Indiana. They ask also that the property of rebels should be seized at once, and that all refusing to take the oath of allegiance be driven South.

APPOINTMENTS UNDER THE TAX BILL.

The following appointments have been made under the Internal Revenue bill:

New-Hampshire—First District—James M. Lovering, of Exeter, and George M. Herring, of Farmington, Assessors. Third District—Daniel Wheeler, of Oxford, Collector; Calvin May, of Keene, Assessor.

Vermont—First District—Joseph Poland, of Montpelier, Collector; Wm. C. Kittridge, of Fair Haven, Assessor. Second District—Thomas Powers, of Woodstock, Collector; George A. Merrill, of St. Johnsbury, Assessor. Third District—Carlos Baxter, of Burlington, Collector, and Henry Cadman, of Grand Isle, Assessor.

DISMISSED FROM THE SERVICE.

By direction of the President, the following named officers are dismissed from the service of the United States:

Capt. AMOS STILES, Eighty-first Pennsylvania.
Lieut. ALONZO MILLER, Sixty-first Ohio.
Lieut. JAMES W. DONLAP, Thirty-eighth New-York.
Lieut. JOSEPH B. CLARK, Thirty-eighth New-York.
Second Lieut. W. C. HUTCHINS, Seventeenth Wisconsin.

ARMY ORDERS.

Major GEORGE E. BALDWIN, additional Paymaster United States army, is assigned to duty as mustering and disbursing officer in the State of New-York, and ordered to report for duty to Major-Gen. E. D. MORGAN.

Surgeon CHARLES MCMILLAN, New-York Volunteers, is ordered to report for duty without delay, and also Maj. Gen. W. WALLACE, Sixth Infantry, to Maj.-Gen. MORGAN.

Brig.-Gen. G. W. DAVIDSON is assigned to temporary duty in the Department of the Mississippi, and is ordered to report without delay to Gen. SCHOFIELD, commanding District of Missouri.

ADMIRAL FOOTE IN HIS NEW POSITION.

Admiral FOOTE has arrived, to enter upon his duties as Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.

THE HARRISBURGH ARRESTS.

The parties yesterday arrested in Harrisburgh have been brought to Washington, and confined in the Old Capitol Prison.

GEN. ROBT. McCOOK MURDERED.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Aug. 7.

A dispatch to the *Commercial* from Decherd, Tenn., says that Gen. ROBERT MCCOOK was murdered while riding in his ambulance, day before yesterday, in advance of his brigade.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, Aug. 7.

Gen. ROBT. MCCOOK was shot by a party of guerrillas near Salem, Ala., yesterday, while riding towards Winchester, Tenn., sick, in an ambulance. His remains reached here this evening. Capt. BROOKS was captured. Our force burned the house of the rebel who led them into this ambuscade.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

COMMODORE DAVIS AND GEN. CURTIS TO ACT IN CONCERT.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1862.

Commodore DAVIS and Gen. CURTIS are here to consult with the Department in regard to the future movements of the army of the Southwest. In future there will be concert of action between them.

THE RECENT FIGHT NEAR MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Aug. 4.

The fight on Sunday afternoon between the National reconnoitering party and the rebels was a small affair. About 150 of the latter were surprised in the vicinity of Mooney Creek, and fled at the first fire. Six or seven were killed and several wounded.

MORGAN REPORTED IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Aug. 7.

The *Journal* publishes a rumor of MORGAN'S advance into Kentucky, and his capture of Burkesville, with an increased force of cavalry. He expresses the determination to march to the banks of the Ohio River. Military circles here disbelieve the whole story.

MOVEMENTS OF QUANTRELL'S BAND.

ST. JOSEPH, Tuesday, Aug. 5.

A gentleman from Leavenworth reports that the guerrilla leader, QUANTRELL, seized a descending steamer on Sunday evening, and crossed 1,500 men to this side of the river. The military authorities of Fort Leaveuworth hearing of the capture, and not knowing QUANTRELL'S strength, sent 100 men down to intercept him, all of whom he captured, and marched on, capturing Liberty. Col. PENNICK had previously evacuated that place, escaping with his command.

An additional force of four companies, with a battery of artillery, was dispatched from Fort Leavenworth yesterday morning, to operate against QUANTRELL.

AFFAIRS IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Aug. 7.

Brig. Gen DAVIDSON assumed command of the district of St. Louis to-day. Col. MERRELL, formerly commandant of this district, has been commissioned a Brigadier-General, and will leave for Northern Missouri this evening, where he will direct operations against the guerrillas.

At a meeting of merchants at the Union Exchange this noon, resolutions were passed closing business houses at 4 P. M., for the purpose of drilling and organizing loyal citizens for military service, and requesting the proper authorities to cause a suspension of business throughout the city after that hour, for a like purpose.

Arrival of the City of Manchester.

SANDY HOOK, Friday, Aug. 8—12:45 A. M.

The steamship *City of Manchester* has passed the pilot, and will reach New-York about 2 A. M. Her news has been anticipated.

THE WAR ON THE BORDER.

THE INDIAN EXPEDITION.

Action of Col. Salomon—Dissatisfaction—Report of Col. Salomon—His Manifesto—The Indian Regiments—Position of the Several Bodies of Troops—Plans, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Friday, Aug. 1, 1862.

The conduct of the Indian expedition is now the principal topic of conversation here. It is likely to be a question of great interest, owing to the grave responsibility taken by Brig.-Gen. (late Colonel of the Ninth Wisconsin) SALOMON, in arresting Col. WEER, of the Tenth Kansas, then the senior officer in command. I wrote you of this occurrence in my last. Since then Col. WEER has preferred charges of mutiny against all the officers who were participants in the council which supported Gen. SALOMON in his determination to arrest Col. WEER. Lieut.-Col. REPLEE and Major BURNETT, of the Second Ohio Cavalry, are under arrest; as, also, Col. JOHNSON, of the Sixth Kansas, and Capt. NORMAN ALLEN'S First Kansas Battery. Orders have been sent to Gen. SALOMON, Col. LYNDE of the Ninth Kansas, and other officers, to report here. A Court-martial will be shortly convened for the trial of these cases. Col. BARSTOW, of the Third Wisconsin Cavalry, is President. I have an opportunity of forwarding the following documents, which give Col. SALOMON'S reasons for his act more fully than I can, and best illustrate the position of affairs. I have only to say that no one is surprised at the present result. Col. WEER has been notorious for intemperance, and for a violent, dictatorial temper. Many persons knowing these things, have watched with great anxiety the progress of the expedition, and its results up to this episode have been better than expected.

Here is the report of Col. SALOMON to Gen. BLUNT:

HEADQUARTERS INDIAN EXPEDITION,
CAMP ON WOLF CREEK, CHEROKEE NATION.
July 20, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. James G. Blunt, Commanding Department of Kansas:

SIR: I have the honor to report that I have arrested Col. WM. WEER, commanding Indian Expedition, and have assumed command. Among the numerous reasons for this step, a few of the chief are as follows: From the day of our first report to him, we have found him a man abusive and violent in his intercourse with his fellow-officers; notoriously intemperate in habits, entirely disregarding military usages and discipline; always rash in speech, act and orders; defiant to inferior officers and their reports that consideration which is due an officer of the United States Army. Starting from Cowskin Prairie on the 1st inst., we were pushed rapidly forward to the vicinity of Fort Gibson, on the Arkansas River, a distance of one hundred and sixty miles from Fort Scott. No effort was made by him to keep communication open behind us. It seemed no desired none. We had but twenty-three days' rations on hand. As soon as he reached a position on Grand River, fourteen miles from Fort Gibson, his movements suddenly ceased. We could then have crossed the Arkansas River, but it seemed there was no object to be attained, in his judgment, by such a move. There we lay, entirely idle, from the 9th to the 19th. We had at last reached the point when we had but three days' rations on hand. Something must be done. We were in a barren country, with a large force of the enemy in front of us, a large and now impassable river between us, and no news from our train or our base of operations for twelve days. What were we to do? Col. WEER called a council of war, at which he stated that the Arkansas River was now impassable to our forces; that the train containing commissary stores had been expected in five days; that three different sets of couriers sent out some time previous had entirely failed to report; that he had been twelve days entirely without communication with or from the Department, and that he had received reliable information that a large force of the enemy were moving to our rear via the Verdigris River, for the purpose of cutting off our train. Upon this and other information the council of war decided that our only safety lay in falling back to some point where we could reopen communication and learn the whereabouts of our train of subsistence. To this decision of the council he at the time assented, and said that he would arrange with the commanders of brigades the order of march. Subsequently he issued an order putting the command on half rations, declaring that he would *not* fall back, and refused utterly, upon my application, to take any steps for the safety or salvation of his command. I could but conclude that the man was either insane or premeditated treachery to his troops, or, perhaps, that his grossly intemperate habits, long continued, had produced idiocy or monomania. In either case the command was imperiled, and a "military necessity" demanded that something be done, and that without delay. I took the only step I believed was safe to save your troops. I arrested this man, have drawn charges against him, and now hold him subject to your order. On the morning of the 19th I commenced a retrograde march and have fallen back with my main force to this point. You will see by General order No. 1, herewith forwarded, that I have stationed the First and Second Regiments Indian Home Guards as a corps of observation, among the Grand and Verdigris Rivers, also to guard the fords of the Arkansas. Yesterday evening a courier reached me at Prior Creek with dispatches, saying that a commissary train was at Hudson's Crossing, seventy-five miles north of us, waiting for an additional force as an escort. Information also reaches me this morning that Col. WATTIE, with a force of 1,200 men, passed up the east side of Grand River yesterday for the purpose of cutting off this train. I have sent out strong reconnoitering parties to the east of the river, and if the information proves reliable, will take such further measures as I deem best for its security. I design simply to hold the country we are now in, and will make no important moves, except such as I may deem necessary for the preservation of this command, until I receive specific instructions from you. I send Major BURNETT with a small escort, to make his way through to you. He will give you more at length the position of this command, their condition, &c.

Very respectfully your ob't servant,
F. SALOMON, Colonel 9th Wis. Vol.,
Commanding Indian Expedition.

The following was sent to the various regimental commanders:

HEADQUARTERS, INDIAN EXPEDITION.
CAMP ON GRAND RIVER.
CHEROKEE NATION, July 18, 1862.

To the Commanders of the Different Corps composing the Indian Expedition:

SIRS—In military, as in civil affairs, great and violent wrongs need speedy and certain remedies. The time had arrived, in my judgment, in the history of this expedition, when the greatest wrong ever perpetrated upon any troops, was about to fall with crushing weight upon the noble men composing this command. Some one must act, and that at once, or starvation and capture were the imminent hazard that looked us in the face. As next in command to Col. WEER, and upon his express refusal to move at all for the salvation of his troops, I felt that responsibility resting upon me. I have arrested Col. WEER and have assumed command. The causes leading to this arrest you all know; I need not reiterate them here. Suffice it to say that we are one hundred and sixty miles from our base of operations, almost entirely through an enemy's country, and without communication being kept open behind us. We have been pushed forward thus far by forced and fatiguing marches, under this boiling Southern sun, without any adequate object. By Col. WEER'S orders we were forced to encamp where our famishing men were unable to obtain anything but putrid, stinking water, and this after a reconnoitering party sent out by himself had reported that this point was unfit for an encampment. Our reports of disability and unfitness for duty were disregarded. Our cries for help and complaints of unnecessary hardships and sufferings were received with closed ears. Yesterday, a "council of war," convened by the order of Col WEER, decided that our only safety lay in falling back to some point from which we could reopen communication with our commissary depot. Col. WEER overrides and annuls the decision of that council, and announces his determination not to move from this point.

We have but three or four days' rations on hand, and an order is issued by him putting the command on half rations. For nearly two weeks we have had no communication from our rear. We have no knowledge when supply trains will reach us, neither has Col. WEER. Three sets of couriers, dispatched at different times to find these trains and report, so far have made no report. Reliable information has been received that large bodies of the enemy were moving to our rear, and yet we lay here idle. We are now, and ever since our arrival here have been, entirely without vegetables or healthy food for our men. I have stood by with arms folded and seen my men fade and fall away from me like the leaves of Autumn, because I thought myself powerless to save them. I will look upon this scene no longer. I know the responsibility I have assumed. I have acted after careful thought and deliberation. Give me your confidence for a few days, and all that man can do, armed with a pure purpose and a firm faith that he is right, shall be done for the preservation of these troops.

F. SALOMON,
Colonel Ninth Wisconsin Volunteers,
Commanding Indian Expedition.

The present position of the Indian Expedition is perfectly secure. The loyal Indians are encamped at Grand Saline, on Grand River, thirty-three miles north of Fort Gibson. They consist of the First and Second Indian Home Guards, under Col. FOREMAN and Col. RITCHIE. A third has been improvised of the Cherokees, who have joined our forces. Col. PHILLIPS is in command. There are about 500 more who desire to serve. These 1,500 recruits are mostly half-breed Cherokees; they are said to be quite intelligent, and will soon be serviceable soldiers. Many of them were impressed into STAND WATTIE'S Confederate Regiment. They are all mounted on hardy ponies, and armed with muskets and rifles. This brigade is commanded by Col. FOREMAN. A section of the Kansas Battery is also with them. Should these Indians be compelled to retreat further North, thousands of women and children will, in all probability, leave with them. The Cherokees generally have come over. JOHN ROSS is at Park Hill, on the Illinois River, eighteen miles from Gibson and five from Tah-lah-quah. He is on parole. The Indians are very strong in their desire to return, wishing to "fight it out." Thirty miles further to the North, Lieut.-Col. JEWELL, of the Sixth, has command of his own regiment, the Tenth, and two sections of the First Kansas Battery. Gen. SALOMON'S command was eight miles further to the North. On Sunday last, all the white troops were expected to unite at Hudson's Crossing, on the Neosho. This is 95 miles from Fort Gibson, and fifty south of Fort Scott. Communication has been reopened, and supplies have reached the camp. Gen. SALOMON had with him the Second Ohio Cavalry, the Ninth Wisconsin, and HALL'S Indiana Battery. When Lieut.-Col. JEWELL'S command reach him, he will have, with the Second Kansas Cavalry, Col. CLOUD, a force of several thousand men. Col. CLOUD will, in all probability, assume command in the event of Gen. SALOMON'S leaving, until Gen. BLUNT arrives.

The rebels have a force of about 3,000 at Fort Davis under Gen. COOPER. The rebel Creeks have retired from the Creek Territory with their women and children into the Choctaw Nation, fourteen miles below Webber's Falls, an important point, which the rebels have fortified. COOPER is a Choctaw, all of which tribe are rebels. MAD IVOSU is at the head of the Creeks, who have one regiment, and STAND WATTIE has one of Cherokees.

ALBERT PIKE has a force at a point known as Buggy Depôt, five miles north of the Red River in the Choctaw Nation, ten from Fort Washita, and 140 southwest of Fort Gibson. He is reported to have with thirty pieces of artillery, guns taken from the National forts in this region.

The Union troops have accomplished considerable work since their advent, in spite of the disagreement among the commanders. They have secured the loyalty and support of the Cherokees, the wealthiest and most numerous of the Indian tribes. Their timely advent prevented a forced impressment into the rebel army. We have also had several severe engagements, and taken between three and four hundred prisoners, nearly a thousand stand of arms, a large quantity of horses, mules, oxen, camp and garrison equipage, and two supply trains.

The present position of our forces will enable them to maintain themselves and hold all of the eastern territory north of the Canadian River. This is important. Gen. BLUNT will, in all probability, soon assume command. Until then no important movements will be made.

The country may rest assured that this region will not again be abandoned. Kansas has too long and ardently desired the election of a Free State there to give way now the opportunity offers.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

Movement on the James River—Arrival of Wounded Prisoners—A Visit to the Adirondack—True Statement of Her Chase of the Herald at Nassau—Disgraceful State of Affairs at that Nest of Traitors.

From Our Own Correspondent

OLD POINT, Sunday, Aug. 3, 1862.

The James River boat is just in, and brings intelligence that Gen. SEDGWICK'S Division left last night, about 6 o'clock, for their point of destination, and firing was heard this morning, early, but from what cause is not known.

The steam transports *Louisiana*, with 370 wounded prisoners from Richmond, and *the Knickerbocker* with 279 on board, arrived early this morning, with orders from the Medical Director of the army of the Potomac, Surgeon JONAH LETTERMAN, to report to Surgeon R. H. GIBBON, Medical Director of this Department. The slight cases on board the *Louisiana*, about 120 in number, have been sent to the Chesapeake Hospital. The severe cases will be sent to Philadelphia at an early date. The *Knickerbocker*, having only slight cases, has been sent to Point Lookout, a desirable location, where there are the best accommodations and physicians.

I had the pleasure, this morning, of visiting the United States sloop-of-war *Adirondack*, one of the very finest vessels in the United States service, and which has recently made so much noise in the chase of the Anglo-rebel schooner *Herald*, off Nassau, N. P. The *Adirondack* is very heavily armed for her size, having three rifled guns, two 11-inch Dahlgrens, four long 32-pounders, and two 24-pound howitzers. She is in beautiful order, and when she was entering port, at the rate of twelve knots an hour, although her engines were making seventy revolutions per minute, everything was perfectly cool, no water being used on the journals at all. Her engineers feel proud of her, and as I happened to be most hospitably entertained on board, in company with Mr. G. I. BABBY, First Assistant Engineer, and Mr. JOHN J. ALLEN, Second Assistant Engineer, (the Chief-Engineer, Mr. ALEXANDER HENDERSON, being unfortunately absent,) I am enabled to speak by the book.

The accounts which have been published in New-York papers, from the Nassau journals, relative to the affair of the schooner *Herald*, is not quite correct. The true version is that the *Adirondack*, while on her passage from New-York to Nassau, saw this schooner and gave chase, knowing her to be in the employ of the rebels. As they were rapidly approaching Nassau, they had to be careful not to assault her in neutral waters, and this alone saved the wretched little thief. Had she been sighted only two or three miles further out, she must have been captured or sunk. The Nassau papers utter a falsehood when they say that the English man-of-war *Greyhound* had ordered the *Adirondack* into port, an order which would, of course, have been treated with utter contempt had it been given. The *Greyhound* merely sent to inquire if the *Adirondack* was coming into port, and the answer was in the affirmative. At Nassau, communications again took place between Capt. GANSEVOORT and the Captain of the *Greyhound*, the latter protesting against our action, and then withdrawing, and again renewing his protest, in which state the matter now rests.

It is only to be regretted that its nearness to port enabled the *Herald* to escape our cruiser; for the dulings at Nassau by the rebels, and countenanced by England's "*neutrality*," are really outrageous. The officers of the *Adirondack* assure me that arms and ammunition for rebel use are as openly exhibited and passed about in Nassau, as if they belonged to the English Government, and they say a communication is as regularly kept up between Nassau and Charleston as between New-York and Liverpool. All the supplies hitherto sent to the South are through this channel, and I am assured that when Charleston was attacked it was actually on the point of surrendor, for want of ammunition, when a cargo came in from this channel. It has been so a long time past, and when Gov. LETCHER was sending soldiers on to Norfolk, hundreds were sent back because no arms could be got for them, until "neutral" friends of Nassau sent them all they wanted. How long this absurd state of things is to continue nobody knows, but while spending millions upon a nominal blockade of Southern ports, we are allowing *Heralds* to take the rebels all they want; and this, after the Government has been repeatedly warned by our vigilant Consul at Nassau—Mr. WATTINO. No fewer than four heavily-laden schooners at Nassau were ready to leave—openly—for Charleston, when the *Adirondack* left, and we have not one *vessel of war there to look after them.* Such neglect is literally scandalous, and the country have a right to ask an explanation.

Commodore WILKES is here. NEMO.

OFFICERS OF THE ADIRONDACK.

GUST. GANSEVOORT, Commender.
James Parker, Acting Lieutenant and Ex-Officer.
John Rudenstien, Surgeon.
Thomas G. Bowen, Acting Master.
John G. Champion, Acting Master.
Wm. McElvain, Acting Master.
Albert M. Kirth, Acting Master.
James Fulton, Paymaster.
Alexander Henderson, Chief Engineer.
C. J. Barry First Assistant Engineer.
Louis J. Allen, Second Assistant Engineer.
Henry W. Rofer, Second Assistant Engineer.
T. M. Mitchell, Third Assistant Engineer.
J. S. Greene, Third Assistant Engineer.
Thomas Crummy, Third Assistant Engineer.
Jas. Hutchinson, Gunner.
Wm. Greene, Acting Boatswain.
G. H. Haswell, Acting Midshipman.
S. B. Lindeman, Captain's Clerk.
D. H. Marsden, Paymaster's Clerk.
A. F. Haradon, Master's Mate.
Jas. F. Thompson, Master's Mate.
Geo. R. Griswold, Master's Mate.

MR. EVERETT ON THE WAR.

Speech Delivered at a War Meeting in Tremont Temple, Boston, on Wednesday Evening.

I appear before you, fellow-citizens, to offer you some plain reasons for a prompt compliance with the call of the President. I do not propose in what I have to say to take up your time with patriotic commonplaces, but to lay before you a few plain matters of fact, and a few considerations addressed to your understandings.

Let us first look at the state of the country. The war, into which we were forced without preparation, has been carried on actively for about sixteen months, over a territory as extensive as half of Europe, and upon the whole, with great success. Beginning at the North, we have saved Maryland; we have reopened one of the great lines of communication East and West, which had been cut off by the rebels early last year; we hold the Capes which guard the entrance of Chesapeake Bay, and have rekindled upon them the beacons of the world's commerce, which the barbarism of secession had quenched; Fortress Monroe and the Navy-yard at Norfolk, which control the outlet of the great Virginia rivers, are in our hands. The gallant BURNSIDE, with his brave troops, have given us, with the exception of Wilmington, the seacoast of North Carolina, and with it the great inland sounds of that State. I know in military history no brighter example of what may be effected by the indomitable energy of a commander, when supported by the right sort of men, than the success of the expedition against Roanoke Island, shattered as it seemed to be, by that tremendous storm of last November. Admiral DUPONT and his brave blue-jackets have given us Port Royal, the finest harbor on the Southern coast between Lynnhaven Bay and Pensacola; and from Fort Pulaski we command Savannah. An ill-concerted attempt on Charleston has failed, but the whole Southern coast is efficiently blockaded; I say *efficiently*, for it is physically impossible so to blockade an extensive line of coast, abounding in creeks and inlets, as that a vessel of light draft, propelled by steam, will not occasionally get in or out of a dark night. The same state of things exist in the Gulf of Mexico, where we have wrested Pensacola from the rebels, and the entire coast of the Gulf States is under an efficient blockade. That Mobile has not been captured is merely owing to the fact that the mortar fleet was in greater request elsewhere. Then we have had most magnificent success, the bombardment of Fort Jackson and Fort St. Philip; the capture of New-Orleans, which owes to PORTER, FARRAGUT and BUTLER, and the admirably-handled expeditions led by them, giving us the command of the outlet of the most extensive system of internal navigation in the world. While this has been going on below, Admiral FOOTE and Capt. DAVIS and their gunboats have swept the noble river down to Vicksburgh; the Cumberland and the Tennessee, far up into Northern Alabama, have been redeemed; and the single City of Vicksburgh, which, without any military operations, will fall with the next flood of the Mississippi, is all that remains under hostile control from the Falls of St. Anthony, for two thousand miles, down to the Gulf. All organized resistance to the Government has been driven out of Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee, though in a region so vast, and in parts so thinly peopled, it is impossible to prevent the inroad of partisan corps, who dash at midnight into an unprotected town, plunder the houses, and steal the horses of peaceful citizens, vanish at the break of day, like a "guilty thing," and then, in flaming bulletins, boast of "capturing a city." Then, too, Western Virginia has, after years of discontent under the oppression of Eastern Virginia, been at length emancipated, and the rebel armies which, a half year ago, threatened Washington and blockaded the Potomac, have been compelled to fall back on Richmond. Rallying their forces from the entire South at that point, they have been able, as might be expected, to hold the Union army in check—but so long, however, by very far, as the Russians held the combined forces of England and France in check at Sebastopol; not so long as the armies of France, although NAPOLEON has an Austrian war on his hand at the same time, held WELLINGTON in check within the lines of Torres Vedras; not so long as WASHINGTON was held in check with 15,000 men before Boston by 6,000 British troops, which he allowed to escape without the loss of a man.

Such, fellow-citizens, is the work of a year and a third of this *extemporized* war, and such the present state of affairs. Where in the history of the world has more been done in a shorter time? All honor, then, I say, to the gallant army and navy of the United States, and their brave and patriotic commanders!

But while the position of affairs at this moment furnishes no ground for discouragement, it does create a necessity for prompt and energetic action on the part of the Government and the People. The enemy has by a levy *en masse* placed his entire arms-bearing population in the field, a very considerable portion of them Union men forced into the service. A striking proof of this is seen in the fact, that more than ten per cent. of the prisoners of war recently released from Fort Delaware have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, and refused to go back to the South. With the overwhelming force, placed by this levy at their command, the leaders of the rebellion not only expect to drive McCLELLAN to capitulation or to a disastrous retreat, but they propose to invade the Free States in three separate columns, capture Washington, carry the war into Pennsylvania and Ohio, and as much further North as may suit their convenience. The simple question before us is, whether we will allow this to be done; in other words, whether, after all our victories, we will be driven, by a series of disasters inflicting the most dreadful sacrifices of property and life, and disgrace worse than the loss of both, to submit to the demands of the South, and to allow that Union to be broken up which WASHINGTON, in 1796, proclaimed "the main pillar of your real independence, the support of your tranquillity at home, your peace abroad, of your safety, of your prosperity, of that very liberty which you so highly prize."

For consider, fellow-citizens, should the rupture of the States be brought about by violence and civil war, we shall bid a long farewell both to peace at home and to safety abroad. If the Cotton States, or rather a few ambitious political leaders in the Cotton States, had been willing to submit the question of secession fairly to the people of the individual States, and the people had declared in favor of separation, (which it is well known they would not have done, except in South Carolina, and not certainly there;) and if then the question of allowing them to depart peaceably had been brought before a constitutional convention of the United States, the only body competent to decide that question, I, for one, should have been willing to try the experiment—the United States, of course, establishing a suitable boundary and retaining the National arsenals, dock-yards and forts on the coast and at the mouth of the Mississippi, which have, from time to time, been specifically ceded to the Union, and which are necessary for its commercial safety and military defence. I say I should have been willing to let them try the experiment, as the means of retaining the Border States, and averting civil war, and because the seceding States would have been sure, in a year or two, to be on their knees to get back into the Union. All this the leaders well knew, and for this reason they would not permit the question to go to the people. Mr. STEPHENS, in his celebrated speech of the 14th of November, 1860, pleaded for such a reference to a convention of the people, chosen for that object. Mr. TOOMBS said, "I am afraid of conventions." He wanted the vote of the Legislature in favor of secession to go before the people, not simply and fairly, but in this deceptive and irritating form: "Will you submit to Abolition rule, or resist?" Mr. STEPHENS told him that such a mode of putting the question "smacked of unfairness and fraud." "Is that," said he, "a fair way of getting an expression of the people's will on all these questions (of secession)? I think not, for who, in Georgia, is going to submit to Abolition rule?" Now, mark Mr. TOOMBS' confession. When Mr. STEPHENS protested against putting the question of secession in that offensive and intentionally irritating form, and asked "Who in Georgia is going to submit to abolition rule?" Mr. TOOMBS' instant reply was, "The Convention will." Call a Convention of the people to act specifically on the subject of secession, and put it to them in terms expressly designed and best calculated to irritate and disgust them, and they would still vote against it. The same is the case in every other Southern State. I made a remark in Faneuil Hall, two or three weeks ago, to the effect that the States had been driven into secession by an absolute reign of terror, and that there was loyalty enough at the South, wherever it was safe to show it. Some of my friends thought I had stated this too strongly, but a few days ago I received a letter from almost intelligent writer, a Union refugee from one of the Southwestern States, a member of the seceding Legislature in his own State, in which he says my account of the matter is perfectly true, and that his State was carried out of the Union by menace and terror. It was with extreme difficulty that Northern Alabama was forced into the secession movement. The journals of the past week contain a report from the Colonel of an Indiana regiment stationed at Huntsville in that State, who, having received information that a number of Union men were lurking in the woods, thirty miles south of Decatur, took a sufficient force to afford them protection, and bring them, if they wished it, within the lines of the Union army. On arriving where they lived, none but the women of their families could be found at home; the men had taken refuge in the mountains; but as soon as a message was sent them that they could do so in safety, they came forward to the number of two hundred and enlisted in the Federal army. Col. STRATTON mentions in his report that the wife of one of these hardy mountaineers, Mr. CAMPBELL, mounted her horse, rode thirty-five miles and back, seventy miles, in thirty-six hours—bringing with her thirty loyal recruits. I hope Col. STRATTON'S regimental band hailed them with "The Campbells are Coming." In the *National Intelligencer* of the 2d of this month there is a communication from a loyal Southern subscriber to that paper, in which he says "Many persons appear surprised that there has been so slight a manifestation of Union sentiment in those portions of the South that have been occupied by the army, and are inclined rashly to come to the conclusion that no such sentiment in fact exists in those parts. Such is not the case; there are very many men in all parts of the South, who are at this moment, as they have always been, loyal and true to the Union, but they dare not manifest it till they are sure of *permanent* protection."

And this state of things discloses to you, fellow-citizens, the way in which this unrighteous war was brought about. The leaders in the Cotton States, some of whom have boasted that they have been plotting disunion for thirty years, satisfied themselves at length that they could not carry the people with them on the question of secession, even when put in its most offensive and exasperating terms. They knew, however, that the extreme opinions on State-Rights, taught by Mr. CALHOUN, had gained extensive hold on the Southern mind, especially in Virginia, and their confederates in Richmond had assured them, that the moment a drop of blood was shed, Virginia would take the field in defence of Carolina.

No sooner, therefore, had Carolina seceded, than she began to make preparations for the *shedding of blood*—not in *self*-defence, not from any military necessity even of aggression, but on a cold calculation of policy, to draw Virginia and the other Border States into the war. The orators in the British Parliament who have taken the cause of secession under their protection, make a great point of the fact that, before proceeding to acts of violence, South Carolina endeavored to obtain possession of the National forts peaceably. It is true that a farce was first enacted of sending Commissioners to Washington to treat for the purchase of the forts. They knew that the President had no power to sell them; the object was merely to gain a pretence for their commandment. Maj. ANDERSON saw that he was not safe in Fort Moultrie, and by a masterly movement took possession of Fort Sumter. At this signal all Carolina flew to arms; eleven batteries were erected on the surrounding islands. On the 9th of January the *Star of the West*, carrying reinforcements to the gallant company in Sumter, the Stars and Stripes flying at the fore, was traitorously fired upon, not by pirates, not by foreign enemies, but in profound peace and by men who pretended to be Americans. The Charleston *Mercury*, the leading secession journal, was filled with articles designed to goad the assembled forces to an attack on Maj. ANDERSON, and on the 24th of January closed an inflammatory appeal of this kind with the following words, which reveal the whole machinery by which the country has been engineered into this wicked war. "Border Southern States will never join us, until we have indicated our power to free ourselves, until we have proved that a garrison of 70 men cannot hold the portal of our commerce. *The fate of the Southern Confederacy hangs by the onsign halliards of Fort Sumter.*"

Mr. LINCOLN was inaugurated, and he declared that no attempt would be made, under his administration, to encroach on the constitutional rights of any of the States. He sent a provision ship to supply the siege-worn company at Fort Sumter, but the batteries of the chivalry fired upon and drove back the unarmed vessel. Major ANDERSON was then summoned to surrender; thus he, of course, refused to do, but in an informal conference he told the Confederate leader that, if he was not battered to pieces, he should be starved out in forty-eight hours. They did not want to get the fort by starvation. That would not "fire the Southern heart." Blood, blood was what they wanted. The "Southern Confederacy hung by the halliards of Fort Sumter," and by an act of treason as flagrant as was ever perpetrated, since the arch rebel revolted and "drew after him one-third part of Heaven's sons," that glorious flag which had floated in honor from every sea, and from the snows of the north to the burning plains of Mexico, and which never went down in an equal fight with any foreign foe, now sunk beneath the red-hot cannon balls of an officer who had been educated under its folds—who was then under an oath of allegiance to its service, and was indebted for the gold in his epaulettes to the pay which he had been drawing from the National treasury. Such was the beginning of the war.

The unfriendly Press of Europe, with an industry and zeal worthy of a better cause, is endeavoring to enlist the sympathy of foreign nations, and to goad their Governments into hostile interference, on the pretence that the United States are waging an unprovoked war of subjugation and conquest. Now let us put a parallel case. Fort Sumter was territorially the property of the United States, and this by special grant. The fort was built on an island ceded to the General Government by the State of South Carolina, and consequently belonged to the United States, then and now, just as much as the District of Columbia does. Now, granting, for the sake of argument, the right of South Carolina to secede (which, of course, we utterly deny,) though she might take herself off, she could not take the forts and islands on which they are built, for these she had solemnly and without reservation ceded to the Union. They accordingly belonged to the United States, to say the least, as much as Gibraltar belongs to England. Now suppose Spain, feeling as she does that this encumbrance of a foreign Power upon her territory is a standing monument of her weakness and decline—in fact, a great territorial and political eye-sore, should first propose to buy Gibraltar of England, and send commissioners to London to negotiate the purchase, as South Carolina sent agents to Washington to negotiate the purchase of Moultrie and Sumter. The offer, of course, would be rejected with disdain. England would as soon sell to Spain the clock-yard of Woolwich, or the tower of London. Whereupon the commissioners go back to Madrid, and Spain forthwith lays siege to Gibraltar by land and sea, fires upon an unarmed supply-ship sent from England to provision the fortress, and at length, in a time of profound peace, without a shadow of provocation, and for no other reason than that she wants Gibraltar for her own purposes, bombards it, and, more successful than in 1782, reduces and captures it. How many hours would elapse, after the news reached England, before every available ship in the British navy would be under orders to the Spanish coast; and every available soldier in the British army embarked, to wash out this intolerable insult in blood? But this is the precise history of the bombardment of Sumter, except that the outrage, instead of being confined to one Gibraltar, was followed by the surprise and seizure of half a dozen other Gibraltars, belonging to the American Government, and scattered along our coasts and at the mouths of our great rivers.

Take another instance. About twenty-five years ago a long-standing territorial dispute between England and the United States seemed near its crisis. The debateable land was a bit of wilderness in the northeast corner of Maine, which would not have sold at auction for twenty cents an acre. Both Governments claimed it; the United States attempted some exercise of civil jurisdiction, not a drop of blood was shed or the catened to be shed, but before you could turn round, seventeen regiments of British troops were poured into the provinces. Why, not a twelvemonth ago, an armed vessel of the United States, in the exercise of the belligerent right of search, detained a British merchant steamer, and took from her four Americans bound for Europe on an errand of hostility, striking directly at the very existence of the United States. The act was not ordered by the Government of the United States, and it was performed in good faith by the American commander, in what he considered the exercise of an undoubted right by the law of nations. Not a drop of blood was shed, nor a farthing's worth of property injured. For this affront to her flag, as she regarded it, without waiting to know whether it was authorized by the Government of the United States, without a pause to ascertain whether the highly colored statement of the facts was true, in three days after receiving an *ex parte* exaggerated account of the occurrence, the English Government makes a demand for instant disavowal and apology, dispatches troops for Canada, and commences gigantic preparations for immediate war. Is it not amazing that, at the very moment she is taking these summary steps for the redress of an imaginary affront, her presses, with a near approach to unanimity, are fiercely reproaching the Government and the loyal people of the country, because they have risen in arms against a rebellious combination, ostentatiously announcing itself as a foreign Power, and as such not capturing one Gibraltar, not sending a sheriff into one disputed village, not detaining one *Trent*;—but bombarding and seizing half-a-dozen forts,—plundering arsenals, dockyards, mints and post-offices throughout the South, raising armies, threatening the capital of the Union, and involving the whole country in a destructive and ruinous war.

Can anything be more unreasonable, unfair and unjust? But, supposing we should shrink before the denunciations of the foreign Press, and the menace of intervention, into which (unsuccessfully as yet) it is striving to goad the Governments of Europe. What should we gain by abandoning the struggle as hopeless, and acknowledging the independence of the Confederacy? In the first place, where will you draw the boundary? Shall we, who a few years ago, and under a Southern lead, were ready to plunge into a war with England for a corner of Maine and a corner of Oregon, shall we give up to a foreign power (for foreign it will then be,) the States of the Chesapeake, the fortresses that command the Gulf of Mexico and the mouth of the Mississippi, and half the territory of the United States? Is it England, who threatened war with Spain, in 1770, for the worthless group of the Falkland Islands, and, to 1790, for the still more remote and, at that time worthless, possession of Nootka Sound, that rebukes the United States for not surrendering one half of their territory and the most important lines of commerce and military communication at the first tap of the rebel drum? But let the question of boundary pass. Suppose that, yielding to the burden of war, we agree to recognize the Confederacy, give up whatever they choose to take; abandon the Union men of Western Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, in a word, of the entire South, to the tender mercies of the Confederate leaders, already shown in the most ruthless proscriptions for immediate war. Is it not amazing that, at the very moment she is taking these summary steps for the redress of an imaginary affront, her presses, with a near approach to unanimity, are fiercely reproaching the Government and the loyal people of the country, because they have risen in arms against a rebellious combination, ostentatiously announcing itself as a foreign Power, and as such not capturing one Gibraltar, not sending a sheriff into one disputed village, not detaining one *Trent*;—but bombarding and seizing half-a-dozen forts,—plundering arsenals, dockyards, mints and post-offices throughout the South, raising armies, threatening the capital of the Union, and involving the whole country in a destructive and ruinous war.

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Is it England, who threatened war with Spain, in 1770, for the worthless group of the Falkland Islands, and, to 1790, for the still more remote and, at that time worthless, possession of Nootka Sound, that rebukes the United States for not surrendering one half of their territory and the most important lines of commerce and military communication at the first tap of the rebel drum? But let the question of boundary pass. Suppose that, yielding to the burden of war, we agree to recognize the Confederacy, give up whatever they choose to take; abandon the Union men of Western Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, in a word, of the entire South, to the tender mercies of the Confederate leaders, already shown in the most ruthless proscriptions, how long is peace to last? On what footing will you stand? Recollect they profess to despise you. They describe you as unwarlike, mercenary, cold-blooded, hypocritical—the degenerate progeny of the Puritan stock, born to be ruled by the high-toned, warlike, chivalrous South. The immediate cause of the present war is that your President would not sell them Fort Sumter, which he had no constitutional right to do. This is their way of discussing international affairs, for they claim to be a foreign nation. They make a preposterous demand, with which you could not, if you would, comply; and because you decline, they fire on your flag, bombard and capture your forts, raise an army and march on your capital; and you, outnumbering them in the proportion of twenty-two million to nine million, after a struggle of sixteen months, crowned for the most part with the most brilliant success, at a partial turn of the tide of fortune, are told that you ought to abandon the contest and sue for peace. Ah, my fellow-citizens, is such a course going to insure you peace at home or abroad? Do you think it wise or safe to take this new departure on the verge of national existence, under these mournful insignia of discomfiture and disaster. Did a nation ever secure an honorable peace by showing that she was unable to sustain herself in a just war? Are you going to say to the South, by actions that speak louder than words, "outnumbering you as we do nearly three to one, surpassing you as we do in the same proportion in all the resources of material wealth, we yet succumb to you? Take back the forts which you ceded to us—we cannot defend them; wrest from us the new States on the Gulf, which we bought with a price, five-sixths of which was paid by our free population; partition our territory; help yourselves to the public lands and dedicate them to Slavery; cut off our great lines of railroad, open and shut the outlet of the mighty rivers which drain our central basins at your pleasure; do what you will with us, we feel that we cannot resist you?" And will they not take us at our word, now and forever? You see already what they consider a cause of war. Enter into an election with them, choose a President whom they don't like, deny their right to trample under foot the Constitution they have all adopted and sworn to support, and refuse to sell them your forts, and they go to war. This is the history of the past, and if they succeed in it, on all the principles of human nature, it will be the history of the future. If, rejecting the mild arbitraments of the Constitution and the laws, almost always administered by themselves, they have chosen to settle this dispute by secession and war, how can we ever live at peace when the umpirage of the Federal Government is withdrawn, and nothing but war remains for the settlement of public disputes. Controversies are sure to spring up between neighboring States. Parting in the manner that the North and South will part, and situated as they are toward each other, these subjects of dispute will forever recur. The South has told you how she means to deal with them. War, instant war, is her alternative. What has hitherto been called the *ultima ratio regum*, is the *prima ratio* of secession. She borrows her international law from the highway—a pistol at your head, your purse or your life. She tells you she has made up her mind to secede. You tell her that it is only in a constitutional convention that such a question can be entertained, and she settles that matter by seizing the forts, arsenals and dock-yards. "Give us up Sumter." The President replies: "You cannot have it to us without reservation—it belongs to the United States. I have no power, no right to surrender it." Besieging army of 10,000 men and eleven blazing batteries knock it about our ears, and that little point of constitutional law is decided. The first question that will arise if you recognize the Confederacy will be on the extradition of fugitive slaves. No independent foreign nation ever thinks of their surrender. They will come in large numbers after the separation, the South will demand that they should be given up; the Personal Liberty bills of the North have been among the great causes of the present rupture. Give them up, she will now say, or Stonewall JACKSON will come and take them. One of the articles of the rebel programme, lately agreed upon at Richmond, is stated to be, "the suppression of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad." Ninety miles of it lie through Virginia; they will, of course, do with it what they please. Ohio may be a little restive under this discipline, but she must submit, or she has got to send an army to keep open this all-important route to the seaboard. With a system of free-trade at the South, and moderate protection at the North, smuggling upon a large scale—armed bands of smugglers, like those which desolated Spain for ages—will spring up along our vast frontier. To this you must submit, or it will promptly be wrought up into a cause of war with our belligerent and warm-blooded neighbors. Above all—the Mississippi—the great natural outlet of half the continent—you have got to tear up the treaty by which Louisiana was ceded to the United States—undo the work of JEFFERSON and NAPOLEON, surrender a domain such as Providence never before intrusted to a civilized Government, or you have got to hold it by the sword, for that is the way secession resolves all controversies. In short, fellow-citizens, if this rebellion now succeeds, instead of an honorable and lasting peace, we have but one alternative to look forward to—that of eternal war or eternal humili

PERSONAL.

—Mr. Edson B. Olds, who a few days ago, used language in the course of an address to the citizens of Bora Township, Ohio, which sounded amazingly like treason, has seen fit to explain his position, and in doing so, does not better matters much. He says: "What I said was substantially this: That whilst this war was prosecuted for the putting down of rebellion, and the maintenance of the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was,' the Democracy would freely shed their blood, and liberally give their money, but no soon as it ceased to be a war for the suppression of rebellion, and became an Abolition war, no Democrat would be found willing to volunteer. I further remarked that the Government in all probability would make a draft for soldiers, and that that drafting would be in the hands of Republicans; that the party would want to keep Republicans at home to vote, and want to send Democrats away so that they could not vote, and that no fair draft would be made; and that if any Democrat believed that he had been fraudulently drafted, he would refuse to go, and that then a file of soldiers would be sent after him, and that under such circumstances he would resist, even at the point of the bayonet, and that in this way civil war would be brought upon us in Ohio. Not one word was said as advising resistance, but all was told as a vision of what would be future events. Now, Mr. Editor, let me repeat, as a warning to the Republicans, that no unfair or fraudulent drafting will be submitted to. A word to the wise should be sufficient."

—Brigade Surgeon and Medical Director, U. S. A., J. E. Quidor, has invented an instantaneous bullet extractor. It consists essentially of a metallic cylinder, closed at one end: to the other of which is attached a bell-shaped India-rubber mouth-piece, or sucker. Within this cylinder is a tube containing metallic mercury, with a valve at its lower extremity. To the upper extremity of the cylinder is attached an exhauster or air-pump. In using the instrument the mouth-piece is applied over the orifice of the wound, the tube projecting a short distance within it, and the air exhausted. If the ball is simply imbedded in the soft structure, the expansion of the air beneath the ball, which is just in proportion to the power of exhaustion above, expels it from the wound. Should the ball be imbedded in a bone or retained beneath the tendons, the valve is opened and a column of mercury precipitated into the wound, which, by its specific gravity, added to the atmospheric pressure above, forces the ball from its position and floats it from the wound.

—Col. Van Wyck writes from the headquarters of the Fifty-sixth Regiment, under date of Harrison's Landing, July 26: "I felt keenly the censure of our division contained in Gen. McClellan's dispatch, principally from the grief I knew for a few days it would occasion to the breasts of thousands of friends at home—at least until the facts were fully known. Here we had the consciousness of duty well performed. I remarked to Gen. Naglee that we could bide our time, for time and Providence make all things even. Now we are already sustained in the official reports of Naglee, Casey and Keyes, our Brigade, Division and Corps Commanders. We are further sustained in the additional fact, now passed into history, that the left wing withstood the shock which the right wing could not resist."

—As a specimen of finished abuse, Parson Brownlow's notice of John Slidell, in a speech at Utica, was an unapproachable thing in its line. "Perhaps," he said, "some of you men with gray hairs, smoog my hearers, have visited Washington, and have seen John Slidell; if you have, you have seen an exact counterpart of a full-grown durang outang. When God Almighty placed the head on his shoulders, He did it with the expectation that nobody would mistake him for an honest man." The Parson characterized him further as the "butt cut of original sin, and the upper-crust of nastiness," and said he would not insult the memory of Judas Iscariot by comparing him with the modern traitor.

—A patriotic Shaker, Samuel Cross by name, from the settlement near Warrensville, Ohio, recently presented himself at a recruiting office in Cleveland, and desired to enroll his name. The physician examined him, and declared him incapable of performing military duty. Mr. Cross, however, declared that he would go to the war as a nurse, if he could not be accepted as a soldier. The indomitable spirit which he displayed conquered the scruples of the physician, and he consented to have him enrolled. On receiving his certificate entitling him to $50 bounty, he at once transferred it to a disabled soldier whom he chanced to meet. Such patriotism and liberality speak for themselves.

—A correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* writes from Washington: "Mr. Lincoln declared to Ex-Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, on Saturday, that he wanted those persons who had complained of him to know that he now leaves *everything* of a military nature in the hands of his leading General. 'I found I *must* select one man,' said the President, 'to command *all* the armies of the United States, and though it may be possible that Halleck is not a great General, I firmly believe *he is the best I now get.*' He stated further, in the course of his conversation, that Mr. Stanton had no more to do with military movements than a clerk. He is like a Secretary of War in time of peace—he attends to all the routine duties of his office, but does not *plan* a campaign anywhere."

—The charge that Hon. Garrett Davis opposed the promotion of Brig.-Gen. Rousseau to a Major-Generalship is exploded. In a card explicitly denying the rumor, Mr. Davis says: "I am a true personal and political friend of Gen. Rousseau, and there is no man in our State whose promotion I would have sought to his prejudice. I believe this charge is equally false in regard to the other gentlemen implicated. It is a rule with me to notice no anonymous newspaper falsehoods charged against me; nor would I now depart from it, but for my high personal regard for Gen. Rousseau, and that his mind should be disabused if he should meet with the falsehood of which this note is the correction."

—The following persons were discharged from the Military Prison in Louisville, on Friday, upon taking the oath of allegiance and giving the amount of bond annexed to the names: H. H. Maddox, $10,000; T. H. Shanks, $10,000; J. D. Ross, $5,000; Moses Lace, $5,000; Wm. P. McCormick, $5,000; C. M. Lellard, $5,000; A. B. Wash, $5,000; John A. Mayor, oath; Joseph Hamilton, $2,000; Charles Dolan, $1,000; Peter Jett, $5,000; J. J. Wilson, $2,000. Julius Carpenter and Andrew Sornie were unconditionally discharged, and John Ward and Daniel Crow were released upon taking the oath.

—On Monday Mr. John W. Selby, of the firm of Lanier, Brother & Co., of Baltimore, returned to that city from Richmond, whither he went just before the breaking out of the war. Sergeant Cook, as soon as Mr. Selby's arrival was announced, waited upon and escorted him to the office of the United States Marshal, where the prisoner demonstrated that by going to Virginia he was enabled to recover to Northern merchants the payment of about $150,000, which otherwise they probably would not have got. After a short detention, Mr. S. was discharged, and a detective sent to accompany him to his home.

—While Morgan's men were pillaging Versailles, Ky., a good sister of the Christian Church and a most devoted Union lady, gave them a lecture upon the evils of secesh, the fate of rebels, thieves, and robbers, which must have made a deep impression upon their callous hearts. She opened the good book and took the text "The way of the transgressor is hard," which she enforced with a power and eloquence seldom equalled, and then offered them a Bible, which was of course declined, as what she had said was sufficient without being backed by holy writ.

—The United States authorities in Newark, N. J., have seized a silver cup which had been sent to an engraver in that city to be marked as follows:

"STONEWALL JACKSON.
L.
1862."

It is not known whether it is intended for some Lodge or League, or whether it is a present for some child in "Dixie"—the latter is probably the case. The subject is, however, under investigation by the proper authorities.

—The *American Watchman*, a German newspaper of Newark, N. J., was recently returned from the Thornville (Ohio) Post-office, with the Postmaster's announcement that he would not deliver the d—d Abolition sheet. The editor wrote to John A. Kasson, Postmaster-General, who returned the following answer: "SIR: For reply to your letter of the 28th inst., you are hereby informed that, on the receipt of your letter, the Postmaster at Thornville, Perry County, Ohio, was promptly removed from office, and another appointed in his stead."

—Capt. McMichael, of Philadelphia, one of Gen. Stuart's Staff officers, who was taken prisoner in the battle of Shiloh, exchanged and recaptured within three or four days after he had been set at liberty, has again succeeded in securing his freedom. He was released at Tupelo and made his way to St. Louis, where he now is, *via* Corinth. He says the rebels are massing troops at Chattanooga, to overwhelm Buell's corps. Bragg is in command of the rebel forces.

—R. R. Ross and two supposed accomplices have been arrested in Louisville and committed to the military prison, for attempting to send South a number of articles designed for the use of the redoubtable Morgan. There was, among other things, a complete outfit for a cavalryman, including a splendid uniform, a pair of pistols, a sword, a saddle, bridle, blanket, &c., and, in short, all the articles necessary to the full equipment of a rebel cavalry officer.

—Rev. Hiram Eddy, of Winsted, Conn., who has just been released after a year's captivity in the South, was received with public demonstrations of rejoicing on his arrival home. In his speech he said: "I am for the Union ten thousand times more than ever before; my hairs have whitened during the year of my captivity, but for every white hair I have scored a black mark against this rebellion."

—Boylston, Mass., offered $105 to each volunteer who enlisted before Aug. 5, and Mr. John B. Clough, who resides there, generously adds to this $10 bounty to each unmarried recruit, and $20 to each one with a family, and $10 to the family of each soldier from Boylston now in the field; and still more, Mr. Gough declares that he will devote to his country and to liberty nine-tenths of his income, until the war is ended.

—Rev. J. A. Anderson, Chaplain of the Third Regiment California Volunteers, was decidedly on the rampage on the Fourth of July. At the close of the oration at the Agricultural Hall, in San Francisco, he pronounced the following strange benediction: "And now may the God of Washington, the God of Foote, Halleck, McClellan and Lincoln, nerve, guide and surge this whole nation till Richmond is taken, Charleston burnt, secession annihilated, and slop-shop Union men turned out of existence. Amen."

—A resident of Machias, Me., who has made himself conspicuous by the offensive exhibition of his sympathies with the rebels, has grown old pretty rapidly during the last eight years. In 1854 he was a member of the State Legislature, and then, according to his own statement, he was twenty-nine years old. On the enlistment roll of his town his age is given at forty-five years and nine months.

—The President of the Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Wheeling Railroad Company, Mr. J. N. McCullough, has given permission to one of the engineers, who has been in the employ of that organization for eight years, to raise a company of volunteers for the war, the situations of all the men to be reserved. Besides this, Mr. McCullough has given the sum of $500 bounty money to the proposed company.

—Mr. Horace Browning, a farmer of Lebanon, Conn., drove into Willimantic Sunday morning with a load of produce for sale, under the impression that it was Saturday, and would not be convinced that it was Sunday until he made inquiries of persons going to church. He then turned about, and his horse made pretty good time homeward.

—Aaron Beebe, of the Tenth Connecticut Volunteers, advertises in the New-London (Conn.) *Chronicle* that: "Whereas, Mr. Andrew Peabody has taken my wife, Calista M. Beebe, since I came for a soldier, I respectfully request him, or some one else, to take care of her, as I forbid anyone harboring or trusting her on my account after this date."

—Mrs. Mitchell, daughter of Gen. Leslie Coomos, was arrested at Lexington, Ky., on Thursday, by order of the military authorities, charged with having papers and letters in her possession, conveying information to the rebels. She was searched, but no papers were found upon her person.

—Some of the most pertinacious rebels in Norfolk—those who have three or four children—are attempting to annoy Gen. VIELE by arraying their young hopefuls in the colors of the rebel emblem. One wears the red and another the white, and thus they parade the streets in couplets or triplets.

—On the 30th ult. a party of three arrived in Fairmount, Va., from Richmond, having escaped by way of Staunton and Harrisonburgh, down the valley, and from thence across the mountains. The names of the refugees are Waltman T. Mathers and wife, and L. A. Williams.

—A London correspondent of the Chicago *Journal* writes: "I have just learned that a decoration from the King of Sweden goes by the present steamer to Capt. Ericsson, in testimony of his success in constructing the *Monitor*. The decoration consists of the 'Order of the Northern Star,' the brightest in Sweden."

—At Baldwinsville, Onondaga County, on Monday, the volunteers seized a rich old secessionist named Tappan, who declared that he hoped Jeff. Davis would get them all, and tweaked his nose, pulled his hair, and pummeled him until he begged for mercy.

—A Peekskill merchant, who hastily accused a lady customer of having stolen some change which he missed, and obliged her to submit to a search before he would believe her protestations of innocence, received a cowhiding from the injured person, a few days since.

—Gray hair-dye—not that designed to conceal this color, but that warranted to produce it—has suddenly become very popular among the rebel sympathizers in Baltimore, who are afraid "to stand in the draft," and a barber who sells it is said to be making money rapidly.

—A young woman, named Sarah Taylor, 18 years of age, does duty in the First Tennessee Union Regiment. She is an adept at the sword exercise, and a sure shot with the pistol. She wears a blue chapeau, and carries the regulation sword and a pair of silver-mounted pistols. The men call her Capt. Taylor.

—Mr. Christopher Armstrong, a Philadelphian, who has been an active church-member and heretofore borne a good character, was before the United States Commissioner on Tuesday, to answer a charge of having been concerned in the forgery of land warrants. He was held to bail in the sum of $3,000.

—Maj. Duncan, who has distinguished himself by his gallantry in the battles fought in New-Mexico during the last few months, passed through St. Louis on Monday, *en route* for Washington. He fought bravely in the battle of Valverde, and is now suffering from a severe wound in the head, which he received in a skirmish at Albuquerque.

—Col. J. L. Wilson, of the Thirty-fourth Indiana Volunteers, publishes a card thanking Gov. Morton for reinstating him in the command of his regiment, from which he was removed, as he claims, simply because he criticised Gen. Buell's movements in Kentucky as dilatory.

—There are thirty-one rebel prisoners who have been tried by military commission at Jefferson City, Mo., and await official promulgation of sentence by the President or the Commander of the Western Department.

—Ex-Senator George E. Pugh recently made a speech at a war meeting at Dayton, Ohio, in which he said that, at the first whisper of compromise from our Southern brethren, he was for a settlement of this difficulty and forgetting the past.

—It is rumored that Gen. Scott has been solicited by the Government to give the benefits of his experience occasionally at the new camp of instruction, near Philadelphia. The General is now at West Point.

—Mr. Gideun S. Holmes, a native of this country, once a resident of Boston, and formerly United States Consul at the Cape of Good Hope, recently sent $500 to a gentleman of Boston, to be used for the benefit of families of soldiers who have gone to the war.

—Some volunteers to whom one Sam. Crow, of Oquawka, Illinois, talked treason, punished him by taking the responsibility of administering twenty-nine lashes. Subsequently he was obliged to take the oath of allegiance before a Justice of the Peace.

—Bellows Falls has become too hot as a place of residence for the Editor of the *Argus*, who has made himself particularly offensive by his free exhibition of sympathy with the rebellion. His course was most heartily denounced at a public meeting held in that town on Aug. 4.

—At the war meeting at Brockport, a few evenings since, Ex-Gov. Church expostulated with the young men for not coming forward, and said, after a pause in the proceedings, "Why, I could raise more men from the ladies in the house!"

—A schoolmistress at Pilgrim's Corner, in Orange County, is said to have been dismissed a few days ago, because she refused to join in the rejoicings of the family with which she was staying over the reported death of Col. Van Wyck.

—Jesse D. Bright, Ex-Senator, is busy about some scheme or other. The Cincinnati papers note the fact as remarkable that he has visited that city twice within a fortnight.

—The Franklin Literary Society of the Presbyterian College at Canonsburgh, Penn., where Vallandigham graduated, has recently expelled him by a *unanimous* vote.

—One Wm. Faherty, who has been serving in the rebel army, was arrested in Washington on Tuesday. He refused to take the oath of allegiance, and was committed to prison as a spy.

—Brig.-Gen. Slocum, who entered the service as Colonel of the Twenty-seventh New-York Regiment, has been commissioned Major-General of Volunteers.

—Lieut.-Col. O'Kane, of the rebel army, who has had the impudence to attemppt recruiting at Independence, Mo., has been arrested and taken to St. Louis.

—Mr. Upson, of the Somerset County (N. J.) *News*, was severely cowhided, on July 31, by one Andrew M. Tunison, whom he had denounced as a Secessionist.

—Joseph Batteil, Esq., of this City, has made a donation of $5,000 to Yale College, to promote the study of sacred music in that institution.

—Miles, an occasional correspondent of this paper from McClellan's army, is, we regret to say, a prisoner in Richmond.

—Maj.-Gen. W. B. Franklin has been spending a few days at Cape May with his wife. He passed through Philadelphia *en route* to Washington and the James River.

—Brig.-Gen. George G. Meade, who was severely wounded in one of the late battles before Richmond, is fast recovering, and will probably soon be able to resume his command. He is with his friends in Philadelphia at present.

—Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, has returned to Harrisburgh from Bedford Springs, whither he had been compelled to go for a few days to seek rest from his arduous labors.

—Brig.-Gen. Garfield, who won his stars by giving Humphrey Marshall a drubbing, is at his home in Portage County, Ohio, on a short leave of absence.

—Mr. Zenas T. Haines, who has had much experience as a member of the Press of Boston, has taken editorial charge of the Worcester *Transcript*.

—Gen. Wadsworth, Military Governor of Washington, made a sudden trip to Harrisburgh on Tuesday evening, to confer with Gov. Curtin on Government business.

—Mr. Moldland, of the Montreal *Transcript*, is enlightening the Canucks on the state of affairs in the Southern States, where he spent some time just after the outbreak of the rebellion.

— Prof. Patterson, of Dartmouth College, is named as the probable candidate for Congress in the Third New-Hampshire District.

—Ex-Mayor Barker, of Pittsburgh, Penn., was run over on the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad on Saturday last and instantly killed.

—Brig.-Gen. Couch was in Taunton, Mass., with his family, on Monday.

—Mrs. Gen. Franz Sigel and Mrs. Gen. Carl Schurz are staying in Philadelphia.

—Jeff. Davis' coachman, W. A. Jackson, is lecturing in Hartford, Conn.

—Brig.-Gen. I. B. Richardson has been commissioned Major-General of Volunteers.

—Gov. Ramsey, of Minnesota, is visiting his friends and relatives in Harrisburgh, Penn.

—Hon. John A. Kasson, First Assistant Postmaster-General, was in Wheeling, Va., on Tuesday.

—Lieut. Worden with his wife were in Albany on Tuesday.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Attempt to Arrest Major-Gen. Fremont for Contempt of Court.

UNITED STATES SERVICE EXEMPTS FROM ARREST UNDER CIVIL PROCESS.

In the Supreme Court, at Chambers, before Justice BARNARD, A. A. SELOVER and Gen. JOHN C. FREMONT were sued by JOHN S. GILBS, as the maker and indorser of a promissory note for $2,000, in which judgment resulted against them for that amount with costs. Execution being issued and returned by the Sheriff unsatisfied, plaintiff's attorney obtained an order for examining defendants on supplementary proceedings, returnable Aug. 7. Gen. FREMONT failing to appear and submit to an examination, the attorney for plaintiff, yesterday, applied for an order to arrest the General for contempt of Court.

The defendants' counsel opposed the application, on the ground that, being in the service of the United States, Gen. FREMONT was exempt from arrest.

The plaintiff's counsel contended that Major-Gen. FREMONT was not now in the service of the United States, having retired from his command in Virginia; and that the act of Congress exempting from arrest those in the United States service, applied only to parties in actual service.

Justice BARNARD remarked that he thought the plaintiff's counsel wrong in his views, but would give him time to put in authorities, and render a decision on the third Monday of August.

Interesting Occasion at the Abbot Institute.

On Thursday morning, at the Abbot Collegiate Institute, it was our privilege to witness and participate in a most interesting occasion, in which the principals were the distinguished proprietor of the Institute, one of his most estimable scholars, and him with whom she had elected to travel through this vale of joy or woe, as the future may determine.

Beneath the cheerful folds of our National ensign, and surrounded by the bright faces of hopeful friends, the young couple pledged their mutual vows, while, in the presence of loving witnesses, the learned Doctor pronounced them man and wife, and begged the blessing of Divine Providence upon them.

After the ceremony and the enjoyments of the social circle about the well-spread board, and the thousand and one leave-takings of the younger ladies, the bridal couple, attended by a gay party of chosen friends, left forever the surroundings of the academic life, and entered upon the broader ocean of experience, *via* the Fall River Line and Newport.

Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

There was no meeting of this Board yesterday.

The weekly statement of the Commission is as follows:

Remaining, July 26	6,776
Admitted since	2,191
Total	8,967

Of whom 38 have died since the last report, 1,772 were discharged and 364 sent to Blackwell's Island. At the date of August 2, there were 6,793 under the charge of the Commissioners, of whom 449 were at Bellevue Hospital, 767 at Lunatic Asylum, 1,452 at Almshouse, 527 at Penitentiary, 974 at Workhouse, 11 in Small Pox Hospital, 828 on Randall's Island, 194 at Randall's Island Hospital, 240 in City Prison, 25 in Second District Prison, 26 in Third District Prison, 3 in Fourth District Prison, 751 in Island Hospital, 262 at Colored Home, 169 at Colored Orphan Asylum, 32 children at nurse and 52 at the City Cemetery. In addition to the above, there are 483 sick and wounded soldiers in Bellevue Hospital.

The Croton Aqueduct Board.

By a unanimous decision of the above Department, it has been determined to let on the water into the new Grand Reservoir in Central Park, on Tuesday, Aug. 19, at 3 P. M. The public will be invited to be present, and will be regaled with a spectacle worthy of the attention of every citizen. Owing to the hesitation of the Common Council to pass an appropriation to defray the expenses of the celebration, it will not be as magnificent an affair as it should be, and as our citizens have a right to expect, but all that the Board can do will be done, to give the people a full view of the splendid arrangements completed for their benefit.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FATAL RESULT OF A STAB—ESCAPE OF THE PERPETRATOR.—JOHN MAGNIN, the man who was stabbed late on Monday night last, during a fight which took place at the corner of Catharine and Cherry streets, died in the New-York Hospital, yesterday afternoon. The friends of deceased allege that, seeing an altercation on the corner, he ran to quell it, or otherwise interfered, when some man at present unknown, stabbed him in the pit of the stomach with a knife, and ran away. A sailor's boarding-house runner, well known in Water-street, is strongly suspected as being the assailant, and the Fourth Ward Police are in search of him. Coroner COLIN was notified, and will hold an inquest on the body to-day. Deceased was a single man, about 40 years of age. He lived within a few doors of where his death-blow was received.

GENERAL SESSIONS.—CATHARINE WATERS, indicted for grand larceny, in stealing a dress and various other articles of costume from one HENRY HORTEN, No. 69 Mercer-street, was tried and acquitted. WILLIAM MASON was tried and convicted of burglary in third degree, and sentenced to State prison for five years. MARY E. IVINS was tried on an indictment for abduoding a female child, SARAH LEE, aged 3 years, while playing in the yard of No. 542 Broome-street, and acquitted. WILLIAM THOMPSON, *alias* TILMAN, pleaded guilty to an indictment for grand larceny, and JOHN TYORE pleaded guilty to an indictment for petit larceny. TYORE was sent to the Juvenile Asylum, and THOMPSON remanded for sentence.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF PRIZE RIFLES POSTPONED.—The sale of 4,000 Enfield rifles, captured from the prize steamer *Nassau*, which was advertised to take place yesterday, was postponed by order of the War Department. It is supposed that the Government intends to reserve them for its own use. The rifles were manufactured in London, and are of superior quality. Most of them were in a very rusty condition when captured, having got wet on the voyage from England, but they have all been put in perfect order by BLUNT & SIMMS, gunsmikers, at considerable expense to the Government, and in view of the present necessities of the War Department, their sale at auction would have been a poor stroke of economy.

A MERCHANT CHARGED WITH PERJURY.—MR. ABRAHAM MESSEROLE, a merchant 67 years of age, was arrested yesterday by Officer DEGAUSH, of the Essex Market Police Court, on a warrant issued by Justice OSBORN. The defendant stands charged, on the oath of LEWIS UHL, Esq., No. 76 Wall-street, with having testified falsely in a matter which was pending before a Referee, and in which a large amount of property is involved. It is charged that the alleged false testimony of the accused was material to the issue of the cause. Mr. MESSEROLE was required to find bail in $2,000 to answer the charge before the Court of Sessions. The complaint has been transmitted to the Grand Jury for their action.

THE LATE ROW IN A HOOK AND LADDER HOUSE.—We are requested by the Hook and Ladder Company No. 12 to correct a paragraph in our issue of Tuesday, in regard to an affray in which a negro employed by Hook and Ladder Company No. 29 came to grief. The negro is represented as being quarrelsome, and as having challenged fight when he was ordered out of the Hook and Ladder house. He at once drew a hydrant wrench, and attacked the boys, when they seized and expelled him. In the course of the fracas he was struck by his own weapon, causing an effusion of blood. No blame for the accident can properly be attached to No. 12.

I. O. OF O. F.—ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE.—The annual election of officers of the Grand Lodge of Odd-Fellows for the Southern District of New-York, took place yesterday afternoon, at Odd-Fellows' Hall, and resulted as follows: Grand Master, D. G. M. EDWIN SWANTON, of Lodge No. 50; Deputy Grand Master, G. W. AARON MCCALL, of No. 140; Grand Warden, H. SNYDER, of No. 404; Grand Secretary, JOHN J. DAVIES, of No. 1; Grand Treasurer, JACOB HOSSELL, of No. 28; Grand Representative, P. G. M. GEO. SMITH, of No. 30.

SOLDIERS DIED.—The following list of soldiers, who have died at the Bellevue Hospital during the past week, is reported by Mr. JOHN WHITE, the Warden:

Orland E. Terro, Co. I, 83d Penn. Vol.
Geo. H. Gallup, Co. B, 34th N. Y. Vol.
J. H. Sanborn, Co. K, 5th N. H. Vol.
Wallace Bogart, Co. A, 42d N. Y. Vol.
Henry Augustus Ryer, Co. I, 1st Penn. Vol.

Their bodies were handed over to the Government Undertaker for interment in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING.—Late on Wednesday afternoon, WILLIAM DANCLEY, a boy 6 years of age, fell into the dock at Pier No. 31 East River, from which he was soon rescued in a state of insensibility, and conveyed to a drug store at the corner of Monroe and Market streets. All efforts to restore him proved unavailing, and death ensued soon afterward. His remains were subsequently conveyed to his late home, No. 118 Madison-street, where Coroner WILDEY held an inquest.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The monthly meeting of the Chamber was held yesterday, at 1 P. M. The customary routine business was transacted, and the following gentlemen elected members of the Chamber: Huun C. Beach, Robert H. Berdell, Henry Wm. Smith, Richard D. Lathrop, Dudley P. Ely, Jasper and T. Van Vleck, Horatio Dorr. No further business presenting itself, the Chamber adjourned.

WAR MEETING ON SUNDAY.—The Christian Alliance propose to have a grand War Meeting on Sunday night, at 7½ o'clock, at the City Assembly Rooms. Prominent speakers, whose names will be duly advertised, will address the meeting, and it will be the endeavor of the Alliance to get up a religious enthusiasm among the people in favor of an earnest prosecution of absolute war.

THE NEW RESERVOIR.—Tired, doubtless, of the inaction of the City Government, the Croton Water Board have determined to turn the water into the new grand reservoir at Central Park on Tuesday, the 19th, at 3 o'clock, P. M. There will not be a grand time, as was anticipated, because the Council has not seen fit to make an appropriation for that purpose.

HATCHWAY CASUALTY.—PATRICK WELSH, an Irish laborer, fell through the hatchway from the third story of the bonded warehouse, No. 274 South-street, to the ground floor, and was dangerously injured. He was taken up, and conveyed to Bellevue Hospital. WELSH lives at No. 326 East Thirteenth-street.

FATAL FALL.—A woman named MARY GALLAGHER fell from the roof of the five-story building, No. 170 East Seventeenth-street to the pavement, on Wednesday afternoon, and was so terribly injured that she died in Bellevue Hospital soon afterward. An inquest was held by Coroner RANNEY.

THE PARK BARRACKS.—Gov. MORGAN visited the Park Barracks, yesterday morning, in company with Capt. ARELL. The convalescents held a meeting on Wednesday, and passed complimentary resolutions concerning the treatment they have received while under the charge of that institution.

DEPARTURE OF THE EDINBURGH.—The steamship *Edinburgh* sailed at 5 A. M., yesterday, with fifteen cabin and eighty-five steerage passengers. She was prevented from sailing on Wednesday by the storm of Tuesday night.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. FREMONT.—Maj.-Gen. FREMONT and family left the City, where they have been since his relief from command, yesterday afternoon, for the sea-side, where they will remain for a short time.

HONORS TO A NEW-YORKER.—Dartmouth College has conferred the honorary degree of Master of Arts on RUFUS F. ANDREWS, Esq., Surveyor of the port of New-York.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A NEW METRE.—An ingenious individual has invented a new water metre, which has been satisfactorily tested by the authorities of Brooklyn, and is approved by the Water Commissioners of that city. The metre is readily attached to the service pipe, occupying but a trifling additional space, and may be placed in any position required. The peculiar advantages claimed in this invention are simplicity of construction and action, perfect accuracy in measurement, having no close compartments, it is self-cleaning, will not become foul, or get out of order, the sediment of the water not being retained, as in other metres of water-tight compartments. Also in affecting a great reduction of the expense, being furnished at about half the cost of any other metre now in use, and the friction being reduced to the smallest possible extent, the wear of the metre to one point or axle, which can be replaced at trifling cost. The metre was tested in every manner with the most satisfactory results to the gentlemen present, and was found to work with unerring accuracy under all circumstances.

ANOTHER.—The Trustees of the Long Island College Hospital seem to be peculiarly unfortunate in the character of their volunteer watchers. Some days ago, a watcher was arrested for taking a $5 bill from an invalid soldier and forgetting to return it. Yesterday, an Englishman, named JOHN RICHARDSON, who had been acting as a volunteer watcher, was arrested by Officer OSWALD, of the Forty-third Precinct, for stealing shirts, drawers, and other articles belonging to soldiers. He was arrested as he was leaving the premises, and the articles were found upon him.

GOING SOUTH.—Rev. WM. HODGES, the colored pastor who for years has been engaged in educating the people of his own race in this City, will soon leave for the South, and intends to locate himself at Norfolk, Va., where he formerly resided. He has property there, and intends to devote the rest of his days to preparing the negroes of Norfolk for a life of freedom.

THE BEEKMAN-STREET FIRE.—Dr. RICHARD FISHER, of De Kalb-avenue, is supposed to have lost his life at the recent fire in Beekman-street. He left home Tuesday morning last, and has not been seen since. As he was a constant visitor at the Rainbow Hotel, it is supposed he was there at the time of the fire.

ACCIDENT.—A mason named JAMES DAILY, yesterday afternoon, while at work on a house in Bedford-avenue, fell from the second-story to the sidewalk and was seriously injured. He was taken to his residence in Classon-avenue, near Van Buren-street, by Sergeant JOHNSON, of the Forty-ninth Precinct Police.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—Mr. TRUMAN BROWN, of Brooklyn, lost his son, a fine young man, aged 19 years, last week, by drowning. He was bathing in a stream at New-Canaan, Conn., and was suddenly cramped and lost.

BODY FOUND.—The body of an unknown man—entirely nude—was found in the water at the foot of Degraw-street, yesterday morning. Deceased was about 35 years of age, medium height, and had red hair.

MILITARY.—Recruiting has been very brisk in this city during the present week, and a resort to a draft will not be necessary.

NEW-JERSEY.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN THE JERSEY CITY ALMSHOUSE.—The question of dividing the religious services in the Jersey City Almshouse under two distinct forms—Protestant and Catholic—which is brought before each succeeding Common Council, was again revived at the meeting of the Board on Tuesday evening. Alderman KANE offered a resolution directing that the same privileges be granted to Catholic ladies to teach children in the Almshouse as are extended to ladies of other denominations. Considerable discussion ensued, when the whole matter was laid over for future consideration. The object of this resolution is to divide the children into two classes, those of Catholic parentage to be taught exclusively by Catholic teachers, and those of Protestant birth to be taught by Protestants, instead of being taught together alternately by Protestants and Catholics, as at present.

A BARN DESTROYED BY LIGHTNING.—During the heavy shower on Tuesday evening, a barn situated near the Latourette Hotel, Bergen Point, owned by the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company, and occupied by Mr. SIMEON MESELCK, was struck by lightning and entirely consumed. About thirty tons of hay was in the building which, together with other stock, was destroyed. The house of Mr. MESELCK, a short distance from the barn, was also struck and badly damaged. None of the inmates were injured.

CITY FINANCES.—The report of the City Treasurer of Jersey City shows the condition of the City Finances to be as follows:

Balance in Treasury July 1, 1862	$5,357 67
Receipts in July	29,329 67
Total	$34,687 34
Payments in July	28,801 84
Balance in Treasury Aug. 1	$5,585 50

RECORDER'S REPORT.—Recorder MARTINDALE, of Jersey City, reports that there have been 372 persons arrested during the quarter ending July 31, by the police, who were disposed of by him as follows: Discharged, 187; committed to jail and workhouse, 45; committed to jail for trial, 12; sent to the City Prison, 46; held to bail, 56; sent to Almshouse, 2; fined $2, 16; fined $3 50, 1; fined $10, 3; fined $20, 1.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE.—From the report of Chief of Police RIELY, of Jersey City, presented to the Common Council on Tuesday evening, we learn that, during the quarter ending July 31, the total number of persons arrested was 365—263 males, and 122 females. The number of persons furnished with lodgings during the quarter was 773, of whom 674 were males, and 199 females. The Chief urges the organization of a detective force to attend the railroad depôts and other public places.

DEATH IN THE SOLDIERS' HOSPITAL.—JOHN HAMMERER, a member of Co. I, Third Regiment N. J. V., died yesterday in the Soldiers' Hospital in Jersey City of consumption. Deceased arrived at the hospital on the 25th of June. His remains were forwarded to Buffalo. This is only the fifth death that has occurred in this hospital since its opening, out of 448 patients treated.

STATE BOUNTY.—An additional appropriation of $2,000 has been made by the Common Council of Jersey City, for the payment of the State bounty to the families of volunteers, the former appropriation being exhausted. This money is advanced, to be refunded by the State.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUG. 7, 1862.

$500 U. S. 6s '62	Reg. 100	10,000	American Gold 111⅛
10,000 U. S. 6s '81	Reg. 98⅝	25,000	do 111⅛
10,000 U. S. 6s '81	Cou. 98⅝	10,000	do 111⅛
17,000	do 98⅝	14,000	do 111⅛
500	do 99	325	Pac. Mail Stp. Co. 109
30,000 U. S. 5s '74	Con. 85¾	50	do 10⅜
2,300 Treas. 7.3.10 p. ct. Notes	small. 102½	250	do b10. 109
10,000	do 102⅞	200	do s10. 109
1,000 Kentucky St. 6s	94	50	New-York Cen. R. 92⅛
1,000 Ill. Cou. Bs. '62	97	50	do opg 92¼
46,000 Ill. War Loan	87	100	do s15 92⅜
5,000 Tenn. S. 6s, '90. b60	50	100	do 92⅜
1,000	do 49½	100	do opg 92¼
500 Va. State 6s	51	50	do 92⅜
5,000 N. C. State 6s	65	550	Erie Railway 34⅜
5,000 Mo. State 6s	46½	100	do b30 34⅜
1,000 Cal. State 7s	96½	100	Erie Railway Pref 64⅜
2,000	do 96⅝	100	do 64⅜
4,000 Erie R. 3dm. bs '83. 100		100	Hudson River R. R. 46
6,000 Erie R. 5m. bs. s15	84½	100	Harlem R. R. Pref. 35⅝
5,000	84	150	do 35¾
5,000 H. R. 2d s. f. bonds.	106	200	do 35¾
1,000 Ill. R. R. 3d mtg.	93	55	Nor. & Wor. R. R. 44
5,000 Har. 1st m. bds.	106	140	Mich. Cen. R. R. 62
4,000 M. C. & C. 1st m. bs.	108	100	do b30 62⅜
7,000 C. B. & Q. Ill. & C. b.	108	350	do 62⅜
4,000 M. S. & N. I. bonds.	98½	100	do s10 62⅜
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. bds	85⅝	100	do b60 62⅜
1,000 Chic. & N. W. 1m. Bs	89	400	M. S. & N. I. R. 26⅝
1,000 Chi. & N. W. Ass. Bs	48	500	M. S. & N. I. G. S. 57⅛
5,000 Chic. & N. W. 2d M.	58½	50	do 57⅞
3,000 Tol. & W. 1st M	88½	100	do b30 58⅛
5,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	64	25	Panama R. s10 134
10,000	do 64½	150	Cleve. & Pitts. R. 22⅝
1,000 Mil. & P. Du C. 1 M.	98	13	do 22
2,000 Clev. & Tol. S. F. Bs	94	500	Gal. & Chi. R. 67⅜
6,000 Fitchburg & Wayne & Chic. 1st M.	93	200	do 66⅝
9,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	77	6	do 66⅝
1,000 Bellville & Ill. T. 1st m. b.	72	150	do b30 69
1,000 Det. M. & T. 1st m.	86¾	300	Clev. & Tol. R. 71⅛
10 Bank of Commerce	88	100	Chic. & R. I. R

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—JEANNETTE AND JEANNOT—THREE FLYING TRAPEZE—THE WHITES AND BROWNS.

WALLACK'S—PARIS AND BACK FOR FIVE POUNDS—KILT O'CONNOR.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—ALLEGHANIANS, VOCALISTS, AND SWISS BELL-RINGERS, Afternoon and Evening.—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 BROADWAY—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—No. 548 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our advices from the Army of the Potomac are again important this morning. We have a dispatch dated yesterday, and a letter from our special correspondent dated the day before, giving details of the expedition to Malvern Hill, with the announcement that it is the intention of Gen. McCLELLAN to hold that position. The General proceeded there on Tuesday afternoon, and remained through the night, and COUCH'S Division was sent up to reinforce HOOKER, who had already a considerable force there. It was rumored also that another division was to be sent up on Wednesday morning—a proceeding probably rendered necessary by the movement of a considerable rebel force from Richmond, with the intention of recapturing their lost position. That they entertain such an intention is believed from the reports of deserters and contrabands, who reached headquarters on Wednesday night. At Malvern Hill, however, our forces can have the cooperation of Commodore WILKES' gunboats, the acquaintance of which the rebels will not care about renewing at short range. Three thousand of our men, exchanged prisoners, arrived from Richmond on Wednesday afternoon. Those fit to do duty were immediately sent to their regiments.

There is no later intelligence from Gen. POPE'S army. We have, however, important letters from our special correspondent, giving details of recent movements, including the capture of Orange Court-house, a short distance from Gordonsville.

A brief dispatch is sent to us from Cincinnati, announcing that Gen. ROBERT MCCOOK has been murdered while riding in his ambulance, in advance of his brigade. He was assassinated by guerrillas.

Two new regiments are to leave Massachusetts for the seat of war on Monday and Tuesday next—the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth. Both have full ranks, and are splendidly equipped.

Official documents just published show that Gen. NEGLEY'S orders from Gen. MITCHEL, when he advanced on Chattanooga, Tenn., were to threaten the rebel Gen. ADAMS, and draw SMITH into the place, so that the force at Cumberland Gap might be weakened, and that MORGAN might then be enabled to occupy the place. In this Gen. NEGLEY was completely successful.

Gov. SALOMON, of Wisconsin, has issued a proclamation, establishing a uniform bounty of fifty dollars to each new recruit under the recent call for three hundred thousand volunteers. The sum to be raised is $450,000, which is equally apportioned to each county in the State, on the basis of last year's tax assessment.

An intercepted letter written to his brother by the redoubtable Gen. PILLOW, expresses great anxiety regarding the fate of the negroes. He fears that the South, in achieving its independence, will lose one thousand million dollars worth of slaves, and advises crowding the negroes into the South with the greatest expedition. He also urges his brother to do all he can to make the negroes believe that all of them who fall into Federal hands will be sent to Cuba.

GENERAL NEWS.

Telegrams received in this City yesterday announced the loss of the steamer *Golden Gate*, which left San Francisco on the 21st of July for Panama, with 230 passengers, $1,114,000 in treasure for this City, and $270,000 for England. She was burnt at sea, near Manzanillo, on the coast of Mexico, on the 27th of July, and one hundred and eighty of her passengers and twenty of her crew lost. There appears to be some doubt about the loss of the treasure, as some of the dispatches received express the belief that it might be saved—the ship being beached. Full particulars are delayed by an interruption of telegraphic communication.

A telegram was received in Albany on Wednesday, announcing the death of Col. MCLEOD MURPHY, of the Engineer Regiment, Ex-State Senator. No confirmation of the report has been received.

The Detroit papers publish, by order of Gen. CRANDER, lists of absentees from the Second and Third Cavalry, and the Tenth and Fourteenth Infantry Regiments, and the Third Battery. These lists embrace nearly 1,000 names.

The prize brig *Napier*, of Yarmouth, N. S., 150 tons register, arrived at Philadelphia on Wednesday in charge of Prizemaster GRESTON, of the United States steamer *Mount Vernon*, by which vessel she was captured on the 29th ult., off Wilmington, N. C. She has a cargo of salt, which was obtained at Turk's Island, and when captured was attempting to run into a Southern port. The papers of the brig were placed in the hands of Prize Commissioner FLANDERS, and the vessel was surrendered to the Marshal.

The cargo of the prize steamer *Florida*, which was captured in St. Andrew's Bay, Florida, early in April, has just been discharged at Queen-street wharf, Philadelphia. It consists of 200 bales of cotton, which, at the price cotton is now selling, will bring a handsome sum. The cotton is to be stored until an order of sale is made. The questions touching the disposition of the vessel are still before the Court, though three months have elapsed since she arrived at Philadelphia. It is said that the difficulty in the way of a decision is a claim made by parties North who had a share in the vessel before her capture or confiscation by the rebels.

The machinery of the sloop-of-war *Juniata*, which has been building for some months at Philadelphia, is so far completed that steam will be raised at the close of the present week. With the machinery in such a state of forwardness there is nothing to delay the speedy completion of the vessel.

REANY, SON & Co., at Chester, Penn., have received a contract from the Government for the construction of an iron gunboat, which is intended more particularly for service in rivers. She will be 236 feet long, 35 feet beam, and 12 feet depth of hold, and will be a side-wheel steamer, with a rudder at each end, similar to the *Miami*, which was built at the Philadelphia Navy-yard. The same firm have also contracted to build a set of engines for an iron-clad vessel under construction in this City.

One of the iron gun-carriages for the *New Ironsides* has been sent to Philadelphia, from the Phœnix Iron Works at Trenton, N. J., and the other seven, which are in course of construction there, will be completed by Tuesday. These carriages weigh between seven and eight thousand pounds each, and are to have mounted upon them eleven-inch Dahlgren guns, which weigh 15,000 pounds.

The entire number of sick in hospital at Harrison's Landing, on Aug. 4, was 881.

The receipts of the American Board of Missions for May and June, 1862, fell $17,000 short of those for the corresponding months of 1861, and a note from Rev. S. B. TREAT, the Home Secretary, states that the deficiency for July is still greater. Last year the contributions amounted to $50,000, and this year they do not reach half that total.

A terrible storm of wind and rain, thunder and lightning visited Chicago and vicinity on Monday last. Trees were stripped of limbs and leaves, chimneys were toppled over and roofs torn off, and one man lost his life in consequence of a severe blow which he received upon his head from a falling timber.

An immense raft, or rather a series of rafts, containing 2,800,000 feet of lumber, reached Chicago from the upper lakes, on Tuesday last. The total cost of towing it down was $3,342.

The sad disaster on the Pacific caused a temporary depression on the Stock Exchange yesterday forenoon, but owing to the general strong tone of the market, prices, except on Pacific Mail Shares, finally closed higher than on Wednesday. Exchange, 126; Gold, 114¼ ₱ cent.

A fair business was transacted in Breadstuffs, yesterday. Prices of Flour opened a shade firmer, but the market closed tamely. Wheat advanced about 2c., and Corn ½c.@1c. ₱ bushel. Provisions were more sought after; Pork and Lard were firmer. Sugars and Rio Coffee were in request, as were also Hay, Hops, Cassia, Tallow, Tobacco and Whisky. Cotton, Metals, Hides and Naval Stores were dull and heavy. The Freight engagements were moderate, though rates tended downward.

The Future of Canada—English Insincerity.

The recent debate in the English Parliament on Canadian affairs, an extended report of which may be found on another page, has no parallel in the history of the British Empire. The people of Canada are pointedly told that it is of no sort of consequence to the English Government whether they remain a component part of the Kingdom or not. Now, Canada is one of the largest dependencies of the English Crown. It has cost the mother country many millions of pounds to hold and fortify it. It has cost many millions more to build railroads and canals, and immense bridges, to develop it. It has cost larger sums still to guard it against apprehensions of American cupidity, and to settle international quarrels growing out of the North-eastern boundary, the burning of the steamer *Caroline*, and the capture of the Confederate envoys by Capt. WILKES. Canada, from having been a poor and sparsely settled Province, has grown to be a respectable and comparatively prosperous country. It has never been of any pecuniary value to the British Government, but now is in a fair way to become so, if the population has intelligence and energy to make available the vast improvements that British wealth has introduced among them. It is just at this moment that English statesmen declare to the world that the retention of Canada is not an object of their desire, and that the people of Canada may assume their independence whenever they think proper to do so.

As we have already observed, a certain school of British statesmen have recommended that the Colonies be encouraged to establish independent Governments. But while this is true of a sect, we are sorry to say we entirely doubt the honesty and candor of these recent and general declarations in Parliament. England is not in the habit of surrendering voluntarily any territory over which her authority has once been established. Witness her seven years' war to retain as Colonies the now independent States of America. And witness her more recent gigantic war to compel India to subjection to British rule.

England has three powerful motives for the perpetuation of her dominion over continents and the sea. The first is, the aggrandizement of the Kingdom among the nations of the earth, by the presence of power, and the exhibition of enormous wealth. The moral effect of great possessions is a positive power, understood by no Government better than by the English. In the second place, the widely extended possessions of England are a convenience and security to her commerce. They afford harbors, dock-yards, coaling stations, light-houses, supply-stations, and the protection of civil and naval officers, to every English ship that spreads its white wings upon the seas; and no other nation has so many in every quarter of the globe. In the third place, the presence of British authority introduces to all the people, where it prevails, goods of English manufacture and trade, on terms most promotive of the interests of the Kingdom. What though the governing of their foreign dependencies brings an annual deficiency to the English exchequer? In the incidental conveniences to commerce and profits to manufactures, the loss is more than made up. If this were not so, why would a practical people so long indulge in the folly of dominion as England has done?

We may safely set down the present exhibition of British indifference to Canada as humbug. We should be glad to see a public meeting held in that Province to accept the independence so graciously offered by the mother country. It would undoubtedly call forth a terrible growl from the British lion. And if the meeting should go a step further, and propose to join the United States on getting fairly clear of the British Government, we know that the growl would swell to a roar of rage. How could the English Government consent to see the Stars and Stripes of the American Union floating over all the costly structures of English pride and power in Canada? Only think for a moment of the *ci-devant* British Provinces under the Morrell Tariff!

The explanation of the late English babble about letting Canada go, we half suspect to be this: The governing classes of that country are in favor of Secession, and, in order to be consistent, they mote contend that territorial integrity is of no importance at all when set against the whims of the people, who need to be governed. The Southern States should be suffered to break up the Union, and go by themselves whenever they like. This is the present national sentiment in England. Apply the rule to Canada, and her people must have equal liberty of revolution. This is British gasconade. And, although the cases are wholly unlike, and England might well surrender a foreign province, while the United States could not surrender an integral and contiguous State, we need only have the project discussed in Canada of annexation to the United States to find how false are the present pretences of England, and how fiercely she would resist the loss of her Province.

The Burning of the Golden Gate.

The loss of that splendid steamship, the *Golden Gate*, accompanied by the sacrifice of a hundred and eighty lives, falls upon the community, used as it is to the waste of life, as a fearful shock and calamity. The disaster was wholly unexpected. In the Eastern Pacific half the terrors of sea travel are disarmed. In July there are no frightful gales and tremendous seas to imperil the strength of the vessel. Unless the pilot wander from a well-defined course, there are no reefs and shoals where he may be suddenly sunk. So plain and secure has been the journey from San Francisco to Panama, that the voyager has come to regard it as less formidable than the crossing of an inland ferry.

But from the one danger of which no vessel is free, even when its ribs and their coverings, are of iron, the boats of the Pacific Steamship Company are not exempt. The *Golden Gate* was burned at sea. Nearly one-fourth of her passengers perished. Upon the Summer waters over which it passed there was every chance to escape, had means of escape been provided, and the loss of life is the measure of the vessel's deficiencies in life-saving apparatus. Herein, as the case stands at present, in the absence of details and explanations, there is a melancholy balance of reprobation due the Company for thus declining to spare from its immense accumulations the means of ensuring the life of every passenger in the event of disaster. The only apology must be that the safeguards against fire were so perfect, that accident seemed impossible. The fact seems to be otherwise. On the books of the underwriters, the *Golden Gate* is marked as deficient in securities against fire. Thus, not only did this opulent corporation, with its relentless monopoly of travel between the West and the East, decline to provide against the chances of the very calamity which has befallen the ship; but, as reckless of life as of property, it supplied inadequate facilities for saving the lives their parsimony imperilled. The million and more of money the Company loses by the fire, is, perhaps, a just judgment for such criminal economy. We speak, we repeat, on the single authority of the negre telegraphic dispatch hurried across the continent. It is sincerely to be hoped the particulars to come hereafter will mitigate the severity of the present verdict.

Union for the Sake of the Union.

President LINCOLN did an honor to himself in doing justice to Secretary STANTON, in the brief speech he delivered at the war meeting in Washington, on Wednesday afternoon. He declared that the Secretary of War had, at no time, withheld anything from Gen. McCLELLAN that it was in the President's power to give him. And he further asserted that the supposed quarrel between STANTON and McCLELLAN had less existence between them than between some of those presuming to be their friends.

Secretary STANTON has suffered very much in public estimation, because of his supposed refusal to reinforce Gen. McCLELLAN for the great battles before Richmond. It is now found that he suffered wrongly, and that the President acted justly in refusing to dismiss him in order merely to appease a popular clamor. But the President fails to indicate where lies the blame for the *inability* to reinforce Gen. McCLELLAN. The latter was in the enemy's country, in front of his capital, and opposed by an immense army, daily increasing in numbers.

No just reason has ever been given why recruiting was stopped—no explanation has been made of the discrepancy of 200,000 between the volunteers actually enrolled, and those reported to be enrolled. The Military Committee of the Senate was deceived—the Government was deceived—and the people were deceived. The men were not known to be lacking till Gen. McCLELLAN wanted them and Mr. STANTON did not have them to send.

Perhaps the War Department is not to blame for not knowing how many soldiers it had in the field, and for stopping enlistments at the very time when the organization of a reserve was so necessary. We are glad to find the President giving so hearty an indorsement to the War Secretary; for it is better to have the people confide in all their officers than distrust any, seeing that they will be retained in their places by the President. And whatever errors or omissions may have marked the past, we may safely accept the President's statement of human philosophy, that, "in the selfishness of their natures," our leaders must all desire success; and, desiring it, they will work for it all the more zealously and effectively, perhaps, for having made some mistakes, and seen the unhappy results flowing from them. Let us have, then, the good old motto again, "Union, for the sake of the Union."

GEN. JACKSON'S TOAST.—Gen. JACKSON is credited with a terse and happy sentiment that has become familiar as household words in the United States. It is this: "The Federal Union—it must be preserved." It was given as a toast, a great many years ago, at a patriotic entertainment in Washington.

This compact, simple, and yet all-embracing sentence, fit to be the sublime war-cry of a great nation, is almost daily mutilated and diluted by public speakers and the Press. Tammany Hall has been chief in this corruption of the Old Hero's language, by hanging out a rude canvas with a daub of Gen. JACKSON, to say: "The Federal Union—it must *and shall* be preserved." And so distinguished a democrat as ROBERT J. WALKER is reported to have said, in a public speech in Washington, the other day, that, "In the words of Gen. JACKSON, the Union must and shall be preserved." This is worse, even, than Tammany, in its barbarous rendering of a noble, rotund, mouth and heart-filling sentiment.

We call the country to order, and require a greater respect to the memory of Old Hickory. He was not afraid to say "*Federal* Union," and he said it. He was not a man to multiply words. If a thing *had* to be done, he simply said it *must* be done, and it always was done. To say it *must* be done, and then add it *shall* be done, is weakness; for it implies that words can add to the moral necessity involved in the word must. Give us the Old Hero's phrase hereafter, pure and simple

Multiply the Incentives.

"A peerage or Westminster Abbey," said NELSON, when he first descried the French fleet at anchor in the Bay of Aboukir. Fate was propitious this time, and the brave Admiral won the title which he bore till the fatal day of Trafalgar. But valued as was the distinction bestowed by his grateful country, it was probably not more highly prized by NELSON than was the simple copper medal, bestowed in acknowledgement of surpassing courage and devotion, by certain sailors and marines who helped to win the Battle of the Nile. Prize money is a capital thing in its way, and few honest tars object to receiving it; but the indestructible token of a nation's gratitude, which they may carry through life, and bequeath to their children, is a prize which money cannot buy, and which, to some natures, is the more powerful incentive. It is a silent but perpetual witness in favor of the character and worth of the wearer; and long after the prize money is scattered to the winds, its appeal has gained aid and asylum for the veteran, when decrepid age has left him no other resource.

In times of military exigency, it is sensible to adopt every stimulus to patriotic ardor which reason and history approve as likely to promote the end. Different natures are actuated by various and sometimes opposite considerations. Some are fond of money, some of glory, and some would esteem inestimably above either, such a symbol of national regard as a Nile medal or a Cross of the Legion of Honor. Promotion from the ranks has, without doubt, an excellent effect; but, even if pushed to an extreme in special instances, it can only apply to a very small fraction of the deserving. There are cases where a particular regiment or company, by a well-timed and heroic exhibition of courage, may win a battle, save an army, or carry a tremendous hostile position. It would, probably, be unreasonable and unwise, if not impossible, to make commissioned officers of *all* who have aided in the achievement; but there would be no impropriety in bestowing upon hundreds a sign of life-long consideration and honor, in the form of a WASHINGTON CROSS.

The title appears to us the most appropriate that could be devised, and it is the one of all others which would be satisfactory to the American people. The "Victoria Cross" is of plain bronze, and bears the inscription, "For Valor," the words being selected for the sensible reason that they express in the fewest possible number of letters the sentiment to be conveyed. While avoiding a servile imitation, something similar to this in form and spirit would, perhaps, be most convenient and acceptable. To commemorate highly-important battles, or other preëminently significant events of the war, medals should also be struck, and copies be conferred upon the bravest and most distinguished of the participators. Such has been the custom of great nations—republics as well as kingdoms—from the remotest antiquity, and no one has ever questioned the salutary effect.

Now that we are on the eve of most important events, and now that the army is to be so largely augmented, the step we suggest may be very happily carried into effect. Everything is important which helps to kindle in our troops the spirit of generous emulation. The simplest decoration, the reward of a single noble action, will add wonderfully to individual self-respect, and stimulate wholesomely the sense of responsibility. It will be congenial, also, to the democratic spirit of our armies, that a private soldier is not ineligible to a distinction which even Generals may be proud to wear. By all means, let us have a WASHINGTON CROSS.

STATE RIGHTS AND NEGRO REGIMENTS.—The *Tribune* shouts "Eureka" over a startling discovery it has just made. It has found out an ingenious solution of the problem of employing negro regiments. "State Rights" is the Open Sesame that is to unlock the desperate puzzle. Gov. SPRAGUE has called for a negro regiment, as part of the quota of Rhode Island. The Constitution and laws of Rhode Island treat whites and blacks alike, entitling the latter to vote on the same terms as the former; and therefore, it argues, "Rhode Island has a clear *right* to the service of all, whenever their service is needed." From these premises the *Tribune* proceeds thus to expatiate:

"State Rights afford an easy solution for the whole difficulty with respect to arming negroes. Some States do not regard their black residents as citizens, nor admit them to political rights. This is entirely their own affair, with which, so long as they discharge loyally their Federal obligations, other States have simply nothing to do. Some States pursue the opposite course, as it is their perfect right to do. If the Federal Government calls on the States for soldiers, each will respond—as in the Revolution—according to the genius of its own institutions and laws. The Federal Government will take from each such soldiers as it has to give, 'asking no questions for conscience sake.' And thus, in our complex but admirable Federal system, as in that of the universe, 'all Nature's difference makes all Nature's peace.'"

Now, we submit it is rather hard on the great heresy to be thus alternately cuffed and caressed. Our cotemporary has often enough whipped the devil of State Rights round the stump, and now, when it thinks he can do it some service, it falls to hugging him most affectionately. With characteristic blindness, however, it fails to see that its new auxiliary does not help it in the least. The doctrine finds precisely the same checks here that it does elsewhere when coming into conflict with the National sovereignty. Gov. SPRAGUE has a perfect right to "raise" a negro regiment, or a score of them. But the President of the United States, who is Commander-in-Chief of all the military forces, has an equal right to *refuse to receive them*. Not a regiment, or an individual of any complexion whatever, has part or lot in the business of fighting until it or he has passed through the regular process of being mustered into the service of the United States. The present policy of the President is clean and clear against the employment of blacks as *soldiers*; and so long as he remains in this mind no negroes *will* be mustered into service, though a hundred regiments were pressing to get in. We believe Gov. SPRAGUE is a man of too much practical good sense, not to say hearty patriotism, to waste time and effort—which are both now so precious—in a business that, in the present aspect of affairs, is necessarily utterly fruitless.

The Trade of England as Affected by the Rebellion.

We have received our usual early copy of the Annual Report of the British Board of Trade, which will be found very suggestive at the present moment. One of the most striking features of this report is, that while the British exports have been enormously diminished, the imports, especially from this country, have been much increased. The value of the manufactured products which England sent abroad in 1861, was nearly eleven million sterling less than were exported in the preceding year. Of this serious decrease, more than nine-tenths was due to the falling off in the trade with the United States. For, in 1860, the total value of the British products entered at our ports, amounted to twenty-one and a half millions, while last year it declined to nine millions, showing a diminution of upwards of twelve million, or nearly sixty per cent.

It is worthy of note that the only British product to which this imperious law of decrease did not extend was coal. This exemption is sufficiently accounted for by the fact that in England the supply of this article is unlimited, while the price is extremely low, and the freight small, so that, from the exigencies of steam-frigates, iron rams and cuirassed ships of war, the trade in coal is stimulated rather than depressed by the operations of modern warfare. In the exports of cottons, linens, woolens and metals, the largest proportional amount of diminution is found. The reshipment from British ports of foreign and colonial produce was almost as great as usual, a fact which, as the Commissioners suggest, may in part be accounted for by the trade having been turned aside from its natural course through the fear of capture on the high seas. Hence the owners of much foreign and colonial produce intended for America, thought it conducive to the safety of their cargoes to go to the additional expense of sending them to England in the first instance, and then forwarding the goods to their destination in British vessels, so as to secure the protection of a neutral flag.

But if under the operation of these and other causes Great Britain exported £12,000,000 sterling less than usual to this country, her necessities compelled her to import from us several millions more than usual. In 1860, the imports from the United States into England were less than £45,000,000 sterling. Last year, however, they rose to more than £49,000,000, of which nearly £22,000,000 was derived from the North, and about £27,000,000 from the South.

Such disproportion between the imports and exports must of necessity have disturbed the balance of trade. Accordingly, we find that throughout the year we were the creditor nation of the world. The exchanges ruled in our favor. There was a check to the usual steady flow to Europe of bullion, which is one of our chief national products. And instead of remitting £4,700,000 in gold and silver, as we did in 1860, we were able to send only £66,000 last year. And on the other hand, instead of receiving only £1,200,000 from England, we took no less than £7,300,000. Thus we had a balance on our trade with England of upward of ten millions of bullion. The importance of such results of our last year's foreign trade in strengthening the financial position of this country to meet the exigencies of the present war, it is impossible to over-estimate.

Although, however, England imported last year so much larger an aggregate of our products than usual, it is obvious that there must have been a large falling off under the head of cotton. The diminution of the cotton imports from this country alone amounted to 2,646,340 cwts. This statement, however, comprehends the transactions of the whole year, and as the Commissioners are careful to point out the aggregate returns of the year, offer no basis whatever for any theories or conclusions as to the future prospects of the trade. For the entire crop of 1860 had been shipped before the commencement of the blockade, and the apprehension of impending troubles leaded to produce greater activity than usual in sending the crop forward. It is, therefore, to the returns of the second half of the year that we must look for the facts which will aid us in estimating the prospects of the trade. For the transactions of the first four months do not fall short of those of 1860 in any material degree. In May and June, however, the incipient paralysis of the trade was discernible, and there was a diminished activity, while in 1860 the month of June showed the greatest amount of business. From July to November, we observe a gradual falling off. Still, the July imports of last year were higher than those of 1860, and the comparative declension was not very great till the three closing months of the year. The imports during these months were as follows:

	1860. Cwts.	1861. Cwts.
October	130,736	3,830
November	52,702	224
December	1,041,240	4,020

In connection with the portion of the report from which we have derived these somewhat gloomy and unsatisfactory statistics, the Commissioners have prepared an elaborate statement of the various sources from which England has derived her supplies of cotton for the past year, with the quantities supplied by each country on the list. From this table it appears that of the total supply of 11,228,078 cwt., the Southern States produced 6,746,428 cwt.; the Northern States 570,581 cwt.; India 3,295,904 cwt.; Egypt 365,108 cwt.; and Brazil 154,376 cwt. Smaller quantities were collected from all parts of the world, as under the stimulus of high prices the accumulated stock of almost every country and colony were made tributary to the necessities of the cotton trade of Lancashire and Yorkshire. Thus it happens that such countries as Sweden, Holland and Belgium are found on the list. To similar causes we may probably attribute the fact that a few cotton-producing countries, such as Africa, Demarara, Hayti, New-Granada and Peru, supplied quantities exceeding 1,000 cwt. There is also evidence that in the case of the European countries, very little of the amount exported was of their own growth, as Turkey sent only 631 cwt. Nor was much more encouragement to be derived from the yield of those countries which have been so much talked of as likely to furnish immense supplies of cotton. Of those whose crops are represented in the Great Exhibition, Natal sent only 14 cwt., New South Wales 9 cwt., and the Argentine States, 81 cwt. Turning to another of our American staples, we note, under the head of tobacco, an increased import of more than a million pounds as compared with 1860, but the country of growth is not specified. The consumption of tobacco shows a diminution of about two per cent. As, however, the quantity was still above that of any previous year, except 1860, the falling off is attributed not to evasion of the revenue laws, but to numerous other obvious contingencies, among which will, of course, be the depressed state of trade, and the impoverishment of large multitudes of the operative classes. Such, then, is a general sketch of the chief items on both sides of the balance-sheet of Mr. Bull's commerce for the past year. A considerable decrease of the exports of the United Kingdom has for the first time in many years been consentaneous with a greatly increased demand for foreign products.

As to the causes of this diminution the Commissioners seem to be somewhat perplexed. In one part of the report they state that the whole of it may fairly be attributed to "the effects of the American war, and to the operation of the prohibitory policy introduced by the Morrill Tariff." But, as if sensible that this vague expression of opinion required some modification, they afterward suggest other causes, and admit that "it is difficult to estimate how much of the loss is to be attributed to the doubts of American solvency, and to the blockade of the Southern ports." We have no doubt that both these last-named causes, especially the former, were actively efficient in producing a decline in trade which has proved as disastrous to England as it has been inconvenient to us. Those British journals, therefore, which, like the London *Times* and its imitators, have exerted themselves to fan the flames of international discord, and, while irritating the minds of the American Nation, have tried to destroy British confidence in our honesty, solvency and good faith, may have the consolation of reflecting, that, like treacherous or maladroit allies, they have done harm where they little meant it, and by injuring British commerce, have aimed their unpatriotic blow at the very vitals of their country, when they supposed they were acting in its defence and for its benefit. With regard to the effect attributable to the blockade, it has been shown that, while during the third quarter of the year the Southern trade was diminished considerably, it became almost extinct in the fourth. From this fact alone we find sufficient proof, were we not overwhelmed with evidence already, that during the closing three months of the fiscal year, our blockade was complete, and the Southern ports fairly closed.

THE PERIOD OF QUIET.—The present is a moment of great quietude all over the field of military operations. Doubtless, if the rebel leaders intend to attack any of our armies, or to attempt an advance anywhere, they will do it soon. They have got the news before now that by the 15th of this month, or shortly thereafter, the three hundred thousand three-years' troops will be in the field, and about the same time the three hundred thousand nine-months' men—a grand army six hundred thousand strong—will have been enlisted. It cannot be that they are waiting till we get our full million of soldiers all under arms before they try the issue of battle. That will certainly be at least twice the number of men that JEFF. DAVIS has in his service. They know that while at present their army may outnumber ours, by the end of this month ours will vastly outnumber theirs. In Virginia alone we shall probably concentrate a half million men, before September. They know that now is the most favorable opportunity they will ever have to make a bold and desperate stroke at McCLELLAN, or at POPE, or at Washington. There are signs that they are again preparing to attack Gen. McCLELLAN; and the telegraph this morning announces that they are advancing in force toward Malvern Hill, which our troops occupied on Tuesday last, and which it is said to be the intention of Gen. McCLELLAN to hold. We are glad to learn that Gen. McCLELLAN'S position has been greatly strengthened, that he can be aided by the gunboats and mortar fleet, and that, though the rebels may think this is our weakest time, we may yet be much stronger than they know of.

POLICE FOR SOLDIERS.—It will be noticed that the Metropolitan Police force has been invited by the President of the Police Board to volunteer for the military service of their country. We think that those who do not enlist themselves, should, like the employes of the City Post-office, be required, to furnish at least one recruit for the army. The Police force comprises twenty-three hundred able-bodied men in the prime of life; and, if each of these men who does not enlist himself were to furnish a substitute, it would give us at once three regiments of 750 men each. The volunteering closes next week, and there must be no time lost.

Fire at Olean, N. Y.

OLEAN, N. Y., Thursday, Aug. 7.

The large three-story building, occupied by the Olean *Times*, and three other buildings, consisting of stores, offices, &c., were destroyed by fire last night. There was great loss of property by fire and water. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The loss is well insured.

The United States Hospital at Newark.

[NEWARK, N. J, Thursday, Aug. 7.

Additional and extensive buildings have been leased to the United States Hospital located here, which has been constituted the medical headquarters of the Middle Department.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA'S MAILS.

Interesting Debate in Parliament on Canadian Affairs.

CANADA ENCOURAGED TO SECEDE.

THE LONDON TIMES AGAIN PROPHETIC.

Volunteering Pronounced a Failure and Drafting not to be Thought of.

MR. COBDEN ON THE COTTON PROSPECTS.

French Intervention Projects at a Stand-Still.

Latest Aspects of the Mexican Question.

The *Arabia*, from Liverpool, July 26, arrived yesterday, bringing our files and correspondence up to that date. We have already published a full summary of the general news; but there are some matters of sufficient importance to deserve more detailed notice.

PARIS ASPECTS OF THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

The Intervention Project at a Stand Still—The Meddlers Hushed Up—Preoccupation of France in the East, Mexico and Europe—The Mexican Programme—French Opposition to the Expedition—Confederate Naval Officers Abroad—Rebel Trade Between Europe and Nassau.

PARIS, Friday, July 25, 1862.

There are many reasons for believing that, notwithstanding the assertions of the journals, or rather of certain journals, to the contrary, no negotiations, no movements of any kind, are going on in the Cabinets of Europe having in view an intervention in American affairs. It has been generally recognized that neither mediation nor intervention would be accepted, and that neither would cure the commercial ills Europe is now suffering from; so that, however strong may be the desire to see the war terminated, that result will not be attempted by the European States. The alarms which are so frequently sounded on this subject proceed from writers who know but little of the merits of the question, and who see only two facts: the suffering of the people, and the desire of the Governments that the struggle should come to an end. They see clearly the European, *but have no knowledge whatever of the American side of the question.* It is not strange, therefore, that these alarms should be so frequently sounded.

Since the repulse of the Union army before Richmond, we hear and read so much against the North that it is with difficulty we stem the current; and for this we are indebted mainly to the English journals, and in a less degree to the *Courier des Etats Unis.* As I have already told you, the tone of the Secession Press here has moderated of late, *no doubt as the result of an order from the Ministry to that effect*, but this moderation only extends to the original matter in the journals, and does not prevent them from copying all the brutalities and falsehoods of the London *Times*, and other secession papers, so that, for a fortnight past, we have been overwhelmed with this sort of thing; but we know that the world admires success, and that so soon as the Union army resumes its march again we shall have less of the exaggerations of these croakers.

The hopes expressed in England and the fears expressed in the United States that France intends to interfere between the North and South, *have not, however, a shadow of a chance of realization*, unless such an intervention is brought about by some collateral question, such as that of Mexico. France has enough on her hands just now in Europe and Mexico to occupy her serious attention, without interfering in the United States in a question to which she is an entire stranger, and in which she has nothing to gain and everything to lose. She is obliged to send soldiers to China—a considerable number have just left; notwithstanding the peace just signed with Cochin China, a strong garrison must be left to protect the three provinces she has taken from that Power; GARIBALDI is threatening the French at Rome and the Austrians on the Dalmatian coast, both points of danger for the peace of Europe; a bloody and protracted war is being waged in Montenegro, which is watched with great interest by all the European Powers, while in Servia events are transpiring which bring up the eternal Eastern question and require the intervention of the Western Powers of Europe. Lastly, France has engaged in an expedition to Mexico which is going to consume enormously more of men, money and time than she had counted on, and much more than she can spare, either in view of the condition of her Treasury, or of the benefits to be derived from the expedition. There is, therefore, really no danger of a French intervention.

The Mexican expedition will be carried to twenty-eight or thirty thousand men. It is generally believed that, as regards the policy to be adopted, after the army is firmly established at the capital, there will be a return to the monarchical programme and to a complete revolution of the institutions and political condition of the country. But the Emperor changes his home and his European policy daily and as circumstances dictate; he will probably do the same in Mexico. He that all we have to do is to wait and watch. Only, the more rapidly the American Government develops its power on land and sea, the less will NAPOLEON penetrate into the institutions and politics of Mexico.

The policy of the Emperor in Mexico, as it is understood at this moment, is heartily condemned by the great majority of the intelligent men of France; and were it not that the army has a defeat to wipe out and an affront to revenge, the opposition to the expedition would be much more vigorous and marked. As it is, but few are willing to deny to the army the pleasure, or rather the obligation, of taking revenge on the army of ZARAGOSSA; and that once done, it would not be strange to see the Emperor soften down and materially modify the programme which now seems uppermost.

The number of Confederate naval officers abroad is very considerable, and daily increasing. These gentlemen, it appears, find no difficulty in crossing in small craft to Cuba or to Nassau, for it is much easier running out than in. These gentlemen are engaged for the most part in the contraband trade between England and Nassau, and Nassau and the American Coast. To the English island goods are carried in large vessels, and from there to the Southern Coast in small vessels. An Englishman was heard to boast, the other day, that of five steamers he owned in the contraband trade with the Southern States, he had lost but one by seizure, and he could afford that loss, for he had gained a fortune with the others. Something like forty steamers are engaged in this trade to Nassau, only a few of which attempt to run the blockade, the most of them distributing their cargoes to the smaller vessels in waiting at the island. According to the testimony of the Southern officers who arrive here, the business of the island of Nassau has acquired dimensions never dreamed of by the residents, and very many of them are rapidly acquiring fortunes.

Notwithstanding the defeat at Richmond, the Southern people still say that SCOTT and MCCLELLAN, who, they believe, work together, are the two great and only geniuses in the Union army. I give you their testimony for what it is worth.

MALAKOFF.

DEBATE ON THE DEFENCE OF CANADA.

In the House of Commons, on the 25th inst., Mr. ADDERLEY wished, before the Secretary for War rose to reply to the question that had been put to him, to make a few observations upon a most important subject. It was most desirable that Parliament should not separate without some distinct statement being made of the intentions of the Government as to the defence of Canada. It was their right and duty, as it was the right and interest of the Canadians, to know what were the intentions of the Government in view of the possible if not probable dangers of the approaching Winter. *In the first place, he would wish to know whether the Government considered that Canada was exposed to any danger.* If not, why were 12,000 British troops retained in that colony; and if there was danger, to what did they look for defence against that danger? The noble lord at the head of the Government had urged upon the House the duty of protecting the country against invasion, but in respect of Canada, which was more vulnerable, he had not urged any precautions either in this country or in the colony. At the commencement of last Winter, 12,000 British troops were sent out in great haste to meet an apprehended danger, and to enable Canada to prepare her means for self-defence. There was no Quixotic intention to defend Canada by means of forces sent from this country, nor to exempt the Canadians from military service; but the aid was sent to assist and to encourage them in preparing their own means of defence.

As matters stood, we were in a most critical position with regard to Canada. It was an utter impossibility to defend the colony with twelve thousand British troops. If invasion came, the loss of Canada was absolutely certain, and that was not all. We should lose our troops, should bring upon ourselves disgrace and disaster, and then involve the country, on a point of honor, in a hopeless war. [Hear.] What was the other course open? That which Earl GREY recommended the other day to another place, namely: that not a moment should be lost in causing the Canadian Parliament distinctly to understand that it must reconsider the measures of internal defence, making more valid preparation, or before Winter every man of the 12,000 British troops should return to England. The present state of things could only last, he believed, till the first trial came; and if an emergency occurred, then Canada would be inevitably lost to this country. If no emergency occurred, then the connection might last in mutual deception for some time; but whenever the trial came, the separation of Canada from this country was inevitable, and would, if Ministers only chose to trust to the chapter of accidents for the crisis, be then attended with disastrous consequences. He therefore called on the noble lord at the head of the Government to state what were his intentions. Let the noble lord treat the case in a dignified way, and if the loss of Canada was not to be cared for, let the Canadians know that in time, so that amicable arrangements might be made on both sides for the interests of Canada and for the honor of this country. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. ROEBUCK—The first thing we have to consider is, what is the feeling of the people of Canada with respect to England? *My opinion is that the people of Canada have been led to believe that we consider them of such wonderful importance that we shall undertake any expense to maintain dominion over them.* [Hear, hear.] What I want them to understand, and what I want our Government to make them understand, *is that we do not care one farthing about the adherence of Canada to England.* [Hear, hear.] We have never drawn from our Colonies anything like tribute. Other nations do at this moment derive tribute from their Colonies, but we have never done so. The only chance of benefit we ever expected from our Colonies was perfect freedom of trade. What has Canada done in that matter? The Canadians have laid 20 per cent. upon the introduction of all English manufactures into their country, thereby following the bad example of their friends on the other side of the St. Lawrence. [Hear, hear.] I want them clearly to understand that England has no benefit from her connection with them, and if we maintain, not our dominion, but their independence, *it is for their advantage and not for ours.* [Hear, hear.] There is nobody in this country who is in a position to speak with more freedom than myself with respect to Canada. Many years of my life were spent in that country. I have intimate relations with it now; but, though I do not love Canada less, I love England more; and my opinion is, that if to-morrow we were to get rid of Canada, England would not lose a single farthing of benefit. [Hear, hear.] But the case of Canada would be very different. When the honorable and gallant member for Westminster says *that the United States cannot overrun Canada, I must say that I think he has studied history to very little purpose, if that be his real opinion. I quite agree with the noble Lord in another place, who said that, if the Federal Government were victorious to-morrow, they would turn round upon England, and the first thing they would do would be to pour their armies over the St. Lawrence into Canada; while if they were to be defeated in their struggle with the South, out of mere vengeance, they would do the same thing.* [Hear, hear.] What would be the consequence? Canada, ceasing to be what she is now—a powerful and independent people, governing themselves, doing exactly as they like with their own, would be under the dominion of an overbearing and overpowering democracy. [Hear.] She would be one among what were once thirty-seven United States. Her people would have one or two votes in the American Senate; whereas now they govern themselves—for England has given up dominion over them, and all we do is to send our soldiers—those red-coats whom the Mayor of Montreal talks about—to protect their independence. [Hear, hear.] *I want the Canadians clearly to understand that England would not be sorry to see them depart from her to-morrow.* [Hear, hear.] *They do us no good, at least not more than New-York; they do not receive our manufactures and they treat us like aliens.* [Hear, hear.] We have been told that the House of Commons should not dictate to the Parliament of Canada. Do we ever dictate now? I have stood up in my place against the dictation of this House to the people of Canada, but that system has been abandoned long ago. The very veto of the Crown is entirely ignored, and that which we ought to have done—viz., protect the manufacturing interests of England—we have ceased to do. I say, therefore, we are now bound to look after the interests of our constituents, and I shall be the very last man to lay one farthing of expense upon the poor people of Sheffield, in order to maintain the independence of the rich people of Canada. (Cheers.)

Sir G. C. LEWIS—It is true, as my honorable and gallant friend (Gen. Sir D. LACY EVANS, stated, that at present they do not anticipate any immediate danger of invasion, nor do Her Majesty's Government think, looking to the state of the contest between the North and South—looking to the manner in which the affair of the *Trent* was treated by the Government of the United States—looking generally to the condition of affairs in that country, *that there is any immediate probability, under any circumstances, of the rupture of pacific relations with the United States.* The Government of the United States must be well aware that an invasion of Canada is not merely an invasion of Canada; it is a war with England, (hear, hear,) and, of course, if the United States were to seek a war with England, and originate a ground of dispute, and invade British territory, they would look forward to interference with the Southern blockade by the British fleet, the relief of the blockade, and the entire reverse of much of the state of things with the South which now exists. Giving them credit for ordinary prudence, under trying and difficult circumstances, nothing at present seems more unlikely than that the United States should voluntarily originate a war with so powerful a nation as England, and one possessing so effective and disposable a fleet. Well, under these circumstances, even, although the Canadian Government, contrary to our expectations, contrary to our wishes, contrary to the policy which Lord MAYOR, the Governor, has expressed, and which has been admitted by the people of Canada, have not made those efforts which they ought to have made for strengthening their militia, still, Her Majesty's Government do not think that any ground exists for regretting having sent out reinforcements to Canada. The right honorable gentleman proposes a penal withdrawal of our troops from Canada—that is, we are to say to Canada, "Because you have not established a sufficient militia for the protection of your frontier, we will withdraw our troops and leave your frontier wholly undefended." Is that a dignified and reasonable course for England to adopt toward Canada? I confess I can hardly conceive anything more unworthy of the Legislature of this country, or of the Government of this country, than such a vindictive proceeding. [Hear, hear.] I have already said that I think, under existing circumstance in the United States, there is little probability of an immediate invasion of Canada, and I will only suggest to the House, that although it is an unquestionable and lamentable fact that great irritation exists on the part of the people of the Northern States against England—an irritation which, I may say, was as undeserved by the course which the Government have pursued towards the United States, (hear, hear,) as it was wholly unexpected—yet that irritation *has been mainly caused by the recognition of the Southern States as a belligerent Power.* There may have been minor causes of irritation, but undoubtedly the main cause of the irritation that has existed has been the recognition by this country of the Southern States as a belligerent Power. I cannot but think, as this contest proceeds, that the people of the Northern States, notwithstanding the excitement and the disappointment which the course of events may produce, must see, upon reflection, that England had, in fact, no other alternative than that which she adopted. It was necessary for Her Majesty's Government to consider not only the feelings of the country, but also the international relations that are created by the existence of a great war. If the people of the Southern States had been regarded as rebels, their ships fitted out as privateers must have been treated as pirates by England; and it was only by recognizing the South in its real character of a belligerent that insoluble difficulties connected with the law of nations have been avoided. And really, Sir, I can hardly understand why the Northern States should so much resent the recognition of the belligerency of the Southern States, when I remember that, according to their own repeated declarations, they have an army of between 600,000 and 700,000 men on foot; and that after the recent battle near Richmond, the President has made an appeal for an addition of 300,000 men to that large force. [Hear, hear.] The mere statement of these numbers is surely sufficient to prove that the Power against which all these mighty preparations are made at least deserves the name of a belligerent Power. [Hear.] It is impossible to conceive that they can be correctly designated as a mere accidental, casual agglomeration of rebels. The resistance to the authority of the United States has acquired a firmness, a compactness and a consistency which justly entitle the persons composing it to the name of a belligerent Power. I cannot, therefore, but think that, taking all these very obvious circumstances into consideration, the Northern States will see that the only important step with reference to this matter taken by England was not only justifiable, but inevitable. [Hear, hear.] Before I sit down I will only make one allusion to the remarks of my honorable and learned friend upon our future relations with Canada. I, for one, can only say *that I look forward without apprehension—and, I may add, without regret—to the time when Canada might become an independent State*—(hear, hear;) but I think it behooves England not to cast Canada loose, or send her adrift before she has acquired sufficient strength to assert her own independence. [Hear, hear.] We should not, by any acts of momentary irritation or ill humor *which might throw her into the arms of the United States*, place her in a position in which she would become annexed to a Power involved in a serious contest, and which has lately added millions to its national debt.

Mr. DISRAELI would be sorry to anticipate the arrival of the time when the connection between Canada and this country should terminate. There was no doubt, however, that the relations between the self-governing colonies and the mother country were becoming daily less satisfactory, but he did not see how we could summarily hasten and adopt any remedy for evils which were in a great degree the result of our own eagerness in conceding, after obstinately resisting, their independence [Hear, hear.] We must rather trust to the spirit and sense of the inhabitants, and in a large measure to the character, talents, and resources of the Governors whom we sent out to them. In this particular the fault of the Government was that they had not been thoughtful on the subject of training Canada to independence. On the contrary, they had not trusted sufficiently to the resources and energies of the colonists, but had rather unnecessarily anticipated those duties which the Canadians themselves would have been ready to perform. Their interference in June last year, when they sent 3,000 men to Canada, was an intimation to the Canadians that we were ready to undertake a monopoly of their defence. It damped their ardor, and led to the unfortunate state of circumstances that now prevailed. [Hear, hear.] He regarded our colonial empire as one conducive to our strength. He could not measure its advantages by the commercial profits, or even the military force, which, in an emergency, we might derive from such a connection; but the very fact that we belonged to a vast empire, which was founded on those principles of freedom and equality which were necessary to the prosperity of such an empire, was itself a source of strength to this country, in the elevation which it gave to the character of our countrymen, and the influence it exercised on the councils of Europe and the course of human events. [Hear, hear.] He did not despair that our present relations with Canada might be modified, and affairs there assume a more satisfactory aspect. [Cheers.]

Lord PALMERSTON—I agree rather with the right honorable gentleman who has just spoken, than with the right honorable gentleman the member for North Staffordshire, in the view he takes with respect to the connection subsisting between the mother country and her colonial dependencies. With the former, I quite concur in thinking that we should look upon the colonies as part and parcel of the British Empire. [Hear, hear.] Our fellow-subjects, when they remove from this country, do not cease to be our fellow-subjects; their spirit is the same as ours; their interests should be our interests; we should be to each one another a source of mutual honor and mutual strength. [Hear, hear.] *I regret very much that, owing to circumstances which, it appears, will happen in countries possessing free institutions, local questions have resulted in the refusal on the part of the Canadian Legislature to make adequate provision for the defence of the colony.* Generally speaking, it may be said that we are proud of the conduct and bearing of our Canadian fellow-subjects; but in the present occasion, I certainly feel no such sentiment. It is, I think, but little to their credit that they should allow party considerations to exercise such an influence over them as to cause them to refuse to make many provision for their defence in case of need. [Hear, hear.] I cannot at the same time concur with the right honorable gentleman opposite in ascribing that result to the measure which we took in the Summer of last year, in sending out three thousand men to Canada; nor can I agree with him in regarding that step as an indication on our part that the mother country meant to undertake a monopoly of the defence of the colony. The defence must surely be a very easy and trifling matter, if 3,000 men could be considered as sufficient to give us a monopoly of it, in opposition to all the dangers to which Canada may be exposed. I think we judged rightly in sending out the force in question. The garrisons in our North American provinces were at the time greatly reduced in consequence of the demands arising out of the Crimean war. They were much lower than they had been before that war, and, looking to the position of the United States, and to the civil war which had broken out in that quarter, we, in my opinion, took a wise and proper precaution in sending some amount of reinforcement to those garrisons, even although there might be no apprehension of immediate danger so far as Canada was concerned.

I am glad this discussion has been raised, because it has enabled the Secretary of State for War to make a statement which must satisfy the Canadians that, unless they choose to make those exertions which it is becoming in them to make for their own defence; which it is their duty to themselves to make; which any people worthy of the name or men would make, (hear, hear)—unless they mean to fall into a state of apathy, and betray a want of spirit which would be disgraceful to the race to which they belong *—we have done as much for them as we intend to do, and that it rests with them to do the remainder.* That they are able, if they choose, to do what is needful, nobody can doubt, because they have men in number and spirit sufficient to resist any attack which may be made upon them. [Hear, hear.] I think we have done neither too much nor too little. *We do not intend either to recall the troops now in Canada, or to send any additional men there,* for we cannot but believe that when the factious conflict which has taken place in Canada is over, and has resulted in the establishment of some government likely to be permanent, the spirit of the people will urge their representatives to make more ample, more satisfactory, and more worthy provision for the defence of their country in case of danger. [Cheers.]

Cobden on the Cotton Question.

In the House of Commons, on the 23d ult., Mr. COBDEN made a speech on the Relief bill, in the course of which he said:

"The present dearth of cotton and paralysis of industry have not arisen from any natural causes, and this is the reason why you have so much difficulty in dealing with them. If the want of cotton were occasioned by the fact that the Southern States of America had been suddenly visited by a blight, like that, for instance, which destroyed the vines in Madeira, then other countries, seeing that no more cotton was to be expected from that district, would be immediately tempted by the promise of high prices to supply the demand. If, again, there had been a servile war in America—an insurrection of the negroes—which threatened to put an end to the cultivation of cotton, that would have insured its own remedy according to the ordinary principles of political economy, for cotton would immediately have been grown in other parts of the world. But this calamity has befallen us from a totally different cause. Two countries are at war. I call them two countries, because as belligerents they are so—loud cries of "Hear"]—and one of these belligerents has imposed a blockade upon the other. Such a system of warfare may have been very well suited to the middle ages, but it is totally unsuited to an age which is governed by the principles of political economy, and it is England more than any other country in the world which has perpetuated that absurd system of warfare. However, these remarks only enable us fully to understand the position in which we are placed. At this moment you have in America, subjected to blockade, from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 bales of cotton, *because I hold that very little of it has been absolutely destroyed.* This was intended for last year's supply, and besides this you have 1,000,000 or 1,500,000 bales now growing, the greater part of which was intended for this country. [Hear, hear.] Now, that quantity of cotton ranging over the market paralyzes all operations, and prevents any natural remedy being applied to cure this state of things. If it were anything but an extraordinary and unnatural cause which had produced this collapse in Lancashire,—if, for instance, there were a failure in the coal or iron of this country, so that the manufacture were likely to cease to be carried on, then you might obtain a natural remedy, and might apply the principle of the Poor Law in the greatest rigor even with charity and mercy to the people concerned. You might tell them, as they had no employment, to disperse over the land and find occupation elsewhere, because it was evident they could no longer find employment where they were. But that is not the case in the present instance. There is all the necessary fixed capital—the machinery—in the cotton manufacturing districts, and there exists also a set of manufacturers who will employ the population when they get the raw material, *and I believe that the raw material will come, but whether in six months or twelve months it is impossible to say.* I do not believe that the cotton in America is destroyed, but *I believe it will find its way to England*; and it is because other people believe the same that the trade is in this state of paralysis.

The Times on the Prophetic Tripod Again.

From the London Times, July 26.

We must do the New-York Press the justice to say, that, so far as we have seen, it treats the dissasters of the Federals with sufficient fairness. Though, to a certain extent, echoing the mendacious bulletins of the Government and the pompous addresses of Gen McCLELLAN, it is still independent enough, and honest enough to let the country understand the whole truth. While Falstaff and Bobadil describe their exploits, the newspaper correspondents quietly explain matters in a manner that has filled the Northern cities with consternation. Since these battles, hardly a single prediction has been hazarded of the ultimate conquest of the South. Exhortations to persevere, to send reinforcements, to deliver the Federal army from its difficulties, to avenge the dishonor of its flag by a triumphant entry into Richmond, have, of course, been plentiful, but, as to anything further, there is a dead and most portentous silence. In fact, it is felt that the defeat of McCLELLAN'S army has changed everything. But a fortnight before, a vast and well-provided force was investing the capital city of the South, defended, as it was thought, only by a few starving regiments. All was joy and ignorant confidence. Now the truth is revealed. A whole population is seen to have risen in arms; enthusiasm and devotion have made good all deficiencies; Generals of consummate skill are at the head of a soldiery of fanatical courage, and an army equal to the greatest of those with which European rulers make war guards the frontier of the Confederacy, after having crushed the main force of the invaders. The Northerners, though they have shown themselves more liable to delusion than any one could have believed of such a people, are not fools; and, in spite of the boasting and lying of their Government, they are receiving the conviction that such a people as the Confederates can never be subjugated. If it were a war for a fortress or a frontier, they would not be discouraged; but when they reflect on the object of the present invasion, and remember that they have undertaken not only to defeat the armies of LEE and BEAUREGARD, but to utterly destroy them, to occupy the whole Southern territory and garrison it year after year with a standing army of at least a quarter of a million of men, it may well be imagined that they are cooled and sobered by the prospect. We cannot but think that a great change of feeling is likely to take place at the North. The undercurrents of the popular mind are at first not visible; it is only when they have gained volume and strength that they can change the course of the stream. But there is enough to show that multitudes of the Northern people are becoming weary of this purposeless slaughter. About the temper of the business men there can be little doubt; they have been for many weeks giving to the cause of peace all the influence which their own timidity and the constitution of American society will allow them. But now we have fair grounds for believing that matters have gone further, and that the great body of the people are slowly coming round to the opinions of their less shortsighted countrymen. That these will be candid and confess their own madness is not to be expected. A people never recants. But they may show their rulers, by signs not to be mistaken, that they will tolerate no more of Mr. LINCOLN'S crusade. The question will be soon determined. If this war is to go on, the immense levy ordered by the President must be actually made. The 300,000 men must be forthcoming if Virginia is to be conquered, or if even Tennessee is to be held. *But they will not be forthcoming.* We are told in the last dispatches that the volunteering makes slow progress, and that the question of a conscription continues to be discussed. Our correspondent declares that in eleven days only 15,000 men had come forward, in spite of the enormous bounty, amounting in all to $150, that was offered to each man, by the Federal and State Governments. Drafting for service, or, in other words, a conscription, was talked about; *but we should think it would be only talked about.* The scheme of a forcible levy of troops in a republic to subjugate and hold down another republic is one that will hardly be seriously proposed, even by the more fanatical of Mr. LINCOLN'S advisers. All now, therefore, depends on the enlistment that is going on under the President's proclamation. *If this fails, then all is over*, and after a few months the Independence of the South must be acknowledged, as it might have been with profit a twelvemonth ago.

American Tribute to German Sympathy.

A letter from Frankfort of the 21st states:

At the German National Rifle Shooting Festival, the Americans residing in that city and its neighborhood were numerously represented. On the preceding Monday, a Committee of thirty-four—one for each State of the Union—presented to the German "Schützenbund" (the German National Riflemen's Association) the beautiful silk Union flag sent as a gift by the German Riflemen's Club of Philadelphia. Upon that occasion Consul-General W. W. MURRAY, as President of the Committee, made the following remarks:

"It affords me great pleasure to be here to-day, more particularly since I have the honor of being deputed to present to the Association this beautiful banner—the emblem of American liberty—the gift of their brother Germans of the Philadelphia Rifle Club. It is the flag of a great Republic, representing the thirty-four States of the Union—a Union one and indivisible. A civil war now devastates our country; it is a second war for constitutional liberty. In 1776 we waged a great war for human rights, and now we are again compelled to engage in a sanguinary and expensive struggle for the same great object. In the organization of our Confederacy, we were cursed with the institution of Slavery existing in several of the States. This war was commenced by the people of the South for the extension and perpetuation of that evil. The Northern army are fighting for the Union, the Constitution, and freedom—the South for disunion, Slavery, and despotism. A hundred thousand of your fellow German citizens are poaching, under the leadership of a SIGEL, BLENKER, WEBER, Prince SALM, and other distinguished Germans, carrying this glorious Star Spangled Banner to victory. They ask for your prayers and sympathies in this great struggle. Shall they have them? I know you will respond, 'Yes!' It is a common saying in America, when we speak of the infusion or emigration of a foreign people in great numbers, that 'the Dutch have taken Holland.' Well, there are parts of America where the Germans are so numerous that we can, in truth, say the Germans have taken Germany. Many of the populous cities have more Germans than Americans, and in many other cities—like Cincinnati, St. Louis and Milwaukee—they constitute a great share of the population. They make good citizens, always ready to maintain the laws and usages of their adopted country. In parts of Pennsylvania, so great is the veneration of the Germans for the language of their fatherland, that they prohibit the teaching of English in the common schools. I have been informed that other German-American rifle-clubs have sent presents and deputations, and had it not been for our civil war, they would have sent them from all the principal cities. The organization of this 'Schützenfest' Association is said to be in some way connected with a political movement, having for its object the extension of liberal sentiments and laws. I hope it will meet with success. America hopes to see a free and united Germany. In conclusion, I must mention the enlightened and liberal Duke of Saxe Coburg-Gotha, and the Grand Duke of Baden, who have contributed so much in aid of this Association. Throughout America they are venerated for their liberal views, and in the press and in the cottage and the schools are their names everywhere mentioned in honorable terms. May their days be long and useful; and it is to be hoped that all the Princes of Germany will follow their example. Future generations will lisp their names with reverence, and erect monuments to their memory in the affections of their hearts."

After these remarks, Mr. AUGUSTUS GLAESER, Secretary of the United States Consulate-General, addressed the Germans in their own language, assembled in thousands in front of the "Gabeu-tempel," (gift temple,) where the flag was waving. The flag was then delivered, amidst the most enthusiastic cheers by the crowd, by Consul-General MURRAY, to the Duke ERNEST, of Saxe-Coburg, as President of the German National Riflemen's Association.

A Secesh Rejoinder to Thurlow Weed.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: Mr. THURLOW WEED, in his address to the Municipality or Common Council of New-York, has been guilty of a willful error or misstatement. He says that Mr. GLADSTONE, in a recent speech at Manchester, stated "that the Union was but a copartnership, dissoluble whenever passion or caprice prompted in any of the parties a desire to withdraw. He overlooked or ignored the circumstance that our secession copartners, in retiring, broke open the safe, &c., —i. e., seized the arms, the Custom-houses, the Post-offices, and the public moneys;" the conclusion to this remark being that, if perpetrated in England, the parties "would have been consigned to the Tower or the Penitentiary."

Mr. WEED ignores the fact that the Post-office buildings, the Custom-houses, the arms, &c., were the common property of the country, being paid for principally from Custom-house receipts and the sale of public lands, a much larger amount flowing into the Treasury from the latter source during the last few years in the South than in the North. It is also a well-known fact that three Commissioners were dispatched to Washington specially to arrange the value of these buildings, and strike a balance, as it were, between the two parties. It is also a well-known fact that Mr. LINCOLN never gave these Commissioners an audience officially, but led them to believe for six weeks that he would do so. The public moneys in the South, at the time of the secession of the different States, not amounting to over £30,000, were transmitted to Washington, or drawn for in the shape of drafts from the Secretary of the Treasury; the Southern States, to my certain knowledge, never having denied their liability for the rendition of the public money in the way indicated. This is only one of the many transparently false arguments by which the great mass of the Federals are taught to believe that the South acted the part of public robbers, and if not corrected, might lead your readers into the same error as Mr. THURLOW WEED has willingly led the Northern Americans.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

A FRIEND OF THE SOUTH.

EIGHTEENTH WARD UNION MEETING.—At a meeting of the Union citizens of the Eighteenth Ward, held yesterday, pursuant to call, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the State Convention, Mr. WILLIAM RICHARDSON was called to the Chair, and Mr. ELIAL F. HALL was chosen Secretary. JAMES M. THOMSON and CHARLES MCNEIL were chosen Delegates, and JAMES T. HAMILTON and WILLIAM RICHARDSON Alternates. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the duty of every citizen to rally to the support of the Government in this the most perilous crisis of its history, and to be ready at all times to sacrifice everything for the salvation of the Constitution and the Republic.

Resolved, That the present exigencies of military affairs demand a more determined and vigorous policy in prosecuting the war than that hitherto pursued, and that we therefore hail with the liveliest satisfaction the call just made for 300,000 militia, to be raised by draft, in addition to the 300,000 volunteers previously called for.

THE BRODERICK WILL.—We learn that the will of the late Hon. DAVID C. BRODERICK, by which the testator left the whole of his landed estate to GEORGE WILKES, has been finally and absolutely confirmed by the Supreme Court of California.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.
Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Ladies for Long Branch and the various watering-places, wishing boots and shoes for themselves and families, good articles, at moderate prices, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

DAVENPORT—WATERS.—In Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday, Aug. 6, by Rev. Leonard W. Bacon, THEODORE DAVENPORT, Jr., to GEORGIA E. WATERS.

DOCK—STILES.—On Thursday, Aug. 7, at the Abbot Collegiate Institute, by Rev. Graham D. Abbot, Mr. HERMAN DOCK, of New-York, and Miss CARRIE E., daughter of the late Morris Stiles, Esq., of Newark, N. J.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

HALL—TISDALE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 6, by Rev. Edward Jessup, MILTON HALL, Esq., of Newport, R. I., to Miss ABBY E. TISDALE, daughter of the late John Tisdale, of Governor's Island.

PHILLIPS—CLARK.—On Tuesday, Aug. 5, by Rev. the Rector, A. Hull, WILLIAM H. PHILLIPS, Esq., to SUSAN M., widow of the late Hon. John C. Clark. Parties all of Elmira.

DIED.

DONOHZAY.—In the City of Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 6, of disease of the heart, NATHANIEL DONOHZAY, in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 9th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, No. 125 Lafayette-av., near Cumberland-st. The remains will be conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery.

FRASER.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 7, at her late residence, No. 85 Amity-st., MARIA FRASER, widow of the late Simon Fraser, of Berbice, and daughter of the late Col. Thomas Barclay, of this City, in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at St. Mark's Church, corner of 10th-st. and 2d-av., this day, at 4 o'clock.

GOIN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Aug. 7, at 3 o'clock, after a short but severe illness, MINNIE ALMIDA, infant daughter of John W. and Elizabeth A. Goin, aged 11 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 526 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, between 4th and 5th avs., this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

KELLY.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 7, of consumption, JOHN P. KELLY, a native of Ireland, and for many years a merchant in the Island of Trinidad, aged 32 years.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral, to take place this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock precisely, from No. 244 4th-st., without further notice.

MACFARLAN.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 7, of cholera infantum, WILLIAM FRANKLIN, infant son of Duncan and HANNAH E. Macfarlan, aged 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his grandmother, 79th-st. and Broadway, this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further notice.

POOL.—At Passaic, N. J., on Wednesday night, Aug. 6, BENJAMIN, son of John B. and Susan A. Pell, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. John's Church, Passaic, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice. A train for Passaic leaves Erie Railway depot, foot of Chambers-st., New-York, at 2 o'clock P. M.

RITCHIE.—In Newport, R. I., on Thursday morning, Aug. 7, ANDREW RITCHIE, Esq.

RELFORD.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Aug. 6, suddenly, LODIS RELFORD, Esq., son of Louis Relford, Esq., of Belfast, Ireland, in the 46th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 70 West 14th-st., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Belfast, Philadelphia and Paterson, N. J., papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 371.—AUG. 7, 1862.
19, 13, 10, 24, 45, 8, 70, 50, 1, 47, 33, 52, 14.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 372.—Aug. 7, 1862.
74, 24, 22, 11, 23, 36, 69, 43, 29, 49, 1, 61.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 319.—Aug. 7, 1862.
53, 20, 61, 70, 50, 13, 29, 14, 78, 6, 23, 68, 51.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 337.—Aug. 7, 1862.
2, 34, 72, 26, 47, 61, 70, 60, 68, 32, 42, 31.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
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P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE.



The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the
PILES PIPE MADE OF HARD RUBBER,
is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.
It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to
SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.
It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.
ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.
PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.
The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.
By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.
Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.
THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

HEADLEY'S
HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION.
Those wish

Fourth of July in a Confederate Prison.

HOW OUR SOLDIERS IN SALISBURY KEPT THE DAY.

The National soldiers who are confined in Salisbury, N. C., had a jolly time on the Fourth of July, notwithstanding the difficulties of their situation. The Albany *Argus* publishes the programme of exercises, together with the odes recited upon the occasion. The following is the programme which was carried out, except that the oration and the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" and "Hail Columbia" were forbidden by Major A. C. GORDON, C. S. A., commanding the post:

PROGRAMME

For the Celebration of July 4, A. D. 1862, and 86th Year of Independence of the United States of America, by the Union War Prisoners' Association, at Salisbury, N. C.

9½ A. M.—"Pilgrim Fathers," conducted by Adjt. LOMBARD, Eighth Illinois Cavalry.

Prayer by Rev. HIRAM EDDY, Second Connecticut Volunteers.

Original Ode, by Capt. COX; air "America," (full chorus,) conducted by Adjt. LOMBARD.

Reading of the Declaration of Independence, by Col. JOHN S. CROSAN, Ninety-third New-York.

Music—"Columbia, Gem of the Ocean," (full chorus.)

Original Poem, by Capt. COX, First Kentucky.

Reading of "WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address," by Lieut.-Col. BENNICE, Seventy-third New-York.

"Hail Columbia," (full chorus,) conducted by Adjt. LOMBARD.

Original Poem, by Capt. DREW, Second Vermont.

Marseillaise Hymn, (full chorus.)

Benediction by Rev. Mr. STOCKTON, Chaplain, Penn.

Dinner—12 to 1.

AFTERNOON EXERCISES.

1 P. M.—Grand Pig Race.

Music by the Band, (Voice Instruments,) conducted by Maj. SMITH.

Field Sports to conclude at 4 P. M., when a match game of Base Ball commences.

Foot Races under direction of Lieut. HAMBLIN, Thirty-eighth New-York Vols.

Sack Race under direction of Col. P. WYNDHAM, First New-Jersey Cavalry.

Wheelbarrow Races, (runners blindfolded,) under direction of Lieut.-Col. NAFF, Second Kentucky.

Sparring Match and Single Stick—WYNDHAM and HAMBLIN.

4 P. M.—Base Ball. After which songs and dances under direction of Lieut.-Col. CLARK. The prizes will be announced previous to each race or match. Base Ball players' prize, silver medal, to be presented by Col. O. B. WILCOX, First Michigan Volunteers, President of the Union War Prisoners' Association,) to the winning.

Players—Pitcher—T. S. Hamblin, Thirty-Eighth New-York—Catcher, Frank Hand, United States Steamer *Union*; First Base—C. F. Gardiner, One Hundredth New-York; Second Base, G. W. Shurtleff, Seventh Ohio; Third Base, Martin Willis, Seventy-fourth New-York; Short Stop, A. H. Harbrouck, Fifth New-York Cavalry; A. E. Welsh, Third Minnesota; Joseph King, First Ohio; Levi S. Stockton, Paymaster U. S. N.; John C. Gregg, U. S. Telegraph; Geo. Kinnision, Fifth Maine; H. G. Lombard, Eighth Illinois Cavalry; Timothy Swan, Seventh Maine; Wm. M. Fay, Twenty-fifth New-York; W. H. Clark, Fourth Maine; A. M. Underhill, Eleventh New-York; T. B. Melsor, Sixty-ninth N. Y. S. M.; E. G. Rice, Fifth Connecticut; Umpire—Jas. Shockley, U. S. N.; Scorer—C. Gilman, Sixth Ohio.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The officers will assemble in full uniform on the Parade Ground, at 9 A. M., right on third wooden building. The following will be the order of the Procession:

The President and officers of the Union War Prisoners' Association.

The Orator, Officiating Clergymen, Readers and Choir.

The Commissioned Officers, according to rank.

The Procession will be formed in ranks of four abreast, and will march to the Grove, where the exercises will take place.

GRAND MARSHAL—Col. M. CORCORAN, Sixty-ninth N. Y. S. M.

AIDS—Lieut.-Col. S. Bowman, Eighth Pennsylvania; Lieut.-Col. Dushane, First Maryland; Major Von Steinhemep, Sixty-eighth New-York; Capt. O. Rottcher, Sixty-eighth New-York; Capt. M. Griffin, Eighth N. Y. S. M.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

John K. Murphy, Colonel Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Geo. W. Neff, Lieutenant-Colonel Second Kentucky Volunteers; A. S. Cassidy, Major Ninety-third New-York Volunteers; Ross A. Fish, Captain Thirty-second New-York Volunteers; Chas. Walter, Lieutenant First Connecticut; C. C. Gray, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A.; L. S. Stockwell, Paymaster U. S. N.

Capt. COX, of the First Kentucky, recited a poem, of which the following are the opening and closing stanzas:

Long years ago, when Uncle Sam
Divided his estate, Sirs,
He little knew what was decreed
To be his children's fate, Sirs;
He had but thirteen at the start
To work his great big farm, Sirs,
And when the British found it out,
They said we meant them harm, Sirs;
Then over they came, a hundred sail,
With loads of men and money,
To wipe us out as bears do bees
When foraging for honey.
They tried to coax us into terms
With many a sly pretence, Sirs;
But Uncle Sammy knew their game,
And pitched them o'er the fence, Sirs.

* * * * * * *

Haste then the day, the looked-for day,
When Peace shall claim her wonted sway,
And willing hands and hearts obey
Her mandates wise and just;
Mark those who govern to betray
A nation's hope and trust.

The poem was delivered by Capt. J. T. DREW. The following are specimen extracts:

When Israel's Bard was urged to sing,
And cheer the hours with genial song,
He could not tune a single string
Of Harp that had been still so long.
For he was in a stranger's land,
A captive far from Judah's shrine,
One of that chained and cheerless band,
A branch from off the parent vine.

His "Harp" was on the "willow" hung,
And down by "Babylonian stream"
He sat, and bitter tears were wrung
From his crushed heart ref ain of "hope's gleam."

* * * * * * *

What, tho' on rations short we live,
It will not the dyspepsia give;
What, tho' our quarters are too small,
Why, sure, they're better than none at all;
What, tho' at times, from too much grog,
The guard doth call a female dog
The mother of us, every one,
Since they assume that we're the son
Of ——; well, I'll say no more
On this somewhat "dogmatic score;"
But, surely, this will only show
"How vain are all things here below,"
And how one's anger may arise,
Just as a sailor does—in his eyes—
Who, surely, does not mean a thing
By any such an ugly fling.
What, tho' in dungeons we have been,
Why, surely, that can be no sin;
Since kings and queens, and mighty men
Have oft been thrust in wild beasts' den,
And at the tap of the "signal drum"
They're sent to reign in "Kingdom Come;"
What tho' our "lights at night must out,"
And none allowed to walk about,
Or in the guard-house they'll be thrust
And by a sentry soundly cursed,
And flea-bit, bug-bit, fly-plagued, lame,
Come out to answer to their name,
And ask the reason why 'twas done,
And find 'twas only just in fun,
A sort of harmless, droll mistake
At which no one offence can take.

What tho' within a nameless grave,
Borne there and buried by a slave,
Unhonored rest our noble dead,
Save by the tears that friends may shed.
Will it not teach as one and all,
How great has been our country's fall—
How crushing, blasting is the blow
That lays humanity so low,
And makes oppression show its head
E'en o'er the burial of the dead.

And will not Angels from the skies
Look down with loving, pitying eyes,
And make that "Tan Yard"* holy ground;
Wild flowers and myrtle plant around;
Send sunbeams on the sacred sod;
Write, on the muster roll of God,
Just opposite the soldier's name,
"Promoted for his well-earned fame!"

What tho' our chance for quick promotion
Is not exactly to our notion,
Are some not offered *elevation*
Much higher than their present station;
And if on politics their hopes
What better chance to "learn the ropes."
Well, then, 'tis just as clear as mud
That we have everything that's good!

Ye Grumblers all, then hold your tongue,
You'd quarrel if you were to be hung;
Know ye not that each kind seceah
A duty hath to scourge the flesh;
What blows and knocks would on them fall
If they should scourge no one at all!
Just as the Rebel Jonah found,
When he seceded from the ground,
And went to sea on some pretence,
He must be *whaled* for his offence. * * *

*The *ladies* of Salisbury had the body of an officer exhumed from the graveyard and buried in a "tan-yard." All officers and men dying in this garrison are now buried by slaves in the village graveyard.

The information from the prison is that most of the inmates are well. Lieut. H. C. SPENCER, of Oshkosh, Company B, Wisconsin, died on the 3d of July.

Capt. TIMOTHY O'MEARA, Company F, Forty-second New-York; Capt. GEORGE AUSTIN, Company B, Second Kentucky; JAMES B. HOFFMAN, Surgeon First New-York Artillery; GEORGE D. BOWEN, Surgeon United States Navy, are kept in close confinement as hostages for rebel prisoners threatened with hanging. They were chosen by lot out of the whole number.

Public Opinion in Canada.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Many thanks for your manly article upon the "Union cause in Canada," in your issue of the 2d inst. It is true that there are shoals of Secessionists here, but they are Southerners, or what is worse, Northern renegades, who have run away to escape the traitor's fate. Amongst the natives and a great majority of the English people, the feeling is in favor of the Union. We see in this war, a struggle between Slavery and Freedom, and although you have not yet declared, we see that matters are fast drifting you toward emancipation. You quote the Montreal *Advertiser* as an authority upon public opinion, but you make a pardonable mistake in asserting this. In an obscure little alley stands a dingy, dirty old building. A sign on the outside informs the passer-by that it is the *Commercial Advertiser*. Who is the editor? E. H. PARSONS, a diminutive type of a certain New-York editor, who has been caricatured in one of your *Budgets of Fun*, by Satanic tail and caudal appendages. On his tomb-stone may be written "Here lies a man who never spoke the truth when a lie would do more injury." The sheet which makes public the daily inspiration of this wonderful genius, has a very limited circulation. Just before your difficulties commenced, it was dying for want of patrons. It was not appreciated, and but for this iniquitous rebellion, would never have appeared in italics in your editorial column. After hostilities had fairly opened, and it became difficult for Southerners to return home, they made Montreal their home. They were not long here when desirous of moulding public opinion, a journal was necessary for the advocating of their views. The only journal ready to imitate Dr. PUSEY, was the *Commercial Advertiser*. The necessitous condition of the talented editor made him an easy prey to the influence of Southern gold. Of the principles which are purchased with filthy lucre, little that is favorable or creditable can be said. From this time the *Commercial Advertiser* became a violent "secesh" medium. If the New-York *Herald* painted in glowing colors the defects of England, the *Commercial Advertiser* returned the compliment with tenfold vigor. Every Northern reverse was commented upon in joyous terms, and every Northern victory was a defeat. And it continues the same Southern tone. But as soon as Southern finances are withdrawn this noble scribe will turn his goose-quill to other and, let us hope, to better purposes. But pray do not repeat the mistake of quoting the Montreal *Advertiser* as an exponent of Canadian opinion. If you are desirous of following the course of our public mind, you will find it reflected correctly through the able and manly editorials of the Montreal *Herald*, the Montreal *Witness*, or the Toronto *Globe*.

The Montreal *Advertiser* has the smallest circulation of any city newspaper in Canada, and, I may add, the least influence. You say truly, that nowhere has the Union warmer friends and more intelligent critics than in Canada. Although we are loyal to our Queen and country, we can sympathize and fervently wish the North success in its great struggle. Our very loyalty assists us to espouse the cause of the Government and the Constitution. We are a law-abiding people, and our veneration for constituted authority is intense. An overwhelming proportion of our people sympathize with the North. Your present difficulties are regarded as temporary. Where right and might are associated truth must prevail.

CANADIAN AND NORTHERN SYMPATHIZER.

MONTREAL, Monday, Aug. 4, 1862.

MADISON UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT.—The Annual Commencement of this Institution, at Hamilton, N. Y., will open on Sunday evening, Aug. 17, by a sermon before the Society for Inquiry, by Rev. Dr. EVERTS, of Chicago. On Monday evening following, will occur the Anniversary of the Æonian and Adelphian Societies. The Oration will be by the distinguished author and lecturer, GEO. WM. CURTIS, Esq.. The Poem will be given by BENJAMIN F. TAYLOR, A. M., formerly editor of the Chicago *Journal*. Addresses and Reports before the Education Society will be delivered on Tuesday. The Sermon will be by Rev. Dr. WESTON, of this City. The Oration before the "Alumni and Friends" will be delivered on the same evening, by Rev. RICHEN JEFFERY, D. D., of Philadelphia.

Wednesday will be "Commencement Day," when, it is said, a very fine class will graduate. In the evening will occur the usual spontaneous "Conference" of Alumni and Friends.

On Thursday will take place the Anniversary of the Theological Seminary. After the orations by the classes, a closing address will be pronounced by Rev. E. DODGE, D. D., Professor of Christian Theology.

—Miss Cornelia Oldom has made quite a reputation for herself in Kentucky, by the boldness with which she bearded the guerrillas who attacked Mt. Stirling a few days ago. The band was anxious to take possession of a fine horse which she owned, but a shot-gun which she persistently leveled at the intruders warned them off, and Miss Oldom retained her horse.

LAW REPORTS.

Question of Practice—Frivolous Defence.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Robertson.

Lucien B. Terry et al. vs. *Henry Bauge.*—Plaintiffs sued defendant as the maker of four promissory notes, given in payment for certain hides purchased by defendant before he had, as is alleged, an opportunity of examining them. It is alleged that the plaintiffs represented such hides to be of a "superior quality," while after they had been tanned, they were found to be of a very inferior quality.

Defendant claims to offset this deficiency in quality, to the amount claimed by plaintiffs, and pleads, in addition, a defect of parties in that one Harbeck, who is alleged to be a member of plaintiffs' firm, is not joined as a party plaintiff. The plaintiffs, on affidavits in regard to the falsity of the answer, obtained an order to show cause why judgment should not be given on the same as frivolous, the order returnable in five days. The defendant objected to hearing that branch of the motion which asked that the answer be stricken out as sham. The objection was sustained on the ground that eight days' notice was requisite to such motion.

On the motion for judgment on the answer as frivolous, the counsel were heard, and decision reserved.

Merrill & Sherman for plaintiffs; S. T. Jones for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Mary Burger vs. *Jno. Burger, &c.*—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 7, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 84 bbls. Ashes, 8,613 bbls. Flour, 342 bbls. and 89 bags Corn Meal, 176,396 bushels Wheat, 126,804 bush. Corn, 6,500 bushels Rye, 1,426 bushels Oats, 750 bushels Malt, 1,529 pkgs. Provisions, and 750 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in demand, at $6 81½@$6 87½ for Pots, and $7 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 1,000 bags Rio at 21¾c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is inactive, and prices are somewhat nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour was in good demand, at somewhat firmer prices, early in the day, but the market closed rather tamely. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 17,300 bbls., including Superfine State, at $5@$5 20; inferior to choice extra State at $5 30@$6 60, chiefly at $5 35@$5 40; superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 95@$5 20; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 30@$6 25; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 35@$5 65 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 00	@$5 20
Extra State	5 30	@ 5 60
Superfine Western	4 95	@ 5 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 30	@ 6 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 35	@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 70	@ 6 30
Extra Genesee	5 55	@ 6 80
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 60	@ 6 80

Southern Flour is in fair demand, at former rates. Sales 1,000 bbls., at $5 30@$5 85 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $5 90@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, and $7 50@$8 50 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is unaltered. Sales 1,100 bbls. extra, at $5 30@$6 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, at $3 10@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and steady, at $3 50 for Jersey; $3 40 for Western; $3 50 for Maxen's Caloric and Fairfax, and $3 55@$3 60 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales, 650 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been freely purchased for export, at an advance of 2c. ₱ bushel. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 232,000 bush., part to arrive, including White Western, inferior to good, at $1 36@$1 45; Amber Western at $1 36@$1 38; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 30@$1 35; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 25@$1 28, the latter an extreme rate for very choice; Milwaukee Club, $1 18@$1 24; Chicago Spring, $1 12@$1 21, and New Amber Kentucky, at $1 40 ₱ bushel. Corn is steadily improving. Sales since our last, 142,000 bushels, at 57c.@58c., chiefly at 57c.@57½c., for shipping Mixed Western; 53c.@56½c. for Eastern do.; 60c.@62½c. for unsound do. do., and 67c. for White Western ₱ bushel. Rye continues scarce and in demand, at 76c.@84c. ₱ bushel. Sales, 5,100 bushels. Barley is unchanged. Oats are more sought after, including Canada at 46c.@48c.; Western at 45c.@47½c., and State at 48c.@48½c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is in fair request, and is firm, at 68c.@75c. for shipment and local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are salable and steady, including last year's crop, at 15c.@21c. ₱ lb.

LUMBER—Business has been only moderately active during the past week, at about previous quotations. Timber, Eastern Spruce and Pine, ₱ M. feet, $10 25@$12 50; Rosewood, Rio, Logs, ₱ lb., 4½c.@5c.; Bird's eye Maple, Logs, ₱ sup. foot, 5c.@6c.; Black Walnut, Logs, 4c.@4½c.; Black Walnut, Crotches, 8c.@9c.; White Oak, Logs, ₱ M. feet, $35@$40; White Oak, Plank, $35@$40; Cedar, Cuba, Logs, ₱ sup. foot, 10c.@12c.; Cedar, Florida, ₱ cubic foot, 65c.@70c.; Staves, White Oak, Pipe, Extra, ₱ M., $130; White Oak, Pipe, Light, $105; White Oak, Pipe, Heavy, $115; White Oak, Pipe, Culls, $70; White Oak, Hhd., Extra, $115; White Oak, Hhd., Heavy, $90; White Oak, Hhd., Light, $70; White Oak, Hhd., Culls, $50; White Oak, Bbl., Extra, $70; White Oak, Bbl., Heavy, $55; White Oak, Bbl., Light, $45; White Oak, Bbl., Culls, $30; Red Oak, Hhd., Heavy, $80; Red Oak, Hhd., Light, $60; Heading, White Oak, Hhd., $50. The Albany *Evening Journal*, of the 6th inst., says: "Lumber has come in freely during the week from all points, and has accumulated upon the yards. The sales have been fair, principally in large lots, to judicious buyers purchasing their stock, before the advance for the Fall trade, while river and Eastern freights are low. Prices are very stiff, and on some kinds an advance has been realized. Canal and lake freights are higher, and by the middle of September will be almost prohibitory for lumber on the long routes. Shipments have been light, owing to the scarcity of vessels, and freights have advanced for Eastern ports. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, during the fourth week in July, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1860	10,846,000	898	....	4,824,800
1861	5,777,005	1,060	....	5,062,730
1862	12,206,032	1,352	5,750	10,209,054

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to July 31, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1860	146,286,600	23,763	30,468	53,082,479
1861	77,376,878	16,095	252	49,655,860
1862	112,587,799	19,868	55,576	78,039,418

MOLASSES—Transactions have been unimportant and prices depressed.

NAVAL STORES—Are generally dull and heavy, pending the auction sale announced for to-morrow. Spirits Turpentine, $2 25@$2 30 ₱ gallon. Common and No. 2 Resin, $14@$14 50 ₱ 280 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in good request to-day, and Mess has advanced. Sales, to-day, 1,700 bbls., in lots, at $11 12½@$11 25, closing with even the latter rate refused for Mess, and $9 75 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in good request, at 5¼c.@6¼c. for Hams, and 3¾c.@4¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in moderate request, at former prices. Lard is doing better. Sales 1,150 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 8¾c.@9¾c., and 520 kegs at 9¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is unchanged. Sales 250 bbls., at $14 25@$15 for Extra Mess, and $13@$14 for plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19@$20 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $13 50@$14 75 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in demand, at 10c.@15c. for poor to choice Western, and 11c.@18c. for poor to choice State. ₱ lb. Cheese is in request, at 5¾c.@8¼c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Is inactive, yet is quoted very firm.

SPICES—Sales 2,000 mats Cassia at 35c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—The demand has been fair, but at easier prices, mainly for New-Orleans. Sales 1,120 hhds., including Cuba at 8¼c.@8¾c., Porto Rico at 8¾c.@9c., and New-Orleans at 6¼c.@11c.; also, by auction, 1,809 hhds. New-Orleans at 7¾c.@11¼c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are less active, and prices are drooping.

TALLOW—Sales, 112,000 lbs. at 10¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 850 bbls. at 30c.@31c., the latter an extreme rate for E. & D., wanted for shipment.

FREIGHTS—The market is heavy and rates favor shippers: For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 10½d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 12½d.@13d. Corn, 12d.@12½d.; Beef, 6s. 6d.@7s. ₱ tce.; Pork 4s. 6d.@5s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 37s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 40s.; Tobacco, 35s.@37s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12½d.@13d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tce.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.; Butter and Cheese, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Tallow, 37s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12½d.@13¾d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.@42s. 6d.; Tallow, 37s. 6d. ₱ ton.

Sales of Real Estate—AUG. 7.

By MILLER & KENNELLY.

House and lot N. E. cor. 5th-av. and 41st-st.	$16,500
House and lot S. E. corner 5th-av. and 42d-st.	17,650
House and lot E. side 5th-av., 101 ft. N. 41st-st.	11,500
House and lot N. side 41st-st., 100 ft. E. 6th-av.	10,000
House and lot S. side 16th-st., 71 ft. west 1st-av.	3,000
4 Houses and lots S. side 50th-st., 175 ft. W. B'dway	12,000
House and lot N. side 50th-st., 325 ft. W. 1st-av.	4,950
House and lot N. side of 50th-st., 305 ft. W. 1st-av.	6,050
House and lot No. 118 West 25th-st.	5,500
Lot southeast corner 5th-av. and 106th-st.	2,500

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Manchester	Liverpool	New-York	July 23
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	July 30
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	July 30
Jura	Liverpool	Quebec	July 31
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 2
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 6
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 9
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 13
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 23
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 23
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 27
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 10
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18

FROM AMERICA.

Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 9
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 9
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 9
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 13
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 16
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 20
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 23
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 30
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *Etna* and *Saxonia*) will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 10½ A.M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ..... 6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 6 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) ..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

NOTICE.—EAST INDIA AND INDIAN GOODS in every variety, wholesale and retail. FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, also his patent folding Mosquito Bar, the cheapest and best in use. at GRIFFIN'S, No. 161 Canal-st., near Mott.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S

SPLENDID ALE,

IN CASK AND BOTTLED,

Wholesale and for family use.

W. MARR, Agent,

No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

TO SMOKERS—MULTUM IN PARVO.

PATENT TELESCOPIC SMOKING TUBE AND COMPRESSED CHARGES.

On receipt of one dollar, we will send one of our Patent Tubes and fifty charges. These charges are made of pure Havana tobacco, and are equal to the best imported cigars. The tubes represent a cigar perfectly, and will last for years. To Agents a liberal discount will be made. Call or send for a circular, (stamp inclosed.)

WM. A. LUDDEN & CO., No. 12 Barclay-st.

NOTICE.—THE OWNER OF A SILVER TEA-set and some other silver articles, left at my store over three years ago, to be restored, is requested to call, prove property, and pay charges, or the silver will be sold to pay expenses incurred.

S. F. SQUIRE, No. 162 Bowery.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1862.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED—WITH from 5 to 30 acres of land, improved, to hire, with privilege of purchasing on reasonable terms, within one hour's ride of the City; or will exchange for same unincumbered City property, (paying 10 per cent.,) in connection with selected farming and timbered lands in the State of Wisconsin. Address, with particulars of location, improvements, price and incumbrance, if any, T. D. C., Box No. 1,614, New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—A double house, containing twelve rooms, lot 100 feet square, situated on high ground, three minutes from Harlem Railroad Depot, in the village of Tremont, eleven miles from City Hall. The house is pleasantly situated, recently painted and repaired; has let formerly for $300; will be rented to a good tenant for $150 per year. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—A VALuable property, consisting of a dwelling-house and store, and dwelling over the store, in the central part of the village, three minutes' walk from the Long Island Railroad depot. Apply to S. SPRAGUE, No. 162 East 53d-st., or G. PRINCE, on the premises.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—HOUSE, barn, &c., (new,) with two acres, fruit in abundance, beautiful and healthy location, in New-Canaan, Conn., worth $3,800; great bargain offered. See painting at No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, piano rooms.

WANTED TO RENT—A HOUSE IN THE COUNtry, with four or five acres of land, and within one hour of New-York. A place on the water preferred; or would purchase, if a suitable place could be found. Address T. A. L., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE LOW OR EXCHANGE—COST $12,000—An elegant three-story house, built by days' work, and finished in the very best manner, with all modern improvements, situated in Brooklyn, E. D., in the most desirable location, near Bedford-av. Mortgage about $7,500, which can remain; for the balance will take country property, New-York State or elsewhere, with or without buildings thereon, or Stock, goods, or other available securities. An offer wanted. E. SEYMOUR, Att'y, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THOSE TWO FIRST-CLASS, FOUR story, brown-stone houses, Nos. 62 and 64 East 49th-st., fronting on Columbia College Lawn; parlors all black walnut; first-class in every respect; possession immediately. Inquire on the premises.

$400 CASH WILL PURCHASE 160 acres of very choice land, (worth $1,200,) lying near one of the flourishing cities of Wisconsin. Speak quick. Who is the lucky purchaser? Title perfect. No incumbrance. Address A. H., care of T. Ayling, Darien, Conn.

FOR SALE—ONE THOUSAND ACRES OF choice lands, in four tracts, near Kalamazoo, Mich. For terms, etc., address Box No. 376, Louisville, Ky.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BROOKLYN.—ROOMS FOR SINGLE PERSONS or for families, at No. 18 Clinton-st. This house has been recently altered and renovated, so as to render it in every respect a desirable residence. References required.

BOARDING.—A LARGE AND NEATLY FURnished room on second floor, with or without board; closets, gas and bath. Apply at No. 55 Lexington-av.

TO LET—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, with gas and large closets, for one or two gentlemen, without board, in a small quiet family, may be had. Apply at No. 303 Bridge-st., Brooklyn. Situation desirable, and convenient to city rail cars.

A FURNISHED BACK PARLOR, SUITABLE for one or two gentlemen, to let in a private French family, at No 49 West 10th-st., near Waverley-place. Terms moderate. Good references given and required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

STRAWBERRY FARMS FAMILY HOTEL NEAR RED BANK, MONMOUTH CO., NEW-JERSEY. Delightfully situated near Long Branch and Shrewsbury. Accessible at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily, by Raritan and Delaware Bay R. R. and Shrewsbury boats, from foot of Murry-st. Terms per week, $5 to $7. Superior accommodations for families. Beautiful shady walks and drives, and a small lake, with boats, in the vicinity. A large hall, with music, for social enjoyment. For circulars, address WARREN & DAY, Colt's Neck, N. J. Refers to W. H. Mills, 377 6th-av., and J. T. S. Smith, 184 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR THE season, for two ladies, small child, infant and nurse; 3 rooms required; state location and price per week, and address ELWOOD, Box No. 150 *Times* Office, for 3 days.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find, at all times, an authorized agent at the Catskill steamboat-landings and Catskill stations of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

HALF-WAY HOUSE, KISKATOWN, SITuated half-way between Catskill and the Mountain House, is now open for the reception of guests. Board $5 per week. Reference, M. LIENAU, No. 2 Jones-lane.

DANIEL BLOOM, Proprietor.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—OR WOULD EXCHANGE for a farm on Long Island of 70 acres. The location is very superior, being situated between Bath House and Fort Hamilton, along shore; land fertile; for a farmer or a gentleman requiring a country seat there is no better opportunity offered in the country. The farm is in a very high state of cultivation, has a water-front of 400 or 500 feet; buildings, &c., in a perfect state. Apply to M. S. BENNETT, on the premises.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO RENT—THE NEW MARBLE BUILDING NO. 464 Broome-st., 25x95 feet, between Mercer and Greene sts., admirably adapted for a light manufacturing business where women are employed. Will accommodate 600 persons. Fitted up with gas, water closets and steam warming apparatus. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Nos. 369 and 371 Canal-st., or JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 18 Nassau-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 123 BOWERY, TO CARPET, tobacco or furniture dealers, with a good, dry, light basement and vault; the front will be altered to suit a tenant. Will be let or leased on reasonable terms. Apply on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—PARTLY filled with remunerative and highly respectable boarders. To the right party, a very favorable arrangement would be made. The situation is superior for Summer and Winter boarders, and additional room can be had next season. Access to and from City Hall hourly. Want of health and other duties suggest such a course. Address ENTERPRISE, (stating advantages possessed by applicant,) Box No. 166 *Times* office, for three days.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS—A GOOD sized house, with not less than half an acre of ground, within an hour's ride of the City, and convenient to depôt. Harlem or Hudson River Railroad preferred. Possession wanted by the latter part of September. Address CITIZEN, Box No. 164 *Times* Office, with description of house and location.

FURNISHED HOUSE—FIRST-RATE LOCAtion, either in New-York or Brooklyn, wanted by a lady of small family (no children,) who will board the occupants. Those desirous of securing a good table, and relieving themselves of care without increasing their expenses, may address, for one week, S. B. S., Station B.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES, THIS IS THE LAST MONTH for nice-fitting dollar corsets, 50c. shirts, and the fine 25c. stockings, cheap hair nets, gloves, fancy goods, Zephyr worsted, yarns and small wares. This month prices must advance. Now is the time to save money. Send your orders and postage stamps. N. B.—Premium allowed on silver and gold.

ELGER'S Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

MUSICAL.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE

NEW-YORK MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 61 WILLIAM-ST.,

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1862.

The Trustees submit the following statement of the affairs of the Company, in conformity with the requirements of the Charter:

Outstanding Premiums to July 1, 1861	$190,439 29
Premiums received since	536,591 80
Total	$726,231 09

No policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks, disconnected with Marine Risks.

Earned Premiums to July 1, 1862	$563,797 37
Losses and Expenses	$356,915 41
Return Premiums	43,527 56
Re-Insurance, &c.	62,356 53
Total	$156,798 50

The Company have the following assets:

Cash in Banks	$41,655 64	
United States Stocks and Treasury Notes	309,350 00	
New-York State, Bank and City Stocks	180,407 70	
Loans on Stocks and Cash due the Company	36,002 57	
Real Estate, Bonds and Mortgages	104,675 79	672,091 70
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable		240,325 37
Salvage, Re-Insurance and other Claims due the Company		50,167 48
Insurance Scrip and Sundry Notes at estimated value		38,065 25
Total Assets		$1,000,649 80

In view of the above results, the Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a dividend of interest of SIX PER CENT. in cash on the outstanding Certificates of Profits, to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after SATURDAY, the 30th day of August next.

Also, *Resolved*, That a dividend of FIFTEEN PER CENT. be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending June 30, 1862, for which certificates will be issued on and after MONDAY, the 1st day of September next.

The Trustees, after reserving over HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS PROFITS, have further resolved that FIFTY PER CENT. (50 per cent.) of the Outstanding Certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1858, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after MONDAY, the 1st day of September next, from which date all interest thereon will cease.

The Certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled to the extent of FIFTY PER CENT. (50 per cent.)

By order of the Board.

W. P. HANSFORD, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. W. SCHMIDT,	FRANCIS HATHAWAY,
STEWART BROWN,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ROBERT B. MINTURN,	LLOYD ASPINWALL,
STEPHEN JOHNSON,	R. P. FABRI,
CHAS. H. MARSHALL,	EDWARD KAUPE,
ARTHUR LEARY,	HENRY OELRICHS,
HENRY MEYER,	HENRY W. HUBBELL,
EDW. H. R. LYMAN,	JAMES R. SMITH,
GEORGE MOKE,	GEORGE MOSLE,
E. V. TREBAUD,	GUSTAVE H. KISSEL.

JOHN H. EARLE, President.
JOHN H. LYELL, Vice-President.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS.)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1862.—Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, extended to 1879, are notified that the interest due Sept. 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that date, at this office, on presentation of the proper coupons. It will be necessary for the holders of bonds not thus extended to present them at the office of the Company, where they can receive the principal and interest to Sept. 1, 1862. The privilege of extending such bonds will cease at that date. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Knickerbocker Stage Company, will be held at the Office, 8th-av. and 13th-st., on (and by inspectors of election to 1853,) on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 13, 1862. The poll will be open from 5 to 6 P. M.
GEORGE C. PETERS, Secretary.

TO ARMY OFFICERS, PAYMASTERS AND OTHERS.—VAN VLECK & TUCKER, No. 5 Broad-st., one door from Wall-st., will furnish small gold in dollar pieces, quarter eagles, and five dollar pieces, in exchange for twenty dollar gold pieces, without extra charge, in amounts to suit.

MONEY.—PERSONS REQUIRING TEMPORARY Accommodation are requested to procure a prospectus of the Mutual Loan and Discount Company, No. 57 Chatham-st. Business bills promptly discounted.
URWICK & KING, Agents

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

GOLD, SILVER, AND UNITED STATES Demand Notes, bought at the highest premium, by
F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., payable on the 31st inst. The transfer book will be closed from to-day until the 31st inst., inclusive. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1862.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Manhattan Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, the 9th inst. J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK,
No. 49 Wall, corner William-st., Aug. 1, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMpany have declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent payable to stockholders or their representatives on the 8th August inst. JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INS CO., Office No. 67 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per cent., payable on demand.
WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, JULY 15, 1862.—THE Board of Directors of the East River Insurance Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.
THOS. PALMER, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. HAS this day been declared, payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. W. A. HALL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on the 29th inst. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 1 Pine-st.—July 21, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 13d-av., corner 11th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., OPPOSITE Lord & Taylor's, New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved artificial teeth, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or plating, $25; silver or rubber $10; partial sets gold, per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1. Extracting, 25 cts.

SHINPLASTERS.—EXCHANGE TICKETS.—A large assortment of specimens at the lithographic establishment of FRED. MAYER & CO., No. 96 Fulton-st.

LOUD GIVES EIGHT CARTES DE VISITES for $1.—No. 591 Canal-st.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY BEEF.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, New-York, Aug. 2, 1862.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the ninth day of August, at 12 o'clock, for supplying 600 barrels Navy Beef, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the Navy-yard, at Brooklyn.

The Beef must be from well-fattened cattle, and must conform as near as possible in quality to the standard assumed for Navy Beef, and pass the usual inspection of the Navy-yard. The barrels must be according to the Navy standard.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed. This guaranty must be accompanied by the certificate of the U. S. District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guaranty. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty. Full particulars may be ascertained upon application to the Inspecting Officer at the Navy-yard.

The above Beef is purchased on account of defaulting contractors, and must be furnished without delay.

I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

COFFEE FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1862.

Proposals, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Coffee," will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the 16th instant, for furnishing and delivering, on receiving ten days' notice, at the United States Navy-yard at Brooklyn, all the coffee which may be required for the use of the navy during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863.

The coffee to be equal to the best Cuba, according to the sample at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and be delivered there without extra charge.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed. This guaranty must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guaranty. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty. I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of WEDNESDAY, August 13, 1862, for the construction of the following works, viz.:

Sewer in Grand-street, from No. 445 to Sheriff-street; trap block pavement of 41st-street, between Lexington and Reade streets, and cross walks in Sixth-avenue, at Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
THOS. R. TAPPAN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, August 1, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 39 PARK-ROW, TIMES BUILDINGS, NEW-YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the titles of the work and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock P. M., of TUESDAY, August 12, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.:

For fencing lots in the following places, viz.:

Southeast corner of Pearl and Chambers streets, numbers four hundred and fourteen, four hundred and sixteen and four hundred and eighteen.

Blocks bounded by Broadway, Ninth-avenue, Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets, and Sixtieth and Sixty-first streets.

Northeast corner of Forty-fourth-street and Tenth-avenue.

Block bounded by Forty-second and Forty-third streets, and the Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

North side of Fortieth-street, between the Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

North side of Thirty-sixth-street, between the Second-avenue and St. Gabriel's Church.

South side of Thirtieth street, one hundred feet from the southerly corner of Second-avenue.

South side of Forty-second-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Southwest corner of Thirty-eighth-street and Fourth-avenue, where not already done.

North side of Fifty-eighth-street, south side of Fifty-ninth-street, from the Seventh-avenue to the buildings on the said street west of the Seventh-avenue; on the Seventh-avenue, west side, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets.

For setting curb and gutter in Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-fourth to Sixty-fourth streets, and flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same; and for fencing and flagging in front of vacant lots on the west side of the Sixth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets.

Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1862.
SHEPHERD F. KNAPP,
Street Commissioner.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,
No. 7 CITY HALL, Aug. 1, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until August 12, 1862, at 12 M., for 250 to 300 tons of the best Anthracite Coal, for the use of the Courts and offices of the County, the ton to be calculated at 2,240 pounds.

Also, proposals for 50 cords of Kindling Wood, pine, cut and split for use.

The said coal and wood to be delivered at such times and places as the Committee may designate.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any and all proposals.

JAMES DAVIS,
WILLIAM M. TWEED,
SHERIDAN SHOOK,
SMITH ELY, JR.,
ORISON BLUNT,
WILLIAM C. CONNER,
ELIJAH F. PURDY,
Committee.

OFFICE OF WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT, Aug. 6, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until the 18th day of August, 1862, for furnishing the bricks, cement and sand, required for the completion of the Washington Aqueduct.

There will be required about 400,000 bricks, 6,000 barrels of Cement, 30,000 bushels of Sand—but these quantities will be increased or diminished, as may be found necessary.

Five hundred barrels of cement are needed which will set very quickly, and entirely to the satisfaction of the Engineer.

Forms for proposals may be obtained at this office. They will be indorsed, "Proposals for Brick," "for Cement," or "for Sand," as the case may be, and directed to "Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."

WM. R. HUTTON,
Chief Engineer

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, July 25, 1862.

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.—PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of August, for completing the distributing reservoir of the Washington Aqueduct. Plans and specifications may be seen after the 12th of August.

Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Reservoir, and directed to "Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."

WALTER J. SMITH, Chief Clerk.

OFFICE OF WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT, Aug. 6, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL the 26th day of August, 1862, for the completion of the auxiliary pipe vault of the Washington Aqueduct. Plans and specifications can be obtained at this office.

Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Pipe Vault," and addressed to "Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."

WM. R. HUTTON, Chief Engineer.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE,
TWO VALUABLE FLOATING DOCKS
FOR RAISING AND REPAIRING VESSELS,

And leasehold premises, admirably situated for a ship-yard, situated between Harsimus and South 7th sts., Jersey City. The large dock is 150 feet long—65 feet wide inside. It has a capacity of 1,500 tons, and 12 feet draft of water.

The small dock is 90 feet long—40 feet wide inside—has a capacity of 300 tons, and 8 feet draft of water.

The leasehold property, suitable for a ship-yard, is 150 feet wide by 400 feet deep, with a valuable pier and water front on the Hudson River.

On this property there is a building, including loft, office and stable, a blacksmith-shop and tool-shop.

The lease runs for ten years from the 1st day of November, 1859, at an annual rent of $3,000 for the first five years, and $3,500 for the last five years.

BENJAMIN G. CLARKE, Receiver,
At Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt-st., New-York.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

NEWSPAPER AND JOB OFFICE FOR SALE.—Now doing a good business, in a flourishing village of some 5,000 inhabitants. To an active man it will be sold cheap, and terms of payment made easy. Address NEWSPAPER, Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

$10,000 TO $20,000.—A WELL-ESTABlished hardware house, doing good business, in Chicago, wants a practical man, with capital, as partner. Address M. S., Box No. 3,288 Post-office.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

NOTICE—TO ALL WHO ARE ENTITLED TO pension under the new law, namely: all such as are disabled while in the service; widows of those having died or been killed; orphan children under 16 years; mothers who are dependent; and orphan sisters under 16 years, may procure it by calling or addressing us. New form ready. SOMES & BROWN, No. 2 Park-place, N. Y., and No. 476 7th-st., Washington, D. C.

$100 BOUNTY, SOLDIERS' AND WIDOWS' Pensions, back pay and prize money collected. Branch office in Washington. Agents wanted. Apply to, or address J. P. HUNT, Attorney-at-Law and Government Claim Agent, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

ALL WIDOWS, OR OTHER RELATIVES of deceased officers and soldiers, may apply for their pay $100 bounty and pensions through NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP, at their Law and Collection Office, No. 111 Broadway.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 100 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, slippers, and calico gowns, are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, wines and liquors, will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av. and 31st-st. All articles sent to the American Express Co., corner Hudson and Jay sts., and Nos. 124 and 612 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. *Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide*, (60th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copahia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 3 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 5-3 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 11 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases, secret cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 11 Laight-st., the only place

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. F. HOLLICK, AUTHOR OF THE "MARRIAGE GUIDE," &c., and Lecturer on Physiology and the Origin of Life. Office, No. 500 Broadway, New-York City. Hours, 10 till 2, daily, except Sundays.

Dr. H. attends only to those peculiar cases of Nervous and Parental Debility and decay, or natural imperfection, explained in his books and lectures.

Persons in the country should especially observe that Dr. H. never leaves New-York City. Those who wish to address him by letter, should direct "Dr. F. HOLLICK, Box No. 3,896 New-York City Post-office."

Some of the most curious and important cases are explained in Dr. H.'s "Facts for the Feeble," which will be sent gratis, and post-paid, to any address.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs, for years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACRICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 150th edition of the valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED AND SINGLE PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERIEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

PROSTRATED POWERS RESTORED.—Functional derangements incidental to both sexes, restored to a healthy tone by the use of Triesman No. 1. Read the book entitled "Human Frailty"—it explains everything. Published by Dr. ALEXANDER, No. 14 Bleecker-st. (four doors from Broadway,) New-York, and sent free everywhere on receipt of 25 cents worth of postage stamps. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO YOUNG MEN.—SCORES OF GRATEFUL letters weekly are now received from people who have recovered PERFECT HEALTH by following the directions contained in Drs. TRALL and JACKSON'S great work, called "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, AND THE SEXUAL ORGANISM AND ITS HEALTHFUL MANAGEMENT." Price $3. For sale in New-York by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121, and H. DEXTER, No. 113 Nassau-st.; C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st., and all booksellers everywhere.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying, at the moment of need, the means by which the author cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. York.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Offers consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1830.—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 39 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

MADAME WOODS, DOCTRESS, IS CONsulted by ladies with confidence; also, by letter. She has long treated female complaints. Monthly pills. No. 276 Grand-st., near Chrystie.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps. 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

A BEAUTIFUL MICROSCOPE, MAGNIFYING 500 times for 25 cents, (coin;) five of different powers for $1. Mailed free. Address F. O. BOWEN Box No. 770, Boston, Mass.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—RICHARD EDWARDS, Plaintiff, against THOMAS CULLEN and MARY CULLEN, his wife, defendants. In pursuance of the judgment in the above entitled action, on the 26th day of June, 1862, I, the Referee, appointed in and by said judgment for the purpose of carrying into effect such judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of July, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, through E. H. Ludlow, real estate auctioneer: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Nineteenth (late Twelfth) Ward of the City of New-York, being formerly part of the farm of John Hopper, deceased, and known and distinguished on a map or chart made by Edward Smith, City Surveyor, on the 24th day of November, 1833, (and which said map is filed in the Office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in the case No. 181) by number fifty-six, bounded southerly, in front, by Fifty-first-street, northerly, in the rear, by lot number eighty-one, (81,) easterly, by lot number fifty-five, (55,) and westerly, by lot number fifty-seven, (57,) as laid down on said map, beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-first-street, at a point three hundred feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Eleventh-avenue and Fifty-first-street, and running thence easterly along the northerly side of Fifty-first-street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly along the line of lot number fifty-five, (55,) on a line parallel with the Eleventh-avenue, to the centre of the block between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets; thence westerly on a line parallel with Fifty-first-street, twenty-five feet; thence southerly along the line of lot number fifty-seven, and parallel with the Eleventh-avenue to Fifty-first-street, the place of beginning.—Dated June 28, 1862.

JOHN E. HASKIN, Referee.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to the 13th day of August, 1862, at the same hour and place.—Dated July 22, 1862.

JOHN E. HASKIN, Referee.

HEARTEN & PERT, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
jy23-tawtau13

RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, ALEXANDER SEWARD, of the City of Utica, has been, by an order of the Supreme Court, appointed Receiver of the estate, property and effects of the Adirondac Estate and Railroad Company, an insolvent railroad corporation, and is Trustee of said estate, property and effects; and the undersigned, as such Receiver, hereby requires:

First—That all persons, firms and corporations indebted to said Adirondac Estate and Railroad Company, render to him, as such Receiver, at his office in the City of Utica, on or before the 30th day of August, 1862, an account of all such debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to him.

Second—That all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Adirondac Estate and Railroad Company, are required to deliver the same to the undersigned, as such Receiver, by the day above named.

Third—All the creditors of the said Adirondac Estate and Railroad Company, are required to deliver their respective accounts and demands to the subscriber, as such Receiver, at his office in the City of Utica, by the 30th day of September, 1862.

Fourth—And all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Adirondac Estate or Railroad Company, are required to present the same in writing and in detail, to the subscriber, as such Receiver, on or before the time and at the place last above specified.—Dated July 30, 1862. ALEXANDER SEWARD,
Receiver of the Adirondac Estate and Railroad Co.
au1-law1wF

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—RICHARD S. CUMMING, Receiver, &c., of Jean Duc, plaintiff, against JEAN DUC, Augustus Bonand, the St. Marks' Fire Insurance Company, Henry A. Mott, Washington Murray, Sidney S. Harris and William R. Carr, defendants.—Summons.—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the County of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 295 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 3, 1862. BOGARDUS & BROWN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 295 Broadway.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, in the City Hall, New-York City, on the 30th day of July, 1862. au1-law6wF

SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE P. ROGERS against DE LANCEY KENEDY and others.—In pursuance of the judgment in the above entitled action, I will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of August, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Fifteenth-street with the easterly side of the Seventh-avenue, running thence easterly along the southerly side of Fifteenth-street one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with Seventh-avenue sixty-seven feet and one and a quarter inches; thence westerly and parallel with Fifteenth-street twenty-three feet; thence northerly and parallel with Seventh-avenue forty-four feet and five and one-half inches; thence westerly and parallel with Fifteenth-street seventy-seven feet, to the easterly side of Seventh-avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly side of the Seventh-avenue twenty-two feet and seven and three-quarter inches, to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, July, 1862.

THOS. HYSLOP, Referee, No. 37 Pine-st.
jy17-2awtaug. JEFFERSON CODDINGTON, Pl'ff's Atty.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third Article of the first Title of the fifth Chapter of the second Part of the Revised Statutes. DAVID M. MURRAY, Jr., of the city of Troy, in the county of Rensselaer, an insolvent debtor, who first published August 8, 1862. Creditors to appear before the Hon. Gilbert Robertson, Jr., County Judge of said county, at his office, Mutual Bank Buildings, in the City of Troy, on the 21st day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate, and he be discharged from his debts. GEO. DAY,
au8-law1wF Attorney for Insolvent, Troy, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of

TERRIBLE DISASTER ON THE PACIFIC.

The Steamship Golden Gate Destroyed by Fire.

One Hundred and Eighty Lives Lost.

Over a Million in Treasure on Board---Uncertainty as to its Loss.

Dispatches reached this City yesterday announcing the destruction of the steamship *Golden Gate* by fire. She left San Francisco, July 21, for Panama, with two hundred and thirty passengers, $1,114,000 in treasure for New-York, and $270,000 for England. She was burnt at sea July 27, and one hundred and eighty passengers, twenty of her crew, and all the treasure lost.

The following are the telegraphic dispatches received:

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6.

TO WM. L. HALSEY, No. 8 WALL-STREET: I was saved from the burning ship by lashing myself to the forecastle ladder and jumping overboard; passed under port wheel, while under way, and received serious injury; was picked up by the ship's boat; remained in it twenty hours before reaching Manzanilla. Poor FLINT was lost. Will return overland. Telegraph to my family about my safety and health.

BENJAMIN HALLADAY.

MR. HALLADAY is of the firm of HALLADAY & FLINT, owners of the California and Oregon steamship line.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.

To Allen McLane, President:

Golden Gate burned at sea near Manzanilla. Two hundred passengers and crew perished. Ship total loss. Particulars as soon as possible.

FORBES & BABCOCK.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.

To Eugene Kelly & Co:

Steamship *Golden Gate*, which sailed hence 21st July, took fire twelve miles off Manzanilla, and was burnt to the water's edge. About two hundred passengers lost.

EDWARD FLINT gone. BEN. HALLADAY and Capt. WHITNEY saved. It is thought the treasure will be saved, as the ship was beached.

EDWARD FLINT, formerly of New-York, went out in February, 1861. Left a wife in this City; was a middle-aged man.

An interruption in the telegraph line east of Salt Lake, has prevented the reception as yet of the particulars of this terrible disaster. The wires are momentarily expected to be in working order. The fullest details will be obtained from San Francisco as early as possible.

The *Golden Gate* was a side-wheel steamer of 2,067 tons. Her length was 145 feet, breadth 25 feet, and draft 16 feet. She was built in this City in 1850, by W. H. Webb, and was remodeled in 1859. Two oscillating engines, having two cylinders of 85 inches diameter, with 8 feet stroke of piston, furnished her motive power. On the shipping register she ranks A 2, *and the provisions made for security against fire are noted as insufficient.*

She was one of the finest boats on the route between Panama and San Francisco, and was a favorite with the traveling public. She was noted for her police regulations, and the rules in relation to fire were well defined, and made plain to all her crew and passengers. It was customary on this route to exercise the passengers and crew in fire duty.

The *Golden Gate* was a fast vessel and could accommodate about 900 passengers, besides a large quantity of freight. She carried from eight to twelve boats, sufficient to carry several hundred persons. She was repaired in 1856, '58, '59, and latterly she had been put in excellent order.

THE INSURANCES.

It is thought here that the vessel is not insured, but most of the specie is. The regular shippers of specie have usually open policies, and the consignees here have no means of knowing the amount of insurance until the arrival of the mail. The vessel is worth from $60,000 to $90,000, at the highest.

NO LATER NEWS.

We are indebted to Mr. BOWLES, the telegraph operator at Buffalo, for the following:

"The California line is down west of Julesburgh. There is no prospect of getting anything through to-night. There is a great storm progressing west."

CHICAGO, Thursday, Aug. 7—10 P. M.

There is no prospect of getting a report of the *Golden Gate* disaster to-night. The line is down between Overland City and Fort Laramie.

NEWS FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Tuesday, Aug. 5.

The ship *Wild Pigeon* sailed for Valparaiso today.

The bark *E. A. Rawlings*, in the employ of the Government, was recently wrecked at the mouth of the Colorado River. She had a cargo of commissary stores, valued at $200,000.

The work on the new levee around Sacramento is progressing energetically. The levee will cost over $300,000, and is to be from eight to ten feet high, and of sufficient strength to leave no room for apprehension of future inundations.

The first train of overland emigrants from Iowa arrived last week at Powder River mines, Oregon. They experienced no trouble on the road, getting along without difficulty. Three companies of Oregon cavalry had gone out to meet them.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Wednesday, Aug. 6.

The confiscated ship *Henry Brigham* was sold by the United States Marshal yesterday, for $15,000.

A dividend has been declared by the Ophir Silver Mining Company for the month ending on the 5th inst., amounting to $72 per foot. Shares in the mines are now selling for $2,400 per foot.

Extremely flattering accounts are being received of all the principal silver mines in Nevada Territory.

The bullion receipts are large, and the stock is going up, and there is danger of a speculative *furore*.

The Overland Mail Company's coaches have commenced arriving. Since the recent change of route, the trip from St. Joseph to Salt Lake has been made in seven days. There is a prospect that the average time from St. Louis to San Francisco will be nineteen days, and that the whole ocean mail from New-York to San Francisco, will come through in twenty-five days.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—An absurdly funny burlesque, by Mr. H. J. BYRON, called "Elly O'Connor; or, the Fatal Dip," was produced at Wallack's Theatre last evening. By the title we can guess at once that Mr. BOURCICAULT'S successful drama of the "Colleen Bawn" is the piece burlesqued—and admirably well it is done. The principal scenes and incidents are adhered to with the strictest fidelity, which are recognized at once, and by their quaint resemblance to the original, keep the house in a constant state of exchilaration. Mrs. FLORENCE, as *Myles-na-Coppaleen*; Miss V. CROCKER, as *Hardress Cregan*; Mr. W. DAVIDGE, as *Danny Mann*, and Mr. FLORENCE, as *Eily O'Connor*, are excellent. So good is the last-named gentleman, that he must be classed among the best burlesque actors of the day.

BENEFIT OF MESSRS. A. H. DAVENPORT AND J. W. COLLIER.—This evening Messrs. A. H. DAVENPORT and J. W. COLLIER take a joint benefit at the Winter Garden. A most attractive bill has been provided. The services of that charming little actress, Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL, have been procured, and she will appear in "Fanchon," Mr. DAVENPORT and Mr. COLLIER supporting her, in the respective *rôles* of *Didier* and *Landry Barbeau*. Other entertainments of an amusing character will also be produced, which, combined, cannot fail to attract a large and crowded audience.

More Sick and Wounded.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 7.

The steamship *Vanderbilt* has arrived, with 450 sick and wounded soldiers from Harrison's Landing.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

MILITARY MATTERS IN THE CITY.

Organization of the New Troops—The Draft—Payment of Bounties—Progress of Enlistments.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW TROOPS.

All the men raised under the President's requisition for three hundred thousand men for three years or the war, that can be so used legitimately, will be used to fill up the depleted ranks of the old regiments now in the field. Faith will of course be kept with new regiments which can, quite or nearly complete their organization by the 15th inst., but there is little doubt that all bodies of recruits existing in a fragmentary condition on that date, will be rendered available in the readiest way that offers. It is calculated that this three hundred thousand—all of whom are confidently expected to come in voluntarily—will be sufficient to carry into effect the military measures immediately resolved upon at Washington. The second three hundred thousand, which are to be raised by a prompt draft of the enrolled militia, will probably not be called into active service—not the whole of them, at any rate. They will more likely be used for garrison duty, and, to some extent, as a reserve from which occasional detachments can be drawn to strengthen any given point or army. Until the early part of Winter they will, it is said, be retained hard at work in camps of instruction, there to be thoroughly disciplined in the school of the soldier, and made fit, by the end of their term, to form the commissioned and non-commissioned nucleii for fresh drafts for active and reserve duty.

The General Orders from the War Department, indicating the details of what is desired in that quarter, are perhaps now on their way to the States. These will as little as possible interfere with the independent action of the State authorities. Governors and State Inspectors are to follow their own devices in obtaining the citizens of their several Commonwealths, for service in the common cause of the Union; but they will be tendered suggestions, and have revealed to them the wishes of the President and the President's military advisers.

What is to be done with the militia regiments from this City, who lately responded to the President's call for three months' volunteers, is not yet positively known. The War Department, there is no question, will keep faith with them, and muster them out of the general service at the end of the term for which their aid was asked. Their friends claim that the State, too, tacitly agreed that that term should not be exceeded, except in some more extraordinary emergency than has yet occurred. The State authorities only will have to decide how this is; whether the three months' men are a part of the State quota, and liable to a six months' extension of service, or whether they may not take advantage of being early in the field as a set-off for the briefer spell of duty required of them. Possibly all parties in all the States will be satisfied if the green and inexperienced levy of three hundred thousand be officered by this now partly-trained thirty thousand of three-monthers. No more politic disposition could be made of the matter. Under any circumstances it is not to be supposed the new force can be organized in less than a month, and between now and then circumstances may either warrant the authorities in relaxing the anticipated sternness of its measures, or may compel them more rigid and comprehensive enforcement.

PROSPECTS OF DRAFT NO. 1.

From present appearances there is reason to believe that the three hundred thousand men required for three years will be all raised by volunteering before the 15th inst. Recruiting has improved so much, since the choice of being drafted without bounty, or of volunteering with it, was offered to those who are to fill up the ranks of the army, that it is generally predicted the latter course will be followed by enough men to render a conscription for the long term needless. Perhaps the payment of bounty will be continued for a few days past the 15th, with the more reason that it is almost certain Maj. PINCKNEY will be unable to complete his scheme of enrollment by that date. Excitement concerning the draft has almost disappeared. Only the Southern sympathizers and foreigners in our midst still exhibit any perturbation on the subject. Some of the former declare they will resist conscription to the death; that it will take two of their own men to make each of them fight a rebel, and so forth. Gentlemen of this persuasion will be settled with in very short order. Foreigners are anxious and besiege their Consuls; but their right to exemption will be respected, and complications with foreign Governments carefully avoided. The County Clerk's office was not crowded so much yesterday, and Mr. ARCHIBALD had a much easier time of it. The calculation is that the majority of those claiming exemption have already filed their certificates.

PROGRESS OF THE CHRISTIAN COMPANY.

An adjourned meeting of the Christian public, interested in the establishment of a company of Christian young men, to enlist for the war, was held last evening at Dr. BUSHNAND'S Church, in Thirteenth-street. JAMES W. FARR, Esq., Presided, and Mr. ST. JOHN opened the exercises with prayer. A letter was read from Dr. BUSHNAND, excusing himself for non-attendance, and expressing his sympathy with the cause, and his confidence in the ability of Capt. HOWLAND to fitly command the "Monitors." Mr. J. A. MAPES was chosen Secretary, and read a letter from B. J. LOSSING, of similar purport to that of Dr. BUSHNAND.

After spirited addresses by Rev. Mr. ST. JOHN and MATTHEW HALE SMITH, a full discussion was had of the best plan of procedure. Remarks were made by Capt. HOWLAND, Mr. FARR, Mr. ST. JOHN and others. It was decided that as there are but fourteen men on the rolls now, more active recruiting efforts are necessary. It was generally understood that young men inclined to moral habits would be acceptable, and that it would perhaps be better to get an authorization to raise the company for some regiment now in the field. The fund is now over $1,000, and ample inducements of good associations as well as of extra bounties are offered to young men to recruit. It was finally resolved to appoint a Committee of Five to cooperate actively with Capt. HOWLAND in obtaining recruits for the company. The meeting adjourned *sine die*, with the understanding that a recruiting office will be opened and practical measures taken to fill up the company within eight days—before the draft.

THE MONITORS—HEADQUARTERS AT No. 308 BROADWAY.—Young men willing to serve their country, and desirous of uniting with a company of sober and moral, as well as fighting men, are earnestly invited to enroll themselves. Capt. HOWLAND, the Commandant, is an old Seventh Regiment officer, competent as a soldier, and careful of his men.

GOV. MORGAN IN THE PARK.

His Excellency the Governor yesterday paid a visit to the Park Barracks, through which institution he was conducted by Capt. ARNEL, and he is said to have been much pleased with the inspection. During the day, a number of convalescent soldiers passed resolutions thanking the officials in charge of the Barracks for the kind treatment they had received. A great many recovered invalids are constantly reporting for duty, and are at once sent to Fort Hamilton, from whence, when collected in sufficient force, they are dispatched to the field of active operations.

THE FIRST REGIMENT NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

Col. WM. GURNEY, the commandant of the First Regiment National Volunteers, the headquarters of which are at Mozart Hall, No. 314 Broadway, offers to pay an extra bounty of $5, in addition to the Government and State bounties now offered. Col. GURNEY is well and favorably known in this City as having been connected for many years with the Seventh Regiment, National Guard. At the commencement of the rebellion he raised a company for Col. COCHRAN'S Regiment, and was afterward detailed for special duty. Young, active, able-bodied young men cannot do better than join this organization.

THE SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Sixth Senatorial District Committee was held yesterday, at the City Hall, Mr. KELLY in the chair. Reports relative to enlistments, from the several recruiting stations in the District, were handed in, which showed a great increase in the matter of recruiting. No further business of importance having to be transacted, the Committee adjourned till Monday next.

NOMINATION OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL TO THE FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT REGIMENT.

The Fifth Senatorial District Committee have nominated Capt. JOHN T. LOCKMAN, Company H, Ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment now being organized under their auspices, under command of Col. PIESSNER.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE REGIMENT.

Mr. ADON SMITH, Jr., of No. 3 South-street, has been appointed Treasurer of the New-York Produce Exchange Regiment. All persons desirous of aiding in the raising of this regiment can send contributions to Mr. SMITH'S office.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

Gen. MEAGHER'S period of leave, for a special purpose of recruiting, is nearly expired. All who wish to join that gallant band must do so immediately. All recruits will report at headquarters, No. 369 Broadway, on Saturday next, the 9th, at 10 A. M. And all officers on leave, as well as non-commissioned officers and privates, unless sick and unable, will be at headquarters at 10 A. M., to meet the General previous to his leaving for the Army of the Potomac.

THE EXEMPTION PANIC—NOTES OF A LOOKER-ON.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Quack Doctors, and Commissioners of Deeds, and Notaries Public, have formed copartnerships all over the City, and are doing a big business in the *exemption line*. The Doctor certifies that, in his judgment, they, the dupes, are all unfit or disqualified for military duty, and the Commissioner or Notary swears them to the fact, and charges from one to five dollars as the dupe will bleed. Who cares? A man once got up a fine business by charging strangers a half-dollar each to show them across the Park. The merits of the two occupations are about alike. And how is it? The County Clerk of Brooklyn, Kings County, as well as the Clerks of every other county in the State, as we are informed, charge nothing for filing exemption papers, on the ground that there is no law for it, except HARRY GENET, our County Clerk, who persists in charging thirteen cents for every certificate filed. This item, from present appearances, will amount to from seventy to one hundred thousand dollars. Query—Have we a Supervisor Blunt enough to investigate the question as to what pocket this lob should fall? The County Clerk receives a salary from the County of $3,000 a year, in addition to which, the duties he performs for the State amount to about $2,000 a year, and by law he pockets all the money he receives for searches, which has never been less than $10,000 a year, (contracted by him out at that.) But it seems, in times of war, those who grab the most are the best fellows.

Over the sea of heads pressed into the County Clerk's Office, yesterday, for the purpose of filing "Exemption papers," a slip of paper came fluttering from a desk far back behind the railings, occupied by a record searcher, who says nothing to nobody, containing the following:

"All honor to this eager band,
Who rush to save their native land.
Suspend your praise and breathe contempt,
They rush—to prove they are exempt.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 7, 1862. B.

CRUSH THE REBELLION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I will give (in addition to the bounty allowed by the United States, State and City of New-York) twenty-five dollars ($25) to each of the first five recruits, who, after this date and before the 15th inst., shall be accepted in the brigades of either Gen. SICKLES or Gen. MEAGHER. The money to be paid on their being mustered into the service of the United States, on the certificate of the Captain of the Company.

ISAAC PHILLIPS, No. 58 Broadway, at the U. S. Appraiser's Office.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 7, 1862.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS AND THE WAR.

PATRIOTIC ADDRESS TO THE FORCE—TWO REGIMENTS TO BE RAISED BY AND FROM THE MEMBERS.

At a meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners, held yesterday, on motion of Commissioner BOWEN, it was

Resolved, That the following address be distributed to the Captains of Police, and publicly read to the Force of the respective Precincts:

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE POLICE FORCE.

You comprise, as members of the Police, 2,300 able-bodied men, in the prime of life, and in the highest physical condition. You are receiving for the performance of important, but not onerous duties, from $800 to $1,200 a year, while more than half a million of your fellow-citizens are in the field fighting for the existence of the Government. It is right and proper that you should bear a portion of the public burden, by either going into the field yourselves or by contributing to the support of those who do. It is the intention of the Board of Police to place at least two regiments in the field. One is nearly completed; the other will be commenced immediately, and it is designed to make it the best regiment of the State, in respect to discipline and the personal character of its members.

For this Regiment the members of the force are invited to volunteer. The Board of Police will reserve the places they may temporarily vacate, and restore them, on their return with an honorable discharge, to the rank they now occupy.

Such members of the force as are indisposed or are unable to volunteer are invited to contribute on the *next* pay-day for the purpose of defraying the expenses of raising the contemplated Regiment as follows:

Captains of Police	$20	Patrolmen	$10
Sergeants	15	Doormen	8

The payments to be made to the Chief Clerk through the Captains of Police, who will furnish to the Chief Clerk the names of contributors.

For the support of the families of policemen who are now in military service, or who may now volunteer, it is proposed there shall be the following contributions monthly, on the basis of 300 volunteers from the force:

Captains, $3 per month.
Sergeants, $2 per month.
Patrolmen, $1 50 per month.
Doormen, $1 per month.

To be paid in like manner to the Chief Clerk. If a less number than three hundred volunteer, then the monthly payment to be reduced in the same ratio.

By order of the Board of Police.

JAMES BOWEN, President.

To the last-named fund Mr. BOWEN contributes to the extent of $500.

WHAT MASSACHUSETTS IS DOING.

GREAT WAR MEETING AT TREMONT TEMPLE, BOSTON.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

An immense war meeting was held this evening, in Tremont Temple, at which several thousand people were present.

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT was the principal speaker, and made a most eloquent and patriotic address, strongly denouncing the idea of giving up the contest. He might once have been in favor of peaceful separation, but that time had passed, and now the Union must be restored, at whatever cost. Speeches were made by Lieut.-Col. WELLS of the Massachusetts First, Father SOULLY, Capt. MAHAN of the Massachusetts Ninth, Hon. GEO. B. UPTON, Hon. LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, and other gentlemen. There were quite a number of enlistments.

NEW REGIMENTS FOR THE WAR—ORGANIZATION OF NINE MONTHS' MEN.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 7.

In accordance with the request of many citizens, Gov. ANDREW has authorized the organization of a new Boston regiment for the war, to consist of ten companies of infantry, two of rifles, and a battery of artillery. Lieut.-Col. BATCHELDER, of the Thirteenth Massachusetts, is to be the Colonel, and the Governor suggests that the regiment be mainly officered from soldiers now in the field, who have earned the right of promotion for gallant services.

The Second Battalion of Infantry, "Boston Tigers," are to be increased to a regiment, for nine months' service. Major C. L. HOLBROOK is to be the Colonel. A general desire is expressed that the whole militia of Massachusetts be organized, armed and equipped, and held in readiness for the call of the Government. The people seem determined to make war their special business until a peace is conquered.

Gov. ANDREW has granted permission to the Independent Cadets and the Fourth Battalion of Infantry to form the nucleus of two new regiments for nine months' service.

RECRUITING IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 7.

The merchants of Milk, Franklin, Kilby, and other leading streets, including nearly all the heavy business houses, have signed an agreement to close their stores and counting-rooms every afternoon during the whole of next week, to assist in filling up the quota of Boston, under the call for 300,000 three years' volunteers. The old South Church proprietors have agreed to throw open their grounds around their edifice, and display a starry flag that has a revolutionary history. Tents and pavilions will be erected for headquarters, and recruiting will be the order of the day throughout the city.

TROOPS TO LEAVE FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 17.

The Thirty-third Regiment, Col. MAGGI, will leave for the seat of war on Monday, and the Thirty-fourth Regiment on Tuesday, of next week. Both regiments go with full ranks, and are splendidly equipped.

WHAT IS DOING IN NEW-YORK.

THE FIRST NEW-YORK REGIMENT UNDER THE CALL.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Thursday, Aug. 7.

The regiment for this Senatorial District, Col. VAN VALKENBURGH, reached the minimum standard several days since, and has been officially designated the One Hundred and Seventh Regiment New-York State Volunteers. A request has been received from the President, through Secretary STANTON, that Col. VAN VALKENBURGH proceed with his command as soon as possible to Washington, and the regiment will probably leave next Wednesday morning. The One Hundred and Seventh is the first Regiment from the State under the July call.

RECRUITING IN ONEIDA.

UTICA, Friday, Aug. 7.

Capt. ALVIN WHITE, Co. A, Fourth Oneida Regiment, reports 108 men.

Over 800 men are mustered in for the regiment, and most of them are in camp.

WAR MEETING AT SCRANTON, PENN.

SCRANTON, Penn., Thursday, Aug. 7.

An immense war meeting was held here last night. The speakers were Hon. G. A. GROW and Hon. W. W. KETCHUM. The neighboring towns of Dunmore, Providence and Clyde Park sent delegations headed by bands of music, &c., &c. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested.

One hundred and fifteen men have enlisted here up to 9 o'clock this morning. They refuse to take the bounty.

FLIGHT OF BALTIMORE REBELS.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 7.

Quite a stampede is in progress from this city of parties eager to escape the draft. Some are going to Europe, many to Canada, and others to various Northern States. Many leading Secessionists are disappearing for parts unknown.

MAINE.

HER QUOTA MORE THAN FULL.

BRUNSWICK, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

A very large war meeting was held here to-night. Speeches were made by Prof. HITCHCOCK, of New-York, and others.

It was announced, semi-officially, that four companies over and above Maine's quota had already enlisted.

THE DRAFT.

NUMBER OF WHITE MALES IN THE UNITED STATES, BETWEEN THE AGES OF 18 AND 60 YEARS.

Loyal States.	1850.	1860.
Maine	148,270	167,175
New-Hampshire	80,547	82,963
Vermont	80,508	81,004
Massachusetts	270,410	335,308
Rhode Island	39,166	46,239
Connecticut	97,788	121,254
New-York	827,115	1,033,894
New-Jersey	117,580	162,280
Pennsylvania	567,808	715,436
Maryland	109,131	136,664
District of Columbia	9,678	14,219
Northwestern Virginia	52,324	68,470
Ohio	486,582	613,193
Indiana	234,920	281,904
Illinois	217,991	434,094
Wisconsin	86,805	260,371
Michigan	100,973	191,652
Iowa	48,080	132,692
Minnesota	2,391	41,596
Delaware	9,678	11,713
Total	3,637,912	4,960,703
The North and West have drawn on this force thus far, for army and navy		900,000
Left		4,060,703

Seceded States.	1850.	1860.
Virginia	212,686	151,738
North Carolina	125,851	145,987
South Carolina	63,753	67,575
Georgia	120,262	144,314
Florida	12,750	21,165
Alabama	101,756	125,177
Mississippi	73,450	105,569
Tennessee	172,447	196,591
Louisiana	82,629	104,145
Texas	43,366	121,844
Arkansas	40,351	83,716
Total	1,049,311	1,268,822
The South has drawn upon this force thus far		500,000
Left		768,822

Border States.	1850.	1860.
Kentucky	165,720	225,435
Missouri	155,041	272,841
Total	340,761	488,276

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

The Turf.

TROTTING ON FASHION COURSE.

A trotting match for $500, mile heats, best 3 in 5, took place yesterday, on the Fashion Course. The contest was between two very fine road horses, belonging to gentlemen well known in turf circles, and was, on that account, of unusual interest to a large circle of their friends. The affair was well contested, the horses running side by side during part of the heats, but the winner was never headed, and won in three straight heats, and in excellent time.

SUMMARY.

H. F. Jones names b. m. mare *Colombie*.....1 1 1
D. Mace names b. g. *Shark*.....2 2 2
Time—2:38¼, 2:36¾, 2:35.

GREAT TROTTING MATCH FOR $5,000 A SIDE.

A match was made yesterday at the Fashion Course for $5,000, mile heats, best three in five, between two horses, in the stables of Mr. HORACE F. JONES and Mr. ROWE, (owner of *Ethan Allen*.) It is to come off on Sept. 10.

THE DOUBLE TEAM TROTTING MATCH TO-DAY.

It will be seen by the advertisement that a very exciting trot takes place to-day on the Fashion Course. It is between three double teams, and for $1,000; the entries being by S. MCLAUGHLIN, H. WOODRUFF and D. MACE. The affair has created great interest among turfmen, and will, no doubt, draw a large number of spectators to the track.

Base Ball.

GOTHAM VS. CHARTER OAK.

These clubs played a match yesterday at Hoboken, which resulted in favor of the Gothams, after a well-fought contest on both sides. The senior club of the Association—the Gotham—has regenerated itself, and now plays a very strong game. In this match, the new first-base man distinguished himself almost as much as Mr. WADSWORTH. Messrs. BURTIS and MOORE made home runs. A very large number of persons were present to witness the match, which was conducted with good temper.

The following is the score:

GOTHAM CLUB.	Runs.	CHARTER OAK CLUB.	Runs.
Thorn, p	3	Vanderhoef, r. f	2
La Tourette, 1st b	2	Randolph, 2d b	1
Squires, s	3	Clyne, c	2
Forsyth, c. f	1	Piper, c. f	1
Burtis, l. f	3	Fish, 3d b	1
Schaeffer, r. f	1	Vanderhoef, 1st b	2
Cohen, c	1	Fuller, s	1
Van Cott, 3d b	2	Patchen, l. f	2
Turner, 2d b	1	Shields, p	1
Total	17	Total	13

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Gotham	0	2	3	3	2	4	3	0	0	0—17
Charter Oak	0	0	2	5	2	0	0	4	0	0—13

UMPIRE—Mr. McMahon, of the Mutual Club.
SCORERS—Messrs. Redmond and Duval.

Yachting.

A yacht race for a sweepstakes of $600 took place yesterday, between five yachts of the Brooklyn Yacht Club and one belonging to the Jersey City Yacht Club, in which the latter came off victorious.

The *entries* were as follows:

Names.	Length.	Builders.
Wardlaw	26ft.	Henry Smedley.
Alfred Partridge	26ft.	H. Smedley.
Rachel	26ft. 5in.	P. McGeihan.
Laura	26ft. 11in.	H. Smedley.
Commodore	27ft. 10in.	Sol Smedley and Lennox.
Nonpareil	28ft. 6in.	David Kirby.

The yachts were cat-rigged—mainsail—and sailed ten miles to windward and back, the course being from the Brooklyn Yacht Club House, South Brooklyn, to Buoy No. 9, on the tail end of the West Bank in the Lower Bay. The wind was from southeast which allowed the yachts to lay their course close-hauled to the fort on Staten Island, below the Narrows, when they made one tack to the eastward, and rounded the buoy, after which they started sheet and reached the Club House with a free wind. The yachts started in order, as in the above list, at intervals of half a minute, and the *Rachel* overhauled the *Partridge* a quarter of a mile below Fort Diamond, and rounded the buoy five minutes ahead of the *Laura*, the *Partridge* close on, the *Nonpareil* five minutes later, *Wardlaw* two minutes, and *Commodore* fourteen minutes still later.

The yachts arrived home as follows: *Rachel* in 3 hours, 19 minutes, 7 seconds; *Laura*, 3 hours, 27 minutes, 40 seconds; *Nonpareil*, 3 hours, 28 minutes, 17 seconds; *Partridge*, 3 hours, 40 minutes, 27 seconds; *Wardlaw*, 3 hours, 35 minutes, 23 seconds; *Commodore*, 3 hours, 48 minutes, 35 seconds. The *Rachel* came in a very easy winner over the Brooklyn yachts, which are very hollow in the bow, and proportionably sharp. Mr. MCGEIHAN has his yacht-building establishment at the basin in which the yachts of the Jersey City Yacht Club are moored, many of which he has built. His lines are fuller and very symmetrical, and he makes excellent sea boats. The *Rachel* was sailed by the veteran Capt. WM. SMITH, of New-Jersey, in splendid style; and such a shaking of hands as the old salt got at the conclusion of the race, must have been very satisfactory to him.

The wind was just enough for the yachts to stand up to without reefing, and a steam-tug was chartered for the judges and a large number of spectators. Numerous other yachts accompanied the regatta.

The schooner *Dart*, of the Hoboken Yacht Club, Capt. PITCHER, with her owner and a party of gentlemen, sailed last night for the Sound, to join the New-York Yacht Squadron on its annual cruise. She is just off the ways and looks as fine as a fiddle.

The New Comet.

The following observations of Comet II. Delta, 1862, made at the Dudley Observatory, by G. W. HOUGH, Assistant, have been handed to us for publication:

This comet was discovered at the Dudley Observatory, by Mr. THOMAS SIMONS, on the evening of the 16th July.

	M. T. Dud. Obs. Hr. Min. Sec.	App. A. R. Hr. Min. Sec.	App. Dec. Deg. Min. Sec.
1862—July 16..	14 20 03.65	20 23 57.58	x67 45 05.41
July 25..	9 22 18.01	5 35 24.35	70 13 25.76
July 26..	9 20 45.14	5 38 47.78	70 39 04.26

July 18—Comet observed with the Equatorial, and compared with 10.5 Mag. Star:

A^8_m —"6.45 A^8_m—x"55.28 No.Comp.A.R.18 Dec.10

The place of the Star was determined by three transits, observed with the Olcott Meridian Circle.

	12.5 Star, App. A. R. Hr. Min. Sec.	App. Dec. Deg. Min. Sec.
July 18	5 24 04.02	x67 44 10.13

The observations on the 25th and 26th were made with the Olcott Meridian Circle at the Lower Culmination.

15 wires were used for A. R., and the time of transit recorded on the chronograph by the magnetic method.

The observations are not corrected for parallax.

The Boston Courier.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 7.

Mr. GEORGE LUNT, editor of the Boston *Courier*, announces his interest in that paper for sale.

A State Senator Indicted for Perjury.

ERIE, Penn., Thursday, Aug. 7.

The Grand Jury, now sitting for Erie County, have indicted MORROW B. SOWERS, a member of the Senate of Pennsylvania, for perjury.

From Port Sarnia, Michigan, to Liverpool.

PORT SARNIA, Thursday, Aug. 7.

The brig *George Laidlaw* cleared from here today for Liverpool direct, with 1,100 barrels of oil—900 crude and 200 refined.

Markets.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Aug. 7.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT, moderate demand; sales 63,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 04, and 4,000 bushels on private terms. CORN quiet. Freights dull. *Receipts*—84,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn. *Exports*—4,683 bbls. Flour, 9,200 bush. Wheat.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Aug. 7.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT a shade lower. *Receipts*—11,000 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bushels Wheat. *Shipments*—1,900 bbls. Flour, 60,000 bushels Wheat. Freights 9c. to Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Aug. 7.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT firm; sales of Red Winter at $1 14½@$1 15; Milwaukee Club, $1 08; Kenosha Spring, $1. CORN, 43½c.@44c.; moderate demand. OATS, fair demand, 38c. WHISKY, fair request at 30c., with sales of 700 bbls. *Imports*—14,000 bbls. Flour, 64,000 bushels Wheat, 67,000 bushels Corn. *Exports*—No Flour, 86,000 bushels Wheat, 71,000 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Aug. 7.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT in good request, at 94½c. @94¾c. for No. 1, and 90¾c. for No. 2. CORN steady, at 31¾c. *Receipts*—3,200 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bush. Wheat, 89,000 bush. Corn. *Shipments*—1,600 bbls. Flour, 100,000 bush. Wheat, 183,000 bush. Corn. Exchange on New-York unchanged. Gold, 13¾ premium.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 7.

FLOUR active. WHEAT firm; White $1 45@$1 55; Red $1 28@$1 35. CORN active; Yellow 64c. @65c. PROVISIONS firm. MESS PORK $11@$11 25. WHISKY dull at 31c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 7.

FLOUR active, and firm at previous rates. WHEAT active and advanced 2c.@3c. CORN quiet; supply very light. OATS firm and advanced 1c. WHISKY dull at 38c.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 821, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON—The Great War Meeting at the Capitol—Negroes not to be Used—Anticipated Movements by the Rebels—Army Orders.

CONCERNING DRAFTING AGAIN—Notes and Queries on the Great Question of the Day—Who are Exempt and Who are Not—The Law and Gospel on the Subject.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC—What has Happened in Gen. McClellan's Command—Full Details of all Events from our Special Correspondents.

FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA—The News from Gen. Pope's Command—His Advance to Culpepper Court-house.

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON THE WAR.

ARMING THE NEGROES.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY THE ARABIA—The British Press on the Present Situation of Affairs in America—Important Debate in Parliament on Canadian Affairs—Departure of the French Admiral for Mexico.

A PAGE OF EDITORIAL ON THE TOPICS OF THE DAY.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

An invaluable number.

Passengers Arrived.

In brig Ann, from Monrovia, W. C. A.—Rev. R. Ames, F. A. Johnson, Miss Emma Vaughan, J. L. Lloyd, P. W. Dewey, P. Oulbert, L. Page, J. Davis, E. G. Burton.

In schr. Reindeer, from St. Martin's—B. D. Weymiss, lady and 2 children.

MISCELLANEOUS MARINE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

San rises.... 5 03 | Sun sets.... 7 09 | Moon sets.... 3 32
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 8 11 | Gov. Island. 7 00 | Hell Gate.... 8 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, AUG. 7.

Cleared.

Steamship Parkersburgh, Hoffman, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships George Peabody, Paine, London, Hallett & Carman; Berlin, Jackson, Belfast, Frank & Dearborn; Benjamin Adams, Chase, Liverpool, Tapscott & Co.

Barks Armenia, (Aust.,) ——, Cork, C. C. Duncan & Co.; George Carl, (Pruss.,) Ziesmer, Plymouth, Funch, Meineke & Wendt;

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3394, NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Startling News from the Department of the South.

A Moaster Rebel Ram Completed at Savannah.

The British Steamer Fingal Transformed into a Formidable Iron-Clad.

Her Armament a Very Heavy One.

Our Fleet in Constant Expectation of a Visit from Her.

Two Other Rams Nearly Completed at Charleston.

ON BOARD THE VERMONT,
PORT ROYAL HARBOR, S. C., Saturday, Aug. 2, 1862.

It seems the settled and inevitable policy of our Government to refuse the teachings of experience, and to regard ten tons of "cure" as better than one ounce of "prevention."

Despite the lessons given us by the Hollins *Turtle*, the *Merrimac*, and the *Arkansas*, our fleet, as I write, lies comparatively at the mercy of the monster ram which the rebels of Savannah have just completed and placed under command of the renegade, J. PEMBROKE JONES, formerly of the United States Navy, and more lately Chief Executive Officer of the exploded *Merrimac*.

From where I write I can see the garrisons of Fort Welles, and the other works on Hilton Head, busily mounting heavy guns, and strengthening the bomb-proof of the immense powder magazine, which lies between Fort Welles and the Hospital. Immediately to the right of Gen. HUNTER's quarters, the ramparts swarm with busy streams of men, dragging heavy ordnance into position, and completing the stockades and other defensive works in that vicinity. From the top of the old plantation house, the signal flags, under Lieut. TAPPT, are busily working, exchanging communications with Braddock's Point, (the nearest signal station to Fort Pulaski,) Seabrooke, Elliot's Plantation and the various military posts which command the creeks dividing the island on which Hilton Head is situated from the mainland.

Frequent interviews have been had during the past week between Commodore DUPONT and Maj.-Gen. HUNTER, their object being, it is supposed, to concert a thorough system of coöperative defence between the land and naval forces in the event of the expected attack. We have reliable information that the two rams in Charleston harbor are nearly, if not quite, ready for service, and will be used mainly to protect the harbor, and convoy vessels out and in through the Blockading Fleet. They are small, however, though formidable, and can hardly be used to advantage or with safety at any great distance from shore. They have conical revolving turrets, an improvement on the *Monitor*, and these turrets and their sides are coated with railroad iron, mainly sent down from the railroads which the rebels have destroyed in their different retreats through Virginia.

The great ram which now threatens us from Savannah is of very different proportions, being the Scotch steamer *Fingal*, raised and thoroughly mailed (the rebels claim that she is shot-proof against our heaviest guns) with railroad iron brought down from Chattanooga, Atlanta and the other main dépôts of railroad business in Georgia. It is claimed for her that she is perfectly seaworthy, her heavy guns being mounted on elevating platforms, which can be lowered to the bottom of her hold, seven feet below her water-line, when she is at sea. These guns are raised by means of screws when she is prepared for action, and are said to number fourteen,—two 120-pounders rifled, four 50 pounders rifled, six 10-inch columbiads, made at the Tredegar Iron Works, and two brass 24-pounder howitzers to sweep the after and fore parts of her deck in case of her being boarded, and to be used with grape and canister against any vessel that may attempt to grapple with this marine destroyer.

It is matter of sincere congratulation that the *Crusader* joined us a couple of days ego,—her gallant commander, Capt. RUSH, being, of all men in the navy, the very one best suited to such desperate work as we may shortly have in these waters. The presence of the *Paul Jones* with her heavy armament is also an advantage; but it cannot be denied, and should not be concealed that without the aid of a floating battery of the *Monitor* class, Flag-Officer DUPONT's blockading squadron is in danger of annihilation. The time has come in which we must talk plainly or perish. The navy cannot plead, if sunk or smashed up into match-timber, that it has won a "strategic victory," and that it has succeeded in its dearest and most necessary wish when driven, routed, crippled and disabled before a conquering enemy.

It should be known, far and wide, that the fleet on which such lavish eulogies have been bestowed, and which, by its important action in capturing the rebel forts in this harbor, first raised and revived the drooping spirits of the North after months of continued disaster and blundering by the land forces; that this fleet, so important in itself, and so absolutely essential to the safety of Gen. HUNTER's entire army, is now exposed to the attack of engines of destruction against which it has no adequate means of defence. Let this once be known, and I think the generous instincts of all true lovers of their country will indignantly demand that one or more iron-mailed vessels of the class required to combat rams shall be immediately placed at Commodore DUPONT's disposal for service in Port Royal and Charleston harbors.

And with the destruction of the navy, should such be accomplished, the rebels will, in all human probability, be enabled to wrest back from us every foot of ground now under shelter of the Union flag in the States of South Carolina and Georgia. The small force left with Gen. HUNTER, further and largely reduced of late, in order to furnish renewed legions to fill the burial-trenches and choke up the hospitals of the Virginia Peninsula, can scarcely hope, for any length of time, to successfully resist the masses of secession troops now held in readiness on the mainland opposite Port Royal and Hilton Head Islands. If once the ram succeeds in crushing our gunboats, the secesh will have obtained an unmolested crossing for the rafts and barges, which they are known to have been busily building of late in every creek, bayou and streamlet along the mainland shore; and then farewell to the gallant soldiers of the Department of the South!

I have talked with many of the most intelligent army officers at Hilton Head (chiefly regulars,) on this subject; and all agree in regarding as hazardous in the extreme their positions at that point and at Beaufort, should our navy once lose its present absolute supremacy over the waters and waterways around these islands. What can be done, however, with mere wooden vessels or small gunboats (a few of them lightly armored on the bow,) against such a monster as this Savannah ram? Not a vessel here but the *Paul Jones* carries metal of sufficient weight to injure the railroad plating of such an antagonist, and the old and unwieldy storeship *Vermont*, on which our gallant Commodore's flag is now hoisted, would be nothing but a mere plaything for the tremendous ram to butt hither and thither, and make fun of (as a cat plays with a mouse,) before sending it to the bottom. I seldom write for the newspapers; but when I see things going on in this manner, and hear our senior officers sadly confessing that they know very well "it will take the Navy Department months even to *think* of sending the necessary help here," I cannot regard myself as doing wrong in preparing the mind of the country, either to make the Navy Department act properly and promptly, or to prepare itself for shortly hearing of some great calamity.

MONDAY, Aug. 4, 1862.

The excitement produced by the expectation of the ram making her appearance is unabated, and preparations to receive her are still vigorously pushed forward by both land and naval forces. Yesterday, three contrabands came down the river from Savannah in a boat, reporting themselves perfectly familiar with the condition of a floating battery which the rebels have at Savannah in addition to the *Fingal*. They state that the battery is a complete failure, leaking, unseaworthy; that its engines will not work, and that the platforms for the guns are so badly made that the concussion of a discharge dismounts the pieces. This information was regarded as necessary to be taken with a grain of salt, as negroes knowing so much could not have found it easy to escape, and the rebels attempted a trick of this kind, with reference to the *Merrimac*, for the purpose of throwing the Union forces off their guard.

Ordnance and ordnance stores are being issued in large quantities to all the forts and posts in the department, and swarms of soldiers are detailed on fatigue duty at the defences. At this post alone two full regiments of white soldiers and a portion of the First South Carolina Volunteers, (colored,) are busy completing the defences.

I have just seen the negroes whom Col. BAXTON sent here from Fort Pulaski for examination by Gen. HUNTER. One of them, the most intelligent, informed me that the battery is sheathed with railroad iron, the plates being 12 inches in thickness. She mounts 10 10-inch columbiads, four on either side, and one at either end, and a Capt. ANDERSON commands her. The negro said he had been a waiter at the Pulaski House, and does not pretend to have worked, as was at first reported, upon the floating battery or the ram. He picked up his information from the conversation of officers and others frequenting the hotel. He is fully corroborated by the other two, both of whom have been house servants in Savannah, one of them being a slave of Major GORDON, of that city; and my impression is that they are honest in what they have stated. They report the soldiers as living on quarter rations, with the exception of corn meal, which is said to be abundant.

THE GUERRILLAS IN MISSOURI.

Defeat of a Body of Them at Ozark—Important Capture by Our Forces—Another Body Defeated at Kirksville—A Large Number Killed and Wounded—Operations in the North, &c.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., Thursday, Aug. 7.

At daylight on the morning of the 2d Col. SAWYER, with a band of 125 rebels, attacked Capt. BOCK's command of 75 Federals at Ozark. Capt. BOCK having been apprized of the meditated attack, fired and abandoned his tents, and withdrew into the brush, soon after which the enemy rode into the light of the burning camp, and called upon our men to surrender.

BOCK responded with a volley of musket balls, and emptied several saddles, when the rebels broke and run, losing most of their arms and a portfolio containing the muster-rolls and correspondence. The enemy had two killed and several wounded. After retreating forty miles from Forsyth, on the White River, BOCK attacked them at daylight on the morning of the 4th, and killed three of them, wounded seven, and captured twenty-five horses, twenty guns, most of the clothing and saddles of the men, with 200 letters, and the original authority from the War Department of the "Confederate States, authorizing Col. JANCTHER to organize a regiment of partizan rangers for service in Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, and Illinois."

COFFEY, HUGHES and TRACEY are making strong efforts to get a footing in the State, but the activity of our troops has so far prevented it. The citizens are being rapidly enrolled in the State Militia. Thirty-five companies have already been organized, fifteen of which have been armed, and are now chasing guerrillas and assisting our troops to maintain quiet. There is an excited state of feeling, and "Death to the guerrillas" is the motto. Seven guerrillas were hung in one day by a party of citizens who joined together for a fox-chase. The time for resort to law, or waiting for the Government or troops has gone by, and loyal citizens are determined to take matters into their own hands and rid the country of lawless marauders and guerrillas.

HUDSON, Mo., Thursday, Aug. 8.

Col. MCNEILL's forces came up with parties of guerrillas a few miles northeast of Kirksville, in Adair County, yesterday morning, and followed them skirmishing into town, where a general fight ensued, in which the rebels lost 150 killed, 40 wagons of supplies and ten wagon loads of arms. PORTER's forces are scattered.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Friday, Aug. 8.

Gen. MERRILL, during active operations against guerrillas in the Northeast, will call able-bodied loyal men to his assistance, and subsist his command off the Secessionists. The jurisdiction of the Provost-Marshal-General of this State has been extended over Illinois and Iowa.

Recruiting in this city is progressing very satisfactorily, and there is but little doubt that the eight regiments called for under the President's first proclamation will soon be full. Recruits from the country are coming in rapidly, and people are fast placing themselves on one side or the other.

Advices from the Indian Territory report that Col. CROSS and his rebel force retreated from Fort Davis toward Boggy Dépôt, and Fort Gibson is now held by the Nationals.

INTERESTING FROM MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

Col. HOVEY's regiment is stationed 23 miles south of Helena. In a skirmish, six miles below, on Saturday, they lost one killed and one wounded. The rebels had several killed.

It is reported that a fight took place on Sunday between two companies of Nationals, acting as escort to a provision train of 60 and a body of Texan cavalry, at the mouth of St. Francis River. The former were dispersed and many of the captured wagons destroyed. The same day ninety Nationals, fifteen miles above Helena, were surprised and all killed or captured except two.

Col. DANIELS, of the First Missouri Cavalry, has arrived at Madison, Ark.

A detachment of Indiana troops, under Col. FITCH, has been sent out on the Jacksonport road from Helena to intercept the Texans, which had not returned up to last night.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Orders Issued by the War Department.

Persons Liable to be Drafted Not to Leave the Country, State or County.

Those Who Discourage Enlistments to be Arrested and Punished.

Good Effect of the Drafting Order on Enlistments.

Plenty of Arms for the New Levies.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR BULLETINS.

An Order to Prevent the Evasion of Military Duty and for the Suppression of Disloyal Practices.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Aug. 8, 1862.

First—By direction of the President of the United States it is hereby ordered that until further orders no citizen liable to be drafted into the militia shall be allowed to go to a foreign country, and all Marshals, Deputy-Marshals and military officers of the United States are directed, and all police authorities, especially at the ports of the United States on the seaboard and on the frontier, are requested to see that this order is faithfully carried into effect. And they are hereby athorized and directed to arrest and detain any person or persons about to depart from the United States in violation of this order, and report to Major L. C. TURNER, Judge-Advocate at Washington City, for further instruction respecting the person or persons so arrested and detained.

Second—Any person liable to draft, who shall absent himself from his county or State before such draft is made, will be arrested by any Provost-Marshal or other United States or State officer, wherever he may be found within the jurisdiction of the United States, and conveyed to the nearest military post or dépôt, and placed on military duty for the term of the draft; and the expenses of his own arrest and conveyance to such post or dépôt, and also the sum of five dollars as a reward to the officer who shall make such arrest, shall be deducted from his pay.

Third—The writ of *habeas corpus* is hereby suspended in respect to all persons so arrested and detained, and in respect to all persons arrested for disloyal practices. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Order Authorizing the Arrest of Persons Discouraging Enlistment.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 8, 1862.

Ordered: First—That all United States Marshals and Superintendents or Chiefs of Police of any town, city, or district, be and they are hereby authorized and directed to arrest and imprison any person or persons who may be engaged by act, speech, or writing, in discouraging volunteer enlistments, or in any way giving aid and comfort to the enemy, or in any other disloyal practice against the United States.

Second—That an immediate report be made to Major L. C. TURNER, Judge Advocate, in order that such persons may be tried before a military commission.

Third—The expenses of such arrest and imprisonment will be certified to the Chief Clerk of the War Department for settlement and payment.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 8.

SECRETARY STANTON'S ORDER.

Secretary STANTON's order about dodging the draft produces a decided fluttering, and forms the general topic of conversation everywhere. All recognize the propriety of the objects sought to be attained, but some doubt whether the means are adequate. Complaint is also made that the order is not so clearly worded as to avoid the possibility of misconstruction. It is thought that a literal construction of the second section of the order would put an end to all travel. It is understood, however, that the order is only intended to apply to persons absenting themselves from their county or State under circumstances warranting the suspicion that they are trying to avoid enrollment for drafting purposes, and that the ordinary course of travel through the country will not be materially interfered with.

Secretary SEWARD publishes an order about passports to foreign countries, showing that Mr. STANTON's order is only intended to last till the draft under the present call is completed. Leaving the country cannot, of course, be wholly prohibited. There are dozens of points along the Canada frontier where travel cannot be stopped without inaugurating a system of blockade as rigid as we now have for the rebel border; but it is supposed that the mere promulgation of the order, and its enforcement at the principal points of leaving the country, will accomplish all that is desired.

EFFECT OF THE DRAFTING ORDERS.

Congressmen from different States who have arrived here since the drafting orders were issued, all represent the effect on volunteering as most happy. It begins to be thought probable that it will not be necessary in several States to draft at all for the first call, and that an extra ten days may even be given to try volunteering for the second three hundred thousand. The effect in Kentucky and Maryland, however, it is believed, will be to drive large numbers of young men into the rebel army, which result Kentucky Union men declare to be precisely what they want.

EXEMPTIONS FROM THE DRAFT.

Numerous applications having been made to the War Department by railroad companies, to exempt their employes from the militia, it has decided that none but locomotive employes in actual employment when the draft is made can be exempted. The exception of telegraph operators is upon the ground that they are practicing an art necessary to military operations, and which, being known to comparatively few persons, their places cannot be supplied.

THE SUPPLY OF ARMS.

Apprehensions having been expressed about the supply of arms for troops under new calls, it is proper to state that Government armories have been for months manufacturing at the rate of forty thousand per month. Heavy orders have also been sent abroad for importations for an emergency. The arms captured at Donelson, Island No. Ten, and elsewhere in the West, are being repaired and fitted for use at St. Louis. Large quantities of old arms are also at Pittsburgh and other places, which can speedily be converted into good weapons. MILES GREENWOOD, of Cincinnati, is here now making contracts for rifling and repairing old muskets.

APPOINTMENTS UNDER THE TAX LAW.

The appointments for Tax Collectorships and Assorships begin to be crowded through rapidly. They have been delayed by the heavy rush of applications. Seven clerks have been kept busy for weeks merely sorting letters of recommendation, and making abstracts of them for the Secretary's eye. In the majority of appointments yet made the recommendation of the Congressman from the district has been followed, but several times set aside. In answer to an inquiry on the subject, Secretary CHASE says that great consideration is always given to Congressional recommendations, but they are not always final, as has been represented. It is expected that these appointments will be wholly or nearly completed next week.

GOV. MORGAN.

Gov. MORGAN has returned. The object of his mission has not transpired, though it is said to be successful.

CASSIUS M. CLAY.

CASSIUS M. CLAY has arrived. He had been talked of as a suitable General for Kentucky, but there is violent opposition from Kentuckians who retain the old bitterness arising from his prominence in emancipation controversies, and it is believed this opposition will insure his being sent to some other command.

GOV. SPRAGUE.

Gov. SPRAGUE is here, on business, as is supposed, in connection with his negro regiment. Well-informed persons profess the belief that he will succeed in carrying his point with regard to it.

SHOULD BE LOOKED AFTER.

Indignation is expressed at the attempt of a certain New-York paper to give the locality of BURNSIDE's army. It has the unenviable notoriety of being alone of the whole Newspaper PRESS in doing so.

TARIFF DECISION.

Some time ago the New-York Smelting Company appealed from the decision of Collector BARNEY, subjecting to duty twenty per cent. of certain lead ore imported by them, and classified by the latter under section twenty of the act of March 2, 1861, as a mineral substance in a crude state, not otherwise provided for. The appellants claimed an entry for the article under section twenty-four, which provides on all raw or unmanufactured articles not herein enumerated or provided for a duty of two per centum advalorem. The Secretary of the Treasury says that one must fall under one of those provisions, and if it is conceded to be a mineral substance it is clearly enunciated and provided for in section 20. The language of science and of common life would equally define lead ore as a mineral substance in a crude state, and in my opinion it was properly assessed on the entry with a duty of twenty per centum.

THE STAMP CURRENCY.

The stamp currency for change will, like other United States notes, be supplied from the Treasury to disursing officers. No commissions will be paid to intermediate parties.

THE NAVY.

As the military draft is soon to commence, it is reasonably supposed that men familiar with the sea, such as New-England fishermen, will prefer to enter the navy, especially as strong inducements are presented in the form of prize money, of which recently large amounts have been secured. Among the latest captures is the *Memphis*, worth $500,000, by the *Magnolia*, with a crew of only seventy men. After deducting three-twentieths for the commanding officer of the fleet and of the capturing vessel, the remainder will be apportioned among the officers and men. The law also provides bounties for the destruction of the enemy's vessels in action. The papers of the *Memphis* were received at the Navy Department to-day. Among them is a note addressed to Capt. CRUISHANKS, commanding that British steamer, by NATHANIEL LEVIN, of Charleston, accompanied by the gift of a chair, which, the writer says, adorned the breakfast-room of GEORGE WASHINGTON. This chair will probably be sold, with the other effects of that vessel, at the port of New-York.

PASSPORTS REFUSED.

A large number of applications were to-day made at the State Department for passports but refused. Notice is officially given by Secretary SEWARD that, until the requisition of the War Department on the several States for quotas of their militia shall have been complied with, no passports will be issued from this Department for any such citizen of the United States, liable to be drafted into that branch of the service.

ARREST OF A CORRESPONDENT.

WILLIAM MITCHELL, correspondent of the Lawrence (Mass.) *American*, was arrested at Arlington yesterday, by order of the Provost-Marshal, on the charge of writing letters accusing a number of the officers of the Fourteenth Massachusetts Regiment with incompetency and neglect of duty. He was brought to this city and confined in the Old Capitol Prison.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

A number of members of Congress from different parts of the Union are here on military business.

CASSIUS M. CLAY.

Hon. CASSIUS M. CLAY is here, among other prominent visitors.

THE CASE OF MR. ROWIE.

Hon. THOMAS F. ROWIE, of Maryland, appeared before the Provost-Marshal this morning, in obedience to a parole given last week, and was discharged on giving a further parole not to give aid and comfort to the enemy.

NO MORE PASSES.

The War Department has decided to issue no more passes to enter the lines of any of our armies. The whole business of granting passes to enter each army is turned over to its Commanding General.

CONTRACT FOR REVENUE STAMPS.

The contract for furnishing revenue stamps, under the recent act imposing stamp duties, was to-day awarded to BUTLER & CARPENTER, of Philadelphia.

THE GUERRILLAS IN TENNESSEE.

CHICAGO, Friday, Aug. 8.

The *Times* has a special from Trenton, Tenn., saying that Capt. PECK, with 43 men of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry, sent against FAULKNER's Cavalry, who have been committing depredations in the vicinity of Humboldt, surprised them while resting, sleeping, five miles east of Dyersville, yesterday. Thirty rebels were killed, and 550 horses and a great portion of their arms taken. Most of those who escaped were left without arms or clothes. Seven Nationals were wounded, two seriously.

FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

Retirement of Our Forces from Malvern Hill.

Concentration of a Heavy Rebel Force in the Vicinity.

Reconnoissance of the Country North of Malvern.

Extensive Rebel Earthworks Discovered.

Anderson, Longstreet and Toombs in Command of the Enemy.

Important Movements in Progress on the South Side of the James.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Friday, Aug. 8, 1862.

Gen. HOOKER remained at Malvern Hill until 12 o'clock on Wednesday night, when he fell back to his encampment, leaving strong guards at Haxall's.

The rebels moved down from Richmond on three roads, concentrating their forces near Malvern.

They thought our whole army was moving toward Richmond, when our movement was merely a reconnoissance in force.

The gunboat *Southfield*, which has been aground for some days above City Point, was got off yesterday.

The rebels are reported as having appeared in considerable force. They made no further demonstration than to drive our men a short distance.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Country North of Malvern Hill Reconnoitered—Rebel Earthworks Discovered—Information from a Contraband—Arrival of Released Prisoners—Movements on the Other Side of the River, &c.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, Aug. 7, 1862.

Yesterday, six companies of cavalry, under command of Capt. GREGG, were sent out to reconnoiter the country north of Malvern Hill. One company of the Sixth United States Cavalry, led by Lieut. S. M. WHITESIDE, formed the advance, and took the New-Market road. The remainder of the cavalry took the same road, but when about two miles from the Hill deployed through the woods on the left until they reached James River.

Lieut. WHITESIDE threw out skirmishers on each side of the road, with directions to proceed carefully, and halt for the main body to arrive before entering upon any open field. When two and a half miles from Malvern Hill, the main portion of the company and the skirmishers came simultaneously to the edge of an open field. The rebel videttes were discovered one and a half miles to the front. They were dismounted, and appeared to be free and careless as to anything that might be transpiring in the woods before them. Lieut. WHITESIDE reported the fact to Capt. GREGG, and offered to attempt to cage the videttes. While the Orderly was on his way with the message to Capt. GREGG, Lieut. WHITESIDE discovered an earthwork half a mile in the rear of the rebel videttes. The earthwork was partially concealed by woods. Capt. GREGG observed a continuation of the same work when he had arrived at the bank of the James River. The earthwork commences at James River, and, crossing the old turnpike and New-Market roads, extends in a northeast direction for a distance of one and one-fourth miles. A large encampment is believed to be behind the work. This new discovery caused Lieut. WHITESIDE to abandon his plan of surrounding the videttes. Upon the return of the cavalry, they were met by a contraband, who mistook them for "secesh," and readily replied to their inquiries. He said that Gen. ANDERSON had sent him to procure milk from a neighboring farm-house; and further stated that Gens. ANDERSON, LONGSTREET, THOMAS, and a large force of rebels were behind the earthwork. He also said that the rebels were making preparations to attack us. The contraband was taken to headquarters.

Lieut. WHITESIDE left a sick bed for the sake of accompanying the expedition. Toward night, however, he became so exhausted as to render his return to camp near Westover a matter of necessity.

Yesterday afternoon the transports *Knickerbocker*, *State of Maine* and *Wilson Small* arrived from Eagan's Landing with about 3,000 released prisoners. Eagan's Landing is some four miles this side of Fort Darling. The men were obliged to walk under a hot sun from Richmond to the Landing, taking a circuitous route, which made the distance about twenty miles. They left Richmond on Tuesday. One soldier told me that he knew of twenty of his comrades who died on the road from exhaustion. The men agree in the statement that most of the rebel troops have left Richmond, and are encamped below, on each side of the James River. They also say that troops are continually arriving in Richmond on the Petersburgh Railroad, and are sent to join the forces on the river.

Several of our men witnessed the operation of testing cannon in Richmond, and judged that about one in six exploded. They heard considerable talk about the *Merrimac No. 2*, and were told by the rebels that that vessel was afloat.

The men disembarked from the transports at 7 P. M., and immediately went to the rear to rejoin their respective regiments.

Gen. HOOKER has received the appointment of Major-General of Volunteers. In consideration of the event, the officers and men under his command had a great rejoicing last Friday night. The musicians assembled *en masse* at his headquarters, and performed numerous national and patriotic airs. The Chief Commissary caused 200 lighted candles to be fixed in the branches of surrounding trees, the effect of which was surpassingly beautiful.

Important movements are progressing on the south side of James River, but they are of such a character as not to admit of disclosure at present.

Following are some of the names of the wounded at Malvern Hill last Tuesday:

James Rice, Co. D, 26th Pennsylvania.
Wm. P. Price, Co. G, 11th Massachusetts.
Joseph Keeker, Co. D, 26th Pennsylvania.
C. Morris, Co. F, 26th Pennsylvania.
H. Phillips, Co. F, 26th Pennsylvania.
Henry Hogan, Co. A, 26th Pennsylvania.
Alvert Newhall, Co. E, 16th Massachusetts.
John Emory, Co. E, 1st Massachusetts.
Wm. E. Greffery, Co. G, 11th Massachusetts.
James Mahony, 4th Virginia Battery—rebel.

WHIT.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF BRAVERY.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, Va.,
July 10, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 69.—The Commanding General takes pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of a sword taken by Corp. RICHARD COX, Co. D, Tenth New-York Volunteers, from the body of a rebel officer in the battle of the Chickahominy, June 27, 1862. This sword, with the history of its capture, will be sent to the War Department, there to be deposited with the other trophies of the war. By command of
(Signed) Brig.-Gen. F. J. PORTER.
FRED. T. LOCKE, A. A. G.
Headquarters STERN'S Division, Camp near Harrison's Landing, July 10, 1862. Official.
SAM. A. FOSTER,
Lieutenant and A. D. C., A. A. A. G.

THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

Nearly the Whole Force Moving Toward the Enemy.

Stirring Events Expected Immediately.

Rumors of Heavy Fighting at Gordonsville Yesterday.

GEN. CRAWFORD'S HEADQUARTERS,
NEAR CULPEPPER, Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1862.

Nearly the whole army of Virginia is now on the move forward in the direction of the enemy. Gen. MCDOWELL arrived here to-day, and fixed his headquarters at the fine residence of Mr. WALLACE, of the Washington *Star*. Gen. RICKETT's, HARTSUFF's and DUFFIE's commands came with him. Gen. BANKS' army, the portion that remained near Little Washington, is on the march. Gen. BANKS himself will to-night encamp at Woodville, a pleasant little place between here and Sperryville. He will be be on and probably beyond here by to-morrow night. His present destination is, of course, must not state. Louisa, a point further on, the importance of which will appear, if you suppose our advance line to be drawn from the Rapid dan, through "Orange Court-house," towards Fredericksburgh, is now threatened, as is Hanover and also Gordonsville. On which point our first grand demonstration will be made, is not yet to be made public. At Madison Court-house, there is now a considerable force of infantry—one of SIGEL's Brigades, and yesterday evening Gen. BUFORD, chief of cavalry, left with a portion of his command. A little later, Col. DE FORREST left for the same point with the now veteran Fifth New-York. The First Vermont did not return here from Racoon Ford, but were ordered directly to Madison Court house, where they arrived last evening. The well-drilled force of Gen. SIGEL is moving forward in sections, occupying important points on the way; Gen. BURNSIDE is not resting, as might be supposed probable, and KING and the others are acting, we believe, in accordance with a well-conceived plan for early offensive operations. The force now at Culpeper, under Gen. CRAWFORD, will not, I am sure, remain here much longer. Its position is in the advance, and it must now "move on."

Gen. POPE was expected here to-day, but has not yet arrived. I do not think now that he will be here before Friday. His presence with the army, however, is felt at every point, and energetic and enthusiastic preparation for work is the result.

I might write you a long letter concerning what I think I have reason for believing will probably be done within the next fortnight, but if I should tell facts they would be contraband, and therefore I will not even attempt the prophetic—wait patiently, and you shall see what you shall see.

Our wounded, and the wounded prisoners taken at Orange the other day, are doing well; nearly all will recover. The prisoners are averse to conversation, and even what they do give in the way of information is not credited, with the exception of their statements of the rebel force at Gordonsville, which they say is 30,000 strong, and that agrees with other reports from more reliable sources. The names of all were sent on by telegraph. We had an arrival of escaped prisoners from the Confederates yesterday. There is a Sergeant named HENRY FISH, of Company A, Seventh Indiana, who was taken at Port Republic and carried to Lynchburgh. He escaped with five others, two of whom went in a different direction from the others. Those accompanying him were Corporal HENRY SCALES, PATRICK FITZGIBBONS and GEORGE TERRILL, all of the Fifth Ohio. They reached Charlottesville on the 31st ult., and, as they had secession uniforms on, found very little difficulty in coming through. They saw many bushwhackers on the road, and report that EWELL and LONGSTREET were at Gordonsville with 12,000 men, and that JACKSON was at Louisa Court-house, with 30,000.

The following list of the killed and wounded of Col. DE FORREST's Fifth New-York Cavalry, in the action at Orange Court-house on the 2d, is official, and therefore I send it:

Corp. Chas. A. Morris, Co. E—bullet wound in arm.
Sergt. John J. Trowbridge, Co. E—taken prisoner.
Milton D. Rue, Co. E—wounded in head.
Second Lieut. Eugene B. Gear, Co. G—bullet wound, left shoulder.
Sergt. W. T. J. Howe, Co. G—wounded, abdomen.
John Quinn, Co. G—wounded, since dead.
Sergt. E. B. Hayward, Co. H—bullet wound, right arm.
Charles Cartur, Co. H—scalp wound.
Geo. A. Baker, Co. H—buckshot wound, forehead.
Conrad Hohrer, bugler, Co. I—sabred, since dead.
Laurit Ward, Co. I—bullet wound in back.
Sergt. Arch. Fraser, Co. L—bullet wound in thigh.

Those not now dead, will, in all probability, recover. They are still here and are under good treatment.

The bugler named above died during the fight, and was buried on the hill, near Orange. J. A

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

LITTLE WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 3.

The assembled infantry and artillery of Gen. BANKS' corps was reviewed to-day by Maj.-Gen. POPE. After the General and his Staff had left the ground, prayer was offered by Chaplain QUINT, of the Second Massachusetts, and church music was performed by the combined bands.

Gen. BUFORD has been ordered to the command of Chief of Cavalry, lately filled by Gen. HATCH.

Gen. TYLER having been ordered to organize a new brigade, his late command of Ohio troops (which has been greatly reduced by casualties during the campaign) are now consolidated with Gen. CRANE's Brigade, and form the First Brigade of the Second Division.

Chaplain WINSLOW, of the Fifth Connecticut, made an address to the troops to-day before prayer.

RUMORED FIGHTING AT GORDONSVILLE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 8.

A private dispatch from Woodville yesterday says, "SIGEL's corps is just moving, but I cannot tell where the movement is accomplished."

There are rumors in town of heavy fighting at Gordonsville. They are not yet fully credited, but the fact of SIGEL's movement yesterday is thought to render it not improbable.

—Gen. Robert C. Schenck has been proposed for Congress in the Third District of Ohio, composed of Montgomery, Preble, Butler and Warren Counties. The District is now represented by Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, who, it is expected, will be renominated by the Democrats.

—Col. Fenton, of the Eighth Michigan, is visiting his family, near Detroit.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF MANCHESTER.

Latest Aspects of European Feeling Toward America.

MORE OF THE CANADIAN QUESTION.

A SYMPATHETIC WORD FROM FRANCE.

Attempted Assassination of the Emperor of Russia.

The steamship *City of Manchester*, which left Liverpool on the 23d of July and Queenstown on the 24th, arrived here this morning. The mails by the *Arabia*, received here last evening, are two days later, bringing London papers of Saturday, July 26. In addition to the European intelligence given on our first page, we find the interesting items given below.

The London journals are filled with accounts of the battles on the Peninsula and criticisms on the war. The *Times* of July 21 contains, in editorial matter, correspondence and extracts, about sixteen columns exclusively referring to the American question; and on the 23d fully eight columns more are devoted to the same subject.

The *Morning Star* calls upon the acting authorities at Lloyd's and at the *Times* office "to make the most vigorous investigation into the whole matter of the false news telegraphed from Queenstown on the arrival of the *Glasgow*, which they were the main instruments of propagating."

The *Times*, nevertheless, refuses to acknowledge its shabby trick, but publishes the following in its city article:

"The scanty telegrams by the *Arabia* do not absolutely contradict any of the material features of the doubtful and extraordinary news previously brought by the *Glasgow*, though there can be no question that they embody everything that could be concocted to throw a gleam of cheerfulness on the Federal cause. This absence of assertion is therefore extremely significant. The panic in the New-York money market, which has carried gold up to sixteen per cent. premium, together with the mendacious cry of threatened foreign intervention, is considered to indicate a general consciousness that a crisis of defeat has arrived, when, according to international precedents, foreign Powers would, if they thought fit to do so, be entitled to interfere."

On the Canadian question, Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH writes to the London *News*:

"As to the question whether one thousand five hundred miles of open frontier on the other side of the Atlantic, to be defended against the forces of the American Republic, are a source of military strength or weakness to this country, I must leave it to be decided by military men.

I have only to add, that though my plan may have been 'unsatisfactory,' it was not 'vague,' inasmuch as I proposed, in the most definite manner, *to make Canada an independent nation.*"

The London *Morning Star* publishes this piece of news:

"We have received positive information of an attempt made within the last few days upon the life of the Emperor of Russia. As ALEXANDER was walking in the gardens of his palace in St. Petersburgh, he was fired upon by an assassin. The most strenuous efforts have been made by the Russian Government to prevent the news from getting abroad, or, in case of any rumor finding its way out, to induce it to be confounded with a reported, but not fully authenticated, attempt of the same kind, which gave rise to some alarm several weeks back. Indeed, the Russian Government exhibits at present the most feverish anxiety to keep political intelligence from either entering or passing out of Russia. So much is this the case that we are positively assured that the Queen's messenger, who has just arrived from St. Petersburgh, was stopped on the frontier, that the bag, with the seal and signature of our Foreign Minister, was taken from him, opened, searched, and then resealed and forwarded to St. Petersburgh. The motive for this extraordinary proceeding is believed to have been a suspicion that the British dispatch box had been used as a means of conveying into Russia communications which the Russian Government desire to have kept out of the country."

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

The Court in the Fields—Why the Repulse before Richmond did not Affect French Sentiment—The Secessionists—Mediation and Intervention alike suthought of—Internal Politics of France—Popularity of Secession in England, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, July 22, 1862.

The Emperor and many of the leading Government people are in the country, so that it is impossible to perceive thus far what impression has been made in Government circles by the late repulse of the Union Army before Richmond. As regards the journals, the ministerial sheets are neither more nor less secession than they were before—they professed to believe that the Secessionists could not be defeated, and are therefore not disappointed; while the liberal papers see in the event a momentary check, not a final defeat. The official paper, the *Moniteur*, in its details, leans frankly to the side of the Union, and attempts, as much as possible, to avoid the exaggerations of both sides. Its details are credited to a "private correspondence," but from whence written, or by whom, is a secret.

That the effect of the repulse before Richmond has not been more marked on the public mind here, is due in part to the active measures of the Government at home toward repairing the damage, and to the rejection of Mr. LINDSAY'S mediation resolution in the British House of Commons. The American Secessionists and their foreign sympathizers had counted largely on this movement of Mr. LINDSAY, and their disappointment is the most cruel they have had since the settlement of the *Trent* affair. The Southern Secessionists here threw themselves into each other's arms and embraced when the news of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S retrograde movement arrived; their joy was converted into mourning by the unexpected defeat in the British Parliament. This disappointment, too, is of the most serious nature, for they know that the action of the House of Commons was not the result of a want of sympathy in their cause, but a settled conviction, which has always existed and will exist to the end, that mediation or intervention is an impolitic measure in a struggle so vital and deep-rooted as the present one.

But now that they have been defeated in England, the Secessionists profess to believe that France is on the point of taking the step that England was afraid to take, and they even have the boldness to couple the name of Russia with that of France. Never, however, did desperate men make a greater mistake, never did a desperate cause lean on a weaker hope. The French Government, no more than that of England, nor of Russia, has ever thought for a moment of intervention, and as for mediation, it will only be offered, if ever, when by the exhaustion of the two parties such a move will be invited by the silent consent of the fatigued combatants. As we hope never to see this period arrive in the history of the struggle, it is difficult to see where the mediation is to come from. The Pessimists, it is true, say that France, when she has taken the Capital of Mexico, and consolidated her strength in that country, will then offer her mediation; but some months will elapse before that period arrives, and many events may have occurred to prevent the realization of such a hypothesis. It is at least the business of the Government of the United States to see that no occasion for such a proceeding is offered to France.

If you see little or nothing in the Press about the departure of the Orleans Princes from the United States, you must not infer that the subject is not warmly discussed in the editorial bureaux, for such is the fact; but they dare not discuss the subject in their columns without giving offence to the Government. Of the many statements made in regard to the return of the Princes we believe here that the true one is that they had stayed as long and longer than they had intended to from the start, and that they desired to return home to rest and see their friends. At the same time, their friends may have pressed them somewhat, on account of the apparent antagonism which was growing up between France and England and the United States, without, however, giving the latter an importance it did not deserve. As to the hope of a revolution in France, we are far from having arrived yet at that point; it is, nevertheless, true that there is a good deal of movement in the Orleans and Legitimist parties, and that on this account the presence of the Princes was desirable.

The sympathy which Southern people meet in England is represented as amounting to a sort of frenzy. It has reached to such a point that while Northern people are almost neglected in society, Southern people are everywhere lionized. We have not reached that point yet in Paris, and probably shall not, for in society here too little is known on the merits of the question to permit any well-defined partisanship. But even here the cause of the South is gaining ground in society, because our Government, from the start, has refused to adopt those means for the creation of public opinion which our enemies have so ably availed themselves of—the public Press. The Secessionists have arrived at that condition of effrontery, by this neglect on the part of our Government, as to be able to repeat day after day, without contradiction, in the secession papers, "*that it is absurd* to say that Slavery has anything to do with the present conflict in the United States," and that "the South proposed some time ago to abolish Slavery and that the North objected!" Absolutely nothing or next to nothing has been done in Europe outside of official circles to counteract this pernicious influence, upon the supposition, no doubt, that because these were monarchies there was no use of paying any attention as to what the people thought. The error is a very grave one.

The Secessionists sent a deputation to Vichy to see the Emperor on the day of the arrival of the news of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S retreat, but we understand that they did not see His Majesty.

The officers and men of the United States gunboat *Tuscarora*, which has been watching the *Sumter* at Gibraltar, are are now in Paris, and speak in the highest terms of the manner in which they have been treated by the Spaniards. They declare that there are no Secessionists in that country. The British Governor at Gibraltar, however, treated them with great rigor, and on one occasion even with great brutality.

Mr. CASSIUS M. CLAY is now here on his way home, and he states that the conspiracy in Russia is a more serious affair than has been generally believed. The nobility are showing their displeasure with the Emperor on account of the abolition of serfdom.

MALAKOFF.

AMERICAN TOPICS IN ENGLAND.

British Rejoicings Over the Battles of Richmond—The Debate on Mediation—The Orleans Princes—Canada—Why She Does Not Arm—Why Her Annexation is Necessary—Prophecy of Mr. Seward—The One Great Subject of Interest—What America Now Requires—What England Will Do.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 22, 1862.

If the readers of the TIMES have ever been disposed to doubt the correctness of my representations of British feeling respecting the war for the Union, they will be so no longer. They have only to read the newspapers, daily and weekly, which comment on the battles before Richmond during the last week of June. They had been prepared to rejoice at any and every reverse to the Northern arms, and they do rejoice, with a bitterness and tone of insult seldom equaled. The London *Times* and in its New-York correspondent exhaust every term of contempt and hatred. The entire Press of England, with a few exceptions, more gratifying than important, joins the chorus of rejoicing at what they hope and believe to be the defeat of the Union cause. Even Consols went up at the rumor that the Army of the Potomac was lost. It was telegraphed by the *Glasgow* that it had surrendered, and that Gen. MCCLELLAN was a fugitive on the gunboat *Galena*. So determined was the public to believe this news that it could scarcely be discredited by the later arrival.

The motion for mediation or recognition was debated last Friday night in the House of Commons, with no result. Lord PALMERSTON appealed to the House not to come to a vote, or embarrass the action of the Government. He promised that, at the proper time, they would do what was necessary. And the motion was withdrawn, because it is well known that the Southern cause has no more zealous partisan in England than Lord PALMERSTON. Of this you may be assured. Earl RUSSELL has been favorably disposed to the North, in spite of his speech some months ago. It was PALMERSTON who fired on the *Trent* excitement, and who is only waiting for some decent opportunity for intervention. It was the knowlege of this fact that made the debate of Friday night a tolerably tame one, and caused Mr. LINDSAY to withdraw his motion when the matter had been well ventilated. In Parliament and out, the feeling is the same. You have had sufficient evidence of it, and will have more.

The French Princes of the House of Orleans are abused and laughed at for so suddenly leaving the National army. The reason has not been authoritatively given, but the sanguine Confederates here believe that they left because they had been informed of the probability, or certainty, say, of of French intervention. The Princes would in no case fight against France; nor is it likely that they would against England, which has been their hospitable asylum. They have just arrived in the steamer, and may see fit to publish some explanations, which may not, however, throw any light on the matter.

You will observe that the Thunderer is out with another peal of denunciation against Canada. As the *Times* is a semi-official paper, its voice in this matter may be considered that of the Government. Canada was called upon to raise 100,000 militia, 50,000 active, and 50,000 reserves. The Parliament has raised, or voted to raise, a beggarly 10,000, similarly divided. The *Times* threatens that if they do not at once take measures to defend themselves, the British troops shall be withdrawn, and Canada suffered to annex itself, or be annexed to the Great Republic—a fate not terrible enough, it would seem, to induce your neighbors to take any very earnest measures to avoid it. A vote not to raise forces for defence is equivalent to a vote of annexation. A refusal to fight against America is equivalent to a resolution to secede from England. Not to be sensible of the value of a connection with the mother country is a terrible offence at any time, and now especially aggravating.

There is no doubt of the fact, but what is the reason? Let us see. In the first place the French Canadians of the lower province have never been loyal to England, and never will be. They are French, and would be glad to hoist the tri-color to-morrow, and see it floating over Quebec and Montreal. They would like to be independent. If the choice lay between England, the old enemy of France, and America, her ally, one cannot doubt what would be their decision. In the upper province more than half the population is Irish, and there is not a country in the world where an Irish population is loyal to England. They are not here in London, under the shadows of Westminster and St. Paul's. You may hear the Government denounced as heartily in any Catholic chapel in London as among the bogs of Limerick, or the mountains of Conemara. Ireland is disloyal. So are the Irish everywhere, if a hearty, undying hatred of England or the British Government may be called disloyalty. Another element of sympathy with the North in Canada is the large population of negro fugitives from Slavery and their friends. The South can have no partisans in that quarter. Here are some of the reasons why Canada mocks the requirements of England in voting to raise a paltry 5,000 of active militia to aid the Royal troops in the defence of the Province.

Canada, then, comes into the Union whenever it shall suit her to take possession. Her own population will not defend her. England neither will nor can. Of that they have fair notice. The British Government knows that it cannot defend their thousand miles of frontier against a power that can place in the field a million of armed men, and cover lakes and rivers with gunboats. And what is now called British America must belong to the Great Republic, because it is necessary to the system which she now inaugurates. America cannot maintain a high tariff, with such a frontier. It will be necessary for her to establish her Custom-houses at St. Johns, at Halifax, and the mouth of the St. Lawrence, or the whole West will be filled with smuggled goods. If the system which is growing out of the war is to be maintained, the United States will have as much need of the St. Lawrence as of the Mississippi.

Two years ago, Mr. SEWARD, standing near the headwaters of the Mississippi, the St. Lawrence, and the Red River of the North, saw there, in a prophetic vision, the future centre and capital of a great Empire. It was a bold, and who shall say it was not a wise forecast? Who can tell the progress of America in the next half century?

Public attention here is turned to only one subject, for the cotton famine, the war, the future of Canada, and the fate of England as a manufacturing and commercial nation, are all bound up together. There is want and terror here. In three months, at the beginning of Winter, the cotton supply will be exhausted, the whole population of shopkeepers and artisans will be as badly off as the factory operatives, the rate-payers will have become paupers, and England will have such a Winter of famine and distress as no one has seen in this generation. With this will be the loss, in a large degree, of the great American market. If the mountain will not come to Mahomet, Mahomet must go the mountain. Lancashire will send her machinery, her capital, and her operatives, to America; and America, in ten years, may be able to control the commerce of the world. But America must have union, peace, and a Government strong enough and able enough to seize and hold the advantages that lie before her. If she is to conquer, she must have great leaders and able Generals. Thus far, the Government itself will agree with me, that the war has been an immense blunder. From the first call for seventy-five thousand men, down to the leaving the armies in the field without reserves or the possibility of reinforcement, it has been a huge blunder. It is best to confess it, and try to do better.

If the loyal Americans of the North have no good feeling toward England, what must be the feeling of the Southern people, who have seen sympathy with their cause rise or fall, with their successes and reverses? England will applaud the victor. Only succeed in the conquest and subjugation of the South, or the restoration of the Union, and you shall have the loudest plaudits from the London *Times*. It is an even bet that a leading article, congratulating Mr. LINCOLN on the success of the war, and proclaiming him the greatest man the country has ever produced, is already written. So long as America is successful she has nothing to fear from England. She bullies only the weak; she condemns only the unfortunate. There is no principle in the case, and no feeling that will not be readily sacrificed. England is the most selfish of nations, and her Government is an organized self-interest. She will take no part in this contest, unless backed by the other European Powers. She wishes the success and triumph of the South, because she wants free trade and cotton. She would help the South, if the time were to come when it no longer needed assistance, and she will sympathize with the North whenever its triumph is certain and complete.

MONADNOCK.

A Sympathetic Word from France.

The following article on European Intervention in America, from the *Opinion Nationale*, is by M. GUEROULT, the able and eloquent editor of that journal:

"Some persons are surprised at the persistence with which we sustain the cause of the North, and, impressed, doubtless, by the severity of the sufferings caused in France and England by the want of cotton, imagining that the recognition of the South by the two great western Powers of Europe would reanimate the culture of this plant, they accused us of being accomplices in a war productive of such terrible calamities. It would seem, to hear them talk, that the South was an oppressed nation striving to throw off the yoke of conquerors, and they are astonished that, faithless to our predilection for enslaved nationalities, our wishes and sympathies belong without restriction to the North. According to them there is a contradiction here which surprises them, and the reason of which they wish to know.

Let us take up first the question of interests, we shall then approach more freely the question of principle and justice.

It would be, we think, a great illusion to believe that the recognition of the South by France and England could remedy anything. A simple recognition not followed by concurrence and military assistance, would irritate the North, without bringing any material help to the South. Do they wish that we should carry our sympathy for the South so far as to give it the assistance of our arms, and declare war against the North? This would be, in our opinion, a very great folly, and fraught with terrible risks. But, at the very best, supposing that the armed intervention of Europe should put an end all at once to hostilities, and that the North should not turn against us, still it is evident that the end of the war will not cause the cotton to grow which has not this year been planted, and that for more than a year from now, this decision, so full of perils, would be fatally barren for the great interests and for the keen sufferings of our laboring classes.

But let us go further: Admitting that France and England decide to intervene, we are obliged to admit that they would not intervene without conditions, and that these two great nations, which have abolished Slavery in their colonies, could not honorably take it under their protection in America. They would be obliged to make the emancipation of the slaves one of the conditions of their intervention, that is to say, to strike with a mortal blow an institution without which in those States the culture of cotton is not possible, and they would be forced themselves to organize the slave labor, which alone can produce them to-day this precious article of commerce.

But, it will be said, if France and England stipulate for the enfranchisement of the slaves, it will be for a period some distance off, and from now till then slave-labor can operate anew, and produce raw material for the use of Rouen, Mulhouse and Manchester.

This would be—at least we think so—a great illusion still. Labor is to-day disorganized in the South. The Federals are arming and drilling regiments of blacks. It is an immense event. Do you suppose that a negro who will have held a musket for a year only, and who has used it with success against his former masters, will bend his back willingly beneath the whip of the overseer? The slave who has tasted liberty is irremediably spoiled for Slavery; and, admitting that he could be brought back to his former habits, would it be reasonable to count upon his submission, when the principle of enfranchisement shall have become the basis of a treaty with France, and when the excitement of the British and Implacable North shall be a perpetual dissolvent for an institution ruined in practice by war, in principle by peace?

If Europe is wise she will wear mourning for long years for the cotton of America. She will encourage the culture of this precious plant in India, in Egypt, in Algiers, in Sicily, in Naples, in Andalusia and even in the south of France, where the *Siècle* told us yesterday that an attempt of this kind has completely succeeded. But she will not lose her supply of an article of the first necessity, and the sacrifices of several millions of *owners*, upon the uncertain destinies of a country engaged at once in the combined chances of a civil war and of a social revolution.

By an armed intervention in America it is doubtful if England would succeed in procuring cotton. It is nearly certain that she would expose herself to a furious war, a war fraught with certain disasters and void of useful results. When a nation has arrived at the degree of exasperation manifested to-day in America, we must take care how we touch it, and distrust profoundly all the calculation of forces, available in ordinary times, but the power of which is overthrown by national passion. In 1792, when sixty Departments rose up against the Convention, when the Vendée alone was equal to an army, when the emigration of officers disorganized our navy, Europe imagined that France would be an easy prey. We know how it resulted.

Let us profit by this remembrance. For an intervention in America France and England have only doubtful motives of interest; while the whole of America, North or South, has reached the last paroxysm of rage. Let us not provoke her. When an entire people sacrifices its interest, reverses its habits, stakes its entire existence, we must treat it with respect, and abstain from irritating these passions which are too far removed from us to be understood.

And then, if we must say it, we think that France is pretty well fatigued with these foreign expeditions without any evident utility, which absorb her economies, impoverish her budget, and paralyze her action. The Emperor told us at the opening of the last session that during three years the expedition to China, Cochin-China and Syria, had absorbed two hundred and thirty-two millions of francs. We think we keep below the truth in admitting that the expedition to Mexico will raise the number, already so respectable, to above three hundred millions. Suppose, now, that a step hazarded, that an intervention undertaken somewhat lightly, through imprudent excitement, should lead us to a rupture with Northern America, it would be by millions that we should be obliged to count the expense of a war undertaken to procure cotton, which, after all, we should not succeed in procuring.

This, if people wish to know it, is why we are opposed, with the whole force of our conviction, to all mediation, intervention, or any sort of mixture in the civil war which now desolates America. France can do nothing for America. She can do everything against herself. We were opposed also to the Mexican expedition. Other counsels prevailed. Who has cause to rejoice at it to-day, except M. DE SALIGNY and Gen. ALMONTE? As to France, she will have expended 100,000,000, perhaps, to recover three or four millions of good bills of credit, (*créances*,) and then leave behind in the walls of Mexico the worthless bills which she certainly will not burden herself with making payable.

The question of interest and practical policy once disposed of, and it being understood that we have no reason for taking part in the civil war which desolates the two fractions of the great American Republic, it remains for us to explain why our wishes and sympathies incline more in favor of the North than to the opposite side.

Impolicy of Intervention in the American Quarrel.

From the London Saturday Review.

It is perfectly natural that projects of mediation or interference should from time to time be brought forward in Parliament. The wasteful and sanguinary contest in America is generally regarded with angry impatience, for the suicidal folly of the Federalists is almost as provoking as the wanton injury which their policy inflicts on neutral foreigners. The respect which is due to heroic resolution and warlike aptitude has by degrees induced the great majority of Englishmen to withdraw their active sympathy from the baffled invaders, and at least to admire the indomitable resistance of the South. The dissentients apologize for their favorite Democracy on the ground that, in its extremest need, it has been unable to secure the services of a statesman, a general, or even of an honest man; but impartial observers cannot but suspect that there must be something wrong in the constitution of a society which deliberately submits itself to the authority of swindlers, of bullies and of charlatans. In the beginning, both parties had a plausible ground of quarrel, and bystanders are consequently influenced rather by the character and conduct of the disputants than by the merits of the original controversy. The Federalists have, from the first, had the questionable advantage of telling their own story, and of suppressing the statements and arguments of their opponents. The result is, that they have convinced all Europe of the incapacity of their Government, and of the hopelessness of their enterprise. By excluding foreign imports and by preventing the export of cotton they have, to the utmost of their power, identified the interests of England and France with the establishment of Southern independence; and in tolerating Gen. BUTLER'S extravagant proceedings they have gone far to make recognition a point of honor as well as a measure of apparent expediency. Nevertheless, Mr. LINDSAY'S motion was properly rejected by the House of Commons as unadvisable or premature. *There is no room for simple mediation as long as the belligerents have no common basis of agreement.* The South will only treat on the assumption of independence, and if the Federal Government were willing to concede the indispensable condition, peace would already be made. It would be idle to propose to the seceding States a mere revision of the Constitution; and the North, if it were prepared to accept separation and the frontier of the Ohio, would require no umpire to settle the terms of the unpalatable arrangement. The use of mediators is to save the honor of litigants who desire an adjustment, and not to enforce the abandonment of incompatible pretensions.

The advocates of mediation are indeed perfectly aware that they mean something more than an impartial attempt to terminate the quarrel. *Their proposal involves immediate recognition, probable intervention and contingent war.* The bare offer of arbitration would be summarily and rudely rejected; simple recognition would be barren and inoperative; and the further step of opening the cotton trade by force would immediately lead to hostilities. Even if the English Government were prepared to risk a rupture and its consequences, there are preliminary difficulties which require serious consideration. The Confederates rely, with reason, on the State organization which distinguishes them from mere combinations of insurgents. South Carolina and Alabama are known to the United States and to history, if not to foreign diplomacy, and if they had joined themselves by a new compact to the neighboring Gulf States, they might fairly urge that they enjoyed an independent existence both in fact and in law. But the Border States occupy an entirely different position, nor is it possible for a foreign Government to decide between the rival claimants of their allegiance. The President has lately caused their Governors, or military rulers, to offer him, in the name of the citizens at large, their respective quotas to the new levy of 300,000 recruits. Virginia, Tennessee, and Missouri, as well as Kentucky and Maryland, are treated as loyal States in the official proclamation, and in some of these States a part of the population still adheres to the Union. Whenever peace is made the border must be fixed by a compromise, and, in the meantime, the political unity of the debatable sections is practically suspended. It would be embarrassing to recognize a Confederacy of an indefinite number of States, nor could an acknowledgment founded on the actual condition of affairs reasonably extend to Territories in the military occupation of the Federalists. The English or French Government could scarcely take notice that the loyalists of Kentucky are likely to be alienated by Gen. BUTLER'S caprices or by Gen. HUNTER'S enlistment of negro regiments; and in Louisiana, where the population is unanimous on the side of secession, the capital is in the hands of a Federal garrison. In the State of Mississippi, the river of the same name is commanded, except at Vicksburgh and at Baton Rouge, by the enemy's gunboats, and the invading force has lately been compelled to evacuate Arkansas. *A recognition of any particular cluster of States or districts would amount to an unauthorized adjudication of the boundary question.*

A still more practical objection to active measures consists in the obvious inutility of simple recognition. Even if the Confederacy were considered as independent in its sovereignty as France or Russia, the occupation of a part of the coast by the enemy, and the blockade of the remaining ports, would still be conformable to the usages of war. No serious statesman would exercise the undoubted right of admitting the Southern Republic into the family of nations until he was prepared to follow up the formal proceeding by diplomatic and commercial intercourse. For the present, the Federal Government, using or abusing its uncontested superiority at sea, has drawn an impassable circle round the dominion of its enemies. The wanton disregard of the injury which is caused by its operation may perhaps hereafter justify forcible intervention, but it is not technically a cause of war, nor can it be disputed without a technical offence. As the legal condition of belligerents and neutrals would be unaffected by the recognition of the Confederacy, it follows that England and France would remain as they are, until they are prepared to insist on the restoration of peace, or at least be the withdrawal of the blockading squadrons from the Southern ports. Unless Parliament is prepared to sanction an ultimatum with a declaration of war behind, it would be in the highest degree shortsighted to authorize by any vote the commencement of a course in which it would be impossible to stop. The time may come when mediation will be practicable, but whenever the Northern Government is prepared to ask for the good offices of foreign Powers, the independence of the Confederacy will have been virtually conceded. It is possible that paramount considerations of high policy may render it necessary to anticipate the return of American sanity. There are sometimes reasons for war which are not strictly cases of war, and to avert ruin from a large portion of mankind might be a worthier motive than to vindicate the honor of the flag against the encroachments of some insolent officer. It is now only necessary to protest against taking such a step except with a clear perception of its consequences. One condition of interference would be cooperation with France, and there are always strong objections to a military partnership.

There is also the question of profit and loss to consider, as well as the claims of justice. The suspension of the cotton supply causes great distress, but a war with the Northern States of America would cost more than the maintenance of the Lancashire operatives. The exclusion of English manufactures from the ports of the Union would not be removed by war, for it would be impossible to impose any definite tariff as the condition of a future peace. A rupture with the Federal Government would open Charleston and Mobile to the import and export trade, but the result will be attained, after a certain delay, as a smaller sacrifice. In a conflict with the Northern Federation, France would at most risk men, money and ships, whilst England would have the burden of defending Canada, or the vexation of losing the province. On the whole, it might be found cheaper to buy cotton at the price of silk than to pay for it by two or three campaigns, followed by years of inextinguishable animosity. The inhabitants of the South naturally complain that their heroism and their success have not secured them the assistance as well as the good-will of England; but the answer is, that the quarrel, though in the highest degree interesting, is carried on between strangers, whom their neighbors are not bound to coerce at their own expense. If Charleston were open to trade, English merchants would buy and sell there, but they cannot afford to make a road to the market. The future will bring its own circumstances and responsibilities; but until some change takes place, intervention is not to be recommended.

FROM THE RIVER PLATE.

Unexpected Mail—United States Minister—Consul Trouble feared from Cordoba—Fears Allayed—Precious Metals—Prosperity—Money for Mendoza—Indians—No help for it—Railroad Projects—Commerce—Prices, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Wednesday, June 18, 1862.

Unexpectedly there is a supplemental French mail, and accordingly, I have a chance to send you news three days later than by the regular mail of the 13th.

In that time legislation in the National Congress has taken a step in advance on the subject of a National Capital. A committee has reported a bill to make the whole province of Buenos Ayres National domain, just as the District of Columbia is in the United States. Whatever cutting down this project may undergo, it seems quite certain Buenos Ayres will become the National Capital. This secures the residence here of the Foreign Ministers, and at the same time it shows to them the best part of South America, and they will thus be much more favorably impressed with the Government and country.

Within two or three days Hon. ROBT. C. KIRK has arrived, and has found suitable rooms. The United States Legation and the United States Consulate will be located in the same square. Thus far, there is reason to believe that President LINCOLN'S selection for the incumbency of these offices could not be excelled. Hon. ROWAN P. HELPER is the Consul.

The National Congress recently rejected, for illegality of election, the delegates from Cordoba, and much was feared as to the result in that turbulent province. More recent advices assure us that that the province will quickly proceed to reelect the same men in a more legal manner, averting thus a threatened civil war.

No doubt exists as to the mineral resources of this country. Gold has lately been found in Uraguay. In the Province of San Juan there has lately been found gold, silver, copper, lead, quicksilver and several other metals. Col. SARMIENTO, the present Governor of that province, is owner of large tracts of mineral lands, and he is making great efforts to develop them, thus far with encouraging results.

A new Company is about being organized here, to own and run a first-class American steamer between this city and Montevideo. The prospectus promises grand returns. Expenses here are high, but the rates for freight and passage are about five times those of the vicinity of New-York.

The whole of the Confederation is rapidly recovering from the disasters of war, drouth and earthquake. Business revives under the sure prospect of permanent peace. Rains are now abundant, and poor earth-shaken Mendoza is slowly recovering from the fearful earthquake of March 20, 1861. This calamity opened the hearts and hands of people everywhere. Hundreds of thousands of hard dollars were raised in this vicinity, and large sums also came from Europe. Over a year has passed, the second Winter is upon the houseless and impoverished people, and yet there are now deposited in the bank in this city over 50,000 Spanish dollars of funds gathered for the relief of the sufferers of Mendoza.

In the provincial portions of the Confederation there is now no armed opposition to either the General or local Government. Great severity was practiced toward prisoners taken by the Government, and the mountaineers retaliated by sending back the prisoners whom they had taken unransomed.

An inroad has recently been made upon Santa Fé by Indians, over 500 in number, who carried off 6,000 cattle, many horses and some women and children. There seems to be no defence against these inroads. When the Indians do not come there is no danger, and when they do, the troops cannot overtake them.

The price of gold still goes up, or rather the price of paper goes down. Three days ago the doubloon sold for 436 paper dollars, and they bade fair to go up to 500. The result was ruinous to the whole country, and attracted the attention of Government. A project is on foot to issue State bonds to the amount of 6,000,000 of silver dollars, and thus call in about 150,000,000 of paper. The expectation of this has given ounces a decidedly downward tendency. To this result the peaceable disposition of Cordoba has also contributed. To-day ounces are 427, with a prospect of a rapid fall.

Cholera still prevails on the coast of Brazil. We have dates from the United States to April 23. This country is very much interested in the progress of affairs in Mexico. Railroad projects here are abundant, based on English capital. Two are about to be commenced, one leading west and the other south, a distance of fifty leagues each, and another new one will be opened for travel, for its first six leagues, early next month.

In commerce there is not much activity. In the last half month we have had of American vessels from New-York, the *Pyramid*, with 300,000 feet of lumber; sold at $40 for good pine, and for spruce $37. From Portland, *Geo. Turner*, with lumber at similar rates on board. There have departed of American vessels to Boston, bark *Mary*, with hides and wool. for New-York, *Adelaide*, with hides and wool. All American vessels are engaged, and command much better freights than formerly. The *Alba*, Capt. STACY, is chartered for London and back for $10,000 silver for the round trip. We have few arrivals.

ADELANTE.

—Gen. Hitchcock's health is said to be so feeble that he talks of resigning his commission in the army.

MORE OF THE CONTRACT REPORT.

Interesting Exposure of Secretary Cameron's Railroad Operations.

Another instalment of the report of investigations made by the Congressional Committee on Government contracts, has just been made public. It bears principally on Secretary CAMERON'S railroad operations. The Committee say by way of introduction:

A natural consequence of the war was to bring the railroads of the entire loyal sections of the country, and a part of those in sections where loyalty and treason were in conflict, in active requisition. Railroads, as a power in war, became naturally prominent in diminishing distance and securing celerity. The importance of this mode of transportation was strikingly illustrated, and probably the safety of the Capital was attributable to its efficiency, and thus the extraordinary powers and prerogatives which have been conferred on many of the railroad Corporations of the various States have been unexpectedly available for the safety of the country. And however effective this new agent of war might be, it was still an agent which the Government had fostered, and might rightfully employ on reasonable terms in its own preservation. Its efficiency gave it no right to rob the Government, or make the war a source of extraordinary speculation beyond the increase of transportation. The Government was at least entitled to be as much favored in the hour of national peril as the individual citizen was in the prosecution of his private enterprise.

"A GRAVE MISTAKE, IF NOT A FRAUD."

But from the very outset of the war, during the entire administration of Secretary CAMERON, the Government was the peculiar subject of the injudicious of the railroad policy; not the policy inaugurated by the railroads, but by the War Department itself. The first step in the use of this powerful military agent was a grave *mistake*, if not an act of intentional fraud on the part of the late Secretary of War.

On the 29th of April, 1861, shortly after the breaking out of the war, THOMAS A. SCOTT, the Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, was employed by the Secretary of War, Mr. CAMERON, as Superintendent of Railroad Transportation, in which capacity he continued to act until August, 1861, when he was appointed Assistant Secretary of War, which position he has recently resigned. During all of this time Mr. SCOTT was the Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and at least as late as last August was receiving a salary of $4,000 per year from that Company. The partial destruction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad by the insurgents rendered the Pennsylvania Central, from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh, and the Northern Central from Harrisburgh to Baltimore, constituting together a continuous line from Pittsburgh to Baltimore, the great thoroughfare between the West and the City of Washington, over which was to be transported and was transported the larger part of the troops and immense supplies which were concentrated at the Capital from all parts of the West. Mr. CAMERON and those immediately connected with him and the Pennsylvania Central were the owners of the Northern Central. His brother-in-law the President, and a member of his family, the Vice-President of the Road. The Northern Central, from Harrisburgh to Baltimore, is a part of one of the two great thoroughfares between New-York and Washington City. The road by Harrisburgh being —— miles further than the one by the way of Philadelphia. It will be readily seen that in view of the vast amount of transportation which might and probably would be required of these roads, as well as all others of the United States, an agent should have been selected (if all was selected to supercede the Quartermaster-General, whose duties would properly embrace this subject,) having no interest hostile to the Government, and no railroad interest to serve. The people had a right to demand this; common honesty would have suggested it. The employment, therefore, of Mr. SCOTT by the Secretary of War would have been inexcusable, even if Mr. SCOTT had been able to overlook the interests of the two great roads with which he was connected. A public officer should be without motive to betray the public interest, unsuspected and above suspicion.

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In this view the personal integrity of Mr. SCOTT is of no moment. He is personally interested in certain great railroad enterprises; he became temporarily connected with the Government in important transactions, in which the interests of the roads and the interest of the Government were directly involved; the one in securing the adoption of a system of tariff of transportation *as high*, and the other *as low* as might, consistent with the interests of each, be carried. Mr. SCOTT, even while Assistant Secretary of War, retains his Vice-Presidency of the road, with the salary suspended. His highest salary while in the employment of the Government was $3,000, while his salary as Vice-President, which he says he received up to August, 1861, was $5,000. It is hardly possible that Mr. CAMERON was not aware when he employed Mr. SCOTT as Superintendent of Railroad Transportation, that his interests in connection with the two great railroads, in one of which Mr. CAMERON himself was interested, was in direct antagonism to the interests of the United States in regulating the subject of transportation. The Committee do not pretend to say but that instances of such inexorable virtue have existed as would have enabled its possessor to have acted impartially in such an emergency, but the virtue of the public officer should never be subjected to unnecessary temptation.

THE RESULT OF THE SCHEME.

The Committee then quote the order issued in July by Mr. SCOTT, regulating the rate of compensation to be paid railroads for transportation, and proceeds:

"It is not necessary to say, that under this arrangement, the Pennsylvania Central and Northern Central Railroads realized an unjustifiable profit. The report of the Pennsylvania Central, of Feb. 3, 1862, shows the net earnings of that road for the pending year to be $3,646,938 19, being an increase of $1,350,235 79 over the preceding year, an increase of about *forty per cent.* The same is true of the Northern Central; indeed, as to that road, the net receipts were nearly doubled.

It is true that the suspension of business on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the increased business thrown on the Pennsylvania Central by that cause, accounts for a part of this increase, to what extent it would be difficult to tell, but most certainly a very considerable part of the increase in the net earnings of these two roads is to be found in the policy adopted by the Secretary of War, and the munificent prices fixed by the Government Agent of Transportation. It will be noticed that by the schedule *local* rates are to be paid. It would seem scarcely possible that local rates, which are much the biggest, should be paid, when in reality through rates should govern; but in a main article of shipment from the West—beef cattle—an exception was resorted to that avoided all controversy about whether the freigh was here local or no. The contracts for beef cattle in the main provided for their delivery at Harrisburgh, Pennsylvania. The cattle were received there by the Government, and then by the Government, and at its own expense, reshipped to Baltimore for Washington City. The effect of that arrangement was to make the freights local on the Pennsylvania Central, that is from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh, and again local on the Northern Central from Harrisburgh to Baltimore, while if shipped directly through from Pittsburgh to Baltimore the freights would be what are denominated through freights.

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So that the effect of shipping to Harrisburgh, and there delivering the cattle to the Government, was to make the Government pay to the Northern Central, commonly called "Cameron's Road," fourteen cents per hundred pounds more than would otherwise have been paid. The increase would average $1 50 a head, the average weight being eleven or twelve hundred pounds, making in the aggregate over $33,000 accruing to a single railroad interest by the management of the War Department on a single item. But in addition to this, it will be seen that this was not the only loss sustained by the Government by the stoppage at Harrisburgh.

LIBERALITY OF THE NORTHERN CENTRAL.

Mr. CAMERON, in his last report, claimed some credit for having reduced and regulated the charges of railroads for transportation for the Government. It will be proper to say that at a meeting held at Harrisburgh under the auspices of Gov. CURTIN, on the 4th day of June, to consider the subject, and which seems to have resulted in the schedule of rates finally fixed by Mr. SCOTT, the representative of the Northern Central, Mr. CLARK, did not vote, and was not instructed to vote for any reduction of rates below the local rates of the road, but voted against such reduction. The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad seems to have been the first of the Eastern roads that fixed upon

when the armed insurgents were prepared to obstruct the road if used by the Government.

MORE INJUSTICE DONE THE GOVERNMENT.

As a general statement of the effects of the schedule of railroad rates fixed by the War Department, influenced undoubtedly more or less by the absence of competition, the Committee add the following portion of the testimony of J. H. SULLIVAN, Western Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

"Since the blockade of the Potomac, on the 20th of October last, the deliveries to the Government for the army, by rail from Baltimore, have averaged about 2,000 tons per day; of which amount it is estimated that *four-fifths*, or about 1,600 tons per day—equal to 584,000 tons per annum—were composed of breadstuffs, provisions, grain, &c., which were either produced in the West, or influenced in market value by Western prices. This average, at the increased rate of 62 cents per 100 pounds, admitted by the agents of the Northern Central and Pennsylvania Central Companies, would amount to $13,440 *per day*, or at the rate of $4,905,620 as the *additional cost* of army supplies, in consequence of the continued ruptured condition of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The result is exhibited irrespective of the value of the road to the Government as a base of military operations—a value which cannot well be estimated by dollars and cents.

If the Government necessarily has to pay excessive prices for all articles of agricultural production required by the army, there would be some compensation to the people if the producers themselves received the benefits; but unfortunately this is not the case. Whilst prices of produce are nigh upon the seaboard, they have not been so low in the West for many years. The margin between the two is absorbed partly by transportation companies, who, in the absence of the Baltimore and Ohio road, have a practical monopoly, and partly by contractors and speculators, who use the fact of more than ordinary facility of detention as an argument for a difference or price, even greater than should legitimately be demanded on account of freights. As illustrative of this point, I find that Cincinnati papers of the 26th of December last quote flour, superfine to extra, at $2 90 to $4 10 per barrel, when, about the same time, a Government contract for 30,000 barrels, delivered in this city (Washington,) was let out at $7 50 per barrel."

The Committee are compelled to say that the testimony which they submit in this connection, establishes the fact that the Government, in consequence of the mercenary interests of public officials, has been made the victim of extreme injustice; that, within reasonable limits, a just and fair competition between the various rival railroads would have not only resulted in reasonable prices, but would have prevented the corrupt and dishonorable dealings which were instituted by the extraordinary prices fixed by the Secretary of War, through Mr. SCOTT, for rail road transportation. In the judgment of the Committee, there is no possible excuse for allowing *local rates*, when persons less conversant with the subject than the Secretary of War or Mr. SCOTT must have known that through transportation would be almost universal, unless, as in the shipment of cattle and horses to Harrisburgh, and then their reshipment to Baltimore, the avarice of public officials overrode the public welfare. It is proper to say that Mr. SCOTT denies that the schedule was intended to establish invariable rates, but says the prices fixed were the maximum prices, inside of which the Quartermaster might contract.

GEN. CAMERON "A SMALL STOCKHOLDER."

From Secretary Scott's testimony, which is quoted at great length, we make the following extract:

Question.—You had no connection with the Northern Central?

Answer.—No official connection in any manner whatever.

Question.—To what extent was the Secretary of War, Mr. CAMERON, interested in that road, either as officer or otherwise?

Answer.—He is a small stockholder in the line. At that time I think he owned some few hundred shares of stock, the market value of which is about 33 per cent. of its original cost. The road has never paid him or any other stockholder any dividends.

Question.—Who are the principal parties interested in the Northern Central?

Answer.—I do not know that I can tell.

Question.—Are there no leading stockholders who hold the largest portion of the stock or bonds of the road?

Answer.—Mr. WARFORD, the President of the road, owns 3,000 shares. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company now own a large amount of the stock, as they do in several of their connecting lines.

Question.—Had the Secretary of War any connection with the Pennsylvania Road?

Answer.—None whatever, either as capitalist or otherwise.

Question.—Where was the stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Road principally owned?

Answer.—I do not know.

NUMBER OF TROOPS CARRIED BY THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

Mr. WM. PRESCOTT SMITH, for the last few years master of transportation on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in his testimony, which was given at great length, says:

"Up to the 1st of February, 1862, the number of men carried by the road on its main stem and branches, in Maryland and in Western Virginia, including those who have returned or moved frequently from point to point, for military purposes, *an equivalent of over 600,000 men, not one of which vast number, while in the hands of this Company as a passenger, has been either killed or seriously injured by an accident or oversight of any description on the part of the Company or its employ's.* For the entire truth of this great fact, as well as for the general efficiency with which the business of the Government has been performed on all parts of their important line, the Company can confidently refer to all the principal military officers of the Government who have had charge of any of the operations upon or near to the road involving any of this transportation."

GOV. DENNISON.

A long letter from Gov. DENNISON, of Ohio, which Mr. SMITH introduces, exonerates the Company from the charge that they refused to transport troops over their road for the Government, and indorses their loyalty as follows:

"It gives me pleasure to say that the conduct of yourself and Company, in all matters relating to the transportation of supplies for the use of the Government, as well as of troops in Western Virginia, has been such as to entitle you, and those you represent, to the full confidence of the Government, both as it regards loyalty and patriotism.

HOW THE STOPPAGE OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD WORKED.

In his testimony, Mr. SMITH also says: "The advantage, however, to other interests by the destruction and non-use of the Baltimore and Ohio line has chiefly been reaped by its most immediate competitor, the Pennsylvania Central. To form a better idea of the stoppage of the Baltimore and Ohio line, upon the revenues of the road, I may add that the ordinary revenue of the Company for the last few years has averaged from four and a half to five millions of dollars in the aggregate. With the same amount of through trade only that it has had for either of the two previous years, and with the rates now, and for some months past prevailing upon such line, it is our opinion that the revenue would have reached six or seven millions of dollars for the twelve months ending with July next.

Since the closing of the road, however, the revenue of the line has been necessarily nothing upon the great through business in either direction; as local business being also to a great part either destroyed or for the time greatly reduced. This arises partly from the fact that that business chiefly consists in the large freight operations in coal, live stock, lumber and miscellaneous freights to and from the mountain divisions of the line between Cumberland and the Ohio River. All this is virtually destroyed by the actual destruction of the road at Harper's Ferry, and between that point and Cumberland."

Question.—Speak of the increase of freight over the Pennsylvania Central. Has there been a corresponding increase of transportation of freight and passengers over that portion of the Northern Pennsylvania Central line from Baltimore to Harrisburgh?

Answer.—Of course; and I should have named the Northern Central, which is virtually a part of the Pennsylvania Central itself, in view of the understood fact that the Pennsylvania Central owns a majority of its stock, and connects by it with Baltimore from Harrisburgh.

Question.—Are most of the freights shipped by the Government what are denominated through freights?

Answer.—The produce, live stock and similar freights I presume are necessarily so, in view of the fact that they come from beyond the Pittsburgh terminus of the Pennsylvania Central Road.

Question.—Would the adoption of local rates, as to freights to be paid by the Government, operate favorably or unfavorably to the Government; and would it operate favorably or unfavorably to the Pennsylvania Central with its connection extending to Baltimore?

Answer.—That would depend upon the circumstances now governing relatively, the local and through business of the Central Pennsylvania Road. Ordinarily, of course, the local rates yield to any one road over which they are charged a greater revenue than that road's proportion of through rates on the same trade. But the through rates at this time between the East and West being unprecedentedly high, it may be that the proportion of the Pennsylvania Central derived from these through rates is greater than its usual or present local rates.

IMMENSE INCREASE IN THE RAILROAD RATES.

Question.—Before the suspension of business upon the Baltimore and Ohio Road, what were the through rates, say from Cincinnati to Baltimore?

Answer.—For months previous, and even during the Winter season, when the rates are usually higher than in Summer, on account of the canal competition being withdrawn, and the fact that the Winter is the season for shipping produce, the through rate from Cincinnati to Baltimore, say, on fourth-class freight, embracing produce, &c., usually ranged from 35 to 45 and 48 cents per hundred pounds. The rates at the present time, and for months past, from Cincinnati to Baltimore, on similar freights, have ranged from 75 to 90 cents per hundred pounds.

Question.—What are the present relations of THOS. A. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary of War, with the Pennsylvania Central Road?

Answer.—That is a question I cannot definitely answer. He is understood and recognized to be still its Vice-President, but I have learned that the Directors of that Company, at a meeting some months ago, gave him a formal leave of absence from his active duties on the road until such period as his official connection with the War Department might cease.

THE BRITISH NEUTRALITY LAWS.

Special Proclamation for the Bahama Islands.

Bahama Islands.—By His Excellency Charles John Bayley, Esq., Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the said Islands; Chancellor, Vice-Admiral, and Ordinary C. J. Bayley, of the same, a Proclamation.

Whereas, His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, has transmitted for my guidance the following copy of a dispatch from the Right Honorable Earl RUSSELL, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Jan. 31, 1862.

MY LORD DUKE: Her Majesty being fully determined to observe the duties of neutrality during the existing hostilities between the United States and the States calling themselves the Confederate States of America, and being, moreover, resolved to prevent, as far as possible, the use of Her Majesty's harbors, ports and coasts, and the waters within Her Majesty's territorial jurisdiction, in aid of the warlike purposes of either belligerent, has commanded me to communicate to your Grace, for your guidance, the following rules, which are to be treated and enforced as Her Majesty's orders and directions.

Her Majesty is pleased further to command that these rules shall be put in force in the United Kingdom, and in the Channel Islands, on and after Thursday, the 6th day of February next, and in Her Majesty's territories and possessions beyond the seas six days after the day when the Governor, or other chief authority of each of such territories or possession respectively, shall have notified and published the same, stating in such notification that the said rules are to be obeyed by all persons within the same territories and possessions.

1. During the continuance of the present hostilities between the Government of the United States of North America and the States calling themselves the Confederate States of America, or until Her Majesty shall otherwise order, no ships of war or privateers belonging to either of the belligerents shall be permitted to enter or remain in the port of Nassau, or in any other port, roadstead or waters, of the Bahama Islands, except by special leave of the Governor of the Bahama Islands, or in case of stress of weather. If any such vessel should enter any such port, roadstead or waters, by special leave, or under stress of weather, the authorities of the place shall require her to put to sea as soon as possible, without permitting her to take in any supplies beyond what may be necessary for her immediate use.

If, at the time when this order is first notified in the Bahama Islands, there shall be any such vessel already within any port, roadstead or waters, of those islands, the Governor shall give notice to such vessel to depart, and shall require her to put to sea within such time as he shall, under the circumstances, consider proper and reasonable. If there shall then be ships of war or privateers belonging to both the said belligerents within the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty, in or near the said port, roadstead or waters, the Governor shall fix the order of time in which such vessels shall depart. No such vessel of either belligerent shall be permitted to put to sea until after the expiration of at least twenty-four hours from the time when the last preceding vessel of the other belligerent (whether the same shall be a ship-of-war, or privateer, or merchant ship) which shall have left the same port, roadstead or waters adjacent thereto, shall have passed beyond the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty.

2. During the continuance of the present hostilities between the Government of the United States of North America and the States calling themselves the Confederate States of America, all ships of war and privateers of either belligerent are prohibited from making use of any port or roadstead in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or in the Channel Islands, or in any of Her Majesty's Colonies, or foreign possessions, or dependencies, or of any waters subject to the territorial jurisdiction of the British Crown, as a station or place of resort for any warlike purpose, or for the purpose of obtaining any facilities of warlike equipment; and no ship-of-war or privateer of either belligerent shall hereafter be permitted to sail out of or leave any port, roadstead or waters, subject to British jurisdiction, from which any vessel of the other belligerent (whether the same shall be a ship-of-war, or privateer, or a merchant ship) shall have previously departed, until after the expiration of at least twenty-four hours from the departure of such last-mentioned vessel beyond the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty.

If any ship-of-war or privateer of either belligerent shall, after the time when this order shall be first notified and put in force in the United Kingdom and in the Channel Islands, and in the several Colonies, and foreign possessions, and dependencies of Her Majesty respectively, enter any port, roadstead or waters, belonging to Her Majesty, either in the United Kingdom or in the Channel Islands, or in any of Her Majesty's Colonies, or foreign possessions, or dependencies, such vessel shall be required to depart and put to sea within twenty-four hours after her entrance into such port, roadstead or waters, except in case of stress of weather, or of her requiring provisions or things necessary for the subsistence of her crew, or repairs, in either of which cases the authorities of the port, or of the nearest port, (as the case may be,) shall require her to put to sea as soon as possible after the expiration of such period of twenty-four hours, without permitting her to take in supplies beyond what may be necessary for her immediate use; and no such vessel which may have been allowed to remain within British waters for the purpose of repair, shall continue in any such port, roadstead or waters, for a longer period than twenty-four hours after her necessary repairs shall have been completed: *provided*, nevertheless, that in all cases in which there shall be any vessels (whether ships of war, privateers, or merchant-ships) of both the said belligerent parties in the same port, roadstead or waters within the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty, there shall be an interval of not less than twenty-four hours between the departure therefrom of any such vessel (whether a ship-of-war, a privateer, or a merchant-ship) of the one belligerent, and the subsequent departure therefrom of any ship-of-war or privateer of the other belligerent; and the times hereby limited for the departure of such ships of war and privateers respectively shall always, in case of necessity, be extended so far as may be requisite for giving effect to this proviso, but not further or otherwise.

4. No ship-of-war or privateer of either belligerent shall hereafter be permitted, while in any port, roadstead or waters, subject to the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty, to take in any supplies, except provisions and such other things as may be requisite for the subsistence of her crew; and except so much coal only as may be sufficient to carry such vessel to the nearest port of her own country, or to some nearer destination; and no coal shall be again supplied to any such ship-of-war or privateer, in the same or any other port, roadstead or waters, subject to the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty, without special permission, until after the expiration of three months from the time when such coal may have been last supplied to her within waters as aforesaid.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) RUSSELL.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c., &c., &c.

Now, therefore, I do hereby issue this my proclamation, notifying and publishing the foregoing dispatch for general information and the guidance of all and every person and persons whom it may in anywise concern or affect, to the intent that they may respectively take notice of the same and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the said Bahama Islands, at Nassau, in the Island of Newfrovidence, the eleventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and in the twenty-fifth year of Her Majesty's reign. By His Excellency's command,

C. R. NESBITT, Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Letter from the Democratic League to Gen. Hunter.

The following letter from the Executive Committee of the Democratic League of this City was sent to Gen. HUNTER yesterday:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. Hunter, Port Royal, S. C.:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, the Executive Committee of the Democratic League of this City, tender you their respects, as well as thanks, for the stand taken by you in your late letter to Rev. Dr. TYNG.

The Committee appreciate your force of reasoning, and the necessity of a decided policy on the part of the Government, the people and military authorities. The conflict now going on is a broader one than is commonly imagined. It is a league on the one hand between slaveholders, allied with European aristocracy, to denationalize republican government in a large portion of the United States; on the other hand, it is the democratic principle in the free government struggling against the combined antagonisms of a privileged class, in order to maintain its ascendancy in the entire Union. This is the great issue, and all other matters are merely incidental agencies to work out the result upon the main question.

It was truly said by Mr. GARNETT, of Virginia, in a letter to Mr. TUCKER, of South Carolina, written in 1851: "You will object to the term democracy. Democracy, in its original and philosophical sense, is, indeed, incompatible with Slavery, and the whole system of Southern society." This declaration embraces the platform of the Southern rebellion. It constituted the entire basis of reasoning that started the seeds of rebellion into growth; and which in the space of thirty years nurtured treason into culmination. The political adventurers and slaveholders South, and the more intelligent portion of the people North, understand this question alike. Were it generally and well understood, there would be little difficulty in settling the question at once through the arbitrament of preponderating force. If the twenty-six or seven millions composing the mass of free labor North and South understood the question in its true light, the whole matter would be disposed of with little more effusion of blood. Its settlement would also result in a firmer and better establishment of the principles of free Government.

Slavery perpetuation through the abrogation of a Government of majorities is the war platform of the so-called Confederate Government. The idea of slavery perpetuation upon the ruins and prostration of the democratic principle is the stimulating virus that is now sustaining the desperate efforts of the Southern conspiracy. Whether we are fighting to preserve the cause of the rebellion, while attempting to crush the rebellion itself; whether we are fighting to maintain human bondage, while rebels are making the continuation of such bondage the cause of war, are questions that now seem pertinent. If we are fighting to maintain the democratic principle, shall we succeed best by upholding or by overthrowing its antagonisms? It seems to us that your letter contains a clear and concise view of the question. We much fear that nothing but the increased effusion of blood, growing out of the present confusion in the public mind, will bring the people to unanimity as to the direction of the blows which must be struck before this warfare closes.

With ardent wishes for the welfare of the country, and many personal regards to yourself, we are very truly yours, &c.,

CHAS. P. KIRKLAND, JOHN J. SPEED,
THOMAS EWBANK, GEORGE P. NELSON,
HENRY O'REILLY, HENRY C. GARDINER,
LORENZO SHERWOOD, PIERREPONT ISHAM,
Executive Committee.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Washington Market Butcher Blows Secesh, and Takes the Oath of Allegiance.

No locality in this City has had the name of being more thoroughly loyal, since the rebellion broke out, than Washington Market. The boys who do business there will not tolerate anything that has the least squinting toward secesh, and they have a way of treating sympathizers with treason, which, though not quite so barbarous as the treatment dealt out to Union men by the rebels, has nevertheless proved quite effectual hitherto. Whenever a secession blower appears among them, they immediately chuck him into a barrel that has been used for keeping fish, and pot another barrel of the same kind over his head. If the weather is warm, the fellow generally comes out a good Union man, in about five minutes; if it is cool, it sometimes takes longer, but never more than half an hour. Yesterday, a gray-headed butcher, named DIEBOLD MILLMAN, who has got himself rich by selling meat to loyal citizens, took it into his head to turn traitor, and began cursing the Government in the most approved secesh style. He "would see them (the Government) d—d, before he would allow his sons to join their d—d Union army." He soon had a large crowd of listeners around him, which only appeared to exasperate him still more, until finally his harangue became so violent and outrageous that the boys considered his case beyond the fish-barrel treatment, and began to talk seriously about hanging the old rascal. At this juncture, a policeman made his appearance, and, to save further trouble, arrested the speaker, and took him to the United States Marshal's Office, whither he was followed by about 50 persons, all ready to swear to his treasonable utterances. The Marshal being absent at Washington, the prisoner was taken to the Police Headquarters, and after remaining a short time in custody, he expressed his willingness to take the oath of allegiance, and denied that he was any other than a good Union man. As for his sons, whom he was charged with swearing that he would not allow to enlist, he said they had already enlisted in the Eighth Regiment. In view of these facts, and the apparent sincerity of his penitence, he was conducted before Commissioner WILMOT, when he took the oath of allegiance, and was allowed to depart. Whether the market boys will let him off so easily is uncertain, but should his secesh ever break out in a new spot, it is believed that the fish-barrel remedy will prove a "ready relief."

The Brooklyn Riot.

It having been charged that the Police of Brooklyn were negligent in duty at the recent riot in that city, an examination in the matter was held yesterday at Police Headquarters, before the full Board of Commissioners.

Mr. JACOB LORILLARD, proprietor of one of the tobacco factories, Mr. THOMAS WATSON, proprietor of a second factory, and Mr. CHARLES KELSEY, owner of the property upon which the riot took place, were present, and gave their testimony in the matter. It appears from the statements made by these gentlemen, that they did not apprehend any breach of the peace up to the time of the riot. On Monday, the day on which the disturbance took place, Mr. LORILLARD and Mr. KELSEY visited the Police Headquarters, corner of Broome and Elm streets, and had an interview with President BOWEN. They desired that a patrolman should be stationed near the premises, and proposed to pay for his services themselves.

President BOWEN replied that the property should be protected without pay, even if it required the entire force of the Metropolitan District to do it. While the parties were in this city, the riot began. Competent witnesses, who were present when the trouble began, testified that the officers were on the ground in a very few minutes afterwards. Officers OATES and BURNS were eating dinner at the time at their houses, within 200 feet of the factory. They ran out and went into the crowd, BURNS keeping the crowd back while OATES ran to the Station-house to give the alarm. Capt. HOLBROOK of the Forty-third Precinct was on the ground fifteen minutes after the trouble first started, which was as soon as he could get from his house to the scene of action. The entire testimony was such as to show that the Police made every exertion to suppress the difficulty, and that they succeeded so well as to have quelled it previous to the arrival of Inspector FOLK on the ground at 2 o'clock—the Inspector, previous to this time, having given orders to bring up the entire force of Brooklyn, if it should prove necessary.

JAMES BAGAR, (colored,) foreman of Mr. WATSON'S factory, stated that the trouble was promptly stopped by the Police, but that the men under him preferred to go home for the day rather than work. Inspector FOLK gave orders to have men detailed to see the workmen safely home, assuring them that they should be protected whenever they chose to resume their labors.

Mr. WATSON stated that his factory was closed for the present, because he was about moving into a larger building, and not because he apprehended any trouble against which the Police could not afford him the amplest protection. There were other witnesses in the case whom Inspector FOLK and Capt. HOLBROOK were desirous of bringing forward, and to afford them the opportunity, the case was adjourned until Tuesday next.

The evidence adduced before the Board was such as to completely exonerate the Policemen from the charges made against them, tending, on the whole, to show that they performed their duty with the utmost impartiality.

Pennsylvania Relief Association.

The Treasurer acknowledges the following contributions:

Amount reported July 24	$1,637
Mrs. G. C. Francesetus, Philadelphia	10
Pittsburgh Sanitary Commission, for James Park, Jr.	100
G. W. Lane & Co.	50
A. D. Lee.	10
Citizens of Pleasantville, Venange County, Penn., per S. Q. Brown	46
S. B. H. Vance	50
Total	$2,103

There have also been received at the rooms of the Association, No. 176 Fulton-street—

Two boxes sundries, from the "Ladies of Springfield Crossroads, Erie County, Penn."
One box sundries, from "The Ladies' Aid Society," of Columbia, Lancaster County, Penn.
Five jars of jelly, from "A Loyal Virginian."
Two cases assorted liquors, from Reuben Burkhalter, Esq.
Three boxes, from the Ladies of Lancaster City, Penn.

Contributions of articles for the comfort of sick and wounded soldiers will be received at the rooms, No. 176 Fulton-street.

Donations in money may be made to either of the following gentlemen of the Finance Committee:

REUBEN MANLEY, No. 22 William-street.
J. L. GOSSLER, Pennsylvania Railroad Office, No. 1 Astor House.
S. MILLIKEN, Jr., No. 40 Exchange-place.
J. A. BLANCHARD, No. 72 Duane-street.
REUBEN BURKHALTER, No. 188 Chambers-street.
Or to JONATHAN OGDEN, Treasurer, Corner Broadway and Grand-street.

The Liederkranz Festival.

The noted German Musical Society, the Liederkranz, held its second festival for the year, yesterday, at Jones' Wood. The Liederkranz is celebrated for the select and agreeable character of its entertainments, and on the occasion in question fully sustained its old repute.

The vocal and instrumental performances commenced about 3 P. M., and a charming selection of music was given by the Society and NOLL'S fine brass band. The attendance of visitors was not so large as usual, owing to many serious features of the times, until toward evening, when multitudes of both sexes and all ages, in gala attire, came flocking to the scene of festivity. At 7 P. M. the regular concert commenced and continued, with brief intermissions, for several hours. The programme comprised a choice series of master-pieces, chosen from the best German operas and the favorite music of the day. The two most striking performances were the overture of the grand opera of the "Tannhauser," by NOLL'S Band, and the famous Gipsey chorus, composed by BECKER, and rendered with the full force of the Liederkranz. At 8 P. M., there was a handsome display of fireworks, and a large luminous balloon was thrown up. This beautiful object rose majestically through the sparkling twilight, and soared away, discharging a succession of rockets and many-colored lights. About 9 o'clock the grand ball commenced with an illumination of calcium lights, and until dawn the sportive throng enjoyed all the pleasures of Fatherland, through the hours of as lovely a moonlit night as Midsummer ever knew. Throughout the entire festival not one act of disorder, not one unpleasant incident, marred the scene. SOMMER, the lessee of the hotel and grounds, came out in great force, and, as usual, made all his guests comfortable.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE RECENT HOMICIDE IN THE FOURTH WARD—ARREST OF THE ALLEGED PERPETRATOR.—Coroner COLLIN yesterday held an inquest at the New-York Hospital on the body of JOHN MAGNER, who died from the effects of a stab in the abdomen, received during a fight corner of Cherry and Catharine streets, late last Monday night. The testimony adduced went to show that JOSEPH BARROW, *alias* Welsh, but familiarly known as "Tipperary," a sailor belonging to the ship *Dreadnaught*, the deceased, and one or two other men, got into a fight while partially intoxicated, and during the altercation MAGNER was stabbed. Directly after the fight, BARROW said to JAMES COLLINS of No. 50 Oliver-street, then standing near, "Let's get out of this—I stabbed that man," and at that time COLLINS saw BARROW take a knife and put it into his pocket. BARROW then left, and at 3 o'clock the following morning applied for admission to the house of CHARLES MILLER. Being impatient, he burst in the door, and violently assaulted Mrs. MILLER. He then said, "I have cut one man to-night, and will cut another before I leave this house." At that time, Sergeant DE VOURNEY, of the Fourth Precinct, came up and accosted BARROW, and took a sheath-knife from him. The prisoner was subsequently sent to Blackwell's Island for the assault on Mrs. MILLER, and after the death of his victim, Sergeant DE VOURNEY, by order of Coroner COLLIN, proceeded to the Penitentiary and brought him down to await the result of the inquisition. The testimony pointed strongly toward the prisoner, and to no one else, as being the man who stabbed the deceased, and the jury, after a short deliberation, rendered the following verdict:

"That JOHN MAGNER, the deceased, came to his death by a stab wound from a knife in the hands of a man called "Tipperary," or JOSEPH BARROW, *alias* Welsh."

The accused was then committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. BARROW is 29 years of age, and born in Ireland. He has been boarding at PAT. FARRELL'S, Hamilton-street. Several of the principal witnesses were sent to the House of Detention.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Managers of the American Bible Society was held at the Bible House on Thursday afternoon, with Hon. LUTHER BRADISH in the Chair. Rev. Dr. MCLANE read the 97th Psalm, and offered prayer. Communications were received from agents of the Society in different States, giving accounts of their labors, and of the supply of soldiers, patients in military hospitals and prisoners of war; from Rev. W. F. WARREN, Germany, sending resolutions on the Bible work, adopted by the Mission Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Germany; from Rev. A. H. WRIGHT, Poughkeepsie, missionary of the American Board in Oroomiah, stating the cutting, by a native, of punches and matrices of type for a Syriac Testament; from Rev. Messrs. GREEN, BLISS and HERRICK, Committee from the twenty-second meeting of the American Missionaries in Turkey, with the report of that body on the encouraging prospect and continued openings for the spread of the Scriptures in the East. Grants were made of books to supply wounded soldiers on board the *Elm City* and the *Daniel Webster*; for hospitals for wounded prisoners of war at David's Island, N. Y.; to the chaplain of hospitals at Newbern, N. C., for the patients; 1,300 volumes for hospitals at Washington, D. C.; 1,600 to the Louisville Bible Society, Kentucky, to supply hospitals in that region; for the Chesapeake hospitals at Fortress Monroe; to the Fifty-sixth New-York and Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiments, books in English and German, by request of the chaplains; to the American Tract Society of Boston, books in English and German, for the army on James River; books in English, French and Spanish, for Mexico; and 100 volumes for hospitals at Newport's News.

R. W. G. L. S. N. Y. I. O. O. F.—This was held again on Thursday afternoon for the purpose of electing Grand Officers. There was considerable interest manifested by the O. F's, and a very cheering indication of the prosperity of the organization was thereby afforded.

At about 11 o'clock P. M., the M. W. G. M. MYER STERN announced the following result: For G. W. there were 291 votes, of which D. G. M. EDWIN SWANTON, of No. 50, received 277 votes.

For D. G. M. there were 277 votes, of which G. W. AARON MCCALL received 277 votes.

For G. W. there were cast 307 votes, of which P. G. Obd. SNYDER, of No. 404, received 188, and P. G. HERMAN SNYDER, of No. 47, 173 votes.

For G. S., 385 votes were cast, of which the present incumbent, JOHN J. DAVIES, of No. 1, received 243, and P. W. MARCUS B. PITTS, of No. 47, 141 votes.

For Grand Treasurer, 107 votes were cast; 192 were given to the present incumbent, JACOB RUSSELL, of No. 28.

For Grand Representative, 379 votes were cast, of which P. G. M. WM. L. WEMMELL, of No. 55, received 152, and P. G. M. GEORGE SMITH, of No. 30, received 224 votes.

After these results were ascertained and announced, the G. L. took an extended recess until last night, when proceedings were resumed, and the G. O.'s were, with appropriate and customary ceremonies, installed. The Standing Committees were also appointed.

MUSIC IN THE PARK.—The Central Park Commissioners announce that there will be music at the Central Park, on the Mall, this day, (Saturday) the 9th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., by the Central Park Band under the leadership of H. B. DODWORTH, if the weather is fine. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. Quick March—Hamburger Wallhalle.....Herzog
2. Overture—"Cheval D'Bronze".....Auber
3. Aria—"Why Do I Weep for Thee?".....Wallace
4. Waltz—"Geistes Schwingen".....Lanner

PART II.

1. Terzetto and Chorus—"Der Freyschutz".....Von Weber
2. "La Violetta"—Mazurka.....Faust
3. Overture—"Egmont".....Beethoven
4. Aria and Chorus—"Elijah".....Mendelssohn

PART III.

1. "Marksman's Polka".....Behm
2. Selection from "Robert le Diable".....Meyerbeer
3. Quickstep—"Ernani".....Verdi
4. Carnival Galop.....Hiller

The National Medley.

D. S. AND S. S. OF THE S. S.—A most dangerous and successful strike of the street-sweepers has, at this hottest of hot seasons, interfered materially with the cleanliness and consequent health of the City. Sweepers in the Fifth, Eighth, Ninth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards struck, a few days ago for an advance of 25 cents per diem on their wages. They were then receiving only $1 per day. While the strike lasted, no work was done on the streets in these Wards, and the result, of course, was the accumulation of filth to an extent that was hazardous to the public health; this fact, and the inexorability of the men in their demand, led the contractors to accede to the increased terms on Thursday afternoon. Yesterday morning the "boys" went to work graciously, and the City does not smell quite so bad as it did, though there is yet room for improvement. In many places the accumulated dirt, filth and garbage was so absolutely offensive as to render the atmosphere disgustingly odorous, and intensely pestilential.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—The Board met yesterday afternoon, with Mayor OPDYKE in the Chair. After some informal discussion, the recent strike of the street cleaners, and the consequent neglect of street cleaning in several of the Wards, was reported by the City Inspector, who stated that the neglect continued during a period of seventy-two hours. During that time he gave two separate and successive notices for a resumption of the work, according to the terms of the contract. On discussing the subject, the Board concluded that no action was necessary just now, the street cleaning having been fully resumed; but the opinion was expressed, and fully concurred in, that if such a state of affairs should again occur, the Board will take the responsibility of having the filth removed immediately, irrespective of the Hackley contract. The Board passed a resolution requesting the Common Council to direct the filling in of the pond on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, near Third-avenue. After which the Board adjourned to meet on call.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The stated meeting of the Managers was held at the Bible House, Astor-place, on Thursday, Aug. 7, at 3½ o'clock P. M., Hon. LUTHER BRADISH in the Chair, assisted by WM. B. CROSBY and FRANCIS HALL, Esqs. Grants were made of books to supply wounded soldiers on board the *Elm City* and the *Daniel Webster*; for hospitals for wounded prisoners of war at David's Island, N. Y.; to the Chaplain of hospitals at Newbern, N. C., for the patients; 1,300 volumes for hospitals at Washington, D. C.; 1,000 volumes to the Louisville Bible Society, Kentucky, to supply hospitals in that region; for the Chesapeake hospitals at Fortress Monroe; to the Fifty-Sixth New-York and Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiments, books in English and German, by request of the Chaplains; to the American Tract Society of Boston, books in English and German, for the army on James River; books in English, French and Spanish, for Mexico; and 100 volumes for hospitals at Newport's News.

SENTENCES IN THE GENERAL SESSIONS.—A number of prisoners, convicted during the term, were brought up, and received sentences as follows: Joseph Powell, John Ripley, Washington Smith, Thomas Wilson, Philip Brown, Martha Garrett and William Timpson, *alias* Tilman, all convicted of grand larceny, were each of them sentenced to State Prison for two years. William Burress, Francis McKenney and James Branigan, convicted of burglary, were sentenced to State Prison for three years. Romeo Hunter, assault with dangerous weapon, Penitentiary six months; Jackson Johnson, forgery, Penitentiary twelve months; Wm. Jones, convicted of larceny of money, &c., from one John Taggard, sentenced to State Prison for two years and two months; Emma Griffen, pleaded guilty to the charge of petit larceny, sentenced to Penitentiary for three months; George Kerry, charged with robbery, first degree, acquitted.

FATAL CASUALTIES.—At a late hour on Thursday night, JOHN CLARK, a laborer, fell from the attic room of premises No. 8 Roosevelt-street, to the pavement, and was almost instantly killed. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest on the body, and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. Deceased was 35 years of age, and a native of Ireland.... Coroner WILDEY held an inquest at No. 67 Washington-street, on the body of MICHAEL BRENNAN, a native of Ireland, 24 years of age, who died from the effects of injuries received on the 19th of March last, in consequence of a hogshead of sugar, which he was assisting to put aboard of the Elizabethport boat, falling on him. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE JEWS' HOSPITAL.—This Institution, which is situated at Nos. 138 and 140 West Twenty-eighth-street, renders, through its Superintendent, the following weekly report:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1862.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining from last report	52	8	60
Admitted since	2	—	2
Discharged	7	2	9
Died	—	—	—
Remaining	47	6	53

Of the above, 30 are United States soldiers.

JULIUS RAYMOND, Superintendent.

HO FOR THE CHOWDER!—On Sunday, Aug. 10, there will be a grand piscatorial excursion to a well-known spot, called by the cheerful name of the Cholera Sea Bass Banks. The steamer *Robert L. Mabey*, with all kinds of good cheer and all kinds of cheering goodies, will leave sundry places at various times, as announced in the advertisement, and we have no doubt that all who are fond of sea-bass and blue-fish, and have no church engagements on that day, will embrace this first-rate opportunity to join the "G. P. E."

The Rev. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET, the Pastor of the Colored Presbyterian Church in Prince-street, will address his fellow-citizens on Sunday evening, on the subject of the fearful persecution which has been recently aroused against his race in New-York, and elsewhere in the Free States. From the commencement of the rebellion, Mr. GARNET and his people have been enthusiastic in their loyalty and devotion to the Union.

A COOL OFFER.—The last one of the eight foot iron columns composing the substructure of the new Harlem Bridge, at the terminus of the Third-avenue, has been sunk to its position, sealed and uncapped, and will remain open for the examination of the public until Wednesday next. Those who are curious in such matters will have the opportunity to descend below the bed of Harlem River.

THE NE PLUS ULTRA OF HEATED TERMS.—Yesterday was what illiterate people call a scorcheree. The tropical vindictiveness with which the red hot sun shone upon the parched earth, the defenceless people and the ill-used quadrupeds was most intense. Ninety-eight in the shadiest shade, and 115° in the cheerful sunshine, was the uncomfortable tabular statement of reliable thermometers.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest on the body of JAMES SHERAY, who was drowned in the dock, foot of James-slip, East River, yesterday morning, by accidentally falling overboard. Deceased was 35 years of age, and a native of Ireland. He lived at the corner of Forty-sixth-street and Eighth-avenue.

EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.—This body has granted, thus far, this year, 1,012 licenses. They have three sessions yet to hold. It is anticipated that some of the liquor dealers will contest in the Courts the question whether they are legally liable to pay excise duties to the National as well as the State Government.

THE HARBOR DEFENCE QUESTION.—The Joint-Committee on National Affairs, of the Common Council, will meet to-day, at 12 M., to consider the recent communication from Mayor OPDYKE in reference to the Harbor Defence Question. Alderman TERENCE FARLEY is the Chairman.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug 8, 1862.

$100	U. S. 6s '61, Oreg. W. Loan yearly	95	
3,500	U. S. 6s '81, Oreg.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

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VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—FORTUNE'S FOLLY—THE FOUR LOVERS.

WALLACK'S—EILY O'CONNOR.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—ALLEGHANIANS, VOCALISTS, AND SWISS BELL-RINGERS, Afternoon and Evening.—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 BROADWAY—EUROPEAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—No. 548 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

An important order has been issued by the War Department, which will seriously interfere with the plans of those who have calculated to escape the coming draft by changing their locality. It directs that until further orders no citizen liable to be drafted shall be allowed to go to a foreign country, and all Marshals, Deputy Marshals, military officers and Police authorities are instructed to see the order carried into effect. It also directs that any person liable to draft, who shall absent himself from his county or State before the draft is made, shall be arrested wherever he may be found within the jurisdiction of the United States, conveyed to the nearest military post or depôt, and placed on military duty for the term of the draft. The order also suspends the writ of *habeas corpus* with respect to all persons so arrested, and in respect to all persons arrested for disloyal practices.

The War Department has also issued an order with regard to the discouragement of voluntary enlistments. It directs all United States Marshals and Superintendents and Chiefs of Police, to arrest and imprison any person or persons who may be engaged by act, speech or writing, in discouraging enlistments, or in any way giving aid and comfort to the enemy, or in any other disloyal practice against the United States. Such persons are to be tried immediately before a Military Commission.

The announcement that Gen. MCCLELLAN intended to hold the position of Malvern Hill, was made, it appears, under a misapprehension. The movement of Gen. HOOKER, we now learn, was only intended as a reconnoissance in force; but the rebels supposed it to be the commencement of a general movement toward Richmond, and under this impression moved down from Richmond on three roads, concentrating their forces near Malvern. Gen. HOOKER remained there until 12 o'clock on Wednesday night, when he fell back to his encampment, leaving strong guards at Haxall's.

There was a rumor in Washington yesterday of heavy fighting at Gordonsville, but it was not sufficiently definite to warrant belief. It is not improbable, however, that a collision has taken place there.

The news contained in our correspondence from the Department of the South is of the most startling character. Our fleet below Savannah and at Port Royal are in constant expectation of a visit from a new Iron-clad monster just completed by the rebels at Savannah, described as being of the most formidable character. It appears that the rebels have razed the British steamer *Fingal* which was shut up in the Savannah River by our blockading fleet previous to the capture of Fort Pulaski, thoroughly mailed her with railroad iron brought down from the country, and put on board her an armament which they claim to be heavier than that of any of our war vessels—two 120-pounders rifled; four 50-pounders rifled; six 10-inch columbiads, and two brass 24-pounder howitzers. It is also asserted that she is perfectly seaworthy. The rebels at Charleston have also two iron-clad rams nearly completed, but not intended to operate outside the harbor. They are expected to be used in convoying vessels in and out through the blockade.

It seems to be the generally received opinion in Cincinnati and Louisville that an invasion of Kentucky by a considerable rebel force is to take place immediately. The latest report is that there are fifteen thousand rebel infantry, and a proportionate number of artillery and cavalry, at Knoxville, expecting to enter Kentucky at an early day.

Our dispatches contain accounts of the defeat of two bands of guerrillas in Missouri—one at Ozark and the other at Kingsville. The rebels suffered seriously.

A dispatch dated Helena, Ark., Aug. 3, says: "All is quiet here. Latest advices from HINDMAN represent his forces at 7,000; this can avail nothing against the 20,000 Federals here, with the available reinforcements from Memphis. A portion of Gen. STEELE'S Brigade is at a point twenty miles below Napoleon. No gunboats or transports are at Napoleon, and I should not be surprised to hear of the burning of the United States Marine Hospital at any moment, nor, indeed, of the whole town. The rumor of Gen. PRICE having crossed below here has not been authenticated. Unless rebel movements compel him, Gen. CURTIS will not make any movement for some time as yet."

The correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, writing from Memphis, under date of Aug. 2, probably acting on the principle that a lie well stuck to is as good as the truth, insists that he has positive confirmation of the roorback that ten iron-clad gunboats from England have entered Mobile harbor. He says that the rebels are keeping them quiet until fully manned, and then they will make a dash on some point least expected.

One of the New-Haven houses engaged in business in New-Orleans has just received from that city $150,000 in silver.

Mr. JOSIAH C. TOLD, a resident of Paterson, N. J., and a gentleman of intelligence and veracity as well as a practical mechanic, is now on a visit to England. In a letter to the *Register* of that place, dated July 16, he writes as follows: "It is important for our Government to know that a heavy-plated steamer with guns left Liverpool last Thursday. The circumstance that brought this fact to my notice is this: Since my stay in Liverpool I became acquainted with several Southern gentlemen, and from our frequent associations together, became quite familiar. A few days since I asked one of them when they thought of returning home, (one from Newbern, N. C., and the other from Georgia,) and was told that they did not know when they would go. On Saturday evening last I called at their hotel, and to my surprise was told they had gone home. This aroused my suspicion, and on inquiry I found that such a steamer had left laden with arms and contraband of war for the Southern Confederacy. This iron-plated vessel with heavy guns is no doubt intended to take the place of the *Sumter*, *Nashville* or *Merrimac*, but from what I can learn, is more formidable. She is so constructed as to be worked and steered below deck, and lies very low in the water."

The St. Louis *Democrat* insists that Springfield and Sikeston should be thoroughly fortified, in view of the threatening movements which PRICE is said to be making. It remarks: "Our entire southern border can be covered by two positions—the one at Springfield, about the line of Neosho, Cassville and Forsyth; the other on a line of Bird's Point, Sikeston and Bloomfield. It will, of course, be the business of competent military topographical engineers to select the proper sites, and decide on the form and nature of the fortifications, but it seems to us that those points would abundantly protect us on the one side against the raids of Gen. PRICE—on the other, against the advances of JEFF. THOMPSON. Such works would form a cheap, safe and permanent defance, the cost of their erection would not exceed largely the sum we shall otherwise have to pay for the erection of Winter quarters, and the troops that are now necessary to guard those important positions could be advantageously transferred to the field, where their presence is so much needed."

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival of the steamship *Jura* off Cape Race yesterday morning, we receive intelligence from Europe to the 1st inst.—five days later. The United States steam-frigate *Tuscarora* had left Southampton, and it was supposed she was in chase of the steamer *Merrimac*, which had sailed on the day previous from Plymouth, having on board a large cargo of ammunition, etc., for the rebels. Cotton had advanced again in the Liverpool market, and the tendency was still upward. Breadstuffs and provisions were dull. Consols were quoted at 94. for money.

We have this morning some further particulars of the destruction of the *Golden Gate* by fire near Manzanilla, on the Mexican coast. She had on board ninety-five cabin passengers, and one hundred and forty-seven in the second cabin and steerage, with a crew numbering ninety-five. On the 27th ult., at 4:45 P. M., while the passengers were dining, the alarm of fire was given, and such was the rapidity of the flames that at 5:15 the upper deck fell. The steamer was soon afterward beached, and such of the passengers and crew as had not previously taken to the boats, jumped overboard and endeavored to reach the shore. About one hundred of these were successful, including five children. Others reached Manzanilla in the boats, and others still were expected to be heard from—thus reducing the number of lives lost, as first reported, very materially. Seventy-eight of the passengers had returned to San Francisco. The vessel was burnt to the water's edge, and soon disappeared. Whether there is a possibility of saving the treasure is not known.

The steamboat *Thomas P. Way*, of the Newark Line, landed some three hundred convalescent Newark soldiers, at Fort Hamilton, yesterday afternoon.

The frigate *New Ironsides* has all the plates placed upon the sides, with the exception of one or two on the upper tier. These will go on as soon as possible. On Thursday she was dismantled in part; this will be continued until all the masts are taken down. She will make her trial trip in about ten days. She will pass out of the contractor's hands about the beginning of next month. Her movements will be entirely secret after she leaves the port, and no one except those connected with the vessel will be allowed to proceed to sea in her, by direct command of the Navy Department. On Thursday morning, Messrs. MERRICK & SON issued a stringent order, prohibiting all persons, representatives of the Press included, from going on board the *Ironsides*, or even within the inclosure at the end of Reed-street wharf, as long as the vessel is in their hands.

The Louisville *Journal* has information from a member of the Court-martial which tried Col. TURCHIN, that he has been cashiered and dismissed from the service. As the commission appointing him a Brigadier-General bears date Aug. 5, it is not impossible that the Colonel may still insist he is in the army.

The schooner *Barrell*, from Hampton Roads, arrived at Baltimore, on Wednesday, a prize to the United States Government. She was captured by the revenue cutter *Philip Allen*, GEO. M. SLICER, commanding.

The master, mate, engineer, steward and watchman of the steamer *City of Madison*, which plies between Toronto and Oswego, were arrested at the latter place on Wednesday last, charged with having connived at the escape of deserters from the regiments stationed in Canada. Two were found on board the vessel when she was searched. The *Globe* suggests that some arrangement should be made by which deserters from British regiments should be exchanged for those from American regiments who had taken refuge in Canada.

There was a heavy fall in Gold and Foreign Exchange, yesterday, and a corresponding rise in the Stock market. Prices for the Railway Shares were buoyant, and for Government Securities firm. Gold finally closed 112¾; Bills on London, 124¾ ₱ cent.

The oppressive heat, yesterday, had the effect of checking business materially. Breadstuffs opened rather actively at full prices, but closed heavily. Cotton and Sugars attracted more attention, and were firmer. Provisions were in demand; Mess Pork advanced. Candles, Coffee, Metals, Fruit, Oils, Rice, Salt, Seeds, Spices, Teas, Naval Stores and Whalebone, were quiet. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Beeswax, Foreign Liquors, Hay, Hops, Tallow, Tobacco and Whisky. The freight market was depressed.

CIVILIAN COMMANDERS—AN INJUSTICE TO OUR SOLDIERS.—We are sorry to see the practice so largely continued of conferring high military commands on civilians, who know nothing whatever of military affairs, and who have not had even an hour's experience in the battle-field. Our past experience ought to have warned the Government against the fatal consequences of such a course, and there is less excuse for it now than ever before. There are scores and hundreds of subordinate officers in the Army, Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors, Captains, Lieutenants, Corporals and Sergeants, who have won distinction by actual service in the field,—who have led their men into the hottest of the fight, and done their duty with noble and conspicuous valor. These men are entitled to promotion, and the good of the service demands that they should receive it. Nothing can be more discouraging to such men than to see others put over them in high command, who have done nothing whatever to earn it, and nothing whatever to show their fitness for it. This system of political favoritism has been the bane of armies at all times, and has done enough already toward ruining ours to have arrested the attention of the military authorities. Gen. HALLECK ought to put a stop to it. A judicious and careful system of *just promotions*, not confined to the higher grade of officers, but carried all through the army and *into the ranks*, would do more than anything else to infuse military ardor into our troops, and make our armies formidable and effective.

The One Thing Needful.

There are a great many things which must be done before this rebellion can be crushed and peace restored. But the one thing to be done *now*,—before all others, and to the exclusion of everything else for the time being,—is to gather up the greatest possible military strength of the nation, and hurl it with resistless force upon the rebel army. Everything else can be postponed;—this cannot. How to employ negroes;—what to do with rebel property;—whether to set slaves free or not;—all these and scores of other questions of the utmost importance, and which must be settled at some time or other, can be safely and wisely postponed. *But this task admits of no delay.* The rebel armies in the field must be beaten. The military power of the rebellion must be broken. That is an indispensable preliminary to everything else. Until that is done, nothing else can even be attempted with any prospect of success. *After* it is done, the chances of doing everything else that the case requires will be increased tenfold.

It is this consideration which renders instant increase of the army a matter of such vital importance. The rebels are gathering all their forces at Richmond for a final and decisive blow. They failed in their attempt to annihilate MCCLELLAN, and were so badly crippled that they have never been able to renew it. But they are repairing these disasters with the utmost vigor and energy. Day by day thousands and tens of thousands of rebel reinforcements are pouring into Richmond, over every Southern Railroad and from every Southern State. The utmost activity pervades every department of the rebel service. Their defences are strengthened. Their armies are reinforced and being disposed for new and still fiercer onslaughts upon the Union forces. Every Southern paper, in the tone of its appeals, shows that the momentous crisis is fully appreciated by the rebel leaders, and that they are preparing to meet it. Where they will strike the next blow, it would be idle for us to speculate. It is the business of our Generals to find out, and to prepare to meet it. *It is our business to give them the means of doing so.* Let the 300,000 volunteers called for by the Government be sent promptly forward, and we may defy the utmost efforts of the rebels wherever and whenever they may put them forth. There ought to be not an hour's delay in completing this fresh and indispensable enrollment.

We appeal to all classes of our fellow-citizens to postpone all other questions, and devote themselves with resolute and single-hearted zeal to this indispensable work—the immediate armament of the nation. There are thousands among them, of tried and unquestioned loyalty, who think the Government should arm the negroes—should proclaim Emancipation—and thus draw strength from the rebel ranks;—and in their impatience to see their views on these points carried out, they waste, in complaints and in censures of the Government, strength and energies that could be more usefully employed just now elsewhere. These questions, it is clear to the most casual observer, divide and distract the public mind. Let them turn to others that do not. These discussions beget suspicion,—stimulate prejudice,—arouse bigotry and ignorant hostilities of race and color,—afford ground for cavil and fault-finding, cool the zeal of men less liberal than patriotic in their views, and, in a thousand ways, check and discourage the great movement on which the salvation of the Union cause depends. *Let us raise men for the armies needed instantly in the field.* Upon the necessity of doing this we are all agreed; let us all then devote ourselves to it and waive all other issues on which we are *not* agreed. When we have done this then we can do the rest.

There is great danger that the rebels may strike some terrible blow at our armies before we have completed our preparations to receive them. They know perfectly well the rate at which our recruiting proceeds, and can calculate to a day how long they can afford to wait. They need time for repairing their losses, as well as we for repairing ours; and it may be that they will require more than we. But they had a very great advantage over us in having the great mass of their troops already enrolled, organized, armed and ready for instant transfer to the field of service. *They had accumulated an immense reserve*, upon which they are now drawing to fill up their thinned and shattered ranks. We had done nothing of the kind, and here, therefore, we were at a disadvantage. But all that we can do to repair it is to lose not a moment's time in raising the volunteers required, and then by drafting place on foot a force of reserves which will render the recurrence of a similar defeat impossible. To the completion of this task every loyal citizen should bend his utmost energies, and should waive, for the time, all other considerations, and especially all other discussions which threaten to divide the public mind, and thus to weaken that patriotic public sentiment upon which the Government must rely in its efforts to crush this rebellion.

THE "ORGAN OF BRITISH INTELLECT" ON INTERVENTION.—We give a sensible and intelligible article from the London *Saturday Review* showing the impolicy of England's mediation or intervention between the American belligerents. This hebdomadal, as our readers know, has been one of our most malignant foes from the beginning, but has treated the aspect and progress of affairs here with somewhat more intelligence than the vulgar herd of English writers have exhibited. It sees now that there is no possible room for mediation, that mediation involves contingent war, and that war would not pay. We are glad that these ideas are at last penetrating the English cranium; and we are glad that they are beginning to exhibit a certain sense of international justice and right, as well as a prudent regard for home economy. Since Parliament took ground against interference in our affairs, we are happy to see the position finds such a respectable following in the Press.

Eluding the Draft—An Important Executive Order.

The National Government has taken a vigorous step to prevent evasions of the draft. All males of the liable age, proposing to pass the frontier either toward Canada or Europe, are obliged to give a satisfactory account of their motives and objects, and, we presume, furnish evidence of having provided a substitute in case the chance of the draft fall to their names. Only when these conditions have been fulfilled, can the National writ *ne exeant* be suspended in their favor. The prohibition is, of course, but temporary. Before the close of the month the drafted troops will all be in service, and they who choose to expatriate themselves may then do so at pleasure.

Arbitrary as this restriction appears, there can be no doubt whatever of the necessity of some measure of the kind. It is the business of Government to see that the burden of military service shall fall as nearly as possible on all alike; the rich and the poor equally sharing their liabilities and inconveniences. To attain absolute equality is out of the question. The wealth of the opulent will purchase exemptions from compulsory service as it does from various other earthly troubles; but that is no reason why neither the purse or the person of the rich should contribute to the common defence. The moment the authorities become satisfied that any portion of the community is disposed to escape its social obligations, and in recreant fashion leave to the rest the task of saving the Republic, at that moment it is their inevitable duty to use every preventive energy known to experience, even though it be wholly unknown to law.

Such an occasion has plainly presented itself. In anticipation of the draft thousands of able-bodied men have been abandoning their homes in Missouri, Kentucky and Maryland, and taking refuge in the British Provinces. Of these fugitives the great majority are, as a matter of course, more or less decided sympathizers with the cause of rebellion, who take flight because of a misguided conviction that they must not and ought not to fight against the rebels. Canada is thronged with such. There they find the loud-mouthed and traitorous Bobadils of the Southern cause ready to embrace and employ them in its service—ready with plot and countercign to enlist them in the secret service of provoking domestic insurrection in the North and broadening the gulf which already separates Canadian and American sympathies. The southern frontier of Canada is darkened with the host of these refugees. Even from Maine, from Michigan, and doubtless from other States on the northern boundary, numbers have fled across the lines, not because they oppose the war or approve the rebellion, but because it requires but a fortnight's residence on the St. Lawrence to acquit them of all the inconveniences and perils of a nine months' term in the army. As to the travel to Europe prompted by the conscription, we have no idea it amounts to numbers that need occasion the Government serious apprehension. The proximity of Canada is the great temptation, and it is to that frontier the vigilance of the authorities will be chiefly directed. With the regular transatlantic travel, there will, we presume, be no appreciable interference.

While thus sustaining the propriety of adopting measures of this character at a crisis of the National destiny so supreme, not a moment, we take it for granted, will be lost by the Secretary of War in establishing proper tribunals at New-York and on the northern frontier, which shall pass summarily upon cases of presumptive evasion brought before them. The order, as we now have it, is too general and inclusive. Its execution rests in hands utterly irresponsible. Whatever there is in it of the despotic and peremptory not absolutely essential to the object for which it is issued; whatever of needless embarrassment it occasions to the business and traveling community, should at once be cleared away, so that none but the class it is intended for, may feel its weight. The people are always ready to submit to any obviously necessary dictate of public policy; it will certainly oppose any purely arbitrary exertion of power. We call, therefore, upon the Secretary of War, for some more detailed and less exceptionable exposition of the Government's purpose.

THE MURDER OF GEN. MCCOOK.—The rebel assassination of Gen. McCOOK is one of the most melancholy and disastrous events of the war. There is not a single circumstance to redeem it from classification among the most wanton and savage butcheries that ever occurred in a civilized country. The General was a helpless invalid—moving in an ambulance painfully along a highway. He came to a place of refreshing shade and cooling springs, and rested awhile to alleviate his sufferings. His name and rank became known to those who witnessed his stopping, and when he moved again it was soon found that his ambulance was followed by a treacherous foe skulking in the woods. They pursued till a place of convenient seclusion was reached, when they rushed upon the defenceless soldier, overturned his conveyance, and shot him as he lay helpless, pleading for life. A more cold-blooded and fiendish murder was never perpetrated by barbarous Indians than these guerrillas of Northern Alabama have been guilty of, and it is not surprising that the most intense excitement is stirred up in the West wherever the facts become known.

Gen. McCOOK belongs to a most patriotic and chivalrous family. Four brothers of them have dedicated their lives to the country in this war. One fell in the battle of Bull Run; another has gone to his account as above described. There are others to give themselves to death, wherever and whenever the lot of war may require. ROBERT MCCOOK, who has perished by such base means, has won the highest fame as a brave and true soldier. He fought, as Colonel, in the battle of Mill Spring, Ky., and led the first bayonet charge of the war at the head of his Ohio regiment. In subsequent conflicts he so distinguished himself as to earn the high rank of General, which the President gave him.

In his dealings with the rebel population of the Southern States that fell under his authority, Gen. McCOOK was clement and forbearing to an extreme that should have won their respect, had they been persons of ordinary human sensibilities. He fell under the censure of a large party in the North, because of his tenderness of rebel feelings and rebel property. But all did not avail to save him from their deadly cruelty.

The event is a national disaster. With all the efforts of a benign and magnanimous Government to save war from its tendencies to ruthless revenge and barbarism, it is greatly to be feared that this murder of a true soldier will give rise to a series of retaliations and to a system of partisan rapine and slaughter at which humanity will shudder.

Peril to Our Troops in South Carolina.

Our special correspondents with the army and navy on the coast of South Carolina and Georgia, send us highly exciting accounts, which we print this morning, of the extreme peril of our troops and ships under command of Gen. HUNTER and Admiral DUPONT. It seems that the great ram at Savannah, on which the rebels have been at work for a long time, is completed, and has of late been frequently in sight from the walls of Fort Pulaski, moving about under an easy head of steam; she threatens to come down, run past Fort Pulaski, destroy our fleet at Hilton Head and thereabouts, and operate against our works and our troops on the sea-islands. If she succeeds in crushing our wooden gunboats—as all our past experience with iron-clad rebel rams shows she is likely enough to do—the rebels will have obtained an unmolested crossing for the rafts which they are known to have been busily building of late in every creek and bayou along the shore; and our well-posted correspondent thinks they will in all human probability be enabled to wrest back from us every foot of ground now under the Union flag in South Carolina and Georgia. It is the opinion of those best informed that the Savannah ram is only delaying the beginning of her work until the large rebel land force, massed on the railroad at points not far distant from Hilton Head, is in readiness to cross over and coöperate with her.

It appears that this ram is quite a different affair from the Savannah "Ladies' Gunboat," of which we have heard more or less for a year past. It is the British steamer *Fingal*, which ran the blockade laden with arms in the Spring, now razeed and thoroughly mailed, so as to be impenetrable to shot, and mounting fourteen guns, and before which our wooden vessels down there will be but as playthings. She is not a mere scarecrow; for some of our ships have been close enough to her to describe her pretty minutely, and their observation is further confirmed by other equally indubitable evidence.

Of course the discovery of the danger they were in, has caused considerable commotion among the officers and men of both the army and navy stationed in the vicinity. The navy is busy preparing for defence as best it may—though really what preparations on its part are worth anything? We may be assured that our tars will fight to the last, and will "never surrender;" but with the recent record of the *Manassas* and *Arkansas* before them, they must look upon the struggle as desperate. Gen. HUNTER and his troops are hard at work fortifying and making all possible preparations to meet the rebels on land, if they succeed in effecting a landing; and we may be sure that his troops, both white and black, will see bloody work before they succumb to any force, however formidable. But he has lately been weakened by the withdrawal from his command of his best Generals and most experienced troops; and his situation is one of admitted danger. The peril is very great and imminent. The rebels threaten not only to destroy our fleet, capture our troops, repossess the sea-islands and Fort Pulaski, but, in company with two rebel rams at Charleston, to raise the blockade along the whole coast of South Carolina and Georgia.

It is a disgrace to us that they should have been allowed for a moment to entertain such hopes, or to begin the working out of such a project. A single iron-clad ram on our side down there, would put our position out of peril, and it may be, would save us thousands of men and millions of property. Is there any reason under Heaven why we should not be able to raze old ships, plate them with railroad iron, put a snout on them, and send them forth to battle, as well as the rebels? Is there any cause that we should not be able to build two such concerns to their one, or ten to their one? When we knew they were at work plating the *Fingal*, what hindered us from plating two *Fingals* in half the time? It makes no matter now what hindered us; but if the Navy Department have any sort of an iron-clad floating thing ready, or half ready they had better dispatch it to Hilton Head before we hear of further disasters.

SHOULD DEFINE HIS POSITION.—WENDELL PHILLIPS is stumping Massachusetts against the Administration. He objects to its method of carrying on the war, and denounces the President, the Cabinet, Gen. McCLELLAN and everybody else connected with the Government. He speaks of Gen. McCLELLAN as no better than a "traitor." Now we should like to know what Mr. PHILLIPS means by "treason." A year or two ago, in a public lecture at Brooklyn, he declared that he was not an American citizen—that he had never taken the oath of allegiance to the Constitution—that he never voted or took any part in public affairs, and that he never *would* do so, as long as the Constitution tolerated the existence of Slavery.

We should like to know whether Mr. PHILLIPS has changed his views on this subject or not. Has he *yet* taken the oath of allegiance? Is he *now* willing to acknowledge himself an American citizen, and to assume the responsibilities and perform the duties that citizenship involves? Does he *now* recognize the supremacy of the Constitution? If not, what does he mean by denouncing McCLELLAN as no better than a "traitor?" Traitor to what?—To the Constitution? Yet he himself is in the same predicament. He has taken no oath of allegiance to it. He will not agree to support it. He holds substantially the same relations to the Constitution and the Union as JEFF. DAVIS—that is, unless he has changed his ground since his Brooklyn lecture.

We suggest the propriety of calling on WENDELL PHILLIPS to take the oath of allegiance. If he assumes to lecture the Administration, to denounce the Government, and to sit in judgment on the Generals of the army in the field, we ought to know at least the ground which he occupies and the point of view from which he criticises their conduct. If he does it as a loyal citizen,—sworn to support the Constitution and the Union,—that is very well. But if he persists in boasting, as he has done hitherto, that he is *not* a citizen,—that he owes no allegiance to the Constitution, and that he regards the Union as an accursed league for the support of Slavery, then his denunciations are simply those of an outsider and an enemy, and we do not see how it will be easy to draw a line of distinction between *his* hostility to the Government and that of any other rebel. Let him take the oath of allegiance.

THE BROOKLYN RIOT AND THE POLICE FORCE.—We are glad to see that Superintendent KENNEDY is causing a rigid examination to be made into the late disgraceful riot in Brooklyn, and that he is determined to brand official deliquency with its deserved punishment. So far as the head of the Police Department is concerned, every precaution that vigilance suggests appears to have been taken to prevent disturbance and protect the negro laborers in their peaceful avocation. Nor do the body of the police appear to be deserving of any blame, for they seem to have done their duty well *after they arrived on the scene.* The blame of their not arriving sooner and *preventing* the outrage rests on certain of the local officials, and Superintendent KENNEDY does well to bring these delinquents to prompt trial.

The occurrence of this riot suggests anew the importance of a system of police drill in what may be called mob-tactics or street-strategy. In Europe (where, to be sure, they have more experience of mobs than we have,) this art is brought to a high degree of perfection, and the police will enter and segregate and scatter a mob with an ease and rapidity little short of miraculous. This is an accomplishment our police should possess; though that does not prevent our hoping that they may have the fewest possible occasions to put it into practice.

THE ILLUSTRIOUS ARMY OF EXEMPTS.—The rush for certificates of exemption from military duty is an incident worth remembering. The names of these patriots who are so anxious not to serve their country should be perpetuated. We have heard of some very extraordinary steps taken by individuals to disable themselves for service. We know of one young man, robust, vigorous, and supposed to be of average respectability, who cut off the forefinger of his right hand to escape the draft. Such heroism ought to be held in everlasting remembrance. We intend to collect material for a history of all such cases. We shall be greatly obliged for authentic reports of every such incident. Our readers in all parts of the country will confer a favor by sending us accounts of them. The memory of these cowardly sneaks ought not to perish.

THE DIFFERENCE.—The London *Times*, speaking of the draft of soldiers for the Union cause, says "the scheme of a forcible levy of troops in a republic to subjugate and hold down another republic is one that will hardly be seriously proposed even by the more fanatical of Mr. LINCOLN'S advisers." But the scheme of a forcible levy of troops in one part of the republic to put down and destroy the Government, encountered no such protest from the London *Times*. *That* scheme was quite in keeping with its notions of propriety. JEFF. DAVIS is cheered at Oxford for it. Everything in John Bull's eyes is quite lawful and proper which aims at *destroying* the Government of the United States: nothing which aims to preserve it can be tolerated. John will see the result of his teachings on the subject by-and-by.

An American Steamer Seized at Toronto.

DESERTERS FROM THE BRITISH ARMY FOUND ON BOARD.

From the Toronto Globe, Aug. 7.

For some time past it has been suspected that the steamer *City of Madison*, plying between this port and Oswego, has been used to aid in the escape of deserters from the Thirtieth Regiment, quartered here. On Tuesday night two men were missed, and yesterday morning two more, it was found, had gone; the latter since the *reveille* at 5 o'clock A. M. Believing they were on board the *Madison*, information was laid against that vessel by one of the garrison detectives, and Sergeant MCPHERSON was directed to take the matter in hand. In company with several constables he proceeded to the *Madison*, which was lying at the Queen's Wharf, and informed the captain thereof that he intended to search her for deserters. No objection was made, and the constable soon succeeded in finding, amidst coils of rope and sheets of tarpauling, two soldiers named MCMICKEL and POWELL. They were at once sent off to the guard-house; and it being believed that the other two were not far off, the picket was ordered down to prevent any escape from the wharves. Further search, however, proved fruitless. POWELL when arrested had upon him a civilian's coat; his red coat was found lying near the place where he had hidden himself. MCMICKEL had taken his coat off, but had not found a substitute for it. He had answered at *reveille* in the morning, and had afterwards left with another private, who is still missing. The search having been finished, the police arrested the following named officers of the vessel: VICTOR MYERS, master, an American; WILLIAM INNES, second mate, a Canadian; SIMON MUIRHEAD, engineer, a Canadian; JOHN ADAMS, steward, an American; and JAS. O'MALLEY, watchman. The three first were sent to the city jail, and the two last mentioned to the cells of the police court. The *Madison*, we believe, is owned by Mr. F. W. CUMBERLAND and Mr. GRANT, of the Northern Railway. She had nearly completed a cargo of wheat, corn and hams, and would have started for Oswego at midday, had she not been delayed. Some very extravagant stories were flying about the city relative to the affair. We may as well say in contradiction of two at least, that no resistance was made to the picket, that they did not "fix bayonets and charge;" and also that the vessel is not detained either by the civil or military authorities. She is now under the care of men placed upon her by her owners. Should the crime alleged against the prisoners be proved, they will doubtless be visited with a severe punishment, as desertion has been very frequent of late. It is not, however, confined to the English army. We have a good many Americans here, who have escaped into Canada. Could not an exchange be effected? We do not want these runaway Yankees here. They are no good. And we cannot think that the Americans have any liking for the rogues who desert their colors, and seek refuge under the Stars and Stripes. Decidedly, an exchange ought to be made. Once effected, desertions would speedily be ended.

—Mr. Alvah Atwood, of Ontario, Wayne County, says that his eldest son is in the Eighth Cavalry, near Baltimore; that two of his sons have enlisted in Capt. Cutler's company; that he himself has enlisted in one of the companies in Rochester; and that his wife is carrying on his farm at home.

—Wm. L. Yancey, according to the New-Orleans *Delta*, has been making a speech in Richmond, in which he advocates the crowning of Jeff. Davis with supreme power, with the title of Dictator.

—Fred. Egener, a resident of Hamilton, C. W., has been expelled from that town on account of suspicions that he was engaged in securing recruits for the National Army.

BURNING OF THE GOLDEN GATE.

About One Hundred of the Passengers Saved.

The Vessel Beached, but Totally Destroyed.

Arrival of a Portion of the Passengers in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

The steamship *Golden Gate*, HUDSON, Commander, sailed hence for Panama on the 21st ult., having 95 cabin passengers, 147 in the second cabin and steerage and 95 crew. She had also $1,400,000 in treasure, of which KIRBY, BYRNE & Co. had $10,000, and MEADER, LOLER & Co. $10,000.

On the 27th ult., at 4:45 P. M., when fifteen miles north of Manzanilla, while the passengers were dining, an alarm of fire was heard. The steamer was promptly headed for the shore, three and a half miles distant, the flames meanwhile making fearful headway.

At a quarter after five the upper deck fell.

Soon afterward the steamer struck the beach, and the passengers and crew, who had not got into the boats, jumped overboard and endeavored to swim ashore.

About one hundred, including five children, swam, or were washed ashore, alive.

The ship burned to the waters' edge, and soon disappeared.

Those passengers who reached the shore made their way to near Manzanilla, where they arrived on the 29th, just as the steamer *St. Louis* arrived up from Panama.

Some few others escaped to Manzanilla in boats. One boat, with thirty persons on board, has not been heard from, but probably made the shore south of Manzanilla.

The *St. Louis* arrived here to-night, bringing seventy-eight of the *Golden Gate's* passengers—all that are known to be saved—and a portion of the crew.

Capt. HUDSON, with a portion of the crew, remained at Manzanilla, to look after the missing passengers.

LIST OF PASSENGERS AND CREW SAVED.

First Cabin.

Ben. Holladay.	Mrs. W. T. Gough.
J. Whitney, Jr.	Mrs. Walkie.
A. J. Nichols.	S. M. Murphy and wife:
J. C. Joughaus and wife.	A. J. Gunnison.
A. Chavanne.	Geo. O. Mullen, (lost wife and children.)
C. J. Fox.	H. Turpitin.
B. L. Schmidt.	Miss A. A. Manchester, (eight years.)
Mrs. D. A. Hurse.	Miss E. C. Manchester, (five years.)
G. Given, (a boy two years old.)	Frank Manchester, (three years.)
—— Given, (eight weeks.)	
Capt. R. H. Pearson.	
Abel Guy.	

Second Cabin.

T. F. Haywood.	R. H. Dorsey.
O. Bradley.	P. H. Moran.
G. T. Berthantel.	Mrs. O. J. Ross.
Geo. Fulton, (7 years old.)	S. C. Todd.
Mrs. S. Francis.	John nJonas, (boy 4 years.)
Felix Besson.	W. R. Wilcox.
Gerba W. Walker.	C. C. Thomas.
John Jenkins.	G. Malindi.
G. W. Chase.	D. Lickey.
Jane C. Forsyth, servant to Mrs. Greene.	G. P. Bell.
Isaac L. Gear.	Wm. Hamilton, Ben. Holloday's servant.
John H. Booth, (13 years.)	

Steerage.

C. W. Follansbee,	E. J. Haskell,
J. Swords,	H. C. Morton,
R. Perry,	R. Leslie,
W. Henseal,	W. Woodworth,
John Smith,	J. Tisal,
Wm. Henry,	J. N. Deveridge,
E. C. Banker,	James Antoine,
Philip Class,	J. H. Mitchell,
Leo E. Emerson,	A. H. Bates,
J. Spencer,	P. M. Kearney,
John Dillon,	N. Walby,
A. Fisher,	S. A. Mann, Sergt. U. S. A.
R. Cooper,	B. C. Ireoac,
H. A. Allen,	J. O. Garher,
O. P. Darling,	John Chart,
J. M. Murphy,	

OFFICERS AND CREW.

W. H. Hudson, Captain.
W. Waddell, Chief Engineer.
Mathew Nolan, First Mate.
H. McKinney, Second Mate.
J. K. Wood, Purser, and 58 others.

The names of the lost will be telegraphed as soon as procured. Mr. FLINT, of HOLLADAY & FLINT, Dr. JAMES, and Mr. and Mrs. GRIFFIN, of Baltimore, are known to be lost. Four children of the latter were saved.

The Loss of the Golden Gate—Life-Saving Precautions not Deficient.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The editorial in the TIMES of to-day referring to the loss of the *Golden Gate* contains misstatements and, in consequence, does this Company great injustice.

I quote from the last report of Government Inspector: "Steamship *Golden Gate*, after a thorough examination of her hull, machinery, &c., &c., proves to be sound and strong, and in all respects a superior vessel. She has been tried in frame, knees, beams and transom, and no defective timber found. Her outfit consists of twelve largest class life-boats of FRANCIS' patent; all suspended to cranes, supplied with oars, rudders, life-lines and water-bucket to each boat. She has fifteen hundred solid cork life-preservers; two steam fire-engines, which are capable of flooding the ship in case of necessity."

Again, in Lloyd's Register, for the present and past years, she is entered "*good*" in the column "*Security against fire.*"

You remark that "Upon the Summer waters over which it (the steamer) passed, there was every chance to escape, had means of escape been provided, and the loss of life is the measure of the vessel's deficiencies in life-saving apparatus." You will perceive that your measure is not correct. Nor, indeed, can such a mode of measure ever be depended on; it is manifestly unreliable. We have only to look at losses of life and property in fires in this City, though contended with by a splendidly-organized Fire Department.

The ship's officers were skillful sailors and courageous men, who, it will be found, remained at their posts, and did their whole duty in that hour of trial and frightful scene of disaster. You remark further, that the Company's loss is $1,000,000 and more; it cannot exceed $200,000. The Company is conscious that it has faithfully complied, since its origin, to the best of its abilities, with all its obligations to the public generally and individually, to which record the California public will and do attest; hence the Company regrets your additional remarks, the more especially because they come from a gentleman of position and veracity, and are therefore looked upon as for something besides stock-jobbing purposes, and are proportionately calculated to mislead.

Respectfully, &c., ALLAN McLANE, Pres't.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1862.

[We are gratified to have this conclusive testimony that the Pacific Company's life-saving precautions are not inadequate. Our error in regard to the *Golden Gate* is due to an imperfection in the copy of the "American Lloyds," to which reference was made, where the word "insufficient," properly belonging to another vessel, is misplaced so as to be attached to the unfortunate steamship.—ED. TIMES.]

The British Steamer Oreto.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see in this morning's paper a statement, made by one of the officers of the *Adirondack*, in regard to the pirate *Oreto*—*Orvieto* the name incorrectly given. As an officer I say she is bark-rigged, and is pierced for twenty guns—not sixteen. I also send you a copy of Her Majesty's proclamation for the stoppage of any more vessels taking refuge in Nassau or any port of Her Majesty's dominions. This I hope you will publish for public information.

Yours truly, EDWARD JONES.

EXPECTED INVASION OF KENTUCKY.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Aug. 8.

Special dispatches from Indianapolis say that a gentleman has arrived there from Knoxville, who reports that a rebel force of 15,000 infantry, with proportionate artillery and cavalry, are at that place, expecting to march into Kentucky at an early day.

All the Indiana regiments but two are full. There is considerable excitement in all parts of the State. Recruiting progresses with unusual rapidity. All the regiments authorized will be full this week.

The Ninety-third Ohio Regiment, commanded by Col. CHARLES ANDERSON, brother of "Sumter" ANDERSON, is now full, a thousand men having been recruited in fifteen days in Montgomery, Butler and Preble Counties.

The City Council, the Chamber of Commerce and members of the Bar hold meetings this morning to take into consideration what action is necessary in relation to the murder of Gen. McCOOK.

The contributions to the Bounty Fund reach $88,000.

— George C. Hersey will be executed at the guard-room of the jail in Dedham, Mass., on Aug. 8. His crime is the murder of a young woman whom he led astray; and it is supposed that he had caused the death of her sister under similar circumstances.

[Communicated.]

Dr. R. Hunter on Chronic Consumption.

LETTER NO. XI.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Having pointed out the usual *symptoms* which occur in Consumption, I purpose next to explain in this, and subsequent letters, the several *kinds* of this disease, for it must not be supposed that in all cases the same symptoms exist.

The most common form of this disease is known to physicians by the name "*Chronic Consumption*," and generally begins with a slight *dry cough*. It is called *chronic* because of its slow progress. The old physicians used to regard cough as the *cause*, because it usually precedes consumption, but we now know that it is but the *effect*. It would be quite as sensible to say that pain caused decay in the teeth, as that cough produced disease of the lungs. Cough is but a symptom of irritation in the lungs, and for a long time is scarcely more than "*dry hacking.*" Its cause is the presence of *tubercles* in their first stage of development, and if the patient were to die suddenly, of an injury or an acute disease, we should find them studding the *upper part* of one or both lungs, and looking precisely like *millet seed*. It is very common to find the lungs of those dying of fevers and inflammations filled with fine tubercles, and that, too, where the health of the lungs had never been suspected. Indeed, many of those friends with whom we are in daily intercourse, and who regard themselves as perfectly healthy; are thus carrying about the seeds of their own destruction, deposited in the lungs during some recent cold, and only awaiting some future exposure to render them active, and develop the disease of which they are the germs.

Chronic Consumption begins differently in different cases. A person apparently in perfect health has an attack of *Catarrh*, or *Sore Throat*, and when this subsides it leaves the *dry hacking cough* before alluded to. Or the first symptom may be a *spitting of blood*, which may be considerable, and of a bright red color, or only a *slight streak* in the mucus. In many cases the first sign is a *chilly* sensation in the back, followed by more or less heat in the *palm* of the hands, or an afternoon *flush* on the cheeks. Then again in many cases we find the hands and feet colder than natural. At this season the patient probably does not feel this, but those in health, when shaking hands, immediately detect the difference. Should the flushing of the cheeks or the feverishness of the hands be followed by *perspirations* at night, the patient is thought to be suffering from *masked Ague*.

The stomach in Chronic Consumption is not usually much disturbed until after the disease is firmly established. It is by no means uncommon for the appetite to remain *good* until diarrhœa sets in, when it becomes capricious and poor. In females *monthly irregularity* is common from an early period of the disease, and arises from the *debility* produced by the bad state of the lungs. After *hectic fever* and *night sweats* are fully established, the loss of flesh and strength takes place rapidly, and the body may truly be said to *consume* away. In a severe case the joints soon show the loss of flesh by appearing larger than natural, the chest becomes contracted, the features sharpened, and the eyes attain more than their wonted clearness and brilliancy.

The *matter* expectorated changes with the different stages of the disease. In the commencement there is no expectoration, for the cough is *dry*—but after a time the patient coughs up a *frothy* mucus. This is usually *clear*, but now and then contains a little point of *yellow* or *straw-colored* matter. Still later the sputa becomes *yellow* or of a *green-ish* yellow. When the deposit of tubercles follows *Dry* Bronchitis, the mucus is like *starch, glue*, or *bluish* jelly. After the tubercles soften, the sputa is always *yellow*, and some parts of it sink in water. Sometimes the matter expectorated has a *sweetish* and in others a *saltish* taste. There is little *pain*, often none at all in the part affected. There is, however, commonly some *oppression* in breathing, and perhaps an occasional *stitch* in the side.

In this form of consumption, patients are *always "getting better,"* if we credit their statements, but unfortunately, to the eye of the physician, they are steadily growing worse. That they do apparently improve from time to time cannot be denied, but it is only for a little while, and is always followed by relapse, during which they sink to a worse condition than before. If we take the case of a patient with *softened* tubercles, he spits pus for a time, has *fever* and *night sweats*, with loss of *appetite, flesh*, and *strength, coughs* incessantly, and can scarcely sleep at night. When the cough gradually abates, the expectoration becomes less, and of a better color, the fever and perspirations vanish, and he very naturally imagines himself rapidly getting well. Should he gain several pounds in weight, which is frequently the case, his physician confirms the error into which he has fallen, by pointing to it as an evidence of improvement under treatment. Follow such a case for a few months, and all the old symptoms return—*hectic fever, night sweats, cough* and *purulent expectoration*, and with them rapidly disappear the newly recovered flesh and strength. A temporary improvement in symptoms is, therefore, no evidence of improved health, unless it be accompanied by such changes in the lungs as show that the tubercles are being absorbed. These changes for the better take place in most cases of Chronic Consumption, but they are always followed by corresponding changes for the worse, and at the close of each succeeding one, the eye of the physician readily detects that the constitution of the patient is, step by step, giving way.

Now it will be asked, why is this? The reason is easily explained. Consumption, I have already said, is caused by *tubercles* in the lungs, and tubercles by *irritation* in the air tubes, consequent upon neglected colds, catarrh, sore throat, bronchitis, &c. This irritation may occur many times and exist for a long time before tubercles are deposited, but sooner or later a more severe attack than usual is followed by the rapid deposit of miliary tubercles. The cold disappears before many weeks, the irritation is withdrawn, and the tubercles cease to form. Bear in mind, however, that those already deposited *remain*. Months may now pass away before a new cold revives the irritation and causes a further deposit. Thus tubercles are deposited in successive crops and at different times. Those *first* formed are the first to *soften*. As soon as they are expelled, the patient improves, until the *second* crop begins to soften, when he again relapses. Now, at each softening of tubercles, a part of the lung breaks down; hence as the lungs are destroyed, piece by piece, the body wastes away by successive relapses. During these periodic improvements, *nostrums* and villainous compounds of every description obtain the credit of effecting the amendment which takes place, when, in reality, they do harm instead of good by interfering with the proper action of nature. By such means most patients are being "*cured*" from the day they become invalids to the day they are laid in their graves. *Cure* is only to be effected by carefully adapting the treatment to the stage of the disease, and applying the remedies to the affected *part*—but this I shall explain when I come to speak of treatment.

My next letter will be on "*Acute* or *Galloping Consumption.*"

Your obedient servant,
ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
Physician for Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, No. 832 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1862.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured.—Sent free to any one afflicted with RUPTURE OR HERNIA. Address Box No. 798 New-York Post-office.

Grover & Baker's CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING-MACHINES, Acknowledged to be superior to all others No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

War Meeting. ILLUMINATIONS AND FIREWORKS. LILLIENDAHL'S Excelsior Dep't. FUNSTON & SCOFIELD, No. 62 John-st., near William, New-York.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

HALL—TISDALE—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 6, by Rev. Edward Joseph, MILTON HALL, Esq., of Newport, R. I., to Miss ABBY E. TISDALE, daughter of the late John Tisdale, of Governor's Island.

DIED.

BOGGS.—In the Army of the Potomac, Lieut. ROBERT BOGGS, in the 26th year of his age. He was the second son of Capt. Chas. S. Boggs, who figured so gloriously as the commander of the ship *Varuna* in the great naval battle at the forts below New-Orleans.

Notice of his funeral will be given hereafter.

CLARK.—In this City, on Thursday, suddenly, JOHN CLARK, aged 38 years, a native of Belfast, Ireland.

The funeral will take place from the residence of Alex. Muir, No. 140 East 24th-st., on Saturday, 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Bookbinders' Benevolent Society, are respectfully invited to attend.

DENIKE.—In Peekskill, N. Y., on fifth day, (Thursday,) eighth month, (Aug. 7, 1862, ELIZA, wife of Jacob Denike.

The funeral will take place at the Friends' Meeting-house, at Amawalk, on seventh day (Saturday) morning, at 11 o'clock. Her friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

DODGERATT.—In the City of Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 6, of disease of the heart, NATHANIEL DODGERATT, in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, the 9th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, No. 125 Lafayette-av., near Cumberland-st. The remains will be conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery.

ELY.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 8, after a severe illness, HESTER, infant daughter of Joseph M. and Hester Ely, aged 2 months and 2 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her parents, No. 75 Greenwich-av., on Sunday morning, at 9½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Hackensack, N. J., for interment.

FLETCHER.—In this City, on Friday morning, Aug. 8, JOSEPH FLETCHER, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Lexington-av. and 36th st., on Monday afternoon, Aug. 11, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

FETTRETCH.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 8, ELISA, wife of Wm. Fettretch.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice, at No. 155 East 32d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

JACKSON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 7, Mrs. EUPHEMIE C. JACKSON, widow of Daniel Jackson, and daughter of the late David Dunham, Esq., in the 63d year of her age.

The friends of the family and of her son, Daniel Jackson, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, 9th inst., at the Second-st. Cemetery, between 1st and 2d avs., at 5½ o'clock P. M.

MACKENZIE.—At the recent fire in Beekman-st., New-York, CHARLES MACKENZIE, Esq., in his 77th year.

McCONNELL.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 8, MAGGIE SOMMERS, infant daughter of William B. and Margaret R. McConnell, aged 7 months and 9 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 10th inst., at 3 P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 3 East 37th-st.

McLEOD.—Near Fort Lee, N. J., on Friday, Aug. 8, JOHN NIEL, son of Dr. S. B. W. and Sarah B. McLeod, aged 2 years and 2 months.

MERWIN.—On Friday morning, Aug. 8, JESSIE, only child of John G. and Emma Augusta Merwin, aged 3 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, No. 128 Adams-st., Brooklyn, this (Sunday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

PIERSON.—In Brooklyn, Aug. 7, KITTIE, infant daughter of Henry R. and Sarah B. Pierson, aged 8 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 54 Livingston-st., on Saturday, 9th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

WHILEY.—In Allentown, Penn., on Friday, Aug. 8, LOUIS WHILEY, formerly of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Paul's Church, New-York, on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 373.—Aug. 8, 1862.
56, 32, 46, 7, 48, 45, 12, 22, 34, 58, 59, 75.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 314.—Aug. 8, 1862.
28, 52, 15, 3, 32, 23, 75, 39, 40, 35, 37, 73, 18.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO. Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 321.—Aug. 8, 1862.
28, 40, 7, 16, 6, 30, 29, 4, 75, 11, 41, 27.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 298.—Aug. 8, 1862.
38, 61, 56, 28, 39, 46, 29, 44, 63, 35, 9, 13, 6.

Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.

DEAFNESS,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Air-Passages.

Dr. LIGHTHILL can be consulted daily from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M., at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place.

The following testimonials have not been published before:

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1862.

I hereby certify that I have suffered during many years from trouble in hearing—one ear at last became entirely deaf, and the other so bad as to render conversation very difficult. I applied to Dr. Lighthill, of No. 34 St. Mark's-place, who, in a short time, and without pain, restored to me the use of my ears, so that I can now hear perfectly well.

J. BISCO, No. 158 East 23d-st.

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1862.

DR. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir:* I am pleased to be able to testify to the efficacy of your treatment in the case of my wife, whose hearing in one ear you succeeded in restoring, after treatment of various kinds had been applied in vain. I may furthermore state that her hearing remains good up to the present time, though it is several years since she has been under your care.

E. CLAYBURGH, No. 141 Duane-st.

CATARRH CURED.

From Rev. P. R. Russell, Lynn, Mass.

I have been much troubled with catarrh of the worst type for some twenty years. It gradually grew worse, producing cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense of smell, and breaking down my general health to such a degree as to compel me to resign my pastorate and suspend public speaking.

I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuffs of divers kinds, nitrate of silver, tar-water, olive-tar, and inhalations, but without any very salutary effects. Last Summer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treating Catarrh, visited him, and put myself under his treatment. I began immediately to improve, and this improvement has gone on to the present time. My Catarrh has gradually melted away, my cough has disappeared, my voice has become natural, and I am once more able to preach the blessed Gospel. Let me advise all troubled with catarrhal difficulties to apply to Dr. Lighthill.

P. R. RUSSELL.

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 1, 1862.

NEW-YORK, July 29, 1862.

I thank you most sincerely for the really wonderful cure you have performed in the case of one of my children, who was affected with Catarrh of so severe a nature that its life was despaired of, notwithstanding some of our most eminent physicians had it under treatment at different times. The child is now growing vigorous and healthy, thanks to your skillful attendance.

V. ROUSSEAU,
59th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

ECLECTIC INSTITUTE.

No. 56 EAST 17TH-ST., NEAR UNION-SQUARE.

"Seize upon truth where'er it is found."

Dr. VON FALLENTSEIN, for sixteen years associate of his father, Gerhard von Fallenstein, in the Heilanstalt, near Dresden, Germany, and founder of the Fairhaven Eclectic Institution, near Brighton, England, will treat all diseases of women, gout, chronic rheumatism, no matter of how long standing, cutaneous diseases, and that scourge to American society, dyspepsia. To the poor, advice and medicine gratis. Medicines and directions sent to any part of the country.

CIGAR DEPOT.

Manilla No. 2.	Havana Londres.
Manilla Cheroots No. 2.	Havana Canchas.
Principe.	Havana Regalia.
South American.	All kinds German Cigars.

Domestic, Clear Seed, Seed and Cuba, and Seed and Havana, sold in quantities to suit, cheap for cash.
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SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 7.

The following is a list of the sick and wounded soldiers received on board the *C. Vanderbilt* at Harrison's Landing, from Richmond, Aug. 7. During the passage a number of deaths occurred. Some of the bodies were buried at Harrison's Landing; others were brought here. All the deaths were from typhoid fever:

Sergt. L. C. Donnovan, 2d Cavalry.
J. Parker, 2d Cavalry.
F. Hohman, 2d Minnesota.
W. W. Kenney, musician, 1st Michigan.
John O'Brien, 3d Cavalry.
Hugh Clet..hton, 5th N. Y.
Corp J. McJures, 4th N. Y.
P. Lerryfield, 16th Mass.
Henry Gray, 1st N. Jersey.
Wm. Smi h, 2d Infantry.
W. H. Gould, 25th Mass.
Sergt. G W. Barnes, 32d Massachusetts.
M. Laughlin, 13th N. Y.
D. Vaughn, McClellan's Dragoons
Cam Sergt. W. J. Arthur, 62d Ohio.
— Eldred, 1st Mich.
John Sullivan, 9th Mass.
W. De Mansville, 82d N. Y.
J Banger, 1st New-York.
Edward King, 12th N. Y.
Fred. Cook, 4th New-York.
M. C Young, 1st New-York.
G. A. Litchfield, 42d N. Y.
Geo. Ripsengurgh, 3d N. Y.
Jno. Rowan, 2d New-York.
Martin Poin, 5th N. Y.
M. Bradnan, 8th Cavalry.
G. Coffin, 27th New-York.
B. Skinner, 8th N. Y.
J. Phillips, (band,) 16th N.Y.
Capt. W. Forrest, 4th Pa. Cav.
Lieut. S. B. Field, 2d Maine.
Capt. J. E. Ericksson, 5th N.Y.
Wm. K. Kerr, 62d Ohio.
A. Chiford, 29th Mass.
Sandford Decker, 13th N. Y.
Lewis Gagen, 1st New-York
Geo. Brown, 44th New-York.
Thos. White, 62d Ohio.
N. Burbeigh, 14th Infantry.
W. Brown, 14th Infantry.
A. J. Clemenis, Qm. Sergeant, 50th New-York.
A. Dowsley, 4th Vermont.
L. Keybbs, 8th New-York.
T. M. Reynolds, 1st Mass.
T. Alcorn, 5th Mass.
G. L. Fuddy, 4th Michigan.
H. K. Ritchcock, 62d Ohio.
Wm. Mcdonald, 82d N. Y.
M. Landers, 34th New-York
R. Dowan, 62d Ohio.
M. Haven, 50th New-York.
Alfred Bugh, 62d Ohio.
Geo. W. Mecheaw, 16th N. Y.
G. C. Hermance, 16th N. Y.
J. D. Greeley, 50th Ohio.
Oscar Hi.ks, 27th N. Y.
Fred. Kesheged, 5th N. J.
D. H. Topt, 1st N. Y. Cavalry.
Wm. O'Neill, 4th Infantry.
John Tracy, 32d N. Y.
J. Nichols, 1st Mich.
W. S. unningham, 70th N.Y.
R. Kaller, 1st Infantry.
M. Hillbrandt, 2d N. Y.
L. Pratt, 5th Illinois Cav.
H. H. Nolen, 1st Michigan.
C. S. Dills, 1st Mich.
Sergt. G. Famder, 14th N.Y.
S. Markham, 50th N. Y.
A. ingham, 1st Michigan.
John Gorman, 1st N. Y. C.
E. W. Breckwith, 61st N. Y.
F. J. Turner, 5th Ill. Cav.
C. E. Howell, 5th Ill. Cav.
John Guiding, 4d N. Y.
Chas. J. Boyce, 40th N. Y.
Patrick Dewbry, 40th N. Y.
John G Erlen, 5th Mass.
W. B. Wood, R. I. Artillery.
B. Corckery, 5th Mass.
S. J. Moore, 1st Michigan.
Hiram Wood, 40th N. Y.
M. Karucher, 6th N. Y. Cav.
E. Rose, 6d New-York.
C. E. Ford, 14th New-York.
S. H. Wilcox, 44th N. Y.
Wm. Lemon, 62d Ohio.
G. H. Wilcox, 15th Mass.
D. Hathaway, 15th Mass.
Julius Kuneck, 82d N. Y.
James Gray, 6th Infantry.
Jos. Frederick, 1st New-York Cavalry.
Thos. Somerville, 1st New-York Cavalry.
August Heuman, 1st New-York Cavalry.
Chas. Frasier, 1st N. Y. Cav.
T. Jonoven, 1st N. Y. Cav.
H. E. Hamilton, 1st New-York Cavalry.
Thos. Porter, 6th N. Y. Cav.
Henry Malone, 34th N. Y.
James Casey, 12th N. Y.
A. Schisow, 96th New-York.
R. A. Wood, musician, 16th Mass.
J. H. Wade, 15th Mass.
J. Atwood, 15th Mass.
J. Miller, 62d Ohio.
R. B. Shaw, 62d Ohio.
F. L. Keyes, Signal Corps.
Francis Boss, 4th Infantry.
Wm. Conklin, 60th N. Y.
Sheldon Cramer, Berdan's.
Nelson Wagner, 5th N. Y.
T. L. Gilbert, 1st Michigan.
Jas. Tattle, 11th Maine.
James Fields, 83d N. Y.
Corp. J. Hapwood, 5th N. J.
J. H. Warner, 1st Berdan.
R. A. Nettleton, 1st Conn. Artillery.
John Robertson, 16th Mass.
J. Valisbee, 4th Michigan.
H Benjamin, 87th N. Y.
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Jas. Augerton, 61st N. Y.
R. Williams, 61st N. Y.
Geo. Griffiths, 61st N. Y.
Levi Miles, 61st New-York.
B. Flarchy, 16th Mass.
Edward Foley, 1st Connecticut Artillery.
F. Baldwin, 1st Conn. Art.
Ed Nevin, 9th Mass.
Chas. Force

AUCTION SALES.

PUBLIC SALE OF ORIZABA IRON WORKS, SOPHIA FURNACE, &c.

In pursuance of an alias order issued out of the District Court of Allegheny County, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to No. 3 of November Term, 1858, I will expose to public sale, at the Merchants' Exchange, on 4th-st., in the City of Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of August, 1862, at 3 o'clock P. M., or at such time and place to which said sale may be then and there adjourned, all the following described property, to wit:

The lands and tenements composing and appurtenant to Orizaba Works and Sophia Furnace, situate in Pollock Township, adjoining and adjacent to the borough of New-Castle, in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows:

A piece of land bounded, north by Neshannock Creek, east by the Pennsylvania Canal, south by other land of said trust, and west by Neshannock Creek, containing one acre, more or less, on which are erected a blast furnace, known by the name of Sophia, 40 feet square and 45 feet high, casting-house, tuyer-house, cinder-house, stock-house, boiler-house, engine-house, engine and blast, with three boilers in the boiler-house, and five extra boilers set and complete, and large brick stack.

A piece of land, beginning at north-east corner of Rolling Mill lot, on Neshannock Creek, running thence north 87¾° west 191 feet, north 67¾° east 191 feet, thence along said mill lot 240½ feet to the place of beginning, on which is a brick office and a blacksmith shop.

A piece of land of one acre and 84 perches, more or less, beginning at a post near Lock No. 2, on Pennsylvania Canal, running south 28¾° west 300 feet to a post on said canal; thence south 28¾° east 36½ feet to a post on Neshannock Creek; thence south 86¾° west 150 feet, thence by said creek to a post; thence south 20¾° east 248½ feet to the place of beginning; on which is erected a rolling-mill, the main building 150 by 212 feet, with sheds attached, in which are 16 boiling furnaces, 6 heating furnaces, boilers and engine sufficient to drive all the machinery in said mill, bar rolls, small rolls, nail plate and muck rolls, squeezers, shears, &c., 26 nail machines and one wrought spike machine, and a brick warehouse, 60 by 90 feet.

A piece of land beginning on the canal at southwest corner of mill lot and running south 28¾° west 136 feet along said canal; thence south 60¾° east 50 feet by land of J. & J. C. White; thence south 2° east 161 feet by street; thence west 24 feet to a post; thence south 2° east 150 feet by an alley; thence 18 feet by J. & J. C. White, to mill lot; thence along said lot to the place of beginning; containing one-half acre, more or less, on which is a nail and stave factory, 46 by 112 feet, engine and boiler houses, with engine sufficient to drive machinery for 24 nail machines, one spike machine, one stave machine, circular saws, &c., therein contained; one clay house 56 by 34 feet, with machinery for grinding and tempering clay to make fire brick.

A lot of ground, No. 8, in White's addition to New-Castle, bounded on the north and east by streets, south by lot No. 7, and west by Jefferson-st.; 54 feet front by 150 feet; on which is a brick cooper-shop, 25 by 40 feet, and carpenter-shop 12 feet square.

A piece of land in the borough of New-Castle, beginning at the north-west corner of School House, on the east side of Jefferson-street, near the bridge over Neshannock Creek; thence north 88° east 130 feet to said creek; thence north 37½° west 43 feet; thence south 63½° west 181 feet to Jefferson-street; thence south 1° east 126 feet, to the place of beginning, containing one acre, more or less.

A lot of ground bounded, north by other lands of said trust, east by A. L. and G. W. Crawford, south by White's heirs, and west by Jefferson-street; on which is erected a brick dwelling house.

The above described property will be sold together, as a whole. Also in separate parcels, as described:

The undivided half of 400 acres of land, more or less, in Neshannock township, bounded north by Crawford, east by Pearson, Pyle and others, south by Thomas Falls, and west by Maitland and Crawford, abounding with coal, about 50 acres cleared, coal banks opened, a number of frame houses, barns, sheds, stables, coke ovens, &c., erected thereon.

A piece of land in Neshannock township, bounded by lands of William Alexander, James Boyle and John McKee, containing 39 acres and 140 perches, on which is erected a plank house, a log house, a frame stable; about 30 acres cleared; also, a good spring of water.

Three contiguous lots of ground, in Poll ck township, bounded on the north by Cunningham and others, south by White, east by Logan and others, and west by ——, on which are erected dwelling houses, stables, &c.

A piece of land in Neshannock township, lying south of Eastbrook road, containing 3½ acres, more or less, being part of the Simpson tract, purchased by P. McCormick from Diana Simpson, situate about 1¼ miles from New-Castle, on the Eastbrook road.

A lot of ground, 60 feet front by 160 in depth, in the borough of New-Castle, bounded north by street, east by alley, south by Jacob Lint, and west by Jefferson-street, on which is erected a frame stable.

A lot of ground in Pollock Township, in White's addition to New-Castle, beginning on Mill-st., at corner of lot No. 3; thence south 2° east by said street, 50 feet; thence south 88° west by lot No. 3, 150 feet; thence north 2° west by alley, 50 feet, to southwest corner of lot No. 1; thence north 88° east, by lot No. 2, 150 feet, to the place of beginning.

A frame house and lot in Pollock Township, bounded north by Neshannock Creek, east by Jefferson-st., west by —— east by ——.

A lot of ground in said township, bounded north by Wallace, east by an alley, south by Dickson, and west by Croton road, being 50 feet in front by 150 feet in depth.

Also, a tract of land of about 428 acres, in Sugar Creek Township, Venango County, Pennsylvania, known as the Raw Mill Tract, being the same described in deed from Peter McCormick, dated 30d August, 1858.

Also, a lot of ground in the city of Detroit and State of Michigan, described as the east half and a strip off the west half of five feet in width, running the entire length thereof, of lot number three (3) of block No. 41 of the Cass Farm.

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WM. G. POWER, Receiver.

July 29, 1862.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, sofa beds, chairs, tables, carpets, oil-cloths, bedsteads, mattresses, bedding, sewing machines, stoves, jewelers' and counter cases. To be sold without reserve.

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A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

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RAVEN & BACON—MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, Warerooms, 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. We are now offering on favorable terms a full assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect. Liberal arrangements made with parties desiring to pay by installments.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. FISCHER, acknowledged to be the most durable and the best Pianos made, with iron frame, patent damper, overstrung scale, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., near 8th-av.

UPRIGHT, SQUARE PIANOS, MELODEONS. —7 octave rosewood uprights, $200. Elegant rosewood squares, at $250, $275, $300, $375. Melodeons at $35, $45, $65, $85, $75, by CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, 9th-st., corner of 4th-av.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND second-hand Pianos, by the best New-York and Boston makers, at great bargains—at sale and for rent; and if bought, the rent will be deducted from the price.
T. S. BERRY, No. 893 Broadway.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., BROADWAY, opposite the New-York Hotel. An assortment of their unrivaled PIANOS on hand. Cottage and school pianos for $125 and $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE,
TWO VALUABLE FLOATING DOCKS
FOR RAISING AND REPAIRING VESSELS,

And leasehold premises, admirably situated for a ship-yard, situated between Harsimus and South 7th sts., Jersey City. The large dock is 190 feet long—85 feet wide inside. It has a capacity of 1,500 tons, and 12 feet draft of water.

The small dock is 90 feet long—40 feet wide inside—has a capacity of 300 tons, and 8 feet draft of water.

The leasehold property, suitable for a ship-yard, is 150 feet wide by 400 feet deep, with a valuable pier and water front on the Hudson River.

On this property there is a building, including loft, office and stable, a blacksmith shop and tool-shop.

The lease runs for ten years from the 1st day of November, 1860, at an annual rent of $3,000 for the first five years, and $3,500 for the last five years.

BENJAMIN G. CLARKE, Receiver,
At Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt-st., New-York.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

NEWSPAPER AND JOB OFFICE FOR SALE—Now doing a good business, in a flourishing village of some 5,000 inhabitants. To an active man it will be sold cheap, and terms of payment made easy. Address NEWSPAPER, Box No. 101 Times Office.

$10,000 TO $20,000.—A WELL-ESTABlished hardware house, doing good business, in Chicago, wants a practical man, with capital, as partner. Address M. S., Box No. 3,366 Post-office.

TO INVENTORS.—PATENTS SECURED BY COOLEY & BUNT, Attorneys and Counselors in cases of Patent right, litigation, No. 241 Broadway, Cor. de la Paix, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY BEEF.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1862.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the ninth day of August, at 12 o'clock, for supplying 500 barrels Navy Beef, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the Navy-yard, at Brooklyn.

The Beef must be from well-fattened cattle, and must conform as near as possible in quality to the standard assumed for Navy Beef, and pass the usual inspection of the Navy-yard. The barrels must be according to the Navy standard.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed. This guaranty must be accompanied by the certificate of the U. S. District Judge, District-Attorneys, Collector or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guaranty. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty. Full particulars may be ascertained upon application to the Inspecting Officer at the Navy-yard.

The above Beef is purchased on account of defaulting contractors, and must be furnished without delay.

I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

COFFEE FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1862.

Proposals, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Coffee," will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the 16th instant, for furnishing and delivering, on receiving ten days' notice, at the United States Navy-yard at Brooklyn, all the coffee which may be required for the use of the navy during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863.

The coffee to be equal to the best Cuba, according to the sample at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and be delivered there without extra charge.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed. This guaranty must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guaranty. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty. I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of WEDNESDAY, August 13, 1862, for the construction of the following works, viz.:

Sewer in Grand-street, from No. 445 to Sheriff-street; trap-block pavement of Elm-street, between Duane and Reade streets, and crosswalks in Sixth-avenue, at Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPAN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, August 1, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 39 PARK-ROW, TIMES BUILDINGS, NEW-YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the titles of the work and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office, until 12½ o'clock P. M. of TUESDAY, August 12, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.:

For fencing lots in the following places, viz.:

Southeast corner of Pearl and Chambers streets, numbers four-hundred and fourteen, four hundred and sixteen and four hundred and eighteen.

Blocks bounded by Broadway, Ninth-avenue, Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets, and Sixtieth and Sixty-first streets.

Northeast corner of Forty-fourth-street and Tenth-avenue.

Block bounded by Forty-second and Forty-third streets, and the Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

North side of Fortieth-street, between the Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

North side of Thirty-sixth-street, between the Second-avenue and St. Gabriel's Church.

South side of Thirtieth-street, one hundred feet from the southerly corner of Second-avenue.

South side of Forty-second-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Southwest corner of Thirty-eighth-street and Fourth-avenue, where not already done.

North side of Fifty-eighth-street, south side of Fifty-ninth-street, from the Seventh-avenue to the buildings on the said street west of the Seventh-avenue; on the Seventh-avenue, west side, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets.

For setting curb and gutter in Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-fourth to Sixty-fourth streets, and flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same; and for fencing and flagging in front of vacant lots on the west side of the Sixth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets.

Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1862.
SHEPHERD F. KNAPP,
Street Commissioner.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, No. 7 CITY HALL, Aug. 1, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until August 12, 1862, at 12 M.:

For 250 to 300 tons of the best Anthracite Coal, for the use of the Courts and offices of the County, the ton to be calculated at 2,240 pounds.

Also, proposals for 50 cords of Kindling Wood, pine, cut and split for use.

The said coal and wood to be delivered at such times and places as the Committee may designate.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any and all proposals.

JAMES DAVIS,
WILLIAM M. TWEED,
SHERIDAN M. SHOOK,
SMITH ELY, Jr.,
ORISON BLUNT,
WILLIAM C. CONNER,
ELIJAH F. PURDY,
Committee.

OFFICE OF WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT, Aug. 6, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until the 18th day of August, 1862, for furnishing the bricks, cement and sand, required for the completion of the Washington Aqueduct.

There will be required about 6,000,000 bricks, 6,000 barrels of Cement, 30,000 bushels of sand—but these quantities will be increased or diminished, as may be found necessary.

Five hundred barrels of cement are needed which will test very quickly, and entirely to the satisfaction of the Engineer.

Forms for proposals may be obtained at this office. They will be indorsed, "Proposals for Brick," "for Cement," or "for Sand," as the case may be, and directed to "Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."

WM. R. HUTTON,
Chief Engineer.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, 7th August, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until TUESDAY next, 12th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for five hundred (500) army wagons, the whole to be completed and delivered in Philadelphia, subject to inspection, on or before the first of September next. Proposals will be received for any portion of the above number, and security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Army Wagons," and addressed to

(Signed) G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, July 25, 1862.

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.—PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of August, for completing the distributing reservoir of the Washington Aqueduct. Plans and specifications may be seen after the 12th of August.

Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Reservoir, and directed to "Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."

WALTER J. SMITH, Chief Clerk.

OFFICE OF WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT, Aug. 6, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL the 28th day of August, 1862, for the completion of the auxiliary pipe vault of the Washington Aqueduct.

Plans and specifications can be obtained at this office.

Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Pipe Vault," and addressed to "Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."

WM. R. HUTTON, Chief Engineer.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—"DAILY LINE."—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad; also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken, and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad, at contract price.
GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, via New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR WHITESTONE, GREAT NECK, SANDS' POINT, GLEN COVE, MOTT'S DOCK, GLENWOOD and ROSLYN.—The elegant new steamer, JESSE HOYT, Capt. CHAS. POST, will leave New-York for the above named places, from Pier No. 24, East River, west side of Peck-slip, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:45 P. M. Fare, 25 cents.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 38, N. R.
E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 6 A. M. (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassypoint and Verplancks. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th and 30th sts.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.

The *Neushon* leaves Christopher-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
Spring-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
Bay-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
Morris-st., Pier 4 at 10, 1 and 4.

Fare 25 cents, including return ticket.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTH-HOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Steamer NIAGARA, Capt. HAVENS, will leave Pier No. 32, East River, (Jamesslip,) Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons, at 6 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 169 Fulton-st.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

FOR NEWARK.—STEAMBOAT THOMAS C. WAY leaves pier foot of Duane-st. at 10½ A. M. and 1½ P. M., Sundays and every day.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (60th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copahia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WABNER, No. 17 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Stricture or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all other remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. F. HOLLICK, AUTHOR OF THE "MARRIAGE GUIDE," &c., and Lecturer on Physiology and the Origin of Life. Office, No. 659 Broadway, New-York City. Hours, 10 till 2, daily, except Sundays.

Dr. H. attends only to those peculiar cases of Nervous and Parental Debility and decay, or natural imperfection, explained in his books and lectures.

N. B.—Persons in the country should especially observe that Dr. H. never leaves New-York City. Those who wish to address him by letter, should direct "Dr. F. HOLLICK, Box No. 3,666 New-York City Post-office."

Some of the most curious and important cases are explained in Dr. H.'s "Facts for the Feeble," which will be sent gratis, and post-paid, to any address.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 21 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 9 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACRICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 150th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED PAIR; OR, THE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures. No matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a self-cure, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Malden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

PROSTRATED POWERS RESTORED.—Functional derangements incidental to both sexes, restored to a healthy tone by the use of Triesmar No. 1. Read the book entitled "Human Frailty"—it explains everything. Published by Dr. BARROW, No. 196 Bleecker-st. (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, and sent free everywhere on receipt of 25 cents worth of postage stamps. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO YOUNG MEN.—SCORES OF GRATEFUL letters weekly are now received from people who have recovered PERFECT HEALTH by following the directions contained in Drs. TRALL and JACKSON'S great work, called "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, AND THE SEXUAL ORGANISM AND ITS HEALTHFUL MANAGEMENT." Price $3. For sale in New-York by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121, and H. DEXTER, No. 113 Nassau-st.; C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st., and all book sellers everywhere.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning and caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. York.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF The Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 49 8th-st. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1830—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

MADAME WOODS, DOCTRESS, IS CONSULTED by ladies with confidence; also, by letter. She has long treated female complaints. Monthly pills. No. 156 Grand-st., near Chrystie.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge, begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some baneful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a visit, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 200 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

A BEAUTIFUL MICROSCOPE, MAGNIFYING 500 times for 25 cents, (coin;) five of different powers for $1. Mailed free. Address F. O. BOWEN & Co., Box 2,222 Boston, Mass.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1862.—Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, extended to 1879, are notified that the interest due Sept. 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that date, at this office, on presentation of the proper coupons. It will be necessary for the holders of bonds not thus extended to present them at the office of the Company, where they can receive the principal and interest to Sept. 1, 1862. The privilege of extending such bonds will cease at that date. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Knickerbocker Stage Company, will be held at the Office, 8th-av. and 23d-st. (also for Inspectors of Election in 1863,) on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 13, 1862. The poll will be open from 5 to 6 P. M.
GEORGE C. PETERS, Secretary.

TO ARMY OFFICERS, PAYMASTERS AND OTHERS.—VAN VLECK & TUCKER, No. 4 Broad-st., one door from Wall-st., will furnish small gold in dollar pieces, quarter eagles, and five dollar pieces, in exchange for twenty dollar gold pieces, without extra charge, in amounts to suit.

MONEY.—PERSONS REQUIRING TEMPORARY accommodation are requested to procure a prospectus of the Mutual Loan and Discount Company, No. 51 Chatham-st. Business bills promptly discounted.
URWICK & KING, Agents.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCIS-CO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

GOLD, SILVER, AND UNITED STATES Demand Notes, bought at the highest premium, by
F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE OSWEGO & SYRACUSE R. R. CO. EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid on the 20th day of August instant. Stockholders residing in New-York City will be paid by the Transfer Agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the office of the Howard Insurance Company; in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others, at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office only. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
OSWEGO, Aug. 5, 1862.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIREC-TORS of the New-Jersey Zinc Company held August 8, 1862, a Dividend of Three per cent. was declared on common stock, payable on and after the 15th inst., at the Transfer Office of the Company, No. 108 Liberty-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th to the 15th. A. H. FARLIN,
Treasurer and Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a Divid

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

THE JURA OFF CAPE RACE.

The Steam Frigate Tuscarora in Chase of a Rebel Craft.

The English Press on American Affairs.

The Prince de Joinville on the Retreat of Gen. McClellan.

Advance in Cotton—Breadstuffs and Provisions Dull—Consols 94.

CAPE RACE, Friday, Aug. 8.

The Canadian Screw Steamship Company's steamer *Jura*, which left Liverpool on Thursday, July 26, and Londonderry on the 1st inst., passed this point at 4 o'clock this afternoon, *en route* to Quebec. She was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and the regular news dispatch is herewith furnished.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 29th.

The steamer *Merrimac*, heavily laden with ammunition and stores for the rebels, which has been laying in Plymouth Sound since the 7th of June, hastily put to sea on the 29th of July, bound for Nassau *via* Madeira. On the night of the 29th, the United States frigate *Tuscarora* suddenly quitted Southampton, and her departure excited considerable interest, under the belief that she was in chase of the *Merrimac*. Large amounts are insured at LLOYDS upon the *Merrimac*, and great anxiety is felt for news of the future movements of the two vessels.

The *Daily Telegraph* publishes extracts from letters addressed by the Prince DE JOINVILLE to his brother, Duc DE AUMALE, giving an account of the retreat of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army to the James River, written June 27. The Prince shows the causes which compelled Gen. MCCLELLAN to undertake the movement. On the previous day it was suddenly announced that JACKSON was about to act on MCCLELLAN'S rear, and that BEAUREGARD had arrived at Richmond. The Prince says that all that greatly complicated our situation, and it was then and there determined to take up a new base of operation upon James River, under the protection of the gunboats. He describes the part he took in arresting a panic among the Federal troops, and says: "Your Prince and his nephews were more than once under a most violent fire of musketry and artillery, and acted with distinguished bravery."

The *Times*, in commenting on the Confiscation bill, says: "Happily, it is certain that no ruler will ever dare to put in force this scandalous law. It will only remain a monument of infamy to those who passed it, and be ranked hereafter with the attempted destruction of Charleston harbor and the savage vagaries of Gen. BUTLER."

In the House of Commons, on the 30th, the bill for raising funds for the relief of the distressed in manufacturing districts, by means of a vote in aid, was again discussed. An amendment was proposed enabling the Guard of Unions to raise loans on the security of parish rates. Government opposed the motion, but it was carried, 95 to 88, and the bill was recommitted.

It is semi-officially notified that the Queen and the younger members of the Royal Family will, on the 1st of September, proceed to Belgium, for a short visit to the King. Thence they will proceed to Castle Reinhardtsfrun, near Gotha, the property of the Grand Duke of Sax-Coburg-Gotha, the Queen's mother-in-law, where they will remain some time in strict seclusion, and be joined by the Prince of Wales. The Queen will travel *incog.* with the Duchess of Lancaster.

FRANCE.

It is reported that on the 15th of August, the Napoleon fête day, the Emperor intends to issue a manifesto, in which he will allude to the great questions of the day.

The Paris Bourse on the 30th was heavy and lower. Rentes closed at 68f. 60c.

M. ROUHER has been entrusted *ad interim* with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

ITALY.

The accounts of GARIBALDI'S visit to Marsala record an extraordinary scene of patriotic excitement. GARIBALDI, in the course of his speech, several times made use of the phrase "Rome or death," to which the people responded each time, "Yes, Rome or death!" He spoke in violent terms of NAPOLEON, and said: "We have given Nice and Savoy, and he wishes for something more. Yes, I know he has one Prince ready for Rome, and another for Naples, and soon I know it."

At the banquet at Palermo, in honor of Marquis PALLEARICINI, GARIBALDI proposed a toast concluding with the words, "Rome or death, but at Rome with VICTOR EMANUEL at our head."

LATEST—(VIA LONDONDERRY.)

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 1.

The United States frigate *Tuscarora* arrived at Queenstown on the 31st.

Another new steamer, presumed for the rebels, left Liverpool for Nassau.

The Bishop of Oxford has recommended prayers to be read in his diocese for peace in America.

Commercial News by the Jura.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

THURSDAY, July 31.

The sales of Cotton for three days were 25,000 bales, of which 14,000 bales were to speculators and exporters. The market was firmer, with an advance of ⅛d.@⅜d. ₱ lb., and closed with an upward tendency, though more quiet, holders still demanding an advance.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs Market was generally dull. CORN was easier. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. and others report: FLOUR dull, at 25s.@26s. WHEAT quiet; red Western, 9s. 9d.@11s. 3d.; red Southern, 10s. 10d.@11s. 5d.; white Southern, 12s.@12s. 6d. CORN downward, with a decline of 2d. ₱ quarter; Mixed, 28s.; White, 32s.@33s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The market is generally inactive. Various authorities quote: BEEF nominal. PORK dull. BACON firm. LARD steady, at 43s.@44s. TALLOW firm.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

SUGAR firmer. COFFEE quiet. RICE inactive. ASHES quiet, at 33s. for Pots, 35s. for Pearls. RESIN dull, at 21s. 6d.@22s. for common. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady, at 110s.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady. SUGAR firm. COFFEE has an upward tendency. TEA quiet and steady. RICE firmer. TALLOW steady, at 49s. LINSEED OIL easier, at 41s. 9d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

CONSOLS closed on Thursday at 94 for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—The latest sales on Thursday were: Illinois Central Shares, 51¼@50 discount; Erie Railroad, 26⅜@27⅜.

GOLD continues to flow into the Bank in large quantities, and the Money market is very easy. Good bills are quoted at 1⅜.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS.

[*By Telegraph to Londonderry.*]

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 1.

Steamship *Kangaroo*, from New-York, has arrived.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports: "The sales of the week have been 52,000 bales, including 20,000 bales to speculators, and 15,000 to exporters. The market has ruled firmer, and all qualities have advanced ¼@⅛ penny on the week. The sales to-day were 10,000 bales, including 6,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closing firm at the following quotations:

Fair Orleans	19d.	Middling Orleans	18⅛d.
Fair Mobile	18¾d.	Middling Mobile	18¼d.
Fair Uplands	18¾d.	Middling Uplands	18⅛d.

The total stock of cotton in port is estimated 161,000 bales, inclusive of 37,000 bales of American.

BREADSTUFFS.—The Breadstuffs market is quiet and steady. Wheat is dull and easier.

PROVISIONS.—The Provision market is still inactive.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 1.

Consols closed at 94@94¼ for money.

American Stocks are steady: Illinois Central, 50, dis.; Erie, 27.

Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £387,000 since the last weekly report.

THE MURDER OF GEN. McCOOK.

Interesting Particulars of the Assassination.

Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Press.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, Aug. 7, 1862.

The city is in a perfect uproar of excitement over the details of the death of the brave Gen. ROBERT MCCOOK, of Ohio. His remains arrived in town to-night, and are now lying at the Commercial Hotel.

I write this at midnight, and, therefore, am unable to send you as full particulars as I could wish. On Tuesday last Gen. ROBERT MCCOOK, who was at the time very sick, was in an ambulance, near Salem, Ala., on his way to his brigade. The ambulance was traveling over the usual military road, and, about 10 o'clock in the morning, it arrived at a plantation, where there was an abundance of water. After refreshing themselves, they passed on with the sick General. Intelligence of his whereabouts and condition was quickly spread, it is supposed, for before the ambulance had proceeded three miles, the driver discovered that he was pursued by guerrillas.

It was impossible to think of flight, and Gen. MCCOOK'S condition prohibited any idea of rescuing him. The rebel leader ordered the ambulance to stop, the assassins at the same time surrounding it. The vehicle was then upset and the sick officer turned into the road. While on his knees, helpless, sick, and pleading for quarter, he was fired at by a ruffian and shot through the side. The wound was fatal—Gen. MCCOOK surviving it but a few hours. He bore his sufferings heroically, and to the last manifested an undaunted spirit. His last words were: "Tell ALECK," (alluding to his brother, Gen. ALEXANDER MCDOWELL MCCOOK,) "and the rest, that I have tried to live like a man and do my duty." When the news of the murder became known among the camps the excitement was intense. The Ninth Ohio, McKOOK'S own regiment, on learning of the assassination, marched back to the scene of the occurrence, burned every house in the neighborhood, and laid waste the lands. Several men who were implicated in the murder, were taken out and hung to trees by the infuriated soldiery.

The guerrilla feeling throughout the State is increasing rapidly, and bands of these robbers are forming in every hamlet. The train I came down in from Battle Creek was fired into at different points. Fortunately no damage was done to the persons of any of the passengers. The train for Columbia to-day was fired into by guerrilla parties, at various points on the road, and one man was killed and thirteen wounded. Immediate, prompt and decisive action should be taken in the matter. Companies are forming here to assist in the capture of guerrillas near the city.

As I write this dispatch the excitement is increasing in the city, and the streets are alive with the populace. Amazement and revenge are pictured on every countenance. The death of Gen. MCCOOK will be remembered here, and a terrible retribution will fall upon the barbarous assassins of this brave and gallant leader. Gov. JOHNSON and other prominent Union men have called to view the remains. The Governor was visibly affected by the sight of the corpse of his late friend.

It is rumored that a number of prominent secessionists in this city have been shot to-night by exasperated Unionists."

THE REMAINS OF GEN. McCOOK.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Aug. 8.

At a meeting of the City Council this morning, a committee of three was appointed to act in connection with other committees to pay the last tribute of respect to the late Gen. MCCOOK, with power to proceed to Louisville to escort the body to this city. Resolutions were passed that the City Council attend the funeral, that the Mayor invite the different military and civic associations, and the Chamber of Commerce, to do likewise.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Aug. 8.

The remains of Gen. ROBERT MCCOOK arrived this afternoon, from Nashville. They were escorted from the depôt to the Galt House by a portion of the cavalry and infantry of the Provost Guard.

It is reported that Gen. MCCOOK'S soldiers hung seventeen guerrillas, and laid waste the country around Salem, where he was killed.

GEN. ROBERT McCOOK.

Brig.-Gen. ROBERT MCCOOK was an Ohioan by birth, and has, or has had, three brothers commanding in the army—all notable for valor and ability.

Gen. MCCOOK entered the service as Colonel of the Ninth Ohio, and was immediately sent to Western Virginia, where he participated in the brilliant campaign of MCCLELLAN in that section. When the regiment was withdrawn from that department it was attached to BUELL'S Division, and he Colonel made a Brigadier-General. His brigade followed the fortunes of Gen. BUELL'S advancing columns, and after the capture of Nashville, Gen. MCCOOK was pushed forward with Gen. THOMAS' Division to unite with Gen. GRANT at Pittsburgh Landing. At Columbia, Tenn., Gen. MCCOOK taught the Western guerrillas the first lesson of retaliation. Gen. MCCOOK was engaged in repairing the bridge when parties of citizens fired on his men. He sent word to them that if his men were again fired upon he would immediately commence shelling the town. But having been so leniently dealt with previously they paid no attention to the threat.

Next morning, shortly after the men commenced work, they were again fired upon. Gen. MCCOOK, on being advised of the fact, immediately recalled all the workmen from the bridge, and ordered the artillery into position, when he commenced to shell the town, which was continued for two or three hours without intermission. He then ordered the firing to cease, and again sent the workmen to the bridge, after which time they were not molested.

Gen. MCCOOK participated in the battle of Shiloh, and after the evacuation of Corinth proceeded with Gen. BUELL'S department eastward on the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railway. He was a brave man and a thorough soldier.

THE PAYMASTERS SAFE.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Aug. 8.

Paymaster SPEED has just arrived from Corinth. He reports the safety of all the paymasters stated to have been recently captured near Humboldt. The story arose from the destruction of the trestle work, on the 28th ult., of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, ten miles north of Jackson, by 150 of BAXTER'S rebel guerrillas. HARLTON, the senior paymaster, stopped over night at Humboldt, proceeding next day, after the repair of the railroad, to Corinth, where he telegraphed the paymasters destined for Corinth to come down. The remainder of them, who left Louisville with the former, went in discharge of their duty to Memphis and Louisville.

NAVY AND ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

The keel of Mr. ROWLAND'S fourth vessel was laid yesterday at Greenpoint. She is to be exclusively iron, and will be of extraordinary strength. A large number of persons was present on the occasion, and the foreman who has the supervision of the work mustered all the employes to participate in the act. She will be 226 feet long, 48 feet wide, and 13 feet deep. She will have two turrets, and be finished in a few months. Her tonnage will be over 1,000. The machinery is to be built at the Morgan Iron Works in this City.

There are over 1,100 men employed at Mr. ROWLAND'S Continental Works, and yesterday the oath of allegiance was begun to be administered to them. It is said that the Government intends to have the loyalty of all its employes practically tested. There are now nearly 20,000 men working on her men-of-war, and every one of them will have to be sworn. The men at Greenpoint, with very few exceptions, took the oath readily. Some there were who thought it was a "dodge" to make soldiers of them, but when the matter was explained, their good disposition became apparent.

Parties wishing to see the launch at the Navy-yard, this morning, will have to be inside the gate at 9 o'clock A. M., as the *Lackawanna* will be floated out of the ship-house at full tide. Ladies, accompanied by gentlemen, will be properly cared for. The Commandant of the Yard, Rear-Admiral HIRAM PAULDING, will preside.

Arrests Under the Last Order of the War Department.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 8.

Several arrests have already been made under to-day's order of the Secretary of War prohibiting leaving the country. Over fifty left on the boat last night, from all parts of the State, and probably 100 would have gone to-night.

The regiment from this district is probably more than full. Towns allotted 40 men have raised more than 100.

Death of Sir Allen Napier McNab.

TORONTO, Friday, Aug. 8.

Hon. Sir ALLEN NAPIER MCNAB died at 4 o'clock this afternoon at his residence, of gastric fever, after a short illness. He was 64 years of age.

POSTSCRIPT.

SATURDAY, 4 1-2 O'CLOCK A. M.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Retaliatory Measures on the Part of the Rebels.

Confiscation and Gen. Pope's Orders Unpalatable.

Gen. Pope and his Officers (when Captured) Not to be Regarded as Prisoners of War.

LETTER FROM MISTER DAVIS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 8.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of Monday, the 4th, says:

"A day of retribution is at hand for the outrages which have so long characterized the conduct of the enemy in their prosecution of the war."

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, Aug. 1.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 54.

First—The following orders are published for the information and observance of all concerned:

Second—Whereas, by a General Order dated July 22, 1862, issued by the Secretary of War of the United States, under the order of the United States, the military commanders of that Government within the States of Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas are directed to seize and use any property, real or personal, belonging to the inhabitants of this Confederacy, which may be necessary or convenient for their several commands, and no provision is made for any compensation to the owners of private property thus seized and appropriated by the military commanders of the enemy.

Third—And whereas by a General Order No. 11, issued on the 23d of July, 1862, by Maj.-Gen. POPE, commanding the forces of the enemy in Northern Virginia, it is ordered that all Commanders of any army corps, divisions, brigades and detached commands, will proceed immediately to arrest all disloyal male citizens within their limits, or within their reach in the rear of their respective commands. Such as are willing to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and will furnish sufficient security for its observance, shall be permitted to remain at their homes, and pursue in good faith their accustomed avocations. Those who refuse shall be conducted South beyond the extreme pickets of this army, and be notified that if found again anywhere within our lines, or at any point in the rear, they will be considered as spies, and subjected to the extreme rigor of military law. If any person having taken the oath as above specified, be found to have violated it, he shall be shot and his property seized and applied to the public use.

Fourth—And whereas, by an order issued on the 13th of July, 1862, by Brig.-Gen. A. STEINWEHR, Maj. WILLIAM STRADMAN, a cavalry officer of his brigade, has been ordered to arrest five of the most prominent citizens of Page County, Va., to be held as hostages, and to suffer death in the event of any of the soldiers of the said STEINWEHR being shot by bushwhackers; by which term is meant the citizens of the Confederacy who have taken up arms to defend their homes and families.

Fifth—And whereas it results from the above orders that some of the military authorities of the United States, not content with the unjust and aggressive warfare hitherto waged with savage cruelty against an unoffending people, and exasperated by the failure of their efforts to subjugate them, have now determined to violate all the rules and usages of war, and to convert the hostilities hitherto waged against armed forces with a campaign of robbery and murder against unarmed citizens and peaceful tillers of the soil.

Sixth—And whereas, this Government, bound by the highest obligations of duty to its citizens, is thus driven to the necessity of adopting such just measures of retribution and retaliation as shall seem adequate to repress and punish these barbarities; and whereas, the orders above recited have only been published and made known to this Government since the signature of a cartel for the exchange of prisoners of war, which cartel, in so far as it provides for an exchange of prisoners hereafter captured, would never have been signed or agreed to by this Government, if the intention to change the war into a system of indiscriminate murder and robbery had been made known to it; and *Whereas*, a just regard to humanity forbids that the repression of crime which this Government is thus compelled to enforce should be unnecessarily extended to retaliation on the enlisted men in the army of the United States, who may be the unwilling instruments of the savage cruelty of their commanders, so long as there is hope that the excesses of the enemy may be checked or prevented by retribution on the commissioned officers, who have the power to avoid guilty action by refusing service under a Government which seeks their aid in the perpetration of such infamous barbarities.

Seventh—Therefore, it is ordered that Maj.-Gen. POPE, Brig.-Gen. STEINWEHR, and all commissioned officers serving under their respective commands be, and they are, hereby expressly and specially declared to be not entitled to be considered as soldiers, and therefore not entitled to the benefit of the cartel for the parole of future prisoners of war.

Ordered, further, that, in the event of the capture of Major-Gen. POPE or Brig.-Gen. STEINWEHR, or of any commissioned officer serving under them, the captive so taken shall be held in close confinement so long as the orders aforesaid shall continue in force, and unrepealed by the competent military authority of the United States: and that in the event of the murder of any unarmed citizen or inhabitant of this Confederacy, by virtue or under pretext of one of the orders hereinbefore recited, whether with or without trial, whether under pretence of such a citizen being a spy, or hostage, or any other pretence, it shall be the duty of the Commanding General of the forces of this Confederacy to cause immediately to be hung, out of the commissioned officers, prisoners as aforesaid, a number equal to the number of our own citizens thus murdered by the enemy. By order,

(Signed) S. COOPER, A. A. G.

The following is the letter of JEFF. DAVIS to Gen. LEE, instructing him to communicate the facts in the above order to the Commander-in-Chief of the United States armies:

RICHMOND, VA., July 31, 1862.

SIR: On the 23d of this month a cartel for a general exchange of prisoners of war was signed between Maj.-Gen. D. H. HILL, in behalf of the Confederate States, and Maj.-Gen. JOHN A. DIX, in behalf of the United States. By the terms of that cartel it is stipulated that all prisoners of war hereafter taken shall be discharged on parole till exchanged. Scarcely had that cartel been signed when the military authorities of the United States commenced a practice of changing the character of the war from such as becomes civilized nations into a campaign of indiscriminate robbery and murder. The General Order issued by the Secretary of War of the United States, in the City of Washington, on the very day that the cartel was signed in Virginia, directs military commanders of the United States to take the private property of our people for the convenience and use of their armies, without compensation.

The general order issued by Maj.-Gen. POPE on the 23d of July, the day after the signing of the cartel, directs the murder of our peaceful inhabitants as spies, if found quietly tilling the farms in his rear, even outside of his lines; and one of his Brigadier-Generals, STEINWEHR, has seized upon innocent and peaceful inhabitants to be held as hostages, to the end that they may be murdered in cold blood if any of his soldiers are killed by some unknown person whom he designates as "Bushwhackers." Under this state of facts this Government has issued the inclosed General Order, recognizing Gen. POPE and his commanding officers to be in the position which they have chosen for themselves—that of robbers and murderers, and not that of public enemies, entitled, if captured, to be considered as prisoners of war. We find ourselves driven by our enemies by steady progress toward a practice which we abhor, and which we are vainly struggling to avoid. Some of the military authorities of the United States seem to suppose that better success will attend a savage war, in which no quarter is to be given and no age or sex to be spared, than has hitherto been secured by such hostilities as are alone recognized to be lawful by civilized men in modern times.

For the present we renounce our right of retaliation on the innocent, and shall confine to treat the private enlisted soldiers of Gen. POPE'S army as prisoners of war: but if, after notice to the Government at Washington, of our continuing repressive measures to the punishment only of commissioned officers who are willing participants in these crimes, the savage practices are continued, we shall reluctantly be forced to the last resort of accepting the war on the terms chosen by our foes, until the outraged voice of a common humanity forces a respect for the recognized rules of war. While these facts would justify our refusal to execute the generous cartel by which we have consented to liberate an excess of thousands of prisoners held by us beyond the number held by the enemy, a sacred regard to plighted faith, shrinking from the mere semblance of breaking a promise, prevents our resort to this extremity.

Nor do we desire to extend to any other forces of the enemy the punishment meted above by Gen. POPE and such commissioned officers as choose to participate in the execution of his infamous orders.

You are therefore instructed to communicate to the Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States the contents of this letter and a copy of the inclosed general order, to the end that he may be notified of our intention not to consider any officers hereafter captured from Gen. POPE'S Army as prisoners of war. Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

JEFF. DAVIS.

Gen. R. E. LEE, commanding, &c.

The *Dispatch* says: "A gentleman direct from the neighborhood informs the Petersburgh *Express* that the Yankee vandals are roaming over the counties of Nasemond and Isle of Wright stealing negroes, bacon and horses, and arresting every citizen whose loyalty to the Confederate States is known. The loss to the Confederate States in bacon and lard in that section will be immense.

Several Yankee officers have escaped, one of them named MARSTON, a Lieutenant in a New-York Regiment. Others have escaped, namely, Lieut.-Col. W. B. Hatch, Capt. S. M. Oakly, Lieut. W. B. Masters, Lieut. Wm. Biddle, and T. A. Murphy."

THE GOLDEN GATE DISASTER.

List of the Passengers Known to be Lost.

The following list of passengers lost on the steamer *Golden Gate*, has been kindly furnished the Press by ALLAN M'LANE, Esq., President of the Steamship Company:

LOST.

N. W. Jones, Surgeon of ship.	Mrs. Horton.
Mrs. G. O. McMullen, two infants and servant.	Dr. J. O. Bodena.
The servant of J. Whitney, Jr.	J. Sallagher.
E. Flint.	H. P. Davis.
H. J. Dennels and neice.	Miss C. E. Cogswell.
Mrs. A. J. Green and infant.	C. J. Thies.
Rev. C. Keith.	Mrs. B. Kursch and two children.
Mrs. C. Adams and infant.	D. A. Neurse.
E. Levine and servant.	M. Seellenzohn.
J. E. Cook.	E. Josephi.
Capt. J. W. Richards, wife and two children.	T. Fauce.
L. Baccigalupi.	P. Schener.
C. B. Bonestul.	Edward Roopki.
Mrs. Wright and child.	J. Cramer, wife and infant.
Mrs. C. A. Morrison.	J. Drey.
	Henry Gerstung, wife and child.

Second Cabin.

J. Forbes.	J. R. Bird.
J. McChesney.	Mrs. A. Stone.
Mrs. Leavenworth and child.	Mrs. J. W. Gone and infant.
J. Neels, wife and child.	S. Frances.
E. H. Fulton and three children.	Miss J. C. Bryan.
Mrs. L. Babcock and infant.	J. C. Lancaster.
	R. T. Hawkins.
	Miss G. Barber.

Steerage.

G. Harris.	A. P. Clark.
D. Long.	J. Clark.
G. Bowning.	M. Olson.
J. Shay.	J. Gausley.
M. N. Harriaman.	P. W. Olcott.
W. Brown.	R. Smith.
M. Massey.	R. Travers.
R. Bernard.	Michael Pierce.
E. Beebest.	Mary Pierce.
G. Isham.	B. Pierce.
T. C. Enly.	T. O'Ryan.
J. Wallingbrook.	T. J. Shore.
A. Jackson.	H. Winkleman.
J. Haskin.	S. B. Goodell.
J. Henry.	J. Brackbrill.
J. Chambers.	G. Newton.
J. B. Moore.	Mrs. Daley.
L. Bacon.	S. Gilbert.
L. P. Cuddleboc.	J. D. Eber.
F. Carroll.	V. Colebria.
A. Enfelt.	P. Wilkinson.
J. Holm.	J. Fry.
W. Herberst.	A. Bieller.
P. Downing.	C. W. Kinger.
F. Clare.	Miss A. Chambers.
A. Smith and wife, and four children.	C. H. Hill.
Mrs. Mary Clark.	A. L. Eppes.
A Terrinough.	L. Grapuin.
D. O. Eary.	H. P. Stevens.
A. M. Clark.	G. Mathewson.
P. W. Broey (colored).	O. O. Farwell.
W. J. Davis.	V. S. Moore.
L. Ilum.	P. Webster.
O. Bradley.	E. H. Williams.
P. Halloran.	P. Rowan.
W. B. Sweeney.	John Gordina.
Jas. Hewitt.	G. Ramsey.
John Vrup.	E. Pellgrove.
A. Petterson.	T. Waddling.
Geo. Welles.	J. Meagher.
S. P. Storms.	J. Brovick.
J. Sheridan.	J. Craft.
D. H. Prebel.	J. Graves.
Lewis Andrews.	C. Gallidy.
R. W. Henderson.	J. Paega.
J. Breed.	M. Blanca.
Mrs. Harland.	M. Avena.
	G. Bruse.

FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents.

The dispatch to Mr. MCLANE states that the ship's papers were lost. Mr. H. M. NICKERNIER, second mate, was among those saved.

THE TURF.

Double Team Trotting at Fashion Course.

Three good and well-known double teams were advertised to trot on the Fashion track yesterday, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

It is hardly necessary to say that they didn't do it, although the next best thing to it was done—in other words, two good and well-known double teams appeared upon the track at 4½ o'clock in the afternoon.

FIRST HEAT.

At about 4¾ o'clock, both teams showed up, and appeared in good condition. MCLAUGHLIN made the track several times, and got his horses well lathered before the first attempt to score. Finally, MACE having won the pole, they attempted to start, and as is the custom at this track, they came along at a very fast gait, apparently about to secure a good start, when SAM broke badly, and "no go" was the result. The second attempt was more successful, and a very fair send-off was gotten. While going around the turn, SAM broke, and MACE getting well ahead, passed the quarter pole in 41 seconds.

The gap was increased little by little to full five lengths, while SAM was just up and down the whole time. MACE made the half-mile in 1:23, but got badly up just then, and SAM reduced the gap materially.

MACE soon got his feet again, and shot on, seemingly with a fair prospect of distancing SAM, whose team is not of the kind which makes by breaking. The relative positions were unchanged, while they made MACE in the van the third quarter, but after that MACE lost by breaking, and SAM, whose stallion was trotting while his mate was running, got almost upon his wheel.

The mile was made in the unsatisfactory time of 2:52½, MACE getting home some five lengths ahead.

The friends of the winner insisted that SAM should be distanced, as he had gained to a great extent by running; but, after anxious consultation, the judges decreed that he made nothing and was entitled to his position.

Some discontented persons grumbled, and made themselves peripatetic perspiration generators, all to no purpose, but to the majority of those present the ruling was satisfactory.

Pool-purchasers now found occasion to hedge, to scratch their heads, and to wonder what was the matter. It was evidently not speed that had turned the tide against the favorite, for the time was poor; but *what* it was they couldn't tell. So they did the only thing possible under the circumstances—bet the other way, drank soda-cocktails, and punched in the upturned stomach a portly turtle which inoffensively and conspicuously occupied the middle of the barroom.

THE SECOND HEAT

Undid all the impressions created by the first, and set at sea all speculations and surmises. Prophecying was as vain as preaching. The horses came up looking well, and, like the Scriptural war steed, "eager for the fray."

At the turn SAM managed to get the pole away from MACE, and the race became a trail. MACE fell behind and SAM exultingly took the quarter in 41 seconds. The gap increased, and continued to increase, while MACE went on and on. He made the half mile in 1:21, and as yet had made no break. It looked as though MACE would be distanced—his team worked very badly, and it was with difficulty that he could manage them. At the third quarter both were up, SAM very badly, and MACE gained somewhat. SAM rallied and MACE broke. SAM came home in good condition and at a slapping gait, while MACE was holding a running horse with a trotting mate. The time made, SAM being the winner of the heat, was 2 minutes 44 seconds, a very great improvement on the former record.

Two thirds of the people on the ground thought that MACE would be ruled out; the judges were in trouble. They had been easy with SAM at the first heat, and though this was a little more decided, they were unwilling to declare MACE distanced, when for an apparently similar violation of rule, they had said nothing to SAM. So they decided that the race should go on.

New pools were started, and MCLAUGHLIN sold for $75 in $100 pools.

It was now 5¼ o'clock: the cars were due at 6, and we were obliged to leave. We present the following

SUMMARY.

DOUBLE-TEAM RACE.—Friday, Aug. 8. Purse and Stake, $1,000. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons.

S. McLaughlin names s. s. *Jim*			
S. McLaughlin names b. m. *Annie*	2	1	1
H. Woodruff names g. g. *Jesse*			
H. Woodruff names b. m. *Jinny*	dr.		
D. Mace names b. m. *Lady Crocheron*	1	2	2
D. Mace names b. m. *Kate*			

TIME.

Heat.	Quarter. Seconds.	Half mile. Min. Sec.	Mile. Min. Sec.
First	41	1:23	2:52½
Second	41	1:21	2:44
Third	—	—	2:55½
Fourth	—	—	2:53½

To-day, three good horses—*Phebe*, *Gen. Halleck* and *Royal Charley*—will trot for a purse and stake, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons, at 3 o'clock, says the advertisement. There will undoubtedly be a good trot there, and we advise our readers to go and see it.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN THE CITY.

UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE.

Capt. LARNED had his hands full yesterday. Recruits absolutely poured in upon him, and he and the inspecting officers had very little leisure from early morning until late in the afternoon. The old regiments mostly claimed his attention, Duryee's Zouaves in particular. Capt. GOVERNEUR CARR has recruited eighty-five new candidates for admission into the ranks of the glorious "red devils."

THE EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

The extensive arrangements commenced by Gen. SICKLES for the reinforcement of his gallant Brigade in the latter part of last month are nearly perfected. Offices will immediately be opened in all the principal cities of New-York, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Ohio. In five of them stations are established and men can be mustered in. In Connecticut and Ohio men can be enlisted, but they must be sent on here for regular enrollment. The Fire Department has gone to work with a will to fill up the Fourth Excelsior, better known as the Second Fire Zouaves. Nine offices at as many engine-houses have been opened, and men come in rapidly. The brigade and its commander are among the most popular in the army. Both have a reputation for fighting that few can rival, and Gen. SICKLES himself is not only a fighting General, but he takes care of his men, and seeks to inspire in them good-will as well as confidence. He will get all the volunteers he wants.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

This brigade is doing very well, though it meets with a powerful competition for the suffrages of our Hibernian fellow-citizens in the Empire (SPINOLA'S) Brigade. Gen. MEAGHER leaves shortly to resume his command in the face of the enemy, and all recruits and officers are ordered to report to-day at headquarters, so as to be in readiness to leave in company with him.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT REGIMENT.

This regiment (late Halleck Guard) is filling up with great rapidity. It is mainly composed of a very superior class of men, is competently officered, and its commander, Col. PARSENEA, possesses the affection and respect of every individual who has come under his authority. There are over 400 men in camp already.

GEN. SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.

The headquarters of the Empire Brigade, No. 595 Broadway, will, henceforth, be opened for recruiting purposes on Sunday, from 8 o'clock A. M. till 10½ A. M., and from 1 o'clock P. M. till 5 o'clock P. M. Mustering officers and medical inspectors will be at their respective headquarters to examine and muster in recruits.

A BOGUS MUSTERING OFFICER.

The following is a copy of a letter addressed to PATRICK GARLAND, employed in Liberty-street, near Broadway. It smacks of black mail, and the Police, who are in search of the author, regard him as an extortionist. No Mr. THOMAS is to be found at the number indicated in Walker-street, but the officers may succeed in learning his whereabouts.

HEADQUARTERS ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.

PATRICK GARLAND—*Sir*: Take notice that you were this day drafted into the above regiment for the term of three years, and are hereby noufied to report yourself for duty within five days from the date of this notice, at the regimental headquarters, No. 42 Walker-street. In the event of your failure to do so, you will be treated as a *traitor*, and imprisoned till the close of the war, and your property confiscated.

Yours, A. G. THOMAS, Mustering Officer, No. 42 Walker-street, New-York.

W. WITMARCH, Notary.

THE POLICE FORCE AND THE WAR.

THEY RAISE $25,000 FOR WAR EXPENSES.

The Police force are certainly up with the times. Their subscriptions in aid of the war will amount to about $25,000, apportioned as follows:

Commissioner Bowen	$500
Commissioner Acton	200
Commissioner Bergen	200
Superintendant Kennedy	70
Chief-Clerk Hawley	30
Inspectors Carpenter, Leunard, Folk and Dilks, $30 each	120
5 Police Surgeons, $25 each	125
37 Police Captains, $20 each	740
161 Sergeants, $15 each	2,415
1,965 Patrolmen, $10 each	19,650
83 Doormen, $8 each	664
Total	$24,714

This sum is to be devoted to raising a regiment from the Department, and to provide for the families of such members as may volunteer.

[Advertisement.]

THE MONITORS—HEADQUARTERS AT No. 308 BROADWAY.—Young men willing to serve their country, and desirous of uniting with a company of sober and moral, as well as fighting men, are earnestly invited to enroll themselves. Capt. HOWLAND, the Commandant, is an old Seventh Regiment officer, competent as a soldier, and careful of his men.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX WILL DO IT.—If you desire a neat, becoming and comfortable Summer hat, and are indisposed to expend too much upon its gratification, the only man you can depend upon is KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street. He will sell you one of his handsomest straw hats—the popular "speckled"—for the low price of $2, or any other article in his store you may choose, at an equally low figure.

[Advertisement.]

VOLUNTEERS READ THIS!—For the derangements of the system, change of diet, wounds, sores, bruises, and eruptions, to which every volunteer is liable, there are no remedies so safe, convenient and sure as HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT, thoroughly tested in the Crimean and Italian campaigns. Only 25 cents per Box or Pot.

[Advertisement.]

LAST DAY OF THE ALLEGHANIANS—The most charming vocalists and Swiss Bell Ringers at Barnum's Museum. They go to Boston to-night, to appear there Monday, and hence give their last concert this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

ALSO, S—*In steamship City of Manchester, from Liverpool*—Mr. Chapman and lady, Miss Chapman, Miss Reed, Mrs. Edgebury, Mr. A. Whitestone and lady, Capt. Mapall, lady and child, Mrs. E. Rowan, Mrs. Cumming, Mrs. Burchall, Mrs. Williams, Miss Rosa Lang, Miss Butterworth, Miss Duffy, Miss E. Joye, Miss Lizzie Joye, Miss Guitierez, Rev. J. M. Hennie, Bishop of Milwaukee, Rev. Mr. O'Dwyer, Rev. T. Mumbert, Capt. Cronev

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

THE JURA OFF CAPE RACE.

The Steam Frigate Tuscarora in Chase of a Rebel Craft.

The English Press on American Affairs.

The Prince de Joinville on the Retreat of Gen. McClellan.

Advance in Cotton—Breadstuffs and Provisions Dull—Consols 94.

CAPE RACE, Friday, Aug. 8.

The Canadian Screw Steamship Company's steamer *Jura*, which left Liverpool on Thursday, July 31, and Londonderry on the 1st inst., passed this point at 4 o'clock this afternoon, *en route* to Quebec. She was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and the regular news dispatch is herewith furnished.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 29th.

The steamer *Merrimac*, heavily laden with ammunition and stores for the rebels, which has been laying in Plymouth Sound since the 7th of June, hastily put to sea on the 29th of July, bound for Nassau *via* Madeira. On the night of the 29th, the United States frigate *Tuscarora* suddenly quitted Southampton, and her departure excited considerable interest, under the belief that she was in chase of the *Merrimac*. Large amounts are insured at LLOYDS upon the *Merrimac*, and great anxiety is felt for news of the future movements of the two vessels.

The *Daily Telegraph* publishes extracts from letters addressed by the Prince DE JOINVILLE to his brother, Duc DE AUMALE, giving an account of the retreat of Gen. MCCLELLAN's army to the James River, written June 27. The Prince shows the causes which compelled Gen. MCCLELLAN to undertake the movement. On the previous day it was suddenly announced that JACKSON was about to set on MCCLELLAN'S rear, and that BEAUREGARD had arrived at Richmond. The Prince says that all that greatly complicated our situation, and it was then and there determined to take up a new base of operation upon James River, under the protection of the gunboats. He describes the part he took in arresting a panic among the Federal troops, and says: "Your Prince and his nephews were more than once under a most violent fire of musketry and artillery, and acted with distinguished bravery."

The *Times*, in commenting on the Confiscation bill, says: "Happily, it is certain that no ruler will ever dare to put in force this scandalous law. It will only remain a monument of infamy to those who passed it, and be ranked hereafter with the attempted destruction of Charleston harbor and the savage vagaries of Gen. BUTLER.

In the House of Commons, on the 30th, the bill for raising funds for the relief of the distressed in manufacturing districts, by means of a vote in aid, was again discussed. An amendment was proposed enabling the Guard of Unions to raise loans on the security of parish rates. Government opposed the motion, but it was carried, 95 to 88, and the bill was recommitted.

It is semi-officially notified that the Queen and the younger members of the Royal Family will, on the 1st of September, proceed to Belgium, for a short visit to the King. Thence they will proceed to Castle Reinhardtsfrum, near Gotha, the property of the Grand Duke of SAX-COBURG-GOTHA, the Queen's mother-in-law, where they will remain some time in strict seclusion, and be joined by the Prince of Wales. The Queen will travel *incog.* with the Duchess of Lancaster.

FRANCE.

It is reported that on the 15th of August, the Napoleon *fete* day, the Emperor intends to issue a manifesto, in which he will allude to the great questions of the day.

The Paris Bourse on the 30th was heavy and lower. Rentes closed at 69f. 60c.

M. ROUHER has been entrusted *ad interim* with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

ITALY.

The accounts of GARIBALDI'S visit to Marsala record an extraordinary scene of patriotic excitement. GARIBALDI, in the course of his speech, several times made use of the phrase "Rome or death," to which the people responded each time, "Yes, Rome or death!" He spoke in violent terms of NAPOLEON, and said: "We have given Nice and Savoy, and he wishes for something more. Yes, I know he has one Prince ready for Rome, and another for Naples, and soon I know it."

At the banquet at Palermo, in honor of Marquis PALLEACINI, GARIBALDI proposed a toast concluding with the words, "Rome or death, but at Rome with VICTOR EMANUEL at our head."

LATEST—(VIA LONDONDERRY.)

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 1.

The United States frigate *Tuscarora* arrived at Queenstown on the 31st.

Another new steamer, presumed for the rebels, left Liverpool for Nassau.

The Bishop of Oxford has recommended prayers to be read in his diocese for peace in America.

Commercial News by the Jura.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

THURSDAY, July 31.

The sales of Cotton for three days were 25,000 bales, of which 14,000 bales were to speculators and exporters. The market was firmer, with an advance of ⅛d.@⅛d. ₱ lb., and closed with an upward tendency, though more quiet, holders still demanding an advance.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs Market was generally dull. CORN was easier. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. and others report: FLOUR dull, at 25s.@20s. WHEAT quiet; red Western, 9s. 9d.@11s. 3d.; red Southern, 10s. 10d.@11s. 5d.; white Southern, 12s.@12s. 6d. CORN downward, with a decline of 3d. ₱ quarter; Mixed, 29s.; White, 32s.@33s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The market is generally inactive. Various authorities quote: BEEF nominal. PORK dull. BACON firm. LARD steady, at 43s.@44s. TALLOW firm.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

SUGAR firmer. COFFEE quiet. RICE inactive. ASHES quiet, at 33s. for Pots, 35s. for Pearls. RESIN dull, at 21s. 6d.@22s. for common. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady, at 110s.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady. SUGAR firm. COFFEE has an upward tendency. TEA quiet and steady. RICE firmer. TALLOW steady, at 49s. LINSEED OIL easier, at 41s. 9d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

CONSOLS closed on Thursday at 94 for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—The latest sales on Thursday were: Illinois Central Shares, 51¼@50 discount; Erie Railroad, 26⅛@27⅜.

GOLD continues to flow into the Bank in large quantities, and the Money market is very easy. Good bills are quoted at 1¾.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS.

[By Telegraph to Londonderry.]

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 1.

Steamship *Kangaroo*, from New-York, has arrived.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports: "The sales of the week have been 52,000 bales, including 20,000 bales to speculators, and 15,000 to exporters. The market has ruled firmer, and all qualities have advanced ⅛@¼ penny on the week. The sales to-day were 10,000 bales, including 6,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closing firm at the following quotations:

Orleans	19d.	Middling Orleans	18⅝d.
Mobile	18¾d.	Middling Mobile	18⅝d.
Uplands	18¾d.	Middling Uplands	18¾d.

"Total stock of cotton in port is estimated 161,000 bales, inclusive of 37,000 bales of American.

BREADSTUFFS.—The Breadstuffs market is quiet and easier. Wheat is dull and easier.

PROVISIONS.—The Provision market is still inactive.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 1.

Consols closed at 94@94¼ for money.

American Stocks are steady: Illinois Central, 50, dis.; Erie, 27.

Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £387,000 since the last weekly report.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

The Richmond papers, of Aug. 2, furnish us the following interesting extracts in addition to those which we have already published:

THE HOUR TO STRIKE.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 2.

We are on the eve of great events. The hour of decision has been placed by Providence in our own hands. In that Providence we cherish an abiding faith and an unfaltering trust. But we do not believe that the Providence of God conflicts with the free agency of man. It works for and with us in temporal as well as spiritual things; but in one as in the other, we must use the means vouchsafed and the opportunities afforded, and work out our own salvation. The hand of God has enabled us to smite back the enemy from the Chickahominy; but this was only the beginning of the work. If we do not follow it up—if we do not hew blow upon blow—if we permit our enemy again to rally and organize—then, indeed, shall the Summer be past, the harvest ended, and the day of our salvation delayed, if not forever gone.

We rejoice to believe that our Government fully appreciates this momentous truth. Now is the time to strike; now, while our banners are flushing in the light of victory; while every Southern sword mirrors the bright forms of glory and hope; while the accursed foe is preparing once more for a final spring; now is the time for a blow that shall crush this hydra-headed despotism forever, and send an electric thrill of deliverance and joy from one end to the other of this struggling, valiant, and glorious country.

Soldiers of the South, NAPOLEON told his warriors in Egypt that from the summit of the Pyramids forty centuries looked down upon them. Without the language of rhetorical exaggeration, we can say to you that from ten thousand anxious homes the eyes of mothers, sisters, wives and children are looking upon you—looking upon you, their brave and beloved—looking upon you as their only help and hope, save that God in whose hands are the issues of battles, and to whose Almighty throne arise day and night those prayers of faith which He has promised to answer and to bless. Inspired by such reflections, let our gallant sons of the South once more give their glorious banners to the breeze, and let the resolve of every heart be "victory or death."

The whole South looks on; the world looks on; the fate of future generations trembles in the balance. Never did such calamities visit a civilized and Christian people as those which now threaten every Southern home, and which can only be averted by the power of Heaven and your own strong arm! The result we cannot doubt. Now let there be no delay; not an hour's procrastination; it may be now or never.

FROM THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

From the position of affairs on the Rappahannock, the impression prevails that active operations cannot be long delayed. For several days past the enemy have been making such disposition of his forces as to induce the belief that an advance is early contemplated. Passengers by the Central train, last evening, represent that the main army of POPE has moved up from Culpepper into Madison, and that a considerable infantry force had been advanced in a southwesterly direction as far as Stuartsville, in Greene County. This point is on the road leading into the valley, through Swift Run Gap, and only a few miles from the foot of the Blue Ridge.

The depredations committed by POPE'S army in Culpepper are without parallel, even in this war of unheard-of atrocities. The infamous order of the Yankee Commandant of that Department has been put into practical operation, and, as a result, large numbers of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, &c., have been stolen from their rightful owners, and the stock of wheat, corn, and other necessaries of life, consituting the sustenance of the people, have been appropriated to the use of the invaders. In some instances, families have been left upon the verge of starvation.

Acts of the most infamous character, enacted upon the negro women of the county, are reported in the presence of white ladies, and in some instances deeds of violence have been perpetrated upon respectable ladies themselves. Citizens are daily arrested and sent off to Washington, there to be incarcerated. Among others, Rev. JOHN COLE, an aged minister of the Episcopal Church, was arrested on Sunday last and taken from his pulpit, for praying for the Confederacy. They stole from Capt. JOHN TAYLOR, an officer in the Confederate army, twenty-eight negroes, burnt his house and all the out-buildings, carried off his stock and everything else of value, and desolated his entire farm—one of the finest in the county.

FROM ROCKINGHAM.

From the Richmond Examiner.

We have heretofore mentioned that on Thursday and Friday of last week there was considerable excitement in Staunton, on account of the unpleasant proximity of the enemy, who was reported to be only some twenty miles distant, though at that writing we were unable to say in what direction he was supposed to be. This question has been solved by the Rockingham *Register* of yesterday. From this paper we learn that on Thursday, the 24th ult., a Yankee cavalry force of twelve hundred men, coming from Madison County, and entering the mountain at what is known as Turkey Ridge, in Greene County, dashed into Rockingham through the Swift Run Gap. They arrested a number of citizens in the vicinity of CONRAD'S store, all of whom they subsequently released, except Mr. MEREDITH KNIGHTING.

They burnt Mr. KNIGHTING'S house and took him along with them as a prisoner. The cause of the peculiarly harsh treatment of this gentleman is said to have been owing to the fact that some time since a Yankee soldier was shot and killed near his house. The Yankees made but a short stay at CONRAD'S store, and then passed into Pike County, where another body of their forces is said to be stationed.

A part of our cavalry force, under command of Col. HARMAN, was sent in pursuit of the Yankees, but failed to come up with them. This unexpected raid threw the country around CONRAD'S store into great excitement, and many citizens left, driving off their horses, cattle and hogs.

FROM CULPEPPER.

From the Richmond Examiner.

Several gentlemen direct from Culpepper County reached this city yesterday evening, by the Central cars.

The Yankee rule in this county is severe beyond precedent in this war. The most abominable outrages are being perpetrated on the females, white and black. Every man of prominence who has come in their way has been arrested and sent off to Washington, their personal goods stolen or destroyed, their stock butchered, and their land laid waste. All the citizens who have the means have fled, or are preparing to do so.

It is thought the enemy has concentrated his forces at Germanna Mills, on the Rapidan, some 18 miles west of Fredericksburg, and about 20 miles distant from Orange Court-house. From this point the Yankees say they will advance upon Orange Court-house, and thence to Gordonsville.

From the Lynchburgh *Republican* we learn that the Yankees have boasted that they will take Gordonsville by this Saturday night without firing a gun.

The *Republican* has also learned, upon good authority, that a general engagement between our forces and the enemy was expected to take place yesterday.

AN ESCAPED PRISONER.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

JOSEPH COX, who arrived in this city from Fort Delaware, on Tuesday, was captured while on a scout in the vicinity of Front Royal, on the 18th day of May, after having his horse shot under him, and was sent from there to the old Capitol prison, in Washington City. Here he remained until the 4th day of July, when he was transferred to Fort Delaware, from whence he escaped about a week after. In his escape he was accompanied by Mr. J. A. TOOLE, of the Ninth Virginia Cavalry. The first point reached by them after making land was Georgetown, Delaware. They passed through several towns in the same State, but cautiously refrained from making known their situation. When they arrived in Kent County, Maryland, they disclosed the fact that they were refugees from Fort Delaware, and found plenty of friends and sympathizers.

Mr. COX says that on the night of the 3d of July the Secessionists of Middletown, Del., hoisted a Confederate flag on a pole which had been erected by the Unionists, and that early on the morning of the 4th the "Stars and Bars" were saluted with forty rounds by the supporters of the Abolition Government. When they discovered their mistake they were so enraged that they immediately hauled down the flag and tore it into shreds, and vigorously applied themselves to washing the pole with soap and water, to cleanse it from the polluting effects of the Confederate banner.

He says that there were about four thousand prisoners at Fort Delaware when he left, and that they were very uncomfortably situated, with scarcely food enough to sustain life.

THE MIDNIGHT CANNONADE.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 2.

A member of DABNEY'S Artillery, who participated in the midnight engagement at Cozzens' Point, arrived in this city last evening, with the remains of WM. P. DALTON, of the same battery, who was killed by a shell. His account of the affair agrees mainly with the foregoing statement, though he says that the enemy's fire was very heavy, but, owing to the darkness of the night, not well directed. The scene on the opening of the cannonade, is described as magnificent. The long line of Federal vessels drawn up near the shore opposite, with their glimmering lights, reminded the beholder of an illumination for some festive occasion. Our informant could tell very little of what occurred afterward, except in regard to the part sustained by the battery to which he belongs.

"Long Tom" fired fifteen rounds, some of which they felt confident took effect upon the enemy's fleet. The crashing of timber was heard distinctly amid the roar of cannon, yet the darkness of the night rendered it impossible to make observations. The casualties in DABNEY'S Company were three: W. E. DALTON, killed; THOMAS FARQUHAR and PATRICK GRAHAM, wounded. In PAGE'S battery, H. THACKER and JOHN BROOKS, of Hanover, were severely injured by the premature explosion of a gun, and four others slightly wounded. If any further casualties occurred along our line, they have not yet been reported. The orders were, as we are informed, to fire a certain number of rounds at the enemy, and when this was accomplished our force quietly withdrew, and the engagement terminated.

THE FEDERAL FLEET IN JAMES RIVER

The Petersburgh *Express* learns from gentlemen who made observations from Coggin's Point, last Wednesday, that the Federal fleet then comprised 150 vessels, among which the names of the *Vanderbilt*, the *Metamora*, and ten other large steamers, were legible by the aid of a telescope. During Wednesday four large transports, loaded with troops, came up the river. The number of tents at Berkeley seemed less than on the week before. This may have been owing to a removal to the forests back of Berkeley. Persons in the neighborhood think McCLELLAN'S force has been reduced, but are not positive on that point. A balloon ycleept "The Intrepid," containing two persons, made an ascension, and hovered for two hours over McCLELLAN'S camp.

ITEMS.

The prisoners captured by Major BAILEY, in his brilliant cavalry dash on Somerville, the County seat of Nicholas, on Friday last, arrived in Lynchburgh on Thursday night. They number sixty-four privates, and four commissioned officers, among them Lieut-Col. STARR, the commandant of the place at the time of his capture. Dr. RISCKER is not among the number, having been detained at the Salt Sulphur Springs, the authorities not having decided whether he shall be treated as a spy or a prisoner of war.

The repairs necessary to make the City Point Railroad in a passable condition, being still incomplete, the sick and wounded Yankees, lodged at the Confederate States Military Prison, corner of Second and Cary streets, yet remain in their old position. They will be dispatched homeward in a very few days.

LETCHER, the Old Dominion's drunken Governor, has left the Capital for Wytheville, to look after the rebel troops of the State line. He threatens to demand from the Confederate Government all "Virginia traitors," so that he can bring them to speedy and condign punishment.

The Richmond *Enquirer* calls Gen. POPE the "prince of liars," and adds "that he is only second to HALLECK in the art of lying, and is one of the greatest blackguards in the Yankee army."

THE TURF.

Double Team Trotting at Fashion Course.

Three good and well-known double teams were advertised to trot on the Fashion track yesterday, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

It is hardly necessary to say that they didn't do it, although the next best thing to it was done—in other words, two good and well-known double teams appeared upon the track at 4½ o'clock in the afternoon.

The unvarying delay in showing, the unnecessary waste of time, the anxiety consequent to all those who must leave before the race is concluded, or lose the cars and the lack of facilities for getting to and from the track and depôt, are telling upon the attendance at the races.

There are no pleasanter grounds near the City than those of Mr. CROCHERON; there is no more commodious and airy hotel than his; there are no better dinners than those gotten up by his accomplished better-half; there is no such track in the country as the Fashion, and there are no better or prettier races than can be seen there, and yet there is a paucity of attendance and a lack of public interest, for which there is a very good reason.

If Mr. CROCHERON will see to it that the races commence at the time advertised, will provide a quarter-charging omnibus at the depôt for those who have no animules of their own, and will thus enable spectators to take the 6 o'clock train home, he will oblige the public, secure custom for his excellent hotel and well-managed track, gratify the sporting community, and put money in his purse.

SAM MCLAUGHLIN named the sorrel stallion *Jim* and the brown mare *Annie*, and MACE named the brown mare *Lady Crocheron*, called after the popular Madame of ye Crocheron House, and the bay mare *Kate*.

They are both well-known teams, and their contest excited a great deal of anticipatory interest. MCLAUGHLIN'S team was the favorite in the pool and on the field. In $100 pools he brought $50, $65 and $70, against the balance for MACE.

With the understanding, then, that MCLAUGHLIN was the favorite decidedly, the spectators waited impatiently for the

FIRST BEAT.

At about 4½ o'clock, both teams showed up, and appeared in good condition. MCLAUGHLIN made the track several times, and got his horses well lathered before the first attempt to score. Finally, MACE having won the pole, they attempted to start, and as is the custom at this track, they came along at a very fast gait, apparently about to secure a good start, when SAM broke badly, and "no go" was the result. The second attempt was more successful, and a very fair send-off was gotten. While going around the turn, SAM broke, and MACE getting well ahead, passed the quarter pole in 41 seconds.

The gap was increased little by little to full five lengths, while SAM was just up and down the whole time. MACE made the half-mile in 1:23, but got badly up just then, and SAM reduced the gap materially.

MACE soon got his feet again, and shot on, seemingly with a fair prospect of distancing SAM, whose team is not of the kind which makes by breaking. The relative positions were unchanged, while they made MACE in the van the third quarter, but after that MACE lost by breaking, and SAM, whose stallion was trotting while his mate was running, got almost upon his wheel.

The mile was made in the unsatisfactory time of 2:52½, MACE getting home some five lengths ahead.

The friends of the winner insisted that SAM should be distanced, as he had gained to a great extent by running; but, after anxious consultation, the judges decreed that he made nothing and was entitled to his position.

Some discontented persons grumbled, and made themselves perpetetic perspiration generators, all to no purpose, but to the majority of those present the ruling was satisfactory.

Pool-purchasers now found occasion to hedge, to scratch their heads, and to wonder what was the matter. It was evidently not speed that had turned the tide against the favorite, for the time was poor; but *what* it was they couldn't tell. So they did the only thing possible under the circumstances—bet the other way, drank soda-cocktails, and punched in the outturned stomach a portly turtle which inoffensively and conspicuously occupied the middle of the barroom.

THE SECOND HEAT

Undid all the impressions created by the first, and set at sea all speculations and surmises. Prophesying was as vain as preaching. The horses came up looking well, and, like the Scriptural war steed, "eager for the fray."

At the turn SAM managed to get the pole away from MACE, and the race became a trail. MACE fell behind and SAM exultingly took the quarter in 41 seconds. The gap increased, and continued to increase, while MACE went up and up and up, and SAM in good time went on and on. He made the half mile in 1:21, and as yet had made no break. It looked as though MACE would be distanced—his team worked very badly, and it was with difficulty that he could manage them. At the third quarter both were up, SAM very badly, and MACE gained somewhat. SAM rallied and MACE broke. SAM came home in good condition and at a slapping gait, while MACE was holding a running horse with a trotting mate. The time made, SAM being the winner of the heat, was 2 minutes 44 seconds, a very great improvement on the former record.

Two thirds of the people on the ground thought that MACE would be ruled out; the judges were in trouble. They had been easy with SAM at the first heat, and though this was a little more decided, they were unwilling to declare MACE distanced, when for an apparently similar violation of rule, they had said nothing to SAM. So they decided that the race should go on.

New pools were started, and MCLAUGHLIN sold for $75 in $100 pools.

It was now 5¾ o'clock; the cars were due at 6, and we were obliged to leave. We present the following

SUMMARY.

DOUBLE-TEAM RACE.—Friday, Aug. 8. Purse and Stake, $1,000. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons.

S. McLaughlin names s. s. *Jim* } 2 1 1 1
S. McLaughlin names b. m. *Annie* }
H. Woodruff names g. g. *Jesse* } ..... dr.
H. Woodruff names b. m. *Jinny* }
D. Mace names b. m. *Lady Crocheron* } 1 2 2 2
D. Mace names b. m. *Kate* }

TIME.

Heat.	Quarter. Seconds.	Half mile. Min. Sec.	Mile. Min. Sec.
First	41	1:23	2:52¾
Second	41	1:21	2:44
Third	—	—	2:55½
Fourth	—	—	2:53½

To-day, three good horses—*Phebe*, *Gen. Halleck* and *Royal Charley*—will trot for a purse and stake, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons, at 3 o'clock, says the advertisement. There will undoubtedly be a good trot there, and we advise our readers to go and see it.

Death of Sir Allen Napier McNab.

TORONTO, Friday, Aug. 8.

Hon. Sir ALLEN NAPIER MCNAB died at 4 o'clock this afternoon at his residence, of gastic fever, after a short illness. He was 64 years of age.

THE MURDER OF GEN. McCOOK.

Interesting Particulars of the Assassination.

Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Press.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, Aug. 7, 1862.

The city is in a perfect uproar of excitement over the details of the death of the brave Gen. ROBERT MCCOOK, of Ohio. His remains arrived in town to-night, and are now lying at the Commercial Hotel.

I write this at midnight, and, therefore, am unable to send you as full particulars as I could wish. On Tuesday last Gen. ROBERT MCCOOK, who was at the time very sick, was in an ambulance, near Salem, Ala., on his way to his brigade. The ambulance was travelling over the usual military road, and, about 10 o'clock in the morning, it arrived at a plantation, where there was an abundance of water. After refreshing themselves, they passed on with the sick General. Intelligence of his whereabouts and condition was quickly spread, it is supposed, for before the ambulance had proceeded three miles, the driver discovered that he was pursued by guerrillas.

It was impossible to think of flight, and Gen. MCCOOK'S condition prohibited any idea of resisting him. The rebel leader ordered the ambulance to stop, the assassins at the same time surrounding it. The vehicle was then upset and the sick officer turned into the road. While on his knees, helpless, sick, and pleading for quarter, he was fired at by a ruffian and shot through the side. The wound was fatal—Gen. MCCOOK surviving it but a few hours. He bore his sufferings heroically, and to the last manifested an undaunted spirit. His last words were: "Tell ALECK," (alluding to his brother, Gen. ALEXANDER MCDOWELL MCCOOK,) "and the rest, that I have tried to live like a man and do my duty." When the news of the murder became known among the camps the excitement was intense. The Ninth Ohio, MCKOON'S own regiment, on learning of the assassination, marched back to the scene of the occurrence, burned every house in the neighborhood, and laid waste the lands. Several men who were implicated in the murder, were taken out and hung to trees by the infuriated soldiery.

The guerrilla feeling throughout the State is increasing rapidly, and bands of these robbers are forming in every hamlet. The train I came down in from Battle Creek was fired into at different points. Fortunately no damage was done to the persons of any of the passengers. The train for Columbia to-day was fired into by guerrilla parties, at various points on the road, and one man was killed and thirteen wounded. Immediate, prompt and decisive action should be taken in the matter. Companies are forming here to assist in the capture of guerrillas near the city.

As I write this dispatch the excitement is increasing in the city, and the streets are alive with the populace. Amazement and revenge are pictured on every countenance. The death of Geo. MCCOOK will be remembered here, and a terrible retribution will fall upon the barbarous assassins of this brave and gallant leader. Gov. JOHNSON and other prominent Union men have called to view the remains. The Governor was visibly affected by the sight of the corpse of his late friend.

It is rumored that a number of prominent secessionists in this city have been shot to-night by exasperated Unionists."

THE REMAINS OF GEN. McCOOK.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Aug. 8.

At a meeting of the City Council this morning a committee of three was appointed to act in connection with other committees to pay the last tribute of respect to the late Gen. MCCOOS, with power to proceed to Louisville to escort the body to this city. Resolutions were passed that the City Council attend the funeral, that the Mayor invite the different military and civic associations, and the Chamber of Commerce, to do likewise.

GEN. ROBERT McCOOK.

Brig.-Gen. ROBERT MCCOOK was an Ohican by birth, and has, or has had, three brothers commanding in the army—all notable for valor and ability.

Gen. MCCOOK entered the service as Colonel of the Ninth Ohio, and was immediately sent to Western Virginia, where he participated in the brilliant campaign of MCCLELLAN in that section. When the regiment was withdrawn from that department it was attached to BUELL'S Division, and its Colonel made a Brigadier-General. His brigade followed the fortunes of Gen. BUELL'S advancing columns, and after the capture of Nashville, Gen. MCCOOK was pushed forward with Gen. THOMAS' Division to unite with Gen. GRANT at Pittsburgh Landing. At Columbia, Tenn., Gen. MCCOOK taught the Western guerrillas the first lesson of retaliation. Gen. MCCOOK was engaged in repairing the bridge when parties of citizens fired on his men. He sent word to them that if his men were again fired upon he would immediately commence shelling the town. But having been so leniently dealt with previously they paid no attention to the threat.

Next morning, shortly after the man commenced work, they were again fired upon. Gen. MCCOOK, on being advised of the fact, immediately recalled all the workmen from the bridge, and ordered the artillery into position, when he commenced to shell the town, which was continued for two or three hours without intermission. He then ordered the firing to cease, and again sent the workmen to the bridge, after which time they were not molested.

Gen. MCCOOK participated in the battle of Shiloh, and after the evacuation of Corinth proceeded with Gen. BUELL'S department eastward on the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railway. He was a brave man and a thorough soldier.

THE COMMENCEMENT SEASON.

Exercises at Williams College.

President HOPKINS opened the exercises of Commencement week at Williams College, on Sunday last, with the Baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class. He took his text from Peter ii., 4-5: "To whom coming as unto a living stone, disallowed indeed of men, but chosen of God and precious, ye also as lively stones are built up a spiritual house." In the evening the address before the Mills Theological Society was delivered by Rev. DWIGHT W. MARSH, lately a missionary at Mosul. He opened his address with a reference to the condition of the country, and acknowledged the necessity of every young man devoting himself to her service, but considered it wrong, even under these circumstances, to neglect the missionary cause, in behalf of which he spoke. The missionary life is desirable because it causes those who follow it to become like Christ. To prove this was the object of his remarks. The speaker was instructive and at times eloquent, and those were fully repaid for their attendandance who heard him.

The exercises of the next day, Monday, consisted of addresses before the Adelphic Union Society by W. LLOYD GARRISON, Esq., of Boston, and Prof. JOHN W. FOWLER, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; the former in the afternoon, the latter in the evening. Mr. GARRISON favorably disappointed those who heard him by being less radical than it was supposed he would be. His subject was "Our National Visitation."

Prof. FOWLER'S address in the evening was on "Our National Crisis."

Tuesday forenoon was occupied by the meeting of the Alumni. This was held in Alumni Hall, at 9 o'clock, Hon. H. L. SABIN, President of the Association, in the Chair. The meeting was opened by prayer, Rev. Mr. NOBLE officiating. After the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, the Necrological list for the past year was read by the Secretary, Prof. GRIFFIN, The names of the Alumni who have died this year (1861-2) are as follows:

Class of 1799—Hon. Peter Starr.
Class of 1801—Hon. Henry C. Marthudale.
Class of 1801—Jared Curtis, Esq.
Class of 1802—Rev. Lyman Strong.
Class of 1804—Barnabas King, D. D.
Class of 1805—Absalom Townsend, Esq.
Class of 1806—Hon. Aaron King.
Class of 1808—James F. Coggswell, Esq.
Class of 1812—Rev. John Woods.
Class of 1814—Hon. Samuel F. Vinton, L.L. D.
Class of 1818—Joshua N. Danforth, D. D.
Class of 1837—Rev. Charles O. Hill.
Class of 1839—Chas. H. Williams, Esq.
Class of 1855—Capt. John Foot.
Class of 1859—George A. Wiswall, Esq.

During the meeting, remarks were made by Ex-Gov. WASHBURNE, Hon. Mr. BARTLETT, Rev. Dr. TODD and others.

The following patriotic resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, By the Alumni of Williams College, here assembled, That the war which the United States are now waging for the maintenance of the National authority and the suppression of the slaveholders' great hut causeless rebellion, demands the cooperation of all authorities and all citizens. And we, therefore, promise for ourselves and urge upon others, of whatever profession or condition in life, not only to study how the country can best be served, but to save it actively with all the means possible and lawful.

Resolved, further, That in order to meet the exigencies of this iron time, all peaceful pursuits must accommodate themselves to the demands of war, and our youth, especially, should be made acquainted with the use of arms, and we, therefore, recommend to the Trustees and Faculty of this College to give the students hereafter during the war instruction and exercise in the military art.

The officers of the Alumni chosen for the coming year are Hon. JOSEPH WHITE, President; Hon. J. D. COLT, Vice-President; Rev. N. H. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Sigma Phi's held their annual Convention, which was addressed by Prof. A. J. UPSON, of Hamilton College. Mr. BURNHAM read a poem, and the New-York Seventh Regiment band furnished the music.

Freshmen, Sophomores and Juniors took part in the Prize Rhetorical Exhibition in the evening.

On Wednesday the Commencement exercises proper transpired. Fifty-two members of the graduating class received the degree of A. B.

MYRON W. SMITH, of Rutgers College, and Rev. SANDFORD H. SMITH were admitted, *ad eundum*, A. M. The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon JOHN B. HOLMES, of Sand Lake, N. Y. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon Rev. HENRY M. FIELD, of New-York, and Rev. ALBERT TRAVER, of Poughkeepsie.

NAVY AND ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

The keel of Mr. ROWLAND'S fourth vessel was laid yesterday at Greenpoint. She is to be exclusively iron, and will be of extraordinary strength. A large number of persons was present on the occasion, and the foreman who has the supervision of the work mustered all the employes to participate in the act. She will be 226 feet long, 48 feet wide, and 13 feet deep. She will have two turrets, and be finished in a few months. Her tonnage will be over 1,000. The machinery is to be built at the Morgan Iron Works in this City.

There are over 1,100 men employed at Mr. ROWLAND'S Continental Works, and yesterday the oath of allegiance was begun to be administered to them. It is said that the Government intends to have the loyalty of all its employes practically tested. There are now nearly 20,000 men working on her men-of-war and every one of them will have to be sworn. The men at Greenpoint, with very few exceptions, took the oath readily. Some there were who thought it was a "dodge" to make soldiers of them, but when the matter was explained, their good disposition became apparent.

Parties wishing to see the launch at the Navy-yard, this morning, will have to be inside the gate at 9 o'clock A. M., as the *Lackawanna* will be floated out of the ship-house at full tide. Ladies, accompanied by gentlemen, will be properly cared for. The Commandant of the Yard, Rear-Admiral HIRAM PAULDING, will preside.

The trial trip of the new steam sloop-of-war *Canandaigua*, which sailed from Boston a few days since, has proved eminently successful. She will be prepared for active sea service immediately. We gave a description of this vessel, and a list of her officers some time since.

A Marine General Court-martial is ordered to convene at once at Boston, for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it. Capt. COMBS, of this station, yesterday received instructions from the Navy Department to repair to Charlestown and report as a member of the Court. His duties will be performed in his absence by the next senior officer. Capt. COMBS has only just entered on his business at the Flushing-avenue Barracks.

The work of building iron-clad vessels seems to have only begun. In addition to the four ordered some time since, the tremendous ram contracted for by Mr. WEBB, and the California iron battery, building at Jersey City, the keel of a new iron gunboat is to be laid at the works of Messrs. REANY & Co., of Chester, Penn., in a few days, where there are already two vessels under way. Besides all these, it is said that others are to be built in California. The last one agreed for—that to be built by the REANYS—235 feet long, 25 feet wide, and 12 feet deep, will be a side-wheel craft, intended for harbor use.

The new steam frigate *Lackawanna*, now in course of construction at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, will be launched at full tide this forenoon, precisely at 9 o'clock. Orders have been issued to permit all respectable persons to witness the launch. The *Lackawanna* is one of the four large steam vessels intended for ocean service, which were ordered to be built by the Navy Department some months since. They are in course of completion as follows:

Vessel.	Condition.	Where.
Lackawanna	Ready for launching	Brooklyn.
Ticonderoga	Nearly so	Brooklyn.
Shenandoah	Just commenced	Philadelphia.
Sacramento	Already launched	Portsmouth, N. H.

These vessels are over 1,500 tons burden, and rate with the *Lancaster*, and ships of that class.

Capt. TURNER, of the Fourth Regular Infantry, is dead. He entered the army as a Second Lieutenant, in the Second Artillery, on the 20th of May, 1857, and had only seen a few years' military service when it pleased God to take him. He was promoted to a Captaincy in the Fourth Foot, of which SILAS CASEY is Colonel, in November last, and fought gallantly with his company in the severe encagement of the Chickahominy. Capt. TURNER is son to Commander TURNER, who is the commanding officer of the iron-clad frigate *New-Ironsides*, now ready for sea at Philadelphia. The TURNERS, we believe, are a Virginian family of great respectability. The late Capt. TURNER died at his father's house, Newport, R. I., in his 25th year.

Arrests Under the Last Order of the War Department.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 8.

Several arrests have already been made under to-day's order of the Secretary of War prohibiting leaving the country. Over fifty left on the boat last night, from all parts of the State, and probably 100 would have gone to-night.

The regiment from this district is probably more than full. Towns allotted 40 men have raised more than 100.

Extraordinary Fall of Rain.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On Tuesday, the 5th inst., there fell at my place of observation 3.25 inches of rain in one hour and forty-five minutes. This is the greatest fall of water within so short a period of time that I have observed at any date of my record. In the year 1815, indeed, it fell at a greater rate for a shorter period, viz.: 2.40 inches in forty minutes on the 14th of July, and on the 29th of August, 1861, in twenty-five minutes, 1.55 inches, but each of these was limited to those amounts, so that although the rate was, in the former case, 6.30 inches in one hour and forty five minutes, in the latter 6.93 in same period, yet they only attained 2.40 and 1.65.

The rain of the 5th instant was accompanied by the greatest thunder and lightning of the season.

The amount of rain in July, in the aggregate, though much inferior to that of June, being 9.34 inches as against 15.23 inches in the former month, was the greatest in any July that I have recorded, except 1855, when it was 11.75 inches.

J. NELSON MCGIFFERT.

MILTON HALL, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1862.

— Rev. W. BROADHUS, D. D., of Fredericksburgh, is among those confined in the Old Capitol Prison, at Washington. He is held as a hostage for certain Union men of that town who have been spirited off to Richmond.

[Advertisement.]

THE MONITORS—HEADQUARTERS AT No. 308 BROADWAY.—Young men willing to serve their country, and desirous of uniting with a company of sober and moral, as well as fighting men, are earnestly invited to enroll themselves. Capt. HOWLAND, the Commandant, is an old Seventh Regiment officer, competent as a soldier, and careful of his men.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX WILL DO IT.—If you desire a neat, becoming and comfortable Summer hat, and are indisposed to expend too much upon its gratification, the only man you can depend upon is KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3394. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 10, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

Highly Important Movements in Progress.

Our Pickets Driven Back Across the Rapidan.

The Corps of McDowell and Banks Hurried Forward.

Heavy Cannonading Heard in the Direction of the Rapidan.

A BRISK SKIRMISH AT WOLFTOWN.

DEFEAT OF THE REBELS.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 9.

Government officers, arrived from Culpepper Court-house this morning, bring highly important intelligence from POPE's army. His pickets had been thrown out on the southern bank of the Rapidan. Early on Friday morning they were attacked by the enemy in superior force and driven across the river. As soon as the information reached Culpepper Court-house, McDOWELL's corps was ordered forward, and in a short time started—HARTSUFF's and CRAWFORD's brigades leading the advance. The troops were in splendid fighting trim, and in the best of spirits. BANKS' corps followed McDOWELL's, and all moved straight toward the point where our pickets had been driven across the Rapidan, some 10 or 12 miles from Gordonsville.

About 5 in the afternoon heavy firing was heard at Culpepper Court-house, in the direction of the Rapidan, and people generally believed that a severe engagement was going on. The better opinion, however, seemed to be that only an artillery fight was going on across the river, and that, under cover of our artillery, our troops were assuming the advance line of defence for the massing of our army along the north bank of the Rapidan—at the same time, perhaps, dislodging the rebels who had driven in our pickets from their positions on the other side. Some insisted that POPE would push steadily on, without stopping to Gordonsville; others believed the dispositions of the troops hardly completed for such a movement yet, and that they would not have left Culpepper Court-house but for the rebel attack on our pickets.

Gen. POPE had left headquarters at Sperryville, and was understood to be personally directing movements.

LATEST REPORTS FROM THE ADVANCE.

MADISON COURT-HOUSE, via CULPEPPER, Friday, Aug. 8, 1862.

A skirmish between our pickets and a body of rebel cavalry, occurred yesterday, at a place called Wolftown, some eight or ten miles from here, on the Standardsville road.

A battalion of the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry was sent forward, who charged upon and drove the rebels beyond the Rapidan, killing two and wounding several.

Our loss is as follows: James Dobbins, killed; John C. Evans, shot in the foot; George Barley and John Ballantine, slightly injured—all of Company B, Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, and belonging to the Picket Guard.

This morning everything is reported quiet along our lines.

This command is very short of horses, the country having been cleaned of them by the rebels.

CULPEPPER, Va., Friday, Aug. 8.

Gen. POPE and Staff have arrived, and are located near the house of Mr. WALLACH, Editor of the Washington *Star*.

Gen. BUFORD's Cavalry were at Madison the 6th. He reports all quiet. The enemy had reported there that Jackson had removed to Liberty Mills, on the Rapidan, west of the Central Railroad, having a force of 20,000 men.

Everything indicates readiness for action.

The citizens are desponding. No orders have yet reached the Provost-Marshal to administer the oath of allegiance to citizens.

Cars arrived yesterday with passengers and freight from Alexandria.

The telegraph will be completed to-day.

DETAILS OF PREVIOUS OPERATIONS.

The Reported Evacuation of Richmond—Gen. Crawford's Movements—A Loyal New-Yorker—The Lack of Luxuries.

CAMP OF THE SECOND CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA, Sunday, Aug. 4.

Reports are frequently received here through various channels to the effect that the rebel army of Richmond have been removing from the city southward for the last ten days. The source through which some of these reports come are entitled to full credence. It is added that, among the causes of the evacuation of Richmond are the exhaustion of the country north of the James, the infectious and pestilential atmosphere, and the superior advantages of the James as a line of defence. It is also stated they intend to maintain an open railroad connection with the valley, via Lynchburgh, Charlottesville and Gordonsville to Staunton, to the last moment, as a reserve for supplies.

Your correspondent will not vouch for the accuracy of these statements, but is as likely to say that they receive a certain degree of credence in high quarters.

The unexpected visit of Gen. CRAWFORD's cavalry to Orange Court-house, on Saturday, struck terror to the secession population of town and country. The force he attacked there was far superior to his own, but he remained there long enough to accomplish the object of his visit, and retired in good order behind the Rapidan, closely followed by the rebels, who continually harassed his rear. As stated in my dispatch, his loss was but two killed and several wounded, while the loss of the enemy was fifteen killed, many wounded, and fifty-two prisoners. The rebel force opposed to him were two regiments of ROSSER's (late ASHBY's) cavalry, who have recently been withdrawn from Harrisonburgh. The Valley, it is stated, is now guarded only by guerrillas, and a few isolated companies of regular cavalry.

It is rare to find in this section of the State, persons of true-blue Unionism, but they are sometimes to be met with. Dr. BOW, of Little Washington, formerly of the State of New-York, and his energetic and accomplished wife, are instances of this character. Before the rebellion, in addition to his professional duties, this estimable pair kept a Seminary for education in the higher branches of literature and domestic accomplishments. Their well-known Union sentiments caused a withdrawal of a large proportion of his professional patronage and their scholars, and they were frequently threatened with summary vengeance for refusing to aid the rebellion. On the arrival of our troops here, the Doctor and his lady threw open their hospitable mansion to the sick, (particularly to those of the Sixtieth New-York, officers and men). The school-room was turned into a hospital, and the elegancies of life gave way to nursing the sick, cooking and washing—and this without further hope of reward than the approval of conscience. More than one officer and private attribute their convalescence to the medical skill and kind attentions of this humane family. At present the Doctor has been placed in charge of the small hospitals in the town, but it seems a more fitting reward that he should be appointed to one of the vacancies in the corps of army surgeons, a position which his familiarity with the diseases of this climate, and their approved remedies, fit him for. The want of the luxuries of camp-life, such as tobacco, cigars, soaps, can-meats and fruits, and extra articles of clothing, usually furnished by sutlers, is beginning to be seriously felt in this corps. Admitting the necessity of suspending the heretofore almost unlimited access of speculators and small traders to the camps, it seems practicable to admit, through regularly appointed sutlers, such articles as long habit or real necessity have made necessary for the soldier's health, if not his very existence.

Without a knowledge, or even an intimation of the cause of this blockade, it is to be hoped it will soon be removed.

The midday sun for the past week has been almost unbearable, even by the strongest constitutions. In consequence, the regimental drills and parades in most cases have been ordered earlier in the morning and later in the afternoon.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Rebels at Malvern Hill—Bravery of the Eleventh Massachusetts—The Rebels Suspicious of the Irish and Germans, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HARRISON'S LANDING, Va., Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1862.

Nothing has been seen or heard of the rebels since their defeat and rout at Malvern Hill, yesterday morning. The farm-house of a Mr. CAEW, a resident of Richmond, was badly used by the rebels, during their occupation of the Hill. The furniture was nearly all destroyed, together with a valuable piano. To-day the house was accidentally burned.

The shot which struck down the members of Company G, Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers, was the spherical shell, and filled with small balls and pieces of iron. This regiment behaved splendidly throughout the entire march and action. The casualty which occurred in its ranks, instead of creating any confusion, seemed only to knit them together the firmer, and the habit of thorough and tried discipline was not for an instant neglected. The severed ranks were instantly closed up, and the march continued without interruption. In the closer presence of the enemy they also maintained a compact and solid formation, which no occasion of the hour could shatter.

A member of the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment was killed, also one of the Sixteenth Massachusetts. Most of the prisoners taken belonged to a Georgia cavalry regiment. All their cannon were captured, but not until their ammunition had been expended. They say their force did not number over one hundred and fifty men, and that they were merely stationed there as pickets. There was, also, another rebel cavalry regiment there, known as the First North Carolinians, six of whom were taken yesterday morning and brought to Gen. MCCLELLAN's quarters by a party of stragglers from some of our regiments. They made no attempt to escape, but gave themselves up with apparent willingness.

They represent that the rebels are still suspicious of the Irish national flag, which is sometimes displayed by some of our regiments, from the magic influence it possesses over the minds and actions of the Emeralders in their ranks, and wherever it is recognized in the field it is avoided by those regiments having any strong admixture of sons of the Green Isle in its ranks. On several occasions have the Irishmen been ordered to the rear, or to some distant part of the field, rather than bring them in contact with the folds of the harp and shamrock. The great reverence the Germans have, also, for their national colors, has created considerable apprehension in the minds of many of the leaders having that element of character strongly compounded in their commands—lest the banners of that far-off land should be displayed upon the battle-field. Their songs and aspirations are burdened with praise and reverence of Fatherland. They cannot be persuaded to renounce their national predilections, and have no heart in the cause in which they are forced to serve. Their patronage is not given to the South willingly, or from any benefits that may accrue to them by the success of the rebellion.

At last proper attention is to be awarded to our contraband question, for the devotedness with which they have clung to our garments, and the avidity and relish with which they have punished our hard bread, salt beef, rice, and molasses. Last evening orders were received to advance this formidable "*Corps de Afrique*" to the front, armed with pick and spade, and they will now inaugurate that era of usefulness to which our heroic soldiers have long bent their vision. To say that they relinquish their life of "inglorious ease" without manifest symptoms of regret would be untrue. They do not relish the change; but after digging their way to within five miles of Richmond, as many of their white brethren have done, they may learn to like it as well as anybody. There is nothing like the force of circumstances to tame down our prejudices, and in time they may be led to appreciate the blessing of *free labor*, as well as ourselves. There is this difference, however, in their favor: We expected it—they didn't.

Some of them protest against this measure of our Generals, as being incompatible with their impressions of a free government. When they exchanged their palpable woe for future comfort, they supposed they had worked out, upon the plantation, their proportion of the curse entailed upon Adam's children, and were to receive the fruits of their toil at the hands of the Federal army. ARGUS.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF BLACKS.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM GEN. KEARNEY.

The following is an extract from a private letter written to a gentleman in Newark, by Gen. KEARNEY:

"But besides *drafting* it is time for us to deprive the enemy of their extraneous engines of war. There is no more Southern man at heart than myself. I am so from education, associations, and from being a purely unprejudiced lover of the Union. But this is now no longer time for hesitation. As the blacks are the rarest military farce of the South, so should they indiscriminately be received, if not seized and sent off. I would not arm them, but I would use them to a, are our whites, needed with their colors; needed to *drill*, that first source of discipline—that first utility in battle. But in furtherance of this, instead of the usual twenty pioneers per regiment, I would select fifty stalwart blacks, give them the ax, the pick and the spade—but give them high military organization. We want bands; give us twenty blacks—again military organization. So, too, cooks for the companies—teamsters—even artillery-drivers. Do not stop there—and always *without arms*—organize engineer regiments of blacks for the fortifications—pontoon regiments of blacks—black hospital corps of nurses. Put units in practice, and the day, just from European interference, we have to look *bitterness* nearly in the face—*then*, and not till then, awaken to the conviction, that you have an army of over fifty thousand *highly* disciplined soldiery—superior to double the number of our ordinary run of badly clad, fed, badly officered, unreliable regiments now entrusted with the fortunes of the North. I would seek French officers for them, from their peculiar tact over "natives." In their own service they easily beat the Arabs—and then officer them and surpass their own troops in desperate valor; also, I should advise some Jamaica sergeants of the black regiments. As for the women—employ them in hospitals, and in making cartridges, &c.

I know the Southern character intimately. It is not truly brave. It is at times desperate—invincible if successful—most dispirited if the reverse—intimidated at a distant idea, which they would encounter, if suddenly brought to them, face to face. This idea of black adjuncts to the military awakens nothing inhuman. It but prevents the slave, runaway, or abandoned to us, from becoming a moneyed pressure upon us. It eventually would prepare them for freedom—for surely, we do not intend to give them up to their rebel masters. In fine, why have we even now many old soldiers on the frontier garrisons. Send there a black regiment on trial, not at once, but gradually—by the process I named above. Do this, and besides acquiring a strong provisional army, you magnify your present one by over 50,000 men."

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Released Prisoners at Harrison's Landing—Stragglers Found Near Malvern Hill.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Aug. 7.

The mailboat from Harrison's Landing arrived at 4 o'clock this morning, and reports that the Union prisoners from Richmond have arrived at Harrison's Landing. It is thought there are many more besides the three thousand which were expected. The most of them are expected to remain at Harrison's for the present.

A large number of stragglers were found near Malvern Hill when the Union troops took possession of that place.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Aug. 8.

The United States Sanitary transport *Daniel Webster*, arrived from New-York at Fortress Monroe at an early hour this morning. After stopping about an hour, she proceeded up the river to Harrison's Landing, with a cargo of vegetables for the army. Doctor DUNSTER, Medical Director of Transports, was on board, and 120 nurses.

The mail-boat from Harrison's Landing arrived at 4 o'clock, this afternoon.

It is reported that our army has fallen back to Harrison's Landing, leaving Malvern Hill to the rebels, after accomplishing the object of the reconnoissance.

The weather to-day has been exceedingly warm—considered the hottest of the season.

Commodore WILKES went up the James River to-day.

Some very entertaining target practice took place, to-day, from the British steam sloop-of-war now lying in the Roads, abreast of the fort. Her firing was very accurate. Nearly every shell exploded at the point aimed at.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

The Plans for a Rebel Rising—Railroad Company Subscribes Money to Assist in Suppressing the Guerrillas.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, Aug. 9.

The *Democrat*, of this city, learns that the present uprising of the rebels in Missouri, is in accordance with the plan conceived by Gen. PRICE, after his defeat at Pea Ridge, when he told his followers to go home, put in their crops, and attend to their business generally until the harvest, and then to rise throughout the State and form guerrilla bands, and he prepared to meet him in the Fall, when he would return again to lead them.

The Pacific Railroad Company has subscribed $15,000 for the suppression of guerrilla operations in Missouri.

The recruiting officers for the volunteer regiments are authorized to enlist from the enrolled militia of the State.

GUERRILLAS WIPED OUT IN MISSOURI.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Friday, Aug. 8.

Maj. MONTGOMERY came up with COFFIN's guerrillas in the western part of Dod County, yesterday, attacked them, killed 11, wounded 4, and took 17 prisoners.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

A Dash at the Rebels by Col. Wynecoop—A Fight Expected at McMinnville, Tenn.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Aug. 8.

Col. WYNCOOP's Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry attacked the rebel FORREST's force, on Calf-Killer River, near Sparta, killed thirty, and then withdrew and rejoined Gen. NELSON, at McMinnville, where an attack by rebels in large force was hourly expected.

It is reported that Gen. BUELL has possession of Chattanooga, but it needs confirmation.

The train from Columbus was fired into by guerrillas, and about twenty passengers wounded. The brakeman died of his wounds to-day. He received fourteen shots. Cross ties were piled upon the road to obstruct the passage of the train. The engineer, knowing his only safety was in going ahead, opened the valves and dashed through the obstructions, thus saving the train.

A small Union force, guarding a wagon train, was to-day driven from Lebanon back to Nashville.

The body of Gen. MCCOOK was forwarded to Cincinnati this morning. The Ninth Ohio regiment, of which he was Colonel, inflicted severe chastisement upon the people residing at the scene of his murder. Seven dwellings were in flames at one time.

GEN. LANE AGAIN IN THE FIELD.

A Proclamation to the People of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Dacotah.

OFFICE OF RECRUITING COMMISSIONER, DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS, LEAVENWORTH CITY, KAN., Aug. 4, 1862.

To the loyal men of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Dacotah:

The Government is engaged in raising an army that will insure the suppression of the rebellion, and the aid of every loyal man is invoked for the accomplishment of this object. Experience has shown that the lenient policy pursued will not win the insurgents back to their allegiance, nor disarm the traitors. The Government is fully aroused to this stern reality.

The conviction exists in the minds of the *people* that nothing but war, real earnest war, can be availing, and the National authorities are responding to this conviction of the people. Acting upon this policy, the Government has authorized me to organize an army in this Department; and, in the name of that Government, I call upon every loyal man to aid me in the work.

My powers in the premises are full. Camps will be established at convenient points within the limits of this Department, and supplies of arms and accoutrements, camp-equipage and subsistence will be furnished. Everything necessary to the complete equipment of the forces will be promptly and fully supplied. Every volunteer will receive the bounty of $25 and one month's advance pay upon being mustered into the service. Those who join this army will designate the men who shall command them. These forces will be used for the defence of this Department. While the armies of the North and East will be marched to meet the rebels upon their own soil, no troops can be sent here for our protection. We must rely upon the organized forces now in this Department, and such as can be raised among ourselves. The Government will provide munitions of war—the MEN we must furnish.

It is expected that the State and Territorial Governments will earnestly cooperate with the representative of the General Government in this patriotic work, and that every loyal heart will swell with a chivalric enthusiasm in the holy cause.

The nation is struggling for its existence. The noblest institutions ever established amongst men are in peril. A Herculean effort is being organized to avert this calamity. All over the teeming, loyal States the people are rising. Their treasure is poured out like water, and the best lives are being pledged to victory. Shall we not, then, stand by the old flag, in defence of our forefathers and family altars? I do not say to you, go and perform this great work, but I do say, come, and join the host marshalling for the conflict. Where duty leads I will be with you. Rally, then; our country calls!

JAMES H. LANE, Commissioner for Recruiting Department of Kansas.

CONCERNING SKEDADDLING

Great Excitement Among the Butternuts and Weak-Kneed Young Men.

The Effect of Secretary Stanton's Order in and About this City.

Scenes at the Foreign Steamer Landings.

LOCAL TRAVEL NOT INTERFERED WITH.

Superintendent Kennedy Appointed Special Provost-Marshal.

Within the memories of the present and two preceding generations, there has been no such excitement as that which yesterday pervaded all classes of our City population. The recent order of the Secretary of War, relative to the evasion of military duty, is the cause, and a most amusing, as well as shameless, desire to get rid of the hobgoblin "DRAFT" is the result.

The wording of the orders being somewhat obscure, led many literal persons to absurd misconceptions. Some supposed that all communication with Brooklyn, Jersey City, and so on, was to be stopped; and with this unfounded supposition for a text, they spent the day in arguing with the Marshal, bothering the Superintendent, and boring every one who would listen to them. For certain very sufficient reasons, the order was *made* as it was, but, upon the authority of United States Marshal MURRAY, we say that there will be no restriction whatever on

LOCAL TRAVEL.

The reasons why Mr. STANTON has placed it in the power of the authorities to enforce the order literally, are such as all good citizens would recognize, were they permitted to, as just and normal. Suffice it for us to know, at present, that all loyal citizens can go and come from their business or amusement as they see fit and where they see fit—locally.

In the meantime, there is no disguising the fact that, to all intents and purposes, the City is under

MARTIAL LAW.

Yesterday afternoon, Supt. KENNEDY received from the War Department the appointment of Special Provost-Marshal for the Metropolitan Police District, and is vested with full powers pertaining to that office. He appointed Inspectors CARPENTER, FOLK, DIKE and LEONARD Deputy Special Provost-Marshals. Orders were also issued constituting the whole of the Metropolitan Police force a Provost-Marshal Guard.

The necessity of this step is obvious. Mr. KENNEDY is instructed to execute the recent orders of the Government, and this places him in the position to do so.

AT THE STEAMERS

Which sailed for Europe yesterday, there was trouble indeed. The order suddenly put it into the heads of hundreds of people that they should do well to go to Europe. Sundry steamers were advertised to sail on Saturday, and in them they engaged, unluckily, their passage.

One of the steamers most liberally patronized was the *Etna*, as she was advertised to sail on Saturday at noon. Her dock is at the foot of Spring-street, North River, and on that morning it presented many extraordinary scenes, which must furnish abundant material for the historic annals of our time. The police of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, under Capt. DICKSON, who proved himself while performing a disagreeable duty, a gentlemanly and kind officer,—were out, in the words of one of them, "bright and early," to accomplish the desire of our Government to retain citizens of the Republic on our shore. Many of the would-be passengers, who would have gladly stowed themselves in the spacious vessel, had their purpose thus overthrown.

At 10 o'clock a vast crowd of both sexes, and all ages and conditions of life, gathered on the dock, some having emerged from vehicles where the "Jehus" imposed a special fax on their departure in the exorbitant price of the rise. Baggage of all kinds, in boxes, trunks, portmanteaus; bedding, bound in patchwork quilts, household relics of family furniture; women, with bonnets slung carelessly over their shoulder, fanning with heat; men of all ages, melting with perspiration, and almost overcome with excitement; children, in their mother's arms, peevish and crying; boys clamorous—were all witnessed in juxtaposition on the oblong dock, to the side of which the *Etna* was moored. Many of the strange crowd roamed up and down to discover some point by which they might get on board, without being subjected to the scrutiny of the Police. They were disappointed, however, for the officers sentineled every point of ingress.

The only entrance to the ship was by the central gang-plank, where Capt. DICKSON, and several of the officers of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, were posted. The rush at 11 o'clock to get on board was terrific; so much so that the officers, after using the utmost forbearance, were obliged to draw batons. Still the concourse, in which were many women, pressed forward with such force that the officers were obliged to clear a space by which the male passengers might be examined before entering the ship. On the main deck of the steamer, directly opposite the outside offices, were other policemen, who narrowly scanned the passengers as they proceeded, joyfully, and sometimes defiantly, to their respective locations.

Many of the passengers presented passports—but the Police, it was stated, refused to recognize such of them as were dated within the last ten days. An Irishman, of stout build but diminutive stature, teeming with perspiration, his back, arms and hands loaded with a wonderful assortment of baggage, succeeded, near noon, in getting on board the ship. Those who were not so fortunate, and who were in possession of the secret, spread the Celt's movement from tongue to tongue, till it reached the Police. A search was soon made, and the Hibernian was discovered, luggage and all, and ordered to go on shore. He demurred, showed his ticket and refused to leave. At last, the officer collared him down the gang plank with a rapidity greater than he ascended it. The surrounding crowd of disappointed voyageurs appeared to be disaffected at this course: "Don't treat the man roughly," they shouted as they rushed wildly on the Police as if with the intention of rescuing the prisoner.

The officers, however, were reinforced, and succeeded in taking off the would-be stow-away, not, however, till he made several vigorous appeals to the increasing crowd to protect him and procure for him his coat; for he was put ashore in his shirt-sleeves.

THE SCENES ON THE DOCK

Worthy of note were many and varied. The deck was crowded with people who expected to sail—people of every description, but chiefly of the middle and poorer classes. They were seated on their luggage, talking disconsolately of their misfortunes. Some of the women were crying, but all waited in the vain hope that the obstacles would be removed, and they might be allowed to proceed on their projected tour.

Two men, attired in the garb of sailors, declared that they belonged to the vessel, but it was discovered that they had procured the disguise to proceed to Europe. They were arrested, but refused to give their names.

One man offered $100 to a policeman, if he would allow him on board. The offer was promptly refused.

Many of those whose passports obtained them admission to the ship, handed them to their friends on the dock, but were detected in the scheme.

At about 1 o'clock the steamer hauled out into the stream, and the many disappointed faces looked still more disconsolate, if that was possible.

THE STEAMER SAXONIA,

which was to sail yesterday at 4 o'clock, hauled out into the stream early in the forenoon.

At an early hour in the morning Capt. MOUNT, with Sergeant SLATER and a posse of the Third Precinct police, took possession of the dock, and excluded everybody not authorized to remain.

The passengers, chiefly Germans, began to arrive at about 9 o'clock, and as they passed through the crowd congregated around the gate, had to listen to the remarks of the "unterrified," sometimes more forcible than polite. At the gate a policeman took the passport for examination, which, if found provided with the cabalistic letters "J. A. K.," or "D. C.," acted like a charm, and opened a passage for the bearer; but if not bearing those initials, or being issued by a foreign Power and duly countersigned by the Consuls of their respective nations, or issued from the State Department at Washington after the the 7th inst., then the unlucky traveler had to return for the completion of the necessary formalities.

A young German applied at the gate for admission, when the following colloquy ensued:

Policeman—"That passport is not right, it wants the signature from headquarters."

German—"But I pais tree thalers for it, to the Mister who made it, and he tells me dat I can travel wid it all over the world."

Policeman—"That may be, but you can't pass here."

German (waxing warm)—"But I pais tree thalers for it, and my passage too. I will have my satisfaction from you."

Policeman—"That you can get; move away;" and the Teuton disappeared in the crowd.

Hardly had this man left, when a small man with his wife (a six footer,) came to the gate. The man not having a passport, according to the rule, was excluded, but the woman admitted inside. "I wants my man," cries she. "He is glad to get away from you," calls a voice from the crowd. "He will make a good soldier," sings out another, while the poor man had to seek his passport without the aid of his wife.

All sorts of dodges were tried, but failed. One man coming up with an old passport of some obscure German Principality, countersigned by the Consul of this realm. "How long have you been in the country?" asked an inquisitive policeman. "Fourteen years next September," was the reply. "You never voted?" "Only four times." "That'll do. You had better visit Mr. KENNEDY, and to make you find the way, this gentleman will accompany you." Exit the traveler and a figure in blue and brass."

Another dodge, equally unsuccessful, was the wife dodge. "There is my wife going off, and I want to see her on board," sang out a man in a traveling suit from the wrong side of the gate, but it so happened that the lady in question had already been claimed by another party.

"Would you not let my brother see me on board?" said a Miss of fourteen or fifteen years, with the sweetest air possible to the M. P., "I am sure, he won't run away." "But I am not," was the courteous reply of the officer, and the unlucky wight, who had been refused a passport, had to shoulder his trunk and return to his home, there to await the result of the executed draft.

A carriage with four young men drove to the gate, but its progress was stopped, and the party had to return to No. 413 Broome-street for a safe conduct.

The crowning scene of the morning occurred at about 12 o'clock. A diminutive specimen of John Bull, rejoicing in the name of JOHN THOMAS, thinking himself unobserved, hired a boat at the foot of Dey-street, for the purpose of running the blockade. But, like the unfortunate *Memphis*, he had hardly left port when a cruiser, in the shape of a policeman, brought the boat to, and landed the Englishman on the dock, where Capt. MOUNT received him as follows: "Hi, you wanted to sneak away, my man; I am going to look you up." The Englishman, trembling from head to foot, replied, "I am an Englishman, on my way home, and the Consul told me to do as I did; he will be here presently." "Put the d—d Englishman into the Metropolitan Guard, Captain," sang out a dozen voices. "Sir, I am true to my country, Sir," said John Bull. "Where did you come from?" "From the West." "And made money?" "A little." One man suggested that he was a deserter, his hair being cut short; an investigation, however, did not prove anything of this kind against him, and so he was put out of the gate, where he was greeted with yells and hisses by the crowd, and before the Police could interfere, a Washington Market butcher applied his foot to the hindest part of the Englishman's body, so as to throw him, face downwards, into a heap of market rubbish.

A great deal of fun was enjoyed by the spectators, and a vast amount of inconvenience sustained by the anticipatory travelers.

THE ORDERS

under which the Police were acting were as follows:

"No person whatever, without a proper passport, must be allowed to go on any vessel bound for a foreign country at the time of sailing, except the officers and crew proper of the vessel, and the owner and agents of such vessels. This is to take effect forthwith."

This was telegraphed to the following Precincts in this City, as follows: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 13, 20, 21, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 16, and all the Brooklyn Precincts. Subsequently, the following supplementary order was issued to the 3d and 25th Precincts:

"Ladies and children may be allowed to go out as passengers without passports, but not to go on board as visitors."

Superintendent KENNEDY has written to Washington for instructions in special cases of aliens, emigrants and others. The Superintendent requires some discretionary power, similar to that which he exercised during the period when the first passport system was adopted. No United States passports dating anterior to the 1st instant were recognized by the Police.

A subsequent order was issued at 3 o'clock, as follows:

By an order from the War Department, all the passengers who had procured their passage-tickets prior to last night will be permitted to go on the steamers to-day." J. A. K.

A JOLLY CAR-LOAD.

Mr. KENNEDY came from Washington, Friday night, and relates that when he came through Baltimore he observed a considerable commotion in the management of the cars. There was one car which was detached from the rest. The inmates supposed that the engineer was only switching off, and taking on more cars, after which he would return and take them in order. Mr. KENNEDY asked a policeman standing next to him on the car what was the meaning of the commotion, and was told that the car contained Secessionists who were to take to-day's steamers from the Canton Depot.

It seems that a Government agent, who understands his business, had told all who expected to sail for Europe to repair to a certain point and had there been able to make his selections with ease. After having been thus separated, they had been conducted

Mr. KENNEDY said he did not fully understand the joke until he arrived in New-York. The information was wanted upon by a young man from John St. [illegible] agent of the Liverpool and New-York Steamship Company, who asked if the new order from the War Department would take effect to-day. He was replied to in the affirmative. "Why," said the young man, "we expected over a hundred passengers from Baltimore to sail to-day."

At the office of

THE BRITISH CONSUL

there was a great rush. The sidewalk before the building, the hall, stair-case and lobby were crowded by the parties who had been prevented by the Police from proceeding to Europe in the *Etna* and other vessels on Saturday. So dense and eager was the concourse, that the Acting Consul, PIERPONT EDWARDS, Esq., reached his chamber with considerable difficulty.

Many applicants made known their alleged grievances, and spoke of the disappointment they had suffered in their passage being forcibly deferred; and an impression generally prevailed that the *Etna* would sail without them. They were assured, however, that the steamer would remain till to-morrow.

Some gentlemen at the office complained that the Vice Consul had received no official information of the new order, prohibiting free transit to foreign ports, and thus deprived him of the opportunity of issuing certificates of alienship to those who should be entitled to them.

The numerous inquiries of the applicants having been courteously answered, the office was closed at 3 o'clock. The following notice, however, was placed in a conspicuous portion of the hall:

"The Consul's office is now closed, but will be opened to-morrow (Sunday) from 12 to 2, for the convenience of those who have been enrolled, to apply for certificates of nationality."

P. EDWARDS, Acting Consul.

Notwithstanding this notice, a large number of the applicants lingered round the Consulate up to four o'clock.

THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE

was thronged yesterday morning with parties desirous of obtaining permits to embark, and seeking information concerning the working of the new order. In every instance except three, where the parties were personally known to the Marshal, the applicants were referred to the Police authorities. The Marshal states, that with regard to the recent order of Secretary STANTON, that it is not intended to interfere with local travel or traffic, and parties traveling for either pleasure or business, can do so with as much freedom as heretofore.

The orders were drawn to cover the particular cases of persons residing here and in Brooklyn who, foreigners by birth, had become citizens, but who are now making preparations to leave for Canada or Europe in order to avoid a draft. It will be necessary hereafter for aliens and others who have procured passports to have them *visèd* prior to embarking, by the Marshal or Police Superintendent.

The Central Office of the Police was crowded all the morning with persons desirous of leaving the country in the steamers, and who were prevented from doing so by the recent order of Secretary STANTON. Many of them had already engaged a passage on the steamers *Etna* and *Saxonia*. They were greatly disappointed when informed that they could not leave the port unless provided with the necessary passport. Foreign subjects must obtain passports from their respective Consuls, and American citizens must apply to the State Department for passports. Unless these documents are forthcoming, none will be allowed to take any route by which they can proceed to Europe, Canada, or any other foreign countries. Numbers called for information in regard to local travel between the different States, but were informed that no interference with this mode of travel was contemplated at present.

A large number of Irishmen, who were about leaving for Liverpool on the ship *Western World*, were taken off by the Harbor Police, and brought to the Central office, where the matter of the passports was fully explained to them.

PASSENGERS FOR CALIFORNIA.

who desire to go by to-morrow's steamer, will not be detained, nor will passports be necessary, unless some additional orders should be received in the meantime.

How long affairs will remain as at present, we have no means of knowing, and it is equally uncertain whether the change will insure greater stringency or comparative laxity in the enforcement of the order.

Suffice it to say, that at present no one can go away without the proper authority, and that in the person of Superintendent KENNEDY the power to grant such authority is vested. That he will receive some programme from Washington, by which, it being published, the public will be guided, is undoubtedly a correct supposition—but until that time he is the supreme arbiter of our going and our coming.

It will be seen by the following order, issued to Captains of Precincts, yesterday, that Superintendent KENNEDY has been appointed Special Provost-Marshal for the Metropolitan Police District, the Inspectors to act as Deputies. The Provost-Marshal Guard of New-York is thus made to consist of [illegible]

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 413 Broome-street, corner of Elm, NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1862.

[illegible], Provost——:

Under authority conferred by virtue of a letter from Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War, dated Aug. 1, 1862, appointing the undersigned Special Provost-Marshal for the Metropolitan Police District of New-York, each officer and patrolman of the force is hereby constituted a member of the Provost-Marshal's Guard, and in every duty connected with enforcing the order of the War Department, dated July 31, 1862, they will regard themselves in that capacity.

Inspectors Daniel Carpenter, John S. Folk, George W. Dike and James Leonard are appointed Deputy Special Provost-Marshals, and will be respected accordingly. JOHN A. KENNEDY,

Supt of Met. Police and Special Provost-Marshal.

NOTICE IN REGARD TO PASSPORTS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 8, 1862.

Notice is hereby given that until the requisitions of the War Department on the several States for quotas of their militia shall have been complied with, no passports will be issued from this Department for any male citizen of the United States liable to be drafted into that branch of the service.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

THE EXODUS TO CANADA STOPPED.

RUNAWAYS ARRESTED.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Aug. 9.

In pursuance to the order of the Secretary of War, thirteen persons were arrested last night by Police Superintendent BRADLEY. They were bound to Detroit, and evidently intended to escape to Canada, to avoid the draft. They were sent to the jail.

DETROIT, Saturday, Aug. 9.

The stampede into Canada of persons liable to military duty, which has been going on briskly for several days, was effectually stopped here to-day by the rigid enforcement of Secretary STANTON's order.

EVADING THE DRAFT IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 8.

The order against the efforts to evade the draft produced much excitement here. Large numbers of persons were stopped at the various dépôts, endeavoring to leave the city, and compelled to return to their homes.

A REPORT CONTRADICTED.—We are authorized to contradict the malicious report, circulating through the City and published in a German paper, that the sons of MAYOR OPDYKE have gone to Europe to avoid being drafted. There is not a word of truth in it, and there has not been, nor will there be the slightest basis for such a story.

The Hottest Day of the Season in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 9.

To-day was the hottest of the season. We have had two cases of sun-stroke.

[illegible] the publisher of the Congressional Globe has commenced a new paper, and [illegible] of the First Regiment of the District of Columbia.

CHRONICLE OF THE REBELLION.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

AN EXPEDITION SOUTH OF HUNTSVILLE.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, under date of the 28th ult., gives the following account of an expedition south of Huntsville, Ala.:

"On Saturday morning last, an order was issued from the headquarters of Gen. BUELL, directing a train of forty wagons to proceed across the spur of the Cumberland, which lies east and southeast of Huntsville, and obtain forage wherever they should find it most abundant and convenient. The Third Ohio Infantry and two companies of the Fourth Regular Cavalry were detailed to accompany and protect the train. The cavalry were commanded by Capt. ETT LOSO, Company K, and the entire force by Lieut.-Col. J. WARREN KEIFER. Knowing that the country about was swarming with rebels, I anticipated an attack upon the expedition, but from the well-understood character of the troops and of the officers in command, I had no fears for the result.

We pursued the road leading to Vienna, and it really seemed as if a blight had fallen upon the country. The rains last week came too late to save more than a small portion of the corn crop, and corn was about the only thing planted—occupying almost every foot of available ground. Hundreds of acres will not be worth going over for the scanty number of insignificant "nubbins" which they will yield. Garden vegetables and fruit will be somewhat abundant, and upon these people, during the Summer, will be able to subsist. On account of the immense quantity of ground which they have planted in corn, they may have enough to live upon throughout the Winter, but they will have but little to spare for the armies of JEFF. DAVIS, far whose benefit they originally put in the crop.

We advanced as far as to Flint River, 16 miles from Huntsville, encamping there for the night.

The greater portion of the cavalry were sent with Capt. LOSO toward Vienna, to discover the traces of any enemy who might be lurking about. About 2 o'clock A. M., a corporal was sent in by Capt. LOSO, who reported the enemy in force in our immediate neighborhood.

Dispositions were accordingly made for an attack, and with breathless anxiety the whole force waited eagerly the coming of the enemy. But no enemy came; and at daylight Col. KEIFER sent a small scouting party across the river to find out what his intentions were. I accompanied this party. I first proceeded up the Vienna road, rousing up from his slumbers an old gentleman, who stepped out of doors in his shirt sleeves, looking somewhat frightened. He answered our questions freely, however; told us he had seen no enemy along that road during the night; denounced guerrilla warfare, and declared that bushwhacking in that part of the country was played out, because nearly all the inhabitants had signed Gen. MITCHEL'S pledge against it. He further assured that he was an unconditional Union man; that he hoped we would succeed in our efforts to put down the rebellion; that his immediate neighbors were quite poor; that they all loved the old flag; that they looked upon Gen. MITCHEL as their protector and friend, and were all sorry when they heard that he had gone away. I believed all the old man said, for several of the men from his neighborhood have recently shown their faith by their works, gathering up their rusty firelocks, coming forward into our lines, and offering to enroll themselves amongst the defenders of the Union.

Returning to Jones' Mills, we took a road leading up the river, soon discovered numerous traces of the rebels, and were informed by the people that 200 of their cavalry had come down in the night to within sight of our picket posts, but upon hearing a bugle sounded by Capt. LOSO's men, they returned from toward Vienna, and retreated in haste.

All the inhabitants with whom we conversed had signed Gen. MITCHEL'S pledge against bushwacking; all declared themselves Union men; all seemed to have opened their eyes to the fact that the slaveholding aristocracy had selfishly led them to the brink of ruin; and generally evinced a more intelligent appreciation of the issues involved in the war than I have ever before found amongst the non-slaveholders of the South. It is my candid belief that had Gen. MITCHEL remained here three months longer, one-half of the non-slaveholders of Alabama would have been in arms for the Union.

When the scouting party returned, the long train was put in motion, and we commenced our march to Huntsville. The most of the people are poor and own but few slaves. There are some tolerably wealthy slaveholders, however. These are all rebels, and it was from half-a-dozen of them that we obtained our corn. Every bushel was paid for in cash, at the rate of sixty cents per bushel, and our orders were to leave each man an abundant supply on hand for his own wants.

About 12 o'clock to-day, Gen. SCHOEPF's Brigade arrived at Huntsville, and will leave to-morrow for —— some other place. They were several times assaulted by the enemy along the route, and Lieut. HARMON, of the Thirty-first Ohio, had quite a fight near Trinity, on the line of the Charleston and Memphis Railroad. He, with 25 men of the Thirty-first, was guarding a bridge over a creek that I believe is called the Big Nance, when they were set upon by a large force of rebel cavalry, which, after a desperate contest, they finally succeeded in driving off, *losing 1 man killed and 14 wounded*. Among the latter was Lieut. HARMON himself, who, if reports are correct, showed himself a hero. He actually went in pursuit of the rebels, a number of whom he had dismounted, but they retreated in a different direction from what he supposed, and the arrival of a larger force compelled him and his little party to take refuge upon a train of cars which came running by from the direction of Decatur. Scarcely had this train got in motion when the rebels appeared and commenced firing upon it. Lieut. HARMON was strongly in favor of getting out and giving them another fight, saying that, "as far as himself was concerned, he was about as badly cut up as he well could be, and he now wanted to fight the thing through." The conductor was also in favor of fighting, but he and the Lieutenant were overruled by some officers on board, and the train went safely through to Tuscumbia. The track was torn up for a mile, and two or three bridges were burned. So there is an end, for the present, to travel upon the Charleston and Memphis Railroad, between Decatur and Tuscombia.

A number of rebels were killed in the fight with Lieut. HARMON, but how many could not well be ascertained. Four, however, were left dead upon the field, and upon the body of one of them was found a pass signed by Gen. WOOD—an evidence that there was at least one rebel whom the worthy General had not succeeded in "conciliating."

AN ORDER FROM GEN. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
IN CAMP, HUNTSVILLE, Ala., July 29, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 36.—1. Courts-martial in this army shall proceed industriously and continuously with the business before them until it is completed. The members are forbidden to absent themselves from the Court for the performance of other duty, or on any account whatever, unless specially directed to do so by the officer ordering the Court, or by superior authority. The labors of Courts shall not be interrupted by partial movements of troops, and when the command in which it is convened marches, the Court will move with it, under the direction of the officer commanding, and will resume its sessions daily on arrival at camp, and in these cases it will be directed to sit without regard to hours.

Division commanders will see that all facilities practicable are afforded Courts Martial in the prosecution of their labors, and that the proceedings are rendered and acted upon without unnecessary delay, and the sentences promptly and fully executed.

It shall be the duty of the Inspector-General at Division Headquarters or of an officer specially detailed to see after every muster, that all stoppages of pay, ordered in accordance with sentence of Courts-Martial, whether general or regimental, are entered on the muster-rolls.

Discipline and, consequently, the honor and efficiency of the Army is in no inconsiderable degree dependent on Courts-Martial. Nominal penalties for grave offences avail nothing, and are neither wise nor merciful.

2. The General commanding regrets to discover, among some of the troops, culpable negligence in the performance of guard-duty. The military character of a command, and its officers, may be fairly inferred from the manner in which this important duty is performed.

Attention of commanders is called to the general regulations of the army, in relation to the duties of guards and sentinels, particularly the parts announced from these headquarters in General Orders Nos. 16 and 17, dated respectively Dec. 16 and 17, 1861. Guards and sentinels must not only be vigilant, and do their duty in spirit, but in form also. The late discreditable behavior of some of our small posts, and their consequent destruction, would seem to afford sufficient warning on this point.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUELL.
JAMES B. FRY, Colonel and Chief of Staff.
[Official.] J. M. WRIGHT, A. A. G.

GEN. NEGLEY AND THE REBELS.

HIS ARREST OF EX-SENATOR NICHOLSON.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

COLUMBIA, Tenn., Saturday, Aug. 2.

Nearly five hundred people of this town and surrounding localities have subscribed to the oath of allegiance since April 1. No favors are granted to any in this Department who will not take the oath, which is the most stringent instrument of the kind I have seen. I quote it:

"I solemnly swear that I will bear true allegiance to the United States, and support and sustain the Constitution and laws thereof; that I will maintain the National sovereignty paramount to that of all State, county, or corporate powers; that I will discourage, discountenance, and forever oppose secession, rebellion, or disintegration of the Federal Union; that I disclaim and denounce all faith and fellowship with any so-called Confederate States and Confederate armies, and pledge my honor, my property, and my life, to the sacred performance of this my solemn oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States of America: so help me God."

It is understood that the violation of this oath is death.

A negro was arrested here this morning, who had been engaged as a bearer of dispatches by Gen. PILLOW, and some valuable information found on his person. The contraband states that he left Tuleppo, Miss., seven days ago, and that there were about fifteen thousand rebel soldiers there, under BRAGG and PRICE. PILLOW was also there. He also states that BRAGG had been to New-Orleans in disguise, but that he subsequently went to Chattanooga.

Since the Richmond battles and the evacuation of Corinth, there has been a great flutter here among the more bold of the rebels, in which Ex-Senator A. O. P. NICHOLSON took an active part. The following speaks for itself:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
COLUMBIA, July 28, 1862.

Capt. Brinker, Provost-Marshal:

SIR: Place in close confinement, on soldier's fare, Hon. A. O. P. NICHOLSON, an avowed traitor to his country, and for using the following language: "That he had been a sympathizer with the South, and was still a sympathizer with the rebellion: that he had made up his mind to take the consequences before he would take the oath."

JAS. S. NEGLEY, Brigadier-General.

The arrest, which immediately took place, caused great excitement. A large number of gentlemen called upon Gen. NEGLEY—many of them, I regret to say, leading loyal men—and importuned for his release. But the General informed them at that he would transgress his duty should he release so vile a traitor, and that, as he had deliberately announced that he was prepared to *take all the consequences before he would take the oath*, he must extricate himself honorably and secure liberty in no other way.

In the afternoon of the day of his arrest, the traitor's wife called upon Gen. NEGLEY and asked permission to take her husband a pillow and some food.

The General informed her that he would permit no such thing; that her husband was prepared for the consequences and must suffer them.

"But," said the lady, "where is he confined?"

"In the guard-house, madam, with a soldier, who has been imprisoned for stealing," was the General's answer.

This enraged the lady, and she vehemently inquired of the officer if he meant to compare the crime of her husband to the petty transgressions of a low blackguard of a soldier. "Madam," rejoined the General, "you ask me a direct question, and I am not in the least inclined to evade an answer; but you must not consider me indelicate when I inform you that *your husband deserves hanging*; and that, in my estimation, there is no crime so enormous as treason to the United States Government."

She immediately bestowed upon the General the vilest of abuse, and exhausted the vocabulary of opprobrious epithets in her rage, telling him that her husband "was willing to take the oath with her consent, but that he should rot in jail first."

Gen. NEGLEY has received from Gens. BUELL and MITCHEL the most flattering notices and thanks for his demonstration in June, near Chattanooga. As I informed you in a letter from Nashville, not long since, the object of the assault was to draw Gen. SMITH to Chattanooga and thus admit Gen. MORGAN into Cumberland Gap, which was eminently successful. I learn, besides, that had a gunboat arrived to aid in the attack, and the failure of supplies not happened, the town of Chattanooga would have been taken possession of.

SUFFERINGS OF THE LOYALISTS IN TENNESSEE.

The following private letter, detailing facts which have already been laid before the military authorities, has been handed us for publication:

FORT CLIFT, HUNTSVILLE, Scott Co., Tenn.,
Wednesday, July 30, 1862.

DEAR BROTHER: I again address you a few lines to inform you that I am still in the land of the living, although I have indeed been at death's door since I last wrote you. I am now slowly recovering from the effects of eight gun-shot wounds that I received at the hands of the rebels at my own house in Rhea County. My wife and children were all well when I last heard from them; but they are fugitives from our home. I left my wife a few days ago in Morgan County, about thirty miles from here, and my children are still down among the rebels; but I have sent for them, and hope to have them all out here, together with my wife, when I intend to send them north of the Ohio River.

I will give you a short history of the transactions of the last three weeks at my house. On the night of the 13th inst. I was at home, and thirteen of ENGING'S company of rebels, posted at Post Oak, in Roan County, came to my house about midnight. I dressed myself and got out of the house on the roof. Soon after I sprang from the roof to the ground, and as I jumped one of them fired upon me. I then ran out of the yard to within ten steps of where he stood, and stopped to get a shot at him, and he shot at me again. I then ran down the hill, out of the way, but wishing to get a shot at them, I returned to the top of the hill into the moonlight, when they again shot at me, three balls taking effect in my arm, making eighteen holes through my coat. I then ran on and got my Enfield, and shot at them for the first time, when they fled precipitately. On the following day about one hundred of the same company came to my house and made a rush simultaneously at each of the four front doors and burst them in; and then commenced a plunder that beggars description; breaking open drawers and desks, taking watches, shawls, my wife's dresses, children's clothing, shoes, and everything they could find of any value. They broke open my store, took hats, silks, flowers, feathers, men's clothing, Yankee notions, and everything worth carrying away, smashed my showcase all to pieces, trampled under foot and tore to pieces ladies' hats, ruches, &c.; took a brand of fire to burn my barn, but were persuaded by some more moderate in the company not to do so; burst a cap at my wife and struck her on the breast with the breech of a gun. All of this transpired while I was away from home. I arrived at home about fifteen minutes after they had left.

Had I been at home, I should have fired upon them, wounded as I was. On the Friday following, I was sitting in the house with my wife, about 3 o'clock, when one of the children came running in and said some men were coming in the back-yard; my wife ruamed out of the door and shut the door after her. The rebels ordered her to open the door or they would shoot her. I seized my gun, and ran to the door and threw it open, when one or more of them shot at me, at a distance of ten to twelve feet, and I fired upon them. I then drew my navy-revolver and ran into the yard after them, and ran them out of the yard, there being three of them in the yard. They shot at me while I stood at the gate some four or five times. I then retreated to the house, and got up stairs and barred the doors, and commenced firing at them with my Enfield, and soon ran them off out of sight. There were said to be eighteen of them in this party, but I think there were more. They belonged to the same company that attacked me before. My wife received one ball in her left hip, but it struck a reed in her hoop-skirt and glanced, barely breaking the skin, but bruising the flesh pretty badly; also one in the right arm, which was a glancing shot and did no damage. I received one ball in the left breast, one in the right side, one through the right arm, one grazed my right arm, and one in the top of my right foot, making, with the three received on Sunday night, eight wounds. I remained in my house ready to renew the fight until dark, when I made my escape and walked with my wounded foot about eight miles, where I lay out in the woods for several days. In the course of ten days, I made my way to this place. The rebels reported they had three men killed, and I am credibly informed that they had three wounded. They shot one of my dogs, and burst a cap at HARRIET, who, with CLARA and little SEBENA, were outside during the whole fight, giving me notice of the whereabouts of the rebels. Little SEBENA cried, several times, "charge, boys, charge," to give the impression that there was assistance near. Providence has wonderfully preserved me and my wife. I can attribute it to nothing else, as they shot at me about a dozen times, at a distance of not more than sixty feet.

I have lost everything, and have to begin the world anew, but I have still indomitable energy, and shall make my way again. Your affectionate brother,

J. J. PALMER.

Lieut.-Col. HOGELAND, of the Seventh Tennessee Regiment, now at Huntsville, writes as follows to his friends in Indianapolis regarding the persecution of the Unionists in Tennessee:

"It is quite interesting to hear these poor fellows speak, or rather whisper of their wrongs, for they have been so long accustomed to speak in a whisper for fear of detection, that they cannot even now refrain from it. Last night, while seated in their camp, several of them amused me by telling of their sufferings, and how they managed to escape. Thirty of them swam the Tennessee River one moonlight night. They made the opposite side, full three-quarters of a mile, with the assistance of fence-rails. They carried their clothes on their heads, fastened by means of bark. Two of these men were caught and partially hung by the rebels, with a view of making them confess to certain things. They both exhibited the welts around their necks, and their well-known reputation for truthfulness makes their statements worthy of belief.

The strongest evidence I have yet seen of the vicious and lawless desperation of the rebels was presented to-day, in the person of a young lady, who resides four miles from this place. Two rebels tried to carry her off; her screams brought her father, who was concealed in the brush near the house; he rushed out and saved the life of his daughter by chopping off one of the scoundrels' hands with an ax, but not until the savages inflicted a severe blow over the left eye, fracturing the skull and destroying her sight. It is thought she will recover, but will ever bear marks of secesh infamy. It sickens me to listen to the tales that members of my regiment relate of their trials and sufferings. As you are aware, my regiment is composed of Tennesseeans, and when the history of this war is written, Tennessee will present a list of martyrs, men who have lost all their wealth, but are willing to battle for the old Stars and Stripes. Our Colonel, (good old man,) WM. CLIFT, of Hamilton County, Tennessee, when informed, the other day, that the rebels had burned one of his steamboats, took it quite coolly, saying all was right if the supremacy of the United States Government was sustained. There is some talk of an attack, but we are strongly fortified, and our Colonel will never surrender, and his Indiana Lieutenant-Colonel will always be with him.

JEFF. DAVIS is now having the conscript law enforced, which compels every male from eighteen to forty-five to take up arms, and this accounts for thousands forsaking homes and all things else for pure love of country."

AN EXPEDITION FROM CUMBERLAND GAP.

A DASH AT CLINTON.

Clinton, on Clinch River, is about sixty miles from the Gap, and about twenty, a little north by west, from Knoxville. For some time it has formed a rendezvous and camp for rebel cavalry.

More than a year since, among others, the rebels drove out of Clinton a young man by the name of CARPENTER. At Camp Wild Cat, Kentucky, he was mustered into the Second Tennessee Infantry. He became the Adjutant. Being well acquainted with the country, and the men who had driven him from his home, he was quite willing to revisit them. Gen. CARTER furnished him with forty men, on whom he knew he could rely. On foot they started and threaded their way through the gaps in the hills and mountains, till Friday morning early, when they suddenly appeared in Clinton. At this time he had but thirty-two men. Foot-sore and tired, eight had stopped by the way. Placing guards at several avenues, he proceeded to arouse some of the more violent of the secesh. On the opposite side of Clinch River were seventy cavalry—half a mile up the stream, on the same side with himself, were forty of a rebel picket guard; yet the Adjutant blazed away at the cavalry. His first shot missed his man, but brought down his horse. At this they all dismounted and began to gather into camera, &c., to cross the river. The Adjutant's men—much less than half their number—took their positions at house-corners, &c., to give the rebels a proper reception. One of them soon fell and several appeared to be wounded; they then left the river and got their horses, and made good their escape as hastily as possible, leaving one of their number and several horses behind.

As Adjutant CARPENTER informed me, that while sitting on his horse, after they had retreated, four shots, which must have been aimed at him from a distance of 200 yards, came so uncomfortably near him that he thought prudent to change his position.

While he and his men were refreshing themselves in Clinton the cavalry sent runners to the 40 pickets and to 60 cavalry at Wallace's Cross Roads, on Clinch River, all between the little band and their regiment that the Federals were marching upon them, 2,000 strong, and they all ran. The Adjutant arrested the eight men for whom he made this perilous trip, and brought them all in safely this morning. I have just listened to the examination of several of them.

For a handful of infantry to pierce the enemy's lines by more than forty miles, with cavalry in the rear and on both flanks, and fully to accomplish the object of the expedition without the loss of a single man, is an exploit of rare occurrence. Great skill, energy, coolness and courage were displayed. Many an officer has received several grades of promotion for feats less daring. All will say that Adjutant CARPENTER and his heroic band deserve well of their country. They shall not be forgotten by a grateful people.

Col. KAISWIG and Capt. SIDNEY S. LYON, wounded in the late flag-of-truce skirmish, are recovering.

THE DISASTER AT MURFREESBORO.

COL. DUFFIELD'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

MURFREESBORO, Tenn., July 23, 1862.

COLONEL: Although I had not yet formally assumed command of the Twenty-third Brigade, yet, as Brig.-Gen. THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN, and the other officers of his command, have been captured and forwarded to Chattanooga, permit me to submit the following report of such portion of the attack on this post, made on the 13th inst., as came under my own personal observation.

I arrived here, after an absence of two months, on the afternoon of the 11th inst., coming down on the same train with Brig.-Gen. THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN, the newly-appointed commander of the post, and found that several material changes had been made in the location and encampment of the Twenty-third Brigade since my departure. Instead of camping together, as it had done, it was separated into two portions several miles apart. The brigade had never been drilled as such, nor a brigade guard mounted. Each regiment furnished its quota of officers and men, and watched certain roads; and, worse than all, the commanding officers of the respective regiments were on ill terms with each other, and the feeling upon one occasion had broken out into an open personal quarrel. The result was a great lack of discipline between the two regiments, manifesting itself in the personal encounters of the men when they met upon the street. There was no order and no harmony. The parts of the machine did not fit well, and the commanding officer seems either not to have possessed the will or the ability to adjust them. Gen. CRITTENDEN and myself, immediately after our arrival, visited the several camps, discussed the impropriety of a divided command, and decided upon concentration, but as neither of us had assumed command, we deferred it until the morrow. But on the morrow, the blow fell, and the danger we anticipated became a reality. Gen. CRITTENDEN made his headquarters in town, while I preferred camping with my own men, and therefore pitched my tent with the five companies of the Ninth Michigan Volunteers.

The force then at Murfreesboro was as follows—five companies Ninth Michigan Volunteers; Lieut.-Col. PARKHURST, two hundred strong, together with the First Squadron, Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, Eighty-one strong, were camped three-fourths of a mile east of the town upon the Liberty Turnpike. One company, B, Ninth Michigan Volunteers, Capt. ROUNDS, forty-two strong, occupied the court house, the other four companies Ninth Michigan Volunteers having been ordered to Tullahoma, a month since, while nine companies of the Third Minnesota Volunteers, Col. LESTER, (one company being on detached duty as train guard,) four hundred and fifty strong, and HEWITT'S Battery, First Regiment Artillery, (two sections,) seventy-two strong, occupied the east bank of Stone's River, at a distance of more than —— miles from the encampment of the detachment of the Ninth Michigan Volunteers. Orders were received from Nashville the evening of the 12th inst., directing the First Squadron Fourth Kentucky Cavalry to proceed at once to Lebanon. The total effective strength of the command at Murfreesboro on the morning of the 13th inst., did not, therefore, exceed eight hundred and fourteen men, including pickets.

The attack was made at daybreak on the morning of the 13th inst., by the Second Cavalry Brigade, C. S. A., Brig.-Gen. N. B. FORREST, over 3,000 strong, consisting of one Texas regiment, Lieut.-Col. WALKER, the First and Second Georgia Regiments, Cols. WHARTON and HOOD, one Alabama regiment, Col. SAUNDERS, and one Tennessee Regiment, Col. LAWTON. The noise of so many hoofs upon the macadamized roads at full speed was so great that the alarm was given before the head of their column reached our pickets, about a mile distant, so that our men were formed and ready to receive them, although they came in at full speed. The Texans and a battalion of the Georgia regiment, in all over eight hundred strong, attacked the detachment of the Ninth Michigan Volunteers. So fierce and impetuous was their attack, that our men were forced nearly to the centre of their camp. But they fell back steadily and in order, with their faces to the foe. But upon reaching the centre of our camp their line was brought to a halt, and after twenty minutes of nearly hand to hand fighting, the enemy broke and fled in the wildest confusion, followed in close pursuit by one company as skirmishers. A squadron of cavalry launched at their heels at this time would have utterly routed and annihilated them. Indeed, so great was their panic, that their officers were unable to check the fugitives for a space of seven miles, and Col. LAWTON, commanding the Georgia regiment, was subsequently arrested by Gen. FORREST for misconduct under the fire of the enemy. During this attack, both officers and men, with one single exception, behaved very handsomely. There was no excitement, no hurry, no confusion—everything was done calmly, quietly and in obedience to orders. But it is with the deepest shame and mortification I am compelled to report that one officer of Michigan has been guilty of gross cowardice in the face of the enemy. Capt. JOHN A. TANES, of Company K, Ninth Michigan Volunteers, at the first alarm, left his quarters, abandoned his company and fled from his command under the enemy's fire, and I therefore inclose you herewith charges preferred against him for violation of the 52d article of war.

Capt. CHARLES V. DELAND, Company C, Ninth Michigan Volunteers, deserves especial mention for cool and gallant conduct throughout the entire action, and the fearless mode in which he led his company as skirmishers in pursuit of the enemy when repulsed; also, First Lieut. HIRAM BARROWS, of Company A, same regiment, for the tenacity with which he held his ground, although sorely pressed by the enemy.

The loss of the detachment of the Ninth Michigan Volunteers has been very severe for the number engaged, amounting to one officer and twelve men killed, and three officers and seventy-five wounded. The enemy's loss has been much more severe than our own. More than double the number of their dead were buried with ours, and their wounded are found in almost every house. Among their wounded are a Colonel and a Major, two Adjutants and a Surgeon.

I inclose you herewith the Surgeon's report of the killed and wounded of the Ninth Michigan Volunteers.

Not having been present at the subsequent surrender of the detachment of the Ninth Michigan Volunteers, under Lieut.-Col. PARKHURST, I can only state the facts as reported to me, which show that this force, isolated and reduced by killed and wounded, to less than seventy-five men, after having held their ground from 4 A. M. to 1 P. M., were compelled to surrender or be cut to pieces by the entire force of the enemy.

I am reliably informed that company B, Ninth Michigan Volunteers, under command of First Lieut. WRIGHT, held the Court-house against an incessant attack by a greatly superior force, from 4 A. M. to 7½ A. M., and did not surrender till the enemy had possession of the lower story of the building, and had started a fire with the evident intention of burning them out.

Of the surrender of the Third Minnesota Volunteers and HEWITT'S Battery, under command of Col. LESTER, I cannot speak from personal knowledge, nor have I received any information from sources sufficiently reliable to warrant my communicating to you any details. Indeed I would much prefer not to do so. The circumstances of the causes reported bear painfully upon the honor of a brother officer, now a prisoner, and therefore unable to defend himself. I inclose you herewith a list of killed and wounded of the Third Minnesota Volunteers, furnished me by the Assistant Surgeon of that regiment, amounting to two killed and eight wounded, one of whom was killed and two wounded in line, the remainder in camp.

In the early part of this attack I received two gunshot wounds, one passing through the right testicle, the other through the left thigh. These, although bleeding profusely and very painful, did not prevent me from remaining on the field with my own regiment until the attack was repulsed; when, fainting from pain and loss of blood, I was carried from the field, and was, therefore, not a witness of what subsequently occurred.

At noon of the same day I was made prisoner by Brig.-Gen. FORREST, but, in my then helpless condition, was released upon my parole not to bear arms against the Confederate States until I am regularly exchanged.

I remain, Colonel, your obedient servant,

WM. W. DUFFIELD,
Col. Ninth Mich. In. Vols., Com'g 23d Brigade.

Col. JAMES B. FRY, A. A. G., Chief of Staff, Huntsville, Ala.

IRON-CLADS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

From the St. Louis Republican, Aug. 4.

The New-York *Times*, of the 26th ult., in its statement of the strength of our navy, which we transferred to our columns on Friday, omits to mention three of the most powerful and impregnable iron-clad gunboats, contracted for by the War Department. We refer to the *Chillicothe*, *Indianola* and *Tuscumbia*, now building and nearly completed, the two former at Cincinnati, and the latter at New-Albany, Indiana, under a contract with Capt. Joseph Brown, a St. Louisan, so well known here and in Alton, Illinois, that he will be recognized at once.

The three boats named are of the *Monitor* order, that is, their armaments are carried in turrets, impregnably encased in iron, while every part of the hulls, in any manner exposed to shot, are guarded with heavy iron plates several feet below the water line.

The *Chillicothe* is nearly finished. When we visited her on Tuesday, at Cincinnati, she had all her machinery in, her deck-plating completed, her turret more than half plated, and much of her bow and stern plating on. Her side plating would not be put on until she had passed through the canal at Louisville, her width being such, that she can hardly go through without plates. She was so nearly done that Capt. Brown expected to take her down during the present week.

She is the smallest of the three, built strongly, with side wheels working in a recess; is entirely ironclad, sides, bow, deck and stern—her deck from being one inch thick, and her hull plates two-inch. Her tower is covered with three-inch plates, carrying two guns of 168 pounds calibre. With all her armament on board she will draw but thirty-four inches. In length she is 162, with a width of 50 feet. Her officers' rooms and machinery are all below deck, and perfectly protected from shot. She has two steam capstans, of great power, which, in shoal water, would be able to pull her over a bar with two feet water. She has made a trial trip, and easily makes five miles per hour up stream.

The *Indianola* is a larger boat, being one hundred and seventy or fifty feet, with a nine-foot hold. She is powerfully and heavily built, with side wheels, and, in addition, two propellers. She has five large boilers, and four engines of great power, which will propel her without trouble ten miles per hour up stream. She also carries 168-pound guns, in a shot-proof tower, covered with 3-inch iron, her hull, in every part, bow, sides and stern being protected with two-inch iron, and her deck covered with one-inch plates. In every respect she is a war vessel of formidable strength, and is designed for ease and speed in handling, as well as for the crushing power of her armament. Her machinery is all in, and within six weeks it is expected she will be ready for service.

The *Tuscumbia* is being built at New-Albany, her size being such that she could not be carried through the canal. She is one hundred and seventy, with a seven foot hold, and will carry one hundred and sixty-eight pound guns. She is, in every way, like the *Indianola*, only larger, having side-wheels and propellers, with immense engines, in size and power capable of taking her against the current ten miles per hour. Her draft will not exceed forty-nine inches. She will be completed within six weeks, and her proportions, strength and invincible power will be far in advance of anything now on the Western waters.

The machinery for these three formidable war vessels is built here in St. Louis, by McCORD, who, together with L. P. SANGER, has an interest in the contract.

A large portion of the iron plates, and perhaps the whole, was contracted for with HARRISON & Co., of this city, and was rolled at their mill.

The plans for these three war vessels were submitted by Capt. BROWN, and with slight modifications, adopted by the Department as submitted. Since the contract was awarded to him, he has pushed the building to completion with that resolute, driving energy which is known as a characteristic of "Capt. Jo," as he is called, in everything he undertakes. The admirable manner in which the vessels have been built, under his immediate and constant supervision and direction, furnishes the highest evidence of his fidelity, as well as his excellent judgment and skill. Capt. BROWN has experienced most annoying delays in receiving the iron contracted for. If it had been delivered in contract time, the *Chillicothe* would now be doing service on the Mississippi.

We have spoken of the towers on these vessels in which the guns are to be worked. They are not, as in the *Monitor*, revolving, but stationary, with sloping sides, and a ball-proof iron grating overhead.

The three vessels have a hot-water apparatus for the benefit of the enemy, should he attempt to board during an engagement. We trust that the country will soon hear of the exploits of these war craft, in opening and keeping open the Mississippi River. They constitute an immense addition to the navy power on the Western waters, and will find scarcely an antagonist able to cope with them.

THE BATTLE OF GRAND PRAIRIE.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF COL. FITCH.

HEADQUARTERS INDIANA BRIGADE,
July 5, 1862.

Major-Gen. Grant, Commanding at Memphis:

SIR: We arrived here yesterday. A scouting party was sent out, who discovered the enemy within two miles of this place. One prisoner was taken. On the morning of the 5th a reconnoissance was ordered, consisting of about 200 of the Twenty-fourth Indiana, under Col. STIGELT, followed, at an interval of half an hour, by the same number of the Forty-third, under Lieut.-Col. FARNUM, and again, after a like interval, by another detachment of the same number, jointly, from the Thirty-fourth and Forty-sixth, with a Dahlgren boat howitzer, which last detachment I accompanied. The remainder of the command, under Lieut.-Col. CAMERON, was ordered to hold themselves in readiness, if required, for support. Col. SPICELY was directed to proceed upon the road on which the enemy had been discovered the evening previous, and attack him whenever and wherever he met him, and in whatever number. He followed the Duvall Bluff Road four miles to an open woods, immediately upon the border of Grand Prairie, where his skirmishers discovered and drove in the enemy's pickets.

Their main body, all mounted, made an attack upon his front, which was quickly repulsed; but, rallying themselves of a point of thick timber, which concealed their movements, they very soon after attacked simultaneously his front, flank, and rear, charging up to within twenty paces of the ranks, but were repulsed with loss, and fled in every direction, the main body following the Duvall Bluff road.

Soon after a note—a copy of which accompanies this—was received by me, I having joined the advance, asking permission to bury their dead, and an answer, of which I send you a copy, was returned.

At the end of thirty minutes, our troops were advanced in pursuit. The wagons conveying the enemy's dead were but a short distance beyond our front, with an escort, but, of course, were not molested. We took a parallel road, inclining more to the right, with a view of again engaging, if possible, the main body, who were seen retreating in such a direction as would take them across our road, some four miles in the prairie. The intense heat of the day, and the uselessness of the pursuit of mounted men by infantry, induced me to recall the troops after they had advanced three miles.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon Col. SPICELY and the men and officers of his regiment engaged.

The enemy's force, as shown by their muster rolls, which fell into our possession, was four hundred and fifty. Our own engaged was two hundred. Their loss, as admitted by prisoners and sympathizers in the vicinity, was eighty-four in killed, wounded and missing. But few prisoners were taken, from the facility afforded them to escape by being mounted. Our loss is one man killed and twenty-one wounded, according to the accompanying list. Very respectfully, yours,

G. N. FITCH,
Col. Comd'g White River Expedition.

GUERRILLAS IN MISSOURI.

A GENERAL VIEW OF THEIR OPERATIONS.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Aug. 7.

From official, and various other sources, we have compiled the following interesting information:

Glasgow, Mo., has been threatened for several days past by guerrillas, under POINDEXTER. An officer connected with Merrill's Horse arrived in this city yesterday, from that place, to request reinforcements. There were on Sunday only two companies of State troops at Glasgow, and unless reinforced they could not hold the town against the thousand men POINDEXTER was able to bring against it. The same officer informed our reporter that Union men are fleeing as fast as possible from Boone and Howard Counties, representing that there are 2,000 guerrillas in arms in those two counties, getting ready for mischief.

We learn from Col. MERRILL, in contradiction to the special dispatch published in our evening edition, that Col. DANIELS, of the First Wisconsin Cavalry, succeeded in driving off the rebels who were besieging him at Bloomfield, in Stoddard County, and that the rebels were driven to the Arkansas line.

It is reported that last week a Company of the First Iowa Cavalry was surprised at Papinsville, Bates County, and although the Company made a gallant fight, the rebels, by occupying an advantageous position, succeeded in compelling them to surrender. Their arms and equipments were appropriated by the rebels, and the Company then released on parole.

McBAIRD has left the State, and is again in Arkansas. His reported advance toward Springfield was suddenly arrested by his hearing of Gen. BROWN's expedition for Springfield and Houston.

The guerrillas that mobbed the office of the Carrollton *Democrat*, in Carroll County, and then retreated to Ray County, have been dispersed by an expedition sent from St. Joseph by Gen. LOAN. It may have been dispersed permanently, Gen. LOAN will deserve great credit for his vigilance.

Arrivals from Springfield announce the presence of the notorious Col. COFFEE, with several hundred guerrillas, at or near Cassville, on the Fayetteville road. They have cut the telegraph line between Springfield and Cassville.

The military authorities have been compelled to abandon the telegraph line between Pilot Knob, Greenville and Pocahontas, on account of rebel guerrillas.

A train of ammunition which left this city for Hudson, a few days ago, for our troops in North Missouri, protected by a guard, reached its destination safely.

We understand that recently the town of Palmyra, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, was threatened, when the Commander, through post, arrested every prominent Secessionist in town, and confined them in the Court House building as hostages for the safety of his men.

Guerrilla camps are forming in Ralls and Adair Counties. In Ralls, a man named UNDERWOOD is reported in command.

It is charged that the rebels regularly receive supplies of arms and powder through towns on the river, between Hannibal and Keokuk. This should be stopped.

On Sunday morning about daylight, some seventy-five rebels, headed by one SMITH, came into Alexandria, Clark County, seized what arms and ammunition they could find, and such other goods as they needed, and put out. As soon as the news reached Keokuk, a company of five hundred loan-sclescent soldiers was organized and sent down to Alexandria, but the guerrillas were gone. They thought proper to arrest some twenty-five leading rebels of Alexandria, including one who had presented the bandits a rebel flag. These were sent to Keokuk for safe keeping.

Alexandria is the most northeastern town of Missouri on the Mississippi River, near the mouth of the Des Moines, and only a short distance below Keokuk.

THE FIGHT WITH POETER.

From a leading citizen of Edina, we gather the particulars of a severe fight which took place at the town of Newark, Knox County, on Friday evening last.

A gang of POETER's men, numbering about 1,000, approached the town about an hour before sunset, and were met at the outskirts of the village, at the crossing of a small creek, by parts of two companies of the State troops, seventy five men in all, under command of Capt. LAIR, who had been stationed at the post of Newark for some days. The fight began at once, the guerrillas charging on the Missouri troops, but without being able to break their lines. Finally, the guerrillas dismounted and pushed the State troops back into the town, where an irregular skirmish took place, the troops firing from behind houses and fences. As dark approached, Capt. LAIR, seeing that his case was hopeless, and that he must be overpowered by superior numbers, sent to POETER a flag of truce, with offers of capitulation. These were at once accepted. The militia gave up their arms and camp equipments, and were immediately released on parole. Capt. LAIR's loss is four killed and four wounded. The rebel loss, according to their own account, was 73 killed and a large number wounded. They left ten killed on the field the day after the fight. On Sunday the State troops, under Cols. GUITAR, MCNEIL, Maj. CLOPPER, and others, passed through Newark in pursuit of the guerrillas.

Our informant says it is great folly to fight POETER as our men are now doing. We can never catch him, or do him any serious harm, so long as our forces are incumbered with heavy baggage trains. He says we must live on the country as POETER does—live on the secesh as POETER does on the Union men, and then by rapid movement and bushwhacking fighting, we shall be able to do something.

KENTUCKY.

GEN. BOYLE'S ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES IN KENTUCKY,
LOUISVILLE, July

but a nation of poltroons would use such a weapon in honorable warfare. Speaking of specimens of [illegible] remarks, we are to say that yesterday another large lot of Yankee pontoon-boats and accompanying apparatus were removed from one of the late battle-fields and brought to Richmond on the original vessels prepared for their conveyance, and marked "U. S." They will, no doubt, be put to a very good use by the Confederate Government.

A CURIOUS OBITUARY.

The following appears under the obituary head in the *Dispatch*:

Died, on the night of the 19th July, at the Danville (Manchester) Hospital, of wounds received in the battle of 28th June, GEORGE MATHAWE, of Company C, Eleventh Regiment Mississippi Volunteers.

The deceased was one of the best of soldiers and bravest of brave men; his friends bemoan his loss, and look with saddened hearts upon the vacancy caused in the ranks by his absence; but this pang of regret is transformed into a feeling of deep indignation for those to whom it is applicable, when we remember the circumstances connected with his departure. We visited our friend a few days before his death, and found him in a most deplorable condition. He was perfectly prostrate on his couch, too weak to raise his voice above a whisper, and consequently unable to help himself; and I am sorry to have to say the sheets of his bed were occupied by a million of fly-blows. I did not examine the wound itself, but was told that the same detestable vermin was to be found even there. We admit the severity of the wounds, but we are persuaded to believe that sheer neglect played an active part in this game of manslaughter. I make no assertions that I cannot substantiate. But while we are disposed, on the one hand, to *censure the faculty* of said hospital, let us not withhold the credit from those to whom it is due. The fair and generous ladies of Manchester have our most earnest and heartfelt gratitude for their untiring exertions to contribute to the comfort and happiness of our wounded friends in their midst. A COMPANION IN ARMS.

AN AGGRIEVED ENGLISHMAN.

JOHN B. THOMPSON, of the *Southern Literary Messenger*, who writes for the *Appeal* over the signature of "Dixie," says: "Lord EDWARD ST. MAUR left Richmond to proceed to New-York by way of Fortress Monroe. That young gentleman went down to Berkeley yesterday, and returned to-day by flag of truce. He is the son of the Duke of Somerset, and has been in America but a few weeks. His purpose was to make a rapid tour of the Yankee States, and take steamer at New-York for Liverpool. On arriving at the lines he made application to McCLELLAN for leave to pass, and met with a prompt refusal. The reasons, as stated by Lord ST. MAUR, were, that he had violated the Queen's proclamation concerning the neutrality of her subjects, and SEWARD's proclamation of non-intercourse between the loyal and rebel States, and that he had thereby forfeited his right as an English citizen. Lord ST. MAUR was at Richmond during the late fight, and had been an eye-witness from a most favorable point of observation of all the battles down to the retreat of McCLELLAN to his gunboats. The inclivility did not stop with sending him back to Richmond. His baggage remained all night on the steamer, and thus the Duke of Somerset's son was packed off without a change of linen, under the assurance that his baggage would be sent up by flag of truce. Doubtless it will be when it has been thoroughly searched for treasonable matters to compromise its owner."

THE ARKANSAS.

The correspondent of the Mobile *News*, writing from Vicksburgh, says:

"The enemy is evidently in constant fear of the close proximity of the *Arkansas*, and, since the latter arrived at Vicksburgh, they have been constantly employed in shelling the river in front of the town, with a view to sinking her; but so far they have not inflicted any damage on her, as the shots either fall short or go over, sometimes doing damage to buildings on the levee. In this way the large wharf-boat was struck on Friday evening by two large shells, which entered through the roof and went out at the bottom, sinking the boat. The enemy has his mortar-boats anchored above the bend, behind a point of timber, and, not being able to see the *Arkansas*, they throw shell at random, and have a line of scouts in the woods, extending to the river opposite the city, who, by means of signals, keep the gunners fully posted where each shell falls. By this means they manage, sometimes, to come very near striking the *Arkansas*."

FROM RICHMOND.

A deserter who made his appearance at Suffolk, Va., on Monday last, states that the rations the rebel soldiers now receive per diem, is one-half pound of meat, eighteen ounces of flour, and a little salt. The men are getting very tired of this kind of fare, and he thinks by October next they will be completely starved out. Flesh and blood, he says, cannot stand it much longer, no matter how patriotic.

He says that Petersburgh is dead—no business whatever, and very little to eat. Spring chickens are selling in the market at this place at the rate of $2 apiece. This may seem incredible, yet it is even so. Small heads of cabbage, the size of your hand, sell at 75 cents apiece. Sugar, tea and coffee, there is none. In Richmond there is yet some little business. Every house in Richmond is a hospital, and many wounded rebel soldiers are dying daily. Many of the rebel soldiers are afflicted with the measles.

He seems inclined to believe that BEAUREGARD is not in his mind. This seems to be the general opinion in Richmond. It is certain that BEAUREGARD has gone South. The house where Gen. JOHNSTON was taken is the residence of a celebrated physician. The streets, for squares around, were kept clear of vehicles. Many people are inclined to believe that Gen. JOHNSTON is dead. No one has seen him or knows anything about him. Appearances are kept up as though he was very ill.

A LETTER FROM "VICE PRESIDENT" STEPHENS.

From the Louisville Journal.

The following letter, addressed to a citizen of Kentucky, has been handed to us for publication, the seal of confidence having been removed by the tide of events:

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ga., Dec. 24, 1860.

DEAR SIR: Your esteemed favor of the 11th inst. is before me. I recollect the interview to which you allude very well, and I recollect that the present state of things was amongst the probabilities I was looking for. What is to be the result I cannot tell. While I hope for the best, I am prepared for the worst. The election of Mr. LINCOLN, I am well persuaded, is owing much more to the divisions of the Democratic Party, and the disastrous personal strifes among its leaders at Charleston and at Baltimore, than to any fixed determination on the part of a majority of the people of the North to wage an exterminating war against Southern institutions. Disappointed ambition has much to do with the origin of our present troubles; the same cause will be greatly in the way of amicable and satisfactory adjustment. I can but believe that there is still patriotism enough in the land, North as well as South, to save the present Union under the existing Constitution, with all its guarantees and obligations, if the great heart of the Nation can be touched and aroused. All that is wanting is a little time and patriotic back-bone. Our election for members to the State Convention comes off on the 21st prox. I cannot without hope that the conservative element will prevail in that body. This is my earnest hope and desire. More than this I cannot say. This letter is for yourself only: it is not for the public. Yours, truly,

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

FORAGE.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
RICHMOND, Va., July 24, 1862.

Impressments of forage having been authorized by the Secretary of War to be made by Major C. S. CARRINGTON, Quartermaster, and the officers, and agents under his control, the following instructions are issued for their guidance:

1. The officers or agents making such impressments will, in all cases, furnish written evidence of their authority to act, which evidence will be exhibited when required by parties interested.

2. All forage impressed will be paid for at the rates established by competent authority; and officers and agents are especially instructed to give to the owners thereof receipts, stating distinctly the kind, quantity and price of the forage, and designating the officer by whom payments will be made for the same.

3. These impressments must be resorted to only when absolutely demanded by the public necessities, and their burden must be apportioned among the citizens of any community equally and impartially, having due regard to the means and ability of owners of property.

4. All impressments made by officers and agents under this authority will be reported to Major C. S. CARRINGTON, Quartermaster, by whom a monthly abstract of the same, stating dates, quantities, price and names of owners, will be returned to this office.

5. With the exception of the authority thus conferred upon Major CARRINGTON and his officers, under General Order No. 44, "no persons other than those authorized by the Commanding General of the army, or the commanding officer of districts under martial law, shall be recognized as agents for taking possession of private property." Officers or agents of this Department undertaking to impress private property without such authority will be held to the strictest accountability, and punished as guilty of a grave military offence. LARKIN SMITH,
Acting Quartermaster-General.

REPORTS OF A TRAVELER IN THE SOUTH.

From the Chicago Journal.

We have had a conversation with an intelligent gentleman of this city, who has just returned from a four months' stay in those portions of the South into which our army has penetrated—in the States of Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Virginia. He says he has had abundant opportunity of feeling the public pulse of those sections in which he has sojourned, partly on business and partly out of curiosity, and the great wish of the majority of the people who remain at home is for *peace*. They are tired of the war, and hope for an early arrangement by which it may be ended. Most of them would be willing and anxious to see the old Union reestablished, both for the sake of peace, and because they have but little confidence in the permanency of the Southern Confederacy, even if it should be established. Our friend purchased some cotton down in Alabama, and though the planters preferred gold to all other kinds of money, yet they accepted the "green-backs"—the United States Treasury-notes—in preference to any kind of Southern money, in which they apparently have no faith whatever. This is the general feeling, and indicates the distrust that prevails in their own cause. There are many men who would be avowed Unionists if they could deem it safe. They say they are "Submissionists"—to the rebel Confederacy, if that predominates, and to the United States Government, if that is the power that is over them. They say they must go as do their States or neighborhoods, for the sake of their own safety, but would prefer to live under the old Stars and Stripes again if the Union would be established as it was, and the protection of the Constitution be restored to them as it used to be. The more intelligent of the people are decidedly in favor of the old Union *as it was*.

But the bitterness of the great mass of the Southern people, excited by their officers and politicians, against the North and against the Lincoln Government, is intense and unconquerable. Our friend is satisfied, after his sojourn among them, that the only way in which the revolted States can ever be brought back to the Union is by sweeping over them with an overwhelming force, and literally crushing the life out of them. They will never give up until brought so completely under the heel of power as to be disarmed, crippled and "subjugated." This is the only way in which the rebellion can be suppressed, the Union reëstablished, and peace restored. They are so desperate, so madly infatuated, that they will never yield while they live, unless subdued by superior force and held in subjugation.

The prospects of the growing cotton and corn in Alabama and Tennessee are very flattering. About three-quarters more of corn is planted this season than usual, and only about a quarter of the usual cotton crop. The negroes are working the plantations the same as in times of peace. They have black drivers over them, under whom they work as well as under the white overseer, who, as well as many of the masters, are now in the rebel army. But few negroes run away, though they could do so, readily, if they choose.

Corn and bacon is very scarce everywhere, and salt is scarcely to be had at any price.

There is a great feeling of opposition in Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama against the guerrillas. The people say they hate this idea of "soldiering one day and being citizens the next."

The railroads between Huntsville, Ala., and Nashville are nearly completed. The First Michigan Regiment of Mechanics and Engineers have done wonders in thus rapidly accomplishing this work.

The health of our troops in Tennessee and Northern Alabama is now very good, and they are all in excellent spirits. They greatly rejoiced at the President's call for 300,000 more volunteers. They feel that such an additional force is needed.

Wherever our friend met Southern men of intelligence, he was asked the question why our Government did not make a proposition for *peace*, but their ideas of the basis of a peace are by no means favorable to any proposition that might in honor be made by the Government. The fact is, those at home in the towns, and on the plantations desire for peace, while the great mass of the men, who are in the army, want no peace until their dreamed of "National Independence" shall have been achieved.

ITEMS.

The Grenada *Appeal*, of July 25, has these items:

"The cargo of the ship which lately ran the blockade at Charleston was sold at Augusta, Ga., last week. It consisted of ammunition, arms and assorted goods. The cargo cost $200,000, and sold for $1,600,000. The rebels say that they have more arms and ammunition than they need.

The greatest enthusiasm is said to prevail among the rebels, who are now more confident than ever of success at Richmond, and the large increase of their army gives them the belief that they will receive aid from abroad, while they feel an inherent strength at home that they never felt before. The conscription brings in thousands of recruits daily.

About seven hundred refugees from Memphis are at Grenada, organizing themselves into guerrilla parties. They are furnished with their equipments by Mississippians, and are designed principally to operate against Memphis.

A man named Dr. SEPTARIUS, formerly a resident of Memphis, but lately from the North, was captured, with $6,000 in gold, last week, with which he was buying cotton. He is at Grenada, in company with a number of cotton traders, who have been picked up by guerrillas. The rebels got fifteen to twenty thousand dollars out of these adventurers. Nearly all who ventured out have been picked up.

Maj.-Gen. MAGRUDER had left Richmond to take command of his department beyond the Mississippi, and was stopped at Columbia to return and answer to a charge of having been drunk at the late battle, as well as being a common drunkard.

The *Appeal* says of the progress of CURTIS' army, that "the whole country has been pillaged, stock driven off, buildings and fences burned, and provisions taken from the inhabitants wherever they could be found."

MISCELLANEOUS REBELLION NEWS.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The cartel of 1812 in regard to the exchange of prisoners of war, as will be seen by the following order, was established last March by Gen. McCLELLAN. Exchanges are now to be effected under the same system:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
ST. LOUIS, March 3, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 51.—By direction of Major-Gen. McCLELLAN the following tariff of exchange of prisoners of war, adopted between the United States and Great Britain, in the war of 1812, is substituted for that given in general orders No. 30, current series:

General commander-in-chief, or admiral—sixty men.
Lieutenant-general, or vice admiral—forty men.
Major-general, or rear-admiral—thirty men.
Brigadier-general, or commodore, with a broad pennant, and a captain under him—twenty men.
Colonel, or captain of a line-of-battle-ship—fifteen men.
Lieutenant-colonel, or captain of a frigate—ten men.
Major, or commander of a sloop-of-war, bomb ketch, fireship or packet—eight men.
Captain, or lieutenant or master—six men.
Lieutenant or master's mate—four men.
Sub-lieutenant, or ensign, or midshipman, warrant officer, masters of merchant vessels and captains of private armed vessels—three men.
Non-commissioned officers, or lieutenants and mates of private armed vessels, mates of merchant vessels and all petty officers of sloops-of-war—two men.
Private soldiers or seamen—one man.

By command of Maj. Gen. HALLECK.
N. H. MCLEAN, Assistant-Adjutant General.

AFFAIRS IN NORFOLK.

GEN VIELE'S ORDERS.

All passes for fishing or other use of boats are hereby revoked. Holders of such passes will return them to the Provost Marshal's office at once. They will be renewed if deemed expedient.

By command of Brig.-Gen. and Military Governor
ROBERT H. VIELE.
J. H. LIEBENAU, Assistant Adjutant-General.

All officers arriving at the City of Norfolk or Portsmouth will report immediately to these headquarters. All soldiers arriving by boat or cars will be marched immediately by the Sergeant of the Provost Guard to the Provost-Marshal's office. All citizens will register their names and residences at the Provost-Marshal's office. No freight of any description will be brought to, or taken from, Norfolk; or any vessel, without special authority.

By command of Brigadier-General and Military Governor EGBERT L. VIELE.
J. H. LIEBENAU, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Assemblages in the streets for purposes of political discussions being provocative of civil disturbance, are positively forbidden, and the exhibition of badges and flags indicative of disloyal sentiments will not be tolerated.

Parents will be held responsible for the conduct of their children in this particular.

By command of Brigadier-General
EGBERT L. VIELE.
J. H. LIEBENAU, Assistant-Adjutant General.

AN OUTRAGEOUS HOAX.

The Norfolk *Union*, of the 1st, publishes the following shameful and indiscreet "notice" to the people of Norfolk, as coming from Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH:

FLAG-SHIP MINNESOTA, NORFOLK HARBOR,
July 30, 1862.

William W. Lamb, would-be Mayor, and the rebels generally of Norfolk:

Whereas, It is reported to me that about twenty-five thousand infernal blackguard rebels are making their way from Richmond, through Suffolk, to drive out the soldiers of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and to cut the throats of the Union men of Norfolk: therefore, take notice, that on the appearance of the first —— rebel scoundrel within these lines, I'll blow you and your city to ——. Tell this to your women. Yours,

GOLDSBOROUGH, Admiral, &c.

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP MINNESOTA,
NORFOLK, VA., Aug. 2, 1862.

SIR: In the Norfolk *Union* of yesterday there appeared a vile and profane communication, purporting to be the substance of one recently written by me to you. As I have never before this moment addressed a line upon any subject whatever, and as I never, to my knowledge, had the pleasure of exchanging even a word with you, I have only to say, with regard to the above, that if you have received one of the kind, it is a forgery, and alone worthy of the vulgar and ridiculous person who conceived it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
[Signed,] L. M. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Flag-Officer Commanding N. A. B. S.
WM. W. LAMB, Esq., Norfolk, Va.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes from Fortress Monroe under date of July 31:

"Only a night or two since rebel scouts came down close to the city and stole ten small boats, which were afterward recaptured. The citizens faithful to our flag are uneasy, and fear a sudden irruption of Hessen's hordes upon them without a moment's warning.

A daily line of steamers will soon run to Currituck, connecting with a similar line to Newbern, N. C., so that Norfolk will be in close communication with the "Old North State."

The Norfolk and Suffolk Railroad has been put in complete repair, and yesterday forenoon the "United States Government" engine thundered along Wide Water-street, to the astonishment of everybody.

The *Dirigo*, under contract for the Government, leaves Norfolk soon *via* the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal, for Hatteras Inlet, where Capt. PRATT expects to raise the locomotives and other valuable effects lost by Gen. BURNSIDE's Expedition during the terrific storm which threatened its entire destruction.

EX-GOV. HICKS DECLINES A BRIGADIER GENERALSHIP.

The numerous friends of Ex-Gov. HICKS will be pleased to learn, says the Annapolis *Gazette*, that he has received from the President the compliment of an appointment as Brigadier-General of Volunteers. His was strongly inclined to accept, but yielded to the remonstrances of his friends, who urged his want of military knowledge as an insuperable objection. The following is his letter declining the proffered honor:

CAMBRIDGE, July 26, 1862.

His Excellency A. Lincoln, President of the United States:

SIR: I am profoundly grateful to you for your kindness, and for the honor conferred upon me, by the appointment of Brigadier-General of Volunteers, which you have tendered me, but which I most respectfully decline.

I am now verging upon the ordinary limit of human life, and most desire to spend the balance of my days in the quietness and retirement of private life; but I could not and would not refuse my services to my country in her present peril, or in any position, however responsible or however humble, the duties of which I could feel conscious of a moral and physical ability faithfully to discharge. The successful and faithful performance of the duties of the position to which you have invited me requires an attainment in military science only acquired by long experience and most patient and laborious study.

I am without any military education, and utterly destitute of all military experience. Under such circumstances, to accept your appointment would be a wrong to myself, unjust to you, and might possibly result in the slaughter of the brave men who might follow me to the field.

I must, therefore, however much I may regret the inability which compels it, decline the appointment.

With sincere respect and esteem, I have the honor to be, &c., &c., THOS. H. HICKS.

COL. BLAIR VS. GEN. FREMONT.

Col. BLAIR made a speech at a meeting in St. Louis, a few evenings since, the beginning of which is thus reported by the *Democrat*:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: It gives me unfeigned pleasure to appear before you in the Third Ward, in response to your acclamation, in comparison to the feeble cry for the "dead man." [Alluding to FREMONT.] I am not here to-night to praise CÆSAR, but to bury him. [Great uproar. Loud cheers for FREMONT. Cries of "Put him out!" amidst which Col. BLAIR continued.] I am not here to-night to speak of Gen. FREMONT, but of one who has shed his blood on the battle-field. I am here to speak of Col. CAVENDER, your neighbor, your friend, and one of the friends of the great hero who fell on the blood-stained field of Wilson's Creek. He offers himself to lead a new regiment into the field, and he is met by cries for FREMONT. [Cheers and applause.] And those cries are so feeble, so few, and from so mean a few, that I can well despise them. I did not come here to speak of him, but it seems his friends will dig up his dead bones. [Cheers.] Friends, I came to rally you to the flag that floats above us; I did not come to seek favors for myself. [Cheers for FREMONT—great commotion.] Friends and fellow-citizens of the Third Ward, I tell you again, I come not here to speak for myself, nor have I the desire to do so. I do not think this is the time for bickerings, or for men to come in here and throw their firebrands around us. It is a detestable act. It is worthy of the man for whom these cries are given, worthy of him alone; worthy of the man who lay down his sword before the enemy, and retired to an oyster bay, when he should have fought the enemy on the battle-field. Friends! the greatest cause is now at stake. The most prosperous country the sun ever shone upon is imperilled. And should we quarrel? Cannot we raise ourselves to the height of this grand struggle, which has been forced upon us? Cannot we elevate ourselves to the future, and contemplate from the stand-point of history, what posterity will say of us? [Loud cheers.] My friends, those of you who wish to defend the country, defend it under the banner which will remain stainless, as long as it shall be carried by Col. CAVENDER! [Cheers.]

RESPONSE TO THE NEW CALL.

NEW-YORK.

The Monroe County Regiment is now nearly full, and the Military Committee have commenced the work of recruiting for the Thirteenth. They have already commissioned three officers to recruit companies for the Thirteenth, and another officer will probably be commissioned at once for the same purpose—making four full companies to be recruited for this regiment. The Thirteenth was one of the earliest of the two years volunteer regiments to take the field. They have been in severe battles, and have been much reduced by death, sickness and resignations.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Over 500 of the leading mercantile firms of Boston have signed an agreement to restore situations to such young men to their employ as may now volunteer and hereafter honorably return. Only four firms refused to sign this patriotic agreement.

The following towns in Hampshire County have raised their quota of troops: Belchertown, Chesterfield, Easthampton, Hadley, Hatfield, Huntington, Williamsburgh, Worthington. Chesterfield sends 14, which is 3 more than her quota.

A dispatch dated Newburyport, Aug. 6, says: "This has been one of the most exciting days since the war begun. The City Council, last evening, raised the amount of bounty to $200, and early this morning the recruits began to assemble at the different officers' quarters to enroll their names. The interest increased throughout the day, and at 9 o'clock this evening *one hundred and twenty men* were on the enlistment rolls of the day. The entire quota is 179 for the city, and will be raised to-morrow, and it will be sent into camp at Lyonfield on Friday."

CONNECTICUT.

The Eighteenth Connecticut Regiment has about 300 men in camp, at Norwich, and 850 scattered enlistments. An earnest effort will be made to fill up the ranks this week.

Bridgeport is rapidly filling up her quota. The *Journal and Courier* says that on Tuesday, the drum and fife of the Artillery Company marched through the rooms of one of WHEELER & WILSON's factory, where twelve men were at work, and eleven of them enlisted on the spot.

About 2,550 men have been recruited for the various Connecticut regiments and the light battery. If this number is doubled within two weeks, there will be no draft; if it is not, there will be.

VERMONT.

The Tenth Vermont Regiment, now in camp at Brattleborough, has about 800 men enlisted, and the Eleventh about half that number. A fine company from St. Johnsbury is commanded by E. B. FROST, a graduate of Dartmouth in 1858.

MAINE.

Between 800 and 900 recruits were at Camp King, Portland, Me., on Monday. A fine body of men from Brunswick, Canton and Naples, arrived on that day.

The old town of Kittery has completed its quota of 32 recruits, paying each $200 bounty.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

The Ninth New-Hampshire Regiment, now nearly filled at Concord, is physically superior to any which that State has yet furnished. The Surgeon's examination has been careful. The Tenth Regiment is progressing as rapidly as could be expected at this very busy period of farm labor.

RHODE ISLAND.

Johnston, R. I., has filled her quota of 44 men, paying each the extravagant bounty of $350. Hopkinton offers $250 bounty, and levies an immediate tax of 13 cents on $100 to raise the funds.

A large emigration may be expected to take place to the island towns of Jamestown and New-Shoreham, the citizens of which are exempt from draft by State law, upon the probable ground that their whole strength would be required to defend them in case of war with a foreign Power.

DELAWARE.

Delaware is at present doing her full share in furnishing recruits for the army under the new call. A regiment is now forming in Wilmington, entitled the Fourth Delaware Regiment, under command of Col. GAMBRILL, and the indications are that the ranks will be entirely full in a few days. The military spirit of the people of Wilmington was never greater, and expressions of loyalty to the Government were never more sincere or unanimous than at the present moment. In addition to the regiments raising, a battery of a superior character is organizing, with every prospect of being almost immediately ready for service. Since the last call for troops a large number of Delawarians have joined regiments forming in Maryland and Pennsylvania. At the great war meeting in Wilmington, yesterday, it was resolved to raise an immediate bounty fund of $50,000, to be appropriated among the Delawarians leaving for the seat of war.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Saturday says:

"Notwithstanding the superior advantages offered by the old regiments, not only in the prompt payment of the bounty money, but, in fact, that the recruit is immediately sent into the field, where he can become familiar with his duties in a short time, the new regiments now organizing are the favorites. All of them are recruiting rapidly. Yesterday was, perhaps, the busiest day of the week at the different recruiting stations, and the mustering officer was kept engaged nearly the whole day. At Col. COLLIER'S headquarters, Fifth and Prune streets, the crowd was large throughout the day, and the surgeon was in constant demand to examine and pass upon the physical ability of the new recruits. This regiment, from present appearance, will be the first to be filled up. A camp has been established on the Logan Estate, on the Nicetown lane, and tents have already been pitched."

NEW-JERSEY.

Gov. OLDEN has issued the following order for bidding persons recruiting in that State to fill the quota of other States:

Whereas, The Government of the United States has signified to me its purpose to apportion to the State of New-Jersey a quota of the troops to be raised and mustered into the service of the United State, and to secure the quota of this State by drafting.

And whereas, It has been made to appear to me that certain men are engaged recruiting men to this State to fill the quota of other States; now, therefore, I do hereby, as Commander-in-Chief of the military forces of this State, forbid all persons whatsoever, from recruiting any men within the boundaries of this State, for any regiment or company not organized or being formed under the auspices of this State.

And I do hereby devolve upon Col. ROBERT C. JOHNSON, of the first Military Division of this State, upon Col. EZRA A. CARMAN, of the second, upon Col. WILLIAM S. THORP, of the third, and upon Col. SAMUEL FOWLER, of the Fourth Military Division of this State, the duty of seeing that this order is strictly enforced in their respective divisions, and authorize and empower them to place under arrest any person violating said order.

WISCONSIN.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. SALOMON.

Whereas, An order has been issued by the President of the United States, calling for a draft of 300,000 men to serve for nine months, under the regulations to be established by the Secretary of War, and providing further that if any State shall not by the 15th of August, furnish its quota of the 300,000 volunteers recently called for, the deficiency in that State will also be made up by special draft from the militia; and, whereas, the system of a State bounty, recommended in my Proclamation of the 4th inst., is deemed impracticable by me in view of this recent order of the President,

I do hereby recall and revoke so much of my proclamation of yesterday as provides for the offer of a State bounty of $50 to volunteers, and for the establishment of a fund by voluntary contribution, the issue of scrip or certificates, and the appointment of Commissioners for that purpose.

Under existing circumstances, no State bounty can be offered to volunteers. If the people in any particular localities desire to provide for a bounty to volunteers, in order to encourage enlistments in the volunteer regiments, they must take the matter into their own hands.

I hope that it will not be necessary to resort to drafting in this State to fill up the six regiments of volunteers now in process of organization, but that within the ten days given us by the President these six regiments will be complete.

The people have called for energy in the prosecution of this war, and they will, therefore, I trust, hail with universal approbation this recent order of the President of the United States, and will hasten to *volunteer*, in order to fill up the ranks of our volunteer regiments. EDWARD SALOMON,
Governor of Wisconsin.

MADISON, Aug. 5, 1862.

THE STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

Senator Wilson Attempts to Place Himself Right on the Record.

NATICK, Mass., Aug. 6, 1862.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, ESQ.—SIR: A few days before the close of Congress my attention was called to an article in your journal, in which it was stated that I had declared that we had one hundred and fifty thousand more men than we needed, and that I must be held personally responsible for the present want of men. Conscious that I had ever been swift to obey the wishes of the Government and of our Generals in the field—conscious, too, that the nation had not a single battalion the less through any word or act of mine—I could not but feel deeply the cruel injustice of this attempt to hold me now responsible for a want of men, caused by events no one foresaw.

I could not fail to see, Sir, that this pointed reference to me, and sharp denunciation of my remark, would, under the changed condition of affairs, convey an untruth to all your readers, who understood not the precise circumstances under which I spoke. Your readers were not told that the remark which you now condemn was made nearly four months before, when victories by land and sea were flashing upon the country, making us all hopeful, and, perhaps, too confident of the future; nor were they told that *it was based upon the report of Secretary Cameron, the assurances of Paymaster-Gen. Larned, the estimates of Quartermaster-Gen. Meigs, that we had from seven hundred to eight hundred regiments and seven hundred thousand men.* Your readers were not told that when the remark was made we had more than one hundred partially organized regiments scattered over the country, more than five hundred recruiting officers and hundreds of recruiting stations, all supported at enormous cost, though doing little effective service; nor were they told that when the remark was made a plan was pending before Congress, prepared by Gen. STONEMAN, Chief of Cavalry, indorsed by Secretaries CAMERON and STANTON, and indorsed, too, by Gen. MCCLELLAN, to reduce and consolidate the seventy-seven regiments of cavalry, nearly half of which were unmounted, into fifty regiments, thus discharging nearly a thousand officers and several thousand men. Your readers were not told that on the same page of the *Globe* from which my remark was quoted, are these words of that cautious and conservative, clear-headed and pure-hearted statesman, WILLIAM P. FESSENDEN:

We so legislated that the number of volunteers to be raised should be limited to five hundred thousand, but although Congress, in its language, expressed the idea, and it was stated so over and over again, it accidentally gave a power which extended to a million, and was so construed as to extend to a million, and under that *our army has been swollen up to over seven hundred thousand men. At this day I do not think a man can be found anywhere who will say that half a million are not all that we can possibly need or use*; and yet we have this number of troops in the service, though not actually in the field. There are regiments in my own State to-day that have been raised, staying there—who have been staying there for months—paid by the Government; efficient men, the choice men of our State, waiting and begging to be called into the field, and not to be left there doing nothing; not armed; ready to do everything; anxious to be of service—and the answer is, "we have no occasion for you, we have got so many men here—more than we know what to do with;" men who make a most elegant appearance on days of review, and who undoubtedly would fight well if they could only get a chance. *There are more men than the Government knows what to do with here on the Potomac to-day.* What occasion is there to send for others? So it is in every State in the Union; there are men who are paid from month to month, and who have been paid for months, not armed, not called into the field, *absolutely for the reason that the Government has no occasion to use them.* And yet no step is taken to disband these men. Why not disband them, if they are not wanted? *Because we have seven hundred and fifty thousand, if that is the number—two hundred and fifty thousand more than we ever intended to have.*

Your readers were not told that when these words of Mr. FESSENDEN were uttered they were hailed and applauded by the public voice as the utterances of the valiant Chairman of the Committee of Finance, who is ever watchful of the interests of the Treasury, and that when I made the remark you now so sharply criticise, the sentiment of Congress, of the public Press and of the people were for consolidating incomplete and scattered regiments, reducing needless expenses, correcting abuses and introducing more order, system and economy, into the service; nor were your readers told that few, very few were enlisted in the free States, for some weeks, before recruiting was temporarily suspended; that the object for closing the recruiting stations was not so much to stop enlistments as to consolidate and bring into action the scattered forces, fill up the meagre ranks of the regular army, diminish expenses and substitute a less costly system of recruiting, and that few recruits were lost during the brief suspension of volunteer recruiting. Your readers were not told that on gathering up scattered forces, and obtaining more full and complete returns, it was found that the number of men had been overestimated; that instead of seven hundred thousand, we had from five hundred thousand to five hundred and fifty thousand—*one hundred and fifty thousand less than the Government had claimed, and one hundred and fifty thousand less than Mr. Fessenden, myself and other Senators had assumed to be the actual force.*

I found, Sir, on my returning home, that the remark that we had one hundred and fifty thousand too many men had been most industriously circulated, and was misapprehended by many, who were made to believe that it was based, not upon the Government claim of seven hundred thousand men, but upon the five hundred and twenty thousand men we actually had. In April, 1861, I had advised the Secretary of War to call out a quarter of a million of men. In July, 1861, when the Administration asked for four hundred thousand men, I gave it half a million. I had maintained that the Government required five hundred and twenty thousand—the number we afterwards ascertained the Government actually had in March. This idea that any remark applied to five hundred thousand men, the number intended to be authorized by law, and *not* the actual number ascertained to be on hand in March, instead of seven hundred thousand, was false in fact and unjust to me. To correct this misapprehension I explained very briefly in two or three war meetings my position. The *Herald* seized upon a very brief and imperfect report of my remarks at Newton, and assumed to deny the truthfulness of what I said. I am accused of attempting to disown my recorded words. I did not deny, disown, modify, qualify or retract the words uttered by me on the 25th of March. No, Sir, I did not deny or attempt to deny it, and the imputations you have cast upon me on the assumption that I had come to the wholly unauthorized by any word ever uttered by me. Why, Sir, I had referred to that declaration more than once in the Senate, and my words were recorded. On the 7th of May, in response to Mr. GARNER, the indefatigable Senator from Iowa, I had stated that the Government "estimated that we had five hundred men"—that it was a reported to Congress"—that in view of that statement I had said some time ago that I thought we had 150,000 too many men;" that we had about 520,000 effective men, and "I had thought half a million of men, or 520,000, as many as we could use to advantage." Here was a statement made months ago in the Senate, to the effect that I had, in view of the claim of nearly 700,000 men, thought we had more men than we needed, but that we had only 520,000, and that number we required. Without denouncing the *Herald* any paper or person at Newton, I simply denied that I had ever said, thought or dreamed that the 520,000 men in the service when I made the declaration were more than we needed; that there was not the shadow of a foundation for the charge; that I had always been in favor, not "of more men," but of 500,000 of more effective men; that my remark applied to the 700,000 men claimed by the Government, and that every Senator knew that this was my position, and would bear witness that I was ever ready to respond promptly to the wants of the Government for men. The brief explanation I made at Newton is in perfect harmony with my record and with truth.

I am, Sir, willing that my motives, words and acts shall be known fully to the people; but I confess it is painful amid these passing events to be misrepresented by enemies or misunderstood by friends. Since this rebellion broke out in civil war I have labored with unflagging zeal, and at my own expense, to raise men and to help on the cause, and to aid its defenders; but I now find the *Herald* denouncing not only my acts, but my motives also. The accusation that I was actuated by partisan or personal feeling in regard to enlisting men, has not the shadow of truth, justice or fairness in it. Every member of the Senate will, I am sure, bear witness that I have ever been prompt to press into action the military forces of the nation; every member, too, of the Administration will bear witness that I have ever pressed upon it the vast importance of giving our commanders the forces needed to crush out this foul treason.

But it is my duty to care for the condition of the Treasury as well as of the army; it is especially the duty of Mr. FESSENDEN, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, to do so. Four months ago the military forces of the country appeared to be immense; regiments were scattered around unemployed; tens of thousands of men were off on furloughs, thousands were sick that ought to be discharged. Looseness and extravagance seemed to prevail in the War Department, and the condition of our finances was a source of solicitude to all. Senators were actuated by the sole desire of protecting the Treasury without impairing the effectiveness of the army. They may have erred in judgment—they certainly were mistaken in relying upon the estimated force in the service—but nothing can be more untrue, nothing can be more unjust, than those accusations that Senators were actuated by partisan feelings and personal objects in their efforts to correct mistakes and abuses, increase the efficiency and promote the economy of the War Department. The records of the Republic will bear witness that they were ever prompt in voting men and money, and these accusations, which have not the elements of truth, justice or fairness, in them, may give a moment's pain, but they must share the fate of all accusations. HENRY WILSON.

THE COMMENCEMENT SEASON.

Exercises at Williams College.

President HOPKINS opened the exercises of Commencement week at Williams College, on Sunday last, with the Baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class. He took his text from Peter ii., 4-5: "To whom coming as unto a living stone, disallowed indeed of men, but chosen of God and precious, ye also as lively stones are built up a spiritual house." In the evening the address before the Mills Theological Society was delivered by Rev. DWIGHT W. MARSH, lately a missionary at Mosul. He opened his address with a reference to the condition of the country, and acknowledged the necessity of every young man devoting himself to her service, but considered it wrong, even under these circumstances, to neglect the missionary cause, in behalf of which he spoke. The missionary life is desirable because it causes those who follow it to become like Christ. To prove this was the object of his remarks. The speaker was instructive and at times eloquent, and those were fully repaid for their attendance who heard him.

The exercises of the next day, Monday, consisted of addresses before the Adelphic Union Society by W. LLOYD GARRISON, Esq., of Boston, and Prof. JOHN W. FOWLER, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; the former in the afternoon, the latter in the evening. Mr. GARRISON favorably disappointed those who heard him by being less radical than it was supposed he would be. His subject was "Our National Visitation."

Prof. FOWLER'S address in the evening was on "Our National Crisis."

Tuesday forenoon was occupied by the meeting of the Alumni. This was held in Alumni Hall, at 9 o'clock, Hon. H. L. SABIN, President of the Association, in the Chair. The meeting was opened by prayer, Rev. Mr. NOBLE officiating. After the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, the Necrological list for the past year was read by the Secretary, Prof. CHAPIN. The names of the Alumni who have died this year (1861-2) are as follows:

Class of 1799—Hon. Peter Starr.
Class of 1801—Hon. Henry C. Martindale.
Class of 1801—Jared Curtis, Esq.
Class of 1802—Rev. Lyman Strong.
Class of 1804—Barnabas King, D. D.
Class of 1805—Absalom Townsend, Esq.
Class of 1806—Hon. Aaron King.
Class of 1808—James F. Congswell, Esq.
Class of 1812—Rev. John Woods.
Class of 1814—Hon. Samuel F. Vinton, L.L. D.
Class of 1815—Joshua N. Danforth, D.D.
Class of 1857—Rev. Charles O. Hill.
Class of 1839—Chas. H.

The New-York Times.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Operations of importance appear to have commenced in Gen. POPE's Department, and the Army of Virginia is likely soon to have an opportunity to distinguish itself. Early on Friday morning, our pickets, which had been thrown out on the south bank of the Rapidan River, were attacked by the enemy in superior force, and driven across the river. When information of the fact reached Culpepper Court-House, then the headquarters of Gen. POPE, McDOWELL's corps was ordered forward, and was soon followed by BANKS' corps, both making directly toward the point at which our pickets had been driven across the Rapidan, only about ten or twelve miles from Gordonsville. At Culpepper Court-House, late in the afternoon of Friday, heavy firing was heard in the direction of the Rapidan, and it was conjectured that a severe engagement was proceeding. It is more probable, however, that the firing was a mere artillery duel across the river. Gen. POPE is understood to be now personally directing movements.

There is no later news from the Army of the Potomac this morning.

Although Secretary STANTON's order, prohibiting persons liable to draft from leaving the country, was not made public till a late hour on Friday afternoon, it was put in force the same evening at Oswego, in this State. The Marshals arrested fifty persons, who were on the point of departure for Canada, by way of Lake Ontario. It is stated that one hundred more were preparing to leave Oswego, but this summary action put a stop to their proceedings. The fugitives were not Oswego men, but craven fellows who made that city a convenient point of departure. The excitement in this City, yesterday, was quite intense among certain classes, as will be seen by our reports. Many persons who had engaged passage for Europe in the steamers which sailed yesterday afternoon were prevented from leaving, as they had not filled that requirement of the law which compels those leaving the country to procure passports. Secretary STANTON has appointed Police Superintendent KENNEDY a special Provost-Marshal for the Metropolitan District, to enforce the orders of the War Department, and the Commissioners are to act as his Deputies.

An important order from the Adjutant and Inspector General of the rebel Government, dated the 1st inst., was published in a large portion of our edition yesterday. It recapitulates the orders of the President of the United States, of Major-Gen. POPE, and of Brig.-Gen. STEINWEHR, with regard to foraging on the enemy, confiscation, &c., and then adds the following: "In the event of the capture of Major-Gen. POPE, or Brig.-Gen. STEINWEHR, or of any commissioned officer serving under them, the captives so taken shall be held in close confinement. So long as the orders aforesaid shall be continued in force and unrepealed by the competent military authorities of the United States, and in the event of the murder of any unarmed citizen or inhabitant of this Confederacy, by virtue or under pretext of any order hereinbefore recited, whether with or without trial—whether under pretence of such citizen being a spy or hostage, or any other pretence—it shall be the duty of the Commanding General of the forces of this Confederacy to cause immediately to be hung, out of the commissioned officers prisoners as aforesaid, a number equal to the number of our own thus murdered by the enemy." Jeff. DAVIS has written a letter strongly indorsing the above general order, charging that the United States waited until the cartel for the exchange of prisoners was agreed upon before it declared a war of indiscriminate robbery and murder, and has directed a copy of the order to be addressed to the Commanding General of the army of the United States.

It is asserted by the St. Louis *Democrat* that the present uprising of the rebels in Missouri is in accordance with a plan conceived by Gen. PRICE after the rebel defeat at Pea Ridge, when he told his followers to go home, put in their crops, and attend to their business generally until the harvest, and then to rise throughout the State and form guerrilla bands, and be prepared to meet him in the Fall, when he would return again to lead them.

Some very curious and important revelations of MORGAN's movements and plans are given in another column. Their authenticity is vouched for by the Cincinnati *Gazette*. The portfolio of the guerrilla chief's Adjutant-General fell into the hands of Col. LANDRUM, who allowed the *Gazette* to make what use of its contents it chose. The number of his force at starting, the necessity of stealing horses and arms, and the order of marching are all clearly set forth. Letters from one of his Lieutenants to a female acquaintance and his mother, written at Paris, but never sent, and the persons to whom they were addressed, state that the guerrillas intended to move from Paris to conquer still other towns. Their hasty skedaddle before Gen. SMITH's forces prevented the immediate execution of this design, but their return is as confidently asserted.

The Leavenworth *Conservative*, of Aug. 2, says: "Maj. ELLITHORPE has just arrived here from Fort Gibson. That post is now in the possession of our forces. Col. COOPER has left Fort Davis with the entire rebel command, and retreated in the direction of Boggy Depot."

There are some circumstances under which volunteering may be made a lucrative business. The town of Truro, Mass., had four soldiers assigned to it as its quota. They all enlisted from one family, consisting of the parents and four sons. They received a bounty of $325—total, $1,300—clubbed the funds, and purchased a farm for the "old folks," whom they leave in possession while they go to the war.

GENERAL NEWS.

Advices from Europe two days later are received by the arrival of the *Scotia* off Cape Race. An important item of the news is the announcement that Earl RUSSELL justifies the vigilance of our cruisers at the Bahamas. The gunboat *Tuscarora* was at Queenstown, watching for a rebel steamer which had left Liverpool, (or Plymouth,) but which had put back to Holyhead, where she lost all of her men. The news of cotton movements is no later. Breadstuffs had a declining tendency and Provisions were dull. Consols unchanged.

The Quincy (Ill.) *Whig* denies, upon the authority of Maj. STONE, a fellow prisoner with Gen. PRENTISS, the report that PRENTISS was horsewhipped by a rebel at Atlanta, Ga. It was a mischievous and silly story.

VICTOR MYERS, Captain of the propeller *City of Madison*, SIMON MUIRHEAD, WM. INNES, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS and JAMES O'MALLEY, whose arrest in Toronto, for alleged complicity in aiding deserters from British regiments, we have already noticed, were taken before the Police Magistrate on Thursday, and remanded to jail in default of £50 bail and two securities of £100 for each of the accused.

One of the Canadian papers thus welcomes the pitiful sneaks who are fleeing across the borders to escape the fancied draft: "The call for 600,000 more men across the line will be the means of driving hundreds from that country into Canada. We are informed that quite a number have already made their appearance in this and adjoining counties. They have ignominiously left their country in the hour of her peril, to escape conscription—three times three groans for the sneaking cowards."

All the prisoners confined in the McDowell College, St. Louis, have been removed to the Military Prison in Alton.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* states that the work of dismantling the *New Ironsides* has been accomplished. She has now most of her stores on board, which, in consequence of the large size of the vessel, are scarcely noticeable. It was originally designed to put seven hundred tons of coal in her before her departure, but she will not carry four hundred tons. Workmen were engaged on Friday in removing some of the planking from the stern of the vessel, to continue the plating above the point it now reaches. The iron-clad continues to attract attention, but visitors have to view her from a distance, as she is not accessible to any but those at work upon her. It is believed she will be ready for her trial trip by Monday.

All the clerks in the Post-office at Philadelphia have been obliged to take the oath of allegiance, and in addition, to sign it in the presence of witnesses.

Rebel Retaliation—Gen. Pope in Danger.

Maj.-Gen. JOHN POPE has not succeeded in propitiating the favor of the rebel Government at Richmond. On the contrary, he has provoked upon himself and his officers their supreme disgust, and they are singled out for publication in a most grave bulletin as "not entitled to be considered as soldiers," and therefore "not entitled to parole as prisoners of war."

We would mildly suggest to King JEFF., that it is not in the contemplation of Gen. POPE to play the *rôle* of "prisoner of war" in a Richmond tobacco warehouse. Consequently, it has been least in his thoughts in his invasion of Virginia, how he was to get out of the Confederate jails that he knew very well would be hungry to receive him. The fate of the brave Gen. McCOOK, who has just been assassinated by the honorable soldiery of JEFF. DAVIS, was not needed to satisfy Gen. POPE that he had taken his life in his hands when he undertook to sustain his Government against secession outlaws and bandits.

The distinction that the Chief of the Army of Virginia, and his Brigadier-General (STEINWEHR,) and other commissioned officers, have just received at the hands of the rebel authorities at Richmond, will not in the least contribute to the establishment of more amiable relations between the parties, or incline the former to seek the hospitalities that the rebel chiefs have in so clement and kindly a manner bestowed on other commissioned Union officers that have fallen into their hands, say Col. CORCORAN, of this City, for instance, and Gen. McCOOK, of more recent and notable fame.

The military order of JEFF. DAVIS, which excludes Gen. POPE and his officers from all hope of rebel mercy, is a curiosity in war bulletins. Its recitals and conclusions are strangely inharmonious, betraying as great a lack of logic as of other qualities that should dignify the emanations of a pretended sovereign Power. The plain reading of the rebel War Order is this:

Whereas, The President of the United States has directed his military commanders to forage on the property of citizens in the seceded States, without providing to compensate the citizens for the property so taken;

And *whereas*, Gen. POPE has ordered that no man shall remain within his lines, or in his rear, who is a foe to his army, and who might betray it;

And *whereas*, Gen. POPE has taken precautions that no one in his command shall be assassinated by "bushwhackers," (as Gen. McCOOK has been;)

Therefore, Gen. POPE and the commissioned officers under him shall be considered not as soldiers, but as outlaws engaged in "indiscriminate robbery and murder," fit only for close confinement in jail, and retaliation by hanging for any lives of bushwhackers or spies they may take! The departure from the rules of common sense and civilized war, which these orders of the President and Gen. POPE indicate, will be obvious to meanest capacity—if to no other.

The common soldiers of Gen. POPE's command are generously relieved from the curse of this rebel anathema; because the magnanimous Confederates regard them as unwilling instruments of the "savage cruelty of their commanders." But it is singular that the lreful JEFF. did not bethink himself that Gen. POPE himself is but a subordinate, and that in proposing to punish the latter for offences charged in his order upon President LINCOLN himself, he is guilty of a grievous wrong, which no sentiment or principle of chivalry can palliate. We condemn the rebel war order, therefore, as illogical and unjust, and suggest to JEFF. DAVIS that it would have been much more manly to have pronounced Mr. LINCOLN excommunicated than to have flung his Bull at the POPE.

To soothe the no-doubt lacerated feelings of Gen. POPE and his Brigadier, who are mentioned by name as hopeless of rebel mercy, we will merely remind them that one Gov. GAGE, a good many years ago, had an equally cruel spite against two persons named JOHN HANCOCK and SAMUEL ADAMS, who were declared guilty of offences against King GEORGE of Great Britain, that were unpardonable. Nevertheless the gazetted patriots were never hung, but lived to enjoy a large share of fame and prosperity.

EXULTATION IN THE ARMY.—Whatever may be the varied emotions occasioned in peaceful Northern communities by the recent draft of 300,000 by the Government, it is very certain that in one quarter it is hailed with unanimous and unalloyed delight. The letters now coming from the Army of the Potomac show that the feeling kindled in the thinned ranks of the Union soldiers by the news of the draft, is exultant and enthusiastic. The reassured hope it brings makes them equal to double the daring and endurance of the recent past, for now they know they must and will conquer.

They have waited long and patiently for this movement. They felt the Republic in danger, and they alone in the breach. They knew themselves outnumbered, and saw the nation passionless and still. They faltered at heart, and asked what it meant, and whether they were forgotten and abandoned. The answer is gone to them in the promise of six hundred thousand brothers to the rescue! It is enough; and each one in that gallant army is to-day double the hero that he ever was before. Let the new recruits remember this, and be encouraged. They go not unaided and unbefriended to a dangerous field, but to swell the ranks of an already conquering and invincible army holding the gates of Richmond, and only waiting their friends to join in the triumphal entry.

Secretary Stanton's Orders.

There is no maxim better settled than that an impossible law is void. The order of Mr. STANTON, suspending travel in view of the draft, is practically impossible. Not only shall the outgo of foreign travel be stopped, but all intercourse between immediate neighborhoods is prohibited, and the existence of an invisible boundary line, between counties and States, is an insurmountable barrier to communication. We need hardly refer to the dweller in that anomalous house, which standing where the boundaries of New-York, Massachusetts and Connecticut converge, is in three States at once, and of which the owner cannot go from his dining-room to his parlor without incurring the Stantonian penalties. It is sufficient to name Mr. A., whose residence is in Jersey City, and whose place of business is in New-York, and who cannot pass from one to the other without liability to arrest; or Mr. B., who must pine in the solitudes of Brooklyn, because to visit his office in Wall or Water-street is exposure to untold punishments. With these daily duties the Secretary of War blunderingly interferes. Men who see the greedy Tax bill in the future, and groan at the probable effects of the tariff; men who have the possibility of a draft drawing them away for nine months from the thrifty prosecution of their vocation, are suddenly stopped from those pursuits upon which their uncertain future is intimately dependent. Such prohibition is not only senseless, but so nearly impossible of observance as to be fairly within the legal axiom. The restriction is void because impracticable.

We beg Secretary STANTON to lose not a moment in giving some degree of consistency and practical direction to his edict. His own repute for sense and sanity is the least thing depending upon it. Loyal men are not willingly violators of law, however capricious and irrational the exaction. This law, if there be any color of legality about it, is simply impertinent and vexatious, and even the most scrupulous of the law-abiding will disregard it. The Secretary will either rescind it at once or so restate it as to bring its restraints within the limits of reason.

Mr. Cobden on the Cotton Question.

Mr. COBDEN's speech in the House of Commons, which we published yesterday, was admirably adapted to the object this eminent statesman had in view. For he wished to show that the existing cotton difficulties are in their nature exceptional, and in duration will be temporary; and that, consequently, the distress they entail might confidently be met by an exceptional and a temporary remedy. In a national point of view, however, the wider and more important inquiry is suggested, how far a people like the English, so rich in fertile territory, under every condition of climate and soil, so abounding in industrial enterprise, in accumulated capital, and in everything which confers material prosperity, quickens growth, and consolidates power, are justified in acquiescing in a state of things so pregnant with mischief as that Mr. COBDEN has portrayed.

Since the outbreak of the existing troubles we have often felt it our duty, in replying to the taunts and reproaches in which the British Press has indulged towards this country, to call attention to the fact that England's total dependance on us for much of the food and raw material on which hangs the existence of millions of her industrial population, is a position so anomalous, so full of peril, and so open to disturbance from a thousand causes beyond control, that as on the one hand, it ought long ago to have attracted attention and prompted effective remedies, so on the other hand, if it should happen that, from causes as disastrous and unavoidable to us as to our British customers, our supplies should fail, and our cotton or our corn be no longer available for export, the blame, if there be any, must rest not on us, but on England herself. For it is preposterous to hold that nations or individuals, suffering from want of forethought, are not to be treated as the authors of their own distresses, but may abuse others for miseries they have indirectly brought on themselves.

It was on these principles that the British cotton manufacturers recently urged on the Palmerston Ministry the imperious necessity of immediately adopting some appropriate measures to develop the cotton growing capabilities of India, that the millions of English operatives might be no longer so totally dependent on foreign supplies of raw material. At present, however, these representations do not seem to have produced any result except to call forth from the London ministerial organs some severe and perhaps semi-official reproaches to the manufacturers for not having spent their own capital many years ago in doing for themselves what they now ask Government to do for them.

Into the important questions opened by this controversy we have not at present space to enter. We cannot, however, refrain from observing that if the United States, which, in 1790, did not export a single bale of cotton to England, and was pronounced to be incapable of raising a cotton crop fit for use, have built up by energy, and in defiance of great difficulty, so vast a trade as to make the great commercial nations of Europe tributaries, what might not England have done in the production of cotton, had she only displayed ordinary enterprise in developing the resources of India? For ever since the days of HERODOTUS that mysterious, vast and inconceivably fertile country has been recorded as producing large crops of excellent cotton, and millions of acres of its soil have been every year under cultivation for this purpose alone. All that has been needed to develop the trade has been capital, energy and mechanical improvements. These England has devoted in India to other and more gainful projects, such as making opium to poison the Chinese, and in the present appalling evils which spread dismay over millions of desolate homes in Great Britain, we find the Nemesis for ages of misgovernment and oppression in India.

Northern Men With Southern Principles.

That obstinacy which is the virtue of little minds, still characterizes what remains of the Northern Pro-Slavery faction—the faction which rates interest as more precious than principle, and which hates the black man more than it loves the Union. It is truly surprising to see with what tenacious perversity these men cling to an alliance at best only founded on a corrupt expediency, and continue to glorify as an indispensable good the institution which no one of average intelligence and honesty could ever regard as better than a necessary evil. This alliance between the Slaveholders of the South and a clique of greedy demagogues at the North, has had full sway for a great many years, and we are now reaping its legitimate fruits. It can never exist again, for the storm which these men have evoked will not subside but with the utter destruction of the Republic, or the immolation of Slavery as a political power. We pronounce it, therefore, surprising, that politicians who, however low their moral and intellectual calibre, have been ever conspicuous for a keen appreciation of self-interest, should continue to call upon their gods in the tempest, when those gods are shivered, and can aid and comfort them no longer.

It is remarked by present bystanders, and will be noted by future historians, that the masses in the North who were for so long a time beguiled into a docile vassalage to the Slave Power, passed through a striking political revulsion, when, to save the Republic, they were called on to abandon their leaders and to attack their ancient allies. The calamity which threatened the nation they had done much to bring about, but they had, at all events, the good sense and the patriotism to strive to avert the evil before it was too late. The lightning of civil war had rent asunder the veil with which they had so long been blinded, and they began to see for themselves, instead of borrowing from others impressions of the political landscape before them.

They saw that wicked and designing men, taking advantage of the tide of emigration from exhausted old nations to this fresh new one, had striven for years to persuade the well-meaning but ignorant immigrants into a belief of the monstrous anomaly that, to preserve their own freedom, they must assist in sealing to perpetual bondage an inoffensive, if inferior race. They saw that by the constant threat of competitive negro labor in the event of emancipation, the laboring classes, especially those of foreign extraction, had been brought to a bitter hatred of such a measure—ignorant the while that, in conformity with nature's laws, such a competition was scarcely more probable than the rivalry of laborers among the snows of Siberia from an inroad of Indian Lascars. They saw that their whilom leaders and instructors, so far from being actuated by a love of country or a desire for human happiness, were merely the super-serviceable panders and convenient parasites of a fierce and barbarous aristocracy, which rewarded them occasionally with the sop of office, or a scrap of the unholy profits wrung from the labor of the slave.

These facts, indeed, and others as notorious, constitute the basis of the political machinery which has been running so long, and suggest the key alike to its past success and future impossibility. It becomes more clear how, with a preponderance of free States and free population, there should have been elected twelve slaveholding Southern Presidents, including reelections, and but six Northern Presidents.—no one of whom was ever reelected,—for the eighteen Presidential terms which preceded the election of Mr. LINCOLN. We are able to realize how the slaveholders, backed by their Northern allies, who managed to unite nearly all the uneducated suffrages, and aided by some well-meaning but deluded people, who really thought they were serving their country when they were only serving Slavery, should have arrived at that point where they considered their political ascendancy quite a matter of course, and grew indignant at the mere idea of any interruption to their tenure of office. We can see, in view of these facts, how natural was their threat to secede in the event of the election of FREMONT, and how it was that they graciously consented to be mollified for a term, when, by dint of hard bribery and corruption, and by keeping back the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, their Northern slaves and themselves managed to elect JAMES BUCHANAN.

Coming down still further, it is easy to trace cause and effect in the current of events. The people were becoming more enlightened, and finding out, to some extent, how remorselessly they had been deceived. There was also a conviction rather than a suspicion of foul play in the last election. On the other hand, the South became painfully conscious, day by day, that they had strained their power-getting system to the last point at which it would be endured by the country at large. They determined, if they were unable to govern, they would destroy the country. Comforted by the assurances of their Northern friends, who imagined that they might easily paralyze a Republican Administration, if they could not elect a Pro-Slavery one, the conspirators matured their schemes of treason and ambition. The pear was ripe at last, and they rushed into rebellion "because they could not elect a President pledged to territorial aggrandizement for the propagation of Slavery." Their plans were adroitly laid, and gave no small prospect of success, when there came a most unlooked-for and fatal defection. Their old adherents of the North—the people and many of the leaders—suddenly awoke to their own stultification, and to the monstrous perfidy of the South, which had gone into an election in pretended good faith, predetermined to repudiate it if unsuccessful. The result is, that the masses of the people, alive, at last, to the importance of the issue, united, regardless of party, to suppress the rebellion, and—whatever temporary checks or hindrances may intervene—they will do it.

From these eventful data, we deduce that the time has gone by for political leaders to depend on *ignorance* as an engine wherewith to attain power. The spirit of the age is totally against such a system. That it has lasted long, even in a country so filled with schools and books as ours, is certainly an evidence of the proneness of men to let others do their thinking for them; but the predilection will not be indulged in at the cost of liberty and nationality. The WICKLIFFES and the VALLANDIGHAMS, and the treasonable mouthpieces of the old Northern Pro-Slavery faction, may as well accept the lesson which is taught by the signs of the times, for, notwithstanding all their efforts to the contrary, the people of the loyal States are fast learning it.

Some of Wickliffe's Heresies.

The Indiana Democratic State Convention was a remarkable affair. The speeches which were made before it were, not very creditable to those that made them, or to those that heard them and applauded. The whole thing indicates a reawakening of the old party spirit which can see no good in any one who has not the Democratic ear-mark; which is willing to see the country ruined, unless it shall be saved in ways which suit party leaders, and by Democrats instead of Republicans. We do not believe that the spirit which prevailed there will commend itself to the country.

But of all the speeches made on the occasion, none was more remarkable than that of Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky. Such astonishing statements could only be swallowed by Democrats, and that of a low order. Such slanders could only come from one who prefers party to country and Slavery to liberty. He declares that the ground now taken by the Republicans is that the war shall not cease until Slavery is abolished. We know of no such ground taken by them. There are, it is true, many Republicans who hold that the war *will* not cease until Slavery is practically abolished. It is a slight difference in word, but a very great one in fact; and there are many Democrats, and their number is increasing, too, who hold the same doctrine. They are not for urging on the war to secure the abolition of Slavery; but they are wise enough to see that the war cannot be protracted in the Slave States without destroying Slavery. Mr. WICKLIFFE is against the war if it lead to this inevitable result, and he calls upon the Democrats of Indiana to occupy the same ground. What he would do or have them do he does not state, further than to elect Democrats to office; but his speech is one step upon the road which leads through conditional Unionism to treason and rebellion

Mr. WICKLIFFE is especially great upon the causes of the war. Slavery, he says, had no more to do with it than the tea which was thrown into Boston harbor had with the Revolution. It is amazing that such a statement should be made at the North. At the South or in the British Parliament we might expect it, perhaps. The man who does not trace a most intimate and vital connection between Slavery and the rebellion is one who has strong sympathies with one or the other, or probably both.

Mr. WICKLIFFE was not satisfied, apparently, with his own statement of the cause of the rebellion. It was not only this contest for power between the East and the South of which he speaks, but it was, says he, "the unhallowed ambition of the representative men of the South and the Abolitionists of the North. They concocted the scheme between them, and I have the proof before me," &c. What this proof was Mr. WICKLIFFE does not appear to have informed the expectant Indianians, and we can only surmise what it would have been. Of course he would have pointed to the popularity of the Abolitionists with the ambitious leaders of the South, to the large circulation of the *Liberator* at the South and of *De Bow's Review* in Massachusetts. He would have reminded his hearers of Jeff. DAVIS' trip to Maine some years since, and described with thrilling effect a midnight conference between him and WENDELL PHILLIPS at the foot of Bunker Hill Monument, for which purpose alone the trip was planned. He would have pointed to the intimacy between GERRIT SMITH and HORACE GREELEY with the fire-eaters of the South when they were in Congress, and the affectionate reception of JOHN BROWN by Gov. WISE. He would have given, no doubt, the secret arrangement between CHARLES SUMNER and PRESTON S. BROOKS, in consequence of which the latter made his barbarous assault upon the former, and would dilate with especial earnestness upon the assistance which FRED. DOUGLAS and Rev. Mr. GARNETT afforded to BUCHANAN, FLOYD, THOMPSON and CONS, in their process of depleting the National Treasury, reviving the National credit, arming Southern rebels with National weapons, and securing the success of robbery, cowardice and treason generally. All these things Mr. WICKLIFFE doubtless would have brought forward and have built up upon them by impregnable logic the condemnation by his hearers alike of Southern Representative men and Northern Abolitionists. We have only now to ask him, when he has proved this joint concoction of the rebellion, to go one step further and explain why it was that as soon as the scheme which they had so joined hands to concoct was in immediate prospect of success, these Northern Abolitionists withdrew from all further aid to it, and lent all their energies to aid those who were fighting the "representative men of the South," till now their coadjutors, as Mr. WICKLIFFE would have it. And let him also explain why it is that these very "representative men" derive such great comfort in the utterances of the Woods, and the Vallandighams, and the Wickliffes, and other men at the North, who have always been the fiercest foes of these very Abolitionists.

IN SPECTS OF WORK.—Our special telegraphic correspondence this morning makes it appear as if there may have been important work in POPE's Department, on the Rapidan River. His pickets were driven across the stream on Friday morning, and by the evening of the same day, the corps of Gen. BANKS and that of Gen. McDOWELL had been hastened forward to the scene of danger; and the telegraph says that "heavy firing" had been heard in that direction. It may be that this was only artillery practice to prepare the way to cross over, and it may be that the rebels disputed the passage of our troops. We shall doubtless have the facts in the case by to-morrow.

Accounts have been so contradictory as to the rebel forces concentrated at Gordonsville and on the line of the Rapidan, that it is impossible to give any reliable statements on that point. There is great facility of moving there from Richmond by an almost direct line of railroad; and as POPE's position, force and design, as well as his orders, are well known to the rebels, (the order that he was to "operate against Richmond" was made public at the time of his appointment to the command,) it is extremely likely that, during the month of quiet they have had, they may have massed there a sufficient force to cope with him. If such be the case, it is, doubtless, under command of Stonewall JACKSON, who has already figured so prominently in this region, and on whom the rebels rely for quick and desperate deeds.

POPE's force, however, is a very large one—much larger than the public generally are aware of; and seems to be all within reach, and ready to his hand. The movement of McDOWELL's and BANKS' columns was very prompt; and SIGEL's column, according to a dispatch we published yesterday, had also moved from Woodville for some unknown point—probably not in an opposite direction from the other two columns. If POPE has succeeded in crossing the Rapidan, he will doubtless push on to Gordonsville, though the rebels will surely contest that point with all the force at their command.

It is to be hoped the Government will not prevent the prompt transmission of accounts of operations, nor obfuscate the public as they did in regard to operations on the Peninsula.

BOSTON ASTIR.—The Boston newspaper give glowing accounts of the patriotic and military ardor of that city at the present time. All classes of people are thoroughly aroused. Business is a secondary matter. The most eloquent men address ward meetings—*and enlist*. The most polished scholars mingle with the rude democracy in their warlike gatherings, excite them to heroism and self-denial by their example—and with them *join the army*. Rich and heavy merchants march through the streets, bearing aloft the Star-spangled Banner, with their clerks and employes following in their wake; and after contributing lavishly of their wealth to the cause, *enter the ranks*. All party issues are forgotten—all classes are fused together—all interests are made to give way before the one overshadowing interest. Not even at any period of the first Revolution were the citizens so completely united, so filled with military enthusiasm, and so devoted to the great American idea of Liberty. And as it is in Boston, so it is all over Massachusetts.

During the present week the stores and places of business in Boston are to be closed every day early in the afternoon—so that men may be encouraged to volunteer, and have time to prepare for the great and solemn duty of war. This latter is a capital idea; and we wish it might be imitated in New-York during the week. Recruiting with us was not as brisk in the latter part of the week just gone, as it was for the first two or three days; and if it does not take a spring forward at once, we will be much behind with our quota. If the stores were closed by three o'clock for the next six days, the streets made vocal with the glorious strains of martial music, the voice of eloquence raised in the parks and squares to the thronging crowd, the liberality of the rich called out, and the duty of every man presented to him directly—we have no doubt that the public apathy would be dispelled, and thousands be induced to volunteer. Boston is far ahead of our City now—Massachusetts is far ahead of our State. This is to their everlasting credit, but not to ours. Why should not the bounding enthusiasm and patriotism of the Metropolis be brought into action?

A WORD TO ANXIOUS INQUIRERS REGARDING EXEMPTS.—Communications have, for the past three or four days, continued to pour in upon us containing queries regarding the regulations of drafting, exemptions, non-liables, &c. As we have already discussed these matters very fully, we do not think it worth while to occupy our space with further explanation thereon. These queries, indeed, belong to two classes—first, those we have already answered, and secondly, those we can't answer. The latter have reference to cases on which no official utterance has yet been made. These can only be determined by the Secretary of War, who will, in a few days, publish rules and regulations for drafting throughout all the States. These will, it is understood, *supersede*, in some particulars, the State law. Till the order from the War Department is made public accordingly, our anxious inquirers will have to wait as patiently as they can. If they can't do that let them enlist immediately, which is better still.

WHAT HAVE YOU PERSONALLY DONE?—This war for the Union is the People's war—the people fighting for National integrity, for public justice, for the perpetuity of freedom, for the honor and glory of the flag and all that it represents. Every one who has enjoyed the blessings of Republican Government and of the Union should do his part to sustain them. Now is the moment he can be of service. By encouraging words, by contributions in money,

by stimulating volunteering, by working for the soldiers in the field, and by labors for those who are sick or wounded—in these and other ways, every man, woman and child can do service to their country—a service which in after years will be looked back upon with joy and spoken of with pride, and which cannot fail of its reward. The special work of this week for every one is to do all in his power to forward the work of *enlistment*. Soldiers are the one thing needful. If every one who reads the TIMES this morning were to make a resolve that before the week is over he (or *she*) would procure *one soldier* for the country's service, there would need to be no drafting for three-years' men in New-York. *Resolution* and *effort* are all that are needed for success in the work. Let every one see that he does his duty before it is too late—so that the glories of the past may be revived, and the blessings of the Constitution conserved for posterity.

THE DISASTER ON THE PACIFIC.

The Passengers of the Ill-Fated Steamer Golden Gate.

ADDITIONAL NAMES OF LOST AND SAVED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

"*To Allen McLane, President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company:*

Below is a list of the passengers and crew of the *Golden Gate* who were saved.

The ship's papers were lost, and no complete list of names can yet be given.

The entire crew have arrived here."

SAVED.

FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS SAVED.

J. Whitney, Jr.	Mrs. A. E. Wallace.
J. C. Jonghaus and wife.	Ben Holladay and servant.
Abel Guy.	Geo. McMullin.
S. Murphy and wife.	A. Chavanne.
Serv't of Mrs. A. T. Green.	L. Seedmit.
H. Tennest.	Mrs. D. A. Morse.
Mrs. W. F. Gough.	M. A. J. Nichols.
Miss Manchester, brother and sister.	Chas. J. Fox.
	A. J. Gunnison.

SECOND CABIN PASSENGERS SAVED.

Chas. E. Thomas,	S. C. Todd,
G. W. Chase,	Child of E. H. Fulton.
Wm. R. Wilcox,	L. Sycher.
Mrs. D. J. Ross,	Gesba R. H. Dorsey.
J. T. Haywood,	J. W. Neer,
Mrs. S. Trails,	W. Walker,
P. Bessom.	

STEERAGE PASSENGERS SAVED.

R. Cooper,	J. Smith,
J. W. Woodward,	J. Sowards,
B. Irvace,	J. H. Mitchell,
N. C. Morcau,	C. W. Fellanebie,
N. E. Emerson,	S. A. Munn,
J. W. Beveridge,	J. Chart,
H. A. Allen,	A. Fischer,
J. P. Bell,	J. C. Garber,
O. P. Dowling,	E. J. Haskell,
R. Perry,	E. C. Bowker,
W. Henry,	P. M. Kearney,
A. H. Gates,	G. Malendi,
G. S. Spencer,	Philip Class.
J. Antoine,	N. Waltv.

OFFICERS AND CREW SAVED.

U. H. Hudson, Captain.
M. Nolan, First Officer.
Mr. Waddell, Chief Engineer.
J. K. Wood, Purser.
H. Neckennier, Second Mate.
F. A. Bergerly, First Assistant Engineer.
J. G. Whiting, Second Assistant Engineer.
Thomas McDonald, Water-tender.
Antonio Pachero, Fireman.
C. Noyes, Coal-passer.

S. Bernard.	M. Fsirchild.
F. Warner.	J. Gone.
M. Frye.	F. Howard.
F. Field.	C. Miller.
J. Wilson.	C. C. Sullivan.
T. Connelly.	D. McHull.
William Breit.	James Ennis.
P. Donnelly.	J. Wilson.
Michael Murray.	J. Watson.
William Harvey.	M. Kelley.
John Corn.	R. Davy.

M. J. Matthews, Steward.
Margaret McInlyre, Stewardess.
Caroline Hamilton, Steerage Stewardess.
Samuel Howes, steerage steward.
N. McLane, baker.
R. Murley, second baker.
J. F. Harris, porter.
F. Douglas, butcher.

CABIN WAITERS.

Geo. H. Foote.	Thomas Kelly.
Dennis Corcoran.	J. Donohoe.
H. Jeffries.	R. Bartalur.
George Cephus.	William Joseph.
E. Ducht.	J. Peterson.
C. Fritz.	

STEERAGE WAITERS.

D. Callahan.	C. Grey.

P. A. Ryan, storekeeper.
Jack Morrell, barkeeper.
J. McMealey, second cook after-galley.
Michael McLane, third cook after-galley.

DECK HANDS.

Reem R. Redden,	Wm. Price.

William H. Gibson, second barber.
J. McLaughlin, sailors' mess box.

LOST.

FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS LOST.

Servant of J. Whitney, Jr.	E. Flint.
H. J. Demia and niece.	Mrs. A. T. Greene & in'fnt.
Rev. C. Kirth.	Mrs. C. Adams and infant
Mrs. Horton.	Dr. J. O. Bodener.
J. Salligher	H. P. Davis.
Miss C. E. Cogswells.	C. J. Thies.
Mrs. B. Kursh and 2 chil'dn.	D. A. Neurse.
M. Serlingzohn.	E. Josephi.
E. Levin and servant.	J. E. Cook.
L. Baccigalupi.	Mrs. C. A. Morrison.
Mrs. Wright and child.	P. Schener.
T. Fause.	J. Cramer, wife and infant
Edward Roopke.	H. Gerstung, wife & child.
J. Drey.	

Mrs. G. O. McMullen, two infants and servant.
Capt. J. W. Richards, wife and two children.

SECOND CABIN PASSENGERS.

J. Forbes.	J. McChesney.
Mrs. Leavenworth & child.	J. Heels, wife and child.
E. H. Fulton, 3 children.	Mrs. L. Babcock & infant.
J. R. Bird.	Mrs. A. Stone.
Mrs. J. W. Gore & infant.	S. Francis.
Miss J. C. Bryan.	J. C. Lancaster.
R. T. Hawkins.	Miss G. Barker.

STEERAGE PASSENGERS LOST.

C. H. Hill,	A. L. Epper,
L. Grapum,	H. P. Stevens,
G. W. Kinger,	W. B. Sweeny,
James Hewitt,	John Vrup,
A. Patterson,	George Weller,
S. P. Storms,	J. Sheridan,
D. H. Prebel,	George Ramsay,
Elsck Petigrove,	Thos. Waddling,
Jno. Mayher,	J. Brovick,
J. Craft,	J. Graves,
C. Galledy,	Daniel O. Cary,
A. M. Clark.	P. W. Brocy, (col.,)
W. J. Davis,	L. Blum,
O. Bradley,	P. H. Moran,
G. Mathewson,	O. O. Farwell,
V. S. Moore,	P. Webster,
E. H. Williams,	P. Rovana,
Jno. Gordina,	Lewis Andrews,
E. W. Henderson,	J. Breed,
Mrs. Hartland,	J. Pacqu,
M. Bianco,	M. Avena,
G. Harris,	D. Long,
C. Downy,	J. Shay,
M. W. Harrisman,	W. Brown,
M. Massey,	A. F. Clark,
J. Clark,	M. Olson,
J. Gourley,	T. W. Olcott,
R. Smith,	R. Travers,
R. Bernard,	E. Beebeat,
N. Isham,	T. C. Enly.
J. Wallingbroo	A. Jackson,
J. Haskin,	J. Henny,
Michael Pierce,	M. Pierce,
H. Pierce,	T. O. Ryan,
J. Shore,	H. Winkleman,
G. B. Goodell,	J. Brackbrid,
J. Chambers,	J. B. Moore.
L. Bacon,	L. P. Cuddlbac,
F. Carroll,	F. Esfelt,
J. Home,	W. Herbert,
P. Downey,	G. Newton,
Mrs. Daley,	S. Gilbert,
J. D. Eher,	V. Colebria,
P. Wilkinson,	J. Fry,
A. Briller,	F. Clare,
Mrs. Mary Clark,	A. Ferinough,
Miss A. Chambers,	G. Bruse,

A. Smith, wife and four children.

CREW LOST.

Tom O'Brien, Third Engineer.
Sam Jones, water tender fireman.

J. Cunningham,	Wm. McKenzie,
Wm. Denny,	Thomas Smith,
George Ogden,	Frank Hardy,
Henry Beauden,	Mike Keegan,

George Smith.
Andy Johnson, mess-boy for Engineers.

Wm. Lowe,	Edward Douglass,
Sam Dowling,	A. Hennessy,
Thomas Riley,	Thomas Keefe.

Henry Johnson, carpenter.
J. K. Valentine, second Steward.
Benjamin Strobel, pantry-man.
Bernard McKune, second pantry-man.
Henry R. Chaffar, second Porter.

Robert Pine,	John Johnson,
Charles Miller,	Antonio Ferris,
P. H. Sullivan;	Wm. Carey,
Thomas Baister,	Wm. Morrison.

Mat. Owens.
John Broneziz, cook after galley.
John Peterson, colored, first cook forward galley.
Geo. Race, colored, second cook forward galley.
Jal. Burns, colored, third cook forward galley.
Charles A. Befford, (working passage.)
R. W. Jones, Surgeon.

FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 9.

ENFORCING THE ORDER.

It is understood to have been decided to draft in the District, and that the quota here will be seventeen hundred. The District Secessionists are in a great flutter about Secretary STANTON's orders, and will stampede largely in spite of them. Some were stopped at the railroad depôt to-day, when circumstances aroused suspicion, and numbers of others, who had come in to start for Canada, were just caught by the orders and made no effort to go further.

A number of persons were yesterday and to-day prevented, except on conditions, from leaving the city in the cars.

This action is in accordance with the Executive order to prevent the evasion of military duty by those subject to draft.

THE PURPOSE OF THE ORDER EXPLAINED.

The recent orders, to prevent the evasion of military duty, are designed to operate on two classes of persons, viz.: Those who contemplate leaving the United States for the purpose of evading their military duty, and those who leave their own State or place of residence, and go into other States for the same purpose. The object is to compel every citizen of the United States subject to military duty to bear his share in supporting the Government. Instructions have been prepared, and will be issued on Monday to military commandants, marshals and police officers, respecting the mode of executing the orders so as to interfere as little as possible with individual pursuits and business, and limit the operation of the order to cases of evasion.

THE QUOTA OF NEW-YORK.

It is stated unofficially that the quota of New-York under the draft will be fifty-nine thousand.

ILLNESS OF SECRETARY SMITH.

Secretary SMITH was taken with acute rheumatism on his way back here, at Philadelphia, and is confined to his room.

ADMIRAL FOOTE.

Rear-Admiral FOOTE left the city to-day for a brief Summer respite. His Bureau is not ready for him yet, and he greatly needs all the rest he can get. He is compelled yet to walk on crutches, from the wound received in his engagement in the West, at Fort Donelson.

A CORRECTION.

Some of the newspapers have erroneously published Major-Gen. RICHARDSON, instead of Major J. H. RICHARDSON, of the Seventh Michigan Volunteers, as having been dismissed from the service.

THE CENSUS.

A compendium of the Census of 1860 is now passing through the press at the Government Printing House. The full Census report will not be completed for at least six months yet. Enough work is left in the Departments of Industry and Mortality to occupy the whole clerical force of the Census Bureau for that time.

SOLDIERS IN THE HOSPITALS.

The following order has been issued from the headquarters of the Military District of Washington:

All soldiers now employed as nurses, cooks, attendants, or in other capacities, in the different hospitals, and who are able to join their regiments, will be relieved from such duty and sent to their regiments. Convalescents will be selected for such duties, and no others; and these convalescents will be relieved as soon as they have sufficiently recovered as to be fit for active duty.

THE QUAKER CITY.

Her Arrival at the Philadelphia Navy-yard—History of Her Cruising.

The United States war-steamer *Quaker City*, (nine guns,) Commander J. M. FARLEY, United States Navy, has arrived at the Philadelphia Navy-yard. Officers and crew all well. It will be remembered that this vessel was almost the first one taken by the Government on the breaking out of the war. On account of her great speed and adaptability, she was taken by Gen. WOOL, and sent with munitions of war to reinforce Fortress Monroe. After that, and during the greater part of last year, she was employed blockading the Chesapeake, which she did with an efficiency which excited much notice and commendation.

In December last, having been refitted with a much heavier battery, she was dispatched to cruise for the slippery-heeled *Sumter* among the West India Islands. That craft, however, soon went off to "fields afresh and pastures new" in the Mediterranean. The *Quaker City* remained, however, cruising among the islands of the West Indies, Carribbean Sea, and Spanish Main—effectually stopping by her presence any intercourse between those islands and rebeldom. In May last, she was attached to the Western Gulf Squadron, and has since done good service cruising off Hole-in-the-Wall, Yucatan, Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic coast of Florida. While on this duty, she has captured the brig *Lilla*, with a heavy cargo of saltpetre and other contraband goods, and also the celebrated Capt. LIESY, of the privateer *Sallie*, and of Charleston blockade-running renown. She also captured the very fleet light-draught English steamer *Adela*, after an exciting chase. Off the Yucatan bank, she captured the Texan schooner *Orion, alias Mary Ella*, while attempting to run a cargo of eid and comfort into Texas.

During her cruise, the *Quaker City* has steamed many thousands of miles, and everywhere has elicited the greatest admiration for her beautiful model, being regarded as a splendid specimen of American marine architecture. The *Quaker City* was built in the city of Philadelphia, and now returns there for repairs to her boilers and machinery.

Accompanying is a list of her officers:

Commander, JAMES MADISON FARLEY; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, Samuel Livingston Breese; Acting Masters, Bartlett J. Cromwell, U. S. N.; Horatio Blanchard, Telford Durham; Acting Surgeon, J. J. Brownlee, M. D.; Acting Paymaster, Henry J. Bulay; Acting Assistant Engineers, George W. Farrer, John L. Peake, Peter Robinson, J. Tennant, Thomas Slater; Acting Master's Mates, Charles A. Crawford, Lindley H. Livingston, D. H. Darnell; Commander's Clerk, Corrin F. Smith; Gunner, William H. Hamilton; Paymaster's Clerk and Steward, Alonzo Nodine; Hospital Steward, William McComb.

INSIDE VIEW OF GUERRILLA LIFE.

Extracts from Morgan's Private Papers.

HIS ADJUTANT'S PORTFOLIO CAPTURED.

Rebel Orders---Paroles--Proclamations--Private Secesh Correspondence, &c.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

THE PORTFOLIO—HOW IT WAS CAPTURED.

We have the portfolio of ALSTON, the Adjutant-General of the guerrilla, JOHN H. MORGAN, lying before us. A description of its contents will be found below. The following letter, addressed to the editor of the *Gazette*, explains the manner in which it came into our possession:

CYNTHIANA, Ky., Aug. 5, 1862.

I send you the portfolio of R. A. ALSTON, the Adjutant-General of J. H. MORGAN's Brigade. The circumstances of the capture are these: MORGAN took my portfolio and all my papers at Cynthiana, and tied them up with his own. I commanded the advance of Gen. SMITH's Brigade at Paris, and moved on MORGAN so rapidly that the guerrillas had not time to take the portfolio with them. I therefore captured my own portfolio and all the papers in it which had not been destroyed by MORGAN's men. You can make whatever use of the contents you desire. Yours, &c.,

J. J. LANDRUM, Lieut.-Col. Commanding.

The portfolio is a common one, of stamped Maroon leather, and has evidently seen much hard service. Its lock is broken. Besides the papers alluded to, there are two or three steel pens and penholders, a box of pens, a few wafers and a small bit of sealing-wax, and several envelopes, made of bright green paper, not unlike in texture that used by apothecaries for filtering. The scraps of paper, of all kinds and qualities, used by MORGAN in his General Orders, show that writing materials were scarce with the rebel gang.

The first document which we reproduce is MORGAN'S

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE TOMPKINSVILLE AFFAIR.

This is written with a pencil, on two half sheets of patriotic letter-paper, adorned with an arch in blue, bearing the names of the thirty-four States, two Union flags in red and blue, and the words, "One Nation—one Government"—a strange medley for a rebel manifesto:

TOMPKINSVILLE 9th July

To Major General Smith commanding Knoxville

Sir I have the honor to report that I arrived with my command at the Cumberland river and passed the ford at about 2 P M yesterday the 8th inst My force consisted of Col Hunt's Georgia regiment of cavalry, my own regiment with a squadron of Texas Rangers & and we were joined at the river by 2 companies under Captains HAMILTON & MACMILLAN

I received information that the enemy had passed the Cumberland river the day of my arrival at Saltne with about 180 men but I did not deem it right to attack that force as I was warned that a considerable body of cavalry, some 380 or 400 strong, were stationed at this town, & end I thought that by a rapid night march I might succed in surprising them. I left the river at 10 P. M on the 8th inst and at 5 A M this day I surprised the enemy, and having surrounded them, I threw four shells into their camp and then carried it by a dashing charge. The enemy fled, leaving about 22 dead and some 18 or 20 wounded in our hands. We have some 30 prisoners, and my Texan Squadron are still in pursuit of the fugitives. Among the prisoners is Maj. JORDAN, the commanding officer, and a lieutenant in command of a company. The tents, stores and camp equipage I have destroyed, but a valuable baggage train, consisting of some 20 wagons and 50 mules are in my possession, also some 40 cavalry horses and supplies of coffee, sugar, &c. We did not lose a single man in killed but have to regret that Col. HUNT, while leading a brilliant charge was wounded in the leg, which will prevent his going on with the command of his regiment."

Here the document ends. If there was another page it has been lost. It is written in a bold, manly hand, strikingly in contrast with the chirography of Adjt. ALSTON, and is evidently the autograph of MORGAN himself.

STATEMENT OF FORCES—HORSES WANTED.

On a fragment of paper, without date, but evidently drawn up early in the march, the numbers of the guerrilla force are set down as follows:

"Companies 6, Captains 5, First Lieutenants 6, Second Lieutenants 10, non-commissioned officers 54, privates 274. Total 349."

Then follows a list of "Horses Wanted:"

"Company A needs 5, B 6, C 9, D 8, E 4, and F 3, Total 33."

GENERAL ORDERS.

The first of the several orders we find in the portfolio is dated:

HEADQUARTERS MORGAN'S LEGION, July 4, 1862.

and is "Special Order No. 4."

It is as follows:

By order of JNO. H. MORGAN, Colonel Commanding, the forces under his command will meet at 5 o'clock A. M. July 5, 1862.

The order of march will be as follows:

HUNT'S Regiment in advance, TEXAS Rangers next & MORGAN'S command in the rear. Capt. F. F. JONES will act as officer of the day. Captains commanding companies are ordered to detail a commissioned officer to ride in the rear of their companies, whose duty it shall be to prevent all straggling or leaving the ranks for any purpose whatever. Col. HUNT is ordered to detail twenty-six men with a Lieut., Sergt. & Corporal, who will act as an advance guard. Col. DUKE will detail twenty men with Sgt. & Capt., and Major will detail four men who will act as a rear guard.

R. A. ALSTON, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS KY RIVER July 14 1862

By ordor, John H. Morgan,

You have accomplished one of the most wonderful and difficult marches recorded in history. In ten days you have traversed a distance of three hundred miles most of it through a mountainous and barren country, Leaving KNOXVILLE badly mounted and poorly armed, many of you entirely without arms, you have gained an important victory over the enemy, capturing three cities and destroying more than a million dollars of Government stores for the enemy. Your endurance, patience and cheerfulness under the severe fatigues you have undergone merits the *highest* praise. Permit me soldiers to thank you. You must not think that all is accomplished. Much remains yet to be done, and if you only evince the same courage fortitude and patience which have characterized hitherto there can be no doubt of your certain and quick success.

By order of JOHN H. MORGAN.
Brigadier, Acting.

R. A. ALSTON, A. A. G.

MORGAN'S PROCLAMATION.

The following, in MORGAN'S own handwriting, seems to have been written with a stick or the blunt end of a pen-handle. The paper is much blotted, and the words are nearly illegible:

"KENTUCKIANS, I am once more among you, confiding in your patriotism & strong attachment to our Southern cause, I have at the head of my gallant band raised once more the Confederate flag so long trampled upon by the northern Tyrants but never yet disgraced. Let every true patriot respond to my appeal rise & fight against the despots, fight for your families, your homes, for the free exercise of your political rights never again to be placed in jeopardy by the Hessian invaders. Let the stirring scenes of the great Richmond fight be constantly before you our brave army there. * * * * McCLELLAN and his foreign hordes. * * * * The good cause and t clear our dear Kentucky soil of its detested invaders Kentuckians fellow-countrymen know me believe me." [The rest of the document is so blotted that it is impossible to read anything but the signature—JOHN H. MORGAN Col. Confederate Legion.]

PRISONERS' PAROLES.

CAMP NEAR BARREN RIVER July 11 1862.

We the undersigned prisoners of war held by the Confederate States do solemnly swear that we will not during the present war take up arms against the Confederate States or divulge any secrets, or give any information whatever that may be injurious to their cause until we are regularly exchanged.

[Signed.] JOHN HALEY, Company E, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry; WASH. TAYLOR COOK, Company A. Thirteenth Kentucky; JOHNSON COOK, [his mark,] Company A, Thirteenth Kentucky."

A similar paper, dated Harrodsburgh, July 13, is signed by Capt. JULIUS C. BAMENT and Lieut. E. R. PHILLIPS, recruiting officers of the First Regiment of the Governor of Tennessee's Guards.

PRIVATE LETTERS.

How the following private letters came to be in the portfolio we cannot explain:

MY BELOVED BROTHER! Accept the prayers of a widowed Sister for your health, safety, and *speedy* return to your family. Oh! may the Lord watch over and protect you from *all* evil. Yes, dear one! let the Holy and spotless Lamb be your refuge in all trials, for though deep waters oerflow He is able to place your feet on dry land. Go forth armed in *His* strength and *He* will give you victory. Sweet indeed are His promises to the faithful.

That we may meet again will be my unceasing prayer. Devotedly your Sister,

SUE W. ANDERSON.

MEADOW NOOK, June 5, 1862.

The above is addressed to some member of MORGAN'S band, whose name does not appear.

PARIS KY July 17 1862

MISS ALICE RAVILL Trusting that you will pardon the presumption of a Soldier and Rebel of the most malignant kind I have presumed to address you. I have understood that your cousin Mr. RAVILL captured by the Federalists at Fort Donelson has escaped from Camp Morton. He was a member of Co E. 2d Ky Regt. I have learned that he is in Owen with several other members of the Regt. I am not disposed to believe the report & am in fact almost satisfied in my own mind such is not the case. If I am mistaken, and you have an opportunity please say to him I am both desirous & anxious for him to join the command which I have been in since last February. I allude to JOHN H. MORGAN'S. Since our recent advent into Ky, we have met with our handful of men a series of brilliant victorys unparelled in the history of this war. We are styled by the enemy Marauders, Robbers &c but such is not true. I point to the capture of the 9th Pennsylvania at Tomkinsville, the 28th Ky at Lebanon and part of another at Cynthiana last evening. We entered the State on the 7th of July, had six fights since we have been in it and have come off victorious in every instance. We have not 1,000 men. Persons & property have both been rigidly respected and no private rights in any instance has been interfered with. We captured this place this eve & will destroy the R. Road Government Stores &c to night. I trust we may soon have time to free the gallant county of Owen from the yoke of despotism now binding it. I could & would write more but excessive fatigue together with duty to night is preying upon your patience and time is a sufficient preventitive. My regards to the family of Judge F. BROWN & also Miss FANNY OAR though I am fully aware time has erased me from the memory of both. *We will be in Ky for some time & and in the event* we leave we *will soon return.* I was severely wounded the 7th of May at Lebanon, Tenn, where we were surprised by Genl DUMONT but have nearly recovered. Very resp. Your Friend

FRANK BRADY
Lieut MORGAN'S Cavilry

The above letter was never sent nor even folded. The same is true of the one which follows:

" PARIS, KY., July 17, 1862.

"MY DEAR BROTHER: I arrived here this eve and will write a few lines to let you know I am still safe and well in the best of spirits and health. I am a Lieutenant in the command of JOHN MORGAN and have been with him for some time. I have seen some heavy service and some hardships but have not been sick enough to take a dose of medicine since I have left home. I cannot complain for the want of anything. Mother it is a long time since I heard from you or from brother, & of course I suffer with anxiety. Trusting to the mercy of God I hope you are well & you have not been sick or in want. Had I means I would send them to you but I have nothing but Southern money which is no use to you as you can not use it. I have been spared though I have been through some heavy fighting no hurt that I have received has injured me. I am cheerful in the best of spirits & fear God alone. I do fear & worship him mother & with your prayers I think I will ever be safe. We have had a series of brilliant success all the way through the State. The enemy claims we are Robbers marauders &c. Such is not the case mother. We fight the enemy wherever we find it & touch no private property. It is false I tell you again about our committing depredations we burn Government property and stores but that alone. We burn Rail Road bridges to prevent their troops being transported. We captured the 9th Pennsylvania Regiment at Tomplinsville we captured the 28th Ky at Lebanon and 18th Ky at Cynthiana that looks like fighting & not stealing. We have taken about 2,000 prisoners since we have been in the State making them swear not to take up arms any more until exchanged & sent them home. No private person nor property has been interfered with. Our army is everywhere victorious. Give my love to brother I would love so much to hear from him. I made my Easter duty under Bishop QUINLAND of Mobile. Hoping this war will soon be over I will close remaining as ever your affectionate

FRANCIS BRADY,
Lieut. MORGAN'S Squadron.

Mr. BRADY, as will be seen, is very sparing of punctuation points.

THE TURF.

Trotting at Fashion Course.

A trotting match of no ordinary interest took place yesterday at the above course between three horses from "Bull's Head." The favorite, a fine black mare, named *Phœbe*, was defeated; and the last choice—*Royal Charlie*—in the many pools which were sold won the race, it being for a purse and stake of $250, mile heats to wagons, best 3 in 5.

According to the practice which has lately prevailed on this course, the advertised time of starting (3 o'clock) was not noticed, as the horses were not brought up till 4 o'clock—the consequence being that judges had to be sent round the track to see fair play during the last heat, as it was too dark to see whether the horse trotted fairly or ran.

FIRST HEAT.

Phœbe, driven by her owner, Mr. OAKLEY, had the pole; *Gen. Halleck*, driven by his owner, Mr. WARSON, was next, and *Royal Charlie*, driven by his owner, Mr. MCROBERTS, was outside; and they got off with a pretty even start, with less than a length between each.

SECOND HEAT.

General Halleck took the inside place from *Phœbe* on entering the turn, and passed the quarter-pole with the mare at his side again and *Charlie* close up. The mare took the lead over the back stretch, and at the half-mile pole was nearly lapped by *Charlie*, the *General* having fallen off five lengths. In going round the turn, *Charlie* ran side and side, but was shook off a length at the three-quarter pole; from this point an exciting brush took place down the home-stretch between the three, *Phœbe* being a length ahead of *Charlie* at the distance-stand; but Mr. McROBERTS, by his excellent driving, fairly lifted his mare along, and won the heat by half a head, the *General* having his nose at their wheels.

THIRD HEAT.

This heat was closely contested throughout, and the horses were so evenly placed on coming over the score, that the judges decided it a dead heat.

FOURTH HEAT.

Charlie had the track, which was taken from him at the turn by the mare, who passed the quarter-pole a length in advance; *Charlie* soon regained the lead, but was lapped at the half-mile, and both maintained that position to the three-quarter pole, where the mare fell off a length, but made a gallant dash along the home-stretch, and finally came in only half a length behind *Charlie*. *General Halleck* formed the reserve, and was constituted a rear guard throughout the heat, just saving his distance.

FIFTH HEAT.

Charlie came over the score on a square trot, *Phœbe* on a bad break, and the *General* a few lengths behind; after consulting the pickets who had been sent out, the heat and race was given to *Royal Charlie*.

After the second heat the wind blew a perfect hurricane, and the dust from the track formed so dense a cloud that every one rushed into the stand, from which no track was visible. At length the rain settled the simoon, and one of the most beautiful scenes we ever beheld succeeded, as the sun shone out with unusual brilliancy. The beautiful effect was much heightened by the sun striking on the long line of white wall and old grand stand. The brilliant rainbow springing from the quarter-mile pole, and forming an arc which reached to near the three-quarter pole, with a second and fainter rainbow; and the strong lights and shadows over the immense field and trees, with Flushing in the distance, forming a subject for an artist's pencil well worthy of commemoration.

The track became very heavy after the rain, but the enthusiasm of the participants and spectators was not in the least dampened, and a drive home in the dark wound up the day. One of the promised reforms on this Course by the new *régime* was punctuality; can it not be carried out now the days are getting shorter?

SUMMARY.

Saturday, Aug. 8; purse and stake $250; mile heats, best three in five, to wagons.

Mr. McROBERTS names s. g. *Royal Charlie*				
Owner names blk. m. *Phœbe*	1	2	0	2 2
Owner names s. g. *Gen. Halleck*	2	3	0	3 3

Time—2:44; 2:43¾; 2:54; 2:54; 2:54.

THE $5,000 TROTTING MATCH.

The $2,500 a side was put up yesterday for the above race, which is to take place Sept. 10. It is to by mile heats, in harness, best 3 and 5, and the horses named are Mr. SIMMONS' brown Hambletonian stallion *Robert Tillingham*, 7 years old, now in Mr. HORACE F. JONES' stables at the Fashion Course, and in training by him, and Mr. ROWE'S *Ethan Allen*. It is not likely that such a sum would be staked upon Mr. SIMMONS' horse, unless it was confidently known that he could beat *Ethan Allen's* performances.

FROM NEWBERN, N. C.

Arrival of the United States Transport Haze.

The United States steam-transport *Haze*, Capt. CLIFT, arrived yesterday from Newbern 6th inst., at 6 A. M., and Hatteras Inlet at 5 P. M. She crossed Hatteras Shoals at 7 P. M., *via* Fortress Monroe 7th, at 5 P. M. On the 8th inst., at 9 A. M., passed a large river steamer bound South.

All was quiet in and around Newbern. Trains leave every hour regularly for Beaufort, N. C.

Passengers—Capt. Wm. F. Redding, Capt. C. G. Attwood, Henry N. Blake, L. P. Patten, U. S. A.; Lieut. J. Morony, Major T. J. Kennedy, W. N. McChesney, Geo. D. Lane, L. M. Bingham, Capt. Allen, G. Wright, J. M. Simms, Geo. Farrel, Albert Campbell, Geo. W. Dean, J. Clayton—and 25 steerage.

The Case of Henry W. DePuy.

OMAHA, Friday, Aug. 8.

HENRY W. DE PUY, late Indian Agent, arrested by the United States Marshal for embezzling the public money, has been honorably acquitted.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Scotia Off Cape Race.

The Vigilance of Our Cruisers at the Bahamas Justified by Earl Russell.

ILL LUCK OF A REBEL STEAMER.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, Aug. 9.

The steamship *Scotia*, from Liverpool on the 2d, *via* Queenstown on the 3d inst., passed Cape Race at 10 o'clock this morning, *en route* to New-York. She was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and a summary of her news obtained.

Earl RUSSELL justifies the vigilance of the Federal cruisers at the Bahamas.

The National gunboat *Tuscarora* was at Queenstown watching for a Confederate steamer which left Liverpool, but which put back to Holyhead and there lost all her men.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Morning, Aug. 2, 1862.

FLOUR closed yesterday with a declining tendency. WHEAT quiet and partially a penny lower. CORN active and a trifle higher.

PROVISIONS closed dull on Friday.

CONSOLS closed at 93⅞@94.

Friday's Cotton Market was received by the *Jura*.

ADDITIONAL BY THE JURA.

The *Times'* City Article draws attention to the fact that within a short period, United States Fives have fallen from 80 to 63, and 65, being the lowest point ever touched.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* believes the American question occupies the most serious attention of NAPOLEON, and that a council of Ministers had been held upon it. He would not be surprised if the matter were laid before the English Government in a still more pressing manner, with a view of a speedy solution. He urges that the movement must be speedy, too. Our mission would be of effect, in view of the possible reëlection of the present Congress. He says: "I do not pretend to say whether the movement will be followed by any immediate effect—whether France will take the lead, with the expectation that England cannot do otherwise than follow, or whether both will at the same time. I only know that France is convinced that the present moment is the most opportune for united action." He insinuates that LINCOLN and some of his advisers would not object to some gentle pressure.

The *Times* editorially continues to point out the Federal prospects as more gloomy, but the *Daily News* combats such views, and speaks of Northern policy with continued confidence.

Most of the London journals allude to the financial crisis in America, and reiterate their strictures upon the false financial policy of the Government. Even the *Star* charges the Washington Cabinet with the most deplorable ignorance of true economy.

The *Times* argues that if the position had been reversed, the Americans would never have recognized the blockade as England had done, but would have broken it, under plea of self-preservation.

Some of the journals attack Archbishop HUGHES for certain revolutionary remarks which he made in a speech in the Dublin Parliament.

Chinese affairs had claimed attention. The Ministers defended their course, asserting that they only interfered so far as to protect the ports devoted to commerce, and had no intention of going further.

The Queen contributed, as Duchess of Lancaster, £2,000 to the funds raising by the wealthy landowners to the manufacturing districts.

It was asserted that the French Government addressed a circular to the European Powers who recognized Italy, urging the necessity of the European Congress to settle the Roman question.

The Bourse was firm at 68f. 90c.

The Italian Canton of Ticino threatens to secede from Switzerland. The Federal Diet had determined to prevent the withdrawal.

It was asserted that GARIBALDI'S projected expedition to Rome is given up.

The report of a conspiracy being discovered at Warsaw is confirmed.

OMAR PASHA claims decided victories over the Montenegrins, but the accounts were contradictory.

The *China Mail* shows the reported disasters to the Allies unfounded. They had, however, withdrawn their forces to Shanghai.

The Case of Capt. Ayres of the City of Madison.

TORONTO, Friday, Aug. 8.

In the case of Capt. AYRES and the steward of the propeller *City of Madison*, charged with inducing British soldiers to desert, the police magistrate has decided to send them to the Assizes for trial.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—CHARLES SMITH, 17 years old, son of RICHARD SMITH, of the New Inlet Hotel, near Hempstead, Long Island, was instantly killed by lightning Tuesday night, while sitting in a room with his father and mother. No other person in the room was seriously injured.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

DIED

BRIGGS.—At Newtown, L. I., on Friday evening, Aug. 8, of paralysis, ELIZABETH, wife of David Briggs, in the 51st year of her age.

Funeral services will take place at the Dutch Reformed Church, in Newtown, this day, (Sunday,) at 2 o'clock.

DICKINSON.—In Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., on Thursday, July 31, HANNAH DICKINSON, widow of the late Arnell Dickinson, in the 80th year of her age.

FETRETCH.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 8, ELISA, wife of Wm. Fetretch.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice, at No. 155 East 32d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

GARRETT.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 8, MARY TAYLOR, infant child of Wm. and Laura Garrett, aged 2 months and 29 days.

LA CAGE.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Aug. 9, FRANCIS C. LA CAGE, in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Sunday,) at 10 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 271 West 32d-st.

LEE.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Saturday, Aug. 9, ARTHUR BOULT LEE, infant son of Charles H. and Alida R. Lee.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Sunday,) at 3 o'clock, from No. 58 Fort-green-place.

MCCONNELL.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 8, MAGGIE SOMMERS, infant daughter of William R. and Margaret R. McConnell, aged 7 months and 8 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 10th inst., at 3 P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 3 East 27th-st.

PALMER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 9, WILLIAM ALLEN, son of John D. and Frances C. Palmer, aged 7 years, 6 months and 11 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 217 Schermerhorn st.

TALBOT.—At the Naval Asylum in the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday evening, Aug. 7, ELIZA SCHUYLER, wife of Rev. Mortimer R. Talbot, U. S. N., and second daughter of Hon. Jos. C. Hornblower, of New-Jersey.

WOODS.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 9, of consumption, MRS. PETER WOOD

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Lord Hervey, who holds high military rank in the British service, writes to the London *Post:*

"As a sincere friend, coldly weighing a generous impulse, I may have had my doubts, as well as the Post, as to the positive policy of the Princes in going to America. They were actuated, however, by two feelings, not of a low order, one of which might have been supposed likely enough to find an echo in the country which they inhabit, and the other one in the country to which they belong. In going across the Atlantic they went to fight against Slavery, and they went to fight under a banner which had never been raised against France. At all events, their act can only be understood or appreciated by those in the exact position of these young Princes, a cruel one for young and ardent spirits, "for quiet to quick bosoms is a hell;" and if they are to be judged by their peers, it is hardly fair for us to condemn them. Let no one believe for one moment that a turn in the tide of warfare in the remotest degree influenced the conduct of the Princes in their return. What I know is, and what I wish others should know, is, that from the illness of one, and from reasons affecting all, they had been anxious for a considerable time to leave the army, and that they only remained at their post from feelings of honor, enterprise, and gratitude to a Government that had unhesitatingly received them."

—According to the London *Critic*, "the export of English books to America has fallen off greatly during the current war, but the extra import duty of 25 per cent., which Congress has just imposed, is likely to extinguish the book-trade with this country altogether." The statement is not correct. Our Custom-house returns show the importation of books has not declined; and there has been no additional duty affixed to books.

—In the Swiss department of the Great Exhibition there is a small but interesting series of trials in Turkey red dyeing, in which the American, East Indian and Egyptian cottons are contrasted. From these experiments it appears that American cotton takes decidedly the best color, East Indian cotton is but little inferior, while the Egyptian appears considerably below either in its affinity for coloring matters.

—The *Feuillet*, of Kinkhta, publishes the following statistics of the trade of Russia with China in 1861: The exports from Russia amounted to 7,629,069 roubles. The importations from China into Russia reached the value of 7,785,415 roubles, of which 7,405,428 were of Chinese merchandise, 333,255 of Mongol productions, and 26,333 of European articles.

—The Duc Pasquier is said to have left memoirs which are continued to the last events of the day, and which embrace forty volumes. This stupendous work is to be published at the expense of the author, who, it is said, has taken care that several copies of the memoirs are abroad and in security.

—The Grand Duke Constantine has inaugurated his government of Poland by undoing some of the silly and ignoble acts of his predecessors. Several women, who had been banished from Warsaw for what are vaguely termed hostile demonstrations, have been permitted to return to their homes.

—A praiseworthy precedent has been established by Princess Clothilde, in dispensing with the substitution of a hired nurse in the nutrition of her child, to the general amazement of Parisian mothers. The name of the young heir is Napoleon Victor Jerome Frederic.

—M. Horace Vernet, the great battle artist, has just arrived in Paris from his château at the Isles of Hyères. M. Vernet was born in the year 1789, and is consequently now in his 73d year, "but is still," according to *Galignani*, "as active and erect as a young man."

—Lamartine's literary loan having failed, that distinguished confidence operator proposes to set up a lottery on the "gift" plan. The sum he proposes to raise is 100,000 francs—the tickets to be the fourth of a franc.

—The death of the Marchioness de la Place, widow of the illustrious astronomer, has just been announced, at the age of 94. She survived her husband thirty-five years.

—The newly discovered and highly important autobiography of the Emperor Charles V. will soon be published at Brussels. The original is understood to be in French.

—The French squadron off Yucatan have captured a vessel bearing Mexican colors, but owned in the United States. It was loaded with arms for Juarez.

—The King of Sweden has been visiting his royal Scandinavian brother, the King of Denmark. There were great demonstrations of delight in Copenhagen.

—The Emperor Napoleon, in his solicitude for the poor, has ordered tobacco to be supplied to the almshouses, at the rate of 4 francs the kilogramme.

—The Paris *Constitutionnel* denies that there has been a strike among the cotton hands at Mulhausen. It says every mill is in operation.

—A strong impression prevails in France that the Empress Eugenie is *enciente*. The mother of the Empress has left Madrid for Paris.

—The King of Italy has conferred on Tamberini, the celebrated singer, the cross of the Order of St. Maurice.

—The harvest in France is promising fairly, as it does, also, in England.

ROBERT DALE OWEN ON THE WAR.

A Letter to Secretary Stanton.

To the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

My political antecedents are known to you. Always a Democrat, but never a Pro-Slavery Democrat; opposed, in principle and feeling, from my youth up, to human slavery, but believing, until recently, that, in the interests of liberty itself, it was the part of wisdom to the North to abstain from interference with the danger-fraught domestic institution of the South, and to trust to time for its eradication; opposed, with a hereditary aversion, to war, I was willing, before the sword was drawn, to make any honorable concessions that might avert its horrors. But political convulsions bring with them great lessons and new duties. War would not, under the Divine economy, have been permitted, as in all past ages it has been, if it had not its mission. But to attain the good it brings, we must recognize its necessities.

No civil war of proportions so gigantic as that now raging ever existed in the world before. It differs from all others, both in the results sure to ensue from its protraction beyond a brief period, and in the conditions under which, out of evil, it may eventuate in good. In calculating these, time is an essential element. Seven or eight hundred millions are spent. At the best, as much more is likely to go. Two thousand millions or upward is not an improbable total. That is half the national debt of England; and the interest on it (probably at almost double the rate she pays) will make our annual burden nearly equal to hers. If the war lasts three years longer, these figures may be doubled. It must not last three years longer, unless we are willing to risk National bankruptcy. How is it to be terminated? By concession? That is no longer in our power. We can buy a truce, a pause, by concession to the South—nothing more. By force of arms, then? But if by force, it must be quickly done. Delay is defeat. And it must be effectually done. After one such war, the Nation may revive—its energies still elastic; solvent still, and respected. A second will ruin it financially, to say nothing of worse ruin. To save the country, then, the war must not terminate without a sufficient guaranty against its resumption.

How can the war be quickly and effectually terminated? What guaranty is sufficient, that it will not be resumed? Gradually, very gradually, as this contest proceeded, have I been approaching the conviction that there is but one such guaranty: the emancipation of negro slaves throughout this continent. Perhaps—but as to this I am less certain—that measure is the only sure means of terminating, quickly and effectually, this war. The recent reverse under Gen. McClellan, the scattered rebel fires daily bursting forth in States which our forces have already overrun, the fact that we are fighting against brave men of our own race, all increase the probability that we must deprive the South of a legal right to its four millions of laborers, before we can succeed against their masters in a reasonable time and in an effectual manner.

I am not an advocate of revolutionary short-cuts out of a difficulty. I am not in favor of violating the Constitution by way of escaping out of a danger. There might be immediate advantage, but the precedent is replete with peril. Could Slavery have been abolished, by Northern action, while peace yet existed between the North and South, without a violation of the Constitution? In other words, without a revolutionary act? Clearly not. Can Slavery be eradicated now, in war, without such violation? If emancipation be necessary to insure the permanent peace and safety of our Government, and if we are willing to pay to all loyal slaveowners a reasonable price for their slaves, clearly yes. For the principle in law is better established than this, that when important public interests demand it, private property may be taken, at a fair appraisement, for public use. The opening of a street in improving a city, the running of a railroad, are held, in this and other civilized countries, to be objects of sufficient importance to justify what the French law call "*appropriation forcée pour cause d'utilité publique.*" But of importance how utterly trivial is the opening of a street or a railroad compared to the preservation, in its integrity, of the greatest Republic upon earth!

Ought we to declare general emancipation; coupled with a provision for the payment, to all loyal slaveholders, of the fairly appraised value of their slaves? This question resolves itself into another: Have things gone so far that the Union, in its peaceful integrity, and Negro-Slavery within its borders, can no longer co-exist? That is THE GREAT QUESTION OF THE DAY. I think it must be answered, even now, in the affirmative. Every month that passes is converting hundreds of thousands of moderate and conservative and peace-loving men to the same opinion. They despair of sectional friendship or national peace, until the teeming cause of mortal hatred and civil war is rooted out forever.

Have we the means of paying loyal slave-owners a fair price for their slaves? If we act now, before a protracted contest has exhausted our resources, yes. If we wait the termination of a three or four years' war, very certainly, no. In that price deportation must not be estimated. The South asserts that negro slaves are indispensable to her. That is only so far true, that she does absolutely need hired negro workmen, and ought not to be deprived of them. Her agriculture would, for a time, be ruined without them. But no good man desires a settlement under which any section of our country would be even temporarily ruined. Nor can it be doubted that the South, however strong her prejudices and traditions in favor of owning her laborers, has herself been brought, by the perils of the hour, to think seriously of a change of system, as the only means left her to obtain aid and comfort from Europe. Nor can all her leaders be wholly blind to the fact that such a change of system would advance, in the end, beyond calculation, her material prosperity.

Suppose a declaration, to the effect that the Government, urged by the necessity of self-preservation, takes, at a fair valuation, the slave property of the South! What such a declaration cause a negro insurrection and indiscriminate assassination of whites throughout the Slave States? The result, so far, has clearly shown that the negro, mild and long-suffering, and often attached to his owner, is little disposed to resist, under an organization of his own. Once assured of freedom, he will gradually join our cause—that is all. He can then be hired as laborer or soldier, as may seem fit—payment being made for him if his master proves to be loyal, and his services being confiscated if these are due to a rebel. In all this we are clearly in our right.

Look now at the question in its foreign aspect, under the chances of European intervention. Be those chances great or small, intervention may occur, and that ere long. If it occur, its character will chiefly depend upon what shall have been the antecedent action of our Government in regard to Slavery. If, previously to such intervention, we shall have issued a general declaration of emancipation, then we shall stand before Europe as the champion of human liberty, while our enemies will be regarded as the advocates of human servitude. Public opinion in England, in France and throughout Europe, generally, will then prevent the respective Governments from intervening, except it be in our favor. No European Government dare place itself in the attitude of a Slavery protector.

If, on the contrary, we shall have left the issue as it now stands, our policy indicated only by the Confiscation act, not broadly and boldly announced, and more especially if the South, despairing of saving her favorite institution, concedes, as the price of foreign recognition and support, a voluntary system of gradual emancipation—not at all an unlikely move—then the sympathy of public opinion throughout Europe will be with the South, and will sustain any action in her favor.

Think, too, in such an event, how false our position! how few we shall have fallen in the eyes of the world! how unenviable the place we shall occupy in history through all time! It is idle gasconade to say that, thus situated, we can defy Europe. Let the South, by conceding emancipation, secure the sympathy and the permanent services of her four millions of laborers, without action of ours; then throw into the scale against us the thirty millions of England, the forty millions of France,—and who shall say how many tens of millions besides?—and what chance for success, or for reputation, shall we have, struggling for nothing nobler than self-existence, in equivocal attitude before the world, matched against opponents who shall have forestalled us and assumed the initiative of progress?

While the contest assumes no higher character than that of a portion of a great nation desiring a reparation from the mother country, and forcibly casting off its authority, what more sympathy can we expect from Europe than we ourselves gave to Spain when she lost Mexico, or to Mexico when Texas struck for independence? Until the issue is changed, so that the great question of human liberty becomes involved in it, we must expect from European Powers at the best only indifference, coupled, probably, with the feeling, that as Mexico succeeded against Spain, and Texas against Mexico, so will a Southern Confederacy finally maintain itself against us.

That a declaration of emancipation was not issued a year ago, I do not regret. Great changes must mature in public opinion before they can be safely carried out. Extreme measures, to be justified and to be effectual, must often be preceded by long-tried reconciliation. Yet in National emergences it may be as dangerous to disappoint as to anticipate public opinion. And I confess my fears for the result if decisive measures are longer delayed. Stand where we are we cannot; and to go on is less dangerous than to retrace our steps. We ought never to have proposed emancipation with compensation to loyal slave-owners, nor declared to the disloyal, as by law we have, that their slaves shall be liberated without compensation, if we did not intend to follow out the policy we commenced. We have incurred the odium; let us reap the benefit. Nor do I perceive how we can free the slaves of rebels, yet reasonably expect to retain Slavery in the Border States, even in case they persist in refusing the offer of the President. Having intervened so far, extirpation of Slavery, the only effectual policy, becomes the safest also.

All men in the North will not acquiesce. Neither did all acquiesce when the war was commenced; yet who that is loyal opposes it now? And what would have been the result had we waited, ere we commenced the war, for unanimity? Some will fall off. So be it. There is small loss in that. And there is some gain. Better an open enemy than a worthless friend. It is time that men were taking sides. As things now stand I see no use in conciliating the half-loyal. He who is not for us is against us. I think the people are ready. I believe that the loyal citizens of the North, with such small proportion of exceptions as in radical national changes must be disregarded, are to-day prepared for emancipation. They have paid for it in treasure, in blood; not by their option. They feel that the sacrifices they have made, and have still to make, are too vast to have been incurred, except in purchase of a great pledge of perpetual safety and peace. Reflecting men feel, too, that such a pledge is a national, not merely a Northern, necessity. The South, exhausted and suffering, in truth far more than we do. She will soon perceive, if she does not already, that two parts of one nation, or even two coterminous nations, can never again exist in amity in this continent, one slave and the other free. She cannot but see that fugitive slave-law difficulties, if no others existed, would suffice to prevent this.

It is not the question whether a paper declaration, easily issued, will or will not be followed by a thousand practical difficulties. The uprooting of an ancient and gigantic abuse always involves such. Nor should we be called upon to predict in advance (for who can entirely foresee?) how each of these will ultimately be solved. The true question is, whether greater difficulties, even insuperable ones, do not beset any other policy. Pressed home as we are, to avoid obstacle is impossible. We can but select the least formidable. The lives of the best of us are spent in choosing between evils.

When dangers surround us, we must walk, in a measure, by faith. Let us do what we can, and leave to God the issue. We may best trust to Him when we enter His path of progress. He aids those who walk in it.

I feel assured that final success awaits us in pursuing such a path. And I see no other road out of the darkness. ROBERT DALE OWEN.

New-York, July 23, 1862.

Destructive Fire in Philadelphia.

PLANING MILL AND LARGE QUANTITY OF LUMBER CONSUMED.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 9.

The extensive planing mill, saw mill and shutter factory of Messrs. Dolby & Myers, in Swanson-street, south of Almond, was discovered to be on fire about noon yesterday. Filled, as it was, with combustible material, the fire spread with great rapidity, and in a little time the whole factory was in flames. The structure in which the fire originated was a two-story brick one, having a front of 105 feet and a depth of 65 feet. There was a range of shedding on the front and back, and piled in and around the building 400,000 feet of lumber, chiefly worked. The flames soon spread to the lumber and shedding, and made a conflagration such as is seldom witnessed.

An alarm of fire was given upon the first appearance of the flames, and neighboring companies hurried to the scene; but the fire had made such progress ere they got into service, that all hopes of saving any portion of the mill or its additions were abandoned, and the attention of the firemen was directed to the surrounding property, much of which was in great danger, and some of which suffered considerably. As the fire progressed, the heat became so intense that all had to keep at a distance. From the lumber, the fire spread to two additions to the factory, a brick office and stable, both of which were soon in flames, and, continuing to progress, it reached the mast-shed of Messrs. Hoffman & McOuskey, containing a quantity of finished work.

An effort was made to save a portion of this, but the heat was so intense that it had to be abandoned, and the shed and contents, like the factory, were destroyed. Continuing southward, it reached two double four-story tenements, occupied by a number of Irish and German families. The furniture of the occupants had to be removed hurriedly, and most of it broken. Two tenements of a similar description, further on the South, were scorched and partially destroyed, as was a store occupied by Mr. Victor A. Sartori, owner of the store and dwellings also. On the south, the fire was stopped at the California Hotel, occupied by Mr. Robert Ewben, whose place was but little damaged. The two dwellings nearest the mill were totally destroyed. On the east of the factory there was about 400,000 feet of rough lumber, which caught, but considerable of it was saved by throwing it into the Delaware. A small sloop, belonging to Edward Burns, was burned, and a canal boat was considerably scorched. To the north of the factory, a two-story brick, occupied by Mr. Joan Stanley, dealer in old clothes and rags, was partially destroyed, and a building of a similar character, occupied by Messrs. Dolby & Myers, for storing sash, &c., was totally destroyed. The shop of Mr. McCasker, block maker, was damaged, while the office and coal of Mr. Alfred Day, were destroyed. His loss will reach about $3,000. Mr. Stanley's loss is about $500. The building, as the one adjoining, belongs to the Lennig estate. The building occupied by Mr. McCasker, belongs to Mr. Jacob T. Bunting. The owners are chiefly insured. Messrs. Dolby & Myers lost everything, building, stock, tools, and valuable machinery, the whole estimated at $32,000. They were insured to the amount of 26,000, in the Royal, Etna, and the Home Insurance Companies. The loss of Mr. Sartori will reach $12,000. Besides the loss in real estate, some valuable blocks of Italian marble belonging to him were much damaged. He is insured for about half the amount of his loss. The intense heat damaged several buildings on the west side of Swanson-street, one occupied by Mr. R. C. Kreder, another by Mr. John McColly, shipsmith. The damage to these is covered by insurance.

It is thought that the entire loss will reach from seventy to seventy-five thousand dollars, two-thirds of which will fall upon insurance companies. During the progress of the fire, several firemen and others were overcome by the heat, and had to be carried off the ground. A general alarm was rung by direction of the Chief Engineer.

We learn that the planing-mill will be at once rebuilt and work resumed in it. The Government contracts of the firm will not, it is said, be affected by the fire.

The alarm of fire last night was occasioned by the rekindling of the flames among the ruins of the factory.

The Execution of Geo. C. Hersey.

HIS CONFESSION OF THE CRIME.

From the Boston Transcript, Aug. 8.

George C. Hersey, of Hingham, who was convicted of poisoning Miss Betsey Frances Tirrell, of Weymouth, was hung in the jail at Dedham, this forenoon. The gallows, being the same used at the execution of Prof. Webster and others in this city, was erected in the main hall of the jail.

The prisoner was brought in from his cell about 9½ o'clock, looking haggard and appearing extremely weak, and had to be supported by officers in ascending the scaffold.

His spiritual adviser, Rev. Nehemiah Adams, of this city, made a fervent prayer in behalf of the condemned man, after which Sheriff Thomas read the warrant of execution, in presence of nearly 300 witnesses. While the rope was being adjusted around the culprit's neck, he was seated in a chair over the trap in the platform.

This having been finished, he was encased in a long black gown, and the black cap was drawn over his face, when the Sheriff touched the fatal spring, and in a moment the unfortunate criminal was launched into eternity. He had declined to say anything to the persons present, when opportunity was given, but he left a written confession.

The body hung half an hour, when the examining physicians declared it to be perfectly lifeless.

There was no struggling, but the contraction of the muscles continued for about five minutes. The body was finally given in charge of his relatives. The deceased was 29 years of age.

The following is a correct copy of Hersey's confession:

Dedham, May 8, 1862.

I, George Canning Hersey, being now about to appear in the immediate presence of the All-seeing God and Judge, hereby declare in what respect I am guilty, and in what respect not guilty, in the matters which have been charged against me.

As to any act, or even thought of procuring the death of either my wife or Mary Tirrell, of both of which I have been suspected, I am wholly innocent, so help me God. Nor did I ever use means with either of them for any purpose resulting in their death, so help me God.

I hereby acknowledge that in the sight of God I am guilty of the death of Betsey Francis Tirrell, for which I was indicted, and for which I am now to suffer.

I hereby warn all young people, by my experience and fate, against the indulgence of lustful passions. These have brought me to my untimely end.

GEORGE C. HERSEY.

Dedham, Friday, Aug. 8, 1862.

The foregoing was signed by Mr. Hersey in our presence, and declared by him to be his free act and deed, we witnessing his signature in the presence of each other.

JOHN W. THOMAS,
SILAS BINNEY,
JAMES BALL.

—Com. Vanderbilt has purchased of Mr. George Ehbet, for $4,721 75, about eight and a half acres of land adjoining the land of the Moravian Church, New-Dorp, Staten Island. Upon this, it is understood, he intends erecting large and substantial buildings, in which to educate the youth of both sexes, somewhat after the fashion of the celebrated schools of Bethlehem, Penn. He will endow the schools in such a manner that their support will always be insured.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Sun-Stroke Cases.—The extreme heat of the sun yesterday prostrated many laborers and others exposed to its melting rays.

Dr. George B. Bouton, Deputy to Coroner Wilhey, while in the discharge of his duties was partially sunstruck, and conveyed into the New-York Hospital. Restoratives were applied, and he soon recovered.

An unknown woman, about 30 years of age, on whose left arm was printed, in India ink, "T. S., 15, M. M.," was found sun-struck in Centre-street, near Pearl. She had on a pink calico dress and hood. The Police conveyed her to the Hospital.

Thomas Hennehan, a carman, was overpowered by the heat, in Greene-street, near Amity, and fell insensible on his cart. Hennehan was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital. He lives at No. 197 West Thirty-ninth-street.

Mr. Alphonse Schaffer, a merchant, living at No. 111 West Forty-sixth-street, fell in Beekman-street, and died soon afterward in the New-York Hospital, whither he was conveyed by Officer Lynch, of the Second Ward. Mr. Schaffer had a large amount of money, stocks and bonds in his possession.

A man whose name is unknown, but who drove a lager-beer wagon for Mr. Schaffer, Fifty-first-street and Fourth-avenue, fell in Hudson-street, and was taken to the New-York Hospital, where he soon afterward expired.

There were three other unknown men overpowered by the extreme heat in Wall, Hester, and Reade streets. All of them died after being admitted to the New-York Hospital.

Jacob Arnold, a leather manufacturer, 30 years of age, died of sun-stroke at his late residence, No. 166 East Twenty-third-street.

Gratbart Ritz, a German of No. 330 East Thirteenth-street, died from the effects of the excessive heat.

Patrick Cosgrove, late of No. 358 Cherry-street, was sun-struck and died from the effects thereof.

Frank Busle, of No 122 East Third-street, died from the same cause.

An unknown man, who worked in the bakery No. 11 Lispenard-street, died suddenly late yesterday afternoon, from the effects of the heat.

The Coroners were notified in all the above cases.

Central Park Recreations.—Doubtless the thousands who visited our Metropolitan oasis yesterday, in the early afternoon, looked forward with eager anticipations to that distant day when shade shall be the rule and not the exception in the Central Park. Pedestrianism in that locality, under a broiling sun and without an umbrella, is conducive to neither coolness nor amusement. The early visitors were, however, in the minority—taught by previous experience—and the thousands contented themselves with losing the early part of the music as payment for escaping the terrific heat. As sunset approached, however, the gay equipages, the prancing steeds and the wanted crowds of walkers, flocked to the many favorite resorts with comparative enjoyment. But the air was there as everywhere, sultry, and only the delicious music, an occasional puff of a breeze, and a look at the brilliantly-dressed assemblage, could compensate for the inevitable fatigue of perambulating on shank's mare. If you wish to enjoy the Park, go about sundown, when you can afford to take a cheap ride, and select the days when the music is given. We must be content with this programme until the trees grow, which may Heaven hasten.

General Sessions.—The Grand Jury were discharged yesterday, having finished the business of the term. District-Attorney Hall thanked the Grand Jury on behalf of the public, not only for their industry, but for their discrimination and sound judgment. The Recorder then addressed the Grand Jury briefly, and discharged them with the thanks of the Court. Emma Griffin, a waiter girl at the Broadway Garden, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, in stealing a watch from Edward Monahan, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months. The Court then adjourned to the first Monday in September.

Boy Killed by a Rail Car.—Thomas J. Fitzpatrick, a lad 10 years of age, in attempting to cross the Second-avenue rail-track, at Nineteenth-street, on Friday evening, immediately in front of a car, was struck by one of the horses and knocked down. He fell beside the rail, when some portion of the car crushed him to the pavement, with so much force as to injure him internally in a fatal manner. The wheel did not pass over his body. The boy was taken to the residence of his parents, No. 202 East Nineteenth-street, where he died yesterday morning. Coroner Rainey was notified to hold an inquest. It is said the car-driver did all in his power to prevent the casualty.

The Police—Appointments.—John Beyersdorf, George P. Kaiser, and Thomas Walker, to the Seventh Precinct; George Grassick, Sixth; William Murphy, Tenth; Thomas McDonnell, Ninth; Wm. Kinder, (doorman,) Eleventh; William H. McCram, Seventeenth; Robert P. Schofield, Eighteenth; Jas. G. Harvey and Robert Jackson, Twenty-ninth, and William N. Strong, Forty-eighth. Resignations—James Troy, of the Second Precinct; Isaac Randall, Third; John H. Shyers, Fourth; and Joseph Ackerman, Tenth. Deceased—William Van Buskirk, of the Twenty-ninth, and Theodore Burdett, of the Fourth.

Railroad Accident.—John Delie, a German, came near losing his life at One Hundred and Sixty-second-street, on Friday evening, in attempting to cross the track of the Hudson River Railroad in advance of the up express train. He was caught by the cow-catcher and tossed into the river. He was rescued and found to have three fractured ribs. Delie, who was intoxicated at the time, was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital.

Thumb and Nutt.—Mr. Barnum advertises that Gen. Thumb, who has 11,000,000 admirers, and Commodore Nutt, who considers himself the greatest wonder of the age, will appear together at the Museum on Monday. Mr. Barnum will exhibit these pigmies in person, and promises to draw them out to the best of his ability. Each thinks himself the attraction, and their little rivalries will doubtless cause considerable fun.

Fearful Casualty.—At a late hour on Friday night Martin Welsh, who lived at No. 543 Pearl-street, fell from the second-story window of the premises upon the iron railing below, the sharp points of which passed clear through his body, causing death in a few minutes after reaching the New-York Hospital. The deceased was 45 years of age, and a native of Ireland, and is thought to have been insane. Coroner Wilder held an inquest on the body.

New-York Hospital.—Weekly Report to Aug. 8, 1862:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Aug. 1	224	188	412
Admitted to Aug. 8	36	15	51
Discharged, cured or relieved	29	18	47
Died	5	8	13
Remaining at date	226	177	403

Males, 377; females, 26.

LAW REPORTS.

Decisions.

Before Justice Ingraham.

PRIME COURT—CHAMBERS.

New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company vs. *William E. Ross et al.*—Motion to appeal to General Term granted.

Abraham V. D. V. Remsen vs. *Lyman's Refrigerator Company.*—Memoranda for counsel.

William L. Hartshorne vs. *Charles Newman.*—As Judge Cleare has expressed an opinion on the question submitted to me for the purposes of this motion, I shall follow that opinion, leaving to defendant to appeal to the General Term, where both motions can be reviewed. Motion denied.

Josiah T. Williams vs. *Robert S. Livingston.*—Motion denied with leave to renew.

Lorenzo Sena vs. *Joseph Bussan.*—The order to reply (under Section 153 of the Code) on this case, is made by a Judge and not by the Court; it is therefore a mere chamber order and does not comply with the provisions of the Code, which says that the Court may order, &c. When made by the Court, it must be entered in the minutes. It is not necessary to decide whether such an order can be made by the Court *ex parte*, as it is a case of discretion, and no appeal lies from the order. I think it better to give notice of such application. The motion to vacate the order is granted, without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barbour.

The People and Calkins Quackenbush vs. *Col. Pinney and Capt. Peterson.*—Petition for *habeas corpus* granted.

Wiener vs. *Wenner.*—Motion granted.

Kerr vs. *Day.*—Motion granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....Aug. 9, 1862.

$500 U. S. 6s '68...Reg.	97	100 N. Y. Cen. R	opg 92½
10,000 U. S. 6s '81. Coup.	99¾	650 do	opg 92½
15,000 do	99¾	20 do	92¾
5,000 do	99¾	650 do	b60 92¾
2,000 U. S. 6s '74...Coup.	86¾	300 do	12 s
5,000 do	85	200 do	s3 92½
30,000 Tres. T. 5.10 p c.	103¾	200 do	opg 92¾
5,000 U. S. 6s 1 Yr. Cr.	99	100 Erie Railway	b10 35¾
15,000 do	99¾	250 do	35¾
10,000 Kentucky St. 6s	94	100 do	35¾
9,000 Ill. C. Reg. Bs	96	100 do	b3 35¾
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90...	50¾	10 do	36
1,000 Virginia State 6s	52	50 do	s30 35¾
5,000 Missouri 6s	45¾	300 Erie R. Pref	b30 66
13,000 do	45¾	400 do	66
19,000 do	46	100 do	65¾
5,000 California 7s	96½	200 do	66¼
6,000 do	96¾	100 do	s30 65½
2,000 do	97	179 do	65¾
4,500 Ohio 6s, '86	102	350 Harlem Railroad	15¾
4,000 La. City War L.	104	250 Harlem R. Pref	32¾
13,000 Erie 2d m.	83	100 Reading Railroad	64
2,000 Erie 4th m. b	81	400 M. S. & N. I. R	26¾
14,000 Hud. Riv. 1st m.	108	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S	83
8,000 Hud. Riv. 3d m.	92¾	200 do	b30 59
2,000 do	93	150 do	58¾
8,000 M. C. 8 p ct. old	106	50 do	s30 58¾
1,000 C., B. & Q. 8 p c.	108	150 do	s30 58¾
5,000 Mich. So. 2d m.	84½	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	59
3,000 Mich. S. & N. I. Bs.	100	50 do	s30 60
5,000 Chic. & N. W. 2d m.	29½	50 Cl. & Pitts. R	92½
5,000 C. & N. W. Asst. B.	6	200 do	92¾
3,000 do	50¾	10 Cleve., C. & C. R	110
4,000 do	50¾	280 Ga. & Chic. R	69
25,000 Tol. & W. 1st m.	91	20 do	69¾
5,000 Tol. & W. 2d m.	61¾	50 do	b30 69¾
4,000 Cl. & P. S. F. Bs.	91¾	100 Cleve. & Tol. R	4
2,000 N. J. Cent. 1st m.	108	30 do	48
2,000 Am. Gold	112¾	20 do	48
5,000 do	112¾	50 Chic. & R. I. R	64¾
10,000 do	112¾	100 do	s30 64
500 do	112¾	100 do	64¾
13 U. S. Bank	98	200 do	64¾
13 Bk. of Commerce	89	100 do	64¾
30 Am. Ex. Bank	90	100 do	s30 64¾
10 Metropolitan Bank	97¼	125 Chic., B. & Q. R	81
105 Pac. M. S. Co.	111¾	50 M. & P. Du C. R	b30 31
100 do	111	50 do	32
500 Michigan Cen. R.	62	50 do	34½
250 do	b30 62¾	50 do	b30 33¾
250 do	62¾	50 do	b30 33¾
400 do	b10 62¾	100 Tol. A. & W. Pref.	b10 41
50 do	s10 63	100 do	b30 40¾

Saturday, Aug 9—P. M.

The price of Gold, to-day, is a no der fraction lower than yesterday. The closing quotation is 112¾@112¾ ℔ cent. The rates of Exchange on London, Bankers' bills are 124½@125 ℔ cent. Some cheap sales of Merchant bills were made for this day's steamers, say 121 to 123 ℔ cent. These were exceptions, however, to the general market, which ruled 123¾@124 for Merchant, and 124¼@125 for Bankers' bills.

The Stock market, to-day, is steady on the Government Stocks and Railway Mortgages, and also on State Stocks, with considerable transactions. The Railway Shares, after the rapid rise of Thursday and Friday, are partially lower to-day, closing steady in the afternoon. Only one regular session of the Stock Exchange Board was held. The last quotation for New-York Central was 92¾ ℔ cent.; United States 6 ℔ cents. of 1881, 99¾; United States 5 ℔ cents. of 1874, 86¾@86¾; United States Notes, Custom-house issue, 105¾; 7.30 ℔ cent. Treasury Bonds, 105¾@103½ ℔ cent.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	100	Bank of North America	93
Union	99	Hanover	79
Phenix	101	Metropolitan	97¾
Dry Dock	100	People's	90
State of New-York	90	Shoe and Leather	87
Commerce	89	Continental	85
American Exchange	91	Commonwealth	81
Bank of the Republic	99		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

New-York Cen. 6s	102¾	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ℔ c.	90
New York Cen. 7s, '64-'65	104	T. H. & A. 2ds, 8 ℔ c.	70
Erie firsts, '58	109½	Chi. & N. W., s. f.	95
Erie seconds, '64	106	Chi. & N. W. firsts	83¾
Erie seconds, '59	106	Chi. & N. W. firsts, as'd	89¾
Erie thirds, '83	100¾	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	29½
Erie fourths, '60	91½	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	80½
Erie fifths, '68	84	Lack. & W. Bonds	102½
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts.	77	Del., Lack. & W. 2ds	106
Hudson firsts, '60	106	Tol. & Wab. firsts	91
Hud. seconds, s. f. '85	103½	Tol. & Wabash seconds	61¾
Hudson thirds, '75	92¾	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bds	77
Hudson convertibles, '67	85	Mil. & P. Du C. firsts	65
Mich. Cen. s. f. '62	104	Chi. & R. I. firsts	100
Mich. Cen. s. f. '69	106	Cleve. & Tol. s. f.	94¾
Chi. Bur. & Q. convertibles	104	N. J. Central firsts	108
Mich. So. 7 p c. 2ds	84	N. J. Central seconds	105
Nor. Ind. Gen. Lien '68	97	Pitts Ft. W. & Chi. firsts	94¾
M. S. & N. Ind. f.	100	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. 2ds	78
Ill. Cen. 7 p c. '75	90¾		

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, Aug. 9, 1862—2 P. M.

ASHES—The market is quiet for Pots at $6 81½@$6 93; Pearls are quiet at $7.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for Western and State Flour is decidedly lower, the demand is mainly for export, but the business is light owing to the depression in exchange and the very warm weather. The trade are holding off and family brands are heavy. The sales are 9,400 bbls. at $4 90@$5 10 for Superfine State and Western; $5 12½@$5 30 for Extra State; $5 25@$5 40 for the low grades of Extra Western; $5 55@$5 60 for shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio, and $5 70@$5 25 for trade brands do.

Canadian Flour is in fair supply, but is lower and very quiet; sales of 750 bbls., at $5 15@$5 30 for low grade of extra, and $5 40@$6 25 for trade brands. Southern Flour is more active, but is lower; the demand is mainly for South America; sales of 2,000 bbls., at $5 20@$5 80 for mixed to good superfine Baltimore, and $5 90@$7 for trade brands, and $8 50@$9 for Phœnix family. Rye Flour is steady; sales of 200 bbls., at $3@$4 30. Corn Meal is firm, and in fair demand; sales of 400 bbls., at $3 30 for Jersey and $3 50 for Brandywine.

WHISKY—The market is firm and the demand fair; sales of 490 bbls., at 30½c. for State and 31c. for Ohio.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is less active, and is 2c.@3c. lower; the demand is mainly for export. The inquiry for milling is fair, and choice White is firm and in fair request. Sales of 87,000 bush., at $1 10@$1 18 for Chicago Spring; $1 12@$1 21 for Milwaukee Club; $1 22@$1 24 for Amber Iowa, &c.; $1 30@$1 31 for Red Western; $1 37 for choice Amber Michigan; $1 40@$1 42 for White Michigan; $1 55@$1 60 for White Kentucky, and $1 34 for Mixed Western. Oats are in good demand, and are better. Sales of Western and Canadian at 47c.@49c., and State at 49c.@50c. Rye is quiet; sales of State at 83c.@84c. Corn is lower and is more plenty; the demand is mainly for the trade; sales of 81,000 bushels at 46½c.@50c. for heated; 52c.@55c. for Southern Mixed; 56½c.@57½c. for shipping do., and 67c. for White Western.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market is firm and the demand fair; sales of 1,100 bbls., at $11 37@$11 50 for Mess and $9 87@$10 for Prime. Beef is steady; sales of 200 bbls. Beef Hams and Bacon steady. Cut Meats are in firm demand; sales of 230 hhds. and tcs., at 4c.@4¾c. for Shoulders and 6c.@6

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For filling sunken lots on block bounded by Fortieth and Forty-first streets and Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, and for a sewer in Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on north side of Fortieth-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues; on west side of Eleventh avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets; on both sides of Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Aug. 9, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Receiving basins and culverts in Chambers-street and James slip; sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Fifth-avenue to and through Third-avenue to Harlem River; receiving basin southeast corner Suffolk and Houston streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Chambers-street, between Pearl and Cherry streets; on north side of Scammel-street, between Roosevelt and Oliver-street; on both sides of Wa er and Cherry-street, between Roosevelt and Oliver streets; on both sides of James-slip, between South and Oak street; both sides of Roosevelt-street, between Cherry and Madison streets; both sides of Oak-street, between Chestnut and James streets; both sides of Bowery, between Chestnut and Roosevelt streets; of south side of Stanton-street, between Chambers and James streets; north side of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, between Fifth and Second avenues; on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Second avenues; on south side of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, between Fifth and Second avenues; on both sides of Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets; on both sides of Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets; east side of Suffolk-street, between Stanton and Houston streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Assessors.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-house, Aug. 1, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
August 6, 1862.

NEW GRAND RESERVOIR.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Croton water will be introduced into the New Grand Reservoir on TUESDAY, August 19, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

The public are respectfully invited to witness the consummation of this great work, without further notice.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS S. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Alderman woman, a situation as cook, hunderstately, in a good family. Understands French and American cooking thoroughly, and is a good baker; would assist with the washing, if required. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery, in the basement.

AS COOK, OR CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young English woman, a situation as good plain cook, or chamber-maid and waitress; is a good washer and ironer; the country preferred. Call, or address AMELIA DOWNIN, No. 150 West 18th-st., rear.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, by a steady man, a situation as gardener and coachman, who thoroughly understands his business, would be willing to take charge of a small place. Address T. M. F., Box No. 20 Times Office.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED AS coachman, by an Englishman who thoroughly understands his business. Apply at WILLIAM KERR & CO.'S, Nos. 23 and 25 East 14th-st.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED AS gardener by a married man without family, who has a most thorough practical knowledge of all the departments of the business. Address JOHN M., care of J. M. Thorburn & Co., No. 15 John-st., New-York. None need apply except those who have or intend to erect greenhouses or graneries.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE person, born and brought up in this City, who has seen better days, (who is now in very destitute circumstances,) having a family to support; has held responsible situations of trust—a situation as military secretary, salesman in drug store, entry clerk, light porter, or janitor in some public school or hospital; is capable of fulfilling the duties of any of the above places, is strictly temperate, honest, active and industrious; would be grateful for any other employment they would be pleased to give him; is not afraid to work; can give undoubted references. Note addressed to J. M., No. 135 West 10th-st., up stairs, will be attended to.

HELP WANTED.

A CLERK.—WANTED AN ENTRY CLERK IN a wholesale dry goods store. Address, with references, &c., Box No. 2,895 Post-office, New-York.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN, who thoroughly understands his business; can have a good place. Call at Shoe and Leather Dealers' Bank, between 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO RENT—THE NEW MARBLE BUILDING NO. 464 Broome-st., 25x65 feet, between Mercer and Greene sts., admirably adapted for a light manufacturing business where women are employed. Will accommodate 300 persons. Fitted up with gas, water closets and steam warming apparatus. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Nos. 393 and 311 Canal-st., or JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 123 BOWERY, TO CARPET, tobacco or furniture dealers, with a good, dry, light basement and vault; the front will be altered to suit a tenant. Will be let or leased on reasonable terms. Apply on the premises.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find, at all times, an authorized agent at the Catskill steamboat-landings and Catskill stations of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

HALF-WAY HOUSE, KISKATOWN, SITuated half-way between Catskill and the Mountain House, is now open for the reception of guests. Board $5 per week. Reference, M. LIENAU, No. 2 Jones-lane.

DANIEL BLOOM, Proprietor.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE—FIRST-RATE LOCAtion, either in New-York or Brooklyn, wanted by a lady of small family (no children,) who will board the occupants. Those desirous of securing a good table, and relieving themselves of care without increasing their expenses, may address, for one week, S. B. S., Station B.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—ANY PARTY HAVing a furnished house, pleasantly located in Brooklyn, can hear of a good tenant by addressing GEORGE WILLIS, Brooklyn Post-office.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE OF SEVENTY ACRES—Or would exchange for a farm on Long Island of 70 acres. The location is very superior, being situated between Bath House and Fort Hamilton, along shore; land fertile; for a farmer or a gentleman requiring a country seat, there is no better opportunity offered in the country. The farm is in a very high state of cultivation, has a water-front of 400 or 500 feet; buildings, &c., in a perfect state. Apply to M. S. BENNETT, on the premises.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ONE THOUSAND ACRES OF choice lands, in four tracts, near Kalamazoo, Mich. For terms, etc., address Box No. 376, Louisville, Ky.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 100 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, slippers, and calico gowns, are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, wines and liquors, will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av. and 51st-st. All articles sent to the American Express Co., corner Rudger and Jay sts., and Nos. 134 and 642 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

A BEAUTIFUL MICROSCOPIC MAGNIfying 500 times for 25 cents, (coin;) five of different powers for $1. Mailed free. Address F. O. BOWEN Box No. 220, Boston, Mass.

PROPOSALS.

COFFEE FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, New-York, Aug. 2, 1862.

Proposals, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Coffee," will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the 16th instant, for furnishing and delivering, on receiving ten days' notice, at the United States Navy-yard at Brooklyn, all the coffee which may be required for the use of the navy during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863.

The coffee to be equal to the best Cuba, according to the sample at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and be delivered there without extra charge.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed. This guaranty must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guaranty. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty. I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of WEDNESDAY, August 13, 1862, for the construction of the following works, viz.:

Sewer in Grand-street, from No. 445 to Sheriff street; trap-block pavement of Elm-street, between Duane and Reade streets, and crosswalks in Sixth-avenue, at Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
THOS. S. TAPPAN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, August 1, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE SEWERS COMMISSIONERS,
No. 39 PARK-ROW, TIMES BUILDINGS, NEW-YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the titles of the work and with the name of the bidder thereon, will be received at this office, until 12½ o'clock P. M. of TUESDAY, August 12, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.:

For fencing lots in the following places, viz.:

Southeast corner of Pearl and Chambers streets, numbers four hundred and fourteen, four hundred and sixteen and four hundred and eighteen.

Blocks bounded by Broadway, Ninth-avenue, Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets; and Sixtieth and Sixty-first streets.

Northeast corner of Forty-fourth-street and Tenth-avenue.

Block bounded by Forty-second and Forty-third streets, and the Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

North side of Fortieth-street, between the Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

North side of Thirty-sixth-street, between the Second-avenue and St. Gabriel's Church.

South side of Thirtieth-street, one hundred feet from the southerly corner of Second-avenue.

South side of Forty-second-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Southwest corner of Thirty-eighth-street and Fourth-avenue, where not already done.

North side of Fifty-eighth-street, south side of Fifty-ninth-street, from the Seventh-avenue to the buildings on the said street west of the Seventh-avenue; on the Seventh-avenue, west side, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets.

For setting curb and gutter in Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-fourth to Sixty-fourth streets, and flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same; and for fencing and flagging in front of vacant lots on the west side of the Sixth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets.

Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1862.

SHEPHERD F. KNAPP,
Street Commissioner.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,
No. 7 CITY HALL, Aug. 1, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until August 12, 1862, at 12 M.:

For 250 to 300 tons of the best Anthracite Coal, for the use of the Courts and offices of the County, the ton to be calculated at 2,240 pounds.

Also, proposals for 50 cords of Kindling Wood, pine, cut and split for use.

The said coal and wood to be delivered at such times and places as the Committee may designate.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any and all proposals.

JAMES DAVIS,
WILLIAM M. TWEED,
SHERIDAN SHOOK,
SMITH ELY, Jr.,
ORISON BLUNT,
WILLIAM C. CONNER,
ELIJAH F. PURDY,
Committee.

OFFICE OF WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT, Aug. 6, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until the 18th day of August, 1862, for furnishing the bricks, cement and sand, required for the completion of the Washington Aqueduct.

There will be required about 4,000,000 bricks, 5,000 barrels of cement, 20,000 bushels of sand—but these quantities will be increased or diminished, as may be found necessary.

Five hundred barrels of cement are needed which will set very quickly, and entirely to the satisfaction of the Engineer.

Forms for proposals may be obtained at this office. They will be indorsed, "Proposals for Brick," "for Cement," or "for Sand," as the case may be, and directed to "Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, Washington." WM. R. HUTTON,
Chief Engineer.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, 7th August, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until TUESDAY next, 12th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for five hundred (500) army wagons, the whole to be completed and delivered in Philadelphia, subject to inspection, on or before the first of September next. Proposals will be received for any portion of the above number, and security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Army Wagons," and addressed to

(Signed) G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, July 25, 1862.

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.—PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of August, for completing the distributing reservoir of the Washington Aqueduct. Plans and specifications may be seen after the 12th of August.

Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Reservoir, and directed to "Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."

WALTER J. SMITH, Chief Clerk.

OFFICE OF WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT, Aug. 6, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL the 26th day of August, 1862, for the completion of the auxiliary pipe vault of the Washington Aqueduct. Plans and specifications can be obtained at this office.

Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Pipe Vault," and addressed to "Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."

WM. R. HUTTON, Chief Engineer.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, New-York, Aug. 8, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office, until the 23d instant, for supplying shipchandlery for the revenue cutters and boats on this station, for the remainder of the fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1863. Lists of the articles required will be furnished, on application at this office.

HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE,

TWO VALUABLE FLOATING DOCKS

FOR RAISING AND REPAIRING VESSELS,

And leasehold premises, admirably situated for a ship-yard, situated between Harsimus and South 7th sts., Jersey City. The large dock is 150 feet long—65 feet wide inside. It has a capacity of 1,500 tons, and 12 feet draft of water.

The small dock is 90 feet long—40 feet wide inside—has a capacity of 300 tons, and 8 feet draft of water.

The leasehold property, suitable for a ship-yard, is 150 feet wide by 400 feet deep, with a valuable pier and water front on the Hudson River.

On this property there is a building, including loft, office and stable, a blacksmith-shop and tool-shop.

The lease runs for ten years from the 1st day of November, 1859, at an annual rent of $3,000 for the first five years, and $3,500 for the last five years.

BENJAMIN G. CLARKE, Receiver,
At Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt-st., New-York.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE Phœnix Sugar Refinery, of Brooklyn; is in complete working order. For particulars, inquire of FRANCIS SKIDDY, No. 101 Wall-st.

$10,000 TO $20,000.—A WELL-ESTABlished hardware house, doing good business, in Chicago, wants a practical man, with capital, as partner. Address M. S., Box No. 3,288 Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

BUILDING PLOTS AND COTTAGES AT BERGEN.—Several cottage houses on Bergen Heights, opposite New-York, by stage or horse cars; splendid views of New-York and vicinity, with 4 to 100 lots each, for sale; price $1,400 to $15,000. Also, building plots from 2 to 30 city lots each; price $200 and upwards. Apply at No. 41 Water-st., New-York.

WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—$6,500.—For sale, cheap, an excellent house, of twelve rooms, cellar and attic; large barn, corn-house, seven acres, fine grafted fruit, permanent stream, good well and cistern, fine view of mountain, half mile from station, and one hour from New-York. Apply at the Congress Sugar Refinery, No. 345 Washington-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY H. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., No. 68 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—A VALuable property, consisting of a dwelling-house and store, and dwelling over the store, in the central part of the village, three minutes' walk from the Long Island Railroad depot. Apply to S. SPRAGUE, No. 182 East 53d-st., or C. PRINCE, on the premises.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A LARGE AND NEATLY FURnished room on second floor, with or without board; closets, gas and bath. Apply at No. 55 Lexington-av.

A WIDOW LADY, WITHOUT CHILDREN, would like one or two respectable ladies to board, or a gentleman and his wife. Apply at No. 1 Bond-st., near the Bowery. Terms moderate.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (60th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

"We endorse with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch Stoats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 7 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consults with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent reconstructs manhood in the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (the use of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACRICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of $1 in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

PROSTRATED POWERS RESTORED.—Functional derangements incidental to both sexes, restored to a healthy tone by the use of Trieman's No. 1. Read the book entitled "Human Frailty"—it explains everything. Published by Dr. BARROW, No. 134 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, and sent free every where on receipt of 25 cents worth of postage stamps. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO YOUNG MEN.—SCORES OF GRATEFUL letters week y are now received from people who have recovered PERFECT HEALTH by following the directions contained in Drs. TRALL and JACKSON'S great work, called "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, AND THE SEXUAL ORGANISM AND ITS HEALTHFUL MANAGEMENT." Price $3. For sale in New-York by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121, and H. DEXTER, No. 143 Nassau-st.; C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st., and all booksellers every where.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c.; supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. York.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABlished in 1828—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, bleecker-st., corner of Laureus, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

MADAME WOODS, DISTRESS, IS CONsulted by ladies with confidence; also, by letter. She has long treated female complaints. Monthly pills. No. 251 Grand-st., near Chrystie.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

COUNTRY BOARD.

STRAWBERRY FARMS FAMILY HOTEL NEAR RED BANK, MONMOUTH CO., NEW-JERSEY. Delightfully situated near Long Branch and Shrewsbury. Accessible at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily, by Raritan and Delaware Bay R. R. and Shrewsbury boats, from foot of Murry-st. Terms per week, $5 to $7. Superior accommodations for families. Beautiful shady walks and drives, and a small lake, with boats, in the vicinity. A large hall, with music, for social enjoyment. For circulars, address WARREN & DAY, Colt's Neck, N. J. Refers to W. H. Mills, 377 6th-av., and J. T. S. Smith, 484 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE HUDSON.—The location of the house and grounds is as fine as any on the Hudson. The house is well shaded by fine trees, and the grounds extend to and command a fine view of the river. Apply to Mrs. ISAAC L. CRAFT, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., or to JOHN J. ANGEVINE, No. 2 Wall-st.

$30 INVENTORS.—PATENTS SECURED BY MUNN & CO. & HUNT, Attorneys and Counselors in Patent Law and Patent Right Litigation, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BARCHUS, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave via Jersey City, from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 6 A. M., Mail for Dunkirk, and intermediate Stations. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo, and principal intermediate Stations. 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate Stations. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cauandaigua and principal Stations. The train on Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk, and principal Stations. The Express Trains connect at Hornellsville with Railroad for Buffalo; at Elmira, with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad, at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo, at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Tom's River, &c. On and after July 14, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 6:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, until further notice, the 4 P. M. steamboat will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M. Returning, leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 10:40 A. M., and 4 P. M., except on Saturday, when the afternoon train will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Tom's River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First class meals on board the steamboat. Passengers for points below Eatontown, on the main line, will take the 2:30 P. M. boat on Saturdays.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 9 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.

At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.

At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.

On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	1:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

GO TO THE SEA SIDE.—THE CARS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company are now running regularly from Fulton and Catherine Ferries to Church Lane, Greenfield, Gravesend and Coney Island. This is the best route to Sheepshead Bay. Private parties and associations and pic-nic parties accommodated on application at the office.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 24 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1862.—Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, extended to 1859, are notified that the interest due Sept. 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that date, at this office, on presentation of the proper coupons, or will be necessary for the holders of bonds not thus extended to present them at the office of the Company, where they can receive the principal and interest to Sept. 1, 1862. The privilege of extending such bonds will cease at that date. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Knickerbocker Stage Company, will be held at the Office, 7th-av. and 23d-st., (also for Inspectors of election in 1863,) on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 13, 1862. The poll will be open from 5 to 6 P. M.

GEORGE C. PETERS, Secretary.

TO ARMY OFFICERS, PAYMASTERS AND OTHERS.—VAN BUCK & TUCKER, No. 4 Broad-st., one door from Wall-st., will furnish small gold in dollar pieces, quarter eagles, and five dollar pieces, in exch

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

The Retaliatory Measures of the Rebel Government.

COMMENTS OF THE CONFEDERATE PRESS.

Reparation Demanded for the "Outrages" committed by Gen. Butler.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

THE REBEL PRESS ON RETALIATION.

The Richmond *Enquirer* publishes the documents threatening retaliation in return for the action taken by Gen. Pope, which we laid before our readers yesterday, and comments as follows:

"It appears from the above, that the orders from the War Department in Washington, and of Gen. Pope and his subaltern Steinwehr, received of our Government that immediate attention which was due to proceedings so heinous and so broad in their application. Nothing which has occurred in the practical conduct of the war has more deeply offended and aroused the indignation and resentment of our people, than the outrages which it is the object of the order from our War Department to redress.

The promptness and the resolution with which the case has been met by our excellent President will be hailed by our people as another proof of the vigilance and fidelity with which he watches over their rights and dignity.

The subject was one which demanded a careful consideration under the lights of wisdom and the promptings of courage. It is very easy to cry out in favor of raising 'the black flag;' but those who really desire it are very inconsiderate. War is terrible enough at best, and it especially does not become a people looking to the high stand for honor, and chivalry, and refinement, which we aspire to take among the nations, to add to its horrors. President Davis, therefore, expresses a very proper and sincere regret at being forced to take cognizance of conduct on the part of the enemy so utterly opposed to the dictates of humanity and to the rules of civilized war, as to demand the sternest treatment. Nothing was left, however, but to desert our fellow-citizens, the old man and the infant, the matron and the maid, and leave them exposed to all the atrocities of a plundering and murdering soldiery, licensed and even commanded to plunder and murder under the published orders of their chief, or else to repress such barbarities by the intimidation and sting of *retaliation*. The discharge of this painful and solemn duty the President has not shunned. The people will sustain, nay, even applaud it: for there was no alternative but ignominy and ruin. The civilized world will justify it as absolutely forced upon us, and will fasten the blame upon our atrocious enemies, to whom it entirely belongs. The consequences of this step we are yet to see.

We trust it will bring the madmen at Washington to their senses, and that they will henceforth restrain their malice within the conventional bounds. If, however, the result should be otherwise—if, instead of redress, they should respond by new outrages—it is easy to see that quickly the rules of war will all be laid aside, and extermination become the watchword of the strife. Deplorable as this would be, yet we shrink not from it if forced upon us. We will meet the foul foe on any and on all terms, resolved in no event to submit, but to wage the war till conquered peace shall crown our independence, and sanction our complete and eternal separation.

Let our people and our soldiery prepare themselves for toe new order of things, and for whatever may follow. The terrors of war may increase upon us, but they will increase upon our foes in still greater degree. Our soldiers, who may soon confront the lines of Pope in battle, are, many of them, the husbands, the sons, the brothers of the gentle wives, the feeble parents, and the tender sisters, who now groan under Pope's intolerable oppression. Need any one guess how *these* will fight when fighting for the rescue? We imagine it hardly needs authority from the War Department to consider Pope as forfeit if he should be met by one of them! Nay, their sympathizing comrades from other seniors and other States would have shared their vengeance to the full, and assisted gladly in the righteous retribution.

It will be seen that, for the present, the President has withdrawn the protection due to prisoners of war only from those who voluntarily share in Pope's enormities. The private soldier is bound by his enlistment. The commissioned officer may resign if he hates his work; by retaining his straps, he becomes a party to the wickedness, and justly forfeits all claim to clemency.

We take the occasion to say that the President is also demanding redress for the outrages of the enemy in other quarters. Government (although captious critics seem not to understand it) has to act with dignity and with certainty as to facts. To obtain these facts sometimes occasions what seems to be delay; but the people may rest in full confidence that whatever is proper to be done will be attended to by our Government with all the dispatch consistent with the nature of the duty. *We have authority for saying that communications were sent to the Lincoln Government, some weeks since, respecting the execution of Mumford at New-Orleans, and other outrages committed by the Yankee Generals; but no reply has yet been received. Another demand has recently been made in regard to them, and the additional atrocities perpetrated by the Lincoln officials in different parts of the Confederate States. A short time has been given to the Fide of authorities within which to reply before orders will be issued for the execution of the measures necessary for the repression of these outrages also."*

In a subsequent issue, the *Enquirer* says:

"Whether Lincoln will retreat from the policy lately entered upon, we can hardly venture an opinion. It is too plain, from the late Northern papers which have reached us, that his proclamation of rapine, murder, and devastation is but in harmony with the leaders of the war spirit at the North, and with the ravings of the mob. To the most violent, of the most rabid class, Lincoln seems to have totally surrendered himself. Whether, heretofore, he simply *affected* conservatism in order to attach to his standards the less inclined among his own people, until, aided by the passions of war, he should guide them little by little into the Abolition camp; *or* whether in despair at success he has abandoned himself to the most desperate expedients and to the paroxysms of lascivious rage—it matters not now. He promises to vomit the war after a fashion that shall please the most malignant fanatic reckoned among our foes. The promise has been greeted by the applause of the mob throughout the North. Lincoln is redeeming it. He has issued his proclamation giving the confiscation law its full and immediate force; he has let his subalterns consider between overbourers, and to murder as those who do not swiftly kiss the rod at their bidding. The war upon our armies is turned into a war upon infants, and females, and invalids! To the utmost extent in his power he labors to unsettle our society, and to involve us in servile war.

All this the North applauds. Will Lincoln recede? Can he? For the sake of humanity we hope he can and will. In like manner, it will be remembered, when Lincoln's Government called our privateersmen pirates, the epithet was reechoed throughout the North, and the determination to hang them was declared and applauded. But, when we showed them that Corcoran and Wilcox and others would hang at the other end of the same rope, there was a sobering thought. And how much better this was than if victims and hostages had suffered! We hope for a similar deliverance now—but if not, we shall present to the world an example of moderation under enormous provocation, and of a stern and terrible redress when moderation will not avail. We will show Lincoln that if he failed of his wicked attempt when employing the means of civilized war, he shall be doubly unsuccessful and doubly punished when taking counsel of the fiends of the bottomless pit."

The *Examiner* says:

"The order of Pope, commanding the arrest of all citizens who refuse to take the oath of allegiance, is a part of the policy of plunder which the North has now unblushingly inaugurated and proclaimed. They know that not one in a hundred of the Southern people will accept the oath, and their object in exacting it is to force the inhabitants of invaded districts to flight, in order that the field may be left open to plunder. Indeed, the policy of outrage and brutality which they have put in practice everywhere is designed more to forward their schemes of plunder than to forward any other purpose. The Yankee is not by nature a tyrant and oppressor; but he is the most avaricious being in the human shape. For riches, his nation have become a nation of liars and swindlers; for riches he will murder, steal, and commit every crime; and, of course, it has resulted that, for the sake of plundering a great community of wealthy people like those of the South, the Yankee race will eagerly apostatize from the tenets of the Declaration of Independence, and out-Herod even the Austrians in the relentless rigor of the despotism they impose upon the victims of their rapacity."

AFFAIRS ON JAMES RIVER.

THE MIDNIGHT ENGAGEMENT.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 4.

We have received but little additional intelligence relating to the artillery engagement at Coggin's Point, on Thursday night. It is, however, confidently asserted that the enemy's fleet suffered considerable damage. A report reached us from Petersburgh, last evening, that the Federals had landed a force on the south side of the river, near Coggin's Point, probably with a view to prevent any further demonstration against their fleet from that quarter.

Heavy and rapid artillery firing down the river was distinctly heard in the city yesterday afternoon, continuing till 8 o'clock. The cause of this firing, and the point at which it occurred, were not ascertained.

THE GUNBOATS.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Aug. 4.

It is reported that the enemy now have but one effective iron-clad vessel in James River, and that is the *Monitor*. The *Galena* is said to be kept in sight for appearances only she having been rendered fully unfit for service in the fight at Drury's Bluff. She has not fired a gun since. The *Naugatuck* and Stevens' Battery are both undergoing repair in the North.

From the Richmond Examiner, Aug. 4.

During Saturday and yesterday the firing of cannon has been almost constantly heard in the direction of City Point. Between 5 and 6 o'clock Saturday morning, and Saturday and yesterday evenings about sunset, the detonations were particularly distinct and frequent. From a gentleman stationed at Drury's Bluff, who came up yesterday, we learn that the reports heard here Saturday were caused by the enemy's gunboats, which, at short intervals since the midnight descent of Gen. Pendleton, have been shelling the southern shore, feeling rebel batteries. We presume the firing heard yesterday is to be explained in the same way. This is a bloodless waste of ammunition, which we hope to see kept up.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 6.

The *Express* states that one of the large Yankee gunboats had got aground in the mouth of the Appomattox, near City Point, and, after floundering about in every conceivable manner to get off, had quietly resigned herself to her fate. Our authorities desiring, if possible, to make the number of these piratical cruisers one less, immediately made such disposition of some of our heavy field pieces as would enable them to destroy the obnoxious craft. From 6½ o'clock until dark heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of City Point, and we hope that our efforts have been crowned with success.

THE LINES BELOW RICHMOND.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 5.

Lieut.-Col. Z. S. Magruder, commanding the Tenth Regiment of Virginia Cavalry, now on picket near White Oak Swamp, having learned on Sunday that the enemy was occupying Forge's Bridge, sent towards that point a small scouting party, under command of Lieut. Tignor, of Richmond. The Lieutenant scouted as far as the bridge, bringing back with him two prisoners. The Yankees had left the bridge on Friday last. The pickets also captured one prisoner the same day. They were all brought to Richmond yesterday, and handed over to Gen. Winder.

THE ENEMY ON THE SOUTH SIDE.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Aug. 5.

The Petersburgh *Express* says it is reported that the enemy landed in large force Saturday night, on the south side of James River, one column disembarking at Maycock's and the other at a point a few miles below. Maycock's is about seven miles below City Point. The forces of the enemy comprise infantry, artillery and cavalry, and are variously estimated at between 6,000 and 10,000.

The citizens of Prince George are leaving the county in large numbers, and all yesterday afternoon wagons and other vehicles, heavily loaded, were arriving in Petersburgh.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Aug. 5.

Friday evening last, the Yankees infesting the waters of James River landed at "Maycocks," the elegant residence of Mrs. Dr. Wm. Cole, and set fire to the dwelling and all the outhouses, which were completely destroyed. Mrs. Cole and her children were absent at the house of a neighbor, but her comfortable home, and all the furniture it contained, has fallen a prey to Yankee meanness and malignity. The dwelling at Maycocks was one of the handsomest specimens of cottage architecture on James River, nearly new, and cost some $15,000.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Tupelo, Saturday, Aug. 2.

The enemy in our front are repairing roads and bridges, and extending their pickets. It is believed that they intend a demonstration. Information has been received that Curtis has been reinforced, and is advancing on Hindman, who has a large force.

Mobile, Friday, Aug. 1.

A special dispatch to the *Advertiser and Register*, dated Jackson, July 31, says: Passengers report that Gen. Villefranche advanced and occupied Lagrange, Tenn., but subsequently returned to Abbeville. The Yankees were advancing on Holly Springs, and were expected to occupy that place to-day. Gen. Rhoddes addressed a stringent remonstrance to Butler, relative to two Partisan Rangers, who it was said, Butler had threatened to hang. Gen. Rhoddes threatened retaliation. Butler replied that one had been paroled, and that the other would be.

Mobile, Saturday, Aug. 2.

A special dispatch to the *Advertiser and Register*, dated Knoxville, 31st ult., says: "Morgan's official report states that he took twenty towns, captured 1,200 prisoners, and destroyed property valued at $2,000,000. Among the spoils taken from the enemy are 20,000 stand of arms, and numbers of mules and horses. Col. George St. Leger Greenfelt, of the British army, distinguished himself, charging in front on several occasions. He was slightly wounded."

REPORTS FROM THE NORTH.

Lynchburgh, Monday, Aug. 4.

The following special dispatch was received by the *Republican* this morning from Charlottesville, dated the 4th. "The *National Intelligencer* and Baltimore *Sun* of late dates, have been received in Staunton. They announce the resignation of Seward, and state that the Governors of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Connecticut, refuse to send more men into the field.

The *National Intelligencer* accuses Seward of having been engaged for the last sixty days, through England, to bring about an armistice. Vallandigham is stumping Ohio against the war and the Administration, addressing immense audiences with great favor and applause.

FROM NASSAU.

Charleston, Saturday, Aug. 2.

News from Nassau to July 30 has been received. The steamships *Kate* and *Herald* had arrived at Nassau from the Confederate coast. The *Herald* was attacked off Nassau by a Yankee war-steamer, which fired a whole broadside into her, but the aim of the Yankees being too high, the *Herald* escaped into port with only one shot through her hull.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

Raleigh, Sunday, Aug. 3.

The following returns are in by this evening's train from three different sources: Second Regiment North Carolina troops—Johnson, 175; Vance, 47. Third—Johnson, 324; Vance, 60. Fourth—Johnson, 60; Vance, 196. Fifth—Johnson, 115; Vance, 3. Twelfth—Johnson, 149; Vance, 23. Thirteenth—Johnson, 114; Vance, 54. Fourteenth—Johnson, 42; Vance, 200. Twentieth—Johnson, 198; Vance, 103. Thirtieth—Johnson, 211; Vance, 51.

REBEL REPORTS FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

From the Charleston Courier, July 21.

Through a trustworthy source we have news from New-Orleans as late as Monday last.

A few days ago there was a great fear of an uprising of the people. Double sentries were put on duty, and some of the iron-clad vessels were moored in front of the city. The purpose was to destroy it if the movement should be made. It was this fear that prompted the order of the Provost-Marshal, declaring that three persons found together on the streets were equivalent to a riot, and several citizens were arrested and dined for violating it. On the 16th inst. the fear of the riot was so great that signal fires from St. Patrick's Cathedral were used near midnight. The same day a lady was arrested for displaying a Confederate banner in honor of the victory in Virginia, and the excitement among the citizens was so marked in this act that the Provost-Marshal called and consoled her for the offension of the revolt.

Gen. Van Dorn is rebuilding the Manchac bridge, about 36 miles from New-Orleans, and the Confederate pickets had driven in those of the enemy at Kenner, which is distant only 12 miles.

Some two weeks ago there was a battle between some Texas guerrillas, near Opelousas, and a portion of Butler's forces. How it resulted is not exactly known, but ours returned to New-Orleans laden with wounded Yankee soldiers. Butler sent reinforcements, and a portion of them had come back, making their way through swamps, and getting to their quarters in a very forlorn condition.

Communication with the city, it was supposed, would be entirely cut off. Sailing vessels accustomed to run to Madisonville, on the opposite side of the Lake, are all retained there; and on the 16th inst. several persons were arrested for running this blockade and imprisoned.

Trade was as dull as before. On Tuesday there were no clearances, and only two arrivals of small coasters. Several vessels in the employment of the Lincoln Government had come in from sea.

There is a great deal of sickness among the invaders; but they conceal this by burying their dead at night, unless in the case of conspicuous officers.

"ON TO PHILADELPHIA."

The Charleston *Mercury*, of the 16th, is anxious for a movement toward the North:

"Cannot Jackson, or Hill, or Longstreet advance on Philadelphia, and draw McClellan away to the defence of the North? Cannot Bragg fall on Mitchel, and crush Buell in detail or in force? Can we not use time and opportunity to terminate this war by conquering a satisfactory peace? We have large, disciplined and tried armies. Shall we wait until the North raises three hundred thousand more men and drills them to fight? Or shall they be used actively, while we are nearer a footing of equality in numbers?"

A HYPOCRITE.

From the Charleston Mercury.

Among the Yankee army surgeons taken by our troops in the recent battles, and now in Richmond, is Dr. Owen Munson, hailing from Western New-York. He formerly resided in Augusta, Ga., where he practiced dentistry, and was known as an ardent Pro-Slavery man, a leader of religious meetings, and a psalm-singing apostle of the church to which he was attached.

Gov. Morgan Returned.

From the Albany Journal, Aug. 8.

Gov. Morgan returned from Washington last evening. He had a free and full consultation with the military authorities there in regard to the contemplated draft. The outline, but not the precise form of the Order was determined upon before he left. The Order itself is expected to be received this evening. It will probably supersede, in some particulars, the State law, and will be drawn so as to most effectively expedite and equalize the draft.

The authorities at Washington are anxious to co-operate, in every way possible, with the State authorities. This determination is both necessary and wise. The States have, in no instance, hesitated in answering every call made upon them, and they will, hereafter, be as prompt as heretofore, in the discharge of their duty. If there has been, or if there shall be, delay and disaster in the prosecution of the war, the responsibility will not be with the States—certainly not with the State of New-York.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

CONNECTICUT REGIMENTS.

THE STATE WILL FILL UP BOTH QUOTAS WITHOUT DRAFTING.

Hartford, Conn., Saturday, Aug. 9.

Connecticut has four regiments in the field, and will have three more this week, making her full quota of three years' men.

She can raise seven regiments of nine months men, if allowed to do so without drafting.

MICHIGAN.

Detroit, Friday, Aug. 8.

Michigan has nearly filled her quota under the first call for 300,000 men, and will furnish her quota under the last call without a resort to a draft, if a short extension of time is allowed. Eight regiments of infantry and one of cavalry in this State will be ready for the field as soon as the equipments are received.

OHIO.

Cincinnati, Friday, Aug. 8.

The subscriptions for the bounty fund at noon to-day, reached $100,000.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Chambersburgh, Pa., Friday, Aug. 8.

A regiment of a thousand men has been recruited in Franklin County in two weeks.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT.

Easton, Friday, Aug 8.

To His Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

Our county has raised its quota of the call for volunteers. We have a surplus on hand and men still coming in. We want very much to fill our quota of the draft with volunteers and thus avoid the draft and furnish better men. Can we do it? Please answer. All our arrangements for recruiting and bounties wait on the answer, and the excitement to enlist is so high, that it is unwise to check it. Do answer to-day.

A. H. REEDER.

Washington, Friday, Aug. 8.

To Hon. A. H. Reeder:

Your telegram to the President has been referred to this Department.

The General Government apportions the quota of militia force among the States; but has no regard to County or District. Whatever volunteer force above its ratable proportion shall be offered by a State, any time before a draft is actually made, would be accepted by the Department and credited upon the draft as a proportionate reduction. It would be right for the State to make a proper allowance to any County that exceeds its proportion, but it must be left to the Executive of the State to make such arrangements.

By order of the Secretary of War.

C. H. BUCKINGHAM, Brig.-Gen. and A. A. G.

ILLINOIS.

REGULATIONS FOR ENLISTMENTS.

General Headquarters, State of Illinois, Adjutant-General's Office, Springfield, Aug. 6, 1862.

General Order, No. 62.—The Secretary of War having directed that, if any State shall not, by the 15th inst., furnish its quota of volunteers authorized by law, the deficiency of volunteers in that State will be made up by special draft from the militia. All persons holding letters of authority or recruiting orders from this Department are required to report all their recruits in camp or ready for marching orders, and a written report to this office of the names and residence of such recruits, by the 10th inst. No recruit whose name and residence is not reported will be accepted, except as hereinafter provided.

As the quota for this State has not yet been officially declared by the War Department, to guard against any possible deficiency, all able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 45 years, and liable to military duty, who shall tender their services to the Government for three years, unless sooner discharged, will be accepted if sworn into the service before the 10th inst. To facilitate the enrollment of such volunteers, the Sheriff of each County in the State is hereby authorized to act as the agent of this Department.

The following form of oath is prescribed:

VOLUNTEER ENLISTMENT.

State of Illinois, Town of ——: I, ——, born in ——, in the State of ——, aged —— years, and by occupation a ——, do hereby acknowledge to have volunteered this —— day of ——, 18—, to serve as a soldier in the army of the United States of America for the period of three years, unless sooner discharged by proper authority. I do also agree to accept such county, pay, rations and clothing as are or may be established by law for volunteers; and I, ——, do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America, and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against their enemies or opposers whomsoever; and that I will observe and obey the orders of the President of the United States and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to the rules and articles of war.

Sworn and subscribed to at ——, this —— day of ——, 18—, before ——.

This oath may be administered by a civil magistrate or officer authorized by law to administer an oath.

Duplicate certificates of said oaths will be signed by the recruit, one copy of which should be immediately forwarded to the Sheriff of the county, and the other to the Department.

In case there shall be a surplus of volunteers thus enlisted, the right is reserved to designate who shall constitute such surplus, and to decline their services.

As soon as proper lists can be made, of whom due notice will be given as soon as the period for voluntary enlistments terminates, the enrollment of the entire militia force of the State will be ordered.

The quota required to serve the Government for nine months, unless sooner discharged, will be raised from the militia as soon as such quota shall be assigned, and the residue will be divided into two classes, as prescribed by article two of the said militia law, and be organized and equipped as soon as practicable.

By order of His Excellency, Gov. Yates.

ALLEN C. FULLER, Adjt-General.

IRISH BRIGADE.

SPECIAL ORDER FROM GEN. MEAGHER.

Head Recruiting Office, Irish Brigade, No. 398 Broadway, New-York.

Special Order No. 1.—All officers and privates of the Irish brigade at present in this City or Brooklyn, and belonging or attached to Capt. Dunne's company, are hereby ordered to report for inspection this afternoon, on Monday, Aug. 11th, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, and produce the necessary papers substantiating their absence from the Brigade.

Every officer and private failing to comply with the requirements of this Order will be published and treated accordingly as deserters.

Those officers and privates who are confined to bed, sick or to their homes, by wounds or sickness, will, of course, be excused for not complying with this order.

Such officers and privates, however, must send to this office, on the day and by the hour specified, a certified statement of the fact which relieves them from the obligation of reporting in person. The undersigned is determined to adopt the promptest and most rigorous measures to have the absentees of the Brigade compelled to return to their duty, who do not at the time herein specified produce the most satisfactory explanation of their absence. By order of

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER,
Brigadier-General, commanding Irish Brigade.

Head Recruiting Office Irish Brigade, No. 398 Broadway, New-York.

Special Order No. 2.—Col. Robert Nugent, Commanding Sixty-ninth, First Regiment of the Irish Brigade, having obtained leave of absence for a few days, will take charge of the entire business of this office—will have full and absolute control of it—and he will be respected and obeyed accordingly. The undersigned resuming this evening to his command.

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER,
Brigadier-General Commanding the Irish Brigade.

Head Recruiting Office of the Irish Brigade, No. 398 Broadway.

Special Order No. 3.—Subsequent to the issue of the above order, No. 1, I have received information which determines me to depart promptly for the Army of the Potomac, by the Government steamer *Key West*, which leaves this port this (Sunday) afternoon, or Monday morning.

All officers and privates of the Irish Brigade, who are liable to return to duty, are hereby required to be duly in attendance.

T. F. MEAGHER,
Brigadier-General Commanding Irish Brigade.

COL. GURNEY'S NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

The offices for recruiting for Col. Gurney's Regiment of Volunteers will be continued open to-day until 1 P. M. The extra bounty of five dollars will be paid to all able-bodied men who shall enlist. In addition to all other bounties of State and United States. The regimental headquarters are at No. 661 Broadway.

How to Enroll all who are Subject to Draft.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow me, (through your valuable columns,) to suggest a way by which a very large majority of young men and boarders may have their names enrolled on the militia list? My plan is as follows: Let the State appoint two men as assistants, say Messrs. Rose and Wilson; these gentlemen are without exception the most talented compilers in the City. Let them have a sufficient number of canvassers allowed them; let these canvassers visit every hotel, boarding-house, store, bank, insurance company, manufactory and all other places of business; then call upon the police to give the names of the corner loafers on their various beats; let this be done, and the odds is a dozen to one that in less than one week the names of a very great majority of the at present overlooked bone and muscle of New-York and Brooklyn will be enrolled on the lists.

New-York, Aug. 6, 1862. OLD ONE.

Naturalized Citizens and the Draft.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of Aug. 6 inst., in answer to an inquiry, whether children of foreigners are liable to be drafted for military service under the late Government order? you say, "that a *satisfactory reply* is found in the *Courier des Etats Unis*, of yesterday," which is given in these words, as contained in the two first propositions:

First—The foreigner who has not thrown off his nationality, is, of full right and without any possible dispute, exempt from any and every obligation to perform military duty, no matter how protracted his residence in the United States.

Second—The children of these foreigners, even if born within the United States, necessarily follow the condition of their parents, and cannot be compelled to assume the title and obligations of an American citizen, unless, upon attaining their majority, they shall, by acts of their own, have laid aside the nationality of their family.

Admit the first proposition to be true, that foreigners who have not thrown off their nationality by being naturalized, and thereby becoming citizens of this country, are exempt from all obligation to perform military duty at the call of either the State or National Government, still, are you quite sure that the second proposition is true, that the same exemption extends to children of such foreigners when born within this State or the United States, and that they cannot be compelled to assume the title and obligations of an American citizen? On this subject, under the present peculiar situation of the country, it is well to act upon the suggestion of David Crockett: "See first that you are right, then go ahead." If that reply is true, a great number of brave and athletic men are relieved from that liability, and from its correlative duty to aid and sustain the Government, when its existence is seriously endangered by foreign and domestic foes; and when, too, it is the country of their birth, and which has given and is bound to afford them protection and support. On that subject, it is believed, the reply is incorrect, and that your indorsement of it has caused the influence of your paper to be wrongfully and badly exerted. It is clearly in violation of both the English and American rule. Justice Blackstone observes (1 Blackstone's Com., 394) that "Children of aliens born in England are, generally speaking, natural born subjects, and are entitled to all the privileges of such." Judge Swift says, (2 Swift's Dig., 618,) "that by the common law, the children of private citizens *born abroad* are aliens." Chancellor Kent has remarked, (2 Kent's Com., 1,) that "that is the rule of the common law, without any regard or reference to the political condition or allegiance of their parents, with the exception of ambassadors." In the case of Lynch *vs.* Clark, (1 Sandf. Ch. R., 584, 639,) it was held, that a person born in New-York of alien parents, during their temporary sojourn there, and who returned when an infant with her parents to their native country, and always resided there afterwards, was a citizen of the United States by birth. The doctrine of that case, Chancellor Kent observes, "is that of the English common law, and was the law of the Colonies, and became the law of each and all the States when the Declaration of Independence was made, and continued so until the establishment of the Constitution of the United States, when the whole exclusive jurisdiction of the subject of citizenship passed to the United States, *and the same principle has there remained.*"

The question is now submitted, which is right on this subject, the opinion as given in the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, with the indorsement of the Editor of the New-York Times, or the judicial determination of this question in this State, sustained by the opinion of Justice Blackstone, Judge Swift and Chancellor Kent?

In the acts of Congress, passed in 1802 and 1855, providing that children of persons who are citizens of the United States shall be considered as citizens thereof, though born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the same, extends to children of parents who are citizens of this country—not to children whose parents are aliens. The rights and liabilities of such children, whose parents are aliens, but who were born in this country, are governed by the rules of the common law as above stated. LEX.

The Draft and its Effect on Life Policies.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is one feature connected with drafting, which, amid all the explanations daily given, has not been touched, as far as I know, by a single newspaper in America. It is one, too, of the most vital importance to thousands. Let me give a case known to me: A citizen has a wife, six children and his mother dependent upon him; he earns a sufficient salary to support all in moderate comfort, and pay his premium on his life-insurance policy, (which is for the benefit of his wife in case of his death). Now, although thoroughly loyal, he does not, for family reasons, volunteer, but when the draft comes, what if he should be among the called? His country demands him imperatively. He has no excuse—is neither too old nor too young, never was a fireman, or in the militia, and has not paid one dollar, for himself, to a doctor for ten years. His Government calls and must have him whether he is willing or not. He may console himself with the thought that his case will not be singular, that thousands of other families besides his own have and will suffer for the Union. But what becomes of his policy of insurance? Must he pay the war premium? Here is a case taken possession of by the Government—all control over himself is taken away, legally, too, he may be sent to Ship Island, New-Orleans, or in fact anywhere below the prescribed limits of the Insurance Company. He cannot help himself. Now, if he does not pay the extra premium demanded, or cannot pay, which is the same thing, will his policy be forfeited by reason of his violating this rule of territorial limit? Or suppose him to be taken to Gen. McClellan's or Pope's army, which are both, I believe, "within the limits," brought into action and shot. Killed, before he has been a soldier three or six months. What then? Can the Company *rightfully* refuse to pay the policy? Of course the Company say they are not liable, that the policy is forfeited because the war premium is not paid—that such a risk was not accepted. But I have a right to doubt as to how our courts would be inclined to decide. There is no fixed rule of Government what a *volunteer* must do, but the *draftee* is not supposed to *intend* to desert.

You may and no doubt will discuss this as a question to be determined by the Courts, but would it not be well to discuss it, by insurance companies. Thousands of insurers must suffer by the forfeiture of their policies; or the Insurance companies. On whom must it fall? The widow deprived of her husband's support cannot contend with a great corporation. Perhaps discussion now may settle the right. If the insured, being a drafted soldier, failing to pay the extra premium demanded as "war risk" forfeits his policy justly, it would be well for him to know it; but if the Insurance Companies have to make sacrifices, may suffer, as well as individuals by being compelled to continue on keep good the policy of the drafted man so long as the usual premium was paid, it would also be well for all parties to know it. You will, I am sure, oblige many of your readers by bringing up this subject in some shape before the drafting commences. Yours,

New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1862. D. W.

Ready to Head a Regiment of Blacks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having served for ten years in the British Army as an officer, both in the Horse and Foot, I feel myself perfectly qualified to take command of a company or regiment. Notwithstanding I am somewhat advanced in years, yet I am still strong and active, and it appears to me that the services of old and young are required to put down this foul rebellion. I have fought with colored regiments, and have been more or less associated all my life with both bold and free of that race, and consequently have been enabled to form a pretty correct opinion of their good qualities.

I, therefore, offer my services at any moment to head a colored regiment, in the cause of my adopted country, to preserve the Union of the States intact.

VIATOR.

New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1862.

Vallandigham's Speech at Dayton, Ohio.

At a public meeting held at Dayton, Ohio, on Saturday last, Vallandigham made a speech explanatory of his position. It must be acknowledged to be a full statement, and unmitigated. He said:

I speak not as a partisan, but by way of entirety, that your liberties depends upon your adherence to the laws and Constitution. You, my fellow-citizens, in your position in this State are pre-eminent and qualifying the abuses of preceding Administrations, for a foreign and an object which could be attained without departing from it. Have they succeeded?

Now, fellow-citizens, I have responded to my opponents attempt to misrepresent millions. I also [illegible] to put myself right before you. We have [illegible] to be told that I would be "tried, convicted and hung" as a rebel sympathizer—both rebellions. Gentlemen, the Secessionist in the South, and the Abolitionist North and West. I am for suppressing both.

As for the armed rebellion of the Secessionists of the South, I commit that to the army of the United States—four-fifths good Democrats; to the abused, outraged Major-General, George B. McClellan. If he is not able to accomplish it, it is because it is not in the nature of things to be accomplished in that way. If he had been allowed to do as he wished, it would have been accomplished by this time. If it was possible to suppress it by armed force, the plan proposed by him was the only one which could have succeeded.

It implied the restoration of the Union as it was. That's the trouble. All our victories were the result of his plan—all our reverses followed his supercession. From that hour to this there has been no victory.

There are two rebellions against it. That of the rebels of the South I commit to the army. The other is that of the Abolitionists of the North. Every man must choose which he will act against.

Occupying the position of a representative, and exempt by law from service, I think my duty is to stay at home and fight the Abolition rebels of the North, for both rebellions should be put down. I leave it to the army, and the Generals at the head of the army, to attend to the rebels of the North; but I propose, in the exercise of my constitutional rights, which cannot and shall not be taken from me, to put down this rebellion, and if any man thinks he should stay at home to put down Abolition rebels, he ought to do it.

The hour of trial, of vindication, will soon come. In six months—in six weeks, it may be—the question will be between an eternal separation and a union by compromise. Which will you choose? It will come. Men must choose between the Union our fathers made, and eternal disunion. I believe the Administration will declare for separation. Then I shall be found in favor of the Union and against secession. The choice must be made, and made soon. It cannot be postponed.

We have an enormous debt—accumulating at the rate of three millions per day. How long can we endure that? We shall lose soon three-fourths of our army—250,000 already having been lost in some way. Yet you were told that it would end in twenty days.

You must soon decide between Union and separation. I am for the Union of our Fathers, and will stand by it. It is the palladium of our liberties. We are in the midst of calamities. Our best paper money is 20 cents less than gold. We have a heavy tax upon us—reaching everything—which cannot be repudiated. A tariff, also, which increases the duties from 44 to 130 per cent. Men can stand this but a short time. There is not one single thing which is not taxed, except the bright sun of heaven, the air we breathe, etc. These are terrible facts. Something must be done. The voices of the people must be aroused.

If the President wants success he must come back to the Constitution; he must abide by and execute all the laws. Say to Congress, "Repeal your abolition legislation, stay your hands." When this is done, in spite of the loss of life, the destruction of property, &c., in spite of all, the Constitution will be maintained and restored to power, and the Union of our fathers will be maintained, and the old flag wave over land and sea.

Commencement of the Troy University.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Troy, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 8, 1862.

The exercises of Commencement Week at the University of the City of Troy, have just been held, and all were attended by large and intelligent audiences. The Class of 1862 is the first Class which this new College has sent forth into the world, and they reflect honor upon their *Alma Mater*. The scholarship displayed in their orations, the finish and ease of their delivery, all combine to show that the course of instruction here at Troy is decidedly above the average. The first address on the programme for the week was the Annual Sermon before the Missionary Lyceum, Monday evening, Aug. 4, delivered in the First Baptist Church, (Rev. Geo. C. Baldwin, D. D.) by Rev. S. D. Brown, of Albany. The discourse was able and interesting. On Tuesday evening, Aug. 5, the Prize Declamation of Appointees from the Junior and Sophomore Classes, was held in the North Second-street M. E. Church.

The programme embraced the following:

Music—Prayer—Music.

Sophomore Oration.....W. W. Battershall.
Spartacus to the Gladiators at Capua.....Kellogg.
Junior Oration.....R. B. Loomis.
Address to the London Y. M. C. Association.Punshon.
Music.
Sophomore Oration.....Lyndon H. Stevens.
Patriotism.....Chapin.
Junior Oration.....Francis T. Patton.
Plea of Sergeant Buz-Fuz.....Dickens.
Music.
Sophomore Oration.....W. K. Newcomb.
"Vindication from Calumny".....Emmet.
Junior Oration.....Stephen Palmer.
"The Philosophy of Life".....Anon.
Music.

Prof. T. J. Gay presided at the organ. The Committee of Award consisted of Rev. E. H. Wentworth, D. D., Hon. Chas. J. Sage and Rev. C. W. Cushing. The prize, established by the Senior class, a set of Goldsmith's complete works, elegantly bound and illustrated, was given to Mr. F. T. Patton, as appreciating and rendering the spirit of the author in a more complete manner than the other speakers. Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 6, at 3 o'clock, the Baccalaureate Address was given in the State-street M. E. Church, by Rev. Randolph S. Foster, D.D., President of the University. His subject was "Success and Failure," and it was treated in a masterly manner, detailing the many causes which lead the young man to relax his efforts for advancement, and pointing the numerous instances and ways of failure; at the same time giving earnest, practical advice, so that the youth might avoid the pitfall, and rise to perfect success here and hereafter. In the evening, at the same church, the United Literary Societies—Linonian and Philotechian—were addressed by Rev. E. H. Wentworth, D. D., in a sacred and able manner, well calculated in the deepest attention the whole of the large audience.

Thursday morning, Aug. 7, witnessed the Commencement proper, in the large and beautiful First Presbyterian Church, Rev. N. S. S. Beman, D. D.

The exercises opened at 9½ A. M., with prayer by Rev. Dr. True, when the following Programme was carried out:

Music.
Salutatory Oration in Latin—E. S. Phaedon Clapp, Troy.
Poem—"Destruction of Pompeii"—Palmer H. Hawkhurst, Enterprise.
Music.
Essay—"Adversity as a Stimulus"—George A. Hall, New-York.
Oration—"The Influence of Poetry"—Henry N. Cobb, Troy.
Oration—"Extremes of Opinion"—George Wingate, Great Falls, N. H.
Music.
Essay—"The Heroine"—Ward D. Peck, Jr., Troy.
Oration—"The Martyr Spirit"—Calvin H. Gregory, Marcellus.
Satirical Essay—"The Stereoscope"—Thomas S. Wykes, Albany.
Music.
Oration—"Collegiate Education"—James S. Lemon, Rochester.
Oration—"Non-reality"—David W. Gates, Pleasant Mount, Penn.
Poem—"The Progress of Astronomy"—B. Frank Leggett, Chestertown.
Music.
Philosophical Oration—"The Value of Metaphysical Study"—Charles S. Harrower, West Poultney, Vt.
Oration—"Verbal Ethics, with the Valedictory Address"—J. C. Watson Coxe, Fort Ann.
Music.
Degrees Conferred.
Benediction.

The speaking was unusually good, and was received with much applause and showers of bouquets. Rev. Dr. Foster and Rev. Edwin Eastman, Professor of English Literature, occupied seats on the stage

The New-York Times.

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HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS

A Desperate Battle Fought Between Gen. Banks and Stonewall Jackson.

HEAVY LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.

Sudden Movement of the Rebels Across the Rapidan.

THE REBELS HELD IN CHECK.

Gen. Banks Reinforced by McDowell and Sigel.

A Renewal of the Contest Expected.

Gen. Burnside's Army on the Move.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 10.

Later advices fully confirm the statements forwarded last night, concerning the movements of POPE's army from Culpepper Court-house to the Rapidan.

It appears that HARTSUFF's and CRAWFORD's Brigades of McDOWELL's Corps moved promptly forward from Culpepper on Friday, as soon as word arrived that our pickets had been driven back across the Rapidan, and arriving in the afternoon, promptly engaged the enemy. A sharp little skirmish followed, which resulted in driving the enemy back to the south side of the Rapidan, and dislodging them from some positions there.

As surmised in last night's dispatches, the affair was not pushed so as to lead to a general engagement, but our troops contented themselves with dislodging the rebels and securing a position on the Rapidan.

The remainder of McDOWELL's corps, and the whole of BANKS' got up to the same position that evening, while SIGEL's followed promptly, so that at last advices the greater port of POPE's army was massed at Raccoon Ford on the Rapidan, and ready to be hurled against the enemy whenever other preparations of the commanders were completed. The belief in the army yesterday, was that they would move forward promptly, and marching orders were eagerly anticipated.

GOV. SPRAGUE was roused this morning at daylight by a special messenger, and started immediately for Gen. BURNSIDE's army. It has been believed for some time that BURNSIDE and POPE were in some way to cooperate in present movements, and this sudden sending for SPRAGUE is interpreted as indicating speedy activity.

One hundred and twenty prisoners have arrived here from POPE's army. A part of them were taken in Friday's skirmish at Raccoon Ford, on the Rapidan.

The town is full of rumors about fighting in the neighborhood of Gordonsville. The trains did not run out yesterday farther than Manassas Junction.

Matters are not stagnating at Fredericksburgh, by any means.

LATER AND IMPORTANT.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 10, 11:30 P. M.

It is now considered certain that there has been heavy fighting at Gordonsville on Saturday afternoon, and perhaps to-day. Two trains of cars left Alexandria this morning for the wounded.

Advices from other quarters indicate that our movement has not been confined to Pope's army alone.

Gen. POPE is understood to be too busy yet to send reports.

IMPORTANT FROM THE ADVANCE.

A Desperate Battle Fought at the Rapidan.

HEADQUARTERS SIX MILES BEYOND CULPEPPER, Va., Sunday, Aug. 10.

A battle was fought yesterday, between Gen. BANKS and Stonewall JACKSON. Gen. BAYARD, of McDOWELL's *corps*, with his Cavalry Brigade, had been engaged the day before, in the extreme advance, near the Rapidan River, skirmishing and maneuvring, taking some prisoners, and ending with slight loss, baffling the efforts of a large force to surround and cut him off.

Yesterday morning he was engaged for some hours before Gen. BANKS came up, and with four regiments of cavalry, the First Pennsylvania, First Maine and First Rhode Island, delayed and embarrassed the enemy's advance.

The rebels, under JACKSON and EWELL, had crossed the Rapidan in force, and their advance guard, 15,000 strong, was attacked by Gen. BANKS, yesterday afternoon, about six miles south of Culpepper Court-house.

The fight was almost wholly with artillery at first, but the infantry became engaged about 6 o'clock, and a determined and bloody contest followed.

Gen. BANKS' right wing, under Gen. WILLIAMS, suffered severely.

The rebel position was in the woods, while the troops which attacked them were obliged to cross open ground.

It was not till about 6 o'clock that it became evident the rebels were attacking in force. Previously to that there had been a rather desultory cannonade. The whole rebel force suddenly attacked in overwhelming numbers at all points.

Nearly all their regiments had full ranks.

At 7½ o'clock Gen. POPE arrived on the field from Culpepper, accompanied by Gen. McDOWELL, with part of McDOWELL's corps. The battle was substantially over—Gen. BANKS holding the same ground that he occupied at the beginning.

After the arrival of Gen. POPE there was an artillery contest, continuing at intervals till nearly 12 o'clock. The night was unusually clear, and the moon full. The rebels planted a battery against McDOWELL's centre, where Gen. POPE and Gen. BANKS were, bringing both of them under the fire. The Generals and their Staffs were so near the rebel lines, being actually in front of their own lines, that a sudden charge of rebel cavalry was made from the woods a quarter of a mile off, apparently with a view to capture them. The attempt was repelled by a vigorous fire from McDOWELL's troops, and the Generals and their Staffs left the ground under a cross-fire from the rebels and their own troops. The fire of the rebel batteries was afterward silenced.

Gen. POPE, on arriving, sent fresh troops to the front to take the place of Gen. BANKS' exhausted columns. The enemy did not renew the attack except by artillery. The troops were under arms and in position all night.

Gen. BANKS was on the field throughout the action and was constantly under fire. His handling of his troops and personal gallantry are highly praised by his officers. The bravery and good conduct of the troops were conspicuous during a large part of the fight. When overpowered by numbers, some regiments retreated in disorder.

Col. KNIGHT, Forty-sixth Pennsylvania, is dangerously wounded.

Lieut.-Col. SELFRIDGE—severely.

Maj. MATHEWS—arm amputated.

Adjt. BOYD—severely; all of same regiment.

Col. DONNELLY, Twenty-eighth New-York—fatally.

Lieut.-Col. BROWN—arm amputated.

Maj. COOK—killed; both of same regiment.

Col. CHAPMAN, Fifth Connecticut—wounded, and prisoner.

Lieut.-Col. STONE, same regiment, killed.

Major BLAKE, same regiment, wounded, and prisoner.

Of the Second Massachusetts, Major SAVAGE is missing—probably killed. He was left on the field in a dying condition.

Capt. ABBOTT, killed.

Gen. BANKS is rather severely hurt by an accident. A cavalry trooper ran against him, and he was struck heavily in the side. Nevertheless, he remained on the field, and is on duty this morning with his command.

Gen. GEARY is wounded, and has had an arm amputated.

Gen. ACORA is severely wounded.

Maj. PELOSOR, Gen. BANKS' Adjutant, took command of a hesitating regiment, and gallantly led it through a galling fire. He received two shots and is severely, but not dangerously, wounded in the side.

Capt. WILLIAM, missing.

Capt. GOODWIN, missing.

Capt. QUINCY, prisoner.

Surgeon LELAND, wounded.

Lieut. OAKEY, wounded seriously.

Lieut. AUSTIN and Lieut. BUKMAN, of the First New-Jersey Cavalry, wounded.

No other officers in that regiment hurt.

Lieut. HOPKINS, Seventh Ohio, wounded.

Col. RUGGLES, Chief of Staff to Gen. POPE, had his horse shot under him.

Two of Gen. POPE's body guard were killed.

Col. MORGAN, of Gen. POPE's Staff, and Major PRAKINS, of Gen. BANKS' Staff, both received bullets through their hats.

The Second Massachusetts was in the hardest of the fight and suffered severely. The Fifth Connecticut, Twenty-seventh Indiana, and Forty-sixth Pennsylvania are badly cut up.

Lieut. RAMSEY of Gen. BANKS' Staff had his horse shot under him.

The rebel Gen. WILDER was wounded.

The losses are very heavy on both sides—not less than 2,000 or 3,000 killed, wounded, and missing on each side. Some prisoners were taken by both.

JACKSON and EWELL were both present in the battle. Reinforcements under Gen. A. P. HILL, to the amount of 18,000 men, reached the rebels last night, at about the same time ours arrived.

Skirmishing in front is going on this morning, but the troops on both sides are so much exhausted by fatigue and the intense heat that no serious encounter is expected to-day.

ANOTHER REBEL RAM GONE.

The Arkansas Abandoned and Blown Up.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 10.

The following is from the Petersburgh *Daily Express* of yesterday:

RICHMOND, Friday, Aug. 8.

A dispatch from Gen. VAN DORN to Secretary MALLORY states that *the Confederate ram Arkansas, Lieut Stephens commanding, had been destroyed,*

She left Vicksburgh, on Monday, *to cooperate in the attack on Baton Rouge.* After passing Bayou Sara, her machinery became disabled, and whilst attempting to adjust it, several of the enemy's gunboats attacked her. After a gallant resistance, she was abandoned and blown up.

Her officers and men reached the shore in safety.

THE GUERRILLAS IN MISSOURI.

The Rebel Porter's Forces Twice Defeated and Finally Broken Up.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Aug. 10.

To Maj.-Gen. Halleck:

Col. MCNEIL, with 1,000 men, whipped PORTER's forces, 2,500 strong, at Kirksville, on the 7th, and again near Sinclton yesterday. Col. MERRILL reports PORTER's forces demoralized and broken up. CORA and POINDEXTER are still to be attended to.

(Signed,) J. M. SCHOFIELD, Brigadier-General.

NEW-ORLEANS AND KEY WEST.

Arrival of the Connecticut with Advices to the 30th ult.

AFFAIRS AT NEW-ORLEANS UNCHANGED.

Movements of Commodore Farragut's Fleet.

Appearance of Yellow Fever at Key West.

Wreck of the Steamer Creole, with Flour for New-Orleans.

By steamship *Connecticut*, which arrived at this port yesterday, we have New-Orleans papers and correspondence to the 30th ult.

The *Delta*, of the 30th, has the following:

"The steamboat *Ceres*, (in United States Government employ,) Capt. MITCHELL, arrived yesterday morning from Vicksburgh, which place she left on the 23d inst. Capt. MITCHELL reports that on the 22d the *Ceres* was sent to a point about twelve miles below Vicksburgh, with some three or four hundred negroes, who have lately been in the employ of the Government, for the purpose of returning them to their owners. After landing them, and while returning to Vicksburgh, the *Ceres* was fired upon by three pieces of artillery, stationed along the shore—thirty-two shots being fired in quick succession, consisting of grape, six-pound balls and shells. Eight shots passed through the boat, one charge of grape lodged in the hull, one six-pound round shot went through the hull, six inches below the water-line, six shots passing through between her upper and lower decks, and one through her cabin, killing Capt. BROOKS, of the Seventh Vermont Regiment. Capt. MITCHELL and officers remained firmly at their post, thereby saving the boat.

The *Ceres* reports on Monday, when six miles below College Point, close in shore, came in contact with the steamer *Southerner*, Capt. MCQUOIN, which left this port on Monday afternoon, bound to the coast, striking her about midships and sinking her in a few minutes. No lives were lost. The officers and crew came down on the *Ceres*.

The steamship *Philadelphia* which left New-York on the 16th inst., arrived early this morning. We learn that she did not bring a mail nor any passengers."

The United States flag-ship *Hartford*, Com. FARRAGUT, in company with the frigates *Richmond* and *Brooklyn* and several gunboats, arrived on the 29th from Vicksburgh, and anchored in front of the City.

The *Delta* of the 29th has the following:

"The gunboats *Oneida* and *Iroquois* arrived opposite the City yesterday, and report everything quiet above.

The United States gunboats *New London* and *Grey Cloud* have just returned from Mauchac, Madisonville and Covington. They report that everything remained at Mauchac as it was when Col. KIMBALL left. No attempt whatever has been made to rebuild the bridge or construct another."

JAMES STEVENS, of Philadelphia, died in the street on the 28th of sun-stroke.

A heavy thunder and rain-storm occurred at New-Orleans on the 28th. One or two houses were struck by lightning, and some damage was done by the flood.

The Mobile *News*, of the 22d, says of the *Arkansas*:

"We are expecting hourly to hear more of the 'ram.' The repairs of damages to her were completed last week, and on Saturday night she was expected to get under way for another desperate struggle with her outnumbering foes."

GROSER BROWN, of Boston, has been sent to Fort Jackson for three years' hard labor, and without pay, for unlawfully plundering a house at Baton Rouge.

OUR GUNBOAT CORRESPONDENCE.

The Movements of Commodore Farragut's Fleet Down the Mississippi—Affairs at Baton Rouge—The Rebel Steamers in Red River—Movements of Naval Vessels, &c.

UNITED STATES GUNBOAT CAYUGA, NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, July 31, 1862.

You are probably already informed of the movement of Com. FARRAGUT's fleet down the Mississippi, leaving the work at Vicksburgh, and indeed the whole control of the river, in the hands of Com. DAVIS. That he, with his fleet of river-built floating batteries, is well able to hold this charge, is not doubted.

Arriving off Baton Rouge, on our way up to Red River, we found a somewhat indescribable state of things existing there. It was firmly believed, and is yet, that a body of from five to ten thousand Confederate troops have been in that vicinity for some time, burning with desperate desire to reoccupy the State Capital and drive the Yankees from the State-house. The *Kineo* was the only gunboat there, and the military force consisted of about four regiments, with two or three batteries. Certainly there were sufficient indications of disturbance to warrant Lieut. FAIRFAX in remaining there until he had orders to do differently; so the *Cayuga* took her station in front of the town with the *Kineo*.

The citizens are nearly all Secesh, and may be supposed to have advices of the designs of their kindred in arms. Well, a great many of them have pits in their gardens, with victuals and drink stored in the same, "reserved against the time of trouble, against the day of battle and war." There is no joke about this. Capt. GRIFFIN, of Company A, Sixth Michigan Regiment, introduced me to several of these—the "last ditches" yet discovered; but the good quality of the "materials" generally found therein indicated anything but an intention to "die" in them at present.

There was an alarm from the pickets the first night we were there. Our soldiers throughout the town were quickly ready to move. We heard "All hands to quarters" called on the *Kineo*, and it was repeated on the *Cayuga*. The guns of both boats were pointed on the town, and Mr. DAVIS, Signal-Master of the *Kineo*, mounted the tower of the State-house with his guard and fancy-colored lights, to direct the shots that the gunboats might make. The city was all astir. We stood at our guns, and niched with patriotic suspense and mosquito bites, until 2 o'clock in the morning, when "Quarters" were "piped down," and the latter had it all to themselves. Soon the streets were as quiet as if there had been nothing but a second-class dog fight. The next morning it was found that a true, Union-loving, loyal, National horse, while quietly grazing, had been shot by a picket of the Fourteenth Maine regiment. That was all. The same performances were gone through with again one afternoon while we lay there; only under the depressing influence of daylight, and the absence of mosquitoes, it was not so exciting. This time, I am compelled to believe, a small body of the enemy's troops, or else a guerrilla band in uniform, came close to our lines.

When Commodore FARRAGUT's fleet reached Baton Rouge, coming down from Vicksburgh, we proceeded to Red River with the *Harriet Lane* and *Kennebec*. The particular object of our being sent there was to scare up and give battle to the supposed iron-clad formidably-armed ram *William H. Webb*, famous as the most powerful tug ever known around New-York, until it was purchased by a Southern party before the war. That, as was supposed, and another armed boat called the *Music*, were known to be hanging around the mouth of Red River, with hostile intent, or else to carry on contraband traffic.

The next forenoon, Sunday, we turned a bend, nearing the mouth of Red River, and there they were, just coming out of the same! They had seen all the fleet that had been up at Vicksburgh pass down, and supposed their way was clear for a while. I made for the deck to get a fair look at them before we were called to quarters. Services had opened with a forcible illustration of Daniel, 8th chapter, third verse; for "I lifted up mine eyes and saw, and behold, there stood in the river a ram, which had two"—smoke-stacks; but it couldn't be recognized by any of us as the genuine *Wm. H. Webb*; it was smaller and of different build. The other was the *Music*, an old-line river boat, flat and sharp—which is not natural, as applied to music in general. She was loaded with cotton, and had but one gun visible, which was on her bow. It may be considered still an open question what has become of the tremendous *Wm. H. Webb*, or what it is now doing. There was another steamer at the South, simply named the *Webb*, I believe, and that may be the one we saw. If there was a "Webb" anywhere about, he would most likely be found where there was music—a poor pun, that, appreciable only to musical folk.

They were 2½ miles distant, but we opened fire on them at once, with our 11-inch Dahlgren, and 30-lb-rifled Parrott gun. The *Harriet Lane* followed, shelling the woods. The *Kennebec* didn't come up till it was over. The rebel boats soon got turned and headed up Red River, where they hid behind a bend, out of shot-range, and our pilot would not take the responsibility of running up that stream in the present stage of water. We fired fourteen times, and struck the *Webb* twice, but could not tell what execution was done. If every other shot had struck the *Music* they might not have produced any effect, from her being stowed full of cotton. Five shots were fired at us, all of which fell short by a quarter of a mile.

It being evident that Commodore DAVIS' light draft river-boats were the only ones to operate against those of the enemy, the *Harriet Lane*, *Kennebec* and *Cayuga* have rejoined the fleet at New-Orleans. We are all soon to leave for Pensacola, (except a few vessels to guard the loyalty of the city,) where everything will be perfected for the capture of Mobile. The vessels of Commodore FARRAGUT's fleet, now before New-Orleans, are as follows: First class sloop-of-war *Hartford*, flag-ship; *Pensacola*, first class sloop-of war; *Brooklyn*, ditto; *Richmond*, ditto; *Mississippi*, ditto; *Iroquois*, first class gunboat; *Oneida*, ditto; *Sciota*, gunboat No. 1; *Winona*, No. 2; *Wissachickon*, No. 4; *Kennebec*, No. 5; *Pinola*, No. 6; *Itasca*, No. 7; *Katahdin*, No. 8; *Cayuga*, No. 9. These are as much alike in appearance as nine blackbirds, and are distinguishable only by the figure on the smoke-pipe of each one.

The *Essex*, floating-battery of Com. DAVIS' flotilla, and the ram *Sumter*, captured up the river by his boats, are now at Baton Rouge. They will probably relieve the *Kineo*, No. 3 if she, too, be ordered to Pensacola; this, however, is doubtful. The injuries she received in the engagement at the forts below New-Orleans were of such a nature as to render her unfit for sea. Her pivot-gun, also, was disabled, and is nearly useless; she may, therefore, be left in the river. The *Westfield*, *Miami* and *Clifton* gunboats, altered from ferry-boats, complete the list of Com. FARRAGUT's vessels now in the river here. The *Owasco* gunboat belongs to the mortar-fleet. The *Kensington*, purchased and armed, is lying here at present. Every vessel, of whatever description, that I have mentioned, is a steamer. Seven of the mortar-schooners are in the river. Twelve have gone to Hampton Roads. One is stilted up on dry ground, a few miles above here, where she will remain till the high-water next Spring, unless the Government concludes that the officers and men are having too good a time for their pay, and has the vessel drawn off or put out of commission. The wages paid aboard it for a single week would cut a canal that would float her off. The Government authorizes its agents to be so very economical in their details on these vessels that one would suppose the above or some brighter idea would illuminate it on the subject. The other one mortar-schooner, for there are twenty-one, I can't account for.

NYM.

OUR KEY WEST CORRESPONDENCE.

The Steamer Creole Ashore on Alligator Reef—Appearance of Yellow Fever—No Occasion for a Panic—The Soldiers Healthy—Prizes Brought into Port, &c.

KEY WEST, Fla., Tuesday, Aug. 5, 1862.

The steamer *Creole*, Capt. TOMPSON, from New-York, bound to New-Orleans, with a full cargo of flour and sundries of the hulk of 10,608 barrels, was brought into port by wreckers on the 29th ult., having been ashore on Alligator Reef for 72 hours. The wreckers took out 1,200 barrels of flour, and succeeded in getting her afloat without any damage. The case was settled by arbitration, and $5,000 awarded to the wreckers for their services, which was at once paid, and the cargo returned to the ship, when she proceeded on her voyage on the 31st. Upon coming into the wharf, the *Creole* swung against the ship *Congsey*, and damaged both vessels so that new planks had to be cut into them, and the anchor of the *Creole* was also broken, causing damage to both vessels of about $500.

During the last few days our citizens have been somewhat moved by the sudden termination in death of several cases of fever, which have assumed many of the features of yellow fever. Thus far the deaths have been only of those who were spending their first Summer here, and were entirely unacclimated. We do not yet consider that the fever exists as an epidemic, and should our people practice their usual philosophic coolness and avoiding everything like a panic, live temperately and regularly, shunning all extra exposure, we think that it may pass off with a very small number of victims, as has been the case here on several previous occasions. The military command has taken every precaution to guard against epidemic disease; our streets are kept in the best order of cleanliness, private premises are looked after and the owners compelled to keep them free from uncleanliness. Ponds have been filled up, vegetation burned and every cause for vitiated atmosphere has been either removed or modified.

The soldiers are mostly in fine quarters in Fort Taylor, some still living in tents at the barracks, and their health and habits are scrupulously looked after. The distant friends of those now sojourning here should not allow themselves to be needlessly alarmed by the fancy sketches that may be made by alarmists who are panic-stricken at the name of yellow fever, and perhaps hurry off wife and baggage on board some friendly man-of-war, in great excitement, and there attempt to write a "true account of yellow fever at Key West." The writer has been here for twenty years, and become familiar with the disease in all its features, and can safely say that there is every reason to believe that we shall not have any very serious visitation of fever. Several cases which I have watched for three days are of a mild type, and are yielding readily to good treatment. There have been in all nine deaths, by yellow fever, in this day.

Commodore LARDNER has very wisely ordered away all the vessels on the station excepting the *St. Lawrence*, frigate, which he has now made his flag-ship. The frigate *Niagara*, Capt. ROCKENDORF, has gone to Boston; the gunboat *Tanoma*, in the Gulf; the bark *Ethan Allen* to Tampa, and the gunboat *Huntsville* will leave for Bahamas. The steamer *Connecticut* has just arrived from the Gulf, and reports the fleet all arrived down at New-Orleans from Vicksburgh, and were passing out to Pensacola, where they will remain to recruit the health of the crews, invested by the hot and sultry weather of Vicksburgh, which they have endured under the disadvantage of confinement to the ships between the high and wooded banks of the Mississippi, where no friendly breezes could find them. A large number of disabled men are now bound home on the *Connecticut*.

The friends of Dr. CARTWRIGHT, late of the flag-ship *San Jacinto*, will lament his sudden death. He left this station on the outward trip of the *Connecticut*, stopping at Pilot Town, at the mouth of the Mississippi, in good health, and on the return of the steamer from the city he was a corpse, having died of the heart disease. The body is now on the *Connecticut*, being carried to his friends.

Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON is a passenger by the *Connecticut*, returning from his mission to New-Orleans. Gen. BUTLER has found it necessary to increase the number of female exiles to Ship Island, by sending there three more of the ladies of New-Orleans, whose conduct better fitted them for the company of Mrs. PHILLIPS than that of a community being organized and redeemed from the worst of heresies. The General's remedies are pretty stringent and no doubt well adapted to the disease. May the cure be speedy and effectual. Woman's influence for good or evil is ever potent and whilst we may expect from her gentle nature to always find that influence exerted in behalf of mildness, forbearance, temperance and gentleness, the mind becomes appalled at the ferocity and venom of some of the she traitors who have forfeited their claims and pretentions to the exercise of that chivalry every American recognizes as due to the sex. We have some of them here among us who exhibit the development of the virus in a variety of forms. Scholars are dismissed from school, after parents have remonstrated against disloyal practices on the part of their teachers. The officers and soldiers of the army are made the objects of contemptuous remark and ridicule. One flat-chested spinster, more friendly to cotton than Union, is becoming particularly famous for her accomplishments in that line, and even while enjoying the hospitality and courtesy of the officers of the army, has been known to reproach as impudence the casual amusement of a child in waving and toying with a tiny flag of our country at her father's door, as the *lady* was riding by. Men are imprisoned here for treasonable practices. Women are restrained by public sentiment. Let them not abuse its forbearance.

The case of the British prize-steamer *Adder* is still before the court, and the impression is obtained outside that she must be condemned. The owners are making every effort to obtain restoration. It will be remembered that in this case it was that some of the papers of the ship were purloined from the clerk's office, and the possession of the Court. Several small cases have been disposed of, and will be sold this week. There are now thirteen prize cargoes and vessels in port.

F.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

KEY WEST, Saturday, Aug. 2, 1862.

Since the opening of the port of New-Orleans there is every evidence of a return toward the old and accustomed trade, vessels *en route* there or from there make this harbor to coal or repair as may be the requirement.

The steamer *Parkersburgh*, of the Cromwell line, was in port on the 28th, bound North with a cargo of sugar and molasses, and sailed on the 29th, the steamer *Marion* proceeding her on the 24th. They carry numbers of passengers, who are leaving Dixie notwithstanding the prices for passage are so high.

The steamer *Creole*, laden with flour—10,000 barrels—put in here yesterday, 29th, having been ashore on the Alligator Reefs, and lighted off by wreckers, who removed some 1,200 barrels flour. The wreckers claimed $1,500 damages or fees, but the Captain of the *Creole* refused this, and preferred to come into Key West for settlement before the Court. He will probably be obliged to pay $5,000 damages instead.

The *Creole* was to receive $60,000 freight money on her cargo—an enormous profit; but the poor people in New-Orleans will foot the bills, of course. Flour at last accounts had decreased from $20 to $13 per barrel.

Prize vessels continue to come in. The *Quaker City* brought in a prize on Saturday last, but it will hardly be condemned. The prize was bound for Matamoras, and had cleared from a neutral port.

The prizes *Reliance* and *Agnes*, captured by the *Huntsville*, have been taken possession of by the Prize Commissioners here, and will soon be tried before the Court.

The British steamer *Adela* is still before the Court. It has been ascertained that certain valuable papers bearing on the evidence of her character have been purloined. These documents were in the possession of the Clerk of the Court, and an employe of his is now under arrest charged with having given them up for a consideration.

The *Adela* had a mail on board; this is still in the possession of the Court.

Application was made by the Commander of the British war vessel *Petrel* for the mail, but it was refused, until the examination had proceeded. The offer was made to allow the British Commander to look over the mail in company with our officials, and refused by him.

Fruit has again made its appearance on the Island. Heretofore the regulations have been such as to exclude fruit, owing to its bad effects among the troops.

Considerable excitement was occasioned yesterday, owing to rumors that "Yellow Jack" had made its appearance, and the Fort was quarantined at an early hour. It seems that one or two men had died of severe bilious fever, and one of a disease similar to black vomit; but these were exceptional cases, and the causes, &c., were easily to be traced up to exposure, &c. Since this date it is ascertained that "Yellow Jack" is spreading. Already five or six deaths have occurred. All the precautions possible are being taken, both on shore and among the shipping.

The flagship *San Jacinto*, Flag-Officer LARDNER; United States steamer *Huntsville*; *Tahoma*, gunboat; also, the United States bark *Ethan Allen*, are in port. The frigate *St. Lawrence* is also here.

The *San Jacinto* went to sea this morning, and Flag-Officer LARDNER transferred his flag to the *St. Lawrence*. The *San Jacinto* goes North by advice of the Fleet-Surgeon because of the sickness on board.

There is little or nothing in the way of edibles or comfort in Key West. Scarcity of food, ice, &c., make these days of heat uncomfortable and unbearable. One would think a little enterprise among the people here would cause a plentiful supply of all articles, but such is not the case, and they live from "hand to mouth" style.

DELTA.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, Aug. 9.

Gen. BRAGG is in command of 30,000 rebel troops at Battle Creek.

Three rebels were hung in Alabama, recently, for the murder of two Federal soldiers.

Col. WYNKOOP, with 180 cavalry, surprised 700 of the rebel Col. FORREST's men, on Monday, near Sparta. Col. WYNKOOP withdrew, after losing one man, and killing thirty rebels.

EXCHANGE OF LOYAL TENNESSEANS.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, Aug. 9.

The *Union* says Gov. JOHNSON has been authorized by the Secretary of War to release the loyal Tennesseans who are prisoners at the North, and to exchange other prisoners for loyal Tennesseans imprisoned at the South. Ex-Gov. CAMPBELL is appointed Commissioner, and goes North to-day.

Death of Lieut. Webster, of the Fifteenth New-York.

NEW-HAVEN, Sunday, Aug. 10.

Lieut. C. STUART WEBSTER, of the Fifteenth Regiment New-York Engineers, died here, yesterday. His funeral will take place at four o'clock, to-morrow, (Monday,) at No. 132 Temple-street.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Probable Modification of the Recent Orders of the War Department.

Enlistments Proceeding With Great Rapidity.

REBEL DESIGNS IN KENTUCKY.

The New-York and Brooklyn Appointments Under the Tax Law

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 10.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS NEAR RICHMOND.

Advices from well-informed sources on the Peninsula confirm the recent statements about the rebels sending heavy forces from Richmond down to Petersburgh. The best information, from spies and other sources, places the number thus sent down at fifty to sixty thousand. The movement is explained as growing from the uncertainty of the rebels as to which side of the James River McCLELLAN is likely to operate on, and the disposition to meet him with heavy forces either at Richmond or Petersburgh. The movement at Malvern Hill amounted simply to a reconnoissance. Neither side will attempt to hold it except as an outpost for pickets. The movement helped to keep up rebel doubt—about which side our serious movements were to be made on.

DANGER IN KENTUCKY.

Recent reports from the West, about the danger of a speedy invasion of Kentucky from East Tennessee, only confirm the representations prominent Kentuckians have been making for weeks. The promise has been given them that troops shall be hurried into Kentucky from the North as fast as raised. A number of regiments will be ready in a few days.

THE LATE ORDER RELATIVE TO THE DRAFT.

The War Department has had its attention called to the practical difficulties heretofore alluded to, in its late orders about evading the draft, and regulations are to be issued in the morning, obviating them as far as possible, specifying means for enforcing the orders, and for preventing unnecessary interference with travel.

PATRIOTISM AMONG THE CLERKS.

The clerks in the Departments have been making an effort to organize themselves into military companies for the defence of the Capital, but a number of them are doing all they can to throw cold water on the movement. The clerks in the Land Office, the Paymaster's Bureau, and some in the Post-office Department, have companies fully organized.

ENCOURAGING NEWS OF VOLUNTEERING.

The Government continues to receive the most encouraging news about the progress of volunteering. Senator WILSON says that no drafting will be necessary in Massachusetts under the first call, and if a few days extra are given, none under the second. The spontaneous uprising of volunteers in the Old Bay State, and the bracing of the popular tone under the recent vigorous measures of the Administration, are represented as really wonderful. Similar advices come from nearly all sections of the North. In the Border States, drafting is sure to come. Here in the District, as well as in some parts of Maryland, threats are openly made of resistance to the draft, but they come from a class with whom resistance is likely to be mainly confined to threats.

THE GUERRILLAS IN THE WEST.

Gen. STRONG is here from Cairo. It is supposed that his visit has connection with the guerrilla uprisings in the West and along the Mississippi, and to efforts for having a more perfect coöperation between the army and the river flotilla.

APPOINTMENTS UNDER THE TAX LAW—DIFFICULTY IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

The Secretary of the Treasury finds it difficult to make appointments of Collectors and Assessors for the several Districts in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, as the friends of the candidates have generally neglected to give the Districts or Wards in which the candidates reside. The Collection Districts, comprising the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, are as follows:

District 2, consists of the Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards of Brooklyn, and the townships in Kings County.

District 3, consists of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Nineteenth Wards of Brooklyn.

District 4, consists of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of New-York.

District 5, consists of the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of New-York.

District 6, consists of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of New-York.

District 7, consists of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of New-York.

District 8, consists of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of New-York.

District 9, consists of the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards of New-York.

AN ERROR CORRECTED.

In Special Orders of July 30, from the Adjutant General's office, Maj. J. H. RICHARDSON was dismissed the service by direction of the President. This was published in some of the newspapers, but others, in copying the statement, made it appear that Maj.-Gen. RICHARDSON was dismissed. There is an officer (ISRAEL B RICHARDSON,) who won the commission of Major-General by gallantry in the field, and it is but just he should be thus relieved from the unfavorable position in which an error of the Press has placed him.

MILITARY MATTERS IN MISSOURI.

Dr. O'REILLY and Messrs. VOGEL and BLAIR, of St. Louis, have arrived here as delegates connected with the future military operations in Missouri.

UNCONDITIONALLY RELEASED.

WILLIAM H. MITCHELL, recently arrested by the Provost Marshal for publishing a letter in the Lawrence (Mass.) *American*, reflecting on the Colonel and Major of the Fourteenth Massachusetts, has been unconditionally released.

AN APPEAL FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

An officer writing from Harrison's Landing says: "While mass meetings are being held from one end of the country to the other, all saying 'go,' but comparatively few saying come, the rebels are quietly marching regiment after regiment to the support of those who are glorying in their strength. What we want now is men. We want them to-day."

QUARTERMASTER'S SUPPLIES.

Quartermaster's supplies have been furnished the troops with astonishing rapidity.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

It is be regretted that in writing *Ravenshoe* Mr. HENRY KINGSLEY had so much time and paper at his disposal. For had he less of either, or simply a sufficiency of both, he would have made a better book. The story is well told, but the teller forgets that his hearers are not immortal, and have other duties to perform in life besides listening. And so he talks on against time, very much to his own amusement, undoubtedly, but greatly to the weariness of the reader. As the story progresses the plot becomes so complicated that one rather fears the author himself will not be able to untangle it. And gradually, too, the situations become so improbable, that we fancy the author is endeavoring to practice on our credulity; this very naturally begets a feeling of intense indignation on the part of the reader—a feeling, however, which turns rather to the author's advantage than otherwise, as it keeps one from going to sleep at this prolix juncture, despite the many persuasions to slumber. The hero, Charles, is introduced to us in the first place as a sensible young man, full of life and spirit, and we like him. But subsequently he reveals himself as a complete muff, an incorrigible ninny. The moment that trouble comes upon him he sinks down into his shoes, as though his spine were of jelly instead of bone, and with the instincts and education of a gentleman persuades himself that his destiny in life is to be a groom; that, because birth did not bring his talents in a damask napkin, nothing remains for him but to bury them under a dunghill. But he isn't unfortunate, after all, if he only knew it. By a double-shuffle-and-cut of the cards the author turns up his hero as trump, and the rightful heir of *Ravenshoe* after all. A pretty loving wife, and a fortune, await Charles if he can only be found. But he won't be. He hides himself under all manner of disguises, and in all corners of the kingdom, and Mr. KINGSLEY comes to his aid, prestidigitating him about in the most remarkable way. The young man is a pea, and Mr. KINGSLEY plays the part of a thimble-rigger—nowhere is the little joker to be found. Detectives are put on his track, but fail to find him; little boot-blacks almost betray him, but not quite; and, finally, when discovery seems inevitable, he is whisked away to the Crimea to figure as one of the Light Brigade in the charge of Balaklava. It is during this prestidigitorial display that the reader's wrath becomes excited, and not his curiosity. All participating in this game of Hide and Seek behave so like consummate fools that one's only desire is to catch Charles and his friends—the author included—and knock their heads together until they become sensible, and go to work in a rational way. The perpetual game of cross purposes that is played provokes one. The excellence of the story in other respects leads us to regret that the plot had not been simplified, and the hero permitted to fall into the open arms of his friends earlier in its course. Taken all in all we incline to pronounce *Ravenshoe* a book that would be good if it were not so long, long if it were not so good. It is published by TICKNOR & FIELDS.

—*The Hunchback* of VICTOR HUGO is published by DICK & FITZGERALD. The American public that never knew HUGO before now know him through *Les Miserables*. *The Hunchback* is one of his earliest and best works. It displays the wide scope and range of the author's mind, his surprising universal information, and his wonderful skill in sketching and grouping characters in a more eminent degree than any other of his works, prior or subsequent if we except "Fantine." Like all of HUGO's stories, *The Hunchback* is vividly dramatic and tragic from the first chapter to the last, and the burden is the wrongs done by society, the evils suffered by the poor, and the eternal unfitness of things generally.

—The Poems of the late ARTHUR HUGH CLOUGH are published in blue and gold by TICKNOR & FIELDS. It is something to be thus tenderly embalmed by the Boston publishers, for rarely, indeed, do they confer the honor on those who are unworthy. With *The Bothie of Tober-Na-vuolich*, CLOUGH's longest poem, Americans are perhaps not generally acquainted, but there are few readers of the *Atlantic* who will not readily recognize the author of *Amours de Voyage*, published in that Magazine in 1858. Mr. CLOUGH was a rare scholar, but not a pedant. His poetry is delicate and thoughtful, freed from affectation, as the tones of a wind-harp, and as musical. The soul of the man looks out through his verse; pure in feeling, and steadfast in purpose, a light and a strength to guide and nerve the wayfaring. His minor poems have rare grace and beauty.

—*The New Gymnastics for Men, Women and Children*, by Dr. DIO LEWIS, is published by TICKNOR & FIELDS. An abstract of the book, it will be remembered, appeared in the last *Atlantic*. We have three hundred illustrations in the volume before us, and it makes one perspire to even look at them in this weather. Brandishing dumb-bells and swinging one's-self upside down from insecure ceilings do not constitute the amusement to which one's thoughts first turn in August. But the benefits of exercise are set forth by Dr. LEWIS very ably, and the use of dumb-bells and the other paraphernalia of the gymnasium are made so plain that the most unintelligent may turn a summersault and read. For the benefit of the female muscle Dr. LEWIS has invented an institution called the "Pangymnastikon." Ladies will be astonished to know that, notwithstanding it musical name, it does not at all resemble a piano. The improvements in school furniture suggested in the book are worthy of interest and universal adoption.

—*Gunnery Instructions*, simplified for the volunteer officers of the United States NAVY, is the title of a very excellent little work, by Lieut. EDWARD BARRETT, published by D. VAN NOSTRAND. By proper study of this little book, it seems to us that the most inveterate lubber could in a very short time become sufficiently skillful to know a gun's breeches from the captain's, and to manipulate a columbiad like a pocket-pistol. The hints to executive officers are excellent, and worthy of careful study and attention on the part of those naval gentlemen.

—GEO. F. TRAIN's Union speeches, published by PETERSON & BROS., are for sale by FREDERICK A. BRADY, in this City. The profits on the sale of the book are to be devoted to the establishing of the London *American*, the only American organ in Europe.

—A very useful little pamphlet is published by DICK & FITZGERALD, the *Tax-book of the United States*, compiled from the official edition of the Acts of Congress. It contains everything necessary to be known, or that can be known, concerning the tariff and internal taxes, and is systematically and alphabetically arranged for ready reference.

A Good Chance to Get Soldiers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It strikes me that one Company of excellent soldiers could be made out of the commissioners and notaries who hang about the County Clerk's office preparing exemption papers.

There are about one hundred of these men plying their trade—just enough for one Company. Suppose they be drafted at once, and sent off to reinforce Gen. McCLELLAN? UNION.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 9, 1862.

—Col. COLLINS, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in New-Mexico, reached St. Louis on Wednesday on his way to Santa Fe.

WESTERN MARYLAND.

Enthusiastic War Meeting at Hagerstown—The Oath of Allegiance Administered—Apprehensions of a Rebel Invasion, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Thursday, Aug. 7, 1862.

The citizens of this place, which is situated about six miles from the Potomac, held their first war meeting a few days since. The loyal people of the country flocked in from all sections in large numbers, and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested. This part of the State embraces but very few secession sympathizers now, and although it has already contributed largely to the Union ranks, bids fair to contribute still more largely to them under the recent new calls of the President. I have no doubt whatever that the State will succeed in raising her full quota of troops under the last call for volunteers, without resorting to a draft. This will, of course, speak well for the loyalty of her people, as compared with those of other States, some of whom will, doubtless, fail to do as well. Whatever, therefore, may be the sympathies of some of her citizens, nothing is clearer than that Maryland is still one of the most patriotic and loyal States in the Union. Her people are evidently not living under the tyranny and despotism of which JEFF. DAVIS complains, and are wholly devoid of that anxiety for his interposition in their behalf which he has constantly been attributing to them since the commencement of the war.

Capt. BYRNES, of the Pennsylvania Twenty-ninth, who is stationed here with a small force to guard the town, and who occupies the position of Provost Marshal, is busily engaged now in administering the oath of allegiance to all persons in the county who he has any reason to suspect is at all tinctured with disloyal sentiments. He has already administered it to quite a large number of persons, and has met with scarcely any who have refused to take it. In all such cases, however, he has adopted vigorous measures, and has promptly imprisoned those refusing to take the oath in the common jail. One of Gen. POPE's orders requires all persons thus refusing to prove their allegiance, to be conducted through the Union lines into the Confederate dominions, but this is within Gen. DIX's department, whose orders are not so stringent. In proceeding southward from here, Gen. POPE's lines are first encountered at Williamsport, six miles distant on the Potomac. Some of the more indiscreet Union men here are urging the enforcement upon persons suspected of disloyalty of the oath recently recommended for the adoption of the President by a mass meeting in Baltimore, but in a community where the Union sentiment is as much in the ascendancy as it is here, the enforcement of such an oath would only tend to defeat the very object in view by its enforcement. The majority of the Union people, consequently, in the county, will not consent to the adoption of any such measures. Gen. POPE's orders are not at all too stringent for the section of country embraced within his lines; but there would be quite as much, if not more propriety in enforcing the Baltimore oath in the State of New-York than there would be to attempt to enforce it in this section of Maryland.

The people here manifest a good deal of uneasiness as to the result of affairs. They are in constant fear lest the rebels may attempt to act on the offensive, and thus transfer the scene of active hostilities to that part of the Potomac which traverses this section of the Valley. When JACKSON last came up the Valley, at the time of BANKS' retreat to this side of the river, six miles from here, he made a speech in Martinsburgh, in which he said he should pay them another visit after leaving, and they seem inclined to believe that he will yet redeem his promise. Of his doing so, however, there is not the slightest danger. His position at Gordonsville, where he is now encamped with a pretty large force, is such that he could not possibly escape POPE, were he to attempt another raid in this direction. There are still a great many people here who escaped to this side of the river from Virginia, at the time of JACKSON's raid up the Valley, but they are gradually retugning to their homes and resuming their usual avocations. There are are also a large number of escaped contrabands through the country here who ought to be turned to some more profitable account than prowling about the neighborhood, doing nothing.

The Court-Martial of Col. Turchin.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* gives a full report of the Court-martial of Col. TURCHIN.

The members of the Court were Brig.-Gen. GARFIELD, Ohio, commanding Twentieth Brigade, President; Col. (now General) ADAMS, Twenty-fourth Ohio, and commanding Tenth Brigade; Col. BRATTY, Third Ohio; Col. JONES, Forty-second Indiana; Col. SEDGWICK, Second Kentucky; Col. POPE, Fifteenth Kentucky. Col. MUNDY, Twenty-third Kentucky, Capt. SWAINE, Fifteenth United States Infantry, was attached to the Court as Judge-Advocate.

The correspondent writes that a large number of the witnesses against Col. TURCHIN were notorious Secessionists, and that the only question which he asked very many of them was whether they were loyal men. This was overruled by the Court, and the Colonel attempted no further examination. Col. GARAY appeared in Col. TURCHIN's defence and made the following points:

That no testimony had been adduced showing Col. TURCHIN's connection to, or knowledge of, the alleged outrages; that Col. TURCHIN was engaged in the discharge of the most pressingly important and imperative duty he rendered it impossible for him to know of the outrage in question; that he (Col. T.) did his duty in the premises, appointing early in the day upon which Athens was occupied by his troops, a Provost Marshal to keep order in the town; that General Order No. 81, from Division headquarters, threw the immediate responsibility for the good order of the troops upon company officers; that no inhabitants of Athens laid any complaint before Col. TURCHIN, of mistreatment, either in person or property; that the orders of Gen. MITCHEL released Col. TURCHIN from any responsibility with regard to horses pressed into the service, and negroes protected by the Brigade; that the term "peaceable citizens," in General Order No. 13, designating the class of persons who are not to be molested, cannot reasonably be held to include those who are in rebellion against the Government of the United States, and have disavowed its authority; that the testimony of contumacious rebels should be allowed no credit when offered against loyal officers of the Union army; that Col. TURCHIN, after hearing of the outrages, arrested the perpetrators and sent them to Huntsville.

Col. TURCHIN's speech in his own defence occupied an hour and a half. He went over all the charges made against him, arguing that all his actions had been prompted by military necessity. Regarding the alleged outrages at Athens, he said:

"Neither the civil authorities of Athens, nor its influential citizens, came out to ask my protection. On the contrary, the inhabitants gathered in groups on the corners, and when told by me to go home and attend to their ordinary occupations, the most of them refused to go, and locked up closely their stores and places of business. The three most extensive stores in town, including that of GEORGE MASON, who joined the rebel cavalry and fought against us, were not molested, because their owners, or partners of their owners, attended to their business and remained with their property."

Then after diverging from his defense, and giving the Court the benefit of his European experience, Col. TURCHIN said:

"Our policy vacillates. One General gives them (the negroes) a temporary protection, promising them freedom; another, superseding the first, drives them out of the lines, leaving them to the mercy of their owners, who, looking upon them as their mortal enemies, hang them the first convenient opportunity. When I retreated from Tuscumbia, I heard, and I have conclusive reason to believe it true, that there were four or five negroes hung on the following day, because they had given us some valuable information. Humanity, for permitting this great wrong, cries out against us."

The Colonel then enumerated the numerous advantages derived by the rebels from their slaves, and the many important uses which our army might make of them—am ong others, organizing them into regiments, drilling, armed and equipped, to guard the country over which we have passed, and keep open communication with our rear.

He complained that the testimony of civilians should be placed on record to blast the fair fame of himself and his troops, and continued his address as follows:

"I have everywhere in Missouri, in Kentucky, in Tennessee, and in Alabama, been hated by Secessionists, and I consider it my best recommendation as a loyal officer; but I defy any one to find a single Union man, who has been in connection with me, that will make a complaint against me. The more lenient we are with Secessionists, the more insolent they become; and if we do not prosecute this war with vigor, using all the means we can bring to bear against the enemy, including the emancipation of slaves, the ruin of this country is inevitable."

All this, it seems, did not secure a verdict in the Colonel's favor, if the report already published, that he is cashiered, be true.

THE BATTLE OF SEVEN PINES.

Report of Brig.-Gen. Naglee.

LIEUTENANT: Before alluding to the occurrences of the 31st of May, it would probably add to a better understanding of the subject to refer to the advance of my Brigade on the 24th, 25th and 26th, a week previous.

Having crossed the railroad bridge, and examined the Chickahominy from the railroad to Bottom's Bridge, on the 26th, and made a reconnoissance from the "Chimney," near Bottom's Bridge to within two miles of the James River, on the Quaker road, on the 27th, Gen. MCCLELLAN ordered me to make a reconnoissance of the road and country by the Williamsburgh road, as far as the Seven Pines, on Saturday, the 24th, with instructions, "if possible, to advance to the Seven Pines, or the forks of the direct road to Richmond, and the road turning to the right into the road leading from New-Bridge to Richmond, and to hold that point if practicable." Under these instructions, with the addition of two batteries of Col. BAILEY's New-York First Artillery, and Col. GREGG's Cavalry, we pushed the reconnoissance, not without considerable opposition, to the Seven Pines on the day referred to; one mile and a half beyond the Pines on the following day, and to a line perpendicular to the railroad from Richmond to West Point, intersecting it midway between the fifth and sixth mile post, on the day following the last, and off the day after, the 27th, extended it across to the Nine-Mile road, where it is intersected by the road to GARNETT's house, and thence by this road bearing to the right. Our picket lines extended to the Chickahominy. This line, from the river across the railroad to the Williamsburgh road, about three miles long, was picketed at first by the First Brigade, and afterwards by CASEY's Division, but placed more directly under the charge and protection of the regiments of the First Brigade, which were encamped along its entire length for that purpose.

The picket line proposed to be kept up, and the supports to the same, from the left of the above picket line on the Williamsburgh road to the White Oak Swamp, were especially intrusted to Gen. CONCH. This was the line of our advance on Saturday, the 31st of May, at 12 M., when two shells thrown into our camp first announced the hostile intentions of the enemy. No alarm was felt by any one, for it was seldom that twenty-four hours passed that we did not exchange similar salutations.

Soon after it was reported that an attack was impending, the usual orders were issued, and within half an hour the troops moved to positions that were assigned to them by Gen. CASEY. Being at this time on the "Nine-Mile road," near a breast-work fronting the "Old Tavern," then under construction, and jogging, from the discharges of musketry becoming frequent, that something serious was intended, I hastened in the direction indicated by the fire, and soon arrived upon the ground, on the Williamsburg road, about three-quarters of a mile in front of the "Seven Pines," where I found Gen. CASEY, who had placed the One Hundredth New-York, Col. BROWN, on the left of that road, behind a field of large timber that had been cut down. On the right of the same road was placed Capt. SPRATT's New-York Battery of four pieces. On the right of this were three companies of the Eleventh Maine, Col. PLAISTED; and on the right of the Eleventh Maine were eight companies of the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania, Col. DAVIS. Four companies of the Eleventh Maine were on picket duty, but, being driven in, formed with the Fifty-sixth New-York, Lieut.-Col. JAUDAN, at his encampment, in line of battle, parallel with and about 800 yards in rear of the picket line—200 yards to the left of the railroad. Col. DODGE's Fifty-second Pennsylvania, supporting the picket line on the extreme right, formed at his encampment, on the Nine-Mile road, three-quarters of a mile in rear of the large Garnett field. The remaining companies of the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania and Eleventh Maine were on picket duty along the large field in the direction of the Chickahominy.

Soon after my arrival upon the ground—about 1 o'clock P. M.—the fire then being frequent, and from the direction of the main Richmond Stage Road, Gen. CASEY gave an order to the One Hundredth New-York, and One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania and Eleventh Maine to charge, when, as reported by Col. DAVIS, the regiments sprang forward "toward the enemy with a tremendous yell. In our way was a high worm fence, which cut our former line of battle, but the boys sprang over it, into the same inclosure with the enemy, where we formed and renewed the fight. The battle now raged with great fury, and the firing was much hotter than before. SPRATT's Battery during this time had kept up a lively fire in the same direction. At about 3 P. M., the enemy being largely reinforced, pressed us in front and flank, and seeing that we could not hold our position much longer, unless reinforced, I dispatched an officer to Gen. CASEY for that purpose. The Colonel of the One Hundredth New-York being killed, the Colonel of the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania severely wounded, the Major mortally wounded, the Lieutenant-Colonel absent, half of our men having been killed or wounded, the enemy, ten times our number, within a few feet of us—one of them striking Sergeant POARES, the left guide of the One Hundred and Fourth, over the neck with his musket—several of the Eleventh Maine being bayoneted, and receiving no reinforcements, we were ordered, with SPRATT's Battery, to retire; but, unfortunately, the horses of one of the pieces being killed, we were compelled to abandon that piece."

The enemy endeavored to follow up this success, and was advancing in closed columns, when our troops having been sufficiently withdrawn, Col. BAILEY, of the First New-York Artillery, at my request, directed the fire of the batteries of FITCH and BATES, situated in and near the redoubt, to be concentrated upon the advancing mass. At every discharge of grape and canister wide gaps were opened in his ranks, which were filled as soon as opened; still, he pressed on, until, after many trials, with immense loss, finding that he was "advancing into the very jaws of death," with sullen hesitation he concluded to desist at this point.

I congratulated Col. BAILEY upon his gallant conduct and good services, as heretofore described, and suggested that in the event of being compelled to abandon another piece, he should instruct his gunners to spike before leaving it. He went into the redoubt to give these orders, when he was shot by a rifle ball through the forehead, and died a few minutes after, the State losing a gallant soldier, and his artillerymen a friend to whom they were entirely devoted. Soon after this, Major VAN VALZENBURGH, of the same artillery, was killed by a rifle ball whilst actively engaged in working these batteries, and but a little while after, Lieut. ITOMSEY, the Adjutant, in the same manner. All of the field and Staff officers being killed, I assumed the direction of the batteries composing the First New-York Artillery.

No reinforcements having been sent to us, and desirous of following up the success above referred to, about 3½ P. M., I rode to the rear, and led up the Fifty-fifth New-York. Lieut.-Col. THOMASON, and placed it in line perpendicular to the Williamsburgh road, about fifty yards in advance of the redoubt, the left resting a short distance from the road. Before getting into position they were compelled to march over the bodies of their killed and wounded friends, and soon after found themselves fully engaged. Leaving the Fifty-fifth, my attention was directed towards the right, where I found the Fifty-sixth New-York, with the Eleventh Maine, who, after four hour's contest, had fallen back about four hundred yards, and were again placed by me, at four hours and ten minutes, in a depression in the ground, about mid-way between the Williamsburgh road and the railroad, and about three hundred yards in front of the Nine Mile road. Near by I found the Fifty-second Pennsylvania, which had been ordered from the right, and I placed them in echelon to the right, and front of the Fifty-sixth, with the right resting upon and in rear of a large pond. At this time the fire here had considerably slackened, but was considerably increasing on the left. Returning in about an hour, to the left, I found the Fifty-fifth engaged to their utmost extent, and ascertained for the first time that the enemy had discovered, what I had long feared, that there were none of our troops between the White Oak Swamp and a line parallel with and but two hundred yards from the Williamsburgh road. He had more than an hour before discovered this, and with sharpshooters concealed in the woods, to the left and rear of the redoubt and rifle-pits, they had killed many of our most valuable officers, had picked off the cannoniers, and had killed from three to four horses out of every team attached to the First New-York Artillery, and, at the time of my return, had driven our men from the rifle-pits. No time was to be lost; FITCH's Battery was ordered to the rear. The battery under Lieut. HART was next ordered to retire, but it was soon found that but one limber could be moved. I ordered the pieces to be spiked; but after spiking the pieces in the redoubt, those on the outside of it were in the possession of the enemy. By way of precaution, I had ordered the prolonges to be fixed to the sections of RIGAN's Battery, still firing up the Williamsburgh road, and ordered it to retire firing, until in the abattis that crosses the road. I then withdrew the Fifty-fifth, under the protection of its fire. This regiment had fought most gallantly, suffered severely, and contributed much, in the end, towards saving RIGAN's Battery from falling into the hands of the enemy. And then the entire field in front of, and including the redoubt, was in possession of the enemy, who had pressed to within a few yards of us, it being necessary to support many of the wounded horses, to keep them from falling in the traces. At 5:15 P. M., we brought the last sections of HAILEY's First New-York Artillery from the field, the air being at this time literally filled with iron and lead. Returning rapidly to my Fifty-sixth New-York, Eleventh Maine and Fifty-second Pennsylvania, my anticipations here were realized; being successful in turning our left flank, the enemy had opened a most destructive cross fire upon them from the pieces near the redoubt that had not been spiked; and this, with the fire from their immediate front, was no longer to be endured, and they were withdrawn and marched to the Nine Mile road, and placed in position, in rear of this road, about three hundred yards from the Seven Pines, where soon their services were required. In the meanwhile, Col. NAGLE, of the Twenty-third Pennsylvania, had come upon the ground occupied by Col. DODGE, and induced him to advance in front, and to the right of the position that had been assigned to him, whilst he, Col. NAGLE, occupied that which the Fifty-second Pennsylvania evacuated. But these dispositions were scarcely made before the masses of the enemy broke through, and a few minutes sufficed to leave the half of DODGE's command upon the ground, and to force NAGLE precipitately from his position.

The remaining portion of the Fifty-second—for it was now reduced to a little over one hundred men—were conducted along the Nine Mile road to the Seven Pines, where, finding the rifle-pits occupied, they took possession of a fence and some outhouses, and did most effective service. Afterward, they crossed to the left of CONCH's position, and advanced two hundred yards, into and along the woods, to the left and front of the Seven Pines, where they remained actively employed until near dark, when the enemy advancing rapidly in masses to the rear of the Nine Mile road, inclined toward the Williamsburgh road, sweeping everything from the field, our forces making one general, simultaneous movement to the rear, which did not stop until all had arrived at the line of defence, one mile in that direction. The Fifty-second having their retreat cut off, escaped by passing through the woods to the left and rear, to the saw mill at the White Oak Swamp, and thence to the line above referred to, where they rejoined their comrades of the First Brigade. Following down the Nine Mile road, after DODGE retired from his first position, about 500 yards from the intersection of the Seven Pines, I found Col. J. ADAMS commanding the First Long Island, which was placed across the road, a portion of the right flank being in rear of it, with the left flank extending to the front and left. Advising Col. ADAMS of the rapid approach of the enemy—of the direction he was coming, and of the position of the Fifty-sixth and One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania on his left, he withdrew the left flank of the Long Island to the rear of the Nine Mile road, making a continuous line with the above, and the men were ordered to lie down, that they should escape the murderous fire that was incessantly pouring in from the front. Scarcely was this done before the Eighty-seventh New-York, Col. STEPHEN E. DODGE, of KEARNEY's Division, HEINTZELMAN's Corps, came along the Nine Mile road, with rapid step, cheering most vociferously, passed the Fifty-sixth New-York, One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania, and First Long Island about fifty yards, received a volley, broke, and passed the whole of them, running over the backs of those lying down, the latter remaining undisturbed until ordered to rise and pour the accumulated force that was bearing all before it. Volley after volley was given and received. An order was given to charge, but one hundred yards brought us into such close proximity with the enemy, "that a sheet of fire was blazing in our faces." The ranks on both sides were rapidly thinning; but still the great disparity in our numbers continued. So close were the contending forces, that our men in many instances, whilst at a charge, poured their fire into the breasts of the enemy, within a few feet from the points of their bayonets. This dreadful contest lasted until nearly dark. My Fifty-sixth and One Hundred and Fourth suffered dreadfully, lost the greater part of their officers and men, and were compelled to give way, carrying their wounded with them.

It was then, in the language of Lieut. HANEY, of the One Hundred and Fourth, "that I (Lieut. HANEY) and Lieut. ASHENFELDER and others led Capt. CONCHAN, Capt. SWATZLANDER, and Lieut. HENNAGE off the field. It was about half an hour before dark. We went down the Nine Mile road, and along the Williamsburgh road. The fighting was nearly over. Our troops were all retiring. We saw the enemy, not over seventy-five yards in our rear, and no troops between us and them. All of our forces were moving back, little regard being paid to brigade, regimental, or even company organization. KEARNEY's troops came, but did not stay long. Capt. CONCHAN becoming continually weaker, we were compelled to carry him."

Fully confirming the statements of my officers, I assert that I saw no running, and there was no panic, but all moved off together, with a single purpose, and that one, to make a stand upon the line of defences, one mile in the rear, the only one of sufficient capacity to enable us to defend ourselves against vastly superior numbers, until our reinforcements could be brought together.

Company I, Capt. MORRILL, and Company E, Lieut. SABINE, of the Eleventh Maine, were on picket duty along the Garnett field, in front of which several rebel regiments marched about dark. Some of the men crawled into the wheat, and shot three of the field officers as they marched by. When SEDGWICK crossed the Chickahominy, they immediately communicated with him, remained all night upon the picket line, with the enemy in their front and rear, and on Sunday, at 9 A. M., came in, bringing more prisoners than the entire number of men in their ranks.

Second Lieut. RICE, of the Eleventh Maine, was very sick in the hospital, where there were a number of the same regiment. After the fight grew warm, he exclaimed; "Boys, every one of you that can hold up his head, follow me." More than twenty followed him. He shouldered a musket, and all joined their regiment, and fought most gallantly. RICE, after seventeen rounds, delivered with deadly effect, for he was an excellent shot, was severely wounded in the thigh, and was carried from the field.

Company E, One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania, Capt. HARVEY, Lieut. CROLL, and fifty-eight men, were extended on picket duty from the railroad to the corner, at the intersection of the Nine Mile road with the road to Garnett's house; when, about 3 P. M., the enemy approached, but left them unmolested after firing some scattering shots, during which time we took thirteen prisoners. After 5 P. M., the enemy again appeared in force along this entire line. With the assistance of their supports, he was held in check for nearly an hour, when, finding themselves surrounded, they were taken prisoners. Capt. HARVEY was placed in charge of an officer with five men, and was marching off, when a shell struck and killed the officer. The Captain, taking advantage of the confusion, made his escape, four of the men following his example.

On Saturday, Lieut.-Col. HOYT, of the Fifty-second Pennsylvania, was in charge of the Pioneers of the First Brigade, and two companies of the same regiment, building a bridge which I had directed to be built across the Chickahominy. Remaining upon the ground, and informing himself of the proceedings upon the extreme right, he rendered most valuable service by advising Gen. SUMNER, as soon as he crossed the swamp, of the precise position of our forces, and those of the enemy. After which, the enemy having pressed down between the railroad and Gen. SUMNER, Lieut.-Col. HOYT, with the above, and some of the One Hundredth New-York, that were driven in from the picket lines, near the Chickahominy, remained with Gen. SUMNER until Sunday, and behaved well. After leaving the battle-field, at dark, the brigade, numbering over 1,000, was marched to the right rifle-pits of the rear defences, but vacated them at the request of Gen. KEARNEY, and occupied those on the left, with the other brigades of CASEY's Division, where we remained under arms, in the rain, all night.

I have shown, in the history of the battle of the Seven Pines, the conduct of every one of the regiments of the First Brigade, from the time the first volley was fired, at noon, until the enemy, having driven our troops from the ground, near dark, cut off the retreat of the Fifty-second, by the Williamsburgh road, and was still annoyed by its deadly fire.

The list of casualties shows that there were taken into the action 64 officers and 1,069 men; and that 35 officers and 603 men were killed, wounded and taken prisoners, being 42 per cent. of the former and 37 per cent. of the latter. Of the 93 of the Eleventh Maine that were led into the fight by Col. PLAISTED, 52 were killed and wounded.

The brigade was among the last enlisted. It had been reduced more than one-half by sickness. That it fought well none can deny, for it lost 638 of its number; bodies were found over every part of the field, and where the bodies lay were found double the number of the enemy.

The enemy, more generous than our friends, admit "that we fought most desperately, and against three entire divisions of his army, with two in reserve that, later in the day, were brought in." For three and a half hours we contested every inch of ground with the enemy, and did not yield in that time the half of a mile. We fought from 12 M. until 3½ P. M., with but little assistance, and until dark, with our comrades of other regiments and of other divisions, wherever we could be of service, and when, at dark, the enemy swept all before him, we were the last to leave the ground.

I am most happy to refer to the kind treatment extended by the enemy to many of the wounded of the brigade that were taken prisoners.

Since the battle of Seven Pines, now nearly three weeks, a force ten times that of CASEY and CONCH has not been able to regain the line of outposts established by the First Brigade on the 26th of May; our present line being half a mile in rear thereof.

None of the brigade, regimental or company baggage was lost. Some of the shelter tents, knapsacks, and blankets, fell into the hands of the enemy, which was the natural consequence of being encamped in close proximity with the outposts.

Conduct such as this, if it be not worthy of commendation, should not call forth censure, for censure undeserved chills the ardor and daring of the soldier, and dishonors both the living and the dead.

Very respectfully, &c.,
NAGLEE, Brigadier-General.

To Lieut. FOSTER, A. A. A. General, CASEY's Division, Army of the Potomac.

Public Sentiment in England.

The following extracts are from a recent letter written by a young gentleman in London to his sister in New-York:

LONDON, July 22, 1862.

The news we have had from the United States the last ten days has made me feel very badly. Why it is, who it is, or how it is that we have been so badly defeated, I do not know. Somebody wants hanging, I am very sure, for with all our advantages over the South, we should have finished this war long ago. And these Englishmen over here feel so happy over it; and, as I heard an Englishman in a car remark, on coming from Mr. ——'s place, last Monday morning: "*You never hear a word said, wherever you may be, either in a car or other public conveyance, in the way of regrets when the Northerners are defeated.*" He did not know I was an American, and I don't know who he was; but if ever the time does come when my say or act can help square the account, he shall have it in full.

I have noticed one thing, since I have been here, which appears very strange, and that is, the *richer* a man appears to be, or is, the more he is in favor of the South. The reasons for this conclusion I will give you. A few evenings ago I stopped in for a short time at a place here, where they have mock judge and jury. The case before the Court was, "The ladies of New-Orleans *vs.* Gen. BUTLER," and although the thing was got up, of course, to please the taste of the people who visited the establishment—principally clerks and small business men—yet everything was carried on in favor of Gen. BUTLER, much to my surprise. When the counsel for the *ladies* made his (of course, Southern,) speech, he was very little applauded and sometimes hissed, but when Gen. BUTLER's man got up and made his speech in favor of the North, he was interrupted, time and again, with applause, and particularly when he said it was our own war, and "England had no right to interfere in it at all." This struck me as very strange, as the place is not over and above respectable. Last evening I visited a place called the "Forum," a room back of an ale-house where a great number of persons go two or three times a week to discuss any subject. It is not a regular society, but they have their Chairman. Everything is conducted very orderly. The gentlemen themselves are mostly middle-aged men, and any one is allowed to speak, drink his ale, smoke, or do what he pleases, so long as he does not interrupt the speakers. Altogether it's a queer place, and about 150 years old. The subject of discussion was America, and though there did not seem to be an overweening love for us, yet there was a good deal of good-will expressed, and sorrow that there should be any hard feelings between the people, and the idea of intervention was by every one spoken of as altogether wrong, except by one man, who said if France took the lead, that they should so too. I also noticed that these men appeared to know more about us and our country than Mr. ——, or any one he has introduced me to. There was one man spoke, from Manchester, who said that, among the people who are now suffering so much by the war, there was hardly one who was not in favor of the North. Mr. TRAIN was there last evening, and made a speech, and how they stood it I don't know, for a worse tirade against England I never heard. He is using our cause over here a great deal of harm, giving lectures to Englishmen on the subject of English politics, which, if an Englishman should do after a two-years' stay in America, we would call rather impudent. And when he speaks about American affairs, he never confines himself to America, but goes off in abuse of England, which, however true it may be, is not the way to enlighten them on the subject of us and our war. If an Englishman in a public room at New-York had said half what he said in regard to England, about America, he would be kicked out in less than no time. He has been badly used over here, and no doubt feels very bitter.

THE COMMENCEMENT SEASON.

Exercises at the University of Vermont.

The University of Vermont, at Burlington, has held its Commencement exercises during the week just closed. On Sunday, Aug. 3, Rev. Dr. PEASE, President of the Institution, delivered an able discourse to the Graduating Class.

The joint celebration of the Literary Societies took place on Tuesday afternoon, when an address was delivered by JOHN WILDER MAY, Esq., of Boston. He discussed the condition of the country.

The joint meeting of the Societies for the election of orator and poet, for 1863, followed. The Committee reported the following names for the next celebration, and the gentlemen named were duly elected:

Orator—Rev. F. D. HUNTINGTON, D. D., Boston.
Substitute—RICHARD H. DANA, Cambridge, Mass.
Poet—JOHN G. WHITTIER, Amesbury, Mass.
Substitute—Rev. Mr. STETSON, Greenfield, Mass.

The regular Annual Celebration of the Associate Alumni followed.

In the absence of the President, Hon. H. J. RAYMOND, of New-York, the Alumni were called to order by G. G. BENEDICT, Esq., Vice-President of the Association. The orator, Rev. A. O. ALDIS, of St. Albans, having been compelled, at a late day, by sickness and death in his family, to decline fulfillment of his engagement, no formal address was presented.

Rev. C. C. PARKER, of Waterbury, Chairman of the Necrological Committee, presented the Necrological report of the past two years. The deaths of Alumni in that period were reported as thirteen in number, as follows:

Hon. CHAS. Adams, Burlington, Vt., Class of 1804.
Rev. Harvey Adams, Iowa, Class of 1830.
Joseph W. Allen, Richmond, Vt., Class of 1839.
Hon. John Hutton, Malone, N. Y., Class of 1832.
Rev. Fayette Jewett, M.D., Liverpool, Class of 1848.
Hon. Wm. T. Barton, Chicago, Ill., Class of 1841.
Rev. Dana Lamb, Ripon, Wis., Class of 1825.
Capt. Hiram Severns, Enosburgh, Vt., Class of 1846.
Alexander Mann, New-York City, Class of 1835.
Wm. Richmond, Washington, D. C., Class of 1838.
Hon. Almon Warner, Castleton, Vt., Class of 1811.
James A. Warner, Alexandria, La., Class of 1845.
Charles Robinson, State of Georgia, Class of 1835.

To which was added a notice of the death of Rev. CHAS. S. PUTNAM of the Class of 1838, of whose decease no information had been received at the time of the presentation of the last previous report. Brief obituary notices of each of the above were read.

The following resolutions were then presented by R. D. BESSETT, Esq., of New-York:

Resolved, That we, the Alumni of the University of Vermont, while we have felt the shaping power of those civil and religious liberties of which our Alma Mater and her sister institutions are at once the offspring and the bulwark, reckoning the rebellion which now devastates our country to be a rebellion against all in our Government which has protected and cherished those liberties, all which has given unity and growth to that great nation, do also recognize that it is our especial duty, as educated men, to defend our Alma Mater and all that is in us of wisdom, skill and determination, to aid to the utter overthrow of the rebellion and the maintenance of the Government—that precious inheritance from our fathers, founded on the spirit of Christianity and set to be a guiding star to all men, of whatever nation or kindred, who acknowledge the claims of a common humanity, and rejoice in the hope of a glorious future for the race.

Resolved, That we rejoice to see from the halls of our Alma Mater that spirit which has sent one-tenth of her undergraduates to the armed defence of those liberties and the support of that Government; that we recognize the right of the country to the service of all its sons, and we pledge ourselves to meet heartily and gladly every call which shall be made upon us for aid towards this object which is so dear to us all.

The resolutions were sustained by the mover in some remarks, expanding the ideas of the resolutions, and urging the duty on the part of the educated and professional men of the country, of setting the example of a cheerful response to the coming draft, with the best personal service of each able-bodied man of their number, to the last man called for.

The resolutions were seconded by Rev. SAMUEL B. BOSTWICK.

Earnest speeches in their support were made by Revs. C. E. FEVRIN, C. C. TORREY and C. C. PARKER, and by G. B. SAWYER, J. S. ADAMS, Chaplain WOODWARD, of the First Vermont Cavalry, and Prof. CLARK. The resolutions were adopted, and it was voted to send copies of them to President LINCOLN.

In the evening the Junior Exhibition was held, and on Wednesday the Commencement Exercises proper took place, according to the following programme:

1. Prayer.
2. Dominion of Law.
ELIJAH LUTHER BOSWORTH, De Kalb, N. Y.
3. Progress of Ideas.
JOHN JOHNSON ALLEN, Burlington.
4. National Literature and War.
ROBERT FLEMING, Burlington.
5. The True Literature of the Present.
GEORGE BUCK COCHRAN, Northfield
6. Undercurrents.
HENRY CHESTER PARSONS, St. Albans.
7. The Wrecks of Ambition.
J. MONROE POLAND, Mont

of the rights of a conqueror over us. But we are not yet conquered. And do you think Mr. STANLY's coming here in such a character, supported by Northern bayonets, is a mode to command himself to our favor, to breathe in us the gentle sentiments of amity and peace toward him or those who sent him here? Mr. ELY, as you have opened a correspondence with Mr. STANLY, you had better, as I think you yourself will believe after reading what I have written, say this to him:

If he wishes the honored name of STANLY to become a by-word and a reproach, and to be spoken with scorn and hatred by North Carolinians henceforth and forever, let him prosecute his present mission. If he does not wish this, let him return whence he came, and leave us to fight out this contest as best we may without his interference.

GEORGE E. BADGER.

NEWS FROM THE REBEL STATES.

THE REBEL PRESS ON RETALIATION.

The Richmond *Enquirer* publishes the documents threatening retaliation in return for the action taken by Gen. POPE, which we laid before our readers yesterday, and comments as follows:

"It appears from the above, that the orders from the War Department in Washington, and of Gen. POPE and his subaltern STRINGHAM, received of our Government that immediate attention which was due to proceedings so heinous and so broad in their application. Nothing which has occurred in the practical conduct of the war has more deeply affended and aroused the indignation and resentment of our people, than the outrages which it is the object of the order from our War Department to redress.

The promptness and the resolution with which the case has been met by our excellent President will be hailed by our people as another proof of the vigilance and fidelity with which he watches over their rights and dignity.

The subject was one which demanded a careful consideration under the lights of wisdom and the promptings of courage. It is very easy to cry out in favor of raising 'the black flag;' but those who really desire it are very inconsiderate. War is terrible enough at best, and it especially does not become a people looking to the high stand for honor, and chivalry, and refinement, which we aspire to hold among the nations, to add to its horrors. President DAVIS, therefore, expresses a very proper and sincere regret at being forced to take cognizance of conduct on the part of the enemy so utterly opposed to the dictates of humanity and to the rules of civilized war, as to ocasion the sternest treatment. Nothing was left, however, but to desert our fellow-citizens, the old man and the infant, the matron and the maid, and leave them exposed to all the atrocities of a plundering and murdering soldiery, deserted and even unmounted to plunder and murder under the published orders of their chief, or else to repress such barbarities by the intimidation and sting of *retaliation*. The discharge of this painful and solemn duty the President has not shunned. The people will sustain, nay, even applaud it: for there was no alternative but ignominy and ruin. The civilized world will justify it as ossolutely forced upon us, and will fasten the blame upon our atrocious enemies, to whom it entirely belongs. The consequences of this step we are yet to see.

We trust it will bring the madmen at Washington to their senses, and that they will henceforth restrain their malice within the conventional bounds. If, however, the result should be otherwise—if, instead of redress, they should respond by new outrages—it is easy to see that quickly the rules of war will all be laid aside, and extermination become the watchword of the strife. Deplorable as this would be, yet we shrink not from it if forced upon us. We will meet the foul foe on any land on all terms, resolved in no way to submit, but to wage the war till conquered peace shall crown our independence, and sanction our complete and eternal separation.

Let our people and our soldiery prepare themselves for the new order of things, and for whatever may follow. The terrors of war may increase upon us, but they will increase upon our foes in still greater degree. Our soldiers, who may soon confront the lines of POPE in battle, are, many of them, the husbands, the sons, the brothers of the gentle wives, the feeble parents, and the tender sisters, who now groan under POPE's intolerable oppression. Need any one guess how *these* will fight when fighting for the rescue? We imagine it hardly needed authority from the War Department to consider POPE as forfeit if he should be met by one of them! Nay, their sympathizing comrades from other sections and other States would have shared their vengeance to the full, and as just, gladly in the righteous retribution.

It will be seen that, for the present, the President has withdrawn the protection due to prisoners of war only from those who voluntarily share in POPE's enormities. The private soldier is bound by his enlistment. The commissioned officer may resign if he hates its work; by retaining his straps, he becomes a party to the wickedness, and justly forfeits all claim to clemency.

We take the occasion to say that the President is also demanding redress for the outrages of the enemy in other quarters. Government (although captious critics seem not to understand it) has to act with dignity and with certainty as to facts. To obtain these facts sometimes occasions what seems to be delay; but the people may rest in full confidence that whatever is proper to be done will be attended to by our Government with all the dispatch consistent with the nature of the duty. *We have authority for saying that communications were sent to the Lincoln Government, some weeks since, respecting the execution of Mumford at New-Orleans, and other outrages committed by the Yankee Generals; but no reply has yet been received. Another demand has recently been made in regard to them, and the additional atrocities perpetrated by the Lincoln officials in different parts of the Confederate States. A short time has been given to the Federal authorities within which to reply before orders will be issued for the execution of the measures necessary for the repression of these outrages also."*

In a subsequent issue, the *Enquirer* says:

"Whether LINCOLN will retreat from the policy lately entered upon, we can hardly venture an opinion. It is too plain, from the late Northern papers which have reached us, that his proclamation of rapine, murder, and devastation is but in harmony with the leaders of the war spirit at the North, and with the ravines of the mob. To the most violent, of the most rabid class, LINCOLN seems to have totally surrendered himself. Whether, heretofore, he simply *affected* conservatism in order to attach to his standards the less inclined among his own people, until, fired by the passions of war, he should guide them little by little into the Abolition camp; or whether in despair of success he has abandoned himself to to most desperate expedients and to the paroxysms of insensate rage—it matters not now. He promises to conquer the war after a fashion that shall please the most malignant fanatic reckoned among our foes. The promise has been greeted by the applause of the men throughout the North. LINCOLN is redeeming it. He has issued his proclamation giving the confiscation law its full and intended force; he has told his soldiers chastise in these vexatious wars and to murder all who do not swiftly flee the land—and all is doing. The war upon our armies is turned into a war upon infants, and females, and invalids! To the utmost extent in his power he is to accomplish our conquest, and to involve us in a servile war.

All this can North America stand? Will LINCOLN recede? Can he? For the sake of mankind we hope he can and will. In like manner, it will be remembered, when LINCOLN's Government called our privateersmen pirates, the epithet was received from either the North, and the determination to make them was declared and applauded. But, when it was avowed that that CUSHMAN and WINSLOW and others would hang at the other end of the same rope, there was a sober second thought. And how much better this was than if victims and hostages had suffered! We hope for a similar deliverance now—but if not, we shall present to the world an example of moderation under enormous provocation, and of a stern and terrible redress when moderation will not avail. We will show LINCOLN that if he failed of his wicked attempt when employing the means of civilized war, he shall be doubly unsuccessful and doubly punished when taking counsel of the fiends of the bottomless pit."

The *Examiner* says:

"The order of POPE, commanding the arrest of all citizens who refuse to take the oath of allegiance, is a part of the policy of plunder which the North has now unblushingly inaugurated and proclaimed. They know that not one in a hundred of the Southern people will accept the oath, and their object in exacting it is to force the inhabitants of invaded districts to fight, in order that the field may be left open to plunder. Indeed, the policy of outrage and brutuality which they have put in practice everywhere is designed more to forward their schemes of plunder than to forward any other purpose. The Yankee is not by nature a tyrant and oppressor; but he is the most avaricious being in the human shape. For riches, his nation have become a nation of liars and swindlers; for riches he will murder, steal, and commit every crime; and, of course, it has resulted that, for the sake of plundering a great community of wealthy people like those of the South, the Yankee race will eagerly apostatize from the tenets of the Declaration of Independence, and out-Herod even the Austrians in the relentless rigor of the despotism they impose upon the victims of their rapacity."

AFFAIRS ON JAMES RIVER.

THE MIDNIGHT ENGAGEMENT.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 4.

We have received but little additional intelligence relating to the artillery engagement at Coggin's Point, on Thursday night. It is, however, confidently asserted that the enemy's fleet suffered considerable damage. A report reached us from Petersburgh, last evening, that the Federals had landed a force on the south side of the river, near Coggin's Point, probably with a view to prevent any further demonstration against their fleet from that quarter.

Heavy and rapid artillery firing down the river was distinctly heard in the city yesterday afternoon, continuing till 8 o'clock. The cause of this firing, and the point at which it occurred, were not ascertained.

THE GUNBOATS.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Aug. 4.

It is reported that the enemy now have but one effective iron-clad vessel in James River, and that is the *Monitor*. The *Galena* is said to be kept in sight for appearances only, she having been rendered totally unfit for service in the fight at Drury's Bluff. She has not fired a gun since. The *Naugatuck* and STEVENS' Battery are both undergoing repair in the North.

From the Richmond Examiner, Aug. 4.

During Saturday and yesterday the firing of cannon has been almost constantly heard in the direction of City Point. Between 5 and 6 o'clock Saturday morning, and Saturday and yesterday evenings about sunset, the detonations were particularly distinct and frequent. From a gentleman stationed at Drury's Bluff, who came up yesterday, we learn that the reports heard here Saturday were caused by the enemy's gunboats, which, at short intervals since the midnight descent of Gen. PENDLETON, have been shelling the southern shore, feeling rebel batteries. We presume the firing heard yesterday is to be explained in the same way. This is a bloodless waste of ammunition, which we hope to see kept up.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 5.

The *Express* states that one of the large Yankee gunboats had got aground in the mouth of the Appomattox, near City Point, and, after floundering about in every conceivable manner to get off, had quietly resigned herself to her fate. Our authorities desiring, if possible, to make the number of these piratical cruisers one less, immediately made such disposition of some of our heavy field pieces as would enable them to destroy the obnoxious craft. From 6½ o'clock until dark heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of City Point, and we hope that our efforts have been crowned with success.

THE LINES BELOW RICHMOND.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 5.

Lieut.-Col. Z. S. MAGRUDER, commanding the Tenth Regiment of Virginia Cavalry, now on picket near White Oak Swamp, having learned on Sunday that the enemy was occupying Forge's Bridge, sent towards that point a small scouting party, under command of Lieut. TICHENOR, of Richmond. The Lieutenant scouted as far as the bridge, bringing back with him two prisoners. The Yankees had left the bridge on Friday last. The pickets also captured one prisoner the same day. They were all brought to Richmond yesterday, and handed over to Gen. WINDER.

THE ENEMY ON THE SOUTH SIDE.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Aug. 5.

The Petersburgh *Express* says it is reported that the enemy landed in large force Saturday night, on the south side of James River, one column disembarking at Maycock's and the other at a point a few miles below. Maycock's is about seven miles below City Point. The forces of the enemy comprise infantry, artillery and cavalry, and are variously estimated at between 6,000 and 10,000.

The citizens of Prince George are leaving the county in large numbers, and all yesterday afternoon wagons and other vehicles, heavily loaded, were arriving in Petersburgh.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Aug. 5.

Friday evening last, the Yankees infesting the waters of James River landed at "Maycocks," the elegant residence of Mrs. Dr. WM. COLE, and set fire to the dwelling and all the outhouses, which were completely destroyed. Mrs. COLE and her children were absent at the house of a neighbor, but her comfortable home, and all the furniture it contained, has fallen a prey to Yankee meanness and malignity. The dwelling at Maycocks was one of the handsomest specimens of cottage architecture on James River, nearly new, and cost some $15,000.

THE WAR IN THE SOUHWEST.

TUPELO, Saturday, Aug. 2.

The enemy in our front are repairing roads and bridges, and extending their pickets. It is believed that they intend a demonstration. Information has been received that CURTIS has been reinforced, and is advancing on HINDMAN, who has a large force.

MOBILE, Friday, Aug. 1.

A special dispatch to the *Advertiser and Register*, dated Jackson, July 31, says: Passengers report that Gen. VILLEPIGUE advanced and occupied Lagrange, Tenn., but subsequently returned to Abbeville. The Yankees were advancing on Holly Springs, and were expected to occupy that place to-day. Gen. RUGGLES addressed a stringent remonstrance to BUTLER, relative to two Partisan Rangers, who it was said, BUTLER had threatened to hang. Gen. RUGGLES threatened retaliation. BUTLER replied that one had been paroled, and that the other would be.

MOBILE, Saturday, Aug. 2.

A special dispatch to the *Advertiser and Register*, dated Knoxville, 31st ult., says: "MORGAN's official report states that he took twenty towns, captured 1,200 prisoners, and destroyed property valued at $2,000,000. Among the spoils taken from the enemy are 20,000 stand of arms, and numbers of mules and horses. Col. GEORGE ST. LEGER GRENFELL, of the British army, distinguished himself, charging in front on several occasions. He was slightly wounded."

REPORTS FROM THE NORTH.

LYNCHBURGH, Monday, Aug. 4.

The following special dispatch was received by the *Republican* this morning from Charlottesville, dated the 4th: "The *National Intelligencer* and Baltimore *Sun* of late dates, have been received in Staunton. They announce the resignation of SEWARD, and state that the Governors of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Connecticut, refuse to send more men into the field.

The *National Intelligencer* accuses SEWARD of having been engaged for the last sixty days, through England, to bring about an armistice. VALLANDIGHAM is stumping Ohio against the war and the Administration, addressing immense audiences with great favor and applause.

FROM NASSAU.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Aug. 2.

News from Nassau to July 30 has been received. The steamships *Kate* and *Herald* had arrived at Nassau from the Confederate coast. The *Herald* was attacked off Nassau by a Yankee war-steamer, which fired a whole broadside into her, but the aim of the Yankees being too high, the *Herald* escaped into port with only one shot through her hull.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

RALEIGH, Sunday, Aug. 3.

The following returns are in by this evening's train from three different sources: Second Regiment North Carolina troops—Johnson, 175; Vance, 47. Third—Johnson, 324; Vance, 60. Fourth—Johnson, 60; Vance, 196. Fifth—Johnson, 115; Vance, 3. Twelfth—Johnson, 149; Vance, 23. Thirteenth—Johnson, 114; Vance, 34. Fourteenth—Johnson, 42; Vance, 200. Twentieth—Johnson, 198; Vance, 103. Thirtieth—Johnson, 211; Vance, 51.

REBEL REPORTS FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

From the Charleston Courier, July 21.

Through a trustworthy source we have news from New-Orleans as late as Monday last.

A few days ago there was great fear of an uprising of the people. Double sentries were put on duty, and some of the heaviest of the war vessels were moored in front of the city. The purpose was to destroy it, if the movement should be made. It was this fear that prompted the order of the Provost-Marshal, declaring that three persons found together on the streets were convalent to a riot, and several citizens were arrested and fined for violating it. On the 13th inst. the fear of the riot was so great that signal lines from St. Patrick's Cathedral were used nearly all day. The same day a lady was arrested for displaying a Confederate banner in honor of the victory in Virginia, and the merriment among the citizens was so great that the Provost-Marshal exhibited considerable displeasure at the event.

Gen. VAN DORN is rebuilding the Manchac bridge, about 40 miles from New-Orleans, and the Confederate pickets had driven in those of the enemy at Kenner, which is distant only 12 miles.

Seven days ago there was a battle between some Texas guerrillas, near Opelousas, and a portion of BUTLER's force. How it resulted, is not exactly known, but they returned to New-Orleans again with wounded Yankee soldiers. BUTLER sent reinforcements, and a portion of them had some luck, making their way through swamps, and getting to their quarters in a very forlorn condition.

Communication with the city, it was supposed, would be entirely cutoff. Sailing vessels accustomed to run to Madisonville, on the opposite side of the LAKE, are all retained there; and on the 11th inst. several persons were arrested for running this blockade and imprisoned.

Trade was as dull as before. On Tuesday there were no clearances, and only two arrivals of small coasters. Several vessels in the employment of the Lincoln Government had come in from sea.

There is a great deal of sickness among the invaders: but they conceal this by burying their dead at night, unless in the case of conspicuous officers.

"ON TO PHILADELPHIA."

The Charleston *Mercury*, of the 16th, is anxious for a movement toward the North:

"Cannot JACKSON, or HILL, or LONGSTREET advance on Philadelphia, and draw MCCLELLAN away to the defence of the North? Cannot BRAGG fall on MITCHEL, and crush BUELL in detail or in force? Can we not use time and opportunity to terminate this war by conquering a satisfactory peace? We have large, disciplined and tried armies. Shall we wait until the North raises three hundred thousand more men and drills them to fight? Or shall they be used actively, while we are nearer a footing of equality in numbers?"

A HYPOCRITE.

From the Charleston Mercury.

Among the Yankee army surgeons taken by our troops in the recent battles, and now in Richmond, is Dr. OWEN MUNSON, hailing from Western New-York. He formerly resided in Augusta, Ga., where he practiced dentistry, and was known as an ardent Pro-Slavery man, a leader of religious meetings, and a psalm-singing apostle of the church to which he was attached.

The Ram Queen of the West.

HER DESPERATE ADVENTURE AGAINST THE REBEL RAM ARKANSAS.

From the St. Louis News.

The ram *Queen of the West*, famous for the part she played in the last attack upon the rebel monster, *Arkansas*, at Vicksburgh, on the 22d of July, arrived at this city last Sunday. She is now at the Floating-docks, foot of Lesperance-street, quietly reposing after her late conflict, and awaiting to be repaired of the serious injuries which the fight left upon her. She is covered, inside and out, with scars, and a single glance at her shows the terrible peril she ran in her attack upon the rebel gunboat right under the rebel batteries on shore.

It will be remembered that in the expedition, the *Queen of the West* was commanded by Col. ELLET, with Lieut. HUNTER, of the Sixty-third Illinois, second in command. Conscious of the perilous nature of the undertaking, Col. ELLET took only 22 men, all told, aboard—barely enough to manage the boat. No preparations were made to fight. The object of the expedition was merely to destroy the *Arkansas*, as she lay at the Vicksburgh levee, by a butt, and of course, while running down to the rebel craft and returning, the *Queen* would be exposed to the fire not only of the *Arkansas* herself, but of all the shore batteries. The danger was great, and Col. ELLET, feeling almost certain that the ram would be sunk or blown up by the enemy's shot, limited his crew to the smallest number possible.

The main features of the adventure are already well known. By some misunderstanding or some unfortunate mismanagement, the promised cooperation of the upper fleet, under Commodore DAVIS, and the lower fleet, under Commodore FARRAGUT, failed; and the only assistance that the ram received was from the gunboat *Essex*, which accompanied her. And even the *Essex* rendered but little aid; for starting half a mile ahead of the *Queen*, she reached the *Arkansas* some time before the *Queen* came up; and delivering her fire at the enemy, and receiving the destructive fire of the *Arkansas* and the shore batteries, in return, she passed on down the river.

The *Queen*, thus left to cope alone with the enemy, ran into the landing through a tempest of fire that rained iron missiles upon every part of her, with the design of breaking the *Arkansas* to pieces by a butt just forward her side guns; but this was prevented by the rebel boat swinging into the stream as the ram approached, by which manœuvre the stroke that should have been perpendicular was made a glancing one, dealt aft, instead of forward the *Arkansas'* side guns. It could not be seen that any serious damage was done the rebel craft, though the concussion was tremendous, and a number of the *Arkansas'* crew, terrified by the jar, cried out, "She's sinking!" "She's sinking!" and jumping out of the port-holes, swam ashore and ran up the bank.

After the first concussion, the *Queen* backed out, and ran in again, to give her antagonist another butt, but missed her and struck the shore, straining her bow timbers, and creating serious fears for her own safety. As she backed out, with her stern in the stream, the pilot asked if he should go at her again; but, being entirely unsupported and crippled, Col. ELLET directed him to haul off, and return, if possible, to the upper fleet.

As the *Queen* ran into the stream, the guns on the bluff, which, during her engagement with the *Arkansas*, near the shore, could not be depressed sufficiently to fire at her, now opened with redoubled fury—pouring upon the exposed ram a storm of iron, to which the ram, with her two small guns, made no effort to reply. Round shot, and shell of all sizes, and grape-shot passed through the chimneys, and struck the boat at almost every point. Both escape-pipes were cut off, a few feet above the deck. Two round-shots passed clear through the bales of hay erected as a barricade in front of the boilers, and lodged in the coal bunk piled up aft the hay bales. A sixty-four round shot striking her in the rear, passed, in a straight line, the entire length of the boat, going through the state-room bulkheads, cutting off the legs of the engineer's trowsers which were hanging up in his room, and smashing to atoms an iron safe in the Purser's room. The braces of the wheel houses were shot away; one shot lodged in the engine room; a number of rifle shell burst in various parts of the boat; and a large round shot grazed the leg of Lieut. HUNTER, tearing a hole in his coat, and making a severe contusion on his thigh. Yet, not a single man aboard was killed or even seriously wounded, and the daring ram succeeded in making her way back to the fleet above, terribly battered and scarred indeed, but but without a stain of blood upon her decks.

The *Queen* is now lying at the Floating Docks at the lower part of the city, awaiting repairs. Under the energetic and active labors of Mr. MORSE, Superintendent of the Docks, she will be overhauled, strengthened with new timbers, and prepared for service, in the shortest practicable time.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Launch of the United States Steam-Frigate Lackawanna.

A greeably to announcement, this splendid vessel was launched at the Brooklyn Navy-yard on Saturday last. An immense concourse of spectators congregated to witness the affair, among whom we noticed Rear-Admiral PAULDING, U. S. N., Commandant of the New-York Naval Station; Capt. RADFORD, U. S. N.; Lieut. FILLEBROWN, U. S. N; Capt. MEADE and the officers of the receiving-ship *North Carolina*, and many of the most distinguished citizens, divines, and professional men of our sister City.

At 9 o'clock the launch took place. Over nine thousand persons were on the dock, and cheered lustily as the vessel slid into the water. Nearly all the ladies of the City of Churches seemed to have turned out to be present on the occasion. Miss COOPER, an accomplished and beautiful girl, daughter to one of the most popular officers in the service of the United States, performed the christening. She did it in a most graceful manner.

The *Lackawanna* was described at length in these columns when her planking was finished. Roominess is her grand peculiarity, inside and outside. She is the impersonation of a regular navy built man-of-war. She is no more like one of the contractors gunboats than a regiment of two weeks standing is like one twenty years old. Her hull is long, full and tastefully curved, approaching a graceful elevation as it nears the bows. She has two decks—the gun and berth deck. On the latter her armament will be placed. On the former, the crew will sleep. Both are high and airy, admitting uniform and "Caroline" hats easily. They are also long and wide, leaving plenty of space for the clothing bags and mess chests needed by the ship's company. The wardroom, and the quarters for the Middies and forward officers, are laid out in regular navy fashion, and "boxing" can be carried on in roomy departments. Every important officer in the ship—from the Admiral to the "hermaphrodite Master's Mate"—has a nicely prepared room for him. Even the hold, the rendezvous of the grog-tub and rigging, is chaste and neat. The anchors, chains, guns, rigging, carriages, capstan, capstan bars, belaying pins, quarter-deck rails, forecastle bunks, and every other attribute of a tip-top naval ship, will be put up in style on board.

The *Lackawanna* is a single-banked frigate, 262 feet long over all, 33 feet 3 inches wide, 17 feet 10 inches deep, 1,600 tons burden, and a proportionate draft of water. She has been constructed under the superintendence of Naval Constructor DELANO, who has built some of our crack vessels. The masts, of which she will have three, are preparing for her in the spar department. The machinery of the *Lackawanna* was constructed at the Allaire Works, and consists of two horizontal back-action engines, with cylinders, 42 inches diameter and 33 inches stroke. There are three of MARTIN's patent boilers. The propeller is a fixed brass screw, four; 15 feet in diameter, and 17 feet 10 inches mean pitch. The condenser is SEWALL's patent.

Annexed is the whole class of vessels to which the *Lackawanna* belongs:

	Tons.	Where.
Niagara	4,580	Out of commission, Boston.
Colorado	3,400	Portsmouth.
Minnesota	3,200	Commission, Norfolk.
Wabash	3,200	In the Gulf.
Franklin	3,680	Kittery.
Ticonderoga	1,600	New-York.
Lackawanna	1,600	New-York.
Shenandoah	1,600	Philadelphia.
Sacramento	1,600	Portsmouth.

The New-York Juvenile Asylum.

At the monthly meeting, Aug. 6, the following reports from the two institutions were presented for the month of July:

In the House of Reception, July 1		133
Admitted in July		102
Total		235
Sent to the Asylum	104	
Sent to other Institutions	3	
Discharged by Magistrates	34—	141
Remaining Aug 1		94

Average for July, 150. No sickness.

In the Asylum 175th-street, July 1		459
Received from House of Reception		104
Total		563
Discharged to Parents	110	
Sent to other Institutions	21	
Escaped, 2; died, 1	3	
Indentured, 2; enlisted, 2	4—	138
Total remaining		425

Average for the month, 427, with good health. On the 4th of August, 46 boys and girls, selected after careful training of from one to three years, were sent to Western homes, under the care of Mr. ALLAN, the indenturing agent. A. R. WETMORE, President.

Collision on the East River.

THE WILLIAMSBURGH FERRYBOAT NEBRASKA SUNK.

At 6 o'clock yesterday morning the ferryboat *Nebraska*, while proceeding to Williamsburgh, came in collision with the Sound steamer *City of New-York*. The ferryboat was running quite close to the New-York shore, a short distance below Grand-street, and the *City of New-York* was coming down the river on the same side. The steamer gave the signal for the ferryboat to go to the right, which, it appears, was disregarded, or misunderstood, and an opposite direction was taken. The pilot of the *City of New-York*, as soon as he saw the direction taken, stopped his vessel, but not in time to prevent a collision—the bow of the *City of New-York* striking the *Nebraska* just forward of the wheel-house.

It soon became apparent that the ferryboat was sinking, and the passengers on board were conveyed from the upper deck of the ferryboat on to the *City of New-York*, and were fortunately all rescued without sustaining material injury. The ferryboat *Oneota* subsequently came to the assistance of the injured boat, and conveyed the passengers to Williamsburgh. In about ten minutes after the accident the *Nebraska* sunk a short distance from where she was struck. It happened most fortunately, that at the time of the accident, there were but few passengers on the ferryboat. Had it occurred a few hours later in the day, the consequences must have been most frightful, as these boats are entirely destitute of any means of saving life in case of accident.

It is represented that the accident was the fault of HONEY, the pilot of the *Nebraska*. The only person injured was WM. FISHER, a fireman on board the ferryboat.

The *Nebraska* was by far the best boat on the Williamsburgh Ferry. She cost about $20,000, and has been in use for about eight years.

The loss could not yesterday be even estimated, but it will no doubt be several thousand dollars.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MORE CASES OF SUNSTROKE.—Coroner RANNET was yesterday notified to hold inquests at Bellevue Hospital on the remains of the following named persons who had died there from the effects of the heat. All of the deceased parties appeared to have been laborers: C. C. CONNOR, found in First-avenue, near Seventeenth-street; JACOB BAKER, found in University-place; WM. C. CONNOR, a man named MURPHY, THOMAS MCKINDY.... Coroner RANNEY was called to the house No. 642 Greenwich-street, to hold an inquest on the body of THOMAS MULHISEN, who died from the effects of the heat.... The same Coroner held an inquest at the New-York Hospital on the body of an unknown laborer, who was sunstruck on Saturday and died soon afterward. Deceased was about 23 years of age, and apparently a native of Ireland.... Coroner WILDEY held an inquest on board the steamship *Etna*, lying at Pier 44, North River, on the body of EDWARD DOYLE, a passenger, who was going to Liverpool. Deceased was sunstruck on Saturday. He was 35 years of age and a native of Baltimore.... Coroner WILDEY held an inquest at No. 31½ Whitehall-street on the body of MARY RILEY, an Irish woman, 39 years of age, who died from the effects of the excessive heat ... THOMAS CARLIN, who recently arrived from Europe, died at No. 135 Liberty-street, from a sunstroke. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest on the body. Deceased was 33 years of age and a native of Ireland.... JOSEPH LEE, a native of Ireland, 31 years of age, died suddenly at his late residence No. 4 Caroline-street, from the effects of the heat. An inquest was held on the body by Coroner WILDEY.

STABBING AFFRAY.—Saturday evening, shortly after 9 o'clock, Mr. WILLIAM KENNECK was quietly standing on the corner of Rector-street and Trinity-place, when some one to him unknown suddenly ran up, and without the least provocation, stabbed him in the left side, inflicting a wound which it is feared will prove fatal. The assassin then fled and made his escape. The Twenty-seventh Precinct Police conveyed the injured man to the New-York Hospital.... JAMES HOWARD, who infests the Fourth Ward, and is well known to the Police of that Precinct, on Saturday evening, with little or no provocation, dangerously stabbed MARY REED and ELLEN WELSH, the former living at No. 174 South-street and the latter at No. 60 James-street. HOWARD was soon arrested by Officer IRVING, and locked up to await the result of the injuries. His victims were conveyed to Bellevue Hospital.

ARRIVAL OF U. S. STEAMER CONNECTICUT.—The United States steamer *Connecticut*, 7 guns, Commander EDWARD A. BARNEY, United States Navy, arrived yesterday from the Gulf, having visited every blockading vessel between Cape Canaveral and the Rio Grande, both outward and homeward bound. This is the shortest trip the *Connecticut* has made since she was commissioned. The extraordinary speed of this fine steamer would render her a formidable cruiser. She is in fact too expensive to be used in the present capacity, especially as there is now a regular mail established between New-York, Key West and New-Orleans, beside many other transient steamers. It has been suggested, that with so many English vessels lying at Nassau, awaiting opportunities to run the blockade, the *Connecticut* should be stationed there to watch if not to prey.

MRS. REAL'S CASE.—Mr. DUNPHY has been unremitting in his exertions to procure the necessary evidence to be adduced for the defence on the trial of this lady. Every person with whom, however, she lived at the time of and since her marriage to the deceased, has come forward to testify to her bearing and proper course of life. The mental agony produced by his course of ill treatment drove her, upon one occasion, to attempt suicide as the only relief from his ill treatment. The testimony thus prepared has been submitted to Mr. LEWIS JAMES, the leading counsel for the accused, and in his hands such materials will go far to secure an acquittal.

PREACHING.—Rev. EDWARD BEECHER, D. D., LL.D., who has for many years been one of the most popular of our Western clergymen, and who is well known as an author and original thinker, is delivering with great success a series of sermons to the men of our day, such as the times and the happenings of the times demand. He fills the vacancy in Plymouth Church occasioned by the vacation given Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, its regular pastor.

FATALLY SCALDED IN A SUGAR REFINERY.—On the 24th ult., PETER FINE, a German, 29 years of age, who worked in SCHOONMAKER's sugar refinery in Pike-street, fell into one of the vats of boiling sugar and was fearfully scalded. He was conveyed to his late residence, No. 143 Laurens-street, where he lingered till Sunday and died. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest on the body, and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

ROBBING HIS EMPLOYER.—WILLIAM HARDING, a boy 14 years of age, was apprehended on a charge of feloniously taking $60 from his employer, ENOS B. STIMSON, Esq., of No. 161 First-avenue. The prisoner confessed his guilt and restored $50 of the stolen money to the owner. Justice OSBORNE, before whom the young delinquent was arraigned, committed him to answer.

SOMNAMBULIST KILLED BY A FALL.—Late on Saturday night PETER MUNDAY, while walking in his sleep, fell from a third-story window of premises No. 242 East Seventeenth-street, to the pavement, and was so badly injured that he died soon afterward in Bellevue Hospital. Coroner RANNEY held an inquest on the body, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

FATAL MACHINERY CASUALTY.—AUGUST WINDMEYER, a German boy, 11 years of age, died in the New-York Hospital from the effects of injuries received on the 31st inst., in consequence of having been caught in some machinery of a factory in Pearl-street. Both of his elbows and arms were fractured. Coroner RANNEY held an inquest on the body.

WAR PRINTS.—Mr. KNICKERBOCKER, the popular successor to Messrs. Goupil & Co., has in and some of the most spirited war prints we have ever seen. Fair Oaks, Williamsburgh, Cross-Keys and Yorktown are thoroughly pictured, and in such a way that our grandchildren for generations to come may know as much, if not more, about them than we do.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

EFFECTS OF THE HEAT.—The intense heat on Saturday was the cause of much sickness, mostly of the nature of cholera morbus, of which several died; and of sun-stroke, which, in a number of cases, also proved fatal. The Coroners were kept busy yesterday in holding inquests. The following were reported up to last evening:

PETER PIDGEON, residing at No. 111 Fifth-street, E. D., a produce dealer, doing business in New-York, came home on Saturday evening, and complaining of illness on account of the heat, laid himself down on the sofa. He called for a drink of water, and soon after expired. An inquest was held by Coroner NORRIS, and a verdict of death from sun-stroke was rendered by the jury. The deceased leaves three sons, one of whom is in the army.

A laborer named ANDERSON, residing in Forty-fourth-street, New-York, and at work for Mr. CRAFTER, in Clermont-avenue, near DeKalb-avenue, fell down to the street on Saturday, in consequence of the intense heat. He was picked up by Policeman EVERETT, and conveyed to the City Hospital, where he soon after expired. His body will be detained at the dead-house by order of Coroner NORRIS, until this afternoon. A verdict of death from sun-stroke was rendered.

JAMES MANNING, residing at No. 63 Amity-street, came home on Saturday evening exhausted from the heat. He survived but a short time. An inquest was held by Coroner NORRIS, and a verdict in accordance to the facts was rendered.

Coroner HEGEMAN held the following inquests:

Upon BRIDGET LYNCH, at the foot of Partition-street, who was seized with illness on Saturday evening, and died in about an hour thereafter. The symptoms in this case were those of cholera morbus. The evidence proved that she was a sober woman, and that she had eaten no green fruit or any kind. She was first attacked with headache, and then with violent vomitings. A physician and priest were sent for, but she died before they arrived. Deceased was 30 years of age, and unmarried.

WILLIAM WELSH, a native of Ireland, 32 years of age, a resident of Flatbush, was prostrated by the heat on Saturday, and died in a few hours. A verdict of death from sunstroke was rendered.

ROSE JOHNSON, residing at the corner of Hoyt and Bolle streets, and ANN MCGOWE, residing in Dean-street, near Vanderbilt-avenue, both died of cholera morbus. The deceased were attacked but a few hours before they died. Verdicts were rendered in accordance.

BRIDGET CUMMINS, residing at the foot of Court-street, died suddenly on Sunday evening from congestion of the brain, superinduced by the intense heat.

MICHAEL CONNOLLY, residing on the corner of Tillary and Canton-streets was prostrated by the heat, while walking along Hamilton-avenue on Saturday. He was conveyed to the College Hospital, where he died during the night. A verdict of death by sun-stroke was rendered by the coroner's jury.

COMMON NORRIS, yesterday, held an inquest upon the body of DANIEL SULLIVAN, at No. 387 Bridge-street, who was taken ill from the effects of the heat and died shortly thereafter. The deceased resided in Park-place, New-York. A verdict of death from sunstroke was rendered.

BROOKLYN MILITARY AFFAIRS.—The first regular inspection of SPINOLA's Empire Brigade, took place at the Union Barracks, East New-York, on Saturday. Nine hundred and eighty-six men were in line, and presented a most creditable appearance in every respect. Inspector-General VAN VECHTEN states that he never saw a finer set of men, and expressed himself highly pleased with the prospects of the Brigade which now numbers a total of 1,300 men. Those not on parade were on guard and on recruiting duty. A number are on furlough and some are sick. The First Regiment, of Brooklyn, numbers 230 men. Col. JORDAN, is expected from Baltimore, to-day, to take command. Yesterday afternoon $5,000 were distributed among the men in bounties. The recruiting offices were all open yesterday, and did a fair business.

The Common Council Committee, who, some time since, were empowered to make arrangements to give an official reception to Brig.-Gen. THOMAS W. SWEENEY, a resident of this city, who greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, and in other engagements in the Southwest, announce that the ceremony will take place in the Governor's Room, City Hall, on Monday, (to-day,) from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. A sword, on behalf of the city authorities, will be presented to the General on the same occasion.

The officers of the Twenty-third Regiment, militia, are making every effort to fill their ranks, in anticipation of the order calling for men to serve for nine months. The regimental district, if a draft is made, will comprise the First, Second and Third Wards. The officers thus far selected are as follows: Colonel, WM. EVERDELL, Jr.; Lieutenant-Colonel, Edward L. Molineux; Major, John A. Elwell; Engineer, James H. Frothingham; Quartermaster, Charles H. Stoddard; Adjutant, John M. Pratt; Company A, Capt. Henry A. Washburn; Company B, Capt. Edwin Beers; Company C, Capt. Stephen H. Farnham; Company D, Capt. Allen F. Bassett; Company E, Capt. Wm. P. Coe; Company F, Capt. James M. Ives.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in this city last week were 159, of which 97 were males and 62 females. The principal diseases were: Of cholera infantum, 34; marasmus, 18; convulsions, 17; diarrhœa, 12; congestion of brain, 8; scarlet fever, 5; dysentery, 3; sunstroke, 2; measles, 3; cholera, 2; cholera morbus, 1, &c. Of the above number 72 were under one year of age.

FIRE.—About 4 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out among the sheds connected with WHITING's White Lead Manufactory, at the foot of Gold-street, and caused damage to the amount of $250 before the flames could be extinguished. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

FLUID LAMP ACCIDENT.—Mrs. CAVANAGH, residing at No. 196 Pacific-street, was seriously and perhaps fatally burned, on Saturday evening, by the explosion of a fluid lamp, which she was attempting to fill while lighted.

NEW-JERSEY.

DEATHS FROM THE E

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—DR. DILLWORTH—THE MAGIC TRUMPET.

WALLACK'S—ELLY O'CONNOR—ORANGE BLOSSOMS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—ALLEGHANIANS, VOCALISTS, AND SWISS BELL-RINGERS, Afternoon and Evening.—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 BROADWAY—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—No. 548 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Operations of the first importance have commenced in Gen. POPE's Department. Early on Friday morning, our pickets, which had been thrown out on the south bank of the Rapidan River, were attacked by the enemy in superior force, and driven across the river. When information of the fact reached Culpepper Court-House, then the headquarters of Gen. POPE, McDOWELL's corps was ordered forward, and was soon followed by BANKS' and SIGEL's corps, all making directly toward the point at which our pickets had been driven across the Rapidan, only about ten or twelve miles from Gordonsville. Our dispatches, received late last night, report a desperate battle between Stonewall JACKSON and Gen. BANKS, with no definite results. The battle was likely to be renewed at any moment. Two trains of cars left Alexandria yesterday morning to bring in wounded men.

Advices from other quarters, our correspondent says, indicate that the movement was not confined to Gen. POPE's army alone. Gen. BURNSIDE is believed also to be on the war path.

Bad luck still follows the rebels in their efforts to obtain an iron-clad navy—at least, if the rebels themselves are to be believed. A dispatch is said to have been received by the rebel Secretary of the Navy from Gen. VAN DORN, announcing that the great ram *Arkansas*, which recently so coolly proceeded through our fleet above Vicksburgh, knocking our vessels right and left, and which subsequently defied persistent efforts to destroy her, has suffered the fate of the *Merrimac*—been blown up, and now lies in shattered fragments at the bottom of the Mississippi. According to the dispatch, she left Vicksburgh on Monday to cooperate in an attack on Baton Rouge. After passing Bayou Sara, which is only about thirty-five miles above Baton Rouge, her machinery became disabled, and before it could be adjusted several of our gunboats attacked her, and after some resistance she was abandoned and destroyed, as above stated. VAN DORN's dispatch states that her officers and crew reached the shore in safety. If this story should prove true—and we see no reason to doubt it—our retention of Baton Rouge is assured, as the rebels have nothing able to cope with our gunboats in front of that city.

There is no later news from the Army of the Potomac this morning.

The steamship *Connecticut* arrived at this port yesterday, from New-Orleans on the 30th ult., touching at Key West, and bringing our correspondence and files of papers. There appears to be no change to note in the condition of affairs in New-Orleans. Most of the vessels of Commodore FARRAGUT's fleet had arrived down from Vicksburgh, and their disposition will be found given in our correspondence. It is intimated that operations against Mobile will soon commence. From Key West we learn of a disaster to the steamship *Creole*, which recently left this port for New-Orleans, with a cargo of flour. She went ashore on the Alligator Reef and suffered some damage, but had been got off by the wreckers, and had arrived at Key West. A few cases of yellow fever had made their appearance in the town of Key West, but our troops stationed outside in the forts continued remarkably healthy.

It is stated positively in our dispatches this morning that Col. CORCORAN is to be exchanged for Col. HANSON.

Brig.-Gen. SCOFIELD reports to Gen. HALLECK, from St. Louis, that Col. MCNEILL, with only 1,000 men, has whipped POAGUE's guerrilla forces, 2,500 strong, first at Kirksville on the 7th, and again on Saturday near Stockton. This guerrilla force is now said to be demoralized and broken up.

It is asserted by the St. Louis *Democrat* that the present uprising of the rebels in Missouri is in accordance with a plan conceived by Gen. PRICE after the rebel defeat at Pea Ridge, when he told his followers to go home, put in their crops, and attend to their business generally until the harvest, and then to rise throughout the State and form guerrilla bands, and be prepared to meet him in the Fall, when he would return again to lead them.

Although Secretary STANTON's order, prohibiting persons liable to draft from leaving the country, was not made public till a late hour on Friday afternoon, it was put in force the same evening at Oswego, in this State. The Marshals arrested fifty persons, who were on the point of departure for Canada, by way of Lake Ontario. It is stated that one hundred more were preparing to leave Oswego, but this summary action put a stop to their proceedings. The fugitives were not Oswego men, but craven fellows who made that city a convenient point of departure. The excitement in this City, on Saturday, was quite intense among certain classes. Many persons who had engaged passage for Europe in the steamers which sailed in the afternoon were prevented from leaving. Secretary STANTON has appointed Police Superintendent KENNEDY a special Provost-Marshal for the Metropolitan District, to enforce the orders of the War Department, and the Inspectors are to act as his Deputies.

An important order from the Adjutant and Inspector General of the rebel Government, dated the 1st inst., has been published. It recapitulates the orders of the President of the United States, of Maj.-Gen. POPE, and of Brig.-Gen. STEINWEHR, with regard to foraging on the enemy, confiscation, &c., and then adds the following: "In the event of the capture of Major-Gen. POPE, or Brig.-Gen. STEINWEHR, or of any commissioned officer serving under them, the captives so taken shall be held in close confinement. So long as the orders aforesaid shall be continued in force and unrepealed by the competent military authorities of the United States, and in the event of the murder of any unarmed citizen or inhabitant of this Confederacy, by virtue or under pretext of any order hereinbefore recited, whether with or without trial—whether under pretence of such citizen being a spy or hostage, or any other pretence—it shall be the duty of the Commanding General of the forces of this Confederacy to cause immediately to be hung, out of the commissioned officers prisoners as aforesaid, a number equal to the number of our own thus murdered by the enemy." JEFF. DAVIS has written a letter strongly indorsing the above general order, charging that the United States waited until the cartel for the exchange of prisoners was agreed upon before it declared a war of indiscriminate robbery and murder, and has directed a copy of the order to be addressed to the Commanding General of the army of the United States.

The Leavenworth *Conservative*, of Aug. 2, says: "Maj. ELLITHORPE has just arrived here from Fort Gibson. That post is now in the possession of our forces. Col. COOPER has left Fort Davis with the entire rebel command, and retreated in the direction of Boggy Depôt."

There are some circumstances under which volunteering may be made a lucrative business. The town of Truro, Mass., had four soldiers assigned to it as its quota. They all enlisted from one family, consisting of the parents and four sons. They received a bounty of $325—total, $1,300—clubbed the funds, and purchased a farm for the "old folks," whom they leave in possession while they go to the war.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the steamship *Scotia*, which passed Cape Race on Saturday forenoon, we received advices from Europe to the 3d inst., two days later than by the *Jura*. Among the passengers is His Grace Archbishop HUGHES. The gunboat *Tuscarora* had been at Queenstown several days, supposed to be watching the movements of a rebel vessel, but she left on the evening of the 1st—destination unknown. Various rumors were again current, especially on the Continent, with regard to intervention or mediation in American affairs, but none of them are regarded as worthy of serious attention. In reply to a memorial of forty merchants and shipowners of Liverpool, relative to the alleged violation of international law by the National cruisers in the Bahama waters, Earl RUSSELL, though Mr. LAYARD, had in effect justified the proceedings of our cruisers, in consequence of the practice of sending vessels to the Bahamas for the purpose of running the blockade. He further recommended strict attention to the Queen's neutrality proclamation. Gen. POPE's recent orders relative to the subsistence of his army had provoked some unfavorable comment, under the construction that they were intended to inaugurate a system of rapine. The embarkation of French troops for Mexico was proceeding briskly. Gen. FOREY left Cherbourg on the 29th ult., for Vera Cruz. GARIBALDI is about to commence operations again. He has issued a proclamation to volunteers to assemble at Sicily, announcing that the time for action had arrived. His intentions are at present unknown. The news of cotton movements is no later. Breadstuffs had a declining tendency and Provisions were dull. Consols unchanged.

Rev. H. H. GARNETT addressed the colored people of Shiloh Church, corner of Marion and Prince streets, last evening, with reference to the recent persecution of inoffensive colored laborers, and the general prejudice against the colored race developed in various parts of the country. He counseled his brethren to have patience, long-suffering, Christian endurance and manly fortitude in these trying times, and promised them as the fruit thereof ultimate peace, happiness and liberty.

The Christian Alliance held its customary Sunday evening meeting, at the City Assembly Rooms, at 7 P. M. yesterday. About 200 persons of both sexes were present, and the Rev. CHAUCER C. GOSS delivered an excellent discourse, in which the present unhappy condition of the country was alluded to in connection with the customary religious themes. The spirit of Mr. Goss' address was to never despair. If efforts to restore peace and order to the Union have thus far failed, let the people take fresh courage and try again. Let faith and perseverance go hand in hand, and all will yet be well.

The Quincy (Ill.) *Whig* denies, upon the authority of Maj. STONE, a fellow prisoner with Gen. PRENTISS, the report that PRENTISS was horse-whipped by a rebel at Atlanta, Ga. It was a mischievous and silly story.

VICTOR MYERS, Captain of the propeller *City of Madison*, SIMEON MUIRHEAD, WM. INNES, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS and JAMES O'MALLEY, whose arrest in Toronto, for alleged complicity in aiding deserters from British regiments, we have already noticed, were taken before the Police Magistrate on Thursday, and remanded to jail in default of £50 bail and two securities of £100 for each of the accused.

One of the Canadian papers thus welcomes the pitiful sneaks who are fleeing across the borders to escape the fancied draft: "The call for 600,000 more men across the line will be the means of driving hundreds from that country into Canada. We are informed that quite a number have already made their appearance in this and adjoining counties. They have ignominiously left their country in the hour of her peril, to escape conscription—three times three groans for the sneaking cowards."

All the prisoners confined in the McDowell College, St. Louis, have been removed to the Military Prison in Alton.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* states that the work of dismantling the *New Ironsides* has been accomplished. She has now most of her stores on board, which, in consequence of the large size of the vessel, are scarcely noticeable. It was originally designed to put seven hundred tons of coal in her before her departure, but she will not carry four hundred tons. Workmen were engaged on Friday in removing some of the planking from the stern of the vessel, to continue the plating above the point it now reaches. The iron-clad continues to attract attention, but visitors have to view her from a distance, as she is not accessible to any but those at work upon her. It is believed she will be ready for her trial trip by Monday.

All the clerks in the Post-office at Philadelphia have been obliged to take the oath of allegiance, and in addition, to sign it in the presence of witnesses.

There was a further decline in Gold on Saturday to 112¼@112⅝ ₱ cent. In the Stock Market there was less animation than on Friday on the Railway Shares—New-York Central, 92⅜, ex dividend. The Federal Stocks and Railway Bonds firm and in request.

THE BATTLE OF SEVEN PINES—We publish today the official report of Brig.-Gen. H. M. NAGLEE, commanding First Brigade, CASEY's Division, Army of the Potomac, of the part taken by his brigade in the battle of the "Seven Pines," May 31, 1862. It is a straightforward, manly document, in defence of brave men suffering from undeserved censure. Gen. NAGLEE has been at pains to make a most thorough examination into all the facts relating to the conduct of his brigade on that unfortunate day, when Gen. CASEY's Division suffered so severely from the attack of a superior force, and the circumstantial account he gives of their movements during the battle of the Seven Pines, places their reputation beyond a question of doubt. No General in the army has labored more indefatigably than has Gen. NAGLEE to bring his brigade up to the highest point of efficiency, and it is not strange that he should be jealous of its reputation. His statements in regard to its actions form a portion of the history of the Peninsula campaign which cannot be ignored. It is to be regretted that we should be even temporarily deprived of the services of so valuable an officer as Gen. NAGLEE, on account of ill-health, which has compelled him to withdraw for a time from his command.

Present Designs of the Rebels.

The military policy of the rebels is as puzzling as our own has been. It is impossible to tell what a day may bring forth; yet we know perfectly well that no future day is likely to have in its womb as many hopeful chances of rebel success as has been contained in every one of the last forty days. Within that time our strength has gradually been growing, until now it is double what it was at the opening of last month. Our army in Virginia—taken as a whole and in its different Departments—has been enabled to plant itself in far more favorable positions, as may be seen by observing the movements of POPE and BURNSIDE, to say nothing of MCCLELLAN; the cooperation, if not concentration, of separated columns, has been rendered practicable; the spirit of our troops has been improved; and our naval force has been greatly strengthened. At this moment, we may safely say, that in numbers, position and morale, our Virginia armies are already fully twice as strong as at the close of the week of battles. Of course it was not in the programme of JEFF. DAVIS, or Gen. LEE, or Stonewall JACKSON, to give us opportunity to acquire such gains and achieve such advantages as these, if it had been in their power to prevent it.

Every day, too, until the close of the current month, will add to our strength in a ratio which it would be utterly impossible for the rebels to equal. Unless there is some unforeseen fatality on the part of the authorities, we shall, within the next twenty days, have under arms the whole of the six hundred thousand new troops called for by the President; and instead of confronting the rebel capital with a half-broken-down force of eighty or ninety thousand men, we shall be able to hurl upon it thrice that number of vigorous soldiers. By the same time we shall have completed—at least we hope we shall, for they are promised—a full dozen of powerful monitors and iron-plated gunboats, capable of resisting any shot, destroying any foe, and overcoming any difficulties. With these the line of the York River and the whole of the peninsula will be repossessed, Norfolk will be rendered safe, Petersburgh will be made untenable, and Richmond itself will be put in peril, if it be not at once captured. All this, beside the vast amount of work which these tremendous engines of war will perform on many another field. Of course it cannot be in the rebel policy to wait quietly while the North is gathering up its strength—while it is forming its army of a million men, and its cuirassed fleet equal to another million—if it be in their power to begin operations against us now.

If the rebels were growing in military and naval strength with a rapidity proportionate to us, the advantages of the present delay might be about equal. But—without detracting a bit from their warlike resources—it must be seen, we think, that that is utterly impossible. In the June battles before Richmond, the rebel numbers were as two, if not as three, to our one. But is it possible for them to have, by next month, two millions of men in the field? If then we have three hundred thousand men bearing down upon Richmond, can they concentrate six hundred thousand for its defence? The rebel conscription is a great thing; but such ideas are preposterous. If, with the most frantic efforts and the most sweeping conscription, they muster a force two-thirds as numerous as ours, it will certainly be at the expense of Confederate existence. So, too, with regard to the naval forces. At the present time the rebel navy in the James is so nearly equal in strength to our own, that when recently it made, or was supposed to have made, its appearance, all that our fleet did was to draw up in line of battle, and await with anxiety the onset. The story must be a different one in twenty days. The rebels will not have added a single cockboat to their present nondescript naval force, while ours will be ten times stronger than it is now.

All these things are known to JEFF. DAVIS and LEE with a minuteness and accuracy to which we make no pretence; and they are shrewd enough to foresee what must be the inevitable result in the next contest—if it be delayed for only a short time longer. As for ourselves, when we shall have a military and naval force as much superior to the rebels as ours must be by the end of August, we have no doubt whatever of the issue. The rebels have gained their successes heretofore simply because their numbers overmatched ours.

It is likely then, if the rebels are capable of doing anything at all at present, that they will not delay many days in attacking us. The recent reconnoissances show that they still have a large proportion of their army lying immediately south of Richmond; while their movements against POPE's advance near Gordonsville, at the close of last week, indicate that since the early part of July they have again massed a formidable force up there. Their facility of concentration at any point, or at either end, of their single short line of operations, is so great and so nearly equal, that it is impossible, from our present information, to conjecture where the attack may come from. If with half their army they can hold McCLELLAN in check, they can unquestionably quickly throw up against POPE a force superior in numbers to that which he commands. It is he who is now menacing their main line of communication, threatening to cut off their principal sources of supply, and advancing in the most feasible line toward Richmond. He can have no gunboats to aid him; he builds no fortifications for defence; and he has publicly given out that in his lexicon there is no such phrase as "lines of retreat." They *must* stop him from advancing much further, or he will presently imperil the very existence of the Confederacy. On the other hand, there would be other advantages in attacking McCLELLAN at present with an overwhelming force; and still other feasible operations may present themselves to the rebel eye. Though, therefore, the intended line of action is buried in the bosom of the rebel leaders at Richmond, it is most likely that it will be quick and desperate offensive operations in some quarter. Our Generals have been sufficiently warned by the past to be amply provided against any contigencies. If the temerity of the rebels leads them to assume the offensive the present week, we are glad that our preparations are now so far advanced that we can meet them in a very different manner from what we could have met them a brief month ago.

The End of the Rebel Ram Arkansas.

The rebel ram *Arkansas*, which made so brilliant a *début* on the Mississippi a few weeks ago, has closed its career in precisely the same manner as the *Merrimac* did—namely, by an act of suicide. Rebel rams seem to have an inherent predisposition to *felo de se*, for the two chief representatives of that type of marine creature have adopted this method of taking off. Each signalized its advent in the most spirited style, each seemed for a while to have things all its own way, and both have finally been hedged around with so many obstructions that a desperate making away with themselves was the only outlet left them.

The distant theatre on which the *Arkansas* played its part, has perhaps caused its career to be followed with less interest than attended that of the *Merrimac*; but no one can be blind to the immense stake for which it played, and how near it came to winning it. The successful manner in which it made its advent by the raid on our gunboats at Vicksburgh, proved its powerful fighting qualities, and showed that we had nothing on the Mississippi fit to cope with it. What wonder, then, if a wild, ambitious dream possessed the minds of its commander and the Richmond usurpers—if they saw in it—who knows?—perhaps the mistress of the Mississippi, and the means whereby New-Orleans itself might be won back and the whole river reclaimed to rebel rule?

It appears, according to the Richmond *Dispatch*, that the *Arkansas* had started on this mission and was on its way to cooperate in the attack on Baton Rouge, when its machinery became disabled, and whilst attempting to adjust it, was set upon by the National gunboats, and so entrapped that nothing was left for the rebels but to *blow it up*. Such is the version of the story embodied in the dispatch received at Richmond from Gen. VAN DORN. We think it highly probable, however, that when we come to get direct accounts of the affair it will be found that our gunboats played quite a different part from that assigned them, and that the catastrophe was less an act of suicide on the part of the *Arkansas* than involuntary death at the hands of our gallant Western navy.

Thus, then, passes away the second of the iron-clad rams, which, however, remained in existence long enough to give brilliant proof of the potency of the principle it embodies, and which, as we now clearly see, must henceforth be the ruling element in naval warfare. Unfortunately, it cannot be said that it is the last of its line, for a new ram is known to be at Richmond, and another one is momentarily looked for by our forces at Port Royal, from Savannah.

We shall have to see these disposed of before we shall feel quite safe. Meantime it is a subject of congratulation that while every rebel iron-clad that has yet offered battle has been destroyed, not one of ours has yet been even seriously damaged. And while the rebel navy is thus being put out of existence, we have a whole fleet of invulnerable iron-clads which are to be finished in a month or so, and with which our sovereignty of our coasts and rivers will be secured beyond a peradventure.

One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Men in Buckram.

Senator WILSON was made to appear, recently, in a very awkward predicament before the public. He was accused of having contributed to weaken the Union armies in the field by advocating the policy of stopping enlistments, and by declaring from his seat in the Senate, and as Chairman of the Military Committee, that we had 150,000 more volunteers than the Government knew how to use. When it became apparent lately that the Government was not able to reinforce the shattered Army of the Potomac, and that the National cause was in peril, because of the lack of soldiers, the course of the men whose Congressional action had produced the result, was sharply criticised. Mr. WILSON was specially arraigned for having done the chief work of reducing the army by the influence of his speech above referred to.

In an unhappy hour Mr. WILSON made a speech at Newton, Mass., in which he denied *in toto* what was laid to his charge, and he added that he had "*always* maintained that the Government wanted more men." Upon this followed the republication of Senator WILSON's speech, made on the 28th of March last, while McCLELLAN's army was embarking at Alexandria for the Peninsula, in which the following appears:

"Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts—*The Senator from Maine the other day proposed to reduce the number of men authorized by law down to five hundred thousand. I agree with him in that.* Still we have not been able to do it. *It was suggested also that we ought to stop recruiting. I agree to that. I have over and over again been to the War Office, and urged upon the Department to stop recruiting in every part of the country.* We have had the promise that it should be done; yet every day, in different parts of the country, we have accounts of men being raised and brought forth to fill up the ranks of regiments. The papers tell us that in Tennessee and other parts of the country where our armies move, we are filling up the ranks of the army. *I believe we have to-day one hundred and fifty thousand more men under the pay of the Government than we need or can well use. I have not a doubt of it; and I think it ought to be checked. I think the War Department ought to issue peremptory orders forbidding the enlistment of another soldier into the volunteer force of the United States* until the time shall come when we need them. We can obtain them any time when we need them."

It was quite clear, after this exposure, that the reputation of somebody would suffer before the contradictions of Senator WILSON could be reconciled. The Senator himself has felt the distress of his situation and has published a letter of exculpation, which we gave yesterday. We shall not undertake to decide how successful is the defence. We will recapitulate its main points.

Mr. WILSON admits that he counseled the reduction of the army and the discontinuance of recruiting in March last, but only because he believed the Government had largely over half a million of men in the service. His opinion and action were based, he says, "upon the report of Secretary CAMERON, *the assurances of Paymaster-Gen. LARNED* and the estimates of Quartermaster-Gen. MEIGS, that we had from seven hundred to eight hundred regiments and *seven hundred thousand men*." But as soon as Senator WILSON became aware that a stupendous deception had been practiced upon the country, and that instead of "seven hundred thousand men," the Government did not have over five hundred and twenty thousand men, he ceased to think it safe to reduce the number and stop enlistments. Mr. WILSON seeks to fortify his declaration that he was deceived, by quoting Senator FESSENDEN's speech made on the same day, 28th of March, to show that he, likewise, was under the same delusion.

We do not admit the propriety of bringing in Senator FESSENDEN's speech to aid Mr. WILSON. The latter Senator was Chairman of the Military Committee, he was daily in close intercourse with the War Department by virtue of that position, and it was his duty to know of its transactions. He was more than this; he was for a time an aid to Gen. McCLELLAN, participating in his counsels while the latter was practically the Commander-In-Chief of the Armies of the United States. If any man in the Senate should have known the true numbers and condition of the Union armies it was Senator WILSON; and Mr. FESSENDEN, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, could have relied on no one if not on Senator WILSON for his grossly exaggerated ideas of the number of soldiers in the field. If we give to Senator WILSON, then, the full benefit of his asseveration that he was deceived, and that he thereby deceived Congress and the country, and was instrumental in the adoption of measures that weakened the army and well nigh destroyed the nation, the question comes up, who is guilty of the deception? and is Senator WILSON, who is so easily deceived, a fit man to be Chairman of so important a Committee of Congress?

Senator WILSON says that he was deceived by three high officers of the Government, by Secretary of War, CAMERON, *by Paymaster-Gen. Larned*, and by Quartermaster-Gen. MEIGS. We stick a pin here; for there is a gravity in this matter that will require it to be probed to the bottom. We will not undertake to do it now, but it must be done hereafter. We merely wish to fix attention now on this point. There has long been a suspicion that a stupendous conspiracy for defrauding the Government was covered up in fictitious muster rolls, filed in the War Department, but to the names on which no men ever answered in the field. Senator WILSON says he had "the assurances" of Paymaster LARNED, (Paymaster-General of the United States,) that seven hundred thousand men were under pay of the Government as soldiers. Now, Paymaster LARNED deals with figures, which are frequently said not to lie. Certainly we might lay something of CAMERON's boast of 700,000 men to Cabinet gasconade, but when it comes to allotting the money to pay off the soldiers enrolled, or said to be enrolled, there should be an approximation to certainty in the "assurances" of the officer performing that duty. Will Senator WILSON and Paymaster LARNED anticipate the public demand, and explain the discrepancy that is so manifest and so startling?

The difference in cost to the Government, between the numbers reported and those actually in the field, was about thirty millions of dollars a month, and this margin is too wide to have escaped honest observation for a day, much less for months.

REBEL PERFIDY IN THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS—REFUSAL TO GIVE UP THE UNION OFFICERS.—The negotiations regarding the exchange of prisoners that have at various times been entered into by the Government with the Richmond authorities, have been throughout marked by an insolent, dictatorial and treacherous spirit on the part of the rebels, and by a well-meant but mistaken leniency and yielding on our part.

Though we have had greatly the preponderance of prisoners in our hands—for more than a year three to one held by them—they have at every step dictated their own conditions. One of the last which they insisted should be complied with before they would release our men was, that Government should give up BUCKNER, TILGHMAN and the other rebel leaders, military and naval, held in Fort Warren. They knew that the people of the loyal States were set on retaining those traitors, whose treason, especially that of the first-named, is of a peculiar intensity of blackness. They knew this, and they made their release a *sine qua non* of any negotiations for exchange. The Government swallowed the bitter pill. Through its Commissioners, it lately negotiated with those appointed by the Richmond authorities a general exchange, based on the cartel of 1812. In accordance with the conventionthen agreed upon, we have lately sent up the James River to Richmond over three thousand rebel prisoners. Among these were Gens. BUCKNER, TILGHMAN, MAHALL, PETTIGREW and GANTT, with Commodore BARRON, Capts. MITCHELL and KENNON, and a host of inferior officers of both army and navy. In return, we have received from Richmond the same number of privates as we sent up—*but no officers were allowed to come down!* In reply to inquiries, the only answer vouchsafed was, that "they would not be returned at present—*the Confederate Government having concluded to detain them!*"

This is the boldest piece of perfidy on which the rebels have yet ventured, for though we have known that they were *capable* of it—treason being the great circle that includes all other circles—yet the rebels have regarded themselves as on their good behavior before the world, and have hitherto continued themselves to less flagrant acts of bad faith. But the new developments of vigor on the part of the United States, the recent orders for the conduct of the war on war principles, and especially the calling forth of the vast resources of the draft, in which the Richmond usurpers read their doom, have maddened them out of their conventional decency. Hence the retaliatory measures threatened by the rebel War Department in its recent orders and the accompanying letter of JEFF. DAVIS—the impotent revenge of which is the best tribute that could have been paid to the conduct of the Government. We have no doubt this perfidious refusal to surrender our officers springs from the same motive, and is intended also as an act of retaliation.

Through the confiding temper of Adjutant-General THOMAS, they have obtained all the numerous officers we held as prisoners; and having done so, they coolly announce they "have concluded to detain" the Union officers who should have been returned in exchange. Madmen that they are, they are treasuring up wrath against the day of wrath. Those Union officers perfidiously held by them must be surrendered, or if not, their names will presently be the rallying cry for a host double that which now beleaguers Richmond. In the meantime we still hold several thousand rebel prisoners. From these the Government should at once set apart a number equal, in the ratio by cartel, to the Union officers held at Richmond. These will be surrendered when our officers are within our lines or on board a United States war steamer, and not till then. The Government has been too long fooled in this matter, and the public hopes too often rudely dashed, by perpetually *giving* traitors the advantage.

Will the South Arm Its Slaves?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

WILL you not call attention to the present greatest danger of the war—that the South, in their desperation, will free and arm their slaves to meet this great new Northern army?

Of course it would give them foreign recognition and final victory. To us it must bring defeat, shame, and the loss of all for which we have spent such treasure and blood. READER.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1862.

The danger feared by our correspondent is, of all others, least likely to happen. It is not simply because the South has not the arms for the purpose, but because the negroes cannot be trusted with arms. To take the course apprehended would be to inaugurate a servile war far more terrible than the civil one now raging; a war that would leave the women and children of the South at the mercy of the slaves; and in every way intensify the evils from which such arming is designed to save a ruined people. The slaveholders well understand against whom the blacks will use any muskets they can lay hands on. They also quite thoroughly understand the sympathy with which the negroes universally regard the progress and results of the Northern warfare. In the presence of these facts, nothing is less to be feared than the arming of the slaves.

DEATH OF A MEMBER OF THE "TIMES" EDITORIAL STAFF.—Mr. WILLIAM GRANT SEWELL for nearly ten years a member of the New-York Press, died in Quebec, on Saturday morning, 9th inst., after a lingering illness—from pulmonary consumption—in the 33d year of his age. Mr. S. was a native of Quebec, grandson of Chief Justice SEWELL, of Canada, and was educated for the bar, but having little taste for the profession, he soon turned his thorough literary training to account in the more congenial pursuits of journalistic life. He came to New-York in 1853, and after a brief employment elsewhere was permanently engaged on the editorial staff of the NEW-YORK TIMES, where his good service, sound judgment and varied accomplishments were ever appreciated; though, from his weak health, for some years past they could only be availed of in the shape of correspondence from the British West India Islands. His contributions to the TIMES from that quarter were exceedingly valuable both for their originality and entire spirit of fairness on the West India emancipation system and its practical working, as thoroughly investigated by him, in Jamaica, Barbados, etc. These letters, attracting universal attention both at home and abroad, were subsequently republished in book form, and, besides extending the reputation of the author, won for him the highest commendation from official sources in the Islands which he had so carefully surveyed and conscientiously treated of.

Mr. SEWELL was warmly attached to the United States as his adopted country, and by pecuniary interest, as well as professional choice, had identified himself with the American Press. These attachments continued to grow in his heart even while the increasing weakness of his frame admonished him that all must soon be relinquished for the solemn work of preparation for death. Such preparation, we are assured, was not neglected. His end was as tranquil as his life had been irreproachable.

A New Line to California—Nicaragua Reopened.

In another column Mr. M. O. ROBERTS announces the intended reopening of the California route by the way of Nicaragua. The first steamer, a new and splendid vessel named the *America*, will sail on the 25th of October, connecting with the *Moses Taylor* on the other side. Mr. ROBERTS gives assurance that other vessels will at once be put in service to increase the frequency of the trips; and what is more to the purpose, pledges himself that the line is not put on simply to be bought off, but that it is to be maintained permanently. The rates of fare, it is stated, will be much lower than those of the actual line, while the time will be shorter. The enterprise merits success.

Arrival of the United States Steam-Transport Albany from Newbern, N. C.

The United States steam-transport *Albany*, Capt. J. LEWIS, arrived at this port last night from Newbern, N. C., leaving that port on the 8th inst. She brings no news, and has the following passengers: F. B. Hulse, F. J. Thomas, Master of the *Commodore Perry*, Capt. E. S. Dayton; W. E. Knox, Master's Mate of steamer *Ellen*; Chas. L. Stanton and nurse, L. Baker, A. Callmann, Dr. Mearsen, W. Freemen, C. Wells, — Spellman, Mr. Beach, Mr. Tisse, Mr. Bradley, Capt. Ling and lady, A. J. Gilbert, Mr. Van Vlick, Mr. Deming, Mr. McGovern, Lieut. C. Leindenburgh, James Cornif, A. Longstand, H. Brown, — Birchmyer, W. E. Dow, R. Alcot, L. W. Girson, J. Hinds, D. C. Monell, P. Lappin, S. Williams, John Miller, Mr. Mege, S. Wilson, Charlotte Day and daughter, Mrs. McCallan.

Arrivals in the City.

Commodore D. D. Porter stopped a few hours, on Saturday, at the Astor House, *en route* to Washington, from Providence, R. I.

Archbishop T. L. Connolly, from Halifax; and Hon. James Dixon, of Hartford, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Hon. Chauncey Vibbard, of Albany; Dr. Walton, of the United States Navy; Dr. C. N. Chamberlain, of the Tenth Massachusetts Volunteers; and Capt. J. H. Rainbone, of the United States Navy, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. Bennet and family, from West Point; J. W. Caldwell, of Philadelphia, are at the Brevoort House.

Lieut. Thomas P. Selfridge, of the U. S. N. and W. B. Brand, from Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Maj. Hagner, of the U. S. Army, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

CONCERNING COMPOSITION.

A NEW ERA IN TYPE SETTING.

The Alden Type Setter and Distributer.

The most valuable compositor in the employ of a newspaper is that one who possesses the greatest facility of rapid and exact manipulation of type. The best compositor is liable to error, and the strongest may be compelled to succumb under the pressure of long-continued work. Hence any invention which can insure absolute accuracy, combined with expedition and endurance, must of necessity be the *ne plus ultra* of *desiderata* in the composing-room.

Such an invention has been made, and having tested its capabilities, and being thoroughly convinced of its vast superiority to all other methods of composition, we have deemed it a necessity to order twelve of the machines for the use of the TIMES establishment. For the information of our readers, who cannot fail to take an interest in everything which will advance the facilities of the newspaper Press, we will give a brief and unschnical description of what we consider to be *the* invention of the Nineteenth Century.

The invention to which we refer is that of the "Alden Type-Setter and Distributor," originated, perfected and introduced to the public by a young man named TIMOTHY ALDEN, a native of Massachusetts, but for many years a resident of this City. Mr. ALDEN was a practical printer, a man necessarily intelligent and mentally alert. For years before his thoughts took form he had the idea of mechanical type-setting revolving in his brain, and to such an extent, indeed, that his friends, like the friends of all great geniuses, thought him more or less demented. Twenty years ago he first spoke of his plan, only to find it ridiculed and a prophecied failure, and when, as experiment after experiment failed, he found that the ridicule seemed just, he became almost crushed by the magnitude of his conception, and the labor attendant upon its delivery.

After years of study and years of toil, he succeeded in making a model of a type-setter, only to wake up to the conviction that no labor was saved by it unless its companion—the distributor—was also brought to light.

This new trouble seemed more than he could bear, and his nervous system was so greatly impaired by the constant mental wear and tear, that his health gave way and he became a confirmed invalid. Night after night he tossed feverishly upon his bed; day after day he studied and planned without result, until one night, waking suddenly from a deep sleep, he saw full and clear before him the long-sought vision, and rushing to the table, seized his ever ready paper and pencil, and as if by inspiration, sketched upon the sheet the very plan from which the machines are made to-day.

His friends—those of social ties and of pecuniary connection—were called in, and to them, with glistening and flushed cheek, he explained the thought, and then, exhausted by the greatness of the deed, fell fainting in his seat.

Six months afterward he died.

The machine as we saw it is in compass about the size of a small piano, in the form of a circular table. In the centre of the circle is a wheel about two feet in diameter, arranged about which are eighteen conveyers, or fingers, called the setting antennæ, and eighteen similar fingers called the distributing antennæ. Beyond these is a series of grooves in which are placed the type, numerals, and other characters, used in composition.

On one side of the table is a key-board, which contains cubical keys representing one hundred and fifty-four letters, signs, characters or whatnot—in fact every type, space and so on that are used in composition. These keys being played upon by a skillful operator, before whom the copy is held by a convenient stand, the wheel, moved by a power which may be foot, horse or steam, revolves horizontally, bringing the type from such of the grooves as are indicated by the keys touched, and places them one latter the other in the stick as it (the wheel) passes an indicated point.

Upon the manipulative skill of the operator, of course, depends the amount of work he may do. The wheel can revolve only so fast, while the quickness with which the keys may be played depends wholly upon the power of the operator. The capacity of the machine is such, however, that the operator may run ahead of the setting power sixty touches, thereby leaving a certain amount of work to be done by the automatic intelligence of the machine, while he may rest, read copy, eat, drink or do any of the thousand things which suggest themselves at the moment.

The machinery and its adjustment, it will at once be recognized, are wonderfully nice; the agencies and dependencies are very numerous, and the complications beyond ordinary comprehension, but its working is as perfect as that of absolute law, while upon its metal material there is but little wear, and therefore but slight possibility of derangement.

The type which is thus brought to its place in obedience to the will of the operator, as expressed by the keys, is lined off with accuracy, needs no proof-reading save that which can be given while the machine is catching up, and when the allotted space is filled, the operator has but to slide the matter along to the column, and proceed "as before."

THE DISTRIBUTION

of dead matter is to us the more wonderful of the machine's capabilities.

To the right of the key-board is set the page of matter—"pi" or not—which is to be distributed. Each type is known, not by the facial indications but by the nick or series of nicks in its body.

We will suppose the machine to be worked by some power other than human; by steam for instance. No operator need be in the room. The page of matter being in position, the power is applied, and the wheel horizontally revolves.

Let the first letter be "h"—the fingers which itch for a, b, c, d, e, f and g, will pass it by unheeding and swiftly, but as the next pair comes it darts from its place, seizes the "h," and carries it triumphantly by all the grooves appointed for the *one hundred and fifty-three other characters*, and deposits it INVARIABLY in its proper channel, right side up and ready for setting. This may be done to an indefinite extent—but supply the machine with matter and all is well.

Either process may be carried on separately—though the machine works as well at both at the same time, as it does at either singly.

If, for instance, the letter "h," as shown above, should be needed in the word which the operator might be spelling at the same time that the machine is distributing—he has but to touch the "h" key, and the next pair of fingers that succeeds the depositing pair will, in turn, open to receive the letter thus indicated, and revolving with the wheel carry it to the line forming the set matter.

The only point to be determined is whether the enormous pressure which the demands of a great daily will bring upon so nice a piece of mechanism will not overtax its powers.

If not, a new era in newspaper publishing will date from the day of the introduction of the machine. At all events, the gifted genius to whose inspiration the world is indebted for the brilliant idea, and its successful embodiment and practical efficiency, who secured no recompense or reward in this life, has left behind him an enduring monument of fame, whose superior is not known and whose equals are few.

The English Press.

It is not an easy matter to decide how far the newspaper Press of any country represents the national feeling. Journalism in France, if not *inspiré*, is, to a great extent, coerced by a rigid censorship, while, in most other European nations, public opinion is either too feeble to find expression through such a channel, or the Governments are too powerful and despotic to brook its inevitable opposition. But we must look to Great Britain to discover how far it is possible to distort journalism so as to rob it almost entirely of independence while still retaining the mask of free thought and free expression. *Cliquism* and *caste* are the controlling influences of the English Press, the almost sole exception to this rule being the "kept" papers—an expression used in England to define the status of those journals which are supported, not by an honest circulation, but by this or that designing politician, and used, necessarily, to further his own immoral purposes. Nor is it difficult to account for the existence of such a state of things; indeed, it would be hard to show how it could be otherwise. Education, even of the commonest description, is there confined to the few, and intelligence can be claimed but by the "upper classes" of the nation. The English people know nothing of what is passing in the outside world unless it be through reports of occasional debates in Parliament, which they seldom if ever read, or the foreign correspondence of their papers, which possesses no interest for them. The newspaper Press of Great Britain is written for and sustained by the aristocracy and the upper portion of the middle classes, and, most naturally, it chimes in with their opinions and prejudices, however inconsistent may be its facts and deductions. Of late years, however, the progress of enlightenment, and, above all, the enormous increase of taxation, have awakened Englishmen to the necessity of reliable information upon passing events; the penny papers have started into being, and, within half a dozen years, have gone far toward reforming public sentiment on most questions. These papers may now be numbered by scores, and it bodes nothing but good to England and her people that the politics of these journals are progressively democratic. No wonder that the House of Lords long refused to consent to the repeal of the tyrannical Paper Duties; without such repeal the English oligarchy knew full well that penny papers were an impossibility, whilst the removal of the impost presaged indubitably a continued agitation of reform, and an increasing contraction of the usurped privileges of the aristocracy.

The English Press may be summed up to all intents and purposes in that of its metropolis—certainly in so far as foreign affairs are concerned. The matter can be still further reduced, until we find on one side such journals as the *News* and *Morning Star*, and on the other the *Times*, with a draggling tail of milk-and-water copyists. The former pride themselves, and with reason, on their unbiased foreign correspondence and honest editorial criticism; the latter, that is to say, the *Morning Post*, *Herald*, *Advertiser*, *Telegraph* and *Standard* sail in the wake of the *Times*, and modulate their facts and deductions upon intelligence which they have not the enterprise or honesty to obtain. The motives of these journals, however, are not the same, at least in regard to American affairs. The *Post*, *Herald* and *Standard* see in our civil war the struggle for mastery of the democratic principle, and being owned by and written for the aristocracy, they very naturally seek to prove to their readers that the "Republican bubble is irretrievably burst." The *Morning Advertiser*, owned or "kept" by the corporation of Publicans, or liquor-dealers, courts the favor of the governing classes in order to insure protection to its own corporate interest, and the *Telegraph*, the organ of the Jews of Whitechapel, naturally sides with the Secessionists. The money dealers and stock-jobbers of Europe will never forgive the loyal States for presuming to carry on a gigantic war without resorting to them for financial assistance.

The influence of these metropolitan journals upon the whole body of the English people is not nearly so great as many suppose. The *Daily News* and *Morning Star* represent the opinions of what might be called the political *doctrinaires* of Great Britain—a small, but highly intelligent body of men in the middle classes, who regard Messrs. COBDEN, BRIGHT and MILNER GIBSON as their leaders, and are known as the Manchester School. The *Morning Post*, representing the supposed opinions of Lord PALMERSTON, is mainly read by the female aristocracy of the country and the *habitués* of the clubs, whilst the *Herald* and *Standard*, Tory organs, linger out a painful existence by periodical aid from the "Carlton" members, in default of any real circulation. The great mass of the English people care little for outside politics, and are not influenced by our troubles, except in so far as trade and commerce are interfered with. The Englishman is intensely heavy, slow and apathetic; his ease is everything; and, until there is no possible avoidance of the issue, he will not willingly examine any question, the discussion of which is likely to be disagreeable to him. But two classes, or castes, in the nation, are really interested in our affairs; the nobility, who hate us from perception of our motives in this contest, and the laboring classes, who feel and know that our triumph is the earnest of their own political advancement. The merchants, bankers, manufacturers, traders of the country—the powerful middle classes, in fine—remain neutral from apathy; and while this state of things continues to exist, it is well-nigh impossible for the aristocracy to attempt aught like intervention with any prospect of success.

In sober truth, the *Times*, or "The Thunderer," or "Leading Journal," is the sole representative of the English Press. Its influence cannot be estimated by its circulation, nor its policy foreseen by the laws controlling its contemporaries. For mere abstract questions of right or wrong, considerations of progress or liberty, it cares absolutely nothing. It is actuated by the most miserable of all motives—the desire of gain. Its pulsations emanate from the Stock Exchange, and, in the words of one of its principal editors, "it represents no man's opinions, but is simply a machine for making money." Its money article controls its every column, clips and alters its correspondence, and inspires its editorials. SAMSON, the creature of the ROTHSCHILDS, scissors the lucubrations of its manifold contributors.

It would be vain in us to deny the power of this organ, influenced though it be by such sordid motives. The *Times* has done more to strengthen the rebellion and to damage the cause of constitutional Government than any power on the face of the earth, and lapse of time seems but to add strength to its attacks. The absence of its "special correspondent," who gladly availed himself of a lame pretext to leave a country where his stock-jobbing operations had irretrievably damaged his reputation for journalistic honesty, has induced it to engage a "special telegraphic agent" at Queenstown, charged with the duty of falsifying the news arriving by each steamer from this country. One such falsification lately produced a panic on the Stock Exchange, in Parliament and the clubs; and the consequences would have been most disastrous but for the arrival of another steamer twenty-four hours later. The New-York correspondent of the *Times* says, that only 15,000 volunteers had offered themselves in reply to the President's call for 300,000, the paper purposely ignoring the fact that our immense harvests, then being gathered in, required hundreds of thousands of laborers. The last files, by the *Arabia*, assert in round, set, prophetic terms, "the 300,000 men will not be forthcoming," and previous numbers of the paper represent McCLELLAN'S retreat upon the James River as an overwhelming defeat, while its late "Special Correspondent," in the *Army and Navy Gazette*, characterizes it as a change in every way for the better. The *Times* is the willing receptacle for every foul attack upon this country and people, the sink into which are welcomed the falsities of such men as SPENCE and BEN. WOOD, and such covert traitors as VALLANDIGHAM and WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky. And when all is said that can be said, the whole matter resolves itself simply into this—the *Times* cares no more for South than for North, it cares not whether democracy be triumphant or otherwise, and it will eat all its words immediately the time arrives to "bull" the market it has so long and so unblushingly "beared."

We well remember the *Times'* predictions and those of its cotemporaries at the time of the Mexican war. We passed safely through that ordeal, and we shall be as triumphant in this, spite of all its predictions. The democratic principle will not be crushed out of the heads and hearts of twenty millions of freemen, and that Deity who nurtured and shielded our Republic through so many years of trial will not, we feel assured, allow it to be divided by the machinations of a few would-be aristocrats inaugurating a lie and a curse on humanity and civilization. The Northern States, up to the present time, have drawn but 900,000 men for army and navy purposes out of 4,960,703 males between the ages of 18 and 50 years, while the South has *conscripted* 500,000 out of a sum total of 1,268,822. Another week will prove to the *Times* and our villifiers that the additional 300,000 men demanded by our President will be forthcoming without recurrence to draft. Furthermore, we have 35,000,000 of dollars in specie in the banks of this City, more than half that amount floating in our Western centres, and the promise of many future golden arrivals from Europe, as the price of the broad current of grain now running eastward from this country. Last, and chief of all, we have a united people, a people who have, as yet, scarcely felt that they are at war; but a people *resolved* that cost what it may in treasure, blood and time, the Union never shall be divided.

And we would, in conclusion, remind the *Times* and its acolytes that the day is not far distant when the measure meted to us may be meted to them again. The year 1863 will probably see a state of affairs in Europe like that which followed our war of Independence. "There will be no reform in England," it used to be said, "until the quartern loaf is at two shillings;" and there is every promise of such a condition of affairs before many months pass over. Are the foreign relations of Great Britain so firm that they cannot be shaken? Are the Danubian Principalities quiet, Prussia secure on the Rhine, France and Russia still opposed to each other in the East? Where can England look to for an unfailing ally, where find a sympathiser with her in her hour of need? Reflection will come at last, and Great Britain may then have cause to regret a neutrality which succored rebellion, stopped her cotton mills and closed her markets. Throughout the whole world she has no natural ally but ourselves; none from whom she had a right to expect assistance. Will it not be a bitter day for her when she discovers that all pity, all sympathy for her has been destroyed in America by her *Times*, her stock-jobbers and her aristocracy?

OPPRESSION OF THE COLORED RACE.

Sermon by Rev. H. H. Garnett at Shiloh Church.

Rev. H. H. GARNETT took occasion to speak, at Shiloh Presbyterian Church, last evening, with reference to the bitter persecution of the colored race, and more particularly the recent brutal interference with peaceful and inoffensive colored laborers. The church was less than half filled. A large proportion of those present consisted of whites.

Mr. GARNETT said that, in view of the startling development of the bitter spirit of persecution in this City and elsewhere against the colored race, he felt it his duty to offer them a few words of advice. They were amazed at this newly developed hatred. Their wives and children were daily insulted, and their men stoned. A few days since a brutal mob of three hundred, in Brooklyn, struggled for hours to capture, for the purpose of burning, five colored men and a number of women and children. Almost daily colored people were insulted in stages, in cars, and on ferryboats. What occasioned this feeling? It was the enemies of law, and order, and liberty. A portion of the public Press was responsible for these outrages. The New-York *Express*, and other papers, were foremost in the mischievous work, and in almost every issue belied the negro race and white people who sympathized with them. They circulated the cry "down with negro equality," "down with negro labor," "no arming the negro." All their tribulations and persecutions were but the fruit of such doctrines. It was a curious fact that this outburst of persecution was simultaneous with the beginning of the rebellion. It was well known that the rebel States desired to retain their slave labor for the purpose of feeding the rebel army; that their success depended greatly upon dividing the sentiment of the North; that their success depended upon creating in the North so strong a prejudice against the colored race as to keep 150,000 able, willing, and capable men out of the Northern army. These desires of the rebels had been partially successful by the aid of traitors in our midst. God grant that the arms of these snakes in the grass should be foiled. There was a loud outcry against negro equality, and he was often asked if he thought a negro was equal to a white man. He answered no,—not in vanity, or arrogance, in pride, in the love of money, in the possession of wealth, the love of power and conquest, in numbers, or even in learning. But he did believe they were infinitely superior to those who sought thus to persecute them. But how were they to meet this crisis? He cautioned patience, prudence, noble endurance of insult and vituperation. A gallant and dignified bearing would do more to gain friends and keep them, than an attempt to retaliate and resent every trifling insult. They had many friends in every class—the magistrates and the public authorities would be sustained in preserving law and order. Let them exercise patience, and sunshine and joy would yet succeed darkness and sorrow. He recalled to them the humble appeal of the poor Bushman to the English soldier who had wantonly shot him. The only excuse given by the soldier was that which was now given by the persecutors of the colored race. "I hate the negro." Such was the reason given by a man calling himself a Christian. He hated the negro, but could not tell why. The secret was that it was the freeman, and not the negro, who was hated. In the name of God the colored race demanded what they had done to deserve such persecution? Had they not enriched the whites by unrequited toil? Had not their fathers been sacrificed to lust and greed? Had not thousands, unpitied and unavenged, died on the altar of American Slavery? They had literally nursed the men of the South; they fed the nation with rice and supplied it with cotton and sugar. The poor and the prince were alike indebted to the negro. Were it not for the negro, even the unnatural masticators and snuffers of the weed would have to stop their nauseous habit. Were it not for the negro there would be hardly indigo enough to dye the blue in our flag, and hardly hemp enough to hang the rioters and traitors. Negroes were as industrious and respectable as the laboring classes of whites. A larger proportion of their children attended the schools, and a far lesser proportion were known to beg. They had offered to lend arms in the service of their country, and though repulsed with scorn, went as menials. Many had gone from this church. There were, to-day, in the country, tens of thousands of colored men, ready as free citizen soldiers—and not otherwise—to defend the flag and the country. They would enter the army fully armed and equipped, and thank God if ordered to go to. Let the Government give out the call, and the colored men would flock to the standard. They agreed with confidence to the better class of citizens to protect the poor, inoffensive laborers from this persecution. It was not the rascally blacks of the Five Points who were assailed, but the very best classes of colored citizens. They appealed to that portion of the Press which had spread up the cudgel to rescue their steps—rise—and the blood of the innocent be upon their hands. He appealed to the Christian ministry to proclaim the spirit of Christ through the land to avert this calamity, to make the nation cease its controversy with God. He believed that ere the war was closed Slavery would be abolished as the preliminary of the proclamation of peace. He advocated the cessation of all mischief-making. It might be asked, Did not the negroes and abolitionists commence the war? No. They did not fire on Fort Sumter, or steal the national treasure, or confiscate its property. He appealed to ministers, merchants and manufacturers to deny to the rabble the right of saying who should or should not be employed. To the rabble he would say, Remember, that to-day the black may be mobbed—to-morrow the white. He appealed to the better classes of whites to honor God, defend the weak, and thus spare crime and bloodshed, and advance the cause of religion, morality and liberty.

THE DEATH OF GEN. McCOOK.

Gen. Buell's Official Announcement of the Murder.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Saturday, Aug. 9.

To L. Thomas, Adjutant-General.

It is with pain I inform you that Brig.-Gen. ROBERT McCOOK died at 12 M., on the 6th, of a gunwound, or wounds, inflicted by guerrillas on the previous day, near New-Market, Ala. He was indisposed, and was riding in an ambulance, some distance ahead of his brigade, with a number of his Staff and a small escort. He had stopped to see about a camping-ground for his command, when the party was attacked by a band of guerrillas, one of whom rode up to the ambulance, and shot him in the side.

(Signed) D. C. BUELL,
Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

THE REMAINS OF GEN. McCOOK.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Aug. 9.

The remains of Gen. ROBERT McCOOK were transferred from the Galt House, under a guard of honor, to the custody of the Cincinnati Committee on board the mail boat at noon. Lieut.-Col. SCOTT and Lieuts. BOYLE and GAZEN accompanied the remains to Cincinnati. The flags throughout the city were at half-mast, and there were other demonstrations of mourning.

Arrival of Wounded Soldiers at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Aug. 10.

The steamers *Commodore*, *State of Maine* and *John Brooks*, all from Harrison's Landing with about 1,300 wounded, arrived in the Schuylkill to-day.

Naval.

BOSTON, Sunday, Aug. 10.

The steam-frigate *San Jacinto* has arrived from Key West.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING-MACHINES,
Acknowledged to be superior to all others
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Circbunh's Illusive Wig.—The lightest ever manufactured. Partings do not soil or stain, durable, fits perfectly and of superior workmanship. Corner Broadway and Reade-st.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

SNYDER—HUDSON.—In Great Barrington, Mass., on Thursday, Aug. 7, by Rev. John Huntington, EDWARD L. SNYDER, of New-York, to MISSISSIPPI S., daughter of CHARLES HUDSON, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

BRIGHAM.—At his residence, in Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, Aug. 10, JOHN C. BRIGHAM, D. D., Corresponding Secretary of the American Bible Society, in the 65th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

BACHE.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Aug. 9, JAMES T. BACHE.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 61 East 35st-st., on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., or at Trinity Church at 5 o'clock.

BUTLER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 9, JOHN HENRY, infant son of John Q. A. and Almira E. Butler, aged 9 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 23 Debevoise-st., at 3 o'clock this (Monday) afternoon.

CROWELL.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 10, EDGAR FREEMAN CROWELL, youngest child of Eugene and Elizabeth F. Crowell, aged 1 year and 7 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 11 o'clock A. M., from No. 104 East 13th-st.

CONKLIN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 10, SUSAN C. CONKLIN, wife of Daniel T. Conklin, in the 32d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 193 State-st., near Smith.

COLGAN.—On Sunday, Aug. 10, SARAH FRANCES COLGAN, relict of the late Bernard Colgan, aged 70 years.

Funeral on Tuesday, the 12th inst., from the residence of her son-in-law, James P. Fagan, Ward's Island, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family, and those of her son, John C. Colgan are invited to attend. Carriages at the foot of 110th-st., East River.

DIBBLEE.—In Clifton, Staten Island, on Saturday, Aug. 9, MARIA B., wife of Henry E. Dibblee.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Vanderbilt's Landing, Staten Island, to meet the 9 o'clock boat from the City, and Hamilton-ferry, New-York, at 12½ o'clock, to convey friends to Greenwood.

EMMET.—In Astoria, at the residence of his father, T. A. EMMET, on Sunday, Aug. 10, of typhoid remittent fever, TEMPLE EMMET, in the 26th year of his age, Lieutenant in the Eighty-eighth Regiment N. Y. S. V. Lieut. EMMET was attached as first Aid to the Staff of Brig.-Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher, and served with him as such during all the severe battles on the retreat before Richmond. He arrived in New-York in company with the General, for the purpose of filling up his brigade, and was taken sick on the 1st inst. of the fever contracted during his campaign in the South.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, which will take place on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., from St. George's Church, Astoria, L. I.

FLETCHER.—In this City, on Friday morning, Aug. 8, JOSEPH FLETCHER, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from his late residence, Lexington-av. and 30th st., on Monday afternoon, Aug. 11, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

FLANAGAN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 10, ALEXANDER CRAWFORD, second son of John and Margaret Flanagan, aged 4 years, 2 months and 15 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 117 Smith-st., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock P. M. this day.

GARRETT.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 8, MARY TAYLOR, infant child of Wm. and Laura Garrett, aged 2 months and 29 days.

MCLEOD.—Near Fort Lee, N. J., JOHN NIEL, son of Dr. S. B. W. and Sarah B. McLeod, aged 2 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 178 Hudson-st., New-York, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

FOSTER.—In Harlem, on Sunday, Aug. 10, LOUIS LEONARD FOSTER, infant son of John H. and Louisa J. Foster, aged 1 year and 4 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) the 11th inst., at 1 P. M., at the Baptist Church, Washington Hall, Harlem.

TITUS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Aug. 10, MARY, daughter of the late Abiel Titus, in the 76th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Monday,) the 11th inst., at 3 P. M., from her late residence, No. 344 Carlton-av., Brooklyn.

TALBOT.—At the Naval Asylum in the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday evening, Aug. 7, ELIZA SCHUYLER, wife of Rev. Mortimer R. Talbot, U. S. N., and second daughter of Hon. Jos. C. Hornblower, of New-Jersey.

WOODS.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 9, of consumption, Mrs. PRIAR WOODS, in the 26th year of her age. Also, her infant daughter, aged 21 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 11th inst., from her late residence, No. 181 3d-av., at 10 o'clock A. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 375.—Aug. 9, 1862.
34, 6, 5, 33, 62, 50, 77, 75, 73, 51, 42, 16, 70.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 376.—Aug. 8, 1862.
43, 3, 56, 58, 38, 25, 75, 26, 47, 15, 72, 50.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.
DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 323.—Aug. 9, 1862.
38, 78, 76, 44, 18, 25, 73, 24, 43, 11, 42, 20, 2.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 249.—Aug. 9, 1862.
51, 3, 74, 54, 13, 59, 14, 28, 65, 66, 30, 26.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

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Manilla No. 2.	Havana Londres.
Manilla Cheroots No. 2.	Havana Canchas.
Principe	Havana Regalia.
South American.	All kinds German Cigars.

Domestic, Cigar Seed, Seed and Cuba, and Seed and Havana, sold in quantities to suit, cheap for cash.
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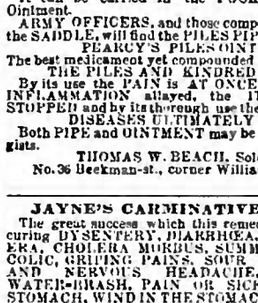
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HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
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MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
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Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

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PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE.



The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the
PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,
Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.
It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to
SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.
It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.
ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.
PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.
The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of
THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.
By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the
DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.
Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.
THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM.
The great success which this remedy has met with in curing DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, SUMMER COMPLAINT, COLIC, GRIPING PAINS, SOUR STOMACH, SICK AND NERVOUS HEADACHE, HEARTBURN, WATER-BRASH, PAIN OR SICKNESS OF THE STOMACH, WIND IN THE STOMACH AND BOWELS, CRAMPS, SEA-SICKNESS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE BOWELS, AND NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, leads the proprietors to commend it with great confidence to those troubled with any of these diseases.

READ THE TESTIMONY.

Capt. JOSEPH B. COPELAND, of Elizabeth Township, Allegheny County, Pa., writes:

"I have used your Carminative Balsam in my family, and have found it a sure and safe cure for Dysentery and Bowel Complaints. I consider it an invaluable medicine that no family should be without."

E. J. BURKERT, of Company B, Tenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, writing from Martinsburgh, Va., says:

"Having years ago tested your invaluable Carminative Balsam, I took the precaution to bring a small supply here with me. Owing to exposure, the weather, &c., dysentery, diarrhœa and diseases of the bowels prevail to some extent in all the regiments, but thanks to the Carminative, I have been able to afford speedy relief to several of my comrades who were thus afflicted, and I am satisfied that no better or surer remedy can be found for the complaints for which it is recommended."

Rev. J. B. CHANDLER, of Bangkok, Siam:

"When the cholera raged so fearfully around us last year, we had but a small quantity of your Carminative Balsam; enough, however, to prove its efficiency in that awful disease. The wife of one of our Siamese compositors was taken with cholera, and every effort which the native doctors could make to break up the disease was unavailing, and the woman appeared near her end. As a last resort we gave your Carminative, and it acted like a charm, and the woman was cured. I gave the Carminative in another case, when the person had been purging all night, and was fast drawing near her end, but was saved by its use. When given at the first appearance of the disease, it never failed to break it up immediately."

Dr. E. G. SCHRACK, of Campo Seco, California, writes:

"Mrs. Schrack and myself have just recovered from severe attacks of vomiting, purging, and cramps in our limbs, owing to our prompt use of Dr. JAYNE'S Carminative Balsam. I can honestly recommend it to all similarly afflicted."

Mr. JASPER POULSON, of Holmesburgh, Ohio, writes:

"My son was last fall taken sick with CHOLERA MORBUS. Although attended by a physician he grew worse: he was cramped severely, and nothing would stay on his stomach, until I had used your Carminative Balsam, which relieved him immediately. I have since recommended the above medicine to others, who have used it with like success."

The *Carminative Balsam*, and all of DR. D. JAYNE & SON'S *Family Medicines* are sold by HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway, and by Druggists generally.

DR. J. W. POLAND'S
WHITE PINE
COMPOUND!
Long time before the settlement of North America by Europeans, the Indians employed the bark of White Pine for the cure of
SCURVY, PUTRID FEVER,
and
SORE THROAT.
And made a wash with it for inflamed wounds and bruises. A French navigator, while trading with the Indians upon the banks of the St. Lawrence, obtained from them a knowledge of the use of the Pine. Since that period our own physicians have prescribed it in their practice to some extent, but owing to its astringency it never obtained any celebrity until 1856. In that year Dr. J. W. POLAND, then of Goffstown Centre, N. H., brought before the public his
WHITE PINE COMPOUND.
The combination of other ingredients with the pine bark so modified the action of the latter, that a preparation was produced which soon gained unbounded favor among the people. For Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally, and for Kidney Complaints likewise, it is a most wonderful remedy. The large number of letters received from persons who have been cured by using this Compound, shows in what high esteem the medicine is held by them.

Its great value as a specific for Kidney Diseases was fortunately ascertained by a person who took it for a cough. The cough was entirely removed, and also a severe inflammation on the kidneys, of ten years' endurance. Hence it was
A DISCOVERY!
Since that time, it has cured a great many cases of Kidney Inflammation, and even Diabetes and Hydrocele.

References can be seen upon a large circular, which all dealers have to give away.

Letters of inquiry addressed to Dr. P., at Melrose, will be promptly answered. Advice gratis.

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There were two hundred and sixty-nine pianos from all parts of the world entered for competition; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:

"Messrs. Steinway & Isdorsement at by the Jurors is *emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker.*"

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Those wishing to secure an appointment as agent will please apply for territory at once, in person or by letter.
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THE NEW TARIFF AND INTERNAL TAXES, complete in one book, systematically and alphabetically arranged for ready reference, from the official edition of the acts of Congress. "Embraces the entire body of existing duties, and is digested with so much judgment, accuracy and regard to convenience, and printed with such fidelity, as to give peculiar value to its columns."—*New-York Times*. Price 10 cents. Order the "official edition." DICK & FITZGERALD, Ann-st.; SINCLAIR TOUSEY and HENRY DEXTER, Nassau-st.

MILITARY.

FIRST REGIMENT, NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS, COL. GURNEY.—Last chance for the Bounty before drafting. Recruits wanted for Company C. U

PERSONAL.

—Mr. Wesley Johnston, in a note dated Polo, Ill., claps another extinguisher on the "Rev." C. H. Clark. He says: "I resided in Austin, Texas, three years prior to the commencement of the present war, doing a mercantile business as one of the firm of Phelps & Johnston. Being intimately acquainted with Gov. Clark while acting as Lieutenant-Governor, also intimate with his family, I can positively assert that his oldest son is not over thirteen years old at the present time. I am also acquainted with the Hero of San Jacinto (Sam Houston.) His oldest daughter at this time is not more than fourteen or fifteen years old, and, at the time of the secession of the State, was not married. He states that Sam Houston was brought before the Legislature on a charge of treason, and that he made a speech against them and secession. 'The Secessionists rose and gathered about him, and for a while nothing was heard but pistol shots and the clunking of knives.' This statement above is all false. At the time the Governor was deposed of his office, there was a meeting held on the grounds of the Governor's mansion. The Governor, also Gen. Hamilton, member of Congress, made very violent speeches against Secessionists and traitors. Hamilton, pointing to the Capitol said, 'There you will find the traitors,' upon which dozens of pistols were drawn, but not a shot was fired, nor was the 'clunking of knives' heard. This was the only time during the sitting of the Legislature and Convention that there was any extra excitement. The wound this Rev. C. H. Clark alludes to having received must have been invented for the occasion of making money out of the audience he was then addressing. I suppose he thought that, in consequence of the Reverend attached to his cognomen, his audience would take what he said without question."

—Hon. M. F. Conway presents himself to the voters of Kansas for reëlection to Congress. He says in his card: "I have as yet served but one year in the National Legislature. During that period, however, I have done my best to promote the interests of my constituency, and to make the voice of Kansas heard with effect by the nation. In this effort, I esteem myself tolerably successful. Nevertheless, I do not claim to have accomplished much. On the contrary, I allege that it is not in the power of any man to do justice to himself or the public in his first term of service in the House of Representatives. His first term is but his apprenticeship; it requires a second to prove his real quality, and enable him to fully demonstrate his resources. I have made, thus far, only a good beginning. I am ambitious to pursue this beginning to a successful end. I am in the situation of one who has laid the foundation of an important edifice, and seeks the means wherewith to build thereon a fitting superstructure. I, therefore, ask for a reëlection; confident that, with the generous support of my constituency—that ripened by experience, and animated by an unfaltering zeal to serve my country and my fellow-men—I shall, in the end, merit the distinction which never fails to be ultimately bestowed upon a tried and really true and useful public servant."

—Henry More and George Cottrell, of the town of Marshall, Oneida Co., enlisted in Capt. Healy's cavalry company, some time ago, and drew pay till the Eighth Cavalry received arms, horses and equipments, and were ordered into the field, when they sneaked away at night, and sought refuge from danger in Canada. Last week Capt. Healy received the following interesting note from the cowards:

HAMILTON, Canada, July, 26, 1862.

CAPT. W. H. HEALY—SIR: You doubtless think George Cottrell and myself have left you rather suddenly. Well, we have, for that matter; but we came to the conclusion that we were not calculated for soldiers. For a wonder, my health was good until the last month or so, when I was down, and am now quite sick here, so much so that I have called on a doctor. George and myself have got something to do, so we shall make our pocket-money if nothing else, and shall stay our term of enlistment out in Canada! I write for the purpose of informing you that you may not think we met foul play in Baltimore. If you will keep still, we will; if you make a fuss in the papers at home, we can write as well as you can, and shall do so (!). So take your choice.

CORPORAL MORE.

P. S.—Our business will keep us in Hamilton and Toronto. C. MORE and GEO. COTTRELL.

—Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, of Ohio, has taken to writing notes to the newspapers. His last card, which appears in the Chicago *Times*, reads thus—It is dated Dayton, Aug. 4: "As the telegraph seems determined not to contradict its own falsehood, please say that the statement that I was 'arrested' or 'implicated' with anybody else arrested as a traitor is a deliberate falsehood, without any foundation whatever in truth. My sole 'treason' consists in stern adherence to the Democratic principles and the Democratic Party—to principles and the party of Constitutional liberty—the Union Party of the country. If ever arrested, it will be solely for this, and no other offence. On Saturday night, I addressed the largest meeting ever held at night in Dayton. It was a democratic meeting, and the people were out in full strength and spirit."

—One B. F. Cutter has been arrested in Charlestown, Mass., charged with treason, in having levied war against the United States. He admits that he has been an officer in the Confederate army. He had one of his legs broken in an engagement somewhere on the Mississippi River, and is now emaciated and in feeble health. He arrived at Boston a day or two since, in a vessel, and on the passage stated that he should go back to help the South as soon as he recovered his health, but he has been placed under $5,000 bonds to appear when wanted.

—The Philadelphia Evening *Bulletin* tells a story, for the truth of which it vouches, of a clergyman, stopping at one of the first-class hotels in this City, who was aroused in the night by a burglar who had managed to enter his room, and was diligently prosecuting his calling. Cornering him, he lectured him eloquently on the evil of his ways, and finally agreed to let the culprit off if he would promise to enlist in the army. This compromise he was only too glad to make, and the fellow is actually serving with the Army of the Potomac.

—Gov. Tod has a very frank way of addressing the people of Ohio. The following card, for instance, appears in the papers of that State:

"COLEMANS, Ohio, Aug. 6.

To the Press of Ohio:

When fixing upon the 10th inst. as the day for the several recruiting officers to report their men to their respective camps, I did not consult the almanac. Not wishing to violate the Sabbath, I hereby extend the time until Tuesday the 12th.

DAVID TOD, Governor."

—Col. Elliott F. Shepard, the late Commander of the Dépôt at Elmira, has been appointed an Assistant Inspector-General for one-half of the State, and will, as soon as practicable, visit the headquarters of the several regiments in his district, the bounds of which have not yet been announced. His duty will be to report to the Governor on all matters connected with the prompt organization, equipment and proper discipline of the troops in his district, with such suggestions as may tend to promote these objects.

—John T. Johnston, Esq., President of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, makes the following liberal offer to promote enlistments in the Counties of Union, Somerset, Hunterdon and Warren. He will pay $250 to the first company raised in the County of Somerset; and he will give $5 each to the first fifty men who will volunteer for the old regiments now in the field from Union County, and the same for volunteers from Hunterdon and Warren Counties.

—Two young men, William E. Hosmer, 15 years of age, son of the poet W. H. C. Homers, and Joseph Rowe, 17 years of age, were drowned in the Susquehannah River near Owego, on Thursday evening last. They had gone in bathing and apparently the younger got beyond his depth, and his companion was drowned in an unsuccessful attempt to rescue him.

—Miss Sarah E. Henry, daughter of Mr. William Henry, committed suicide by drowning herself in a water hogshead, in the yard of her father's residence on Main-street, New-London, Conn. Her body was found on Tuesday morning, clothed only in her night dress. Insanity was the cause of the act. She was 24 years of age.

—The Presbytery of New-Brunswick have just dissolved the pastoral relation existing between Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., and the First Presbyterian Church. Rev. Mr. Symmes, of Cranberry, is appointed to preach on the third Sabbath of August, and declare the pulpit vacant.

—Gen. Jim Lane passed through Quincy, Illinois, on Saturday last, *en route* to Kansas. At Knoxville, where he made an address, he had the pleasure of seeing an avowed rebel sympathizer made to take the oath of allegiance by a crowd which threatened to hang him if he did not do so.

—Judge James B Walker, who was captured some time since, at Fayetteville, Ark., and taken to St. Louis, has been released on parole to reside in the Northern States, and to report himself once a month to the Provost-Marshal General of the St. Louis District.

—A little girl named Ellen Noonen, 9 years old, fell into the Housatonic at the railroad bridge at Falls Village, Conn., on Thursday last, and was instantly swept over the falls, which are some 80 feet high at that point. The body has not been recovered.

—William D. Parker was arrested in Baltimore on Thursday on the charge of making a pair of slippers on which was a Confederate flag. He was taken before Gen. Wool, and discharged after taking the oath. The slippers were confiscated.

—Maj.-Gen. Cassius M. Clay arrived in this City on Thursday evening, and proceeded immediately to Washington. He arrived in good health. Gen. Clay's family returned from Russia several months since.

—Col. Rush C. Hawkins, of Hawkins' Zouaves, has been released from arrest, without charges being preferred against him, and has rejoined his regiment, which will, there is reason to believe, shortly be before the enemy.

—Col. T. B. Lawrence, United States Consul to Florence, left for his post by the *Asia*, which sailed from Boston on Wednesday. Mrs. Lawrence accompanied him.

—Col. Dike, of Stoneham, Mass., offers to organize, fit and drill a colored regiment, if Gov. Andrew will imitate Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Is and, and call for the men.

—A sword was presented to Brig.-Gen. R. C. Schenck, at Sperryville, Aug. 2. Col. McLean made the presentation speech on behalf of his fellow officers, and the General responded appropriately.

—The gallant Commodore Boggs, who did such noble service in the capture of New-Orleans, has just lost a son, Lieut. Robt. Boggs, of Company G, of the New-York First.

—A man named Mackave, who was ingenuous enough to admit that he came from Florence, Ala., was arrested in Cincinnati on Thursday charged with being a spy.

—Brig.-Gen John A. Perrine of the New-Jersey militia, lies dangerously ill at his residence in Princeton. The General is afflicted with a carbuncle near his shoulder-blade.

—The Seventh Regiment Band serenaded Gen. Wool, at his headquarters in Baltimore, on Thursday evening last.

—Gen. Howard is still stumping Maine to stimulate enlistments. He spoke at Biddeford on Thursday evening.

Obituary.

Sir Alen Napier McNab, the well-known Canadian statesman, died on Friday, at his residence, near Hamilton, in the 64th year of his age. He was born in Canada, and participated as an infantry officer in the War of 1812. He then studied law, and entered upon practice at Hamilton. In 1829 he was chosen member of Parliament. He served three terms, and was once Speaker. After the "patriot war" of 1837, he was knighted for distinguished services against the insurgents. After the union of the two Provinces he was Speaker of the new Legislature; and in 1854 was Prime Minister under the Earl of Elgin. In 1859 he was a candidate for the British Parliament from Brighton, but was not elected. He was made an Aid-de-Camp to the Queen in 1860, and received the honorary rank of Colonel. Sir Alan McNab was made a baronet after his retirement from the Cabinet of the Earl of Elgin. He had for many years lived at a splendid residence, known as Dundurn, a short distance from Hamilton. Sir Alan suffered a considerable shock to his constitution last Fall, while on his way to England on board the steamer *North Briton*, which ran on the rocks in the Lower St. Lawrence. He has not for many years enjoyed good health, having been greatly afflicted with gout.

Jackson's Famous Motto—Where it was Uttered.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In correcting the error of Tammany Hall and R. J. WALKER, in their quotations of Gen. JACKSON's famous toast, you have fallen into a more material error, by saying that it was given "at a *patriotic* entertainment in Washington." That entertainment was the reverse of patriotic. It was prepared for the express purpose of inaugurating the treasonable doctrine of nullification. It was given on the 13th of April, 1830, the birthday of THOMAS JEFFERSON, by conspirators against the Union, led by JOHN C. CALHOUN, the American Cataline. It was given on that day to fix the paternity of the doctrine (and not unjustly, it must be admitted,) on Mr. JEFFERSON, in order to give it character. ANDREW JACKSON and three of his Cabinet Ministers, (VAN BUREN, EATON and BRANCH,) were present at that feast prepared by traitors. The President and his friends were fully informed of the object of that dinner; and his patriotic toast, correctly printed by you, was given for the purpose of rebuking CALHOUN and his fellow conspirators.

CALHOUN was then Vice-President of the United States. His toast followed that of JACKSON. It was: "The Union—next to our Liberty the most dear; may we all remember that it can only be preserved by respecting the rights of the States, and distributing equally the benefit and burden of the Union." In that toast CALHOUN, with master adroitness, presented the issue between his faction and the Government, namely: "Liberty *before* Union—supreme State sovereignty—false complaint of inequality of benefits and burdens in the Union—*our rights*, as we choose to define them, or *disunion*."

My authority for this statement is THOMAS H. BENTON, who was at the dinner.

B. J. L.

Secessionists in Westchester County.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to call your attention to the fact that there are about a dozen rabid Secessionists in this neighborhood, (Saw-mill River Valley.) They are very bold, and one of them said yesterday that he "wished the rebels would take Washington and burn everything and everybody in it," particularly the President and "BILL SEWARD;" and that "if JEFF. DAVIS were a candidate he would vote for him." Now will you please inform me to whom I must make the charge, or will you send an officer up here. I will attend to them, and prove the charge by a dozen persons. They are all men of some little property, but ignorant, and it would hardly be worth noticing them if it were not that there are several young men, strong, hearty, and just the material for soldiers, who are inclined to volunteer, and would do so with a little inducement. We are about three miles back from the Dobbs' Ferry Post-office, where I go every morning to get my TIMES—which it is impossible to get unless you subscribe for it. I often have offered commissions to get the TIMES, but the answer of the Postmaster invariably is, "They are all gone." *Tribunes* are plentiful. These nobody will have under any circumstances. I bought one for a neighbor the other day, (being the only paper to be had,) but he refused to have it—so I was obliged to keep it and give him my TIMES.

ODELL HEART.

GREENBURGH, Friday, Aug. 8, 1862.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 9, 1862—3 P. M.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for Western and State Flour is decidedly lower, the demand is mainly for export, but the business is light owing to the depression in exchange and the very warm weather. The trade are holding off and fancy brands are heavy. The sales are 9,400 bbls. at $4 90 @$5 10 for Superfine State and Western; $5 12½@ $5 30 for Extra State; $5 25@$5 40 for the low grades of Western Extra; $5 55@$5 60 for shipping brands of round hoop Extra Ohio, and $5 70@$6 25 for Trade brands do. Canadian Flour is in fair supply, but is lower and very quiet; sales of 950 bbls., at $5 15@$5 30 for the low grades of Extra, and $5 40@ $6 25 for Trade brands. Southern Flour is more active, but is lower; the demand is mainly for South America; sales of 2,000 bbls., at $5 20@$5 80 for mixed to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 90@$7 for Trade brands, and $8 50@$9 for Phœnix family. Rye Flour is steady; sales of 200 bbls., at $3@$4 30. Corn Meal is firm, and in fair demand; sales of 400 bbls., at $3 30 for Jersey and $3 50 for Brandywine.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market is firmer, the demand fair; sales of 1,600 bbls., at $11 37½@$11 50 for Mess and $9 87½@$10 for Prime. Beef is steady; sales of 200 bbls. Beef Hams remain steady. Cut Meats are in fair demand; sales of 230 hhds. and tcs. at 8c.@8½c. for Shoulders and 6c.@6¾c. for Hams. Lard is firm, and in fair request. Sales of 470 bbls. and tcs. at 8¾c.@9¼c. Butter and Cheese are steady and salable.

RICE—Remains very quiet, but prices generally are steady. 100 bags Rangoon sold, in bond, at 50c. We quote Carolina at 8c.@8¾c.

HAY—The market is quite firm, the supply moderate; sales of 700 bales, at 60c.@70c.

SEEDS—Only a limited demand for Clover Seed at 8¼c.@8¾c. Timothy Seed is quiet at $2. Rough Flax seed is selling at $2@$2 15 ₱ bushel.

TALLOW—Holders are firmer, the demand good; sales of 70,000 lbs. Western at 10¾c.@10¾c., and City at 10¾c.@10¾c.

HIDES—Receipts have been fair, and sales moderate, during the past week. Week's receipts, 58,161 hides; sales, 31,741 hides, including, according to MESSRS. WRIGHT & WIDDEMYER, 3,000 Buenos Ayres, 21@23 lbs., 22c.@23c. cash, usual selection; 3,500 Buenos Ayres, kips, 10¾ lbs., 23c., cash, usual selection; 1,100 Rio Grande kips, 8¾ lbs., 21c., cash, usual selection; 14,500 California, 20@21 lbs., 22c., 6 months, usual selection; 4,000 Asplinwall, 19@21 lbs., 21c., 6 months, usual selection; 525 Matamoras, 23 lbs., 21c., cash, usual selection; 1,550 Mexican, 20@22 lbs., on private terms; 400 Western, 24 lbs., on private terms; 2,160 Wet Salted Para, 43 lbs., on private terms; 1,000 Country Slaughter, 70@75 lbs., 8½c., cash, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands; 305,800 Dry Hides, 18,000 Wet Salted do., and 620 *bales* East India Hides, viz.: 101,000 Buenos Ayres and Montevideo; 4,000 Cordova, &c.; 48,000 Rio Grande; 53,000 California, &c.; 36,000 Orinoco; 18,000 Porto Cabello, &c.; 13,500 Vera Cruz and Mexican; 12,500 West Indies, &c.; 1,500 Maracaibo; 2,000 Truxillo; 31,500 Minas, Para and Maranham; 1,000 Maracaibo; 7,000 Asplinwall and San Juan; 4,800 Tampico and Matamoras; 1,500 Savanilla and Bogota; 1,500 Western and Southern; 2,000 East Indies, common; 45,000 African Kips; 620 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo; 5,000 Wet Salted Domestic; 12,000 Wet Salted California; 1,000 Wet Salted Rio Grande.

LEATHER—The week's receipts of Sole amount to 69,000 sides. The demand has been fair, and prices firm, especially for oak-tanned.

WOOL—The demand has been good, mainly from consumers, at buoyant prices. The scarcity of Domestic operates as a check on transactions, yet the sales of Foreign have been quite extensive. The week's sales include 15,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, at 50c.@53c.; 100,000 lbs. Domestic Pulled, at 42c.@53c., 350 bales Mediterranean, washed, at 32c.@40c., 350 bales fine Chilian, a 30c.@33c., 353 bales Cheice, part unwashed, at 16c.@20c.; 250 bales Cordova, 31c.@ 33c.; 40,000 lbs. unwashed African, 25c.@35c.; 162 bales East India, at 25c.@28c.; and 250 bales Buenos Ayres, on private terms. In Boston, bids have been active at rising prices. Sales, during the week, 400,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece and Pulled at from 53c.@ 60c. ₱ lb., including choice lots of Fleece and extra Pulled at the latter rate; 100 bales Cape, at 33c., cash, a cash sale advance on the current rates of this description a few months ago; and 550 bales Mediterranean, Cape, East India and African, at full rates. The arrivals of Domestic at Boston, the past two weeks, have been quite large, amounting to 11,081 bales, a good portion of which was on account of manufacturers.

COTTON—The inquiry is fair and the market is quite firm; sales of 600 bales Middling Uplands and Gulf., at 46c.

COFFEE—The market is devoid of activity but there is no disposition to press sales unless at full previous prices.

MOLASSES—Is in fair request, but is rather heavy; sales of 115 hhds. and 40 bbls. English Islands on private terms.

RICE—Is very quiet, but firm, at 8c.@8¾c. for Carolina, good to choice quality.

SUGARS—Are rather firmer and in fair demand, especially New-Orleans; sales of 546 hhds., mostly New-Orleans, at 8c.@10c., and a few Cuba's, at 8c.@9c.; also, 264 hhds. New-Orleans, by auction, at 8c.@9c.

FISH—Dry Cod are in light supply, but the demand is moderate and prices are hardly so firm; sales of 1,500 qls. St. George, at $1 37½@$1 62½ the latter rate for handsome. Mackerel are rather quiet and are still low, yet firm at ruling rates under the influence of a decreasing stock; sales of 500 bbls. at $7 50 for small No. 1 Shads., and $6 50 for No. 2 do.; No. 3 are scarce and wanted. Other descriptions are quiet and prices unchanged.

LATH—The demand is fair and the market is steady; most of the recent arrivals were previously disposed of; sales of 1,300,000 Eastern, at $1 10, three months.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is less active, and is 2c.@3c. ₱ bush. lower, owing to a decline in Exchange; the heaviness is most noticeable on inferior; choice White is scarce, and is comparatively firm and in fair request. The demand is chiefly for export, but is fair for milling. The sales reach 139,300 bushels, and consist of 19,400 bushels Chicago Spring at $1 10 @$1 18; 25,600 bushels Milwaukee Club at $1 12@ $1 21; 32,700 bushels Amber Iowa, &c., at $1 22@ $1 24; 19,200 bushels Red Winter at $1 30@$1 31; 6,700 bushels choice Amber Western at $1 37; 13,300 bushels Red Western at $1 30@$1 31; 13,700 bushels White Michigan at $1 41@$1 42; 2,200 bushels very choice White Kentucky at $1 55@$1 60, and 6,500 bushels Mixed Western at $1 34. Barley and Barley Malt are dull, and prices nominal. Oats in good demand, and are 1c. ₱ bushel firmer; sales of Western and Canadian at 47c.@49c., and State at 49c.@50c. Rye is dull and somewhat heavy at 63c.@64c. for State, and 76c.@78c. for Western. Corn is more freely offered, and is lower, influenced by the decline in Exchange. The demand is mainly for the trade; sales of 81,000 bushels at 46½c.@50c. for Heated; 52c. @55c. for Eastern Mixed; 56½c.@57½c. for Shipping Mixed, and 67c. for White Western.

ASHES—The market is quiet, but the supply is light, and prices rule steadily, with moderate sales of Pots at $6 81½@$6 87½, and Pearls at $7.

WHISKY—The market is firm, but less active; sales of 490 bbls. at 30½c. for State, and 31c. for Ohio.

FREIGHTS—Are again lower, and are rather dull. To Liverpool the engagements are 37,700 bush. Wheat at 11¾d @12¾d. in bulk, and bags mainly at 12d.@ 12½d.; 3 200 hhls. Flour at 3s. 6d.@3s. 10½d., chiefly at 3s. 6d.@3s. 7½d. To London—30,000 bushels Wheat at 12¾d.@13d. in bulk and bags, mainly at the latter rate in bags; 4,500 hhls. Flour at 3s. 10½d.@4s., chiefly the inside rate. To Glasgow—12,000 bushels Wheat at 13d. in bags; 1,000 bbls. Flour at 4s. The charters are: A vessel with 25,000 bushels Wheat to Southampton at 12¾d. in bulk and bags; two brigs to Cork for orders, each with 12,000 bushels Wheat, the one at 14½d. and the other at 14d.; a vessel of 2,000 bbls. to New-Orleans and back, $4,000, and a vessel of 210 tons, with Staves to Cadiz at $30 for hhd. and $45 for light pipe.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	July 30
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	July 30
Anglo Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 7
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 6
Hermann	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 9
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 13
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 13
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 20
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 23
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 27
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 30
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 10
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 15
FROM AMERICA.			
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 13
Bohemian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 16
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 16
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 20
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 23
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 30
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 3
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 10
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 17
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*and* Erie Railroad) ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 6 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A LARGE AND NEATLY FURnished room on second floor, with or without board—closets, gas and bath. Apply at No. 55 Lexington-av.

BROOKLYN.—ROOMS FOR SINGLE PERSONS or for families, at No. 16 Clinton-st. This house has been recently altered and renovated, so as to render it in every respect a desirable residence. References required.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, four children, infant and nurse, desire board in a genteel family; two large and small rooms will be required. Also, board for a single gentleman; terms moderate and prompt pay. Address N. A. B., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

A NEW-ENGLAND LADY HAVING taken a first-class house with all the modern improvements, is desirous to let two or three rooms with board, to gentlemen and ladies, or single gentlemen, where all the comforts of a home may be realized. Call at No. 157 East 33d-st.

A WIDOW LADY, WITHOUT FAMILY, would like one or two respectable ladies to board, or a gentleman and his wife. Apply at No. 6 Prince-st, near the Bowery. Terms moderate.

COUNTRY BOARD.

STRAWBERRY FARMS FAMILY HOTEL NEAR RED BANK, MONMOUTH CO., NEW-JERSEY. Delightfully situated near Long Branch and Shrewsbury. Accessible at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily, by Raritan and Delaware Bay R. R. and Shrewsbury boats, from foot of Murry-st. Terms per week, $5 to $7. Superior accommodations for families. Beautiful shady walks and drives, and a small lake, with boats, in the vicinity. A large hall, with music, for social enjoyment. For circulars, address WARREN & DAY, Colt's Neck, N. J. Refers to W. H. Mills, 377 6th-av., and J. T. S. Smith, 384 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE HUDSON.—The location of the house and grounds is as fine as any on the Hudson. The house is well shaded by fine trees, and the grounds extend to and command a fine view of the river. Apply to Mrs. ISAAC L. CRAFT, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., or to JOHN J. ANGEVINE, No. 2 Wall-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO RENT—THE NEW MARBLE BUILDING NO. 464 Broome-st., 25x86 feet, between Mercer and Greene sts., admirably adapted for a light manufacturing business where women are employed. Will accommodate 800 persons. Fitted up with gas, water closets and steam warming apparatus. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Nos. 309 and 311 Canal-st., or JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 123 BOWERY, TO CARPET, tobacco or furniture dealers, with a good, dry, light basement and vault; the front will be altered to suit a tenant. Will be let or leased on reasonable terms. Apply on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE—FIRST-RATE LOCATION, either in New-York or Brooklyn, wanted by a lady of small family (no children,) who will board the occupants. Those desirous of securing a good table, and relieving themselves of care without increasing their expenses, may address, for one week, S. B. S., Station B.

FURNISHED COTTAGE OR SMALL house wanted, at a moderate price, by a gentleman and his wife, easy of access by steam or horse railroad, in a pleasant location, and within the County of New-York. Possession about Oct. 1. Address Box No. 2,687 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE—ANY PARTY HAVing a furnished house, pleasantly located in Brooklyn, can hear of a good tenant by addressing GEORGE WILLIS, Brooklyn Post-office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 1 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

DRY GOODS.

AGENCY FOR THE NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRTS, MADE TO ORDER OR READY MADE.

The cheapest, finest and best fitting Shirts made in this City.

SUMMER UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS, ENGLISH AND GERMAN HOSIERY, HANDKERCHIEFS, SCARFS, TIES, STOCKS, GLOVES, UMBRELLAS, &c.,

At the Shirt and Collar depôt, Nos. 87 and 89 Williamst., one door north of Maiden-lane.

THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

COTTON SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS.

A large assortment of all the VERY BEST MAKES, At Popular Prices. A. T. STEWART & CO.

ORGANDIES AND JACONETS

In Robes, and by the Yard, At EXTREMELY LOW PRICES. A. T. STEWART & CO.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

UNPARALLELED BARGAINS.

STILL GREATER REDUCTION IN PRICES OF RICH SILKS, DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, SACQUES, and MANTILLAS, at the GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE OF CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 GRAND-ST., (Previous to taking Stock.)

$20,000 WORTH RICH SILKS, MARKED DOWN.

$15,000 WORTH RICH DRESS GOODS, MARKED DOWN.

$10,000 WORTH PURE LINENS AND FAMILY GOODS, MARKED DOWN.

$12,000 WORTH RICH MANTILLAS and CLOAKS, MARKED DOWN.

Notwithstanding the great advance in price of Cotton Goods, we shall continue to sell our present large stock of DOMESTIC GOODS (+3,000 worth) at the reduced price as long as we have a piece left; and we beg leave to suggest to our patrons the propriety of supplying themselves without delay, for they are already rapidly advancing in price.

CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

CLOSING OUT SALE. BARGAINS. BARGAINS.

Every dollar's worth of our superb stock of FOREIGN AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, &c., &c., REDUCED FROM 20 TO 50 PER CENT.

In order to accommodate my large and increased trade, I have determined on various ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS IN MY STORE, and to accomplish which I find it necessary to reduce my STOCK before the alterations are commenced.

Ladies are assured that we will offer BARGAINS during this sale, which will commence on MONDAY, July 28, and close positively On SATURDAY, Aug. 16, 1862.

Our stock contains a splendid variety of MANTILLAS, CLOAKS AND SHAWLS, BLACK AND COLORED DRESS SILKS, POPLINS, MOZAMBIQUES, BAREGES, GRENADINES, VALENTIA PLAIDS, MOHAIRS, LAWNS, &c., &c.; also, a large stock of housekeeping goods, SHIRTING and SHEETING Muslins and Linens, Table Damasks, Flannels, Blankets and Quilts, Cloths, Cassimeres, Embroideries, Hosiery and Gloves.

W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery, Near Houston-st.

LADIES, THIS IS THE LAST MONTH for nice-fitting dollar corsets, 50c. skirts, and the fine 25c. stockings, cheap hair nets, gloves, fancy goods, Zephyr worsted, yarns and small wares. This month prices must advance. Now is the time to save money. Send your orders and postage stamps. N. B.—Premium allowed on silver and gold.

ELCEE'S Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

NOTICE.—EAST INDIA AND INDIAN GOODS in every variety, wholesale and retail. FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 651 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, in Brooklyn or the country, for a neat, efficient girl in either of the above capacities; is a girl of most respectable appearance; has unexceptionable references; seeks a good place, and will try to please at moderate wages. Apply at No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or would do housework in a small family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good reference. Apply at No. 143 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A competent young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and to assist to the washing; is willing and obliging; no objection to a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by a most respectable young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and fine washing, or housework for a small family. Can be seen at No. 85 West 39th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE German woman, a situation as cook, immediately, in a good family; understands French and American cooking thoroughly, and is a good baker; would assist with the washing, if required. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery, in the basement.

AS COOK, OR CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young English woman, a situation as good plain cook, or chambermaid and waitress; is a good washer and ironer; the country preferred. Call, or address AMELIA DOWNING, No. 150 West 17th-st., rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Any lady in Brooklyn or the country requiring a neat, efficient servant in either of the above capacities, may be immediately supplied with an excellent girl at moderate wages, by applying at No. 15 Court-st., corner of Joralemon st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT.—WANTED, a situation as general house servant by a very deserving and reliable girl; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; will try to please at moderate wages; is fond of children and can furnish good references. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, near Henry-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable, experienced woman, as children's nurse, or to wait on an invalid; has brought up a young orphan family, who are grown up; and is capable of undertaking the management of a family who may be in want of a useful person. Address A. B., No. 47 Amity-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a tidy Protestant girl, with excellent City references, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; cuts and fits children's dresses in fashionable style; all styles of family sewing; quick at the needle; or as chambermaid and laundress; wages $7 per month in this City or Brooklyn. Call or address No. 181 East 21st-st., for two days.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNdance and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) Germans, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable single man, of long experience in this City, as coachman: has lived in first-class families; the best of City reference as to character and capability. Call at No. 28 East 29th-st., at Mr. Smith's coach factory, or a note for T. C., at the above place, will be promptly attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED AS coachman, by an Englishman who thoroughly understands his business. Apply at WILLIAM KERR & CO.'S, Nos. 23 and 25 East 12th-st.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman or groom, by a young man who thoroughly understands his business in the proper style. Address, for two days, P. B., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, or can be seen at the Putnam House, 4th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., Room No. 111, by note or person.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED AS Gardener by a married man without family, who has a most thorough practical knowledge of all the departments of the business. Address JOHN M., care of J. Thorburn & Co., No. 15 John-st. New-York. No one need apply except those who have or intend to erect greenhouses or graperies.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable German, as gardener; understands greenhouse and graperies; is a first-rate gardener; best of references. Call at No. 17 Centre-st., for two days.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANted, by a steady man, a situation as gardener and coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; would be willing to take charge of a small place. Address T. M. F., Box No. 209 *Times* office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE person, born and brought up in this City, who has seen better days, (who is now in very destitute circumstances,) having a family to support; has held responsible situations of trust—a situation as military secretary, salesman in drug store, entry clerk, light porter, or janitor in some public school or hospital; is capable of fulfilling the duties of any of the above places, is strictly temperate, honest, active and industrious; would be grateful for any other employment they would be pleased to give him; is not afraid to work; can give undoubted reference. Note addressed to J. M., No. 135 West 16th-st., up stairs, will be attended to.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 100 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pant

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1862.—Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, extended to 1879, are notified that the interest due Sept. 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that date, at this office, on presentation of the proper coupons. It will be necessary for the holders of bonds not thus extended to present them at the office of the Company, where they can receive the principal and interest to Sept. 1, 1862. The privilege of extending such bonds will cease at that date. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Knickerbocker Stage Company, will be held at the Office, 8th-av. and 23d-st., (also for Inspectors of Election in 1863,) on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 13, 1862. The poll will be open from 5 to 6 P. M.
GEORGE C. PETERS, Secretary.

TO ARMY OFFICERS, PAYMASTERS AND OTHERS.—VAN VLECK & TUCKER, No. 4 Broad-st., one floor from Wall-st., will furnish small gold in dollar pieces, quarter eagles, and five dollar pieces, in exchange for twenty dollar gold pieces, without extra charge, in amounts to suit.

MONEY.—PERSONS REQUIRING TEMPORARY accommodation are requested to procure a prospectus of the Mutual Loan and Discount Company, No. 57 Chatham-st. Business bills promptly discounted.
URWICK & KING, Agents.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD and City of Milwaukee Bonds purchased by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

GOLD, SILVER, AND UNITED STATES Demand Notes, bought at the highest premium, by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE OSWEGO & SYRACUSE R. R. CO. EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid on the 20th day of August instant. Stockholders residing in New-York City will be paid by the Transfer Agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the office of the Howard Insurance Company; in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others, at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office only. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
OSWEGO, Aug. 5, 1862.

THE NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 9, 1862.
DIVIDEND NO. 13.—THE PRESIDENT AND Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company, payable 15th inst.
The transfer books will be closed till the 18th inst., inclusive. H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the New-Jersey Zinc Company held August 8, 1862, a Dividend of Three per cent. was declared on common stock, payable on and after the 15th inst., at the Transfer Office of the Company, No. 143 Liberty-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th to the 15th. A. H. FARLIN,
Treasurer and Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., payable on the 31st inst. The transfer book will be closed from to-day until the 31st inst., inclusive. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK,
No. 45 Wall, corner William-st., Aug. 7, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMpany have declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. payable to stockholders or their representatives on the 9th August inst. JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INS. CO., Office No. 67 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per cent., payable on demand.
WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1862.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. HAS this day been declared, payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. W. A. HALL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on the 29th inst. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 1 Pine-st.—July 21, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each Piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.
A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

RAVEN & BACON.—MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, Warerooms, 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. We are now offering on favorable terms a full assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect. Liberal arrangements made with parties desiring to pay by installments.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. FISCHER, acknowledged to be the most durable and the best Pianos made, with iron frame, patent damper, overstrung, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., near 8th-av.

UPRIGHT-SQUARE PIANOS, MELODEONS.—7 octave rosewood uprights, $200. Elegant rosewood squares, at $225, $235, $300, $175. Melodeons at $35, $45, $55, $65, $75, by CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., BROADWAY, opposite the New-York Hotel. An assortment of their unrivaled PIANOS on hand. Cottage and school pianos for $125 and $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
Mantels sold at astonishingly low prices at KLABER'S Marble Yards, No. 54 First-av., near Third-st., and No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS.—$20,000 worth of enameled slate mantels; imitation of the most costly marbles now in use; will be sold 25 per cent. below manufacturers prices. Also, marble mantels, monuments and tomb-stones.
WM. S. SEE & CO., No. 586 Hudson-st.

MACHINERY, &c.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

THE BEST WATER WHEEL KNOWN.—Inquire of D. TALLCOT, Agent, No. 482 Broadway.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 388 BROADWAY.—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, etc., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

U. S. ARMY SUBSTITUTE ASSOCIATION.
This Association has completed its arrangements for providing substitutes for persons who may be drafted into the service of the United States, under the recent call of the Secretary of War.
Parties desirous of availing themselves of the advantages of this Association should apply early and register their names.
Information in reference to the above, will be given on application at the Office, No. 67 William-st., corner of Cedar-st. W. A. GREENLEAF, Sec'y.

A BEAUTIFUL MICROSCOPE, MAGNIFYING 500 times for 25 cents, (coin;) five of different powers for $1. Mailed free. Address F. O. BOWEN Box No. 220, Boston, Mass.

PROPOSALS.

COFFEE FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1862.
Proposals, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Coffee," will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the 16th instant, for furnishing and delivering, on receiving ten days' notice, at the United States Navy-yard at Brooklyn, all the coffee which may be required for the use of the navy during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863.
The coffee to be equal to the best Cuba, according to the sample at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and be delivered there without extra charge.
Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed. This guaranty must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guaranty. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty. I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of WEDNESDAY, August 13, 1862, for the construction of the following works, viz.:
Sewer in Grand-street, from No. 445 to Sheriff street; trap-block pavement of Elm-street, between Duane and Reade streets, and crosswalks in Sixth-avenue, at Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets.
Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office. THOS. STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPAN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, August 1, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 39 PARK-ROW, TIMES BUILDINGS, NEW-YORK.
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the titles of the work and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office, until 12½ o'clock P. M. of TUESDAY, August 12, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.:
For fencing lots in the following places, viz.:
Southeast corner of Pearl and Chambers streets, numbers four hundred and fourteen, four hundred and sixteen and four hundred and eighteen.
Blocks bounded by Broadway, Ninth-avenue, Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets, and Sixtieth and Sixty-first streets.
Northeast corner of Forty-fourth-street and Tenth-avenue.
Block bounded by Forty-second and Forty-third streets, and the Tenth and Eleventh avenues.
North side of Fortieth-street, between the Tenth and Eleventh avenues.
North side of Thirty-sixth-street, between the Second-avenue and St. Gabriel's Church.
South side of Thirtieth-street, one hundred feet from the southerly corner of Second-avenue.
South side of Forty-second-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues.
Southwest corner of Thirty-eighth-street and Fourth-avenue, where not already done.
North side of Fifty-eighth-street, south side of Fifty-ninth-street, from the Seventh-avenue to the buildings on the said street west of the Seventh-avenue; on the Seventh-avenue, west side, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets.
For setting curb and gutter in Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-fourth to Sixty-fourth streets, and flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same; and for fencing and flagging in front of vacant lots on the west side of the Sixth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets.
Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1862.
SHEPHERD F. KNAPP,
Street Commissioner.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,
No. 7 CITY HALL, Aug. 1, 1862.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until August 12, 1862, at 12 M.:
For 250 to 300 tons of the best Anthracite Coal, for the use of the Courts and offices of the County, the ton to be calculated at 2,240 pounds.
Also, proposals for 50 cords of Kindling Wood, pine, cut and split for use.
The said coal and wood to be delivered at such times and places as the Committee may designate.
The Committee reserve the right to reject any and all proposals.
JAMES DAVIS,
WILLIAM M. TWEED,
SHERIDAN SHOOK,
SMITH ELY, Jr.,
ORISON BLUNT,
WILLIAM C. CONNER,
ELIJAH F. PURDY,
Committee.

OFFICE OF WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT, Aug. 6, 1862.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until the 18th day of August, 1862, for furnishing the bricks, cement and sand, required for the completion of the Washington Aqueduct.
There will be required about 4,000,000 bricks, 5,000 barrels of Cement, 30,000 bushels of sand—but these quantities will be increased or diminished, as may be found necessary.
Five hundred barrels of cement are needed which will set very quickly, and entirely to the satisfaction of the Engineer.
Forms for proposals may be obtained at this office. They will be indorsed, "Proposals for Brick," "for Cement," or "for Sand," as the case may be, and directed to "Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, Washington." WM. R. HUTTON,
Chief Engineer.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, 5th August, 1862.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until TUESDAY next, 12th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for five hundred (500) army wagons, the whole to be completed and delivered in Philadelphia, subject to inspection, on or before the first of September next. Proposals will be received for any portion of the above number, and security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Army Wagons," and addressed to the (Signed) G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, July 25, 1862.
WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.—PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of August, for completing the distributing reservoir of the Washington Aqueduct. Plans and specifications may be seen after the 12th of August.
Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Reservoir, and directed to "Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."
WALTER J. SMITH, Chief Clerk.

OFFICE OF WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT, Aug. 6, 1862.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL the 26th day of August, 1862, for the completion of the auxiliary pipe vault of the Washington Aqueduct. Plans and specifications can be obtained at this office.
Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Pipe Vault," and addressed to "Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."
WM. R. HUTTON, Chief Engineer.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, New-York, Aug. 8, 1862.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office, until the 22d instant, for supplying shipchandlery for the revenue cutters and boats on this station, for the remainder of the fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1863. Lists of the articles required will be furnished, on application at this office.
HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave via Jersey City, from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk, and intermediate Stations. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo, and principal intermediate Stations. 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal Stations. The train at Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk, and principal Stations. The Express Trains connect at Hornellsville with Railroad for Buffalo; at Elmira, with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Tom's River, &c. On and after July 14, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 6:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, until further notice, the steamboat will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M., instead of 4 o'clock. Returning, cars leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 10:40 A. M., and 4 P. M., except on Saturday, when the afternoon train will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Tom's River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First-class meals on board the steamboat. Passengers for points below Eatontown, on the main line, will take the 2:30 P. M. boat on Saturdays.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.
On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10, 10 P. M., (Sundays included.)

GO TO THE SEA SIDE.—THE CARS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company are now running regularly from Fulton and Catherine Ferries to Church Lane, Greenfield, Gravesend and Coney Island. This is the best route to Sheepshead Bay. Private parties and associations and pic-nic parties accommodated on application at the office.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M for Syossett; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE OF MEETING OF COMMISSIONERS.

The undersigned Commissioners named in the act of the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States of America, entitled "An Act to aid in the Construction of a Railroad and Telegraph Line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to Secure to the Government the use of the same for Postal, Military and other Purposes," in pursuance of the provisions of said Act, and of the Act of said Thirty-seventh Congress, supplementary to and amendatory of said first-mentioned Act, hereby give notice that the first meeting of the Board of Commissioners mentioned in said first-mentioned Act will be held at Bryan Hall, in the City of Chicago, and State of Illinois, on the first Tuesday of September next at 12 o'clock at noon.
James Dunning, John M. Wood, Edwin Noyes, Joseph Eaton, *of Maine*; Joseph A. Gilmore, Charles W. Woodman, *of New-Hampshire*; Henry H. Baxter, George W. Collamer, Henry Keyes, Thomas H. Canfield, *of Vermont*; William H. Swift, Samuel T. Dana, John Bertram, Franklin S. Stevens, Edward R. Tinker, *of Massachusetts*; Walter S. Burgess, William P. Blodget, Benjamin H. Cheever, Charles Fosdick Fletcher, *of Rhode Island*; Augustus Brewster, Henry P. Haven, Cornelius S. Bushnell, Henry Hammond, *of Connecticut*; Isaac Sherman, Jesse Richmond, Royal Phelps, William H. Perry, Henry A. Paddock, Lewis J. Stanclift, Charles A. Secor, Samuel R. Campbell, Alfred E. Titton, John Anderson, Azariah Boody, John S. Kennedy, H. Carver, Joseph Field, Benjamin F. Camp, Orville W. Childs, Alexander J. Bergen, Ben. Holliday, D. N. Barney, S. De Witt Bloodgood, William H. Grant, Thomas W. Olcott, Samuel B. Ruggles, James B. Wilson, *of New-York*; Ephraim Marsh, Charles M. Barker, *of New-Jersey*; John Edgar Thompson, Benjamin Haywood, Joseph Harrison, Scranton, Joseph Harrison, George W. Cass, John H. Bryant, Daniel J. Morell, Thomas M. Howe, William F. Johnson, Robert Finney, John A. Green, E. R. Myre, Charles F. Welis, Junior, *of Pennsylvania*; Thomas Swan, Chauncey Brooks, Edward Wilkins, *of Maryland*; Noah L. Wilson, Amasa Stone, William H. Clement, S. L. L'Hommedieu, John Brough, William Dennison, Jacob Blickensderfer, *of Ohio*; Charles Paine, Thomas A. Morris, David C. Branham, Samuel Hanna, Jonas Votaw, Jesse L. Williams, Josiah Johnston, *of Indiana*; William B. Ogden, Charles G. Hammond, Henry Farnum, Amos C. Babcock, W. Seldon Gale, Nelsemiah Bushnell, Lorenzo Bull, *of Illinois*; John D. Campbell, R. N. Rice, Charles A. Trowbridge, Ransom Gardner, Charles W. Penny, Charles T. Gorham, William McConnell, *of Michigan*; William Bunn, Jr., John Catlin, Levi Sterling, John Thompson, Elihu L. Philips, Walter D. McIndoe, T. B. Soddard, E. H. Broadhead, A. H. Virgen, *of Wisconsin*; A. D. Seward, Henry A. Swift, Dwight Woodbury, John McCusick, John Jones, *of Minnesota*; William F. Coolbaugh, Lucius H. Langworthy, Hugh T. Reid, Hoyt Sherman, Lyman Cook, Samuel R. Curtis, Lewis A. Thomas, Platt Smith, *of Iowa*; William M. McPherson, R. W. Wells, Willard P. Hall, Armstrong Beatty, John Corby, *of Missouri*; Franklin Gorin, Laban J. Bradford, John T. Levis, *of Kentucky*; W. H. Grimes, J. C. Stone, Chester Thomas, John Kerr, Werter R. Davis, Luther C. Challis, Josiah Miller, *of Kansas*; Gilbert C. Monell, Augustus Kountz, T. M. Marquette, William H. Taylor, Alvin Saunders, *of Nebraska*; John Evans, *of Colorado*; John Atchison, John D. Winters, *of the Territory of Nevada*; S. J. Hensley, Peter Donahue, C. P. Huntington, T. D. Judah, James Bailey, James T. Ryan, Charles Hosmer, Charles Marsh, D. O. Mills, Samuel Bell, Louis McLane, George W. Mowe, Charles McLaughlin, Timothy Dame, John R. Robinson, *of California*; William S. Ladd, A. M. Berry, Benjamin F. Harding, *of Oregon*.
Dated July 16, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For filling sunken lots on block bounded by Fortieth and Forty-first streets and Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, and for a sewer in Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on north side of Fortieth-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues; on west side of Eventh avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets; on both sides of Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.
Office Board of Assessors, New Court-House, Aug. 9, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Receiving basins and culverts in Chambers-street and James-slip; sewer in the Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Fifth-avenue to and through Third-avenue to Harlem River; receiving basin southeast corner Suffolk and Houston streets.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Chambers-street, between Pearl and Cherry streets; on north side of Walnut-street, between Roosevelt and Oliver-street; on both sides of James-slip, between South and Oak street; both sides of Roosevelt-street, between Cherry and Madison streets; both sides of Oak-street, between Chestnut and James streets; both sides of Bowery, between Chestnut and Roosevelt streets; of south side of Batavia-street, between Chambers and James streets; north sides of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, between Fifth and Second avenues; on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Second avenues; on south side of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, between Fifth and Second avenues; on both sides of Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets; on both sides of Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets; east side of Suffolk-street, between Stanton and Houston streets.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-house, Aug. 1, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
August 6, 1862.
NEW GRAND RESERVOIR.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Croton water will be introduced into the New Grand Reservoir on TUESDAY, August 19, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.
The public are respectfully invited to witness the consummation of this great work, without further notice.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard. T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall. ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE,
TWO VALUABLE FLOATING DOCKS
FOR RAISING AND REPAIRING VESSELS,
And leasehold premises, admirably situated for a shipyard, situated between Harsimus an i South 7th sts., Jersey City. The large dock is 180 feet long—65 feet wide inside. It has a capacity of 1,500 tons, and 12 feet draft of water.
The small dock is 90 feet long—40 feet wide inside—has a capacity of 300 tons, and 8 feet draft of water.
The leasehold property, suitable for a ship-yard, is 150 feet wide by 400 feet deep, with a valuable pier and water rront on the Hudson River.
On this property there is a building, including loft, office and stable, a blacksmith-shop and tool-shop.
The lease runs for ten years from the 1st day of November, 1859, at an annual rent of $3,000 for the first five years, and $3,500 for the last five years.
BENJAMIN G. CLARKE, Receiver,
At Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt-st., New-York.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE Phœnix Sugar Refinery, of Brooklyn; is in complete working order. For particulars, inquire of
FRANCIS SKIDDY, No. 101 Wall-st.

$10,000 TO $20,000.—A WELL-ESTABlished hardware house, doing good business, in Chicago, wants a practical man, with capital, as partner. Address M. S., Box No. 3,288 Post-office.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

NOTICE—TO ALL WHO ARE ENTITLED TO pension under the new law, namely: all such as are disabled while in the service; widows of those having died or been killed; orphan children under 16 years; mothers who are dependent; and orphan sisters under 16 years, may procure it by calling or addressing us. New form ready. SOMES & BROWN, No. 2 Park-place, N. Y., and No. 476 7th-st., Washington, D. C.

$100 BOUNTY, SOLDIERS' AND WIDOWS' Pensions, back pay and prize money collected. Branch office in Washington. Agents wanted. Apply to, or address J. P. HUNT, Attorney-at-Law and Government Claim Agent, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

ALL WIDOWS, OR OTHER RELATIVES of deceased officers and soldiers, may apply for their pay $100 bounty and pensions through NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP, at their Law and Collection Office, No. 111 Broadway.

TO INVENTORS.—PATENTS SECURED BY COLVER & HUNT, Attorneys and Counselors in cases of Patent-right litigation, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26.) New-York.

LOUIS BRANDT, VETERINARY SURGEON, No. 43 East 24th-st., New-York. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Consultation free.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED: IGNORANCE EXPOSED: FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of L. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment given when they may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them can never be without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present speciality, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACRICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,221 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speed

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE SCOTIA OFF CAPE RACE.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES A PASSENGER.

More Rumors in Regard to Intervention, or Mediation.

The Proceedings of Our Cruisers at the Bahamas Justified by Earl Russell.

The Liverpool Merchants Recommended to Study the Queen's Neutrality Proclamation.

Garibaldi Engaged in a New Enterprise.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, Aug. 9.

The steamship *Scotia*, from Liverpool on Saturday, Aug. 2, *via* Queenstown, 3d, was boarded by the news yacht off Cape Race, at 10 o'clock this forenoon.

Her advices are two days later than those by the *Jura*.

The *Scotia* has 200 passengers, among them Archbishop Hughes.

The United States sloop-of-war *St. Louis* was at Madeira July 22.

The *Tuscarora* was at Queenstown, supposed to be looking after the new steamer known as *No.* 290, bound from Liverpool for Nassau, designed for the Confederates, which had put into Holyhead, where all her men left her.

Various rumors were current, especially on the Continent, as to intended mediation in American affairs.

The *Independance Belge* asserts that France, Russia and England, are negotiating. The two former have made propositions to England, but had received no final reply.

Another rumor is that England has sent a special envoy to Washington to urge President LINCOLN to take the initiative towards peace, if he wishes to avoid offers of mediation. Another unlikely rumor from Paris is that England is secretly negotiating with Washington to counteract a possible establishment of the Great Empire of Mexico and the Southern States under French patronage. All these must be taken for what they are worth, the authorities being wholly unreliable.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* has no faith in English mediation for some time to come.

The Bishop of Oxford has recommended his clergy to pray for peace.

Forty merchants and shipowners of Liverpool having memorialized Earl RUSSELL relative to the alleged violation of international law by the National cruisers in the Bahama waters, RUSSELL replied, through Mr. LAYARD, in *effect justifying the proceedings of the cruisers, owing to the practice of sending vessels to the Bahamas for the purpose of running the blockade. He recommends strict attention to the Queen's neutrality proclamation.*

Gen. POPE's proclamation, that his army must henceforth subsist on the country in which it is, has been *construed into the adoption of a system of rapine* and provoked some unfavorable comments by the Press.

Sir F. B. HEAD advocates in the *Times* that the cheapest defence for Canada is for England to proclaim a system of retaliation, such as if the Americans invade Canada and burn Toronto, England will comeback and burn Boston, &c.

There had been a party debate in the Commons. Messrs. COBDEN and DISRAELI reviewed and generally deprecated the ministerial policy during the past session. Lord PALMERSTON spoke in its defence. The hasty action in the *Trent* affair was denounced and defended.

There were rumors of the early marriage of the Prince of Wales, either to a Danish or Prussian Princess.

The French General FOREY left Cherbourg on the 20th for Vera Cruz. The embarkation of troops for Mexico was progressing briskly.

The Bourse was heavy. Rentes 68f. 70c.

Gen. CONCHA would leave Madrid for Paris on the 21. His mission is reported to include an endeavor to establish an understanding between France and Spain regarding Mexico.

Other continental news is unimportant.

INDIA.

Bombay telegrams of July 12 report a rise in cotton and cotton goods.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 2.

The steamship *Jacona*, from Boston *via* Halifax, has arrived.

The United States steam frigate *Tuscarora* left Queenstown on the evening of the 1st—destination unknown.

The London *Spectator* treats the last news from America as the most disheartening yet received by the friends of the North, as it shows the loss of heart has come over the Northern people. It thinks that, however silent the masses are, they may yet arise in their strength for a last grand effort. The same journal also (Saturday) reviews, while others denounce, Archbishop HUGHES, for his speech in Dublin.

At a public meeting in Liverpool, for the relief of the distressed in the manufacturing districts, upward of £15,000 were subscribed on the spot.

The Paris Bourse is firm; Rentes 69f. 10c.

The French have reoccupied the Roman frontier, recently evacuated.

Garibaldi has issued a proclamation to volunteers to assemble at Sicily, announcing that the time of action has arrived. The destination of the expedition is unknown.

Commercial News by the Scotia.

(The weekly Cotton market was received per *Jura*.)

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET, 2D.

The market closed quiet Friday. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co.; WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and BIELAND, ATHYA & Co. report: FLOUR tending downward; American, 24s. 6d.@28s. 6d. WHEAT quiet, with a partial decline of 1d. ₱ cental; Red Western, 9s. 9d.@11s. 4d.; Red Southern, 11s. 3d.@11s. 5d.; White Western, 11s. 6d.@11s. 10s.; White Southern, 11s. 10d.@12s. 6d. CORN is active and slightly higher; Mixed, 29s. 3d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The market is generally dull. The above-named authorities report BEEF dull and unchanged. PORK heavy. BACON active, at 30s.@36s. LARD quiet, at 42s.@43s. 6d. TALLOW has a downward tendency; sales at 47s. 6d.@48s.

PRODUCE.—The *Broker's Circular* reports Ashes quiet; Pots, 32s. 6d.; Pearls, 34s. 9d. Resin easier; sales of Common, 22s.@21s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine quiet, at 110s. Sugar active and 6d. higher. Coffee firm. Rice quiet, but steady. Cod Oil inactive. Whale Oil steady, at £93. Linseed Oil firm, at 42s.@42s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Baring's Circular reports BREADSTUFFS have a downward tendency. IRON firmer. Rails and Bars, £5 10s.@£5 15s. SCOAB buoyant. TEA steady. COFFEE buoyant. RICE steady. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet at 105s. LINSEED OIL firmer. Sales at 42s. TALLOW steady at 49s.

American Securities were still declining. BARING quotes: Illinois Central shares, 51@50 discount; Erie, 26¾@27¾; United States Fives, 63

Consols closed on Friday at 93⅞@94 for money.

HAVRE MARKET—JULY 31.

COTTON.—Sales of the week 3,000 bales; market quiet, but firmer. New-Orleans *bas ordinaire*, 250f.; do. *bon*, 280f. Stock in port, 40,000 bales.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Aug. 3.

COTTON.—The sales on Saturday were 10,000 bales, including 7,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closed firm, with an upward tendency, though quotations remain unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour steady. Wheat quiet and steady. Corn firm.

PROVISIONS.—The market is dull, except for Bacon, which is active and upward.

LONDON, Sunday, Aug. 3.

Consols closed on Saturday at 93⅝@93¾ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—The latest sales were: Illinois Central Shares, 51½@50½ discount; Erie Railway, 26½@27¼.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The Ceremonies at Aiken's Landing, on James River—Horrible Treatment of Our Men by the Rebels—Names of Some of the Officers Released—Col. Corcoran to be Exchanged for Col. Hanson.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 10.

A gentleman who was at Aiken's Landing on Thursday, gives an interesting account of the exchange of prisoners at that point. Our vessels arrived there at one in the afternoon, and in the course of six hours delivered the 3,013 rebel prisoners to Commissioner ROBERT OULD. The United States prisoners had walked thirteen miles, and were in an almost famished condition, their food having been two small biscuits each for the entire day. They had suffered extremely for want of water, and it was only after the entreaty of Mr. OULD with the Colonel having charge of them, they were permitted in squads to quench their excessive thirst at a well. Capt. J. S. STEVENSON, of the Maine Artillery, connected with our boats, distributed food, and otherwise relieved their necessities. They remained over night at the landing, Mr. AIKEN, the proprietor of the plantation, furnishing them straw on which to sleep. Early the next day they were taken on board our transports. Mr. OULD acknowledged the rebel prisoners had been better treated by the United States authorities than our own men at Richmond, and certainly the contrast between the two parties furnished proof of this fact.

The exchange has been completed so far as concerns private soldiers lately confined in Richmond and vicinity, and some time this week the arrangement for the exchange of officers is expected to be consummated. An order has been issued calling upon all officers who are on parole to report their names, rank and address to the Adjutant-General, that arrangements may be made for their exchange.

The following named officers have been exchanged, and may at once enter upon duty:

Col. Kenley, 1st Maryland.	Lieut. Lay, 3d Inf.
Lieut.-Col. Hoffman, 8th U. S. Infantry.	Capt. Gibbs, 3d Cav.
	Capt. Stevenson, 3d Cav.
Maj. Clitz, 12th Inf.	Capt. Potter, 3d Cav.
Maj. Dwight, 24 Mass.	Lieut. Plummer, 7th Inf.
Capt. Wallace, 1st Inf.	Lieut. Hancock, 7th Inf.
Capt. Rowan, 3d Inf.	Lieut. Ryan, 7th Inf.
Capt. Hopkins, 3d Inf.	Capt. Jordan, 8th Inf.
Lieut. Stoline, 3d Inf.	Lieut. McNally, 3d Cav.
Lieut. Van Horn, 3d Inf.	Lieut. Ciessy, 3d Cav.

Col. Corcoran will be exchanged for Col. Hanson.

The Released Rebel Prisoners.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, who accompanied the released rebel prisoners from Fortress Monroe up the James River, writes:

"It was my lot to be on board the *Knickerbocker*, and here were the 210 Fort Warren prisoners, included among whom were the rebel Generals BUCKNER, TILGHMAN, MACKALL, PETTIGREW and GANTT, with Commodore BARRON, Capts. MITCHELL and KENNON, and a host of inferior officers of both navy and army. The sixty prisoners in this batch were chiefly educated men, and associated on terms of entire equality with their officers, occupying the same cabin and the same deck.

BUCKNER is a man of two or three and forty, with a flattened nose, dark complexion and heavy chin. He wore long, prematurely gray hair, pushed behind his ears, and his face shaven with the exception of the chin. His dress was a plain sack and pantaloons of dark blue cloth, a gray waistcoat and a gray skullcap of indescribable shape, bandied by black Scotch checks. His form is moderately thick set. His face is conceded to lack high polish, but his manners are cordial and attractive. As he passed each Union sentinel at the landing, he bade him adieu and shook hands with him, much to the sentinel's gratification. He is a politician. Hand-shaking is cheap and frequent with him. Every man who takes his hand may one day be of use. The countenance and general air of TILGHMAN and BARRON both bear the impress of high breeding, and both are gentlemen, in the most elegant, if not the highest sense. TILGHMAN wore a dark blue sack and pantaloons of most inexceptionable cut. The latter were corded with yellow. Upon the turned-up lapel of his cream-colored, golden-cord ed coat were three gold stars, indicating his rank of brigadier-general. His face is florid, his features regular and handsome, and his age not over forty. His curly hair is long and brushed back, and is prematurely touched with gray, as are also his beard and moustache. His height is say five feet nine. MACKALL is a crusty-looking old chap of fifty—short and thickset—and GANTT is—confound him and nobody cares. We have had enough of the pack. Several felt much aggrieved at sundry taunts and curses, received from the rabble upon the New-York Central Railroad, while on their way from the field of Fort Donelson to Fort Warren. They had formed an idea from this, that the North hated the South. All spoke of the war as likely to last long, and scouted the idea of the Union being again consolidated. They inspected silently, and with great interest, the efficient gunboats that we passed, and more especially the *Monitor* and *Galena*. As a chance shot from one screamed over the hills, the excitement to catch a possible glance of their own forces in the distance was very great. Each new lecture on shore, as they supported themselves within their own lines, was eagerly seanned. "There are some of our people," said one, as he saw several Union cavalry officers approach the shore to water their horses. "No, those are Yankees," said another; "don't you see their uniform?" "Why didn't you fan them at Cite d'Or?" retorted J., "there is a rod on there to-day to-day." "We are fortifying around there," said a fourth. Over a stream of negroes, and stood out: "Here are some intelligent contrabands." A general laugh then ensued at this frequent term used by Northern papers. Presently the sight offered itself of negro women, whom they knew to be slaves, and their gratulations were lively. The old South was really touched at last! On they came from their distant houses, trooping to the landing, and were received with waving of handkerchiefs and screeches of delight. Generals vied with their subordinates in these demonstrations, to which the negro women heartily responded. "Dem's our folks; glad to see yun, massas!" "Dey'r waitin' for you up dar," were severally heard among their shouts of welcome; and one old woman, who led the rest, was profound in her curtsies and gesticulations. Soon the landing was attained, and all descended to go on shore. The army officers were required to leave first, in order of rank; then the navy officers and privateers; afterwards the privates, and finally the sailors. The absence of enthusiasm was remarkable. Not a cheer was given as their feet touched shore, nor was any welcome offered them. Not a wagon was sent from Richmond for the conveyance of officers or baggage, nor was a solitary member of the rebel army present, beyond the exchange officer, Maj. OCLS, and two young captains, who, later in the afternoon, took a pleasure excursion to the Landing in a buggy. Every one slowly ascended to the summit of the gradually sloping bank, and either sat down or stood in groups conversing, in evident expectation of wagons. Finally, the baggage being placed in AIKEN's warehouse, many privates and a few officers concluded to walk, leaving the rest fondly awaiting conveyances. These latter, in great part, set forth during the night, leaving yet a considerable number on the spot in the morning. One of them, an officer, came on board our boat, and asked for a little coffee, roundly cursing the rebel Government for its total neglect. By 8 o'clock all had departed—3,013 in number—and an equal amount of noble Union soldiers, who had arrived at 2 in the morning from Richmond, marched on board. They had received no food since breakfast on Tuesday morning, until their arrival near the Landing during the night. Rations were then sent them from our steamers, which they devoured ravenously, and received the officers, who distributed them, with extravagant cheers and congratulations. They complained much of the scanty fare the rebels had given them, but looked well and hearty, notwithstanding. Their march the previous day had been through an intense heat, and several had fallen prostrate on the way. One of these was told to rise by a rebel guard, and on expressing inability received a blow on the head from the butt of a musket, which drew a stream of blood. Another man, in a similar situation, received a bayonet thrust, which gave him much pain. Three rebel guards had fallen dead by sunstroke. Our soldiers reported civil treatment during captivity, and were assured that their scanty rations were the same as those of rebel soldiers. One of them had seen in the memorandum-book of Lieut. TURNER, the rebel officer in charge, the names of three deserters from among our soldiers, who took the oath of allegiance to the Confederate Government. These were: C. A. BOWEN, private United States Artillery; FRANK SKINNER, Company A, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania, and A. G. LAWRENCE, Company C, Sixteenth Massachusetts, who stated that he was a South Carolinian, and had been pressed into the Federal service. As our men marched past LIBBY's tobacco warehouse from their prison on Bell Island they recognised Gen. MCCALL sitting at a window' who, on being cheered, said he was glad to see them going back, and bade them farewell.

Newspaper writers often speak of the wild cheering given by our returned prisoners when once they stand again beneath the stars and stripes. I can safely say that not a cheer was given as these men filed on board their several steamers. Their sentiment seemed absorbed by approaching dinner, as they viewed barrels of beef and onions, and piles of loaves on the foredeck. When all had left shore, the battalion of ragged, coatless rebel soldiers acting as guard, who had during the embarkation lounged or slept upon the adjoining bank, walked off without exchanging adieus.

Down the river the *Monitor*, *Galena* and other gunboats each came in for vigorous cheers, and after lying at anchor for several hours off Harrison's Landing, they were marched on shore at dusk, and distributed by the Provost-Marshal to their several regiments. Those few who belonged to POPE's or BURNSIDE's armies will speedily be sent to them. As these men do not now return home, I do not give their names. All that were in good health left Richmond, leaving about 1,500 sick and wounded behind.

The officers to be exchanged did not leave Richmond with the privates, and were expected last evening at Aiken's Landing. News finally came to Adjutant-Gen. Thomas that they would not return at present, the Confederate Government having concluded to detain them. And this after Gen. Thomas had confidingly liberated all their officers, and tenderly sent a number of their sick to City Point by the Georgia, that they might be taken to Richmond on cars. On the return of this boat to Aiken's Landing the guard on board, under Lieut. MILLER, Tenth New-Jersey Regiment, were indignant in the extreme, and had they not been restrained by Lieut. MILLER, would have retaliated by setting fire to AIKEN's house and all his out-buildings. If any reason had been given for this treachery to Gen. THOMAS he did not communicate it to his subordinates. It was generally considered by them as a retaliation for POPE's recent orders. The indignation of the country on receipt of this news will be great. It will hasten enlistments.

Being a civilian, and not being connected with the expedition, I remained almost entirely on the steamer, and did not venture beyond the landing. My information is thus chiefly at second hand. It is, nevertheless, very positive, that just above Aiken's Landing, and from there up to Fort Darling, strong intrenchments are being thrown up. From the nearest of these, a party from the Eigth Alabama Regiment strolled down to the Landing yesterday afternoon, and stated that their entire regiment was at work close at hand.

A member of our expedition, while on shore as the rebels landed, overheard an officer remark to another, "We are going at Newport's News." "How do you know?" said the other. "I have received two letters from Richmond, and they both state the fact," was the reply. I give this for what it is worth. The rebels might possibly take Newport's News, but they would be immediately shelled out by our gunboats.

Among our returned prisoners were about two dozen of the guard who accompanied them from Richmond, and slyly marched on board our steamers. They were tired of secesh rations, notwithstanding the Confederates boast of abundance.

Among those prisoners returned was a member of the Pittsburch Sanitary Commission, Mr. Felix R. BRUNOT, who was taken prisoner at Savage Station while recently attending to our wounded. He left at Richmond one SAMUEL COATES, calling himself a correspondent of the London *Times*, who was taken at the same time, but whose liberation the rebels have not seen fit to accord.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN THE CITY.

Progress of Enlistments—Payment of Bounties—Effects of the Draft.

VOLUNTEER ENTHUSIASM.

All through the past week the eagerness universally manifested to join the army has equaled, if it has not exceeded in enthusiasm, the great uprising of a year ago. In this City nearly twelve hundred men have been enlisted in five days, a majority of them electing to serve in the old regiments; but a goodly number preferring to take their chances of winning glory and advancement in the new. About 150 were mustered into the service at the White-street office on Saturday, and as many more were taken up to the various encampments in the neighborhood of New-York for enrollment. The whole available population of young men seems to be at last in earnest about the matter. There is evidence of a real appreciation of the emergency which the country is called upon to meet; and, so far as the Empire City is concerned, there will be few attempts made to shirk the responsibility. At the rate at which enlistments are thus progressing, there can be no doubt that, before the period arrives for drafting, the full quota of the State will have volunteered; that is, the quota the State is expected to furnish of the 300,000 men required by the President for use during three years or the war. The City, which at first rather slowly strove to do its duty in the premises, is now—being fairly aroused—outstripping the rural districts in determination to accomplish more than the share demanded of it.

DISBURSEMENT OF BOUNTIES.

One of the great secrets of the increased readiness to recruit lately manifested is to be found in the fact that the State bounty is actually being disbursed; most of the new as well as old regiments having at last had an individual and collective experience in the handling of "greenbacks," paid to them on account of the promise made by Gov. MORGAN. The Metropolitan Guard and Stanton Legion received a few of these agreeable-looking "legal tenders" some days ago; but the idea had gone abroad that these regiments had been favored for effect, or through political influences. On Friday and Saturday, however, other regiments were suddenly in like manner made pecunious, and the knowledge spreading amongst the friends of enlisted men who had the money to show, these friends also desired to come in for similar bounties, and immediately began to volunteer in extensive numbers. To this rule—a good one generally—will come in with still more marked alacrity. If is mostly married men, with small dependent upon them, who hang back for the bounty, and they are justified in doing so. So long as they can get work enough to make both ends meet they will not join the army, with its probability of leaving their families destitute starving in the end. The idlers, many active, and in some instances, disreputable characters, the discouraged and poor and homeless, has thus far detracted from existing, but they are the class of men, as a rule, sure of enough to keep their families from want until their pay and allowance from relief shall be commenced, they will no longer shoulder muskets. Their hands and hearts to the cause of the Union. The conversion of the unemployed in Washington-street is not aimed for the purpose of discussing the policy in order. Capt. CARR having the business in his care. Recruits for regiments in the field receive $25 United States bounty, $1 hard money, and $50 State bounty, making a total of $70. Volunteers for new organizations receive $27, that is, $25, (instead of the State bounty) and $2 hard money. The balance does not come to them until their regiments are complete and mustered-in. One grand mistake has been made, though, in regard to bounties. Men who volunteered before the date of the Governor's proclamation do not receive a cent from the State. This is hard. It seems like ordering a procession to tardiness and lack of patriotism. Much dissatisfaction and, indeed, demoralization exists in several camps in consequence. Nothing more degrading can well be imagined than for a man who spontaneously responded to the President's call a month ago, to see himself deprived of a $50, for no reason in the world, but that he didn't hang back and wait for pecuniary inducements to enlist, while those around him, who only joined yesterday, spent the money their procrastination brought them in his very face. The moral effect of this impolitic and invidious distinction is bad in the present, and will be far worse in the future. Surely when the subject is properly represented to the authorities, as it should be by the recruiting officers in a body, the evil will be instantly remedied.

THE MILITIA DRAFT—REGIMENTS VOLUNTEERING.

The 300,000 men to be drafted out of the unrolled militia, will possibly have to undergo their ordeal of conscription within the week, if Maj. PINCKNEY can so soon get his lists finished, corrected and copied out. This force, called out as it is, for only nine months, will probably have but little to do but perform garrison duty and act as a reserve, from which a few thousand can, on occasions of necessity, be drawn to reinforce some special point. It is more than likely that the militia regiments now in the field for three months will volunteer in a body so as to keep up their existing organization. Of those now remaining in the City, the Sixth has resolved to do so. At a meeting of the Board of Officers, held on Thursday evening, at their rooms over Centre Market, it was unanimously resolved "that this regiment tender its services to the Government for a term of nine months, and that they ask only for sufficient time to recruit their regiment up to the regulation standard." This regiment, known as the Sixth New-York National Guard, (or Governor's Guard,) is under command of Col. JOEL MASON, and served for three months at the commencement of the war. The Fifth New-York National Guard, (Jefferson Guard,) commanded by Col. BURGER, will probably follow suit. The Fifth used to be a fine-looking regiment, parading 700 to 800 men. It would soon fill up from amongst those of our German fellow-citizens who cannot afford to leave their business for three years.

A DRAFT INSURANCE COMPANY.

A scheme is being forwarded for the establishment here of an Insurance Company which shall, for certain rates of premium, engage to find substitutes for all unwilling patriots who may be liable to draft. The charter of the Company is prepared, the capital is in process of subscription, and, in a few days, it will most probably commence operations.

DRAFTING.

Scarcely any excitement about the draft remains. The only signs of excitement left are amongst the foreign element, and with them even it is rapidly subsiding. The rush upon the County Clerk is growing very mild, and Commissioners of Deeds discover a disastrous falling off in their receipts of pocket money. The chief interest in the matter appears to be just for the moment monopolized by the lawyers. Discussion amongst the learned fraternity waxes warm as to whether the members thereof are liable to be drafted or not. The intricacies of argument *pro* and *con*, the ingenious casuistries manufactured this way and that, are amusing, and, in a certain way, instructive. Instructive in this—that if the lawyers cannot decide as to their own liability, they must be but blind guides for others to go to for advice upon the subject. By some of them it is held, on behalf of lay clients, that those whom the law specially exempts need not file certificates at all. Perhaps, though, as they cannot agree about themselves, it will be as well for the clients to keep on filing, especially if the unauthorized County Clerk's fee can be avoided.

DURYEE'S ZOUAVES.

The headquarters of this favorite regiment has been the scene of busy excitement, the past few days, owing to the immense amount of business done in recruiting. Major HARMON D. HALL, with a full force of drill-masters, &c., arrived on Friday, so that now the little party under Capt. GOUV. CARR will be enabled to perform their arduous duties with all proper dispatch. Over 150 recruits are already enrolled, and the quota requisite to fill up the battle-thinned ranks of the gallant Fifth fast approaches completion. It will be remembered that the Fifth New-York have occupied the post of honor, in the Army of the Potomac, ever since they joined it at Fortress Monroe, and since that time have received the highest praise and encomiums from the leading Generals of the army, for their various services. Their history has been as brilliant as their uniforms, and as dashing as their peculiar drill. Reader, pause not; the draft is at hand; go and join the Fifth at No. 506 Broadway. The bounties are paid promptly, and you are fully equipped before leaving the City, besides being allowed ample time for preparation and the settlement of your affairs.

A SUGGESTION ABOUT DRAFTING.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 9, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There can be no doubt that, as the enrollment lists for the militia are at present made up, thousands of young men, occupying the positions of clerks, whose names do not appear in the Directory, will escape the liability of being drafted. If possible, this should be remedied.

It was suggested in one of the papers, yesterday, that employers should hand in the names of their clerks. Let us have an order from the proper quarter *compelling* them to do so. The suggestion will then be acted upon—otherwise, not. JUSTICE.

THE DRAFT AND GOV. MORGAN.

ALBANY, Sunday, July 10.

The Governor is understood to be in receipt of important dispatches from the War Department in relation to the draft, but he does not deem it proper to make them public in advance of their promulgation by the National Government.

A NEW-YORKER RECRUITING IN NEW-JERSEY.

Mr. JOHN T. JOHNSTON, of this City, President of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, is contributing handsomely toward raising men along the line of that road. He offers $1,000 toward raising troops in Warren, Hunterdon, Somerset and Union Counties, one-fourth to go to the first company raised in Somerset county; $5 each to each recruit for old regiments, from Union county, and $5 each for all recruits from Hunterdon and Warren.

A MORE GENERAL ENROLLMENT—FAIR SHAKE.

Nothing will so well reconcile the people of this country to the necessity as well as justness of the draft as fairness.

To this end, I, as one liable and not disposed to shirk, would suggest that the order for drafting should be accompanied by an order requiring every person between the ages of 18 and 45, to register his name in some place of public record, or see personally that it is done. Let the penalty for failure to do this be sufficient to insure a complete enrollment. Neglect to enroll should be punished by fine and imprisonment, or impressment in the service for the war.

"Bayonets in this age think," and let there be no unfairness. This plan will place the obligation upon every individual, either to run the risk of a fair draft or suffer the penalties of his own neglect. F. S.

TEN OR TWENTY MEN WANTED—EXTRA BOUNTY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to state, through your columns, that I will give $10 each, extra bounty, for five or ten new recruits, who will come forward and enlist on Monday or Tuesday of this week. I am not particular what regiments they join so long as they get into the service before the 15th inst." Col. WM. H. ALLEN, headquarters No. 174 Grand-street, is organizing one or two regiments, and I know him to be a brave officer. I am unable to go about to look for men, which is my reason for taking this course to procure them.

A responsible friend authorizes me to say that he will pay the same extra bounty for ten new recruits.

S. H. WALES,
Scientific American Office, No. 37 Park-row.

MASS MEETING IN QUEENS COUNTY.

One of the largest meetings ever assembled in Queens County was held on Saturday evening in Astoria, for the purpose of aiding the Government in obtaining volunteers. Dodworth's Band was in attendance, and added much to the entertainment of the occasion. At 7 o'clock at least 1,000 persons were in attendance, and at 7½ o'clock the meeting was called to order by Hon. JOHN D. TOWNSEND, who nominated Thomas ADAMS Lester as President of the meeting. On motion of James M. BEEBE, Esq., the Vice-Presidents and Secretaries of the meeting were appointed. After the officers of the meeting had taken their seats, Mr. LESTER addressed the meeting. His remarks were forcible and telling, and his well-chosen and patriotic language met with the hearty approval of the audience. At the conclusion of his remarks, letters from Gen. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, RICHARD BUTLER, Esq., Hon. JOHN A. KING and others, regretting their absence, were presented to the meeting, and at its request were read.

Hon. HIRAM WALBRIDGE next addressed the audience, and in his usual clear and happy manner, engaged the close attention of the meeting for nearly an hour. We regret that we have not received a copy of his speech in time for publication.

Hon. JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr., was next introduced to the meeting, and in a clear and forcible manner, urged upon the meeting the necessity of prompt, immediate and energetic movements.

Hon. JOHN D. TOWNSEND next addressed the meeting in an eloquent and patriotic speech. He called upon the Administration to bring to bear upon the rebellion all the force that was in its power, and eloquently urged the people of Queens County to sustain the Government in its suppression of treason.

Capt. VAN NESS, of the First Long Island Regiment, who is now recruiting in Queens County, next addressed the meeting, and stated the inducements that were being offered by the Government to procure enlistments.

JONAH M. BLACKWELL, Esq., after a few patriotic remarks, offered a bounty of $50 to each of the first ten volunteers who would enlist. During the evening, Hon. JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr., also offered $10 a head to the first five persons who would enlist. The meeting broke up at about 11 o'clock, with three hearty cheers for the flag.

The beauty of the evening, the occasion, and Dodworth's fine band of music, called forth a large attendance of the ladies of Astoria, whose presence added greatly to the interest of the occasion.

We can truly say we have never attended a more harmonious and more orderly meeting.

Note from Col. McLeod Murphy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to an announcement in the Albany papers of my death. Whoever originated the story did so from no honorable purpose.

The best energies of my life have been given to the service of the country; and I think no one will deny the public record that I was among the first in the Senate to rebuke this sad rebellion, and to plead with weak and unwilling men for its suppression.

When my physical condition justifies it, I will return to my regiment to share again its vicissitudes. In the interim, I hope no one will attempt to repeat to my family the cruel joke that I am dead.

The events and the separations of the past year have intensified their anxieties sufficiently; and it will be time enough, when death shall come in its unrelenting reality, to finish up this heart-breaking business. JNO. McLEOD MURPHY.

Col. Fifteenth Regiment N. Y. V. Engineers.
HARLEM, Aug. 8, 1862.

Amusements.

As the Summer season draws toward a close, the experimental managers who, at the heated period of the year, launch their little ventures on the sea of metropolitan favor, drop off, one by one, leaving the theatres they have transiently occupied to solitude and "renovation." In a week or two, freshly furbished walls will echo to the voices of the regular people, who are to delight or bore us through the Fall and Winter; and the ephemeral speculators, who have done their best to help us through the oppressive evenings of the past two months, will know us no more until next June.

The FLORENCES hold out the longest, and have been, on the whole, the most successful. Certainly they have provided the most enjoyable course of entertainment that the public has had opportunity to select from during the Summer, and whatever reward they reap they are honestly entitled to. The burlesques they have produced are just the kind of pieces which, in more prosperous and peaceful times, would have secured them an uninterrupted succession of crowded audiences. As it is, they have done very well indeed; quite well enough to encourage them to future annual visits.

"Miss Eily O'Connor," the last of their burlesque series, would, under ordinary circumstances, have filled any theatre for twenty or thirty nights, at least. Travesty as it is of so well-known a serious drama as "The Colleen Bawn," every one almost who sees it takes the point of its humor and comprehends the excruciating fun of its perverted incidents and situations. It is played admirably throughout, Mrs. FLORENCE, Miss VIOLA CROCKER and Mr. DAVIDGE appearing to unusual advantage in their several parts, and Mr. FLORENCE, as *The Colleen* herself, conclusively proving himself the most accomplished burlesque actor of the day. "Miss Eily O'Connor" is announced for repetition every evening.

The RAVELS are, as usual, restoring prestige and good fortune to the house of Niblo. GABRIEL, who renews his youth like the eagle—which is the symbol (Napoleonically) of his country as of ours—has lost none of his irrepressible comicality and grotesque lithesomeness, and he is sustained by as admirably disciplined and naturally capable a company as ever. They have appeared during the week in a variety of their peculiar pantomimes and ballets of action, and continue the same course of performance through the week to come. The great feature of the programme at Niblo's, though, is the boy called "Young America," who does the most astounding things on a triple trapeze, with a firm daring and faultless grace that WILLIAM HANLON could not surpass. Boy as he is, now attempting such perilous feats, it makes one almost shudder to think what efforts he will make to terrify us before he gets to be a man.

NIXON'S Cremorne Garden has been a refuge—a cool haven of repose—to which, on the hot nights of the past week, a sweltering community has rushed eagerly as a caravan of pilgrims break for a green oasis in the great Sahara. The great desideratum of nearly every one who has gone to Cremorne has, of course, been lingering breezes, dripping fountains, umbrageous arbors, and iced, refreshing sherbets; and these can all be enjoyed there when unobtainable in any other part of the City. The cooling-off process becomes a luxury that one may well deliberately get hot to experience, when it can be performed amid such surroundings and to the soothing strains of Mr. THOMAS BAKER'S orchestra. NIXON'S new pantomime, played in the Palace of Music, is an immense success. It has been put upon the stage utterly regardless of expense, and is sustained to perfection by the artists who appear in it. A Mons. DENIER, who takes TORNER'S place, is a wonderful pantomimist and gymnast, and CELIA introduces in it one or more of her bewitching dances.

At PARMAN'S Museum an engagement has been effected with Gen. Tom Thumb and Commodore NUTT, who appear together in a novel entertainment. At various hours of the day they go through a grand competitive exhibition of trial and skill in a wide range of physical arts and sciences, the prize for eventual superiority being the sum of one thousand dollars. The idea of introducing these diminutive heroes in company is a good one, and will be sure to leave to their own profit and to that of their enterprising friend, the Museum's popular proprietor. Pieces and comedettas are revived, morning and evening, in the Lecture-room, and any quantity of fresh curiosities are daily added to the great showman's unrivaled collection.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S Minstrels draw large audiences nightly to No. 565 Broadway. An excellent programme of singing, dancing and Ethiopian eccentricities is there interpreted by some of the leading stars of burnt-cork comedy.

[Advertisement]

HERRING'S SAFE
AGAIN TRIUMPHANT.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, July 29, 1862.

MESSRS. HERRING & Co., NEW-YORK.

GENTS: I am owner of a safe manufactured by you. Said safe was in a grain elevator in this place, and which elevator was burned some two months since. The safe came out of the fire in fine condition, the money and papers in a good state of preservation. The fire was one of the largest that ever occurred here, and one of intense heat. We had to cut the door open, the lock being injured by the heat.

Yours, &c., J. C. WASHBURN.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE PROOF SAFES.

The most reliable security from fire now known. HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, with HERRING & FLOYD'S new PATENT CRYSTALIZED IRON. The only metal proof against the burglar's drill.

HERRING'S FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES COMBINED, one safe within another.

Also, DWELLING-HOUSE SAFES, of a variety of patterns, made to imitate Buffet sideboards and ornamental parlor furniture.

HERRING & Co., 251 Broadway,
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DON'T INVEST

Until you have examined the inducements offered by THE MINUTEMEN.

A Company forming for the protection of some of the citizens of New-York. It is to be attached to Col. Corcoran's First National Volunteers, now commanded by Capt. WM. HOWLAND, who, to fill him for the position, brings the qualities of a thorough soldier and a Christian gentleman.

The inducements in way of bounties are equal to those offered by any other company.

Headquarters, No. 206 Broadway.

N. B.—None but men of respectability wanted.

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HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 9—*In steamship Saxonia, for Hamburg, &c.*—Mrs. Gedeon, New-York; Miss Gedeon, New-York; M. Blaume, Chili; Louis Uebermann, Philadelphia; Mrs. Louise Friedericke Schmidt, Montgomery; Mrs. C. Lohmann, three children and nurse, Memphis; A. Myers, Memphis; Fr. H. Forstmann, Philadelphia; Alex. Lobley, New-York; A. H. Lobley, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Perz, Valparaiso; Mrs. A. Sontag and child; San Francisco; Miss Anna Sontag, J. A. Heard, New-York; A. Meyertz, Philadelphia; Albert Hinrichs, New-York; A. G. Tryon, San Francisco; Ludwig Samson, New-York; M. Nathan, Philadelphia; L. Metz, New-York; J. Robinow, Hamburgh; J. Reckendorf, New-York; Capt. Ballcer and son, Bremen; Barnabe de la Castra, Havana; J. M. Kaufermann, Cincinnati; Fred. Rotterman, Cincinnati; Alex. Hartley and Col. Perset, of India; New-York; S. Americaner, Cleveland; Wm. Peres, Ohio; Henry Hess, Cincinnati; H. L. Rerald, Newark; Peter Sengen, Quincy; A. Kraimer, Julius Meltor, New-York; Francis Martella, Brooklyn; H. G. Dempwolf, Isaac Eugene Craig, Jacob Zapp, Charles Müller, New-York; Max Blumberg, Baltimore; John Thoms, C. Brink, J. Frierichs, New-York; John Otto Grode, Hackensack; Gabriel Rosenstein, Isaac Kramer, Joseph Rosenthal, C. F. A. Diarichs, jr., J. Samuelson, New-York; Charles Peckmann, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. C. Delaume and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Lucas Labarle, New-York; Johann Engel, Edward Gay, Albany; J. A. Holmgreen, San Francisco; Johann Tomichel, Benjamin Strau

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3396. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE BATTLE OF CEDAR MOUNTAIN

Interesting Particulars from Our Special Correspondent.

The Desperate Struggle on the Right.

Our Troops Fighting, as Usual, Against Great Odds.

Retirement of the Enemy on Sunday.

They Ask Permission to Bury Their Dead.

PARTIAL LIST OF OUR LOSSES.

ON THE FIELD, CEDAR RUN, EIGHT MILES SOUTH OF CULPEPPER, Saturday, Aug. 9, 1862.

This has been an eventful day with the army of Virginia. It had been known since yesterday morning that the rebels were in force immediately in our front. They had been driving back Gen. BAYARD's Cavalry for several hours before the force under Gen. CRAWFORD was sent forward to give them battle, and no sooner had we arrived here than our outposts were fired upon by their pickets. Skirmishing was kept up all the forenoon, and the enemy held completely in check; but it was not until 3 o'clock P. M. that the fight assumed the dignity of a battle. At that hour, the rebels opened their artillery upon Gen. CRAWFORD from the wood to the right of the road about one mile. This was done to ascertain the position of our batteries, and if possible bring out our force. Gen. C. ordered KNAPP's Pennsylvania Battery to reply and at the second shell the enemy's guns were silenced. Their long line of cavalry had moved around a high hill on our left towards the Rapidan Ford. At once a strong force of cavalry was thrown in that direction, and soon after the enemy, finding he could do nothing, countermarched his cavalry to our right. Thus matters stood, the large force of the enemy having been held in check by Gen. CRAWFORD's single brigade of infantry, artillery and cavalry. The cannonading continued on both sides until 4 P. M., when Gen. BANKS appeared upon the field with Gen. AUGUR's Division and the remainder of Gen. WILLIAMS' Division. Gen. CRAWFORD's force, consisting of the Twenty-eighth New-York, Col. DONNELLY; Forty-sixth Pennsylvania, Col. KNIPE; Tenth Maine, Col. BEALE, and Fifth Connecticut, Col. CHAPMAN, with a battery of the Fourth United States Artillery, under Lieut. MUHLENBRINK; ROEMER's New-York Battery and KNAPP's Pennsylvania Battery was now thrown to the right, with the exception of the artillery, for the purpose of making a movement upon the enemy's flank—the most important movement of the day. The Tenth Maine was then moved forward to the support of the centre, and the remainder of the brigade formed, as stated, on the right, with the addition of the Third Wisconsin, and an effort was made to drive the enemy from their cover in the wood.

During all this time the firing on both sides was terrific, and the men were falling by the score. The line advanced steadily, with the exception of the Third Wisconsin, under a still galling fire, and drove the rebels back. The Wisconsin Regiment fled at the first fire, and it was with great difficulty and at great personal risk, that the General succeeded in getting them into line again. They had hardly returned to their position, however, before they broke and ran again—in fact, proved worse than useless. The remainder of the infantry charged upon the enemy's batteries, several of which could not be seen until they entered the wood, where they came suddenly upon a large infantry force that had lain concealed from the commencement of the fight. This force opened fire upon our men with frightful effect. The slaughter at this point was very great. More than one half the men of the Twenty-eighth New-York were killed and wounded. Col. DONNELLY, commanding, was mortally wounded; the Lieutenant-Colonel, BROWN, and the Major are both wounded, and there is not a Captain of company left to the regiment. The Tenth Maine lost about one hundred and fifty in killed and wounded; the Fifth Connecticut suffered similarly, besides losing Col. CHAPMAN, who was taken prisoner. The Forty-sixth Pennsylvania has hardly enough men left to form a full company. Col. KNIPE was wounded in the head and in the arm, but not fatally; Lieut.-Col. SELFRIDGE was slightly injured, and the Major was shot through his arm.

But in the confusion of the hour it is impossible to get particulars accurately. GEARY's and GORDON's forces have all suffered. Gen. GEARY is slightly wounded, and a few minutes ago Gen. BANKS received an injury from a cavalryman, who ran violently against him while he was about to mount his horse.

Gen. CRAWFORD and staff were near being taken prisoners twice during the fight. On both occasions they were examining different points, with a view to a change of position, when they came upon the rebel pickets. Fortunately they all escaped unhurt.

While I am writing the wounded are being carried to the rear, for although the firing on both sides stopped at 9 P. M., it is expected that the fight will be renewed in the morning with largely augmented forces on both sides.

Our cavalry force at Madison Court-House, under Gen. BEAUFORT, has been driven out, and from every point we receive intimations that the rebels have determined to offer us an obstinate and bloody resistance. What the rebel loss has been, to-day, we cannot ascertain. I will learn and send further accounts as soon as possible. J. A.

MOVEMENT PRELIMINARY TO THE BATTLE.

HEADQUARTERS GEN. CRAWFORD, NEAR CULPEPPER, Friday, Aug. 8, 1862.

I date this letter as above simply because my tent has not yet been struck, although almost everybody and everything else—in fact the whole division is on the move, followed by Gen. MCDOWELL's entire corps. And for the very best of reasons, Gen. BAYARD, who, as I have informed you, was guarding our immediate front, has been driven back, with some loss, of course, fighting as he went. The fact was signaled to these headquarters about two hours ago; and later, that the rebels had crossed the Rapidan, in three columns, and were pushing on with all possible dispatch. Now matters do really assume the aspect of a fierce and bloody fight. The enemy is known to be not more than twelve miles from us, marching this way, and our forces (the head of them) is already fully three miles from Culpepper, to meet and check him.

It would have done your heart good to have seen Gen. CRAWFORD's command move into marching line along the road—the cavalry, artillery and infantry—they all seemed willing to encounter the entire rebel force. I have never seen them so enthusiastic as when they were informed that the enemy was advancing in sufficient force to warrant a fight. Immediately after them came MCDOWELL's Corps, in apparently equal spirits. He has a number of fine looking regiments, and several of them have seen hard service in the field. They will do their duty, as will Gen CRAWFORD's command, you may depend. Gen. POPE arrived here to-day just before the signals were made, and is now moving in to occupy the headquarters we are now leaving. Some officer has a tent to pitch where mine now stands, and, to be accommodating, I will close. This show of fight to-day may be merely a feint to hold the army of Virginia in check, while the fight goes on at Richmond. If so, I think it will fail—the probabilities are, however, that the force signaled is only that of EWELL and LONGSTREET, and that the main force, formerly under JACKSON, and since recruited, is coming up behind. At any rate, I believe you may depend upon hearing of a good fight in a very short time. I must be off. J. A.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

CULPEPPER, Va., Saturday, Aug. 9.

In consequence of the advance of the rebels to this side of the Rapidan, Maj.-Gen. POPE sent forward two Army Corps, commanded by Gen. BANKS, to hold them in check.

At daylight this morning it was discovered that the enemy had advanced as far as Cedar Run Mountain, holding its wooded sides and cleared slopes. Only a small portion of their strength, however, was visible. They also held a range of elevations and ravines westward of the mountain.

An elevated spot, a mile and a half from the mountain, and a mile long, east and west, was selected by Gen. BANKS as the best place to receive their attack.

The forenoon was spent by the enemy in manœuvres, only occasionally showing themselves.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a battery on our front, at a mile and a half range, opened on us, and their infantry drove in our pickets in the woods on our right wing.

Afterwards, battery after battery was unmasked on the mountain slopes and on every hill, making a crescent of batteries of nearly three miles, commanding our position for two hours.

Our batteries were exposed to cross fires and flank fires at every point.

The rebels evidently outnumbered us in guns and weight of metal.

We replied shot for shot till 5 o'clock, when the rebels opened an enfilade battery on our right.

Gen. BANKS here gave orders to cease firing and charge this battery.

The duty was assigned to CRAWFORD's Brigade, of WILLIAMS' Division, and the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment led the charge.

Behind the battery was a thicket of shrub oak, and before the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment could reach the rebel guns they were mowed down by a terrific fire from the thicket. The rest of the brigade was quickly brought up, and subsequently the rest of Gen. WILLIAMS' and Gen. AUGUR's commands, but the brigades of the rebels were found at every point.

This battle-ground was in a thick-set wood, with a ravine on our right. Here nearly all the enemy's infantry had been concealed during the shelling, after securing themselves from observation by expelling our pickets.

This was probably one of the hardest-contested fights in Virginia, lasting until dark, when our forces retired from the field, taking a new position beyond reach of the enemy's guns, which were in an advantageous position on the heights.

Our infantry were badly cut up. We lost two guns. The enemy's loss was certainly greater than ours, as their dense columns were frequently riddled by our artillerists.

We took many prisoners.

Since our correspondent left the field, large reinforcements have reached there, and for an hour shots have been exchanged.

THE REBELS ASKING PERMISSION TO BURY THEIR DEAD.

CULPEPPER, Va., Monday, Aug. 11.

The enemy this morning sent in a flag of truce asking permission to bury their dead. This shows that, with all their superiority of numbers, they were too badly cut up to maintain their position, and that their falling back yesterday was from necessity, not choice.

Our troops are engaged in bringing off our wounded from the field, and burying the dead.

LATEST REPORTS VIA WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 11.

Accounts from Culpepper represent the enemy's estimated force engaged at 20,000, and our own, exclusive of cavalry and artillery, as not exceeding 7,000.

The number of United States soldiers wounded is large, but the wounds are generally slight. The number of killed is small.

On Saturday night the teamsters let their fires burn, causing the enemy to shell our new position for two hours with considerable effect.

Yesterday morning the rebels were not in sight on our front; but the indications were that they were reinforced on Saturday night, and were attempting to flank our movements.

Nothing has as yet been heard from Gen. BOWARD at Madison Court-house.

During last night trains arrived from Culpepper, bringing a number of officers wounded in the late battle and skirmishes in that vicinity. They are mostly wounded in the arms and legs, although one or two were more seriously injured in other parts of the body—one of them having received no less than four bullets in his hips. Vehicles were in attendance on the arrival of the trains, and the sufferers were speedily removed—many of them to public houses.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 11—11 P. M.

Advices have been received from Culpepper Court-house down to 3 o'clock this afternoon. There had been no further hostilities up to that time.

A large number of wounded officers have arrived here from the scene of the late battle. They report our loss in officers disproportionately heavy. Some who were in the battles of Winchester and Port Republic declare that this fight was much severer than either of those.

The excitement over the battle has engrossed public attention here to-day, almost entirely to the exclusion of everything else.

REBEL NEWS FROM THE LINES.

THE RAPPAHANNOCK LINES.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 5.

There is no material change in affairs along the lines of the Rappahannock since our last report. Our latest information tends to confirm the impression that a heavy engagement is impending, and must occur in a few days, at most. The movements of the contending armies indicate that the blow must soon be struck.

The train, yesterday afternoon, brought down four prisoners from Gordonsville, captured in the cavalry fight at Orange Court-house on Saturday. Two of these are members of the Second Vermont, and the other two of the Fifth New-York Regiments of Cavalry. From the statements of these prisoners, it would appear that the fight of Saturday was much more severe than previous accounts represent it. They state that seventeen of their men were killed and a number wounded. Lieut. MEEAS, of the Provost Guard, under whose charge they were brought to this city, informs us that our loss was one killed and eleven wounded. The prisoners report their force in the fight at about seven hundred, and ours from three hundred to four hundred. Notwithstanding this disparity of numbers, the enemy were driven from the town, and the place was occupied by our men.

Passengers who arrived in the city from Staunton, yesterday afternoon, state that the road from that town to Winchester is unobstructed, and the Yankees, though occupying the heights north of Winchester, have no pickets on the valley turnpike. A rumor of the citizens of Frederick and Clark had left their homes in consequence of the order of Gen. POPE requiring them to take the oath, and were daily arriving at Stanton and other points in the Upper Valley.

On Thursday last there was considerable excitement at New-Market in consequence of the rumored advance of the enemy on that town by way of the Luray road. On the afternoon of that day they took possession of Powell's Fort, some ten miles southeast of New-Market, and it was seriously apprehended that they would extend their advance into the Shenandoah Valley. Having already suffered severely from the presence and robbery of the invaders, the people of the Shenandoah and Rockingham justly dread their return. It is hoped that active operations will give them employment in some other quarter before they have an opportunity of again marauding upon that rich section.

A SKIRMISH IN PRINCE GEORGE.

From the Richmond Examiner, Aug. 5.

A portion of the Thirteenth Virginia Cavalry, about fifty strong, commanded by Capt. MCILWAINE, engaged about eighty Federal cavalry, near Cox's Mill, in Prince George County, on Sunday forenoon, at 11 o'clock. Capt. MCILWAINE divided his command, stationing one half on a hill in his rear, and proceeding with the rest to a creek below. Here they met the whole force of the enemy, and, unfortunately, their carbines refused to fire, on account of the dampness of the powder. They resisted the assault gallantly with their sabres, but were at length forced to retire. Singular to say, the twenty-five men stationed on the hill, instead of coming to the assistance of their comrades, retreated without either a shot or the show of a fight. The casualties to the confederates were: In Company B, (Capt. MCILWAINE,) James Phillips, killed; Craig Riddle, wounded in the left arm; Thos. Gilliam, in the thigh; Thompson, in the shoulder. Company C, one missing. Company D, one missing. Company L, all safe.

The *Examiner's* account adds:

"During the fight a railroad train, which was on the point of leaving for Gordonsville when the Yankees appeared, made its escape. The Yankees did not pursue, but employed themselves for two hours tearing up the railroad track and breaking into the stores in the village. They then returned to the north side of the Rapidan, having stopped long enough at Mr. THOMAS SCOTT's, one mile beyond the Court-house, to bury ten of their men who had been killed in the fight, and to pillage the country for a mile or two around. After they had all disappeared, a heavy force of our cavalry, with several pieces of artillery, appeared and made pursuit. They went as far as the ford over the Rapidan, and, seeing no enemy, returned.

We learn that Orange Court-house remains in our possession, with a force sufficient to protect it against any similar raid in future. The nine prisoners taken in the fight arrived here yesterday evening in the Central cars.

THE CAVALRY ATTACK IN NICHOLAS COUNTY.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 4.

The daring attack of Major BELLEY, with a small squadron of cavalry, upon the garrison at Summersville, Nicholas County, was made in the morning at daylight, after our troops had traversed a long distance over the most rugged portions of our mountain country, and fully one hundred miles within the enemy's lines. The Federals were taken by surprise, but fought well for about two hours, when they displayed a white flag, laid down their arms, and surrendered unconditionally. Their loss in killed was eight, wounded twenty-five, and prisoners sixty-two. Of Major BAILEY's command, not a man was killed, and only three slightly wounded. Ordnance and commissary stores were found in great abundance, all of which were destroyed, except five hundred Enfield rifles, which were placed in wagons, and safely brought back to the Salt Sulphur Springs. The notorious Dr. WM. H. BUCKER, who holds a Lieutenant-Colonel's commission in the Yankee army, is reported to have committed excesses, such as shooting prisoners in cold blood, burning bridges, &c., that will entitle him to more severe treatment than is usually accorded to prisoners of war. On his arrival at the Salt Sulphur, Gen. LORING had him placed in irons, and the dispatched a messenger to Abingdon County for evidence of his former crimes. His trial was to have taken place last week.

THE FIGHT AT ORANGE COURT HOUSE.

From the Richmond Inquirer, Aug. 6.

On Saturday morning last a portion of the Seventh Virginia Cavalry, ROBERTSON's Brigade, under Col. W. E. JONES, engaged the First Michigan, Fifth New-York, and First Vermont Cavalry, at Orange Court-house. Our men fought with desperation, not having more than 100 at any one time in the fight, while the enemy's force was between 1,200 and 1,500. Ten of the enemy, including a Major, and seven horses, were killed, the dead bodies of the latter remaining in the streets of Orange Court-house after the fight was over. Four carriages were pressed by the Yankees to carry off their wounded. Several prisoners were captured, six of whom (Sergt. J. S. THOMPSON and two privates of the Fifth New-York, and two privates of the First Vermont) were brought to Richmond by the Central train last evening and committed to the military prison. Some few of our men were captured in the skirmish, but none killed. Maj. BERRY, of the Fourth Georgia Battalion, who was near the scene of action, informs us that the enemy retreated by way of Terrill's Ford across the Rapidan River. Our troops occupied the town on Saturday night.

Conflicting reports of this affair were in circulation yesterday, but the foregoing statement is derived from a source entitled to full confidence, and may be relied on as correct.

We understand that our pickets were driven in previous to the fight, and that one man was killed. This may have given rise to the report that our men were forced to retire before overwhelming numbers, and that the enemy took possession of Orange Court-house. The impression prevails that a general engagement cannot be long delayed.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The following is a fuller list of the killed and wounded in the battle at Culpepper Court-house than that which we published yesterday:

Achenon Corp., 8th N. Y.
Adams, W.
Alexander, Corp. J. S., 25th Ohio—slight.
Alderman, Chas. E., Co. D, 3d Wisconsin—arm.
Andrews, Frank, 6th Maine Battery—slight.
Augur, Gen.—in hip.
Badger, N. L., Co. C, 7th Ohio.
Balis, S. E., Co F, 79th Ohio.
Bartlett, H. S., Co G, 10th Me.
Bausenger, Co. A, 5th Ohio.
Baker, S., Co. D, 111th Pa.
Baxter, Chas. H., Co. C, 7th Ohio.
Baum, Corp., Co. F., 46th P'a.
Ball, Corp. J. A., Co. I, 7th Ohio.
Balterline, John, Co. B, 28th New-York.
Bell, Thos., Co. H, 102d N. Y.
Bemis, W., Co. F, 111th Pa.
Berthoff, G. D., Co. G, 7th Ohio.
Bickford, N., 6th Me. Bat'y.
Billings, Sergt., A. B., Co. F, 4th Ohio.
Cailleny, C. C., 107th Penn.
Carberry, P. Co. A, 102d New-York.
Caldwell, G. M., Co. F, 7th Ohio.
Campbell, M. M., Co. A, 28th Ohio.
Carroll, C. W., Co. F, 7th Ohio.
Case, Geo. A., Co. B, 5th Ct.
Chennis, J. W., Co. K, 11th Pennsylvania.
Charles, Isaac, Co. D, 2d Massachusetts.
Clayton, Sergt., S. P., Co. E, 7th Indiana.
Andres, M. M., Co. C, 7th Ohio—hand.
Anderson, J. E., Co. K, 3d Wisconsin.
Armstrong, Maj. H. G., 5th Ohio—serious.
Ashbridge, E., Co. D, 109th Pa.
Atwood, L., Co. A, 28th New-York—slight.
Bland, W. J., Co. A, 66th Ohio.
Blair, R. T., Co. H, 3d Wis.
Boyd, Adjt., 46th Penn.
Braly, Lieut. W. D., Co. H, 7th Ohio.
Bremle, B., Co. E, 46th Pa.
Brown, Lieut.-Col., 28th Pa.
Briggs, S. B., Co. G., 65th Ohio.
Brocamp, H., Co. F, 5th Ohio.
Brush, S. W., Co. B, 66th Ohio.
Burch, J. F., Co. D, 3d Md.
Burbnell, L., Co. E., 12th United States.
Burrows, J., Co. I, 2d Mass.—slight.
Burrs, T., Co. A, 12th U. S.
Cline, Wm., Co. C, 107th Pa.
Culamer, W. J., 2d Me. Bat'y.
Coleman, S. Co. B, Harris' Cavalry.
Coggswell, Col., 66th Ohio—killed.
Coyle, Anthony, Co. I, 46th Pennsylvania.
Cox, P., Co. H, 27th Ind.
Cobb, B. S., Co. C, 10th Maine.
Colers, Corp., Co. A, 12th United States—wounded.
Connor, Sergt. B. G., Co. D, 14th United States.
Craig, J., Co. F, 46th Penn.
Clark, J. S., Co. E, 7th Ohio.
Clark, A. M., Co. B, 5th Ct.
Clark, Lieut. Wm., Co. K, 66th Ohio.
Clendenuin, C, Co. H, 7th Ohio.
Davis, Hanson, Co. H, 66th Ohio—ankle.
Davis, S., Co. F., 102d N. Y.
Davis, Z. P., Co A, 7th Ohio.
Day, E. F., Co. G, 7th Ohio.
Dooger, H. F., Co. G, 7th Ohio—killed.
Dixson, A. P., Co. F, 111th Pennsylvania.
Kaleo, Co A, 5th Ohio—slight.
Kent, And., Co. C, 102d N. Y.—leg.
Kelly, J., Co. C, 109th Penn.
Kelly, J., Co. E, 5th Ohio.
Kelly, P., Co. A, 7th Ohio.
Kerrin, T. H., Co G, 12th U. S.
Lancaster, C., Co. C, 8th Me
Lanard, A., Co. A, 7th Ohio—hand.
Lawrence, E. St., Co. A, 7th Ohio—leg.
Lapham W., Co. D, 7th Ohio.
Marshall, A., Co. H, 5th Ohio.
Morrow, Lieut., Co. D, 10th Maine.
Mugger, J. B., Co. A, 105th Pennsylvania.
Manley, D. Co. E, 7th Ohio.
Matox, G., 6th Maine—leg, slight.
Matthewson, Maj., 46th Penn.
Matthews, F., Co. B, 3d Md.
Mayes, A., Co. A, 66th Ohio.
Martin, W. H., Co. C, 111th Pennsylvania.
Masse, Lieut. Co. H, 3d Wis.
Marvin, Sergt. S. S., Co. K, 28th New-York.
Manton, J., Co F, 46th Penn.
Mason, R., Co. F, 109th Penn.
McCarty, E., Co C, 46th Penn.
McKenzie, Lieut. C. P., Co G, 7th Ohio.
McBrown, A., Co. K, 10th Maine—foot.
McMann, T., Co. A, 102d N. Y.
Mcconnald, P., Co. C, 102d N. Y.
McDonald, A. M., Co C, 1st Pennsylvania.
Noble, Lieut. H. B., 8th U. S.
Nevin, Geo., Co. F, 7th Ohio.
Newhitt, C. W., Co. K, 7th O.
Neely, Lieut. W. V., Co. H, 5th Ohio, arm.
Nichols, E. J., Co. G, 102d N. Y.
Oakey, Lieut. D., Co. B, 2d Mass.
Olds, H. C., Co. E, 66th Ohio.
O'Neil, Dan., Co. K, 3d Md.—leg.
Palmer, E., 6th Me. Battery.
Parsons, J. G., Co. A, 7th Ohio—groin.
Patterson, I., Co. H, 105th New-York.
Parish, J., Co. B, 12th U. S.
Pelonze, Maj. L. H., Ass't Adjt.-Gen.—slight.
Peck, J. H., Co. D, 105th New-York.
Peabody, P. P., Co. C, 2d Massachusetts—leg.
Phillips, J. N., Co. K, 28th New-York.
Ramsey, Capt. J. A., Co. B, 5th Ohio.
Randall, W. M., 2d Ex. L. A. New-York.
Ralston, Lieut. L. W., Co F, 109th Pennsylvania.
Ray, J. S., Co. I., 7th Ohio.
Reid, Lt. S. S., Co. G, 7th Ohio.
Remley, Capt., A., 7th Ohio.
Rhodes, Sergt. A. M., Co. K, 14th Ohio.
Riggory, Geo., Co. K, 7th O.
Riley, Ed., 16th Penn.
Rogers, Co. A, 5th Ohio.
Saird, A., 1st Penn. Cavalry—knee.
Sargent, Lieut., Co. E, 10th Maine.
Sadler, John, Co. C, 3d Wisconsin—shoulder.
Saxton, T., Co. D, 3d Wis.
Scott, Maj. J. W., 3d Wisconsin—severely in shldr.
Scott, Thos., Co. F, 5th O.
Seely, C. H., 6th Maine Battery—slight.
Spencer, Lieut. A. J., Co. A, 7th Ohio.
Shadd, Capt. Chas. M., Co E, 3d Maine—ankle.
Shurtleff, Capt., Co. D, 12th Mass.—killed.
Sheparil, M. C., Co. F, 27th Indiana.
Shaw, Lieut. M., Co. K, 5th Ohio.
Skinor, H. M., Co. G, 46th Pennsylvania.
Smerkers, W., Co. K, 66th Ohio.
Tennell, Capt.
Thoring, W. W., Co. H, 109th Pennsylvania—slight.
Thompson, S. E., Co. A, 3d Wisconsin—groin.
Thomas, Wm., Co. I, 5th Ohio.
Tisdale, Maj., 28th Pennsylvania—killed.
Tilton, Corp. C. F., Assistant Quartermaster, Mass.
Wakeman, U., Co. H, 28th New-York.
Wallack, Wm., Co. D, 10th Maine.
Wallace, —, Co. E, 3d Wis.
Wallace, Robt., Co. A, 109th Pennsylvania.
Ward, H., Co. H, 5th Ohio—slight.
Watson, Thos., Co. B, 5th Ohio—leg.
Werz, Franklin, Co. A, 7th Ohio—leg.
Wenner, —, Co. B, 102d New-York.
Whitney, A. W., 13th Mass
Whitehead, J., Co. C, 66th Ohio.
Williams, E. M., Co. D, 66th Ohio.
Crane, Lieut., 3d Wisconsin—killed.
Crane, J. S., Co. K, 5th O.
Creighton, Col.,—Ohio—seriously wounded.
Cregue, F., Co. A, 7th Ohio.
Davis, H. W., Co. G, 66th O.
Dobbins, Gen., Co. G, 2d Massachusetts—slight.
Dowes, Robert, Co. I, 102d New-York.
Dorr, Sylvester, Co. H, 12th Massachusetts—slight.
Drinkwater, F., Co. C, 12th United States.
Duley, Corp, T., Co. H, 7th Indiana.
Eaton, Lieut. Co. H, 7th O.
Emerson, J. W., Co. H, 10th Maine
Finney, W. C., Co. I, 29th Ohio—thumb.
Feeny, Geo., Co. K, 3d Md.
Ford, M., Co. G, 66th Ohio.
Franke, J. A., Co. D, 7th O.
Fredenburg, L., Co. H, 8th United States.
Godfrey, J., Co. A, 3d Wis.
Gough, R., Co. F, 11th Pa.
Goodwin, Michael, Co. F, 102d N. Y.—leg.
Green, Gen.
Gray, John, Co. B, 5th Ohio.
Grafton, Lieut., Co. D, 2d Mass.
Gridley, Benj., Co. F, 7th O.
Griswold, Rush, Co. B, 29th Ohio—arm.
Gurl, W., Co. A, 8th United States.
Hopkins, Lieut. M. J., Co. K, 7th Ohio.
Hogan, E., Co. E, 2d Mass.
Holmes, M. D., Co. A, 7th Ohio.
Holcomb, N. B., Co. D, 7th Ohio.
Howard, N., Co. D, 66th Ohio.
Howard, P., Co. A, 6th Ohio.
Howard, J., Co. I, 7th Ind.
Huber, R., Co. D, 105th Pa.
Hurlburt, Lieut. E. T., Co. A, 29th Ohio.
Hughes, J., Co. D, 28th N.Y.
Hughes, M., Co. C, 5th Conn.
Huskey, A, Co. H, 7th Ohio.
Jackson, Lieut., Co. F, 7th Ohio.
Jones, Sgt. M., Co. G, 1st Rhode Island Cavalry.
Judd, Capt. A. B., Co. F, 8th New-York.
Kincord, Lieut., Co. F, 5th O.
Killinger, J., Co. D, 66th Pa.
Kirkean, Lieut. R., Co. D, 5th Ohio.
Kirwin, E., Co. E, 12th U.S.
Knight, Col., 46th Penn.
Kreps, A. M., Co. A, 46th Pennsylvania.
Lacey, H. B., Co. I, 8th U. S.—arm.
Lauxtaan, M., Co. D, 3d Md
Leak, Lieut., Co. A, 102d New-York—leg.
McFadden, J., Co. E, 109th Pennsylvania.
McClure, L., Co. B, 6th Conn.
McMahon, Corporal, Co. H, 5th Connecticut.
McCarrity, W., Co. B, 46th Pennsylvania.
McGill, L., Co. F, 109th Penn
McCormick, Corp. J. H., Co D, 5th Connecticut.
McClonghl. A., Co. E, 27th Ind.
McClellan, Co. A, 28th Penn
McAlpin, T. B., Co. A, 2d Mass.
Meyer, G., Co. E, 109th Penn.
Merrill, F. F., Co. B, 5th Conn.
Minard, M., Co. G, 7th Ohio—killed.
Mitchell, P., Co. D, 66th Ohio—breast.
Miller, Lieut. J. W., Co. A, 8th Ohio.
Morrill, Co. K, 10th, Maine.
Morton, P., Co. D, 3d Wis.
Meyer, —, Co. F, 11th Penn.
Morrison, Co. F, 109th Pennsylvania—shoulder.
Mosener, J. W., Co. G, 5th Pennsylvania.
Norton, S. D., Co. D, 3d Md.—leg.
Norris, N. L., Co. D, 7th O.
Nolen, Thos., Co. G, 5th O.—abdomen.
Oriatt, J. F., Co. F, 7th Ohio.
Orme, R., Co. K, 102d N. Y.—severe.
Owen, L., Co. G, 7th Ohio.
Owen, H., Co. G, 7th Ohio—killed.
Pitcher, Capt. F. G., 8th U.S.
Pursell, Capt. Geo., Gen. Shields' Staff—through body.
Poole, P., Co. A, 12th U. S.
Potter, L., Co. B, 28th Ohio.
Pelcher, Geo., Co. B, 2d Massachusetts—shoulder.
Truax, Jacob, Co. B, 3d Wisconsin—head and side.
Prescott, Jeff., Co. A, 111th Penn.—arm and breast.
Quimby, Capt., Co. E, 12th United States.
Riley, C., Co. I, 27th Ind.
Sisk, R. M., Co. F, 7th Ohio.
Robison, Lt., Co. H, 5th Maine.
Rockwell, A., Co. B, 105th Pennsylvania.
Roberts, Stephen, Co. K, 5th New-York—severe.
Rogers, George, Co. F, 111th Pennsylvania.
Robinson, W. M. C., Co. A, 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Ross, R. F., Co. D, 111th Pa.
Reed, Sergt., 5th Penn.
Rockwood, A., Co. B, 2d Md.
Smith, A., Co. B, 6th Me
Southard, W., Co. F, 11th Penn.
Sigle, Capt., J., Co. D, 102d New-York—dead.
Springer, S., 7th O.—neck.
Stevens, Lieut., Co. H, 10th Maine—thigh.
Stevens, Thomas, Co. E, 66th Ohio—slight.
Stevens, J. F., 10th Maine —thigh.
Steinbrook, Col., 79th Pennsylvania—wounded.
Stokes, Wm., Co. A, 66th O.
Strain, W. H., Co. I—5th Indiana.
Sprinter, Sergt. S., Co. H, 7th Indiana.
Sherman, W. H., Co. I, 27th Indiana.
Sterling, H., Co. C, 7th Ind.
Stimpson, C., Co. E, 7th O.
Strong, Co. G, 7th Ohio.
Swearngen, F. J., Co. C, 13th Pennsylvania—hip.
Trumaner, A. C., Co. H, 7th Ohio.
Trotter, J., Co. B, 7th Ohio.
Trotter, Capts., Co. I, 107th Pennsylvania.
Turner, D. W., Co. I, 107th Pennsylvania.
Voiles, J. H., Co. C, 7th Indiana.
Vordquist, Dr., 9th N. Y.
Willis, K., Co. H, 7th Ind.
Winzinnid, R., Co. F, 7th Ohio.
Wilcox, J., Co. B, 3d Wis.—arm and hip.
Winterstein, D., Co. H, 7th Ohio
Wilson, L., Co. D, 7th Ohio.
Winam, E., Co. A, 3d Wis.
Wishmire, C., Co. A, 27th Indiana.
Wilder, Theo., Co. C, 7th O.
Wright, Capt. J. J., Co. G, 28th Ohio.
Wright, Corp. D. H., Co. G, 7th Ohio—killed.
Wrifant, J. A., Co. F, 10th Maine—hip.
Ziegler, H. A., Co. D, 111th Pennsylvania.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 11.

Dr. VORDQUIST, of the Ninth New-York, and Dr. A. W. WHITNEY, of the Thirteenth Massachusetts, reported wounded at Cedar Mountain, are both unhurt. The reporter has the names upon his list, but simply for reference to another matter.

ANOTHER DEFEAT OF GUERRILLAS.

HUDSON, Mo., Sunday, Aug. 10.

Col. MCNEILL again overtook PORTER's guerrillas yesterday at Stockton, in the western part of Macon County, and after a sharp fight, routed them, killing and wounding a large number, and capturing many horses. The rebels were scattered in all directions. Some of the prisoners captured had taken the oath and given bonds.

The Funeral of Gen. McCook.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Aug. 11.

Gen. MCCOOK's funeral was an imposing affair. The attendance was large. The statement of the Philadelphia *Press*, that the General was shot while kneeling, begging for mercy, is denied by Capt. BENT. The General's Adjutant says he was kneeling, assisting the driver to manage the frightened horses.

The Canadian Parliament.

MONTREAL, C. E., Monday, Aug. 11.

The Canadian Parliament is summoned to meet on the 28th inst.

THE MILITARY EXCITEMENT.

Preparations for the Draft of 300,000.

THE QUOTA OF THE STATE 59,705.

The Quota of New-York County 12,518---That of Kings County 4,294.

The Order from the War Department Regulating the Draft.

Great Progress of Enlistments Under the Call for Volunteers.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 11.

The Governor yesterday received an order from the Secretary of War, directing a draft of the 300,000 men last called for, but does not feel at liberty to publish the order without authority from the War Department. This has been asked for, and probably will be given.

The quota for this State is 59,705, making the aggregate under the two calls 119,410. The particular mode of making the draft is not fully defined. Several important points are left with the Governor. It is probable, however, that it will be arranged so that every locality will receive full credit for all it has voluntarily enrolled. The militia rolls on file will be thoroughly revised by persons to be appointed for that purpose. Applications for exemption on account of disability will be scrutinized, and sufficiently determined by a competent agent. Upon the basis of 59,705, the following would be the quota of the several counties:

Albany	1,753	Oneida	1,619
Allegany	614	Onondaga	1,305
Broome	552	Ontario	686
Cattaraugus	613	Orange	982
Cayuga	858	Orleans	442
Chautauqua	892	Oswego	1,169
Chemung	413	Otsego	772
Chenango	629	Putnam	215
Clinton	704	Queens	883
Columbia	726	Rensselaer	1,325
Cortland	465	Richmond	392
Delaware	653	Rockland	316
Dutchess	950	St. Lawrence	1,288
Erie	2,184	Saratoga	736
Essex	421	Schenectady	308
Franklin	474	Schoharie	530
Fulton	372	Schuyler	296
Genessee	495	Seneca	333
Greene	491	Steuben	1,026
Hamilton	47	Suffolk	676
Herkimer	621	Sullivan	498
Jefferson	1,171	Tioga	442
Kings	4,294	Tompkins	483
Lewis	438	Ulster	1,175
Livingston	608	Warren	350
Madison	670	Washington	706
Monroe	1,548	Wayne	735
Montgomery	475	Westchester	1,531
New-York	12,518	Wyoming	492
Niagara	776	Yates	312

* Population, 270,125.
† Population, 813,668.

The draft is understood to be a peremptory order to draft 300,000 men from all liable to military duty in the States between the ages of 18 and 45; also, to draft any deficiency that may exist in the former call for 300,000 men.

In the latter case the Governor has power to so apportion the draft for the quota of this State as to exempt counties that have raised their full proportion by volunteering.

But, in the draft for 300,000 nine months' men, there is no authority whatever to accept any volunteers, so that if the State should raise double her quota of volunteers, it is still compelled to raise her quota of 300,000 by draft.

It is to obtain authority, if possible, to accept additional volunteer regiments where they can be raised in lieu of conscripts, that the Governor is understood to have telegraphed to Washington.

ORDERS FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

REGULATIONS FOR THE ENROLLMENT AND DRAFT OF THE MILITIA.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, 5 P. M., Aug. 9, 16 2.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 99.—Regulations for the enrollment and draft of three hundred thousand militia, in pursuance of an order by the President of the United States, bearing date Aug. 4, 1862, whereby it is provided that a draft of three hundred thousand militia be immediately called into the service of the United States, to serve for nine months, unless sooner discharged, and that the Secretary of War shall assign the quotas to the States and establish regulations for the draft. Also that if any State shall not by the 15th of August furnish its quota of the additional three hundred thousand volunteers authorized by law, the deficiency of volunteers in that State shall also be made up by special draft from the militia, and that the Secretary of War shall establish regulations for this purpose.

It is ordered: *First*—The Governors of the respective States will proceed forthwith to furnish their respective quotas of the 300,000 militia called for by the order of the President, dated the 4th day of August, 1862, which quotas have been furnished to the Governors respectively by communication from this Department of this date, according to the regulations henceforth set forth.

Second—The Governors of the several States are hereby requested forthwith to designate rendezvous for the drafted militia of said States, and to appoint commandants; and it is important that the rendezvous should be few in number, and located with a view to convenience of transportation.

Third—The Governors of the respective States will cause an enrollment to be made forthwith by the Assessors of the several counties, or by any other officers, to be appointed by such Governors, of all able-bodied male citizens, between the ages of 18 and 45 within the respective counties, giving the name, age and occupation of each, together with remarks showing whether he is in the service of the United States,

THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

List of Fourteen Hundred Soldiers Arrived at the West Philadelphia Hospital.

BY THE STEAMER COMMODORE, FROM HARRISON'S LANDING, AUG. 8.

J. Carroll, Co. E, 62d Penn.
J. Pandor, Co. D, 9th Mass.
S. J. Warner, Co. K, 62d Penn.
M. Russell, Co D, 9th Mass
T. G. Grumb, Co. D, 44th N. Y.
J. Moore, Co. H, 62d Penn.
T. Henderson, Co. E, 5th Mass.
R. C. Crosby, Co. A, 7th Mich.
Jas. Carson, Co. C, 62d Penn.
Corp. T. Anderson, Co. I, 62d Pennsylvania.
Corp. D. Trout, Co. G, 17th Inf.
Sergt. W. Johnston, Co. C, 62d Pennsylvania.
J. Mosher, Co. D, 9th Mass.
J. M. Ellis, Co. C, 17th Inf
D. Sweeney, Co. H, 9th Mass.
Jos. Lynch, Co. G, 44th N. Y.
L. Herrick, Co. B, 44th N. Y.
Jas. Motlee, Co. F, 44th N. Y.
Wm. Salter, Co. K, 15th N. Y.
L. W. Lyman, Co. H, 83d Pennsylvania.
Corp. Steph. Mills, Co. A, 16th Michigan.
Silas Wildbar, Co. K, 16th Michigan.
J. J. Van Loon, Co. F, 44th New-York.
Thos. Welsh, Co. D, 44th New-York.
Ames Carter, Co. C, 44th New-York.
H. L. McKoon, Co. C, 44th New-York.
A. Stacy, Co. D, 44th N. Y.
Pat. Dowd, Co. E, 44th, N. Y.
Wm Kufner, Co. I. 4th U. S. Infantry.
Corp. Levi L. Aldrich, Co. I, 4th U. S. Infantry.
Corp. Henry Dickson, Co. D, 44th New-York.
Wm. Phillips, Co. D, 44th N. Y.
J. Wisscher, Co. F, 44th N. Y.
H. S. Root, Co. K, 5th Wis.
Corp. Major J. Sunborn, Co. G, 5th Wisconsin.
G. Schevert, Co. K, 5th Wis.
A. Harmon, Co. A, 11th U. S. I.
Wm. H. Tonsius, Co. H, 11th United States Infantry.
R. Irston, Co. K, 6th Wis.
J. J. Bugster, Co. F, 1st N. J.
Wm. George, Co. D, 1st N. J.
T. C. Field, Co. C, 17th U. S. I.
R. W. Mead, Co. I, 44th N. Y.
D. Calinehan, Co. D, 11th N. Y.
J. B. Jackson, Co. A, 5th Wis.
M. Tanner, Co. B, 16th Mich.
A. Mills, Co. B, 16th Mich.
Jas. M. Hollister, Co. I, 16th Michigan.
O. A. Carbhase, Co. D, 16th Michigan.
Jas. B. Goulding, Co. D, 16th Michigan.
Geo. M. Bunnel, Co. I, 16th Michigan.
John Kudley, Co, B, 12th N. Y. Volunteers.
John Boyd, Co. B, 12th N. Y. Volunteers.
Corp. James B. Butler, Co. B, 12th N. Y. Volunteers.
Jefferson Coon, Co. I, 12th New-York Volunteers.
Wm. Pellman, Co. H, 12th New-York Volunteers.
Oscar White, Co. A, 12th New-York Volunteers
Jerome McLean, Co. K, 12th New-York Volunteers.
Edwin B. Turp, Co. C, 12th New-York Volunteers.
G. F. Corthill, Co. F, 42d Massachusetts.
Morris Canill, Co. H., 9th Massachusetts.
Serg. M. H. Leory, Co. B. 9th Massachusetts.
A. P. Wing, Co. G, 17th U. S. Infantry.
L. Sullivan, Co. I, 9th Mass.
Serg. H. D. Kimball, Co. C, 5th U. S. Infantry.
T. Driscoll, Co. B, 9th Mass.
J. Hennessey, Co. F, 9th Mass.
J. Kelley, Co. F, 9th Mass.
Henry Sanderson, Co. G, 14th U. S. Infantry.
Serg. Hugh Mecanagle, Co. B, 9th Massachusetts.
J. Murphy, Co. D, 9th Mass.
P. Bowen, Co. F, 9th Mass.
J. Gotchart, Co. A, 62d Pa.
Corp. D. S. Beyer, Co. E, 4th United States Cavalry.
Serg. A. Henry, Co. A, 12th Infantry.
I. Richards, Co. F, 12th Art.
Corp. C. E. Lucas, Co. F, 12th Artillery.
J. Hild Co. A, 12th Artillery.
E. Seifert, Co. A, 12th N. Y.
D. F. Wiley, Co. D, 17th C. S. Infantry.
G. Case, Co. N, 12th N. Y.
L. W. Sales, Co. A, 12 N. Y.
Corp. C. B. King, Co. B, 16th Michigan.
J. Morse, Co. F, 32d Mass.
Ely Wallace, Co. C, 14th Inf.
M. Lane, Co. F, 32d Mass.
O. Hasaltes, Co. D, 32d Mass.
J. McGervel, Co B, 14th Mich.
W. E. Wilson, Co. C, 32 Mass.
W. F. Carvadin, Co. E, 14th New-York
Corp. W. C. Stevens, Co. B, 10th U. S. Infantry
H. Duty, Co. A, 14th Penn.
R Forsyth, Co. B, 17th Inf.
Sergt. J. Beckett, Co. I, 16th Michigan.
H. Bailey, Co. G, 12th Inf.
F. Prenz, Co. B, 12th N. Y.
W. Prindle, Co. H, 12th N. Y.
A. L. Bennett, Co. B, 12th N. Y.
Ed. Williamson, Co. A, 12th New-York.
G. Williamson, Co. A, 12th New-York.
G. Emory, Co. A, 17th Inf.
F. A. Peel, Co. C, 17th Inf.
S. A. H. Snyder, Co. F, 13th New-York.
J. Mosane, Co. E, 12th N. Y.
C. Davis, Co. A, 5th Wis.
M. A. Barron, Co. B, 14th Inf.
G. C. Gwyer, band, 11th N. Y.
H. Rinnl, bugler, Co. G, 11th New-York.
A. Vanniwagon, Co. C, 11th New-York.
Corp. J. Gooderson, Co. G, 16th New-York.
J. Prast, Co. G, 17th Infant
Corp. A. W. Merritt, Co. G, 10th New-York.
A. Anderson, Co. B, 44th N. Y.
Corp. J. Vanouff, Jr., Co. G, 16th New-York.
J. H. Bennett, Co. B, 17th New-York.
H. M. Hood, Co. B, 17th N. Y.
Sergt. B. A. Morris, Co. C, 44th New-York.
J. Lynch, Co. G, 17th N. Y.
E. Gannon, Co. D, 17th N. Y.
N. W. Rider, Co. B, 14th New-York.
L. Harrison, Co. G, 44th N. Y.
A. Herbert, Co. E, 44th N. Y.
Capt. J. Moore, Co. G, 7th Va.
R. Linchman, Co. H, 14th New-York.
T. Rau, Co. E, 14th Infant'y.
W. Brown, Co. E, 14th Inf.
Charles E. Hemphill, Co. F, 17th Infantry.
W. Elke, Co. C, 14th Inf'y.
Sergt. Charles T. Lewis, Co. C, 17th Infantry.
Hospital Steward W. A. Bennett, 14th Infantry.
Serge. H. G. White, Co. D, 17th Infantry.
C. Bragg, Co. A, 14th Inf'y.
J. Hutchinson, Co. A, 14th Infantry.
T. Bugber, Co. B, 14th Inf'y.
A. Strober, Co. D, 11th N. Y.
Thos. Burrill, Co. A, 14th N. Y.
Isaac Reilly, Co. E, 14th N. Y.
C. P. Lake, Co. D, 14th Inf.
S. Rathborn, Co. H, 17th N. Y.
A. Van Wormer, Co. I, 17th New-York.
C. Brennan, Co. E, 17th N. Y.
John Welsh, Co. E, 17th N. Y.
Eli Poquette, Co. E, 96th N. Y.
James Mangan, Co. D, 17th Inf.
Corp. Andrew Malone, Co. E, 17th Infantry.
A. M. Nichols, wagon master, 44th New-York.
Jas. M. Green, Co. H, 17th Inf.
L. Bander, Co. A, 14th N. Y.
D. A. Mereness, Co. A, 14th New-York.
L. C. Jones, Co. D, 17th Inf.
Lewis Beers, Co. B, 14th Inf.
E. Spreggan, Co. A, 92d Pa.
Peter Gathgan, Co. K, 4th Michigan.
C. McCormick, Co. D, 4th Michigan.
O. Crog, Co. f, 4th Mich.
Corp. J. D. Wolff, Co. E, 4th Michigan.
J. Spence, Co. E, 4th Mich.
F. W. Worth, Co. G, 4th Michigan.
W. H. Seward, Co. G, 4th Michigan.
Corp. G. P. Prince, Co. F, 4th Michigan.
Wm. Vanderbanter, Co. F, 4th Michigan.
Sergt. A. Bush, Co. K, 4th Michigan.
P. Curran, Co. I, 9th Mass.
—— McGee, Co. I, 9th Mass.
James Connell, Co. A, 32d Massachusetts.
John Jenkins, Co. D, 11th U. S. Infantry.
W. H. Brown, Co. B, 11th U. S. Infantry.
C. Owens, Co. I, 16th N. Y.
T. Cook, Co. K, 13th N. Y.
H. Stowell, Co. K, 13th N. Y.
J. Edwards, Co. G, 13th N. Y.
B. F. Wilkinson, Co. K, 13th New-York.
A. Bradford, Co. I, 13th N. Y.
J. Hooter, Co. I, 4th U. S. Inf.
W. Megee, Co. D, 4th U. S. Inf.
Jas. Bing, Co. F, 4th Mich.
R. S. Tyler, Co. E, 17th U. S. I.
C. Rickabrick, Co. G, 17th United States Infantry.
P. Oharo, Co. F, 5th Mass.
A. Irving, Co. H, 5th U. S. Art.
A. McKinley, Co. D, 62d Penn.
F. Palley, Co. H, 9th Mass.
Sergt. E. W. Cruse, 4th Rhode Island Battery.
Sergt. C. H. Lee, 11th U. S. Inf.
J. H. Fellows, 14th U. S. Inf.
G. Allen, Co. C, 32d Mass.
C. Welch, Co. I., 44th N. Y.
S. Paddock, Co. E, 44th N. Y.
S. H. Campbell, Co. C, 44th N. Y.
Corp. J. Brackett, Co. C, 44th New-York.
Jas. Welsh, Co. F, 4th U. S. Infantry.
John Montgomery, Co. A, 12th U. S. Infantry.
John Hart, Co. C, 4th U. S. Infantry.
Joseph Churchill, Co H, 14th U. S. Infantry.
Noah Helvie, Co. H, 12th U. S. Infantry.
Jas. Mathews, Co. D, 12th U. S. Infantry.
A. B. Barrington, Co. I, 13th New-York.
Jos. Segar, Co. I, 12th N. Y.
Sevin Nevford, Co. I, 13th New-York.
H. J. Reuneday, Co. H, 44th New-York.
Wm. H. Vandenburgh, Co. I, 44th New-York.
T. N. Perry, Co. I, 44th N. Y.
John Wagener, Co. I, 44th New-York.
J. Carry, Co. H, 16th Mich.
John M. Stuart, drummer, Co. E, 16th Michigan.
J. H. Sands, Co. H, 16th Mich.
C. Uberroth, Co. A, 16th Mich.
T. L. Everest, musician, Co. H, 16th Michigan.
H. Mulkins, Co. F, 7th N. Y.
J. B. O'Neill, Co. B, 5th U. S. I.
C. Whitmann, Co. A, 17th U. S. I.
O. Rathburn, Co. B, 16th Mich.
J. Parker, Co. E, 16th Mich.
Sergt. Origen Frost, Co. F, 16th Michigan.
Corp. George Kitchluss, Co. B, 16th Michigan.
E. Bartleson, Co. F, 16th Mich.
Corp. Jacob Lyon, Co. F, 16th Michigan.
Corp. Sam. Conkling, Co. D, 12th New-York Volun.
Sergt. James Williams, Co. B, 11th U. S. Infantry.
James G. West, Co. K, 13th New-York Volunteers.
Samuel Allen, Co. B, 13th New-York Volunteers.
Thomas H. Purdon, Co. B, 12th U. S. Infantry.
George Oehring, Co. A, 12th United States Infantry.
Corp. Chas. Chesterdon, Co. D, 11th U. S. Infantry.
Amos B. Wilcox, Co. G, 11th U. S. Infantry.
Samuel C. Hall, Co. H, 11th United States Infantry.
Isaac P. Osgood, Co. B, 22d Massachusetts.
C. H. Barton, Co. A, 32d Massachusetts.
Hiram Cousins, Co. D, 17th United States Infantry.
Serg. D. O'Neil, Co. H, 8th Mass.
Chas. C. Gates, Co. F, 44th. New-York.
J. Farrel, Co. D, 9th Mass.
George Chenge, Co. C, 32d Massachusetts
Thomas Elder, Co. D, 16th U. S. Infantry.
O. A. Merrill, Co. I, 32d Mass.
Corp. Thos. S. Tool, Co. D, 32d Massachusetts.
Chas. A. Barker, Co. D, 32d Massachusetts
John Heywood, Co. H, 11th U. S. Infantry
James Fitzpatrick, Co. G, 1st U. S. Infantry.
John Welch, Co. E, 32d Mass.
H. O. Hodsdon, Co. G, 32d Massachusetts.
Wm. Hamilton, Co. K, 7th New-York.
F. M. Fenton, Co. E, 14th U. S. Infantry.
J. R. Rice, Co. B, 5th United States Cavalry.
W. Albright, Co. A, 14th U. S. Artillery.
S. A. Waters, Co. E, 14th U. S. Artillery.
J. Wakeman, Co. E, 14th U. S. Artillery.
H. H. Collins, Co. I, Berdan Sharpshooters.
Serg. H. D. Galloway, Co. I, Berdan Sharpshooters.
Corp. M. G. Calhoun, Co. I, Berdan Sharpshooters.
A. C. Rickar, Co. C, 32 Mass.
A. Brightwood, Co. C, 14th New-York.
A Benister, Co. A, 14th N. Y.
Serg. C. E. Lloyd, Co. E, 14th New-York.
Corp. Arneswell, Co. B, 14th Infantry
Corp. G. S. Miller, Co. F, 11th Infantry.
A. Conklin, Co. G, 13th N. Y.
Corp. E. Kelcourse, Co. G, 32d Massachusetts.
Sergt. E. W. Bittis, N. C. Staff, 83d Pennsylvania.
J. Burdock, Co. I, 14th N. Y.
Sergt. C. Hall, Co. K, 5th Wis.
W. W. Shepard, Co. I, 13th New-York.
Sergt. J. Diamond, Co. C, 7th Infantry.
H. S. Debok, E. S. S.
J. E. Snow, Co. C, 83d Penn.
F. Bulger, Co. C, 13th N. Y.
J. Manners, Co. H, 14th Inf.
D. Marsh, Co. F, 14th Inf.
J. Curtis, Co. B, 17th N. Y.
M. Fox, Co. E, 17th N. Y.
J. Mocklin, Co. D, 17th N. Y.
W. H. Chadin, Co. H, 17th New-York.
O. S. Smith, Co. K, 17th N. Y.
H. F. Barbeaux, bugler, Co. D, 17th New-York.
P. Feaney, Co. D, 17th N. Y.
J. McNamara, Co. A, 17th New-York.
Corp. George Barke, Co. E, 17th New-York.
J. Mall, Co. A, 17th N. Y.
S. T. Beartley, Co. A, 14th New-York.
J. Murphy, Co. E, 17th N. Y.
J. M. Albright, Co. E, 44th 44th New-York.
P. Gleason, Co. D, 17th N. Y.
J. Ledgit, Co. D, 17th N. Y.
Corp. W. J. Page, Co. B, 14th Infantry.
T. E. Griffith, Co. B, 14th N. Y.
C. Kemps, Co. C, 17th N. Y.
J. Omers, Co. C, 14th N. Y.
M. Coor, Co. I, 14th N. Y.
Sergt. Wm. Howard, Co. I, 17th Inf.
G. B. Morris, Co. E, 14th N. Y.
J. McElwigger, Co. H, 11th Infantry.
A. T. Ellston, Co. F, 14th In.
J. Hackett, Co. G, 17th N. Y.
P. Dixon, Co. H, 17th N. Y.
W. I. Wadron, Co. F, 17th New-York.
Corp. W. H. Lord, Co. I, 13th New-York.
Daniel P. Lary, band, 5th Maine
Corp. Geo. S. Reed, Co. A, 5th Maine.
J. W. Thompson, band 5th Maine.
N. W. Fisher, Co. G, 5th Me.
B. C. Hutchins, Co. B, 16th New-York.
J. W. Morgan, Co. I, 5th Maine.
J. A. Bent, Co. I, 5th Maine.
F. A. Blanchard, Co. F, 5th Maine.
J. S. Wormell, Co. I, 5th Maine.
James Lyle, Co. F. 5th Me.
Corp. Thomas N. Kerr, Co. K, 5th Maine.
Jas. Roberts, Co. K, 6th Me.
Corp. R. H. Gibson, Co. K, 6th Maine.
Samuel Mack, Co. E, 7th Me.
J. H. Parker, Co. E, 7th Me.
Allen Utley, Co. D, 7th Me.
J. K. Snyder, Co. B, 1st Pa. Rifles.
P. Spanogle, Co. E, 1st Pa. Rifles.
Levi Stewart, Co. B, 1st Pa. Rifles.
C. J. Smith, Co. E, 1st Pa. Rifles.
John C. Cleaveland, Co. E, 23d Pennsylvania.
C. J. Smith, Co. A, 1st Pa. Rifles.
B. F. Phinney, Co. A, 1st Pa. Rifles.
John Booth, Co. I, 96th Pa., (discharged, left at Fortr's Monroe.)
John Haley, Co. I, 96th Pa.
Mich. Olwill, Co. F, 96th Pa.
Thos. Miles, Co. I, 3d Pa. Rifles.
Corp. John D. Baker, Co. G, 2d Pennsylvania Rifles.
Samuel Linro, Co. K, 3d Pa. Rifles.
Peter Olson, Co. K, 5th Wis.
H. Breaker, Co. K, 5th Wis.
A. McFadden, Co. B, 5th Wis.
C. H. Porter, Fife-Major, 5th Wisconsin.
D. H. Pray, Co. G, 5th Wis.
D. Darling, drummer, Co. B, 5th Wisconsin.
M. Smith, Co. H, 6th Penn. R.
W. Hurren, Co. G, 5th Wis.
J. Coleman, Co. A, 5th Pa. R.
M. J. Farrell, Co. D, 5th Wis
H. Wells, Co. F, 6th Wis.
T. M. Johnson, Co. E, 44th New-York.
Peter Chandlish, Co. A, 11th U. S. Infantry.
H. Kerr, Co. I, 4th U.S. Inf.
J. Feeney, Co. E, 14th N. Y.
Corp. John A. Slagg, Co. D, 44th New-York.
J. Toks, Co. D, 1st U. S. Inf.
Wm. Halters, Co. G, 48th Pa
Corp. Charles Hall, Co. G, 13th New-York.
J. A. Teer, Co. E, 12th N. Y.
Bradley Smith, Co. K, 12 N. Y.
C. Hempstead, Co. H, 5th N. Y.
S. Schank, Co. C, 13th N. Y.
E. A. Barrett Co. F, 13th N. Y.
J. Sanders, Co. E, 12th N. Y.
S. E. Horton, Co. D, 12th N. Y.
Sergt. W. F. Steinmets, Co. B, 2d Pennsylvania.
G. H. Merwin, Co. A, 2d Penn.
J. T. Watson, Co. G, 31 Penn.
J. McMichael, Co. F, 83d Penn.
Sergt. J. Strite, Co. F, 83d Pa.
J. Mathias, Co. E, 12th N. Y.
E. Dunn, Co C, 12th U. S. Inf.
Thomas A. Fitzpatrick, Co. F, 4th U. S. Infantry.
Corp. B. F. Cook, Co. G, 17th United States Infantry.
Fred. Sanderson, Co. G, 17th United States Infantry.
Thos. Humphry, Co. G. 17th United States Infantry.
Wm H. Norwood, Co. G, 17th United States Inf.
John Hamsburg, Co. D, 14th United States Infantry.
Theo. Statesman, Co. H, 17th United States Infantry.
B. D. Mattison, Co. D. 6th United States Infantry.
J. Wilsey, Co. C, 12th U.S.I.
Lewis W. Loomis, Co. G, 12th New-York.
Lafayette Shattuck, Co. B, 11th United States Inf.
M Everett, Co. D, 1st U.S.I.
T. Murphy, Co. A, 4th U.S.I.
H. Sleppy, Co. I, 14th Mich.
W. Lewis, Co. K, 4th U. S. I.
Joseph Shattuck, Co. I, 3d New-York.
W. Fardey, Co. E, 32d Mass.
D. Cunningham, Co. C, 12th United States Infantry.

LIST OF PATIENTS WHO DIED ON THE UNITED STATES HOSPITAL STEAMER COMMODORE.

John Haywood, Co. H, 11th United States Infantry.
John Hopp, Co. B, 62d Penn.
James Corle, Co. E, 62d Pa

The following were the surgeons in charge of the *Commodore*, Acting Assistant Surgeons:

Horatio Paine, New-York.
C. M. Paulin, Philadelphia.
E. Eastwood, Canada.
James Stokes, 1st U. S. In.
——, (unknown,) Co. G, 16th Michigan.
Louis Masson, France.
J. R. Ludlow, Easton, Penn.

BY THE JOHN BROOKS FROM HARRISON'S LANDING, AUG. 8.

John Schultz, band, 2d Reg. Infantry.
And. Heitz, Co. D, 2d Reg. Infantry.
Corp. John McGunnigal, Co. E, 10th Regular In.
Elias Vanstemburg, Co. G, 2d Regular In.
Charles Clearin, Co. F, 2d Regular Infantry.
Henry Bohler, Co. B, 49th Wis.
B. M. Greenlee, Co. D, 49th Pa.
M. J. Farrar, Co. D, 5th Wis.
C. M. Woodward, Co. F, 40th Pennsylvania.
Charles S. Scott, Co. A, 9th Pennsylvania Res.
Wm. F. Allen, Co. F, 9th Pennsylvania Res.
Lewis Beggs, Co. C, 9th Pennsylvania Res.
A. M. Burdick, Co. E, 5th Wis.
Sergt. Levi T. Bishop, Co. I, 6th Wisconsin.
G. Grinell, Co. H, 5th Penn.
James Collins, Co. F, 2d Regular Cavalry.
J. Schefelin, Co. H, 6th Pa.
E. B. Gallagher, Battery C, 5th Regular Artillery.
Jacob Schlemberger, Co. D, 2d Regular Infantry.
Frederick Myers, Co. E, 2d Regular Infantry.
Sergt. R. B. Webb, Co. H, 6th Penn. Reserves.
Henry Ruhl, Co. E, 13th R. Infantry.
Corp. E. Lein, Co. I, 2d Reg. Infantry.
Hermann Michael, Co. I, 12th United States Infantry.
W. Stover, Co. E, 11th U. S. I.
E. Norwood, Co. E, 17th U. S. I.
Wm. E. Benjamin, Co. G, 11th United States Inf.
Jacob Weitz, Co. K, 2d Reg. Infantry.
J. Jones, Co. I, 2d Reg. In.
J. Fink, Co. C, 2d Reg. In.
Ed. Sheridan, Co. G, 2d U. S. Infantry.
Corp. L. Howmaster Co. F, 2d Pennsylvania.
John Berger, Co. I, 2d Penn. Reserves.
Manuel Bisbing, Co. G, 3d Penn. Reserve.
Conrad Lutz, Co. G, 3d Penn. Reserve.
W. F. Sykers, Co B, 3d Penn. Inf'y.
Eugene J. Wright, Co. B, 2d Penn. Reserves.
David Bishop, Co. B, 3d Penn. Reserve.
Corp. L. M. Somers, Co. E, 10th New-York.
O. Walker, Co. B 5th Maine.
W. H. Farwell, Co. A, 5th Me.
F. Abbott, Co. D, 5th Me.
N. Colleen, Co. G, 14th N. Y.
Sergeant, Co. H, 14th N. Y.
J. Brunner, Co. G, 5th Maine.
W. Frost, Co. K, 5th Maine.
Corp. S. L. Johnson, Co. K, 5th Maine.
Corp. M. Webster. Co. E, 6th Maine.
C. H. Cobb, Co. E, 6th Me.
S. Fickett, Co. A, 6th Maine.
I. S. Gould, Co. A, 6th Me.
E. Lyrrin, Co. E, 5th Maine.
C. M. Delene, Co. I, 7th Me.
S. M. Stonebraker, Co. C, 49th Pennsylvania.
W. Walker, Co. A, 49th Pa
R. S. Jackson, Co. F, 49th Pa.
J. W. Gray, Co. F, 49th Pa.
A. W. Fuller, Co. A, 7th Me.
F. Walters, Co. B, 49th Pa.
L. Ford, Co. B, 49th Penn.
Wm. D. Yerger, Co. H, 96th Pennsylvania.
John Allen, Co. C, 86th Pa.
Wm. Haddock, Co. D, 86th Pa.
J. Yost, Co. E, 86th Penn.
J. Augustine, Co. E, 86th Pa.
E. Mack, Co. H, 5th Wis.
M. Eramau, Co. G, 1st Pa. Art.
E. P. Shoemaker, Co. I, 5th Wisconsin.
Philip Friberger, Co. C, 5th Regular Artillery.
H. A. Douglas, Co. D, 5th Wisconsin.
J. Foster, Co. D, 5th Wis.
C. D. Thompson, Co. G, 5th Wis
Corp. John Stiech, Co. A, 5th Wisconsin.
D. McConnachy, Battery I, 5th Regular Artillery.
S. J. Emmons, Battery C, 5th Reg. Art.
A. Lemon, Co. C, 9th Penn.
W. G. Bricker, Co. A. 10th Pennsylvania Reserves.
John Jordan, Co. C, 10th Pennsylvania Reserves.
A. J. McQuiston, Co. I, 10th Pennsylvania Reserves.
Jas. H. Rockwood, Co. F, 10th Penn. Reserves.
Charles Hale, Co. F, 16th New-York.
James Richards, Co. K, 16th New-York.
George W. Beckworth, Co. E, 14th New-York.
Corp. W. H. Lord, Co. I, 13th New-York.
Daniel P. Lary, band, 5th Maine
Corp. Geo. S. Reed, Co. A, 5th Maine.
J. W. Thompson, band 5th Maine.
N. W. Fisher, Co. G, 5th Me.
B. C. Hutchins, Co. B, 16th New-York.
J. W. Morgan, Co. I, 5th Maine.
J. A. Bent, Co. I, 5th Maine.
F. A. Blanchard, Co. F, 5th Maine.
J. S. Wormell, Co. I, 5th Maine.
James Lyle, Co. F. 5th Me.
Corp. Thomas N. Kerr, Co. K, 5th Maine.
Jas. Roberts, Co. K, 6th Me.
Corp. R. H. Gibson, Co. K, 6th Maine.
Samuel Mack, Co. E, 7th Me.
J. H. Parker, Co. E, 7th Me.
Allen Utley, Co. D, 7th Me.
J. K. Snyder, Co. B, 1st Pa. Rifles.
P. Spanogle, Co. E, 1st Pa. Rifles.
Levi Stewart, Co. B, 1st Pa. Rifles.
C. J. Smith, Co. E, 1st Pa. Rifles.
John C. Cleaveland, Co. E, 23d Pennsylvania.
C. J. Smith, Co. A, 1st Pa. Rifles.
B. F. Phinney, Co. A, 1st Pa. Rifles.
John Booth, Co. I, 96th Pa., (discharged, left at Fortr's Monroe.)
John Haley, Co. I, 96th Pa.
Mich. Olwill, Co. F, 96th Pa.
Thos. Miles, Co. I, 3d Pa. Rifles.
Corp. John D. Baker, Co. G, 2d Pennsylvania Rifles.
Samuel Linro, Co. K, 3d Pa. Rifles.
Peter Olson, Co. K, 5th Wis.
H. Breaker, Co. K, 5th Wis.
A. McFadden, Co. B, 5th Wis.
C. H. Porter, Fife-Major, 5th Wisconsin.
D. H. Pray, Co. G, 5th Wis.
D. Darling, drummer, Co. B, 5th Wisconsin.
M. Smith, Co. H, 6th Penn. R.
W. Hurren, Co. G, 5th Wis.
J. Coleman, Co. A, 5th Pa. R.
M. J. Farrell, Co. D, 5th Wis
H. Wells, Co. F, 6th Wis.
H. N. Lawrence, Co. C, 6th Pa. Reserves.
Samuel Preston, Battery C, 5th U. S. Artillery.
Adolph Wurm, Battery C, 5th U. S. Artillery.
D. M. Wisowin, Battery B, 1st Penn. Artillery.
Jesse Temple, Battery B, 1st Pennsylvania Artillery.
Thomas Kirkland, Battery B, 1st Penn. Artillery.
J. B. Williams, Co. C, 5th Wisconsin.
Wm. Wheelan, Co. M, 3d U. S. Artillery.
J. B. Eastman, Co. I, 6th Wisconsin.
Thomas Haley, Co. I, 5th U. S. Artillery.
John Crosleen, Co. K, 5th Wis
Thos. Reudiger, Co. A, 5th Wisconsin.
R. S. Shoefel. Co. B, 5th Wis.
Chas. Gemmill. Co. B, musician, 4th Penn. Reserves.
Corp. J. K. Carey, Bat. C, 5th U. S. Artillery.
Corp. Joseph Warnick, Co. D, 4th Penn. Reserves.
Corp. Leopold Schmidt, Co. A, 4th Penn. Reserves.
Nicholas Casemier, Co. I, 4th Pennsylvania Reserves.
Moses Miller, Co. K, 10th Pennsylvania Reserves.
Wm Legore, Co. G, 10th Pa. Reserves.
Serg. Philip Marsch, Co. I, 5th U. S. Artillery.
Charles J. Fox, Co. M, 3d U. S. Artillery.
Patrick Mcloughlin, Co. I, 5th United States Artillery.
James Ellis, Co. I, 5th U. S. Artillery.
John Knox, Co. I, 11th Maine.
Corp. John Lex, Co. I, 4th Pennsylvania Reserves.
Jerome W. Young, Co. E, 10th Penn. Reserves.

BY THE LOUISIANA, FROM HARRISON'S LANDING, AUG. 8.

S. Peabody, Co. H, 2d Wis.
A. Place, Co. C, 2d Vermont.
H. Wert, Co. D, 1st N. J.
Lieut. T. J. Heir, Co. C, 3d Mich.
H. D. Ford, Co. B 3d N. J.
H. H. Blackam, Co. F, 3d Vt.
W. W. Page, Co. E, 3d Vt.
E. Rich, Co. K, 3d Vermont.
H. Williams, Co. C, 3d N. J.
E. D. Stanley, Co. F, 3d N. J.
H. C. Leyast, Co. E, 16th N. Y.
R. Byan, Co. C, 10th N. Y.
N. Brittain, Co. B, 16th N. Y.
J. N. Wright, Co. I, 10th N. Y.
H. S. Ellis, Co. I, 16th N. Y.
F. Vaofora, Co. I, 14th N. Y.
T. Coller, Co. I, 27th N. Y.
J. O. Brien, Co. B, 16th N. Y.
L. Blankill, Co. K, 16th N. Y.
E. Hibbard, Co. I, 27th N. Y.
W. H. Tripp, Co. C, 27th N. Y.
L. J. Ansel, Co. I, 27th N. Y.
J. M. Nichols, Co. H, 27th New-York.
B. Pike, Co. E, 27th N. Y.
H. Potter, Co. A, 5th Vermont.
R. C. Bishen, Co. A, 6th Vt.
W. A. Arkin, Co. C, 6th Vt.
C. H. Charles, Co. I, 6th Vt.
E. Gardner, Co. F, 5th Vt.
J. W. Paine, Co. E, 5th Vt.
F. Belder, Co. A, 5th Vt.
R. Robinson, Co. A, 5th Vt.
L. W. Lee, Co. 49th N. Y.
J. Meere, Co. F, 49th N. Y.
F. Palmerston, Co. F, 49th N. Y.
J. Rhea, Co. A, 5th Vermont.
L. Gobe, Co. A, 5th Vermont.
S. H. Shumway, Co. I, 5th Vt.
J. H. Varney, Co. C, 5th Vt.
T. Vaughou, Co. D, 49th N. Y.
T. Lea, Co. B, 49th New-York.
A Still, Co. E, 49th N. Y.
H. Orr, Co. I, 5th Vt.
M. S. Whipple, Co. D, 2d Vt.
C. Bucby, Co. E, 3d Vermont.
D. F. Sawyer, Co. B, 3d Vt.
J. Quinn, Co. I, 31st N. Y.
J. Haskell, Co. I, 31st N. Y.
M. Yager, Co. E, 31st N. Y.
D. Steward, Co. K, 3d Vt.
A. Dusstiery, Co. A, 1st N. J. Battery.
A. Lawson, Co. B, 1st N. J. B.
W. Clayton, Co. G, 1st N. J. B.
S. Vanharter, Co. F, 1st N. J Battery.
F. Hiner, Co. D, 1st N. J. Bat.
T. Cassidy, Co. F, 2d N. J. Bat.
T. Lyons, Co. C, 1st N. J.
J. H. Poole, Co. A, 1st Md. Bat.
J. Yates, Co. A, 1st Wis. Bat.
D. Harter, Co. H, 3d Vermont.
T. C. Hindrick, Co. A, 6th Vt.
E. G. Brown, Co. G, 6th Vt.
E. Russell, Co. D, 6th Vt.
C. P. Scribner, Co. D, 5th Vt.
A. R. Robinson, Co. I 49th N. Y.
F. E. Manmorris, Co. G, 5th Vt.
A. F. Barton, Co. G, 49th Pa.
B. R. Ure, Co. E, 3d Vt.
L. L. Bacon, Co. B, 2d Vt.
Wm. Chase, Co. H, 2d Vt.
J. F. Murdock, Co. A, 6th Vt.
H. C. Packard, Co. K, 6th Vt.
J. L. Blake, Co. I, 7th Me.
L. H. Larrebee, Co. H, 3d Vt.
W. H. Duncan, Co. A, 7th Me.
L. W. Chadwick, Co. E, 7th Me.
J. Rhoe, Co. K, 3d N. Y.
Lieut. T. Haigh, Co. C, 3d Michigan.
J. L. Russell, Co. H, 6th Vt.
H. Bevoy, Co. D, 5th Vt.
D. Sprout, Co. B, 5th Vt.
W. T. Emery, Co. A, 5th Vt.
Sergt. G. W. Morson, Co. B, 1st New-Jersey.
C. Bell, Co. D, 1st N. J.
B. F. Thorn, Co. G, 1st N. J.
C. Payne, Co. D, 6th Vt.
J. Tuckle, Co. E, 3d N. Y.
J. Clarke, Co. E, 3d N. Y.
F. Enis, Co. F, 3d N. Y.
J. Chase, Co. B, 6th Maine.
E. Wagcier, Co. G, 6th Maine.
F. Rowe, Co. I, 7th Vermont.
Sergt. F. Peters, Co. D, 20th New-York.
L. Richardson, Co. H, 6th Vt.
A. N. Berry, Co. D, 6th Vt.
J. L. Davis, Co. H, 5th Vt.
C. Darlinger, Co. K, 20th N. Y.
C. Cudwig, Co. B, 49th N. Y.
S. Cooper, Co. I, 2d N. J.
C. Brower, Co. I, 2d N. J.
D. Daley, Co. D, 1st United States Artillery.
C. D. Caudield, Co. G, 2d New-Jersey.
L. Nolte, Co. D, U. S. Bat.
J. A. Burns, Co. D, U. S. Inf.
Corp. J. D. Knight, Co. C, 2d New-Jersey.
J. F. Kelly, Co. C, 3d Vt.
B. Flengo, Co. A, 3d Vt.
H. Damon, Co. A, 3d Vt.
J. H. Howard, Co. A, 1st Maryland.
J. M. Bockerman, Co. G, 3d Maryland.
H. Leozo, Co. B, 3d Vt.
H. Lupton, Co. E, 3d N. J.
D. Sullivan, Co. A, 3d N. J.
J. A. Mitchell, Co. A, 16th New-York.
D. Roulston, Co. G, 16th N. Y.
G. White, Co. A, 16th N. Y.
Corp. G. Spring, Co. G, 27th New-York.
L. Lovering, Co. D, 16th New-York.
W. H. Coe, Co. G, 27th N. Y.
Corp. C. O'Handy, Co. F, 2d New-York.
J. D. Stunkley, Co. D, 27th New-York.
J. Darfy, Co. F, 27th N. Y.
J. H. Jenny, Co. B, 6th Vt.
H. H. Penn, Co. I, 5th Vt.
S. W. Kees, Co. C, 5th Vt.
A. Chapin, Co. C, 5th Vt.
A. Holbrook, Co. C, 5th Vt.
J. Carr, Co. K, 5th Vermont.
J. A. Stenwent, Co. C, 5th Vt.
J. V. Gamson, Co. G, 5th Vt.
C. B. Wolie, Co. A, 5th Vt.
W. Stephens, Co. B, 5th Vt.
W. C. Geddell, Co. A, 6th Vt.
C. W. Woodward, Co. D, 5th Vt.
J. W. Sleeper, Co. D, 5th Vt.
H. H. Thomas, Co. B, 5th Vt.
L. Plunkey, Co. F, 6th Vt.
M. F. Hood, Co. E, 2d Vt.
H. Silver, Co. B, 6th Vt.
A. W. Tirrell, Co. G, 2d Vt.
L. W. Bristol, Co. K, 2d Vt.
W. H. Palmer, Co. K, 2d Vt.
E. L. Wright, Co. K, 2d Vt.
J. S. Morgan, Co. K, 2d Vt.
J. Horendon, Co. E, 2d Vt.
G. M. D. Dustin, Co. E, 2d Vt.
Sergt. E. A. Hermon, Co. E, 1st New-Jersey.
R. F. Leighton, Co. G, 6th Me.
P. Woolbridge, Co. G, 2d N. Y.
J. S. Cauly, Co. G, 1st N

ARMY PENSIONS.

Instructions and Forms to be Observed in Applying for Them, Under the Act of July 14, 1862.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Under the act of Congress approved July 14, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

I. Invalids, disabled since March 4, 1861, in the military or naval service of the United States, in the line of duty.

II. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service, as above.

III. Children, under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if there is no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's remarriage.

IV. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided, also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

V. Sisters, under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support, provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the three last preceding classes.

The rates of pension to the several classes and grades are distinctly set forth in the first section of the act, a copy of which is herewith published. Only one full pension in any case will be allowed to the relatives of a deceased officer, soldier or seaman, and in order of precedence as set forth above. When more than one minor child or orphan sister thus becomes entitled to pension, the same must be divided equally between them.

Invalid pensions, under this law, will commence from the date of the pensioner's discharge from service, provided application is made within one year thereafter. If the claim is not made until a later date, the pension will commence from the time of the application. Pensions of widows and minors will commence from the death of the officer, soldier, or seaman, on whose service the claim is based.

ARMY PENSIONS.

Declarations are required to be made before a court of record, or before some officer of such court duly authorized to administer oaths, and having custody of its seal. *Testimony* may be taken before a justice of the peace, or other officer having like authority to administer oaths, but in no case will any evidence be received that is verified before an officer who is concerned in prosecuting the claim, or has a manifest interest therein.

In support of the allegations made in the claimant's declaration, testimony will be required in accordance with the following rules:

1. The claimant's identity must be proved by two witnesses, certified by a judicial officer to be respectable and credible, who are present and witness the signature of the declarant, and who state, upon oath or affirmation, their belief, either from personal acquaintance or for other reasons given, that he or she is the identical person he or she represents himself or herself to be.

2. Every applicant for an invalid pension must, if in his power, produce the certificate of the Captain, or of some other commissioned officer under whom he served, distinctly stating the time and place of the said applicant's having been wounded or otherwise disabled, and the nature of the disability, and that the said disability arose while he was in the service of the United States and in the line of his duty.

3. If it be impracticable to obtain such certificate, by reason of the death or removal of said officers, it must be so stated under oath by the applicant, and his averment of the fact proved by persons of known respectability, who must state particularly all the knowledge they may possess in relation to such death or removal; then secondary evidence can be received. In such case the applicant must produce the testimony of at least two credible witnesses, [who were in a condition to know the facts about which they testify,] whose good character must be vouched for by a judicial officer, or by some one known to the Department. The witnesses must give a minute narrative of the facts in relation to the matter, and must show how they obtained a knowledge of the facts to which they testify.

4. The Surgeon's certificate for discharge should show the character and degree of the claimant's disability; but when that is wanting, and when the certificate of an army Surgeon is not obtainable, the certificate of two respectable civil Surgeons will be received, in accordance with form F. These Surgeons must give in their certificate a particular description of the wound, injury, or disease, and specify how and in what manner his present condition and disability are connected therewith. The degree of disability for obtaining subsistence by manual labor must also be stated.

5. The habits of the applicant, and his occupation since he left the service, must be shown by at least two credible witnesses.

If the applicant claims a pension as the widow of a deceased officer or soldier, she must prove the legality of her marriage, the death of her husband, and that she is still a widow. She must also furnish the names and ages of her children under sixteen years of age at her husband's decease, and the place of their residence. On a subsequent marriage her pension will cease, and the minor child or children of the deceased officer or soldier, if any be living, under the age of sixteen years, will be entitled to the same in her stead, from the date of such marriage.

Proof of the marriage of the parents and of the age of claimants will, in like manner, be required in all applications in behalf of minor children.

The legality of the marriage may be ascertained by the certificate of the clergyman who joined them in wedlock, or by the testimony of respectable persons having knowledge of the fact, in default of record evidence. The ages and number of children may be ascertained by the deposition of the mother, accompanied by the testimony of respectable persons having knowledge of them, or by transcripts from the parish or town registers duly authenticated.

Similar proof will be required of the marriage of the claimant, if the mother of a deceased officer or soldier, and that she remains a widow.

If the claimant be a dependent sister, like proof will be required of the marriage of her parents, and of her relationship to the deceased.

Guardians of minor claimants must, in all cases, produce evidence of their authority as such under the seal of the Court from which their appointment is obtained.

Applicants of the last four classes above given, who have in any manner aided or abetted the rebellion against the United States Government, are not entitled to the benefits of this act.

Attorneys for claimants must have proper authority from those in whose behalf they appear. Powers of attorney must be signed in the presence of two witnesses, and acknowledged before a duly qualified officer, whose official character must be certified under seal.

In all cases the post-office address of the claimant must be distinctly stated.

Applications under this act will be numbered and acknowledged, in the order in which they are received, and correspondents should always give the number of the claim as well as the name of the claimant.

JOSEPH H. BARRETT,
Commissioner.

PENSION OFFICE, July 21, 1862.

AN ACT TO GRANT PENSIONS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That if any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or private of the army, including regulars, volunteers, and militia, or any officer, warrant or petty officer, musician, seaman, ordinary seaman, flotilla-man, marine, clerk, landsman, pilot, or other person in the navy or marine corps, has been, since the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, or shall hereafter be, disabled by reason of any wound received or disease contracted while in the service of the United States, and in the line of duty, he shall, upon making due proof of the fact according to such forms and regulations as are or may be provided by or in pursuance of law, be placed upon the list of invalid pensioners of the United States, and be entitled to receive, for the highest rate of disability, such pension as is hereinafter provided in such cases, and for an inferior disability an amount proportionate to the highest disability, to commence as hereinafter provided, and continue during the existence of such disability. The pension for a total disability for officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates employed in the military service of the United States, whether regulars, volunteers, or militia, and in the marine corps, shall be as follows, viz: Lieutenant-Colonel, and all officers of a higher rank, thirty dollars per month; major, twenty-five dollars per month; captain, twenty dollars per month; first lieutenant, seventeen dollars per month; second lieutenant, fifteen dollars per month; and non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, eight dollars per month. The pension for total disability of officers, warrant or petty officers, and others employed in the naval service of the United States, shall be as follows, viz: Captain, commander, surgeon, paymaster and chief engineer, respectively, ranking with commander by law, lieutenant commanding, and master commanding, thirty dollars per month; lieutenant, surgeon, paymaster and chief engineer, respectively, ranking with lieutenant by law, and passed assistant surgeon, twenty-five dollars per month; professor of mathematics, master, assistant surgeon, assistant paymaster and chaplain, twenty dollars per month; first assistant engineers and pilots, fifteen dollars per month; passed midshipman, midshipman, captain's and paymaster's clerk, second and third assistant engineer, masters' mate, and all warrant officers, ten dollars per month; all petty officers, and all other persons before named, employed in the naval service, eight dollars per month; and all commissioned officers, of either service, shall receive such and only such pension as is herein provided for the rank in which they hold commissions.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any officer or other person named in the first section of this act has died since the Fourth day of March, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-one, or shall hereafter die, by reason of any wound received or disease contracted while in the service of the United States, and in the line of duty, his widow, or, if there be no widow, his child or children under sixteen years of age, shall be entitled to receive the same pension as the husband or father would have been entitled to had he been totally disabled, to commence from the death of the husband or father, and to continue to the widow during her widowhood, or to the child or children until they severally attain to the age of sixteen years, and no longer.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That where any officer or other person named in the first section of this act shall have died subsequently to the 4th day of March, 1861, or shall hereafter die, by reason of any wound received or disease contracted while in the service of the United States, and in the line of duty, and has not left or shall not leave a widow nor legitimate child, but has left or shall leave a mother who was dependent upon him for support, in whole or in part, the mother shall be entitled to receive the same pension as such officer or other person would have been entitled to and he been totally disabled; which pension shall commence from the death of the officer or other person dying as aforesaid. *Provided, however*, That if such mother shall herself be in receipt of a pension as a widow, in virtue of the provisions of the second section of this act, in that case no pension or allowance shall be granted to her on account of her son, unless she gives up the other pension or allowance. *And provided, further*, That the pension given to a mother on account of her son shall terminate on her remarriage. *And provided, further*, That nothing herein shall be so construed as to entitle the mother of an officer or other person dying, as aforesaid, to more than one pension at the same time under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That where any officer or other person named in the first section of this act shall have died subsequently to the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, or shall hereafter die, by reason of any wound received or disease contracted while in the service of the United States, and in the line of duty, and has not left or shall not leave a widow, nor legitimate child, nor mother, but has left or may leave an orphan sister or sisters under sixteen years of age, who were dependent upon him for support, in whole or in part, such sister or sisters shall be entitled to receive the same pension as such officer or other person would have been entitled to had he been totally disabled; which pension to said orphan shall commence from the death of the officer or other person dying as aforesaid, and shall continue to the said orphans until they severally arrive at the age of sixteen years, and no longer: *Provided, however*, That nothing herein shall be so construed as to entitle said orphans to more than one pension at the same time, under the provisions of this act: *And provided, further*, That no moneys shall be paid to the widow or children or any heirs of any deceased soldier on account of bounty, back pay or pension, who have in any way been engaged in, or who have aided or abetted the existing rebellion in the United States; but the right of such disloyal widow or children, heir or heirs of such soldier, shall be vested in the loyal heir or heirs of the deceased, if any there be.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That pensions which may be granted in pursuance of the provisions of this act, to persons who may have been, or shall be employed in the military or naval service of the United States, shall commence on the day of the discharge of such persons in all cases in which the application for such provisions (pensions) is filed within one year after the date of said discharge; and in cases in which the application is not filed during said year, pensions granted to persons employed as aforesaid shall commence on the day of the filing of the application.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the fees of agents and attorneys for making out and causing to be executed the papers necessary to establish a claim for a pension, bounty, and other allowance before the Pension Office, under this act, shall not exceed the following rates: For making out and causing to be duly executed a declaration by the applicant, with the necessary affidavits, and forwarding the same to the Pension Office, with the requisite correspondence, five dollars. In cases wherein additional testimony is required by the Commissioner of Pensions, for each affidavit so required and executed and forwarded, (except the affidavits of surgeons, for which such agents and attorneys shall not be entitled to any fees,) one dollar and fifty cents.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That any agent or attorney who shall, directly or indirectly, demand or receive any greater compensation for his services under this act than is prescribed in the preceding section of this act, or who shall contract or agree to prosecute any claim for a pension, bounty or other allowance under this act, on the condition that he shall receive a per centum upon, or any portion of the amount of such claim, or who shall wrongfully withhold from a pensioner or other claimant the whole or any part of the pension or claim allowed and due to such pensioner or claimant, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall, for every such offence, be fined not exceeding three hundred dollars, or imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding two years, or both, according to the circumstances and aggravations of the offence.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the Commissioner of Pensions be, and he is hereby empowered to appoint, at his discretion, civil surgeons to make the biennial examinations of pensioners when are or may be required to be made by law, and to examine applicants for invalid pensions, where he shall deem an examination by a surgeon to be appointed by him necessary; and the fees for each of such examinations, and the requisite certificate thereof, shall be one dollar and fifty cents, which fees shall be paid to the surgeon by the person examined, for which he shall give a receipt and forward the same to the Pension Office; and upon the allowance of the claim of the person examined, the Commissioner of Pensions shall furnish to such person an order on the Pension Agent of his State for the amount of the surgeon's fees.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the Commissioner of Pensions, on application made to him in person or by letter, by any claimants or applicants for pension, bounty, or other allowance required by law to be adjusted and paid by the Pension-office, shall furnish such claimants, free of all expense or charge to them, all such printed instructions and forms as may be necessary in establishing and obtaining said claim; and in case such claim is prosecuted by an agent or attorney of such claimant or applicant, on the issue of a certificate of pension, or the granting of a bounty or allowance, the Commissioner of Pensions shall forthwith notify the applicant or claimant that such certificate has been issued or allowance made, and the amount thereof.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the pilots, engineers, sailors, and crews upon the gunboats and war vessels of the United States, who have not been regularly mustered into the service of the United States, shall be entitled to the same bounty allowed to persons of corresponding rank in the naval service, provided they continue in service to the close of the present war; and all persons serving as aforesaid, who have been or may be wounded or incapacitated for service, shall be entitled to receive for such disability the pension allowed by the provisions of this act to those of like rank, and each and every such person shall receive pay according to corresponding rank in the naval service: *Provided*, That no person receiving pension or bounty under the provisions of this act shall receive other pension or bounty for any other service in the present war.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the widows and heirs of all persons described in the last preceding section who have been or may be employed as aforesaid, or who have been or may be killed in battle, or of those who have died or shall die of wounds received while so employed, shall be paid the bounty and pension allowed by the provisions of this act, according to rank, as provided in the last preceding section.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint a special agent for the Pension Office, to assist in the detection of frauds against the pension laws, to cause persons committing such frauds to be prosecuted, and to discharge such other duties as said Secretary may require him to perform; which said agent shall receive for his services an annual salary of twelve hundred dollars, and his actual traveling expenses incurred in the discharge of his duties shall be paid by the Government.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved July 14, 1862.

Liability of Native Born Citizens of Foreign Parentage.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your yesterday's (Sunday) edition, you publish a controversy between parties relative to persons *born on our soil* being American citizens, while their parents were aliens. One writer says that *such persons are not* citizens of the United States, "happertake of the alienism of their parents," and hence *cannot* be held by us *to military duty*, and attempts to fortify his position by quotations from foreign writers, while the other one is as strenuous the other way, quoting from our learned sayens and lawyers. Now, Mr. Editor, in our *present dilemma*, it is proper that "*natural born citizens*," of foreign parentage, should be told that *they are citizens of the United States*, and ARE *liable* to be called upon *to do military duty*, so that they may prepare to "buckle on their armor" and fight for the Union. This point was *conclusively settled* some years ago, by Gov. MARCY, when Secretary of State, upon being written to on that subject by one of our City officials. Gov. MARCY's reply was so characteristic and conclusively overwhelming, that its reproduction at this time, in your valuable and widely distributed columns, may aid the cause of enlistments, besides making the facts patent " to all the world and the rest of mankind." For this purpose I annex it, and subscribe, yours, &c.,

Aug. 11, 1862. LEX LOCI.

AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, March 16, 1854.

SIR: Your letter of the 11th inst. has been received. The cases which it mentions are not embraced in any law of the United States upon the subject of naturalization; and, it is believed, have not been decided by any Court in this country. Although, in general, it is not the duty of the Secretary of State to express opinions of law, and doubts may be entertained of the expediency of making an answer to your inquiries an exception to this rule, yet I am under the impression that *every person born in the United States must be considered a citizen of the United States, notwithstanding one or both of his parents may have been alien, at the time of its birth.* This is in conformity with the English common law, which law is generally acknowledged in this country. And a person born of alien parents, it is presumed, would be considered a natural born citizen of the United States, in the language of the Constitution, so as to make him eligible to the Presidency.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. L. MARCY.

JOSEPH B. NOYES, ESQ., New-York City.

Treason in Sight of City Hall—The German Press.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Treason is fruitful of intervention here at home, and is a very Proteus for changing its form to suit the aspect of the hour. It is now trying to create a popular distaste toward the call for the 600,000 more men. We don't want to see our foreign population disaffected: they have done us good service, and we believe they stand as ready to fight treason in Virginia in 1862 as many of them did to battle against despotism in Europe in 1848. Now, I'll tell you what I mean. Last night a copy of the *New-Yorker Journal* was handed me, bearing date 5th August, published by RITTIG & GUTMANN, and on sale at No. 49 Chatham-street. The aim of the paper is to excite our German population against the war, and some of its sentiments are treasonable in the highest degree. I will translate an extract or two from its first editorial, which, for rhetoric and bluster, is worthy of YANCEY himself:

"We have now the guarantee that this civil war will be a contest of thirty years' duration. The order of the War Minister, published yesterday, has suddenly placed us in a military state that other countries have taken centuries to reach. We have enjoyed the fruits of freedom for eighty years, but now see what the black intolerant spirit of New-England has done for us. Look at our rapid decline. Congress, with all its thirst of usurpation, did not dare to go what has just taken place. In a single moment, just by the stroke of the President's pen, we are converted into the subjects of a Government *which considers the bodies of its citizens as its own property, and claims the absolute right to use them according to its own whim until they are destroyed.*

This is the old European system over again. The President thought he would risk the sodden stroke, and so he did it. What becomes of the opinion we used to have that it was wrong to make men, against their better judgment, slay others? We are imitating the examples of the worst European Governments. By means of this ill-timed order a million of our citizens are forced into being soldiers, for of even the first 300,000 men only the smallest share will come forth without conscription. *This half million of people are forced into the field without the slightest sympathy with the cause they are compelled to serve.* * * * In the course of the year we shall have another call, and the ruins of our volunteer forces will be included. This will be a call for a million more of obedient soldier-machines! Does everybody know how many this will be? About one-third of our arm-bearing population. The "soldier Republic" is almost ready; and where there are many soldiers there will be much fighting. If your generation says Amen to the conscription movement, we need never expect to see any more peace. It is good for us that we are not yet exhausted; but for that very reason we are very far from peace—for this war only ends with exhaustion."

I might make other extracts, and I have a half mind to translate a nice little note from friend VALLANDIGHAM, denying the statement of the Columbus *Dispatch* that he had been arrested. But enough of the loathsome dish. A large number of packages of this paper now lie in our Post-office ready for distribution. What has become of the United States Marshal? I wish he would come over for them and take them home; and I trust in future that he will keep all treasonable documents out of Jersey. We don't want our air tainted any more than it is. *One way to crush treason in Richmond, Mr. Editor, is to make it hold its tongue in New-York.* H.

ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.

The Debate on Canadian Affairs in the British Parliament.

From the Toronto Globe, 9th.

The telegraph gave us the most offensive portions of the discussion in the House of Commons on the subject of Canadian defence, and omitted the more pleasing portions. The extended report supplies the lights as well as the shadow of the picture. Lord PALMERSTON, as we anticipated, did not say that under no circumstance would Britain send more troops to Canada, but simply that no more would be sent this Summer. The Premier also spoke in fitting terms of the connection with Canada, presenting a striking contrast to the tone of his colleague, Sir G. C. LEWIS, whose announcement that he would see Canada become independent without regret, had been previously criticised by Mr. DISRAELI. Though Mr. ADDERLEY, Mr. ROEBUCK and Sir G. C. LEWIS displayed far more hostility toward Canada than was reasonable or just. The Province had a sufficient number of defenders. They were not, it is true, in possession of all the facts, and therefore left the case incomplete; but they did their best. Lord BURY, Mr. BARING and others, while regretting the rejection of the militia bill, expressed the strongest belief that Canada would do her whole duty in case of necessity, and defended her from the charge of disloyalty. Altogether, the tone of the debate is not so pleasant as we anticipated. It is infinitely more reasonable than that which the savage insolence of the *Times* led us to expect.

The cardinal error of all who spoke upon the subject in the House of Commons, as well as in the Lords, was the assumption that the Canadian Parliament had thrown out a bill which would have secured the efficient preparation of the province for defence against American attack, and that it had separated without supplying any effectual substitute for that measure. It would have puzzled any member who spoke on the subject, to have been called upon to define what he considered an efficient preparation for the defence of the province. Not one ventured to explain his ideas upon the point. They spoke vaguely of the bill which had been rejected as something, and of that which was adopted as nothing. The truth is that the bill of the present Government, if thoroughly worked out, will undoubtedly effect a more complete preparation for the defence of the Province than that which was rejected by the House of Assembly; and we are only astonished that so many public men, who ought to be careful in speech and action, should, with so little inquiry, have formed an opinion on the question, and, upon the strength of that opinion, gone so far as to threaten a rupture of the connection between this Province and the mother country. We cannot but think that the minds of the members of the imperial Government have been prejudiced upon the subject by persons on this side the Atlantic, who have thereby cast a stigma upon the good name of the Province. It is well known that certain members of the Governor's staff took a strong personal interest in the militia bill of the late Government, and were exceedingly annoyed that the measure was rejected by Parliament. We fear that those indiscreet persons have thus placed themselves the envy of secret irresponsible advisers of men in office in England, and have deeply prejudiced their minds against the legislation of the new Government.

The plan proposed by the late Government was to enroll from the mass of the population a certain number of persons, and to assemble them for a few days in each year for drill and discipline. No selection was to be made of men even by lots and the question was left to each one to decide whether he would or would not serve. So many were to be called out, so much money was to be paid them, and their drill was to be carried on under the management of the officers of the Militia Department, as a branch of the Civil Service, totally independent of the Army. Even the transportation of the men and Government provisions during the exercise was to be paid by the Government. The consequence of this arrangement would be, it would be the direct reverse to the country, and that the net result of the preparation of the people for war would be of the most trifling character. Intelligent officers of the regular army pronounced the scheme impossible, and we do not believe that any well-informed Englishman would have come to a different opinion. The Imperial Government sent out in Col. LEMOS a man utterly incapable of discharging the duty with which he was intrusted, and they are as much responsible for the rejection of the measure which he prepared as the members of the House whose votes threw it out.

The Militia bill of the new Government was based upon a different principle. It sought to take advantage of the military tastes of individuals who were disposed to become members of volunteer companies, and the design was to extend the volunteer system, by a gradual, inexpensive process, through the entire mass of the population. We allege that this project is in every way superior to that which it replaced. We believe that the 10,000 men named in the bill as the first force to be organized, would be infinitely more efficient as a nucleus for the formation of a larger army than the 50,000 riff-raff militiamen contemplated by the first bill. But in truth, the Ministry under the new measure are not confined in their operations to 10,000 men. They are at liberty to extend the force beyond that as far as their means will allow, and, the Home Government having provided clothing and arms to a considerable extent, there is nothing that we can see to prevent even 20,000 or 30,000 men being formed into military companies. We have no doubt they will be formed in good time. Instead of the Government building armories, as was proposed by the late Ministry, the Municipalities, if called upon, will provide all protection necessary for the rifles and clothing of the men. It will not be necessary to pay in the rural districts any *per diem* allowance to the volunteers. The drill sergeants would of course be provided at the expense of the Government, but, with that exception, we do not see any difficulty in enlarging the volunteer system to any desired extent, without increasing the Provincial debt or imposing new taxes upon the people.

If war were imminent, it would be the duty of Canadians, as a matter of course, to draft men immediately, and bring them into the field; but even those who spoke in the Imperial Parliament most strongly upon the necessity of Canadian armament did not think war imminent—did not conceive that it was necessary that the population should rush into the field *en masse*. Under such circumstances, what reasonable Englishman will complain that the Canadian Government adopted the system which they thought best suited to the spirit of their people, which would be most efficient both in its immediate results and in regard to the steadiness with which it could be maintained? The truth appears to be that Lord PALMERSTON, the Duke of Newcastle, and other members of the Government have been made to blow off an immense amount of steam by the reports which they have received from the Governor's staff and Col. LEMOS, men whose *amour propre* has been wounded by the condemnation and rejection of their pet scheme. The Imperial ministers should have had more discretion than to accept the *dicta* of persons who have been but a few months in this country, in preference to the opinion of those who had lived all their lives in it, and thoroughly understood its resources and the temper of its people. There must have been misrepresentation on the part of those persons also, else there could not have been so prevalent a belief in England that the bill of the late Ministry would have provided an efficient force of 50,000 more. The measure did not even provide for that number of nominal militiamen. The Government talked of inserting that number in the blanks which were left in the draft, but they afterwards, when interrogated in the House, said they would reduce the active force to 30,000 men. In truth, however, so far as the defence of the country was concerned, it did not matter whether the number was 10,000 or 100,000. The force would have been utterly useless for any practical purpose.

There is ample cause for a display of indignation by Canadians at the foolish and insolent threats which were uttered in the course of the debate, but we prefer to pass them over without further notice. We are content to observe that the official members of the House, while laboring under a misapprehension of the position of the Canadian people on the subject of self-protection, maintained a respectful and kindly tone toward the Province, and we are also glad to believe that nothing which has been said or done on either side is likely in any extent to impair the strength of the ties which bind the colony to the mother country. The Imperial troops in the Province are not to be withdrawn, and no action on the part of the Imperial authorities will probably be taken, except an intimation that an increased armament in Canada would be acceptable. Our Government will doubtless know how to receive that intimation. They will do all that is possible to encourage the formation of a volunteer force, and while avoiding the danger of extraordinary expense, which the people are at present unable to endure, will endeavor to satisfy the reasonable desire of the people of England that they should not be called upon to bear the entire burden of a war with the United States, which they consider a possible event. If any one imagines, however, that by speeches in the Imperial Parliament, or by the bullying of the *Times* newspaper, the people of Canada can be forced into an extravagant expenditure, and draw immense numbers of the population from their peaceful pursuits, to guard against the danger of a war which they think will never happen, he makes a grievous mistake. The Canadian people understand their own rights and duties as well as the editor of the *Times*, or any member of the Imperial Parliament. They will adhere to the one and perform the other, without any regard to what is said by people on the other side of the Atlantic, who know nothing about them.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—Aug. 11, 1862—1 P. M.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President; Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment and Farley.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Farley moved that the regular order of business be suspended, for the purpose of receiving reports from the Committee on National Affairs.

Which was carried.

Alderman Walsh was here called to the Chair.

Alderman Farley, from the Committee on National Affairs, thereupon submitted the following report:

The Joint Committee on National Affairs, to whom was referred the annexed preamble and resolutions, presented by Alderman Smith, setting forth the desire to secure the services of the several militia regiments now in the Army of the United States, upon the expiration of their present term of three months, who desire to reorganize for the war, or for nine months' service, under the call of the President, and recommending the appropriation of the sum of —— thousand dollars for the regimental fund of such regiments, respectfully

REPORT.

That the necessity of procuring the services of efficient troops for the present exigencies of the country imperatively demands that such action should be taken without delay on the part of the National, State and Corporate authorities to secure their services in the active duties of the campaign. Many of the present militia regiments now in the field from this City and State are made up largely of recruits who were anxious to serve in the volunteer regiments then in the field, but the opportunity so to do not being afforded, they enrolled as volunteers in the militia organizations to which they are now attached, these men have now become thorough and efficient soldiers; having attained a high degree of discipline, their courage and prowess on the field of battle cannot be doubted; they wish now, from their present sphere of usefulness, their loss to the Nation in the present condition of the country will be sorely felt, while they themselves will not be insensible to the fact, that the services which they have rendered—although great and valuable are but small when compared with those which have been given, and will yet have to be borne by their companions now in the army, or who may hereafter volunteer or be drafted into the service, while there can be no doubt that the men composing these regiments are filled with true patriotism and courage, as is evidenced by the promptness with which they responded to the call of the President by tendering their services, and that they are still ready and willing to assist in the war, or for nine months' service, in accordance with the recent call of the President to reserve forces of three hundred thousand men, your Committee are fully supposed to believe. That the men of New-York are less patriotic than the sons of our sister States cannot be. The Empire State must stand forth preeminent among the States of the Federal Union; nothing must be allowed to retard her onward progress; first in population and wealth, she must also be first in rendering the voluntary aid of her sons in suppressing the rebellion. If the militia of New-York but respond to the call of the President by sending their best and most effective men to the field, the rebellion will be of short duration, while they will have the assurance that the State and City will see honor they represent and maintain will cheerfully on their part in pecuniarily caring for the families and friends they have left behind, and in promoting the efficiency of the organizations to which they belong. Believing that some inducement should be given to encourage and promote the objects expressed in the premises, your committee have been induced to present the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the sum of ten thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated to each and every militia regiment from this City, which will reorganize or volunteer, either for the war or for nine months' service under the last order of the President to draft a reserve force of three hundred thousand men; the said sum of ten thousand dollars to be paid to the treasurer of the regimental fund of each and every such regiment, whenever each regiment shall have completed its organization to the full maximum number of men, and on requisition, signed by a majority of the Board of Officers.

TERENCE FARLEY,
HENRY SMITH,
JOHN HOGAN,
MORGAN JONES,
PETER MITCHELL,
Committee on National Affairs.

Which was laid over.

Alderman Farley, from the Committee on National Affairs, to whom was referred the Ordinance to provide for increasing and strengthening the defences of the harbor of City of New-York, reported the same back with the following substitute therefor, and recommended its adoption:

Joint Committee on National Affairs.

AN ORDINANCE TO PROVIDE FOR INCREASING AND STRENGTHENING THE DEFENCES OF THE HARBOR OF CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, do ordain as follows:

§ 1. A Board of Commissioners to consist of —— members, of whom His Honor the Mayor and the Comptroller shall be two, and to be designated and known as "The Board of Harbor Defence Commissioners of the City of New-York," is hereby authorized and created to act for and on behalf of the authorities and inhabitants of said City, as hereinafter provided.

John Dimon, Myers Correll, Albert Cardozo, Andrew Carrigan, all of the City of New-York, together with the Mayor and Comptroller, as aforesaid, are hereby severally constituted, appointed and declared to be members of the said Commission, and it shall be their duty to meet within five days after the passage of this Ordinance, at such place within the City of New-York as shall be designated by the Clerk of the Common Council, who shall give due notice of the same; and organize the said Board for business, by appointing a Chairman and Vice-Chairman, who shall be members of said Board. They shall also appoint a Secretary, who shall keep full and accurate minutes of the proceedings of the Board, and of the several Committees thereof, and perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the said Board. In case of a vacancy occurring in said Board of Commissioners, the same shall be filled at the first regular meeting held thereafter by vote of a majority of the remaining members thereof.

§ 2. The said Board of Harbor Defence Commissioners shall be and are hereby fully authorized and empowered to devise, adopt and carry into execution all such measures as they shall deem best calculated to increase and strengthen the defences of the harbor of the City of New-York, and especially by providing and making charges of floating batteries, rams, or other auxiliaries to the land fortifications, so as to prevent the ingress of iron clad or other vessels of war. And for this purpose the said Board are hereby authorized to ordain and establish all proper rules and regulations for their own government, and from time to time to alter or repeal the same, and in behalf of the Corporation, to negotiate and enter into contracts, and to commit, retain and remove, and discharge from employment such engineers, artisans, laborers and others, as they shall deem expedient and necessary, and to fix the rates of compensation to be paid to such persons respectively. *Provided*, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize the said Board to incur expenses, exceeding the aggregate sum of one million dollars.

§ 3. All written contracts made and entered into by the said Board of Commissioners, shall be executed in triplicate, and one of the copies thereof, shall be filed in the office of the Comptroller.

§ 4. Accounts for all purchases made, or other expenses incurred by the authority of said Board of Harbor Defence Commissioners, shall be made out in such form, as shall be prescribed or approved by the Comptroller, and before the payment thereof, the same shall be approved and certified to be correct, by a majority of all the members of said Board.

§ 5. For the purpose of carrying into effect the preceding provisions, the sum of one million dollars is hereby appropriated, the same to be raised and deposited in the City Treasury, as hereinafter provided.

§ 6. The Comptroller is hereby authorized and empowered to borrow from time to time upon the faith and credit of the Corporation, such sum or sums of money as may be required to make the payments hereby authorized, not exceeding in the aggregate, the said amount of one million of dollars, which sums shall be deposited in the City Treasury by the persons lending the same, and upon their procuring of the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such moneys, it shall be his duty to prepare and deliver in exchange therefor an equal amount of bonds of the Corporation to be designated and known as "The Harbor Defence Fund Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York."

§ 7. The said Harbor Defence Fund Bond shall be signed by the Comptroller, countersigned by the Mayor, and sealed with the Common Seal of the Corporation, attested by the Clerk of the Common Council. The principal of said bonds shall be redeemed on the first day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and they shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding seven per cent., payable half yearly, on the first day of February and August in each year.

§ 8. It shall be the duty of the Comptroller to audit and pay by warrant on the Chamberlain, in the usual manner, all accounts approved and certified in the manner prescribed by the fourth section of this ordinance.

§ 9. It shall be the duty of the Board of Harbor Defence Commissioners to report to the Common Council, from time to time, all such facts and particulars concerning their proceedings under and by virtue of this ordinance, as they may deem proper, and to communicate such information as may at any time be called for by the Common Council.

Alderman Farley moved that the blank in the first section of said ordinance be filled in by the word "six."

Which was carried.

Alderman Farley moved that the report and ordinance be laid over.

Which was carried.

Alderman Smith moved that both the reports submitted by the Committee on National Affairs, and the Ordinance, be published in the Corporation papers.

Which was carried on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley —10.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Dayton, Froment—3.

Alderman Smith moved that when the Board adjourn, it do so to meet on Wednesday, the thirteenth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

Alderman Smith moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of adopting a resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for the necessary alterations and repairs to the house lately purchased by the Comptroller for the use of Hose Company Number Forty-seven.

Which was laid over.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Allen—

Petition of Charles McSorley for a remission of assessments.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition of property owners in Fifty-third-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, for Croton Water Mains.

Which was referred to Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

By Alderman Dayton—

Petition of the Children's Aid Society for an appropriation.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition of C. R. Disosway for reappointment as Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman Farley—

Resignation of Joseph B. Tully as a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was accepted.

Whereupon, Alderman Farley offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That Joseph McGuire be, and he is hereby, appointed a Commissioner of Deeds for the City and County of New-York, in place of Joseph B. Tully, resigned.

Alderman Farley moved that said resolution be adopted.

Alderman Boole moved the previous question.

The President *pro tem.* put the question—"Shall the main question now be put?"

Which was decided in the affirmative.

The President *pro tem.* stated the main question to be on the adoption of the resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative on a division, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Dayton, Farley—11.

Negative—Aldermen Hall and Froment—2.

Alderman Dayton moved that the said vote be reconsidered.

Pending discussion.

Alderman Boole moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon, pending the motion to reconsider the Presidents put the question, and the Board adjourned until Wednesday, the thirteenth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

H. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....Aug. 11, 1862.

$4,000 U. S. 6s '62...Reg.	103	50 Pacific M. S. Co	113⅝
20,000 U. S. ctf'd Coup.	103	50 do	113⅝
25,000 do	103	50 do	113⅝
50,000 do	103	100 do	113⅝
5,000 U. S. 6's '81...Reg.	100	50 do	113⅝
50,000 U. S. 6's '81...Coup.	100	50 do	113⅝
5,000 do	100	50 do	113⅝
6,500 Treas. 7.30 Notes	103	50 do	113⅝
17,000 do	103	50 N. Y. Cen. R	92
5,000 U. S. 6's 1 Yr. Cer.	99	50 do	92⅛
500 U. S. Demand Notes	103	250 do	92⅛
2,000 Chicago 7's	103	100 do	92⅛
10,000 Ill. Cen. R. bds. 7's	97	100 do	92⅛
5,000 Ill. War Loan

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—WHERE DOES THE MONEY COME FROM—JOCKO.

WALLACK'S—ELLEN O'CONNOR—ORANGE BLOSSOMS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—ALLEGHANIANS, VOCALISTS, AND SWISS BELL-RINGERS, Afternoon and Evening.—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 BROADWAY—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

MIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—No. 543 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 853 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The fuller reports which we publish this morning of the battle fought beyond Culpepper, on Saturday, between Gen. BANKS and Stonewall JACKSON, prove it to have been one of the hottest of the war. Although our forces suffered severely, proofs are not wanting that the enemy suffered much more heavily; and the most significant of these proofs is the fact that they yesterday morning sent a flag of truce to our lines, asking permission to bury their dead. This will be accepted as showing that they were too badly cut up to maintain their position, and that their falling back on Sunday, as noticed in our dispatches, was from necessity, and not from choice. The force of the enemy engaged is estimated at 20,000, while our own, exclusive of cavalry and artillery, did not exceed 7,000—about the usual odds at which we seem necessitated for some reason to fight the rebels.

We learn from an apparently authoritative source in Albany, some items of interest in regard to the proposed draft. The order from the Government is understood to be peremptory for 300,000 men, from among those liable to military duty, *between the ages of eighteen and forty-five*, in which case the Governor will, it is thought, have no authority to discriminate between the first and second classes, under the State Militia Law, but will have to draw upon both classes alike. The deficiency in the answer to the former call will also, of course, be drafted, but the Governor has power so to apportion the draft as to exempt counties that may have raised their full proportion by volunteering. The quota of this State, under the 300,000 draft, is 59,705—the aggregate under the two calls being 119,410. The mode of making the draft is not fully defined by the Secretary of War, several important points being left with the Governor. We publish elsewhere an official statement of the quota of each county in the State, from which it will be seen that New-York is to furnish 12,518, out of a population of 813,668 according to the census of 1860; and that Kings County (Brooklyn, &c.,) is to furnish 4,294, out of a population of 279,125.

The orders issued to the Governors of the various States, directing the method in which the militia are to be enrolled and drafted, are given in our columns this morning. Gov. MORGAN has declined to publish them until he has received special permission to do so from the War Department; but we find them in the Boston papers of yesterday morning, as furnished to them by Adjt.-Gen. SCHOULER.

No little excitement and confusion was created in the City yesterday, by the announcement that the Secretary of War had ordered all passengers to California, of the draftable age, to procure passports. The steamer *Northern Light* was nearly ready to sail when this was made known, and was detained until about 5 P. M. for the accommodation of the passengers—about half of whom were left after all. Superintendent KENNEDY issued a stringent order to the police to prevent all dodging of the draft. The publication of Secretary STANTON'S order explaining the last, enabled many to leave who might otherwise have been detained. The British Consul has given about 3,000 passports since the order for the draft, and the Prussian Consul about 1,000. The French Consul has had no additional applications of note.

The War Department has found it necessary to publish some explanations in regard to the order placing restrictions on travel pending the draft of 300,000 men, soon to be made. They will be found embodied in our local reports. Another exception to the order has been made by the Secretary of War in favor of the couriers of legations.

We learn from Arizona that Gen. CARLETON, with the California Volunteers, had succeeded in reaching the Rio Grande without opposition. Gen. SIBLEY and his rebels had withdrawn from New-Mexico into Texas.

Restrictions have been once more laid on shipments to all points on the Mississippi south of Cairo. The instructions are that after Thursday evening, Aug. 7, all parties making shipments to any point on the Lower Mississippi River will be required to procure recommendations from the Boards of Trade or Union Committees of Memphis, Hickman, New-Madrid or Columbus, before applying for permits; and without such recommendation no permits will be issued. The Cumberland River is subject to the same rules that govern trade on the Lower Mississippi; while the Tennessee River is closed, except for the shipment of sutler's stores and family supplies.

The following table shows what the West has done for the war in the way of furnishing men:

Illinois	69,319	Iowa	19,505
Indiana	40,095	Kansas	8,303
Missouri	40,256	Minnesota	5,231
Wisconsin	22,568	Colorado	1 300
Michigan	20,699	Nebraska	1,240
Total			237,534

Gov. BERRY, of New-Hampshire, has issued an order for a new enrollment of the militia of the State. All men raised by volunteering are to be considered as forming a part of the quota to be required of each city and town.

GENERAL NEWS.

In the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, a report was presented by the Committee on National Affairs, and laid over under the rule, offering a bounty of $10,000 to each of the organized militia regiments of this City which shall volunteer for the nine months' service under the last call for 300,000 troops. The Joint Committee on National Affairs also presented a report and ordinance appropriating $1,000,000 for the defence of New-York harbor, the money to be expended under the direction of six Harbor Defence Commissioners, four of whom are to be appointed by the Board of Aldermen, and the Mayor and Comptroller to constitute the other two. This report was also laid over under the rule, till the next meeting, which takes place to-morrow evening.

A dispatch from San Francisco states that there is no probability of saving the treasure which was shipped on board the *Golden Gate*.

By an arrival at San Francisco from Hong Kong, China, we learn that Ning Po, the stronghold of the Chinese rebels, had been captured by the Allies. The French Admiral, BRATEL, was killed.

Among the passengers by the steamer *Northern Light* yesterday, for Aspinwall, is Dr. J. S. MACKIE, Chief of the Diplomatic Bureau of the Department of State, who goes out as bearer of important dispatches to our Legations in the South American Republics.

The Washington *Star* denies that four of the new iron *Monitors* which were to have been ready early in August were delayed three weeks in consequence of the drawings sent by Capt. ERICSSON to Washington having been detained that length of time. Capt. ERICSSON, it says, has sent no such plans to Washington, the Navy Department allowing him *carte blanche* to work out the conceptions of his own genius in his own way.

The big gun of the *Naugatuck*, which burst during the naval engagement in the James River, arrived at Philadelphia on Saturday in the steam propeller *C. C. Alger*, on its way to the West Point Foundry, where it is to be re-cast.

A large number of workmen were engaged on the *New Ironsides* on Sunday. Most of her gun-carriages and 11-inch guns were put on board, and a gang of men were at work upon the iron bulkheads at the bow and stern, designed as a protection against shot where there is not any armor. Every effort is being made to get the vessel ready for service at the shortest possible time.

Gen. CADWALLADER, of Philadelphia, is at Gen. GRANT'S headquarters at Corinth, but on what business it is not thought best to inform the public at present.

A medal has been struck at the Philadelphia Mint commemorative of the taking of the oath of allegiance by the officers and workmen. It bears on one side the representation of the head of WASHINGTON, with the inscription, "The Constitution is sacredly obligatory on all." On the reverse, United States Mint, "Oath of allegiance taken by the officers and workmen, Sept. 2, 1861."

The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, through its President, Mr. FELTON, has subscribed nine thousand dollars to the Volunteer Fund in Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, to be divided equally.

The subscriptions to the Volunteer Fund in Philadelphia have reached the sum of $379,820.

The War news yesterday morning advanced the price of Gold to 114 ₱ cent., without materially reducing the price of Stocks. Most of the Railway Shares were steady. United States 6 ₱ cents closed ¼ ₱ cent. lower than on Saturday. Exchange stiffened at the close of the day on the rise in Gold; London, 125½@126 ₱ cent.

About 4,000 beeves were on sale at ALLERTON'S cattle yards yesterday. This was quite too many to follow an overstocked market in hot weather, and sellers who called the last an extremely hard market, say this is worse. It is certainly no better, and on ordinary and poor cattle it is not as good. There were very few sales at over 8c., and many good cattle will not cost the buyer more than 7½c., which is quite as much as the market will average, and the sales of to day, will probably carry prices still lower. A few more droves are expected for the last day of sales, and those who sold out on Monday considered themselves fortunate, from present indications.

The Battle of Saturday.

The battle of Saturday wears a more favorable aspect than was given it by some of the telegraphic details published yesterday. It is clear that though Gen. BANKS' command suffered heavy loss, and though he was outmanœuvred by JACKSON in the early part of the action, yet he maintained his position with persistency and valor, and inflicted upon the rebels at least equal damage to what he himself suffered; while the fact that the enemy yesterday sent a flag of truce to our lines, asking permission to bury their dead, shows that our forces, at the conclusion of the engagement, held the field of battle. Our troops, as usual, showed their indomitable and heroic fighting qualities, and only one regiment, for lack of experience, is accused of flinching under fire. The rebels, most certainly, have nothing to boast of in this engagement.

Neither, however, has Gen. POPE. He knew at least two days before the battle, that the rebels were marching to attack him; he knew that they had a very numerous force, and that it was under command of Stonewall JACKSON, whose penchant for surprises and sudden movements is well enough known; he knew that Gordonsville and the line of the Rapidan would inevitably be contested to the last by the rebels. On Friday morning our pickets were driven across and beyond the river, and on the same day the rebel column passed over, and took up a strong position some five miles to the north, on the slope of a wooded mountain. Nothing, one would imagine, could be clearer than that they intended to give battle; and nothing could be less likely than that they would throw a feeble force on a position strong in itself, but, if inadequately defended, hazardous in the extreme to their whole army. And yet it seems that Gen. POPE sent forward less than one-quarter of the forces under his immediate command, and ready to his hand, to give them battle. The enemy, according to an authorized telegram from Washington, had in the battle a force of twenty thousand men, while "our own, exclusive of cavalry and artillery, did not exceed seven thousand." Seven or eight or ten thousand men were thus dispatched against an enemy numbering twenty thousand, strongly posted and hidden behind woods, and well supported by artillery! At 7½ o'clock in the evening, after the unequal struggle had been raging for nearly five hours, and after the battle was substantially over, Gen. POPE, "accompanied by McDOWELL and a *part* of his corps," arrived on the field from Culpepper, some six miles to the north of the battle-ground, and where, if previous authorized telegrams were true, they had been stationed for several days. It adds to the already well-earned fame of Gen. BANKS as a brave soldier and an accomplished strategist, that he was able to maintain his ground for such a length of time against such odds; but it cannot add to Gen. POPE'S repute that, in his first field essay in Virginia, he should have failed so to concentrate his troops at the point of danger and bring them up to time, as to imperil the safety of one of the finest corps of his army. If the rebels could quickly throw twenty thousand men from Gordonsville to the Rapidan, and from thence forward to Cedar Mountain, while we were forewarned both of their purpose and movement, it was surely possible for POPE to throw forward to meet them at least a half of the twice-twenty thousand men under his command, which has been represented as so located that the different columns could be easily concentrated at the shortest notice.

We suppose that reasons for the failure to do this will be as plenty as they have been for the hundred previous mishaps of the same kind. But it will require more convincing arguments in this case than on previous occasions; for the facts as recited, taken in connection with previous statements, make it appear the most unaccountable failure we have yet known. And the fact will stand, that while POPE had a force twice as great as that credited to the rebels, he brought on an engagement with them with a force not half as large as theirs, and less than a quarter of that under his command.

As already said, we have had this kind of strategy too often already. We thought that under the new military *régime* we had got quite through with it—that we were to hear of no more surprises; no battles voluntarily begun by us in which the rebels had two to our one; and that no more apologies were to be needed. Now that the rebels have made such a bold movement as to cross the Rapidan, and offer our army battle on its north side, there is little doubt that they will at once throw forward a much larger force than they now have, so as to be enabled to secure their present position, or at least the line of the river. If they had twenty thousand men at Cedar Mountain, on Saturday last, we have no doubt that, with their superior facilities for movement from Richmond, they have fifty thousand at Gordonsville now; and we trust that POPE'S next venture will not be with a force half as strong as their present numbers but with one even greater, which, considering the location of BURNSIDE'S column, he ought to be able to bring.

The country has anticipated so much from Gen. POPE, that its disappointment will be proportionate to previous expectations. Success in the field is the soldier's only title to public applause and confidence. He has a splendid opportunity yet before him, however. If he will but concentrate his columns—as, it would seem, he has not yet done—drive across the Rapidan the audacious enemy who has advanced to meet him, capture Gordonsville and route Stonewall JACKSON, he will give proof of Generalship, in the brilliancy of which his present lack of victory will be forgotten. At all events, we want to hear of no more battles in which the rebels outnumber us two to one. It would be better to avoid fighting altogether until our million men are in the field.

Drafting or Volunteering—An Appeal to the President.

There is a strong disposition throughout the whole North, but especially in the Middle and Eastern States, to avoid drafting, and trust to volunteering to raise both the three hundred thousand troops under the former call, and the three hundred thousand called for by draft. This desire seems to be especially felt by the Governors of the States. They are tender on the subject of drafting, and loath to resort to it. We understand that some of them are using their influence at Washington with a view to have the draft postponed or rescinded altogether. The Governors of several of the States have requested to be allowed to fill their quota with volunteers within a given time, and to order a draft only in such localities as may be backward in filling their quota. It is intimated that the President is moved by these influential representations, and is disposed to consent to this arrangement.

We trust the announcement is incorrect. And if Mr. LINCOLN has been swayed by these well-meaning but mistaken petitions, we beg he will, before he takes any steps in the matter, carefully weigh it in all its bearings.

Will the gentlemen who say, "Oh give us till the 1st of October, or some other date in the future, and we warrant our quota will be filled up by volunteers without any need of resorting to drafting," inform us on what data they base their confident assertions? We do not say that it might not be *possible*, under certain conditions, to raise three hundred thousand volunteers by the 1st of October; but we have no assurance that it *would* be possible to do so, and nobody can give us such assurance. The only data on which it is possible to base any calculation of the rate at which enlistment will take place, is the rate at which it has taken place. It is fair to assume that recruiting at the time of the great uprising, in response to the President's call first for half a million of men, was at the maximum. Now, at no period of that season of enthusiastic rising and rushing to arms, did volunteering exceed the figure of 100,000 per month. But we have a still better test in the rate at which volunteering has taken place under the call for the last three hundred thousand. This call was made on the 1st of July, and the recent order from the War Department announced that if, on the 15th inst.—Friday next—the number was not completed, the deficiency would be immediately made up by a draft from the whole militia of the States. This was allowing but six weeks for the raising of the 300,000, and would therefore require enlistment to be at the rate of two hundred thousand per month, or double the rate it reached during the most active time under the old call. The official roll of recruits will show, on the 15th, exactly what number has been raised. It is, of course, wholly impossible for us to form an estimate of what this number will be, but if enlistments have reached the maximum of activity, it will be about 150,000 men. We incline to think that this will prove to be not far from the actual fact.

If, therefore, an extension of time till the 1st of October, 1st of November, or what not, be given with a view of raising the required force by volunteering, past experience teaches that to raise the 150,000 lacking in the old call, and in the new call for 300,000, will require four and a half months—that is till the 1st of January next. Nor have we even any assurance that they would be forthcoming thus soon, for the fillip that has of late been given to recruiting has been largely owing to the prospect of an immediate draft—a stimulus that, under the supposition would be removed. The simple meaning of this is the abandonment of the idea of an active Autumn campaign, and the postponement of operations until next Spring, and all its fatal and heart-sickening results.

No doubt the State authorities would like to have it different—no doubt they are loath to resort to conscription—no doubt they feel very enthusiastic and confident in regard to volunteering. But all this is mere sentiment—it is based on no material facts. The matter is all in a nutshell. We know what we can do by drafting—we do not know what volunteering will do for us. If the order for drafting be promptly issued at the time promised by the President, the required levy will be made up in a fortnight—that is, by the 1st of October. But who can tell when the three hundred thousand volunteers will be forthcoming, whether in three months or in six? It is this uncertainty which is weakness; it is the certainty which is strength. What we want is an immediate accumulation of forces and hurling of them in overwhelming momentum against the enemy. Drafting alone will give us the means to do this.

Mr. LINCOLN will do well to take counsel of these imperious facts, and not of any representations of State Chiefs. The people have made up their mind that drafting is to take place; they expect and demand it. Accordingly, let the President issue his order on the promised day. He may depend upon it that every day delayed beyond that, under the impression that volunteering may after all suffice, is a day lost.

Death for Deserters.

All leaves of absence, unless granted directly by the War Department, expired yesterday. On Monday next the rolls will be called in every regiment of the army, and all absentees, whether officers or privates, will, unless detained away by sickness disqualifying them for service, be stricken from the pay-roll, and regarded and treated as deserters. The warning, as given in the General Order of July 31, we thus repeat for the benefit of all concerned.

And in this connection it may be well to have it distinctly understood that abandonment of one regiment and enlistment in another for the sake of the bounties, exposes the delinquent to the penalty of desertion, which is death. The enforcement of this penalty cannot well be shirked. When the artful dodger joins the army with his new companions, there will be thousands of his former fellows to point him out as a runaway, and denounce him to the Provost-Marshal. But, the knave flatters himself, no punishments for desertion have thus far been inflicted, and none are likely to be. This is a mistake. The people have always been ready to see every article of war enforced to the very letter. The Government has heretofore encouraged cowardice and desertion, by want of energy and firmness in adding punishment to the crime; but the Government is slowly, timidly, yet, we think, surely, moving after the people, and, with the grace of God, may eventually overtake them. When this shall happen, old scores, as well as new, will be settled; and the miscreants who now at once defraud the Treasury, the army and the gallows by their rascality, will be shot as traitors—a doom they richly merit. Earnestly do we recommend these poltroons to avoid the certain settlement awaiting them.

Disappointed Ambition.

A Washington dispatch says that CASSIUS M. CLAY, of Kentucky, our returned Minister from Russia, has not accepted his commission of Major-General of Volunteers, tendered him by the President, and that it is not at all certain that he will accept. It is further added that Mr. CLAY thinks the nation has already more generals in the field than it needs, quality being considered; and that as they all have one year the start of him in experience, he will not try to compete with them, but will seek to serve the nation again in the field-diplomatic. Indeed, it is broadly asserted in this same dispatch, that inasmuch as Mr. CAMERON is evidently unpopular at the Court of St. Petersburgh, and Mr. CLAY has the full confidence of the European Powers, among whom he has spent the past year, it is not impossible, nor improbable even, that he (Mr. CLAY) will return to Russia at an early day, as Minister.

It may be that there is some truth in this dispatch, in so far as it represents Mr. CLAY as being willing to go abroad again in the high rank of Ambassador. Generals are far more numerous in this country than they were when Mr. CLAY went abroad; and they are not held, generally, in such awe as to be absolutely crushing to the popular mind. It requires skill as well as courage to win fame as a military leader. Mr. CLAY has undoubted pluck, but he had had luck as Colonel in the Mexican war. He led a reconnoitering force in Northern Mexico so boldly and so unskillfully that he was cut off from Gen. TAYLOR'S army, surrounded by the Mexicans, and himself and entire command compelled to surrender. Mr. CLAY served through the war mainly as prisoner, and won most of his laurels as a devoted friend to his unfortunate companions in arms.

It is entirely to Mr. CLAY'S credit if he distrusts his ability to fill a high military command in the present more serious conflict. But still we would dislike to credit him with suggesting his return as Minister to any European Court. Mr. CLAY did his share in representing the American Government in the London newspapers, at dinners in Paris, and at the Court to which he was accredited. Mr. CAMERON signified a long time ago to President LINCOLN that he was anxious to retire from the Cabinet, and was surprised, if not chagrined, when the President took him at his word. Mr. CLAY may have been equally astonished to find his appeals to be recalled from St. Petersburgh favorably responded to by Mr. LINCOLN. If so, let him swallow the disappointment for the country's sake, for if he goes to his old place there, will not Mr. CAMERON have a right to expect *his* old place in the Cabinet?

WHAT IS TREASON?—The *Tribune*, of yesterday, had a severe reproof of Hon. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM for a speech recently delivered in Ohio, the tone of which is hostile to the purposes and conduct of the war. And the *Tribune* pertinently asks, "Are they (men uttering such sentiments,) never to be taken care of? How is it that this man is permitted to speak anywhere except from behind the bars of a prison?"

The *Tribune* is a wakeful sentinel on the watchtower of freedom, we all admit; and its vigilance is highly commendable. But will it please tell us whether VALLANDIGHAM should be condemned to solitary confinement, or whether, in its opinion, WENDELL PHILLIPS, who is proclaiming in the North for the overthrow of this Republic, and "the laying of the corner-stone of a new one," is a fit subject to keep VALLANDIGHAM company "behind the bars of a prison." The *Tribune* claims to be bold, candid and consistent, and we cannot doubt it will consider the late speech of PHILLIPS and answer. As *we* have not advised putting either man in jail, our own opinion in the premises is reserved.

CRUMBS OF COMFORT FOR CHICKEN-HEARTED CONSCRIPTS.—We do not wish to tantalize the unhappy part of our male population who have been prevented by Secretary STANTON'S order, from evading the operation of the forthcoming draft. If they were about to run away, they were about to do a very silly thing; but as the public did not know their purpose, they may easily make a virtue of necessity. They may safely and loudly pronounce every man a poltroon who is not willing to do his part in defending the Government that our Revolutionary Fathers founded. We advise them to take this course. They will feel better after having made up their minds to it, for patriotism is a virtue quite susceptible of cultivation.

Then, again, remember, timid conscripts, that you may stand the draft manfully, and get off with a blank. The chances are about three to one in favor of escape. If you face the draft bravely, and are not called into the field, you save your reputation and "your bacon."

But suppose you are drafted—do not, we beg you, whine or cry about it. Do not make arrangements for your funeral, nor fret yourself about whom your wife or sweetheart will marry when you are gone. If you must needs go to war, it is only for nine months; and it by no means follows that you will be shot, or even shot at, during the whole campaign. Perhaps you may be detailed to guard baggage trains in the rear, or to tend sick soldiers in the hospitals, or to cook the food of those who have a good stomach for fight—who knows. Even if you should by any chance be involved in a battle, the result will not necessarily be fatal, for it will be a very sanguinary fight, indeed, if one in ten gets hit by musket ball or shell. There is hope for you.

There are more chances for other ills than that of a bullet hole in the skin. Some of you are, no doubt, pining now for a rheumatism, a tubercle, or a typhus fever. You would give cheerfully a good round sum for a serious bodily disability. Be of good courage, noble souls. Be drafted, go into camp—live carelessly, as soldiers too often do, and you may have your most ardent wishes gratified in both the number and severity of your diseases, and never be liable to another draft as long as you live! If these considerations do not comfort the fugitive soldier, we do not know what will.

COL. MCNEIL'S VICTORY IN MISSOURI.—The first really cheering news the country has had from Missouri, for some time, is the report of the fight at Kirksville, in Adair County, between Col. MCNEIL'S Union forces, 1,000 strong, and the guerrilla band of PORTER, estimated at 2,500. The latter are said to have lost 128 killed, and if so, they must have had a much larger number wounded. They disbanded and fled in confusion, and at last accounts were still pursued and captured in squads by Col. MCNEIL'S troops. The chastisement and disorganization of this guerrilla horde which had grown to formidable dimensions in Northern Missouri, seem to be complete, and will probably clear that portion of the State of rebels, and render Missouri a much less attractive field for marauding operations.

Col. MCNEIL'S loss in this fight was very small, being reported at only thirty-three, killed and wounded. This affords evidence, in the absence of details, that his attack was rapid and skillful, and probably a complete surprise to the rebels. Col. JOHN MCNEIL is a citizen soldier, and should have proper honor for so signal a success. He was for many years a merchant of St. Louis, but when the war broke out he gave himself unreservedly to the country. He raised one of the first regiments in St. Louis, and under Gen. LYON aided in the capture of Camp Jackson, and in the other stirring victories of LYON'S brief and brilliant campaign in the West. Once before, about a year ago, Col. MCNEIL led a successful expedition against a rebel force in North Missouri, dispersing and severely punishing the enemy. He was talked of at the time for a Brigadiership, but did not get it. He has probably done better since—proved that he deserved it.

JUSTICE TO THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—On Saturday last there was published in the TIMES a synopsis of the report of the Congressional Committee upon Contracts, the topic in this instance conspicuously reported upon being the railroad jobbery antecedent to the retirement of Mr. CAMERON from the War Office. The evidence is not complimentary to the Minister to Russia; nor is it so to Col. THOMAS SCOTT, Ex-Assistant Secretary of State and Manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad. It is quite possible the Committee have failed to affix the stigma of guilt to either of these worthies; but if, after examining the testimony, the reader has any hesitation in believing the two conspired to make the public service subsidiary to their private advantage, his incredulity will be incredible.

But if the Committee has been reluctant to brand the culpable in the unmistakeable terms they deserve, it has been less tacitum about the innocence of another party, heretofore most unjustly suspected. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Directors have been constantly denounced as disloyal; their President has been repeatedly and openly described as a noisy sympathizer with treason. Consequently, whenever the Government has yielded to the requirements of the public service, in repairing and guarding that road, it has been pursued with the charge of protecting traitors, at the expense of loyal arms and means. This insinuation of treason is, it seems, entirely the invention of malice. The Committee has no difficulty in tracing it to the official sources, which so eagerly overloaded the Northern Central and Pennsylvania Central routes with Government patronage; and do not hesitate to say that the Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Company have been consistent in their devotion to the Government; always on the alert to serve it, without fraud or ill-practice; and, with the aid of its able and courteous Master of Transportation, Mr. PRESCOTT SMITH, has forwarded more than half a million of loyal troops, first and last, without the loss of a life, and without a single instance of undue and extortionate charge. This testimony to the loyal and faithful administration of the affairs of the Company does it the highest honor, and entitles it to something more than the transient praise of the Committee.

THE NEW UPRISING IN ITALY.—The intimations from Italy are big with events. The man whose sword is the orifiamme of Italian freedom again raises that sword on high. GARIBALDI has given the word that the time has come for the redemption of Rome and Venice, and his thousands of enthusiastic followers are flocking to his standard. As the steel particles fly from all directions to the magnet, so the the lovers of Italian freedom, and the haters of oppression, wherever scattered, are rushing to join the red-shirted hero, who is again ready to lead them to glorious fields. Even from America, numbers of *Garibaldini* are obeying the summons; and valuable though the services of these might be to our cause, we would not have them stay, if a cause to them still more dear calls them to Italian soil. GARIBALDI is now in Sicily, where he has, for some time, been maturing his plans and preparing his expedition, and any steamer now may bring us word of the landing of his men somewhere on the Adriatic coast, and announce that a new blow has been struck for Italian unity and independence.

That it is for Venetia that the first blow will be struck, every indication seems to portend. For though GARIBALDI has launched the watchword, "To Rome *and* Venice," yet it will rather, we imagine, be to Rome *through* Venice. Collision with France is altogether out of the question; but a struggle with Austria is not beyond the hopes of brave men. A Deputy summed up all the bearings of both problems when he said: "*Andremo a Roma quando la Francia vorrà; andremo a Venezia quando l'Italia potrà;*" meaning that Rome depended on the caprice of France, Venice on the determination of Italy to gather sufficient strength for the struggle with Austria.

It seems probable that the King will, in the event of a new uprising, do precisely as he has done in regard to the previous operations under GARIBALDI—that is, neither lending active assistance nor opposing serious obstacles to impede the progress of the great popular leader. His course will be watched by America with sympathy and hope. One common sentiment animates both us and them. Italy now struggles to unite a country long torn apart by force and fraud; we seek to prevent our land from sharing a like fate. "We must have a country," cries GARIBALDI, with passionate vows. The sentiment is echoed from twenty million loyal American hearts. What cannot a people do fired by such an inspiration? What would a people be worth whom such an inspiration did not fire?

MUTUAL AID.—A very convenient and admirable method of aiding the families and watching over the persons of those who may be drafted into the army, has been put in practice to some extent in this City. It is for the workmen or employes in any large establishment or manufactory, or workshop of any kind, to club together and mutually agree to pay to the families of any one or more of their number who may be drafted, a certain sum per week, and to watch over the interests of the drafted persons, tend them in sickness, bring them home if wounded, &c. The Associations are being formed of about fifty persons each, which is found to be the most convenient number. Any fifty persons, friends, fellow-workmen, acquaintances or otherwise, may thus club, and the beneficial workings of the system will at once be seen. Such an association (fifty strong) has already been formed among the printers of the TIMES establishment; and we hear that they are also being formed elsewhere. The plan, we believe, will work admirably, and greatly encourage those who may be drafted.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

The final preparations for the sending on active service of the frigate *New Ironsides* are in course of completion. Orders have been received at the Brooklyn Navy-yard to dispatch at once to Philadelphia a guard of marines and 150 sailors to make up the quantum of the vessel. The marines are in charge of Sergeant JOHN GOTTENEYER, who has been specially selected as "Chief of Police" of the first iron-clad frigate ever commissioned under the American flag. Master's Mate JOHN BURNS, who received his appointment yesterday in the Navy, is to exchange blue jackets to their new home.

The "crack" sailors of the navy, to the number of about 500, have been, within a few days, collected from the different receiving ships in commission on the home ports, and sent on a secret expedition which is expected to "astonish the natives" of some part of the Confederate States. The Winans steamer, we are permitted to say, will have a hand in this affair, which is beginning to excite intense curiosity "outside" the service. All particulars relating to it are contraband.

The Navy Department has decided on trying the abilities of its own constructors to make iron-clad ships. In consequence of this determination, the head of an iron-clad man-of-war will be laid in some days, in the ship-house from which the steam-frigate *Lackawanna* was launched. The dimensions of the new ship will be 200 feet long, 50 feet beam and proportionate draft of water and depth of hold. Mr. HUNTINGTON will probably receive remuneration for the use of his plans, and Mr. DELANO will be the immediate Supervisor of the vessel's construction.

Another important movement is on foot at the Navy-yard. Admiral PAULDING suggests the propriety of discharging all single men, to enable them to enlist in the army, and is about carrying it into effect. This would give a couple of good regiments to the Government; but we may state that very few of the workmen would enlist on such terms.

The prow of the iron-clad frigate *Roanoke* was put on yesterday. All the sailing of this vessel that can be done at the Navy-yard is nearly finished, and she is expected to leave soon for New-York, where she is to be finished.

No less than four United States steamers—the *Union of Maine, Louisiana, Commodore* and another—arrived at Philadelphia yesterday from the seat of war with wounded soldiers on board. They are to discharge and return at once.

The transport *Ellis* was formally put in commission, yesterday, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

The Cause of the Retirement of Our Troops from Malvern Hill.

The Rebels Threatening Gen. Hooker with 75,000 Men.

Probability of an Engagement on the South Side of the James.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sunday, Aug. 10, 1862.

Our troops retired from Malvern Hill at an early hour Thursday morning. This retrograde movement was deemed expedient, as reliable information had been received at headquarters that a force of 75,000 of the enemy was advancing to retake possession of the Hill. Gen. HOOKER'S force was not sufficient to meet the overpowering numbers of the enemy, and it was not the plan of McCLELLAN to bring on a general engagement at that time. The return of our troops to camp created considerable surprise among those who had not been with the advance, as a few hours previous there was unmistakable evidence that it was the intention of McCLELLAN to permanently occupy the Hill.

As yet no fighting of consequence has taken place on the south side of the James. We have had a considerable force over there for the past few days, anticipating that the enemy would make his appearance. He does not seem inclined, however, to move toward our troops, and, according to information obtained from an authentic source, he still remains in the immediate vicinity of Petersburgh.

Three days ago it was thought by nearly all that an engagement would certainly take place within a brief time, on the other side of the river, and it is somewhat singular that the rebels have allowed us to remain within so short a distance of Petersburgh, without attempting to drive us from the position.

It is not probable any movement will take place here for some time, unless the enemy make an attack. We do not believe that he will risk a battle in front of our line on this side of the river, but it would not be a surprising event if he should march a large force to meet our men on the south side. The point of interest now is on the south side of the river. By means of the Signal Corps constant communication is kept up from one to the other shore. One afternoon last week, Gen. McCLELLAN stood beside a signal officer for two hours, sending and receiving messages. Over 200 messages were communicated during the day. Gen. McCLELLAN expressed himself highly pleased with the usefulness and success of the system.

There is one man in the army who, in the time of action as well as of quiet, is constantly employed. We refer to the diligent and ever-faithful Headquarters Postmaster, Mr. HASLETT. Often at 4 o'clock in the morning he is called upon to deliver letters or papers, and when once up he seldom retires before 11 o'clock at night. By his indefatigable industry and gentlemanly demeanor, he has won the respect of every officer in the army. His duties are rendered more onerous from the fact that the Post-office is the principal depot from which the daily and weekly journals and illustrated papers are distributed. From this depot, thousands of copies are nightly taken to the various regiments.

The weather is oppressively warm. WHIT.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR BULLETINS.

Order Exempting Couriers of Legations from Restrictions upon Traveling.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Sunday, Aug. 10, 1862.

The temporary restrictions upon traveling, deemed necessary to prevent evasions of liability to be drafted into the militia, were not intended to apply to couriers with dispatches to and from the legations of friendly Powers in the United States. All authorities, civil and military, are consequently required to allow such couriers to pass freely, without let or investigation. (Signed,)

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Another Order Relating to Absentees from the Army.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 11, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 100.—*First*—So much of General Orders No. 61, current series, as relates to the extension of sick leaves of absence, is hereby revoked, and no application for such extensions need hereafter be made. The order of the President, dated July 21, (General Orders No. 92,) explains what may be considered as good cause for the absence; and surgeons' certificates of disability, required by existing orders and regulations, must be forwarded, not only to the Adjutant-General of the army, but also to the commander of the regiment; or, in case of a staff officer, to the Commanding General.

Second—Officers absent from duty without leave, or beyond the time of their leaves, will not be allowed to draw pay until a Court or Commission, which will be ordered on their return to their post or command, shall determine whether there was sufficient cause for their absence. They will accordingly provide themselves with a full description of the nature and cause of their disability, certified by the proper medical authority, as required by existing orders and regulations.

Third—Officers of volunteers who are absent from duty on account of disease contracted before they entered the service will be immediately mustered out. Those who have been absent more than sixty days on account of wounds or disease contracted in the line of their duty, will be reported to the Adjutant-General of the army for discharge, in order that their places may be filled by others fit for field service. For this class of officers Congress has provided pensions.

Fourth—Applications for pensions must be made to the Commissioner of Pensions, who is judge of the sufficiency of evidence in support of such claims, and who furnishes the forms and regulations relating thereto.

Fifth.—When an officer returns to his command after having overstayed his leave of absence, he may be tried by a Court Martial for this as a military offence, or a commission may be appointed by the commanding officer of his division, army corps or army, as the case may be, to investigate his case, and to determine whether or not he was absent from proper cause; and if there should be found to be such proper cause, he will be entitled to pay during such absence. The proceedings of such commission sent to the Adjutant-General of the agency for the approval of the Secretary of War. Such commission will consist of not less than three, nor more than five commissioned officers.

Sixth—When troops are serving in army corps or an army, no leaves of absence will be granted on the certificate of a regimental or brigade surgeon, till the same has been approved by the Medical Director of of such army corps or army; and no Medical Director will indorse any certificate until he has made a personal examination of the applicant, or received a favorable report from a medical officer appointed by him to make such personal examination; and if, when such personal examination be made, it shall be found that the certificate of disability was given without proper cause, the name of the medical officer giving it will be reported to the Adjutant-General of the army, in order that he may be dismissed from the service.

Seventh—Where officers are not serving in a division army corps, or separate army applications for leaves may be made to the Adjutant General of the army, but except in very extraordinary cases, no leaves of absence will be granted unless the application be accompanied by a certificate of the same character as that described in General Order No. 61.

Eighth—In all cases of personal application for leaves of absence made to the War Department, the applicant will be examined by a medical officer assigned to that duty in this city.

By order of the Secretary of War.

(Signed,) ED. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 11.

SECRETARY STANTON'S EXPLANATIONS.

The War Department's promised explanations about the mode of enforcing orders against evasion of drafting, out to-day, give precisely the construction to those orders foreshadowed in these dispatches a week ago. No travel between States is to be interfered with, except where there are reasonable grounds for suspicion of an intention to evade the draft. The view generally taken of it is, that Secretary STANTON issued a very sweeping order without due consideration, and found he had to hurry out explanations to obviate difficulties from his hasty action. A promise was given to a prominent contractor for work from the Navy Department, that employes on important Government works shall be exempt from draft. It is not intended to apply to all men in any way engaged in work for the Government, but only to skilled operatives, whose places could not readily be supplied, on Government works that will not admit of delay.

THE DRAFT.

The War Department has decided to subdivide the States into districts for recruiting purposes, so that each district shall be credited with the number of volunteers it may raise, and have so many deducted from its quota when the draft comes to be applied. It is understood that in this way many districts will escape the draft entirely, having wholly or nearly completed their full quota already.

SECRETARY SMITH.

Secretary SMITH arrived from Philadelphia this evening on a car sent over specially for him. He is too unwell to sit up, and it is supposed he will be confined to his room for some days.

GEN. PATTERSON.

Gen. FRANK PATTERSON is said to have been placed under arrest by Gen. McCLELLAN.

CONTRABAND TRADE BETWEEN MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA.

The *Freeborn* arrived at the Navy-yard yesterday afternoon, bringing twenty-five prisoners, five sail-boats, a number of canoes and a lot of merchandise, which were captured on Friday and Saturday nights last, near Blackiston's Islands. On the boats they found about two hundred bushels of Wheat, a large number of sacks of salt, sixty thousand cigars, three chests of tea, boxes of boots and shoes, handkerchiefs, pins, needles, thread, etc.; quinine, morphine, opium and other medicines, a trunk containing percussion caps, a lot of gray cloth for rebel officers' uniforms, etc. These persons have been engaged in regular commerce between Maryland and Virginia, taking over salt, etc., and bringing back wheat.

MORE IRON-CLAD GUNBOATS.

The Navy Department will advertise to-morrow for proposals for building a number of new iron-clad gunboats, for service in the Mississippi flotilla. They are to be partially on the plan of the *Monitor*, with revolving turrets. It is understood that two of them are designed for service along the lower Ohio, and the rest on the Mississippi from Cairo down.

VOLUNTEERS IN THE DISTRICT.

The following order has been issued by the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Aug. 11, 1862.

Ordered: *First*—That Brig.-Gen. WADSWORTH be and he is hereby authorized to raise and organize one or more infantry regiments of volunteers in the District of Columbia, to serve for three years or during the war, under the rules and regulations of the War Department.

Second—That the volunteers so raised and organized shall be entitled to and receive the bounty authorized by the act of Congress in the same manner as State volunteers.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Aug. 9.

The remains of the late Dr. DENNISTON, who was drowned some two weeks ago in the James River, have been recovered by his father through the aid of kind friends, and are now on their way home, accompanied by the father of the deceased.

The sick and wounded Union soldiers are being moved away from the Army of the Potomac.

The transport *State of Maine* came down from Harrison's Landing this morning with three hundred sick, and about forty wounded. They go direct to Philadelphia.

The transport *Louisiana* has also arrived with about three hundred, mostly sick, from the same place, and also bound to Philadelphia.

There are now at Fortress Monroe about 1,500 sick and wounded soldiers on transports, all of whom are going to different places North—some to Philadelphia, some to Annapolis, and some to New-York—where they can be better cared for than in the army hospitals. They all appreciate the advantage of the change.

It is understood here that the army hospitals of the Potomac are to be immediately cleared out of all the sick and wounded. They make a very short stay at this place, and consequently it is quite impossible to obtain all their names. Therefore the publication will be deferred until they reach their several destinations.

FROM THE REBEL CAPITAL DIRECT.

From two English citizens who returned to this city recently from Richmond, after a sojourn there of five months, we learn several interesting items of news, which have never yet been published. They received passports from the British Consul on the 26th ult., at Richmond, and went to Petersburgh, where they waited for a flag of truce which was to carry some Northern prisoners through their lines, but after waiting some three days they were disappointed, as Gen. LEE sent word that the roads were out of order for travel. The true reason, however, was that the rebels were busy in sending away their own troops to make an attack on Gen. McCLELLAN'S camp, which they were very anxious to conceal.

The Richmond papers, in common with the rest of the Southern papers, have kept very quiet, lately, on the subject of balloons, as used by McCLELLAN'S army on the Potomac, but they have one themselves now, as our informants saw it inflated in Richmond, in the presence of many of the rebel Generals. It was manufactured in Petersburgh, and arrived in Richmond on the 29th ult. They say now that they will be able to cope with the Yankees in aeronautic strategy.

In Richmond, the Union feeling shows out but seldom, yet there is a spark of love yet left for the old flag, which needs but the presence of a victorious Union army to call forth.

All the necessaries of life are frightfully dear, and still on the increase. In cotton prints, there is little to be had even at $1 per yard, as they have been compelled to use every kind of calico, even to chintz bed furniture, to make shirts with which to clothe their troops. The following list of prices will serve to show the state of the city: Coffee, $2 50 per pound; butter, $1 per pound; sugar, 70c. per pound; tea, $16 to $20 per pound; Irish potatoes, 50c. per quart; cabbages, 75c. to $1 per head; shirts, none less than $6 each; boots, from $20 to $30 per pair. Gold is worth 125 per cent. premium in Richmond, on Confederate bonds or Virginia bank-bills.

Almost every dry goods store or tobacco warehouse is filled with the sick and wounded from their late battles on the Peninsula, but all reports as to the prevalence of any epidemic are untrue. Our informants are perfectly confident that the reported evacuation of Richmond is premature, as they state that all along the road they traveled they met troops on their way to that city.

Our informants have both been threatened with imprisonment by the authorities on account of their refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States, but as they had claimed protection and had their passports from the British Consul, they were not harmed. They also state that every day, from among those troops that are quartered near the city, foreigners come in and get their discharges on application to the Consols. This is especially the case with the German residents who have been impressed.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Sedgwick-street Riot.

INVESTIGATION BEFORE JUSTICE BOERUM.

The parties charged with having been engaged in the late riot at WATSON'S tobacco factory, on Sedgwick-street, was arraigned before Justice BOERUM yesterday, for a preliminary examination. Messrs. HUGHES, MONK and FERRIS appeared for the defendants, and Messrs. JENKS and BRITTAN for the people.

A motion was made by KEENAN'S counsel to investigate the case of KEENAN (alleged to be a leader in the riot) separately. After argument, the motion was denied.

Up to this stage of the proceedings the Court had been held in the Justice's Court-room, corner of Butler and Court streets, but there were so many defendants, witnesses, and other persons interested in the case present, that it was decided to adjourn to the Court of Sessions' room, City Hall, where, at 2 o'clock P. M., the proceedings were continued, and the following testimony was taken:

Michael Oates, sworn—On the 4th day of August, at about 12½ o'clock, P. M., I was at the foot of Sedgwick-st., and saw a number of people there; they were throwing stones at WATSON'S tobacco factory; I think there were fifty or seventy-five people there; saw a number of bricks thrown into the windows; Officer Burns came to my assistance, and we got the crowd pacified, and I went to the Station House to get some more officers, and went immediately back, when I saw a black man cut on his face; rushed into the crowd and struck right and left, and the bricks rushed past me; I caught a man named Michael Maher, throwing bricks, and I arrested him, and took him to the Station House; he was rescued from me by a number of men; can't say who they were; arrested him again and took him to the Station-house; I asked Keenan to assist me to take defendant Maher, and Keenan advised him to go, and he went with me to the Station-house; returned in about half an hour to the scene of the riot; I saw Spaulding, Johnson, Toole, Morris, Flood, and Daily, who were present at the riot: Spaulding had a pitchfork in his hand, and said he would have some one's life; there were several persons (rioters) in the factory at that time; the others I saw in the street outside; I heard several of them say "kill the black s—ns of b—s;" saw Maher throw bricks into the crowd.

Capt. Holbrook, sworn—Is Captain of the Forty-third Precinct Police; on the 4th of August was at the foot of Sedgwick-street; saw a large crowd there; saw bricks thrown at the factory; went into the factory; the crowd there was crying out "haul out the d——n niggers;" at last I got the crowd out; heard some one say, "fire the building and burn out the d——n niggers;" and I got as far as the door and saw an officer have a black man by the arm, and some of the crowd had hold of one of his legs; got him clear and got him back into the factory; I was struck on the head several times and on the hand with bricks; next saw the building on fire; went into the yard and saw persons throwing stones and bricks, and then cleared the building; saw Keenan and Flood there; saw Keenan rush in the crowd; some were throwing bricks and others stones; the crowd piled up the stairway, and I called up the officers to clear the crowd out; some of them cried out, "crush out the d——d niggers," and some one said "fire the building, burn out the d——d niggers;" at the door, while saving the crowd out, the crowd had one colored man by the leg and the officers by the arm; they had dragged him from the stairway, and the officers dragged him back; saw smoke in the back room; (Counsel objected, because the investigation was not for arson; counsel for prosecution did not press the question;) stones were flying all of the time, and some of them hit witness; they went into a side yard and threw stones and bricks into a window; saw Keenan and one or two of the others there; Flood and Toole were there; do not recognize the others; saw Keenan rushing toward the stairway; could not say that Keenan said anything; did not hear any one else say anything; we cleared the streets then; there were about twenty persons in the building; they were on the second floor; there were five or six men, and the balance women; they appeared to be much freightened, and several were bleeding.

Not cross-examined.

Sergeant Wright, sworn—Got to the scene of the riot between 12½ o'clock and 1¼ o'clock; bricks were flying and glass was jingling; saw Keenan, Sullivan, Whiteby and Toole there; they were hallooing, making a noise, and their hands were flying about; heard the cries of "Kill the s—— of b——," "Fetch them out;" noticed these men because they were nearest to me; Keenan seemed to be in a very excited state; took hold of him, and told him he must quit that; forgot what Keenan said; afterward, Keenan said—"*They have got to be driven away from here and it may cost some lives, and I have got one*;" I watched him from that afterward; the crowd was then trying to get up the stairs, and we (the officers) were trying to get them out; he said—"The black sons of b——;" he was much excited, and made violent gestures with his hands; did not arrest anybody; a pitchfork was thrown, and struck me.

Cross-examined—Have been a policeman five years; there was two officers with me—Dennelly and Rikemun; there were two or three hundred people there; six policemen put down the most of the disturbance; policemen kept marching in; Keenan made the remark inside of the building; when I told Keenan this must be stopped he said, "O, yes, yes; O, yes, yes."

At the conclusion of this testimony, the case was adjourned till Tuesday next.

Honors to Brig. Gen. Sweeney.

PRESENTATION OF A SWORD.

The city authorities, desiring to signify their appreciation of the distinguished services of Brig.-Gen. SWEENEY, at the last meeting of that body adopted a series of resolutions publicly thanking that officer for his services, and inviting him to accept the congratulations of the citizens. The Committee appointed to carry the resolutions into effect decided upon presenting Gen. SWEENEY with a sword on the occasion of his public reception, and accordingly purchased one for $175, of Messrs. TIFFANY & Co. It is a beautiful as well as a serviceable weapon. The scabbard is made of gold, lined with steel, and ornamented in the best manner. The handle is of solid silver, mounted by a golden head of Minerva, as she sprang from the brain of Jupiter. The shield is silver, and contains the following inscription:

"Presented to Brig.-Gen. THOMAS W. SWEENEY by the citizens of Brooklyn, August, 1862."

On the scabbard is engraved the following-named battles in which Gen. SWEENEY has participated:

"Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Puebla, Contreras, Cherubusco; Forsythe, Wilson's Creek, Fort Donelson, Pittsburgh and Corinth."

The hour selected for the presentation was at 2 o'clock P. M., yesterday, in the Governor's Room, City Hall. At that hour there was a large attendance of citizens, who greeted the General in the most cordial manner. Mayor KALBFLEISCH, in presenting the sword, spoke as follows:

Gen. SWEENEY: It affords me no small degree of pleasure to have been made the happy medium to present to you the gift by which the citizens of Brooklyn desire to symbolize the admiration they entertain for your character, and their appreciation of your noble deeds. They cannot fail to be proud of your gallant achievements, a portion of the lustre of which is reflected on the community to which you belong. Your sacrifices in defense of our glorious country, both during the Mexican war and the present rebellion, have endeared you to our people and enrolled your name on the page of history as one of Brooklyn's noblest and bravest sons.

As an evidence of their gratitude and esteem for you as a soldier, I now tender you in their name and on their behalf this sword, to be kept as a token of their appreciation of your past services and confidence in your patriotism, feeling assured that if called upon you will go forth again with alacrity to protect your country, and battle with undiminished ardor under its flag, and that the weapon which I now place in your hands, if drawn in the public service, will contribute to the safety and renown of the Republic, and return to its sheath without the slightest stain of dishonor to sully the brightness of its blade.

Gen. SWEENEY responded as follows:

MR. MAYOR: In accepting this beautiful gift at your hands, and those of the citizens of Brooklyn, I regret exceedingly that I cannot find words to express the feelings that agitate my heart at this moment; I am proud, Sir, to receive this gift as an acknowledgment of services that I have rendered to my country; I shall endeavor hereafter to add, if possible, more evidences, if necessary, to prove my loyalty and devotion to the cause that is dear to us all—the cause of our country in her greatest peril. I have served that country in the field for sixteen years; I have endeavored during that time to perform my duty, and I am happy to think that my fellow-citizens acknowledge that I have in a measure done so. As a soldier, I shall endeavor to make the most suitable response to the reception of this gift by deeds, not words. I have never made a speech in my life, and will not endeavor to do so now; but by deeds I shall endeavor to prove that your confidence in my patriotism has not been misplaced. Accept, Sir, my thanks, and be kind enough to extend them to the people of Brooklyn for the very flattering manner in which you have been kind enough to mention my services, and for this beautiful present.

At the conclusion of the above, three cheers were given for the General. Col. DONER, not being able to be present, sent a complimentary note, with an apology.

Gen. Pope's Letter on the Resignation of Officers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The admirable and chivalric principle enunciated in the letter of Gen. POPE as to the duty of officers to remain by their commands and share their fate cannot fail to have a good effect. The method of applying the principle is open to very grave objection.

At present, no officer of his command can resign unless he has a complicated series of medical certificates that he is sure to die here, or will be permanently disabled if he remains. This is practically a total refusal of resignations.

Now, an incompetent officer honestly feeling his incapacity, mental or physical, cannot leave, and a place easily filled by a better man is really vacant.

As to a bad officer—he can be made to remain in person, but not made to really do his duty but in letter, or to be useful. The great distinction between the ability to compel service from an officer and enlisted man is that the duties of the one are principally mechanical and tangible, of the other mental and moral, and therefore not to be forced. Public sentiment is the only way by which officers can be really reached.

Another point: It is individually disgraceful for an officer to shirk duty and labor by resigning, but such an officer lost does not injure a regiment or cause dissatisfaction. But very few are so needed but that the promotion caused thereby will heal the wound, certainly so when the officer is valueless.

A regiment with a thousand tried men can easily supply the place of a poor officer, and such vacancies have been the principal sources of these promotions that have given so many admirable officers from the ranks, and inspirited the enlisted men with hope of earned honors.

So that though the criticism of Gen. POPE on the individuals that resign is most just, his order and plan are not calculated to remove the evil, only to let the poison corrupt the body instead of allowing it to slough off. A.

ARMY OF VIRGINIA, Friday, Aug. 8, 1862.

From Barbadoes.

THE STEAMER SCOTIA OFF TO THE SOUTH.

The bark *Reindeer*, of New-Haven, Capt. WELLINGTON, from Barbados, July 29, with molasses, for THOWBRIDGE'S SONS, arrived yesterday. She left no American vessels in port. The British steamer *Scotia*, from Liverpool, with arms, sailed July 15, for Nassau. When going out of the harbor she hoisted the Confederate flag.

Arrivals in the City.

Lieut. John L. Worden, U. S. N.; Hon. Rufus King, from Buffalo; Col. C. C. Dodge, of the New-York Mounted Rifles; Lieut.-Col. C. G. Colgate, of the Fifth Engineers; Col. S. W. Burt, of Albany, and H. S. McComb, of Delaware, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Commander Barnet, of the *Connecticut*, and lady; Commander Sarges, U. S. N., Col. Hazard, of Connecticut; Col. J. B. McKean, of the 77th N. Y. V.; Isaac O. Gaines, of Boston, and John Sherrill, U. S. N., are at the Astor House.

Gen. O'Donnell, from Baltimore, and G. Wright, from Rio de Janeiro, are at the New-York Hotel.

Maj. Philbrick, of the Fifteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, and Dr. C. A. Greenleaf, U. S. A., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 825, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON—Important Orders from Secretary Stanton—Drafting not to be Easily Eluded—Effect of the Orders—An Adequate Supply of Arms for the new Troops, &c., &c.

FROM GEN. POPE'S ARMY—Interesting Details of the late Battle between Banks and Jackson—Full Particulars.

FROM GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY—Our Forces Again Assuming the Offensive—The Rebels in Doubt.

EDWARD EVERETT'S SPEECH ON THE WAR.

EUROPEAN NEWS—With Interesting Letters from our Foreign Correspondents.

MORE OF THE CANNON CONTRACTS.

THE BURNING OF THE GOLDEN GATE—Full Particulars, with List of Passengers Saved and Lost.

A PAGE OF EDITORIAL ON THE TOPICS OF THE DAY.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

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MARRIED.

SNYDER—HUDSON.—In Great Barrington, Mass., on Thursday, Aug. 7, by Rev. John Huntington, EDWARD L. SNYDER, of New-York, to MISSISSIPPI S., daughter of CHARLES HUDSON, Esq., of the former place.

DIED

BAGBE.—On Saturday morning, Aug. 9, after a lingering illness, JAMES T. BAGBE, aged 61 years and 8 months. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 61 East 31st-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, or at Trinity Church at 5 o'clock.

BEDELL.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 11, Mrs. REBECCA M., wife of Abner K. Bedell, in the 30th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 311 4th-av., on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BRIGHAM.—At his residence, in Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, Aug. 10, JOHN C. BRIGHAM, D. D., Corresponding Secretary of the American Bible Society, in the 65th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at 30 o'clock P. M., at the Congregational Church, South 9th-st., near 5th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

COLGAN.—On Sunday, Aug. 10, SARAH FRANCES COLGAN, relict of the late Bernard Colgan, aged 70 years.

Funeral on Tuesday, the 12th inst., from the residence of her son-in-law, James P. Fagan, Ward's Island, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family, and those of her son, John C. Colgan, are invited to attend. Carriages at the foot of 110th-st., East River.

COLLINS.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Monday, Aug. 11, LYDIA R. COLLINS, in her 83d year.

Funeral service at the residence of her son, Charles H. Collins, No. 332 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Tuesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited. The remains will be taken to Hudson, N. Y.

☞ Hudson papers please copy.

CONKLING.—In Orange, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 10, JOHN WEST, infant son of Daniel H. and Ada W. Conkling, aged 2 months and 25 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 92 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

CARR.—In Morrisania, on Sunday, Aug. 10, Mrs. REBECCA CARR, wife of Austin Carr, in the 61st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) morning, the 12th inst., from her late residence, corner of Washington-av. and 2d-st., Morrisania.

COBB.—In Saybrook, Conn., on Saturday, Aug. 8, OLIVER COBB, formerly of this City, in the 91st year of his age.

CONGDON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Aug. 10, after a short illness, CHARLES ERNEST CONGDON, second son of Charles Congdon, and Graduate of Columbia College of the Class of 1862, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from the residence of his father, No. 87 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Providence for interment.

DENNISTON.—On the James River, Virginia, on Tuesday, July 22, WILLIAM SCOTT DENNISTON, Volunteer Surgeon, U. S. A., in the 30th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the house of his father, Robert Denniston, near Salisbury Mills, Orange County, on Thursday, Aug. 14, at 12 o'clock M.

EMMET.—In Astoria, at the residence of his father, T. A. Emmet, on Sunday, Aug. 10, of typhoid remitted fever, TEMPLE EMMET, in the 26th year of his age, Lieutenant in the Eighty-eighth Regiment N. Y. S. V. Lieut. EMMET was attached as first Aid to the Staff of Brig.-Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher, and served with him as such during all the severe battles on the retreat before Richmond. He arrived in New-York in company with the General, for the purpose of filling up his brigade, and was taken sick on the 1st inst. of the fever contracted during his campaign in the South.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, which will take place on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., from St. George's Church, Astoria, L. I. The steamboat *Sylvan Grove* will leave the foot of Peck-slip for Astoria at 12 M.

HAVENS.—On Sunday, Aug. 10, Mrs. PHEBE HAVENS, aged 66 years and 2 days.

Her friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, James Mackrell, No. 189 Smith-st., South Brooklyn, this day, (Tuesday,) the 12th inst., at 3 P. M.

HILLIER.—In this City, on Monday morning, Aug. 11, EMILIE, wife of George Hillier, in the 39th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Clement's Church, No. 108 Amity-st., near MacDougal-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, the 12th inst., at 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

INGRAHAM.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Aug. 9, ABIJAH INGRAHAM, M. D., in the 56th year of his age.

His friends, and the relatives and friends of the family, are earnestly invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, Stryker's Cottage, No. 3 West 52d-st. and 11th-av.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

KING.—On Monday, Aug. 11, at the house of his father, in Columbia College, of typhoid remittent fever, ANDREW P. KING, son of Charles and Henrietta L. King, in the 22d year of his age.

The funeral services will be held on Wednesday, at 11 A. M., at Grace Church. The body will be interred at Jamaica, L. I. The friends of the family are invited to attend at Grace Church.

LEFFERTS.—In Bedford, Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 11, Col. JAMES LEFFERTS, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Clove Road, corner Fulton av., on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

MANDEVILLE.—In this City, on Sunday night, Aug. 10, MARY, sister of the late William Mandeville, aged 82 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 61 Charles-st., on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MONCK.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 11, at the City Hospital, Capt. MARCUS MONCK, of the Stanton Legion, from injuries received at the fire of the Rainbow Hotel, Beekman-st.

His remains will be taken from the City Hospital with military honors to Greenwood Cemetery.

The friends of the deceased are particularly requested to attend, on Wednesday, Aug. 13, at 1 o'clock P. M.

By order of W. H. ALLEN,
Colonel Stanton Legion, Eleventh Regiment, N. Y. V.

NOONEN.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 11, of scarlet fever, CATHARINE JANE, only daughter of Thomas and Esther Jane Noonen, aged 3 years and 3 days.

Her remains will be taken to White Plains this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., for interment.

PHOENIX.—In Williamsburgh, on Saturday, Aug. 9, suddenly, PETER PHOENIX, aged 57 years.

The friends of the family, also Columbia Lodge, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) the 12th inst., at 1½ o'clock, at St. Mark's Church, corner 4th and South 5th sts.

POWELL.—In Farmingdale, L. I., on Second Day, 11th, 8th month, RICHARD S. POWELL, in the 67th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Fourth day, 13th inst., from his late residence, at 10 o'clock A. M., and from Bethpage Meeting-house at 11 o'clock. Carriages will meet the 8 o'clock train from Hunter's Point, on Fourth day morning, at Farmingdale depot.

SIMONSON.—In this City, on Monday morning, Aug. 11, AGNES, wife of R. L. Simonson, in the 52d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 408 Greenwich-st., without further invitation.

TIMPSON.—In this City, on Monday evening, Aug. 11, of Summer complaint, HENRY E. DAVIES, youngest son of Edward and Sarah E. Timpson, aged 14 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 170 West 50th-st.

WHITE.—Suddenly, on Monday, Aug. 11, MRS. ANN E., widow of the late William White, aged 51 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from M. E. Church, corner of Redford and Morton sts., on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 337.—AUG. 11, 1862.
37, 69, 42, 20, 7, 40, 10, 34, 60, 14, 77, 75, 35.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 338.—AUG. 11, 1862.
5, 35, 51, 26, 56, 34, 16, 60, 9, 24, 13, 33.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 335.—AUG. 11, 1862.
37, 22, 39, 24, 25, 76, 2, 49, 28, 71, 73, 75, 42.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 339.—AUG. 11, 1862.
54, 10, 39, 4, 18, 1, 3, 25, 72, 49, 17, 61.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
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REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

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PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,

is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS. It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS. It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment, and the ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE. PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT. The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES. By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED. Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.

THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

IMPORTANT.

All articles for soldiers at Harrison's Landing under Gen. McClellan, or in any other Union camp, should be sent, at half rates, by THE HARNDEN EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway.

A FAIR WARNING.—FOR THE PRESENT we shall continue to sell men's and boys' best 3 and 4-ply linen

COLLARS

at $1 20 per dozen, or 10 cents each, (*warranted* same as are sold everywhere at $2 50.) Also, an immense stock, new styles, very rich, Paris

NECK TIES

positively at *just half* the usual prices. Splendid ties, both black and fancy, at 15, 25 and 35 cents. *Richest and most expensive ties imported, at 50 cents.* DEALERS SUPPLIED at prices which no other house in New-York can *possibly* name. Ladies' and gents' *pure linen* handkerchiefs. Ladies', from $1 to $4 50; gents', $2 to $6 per dozen. Suspenders, hosiery, gloves, under-shirts and drawers; *also, the best muslin shirt in New-York, at $2.* EXTRAORDINARY OFFER.—We will send $10 wor

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Board of Aldermen.

$10,000 BOUNTY FOR MILITIA REGIMENTS ENLISTING FOR NINE MONTHS' SERVICE—$1,000,000 FOR THE DEFENCE OF NEW-YORK HARBOR.

At a regular meeting of the Board yesterday, after the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, Alderman ——— moved a suspension of the regular order of business for the purpose of receiving the report of the Committee on National Affairs, relative to offering a bonus to the organized militia regiments of the City which should fill up their ranks and enlist for nine months in the United States service, in compliance with the last call for 300,000 militia. The report (see official) offers a bonus of $10,000 to each regiment so enlisting. It was laid over under the rule.

The Joint Committee on National Affairs, to whom was referred the communication of the Mayor, relative to the defence of New-York Harbor, presented a report, with an accompanying ordinance, (see official report,) providing for the appointment of six Harbor Defence Commissioners, of whom the Mayor and Comptroller shall constitute two, and the remaining four to be appointed by the Board of Aldermen, whose duty it shall be to direct and superintend the construction of such defences as shall be resolved upon for the protection of the harbor. The ordinance appropriates $1,000,000 for such defences, the same to be expended under the direction of the Commissioners aforesaid. This report was also laid over, and after some unimportant routine business, the Board adjourned to Wednesday, the 13th, at 1 P. M.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

PICKPOCKET ON A STEAMBOAT.—On Sunday, TIMOTHY CLEARY, of No. 27 Whitehall-street, was returning from Staten Island, and during the passage up he caught an unknown young man in the act of rifling his pantaloons pocket of a wallet containing $390 75 in British, German and Mexican silver coins, and a promissory note for $390. As CLEARY turned to seize the thief, a fellow, giving his name as WILLIAM SMITH, stepped up and aided the rascal to escape, by striking CLEARY a heavy blow in the face, and knocking him down. During the excitement which prevailed, the man with the plunder escaped in the crowd and successfully secreted himself. SMITH, however, was taken for the assault, and also as being accessory to the theft, and when the boat arrived in her dock he was taken into custody by Officer BURNS, of the Fourth Ward. Yesterday afternoon SMITH was arraigned before Justice CONNOLLY, and committed to the Tombs for examination. The stolen property was not recovered.

ACCIDENTS FROM RECKLESS DRIVING.—JERRY FITZPATRICK, an Irish laborer, was arrested by officer MARTIN, of the Third Ward, charged with recklessly driving a horse attached to a spring-cart, and running over Mr. JASPER CROPSEY, an aged gentleman residing in Williamsburgh. He was severely injured. FITZPATRICK was taken to the Tombs and held to bail to answer the charge.....EMMA FOSTER, a little girl, 7 years of age, living at No. 48 White-street, was run over in Canal-street, near Church, by a horse and wagon, driven by two Germans. Fortunately she was not badly injured. Officer HOZBELT, of the Fifth Ward, arrested the men in the wagon for reckless driving, but Justice CONNOLLY discharged them after hearing the facts of the case.

CREW OF THE MEMPHIS SENT TO FORT LAFAYETTE.—The following persons, forming part of the crew of the prize steamer *Memphis*, were yesterday committed to Fort Lafayette, under standing orders of the Secretary of the Navy: J. LEA, T. MURRAY, H. SMITH and A. CARLIN, all Charleston pilots and United States citizens. CARLIN was once in the United States Coast Survey service, and subsequently captain of the Confederate steamer *Cecilia*. The total number taken from on board the prize was fifty-nine. Fifty-five, who swore that they were foreigners, were released. Of these, *fifty-two* were Englishmen—another proof of British disregard of the order of neutrality.

ARREST OF SHOPLIFTERS.—JACOB BAHER, his wife, PAULINE and ELIZABETH KOSLER, all Germans, were arrested by Officer KINNER, of the Merchants' Independent Police, charged with stealing hosiery, handkerchiefs and fancy ribbons, to a considerable amount, from the stores of ABRAHAM HOOLEY & Co., and JOHN MCCARTAY, Nos. 35 and 33 Murray-street. The stolen property, which was fully identified by the owners, was found in possession of the prisoners. They also had two large bags, much in use amongst shoplifters. The accused parties were taken before Alderman HALL, and committed to the Tombs for trial.

RUN OVER BY A RAIL CAR—WONDERFUL ESCAPE.—Late on Sunday afternoon, ANN J. TIERNEY, a little girl three years of age, was knocked down in Oliver-street, when car No. 14, of the First-avenue Railroad, passed completely over her body as she lay in the centre of the track, and, strange as it may appear, she was but slightly injured. Those who witnessed the accident expected to see her taken lifeless from beneath the car. The child was conveyed to the residence of her parents, No. 78 Oliver-street.

AN OLD THEATRE ON FIRE.—About 5 o'clock on Monday morning a fire broke out on the stage of the old Volks Theatre, Nos. 515, 517 and 519 Fourth-street, occupied by SEBASTIAN SCHMELZ as a lager-bier saloon. There is also a recruiting office in the premises. Damage about $150, which is said to be covered by insurance. The building is owned by Mr. JOHN BATCHELOR, of Staten Island.

AN UNPLEASANT REPORT.—The bark *Reindeer*, which reached this port yesterday, from Barbados, reports through her Captain, WELLINGTON, that the British steamer *Scotia*, with arms from Liverpool, left Barbados, bound for Nassau, on the 15th of July, and when leaving the harbor hoisted the Confederate flag.

THE COMING CURRENCY.—By the 17th instant the new stamp currency will be in circulation. Specimens may be seen at the Post-office. They are about one-fourth as large as a Treasury Note, with such elaborate engraving upon the back, so as to render counterfeiting almost an impossibility.

SUN-STROKE.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest at No. 4 Stone-street, on the body of JOHN BERGEN, a native of Ireland, 27 years of age, who was sunstruck last Saturday, and died from the effects.

LAW REPORTS.

Curious Proceeding—What is a Service of Papers?

COURT COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.
Before Judge HILTON.

James W. Lingard vs. *George L. Fox.*—The plaintiff and defendant were partners in business, and were the lessees and managers of the New Bowery Theatre. Agreeing to dissolve, some months since, it is alleged that Mr. Lingard stipulated to pay all the debts and liabilities of the concern, releases of which he should deliver to Mr. Fox, besides paying Fox a certain sum of money. In consideration of this, it is alleged that Fox entered into an agreement, binding himself in a penal sum, not to play at any theatre east of Broadway. Mr. Fox then took the Olympic Theatre, on Broadway, but discovering, as is alleged, that all his friends were on the Bowery side of town, he went to Mr. Lingard, asked a release, and on his refusal, made an engagement at the Old Bowery Theatre, of which his brother, Mr. Charles K. Fox, is the proprietor and manager.

Mr. Lingard then procured an injunction order against the defendant to restrain him from playing on the east side of town, but said order, it is alleged, could not be served on defendant, as he kept himself carefully concealed during the day, and at night went on the stage in a play called the "Schoolmaster." During the performance of the piece, however, a gentleman of the name of Matthews jumped from the orchestra-box to the stage, and began to approach defendant, when, it is alleged, Mr. Charles Fox stepped in between, and, in the "affair" which resulted, Matthews was rolled back again into the orchestra-box, leaving his papers on the stage. The papers were picked up by an actor and thrown, it is alleged, into the orchestra, where they were torn by some one, and the fragments cast back upon the stage. There they were burned at the footlights. Mr. Charles Fox then announced to the astonished audience that his brother had *not* been served with an injunction, and appealed to an attorney in the audience, a Mr. Stuyvesant, whether he was authorized to proceed with the play. Mr. Stuyvesant thought he was, and the play proceeded. An application *ex parte* by Mr. Lingard for a warrant of attachment for contempt was refused by the Court, but an order was granted to show cause why an attachment should not issue against defendant for his alleged misconduct in violating the injunction, returnable at 11 o'clock on the 11th inst. On the return day the defendant appeared in person and by counsel, and stated that he was not served with the order until late on Saturday, put in a general denial of any service of an injunction order, and asked for further time to put in rebutting affidavits. The Judge gave until Thursday, the 14th.

Bartholomew O'Conner for plaintiff; W. Gleason for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice INGRAHAM.

Barker, et al. vs. *Barker, et al.*—Plaintiff may have a Referee to take proof of plaintiff's title, &c., but not to try the issue; that must be tried by the Court, unless the parties apply to have an issue made up.

Curtis vs. *Graham, et al.*—Motion granted and reference ordered to select a Receiver, and take security.

Prouse vs. *Macy et al.*—Motion for Receiver is denied.

Dusart vs. *Delacroix.*—Motion is denied.

A Canadian View of the Draft.

From the Toronto Globe.

When the war for the Union was commenced there were very many who sneered at the idea of the people of the Northern States bearing the burdens consequent thereon. It was again and again asserted that when the first flush of enthusiasm had passed, when the stern realities of war were felt, when the nation was made by experience to know how horrible a thing a civil contest is, that a reaction would set in which would speedily result in a peace gained by recognizing the independence of the South. It is not to be denied that many blatant patriots, who at the outset talked wildly of crushing the rebellion as a sort of joyous holiday task, have been bitterly disappointed, and now constitute the most down-hearted grumblers to be found. Neither is it to be denied that a very general feeling of chagrin exists throughout the American community, in that the stupendous exertions made for the suppression of the rebellion have had no more successful result. Those who have all along sympathized with secession in their secret hearts, now find some weak men who will listen to their denunciations of the war, and it may be before long a party will be formed who will persistently urge "peace at any price." Such a result occurs in every prolonged contest. When Britain was engaged in her gigantic struggle with NAPOLEON, there were not wanting men to advocate a withdrawal from the contest, before the object was gained for which the war was commenced. But the hostility of foes within, united with the hostility of foes without, served only to make more apparent the grand determination of the great mass of the people to conquer in the struggle, or to perish in the attempt. And so it is in the United States. The heart of the nation is still strong, and the determination of the large majority to complete the task they have begun, more and more apparent.

Of the depth of feeling which actuates the people of the Northern States, we have many convincing proofs. The way in which they have submitted to the restriction of many of their most cherished liberties, with the simple object in view of suppressing the rebellion, is of itself sufficient proof that they are ready to make almost any sacrifice in the cause. And we venture to predict, despite the heavy pecuniary losses the war has inflicted, that the people of the Free States will readily pay the taxes imposed upon them by Congress. Far from being afraid of the burden, they feel that it ought to have been imposed earlier. They distrust Mr. CHASE's financial policy, and, in order to save the nation from bankruptcy, are anxious to defray the expenses of the war. The patriotism manifested throughout the North in the magnitude of the private contributions made in support of the war, and the unanimity with which the municipalities and the State authorities have been supported in voting large sums of money to encourage enlistment, are sufficient proofs that the people are ready to make almost any pecuniary sacrifice to effect the reconquest of the South.

And now, in further proof that their determination is not shaken, we have the reception they have given to the proclamation of the President ordering a draft. Four weeks ago he called for 300,000 men, and notwithstanding the enormous number who have volunteered since the commencement of the war, and in the face of recent disasters, so little favorable to military enthusiasm, tens of thousands have responded to the call. There is little doubt that, in a few weeks more, the whole 300,000 could have been raised, and it is not impossible, even now, that the quota in most of the States will be filled before the day for drafting arrives. But time is precious, and the conscription is ordered. And yet again another 300,000 men are called for, to serve for nine months. Looking at the previous history of the Americans, their intense love of personal liberty, and the jealous care with which they have guarded the use of military weapons by their rulers, the way in which they have responded to their President is proof incontrovertible that their zeal in the cause of their constitution knows no flagging. It is not half so surprising that the draft should be made, as that the Government have found so many hundreds of thousands who, by volunteering, rendered it, until now, unnecessary. The young men who were willing, merely from love of country, to take up arms, when they might, had they thought fit, have stayed at home, large as their number is, are insufficient to subdue the rebellion, and the Government has found it necessary to call upon that class for reinforcements, the members of which, comprising the majority of the Nation, did not care to risk the dangers of a campaign, so long as others could be found to do it for them. This, we contend is the way to look at the present state of affairs. It is folly to argue that the draft proves the war to be unpopular. It only proves that the "martially inclined spirits" are already in the army; and the reception with which the order has met, that the steady, sober-thinking part of the Nation are ready to undertake the suppression of the rebellion, as a mournful duty, but one which must be performed.

It is a common mistake to suppose that drafted men will not fight as well as volunteers. If Canada were to be threatened with invasion by her neighbor a great many men would doubtless volunteer to defend their homes; but a conscription, and a very extensive conscription too, would become necessary. Will any one who knows aught of the temper of our people say that men thus called upon to discharge a national duty would fight less valiantly than those who did not wait for the order? Are not the soldiers of the French army renowned for their valor? Yet they are all conscripts, except the few who volunteer as substitutes. What class of men fought more bravely than the English soldiers during the last war with France? Yet many thousands were impressed in the most high-handed manner. And if this be not sufficient proof, have not the conscript Southerners fought well and bravely? When the news came of the remorseless draft instituted by President DAVIS—the most thorough, perhaps, ever made—the Northlet fell into the mistake of believing that men so forced into the ranks would not fight. But they lately got a seven days' lesson which taught them their mistake. They are thoroughly convinced of it now, and see no reason to believe that their own men, under similar circumstances, will not do equally well. We imagine the result will justify their most sanguine expectations.

Hon. Dwight Loomis, of Connecticut; Col. B. C. Butler, of the Ninety-third Regiment N. Y. V., and Dr. J. C. Bertolette, of the U. S. N., are at the Astor House.

Capt. J. J. Holcrow, of the *City of Washington*, and Misses Joice, from Liverpool, are at the Everett House.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, Aug. 11, 1862—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are steady and in moderate request, at $8 81@$8 87½. Pearls are quiet and nominal at $7.

COFFEE—The market for Rio continues very quiet, yet firm, at previous rates. The stock on hand comprises 121,171 bags here, and 15,000 do. in Baltimore—making the total in the country, 136,171 bags. Other kinds are also quiet; sales of 100 bags Trinidad Lagunaya, at 18c. net cash.

COTTON—The market is quiet, but there is no disposition to press sales, unless at full rates; sales of 150 bales on a basis of 37c. for Middling Uplands and Gulf. The demand is confined to the most urgent wants of manufacturers.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for the low and medium grades opened dull and is again lower, though the arrivals are small, but at the close a fair inquiry prevailed at the abatement. Trade brands are somewhat heavy, though not quotably lower; the demand is chiefly for export. Sales of 17,000 bbls. at $4 80@$5 for Superfine State and Western; $5 10@$5 25 for Extra State; $5 15@$5 35 for the low grades of Western Extra; $5 50@$5 60 for shipping brands of Round Hoop Extra Ohio, and $5 70@$6 25 for trade brands do. Canadian Flour is in limited demand, and is lower; sales of 1,100 bbls. at $5 10@$5 35 for the low grades of Extras, and $5 40@$6 25 for trade brands. Southern Flour is in good supply, and is rather dull and heavy; sales of 800 bbls., at $5 20@$5 80 for mixed to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 90@$7 for trade brands. Rye Flour is steady and in firm request; sales of 217 bbls., at $3@$4 30; Corn Meal is firm and in fair demand; sales of 570 bbls. at $3 30 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Marsh's Caloric and Brandywine.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is fairly supplied, and opened quiet but steady, but with some improvement in exchange and a decline in freights, closed firmer, especially for Red Western. The demand is mainly for export. The sales reach 132,300 bushels, and consist of 13,100 bushels Chicago Spring, at $1 10@$1 17½; 11,000 bushels Racine Spring, at $1 18@$1 21; 21,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, at $1 16@$1 22½; 25,400 bushels Amber Iowa, &c., at $1 23@$1 25; 31,400 bushels White Indiana and Michigan, at $1 30@$1 50; 2,100 bushels White Kentucky, at $1 52@$1 56; 19,300 bushels Red Western, at $1 32@$1 34; and 8,700 bushels Amber Western, at $1 30@$1 30. Barley and Barley Malt are still scarce, dull and nominal. Oats are firm and in fair demand, at 46c.@49c. for Western and Canadian, and 49c.@50c. for State. Rye is quiet, but the supply is small and prices are firm, at 76c.@78c. for Western, and 83c.@85c. for State. Corn is in fair demand and is better, especially sound Shipping, but unsound is plenty and heavy; sales of 88,000 bushels, at 46c.@52c. for Heated and Warm; 53c.@56½c. for Eastern Mixed, and 57c.@58c. for Shipping do.

HOPS—The market is quiet, but the stock and receipts are alike very moderate and prices are steady. Sales of 40 bales new, at 15c.@20c.

MOLASSES—The market is quiet; sales of 30 hhds. Porto Rico at 44c.

NAVAL STORES—Are quiet, but most holders are indifferent sellers, unless at full prices. Spirits Turpentine is somewhat nominal, at $1 25.

OILS—Are quiet, but firm, at 60c. for Crude Whale, $1 40 for Crude Sperm, and 92c.@93c. for City-made Linseed.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market is very quiet and closes easier, though the arrivals are insignificant; sales of 375 bbls. at $10 for Prime, and $11 25@$11 37 for Mess. Beef arrives very sparingly and with a fair inquiry, and prices are firm; sales of 167 bbls. at $13 50@$14 for Plain Mess, and $11 75@$15 12 for Extra. Cut Meats are inactive; sales of 147 kegs and tcs. at 5½c.@6½c. for Hams; shoulders are dull and heavy. Bacon is dull and prices merely nominal. Lard is firm with only a moderate inquiry; sales of 470 bbls. and tcs. at 8½c.@9½c. Butter and Cheese are in light supply, and are firm and in fair request.

RICE—Continues very quiet, but holders are firm at previous rates.

SALT—The market is firm with a fair inquiry. Sales of 5,000 sacks Liverpool ground at $1 17, and 12,000 bushels Turks Island at 33c.

SUGARS—New-Orleans continues in fair demand, mainly for the trade, and prices are quite firm. Refining grades of other descriptions are dull and somewhat nominal. We quote New-Orleans at 8c.@9½c. for Brown; 9¾c.@10¾c. for White and Clarified; sales of 450 hhds. Refined are dull at 9c.@10¾c. for Yellow, and 12¼c.@13¾c. for Crushed and Granulated.

WHISKY—The inquiry is moderate, and the market closes heavy; sales of 460 bbls., at 30c. for State, and 30¾c.@31c. for Ohio.

FREIGHTS—Are again lower, especially for Grain to Great Britain, but there is a fair business doing at the decline. To Liverpool, the engagements are 90,000 bushels Wheat at 10¾d.@11¾d. in bulk and bags, mainly at 10¾d.@11d.; 3,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. 6d.@3s. 7½d.; 30 tons Lard Oil at 35s. To London: 13,500 bushels Wheat at 12¾d. in bags; 3,500 bbls. Flour, at 3s. 10¾d.@4s.; 100 hhds. Tallow, at 40s.; 50 hhds. do., at 37s. 6d.; 850 bbls Oil Cake, at 37s. 6d.; 30 tons Lard Oil, at 40s. To Glasgow: 500 bbls. Flour, at 4s.; 13,000 bushels Wheat, at 13¾d., in bags; 10 tons and 50 bbls. Whale Oil, at 45s.; 10 tons Oil Cake at 42s. 6d. To the Continent there is nothing of moment going forward and rates are entirely nominal. There is a great scarcity of small vessels adapted for the West India trade, and all offering command extreme rates. The charters are a British brig with 12,000 bushels Wheat, to a direct port in the Bristol Channel, at 13d.; an American brig, 250 tons, out to the Mediterranean and back, at $3,600 and port charges paid, and a brig of 295 tons, out to Porto Rico, at $1,800 and port charges paid.

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Australasian* will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 8 o'clock A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails close (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 5:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6¾ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

COUNTRY BOARD.

STRAWBERRY FARMS FAMILY HOTEL NEAR RED BANK, MONMOUTH CO., NEW-JERSEY. Delightfully situated near Long Branch and Shrewsbury. Accessible at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily, by Raritan and Delaware Bay R. R. and Shrewsbury boats, from foot of Murry-st. Terms per week, $5 to $7. Superior accommodations for families. Beautiful shady walks and drives, and a small lake, with boats, in the vicinity. A large hall, with music, for social enjoyment. For circulars, address WARREN & DAY, Colt's Neck, N. J. Refers to W. H. Mills, 377 6th-av., and J. T. S. Smith, 484 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE HUDSON.—The location of the house and grounds is as fine as any on the Hudson. The house is well shaded by fine trees, and the grounds extend to and command a fine view of the river. Apply to Mrs. ISAAC L. CRAFT, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., or to JOHN J. ANGEVINE, No. 2 Wall-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—$5 PER WEEK, THIS DAY, at No. 8 Dey-st., 2d door; from 1 to 2 o'clock rooms may be engaged of the proprietor; the finest mountain air and scenery; beautiful shades and airy rooms; 26 miles from New-York, by Central Railroad of New-Jersey. A. UTTER, Plainfield, N. J.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—The property of the undersigned, comprising a frame house, 35 feet square, with an addition on the kitchen, a good cellar, four rooms on the first floor, six on the second, and three rooms in the attic; one and a half acres of ground, two cisterns, a new fencing with of excellent water; also, barn and poultry-house. The property is all in first-rate order, and only about five minutes' walk from the railroad depot. For further particulars apply at the office of the Hazard Powder Company, No. 83 Wall-st., or on the premises. D. B. DENNISON.

BUILDING PLOTS AND COTTAGES AT BERGEN.—Several cottage houses on Bergen Heights, opposite New-York, by stage or Ferry; fine views of New-York and vicinity, with 4 to 6 lots each, for sale; price $1,400 to $15,000. Also, building plots, from 4 to 8 city lots each; price $200 and upwards. Apply at No. 41 Water-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and village sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 69 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 43 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF STOCK in the Michigan Central Railroad Company, standing in the name of MARY N. LOCKWOOD, of Detroit, Michigan, have been lost, viz.: No. 1,151, for ten shares, issued from Boston office; No. 1,455, for sixty shares, and No. 3,125, for five shares, issued from New-York office. All persons are cautioned against receiving the same, the transfer thereof having been stopped.

$25 REWARD.—LOST—ON AUG. 9, ABOUT 8 o'clock in the morning, while going from the office of the *Times* to the *World* office—a black pocket-book, with elastic string around it, containing $95 in bills, two $20 City bills, the rest in $5 and $10 U. S. Treasury notes. The above reward will be paid by leaving it at the *World* office.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO RENT—THE NEW MARBLE BUILDING NO. 464 Broome-st., Fifty feet, between Mercer and Greene sts., admirably adapted for a light manufacturing business where steam are employed. Will accommodate two persons. Fitted up with gas, water closets and steam warming apparatus. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Nos. 309 and 311 Canal-st., or JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 17 Nassau-st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE OF SEVENTY ACRES—Or would exchange for a farm on Long Island of 50 acres. The location is very superior, being situated between Bath House and Fort Hamilton, along shore; land fertile; for a farmer or a gentleman requiring a country seat, there is no better opportunity offered in the country. The farm is in a very high state of cultivation, has a water-front of 1,000 feet; buildings, &c., in a perfect state. Apply to JOHN BENNET, on the premises.

FOR SALE—ONE THOUSAND ACRES OF pine lands, in four tracts, near Kalamazoo, Mich. For terms, &c., address Lock Box No. 3, Kalamazoo, Mich.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND FAMILY in Brooklyn, No. 4 [illegible], a few doors from Montague-st., will let two or three unfurnished rooms, front or rear, and parlor floor, to gentlemen and wife, or single gentlemen; terms moderate.

BOARD WANTED, FOR A PRIVATE FAMILY, by the month, in Brooklyn, near Wall or south ferries, by a gentleman, wife and child, for a front parlor, bed room and kitchen; can furnish the rooms nearly complete. Board with a family religiously inclined preferred. Terms must be moderate. Address P. O. Box No. 1,378 New-York Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—BY A respectable small family; near Stuyvesant-sq. preferred; rent must be low. Address, stating location and price, A. S. M., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—ANY PARTY HAVING a furnished house, pleasantly located in Brooklyn, can hear of a good tenant by addressing GEORGE WILLIS, Brooklyn Post-office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, also his patent folding Mosquito Bar, the cheapest and best in use, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 181 Canal-st., near Mott.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

THE BEST WATER WHEEL KNOWN.—Inquire of D. TALLCOT, Agent, No. 482 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR PART EXCHANGE—NO. 65 3d-av., New-York; valuable business property, being a lot 25 by 100 feet, with buildings; one a large solid 3-story and attic house, with store, and on a 15-foot rear alley a 2-story brick stable. Inquire at No. 19 University-place, corner of 9th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find, at all times, an unlimited supply at the Catskill station-house landings and Catskill station of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED Soldiers.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 100 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Shirts, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, slippers, and calico gowns, are very much needed. Fine linens, delicacies, wines and liquors, will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av. and 31st-st. All articles sent to the American Express Co., corner of Broadway and Jay-sts., and Nos. 128 and 342 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT ATTRACTION!
UNPARALLELED BARGAINS.
STILL GREATER REDUCTION
IN PRICES OF
RICH SILKS, DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, SACQUES, and MANTILLAS, at the
GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE OF
CHARLES HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 GRAND-ST.,
(Previous to taking Stock.)

$20,000 WORTH RICH SILKS, MARKED DOWN.
$15,000 WORTH RICH DRESS GOODS, MARKED DOWN.
$10,000 WORTH PURE LINENS AND FAMILY GOODS, MARKED DOWN.
$12,000 WORTH RICH MANTILLAS and CLOAKS, MARKED DOWN.

Notwithstanding the great advance in price of Cotton Goods, we shall continue to sell our present large stock of DOMESTIC GOODS ($30,000 worth) at the reduced price as long as we have a piece left; and we beg leave to suggest to our patrons the propriety of supplying themselves without delay, for they are already rapidly advancing in price.

CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

CLOSING OUT SALE.
BARGAINS, BARGAINS.
Every dollar's worth of our superb stock of FOREIGN AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, &c., &c., REDUCED FROM 20 TO 50 PER CENT.

In order to accommodate my large and increased trade, I have determined on various ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS IN MY STORE, and to accomplish which I find it necessary to reduce my STOCK before the alterations are commenced.

Ladies are assured that we will offer BARGAINS during this sale, which will commence on MONDAY, July 28, and close positively On SATURDAY, Aug. 16, 1862.

Our stock contains a splendid variety of MANTILLAS, CLOAKS AND SHAWLS, BLACK AND COLORED DRESS SILKS, POPLINS, MOZAMBIQUES, BAREGES, GRENADINES, VALENTIA PLAIDS, MOHAIRS, LAWNS, &c., &c.; also, a large stock of [illegible] goods, SHIRTING and SHEETING Muslins and Linens, Table Damasks, Flannels, Blankets and Quilts, Cloths, Cassimeres, Embroideries, Hosiery and Gloves.

W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery,
Near Houston-st.

LADIES, THIS IS THE LAST MONTH for nice-fitting dollar corsets, 50c. skirts, and the fine 25c. stockings, cheap hair nets, gloves, fancy goods, Zephyr worsted, yarns and small wares. This month prices must advance. Now is the time to save money. Send your orders and postage stamps. N. B.—Premium allowed on silver and gold. ELGER'S Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

NOTICE.—EAST INDIA AND INDIAN GOODS in every variety, wholesale and retail. FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 853 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

GREAT SALE OF VILLA SITES IN ELIZABETH CITY, N. J.—ON MONDAY, the 1st of September, at 12 o'clock M., will be sold at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, all those fine villa lots situated in West Elizabeth, bounded on the southeast by Belle-vue-av., and on the north by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, comprising sixty-two acres, subdivided into lots of one-half to three acres; regular streets cut and graded; high ground overlooking the city; adjoining lands occupied by first-class buildings; Central Railroad cars pass the premises every hour of the day. Time from foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York, to premises, forty-five minutes. Persons wishing to view the premises can take the Elizabeth ferry-boat, Pier No. 2, North River, at 11:20 A. M., or by cars foot of Cortlandt-st., at 12 M., and be left on the ground. Sale peremptory and without reserve.

For further information, plans, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 12 o'clock, noon, in front of his storerooms, No. 67 Nassau-st., near Maiden-lane, a splendid bright bay horse, 15¾ hands high, sound, 6 years old, stylish action, sound. Kind and gentle, in single or double harness, good traveler, and an excellent horse for family use. Also, a superior road wagon, weighing 1,300 pounds, in excellent order. Also, several sets of good single harness. Also, a new lookaway and sidespring buggy.

A. S. ROBBINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND GAITERS, AT AUCTION.—By ROBBINS & WILTSIE, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 13, at 12½ o'clock, at store No. 1, Corner Beekman-st., Comprising men's calf, grain, thick and kip boots; long and quarter do.; also men's, women's, misses and children's balmorals and ladies Congress gaiters, &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE, THIS MORNING, (Wednesday,) at 11 o'clock; removed for convenience of sale to No. 141 Broadway, being a large stock of best City made work, comprising the usual varieties, to which we invite the notice of our friends. Catalogues at sale.

MUSICAL.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 59 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each Piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

RAVEN & BACON—MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, Warerooms, 1—Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. We are now offering on favorable terms a full assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect. Liberal arrangements made with parties desiring to pay by installments.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. FISCHER, acknowledged to be the most durable and the best Pianos made, with iron frame, patent dampers, overstrung, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., near 8th-av.

UPRIGHT SQUARE PIANOS, MELODEONS, &c.—Of rare rose wood finishes, $200. Elegant rose wood pianos, at $225, $250 and $275. Melodeons at $75, $85, $95, $105 and $125, by CHAMBERS, in the Table House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., BROADWAY, corner of New-York Hotel. An assortment of their newly-improved PIANOS on hand.

Second-hand pianos low. Instruments to rent.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER WANTED.—REQUIRED FOR A [illegible] in which the best of reference given and required. Address, stating salary, &c., Box No. [illegible] Post-office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or would do housework in a small family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good reference. Apply at No. 138 West 30th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A competent young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and to assist in the washing; is willing and obliging; no objection to a short distance in the country; has the best of City references. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a most respectable young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and fine washing, or housework for a small family. Can be seen at No. 88 West 30th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as good cook; is a good baker, and can take entire charge of her kitchen; would go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE German woman, a situation as cook. Immediately. In a good family; understands French and American cooking thoroughly, and is a good baker; would assist with the washing, if required. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery, in the basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats and pastry; is an excellent bread and biscuit maker; also, understands milk and butter; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 37 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; understands all kinds of baking; has lived in the best of families; good City reference, if required. Can be seen till suited at No. 62½ West Washington-place, second floor.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted, by a woman, as cook in a private family; understands the cooking of all kinds of fish, soups, meats, poultry, game and desserts; is also a very competent baker of bread and cake. Unexceptionable City reference given. Apply for two days, or this week, at No. 61 West 31st-st., bet. 6th and 7th avs., in the confectionery store.

AS COOK, OR CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young English woman, a situation as good plain cook, or chambermaid and waitress; is a good washer and ironer; is a neat, careful and economical servant; has lived in first-class families, to whom she refers; wages expected, $7. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a young girl, to cook, wash and iron; has no objections to going a short distance in the country; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 151 West

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1862.—Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, extended to 1879, are notified that the interest due Sept. 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that date, at this office, on presentation of the proper coupons. It will be necessary for the holders of bonds not thus extended to present them at the office of the Company, where they can receive the principal and interest to Sept. 1, 1863. The privilege of extending such bonds will cease at that date. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

$1,500 WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER wishes a loan of $1,500 for four months, for which he is willing to pay 2 per cent. per month, and give security in double the amount on real estate. No proposition entertained from brokers or others, except such as have the money at their immediate command. Apply at No. 88 McDougal-st., between Houston and Bleecker, before 10 A. M. and after 3 P. M.

TO ARMY OFFICERS, PAYMASTERS AND OTHERS.—VAN VLECK & TUCKER, No. 4 Broad-st., one door from Wall-st., will furnish small gold in dollar pieces, quarter eagles, and five dollar pieces, in exchange for twenty dollar gold pieces, without extra charge, in amounts to suit.

MONEY.—PERSONS REQUIRING TEMPORARY accommodation are requested to procure a prospectus of the Mutual Loan and Discount Company, No. 57 Chatham-st. Business bills promptly discounted.
URWICK & KING, Agents.

MILWAUKEE AND HORICON BONDS,
Milwaukee and Watertown Bonds,
Milwaukee City Bonds bought.
GEORGE K. SISTARE,
No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

GOLD, SILVER, AND UNITED STATES Demand Notes, bought at the highest premium, by
F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE OSWEGO & SYRACUSE R. R. CO. EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid on the 20th day of August instant. Stockholders residing in New-York City will be paid by the Transfer Agent, R. A. Oakley, Esq., at the office of the Howard Insurance Company; in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others, at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office only. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
OSWEGO, Aug. 5, 1862.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of five (5) per cent., payable to stockholders on demand, and a scrip dividend of thirty (30) per cent. on the "Earned Participating Premiums" of the past year; said earned participating premiums amounting to $163,000; also an interest dividend of six (6) per cent. on outstanding scrip. The scrip certificates will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th day of October next. By order of the Board.
RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

THE NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 9, 1862.

DIVIDEND NO. 13.—THE DIRECTORS AND Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company, payable 15th inst.
The transfer books will be closed till the 18th inst., inclusive. H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held August 8, 1862, a Dividend of three per cent. was declared on common stock, payable on and after the 15th inst. at the Transfer Office of the Company, No. 14 Wall-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th to the 15th. A. B. FARQUHAR,
Treasurer and Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a Dividend of three and a Half per cent., payable on the 31st inst. The transfer book will be closed from to-day until the 1st inst. inclusive. A. PARAVICINI, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK,
No. 48 Wall, corner William-sts., Aug. 7, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. payable to stockholders, or their representatives on the 9th August inst. JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, Jun., Secretary.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INS. CO., Office No. 67 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per cent., payable on demand.
WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. HAS this day been declared, payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. W. A. HALL, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE GERHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 1 Pine-st.—July 21, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.
JOHN B. SMITH, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE AND THE WAR.

Applications immediately filed, if accepted by the Medical Examiners, will entitle the applicant to policies of insurance on the following terms, viz:

On the 10th day of September the NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY will issue policies for the whole term of life, in sums not exceeding $3,000 on any one life, to all able-bodied, healthy men subject to military duty, at the usual rates of premium and 25 per cent. extra for the chance of being drafted, and for actual service in the army.

Every person paying the Extra Premium of 25 per cent. on the amount insured, will have the option of entering the service without further charge, thus providing for their families a handsome sum of money in case they fall in battle, or by disease. Or, in case they prefer to send a substitute, will be entitled to draw from the Company the money four times the amount of the Extra Premium paid. For instance: A person insured for $3,000 would pay to the Company as Extra Premium $75, and in case he is drafted, and prefers to send a substitute, he will receive $300 towards paying for one. A person insuring for $2,000 would pay an Extra Premium of $50, and receive $200.

Persons who may desire to insure for any larger sum than $3,000 and not exceeding $10,000, and indicating at the time of insuring a determination to furnish a substitute in the event of being drafted, will, on the payment of the Extra Premium at the same rate, receive four times the sum thereof in money. The Extra Premium on $10,000 will be $250. They will draw $40,000. Applications for this kind of insurance should be made immediately, that the medical examinations may be carefully had on behalf of the Company, and before the time of drafting, as after that time the system will be in operation.

This rate of Extra Premium will only relate to draft No. 1, for 300,000 Militia between the ages of 18 and 45, ordered by the President. Should any further drafts be ordered, or any modification made, a new schedule of rates will be adopted.

Office 53 William-st., Chamber of Commerce Building, Room No. 22.
NEW-YORK, August 11, 1862.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL $250,000, WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	ALFRED E. LAING,
SILAS BRONSON,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
A. R. ENO,	JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
JOHN WATSON,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
S. T. NICOLL,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	JOHN J. WALKER.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 136 Av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE.
Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind.
No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

PROPOSALS.

COFFEE FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1862.
Proposals, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Coffee," will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the 16th instant, for furnishing and delivering, on receiving ten days' notice, at the United States Navy-yard at Brooklyn, all the coffee which may be required for the use of the navy during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863.

The coffee to be equal to the best Cuba, according to the sample at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and be delivered there without extra charge.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed. This guaranty must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guaranty. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty. I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of WEDNESDAY, August 13, 1862, for the construction of the following works, viz.:

Sewer in Grand-street, from No. 445 to Sheriff street; trap-block pavement of Elm-street, between Duane and Reade streets, and crosswalks in Sixth-avenue, at Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, August 1, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 39 PARE-ROW, TIMES BUILDINGS, NEW-YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the titles of the work and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office, until 12½ o'clock P. M. of TUESDAY, August 12, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.:

For fencing lots in the following places, viz.:

Southeast corner of Pearl and Chambers streets, numbers four hundred and fourteen, four hundred and sixteen and four hundred and eighteen.

Blocks bounded by Broadway, Ninth-avenue, Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets, and Sixtieth and Sixty-first streets.

Northeast corner of Forty-fourth-street and Tenth-avenue.

Block bounded by Forty-second and Forty-third streets, and the Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

North side of Fortieth-street, between the Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

North side of Thirty-sixth-street, between the Second-avenue and St. Gabriel's Church.

South side of Thirtieth-street, one hundred feet from the southerly corner of Second-avenue.

South side of Forty-second-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Southwest corner of Thirty-eighth-street and Fourth-avenue, where not already done.

North side of Fifty-eighth-street, south side of Fifty-ninth-street, from the Seventh-avenue to the buildings on the said street west of the Seventh-avenue: on the Seventh-avenue, west side, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets.

For setting curb and gutter in Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-fourth to Sixty-fourth streets, and flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same; and for fencing and flagging in front of vacant lots on the west side of the Sixth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets.

Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Aug 1, 1862.
SHEPHERD F. KNAPP,
Street Commissioner.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,
No. 7 CITY HALL, Aug. 1, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until August 12, 1862, at 12 M.:
For 250 to 300 tons of the best Anthracite Coal, for the use of the Courts and offices of the County, the ton to be calculated at 2,240 pounds.
Also, proposals for 50 cords of Kindling Wood, pine, cut and split for use.
The said coal and wood to be delivered at such times and places as the Committee may designate.
The Committee reserve the right to reject any and all proposals.
JAMES DAVIS,
WILLIAM M. TWEED,
SHERIDAN SHOOK,
SMITH ELY, Jr.,
ORISON BLUNT,
WILLIAM C. CONNER,
ELIJAH F. PURDY,
Committee.

OFFICE OF WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT, Aug. 6, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until the 15th day of August, 1862, for furnishing the bricks, cement and sand, required for the completion of the Washington Aqueduct.
There will be required about 4,000,000 bricks, 5,000 barrels of Cement, 30,000 bushels of sand—but these quantities will be increased or diminished, as may be found necessary.
Five hundred barrels of cement are now deficient which will be very quickly, and entirely to the satisfaction of the Engineer.
Forms of proposals may be obtained at this office. They will be under seal. Proposals for "Bricks," "for Cement," or "for Sand," as the case may be, and directed to "Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, Washington." WM. R. HUTTON,
Chief Engineer.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, 5th August, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until TUESDAY next, 12th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for five hundred (500) army wagons, the whole to be completed and delivered in Philadelphia, subject to inspection, on or before the first of September next. Proposals will be received for any portion of the above number, and securities will be required for the due performance of the contract. Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Army Wagons," and addressed to
(Signed) G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, July 25, 1862.

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.—PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of August, for completing the distributing reservoir of the Washington Aqueduct. Plans and specifications may be seen after the 12th of August.
Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Reservoir, and directed to "Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."
WALTER J. SMITH, Chief Clerk.

OFFICE OF WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT, Aug. 6, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL the 26th day of August, 1862, for the completion of the auxiliary pipe vault of the Washington Aqueduct. Plans and specifications can be obtained at this office.
Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Pipe Vaults," and addressed to "Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."
WM. R. HUTTON, Chief Engineer.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, New-York, Aug. 8, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office, until the 2d instant, for supplying shipchandlery for the revenue cutters and boats on this station, for the remainder of the fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1863. Lists of the articles required will be furnished, on application at this office.
HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave via Jersey City, from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 6 A. M., Mail for Dunkirk, and intermediate Station. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo, and principal intermediate Stations. 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk, and principal Stations. The Express Trains connect at Corlett's with Railroad for Binghamton, at Elmira, with the Northern Central Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Tom's River, &c. On and after July 14, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 8:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, until further notice, the steamboat will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M., instead of 4 o'clock. Returning, cars leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 10:40 A. M., and 3 P. M., except on Saturday, when the afternoon train will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Tom's River, Richlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First-class meals on board the steamboat. Passengers for points below Eatontown, on the main line, will take the 2:30 P. M. boat on Saturdays.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.
On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Trains leave:	
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:10 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10 P. M.	10:40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

GO TO THE SEA SIDE.—THE CARS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company are now running regularly from Fulton and Catherine Ferries to Church Lane, Greenfield, Gravesend and Coney Island. This is the best route to Sheepshead Bay. Private parties and associations and pic-nic parties accommodated on application at the office.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M for Syossett; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For filling sunken lots on block bounded by Fortieth and Forty-first streets and Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, and for a sewer in Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on north side of Fortieth-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues; on west side of Eleventh avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets; on both sides of Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-house, Aug. 1, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
August 8, 1862.

NEW GRAND RESERVOIR.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Croton water will be introduced into the New Grand Reservoir on TUESDAY, August 19, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.
The public are respectfully invited to witness the consummation of this great work, without further notice.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
CHAS. P. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

NOTICE TO FIREMEN.—THE BOARD OF Fire Commissioners will meet at Firemen's Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 12, 1862, for committations only. By order.
R. P. H. ALLEN, Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—RICHARD EDWARDS, Plaintiff, against THOMAS CULLEN and MARY CULLEN, his wife, defendants. In pursuance of the judgment in the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action, on the 24th day of June, 1862, I, the Referee appointed in and by said judgment for the purpose of carrying it fully into effect, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' exchange, salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of July, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at noon, through S. H. Ludlow, real estate auctioneer, All that certain piece or parcel of land, lying and being in the Ninth ward of the City of New-York, being formerly part of the farm of John Cooper, deceased, and known and distinguished on a map or chart made by Edward Smith, City Surveyor, on the 25th day of November, 1811, and which said map is filed in the Office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in the case No. 181, by number fifty-six, bounded southerly, in front, by Fifty-first street, northerly, in the rear, by lot number eighty-one, (81,) easterly, by lot number fifty-five, (55,) and westerly, by lot number fifty-seven, (57,) as laid down on said map, beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-first-street, at a point three hundred feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Seventh-avenue and Fifty-first-street, and running thence easterly along the northerly side of Fifty-first-street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly along the line of lot number fifty-five, (55,) on a line parallel with the Eleventh-avenue, to the centre of the block between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets; thence westerly on a line parallel with Fifty-first-street, twenty-five feet; thence southerly along the line of lot number fifty-seven, and parallel with the Eleventh-avenue to Fifty-first-street, the place of beginning.—Dated June 28, 1862.
JOHN P. HASKIN, Referee.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to the 13th day of August, 1862, at the same hour and place.—Dated July 22, 1862. JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.
BERRIEN & PERT, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
jy21-2awtaug13

SUPREME COURT—DUTCHESS COUNTY.—JOHN AUSTIN, Plaintiff, against BENJAMIN BURKART, surviving partner of JOSEPH BURKART, Senior, deceased, composing the late firm of "JOSEPH BURKART & CO.," Defendants.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, in the City of Poughkeepsie, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand and four dollars and fifty six cents, with interest thereon as follows, to wit: On $112 74 thereof since August 4, 1861; on $150 thereof since August 15, 1861; on $117 39 thereof since September 24, 1861; on $107 33 thereof since October 8, 1861; on $108 thereof since October 12, 1861; on $112 64 thereof since December 19, 1861; on $90 thereof since November 16, 1861; on $100 56 thereof since December 25, 1861, and on $100 thereof since November 26, 1861, besides the costs of this action.—Dated February 14, 1862. WM. WILKINSON,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Take notice that the complaint in the above summons named was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the County of Dutchess aforesaid, on the 12th day of July, 1862.—To the above defendant. WM. WILKINSON,
jy 15-law6w*Tu Plaintiff's Attorney.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE,
TWO VALUABLE FLOATING DOCKS
FOR RAISING AND REPAIRING VESSELS,
And leasehold premises, admirably situated for a shipyard, situated between Harsimus and South 7th sts., Jersey City. The large dock is 130 feet long—65 feet wide inside. It has a capacity of 1,500 tons, and 12 feet draft of water.
The small dock is 90 feet long—40 feet wide inside—has a capacity of 300 tons, and 8 feet draft of water.
The leasehold property, suitable for a ship-yard, is 150 feet wide by 400 feet deep, with a valuable pier and water front on the Hudson River.
On this property there is a building, including loft, office and stable, a blacksmith-shop and tool-shop.
The lease runs for ten years from the 1st day of November, 1859, at an annual rent of $3,000 for the first five years, and $3,500 for the last five years.
BENJAMIN G. CLARKE, Receiver.
At Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt-st., New-York.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

$600 TO $800.—A GOOD COUNTRY DRY goods and grocery store to let, and about the above amount of staple goods, for sale; a large barn, feed-house and other buildings, if necessary; location, Village of Tarrytown. Inquire of E. P. MOORE, No. 294 4th av., near 22d-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE Phœnix Sugar Refinery, of Brooklyn; is in complete working order. For particulars, inquire of FRANCIS SKIDDY, No. 101 Wall-st.

$10,000 TO $20,000.—A WELL-ESTABLISHED hardware house, doing good business, in Chicago, wants a practical man, with capital, as partner. Address M, S., Box No. 3,288 Post-office.

THE MILK IN THE COCOANUT;
Or, McCLELLAN No. 5.

THE MILK IN THE COCOANUT;
Or, McCLELLAN No. 5.

THE MILK IN THE COCOANUT.
Or, McCLELLAN No. 5.

THE MILK IN THE COCOANUT;
Or, McCLELLAN No. 5.
SEE WILKES' SPIRIT.

A BEAUTIFUL MICROSCOPE, MAGNIFYING 500 times for 25 cents, (coin;) five of different powers for $1. Mailed free. Address F. O. BOWEN Box No 220, Boston, Mass.

TO INVENTORS.—PATENTS SECURED BY COLYER & HUNT, Attorneys and Counsellors in cases of Patent-right litigation, No. 217 Broadway, (Room No. 36,) New-York.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unnecessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispat h, Standt Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, Loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD is from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Invalids of either sex, unfitted for the duties of life, Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatisms, Spasms, &c., are instantly relieved by that marvelous remedy known as CHLORODYNE, which was discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M. R. C. S. L., late Army Medical Staff, and the secret of its recipe confided only to J. T. DAVENPORT, Pharmaceutical Chemist, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury-square, who is the sole manufacturer. Medical testimony, furnished by the highest authorities in military, naval and civil practice, and numerous gratifying statements from the public generally, establishes this property as invaluable. It relieves pain, soothes the system, inducing refreshing and soothing sleep, without producing or having any unpleasant effects like opium, and may be taken at any time in a few drop doses. Observe the genuine has the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" engraved on the Government stamp. None other is pure. Price 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d. a bottle.
Agent New-York,
MR. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACRICAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 150th edition of the enlarging book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly adapted for those peculiar circumstances forming a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at 5 & 6 Clinton Hall, No. 229 Lafayette-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,222 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Verandah Row, Boston, and No. 18 Ann-st., Phila. Also, by Dr. MACRICAU, No. 5 Clinton Hall, No. 229 Lafayette-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 PRINCE-ST., MAY BE consulted personally or by letter on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilis, Mercurial and all other delicate diseases, has enabled Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictness of the most honorable and confidential character guaranteed. Those who have been brought on by a secret habit, especially cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been induced by quacks to swallow their poisonous drugs, will find a speedy cure. Dr. C. is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and has been many years engaged in the hospitals of Philadelphia and New-York. Dr. C. is a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 200 pages, and 125 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode as proven by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

PROSTRATED POWERS RESTORED.—Functional derangements incidental to both sexes, restored to a healthy tone by the use of TRISMAR No. 1. Read the book entitled "Human Frailty"—it explains everything. Published by Dr. BARROW, No. 154 Bleecker-st. (four doors from Macdougal.) New-York, and sent free everywhere on receipt of 25 cents worth of postage stamps. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO YOUNG MEN.—

THE MILITARY EXCITEMENT.

[Continued from First Page.]

ROBERT NUGENT, who succeeded the gallant CORCORAN in command of the Sixty-ninth. His presence and assurances will bring in our Irish fellow-citizens in crowds. Gen. MEAGHER, accompanied by Lieut.-Col. KELLY, Capt. HOGAN and others of his Staff, left here on Sunday by the *Key West* to rejoin the army at Harrison's Landing.

THE EMPIRE BRIGADE.

Gen. SPINOLA is getting along famously with the Empire Brigade. He has nearly 1,200 men now in camp at East New-York, and a very fine and well-behaved body of men they are. The camp is spacious and healthy, and its occupants are well cared for by their officers. The recruiting officers of this brigade are uncommonly active and enterprising, and their labors meet with the most encouraging kind of reward.

THE STANTON LEGION.

Col. ALLEN's Regiment, known as the Stanton Legion, is rapidly filling up, and expects to be very soon ready for service. The Thurlow Weed Guard, commanded by Major OLMSTEAD, late of the Fifth Excelsior Regiment, is consolidated with the Legion, bringing the total force up to some six hundred able-bodied men. The officers now are: Colonel, WM. H. ALLEN; Lieutenant-Colonel, W. B. OLMSTEAD; Major, R. L. VAN WAGENEN; Adjutant, WM. W. HOAXON. The headquarters of the Stanton Legion are at Central Hall, Grand-street.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT REGIMENT.

This regiment, under the able management of Col. PHENIZER and the Fifth Senatorial District Committee on Enlistment, promises to be one of the first new regiments from the City in the field. It is composed of a superior order of men almost throughout, two or three companies making a remarkably creditable appearance. Regimental headquarters are at Lincoln Hall, Houston-street. There are several stations in different parts of the City, and two in the Park—one belonging to a fine company (F,) of which Capt. E. F. LLOYD, a most excellent officer, is commander.

VOSBURGH CHASSEURS.

The Vosburgh Chasseurs (Fifty third, N. Y. V.) which has been so long in camp at Harlem, has, at last, so it is said, received marching orders. Col. BUCKINGHAM desires all men absent on leave to report at once.

METROPOLITAN GUARD.

Col. TURNBULL, will, probably, be a little ahead of competition in getting the regiment filled up. He has the valuable aid of the entire police force, and has secured unusual promptitude in the payment to his men of the State bounty due them,

FIRST NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

This independent regiment, Col. GURNEY commanding, is in a flourishing condition. Col. GURNEY has several indefatigable Captains, who bring in recruits with extraordinary dispatch. The camp is at Staten Island; headquarters at Mozart Hall, Broadway.

IRA HARRIS LIGHT CAVALRY.

More men are required to fill up this the most distinguished of all the New-York cavalry regiments. Young men who want to see active service and fighting wherever it can be found, should join it at once. Col. DAVIES is an excellent commander, and the Lieutenant-Colonel, JUDSON KILPATRICK, is one of the most dashing young officers in the army.

OTHER NEW-YORK CAVALRY.

The First, Col. DODGE, is a capital regiment, now stationed at Suffolk, Va. Recruiting stations, Whitehall-street and the Park. The Sixth (Ira Harris Guard, No. 2) has a recruiting station in Lispenard-street. The Sigel Cavalry is the name of a new organization now raising for special service under the General after whom it is named. It already numbers over 300 men, is commanded by Col. POZNANY, an old Austrian officer, and will be subsisted by patriotic German citizens, until accepted by the Government. Headquarters No. 142 Seventh-street, opposite Tompkin's Market.

BURIALS OF SOLDIERS.

There have been, since our last report, interred in Cypress Hill Cemetry, the remains of the following soldiers who have died in hospital here:

Orlin E. Terry, Co. I, 83d Pennsylvania.
George H. Jolliop, Co. B, 34th New-York.
Jeremiah Pierce, Co. C, 83d Pennsylvania.
Geo. McGoll, Co. G, 5th New-York Cavalry.
Frank Kaihin, Co. F, 98th Pennsylvania.
John B. Drake, Co. H, 62d Pennsylvania.
John Brooning, Co. E, 101st Pennsylvania.
Morris Bogert, Co. A, 42d Pennsylvania.
George Aikmus, Co. E, 81st Pennsylvania.
Aaron Mosier, Co. A, 4th Michigan.
O. G. Chilion.
Jerome Esmey, Co. F, 61st New-York.
J. H. Scanborn, Co. H, 5th New-Hampshire.
J. W. Estuck, Co. H, 81st Pennsylvania.
Isaac Albright, Co. B, 93d Pennsylvania.
Geo. W. Kenshaw, Co. E, 153d Pennsylvania.
Henry Rivers.
William Burnam, Co. K, 11th Connecticut.
Augus Koerstick, Co. D, 1st Pennsylvania.
C. P. Hayes, Co. K, 69th New-York Volunteers.
William Gilletty, 1st Connecticut Battery.
Gilbert R. Babcock, Co. E, 81st New-York.
Jas Bamwood.
George Tews, Co. K, 30th Pennsylvania.
Geo. R. Packard, Co. F, 3d Maine.
Fred. Fey, Co. I, 7th Pennsylvania.
John Ackland, Co. B, 4th Michigan.
John Conradt.
Hiram Hull, Ayres' Battery.
N. B. Sleeper, Co. B, 8th New-York.
N. B. Harris, Co. H, 85th New-York.
O. P. Rarick, Co. E, 53d Pennsylvania.
Dayton Ennis, Co. C, 5th Pennsylvania.

RETURNING VOLUNTEERS.

About 80 soldiers who have been for some time absent from their regiments voluntarily reported themselves to the Superintendent of the Park Barracks yesterday, and requested transportation to their several posts of duty. They were given a hospitable welcome, and to-day will be sent on to their comrades.

DEATH OF CAPT. MONCK.

Capt. MARCUS MONCK, of the Stanton Legion, one of the sufferers by the Rainbow Hotel catastrophe, died yesterday morning, at the City Hospital, from injuries received at the fire. His funeral will take place at 1 o'clock, to-morrow, (Wednesday,) from the City Hospital. All officers of the regiment will attend.

THE MONITORS.

The Monitors, headquarters No. 308 Broadway, are filling rapidly—39 respectable, intelligent men, being enrolled yesterday. Young men who have a desire to know the class of men they will have for associates, would do well to look in at headquarters, or at the drill-room, over Jefferson Market, where the company meet every evening.

NE EXEAT AND THE GERMANS.

Among the throngs who, during Saturday and Monday, were examined and detained by the Provost Guard at the different European and California steamer wharves, was no small representation of the German element of our community. On the Hamburg steamers they greatly outnumbered any and every other nationality. Some of these were naturalized citizens, who were departing on *bona fide* trips of business or pleasure in the Old World. Many were attracted by the peculiarly interesting state of affairs in Europe, and others were going out to look after matters connected with the great Rifle Shooting Festival at Frankfort-on-the-Main. But a large majority of the proposed voyagers was made up of a class of petty speculators, fourth-rate traveling dry goods clerks, speculators in wine, cigars, and the various other commodities which Europe supplies. Another set consisted of men who, neither professing nor desiring to owe allegiance to the country, have yet been perfectly willing to seek shelter here, where they could pursue their avocations at great profit to themselves, and often to the great loss of more patriotic residents. These were among the men who have speculated in "panics," and have materially assisted in depreciating our markets, running up the price of specie and running down the value of Government stock. They and the class previously mentioned have everywhere, even among their own countrymen, been noted for their high-booted sneering at everything in the country they were robbing, and scornful denunciations of American military adairs. Yet now, when their exalted wisdom might find a chance for our enlightenment, they, with as much cruelty as alacrity, leave us in the lurch. There is, too, quite a large contingent of mock-revolutionist among these strategists for a retreat. Coming to us with an immense outcry of wonderful deeds performed on the barricades and in the fields of Europe, they

"Shrink from the first touch of Liberty's war"

on this side of the Atlantic. When they reach the other they will, probably, split the ears of the groundlings with gorgeous narratives of their achievements here and give the European Press fresh material for Anti-American ridicule.

Still, there is no lack of fervor in the recruiting line. The different German corps already mentioned in these columns are rapidly progressing to completion, and to judge by appearances we shall have any number of German brigades in the new levies.

THE SIGEL BRIGADE.

This organization, which has been initiated for special service under the immediate orders of Gen. FRANZ SIGEL, according to a plan proposed by him, is getting along finely. The rivalry to form part of it has the best effect, and, with a little more time at their disposal, the Germans will turn out, under the name of their favorite General, the finest body of troops in our army.

The Sigel Cavalry, under Col. KOZINSKY, already number some 350 members, who will be finely mounted and equipped. They are recruiting at No. 142 Seventh-street, with fair prospects of success.

The Sigel Sharpshooters, under Col. F. X. BRADEN, of the Third Regiment, Empire Brigade, are recruiting at ALEXANDER'S, No. 3 Avenue A; at F. A. LOSSEE'S, No. 260 Second-street, and at D. CARLON'S, No. 14 Stanton-street, under the eye of Capt. F. W. BERENDS and Lieut. F. H. SCHULZE. At No. 1,272 Broadway, No. 200 Bowery and No. 164 Attorney-street Capt. OSCAR V. SCHOENING and Lieut. HEINRICH MARAS, and at No. 1,395 Broadway and No. 66 Forsyth-street Capt. JOSEPH S. MENSENBACH and Lieut. F. W. RITTACK are on duty for the same corps. These are all favorite officers, and they are daily adding squads of men to their force. We hope in a few days to give the regimental report of this most promising organization.

The First Regiment Sigel Brigade, under Col. ELIAS PEISSNER, headquarters at No. 244 East Houston-street, has added a full company to its numbers in the week, all picked, athletic men. The regiment is specially authorized and will be choicely armed. The handsome inducement of a full month's pay, ranging from $13 to $21, and $25 bounty paid on enlistment, with the fact that City assistance to families is to commence on the 15th, will give an important impetus to this regiment. We observe that $25 per month, with traveling expenses paid, is offered to train-drivers for SIGEL's present army corps in Virginia. The receiving offices are at No. 86 Division-street and corner of Eldridge-street. Lieut. DIETZ, of the Forty-fifth Regiment N. Y. V., is in charge.

BRACKLOW's Sharpshooters is the name of another fine new corps, recruiting under the Governor's special permit, at the corner of Washington-street and Battery-place; No. 695 Third-avenue, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets; and at the Social Reform Hall, No. 281 Grand-street. Capt. THEODORE BRACKLOW, the Commander, is an officer of ability and experience, and seems to be highly popular with his men.

There are several other regiments and companies making rapid progress, but our limit of space compels us to defer mention of them until another day.

The ex-members of the Eleventh Regiment New-York State Militia held an informal meeting last evening at the Armory, corner of Chrystie and Delancey streets, preparatory to some general arrangements for the reception of the regiment, which, after arduous service, is expected to arrive in this City on Monday next.

MILITARY MATTERS ON LONG ISLAND.

Outside of Kings County on Long Island—excepting Flushing and one or two more villages—but little has been done in the way of volunteering under the last call for 300,000 volunteers, and there is little better prospect of anything better in the future. The able-bodied patriots who can possibly leave for the war, are already in the field of action, and have thus far everywhere rendered a creditable account of themselves. There are hundreds of subjects of a draft yet, who remain behind loitering their time away, for the most part in idleness and utter indifference to the demands of their country. The firder for a "draft," as might have been anticipated, has created among the latter class quite a panic, and for the first time since the rebellion commenced, they begin to realize not only that their country is at war, but that the Government is in earnest, and points significantly to them for that assistance which they so justly owe it. Quite a number of these lukewarm youths have already left their accustomed haunts for a more congenial climate, taking the North Star as their guide, and some of them have been so fearful of being caught that they have deemed it expedient to leave between two days, as for instance, a young gentleman left Blue Point the other day, much to the gratification of a fellow whose loyalty is frequently questioned by those who knew him best, but to the utter disgust of his loyal friends and relatives. But it is believed that such cases of skeddadling are rare even in Suffolk County. The stronger nerved intend to brave it out, and there is quite a numerous class, also, who are watching their pockets. This class is composed of hardy young farmers, too young to be subject to a draft, but nevertheless possessing more nerve and muscle than many who are several years older. These chaps are awaiting the demand for substitutes, when they expect to make their weak kneed neighbors' head handsomely. They now ask $1,000 to go as substitutes, and threaten to raise their price, if not accepted and the money paid over before the 15th inst.

In Brooklyn recruiting is steady and quite satisfactory. The Empire Brigade and COURTS' Second Senatorial District Regiment are being rapidly filled, and with first-class men. In the latter corps, Capt. J. A. JONES, of the Fourteenth New-York Militia, has taken a command, and has associated with him, D. W. HAYNES, formerly of the Thirteenth New-York, both of whom are brave and competent officers. Capt. JONES, it will be remembered, was shot in the head at Bull Run. His office is at the corner of Court-street and Hamilton-avenue.

A meeting of the citizens of the town of North Hempstead, Queens County, L. I., was held at the village of Roslyn, on the 8th inst., at which a subscription to a patriotic fund was started and with such success that already more than $7,000 has been subscribed. And such a rush of volunteers are offering their services that a Committee has been sent to Gov. MORGAN for permission to raise their entire quota for both calls of the President by volunteers, and thus exempt the town from the humiliation of a draft.

THE BANNER-TOWN.

The town of Edenvale, near Patchogue, Suffolk County, L. I., can justly claim to be the banner-town in the war. Every male citizen of that place liable to be called upon for military duty is already at the seat of war, and in consequence of the derangement of families by this display of patriotism one-half the houses in the place are not at present occupied.

RECRUITS FOR SCOTT'S NINE HUNDRED CAVALRY.

The Government has given authority to Col. SWAIN to increase his regiment of cavalry to the maximum number of twelve companies of 100 each. This regiment is now in active service, under Gen. WADSWORTH, and is the mounted Provost-Guard of Washington. It is most splendidly equipped and mounted, and being the only United States volunteer cavalry regiment, it enjoys more advantages than any other in the service. Capt. OAKE and Lieut. BUGARDUS have a recruiting tent in the Park, from whence recruits are daily sent to the regiment in the field. Recruits are mustered into the service at once, and paid bounty, clothed, equipped and mounted—so that they are at once in the receipt of their pay.

COL. LITTLEJOHN'S REGIMENT.

ENTHUSIASTIC VOLUNTEERING IN OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 11.

The Third Oswego Regiment, Col. LITTLEJOHN commanding, went into camp to-day.

Col. LITTLEJOHN's Regiment already numbers over twelve hundred men.

Some of the companies belonging to this regiment, from the country, have been obliged to discharge men from their overflowing numbers.

Fifteen strong and hearty men, refused admittance into one company this morning, wept like children.

VOLUNTEERING IN POUGHKEEPSIE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

A large and enthusiastic war meeting was held here this evening. Hon. STEPHEN BAKER presided. Addresses were made by Judge E. MOTT and others.

A meeting of the Supervisors was held to-day, at which an additional bounty of $50 was offered to all enlisting in this District Regiment. The war fever is very nigh; volunteers are pouring in rapidly, and the quota of the county will be raised by the 15th.

THE FOURTH ONEIDA REGIMENT.

UTICA, Monday, Aug. 11.

The Fourth Oneida Regiment, Col. PEASE, has five of its companies full and mustered in. We shall have a full regiment, and a few hundred to spare, by the 15th.

CAYUGA AND WAYNE COUNTIES.

NO NEED OF A DRAFT.

AUBURN, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 11.

Cayuga and Wayne Counties are thoroughly aroused. There is no need of a draft.

Recruiting for the Second Regiment, under the recent calls for 600,000 men, is rapidly going on, and the greatest enthusiasm is manifested.

Volunteers are coming forward in large numbers.

The Second Regiment will be filled in a few days.

If ten days more are allowed there will be no need of any draft in this district.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 11.

Col. TRACY's Regiment, raised in the Twenty-fourth District, is more than full. He has fourteen companies organizing. Most of them are already filled, several of them to the maximum of 101 men.

Col. TRACY has asked for permission to raise a second regiment, which he promises to fill up this week, without the necessity of drafting.

As it is less than three weeks since Col. TRACY was appointed, he claims that the Twenty-fourth District has made the best time of any District in the State.

RECRUITING IN PENNSYLVANIA.

SCRANTON, Monday, Aug. 11.

Two companies from Scranton, one from Carbondale, and one battery from Pittston, leave for Harrisburgh in the morning, leaving two companies in process of formation at Scranton, to follow in a day or two.

It is impossible to convey any idea of the ardor and determination affecting all classes. The above companies are all full, (101 strong,) and a surplus to cover any that may be rejected. Hon. JOHN BANNAN is doing good work in addressing the people of this vicinity, and from his position as a Democrat, advocating the most stringent war measures, is adding greatly to enlistments.

RECRUITING IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 11.

The leading business in Boston and Massachusetts the present week is enlisting soldiers, and the prospect is highly encouraging that no resort to draft will be necessary. Among the marked events to-day was the opening of the grounds of the Old South Church, held especially sacred to revolutionary memory. Thousands of people gathered, and speeches were made by Mayor WIGHTMAN, Hon. S. H. WALLEY, and others. Tents have been pitched in State, Court and other streets, as headquarters for enlisting. Enthusiastic unanimity and determination prevail among all classes to voluntarily fill up the full quota of Massachusetts.

VOLUNTEERING IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sunday, Aug. 10.

Six thousand cavalry have already enrolled, and enlistments are rejected, the number already being one thousand over the quota asked for. The infantry are also enrolling rapidly. There will be no necessity for drafting on the first requisition of the National Government.

DODGING THE DRAFT.

The Hegira of Embryo Conscripts Stopped.

Stringent Orders from the War Department Concerning Passengers to California.

Every Male Passenger Between Eighteen and Forty-five Must Have a Passport.

The Steamer Northern Light Detained and Half the Passengers Kept in the City.

Scenes and Incidents at the Wharf, the Police Superintendent's and the Consuls' Offices.

Explanatory Order from Secretary Stanton.

The Government appears determined upon sensations. The general supposition was that the most stringent precautions had already been taken to prevent the spontaneous flight of a very large proportion of the community subject to draft, or believing they were—which is pretty much the same thing. We believed that those extremely patriotic and astute citizens who contemplated escape *vid* Canada, Europe, and anywhere else, were effectually cornered, cabined, cribbed and confined, and we who were subject to the draft, and didn't propose to run away, were glad of it, for it lessened our chance while it did not detract from our patriotism. But it seems there was a loophole left, after all. Mr. KENNEDY, our amiable Superintendent of Police, had, in the kindness of his heart, construed the order prohibiting skedaddling, as not interfering with the regular California trade. He was aware of the geographical necessity for passing through a foreign country to get to California, but in the kindness of his heart, as hereinbefore mentioned, determined upon a liberal construction of the order, and had about made up his mind to let the passengers go in peace. Indeed, as late as 10 o'clock A. M., the steamer being about to sail at 12 M., precisely, the worthy Superintendent declared that the passengers might go, *nem. con.*, and accordingly they packed on board, bag and baggage, lug and luggage, tickets in hand, and supposing all was right. But a change came o'er the spirit of their day-dreams, in the shape of a posse of police, who without ceremony cleared the ship from stem to stern, of every man not an employe, who had not a passport. Of course, nobody had a passport. They had many of them inquired before purchasing tickets, and had been informed that there would be no detention. One passenger averred that he had a telegram from Secretary SEWARD to that effect. The discomfiture was general and the indignation universal; but what could not be cured had to be endured—if not with a good grace, certainly with a bad one. Mr. KENNEDY's policemen were inexorable, and the passengers had no alternative but to vacate the premises, excepting the few women and children and old men exempted.

But, what was the cause of all this? What made Mr. KENNEDY change his mind? The fact was, Mr. KENNEDY had determined to make sure he was right—he generally does that—and consulted with the Washington authorities, and the result was the following order, under which the police were acting viz.:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE AND SPECIAL PROVOST MARSHAL, No. 413 BROOME-STREET, CORNER OF ELM, NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, No 1.—*Copious Precaut*: The order of the War Department of Aug. 8, instant, relative to "Preventing evasion of military duty, and for the suppression of disloyal practices," is to be vigorously enforced. All persons, by any conveyance, who are about leaving this district with the design of evading military duty, must be detained. And where any unusual efforts made to effect the purpose—such as using a false name, another person's passport or pass, assuming any disguise of dress or occupation, or by falsely claiming to be an alien, or in any other way attempting to pass by deception, or where the same person is discovered a second time endeavoring to go improperly on board of such conveyance, car or vessel, with such design, or where any person has clandestinely obtained entrance on board of such conveyance, car or vessel, such person shall be arrested and held under the third paragraph of the said order of the War Department.

On the day any vessel bound to a foreign port, including vessels to Aspinwall, is to sail, she shall be thoroughly examined at an early hour, and any person found on board beside the proper officers and crew of such vessel, or the owners or agents of such vessel, and not provided with a proper passport, which has been duly certified, as required by this order, or of such persons as are hereby permitted to go on board without a passport, shall be held under arrest. And a sufficient guard shall be placed on and about such vessel until she sails, to enforce the requirements of this order.

Males evidently over sixty years of age, females of all ages, and young children of both sexes will be allowed to go on board, on exhibiting their passage tickets, without passports. Males claiming to be over or under military age, where their claim is not manifest and undoubted, must be referred to this office for examination. Great care must be observed to prevent imposition in such cases.

Passes by the Special Provost-Marshal, or one of his Deputies, or by the United States Marshal of this District, will be recognized as authority to pass on board any person who is over or under the age making him liable to perform military duty, or who is incapacitated from performing military duty by reason of physical disqualifications.

All other persons before being allowed to go on board must exhibit their passports; such as are aliens, from the Government or Consul of the country to which they claim allegiance; such as are citizens, from the Secretary of State.

The passports of aliens must, in all cases, bear evidence of having been examined at the office of the Special Provost-Marshal, and certified correct. The passports of citizens must be of a date later than July 31, 1862, or be certified as correct at this office.

JOHN A. KENNEDY,
Superintendent Metropolitan Police and Special Provost-Marshal.

The haste with which the order was issued prevented the distribution of copies early, so that the public had to act, to a great extent, upon verbal instructions in the case of the California steamer. But the work had to be done in this way to be done promptly, and Mr. KENNEDY is known not to stand at trifles.

SCENES AT THE WHARF.

The ire of the unfortunate passengers at Pier No. 3 North River, can well be imagined, more especially in view of the entirely sudden and unexpected nature of the manœuvre. It was a repetition of the scenes of a few months since when the passports were so rigidly demanded, only "more so." Then there was due notice and time to prepare. Now, within less than an hour before the steamer started, the first intimation was received that passports would be required. In vain did the unfortunates plead sickness, foreign birth, exemption from draft, or any of the manifold excuses so likely to suggest themselves. Capt. DE CAMP and his force were polite, but firm. The foreigners were directed to the Consulate offices, and the natives, except "males evidently over sixty years of age, females of all ages and young children of all sexes," were assured that nothing but the sign manual of Secretary SEWARD could pass them through the gate. Not a few wished the author of this particular irrepressible conflict could be mollified just this once, but it was of no use. The steamer was detained until 5 P. M. for the benefit of such as could procure passports, but at least half the passengers were left, and had either their money returned, or their tickets transferred to the next steamer. This was, of course, a great pecuniary loss to the Company, and a decided sacrifice for the passenger whose family was either detained with him, or kept in California awaiting his arrival. Such a conglomeration of bags, boxes, babies, bundles and irate struggling, astonished and greatly discomfited humanity has rarely been seen. The scene was, however, rivaled at

THE POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

Superintendent KENNEDY delegated to Inspector CARPENTER the not very agreeable duty of hearing, and temporarily adjudicating upon the complaints made. The office literally swarmed with the passengers. Now came a bronzed German, who, by dint of hard running, had obtained his passport. He was sharply questioned, and the magic "D. C.," (DANIEL CARPENTER,) which was to be the pass-word for the new Provost Guard to the steamer-gate, was soon appended. Next, perhaps, came a stout, indignant John Bull, with his "parsport," duly and properly signed by Mr. PIERREPONT EDWARDS. The open sesame initials are duly appended, instanter. Then an over-heated Yankee, ticket in hand, wants to know what it is all about, and is soon informed, and helped to pass on for the next. Meanwhile, dozens of arrested soldiers, officers and privates are brought in and summarily sent to Governor's Island, their regiments, or on their way rejoicing with new passes. There has seldom been a busier day at the headquarters. Not only did long lines of pedestrians crowd the halls and stairways, but long lines of carriages, passengers inside and baggage outside, reached almost from Elm-street to Broadway. In Broome-street, and from Broome to Grand in Elm-street. The business was, of course, soon disposed of, and such as could appreciate promptitude departed in excellent humor. Occasionally, a benighted individual would cause a scene like the following:

"I want to go to Sharon Springs."
"Well, go to Sharon Springs."
"But, I got not no passport."
"You don't need a passport."
"Vell, I got sunstruck yesterday, and I be not fit for military duty. I go for mine health."
"Well, why don't you go?"
"I got not a passport."
"See here. You want to go to Sharon Springs?"
"Yes."
"Well, go."
"But—"
"Here, officer, show this man the door."

As a general thing, however, all applicants at the Police Headquarters were satisfied promptly, both of the stringency of the order and of the means of complying with its provisions.

THE BRITISH CONSULATE.

A peculiar feature of the whole passport business is that the Consuls had no official notice of it. The first intimation they had was the charge of a strong brigade of passengers into their offices seeking passports. The British Acting-Consul, PIERREPONT EDWARDS, Esq., has already issued about three thousand of these special passports. They are not technically passports, but are simply certificates of British citizenship—a sort of ticket of exit to satisfy Mr. KENNEDY that the bearer is not likely to be a conscript, as follows:

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S CONSULATE, NEW-YORK.

I, PIERREPONT EDWARDS, Esq., her Majesty's Vice and Acting-Consul, do hereby certify that I have good reason to believe, after careful examination, that the bearer, ——, whose signature is subscribed in the margin hereof, is a British subject who has declared his intentions to become an American citizen, but who has not actually become said citizen.

In testimony whereof, I do hereunto set my hand and seal of office, at the City of New-York, this — day of ——, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty —.

——,
H. B. M. Vice and Acting-Consul.

The Consulate has extended the utmost facilities to British citizens desiring to leave, even to keeping open a short time on Sunday. Mr. EDWARDS expresses his obligations to Mr. KENNEDY for detailing a police force to keep order. Without this, the crowd would possibly create a general smash in the Consulate's furniture. About 600 made application for papers yesterday—many from the North of Ireland, and not a few in fear of being drafted, although beyond doubt not liable. The skeddadling fever has added enormously to the business of the Consulate, and much more than would have been necessary had the exact bearing of Mr. STANTON's orders been officially promulgated.

AT THE PRUSSIAN CONSULATE.

The office of the "Consulate-General of Prussia, Baden, Oldenburg, and Consulate of Saxony," No. 68 Broad-street, was likewise a great centre of attraction. The cautious Germans who had fled from fatherland to avoid military duty, and were stopped *en route* for California with the same self-preservation design, were quite nonplussed. They were told on one hand by the Police that they must have passports, and on the other hand, at the Consulate, that the Consul had no power to give passports for such a purpose, without some evidence of the citizenship of the applicant. This was, of course, in most cases not forthcoming. It was finally determined to accept from each emigrant, his affidavit of non-allegiance to the United States, and his allegiance to Prussia, &c. The Consul then certified to the Police authorities that such an affidavit had been made, and upon that Mr. KENNEDY passed the passenger. The Consul was at a loss to see why Mr. KENNEDY could not take the man's oath, as well as a certificate that the oath had been made. But, such are some of the inconsistencies of war times, and all parties did the best they could. Not a few of the would-be emigrants were caught on the question, "How often have you voted?" "Only once or twice." "That's enough. You have made your election with the United States, and you must pay the price." The police caught a number in this trap. Citizens of Prussia are denationalized after ten years' asence, but if they return home within that time they must pay their penalty of military duty. If it be unpaid at the time of departure. So the citizen of the German Confederation is quite likely to jump from the frying-pan into the fire. As it was, however, close to a thousand have been furnished with passports from this office, although no official notice has yet been received of the order issued by Mr. STANTON.

THE EXPLANATORY ORDER OF MR. STANTON.

The early publication, yesterday, of the explanatory order of Mr. STANTON, with reference to the detention of travelers, was most timely. It was as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11, 1862.

To Military Commandants, Provost-Marshals, United States Marshals and Police officers:

You will receive herewith an order of the War Department to prevent the evasion of military duty, and for the suppression of disloyal parties, dated the 8th of August, 1862. This order, to be efficient, is necessarily very comprehensive in its terms, and its proper execution requires the exercise of sound judgment and discretion by the officers to whom its enforcement is entrusted; and, to guard you in its execution, the following instructions are to be observed:

First—The order comprises two classes of persons, viz.: Those who are about leaving the United States to evade military duty, and those who, for the same purpose, leave their own State. Leaving the United States until the military draft is perfected, is absolutely prohibited; but it was not the intention of the order to interfere with the transit, from State to State, of any persons but those who design to evade military duty. Whenever you have reason to believe that the purpose is to evade military duty, the order will authorize the detention of any person leaving his own State, county, or military district.

Second—Any person detained may be released on giving bonds to the United States, with sufficient security, in the sum of $1,000, conditioned for the performance of military duty, if he should be drafted, or the providing of a proper substitute.

Third—Immediate report is to be made to this office of all persons detained, with the cause of their detention.

Fourth—You will exercise the powers of arrest and detention with caution and forbearance, so as to avoid giving annoyance or trouble to any persons excepting those who are seeking to evade the performance of their duty to their country.

Fifth—The Governors of the respective States are authorized to give passes and permits to their own citizens desiring to leave the State, without intent to evade military duty.

By order of the Secretary of War.

L. C. TURNER, Judge Advocate.

Under the liberal discrimination afforded by this order, Mr. KENNEDY was enabled to allow many persons to leave yesterday who would otherwise have been detained under a technical construction of the order.

INCIDENTS.

One individual claiming to be a citizen of the United States, vainly endeavored to get vised on a false pass. Not succeeding, he subsequently appeared under pretence of being a British subject. Instead of obtaining a passage to California, he got into a cell for his attempted sell. Four young men, named JAS. B. SHAW, LEWIS SELLIN, WM. MCEARLEY and JOHN WARD, claiming to be British subjects, but recognized as having voted, were likewise put into safe quarters for fear they might be drafted. Indeed quite a number of arrests were made under similar circumstances. If they are condemned to suffer the penalty named in Mr. STANTON's order we need not be at all surprised at the ultimate collection of a skedaddler's brigade, composed of those highly chivalric young men who never want to be ordered away, except in case of invasion. Not a few obtained admission to the California steamer on pretence of getting baggage, but they found always a policeman at their heels, eyeing them closely, and seeing them back to their starting-place, whether they got the baggage or not.

A large proportion of those claiming British protection have declared their intention to become citizens. The rule of the British Government is to give them the benefits of British subjects until, deriving some benefit from American citizenship, such as voting or holding office.

It is not true, as stated yesterday, that the *Etna* left a large proportion of her passengers. Only a few were left who did not understand how to obtain permission to go. They will be taken in the *City of Manchester* on Saturday.

There can be no doubt that the stringent enforcement of the new orders has retained thousands of not only those who really undertook to leave, but tens of thousands of those who, but for just such a proviso, would now be on their way to parts where drafting is unknown, and where the recruiting sergeant cometh not. They will now perceive that the better part of valor, if not valor itself, or what is more stringent yet, the laws of necessity, if not patriotism and duty, will compel them to stay home and face the music. Let not that music be the "Rogue's March," but rather let it be "Onward to Victory."

REGULATION RELATIVE TO PASSPORTS.

The following order explains itself:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1862.

The undersigned, in order to accommodate the traveling public as much as possible, have arranged to issue passes to go to foreign places, to such persons as are not liable to perform military duty, and to *vise* the passports of *first* and *second* class cabin steamer-passengers at the office of the United States Marshal, No. 41 Chambers-street, and to issue similar passes to and *vise* the passports of third class and steerage passengers of steamers and all passengers of sailing vessels, at the office of the Special Provost-Marshal, No. 413 Broome-street.

The offices will be opened for that purpose from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M., every day.

ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent Metropolitan Police and Special Provost-Marshal.

ADDITION TO THE PROVOST MARSHAL'S DISTRICT.

The following telegram from the War Department was received by Mr. KENNEDY at a late hour last night.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11, 1862.

John Kennedy, Superintendent:

SIR—Your district as Special Provost Marshal for the execution of the orders emanating from this Department includes the New-Jersey shores of the harbor of New-York and the Hudson River, and the towns adjacent. By order of the Secretary of War.

P. H. WATSON, Asst. Sec. of War.

The design of this order is to reach the English steamers, upon which it is expected there will be a grand exodus of the natives to avoid the draft.

THE SKEDADDLE TO CANADA.

TORONTO, Monday, Aug. 11.

An extraordinary number of Americans are here to escape being drafted.

The Toronto *Globe*, which is friendly to the North, says that the late order of Secretary STANTON is impolitic, absurd and tyrannical. It then adds that only the craven-hearted, disloyal and incapables will come here, to return to their homes after the 15th of August. Their departure from Canada will excite no regret.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Aug. 11.

From fifteen to twenty refugees were taken from propellers to-day *en route* to Canada to escape the draft.

THE LOSS OF THE GOLDEN GATE.

No Probability of Saving the Treasure.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Aug. 7.

Capt. HUDSON, at Manzanilla on the 30th of July, reports to the agents of the *Golden Gate* here that, owing to the shelving beach and heavy surf where the wreck is lying, there is little probability of saving the treasure. He, with a part of the crew and officers, remained as agents of the Underwriters, protecting the wreck, with the hopes of saving additional lives. The third officer, Mr. SCOTT, in charge of a boat containing from twenty to thirty persons, had not reached Manzanilla at last accounts.

IMPORTANT FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Late News from China—Capture of Ning-Po, the Rebel Stronghold, by the Allies.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Aug. 8.

Arrived ship *Western Continent* from Hong Kong, with dates to the 7th of June.

Fourteen pirates had been sentenced to be hung.

Ning Po, the rebel stronghold, had been captured by the Allies.

The French Admiral Protet was killed.

The news from Honolulu is to the 12th ult., but is unimportant.

There is a bill before the Legislature which provides that no officer be appointed to the Government who cannot read, write and converse intelligently in Hawaiian.

The news from Arizona, without date, states that Gen. CARLETON, with the California volunteers, had reached the Rio Grande without opposition. The rebel SIBLEY had withdrawn his force from New-Mexico into Texas.

The Apache Indians attacked two companies of our cavalry passing through Mesilla Valley, killing seven and wounding several. The Indians were repulsed with great loss.

Butter 25 cents; no other change.

Movements of Gen. Busteed.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 11.

Gen. RICHARD BUSTEED and Surveyor ANDREWS, of New-York, are at the Delavan House to-day. They had a long interview with the Governor in reference to the present duties to be assigned Gen. BUSTEED. It is supposed the Governor will avail himself of the well-known legal abilities of Gen. BUSTEED in carrying out the orders of the War Department.

[Advertisement.]

ARCHER & PANCOAST,
Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-street, New-York,
MANUFACTURERS OF GAS FIXTURES.

Are also extensively engaged in the manufacture and sale of

COAL OIL FIXTURES

Of every description, comprising Chandeliers, Pendants, Dining and Reading-room Lamps, Kitchen Lamps, &c., &c., all of which are offered at very low rates. Orders invited.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING & HOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

PASSENGERS Arrived.

In steamship Empire City, from Beaufort, N. C.—Capt. Lorain, A. G. M., and clerk, Capt. Stewart, U. S. A., Lieut. Norris and servant, U. S. R., W. H. Covell, E. Stevens, about 50 sailors in Navy, and 11 sailors from U. S. storeship Merida Greenleaf.

In brig Porto Plata, from Port-au-Platte—Mr. Leithdew, E. L. Villanueva.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 27 | Sun sets.... 7 03 | Moon rises.... 8 10
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 9 11 | Gov. Island.10 00 | Hell Gate.... 11 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.... MONDAY, Aug. 11.

CLEARED.

Steamships Florence A. Sykes, Hopkins, New-Orleans; J. A. McKenzie, Hamilton, Port Royal; Ariadne, Wall, D. B. Ayer; Ships E. F. Hoole, Dumas, San Francisco; Sutton & Co. (Old. Aug. 9;) Kaplan, Scott, London, C. G. Dunning & Co.

Barks Lucy A. Nickels, Ford, Glasgow, R. P. Buck & Co.; Colleoney, (Br.,) McCreary, Sligo, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; American Eagle, Hall, Carrollton, Moore & Henry.

Brigs Ercoll, (Ital.,) Bottoni, Gibraltar

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3397. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM GEN. POPE'S ARMY.

Retreat of Jackson's Army Across the Rapidan.

Our Cavalry and Artillery in Pursuit.

Gen. Pope Reinforced by Gen. King's Division.

Further Particulars of the Battle of Cedar Mountain.

Terrible Nature of the Fire on Both Sides.

The Rebels Believed to be Badly Crippled.

Safe Return of the Madison Court-House Expedition.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 12.

The War Department has information from the Army of Virginia in front of Slaughter's Mountain up to yesterday evening. Gen. KING, with his whole division, was then within a few miles of the battle-field of Saturday, and has doubtless joined Gen. POPE ere this. No fighting has occurred in that quarter since Saturday night last.

RETREAT OF THE REBELS ACROSS THE RAPIDAN.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA, CEDAR MOUNTAIN, VA.—7:30 A. M., Aug 12.

To Maj.-Gen. Halleck:

The enemy has retreated under cover of the night. His rear guard is now crossing the Rapidan towards Orange Court House. Our cavalry and artillery are in pursuit.

(Signed,) JOHN POPE, Major-General.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 12.

Accounts from Culpepper, dated yesterday, speaking of Saturday's fight, say that so heavy was the fire to which our comparatively small number of men was exposed, the only wonder is that the entire command was not completely annihilated at the end of half an hour, instead of our bringing off so large a proportion of our force at the expiration of an hour and a half.

The prisoners report that their own troops were mowed down by our fire like grass. Three times were they reinforced by fresh regiments and brigades, and when our troops retired they were too crippled to pursue in the open ground.

The prisoners also report that the heavy guns used by the enemy were of recent English manufacture, with English fixed ammunition.

We lost but one gun, which was left behind in a ditch, spiked, several of the horses having been killed.

The gun was not lost while changing our position for the night, but under the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters.

Col. CHAPMAN, of the Fifth Massachusetts, was shot in the breast, and is probably dead.

Lieut.-Col. STONE fell, with many wounds.

Major BLAKE also fell, and, if alive, is a prisoner.

Adjt. SMITH is wounded or dead.

Major SAVAGE, of the Second Massachusetts, is believed to be killed, as well as many of the Captains and Lieutenants belonging to the regiment.

Dr. LELAND was shot in the eye.

Capt. GEORGE JANNETT, of Gen. PRINCE's Staff, was shot in the breast, and mortally wounded.

The casualties in other regiments have not yet been heard from definitely.

Stragglers from the battle-field to town have been arrested by the orders of Major-Gen. POPE, and by to-morrow a list of the missing will be obtained.

The Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment escaped without loss, having been detached to guard a signal station eight or ten miles southwest of the battle-field, early in the day. They returned yesterday, escorting safely the signal officers without being compelled to pass near the enemy's pickets.

On Sunday night, about 11 o'clock, while Gen. POPE and Gen. BANKS were in conference in the rear of our advanced batteries, a body of rebel cavalry charged in the most daring manner through the woods on our front upon the group. The discharge of muskets and the whizzing of balls near gave them timely notice of the approach of the rebels. They speedily mounted their horses, and a regiment of infantry fired a volley at the approaching rebels, thus checking their charge, and probably saving both commanders.

Gen. BUFORD with his cavalry command arrived at Culpepper yesterday from Madison.

Previous to Gen. BUFORD's departure, he made a reconnoissance to the Rapidan, where he found a force of the enemy on the south side, but none north of the river.

A telegraph dispatch dated to-day, states that all was quiet last night and this morning.

Col. DONNELLY is still alive but is in a sinking condition.

Other wounded officers are generally doing well.

THE PLANS OF JACKSON FOILED.

CULPEPPER COURT-HOUSE, Va., Tuesday, Aug. 12—7 P. M.

The battle of Saturday, the 9th, is one of the most important of the war, not merely on account of the desperate valor and unfaltering discipline displayed by our troops, the obstinacy of the contest, and the heavy loss on both sides, but because of its important effect on the campaign of which it makes a part. The campaign on the part of JACKSON is an attempt to penetrate and recover the Valley of the Shenandoah, whence the richest supplies of the enemy are drawn, and the possession of which was of a practical importance in the endeavor to hold Virginia as a part of the attempted Confederacy hardly to be estimated. At the same time the rebel leaders hoped by this movement to so threaten Washington and Maryland as to relieve Richmond, and withdraw again our armies to the line of the Potomac. To secure such objects as these, and knowing that the Government was now relatively weaker, and the rebellion stronger than could again occur in the war, the Richmond leaders sent the flower of the Southern infantry, under their most popular and enterprising generals, a large body of cavalry, under their most distinguished cavalry officer, Maj.-Gen. STUART, and an abundance of artillery. When JACKSON had arrived with his forces as far as Louisa Court-house and Gordonsville, and found the disposition of Gen. POPE's troops such that not only his purpose to enter the valley was foiled, but his own direct communications with Richmond were interrupted, he called for further reinforcements, and with those, which were freely furnished, attempted to stem POPE's further advance upon that railroad, the destruction or even the permanently threatening of which must bar from Richmond all hope of the materiel or political control of Central Virginia.

JACKSON attempted, by a feint upon Madison Court-house and Sperryville, to detain our force at the latter point, while at the same time he threw the mass of his forces, numbering 35,000 men, by way of Orange Court-house, upon us at Culpepper, expecting to find only a portion of our forces there, which he could overwhelm, and then march on Sperryville from Culpepper, and crush the army corps of SIGEL.

His plans were completely foiled by the rapid concentration of our forces at Culpepper, and their advance to meet him at Cedar Run. The cool and determined temper of BANKS accepted the proffered battle as soon as offered, and the battle of Saturday afternoon was fought between the advance under Gen. BANKS and the advance of JACKSON, under himself and EWELL.

After endeavoring in vain to rout and drive BANKS' corps, JACKSON found himself compelled at night, by the rapid movements in front of him, to fall back to a strong defensive position in Cedar Mountain, and finding his line of retreat growing insecure, in the succeeding night he retreated altogether, retiring beyond Robertson's River and again beyond the Rapidan. The result is JACKSON is again foiled, and forced to abandon his operations, and his prestige seriously impaired. He will be rapidly followed.

THE EXPEDITION TO MADISON.

SAFE RETURN OF GEN. BUFORD'S COMMAND.

CULPEPPER, Va., Monday, Aug. 11.

The Cavalry Brigade under the command of Gen. BUFORD made a descent on Madison Court-house on Tuesday last. They found that the rebels had been there, but had left. They made reconnoissances in every direction, and met the rebel pickets on every road.

On the 7th instant, our pickets on the road to Stanardsville had a skirmish, losing one killed and three wounded.

On the 8th instant, the First Maryland Regiment had another skirmish on the Orange Court-house road, in which they lost five killed and four wounded, and about a dozen prisoners. They were then reinforced by the First Michigan, when the rebels were driven back to the Rapidan.

A strong reconnoissance was made the same evening to the Rapidan, on the Orange Railroad. A skirmish was going on without loss, when orders came from Gen. BUFORD to return to Madison Court-house.

The party got back at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 9th inst., and found everything ready prepared for a retreat toward Sperryville, as the rebels were approaching from every direction.

The party reached Woodsville in safety, and there camped. Subsequently they pushed on and arrived at Culpepper on Monday night.

The escape of this Brigade is considered almost miraculous, as they were surrounded on almost every side. Many gave it up as lost.

Gen. BUFORD deserves great praise for the very able manner in which he extricated his command from such a perilous condition.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

An Explanation of the Affair at Malvern Hill—Gen. McClellan's Intention to Fight a Battle There—How He Was Prevented.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Aug. 11.

In regard to the occupation and evacuation of Malvern Hill by the National troops little has been said. Our reconnoitering division took possession on Tuesday, and on that day all the Generals of the army went up, and Gen. MCCLELLAN sent back for the greater part of his army, but the messengers took the wrong road, and thus delayed so long that the troops did not reach Malvern Hill until it was too late, and only a portion of those sent for arrived at all, and those only in season to beat a hasty retreat. This was on Wednesday morning, and on that day a great battle would have been fought had our forces arrived in season. But as some of them were approaching, and in sight of Malvern Hill, there was a very large force of rebels seen coming from Richmond, numbering at least 100,000 men, filling all the roads, passage-ways and vacant lots as far as the eye could reach. A retreat was consequently made to Harrison's Landing.

Gen. MCCLELLAN had planned for a great battle but the enemy were not asleep, and have taken possession of Malvern with an immense army.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

Important Secret Movements in the Army—Disbanding of our Bands—Argument for and against them—The New Drafting Orders—Lists of Sick and Wounded—Why the Times and other Leading Journals did not have them.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Aug. 11, 1862.

Much movement is now going on, and of the *greatest consequence*, in this part of the country. If I refrain from stating what has come to my knowledge, it is simply because it is of a character that *should not be divulged*. A great number of troops are returning through here from the North—some returned convalescents, or from their leave of absence having expired; while many others are going North for the purpose of recruiting fresh soldiers, and not a few of them to recruit their own exhausted energies.

Among the soldiers going North are a great many bands of the various regiments, an order having been recently issued for *dis*-banding them—partially, if not totally. Opinions are very much divided in the army respecting the usefulness or uselessness of military bands. Some urge that they are a great and unnecessary expense—a cumbrous appendage to an army—and in time of action worse than useless, as the musicians are generally among the first to scamper off at the appearance of danger. Others, on the other hand, deny this. They say that musicians exhibit as much courage as is expected from them in their position, and that, so far from being useless on the battle-field, they aid very materially in helping the wounded, &c. But, whatever may be the truth respecting military bands in time of action, there can be no doubt whatever that at any other time they are a source of great comfort and exhilaration, if not downright necessity, to our soldiers. Nobody but those who have to endure the long, dreary and monotonous hours too often incident to camp life, can imagine how refreshing it is to hear a band break forth in some well-known air, transporting the hearer instantly among the loved ones at home. The vulgar may laugh at such a notion as visionary, but there is far more truth than poetry in it. Our armies are not composed of senseless boors, but of men the larger part of whom are refined and intellectual, and to all such, music, under their circumstances, is not only a luxury, but a necessity. At least, all those with whom I have conversed speak very sorrowfully indeed of having to part with their bands.

The proclamation respecting drafting is causing as much flutter here as elsewhere, and the horror at the idea of being drafted will, no doubt, have driven many a volunteer into the army, who had hitherto felt careless if not callous upon the subject. One source of great difficulty will be found in dealing with our three months' men, numbering several thousands. These all say they took up arms for a specific time, and that at the end of the time specified the Government is bound, in good faith, to set them free. How this view will be met, is more than outsiders can determine.

In taking up the TIMES of the last week I have been astonished at finding no list of our sick and wounded—nor in the *Herald*, and other leading papers, (except the *Tribune*,)—although we have had plenty of sanitary vessels arriving here crowded with them. The reason for this was that, in order to obtain accurate lists and save some little trouble to the medical department, all the members of the leading Press here agreed with Dr. GILBERT to leave the sending of lists entirely to the Associated Press, so that we should all fare alike and the public have one reliable channel to depend on. Confiding in the faith of this arrangement, and taking it for granted that no one paper would either seek or be enabled to obtain any advantage over the others I have not, for a short time back, devoted any attention to what was being avowedly performed by others. The system, however, does not seem to work, the New-York *Tribune* having obtained and printed lists of names that, by agreement, were to be intrusted *alone* to the Associated Press, and thus secured an advantage over all its competitors. The TIMES shall not be so caught in future. I shall send you my lists independently, henceforth, unless there is any authority to impede a work that is undertaken out of pure humanity to the friends and relatives of our sick and wounded soldiers. If so, you shall soon hear of it.

NEMO.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Aug. 11.

Norfolk has been in a state of excitement. A few days since an officer of the provost-guard applied to Gen. MANSFIELD, of Suffolk, for permission to search a house in that city for arms. Authority was given, and arms and ammunition to some extent were found in a private dwelling near the General's quarters.

Last night in Norfolk a triple guard was put on duty; this has not been done until many of our guardsmen have been shot at, and some shot down.

It is understood that all the inhabitants of the district in the vicinity of Norfolk, Suffolk and Portsmouth are to be put to the test of either taking the oath of allegiance to the United States or to leave for rebeldom.

The mailboat is just in from Harrison's Landing. The general appearance there is that a move of the whole or a large part of the army is taking place.

Commodore PORTER's mortar fleet still remains at anchor in Hampton Roads.

FIGHTING NEAR CUMBERLAND GAP.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Aug. 12.

A dispatch from Gen. MORGAN, Cumberland Gap, says:

"DEGOURSEY's Brigade, and the Fourteenth Kentucky, on the 5th or 6th inst., had several engagements with STEVENSON's Division in force, the rebels outnumbering us four to one. The rebels lost 225 killed and wounded, and Lieut.-Col. GORDON, of the Eleventh Tennessee, taken prisoner. Our loss was three killed, fifteen wounded and fifty prisoners. Two companies of the Sixteenth Ohio were surrounded by two rebel regiments, and cut their way out. We captured a large lot of forage, tobacco, horses and mules.

JOHN MORGAN left Knoxville on the 2d, with 2,000 cavalry, *en route* to Kingston. Kentucky is to be invaded.

THE DOINGS OF MORGAN.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Aug 12.

JOHN MORGAN, with 1,800 cavalry, and four pieces of artillery, entered Gallatin, Tenn., early this morning, and captured Col. BOONE, commanding the post, without about 300 men of the Twenty-eighth Kentucky, and a Federal freight train, containing 60 horses, and a lot of oats and corn. There was no fight. MORGAN was still in possession at noon to-day.

Reports, not confirmed at headquarters, indicate guerrilla raids upon Calhoun and Ramsey Counties, on Green River, creating considerable excitement on the Indiana border.

The steamer *Nenango*, hence for Cumberland River, with suttler's stores, sank at Scuffletown, Sunday.

Adjt.-Gen. FINDLE declines accepting the resignation of JOAB BAILE, nephew of the General, as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, and orders him to join his regiment.

SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

By the S. R. Spaulding at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 12.

The following are among the sick and wounded soldiers by the steamer *S. R. Spaulding*, which has arrived here from Harrison's Landing:

Capt. Henry Benson, 4th New-Jersey Artillery—died on board the boat.
G. W. Byrrell, 4th Vermont.
Daniel L. Boyce, 4th Vermont.
Samuel A. Atwood, 4th Vermont.
Chas. Wells, 4th Vermont.
Chancey H. Lampher, Berdan Sharpshooters.
John E. Wills, Berdan Sharpshooters.
Corp. E. Souper, Berdan Sharpshooters.
Sylvanus L. Brittmore, Berdan Sharpshooters.
B. J. Holbrook, Berdan Sharpshooters.
Nevvill Potter, Berdan Sharpshooters.
Geo. A. Watkins, Berdan Sharpshooters.
E. G. George, Brass Artillery.
Samuel J. Williams, Berdan Sharpshooters.
Benj. F. Warner, Berdan Sharpshooters.
Theo. Wilson, Berdan Sharpshooters.
Corp. Daniel Perry, Berdan Sharpshooters.
Thomas Conners, Berdan Sharpshooters.
Sergt. Orlando Leonard, 4th Vermont.
Wm. E. Bliss, 4th Vermont.
W. H. F. Marsh, 4th Vermont.
W. F. Williams, 4th Vermont.
James Ladd, 4th Vermont.
Martin Rickard, 4th Vermont.
Henry J. Smith, 44th New-York.
Orville de Colbugh, 4th Vermont.
Jacob Dode, 4th Vermont.
Henry Morgan, 4th Vermont.
Harrison Long, Berdan Sharpshooters.
P. A. Reed, Third Massachusetts.
S. L. Logrin, Third Massachusetts.
George Fisher, Berdan Sharpshooters.
J. F. May, Fifth Massachusetts.
F. B. Washburn, Second Massachusetts.
Corp. John Evans, Fourth Vermont.
Eldridge G. Gibson, Fourth Vermont.
James H. Lewis, Berdan Sharpshooters.
Richard B. Canass, Second Michigan.
Newton R. Johnson, Fourth Vermont.
George Brown, Third Massachusetts.
Wm. S. Weeden, Berdan Sharpshooters.
Charles L. Norton, Berdan Sharpshooters.
Leonard Johnston, Berdan Sharpshooters.
Corp. Abraham Saulsbury, Berdan Sharpshooters.
Corp. Samuel Lusted, Berdan Sharpshooters.
Corp. John Johnston, Berdan Sharpshooters.
Sergt. W. H. H. McCallister, Fourth Vermont.
Corp. E. S. Naylor, Fourth Vermont.
Corp. W. H. A. Brainer, Fourth Vermont,
Corp. C. G. Spaulding, Fourth Vermont.
Corp. N. B. Spaulding, Fourth Vermont.
Corp. J. B. Little, Fourth Vermont.
Sergt. Jas. Houghton, Fourth Vermont.
Norman Wright, Fourth Vermont.

Maine Politics.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Aug. 12.

JOHN N. GOODWIN, of South Berwick, was renominated for Congress for the First District by the Republican Convention to-day.

The Asia Outward Bound.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, Aug. 11.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, from Boston *via* Halifax for Liverpool, was boarded off Cape Race at 9.30 P. M. Saturday.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Extent and Significance of the Military Movements in Progress.

Rumors About the Army of the Potomac.

OBFUSCATION OF THE REBELS.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 12.

THE MEANING OF THE RECENT MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

It is believed here that Gen. POPE's late movements are not without an important connection with the plans on the Peninsula. The real designs for Gen. MCCLELLAN's army have been admirably concealed by feints, and the enemy left at a loss to understand just what is in contemplation. The town, of course, is full of rumors on the subject of a supposed movement. Stories about the army being down at Yorktown, or at other points different from the old location, are afloat.

It is considered certain that highly important army movements are either in progress or completed, but it is not regarded as proper yet to indicate their nature.

Much more cheerful impressions are prevailing concerning Gen. POPE's engagement. JACKSON's retreat is known here to have been a necessity. He had evidently become aware of the trap into which he was being beguiled, and retreated to escape from the danger which the execution of our plans threatened. His eye was on Fredericksburgh as well as Culpepper.

The better opinion here is that all is going well with POPE's army, and that there is no reason for the apprehensions expressed yesterday and to-day. Well-informed persons freely declare that POPE will be in Gordonsville by Saturday at furthest, though perhaps not without fighting, which may be going on now.

THE PRESIDENT AND NEGRO REGIMENTS.

The attempt is making to discredit the well authenticated statement, that the President refused to accept of negro regiments for the present. It is not true, however, that any United States Senator has denied anything of the sort. The sole point in the newspaper controversy here between a Senator and a correspondent, one of your contemporaries, is whether one Senator replied to a remark of the President's, that he wished he would resign. It is generally believed here that some reply of that sort was made, but this point, at any rate, in no way affects the main result of the interview.

THE NEW GUNBOATS.

The Navy Department has finally decided to withhold the advertisement for proposals for the new gunboats a short time, to give an opportunity for further preparations, and for examining whether some modifications of models may not be necessary in the case of some of them.

OFFICERS OF THE NEW LEVIES.

Some officers of regiments under the new levies arrived to-day, mostly Rhode Islanders. The town is expected to be full of them in a few days.

Hon. E. W. GILPIN and about a dozen more of the delegation from Delaware are here to-day, understood to be on business connected with raising the new levies in their State. They had an interview with the President and Secretary of War to-day, and are to have another to-morrow. The loyal men of Delaware would prefer to have the draft postponed for a month or so in their State, but have no hopes of securing anything of that kind. They deem peculiar regulations, however, necessary for their case.

SPEECH BY CASSIUS M. CLAY.

CASSIUS M. CLAY made a lengthy speech at the Ladies' soldiers' Relief Fair to-night, mainly devoted to his views of the present aspect of our foreign affairs, and to personal matters. He said he was the only one of our Foreign Ministers who had been singled out for abuse in European papers in the interest of the rebels, which he took as a compliment to himself, and an evidence of his fidelity to his country's cause. England, he spoke of as our bitterest enemy with a malignant Press inspired by Government, and which truthfully represented its spirit. France, he insisted was not unfriendly. Americans had derived unjust ideas on this subject solely by crediting the representations of the British Press. The Emperor was known to be friendly to this country, and semi-official statements in the papers were in our favor. He utterly denied that France desired to interfere, but said that persistent effort had been made by the British Press to make us believe she did. Of Russia, he could hardly find words enough to express his admiration. He spoke of the Czar as one of the greatest and wisest of reigning monarchs; referred to his beneficient emancipation policy, and declared that the United States could rely implicitly on his friendship in any emergency. He asserted, further, that England knew Russia and France to be firm friends to this country, and would therefore not dare to interfere with our efforts for suppressing the rebellion. With reference to our home policy, he urged an earnest prosecution of the war, using every means in our power to crush the rebellion. He was ready to serve the Government here in any way in which his services could be made available; but he would strike only for Liberty, and would never draw the sword for the protection of rebels' slaves.

THE DUTIES OF COMMISSIONER DRAPER.

SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., the War Department's Commissioner to supervise the business of collecting and forwarding straggling soldiers and officers to their respective regiments, has nothing to do with granting discharges and leaves of absence. Letters on that subject should be addressed to the Adjutant-General only.

Mr. DRAPER has received many letters asking him to obtain discharges, leaves of absence, &c. As this is not a part of the business belonging to his office, he has sent them to the Adjutant-General. The great number of such letters prevents their being replied to individually in brief. This is the rule of the Department: A leave of absence not exceeding twenty days may be granted to commissioned officers by the commander of any army or department, or direct when the certificate of a medical officer shall show beyond doubt that a change of location is necessary to save life, or prevent permanent disability. If an officer cannot return to his duty when his leave is out, he need not apply for an extension, as no order will be issued granting one. He must account for his absence by sending to the Adjutant-General and to his regiment commander a proper medical certificate; and when he returns to duty his case will be examined by a proper tribunal to ascertain if he had sufficient cause for absence. No furloughs whatever will be given to enlisted men, and all heretofore given are revoked. They are cared for in United States hospitals.

THE CASE OF GEN. CASEY.

The order calling Brig.-Gen. SILAS CASEY before the Retiring Board has been revoked, and the General assigned to the charge of the new recruits arriving here, who are to be drilled in his improved system of tactics, which has just been adopted by the entire army, with slight modifications.

GEN. BLENKER.

Gen. BLENKER arrived here this morning.

PRISONERS.

Last night about a hundred prisoners were removed from the old Capitol to the new military prison in Georgetown. These were the greater part for desertion.

The prisoners brought up by the *Freeborn* on Sunday, including fifteen negroes captured with the parties, were sent to the old Capitol this morning.

ARRESTED FOR KIDNAPPING.

Messrs. WISE and ALLEN, two well known police officers of this city, were arrested last night by Gen. WADSWORTH on the charge of kidnapping.

IMPORTANT ARMY ORDERS.

It is understood that Brig.-Gen. KETCHUM has been ordered to proceed to Harrisburgh, Philadelphia, New-York, and, if necessary, Albany, to consult with the Governors upon the measures proper to dispatch the regiments to their destination. Gen. KETCHUM is acting Inspector-General, and will see that the bounty is paid to the troops, that they are fully equipped and armed with the greatest promptness, as soon as organized, and that complete arrangements are made to forward them with dispatch.

Brig.-Gen. H. G. WRIGHT will proceed to Boston on similar business.

Brig.-Gen. HARVEY BROWN and Rear-Admiral FOOTE have been ordered to repair to Sag Harbor, N. Y., to witness some experimental firing with James' cannon.

The resignation of Capt. H. S. SPEAR, additional Aid-de-Camp on the Staff of Brig.-Gen. REYNOLDS, has been accepted by the President.

THURLOW W. SEWARD, of the Forty-fourth New-York Volunteers, is honorably discharged from service, to enable him to raise a company of volunteers.

Brig.-Gen. G. W. SHERMAN is ordered to repair without delay to New-Orleans, and report to Maj.-Gen. B. F. BUTLER, commanding Department of the Gulf.

Capt. WM. MCMICHAEL, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, and Lieut. D. C. MAGEE, A. D. C., will report without delay, in person, to the General-in-Chief.

First-Lieut. EUGENE B. BEAUMONT, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, is assigned to duty as aid-de-camp in the staff of the General-in-Chief.

Maj. CHARLES G. WALPINE, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, is released from duty in the Department of the South, and will report in person to the General-in-Chief for orders.

First-Lieut. CHARLES F. ADAMS, Jr., is hereby detached from duty with the First Massachusetts Cavalry, and assigned to the staff of Gen. POPE.

Maj. JOHN A. GRAVENS, additional Paymaster, will report to the Paymaster-General for duty in Washington, and Maj. WILLIAM CUMMACK, additional Paymaster, is assigned to duty at Indianapolis in his stead.

Capt. C. C. NOTT, Fifth Iowa Cavalry, now absent in New-York on account of wounds, has permission to report to the Governor of New-York for recruiting duty.

Capt. JACOB M. CYPHER, Eighteenth United States Infantry, will proceed to Baltimore, and relieve Col. F. O. WYSE, Third United States Artillery, in the duties of mustering and disbursing officer of that City.

Capt. ELISHA H. LUDINGTON, Seventeenth United States Infantry, will relieve Major A. MONTGOMERY, Quartermaster United States Army, in the duties of mustering and disbursing officer at Pittsburgh, Penn.

Surgeon J. K. BARNES, United States Army, is detailed for special duty under the immediate orders of Maj.-Gen. HALLECK. All certificates and applicants for sick leaves will be referred to him for examination.

APPOINTMENTS UNDER THE TAX LAW.

The following additional appointments have been made under the Internal Revenue Act:

New-Hampshire.—Second District—Collector, John Kimball, of Concord; Assessor, Herman Foster, of Manchester.

Maine.—First District—Collector, Nathaniel J. Miller, of Parkland; Assessor, Nathaniel G. Marshall, of York. Second District—Collector, Jesse S. Lyford, of Lewiston; Assessor, Hannibal Belcher, of Farmington. Third District—Collector, Peter F. Sanborne, of Readfield; Assessor, George W. Wilcox, of Gardiner. Fourth District—Collector, Aaron A. Wing, of Bangor; Assessor, George P. Sewell, of Old Town. Fifth District—Collector, John West, of Franklin; Assessor, Nathaniel A. Joy, of Ellsworth.

CAPTURE OF VESSELS ENGAGED IN THE SLAVE-TRADE.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug 10.

SIR: The inclosed copy of a dispatch from Her Majesty's Commissioners at Loando, relative to the capture by Her Majesty's ship *Griffin*, on the 27th of March last, of a bark and schooner, without name or colors, fully equipped for the slave-trade, off Black Point, on the west coast of Africa. I have been instructed by Earl RUSSELL to communicate this capture to you as of interest to the Government of the United States, in consequence of the bark in question having been stated to have left New-York on the 1st of December last.

I have the honor to be, with high consideration, Sir, your most obedient and humble servant,

W. STUART.

To Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, &c., &c., &c.

LOANDA, April 1, 1862.

MY LORD: We have the honor to acquaint your Lordship that Her Majesty's ship *Griffin*, Commander PERRY, whilst proceeding to this place with the last mail from Fernando Po, on the 29th ultimo, fell in with a bark and a schooner in company, at Black Point, in lat. 0° 50' south, and lon. 11° 45 east. Commander PERRY immediately sent a boat to cut off the schooner, whilst he proceeded in the *Griffin* in the chase of the bark, and having soon come up with her, he found her to be fitted in every respect for the immediate reception of slaves, which, to the number of 800, she was to have shipped the following morning, at Black Point, for the Island of Porto Rico. This bark, which was about 400 tons, was destitute of all proofs of nationality; nor were there any papers found on board from which her name could be ascertained; but from a statement from some of the crew it appeared that she had sailed from New-York on the 1st of December last, and touched at Campechie in Mexico, where the necessary equipments were completed. Later in the afternoon of the same day, the officer who had been detained from the *Griffin* in pursuit of the schooner, returned on board in charge of that vessel, having found her abandoned by her crew, and fully equipped for the conveyance. This schooner being small, and incapable of safely undertaking a voyage to St. Helena, Commander PERRY, after causing her to be surveyed, destroyed her by fire, sending the necessary evidence to St. Helena, in order that the case might, with that of the bark, be brought before the Vice-Admiralty Court in that colony for adjudication.

We have, &c.,

(Signed,) EDMUND GABRIEL,
H. V. HUNTLEY.

To the Earl RUSSELL, &c., &c., &c.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 11, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of yesterday, accompanied by a copy of a dispatch from Her Majesty's Commissioners at Loando, to Earl RUSSELL, announcing the capture off Black Point, on the west coast of Africa, by Her Majesty's ship *Griffin*, on the 27th of March last, of a bark and schooner, without name or colors, fully equipped for the Slave-trade.

In reply, I have to thank you for the information thus communicated, which is in every respect entirely acceptable and gratifying.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with high consideration,

Your very obedient servant,

WM. H. SEWARD.

To Hon. WM. STUART, &c., &c.

THE EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Scotia and City of Baltimore.

The Prince de Joinville on the Battles Before Richmond.

Earl Russell and the Blockade-Breakers.

They are Requested to "Refrain" from Contraband Trade.

Objects of the French Naval Expedition to the Gulf.

THE LATEST INTERVENTION CANARDS.

CRUISE OF THE TUSCARORA.

THE CANADIAN QUESTION.

MOVEMENTS OF GARIBALDI.

Interesting Correspondence from London and Paris.

The Royal mail steamship *Scotia*, Capt. JONKINS, from Liverpool at 11½ o'clock on the morning of the 2d, and from Queenstown on the evening of the 3d inst., arrived here yesterday morning.

The screw steamer *City of Baltimore*, Capt. KENNEDY, which sailed from Liverpool at noon on the 30th, and from Queenstown on the 31st ult., also arrived here yesterday morning. Her mail is anticipated.

The United States sloop-of-war *St. Louis* was at Madeira July 22. She was last from Fayal, and was supposed to be bound to Lisbon.

The United States war steamer *Tuscarora*, the sudden departure of which from Southampton caused some excitement under the belief that she was going in pursuit of the Confederate steamer *Merrimac* from Plymouth, arrived at Queenstown on the afternoon of the 31st ultimo.

A new steamer, called "290," sailed from the Mersey for Nassau or Havana on the 28th ult., and was supposed to be intended for the Confederates. After quitting the Mersey, she waited outside for a steam-tug, which conveyed to her a crew of fifty men. She is a powerful steamer, of 1,120 tons. On the 30th July she put into Holyhead, where, for some reason which is not explained, all the men left her. It is supposed that the object of the *Tuscarora's* cruise was to look after this vessel, and not after the *Merrimac*.

The Continental journals continue to propagate mediation rumors. The *Indépendance Belge* asserts that negotiations had taken place between France, Russia and England, with a view to the recognition of the Confederates and mediation between the belligerents. France and Russia made advances to England, but had not received a final reply.

There is another story that the English Cabinet had dispatched a Special Envoy to President LINCOLN to urge him to take upon himself the initiative of the re-establishment of peace with the South, if he wishes to avoid the offer of mediation by the principal European Powers, which, according to the foreign journals, would lead to a war, if not accepted.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* observes in regard to these rumors, that it is much more probable that for some time to come, English mediation will be confined to such forms as are given to the feelings of the people in the Bishop of Oxford's directions to his clergy. The same journal says that the real reason for the departure of Prince DE JOINVILLE and his nephews was the Mexican war. They knew the French would be avenged, and that this would provoke threats and ill feeling toward France among the Americans.

The Bishop of Oxford had addressed the subjoined letter to the Archdeacons in his diocese:

CUDDESDON PALACE, July 30.

MY DEAR MR. ARCHDEACON: May I request you to communicate to the clergy of your Archdeaconry the following injunction from me as ordinary: "That on the Sunday after the receipt of it, they give notice to their congregations at the conclusion of the Nicene Creed, in these terms: 'You are earnestly desired to make your supplications to Almighty God, who is the author of peace and lover of concord, that he will promote peace among our brethren in America, and inspire their hearts with Christian unity and fellowship.'"

To allow of which prayer, a short pause will for the present be made after the suffrage in the Litany, "That it may please thee to give to all nations unity, peace and concord," and also in the prayer "for all sorts and conditions of men," after the words, "we commend to thy fatherly goodness all those who are in any way afflicted or distressed in mind, body or estate." I am, my dear Mr. Archdeacon,

Your faithful friend and brother,

S. OXON.

The *Morning Post* comments upon Gen. POPE's proclamation that his army is henceforth to subsist on the country in which it happens to be carrying on military operations. The *Post* says this means that war is henceforth to be based on rapine, and that in fact it presents the obvious resource of a Government whose credit is falling. The same journal reviews Prince DE JOINVILLE's own account of the circumstances of the departure of the Orleans Princes from America, and says it is really the most unfortunate and deplorable account of the departure which has yet been given, and quite explains the alleged refusal of President LINCOLN to receive the Princes in a farewell audience.

In the House of Commons on the 31st ult., Mr. WILLIAMS introduced an additional clause to the bill for the relief of the distress in the manufacturing districts, permitting a resort to loans as well as to rates in aid, and after some debate and amendment the clause was agreed to.

In the House of Lords on the 1st, the Earl of Shaftesbury presented a petition from the Cotton Supply Association, and moved for returns respecting the Godavery. The petition was in favor of opening up the Benares district by a canal system. There was cotton enough there to supply Lancashire for twelve months, and the Madras Irrigation Company were ready to invest their capital, and after payment to themselves of 12 per cent. thereon, to secure the surplus profit to the Government without any Government guarantee. The Association prayed that private enterprise be allowed free scope in India.

The Duke of Argyle, in thanking the Earl of Shaftesbury for the manner in which he had brought this question forward, said the Government had rejected all schemes for purchasing, growing, or guaranteeing cotton, on the ground that they would thus interfere with private enterprise.

Lord LEAVESDEN believed that private enterprise was

not get encouraged in India. If the Manchester men had been as anxious to secure a regular cheap food for their workmen, the present want of cotton would not be felt. He believed that not one of those gentlemen had taken shares in the irrigation schemes.

The returns were ordered.

In the House of Commons, the same evening, the bill providing for the relief of the distress in the manufacturing districts was passed.

Mr. Cobden, in a speech of some length, but less personal than expected, reviewed the policy of Lord Palmerston, and deprecated many of his acts, including the hasty and irrational proceedings in the *Trent* affair. He warned Palmerston that such a course as that he had adopted must not be repeated next session.

Lord Palmerston defended himself from the various charges made against him. As to the *Trent* affair and Canada, he said Mr. Cobden seemed to have forgotten that the Government of the Federal States had not disowned the outrage on the *Trent* committed by Commander Wilkes, but that, on the contrary, there was every reason to believe that it would be supported and vindicated. Hence the adoption of a vigorous policy.

Mr. Disraeli followed in a strong party speech, and twitted Lord Palmerston for his neglect of those questions of Reform, &c., under which he came into power.

The House sat till 4 in the morning over the bill to prevent night poaching, which, after a severe struggle, was finally passed.

George Francis Train was imprisoned in London on the 1st inst., to prevent his embarking for America, where he intended to raise volunteers to carry on the war.

The Viceroy of Egypt had quitted England in his yacht for Cherbourg.

The race for the Goodwood Cup was won in a canter by Lord W. Powlett's horse *Tim Whiffler*. The second horse was *Zetland*, about a dozen lengths behind the winner, and the *Wizard* was third. There were only seven runners, and Mr. Tom Baucer's American horse *Umpire* was about the last in the race.

There was a report prevalent that a marriage is on the tapis for the Prince of Wales. Two ladies are mentioned for him—one of Denmark and the other of the Royal family of Prussia. The King of the Belgians, it is said, inclines to the former.

The *Patrie* announces the departure of Gen. Forey from Cherbourg for Vera Cruz on the evening of the 29th. The embarkation of troops for Mexico was progressing at Cherbourg. The steamers *Imperial* and *Ullam*, having on board 2,000 troops, had left Teneriffe, and continued their voyage to the Gulf of Mexico.

Negotiations for a commercial treaty between Austria and France are about to be opened.

The *Patrie* states that, in consequence of fresh information, orders had been issued by Government for the energetic maintenance of a strict watch on the Roman coast.

The same journal announces that very animated discussions take place in the Conferences now being held at Constantinople on the Servian question, several Powers expressing divergent views on the subject.

The Emperor of the French had been figuring in a quadrille at a ball given at Vichy by the Chasseurs of the Guard. His partner was a peasant girl. The guests were the peasantry of both sexes and the visitors at Vichy.

The *Moniteur* announces the appointment of three Vice-Admirals.

The Paris Bourse on the 1st was heavy. Rentes, 68.70.

Reports had been current that Garibaldi had gone to Messina, but at latest dates he was still at Palermo.

Col. Acerbi, formerly Intendant-General of the Southern Army, had been arrested.

The Ex-King of Naples had sent back to the Czar the order of St. Andrew which the Emperor Alexander had conferred on him.

Duke Bernhard, of Saxe-Weimar, second son of Carl August, died on the 31st ult., in the 70th year of his age.

In the Prussian Upper House the various pending commercial treaties had been all adopted almost unanimously.

Gen. Concha would leave Madrid for Paris on the 2d. It is stated his mission is to endeavor to establish an understanding between France and Spain regarding Mexico.

The official journal of Warsaw publishes an imperial decree, ordering an administrative reorganization throughout Poland on decentralizing principles. The object is to effect economy by the diminution of officers, and the extension of the sphere of action of subordinate officials.

Sir H. Bulwer had induced the representatives of Austria, at Constantinople, to sit at the Conferences on Servia, with the Italian Ambassador. Sir H. Bulwer is stated to have accused Russia of prompting disturbances in Bulgaria. The Russian representative energetically replied.

Reports were current that a revolutionary party would shortly attempt a landing on the Greek coast. The Government had ordered several war steamers to cruise in Greek waters.

A private telegram from Bombay, of July 12, quotes an advance in cotton of 29 to 32 rupees per candy, and an improvement in freights to Liverpool of 20s. per ton, the quotation being 65s. Exchange 2s. 1⅛d. Shirtings in brisk demand, at a general advance in prices.

Calcutta, Saturday, July 12.

Shirtings quiet. Twist dull. Freights to London, 70s.

The above mails left Alexandria on the 31st ult., for Marseilles.

The mails to the end of June had arrived. The Governor had sent to the House of Assembly the bill for the annexation of British Kaffraria. The inhabitants of British Kaffraria were violently opposed to annexation, and the Colonists held generally much the same views.

The House of Assembly had agreed to a resolution in favor of doubling the rate of postage between England and the Colony, by the narrow majority of one.

Dr. Griffiths, the Roman Catholic Bishop, died on the 16th June, aged 63.

The total revenue of the Colony for the year ending March the 31st, was £586,021, and the expenditure £553,264, leaving a surplus of £32,757. Trade dull. The American screw steamer *Tonitia*, from New-York, arrived in Table Bay June 10, and sailed again on the 13th for China.

FRANCE AND AMERICAN POLITICS.

The Objects of the French Naval Expedition to the Gulf—Anxiety for Peace in America—The Emperor Popularly Supposed to be Anxious for Intervention—Opinions of the Confiscation Bill, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Wednesday, July 30, 1862.

The Parisian correspondence of the *Indépendance Belge* contains some reflections on the Mexican question worthy of earnest attention in the United States, and I quote them with the greater interest, as they confirm facts and deductions I have already sent you in advance of the European Press. After enumerating the land forces, which are to compose the army of Gen. Forey, the writer adds: "This is then a great development of force, but of which the object is well known. There are, in fact, no doubts in regard to it. But how are we to remain in the same tranquillity of mind in view of the great development of our naval forces? Six first-class men-of-war, two and probably three of the new cuirassed frigates, other vessels of less force in the usual proportion, cuirassed gunboats, iron ramboats—and all that simply for carrying out regiments: in all reason who can believe it? We may, therefore, naturally demand, and the fact is, every one is making the demand whether in the intention of the Government, such a useless parade of sea force against an enemy who has no navy, is not a preparation for other events which may transpire on the other side of the Atlantic? I shall not astonish you in saying that this conviction is that of many of our naval officers who are leaving for the Gulf."

It is impossible at this moment to conjecture with any degree of certainty the real object of this useless fleet. It may be that the Marine Department is only anxious to "promenade" its new vessels and see how they perform on long voyages; but it is much more probable that the French Government, feeling that its policy in Mexico is naturally hostile to the United States, intends to show that it is ready to carry its policy through to the end, no matter at what cost. The French always practice upon the doctrine that fortune follows the big battalions, and that if a policy is worth undertaking at all it is worth the display of force which will make its success a certainty. Under any circumstances, it is not admissible that this extraordinary naval force is sent out with any settled policy of aggression toward the United States; it may be meant for defence but not for attack, and so long as it remains passive in the waters of Mexico should not provoke too much sensibility in the United States. It will be none the less the duty of the Government to see that the American cuirassed navy is pushed to completion with the greatest haste, in order to meet any emergencies that may arise.

It is impossible to give you an idea of the sincerity of the desire expressed on all sides, for a cessation of the struggle between the North and the South. But this desire is based upon a total ignorance of the depth and the importance of the question which divides the two sections, and of the absolute necessity which exists for the suppression of the rebellion. This ignorance of the vital interests involved, constantly serves as a basis for the propagation of all sorts of absurd reports about mediation and compromises. Thus, the other day, the principal excitement on the French Bourse during business hours was a report of a compromise between the parties, and what do you suppose this report was based on? It was said that the French Government had just made another and a serious attempt to bring the English Government to an agreement on the question of mediation, or if this failed, of intervention, and that the French Government urged the measure with more zeal at this time because the election for Members of Congress in the United States was about to take place, and that such a menace would tend to the election of members disposed to come to terms with the people of the South! Upon this was started the report that there was soon to be a compromise, and there resulted a rise in the funds. But the melancholy part of the story is that nobody seemed to think there was anything unusual or improbable in this immixtion in American interior affairs, even to the control of the ballot-box! So that either French self-esteem must have taken a higher flight than usual that day, or else the people of the United States must have fallen very low in the estimation of the people of France.

A well-informed French weekly political journal which has a connection with the ministerial bureaux, *L'Esprit Public*, announces that a secret messenger has been sent by Lord Palmerston to Washington to offer to Mr. Lincoln an expression of sympathy, and to enter into a secret treaty against the Southern Confederacy, "a measure," the journal adds, "which shows why England refuses to engage with France in an offer of mediation." Now the only value in this strange statement of the *Esprit Public* is to show how the idea is uppermost in all Frenchmen's minds, (for such is really the fact,) that the Emperor is constantly trying to push England into a combined intervention in American affairs—an idea which we believe has become so general only because nobody has taken the trouble to contradict it.

Gen. Forey goes out, we are informed, with positive instructions to have nothing to do with Almonte and his bogus Vera Cruz Government. The journals report that the Emperor's last words to the General were: "*Faites vite et bien!*" ("Act quick and well!") This will, perhaps, become the General's device, when he returns Marshal or Duke.

The confiscation bill just passed by the American Congress is condemned by the entire French Press, as well by friends as by enemies, as barbarous, uncivilized, and as belonging to another epoch. It is true that in the same paper there is a decree of the French Minister of the Interior suppressing a journal for having circulated a false report about the crops! It is so much easier to see our neighbor's sins than our own!

The official paper this morning publishes a full and fair history of the American cuirassed marine, finished and in course of construction. It dwells at length on the history of the Stevens Battery.

There is talk of the marriage of the Count de Paris with a daughter of the Duchess of Parma, (sister of the Count de Chambord,) which would constitute a fusion between the Orleanist and Legitimist factions. But the report is most likely not true, for the great body of the Orleanists reject the idea of a fusion with indignation. In effect some people talk of the fusion of a principle just as they would talk of the fusion of a railroad.

Malakoff.

ENGLISH ASPECTS OF AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

Cotton—Rumor of General Mediation—The Contingencies of Intervention—Canada—The Battles of Richmond—A Masterly Retreat Equal to a Victory—Close of the Parliamentary Session—Rumor of French Recognition—A Powerful Motive.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Tuesday, July 29, 1862.

The statesmen of England are surrounded by difficulties. If cotton is not king, it must be allowed to be a hard subject. It is one that is giving Europe great tribulation. The state of the case is this. So long as there is a probability that the war in America will come to an end in three or five years, no other country will attempt to supply the mills of Europe with cotton. The mill owners will not risk their capital in such a competition. A government guarantee would be no inducement, because the American cotton, whenever it comes, would ruin them. There is no use in differential duties. It would only send cheaper cotton to France, Belgium and Germany. There is no way but to feed a million or more of people, and let the war come to an end, or try to hasten it.

There is a rumor of a general mediation, in which Russia, as the least interested party, and the most friendly, takes, or has taken the lead. But what is mediation? If it proposes to end the war without the result for which it was made, being attained, it is hostile to the Federal Government. No one proposes a mediation which shall recommend the submission of the South. In any case, it will be the North which is called upon to abandon its pretensions. Mediation, then, is the abandonment of neutrality. Mediation is an intervention in favor of the rebellion. Intervention, in any form, means the permanent dissolution of the Union, and that, I presume, Mr. Lincoln's Government will resist to the last extremity. There can be no mediation, therefore, without intervention by force. If it comes at all, or is proposed, it will be only as the first step to the recognition of Southern independence. That will come now, in a certain contingency. *If the 300,000 volunteers called for by the Government are promptly raised, and the credit of the Government sustained in its financial as well as military efficiency, intervention will be indefinitely postponed. Or if the Government gives a demonstration of its power by a successful conscription, it will have the same effect.* Show that you have the power to carry on the war to a successful termination, and to resist and punish intervention, and no person in Europe will interfere. Let the war flag, and you will be called upon to make a peace. John Bull has taken his slate, and is busily calculating which will cost the most, to feed his people and bear the derangement of commerce and loss of revenue, or to step in, with what help he can get, and end the war that is likely, one way or other, to be his ruin. When he has done the sum, he will let you know.

Canada is behaving very shabbily, and has been well scolded in Parliament by Roebuck and Palmerston, as well as in the *Times*. But no one told the reason or the reasons why, as I told you in my last. The mortification, disappointment and disgust at Canadian disloyalty are amusing enough, when we remember the lavish praises of a few months ago. Canada is told that she may go and welcome—or good riddance, rather. Canada is in bad odor. Still, the troops in the Province will not be withdrawn, and the women belonging to some of the regiments have just been sent out—which looks like a long absence.

The full particulars of the battles before Richmond have excited great attention. The New-York Press has won much credit by its thorough and evidently faithful reports of these actions. I wish I could say as much for the bulletins of the Government, and the dispatches and orders of Gen. McClellan. His address to the army on the Fourth of July meets with very severe comments. Its authenticity is doubted by those who think he would not misrepresent the facts which have now become history. The modest and temperate tone of the Southern Press, in its accounts of these actions, and its admissions of disappointment and sometimes defeat, is held up in disparaging contrast.

It is true that Gen. McClellan and the brave army he commanded have much to be proud of and thankful for. More skill on the part of the Southern leaders, or less on that of the Northern, and there would have been no Army of the Potomac. Whatever may be thought of the strategy that made it necessary, it was a masterly retreat; and whatever the successes of the Confederates, they have failed in their main purpose. A good retreat, as Washington showed on many occasions, and Beauregard on one or two, is equivalent to a victory. To save the Army of the Potomac was a series of victories, but to place it where it needed so much saving was another matter, which I am not qualified to criticise.

The session of Parliament draws to a close. The Ministry is impatient to be rid of its bother. When these talking fellows have gone to their shooting, it will be much easier to decide what shall be done, and to do it quietly. The real reason which has prevented intervention comes out curiously, now and then, in the House. Last night, for example, one of the Ministers blurted out, apropos to Lancashire, that to have broken the blockade would have caused war with America, and that, it turns out, is and has long been the terror of England. The great white-bait dinner will be eaten next Wednesday, at Greenwich, and if nothing turns up to prevent it, the session will end, so that everybody can go to the moors, the mountains or the seaside by the orthodox day—the 10th of August.

This steamer will bring you a strong rumor of French intervention. The Emperor, it is said, has determined, in conjunction with the other great Powers, if they will agree, or alone if necessary, to recognize the Confederate States. We have had this same story a dozen times over. People believe it here, because they wish it. There would be a perfect jubilee in England, if France would take the initiative in this troublesome business. The Emperor, don't you see, is just the fellow to bell the cat? But as these rumors have hitherto proved groundless, they probably are so in this instance. At the same time, you must be satisfied that the fate of the project of recognition and of intervention rests entirely with the Emperor. Whatever he insists upon will be done. You may rest in peace so far as England is concerned. She has counted the cost, and has deliberately made up her mind that it will be cheaper to feed Lancashire as long as necessary, than to go to war with America. This is the feeling to-day; and half the bitterness you see in print comes from this very fact. The barking dog never bites—and this dog, over here, having deliberately made up his mind that it is not prudent to bite, takes it out in barking. The whole Press barks in chorus, from the deep, sullen howl of the *Times*, to the yelping of the smallest cur; and even the papers that have sustained the Northern cause are filled with unmeasured abuse of its commercial and financial policy—for the most earnest Abolitionists are at the same time the most thorough-going free-traders.

I do not lose sight of the fact that there is, all over the west of Europe, a very strong motive to intervention. The cotton famine is a calamity of the most fearful character, which is yet hardly realized. Cotton and linen goods are now rising, and while the times grow harder, it becomes more difficult to live. It is well known here that there are four millions of bales a few thousand miles away, and other millions growing. Why should we starve, when we have only to put out our hands and take it, is a very natural inquiry. But property hesitates, because property must pay. "Wait with patience," is the word, "the war will soon be over." When I am asked if the war will soon be over, I shake my head. I think it is scarcely begun. If the North *means* to conquer the South, it has got to be in earnest. So far, there has been a strange lack of that quality. What I mean is, that when a million of men are wanted, they should be forthcoming. The patriotism that waits for higher pay and larger bounties will never conquer.

Monadnock.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

The "Rages" at the Exhibition—Great Reputations and Young Innovators—The Howls of the Unfortunate—An American Cow-milker—A New Metal and a New Substance.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Wednesday, July 30, 1862.

There is always a rage for something at the Exhibition. People hear of a novelty, and whilst it is the fashion flock around it to the neglect of all else. The American department has been fortunate in its hits. At first the pianos exhibited by Messrs. Steinway & Sons were the fashion, and every properly-constituted visitor itched with a sort of international desire to thump upon them. The piano makers from the Continent (almost as numerous as the piano players) were actuated by more savage impulses, and performed a sort of musical *hari kari* on the instruments, skillfully emptying them of their harmonious contents, so that they might complete their studies from the living model. This excitement culminated naturally in a prize medal, and an honorable mention of the strongest and most flattering kind, which, if not satisfactory to the piano makers of the Continent, were at least sufficient for the reasonable ambition of the Steinways, who, walking off with a swinging price for their four instruments and all the honors, naturally felt content and serene. I have not heard that this award has excited the hostility of any of the European makers, although there has been much squabbling and ill feeling about some of the other decisions of the Jurors in this particular department. The truth of the matter is, that a good many of the old makers, who have been quietly browsing on their reputations for the past ten years, have discovered, to their intense disgust, that notwithstanding their kicking up their heels at the incursions of younger folk, the latter still found a way to get along and to win honor and profit in the face of opposition. Much of the indignation that is now heaped upon the jurors proceeds, of course, from disappointed exhibitors. Reputations are of but little value in a great show like that at Kensington, but every reputation has a party clinging around it, and ready to howl at any presumptive neglect. While there are thousands of young houses throwing up their caps with glee, just now, there are plenty of old ones that mutter anything but rejoicings, and seem to think their fate both uncalled for and unfair. It would be a most ungracious task to give a list of the great names in almost every branch of industry that have been ignominiously thrust into the background by the vigor of younger competitors, but it would be full of warning to the over-confident. Whether a system of exhibition that so jeopardizes the well-won laurels of the principal producers of things worth exhibiting can be rendered increasingly popular, may well admit of doubt. The Exhibition of 1851 was an experiment, and manufacturers of every class tried their best, without knowing the value of success or calculating the cost of failure. The intervening ten years have assured them of the importance of the contest. Profit follows in the wake of honor. The award of an international jury was found to be better than an old established name. Hence it happens that in the Exhibition of 1862 many old firms refused to exhibit, stating as a reason that they had won honors enough in previous contests. No one with a pinch of brains was likely to be deceived by so flimsy a fiction. The old firms did not exhibit because they were afraid to do so, and this fear will spread to other old firms during the next ten years, and the Exhibition of 1872 will be an institution for making new reputations, and will win the hostility of the old firms who are too shaky on their legs to commence afresh the race for public favor. The most unenviable post of honor in England used to be that of the possessor of the "Champion's Belt," for, apart from the preliminary punishment with which his career of glory was ushered in, the Champion was expected on all occasions to offer his head for the amusement of young and ambitious muscle, and to nurse his sores patiently until some one had discovered a way to deprive him of his belt by simultaneously giving him the worst thrashing of his life. Something similar is in store for the manufacturing community. It is not surprising that the old and wary ones have failed to come up to time, and are beginning to decry the usefulness of these decennial competitions. But more ingenious than this, is the subterfuge by which the old mousers try to cover their failure to secure either a medal or an honorable mention. They pretend that they did not exhibit for the purpose of taking a prize, but simply to lend their names to the Exhibition. This is sheer nonsense; from the moment the goods entered the Exhibition they were subject to the rules which governed every article there, and if they did not take a prize, it was because they were inferior to some other articles of the same manufacture. I have seen this excuse in a New-York paper in connection with the respectable name of Erard. There is no reputation so widespread as this in the world, and the paper in question stated that in resting upon it the firm had expressly stated that they did not compete for a prize. The truth of the matter is that Erard, after two stormy experiences in London and Paris, wished to risk as little as possible, and for that reason exhibited only the *case* of a piano—proving that in this present year they think more of the outside than the inside of an instrument. But even in this their great reputation did not avail them, for other and less known makers had cases that were more beautiful, and hence one looks in vain for the name of Erard among the successful of 1862. All these observations I tender in the cause of common honesty and fairness, and in the hope that the old birds who have been knocked off their perches, will not be allowed to interfere with the reasonable soarings of the young birds who have just taken to the wing.

And now to return to my subject. The present rage at the Exhibition is anent a cow-milking machine, the invention of Mr. Colvin, and exhibited by Kershow & Colvin in the American Department. Although this machine has been in use in America for upwards of two years, I venture to say that it is entirely unknown to the majority of your readers. Let me hasten, therefore, to set the Yankee mind at rest, by stating that is nothing more than a "notion"—but, a very good one, be it said. The machine fits on the top of the milking pail and is worked by a couple of handles, like a pair of bellows. There are four cups made of India rubber, each of which receives a teat; the handles are then worked and a simple air pump set in motion, which exhausts the chamber and sucks down the milk into the pail. The whole operation is gentle and natural, and, I am not surprised to hear, agreeable to the maternal instincts of the useful animal most interested. Messrs. Kershow & Colvin, were amongst the latest arrivals. According to all the rules of the Commissioners they ought to have been excluded. When, three weeks ago, their little machine was placed in the Exhibition, the Jurors had just completed their labors, and had closed with a thankful slap the book of honors. But the novelty of a cow-milking machine was too much for them. They yielded to an invitation to see the thing at work—for Messrs. Kershow & Colvin, like shrewd Americans as they are, have got a cow comfortably stabled in the neighborhood—and were so delighted and satisfied, that they immediately awarded a prize to the fortunate exhibitors. This was in Class No. 8—"Machinery in General." Scarcely had this taken place, when another jury (connected with agriculture) examined the machine, and, without a moment's hesitation, awarded it another medal—both juries breaking through their instructions, in order that ingenuity might meet with its reward. The exhibitors will only receive one prize, that being the rule, but their success insures them a fortune. It will surprise no one to hear that they have been offered $100,000 for their English patent-right, but it may occasion some surprise to hear that they have declined it.

Since the exhibition of 1851 chemistry has given to the world a new metal and a new substance. The first is called aluminium, and is already well known in America as an article that has been adopted by jewellers as a light and untarnishable substitute for silver; the second is called Parkesine, from the name of the inventor. Both are destined to pass into the industry of the world. Aluminium is found in almost every deposit of the earth's surface, forming in combination with oxygen, the earth alumina which, in union with silica, gives rise to an endless variety of clay. Alumina has been frequently decomposed, but to Sir Humphrey Davy belongs the credit of first discovering its metalic state, and of introducing aluminium as an expensive philosophical curiosity. Wohlea obtained aluminium pure in 1827, by the reduction of the chloride of aluminium in the form of a gray powder. Subsequently he succeeded in obtaining it in globules, which he describes as tin-white, tolerably malleable and ductile, not materially oxydised by exposure to the air, of a specific gravity of 2°8', but when hammered, of 2°67'. This process was, at a later day, greatly improved by Deville, who obtained larger and better-colored globules, which were unoxydised when exposed to the air, even in a fused state, and remained bright in boiling water. Deville's plan of operation was as follows: Having obtained the chloride of aluminium he introduces into a wide glass (or porcelain) tube 200 or 200 grammes (about 15½ grains each) of this salt, between two plugs of asbestos, (or in a boat of porcelain or even copper,) allows a current of hydrogen to pass from the generator through a dessicating bottle containing sulphuric acid, and tubes containing chloride of calcinne, and finally through the tube containing the chloride; at the same time applying a gentle heat to drive off any free hydrochloric acid which might be formed by the action of the air upon it. He now introduces at the other extremity of the tube a porcelain boat, containing sodium; and when the soda is fused the chloride of aluminium is heated until its vapor comes in contact with the fused sodium. A powerful reaction ensues, considerable heat is evolved, and by continuing to pass the vapor of the chloride over the sodium until the latter is all consumed, a mass is obtained in the boat of the double chloride of aluminium and sodium, in which globules of the newly reduced metal are suspended. It is allowed to cool in the hydrogen, and then the mass is trested with water, in which the double chloride is soluble, the globules of metal being unacted upon. In 1855, Mr. Allan Dick made the discovery in Dr. Percy's laboratory of the method of obtaining aluminium from kryolite, a mineral found in great abundance in Greenland. Kryolite is a double fluoride of aluminium and sodium, analagous to the double chloride of aluminium and sodium. The process has the advantage that one of the materials is furnished ready formed by nature. The process consists in heating small pieces of sodium placed in alternate layers with powdered kryolite in a platinum crucible lined with magnesia.

The uses to which this metal may be put are without end. In Jewelry it is seen to the worst advantage, the color, although pure, being tame and uninteresting. For castings it is admirable, several little statuettes exhibited being remarkable for their sharpness. Its malleability and tenuity are shown by various examples, demonstrating that it can be beaten into thin layers or drawn into wire with equal facility. These qualities, combined with lightness and cheapness, recommend aluminium to the useful arts as a substitute for brass or bronze as well as silver, and when it is remembered that it is thoroughly incorrodible and never blackens, even in the most impure atmosphere, it will be seen that there is, indeed, a wide field for its use. Several astronomical and nautical instruments have been constructed with the metal, and present a much more elegant appearance than those made with the ordinary materials, in addition to the advantage of possessing extreme lightness. A very beautiful alloy is produced by the combination of aluminium with copper, known as aluminium bronze. In color and polish this substance closely resembles the finest gold, and at the same time it is not only capable of being cast in molds, but also forged under the hammer like the softest iron, which metal, in strength, it far surpasses. Where beauty and great powers of endurance are required, aluminium and its alloy bids fair to meet with a great success.

Parkesine is so completely in its infancy that it is now exhibited for the first time, and for that reason hardly attracts the attention it merits. It is a substance of gluey aspect, with certain phases of character which suggest cheap and inferior confectionary. From all I can gather it is destined at some remote day to supersede everything. Parkesine is obtained by combining oil, chloride of sulphur and collodion in certain proportions. A hardened mass is the result, which solidifies immediately. It is then capable of being used for nearly every purpose to which india-rubber and gutta-percha can be applied, with the additional advantages of being excessively hard and indestructible, besides being—in their plates—perfectly transparent. It is susceptible of being colored, either with an opaque pigment or a transparent color. It forms a varnish, colored or not, which is perfectly hard and impervious to moisture. For buttons, combs, knife-handles, and all other articles for which horn or ivory are generally employed, it is singularly valuable, as it is not only capable of being molded into any required form, but possesses a hardness equal to iron. Its insulating properties are very great, and it is said to be quite indestructible by damp. The inventor of this "big thing" has not yet completed his experiments on its uses, but it seems difficult to put a limit to them, especially when it is remembered that Parkesine can be made for a few cents a pound.

C. B. S.

AMERICAN TOPICS IN EUROPE.

EARL RUSSELL AND THE BLOCKADE-BREAKERS.

Sharp Reply to the Liverpool Memorialists.

[In Advance from the Liverpool Albion.]

The following correspondence has passed between a body of shipowners in Liverpool and the Foreign Office:

To Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs:

The humble memorial of the undersigned British merchants and shipowners showeth, that your memorialists view with considerable anxiety and apprehension the hostile attitude at present assumed by Federal cruisers in the Bahama waters. These cruisers are now blockading the British port of Nassau, as if it were a Confederate port, and are making prize of British vessels sailing from one British port to another with British goods, though such vessels are perfectly innocent of any attempt to run the blockade. If such a violation of international rights be passed over by her Majesty's Government, very disastrous consequences will ensue to your memorialists, and other merchants and shipowners trading in those waters. Many British vessels fitted out for sea with British cargoes for Nassau are now deterred from sailing in apprehension of seizure, for though it may be clearly proved that such seizure is unjustifiable, your memorialists have no confidence in the administration of justice in the Federal Prize Courts, or in the prospect of being compensated for the injury inflicted. The confidence of mercantile men in the sanctity of the British flag is already so much shaken that underwriters are demanding ten per cent. premium for insuring from risk of capture British goods in British bottoms, sailing from one British port to another. Your memorialists, therefore, pray that steps may be taken by her Majesty's Government to protect British shipping in the Bahama waters, and to put a check on the unwarrantable seizures so repeatedly perpetrated by the Federal cruisers. And your memorialists will ever pray, &c., signed by forty shipowners.

Foreign Office, July 5, 1862.

Sir: I am directed by Earl Russell to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2d instant, inclosing a memorial from certain British merchants and shipowners at Liverpool, in which they state that they view with considerable anxiety and apprehension the hostile attitude assumed by Federal cruisers in the Bahama waters; and the memorialists pray that steps may be taken by Her Majesty's Government to protect British shipping in those waters, and put a check on the seizures so repeatedly made by the Federal cruizers. I am to state to you, in reply, that it is alleged, on the other hand, by Mr. Seward and Mr. Adams, that ships have been sent from this country to America with a fixed purpose to run the blockade; that high premiums of insurance have been paid with this view; and that arms and ammunition have been thus conveyed to the Southern States to enable them to carry on the war. Lord Russell was unable either to deny the truth of these allegations or to persuade in conviction the parties engaged in these obnoxious actions. *But he cannot be surprised that the cruisers of the United States should watch with vigilance a port which is said to be the great entrepôt of this commerce.* Her Majesty's Government have no reason to doubt the equity and adherence to legal requirement of the United State Prize Courts. But he is aware that many vessels are subject to harsh treatment, and that if captured, the loss to the merchant is far from being compensated, even by a favorable decision in a Prize Court. *The true remedy would be that the merchants and shipowners of Liverpool should refrain from this species of trade.* It exposes innocent commerce to vexatious detention and search by American cruisers; it produces irritation and ill-will on the part of the population of the Northern States of America; it is contrary to the spirit of Her Majesty's proclamation, and it exposes the British name to suspicions of bad faith, to which neither Her Majesty's Government nor the great body of the nation are justly obnoxious. It is true, indeed, the supplies of arms and ammunition have been sent to the Federals equally, in contravention of that neutrality which Her Majesty has proclaimed. It is true, also, that the Federals obtain more freely and more easily that of which they stand in need. *But if the Confederates had command of the sea they would no doubt watch as vigilantly and capture as readily, British vessels going to New-York as the Federals now watch Charleston and capture vessels seeking to break the blockade.* There can be no doubt that the watchfulness exercised by Federal cruisers to prevent supplies reaching the Confederates by sea will occasionally lead to vexatious visits of merchant ships not engaged in any pursuit to which the Federals can properly object. This, however, is an evil to which war on the ocean is liable to expose neutral commerce, and her Majesty's Government have done all they can fairly do; that is to say, they have urged the Federal Government to enjoin upon their naval officers greater caution in the exercise of their belligerent rights. Her Majesty's Government, having represented to the United States Government every case in which they were justified in interfering, have only further to observe, *that it is the duty of Her Majesty's subjects to conform to her Majesty's proclamation*, and abstain from furnishing to either of the belligerent parties any of the means of war which are forbidden to be furnished by that proclamation.

I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) A. H. Layard.

Thomas Berry Horsfall, Esq., No. 48 Portland-place.

The Prince De Joinville on the Orleans Princes and the Battles Before Richmond.

The following extracts from letters addressed by the Prince De Joinville to his brother, the Duc d'Aumale, are published in the London papers:

Lincoln, June 27.

* * * The day before yesterday it was suddenly announced that Jackson was marching upon the Potomac at the head of a considerable force, in order to act upon our rear, to break up the railways and destroy our magazines. We heard, besides, of the arrival at Richmond of Beauregard with a part of his forces. All that greatly complicates our situation. Not being able to detach troops to meet Jackson, and defend White House, as well as our line of communication, the General has decided upon abandoning it completely; he has, therefore, ordered all his troops to cross to the right bank of the Chickahominy, and to take up a new basis of operations upon James River, under the protection of the gunboats. The enemy commenced his movement last evening. He crossed to the left bank of the above-mentioned river at Mildon Bridge, in order to attack McCall's Division at Meanitville. The attack was made by Gen. Lee, at the head of Witt's Division. Some Louisiana regiments attempted to pass by main force, but were repulsed. A fight took place there, which, however, was not considered by any important result. That same night we conveyed our baggage over to the right bank of the Chickahominy. At this moment the enemy is attacking the troops which have remained on the left bank, in order to cover the bridges.

Savage Station, June 28.—Forty Minutes, July 1.

Yesterday will ever remain deeply engraven on my memory; in the first place, on account of the soul-stirring scenes I witnessed, and in the next, by reason of the dangers which our two nephews escaped as by a miracle. For four hours Paris (the Count of Paris) and for two hours Robert (the Duke de Chartres) were incessantly under a most violent fire of musketry and artillery. Their conduct was, as might have been expected, excellent. They have been exceedingly active and useful, and at the critical moment evinced a firmness which has excited universal admiration and gained them public thanks. But to return to my narrative.

We knew that the forces under the command of Gen. Porter, situated on the left bank of the Chickahominy, were being attacked from an *early hour* in the morning. The action commenced about 1 o'clock Paris was immediately dispatched, and remained under the orders of Porter. The affair becoming more and more warm, the balloon announcing that strong reinforcements had been sent from Richmond, and everything being comparatively tranquil upon the right bank, the General gave orders for five brigades to join Porter. Robert was sent at that moment to the front, and our two nephews thus finding themselves both in the "deugh," (*pâtrie,*) I also went to the front, in order to see what would become of them. I galloped over the bridge on the Chickahominy, and mounting the opposite hills, found our troops in an undulating country, composed of vast fields and woods, upon a line of battle measuring about a mile and a half. I then passed a battery very warmly employed, and rejoined our nephews, who were in the first line, with Gen. Porter. Neither they nor he appeared to perceive that balls rained thick and fast around them. After a moment's conversation, orders to be transmitted sent our nephews in all directions. We separated, and I took up a position on a hill in the rear, whence I had pretty general view of the field of battle, and from which I could distinguish our nephews, especially Paris, who wore a peculiar kind of hat.

I was admiring the grandeur of the scene spread out before me—we had about 35,000 men engaged; a numerous artillery, the reserve of cavalry, the lancers, with their floating pennons—all in the midst of a most picturesque country, and the whole illuminated by the blood-red rays of the setting sun, when, all of a sudden, at the place where Porter was, the fusillade became intensely hot. The reserves are excited by hurrahs, and sent by degrees into the woods. The fusillade becomes more and more fierce, and extends to our left. There is no longer any doubt that the enemy is making a last effort on that side. Our reserve is engaged, and we no longer have anybody under our hand. The sun is rapidly sinking. If we are able to hold out another hour we shall have gained the day, for everywhere else we have repulsed the enemy, and the efforts of Jackson, Lee, Witt and Longstreet, whose troops are before us, are vain. But our men are harassed with fatigue; they have been fighting since the morning, and have scarcely any ammunition left. The enemy brings forward reserves which he has been collecting since 12 o'clock. Those fresh troops rush in good order upon our left, which falters, flies, and passing through the artillery draws on in disorder the troops of our centre. The enemy advances rapidly. The Staff, our nephews at its head, draw their swords and throw themselves into the *mêlée* to arrest the fugitives. The standards are planted in the ground, and around them the bravest make a stand by rallying themselves in little groups. The fusillade and cannonade are so violent that the projectiles striking the ground raise a permanent cloud of dust. At that moment Gen. Cook charged at the head of his cavalry, but that movement does not succeed, and his horsemen, on their return, only increase the disorder. He makes every effort, aided by all who felt a little courage, to stop the panic, but in vain. I joined a few officers who attempted to check the artillery, and we succeeded, by absolutely barring the way and seizing the horses by the bridles. By that means we were enabled in put two or three pieces in position on the slope of the hill, and with them we harassed the enemy by the last rays of day.

At that conjuncture Meagher's Irish Brigade arrived, which, uttering a few savage cries, ranged itself in order of battle, and the enemy was checked. At that moment also I was joined by our nephews, who, each on his side, and acting under his sole inspiration, like men of courage and intelligence, had done all they could to stay the confusion, and, God be praised, without accident. We warmly shook hands. Each had had his adventures. Robert, sent to carry an order, and returning at dusk, was fortunate enough to escape being taken by a regiment of the enemy, which he mistook for one of ours; he was only undeceived by that regiment firing on him.

Paris directed up to the last moment the fire of a German battery. Our loss is considerable. Meagher Brigade has lost one-half its men. *But the enemy must be sadly cut up. From 12 to 6 all their efforts have miscarried, and the only advantage they have gained grace from a deplorable panic which made us lose half a pair of ground, with the cannon and wounded we left upon it. If a single fresh brigade had arrived in time all would have been changed into a brilliant success; but such is the fortune of war. I only regret one thing, which is, that we have delayed a forced departure in order not to abandon the army in its critical situation, and also that our nephews should have borne themselves in the brilliant manner they have done.*

After the battle of the 27th, the concentration of the Federal forces had become inevitable; it was necessary to retreat. It was decided to cross Whitebox Swamps, behind which a halt was to be made, in or-

River, where A new basis of operations was to be established under the protection of the gunboats. Between 6,000 and 7,000 negroes were employed upon a plank road between York River and James River. On the morning of the 30th, all had crossed White-oak Swamp. We left Savage Station on the morning of the 29th, in the midst of a dense fog, and followed that road, incumbered with wounded, and crossed Whitebeck Swamp, which is a kind of woody marsh. But, when we arrived, the head of the column had alone passed. We heard musketry on before, and galloping forward, I met Kearn, who informed me that we had repulsed the enemy's cavalry, which had attempted to molest our march. We soon heard a heavy cannonade on our left rear. It is the enemy attacking Sumner, who had not left his position. At nightfall we encamped, and at dawn of day I learnt that all our wagons and all our troops had passed Whitebeck Swamp.

On the morrow we advanced, scorched by a burning sun, toward James River. The General conferred with the commanders of the gunboats, and then galloped off with our nephews. We soon hear the report of cannon, and the enemy attacks Smith (who holds Whitebeck Swamp.) Another attack is made on the centre of our line. These attacks having thrown the enemy into a kind of disorder, the General returns with us to the gunboats, in order to confer with Capt. Rodgers. We embark upon the *Galena*; while there a report is sent from the rear announcing that a powerful body of the enemy is advancing toward the position occupied by Porter. Immediately we reascend the river, in order to throw the weight of our cannon balls into the scale, and open a fierce fire. The Lieutenant is at the mast-head with the Signal Officer, who telegraphs with the men who work Porter's signals, which are placed on the roof a house, in order to direct our fire. I also climb up to the mast-head, in spite of jack-boots and spurs. In the heat of the action the helmsman forgets to steer straight, and the *Galena* runs ashore. A disagreeable thing, as, immediately, the enemy covers the neighborhood with sharpshooters. We at last get off, and Porter's fire slackens. We thence conclude that the enemy is repulsed, and a 'fraternization' with the 'blue jackets' takes place, in which I participate. The General returns to his headquarters, and we separate from him. We then went to Fort Monroe on board a gunboat, the *Jacob Bell*, which was sent here with dispatches."

Departure of the Orleans Princes.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, under date of Aug. 1, writes:

"In my letter of Saturday, I mentioned a report current, and not disbelieved in official circles here, to the effect that much dissatisfaction had been felt in America at the departure of the Orleans Princes for Europe, and that, though bearers of dispatches from the headquarters of the Federal army to President Lincoln, they had no audience of him to take leave. In attending to the Orleans Princes, the two young Aids-de-Camp of the American General were, of course, meant. A friend, on whose good faith I have every reliance, mentions to me as follows:

'The French Princes were conducted on board the *Jacob Bell*, a Federal gunboat, by the General himself, and they took the most affectionate leave of him and of all their friends in the army. They were bearers of dispatches to Washington. At Washington the Prince De Joinville had an interview with Mr. Seward and with Mr. Lincoln. At New-York and at Boston the French Princes received the visits of the municipal authorities, and of the most eminent persons of both those cities. All the papers of the North, on the occasion of the departure of the Princes, recalled their services, and spoke of them in the highest terms of praise. There was some speculation on the reason of their departure, but there was nothing in the suppositions of the American Press which could give offence to any of the Princes.'"

The Latest Intervention Canards.

From the Shipping Gazette, Aug. 2.

If any reliance is to be placed in the rumors which have for some days been afloat in Paris and in Brussels, negotiations have already taken place between the governments of France, Russia and England, with reference to a mediation between the American belligerents. The project is understood to have been pressed upon our government by the French Emperor with great earnestness, and, it is asserted, with so much success, that a special envoy is on his way to Washington with instructions for Lord Lyons. Whatever truth there may be in this rumor, one thing is certain, that the idea of the propriety, and even of the necessity, of mediation by the European Powers, has taken possession of the mind of the French Emperor, and the probability is, that if France is not joined by this country in the matter, France will act alone, or in conjunction with Russia. The sufferings of the French operatives, although not to be compared, for extent or intensity, with that which is endured by our people in Lancashire and elsewhere, is nevertheless very severe; and the derangement of the French trade, resulting from the blockade of the Southern ports, is very great. The general impression in Paris seems to be, that the forbearance of the French Government has reached its limit, and that some action on the part of France alone, or in concert with this country, and possibly with Russia, is imminent.

Movements of the Tuscarora—Her Arrival at Queenstown.

Correspondence of Sanders' News-Letter.

Yesterday, about 3 o'clock P. M., the inhabitants of this peacefol locality were not a little astonished on its being reported that a steam-frigate carrying the Federal flag was steaming into the harbor. She passed the batteries of Camden, Carlisle and Spike Island, and having saluted the flag of the Commander-in-Chief on the Irish station, dropped anchor to the southeast of the Spitbank Lighthouse. It soon became known that the stranger was no less than the United States steam-frigate *Tuscarora*, which some time since had been bootlessly in attendance on the Confederate steam-frigate *Nashville*. Some of the officers having landed from the *Tuscarora*, it was announced that she was open to the inspection of the inhabitants, and shortly afterwards several boats put off with company desirous of inspecting the interior of the Yankee craft. She is a very well-found ship-of-war, commanded by Capt. Craven, and carries eight Dahlgren guns, with a crew of twenty-three officers and two hundred men. It appears that she had for some time lain in Southampton waters waiting orders to put to sea in chase of a ship which was in an adjacent port, shipping ammunition and stores for the Confederate army. Her sought-for prey was the steamship *Merrimac*, which was lo-ted at Plymouth. The *Tuscarora* adopted the precaution of taking up her position at Southampton, fearing that if she put into Plymouth she would have been detained by the British authorities for some twenty-four hours, in accordance with the law of neutral nations, after the time, whenever that might be, that the *Merrimac* would put to sea. A close watch was kept upon the movements of the *Merrimac*, that telegraphic information might be given to Capt. Craven of her departure; but for some reason, unexplained, the *Tuscarora* did not get in pursuit as quickly as was to be desired. The *Merrimac* being fully freighted, and ship and cargo being heavily insured at Lloyd's, got under weigh on Wednesday forenoon, while the *Tuscarora* did not pass Cowes until late that night. During that day she experienced heavy weather, and immediately, under broad canvas and full steam, made for Cork harbor, believing that the *Merrimac* would rendezvous here, as it had become a port of call of most of the ships which left England to run the American blockade. In this the *Tuscarora* has been more than disappointed, for the *Merrimac* is not here, and here the *Tuscarora* will be compelled to remain for the number of hours provided by treaty, which gives the Confederate an advantage that no speed can overcome. But the British attendant on the *Tuscarora* is also in this harbor. Between 9 and 10 o'clock this morning an English ship-of-war in full sail, and with steam on, entered the Cove, and dropped anchor close to the *Tuscarora*, on the sea side. She proved to be her Majesty's ship *Shannon*, 35 guns and 600-horse power, commanded by Capt. Oliver J. Jones. This vessel has been specially commissioned from the Channel squadron to keep watch on the *Tuscarora* while in British waters, and prevent her doing any act in contravention of neutral laws. The *Shannon* did not pass the Needles for several hours after the *Tuscarora*, but, as is proved by her arrival here, kept well on her track. The *Tuscarora*, having now lost every chance of intercepting the *Merrimac*, will remain in this harbor for further orders from the United States Ambassador in London. The officers of the *Tuscarora* express astonishment at perceiving that the general feeling amongst Irishmen is that of sympathy for the inhabitants of the Southern States, and a desire that the Union flag may be reft of many of its stars. They were prepared to experience that spirit in England, but they were deceived into the belief that Ireland was with the North.

Liverpool and the Rebel Navy.

From the London News, Aug. 1.

Liverpool would appear to be a kind of Confederate dock, judging by the vessels, new and old, which have left that port for the South since the commencement of the civil war in America. The *Oreto*, a new iron vessel intended for the Confederates, left the Mersey some time since for Nassau, where she arrived safely. However, while attempting to fit out for sea, the Admiralty Court seized her for an infringement of the Foreign Enlistment Act, and the last advices from Nassau left her in the hands of the British Commander on that station. Another new iron vessel, with the rather mysterious name of 290, left the Birkenhead Docks on Tuesday morning and proceeded to sea, and on Wednesday she was discovered lying-to off Tuskar, awaiting the arrival of the *Hercules*, steam-tug, from Liverpool, with a complement of 50 men. The 290 is rather a nice looking steamer, and her destination is either for Nassau or Havana. She may probably take a preliminary cruise in the Atlantic. This circumstance, together with the sailing of the Confederate steamship *Merrimac*, Capt. Rowe, from Plymouth Sound, (where she has been lying since June 7,) may probably account for the departure of the Federal man-of-war steamer *Tuscarora* from Queenstown, where she has been lying for the last month, and who no doubt will do her best to prevent either of those steamers entering Southern ports. The *Tuscarora* is a splendid steamer, and carries a powerful armament.

The Paisley Reformers and the American Question.

The following address, says the London *News*, has been forwarded to the United States Government by the Parliamentary Reform Association of Paisley:

To his Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President, and the Members of the Executive of the Government of the United States of America:

Gentlemen: Ever since the period when your brave fathers won for themselves on the battle-field the independence of their country, the down-trodden people of Europe, those patriots who have been forced to leave their native land to avoid the tyranny of despots, have found in America a resting-place and a home. Unlike the countries of the Old World, where the industrious classes are in political slavery, you enjoy the blessing of living under a Constitution founded on the equal rights of man—a Constitution which has had a long and successful trial, has demonstrated the capability of the people for self-government, and has contributed more than any other system of Government hitherto established to forward the cause of freedom and civilization. Under it the great end of Government has been obtained—the greatest possible happiness to the greatest possible number. Seriously impressed with these ideas, we take the liberty of expressing to you our deep regret on learning the bold and daring attempt now making to separate the Southern States from the Union. Far distant from the scene of action, we can only assign two causes for this unwarrantable daring—the deep chagrin of the Southern party that the power to govern the country has fallen from their hands, and their strong desire to perpetuate the slavery of the African race, an evil the people of America unfortunately inherited from Great Britain, and which is now threatening to destroy your excellent form of government. The world and posterity will do you honor for your great forbearance at the commencement of this civil war. Not until the United States flag was deeply insulted did you give countenance to shedding the blood of a kindred race. We rest in the confidence that the wealth, the patriotism, and dauntless bravery of the people of the North will enable you to put down this uncalled for rebellion. The gigantic efforts you have already made render you worthy of being placed side by side with the fathers of your great Republic. Trusting that an all-wise Providence will guide your exertions to a successful issue, and that the time is not far distant when peace, union and prosperity will be restored to your country, we have the honor to be, gentlemen, yours truly,

ALEXANDER M'ANDREW, Chairman.
Robert Cochran, Secretary.

The Crop Prospects.

From the Shipping Gazette.

It is pretty evident, therefore, that we have now commenced a fair average wheat crop; that the yield of barley, beans and peas will be only moderate, but that the growth of oats will be large. Future prices however, will be regulated more by the extent of our importations than by full crops in this country. Of course, we do not lose sight of the fact that a large produce at home must have an important influence upon prices; but, at the same time, the foreign grower must forward his usual supply of grain, if the quotations are to be kept within a moderate range. On this point we have no misgivings. It is possible that we may import less wheat and flour from America during the next five months than in the corresponding period in 1861; but if France should succeed in securing a good general crop of wheat, we shall have to pay less money for our imported supplies than in some past years; consequently, the demand for bullion to pay for foreign corn will be on a limited scale. With a great abundance of money, and a range in the value of discount accommodation from 1¾ to 2 per cent., the importing houses will not be disposed to press sales; consequently, we may anticipate steady currencies for wheat and most kinds of Spring corn between this and the close of harvest work.

Sir Francis Bond Head upon Canada.

To the Editor of the Times, (London.)

Sir: In justice to the Government, Legislature and people of Canada, who have lately been very unreasonably assailed, I hope you will be pleased to allow me to submit to the consideration of the public a few observations on the defence of that country, in which I have had some little experience.

Toronto is as far to the westward of Quebec as Bristol is from the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein at Coblentz. It is as far from the western extremity of Upper Canada as Brussels is from London, and yet this immense line of frontier is little more than half of that which separated Canada from the United States. Again, excluding the St. Lawrence and the whole of Lower Canada, the four lakes which separated only a portion of Upper Canada from the United States, in aggregate length, are 51⅔ times the distance between Dover and Calais. Lastly, for five months in the year Quebec remains frozen up more than 100 miles from liquid water.

Now, over such an enormous expanse of land and water, instead of our dispatching troops, vessels, and ammunition to engage, not in regular warfare, but in an endless, costly, and ignominious game of "hide and seek," in which we might possibly lose more than we should be permitted to capture, let England proclaim that so long as Canada shall unequivocally evince the loyalty and attachment to Great Britain which have hitherto distinguished her, any unjustifiable invasion of her territory by the army of the adjoining Republic shall, *in the first instance*, be instantly resented, not on her own soil, *but by an infinitely cheaper and more efficacious punishment, elsewhere.*

Thus, if the army of the Government of the Northern States fire Toronto and Hamilton, let England, instead of troubling herself to extinguish those distant flames, bombard and burn Boston and New-York. If Canadian vessels are attacked on fresh water, let the injury be promptly avenged by the British navy throughout the "wide, rude" salt, aqueous surface of the globe.

If, unauthorized by their own Government, a few hundreds or a few thousands of lawless starving vagabonds, under no flag, invade Canada to murder and steal, the inhabitants, without deigning to ask assistance from England, should shoot them as pirates, and ought greatly to enjoy the sport.

The speeches, however, which have just been made by members of both our Houses of Parliament are much to be lamented.

Nothing can be more unreasonable than their threatening to disinherit the Canadian people, because they are sensible enough to see that, at this moment, they are safer from invasion by the United States than they have been for the last thirty years, *simply because the United States have ceased to exist*; that they are safer than they were in the Summer of 1861, when Lord Palmerston dispatched to them 3,000 men, simply because the Northern States since then, by defeat and sickness, have every day been getting weaker, until their invasion and capture of Canada in their present predicament has become a physical impossibility. And yet poor Lord E—— would disinherit the Canadians because they very properly refuse to run into debt, in order to keep pace with the war preparations which, in the Winter of 1861, Lord Palmerston so admirably made to *force* the northern host of the United States to give up to him Slidell and Mason.

It is true that, having attained this grand object, mainly by dispatching 12,000 men to Canada, he sees no reason for incurring the expense of recalling them just at present. But, because England's object has been effected, the Canadians should not be abused for not creating *now*, "at a cost of £500,000 the first year, and more than £300,000 for every year afterwards," a Slidell-and-Mason militia force, for which *they* have no need whatever, because the tripod on which rested the power of the United States to invade Canada has not only irretrievably lost its Southern leg, but in a few months, by the screw of taxation, it must inevitably lose its Western leg. Its Northern leg, afflicted with fever, ague and war, is daily shriveling; and as the three legs will soon be cudgeling each other, the enormous National debt of the whole old stool, and consequenuy its credit to borrow money for war, must, of course, tumble to the ground. In the meanwhile the Northern-cum-Western States, by their surrender of Slidell and Mason, have already acknowledged that they are afraid unnecessarily to go to war with Great Britain (i. e., Canada.)

The people of Canada are well aware that their noble wilderness in 1812 and 1837 was, and still is, an impregnable fortress. With only moderate assistance they, therefore, may at present safely be intrusted to take care of themselves; and surely those statesmen who have just reviled them for not now raising a militia force of 100,000 men, should have recollected the following words, addressed to themselves on the subject *in vain*:

As we now stand we are not safe for a week after the declaration of war. The measure upon which I have earnestly entreated different Administrations to decide, is, to raise, embody, organize and discipline 150,000 militia. * * *

I am bordering upon 77 years, passed in honor. I hope that the Almighty may protect me from being the witness of the tragedy which I cannot persuade my contemporaries to take measures to avert.

(Signed,) WELLINGTON.

I am Sir, your obedient servant.
Croydon, Saturday, Aug. 1 F. B. HEAD.

VERY LATEST PER SCOTIA.

Madrid, Friday Evening, Aug 1.

The *Espana* of to-day declares the rumor that Spain will receive 3,000,000 francs for the participation in the Cochin-China expedition to be unfounded, and says: "Spain will receive a portion of the territory ceded to France."

THE PARIS BOURSE.

Paris, Saturday, Aug. 2—3:30 P. M.

The Bourse has been very firm. Rentes closed at 69.10 or 40c. higher than yesterday.

The Sick and Wounded on David's Island.—There are now about 900 sick and wounded soldiers at the hospitals on David's Island. Since their convevance there a large number have died, but the great majority are doing well, and fast recovering. The air is cool and bracing, the ladies near-by-resident are kind and thoughtful, and the nursing is of the very best kind. The weekly reports from the Island are unsurpassed—desirably.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Question Under the New Tariff.

The duty to be paid on goods in bond previous to Aug. 1—The decision of the collector—The sections of the act of Aug. 1861, and July 1862, concerning which the question arises.

The importers doing business at the Custom House, in quite a number of cases, neglected to notice a difference in the wording of the Tariff Act of August 5, 1861 and that of July 14, 1862, to which we called their attention some two weeks since. The consequence has been a considerable amount of grumbling on their part, a great deal of explanation on the part of the Custom House clerks, and a determination to appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury for his decision, which must be in accordance with that of the Collector, if it be based on the wording of the law recently enacted. The sections concerning which the discussion has arisen are the following:

ACT OF AUG. 5, 1861.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all goods, wares and merchandise actually on shipboard, and bound to the United States, and all goods, wares and merchandise, on deposit in warehouses or public stores at the date of the passage of this act, shall be subject to pay such duties as provided by law before and at the time of the passage of this act: *Provided*, That all goods deposited in public store or bonded warehouse after this act takes effect and goes into operation, if designed for consumption in the United States, must be withdrawn therefrom, or the duties thereon *paid in three months after the same are deposited*, &c., &c.: *Provided*, That merchandise upon which the owner may have neglected to pay duties within three months from the time of its deposit, may be withdrawn and entered for consumption at any time within two years of the time of its deposit, upon the payment of the legal duties, with an addition of 25 per centum thereto.

ACT OF JULY 14, 1862.

Sec. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That all goods wares and merchandise, which may be in public stores or bonded warehouse on the first day of August, 1862, may be withdrawn for consumption upon payment of the duties now imposed thereon by law; *Provided*, The same same shall be an withdrawn within three months from the date of original importation; but all goods, wares and merchandise which shall remain in the public stores or bonded warehouse for more then three months from the date of original importation, if withdrawn for consumption, and all goods on shipboard on the first day of August, 1862, shall be subject to the duties prescribed by this act, &c., &c."

It will be noticed that the section of the law first quoted requires goods to be withdrawn from bond within three months from the date of deposit; this has been interpreted the date of the deposit in store of the last package of the invoice. The importers entered into a bond with the Government to comply with the provisions of this law. The law just passed is different in phraseology. It changes the time, from which the three months are to be calculated, from the date of the deposit of the last package to that of the arrival of the vessel, which is often a week or ten days earlier. The last law has to be enforced, of course, and the consequence has been, within the past few days, that several importers, who had warehoused merchandise previous to the 1st of August, on presenting their entries for payment of the old rates, were refused the privilege of so doing. "But," they say, "did we not enter into an agreement with the Government under the old law? Was not it bound by that agreement as strongly as we?" The remonstrance has been in vain, and when the goods have been in store over three months from the time of the arrival of the vessel bringing them, they have been required to pay the new rates. The interested parties claim that it was not the intention of Congress to make this distinction between the date of arrival and the date of deposit, but that it was an act of carelessness. It does not appear that such was really the intention, for no object would have been gained by such legislation. A few hundred dollars might have been entrapped, to be sure, but it was never the intention to add this small sum to the funds in the Treasury at the expense of the good faith of the Government. Until the Secretary of the Treasury renders a decision, or until Congress interprets the clause of the act of July to bear a different meaning, the new duties must be paid.

The Late Brooklyn Riot.

The Police Commissioners yesterday concluded the reception of evidence in the case of Inspector Folk and Capt. Holbrook, charged with neglect of duty with reference to the late riot at the tobacco factory in Brooklyn. Wm. Eoner, foreman in the adjoining building for Mr. Lorillard, testified that as early as 8 o'clock in the morning he thought there would be a little row. He had no expectation of a riot. Saw young men hanging about the corners, and thought they wanted to make a disturbance with the colored people on account of the fight with the colored people on the Friday previous; did not apprehend any extended difficulty; took measures as early as 10 o'clock to protect his factory; notified Mr. Lorillard, Mr. Watson and Mr. Kelsey; they went off, saying they would notify the police, about 10 o'clock; they went to the New-York station; the Brooklyn police knew nothing of the affair at that time; there was no want of vigilance on the part of the police, who did a great deal better than he expected so few men could do with so large a crowd heard no threats that there was to be an outbreak.

Charles Baker, (colored,) one of the employes in the factory for the last five years, was present at the riot; and got hit on the head by a soldier in the crowd; had no previous intimation that there was to be a riot; saw no indisposition on the part of the police to do their duty; the police did their duty, all of them, to protect the colored people.

Seth K. Robins, who keeps a store in Adams-street, near the scene of the riot, testified to having witnessed a portion of the disturbance; he saw the police make every effort to do their duty; saw no negligence.

Jas. O'Brien, Water Inspector of Brooklyn, saw part of the riot. The officers were faithful in the discharge of their duty.

Sergeant Kerr, of the Forty-third Precinct, testified that he heard of the riot about ten minutes before one o'clock, and it was all over before twenty-five minutes past. Capt. Holbrook was as promptly as possible on the spot, and ordered the men sent down as fast as they came in. The riot could not have lasted half-an-hour.

Inspector Folk offered to call further testimony, but the Commissioners, Messrs. Bowen and Acton, did not deem it necessary. It seems to have been fully established by the evidence that the riot lasted less than half an hour; that there was no reason to expect a disturbance of such magnitude; that the Brooklyn Police were on the ground in as large numbers and as promptly as their notification would permit; and, that though in small force, they quelled the riot by the most vigorous, determined and brave efforts against fearful odds. No doubt the charges against Inspector Folk and Capt. Holbrook will be dismissed.

The Board of Supervisors.

The Board met in their room, at City Hall, at 3 P. M., yesterday, Mr. President Purdy in the Chair.

After the customary routine business, the recent recommendation of the Common Council that the action of the Governor of the State in refusing to summon a special extra session of the Legislature, and in offering an additional bounty of $25 to every volunteer under the new call of the President, was taken up and referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes.

President Purdy took occasion to state that he had heard reports to the effect that there are reputed Secessionists in the employment and pay of the County, and that these persons are enjoying special advantages, while loyal citizens are making the greatest sacrifices to sustain the Government. In consideration of so unfair a state of things, he would offer the following resolutions:

Whereas, Intimations have been made to one or more members of this Board that there are persons in the employ of the County Government, and receive compensation from the County Treasury, who are unwilling, or refuse to take the oath of allegiance to the country, in its endeavors to sustain and defend the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws; therefore,

Resolved, That all persons receiving compensation from the County Treasury, who refuse to take the oath of allegiance, be discharged.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolution be transmitted to each department of the County Government, and also such other persons as disburse the county moneys.

Supervisor Blunt suggested that it might not be within the power of the Board to discharge all such employes, as it had control over but very few of them. Still, it had one resource—it could stop the salaries of the disloyal. Mr. Blunt added that he would have the resolutions go still further than they did, and prescribe where, when and how the prescribed oath should be taken.

Hereupon the resolutions passed.

President Purdy brought forward another resolution, to have the enrollment lists of the country printed in book form, and given by copies to all citizens who should see fit to apply for the same at the office in City Hall.

Supervisor Blunt preferred advertising such lists in some of the daily journals, as a saving of time, trouble and expense to the community. Moreover, by this means, the entire lists would have publication far and wide, and their imperfections would be discovered and reported at once. Thus they could soon be made perfect, and that was most important. Not a name that should be there ought to be omitted. Mere justice to all required that the enrollment should be complete, as the impending draft was probably by no means the only one that would be required during the present war. Immense as were the masses now called for, Mr. Blunt did not believe that they would suffice for the suppression of the rebellion.

The resolution was then approved *in esse*, but the special question of publication was referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes.

After some further unimportant business, the Board adjourned, to reassemble at 3 P. M. on the first Tuesday in September next.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Shooting Affray in Grand-Street—A Political Discussion Ends in Blood—Arrest of the Guilty Party.—Mr. John Bennett, proprietor of a drinking saloon on the corner of Green and Grand streets, was shot in his own house, about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, by a man named John Varian. The latter was in the saloon, and had been drinking. A discussion arose relative to the conduct of the war, and was carried on between Varian and a man named Vales, when the former was forcibly ejected from the saloon. Upon getting outside he drew his pistol and fired twice, evidently with the intention of shooting Mr. Vales. The first shot passed through the door and lodged in the floor. The second took effect in the head of Mr. Bennett, who had just come from behind the bar, and was proceeding toward the door. The ball entered first above the right temple, and passed out at the top of the head. The wounded man fell to the floor, from whence he was taken up stairs, and three physicians sent for. The physicians pronounce the wound a highly dangerous one, but think there is a probability that it may not prove fatal. Detective King, who was passing on Broadway heard the report of the pistol, and immediately ran down Grand-street. Varian stood in the street, and upon seeing the officer coming toward him, took deliberate aim, but before he could fire the detective was upon him, and had wrenched the pistol from his grasp. The weapon is a revolver of the largest size—six-barreled and self-cocking. Varian was taken to headquarters. He states that he was a member of the First Fire Zouaves, and that he took this pistol from a member of the Black Horse Cavalry, at the battle of Bull Run. He says he is 27 years of age, a native of New-York, and that he is a single man. He is locked up at headquarters. The Police know him well, and say he is a pickpocket. Mr. Bennett is a man well known in the Eight Ward, and is highly esteemed. He is about 37 years of age.

More Cases of Coup de Soliel.—An Irish woman 35 years of age, named Jane Dorsey, while in the Park, was overpowered by the extreme heat. The Sixth Ward Police conveyed her to Bellevue Hospital, where death ensued soon afterward. Coroner Ranney was notified to hold an inquest....James Corcoran, 19 years of age and a native of England, died of a sunstroke at No. 198 East Forty-eighth-street. Coroner Naumann held an inquest on the body.... The same Coroner held an inquest at No. 62 Roosevelt-street, upon the body of Jane Lewis, an English woman 24 years of age, who died from the effects of the heat....An unknown woman, about 35 years of age, died at the Fourth Ward Station-house from the effects of a sunstroke. Coroner Naumann held an inquest. Deceased was about 5 feet 3 inches in height, and stout built. She wore a purple calico basque and skirt, hooped skirt, white stockings and gaiters. The remains were sent to Bellevue Hospital Dead-house for identification....Coroner Wilder held an inquest at No. 353 Second-avenue, on the body of Edward McWilliams, who was sun-struck on Saturday last, and died in consequence. Deceased was 26 years of age, and a native of Ireland....Walter Grinden, 35 years of age, and born in Ireland, died at No. 150 Broome-street, from the effects of a sunstroke received on Saturday last....Coroner Wilder held an inquest at No. 353 Second-avenue, on the body of Tallis Hagan, an Irish laborer, about 50 years of age, who was sun-struck yesterday morning, while engaged in clearing away the rubbish at the late fire corner of Beekman and William streets. He was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, and died soon afterward. Coroner Ranney held an inquest on the body. Deceased lived at No. 27 Rose-street, where he has left a wife and one child. ....Coroner Ranney held an inquest at the New-York Hospital on the body of Michael Brogan, a varnisher, who died from the effects of the heat. Deceased was 45 years of age and a native of Ireland.

Young America on the Tramp—Westward Ho!—Yesterday afternoon the dim corridors of Clinton Hall were made business-looking by the advent of a big box, little box, handbox and bundle, being the personal property, all told, of a party numbering some fifty girls and boys, with here and there a child of larger growth, all about to depart under the auspices of the Children's Aid Society, for homes in the free, far West. There were some half dozen suits of the Randall's Island uniforms observable, sports! by exiles from that gem of the East River. A group of girls, from the "Girls' Lodging House"—lately established in Canal-street—were also there. This branch of the Aid Society seems to answer well the purpose for which it was instituted, although it has been but a very few months in existence. The "Star of this goodlie companie," however, was a young gentleman of but eight months' earthly experience, who was given up by his mother to be cared for by the Society, and to be provided with a distant home, such as she had not to give. He rejoiced in the singularly euphonious cognomen of Stern, with the equally distinguished prefix of John. John wore red ribbons on his hat and around his plump little chin, and a pair of dancing blue eyes in contrast, and altogether, considering the manner of his leave-taking and the dark uncertainty of his destiny, appeared surprisingly buoyant. Mr. H. Fairbrook takes charge of the party. He is accompanied by the universal favorite with the Newsboys, little Indianola Schooley, and the grown folks, too. Louis Hoffer, who has long and faithfully filled a post of trust with the Children's Aid Society, blesses all who follow the young travelers from those who gather with tearful eyes to see them off.

Distinguished Arrivals.—In the steamer *Scotia*, just arrived at this port, came the following noted personages: His Grace Archbishop Hughes, Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati; Bishop McCloskey, of Albany, and Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia. Since his departure, the movements of Archbishop Hughes have been of great public interest. He took a prominent part in the imposing exercises attending the canonization of the Japanese martyrs at the Holy City, and in the ceremonies at the inauguration of the new Catholic University at Dublin. He has made many public addresses, and been in various ways of great service to his adopted country. The reverend gentleman was met at the steamer by Mr. Surveyer Andrews and the following clerical deputation: Very Rev. Messrs. Starrs, V. G.; Father Conroy, of Albany; Father Quinn, of this City, and Father Logan, of Albany. After an affectionate greeting, the party took the revenue cutter, and proceeded to the Whitehall Landing, whence all went to the Episcopal residence. His Grace is in excellent health, and will at once enter upon a resumption of duty.

Reported Thieving Den—The Place Broken Up.—On Monday evening, Acting Captain Jourdan of the Sixth Ward received information that a man had been robbed in a disreputable den located in the basement of premises, No. 18 Bowery. He accordingly proceeded to the place accompanied by Officers Golden & Woolbridge, and found that the rumor was correct. The officers also found there at the time Walter L. Brown, living on the corner of Gates-avenue and Ryerson-street, Brooklyn, who complained that the female occupants had robbed him of $40 in cash, and his watch worth $50. At this announcement the Acting Captain and his officers arrested Mena Woram, the keeper; Emma Wilton, Emma Hoffman and Emily Berge on the charge of larceny. The woman Woram had Brown's watch, which she claimed to have taken for safe keeping. It is said that two of the girls had a portion of the money stolen from Brown. All the accused parties were held for examination before Justice Connolly.

An Interesting Piece of Information.—While it is undoubtedly the fact that a great many people have recently seen, and are yet seeing the stern face of Stonewall Jackson, who would rather not see it, it is equally true that very many of our citizens have a great curiosity to know who and what he is like. Mr. Brady, at his National Photographic Gallery, has a full-sized imperial photograph of the gentleman—Confederate uniform and all. Gen. Jackson's old friends, who knew him while he was an officer at Fort Hamilton, say that though he has grown older-looking, it is nevertheless a life-like picture of the man. It's no one's business how Mr. Brady got it; suffice it to say that he has added it to his collection of worthies and unworthies of public note, and as a matter of fact, Stonewall Jackson has one of the finest heads, and the most determined, and energetic, and go-ahead expression, combined with dignity and benevolence, of any General in the entire collection.

Sudden Death of a Wealthy Gentleman of the Sixth Ward.—For many years past Mr. Thomas Martin has been engaged in the grocery business at No. 79 Baxter-street. He went to his store as usual yesterday morning, and appeared to be enjoying comfortable health. Shortly afterward, however, while arranging his goods on the walk, Mr. Martin complained of pain in his head and of palpitation of the heart. By his order he was placed in a carriage and conveyed to the residence of his brother, corner of Catharine and Madison streets, where he expired soon afterward. Disease of the heart or apoplexy is thought to have been the cause of death. Mr. Martin owned several blocks of buildings in the Sixth Ward, among which are about thirty tenement-houses. He is estimated to have been worth nearly $700,000. The deceased, who was a widower, has left one son and four daughters. Mr. Martin lived in princely style at No. 67 East Twenty-eighth-street.

City Inspector's Report.—The mortality in this City during the past week amounted to 568 cases, of whom 79 were men, 91 women, 213 boys, and 185 girls, or 111 cases more than the record of last week, and 130 less than during the same week of 1861. It will be remarked that of the whole number no less than 366 were children. Forty-one of all were buried in Potter's Field, and 47 of the deaths occurred in the various charitable and correctional institutions. Of the sudden deaths, 5 were by violent accidents, and 14 were cases of drowning or murder. Cholera infantum destroyed 126; consumption, 59; internal causes, including 5 premature births, 42; infantile convulsions, 42; diarrhœa, 30; cephalic dropsy, 17; infantile debility, 10; diphtherite, 12; typhoid fever, 11; whooping cough, 8. The large increase of the list during the se'ennight is ascribed to the unusual heat of the weather.

Bids Opened and Awarded.—The following awards were made in the Street Department yesterday: Setting curb and gutter stones in Ninth-avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Sixty-fourth streets, and fencing in and flagging sidewalk in front of vacant lot on Sixth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, to Jeremiah Mahoney, at $2,572 52; fencing vacant lots in various places about the City, to John Martins, at $420, the price being 17½ cents per lineal foot.

A Cool Steer.—Yesterday a restless steer broke from his stable in Essex-street, and started out for a ramble. On his way through the City he encountered sundry carts, vehicles and people, from all of whom he received no harm, till, when near Washington-square, a little boy ran against him, and seriously injured himself. The steer ran away from the boy, went into the Square, and plunged into the basin of the fountain. He there cooled his legs, and waited patiently until he was arrested and carried home.

A Drunken Man with an Abundance of Money.—At a late hour on Monday Franklin Lyons, a young man, was found helplessly drunk in the street by Officer Rice, of the Second Ward. On examining Lyons at the Station House, a watch, $193 58 in cash, and a check for $50, were found in his possession. After getting sober, Lyons, who so fortunately escaped the pickpockets, was taken before Justice Connolly and discharged.

Ships for the Ottoman.—We are informed that Mr. Ingersoll, an extensive shipbuilder of this City, has signed a contract by which he is obligated to furnish three ships for the Turkish Government. One of them is to be 180 feet long, and the others 100 feet long. The largest is now under work at the yard.

Railroad Accident.—Chas. Hanneyeyer, a boy twelve years of age, while stealing a ride on one of the cars belonging to the Hudson River Railroad Company in Hudson-street, near Thomas, fell before one of the wheels, which passed over and crushed one of his feet in a terrible manner. He was taken to his home No. 29 Hudson-street.

Powder Casualty.—Kate Loughran, a girl 16 years of age, while at work in the carriage factory in Sixty-second-street, near Tenth-avenue, was severely burned by the explosion of some powder which she was handling. She was conveyed to her residence, corner of Fifty-second-street and Ninth-avenue.

Fatally Kicked by a Horse.—James Prince, who was kicked by a horse on the 8th inst., died yesterday, at his late residence, No. 130 Ludlow-street. Coroner Naumann held an inquest on the body, and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. Prince was 23 years of age, and born in Ireland.

Sad Accident.—We regret to state that Henry Shields, Esq., President of the Board of Flour Inspectors and a well-known merchant of this City, fell from the loft of a building in West-street yesterday morning, and is not expected to recover from the effects of the contusion.

Fatal Accident.—Timothy Leary, 22 years of age, and born in Ireland, died in the New-York Hospital, from a fracture of the spine and other injuries received on Monday in consequence of a sack of grain accidentally falling on him. Coroner Wilder held an inquest on the body.

New Minister.—It is said that the Rev. Dr. Robinson, of the Rochester University, has been called to the charge recently vacated by the Rev. Dr. Hague—the Madison-avenue Baptist Church—and that Dr. Hague will probably go to Boston.

NEW-JERSEY.

Closing up of the Soldiers' Hospital.—By direction of Gov. Olden, the Soldiers' Hospital in Jersey City is about being closed, and the patients removed to the hospital at Newark. During his existence this hospital has been governed in the most satisfactory manner, creditable alike to the State authorities and those in immediate supervision.

Soliciting Passengers Without Having a License.—Robert Montieth, a New-York hackman, was arrested at the Cunard dock, Jersey City, yesterday, on a charge of soliciting passengers without having a license. Recorder Martindale fined him $10.

War Meeting.—Arrangements are being made for a grand mass meeting, to be held in Hoboken, to adopt measures to aid in carrying on the war.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 12, 1862.

$10,000 U. S. 6s '81, Coup.	95⅝	500 N. Y. Cent. R.	92⅝
5,000 U. S. 6s '81, Coup.	95⅝	50 do	b5 92⅝
5,000 do	95⅝	50 do	92⅝
5,000 Treas. Notes, 6 per ct.	99	50 do	opg 92⅝
5,000 U. S. Demand Notes	100	10 Erie Railway	36
5,000 do	100	100 do	36
5,000 do	100	100 do	36
5,000 do	100	100 do	36
2,000 do	100	100 do	36
2,000 do	100	100 do	36
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	93	100 do	36
20,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	66	100 do	36
1,000 Mich. Cen. R. Bds.	93	100 do	36
5,000 do	93	100 do	36
1,000 do	93	100 do	36

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS per year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—DR. DILLWORTH—THE MAGIC TRUMPET.

WALLACK'S—EILEY O'CONNOR—THE RETURNED VOLUNTEER.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—ALLEGHANIANS, VOCALISTS, AND SWISS BELL-RINGERS, Afternoon and Evening.—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 BROADWAY—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 11th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—No. 548 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The War Department, in answer to an inquiry from Gov. MORGAN, has telegraphed that the Department will receive volunteers *for the old regiments* until the draft is made. As the draft cannot be made before the 1st of September, volunteering for the old regiments will therefore be in order until that time.

Gen. POPE telegraphed to Gen. HALLECK yesterday morning that the enemy under JACKSON had retreated under cover of the night, and that their rear guard was then crossing the Rapidan towards Orange Court-house, with our cavalry and artillary in pursuit. Previous information from Gen. POPE'S army, to Monday evening, announced that there had been no fighting since Saturday night, and that the enemy had retired—our army occupytag their former position. Gen. KING, who had moved forward from the vicinity of Fredericksburgh with his whole division, was then within a few miles of the battle-field of Saturday, and has now, without doubt, joined Gen. POPE in his forward movement. An unfortunate break in the telegraph, it appears, prevented Gen. KING from receiving Gen. POPE'S orders to join him until a delay of twenty-four hours had occurred—thus preventing Gen. KING from participating in what might have proved a decisive defeat of "Stonewall" JACKSON'S forces. The further accounts of the battle of Saturday which we have received indicate that the struggle in which the comparatively small force of Gen. BANKS was engaged was a most desperate one, and it seems a wonder that the entire command was not annihilated. The rebel prisoners captured, however, state that our fire was very destructive, mowing down the enemy like grass. They were reinforced three times during the battle, but, when our troops finally gave way on the right, they were too much crippled to pursue. It now appears that only one gun was lost by us, and that one was upset in a ditch and spiked before being abandoned.

It has been announced that a cavalry brigade, under Gen. BUFORD, had been sent by Gen. POPE to Madison Court-house, and fears were entertained that they had been cut off by the rebels. Our dispatches this morning, however, announce the safe return of Gen. BUFORD'S command to Culpepper, after a series of exciting adventures and the loss of some dozen men. The force was at one time almost entirely surrounded by the rebels, and its extrication was a feat worthy of applause.

A rumor reaches us from Memphis, that the rebel forces under BRECKINRIDGE attacked and recaptured Baton Rouge last Wednesday. It will be recollected that VAN DORN, in his announcement to the rebel Government of the destruction of the ram *Arkansas*, stated that she was proceeding down the river to cooperate in an attack on Baton Rouge. Losing the cooperation of this formidable monster, it is doubtful whether BRECKINRIDGE made any attack, as he could not expect to hold the place in the face of our gunboats.

Gen. NAULKY telegraphs to the Secretary of War that two companies of the First Kentucky Cavalry encountered the guerrillas six times on Monday and Monday night, at various points below Williamsport, Tenn., and defeated them each time with considerable loss. Our loss was only one man wounded.

Fifteen hundred guerrillas, under HUGHES and QUANTRELL, attacked Independence, Mo., on Monday, and after an hour's severe fighting, the small National force defending the place surrendered. Twenty of our men are reported to be killed. Reinforcements were on the way from Lexington at the time the fight was progressing, but they were too late. An attack upon Lexington is expected next.

Intelligence from New-Orleans four days later—to the 3d inst.—is received by the arrival at this port of the steamship *Philadelphia*. The news is interesting, but not specially important. The *Picayune* had been temporarily suspended by order of Gen. BUTLER, for publishing some injudicious remarks regarding Gen. POPE'S order; but an apology being given, it was allowed to resume operations. The *Commercial Bulletin* had also been suspended for an objectionable obituary notice of Col. SEYMOUR, its senior editor, killed in the battles before Richmond.

The Police headquarters, or rather the Provost-Marshal's, were crowded yesterday with applicants to have passports *vised*, and to leave the City, State or country. Many stray soldiers were brought in and put in the way to rejoin their regiments. The five dollars reward for each deserter has stimulated the efforts to secure the last class. There can be no doubt that our Deputy Provost-Marshals will both stop the skedaddlers and send back the stragglers.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Scotia*, with European advices to the 3rd inst., and the *City of Baltimore*, with advices to the 31st ult., arrived at this port yesterday. A summary of the news has already been published, as received by telegraph from Cape Race. We give elsewhere, however, our correspondence, and extracts from our foreign files, which will be found of much interest.

The Irish and German stevedores of Buffalo struck on Monday for higher wages, and created quite a disturbance in their efforts to prevent others from going to work at the old rates. The rioters at one time overpowered the police, but they were finally overcome by the use of revolvers. Two of the rioters were wounded, and a number of the ringleaders were arrested.

The charge against Capt. MYERS and others, of the propeller *City of Madison*, for enticing Privates HAYCOCK and WALKER, of the Thirtieth Regiment, to desert, was dismissed by the Police Magistrate in Toronto on Saturday. The two soldiers swore that they had no intention to desert, and that no one urged or asked them to do so, and the Magistrate considered, therefore, that the charge could not be sustained.

The Police Commissioners concluded yesterday the taking of evidence in the case of Inspector FOLK and Capt. HOLBROOK, charged with neglect of duty during the late Brooklyn riot. It seems to have been pretty clearly established by the evidence, that the Brooklyn Police did all they could in consideration of the notice they got, and that the riot lasted less than half an hour. No doubt the charges against the officers named will be dismissed.

There was much buoyancy in the Stock market yesterday, with an advance of 1@1¼ ℔ cent. on the Railway Stocks, and a firm demand for United States Securities. Gold closed at 114 ℔ cent., and Bills on London 125½, as on Monday.

Freights are firmer for Grain to Great Britain, and the offerings are fair. Cotton is more active and firm at 47¢.@48c. for Middling Uplands. Coffee is quiet yet steady. Sugars are fairly active and firm. Molasses and Rice are quiet and unchanged. Pepper is active. Western and State Flour is steady and in fair demand for export, at $5 10@$5 25 for Extra State. Trade brands are dull and heavy. Canadian Flour is steady and in fair demand. Southern Flour is more active, especially family brands for export. Rye Flour is in limited request, but is steady. Corn Meal is in fair demand, and is firm. Wheat is inactive, owing to the meagre supply of choice offering and the advance in ocean freights, which checks the demand. Oats are active and firm. Barley and Barley Malt are quiet, but the stock is light, and prices are maintained. Rye is quiet, yet steady; the supply is small. Corn is quite active at lower rates for unsound, but at full prices for sound shipping, which is scarce. The Pork market is rather dull and heavy, as the stock in store is still very large. Beef is in fair request, and is firm in the absence of receipts of moment. Beef Hams and Bacon continue neglected, and prices are nominal. Cut Meats are in good demand, and Hams are quite firm, but shoulders are heavy. Lard is in fair request, and is firmer. Butter and Cheese arrive sparingly, owing to the "heated term," and as the assortment is poor, choice qualities readily command very full rates.

The Live Stock markets are crowded with animals, the returns made at the several sale-yards giving a total of 31,000 sent in for slaughter during the past week. This is 5,000 more than last week, and at least that number more than are needed in this hot weather, with such an abundance of cheap vegetables and fruits. Beeves foot up 4,500, which is more than the average number for last year. They were of good size, and generally in fair killing condition, chiefly grass and corn-fed western steers, just fit for retail butchers. A few of them were too heavy for hot weather, the butcher preferring a nice 7 cwt. steer to one which would dress 9 or 10 cwt. The cattle men justly called the trade one week ago worse than at any former market this season, but it is confessedly worse this week, several drovers declaring it the hardest market they have seen in ten years. The average price of the cattle was not over 7c. ℔ lb., which is the same as quoted at one or two of the very low markets last Fall, with a poorer class of cattle. A few of the best steers brought 8c., but large numbers of the really good cattle were sold at 7c., and the poorer animals at 6c., and even 5½c. Stock barely sold out.... Sheep and lambs are selling well, especially so for the large arrivals—over 11,000 for the week. Good sheep are worth 4½c.@4¾c., and extra fat ones 4¾c. ℔ lb.—lambs 4½c.@5½c.... Live hogs are coming in with a rush—near 15,000 for a hot week in August. They cannot be sold at a decline of 1c. ℔ lb., or 2½c. for corn-fed hogs.

A Southern View of the Rebellion.

The letter of a prominent Southern gentleman to his wife, who is in a distant country, was recently found on board of a vessel that was captured by our cruisers. It is of recent date, and is written in all the sincerity and unreservedness of mutual confidence. The writer gives his view of the war he is aiding as follows:

"This accursed attempt of one section to set up an independent government, must sooner or later *fail*, and *fail ignominiously*. I am bound in duty to share in the burdens, and to do what I may to alleviate the sufferings which the attempt has brought upon those among whom I was born, but I will take no office in it—the highest would be no inducement—nor will I share in the terrible responsibility. No words can depict the horrors which I witnessed both at Richmond and upon my journey there and back. *The deaths then occurring at Richmond were fully equal to one hundred and fifty a day.* More than seventeen thousand sick and wounded are now in the Richmond hospitals. *The recent seeming success of our arms will only serve to accelerate the downfall of our short-lived Confederacy.*"

Since the recent battles before Richmond, we, of the loyal States, have paid little attention to the ills that the rebels were probably suffering. Whatever might be their dangers, their hardships, and their heart-sinking anxieties, we saw them and considered them only as we met them on the field—united, multitudinous and militant—dealing death with remorseless avidity, and rushing on destruction themselves with amazing madness, as different as possible from stoicism. And this, perhaps, is the only view of the rebels and of the rebellion that we ought habitually to take.

But yet we must know that a horror far deeper than has ever sickened the loyal man's heart, must oppress the life and soul of the South. For fifteen months that entire people has been practically cut off from all communication with the foreign world, and from all peaceful intercourse with the loyal States with whose interests and prosperity they have been so long and closely identified. Not only has this been the case, but in place of the outward sympathy they once enjoyed, they have seen approaching their borders a circle of fire, displaying the forms of soldiers in countless numbers, coming to avenge the crime of which they have been guilty. They have struggled frantically against impending ills. They have converted their whole vast territory into a camp, and filled the land with the terrors of military despotism. They have robbed homes of their heads and protectors, and left thousands in abandonment and despair. All hope of foreign aid has been given up, and while they must henceforth grow weaker, the giant power of the loyal North is only beginning to be felt. All that has been endured in the loyal States from the war so far, has hardly excited the people to the dignity of passion. But quietly, and even coldly, the machinery is set in motion which is to loosen an avalanche from the side of this frigid North, and send it crashing through all the fertile fields, and cities, and savannahs of the South. Six hundred thousand fresh men to the field!

We had an army in front of Richmond, bearding the rebel lion in his den. All the power the enemy could bring to bear was hurled upon that army to destroy it. It survived the shock, gave blow for blow, and came out, if a loser in position, a winner in blood; and the assailant returned crippled to his lair, and left our gallant army still at his gates.

The thoughtful Southern man saw all this—he considered the broken and perishing hosts in Richmond—he knew the rebel disappointments—he felt their weakness; and in full view of their strained resources, exhaustion, misery and dismay, he heard the Government of the United States call six hundred thousand fresh soldiers into the field, and he knew they were coming. Therefore he writes that the rebellion must sooner or later "fail, and *fail ignominiously*." Why shall not the patriot be confident and hopeful, seeing how the heart of the rebellion is sinking?

A Cloud in the South.

Some weeks ago a little cloud appeared on the Southern horizon no larger than a man's hand. It was the nomination of rival candidates for the office of Governor of the State of North Carolina. As the canvass progressed the cloud grew larger, until it not only overshadowed the State, but casts its gloom even toward Richmond. One JOHNSON, a politician of the South Carolina school, an aristocrat and fire-eater, became the candidate of the original Secessionists of the old North State. He was opposed by Col. ZEBULON B. VANCE, a Union member of Congress two years ago. But VANCE, though a Unionist up to the date when North Carolina was dragged out of the Union, seems to have yielded to the heresy of the times, and "followed his State" into the ranks of treason, for he raised a regiment of volunteers, and is now serving in the Confederate army near Richmond.

There is nothing in the sentiments or actions of the candidates themselves that would give any significance to the election of either as Governor of North Carolina. But there has been that of civil dissension, party dissension, heart-burning and hate developed in the canvass that bids fair to introduce a new revolution, and tear the State itself from her position in the Southern Confederacy. It appears that the secession leaders of North Carolina owe this danger to their own unscrupulous selfishness. After they had involved the State in the crime of rebellion, against the earnest efforts and pleadings of such men as VANCE and Govs. GRAHAM and GILMER, and the powerful conservative element of the State, the Secessionists wished to kill off these men utterly, and monopolize the Government of North Carolina in the future. Accordingly, they adopted the policy as well as proclaimed the sentiment, that no original Union man was to be trusted in the Confederate Government, either State or National. This rule was attempted to be enforced, and indeed it was enforced to the extent that all the soldiers raised for the Confederate army, ranged themselves into two distinct classes—the old Union men going together in regiments by themselves, and choosing only officers of their own former political faith; and the Secessionists going together and forming also their distinct regiments. It so happened (it always does) that the vaporing Secessionists made a slim appearance on the field, and on the army rolls; and this fact gave occasion for stinging retorts by the proscribed "Unionists" upon the arrogant and selfish knaves who had ruined the State and then sought to monopolize its confidence and honors. The contrast was too manifest, and the feelings it excited too bitter to be smothered by any considerations of public policy. The controversy put the whole State in a flame, and so fierce a canvass has not been waged in North Carolina for a quarter of a century as the one that closed there on the 7th inst., the result of which we await with profound interest.

The Johnson or original secession men have resorted to every mean agency to defeat VANCE, that marked the latter years of that class of politicians while they remained under the old Union. They have stigmated VANCE'S supporters as traitors, "Lincolnites" and "abolition sympathizers." They declared in all their organs that VANCE is opposed to JEFF. DAVIS and the rebellion—that if he was elected Governor, North Carolina troops were to be withdrawn from the Confederate army, and the State itself to resume its allegiance to the "Lincoln Government."

Of course the friends of VANCE denied that this was their platform. They pointed to the presence of their candidate in the rebel army; and to the numerous "Union" regiments in the field as proof of superior courage and patriotism on their part; and to make a case against the Secessionists, they did not fail to point out all the rascally means by which the State was betrayed into secession and war by the cowardly set who now bear so little the brunt of the fight. They admited their opposition to the Jeff. Davis *régime*, and they have wide-spread Southern sympathy in that particular. And in order to justify this opposition to the Davis dynasty, they fearlessly criticised his Administration and showed wherein the odious "Lincoln Government" was vastly superior to the Confederate tyranny at Richmond.

It is easy to tell what the effect of such a canvass will be in any State of free and independent citizens. The probability is that VANCE is chosen Governor. His party will have a consciousness of being distrusted and opposed by the Confederates, whom they will hate in return for the villainous slanders poured out upon them in the canvass. They will have satisfied the majority of the people that the State was betrayed and ruined by a lying minority of secession knaves, whom in justice they must punish, and whose misdeeds they must repair. If the minority resist by force, as they may, what more natural than that VANCE as Governor should demand of the Confederate Government the return of all the North Carolina troops for State defence against open insurrection—and what more likely than that the "Union" regiments would answer the call whether JEFF. DAVIS consented or not?

SKEDADDLING FROM THE DRAFT AND HOW TO CHECK IT.—The Government may easily put a stop to the exodus of poltroons and semi-Secessionists by causing all those caught *in flagrante delicto*, to be immediately mustered into service under the President's second call for 300,000 men. The small chance of escape to Canada or Europe would not be likely to induence such men so much as the almost certainty of their apprehension by our active Provost-Marshals.

It is known to all our citizens, not merely that a draft is shortly to be made, but, also, that no individual is permitted to leave the country, or even his own State, unless provided with due authorization. All legists are agreed that ignorance of the law can never be pleaded in extenuation of its infringement; and, inasmuch as some of our citizens may be compelled to enter the ranks, who would have remained at home but for these "skedaddlers," it is but fair that the latter should suffer a penalty for their attempted evasion.

The "High-Souled British Merchant" in the Pillory—Earl Russell and the Liverpool Memorialists.

SIDNEY SMITH used to tell a good story of a friend of his who, when Finchley Common the favorite preserve of highwaymen) came, in the progress of improvement, to be inclosed, and the footpads lost the opportunity of exercising their gallant vocation, proposed to draw up for them a petition to the House of Commons, running somewhat after this wise: "We, your loyal highwaymen of Finchley Common and its neighborhood, having, at great expense, laid in a stock of blunderbusses, pistols and other instruments for plundering the public, and finding ourselves impeded in the exercise of our calling by the said inclosure of the said Common of Finchley, humbly petition your honorable House will be pleased to assign to us such compensation as your honorable House in its wisdom and justice may think fit."

If the witty petitioner were now alive, he would find employment for his memorializing talent in setting forth the grievances of real instead of fictitious plaintiffs. He would, in fact, have been employed by the Liverpool shippers and merchants who have lately sent a memorial to Lord RUSSELL, which is an exact parallel in its morality with that of the Finchley highwayman, though very far from being as neat in its expression. It will be found in another column.

These hypocritical Pecksniffs have actually had the audacity to complain because their ships, laden with arms, ammunition and general aid and comfort for the rebels, have been seized in the Bahamas by our watchful war ships. They "view with considerable anxiety the *hostile attitude* assumed by the Federal cruisers in the Bahama waters!" They think, with their Finchley prototypes, that if allowed to go on, "very disastrous consequences will ensue to your memorialists and other merchants and shipowners!" And they pray, just as the indignant footpads did, that steps may be taken to "protect" them and "put a stop" to these meddlesome Yankee cruisers!

We forgive Lord RUSSELL for all his gammon about the stone blockade, and give him a large margin for future abuse of the Americans, in return for his very capital rejoinder to the Liverpool memorialists. His lordship replies that all they say of their losses in the pursuit of their efforts to aid their friends is doubtless true; but adds that the true remedy is for them to "*refrain from this species of trade.*" He furthermore completely justifies the vigilance of our cruisers, and concludes by reminding the memorialists that it is "the duty of Her Majesty's subjects to conform to Her Majesty's Proclamation, and refrain from furnishing to either of the belligerent parties any of the means of war which are forbidden to be furnished by that proclamation."

We can well imagine that these sharp truths fell like a wet blanket on the shippers and merchants, who have so long been carrying on this illicit traffic that their moral sense (never of the acutest, to be sure) has become completely obfuscated, and, like the Finchley Common gentry, had come to regard the public as lawful plunder. They really seem to think they have a *right* to cover the waters of the Bahamas with their contraband laden ships, and make it an *entrepôt* for traffic with the rebels. In this enterprise they have been efficiently seconded by the authorities and people of Nassau, which Earl RUSSELL well characterizes as the "great *entrepôt* of this commerce." Nothing could be better adapted than this place for such traffic. Presenting no less than four distinct channels of ingress and egress, fifty miles apart, the facilities for eluding the vigilance of even the most vigilant cruisers are extraordinary. In convenient anchorage in the channel, the vessels of the Liverpool memorialists, say the *Gladiator* for example, laden with contraband, would take its station, and there transfer its cargo to the swift, light-draft rebel steamers which, through one or the other of the numerous passages, would then seek to make their way toward some rebel port. Add to this that both the people and the officials have been all along thoroughly enlisted on the secession side; have done everything in their power to aid the contraband trade, and have even as a last desperate resort invented every kind of trick and trap to betray our cruising officers into some violation of the neutrality laws, that would authorize their dismissal, and so afford greater opportunities to their rebel friends.

Earl RUSSELL limits himself to a simple *recommendation* to the Liverpool merchants—to refrain from this traffic. Nevertheless, we cannot but think its effect will be powerful. It defines, once and for all, the *morality* of the traffic. It strips off the thin veneer wherewith the Liverpool memorialists tried to cover their malfeasances. Henceforth a British merchant not only knows that this "trade" *is* illicit, (which might not weigh so very much with him,) but knows that it is *looked upon* as illicit; and the conventional view of the matter is all-powerful with your British Pecksniff. The Finchley highwayman can no longer indulge in any amiable illusions as to his profession. It is stripped of all disguises, and is stark robbery and violation of the commandment. Your high-souled British merchant has but one fear before his eyes, and that is—Mrs. Grundy.

WHY CAPT. DAVIS DID NOT TAKE VICKSBURGH.—Capt. DAVIS, of the Western Flotilla, has been subjected to frequent attack by a portion of the public Press on account of his failure to take Vicksburgh. There are two facts that should be known before a judgment is pronounced. 1. It was wholly impossible to capture the place without the aid of land forces. This cooperation he repeatedly requested, but never obtained. 2. At the time of his withdrawal from Vicksburgh and retirement up the Mississippi, full *one-half* of his men were prostrated by sickness. Any verdict which did not take these circumstances into account would necessarily be imperfect.

Prince de Joinville on the Richmond Battle.

The inexplicable uniformity with which people, in the midst of great events, find leisure to attend to the smallest and least important, needs no better illustration than in the matter of the Orleans Princes. The heirs of LOUIS PHILIPPE needed to be soldiers to complete that round of accomplishments prescriptively necessary for budding royalty. This schooling, owing to the anomalous position of the family in the European political system, was not to be had in Europe. Civil war opportunely broke out in America. Hither, with the Prince of Joinville as their Mentor, the Princelings came; selected the side to fight upon, with, we suspect, far less regard to the merits of the contest than the convenience of the National headquarters, and the facilities of departure in case of disgust; and served their year with commendable subordination and good humor. A serious reverse befel the National arms. The army, to the staff of which they were attached, was beaten from its chosen position; and after a conflict reflecting eternal credit upon our gallant fellows, reached the banks of the James several miles further from Richmond than the scene of the earliest strife. At this moment of gloom and prostration, the Princes announced their determination to return to Europe; and the determination was at once put in practice.

The amount of perfectly gratuitous curiosity devoted to the interpretation of this episode exceeds belief. Why the Princes came in the first place was an enigma. Why they preferred the cause of the National Government; and how far their sudden flight homeward was expressive of their conviction that the cause in question was a hopeless one; these difficulties it has seemed good to many to solve, and the solutions have been as various and irreconcilable as the elements of a comet's path.

To those addicted to the question, the letters of the Prince of Joinville, reprinted in another column, will afford little satisfaction. While the Prince throws a flood of impartial light, highly serviceable in Europe, upon the causes and nature of the compulsory movement which transferred Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army from the Chickahominy to the James, he is uncommunicative in respect to the causes which rendered the separation of his nephews from the army coincident with that event. He does not say a fear of being face to face with their countrymen on the Mexican question had any relation to it. He is too good a diplomatist to reveal the sudden hopes of a European outbreak, by which the dynasty of Orleans might be profited, as the ground of flight. The obligations of hospitality forbid a reference to the declining fortunes of the Federal house. So far as the letter goes, nothing but the extreme danger to which the Count of Paris and his cousin were exposed in the fight, a danger which might bear upon its wings consequences mortal to the hopes of all Orleanists, prompted the prudent decision to withdraw—or, in plain terms, all three ran away because badly frightened. Such is the only inner and quite inadequate light the correspondence of DE JOINVILLE casts upon this mystery of Orleans.

We have said the story of the battle as told by the Prince will be useful as impartial testimony against the false witness of rebel reporters in Europe. The latter have represented the retirement of Gen. MCCLELLAN as no better than a panic flight. The evidence of the Prince completely disproves this slander upon the courage of our soldiers; shows faithfully with what undaunted fortitude and high heart they beat back the thronging enemy, confident of his ability to compel a surrender; and only rested in new lines, when untiring bravery had made them secure from assault. In establishing these points as eye-witnesses, the Princes of Orleans have certainly done this country a single and signal service, if they have done no more.

OBJECT OF JACKSON'S MOVEMENT.—Now that, under cover of the darkness of Monday night, Stonewall JACKSON has suddenly retreated and recrossed the Rapidan, the purpose of his passage over the stream and advance in a northerly direction, giving battle to BANKS' corps on Saturday last, appears evident. He wished simply to get a blow at part of Gen. POPE'S force before the whole of it was concentrated, and cripple it as much as was in his power. He threw forward 20,000 men against one-half that number of Union troops, fought a battle, which was not as successful, perhaps, as he anticipated, and went back. He may have made the retrograde movement, perhaps, quicker than he intended, because of the reported approach of Gen. BURNSIDE in his rear, and the sudden massing of troops by POPE in his front. But he escaped, it seems, in time to save himself, and has succeeded in placing himself in a position where reinforcements are much easier got than they would have been at Cedar Mountain. It is a misfortune that he has effected his escape—a still greater misfortune than it was that he was permitted to come and bring on a battle. But there is good chance still that he may yet be cornered by the combined efforts of POPE and BURNSIDE. While it is important to prevent any great reinforcements reaching him from Richmond, it is still more important that he be not permitted, in case of any sudden emergency on the Peninsula, to rush back with any part of his force to Richmond. The operations in Gen. POPE'S Department at the present time are of vital significance. The stake is greater than appears on its surface; the forces on both sides are large, and the commanders among the ablest in either service. We have POPE, SIGEL, BURNSIDE, BANKS and MCDOWELL, with a large number of the most dashing inferior officers; while the rebels have JACKSON, HILL, EWELL and others. From the character of the men in command on either side it is not likely that there will be any long period of delay or inaction. We hope that it will be possible for our army each time to be the attacking party, and with superior numbers, and not give the rebels the advantage in both particulars, as has generally been the case in Virginia.

OUR FRIENDS IN EUROPE.—The Parliamentary Reform Association of Paisley, representing the industrial classes of that great manufacturing city, has forwarded an address to the authorities of this country, which is very different in its tone from the utterances of the aristocracy and snobocracy of England. It recognizes that the present struggle of the North is one for the equal rights of man, and gives warm utterance to the sympathies and prayers of the working-classes for our success. Coming after the recent remarkable demonstration of the unfortunate laborers of Manchester, it gives proof that we have friends in Great Britain, and that these friends are those who suffer most terribly by the war, but who see in it an object which consecrates even their own sorrows. No European city has suffered more from the stoppage of the cotton supply than the people of the Scottish town of Paisley; but those disfranchised and ground-down workers, who have no voice in Press or Parliament, recognize in our success the dawn of a better day for the whole world and for themselves. When once they get to the top, we shall have fewer insults from England.

CRUISE OF THE SUMTER PRIVATEER.

Extract from the Private Journal of one of the Officers.

Under the title of "The Cruise of the Confederate Ship *Sumter*," the August number of the *Cornhill Magazine* contains the private journal of an officer of that famous vessel, from the day she was put into commission until her crew were paid off at Gibraltar in April last. We learn that the *Sumter* left New-Orleans on the 18th of June, and ran the blockade on the 30th. Of this her first adventure, we have the following account:

"At 2 o'clock in the morning the steamer *Empire Parish* dropped alongside, laden with coal, 200 barrels of which were transferred to the *Sumter's* bunkers before daylight. The *Empire Parish* then steamed down the river, returning about 11 o'clock—just as all hands had been piped to muster—with the welcome intelligence that the blockading squadron had disappeared. The *Sumter* was got under way in double quick time. Directly after crossing the bar, the *Brooklyn* was seen in chase of a sailing vessel, which chase she soon abandoned, and shaped her course for the *Sumter*. At this time the latter ship had no sail on, but soon a favorable breeze sprung up, and an order was given to unfurl. The *Brooklyn* followed her example, spreading every yard of canvas that would draw. The speed of the two ships seemed to be about equal, and for more than two hours it was doubtful whether the little 'rebel' would come out victor or vanquished. She was sadly out of trim, being too much down by the head, which caused her to plunge greatly, keeping the forecastle continually covered with spray. To remedy this, the field howitzer, and about 1,500 gallons of water, were thrown overboard. Up to this time the *Sumter* carried only 18 pounds of steam; suddenly the head of the steam-guage indicated that it had been increased to 27 pounds. It soon became evident that the *Sumter* was gaining on the Yankee. The *Brooklyn's* hull gradually sank beneath the horizon, but she still continued the chase, until nothing could be seen of her save her white sails—of which she carried a huge quantity. After a chase of four hours her commander saved the credit of his ship as a fast sailer by turning back. As soon as the enemy wore ship, the *Sumter's* crew manned the rigging and cheered ship most heartily."

On the 3d of July the *Sumter* captured and burnt the *Golden Rocket*, a fine ship of 1,000 tons, bound from Havana to Cienfugos, in ballast. Seven other ships—*Cuba, Machias, Ben Dunning, Mibert Adams, Louisa Kirham, West Wind* and *Naiad*—were captured during the following three days, and, with the exception of the *Cuba*, taken into Cienfuegos. Water and coal were taken in here, and on the 7th they left the port and sailed toward the island of Curacos. There they arrived on the 17th, effected some repairs, and left on the 24th. Next day they captured the schooner *Abby Bradford*, from Portland, Me. On the 26th they anchored outside the harbor of Porto Cabello, Venezuela. Owing to the commander's refusal to comply with a certain port regulation, the authorities would not grant either the *Sumter* or her prize permission to enter the harbor. Next day the bark *Joseph Maxwell*, of Philadelphia, was captured. Her cargo being very valuable, and selected with a view to its sale in the West Indies, or the Spanish Main, the *Sumter* returned with her to Porto Cabello. The authorities refused to admit either vessel, but a portion of the crew of the *Maxwell* was allowed to land, being taken charge of by the United States Consul. Thereupon the *Sumter* and the *Maxwell* left the port; and when out at sea, a prize crew was sent on board, with orders to sail for Cienfuegos. At the same time the *Abby Bradford* was dispatched to New-Orleans, by way of Berwick's Bay. On the 30th the *Sumter* arrived at Trinidad, where she remained until the 5th of August. On the 16th of that month she arrived off the harbor of Cayenne, French Guiana. The commander being unwilling to comply with one of the port laws relative to war vessels, the *Sumter* left during the afternoon. Some of her officers, however, went ashore, and learned that two days before a United States gunboat had been there looking for the *Sumter*.

After leaving Cayenne, the vessel's course was shaped for Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, where she remained until the end of the month, steaming out of the harbor on the 30th. After five days' pleasant sailing from Paramaribo, the *Sumter* arrived, without anything having occurred worthy of note, at Maranham. Here they learned the recapture of the brig *Cuba*. On the 15th of September they left Maranham, and on the 25th captured the brigantine *Joseph Park*, which they burnt two days afterward. On the 28th the schooner *Daniel Trowbridge* was captured and burnt. Under dates Nov. 2 and 5, we find the following entries:

NOV. 2.—No fewer than three sail have been overhauled to-day, all carrying the flag of Great Britain. One of them reported the capture of the "pirate" *Sumter*, off Charleston Harbor, after a most determined resistance, in which she was dismasted, and lost more than half her crew.

NOV. 5.—We meet so many vessels under British colors, that the question arises—Are not many of them Yankees in disguise? When we were at San Juan de Maranham, it was positively asserted that many Yankee skippers had effected, at that port, a bogus sale of their vessels to English merchants, so that when they sailed they would be under the protection of the British flag! How humiliating it must be to be compelled to resort to these shifts? To-day we boarded the British brigantine *Rothsay*, the French brig *Hélene*, and the British ship *Plover*. The captain of the *Plover* asked the boarding officer if he was in search of the *Sumter*—having mistaken her for a Yankee gunboat. The officer, believing the skipper to be in jest, replied affirmatively. "Then," said the skipper, "it will take a smarter looking craft than your's to catch the *Sumter*; and even if you find her, you can't *take* her!"

On the 9th of November, the *Sumter* arrived at Port Royal, Martinique, but being unable to procure coal at that port, they left it on the 13th for St. Pierre, whither she was followed by the *Iroquois*. Her escape from that vessel, on the 23d, is thus related

"Every preparation having been made, the ship being in good sailing trim, a portion of her stores placed on the spar-deck, to be hove overboard to lighten her, in case it was necessary, precisely as the 8 o'clock gun was fired, she slipped her anchor and steamed slowly out to sea, keeping close under cover of the land. Scarcely had her propeller revolved a dozen times before a blue light appeared at the masthead of the only Yankee ship in port. Then a second signal was displayed on shore, and then another. The

...French war steamer, which was under the ...lee of the fort, but nothing could be seen of the ...ter. The engine was again started, and the ship moved very slowly, and still closely hugging the coast. When nearly opposite the southern point, the *Iroquois* was seen bearing down upon us; but as we were so completely under cover of the land, it was not likely that she saw us. The *Sumter's* prow was turned in the direction of the other point, but afterward she ran closer into the harbor, all the time watching every movement of the *Iroquois*. Seeing that she was still watching the southern point, the *Sumter* shot across to the northern point at her fullest speed. Just before she reached the point a vessel was seen a little ahead of her. The engine was again stopped to determine the character of this craft. The darkness was so intense that it was impossible to make her out at first. A blundering quartermaster pronounced her to be an armed steamer; after a minute of anxious suspense, she was transformed into a sailing frigate, lying broadside on; and finally, while we were in momentary expectation of attack, she proved to be a harmless little fore and aft schooner. About a quarter of an hour was lost in making out this vessel. The engine was again set in motion, and in a few minutes the *Sumter* was rounding the point. After she passed *Diamond Rock* she gave the land a wider berth, heading for the open sea. Even at this moment we could scarcely realize that the wide-awake Capt. PALMER could be foiled so easily. Did he wait until morning watching the southern point? or did he give chase to an imaginary *Sumter*? It will be hard to convince him now that the rebels did not leave St. Pierre either by the overland or the underground route.

It should have been stated that a large and brilliant light, which was placed astern of the *Sumter*, in the window of a building near the Cathedral, every night after the arrival of the *Iroquois*, was hauled down as soon as the former got under way. Four lights, seemingly on a flag-staff, were placed one above another, on a housetop, supposed to be that of the United States Consul; after being displayed about five minutes, they were put out, one at a time. The vessel that raised a blue light to her mast-head was the same one that hauled down the British flag, which she had flown ever since the *Sumter* had been in port, and hoisted her proper colors, the Stars and Stripes, as soon as the *Iroquois* arrived."

Two days after leaving Martinique they captured the *Montmorenci*, of Bath, Me., with a cargo of 1,900 tons of coal, consigned to British residents in St. Thomas. Her captain executed a bond to the value of the ship in favor of Capt. SEMMES, after which she was permitted to continue her voyage. Next day they captured and burned the schooner *Arcade*, of Portland, Me., and on the 3d December the *Vigilant*, bound to Sombrero Island for guano. On the 8th, a bark from New-Bedford, fitted out for a three years' whaling voyage, was captured and burnt, making the sixteenth seizure since leaving the Mississippi. On the 4th January the *Sumter* arrived at Cadiz, where they remained until the 17th. During the interval seven of the crew deserted, and much discontent appears to have existed in the ship, though from what cause is not stated. Another source of discomfort to Capt. SEMMES rose from the vacillating conduct of the Spanish authorities, respecting which we find the following entry in the journal:

"The day after the arrival of the *Sumter* objection was made to her remaining longer than twenty-four hours. To the order to leave our commander answered that the Queen's proclamation did not apply to vessels in distress; that he would not endanger the lives of his command by going to sea in the condition his vessel was then in. In order to force him to respect this mandate a mammoth frigate was menacingly stationed near the *Sumter*. When the hour for our departure came, the Spaniards magnanimously granted us permission to remain. Next she was hauled into one of the Government docks, the officials as polite as Parisians, and seemingly fearful of their inability to pay sufficient deference to our commander. After undergoing slight repairs the *Sumter* was towed down to the city. Here she procured a supply of water, but not a bucket of coal, the sale of it being positively forbidden. The commander was again ordered to leave within two hours. Six hours thereafter the authorities notified him verbally that he could remain and get everything he required. He replied that he desired nothing from the Spaniards, and would have no further intercourse with them. The written permission of the authorities was promptly sent overboard. Soon after the messenger had left the ship we got under way. When abreast of the mine fort the *Sumter* was hailed by a gun-boat, the cry on landing that a war was as though our lives depended on the delivery of the large puppies held aloft by an official in the bow of the boat. Great must have been his astonishment on learning that this document was not worth stopping for'"

On the 15th the *Sumter* removed to Gibraltar, capturing on the way the barks *Neapolitan* and *Investigator*. The former was burnt; the cargo of the latter being consigned to British merchants she was allowed to proceed on her voyage. The movements of the National war ships at Gibraltar are duly recorded, as well as the arrest of the Paymaster of the *Sumter*, and another Secessionist, at Tangiers, and at length we come to the following entry, almost the last in the journal:

"APRIL 8.—Owing to the *Sumter's* boiler's being completely worn out—they having been patched so often that no reliance can be placed in them—our commander has determined to disband and pay off his crew, and lay up the old ship until the expiration of the war. This news is received on all hands with great joy. We are heartily sick of the life of inactivity we have been leading for the past three months, though much regret will be felt at leaving the old ship which has carried us over so many miles of ocean, and through so many perils."

Next day paying off the crew commenced, and on the 10th was finished, with the exception of eleven men left on board to take care of the ship.

Dr. Charles Mackay and the London Times.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You state in your paper of Sunday that I have denied being the writer of the New-York correspondence of the London *Times*. You have been misinformed. I never made any such denial to any person, authorized or unauthorized to ask the question. Since my arrival in America, I have neither taken pains to promulgate nor to conceal a fact that has ceased for many months to be a secret on either side of the Atlantic.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
CHAS. MACKAY.

NEW-YORK HOTEL, Tuesday, Aug. 12, 1862.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Those rival Lilliputians, Gen. TOM THUMB and Commodore NUTT, are creating an immense sensation at the Museum. The idea of uniting these competitive attractions could have entered the head of none other than the great showman; or, had any one else thought of the plan, none other would have had enterprise enough to put it into execution. The General and Commodore engage in a grand and comprehensive trial of skill in all those performances for which both of them have been justly celebrated. They each appear in a wide range of characters, in songs, dances and statuesque tableaux, and whichever excels the other in the long run is to receive a prize of $1,000. At present neither seems to be ahead, and they will no doubt have to contend for several weeks to come, especially if the public continues to rush in such crowds to see them.

WATERING-PLACE MUSIC.—The Summer sojourners at Rockaway are rejoicing in the performances of a very superior quartette of musicians, who make the evening concerts at the Pavilion much more attractive than those at watering places usually are. BERGMANN, of the Philharmonic Society, has been there through the season with his violincello, and ERBEN with his flute. In addition to the daily afternoon and evening performances they have given two or three serenades, at which one or two additional instruments have been brought down from the City. MAYER presides at the piano, and SCHNEIDER plays the violin. Their annual concert takes place on Saturday evening next, Aug. 16. The Pavilion is unusually crowded this year.

POOR CHAP!—Among the items of European news is a report that a marriage is on the *tapis* for our late guest, the Prince of Wales; that two ladies, one of Denmark and the other of Prussia, are mentioned for him, and "the King of the Belgians, it is said, *inclines to the former*." The King of the Belgians is a very old and experienced bird in this matter of royal marriages, and his inclinations are very likely to settle the case; but we should really like to know which of the two girls the Prince of Wales inclines to, or whether he inclines to either of them. The case is a hard one—that the young English kingling's bedfellow should be picked out for him by the withered old diplomat of Belgium.

THE BEEKMAN-STREET FIRE—DEATH OF CAPT. MUNCK.—Capt. MARCUS B. MUNCK, the gentleman who was so severely burned by the burning of the Italobow Hotel, corner of William and Beekman streets, on the 6th inst., died on Monday in the New-York Hospital. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest, and a verdict of death from burns accidentally received was rendered by the jury. Deceased was 30 years of age, and a native of Ireland. The funeral will take place to-day from the City Hospital at 1 P. M. His remains will be deposited in Greenwood, and will be attended thither by two companies of the Stanton Legion.

TRIBULATION OF THE CONSCRIPTS.

Continued Vigilance of the Police in Arresting the Runaways.

The Delinquents to Give Bonds to Serve, If Drafted, or They Are Immediately Put on Military Duty—Scenes and Incidents at the Police Headquarters and Elsewhere.

Such an exodus of numbers as might have taken place, may be imagined from the crowds who are compelled to stay at home under the orders of Secretary STANTON. A spontaneous resolve upon travel appears to have seized the masses of those who had the shadow of a shade of pretext for denying that they are citizens of the United States. Hearty, robust, stalwart men, who have lived here, made money here, and been protected here for five, ten or more years, daily present themselves for passports to leave the country, avowedly because they, though not liable, are afraid of being drafted. Such is the combination of ignorance and cowardice which has seized some men. So far as at present developed, nobody manifests any reluctance to let such men go, and many say "good riddance."

Of the thousands of pretended foreign subjects who have obtained passports to leave the country, not a few have been detected in perjury by the shrewd cross-questioning to which they are subjected at Police headquarters. The questions put are somewhat leading, as for instance: "When did you take out your first papers?" "Where did you vote last?" "When were you naturalized?" "How often have you voted?" "When did you declare your intentions?" The natural impulse to tell the truth, or to stammer in telling a lie, has caused the detection of a number of these Judases, who have been provided with secure quarters. The form of certificate given by the acting British Consul is, that he "has good reason to believe that Mr. ——— is a British subject."

EFFICACY OF CROSS-EXAMINATION.

The cross-questioning not unfrequently develops the fact that what is good reason for one official, may not be equally good for another. The culprit is quite certain to be satisfied of this, to his cost. Some of the most glaring cases of endeavoring to evade the draft have been developed. One young man, recognized as native born, though presenting a certificate that he was a British subject, was arrested. His mother, armed and equipped with a letter from a member of Congress, applied to Superintendent KENNEDY for the release of her son, and in conversation actually stated that she had informed her son, before he made application to the British Consul, that he was born in this country.

An amusing instance of stultification occurred yesterday afternoon, during the examination of an applicant for leave to go to California, by a fine looking young man, who said he was nearly 21 years of age, had lived in this country since he was ten years of age, and was not a citizen. The cat was let out of the bag in this wise, just as the Inspector—or, rather, Deputy Provost-Marshal—was about signing his name:

"Going to leave the country, eh?"

"No; I am going to California to look after some property."

"But you can't hold property in this country if you are not a citizen?"

"But I am going to get it for my brother."

"He can't hold it, either, unless he is a citizen."

"But he is a citizen, and I am going to get it for him. It was left for him."

"You can't hold property if you are not a citizen. I guess we will have to notify the authorities to hand over that property to the State." [Exit Elmira man rather confused and in a hurry.]

CAME TO THE WRONG PLACE.

Not a few disappointed foreigners applied for privilege to go to various parts of this State, the Eastern and Western States, under the impression that they were to be arrested if they had no passports. They were, of course, informed that there is no design to interfere with local travel; that any loyal citizen, who does not intend to evade the draft can travel unmolested. Persons about to sail for Europe in the first or second cabin of steamers were referred to the United States Marshal to have their passports vised. Many native applicants for leave to visit Europe or California were referred to the State Department at Washington. In spite of the extensive publication of the regulations governing travel, it was wonderful how many simple-minded persons came to the Police Headquarters when none but the United States Marshal, the Foreign Consuls, or the State Department could help them. It was quite evident that everybody don't read the papers yet. All were, however, directed where to apply, in the most courteous and affable manner, and even men who require a species of adumbration to get an idea into their heads, were finally instructed as to the proper mode of procedure. For the benefit of those who have not yet comprehended the restrictions upon locomotion, we give the following general directions:

RULES GOVERNING TRAVEL.

If a foreign subject desires to leave the country, he must obtain a passport from the Consul of the country to which he owes allegiance. This passport must be vised at the Police Headquarters before the bearer can leave the country.

Citizens liable to draft desiring to go to California, Canada, Europe or any other part of the world, must get passports from Secretary SEWARD. These can be procured by any passport agent, the most enterprising of whom will doubtless advertise the locality of their offices.

Citizens not liable to draft desiring to leave the country, can obtain passports from Superintendent KENNEDY or United States Marshal MURRAY. The latter gentleman has charge of those who are to go in the first and second cabin.

All loyal citizens intending to travel from one loyal State to another without intending to avoid the draft, can do so without impediment. There is no intention to interfere with local travel.

THE SKEDADDLERS' BRIGADE.

The numbers of those arrested in the act of leaving the country to avoid the draft, bid fair to furnish some recruits for the army forthwith, as Superintendent KENNEDY has received the following instructions from Major TURNER for their benefit, viz:

"Persons arrested and detained for attempting to evade the draft, you will release on their giving bond in one thousand dollars, with good security, conditioned that they will perform military duty or provide a substitute, if drafted. If not done, convey such persons to the nearest military post or depot, and there place them on military duty."

The affidavits and proofs against those already arrested were yesterday being prepared by Mr. KENNEDY and his assistants. It is not probable that many of the culprits can give the necessary bond. Such as fail to comply will be forthwith handed over to the tender mercies of Gen. BROWN, commanding at this post.

THE FORMS OF OATH ADMINISTERED.

Aside from the cross-questioning and the oath, the Provost-Marshal and his deputies have seldom any evidence to rely upon in deciding upon any passport. The following is the form adopted for aliens:

"You do solemnly swear that you are not a citizen of the United States; that you have at no time declared your intention to become a citizen of the United States, and that you have never claimed to be a citizen of the United States by voting at any election therein."

For citizens over the age liable to draft, the subjoined is administered, comprising an oath of allegiance:

"You do solemnly swear that you bear true allegiance to the United States and the Constitution and laws thereof, and that you are now over the age of forty-five years."

A similar one is administered to minors, as follows:

"You do solemnly swear that you bear true allegiance to the United States, and the Constitution and laws thereof; and that you have not yet attained the age of 18 years."

The following episode occurred yesterday morning between Deputy CARPENTER and a young Irishman, who wanted permission to go "home:"

"Where were you born?"

"In Dooblin, Sir."

"How long have you been in this country?"

"About ten years, Sir."

"Ever been naturalized?"

"Sure, Sir, I swore for a citizen two years ago."

"Very well, my friend, if you can swear for a citizen, you can fight for the country. This is your home now, and you don't need a passport to stay here."

THE PROVOST GUARD AND SOLDIERS ASTRAY.

The Provost Guard have arrested and sent to their regiments, in the last two days, about a hundred soldiers, not counting those belonging to regiments recruiting and forming in and about the City. The prospect of getting $5 for each deserter, has made the police lynx-eyed in discovering uniforms, and not a few delinquent shoulder-straps have been escorted to headquarters. In the cases of attaches of regiments in the City or recruiting here, the men are at first let off with an admonition to be provided with passes in future, or perhaps they are escorted to the recruiting office. Members of regiments at the seat of war, who are not provided with the proper passes, are taken to Governor's Island. The officers already begin to receive their rewards of $5 cash for these deserters. The Provost-Marshal and Deputies are, however, not unfrequently lenient, and where a soldier presents an honest face and manner, are very apt to take his word of honor that he has lost his pass and will rejoin his regiment immediately.

RIOT IN BUFFALO.

Strike of Irish and German Stevedores—The Police Force Overpowered—Final Arrest of the Ringleaders.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Aug. 12.

A very serious disturbance occurred yesterday afternoon on the docks, caused by the Irish and German stevedores demanding increased pay for their work, and preventing others from working at the old rates.

The rioters at one time overpowered the Police force.

Chief of Police DALLAHAN and others of the force were severely injured.

Finally, a number of the ringleaders were arrested, but not until the revolvers of the Police Officers were used.

Two rioters were shot, but not dangerously wounded.

The Mayor ordered the militia under arms, but fortunately their services were not needed.

Funeral of Lieut. Temple Emmet.

The funeral of this gallant young officer took place at St. George's Church, in Astoria, yesterday afternoon, and was attended by a large concourse of people from that village and from this City. The services were conducted in the Episcopal form by the Pastor of the church, Rev. Dr. HARRIS, assisted by Rev. Mr. SAYERS, of Ravenswood. After reading appropriate passages from Scripture, the Pastor briefly addressed the congregation, and spoke of the deceased as one who had fallen in the glorious cause of defending law, justice, truth and government. No man could come to a more honorable end than in the defence of a cause such as our Government was now engaged in, and the highest teachings of Christianity authorized us to say of a man who gave up his life to such a cause that he died virtuously. There was not a man among us who should not willingly surrender his life, if need be, in defence of those great principles of law, justice and good government, for which we were now contending.

At the close of the services, the lid was removed from the coffin, and the large throng of people took a last look at the remains. The deceased was universally beloved by the people of Astoria, and there were many effecting tokens of grief at his early death. The remains were brought to this City and placed in the family vault in Second-street Cemetery. The funeral procession was met at the Thirty-fourth-street ferry by the officers of the Irish Brigade now present in the City, who escorted the remains of their late comrade to the cemetery. Lieut. EMMET, at the time of his death, belonged to the Staff of Brig.-Gen. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, with whom he came on from the Army of the Potomac, on the recent visit of the General to this City. He was slightly wounded in the recent battles before Richmond, and when he came home he was suffering from a slight attack of typhoid fever, which assumed an aggravated form a few days after his arrival, and terminated in his death on Sunday morning last. He was in his 26th year.

On the breaking out of the present rebellion, he joined the Seventy-first Regiment of this City, and was in the battle of Bull Run. On the return of the Seventy-first, after the three months' service, he joined the Irish Brigade, as First Lieutenant in the Eighty-eighth Regiment. Since the transfer of the Army of the Potomac to the Peninsula, he has served on the Staff of Gen. MEAGHER, and has distinguished himself on several occasions by his gallantry and heroic daring.

The following letter, addressed to the father of young EMMET by Gen. MEAGHER after the recent battles, shows the esteem in which he was held by his commanding officer:

HEADQUARTERS IRISH BRIGADE,
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
IN CAMP ON JAMES RIVER, VA., July 14, 1862.

MY DEAR MR. EMMET: It gratifies me exceedingly to report to you that not only has Lieut. EMMET escaped the dangers of the battle-field, and is this moment in the enjoyment of the best health and spirits, but that his conduct in every action in which the Irish Brigade was engaged was such as to revive in the minds and hearts of the soldiers of the brigade, and in the minds and hearts of all who were witnesses to his utter fearlessness and perfectly cool intelligence in the discharge of his duties, the memory of one whose heroism and self-sacrifice has rendered Ireland an object of admiration and love, the world over, notwithstanding all she has lost, and all that she has woefully incurred. You have, my dear Sir, the best and highest reason to be proud of your son. So have the Irish people in America; and for my part, I not only feel honored in having him a member of my staff and military household, but acknowledge myself greatly indebted and warmly grateful to him. Be so good as to present my most friendly respects and regards to Mrs. EMMET and the other members of your family. And believe me, my dear Sir, with the truest esteem, to be most faithfully your friend,

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER,
Brig.-Gen. Commanding the Irish Brigade.

To THOMAS ADDIS EMMET, Esq., New-York.

A meeting of the residents of Astoria was held on Monday, Mr. MULLIGAN in the chair, at which appropriate eulogies upon the deceased were pronounced by Hon. JOHN D. TOWNSEND and S. SHELDON NORTON, Esq., and resolutions of respect to his memory and of condolence with his family were adopted.

The Prize Steamer Ladona at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 12.

Arrived, prize steamer *Ladona*, captured by the *Unadilla*, while endeavoring to run up Ogechee River.

The *Ladona* is a valuable iron vessel, with a general cargo, from Nassau.

The prize is valued at $400,000.

Gen. Frank Patterson.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 12.

Gen FRANK PATTERSON, and one of his Aids, are passengers on board the steamer *Spaulding*, which arrived here to-day from the Peninsula.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best

And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Comfort.

Persons afflicted with Diarrhœa or Bowel Complaint will hail with delight J. C. RUSHTON'S Celebrated Diarrhœa Remedy, which has never failed in a single instance to give relief and effect a speedy cure. Prepared only by J. CLEMENT RUSHTON, No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

DIED.

ADAMS.—At Ritchfield Springs, JOHN D. ADAMS. Notice of funeral in evening papers.

BAUSH.—At Port Chester, N. Y., on Sunday, Aug. 10, WM. R. BAUSH, in the 61st year of his age.

BEDELL.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 11, Mrs. REBECCA M., wife of Abner K. Bedell, in the 30th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 311 6th-av., on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BRIGHAM.—At his residence, in Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, Aug. 10, JOHN C. BRIGHAM, D. D., Corresponding Secretary of the American Bible Society, in the 66th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Congregational Church, South 9th-st., near 5th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

COOKLING.—In Orange, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 10, JOHN WEST, infant son of Daniel H. and Ada W. Cookling, aged 2 months and 25 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 92 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

CONODON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Aug. 10, after a short illness, CHARLES ERNEST CONODON, second son of Charles Congdon, and Graduate of Columbia College of the Class of 1862, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from the residence of his father, No. 87 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Providence for interment.

DINANT.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 11, Mrs. SARAH DINANT, relict of the late Lewis C. Dinant.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 162 West 54th-st., near 8th-av., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ California papers please copy.

FRENCH.—In Williamstown, Mass., on Wednesday, Aug. 6, of diphtheria, MARY EMERSON, daughter of Rev. J. Clement and Mary A. French, of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 2 years and 3 months.

KOLLMEYER.—On Tuesday, Aug. 12, MARY AMABEL, daughter of Alfred B. and Josephine Kollmeyer, aged 9 months and 16 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, 92d-st., near 3d-av., on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock.

LEFFERTS.—In Bedford, Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 11, Col. JAMES LEFFERTS, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Clove Road, corner Fulton-av., on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

MANDEVILLE.—In this City, on Sunday night, Aug. 10, MARY, sister of the late William Mandeville, aged 82 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 62 Charles-st., on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MEAD.—In Patchogue, L. I., on Monday morning, Aug. 11, of consumption, TILLIE, third daughter of Abraham B. and Esther H. Meade, and niece of the late Judge Hertell.

"She sleeps in Jesus."

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of her father, No. 300, West 22d-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

MARTIN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 12, THOMAS MARTIN, aged 58 years.

The friends of the family, and those of his brothers, Edward and Andrew, and his son-in-law, Peter Lynch and James Donohue, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 67 East 28th-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

PENDLETON.—In Woodbury, L. I., on Tuesday morning, Aug. 12, of typhoid fever, contracted at Washington, GEORGE L. PENDLETON, aged 19 years, 8 months and 7 days.

His remains will be interred in Cypress Hills.

POWELL.—In Farmingdale, L. I., on Second Day, 11th, 8th month, RICHARD S. POWELL, in the 67th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Fourth day, 13th inst., from his late residence, at 10 o'clock A. M., and from Bethpage Meeting-house at 11 o'clock. Carriages will meet the 8 o'clock train from Hunter's Point, on Fourth day morning, at Farmingdale depot.

TIMPSON.—In this City, on Monday evening, Aug. 11, of Summer complaint, HENRY E. DAVIES, youngest son of Edward and Sarah E. Timpson, aged 14 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 170 West 50th-st.

WINNE.—At Palatine Bridge, N. Y., on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 10, HELENA SPRAGUE, wife of Richard Winne, of New-York, and daughter of Livingston Sprague, Esq.

WHITE.—In Goshen, N. Y., on Monday, Aug. 11, KENNETH, only child of C. George and Mary Frances White, of this City, aged 11 months and 6 days.

His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

WHITE.—Suddenly, on Monday, Aug. 11, Mrs. ANN E., widow of the late William White, aged 51 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. Thomas' Church, corner of Bedford and Morris-sts., on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

OBITUARY.—*Whereas*, It has pleased Almighty God in his Divine Providence to take from among us our beloved brother in the Delta-Phi, AUGUSTUS F. KING; therefore,

Resolved, That, although bowing with resignation to His will, we deeply deplore the loss of that brother, who was dear to us all, and beloved by all who knew him.

Resolved, That we do extend our most heartfelt sympathies to the bereaved family of the deceased in the loss they have sustained.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days; and, further,

Resolved, That these resolutions be printed in three of the daily papers, and a copy of them be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 379.—Aug. 12, 1862.
53, 43, 9, 46, 66, 2, 16, 60, 72, 5, 3, 32.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 380.—Aug. 12, 1862.
13, 24, 57, 66, 70, 43, 14, 34, 58, 3, 48, 51.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 327.—Aug. 12, 1862.
50, 74, 27, 72, 47, 39, 12, 33, 70, 18, 54, 56.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 301.—Aug. 12, 1862.
32, 2, 52, 77, 14, 57, 59, 66, 41, 24, 48, 56.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

WHAT HAS JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE DONE?

It has cured GOITRE or Swelled Neck.
It has cured CANCER and SCIRRHUS TUMORS.
It has cured complicated diseases.
It has cured DISEASE OF THE HEART.
It has cured DROPSY and WATERY SWELLINGS.
It has cured WHITE SWELLINGS.
It has cured DYSPEPSIA and LIVER COMPLAINT.
It has removed Enlargement of the ABDOMEN and of the Ovaries and Bones and Joints.
It has cured ERYSIPELAS and Skin Diseases.
It has cured BOILS and CARBUNCLES.
It has cured GOUT, RHEUMATISM & NEURALGIA.
It has cured FUNGUS HEMATODES.
It has cured MILK or WHITE LEG.
It has cured MERCURIAL Diseases.
It has cured SCALDHEAD.
It has cured ERUPTIONS on the Skin.
It has cured SCROFULA, or King's Evil.
It has cured ULCERS of every kind.
It has cured Diseases of the KIDNEYS & BLADDER.
It has cured CHOREA, or St. Vitus' Dance, and many other Nervous Affections.
It has cured LEPROSY, SALT RHEUM, and TETTER.
It has cured thousands of Female Complaints.

This well-known remedy acts by entering into the circulation and passing with the blood (which it purifies) into every tissue and fibre of the body, so that, no matter what is the nature of the disease, nor where located, it is sure to be reached and expelled from the system.

Sold by HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway,
And by Druggists generally.

FIRE.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1862.

MESSRS. MARVIN & CO.,
No. 265 BROADWAY, N. Y.

GENTS: My entire store and stock of goods were consumed in the fire of yesterday; but my books, contained in one of your safes, were entirely preserved, very much to my satisfaction, I can assure you. I should think the intense fire through which my safe passed would convince any skeptic of the reliability of your safes.

CHAS. W. BAKER.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1862.

MESSRS. MARVIN & CO.,
No. 265 BROADWAY, N. Y.

GENTS: Our books and papers are all safe, preserved through the extremely hot fire of yesterday in one of your invaluable fire-proofs. After seeing our books and papers, no one will doubt the ability of your safes to preserve their contents in any fire. Our safe was on the second story, and fell through to the cellar, where it remained in the burning ruins 36 hours.

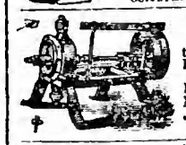
E. C. WHITE.

THE ABOVE WERE IN THE RECENT FIRE IN HERRMAN AND WILLIAM STREETS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND SAFES CONSTANTLY ON HAND
MARVIN & CO.,
No. 265 BROADWAY, N. Y.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment. No. 16 Bond-st.



CARY'S ROTARY FORCE PUMP,
Adapted to all situations, and the most reliable FORCE-PUMP IN THE WORLD.
Manufactured and sold by CARY & BRAINARD, Brockport, N. Y.
J. C. CARY, General Agent, No. 2 Astor House, New-York City.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1862.

NOTICE.

Parties holding fifty or more Coupons on United States three-years' 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes, due the 18th of August, are required to hand them in for examination at least three days prior to said date, with schedules of the denominations, numbers, &c. If they prefer it, they may do so at once. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at this office.

The Coupons (which should be numerically arranged) will be examined, and checks given out on the 18th inst., after 3 o'clock P. M.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.
IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
MR. AND MRS. FLORENCE IN TWO PIECES.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 13th.
To commence with the new roaring local piece,
THE RETURNED VOLUNTEER.
MR. FLORENCE as..... BILL WILLIAMS
To conclude with the great burlesque,
ELLY O'CONNOR.
Mr. W. J. FLORENCE as..... The Colleen Bawn
Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE as..... Myles-na-Coppaleen

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

A VOICE FROM THE BATTLE-FIELD
Benefit of the Union Home and School, 75th-st., and 11th-av., first Floral Festival Exhibition, with five hundred children, on THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 14. For particulars see programme.

30,000 PERSONS CURED
OF DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY, BY
Dr. TOBIAS' CELEBRATED VENETIAN LINIMENT.
It never fails. Only 25 cents. Sold by all druggists.
Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

MILITARY.

DON'T ENLIST

Until you have examined the inducements offered by
THE MONITORS,
a company forming under the auspices of some of the first citizens of New-York. It is to be attached to Col. GURNEY'S Regiment, First National Volunteers, and commanded by Capt. WM. HOWLAND, who unites the qualities of a thorough soldier and Christian gentleman.

The inducements offered in way of bounties equal those of any other company.

Headquarters, No. 368 Broadway.

N. B.—None but men of respectability wanted.

NOTICE.

All those who want to go to Gen. FRANZ SIGEL'S CORPS, are hereby invited to join, at once, my regiment. The following letter will explain my position:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1862.

Col. Elias Peissner, New-York:

COLONEL: I am authorized by the Secretary of War to assure the Governor of New-York that three regiments of infantry raised in this State will be assigned to the First Corps d'Armée, Army of Virginia, commanded by Maj.-Gen. Franz Sigel.

Gov. Morgan has authorized me to assure you that your regiment, the Fifth Senatorial District Regiment, will be so assigned.

Very respectfully,
GEORGE G. LYON,
Captain and Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Sigel.

My regiment is the only new one in this City which will be attached to Gen. Sigel's command.

The Fifth Senatorial district is prepared to aid me in all my efforts, and pledges its honor for the welfare of the families of my recruits.

Come forward at once, for the regiment must and will be completed in the next ten days.

I have already over 500 men in camp.

ELIAS PEISSNER,
Colonel Commanding Fifth Senatorial Dist. Reg.
Headquarters, Lincoln Hall, No. 169 East Houston-st.

THE NEW BOUNTIES ARE NOW ALL PAID.

$300, IN ADDITION TO THE REGULAR PAY.
$25 OF IT IN CASH, SOON AFTER SWEARING IN.
$25 OF IT WHEN THE COMPANY IS FULL.
$40 OF IT WHEN THE REGIMENT IS FULL.
RELIEF TICKETS, WORTH $3 A WEEK,
given immediately to families.

Uniforms at once, and good quarters on Staten Island, with fine bathing and fishing.

$100 BOUNTY, OR 160 ACRES OF LAND,
at the end of the war, which will probably close within another year. $2 PAID DOWN to any one on bringing in a recruit, when he swears in.

Experienced officers and the best of treatment guaranteed.

One Lieutenant, two Sergeants and thirty men still wanted for Company I, Stanton Legion, Col. WM. H. ALLEN.

Apply at No. 183 Essex-st., New-York, to
Capt. WM. W. BADGER,
First Lieutenant, CHARLES LIVINGSTON.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.
HILLHOUSE LIGHT INFANTRY.
Col. P. J. CLAASSEN Commanding.
FIFTY DOLLARS CASH TO EACH RECRUIT
joining my command. Men of New-York, your bleeding country calls upon you to rally to her succor. Now is your time to show to the world that it does not require a draft within the Union lines to crush this gigantic rebellion. Come forward, one and all, to the call of your country.

Fifty dollars cash will be paid you at once. Thus all excuse on account of family destitution is done away with. In addition, relief tickets issued at once to families.

$1 to $23 pay in advance.
$2 hand money.
Forty cents per day commutation of rations. Clothing of the best material. Forsake all! Yes! even your mothers, your sweethearts, sisters, wives, and come and meet with a soldier's reward. "Victory and glory" await you.

E. P. DOHERTY, Captain,
Late Lieutenant U. S. Sharpshooters,
No. 81 Nassau-st.
DANIEL C. MAVONEHAN, First Lieutenant.
J. H. GOONELL, Second Lieutenant.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.
AMERICANS, TO THE FRONT RANK!
JARED MAXON having been duly authorized to raise a Company, it is presumed that there is a class of patriotic young men in New-York who desire to enlist in the service of their country, with the intent to render distinguished service in the field; and under officers who have a regard (in recruiting) to the selection of that class, as well as whose moral qualifications would render them agreeable companions in arms.

Such, and none others, are wanted immediately for this Company. Non-commissioned officers selected from the most efficient in the ranks. An advance, as bounty and pay of $90 will be paid to each recruit on or before being mustered into the service of the United States.

Pay and subsistence commences on enlistment.

All those desirous of enlisting are solicited to call and enroll themselves immediately, at the office, No. 345 West-st., corner of 10th-st.

Capt. J. MAXON, Recruiting Officer.

PHŒNIX REGIMENT—CORCORAN'S ZOUAVES.
FOURTH REGIMENT EMPIRE BRIGADE.
JAMES C. BURKE, Colonel.

Co. H, (Capt. JOHN D. BRADLEY) requires twenty more young men to complete its number. This being the only truly Irish regiment now organizing in the State, young Irishmen about to enlist had better join it, and serve under the green flag. The regiment is intended to be exclusively Irish.

Recruits enlisting in this company will receive
$100 from the United States.
$50 from the State of New-York.
$25 from the City and County.
$13, one month's pay in advance.
Of which, $90 will be paid down on passing under Recruiting office corner Leonard and Cent

FROM PORT ROYAL AND FLORIDA.

Arrival of the U. S. Gunboat Isaac Smith.

The U. S. gunboat *Isaac Smith*, which left Port Royal on the evening of the 7th inst., arrived yesterday. She has been absent ten months, having sailed with the Port Royal Expedition in October last. During the gale which overtook the vessels of that Expedition, she suffered considerably, and by many was given up as lost; but she not only weathered it, but aided the transport *Governor*, towing her for a time, and finally, when the gale moderated, assisted in removing the marines of the *Sabine*. The *Isaac Smith* lost her battery, cut away her decks, and had the connecting-rod of the engine cracked during the gale. She anchored at Port Royal Nov. 4, and before anchoring was opened on by the rebel squadron under TATTNALL. With the aid of other gunboats the rebel fleet was driven under the batteries. On the 5th, while making a reconnoissance, she was fired at and struck by a heavy shot from the batteries, which carried away her jib and stay. During the engagement of the 7th, she not only towed the *Vandalia*, but also worked her pivot rifled gun so that every shot took effect. She was struck but once during the fight—a round shot from Bay Point carrying away the fore gaff.

On the 1st of December she was sent to St. Helena Sound, and for two months, aided by the sloop *Dale*, maintained the paper blockade so effectually that not a vessel got into that rat-hole.

She participated in the expedition that cut off Fort Pulaski from Savannah, and on that occasion engaged the rebels, who were endeavoring to reinforce the fort, for upwards of an hour.

From thence she aided in the seizure of Fernandina and St. Mary's, and was also at the taking of Jacksonville. In the middle of March she took possession of San Augustine, holding it until it was turned over to the army. While there, she dispatched her boats to Matanzas Inlet, eighteen miles to the southward, and seized a schooner that had just run the blockade.

On May 1, she went to the St. John's River, and was constantly moving up and down, preventing the enemy from erecting batteries. On one occasion, when nearly one hundred miles up the river, she was fired into by a cavalry company concealed in the woods. Her bulwarks were pierced in every direction, but not a person injured. She remained on duty for three months in the river, and finally was ordered to Port Royal, and thence here for repairs. On leaving Port Royal, she landed her heavy battery of eight 8-inch guns on the *Vermont*, retaining only her Parrot 30-pounder. She also transferred fifty of her crew. During her absence, she has not lost a person by sickness, and although she has been under fire five times, has not had any one injured.

List of officers—JONAH CHOLSOM, Commander; John A. Dick, Master; Robt. Farr, Master; W. A. Dockray, Master; G. A. Sweet, Assistant Surgeon; T. Q. Hill, Paymaster; Tucker, Chief Engineer; Turner, First Assistant; Barry, Second Assistant; Howland, Third Assistant.

The Episcopal Church at the South.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On the 4th of July, 1857, a Conference was held on Look-Out Mountain, near Chattanooga, Tenn., of the Southern Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and clerical and lay delegates from the Southern Dioceses, for the purpose of taking measures for the establishment of a grand Southern University. The movement had its origin with Bishop POLK, of Louisiana, now a General in the Confederate Army. An account of this meeting was soon after published in a pamphlet, and widely circulated. I gather the following statements from this pamphlet, and append some extracts from Bishop OTEY's oration.

A large number of the prominent churchmen of the South was present. Solemn services were held—the 100th Psalm, the "Te Deum" and "Gloria in Excelsis" sung—a portion of the Scripture appropriate to the occasion read, sermons preached, addresses delivered, the Declaration of Independence rehearsed, and a flag presented, whose staff, we are told, grew by the grave of WASHINGTON, was cut by the hand of FILLMORE, and given to the owner by Gen. SCOTT, and whose banner had waved in the breezes of Europe and Asia—on the heights of Sinai and amid the sacred localities of Jerusalem. Right Rev. Bishop OTEY, of Tennessee, was the orator of the day. The "Star Spangled Banner" prefaced, and "Hail Columbia" followed his speech. Referring to the fact that in some quarters this movement had been regarded as sectional, and dangerous to peace and unity, he says:

"We affirm that our aim is eminently national and patriotic, and as such should commend itself to every lover of his country. We rear this day an altar, not of political schism, but an 'altar of witness' that we are of one faith and one household. We contemplate no strife, save a generous rivalry with our brethren, as to who shall furnish to this great Republic the truest men, the truest Christians, and the truest patriots."

Again he says: "These facts discountenance the idea that Southern men, in devising the plan of a Southern University, have contemplated evil to the Union. We regard this University as an institution of conservatism; we consider that its influence will be used to still the waters of agitation, to quench the flames of strife, and by diffusing intelligence sanctified by piety, to bind the discordant elements of party into a Union stronger than steel, and firmer than adamant.

For my brethren in the Episcopate, and for myself, I repel the suspicion to which imaginary fears have given birth. Will the sons of those who fought and bled in the cause of liberty, lift a voice or hand against the Union of these States? There are some of us here to-day in whose veins flows the blood of men who fought in almost every battle, from Saratoga to the disastrous repulse at Savannah, and the crowning victory at Yorktown. And when we shall be found, under the color of religion, hatching treason against the Union of these States, may desolation roll its wave over our habitations, and our names be swallowed up in infamy!"

Alas! how speedily is this solemn imprecation having its fulfillment! C.

NEWBURGH, Monday, Aug. 11, 1862.

No Colored Officer in the Third New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to an article in your paper of the 7th inst., in which it is stated that a "colored man" is an officer in the Third New-York Volunteers. This statement I wish to deny, as far as this regiment is concerned, and not only that, but I am proud to say that there is not an officer in this regiment but would resign, if such an appointment should be made. Neither do I think that there is an enlisted man in the regiment that would serve in the ranks with a negro. S. M. ALVORD,

Colonel Commanding Third Infantry, N. Y. V.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD INFANTRY, N. Y. V., Suffolk, Va., Aug. 9, 1862.

PERSONAL.

—Col. Weir, of the Indian Expedition, who was put under arrest by his junior, Col. Salomon, publishes a card in the Western papers defending himself. He says: "Until interrupted by Col. Salomon's munity, I had not only succeeded in capturing Col. Clarkson, and breaking up his regiment, commissioned by Gen. Van Dorn to destroy the Santa Fé trade; driven Rains from his position threatening Southwest Missouri; reduced the whole Cherokee Nation to a restoration of their treaty relations with the United States; conquered the country to the Arkansas River; but was in the act of destroying the rebel force south of that river, under Gen. Cooper. Had I not been thus interrupted, there would at this moment have been no respectable body of the enemy north of Red River, except the army of Hindman. The results of such successes must be apparent. The trade of the Indian Country, hitherto diverted to Fort Smith, would have been brought here and to St. Louis. Arkansas and Texas would have been threatened on their frontier, and the conscription now being used to reinforce Hindman effectually checked, while the Indians would have been converted from enemies into friends. Salomon's plan, however, was to run,—mine to attack. A court-martial will determine which was the most proper; but, in the meantime, I would respectfully request that the results to flow from the advance of our arms to Red River be not undervalued."

The following Americans are registered at Gun & Co.'s American News Rooms, London, Eng., for the week ending Aug. 2, 1862:

Hudson G. Wolfe, Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., T. R. Balley, Jr., S. A. Main, T. Hiller, R. Williams, S. Jessurin, H. Bartine, W. H. Morrison, E. Parmly, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, P. Strahan, Rev. C. W. Bolton and wife, Rev. W. T. Sabine, Rev. W. S. Boardman, New-York; Robert J. Burbank and wife, Albert Ballard, Geo. E. Johnson, J. L. Higginson, Boston; C. Pitt, Maine; H. Coultas, S. Gimber, Philadelphia; D. Thompson, Keene, N. H.; Asa Cushman, Providence, R. I.; P. MacFarlane, Chicago; J. S. Hager, A. M. Girling, San Francisco; T. E. Jenkins, Louisville, Ky.; E. W. Pratt, Worcester, Mass.; Mrs. L. M. Kearney and daughter, St. Louis; Byron Bode, West Indies; M. W. Watson, Pittsburgh, Penn.; Charles Mayo, Jubilee, Ill.; T. V. Johnston, Chas. Eastmead, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

—Judge Buck seems to be losing his popularity in Missouri. The Kansas City *Journal of Commerce*, noticing an address recently delivered in that town by the Judge, says: "He continued to address himself directly to 'those who sympathize with the Confederate States,' which the audience considered an insult in itself. He was interrupted, told that there was no such class of men recognized as respectable in this community. He was hissed, stamped, groaned and 'promptly suppressed.' He left the house amid the jeers and jostlings of men who were determined to hear no treason talked in Kansas City. The sympathizers, who were present in large force, fled precipitately, leaving their champion to find his way to his hotel alone, where his slumbers were shortly afterward sweetened by the *melodious* strains of one of those peculiar serenades known as a *charivari*, which also paid a complimentary visit to the printing establishment where the Judge's hand-bills were struck off."

—The following card, which appears in the Chicago *Evening Journal*, tells its own story:

"It appears in the newspapers that Mr. Wendell Phillips stated at a public meeting, in Boston, that the "management" of the Illinois Central Railroad had said to him that Gen. McClellan could not say No! Indirectly similar remarks are attributed to us in relation also to the President.

We, the undersigned, Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, *declare that we do not know Wendell Phillips—have never exchanged a word with him; have never had any communication with him,—in fact, have never seen him.*

W. H. OSBORN, President.
J. M. DOUGLAS, Resident Director.
W. R. ARTHUR, General Sup't.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9, 1862.

—The members of Gen. Rosecrans' Staff during the campaign in Western Virginia have procured a beautiful silver service, consisting of a splendid pitcher and two goblets, which they design presenting to their former commander. The pitcher is inscribed as follows:

"Presented to Brig.-Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, U. S. A., by the members of his Staff, on retiring from the command of the Department of Western Virginia, headquarters Wheeling, Virginia, March 28, 1862."

The goblets are inscribed simply with the name of "Brig.-Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, U. S. A."

The service cost about $300.

—Commodore Foote was captured by the Philadelphians on Monday, just as he was leaving for New-York. He addressed the crowd in a neat and patriotic speech, briefly reviewing the progress of the present war, and giving it as his opinion that, should the North now unite in one grand effort, secession must soon become a thing of the past. The Commodore spoke for some minutes, almost every sentence which fell from his lips being received with tremendous bursts of applause.

—Right Rev. Bishop Timon, who has been attending the Convocation of Roman Catholic Bishops at Rome for the purpose of canonizing the Japanese martyrs, had an enthusiastic reception upon his arrival at Buffalo on Saturday evening last. The several Catholic Associations turned out in force to receive him.

—B. F. Cutter, of Charlestown, Mass., who was arrested on a charge of treason in having been under arms against the national Government, has been examined and committed until Sept. 23, to await orders from Washington.

—Charles Cummings, editor of the Brattleboro (Vt.) *Phœnix*, for four years past the Clerk of the House of Representatives, has enlisted for the war in the Windham County Company for the Eleventh Regiment.

—Hon. Reverdy Johnson, who returned from New-Orleans by the *Connecticut*, reached his home in Baltimore on Sunday. C. Roselius, Esq., an eminent member of the New-Orleans bar, accompanied him.

—The Syracuse papers state that Hon. E. B. Morgan is rapidly recovering from his late severe illness. On Friday he was able, for the first time in three weeks, to leave his home.

—Among the passengers for Europe by the *Saxonia*, on Saturday, was Mr. A. L. Holley, the distinguished civil engineer. He goes, we understand upon public service.

—The Wisconsin papers are discussing the question whether Senator Doolittle, of that State, is or has been a candidate for State Senator.

—Rev. D. L. Geer has resigned the pastorate of the First Independent Christian Church.

—Gov. Andrew has been visiting the camp-meeting at Martha's Vineyard.

Obituary.

LIEUT. C. STUART WEBSTER.

Lieut. C. Stuart Webster, of the Fifteenth New-York Volunteers, who died at New-Haven on Saturday, was well known in this City, where he was engaged in the insurance agency business at the time the war broke out. He was a grandson of the great lexicographer, Noah Webster, and a great grandson, through his mother, who was a Custis, of Martha Washington. One who knew him well, describes Lieut. Webster as having been a man of fine attainments, of great energy of character, brave almost to recklessness, and yet in his social habits as gentle and winning as a child. His qualifications as a civil engineer were of a superior grade, and it was largely owing to his skill and sleepless energy that the Chickahominy was spanned by those half dozen bridges over which our army passed on their way toward Richmond. In all the land engineering work that preceded the famous seven days' battle, as well as in the terrible work of the battle itself, Lieut. WEBSTER sustained his full share, and, although he escaped wounds on the field, he, nevertheless, through constant exposure, night and day, on that field, contracted the disease which resulted in his death.

It is worthy of notice, as a melancholy coincidence, that Eugene Webster, the elder brother of Lieut. W., participated in the same battle, but on the opposite side, he being a member of the rebel Gen. LEE's staff. Eugene, as already known, was killed in that battle. He was a graduate of West Point, and a resident of Richmond at the time the war commenced. The two brothers were the only children of Wm. G. Webster, of New-Haven.

DEATH OF REV. DR. BRIGHAM.

Rev. Dr. BRIGHAM, for many years senior Corresponding Secretary of the American Bible Society, died yesterday, in Williamsburgh. Dr. BRIGHAM was born in 1794, in New-Marlborough, Berkshire County, Mass.; he graduated at Williams College in 1819, and at Andover in 1822. He was elected Assistant Secretary of the American Bible Society for Domestic Correspondence in 1826, and Secretary in May, 1828, consequently he has been an officer of the Society for upwards of thirty-six years, and during that long period had the affection of all his associates. Previous to his connection with the American Bible Society, Dr. BRIGHAM was the agent of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and resided in South America. Here he was the friend of the Brits. He visited the Republics of Buenos Ayres, Chili, Peru, Columbia and Mexico, in each of which he distributed Spanish scriptures.

It is remarkable fact that the two chief officers of the American Bible Society have died within a few months—the President, Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, and its senior Secretary, Dr. BRIGHAM. The decease of Dr. BRIGHAM was caused by an attack of dysentery, which was very severe, but of short duration.

The funeral is to take place on Wednesday, at 3 P. M., from his late residence, No. 3 South Eighth-street, Williamsburgh. (East Brooklyn.)

NEW-JERSEY STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—The seventh annual exhibition of the New-Jersey Agricultural Society will be held at Newton in September. Premiums are offered ranging from $3 to $10 for the best specimens of bulls, cows and heifers, of the following breeds: Darbons, Devons, Herefords, Ayrshires and Alderneys; also, for the best cattle without regard to blood. The best sample of milch cow will be awarded $15. Working oxen and steers, also, are to receive an award varying from $3 to $10. Horses, mules and jacks, come in the second class, and the best stallions of two, three, four, five, six years, and older, up to twelve, the best teams of geldings, and mares of similar ages, trotting horses, will receive a reward of $10; others, possessing merit, less amounts, from $5 to $8. The best lots of fat sheep, long-wooled and middle-wooled, and best native blacks, receive the award of $10; second best, generally $5 each. Swine—the best, $8; second best, $5. The different varieties of poultry are offered $3; second-class, $2. Turkeys, ducks, geese, Guinea fowls, pea fowls, pigeons and rabbits, are included in a similar category.

LAW REPORTS.

Domestic Difficulties—The Custody of a Child.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

The People ex rel. Mary C. Parker vs. *Denniston R. Parker.*—In August, 1849, the respondent, Denniston R. Parker, and his wife, the relator herein, owing to divers unhappy disputes and differences, entered into an agreement that they would live separate and apart from each other during their natural lives, and that the husband should allow to his wife the sum of $2 50 per week. It was also stipulated between them that the wife should have the custody of their two children, Irene, aged eleven, and Amelia, aged seven, and that the husband should not meddle with or see them except on the first Saturday of each month. It is alleged that, contrary to the provisions of this agreement respondent enticed away from its mother the child Irene, and is now detaining her, as alleged, at a public boarding house, a place improper for the residence of a female child; upon which statement a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued to Denniston R. Parker to produce the child, returnable Aug. 12, at 10½ o'clock. On the return day, the respondent appeared with the child, and set up numerous instances of ill-treatment, such as beating the child, &c., by its mother, denying any enticement on his part. After examination by the Judge, and hearing counsel for relator and respondent, it was ordered that the further hearing upon the writ and the matters in issue thereon be adjourned to the 16th day of September, 1862, at 10½ o'clock, and in the meantime that the child be committed to the custody of the wife, with permission to the respondent to visit her at all reasonable times and places.

A. K. Dyott for relator; F. A. Tallmadge for respondent.

Decisions.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Pacific Mutual Insurance Company vs. *John A. Machado*—*Same* vs. *Henry M. Beams et al.*—Motion denied, with leave to defendant to renew the motion on explaining the reason of omitting the judgment of the plaintiffs from the list of judgment debts, and the other matters set up by plaintiffs in their opposing affidavits affecting the validity of the discharge.

George W. Ridgway vs. *Frances Ridgway.*—Memoranda for counsel.

Sheldon Burwell vs. *Thomas Fisher et al.*—Motion granted, unless plaintiff pay the rent due on May 1, 1862, in which case the motion is denied.

In the matter of the application of the Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Worth-street—Petition of George Fisher and others.—The tenant is entitled to payment for damages of the building. Report confirmed in other respects, and order to direct payment accordingly.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barbour.

Straub vs. *Straub.*—The plaintiff's motion for alimony granted—the defendant to pay to the plainuff or her attorney, every week, the weekly allowance of $3 during the pendency of the suit. The other part of the motion for counsel fee to plaintiff's attorney is denied, with leave to renew it on affidavits herein, and such other affidavits as plaintiff should be advised to present.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 12, 1862—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are steady and in fair demand at $6 81@$6 87½ for Pots, and $7 for Pearls.

COFFEE—The market is very quiet, but holders generally are demanding full previous rates.

COTTON—The demand is more active for consumption, and the market is quite firm. Sales of 1,500 bales Middling Uplands and Gulfs at 47½c.@48c.

FISH—Dry Cod are rather quiet; sales of 1,000 quintals, at $4 37½@$4 50 for St. George's; Mackerel are steady, and in moderate request; sales of 350 bbls., at $7 50 for small No. 1 Mass., and $6 50 for No. 2 do.; No. 3 do. are scarce. Box Herring are firm; sales of 2,500 boxes, at 28c.@30c. for scaled, and 20c.@21c. for No. 1.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for Western and State Flour is without essential change. The demand is fair, mainly for export. The arrivals are fair. Trade brands are very dull and heavy at the close. The sales are 18,400 bbls. at $4 80@$5 for Superfine State and Western; $5 10@$5 25 for Extra State; $5 30@$5 40 for Fancy State; $5 15@$5 30 for the low grades of Western Extra; $5 45@$5 55 for shipping brands of round hoop Extra Ohio, and $5 60@$6 25 for Trade brands. Canadian Flour is steady and in fair demand, mainly for export; sales of 1,000 bbls., at $5 10@$5 30 for the low grades of Extra, and $5 40@$6 25 for Trade brands. Southern Flour is in good demand, especially family brands, which are wanted for South America; sales of 2,600 bbls., at $5 20@$5 80 for mixed to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 90@$7 for Trade brands. Rye Flour is steady and in limited request; sales of 175 bbls., at $5@$4 30. Corn Meal is firm, and in fair demand; sales of 700 bbls., at $3 50 for Fairfax and Brandywine.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is quiet, for the want of assortment, and rather easier, influenced by an advance in the rates of ocean freights. The arrivals are small. The sales are 106,070 bushels, and consist of 13,400 bushels Cuicago Spring, at $1 10¾@$1 17; 19,900 bushels Racine Spring, at $1 18@$1 20; 37,400 bushels Milwaukee Club, at $1 18@$1 22; 25,600 bushels Amber Iowa, &c., at $1 22@$1 23½; 2,300 bushels good old White Michigan, at $1 42; 250 bushels fair White Kentucky, at $1 52, and 13,000 bushels Red Western, at $1 33@$1 34. Barley and Barley Malt remain very quiet. Oats are in good demand, and are firm. Sales of Western and Canadian at 47c.@49c., and State at 49c.@50c. Rye is quiet, yet firm, at 77c.@79c. for Western, and 81c.@82c. for State. Corn is in active demand, and is irregular; sound is scarce and firm, but unsound is very plenty, and lower; sales of 160,000 bushels, at 45c.@51c. for unsound; 52c.@53½c. for Eastern Mixed, and 57c.@58c. for shipping do.

HAY—The supply is light, and the market is firm; sales of 950 bales at 65c.@70c., $ 100 lbs. for shipping.

HOPS—The market is quiet, but the stock and receipts are alike moderate, and prices rule steadily. Sales of 50 bales New at 15c.@30c., as to quality, and 20 bales growth of 1860 at 6c.

LATH—Are in moderate demand, but prices favor the buyer. Sales of 230,000 Eastern at $1 10, 3 mos., and some sales are reported even lower, which we cannot trace.

LIME—Common Rockland is steady and in better request. Sales of 1,000 bbls. at 55c., cash. Lump is quiet at 90c.

LUMBER—Eastern Spruce and Pine Lumber are steady and in moderate request at $10 50@$12 50. Sales of 60 tons Hackmatac ship knees at $12 cash.

MOLASSES—Is very quiet, but in the absence of sales prices are nominally unchanged.

NAVAL STORES—Are in limited request, owing to the meagre supply offering and the extravagant prices prevalent.

OILS—Crude Whale is lower, and in fair request at the decline; sales of 4,000 bbls. at the East, at 56c. @60c. per gal., cash, as to quality. Crude Sperm is dull, and somewhat heavy; sales of 250 bbls., on private terms. Other kinds are firm and in moderate request.

PROVISIONS—Pork arrives more freely, and the market is rather dull and easier at the close; sales of 650 bbls., at $9 87@$10 for Prime, and $11 25@$11 44 for Mess. Beef is in fair request, and in the absence of arrivals of moment prices are quite steady; sales of 160 bbls., at $13 50@$14 for Plain Mess, and $14 75@$15 12½ for Extra. Beef Hams and Bacon are dull and nominal. Cut Meats are firm and in good request; sales of 370 hhds. and tcs., at 3½c.@4c. for Shoulders, and 5¾c.@6¾c. for Hams. Lard is in fair demand, and a shade firmer; sales of 670 bbls. and tcs., at 8½c.@9¾c., the latter rate for choice. Butter is in light supply, especially choice, as most of that coming forward is in poor condition, owing to the excessively hot weather; the market, therefore, is quite firm, with a good demand for choice State, in tarkits, at 17c.@18c.; fair to good do., at 15c.@16c. Western Reserve Ohio is firmer, and sells readily at 14c.@15c.; Middle and Southern do. is selling at 10c.@13c. Cheese is active, at 7c.@8½c. for good to choice State, and 7c.@7½c. for choice and extra Ohio.

RICE—The market is quiet but steady, at 7¼c.@7¾c. for fair to good, and 8c.@8¾c. for prime quality.

SALT—The market is less active for ground Liverpool and Turks Island, but prices are firm at $1 17 for the former from store, and 32c.@35c. for the latter. Liverpool fine is quiet, yet firm.

SEEDS—The demand for Clover Seed is light, at 8¾c.@9c. Timothy Seed is quiet, at $2 ¾ bushel. Rough Flax Seed is salable, at $2@$2 15 ¾ bushel of 56 lbs.

SPICES—Pepper is in good request; sales of 3,800 bags on private terms.

SUGARS—Are in improved demand, and the market is quite firm, especially for New-Orleans; the sales embrace 1,600 hhds., at 8c. for Cuba Muscovado, and 8c.@11c. for New-Orleans.

TALLOW—The market is quiet, but firm; sales of 30,000 lbs., at 10¼c.@10¾c. for Western, and 10¾c.@10¾c. for City.

TOBACCO—The market is quiet, owing to the warm weather and the irregularity of exchange, which prevents exporters from operating to any extent; sales of 163 hhds. Kentucky, at 10¾c.@18c., and 52 cases Seed Leaf, at 13c.

WHISKY—Is in moderate request, and the market is steady. Sales of 650 bbls. at 30½c.@31c. for Ohio, and 30c. for State.

FREIGHTS—Are fairly active for Breadstuffs to Great Britain, and rates are firmer, particularly for Grain. To Liverpool the engagements are 80,000 bushels Wheat, at 11d.@11¾d., in bulk and bags; 2,500 bbls. Flour, at 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d., and 4,000 do. do. omitted in our last, at 3s.@2s. 3d.; 200 hhds. Shoulders, at 37s. 6d.; 40 hhds. Tallow, at 30s. To London, 13,000 bushels Wheat, at 13d; 1,500 bbls. Flour, at 3s. 10½d.@4s.; 400 tcs. Lard, at 37s. 6d. To Glasgow, 32,500 bushels Wheat at 13d., in bags; 50 tons tallow at 40s. Charters are an American schooner, of 183 tons, with coal from Coalbay, Cape Breton, to New-York, at $3 75 ₱ ton; a brig of 155 tons and one of 177 tons, with coal from Laguna, Cape Breton, to New-York, at $3 62½ ₱ ton; a brig of 1,200 bbls. capacity to the West Indies and back, at $1,300, and the Spanish vessel *Devinet* to Tarragona, with staves, on private terms.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 12.

Stocks firm and active. Pennsylvania State Fives, 87⅜; Reading Railroad, 29½; Morris Canal, 41⅓; Long Island Railroad, 17⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad, 47⅛. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	July 30
Anglo Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 7
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 6
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 9
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 13
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 13
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 20
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 24
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 27
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 30
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 10
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 15

PACK AMERICA.

Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 13
Bohemian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 16
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 16
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 20
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 23
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 30
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 3
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 10
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 17
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 13

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Australasian* will close at the New-York Post-office to-day (Wednesday,) at 8 o'clock A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE,

TWO VALUABLE FLOATING DOCKS

FOR RAISING AND REPAIRING VESSELS,

And leasehold premises, admirably situated for a ship-yard, situated between Harsimus and South 7th sts., Jersey City. The large dock is 190 feet long—65 feet wide inside. It has a capacity of 1,500 tons, and 12 feet draft of water.

The small dock is 90 feet long—40 feet wide inside—has a capacity of 300 tons, and 8 feet draft of water.

The leasehold property, suitable for a ship-yard, is 150 feet wide by 400 feet deep, with a valuable pier and water ront on the Hudson River.

On this property there is a building, including loft, office and stable, a blacksmith-shop and tool-shop.

The lease runs for ten years from the 1st day of November, 1859, at an annual rent of $3,000 for the first five years, and $3,500 for the last five years.

BENJAMIN C. CHEEVER, Receiver,

At Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt-st., New-York.

WEBBING LOOMS FOR SALE.

The fixtures, machinery and looms of a webbing manufactory, including spooler, quillers, bobbins, &c., are offered for sale. Part of the looms are new all iron frame, and in good order and ready to go into immediate operation, with a brisk demand for the goods. Inquire of C. M. WOODRUFF, Newark, N. J.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 136th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

BUSINESS CHANCE FOR AN EXEMPT.—The advertiser, proprietor of a profitable manufacturing business, long established, in view of liability of being drafted, wishes to associate with a man of character who will invest in same $1,000. Address P. E., Box No. 163 *Times* Office. References exchanged.

AN ENERGETIC BUSINESS MAN, WHO is capable of managing a highly profitable business, can learn of a rare opportunity to invest Five Thousand dollars without incurring any possible danger of loss. For further particulars address R. H., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE Phœnix Sugar Refinery, of Brooklyn; is in complete working order. For particulars, inquire of FRANCIS SKIDDY, No. 101 Wall-st.

MUSICAL.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each Piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKERS' STOCK COMPANY, NO. 86 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior, practical piano-makers, this Company are able to offer first-class overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

RAVEN & BACON—MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, Warerooms, 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. We are now offering on favorable terms a full assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every re-pect. Liberal arrangements made with parties desiring to pay by instalments.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. FISCHER, acknowledged to be the most durable and the best Pianos made, with iron frame, patent damper, overstrung, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., near 8th-av.

UPRIGHT SQUARE PIANOS, MELODEONS. —7 octave rosewood uprights, $200. Elegant rosewood squares, at $250, $275, $200, $175. Melodeons at $55, $75, $85, $60, $75, by CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., BROADWAY, opposite the New-York Hotel. An assortment of their unrivaled PIANOS on hand. Cottage and school pianos for $125 and $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, AT OR NEAR THE HOboken Ferry, foot of Barclay-st., a PORTE-MONNAIE, containing note and papers—note No. 21, dated Feb. 27, 1862, for $50, and due Oct. 30, 1862, made by Child & Kitchum, to their order, and indorsed by them; of no use to any one but the owner, as payment has been stopped. The finder, by returning the Porte-monnaie, and all the papers, to B. R. CHILD, No. 62 Warren-st., will receive the above reward, and no questions asked.

$25 REWARD.—LOST—ON AUG. 9, ABOUT 7½ o'clock in the morning, while going from the office of the TIMES to the *World* office—a black pocket-book, with elastic string around it, containing $5 in bills, two $20 City bills, the rest in $5 and $10 U. S. Treasury notes. The above reward will be paid by leaving it at the *World* office.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,

(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)

REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICES for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Types superfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES, THIS IS THE LAST MONTH for nice-fitting dollar corsets, 50c. skirts, and the fine 25c. stockings, chenille hair nets, gloves, fancy goods, Zephyr worsted, yarns and small wares. This month prices must advance. Now is the time to save money. Send your orders and postage stamps. N. B.—Premium allowed on silver and gold.

ELGER'S Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

NOTICE.—EAST INDIA AND INDIAN GOODS in every variety, wholesale and retail. FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, also his patent folding Mosquito Bar, the cheapest and best in use, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 181 Canal-st., near Mott.

COAL, &C.

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.'S

SUPERIOR RED AND WHITE ASH SCHUYLKILL

COALS.

Carefully prepared for Furnaces, Grates and Ranges

AT $6 00

PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, AT RETAIL.

Delivered screened from yard in any part of the City. Orders received at No. 45 South-st., and at yard foot of 14th-st., East River. JAMES O'NEIL, Agent.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find, at all times, an authorized agent at the Catskill steamboat landings and Catskill stations of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE,

Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind.

No. 306 Broadway, New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. HAYS.

A BEAUTIFUL MICROSCOPE, MAGNIFYING 900 times for $2 cents (each lens different powers 10@30 Mailed free. Address P. O. BOWEN Box No. 220, Boston, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A GERMAN GIRL with good reference, wishes a situation as chamber or nursery-maid. Can be seen for two days at No. 219 Wooster-st., third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in the washing and ironing. Best of City reference from her last employer's, where she has lived three years. Can be seen for two days at No. 199 4th-av., between Greene-st. and University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES.
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1862.—Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, extended to 1879, are notified that the interest due Sept. 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that date, at this office, on presentation of the proper coupons. It will be necessary for the holders of bonds not thus extended to present them at the office of the Company, where they can receive the principal and interest to Sept. 1, 1862. The privilege of extending such bonds will cease at that date.
H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

ARMY SUBSTITUTES.—UNITED STATES ARMY SUBSTITUTE AND BANKING OFFICE.
The undersigned has completed arrangements for providing substitutes for persons who may be drafted into the army of the United States under the last order of the Secretary of War. Drafting commences Aug. 15.
RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Army and Navy Agent, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

TO ARMY OFFICERS, PAYMASTERS AND OTHERS.—VAN VLECK & TUCKER, No. 4 Broad-st., one door from Wall-st., will furnish small gold in dollar pieces, quarter eagles, and five dollar pieces, in exchange for twenty dollar gold pieces, without extra charge, in amounts to suit.

MONEY.—PERSONS REQUIRING TEMPORARY accommodation are requested to procure a prospectus of the Mutual Loan and Discount Company, No. 57 Chatham-st. Business bills promptly discounted.
URWICK & KING, Agents.

MILWAUKEE AND HORICON BONDS, Milwaukee and Watertown Bonds,
Milwaukee City Bonds bought.
GEORGE K. SISTARE,
No. 21 William-st., Room No. 6.

DEMAND NOTES EOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

GOLD, SILVER, AND UNITED STATES Demand Notes, bought at the highest premium, by
F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE OSWEGO & SYRACUSE R. R. CO. EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.
A dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid on the 20th day of August instant. Stockholders residing in New-York City will be paid by the Transfer Agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others, at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office only.
L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
OSWEGO, Aug. 5, 1862.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of five (5) per cent., payable to stockholders on demand, and a scrip dividend of thirty (30) per cent. on the "Earned Participating Premiums" of the past year; (said earned participating premiums amounting to $103,000;) also an interest dividend of six (6) per cent. on outstanding scrip. The scrip certificates will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th day of October next. By order of the Board.
RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., out of the net earnings of the past (3) three months, payable at the office of the Company on FRIDAY, 22d inst.
The transfer book will close on the 14th, and reopen on the 25th inst. By order of the Board.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

THE NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 6, 1862.
DIVIDEND NO. 13.—THE PRESIDENT AND Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company, payable 15th inst.
The transfer books will be closed till the 16th inst., inclusive.
R. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the New-Jersey Zinc Company held August 8, 1862, a Dividend of three per cent. was declared on common stock, payable on and after the 15th inst., at the Transfer Office of the Company, No. 168 Liberty-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th to the 15th
A. H. FARNUM,
Treasurer and Secretary.

UNITED STATES TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK, No. 54 Wall, corner William-st., Aug. 7, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMpany have declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. payable to stockholders or their representatives on the 9th August inst. JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE AND THE WAR.
Applications immediately filed, if accepted by the Medical Examiners, will entitle the applicant to policies of insurance on the following terms, viz.:
On the 10th day of September the NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY will issue policies for the whole term of life, in sums not exceeding $3,000 on any one life, to all able-bodied, healthy men subject to military duty, at the usual rates of premium and 2½ per cent. extra for the chance of being drafted, and for actual service in the army.
Every person paying the Extra Premium of 2½ per cent. on the amount insured, will have the option of entering the service without further charge, thus providing for their families a handsome sum of money in case they fall in battle, or by disease. Or, in case they prefer to send a substitute, will be entitled to draw from the Company in money four times the amount of the Extra Premium paid. For instance: A person insured for $3,000 would pay to the Company as Extra Premium $75, and in case he is drafted, and prefers to send a substitute, he will receive $300 towards paying for one. A person insuring for $2,000 would pay an Extra Premium of $50, and receive $200.
Persons who may desire to insure for any larger sum than $3,000, and not exceeding $10,000, and indicating at the time of insuring a determination to furnish a substitute in the event of being drafted, will, on the payment of the Extra Premium at the same rate, receive four times the sum thereof in money. The Extra Premium on $10,000 will be $250. They will serve $40,000. Applications for this kind of insurance should be made immediately, that the medical examinations may be carefully had on behalf of the Company, and before the time of drafting, as after that time the system will be in operation.
This rate of Extra Premium will only relate to draft No. 1, for 300,000 Militia between the ages of 18 and 45, ordered by the President. Should any further drafts be ordered, or any modification made, a new schedule of rates will be adopted.
Office 63 William-st., Chamber of Commerce Building, Room No. 22.
NEW-YORK, August 11, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.
Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For filling sunken lots on block bounded by Fortieth and Forty-first streets and Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, and for a sewer in Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on north side of Fortieth-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues; on west side of Eleventh avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets; on both sides of Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Aug. 9, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, August 6, 1862.
NEW GRAND RESERVOIR.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given that the Croton water will be introduced into the New Grand Reservoir on TUESDAY, August 19, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.
The public are respectfully invited to witness the consummation of this great work, without further notice.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

SHEET IRON.—POLISHED BELGIAN, PATENT polished Imitation Russia, "R G." American and English sheet-iron, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 616 Water-st., and No. 119 Beekman.

PROPOSALS.

COFFEE FOR THE NAVY.
NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1862.
Proposals, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Coffee," will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the 16th instant, for furnishing and delivering, on receiving ten days' notice, at the United States Navy-yard at Brooklyn, all the coffee which may be required for the use of the navy during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863.
The coffee to be equal to the best Cuba, according to the sample at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and be delivered there without extra charge.
Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed. This guaranty must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent, that the gusrantors are able to make good their guaranty. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty.
I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

TO CONTRACTORS.
Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of WEDNESDAY, August 13, 1862, for the construction of the following works, viz.:
Sewer in Grand-street, from No. 445 to Sheriff street; trap-block pavement of Elm-street, between Duane and Reade streets, and crosswalks in Sixth-avenue, at Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets.
Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPAN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, August 1, 1862.

OFFICE OF WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT, Aug. 6, 1862.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until the 18th day of August, 1862, for furnishing the bricks, cement and sand, required for the completion of the Washington Aqueduct.
There will be required about 400,000 bricks, 5,000 barrels of Cement, 30,000 bushels of sand—but these quantities will be increased or diminished, as may be found necessary.
Five hundred barrels of cement are needed which will set very quickly, and entirely to the satisfaction of the Engineer.
Forms for proposals may be obtained at this office. They will be indorsed, "Proposals for Brick," "for Cement," or "for Sand," as the case may be, and directed to "Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."
WM. R. HUTTON,
Chief Engineer.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, 57 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1862.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, for supplying the following articles of lumber, viz.:
100,000 feet 2-inch spruce plank.
75,000 feet 1-inch pine boards.
The above lumber to be of good merchantable quality, subject to inspection, and to be delivered on board such vessels as may be employed to transport it, which vessels will be placed at convenient locations for its shipment.
D. D. TOMPKINS, Asst. Quartermaster-Gen.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11, 1862.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until TUESDAY, 19th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for one thousand (1,000) army wagons. Bidders will state the shortest time of delivery. Proposals will be received for any portion of the above number. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed unreasonable, and those proposing to deliver them in the shortest time will have the preference. Security will be required for the faithful performance of the contracts, the whole to be delivered in Philadelphia, subject to inspection.
(Signed,) G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, July 25, 1862.
WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.—PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of August, for completing the distributing reservoir of the Washington Aqueduct. Plans and specifications may be seen after the 12th of August.
Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Reservoir, and directed to "Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."
WALTER J. SMITH, Chief Clerk.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, July 29, 1862.
DOMESTIC NITRE.—PROPOSALS WILL BE received at this office for supplying the navy with DOMESTIC NITRE, either crude or refined.
JOHN A. DAHLGREN,
Chief of Bureau of Ordnance.
Times and *Evening Post* please copy, and send bills and receipts in duplicate, with copy of advertisement, to the Navy Agent, Washington, D. C., for payment.

OFFICE OF WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT, Aug. 6, 1862.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL the 20th day of August, 1862, for the completion of the auxiliary pipe vault of the Washington Aqueduct. Plans and specifications can be obtained at this office.
Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Pipe Vault," and addressed to "Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."
WM. R. HUTTON, Chief Engineer.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, New-York, Aug. 8, 1862.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office, until the 2d instant, for supplying shipchandlery for the revenue cutters and boats on this station, for the remainder of the fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1863. Lists of the articles required will be furnished, on application at this office.
HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 25th st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave via Jersey City Ferry, from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk, and intermediate Stations. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo, and principal intermediate Stations. 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal Stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk, and principal Stations. The Express Trains connect at Hornellsville with Railroad for Buffalo; at Elmira, with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Toms River, &c. On and after July 14, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 6:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, until further notice, the steamboat will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M., instead of o'clock. Returning, cars leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 10:40 A. M., and 4 P. M., except on Saturday, when the afternoon train will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Tom's River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First-class meals on board the steamboat. Passengers for points below Eatontown, on the main line, will take the 2:30 P. M. boat on Saturdays.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M. for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.
On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:10 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10,40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

GO TO THE SEA SIDE.—THE CARS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company are now running regularly from Fulton and Catherine Ferries to Church Lane, Greenfield, Gravesend and Coney Island. This is the best route to Sheepshead Bay. Private parties and associations and pic-nic parties accommodated on application at the office.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 6:15 P. M for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY. —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

THE BEST WATER WHEEL KNOWN.—Inquire of D. TALLCOT, Agent, No. 482 Broadway.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 136-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

LOUIS BRANDT, VETERINARY SURGEON, No. 83 East 21th-st., New-York. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Consultation free.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (56th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility. Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copahia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1. of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACRICE, A. M., Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published a 25th edition of his valuable treatise entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilis, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 5779 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

PROSTRATED POWERS RESTORED.—Functional derangements incidental to both sexes, restored to a healthy tone by the use of Triesmar No. 1. Read the book entitled "Human Frailty"—it explains everything. Published by Dr. BARROW, No 164 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, and sent free everywhere on receipt of 24 cents worth of postage stamps. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO YOUNG MEN.—SCORES OF GRATEFUL letters weekly are now received from people who have recovered PERFECT HEALTH by following the directions contained in Drs. TRALL and JACKSON'S great work, called "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, AND THE SEXUAL ORGANISM AND ITS HEALTHFUL MANAGEMENT." Price $3. For sale in New-York by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121, and H. DEXTER, No. 115 Nassau-st.; C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st., and all booksellers everywhere.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c.; supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Beaford, Kings County, N. York.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 Ghe-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in the specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABlished 1830 in 1820.—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 76 Carroll-pl., (Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens,) for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 38 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., OPPOSITE Lord & Taylor's, New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved artificial teeth, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or plating, $25; silver or rubber $10; partial sets gold, per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1. Extracting, 25 cts.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

NOTICE—TO ALL WHO ARE ENTITLED TO pension under the new law, namely: all such as are disabled while in the service; widows of those having died or been killed; orphan children under 16 years, mothers who are dependent; and orphan sisters under 16 years, may procure it by calling or addressing us. New form ready. SOMES & BROWN, No. 2 Park-place, N. Y., and No 476 7th-st., Washington, D. C.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—Health, comfort and pleasure. Cars leave Fulton and Catherine Ferries, Brooklyn, every 20 minutes.

SHINPLASTERS—EXCHANGE TICKETS—A large assortment of specimens at the Ethographic establishmen of FRED. MAYER & CO., No. 96 Fulton-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBH HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COBH HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.	

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$150
Second Cabin Passage.....85
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....70
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 13.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 27.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 3.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 17.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.
The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.
The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.
The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.
For information or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River.

STEAM
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
WILL BE DISPATCHED

FROM LIVERPOOL,	FROM NEW-YORK,
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN,	TUESDAY, Sept. 9,
SATURDAY, Aug. 16.	SATURDAY, Oct. 25.
WEDNESDAY Oct. 1.	THURSDAY, Dec. 11.
TUESDAY, Nov. 18.	

First Cabin, from.....$110 to $155
Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.
Second Cabin State-room Berths, meals served at separate table, $80.
Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool, in First or Second Cabin, at a fare and a half.
Third Cabin—Intermediate State-room—Passengers found with bed, bedding, table utensils, and good substantial food, $55.
Steerage, with superior accommodations, $35.
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced surgeon on board.
For freight and passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY
At the office, No. 26 Broadway, New-York.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The first-class steamship
POTOMAC,
Capt. GEO. G. FLETCHER.
will leave pier No. 9, N. R., for New-Orleans, on THURSDAY, Aug. 14, at 12 o'clock M.
For passage only, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR,) —The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....SATURDAY, Aug. 16.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 23.
KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, Aug. 30.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin.....$80	Steerage to London.....$35
First cabin to Paris.....95	Steerage to Paris.....43
First cabin to Hamburg.....95	Steerage to Hamburg.....40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

No Trade Allowed Between the Rural Districts and the City.

Gen. Butler Dealing with the Newspapers.

The Bulletin Suppressed and the Picayune Temporarily Suspended.

GEN. PHELPS AND THE CONTRABANDS.

Our files of New-Orleans papers to Aug. 3 have come to hand. They furnish us the following interesting intelligence:

THE QUESTION OF TRADE:

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE REBEL GEN. RUGGLES.

From the New-Orleans Delta, Aug. 1.

We have before us "a petition from the citizens of St. Tammany Parish, to be allowed to trade with New-Orleans." This petition is addressed to Gen. RUGGLES. Read it, and read RUGGLES' reply:

To Gen. Ruggles, commanding:

The undersigned, citizens or residents of St. Tammany Parish, La., respectfully beg leave to represent the following facts:

Our community is not an agricultural one, but has always been dependent on New-Orleans for food, supplied us in exchange for wood, bricks, lumber, etc. A sudden and total termination of this trade, especially without previous notice, would put us in danger of starvation.

We are aware that in time of war there should be no trade between belligerents, but there are exceptions to this as well as to all other general rules. An exception has already been made in favor of our citizens in New-Orleans, to the extent of furnishing them with flour. Our case, we conceive to be a much stronger one, as by the continuance of a limited traffic, such as heretofore existing, we obtain necessaries of life, in the shape of provisions, in exchange for mere conveniences, wood, lumber, &c., which are mere rubbish on our hands. The Southern Confederacy evidently gains by such an exchange. Again, we would call to your mind, General, the fact that immense stores of salt, medicines and other stores for our armies have come through this channel. Are we to voluntarily throw away an opportunity which the avarice of our enemy holds out and will continue to secure to us? We have no objection to such safe-guards being placed around such traffic as to make it *bona fide* advantageous to our side. We therefore petition you, General, to permit the continuance of a restricted trade within such limits as your prudence may suggest, and we recommend the bearer of this, Capt. PETER CANTELLEU, as a proper person to receive your confidence in this matter—a man of strict integrity and unflinching loyalty.

M. B. Hand, L. M. Hand, James Duncan, Henry Keisser, E. G. Barnitz, M. Kroger, Ruland Whiten, N. Galatas, M. Hoos, H. Selmer, J. E. Smith, Jas. T. Hosmer, Geo. Rebber, T. H. Galls, T. M. Hurst, Thos. Gillespie, N. Augustin, J. H. Ruddock, Wm. Bagby, H. Jones, Aug. Simon, S. B. Staples, R. M. Lenir, J. M. Thompson, W. Berkett, Thos. Sacrotk, S. J. Leslie, Martine Lebeuf, J. M. Galatas, A. L. A. Bahan, T. Solomon, T. Negrett.

I certify the above to be a true copy.
L. D. SANDIDGE, C. S. A., A. A. A. and In'r Gen.

FIRST DIST. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, TANGIPAHO, July 11, 1862.

To Messrs. M. Hand, Thos. Gillespie, and others, citizens of the Parish of St. Tammany:

GENTLEMEN—Your petition, asking permission to open trade with the enemies of your country, who now occupy New-Orleans and Baton Rouge, the commercial and political capitals of your State, has been received by Gen. RUGGLES, and I am directed by him to reply.

In doing so, I beg leave to call your attention to General Order No. 2, from these headquarters, and to paragraph 1 of General Order No. 9, from Department headquarters, prohibiting all intercourse and traffic with the enemy, or persons within his lines, and pronouncing the penalty of death against those who engage in it. Copies of these are herewith inclosed for your information.

These orders have been called for by the stern necessities of the times, and, it is believed, have met the almost universal approval of the loyal citizens of the country. Nor is there anything novel in the regulations they prescribe, or the penalties they announce. They but declare, and clothe with penal sanctions, doctrines long established and universally recognized.

Even in your communication, while asking to be exempt from their provisions, you recognize their justice, for you say: "We are aware that in time of war there should be no trade between belligerents." But you urge that your's is an exceptional case, and that to enforce this rule would subject you to great hardships.

For now more than twelve months your country has been engaged in a gigantic struggle for existence. Her noble people have poured out their treasures as water, and, like the ancient Patriarch, have not even withheld their children from the sacrifice, but have cheerfully sent them forth to encounter the toils of the march, the diseases of the camp and the perils of the battle-field. Hundreds of them have fallen by the wayside—thousands have lingered and died in the hospitals, many of them for the want of medicines which could not be obtained; and thousands more have perished on the field of battle. But their thinned and wasted ranks have been filled by others eagerly pressing forward to take the places of the fallen; and to-day your flag is proudly borne in the face of and behind the foe, by men half clothed, half fed, and who for months have not known even the rude comforts of a soldier's tent. Nor has the army been alone in this respect; every class of society has, to a greater or less extent, been subjected to hardships and privations, which, to their lasting honor be it said, have been firmly, and even cheerfully, borne. And if, gentlemen, the time has come when you are called upon to take your portion of this widespread suffering, the General Commanding hopes and believes that you will not be found wanting in the courage and fortitude to bear it like men and patriots.

You say that if not permitted to dispose of your horses, lumber, &c., they will be "mere rubbish on your hands." You cannot be ignorant, gentlemen, that to this, you but share the common fate of your fellow-citizens. More than two hundred millions of dollars worth of produce is now held by the patriot planters of the Confederate States, and so far from wishing to sell or barter this they stand ready to destroy, and have in many instances, voluntarily applied the torch, and with a self-sacrificing devotion worthy of men who aspire to be free, calmly seen it reduced to ashes, rather than sell, even at the most exorbitant rates, to the enemies of their country. And if you will but turn your eyes to a neighboring parish, you may see there the very materials which you deem will become "rubbish" on your hands—though but recently formed into comfortable dwellings and shelter ing helpless women and children—reduced to heaps of "rubbish" and ashes, while their inmates have been driven to the woods, and deprived of all means of subsistence. And this has been done by the very men with whom you would now open commercial intercourse; to whose avarice you would minister and whose wants you would supply.

The General commanding directs me, in conclusion, to say that regarding these prohibitions of traffic with the enemy, as essential to the successful defence of the country, he is determined rigidly to enforce them; and that any one who may be detected in attempting to evade or violate them will be promptly brought to condign punishment.

Very respectfully, JAMES O. FUQUA,
District Provost-Marshal-General.

The *Delta* comments on this correspondence as follows:

"Let us see how Col. TCHEER's conduct will contrast with that of RUGGLES. That able officer, under the sanction of GEN. BUTLER, has furnished to the City of New-Orleans, during the last two months, of Government subsistence stores, the following articles:

Pork	395 barrels
Salt Beef	563 barrels
Fresh Beef	4,579 pounds
Ham	234,710 pounds
Bacon	34,574 pounds
Crackers	65,774 pounds
Flour	1,423 barrels
Peas	21,375 pounds
Desiccated Potatoes	960 pounds
Coffee	245 pounds

Now add to this *one thousand tierces of beef given away* in May by Commissary CLARE, and having done so, pause—and tell us where on earth have the Government of the States a requital. Is it to be found in the sullen looks of the wealthy men of New-Orleans, who, by good right, ought to be taxed to feed this starving population? Have the newspapers thanked the General? Have they made an acknowledgment—has anybody made an acknowledgment? Of course not.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF JOURNALISM.

GEN. BUTLER has been having more trouble with the papers. The *Picayune* published an article on Gen. POPE's orders, which contained these paragraphs:

"There is only one of these orders which we propose to consider, and which must attract the attention of the civilized world. This is the order declaring (Gen. POPE's) purposes to lay contributions on the country in which his army may operate. * *

"The damage and injury will fall upon the inoffensive and helpless. It will mark the progress of an army as of a tornado's sweep through a forest, with every stem of ruin, desolation, and the blight and abandonment of their homes by the people. Thus the invading army will have only a desert upon which to levy its contributions. We can perceive many other effects of this system, from which every right-thinking man must revolt. The present war is bitter enough. Excesses have been committed by both sides, which have seriously compromised the character of our people with the Christian world. Let us not add further horrors by introducing the system of levying contributions upon the peaceful and industrious people. The barbarous plan of the confiscation of private property is distressing enough, but even this applies only to actual belligerents. The system of military contributions upon the people at large is a step beyond even the revival of the long obsolete resort of confiscation. In the name of humanity, philanthropy and reason, we trust that no such system will have the sanction of either Government in this unhappy war."

The *Picayune*, of Aug. 2, published the following card at the head of its editorial columns, fully explaining the *denouement* of its troubles:

"The leading article of the *Picayune* of Thursday evening, the 31st ult., headed 'Proclamations and Orders of Gen. Pope,' has been held by Major-Gen. BUTLER to be in contravention of his proclamation for the regulation of the Press. It was never our design or wish to do anything in this paper in breach of that proclamation; and had the particular article which has come under the censure of Gen. BUTLER been sufficiently scrutinized, it would never have been published. It was written for us by a contributor not attached to the office, during the absence, from physical disability, of the regular writer for that column. The suspension being, on this explanation, removed by Gen. BUTLER, great care will in future be taken that nothing shall appear in the columns of the *Picayune* which will violate, in spirit or in letter, the injunctions of this proclamation, or which is intended in any way to influence the public mind against the Government of the United States."

Upon the publication of this apology, the newspaper called the *Picayune* can be continued, and the guard relieved.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General Com'g Dep't of the Gulf.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 1, 1862.

The *Commercial Bulletin* published an obituary notice of its former editor, Col. SEYMOUR, which concludes thus: "With him who had outlived the fires of youth, and was superior to mere aspirations for fame, the motive that carried him to the field was simply DUTY. It was duty that led him to accept the command of his regiment. It was duty that governed him in camp in giving his men those lessons in the soldier's science which fitted them to fulfill the various requirements of the service with intelligence and efficiency. It was duty that kept him at his post under all discouragements. It was duty that inspired him in his intrepid charge at Fort Republic. It was duty that placed him in front of danger at the battle of the Chickahominy; and, in fine, it was on the altar of DUTY that he offered up his life."

This elicited the following order from Gen. BUTLER:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 31, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 231.—It having come to the knowledge of the Commanding-General that the *Commercial Bulletin* newspaper was conducted by Capt SEYMOUR, a paroled prisoner of war, such parole is hereby revoked, and Capt. SEYMOUR is to be kept at Fort Jackson as a prisoner of war.

By order of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.
R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. G.

The *Delta*, commenting on the order, says:

Perhaps, in this instance, something is to be pardoned to the theme—the son speaking of his dead father. We bring this state of the case to the attention of Gen. BUTLER, and there leave it. We have confidence in his wisdom, his charity and his generosity.

THE ESSEX AND THE RAM ARKANSAS.

A communication in the *Delta* from Mr. SPENCER KELLOGG, dated on board the *Essex*, off Baton Rouge, July 29, gives the following particulars of the fight with the *Arkansas* and rebel batteries at Vicksburgh:

The upper fleet, including the *Essex*, got under way at 4 A. M., advancing down the river to the point opposite and above Vicksburgh, where the *Essex* left the other vessels, and rapidly advanced upon the rebel boat, then lying immediately under the upper batteries, of which there were three tiers, one above the other. The original intention of striking the *Arkansas* was frustrated by her letting go her head line, letting her bow swing out into the stream, receiving our three nine-inch guns when within two or three yards, of immediately afterward a slight grazing blow upon her bow, perfectly harmless to her, but causing the *Essex* to run hard upon the bank. The guns were immediately reloaded and run out of the holes in the port covers, but were not again fired; but during this time, while we lay upon the bank, the batteries put three shots into our bow casemates, none of which penetrated, but one exploding in the casemates, driving a piece of shell through, which killed one man, and some splinters, which wounded three, all of which will soon recover—one total loss. *These shots came from the batteries on shore*, as we plainly saw the crew of the *Arkansas* jumping off when we ran into them; nor did the *Arkansas* fire another gun, but, on the contrary, although having steam up, she swung helpless from her stern line.

It was impossible, however, to board her, as there were batteries of field-pieces on shore, and hundreds of sharpshooters poured a leaden hail of bullets at the holes in the port covers. The shells from the rebel batteries were one continuous iron hail, exploding constantly against the ports, throwing a lurid glare over the darkened decks inside. The wood-work on the outside of the casemates was splintered in many places, while the riddled smoke-stacks and torn awning showed the severity of the fire from the field-pieces.

The promised support from the lower squadron, FARRAGUT's, being kept back, the vessels not being in sight, Capt. PORTER reluctantly gave the order to retire, which was done in safety, although under an unparalleled fire of shot and shell, which, striking in the water near us, kept the boat under a continual shower.

Although bearing the marks of over thirty shot and shell, only two succeeded in penetrating, one of them exploding through, though many buried themselves in the solid casemates.

In her bow a 10-inch shell left its mark, where it struck the iron, indenting it deeply, and then breaking to pieces; while a little above it, an 8-inch rifled solid shot penetrated to the depth of ten inches, breaking to pieces with the force of the blow.

Through the failure of the programme on the part of the supporting fleets, the *Essex* failed to capture the ram; yet she left her mark in a hole of nearly eight feet in diameter, in the casemates of the *Arkansas*, while the solid nine-inch round shot told their own tale of death as they swept the decks.

When the fcat of the *Essex*, in running into and fighting a boat of superior armament, under batteries of such enormous strength, with such trifling loss resulting, becomes generally known, Capt. PORTER and his officers will receive the due credit for building and fighting a boat whose capabilities for resisting shot from heavy ordnance has never been equaled, and in general fighting qualities exceeds any vessel ever constructed.

A GOVERNMENT DETECTIVE IN TROUBLE.

From the Bee, Aug. 1.

R. B. NAY was sent to the Penitentiary for twenty years. He had long been in Government employ as a detective, having authority to seize without Writing for further power. He was engaged in Washington as a spy, was sent to this city, and got here some time before the arrival of the Federal fleet. Early suspicions had been aroused against him, and other detectives were placed on his track to watch him. One of these, HENRY LOSE, got into his employ and confidence. When they would go round together he would say to NAY, "Wonder if it would be any harm to take this?" On seizing F. M. FRY's property, he offered NAY $100 as his share of sixty-five tierces of lard, which he wished to appropriate. This being agreed to, they went round in a cab together, and engaged the Hope Warehouse to store it in. In order to carry out the scheme, he forged an order as from the Provost-Marshal, and under that removed the lard and other produce, which was sent to a commission merchant and sold. His intention was to make quite a large haul beyond this, to the total value, perhaps, of $75,000. A lot of oil-cake for feed he intended to send to England, the lard, &c., to New-York. The lard having been sold for $2,390, he began to suspect that LOXO was playing him false—in which he was not wrong, for everything he had done had been directly and duly reported. He, therefore, went up to Carrollton, and got the commission merchant to come up there and pay him the money, which was done; but he was immediately arrested by the police there. Gen. BUTLER appeared as a witness in the case, and stated that, on strong recommendation, he had engaged him in Washington on secret Government service.

GEN. PHELPS AND THE CONTRABAND.

From the Delta.

A gentleman up town, who, the other day, missed his "boy," learned that the lad was at Carrollton. He at once repaired to the headquarters of Gen. PHELPS, and stated his case—that he was in search of a runaway negro. "You have lost a man, have you?" observed the General, inquiringly and dryly. "Yes, Sir," responded the other. "Very well," said the General, "the negroes are over yonder; if your boy is there, *he* can go with you, if he wishes." The gentleman asked, further, that a guide might be sent with him, as he did not know the road and paths. "Certainly," said the General—"Orderly, call Maj. SCOTT." Presently the Major presented himself, and the General instructed him to conduct the gentleman to the negro camp, and assist him in finding his "boy," and to say to the "boy" that he had his (the General's) permission to return with his master. Thereupon the Major spoke: "General, I am the 'boy' the gentleman is in search of. I do not want to return." "This is all I can do," observed the General. The droll part of this incident is, that the General was ignorant of the fact that the gentleman was SCOTT's master. The "Major" has hitherto been known in darkey circles as a great orator; he is now known as "Maj. SCOTT, of the Black Guards." Queer things have come out of secession.

NEW-ORLEANS THREATENED.

From the Delta.

There is a current report about town to the effect that the Union forces are to be expelled from New-Orleans in August—say about the 15th. We are assured that a great many "quiet" people believe this report to be true. Indeed, we have been told how the thing is to be accomplished. The rebel forces are to come down upon us in three columns—one over the lakes, one down the Mississippi River and one from the Algiers side. We have no facts as to the mode of transportation. We are simply told that the "rebels are coming," and we are kindly requested to "wait and see." The authors of these absurd reports are, of course, enemies of the peace of the city, enemies of order, enemies of the United States. They deserve to be severely punished.

We do not complain of these rumors because of any effect they may have upon the troops of Gen. BUTLER; but we do complain of the injury they do to simple people, who have not time to examine them, and to ascertain how little of foundation or hope of success there is for the recapture of New-Orleans.

THE MILITARY EXCITEMENT.

Volunteers to be Received Until the First of September.

The Draft Not to Commence Before that Date.

Possibility of Its Being Avoided Entirely.

We find the following important announcement in the Albany *Journal* of last evening:

"The War Department, in answer to an inquiry from the Governor, telegraphs that '*The Department will receive Volunteers for Old Regiments until the* [illegible]'

The draft cannot be 'made' before the 1st of September, as the preliminary work—the new enrollments, the decision upon applications for exemption, &c.—will occupy at least twenty days.

We are, therefore, authorized to say, unofficially, that *volunteers, by companies, will be received, for old regiments, until the first day of September.* The order to this effect will probably be issued to-morrow.

The communication from the War Department, embodying this permission, says: "It is designed to receive volunteers to fill up the old regiments, and any excess after they are filled will be credited to the State as so much on the draft, and if enough volunteer to fill up the old regiments, that might, perhaps, dispense with the draft."

To fill up the old regiments to their full maximum number will require at least 54,000. If this number should volunteer in the State, *before the draft is made*, there would be no draft. If enlistments should continue for thirty days as they have for the last ten, this could be done. But it can be done, in many localities in the twenty days which will intervene before the draft is 'made.' If it is, those localities will escape the draft. Under this arrangement, our young men will be stimulated to prosecute the work of recruiting. Any three men who can raise a company can secure commissions as its officers, if they are competent for the positions they assume. And those localities which desire to escape the odium of a draft have only to voluntarily fill up their quota of the 600,000 men called for, before the 1st of September, to accomplish what they desire."

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN THE CITY.

PROSPECTS OF RECRUITING.

The prospects of filling up the quota of this State before the 15th inst look brighter than ever. Yesterday all the recruiting offices were maintained in a healthy condition of excitement—men coming in fast and steadily from quite early in the morning until near 5 o'clock. In the belief that there will be no necessity to resort to drafting to fill up the requisition for 300,000 for three years or the war, Gov. MORGAN has telegraphed to the War Department requesting an extension of ten days to enable New-York to voluntarily fulfill her duty. It is even thought that by the 1st week in September the second (militia) 300,000 could be obtained by volunteering. Deputations from almost every county in the State were in consultation with the Governor on the subject on Monday.

UNITED STATES MUSTERING-OFFICE.

Volunteers for regiments in the field are plentiful at the United States Mustering-office in White-street. The whole advance bounty is punctually paid by Capt. LACKEY immediately on the enrollment of each recruit. Yesterday Mr. L. W. STEVENSON, of the Produce Exchange, was in attendance at White-street, to pay to men joining the Excelsior and Irish Brigades, and the Fourteenth and Seventy-ninth Regiments, the $10 extra bounty promised at the Corn Merchants' meeting the other day.

ARRESTS OF MILITARY ABSENTEES.

The police are at work in earnest arresting every officer and soldier who happens to be found strolling about the streets. Squads of these military idlers are taken care of at all hours of the day, and those who ought to be with their regiments keep as much in the dark as possible, and are quietly packing up for the seat of war. Over a hundred were thus arrested yesterday. A few mistakes occurred, but these were soon rectified, and to all officers and men who still have business here, special passes were issued which will prevent them being again inconvenienced. The measure is a severe, but a salutary one, and will soon clear the streets of those who ought to be in front of the foe.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

Attention is called to an advertisement in another column offering military instruction to gentlemen desirous to obtain commissions in the newly summoned organizations. The instructor has been a Captain in one of the most popular New-York regiments, and is doubtless competent to communicate to the learner all the elements of military science.

THE TWENTY-FIRST WARD RECRUITING ASSOCIATION.

The Twenty-first Ward Union Volunteer Association, in addition to all the bounties, will pay to every person enlisting at their office, for any regiment, $10 extra, cash down when mustered in. Call at the office, No. 358 Fourth-avenue—ANDRE FOURNET, President.

THE FIRST COMPANY, METROPOLITAN GUARD—AN ADDITIONAL BOUNTY GIVEN.

Capt. JOHN R. AYLER's company, attached to the Metropolitan Guard, is now rapidly filling up, and only wants a few more men to complete the complement. An additional bounty—over and above the United States and State bounty—of $15 will be paid by Capt. AYLER to all recruits, when mustered into the service, joining his company.

GERMAN RECRUITING.

In addition to the regiments enumerated in our yesterday's report, as engaged in recruiting and organizing in this City, we have to-day to mention the ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.

This fine command, under Col. Baron VON EGLOFFSTEIN, who was so dangerously wounded in a cavalry fight near Savannah, is seeking a complement of men in our midst. The acquired reputation of the regiment, the skill of its officers, and its connection with Major-Gen. BURNSIDE'S ever-fortunate command, must make it popular among the Germans. The entry into service and the payment of bounty money to the recruit are immediate, and from the symptoms visible yesterday, it is probable that the required quota will easily be raised before the operation of the draft.

The recruiting officers are Lieuts. G. STRAUSS, THEODORE VON BREMSEN and CARL CLAUS, all active and energetic men. They are stationed at No. 110 Hester, corner of Forsyth-street.

Col. PEISSNER has also opened a recruiting office at No. 132 Hester-street, for the First Regiment of the Sigel Brigade, with Capt. BECKER, First-Lieut. ROBACK, and Second-Lieut. E. W. BRENNINGHAUSEN, on duty. The rush to the Sigel organization continues, and there is every wish, both at the seat of war and here, that it should speedily be filled up. The Fifth Senatorial District will do its duty.

From the headquarters at Camp Peissner, near the Turtle Bay Brewery, where Company E, (the Hatlock Guard, or Independent German Tirailleur-Company is stationed,) there have been one or two disappearances. The Commandant has adopted the severest measures against deserters.

THE SIGEL CAVALRY.

A meeting was held yesterday, at No. 142 Seventh-street, at Col. PORGENEY's instance, to invite recruits. The advantages offered by the corps, which is to be a picked one, were set forth with success by RITTMEISTER BONIN, and several stout fellows concluded to swing the sabre under his instruction.

THE STEUBEN JAEGERS.

The Seventh Regiment, N. Y. V., which is the oldest German regiment in the whole service, and has seen more battles and a wider range of adventure and success. Captain J. C. OBERKUFFER, an old and tried Swiss officer, answers all inquiries. The prospect for recruits should be promising, when it is remembered that the newcomer receives at once $4 premium, this being an old regiment, $25 U. S. bounty, $50 State bounty, or $79 in all. The $13 monthly pay is handed to him in advance as soon as his company joins the regiment. Subsistence tickets are freely given, and at the close of the term of service there is the sum of $76 United States bounty in prospect. These good, flush volunteering times, are drawing to a close. Our gallant boys had better hurry up the forms, for but three days of the rosy glow remain, and the grace will not be extended. The silver lining will have given out by Saturday next, and with the ending of the bounty drafts another draft begins. The Germans, however, are hardier than some of their fellow-citizens, and are not so apt to fall ill of all sorts of diseases resulting from this draft, or any other draught, as their neighbors.

MILITARY MATTERS ON LONG ISLAND.

The near approach of the 15th, when drafting, it is stated, will *positively* be commenced, has materially accelerated recruiting for the last two days, in Brooklyn. Persons liable to be drafted are beginning to feel that there is but a short time for them to decide whether they will accept the liberal bounty offered, and come forward to aid the country in an honorable manner, or take the other alternative, and be forced to discharge their duty, without bounty or other pecuniary reward.

The Second Senatorial District Regiment, Col. CONE, has less than three hundred men enrolled. This regiment will doubtless be filled by a draft before next Monday night. The first regiment of the Empire Brigade, Col. JOURDAN, has about the same number of men, and this, too, must be filled before Friday night, or it will be completed by drafting. The order for making a draft will be speedily executed when it is issued.

The ranks of the new militia regiments are gradually being filled. The Fifty-sixth and Twenty-third are nearly full. The first company of the Fifty-second regiment is now being raised. The vacancies in these regiments will also be filled by drafting after Friday next.

In times like these where there are so many skulkers, it is refreshing to read a note like the following, which was actually received by the person to whom it was directed:

To County Clerk of Kings County:

SIR: If my name is not on your list of those liable to military duty, please insert it.

And oblige, yours respectfully,
WM. M. LITTELL,
No. 18 South Ninth-street:
Williamsburgh.

A much-needed school has been opened at No. 106 Orange-street, Room No. 13, by a competent teacher to instruct officers in their duties.

"Since the draft has been ordered," says the Riverhead *Union*, "one man at the upper mills says 'He will shoot the first man who comes after his son.' Another, 'that if he must fight, his gun is loaded, and he will begin on his own farm.' A Postmaster, but a few miles north of this place, villifies the Government, and discourses regularly, in his store, against the enlistment. Why is not the United States Marshal, or one of his assistants, sent down here to look after these traitors?"

THE DRAFT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, Aug. 12.

GOV. CURTIN leaves for Washington to-night, to arrange, if possible, with the War Department, a plan by which counties that have exceeded their quota shall be accredited with such excess upon the draft. Many counties have greatly exceeded the number required. Companies for three years or the war, continue to arrive. The work of organization is going on rapidly and satisfactorily. Regiments will leave as soon as transportation is provided.

THE WAR SPIRIT IN SCRANTON, PA.

SCRANTON, Pa., Tuesday, Aug. 12.

Spurred on by the drafting order, the men of Scranton have rushed to the support of our noble standard, and within a week two full companies have been raised, while even now there are more applications than can be received in the best companies. The two principal companies are those of Capt. JAMES ARCHBALD, Jr., son of the Chief Engineer of the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad, and of Capt. RICHARD STILLWELL. 120 men applied to be admitted to the former, of whom only 100 could be accepted; 80 of them were enlisted in forty-eight hours. These companies having been formed, the ladies of the town determined to express their good will by giving them a breakfast before they started, and accordingly provisions were yesterday sent to one of the smaller halls, where the ladies met and prepared everything for the repast. Tables were set in Washington Hall last night, and at 3 o'clock this morning the ladies met, and the provisions were freely dispensed to the brave volunteers. A short speech was made by Hon. Mr. BALDWIN, Superintendent of the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad, when the companies marched to the depôt and left amidst the cheers of the crowd.

WAR MEETING IN ALEXANDRIA, VA.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Tuesday, Aug. 12.

A large war meeting was held in this city this evening. JEFFERSON THACY presided, and speeches were made by Senator POMEROY, of Kansas; Senator HARLAN, of Iowa; Senator CHANDLER, of Michigan, and Hon. Mr. CHASE, of this city, and several others. The meeting was the most enthusiastic and largest ever held in this city.

MICHIGAN'S QUOTA FULL.

DETROIT, Tuesday, Aug. 12.

It is officially stated that Michigan's quota under the first call for volunteers is full. Full companies from various parts of the State continue to offer, but cannot be accepted. There will be no difficulty in completing all requisitions by the National Government on this State, without drafting.

WAYNE COUNTY, PENN., AWAKE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HONESDALE, Saturday, Aug. 9, 1862.

The Commissioners of this County, at their regular monthly meeting, on the 4th inst., resolved to borrow the money and pay a bounty of $50 to each volunteer, to make up the two companies to be raised in Wayne, as her quota of the three hundred thousand volunteers called for by the President. The Honesdale Bank has agreed to loan to the County one-half the sum required to pay the bounty, and the citizens will promptly take the other half, so that the funds are made sure as fast as they shall be wanted.

One hundred and twenty names are already obtained to the rolls of the companies being raised, and the full quota of Wayne will be enlisted before the close of next week. J.

ALLEGANY COUNTY DOING ITS DUTY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BELMONT, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 8, 1862.

Allegany County is doing its whole duty. The quota for the county of the 300,000 is nearly full, and will be more than filled. This county has sent 2,200 men to the field under former calls, and will now send 500 more. The vote of the county has never exceeded 9,000.

Hon. A. S. DIVEN and Rev. THOMAS K. BEECHER are addressing large public meetings all over the county, and great enthusiasm prevails. H. WARD.

RECRUITING IN INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Monday, Aug. 11.

Gov. Morton has officially announced that all volunteers for three years or the war will be received up to the morning of the 16th, and after that date no volunteers will be received or bounties paid. Preparations for the enrollment of the militia, and drafting to fill the recent order for the three hundred thousand are going on rapidly, and will be completed by the 15th inst. Instructions as to the mode of conducting the draft have been received from the War Department.

RECRUITING IN WISCONSIN.

MADISON, Wis., Monday, Aug. 11.

The whole quota of the State, on the first call, will be full by the 15th, and there are indications of a surplus. Many localities cannot be reached by telegraph, or readily, or both calls would be filled by the 15th without resort to drafting.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Aug. 11.

A genuine "'76 spirit" is prevailing here. Over $50,000 bounty fund has been raised to save the city from the stigma of drafting.

GUERRILLAS ROUTED IN TENNESSEE.

COLUMBIA, Tenn., Tuesday, Aug. 12—9 A. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Major KENNEDY, with two small companies of the First Kentucky Cavalry, encountered the guerrillas in greatly superior numbers six times yesterday and last night, at various points below Williamsport, defeating the enemy in each affair with considerable loss. Our loss only one wounded.

(Signed) J. S. NEGLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Aug. 12.

A detachment of the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry from Bolivar, Tenn., yesterday attacked some guerrillas at Salisbury, five miles east of Grand Junction, taking a rebel Captain and twenty-seven horses and mules, and dispersing the enemy.

THE GUERRILLAS IN MISSOURI.

Capture of Independence by the Rebels, after an Hour's Fight.

LEXINGTON, Mo., Tuesday, Aug. 12.

Independence was attacked yesterday by 1,500 rebels, under Col. HUGHES and QUANTRELL, and after an hour's severe fighting, the Nationals surrendered. Twenty of our men are reported killed. The reinforcements which were sent from here last night to assist our troops at Independence have returned here in great excitement, and everybody is preparing for the conflict.

IMPORTANT FROM MEMPHIS.

Rumored Recapture of Baton Rouge by Breckinridge.

CAIRO, Tuesday Aug. 12.

The Memphis *Bulletin* of the 10th inst. has the following:

On Wednesday, the 6th inst., the rebel ram *Arkansas* came on a reconnoitering expedition up the river as far as Islands Nos. 67 and 68, within fifty miles of Helena. A few days since the *Louisville*, accompanied by the transports *White Cloud* and *Eaton*, started, with the Third Wisconsin Regiment from Helena, to go up White River. The *Louisville* ran aground and the expedition was abandoned because of the insufficiency of water, and returned to Helena just in time to miss the *Arkansas*. Had it been a few hours later, a collision must have taken place.

The *Bulletin* prints a report that BRECKINRIDGE attacked and captured Baton Rouge last Wednesday. It is considered not improbable.

CAIRE, Tuesday, Aug. 12.

Rebel authority reports that BRECKINRIDGE attacked Baton Rouge on Tuesday morning last. He was at first repulsed with heavy loss. Gen. CLARE, of Mississippi, and Col. THOMAS HUNT, of Kentucky, were killed. The repulse is laid to the ram *Arkansas*, which failed to come to time.

On the afternoon of the same day, BRECKINRIDGE is said to have telegraphed to the Grenada *Appeal* that the *Arkansas* had arrived and destroyed two of our gunboats, and driven off our fleet, and that he had captured the entire Federal forces of that place.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A MAN ARRESTED FOR MURDERING HIS OWN SON SINDULER CASE.—A German named DRESSLER was arrested yesterday by the Ninth Precinct Police, on a charge of killing his own son, a lad about 12 years old, by thursting a pitchfork into his brain. The prisoner resides at the corner of Lott's-lane and Lafayette-avenue. On Monday the accused was loading a wagon with hay, assisted by the deceased, when, under some slight provocation the father made a thrust at his son with a pitchfork, killing him instantly. Coroner NORRIS held an inquest on the body, when all the testimony that could be obtained was that of the father, who swore that the killing was accidental, and the jury rendered a verdict accordingly to that effect. Subsequently the Police discovered a man who witnessed the whole transaction, and he swears that the use of the pitchfork was a deliberate act of malice. DRESSLER was arrested yesterday, while attending the funeral, and, with the witness, was locked up, until the case can be more fully investigated.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—A boy named GEORGE BURNS, whose parents reside at No. 127 Pearl-street, was drowned last evening, in the East River, at the foot of Washington-street, while bathing with several companions. The body has not been recovered.

Advertisement.

HERRING'S SAFE
AGAIN TRIUMPHANT.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, July 29, 1862.

Messrs. HERRING & Co., NEW-YORK.

GENTS: I am owner of a safe manufactured by you. Said safe was in a grain elevator in this place, and which elevator was burned some two months since. The safe came out of the fire in fine condition, the money and papers in a good state of preservation. The fire was one of the largest that ever occurred here, and one of intense heat. We had to cut the door open, the lock being injured by the heat.

Yours, &c., J. C. WASHBURN.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE PROOF SAFES.

The most reliable security from fire now known. HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, with HERRING & FLOYD'S new PATENT CRYSTALIZED IRON. The only metal proof against the burglar's drill.

HERRING'S FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES COMBINED, one safe within another.

Also, DWELLING-HOUSE SAFES, of a variety of patterns, made to imitate Buffet sideboards and ornamental parlor furniture.

HERRING & Co., 251 Broadway,
Opposite City Hall.
FARRELL, HERRING & Co., Philadelphia.
HERRING & Co., Chicago.

[Advertisement.]

ARCHER & PANCOAST,
Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-street, New-York,
MANUFACTURERS OF GAS FIXTURES.

Are also extensively engaged in the manufacture and sale of

COAL OIL FIXTURES

Of every description, comprising Chandeliers, Pendants, Dining and Reading-room Lamps, Kitchen Lamps, &c., &c., all of which are offered at very low rates. Orders invited.

[Advertisement.]

VOLUNTEERS READ THIS!—For the derangements of the system, change of diet, wounds, sores, bruises, and eruptions, to which every volunteer is liable, there are no remedies so safe, convenient and sure as HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT, thoroughly tested in the Crimean and Italian campaigns. Only 25 cents per Box or Pot.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE RIVAL DWARFS, Gen. Tom Thumb and Com. Nutt, are creating quite a stir at Barnum's Museum. In spite of the weather and the war, that favorite establishment is crowded day and night.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 12—*In steamship Scotia, from Liverpool*—Mr. A. Gross, Mrs. Chamberlain, Miss J. Seton, Mr. E. Strange, Mr. and Mrs. Benney, Mr. and Mrs. Greenway, Mrs. Post, Mr. and Mrs. Tucker, Master Tucker, Miss Gibbi, Mr. Prentice, Mrs. Grund, Mrs. Rumrill, Archbishop Hughes and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Hall and child, Mr. and Mrs. Donald, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Lazarus, Rev. Thomas Pattison, Dr. Greig, Mr. Ailley, Mr. Bailey, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Mcossling, Mr. Post, Mr. Dana, Mr. Hiller, Mr. Goldsmidt, Mr. Hoffmann, Bishop McGilusky, Mr. and Mrs. Graves, Rev. Jos. Purcell, Rev. James Wood, Mrs. Coit, two Miss O'Connors, Rev. Francis McSearney, Rev. James Caughy, Miss Maxwell, Miss Foskett, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Robeson, Mr. Folla, Mr. Schlessinger, Mr. Marchand, Mr. J. B. Gauche, Mr. Emile Gaughe, Whitney, Guibermao, Drew, Vogel, Bell, Mr. and Mrs. S. Brooks, Miss S. Dehon, two Miss Dehons and maid, Messrs. McNames, Ayres, Mr. and Mrs. Compere, Mrs. and Master Grinund, Mr. De Caybas, Mr. and Mrs. Person, Mr. and Mrs. Dodge, infant and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. C. Smith, Theo. Schultz, Mr. and Mrs. E. Smith, Mrs. and Master Barnard, James Sinclair, Jas. Coghl

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3398. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM GEN. POPE'S ARMY.

Important Reconnoissance in the Direction of Orange Court-House.

Report of Gen. Buford to Gen. Pope.

Evidences of the Thorough Defeat of the Rebels on Saturday.

Their Flight Precipitate and Confused.

Their Camp Strewn with Dead Men, Horses and Arms.

Jackson's Chief of Artillery Left Behind, Wounded.

The Pursuit Delayed by Swollen Streams.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. POPE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, Aug. 13, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. Halleck:

No. 25.—The subjoined report was received at 9 o'clock this morning.

(Signed,) JOHN POPE, Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE, SECOND CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA, Aug. 13, 1862.

Col. George D. Ruggles, Chief of Staff:

I have the honor to report that, in obedience to instructions received from the Major-General Commanding the Army of Virginia, this morning, I proceeded in the direction of Orange Court-House with the First Vermont, Col. TOMPKINS, First Michigan, Col. BEARDSLEE, First Maine, Lieut.-Col. RICHMOND, Fifth New-York, Col. DE FOREST, (cavalry regiments,) and four pieces of artillery. About three or four miles from your headquarters I discovered the pickets of the enemy, and soon after two large bodies of cavalry, and the woods filled with footmen. A strong line of skirmishers was thrown out, who soon drove in the pickets. When in range of the enemy a few shells were thrown, which dispersed him in all directions. The footmen kept in the woods and fled by Rapidan Station. The cavalry fled down the Orange Court House roads. I pursued them cautiously, fearing an ambuscade, to Crooked River, which had swollen to such an extent that my artillery could not cross. Part of the First Vermont and First Virginia Cavalry swam the river, and continued the pursuit to Robinson River, which was so full and turbulent as to be extremely dangerous.

In the pursuit, a good many prisoners wounded in Saturday's fight, were found almost abandoned. Maj. ANDREWS, Chief of Artillery to Gen. JACKSON, was found badly wounded at Crooked River, in charge of an Assistant Surgeon.

The flight of the enemy after Saturday's fight was most precipitate and in great confusion. His old camp was strewn with dead men, horses and arms. His flag of truce yesterday to bury his dead afforded some more time for his escape. The enemy to-day has the benefit of a hard rain, which put high waters between us.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOHN BUFORD,
Brigadier-General.

REPORTS FROM CULPEPPER COURT HOUSE.

CULPEPPER COURT HOUSE, Va., Tuesday, August 12.

The flight of "Stonewall" JACKSON shows that he fears our troops.

On Saturday he engaged with his whole force, numbering at least 30,000 men, a portion of the corps of Gen. BANKS, who behaved most nobly, holding the enemy in check, and with the aid of one division of Gen. McDOWELL and Gen. SIGEL'S corps, which arrived late in the day, driving the enemy from several positions, and finally from the field of battle.

JACKSON'S loss can scarcely be less than fifteen hundred.

Our loss is much less.

The battle was decidedly the bloodiest of the war.

On Sunday JACKSON remained idle, the troops on both sides being exhausted.

On Monday JACKSON sent in a flag of truce, asking to bury his dead, a large proportion of which still lie on the field of battle, pending which he escaped with his trains.

This morning, JACKSON'S whole army was gone.

Gen. BUFORD, with his cavalry and artillery, quickened JACKSON'S pace toward Gordonsville, compelling him to burn bridges to save himself.

JACKSON obviously does not intend to stop running until he reaches the rebel fortifications at Richmond.

The Valley of the Shenandoah and the whole country from Manassas to Gordonsville is no longer polluted by the presence of armed rebels.

JACKSON'S servant has just come into the quarters of Gen. McDOWELL, and reports that his master admits a loss of over 2,000 men in the engagement of Saturday.

CULPEPPER COURT-HOUSE, Va., Tuesday, Aug. 12.

The rebels have abandoned their position near Cedar Mountain, which was of great strength, and are in full retreat to the Rapidan, pursued by the cavalry and artillery of Gen. SIGEL'S Corps, which have just been sent out. JACKSON'S, EWELL'S, and HILL'S forces are said to be crossing to the other side of the Rapidan, and LONGSTREET, who had advanced from Orange Court-House with reinforcements for the expected battle, has halted on the southern bank of the river.

There was no skirmishing yesterday, but the troops were in position and under arms during the day. Gen. POPE, having concentrated his army, and having been heavily reinforced since the battle of Saturday, is again ready to advance. It is supposed that the rebels will dispute the passage of the Rapidan.

Prisoners report that JACKSON considered himself strong enough to drive back the whole army of Virginia, and expected to occupy Culpepper on Saturday. He was checked by the steadiness of Gen. BANKS' troops, and being surprised by the sudden arrival of reinforcements, the strength of which he did not know, has abandoned the offensive, and withdrawn his force without a general battle.

The position near the Rapidan is considered the true defensive line of the rebels, and one which they will endeavor to hold.

Gen. BANKS is in Culpepper, unable from his injuries to remain in the field. Gen. WILLIAMS is in command of the Second Corps, and the troops, though suffering so severely on Saturday in the face of an enemy so immensely superior, are in good spirits, and have recovered from the fatigue of the battle and long marches in the excessive heat. The rest of the army is in the best condition. The men have been supplied with food during the two days they have been under arms, and are impatient for an advance. The wounded have mostly been removed. Those still in Culpepper are well cared for.

11 A. M. Gen. BAYARD'S Cavalry Brigade, with artillery, has just been sent out, and, in addition to the forces now pushing the rebels, the troops are all in readiness to move, and will march. The weather is still intensely hot. Some of the reinforcements which have just arrived marched yesterday twenty-five miles, but are in good condition, and eager to advance this morning.

CULPEPPER COURT-HOUSE, Va., Tuesday, Aug. 12.

On Saturday evening, Gen. RICKETTS, of McDOWELL'S corps, occupied the front. The rebel General commanding becoming emboldened, pushed about 12,000 men over the battle-ground and through the wood on our side of it. But one rebel battery succeeded in getting through the woods, and commenced playing upon the division of Gen. RICKETTS.

Upon discovering what the enemy were about, Maj DAVIS, chief of artillery, ordered Capt. THOMPSON, of the Second Maryland, and Capt. HALL, of the Second Maine Batteries, into position, and in a few moments commenced returning the enemy's fire. The range being so short and the aim so admirable, the rebels soon abandoned their position, withdrawing their guns, and with the entire force supporting them, returned to the mountain.

In the morning it was discovered that we had killed nine horses attached to the rebel battery, and without doubt many of the gunners, whose bodies had been carried off during the darkness. Rebel prisoners taken yesterday say the artillery firing at night did them more harm than that during the day, as their men came out upon the plain to camp for the night, and did not anticipate so vigorous a response to their firing.

Gen. MILROY, of Gen. SIGEL'S Corps, now has his headquarters on Cedar Mountain. Gen. BUFORD, with his Brigade of Cavalry, consisting of the First Vermont, First Michigan and Fifth New-York, and one battery of artillery, this morning went out upon the Orange road, to the right of Cedar Mountain, and when about three miles from the battle-field of Saturday met a regiment of rebel cavalry drawn up in line of battle. He immediately formed his own brigade in line, sent our skirmishers to the right and left, placed his battery within range, and gradually approached the enemy. The moment one round had been fired from the battery, the enemy broke his line of battle, dashed down into the road, and galloped off at a furious rate. BUFORD gave chase, and, it is hoped, will succeed in overtaking him before he reaches the Rapidan.

The wounded in the hospitals at Culpepper are doing well.

REPORTS RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 13.

Advices from Culpepper, dated yesterday, say that, owing to the severe injury Gen. BANKS received, the command of the Second Corps has devolved upon Gen. WILLIAMS.

Brig.-Gen. CRAWFORD commands the division of Gen. WILLIAMS, and Gen. GREEN commands the division of Gen. AUGUR, who is severely but not dangerously wounded.

An escaped prisoner saw at Orange Court-house Gen. PRINCE and Capt. WILKINS in the hands of the rebels. They were on their way to Richmond.

On visiting the battle-field, many, if not the greater part of our dead officers were found, some partially and others entirely stripped of their uniforms.

The dead Union and the dead rebel soldiers lay about promiscuously and intermixed on the field.

The rebel Generals STUART and EARLY held the field, and conversed freely with our own officers about the battle. They stated that the full brigades of Generals A. P. HILL, LONGSTREET and EWELL were opposed to our small band of heroes, and that they were terribly cut to pieces by our fire, leading to the inference that they suffered fully as much as ourselves.

As previously stated, Stonewall JACKSON commanded the field in person.

Gen. ROBERTS, of Maj.-Gen. POPE'S Staff, is Military Governor of the post at Culpepper, and on the day of the battle he rendered valuable assistance by his military experience.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 13—11:25 P. M.

When our burial parties met those of the rebels on the battle-field of Cedar Mountain, an interview took place between a couple of old personal friends—one a rebel officer, and the other an officer in the Twenty-seventh Indiana. In this interview the rebel admitted that they had brought full thirty thousand fighting men into action, against our eight thousand, and unwillingly acknowledged that he believed they had lost more than we had. He finally said that their loss was at least two thousand, and our officer was certain, from his manner, that he was understating the real figure.

POPE is pushing forward. SIGEL and McDOWELL are understood to have crossed the Rapidan, and to be at Orange Court-house to-night. The rebels had been expected to make some stand there, but it now seems probable that we will meet no opposition this side of Gordonsville. JACKSON is understood to be making every preparation for defending that as a vital point.

Some apprehensions are expressed that the rebel General STEWART, now with JACKSON, may make an attempt to renew his Richmond exploit, of making a cavalry dash around the rear of our army, with a view of breaking our line of communications. The bridge across the Rappahannock is the only point supposed to be in much danger from such a movement. Measures have been taken to foil an attempt of the kind.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

CULPEPPER, Va., Tuesday, Aug. 12.

The following are the official lists of killed and wounded at the battle of Slaughter Mountain, as far as received:

SIXTY-SIXTH OHIO, COL. CANDY—270 MEN.

Major Charles E. Fulton—in breast, badly.
Samuel H. Clark, Acting Sergeant-Major—in head, badly; stripped by rebels.

COMPANY A.

Sergt. J. T. Mitchell—badly.	McClellan—wounded.
Sergt. J. R. Organ—wound'd.	Mayse—wounded.
Corp. Guttridge—leg.	Sullivan—wounded.
Corp. Blair—wounded.	Stokes—wounded.
Graham—wounded.	Reid—wounded.
Linville—wounded.	Howard—wounded.

COMPANY D.

Lt. D. A. McDonald—badly.	Bedell—wounded.
Brown—badly.	Gruffy—wounded.
Corp. Wm. Powell—killed.	Bryant—wounded.
Stephen Brush.	Steward—wounded.

COMPANY C.

Capt. T. McMorran—badly.	Bigham—wounded.
Sabier—wounded.	Ryan—wounded.
Ellis—wounded.	Sharpy—wounded.
Lyons—wounded.	Whited—wounded.

COMPANY B.

Sergt. Scott—wounded.	Hendershott—wounded.
Elder—wounded.	Howard—wounded.
Councillor—wounded.	Turney—wounded.
Serjy—wounded.	Sergt. McCormick—wound'd
John Hamden—wounded.	E. H. Williams—wounded.
H. Hamden—wounded.	Mitchell—wounded.

COMPANY E.

Sergt. Thos. A. Davis—killed.	Fleming—wounded.
N. Card—wounded.	Sephens—wounded.
Corp. Olds—wounded.	Siefried—wounded.
Corp. McLean—wounded.	Webster—wounded.
Case—wounded.	

COMPANY F.

Lt. L. W. Smith—wounded.	Corp. Draper—wounded.
Sergt. Porter—missing.	Corp McKittrige—wounded.
Sergt. Scott—wounded.	M. Smith—wounded.
Corp. Holloway—wounded.	James Smith—wounded.
Corp. Coolidge—wounded.	

COMPANY G.

Sergt. Rumler—killed.	Corp. Sparrow—wounded.
Briggs—wounded.	Johnson—wounded.
Espy—wounded.	Ellis—wounded.
Pitman—killed.	Kunkel—wounded.
Irwin—wounded.	Cook—killed.
O. H. Dow—wounded.	W. Dow—missing.
Corp. Davis—wounded.	Wilson—wounded.
Layton—killed.	Ford—wounded.
Zook—wounded.	Duel—wounded.
Hannah—killed.	

COMPANY H.

Lieut. M. Elliott—wounded.	Rolfey—wounded.
Corp. Hudson—killed.	Stokes—wounded.
Fairchild—missing.	Walker—wounded.
McMullen—killed.	Sergt. Davis—wounded.
Wilson—wounded.	

COMPANY I.

Corp. Alley—wounded.	Timmons—wounded.
Corp. Doak—wounded.	Van Fleet—wounded.
Burns—wounded.	White—wounded.
Morris—wounded.	

COMPANY K.

Capt. J. H. Van Dimon—missing.	Lt. M. N. Clark—wounded.
Sergt. Rhodes—wounded.	Rhodes—wounded.
Smart—wounded.	Alexander—wounded.
Bacon—wounded.	Stoutemger—wounded.

Col. CANDY had three horses shot under him, and took command of the Brigade after Geary was wounded.

TWENTY-NINTH OHIO, CAPT. STEVENS, ACTING.

COLONEL—173 STRONG.

COMPANY A.

Lt. E. J. Holhart—wounded.	Ser. W. H. Grant—wounded.
Corp. J. Loomis—wounded.	Ser. S. G. Elliott—wounded.
R. W. Graham—wounded.	M. H. Canfield—wounded.
L. M. Coon—wounded.	N. Wilder—wounded.
D. Thatcher—wounded.	Corp. W. B. Hoyt—missing.

COMPANY E.

Ord. C. C. Johnston—woun'd.	Ser. W. E. Gray—wounded.
P. M. Griggs—wounded.	Corp. J. Taylor—wounded.
Daniel Phillips—missing.	Geo. Strong—missing.
Wm. Fitzgerald—missing.	

COMPANY G.

John Yokes—killed.	D. B. Parker—killed.
Lt. F. T. Stewart—wounded.	Corp. John Chapel—wounded.
Corp. A. Kingsley—wounded.	
J. Williams—wounded.	Jos. Hall—wounded.

COMPANY H.

R. Wilkins—killed.	Capt. Schoonover—wound'd.
L. Rodgers—wounded.	A. Hazen—wounded.
Serg. T. Davis—missing.	John Davis—missing.
J. Smith—missing.	

Six killed, 53 wounded, 15 missing; 5 officers wounded, as follows:

Capt. J. J. Wright—breast, badly; Lieut. E. J. Hurlbut—foot; Lieut. F. T. Stuart—leg; Lieut. G. W. Dice—foot; Lieut. B. N. Smith—leg.

COMPANY D.

Lt. Geo. W. Dice—wounded.	Sergt. L. B. Stark—wounded.
Corp. J. S. Alexander—w'd.	Corp. Geo. Foust—wounded.
W. C. Finney—wounded.	Wm. Haynes—wounded.
R. F. Pootious—wounded.	L. Squires—wounded.
H. C. Thompson—wounded.	L. Gaylord—missing.

COMPANY O.

Sergt. A. C. French—killed.	Capt. J. J. Wright—w'd.

COMPANY E.

S. Tuttle—wounded.	Jas. P. Bagley—wounded.

COMPANY D.

Corp. Albert Bishop—killed.	A. Keame—killed.
Sergt. R. Griswold—w'd.	Corp. E. Potter—wounded.
Corp. Frank Chapman—w'd.	L. Montgomery—wounded.
Geo. Wright—wounded.	Byron McArthur—wounded.
Oscar Cervaiuk—wounded.	Byron Newcomb—wounded.
Henry Brainard—wounded.	Henry Hicks—wounded.

COMPANY F.

Corp. R. Pickett—wounded.	S. E. Balch—wounded.
T. Dolan—wounded.	S. McLoe—wounded.
Gen. Nano—wounded.	F. Warden—wounded.
F. Dawning—wounded.	A. R. Paine—wounded.
Geo. A. Patchen—missing.	Pomeroy Smith—missing.

COMPANY I.

Lt. B. N. Smith—wounded.	Serg't. J. G. Marsh—missing.
Corp. J. Blair—wounded.	R. S. Krabl—missing.
M. Greenvealt—wounded.	Wm. Poud—missing.
J. M. Perkins—missing.	

SEVENTH OHIO REGIMENT.

The Seventh Ohio, Col. CRIGHTON, went into battle with two hundred and ninety-four men, and lost he following:

Officers Killed—Lieut. James P. Brisbine, Lieut. Jos. Ross, Lieut. Frank Johnson.

Officers Wounded—Col. Creighton, in arm; Adjutant Jos. S. Molyneux, shoulder, slight; Capt. W. R. Stirling, leg, slight; Lieut. B. Z. Eaton, leg, badly; Lieut. S. S. Reed, leg and stomach, badly; Lieut. Marcus L. Hopkins, jaw, badly; Lieut. W. D. Braden, leg.

Privates Killed—Joseph T. Blackwell, William Adams, Edward Count, Charles G. Hettringer, Charles Maisters, Sergeant Moses Martin, Theron Hatchit, John J. Henshaw, David Mathews, Henry C. Case, Capt. D. H. Wright, H. F. Dinges, Milo Minard, M. Eckurhood, W. H. McClurg, C. C. Miller, G. B. Sutsher, George Fox, James Q. Stephenson, Alonzo H. Benton, John Manning, Adam Sneider, William Waldorf, Marshall Bliphan, Jas. Ray, Sergeant C. P. Bowler, Corporal J. J. Evers, E. P. Shepard, Saunder Vinionce, Fred. Weiland, Frank Miller, Henry Frank.

Privates Missing—Edgar G. Meekins, Frank Stanley, Sylvester Mathews.

Privates Wounded—Company A.—Alex. M. Clinton, leg; Thos. J. Sherwood, bowels; Low. C. Lawrence, leg, badly; Corporal W. D. Holmes, hips; Sergeant Z. D. Davis, face, Arthur Lapplin, fingers and hand; Leander Walker, leg; Jabez C. Cately, leg; Fred. W. Brand, bowels, slight; Abraham Cinter, shoulder; John G. Parsons, privates, Benj. Hatfield hand, Corporal Henry J. Brown, leg and arm; Andrew J. Crippen, shoulder; Corporal Frank J. Werz, thigh; Charles E. Preble, hips; Sergt. Calvin, leg; Ferd. Creque, foot; Philip Kely, thigh, flesh wound; Theo. Hammond, bowels; Eph. Tenn, hand.

Company B.—Wounded—Corp. Clark L. Wilson, badly; Corp. Joseph Trotter, badly; Corp. William E. Smith, badly; Corp. Thomas C. Brown, badly; William Connell, slight; John Coyle, James Dixon, Samuel E. Gordon, Jacob E. Dines, Benjamin Hatchfield, Frank Hunsicker, Pliny E. Hill, Wm. F. Latch, Jacob Marks, Thomas C. Riddle, John Stone, Ernest A. Zwicker, S. Gussell.

Company D—Corp. N. L. Norris, shoulder; Corp. L. Wissenborn, A. Calhow, arm; William Gardner, hip; John Frank, thigh; E. Hendrickson, foot; Norton B. Hammond, foot; Bobbey, hand; Lapham Wm. Jones, badly; Frank Manly, elbow; John McAdams, thigh; H. H. Rhodes, privates; J. Harmer, fingers.

Company E.—Wounded—Sergt. Harrison L. Allen, leg; Sergt. Arvin B. Hillings, arm; Corp. Fred. A. Davis; Corp. Albert B. Smith, hips; Corp. James K. Alexander; Corp. Joseph S. Clark, arm; James Kelley, arm; Wm. W. Meeker; Charles Stimson, leg; John W. Wickham, leg; Irvin Roberts, Benjamin F. Gill.

Company F.—Surgeon James R. Carter, head, slight; Surgeon Ellison G. Taylor, abdomen; Capt. Benj. Bridgley, thigh; Capt. Robt. M. Risk, thigh; Arthur Adams, leg and breast; Ezra Brown, hand; Ira M. Barton, shoulder; Geo. W. Carrier, side and neck; Gen. M. Calwell, leg, bad; John Donner, breast, bad; Thos. Kley, shoulder; Sherman Ettinger, ——; Stephen A. Hopkins, breast, slight, Daniel Jones, hip; Jerrie D. Loomis, legs, bad; David C. Nunemaker, arm, slight; John T. Oviatt, hand, slight; Gideon Russell, side, bad; Nathaniel Twitchell, hand; Ralf W. Read, hand and ankle.

Company H—Sergt. George W. Barrett, leg—badly; Sergt. E. M. Lazarus, knee; Corp W. T. Callow, shoulder; Isaiah B. Green, head—slight; Edward E. Bay, lungs and arm—badly; Lewis Owens, legs; S. A. Tuller, shoulder—badly; G. D. Berthon, leg; Jarvis M. Holcomb, side; Frank Strong, leg and foot; E. P. Waller, legs; Wm. S. Gibbons, legs and foot; J. H. Douthit, arm and side—bad; Lauren Reed, hand—slight.

Company K—Sergt. E. A. Brooks, hand; Sergt. G. W. Moore, head—slight; Capt. A. C. Trimmer, head—slight; John C. Fox, head—slight; A. Inskip, head—slight; Joseph Kincaid, John Lent, R. Murray, John Pollock, H. Shaffer, C. Glendenning.

Company I—Alfred Jackson, Wm. Kelly, Hiram Deeds, Thomas D. Williams, John S. Kay, Richard Freeman, Samuel Kemp, John Fishcorn, James Abell.

Company C—Sergeant J. S. Cooper, hand; J. C. Jones, face, thigh and groin, slight; Corp. C. H. Buxton, arm and shoulder; Corp. M. M. Andrews, hand; Geo. Hoger, leg, slight; Nathaniel Badger, leg, slight; Geo. Carruthers, ankle; T. P. Dixon, shoulder and thigh; Henry Fairchild, breast, slight; J. M. Rappleye, breast, slight; N. F. Richmond, bowels, left; Theodore Wilder, abdomen; O. Wise, thigh and ear.

Company K—George Sohl, in the hand; Fred. Michel, arm and shoulder; Henry Schmitt, in the bladder, mortally. Corp. James Grebe, both legs; Corp. Nesper, leg; John Hummel, leg; John Stern, wounded mortally; Wm. Thahl, arm; George Rueckler, leg; Geo. Zipp, wounded mortally.

Total—Killed, 35; wounded—officers, 7; enlisted men, 134

Missing—Edgar G. Meekins, Frank Stanley, Sylvester Mathews.

FIFTH OHIO, COL. PATRICK, ABOUT 300 STRONG—LEFT ABOUT 150.

Officers Wounded—Maj. H. G. Armstrong, leg; Adjt. Hugh Marshall, thigh; Capt. J. A. Reemey, ankle; Lieut. James Kinkaid, hand; Lieut. Wm. V. Neely, body, badly; Lieut. A. T. Shirer, arm; Lieut. C. F. McKenzie, arm; Lieut. Joseph Jackaway, stomach, badly; Lieut. Wm. H. Thomas, arm; Lieut. Robert Kirkup, elbow; Lieut. Joseph Miller, foot; Lieut. P. H. McCann, slightly; Lieut. Morgan S. Shaw, slightly. All in Washington.

Company A—Sergt. T. W. Scott, head, badly; Jacob Rice, breast, do.; Sergt. W. Croft, slightly, leg; Corp. John Stoller, leg; Corp. Adam Hines, do.; Jacob Sterling, do., Antone Brighman, do.; Joseph Burkhardt, arm; Frank Parin, leg; Martin Bemgar, do.; Wm. Mullerhouse, ankle; Wm. Baker, missing.

Company B—Corp. Thos. Hayes, killed. Wounded—Sergt. James Lyons, Geo. Hayes, Jas. Davis, Thos. Watson, Chas. Meyers, Clement Roseman, Sergt. Geo. Hing, Wm. Motherhill, John Gray.

Company C—Charles Freidborn, slightly; Corp. Chas. Fairfax, slightly; John T. Coverdale, badly; George W. Gough, leg; James Morgan, leg; Wm. A. Arbour, killed; Gratton H. Thrasher, slightly.

Company D.—Sergt. James L. McElhaney, wounded; John Beurk, wounded; Ben. Kline, wounded; Tobias Hettle, wounded; Owen Haley, wounded; John Nolan wounded; John Rentz, wounded; Xavier Stoll, wounded; George Gates, wounded; Fred. Shoemaker, killed; First Sergt. James Clark, slightly wounded; John Kentz, before reported wounded, is unhurt.

Co. E.—Wm. Williams, slightly; P. Brady, wounded; Wm. Fisher, do.; J. Kulkoff, do.; Geo. W. Gentle, do.; E. Myers, do.; J. Lamb, do.; J. Garner, do.; T. S. Rice, do.; T. Dale, do.; H. S. Henneman, do.; T. Wright, do.; A. Carnahan, do.; Geo. Peet, do.

Co. F.—H. Brocamp, wounded; J. Coleman, do.; J. J. Reynolds, do.; H. Bailey, do.; J. Springmeer, do.; J. Miller, do.; J. Schlopner, do.; F. Knost, do.; C. Henke, do.; C. Vener, do.; J. McGurk, do.; J. Brogle, do.; C. Honey, do.; J. H. Lealn, slightly; C. Bench, wounded, do.; F. Drexelious, killed; M. Boyle, wounded; John Carr, do.; H. Huier, killed; R. Heneger, killed.

Co. G.—A. Myers, missing; Sergt. Wilson Gregg, wounded; Richard Connolly, wounded, badly; W. H. Kenson, do.; W. P. Worth, do.; M. H. Serriner, do.; Thos. Handy, do.; W. Jassner, do.; Thos. Nolan, killed.

Co. H.—Herman Dreutler, killed; Michael Pennefather, badly wounded and missing; Alex. Weykill, do; Martin Hughes, slightly in leg; Wm. Wastman, badly; Thos. Manning, foot; Robert Bussenmire, leg, John Tigue, wounded, missing; John Mecloveney, slightly wounded; John Madden, do.; Michael Ward, do.

Co. I—Sergt. Geo. Kent, killed; Andrew Turfass, do.; Lt. W. H. Thomas, wounded; Sergt. Jos. Cristy, do.; W. H. S. Anderson, do.; M. Ackley, do.; John Butler, do.; Josiah Davidson, do.; Albert L. Day, missing.

Co. K—Sergt. J. J. Kelly, killed; W. Owens, do.; Corp. T. J. Collins, wounded badly; R. McGuire, shoulder; Jacob Crane, badly; Lewis Cupp, do.; Geo. Wilhelm, wounded; Chas. McKenzie, face, arm, bad; Jerry Carden, wounded; John E. Roseer, slightly.

TWENTY-SEVENTH INDIANA, COL. COLGROVE, ABOUT 500 STRONG—HAD COLORS RIDDLED WITH SHOT.

Co. A.—*Killed*—Wm. Allen, 1st Sergt.; Noah Alley, 4th Sergt.

Wounded.—Manuel Neirwander, 8th Corp., mortal; Wm. Gibbons, severe; Charles E. Wischmin, slightly; Wm. T. Akirs, slightly; Simpson Evans, severe, Eveo T. Grider, slightly.

Missing—R. Proctor, Elijah Wilkison, Earl Moore.

Co. D.—*Killed*—James N. Culberson, 1st Sergt.; Carlton B. Beevers.

Wounded—Clement Johnson, severely; Elijah S. Crawford, severely; Chas. N. Whiten, slightly; Austin A. Wilder, 8th Corp., slightly.

Missing—Thomas V. Hox, 1st Lieut.

Co. N—*Wounded*—Nathan N. Fitzgerald, 1st Sergt., severe. Philip Cox, severe: Wm. Francis, slight; Francis M. Dooly, slight.

Co. E—*Killed*—Thos. Hill.

Wounded—Absalom McDonald, 3d Sergt., severe; John Jones, 7th Corp., severe; Sandford Sparks, slight; Seth White, slight.

Missing—Phillip Ross

Co. G—*Wounded*—Charles A. Kelso—slight; Jos. B. Stimpson—slight.

Missing—James N. Terhune, 2d Serg.; Aaron Allen.

Co. L—*Killed*—William R. Carson, 3d Corp.

Wounded—Geo. M. Criteion.

Missing—Geo. W. Gore.

Co. I—*Killed*—Geo. W. Reed, 1st Lieut.; Thos. Devereaux, David Toggle, John M. Martin, Abram Swartz.

Wounded—Capt. T. U. Vance, wounded, severe: Geo. D. Martin, since dead; Jos. Sollars, severe; Reuben Lucas, do.; Daniel Riley, do.; Henry Lewis, do. (missing); William Storms, do.

Missing—Aaron Stewart.

Co. K—*Killed*—Bernard Hook, First Corp., George Yochim.

Wounded—John B. Melchoir, severe; Conrad Eckert, Seventh Corp; Celestine Eckert, slight; Ferdinand Winder, do.

Missing—James Duffey.

SECOND MASSACHUSETTS.

Killed—Capt. Abbott, Capt. Williams, Capt. Cary, Capt. Goodwin and Lieut. Stephens H. Perkins.

Wounded—Major Savage, severely, in three places, but not fatally.

Wounded, and Prisoners—Surgeon Leland, severely; Lieut. Russell, slightly; Lieut. Browning, severely; Lieut. Robison, slightly; Capt. Quincy, prisoner, and probably wounded; Lieut. Grafton, slightly; Lieut. Caley, slightly; Lieut. Miller, wounded, and prisoner.

In all, 14 officers of 23 who went into the fight.

Of enlisted men, 25 were killed, 95 wounded, and 37 missing.

The regiment fought with the most determined gallantry, and suffered in proportion.

MORGAN ON ANOTHER RAID.

Capture of Gallatin, Tenn.—A National Regiment Taken Prisoners—Large Quantities of Stores Destroyed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., Tuesday, Aug. 12.

MORGAN, with a force supposed to be 2,000 strong, captured Gallatin, Tennessee, this morning. Col. BOONE and the Twenty-eighth Kentucky Regiment, except one company, are supposed to have been taken prisoners.

Five thousand bushels of corn and oaths, nineteen freight cars, and eighty-seven horses were captured. The last news from there says that the guerrillas were still destroying Government property.

An incursion into Kentucky is talked of. We are prepared for it.

MOVEMENTS OF MORGAN'S MEN.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, Aug. 13.

Eight hundred men belonging to the rebel force of Col. MORGAN have crossed to the north side of the Cumberland River, and were four miles north of Bennett's Ferry, in Monroe County, on Monday last.

THE GUERRILLAS IN MISSOURI.

Poindexter's Band Defeated and Routed—His Whole Train Captured, &c.

UTICA, Mo., Wednesday, Aug. 13.

The Union forces, under Col. GUITAR, caught POINDEXTER'S band of guerrillas at Compton's Ferry, on Grand River, at 9 o'clock Monday night, killed ten or twelve and wounded thirty. They also captured POINDEXTER'S whole train, one-third of his horses and one-third of his wagons and ammunition.

GEN. LANE IN THE FIELD.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Wednesday, Aug. 13.

Brig.-Gen. LANE took the field in person on Monday, with 5,000 cavalry. He will be joined in the interior by 150 more troops, and will make the campaign against guerrillas short and decisive.

THE CAPTURE OF INDEPENDENCE.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Tuesday, Aug. 12.

A battle took place at about 3 o'clock yesterday, at Independence, Mo., between the National forces, 350 men, under Lieut.-Col. BUELL, and from 500 to 600 guerrillas, under the notorious Col. HOUSE, assisted by QUANTRELL and HAYES, resulting in the complete route and surrender of our troops. The loss on either side is unknown. It appears the town was surprised about 3 o'clock in the morning. A simultaneous movement was made on the camp, BUELL'S headquarters and the Quartermaster's office, which were some distance apart. The Provost-Marshal's office was entered by persons professing loyalty, and the arms were taken and used against the Federal troops. The fighting continued about three hours. The troops almost without officers, hotly contested the ground, sheltering themselves behind trees and fences. Capt. THOMAS, of the Militia, was taken prisoner almost at the outset; at one time, it is reported, the guerrillas were about giving up the ground, retiring before the destructive fire of our men, and accordingly had Capt. THOMAS brought out of the house, in which he was confined, and immediately shot dead. At this juncture a white flag appeared at Col. BUELL'S headquarters, when the guerrillas returned and took possession of all who remained. Lieut. HARRINGTON, and fifty men cut their way through the enemy and made their escape. Most of the prisoners were paroled by taking the oath not to take up arms. All who were present agree in stating that there were no mounted pickets stationed outside the town that night. A large quantity of arms, some 2,000 rounds of ammunition, besides other Government property, fell into the hands of the enemy. On the receipt of the news of the surrender of Independence, this City was thrown into a great state of excitement. All business houses were closed. The militia was promptly called out, and guards placed around the City. Aid was asked from Fort Leavenworth, and promptly responded to by Lieut.-Col. BOGARS, who arrived yesterday at 4 P. M., with four companies of infantry and three of cavalry, and two pieces of artillery. Major HANSON, of the Sixth Kansas Cavalry, also arrived in due time from the Southeast. The entire force under Col. BUSSIS, left this morning at 3 o'clock in pursuit of the enemy.

THE REBELS AND RETALIATION.

Correspondence Between the Rebel and National Authorities.

Refusal of the Rebels to Recognize Paroles.

The Cases of Owen, Mumford and Others.

The Vengeance Threatened Against General Pope.

Dispatches from Gen. Lee, Gen. McClellan, and Gen. Halleck.

GEN. LEE TO GEN. M'CLELLAN.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, July 21, 1862.

GENERAL: It has come to my knowledge that many of our citizens, engaged in peaceful avocations, have been arrested and imprisoned, because they refused to take the oath of allegiance to the United States; while others, by hard and harsh treatment, have been compelled to take an oath not to bear arms against that Government,

I have learned that about one hundred of the latter class have recently been released from Fortress Monroe. This Government refuses to admit the right of the authorities of the United States to arrest our citizens, and extort from them their parole not to render military service to their country, under the penalty of incurring punishment, in case they fall into the hands of your forces. I am directed by the Secretary of War to inform you that *such oaths will not be regarded as obligatory, and persons who take them will be required to render military service.*

Should your Government treat the rendition of such service by those persons as a breach of parole, and punish it accordingly, *this Government will resort to retaliatory measures*, as the only means of compelling the observance of the rules of civilized warfare.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE, General Commanding.

To Maj.-Gen. G. B. McCLELLAN, Commanding Army of the Potomac.

GEN. HALLECK TO GEN. M'CLELLAN.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, Aug. 13, 1862.

Major-Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, Commanding Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I have just received from the Adjutant-General's office your letter of July 30, inclosing a letter from Gen. R. E. LEE, of July 21. The letters of Gen. DIX and Major WOOD will furnish you with the proper information for a reply to Gen. LEE'S complaints in regard to the treatment of prisoners at Fortress Monroe. The Government of the United States has never authorized any extortion of oaths of allegiance or military paroles, and has forbidden any measures to be resorted to tending to that end. Instead of extorting oaths of allegiance and paroles, *it has refused the application of several thousand prisoners to be permitted to take them*, and return to their homes in the rebel States. At the same time this Government claims, and will exercise the right to arrest, imprison or place beyond its military lines any persons suspected of giving aid and information to its enemies, or of any other treasonable act. And if persons so arrested voluntarily take the oath of allegiance or give their military parole, and afterward violate their plighted faith, they will be punished according to the laws and usages of war. You will assure Gen. LEE that no unseemly threats of retaliation on his part will deter this Government from exercising its lawful rights over both the persons and property, of whatsoever name or character.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief United States Army.

GEN. LEE TO GEN. HALLECK.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE C. S., NEAR RICHMOND, Aug. 2, 1862.

To the General Commanding the Army of the United States, Washington:

GENERAL: On the 29th of June last I was instructed by the Secretary of War to inquire of Maj.-Gen. McCLELLAN as to the truth of alleged murders committed on our citizens by officers of the United States army. The cases of Wm. B. MUMFORD, reported to have been murdered at New-Orleans by order of Maj.-Gen. B. F. BUTLER, and Col. JOHN OWEN, reported to have been murdered in Missouri by order of Maj.-Gen. POPE, were those referred to. I had the honor to be informed by Maj.-Gen. McCLELLAN that he had referred these inquiries to his Government for a reply. No answer has as yet been received. The President of the Confederate States has since been credibly informed that numerous other officers of the army of the United States, within the Confederacy, have been guilty of

SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

Arrival of the S. R. Spaulding, Elm City, and St. Mark at Philadelphia.

On Tuesday three transports, the *S. R. Spaulding*, the *Elm City*, and the *St. Marks*, arrived at Philadelphia, bringing sick and wounded soldiers from Gen. McCLELLAN'S army. We append the names of all but those who belong to Pennsylvania Regiments.

The officers in charge of the *Spaulding* were as follows:

Surgeon in Charge—Dr. E. Page.
Assistant Surgeons—Dr. Indings, Dr. J. H. B. McClellan, Dr. F. A. Keller
Cadets or Dressers—C. E. Sanborn; J. L. Bush, E. C. Webb, E. W. Inskeep, E. M. Smyser, Edwin Martin, John S. Lees, G. Knorr.
Quartermaster—Chas. S. Cianfitt.
Assistant Quartermaster—E. C. Clarke.
Nurses—Charles Smith, H. D. Care, John A. Seeds, W. T. Trego, H. Trego, A. L. Norris, Hiram P. Eves, D. T. Nelson, Benjamin S. Buck, John Winslow, J. A. Cadwallader, E. S. Hutchinson, G. C. Worstall, G. E. Sisser.
Apothecary—F. F. Fisher.
Lady Nurses—Mrs. Whitman, Miss Gill, Mrs. Fogg.

The vessel came up to Callowhill-street wharf, and lay out in the stream, for some time. She then towed us to Shackamaxon-street wharf, where the patients for St. Joseph's Hospital were discharged. The remainder were also landed, and conveyed to different institutions. Upon the arrival of the steamer in Kensington, the residents far and near flocked to the wharf, and the sufferers were soon supplied with the usual refreshments. Through the efficient management of Dr. KANE, the medical director, the removal of the soldiers to the hospital was accomplished quickly and well. The list on board the *Spaulding* is as follows:

G. W. Tyrrell, Co. B, 4th Vermont.
Daniel L. Wylie, drummer, Co. E, 4th Vermont.
Samuel A. C. Attwood, Co. E, 4th Vermont.
Charles Willis, Co. B. 4th Vermont.
Chauncey B. Lampheid; Co. F, Berdan's 1st.
John E. Willis, bugler, Co, F, Berdan's 1st.
Corp. Ezra Souper, Co. H, Berdan's 1st.
Sylvester L. Whitmore, Co. F, Berdan's 1st.
T. H. Holbrook, Co. F, Berdan's 1st.
Norrill Potter, Co. F, Berdan's 1st.
Geo. N. Watkins, Co. E, Berdan's 1st.
E. R. George, Co. C, Massachusetts Artillery.
Samuel J. Williams, Co. F, Berdan's 1st.
Benj. F. Warner, Co. B, Berdan's 1st.
Theodore Wilson, Co. B, Berdan's 1st.
Corp. Daniel Perry, Co. F, Berdan's 1st.
Thomas Conners, Co. B, Berdan's 1st.
Sergt. Orlando Leonard, Co. G, 4th Vermont.
W. E. Bliss, Co. G, 4th Vermont.
W. H. R. Marsh, Co. G, 4th Vermont.
W. F. Williams, Co. C, 4th Vermont.
James Ladd, Co. E, 4th Vermont.
Martin Rickard, Co. E, 4th Vermont.
Henry G. smith, Co. E, 44th New-York.
Orville C. Cahfeigh, Co. G, 44th Vermont—left hand.
Jacob Dods, Co. G, 4th Vermont.
Harrison D. Long, Co. B, Berdan's 1st.
Henry Morgan, Co. G, 4th Vermont.
S. A. Reed, Co. C, 3d Massachusetts Artillery.
George Fisher, Co. K, Berdan's 1st.
J. F. Mee, 5th Massachusetts Artillery.
F. P. Washborn, 5th Massacyusetts Artillery.
Corp. John H. Evans, Co. A 4th Vermont.
Corp. Davis H. Law, Co. B, 49th Pennsylvania.
Elbridge C. Glison, wagoner, Co. C, 4th Vermont.
Jas. H. Lewis, Co. K, 1st Berdan's.
Richard B. Caruss, Co. D, 2d Michigan.
Newton R. Johnston, Co. C, 4th Vermont.
George Brown, Co. K, 1st Berdan's.
Luteer Betly, 5th Massachusetts Artillery.
Wm. D. Weeden, bugler, Co. K, 1st Berdan's.
Sergt. W. H. H. McAllster, Co. G. 4th Vermont.
Chas. L. Norton, Co. K, 1st Berdan's.
Leander Schuen, Co. K, 1st Berdans.
Corp. E. S. Taylor, Co. G, 4th Vermont.
W. H. H. Maynard, Co. G, 4th Vermont.
Abraham Salisbury, Co. K, 1st Berdan's.
Samuel Busted, Co. G, 1st Berdan's.
John Johnston, Co. G, 1st Berdan's.
C. G. Spaulding, Co. E, 4th Vermont.
N. B. Spaulding, Co. E, 4th Vermont.
J. B. Littell, Co. H, 4th Vermont.
Sergt. Jas. Houghton, Co. F, 4th Vermont.
John B. McGuire, 5th Massachusetts Artillery.
Newman Wright, Co. A, 4th Vermont.
Silas Newman, Co. A, 4th Vermont.
Henry G. Camp, Co. A, 4th Vermont.
Sergt. Oscar F. Gay, Co. A, 4th Vermont.
Ira Carey, Co. A, 4th Nermont.
Benj. F. Smiley, Co. K, 7th Michigan.
Calvin Fulham, Co. B, 4th Vermont.
Frank A. Howell, Co. I, 4th Vermont.
Henry J. Allard, Co. A, 4th Vermont.
Henry S. Stiles, Co. I, 4th Vermont.
Norman T. Pike, Co. I, 4th Vermont.
Ezra T. Clough, Co. H, 4th Vermont.
Wm. Maurer, Co. E, 49th Pennsylvania.
John H. Sutter, bugler, Co. G, 6th U. S. Cavalry.
E. N. Kibby, Co. K, 4th Vermont.
Isaac Bowers, Co. G, 6th U. S. Cavalry.
Stephen Blodgett, Co. K, 4th Vermont.
Asa McInkry, Co. K, 4th Vermont.
Jarvis C, Bogue, Co. B, 7th Michigan.
Chas. E. Youman, Co. G, 2d Battalloo 13th Infantry.
Daniel L. Maxwell, Co. E, 7th Michigan.
Sergt. Thomas R. Jones, Co. I, 7th Michigan.
Corp. Duncan Clarke, Co. E, 7th Michigan.
Corp. James P. Campbell, Co. E, 6th U.S. Cavalry.
Peter Gill, Co. E, 6th U. S.Cavalry.
Corp. Rufos R. Frank, Co. L, 6th U. S. Cavalry.
John F. Turner, Co. H, 6th U. S. Cavalry.
James French, Co. K, 4th Vermont.
Harman Winters, Co. F, 96th New-York.
Antoine Bilzer, Co. L, 6th U. S. Cavalry.
Byron Moffit, Co. B, 6th U. S. Cavalry.
James Kelly, Co. M, 6th U. S. Cavalry—thign.
George Shimer, blacksmith, Co. H, 6th U. S. Cav.
Charles E. Whipp, blacksmith, Co. G, 6th U.S.Cav.
John Littell, Co. D, 6th U. S. Cavalry—leg.
Wm. Morgan, Co. B, 6th U. S. Cavalry.
Sergt. Chas. B. Piuma, Co. G, 6th U. S. Cavalry.
Wm. McKean, Co. H, 6th U. S. Cavalry—leg.
John Middlestern, Co. F, 6th U. S. Cavalry.
Allen Spooner, Co. E, 4th Vermont.
Daniel L. Jones, Co. E, 4th Vermont.
John Hackett, Co. F, 4th Vermont.
William B. Graves, Co. F, 4th Vermoot.
Daniel Perry, Co. F, 4th Vermont.
Corp. Nalgers Avery, Co. H, 4th Vermont.
Daniel B. Mills, Co. F, 4th Vermont.
Wm. H. Hamdon, Co. F, 4th Vermont.
E. M. Cook, Co. C, 4th Vermont.
John Miller, Co. E, 55th New-York.
George W. Lang, Co. H, 40th New-York.
Daniel Callihan, Co. A, 40th New-York.
William H. Clark, Co. D, 4th Maine.
E. Wade, Co. C, 4th Maine.
Frederick Barter, Co. G, 4th Maine.
L. W. Kimble, Co. F, 4th Vermont.
Wallace L. Dane, Co. F, 4th Vermont.
Barties Galligan, Co. B, 7th Massachusetts.
Corp. Otis A. Dickey, Co. A, 4th Maine.
Corp. Joseph B. Libbe, Co. A, 4th Maine.
William Jones, Co. C, 47th New-York.
Deville McCiees, Co. H, 37th New-York.
David Lang, Co. H, 37th New-York.
Corp. David Hurd, Co. H, 37th New-York.
Eldred W. Eldred, Co. E, 4th Vermont.
Patrick Morrissey, Co. F, 20th Indiana.
John Inglisson, Co. E, 4th Vermont.
John A. Whitcomb, Co. I, 4th Vermont.
John A. Conant, Co. H, 4th Vermont.
Nelson D. Sperry, Co. D, 64th New-York.
Robert Kelley, Co. E, 40th New-York.
Jacob Hoffman, Co. I, 4th New-Jersey.
Warren Crozier, Co. C, 4th Vermont.
A. C. Cram. Co. E, 4th Vermont.
Lyman P. Rone, Co. E, 4th Vermont.
G. H. Esterbrook, Co. I, 4th Vermont.
James Anderson, Co. F, 2d Delaware.
Timothy Hanley, Co. E, 42d N. Y.—through body.
C. P. Gilbert, Co. H, 4th Vermont.
George Parker, Co. H, 4th Vermoot.
John F. Colby, Co. H, 4th Vermont.
Corp. N. B. Chamberlain, Co. H, 4th Vermont.
Joseph Cooke, Co. C, 4th Vermont.
Corp. Titus Stowe, Co. I, 4th Vermont.
Herbert Phillips, Co. A, 2d U. S. A.—right side.
Patrick Connelly, Co. H, 16th Mass.—left knee.
Corp. Charles A. Morris, Co. F, 26th Pa.—right leg.
Henry Knapp, Co. E, 7th Virginia.
Wm. H. Pattee, Co. H, 7th Massachusetts.
A. J. Warren, Co. I, 4th Vermont.
Luther Eames, Co. I. 4th Vermont,
Amasa M. Burt, Co. I, 4th Vermont.
Joseph Tolford, Co. D, 4th New-Jersey.
Theodore Graves, Co. I, 4th Vermont.
William Stansfield, Co. B, 2d Delaware.
William J. Flannigan, Co. B, 4th Maine.
Norman Lombard, Co. C, 4th Vermont.
William Lynch, Co. A, 2d Delaware.
William Faiming, Co. M, 8th Ill. Cav.—right leg.
Moses N. Adam, Co. C, 8th Ill. Cav.—right breast.
Sergt. J. W. Mourehouse, Co. E, 101st New-York—left hip.
Sergt. Chas. McCorty, Co. E, 69th N. Y.—right eye.
Wm. H. Clark, Co. E, 2d Vermont.
Thomas McGrath, Co. B, 37th New-York.
Robert Wilkinson, Co. D, 37th New-York.
Corp. G. W. Child, Co. F, 29th Massachusetts.
Henry C. Williams, Co. D, 5th Michigan.
William H. Work, Co. F, 4th Maine.
John W. swain, Co. A, 40th New-York.
George B. Durkee, wagoner, Co. D, 5th Maine.
Thomas Cosgrove, Co. C, 32th New-York.
Elbert Hurlbut, Co. I, 37th New-York,
Arthur Williamson, Co. G, 2d Michigan.
Hannan Curtiss, Co. I, 5th Maine.
Arthur McCullar, Co. C, 40th New-York.
Joseph Hirene, Co. E, 2d Michigan.
Sergt. Hercelus Stanard, Co. F, 2d Michigan.
Corp. Joseph McGurr, Co. B, 37th New-York.
Sergt. W. C. Stewart, Co. I, 2d Maine.
James T. Dean, Co. D, 7th Massachusetts.
Corp. Harry Davenport Co. C, 98th New-York.
John C. Rowlands, Co. F, 40th New-York.
Burgess H. Dillon, Co. A, 20th Indiana.
Luther Franklin, Co. C, 6th Michigan.
Corp. Ed. Cox, Co. G, 20th Indiana.
Otis D. Liberce, Co. G, 7th Massachusetts.
O. W. Harries, Co. H, 5th Michigan.
John Egan, Co. B. 1st United States Cavalry.
Sergt. Wm. Lynch, Co. A, 42d New-York.
Hugo Hewell, Co. F, 1st Excelsior.
George A. Baldin, Co. G, 92d New-York.
Fost Becker, Co. H, 1st Long Island.
William Hilles, Co. K, 2d Delaware.
Thomas Houghty, Co. K, 20th Indiana.
Gustav Wreme, Co. A, Berdan's 1st.
George Booll, Co. A, 101st New-York.
Samuel Fisch, Co. F, 101st New-York.
Charles W. Hills, Co. I, 101st New-York.
Edward Dickerman, Co. D, Massachusetts.
Martin Castle, Co. I, 101st New-York.
Corp. Wm. Caldwell, Co. E, 1st N. Y. Artillery.
Larry Burke, Co. A, 40th New-York.
Eldridge G. Newhall, Co. E, 16th Massachusetts.
A. A. Cracker, Co. F, 4th Maine.
Chas. A. Ribberd, Co. K, 4th Maine.
F. M. Roberts, Co. F, 4th Maine.
James E. Dean, Co. K, 4th Maine.
M. N. Feiyien, Co. C, 4th Maine.
Edwin Nyerhouse, Co. A, 40th New-York.
John W. Mentor, Co. F, 5th Michigan.
James Swartz, Co. D, 4th Maine.
G. W. Remington, Comm. Sergeant, 3d Michigan.
Joseoh L. Paine, Co. I, 2d Michigan.
Wm. H. Griffith, Co. D, 3d Michigan.
Shinar Preston, Co. K, 3d Michigan.
Corp. Judson D. Holmes, Co. F, 5th Michigan.
Corp. D. L. Smith, Co. B, 5th Michigan.
Thos. Godwood, Co. F, 40th New-York.
Isaac Lyons, Co. K, 40th New-York.
Ralph Struck, Co. K, 40th New-York.
George N. Kellogg, Co. C, 10th Massachusetts.
Edwin Hill, Co. H, 37th New-York.
Owen Muonigan, Co. E. 37th New-York.
Cornelius Carl, Co. E, 37th New-York.
Malachi Duval, Co. E, 37th New-York.
Aaron Earl, Co. B, 37th New-York.
Thomas Sullivan, Co. E, 40th New-York.
Henry Lelar, Co. A, 40th New-York.
John Pinn, Co. H, 36th New-York.
John McGraw, Co. H, 63d New-York.
Joseph Evans, Co. F, 4th Maine.
Judson Cummings, Co. C, 2d Michigan.
Morris S. Nickels, Co. K, 2d Michigan.
Corp. Henry Stevenson, Co. H, 38th New-York.
Edwin C. Nead, Co. A, 40th New-York.
George S. Wilson, Co. H, 40th New-York.
John Murphy, Co. G, 101st New-York.
Corp. Richard Davis, Co. A, 40th New-York.
Hugh McDonald, Co. C, 40th New-York.
Sergt. Frederick Dunderdale, Co. C, 40th N. Y.
Emer Tyson, Co. B, 101st New-York.
Corp. William H. Ross, Co. A, 101st New-York.
Arthur Buell, Co. A, 101st New-York.
James Ryder, Co. B, 36th New-York.
Mortimer Smith, Co. I, 5th Michigan.
William Harrison, Co. E, 2d Michigan.
Sergt. N. C. Scott, Co. I, 3d Michigan.
Patrick Finrty, Co. H, 15th New-York.
Patrick Moran, Co. B, 1st Connecticut Artillery.
Moses Randall; Co. A, 81st New-York.
Judson H. Fisher, Co. D, 1st Connecticut Artillery.
George Richardson, Co. H, 1st New-York Artillery.
Herman Hertzhiem, Co. D, 7th New-York.
Orson Hall, Co. K, 36th New-York.
Alexander Chanfrau, Co. E, 3d Vermont.
O. B. Smith, Co. H, Berdan's Sharpshooters.
Corp. Milton Van Antwerp, Co. E, 85th New-York.
Barnard Cavender, Co. G, 20th Massachusetts.
William Bardick, Co. K, 16th New-York.
Henry C. Summons, Co. B, 85th New-York.
Corp. Thomas Brickley, Co. F, 93d New-York.
Gustavus Herman, Co. G, 20th New-York.
John E. Darsey, Co. G, 20th Indiana.
Charles E. Griswald, Co. B, 16th Massachusetts.
Thomas F. Turner, Co. E, 4th Maine.
Samuel Halladey, Co. H, 16th Massachusetts.
Thomas N. Campbell, Co. G, 20th Indiana.
Charles Cornell, Co. I, 1st Berdan Sharpshooters.
Sergt. Charles Littell, Co. D, 40th New-York.
Martin Shafer, Co. G, 56th New-York.
Charles Burley, Co. F, 81st New-York.
2d Lieut. C. D. Kiseler, Co. D, 62d Ohio.
2d Lieut. Charles P. Perry, Co. G, 1st Michigan.
Alvery A. Sutton, Co. K, 92d New-York.
Leonard Huff, Co. E, 32d Massachusetts.
Patrick Callahan, Co. B, 18th Massachusetts.
Thomas Louoston, Co. I, 19th New-York.
John Eckert, Co. A, 2d Michigan.
John Hussey, Co. C, 20th Indiana.
Wm. P. Webb, Co. H, 4th Maine—right leg.
H. Phillips, Co. M, 2d U. S. Cavalry—right side.
Sergt. Wm. P. Price, Co. G, 11th Mass.—left arm.
Philip Ryan, Co. F, 101st New-York—left arm.
Vigvald Whitefield, Co. H, 40th New-York
Jacob T. Bearer, musician, Co. C, 43d New-York.
Chas. McCary, Co. A, 69th N. Y.—hand and face.
Jeremiah Gould, Co. G, 4th Maine—died Aug. 10.
W. E. Jeffry, Co. G, 11th Massachusetts—left thigh.
Wm. C. Danno, Co. F, 14th Ind.—right hand and face.
David G. Ross, Co. D, 2d Michigan.
William Schultz, Co. F, 7th New-York.
Beverly Williams, drummer, Co. C, 1st New-York—left knee.
Sergt. James Oten, Co. F, 4th Vermont.
Robert Broun, Co. A, 5th Michigan.
Rumley Carpenter, Co. G, 20th Massachusetts.
E. A. B. Little, Co. H, 4th Vermont.
Quartermaster-Sergt. Geo. Conklin, 36th New-York.
J. D. Miles, Co. F, 57th Pennsylvania.
Eastman Doyley, Co. B, 16th Massachusetts.
Sergt. W. H. H. McAllister, Co. C, 4th Vermont.
Corp. W. Dubbins, Co. K, 20th Indiana.
John A. Emery, Co. E, 1st Massachusetts—left side.
John T. Sanders, Co. B, 20th Indiana.
Sergt. Pat. Harrington, Co. D., 16th Mass.—left foot.
Samuel A. Fish, Co. H, 40th Massachusetts.
Marcus M. Holms, Co. G, 11th Mass.—left foot.
Reuben S. Moore, Co. I, 20th Indiana.
Wm. J. Mowbray, Co. A, 20th Indiana.
Silas B. Luthers, Co. F, 4th Maine.
James Camway, Co. H, 5th Michigan.
Anton Walling, Co. H, 98th New-York.
L. D. Chawgo, Co. K, 101st New-York.
John Bradley, Co. I, 40th New-York.
Wm. F. Ketcham, Co. D, 20th Indiana.
G. W. Carpenter, Co. F, 98th New-York.
Henry M. Whitney, Co. E, 20th Indiana.
Henry H. McIntire, Co. K, 20th Indiana.
Putnam Bradshaw, Co. F, 98th New-York.
Corp. Wm. H. Hunt, Co. D, 3d Michigan.
John H. Ham, Co. K, 98th New-York.
James Hay, Co. D, 5th Michigan.
Marshall Greene, Co. G, 40th New-York.
James Elliott, Co. K, 63d New-York.
John Duffy, Co. B 37th New-York.
Wm. Burns, Co. B 37th New-York.
Henry McNeney, Co. E, 37th New-York.
Alman Baldwin, Co. F, 101st New-York.
Lyman Hill, Co. E, 6th U. S. Cavalry—bladder; died Aug. 9.
Capt. Henry Benson, Benson's Horse Artillery—right thigh; died Aug. 10.
Lieut.-Col. Wm. Gamble, 8th Illinois Cavalry—right lung.
Capt. J. L. Moore, Co. K, 10th Pa. Res.—left leg.
Ethan T. Harris, Co. L, 3d New-Jersey—left wrist.
Pearson Newlin, Co. C, 15th New-York.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock the *Elm City* came up the river and anchored out in the stream opposite Vine-street wharf. Several hours were spent in endeavoring to tow the vessel into the dock, but owing to the high tide this was almost a work of impossibility. Finally the vessel begun to move, and coming in sideways with great rapidity, struck against a schooner, smashing the wheelhouse of the former, and otherwise injuring her. Only a portion of the sick and wounded on board the *Elm City* were conveyed to the hospitals in this city—the rest were taken to Chester. The whole list is as follows:

Capt. David Wickers, Co. A, 3d New-Jersey.
James Maloney, Co. B, Berdan's Sharpshooters.
S. Booth, Co. H, 100th New-York.
G. Dunnicliff, Co. H. 2d United States Cavalry.
J. Baxter, Co. H. 2d United States Cavalry.
Solomon Dana, Co. B, 3d Vermont.
J. McCauley, Co. B, Berdan's Sharpshooters.
W. R. Hurdy, Co. G, 2d Rhode Island.
J. McGregor, Co. G, 2d Rhode Island.
J. Liverzey, Co. A, 2d Rhode Island.
J. Sinclair, Co. G, 2d Rhode Island.
George Sloan, Co. F, 6th New-York.
J. M. Aller, Co. D, 8th New-Jersey.
J. B. Shattuck, Co. D, 2d New-York.
A. E. Ansorg, Co. E, 16th Massachusetts.
D. Donovan, Co. G, 7th Massachusetts.
B. Hartman, Co. E, 3d New-Jersey.
J. McGowen, Co. D, 12th New-York.
E. Sergeant, Co. G, 8th New-Jersey.
H. Sloan, Co. H, Thirty-eighth New-York.
Bernard McGuire, Co. B, 15th New-York.
Lewis A. Drake, Co. G, 7th Massachusetts.
S. L. Redford, Co. C, 7th New-Jersey.
Abraham Drost, Co. G, 3d New-Jersey.
Michael Hagan, Co. E, 40th New-York.
Nelson Thorne, Co. K, 38th New-York.
Corporal Andrew J. Shipley, Co. C, 8th N. J.
H. W. Brigham, Co. B, 20th Massachusetts.
Edward Shirker, Co. A, 8th New-Jersey.
Jacob Kistner, Co. A, 8th New-Jersey.
C. O. Larkin, Co. C, 19th Massachusetts.
H. H. Holman, Co. H, 38th New-York.
J. Morse, Co. C, 19th Massachusetts.
C. Dingswell, Co. D, 5th New-Jersey.
Quartermaster-Sergeant E. F. Holloway, 33d N. Y.
N. Knnught, Co. K, 16th Michigan.
T. G. Quin, Co. D, 11th Massachusetts.
Corporal S. N. Sadler, Co. D, 4th Maine.
J. Evans, Co. D, 7th Virginia.
C. Higgs, Co. H, 7th Virginia.
E. H. Balcomb, Co. E, 61st New-York.
J. Clifton, Co. F, 6th New-Jersey.
Wm. Mudige, Co. F, 7th New-Jersey.
P. Ward, Co. E, 7th New-Jersey.
G. Seagraves, Co. E, 7th New-Jersey.
Sergt. E. T. Armstrong, Co. K, 7th New-Jersey.
W. H. Leonard, Co. C, 7th New-Jersey.
J. W. Allen, Co. H, 14th United States Infantry.
T. Stevens, Co. A, 6th New-Jersey.
H. H. Stiles, Co. K, 6th New-Jersey.
Corp. W. Shepherd, Co. B, 6th New-Jersey.
J. R. W. Moore, Co. C, 6th New-Jersey.
D. Laughlin, Co. K, 6th New-Jersey.
J. Flake, Co. A, 4th New-Jersey.
C. F. Bennett, Co. A, 16th Massachusetts.
M. Thorp, Co. A, 2d New-York.
P. Rogers, Co. F, 2d New-York.
J. Taitte, Co. F, 6th New-Jersey.
T. Crowley, Co. D, 96th New-York.
W. H. McAvoy, Co. F, 7th Massachusetts.
G. Litz, Co. E, 7th New-Jersey.
G. L. Sweet, Co. H, 7th Massachusetts.
Charles S. Test, Co. F, 4th New-Jersey.
George B. Harrison, Co. A, 2d New-York.
Wm. Keanedy, Co. G, 2d New-York.
James Mattson, Co. H, 4th New-Jersey Vols.
Joseph Holmes, Co. G, 8th New-Jersey Volunteers.
Jerome A. Chapman, Co. E, 4th Maine.
Thos. Marz, Co. C, 22d Massachusetts.
Solomon B. Biggs, Co. D, 3d Michigan.
Jas. Mehoney, Fauquier Battery—leg.
Frank Holzman, Co. I, 53th New-York Volunteers.
H. B. Phelps, Sergeant, Co. E, 22d Massachusetts.
Edward Valley, Co. D, 18th Massachusetts.
Jonathan Scott, Co. E, 50th New-York.
Thos. Doyle, Co. B, 4th United States Infantry.
Richard Brown, Co. B, 4th United States Infantry.
Wm. K. Wardell, Co. G, 62d New-York.
John F. Taylor, Co. G, 14th United States Infantry.
Stephen B. Sillence, Co. K, 20th Indiana.
Peter Hartsell, Co. E, 7th New-Jersey.
Edward Freeman, Co. C, 8th New-Jersey.
Anthony Berkenhagen, Co. E, 7th New-York Vols.
Norman Cornwall, Co. C, 1st Massachusetts.
George A. Levett. Co. K, 8th New-Jersey.
Charles Ludwig, Co. F, 1st New-Jersey.
Joseph Durzo, Co. D, 101st New-York.
Wm. Adams, Co. F, 8th New Jersey.
Ira F. Brown, Co. G, 15th Massachusetts.
Sergt. Geo. W. Hull, Co. K, 101st New-York.
John B. Curtis, Co. G, 16th Massachusetts.
James Lampben, Co. H, 100th New-York Vols.
Wm. Nichols, Co. C. 15th New-York Volunteers.
J. Hepe, Co. H, 2d New-York.
C. L. White, Co. K, 3d Vermont.
H. Harden, Co. G, 40th New-York Volunteers.
C. H. Stevens, Co. I, 4th Maine.
A. S. Nichols, Co. I, 4th Maine.
Sergt. W. H. Freeman, Co. K, 15th Massachusetts.
L. A. Grandon, Co. D, 2d Rhode Island.
N. Pillsbury, Co. F, 2d United States Cavalry.
C. Peterson, Co. F, 66th New-York.
J. Gibbon, Co. F, 12th United States Infantry.
Thomas Murray, Co. K, 42d New-York.
Corp. J. H. Holmes, Co. D, 101st New-York.
Corp. J. L. Reedy, Co. D, 42d New-York.
J. E. Bundy, Co. K, 2d Excelsior.
W. J. Kellers, Co. E, Rhode Island Battery.
J. T. Gilbert, Co. I, 3d Maine.
P. Tinon, Co. B, 6th New-Jersey.
P. Glynn, Co. C, 74th New-York.
Wm. Sherwood, Co. E, 74th New-York.
Alexander Sayre, Co. F, 3d New-Jersey.
P. Van Wynkle, Co. C, 6th New-Jersey.
C. Goey, Co. K, 1st New-York.
F. Stevenson, Co. I, 1st New-York.
E. H. Seagraves, Co. E, 7th New-Jersey—breast.
A. W. Smith, Co. E, 7th New-Jersey.
W. W. Young, Co. E, 7th New-Jersey.
Corp. J. F. Reynolds, Co. E, 7th New-Jersey.
E. Morey, Co. G, 4th New-Jersey.
Sergt. A. Krieger, Co. I, 1st New-York.
Corp. N. Erlander, Co. I, 1st New-York.
Sergt. M. Yates, Co. E, 32d New-York.
Daniel Shields, Co. C, 71st New-York.
Robert Galonders, Co. C, 8th New-Jersey.
Benjamin Gordon, Co. A, 2d Rhode Island.
Joseph F. Devins, 6th Rhode Island Battery.
Peter Gicham, Co. A, 8th New-Jersey.
Thomas Kearney, Co. C, 8th New-Jersey.
Andrew Meidrum, Co. C, 8th New-Jersey.
Warren S. Weldridge, Co. A, 4th Vermont.
Andrew V. Corsey, Co. 101st New-York.
Warren McCarter, Co. C, 96th New-York.
Edward Robinson, Co. I, 67th Ohio.
Thomas Clark, Co. A, 8th New-Jersey—wound.
Charles F. Bowen, Co. B, 29th Massachusetts.
Oliver Bosby, Co. F, 96th New-York.
John H. Barker, Co. H, 85th New-York.
George Milhauser, Co. G, 7th New-York.
John Burn, Co. G, 81st New-York.
Leroy P. Greenwood, Co. E, Berdan Sharpshooters.
W. F. Brown, Co. P, 38th New-York.
Alonzo Miller, Co. G, 101st New-York.
Wm. B. Tucker, Co. B, 7th Massachusetts.
Lewis G. Cowles, Co. B, 4th Vermont.
Daniel S. Cole, Co. E, 11th Maine.
Horace Wright, Co. D, 1st United States Chasseurs.
J. Wakeman, Co. H, 1st United States Chasseurs.
Alexander Maxwell, Co. F, 2d Excelsior.
Silas Smith, Co. G, 20th Indiana.
C. S. Cole, Co. K, 77th New-York.
E. C. Miles, Co. K, 16th Massachusetts.
John Carroll, Co. D, 6th New-York Cavalry.
F. W. Kitchirig, Co. A, 1st Connecticut Artillery.
Charles Brown, Co. B, 56th New-York.
Corp. J. L. Haywood, Co. A, 5th Michigan.
Corp. Albert F. Davis, Co. I, 2d Rhode Island.
Corp. John Mosler, Co. B, 7th New-Jersey.
Corp. Chas. Campbell, Co. I, 8th New-Jersey.
James Gillon, Co. A, 8th New-Jersey.
James Scott, Co. F, 8th New-Jersey.
J. W. Denver, Co. K, 2d Rhode Island.
Wm. Green, Co. B, 2d Rhode Island.
John Davidson, Co. F, 2d Rhode Island.
Corp. Wesley Cochran, Co. D, 56th New-York.
F. W. Pease, Co. B, 7th New-Jersey.
Corp. H. Freed, Co. K, 10th Massachusetts.
Henry B. Hogan, Co. B, 44th New-York
Corp. Frank Harris, Co. G, 77th New-York.
James Moon, Co. C, 4th Maine.
J. W. Bickford, Co. C, 3d Vermont.
Jacob Shernurne, Co. G, 3d Maine.
George Augsdorfler, Co. K, 68th New-York.
Simeon Hogan, Co. B, 8th Ohio.
Wm. Sherwood, Co. E, 74th New-York.
Wm. P. Stevenson, Co. G, 3d Michigan.
Stephen Ertz, Co. H, 14th New-York.
Robert J. Compton, Co. B, 3d Michigan.
Jacob Wagner, Co. B, 8th Illinois Cavalry.
Charles Wells, Co. E, 4th New-Jersey.
Charles Lyons, Co. C, 4th New-Jersey.
Levi S. Bickford, Co. K, 3d Maine.
John H. Basler, Co. C. 43d New-York.
Silas S. Jones, Co. I, 38th New-York.
Harvey B. Bartholomew, Co. H, 4th Vermont.
John Akrentce. Co. I, 1st New-York.
J. W. Huffman, Co. A, 6th New-York—wound.
P. Bradley, Co. D, 62d New-York.
N. W. Collan, Co. F, 10th Massachusetts.
Edward Hicks, Co. H, 8th New-Jersey.
H. Krucaid. Co. K. 3d Maine.
Frederick Bedendorf, Co. B, 8th New-Jersey.
Asa E. Green, Co. A. 6th Vermont.
Corp. Ransom Cresby, Co. D. 8th New-Jersey.
Sergt. C. A. Van Vradenburg, Co. I, 72d New-York.
John P. Taylor, Co. I, 8th New-Jersey.
James T. Fagan, Co. B, 8th New-Jersey.
Joseph Allibone, Co. B, 6th New-Jersey.
G. W. Van Cott, Co. H, 8th New-Jersey.
Henry Chollette, Co. B, 8th New-Jersey.
Thomas Murray, Co. K, 2d United States Infantry.
Corp. John F. Snederker, Co. I, 100th New-York.
Joseph Pearson, Co. A, 8th New-Jersey.
Sergt. Michael Reemond, Co. E. 2d New-York.
Corp. Benjamin G. Dowaing, Co. A, 2d New-York.
Thomas Belcher, Co. F, 2d New-York.
Jacob Schupach, 1st New-York—wound.
John Hase, Co. D, 6th New-Jersey.
Corp. Wm. Ezekiel, Co. I, 7th New-Jersey.
Gabriel Dinham, Co. C. 14th Indiana.
Theo. Brown, Co. H, 6th New-Jersey.
Frederick English, Co. E, 1st New-York.
Thomas Davis, Co. B, 1st New-York.
Corp. T. Griffiths, Co. B, 1st New-York—wound.
Serg. Edward McDonald, Co. I, 7th New-Jersey.
Peter Sanborn, Co. C, 7th New-Jersey.
John Daley, 1st New-York Cavalry.
Edward Smith, 1st United States Chasseurs.
Serg. Otis Williams, Co. E, 3d Maine.
George Cunningham. Co. D, 69th New-York.
George Schumn, Co. D, 7th New-Jersey.
Jacob Barupp, Co. C. 4th Michigan.
C. E. Heger, Co. H, 7th New-Jersey.
A. B. Franklin. Co. F, 2d Rhode Island.
Robert Clark, Co. I, 5th New-Jersey—wound.
William Werger, Co. F, 2nd Rhode Island.
Julius Mickle, Co. A. 7th New-York.
Serg. Giles Ansominw, Co. H, 2d New-York.
H. Z. Hathaway, Co. F, 2d New-York.
James Livingston, Co. C, 4th Michigan.
Charles Merger, Co. H, 55th New-York.
Sylvester Heath, Co. H, 8th New-Jersey.
Michael Dowd, Co. F, 8th New-York.
W. H. Wills, Co. F, 2d New-York.
Thomas J. Johnson, Co. D, 40th New-York.
Richard Acker, Co. H, 8th Ohio.
George W. Davis, Co. B. 7th Virginia.
John Carey, Co. E. 69th New-York.
Isaac Combs, Co. F, 7th Maine.
Edmund A. Mills, Co. B, 2d New-York.
Daniel P. Washburn, Co. G, 2d New-York.
Robert Hilt, Co. B, 2d New-York.
John Anderson, Co. H, 42d New-York.
Dennis Burns, Co. H, 42d New-York.
Corp. Allen Howard, Co. C, 92d New-York.
Sergt. John N. Arnold, Co. B, 1st U. S. Cav.
George Donnell, Co. A, 3d Maine.
W. B. McCoy, Co. B, 18th New-York.
Thomas Courtnay, Co. E, 1st New-York.
Charles Van Tassell, Co. D, 1st New-York.
Thomas Morris, Co. K, 5th New-Hampshire.
Wm. H. Aldridge, Co. B, 56th New-York.
Sergt. Chas. H. Hawker, Co. I, 2d Rhode Island.
James Gorman, Co. A, 6th New-Jersey.
Alex. Phillins, Co. H, 8th New-Jersey.
George E. Ward, Co. I, 101st New-York.
Ezra M. Gurnsey, Co. E, 3d Michigan.
George Spencer, Co. I, 3d Michigan.
Harry S. Currier, Co. E, 3d Michigan.
James T. Molt, Co. C, 14th U. S. Infantry.
Elisha B. Bird, Co. G, 4th New-Jersey.
Charles McCloud, Co. C, 11th U. S. Infantry.
Joseph Well, Co. F, 11th U. S. Infantry.
Elisha Hunt, Co. B. 10th Massachusetts.
Wm. S. Sweet, Co. G, 56th New-York.
Howard Buchanan, Co. K, 1st U. S. Chasseurs.
Jacob Lieuthie, Co. E, 8th New-Jersey.
Wm. Ayers, Co. E, 8th New-Jersey.
Philip Markert, Co. F, 8th New-Jersey.
Edward Keenan, Co. B, 67th New-York.
Joseph Lindsay, 7th New-York Battery.
John Harvey, Co. H, 1st Massachusetts.
Wm. McLaughlin, Co. G, 8th New-Jersey.
John Cahill, Co. G, 8th New-Jersey.
Robert Douglas, Co. H, 4th Maine.
Adam Cole, Co. B, 43d New-York.
Patrick Gleason, Co. D, 1st U. S. Chasseurs.
George Ilmenser, Co. C, 55th New-York.
Clark Roypugh, Co. K, 44th New-York.
Thomas P. Bilner, Co. H, 33d New-York.
James Quinn, Co. F, 8th New-Jersey.
Thomas McConrel, Co. C, 8th New-Jersey—leg.
John C. Lake, Co. D, 8th New-Jersey—wound.
George Wilgus, Co. E, 8th New-Jersey.
George P. Raven, Co. G, 16th New-York.
Corp. John Christie, Co. D, 8th New-Jersey.
Sergt. Samuel M. Baker, Co. D, 8th New-Jersey.
Corp. E. W. Osborne. Co. D, 8th New-Jersey.
Jacob Dier, Co. D, 8th New-Jersey—right lung.
Sergt. Geo. H. Kingshort, Co. B, 8th New-Jersey.
John Meeny, Co. B, 3d New-Jersey.
Wm. F. Finden, Co. H, 8th New-Jersey.
Theo. Hunt, Co. H, 8th New-Jersey.
Everett Gordon, Co. H, 8th New-Jersey.
Corp.

Work on the Fortifications at Memphis—A Word or Two with the Laborers—The Blacks Deceived and Abandoned at Vicksburgh, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1862.

This afternoon I rode out to view the fortifications that are being constructed around the city. Of course any description of them would be impolitic, as it might find its way where it would be an *aid*, though I doubt if it would be a *comfort* to the enemy. It was about 11 o'clock in the forenoon when we rode along the line of the breastworks, and numerous gangs of contrabands were armed with the negroes' most appropriate weapon, the *shovel*, were leaving the works on their way to the mess-houses to get their dinners, for they quit work at 11 o'clock, begin again at three, and work until the sundown gun sends them all back to their camp, on the river bank, below Fort Pickering. Their shovels glistened in the sun, and so did their oily faces, as they chaffed with each other, and guffawed and shuffled along to their dinners. "These fellows have done a great deal of work in the last three weeks." "All color companies, you see," said a jocular Colonel who rode by my side.

After dinner, in the camp of the Fifty-second Indiana Regiment, we mounted our horses again and rode down to the negro camp, which, as I said before, is located below Fort Pickering. It is on a strip of low alluvial land which extends along the foot of the clay cliffs, called the Chickasaw Bluffs. Their camp was composed of all kinds of contrivances to keep out sun and rain—cast-off tents of every description, board sheds and arbors made of boughs, a straggling group over which towered the gigantic cottonwoods and sycamores with which the shore was wooded.

The scene was a novel if not a picturesque one. We had selected this hour, just after noon, because they would all then be in camp, and we found them sprawled about on the ground in every direction. Many were asleep under the trees, some washing, some cooking, and one group "yah-yah"-ing boisterously over a game of marbles. Altogether, in this camp there were about six hundred. There were a few grizzly old "uncles," some tottering old "aunties" and quite a number of pickaninnies of every shade of darkness from buff to black, but seven-eighths of all in the camp were muscular fellows, who had been at work during the forenoon in the ditches. All told, there are about nine hundred at work on the fortifications. Very few of them have surnames, and there are so many Dicks and Bobs, and Georges and Harrys, that the officers who have charge of them are obliged to number and class them in gangs, and each one has a little paper ticket with his individual number, and the number of his gang upon it.

This force of contrabands was mostly drawn from the neighboring plantations—many, however, were picked up wherever they were found straying about. A descriptive list is kept of all who are thus brought in, which tells the name of the master, and the time the negro has been at work. This is kept with a view of paying either the master or the negro for the negro's work, as the master may be found loyal or not. If the master is found to be a rebel, the negro is free, and gets the pay for his own labor. The price to be paid for their labor, I have heard variously stated—by some at $10 per month and one ration a day, and by others at soldiers' pay.

As I rode along through the straggling camp, I stopped in front of a group.

"Well, boys, how do you like this work?"

"Oh, pretty well, Sah."

"But what will you do when the work here is done?" I asked.

"Oh, we'll go war dey wants to build anoder fort, Sah."

This last reply came from an ebony Hercules, who was engaged in washing a woolen shirt. He was a gigantic fellow with a very large foot and a very small head, the wool on which was plaited into small tails or ques all around his forehead. They were then drawn around horizontally, one after another, so as to form a kind of fillet, or head-band, that gave him a grotesque appearance.

"But after that?" said I, by way of a feeler.

"Dat jis wot we wants to know ourselves, massa; dats wots troublin'."

"Well," said I, "at all events you can go back to your master."

"Ise nebber goin' back to mastah, Sah. I go git a gun, and go wid de Unions, and fight till somebody kill me first; but I nebber go back to mastah!"

This seemed to be the unchangeable determination of the whole of them, as it also was of the negroes who dug the Vicksburgh ditch, to dig fight, die, rather than return to their masters. In the case of the Vicksburgh negroes, however, I have reason to suppose that many of them were compelled to go back to their masters. Just before the fleet withdrew from before Vicksburgh, work on the canal was stopped, and some hundreds of the negroes who belonged on the plantations below Vicksburgh were put on board of transports and sent back to their masters at the various plantations within fifty miles. As the transports were returning, however, after having delivered the negroes, they were fired into by a rebel battery on the Mississippi shore, and one of our soldiers killed and two or three wounded; after this no more negroes were returned to their masters by our troops. More than half, however, of the negroes who had been at work on the canal were from above Vicksburgh; these had somehow received the impression that they were to be taken on board the fleet whenever it should move, and in whatever direction; and when Commodore DAVIS' flotilla prepared to leave the neck, several hundreds of them, anxious to cast their lot with and share the fortunes of the fleet, collected on the shore. Hour by hour, as the preparations progressed, their anxiety increased, as they saw no signs of a place or room for them, and great was their consternation when told that they were to be left to shift for themselves. Three days' rations were given them, and they were told that that would supply them until they could travel on foot back to their masters. As the flotilla moved slowly away, they grouped themselves moodily under the trees along the bank, to await whatever fate might befall them; a few, very few, were seen to move off into the woods, but before the fleet was out of sight numbers of the rebel soldiers from Vicksburgh were discovered on the point, and doubtless before twelve hours the negroes were set to work to undo the work they had done, by filling up the ditch.

But to return to those Memphian negroes, I have to say in their favor that they work with more alacrity, and accomplish three times as much as the same number of contrabands did in the same time at Vicksburgh. I did not discover the secret of it, but perhaps it is due to better management on the part of the officers who have them in charge.

We soon rode through the camp and out on to Low Point, from which, looking down the river, we could see, about two miles away, the head of President's Island, abreast of which, in the middle of the broad shallow river, the wreck of the rebel gunboat *Gen. Beauregard*, sunk by the ram *Monarch* in the battle of Memphis, is discernible, more than half submerged in the yellow flood. Then through a narrow gap, over which the enormous sycamores and cotton woods that grew along its precipitous sides met together, forming a leafy roof, seemingly hundreds of feet above our heads, we regained the summit of the clayey cliffs, and were among the camps of Gen. HURLBUT's Division.

F.

AFFAIRS AT THE WEST.

Progress of Recruiting in Illinois—The Hegira to Canada—Arrest of an Ex-Mayor of Chicago for Treason—The Vote on the Constitution, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 11, 1862.

The busy note of preparation is still heard throughout the West. The sound of the drum predominates over every other in our streets, as it calls the citizen to take up arms in defence of the Union. There are nearly fifty recruiting stations in the city for the volunteer service, and all are busy. In their demonstrations, at least, and many of them in enrolling names. The announcement of the draft of 300,000 gave new life and impetus to volunteering. Many who would prefer staying at home, but who were subject to draft, preferred taking the chances, and to have the credit of volunteering, as well as the bounty attached to it, rather than run the risk of entering the ranks under compulsion. For the past week, therefore, enlistment has gone on swimmingly, increasing as the limit—the 15th—approached. Saturday evening, however, a very unwise dispatch from the Adjutant-General was published, which was construed to mean that no drafting would be necessary in this State, as both quotas would be filled by volunteering. This fell like a wet blanket upon the recruiting business. It ceased almost entirely. To such an extent was the effect, that the Adjutant-General, on being telegraphed on the subject, published, yesterday morning, a supplementary order, in which he says the quotas are not full, and that drafting can only be avoided for the second by rapid and general volunteering until the 15th. The effect of the first is felt decidedly, but still it may be that Illinois will raise her proportion of the 600,000 without a resort to compulsion.

Our dailies have much to say about sneaks leaving for Canada, &c., to avoid the draft. Judging from their tone, it would be inferred that half the population of Chicago had embarked in the hegira. There are undoubtedly a few gone—a hundred would, I think, cover the whole number. We are under semi-martial law now. All persons going East are compelled to obtain a pass from the officer who has charge of the matter. Quite a number have been arrested and brought back. It is a matter of regret that such an order has been issued. The few who would leave under such circumstances would hardly be missed, and will make poor Union fighters if forced into the service.

I intimated in my last that an Ex-Mayor had been reported to the Vigilance Committee for a disloyal speech. Since then he (Dr. BOONE) has been arrested for treasonable acts, and is now held a prisoner in Camp Douglas. He is charged with aiding prisoners to escape, furnishing them money, &c., and with treasonable correspondence. As a physician he has had free access to the prisoners ever since they have been here, and abundant opportunities have been given him to carry on his practices, if disposed. He is a Kentuckian, but has resided in Chicago nearly thirty years, and is a deacon in the First Baptist Church. He has shown his sympathies with the traitors from the beginning, and has long been among the "suspects."

The published vote upon our new Constitution shows the intense negro-phobia of the West. There was an error in the figures I gave you last week on the Constitution itself. The vote stands:

For the Constitution	125,650
Against	141,113
For the bank clause	126,538
Against	130,339
For prohibiting the settlement of negroes in the State	171,595
Against	71,306
For prohibiting negroes, &c., from voting	210,720
Against	35,130

We doubt whether any corner of JEFF. DAVIS' dominions would much exceed this decided expression. It will not be considered by many very flattering to the liberality or the Republicanism of the people of the State; but, at the same time, it shows how foolish and false is the charge, parrot-like, reiterated by the "Democrats," that the Republicans are Abolitionists, while so few of them are to be found willing to extend to the negro even the common rights of humanity.

The number of volunteers in this city, under the new call, is not far from 2,500. There are many of them, however, from other parts of the State, attracted here by the extra bounty of $60 offered by our Council and Supervisors. The number enrolled in this city as liable to military duty is 23,286; in the county, 28,490. The Railroads, the Board of Trade and Young Men's Christian Association, the Mercantile Association and the American Express Company, are engaged in raising regiments. There are also two Irish regiments, having their head-quarters here. There is also to be a Catholic regiment, of which Father DUNNE, Vicar-General of this Diocese in the absence of the Bishop, at Rome, is Provisional Colonel. For the information of the Irishmen abroad, I send you the following resolution, adopted by the Catholics at their meeting in St. Patrick's Chapel:

The following resolution, offered by Mr. KIMBELLA, was unanimously adopted with great applause, after which the meeting adjourned:

Resolved, That this meeting view with contempt, abhorrence and detestation those unfortunate Irishmen who have sought, or who are now seeking, the protection of the blood-stained felon flag of Great Britain, to escape their duty to the United States; and that such men deserve, if not hanging, at least to be put out of the country.

There is also a "Hecker" regiment being recruited here, which is designed for Gen. SIGEL'S Division.

The scurvy still prevails to a considerable extent at Camp Douglas, principally among the prisoners. They, however, were supplied last week with an abundance of fresh vegetables, which, it is hoped, will arrest the scourge. If they were compelled to use a little more soap and water, they would not be afflicted with it, any more than our men, as the rations are the same.

We have abundance of "local items," but they are not of sufficient general importance to be chronicled. On Saturday, there was a small riot among laborers engaged in unloading vessels—growing out of the omnipresent negro question. Some negroes were unloading a vessel when they were set upon by the Irish, and a brisk skirmish ensued. The police interfered, and arrested a number of the aggressors, which ended the affray.

The meeting of the Pacific Railroad directors, in this city, on the second Tuesday of September, is already exciting much interest. It will be one of the most important gatherings ever held in the country.

The weather is fine, but hot, with frequent showers of rain. A terrible tornado—the *outskirts* of which touched this city—passed over the country to the west of us on Monday afternoon last, doing much damage, and killing and wounding quite a number of persons. At Marengo, four were killed and seven wounded. The crops promise better and better as the season advances, and the Southern half of the State, at least, will produce a larger surplus than ever before. The railroads centering here are all showing a fair increase over their last year's receipts, and are anticipating an unusual large Fall business. The receipts of grain continue to average about 200,000 bushels daily. Receipts for the season reach a little over 30,000,000 bushels. Trade continues active for the season. The shipping on the lakes finds full employment at highly remunerative freights. Currency is plenty. Gold is falling. Demand Treasury Notes and 7.30 bonds are selling at 4½ premium. Change is getting more plenty—I actually saw a silver quarter last week!

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Cruelty to Animals.

Conscience may become so blunted in a city like New-York, that internal views of our own case might develop sometimes certain belongings which we loodly condemn in others. Who stops to consider the over-taxed muscles of the jaded stage or car-horse, when he is in a hurry to get up town to wife and the babies, and the cheerful home circle? Yet, he turns with disgust, and blames without reserve the teamster who goads with whip and curse his over-loaded beast. The humane law providing against cruelty to animals, surely should be broad enough to make a limit to the carrying capacity of omnibuses and horse-cars. Passing over the many shocking sights one necessarily meets with in traversing our great thoroughfares of commerce, where bone and muscle must needs be used and abused with unfeeling indifference, we come to a stand-point beyond which indifference becomes a sin. *The meat we eat is something which nearly concerns us.*

None will deny this, yet day after day are our eyes forced to dwell upon bloated, fevered, tortured masses of flesh piled in living agony one upon the other, and dragged half smothered in butcher carts to be dumped into the slaughter-pen, and there dismembered into joints and cuts, to be served up for our delectation in smoking chafing dishes. Thus the fate of the shackled calves and sheep is transmitted in its most serious feature to the flesh eater. The fevered or watery meat begets its like in the human system. If we were always sure—as the butchers tell us is the case—that cattle driven from a great distance, as Kentucky or Ohio, are sent up into the country to graze awhile, before being killed for our market stalls, it would put a different face upon matters; but it is a certainty that fatigued and, as the butchers say, "*drifted*," or watery and exhausted beasts are slaughtered daily for our consumption. This last consideration, however, verges rather upon inhumanity than cruelty to animals. Let any one visit the dozen depots of river and railroad and note the arrival of the victims. Carloads come in, bargelouds are towed up to the docks, and then approaches the buyer who, selecting his stock, has his robust hearties ready. These proceed at once to "throw" the calves, and, kneeling upon their hungry bodies, jerk ropes round their weak ankles in a trice, giving them a blow or a kick now and then, (not enough to hurt or bruise the meat,) but just to incuicate upon them the impropriety of resistance. The sheep are more easily managed, and resignedly submit to being upset and fettered, restraining the piteous bleating till the smothering process of the jaunt to the slaughter-house, in the "low-backed car." Now for the "slinging in," and the strongest fellow picks up the biggest calf and "hists" him over the tail board. This feat is made practicable by means of the convenient ropes, which are bound so *good and tight* about the weak ankles as to sustain any amount of *slinging*. Now all are *pitched in*, and comes the jolly jolt to the slaughter-house, and while "the boss" is taking a drink with the farmer, the butcher boys pile in, seats and all, on top of the calves, and away they go, giving any upturned head a hang over the ear, and the nose panting and sniffing to rest upon the sideboard is glad to recede from the repeated action of a heavily-nailed boot-heel. The sight of a quietly-driven herd, even through our cleanest and best streets, is preferable to this; and were it in the power of those who suffer from these displays to escape them, it would be less a nuisance;—but the invalid confined to limited views from chamber windows must endure to be thus haunted; the traveler by stage or car may have such a picture presented just before his eyes during a long ride down or up town. None are exempt, and 'tis well perhaps that all are not alike impressible;—yet it does occur to those who have a vibrating chord of mercy in their hearts for all, *even the least* of God's creatures, that cruelty to animals covers this ground of reckless transfer of calves and sheep; and discreet butchers, who have no unity with such practices, would be last to demur to its being made an indictable offence. Policemen in the neighborhoods of the depots, and even along their various beats, see acts of cruelty such as these pertaining to what we rely upon for our life-sustaining food, and have no power to interfere. The poor beast makes no noise,—the butcher-boy declares "it's all right," and the lolling head hangs with swollen neck over the tail-board, the eyes seem rolling from their sockets, the red tongue seems dropping from the side of the mouth, and all is forgotten to-morrow when we partake of the crumbed cutlet.

Burial of Capt. Monck.

The military obsequies of Capt. MAURICE MONCK, of the well known Stanton Legion, who died at the New-York Hospital, on Monday last, from the effect of burns and contusions received at the recent terrible fire in Beekman-street, by which the Rainbow Hotel and many other buildings were destroyed, took place yesterday at Concert Hall, No. 174 Grand-street, now occupied as the headquarters of the Legion.

About 1 P. M. the many friends of the unfortunate officer assembled at the Hall, in front of which two fine companies of the organization, headed by their excellent band and drum corps, were drawn up. Within the Hall the body, it closed in a very massive and handsome rosewood coffin, rested upon a dais draped with the American flag and the insignia of mourning. Upon the coffin lid a silver plate, elegantly wrought, bore the inscription:

"Capt. MAURICE MONCK, XI Regt., Stanton Legion, N. Y.

Died 11th August, 1862. Aged 32 years."

Shortly before 2 P. M. the coffin was taken up and conveyed to the hearse with military honors, Capts. NAPOLEON SEBASTIAN, HENRY S. FROST, JAMES H. BRENNAN, WM. H. BAUDLE, W. H. JENNER, and GEORGE DUBARE, acting as bearers, and taking their stations on either side of the vehicle. The procession then moved along Grand-street into Broadway, in the following order:

The Band and Drum-Corps playing a Dead March.
The Two Companies of the Legion, commanded by Capts. CHAPEL and DUMOULIN, and Lieut. VAN BRUNT.
THE HEARSE,
Drawn by four cream-colored horses, very richly and becomingly caparisoned.
The Escort of Officers and Friends.
Col. ALLEN, Lieut.-Col. OLMSTEAD, and Adjt. HORTON, on foot.
Citizens in Carriages.

The *cortège* descended Broadway amid a great concourse of people, to the South Ferry, whence the remains were conveyed across to Brooklyn and Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

The valuable officer thus prematurely severed from an honorable career was a native of the town of Banagher, in King's County, Ireland, and leaves a host of friends to mourn his untimely fate.

Another Desperate Row Among the Fancy.

For some considerable time an ill-feeling has existed between JOSEPH COBURN, the noted pugilist, and ANDREW HINES, *alias* "Figsey," the keeper of a resort for sporting characters in West Houston-street. It appears that on the 7th inst. these parties accidentally met on the Fashion Association race track, on Long Island, and entered into a dispute over an affair existing between JIM IRVING and COBURN. High words ensued, and COBURN, so it is alleged, threatened to punish HINES for his interference in the matter. HINES approached COBURN and the two came to blows, but which was the aggressive party first in this scene has not satisfactorily appeared. COBURN was knocked down and dreadfully beaten. Both of his eyes were gouged out and laid upon his cheeks while his arms were fairly pulloned, but by sheer physical strength he succeeded in loosing himself, and shoved his eyes back into their place. He was also cut in the nose with a chisel. Through the interference of a large number of spectators of this brutal scene, the parties were separated.

Since the affair, it has constituted the theme of conversation among the fancy in this City, and in other localities where the parties are known respectively. Many rumors respecting the probable *finale* of this encounter have been afloat during the past few days, and hints of a most bloody and desperate encounter between the friends of COBURN and HINES have seemed to take precedence.

Yesterday morning, at an early hour, COBURN and HINES again met by chance on the corner of Broadway and Prince-street. COBURN, it is alleged, informed HINES that he (HINES) had been circulating a report that he had whipped him (COBURN) on the track the preceding Thursday, to which he stated he did not make decided objections, and was quite ready to maintain his own opinion in the matter.

What was further said between the two men has not definitely transpired, but it appears that COBURN became exasperated and struck HINES a powerful blow, knocking him off his feet and measuring his length upon the sidewalk, thus opening the door to a hard fight, which at once followed, in which several other parties joined, and knives, pistols, stones, etc., were freely used. COBURN had his coat cut in several places—one clean slit being directly over his heart. He, however, does not appear to have sustained any physical damage. HINES is said to be badly whipped, having received the severest punishment.

Although the row lasted for some time, and a great crowd was present, yet the Eighth Ward Police was not visible, and no arrests were made.

Novel Trotting-Match.

A trotting-match took place on Tuesday on the Union Course, for which there were ten entries and six starters; it being for a purse of $50 and the entrance money; mile and repeat, and to go as they pleased. The horse that trotted nearest to three minutes to win the purse. The following started: Mr. R. WALTER'S sorrel stallion (pacer), who won the first heat; Mr. HOWE'S sorrel mare, who won the second heat; HIRAM WOODRUFF'S brown gelding, who, with Mr. WALTER'S pacer, ran a dead heat in the third heat; Mr. P. DUBOIS' sorrel mare, who won the fourth and fifth heats, and the race; and a brown stallion, which was drawn after the fourth heat, and D. PFIZER'S gray gelding, which did not win either of the five heats. The heats were so well contested that in neither of them was there a difference of two seconds between the horses. The nicety with which the drivers managed not to get over or under the three minutes, was very amusing as well as exciting, and the whole affair created a vast amount of good humor and fun among the comparatively small number of spectators who had ventured to the course, notwithstanding the threatening state of the weather.

THE TROTTING-MATCH FOR A $500 PURSE ON THE UNION COURSE.

This affair, which was to have taken place next Tuesday, will not come off on account of *Lady Emma* and *Jilt* being out of condition.

Matters in the Fire Department.

It has been the triennial custom of the Fire Department to give a grand October parade. This year, for sundry and divers good reasons, the parade will be omitted. It would cost at least $10,000 to get up a parade in good style, and the money is not forthcoming.

Chief DECKER, who is one of the most popular Heads ever chosen by the Department, is interesting himself largely in the reinforcement of the Second Fire Zouaves. It was owing to the exertions of Chief DECKER and a few other prominent members of the Department that the Zouaves—First and Second—were originally raised, and it is the universal desire of the Department that the Second should be put in a position which will enable it to add to the laurels already earned and the fame already won.

The Fire Commissioners met on Tuesday night and confirmed over 500 new appointees.

Hose Company No. 5 and Engine Company No. 31 went yesterday to Sheepshead Bay after a little chowder. It is currently reported that they got some.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—At a regular meeting of this Board, yesterday, President VERPLANCK in the chair, a communication was presented by the General Agent from an Englishman named HENRY HASLAM, in which he states that he was persuaded to leave England for Utah by the Mormons, and after paying £3 16s. passage for each member of his family, he was induced by Mormon Elders to pay £11 6s. for other passengers not belonging to his family. When he got as far as Florence, in Nebraska Territory, he discovered that the Mormon Elders were trying to persuade his wife to abandon him. This opened his eyes to the beauties of Mormonism, and he took the back track, arriving here penniless, and is now at Castle Garden awaiting a remittance from England to enable him to return home. The communication was placed on file. Little other business was transacted by the Board. The following is the weekly statement: Emigrants arrived during the past week, 703, making a total of 46,556 since 1st of January last. The number arrived during the same period last year was 51,862. Number of inmates in the institution on Wards Island, 641. The receipts into the treasury of the Commission during the past week has been $2,856 55. Total since Jan. 1, $114,953 66. Balance on hand at date, $14,674.

CAPTURE OF AN ALLEGED PICKPOCKET.—As Mr. JAMES W. ELLIOTT, Master of the bark *S. H. Waterman*, lying at Pier No. 18, East River, was standing near the entrance of a building, on the corner of Maiden-lane and South-street, he felt some one tugging at his vest pocket. Turning instantly around, Mr. ELLIOTT saw a young man, who gave his name as GEORGE DOUGHERTY, withdrawing his hand from his pocket. Mr. ELLIOTT missed his time-piece, worth $75, at once, and as soon as possible he seized DOUGHERTY, while he was skulking away with some of his confederates. The watch, however, had been passed to an accomplice, and has not been recovered. Officer MCCORMICK, of the First Ward, was called, and arrested DOUGHERTY, who was taken before Justice CONNOLLY and committed to the Tombs for trial, in default of $1,000 bail.

FIRE IN WATER-STREET—A FIREMAN FATALLY INJURED.—About 5 o'clock yesterday evening a fire was discovered in the boarding-house, No. 336 Water-street, near Roosevelt. The flames were first seen on the upper, or fifth floor, and before they could be extinguished the fourth and fifth stories, with their contents, were entirely destroyed. A fireman, named J. RILEY, while actively engaged in quenching the flames, fell from a ladder to the sidewalk, and was so seriously injured that his case is considered hopeless. The Police of the Fourth Precinct conveyed him to the New-York Hospital in a dying condition. The damage by fire to the property at No. 336 Water-street, will amount to about $5,000, upon which there is little or no insurance. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The authorities are investigating the case.

FIRE IN WEST-STREET.—Early yesterday morning a fire occurred at No. 171 West-street, in the building established by H. C. VANDERBURGH. The fire commenced on the fourth floor, and before it could be extinguished it communicated throughout the building and destroyed property the return for the amount of $2,000. The loss is fully insured.

Under the floor of the building was occupied by ACKERMAN & PRATT, dealers in flour. Their loss is 1,500 upon which they have an insurance in the Globe Insurance Company of Hartford. Mr. H. VANDERBURGH, Jr., resident at No. 132 Murray-street, had his tools and furniture damaged to the amount of $1,000 by fire and water. He has an insurance for $10,000 in the Broadway and Mechanics' Insurance Companies. The buildings, which were destroyed, were owned by Mr. A. DAVISON.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAHAWBA.—The United States steam transport *Cahawba*, Capt. S. C. BAKER, arrived at this port yesterday morning, having left Harrison's Landing at noon on Monday, the 11th, and Fortress Monroe at 5½ A. M. of the 12th. She brings 500 sick and wounded soldiers, under charge of OLIVER A. JUDSON, U. S. Army, assisted by Dr. PARNTIES and Dr. OLLENSCHALLAGER. The vessel is consigned to Quartermaster TOMPKINS. At 8 A. M. of the 12th inst., EDWARD HAYES, private of the Twelfth New-York Volunteers, died of congestion of the brain. We attempted to get a list of the sick and wounded passengers, but were informed by Dr. SLOAN, Medical Director, that the list will be given to-day.

THE FASTEST MILE EVER TROTTED TO WAGON.—On Saturday last, HIRAM WOODRUFF drove Mr. BONNER'S gray mare, to wagon, one mile in *two minutes, twenty-three seconds and a quarter*, which is the fastest time any horse ever trotted to wagon. *Flora Temple's* fastest mile to wagon is 2:25. We understand that Mr. BONNER paid $5,500 to a Baltimore broker for this mare about two years ago. HIRAM WOODRUFF says she is the fastest horse in the world. For racing purposes she is now estimated to be worth $15,000; but while Mr. BONNER prides himself on leading everybody on the road, as he leads the world with the *Ledger*, in the newspaper field, it is well known that he never allows any of his horses to go in a race.

DEATH FROM SUFFOCATION.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest, at No. 196 Spring-street, on the body of WILLIAM HINKS, a native of Ireland, 33 years of age, who died from suffocation produced by the lodgment of a large piece of beef in his throat, while eating his dinner at the corner of Greenwich and Cortlandt streets, on Tuesday afternoon. Deceased had worked in the store of Messrs. GILBERT & Co., No. 61 Cortlandt-street, for ten years past; and it is said that after his death the firm refused to admit his remains to their premises, and, by order of Coroner WILDEY, they were removed to an undertaker's, in Spring-street. Deceased was a respectable man. He owned a farm in the State of Connecticut.

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.—The following bids were opened yesterday, and contracts awarded, viz: For flagging, &c., in Ninth-avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Sixty-fourth streets, and fencing and flagging in Sixth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, awarded to JEREMIAH MAHONEY. For fencing vacant lots in Pearl and Chambers streets, Ninth-avenue, Sixty and Sixty-first streets, Fifty-ninth, Forty-fourth, Forty-third, Forty-second, Fortieth and Fifty-eighth streets, Tenth-avenue, Thirty-sixth, Thirtieth and Thirty-eighth streets, Fourth and Seventh avenues, awarded to JOHN MAHONEY.

THE IRON-CLAD "NAUGATUCK."—This vessel, which is already so favorably known in the naval history of our war, is anchored near the Hoboken shore, about one hundred yards from the yacht *Maria*. She is visited nightly by crowds of people in small boats, who row around her, wondering at her curious build, and telling to each other terrible stories of her efficiency. She is waiting for repairs and a new gun, which being done and received, she will, it is supposed, return to the James River. Visitors during proper hours are welcomed and courteously received by the officers in charge.

PRIZE-STEAMERS TAKEN UP BY GOVERNMENT.—United States District Attorney SMITH, on behalf of the Government, yesterday morning applied for the appointment of Commissioners to appraise the value of the prize-steamers *Ann*, *Stettin* and *Memphis*, which the Navy Department propose to take and put in service for Government purposes. The Court granted the application, and appointed as Appraisers, Mr. DELANO, Chief Constructor at the Navy-yard; Chief Engineer GARVIN, and Prize-Commissioner ELLIOTT.

AN UNFORTUNATE BITE.—The dog days are upon us surely. Dogs are our bane. Dogs of all sorts and kinds are more numerously resident in the City at the present time than ever before. In the war excitement the usual dog laws, so necessary at this season, seem to be quite forgotten. Yesterday afternoon, JANE RILEY, living at No. 371 West Thirty-seventh-street, was attacked by a bull-dog, which bit two pieces of flesh from the unfortunate woman's leg. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital. It is not known whether the dog was mad or not.

HATCHWAY CASUALTIES.—DENNIS J. TIERNEY, a laborer, fell through the hatchway of the bark *Coroline*, lying at Pier No. 13, North River, and dangerously injured his spine. He was conveyed to the New-York Hospital... HENRY SHIELDS fell through the hatchway of the warehouse No. 32 Washington-street, and received injuries of a dangerous character. SHIELDS was conveyed to his residence in Second-avenue, near Sixth-street.

FATAL FALL.—On Tuesday afternoon, toward evening, a little child about a year old, named HONORA DOER, fell from the fourth-story window of the tenement house No. 60 Washington-place, striking her head upon the pavement, and injuring it so severely that she died in a few minutes. The mother was nursing the child and had fallen asleep, when the latter climbed to the window, and, while playing, lost its balance and fell to the ground.

ANOTHER TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—A branch telegraph office has been established by the American Telegraph Company at the Merchants' Exchange News Room, Nos. 50 and 52 Pine-street, connecting with the General Telegraph Office, No. 145 Broadway, all the offices in this City and the United States. This will be a great convenience to our merchants and business men.

OUR HARBOR.—Our beautiful New-York harbor presented an unusually attractive appearance yesterday. All over its bosom were scattered many ships and small craft, while the fleet of ocean steamers, at this time quite large, stood sentinneled about. The *Bavoria*, *Jura*, *Scotia*, *Naugatuck* and the French vessels off the Battery were the objects of great attention.

FOUND IN THE WATER.—Coroner RANNEY was called to Bellevue Hospital to hold an inquest on the body of an unknown man who was found, in a nude state, floating in the dock foot of Twenty-third-street, East River. Deceased is supposed to have been drowned while bathing. The remains were so much decomposed as to render recognition next to impossible.

SUPPOSED FATAL FALL.—JOHN TIERNEY, a child, eighteen months old, accidentally fell from the third story window of his parents' residence, No. 116 Tenth-street, to the sidewalk, and it is feared was fatally injured.

BARK RELEASED.—The French bark *Harriet Ralli*, recently seized by the United States blockading squadron and brought into this port, has been released by the Government.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Seeing the Elephant.

HOW A YOUNG MAN TRIED TO MAKE $13, AND WHAT CAME OF IT.

The steamer *Francis Skiddy* brought to New-York, yesterday morning, a fair-looking youth, from Horseville, named DEAN. It was his first visit to the Metropolis, and of course he found his way to Lovejoy's, where he soon booked his name, spent two shillings for his breakfast, and soon afterwards could be seen tipped up in a chair, gazing with complacency upon the busy scene presented in the City Park. Young DEAN had not long been seated thus before he was accosted by one of the numerous sharpers who lie in wait for just such persons as Mr. DEAN, and they were soon discussing with him the war, the wickedness of New-York, and other matters, too numerous to mention. When the conversation lagged, the sharper, who said he belonged in Syracuse, stated that he should leave town that evening, and expressed a wish to see the monuments in Greenwood Cemetery before going home, and invited young DEAN to accompany him to that noted receptacle of the dead. But DEAN hesitated, and told that it would only cost two cents, when he concluded to go, and Greenwood was soon reached. Here, in a shady dell, they came upon a third party—as if by accident—who, after passing the time of day produced the inevitable patent safe, and extolling its properties as a protection from thieves, passed it over to the sharper who was with DEAN, bantering him to open it, and then started off. The sharper opened the safe, and showed to DEAN a small bill-book; upon which the latter made a grab for it. The owner of the safe claimed it, and the sharper objected that the safe could be opened by no other person but the one who locked it. The sharper offered to bet $5 that it could be opened, and DEAN, who was a piece of paper himself, bet $13 on the safe. The bet was decided, and DEAN was declared the winner by the sharper, but left safe in his possession, and the sharper, with his confederate, went off, leaving DEAN and his companion to count their money. DEAN and his companion, of course, put their pockets, but found that the sharper had left them as empty as they were before. DEAN and his companion, of course, met their match. DEAN might have been quadrupled, and no sympathy would have been extended for the case of the Deputy Inspector of Police to assist in the return of his money. He never will be a country gentleman there, but was advised to enlist, at which proposition he made a start for Brooklyn in a Ferry car at a speed which the interested spectators to all opposing obstacles. DEAN considered himself before posted on all the tricks played upon strangers in New-York, and he is quite sure now that he knows everything.

LOOSE-TONGUED INDIVIDUALS.—GEORGE GILLINS and FRANK KREILER were arrested in the Ninth Ward, yesterday, by Officer LEICH, for attempting to escape from the county to avoid being drafted. They were taken before Superintendent KENNEDY, when GILLINS was duly enlisted and KREILER promises to do so. Officer BYRNES, of the Forty-third Precinct, yesterday arrested a fellow named FRANCIS RILEY, at the foot of Harrison-street, who was railing against the Government in the presence of an admiring crowd. He hoped "that every man who went to fight against the South would get shot," and said "that if any man came to draft him he would shoot him." RILEY represents a numerous class in this city, but does not exercise so much discretion as many others. He was taken before the Provost Marshal.

THE LAFAYETTE-AVENUE MURDER.—Coroner NORRIS reopened the inquest, yesterday, in the case of the boy DRESSLER, and after taking additional testimony, the jury rendered a verdict charging the father of deceased with having caused his death with malice. The elder DRESSLER was committed to answer.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUG. 13, 1862.

$60,000 U. S. 6s '81, Cou.	99½	1500 Erie Railway	36¾
5,000 do	100	50 do	36⅞
20,000 U. S. 6s '81, Reg.	100	300 do	s30 36⅞
4,000 U. S. 6s '81, Oregs.	100	100 do	s10 36⅞
W. Loan yearly	97	100 do	36⅞
8,000 U. S. 6s '74, Cou.	87½	150 do	b60 37¼
5-20 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes	small 103¾	50 do	37
50,000 do	b10	100 do	s30 36¾
5,000 Ill. Cen. R.	97½	400 Erie Railway Pref.	68
2,000 Ind. St. 6s W. Ln.	95	300 do	s30 67⅝
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new	61¾	200 do	s30 67⅝
21,000 Missouri Sts. 6s	46½	100 do	67¾
1,000 Missouri 6s, loan, R. & St. Jo. R.	42	100 do	b15 67¾
15,000 Ill. War Loan	85	100 Hudson River R.	s30 47
3,000 Virginia State 6s	47½	100 do	b30 47¾
3,000 Ind. St. 6s Bds.	95	200 do	47¾
5,000 Kan. St. 6s	59	100 do	47¾
2,000 Ind. State Bds.	92	100 do	47¾
6,000 do	92	100 Tol. & Wab. Pref.	41¾
2,000 do	92	100 do	41¾
2,000 Mich. St. 6s Bds.	85	200 Harlem Railroad	16
3,000 Mich. St. 6s, 1870	85	50 do	15¾
2,000 Ill. Cen. Bds.	90	200 do	b60 16
2,000 Ill. Cen. Bds.	90	200 Harlem R. Pref.	30¾
2,000 do	90	50 do	31
10,000 St. L. A. & C. Is.	91	50 Norwich & Wor. R.	46¾

1,000 C. & N. W.	29¾	100 Reading R.	99¾
1000 Tol. & Wab.	37	200 Mich. Cen. R.	64
5,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d m.	68	450 do	65¾
3,000 M. & Fd. du C. 1st m.	96¾	100 do	b30 66
4,000 Gal. & C. 2d m. b.	103½	100 do	s30 65¾
1,000 C. & N. W. 2d M.	29⅞	250 do	b30 65¾
5,000 do	b15 30	200 M. S. & N. I. R.	72
9,000 Clev. & T. S. F. B.	84¾	150 M. S. & N. I. C. S.	69¾
12,000 do	84¾	100 do	69¾
1,000 do	84¾	100 do	69¾
10,500 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	84	10 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	60¾
1,000 do	84¾	10 do	60¾
1,500 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	77	100 do	s30 61
16,000 do	77¾	100 do	61
1,000 do	77¾	100 do	61¾
70 Bk. of the Republic

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—WHERE DID HER MONEY COME FROM?—JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN APE—THE THREE FLYING TRAPEZE.

WALLACK'S—ELLEN O'CONNOR—THE RETURNED VOLUNTEER.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—ALLEGHANIANS, VOCALISTS, AND SWISS BELL-RINGERS, Afternoon and Evening.—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 BROADWAY—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—No. 543 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Events which have transpired since the battle of Cedar Mountain lead to the conclusion that the rebels were terribly defeated, and that their retreat across the Rapidan was a positive necessity, owing to their crippled condition. There appears to be no doubt that had Gen. POPE's forces been sufficiently concentrated to have moved forward on Sunday, the defeat of Stonewall JACKSON would have been most complete. A dispatch from Gen. BUFORD, forwarded to Gen. HALLECK, by Gen. POPE, sufficiently proves this. Gen. BUFORD commanded a cavalry reconnoissance on Tuesday, down the Orange Court-house road, in the track of the flying enemy. He reports that the flight of the enemy after the fight was most precipitate, and in great confusion. The camp deserted by them was strewn with dead men, horses and arms, and all along the route pursued by our cavalry were found wounded men, among whom was no less a personage than Major ANDREWS, JACKSON'S Chief of Artillery. JACKSON'S flag of truce on Monday, asking permission to bury his dead, gave him more time for escape, and now he has the benefit of swollen streams, consequent upon a heavy rain which fell in the region beyond Cedar Mountain on Tuesday.

We have from Memphis this morning, another report of the capture of Baton Rouge by the rebel forces under BRECKINRIDGE, but it does not seem to be sufficiently authentic to call for implicit belief. According to this report, BRECKINRIDGE made an attack on Tuesday of last week, and was repulsed, losing among the killed Gen. CLARK, of Mississippi. This repulse BRECKINRIDGE attributed to the failure of the ram *Arkansas* to come to his assistance and drive off the National gunboats. On Tuesday evening, however, the dispatch states, the *Arkansas* arrived, and immediately attacked and dispersed our fleet, whereupon BRECKINRIDGE renewed the attack from the land side, and captured the entire National force. And here the doubt comes in. The fact of the destruction of the *Arkansas* is asserted by the rebels themselves—it is even announced by BRECKINRIDGE himself in his dispatches to the rebel War Department. It is, therefore, more than probable that the story of the second assault upon and the capture of Baton Rouge is incorrect.

We learn from Missouri that POINDEXTER'S band of guerrillas has been met and defeated at Compton's Ferry, on Grand River, with a loss of ten or twelve killed and thirty wounded. Our forces also captured his whole train.

The Baltimore *Clyper* has the following editorial notice of some of the rebel Generals, formerly from that State, whose names have recently figured in print: "In the battles of the seven days, near Richmond, Gen. HUGER is charged by the rebels with having caused the failure of their plans to prevent McCLELLAN'S reaching his new base of operations. He was consequently put aside from active command, and is now in disgrace in Richmond. At the battle, on Saturday last, between BANKS' force and JACKSON'S, we learn that both Gens. WINDER and TRIMBLE were killed on that occasion by the bursting of shells, and have thus gone to give an account for their deeds done in the body to a higher tribunal than that of public opinion, to which they were subject here. All three of these Generals were from this State, and at the breaking out of the rebellion two of them left the service of their country. TRIMBLE was the chief in command here during the time subsequent to the 19th of April murders. His loss will not be felt either in Dixie or in the State from whence he skedaddled."

We publish this morning a correspondence between Gen. ROBERT E. LEE, commanding the rebel army, and Gen. HALLECK, the National General-in-Chief, relating to the treatment alleged to have been meted out to certain rebels. LEE writes the first letter to Gen. McCLELLAN, complaining that some persons have been compelled to take the oath of allegiance, and swear not to furnish aid to the enemy. This Gen. McCLELLAN sends to Gen. HALLECK, who replies by denying that the Government has enforced an oath of allegiance upon any one within the rebel lines. LEE responds, and then refers to the case of MUMFORD, who was hung by Gen. BUTLER in New-Orleans, and to the case of OWENS, who, he says, was "murdered" by Gen. FITCH. To this HALLECK replies, and LEE furnishes a rejoinder respecting the recent orders of Gen. POPE, in which he becomes exceedingly insolent and offensive. The correspondence ends by HALLECK'S refusing to hold any communication on the subject. The whole thing is, undoubtedly, only an effort on the part of LEE to obtain a plea to butcher some of our prisoners of war.

A dispatch from our special correspondent at Bowling Green, Ky., confirms the report that MORGAN has captured Gallatin, Tenn. The capture was effected on Tuesday morning, and Col. BOONE and the Eighth Kentucky Regiment, with the exception of one company, are supposed to have been taken prisoners. A large quantity of Government property was captured and destroyed. There appears to be no doubt that MORGAN is again on his way to Kentucky—where, it is to be hoped, he will not again be allowed to commit his depredations with impunity.

Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, has issued instructions to the City and Town Assessors throughout that State, in regard to the draft, which make it their duty to include the colored citizens, as well as the white ones, in the rolls of those subject to draft.

Secretary SEWARD yesterday recommended the employes in his Department to procure for the war as many soldiers as there are persons among them fit for duty below the age of forty-five—at the same time announcing his intention to furnish three himself. The recommendation will be immediately carried out.

The Property Commission in Memphis under the Confiscation act is getting along swimmingly. Already three hundred and seventy-five houses have been reported and taken possession of under the recent order, and over seventy-five of the same have been rented out to good tenants at fair prices for the times. All rents are payable one month in advance.

The steamer *J. C. Swan* arrived at Memphis a few days since, with one hundred contrabands, whom Gen. CURTIS had confiscated and set at liberty.

GENERAL NEWS.

A large and enthusiastic mass meeting of the citizens of Hoboken was held at Odd Fellows' Hall last evening, and organized by the appointment of Aldermen MAIRES, President of the Common Council, Chairman. Eloquent addresses were delivered by Gen. Walbridge, Gen. Sickles, Judge Whiting, Charles H. Winfield, of Jersey City, Col. Farnum, H. F. Perkens, and Conrad Swackhammer. During the remarks of Judge WHITING, Col. FARNUM took exceptions to a portion of his speech, and, interrupting him, threatened him with arrest for treason. The audience dividing in favor of the two speakers, considerable disturbance ensued, and at one time a row seemed imminent. The difficulty, however, was soon quieted and the speakers proceeded. Several hundred persons were present. No doubt the obtaining of many recruits will be the result.

The Board of Aldermen, yesterday, adopted the ordinance submitted by the Committee on National Affairs appropriating $1,000,000 for the defence of New-York Harbor by gunboats and rams, the same to be expended under the direction of six Harbor Defence Commissioners. The Board also adopted the report of the same Committee offering a bounty of $10,000 to such of the organized militia regiments from this City as shall enlist for the nine months under the last call for troops.

The arrest of deserters by the Police Deputy Provost-Marshals continues, but is somewhat nullified by the fact that many have to be discharged for want of legal evidence. A number of commissioned and non-commissioned officers have been arrested without passes. Mr. KENNEDY still holds in custody several would-be evaders of the draft, who had declared their intention to become citizens. Mr. SKWARD will decide what disposition is to be made of them.

The Democratic State Central Committee met at the Delavan House, Albany, yesterday, and agreed to call a State Convention, to assemble in Albany on the 10th of September next. The call will be found in our columns this morning.

In the U. S. Prize Court, in Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the argument was commenced in the matter of the steamer *Bermuda*, which was captured by the steamer *Mercedita*, off the Hole-in-the-Wall, on the 27th of April. The claimants of the vessel say that she was bound for Nassau, N. P., and that she was in British waters when captured. This seems to be the only question of fact in the case, all the others being questions of law. The counsel for the United States deny that she was in British waters, and both sides have charts for examination in reference to this important matter.

The papers of the prize steamer *Iodona*, which arrived at Philadelphia on Monday night, were placed in the hands of Judge CADWALLADER on Tuesday, preparatory to the Prize Commissioner taking possession of the steamer. The vessel is of iron, 250 feet long, and nearly new. When captured, she was attempting to run into the harbor of Savannah, and had got almost within range of the guns of Fort Pulaski. A shell from a gun of the battery on Tybee Island exploded in the cabin of the *Iodona*, scattering things about in a manner that showed the destructive effect of shell. Fortunately for the officers, none of them were in the cabin at the time.

The subscriptions made to the Volunteer fund in Philadelphia are swelling every day. On Tuesday, independently of the subscriptions made by the Railroad Companies, they amounted to nearly $400,000. The separate subscriptions to different regiments will add about $100,000 more. The railroad subscriptions are $84,000. The city appropriation is $500,000. Thus nearly $1,100,000 has been given by the Government, the corporations and the citizens of Philadelphia, for the purpose of assisting the National Government in raising troops, and the contributions have not yet ceased.

The village of Horseheads, near Elmira, was almost entirely destroyed by fire on Monday night. But a single store was left standing in the town, and of the entire loss, which was $100,000, but $15,000 was insured.

The Stock Market was again buoyant yesterday, and prices generally higher than the best sales of Tuesday. The speculative movement was strongest in the New-York and Western Railway Shares. National Securities, firm; Railway Bonds in large request at advancing prices; Gold rose ¼ ₱ cent.; Exchange on London, 125¼@126 ₱ cent.

Freights are fairly active and firmer. Cotton is steady. Coffee is firm and more active for Rio. Molasses is steady and in moderate request. Rice is quiet, yet firm. Sugars are more active and are firmer for New-Orleans. Flour is in good demand and prices are a shade better. Rye Flour is steady. Corn Meal is firm and in active request. Wheat is firmer, owing to the meagre supply offering. Corn is in active demand and is firmer, but other kinds of Grain are without important change. Pork is in limited demand and is heavy. Beef is steady. Lard is firm. Cut Meats are steady. Bacon is dull, but is scarce and nominal. Butter and Cheese are scarce and firm.

NEGRO BRIGADES THROUGH A NEEDLE'S EYE.—It will be observed that Gov. ANDREW in the instructions (published elsewhere,) which he has issued for the enrollment of the militia of Massachusetts, preparatory to drafting, commands that "*all* [italics his,] citizens, white or colored, who, at the date of the order were between the ages of eighteen and forty-five," shall be included. We must say this strikes us as a bit of very artful dodging. The Order of the War Department furnishing the Governors with regulations for drafting, and in obedience to which Order, Gov. ANDREW issues his instructions, provides that the enrollment shall embrace "all able-bodied *citizens*," etc., without any qualification of white or black, and this for the simple reason that blacks are *not* citizens of the United States. They *may*, however, be citizens of the individual States, (they are so in Massachusetts,) and hence, to avoid all ambiguity, the law on the national statute-book concerning drafting, expressly limits it to "able-bodied *white* male citizens." We observe, however, that, by a clerical error in the late order of instructions to the Governors, the adjective "white" is omitted.

At this needle's-eye Gov. ANDREW eagerly rushes, and attempts to drag through, not a camel, merely, but a black elephant of enormous proportions. HORNE TOOKE, who was indicted for treason to the British Crown last century, used wittily to claim that he was the victim of "two prepositions and a conjunction." ANDREW would make the Government the victim of a single adjective, or, we should rather say, the *lacuna* of an adjective.

We fail to see either the wisdom or the patriotism of this proceeding. The question of the employment of the blacks in a military capacity is one for the National Government to decide. The decision will be controlled by enlarged considerations of public policy, and by nothing else. It is not a matter, touching which the Governor of a State can foist on the Nation his individual notions, much less, when, to do it, he has to resort to the tricks of the pettifogger.

The Dog-Star as a Rebel Ally.

About a month ago, we gave an article from a Richmond paper which argued that in this war the rebels had achieved all their principal successes in the Summer months, and urged the Southern military leaders to push on the campaign everywhere while the hot weather lasted. Per contra, it argued that the Unionists had gained all their victories in the Winter months, and that our armies were best adapted to action during the cold term. In proof of the first proposition, Bull Run and Wilson's Creek last Summer, and the battles in the Shenandoah Valley and on the Peninsula this Summer, furnished evidence; while the score of great victories that glorified our arms last Winter and Spring, from Mill Spring down to the time of the destruction of BEAUREGARD'S army and the capture of New-Orleans, gave proof that our fortunate months were those in which the mercury in the thermometer was low. The war has not lasted long enough yet, and we hope it will not last long enough, to establish a fixed principle upon these facts. But it seemed plausible enough to suit a rebel's logic.

At all events, the present is the last of the Summer months, and a couple of weeks more will bring us to the luckier and cooler period which opens the American Fall. If the rebels do not win some wonderful victory before that time, and, indeed, whether they do or not, we think there is great likelihood that the theory will again find confirmation, and that in the approaching Fall and Winter they will suffer a series of defeats which will wind up Confederate existence.

About the time that Autumn sets in, too, our new and vast army will be ready to take the field. It makes but little odds whether the whole force of six hundred thousand men is raised by volunteering, or whether the draft has to be resorted to for part of it. The month of September will see it in battle array. After that time there are five or six months in which the weather in Virginia, South Carolina and the Gulf States is quite cool and healthy, in which there is no danger of yellow fever or malarious fevers, and in which our soldiers, well trained and hardy, will feel just like fighting. There may be bad roads in Virginia, as there was last Fall and Winter; but bad roads will not stop operations this year as it was said they did last. McCLELLAN'S and POPE'S armies are much nearer Richmond now than our army was last Fall, and are both advancing toward it in lines where the state of the roads will make comparatively little difference. One of the main difficulties connected with the roads last year, too, is now in great measure obviated by the new orders providing for foraging and seizing supplies from the rebels. Formerly we could not advance a mile without setting in motion commissariat trains vast beyond anything ever known in war. But the crops of cereals in the South this year have been heavy; and the fertile lands of Virginia are said to have produced grain enough, and East Tennessee cattle and hogs enough, to feed the whole rebel army at Richmond; while throughout the far South, corn has very generally been planted in place of cotton. These supplies will be made available for our army, instead of the traitor army for which they were intended. Besides, as we said, we are now very close to Richmond, and when once that place is in our possession, not only will the railroads of the State be used, instead of horses and oxen, to drag supplies, but the James and York Rivers will furnish whatever additional transportation may be needed. In this respect our prospect this Fall is very different from what it was last year, when the line of advance was only from the Potomac.

By the time the cool weather sets in our iron-clad navy also will be afloat, and will be enabled to penetrate all the rivers of rebeldom, and strike terror and achieve success wherever it can float. The Mississippi River is still locked up, first, because we had no vessel that could cope with the rebel rams, and, secondly, because the heat in the vicinity of Vicksburgh was so intense, and sickness raged so terribly, that no land force could be sent down to operate against the contumacious town. Both these difficulties will soon be resolved by the action of nature and the Navy Department, and in the cool days coming we shall not only repossess the river by our fleet, but occupy the principal strategetic positions on its banks by our land forces.

Our great army of the Southwest is kept inactive just now, on account of the weather. It was thought imprudent to send the men of Indiana and Iowa into the swamps of Central Mississippi or Alabama, or down toward the Gulf of Mexico, in the torrid months of June, July or August; and all that was thought necessary was to drive and keep the rebels there until the heat toned down, when we can push them into the Gulf. It is evident that the days of their victories and marauding there are now nigh gone.

Everywhere, and in every respect, our forces shall be ready for action when this last month of Summer passes away. Our enormous army and invulnerable navy will be in the field and on the wave; and the rebels will have lost their most valuable ally, and the one on which they have relied the most—the dog-star.

The chances of the rebels attempting much more in the short time that remains of this summer, are small. They lost the best chance they ever had, or will have, with the passing away of last month. McCLELLAN, it would seem, they cannot attack; and POPE has just driven Stonewall JACKSON back to, if not beyond, Gordonsville. Nowhere else can they do anything of any moment. The guerrilla raids in the Southwest are annoying enough; but by the incoming of the Fall the local militia of all the infested States will be thoroughly organized, and will take in hand the gorillas, and give them short shrift without trouble to the Government.

The prospect is that the rebel theory that the cooler half of the year is fatal to their arms, will find such confirmation this Fall and Winter that all further proof of its truth may forever be dispensed with.

The Chief Dangers of Going to War.

The most serious business before the peaceful communities of the loyal States is the filling up of the draft for 300,000 men, now made peremptory by the published orders from Washington. This work should be done with dignity and dispatch; and to the end that it may be a few suggestions will be offered:

Drafting is the fairest mode that can be resorted to for filling up the ranks of our armies. All citizens able to go to war owe an equal duty to defend the Government that protects them. Hitherto only the more patriotic and self-sacrificing have risked the dangers of battle. The careless, the selfish and the doubtfully loyal have not borne any of the burden of the fight. They have never intended to take part in it if they could avoid it. It is the draft only that will reach these classes. There is still a very large class of truly loyal men who could not easily go to war, however willing they may have been, and who perhaps have been even more useful at home. This latter class has always been willing to take the field whenever it was absolutely necessary; and the order of the draft shows that, in the opinion of the Government, that time has come. The draft, then, works no hardship, disappoints no truly loyal man, and is a bugbear only to those classes that hesitate about doing anything to aid the nation in its struggle. So far, then, from meeting the draft with apprehension and unfriendliness, it should be received as a justifiable and welcome war measure.

It will undoubtedly prove very inconvenient for many thousands of citizens that will be drafted to leave their families and their business, and take the field at the present time. But the drafted man should remember that fully eight hundred thousand citizens have freely offered themselves to the Government, most of them for three years or during the war, before he was called upon at all to contribute his services. And further, that, under the draft, his term of service will expire in nine months, leaving the weight of National defence still upon the already overtaxed three years' volunteers. And yet not one of these men who have engaged to bear arms for three years was under any greater obligations to go to war than any one of those who will now be taken by draft.

There is a vague popular apprehension that to go to war is to be, almost necessarily, killed in battle, or maimed for life by shot or shell. It is true that war is a hazardous game, the sole aim of which is the destruction of life; and a man must accept that fact with a manly spirit in entering upon his career as a soldier. Yet it is also true, as the history of nearly all campaigns most fully proves, that death or wounds in battle is not the great peril of a soldier. He is in far more danger in morals and in body, from vice and from the diseases incident to camp life, than from the weapons of death in the enemy's hands.

The Sanitary Commission published a report recently on the comparative mortality among soldiers, from disease and from wounds received in battle, that is very surprising. It states that "the statistics of armies clearly reveal the fact that a much larger number of soldiers die from disease resulting from unfavorable hygienic circumstances than from wounds inflicted in battle." And many instances are given in English and French military history to prove it. Sir DAVID BREWSTER mentions that "the Ninety-second Regiment lost more officers and men in four months from the climate of Jamaica than by the hand of the enemy, in an active war of twenty-two years, in the progress of which it was twenty-six times in battle." The whole number of officers and men sent to the east by the French during the period of two years (Crimean war) was 309,268. Of this number 200,000 were under treatment at the ambulances and hospitals, viz.: 50,000 for wounds and 150,000 for diseases. SCRIVE, an intelligent investigator, writes: "The losses occasioned by the most murderous battles do not equal one-fourth of the total losses to which an army is ordinarily subjected." In the large French army of 309,268 sent to the Crimea, as before stated, there were 69,220 deaths. Of these, only 7,500 were killed on the battle-field, or not afterward heard from. Thus there were *eight* deaths from other causes in this brave and world-renowned French army, where there was *one* death in battle.

We remind the public of these facts, not to give them the idea that war is not a dangerous and bloody business, but to assure them that its perils in battle are greatly exaggerated, its chief dangers but imperfectly understood, and that the citizen going to war has his life and bodily health in his own hands to a very great extent. He is in three times as much danger from his own imprudence or his commanding officer's neglect, as he is from the murderous engines of the enemy. If our conscript friends will bear these facts in mind, and give good care to cleanliness and diet, observing such intelligent instructions on the subject as are now accessible to all, their chances of escape from all injury, and of safe return home after an honorable service, will greatly exceed the risks of their death or wounding in battle.

VOLUNTEERING VS. INTERVENTION.—The letter of our London correspondent, published yesterday, in allusion to the mutterings of intervention, said: "If the 300,000 volunteers called for by the Government are promptly raised, intervention will be indefinitely postponed. Or if the Government gives a demonstration of its power by a successful conscription, it will have the same effect." That the opinion of our English critics was that we would *not* be able to make these demonstrations of our power, is placed beyond a doubt by the subjoined, from a leader in the London *Times*, which we may regard as the latest and choicest of all its prophecies:

"If this war is to go on, the immense levy ordered by the President must be actually made. The 300,000 men must be forthcoming if Virginia is to be conquered, or if even Tennessee is to be held. *But they will not be forthcoming.* Drafting for service, or, in other words, a conscription, was talked about; *but we should think it would be only talked about.* The scheme of a forcible levy of troops in a republic to subjugate and hold down another republic, is one that will hardly be seriously proposed, even by the more fanatical of Mr. LINCOLN'S advisers. All now, therefore, depends on the enlistment that is going on under the President's proclamation. *If this falls, then all is over,* and after a few months the independence of the South must be acknowledged, as it might have been with profit a twelvemonth ago."

Now, what are the facts? In less than six weeks "the immense levy ordered by the President" is nearly filled up, and the only question regarding the resort to conscription is whether we cannot get the *additional* 300,000 sooner by volunteering than by waiting to put into operation the machinery of drafting! When we come to tap *that* fountain we have a million of men springing forth. Is the "demonstration" sufficiently emphatic?

Breckinridge and Baton Rouge.

We very much fear that Ex-Vice-President and Brig.-Gen. BRECKINRIDGE has made a sad bungle of his attack upon Baton Rouge. At least his own reports of the affair do not read as if he achieved a victory which can be called substantial, or which will bring joy to the hearts of his masters at Richmond.

Tuesday, Aug. 5, was the day on which the Ex-Vice-President hoped to attain immortality. The *Arkansas* was to sail down the river, driving everything before her, and the Confederate forces were to march up in the rear of Baton Rouge and quietly bag the unresisting garrison. The plan certainly was a simple one, and easy of comprehension even by Mr. BRECKINRIDGE'S intellect; but—the best laid schemes of mice and rebels go astray, and the derelictions of a ram, doubtless, cheated the ambitious General of the immortality which he expected to reach. The *Arkansas* did not find it convenient to go within less than fifty miles of Baton Rouge,—why, perhaps the gallant POATER of the *Essex* will tell us in due time, for it is well-known that it has been his special ambition to take this specimen of Confederate mutton by the horns; and that he has done so to some purpose is perfectly apparent. Indeed, despite the rebel reports of the destruction of the vessel, it would not be at all strange if an early arrival from New-Orleans should announce that this bell-wether of the Mississippi flock were on exhibition off the Crescent City.

However this may be, it is certain that the beast failed to come to time. Concurrent rumors, by way of Grenada, Miss., has it that the craft appeared upon the scene late in the afternoon of Tuesday, and turned the scale in favor of the Confederates; but rams have never been reputed to possess the number of lives which belong to animals of the feline species, and we must be permitted to doubt the statement, particularly as BRECKINRIDGE, who, it is reasonable to suppose, would have been informed of the occurrence, makes no allusion to it in his dispatch, which is dated Wednesday morning, ten miles from the scene of the conflict, which was terminated on the day preceding.

Unfortunately, one of BRECKINRIDGE'S dispatches, that which first announced the result of his operations, is wanting, but the one which has come to hand furnishes abundant evidence that his success was not such as to cause his promotion to a full Generalship in the Confederate army. "No decisive result," he says, "was gained after my last dispatch;" logically, therefore, no "decisive result" could have been announced in the missing bulletin. Then no mention is made of prisoners or guns having been captured, and Generals who have achieved a decisive victory are not in the habit of retiring ten miles from the scene of their successes within less than twenty-four hours, especially when the occupation of the town which is attacked is the sole prize for which battle is offered: nor do they, under such circumstances, deem it necessary to add the gratuitous statement that they withdrew in good order.

BRECKINRIDGE'S apology for this precipitate retreat is refreshingly ingenious. His regiments must be composed of inveterate "soakers," if they could not find sufficient water to slake their thirst in the Mississippi River, which flows immediately in front of the town which he asserts that he captured. The friends of Gen. WILLIAMS need not as yet mourn his death. If the rebel General CLARK was captured and Col. HUNT killed, it would not be in character for BRECKINRIDGE to make a report without disposing of a National officer of equal rank. We may await intelligence from New-Orleans, confident of hearing that the *Arkansas* has been destroyed or captured, and that the garrison of Baton Rouge took refuge within their entrenchments, whence they gave the rebels, under the renegade Vice-President, such a chastisement that they will not soon attempt another assault upon the town.

REBEL ATROCITIES.—The correspondence, published this morning, between the rebel Gen. LEE and Gen. HALLECK, in relation to our mode of dealing with traitors, ends very abruptly. LEE is not only false in his statements, but insulting in his language. He evidently only desires an opportunity of concealing the past atrocities of the rebel leaders, and continuing them in future. The rebels have hung Unionists in East Tennessee by the score, and butchered them all over the South by the hundred. And not into a single one of these cases has our Government made inquiry, or in any instance attempted retaliation. The blood of Gen. McCOOK, brutally murdered by the guerrillas whom JEFF. DAVIS has authorized and defended, was hardly cold when LEE was writing his insulting letter. And BUCKNER and half a dozen other rebel Generals had just arrived in Richmond, for whom the Secessionists had promised an exchange, but were even then in the act of swindling us about. There is nothing whatever, no reason and no argument, that will have any effect with these bad men but the quick crushing out of their bloody rebellion.

PROMOTION OF GEN. KEARNEY.—The Government has done itself the honor of conferring the rank of Major-General of Volunteers upon Gen. PHILIP KEARNEY. No officer in the service has more thorough knowledge of military science, and no one has had half the experience. Gen. KEARNEY has served in Mexico, Algeria, and in Italy. Wherever he has served he has won universal applause for daring intrepidity. He is just the man to copy with [illegible], and the authorities could do no more sensible thing than to organize a flying column, similar to that of the rebel leader, and give the command to KEARNEY. So furnished, and with ample discretion, he would soon give a splendid account of himself.

A Dangerous Principle Defended.

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, made a speech, at Dayton, in which he held that the rebellion was the sole work of the "Abolitionists;" that it never could be suppressed by arms; and that the debt we were incurring in the war would crush the nation. In all of his propositions and arguments he held a tone very unfriendly to the Government in power, invoked the people to turn them out and put other men in office, and advised all men who preferred to stay at home and "suppress Abolitionism" to do so. Upon this record the *Tribune* demanded why VALLANDIGHAM should not be made to speak hereafter "behind prison bars."

WENDELL PHILLIPS, of Massachusetts, made a speech in which he held that the rebellion was the sole work of Slavery; that it was fought by our Government in Pro-Slavery interests, and would never be subdued; and that therefore "the sooner this republic was overthrown, and the corner-stone of a new one laid, the better." All this was calculated and intended (as Mr. PHILLIPS is "a true, earnest man," see *Tribune*,) to turn men against their Government, stop their enlistment in its service, and make them seek its overthrow. On this record, we asked the *Tribune* how it regarded the offence of Mr. PHILLIPS.

The *Tribune* in reply writes a great deal and says nothing to the point. It avers that we have asked its opinion on the "relative merits of VALLANDIGHAM and PHILLIPS." We have done no such thing. We have asked its opinion point blank on the late speech of PHILLIPS.

Its reply is curious and characteristic enough: Praise of PHILLIPS' eloquence, learning and earnestness—moderate condemnation of his judgment for trying to raise an issue between "the Anti-Slavery cause and the Union or its Government," and the confident assertion that JEFF. DAVIS loves VALLANDIGHAM and hates PHILLIPS. For, asks the *Tribune*, "Does any one doubt that if they were each to drop safely in Richmond to-morrow from a passing balloon, VALLANDIGHAM would be feasted as PHILLIPS put to death?"

We are sorry to have to say that this last admirable point is not original with the *Tribune*, but was the donation of a generous outside friend, who put it to us several hours previously, *in totidem verbis*, in a private note. We did not then, however, nor do we now, since the *Tribune* is furnished with it, see it in the light of an argument. For granting that the fact would be as stated, that PHILLIPS would be hung in Richmond and VALLANDIGHAM feasted, the *Tribune* will not assert that PHILLIPS would be hung for his late speech against the President and the Republic, but would undoubtedly be complimented by his rebel hangman with the assurance that this last was the only sensible and fit speech he had ever made in all his long and (in rebel eyes) his wicked life.

So the *Tribune* gets no relief from its embarrassment, by entering unasked upon the canvass of the relative merits of VALLANDIGHAM and PHILLIPS. As for the offence of PHILLIPS, upon which alone we asked the *Tribune*'s opinion, that paper says:

"If Mr. PHILLIPS has proposed to supersede our present Republic by a new one, it has been *solely with a view to getting rid of that monstrous and scandalous anomaly*, a boasted model Republic, wherein one man is absolute owner and master of other innocent men's wives and children," &c., &c., &c.

We know all the rest. In other words, if Mr. PHILLIPS is preaching rebellion against the present Government of the United States, (as JEFF. DAVIS is doing,) it is because he regards it as "a monstrous and scandalous anomaly." The motive of Mr. PHILLIPS, according to the *Tribune*, purges his offence of all guilt, and makes him "loyal to God and Man," whatever may be the hard letter of the law. Do we understand the *Tribune*? It is the principle we are after—not WENDELL PHILLIPS. The man may perish, or, what is more likely, go to preaching Unionism again. But the deadly evil of sanctifying treason by resting it on laudable motives, goes at the root of all Government and society, and we feel compelled, in the cause of both, to hold up the heresy to execration. If the *Tribune*'s principle is defensible, then is robbery and murder blameless, provided we remove ungenerous men from the world, and from their goods give alms to the poor.

The Law Magazine and Mr. James on the New-York Bar.

The quarterly organ of the legal profession in England has, in its August number, returned to the subject of Mr. JAMES, *apropos* of the meeting at the Astor House and the proceedings in the Supreme Court at the instance of the Law Institute of this City. Appending to reports of these an extract from the London *Gazette*, of the 15th July, announcing the revocation by Royal letters patent, of the appointment of Mr. JAMES as one of the Queen's Counsel, the writer of the article thus comments on the probable issue of the affair:

"The Law Institute had clearly no proofs at the time the Committee made its statement to the Council, Mr. JAMES was not the man to make [illegible]. He denied on oath the accusation to his character, [illegible] by the public meeting; and there were in fact no proofs of the disbarment of him in England, and which also he denied to have taken effect legally. Any further action of the New-York Bar will be [illegible] after the long vacation. The Law Institute had no other course for the honor of its bar than to test the merits of Mr. JAMES' admission. We believe that the legal profession of no country contains a larger comparative number of men of integrity, talent and learning. They receive a special and superior education. Indeed, in both sections of the States, more [illegible] asunder by an unhappy and doubtful civil war, the leaders of the Federal and secession parties are lawyers. From the formation of the Union to the present time the highest political administrative offices of the nation have been held by barristers. It is to the credit also of the bars of New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, that some of their oldest and most eminent practicing members have recently published able protests against the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and the censorship of the Press. The lawyers of all times have been the principal creators and protectors of constitutional rights. When our legal brethren in America cease to guard the doors of admission to the profession of the law, and become indifferent to the moral character of its members, they will soon lose their high and just position."

Burning of a Cotton Mill.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, Aug. 13.

SCHROEDER'S print-works, in East Greenwich, consisting of machinery and nearly twenty buildings, valued at $50,000, and containing 20,000 pieces of print-cloths, valued at $200,000, were destroyed by fire this morning. The goods were insured.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Army Movements in Progress.

Gen. Halleck's Plans Being Rapidly Elaborated.

Volunteering in the District of Columbia.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 13.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS.

Important army movements, foreshadowed for the past week or two, are being carried out. The details of the movements cannot be given from here for several days, but it is believed that private letters from the army must let them out within a day or two. Gen. HALLECK's plans are being elaborated admirably, and thus far have met with entire success in every field of operations in Virginia. It is believed that the rebels will now make desperate efforts to effect a speedy concentration of their forces. They will have to be very quick if they expect to accomplish anything by it. Public confidence here has risen rapidly as the plans become apparent.

THE DRAFT IN NEW-YORK.

Councilman ORTON, of New-York, is here, consulting with the War Department in relation to drafting. The fact that New-York City has, from first to last, furnished more than her quota, he says, should be considered in making the requisition for the nine months men.

A RECOMMENDATION.

To-day, Secretary SEWARD formally recommended to the employes in his Department that they furnish as many soldiers for the war as there are persons therein fit for duty below the age of forty-five. Of the entire number fifteen are capable for this purpose.

The Secretary, at the same time, pledged himself to furnish three substitutes. The clerks promptly responded, and it is understood that ten or eleven men have already been supplied by them, either personally or by substitute. The remainder to complete the quota will, doubtless, soon be forthcoming. Two of the clerks will leave Washington to enter the service elsewhere.

VOLUNTEERING IN THE DISTRICT.

Volunteering has begun in the District, under Secretary STANTON's order for one or more regiments here. It is believed that Secretary SEWARD's plan of putting Government employes to work in finding substitutes, or volunteering themselves, will be adopted in some other Departments, and that volunteers from this and other sources may obviate the necessity of a draft in the District.

THE BLOCKADE.

Complaints about the facility of running the blockade are not likely to last much longer. The navy will speedily have a large number of vessels, from all sources, ready to add to the blockading squadrons.

GEN. BENHAM DISMISSED FROM THE ARMY.

Gen. BENHAM's name has been stricken from the rolls of the army. This may be regarded as the official judgment on his South Carolina performance. Several other officers have been recently dismissed.

CASSIUS M. CLAY.

The report that CASSIUS M. CLAY will return to St. Petersburgh is doubtless correct. He stated here yesterday that he could not enter the military service with any prospect of success. He did not agree with the policy that seemed likely to be adhered to by the Administration on the subject of Slavery, and should he enter the service, he would run a very great risk of being shelved like FREMONT. He would be glad to take a command were it not for this difficulty. It is supposed here that the energetic protests of many Kentuckians against his being sent to that department helped to convince him that neither the Administration nor the people of his own section were up to his views on the mode of treating Slavery in the conduct of the war. Mr. CLAY returned to New-York to-day.

MR. CORWIN'S RETURN FROM MEXICO.

Gov. CORWIN's friends here state that he is likely soon to return from Mexico, and are talking of a plan to have him returned to Congress again. He only went to Mexico to negotiate a treaty, and as the Senate is thought to have virtually rejected that, his friends think he will regard his work there as ended, and come home at once. He said when he went out that he did not expect to be gone more than a year.

HON. REVERDY JOHNSON.

Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON is here, and has been closeted with Mr. STANTON to-day.

ASSIGNED TO BANKS' CORPS.

Quartermaster ENGLE, of Gen. CASEY's Staff, has been assigned to duty with Gen. BANK's Corps.

GEN. BLENKER TO SUCCEED GEN. M'COOK.

Gen. BLENKER's Quartermaster stated, to-day, that BLENKER was thought likely to be sent to the West to succeed to the command of the murdered Gen. McCOOK.

GEN. AUGER.

Gen. AUGER proceeds to his home in Western New-York to-morrow to recover from his wound.

THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

A prominent merchant, resident in Boston, who has been spending a few days in this city, during which time he has manifested deep interest in the welfare of the sick and wounded soldiers here, to-day placed in Mrs. President LINCOLN's hands $1,000, to be appropriated by her for the benefit of those in the military hospitals. He had observed the quiet and unostentatious manner in which Mrs. LINCOLN contributed to the comfort of the suffering Union soldiers, and concluded to ask the privilege of placing the amount named in her hands, believing that in no other way would the money be better or more judiciously appropriated. The charge was promptly and cheerfully accepted.

SEARCH AFTER REBEL RECRUITS.

Last night a patrol from the New-York Cavalry, under Lieut. HOLMES, entered Rockville, Maryland, and finding a man named PERRIE TAHL about leaving the village under suspicious circumstances, questioned him, but he would give no satisfactory account of himself or take the oath of allegiance. TAHL attempted to shoot one of the guards, in whose charge he was placed. He was brought to the Provost-Marshal's office this morning and sent to the old Capitol.

The guard also searched the house of W. V. BOYLE, and found thirty-one rifles and old muskets with accoutrements, the plates bearing the Maryland coat-of-arms.

Evidence was obtained that there had been a rebel recruiting office in the village, from which several recruits had been forwarded South.

REED'S INVENTION OF PLATING VESSELS ADOPTED BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

The French Board of Admiralty has recently been engaged in examining the new process of plating iron-clad vessels, invented by Capt. REED, and bought and adopted by the English Admiralty. The invention has been found so superior to all previous systems, that the French Board is said to have advised the French Government to treat with Mr. REED for the purchase and use of his process.

THE CONSTITUTIONNEL AND THE ORLEANS PRINCES.

The *Constitutionnel* having, in one of its late issues, spoken of the Orleans Princes as if they had left the National army before the great battle in front of Richmond, Mr. PROCHER, agent of the House of Orleans at Paris, has just written a letter to the editor of that paper, in which he states the true motives of the departure of the Princes. He says that both the Count of Paris and the Duke of Chartres having been sick with fever for several weeks, had made preparations to go back home on the 29th of June, when they heard that an engagement was near at hand between the Union army and the Confederates. They then decided to postpone their departure, and participated in all the operations [illegible] Aid-de-Camps of Gen. McCLELLAN till the struggle was at an end.

NOMINATION OF THE COUNT OF MONTHOLON TO THE RANK OF MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY TO MEXICO.

Several French and English papers have recently announced that Count DE MONTHOLON, the Consul-General of France at New-York, had been appointed by the French Government to the place of Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico, occupied by Mr. DE SALIGNY, who, it is said, has been suspended from his functions. It has been inferred from this fact that the French Government have departed from the idea of prosecuting the war, and that its dispositions now are to resume negotiations with JUAREZ and to make peace.

We are in position to state that this version is without any foundation. The nomination of M. DE MONTHOLON to that post was made about a year ago, at the time of his late visit to France, in view of M. DE SALIGNY's resignation, whose long services had entitled him to his retirement. This fact has then nothing to do with the policy of the French Government toward Mexico. It is to be supposed that this policy, indorsed as it has been by a vote of confidence of the French Houses and by a grant of fifteen millions of francs for the prosecution of the war, will not deviate from until the capital of Mexico is in possession of the French army.

BANKS OF ISSUE.

The following are the only regular Banks of Issue in the District of Columbia, and whose notes are received as bankable, namely: The Bank of the Metropolis, the Bank of Washington the Patriotic Bank of Washington, the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, and the Bank of Commerce, of Georgetown. This information is given for the protection of the distant public.

DEAD LETTERS.

An Act of Congress approved Jan. 21, authorized the Postmaster-General to return all dead letters,

"Except those containing circulars and other worthless matter, to their writers, whenever their names can be ascertained, and to employ for that purpose not exceeding twenty-five additional clerks, at an average salary of $800 per annum, provided that he is satisfied that the receipts for dead letter postage will amount to a sum sufficient to pay the aggregate compensation of the said clerks."

Under the provisions of this act the whole number of dead letters not containing valuable inclosures sent out within six months, ended August 1, was 476,703. Of these, 52,455 were returned because not called for; 9,658 were returned because refused; 2,830 were returned because writers moved away; 10,634 were returned because not known or found; 309 were returned because gone to war; 249 were returned because absent; and 863 were returned for various other causes; making whole number returned, 76,998; leaving number actually delivered, 399,705.

The whole amount of postage received on these letters, at six cents each, $23,982 30; deduct expenses incurred in sending them out, $10,000 30; and there remains a gross revenue to the Department of $13,982 30. Out of this sum postmasters will receive fifty per cent. for commissions on postages collected, $11,991 15, which would leave a net profit to the Department, for six months, of $1,991 15, being at the rate of nearly $4,000 per annum.

In addition to the above, the following letters and packages were sent out to the writers or owners during the same period, viz: 41,151 letters held for postage; 5,709 letters, containing money to the value of $23,605 54; 4,418 letters containing negotiable and other valuable papers; 4,100 packages of jewelry and of daguerreotypes. Total, 55,378, which added to 476,703 ordinary dead-letters, makes the entire number sent out for delivery to writers and owners during one-half year, 532,081.

It was stated in the last annual report of the Postmaster-General that "about 2,500,000 dead letters are annually received," and it was estimated that, excluding letters without the signature or address of the writer, and those containing circulars and manifestly worthless matter, 1,500,000, or three-fifths, could be returned to the post-office of the writer.

It appears, however, that during six months past, out of 1,200,000 dead letters received at the Department, but 532,081, being less than one half, were susceptible of such return.

The large number of letters written by persons in the military service of the United States, whose locality could not be ascertained, contributed very considerably to this result, but the proportion of ordinary dead letters which cannot, or should not, be restored to the writers, is found to be much greater than was anticipated before making the experiment.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

The Secretary of the Navy has appointed, under the act of July 15, the following officers, to constitute the board to examine into the report on the relative fitness and capacity for use as a Government navy-yard of League Island, in the Delaware River, the harbor of New-London, Conn., and the waters of Narragansett Bay, Mass.—viz.: Rear-Admiral Silas H. Stringham, Commodore Wm. H. Gardner and Capts. John Marston and S. J. Van Brunt, and also Prof. Bache and W. P. S. Sanger, Esq., Civil Engineer. They meet at New-London, Conn., on the 19th inst.

NAVAL ORDER.

Acting Assistant Paymaster GEORGE C. BORDMAN has been ordered to the steamer *Norwich*; Acting Assistant Paymaster SAMUEL P. M. WARNELL has been ordered to the gunboat *Kineo*; Acting Assistant Paymaster W. E. FOSTER has been ordered to the steamer *Clifton*; EDWARD F. CLIFTON, of Vermont, has been appointed Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the steamer *Connecticut*; FREDERICK D. STUART, of New-York, Third Assistant Engineer, ordered to the James River flotilla.

AMERICAN PORK IN SWEDEN.

Advices received from Stockholm, under date of July 18, state that American pork is in great demand, and preferred to Russian. It is admitted into Sweden duty free. Common sides and shoulders, from Indiana and Illinois, sell freely at 10 cents; smoked hams at 20 cents. There is ready sale also for resin and coal tobacco. The former pays a duty of 10 cents per pound—the latter 5 cents per pound. The grain crops are short. Wheat, good quality, brings $1 85; rye, $1 40, and oats 37 cents. All kinds of grain are admitted duty free.

CONVALESCENTS RETURNING TO THE ARMY.

Large numbers of convalescents are daily being discharged and returning to their regiments. Yesterday some forty were sent from St. Elizabeth Hospital across the Eastern Branch, to the Soldiers' Rest, preparatory to being sent to their regiments.

Acknowledgment.

The Woman's Central Association of Relief for the Army, desire to acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions:

August Belmont	$10	Mrs. Sidney Webster	$5 00
Winslow, Lanier & Co.	100	Miss Fish	10 00
Richard A. Patter	2	Miss Julia K. Fish	5 00
Gl'ss T. Goodwin	25	Miss Susan L. R. Fish	5 00
E. Sands Tucker	25	Nicholas Fish	5 00
E. Mortimer	2	Hamilton S. Fish	3 00
Mrs. Taylor	10	Mrs. Baker	25 00
Miss Taylor	5	W. P. Griffen	25 00
Mrs. S. T.	10	Misses Dean	100 00
Mrs. Livingston	10	George B. Morgan	100 00
A Soldier's Daughter	1	Mrs. Howard Potter	50 00
Portageville, N. Y.	15	8th last Union Relief Society	14 00
W. H. Whitney	5		
Mrs. Chas. E. Swords	50	German Evangelical	
Hamilton Fish	500	Mission	87 00

HOWARD POTTER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 12.

From Barbadoes.

Correspondence of the Merchants' Exchange and News Room, Nos. 50 and 52 Pine-street.

Advices from Barbados to 29th ult., represent the weather as being very favorable, with copious showers of rain. The young cane crop looks green and very promising.

The sugar crop for the past year has been manufactured, and has exceeded expectation—being 45,060 hhds. sugar, with 7,592 puncheons, 413 hhds., and 890 bbls. molasses.

The accounts from Demerara are unfavorable—business was depressed. Weather sultry and showery. Cotton will be the staple this year and hereafter.

THE UNITED STATES FRIGATE SANTEE.—We have ascertained on good authority that the statement which appeared in several papers, that the *Santee* and other vessels of the blockading squadron off Galveston, were not supplied properly with fresh provisions, is totally unfounded. It was also reported that the supply steamers have been loaded with sutlers' goods, to the exclusion of articles needed by the men, which were sold at exorbitant prices. This statement will at once appear incorrect, when it is remembered that no sutler is allowed to sell anything to the seamen or marines, and the goods which he has in charge is exclusively intended for officers.

IMPORTANT FROM THE MISSISSIPPI

The Repulse of Breckinridge at Baton Rouge.

A Report of his Subsequent Success and Capture of the Whole National Force.

RUMORS OF REBEL RAMS.

REBEL REPORTS FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Aug. 10.

The *Bulletin* of this morning has advices from, reliable sources which represent that Gen. BRECKINRIDGE attacked Baton Rouge on Tuesday last, and was repulsed, losing among the killed, Gen. CLARK, of Mississippi, and Col. HUNT, of Kentucky. BRECKINRIDGE attributes his defeat to the non-arrival of the ram *Arkansas*, which was to make a simultaneous attack on the National fleet with his land attack. The *Arkansas* arrived in the evening, and immediately assailed our fleet and destroyed two vessels, and severely damaged two, and drove the rest away. BRECKINRIDGE then renewed the attack from the land side, and is said to have captured the entire Federal force at Baton Rouge. It is also said that a large portion of VAN DORN's command is cooperating with BRECKINRIDGE for an immediate attack on New-Orleans.

It is also currently reported and credited at Helena that the rebels have completed the alteration of the *Star of the West*, which was up the Yazoo River, to a ram gunboat, and that she is now at Vicksburgh. She is called the *Richmond*, and clad with railroad iron and mounts 22 guns.

One of the ocean tugs, up the same river, is also completed and came out at the same time.

REBEL REPORTS OF THE FIGHT.

Dispatches to the Richmond Examiner.

MOBILE, Friday, Aug. 8.

A special dispatch to the *Advertiser and Register*, dated Jackson, to-day, says: Gen. VAN DORN permits me to copy the following dispatches:

AMITE RIVER, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

About 1 o'clock this morning the Federal gunboats attacked the Confederate ram *Arkansas*. Messengers inform me that she fought them well for some time, inflicting great damage. She was then blown up by her crew. The messenger thinks they all escaped.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

COLLEY'S RIVER, TEN MILES FROM BATON ROUGE, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

We occupied the whole of the town and the battlefield till evening, but no decisive result was gained after my last dispatch. There being no water between here and the Mississippi River compelled me to come here. I moved at my own time and in order. The *Arkansas* laid, with her machinery injured, fifty miles above the town all day yesterday. Her Commander sent me word last evening that he would try to get her up the river, and asked if it be possible to send him a boat to aid him. From the reports she is permanently unserviceable. We burned nearly all of their camps and a large amount of stores, and cut them up badly. *Gen. Williams and other prominent officers are killed.* J. C. BRECKINRIDGE.

Rumor says that Gen. Clark is a prisoner. Parties from the field say that our victory is complete. The ground was strewn with the dead and wounded.

LATEST REPORTS FROM MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Aug. 11.

The Grenada *Appeal* of the 8th has a dispatch from Cumberland Gap, saying that there has been a battle between Generals RANSE and CARTER, resulting in the defeat of the latter, and the capture of the entire Union army, stores, &c. It is stated that 7,000 prisoners were taken. The same paper says that Gen. BUELL is in a precarious position.

These are rebel reports, and must be taken with grains of allowance.

The news from below is conflicting. From the *Appeal* we learn that BRECKINRIDGE attacked Baton Rouge with 3,000 men, and was repulsed. Gen. CLARKE, of the rebel army, was seriously wounded, but not killed, as previously reported. The National Gen. WILLIAMS is reported killed. After a fight of three hours, the rebels withdrew. BRECKINRIDGE's dispatch says the attack will be renewed, but no further mention is made of the affair.

The *Appeal* publishes a report of the blowing-up of the ram *Arkansas*, but is inclined to doubt it.

Rebel reports represent HUELL as having KIRBY SMITH in front, with POLK and BRAGG in his rear.

It is openly stated that VAN DORN and BRECKINRIDGE are combining their forces for an attack on New-Orleans, and it is intimated below that it will not long be delayed.

NAVY AND ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

The Navy Department has, within a few days, disposed of the sentences pronounced by the Court of Inquiry which sat at Boston, to investigate the charges preferred against Lieut.-Commanding DOTY, of the *Morgan*: the Court convened at the Brooklyn Navy-yard for the investigation of the *Daylight* affair; the Court which met at the Pierrepoint House, Brooklyn, for the trial of another naval commander, and the General Marine Court-Martial which convened at the Norfolk Navy-yard on the 17th ult. The decisions of the Courts in these several cases, and the action of the Department thereon, not having effected any important change in the *personnel* of the service, are not deemed of sufficient interest for publication.

The United States steamer *Mustanga*, which arrived at Baltimore some time since from the James River, is to be completed as soon as convenient for another cruise, and reported when ready. She will have a fine crew and, it is said, a guard of marines. Since her arrival at Baltimore no time has been lost in doing everything she needed. The *Mustanga* is one of the new navy vessels, and has turned out completely successful.

Recruiting for the regular army has undergone a slight change for the better since the receipt of the order guaranteeing $25 bounty to recruits. The heroic part taken by the regulars in the late battles on the Peninsula is already having a good effect on enlistments, several officers, however, having been ordered, by orders from Washington, to detachments of men from Buffalo, Rochester and other neighboring places arrive every few days at Governor's Island; and from more distant regions at Fort Hamilton, where the Twelfth (new) Infantry is endeavoring to complete its second battalion.

The following steamers have been captured by United States vessels since the commencement of the rebellion:

Name	Where captured	Cargo.	Nation.
Calhoun	Off the Mississippi	Assorted	English.
Wallace	Mississippi Sound	Tar and resin	Rebel.
Lewis	Mississippi Sound	Tar and resin	Rebel.
Florida	St. Andrew's Bay	Cotton	Rebel.
Magnolia	Off Mobile	Cotton	Rebel.
Circassian	Off Cuba	Assorted	Rebel.
Havana	Destroyed	Assorted	Rebel.
Ann	Off Fort Morgan	Powder & arms	English.
Adela	Off Abaco	Unknown	English.
Swan	Off Cuba	Cotton, &c.	Rebel.
Reliance	Off Abaco	Cotton	Rebel.
Bermuda	Off Abaco	Powder & arms	English.
Ella Warley	Off Abaco	Unknown	Rebel.
Nassau	Off South Carolina	Assorted	English.
Stettin	Off South Carolina	Assorted	English.
Cambria	Off South Carolina	Assorted	English.
Memphis	Off South Carolina	Cotton	English.
Tubal Cain	Off South Carolina	Arms, &c.	English.
Lisdon	Off South Carolina	Unknown	English.
Planter	Off Charleston	Arms	Rebel.

The following are, so far as ordered, the officers of the *New Ironsides*:

Lieut.-Commander, J. L. DAVIS; Midshipman, (as Acting-Master) P. J. HIGGINSON; Acting-Assistant-Surgeon, PASSMORE PRESANWELL; Acting-Assistant-Paymaster, H. A. TANNER; Boatswain, THOMAS BENNETT; Gunner, H. HAMILTON, Carpenter, L. WENTWORTH; Sailmaker, J. A. BUDRAU.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, No. 369, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON—Important Orders from Secretary Stanton—Drafting not to be Easily Eluded—Effect of the Orders—An Adequate Supply of Arms for the new Troops, &c., &c.

FROM GEN. POPE'S ARMY—Interesting Details of the late Battle between Banks and Jackson—Full particulars.

FROM GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY—Our Forces Again Assuming the Offensive—The Rebels in Doubt.

EDWARD EVERETT'S SPEECH ON THE WAR.

CONCERNING DRAFTING AGAIN—A Complete Exposition of the Law—Who are Exempt and Who are Not.

EUROPEAN NEWS—With Interesting Letters from our Special Correspondents Abroad, and Extracts from our Foreign Exchanges.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE from all the Different Commands and Departments.

THE BURNING OF THE GOLDEN GATE—Full Particulars, with List of Passengers Saved and Lost.

A PAGE OF EDITORIAL ON THE TOPICS OF THE DAY.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

A number well worthy of saving for future reference.

Great Fire!!!
IN PHILADELPHIA!
HERRING'S SAFE AGAIN THE CHAMPION!
PHILADELPHIA, August 11, 1862.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chestnut-street:

GENTS: On Friday, the 8th inst., I was so unfortunate as to have my Planing Mills totally destroyed by fire, together with their contents, the machinery being melted by the intensity of the heat; in fact, the only articles saved were contained in one of your invaluable Safes, which, although exposed to an intense heat for many hours, to my surprise and gratification, rendered up its contents in a perfect state of preservation; the brass plate on front of safe was melted.

Please send me one of your No. 2 Folding-door Safes to use until permanently situated, when I will make arrangements for a larger one. L. H. M. DOLBY.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE PROOF SAFES.—The best and most reliable security from fire now known.

HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, with Herring & Floyd's new PATENT CRYSTALIZED IRON, the only metal proof against a burglar's drill; also, HERRING'S NEW PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE COMBINED, one Safe within another.

HERRING AND FARREL,
No. 251 Broadway, opposite City Hall;
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia;
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

DWELLING HOUSE SAFES, for silver plate, valuable papers and jewelry.

Ladies for Saratoga, Long Branch and the various watering-places, wishing their supply of Boots and Shoes for themselves and families, good articles at moderate prices, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING-MACHINES,
Acknowledged to be superior to all others.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Comfort.

Persons afflicted with Diarrhœa or Bowel Complaint will hail with delight J. C. RUSHTON'S Celebrated Diarrhœa Remedy, which has never failed in a single instance to give relief and effect a speedy cure. Prepared only by J. CLEMENT RUSHTON, No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

MARRIED.

ADDERTON—GIBBINS.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 11, at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, by Rev. Dr. TYNG, HENRY ADDERTON, of England, to MARY AMELIA, daughter of the late Frederick Gibbins, of this City.

DIED

ADAMS.—At Richfield Springs, JOHN D. ADAMS, son of the late Charles W. Adams, and late of the firm of Blackwell & Co., of this City.

The funeral will take place from the residence of Hon. Bance, No. 172 this av., at 2 o'clock P. M., Thursday, 14th inst.

ADAMS.—At Richfield Springs, on Tuesday, Aug. 12, JOHN D. ADAMS, merchant, of this City.

His funeral will take place from St. Ann's Church, 18th st., between 7th av. and Fourth av., at 2 P. M.

☞ Philadelphia and Hartford, Conn., papers please copy.

AYRES.—At Pine Plains, on Saturday, Aug. 9, LIZZIE STEVENS, daughter of CHARLES and MARY H. AYRES, aged 7 months and 23 days.

CLARK.—At Long Branch, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 12, FRANCES DE LANCEY, infant daughter of R. G. CLARK.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 67 West 14th-st., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Hartford (Conn.) City, on Wednesday, Aug. 6, MICHAEL FITZ SIMMONS, aged 69 years.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

JANVIN.—Suddenly, at her late residence, No. 87 South 3d-st., Williamsburgh, MRS. ELIZABETH JANVIN, relict of the late BENJAMIN C. JANVIN, in the 69th year of her age.

The notice of the funeral hereafter.

MARTIN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 12, THOMAS MARTIN, aged 58 years.

The friends of the family, and those of his brothers, Edward J. Andrews, and Lieut.-Col. Peter Leech and James Donohue, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 67 East 24th-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MORRIS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 13, of the gloid fever, GERTRUDE S., daughter of Rev. Dr. W. and Anne Jane Morris, aged 17 years, 2 months and 4 days.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 57 Woodhull-st., Brooklyn, on to-morrow, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

NOLE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Aug. 13, FRANK, son of Orville and Victoria Odell, aged 1 year, 8 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 56 Clinton-st., near Clinton-st., on Friday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

SMITH.—At Orange, N. J., on Tuesday evening, Aug. 12, SIDNEY LOGAN, infant son of Edward and Elizabeth B. V. Smith, of this City.

SUYDAM.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 13, SARAH R. WYCKOFF, wife of Adrian M. Suydam, in the 52d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, Aug. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, Evergreen-av., near Woodbine, without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 38.—Aug. 13, 1862.
63, 35, 28, 67, 14, 1, 12, 73, 21, 60, 50, 72, 25.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 34.—Aug. 13, 1862.
11, 67, 32, 36, 24, 70, 40, 55, 22, 68, 75, 48, 4.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Corrugated No. 6 St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 28.—Aug. 13, 1862.
6, 21, 11, 14, 3, 9, 57, 20, 53, 36, 10, 45, 71.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 30.—Aug. 11, 1862.
5, 20, 25, 3, 37, 4, 61, 59, 76, 33, 44, 43, 15.

Circulars sent by mail or otherwise.
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
BOLIVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S only real establishment, No. 1 Bond-st.

A FAIR WARNING.—THE FIRE PRESENT shall continue to sell all wool boys' best 5 and 6-ply linen

COLLARS

at $1 20 per dozen, or 10 cents each, (*as reported* some are sold every where at $2 50). Also, an endless assortment of ties, very rich, Paris

NECK TIES

positively at just half the usual prices. Splendid ties, both black and fancy, at 12½ cents! 25 cents! *Richest and most expensive ties imported, at 50 cents.* DEALERS SUPPLIED at prices which no other house can name. New-York can possibly beat. Ladies' and gents' linen cambric handkerchiefs. Ladies' from $2 to $4 per dozen; $2 to $6 per dozen. Suspenders, hosiery, gloves, under-shirts and drawers: also, *the best undershirt in New-York at 50.* EXTRAORDINARY OFFER.—We will send $10 worth or more to any part of the United States, the cash to be paid to the Express Company, *if the goods suit; if not,* they can be returned by *same* express, *at our expense.*
J. H. BLAKE & CO., No. 370 Broadway.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1862.

NOTICE.

Parties holding fifty or more Coupons on United States three-years' 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes, due the 19th of August, are required to have them in for examination at least three days prior to said date, with schedules of the denominations, numbers, &c. If they prefer it, they may do so at once. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at this office.

The Coupons (which should be numerically arranged) will be examined, and checks given out on the 19th inst., after 3 o'clock P. M.
JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

IMPORTANT.

All articles for soldiers at Harrison's Landing under Gen. McClellan, or in any other Union camp, should be sent, at half rates, by THE HARNDEN EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway.

WEDDING CARDS

These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only at J. EVERDELL'S Old Established House, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-st., N. Y. ☞ Established 1840. ☞ For specimens by mail, send two stamps.

MILITARY.

MONITORS—SECOND COMPANY.

The first company MONITORS having been raised in the unprecedented time of THREE DAYS, and more applications received, a second company has been organized to enlist only men of respectability, who will be governed by the same moral and social obligations as agreed to by the members of the first company. The time for enlistment is short, and no other opportunity will be offered for young men to secure so good associates.

Gen. Banks says: "A young man who can enlist and will not is too mean and low to be despised—a rebel is an angel in comparison."

HEADQUARTERS NO. 308 BROADWAY.

THE NEW BOUNTIES ARE NOW ALL PAID.

$90, IN ADDITION TO THE REGULAR PAY.
$25 OF IT IN CASH, SOON AFTER SWEARING IN.
$25 OF IT WHEN THE COMPANY IS FULL.
$10 OF IT WHEN THE REGIMENT IS FULL.
RELIEF TICKETS, WORTH $3 A WEEK, given immediately to families.
Uniforms at once, and good quarters on Staten Island, with fine bathing and fishing.
$100 BOUNTY, OR 160 ACRES OF LAND, at the end of the war, which will probably close within another year. $2 PAID DOWN to any one on bringing in a recruit, when he swears in.
Experienced officers and the best of treatment guaranteed.
One Lieutenant, two Sergeants and thirty men still wanted for Company I, Stanton Legion, Col. WM. H. ALLEN.
Apply at No. 183 Essex-st., New-York, to
Capt. WM. W. BADGER,
First Lieutenant, CHARLES LIVINGSTON.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.

BILLHOUSE LIGHT INFANTRY.
Col. P. J. CLAASSEN Commanding.
FIFTY DOLLARS CASH TO EACH RECRUIT joining my command. Men of New-York, your bleeding country calls upon you to rally to her succor. Now is your time to show to the world that it does not require a draft within the Union lines to crush this gigantic rebellion. Come forward, one and all, to the call of your country.
Fifty dollars cash will be paid you at once. Thus all excuse on account of family destitution is done away with. In addition, relief tickets issued at once to families.
$13 to $23 pay in advance.
$2 hand money.
Forty cents per day commutation of rations. Clothing of best material. Forsake all! Yes! even your mothers, your sweethearts, sisters, wives, and come and meet with a soldier's reward. "Victory and glory" await you.
E. P. DOHERTY, Captain,
Late Lieutenant U. S. Sharpshooters.
No. 81 Nassau-st.
DANIEL C. MAYONEHAN, First Lieutenant.
J. H. GOODELL, Second Lieutenant.

PHŒNIX REGIMENT—CORCORAN'S ZOUAVES.

FOURTH REGIMENT EMPIRE BRIGADE.
JAMES C. BURKE, Colonel.

Co. H, (Capt. JOHN D. HEARNE,) requires twenty more young men to complete its number. This being the only truly Irish regiment now organizing in the State, young Irishmen about to enlist had better join it, and serve under the green flag. The regiment is intended to be exclusively Irish.
Recruits enlisting in this company will receive
$100 from the United States.
$50 from the State of New-York.
$25 from the City and County.
$13, one month's pay in advance.
Of which, $90 will be paid down on passing muster.
Recruiting office corner Leonard and Centre sts.
JOHN D. HEARN, Captain.
RICHARD QUILAHAN, First Lieutenant.
JAMES A. SULLIVAN, Second Lieutenant.
Good tools will do good work.

FIRST REGIMENT NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

WM. GURNEY, late of First United States Chasseurs, Colonel Commanding.
GEORGE R. VERNON, (late of Seventh Regiment, National Guard,) having received authority from the Governor to organize a company, desires twenty-five more men to fill up the ranks. The Government and State Bounty will be secured to each man joining this regiment. It is intended to make this a first-class regiment, the officers having all been selected by Col. Gurney from the field.
Remember that all bounties cease when drafting commences; now this is your only chance. Promotions will be made from the ranks only.
For further particulars apply to
Lieut. GEORGE R. VERNON,
No. 45 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

ARMY SUBSTITUTES.

UNITED STATES ARMY SUBSTITUTE ASSOCIATION,
No. 67 William-st., corner of Liberty-st.

This Association has completed arrangements for providing substitutes for persons who may be drafted into the service of the United States under the recent order of the Secretary of War. Books are now open at the office No. 67 William-st., where all information will be given.
W. A. GREENLEAF, Secretary.

COL. GURNEY'S NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

EXTRA BOUNTY.—The Progress Exchange Committee will pay an extra bounty of ——— to the first ——— men enlisting with this regiment. The bounty will be paid at headquarters, No. 561 Broadway, Mozart Hall.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED TOWARD FILLING THE REGIMENT FOR THE FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT: From 12th Ward, by Dr. Ramsey—Halstead, Chamberlin & Co., $50; L. H. Mace, $5; James B. Richards, $2; George W. Blright, $3; Thos. L. Brooks, $5; Hiram Merritt, $5; Simon by Henry Walters, $3; by Dr. Buell—Lewis Muller, $5; William Tilden & Nephew, $20; C. Everitt, $5; Christian Gunther, $5; Carl Liles, $2. From 16th Ward, by Dr. Miller and P. F. Smith—Robert T. Haws, $100; Case & Floyd, $25; Dr. August Wessmann, $5; William Rauch, $25; Nathaniel Kugler & Morrison, $25; A. A. Smith, $10; John Hayward, $10; D. Waterman, $5; E. J. Mallett, $5; J. W. Sheddon, $3; Union Man, $10. Total $441.—Aug. 8, 1862.

Charles Perley and D. D. Wright—Wm. H. Webb, shipbuilder, foot of 11th-st., $500; Geo. W. Quintard, Morgan Iron Works, 9th-st., $300; Charles Curtis, proprietor of Telegraph Line of Stages, $200; Horatio Allen, President Novelty Iron Works, $500; J. A. Westervelt, shipbuilder, foot of Houston-st., $200; D. D. Westervelt, shipbuilder, foot of Houston-st., $200; Geo. Ketchum, mahogany, 22d-st., $100; John English, shipbuilder, foot of 10th-st., $100; Philip Kelly, shipbuilder, foot of 10th-st., $25; John Parr, baker, No. 21 Avenue D, $25; James L. Stewart, Secretary Dry Dock Savings' Bank, $50; John A. Sonman, shipchandler, corner of 11th-st. and Avenue D, $10; Frederick Wagner, coal-dealer, foot of 11th-st., $10; J. Urquhart, accountant, with Wm. H. Webb, $5; E. S. Holden, brass-founder, 12th-st., $5; H. Wantine, livery stable, Bodine-st., $5—Total, $1,000. Aug. 12, 1862.

From Third-eighth

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—Aug. 13, 1862—2 P. M.

PRESENT—John T. Henry, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment and Farley.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Brady—

Petition of property owners for a sewer in Minetta street.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition of property owners on Fifty-third-street, to have gas-pipes or mains laid in said street.

Which was referred to Committee on Lamps and Gas.

By Alderman Allen—

Bill of Seventh Regiment (National Guard) Band for music for parade in honor of the Prince of Wales, two hundred and fifty-one dollars.....$251

Music for parade at funeral of Gen. Lyon, two hundred and fifty-one dollars.....251

Total.....$502

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Boole—

Resolved, That East Sixteenth-street be renumbered, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Hugh O'Rourke, for the sum of two hundred dollars, for services in arranging and filing papers and documents in the First District Police Court, from May fifteenth to August fifteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, by order of the Justices of said Court, and charge the same to the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That Avenue B, between Ninsteenth and Twentieth streets, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That Forty-seventh-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be renumbered under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Froment—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and is hereby requested to inform this Board, by their next meeting, whether the appointment of Joseph McGuire, Commissioner of Deeds, in place of Joseph B. Tuller, resigned, would be legal, there being already appointed by the Common Council one hundred and thirty-seven more Commissioners of Deeds than authorized by the Legislature.

Which was referred to Committee on Law Department.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Resolved, That permission be, and it is hereby, granted to Charles Blake to erect a stand for a news dépôt on the northwest corner of East Broadway and Gouverneur-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—11.

Negative—Aldermen Dayton, Froment—2.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Board be and they are hereby directed to stop the further advertising for the building of the sewer in Grand-street, from Ridge to Sheriff-street.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Allen—

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of James Methodist Episcopal Mission Church in Forty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, adjoining the Public School, under the direction of the Street-Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Boole moved to take up the Report of the Joint Committee on National Affairs, on the Message from his Honor the Mayor, (calling the attention of the Common Council to the inadequacy of the defences of the Harbor of New-York, and recommending that an appropriation of one million dollars be made "for the construction of iron or iron-plated batteries and ships," as auxiliaries to the formidable and scientifically constructed fortifications now guarding the approaches to our harbor, with a view of making them absolutely impregnable,) and recommending the adoption of an ordinance to provide for "Increasing and Strengthening the Defences of the Harbor of the City of New-York," constituting John Dimon, Myers Cornell, Albert Cardozo, Andrew Carrigan, together with the Mayor and Comptroller, a Commission to be known as "the Board of Harbor Defence Commissioners of the City of New-York," who are authorized, under certain restrictions, to expend a sum not to exceed one million dollars, in carrying out the purpose of the ordinance, the money to be raised by the Comptroller on Bonds known as "The Harbor Defence Fund Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York," &c.

Which was carried.

Alderman Dayton raised the point of order that the communication of the Mayor was never presented to this Board—that the report was signed by only five out of ten members of the Committee on National Affairs.

The President ruled the point of order to be not well taken.

Alderman Allen, as a question of privilege, stated that he had intended to sign the report, but had neglected to do so.

Alderman Boole moved that Alderman Allen be permitted at this time to sign said report.

Which was carried.

Alderman Farley moved that the report be adopted.

Which was carried on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—12.

Negative—Alderman Dayton—1.

The ordinance attached to said report having been read,

Alderman Boole moved the adoption of the ordinance, and on such motion called the previous question.

The President put the question, "Shall the main question be now put?"

Which was decided in the affirmative on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley—8.

Negative—Aldermen Dayton, Frear, Allen, Froment—4.

The President thereupon stated the main question to be upon the motion to adopt said ordinance.

Which was carried on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, the President, Reed, Mitchell, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—9.

Negative—Aldermen Dayton, Frear, Froment—3.

Alderman Mitchell moved that when the Board adjourn it do so to meet on the second Monday in September, at one o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for excavating cellar and repairing and painting house of Engine Company Number Twenty-two.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

Report of the Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for the necessary alterations and repairs to the house lately purchased by the Comptroller for the use of Hose Company Number Forty-seven.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

Negative—Aldermen Dayton and Froment—2.

Report of Joint Committee on National Affairs, in favor of adopting resolution that the sum of Ten Thousand dollars be appropriated to each and every of the Adjutant-Generals from this City, which will organize, or volunteer, either for the war, or for nine months service, under the last order of the President to draft a requisition of three hundred thousand, the said sum of ten thousand dollars to be paid to the Treasurer of the Regimental Fund of each and every such regiment, which each regiment shall have accomplished the organization of eight hundred companies, and these have been duly mustered into the service of the United States. Also, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant for the before mentioned sum of Ten Thousand dollars, payable to the Treasurer of the Regimental Fund of every regiment that shall have complied with the conditions of the preceding resolution, on requisition signed by a majority of the Board of Officers.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, the President, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment and Farley—14.

Alderman Mitchell moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until the second Monday in September, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

The Alden Type-Setting Machine.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg to request that you will correct an error made in an article written upon the "Alden Type-Setting and Distributing Machine," which appeared in yesterday's TIMES. You say that:

"In 'the distribution,' if the first letter be 'h,' the fingers which itch for a, b, c, d, e, f and g, will pass it by unheeding and swiftly; but, as the next pair comes, it darts from its place, seizes the 'h,' and carries it triumphantly by all the groves appointed for the *one hundred and fifty-three other characters*, and deposits it *unerriably* in its proper channel, right side up and ready for setting."

This is a mistake. The "distributing conveyors," or "fingers," will take the *first* letter which presents itself, at the page of *dead matter*, and place it in the "alley" (equivalent to the ordinary box in the case) whereon it happens to belong, and without making a single error.

In composition, the movements of the "setting conveyors" correspond exactly with those of which you speak in *distribution*. CHARLES C. YEATON.

No. 113 WILLIAM-STREET, NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1862.

Unmarried Men Should be Drafted First.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In every European country, in case of a draft for soldiers, the greatest care is taken to draw first upon young and old unmarried men, who are not so great a loss to the community. It appears by the preparations made in this country to meet the late drafting orders from Washington, that no such humane and wise precautions have been taken. This prescription is to be the most sweeping and injudicious that ever took place, perhaps, in the world. This arrangement, if not modified by the War department, will produce a very unnecessary amount of suffering throughout the country. There are enough young unmarried men throughout the loyal North to fill twice or thrice over the quotas that will be required from each State under Secretary Stanton's call, without impressing into the service any man charged with the support of a little family. By drafting men of family an unnecessary burden will be thrown upon the public, and an amount of suffering, of which we can as yet form no estimate, will be occasioned. It is to be hoped the Government will look to this matter in time, and I trust you, Mr. Editor, will call attention to the subject editorially in the columns of your influential journal.

In connection with this subject I would also suggest the propriety of the police reporting the names of the able-bodied rowdies and corner loafers who have no local habitation, and are better fitted for military service than persons whose names are found in the directories or on the poll-lists.

PATER FAMILIAS.

LAW REPORTS.

A Novel Proceeding in Prize.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

The United States vs. *The Steamer Memphis.*—This vessel, it will be recollected, under command of Donald Cruikshank, ran the blockade, at Charleston, with a valuable cargo, and while on her return voyage was captured and brought into this port.

Among other property found on board of her, was the following:

One chronometer, one chair, two bills of Exchange, one for £1,000, drawn by the Bank of Charleston on the Bank of Liverpool to the order of W. F. Moore, of Great Winchester-street, London, agent of the master; the other for £500, drawn by Fraser & Co., of Charleston, on Fraser, Trenholm & Co. to order of the same agent; one letter containing sundry drafts, letter in care of the captain, directed to Beverly Tucker, and one other letter directed to a lady.

A day or two since it seems that Cruikshank, upon his affidavit claimed that the above mentioned articles were his personal property, and upon a consent, applied for an order directing the Marshal to deliver the articles to him, and an order to that effect was filed. Before, however, the order was signed by the Judge, the District Attorney's attention was called to the matter, and now upon his affidavit the District Attorney moves to vacate the order, and consent. The Judge yesterday made an order directing the claimant to show cause why the order should not be vacated, and the matter is to be heard to-day at ten o'clock.

The following interesting points are supposed to be involved.

1. An English master having with the aid of a chronometer, run the blockade and the instrument coming into the possession of the Government, should it not be at once returned to the master, lest without it he would be unable to run the blockade a second time.

2. It appears by the letter in which the £500 draft was inclosed, that this was a present made to the master in Charleston by rebel citizens, in consideration of his valuable services in running the blockade, and it appearing that unless the draft be delivered to the master his services in aiding the rebellion will go unrewarded, shall not the District-Attorney at once consent that the master take the draft, and thus our Government in fact pay the Englishman £500 for getting his vessel into Charleston.

3. Has our Government the right to stop a rebel mail, especially if it contain letters addressed to agents of the rebellion engaged abroad in endeavoring to procure a recognition of the Confederacy.

4. If the rebels desire to remit to England pay for powder and balls by the hand of an Englishman, have we the right to stop the money, especially when it is probable that the powder and balls have been used to kill our soldiers.

5. A shipmaster being engaged in the trade of aiding the rebels, should not the tools of his trade be protected by our Courts and by consent delivered to the master on it application.

Infant Recruits—Is the Oath Conclusive as to Age.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barbour.

The People ex rel. Charles H. Combes vs. *Col. Warner and Capt. Carr.*—The respondents are the Colonel and a Captain of the Fifth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, better known as Duryee's Zouaves, which is now recruiting in this City. A writ of *habeas corpus* was issued to Col. Warner and Capt. Carr to produce the body of the relator's minor son, who, it is alledged, was induced to enlist in the Fifth Regiment, and to make oath that he was over eighteen years of age. Capt. Carr appeared on the return day, with the alledged minor, and stated that he knew nothing of the circumstances of the enlistment, except that relator's son applied at the recruiting office of the regiment, on Broadway and was regularly sworn as to his age, &c.

The Judge remarked that he had seen the decisions made by Judges Barnard and McCunn, to the effect that the oath of the infant was conclusive as to his age, and that no discharge could be granted on that ground; but as no copy of the law of Congress on which these decisions were based had come to his knowledge, and as on application to District Attorney Smith he could not learn that any law declaring such oath conclusive had been enacted, he must discharge the infant. The Judge also intimated a doubt as to whether the mere signing of the paper required of recruits could partake of the dignity of an oath.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Niles vs. *Price.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Cannon vs. *Nash.*—Motion granted.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 13, 1862—6 P. M.

ASHES—Pots are firm and in moderate request at $6 81½; Pearls are quiet and prices nominal.

COFFEE—Rio is in better request for consumption, and prices are firm; sales of 1,600 bags at 22¾c., and several smaller lots at 21½c.@22¾c., for common to good. Other kinds are quiet, yet firm.

COTTON—The demand is fair and the market is firm. Sales of 1,250 bales, at 47½c.@48c. for Middling Uplands and Texas.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for Western and State Flour is more active, and with light receipts and less liberal offerings, the low grades are a shade firmer. Trade brands are also in better request and are firm. The sales are 21,400 bbls., at $5 30@$5 65 for Superfine State and Western; $5 15@$5 35 for the low grades of Western Extra; $5 15@$5 25 for Lyra Style; $5 30@$5 45 for Fancy do.; $5 50@$5 55 for shipping brands of Round Hoop Extra Ohio, and $5 60@$6 25 for Trade brands &c. Canadian Flour is in fair demand and is firmer; sales of 1,150 bbls. at $5 20@$5 35 for the low grades of Extras, and $5 40@$6 25 for Trade brands. Southern Flour is firmer and in fair request, though the demand is less active; sales of 1,500 bbls. at $5 45@$5 90 for mixed to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 a $7 for Trade brands. Rye Flour is steady and in moderate demand; sales of 200 bbls. at $5@$5 30. Corn Meal is more active and is firmer; sales of 1,500 bbls. at $3 30 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is poorly supplied and is firmer; the demand is fair, mainly for export, but the absence of a desirable assortment, the advance in freights and the enhanced prices asked restrict transactions materially. The supply of White is small, and choice is wanted for milling. The sales reach 145,450 bushels, and consist of 13,400 bushels Chicago Spring at $1 11@$1 16; 12,800 do. Racine Spring at $1 19@$1 21; 41,300 do. Milwaukee Club at $1 18@$1 22; 20,400 do. Amber Iowa, &c., at $1 23@$1 25; 6,700 do. choice Amber Green Bay at $1 28; 19,400 do. Red Western at $1 32@$1 35; 12,900 do. Amber do. at $1 36@$1 37; 750 do. new Red Southern Illinois (the first lot of the season, consigned to Messrs. Sage & Co.,) at $1 35; 6,600 do. common White Indiana, at $1 34; 1,700 do. White Michigan, at $1 40@$142, and 3,300 do. White Kentucky, at $1 50@$1 54. Barley and Barley Malt are in light stock, and remain quiet and nominal. Oats are less active and a shade easier; sales of Western and Canadian at 47c.@49c., and State at 49c.@49½c. Rye is in better supply, and is somewhat heavy and in moderate request; sales of 2,000 bushels River, at 83c. Corn is in good demand for export and the trade, and is better, especially for sound; sales of 145,000 bushels, at 48c.@50c. for heated, 52c.@56½c. for Eastern mixed, and 57c.@58½c. for Shipping do.

HAY—The arrivals are light and the market is firm, the demand is fair for shipping and the trade; sales of 2,200 bales, at 65c.@70c. for shipping, and 70c.@75c. for City use. Straw is in demand, at 50c.@55c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—The market is steady, the demand is moderate, but the supply is light and prices are steady; sales of 50 bales new, at 15c.@20c., as to quality.

MOLASSES—Is rather quiet, yet steady. Sales of 20 Hhds. English Island on private terms, and by auction 200 hhds. and 150 bbls. New-Orleans at 34c.@37c.

NAVAL STORES—Are dull and less buoyant; sales of 100 obls. Spirits Turpentine, at $1 22½@$1 26 ₩ gallon, cash.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market is rather quiet and heavy, though the arrivals are light; sales of 670 bbls. at $9 87@$10 for Prime, and $11 25@$11 37 for Mess, and smaller lots from store at $11 50. Beef is in moderate request, but is firm. The arrivals continue small. Sales of 157 bbls. at $13 75@$14 for Plain Mess, and $14 75@$15 12 for Extra. Beef Hams are dull. Bacon is scarce, dull and nominal in price. Cut Meats are steady and in fair demand; sales of 267 hhds. and tcs. at 3¾c.@4c. for Shoulders, and 5¾c.@6¾c. for Hams. Lard is firm and in fair request; sales of 630 bbls. at 8¾c.@9¾c. Butter and Cheese are firm and in good request. The supply is small, especially for choice qualities.

RICE—The market is quiet, but steady, at previous rates.

SALT—The market is firm with a moderate inquiry; sales of 12,000 bushels Turks Island, at 33c.

SEEDS—The inquiry is fair for Clover Seed; the supply is light; sales of 250 bags, at 6¾c. per lb. Timothy is in fair request, and the supply is light; sales of 250 bags, at $2 25@$2 30 ₩ bushel. Flaxseed is in better request, and the supply is light; sales of 1,000 bushels, at $2 20@$2 25 ₩ bushel.

SUGARS—Raw are in good request, especially New-Orleans, which is again ¼c. ₩ lb. firmer, but foreign descriptions are unchanged. Sales of 1,900 hhds. at 8c.@8¾c. for Cuba, 8¾c.@11c. for New-Orleans, and 75 hhs. Havana at 8¾c.@10c. By auction, 350 hhds. New-Orleans sold at 8¾c.@11c., 4 months; 50 do., slightly damaged Cuba, at 7c., and 19 bbls. do. at 8c.

TALLOW—The market is well supplied, and the demand is moderate; sales of 50,000 lbs. Eastern, at 10¾c.; 40,000 lbs. at 10c.; 10¾c. for Western; and 10¾c.@10¾c. for City. Butchers' Association hold at 11c. cash. Rough fat is firm at 7c. cash.

WHISKY—The market is quiet, but the arrivals are moderate and prices are firmer. Sales of 200 bbls. Ohio at 31¾c.

WOOL—An active demand set in for foreign descriptions, immediately subsequent to our last weekly review, at full prices, but the market at the close is quiet, but firm for all kinds. Domestic fleeces are coming forward more freely from the interior of this State and the West, but most of the supplies are going into store. In anticipation of much higher rates—indeed some parties in the trade think that wools will reach 75c. ₩ lb., and their expectations may be realized probably. Most, if not all of the new clip, has now changed hands, and prices have rapidly advanced since the opening of the season, through unforeseen and eventful causes. At the opening of the Southern ports several months since, it was thought that Cotton would be shipped here in large quantities, but the lapse of time has proved otherwise, the inhabitants of the rebellious States of the South having preferred to apply the torch to it, and hence we have a Cotton famine, and prices are therefore higher than ever known before. The result is that manufacturers must supply their wants, in a great measure, with Wool, and prices have risen rapidly in sympathy with Cotton, and influenced by the great advance in exchange recently. The great number of men now in the army and navy has lessened the demand for Cotton and increased it for Woolen fabrics. The Woolen producers foresaw this, and the easy state of the Money market, some three months since, enabled them to obtain considerable funds from the banks to purchase the raw material, which they did liberally at very full prices. Those who sold then did well, but those who held on to it did, and will possibly do better. There is one peculiar circumstance connected with the market this season, and that is, that it is useless to sort or classify Wools. Coarse Wools bring several cents ₩ lb more than the finest Saxony, and this description is scarce and wanted. California is quick of sale, and the supply of Pulled is limited, and inadequate to the wants of the trade. The market is quite buoyant for all descriptions, yet prices of native Fleece are 3c.@5c. lower here than in Boston or Philadelphia. The sales are 60,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, fine and coarse, and *vice versa*, at 51c.@53c.; 30,000 lbs. Superfine and Extra pulled at 48c.@55c., the latter rate for Extra Country; 200 bales Cordova at 33c.; 350 do. Mediterranean at 32c.@40c.; 350 do. fine Chilian at 20c.@33c.; 200 do. unwashed Creole at 17c.@20c.; 153 do. washed do., 200 do. unwashed Morocco, 100 do. East India, and 250 do. Buenos Ayres on terms not disclosed, but known to be at very full rates.

FREIGHTS—Are fairly active and again firmer, especially for Grain to the British Isles. To Liverpool, the engagements are 48,000 bushels Wheat, at 11d.@12d., in bulk and bags, chiefly at 11½d.@12d.; 3,000 bbls. Flour, at 3s. 4d.@3s. 6d.; 500 tcs. Lard, at 37s. 6d.; 30 tons Lard Oil, at 37s. 6d. To London—3,000 bbls. Flour, at 3s. 10½d.@4s.; 50 tcs. Lard, at 40s.; 60 hhds. Tallow, at 37s. 6d.@40s.; 100 tons Oil Cake, at 40s. To Glasgow—13,000 bushels Wheat, at 13d. in bags. To Rotterdam—4,000 bushels Rye, at 13d. in bags. To Bristol—100 tons Oil Cake, at 38s. 6d. The Charters are a foreign brig to Cork with Wheat, at 14d. in bags; a foreign bark to London with Wheat, at 13d.; a vessel with some 40,000 bushels Grain to a direct port in Ireland, at 12d. in bulk and bags; and a vessel to Londonderry with Grain, at 12½d. in bulk and bags.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 6
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6
Anglo Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 7
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 9
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 13
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 13
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 14
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 20
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. —
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 21
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 27
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 30
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 10
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 24
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18
FROM AMERICA.			
Bohemian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 16
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 16
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 20
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 23
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 23
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 30
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 30
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 3
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 6
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 10
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 17
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *City of Manchester* will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at.....6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6¾ A. M. and 3¾ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE,

TWO VALUABLE FLOATING DOCKS FOR RAISING AND REPAIRING VESSELS,

And leasehold premises, advantageously situated for a shipyard, situated between Hamersley and South 7th sts., Jersey City. The large dock is 310 feet long—65 feet wide inside. It has a capacity of 1,500 tons, and 14 feet draught of water.

The small dock is 90 feet long—10 feet wide inside—has a capacity of 300 tons and 8 feet draught of water.

The leasehold property, suitable for a shipyard, is 150 feet wide by 340 feet deep, with a valuable pier and water front on the Hudson River.

On this property there is a building, including loft, office and stable, a blacksmith-shop and tool-shop.

The lease runs for ten years from the 1st day of November, 1859, at an annual rent of $5,000 for the first five years, and $3,500 for the last five years.

BENJAMIN G. CLARKE, Receiver,
At Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt-st., New-York.

WEBBING LOOMS FOR SALE.

The fixtures, machinery and looms of a webbing manufactory, including spooler, quillers, bobbins, &c., are offered for sale. Part of the looms are new all iron frame, and in good order and ready to go into immediate operation, with a brisk demand for the goods. Inquire of C. M. WOODRUFF, Newark, N. J.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE—A TAPE-WEAVING FACTORY, for making all kinds of skirt tape and banding, all in good going order, in rear of No. 163 West 27th-st., third story; going by power.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE Phœnix Sugar Refinery, of Brooklyn; is in complete working order. For particulars, inquire of FRANCIS SKIDDY, No. 101 Wall-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—CHECK ON BANK OF NEW-YORK, NO. 45,091, drawn by E. Cayius DeRuyter & Co., to the order of MOORE & HENRY, (unindorsed,) for $44 87-100. All parties are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped. The finder will be suitable rewarded by leaving the same at the office of MOORE & HENRY, No. 117 Wall-st.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE,

Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind. No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 388 BROADWAY.—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, etc., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

$150—FOR SALE.—SODA APPARATUS, bottling-machine, in good order. Inquire of [illegible], corner of Elm and Franklin sts., Brooklyn. Will be sold cheap, satisfactory.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,
8th-AV., CORNER OF 34th-ST.,
will reopen, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.
For information or circulars, address
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAM CALLENDER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 32 East 21st-st., three doors east from Broadway, will open on FRIDAY, Sept. 19. Mrs. CALLENDER refers to Rt. Rev. H. Potter, Bishop of New-York; Rev. Edward Y. Higbee, D. D., Rev. Geo. H. Houghton, D. D., Prof. Charles Anthon, LL.D., Columbia College; Messrs. Chas. H. Russell, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Robert S. Hone, Denning Duer, A. Gracie King, Henry Chauncey, Jr., George C. Anthon, Henry Van Schaick, Fred. G. Foster, Eugene Dutilh, George A. Peters, M. D., New-York; Wm. H. Ashhurst, Philadelphia. Mrs. C. will be at home after Sept. 1.

SING SING FEMALE SEMINARY.

Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.

Located on the Hudson, thirty miles from New-York. Lately removed to the beautiful mansion of Willet McCord.

The tenth semi-annual session begins Tuesday, Sept. 16.

Catalogues, &c., at Carter's bookstore, at Bixby's, No. 8 Astor-place, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.

NEXT TERM OPENS SEPT. 19, 1862.

Special advantages. Classical Instruction by a Yale graduate. Military drill under an experienced officer. A thorough and practical Commercial Course. Professors MARTIN and WOOD give special attention to piano and vocal music. Pupils taught to speak French and German. Fourteen professors and instructors. Board, washing, fuel, and tuition in common English, $40 per term of 14 weeks. Address Rev. A. FLACK, Principal.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and business. A pupil can enter when six years of age, and remain till he is twenty. Prospectus, with full details, to be had. Lessons will be resumed on Sept. 16.

ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,

No. 253 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 56 West 11th-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen THURSDAY, 18th.

Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 17 West 32th-st.,

Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 1. Before that time, all letters on business addressed as above, will receive prompt attention.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE,

An English and French family and day school for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 35th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 18. For full information, see circular. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 1. In the meantime letters to his address in the City will receive prompt attention. D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 32 West 16th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.

Best planned and most successful Boarding Seminary in the State. See new catalogue for full particulars of rates and advantages. Fall Term begins Aug. 21. $30 per term of 14 weeks. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING Fort Edward, N. Y.

GARDINER INSTITUTE.

DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 16.
C. H. GARDINER, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.—The next Academic year commences on the first Wednesday in September, and continues forty-three weeks. The Trustees do not deem it necessary to enumerate the superior advantages afforded young ladies at this institution for acquiring a thorough and at the same time, finished education. It is sufficient to say that they retain their Principal, Rev. D. C. WRIGHT, A. M., with a corps of twelve accomplished assistants; and that the same faithful and devoted efforts will be made by them for the future which have given this institution a rank among the best Female Seminaries of the land. Parents confiding their daughters to the care of Mr. and Mrs. Wright may be assured that every attention necessary, either to their comfort or happiness in a refined and Christian Home, will be bestowed upon them. For particulars, we refer to our catalogue, which may be had of the Principal, or

H. O. VARICK, Secretary of Trustees.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 12, 1862.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—POUGHKeepsie-on-the-Hudson. This very select family school, for the education of a limited number of young ladies, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Mr. J. Ernest Perring, the celebrated tenor, and Mr. Fred. Rondel, Associate of the National Academy of Design, are among the instructors exclusively engaged.

Reference is made to Rev. Drs. Chauncey and Geer, Rev. Morgan Dix, Mr. Jas. Winslow, of Winslow, Lanier & Co.; Mr. R. C. Crocheron, No. 68 Murray-st.; and Mr. R. Storrs Willis. Catalogues may be had at Randolph's and at Appleton's, or by post, of the Rector.

Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M.

ALL WHO REQUIRE TEACHERS—FOR colleges, schools, or families—may learn, without charge, of well-qualified candidates for any department of instruction, at "A. A. B. SCHOOL INST.," No. 696 B'way. Parents supplied with school circulars.

☞ Experienced teachers are invited to call.

REFERENCE—Prof. A. Porter, Yale College; Dr. Ritchie, Amherst College; Faculty Rutgers College, Irving, Phinney & Co., A. S. Barnes & Co., Ivison, Blakeman & Mason, D. Appleton & Co., Publishers, N. Y.

C. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Thirty-ninth Annual Session of this institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10, 1862. All the courses of instruction will be given during the coming year, mostly as heretofore. The Annual Register, containing full information, may be obtained from

Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

APPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-third Semi-Annual Session Oct. 2, with unintelligence unimpaired by the war. It continues its rare facilities for instruction in the solid and ornamental branches and physical culture. For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

PINGRY SCHOOL ACADEMY.—FALL SESSION commences Sept. 15. Instruction imparted, including the thorough English, Classical, Mathematical, Scientific and Commercial Courses. Professor of Modern Languages, Rev. Dr. Cox, of Newburgh, N. Y. Principal, Rev. Dr. Pingry, Newburgh, N. Y. Trustees, Hon. Wm. Kent, Hon. W. Harrison, Esq., New-York, and Hon. Edward Wyer, New-York.

J. R. MANNING, A. M.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FEMALE SEMINARY, CHESTNUT HILL, PHILADELPHIA, PENN'A.—This school will reopen Sept. 25. For references or circulars apply to A. S. BARNES, No. 51 John-st., New-York, or address the Principal as above.

SCHOOL FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN WELL qualified to teach the classics and English, will hear of a good situation by addressing THOMAS FREEMAN, Caldwell, N. J. The proprietor proposes to retire from the business. The yearly income has averaged $1,150 for 14 years. $250 will secure the situation and furniture.

THE NEXT SESSION OF ERASMUS HALL, Flatbush, L. I., a select family school for boys, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 1. For circulars, &c., address the Principal,

Rev. W. W. HOWARD, A. M.

MISS STILLMAN'S BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 278 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, will reopen Sept. 16. The attention of parents designing to educate daughters from home particularly invited.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY—Fishkill Landing, on the Hudson.—A pleasant home for boys, with thorough instruction. Reopens Sept. 1. Circulars may be had at IVISON, PHINNEY & CO.'S, 50 Walker-st., or of the Principals, CARSWELL & DIMON.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENS

FINANCIAL.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS,
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
Will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Aug. 14, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.,

20	Continental Ins. Co.	$100	10 Home Ins. Co. $100
10	Mech. & Traders' Ins.	100	200 Wall-st Ins. Co. 20
25	N. Pacific R. Co.	100	50 Adriatic Ins. Co. 25
15	Williamsburgh City Ins.	50	10 Humboldt Ins. Co. 100
5	Com. Ham. & D. R.		5 Union Bank 50
40	Quarryessant Ins. Co.	25	5 Col. Marine Ins. 100
20	Resolute Ins. Co.	100	20 Indemnity Ins. Co. 100
60	N. Western Ins. Co.	50	40 Lorillard Ins. 25
80	Citizens' Bank	25	

$4,000 Sciota and Hocking Valley 6 per cent. Bonds.
2,000 Virginia State 6 per cent. Bonds.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Stock Broker, No. 52 William-st.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services as
a Member of the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, LATE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—Holders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and all the holders of the Receiver's certificates of indebtedness of the above-named Railroad, are hereby required, pursuant to a resolution adopted at the Bondholder's meeting of 9th of July, 1862, to deposit their above-named documents with L. H. MEYER, Chairman of the Trustees, before the 10th day of September, 1862, at No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9.

Attention is called to the third resolution, adopted at the Bondholders' meeting of 23d of July, 1862, according to which parties not complying are subject to be remitted to their rights in their distributive share of the proceeds of sale, and all other and further rights which they may have, by virtue of the agreement, to cease.

Those who have not yet subscribed to the agreement, and have not paid their share of advances to the Receiver, can, in accordance with the last resolution, adopted at Bondholders' meeting of 7th of July, 1862, now become parties to said agreement by subscribing and paying at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, before the 5th day of September, 1862.
L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1862.—Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, extended to 1879, are notified that the interest due Sept. 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that date, at this office, on presentation of the proper coupons. It will be necessary for the holders of bonds not thus extended to present them at the office of the Company, where they can receive the principal and interest to Sept. 1, 1862. The privilege of extending such bonds will cease at that date.
H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

TO ARMY OFFICERS, PAYMASTERS AND OTHERS.—VAN VLECK & TUCKER, No 4 Broad-st., one door from Wall-st., will furnish small gold in dollar pieces, quarter eagles, and five dollar pieces, in exchange for twenty dollar gold pieces, without extra charge, in amounts to suit.

MONEY.—PERSONS REQUIRING TEMPORARY accommodation are requested to procure a prospectus of the Mutual Loan and Discount Company, No. 57 Chatham-st. Business bills promptly discounted.
URWICK & KING, Agents.

MILWAUKEE AND HORICON BONDS,
Milwaukee and Watertown Bonds,
Milwaukee City Bonds bought.
GEORGE K. SISTARE,
No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

THE OSWEGO & SYRACUSE R. R. CO. EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid on the 20th day of August instant. Stockholders residing in New-York City will be paid by the Transfer Agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; and others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office only.
L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
OSWEGO, Aug. 5, 1862.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of five (5) per cent., payable to stockholders on demand, and a scrip dividend of thirty (30) per cent. on the "Earned Participating Premiums" of the past year; (said earned participating premiums amounting to $103,936;) also an interest dividend of six (6) per cent. on outstanding scrip. The scrip certificates will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th day of October next. By order of the Board.
RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1862.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a half (3½) per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, payable at the office in the City of New-York on and after SATURDAY, the 16th of August inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th to the 18th inst., both inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 38 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., out of the net earnings of the past (3) three months, payable at the office of the Company on and after FRIDAY, 22d inst.
The transfer book will close on the 14th, and reopen on the 25th inst. By order of the Board.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

THE NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
BRIDGEPORT, CONN., Aug. 9, 1862.
DIVIDEND NO. 13.—THE PRESIDENT AND Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company, payable 15th inst.
The transfer books will be closed till the 18th inst., inclusive.
H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the New-Jersey Zinc Company held August 8, 1862, a Dividend of Three per cent. was declared on common stock, payable on and after the 15th inst., at the Transfer Office of the Company, No. 108 Liberty-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th to the 15th.
A. H. FARLIN,
Treasurer and Secretary.

UNITED STATES TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK,
No. 48 Wall, corner William-st., Aug. 7, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMpany have declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. payable to stockholders or their representatives on the 9th August inst. JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE AND THE WAR.

Applications immediately filed, if accepted by the Medical Examiners, will entitle the applicant to policies of insurance on the following terms, viz:

On the 10th day of September the NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY will issue policies for the whole term of life, in sums not exceeding $5,000 on any one life, to all able-bodied, healthy men subject to military duty, at the usual rates of premium and 25 per cent. extra for the chance of being drafted, and for actual service in the army.

Every person paying the Extra Premium of 25 per cent. on the amount insured will have the option of entering the service without further charge, thus providing for their families a handsome sum of money in case they fall in battle, or by disease. Or, in case they prefer to send a substitute, he will be entitled to draw from the Company in money four times the amount of the Extra Premium paid. For instance: A person insured for $3,000 would pay to the Company as Extra Premium $75, and in case he is drafted, and prefers to send a substitute, he will receive $300 towards paying for one. A person insuring for $2,000 would pay an Extra Premium of $50, and receive $200.

Persons who may desire to insure for any larger sum than $5,000, and not exceeding $10,000, and indicating at the time of insuring a determination to furnish a substitute in the event of being drafted, will, on the payment of the Extra Premium at the same rate, receive four times the sum thereof in money. The Extra Premium on $10,000 will be $250. They will draw $40,000. Applications for this kind of insurance should be made immediately, that the medical examinations may be carefully had on behalf of the Company, and before the time of drafting, as after that time the system will be in operation.

This rate of Extra Premium will only relate to draft No. 1, for 300,000 Militia between the ages of 18 and 45, ordered by the President. Should any further drafts be ordered, or any modification made, a new schedule of rates will be adopted.

Office 63 William-st., Chamber of Commerce Building, Room No. 22.
NEW-YORK, August 11, 1862.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL $250,000, WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	ALVE. E. LAING,
SILAS BRONSON,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
A. R. ENO,	JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
JOHN WATSON,	A. VYNIAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	HENRY C. LEVERICH,
E. T. NICOLL,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	JOHN J. WALKER,
	HUGH LAING, President.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

OFFER FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1862.
Proposals, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Coffee," will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the 16th instant, for furnishing and delivering, on receiving ten days' notice, at the United States Navy-yard at Brooklyn, all the coffee which may be required for the use of the navy during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863.

The coffee to be equal to the best Cuba, according to the sample at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and to be delivered there without extra charge.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed. This guaranty must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guaranty. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty.
I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

OFFICE OF WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT, Aug. 6, 1862.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until the 18th day of August, 1862, for furnishing the bricks, cement and sand, required for the completion of the Washington Aqueduct.

There will be required about 4,000,000 bricks, 5,000 barrels of Cement, 30,000 bushels of sand—but these quantities will be increased or diminished, as may be found necessary.

Five hundred barrels of cement are needed which will set very quickly, and entirely to the satisfaction of the Engineer.

Forms for proposals may be obtained at this office. They will be indorsed, "Proposals for Brick," "for Cement," or "for Sand," as the case may be, and directed to "Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."
WM. R. HUTTON,
Chief Engineer.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1862.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, for supplying the following articles of lumber, viz.:

100,000 feet 2-inch spruce plank.
75,000 feet 1-inch pine boards.

The above lumber to be of good, merchantable quality, subject to inspection, and to be delivered on board such vessels as may be employed to transport it, which vessels will be placed at convenient locations for its shipment.
D. D. TOMPKINS, Asst. Quartermaster-Gen.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11, 1862.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until TUESDAY, 19th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for one thousand (1,000) army wagons. Bidders will state the shortest time of delivery. Proposals will be received for any portion of the above number. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed unreasonable, and those proposing to deliver them in the shortest time will have the preference. Security will be required for the faithful performance of the contracts, the whole to be delivered in Philadelphia, subject to inspection.
(Signed.) G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, July 25, 1862.
WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.—PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of August, for completing the distributing reservoir of the Washington Aqueduct. Plans and specifications may be seen after the 12th of August.

Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Reservoir, and directed to "Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."
WALTER J. SMITH, Chief Clerk.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, July 29, 1862.
DOMESTIC NITRE.—PROPOSALS WILL BE received at this office for supplying the navy with DOMESTIC NITRE, either crude or refined.
JOHN A. DAHLGREN,
Chief of Bureau of Ordnance.

Times and *Evening Post* please copy, and send bills and receipts in duplicate, with copy of advertisement, to the Navy Agent, Washington, D. C., for payment.

NEW-YORK, August 12, 1862.
WANTED—ON OR BEFORE THE 17TH INST., 1,000 blue and 2,000 scarlet blankets; must be of pure wool, of inches wide and 75 inches long, and weigh three pounds each. The blue blankets to have an orange border three inches wide, three inches from the edge. The scarlet blankets to have a border of the same size, black. Blankets of these colors, nearly approximating to above description, may be purchased. Apply to S. CRISTIN, Captain of Ordnance, No. 55 White-st., up stairs.

OFFICE OF WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT, Aug. 6, 1862.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL the 25th day of August, 1862, for the completion of the auxiliary pipe vault of the Washington Aqueduct.

Plans and specifications can be obtained at this office.

Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Pipe Vault," and addressed to "Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."
WM. R. HUTTON, Chief Engineer.

Custom-house, New-York, Aug. 5, 1862.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 23d instant, for supplying the ship-chandlery for the revenue cutters and boats on the station for the remainder of the fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1863. Lists of the articles required will be furnished, on application at this office.
HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN B. CURTIS, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave via Jersey City ferry, from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk, and intermediate Stations. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo, and principal intermediate Stations. 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal Stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk, and principal Stations. The Express Trains connect at Hornellsville with Railroad for Buffalo; at Elmira, with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Tom's River, &c. On and after July 1, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 6:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, until further notice, the steamboat will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M., instead of 4 o'clock. Returning, cars leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 10:40 A. M., and 4 P. M., except on Saturday, when the afternoon train will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Penn's Grove, Highland's, Seaman, Point Pleasant, &c. First class meals on board the steamboat. Passengers for points below Tarantown, on the main line, will take the 2:30 P. M. boat on Saturdays.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hamilton.
At 8:30 A. M., 2 M., 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.
On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, foot 1st-st. Ferry, at 8 A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:15 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with 6:40 P. M., Sundays in sleeping car) 7 and 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.	(Sundays excepted.) 6:40 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1813,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 13 Sa-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

THE DUTY OF PAYING THE REWARD for apprehension and delivery of deserters from the Volunteer service having been assigned to me, it becomes necessary, in consequence of the irregular arrests and detention, to give notice that no reward will be paid unless the certificate sets forth the regiment, letter of company, Captain commanding, and State in which the prisoner was enrolled. This certificate to be signed by a commissioned officer, who has been regularly mustered into the service of the United States.
FRANK E. HOWE, A. S. M.,
No. 134 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (36th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $1 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which he has been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; can be sent by mail, postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. in the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book, for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send it, to any address, on receipt of two dollar stamps. A copy of the work containing every information required. Address Box No. 5,749 Post-office, A Stray, N. Y.

PROTRATED POWERS RESTORED.—A medical gentleman, specially devoted to both sexes, restored to healthful vigor by the use of Trestaine's Nos. 1, 2 and 3, the book entitled "Human Frailty"—it tells everything. Published by Dr. BARROW, No. 7 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, and sent free everywhere on receipt of 25 cents worth of postage stamps. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO YOUNG MEN.—SCORES OF GRATEFUL letters weekly are now received from people who have recovered PERFECT HEALTH by following the directions contained in Drs. TRALL and JACKSON'S great work, called "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, AND THE SEXUAL ORGANISM AND ITS HEALTHFUL MANAGEMENT." Price $3. For sale in New-York by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121, and H. DEXTER, No. 139 Nassau-st.; C. BLANCHARD, No. 50 Ann-st., and all booksellers everywhere.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. York.

MEN WHO ARE FEEBLE, OLD TOO soon, or nervous, and those who wish not to become so, should all read the new book on the PHYSIOLOGY AND DERANGEMENTS OF THE MALE SYSTEM, by Dr. F. Hollick, author and lecturer. Ninety-eighth edition. Colored plates and wood cuts. 500 pages. Sent free by post, to any address, for $1. Direct to Dr. F. HOLLICK, Box No. 3,606 Post-office, New-York City. Office No. 59 Broadway. Hours 10 to 2.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 12 4th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $1 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You will have contracted that soul and body-destroying disease, soon published by Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with advice.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 11 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS.—ESTABLISHED IN 1830—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & Co.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 35 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps. 200 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., OPPOSITE Lord & Taylor's, New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved artificial teeth, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or plating, $25; silver or rubber $10; partial sets gold, per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1. Extracting, 25 cts.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—Health, comfort and pleasure. Cars leave Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, every 20 minutes.

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THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
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AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$150
Second Cabin Passage	85
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	70

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 13.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 27.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 3.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 17.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS
FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,500 tons, JAS. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from Iser Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River.

STEAM
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
WILL BE DISPATCHED

FROM LIVERPOOL,	FROM NEW-YORK,
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN,	
SATURDAY, Aug. 16.	TUESDAY, Sept. 9.
WEDNESDAY Oct. 1.	SATURDAY, Oct. 25.
TUESDAY, Nov. 18.	THURSDAY, Dec. 11.

First Cabin, from $110 to $155
Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.
Second Cabin State-room Berths, meals served at separate table, $80.
Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool, in First or Second Cabin, at a fare and a half.
Third Cabin—Intermediate State-room—Passengers found with bed, bedding, table utensils, and good substantial food. $55.
Steerage, with superior accommodations, $35.
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced surgeon on board.
For freight and passage, apply to H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18

THE MILITARY EXCITEMENT.

A WAR MEETING IN HOBOKEN.

Speeches by Charles H. Winfield, Daniel E. Sickles, and Gen. Walbridge.

Judge Whiting Makes a Sensation Address---Lieut.-Col. Farnham Calls him to Account---A Scene.

One of the largest and most influential meetings ever held in Hoboken, took place last evening at Odd Fellow's Hall. The room was crowded with an attentive and appreciative audience. Owing to the sickness of the Mayor, who had been requested to preside, the President of the City Councils, Mr. MAINES, officiated as Chairman. Mr. OSMEN was chosen Secretary.

CHAS. H. WINFIELD, Esq., of Jersey City, was the first speaker. He took occasion to refute a slander that had been circulated, to the effect that New-Jersey was "secesh." He stigmatized it as a "lie" in most energetic terms. He cited the noble conduct of New-Jersey troops on recent battle-fields, as the best evidence that New-Jersey was loyal. His speech was received with great enthusiasm.

The Chair then announced that Lieut. WIRT was present and would be happy to receive recruits.

Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES was now introduced to the meeting amid a most cordial testimonial of welcome. Cheer after cheer greeted him as he took the stand.

SPEECH OF GEN. SICKLES.

Gen. SICKLES, after the immense cheering had subsided, said he did not hear from any source that he was expected to be present, until late in the day, and he had not expected to be able to attend. He had just returned from a long and laborious tour in Western New-York. Indeed his campaign for reinforcements had been not less arduous than the campaign on the Peninsula. He was here to testify to his homage for the objects of this meeting. He was here to make honorable mention of the brave service of the Jerseymen in the Excelsior Brigade. [Cheers.] At the time his command was organized, he had not the patronage of any State. Men came to him from Michigan, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-York, and New-Jersey. He was proud to call his command a Union Brigade. [Applause.] He received about 600 men from New Jersey. He knew enough to know that the soldier it was who won the victory. He would say that there were no nobler, braver or truer soldiers in the Army of the Potomac than the soldiers from New-Jersey. The Army of the Potomac had been vilified, and its unconquerable chief [three cheers for McCLELLAN repeated] deserved well of the country. He knew that unjust criticisms and comments had been made. They had only to refresh their memories to know that cabals and cliques had been formed against the best Generals that ever lived. Even during the Revolution there were those who wanted to replace WASHINGTON with GATES, or even ARNOLD. It was claimed that McCLELLAN—[cheers]—was too tardy and had not "dash"—a favorite word with those who never fight. [Applause.] For himself he preferred to fight under a General who had brains, and knew when and where and how to fight. [Great cheering.] McCLELLAN, with but a column of the great army which he had created, had fought the rebels to their very doors, [applause,] and had gone as far as he could in prudence go. [Applause]. He was glad that New-Jersey was loyal, and would furnish her quota, not of conscripts, but of volunteers. [Great cheering]. This was not a war against individuals, or a crusade against property. It was not a war against institutions, however obnoxious, not a war of retaliation or revenge—but it was a war to crush rebellion—to maintain the Constitution and the laws, [cheers,] to restore the power of the Government, and the waving of the flag over the whole country. [Applause.] For such a man he enlisted. Such a war required men—many men. Where in any city in the South could such a meeting be convened to hear a soldier talk? There was a regiment of able-bodied men here, who of them had enlisted? [Not a voice answered.] Could none of them go?

A VOICE—Take the Black Republicans—they made the war.

Gen. SICKLES—Oh, my friend, that is a poor excuse for your not fighting—a miserable excuse. [Great confusion, cheers, and cries of put out the traitor.] Such a man is a fit subject for a draft. [Applause.] It is just such men who are trying to escape to Canada to avoid serving their country. [Applause.]

THE VOICE—That's a falsehood, Mr. SICKLES, I don't run away.

OTHER VOICES—"Take his name!" "Have him drafted!" "Put him out!"

Gen. SICKLES continued, saying that such men had their utility, and he would make some use of the occurrence. He had found many men who were ready to interpose politics as a reason for not doing their duty. No one would accuse him of sympathy with the political party in power. He knew of none of the dominant power for which he had voted. He had his political opinions, and, at a proper time, he would express them. But when his former political associates said they would appeal to the sword, and fired on Fort Sumter, [applause,] he ceased to be a politician, and became a soldier. [Great cheering.] When peace should be restored by the subjugation of the rebels, all of us would be at liberty to resume our political discussions. Then they might criticise the cause of the war, the question whether men had proved faithful to their trust, and then the guilty would be punished. But now was not the time for the inquiry. Now all other considerations must be put aside except the duty of sustaining the Government, and putting down the rebellion which menaces our liberties. [Great applause.] He counseled his old political friends to remember how they regarded, in 1812 and in the war with Mexico, the men who failed to come up to the full measure of support of the Government in its hour of need. Let them remember the great responsibilities of the President and those in power. Let them hold the Government to economy and an absence of partizanship, and place confidence in those who prove worthy of their trust. He had not voted for the President, but, from a scrutiny of his acts, taking into consideration the difficulties with which he is surrounded, the numbers of the rebels, the scattered army and navy, the angry treasury, the jealous eyes of Europe, ready to send here a second Pump of Marathon to take advantage of our divisions—when he saw, in spite of all this, that the President had maintained the National dignity; that foreign intervention had been prevented; that the rebels had been put at bay in their own capital instead of menacing ours; that our army was to be doubled—large as it was; the sagacity, faithfulness, loyalty and justness of a patriotic President were made manifest. [Applause.] Justice, truth and candor demanded that they should admit that ABRAHAM LINCOLN had proven himself a capable and able Chief Magistrate. [Applause.] In conclusion Mr. SICKLES recited at length to the conduct of the gallant Jerseymen in this war. He counseled them by all the persuasive eloquence he could master, to fill up the old regiments—those which had been foremost in the battle, and were now with thinned ranks still facing the foe. He urged them to promptly comply with the call of the Government and all would be well, and concluded amid great applause.

Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE was next introduced.

SPEECH OF GEN. WALBRIDGE.

Gen. WALBRIDGE said it was cruel to obtrude a civilian in a time like this, when men were present who had been baptized in battle. Perhaps he was called because he had, when time sat lighter on his brow, been called to command, by as fine a body of men as ever existed, to do battle against old England if necessary. [Applause.] He was ready to do battle now should the exigency arise. [Cheers.] He was gratified at the eulogium that had been pronounced upon the President and his advisers, and the Generals, and especially the General who was the immediate commander of Gen. SICKLES. He now called for cheers for the men in the ranks. [Energetic cheers.] But the practical question was now, Who would enlist in the armies of the Union?

A VOICE—I will.

Gen. WALBRIDGE—Come up here, my old friend. [A gentleman about fifty years of age came up on the stand amid great cheering.] Is it not a reflection on the young men of New-Jersey that this gentleman, old enough to be exempt, is the only volunteer? Men of family might be sure that those dependent upon them would get relief.

THE RECRUIT—I do not want relief. [Laughter and applause.] I go any way, General.

Gen. WALBRIDGE proceeded to speak of the prospects of foreign intervention. He said that if England and France should combine against us, we would go to Charleston by the way of London and Paris. [Great cheering.] When that contest came, how long would it be before Ireland, France and Venice would be free, and universal liberty reign throughout the world? [Applause.] It was for the would-be Intermeddlers to say whether this rebellion should be let alone for us to conquer, or whether the torch of civil war should be lit all over the world. [Applause.] He was not now for finding fault with anybody, but for strengthening the Government now. Great God! 500,000 people, drawn from a population of 20,000,000, hemmed in their own capital for a year by the resources of 5,000,000! Oh, for some master mind to arise and lead us at once to victory. [Applause.] Such a result could not be long delayed. The Government had shown a disposition to do the right thing. He only hoped they would let the white men do the fighting, and the black men the digging. [Applause.] This contest should never end until that flag floated over every inch over which it floated when the war began. [Applause.] He believed that we, therefore, must not only meet our foes with equal numbers, but, superior in proportion to our superiority of population. But, we were actually in inferior numbers, and, if the call of the President was only responded to, we should announce to the world that a gallant and victorious army at home was ready to pay its respects to the interventionists abroad. [Applause.] Those who would be needed then could best go now and take a few lessons. [Applause.] The descendants of the men of Monmouth were needed now by every consideration that could animate honest, upright and patriotic men. Let them come forward and do their duty in sustaining the best Government that ever existed on the earth.

Gen. WALBRIDGE'S earnest manner and impassioned words drew forth repeated plaudits, and he was rewarded with three cheers at the close.

SPEECH OF JUDGE WHITING.

Judge WHITING said the time for talking had passed. The time for action had arrived. In the long vista of time we had been promised by our Southern brethren that the present condition of affairs would arrive. The South had presented to us only the question of subjugation or extermination. They discussed no other. They say they hate the Government and the Yankees; they will never come back in the Union. They will be exterminated rather than come back. What's the use of talking any more about it. [Applause.] He read, with regret, of the order of Secretary STANTON to prevent the renegades from running away. Let them go. We do not want to enlist cowards. If a man would run away from the draft he was not fit to be a soldier. [Applause.] If we had cowards and drunkards in the army the Southerners would whip us. [Applause.] For himself he was too old to go—they wouldn't take him. But he hadn't filed his exemption papers. [Laughter and applause,] and wouldn't. His son was in the army, and he had trod the sacred soil of Virginia to see him. The "sacred soil" [laughter] was indeed sacred now. [Laughter.] The question was now would men do their duty and sustain the Government? He was not here to loud anybody. He had no doubt that if the army was left to do its business, unmolested, the rebellion would be put down within twelve months. [Applause.] But the civil and military powers must not be mixed. Each must attend to its own particular business. The South was mad, and we insisted upon nothing but the enforcement of the laws. We must look to it that the President should call to account the man who had permitted the rebel officers—BUCKNER, HEBERT, &c.—to be given up under pretence of exchange for Union officers—while poor COCORAN was kept in prison for a year. [Applause.] The Government must turn over a new leaf before it could expect victory. [Applause.] If a movement was to be made, who knew it first? JEFF. DAVIS. [Applause.] We must root out the Secessionists in our Departments and in the army. [Applause.] What had been done with our splendid army? They had been decentralized—on the principle of the Constitution of the State of New-York. [Laughter.] The politicians had pursued this policy and decentralized the army. McCLELLAN had been asked to guard a line of thirty miles and take Richmond with sixty thousand men. [Laughter.] He believed that in New-York, where there were many Secessionists, men should be compelled to take the oath of allegiance, join the army, or be sent to Fort Lafayette. [Applause.] In Washington they should clear out the secession women. He liked the ladies—at his age they could not do him much harm. [Laughter.] But, put them where they could not do harm. [Applause.] Then why did not they see to it that the rank and file were promoted. [Applause.] Not to have a man promoted to a Brigadier Generalship who had not a dog to follow him into the field. [Applause and laughter.] He had no doubt that a lawyer could be a good President as well as a good General. Gen. SICKLES was a good General, but, he believed he would make a better President than ABRAHAM LINCOLN! Gen. SICKLES would punish a man who gave up rebel officers and got in return only the promise that the Union officers would be returned. [Applause.] We want no niggers to head the white man's battles. [Applause.] Let the darkey dig, cook, wash, and carry the musket for his white master, and when he sees the eye of the foe let him take the musket and shout. [Applause.]

Judge WHITING continued at some length to find fault with the Government plan of conducting the war. He said that when such men as WENDELL PHILLIPS were allowed to boast that they had been disunionists for forty years, he supposed he ran no risk of arrest for telling a little plain truth here.

A VOICE—Is the President responsible for what those men do?

Judge WHITING—He is responsible for letting them go on unmolested. [Applause.] The Judge continued to aver that CHEEVER, PHILLIPS and GREELEY ought to be in Fort Lafayette, and again censured the President for not calling Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS to account for giving up the rebel officers, when the Union officers were still held as prisoners.

Lieut.-Col. FARNHAM, of the Excelsior Brigade, who has just recovered from severe wounds received at the battle of Williamsburgh, and who was present on the stand, here rose, and declared that he would not listen quietly, while the Government was denounced, and his superior officer maligned. He did not come here to hear anybody talk politics, or to dissuade men from enlisting. [Great confusion.]

Judge WHITING replied that he was not denouncing the Government. He was as loyal, and had spent as much blood and treasure to sustain the Government as his friend Col. FARNHAM. He took it that the first duty of a soldier was coolness.

Col. FARNHAM—I know the duties of a soldier and you don't.

Judge WHITING said he had never called the President a broomstick or a turtle as PHILLIPS had. He proceeded to detail the patriotic services of himself and his boy. The latter had voted against LINCOLN and gone to the war, and two young men, who at the same time voted for LINCOLN, staid at home. His son had never asked a furlough, and said, "As long as my country asks my service I will never ask a furlough."

Lieut.-Col. FARNHAM, evidently deeming this an insinuation, in view of his absence from his regiment, briefly stated (amid great confusion) that he was absent only because he was wounded, and in obedience to the command of his superior officer. He had fought in this war from its commencement, in the Mexican war, and in every war for liberty where he could obtain a chance. He was here as a recruiting officer, and any man who interfered with recruiting the decimated ranks of the army was a traitor, and it was his business to arrest him. [Great excitement, cries of "Put him out," "Wilding," "Farnham."] They were not met in a political meeting, or for any political crotchets. If that was not so, it was a different meeting from what he thought it was. [Applause.] He came here to recruit for his regiment, and those New-Jersey men who fought side by side with him. It was his duty to arrest any man who thus censured Adjutant-General THOMAS in a depreciating manner, and charged him with neglect of duty and discouraged enlistments, no matter what the speaker had done for the war. He never addressed a public audience in his life, but he could not resist the impulse to speak now. He thought this was a recruiting meeting.

As soon as the audience found out who Lieut.-Col. FARNHAM was, they cheered him to the echo, and it was with the utmost difficulty that Judge WHITING could be heard. He continued to defend himself against the charge of disloyalty, and in conclusion, demanded of Lieut.-Col. FARNHAM to withdraw his charge.

Lieut.-Col. FARNHAM was finally called for, and Mr. HOSEA B. PERKINS, who was about to speak, kindly gave way for an explanation. Lieut.-Col. FARNHAM then reiterated his reasons for interfering with Judge WHITING, who, he thought, had been guilty of introducing politics and discouraging enlistments. In conclusion, he said that speaking was not his forte, but that if they would only give him ten recruits he would talk to them all night if they wanted.

Judge WHITING said, amid great indisposition on the part of the audience to hear him, that he would give ten dollars to each of those recruits.

After speeches by HOSEA B. PERKINS and CONRAD SWACKHAMMER, pouring oil on the troubled waters and eliciting the most patriotic responses, the meeting adjourned, amid great enthusiasm and decidedly improved prospects for recruiting in New-Jersey. The success of the affair was greatly due to the efforts of Messrs. MAINES and BOGART, of the Committee of Arrangements.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN THE CITY.

UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE.

The mustering and disbursing officers, Capt. LARNED and Lieut. KENARTON, had another hard day's work yesterday. Over 200 men passed through their hands, nearly all for regiments in the field. All these had to be inspected, passed, and paid their bounty, and the officers named, as well as Dr. MOTT, had quite enough to do.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.

Brisk times, also, are the order of the day at the Quartermaster's office. Gen. ARTHUR and his aids have scarcely had a moment's leisure. The labor of this office, though, is admirably systematized, and thereby confusion and delay are avoided. It is said that fifteen regiments are nearly completed, and will be ready for marching orders in nine days. Few persons have any adequate conception of the amount of hard work necessarily connected with the equipment and preparation of so large a body of men, and Gen. ARTHUR deserves praise for the speedy manner he has equipped them.

THE EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

Gen. SICKLES' fighting brigade is in high favor with volunteers. The recruiting station in the City Hall Park is thronged all day with applicants for admission to the ranks of this famous band of veterans. Some hundreds have already joined, and before the first of next month it is believed the Brigade will be recuperated to its original strength. Some of the increase of popularity, which the Brigade has obtained within a day or two, is owing to every regiment in it having been furnished with new uniforms imported from France. These uniforms are made of the finest kind of French regulation cloth. They will neither shrink nor discolor. They will wash and wear till the wearers are almost tired of wearing them. The first four regiments of the brigade receive a handsomely designed blue chasseur uniform trimmed with yellow. The Fifth Regiment (Col. GRAHAM'S) receive a full Zouave costume, of the same pattern as that used in in the French army. A set of these Zouave clothes were provided for the Duryee Zouaves nine months ago, and they look bright and fresh yet, though they have gone through hard work at Baltimore, and have had six months' experience of Peninsula swamps and battles. With such clothes, SICKLES' paladins need never fear to look dirty or shabby. The recruiting officers detailed to obtain men for the Excelsiors are Capt. J. L. CRADWICK and Lieut. WM. MCCONNELL.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT REGIMENT.

This regiment is being pushed rapidly forward toward completion by its energetic officers, aided by the members of the Fifth Senatorial District Committee on Enlistments. There were yesterday over five hundred men in camp at Turtle Bay Brewery, Forty-fifth-street and East River, and more are coming in all the time. Col. ELIAS PEISSNER is beloved by his officers and soldiers, and is known to be an accomplished military man.

YOSBURGH CHASSEURS.

Col. BUCKINGHAM is anxious to leave with his regiment to join the Eagle Brigade, of which it is the Fifth. He wants some two or three of his companies filling up, and asks for about a hundred more able-bodied volunteers for the purpose. Apply at No. 112 Walker-street; the tent in the City Hall Park, or at the camp, Red House, Harlem.

THE GALLANT NINTH.

The Ninth—HAWKINS' Zouaves—one of the most glorious regiments New-York has sent to the war, has lost some of its members in battle and a few from disease. It wants 150 or 200 recruits to bring it up to its former proud array of 1,100, and calls on the young and respectable men of the City to come forward and fill its war-thinned ranks. In after years a [man can have no prouder reputation to boast upon than that of having belonged to the Hawkins' Zouaves. The regiment is composed of a superior class of volunteers, and wants to be recruited from the same class. His brave and popular Colonel—RUSH C. HAWKINS—is at the head of his command again, and BRANNIGAN is still the General under whom it serves. Capt. C. CHILD, No. 545 Broadway, is the officer sent on here for reinforcements.

THE FIFTH (DURYEE'S ZOUAVES.)

Capt. GOUVERNEUR CARR brings in quite a number of men for this regiment from his recruiting office, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel; but a big gap has been made in this splendid regiment—on the field of battle they have lost nearly one-third of their former strength—and this deficit has to be made good. There is no regiment in the service that offers so many attractions to the young man who wishes to be patriotic, and at the same time has aspirations after military renown.

THE SEVENTY-NINTH (HIGHLANDERS.)

No more glorious name has been gained by any regiment in the field than by the noble Highlanders. At Bull Run they were faithful to the last. In numerous engagements in South Carolina they have borne themselves bravely, and on James Island they once more showed the world how Scotchmen can fight even in a hopeless cause. They have been badly cut up though, and want fresh muscle and pluck with which to earn laurels in the future. These the stalwart men of their own country now here must supply them. Volunteering for the past few days for the Seventy-ninth has been brisk, but recruits must come in fast to fill up its ranks by the end of the month. Headquarters is at the Mercer House, corner of Mercer and Broome streets, and other offices are at No. 76 West Twenty-fourth-street, No. 79 White-street, and the City Hall Park. Capts. JOSEPH LAING and R. J. SHILLINGLAW are detailed for this duty, and have means at their disposal to promptly pay all bounties.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE BOUNTIES.

The bounties promised to volunteers into regiments in the field by the members of the Produce Exchange, are to be paid to men joining the Excelsior Brigade, the Duryee Zouaves, the Fourteenth (Brooklyn), and the Seventy-ninth, Highlanders. The money is ready for all recruits for these organizations.

SECOND METROPOLITAN GUARD.

This regiment, which is being organized under police auspices, will be one of the crack corps of the war. Its ranks will be, to a considerable extent, filled by members of the force, and none but men of good stature and unimpeachable character are admitted. Capt. SILVEY, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, has resigned his shield, and is raising a company. Amongst the reported resignations, either for the purpose of taking commissions or to enter the ranks, are those of Sergeants HARVOORT, FULLER, ALLAIRE, WASHBURNE and HAWES, and quite a number of patrolmen.

THE STANTON LEGION.

The statement that the "Thurlow Weed Guard," Col. OLMSTEAD, had been consolidated with the "Stanton Legion," Col. W. H. ALLEN, has proven incorrect. Col. OLMSTEAD, not having correctly represented the number of men in his command, has not been and will not be attached to the Legion in any position whatever, but his company officers, with the men enlisted by them, have been received into Col. ALLEN'S corps. Independent companies desiring to enter a first-class regiment soon to go into active service, will find the Stanton Legion possessed of many peculiar advantages.

THE FIRST REGIMENT NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

The Produce Exchange Committee have appropriated an extra bounty of $10 per man, for the first 300 men that are mustered into this regiment; the bounty is paid at the regimental headquarters, No. 814 Broadway. Capt. HOWLAND'S Company—the "Monitors," is full, and a second company is now being organized. Persons desiring to join should make early application.

THE METROPOLITAN GUARDS—A GREAT INDUCEMENT.

At their meeting, on Tuesday last, the Board of Police Commissioners passed the following resolution, which really is a great inducement for those who may join the Metropolitan Guards:

Resolved, That this Board will appoint, as vacancies may occur, such men possessing the necessary physical qualifications as shall have been honorably discharged from the Second Regiment of Metropolitan Guards.

GERMAN RECRUITING.

The work goes bravely on, and, from present appearances, it does not appear likely that the Germans will form a mere sprinkling in the Union ranks. If they should, that sprinkling will be a most important one. It will be mustard and pepper in the most approved military style.

THE SCHWARZE JAEGER.

The Fifty-fourth Regiment N. Y. S. V., or "Black Hessemen," as their distinctive German name implies, under the command of Col. EUGENE A. KOZLAY and attached to Major-Gen. SIGEL'S Army Corps, are recruiting at Pythagoras Hall, No. 131 Canal-street, under the supervision of Lieut.-Col. STEPHAN KOVACS. The reputation of Col. KOZLAY, who served with distinction in the Hungarian struggle for independence, against the usurpations and invasion of Austria, when Hungary was but a few millions contending with the bulk of that mighty empire, will quickly attract a full complement of recruits. This regiment enjoys peculiar advantages, and will always see the thickest of the fight.

THIRD BATTALION NEW-YORK ARTILLERY.

This regiment is now stationed at Forts Ethan Allen and Marcy, in the vicinity of Washington. It requires about 150 men to complete its maximum regimental strength, and is now receiving recruits at No. 15 Bowery. Capt. FRANZ MATTHUSCHEK is the officer in charge. Lieut.-Col. SENGER, the Commandant of the corps, is much esteemed by his men, and the inducements to join his regiment are so great that the close of the present week will probably find it filled.

THE FIFTY-EIGHTH N. Y. S. V.

Capt G. MASS is recruiting for the above popular body, at the Hotel Du Nord, Nos. 37 and 39 Bowery.

THE GARIBALDI GUARD.

The Thirty-ninth Regiment, New-York State Volunteers, known by the above title, is slowly receiving accessions, at Nos. 53 and 55 Franklin-street, and No. 114½ Sixth-street, near Avenue A. Lieut.-Col. SCHWARZ has immediate control of the recruiting business. The headquarters are at Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery. Col. F. G. D'UTASSY, the Commander, is, it will be remembered, one of the favorite officers with SIGEL. French and Italian recruiting seems to have ceased, and all the new-comers to this corps are Germans. In fact, such now compose the majority of the regiment.

THE NEW-YORK FLYING BATTERY.

This excellent organization, more generally known as "Schirmer's Battery," is under the orders of Maj. L. SCHIRMER, *Chef d'Artillerie* with Gen. SIGEL. Its great services in the series of actions recently fought in front of Richmond, and the tried experience, ability and courage of its officers, have won it a wide reputation. It is recruiting now at GUSTAV LINDENMUELLER'S, Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery. Acting Capt. H. JAHN is the officer in charge. But very few more men are required.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.

The Third Regiment of this formidable force is largely composed of Germans, and lacks but fifty men of completion. Every recruit receives the $50 State bounty at once, $25 when he is sworn in and $25 when the regiment leaves. When the regiment is mustered in, he gets the $13 month's pay in advance. All care is taken of the soldier and his family, and the motto of the officers is to maintain discipline by means of good treatment to the private. Capt. AUGUST C. TAUSZKY, First-Lieut. B. C. FREYTAG and Second-Lieut. CHARLES SCHNEIDER conduct the recruiting at offices No. 75 Norfolk-street, No. 84 Chrystie-street, No. 49 Chatham-street and No. 192 East Eleventh-street.

From the above list of regiments, and those we have been publishing for days past, it will be seen that the Germans are full of warlike ardor, and that they far outstrip every other foreign nationality in their practical efforts for the new levy of troops. Yet, we hear very little of them in our American circles. They are content to leave every battle-field to speak for them, and in their comparative and modest obscurity here, are content with the muttered reflection each Teuton soldier repeats to himself,

"I FIGHTS MIT SIGEL!"

PATRIOTISM IN THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

ADOPTION OF THE ORDINANCE APPROPRIATING $1,000,000 FOR THE DEFENCE OF NEW-YORK HARBOR—MILITIA REGIMENTS ENLISTING FOR THE NINE MONTHS' SERVICE TO BE PAID $10,000 EACH.

At a regular meeting of this Board yesterday the report of the Joint Committee on National Affairs, laid over at the last meeting, relative to the defences of New-York Harbor, was called up, when Alderman DAYTON raised a point of order against the consideration of the report, on the ground, first, that the Mayor's message upon the subject of Harbor Defences was never referred to the Committee on National Affairs, and therefore could not be made the basis of a report from that Committee; and second, that the report was not signed by a majority of the Committee. Alderman ALLEN, one of the Committee whose signature was lacking, stated that he neglected to sign the report through inadvertence, and Alderman BOOLS moved that he be permitted to sign it now.

Alderman DAYTON opposed the motion as informal and illegal, but was overruled, and Alderman ALLEN was permitted to affix his signature. The first objection was overruled as of no account, for the reason that the message was referred to the joint Committee in the Board of Councilmen, and therefore came regularly before the Committee.

The report was then read and adopted, together with the accompanying ordinance appropriating $1,000,000 to carry out the same.

The report of the same Committee, offering a bounty of $10,000 to such of the organized militia regiments of this City as shall fill up their ranks and enlist for the nine months under the last call of the Government, was taken up and adopted without opposition. Alderman SMITH said he had authority for stating, that if this appropriation was made, the Seventh, the Thirty-ninth, and probably other regiments now serving for three months, would reënlist for the nine months.

After some unimportant routine business, the Board adjourned to the 2d Monday in September.

MILITARY MATTERS IN BROOKLYN.

As compared with other portions of the State, recruiting is dull in Brooklyn at this time. No public meeting has been held to raise money and encourage recruiting, and, according to present appearances, the deficiency to be made up by drafting will be a large one unless the 15,000 men already sent to the war from the city are considered when the order for drafting is made out. Kings County has sent twice as many men to the war in proportion to the population as any other county in the State, excepting only New-York. The quota for Suffolk County under the drafting order will be about 1,055, but as only a few men have heretofore volunteered in that county, it is supposed that she will be called upon under the draft for 2,000 men. Queens County has been much more patriotic than Suffolk, the little village of Flushing alone having furnished 325 men.

Mr. WHITE of the Merchants' Bank, yesterday, paid $5 bounty extra to all who came forward and volunteered.

The members of Eagle Company No. 4 are raising a company for the Empire Brigade. GEORGE MCCONN is to be Captain and EDWARD GILLEN First Lieutenant. Both of these officers were members of the Ellsworth Fire Zouaves, and served at Bull Run.

DEMONSTRATIVE PATRIOTISM AT THE NAVY-YARD.

A few days since a meeting of the founders employed in the Navy-yard was held, when Mr. F. EVANS was called to the Chair, and B. G. WORTMAN was appointed Secretary. A Committee appointed for the purpose reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We, the employes of the Founders Department, hail with pleasure the noble call of the President in calling out the militia of these United States, for the suppression of this the most wicked of all rebellions. We, the workmen of this Department, now pledge ourselves to sustain and encourage him in his noble effort, by refusing out inducements to our brethren to volunteer. Those who do so shall receive our united support.

Resolved, That in order to facilitate the movement, we, the men in this department, do pledge ourselves, each and every one of us, to subscribe one day's pay monthly, if required, to defray the expenses of the families of those who may go to the war voluntarily or in any other way.

Resolved, That we will agree to pay from time to time such money as shall be requisite to defray the expenses of said families, providing said sum shall not amount to over what is guaranteed as above.

Resolved, That there be a committee appointed to wait on the master of this department and request him to accept the office of treasurer to said funds, and to pay out to such families monthly, at his office here, such sums as we, the workmen, may agree upon.

Resolved, That the sum agreed upon shall neither be increased nor diminished during the time those men may be out at the seat of war.

Resolved, That the money to be raised in this way, the men shall, on pay-day, pay to the foreman of this department the amount due by each man; and he shall directly transfer said money over to the master of this department, to be paid out to each family monthly; and he it further

Resolved, That all persons receiving money from the treasurer will be required to give receipts for said money, and the treasurer is authorized to pay out no money without said receipts.

On motion of Mr. HANNAH it was agreed that the wives of those going to the war from this Department should receive the sum of $1 per week, and each child $1 per week—the same to be paid monthly.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The Forty-seventh Regiment, stationed at Baltimore, was paid a few days ago, and more than half of the money has been received in Brooklyn.

NO DRAFT PROBABLE IN NEW-YORK.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Aug. 13.

Reports received at the Adjutant-General's office to-night show that 200,000 men are already enrolled under the last call for 300,000 volunteers, in addition to those recruited for regiments in the field. The most favorable reports are received from all parts of the State relative to enlistments, and it is confidently expected that the quota under the last call may be furnished without resort to draft.

The first regiment under the last call, Col. VAN VALKENBURGH, left Elmira to-night for the seat of war. The Albany regiment numbers over 1,100 men, and is under orders to march on the 19th.

The State order regulating the draft will be issued to-morrow.

UTICA, Wednesday, Aug. 13.

The new Onelda County regiments are full, with some hundreds to spare, and another regiment can be filled within two weeks in the county by volunteering. Recruiting for the old regiments is very brisk.

THE DRAFT IN MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM GOV. ANDREW—ENROLLED CITIZENS TO BE ENROLLED.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
BOSTON, Aug. 12, 1862.

The Assessors of the several towns and cities, in preparing the new enrollment, are instructed to include the names of *all* citizens, white or colored, who, at the date of the order—ie., August 4, 1862—were between the ages of 18 and 45 years. No exemptions are to be deducted from the enrollment except of such men as are plainly and visibly disabled by some permanent defect from doing military duty. Aliens are not to be enrolled until they have taken out their final naturalization papers. Enrollment blanks will be immediately furnished by the Secretary of State. They will state the name, age and occupation of each man, whether now in service or not, and any other remarks which may determine his exemption from draft.

The enrollment already made for the present year may be used as the basis of that now required, by being corrected so as to conform to the present requirements.

In any town or city volunteer companies of militia for nine months service may be enlisted, and their number will be deducted from the quota of that place in the draft.

But only residents in any town or city will be deducted from its quota.

Drafted men may furnish substitutes, but cannot be released upon paying a fine under the Massachusetts statute.

Towns are strongly recommended not to offer any bounties for nine months' men. As the law now stands the families of drafted men are not entitled to State aid, but it will be allowed to the families of volunteers.

Enlistment blanks to be used in raising volunteer companies will be furnished at the Adjutant-General's office.

All officers of nine months' men, whether volunteers or drafted, will be elected in the manner prescribed by the statutes of Massachusetts. But the Commander-in-Chief will refuse to commission any officer in his judgment incompetent.

The assessors are requested to use all possible expedition in completing and returning their rolls to the Adjutant-General. JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts.
By order of His Excellency,
OLIVER WARNER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Gov. ANDREW has received the following dispatch:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11, 1862—8 o'clock P. M.

To Gov. Andrew, Boston:

Answer to your telegram of the 8th to the President has been delayed in order to obtain information from some other States as to the condition of enlistments. Requisitions for enlistment and bounty funds were delayed some days in the Treasury unavoidably, but I am informed that the amount required for your State has gone forward. * * * I see no objection to making call upon your State for militia in the manner indicated by you, especially if it will hasten the arrival of the troops, but I do not see how we can call for any specific brigade. You can turn over the regiments constituting DAVIS' Brigade as a part of the call. * * * Time is of the utmost consequence in the organization.

(Signed,) E. M. STANTON.

PRESENTATION TO THE COMMANDER OF THE ENFANS PERDUS.

An interesting event occurred at Yorktown on the 10th, when a splendid sword was presented to Major JOHN CARTER BROWN, who commands the Independent Battalion of New-York Volunteers, better known as "Les Enfans Perdus." The testimonial, which was attended by an eloquent speech from Lieut. C. L. DENEAN, was quite unexpected by Major BROWN, and affected him profoundly.

GOOD FOR TIOGA.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

OWAGO, TIOGA COUNTY, N. Y.,
MONDAY, Aug. 11, 1862.

Tioga County's quota for the 300,000 volunteers was 250. To-day we have sent to Col. TRACY'S headquarters two companies of 125 men each. Two other companies, filled to the maximum standard, are ready, and still the volunteers keep flocking in. Could the time for bounties be extended ten days longer, as many more men can be raised in this county.

We claim for Tioga County the banner. With a voting population of about 5,500, we now have in the field at least 1,500 men. Where is the county which has done nobler? TIOGA.

WAR MEETING AT MAMARONECK.

A large and enthusiastic war meeting was held at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, on Tuesday evening. Spirited speeches were made by Mr. MORSE, Rev. W. F. WATKINS and others. Two gentlemen each offered twenty dollars in addition to the State and United States bounties to every man in the town who would enlist. Several volunteered on the spot and a number of others will follow in a few days.

WAR MEETING AT PEEKSKILL.

PEEKSKILL, Wednesday, Aug. 13.

A tremendous war meeting is going on at the Lake Mohegan House grounds, Gen. MONTROSS presiding. The wildest enthusiasm prevails. Money is poured out without stint. The military officer is the only man sought after.

RECRUITING IN BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Aug. 13.

Enlistments for old and new regiments are progressing rapidly, and the number daily increases. There are now about 500 men at Camp Morgan, in this city.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 13.

United States Marshal MILLWARD was to-day commissioned by the Governor to make an enrollment of the militia of the State, in the Eastern District, and Hon. ALEXANDER MURDOCK, Marshal of the Western District, has received similar authority.

WAR MEETING IN LOUISVILLE, KY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, Aug. 13.

A large and enthusiastic war meeting was held at the Court-house last night.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted urging the City Councils to appropriate $70,000 for bounties to volunteers.

ABOUT THE DRAFT.

Decline in the Skedaddling Mania—A Grave International Question—Is a Man who has Declared his Intentions to Become a Citizen Liable to Draft?—Arrests of Deserters—The Shoulder Straps Represented—Paying the Police Rewards.

The skedaddling mania subsided to a great extent yesterday, partly because there were no cheap steamers sailing, and partly on account of the vigorous efforts of the Government to keep the prospective conscripts home. The moral effect of Secretary STANTON'S order was great, but, the physical persuasion of the Provost-Marshal and his Deputies is also great. There were, however, three or four more added to the skedaddler's brigade, and none of them furnished the required bonds to serve if drafted. There were less than the usual number of passports presented, those for the Emerald Isle comprising by far the largest number. Not a few apparently respectable and intelligent citizens applied to know whether they were at liberty to travel north, south or east, or to the watering places. The Deputy Marshals were ordered to report in my there—for the benefit of those who don't take the papers, or don't read them, or don't understand what they read—that there is no disposition to interfere with local travel.

AN INTERNATIONAL QUESTION.

A somewhat knotty question has arisen, as to who are British subjects. The acting British Consul has been issuing a number of passports, or certificates, that he has reason to believe that certain applicants for passports are subjects of Great Britain, when such applicants state that they have declared their intentions to become citizens of the United States. The British Government, it would seem by this, holds that unless a subject of Great Britain has actually been naturalized in this country, his allegiance to Great Britain has not been forfeited. Our authorities, however, have thus far decided differently, and have refused for the present to grant passports to all thus situated. Every alien whose passport has been *vised* has been obliged to swear that he has at no time declared his intention to become a citizen, and that he has never claimed to be a citizen, by voting, or otherwise. The State Department is yet to signify the policy to be pursued with those who have been detained. It seems not at all impossible that unless Mr. SEWARD recedes from the ground taken by Capt. INGRAHAM, in the MARTIN KOSZTA case, and indorsed by Mr. MARCY, John Bull may find another *casus belli*, *à la Trent*.

CAPTURING DESERTERS.

The Police, with a vigilant eye to the $5 a head, were quite active in procuring deserters yesterday. No less than one hundred were sent down to Governor's Island yesterday. But a pecuniary difficulty arises here. The Police Officer must defray the expenses of transportation, amounting to about fifty cents, and in at least half the cases thus far, the alleged deserters have been let off for want of sufficient evidence to hold them. The M. P. is therefore out of pocket, for there is no fund from which to pay the traveling expenses. A M. P. has had to advance on the chance

The New-York Times.

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FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

Gen. Pope's Report of the Battle of Cedar Mountain.

A Clear and Comprehensive Document.

DESPERATE CHARACTER OF THE BATTLE.

The Conspicuous Gallantry of General Banks.

Retreat of the Rebel Forces to Gordonsville.

Jackson's Army Swelled to Seventy Thousand Men.

GEN. POPE'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS OF VIRGINIA, CEDAR MOUNTAIN, Aug. 13, 1862—5 P. M.

To Major-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

On Thursday morning the enemy crossed the Rapidan at Barnett's Ford, in heavy force, and advanced strong on the road to Culpepper and Madison Court-house. I had established my whole force on the turnpike between Culpepper and Sperryville, ready to concentrate at either place, as soon as the enemy's plans were developed.

Early on Friday it became apparent that the move on Madison Court-house was merely a feint to detain the army corps of Gen. SIGEL at Sperryville, and that the main attack of the enemy would be at Culpepper, to which place I had thrown forward part of BANKS' and McDOWELL's corps. Brig.-Gen. BAYARD, with part of the rear of McDOWELL's corps, who was in the advance, near the Rapidan, fell slowly back, delaying and embarrassing the enemy's advance as far as possible, and capturing some of his men.

The forces of BANKS and SIGEL and one of the Divisions of McDOWELL's Corps were rapidly concentrated at Culpepper during Friday and Friday night, BANKS' Corps being pushed forward five miles south of Culpepper, with RICKETT's Division of McDOWELL's Corps, three miles in his rear.

The Corps of Gen. SIGEL, which had marched all night, was halted in Culpepper to rest for a few hours.

On Saturday the enemy advanced rapidly to Cedar Mountain, the sides of which they occupied in heavy force.

Gen. BANKS was instructed to take up his position on the ground occupied by CRAWFORD's Brigade, of his command, which had been thrown out the day previous to watch the enemy's movements. He was directed not to advance beyond that point, and, if attacked by the enemy, to defend his position, and send back timely notice.

It was my desire to have time to give the corps of Gen. SIGEL all the rest possible after their forced march, and to bring forward all the forces at my disposal.

The artillery of the enemy was opened early in the afternoon, but he made no advance until nearly 5 o'clock, at which time a few skirmishers were thrown forward on each side, under cover of the heavy wood in which his force was concealed.

The enemy pushed forward a strong force in the rear of his skirmishers, and Gen. BANKS advanced to the attack.

The engagement did not fairly open until after 6 o'clock, but for an hour and a half was furious and unceasing.

Throughout the cannonading, which at first was desultory and directed mainly against the cavalry, I had continued to receive reports from Gen. BANKS that no attack was apprehended, and that no considerable infantry force of the enemy had come forward.

Yet towards evening the increase in the artillery firing having satisfied me an engagement might be at hand, though the lateness of the hour rendered it unlikely, I ordered Gen. McDOWELL to advance RICKETT's Division to support Gen. BANKS, and directed Gen. SIGEL to bring his men upon the ground as soon as possible.

I arrived personally on the field at 7 P. M., and found the action raging furiously. The infantry fire was incessant and severe.

I found Gen. BANKS holding the position he took up early in the morning. His losses were heavy.

RICKETT's Division was immediately pushed forward, and occupied the right of Gen. BANKS, the brigades of CRAWFORD and GORDON being directed to change their position from the right and mass themselves in the centre.

Before this change could be effected it was quite dark, though the artillery fire continued at short range without intermission.

The artillery fire at night by the Second and Fifth Maine Batteries, in RICKETT's Division, of Gen. McDOWELL's corps, was most destructive, as was readily observable the next morning in the dead men and horses, and broken gun-carriages of the enemy's batteries which had been advanced against it.

Our troops rested on their arms during the night in line of battle, the heavy shelling being kept up on both sides until midnight.

At daylight the next morning, the enemy fell back two miles from our front, and still higher up the mountain.

Our pickets at once advanced and occupied the ground.

The fatigue of the troops from long marches and excessive heat, made it impossible for either side to resume the action on Sunday. The men were, therefore, allowed to rest and recruit the whole day, our only active operation being of cavalry on the enemy's flank and rear.

Monday was spent in burying the dead and bringing off the wounded.

The loss in killed was severe on both sides, most of the fighting being at close quarters.

The dead bodies of both armies were found mingled together in masses over the whole ground of the conflict.

The burying of the dead was not completed until dark on Monday, the heat being so intense that severe work was necessary.

On Monday night the enemy fled from the field, leaving many of the dead unburied and his wounded on the ground along the road to Orange Court-House, to which point he retired from Gen. RICKETT's fight.

A cavalry and artillery force, under Gen. HEINTZELMAN, was immediately thrown forward to Rixeyville, and followed the enemy to the Rapidan, over which he passed with his rear guard by 10 o'clock in the morning.

The behavior of Gen. BANKS' corps during the action was very fine. No greater gallantry and daring could be exhibited by any troops.

I cannot speak too highly of the coolness and intrepidity of Gen. BANKS himself during the whole of the engagement. He was in the front and exposed as much as any man in his command. His example was of the greatest benefit to his troops, and he merits and should receive the commendation of his Government.

Gens. Williams, Augur, Gordon, Crawford, Prince, Green and Geary behaved with conspicuous gallantry.

AUGUR and GEARY were severely wounded, and PRINCE, by losing his way in the dark, while passing from one flank to another, fell into the hands of the enemy.

I desire publicly to express my appreciation of the prompt and skillful manner in which Gens. McDOWELL and SIGEL brought forward their respective commands and established them on the field, and of their cheerful and hearty cooperation with me, from beginning to end.

Brig.-Gen. ROBERTS, Chief of Cavalry of this army, was with the advance of our forces on Friday and Saturday, and was conspicuous for his gallantry, and for the valuable aid he rendered to Gens. BANKS and CRAWFORD.

Our loss was about 1,500 killed, wounded and missing, of whom 290 were taken prisoners. As might be expected, from the character of the engagement, a very large proportion of these were killed.

The enemy's loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, we are now satisfied is much in excess of our own.

A full list of casualties will be transmitted as soon as possible, together with a detailed report, in which I shall endeavor to do justice to all.

JOHN POPE, Major-General Commanding.

REPORTS FROM CULPEPPER COURT-HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 14:

The following dispatches have just been received from Culpepper Court-house, dated Aug. 13:

The rebels have fallen back to Gordonsville, where it is supposed they will make a stand. Our cavalry to-day entered Orange Court-house. A number of rebel prisoners, stragglers, were captured by them.

A man named MATHEW PEASE, who was identified by some of our men as a bushwhacker, was arrested as a spy while prowling about our camps. He was sent to Gen. SIGEL's headquarters, in company with other prisoners. The prisoners captured state that JACKSON's force is 70,000 men. He was heavily reinforced from Richmond the day following the battle. They represent great dissatisfaction as existing among JACKSON's army, owing to the scarcity of food and raiment. Eleven dead rebels were found in the woods. They were buried by our troops.

Gen. PRINCE, though a prisoner, was not wounded in the late battle. He was taken prisoner while leading a charge with his brigade. The rebel Gen. WINDER was killed by a shell fired from Capt. McGILVRAY's Sixth Maine Battery. He was partaking of luoch at the time, in a house occupied by the enemy as a signaling post. The shell killed several other officers who were sitting near him. The rebels were commanded by Gens. Jackson, Hill, Stuart and Ewell.

I have sent a list of 300 killed and wounded by mail.

Gen. POPE threatens to make quick work with correspondents, if they do not stop scribbling nonsense. He told me to warn them of that fact.

The rebels are to concentrate at Gordonsville.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 14.

Letters from Culpepper contain no news of interest. On Saturday night, after the action, Dr. STEELE, of the Twenty-sixth New-York, while endeavoring to find his way to his regiment, encountered two rebel soldiers, fully armed. He sternly demanded a surrender, and they were so alarmed, apprehensive of their proximity to our forces, that they surrendered, and the doctor marched them into camp as prisoners.

ADDITIONAL ACCOUNTS OF THE BATTLE.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, Aug. 14, 1862.

The following has been received here from Cedar Mountain, 6 P. M., 13th:

Gen. MILROY and Gen. BUFORD, with their brigades of infantry and cavalry, followed the enemy beyond the Rapidan. Gen. JACKSON's baggage trains are seen in the distance, and it is said JACKSON will not make a stand this side of Orange Court-house.

Thirty deserters came within our lines this morning. Nearly all of them are from Louisiana and South Carolina regiments. They tell a very pitiful tale of cruelty, starvation, and distress, and say it will be impossible to hold the Southern army together three months longer. They confirm the reports of the prisoners taken in the late battle about the number of the killed and wounded, and say our artillery fire at night was terribly destructive.

Rev. K. P. SLAUGHTER, of Cedar Mountain, on the side at the foot of which the battle was fought, is a strong Union man, and an ardent advocate of the cause of colonization. His library was destroyed by the Rebel soldiers upon discovering among his papers letters favoring the abolition of Slavery.

Scouting parties from Gen. MILROY's Brigade passed the Rapidan yesterday, and nearly reached Orange Court-house, where a large body of rebels remained. The bodies of rebels are constantly found in the woods and corn-fields around the battle-ground. Some of our shells nearly reached the summit of Cedar Mountain, near which the battle was fought, and from which it takes its name.

FROM THE PRESS CORRESPONDENT.

CULPEPPER COURT-HOUSE, Va., Monday, Aug. 11—Midnight.

In an interview with some of our prisoners to-day they stated that the enemy had treated them with kindness, but one instance of gross outrage came under your correspondent's notice. It was that of Capt. O'HARA, of the Third Wisconsin Regiment, who was mortally wounded. The rebel Surgeon told him that he had no chance of living, gave him some water to drink, and left him on the field. Some rebel soldiers subsequently came up, took his watch, and cut his pocket out, containing $260, leaving him to die there. He was brought off the field under the flag of truce, but cannot survive the night. I had the statement from the dying man's lips.

The view of the battle-field was a sight never to be forgotten. It was full of horror. For nearly a mile [illegible] scattered or in heaps, many disemboweled, [illegible] and mangled by shells. At the point [illegible] Brigade twice dashed on the enemy [illegible] was fearful.

[illegible] Gen. CHARLES WINDER, was killed, [illegible] Andrews, of Baltimore, of Gen. [illegible] command.

[illegible] of the enemy's dead men by us [illegible] of the battle.

[illegible] this way, but further [illegible] the flag of truce, [illegible] the enemy [illegible] seven in another, [illegible] on Saturday. It carried [illegible] rebel infantry out to the right of the battle-field, and the rebel reserve was behind the mountain.

[illegible] Gen. Gordonsville had a [illegible] Sunday [illegible] would be in Culpepper to-night, but up to the small hours of the morning he has not attempted to perform his promise.

It is now estimated that our wounded will reach twelve hundred men. Many amputations have been performed, and many have died from their wounds.

The atmosphere in the town is fetid with fever and perspiration.

Most of the wounded are comfortable: Every Surgeon with his assistants, are at their posts, and admirably have they performed their arduous duties. The Division of Medical Directors have managed the whole arrangements in such a manner that it is believed not a single wounded soldier has been unattended to, or left to suffer a moment longer than absolute necessity required.

The following statistics of Gen. WILLIAMS' command on the day of the battle are the only returns obtainable to-day:

GEN. CRAWFORD'S BRIGADE.

Tenth Maine Regiment—Went into the action with two field, twenty-one line officers and two acting Lieutenants. Present to-day: Two field and twelve line officers and 224 men. Capt. Cloudman and Lieut. Folsom are known to be killed. Capt. Adams, Capt. Nye, Lieut. Rankin and Lieut. Freman are wounded. Fifteen men are known to be killed and 140 wounded.

Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment—Col. Knipe, Maj. Mathews, Capts. Eusebius, Luckenback and Brooks, Lieuts. Selheimer, Craig and Soott, wounded; Capts. Foulke and Griffiths, Lieuts. Greatrake, Wilson, Gorman, Selfridge and A. Caldwell, missing. The total in killed, wounded and missing reaches 246. Every company in this regiment suffered in nearly equal proportion.

Fifth Connecticut Regiment—Wounded and probably prisoners: Col. Chapman, Lieut.-Col. Stone and Major Blake. Missing: Capt. Corliss, Lieut. Chaney and Lieut. Doyle. Wounded: Capt. Packer, Capt. Lane, Lieut. Daniels, Lieut. Dutton, Lieut. Whitney, and Adjutant Smith.

Twenty-eighth New-York Regiment—There is no report of this regiment. It is completely broken up and has been removed from the field. The brave and noble Col. DONNELLY is now breathing his last. Lieut.-Col. BROWN suffered the amputation of his arm to-day.

GEN. GORDON'S BRIGADE.

Second Massachusetts Regiment—Went into action with 22 officers and 474 men. Capt. Abbot, Capt. Cary, Capt. Williams, Capt. Goodwin and Lieut. Perkins are known to be dead. One hundred and ten men are known to have been killed and wounded. Eighty are missing. Among the wounded are Lieut. Robertson, Lieut. Grafton, Lieut. Brownin and Lieut. Okey—all of whom are doing well.

Twenty-seventh Indiana Regiment—Went into action with 511 men and 15 officers. One officer was killed, 2 wounded and 1 is missing. Eleven men were killed, 29 were wounded and 33 are missing.

Third Wisconsin Regiment—Lieut.-Col. CRANE and Capt. O'BRIEN are killed; Maj. SCOTT is seriously wounded. Two officers are missing. This regiment went into action with 11 officers and 426 men. It was in the hottest of the battle. Lieut.-Col. CRANE was shot three times. Either of the wounds would probably have been fatal.

COTHERAN's Battery, attached to this brigade, lost three men.

On Saturday night, when the enemy shelled our camp, this battery fired four shots, which silenced the enemy. A Lieutenant, two men and eight horses belonging to the latter were found dead next morning.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

The Battle Called by Them the Battle of Southwest Mountain—A Great Victory Claimed, of Course.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 12.

The prelude to the battle of Saturday evening occurred on Friday, in Culpepper County, beyond the Rapidan River, [in a skirmish between the advance of our army and a large force of the enemy. The latter retreated with some loss in killed and wounded, and twenty-one prisoners fell into our hands, including three commissioned officers, who arrived here by way of Lynchburgh, on Sunday night. The pursuit was continued for some distance, and the Yankee forces made a stand at Southwest Mountain, near Mitchell's Station, about six miles beyond the Rapidan. Slight skirmishing was kept up on Saturday morning, and in the afternoon of that day, about 4 o'clock, an attack was made upon the enemy by a portion of the division of Gen. EWELL, and a brigade under Gen. C. S. WINDER. Over 300 prisoners were captured in this engagement, including thirty commissioned officers.

One of the latter admits that a Federal division was cut to pieces while endeavoring to surround the Stonewall Brigade, and the general belief is that the enemy's loss in killed and wounded is at least four times greater than ours. It was while bravely leading on the men under his command that Gen. WINDER was shot through the breast and almost instantly killed. At one moment the fate of his brigade seemed in doubt, when his supports came up, and the enemy was driven back under an impetuous onset. On Saturday night the division of Gen. A. P. HILL was engaged, and the whole Federal force retreated, the pursuit being kept up for a distance of some five miles. Heavy and rapid firing was heard after midnight, and the supposition is that a battle took place immediately on the Rappahannock River, near the line of Fauquier County.

The prisoners were sent back to Gordonsville, whence they were transferred by railroad to Richmond, guarded by a detachment of the First Maryland Regiment, under Capt. WM. GOLDSBOROUGH.

According to the statements of the prisoners, the force under POPE amounts to 40,000 men.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Aug. 12.

The news from JACKSON's army, which appeared in yesterday's issue, diffused a lively pleasure throughout our city; and well it might, for it told of a very handsome and most cheering victory, and in the right quarter! All honor to the laurel-crowned hero, and his glorious army!

Although "Stonewall" JACKSON was in the front of our new lines, and notwithstanding he was never known to lose time, or to idle away a single hour, yet the amateur Generals had already begun to indulge in heavy censures at the delay. Folly, stupidity, weakness, criminal trifling, &c., were the terms that were coming freely into use, although they fell on JACKSON and his loot-cavalry, whose fame fills the whole Confederacy! The result shows that JACKSON has not been idle. Those preparations and plans, which are as necessary to victory as are skill and courage in the battle itself, had to be completed. To the impatient, the time seemed to be lost; but as the plowman reaps the recompense of his toil in the harvest which follows, so JACKSON is now rewarded by success.

At the time of writing this, we have not received any additional particulars of the battle of Saturday. Such as may reach us before our paper goes to press, will appear in our news column. The battle must have been a hot one, as the heavy roar of artillery was heard in this vicinity for three hours commencing at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

The capture of Gen. PRINCE and the other commissioned officers, will tend to bring the two warring powers to a speedy understanding as to the future policy of the war. LINCOLN will either relieve the hostages we now hold, by revoking his new war policy as set forth in his own General Orders and in those of POPE, or he will respond by counter-retaliation. This will require further action on our part, and the speedy result must be the discarding of all restraints on both sides, and a war of extermination. We hope, however, that our enemies are not so demented and demoniac as to have seriously resolved to force this upon us and upon themselves.

COMMUNICATIONS INTERRUPTED.

The *Dispatch* of the 12th has the following important paragraph, which shows that somebody has been interfering with the rebel communication between Gordonsville and Richmond:

"The city was full of rumors yesterday of a battle on Sunday, but after the most diligent inquiry we could learn nothing definite concerning it. Certain it is that heavy firing was heard in the direction of the Rappahannock, after midnight (Saturday,) and again for a brief period on Sunday morning. No train had arrived from Gordonsville up to a late hour last night, and no intelligence had been received at the War office to confirm the rumors so industriously circulated throughout the day.

The enemy had 6,000 troops engaged in the battle on Saturday afternoon."

The following is from the *Enquirer* of the same date:

"Accepting the telegraphic report of yesterday pre-

vents us from giving our readers any satisfactory information from the lines of the army above Gordonsville. At an early hour in the day the line from Gordonsville to Richmond, *via* Lynchburgh, became disordered, and the only resort was then to the direct line, but the operator at Gordonsville, fearful of interruption by Yankee operators, as on a former occasion, declined to transmit intelligence, immediately, through that medium. Soon after this the direct line itself became disordered, and nothing more was heard up to last night from that quarter. The only intelligence which was received at all by telegraph during the day was that 'the movements then in progress were *very important*.' It was owing to this fact that the operator on the direct line deemed it prudent to withhold information until certain that the line was clear."

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS FROM GORDONSVILLE.

From the Enquirer, 12th.

The prisoners taken at the battle of Southwestern Mountain, twenty miles northeast of Gordonsville, by Gen. JACKSON, on Saturday, three hundred and three in number, reached the city at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. They were simply under guard of a competent force, no unusual means having been resorted to for the purpose of keeping them secure. They were perfectly docile. Gen. H. PRINCE was permitted to take up lodgings in the Exchange Hotel, and the remaining officers were locked up with the men in the Libby Prison. The following is a list of the officers who arrived:

Brig.-Gen. H. Prince, United States Army.
Col. George D. Chapman, 5th Connecticut.
Maj. E. W. Cooke, 28th New-York.
Capt. G. B. Halstead, Adj.-Gen. of Augur's Division.
Capt. W. D. Wilkins, Asst.-Adj.-Gen. of Williams' Division.
Capt. H. S. Russell, Co. H, 2d Massachusetts.
Capt. J. H. Vanderman, Co. K, 66th Ohio.
Capt. P. Griffith, Co. A, 46th Pennsylvania.
Capt. E. A. Bowen, Co. D, 28th New-York.
First Lieut. S. J. Whitney, 3d Wisconsin.
First Lieut. H. N. Greatrake, Co. K, 46th Penn.
First Lieut. M. P. Whitney, Co. B, 6th Connecticut.
First Lieut. H. C. Egbert, Co. G, 12th U. S. Inf.
First Lieut. A. A. Chinery, Co. E, 5th Connecticut.
First Lieut. T. E. Gorman, Co. H, 46th Penn.
First Lieut. Wm. N. Kenyon, Co. G, 28th N. Y.
First Lieut. J. D. Bedolesey, Co. D, 10th Maine.
Second Lieut. Veala Moses, 109th Pennsylvania.
Second Lieut. Chas. Snyder, Co. D, 8th U. S. Inf.
Second Lieut. J. D. Woode, Co. B, 28th N. Y.
Second Lieut. A. W. Selfridge, Co. H, 46th Penn.
Second Lieut. Otis Fisher, Co. B, 8th U. S. Infantry.
Second Lieut. Wm. N. Green, Co. A, 102d N. Y.
Second Lieut. H. Walker, Co. I, 3d Maryland.
Second Lieut. J. D. Ames, Co. K, 28th New-York.
Second Lieut. Chas. Doyle, Co. D, 5th Connecticut.
Second Lieut. Wm. McAllister, Co. H, 28th N. Y.
Second Lieut. J. Long, Co. A, 28th New-York.

With regard to the treatment of these officers, the *Dispatch* has the following:

"We understand that the officers of POPE's command, lately taken prisoners by Stonewall JACKSON, professed never to have heard of President DAVIS's late proclamation with reference to the commissioned brigands of that army, and declared that they had supposed they were engaged in a civilized warfare! This is the coolest thing of the season. A civilized warfare! They burn down our houses, destroy our property, insult our women, arm the contrabands against us, hang and shoot our patriotic guerrillas, throw whole communities of peaceful citizens into jail to be gibbeted in case our guerrillas kill any more of their bands of cut-throats and robbers, and consider all this a civilized mode of warfare. It is only when the same kind of civilization is applied to themselves that they discover their mistake. The truth is, we have borne these horrible outrages so long and so quietly that our moderation and forbearance have been attributed to fear, and to an inward conviction that we are wrong-doers, and deserve all the punishment we are receiving at Yankee hands. They will now discover their mistake. An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, and a life for a life, will be henceforth meted out to these robbers and murderers with the most scrupulous accuracy. It is true that ten thousand lives of such depraved wretches could not atone for the life of one pure, high-minded patriot; but as each of them values his existence as highly as an honest man, the wholesome lesson of retribution will not be without its influence. All the atrocities and horrors that may characterize the war hereafter rest upon the heads of the invaders, who have inaugurated the system of hanging prisoners, and who have manifested in their whole conduct of the war a degree of inhumanity and barbarity which has shocked the moral sense of the world.

We trust most devoutly that Old Stonewall may succeed in capturing the arch fiend and savage, POPE himself. If he were not as fleet of foot as black in heart, we might anticipate a luxury compared with which the capture of a thousand other Yankee Generals would be dull and insipid. POPE and BUTLER! If those two precious miscreants could only fall into Southern hands!

An officer who accompanied to this city the soldiers of POPE's command who were captured in the skirmish on Friday, says that he inquired of one of the Yankee officers of the party whether he had read the proclamation of President DAVIS and the order of the Adjutant-General with reference to the treatment they were to receive. They promptly replied that their business was to obey orders, and not read the proclamations of JEFF. DAVIS.

From the Enquirer, 12th.

Brig.-Gen. H. PRINCE had the honor of an interview with Gen. WINDER yesterday, who informed him that as soon as arrangements could be made, he should have more appropriate accommodations than he had enjoyed at the Exchange.

Gen. PRINCE was inclined to remonstrate when the idea of a dungeon was suggested; but a decisive allusion to the Pope programme ultimately succeeded in quieting, if it did not confound the Sepoy General.

We find, also, the following paragraph in the *Enquirer*:

"The officers who arrived on yesterday, from Gordonsville, twenty-eight in number, and who were captured by Gen. JACKSON on Saturday, will not be considered prisoners of war, so long as the recent offensive and uncivilized orders of Gen. POPE remain unrepealed. They have all, Gen. PRINCE included, been placed in the Libby Prison, and will, in a few days, be separately confined, to be treated, and finally punished as felons, should the brute Government of the North persist in claiming the right to murder and pillage."

WHO GEN. PRINCE IS.

This officer, who was captured by our forces in the fight at Southwestern Mountain, on Saturday last, is an officer of the old United States army. In the Mexican war he acted as Adjutant-General of the brigade commanded by Gen. STERLING PRICE, whose confidence and esteem he possessed. When the present war broke out, PRINCE was a Captain of dragoons at Fort Leavenworth, and afterward became commandant of that post. In his intercourse with the people of Missouri and Kansas, he is represented to have acted with gentlemanly courtesy, and had the respect of those who opposed the policy of his Government. Such was his leniency toward the Confederates in Missouri, that he incurred the suspicion and ill-will of such tyrants as SIGEL, LANE, &c. These facts we obtain from an officer connected with Gen. PRICE's Staff during his celebrated Missouri campaign.

THE REBEL GENERAL WINDER.

Brig.-Gen. CHARLES S. WINDER, who was killed in the battle of Southwest Mountain on Saturday, was a nephew of Brig.-Gen. WINDER, Military Commandant of this District. He was promoted from a Colonelcy a few months ago, for distinguished conduct, and was one among the most meritorious young officers, we learn, in the Confederate army.

Arrival of the Arago from Port Royal.

The United States transport *Arago*, HENRY A. GARDNER commanding, from Port Royal, S. C., 8:15 P. M., Aug. 10, with passengers, mails and ammunition, consigned to Col. D. D. TOMPKINS, Assistant United States Quartermaster-General, arrived yesterday morning.

The *Arago* has 65 first, and 90 second-class passengers. Among the latter there are 33 prisoners, escorted by a guard of 12 men, in charge of Col. J. D. PEASENDEN.

Her cargo consists of 2,495 boxes cartridges, consigned to Maj. R. H. K. WHITELY, Governor's Island.

The *Arago* brought in tow from Hilton Head to New-York the United States steam corvette *Crusader* (engines disabled.)

Died on board Aug. 13, JAMES BRADY, waiter; Aug. 14, RUFUS BERNARD, of Orville, Ashtabula County, Ohio, late a clerk in the Chief Quartermaster's office at Hilton Head.

At 5½ A. M. Tuesday, Aug. 12, passed steamship *McClellan* towing ship *Planter* hence for Port Royal.

At 10 A. M., Wednesday, Aug. 13, passed steamship *Ericsson*, bound South.

There was nothing new at Port Royal. The health of troops remained good. The rebel ram which was expected down the Savannah River had not made her appearance. Gen. HUNTER and Commodore DUPONT had made all necessary arrangements for her capture.

We are indebted to Purser GRANTORIN for prompt delivery of news packages.

Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 14.

The Lennox Glass Works, in Lenox, were burned on Monday. Loss $30,000.

IMPORTANT FROM HILTON HEAD.

Dashing Attempt to Run the Blockade at Savannah—A Visit to the Prize—Vigilance of Commodore Dupont and his Squadron, &c., &c.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Friday, Aug. 6, 1862.

A dashing attempt to run the blockade of the Savannah River, with a valuable cargo, selected with especial regard to rebel wants, was made last Sunday night, the 3d ultimo, by the British screw steamer *Ladona*, of Hull, but a well-aimed shot from one of our heavy guns on Tybee struck her on her starboard quarter, just above the water line, and made her retire. The next day the audacious fellow in command pushed his way into Ossebaw Sound, a few miles southward of the Savannah, trusting to find a clear coast and easy passage up the Ogeechee River to the railroad, where he could discharge and send his goods without difficulty to his expectant customers. Circumstances, however, were against him. He fell into a snare. He had never suspected an inside blockade, and he steamed plumply under the guns of the gunboat *Unadilla*, Capt. COLLINS, which was posted at a point commanding the entrances of both the Ogeechee and Vernon Rivers, waiting with spider-like patience any stray fly of the *Ladona*'s species.

Let us congratulate the *Unadilla*'s officers and crew on their good fortune. At a moderate estimate, and not at secession prices, the prize and cargo are worth $1,000,000—only one-half of which will go into the coffers of Uncle Sam. Brandies of the best brands, cooling claret, genuine gin with Holland labels, dry goods and gentlemen's ready-made garments, boots and shoes, with one item of 2,000 ounces of quinine—more valuable than all the rest to the Medical Department of the rebel army—compose the main part of the assortment, and some say that a few thousand fire-arms are also to be found on board. This latter assertion the officers of the ship deny the truth of.

The prize was brought into Port Royal on Tuesday, and was dispatched hence by Commodore DUPONT, under command of Acting-Master GREEN, of the *Unadilla*, for Philadelphia, where she will be condemned.

I visited the vessel, and found her Captain, a jolly Englishman—a dare-devil sort of fellow, who, I scarcely think, would hesitate at any risk in affording aid and comfort for cash to his rebel customers, and who certainly bore his misfortune with a philosophical composure which was admirable. He was quite cordial and talkative, facetiously endeavoring to convey an impression that he was bound on a legitimate voyage, but having lost his reckoning, found himself at the place where he was captured. The *Ladona* left Falmouth, England, early in June, with a clearance for Tampico, and having a license from our Consul at Hull to visit Port Royal for the purpose of disposing of his goods. Of course, this license was intended as a blind should any of our blockaders chance to meet the vessel prowling along the coast; but it would have proved a blind of such a flimsy sort that the least penetrating eyes must have seen through it. Stopping at Bermuda for coals, the *Ladona* remained some weeks without being able to obtain them, there being none in private hands upon the islands, and she was eventually compelled to leave for Nassau, using the wood of a wrecked vessel for fuel. Having received coals at Nassau, she started late in July for Savannah, her captain being weak enough to suppose that he could pass the batteries at Tybee and Fort Pulaski. I have told of his failure, and I may as well say, for the benefit of other rash Englishmen, that Capt. LUCKER advises them not to follow his example. He said that the shots fired at him from the Tybee battery were all in line, and he is profuse in his compliments of our gunnery. The third shot—a large rifle projectile—passed through the iron side of the vessel, three-quarters of an inch in thickness, crashing through his cabin, splintering the woodwork, tearing a hole three feet long in an iron bulkhead, making match timber of state-room doors, striking the vessel on the opposite side, and rebounding with a thud upon the floor. I doubt if any one shot ever did greater damage to a vessel's interior arrangements. In spite of this gentle reprimand, Capt. LUCKER said that he should have continued his course up the river had not his vessel struck the bar, the water on which is shallower than the charts affirm it to be—probably the result of the obstructions which were placed upon it by the Savannahians in the early part of the rebellion.

The supercargo of the *Ladona* is a Mr. PERDU, who had the gay audacity to request Admiral DUPONT's consent to remain at Port Royal to look after another steamer—the *Peterhoff*—having a more valuable cargo, of which he is also supercargo, and which he significantly said may soon be expected at Port Royal. His services not being considered available for such a purpose, there is no probability that he will be allowed to remain.

Admiral DUPONT bears his new title well. He is just as affable, just as genial, just as much beloved as when he was a Commodore. In fact there is no change in him, and really, if the newspapers had not announced his promotion to the supreme naval grade, I doubt whether anybody would believe such to be the fact. The official notification of his preferment he has not yet received. May he long live to wear his well-deserved honors. His conduct of the blockade of the extensive line of coast, covered by the fleet of the South Atlantic Squadron, has been marked by great ability and most unqualified success. True, here and there a small-sized vessel has sneaked through our lines, but superhuman vigilance could not have prevented that.

In comparison with this blockade, all others heretofore have been insignificant and easy. Let me enumerate the points at each of which the blockade might be broken and goods conveyed to the railroad which runs through the States of Florida, Georgia and South Carolina. Commencing at Georgetown, S. C., the northernmost port which Admiral DUPONT's cruisers keep sealed, we next have Bull's Bay, then Charleston, and afterward Stono Inlet, and Edisto and St. Helena Sounds. Port Royal is the next point, and then comes, to the southward, Calibogue, Tybee, Warsaw, Ossebaw, Doboy and Sapone Sounds and Brunswick Bay, in Georgia; and the ports of Fernandina, Cumberland, St. Simon's, St. Augustine and others in Florida. All these ports and inlets are practically covered at the cost of untold anxiety and literally sleepless vigilance on the part of Admiral DUPONT and the officers and seamen of his command.

And the horrors of the blockading service, I am satisfied, are not fully understood by any except those who are engaged in it. Take the port of Charleston, for instance, where we have twelve vessels stationed. Isolated from the rest of the world, dependent upon a chance vessel for news, getting fresh provisions but once a month, looking each day upon the same dreary coast which the eyes had turned from in disgust the day before, experiencing all manner of personal discomforts, exercising a constant care to escape being run down or fired into by a friend, and to prevent a foe's escape—take these reasons, and add indefinitely to them, and say conscientiously that the life on blockade duty is not the most monotonous and insufferable which humanity may be called to endure, and you are more than mortal. H. A. W.

FROM THE REBEL STATES

Further Reports of Affairs in East Tennessee.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS

Agreement in Accordance with which it is Conducted.

THE CASE OF THE STEAMER PLANTER.

Her Former Officers Court-Martialed.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We have received copies of the Richmond *Dispatch* and Richmond *Enquirer* of the 12th inst., from which, in addition to the extracts relating to operations north of the rebel Capital, which we give elsewhere, we take the following matters of interest:

THE BATTLE OF TAZEWELL.

MOBILE, Aug. 11.—A special dispatch to the *Advertiser and Register*, from Knoxville, 9th says: "The enemy's loss in the battle at Tazewell is estimated at 36 killed, 120 wounded, and 50 prisoners. Our loss was 8 killed and 30 wounded, which fell mostly upon VAUGHAN's Third Tennessee Regiment, who behaved heroically.

Gen. FORREST arrived here Wednesday. Two hundred of the Second Kentucky Regiment, (Federal,) left Rock Island, Tenn., and came over to our lines. Desertions from the Federal army are continually taking place. The Federals have no confidence in the troops in Middle Tennessee. Gen. NEGLEY's forces are at McMinnville. All the turnpikes between Murfreesboro and McMinnville are strongly barricaded."

A SHORT WAY HOME AGAIN FOR LINCOLN'S RECRUITS.

From the Enquirer.

Our enemies have listed the last of those among them who were willing to fight us for the love of it. At first they all supposed that it would be a short and easy task to conquer us; and there was accordingly a considerable rush of volunteers for the "glory" thus cheaply to be obtained.

Those volunteers have wasted away in the hardships and conflicts of war. New men are wanted to fill their vacant places, and to swell the dimensions of the invading army. For this purpose volunteers have been called, but they have not come. The Federal authority and the States, and the cities and counties, and wealthy corporations and citizens, have concurred, with their separate "bounties," in offering a large sum to those who might thus be persuaded to volunteer. This resource, too, has failed. Nothing is left now but *the draft*. This has been determined upon; and ere now proclamations have gone out, perhaps, in every Northern State, *to drag* men to a war which has become hopeless, and is, therefore, without attraction, and to impel them, to which there is no laudable sentiment.

Of the men thus drafted, most of those who possess the pecuniary ability will doubtless employ substitutes. Of the three hundred thousand drafts, perhaps one-tenth may be able to hire substitutes; though the estimate is, it may be, too large, as the price demanded will be high. The bargain closed, and the money paid, most of the substitutes will desert at the first opportunity, for Patrick and Gottlieb will have no further use for the war;—such at least is Confederate experience, to a considerable degree.

We have heard that already Yankee ingenuity has discovered a practical evasion by which the draft can be disarmed of its terrors to the unwilling soldier. By the cartel for the exchange of prisoners, captives are entitled to a parole within ten days after being taken. Returning home, they are not allowed to perform military duty of any sort. They thus are at liberty to follow their private business, and at the same time their enlistment entitles them to soldier's pay.

A shrewd Yankee perceives in this a most desirable condition of things. At home with his family—attending to his private business—getting a pension from Government—free from all drafts and compulsions to bear arms—in condition to boast his patriotism because not at liberty to volunteer—how could a man be better suited who wished to shun the fight and escape the reproach?

And to a Yankee captive there would be the promise of permanency as the crowning feature of his good fortune. The Confederate Government has a large balance in its favor in pending the exchange of prisoners. If a Confederate is captured, therefore, he will be quickly released. But there are thousands of paroled Yankees, whose freedom LINCOLN cannot purchase until he shall have captured as many thousands of Confederates. To a new captive all on the existing list would stand as a sort of preferred class. The fortune of war seems, too, to be in favor of the Confederates, and they are constantly adding to the number of unexchanged Federals.

When LINCOLN's drafted men—his unwilling braves—the men who have "no stomach for this fight," and no interest to urge them—come down to fill his ranks, they have, therefore, two courses before them. One is to fight ferociously, and thus to be killed or mangled. The other is to take the first opportunity to surrender as captives; and, thereupon, to be paroled, sent home, and there dwell in peace, free of all war's alarms, and pensioned by the Government. Conscious that they are fighting in a bad and hopeless cause, and that they can win no glory, it will not be strange if thousands and tens of thousands of LINCOLN's soldiers, old and new, shall be willing to a trip home by way of Richmond or Vicksburgh. An "On to Richmond" movement of this sort, we shall be ready to welcome them to, and we commend it to them as the speediest, safest and most economical route home.

FEDERAL GUNBOATS AT WEST POINT.

From the Dispatch.

We learn that three Federal gunboats came up York River to West Point on Sunday morning last, and after remaining there a while took their departure. On the same day the Yankees landed a force at Corr's farm, in King and Queen County. The object of these movements is a matter of conjecture, though it is possible that troops are passing by that route from McCLELLAN's army to the Rappahannock.

ALLEGED ATROCITIES OF NATIONAL TROOPS.

From the Dispatch.

An intelligent negro, who has been within the lines of the enemy on the Peninsula, gives a truly horrible account of the atrocities perpetrated in Williamsburgh and elsewhere upon our helpless people. He mentions one case, which makes the blood run cold. The daughter of one of the

steamer, by a Yankee cruiser, of the large and splendid iron screw steamship *Memphis*, which left here a fortnight ago, heartly laden with cotton.

NEWS BY WAY OF CHARLESTON.

From our Port Royal correspondent we have received files of the Charleston *Courier* and *Mercury* to Aug. 1. We make the extracts appended:

AGREEMENT FOR AN EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

HAXALL'S LANDING, on JAMES RIVER, Va., July 22, 1862.

The undersigned having been commissioned by the authorities they respectively represent, to make arrangements for a general exchange of prisoners of war, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE 1. It is hereby agreed and stipulated that all prisoners of war held by either party, including officers and men on private armed vessels, known as privateers, shall be discharged upon the conditions and terms following:

Prisoners to be exchanged man for man and officer for officer; privates to be placed upon the footing of officers and men of the navy.

Men and officers of lower grades may be exchanged for officers of higher grade, and men and officers of different services may be exchanged according to the following scale of equivalents:

A general commander-in-chief or an admiral, shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or forty-six privates or common seamen.

A flag-officer or major-general shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or for forty privates or common seamen.

A commodore carrying a broad pennant, or a brigadier-general, shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or twenty privates or common seamen.

A captain in the navy, or a colonel, shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or for fifteen privates or common seamen.

A lieutenant-colonel or a commander in the navy shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or for ten privates or common seamen.

A lieutenant-commander or a major shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or eight privates or common seamen.

A lieutenant or a master in the navy or a captain in the army or marines shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or six privates or common seamen.

Master's mates in the navy, or lieutenants and ensigns in the army, shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or four privates or common seamen.

Midshipmen, warrant officers in the navy, masters of merchant vessels and commanders of privateers, shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or three privates or common seamen; *Second*—Captains, lieutenants or mates of merchant vessels or privateers, and all petty officers in the navy and all non-commissioned officers in the army or marines shall be severally exchanged for persons of equal rank, or for two privates or common seamen; and private soldiers and common seamen shall be exchanged for each other, man for man.

ART. 2. Local, State, civil and militia rank held by persons not in actual military service, will not be recognized, the basis of exchange being the grade actually held in the naval and military service of the respective parties.

ART. 3. If citizens held by either party on charges of disloyalty or any alleged civil offence are exchanged, it shall only be for citizens, captured sutlers, teamsters and all civilians in the actual service of either party, to be exchanged for persons in similar position.

ART. 4. All prisoners of war to be discharged on parole in ten days after their capture, and the prisoners now held and those hereafter taken to be transported to the points mutually agreed upon at the expense of the capturing party. The surplus prisoners not exchanged shall not be permitted to take up arms again, nor to serve as military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field-work held by either of the respective parties, nor as guards of prisoners, depôts or stores, nor to discharge any duty usually performed by soldiers, until exchanged under the provisions of this cartel. The exchange is not to be considered complete until the officer or soldier exchanged for has been actually restored to the lines to which he belongs.

ART. 5. Each party, upon the discharge of prisoners of the other party, is authorized to discharge an equal number of their own officers or men from parole, furnishing at the same time to the other party a list of their prisoners discharged and of their own officers and men so relieved from parole, enabling each party to relieve from parole such of their own officers and men as the party may choose. The lists thus mutually furnished will keep both parties advised of the true condition of the exchanges of prisoners.

ART. 6. The stipulations and provisions above mentioned to be of binding obligation during the continuance of the war, it matters not which party may have the surplus of prisoners, the great principle involved being:

1. An equitable exchange of prisoners, man for man, officer for officer, or officers of higher grade exchanged for officers of lower grade or for privates, according to the scale of equivalents.

2. That privates and officers and men of different services, may be exchanged according to the same rule of equivalents.

3. That all prisoners, of whatsoever arm of service, are to be exchanged or paroled in ten days from the time of their capture, if it be procurable to transfer them to their own lines in that time; if not, as soon thereafter as practicable.

4. That no officer, soldier or employe in the service of either party is to be considered as exchanged and absolved from his parole until his equivalent has actually reached the line of his friends.

5. That the parole forbids the performance of field, garrison, police or guard or constabulary duty.

(Signed) JOHN A DIX, Major-General.
(Signed) D. H. HILL, Major-General
Confederate States Army.

SUPPLEMENTARY ARTICLES.

ART. 7. All prisoners of war now held on either side, and all prisoners hereafter taken, shall be sent with all reasonable dispatch to A. H. AIKINS, below Dutch Gap, on the James River, in Virginia, or to Vicksburgh, on the Mississippi River, in the State of Mississippi, and there exchanged, or paroled until such exchange can be effected, notice being previously given by each party of the number of prisoners it will send, and the time when they will be delivered at those points respectively; and in case the vicissitudes of war shall change the military relations of the places designated in this article to the contending parties, so as to render the same inconvenient for the delivery and exchange of prisoners, other places, bearing as nearly as may be the present local relations of said places to the lines of said parties, shall be, by mutual agreement, substituted.

But nothing in this article contained shall prevent the commanders of two opposing armies from exchanging prisoners or releasing them on parole at other points mutually agreed on by said commanders.

ART. 8. For the purpose of carrying into effect the foregoing articles of agreement, each party will appoint two agents, to be called Agents for the Exchange of Prisoners of War, whose duty it shall be to communicate with each other by correspondence and otherwise, to prepare the list of prisoners, to attend to the delivery of the prisoners at the places agreed on, and to carry out promptly, effectually, and in good faith, all the details and provisions of the said articles of agreement.

ART. 9. And in case any misunderstanding shall arise in regard to any clause or stipulation to the foregoing articles, it is mutually agreed that such misunderstanding shall not interrupt the release of prisoners on parole, as herein provided, but shall be made the subject of friendly explanations, in order that the object of this agreement may neither be defeated nor postponed.

(Signed) JOHN A. DIX, Major-General.
(Signed) D. H. HILL, Major-General, C. S. A.

THE BATTLE OF SECESSIONVILLE.

From the Charleston Mercury, July 31.

We have been told that a few errors straggled into our late editorial correspondence, so far as the hard and well fought battle of Secessionville was concerned, which we take pleasure in correcting. It was stated that the enemy's attack was a surprise to our troops. This, we learn, must be taken with some grains of allowance.

1. It was, in some measure, a surprise, and there may have been some lack of vigilance on our part; but, although the enemy crept toward our earthwork stealthily, favored by interposing bushes and the darkness of the night, yet our nearest pickets, commanded by Capt. THOS. Y. SIMONS and Capt. SMART, gave the alarm, by firing and rushing with shouts toward our earthwork, but (the wind blowing strongly from the east) the alarm, it seems, was not distinctly heard by our troops within the battery, or, at least, not in time for them to be fully prepared to meet the sudden attack.

2. It was stated that the attack on an angle of HAYNE's earthwork, "at one time threatened to be successful, our troops having partly given way, when the gallant Louisianians and Georgians came to the rescue." We learn that, although our troops were hard pressed and the danger imminent, yet at no time did the assault approach success, but, on the contrary, the enemy was twice repulsed from the point of attack, before the brave Louisianians arrived. The service rendered by the Louisianians was in another direction. A fresh portion of the enemy, approaching on the right of the battery, renewed the attack, and the Louisianians coming over to Secessionville, by Hatch's Bridge, from the line of fortifications on James Island, a regular melee took place between them and the enemy, which diverted the enemy's fire, to a great extent, from our troops in the earthwork.

3. No Georgians at all were in the fight. The heroic conduct of the gallant Georgia Forty-seventh, to which the brave Capt. WILLIAMS fell, occurred several days previous.

4. "To the brave LAMAR and his Palmetto boys, aided by the gallant Louisianians," who received our "hard fought and hard won victory." It should have been, (as was meant,) "to the brave LAMAR and *our* Palmetto boys," for the writer well knew the gallant and efficient part which the Charleston Battalion, under Col. GAILLARD, and other South Carolina troops besides those of Col. LAMAR's command, bore in the brilliant affair.

The garrison of Secessionville, at the time of the assault, consisted of two companies of LAMAR's regiment, Col. SUMTER's Horry Battalion, the Charleston Battalion, and a detachment of 100 men from Col. GODBOLT's regiment. In the earthworks, at the time, were portions of LAMAR's regiment, and of the Charleston Battalion, acting as a guard. The other troops of the several commands, together with the detachment of Col. GODBOLT's regiment, (which occupied the rifle-pits,) soon rushed to the scene of action; and, supported by the timely aid of the Louisianians, they won a victory which will live in history, cover with glory all instrumental in achieving it, the dead as well as the living, and render *Secessionville* famous, as having redeemed its name, by largely contributing to mark the [illegible] of secession, and write under it its [illegible], been followed and accursed, the [illegible] hours, of E. D.

THE STEAMER PLANTER.

It seems that the officers of the steamer *Planter* have been on trial for allowing ROBERT SMALL and his associates to outwit them and transfer the vessel to National control. The *Courier* of July 30 announces the conclusion of the trial as follows:

"The Court-martial convened for the trial of C. J. RELYEA, Captain of the steamer *Planter*; S. S. HANCOCK, mate; S. Z. PITCHER, engineer, closed its proceedings, returning a verdict of guilty in the first two cases, with the following sentences:

Capt. C. J. RELYEA, 'to three months' imprisonment and $500 fine; failing to pay which at or before the expiration of his term of three months imprisonment, the said C. J. RELYEA shall be imprisoned a further term of two months.'

SAMUEL SMITH HANCOCK, mate of the steamer *Planter*, 'to be imprisoned one month, and pay a fine of $100.'

S. Z. PITCHER, engineer, pleaded 'in bar of trial' to the insufficiency of the charges, and the specifications having been stricken out, there were no means of framing a plea.

The Court being cleared, after mature deliberation, sustained the several motions; the specifications and charges were severally struck out.

The following is the order of Gen. PEMBERTON in the above cases:

"After a careful review of the proceedings of the General Court-martial in the cases of Capt. C. J. RELYEA, and S. S. H. HANCOCK, Mate of the steamer *Planter*, (the Major-General Commanding) find much proven in mitigation of the offences charged against, and of which they have been found guilty by the Court. It is not clearly shown that General Orders No. 5, referred to in the specifications to the charges, had ever been properly communicated to Capt. RELYEA, or HANCOCK, the Mate, nor do any measures appear to have been taken by their superiors to enforce an habitual compliance with the requirements of those orders.

Capt. FERGUSON, the owner of the vessel and principal agent of the Government in its connection with her, seems to have been entirely indifferent as to the deportment of his subordinates in that particular.

Under these circumstances, I do not consider that the public service will be benefited by the punishment of Capt. RELYEA, and HANCOCK, the mate. The sentences are, therefore, remitted, and they will be released from arrest.

The proceedings of the General Court-Martial, in the case of S. Z. PITCHER, engineer of the *Planter*, are confirmed. He will be released from arrest.

The accused were represented by Hon. JAMES SIMONS and NELSON MITCHELL, Esq. Their able argument was laid before Maj.-Gen. PEMBERTON, and, though insufficient to convince the Court, unquestionably induced the General to overrule the decision."

THE GEORGIA COAST.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF GENESIS POINT, NEAR SAVANNAH.

From the Savannah Republican, July 30.

We announced, a day or two since, the arrival of four Federal gunboats in Ossabaw Sound, and subsequently that they had steered up the river and come to anchor nearly within cannon shot of our batteries on Genesis Point. It is supposed their object is to pass the batteries, if possible, and reach the Savannah and Gulf Railroad bridge over the Great Ogeechee, for the purpose of destroying it. About daybreak, yesterday, heavy and continuous firing was heard in that direction from our coast batteries near the city, indicating that the Federals had matured all their plans and opened on the fort. The firing was heard for some hours, but nothing was heard of the result until late in the afternoon, when messengers arrived from Beaulieu, from which point a pretty fair view was had of the entire engagement across the marshes. It appears that the gunboats, after a continuous cannonading of several hours, found the battery more than a match for them, and incontinently backed down and retired to their anchorage in the Sound. We are indebted to an intelligent friend, stationed at Beaulieu, and an eye-witness of the action, for the following interesting particulars:

CAMP BEAUFORT, Tuesday, July 29.

Four of the enemy's boats started up the Ogeechee River this morning, about 10 o'clock. When they got up past Buzzard Island they began to throw their shells over in the direction of Bryan Neck, shelling the woods as they went along up. About 10½ they got within range of the battery; all four of them drew up in line of battle and opened on our battery. The boys reserved their fire some time, until the leading boat, becoming emboldened by the very contemptuous manner with which the battery seemed to treat them, started and went up a little nearer, when the boys seemed to think the time had come to salute their visitors, and opened a rapid and steady fire for a round or two. The foremost boat being warmly received, backed down for a while, but soon took courage again and moved up still nearer than at first to the battery. By this time our boys had settled down to their work well and in earnest. Their shots were sent regular, and apparently with great precision, and very soon the foremost vessel found her quarters rather too warm, (two shots, I think, giving her a good rake,) she turned head, steamed up, and ran rapidly down the river. She passed all the other three, who, very soon after, followed in her wake. They are now back again to their old anchorage in Ossabaw Sound.

The fort at Genesis Point is a common earthwork, nearly star-shaped, and well built, and is situated immediately on the banks of the Great Ogeechee, in Bryan County, on the most easterly point of upland. It is garrisoned by the DeKalb Riflemen, Capt. HARRIDGE, of this city. They have been stationed there since the completion of the work, and are said to be thoroughly disciplined and drilled in the use of the guns. The result of yesterday's work reflects the highest honor upon their courage and soldierly bearing.

A soldier, who came up from Genesis Point yesterday, informs us that over four hundred shot and shell were fired at the fort by the Federal gunboats during the engagement. Many trees inside the fort were cut in two, and the quarters very badly knocked to pieces. Some of the shells were immense, and dug out holes in the ground large enough to bury a horse. Several shot passed through the Summer residence of Capt. MCALLISTER, which stands about 150 yards in the rear of the fort, and nearly all of his out-buildings were more or less damaged.

It is supposed that the enemy have retired to procure a larger force, and will probably renew the attack at an early day. The enemy evidently aim to capture a vessel now lying in the river above Genesis Point. There will, we are confident, be no lack of vigilance or precautions to meet and repel them.

THE CAPTURED STANDARD OF THE SIXTEENTH MICHIGAN.

The Charleston *Mercury* publishes the official correspondence "between Gov. PICKENS and Gen. JENKINS (late Colonel of the Palmetto Sharpshooters) in relation to the flag of the Sixteenth Michigan Regiment, captured in the battle of Gaines' Mills, in which the Yankee regiment was nearly annihilated by the withering fire of our expert riflemen. The flag is of blue silk, six feet by four, with a gold fringe, and mounted on a staff which has lost its spear head in the fight. One side exhibits the Goddess of Liberty and the inscription: 'Stand by the Constitution and the Union;' the other shows the State Arms of Michigan and the name, 'Stockton's Regiment.'"

Col. JENKINS writes to Gov. PICKENS, under date of July 29:

"This flag was taken by my regiment of Palmetto Sharpshooters, after almost destroying the Yankee regiments on the eventful 27th ultimo. We present it to our old State as a token of the love we bear her, and as a tribute to that State's pride which has aroused in her sons a desperate determination to die rather than tear away a single one of her laurels. Of the thousand composing my regiment, six hundred in killed and wounded, have attested, in recent battles, their loyalty to that revolution which our State inaugurated, and the survivors, side by side with other sons of Carolina, I trust, will yet show to her sister States that, faithful to her promises, she fears not the sacrifices necessary to its success. It is with special pleasure I intrust this trophied flag to the hands that first grasped the helm when our State began its course to honor and to duty."

The following is Gov. PICKEN's reply:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
HEADQUARTERS, COLUMBIA, July 29, 1862.

To Gen. Micah Jenkins:

DEAR SIR: I had the honor this day to receive from your hands the State flag of a Michigan Regiment, styled the Stockton Regiment. It bears on it face the insignia of that State, and was borne with a view to lead a fanatical horde of invaders to our subjugation. The brave and heroic men whom you commanded with so much skill and intrepidity on the 27th ultimo, captured it amongst other standards on the bloody field of victory.

I rejoice that your devoted attachment to your own State, while you held her commission as a Colonel, prompted you to obtain permission to present this memento, through me, to your mother. I receive it as such, and I trust it will long be cherished as an emblem which will transmit to posterity your valor and high soldiership, as exhibited on those terrific fields of triumph before Williamsburgh, and at the Seven Pines, as well as in the recent battles near Richmond, through which you have fought your way to fame, and have nobly won your right to bear a "baton" as a peer among the Generals of a heroic Republic.

I tried you in service amongst the first, when we stood alone as a State, and as you were a Colonel of the State when alone, I take pride in your promotion, and hand you over to our common Confederacy, to serve hereafter on a wider field, with a more extended command; but I know in no situation, however tempting or more captivating, will you ever forget the scenes of your earlier associations, or the proud satisfaction of having served your State when to serve her was indeed full of danger and uncertainty.

The State has felt deeply for our soldiers in Virginia and in the West, and our mothers have wept tears of sorrow over our beloved dead and wounded, and among these your brave regiment has suffered more than its quota. But if those who survive achieve our [illegible]

they would do, then will we owe them a debt of gratitude which can never be paid in our day and generation. With great respect, [illegible] truly,

(Signed) F. W. PICKENS.

THE SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

A NEW CONSCRIPTION CALLED FOR.

From the Charleston Mercury, July 30.

It is perfectly plain, it appears to us, unless some unforseen circumstance prevents, that the battles of Richmond have to be fought over again. As at Manassas—as at Corinth—so now at Richmond, our brave troops have vanquished the enemy; but, for the want of proper generalship, the independence and peace, which each of these victories ought to have achieved, are lost to us. The forces of the enemy are unbroken, and they will return to the struggle for our subjugation, with heavy reinforcements. President LINCOLN calls on the United States for three hundred thousand more men. We have not a doubt they will be raised. With starvation to the laboring population on the one hand, and money on the other, the army of the United States will be recruited. The army of the Confederate States must be recruited also; but by what means? We see but one resource—another Conscription law, calling into the service all men between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five or fifty. And this ought to be done at once, and the Confederate Congress be immediately convened together to accomplish it.

We have never been able to see why the Conscription law was limited to men of thirty-five years of age. NAPOLEON's Old Guard consisted of men between thirty-five and fifty years old. Soldiers of this age are more endurable—more reliable—and more unconquerable. Conscription is the fairest possible way of obtaining soldiers for the service. It operates equally upon all, and puts the high and the low, the rich and the poor, on the same footing.

Failing to take or disperse the army of McCLELLAN, there was one other way by which the war might have been closed—*prompt and immediate advance on Washington.* But we see that, up to this time, Gen. JACKSON is unable, for want of troops, to assume the aggressive. He cannot attack Gen. POPE. It seems to us that we are reënacting the Manassas tactics over again. So we suppose the Northern people will be allowed full time to recover from the stunning effects of our late victories, and will again throw immense hosts upon us for our subjugation; and we must gather hosts to meet them. We do not doubt the result; but it is a grievous pity that our troops have never had a General to command them with skill and energy enough to make their victories decisive of any result beyond a mere temporary repulse. The inefficiency of our Generals renders another hecatomb of martyrs necessary to the establishment of our liberties and inpependence. It is the greatest error that, by not fighting, we save life. A vigorous, active warfare, carried on by such men as JACKSON and PATON, would long since have ended the war, and have saved tens of thousands of lives. Will we ever have such a warfare?

FAULT-FINDING.

From the Charleston Mercury, Aug. 1.

Some old Divine has said that "Hell is paved with good intentions." It is no excuse for a lost battle, that the General really wished to win it; nor in the conduct of State affairs, affecting the liberties and existence of a people, that good intentions be accepted as a substitute for wisdom and energy. To find fault where fault exists, is the duty of the public Press and of all public men. There is not the least danger that too much fault will be found. The danger is the other way. Fault will not be found, where it ought to be exposed, because it does not pay. Patronage and Government favors and offices, do not attend on fault-finders. They are usually proscribed by Governments. The sort of people they usually love and foster are your supporters through thick and thin—your flatterers and toadies—your patriotic and indignant defenders of attacks upon the Government your adorers of Executive wisdom and infallibility—your poetic inventors of God-like attributes to dress up power—these are the people, who, by their falsehood and servility, intensify tyrannies and break down republics. They abound under all Governments; and they abound in the Confederate States. The natural inclination of all men, especially in times of trouble, is to support the Government. Where your life, liberty and property are bound up the conduct of any man, you will be very loth to believe that he is incompetent to protect them. Your volitions will influence your belief; and nothing but the strongest proof will shake your confidence. A mere fault-finder will have little chance of being listened to. The danger is, that you will be ruined by your false confidence rather than by your false suspicions. The true course is, to hear everything—weigh everything, and despise hirelings and sycophants. By these means you will be very apt to know the truth.

PLANTERS CALLING FOR COMPENSATION.

"A Sufferer" writes to the *Mercury*:

"Upon what principle of justice or propriety is compensation refused to the planters expelled from John's Island during the latter part of May last, for their cattle, sheep and provisions? We were forcibly driven off; compelled to abandon our crops, many of our negroes lost, and our stock taken possession of and used, under the plea of military *necessity*. But as every one conversant with facts knows, if so, unnecessarily created, and at an injudicious time.

No notice having been given as to where the stock was to be found, is it any justification of this refusal to say that we should have identified our stock, when we were refused permission to visit the Island for that or any other purpose; and when a visit to St. Paul's Parish was hedged around with so many difficulties by the passport system, as to make it a work of days to get there and back again? Was it not clearly the duty of the military authorities, if they desired to deal justly by all, to give such notice? and of the Commissariss of the Second Brigade to take a list of the ear-marks of the stock, and to suffer none killed before that was done?

Shall the Confederate Government traverse the State, by its agents, purchasing provisions, and *paying for them*, add we be deprived of compensation for our property, because, instead of being voluntary sellers, we are asked no questions, and have been compelled to find money elsewhere to replace what has been thus taken from us?

It is susceptible of proof, that the military authorities did drive our stock from the plantations; it can also be proved that they would allow no planter to remain to deliver it or his provisions. The truth is, that in *some* instances, at least, the ear-marks have been furnished to the commissaries; in others, the stock was pointed out to the soldiers in their owners' fields. But it is sufficient to say that all the stock belonging to those planters taken on the island was confined in *close* pastures, and nothing was easier than to number those taken from each plantation. And so of the corn, all found on one plantation belonged to the owner of that place.

Mr. Editor, heavy suffering and loss have been inflicted upon the planters of the seaboard of this State by this war. If these had been but the result of the action of the enemy, bravely met, and of his success in battle, not a word of complaint would have been heard. As it is, we shall count these losses as a *gain*, when we shall have established our independence. But, in the meantime, we protest against being made to suffer more than other citizens whose property is used by the Government; and we ask whether it is fair and just to us, who are now called on to pay taxes upon property rendered for the present valueless, or lost altogether, because its officers did not know their own minds, or failed to make their instructions known to those so deeply interested, and so well entitled to be informed.

THE CONSCRIPT LAW.

A LETTER FROM GEN. LEE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, July 19, 1862.

SIR: Gen. LEE directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th July, and to thank you for your congratulations on the success of our army.

With reference to the construction of the Conscript Law, by its express terms it subjects all persons who may be over the age of eighteen years, at the time of any call for troops made by the President, to service, and persons attaining to that age, at once become subject to military duty.

Although the law contains no express provision as to the discharge of persons in service upon their attaining the age of thirty-five years, Gen. LEE is of opinion that such persons will become entitled to their discharge upon reaching that age, and their places will be supplied by others between eighteen and thirty-five years.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHARLES MARSHALL, Major and A. D. C.

THE FIRST CLASS OF RESERVES CALLED OUT.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT RESERVES, July 30, 1862.

ORDERS No. 20.—In pursuance of orders from Gen. W. G. DESAUSSURE, Adjutant and Inspector-General of the State:

I. All male citizens of the City of Charleston, between the ages of 35 and 50 years, constituting the "First Class of Reserves," (not exempted by law,) are hereby ordered to report themselves at these headquarters on or before Saturday next, the 2d of August. The Adjutant of this regiment will attend to the enrollment of their names, daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

II. A roll of persons comprising the First Class of Reserves in the City of Charleston has been furnished to these headquarters, and all defaulters under the above order will be tried under the Sixth Resolution of the Honorable the Governor and Common Council of the 21st inst., at a Court-martial to be convened on Wednesday, 13th August next, at the Military Hall, at 12 o'clock M.

By order ROBERT N. GOURDIN, Lieut.-Col. Com'ing.
JULY 30, 1862. E. P. MILLIKEN, Adjutant.

CONFEDERATE WAR TAX.

From the Charleston Courier.

We are gratified to learn that the Attorney-General of the Confederate States, on perusing Judge MAGRATH's able opinion, in the case of St. Michael's Church, and other religious, educational and charitable institutions, against J. D. PYRE, Confederate Tax Collector, ruling that such institutions are not taxable on their stocks and bonds, any more than on any other property actually used for the purposes for which they were created, has expressed his concurrence therein, as in strict conformity to the statute, and directed the Confederate States Attorney for this State to acquiesce therein, and the illegal amount of tax to be released accordingly.

The Confederate States Attorney Gen[illegible] as known, has not yet expressed any opinion on the portion of Judge MAGRATH's decision, ruling that State [illegible] Coupon Bonds are exempt from the [illegible] War Tax, as unconstitutionally imposed on this species of security.

EAST TENNESSEE.

From the Charleston Courier, Aug. 2.

The Yankee army, composed in good part of renegade Tennesseans, "is now snuffing its prey from the heights of Cumberland," and is soon to be let loose in undisciplined and unrestrained violence upon the fair and fertile country of East Tennessee and Western Virginia. The Richmond *Examiner* urges the Confederate Government to be prepared to meet and hurl back this savage host. The possession of the lead, copper, and salt mines, and the hog crop, the corn, oat and hay crops of these countries, are now vital to the existence of the Confederacy, and it is evident they can be retained and secured only by the presence of an imposing military force under the command of some General who has the confidence of the inhabitants. We are not precisely informed what forces we have in that section, but we know that the loyal inhabitants are in an excited condition, and entertain fears that proper efforts are not being made for their defence.

THE BATTLE-FIELDS.

From the Charleston Mercury, July 31.

Gentlemen who have ridden over the battle-fields of the Seven Pines, and the battle-fields of subsequent fights, state that the flies exist in such swarms that it is with the utmost difficulty that a horse can be controlled in passing over them, the insects swarming out of the trees and ground, and lighting upon both horse and rider. The dead of both armies, but those of the Yankee army especially, have been buried so slightly that the scent attracts the flies to the localities. This may account for the sparse collection of flies in Richmond, and it is remarked that the troublesome insects are fewer then for years past. Immense flocks of crows and buzzards also hover over the fields at times, attracted by the festering wreck of humanity beneath.

GEN. BRAGG'S STAFF.

Under date of July 17, Gen. BRAGG commanding the Department of the West, announces his Stad as follows:

PERSONAL STAFF.

First Lieut. Towson Ellis, Aid-de-Camp.
First Lieut. T. S. Parker, Aid-de-Camp.
Lieut.-Col. D. Urquhart, Vol. Aid-de-Camp.
Maj. L. M. Conner, Vol. Aid-de-Camp.

GENERAL STAFF.

Brig.-Gen. Thomas Jordan, Chief of Staff.
Lieut.-Col. Geo. G. Garner, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Brig. Gen. J. E. Slaughter, Inspector-General.
Lieut.-Col. C. J. Polignac, Assistant Inspector-General.
Lieut.-Col. W. K. Beard, Assistant Inspector-General.
Capt. J. P. Jones, Assistant Inspector-General.
Capt. G. B. Cook, Assistant Inspector-General.
Lieut.-Col. H. W. Walter, Judge Advocate.
Lieut.-Col. L. W. O'Bannon, Chief Quartermaster.
Maj. M. B. McMicken, Assistant to Chief Quartermaster.
Maj. A. J. Smith, Chief Quartermaster in the Department of Pay.
Maj. J. J. Walker, Chief of Subsistence.
Maj. F. Malloy, Assistant to Chief of Subsistence.
Surgeon A. J. Foard, Medical Director.
Surgeon J. C. Nott, Medical Inspector.
Surgeon S. E. Chaille, Medical Inspector.
Col. John Begram, Chief of Engineers.
Lieut. Col. H. Oladowski, Chief of Ordnance.
Col. M. L. Clark, Chief of Artillery.
Lieut. Col. J. H. Hallonquist, Inspector of Artillery.
Maj. J. W. Goodwin, Quartermaster's Department, Military Superintendent of Railroad.

BLANTON DUNCAN LITHOGRAPHY.

The Columbia, S. C., *Carolinian* publishes a long account of Col. BLANTON DUNCAN's lithography establishment. It contains twenty-four presses at present, and six others are shortly expected from Paris. The workmen have been imported as well as the machinery, and it is expected that soon the establishment will be able to turn out 200,000 notes of various denominations daily. Then the financial affairs of the Confederate Government will progress swimmingly.

PRICE OF SLAVES.

At an auction sale of negroes in Charleston, on July 31, one family—man 26, woman 24, and child 6 years old, brought $3,060; one fellow, 24 years old, brought $1,385; one woman, 20 years old, and infant, $1,120; one fellow, 27 years old, $980; one boy, 14 years old, $955; six negroes, aged from 20 to 38 years, averaged $740.

COFFEE.

Three hundred bags of coffee sold in Charleston on July 31, for $1 26 per pound, pepper 86 cents, and chicory 11 cents.

THEMES FOR THE ARTIST.

From the Granada Appeal.

THEMES FOR THE ARTIST.—Dissolving views of the exploits of the Confederate navy:

Scene 1.—The destruction of the *Virginia*.
Scene 2.—The explosion of the *Louisiana*.
Scene 3.—The sinking of the *Mississippi*.
Scene 4.—The naval battle before Memphis.
Scene 5.—Burning of gunboats on the Yazoo.
Grand Finale.—The spontaneous combustion of the Secretary of the Navy.

A FRENCH STEAMER

From the Charleston Mercury, July 8.

The French Government dispatch steamer *Kenandin*, (two guns,) which has for some time been lying at anchor in the harbor, off the Battery, went to sea yesterday. She carries out the French Consul, M. DE ST. ANDRE, and family, who, we are informed, design spending a few weeks at the North, when they will return thither.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Virginia has issued a decree against O. P. BROWNSON's *Review*, declaring that it is no reliable exponent of Catholic doctrines and principles.

Gen. D. F. JAMISON, President of the South Carolina State Convention, is now, and has been for some weeks past, in Richmond, his time being taken up in attending his son, who is among the wounded Southern soldiers in that city.

A Disgraceful Quarrel.

THE CATHOLICS AND EPISCOPALIANS DISPUTING OVER THE REMAINS OF SIR ALLAN MACNAB.

From the Toronto Globe, Aug. 12.

Reports have been current that, during the last moments of the life of Sir ALLAN MACNAB, one of his relatives took advantage of his insensibility to what was transpiring around him, to perform upon his almost lifeless form what are called the rites of the Romish Church. Sir ALLAN MACNAB having been a constant attendant upon the Church of England, and a member of that communion, the tale was believed by but few persons. It was not thought that either his relatives, or the clergy of the Church of Rome, would have ventured, in so conspicuous a case to practice what can only be described as a farce so far as the dead was concerned, and as a trick in reference to the Protestant relatives. Rumor, however, had done no injustice to the parties chiefly interested in the matter, and there no longer remains any doubt as to the main facts of the case. MRS. DAVID MACNAB, the wife of Sir ALLAN's deceased brother, and also, if we mistake not, a sister of his late wife, has for many years been a member of Sir ALLAN's family, and has taken the principal charge of his household. This lady is a strict Catholic, and in her zeal for her Church, seems to have overstepped the bounds of prudence and good feeling. From the statement made by Rev. Mr. GEDDES, Anglican clergyman of Christ's Church, to his congregation last Sunday, we learn that Sir ALLAN had been a member of his congregation for about 27 years, that he took the communion in his church a few weeks ago, that he was present in his place the Sunday but one before his illness, and that on Thursday last he received consolation in spiritual matters from Mr. GEDDES. After that time the Anglican clergyman was denied access to his bedside, and was informed, on calling at Dundurn, that "Sir ALLAN had become a good Catholic, and been received into the bosom of the Romish Church." We believe that there is ample evidence in the hands of the friends of the deceased, to show that at the time when the rites of the Romish Church, baptism, confirmation and extreme unction, were administered to him, he was insensible to what was passing around him. Mr. BURTON, the well-known counsel of Hamilton, called on the Thursday afternoon for the purpose of making some alterations in the will of the dying man, but was compelled to forego the edort by his incapacity to understand what was going on around him. Under such circumstances, the administration of any religious rite requiring, to make it complete, the active volition of the person receiving it, must be considered a mere mockery.

In so far as the surviving relatives of Sir ALLAN MACNAB were concerned, with the exception of the lady whom we have mentioned and her brother, and also in regard to the numerous friends and companions of the deceased, the conversion of the dying Protestant while in an insensible state, into an adherent of the Church of Rome, can only be regarded as an outrage of the grossest kind. They had worshipped with the deceased in a Protestant Church, they had every reason to believe that he died a Protestant, and they naturally expected and desired that they should pay the last tribute to his remains in a Protestant Church, and [illegible] reposited over his tomb the solemn words which he had reverenced in his lifetime. By the trick of a single relative, aided by the clergy of the Catholic Church, these expectations were frustrated. The deceased, having been made a Catholic, while in a state of insensibility, Mrs. MACNAB resolved that he should be buried by Catholic priests, and have Catholic rites performed over his grave. The question became a legal one. The will was opened to discover who had the right to decide. It was found that Mr. T. C. STREET and Mrs. MACNAB were named joint executors. Mr. STREET declined to act, and Mrs. MACNAB became mistress of the situation. The sisters and other friends of the [illegible]

their relative and friend carried beyond their reach. The result was that many of his friends declined to follow the remains to the grave. The general public declined also to participate in the ceremonies, and but a few individuals paid the last tribute of respect to their deceased friend. Surely the fanatical zeal of the Catholic clergy never produced in this country, at least, more distressing or more disgraceful results. They will never discover that proselytizing the dead will do much to injure their cause among Protestants, and will lead even their most servile followers to consider whether a church which sanctions such acts is worthy the respect of intelligent men.

GOVERNMENT AND THE RAILROADS.

Important Letter from Col. Thos. A. Scott, Ex-Assistant Secretary of War.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your paper of Aug. 9, contains extracts from the report of the Contract Committee, with comments reflecting upon my character as an officer, and upon the War Department generally. Believing that no injustice was intended—at least by you—I take the liberty of submitting a few facts, some of which were in possession of that Committee.

On the 18th of April, 1861, I was called into the office of Gov. CURTIN, at Harrisburgh, to assist in the movement of troops from all parts of the State to the camps at the Capital of Pennsylvania, which troops were there to be organized and equipped, and forwarded thence to the National Capital, then supposed to be in imminent danger. I devoted my whole time and energies to effect the results desired, without regard to the price to be paid to the Company, of which I happened to be an officer. All the facilities of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company were tendered to and made use of by the State and General Governments, and to this day I have never been a party to any contract for transportation over the works of the Company to which I was attached as its Vice-President. All arrangements for transportation were made by the regular officers of the Quartermaster's Department. Gen. CAMERON—then Secretary of War—sent three messengers to Harrisburgh, urging me to proceed immediately to Washington, without stating the object. After some delay, consequent upon the duties I was then performing for Gov. CURTIN, I left for Washington City, in company with Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER and Gen. ANDREW PORTER, by way of Chambersburgh and Hagerstown, and thence by private conveyance. On arrival at Washington, I reported to the Secretary of War who assigned to me the duty of organizing some means of transportation *via* Annapolis, by which troops could be carried from the North to Washington City. In a few days, with the aid of Mr. FELTON, President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, along with such men, material and rolling stock as we were able to bring from his road, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and the Pennsylvania Railroad, we were able to form a daily line between the North and the National Capital, by which troops and supplies—then so much needed—could be promptly transported. After this was accomplished, I telegraphed Mr. SMITH, Superintendent Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, urging him to furnish the Government a supply of rolling stock for all its wants from their sidings at Baltimore—which were then filled with cars and engines—the Government meanwhile being obliged to bring both engines and cars from Pennsylvania to Annapolis by way of Cheapeake Bay. Mr. SMITH replied that he could not act in the matter without referring it to his Board of Directors, which he did that same evening, and the day following I was notified that the Government could have all the rolling stock needed from time to time. Under this arrangement I telegraphed Mr. FELTON to stop the shipment to Annapolis of engines and cars, and to return those on board vessels already in the harbor at Annapolis, which was done.

I make the foregoing statements for the purpose of letting you understand that my official position at Washington was not of my own seeking, nor was it for the purpose of being a party, directly or indirectly, to benefit the road I was connected with, or any other road or roads in the country. I was not appointed Superintendent of Railroad *Transportation*, but simply as Manager of Government Railroads, or such lines as the Government found it necessary to take direct charge of, and upon which no rates of transportation were ever fixed or charged to the Government, as the latter simply paid the employes for their services and for the supplies necessary to operate the roads. All the transportation of the Government troops and supplies was and is now in charge of the Quartermaster's Department, and I have never contracted for the shipment of a regiment or of a car-load of Government property over the Pennsylvania Railroad or over any other line of railway in the United States. While I was acting as Manager of Roads operated by

HOSP. SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

Arrival of the Cahawba at This Port.

The following are the names of the sick and wounded soldiers, from New-York, New-Jersey and New-England, who arrived at this port, in the *Cahawba*, from Harrison's Landing, on Wednesday morning. Nearly as many more from the Western States accompanied them, whose names are not given:

A. W. McKellah, Co. K, 12th Massachusetts.
T. Basford, Co. F, 43d N. Y.
E. E. A. Smith, Co. H, 61th Pennsylvania Reserve.
James Maguire, Co. D, 90th New-York.
E. K. Lewis, Co. K, 3d Exc.
A. Klugstein, Co. K, 3d Exc.
L. L. Hogeboom, Co. I, 3d Excelsior.
Geo. M. Answell, Co. K, 3d Excelsior.
John McCall, Co. G, 38th N. Y.
R. Kimball, Co. B, 4th N. J.
J. R. Oak, Co. F, 38th N. J.
J. N. Rue, Co. I, 86th Penn.
J. W. Hankeson, Co. B, 6th New-Jersey.
John Dales, Co. D, 88th Pa.
James Mealy, Co. I, 1st L. I.
M. Smith, Co. E, 3d Wis.
S. D. Lugs, Co. F, 8th N. J.
Edw. Morrissy, Co. D, 69th N Y
W. Simmons, Co. E, Battery 5th Massachusetts.
J. Dalton, Co. D, 1st United States Chasseurs.
J. G. Loveland, Co. A, 1st Connecticut Artillery.
Chas. Duffy, Co. E, 6th R. I.
J. Falk, Co. A, 4th U. S. Cav.
A. P. Page, Co. D, 1st N. Y. Art
Jas. Smith, band, 1st N. J.
Dan. Wiley, Co. I, 2d Exc.
David Anderson, Co. E, 1st New-Jersey.
W. Johnson, Co. I, 1st N. Y.
T. Kearney, Co. K, 1st Massachusetts Battery.
W. J. Gamble, Co. G, 3d N. Y.
J. Casey, Co. D, 69th N. Y.
J. Cook, Co. D, 69th N. Y.
W. E. Ozen, Co. E, 64th N. Y.
H. L. Hadgkitt, Co. D, 64th New-York.
Geo. Garland, 1st N. Y. Cav.
Sergt. Mike Wilson, Co. F, 2d Excelsior.
P. McDevitt, Co. F, 2d Excel.
J. Gilleple, Co. F, 2d Excel.
J. Brown, Co. F, 2d Excel.
Sergt. Hart, 2d Excelsior.
F. Kelly, Co. H, 2d Excel.
G. Warden, Co. B, 14th Inf.
T. Bookhub.
Tyler Sneed.
O. Klerman.
W. Holbrner, Co. A, 40th N Y
H. D. Roberts, Co. A, 72d N. Y
N. Williams.
C. W. Bartlett.
S. W. Perkins.
Jesse H. Stradlog.
M. Mulligan, Co. D, 5th N. H.
J. D. Starke, Co. C, 5th N. H.
Wm. Paul, Co. G, 1st N. J.
S. Browney, Co. G, 1st N. J.
J. Langster, Co. C, — N. H.
D. A. Peabody, 5th N. H.
W. Cartney, Co. D, 69th N. Y.
Alex. Hawkins, Co. E, 24th Massachusetts.
C. W. Garfy, Co. K, 5th N. H.
Surg. W. S. Words, Co. D, 12th New-York.
D. F. Fuller, Co. H, 1st New-York Artillery.
O. Nelson, Co. I, 2d Excel.
S. Winship, Co. I, 11th Me.
M. Grislin, Co. G, 69th N. Y.
S. S. Miller, Co. A, 92d N. Y.
W. Reed, Co. K, 7th Mass.
St. C. M. Dien, Co. K, 8th New-York Cavalry.
C. S. Stanley, Co. C, 1st Exc.
J. Simms, Co. A, 5th N. J.
R. F. Stone, Co. F, 4th N J.
L. S. Larkins, Co. I, 3d Excel.
K. J. Smith, Co. G, 32d N. Y.
John Haines, Co. K, 5th N. Y.
T. J. Lets, Co. D, 4th N. J.
D. W. Barker, Co. H, 4th Me.
A. E. Casman, Co. F, 4th N. J.
J. Elton, Co. G, 72d N. Y.
J. Coleman, Co. G, 72d N. Y.
Corp Pierce, Co. I, 50th N. Y.
Dan. Ryan, Co. E, 69th N. Y.
Dan. Bacon, Co. E, 3d Me.
Sgt. J. K. Ryner, Co. E, 19th Massachusetts.
Silas Finney, Co. G, 1st N. Y.
Geo. G. Kuan, Co. C, 1st N. Y.
Corp. J. Shafter, Co. B, 93d New-York.
B. D. Burningame, Co. G, 1st New-York.
W. L. T. king, Co. C, 64th New-York.
Corp. H. C. Mason, Co. C, 6th New-York.
W. B. Whitney, Co. A, 25th Massachusetts.
W. Wilcocks, Co. G, 1st N. Y.
K. L. Rythes, Co. I, 3d Exc.
Sergt. C. Lobdell, Co. B, 14th New-York.
Ernest Leopold, Co. B, 7th New-York.
Jacob Crenold, Co. A, Berdan's Sharpshooters.
H. C. Peabody, Co. D, 44th New-York.
M. Agin, Co. H, 68th N. Y.
Sergt. E. H. Benson, 1st Berdan.
G. Cobbs, Co. K, 7th N. J.
A. Becock, Co. E, 14th Inf
S. Stoddard, Co. E, 14th Inf.
T. J. Plass, Co. A, 100th N. Y.
L. Hobart, Co. B, 72d N. Y.
Sergt. B. Broody, Co. C, 10th New-York.
T. Castelow, Co. K, 99th N. Y.
W. Gill, Co. C, 57th N. Y.
S. Wesber, 86th New-York.
C. Johnson, Co. H, 3d Excel.
H. Coon, Co. B, 101st N. Y.
E. Hamisland, Co. F, 2d Cav.
J. Masterson, Co. D, 9th Mass.
Sergt. C. Haskins, Co. G, 14th Infantry.
B. F. Fish, Co. F, 1st New-York Cavalry.
Corp. C. W. Pierce, Co. H, 7th Maine.
Peter Vanderburgh, Co. H, 1st New-York.
A. Milroy, Co. D, 44th N. Y.
S. M. Folsey, Co. E, 8th New-York Cavalry.
Y. Lafonte, Co. C, 62d N. Y.
J. Williams, Co. E, 41st N. Y.
C. J. Mosely, Co. I, 8th Excel.
N. Drake, Co. I, 18th Excel.
R. Digger, Co. A, 3d Excel.
O. G. Colson, Co. G, 1st R. I.
D. Feneburer, Co. I, 44th N. Y.
James Hemerson, Co. E, 62d New-York.
Henry Fox, Co. K, 3d N. Y.
A. Barrett, Co. D, 16th Mass.
Thos. Hughes, Co. C, 1st New-York Chasseurs.
Sergt. H. S. Benson, Co. C, United States Artillery.
J. Beothensen Co. 4, 5th N. Y.
H. Hal, Co. F, 4th Mass.
F. H. Smart, Co. C, 5th N. Y.
Sergt. J. Nacher, Co. A, 14th New-York.
J. Ludwig, Co. I, 1st N. Y.
A. Edmunds, Co. K, 38th N. Y.
A. Dixon, Co. I, 1st N. Y.
J. Thompson, Co. H, 1st N. Y.
H. Floe, Co. H, 1st N Y.
S. L. Clark, Co. C, 1st N. Y.
E. Thomas, Co. C, 50th N. Y.
C. F. Watson, Co. D, 4th N. H.
F. Erskind, Co. I, 39th N. Y.
W. Galoni, Co. K, 37th N. Y.
C. Bunningham, Co. K, 18th New-York.
P. Fitzgerald, Co. K, 37th N. Y
W. G. Walcott, Co. C, 2d N. H.
C. S. Baker, Co. B, 72d N. Y.
Jas. Fisher, Co. B, 86th N. Y.
B. Appil, Co. I, 57th N. Y.
Jos. Hands, Co. I, 4th N. J
Ed. Willis, Co. C, 5th Excel
Ed. Fisch, U. S. Sig. Corps.
J. Delpert, Co. E, 16th N. Y.
W. Gorman, Co. C, 2d Exc r
Serg. S. G. Gilger, Co. H, 103d Pennsylvania.
M. Collins, Co. C, 2d R. I.
D. Young, Co. G, 3d N. Y.
W. Morris, Co. G, 69th N. Y.
W. E. Beshof, Co. C, 2d Ex
W. Russell, Co. B, 101st New-York.
P. Cannon, Co. G, 6th N. Y.
A. Finch, Co. D, 2d Excel.
R. Hughes, Co. B, 101st N. Y.
C. Edwards, Co. E, 100th New-York.
J. Lyzerts, Co. K, 3d U. S. Artillery.
G. Quinby, Co. B, 101st N. Y.
R. S. Beaver, Co. C, 4th New-York Battery.
Serg. H. D. Perkins, 1st Cavalry.
A. Emerle, Co. C, 1st Excel

G. F. Hankin, Co. B, 72d N. Y.
R. C. Jeaking, Co. F, 19th Massachusetts.
J. Kelly, Co. F, 16th Mass.
F. Tufts, Co. F, 19th Mass.
J. R. Thompson, Co. H, 1st New-York.
W. H. Jones, Co. E, 1st L. I.
W. A. Sneditker, Co. H, 40th New-York.
Thomas McCormick, Co. D, 40th New-York.
J. Corley, Co. G, 62d N. Y.
J. H. Stevenson, Co. A, 14th United States.
F. Foley, Co. E, 82d N. Y.
F. Mansell, Band, 4th N. J.
C. M. Mith, Co. E. 1st R. I. Cavalry.
C. Dirgen, Co. K, 1st L. I.
J. F. Flint, Co. E, 37th N. Y.
J. B. Hene, Co. E, 1st Mass.
W. A. Carklin, Co. H, 1st Berdan's.
S. Haston, Co. I, 2d Exc.
T. J. Madeley, Co. H, 2d Exc.
Jas. Keyser, Co. I, 2d Exc.
Sergt. Jas. Brooks, Co. I, 1st Excelsior.
Sergt. R. H. Stone, Co. C, 2d Rhode Island.
W. M. Parker, Co. C, 4th Vt.
Patrick Fagan, Co. K, 3d N. J.
T. W. Bamford, Co. I, 1st Exc.
J. H. Modgett, And. Sharpshooters.
W. Van Vlied, Co. C, 1st Exc.
Sergt. Eld. A. Tanner, Co. F, 93 New-York.
M. Glassin, Co. B, 8th N. J.
Jos. Stahl, Co. A, 2d N. J.
Alden Bayard, Co. E, 100th New-York.
J. Garfield, Co. K, 19th Mass.
Corp. Phil. Meixer, Co. H, 101st New-York.
Sergt. T. Finn, Co. C, 15th New-York Engineers.
B. F. Tyler, Co. F, 3d N. J.
E. Bogan, Co. D, 43d N. Y.
Ph. Chamblin, Co. H, 14th Infantry.
W. H. Sherd, Co. F, 22d Mass
W. H. Lamson, Co. K, 77th N. Y
J. D. Becker, Co. C, 69th N. Y
R. Churche, Co. C, 26th Mass
J. Graham, Co. D, 69th N. Y.
F. Mulrey, Co. G, 69th N. Y.
John Vanderlop, Co. D, 50th New-York.
T. F. Lanes, Co. A, 3d N. J.
H. Walton, Co. C, 8th N. J.
J. Charlton, Co. C, 4th New-York Battery.
J. Rodden, Co. B, 8th N. J.
B. Iserman, Co. C, 4th New-York Battery.
Mike Morris, Co. A, 8th N. J.
W. Rixby, Co. E, 5th Ind.
C. Bellinger, Co. C, 4th New-York Battery.
J. Brannell, Co. H, 7th N. J.
D. Resert, Co. K, 8th N. J.
S. C. Peterson, Co. B, 56th New-York.
T. H. Hubbell, Co. H, 1st New-York Artillery.
Geo. Green, Co. H, 1st N. Y.
W. Inman, Co. D, 4th N. J.
Corp. T. McGittigon, Co. E, 69th New-York.
Chas. Creasty, Co. A, 7th N. J.
Corp. H. T. Mitchell, Co. B, 4th Maine.
Thos. Dunsey, Co. B, 18th N. Y.
James Smith, Co. E, 56th N. Y.
J. Bailey, Co. H, 92d N. Y.
W. H. Collins, Co. C, 55th.
H. Thomas, Co. I, 37th N. Y.
Ira Thomson, Co. C, 3d Me.
Corp Danbury, Co. G, 1st N. J.
Eer d'Duyse, Co. K, 40th N. Y.
N. E. Banchman, Co. K, 40th New-York.
J. H. Kissick, Co. I, 19th Mass.
J. F. Barton, Co. B, 3d N. J.
John Smith, Co. A, 56th N. Y.
W. H. Smith, Co. E, 3d Excel.
Erasmus Christofleaser.
Geo. Collett, Co. C, 3d N. J.
C. O. Waples, Co. I, Conn. Art.
J. Wagner, Co. K, 8th N. J.
A. Feuch, Co. D, 1st Ira. Res.
R. Kahley, Co. D, 3d Excel.
Corp. N. H. Harris, Co. E, 15th New-York.
J. C. Gilmright, Co. D, 10th York.
W. R. Seeley, Co. A, 1st P. Rit.
J. D. Scott, Co. A, 3d N. J.
G. B. Swift, Co. B, 3d Excel.
J. Young, Co F, 5th Art.
J. D. Scott, Co. E, 3d Vt.
J. L. A. McCall, Co. B, 8th N. J.
J. Drew, Co. I, 32d Mass.
J. Slattery, Co. E, 3d Excel.
Sergt. Jas. Golden, Co. E, 3d Excelsior.
Henry Baker, Co. E, 3d Exc.
Thos Sevyger, Co. C, 1st Exc.
George Williams.
A. Mansburg, Co. H, 77th N. Y
J. M. Lever, Co. C, 4th N. J
D. Smith, Co. D, 6th N. Y. Cav.
M. L. Wren, Co. H, 6th N. Y.
E. Gallagher, Co. F, 69th N. Y.
F. Gullivan, Co. G, 9th Maine.
Sergt. F. Clarke, Co. F, 3th New-York.
Dr. W. Ammerman, 37th N. Y.
M. Dougherty, Co. C, 5th Excelsior.
W. Randall, Co. F, 1st Conn.
P. Faynor, Co. A, 2d N. Y.
J. Phillips, Co. G, 12th N. Y.
J. Denton, Co. D, 32d N. Y.
J. Dulvany, Co. H, 44th N. Y.
J. Fincker, Co. E, 55th N. Y.
J. Shoemaker, Co. D, 1st New-York Artillery.
Wm. Trehitter, Co. H, 4th New-York.
H. E. Smith, Co. K, 3d Art.
Corp Jos Savoy, Co K, 93d New-York.
Hugh Blessington, Co D, 15th Massachusetts.
John A Connor, Co F, 85th New-York.
Thos S Neile, Co D, 4th N J.
Simon S Brown, Co C, 50th New-York.
H C Dodge, Co E, 15th Mass.
Corp F C Hapalyea, Co H, 1st New-Jersey.
S Willis, Co K, 83d N Y.
J J Stark, Co E, 9th N Y.
E Hoye, 11th New-York, buried at sea.
F Matise, Co A, 1st New-Jersey Artillery.
A Kollenbuck, Co A, 1st New-Jersey Artillery.
J A Frosh, Co H, 40th N Y.
E N Fisher, Co D, 1st Conn. Artillery.
J Beighamaun, Co G, 3d Exc.
J. Kelley, Co. D, 101st N. Y.
A. J. Underhaper, Co. C, 1st Rhode Island.
M. Fensey, Co. I, 40th N. Y.
W. B. Orr, Co G, 101st N. Y.
J. DeFriance, Co. I, 2d Excelsior.
J. T. Anders, Co. J, 2d Exc.
J. H Chapman, Co. B, 1st N. Y.
J. S. Crosby, Co. C, 2d Mass.
N. O'Dell, Co. E, 1st N. Y.
C. Bury, Co. I, 3d Maine.
J. Maston, Co. I, 3d Exc.
N. Emery, Co. C, 1st Exc.
N. Hulburt, Co. C, 1st Exc.
J. Richard, Co. C, 1st Exc.
A. Miller, Co. G, 1st Exc.
F. Hickley, Co. A, 72d N. Y.
J. Wilhouson, Co. A, 72d N. Y.
C. Hover, Co. A, 72d N. Y.
J. Heley, Co. C, 1st N. Y.
F. M. Dewey, Co. C, 10th Mass.
A. Slopter, Co. E, 101st N. Y.
N. Glazner, Co. F, 92d N. Y.
Henry Woodell, Co. D, 1st Conn. Artillery.
P. Mullin, Co. K, 33d N. Y.
Jas. Smith, Co. C, 11st N. Y
Jas. Jordan, Co. I, 71st N. Y.
J. Pierce, Co. I, 102d N. Y
J. Penny, Co. F, 2d Excel.
A. W. Archer, Co. H, 2d N Y.
W. A. Hughes, Oneida Cav.
G. W. Phillips, 2d U. S. Inf.
S. W. Fary, 1st Excelsior.
Serg C. Ralchrist, Co. F, 1st New-York.
L. Hopkins, Co. D, 12th N Y.
W. H. Barker, Co. K, 100th New-York.
Jos. Hise, Co C, 2d N. Y.
Serg S. Perkins, Co C, 71st Massachusetts
S. C. Chandler, Co. F, 3d Vt.
P. Roswell, Co. F, 2d Vt
W. Stanley, Co K, 4th N. J.
C. Schafner, Co. F, 2d Ex.

Arrival of the Kennebec Transport at Philadelphia.

The transport *Kennebec* arrived at Philadelphia on Wednesday, bringing the following sick and wounded from Gen. McCLELLAN's army:

Lieut. Fred. W. Cobb, Co. A, 2d New-Hampshire.
Thos. Robins, Co. A, 3d N. Y.
J. H. Palmer, Co. A, 16th Massachusetts.
Corp. Oscar L. Allen, Co. H, 2d New-Hampshire.
Wm. D. Nelson, Co. F, 2d N. H.
John Mecarty, Co. F, 16th Massachusetts.
Terrence Rogers, Co. I, 16th Massachusetts.
J. Flaskin, Co. K, 16th Mass.
C. F. Burdett, Co. K, Hitchborn.
Henry F. Burness, Co. —, 16th Massachusetts.
Edward B. Currier, Co. B, 16th Massachusetts.
Horatio N. Gates, Co. B, 16th Massachusetts.
Michael Kelly, Co. I, 16th Massachusetts.
Roswell J. Adams, Co. C, 16th Massachusetts.
Wm. M. Lock, Co. K, 16th Massachusetts.
John McMahon, Co. I, 16th Massachusetts.
George C. Chamberlain, Co H, 2d New-Hampshire.
James H. Palmer, Co. B, 16th Massachusetts.
Orleans S. Tolton, 2d N. H.
Benjamin Sawyer, Co. I, 2d New-Hampshire.
O. W. Garvin, Co. B, 2d N. H.
Robt. Brown, Co F, 2d N. H.
Lemus Thatcher, Co. A, 2d New-Hampshire.
Chas. D. Tuttle, Co. A, 2d New-Hampshire.
Reul P. Sims, Co. A, 2d N. H.
Charles W. Adams, Co. I, 2d New-Hampshire.
Nathaniel Baker, Co. H, 2d New-Hampshire.
Charles A. Burnham, Co C, 2d New-Hampshire.

THE INVALIDS OF THE ARMY.

How They Are to be Cared For—Arrival of the Daniel Webster with Vegetables and Nurses—One Man Missing.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARRISON'S LANDING, Friday, Aug. 8, 1862.

The sanitary steamer and transport *Daniel Webster*, Capt. BLETHEN, arrived here this evening, bringing a large company of nurses, and a cargo of 2,000 barrels of potatoes and onions. The soldiers will welcome her with tears in their eyes. She had some one hundred and twenty-five nurses, sixty of whom were landed at Old Point in charge of Dr. J. R. BRONSON, who is to organize the United States Hospital at Mill Creek. One person who answered to the roll-call on Thursday afternoon, as W. W. WILLIAMS, on Friday morning could not be found on board. It is feared that he fell overboard during the night. It is a careless habit that some people have of sleeping on the ship's rail, or on the benches near the side of the ship, so that by the slightest movement they will fall overboard. It is a very easy way of committing suicide without knowing it. No one on board seems to know anything of WILLIAMS, and I have a lingering hope that there may be some mistake about it, and that he may not be drowned after all.

The Sanitary Commission, as is already known, have handed over its portfolio to the Government, and henceforth all the hospital ships and steamers will be under the control and direction of the regular Medical Staff of the Army. Dr. E. S. DUNSTER, late Medical Director in the Department of Western Virginia, FREMONT's command, is appointed Director of Transports. With a true appreciation of the important services rendered by the Sanitary Commission, some of the chief Surgeons and Assistants have been retained. On the *Webster* Dr. DRAKE continues Surgeon in charge, assisted by Dr. J. T. RYERSON. Several of the old nurses who have proved themselves efficient continue on board, so that the transition from the former dispensation will be as natural and easy as possible. And here let me bestow a passing word of deserved eulogium upon JONATHAN REVELL, one of the "fixtures" on the *Webster*. He is an old and honored graduate of Prof. PRASE's Institution at the Five Points. REVELL is no rose-water philanthropist, but is devoted, heart and soul, to the duties of his self-chosen mission. To an excellent judgment in the care of the sick, he unites the industry, endurance and tenderness so necessary for one in his position. Always active and in the right place, he has been a valuable assistant on board the hospital ships—the surgeons being witness. On one occasion, finding a poor little drummer-boy, who was too sick and weak to walk, he took the friendless little fellow in his arms and carried him two miles on board the ship, where he nursed and cared for him with the tenderness of a mother. Messrs. J. K. BASCOCK, DAVENPORT, MACY, ALLISONE, HIGGINS and HOLBY are also honorably mentioned for the services they have rendered in the care of the sick and wounded.

Dr. DUNSTER, who now directs the movements of the hospital transports, in stature and build is not unlike Mr. OLMSTED, the Secretary of the Sanitary Commission. He appears to possess all the executive, talent of that gentleman, with something more of that robustness of character so necessary in the management of subordinates, and has the reputation of being an excellent surgeon.

The change in the *régime* from the homelike spirit which prevailed under the Sanitary rule, to the rigid and more manorial style of the regular service, no doubt will breed some discontents. From the well-set table with crockery and other reminders, the nurses now share the plain and simple fare allowed to soldiers, with no milk in the coffee. The men are on the average a very good selection. Most of them have evidently "seen better days," while a few could not have seen much worse. One came on board with a decidedly blackened eye. Another, with a rather surly expression, disported a very red nose, turned up most inconsiderately at the end and standing.

The workers who have enlisted the ministrations of absolute forms and the soft hands of women, will hardly tolerate the presence of these rough specimens of the masculine race. In the hospitals, however, may it not be hoped that the invalid soldier will often meet with an occasional glimpse of a woman to soften the rough coarse or "bathe his fevered brow!" If put to vote no one could be in doubt as to which kind of nurses the soldier would prefer. A few of these nurses are evidently too old to be "liable" under the draft, while there is rather too great a preponderance of young men, considering the pressing demand for soldiers. It is more honorable, however, to nurse a wounded soldier at $20 a month and rations than to run off to Canada to evade duty to one's country in a time of public peril. No young lady will ever give her hand to one whose feet are so swift to carry him out of harm's way. Such a husband would leave his wife in the hands of a highwayman, or if capsized in a boat, would seize the only life-buoy at hand for his own preservation and permit her to drown. Would it not be well for each State which is represented in the army to send for service its proper quota of nurses as well as of soldiers?

All the sick and wounded of the army who are not able to march are ordered to be removed. We are on the eve of stirring times.

The occupation of Malvern Hill by HOOKER and SEDGWICK, on Tuesday, the capture of 100 of the enemy's cavalry, and subsequent results, have already been reported to you.

AUG. 9.—The enemy in-day are reported 50,000 strong at that place. A large force of our own now watches them from the south side of the river, and our batteries occupy the two points from which the midnight attack of Thursday was made. The gunboats also keep a sharp eye on the river movements of the rebels above Turkey Bend. Look out for squalls. E. S.

GEN. HOOKER'S DIVISION.

Lieut. W. E. Farwell, of the Massachusetts Eleventh, Drummed Out of Camp upon a False Charge of Cowardice—Indignation of the Men—The Troops on the Alert.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARRISON'S LANDING, VA., Friday, Aug. 8, 1862.

Ill reports travel fast, and, doubtless, ere this reaches you, the name of an officer, who has sustained throughout the bloody scenes of this Peninsular campaign a reputation for bravery, will have been disgraced far and wide. I allude to Lieut. WM. E. FARWELL, of the Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment, First Brigade, HOOKER's Division, who was this morning drummed through the ranks of that command, in punishment of a charge of desertion. The surprise of the troops, who were at an early hour paraded, was universal. No intimation of the proceedings was given to any one, and it was not until the large column was formed, and the "Rogue's March" struck up, that the brigade knew of his disgrace. The officer made his appearance on the ground, under guard, *fully invested with his insignia of rank*, and a large board upon his back, upon which was inscribed "Lieut. WILLIAM E. FARWELL, deserted his regiment while marching to meet the enemy."

The circumstances which led to this unpleasant exhibition, although reflecting unfavorably upon the performance of his military obligations faithfully, can, in the minds of a majority of our highest military executives, in no wise be construed into so flagrant a character as to warrant strictly the extraordinary and severe measures prosecuted against the offender.

It was advertised on the placard that he had deserted his regiment while marching to meet the enemy. Can this construction be fairly put upon the true circumstances of the case? Lieut. FARWELL was, at the time he is alleged to have committed his offence, (which was on the occasion of the late affair at Malvern Hill,) absent from the division encampment, to which he did not return until too late to join his regiment, and was until then ignorant that a movement had been made. He expressed a willingness and desire to join his company, but the troops were far in the advance, probably at or near their place of attack, and the roads were closed against every one by the rear guard. None were allowed to pass.

This is the immediate cause of punishment, but anterior circumstances have doubtless had important weight with Gen. GROVER in inflicting the severe penalty meted out. Lieut. FARWELL had tendered his resignation, assigning reasons not characterized with strong discretion, and which probably gave offence, aside from the sentiment his document presented. He claimed that the service had become disgusting to him, and that he no longer could maintain his interest in the war, and whatever duty he further performed would be done with reluctance. His previous application for a furlough, and a subsequent resignation of office, had been returned disapproved. Then, in a thoughtless moment, followed the resignation, couched in the above tenor. The sentiment thus strongly expressed, produced an unfavorable effect upon his Generals, and the resolution was formed by his Brigadier to place him in disgrace, and to carry out the punishment without the customary Court-martial deeming the cause sufficient to warrant so irregular and summary a proceeding.

But to the scene. A bewildered feeling dominated the senses of the troops as the strange and rare spectacle of an officer's being drummed through the ranks, moved before their eyes, and not a murmur of pity, indignation or satisfaction broke the stillness of the occasion. Every faculty seemed paralyzed, and complete amazement grasped all thought and nerve as with a grip of iron. All gazed with senseless and stupefied eyes upon the scene. But when it was over—when the sad pageant had passed away—the pride of the soldier awoke within the lines. The facts of the case spread like electricity through the ranks, and tears of pity, murmurs of indignation, and open imprecations against the leaders of this unparalleled proceeding, as they termed it, aroused the senses of every soldier on the field. A universal feeling of sympathy pervaded the mass, and but the sentiment of strongest condemnation actuated their thoughts as they marched to quarters.

The result of this strong measure cannot be easily foreseen; but at present the indignation of the entire brigade is aroused, and has already extended to other commands in the division. Had such a proceeding been anticipated or announced, it is very doubtful if a single officer or soldier would have witnessed the disgrace. If intended as an example, it has entirely failed of beneficial effect. In face of the facts, it is boldly denounced as unwarrantable, tyrannical and a disgrace upon the service as well as upon an officer who has, upon every occasion, served his country nobly, faithlessly and bravely. Not a whisper of doubt against his courage and bravery can be raised, and although tacitly disgraced, he still remains a pattern of the true soldier in the hearts of his brigade. With them he is injured rather than disgraced, and his military reputation is all the more exalted and appreciated.

The truth of the whole matter is, the brigade feels the disgrace more—tenfold more—than the gallant soldier selected for punishment. It was this brigade that kept at bay the enemy on the Lower Potomac, through the storms of last Winter. His footmarks are palpable still, hedged in by the soil furrowed up by the missiles of death, and no officer was braver there. It was this brigade that first met the battle-shock at Williamsburgh, and in the human breastwork that flung back the assaults of the foe beat no braver heart than his. At Fair Oaks, Savage's Station, Malvern Hill, and all along the terrible retreat to James River, he was there, brave and fearless as the bravest, although ill and unfit for duty. And even in the shadows of this, to him, eventful morning, he marched disgraced, but lion-hearted, along the lines of his old brigade, manfully braving that humiliation which, more than death, the soldier dreads.

There is one circumstance which creates a doubt whether Lieut. FARWELL is really the officer intended to be thus ignominiously punished. It is this: Gen. GROVER, in conversation with an officer, remarked that the conduct of the Lieutenant would have been more excusable had he not once been Court-martialed for a like offence (cowardice.) Now, it is a fact established by the affirmation of every officer in his regiment, that no such charge has ever been made against him, and that his conduct has never been questioned upon such grounds, but another, bearing the same name, has. He has always been known as a cool, brave, quiet and efficient officer; and, aside from the indiscretion, or offence, contained in his letter of resignation, his record stands as fair as that of any officer in his regiment.

After marching in front of each regiment of the brigade he was conducted to his quarters, under guard, to await further action. An effort is to be made to gain him a hearing. Trial he has had none, and the surprise came upon him simultaneously with that of those who witnessed his disgrace.

Cavalrymen coming into camp from the vicinity of Malvern Hill to-day, report the rebels at that place in force this morning. Unbroken quiet characterizes the army. All are waiting with anxiety the result of recent movements, and the new draft has increased wonderfully the buoyant anticipations of the men. The effect of the news was electric, and even those prostrate with sickness showed strong symptoms of delight. In many instances it had a favorable effect upon their health. New life and animation sprang up everywhere, and a strong desire to have one more brush with the enemy before being reinforced, is uppermost. This is especially the feeling in Gen. HOOKER's Division. With such a leader that hardy and enviable corps would brave heavy odds. The General is proud of his command and the reputation they enjoy and have so nobly sustained. His command is proud of him, and will follow him anywhere. PLEBS.

A Reconnoissance Up York River.

GEN. VAN ALEN GOES UPON A CRUISE—A VISIT TO WEST POINT—RECEPTION OF OUR PEOPLE THERE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

YORKTOWN, Sunday, Aug. 10, 1862.

The York River of to-day presents as strong a contrast to the York River of a month ago, as New-York Harbor of 1862 to that of 1862. Now all is quiet and peaceful, as though its waters had never been howled over by screeching shot and shell, or its depths plowed by the vast fleet of the army of the Potomac; now, as we look from the commanding bluffs of old York off towards the broad Chesapeake, not an object can be seen to obstruct the view, not one sail to whiten the horizon. The grim and solemn hull of the gunboat *Chocura* keeps hourly watch over the waters of the river and the works of Gloucester Point, and but little transpires day or night but what the careful scrutiny of Capt. PATTERSON brings to light.

Gen. VAN ALEN, being desirous of ascertaining the situation of matters up the river, on Friday last planned a little trip with Capt. PATTERSON, of the *Chocura*, as far as West Point. Friday morning opened bright and beautiful; a fresh breeze from the west lightened the atmosphere, and filled all hands with new life and vigor. At 8 o'clock the Captain's gig and first cutter of the gunboat took the party, consisting of Gen. VAN ALEN, Capt. REYNES, Provost-Marshal, and Lieut. PEASE, Aide-de-Camp, on board the *Chocura*, which lay ready with steam up; the boats were soon on the "davies," when the shrill whistle of the boatswain called attention, while his melodious voice, which must have arisen from the depths of his boots, summoned all hands forward to raise anchor as the pilot takes his position and we are fairly under weigh. The look-out from aloft is seen peering in every direction with his glass as if he would gather the rebel hoards even from the bowels of the earth, but none could be found on the right or the left and no occasion offered for awakening the echoes of the surrounding hills by the deep-mouthed tones of our 11-inch Dahlgrens or pet 20-pound rifles. Nothing of interest occurred on the way up, and the time was passed in watching the sailors at their different occupations. Here would be found a party squatted on the spotless deck deeply engaged in the mysteries of checkers; there another absorbed in dominoes; and, again, another in backgammon, while others were reading, writing, "fixing up" their clothes—but all busy and all happy. It would be hard to realize from the picture here presented that the same participants could be roused to the fury of demons, and send forth death-dealing missiles with as little thought as was given to their games. Shortly after noon anchor was dropped abreast of the West Point wharf, when the party, led by Gen. VAN ALEN and Capt. PATTERSON, and accompanied by an armed escort of the Eighth Regiment New-York Militia, disembarked at the wharf on the Mattapony, where everything looked deserted and dilapidated. But two individuals greeted our vision; they were duly hailed and invited to a conference, when the General and Capt. PATTERSON seated themselves beneath the inviting shade of some neighboring trees and gathered what news they could. The party either knew very little or too much, as nothing could be gleaned from them of the operations of the rebels; one was asked whether he was a rebel; he demanded what was meant by a rebel. Capt. PATTERSON explained, when Sceesh remarked that one was bound to go with one's native State; but he had always been in favor of the Union. While this group was thus engaged, the boys took a stroll through the town, dropping into the various houses, in most of which numerous women and children were found, who generally treated the Yankees with sullen silence—but no men were there. We finally all brought up at the hotel, a substantial, capacious building, kept by Mrs. NEW. In it were domiciled some half a dozen of the fair sex, one or two of whom were well favored by Dame Nature. They informed us, during the conversation, that they were *Virginia ladies*, and, as they treated us in an unexceptionable manner, we had no reason to doubt their words. The pleasure of passing a few moments in the society of ladies, albeit they were inimical to our cause, detained us at the hotel for a half-hour or more, and it was time not altogether thrown away, as we learned from them that there had been no vessels trading between the Ma tapony and the Pamunkey, as was reported to Capt. PATTERSON, since our fleets left the latter river. They said they had had no coffee or sugar for weeks, and they had almost forgotten the taste of salt. They do not, however, seem to know the value of good U. S. coin, as they charged fabulous prices for some vegetables, and appeared quite indifferent as to whether they sold them or not. Considering our mission accomplished, we took our departure about three o'clock, rather pleased to get once more on the water, as the sun poured down its rays with most tropical heat, throwing the mercury close to the hundreds. We had been aboard but a few minutes when everything was whistled ready for a start, and soon the gallant craft was steaming down the river at the rate of ten knots—homeward bound. A. D. C.

GEN. BUTLER VS. GEN. PHELPS.

The Contraband Question at New-Orleans.

The following letters, which have recently passed between Gens. BUTLER and PHELPS, disclose the progress which these officers have made in the discussion of the contraband question:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 2, 1862.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: I beg leave to inclose to you copies of orders and correspondence with Gen. PHELPS upon the subject of arming and equipping the negroes.

Gen. PHELPS, without orders and without my knowledge, has organized five companies of negroes, and me first official information I had of his doings in that behalf was a requisition for arms and equipments for them.

It becomes more necessary in my judgment to employ them differently, and I thought by the means I could find employment for all, and not raise the question offensively between Gen. PHELPS and myself, until it was settled at Washington, and, there ore, sent the order to employ the negroes without sending an answer to his requisition. But his letter of resignation has left me no choice but to insist that my order should be obeyed.

I submit the whole matter to the Department. I need not discuss it. Gen. SHERLEY, who has been with you, can tell it much better than I can. Mr. ROSELIUS, who I have sent by the *Connecticut*, can tell you much more fully than it were possible to do in a dispatch what has been the effect of the course of Gen. PHELPS.

An insurrection broke out amongst the negroes a few miles up the river, which caused the women of that neighborhood to apply to an armed boat belonging to us, passing down, for aid, and the incipient revolt was stopped by informing the negroes that we should repel an attack by them upon the women and children.

All is for the determination of the Department, to which I shall give the fullest obedience. I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER, Major-General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, July 30, 1862.

Capt. R. S. Davis, A. A. A. General:

SIR: I inclose herewith requisitions for arms, accoutrements, clothing, camp and garrison equipage, &c., for the negro regiments of Africans, which I propose to raise for the defence of this point. The location is swampy and unhealthy, and our men are dying at the rate of two or three a day. The Southern loyalists are willing, as I understand, to furnish their share of the tax for the support of the war; but they should also furnish their quota of men, which they have not thus far done. An opportunity now offers of supplying the deficiency, and it is not safe to neglect opportunities in war. I think that, with the proper facilities, I could raise the three regiments proposed in a short time, without holding out any inducements or offering any reward. I have now upwards of three hundred Africans, organized into five companies, who are all willing and ready to show their devotion to our cause in any way that it may be put to the test. They are willing to submit to anything rather than to slavery.

Society in the South seems to be on the point of dissolution, and the best way of preventing the African from becoming instrumental in a general state of anarchy is to enlist him in the cause of the Republic. If we neglect, his services, any petty military chieftain, by offering him freedom, can have them for the purpose of robbery and plunder. It is for the interests of the South as well as for the North that the African should be permitted to offer his block for the temple of freedom. Sentiments unworthy of the man of the present day—worthy only of Cain—could prevent such an offer from being accepted. I would recommend that the cadet graduates of the present year should be sent to South Carolina and this point to organize and discipline our African levies, and that the more promising non-commissioned officers and privates of the army be appointed as company officers to command them. Prompt and energetic efforts in this direction would probably accomplish more towards a speedy termination of the war and an early restoration of peace and amity than any other course which could

The New-York Times.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—WHERE DID THE MONEY COME FROM?—THE MAGIC TRUMPET—THE THREE FLYING TRAPEZE.

WALLACK'S—ELLEN O'CONNOR—THE RETURNED VOLUNTEER.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GEN. TOM THUMB, COM. NUTT, AQUARIA, &c., at all hours. A TALENTED FARCE COMPANY, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 BROADWAY—NEGRO/AN ENTERTAINMENTS.

MIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—CONCERT, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—No. 543 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Another important order has been issued by the War Department in relation to the coming draft, which will positively commence on the 1st of September. Bounty and advanced pay will be given until that time *to recruits for the old regiments*. If the old regiments shall not, by that time, be filled up, a special draft will be ordered for the purpose.

An important order has also been issued by Gen. HILLHOUSE, establishing regulations for making the draft in this State. Under this order the ratio of the draft is for an aggregate of sixty thousand men, and the quota for the First Senatorial District is 18,846. It designates the places for the rendezvous of the drafted men—the Commandants of which will be hereafter designated. The rendezvous for this locality will be at East New-York, on Long Island. It will be seen that a new enrollment of the militia is to be made under this order, and that the noble army of "exempts" will have another chance to prove their patriotism. Those who are really exempt by law, will find themselves enumerated in the order. Additional regulations have also been issued by the War Department, which direct the Governors to so apportion the draft in counties, and subdivisions of counties where possible, as to make allowance for all volunteers heretofore furnished by them, whose stipulated term of service shall not have expired.

It will be seen by our special correspondence, this morning, that the army of the Potomac is making a very important movement, the exact nature of which it is not yet proper to reveal. With regard to this movement, the Boston *Traveller*, of Wednesday says: "We understand that a letter has been received in this city from a naval officer attached to the flotilla of James River, in which he states that great events there are unmistakably at hand, and that within a few days the loyal people of this country may expect to receive intelligence of a most important and momentous character. A movement is immediately to take place, which, in the opinion of the writer, has been so well arranged that it can scarcely fail of success, and which will, if carried out as designed, result in a victory which will erase from the minds of the people all the failures and defeats of the past. We notice that this movement is alluded to by several correspondents with the army of Gen. McCLELLAN." The Philadelphia *Press*, of yesterday, thus alludes to it: "One of the most important movements made since the war commenced is now in progress, and will probably result in an important victory, being no more nor less than the speedy downfall of Richmond. That it is nearly accomplished without the rebels being aware of it, is of itself cause for sufficient congratulation; and while it opens the broad field of vigor and energy in the long-promised new war policy of the Government, but a short time will elapse before publicity will be given to this movement. Now, it would be quite improper to detail it. That Gen. POPE has succeeded most admirably in performing his part of the campaign need not for a moment be doubted."

We publish this morning Gen. POPE's official report of the Battle of Cedar Mountain. It gives the facts mainly as already stated. JACKSON is now said to have retreated to Gordonsville, where he is supposed to have some 70,000 troops.

We receive the horrible report from Washington that the hospital transport *George Peabody* was run into and sunk in the Potomac, yesterday afternoon, and that about eighty lives were lost—sick and wounded soldiers from Gen. McCLELLAN's army.

We have a report from Missouri, copied from the Quincy (Ill.) *Herald*, that twenty-six rebel prisoners have been shot at Macon City for breaking their parole, and that twelve others would probably suffer the same fate.

Gen. MERRILL telegraphs to St. Louis, from Hudson, Mo., further particulars of the battle near Kirksville, between Col. McNEIL's forces and PORTER's guerrillas, numbering 3,000 men. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded is set down at not less than 300, of whom 128 were found and buried on the battle-field. Two thousand of PORTER's force deserted him, and have scattered in every direction; several hundred have been taken prisoners, and some of the most notorious of these, found with evidence of their faithlessness to their oaths, and their parole in their pockets, were summarily disposed of by a Court-martial. PORTER and those rebels who adhere to him are retreating, closely followed by McNEIL and his victorious troops. The Federal loss is stated at eight killed and twenty-five wounded. Col. McNEIL was slightly injured. This victory has broken the back-bone of the guerrillas in Missouri. The troops in pursuit will either drive them out of the State or put it beyond their ability to do any further mischief in it.

Col. PHILLIPS, with detachments from companies F, G, and H, returned to Syracuse, Mo., on Aug. 10, from a scout in the southeast part of Morgan County, bringing with him three two-horse wagon loads of powder, enough to kill all the Union men in Morgan and adjoining counties,) and XVI prisoners. This destruction was secreted by those who were under heavy bonds for their good behavior, and not to take up arms for, or aid and abet, the Southern Confederacy.

A letter to the Philadelphia *Press*, giving the particulars of the passage of Commodore FARRAGUT's fleet down the Mississippi, renders the story of the capture of Baton Rouge still more doubtful. On July 26, the squadron was off Baton Rouge, and the transports landed a large number of troops there, giving the garrison increased strength on which it is probable BRECKINRIDGE had not counted. The gunboats *Katahdin*, *Kenco*, *Cayuga*, *Sciota*, with the iron-clads *Essex* and *Sumter*, and a number of storeships and transports, remained behind for the protection of the city. If the *Arkansas* succeeded in vanquishing this fleet, the sooner our iron-clads are hurried around to New-Orleans the better. The same letter notices a rumor, which was circulated on July 29, that MAGRUDER had a force of sixty thousand men in the interior, with which he was moving to attack New-Orleans.

Gov. WASHBURNE of Maine has received an order from the War Department to make a draft of 9,669 nine months men, the regiments and companies to be organized, and number and rank of officers the same as with volunteers. Regimental officers to be selected in accordance with State laws. Gov. WASHBURNE has asked the authorities at Washington, by telegraph, that cities and towns may raise this proportion of the quota by bounties to volunteers, to be received as drafted men, and subject to the rules and regulations of drafted men. It is expected such permission will be granted.

The quota of New-Jersey, under the draft, is 10,478 men. In the State there about 70,000 men liable to military duty, so that one in seven will be called upon.

The Louisville *Journal*, of Tuesday, says: "The quota of Kentucky, under the call for 300,000 volunteers for three years or the war, will soon be recruited, and we think it highly probable that our quota of nine months' men could be raised without resort to drafting. While other States are congratulating themselves on the patriotic energy of their citizens, we point with pride to the position of Kentucky and the noble impulsiveness which has filled her regiments in so very short a time."

GENERAL NEWS.

The President yesterday gave audience at the White House to a Committee of colored men, for the discussion of the matter of colonization, as proposed by the last Congress. Mr. LINCOLN made a speech of considerable length, in which he urged colonization as the best thing for the colored race, and stated that a place in Central America had been decided upon for the experiment. He asked the delegation to give the matter thorough consideration, and to give him an answer at their pleasure. They promised to do so, and then retired.

Capt. NOLAN, who commands a company attached to one of the regiments in SICKLES' Brigade, was arrested in Newark on Wednesday, charged with having violated the order of Gov. OLDEN against enlisting for regiments belonging to other States. He was released after a brief conference with Col. CARMAN, of the Thirteenth Regiment. Capt. NOLAN published a card in which he claims that he has not violated the Governor's proclamation. He says his company is not "New-York State Volunteers," but "United States Volunteers," organized and formed in New-Jersey, and known as the Montgomery Guard, and thinks it but justice that the companies under his associate officers' commands belonging to New Jersey, and attached to the gallant "Excelsior," should be filled by Jerseymen.

Gen. SHERMAN, in command at Memphis, has discovered a fraud in the Provost-Marshal's office, consisting in the receipt of a bribe of one hundred dollars by a clerk for issuing a passport, and has promulgated an order concerning it. The same operation has been going on since the city has been occupied. Persons have bought their passports in various ways, to avoid taking the oath. One very popular and lucrative way of doing it has been for one individual to take the oath ten or a dozen times, and sell his document for $12, $25 or $50, as opportunity offered.

A steam saw-mill in Detroit, owned by Messrs. H. A. & S. S. WRIGHT, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday last. Total loss, $65,000; insurance, $25,000.

The market for Gold was 1 ₱ cent. higher yesterday, closing at 115½@115⅝ ₱ cent., after selling at 115⅞ ₱ cent. Exchange on London 127½ ₱ cent. The speculation in the Western Railways and in Government Securities was firmer, but in New-York Central and Erie not quite so strong as on Wednesday.

Freights are rather dull, but firm. Cotton is less active and not so firm. Coffee is inactive, but prices generally are sustained. Molasses and Rice are quiet but steady. Sugars are in good request and slightly firmer for fair Refining Cuba. Pepper is in fair demand and rather firmer. Flour generally is in good request, and the market exhibits more firmness. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are steady and in fair request. Wheat is scarce, especially choice quality, and prices are 1c. better. Corn is in good demand and is firmer. Oats are firmer and in request. Other Grains are unchanged. Pork is in moderate demand and rather firmer. Beef is steady, as are Cut Meats and Lard, and a fair inquiry is noticeable for these commodities.

OUR FOOD AND COTTON COMMERCE.—The advices we published yesterday from Stockholm, showing the demand now springing up in Northern Europe for American provisions, is one of the numerous indications which are multiplying every day as to the designs of Providence that this country should be to the European nations of the nineteenth century what the rich fertile fields of Sicily were to the Roman empire under the Cæsars—an exhaustless granary and a perennial source of food of every kind, to be depended on though all supplies besides should fail.

Considering its recent growth, the extent of our trade in breadstuffs and provisions is certainly most gratifying. In this City many of our merchants can well remember the feeling of curiosity with which the product of the first Western packing of provisions was received in New-York. A few years ago, three States—New-York, Vermont and New-Jersey—supplied all the pork and beef sold here. In the Eastern States the trade was in its infancy, the packing was rude, and the product inferior. Now, however, a vast commerce has sprung up, and the beef of Chicago or the pork of Cincinnati are admitted to be almost unrivaled both in quality and excellence of cure.

Of course, the great improvements which have been realized from the amount of capital and skill attracted to this department of our domestic trade, are largely due to the foreign demand. Fifteen years ago the exportation of American provisions was regarded with the same distrust which greeted the project for the exportation of cotton toward the close of the last century. But since of food, as of cotton, there is no practical limit to our production, we may anticipate that any diminished export of the one may be compensated by an increased export of the other. So that whatever happens to our cotton trade as a consequence of the existing war, we may still keep up in the future our extensive foreign commerce, and retain as completely as heretofore the enviable advantage of being the creditor nation of the world.

Army of the Potomac on the March.

We have definite news this morning, from our correspondents with the Army of the Potomac, of the entire withdrawal of Gen. McCLELLAN's army from its recent camp at Harrison's Landing. At the time our letters were written, the evacuation was in full progress; and as the time has elapsed within which the first march was to be accomplished, from the late camp to the vicinity of Williamsburgh, and as no news has been had up to the moment of the present writing of any interference with Gen. McCLELLAN's movement on the part of the enemy, we may assume that it has been entirely successful, and that all possibility of hostile injury to that still great army, isolated and ineffectual where it was, is at an end.

Our correspondents do not pretend to have authentic information of the intended mode and direction of this transfer of Gen. McCLELLAN's forces, and we shall propose no theory on the subject when events will so swiftly enlighten the country and, we trust, astonish the enemy. We are satisfied—we are more than satisfied, we are heartily rejoiced—to know that the splendid Army of the Potomac, tried in trenches, in swamps, in chilling rains and in torrid heats, and seven times baptized in the blood of well-fought battles before Richmond, is delivered from the jail-yard of the James River bank, and is once more in the field and free to strike the enemy where it will. Ten thousand thanksgivings for this!

There will be many sorry partisans, so poor in spirit and patriotism, as to see nothing in this important movement, but a good opportunity for rejoicing over GEN. McCLELLAN. So early as yesterday, a City cotemporary's correspondence, anticipating the withdrawal of the army, says: "It will be a complete confession of the failure of the Peninsular Campaign." We need not now discuss whether the campaign has "failed," or been abandoned to seize upon better combinations that new forces have made possible. Or, if the Peninsular Campaign has been "a complete failure," we need not now discuss whose fault it is that it has proved so. The discussion involves facts that the public are not officially possessed of; and, if they had the facts, they have not the leisure, nor the disposition, now, to consider them. There is time enough to gather all the points, and to do justice to the living and the dead, before the events of this war will be needed to take their place in history. We leave the personal aspects and interests of this great army movement, to those who value them more than they do the good of the cause, which is the safety of the Republic.

Is our brave army safely withdrawn from the bank of the James River? If so, a great victory has been won. Talk of the evacuation of Manassas as a successful piece of strategy! Any weak General, with an object to gain by it, could strike his tents and flee away by railroad, as the rebels did from Manassas. They had no enemy in the rear or on either flank; and no enemy could get there without observation. But Gen. McCLELLAN has been literally surrounded by the rebel armies. They have invested his camp, outnumbering him immensely. They have been daily, for a month, menacing his communications with his Government and threatening to cut off his supplies. They have boasted that he was in their power and that his army should never escape. It was to be captured or driven into James River to perish!

It has not perished. It has not been harmed. It has marched out with banners flying, with bayonet set and cannon shotted. And once again its power is free to be uplifted in battle. Such is the reading of to-day's news.

We now see the explanation of the recent demonstrations of our forces on the south side of the James. It was to make the enemy believe Petersburgh was threatened and induce him to send heavy columns of his Richmond army thither. The scheme succeeded. Next came POPE's rapid advance upon Gordonsville. It was to induce the heavy reinforcement of Stonewall JACKSON from the masses at Richmond. The scheme succeeded. And then came the feint of McCLELLAN's advance on Malvern Hill. It was to alarm the weakened garrisons at Richmond with the fear that they were immediately to be assailed. They were completely deceived, and while they were excitedly preparing to resist McCLELLAN's expected attack, he was marching away to new and more favorable fields of contest.

This withdrawal of our army from Harrison's Landing, if accomplished, as it seems to have been, not only without loss, but even without attack, we place above any other similar achievement of the war, on either side, for wise conception and brilliant execution. As for Richmond, it is ever menaced from the East by our gunboats, as long as we control the waters of the York and the James Rivers. So that the withdrawal of the Army of the Potomac does hardly relieve Richmond at all from its state of siege. And while the rebel leaders must still watch and defend against attacks from those rivers, they will have the disheartening knowledge that the heroic soldiery that sowed the earth with their dead, from Mechanicsville to Malvern's encircled hill, is loose again to fall upon their front, their flank, or rear, or wherever a wise generalship shall choose to hurl it.

The amount of the grand march of the Army of the Potomac is this, that inasmuch as Gen. McCLELLAN's reinforcements could not well go to him, he has come to his reinforcements. Our army is now a unit—its forces are joined, and are as one body, governed by one head; and that head is Gen. HALLECK. The nation's military progress in the past month has been a miracle of energy and success, and gives foundation for the most sanguine hopes of patriots.

The Drafting Orders—Comments and Criticisms.

Adjutant-General HILLHOUSE has issued a General Order, which will be found in the TIMES of to-day, giving detailed directions for the work preliminary to drafting the quota of men required from our State. The quota called for from New-York is an aggregate of 120,000—60,000 under the call of July 2, for 300,000 *volunteers*, and 60,000 under the order of Aug. 4, for a *draft* of 300,000.

According to the General Order of Aug. 4, from the War Department, the enlistment of volunteers was to cease to-day, and any deficiency that should be found in the ratios of the several States was to be made up by an immediate draft. The draft for the *additional* 300,000 was then to take place also.

It was undoubtedly contemplated by the Secretary of War that the necessary enrollment would be completed by to-day, so that the draft might be promptly proceeded with. This, however, has not been done at least in the State of New-York, and the same seems to be the case with most of the other States, also. So far, indeed, is this from being the case that the date that should have seen the work of enrollment *done* only sees it *begun*. In the meantime, the Governor seems to have obtained an extension of the time for enlistment, as it is announced that recruiting is to go on "until the draft is made up to the full quota." The bounties also will continue, unless otherwise ordered. When the arrangements will be completed, we are, of course, unable to say. The Adjutant-General simply says that it will take "some time." It would be interesting also to know what proportions of the 300,000 recruits have been raised up to to-day, the date when volunteering was to have ceased—whether the whole quota of sixty thousand, or less or more; and also how it stands with the other States. On these matters we are without reliable data; and as the officials have not enlightened us, it would be fruitless to conjecture.

While we regret that the assessors' work preparatory to drafting should have been so long delayed, we are glad that the provisions for the enrollment are thorough; for the old militia enrollment was so excessively deficient that a draft from its furnishings would have been in the last degree unfair. The enrollment books now filed in the offices of the Town and County Clerks, are, however, to be taken as a basis, and such alterations and additions made as will render the lists complete. To this end the Order of the Adjutant especially enjoins on all good citizens to be active and zealous in furnishing the enrolling officers with the names of all persons in their neighborhoods liable to military duty, and with all other information required of them in perfecting the enrollment, and enrolling officers are ordered to report all cases in which such information is refused to the nearest Provost-Marshal, or to the Judge-Advocate-General of the State, in this City. It will be noted that firemen, who have not served their time, are liable to be drafted, under the provisions of this Order. Also that a sufficient number of surgeons will be appointed by the Governor in New-York and Brooklyn to make examination in cases of claims for exemption on account of physical disability. Full directions are given supervisors and assessors of each town and county, (special provision being made for the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn,) and finally various places are designated as rendezvous for the drafted militia forces of the State.

In the interim between now and the completion of the drafting arrangements, therefore, the one clear duty is to push on recruiting with all possible vigor. Every company, every regiment enlisted takes away from the aggregate that will be drafted. All the men now raised or recruited in the intermediate period will be credited to the locality where they are raised, and *if the number apportioned to each locality as its quota is obtained by volunteering, no draft will take place in that locality.*

One word in conclusion. In the organization of the several companies and regiments of the drafted militia, all commissioned officers are to be appointed by the Governor as Commander-in-Chief, as provided by sections 25 and 85 of the militia law of this State. From where shall these many hundreds of officers be drawn? From political favorites, raw and inexperienced, from civilian aspirants for shoulder-straps? We sincerely trust *not!* Under the most favorable conditions it would take such the whole period of their service (which is but nine months) to become fit for anything. Here, then, is the opportunity to reward the meritorious soldiers, officers and privates, who, in the campaign of the past twelve months, have become seasoned veterans. Let *them* have the places. To neglect the opportunity would surely be both a crime and a blunder.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.—Yesterday the Kentucky Legislature met, according to the proclamation of Gov. MAGOFFIN. The exciting nature of the events now occurring in that State will lend a deep interest to their proceedings. We do not doubt a result favorable to the most ardent wishes of loyalists. The Unionism of Kentucky—we mean the unconditional militant Unionism of the State, which has so far baffled MAGOFFIN, exposed and expelled the base BRECKINRIDGE, put the military arm of Kentucky in union with the Federal Government, and placed fifty thousand men in the field under the Stars and Stripes—we say that Unionism will still be found predominant in Kentucky, and controlling the legislation now about to be had at the Kentucky State Capital.

Kentucky has her WICKLIFFE. So has Connecticut a SEYMOUR; and New-York a FERNANDO WOOD. But what of all that? Judge a people by their works, and not by the words of one man or of a score. We shall be greatly mistaken if MAGOFFIN is not required to strike for the Union, or to strike for safer quarters than the Capital of Kentucky.

THE BATTLE OF CEDAR MOUNTAIN.—Gen. POPE's official report of the engagement of last Saturday is as neat and lucid a military document as we have yet had. It clears up many of the difficulties and contradictions that hung around the first authorized telegraphic account of the affair. The object and the plan of operations, and the substantial victory that resulted from them, are stated in such a way that neither note nor emendation is required. The only point that is somewhat obscure is the failure of Gen. POPE to have the withheld regiments of Gen. McDOWELL's column, and the column of Gen. SIGEL, within supporting distance before the battle was accepted. It would seem that Gen. BANKS was too eager to open the action. It appears that it was really POPE's intention to have all his different corps massed as soon as possible. The issue of the battle, however, it is evident, was very much more favorable to us than appeared on Monday morning.

A WORD FOR BELEAGURED NOTABILITIES.—It seems hard for our people to unlearn one of the bad habits which our political system has created—we mean the assumption that they have a right to force men who fill high places to speechify, *nolens volens*, on every possible opportunity. It was certainly pushed to the ultimate reach of impudence when Admiral FOOTE was yesterday dragged from a railroad car to gratify the curiosity of a well-meaning but inconsiderate crowd. The gallant sailor is still on crutches from the effect of his wound at Fort Donelson, and has surely a right to undisturbed transit. We have been so accustomed, hitherto, to feel that any one for the time being in the public eye was *bound* to speak whenever called for, that we forget that times and circumstances are now very different. Let there be some dignity, some delicacy, some consideration in this matter.

The Dead-Letter Office.

From the very satisfactory report which appeared yesterday in our columns, as to the first half-year's operation of the new postal law of Jan. 21 relative to dead letters, it will be seen that the predictions of the advocates of the measure have been fully realized. The additional postage of six cents charged on the letters when returned to the writers has not only paid all the salaries of the clerks employed in this special work, with the extra commission of fifty per cent. to the respective Postmasters, but has left a net profit to the National revenue of $1,991 on the half year.

The total number of letters thus returned to the writers amounted, on the 1st of August, to more than half a million; of which 5,709 contained money to the value $23,605 54, while 4,418 had inclosures of negotiable and other valuable documents, and 4,100 were packages of daguerreotypes and jewelry. The experiment thus inaugurated may therefore be regarded as quite successful, although the operations of the Department have been conducted under special difficulties, in consequence of the fact that a large number of the letters sent to the Dead-Letter Office were written by persons in the military service, whose residence it was impossible to ascertain. Hence the duties of the extra clerks employed have been more laborious and heavy than they would be in peaceful times, and the cost of carrying on this portion of the work of the Department has been considerably greater than would be usually required.

It is impossible to overestimate the advantages the Dead-Letter Office will confer on our commercial classes. One of the great defects of our Post-office system has been the very inconvenient arrangements relative to letters which, either being without a stamp, or bearing a wrong address, have been detained in the Post-office. In the last annual report of the Postmaster-General it was stated that about 2,500,000 of these dead letters pass annually through the Post-office, all of which formerly were lost to the writers. In England the case is far otherwise, for since the improvements introduced by ROWLAND HILL, the great Post-office reformer, a letter, if unstamped, is forwarded to its address and charged with double postage, while if undirected, or if the person cannot be found, the letter is, within a week, returned to the writer, should his address be discoverable by opening the letter. This prompt return of correspondence, which an accidental mistake may have diverted from its course, has been thoroughly tried in the British Post-office, and it is gratifying to find that our recent adoption, in part, of this important and indispensable reform, involves no expense, but on the contrary, yields a small revenue to the Government.

Military Amalgamation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article, of the 14th inst., "A Dangerous Principle Defended," is so well put in the case of VALLANDIGHAM and WENDELL PHILLIPS, that I have no doubt the *Tribune* itself ere long will find the logic irresistible. As a life-long observer of the phases of political strife in our country, I have been in the habit of discriminating between the surface element, the "Huzza for JOHN BROWN," "Huzza for emancipation," "Huzza for Freedom universal," &c., and I think I have seen "the soul of JOHN BROWN," at least so much of his ghost as "marched on" with the stirring music, and I am quite sure there is not one man in ten but would feel himself degraded as a volunteer if negro equality is to be the order in the field of battle. The justice or injustice of the thing is not the question. Are we prepared for a murmur that would inevitably shake the White House itself? It is common to talk of "renegade, mendacious prints," but is it not well to see the signs of the times, to know which way the storm is coming, even though we look through a little inconvenient dust? The truth is the *Tribune* must take in sail. Is there a single man who believes that Mr. BEECHER or any other champion for the blacks would not feel horrified at any true social equality affecting himself and his family relations? It is preposterous to think otherwise. I repeat then, as one who has written and spoke in favor of negro emancipation, and had some opportunities of judging; the only element at this day that really stirs the blood and appeals to Northern mind, is the unrallied-for aggressions, the domineering attitude of the South; the determination that "white men" shall be equals in all the land, is the meaning of our every war-song. Feudal tyranny we all abhor. Dictation from a minority will not go down with the masses. I have a son in the army, and I know the N. Y. S. V. are not prepared to "mess" with negroes. Hair-splitting distinctions the *Tribune* thinks will not do. "Order No. 3" must be explicit. So dodging the main question. And I therefore take the liberty of warning the abettors of fraternizing with the blacks, that one negro regiment, in the present temper of things, put on equality with those who have fought a year fought and suffered, will wind up an amount of life and energy in our army equal to obliterating ten of the best regiments we can now raise.

"AN OBSERVER OF 60 YEARS."

New-York, Thursday, Aug. 14, 1862.

Correction.

The officer who has been detached from the Department of the South, and ordered to report to the General-in-Chief for orders, is Major CHARLES G. HALPINE, not Wilpine, as printed in the TIMES of Wednesday.

SPIRIT OF THE WEST.

War Meetings—Recruiting—Queen of the Cities—It Will be Made Up—Tory Meetings—Arrest of Tories—Arming of the Negroes—Next Congress.

THE BLUFFS, August, 1862.

An immense war meeting was held in Cincinnati, of which you have the particulars. All parties mingled in it, and the spirit of the people is now (what it has been since the firing on Fort Sumter) intensely warlike. Any talk of peace or compromise is absurd. Nay, any such thing is literally impossible. Among the speakers on the stand was Elder D. S. BURNET, a gentleman who never meddles with politics, and whom I know to be entirely reliable. He states that Judge UPSHUR, (then one of TYLER's Secretaries,) a right-hand man of CALHOUN's, told him, "that while the North was divided, the South could afford to wait; but when the North was united, the South would separate." "But," said Mr. BURNET, "do you know that is war?" "No matter, we will separate, if we wade to our knees in blood." That they would do this sooner or later, was evident to me, as it was probably to most intelligent observers of our politics. But, although the whole course of their conduct proved it, we really never believed it, because we could not believe that Americans would do what is both insane and villainous to the last degree. To prevent such a result, there were two sorts of policy. What are called the "conservative" men, especially the Democratic Party, believed in conciliation, compromises; in other words bribes, and the result is what it is. The Romans did not succeed in bribing off the Goths, and we have not succeeded in conciliating a barbarian worse than the Goth. For myself, and tens of thousands of others, we believed in arresting Slavery at the beginning, and fighting the battle, if battle it would make, at once with the strong hand. In my opinion we should have done better. We should not have had Texas till it became free. We should not have had the Kansas troubles, and, above all, we should not have been half destroyed by the Buchanan Administration. But these are by-gones. Conciliation and compromise are gone forever. You will hear of them no more. The spirit of the West is thoroughly up. We have Indian regiments in Kansas. We shall arm the negroes, with gun or spade, as may be most useful, and the war will be made decisive and destructive. Such is the spirit of the West; and though her brave sons have already fallen on many a battle-field, they are ready to go on till the rebel States are conquered or submit to Government.

The new levy requires about 85,000 men from the four States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri. Ohio, 32,000; Illinois, 25,000; Indiana, 18,000, and Missouri 10,000. I believe that in three weeks, the whole number will be raised. If not, so nearly so that no draft will be required. I judge this from the number of recruits raised in small communities around. Missouri, though a Slave State, will have her quota made up very soon. In many parts of Ohio recruiting is going on very rapidly. Some counties will soon have their number raised. The great difficulties in the way are two, and they seem not to be fully understood. First is the necessity of getting in the harvest, which is immense, and will not be fully got in till the middle of August. The next difficulty is the want of *leadership*, which you have so well expressed in the TIMES. The appointment of HALLECK has relieved the public mind to some extent, and already recruiting is proceeding more rapidly. Of the 18,000 men required from Indiana, 9,000 are already raised—an average of 500 to a regiment. Some regiments have an average of 700. If Gen. HALLECK will take some of the really good Generals, proved by the war, such as MITCHEL, HEINTZELMAN, BURNSIDE, and others of like experience, and put them where they can use their talents with effect—concentrate the army, throw overwhelming forces on single points, which can be carried at once, and thus unite the energy, strength and skill of the army—*then* you can have four-fifths of all the men in the West whenever you want them. You can crush every semblance of a rebel army in three months; and if to this the spirit of the Confiscation act be carried out, and the expenses of the army be levied on the enemy, the rebellion will be crushed, and Slavery be heard of no more as a disturbing element, and the Government be renewed, regenerated and disenthralled.

I cannot disguise from you that there are tory meetings in the West,—and what is very curious, they resolve in favor of the war! In spirit they are opposed to the war, for they are Pro-Slavery, and the war will inevitably destroy Slavery. These tory meetings are held in the name of the Democratic Party, though all that was living and true in democracy is exuded from the views of the *pseudo* Party. It is now lifeless, bloodless and fleshless—a mere skeleton. The Ohio meeting was at Columbus, where VALLANDIGHAM, who has done all that was possible in his situation to destroy the Government, was the chief leader. At Indianapolis the tory leaders were such men as CARLILE, of Virginia, and WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky. I am sorry for WICKLIFFE. I think he is really for the Union, according to his ideas. His whole family are, I believe, secession, and he certainly has a hard road to travel. The meeting was a Bright meeting, but, for some reason, the Indiana leaders kept behind. What these men expect, I don't know. What they will get, I can tell you. In the present Congress the Pro-Slavery, conservative, tory, Democratic concern in the three States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, have *sixteen members*. In the next Congress, I lose my guess if they have over *seven*. In Kentucky and Missouri they will fare but little better. The loyal men there are loyal, and have no idea of professing to be for the Government of their country while stabbing it under the fifth rib.

One of the notable things in the war meetings is, that Gen. WALLACE, and, as far as I know, all the Western soldiers, are for *using the negroes*—it matters not how, whether at spade or gun. It is the plain dictate of common sense. The country the army is in, is full of negroes, habituated to the climate and menial labor. Why should they not work for us, or fight for us? Is it not the greatest of all follies to keep our men there doing negroes' work when we can get negroes to do it? As to arming them for soldiers, better do that than have an insurrection; and *you will have one or the other.* A VETERAN OBSERVER.

The Maine Dana Democratic State Convention.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, Aug. 14.

The Dana Democratic State Convention met at Portland this morning. Four hundred and eighty-eight delegates were present.

Hon. LUTHER S. MOORE, of Limerick, was chosen President.

A State Committee and a Committee on Resolutions were appointed, when the Convention adjourned until this afternoon.

PORTLAND, Thursday, Aug. 14.

The Democratic State Convention this afternoon nominated a candidate for Governor. On the first ballot the whole number of votes cast was 414, of which BION BRADBURY, of Eastport, had 276; JAMES WHITE, of Belfast, 153, scattering, 3. The nomination was made unanimous, on motion of Mr. WARE. Resolutions were passed, declaring the party for the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is; that the Constitution was formed in a spirit of concession and compromise, and must be preserved by the same means, and not by military power alone. These were adopted unanimously, together with the Indiana resolution.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Its Departure from Harrison's Landing.

The Whole of McClellan's Army Moving Down the James River---Reasons for the Movement.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARRISON'S LANDING, VA., Monday, Aug. 11, 1862.

The anxiety of the country for the fate of the Army of the Potomac is about to be relieved. The signs which for the last two weeks have been so variously interpreted by the public, are in course of fulfillment, and a few days, perhaps hours, will place the condition of the army of the Peninsula beyond all doubt. I wish I might add—danger. Another important change is on the *tapis*. A movement which is rendered absolutely necessary by the situation of affairs, looking to the preservation of the army, for future use in the suppression of the rebellion, is about to take place. No one can mistake what it is. With its strength gradually but steadily being reduced by sickness, the ranks enervated by the terrible heat of the climate, which is equally fatal to the operations of either side, and with the impossibility of strengthening the situation by the addition of fresh troops, which experience has demonstrated *cannot be safely sent to this Peninsula in August*, there is but one course left for the Government to pursue—but one which the country can approve, viz.: To rescue the army from its present inactive and unsatisfactory position as soon as possible, and wait the development of events.

This is now to be done, if appearances do not greatly deceive me. By the time this reaches the readers of the TIMES, the entire force now occupying this place will have retired voluntarily, and, it is hoped, without serious opposition, down the James River, where it can be said with truth that "the army is safe."

Like the former "change of the base of operations," this course is rendered doubly necessary for the security of the health and *morals* of the troops. It will involve serious risks, and will require the exercise of great skill in extricating this large army from its position. With the experience of the memorable seven days before them, it is doubtful if the rebels will pursue and "harrass our rear," as they did on that occasion, for they certainly, by their own showing, got decidedly the worst of it during that series of encounters. Everything has been managed thus far with consummate skill, so far as I can judge by observation. As our safe escape from the place depended upon keeping the movement concealed from the enemy, everything has been arranged with that view. It now appears to be the plan to send away the large portion of the troops, with the necessary artillery and transportation wagons, by land, moving them in two or three columns toward Williamsburgh, and then embark the remainder of the troops and *materiel* upon transports, under cover of the gunboats *if we should be attacked*. For the purposes of embarkation, no better position could be found on the James River. With the low and swampy region of Herring Creek protecting the rear and right of our encampment, no force could annoy us with impunity from the land side, for the gunboats can effectually keep such a force at bay there, and at the same time render it impossible for it to approach from the direction of our intrenchments at the front and right, after those works shall have been abandoned.

Ever since Friday morning our force has been gradually sent away, so as not to attract attention. On that day, early in the morning, five batteries, with the horses and men, which had been loaded during the previous night, were sent down the river, in *light-draft steamers* and schooners. It is believed these have been sent to near the entrance of the Chickahominy River, so as to be in readiness to move up and command the crossing of that river, perhaps at Barrett's Ford, which is the lower crossing-place Should the enemy come down to dispute our passage across this celebrated stream, we should need such protection. It may be we shall divide the forces after passing Charles City Court-House, and one column take the upper road, to Cole's Ford, which is five miles above Barrett's Ford, measured on Mr. BIENN's new chart and map, which I have found to be very correct, so far as all the places, points and reaches along the river are concerned; the distance to Williamsburgh, by the most direct of these roads, is not over twenty-five miles. By the Cole's Ford route, which takes us by the way of Chiswell to the Williamsburgh road, it is probably thirty. Thus, we must be at least two days in reaching Williamsburgh, even by a forced march, at which point the army will be "safe," if not sooner attacked and rendered otherwise. I doubt if the enemy is in any strong force on the road, or that he can learn of our movement in season to follow and attack us before we reach this narrow part of the Peninsula. It may be the purpose of Gen. McCLELLAN to have the larger transports receive the army on board at the latter place. The rebels here have several large earthworks abandoned. The main point to be guarded against, I apprehend is the south bank of the river, from which the rebels will, no doubt, give us a parting salute if they can overtake our departing transports in season to do so. Looking on all sides of the question, your correspondent, is in doubt which route to take, supposing he should choose his mode of exit from this *interesting* spot with a view to personal safety. By the river we are very liable to be sunk by the enemy's cannon, and by the road we are exposed to the possibility of a running fight. As he has heretofore exhibited some smartness at dodging, he is inclined, like the darkey, to "take to de woods."

BUTTERFIELD'S Brigade has been on the south side of the river for five days, up to yesterday morning, watching against the advance of the enemy from Petersburgh, via Prince George Court-house. He captured a few prisoners, one of whom was a Northern man, who was glad to escape. He obtained of him some valuable information.

Gen. SEYMOUR McCALL'S old Division has gone across to take his place, and they will probably remain there until our transports are out of reach, and then embark themselves. It will be done prosably within two days—perhaps sooner.

Yesterday was a busy Sunday.—Orderlies were constantly on the move during the day, delivering messages from headquarters to the various Commanding Generals. We are to go away equipped for an eight-day march. The troops move in light marching order.

I shall carefully watch all the movements, and when your other correspondents shall be able to give you prompt and full particulars of all that happens.

9 A. M., Monday, Aug. 11, 1862.

P. S.—It is certain that the whole army will move. Every corps, I think, have received orders, and we are getting ready as fast as possible. Some of the largest transports are wafting down the river, not at a great distance. There are some indications that we may, after all, go wholly by the transports. They are now loading up the schooners with army wagons. The whole camp will be on the move by 2 o'clock P. M.

Under orders from the President, a salute was fired at daylight, in honor of the late President VAN BUREN, and half-hour guns will be fired through the day.

An ambulance corps is to be organized in this army upon an improved plan. This will be a great advantage in battles, and prevent so many *sympathizing* soldiers from assisting their comrades off the field when they are needed elsewhere.

HARRISON'S LANDING, VA., Wednesday, Aug. 13, 1862.

The movement for withdrawing the army from the James River, which began nearly a week ago, very quietly, has steadily progressed until each officer and man stands ready for the word to march. The effort to retire without the knowledge of the enemy I think has failed. The unusual massing of vessels and transports near the various landings, side by side; the industry of the small tugs moving vessels about; the accumulation of the larger transports opposite the camp, and the filling of the mail-boat for three days past with troops, to say nothing of the departure of steamers during every night for most of the past week, must have attracted attention, even if the other movements immediately upon the encampment and along the banks have not been observed from a hundred places on the opposite shore, which it has been impossible for us to occupy or guard. In a word, it must have been patent to the most casual observer that some grand enterprise was on foot. How absurd, therefore, to suppose that the ever-vigilant enemy, who has been watching us from a hundred concealed places, has not been fully aware of all we have been doing.

To cover appearances, the gunboats have been kept up toward City Point watching the enemy, and appearing as if waiting for the coming of the formidable ram from Richmond. The balloon has regularly visited the upper regions to view—other, and the surrounding country enveloped in smoke. The tooting of bugles and beating of drums in the camp have been, if possible, more sterterious and defiant than ever, as much as to say, "Here we are, come if you dare." The siege guns continued, up to last evening, to show their black mouths to the enemy's pickets from the intrenchments at the front, but three of them were yesterday removed and placed on board a transport. "Quakers" have not been invented to take their places. The usual paraces, reviews and guard-mountings have gone on, just as if nothing unusual was about to happen. Some of the steamers coming up the river have brought, during the last two or three days, large comosnies of returning convalescents and stragglers, which *may* aid to keep up appearances. Meantime, all the sick have been sent away, and the hospitals are now vacant—though they have a way in this climate of filling up about as fast as they are emptied. The surgeons in charge of this department have literally had their hands full. Dr. BEADLEY shipped 1,908 patients on board of the *State of Maine, Louisiana, Knickerbocker* and *John Brooks*—mostly light cases, of fever and diarrhœa—the men walking on board. They have been raduced and broken down by climatic and other influences. All this large number were shipped between the hours of 7 P. M. Thursday, and 10 A. M. Friday.

Dr. DUNSTER, the director of the transports, arrived on the *Webster*, Friday evening, and immediately took up the business of getting off the sick. He sent on board of eight steamers 3,149 persons. As fast as one steamer was loaded she was sent away. The Doctor estimates the number of sick and wounded dispatched North, by different transports, at 11,000, 3,000 of whom were prisoners from City Point. These, of course, include those sent from White House before the "change of base." Yesterday, the Harrison House, and the tents immediately around it, were pretty well cleared of patients.

A considerable number of the troops have been sent from here by transports. SEYMOUR'S Division, or a part of it, as well as a part of HEINTZELMAN'S, have already gone—the Second Brigade of SEYMOUR'S to report directly to Gen. BURNSIDE, at Aquia Creek. We shall thus have a profitable reduction in the length of our retreating column, as well as in its strength. The best that can be done, using all the transports to be had, the body of troops and material to be moved will be immense. It will form a cavalcade and train of at least sixteen or twenty miles.

Surplus tents have already been struck; regimental baggage, by the hundred tons, has been shipped, and eight days' rations ordered for each of the commands—five days to go on the transports, land and water, and three to be carried by the men.

There is apparent among officers and men a great preference for the river transports. It is so much easier to sail than to travel. And then the sun is intensely fervent, and the roads are dusty. Besides, who knows how we shall fare on the road? Will we have forage and food, and comfortable lodgings, and will the inhabitants of the land be friendly? There is a faint reminiscence that we passed through the same region once before, and did not meet a very hospitable reception. But perhaps affairs have changed for the better. I hope we shall get off all right, and get along the road without opposition. With a serious engagement on their hands at Culpepper Court-house, and the chances of plenty of employment to keep POPE at a safe distance from Richmond, we may be permitted to step out of the back door and not get a kick down stairs as we depart.

The gunboats were engaged for an hour yesterday forenoon in shelling the woods along the banks of the James River opposite this place. It elicited no response from the enemy. It was doubtful if there was any near enough, in force, to be hit. A flag of truce, early in the morning, went up toward City Point, and returned about 8 o'clock A. M. The balloon reconnoissance, made at sunrise, revealed no important change of the enemy's position. It was too smoky to see much. A cavalry reconnoissance went as far as Sandy Point on Monday, but found no enemy.

The landing of express baggage has been stopped. Transportation is now the other way. The sutlers, those "vultures of the army," as they are called, are closing out their stocks in trade, and preparing to "clear the kitchen." The lesson at White House will not be soon forgotten. Yesterday morning the mail steamer *John A Warner*, hauled out into the stream to evade the rush of passengers on board before the time of departure. All passes were carefully scrutinized, and it is doubtful whether even a panic-struck reporter—supposing such an anomaly possible—could have got away without all the necessary indorsements on his pass. Mountains of knapsacks belonging to the various departing regiments, lay piled upon the bank opposite the landings. At the upper wharf men were busy all through Monday night, in pulling field and siege caissons and ammunition wagons on board of transports.

The orders to march, or what was equivalent to it, were issued Sunday. They were countermanded, or the time extended, on Monday. So that while the preparations have been going steadily on, the army has been on the *qui vive* ever since, expecting to move every hour. Some of the batteries, it is said, have had their horses harnessed for forty-eight hours.

This morning there is enthusiastic cheering along the river. I presume the cause must be the news of POPE'S reported victory at Culpepper Court-house. A telegraphic wire suggests that it is more likely on account of the order to fall in for breakfast, or to go on board a transport. Such occasions now are more frequent than any other. The reports seem rather "mixed," but are considered by the beef is very certain that it will turn out to be a great victory. Cheering never seems to indicate that the back of the enemy is broken.

[illegible] IN THE ARMY.

It [illegible] for Washington, to prevent that city, [illegible] within supporting distance of [illegible] a feeling of dissatisfaction at its proposed [illegible]. It is, the officers believe, the best and only [illegible] that can be done.

We have a right to fight without a purpose, and in such a fight is not a retreat all? No. It is a change of base—for the consolidating of the troops. At least we believe this, and are, therefore, "content," as JOHN QUINCY ADAMS said of [illegible] administration.

The most interesting [illegible] history of the next few hours or days will be the movement of the rear columns. These, and the departure of the transports upon river and land, we shall promptly furnish as the events transpire. E. S.

THE REBELS AS USUAL APPRISED IN ADVANCE.

The following dispatch appears in the Charleston *Courier* of Aug. 1:

RICHMOND, Tuesday, July 29.

The opinion gains ground here that Gen. MCCLELLAN is gradually evacuating his position at Berkeley, and is reinforcing Geo. POPE with the bulk of his army. The number of Yankee transports in the James River is immense, and great activity is observable amongst them.

FORTRESS MONROE AND HARRISON'S LANDING.

A Trip to Harrison's Landing—Commodore Wilkes and Gen. Meagher—Affairs at Harrison's Landing—Returned Union Prisoners—Atrocious Conduct of the Rebels—How We Underrate Them—What They Think of McClellan.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARRISON'S LANDING, Wednesday, Aug. 13, 1862.

The news which had been pouring into Fortress Monroe, during the last day or two, was of so conflicting and alarming a character, that I determined to run up here and judge of matters for myself. Certainly, the rush of soldiers to Old Point—the mysterious arrival and departure of large bodies of men (nobody knowing where to or for what purpose), were enough to give ample food to the lovers of rumors and sensations. The Hygeia building, when I rose yesterday morning, presented far more the appearance of a huge barrack than of either a hospital or hotel, for men were literally swarming about it, inside and outside.

We left Old Point yesterday, (Tuesday,) at a little past noon, in the *John Tucker*, and having on board Commodore WILKES, Gen. COUCH, and a number of other officers and privates, returning to their posts. We had scarcely started when some derangement in our rudder caused us to stop for more than a half hour, during which time we were overtaken by two or three tugboats,—one of them bringing Brig-Gen. MEAGHER and his noble steed. Nothing worthy of note occurred until after we had passed Jamestown Island, and a gunboat had come alongside as an escort, when a terrible wind-storm came up—a veritable young tornado—which made our light-ballasted boat rock like a child's cradle, creating no little stir and some alarm among the landbirds with which she was crowded. Commodore WILKES seemed precisely in his element. He was to be seen standing at the prow of the vessel, leaning to one side, almost at an angle of 45 degrees, to keep his footing against the wind, and with his cap off and hair streaming back, as if to inhale as much as he could of his accustomed storm. Considering who he was, the comic idea struck me that perhaps, at that moment, no other vessel in the world could boast of a more distinguished figure-head than the *John Tucker*.

By-the-way, speaking of Commodore WILKES, I never before had an opportunity of noticing those charming and unassuming qualities which have justly made him so popular,—qualities that shine out all the more brilliantly because of the intrinsic worth and merit of the man. He is affable and courteous to *all* who approach him, and, in this manner, wins the heart of everybody precisely as Gen. BURNSIDE does. These are the men who prove democracy respectable, by showing the varied difference that exists between the *true* and the *pseudo* or mere lip-democrat. There was a powerful contrast between the demeanor of Commodore WILKES and a younger hero on board, (of far less calibre,) in their deportment toward strangers who accosted them; the contrast was fully commented upon, and the gallant Commodore certainly stood infinitely the higher of the two in general estimation.

At Harrison's Landing I saw very many things of great importance going on, which it would be impossible for me to even touch upon without divulging what should, at present, remain unpublished. I send you, *privately*, this portion of my information to use as you think best under the circumstances. The only fact that I will freely and cheerfully state is that I was agreeably surprised to find such a healthy and comfortable state of our troops at Harrison's Landing, after all I had heard and read to the contrary. Whatever our brave fellows may have heard, after the desperate work of those six days before Richmond, it is certain that you cannot now find an army better fed, better cared for, braver, and in more cheerful spirits, than the Army of the Potomac, which the soldiers, to a man, insist upon still calling MCCLELLAN'S army. Whatever changes may be ahead, wherever they may be called on to devote their lives, they still hold a touching and unfaltering love to their young chieftain, as complimentary to him as it is creditable to themselves.

I was perfectly astonished, on approaching Harrison's Landing, to see the wonderful changes that had been effected at that spot, during the short space of only a few weeks. When I last passed this place, on my way to City Point, under a flag of truce, there was nothing whatever of interest discernible in the green monotony of the banks on either side of the James River. Here, as if by the touch of some magician, I found myself approaching a perfect forest of masts, that would scarcely discredit the harbor of Boston. I never saw anything that convinced me more thoroughly of the wonderful recuperative energies of a free republic, when once aroused into action.

Early this morning the beautiful little *Ariel*, Capt. JOHN DALY Commander, arrived here from Dixie, bringing with her several officers who were detained by the rebel authorities, and which naturally created such intense indignation throughout the North. I have not been able to obtain a full list, but among them were the following officers who remained at Harrison's Landing: Major-Gen. McCall, Brig.-Gen. Reynolds, Capt. Ernest Hugo Brandenstein, of Gen. Blenker's Staff; Major T. O'Neil, of Meagher's Brigade; Col. Simpson, of the Fourth New-Jersey, (Gen. McCall's Division;) Capt. Stout, Independent Company, (Gen. Shield's Division;) Lieut. Randall, Eighth Ohio, and Capt. Moore, Fourth New-Jersey. Those who have accompanied us, on board the *John Tucker*, are: Lieut.-Col. Wm. C. Starr, Capt. Samuel Davis, Lieut. B. F. Stivers and Lieut. James Ewing, all of the Ninth Virginia Volunteers, (Gen. Cox's Division;) Major (Baron) Puchelstein, Fourth New-York Cavalry; Dr. Denk, Assistant Surgeon; Dr. Jas. Moore, of Philadelphia, Acting Assistant Surgeon; J. L. Vernon, Independent Company, (Gen. Cox's Division,) and a Captain of the Eighth Pennsylvania, whose name, very strangely, escaped me, but for whose politeness and intelligent information I am much indebted.

The account I received from Dr. MOORE, of the manner in which our prisoners there have been treated, is most revolting; in spite of his confession that Col. GIBBS, of the Forty-second North Carolina, and the officers under him, behaved like gentlemen, and did what *they* could, under the circumstances. At the Fair Ground of Lynchburgh, where 2,500 were, not long since, confined, *five or six died every day from sheer exhaustion, through poor and insufficient food.* But all they endured was as nothing compared to the torments which those fiends—the rebel leaders—are inflicting upon the officers of Gen. POPE who have fallen into their hands, some 28 of them. These poor fellows are confined in close and dark rooms, like common felons; not allowed to buy anything to mitigate their sufferings, even at the usual exorbitant rates; allowed to have no meat, nothing but an insufficient supply of bread, (sour at that,) and water poisoned with ants, the *filthy scavenge which flows into the James River*; water—so says my informant—that a dog or hog would refuse! In addition to these horrors, our brave men are liable at any moment to be hanged by these monsters in human shape. If there be anything in *intercession*, is it not time for the whole civilized world to cry "shame"—and bid us God-speed in the work of crushing the source of such outrages against civilization? Could it be wondered at if the North, already frenzied by such cruelties, should put forth its full powers of retaliation, and inflict punishment upon these creatures, from which it naturally shrinks even in mere contemplation?

My informants assure me that we have, all this time, been woefully underrating the powers of the rebels. They say that at least 100,000 men can be, [illegible] the most sanguine feeling exists at Richmond on breaking Washington, and that large bets, at heavy odds, are frequently offered that it will be so. They say that our officers are *not* allowed to go out of prison or have the run of their hotels—a very different rule to the one we have put in practice against them. The rebels in spite of all they may pretend, have the most respectful fear of MCCLELLAN, and rank him as our best General. His check before Richmond has not diminished their confidence in and fear of his talents, for they know how little the fault of it depended upon him. NEMO.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 14.

MILITARY MATTERS IN A MUDDLE.

Secretary SEWARD stated last evening that the current stories, published in some of the papers, and generally believed here for the last three or four days, that Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army had *left the Peninsula*, were untrue. Reasons are known here, that, independent of Mr. SEWARD'S statement, lead to the same belief. What may come in the future, of course, remains uncertain. Military matters, therefore, assume a profoundly mixed-up appearance.

Secessionists have rumors of disasters to MCCLELLAN'S army—loss of artillery, loss of shipping, etc.—but in a very vague form, and not regarded creditable.

REPORTS FROM POPE.

Reports from POPE'S army continue entirely favorable, but the details of movements are not allowed to transpire.

RELATING TO THE DRAFT.

Gov. CURTIN arrived here late last night by express, and returned to Harrisburgh this evening. He stated that he was here by invitation of the Secretary of War. He was closeted with him for a long time at the War Department, on subjects connected with the inauguration of the system of drafting. It was decided that all the new regiments now in process of formation should be allowed until Sept. 1 to fill their ranks by volunteering. If not filled by that time, they will consolidate, and drafting will be resorted to to fill out the quota. It was also decided that volunteering to fill up the old regiments shall be permitted to continue up to the same date.

With reference to the mode of apportioning the quota for the draft upon different sections, the following highly important order was prepared.

"ORDERED, *Eighth*—That in filling all requisitions for militia, the quota of the several States will be apportioned by the Governors among the several counties, and when practicable among the subdivisions of counties, so that allowance shall be made to such counties and subdivisions for all volunteers heretofore furnished by them, and mustered into the service of the United States, and whose stipulated term of service shall not have expired.

(Signed) E. M STANTON, Secretary of War."

It was further decided that no officers or privates now in the field can be permitted to leave their positions for promotions in new regiments. The attempt was made at this interview, as it has been several times before, to have meritorious soldiers discharged from present enlistments with a view of promotion, but the fact that they were now before the enemy was represented as rendering such transfers impossible.

Gov. CURTIN'S visit has been specially important in eliciting these facts, and his success in procuring the order given is gratifying.

THE NEW TREASURY NOTES.

The delivery of Treasury Notes, of the denomination of one and two dollars, will be commenced on Tuesday next, though in small quantities.

MORE MONITORS.

The Navy Department has advertised for proposals for the construction and completion of vessels of iron for river and harbor defence, similar to those building in New-York, having a single revolving turret. No offer will be considered unless from parties who are fully prepared to execute work of this kind, having in their own name, at the present time, suitable shops and tools.

THE POSITION AT NEW-ORLEANS.

REVERDY JOHNSON is understood to express the opinion that our situation on the Lower Mississippi Valley is far from secure. Nothing, of course, was known before he started from New-Orleans about the reported movements at Baton Rouge, but he would regard the rebel reports as not improbable. BUTLER needs reinforcements to make his position secure.

THE PRESIDENT AND COLONIZATION.

The President's interview with the colored delegation to-day, committed him more strongly than ever to the colonization policy as the surest solution of negro complications.

THE DELAWARE TAX LAW APPOINTMENTS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following appointments for the State of Delaware under the Tax law: JOHN P. MCLEAR, of Wilmington, Assessor, and C. H. B. DAY, of Dover, Collector.

The tax appointments progress quite slowly. Gov. BOUTWELL said to-day that he could not tell when New-York would be reached—perhaps not for some time. The Western appointments may be entered upon by Saturday.

HON. REVERDY JOHNSON'S MISSION.

Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON is engaged in preparing his report on his mission to New-Orleans. Nothing has transpired concerning his conclusions on the subject, but it seems to be understood that, while perhaps making some concessions by way of appeasing the Foreign Consuls and their Governments, he will substantially sustain BUTLER throughout.

OFFICERS DISMISSED AND CASHIERED.

By direction of the President, Major E. Z. LAWRENCE, Sixty-first Regiment, New-York Volunteers, is dismissed from the service.

In accordance with the sentence of a Court-Martial, held at camp near Harrison's Landing, Lieuts. FRANK C. GOODRICH, GEORGE A. ROWLEY, CHARLES R. NOGGLE and F. S. WRIGHT, of the regular army, have been cashiered for misbehavior before the enemy, and Capt. CARBERY, of the Twelfth United States Infantry, for drunkenness on duty.

Lieut. JOHN G. KEARNEY, Fifty-fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers, for disobedience of orders has been dismissed from the service.

All these sentences were confirmed by Gen. MCCLELLAN.

APPOINTED MINISTER TO ROME.

The President has appointed R. M. BLATCHFORD, of New-York, to be Minister Resident at Rome, *vice* ALEX. M. RANDALL, late Governor of Wisconsin, who has been recalled at his own request with a view to his entering the military service of the United States.

GOV. SPRAGUE.

Gov. SPRAGUE and a large number of Rhode Island ers are here.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best.
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kind of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.
Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Marton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Comfort.
Persons afflicted with Diarrhœa or Bowel Complaints will find with Dr. J. C. RUSHTON'S Celebrated Diarrhœa Remedy, which has never failed in a single instance to give relief and effect a speedy cure. Prepared only by J. CLEMENT RUSHTON, No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

MARRIED.

ALDERTON—GIBBINS.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 11, at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, by Rev. Dr. TYNG, HENRY ALDERTON, of England, to MARY ANNA, daughter of the late Frederick GIBBINS, of this City.

CRAIG—DENNIS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 13, by Rev. Dr. DICKSON, HYRON N. CRAIG, of New-York, to KATE E., daughter of B. P. DENNIS, Esq., of Brooklyn.

DWYER—WEBB.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 13, by Rev. Mr. Webb, THOMAS J. DWYER, U. S. N., to KATE [illegible], daughter of the late Leonard Webb.

New-Orleans papers please copy.

HARRING—CAGLER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 13, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. L. S. Weed, JOHN G. HARRING to Miss MARY C. CAGLER, all of Brooklyn.

WATSON—TUNISON.—On Wednesday, Aug. 13, by Rev. Mr. Webber, GEORGE F. WATSON, to Miss EMMA M. TUNISON, daughter of Garrit D. Tunison, all of Brooklyn.

DIED

BIRD.—On Thursday, Aug. 14, MARGARET, wife of James Bird, aged 58 years 11 months and 12 days.

The friends and relatives, also the members of the 18th-st. M. E. Church, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the 18th-st. M. E. Church. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

DOUGHERTY.—In Orange, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 14, Capt. CHARLES H. DOUGHERTY, of Brooklyn, eldest son of the late William Walter Dougherty, of New-York, aged 50 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, David O'Neill, Esq., in Orange, on Saturday, the 16th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Cars leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Albany for interment.

FISHER.—On Thursday, Aug. 14, Mrs. ROSE FISHER, aged 52 years.

Funeral on Saturday, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, G. D. Baldwin, No. 240 West 20th-st. Friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

GOGGIN.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 14, PATRICK GOGGIN, a native of the Parish of Kildimo, County Limerick, Ireland, in the 47th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1 Ridge-st., New-York, this day, (Friday,) the 15th inst., at 3 o'clock. His remains will be interred in Calvary.

HOUSEWORTH.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 13, MICHAEL HOUSEWORTH, in the 27th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) the 15th inst., at 11 A. M., from his late residence, No. 264 Spring-st.

HANNIGAN.—On Wednesday, Aug. 13, of inflammation of the lungs, Mrs. ELIZA A. HANNIGAN, aged 35 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Aug. M. Turney, No. 9 Hammond-st.

JANSEN.—Suddenly, ELIZABETH A., relict of the late Benj. G Jansen, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 87 South 8th-st., Williamsburgh, on Saturday morning, at 9½ o'clock, without further notice. Her remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment.

MORRIS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 13, of typhoid fever, GEORGIA S., daughter of Rev. Dr. W. and Anne Jane Morris, aged 17 years, 9 months and 8 days.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 67 Woodhull-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

MELDRUM.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, Aug. 14, Capt. JOHN M. MELDRUM, aged 65 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. WILLIAM C. REED, No. 69 South 3d-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. His friends, and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SMEDBERG.—At Devaseco, near Prattsville, on Tuesday, Aug. 12, ISABELLA SMEDBERG, widow of the late Charles G. Smedberg, in the 64th year of her age.

SWANN.—On Wednesday, July 30, at the residence of his father, Cressian House, County Monaghan, Ireland, of consumption, ROBERT SWANN, late of this City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 387.—Aug. 14, 1862.
31, 27, 75, 25, 53, 8, 65, 16, 50, 17, 41, 20.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 384.—Aug. 14, 1862.
71, 74, 17, 58, 65, 47, 12, 24, 40, 31, 70, 36, 59.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.
DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 331.—Aug. 14, 1862.
71, 31, 30, 48, 53, 24, 8, 59, 52, 7, 6, 44.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 303.—Aug. 14, 1862.
20, 16, 71, 12, 33, 75, 6, 42, 32, 61, 55, 47, 49.
Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE.

The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the
PILES PIPE MADE OF HARD RUBBER,
Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.
It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to
SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.
It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.
ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.
PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT,
The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.
By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the
DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.
Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.
THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

FIRE.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1862.
MESSRS. MARVIN & CO.,
No. 265 BROADWAY, N. Y.:
GENTS: My entire store and stock of goods were consumed in the fire of yesterday, but my books, contained in one of your safes, were entirely preserved, very much to my satisfaction, I can assure you. I should think the intense fire through which my safe passed would convince any skeptic of the reliability of your safes.
CHAS. W. BAKER.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1862.
MESSRS. MARVIN & CO.,
No. 265 BROADWAY, N. Y.:
GENTS: Our books and papers are all safe, preserved through the extremely hot fire of yesterday in one of your invaluable fire-proofs. After seeing our books and papers, no one will doubt the ability of your safes to preserve their contents in any fire. Our safe was on the second story, and fell through to the cellar, where it remained in the burning ruins 18 hours.
E. C. WHITE.

THE ABOVE WERE IN THE RECENT FIRE IN BEEKMAN AND WILLIAM STREETS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND SAFES CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
MARVIN & CO.,
No. 265 BROADWAY, N. Y.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, New-York, Aug. 12, 1862.

NOTICE.
Parties holding fifty or more Compound Interest Notes of the issue of August, are required to have them presented at least three days prior to said day, at the office of the Subscription Agent, in this city, where they may be examined at their leisure. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the office.
The coupons which should be detached from said notes will be examined and checked off by the Clerks of the Subscription Agent, after 3 o'clock P. M.
W. A. RICHARDSON, Assistant Treasurer.

30,000 PERSONS CURED BY
OF DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.
Dr. TOBIAS'S CELEBRATED VENETIAN LINIMENT.
It never fails. Only 25 cents. Sold by Druggists.
Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

IMPORTANT.
All articles for soldiers at Fort Monroe landing under Gen. McClellan, or in any other Union Camp, should be sent, at half rates, by THE ADAMS EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway.

MILITARY.

FIRST REGIMENT, NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS, COL. GURNEY.—Last chance for the Bounty before drafting. Recruits wanted for Company C. Uniforms, rations and quarters furnished immediately. Apply to E. H. WEYMAN, Jr., Recruiting Office, No. 153d-av.

$5 EXTRA BOUNTY OVER AND ABOVE all others, will be paid to each recruit enlisting THIS DAY in Company C, First Regiment National Volunteers. Apply to Lieut. E. H. WEYMAN, Jr., 16 3d-av

NOTICE.
All those who want to go to Gen. FRANZ SIGEL'S CORPS, are hereby invited to join, at once, my regiment. The following letter will explain my position:
NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1862.
Col. Elias Peissner, New-York:
COLONEL: I am authorized by the Secretary of War to assure the Governor of New-York that three regiments of infantry raised in this State will be assigned to the First Corps d'Armée, Army of Virginia, commanded by Maj.-Gen. Franz Sigel.
Gov. Morgan has authorized me to assure you that your regiment, the Fifth Senatorial District Regiment, will be so assigned.
Very respectfully,
GEORGE G. LYON,
Captain and Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Sigel.
My regiment is the only new one in this City which will be attached to Gen. Sigel's command.
The Fifth Senatorial District is prepared to aid me to all my efforts, and pledges its honor for the welfare of the families of my recruits.
Come forward at once, for the regiment must and will be completed in the next ten days.
I have already over 500 men in camp.
ELIAS PEISSNER,
Colonel Commanding Fifth Senatorial Dist. Reg.
Headquarters, Lincoln Hall, No. 109 East Houston-st.

THE NEW BOUNTIES ARE NOW ALL PAID.
$90, IN ADDITION TO THE REGULAR PAY.
$25 OF IT IN CASH, SOON AFTER SWEARING IN.
$25 OF IT WHEN THE COMPANY IS FILLED.
$40 OF IT WHEN THE REGIMENT IS FULL.
RELIEF TICKETS, WORTH $3 A

FROM CANADA.

Death of Sir Allan N. McNab—Political and Commercial Movements.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL, Monday, Aug. 11, 1862.

Lest the NEW-YORK TIMES should not have published any notice of the death of Sir ALLAN NAPIER MCNAB, I pen you these few lines.

He was born in 1798, at Niagara, and in 1812 he served against the Americans, who then invaded Canada. When they took Toronto, he retired with the British troops under SHEAFFE, toward Kingston, and was there transferred to a subordinate command in the so-called "Navy," on Lake Ontario. When the war ended, he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1825. In the rebellion of 1837 he took a prominent part on the Royal side, rallying around him the "men of Gore," (the district in which Hamilton, his residence, was situated,) and proceeding first to Toronto, to the assistance of the Governor, and then to the Niagara frontier, where he beleagured W. L. MACKENZIE (who died last year) on Navy Island, and among other exploits cut out the *Caroline* and sent her, burning, over Niagara Falls. You must of course remember the diplomatic noise all this kicked up. For his services in the rebellion he was knighted. He subsequently became honorary Colonel in the British Army, baronet and Aid-de-Camp to the Queen. He was long a member of the Lower House of the Canadian Parliament, having been first elected in 1829. In 1854 he became Premier. In 1857 he resigned, and shortly afterward went to England, where he unsuccessfully run for Brighton. Returning, he was elected to our Upper House, of which he was chosen Speaker but a few months ago. He was always liable to gout in the legs and stomach, and this, aided by gastric fever, put an end to his career at Dundurn Castle, Hamilton, on the 8th inst.

Sir ALLAN was always popular with the people. His ready wit and good-tempered familiarity pleased them all. Yet he was always careful never to sacrifice himself for them, or even for any of his friends. He kept a sharp eye to his own interest throughout his whole career, and his very loyalty was always so timed as to bring pecuniary rewards along with it. He married twice, and leaves two daughters only, one married to Viscount BURY, M. P., and the other to a son of Sir DOMINIC DALY, Governor of South Australia. He had a son, who was shot by accident, when only 17 years of age. I suppose Sir ALLAN'S name is better known abroad than that of any other Canadian, principally because of the honors of which he has at various times been made the recipient; and these again were chiefly the result of his aristocratic connections; for, save that he made himself conspicuous in 1837, he never did anything very noteworthy, except, perhaps, the introduction of a militia bill into the Canadian Legislature, and that was drawn up for him by Hon. Mr. MACDONALD, of Kingston. But let me not say ought injurious to his memory now that he is dead, though, while living, I always thought him a greatly over-estimated man.

It will please some of your New-York readers to learn that their friend, Hon. H. BLACK, Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court at Quebec, has been made a C. B. by Her Most Gracious Majesty. In the same list with him appears another Canadian, Hon. F. HINCKS, Vice-Premier of Canada, then Governor of Bermuda, now Governor of British Guiana.

Political movements here are becoming interesting. You may remember that the last thing memorable in this respect was the defeat of the Militia Bill, under which the Cartier-Macdonald Administration proposed to raise 100,000 militia here. They were succeeded by a Ministry under Hon. J. S. MACDONALD, who introduced a milder measure for raising about 30,000 only. This Ministry have had a good deal to do of late in the way of retrenching the public expenditure. They have dismissed a good many useless public servants, beginning with the Postmaster here, and though, perhaps, they may be going a little too far in this direction, it is said they have saved the country $400,000 a year. Hon. Judge BROWN, however, is not satisfied with them, any more than he was with the late Ministry, so he is going to try to enter Parliament again, and there will probably be a triangular duel between the Conservatives, the moderate Reformers who are now in, and the ultra Radicals, or Grits, of whom Mr. BROWN is the chief.

I now cease, aware that warlike movements down South are far more interesting to your readers than political intrigues here.

PERSONAL.

—Twenty-five citizens of Manchester, N. H., set sail from Portsmouth on Monday last, in a yacht, intending to have a fishing excursion on the Coast of Maine. Some of their townsmen who could not go with them, determined to have a little fun at their expense, so they telegraphed to the United States authorities at Portsmouth to keep a sharp look-out for a party of secessionists who were about leaving that place, ostensibly on a fishing excursion. As the yacht was cowing merrily from Fort McClary, it was brought to most unceremoniously by a shot across its bows, and a boat, with an armed crew, put out and brought the whole party ashore. For a time there was any amount of swearing, although the oath of allegiance was not taken, and several of the gentlemen became so obstreperous at the suspicions cast upon their loyalty, that it was found necessary to order them under close confinement. The champagne bottles had to suffer when the joke was explained, but the officers of the fort would not release their prisoners until they had furnished $1,000 bonds for their appearance.

—Major Henry B. McIlvaine, of the Fifth New-York Heavy Artillery, on Monday received orders to proceed forthwith to Harper's Ferry, where he is to act as chief of artillery. Major McIlvaine, for some time past, has been acting as Provost Marshal at Fort McHenry, and before leaving was commended by Gen. Morris, commanding the post.

—Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, was serenaded a few nights ago at West Randolph, Vt., and made a strong war speech, urging rapid enlistments. He has appointments to speak in all the leading towns in Vermont.

—Dr. J. C. Holland, a prominent Secessionist of Memphis, and Commissary-General of Brig.-Gen. W. H. Carroll's command, has been captured, and taken to the city where he formerly resided.

—Brig.-Gen. H. G. Berry is making a brief visit to his home in Rockland, Maine. The citizens turned out *en masse* and gave him a cordial reception upon his arrival.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

A regular meeting of this Board was held yesterday, the President, SIMEON DRAPER, in the Chair.

The Warden of Bellevue Hospital reported the arrival of 199 sick and wounded soldiers by the *Catawba*,—among them one woman, who had followed her husband through the campaign on the Peninsula, and had been in two battles. There are now 300 sick soldiers at Bellevue; 870 have been treated at the hospital since July 7, of which 25 died, and 100 were rejected as unfit for the army.

A letter was read from Dr. SLOAN, Medical Director of the United States Army, giving notice that 1,500 sick and wounded soldiers were soon expected here.

Since the 1st inst. 61n persons have been transferred from the City Prison to the Workhouse as vagrants; 137 of them were males and 483 females; 11 of the number had been there for the 100th time; 5 for the 50th time; 20 for the 40th time; 10 for the 30th time; 7 for the 25th time; 16 for the 20th time; 10 for the 15th time; 64 for the 6th time; 82 for the 10th time; 49 for the 5th time; 44 for the 4th time; 66 for the 3d time; 49 for the 2d time, and 149 for the 1st time.

The following is the weekly statement of the Commissioners: Remaining Aug. 2, 6,393; admitted since, 1,209; discharged, 1,507; died, 56; sent to Blackwell's Island, 257; sent to State Prison & Penitentiary Aug. 6, 6,792.

Rearrest of John C. King for Treason.

HE IS COMMITTED TO FORT LAFAYETTE.

A telegram was received from Washington, yesterday, directing the Marshal to arrest Mr. JOHN C. KING, of No. 77 Beekman-street, and commit him to Fort Lafayette. This is the man who was arrested a fortnight ago, on a charge made by some of the workmen of the machine-shop in which he is foreman, but who was subsequently honorably discharged on the representations of Mr. WOODWARD, the proprietor of the shop, and others, that he was a loyal citizen. What new information the War Department has received to warrant his arrest the Marshal is not advised. Mr. KING was sent to Fort Lafayette, yesterday, in compliance with the order.

Arrival of the Crew of the Lodona.

Lieut. C. H. GREENE, of the *Crusader*, which arrived here from Port Royal yesterday, brought under his charge twenty-four persons, composing the crew of the prize steamer *Lodona*, which was sent to Philadelphia. The arrival of the prisoners was reported to the United States Marshal, who will take them from the *Crusader* this morning and forward them to Philadelphia.

Monthly Report of the Dispensaries of the City of New-York.

The following is the monthly report of the Dispensaries of the City of New-York for the month of July, 1862:

	New-York Dispensary.	Northern Dispensary.	Eastern Dispensary.	Demilt Dispensary.	W. Eastern Dispensary.	Washington Dispensary.
No. of Male Patients	1,345	852	1,309	1,212	229	35
No. of Female Patients	2,053	1,229	1,544	1,624	41	31
Totals	3,398	2,081	2,844	2,836	404	66
Treated at Dwellings	520	302	660	646	111	11
Treated at Dispensaries	2,814	1,179	1,694	2,254	48	55
Primary Vaccinations	7	13	47	31	..	7
Revaccinations	8	..	307	7	..	..
Where No Vaccinated	15	15	424	99	..	7
Number of Adults	7,761	1,116	3,701	1,372	19	19
Number of Children	1,300	756	1,443	1,613	26	7
No of Native Patients	5,560	1,918	3,271	1,629	237	19
No of Foreign Patients	3,762	1,653	1,571	1,357	30	47
No sent to Hospital	479	95	24	1	1	..
Number of Deaths	30	11	23	12	..	..
Prescriptions dispensed	10,147	5,614	6,247	5,875	1,03	..

During the month of July, as above shown, medical and surgical services, vaccination and medicine were afforded gratuitously to 11,451 persons by the seven Dispensaries of New-York.

Of these, there were visited and treated at their dwellings 2,348, at the Dispensaries 9,103, and 498 were vaccinated; 23,398 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed at the several offices, being an average of more than two to each patient.

The principal causes of death were cholera infantum, scarlet fever.

The prevailing diseases chiefly affected the digestive system. Among the most important were chronic influenza, diarrhœa.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE VICTIMS OF THE BECKMAN-STREET FIRE.—Coroner NAUGHTON held an inquest yesterday upon the remains of two men, supposed to be those of Messrs. MACKENZIE and STEVENS, who were burned to death on the morning of the 6th inst., at the time of the fire in Beckman-street. It will be remembered that two of the guests of the Rainbow Hotel were missed immediately after the fire, and as they could not be accounted for in any other way, the friends of the parties all concurred in the belief that they were suffocated in the burning building. Capt. SQUIRES, of the Second Precinct Police, immediately deputed an officer to attend to the removal of the *débris*, and, if possible, to recover the remains of the victims. Yesterday they were found, deeply imbedded in the ruins, but so burned and disfigured as to render it impossible to identify them. There can be no doubt, however, as in their being the parties above named. Mr. STEVENS was a fruit dealer, doing business on the corner of John and Nassau streets. His age was about 35 years. Mr. MACKENZIE was a Scotchman by birth, and about 75 years. He came to this country about fourteen years ago on account of some family difficulties. He was a gentleman of great literary attainments, having been for a long time one of the principal contributors of the *Edinburgh Quarterly Review*, and a contributor to the *Encyclopedia Britannica*. In addition to this, he was a member of the "Royal Society." In his family relations, he was connected with some of the first of the English nobility. In 1822, Mr. MACKENZIE was sent by his country as a Minister to Mexico, and two years afterward he was appointed Consul-General to Havana, which office he held until about the year 1836, when his connection with England was dissolved by his voluntarily absenting himself from the country. For some time prior to his unfortunate death, he had been residing at the Rainbow Hotel, having only met his friends at one of the best-class up-town hotels and boarding-houses, and consequently there were very few of his numerous friends who knew of his whereabouts. Those who have known him for a quarter of a century say that he was a well-bred gentleman in the true sense of that term,—a man who was always kind, amiable and genial, and that "none knew him but to love him." The Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict in both of the above cases—"Death from accidental burning at the Rainbow Hotel on the 6th inst."

A SINGULAR EXPLOSION.—Yesterday afternoon Mr. MICHAEL TRAVERSE, of No. 93 West Nineteenth-street, was passing along Centre-street, and when opposite the iron-works of Messrs. CORNELL & Co., he stopped to strike a match upon the head of an empty barrel, for the purpose of lighting his cigar. The moment the match was struck upon the barrel, an explosion equal to that of a six-pounder occurred, startling every person in the vicinity, and causing men, women and children to run into the streets in the greatest confusion and alarm. The head of the barrel was thrown out with great force, and on its way it struck Mr. TRAVERSE upon the right hand and arm, causing injuries so serious that he was conveyed to the New-York Hospital for treatment. In the space of ten minutes from the time of the explosion, there were at least 2,000 people gathered in the vicinity of the exploded barrel, all wondering, and all speculating upon the cause which had produced a result so unexpected and unaccountable. The mystery was soon solved, however, when it was ascertained that the empty cask had contained "benzine oil," and that it had been standing in the sun for several hours, with a small quantity of the highly combustible fluid oozing through the pores of the wood. Mr. TRAVERSE'S injuries, though serious, are not believed by his attendant physicians to be fatal.

CULPABLE CARELESSNESS.—DANIEL CUNNINGHAM, a well-known "sport" of this City, went yesterday with a female friend into TAYLOR'S saloon, on Broadway, for the purpose of ordering some refreshments. While quietly seated at a table, a pistol fell from one of CUNNINGHAM'S pockets and exploded, the contents entering the woman's arm and badly lacerating it. Consternation seized all in the saloon, but as it was an evident accident no arrest was made. A physician was called, the wound was dressed, and the crowd dispersed.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—The following is the list of sick and wounded soldiers who have died at the Bellevue Hospital during the week: Second Lieut. C. E. JONES, Company E, First Berdan's Sharpshooters; Private GILBERT C. RANCOCK, Company H, Eighty-first New-York Volunteers; Private FRANCIS FAY, Company —, Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers; Private JOHN ACKLEY, Company —, Fourth Michigan Volunteers; Private GEO. C. STRICKLAND, Company E, Tenth Massachusetts Volunteers.

SERIOUSLY STABBED.—Mr. OSWALD ADIEN, of No. 281 Third-street, was assaulted and stabbed early yesterday morning, by HERMANN SWEIN. There were three distinct wounds in the back, which are pronounced to be very serious. The offender was arrested and committed to await the result. STEIN says he is a soldier out on a furlough.

LOST OVERBOARD—Aug. 13, from the bark *Texas*, just arrived from Beaufort, N. C., and while at anchor off the Battery, WILLIAM LAWRENCE, a seaman, while at work on the jibboom. Every effort was made to save him, but he sunk at once. Apparently, he was taken with a fit, or was injured in falling.

CHARITABLE.—A Canadian gentleman, named GARRETT DEWEY, who applied to Deputy Provost-Marshal CARPENTER, yesterday, to have a passport vised, took occasion to leave with that official the sum of $5 for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers.

VESSELS SOLD AT AUCTION.—Messrs. BURDETT JONES & Co., sold by auction, yesterday, the following vessels: Bark *Faith*, for $9,100; bark *Pilgrim*, $4,600; ship *Eagle*, for $14,550.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—A man named EDWARD NOLAN was almost instantly killed in the Eagle Mills, at Greenpoint, yesterday, by falling upon a circular saw, which was in motion. Deceased leaves a wife and family.... A boy named CHARLES LEICH, was run over by a farmer's wagon, in Church, near Smith-street, Wednesday evening and instantly killed. The driver of the team was arrested.... A daughter of Mrs. WOODRUFF, 20 months old, residing on Eagle-street, Greenpoint, was drowned yesterday in a cistern, while at play in a yard attached to her mother's residence.

DESTROYING THE BUSINESS OF REPORTERS.—The engineer of a rope-walk in this City was arrested yesterday, for putting a greater head of steam on the engine connected with the establishment than allowed by law. Had he been let alone, it is confidently believed that reporters would have had a first-class explosion to record at an early day, with the usual concomitants—loss of life and property.

ACCIDENT.—JOHN SIPES, a boy six years old, was run over by a horse-car, on Myrtle, near Marcy-avenue, Wednesday evening, and had both feet badly crushed.

LAW REPORTS.

Theatrical Squabble—Reference in Case of Contempt.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Hilton.

James W. Lingard vs. *George L. Fox.*—This was an application, on the part of plaintiff, for an order of attachment to issue against the defendant for his alleged violation of an injunction order served upon him on the stage of the Old Bowery Theatre, on the night of Aug. 2. The facts of the case appeared in the statements of counsel on the return day, and were reported in Tuesday's TIMES. The plaintiff now read the affidavit of John Matthews that he served the order personally upon defendant, at the same time saying, "Mr. FOX, I serve you with an injunction—here is the original;" which defendant denied on numerous affidavits of persons who witnessed the transaction. The affidavits were in point blank opposition to each other in every particular, and the Court declared it impossible to gather from them any proof on which to rely in a decision.

Counsel for plaintiff moved for a reference, wherein witnesses might be cross-examined and the real facts of the transaction found out, but the application was resisted on the ground that it is only in a suit for damages in which a reference is necessary and proper, whereas this is merely a proceeding to prosecute for contempt of Court.

The Judge remarked that the Court could arrive at no conclusions until all questions of fact have been established, and he must therefore order a reference to ascertain the time, manner and place of the alleged service of the injunction order, and whether in the opinion of the referee there was any service. Referred, accordingly, to Henry Nicoll, Esq.

Bartholomew O'Connor, for plaintiff; W. Gleason, for defendant.

A Case in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman.

William K. Diedman vs. *The Brigantine Joseph Hume and Henry Kenely.*—This was an action for the possession of the brigantine *Joseph Hume*, an English vessel. The libel alleged that the libelant was owner of three-fourths of the vessel, and the defendant, Henry Kenely, owner of one-fourth, and master; that the vessel had recently arrived in this port incumbered with a bottomry bond for some $5,500; that the master brought with him the sum of $1,000 in gold, which fact he had concealed from the libelant; that this money must have been part of the earnings of the ship, or from the bottomry; that the master had rendered incorrect accounts, and refused to deliver up the vessel although demanded.

The answer admitted that the libelant was owner of three-fourths of the vessel, but set up that the vessel was a British vessel and the master an alien and British subject; that the majority owner had no right to the possession of the vessel while in a foreign port, and while the accounts of the voyage were still unsettled.

The answer also denied making any false accounts, and set forth in detail certain transactions and personal ventures of the master, which it was claimed would account for the $1,000. It was also alleged that the vessel was bound to her home port, and in bond to proceed at once to her destination and there deliver her.

The cause was heard upon the pleadings alone, and a decree of possession rendered in favor of the libelant with costs.

For Libelant, Beebe, Dean & Donohue; for the master, Charles Edwards.

Personal Effects of the Captain of the Memphis.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

The United States vs. *Steamer Memphis.*—An order having been made to show cause why a previous order should not be set aside, granting the Captain of the prize steamer *Memphis* permission to remove certain articles, claimed as his personal effects, from the steamer (a report of which appeared in yesterday's TIMES). The case was called up yesterday by the District Attorney, and no one appearing on the part of Capt. Cruikshank to oppose the motion to set aside, the Court granted a revocation of the order.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 14, 1862—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are steady and in limited request at $6 81½@6 87½c. for Pots, and $7 for Pearls.

COFFEE—Rio is quiet, but there is no inclination on the part of holders to accept lower rates. Sales of 500 bags on private terms. Other kinds are dull.

COTTON—Manufacturers have nearly all disappeared, and the market to-day is dull and heavy. Prices are merely nominal at 47½c. for Middling Uplands, and do. New-Orleans and Texas. Sales of about 400 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Western and State Flour continues in good request, and the market is rather better, especially for the low grades, which are in good demand, influenced by the improvement in exchange. Trade brands are steady and in fair request. The sales are 21,500 bbls., at $4 95@$5 10 for Superfine State and Western; $5 20@$5 35for Extra State; $5 25@$5 40 for the low grades of Western Extra; $5 50@$5 60 for shipping brands of Round Hoop Extra Ohio, and $5 60@$5 25 for Trade brands. Canadian Flour is in fair demand and is better, especially choice, which is not plenty; sales of 1,300 bbls. at $5 25@$5 40 for the low grades of Extras, and $5 50@$6 25 for Trade brands. Southern Flour is in moderate supply, and is firmer, particularly good Extras, and in fair request; sale of 1,700 bbls. at $5 30@$5 90 for mixed to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6@$7 for Family Extras. Rye Flour is steady and in fair demand; sales of 200 bbls. at $3@$4 30 for Superfine and Extra. Corn Meal is less active, but the supply is light and prices are firm; sales of 570 bbls. at $3 30 for Jersey, and $3 60 for Brandywine in store.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is about 1c. ₱ bushel firmer, especially for choice qualities, which are scarce and wanted. The demand is mainly for export. White Wheats, particularly are very scarce, and in fair request for milling as well as for export. The arrivals are very light. The sales include 119,300 bushels, and consist of 13,100 bushels Chicago Spring at $1 10@$1 20; 11,700 bushels Racine Spring at $1 17@$1 22; 25,800 bushels Milwaukee Club at $1 18@$1 23½; 19,700 bushels Amber Iowa, &c., at $1 24@$1 25; 17,600 bushels Red Western at $1 33@$1 35; 5,700 bushels Amber Western at $1 36@$1 38, the latter rate for New Kentucky; 9,500 bushels White Ohio at $1 40; 13,750 bushels White Michigan at $1 40@$1 41; and 5,500 bushels White Kentucky at $1 52@$1 60, the latter rate for handsome quality. Barley and Barley Malt are still in meagre supply, and are dull and nominal. Oats are in good demand, and are scarce and much firmer. Sales of Western and Canadian at 47c.@50c., and State at 50c.@51c., the latter rate for small lots. Rye is steady and in moderate demand. Sales of 3,700 bushels at 78c. for good Western, and 83c for River. Corn continues in active request, both for distilling and export, and prices are firmer, especially for sound, which is scarce. Sales of 136,000 bushels at 48c.@50½c. for Heated; 52c.@57½c. for Eastern Mixed; 58c.@59c. for shipping Mixed; 60c. for choice old Mixed, to arrive, and 65c. for common White Western.

HAY—The market is firm, the demand is fair, and the supply light; sales of 1,100 bales, at 65c.@70c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are steady and in moderate request. Sales of 75 bales, new, at 15c.@20c., as to quality. Old are neglected.

MOLASSES—There is not much doing, but prices are still very fairly maintained. Sales of 100 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 31c.; 25 do. Porto Rico at 44c.@45c.; 15 do. common quality English Island at 34c., and 31 Barbadoes on private terms.

NAVAL STORES—Are in limited request, and prices generally continue quite firm. Small sales of Spirits Turpentine at $2 25 ₱ gallon, cash, and 30 bbls. low No. 1 Resin, at $15 ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—Are steady and in moderate request, at 91c.@93c. for City Linseed in casks and in barrels; 56c.@60c. for Crude Whale; $1 40 for choice Crude Sperm; 13½c.@14½c. for Crude Petroleum; 28c.@33c. for Refined do., and 47c. for Red Distilled. Sales of 5,000 gallons Western Lard Oil, at 72c., cash.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market is better supplied, and though the inquiry is moderate, there is more firmness manifested at the close; sales of 780 bbls. at $11 25@$11 37 for Mess, and $9 87@$10 for Prime. Beef is in moderate request, and with limited arrivals prices are steady. Sales of 170 obls. at $13 75@$14 for Plain Mess, and $14 75@$15 12 for Extra. Beef Hams are very slowly recovering from the extreme dullness prevalent for several weeks. Sales of 50 bbls. choice quality at $16 50. Bacon is very quiet. Cut Meats are steady and in fair demand; sales of 250 hhds. and tcs. at 3¾c.@4c. for Shoulders, and 6c.@6¾c. for Hams. Lard is firm and in fair request; sales of 750 obls. at 8¾c.@9¾c., the latter rate for choice. Butter and Cheese are firm and in good request at previous rates.

RICE—We still find a very dull market, but quotations show no material change.

SALT—Turk's Island has been to native request. Liverpool Ground Alum is in fair supply, and in quiet and heavy, at $1 75@$2 ₱ bushel, the latter for choice. Rough Flax Seed is in fair demand, at @@$2 15 ₱ bushel of 56 lbs.

SPICES—Pepper is moderately active, and rather firmer. Sales of 200 bags, at 19¾c.

SUGARS—The demand for Raw continues fair, mostly from the trade, and on refining grades of Cuba we notice an advance of ¾c.@¾c.; fair refining selling at 8¾c.@8¾c. On New-Orleans there was an advance of from ⅛c. to ¼c. on the low grades, but the better qualities are without change from the sales of yesterday. The transactions embrace 1,200 hhds. at 8¼c.@8¾c. for Cubs, 8c.@9¼c. for brown New-Orleans, and 9c.@11c. for clarified do. By auction we notice sales of 430 hhds. New-Orleans, at 8¾c.@9¾c., 4 months. Refined continues in good demand, and are very strong at 12¼c.

TALLOW—The market is quite firm, and a good demand prevails; sales of 95,600 lbs., at 10¾c.@10¾c. for Western; 10¾c. for Eastern, and 10¾c.@10¾c. for City. Rough Fat is steady, at 7c., cash.

WHISKY—The market is devoid of activity, but the supply is light and prices are firmer; sales 100 bbls State, at 31½c.

FREIGHTS—Are less active, especially for Grain to Great Britain, but rates are generally well maintained. To Liverpool, the engagements are 24,000 bushels Wheat, at 11d. in bulk; 13,000 bushels Wheat at 12d., in bags; 4,200 bbls. Flour, at 3s. 6d.; 50 hhds. Tallow at 35s.; 2,500 boxes Cheese at 40s.; 800 pkgs. Butter at 75s. To London—1,750 bbls. Flour, at 4s.; 50 casks Tallow, at 40s.; 100 tons Mahogany on private terms; To Glasgow—2,800 barrels of Flour at 4s.; 6,500 bushels Wheat, at 13½d., in bags. To Bristol—1,500 bbls. Flour at 4s. The Charters are a Prussian bark to Cork and a market with 24,000 bushels Wheat at 13½d. per 60 lbs.; British schooner with wheat to an indirect port in England, at 12¾d., in bulk and bags; also the American bark *Jennie* and American ship *Gospe* were chartered to the Government at a round sum each. The following prize vessels were sold at auction by Mr. BURDETT: The ship *Eagle* brought $14,550; the bark *Pilgrim* $4,600, and the bark *Faith* $9,100, all cash.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 6
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6
Anglo Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 7
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 9
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug 13
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 13
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 14
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 18
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 20
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 20
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 23
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 27
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 27
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 10
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 24
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 13

FROM AMERICA.

Bohemian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 16
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 16
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug 20
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 23
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 23
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 30
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 30
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 3
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 6
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 10
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 17
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *City of Manchester* will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow (Saturday) at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....6 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (and Erie Railroad).6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF C. P. H., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

800 BALES COTTON,
DANIEL H BURDETT, Auctioneer.

By virtue of an order of sale to me directed by Hon. Wm. Marvin, Judge District Court of United States for Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction, ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 19,
AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FROM LAIMBEER'S WHARF, BROOKLYN.
597 BALES COTTON from prize schooner Andromeda.
192 BALES COTTON from prize schooner Magnolia.
19 HALF BALES from prize schooner Magnolia.
21 POCKETS from prize schooner Magnolia.
21 ROUND BALES from prize schooner Magnolia.
ALSO, 1 LOT OF HIDES.
ON THE PIERS.

Samples of cotton can be seen on Saturday, the 16th, at the office of Hiram Benner, No. 113 Wall-st.

JAMES C. CLAFF,
U. S. Marshal, Southern District Florida.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, SATURDAY, Aug. 16, at 12 o'clock, in front of salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a fast trotting sorrel mare, 14½ hands high, 9 years old, sound and kind in all harness; free and stylish driver; has trotted within 3 months in 2.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—GEORGE COOK will sell THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, a large stock of first-class furniture of all the usual varieties. Catalogues at sale.

HELP WANTED.

A DRUG CLERK.—EXPERIENCED DRUG Clerk wanted to go to Chicago. Apply, with testimonials, at No. 151 Pearl-st., up stairs.

A FARMER—WANTED, AS FARMER, A steady, industrious man, without children, German or Scotch preferred, to take the whole charge of a farm 2½ miles from the City. Wages must be moderate. Address J. H., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

WANTED—CLERKS FOR SHIPPING AND Railroad offices, 2 conductors, clerk for a marble-yard, 2 brakesmen, 2 clerks for grocery stores, 2 boys for trades, 4 girls to travel to California and Europe, valet to go to Cuba, 2 waiters for stores, 1 Steamboat, 1 housekeeper. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

THOMAS SPINK, Agent.

A BOY WANTED—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT boy, that writes a good hand; must reside with his parents, and give the best of references. Apply on Friday morning, before 10 o'clock, to FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway.

SALESMEN WANTED IN A WHOLESALE Hat, cap and straw goods house, for the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. Parties offering must be familiar with the trade, and produce undoubted reference as to capacity. Address Box No. 1,102 Post-office.

COMMERCIAL AGENTS WANTED IN each State, to visit the principal cities and towns, and sell some new articles of Stationery, and other suitable goods for Schools and the trade. Address, with stamp, B., Box No. 4,509 Post-office, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

MOSQUITOS!!!
Frames for Nets, at low prices.

Ceiling	Frames,
Standard	Frames,
Stationary	Frames.

At KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

25,000 MOSQUITOS.—NETTING FOR $1 per piece. Nets made up for $2 25. Lace Nets at low prices, at KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

LADIES, THIS IS THE LAST MONTH for nice-fitting dollar corsets, 6oc. skirts, and the due 25c. stockings, cheap hair nets, gloves, fancy goods, Zephyr worsted, yarns and small wares. This month prices must advance. Now is the time to save money. Send your orders and postage stamps. N. B.—Premium allowed on silver and gold.

ELGEE'S Nos. 889 and 892 Broadway, near 19th-st.

NOTICE.—EAST INDIA AND INDIAN GOODS in every variety, wholesale and retail. FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

Mantels sold at astonishingly low prices at KLABER'S Marble Yards, No. 4 First-av., near Houst.-st., and No. 199 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS.—$20,000 worth of enamelled slate mantels; imitation of the most costly marbles now in use; will be sold 25 per cent. below manufacturers prices. Also, marble mantels, monuments and tomb-stones.

WM. S. SEE & CO., No. 586 Hudson-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—WHILE CROSSING THE Park from Broadway to Fountain, a Gold Hunting-case Watch. No 27,0, with a Gold Chain attached. Pawnbrokers are cautioned against buying the same. A liberal reward will be paid and no questions asked if left at JOHN MORTIMER'S, No 45 Hamilton-av., Brooklyn.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
58th-AV., CORNER OF 34th-ST.,
will reopen, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.
For information or circulars, address
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAM CALLENDER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 East 21st-st., three doors east from Broadway, will open on FRIDAY, Sept. 19. Mrs. CALLENDER refers to Rt. Rev. H. Potter, Bishop of New-York; Rev. Edward Y. Higbee, D. D.; Rev. Geo. H. Houghton, D. D., Prof. Charles Anthon, LL.D., Columbia College; Messrs. Silas H. Russell, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Robert S. Hone, Dowling Dier, A. Gracie King, Henry Channcey, jr., George C. Anthon, Henry Van Schaick, Fred. G. Foster, Eugene Dutilh, George A. Peters, M. D., New York; Wm. H. Ashhurst, Philadelphia. Mrs C. will be at home after Sept. 1.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY.
Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal.
Located on the Hudson, thirty miles from New-York. Lately removed to the beautiful mansion of Willet McCord.
The tenth semi-annual session begins Tuesday, Sept. 16.
Catalogues, &c., at Carter's bookstore, at Fisby's, No. 8 Astor-place, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 49 and 50 East 23d-st.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and business. A pupil can enter when six years of age, and remain till he is twenty. Prospectus, with full details, to be had. Lessons will be resumed on Sept. 15.
ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be at town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 56 West 11th-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen THURSDAY, 18th.
Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 38th-st.,
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 1

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 30 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services as the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 22 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, LATE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—Holders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and all the holders of the Receiver's certificates of indebtedness of the above-named Railroad, are hereby required, pursuant to a resolution adopted at the Bondholders' Convention held on the 8th of July, 1862, to deposit their above-mentioned securities with L. H. MEYER, Chairman of the Committee, on or before the 10th day of September, 1862, at No. 25 Williams-st., Room No. 9.
All parties are called to the third resolution, adopted at the Bondholders' meeting of 23d of July, 1862, according to which persons not complying are subject to be remitted to their rights in their distributive shares of the proceeds of sales, and all other and further rights which they may have by virtue of the agreement, to cease.
Those who have not yet subscribed to the agreement, and have not paid their share of advances to the Receiver, will in accordance with the last resolution, adopted at the Bondholders' meeting of 9th of July, 1862, now become parties to said agreement by subscribing and paying at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, before the 9th day of September, 1862.
L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1862.—Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, extended to 1879, are notified that the interest due Sept. 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that date, at this office, on presentation of the proper coupons.
It will be necessary for the holders of bonds not thus extended to present them at the office of the Company, where they can receive the principal and interest to Sept. 1, 1862, the privilege of extending such bonds will cease.
H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

TO ARMY OFFICERS, PAYMASTERS AND OTHERS.—VAN VLECK & TUCKER, No. 4 Wall-st., one door from Wall-st., will furnish small gold in dollar pieces, quarter eagles, and five dollar pieces, in exchange for twenty dollar gold pieces, without extra charge, in amounts to suit.

MONEY.—PERSONS REQUIRING TEMPORARY accommodation are requested to procure a prospectus of the Mutual Loan and Discount Company, No. 57 Chatham-st. Business bills promptly discounted.
UZWICK & KING, Agents.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 30 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

HIGHEST PREMIUM PAID FOR THE coupons due on the 19th inst., on the 7.30 United States Treasury Notes, by
F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD and City of Milwaukee Bonds purchased by
F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE OSWEGO & SYRACUSE R. R. CO. EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.
A dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid on the 20th day of August instant. Stockholders residing in New-York City will receive it at the Transfer Agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the office of the Howard Insurance Company: in Albany and Utica, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Commercial Bank; Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all on the line of the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends unclaimed for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office only.
L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
Oswego, Aug. 6, 1862.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 31 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a Scrip dividend of five (5) per cent., payable to stockholders on demand, and a scrip dividend of thirty (30) per cent. on the "Earned Participating Premiums" of the past year; (said earned participating premiums amounting to $163,000;) also an interest dividend of six (6) per cent. on outstanding scrip. The scrip certificates will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th day of October next. By order of the Board.
RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY, } OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, } NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1862.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE (3) and a half (3½) per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, payable at the office in the City of New-York on and after SATURDAY, the 16th of August inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th to the 16th inst., both inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., } No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., out of the net earnings of the past three months, payable at the office of the Company on and after FRIDAY, 22d inst.
The transfer book will close on the 14th, and reopen on the 26th inst. By order of the Board.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

THE NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY, } TREASURER'S OFFICE, } BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 9, 1862.
DIVIDEND NO. 13.—THE PRESIDENT AND Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company, payable 18th inst.
The transfer books will be closed till the 18th inst., inclusive.
H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the New-Jersey Zinc Company held August 4, 1862, a Dividend of Three per cent. was declared on common stock, payable on and after the 15th inst., at the Transfer Office of the Company, No. 108 Liberty-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th to the 15th.
A. H. FARLIN,
Treasurer and Secretary.

UNITED STATES TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK, } No. 49 Wall, corner William-st., Aug. 7, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMpany have declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. payable to stockholders or their representatives on the 9th August inst. JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, ALEXANDER SEWARD, of the City of Auburn, has been, by an order of the Supreme Court, appointed Receiver of the estate, property and effects of the Adirondac Estate and Railroad Company, an insolvent railroad corporation, and is Trustee of said estate, property and effects; and the undersigned, as such Receiver, hereby requires:
First—That all persons, firms and corporations indebted to the said Adirondac Estate and Railroad Company, render to him, as such Receiver, at his office in the City of Utica, on or before the 20th day of August, 1862, an account of such debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and pay the same to him.
Second—That all persons having in their possession any of the effects of the said Adirondac Estate and Railroad Company, are required to deliver the same to the said Receiver, as such Receiver, by the day above named.
Third—That all the creditors of the said Adirondac Estate and Railroad Company, are required to deliver their respective accounts and demands to the subscriber, as such Receiver, at his office in the City of Utica, by the 20th day of September, 1862.
Fourth—And all persons holding any open or subsisting claims of the said Adirondac Estate or Railroad Company, are required to present the same in writing and in detail to the said Receiver, as such Receiver, on or before the time and at the place last above specified.—Dated July 1, 1862.
ALEXANDER SEWARD,
Receiver of the Adirondac Estate and Railroad Co.
aul-law6w*

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—RICHARD S. CUMMING, Receiver, &c., of Jean Duc, plaintiff, against JEAN DUC, Augustus Bonand, the St. Marks' Fire Insurance Company, Henry A. Mott, Washington Murray, Sidney S. Harris and William R. Carr, defendants—Summons.—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at their office, No. 195 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, July 5, 1862.
BOGARDUS & BROWN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 195 Broadway.
The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, in the City Hall, New-York City, on the 8th day of July, 1862. aul-law6w*

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third Article of the first Title of the Fifth Chapter of the second Part of the Revised Statutes. DAVID McGLYNCHA, Jr., of the city of New-York, in the county of Rensselaer, an insolvent debtor. Notice first published August 8, 1862. Creditors to appear before the Hon. Gilbert Robertson, Jr., County Judge of said county, at his office, Mutual Bank Buildings, in the City of Troy, on the 21st day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate, and he be discharged from his debts. GEO. DAY,
au 8-law10w Th Attorney for Insolvent, Troy, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS FANNING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of THOMAS FANNING, Jr., No. 225 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1862.
jy4-law6w* MARY FANNING, Executrix.
JOHN H. FANNING, } Executors.
THOMAS FANNING, Jr., }

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—RICHARD S. CUMMING, Receiver, &c., of Jean Duc, plaintiff, against JEAN DUC, Augustus Bonand, the St. Marks' Fire Insurance Company, Henry A. Mott, Washington Murray, Sidney S. Harris and William R. Carr, defendants—Summons.—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 195 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, July 5, 1862.
BOGARDUS & BROWN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 195 Broadway.
The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, in the City Hall, New-York City, on the 8th day of July, 1862. aul-law6w*

PROPOSALS

CONTRACTS FOR NAVY.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, New-York, Aug. 8, 1862.
Proposals sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Coals," will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the 16th instant, for furnishing and delivering, on receiving ten days' notice, at the United States Navy-yard at Brooklyn, all the coals which may be required for the use of the navy during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863.
The coals to be equal to the best Cubs, according to the sample at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and be delivered there without extra charge.
Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed. This guaranty must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guaranty. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty. I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

OFFICE OF WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT, Aug. 6, 1862.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until the 18th day of August, 1862, for furnishing the bricks, cement and sand, required for the completion of the Washington Aqueduct.
There will be required about 400,000 bricks, 5,000 barrels of Cement, 30,000 bushels of sand—but these quantities will be increased or diminished, as may be found necessary.
Five hundred barrels of cement are needed which will set very quickly, and entirely to the satisfaction of the Engineer.
Forms for proposals may be obtained at this office. They will be indorsed, "Proposals for Brick," "for Cement," or "for Sand," as the case may be, and directed to "Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."
WM. R. HUTTON,
Chief Engineer.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, } No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1862.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, for supplying the following articles of lumber, viz.:
100,000 feet 3-inch spruce plank.
75,000 feet 1-inch pine boards.
The above lumber to be of good merchantable quality, subject to inspection, and to be delivered on board such vessels as may be employed to transport it, which vessels will be placed at convenient locations for its shipment.
D. D. TOMPKINS, Asst. Quartermaster-Gen.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, } PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11, 1862.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until TUESDAY, 19th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for one thousand (1,000) army wagons. Bidders will state the shortest time of delivery. Proposals will be received for any portion of the above number. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed unreasonable, and those proposing to deliver them in the shortest time will have the preference. Security will be required for the faithful performance of the contracts, the whole to be delivered in Philadelphia, subject to inspection.
(Signed,) C. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, } WASHINGTON, July 25, 1862.
WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.—PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of August, for completing the distributing reservoir of the Washington Aqueduct. Plans and specifications may be seen after the 12th of August.
Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Reservoir, and directed to "Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."
WALTER J. SMITH, Chief Clerk.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, } WASHINGTON CITY, July 29, 1862.
DOMESTIC NITRE.—PROPOSALS WILL BE received at this office for supplying the navy with DOMESTIC NITRE, either crude or refined.
JOHN A. DAHLGREN,
Chief of Bureau of Ordnance.
Times and *Evening Post* please copy, and send bills and receipts in duplicate, with copy of advertisement, to the Navy Agent, Washington, D. C., for payment.

NEW-YORK, August 12, 1862.
WANTED—ON OR BEFORE THE 17TH INST., 1,000 blue and 2,000 scarlet blankets; must be of pure wool, 67 inches wide and 75 inches long, and weigh three pounds each. The blue blankets to have an orange border three inches wide, three inches from the edge. The scarlet blankets to have a border of the same size, black. Blankets of these colors, nearly approximating to above description, may be purchased. Apply to S. CRISPIN, Captain of Ordnance, No. 56 White-st., up stairs.

OFFICE OF WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT, Aug. 6, 1862.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL the 26th day of August, 1862, for the completion of the auxiliary pipe vault of the Washington Aqueduct.
Plans and specifications can be obtained at this office.
Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Pipe Vault," and addressed to "Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."
WM. R. HUTTON, Chief Engineer.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, New-York, Aug. 8, 1862.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office, until the 23d instant, for supplying shipchandlery for the revenue cutters and boats on this station, for the remainder of the fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1863. Lists of the articles required will be furnished, on application at this office.
HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 28th st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave via Jersey City, from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk, and intermediate Stations. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds to the west morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo, and principal intermediate Stations. 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal Stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk, and principal Stations. The Express Trains connect at Hornellsville with Railroad for Buffalo; at Elmira, with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Tom's River, &c. On and after July 14, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 6:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, until further notice, the steamboat will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M., instead of 4 o'clock. Returning, cars leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 10:40 A. M., and 4 P. M., except on Saturday, when the afternoon train will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Tom's River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First-class meals on board the steamboat. Passengers for points below Eatontown, on the main line, will take the 2:30 P. M. boat on Saturdays.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.
On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:16 P. M.	10,40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

GO TO THE SEA SIDE.—THE CARS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company are now running regularly from Fulton and Catherine Ferries to Church Lane, Greenfield, Gravesend, and Coney Island. This is the best route to Sheepshead Bay. Private parties and associations and pic-nic parties accommodated on application at the office.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport: 11:45 A. M., 6:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 6:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 13d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 275 Canal-st.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Varnished Bedstead, also his patent folding Mosquito Bar, the cheapest and best in use, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 181 Canal-st., near Mott.

WANTED.—A LOT OF GOOD SECOND-HAND school furniture, single desks and chairs preferred. Address Box No. 1,911 New-York Postoffice.

SHEET IRON.—POLISHED BELGIAN, PATENT polished Russia, Russia, American and English sheet iron, on sale by A. A. WILCOXSON & CO., 37 and 39 Park Place, and 47 Ann-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN, ON THE 4TH INST., A BLACK and tan Terrier Dog, answering to the name of "Jack." Any person returning him to the owner, at No. 1 Bond-st., will be liberally rewarded.

LOST, ON THE 12TH INST., BETWEEN THE Battery and Fulton Ferry, a Gold Watch, with Chain and Seal attached. Any person returning the same to No. 1 Bond-st.

THE DRAFT IN NEW-YORK.

An Important Order from Gen. Hillhouse.

A NEW ENROLLMENT TO BE MADE.

Counties to be Credited with the Portion of their Quota Raised Since July 2.

Special Regulations for New-York and Brooklyn.

WHO ARE EXEMPT, AND WHO ARE NOT.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 14.

The following General Order has just been issued by the Adjutant-General.

After reciting the order of the War Department, already published, it provides as follows:

In the event that the whole force called for from this State shall not have been raised by voluntary enlistments before the time when the arrangements for a draft shall have been perfected, the deficiency will be supplied in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing orders.

The following additional regulations for this State are hereby adopted:

First—In ascertaining the number of men to be drafted in the several counties, they will be charged with their quotas of the whole force to be raised, and credited with the aggregate number raised since July 2, 1862, both for the old regiments and the new, and the draft in each county will be for the difference. In order to equalize between towns, the Senatorial District Committees are directed to apportion any deficiency arising in the several counties of their respective districts amongst the towns, by ascertaining the proportion of each town of the quota of the county, and charging them with the difference between such proportion and the number actually raised in each. Having ascertained the deficiency of each town the Committee will make out a list of the same certified by their Secretary or Chairman, one copy of which will be filed in this office, and one with the Commissioner of such county, at least three days before a draft is made. No greater number of men will be drafted in any town than shall equal the deficiency of such town on its quota on the whole force to be raised. To enable the Commissioners to comply with this provision, they will cause to be written or printed on the ballots, in addition to the name, the town in which the person resides, and whenever the number of names drawn for any town shall exceed the quota for such town, they will reject all ballots drawn subsequently representing residents of such town.

Second—The Supervisors and Assessors of towns, excepting the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, for which special provision is hereinafter made, together with two citizens thereof, to be appointed by the Governor are hereby charged with the duty of causing an enrollment to be made of all able-bodied citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five in their respective towns, in accordance with the instructions therefor above ordered. For this purpose they are authorized and directed to examine the enrollment books hitherto filed in the offices of the Town and County Clerks, and to make such alterations thereto as shall render the lists complete—those for each town to be kept separate and distinct, and copies thereof to be filed in this office and in the offices of the Sheriffs of their respective counties. The attention of the enrolling officers is called to the fact that firemen who have not served their time are liable to be drafted under the provisions of this order. It is especially enjoined on all good citizens to be active and zealous in furnishing the enrolling officers with the names of all persons in their neighborhoods liable to military duty, and with all other information required of them in perfecting such enrollment, and enrolling officers are hereby ordered to report all cases in which such information is refused to the nearest Provost-Marshal, or to the Judge Advocate-General of the State, at New-York City.

Third—In the cities of New-York and Brooklyn the enrollment will be made under the direction of the Judge Advocate General of the State, who will appoint in each election district of the said cities one or more persons as enrolling officers. Such officers will proceed, under the direction of the Judge Advocate General, to enroll all the able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 45, within their respective districts, in accordance with the regulations and instructions hereinbefore prescribed. Commissioners to superintend the drafting in said cities will be appointed by the Governor, two in the city of Brooklyn and four in the City of New-York, whose respective districts will be defined by the Judge-Advocate-General. A sufficient number of Surgeons will be appointed by the Governor in the said cities to make examination in cases of claims for exemption on account of physical disability.

In addition to the persons stated in the foregoing to be exempt from military duty, the following persons are exempt in this State:

All persons in the army or navy or volunteer force of the United States.
Ministers and preachers of the Gospel.
The Lieutenant-Governor.
Members and officers of the Legislature.
The Secretary of State.
Attorney-General.
Comptroller.
State Engineer and Surveyor.
State Treasurer.
And officers and clerks of the several Departments of the Government of this State, civil and military.
Judges of the several Courts.
Civil and Military Judges of the several Courts of this State.
Justices of the Peace.
Sheriffs.
County Clerks.
Coroners and Constables.
Persons being of the people called Shakers and Quakers.
Professors, Teachers and Students in the several Academies and Common Schools.
Persons honorably discharged from the Army and Navy of the United States.
Commissioned officers of the Militia of this State, who have been honorably discharged after service for the term prescribed by the then existing laws.
The present officers and members of the organized Militia of this State, who are liable to be specially drafted into the service with their respective organizations.
Every Collector of Canal Tolls, and the Clerks of each Collector, not exceeding two, having the Collector's certificate that they are employed by him.
And all Superintendents of Repairs, Lock Tenders, Inspectors of Boats and Weighmasters of the Canals of this State.
Captains or masters of canal-boats, actually engaged in navigating the State canals.
The keepers of every County or State prison, and all persons employed in such prison.
Idiots,
Lunatics,
Paupers,
Habitual drunkards,
And persons convicted of infamous crimes.

The persons above-enumerated shall be exempt from such draft, on sufficient evidence being produced before said Commissioner, or on his personal knowledge that said persons belong to any of the aforesaid classes, but without regard to any memorandum or note of exemption, now or hereafter made by the enrolling officer, or any of them, on such rolls.

The following places are hereby designated as the rendezvous for the drafted militia forces of this State, and Commandants for the same will be hereafter appointed:

PLATTSBURGH—For the Counties of Clinton, St. Lawrence, Warren, Essex, Franklin, Hamilton, Jefferson, Lewis and Herkimer.

ALBANY—For the Counties of Albany, Delaware, Otsego, Schoharie, Greene, Schenectady, Montgomery, Columbia, Rensselaer, Washington, Fulton, Saratoga and Dutchess.

ELMIRA—For the Counties of Broome, Tioga, Oswego, Chenango, Cortland, Tompkins, Chemung, Wayne, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Ontario, Steuben, Schuyler, Madison and Yates.

EAST NEW-YORK—ON LONG ISLAND—For New-York City and County, and the Counties of Kings, Queens, Suffolk, Richmond, Westchester, Rockland, Putnam, Orange, Ulster and Sullivan.

BUFFALO—For the Counties of Allegany, Wyoming, Livingston, Monroe, Orleans, Genesee, Niagara, Erie, Cattaraugus and Chautauque.

After the persons drafted shall have assembled at the county seat of their respective counties, transportation will be furnished to the place of rendezvous by the Quartermaster, upon the requisition of the County Commissioners.

Seventh—In the organization of the several companies and regiments of the drafted militia, all commissioned officers will be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief, as now provided by sections 23 and 85 of the Militia Law of this State, except where organizations of the present uniformed militia are drafted, or shall volunteer, in which case they shall serve under their own officers, all vacancies existing to be filled by appointment by the Commander-in-Chief.

Eighth—It is to be understood that volunteers for three years or the war, will be accepted until the draw of each district from the quota of the several districts of one thousand three to be raised in this State, and the recruits will be continued unless otherwise ordered.

As it will of necessity take some time to perfect the arrangements for a draft, it is earnestly desired by the Commander-in-Chief that the intermediate period shall be improved throughout the State in such a way as to make the aggregate number of volunteer enlistments as large as possible. To this end every aid and facility will be afforded by the military authorities of the State, and the success of a District in raising its full quota will do away with the necessity of a draft in such District altogether.

Such portion of the quota of one hundred and twenty thousand men called for from this State as shall be raised by voluntary enlistments before the draft is made, will be formed into regiments, except such number of companies as may be required to fill up regiments from this State now in the service. If a sufficient number of companies shall not volunteer for this purpose, the deficiency will be made up by assigning other companies, with their officers, from the number organized in the several Districts; provided, however, that no District shall be required to furnish a greater number of volunteers for the old regiments than its proportion of the whole number required.

Authorizations will be granted as heretofore on the recommendation of the District Committees up to the limit of the quotas of the several districts, the present camps being continued, and new commandants appointed when the regiments now organizing shall have been completed and placed in service.

Note.—The quotas of the several Counties and Districts, on the basis of the Census of 1860, are as follows:

RATIO FOR SIXTY THOUSAND MEN.

District.	County.	Quota for County.	Quota for Dis.
1st Seven....	New-York	12,580	
	Kings	4,216	
	Queens	887	
	Suffolk	669	
	Richmond	394	18,846
8....	Westchester	1,538	
	Putnam	216	
	Rockland	348	2,102
9....	Orange	986	
	Sullivan	500	1,486
10....	Ulster	1,180	
	Greene	494	1,674
11....	Dutchess	1,004	
	Columbia	729	1,733
12....	Rensselaer	1,335	
	Washington	710	2,045
13....	Albany	1,762	1,762
14....	Delaware	657	
	Schoharie	533	
	Schenectady	309	1,499
15....	Montgomery	477	
	Fulton	373	
	Saratoga	800	
	Hamilton	47	1,697
16....	Warren	330	
	Essex	436	
	Clinton	707	1,473
17....	St. Lawrence	1,294	
	Franklin	477	1,771
18....	Jefferson	1,080	
	Lewis	422	1,522
19....	Oneida	1,627	1,627
20....	Herkimer	627	
	Otsego	775	1,402
21....	Oswego	1,714	1,714
22....	Onondaga	1,402	1,402
23....	Madison	673	
	Chenango	633	
	Cortland	407	1,713
24....	Tompkins	486	
	Tioga	444	
	Broome	555	1,485
25....	Wayne	738	
	Cayuga	862	1,600
26....	Ontario	689	
	Yates	314	
	Seneca	435	1,438
27....	Chemung	416	
	Schuyler	292	
	Steuben	1,032	1,740
28....	Monroe	1,556	1,556
29....	Niagara	780	
	Orleans	443	
	Genesee	498	1,722
30....	Wyoming	494	
	Livingston	612	
	Alleghany	648	1,754
31....	Erie	2,195	2,195
32....	Chautauqua	903	
	Cattaraugus	679	1,582

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
THOS. HILLHOUSE, Adjt.-General.

ORDERS FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Important Additional Regulations Regarding the Draft—It will Positively Commence on the First of September.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Thursday, Aug. 14.

The following order has just been received by the Governor:

ORDERED—*First*—That after the 15th day of this month bounty and advance pay shall not be paid to volunteers for any new regiments, but only to volunteers for regiments now in the field, and volunteers to fill up new regiments now organizing, but not yet full.

Second—Volunteers to fill up new regiments now organizing will be received and paid the bounty and advance pay until the 22d day of this month, and if not completed by that time, incomplete regiments will be consolidated, and superfluous officers mustered out.

Third—Volunteers to fill up old regiments will be received and paid bounty and advance pay till the 1st day of September.

Fourth—The draft for three hundred thousand militia called for by the President will be made on Monday the 5th day of September, between the hours of 8 and 9 A. M. and 4 and 5 o'clock P. M. and continue from day to day, between the same hours, until completed.

Fifth—If the old regiments should not be filled up with volunteers before the first day of September, a special draft will be ordered for the deficiency.

Sixth—Exigencies of the service require that officers now in the field should remain with their commands, and no officer, now in the field, in the regular or volunteer service, will, under any circumstances, be detailed to accept a new command.

By order of the President.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 14.

The following additional regulations for the enrollment of draft of the militia were issued today:

ORDERED—*Eighth*: That in filling all requisitions for militia, the quotas of the several States will be apportioned by the Governors among the several counties, and where practicable among the sub-divisions of counties, so that allowance shall be made to such counties and sub-divisions of counties for all volunteers heretofore furnished by them and mustered into the service of the United States, and whose stipulated term of service shall not have expired.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

MILITARY MATTERS IN THE CITY.

PROGRESS OF ENLISTMENTS.

Though very little excitement is now displayed about the matter, recruiting goes steadily and encouragingly on. Men who have situations or are in business for themselves will, of course, put off the actual deed of enlistment until the last possible moment; but these are settling up their affairs in large numbers, and may be expected to come forward with alacrity before the week is over. The floating element which is to be found in a great city has been nearly absorbed, so far as New-York is concerned, and the chief portion of the enlistments made within the past few days are steady family men, who have a stake in the country, and who join the army from motives of duty and earnest patriotism. They will make the very best class of soldiers.

UNITED STATES MUSTERING-OFFICE.

The returns from this office show a constantly increasing influx of recruits for the regiments in the field. During the week nearly 600 volunteers for those regiments have been enrolled, this number not including any of those recruited for new regiments About 160 men have joined the Irish Brigade within two days. SICKLES' Brigade is getting along still better, while Duryee's Zouaves and the Seventy ninth Highlanders are ahead of all competitors. Forty-five men of the Sickles Brigade, 15 of the Irish Brigade and 25 of the Seventy-ninth have been paid the $10 extra bounty promised from the Produce Exchange. Capt. LARNED has enough to do in disbursing the Government bounties of which he has the charge, the whole of which are now given to each recruit directly he swears in.

MORE EXTRA BOUNTY.

The Twenty-first Ward Volunteer Association are making arrangements to pay $10 to every recruit who may enlist under their auspices. The office of the Association is at No. 388 Fourth-street. The Fifth Senatorial District Committee on Enlistments, and raising money privately for the promotion of volunteering into Col. RIKER'S Fifth Regiment, and for the purpose of paying to newly recruited for that regiment the bounty which they joined too early to obtain.

RECRUITS AND CONVALESCENTS.

Some two hundred soldiers who have recovered from sickness or wounds were, yesterday, dispatched from the City to the seat of war. A great many lately enlisted recruits were also sent forward for regiments in the field; among others, over 200 belonging to the Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Regiments, now at Newbern.

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT REGIMENT.

Though this regiment has not been kept very prominently before the public, it is getting along capitally. Its commander is Col. PETER MCDERMOTT, an officer who has seen service and obtained considerable popularity. There is a temporary hitch between the Colonel and the Senatorial District Committee, arising out of the nomination by the former of persons as Adjutant and Quartermaster who are distasteful to the Committee; but this difficulty will most likely be soon settled. The regiment has now about 150 men enrolled. Headquarters in Broadway, near Broome-street.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Sixth Senatorial District Committee, held yesterday in the City Hall, PETER COOPER, Esq., in the chair, the following letter from Gen. HALLECK was read:

WASHINGTON, August 9, 1862.

Professor A. E. Church, West Point:

DEAR SIR. Yours of the 2d is just received. While in the West I gave a leave to every regular officer who could get a volunteer regiment. Heretofore, the policy here has been opposed to this. I have just given orders to the Adjutant-General to give every regular officer a leave who receives the commission of a Volunteer Colonel, and I am satisfied they can do more good at the head of a regiment than with a bare fragment of a company. Yours truly,

H. W. HALLECK.

A letter was received from Col. GURNEY, of the First National Guard, asking the aid of the Committee to enable him to complete his regiment. The subject, after discussion, was laid over, members of the Committee expressing the opinion that their efforts should be confined to raising men for regiments in the field. Resolutions were adopted in favor of Col. J. H. HOLLY WARD'S Ninety-eighth Regiment, and in favor of offering a bounty of $10 to all volunteers enlisting in the Sixth District. The Committee adjourned to next Monday.

THE MONITORS.

The success of the Monitors astonishes everybody. Capt. HOWLAND'S company was filled in three days. A second company, to be commanded by Capt. GEO. W. COOPER, Finance Clerk of the Board of Education, was organized yesterday, and 29 names were enrolled. Premiums for opportunities to enroll in the first company were yesterday offered and refused. It is expected that the second company will be full this week. Headquarters, No. 308 Broadway.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

Under the management of Col. NUGENT, ably assisted by the indefatigable Capt. LEDDY, of the Sixty-ninth, and other officers of the brigade, recruiting goes on famously at the head recruiting office, No. 398 Broadway. To-morrow it, doubtless, will be on the increase, for an additional gratuity or bounty of $10 per man was, yesterday, offered for the next fifty recruits by Messrs. AUSTIN, KELLY & Co., skirt manufacturers, No. 258 Canal-street. These gentlemen also kindly and generously promise to give employment to the families of such soldiers during their absence at the war, an offer which might be beneficially emulated. The correspondence on this subject will probably be published to-morrow. One hundred and fifty fully uniformed recruits for the brigade now await the State bounty and transportation to the army of GEN. MCCLELLAN, which, it is hoped, they will receive by noon to-morrow.

ARRESTING DESERTERS.

The Police continue to arrest numbers of deserters. All rewards are now paid by Col. HOWE on presentation of the receipt of the commending officer of the station for the delivery of the refugees.

MILITARY MATTERS IN BROOKLYN.

Several of the leading men of this city have been aroused from their Rip Van Winkle sleep, and have issued the following call for a war meeting:

KINGS COUNTY AROUSE!!!

The citizens of Kings County, wishing to avoid a draft and to encourage volunteering, are invited to meet at the City Hall, Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Aug. 13, 1862, at 8 o'clock precisely, to consult and take measures as to the best means to accomplish the above results:

MARTIN HALBELEISEN,	A. W. BENSON,
S. S. POWELL,	M. F. ODELL,
CONKLIN BRUSH,	JAS. HUMPHREY,
ISAAC VAN ANDEN,	ANTHONY F. CAMPBELL,
B. D. SILLIMAN,	PHILLIP S. CROOKE,
SAMUEL SLOAN,	JOHN H. FUNK,
J. S. T. STRANAHAN,	DEMAS STRONG,
D. D. WHITNEY,	—and many others.

Officer EVANS, of the Forty-fourth Precinct, yesterday arrested RICHARD GRAHAM, charged with having aided a deserter to escape from the custody of that officer while going to Governor's Island. The accused was taken before the Provost-Marshal to be disposed of under military law.

THE DRAFT—APPLICATIONS FOR PASSPORTS AT THE MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

Applications continue to be made at the United States Marshal's office for passes to go to this and that place. To save further annoyance of this kind, the Marshal desires a repetition of the information, which has already been repeatedly published, that no passes are required for traveling to any part of the United States with the exception of California. Beyond these limits, which are large enough to satisfy any reasonable traveler, a passport will be required; if the applicant is a foreigner it can be obtained from the British Consul, and will be *visé* by the United States Marshal to establish the fact whether the applicant is a citizen or not. A declaration of intention to become a citizen, even though the person has not been naturalized, will prevent his leaving the country. About thirty passports, issued by the British Consul, were *visé* by the Marshal yesterday. It may be of interest to state that the Consul, yesterday, raised the price of passports from $2 to $3.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Twenty-six Rebel Prisoners Shot at Macon City—Twelve Others to Suffer a Similar Fate.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Aug. 14.

The Quincy *Herald*, of the 11th inst., says that an officer of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, who left Macon City, Mo., on Saturday morning, states that twenty-six rebel prisoners were shot at Macon City that morning, for breaking their parole. By the same authority, we learn that twelve other paroled rebel prisoners will probably suffer a similar fate this morning.

TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY.

Surprise of the Guerrillas at Gallatin—Reported Skirmishing in the Vicinity of Bowling Green.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Aug. 13.

Col. MILLER, commanding this post, left for Gallatin last night with two regiments, and surprised a part of MORGAN'S band, killing six, whereof three were officers—among whom was Capt. W. C. BRECKINRIDGE, (son of Dr. ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE,) who joined JOHN MORGAN in his late raid upon Lexington. There was no loss on the National side.

There are various rumors, which cannot be verified to-night, of skirmishes in the vicinity of Bowling Green.

Academy of Music.

BENEFIT FOR THE UNION HOME AND SCHOOL, CORNER OF SEVENTY-FIFTH-STREET AND ELEVENTH-AVENUE.

In conformity with an elaborate programme, the Academy of Music was beautifully decorated with flowers, gaily hung with flags and banners, and mythologically adorned with busts, statues and statuettes. The advertisement promised a feast of fat things to the floral, theatrical, poetical and musical veins, the proceeds pecuniary of which were to be given to the Union Home and School at the corner of Seventy-fifth-street and Eleventh-avenue, where the children of our dead soldiers are tutored and maintained. A very fair audience gathered to witness the performances, which being almost entirely unprofessional, were interesting and instructive to the old and young.

The tableaux were more than good. Miss MARY AGNES CAMERON'S recital of "O'Connor's Child" was received with hearty applause. Miss VICTORIA PIKE-LINE'S song, "Soldier's Tear," drew many another from the eyes of the audience, and everything was serene. The pecuniary result to the Home, we should think, would be quite a desirable one.

THE PRESIDENT AND COLONIZATION.

Interesting Interview with a Committee of Colored Men.

Speech of the President in Favor of Colonization.

The Experiment to be Tried in Central America.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 14.

This afternoon the President of the United States gave audience to a Committee of colored men at the White House. They were introduced by Rev. J. MITCHELL, Commissioner of Emigration. E. M. THOMAS, the Chairman, remarked that they were there by invitation, to hear what the Executive had to say to them.

Having all been seated, the President, after a few preliminary observations, in formed them that a sum of money had been appropriated by Congress, and placed at his disposition, for the purpose of aiding the colonization in some country of the people, or a portion of them, of African descent, thereby making it his duty, as it had for a long time been his inclination, to favor that cause; and why, he asked, should the people of your race be colonized, and where? Why should they leave this country? This is, perhaps, the first question for proper consideration. You and we are different races. We have between us a broader difference than exists between almost any other two races. Whether it is right or wrong I need not discuss; but this physical difference is a great disadvantage to us both, as I think. Your race suffer very greatly, many of them, by living among us, while ours suffer from your presence. In a word, we suffer on each side. If this is admitted, it affords a reason, at least, why we should be separated. You, here, are free-men, I suppose.

A VOICE—Yes, Sir.

The PRESIDENT—Perhaps you have long been free, or all your lives. Your race are suffering, in my judgment, the greatest wrong inflicted on any people. But even when you cease to be slaves you are yet far removed from being placed on an equality with the white race. You are cut off from many of the advantages which the other race enjoys. The aspiration of men is to enjoy equality with the best when free, but on this broad continent not a single man of your race is made the equal of a single man of ours. Go where you are treated the best, and the ban is still upon you. I do not propose to discuss this, but to present it as a fact, with which we have to deal. I cannot alter it if I would. It is a fact about which we all think and feel alike, I and you. We look to our condition. Owing to the existence of the two races on this continent, I need not recount to you the effects upon white men, growing out of the institution of Slavery. I believe in its general evil effects on the white race. See our present condition—the country engaged in war! our white men cutting one another's throats—none knowing how far it will extend—and then consider what we know to be the truth. But for your race among us there could not be war, although many men engaged on either side, do not care for you one way or the other. Nevertheless, I repeat, without the institution of Slavery, and the colored race as a basis, the war could not have an existence. It is better for us both, therefore, to be separated. I know that there are free men among you who, even if they could better their condition, are not as much inclined to go out of the country as those who, being slaves, could obtain their freedom on this condition. I suppose one of the principal difficulties in the way of colonization is that the free colored man cannot see that his comfort would be advanced by it. You may believe that you can live in Washington, or elsewhere in the United States, the remainder of your life; perhaps more so than you can in any foreign country, and hence you may come to the conclusion that you have nothing to do with the idea of going to a foreign country. This is (I speak in no unkind sense) an extremely selfish view of the case But you ought to do something to help those who are not so fortunate as yourselves. There is an unwillingness on the part of our people, harsh as it may be, for you free colored people to remain with us. Now if you could give a start to the white people you would open a wide door for many to be made free. If we deal with those who are not free at the beginning, and whose intellects are clouded by Slavery, we have very poor material to start with. If intelligent colored men, such as are before me, would move in this matter, much might be accomplished. It is exceedingly important that we have men at the beginning capable of thinking as white men, and not those who have been systematically oppressed. There is much to encourage you. For the sake of your race you should sacrifice something of your present comfort for the purpose of being as grand in that respect as the white people. It is a cheering thought throughout life that something can be done to ameliorate the condition of those who have been subject to the hard usages of the world. It is difficult to make a man miserable while he feels he is worthy of himself, and claims kindred to the great God who made him. In the American Revolutionary War sacrifices were made by men engaged in it, but they were cheered by the future. Gen. WASHINGTON himself endured greater physical hardships than if he had remained a British subject, yet he was a happy man, because he was engaged in benefiting his race; something for the children of his neighbors, having none of his own.

The Colony of Liberia has been in existence a long time. In a certain sense it is a success. The old Presidents of Liberia, ROBERTS, has just been with me the first time I ever saw him. He says they have within the bounds of that colony between three and four hundred thousand people, or more than in some of our old States, such as Rhode Island or Delaware, or to some of our newer States, and less than in some of our larger ones. They are not all American colonists, or their descendants. Something less than 12,000 have been sent thither from this country. Many of the original settlers have died, yet, like people elsewhere, their offspring outnumber those deceased. The question is, if the colored people are persuaded to go anywhere, why not there? One reason for an unwillingness to do so is that some of you would rather remain within reach of the country of your nativity. I do not know how much attachment you may have toward our race. It does not strike me that you have the greatest reason to love them. But still you are attached to them at all events. The place I am thinking about having for a colony is in Central America. It is nearer to us than Liberia—not much more than one-fourth as far as Liberia, and within seven days run by steamers. Unlike Liberia, it is on a great line of travel—it is a highway. The country is a very excellent one for any people, and with great natural resources and advantages, and especially because of the similarity of climate with your native land, thus being suited to your physical condition. The particular place I have in view is to be a great highway from the Atlantic, or Carribbean Sea, to the Pacific Ocean, and this particular place has all the advantages for a colony. On both sides there are harbors among the first in the world. Again, there is evidence of very rich coal mines. A certain amount of coal is valuable in any country, and there may be more than enough for the wants of the country. Why I attach so much importance to coal is, it will afford an opportunity to the inhabitants for immediate employment till they get ready to settle permanently in their homes. If you take colonists where there is no good landing, there is a bad show, and so where there is nothing to cultivate, and of which to make a farm. But if something is started so that you can get your daily bread as soon as you reach there, it is a great advantage. Coal land is the best thing I know of with which to commence an enterprise. To return—you have been talked to upon this subject, and told that a speculation is intended by gentlemen who have an interest in the country, including the coal mines. We have been mistaken all our lives if we do not know whites, as well as blacks, look to their self-interest. Unless among third resource of intellect, everybody you trade with wishes something. You meet with these things here and elsewhere. If such persons have what will be an advantage to them, the question is, whether it cannot be made of advantage to you? You are intelligent, and know that success does not as much depend on external help as on self-reliance. Much, therefore, depends upon yourselves. As to the coal mines, I think I see the means available for your self-reliance. I shall, if I get a sufficient number of you engaged, have provision made that you shall not be wronged. If you will engage in the enterprise, I will spend some of the money intrusted to me. I am not sure you will succeed. The Government may lose the money, but we cannot succeed unless we try; but we think with care we can succeed. The political affairs in Central America are not in quite as satisfactory condition as I wish. There are contending factions in that quarter; but it is true all the factions are agreed alike on the subject of colonization, and want it, and are more generous than we are here. To your colored race they have no objection. Besides, I would endeavor to have you made equals, and have the best assurance that you should be the equals of the best. The practical thing I want to ascertain is, whether I can get a number of able-bodied men, with their wives and children who are willing to go, when I present evidence of encouragement and protection. Could I get a hundred tolerably intelligent man with their wives and children, and "cut their own fodder," so to speak? Can I have fifty? If I could find twenty-five able bodied men, with a mixture of women and children—good things in the family relation, I think—I could make a successful commencement. I want you to let me know whether this can be done or not. This is the practical part of my wish to see you. These are subjects of very great importance—worthy of a month's study, of a speech delivered in an hour. I ask you, then, to consider seriously, not pertaining to yourselves merely, nor for your race and ours for the present time, but as one of the things, if successfully managed, for the good of mankind—not confined to the present generation, but as—

"From age to age descends the lay
To millions yet to be,
Till far its echoes roll away
Into eternity."

The above is merely given as the substance of the President's remarks.

The Chairman of the delegation briefly replied that "they would hold a consultation and in a short time give an answer." The President said, "Take your full time—no hurry at all."

The delegation then withdrew.

DREADFUL DISASTER ON THE POTOMAC.

A Steamer with Sick and Wounded Soldiers on Board Run Into and Sunk.

ABOUT EIGHTY LIVES LOST.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 14.

There is news here of a horrible disaster to one of the vessels lately loaded with patients from the Peninsula hospitals. At 2 o'clock this afternoon, the steamer *George Peabody*, loaded with sick and wounded soldiers, was run into and sunk by the steamer *West Point*, opposite Acquia Creek.

There was great danger of losing the whole number on board, but it is stated that finally only eighty were lost.

LATER—PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER.

AQUIA CREEK, Va., Thursday, Aug. 14.

A collision occurred on the Potomac River, last night, off Ragged Point, between the steamers *Peabody* and *West Point*, involving the loss of seventy-three lives. The *West Point* was bound to this place from Newport's News, with convalescent troops of Gen. BURNSIDE'S army. The *Peabody* brought the rescued soldiers and passengers to this point, and from Lieut.-Col. CHARLES SCOTT, of the Sixth New-Hampshire, who was on board of the ill-fated vessel, and in charge of the troops, I have obtained the following account of the affair:

We left Newport's News on Tuesday, the 11th inst., with 254 soldiers, four officers, three ladies and one child. At Fortress Monroe we took on 17 men, making in all 279 souls.

On Wednesday evening, the 13th inst., about 6 o'clock, off Ragged Point, on the Potomac, we were startled by a shock, and soon discovered that a collision had taken place between our steamer and another, named the *George Peabody*, bound down the river. The *West Point* began to leak very fast, and it was ascertained that she would sink in less than ten minutes. The *Peabody*, which had been partially disabled, could render no assistance, except with the small boats.

From other sources I learn valuable assistance was rendered by Capts. BROOS and HALL, and their assistant quartermasters, of Gen. BURNSIDE'S Army, who were passing in the steamer *John Farren* at the time, and by Acting-Master JOSLYN, of the gunboat *Reliance*. An unknown bark also rendered valuable assistance, and, by the combined efforts of all, two hundred and three persons were rescued.

The *West Point* went down in four fathoms of water, about one and a half miles from the Maryland shore, and nothing can now be seen of her but her smoke-stack, masts, and some wrenched up planks on her decks. All of her crew were saved except one fireman, named JOHN RUSSELL.

The brief period during which the *West Point* remained afloat after striking, and the consternation which prevailed, prevented the efforts to save all from being as successful as could be desired. Capt. DOYLE and Lieut. SCOTT were the last to leave the vessel. Without attributing the blame to either party I give you the statements on both sides.

The following is the statement of WM. F. KERWIN, Pilot of the *Peabody*. It is corroborated by Capt. TRAVERS, who was on deck at the time of the collision:

The steamship *George Peabody* left Aquia Creek, Aug. 13, for Fortress Monroe, at 4¼ o'clock P. M. The steamer proceeded down the river, and when about off Ragged Point, and steering east by south, made an unknown steamer, which was the *West Point*, on our port bow. I gave one blow of our steam-whistle, which was answered in return by the steamer *West Point*. When the steamer neared I ported our wheel. The pilot, or whoever had charge of the steamer *West Point*, starboarded his wheel, and struck our bowe on the port side, forward of our water wheel, at five minutes past 8 o'clock P. M.

The following is the statement of Capt. DOYLE, of the *West Point*:

J. E. G. DOYLE, master of the steamer *West Point*, certifies that between 8 and 9 o'clock P. M., of August 13, steering from Ragged Point to get soundings, about five miles above Lower Machodic, about west by south across the channel, heard a whistle blow once two points on the starboard bow. I immediately answered it, which signal means, "Keep to the right;" our lights all burning at the time, our green light being the only one that could be seen from the other steamer, with which collision occurred. I saw the boat coming down on us, immediately stopped the engine and backed the boat; the other boat apparently going full speed, her port guard and paddle box took our bow and stove it in, taking away about ten feet, leaving us in a sinking condition. I immediately hailed him to stay by, as we were in distress. He passed us, and I advised the pilot to beach the boat immediately, which order was complied with. My steamer headed for the Maryland shore, and sank in about four fathoms water. I did everything to avoid the collision, and used my utmost exertions to save all I could.

Through the kindness of Capt. BLAND, and Post-Quartermaster WEST, of this place, who kindly afforded me facilities for visiting the *Peabody*, I am enabled to send you the following partial list of the missing. The entire number missing is seventy-three, of whom a portion may be saved, as a number were picked up by small boats and schooners in the vicinity.

Wife and child of Maj. Dort, Sixth New-Hampshire.
Wife of Lieut.-Col. Scott, Sixth New-Hampshire.
Wife of Capt. Cummings, Co. C, Sixth N. H.
——Wayland, Co. H, Ninth New-York.
Sergeant Schans, Forty-sixth New-York.
Private J. B. McCutcheon, Co. I.
W. Fox, Co. F, 51st New-York.
Dr. Newell.
L. T. Chesserth.
Private Thos. Williams, Co. E, 48th Pennsylvania.
Sergeant-Major Jones Iredell.
Sergeant John Young.
Private Geo. Myers, Co. I.
Jas Gurvins, Co. G, 51st Pennsylvania.

Private [illegible], Co. D; John P. [illegible], Co. E, Thos. Brown, Co. [illegible] Pennsylvania.

Privates Thomas [illegible]over, Co. A; Samuel Wincrow, Co. F; John Keller, Co. H; Charles Warren, Co. M; Jno. Jones, Co. M; Isaac Trump, Andrew Hannah, Robert Culbertson, Co. D; Franklin Plotterton, Thomas Armstrong, Josiah C. Gollner, Co. B, One Hundredth Pennsylvania.

Privates C. E. Baker, Co. E; —— Hench, Co. B; P. W. Cross, Co. K; Luther Cass, Samuel Fleisted, Co. A; Stephen Brooks, Co. B; Wm. Kimball, Co. C; D. H. C. Bryant, Co. I; Jno. Simonds, Oliver Young, Sergt. Geo. W. Derby, Co. F, Sixth New-Hampshire Volunteers.

Private Frank Wetzel, Co. A, 68th Pennsylvania.

Corporal Jno. P. Gardiner, Co. D; privates Lawrence Giglinn, Co. I; Jno. H. Dascoe, Co. F; Alex. Walsh, Co. F; Jno. Faucett, Co. D; Jno. Styler, Co. E, 2d Maryland.

Privates Michael Sweeney, Co. I; Jno. Phelen, Co. A. Jas. Gallaher, Co. B; Patrick Collins, Co. F; P. O. B. Kitchen, Co. G, 28th Massachusetts.

Privates J. W. Myer, Co. K; Geo. Williams, Co. G; Geo. Klein, Geo. Kerriger, Co. C, 50th Penn.

Private Walter Kale, Co. K, 4th Rhode Island.

Private Geo. Hale, Co. I, 21st Massachusetts.

John Russell, fireman, steamer *West Point*.

THE O'CLOCK P. M.

Two bodies, not identified, have been recovered and buried.

The captains of the two steamers have been put in charge of the Provost-Marshal here, and, on the recommendation of Quartermaster BIGGS, an investigation is now being had as to the parties to which the blame is to be attributed.

Another Prize at Philadelphia.

Correspondence of the Merchants' Exchange and News Room.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 13, 1862.

The schooner *Aquilla*, of and from Charleston, S. C., bound to Nassau, N. P., laden with 240 bbls. spirits of turpentine, was captured on the night of the 2d inst., in attempting to run the blockade, by the United States gunboat *Huron*, which placed Mr. DELANO, Prize-Master, and six men on board, and brought her to Philadelphia this evening.

Arrest of the Editor of the Dubuque Herald.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Aug. 14.

D. A. MAHONEY, Editor of the Dubuque (Iowa) *Herald*, was arrested at an early hour this morning by the United States Marshal. Mr. MAHONEY is charged with discouraging enlistments.

[Advertisement.]
ARCHER & PANCOAST,
Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-street, New-York,
MANUFACTURERS OF GAS FIXTURES.
Are also extensively engaged in the manufacture and sale of
COAL OIL FIXTURES
Of every description, comprising Chandeliers, Pendants, Dining and Reading-room Lamps, Hall Lamps, &c., &c., all of which are offered at very low rates. Orders invited.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Arago, from Port Royal.—Col. J. H. Fesseden, Capt. Marchand, U. S. N., Lieut. [illegible], U. S. N., Asst. W. H. Morton, U. S. N., Miss E. H. Wyman, Mr. and Mrs. Kimball, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Platt

THE DRAFT IN NEW-YORK.

An Important Order from Gen. Hillhouse.

A NEW ENROLLMENT TO BE MADE.

Counties to be Credited with the Portion of their Quota Raised Since July 2.

Special Regulations for New-York and Brooklyn.

WHO ARE EXEMPT, AND WHO ARE NOT.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 14.

The following General Order has just been issued by the Adjutant-General.

After reciting the order of the War Department, already published, it provides as follows:

In the event that the whole force called for from this State shall not have been raised by voluntary enlistments before the time when the arrangements for a draft shall have been perfected, the deficiency will be supplied in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing orders.

The following additional regulations for this State are hereby adopted:

First—In ascertaining the number of men to be drafted in the several counties, they will be charged with their quotas of the whole force to be raised, and credited with the aggregate number raised since July 2, 1862, both for the old regiments and the new, and the draft in each county will be for the difference. In order to equalize between towns, the Senatorial District Committees are directed to apportion any deficiency arising in the several counties of their respective districts amongst the towns, by ascertaining the proportion of each town of the quota of the county, and charging them with the difference between such proportion and the number actually raised in each. Having ascertained the deficiency of each town the Committee will make out a list of the name certified by their Secretary or Chairman, one copy of which will be filed in this office, and one with the Commissioner of such county, at least three days before a draft is made. No greater number of men will be drafted in any town than shall equal the deficiency of such town on its quota on the whole force to be raised. To enable the Commissioners to comply with this provision, they will cause to be written or printed on the ballots, in addition to the name of town in which the person resides, and whenever the number of names drawn for any town shall exceed the quota for such town, they will reject all ballots drawn subsequently representing residents of such town.

Second—The Supervisors and Assessors of towns, excepting the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, for whom special provision is hereinafter made, together with two citizens thereof, to be appointed by the Governor are hereby charged with the duty of causing an enrollment to be made of all able-bodied citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five in their respective towns, in accordance with the instructions therefor above ordered. For this purpose they are authorized and directed to examine the enrollment books hitherto filed in the offices of the Town and County Clerks, and to make such alterations thereto as shall render the lists complete—those for each town to be kept separate and distinct, and copies thereof to be filed in this office and in the offices of the Sheriffs of their respective counties. The attention of the enrolling officers is called to the fact that firemen who have not served their time are liable to be drafted under the provisions of this order. It is especially enjoined on all good citizens to be active and zealous in furnishing the enrolling officers with the names of all persons in their neighborhoods liable to military duty, and with all other information required of them in perfecting such enrollment, and enrolling officers are hereby ordered to report all cases in which such information is refused to the nearest Provost-Marshal, or to the Judge Advocate-General of the State, at New-York City.

Third—In the cities of New-York and Brooklyn the enrollment will be made under the direction of the Judge Advocate General of the State, who will appoint in each election district of the said cities one or more persons as enrolling officers. Such officers will proceed, under the direction of the Judge Advocate General, to enroll all the able bodied men between the ages of 18 and 45, within their respective districts, in accordance with the regulations and instructions hereinbefore prescribed. Commissioners to superintend the drafting in said cities will be appointed by the Governor, two in the city of Brooklyn and four in the City of New-York, whose respective districts will be defined by the Judge-Advocate-General. A sufficient number of Surgeons will be appointed by the Governor in the said cities to make examination in cases of claims for exemption on account of physical disability.

In addition to the persons stated in the foregoing to be exempt from military duty, the following persons are exempt in this State:

All persons in the army or navy or volunteer force of the United States.
Ministers and preachers of the Gospel.
The Lieutenant-Governor.
Members and officers of the Legislature.
The Secretary of State.
Attorney-General.
Comptroller.
State Engineer and Surveyor.
State Treasurer.
And officers and clerks of the several Departments of the Government of this State, civil and military.
Judges of the several Courts.
Civil and Military Judges of the several Courts of this State.
Justices of the Peace.
Sheriffs.
County Clerks.
Coroners and Constables.
Persons being of the people called Shakers and Quakers.
Professors, Teachers and Students in the several Academies and Common Schools.
Persons honorably discharged from the Army and Navy of the United States.
Commissioned officers of the Militia of this State, who have been honorably discharged after service for the term prescribed by the then existing laws.
The present officers and members of the organized Militia of this State, who are liable to be specially drafted into the service with their respective organizations.
Every Collector of Canal Tolls, and the Clerks of each Collector, not exceeding two, having the Collector's certificate that they are employed by him.
And all Superintendents of Repairs, Lock Tenders, Inspectors of Boats and Weighmasters of the Canals of this State.
Captains or masters of canal-boats, actually engaged in navigating the State canals.
The keepers of every County or State prison, and all persons employed in such prison.
Idiots,
Lunatics,
Paupers,
Habitual drunkards,
And persons convicted of infamous crimes.

The persons above-enumerated shall be exempt from such draft; on sufficient evidence being produced before said Commissioner, or on his personal knowledge that said persons belong to any of the aforesaid classes, but without regard to any memorandum or note of exemption, now or hereafter made by the enrolling officer, or any of them, on such rolls.

The following places are hereby designated as the rendezvous for the drafted militia forces of this State, and Commandants for the same will be hereafter appointed:

PLATTSBURGH—For the Counties of Clinton, St. Lawrence, Warren, Essex, Franklin, Hamilton, Jefferson, Lewis and Herkimer.

ALBANY—For the Counties of Albany, Delaware, Otsego, Schoharie, Greene, Schenectady, Montgomery, Columbia, Rensselaer, Washington, Fulton, Saratoga, Oneida and Dutchess.

ELMIRA—For the Counties of Broome, Tioga, Oswego, Chenango, Cortland, Tompkins, Chemung, Wayne, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Ontario, Steuben, Schuyler, Madison and Yates.

EAST NEW-YORK—ON LONG ISLAND—For New-York City and County, and the Counties of Kings, Queens, Suffolk, Richmond, Westchester, Rockland, Putnam, Orange, Ulster and Sullivan.

BUFFALO—For the Counties of Allegany, Wyoming, Livingston, Monroe, Orleans, Genesee, Niagara, Erie, Cattaraugus and Chautauque.

After the persons drafted shall have assembled at the county seat of their respective counties, transportation will be furnished to the place of rendezvous by the Quartermaster, upon the requisition of the County Commissioners.

Seventh—In the organization of the several companies and regiments of the drafted militia, all commissioned officers will be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief, as now provided by sections 23 and 85 of the Militia Law of this State, except where organizations of the present uniformed militia are drafted, or shall volunteer, in which case they shall serve under their own officers, all vacancies existing to be filled by appointment by the Commander-in-Chief.

Eighth—It is to be understood that volunteers for three years or the war, will be accepted until the draft is made up to the full quota of the several districts of the whole force to be raised in this State, and the bounties will be continued unless otherwise ordered.

As it will of necessity take some time to perfect the arrangements for a draft, it is earnestly desired by the Commander-in-Chief that the intermediate period shall be improved throughout the State in such a way as to make the aggregate number of volunteer enlistments as large as possible. To this end, every aid and facility will be afforded by the military authorities of the State, and the success of a District in raising its full quota will do away with the necessity of a draft in such District altogether.

Such portion of the quota of one hundred and twenty thousand men called for from this State as shall be raised by voluntary enlistments before the draft is made, will be formed into regiments, except such number of companies as may be required to fill up regiments from this State now in the service. If a sufficient number of companies shall not volunteer for this purpose, the deficiency will be made up by assigning other companies, with their officers, from the number organized in the several Districts; provided, however, that no District shall be required to furnish a greater number of volunteers for the old regiments than its proportion of the whole number required.

Authorizations will be granted as heretofore on the recommendation of the District Committees up to the limit of the quotas of the several districts, the present camps being continued, and new commandants appointed when the regiments now organizing shall have been completed and placed in service.

Ninth.—The quotas of the several Counties and Districts, on the basis of the Census of 1860, are as follows:

RATIO FOR SIXTY THOUSAND MEN.

District.	County.	Quota for County.	Quota for Dist.
1st Seven....	New-York	12,580	
	Kings	4,316	
	Queens	887	
	Suffolk	669	
	Richmond	394	18,846
8....	Westchester	1,538	
	Putnam	215	
	Rockland	319	2,102
9....	Orange	956	
	Sullivan	500	1,456
10....	Ulster	1,180	
	Greene	491	1,671
11....	Dutchess	1,014	
	Columbia	719	1,733
12....	Rensselaer	1,305	
	Washington	710	2,015
13....	Albany	1,762	1,762
14....	Delaware	657	
	Schoharie	523	
	Schenectady	209	1,499
15....	Montgomery	467	
	Fulton	373	
	Saratoga	840	
	Hamilton	47	1,097
16....	Warren	330	
	Essex	436	
	Clinton	707	1,473
17....	St. Lawrence	1,204	
	Franklin	477	1,771
18....	Jefferson	1,041	
	Lewis	422	1,522
19....	Oneida	1,627	1,627
20....	Herkimer	627	
	Otsego	775	1,402
21....	Oswego	1,711	1,711
22....	Onondaga	1,362	1,362
23....	Madison	673	
	Chenango	633	
	Cortland	407	1,713
24....	Tompkins	466	
	Tioga	444	
	Broome	555	1,465
25....	Wayne	758	
	Cayuga	852	1,000
26....	Ontario	689	
	Yates	214	
	Seneca	435	1,438
27....	Chemung	416	
	Schuyler	292	
	Steuben	1,032	1,740
28....	Monroe	1,556	1,556
29....	Niagara	780	
	Orleans	444	
	Genesee	498	1,722
30....	Wyoming	444	
	Livingston	612	
	Alleghany	648	1,704
31	Erie	2,165	2,165
32....	Chautauqua	903	
	Cattaraugus	679	1,582

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
THOS. HILLHOUSE, Adjt.-General.

ORDERS FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Important Additional Regulations Regarding the Draft—It will Positively Commence on the First of September.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Thursday, Aug. 14.

The following order has just been received by the Governor:

ORDERED—*First*—That after the 15th day of this month bounty and advance pay shall not be paid to volunteers for any new regiments, but only to volunteers for regiments now in the field, and volunteers to fill up new regiments now organizing, but not yet full.

Second—Volunteers to fill up new regiments now organizing will be received and paid the bounty and advance pay until the 22d day of this month, and if not completed by that time, incomplete regiments will be consolidated, and superfluous officers mustered out.

Third—Volunteers to fill up old regiments will be received and paid bounty and advance pay till the 1st day of September.

Fourth—The draft for three hundred thousand militia called for by the President will be made on Monday the 5th day of September, between the hours of 8 and 9 A. M. and 4 and 5 o'clock P. M. and continue from day to day, between the same hours, until completed.

Fifth—If the old regiments should not be filled up with volunteers before the first day of September, a special draft will be ordered for the deficiency.

Sixth—Exigencies of the service require that officers now in the field should remain with their commands, and no officer, now in the field, in the regular or volunteer service, will, under any circumstances, be detailed to accept a new command.

By order of the President.
EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 14.

The following additional regulations for the enrollment of draft of the militia were issued today:

ORDERED—*Eighth*: That in filling all requisitions for militia, the quotas of the several States will be apportioned by the Governors among the several counties, and where practicable among the sub-divisions of counties, so that allowance shall be made to such counties and sub-divisions of counties for all volunteers heretofore furnished by them and mustered into the service of the United States, and whose stipulated term of service shall not have expired.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

MILITARY MATTERS IN THE CITY.

PROGRESS OF ENLISTMENTS.

Though very little excitement is now displayed about the matter, recruiting goes steadily and encouragingly on. Men who have situations or are in business for themselves will, of course, put off the actual deed of enlistment until the last possible moment; but these are settling up their affairs in large numbers, and may be expected to come forward with alacrity before the week is over. The floating element which is to be found in a great city has been nearly absorbed, so far as New-York is concerned, and the chief portion of the enlistments made within the past few days are steady family men, who have a stake in the country, and who join the army from motives of duty and earnest patriotism. They will make the very best class of soldiers.

UNITED STATES MUSTERING-OFFICE.

The returns from this office show a constantly increasing influx of recruits for the regiments in the field. During the week nearly 600 volunteers for those regiments have been enrolled, this number not including any of those recruited for new regiments. About 100 men have joined the Irish Brigade within two days. SICKLES' Brigade is getting along still better, while DURYEE'S Zouaves and the Seventy-ninth Highlanders are ahead of all competitors. Forty-five men of the Sickles Brigade, 15 of the Irish Brigade and all of the Seventy-ninth have been paid the $10 extra bounty promised from the Produce Exchange. Capt. LANGLEY has enough to do in obtaining the Government bounties of which he has the charge, the whole of which are now given to each recruit directly he swears in.

MORE EXTRA BOUNTY.

The Twenty-first Ward Volunteer Association are making arrangements to pay $10 to every recruit who may enlist under their auspices. The office of the Association is at No. 369 Fourth-street. The Fifth Senatorial District Committee on Supplements, have issued the following call for a war meeting:

KINGS COUNTY AROUSE!!!

The citizens of Kings County, wishing to avoid a draft and to encourage volunteering, are invited to meet at the City Hall, Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Aug. 15, 1862, at 8 o'clock precisely, to consult and take measures as to the best means to accomplish the above results:

MARTIN KALEFLEISCH,	A. W. BENSON,
S. S. POWELL,	M. F. ODELL,
CONKLIN BRUSH,	JAS. HUMPHREY,
ISAAC VAN ANDEN,	ANTHONY F. CAMPBELL,
B. D. SILLIMAN,	PHILLIP S. CROOKE,
SAMUEL SLOAN,	JOHN H. FUNK,
J. S. T. STRANAHAN,	DENAS STRONG,
D. D. WHITNEY,	—and many others.

Officer EVANS, of the Forty-fourth Precinct, yesterday arrested RICHARD GRAHAM, charged with having aided a deserter to escape from the custody of that officer while going to Governor's Island. The accused was taken before the Provost-Marshal to be disposed of under military law.

THE DRAFT—APPLICATIONS FOR PASSPORTS AT THE MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

Applications continue to be made at the United States Marshal's office for passes to go to this and that place. To save further annoyance of this kind, the Marshal desires a repetition of the information, which has already been repeatedly published, that no passes are required for traveling to any part of the United States with the exception of California. Beyond these limits, which are large enough to satisfy any reasonable traveler, a passport will be required; if the applicant is a foreigner it can be obtained from the Foreign Consul, and will be *vised* by the United States Marshal to establish the fact whether the applicant is a citizen or not. A declaration of intention to become a citizen, even though the person has not been naturalized, will prevent his leaving the country. About thirty passports, issued by the British Consul, were *vised* by the Marshal yesterday. It may be of interest to state that the Consul, yesterday, raised the price of passports from $2 to $3.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 14, 1862.

At a meeting of this Committee, held at the City Hall, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the distinguished services of the Thirty-eighth Regiment, (Scott Life Guard,) Col. WARD, in the battles in Virginia, an earnest appeal be made to the liberal citizens of New-York to contribute means for recruiting that regiment to its proper standard; and that the Committee for this District will receive and apply funds for that purpose. The Committee will also apply means placed at their disposal in aid of other regiments, whenever so requested by the donors.

JOHN J. BRADLEY, Chairman.
DAVID R. JAQUES, Secretary.

RENSSELAER COUNTY AROUSED.

ENLISTMENTS GOING ON RAPIDLY—NO NEED OF DRAFTING.

TROY, N. Y., Thursday, Aug. 14.

Capt. WM DIMOND, of Stephentown, a highly-respectable farmer, left that place with his company, numbering eighty men, yesterday morning, to join the Rensselaer County Regiment, quartered near this City. Twenty-eight men, principally farmers sons, were added to the company on its march of eighteen miles to this city, making 108 in all.

The Rensselaer County Regiment already numbers 800 men, and will be fully completed by to-morrow.

Enlistments are going on with the greatest rapidity. The people everywhere are aroused, and there will be no necessity of drafting.

The regiments from this city will be composed entirely of brawny, healthy men.

The Rensselaer County Regiment is one of the finest body of troops ever recruited anywhere.

THE ONANDAGA COUNTY REGIMENT.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Thursday, Aug. 14.

The Third Onandaga Regiment is full, having enlisted 1,082 men, of whom about 800 have been mustered into the service, and the remainder are being mustered as rapidly as possible.

THE PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, Aug. 14.

GOV. CURTIN'S mission to Washington has proved entirely successful, as the additional regulation order, No. 8, for the enrollment and draft of militia, which has just been received, will show.

Gen. WOOD and several of his aids are here, rendering valuable assistance in the formation of regiments. One regiment leaves Lancaster to-morrow morning, fully armed and equipped, for the seat of war. Several other regiments also leave here to-morrow, and from present appearances, Pennsylvania will have fifteen regiments in the field within a week. Others are rapidly forming.

RECRUITS AND CONVALESCENTS.

Some two hundred soldiers who have recovered from sickness or wounds were, yesterday, dispatched from the City to the seat of war. A great many lately enlisted recruits were also sent forward for regiments in the field; among others, over 200 belonging to the Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Regiments, now at Newbern.

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT REGIMENT.

Though this regiment has not been kept very prominently before the public, it is getting along capitally. Its commander is Col. PETER MCDERMOTT, an officer who has seen service and obtained considerable popularity. There is a temporary hitch between the Colonel and the Senatorial District Committee, arising out of the nomination by the former of persons as Adjutant and Quartermaster who are distasteful to the Committee; but this difficulty will most likely be soon settled. The regiment has now about 150 men enrolled. Headquarters in Broadway, near Broome-street.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Sixth Senatorial District Committee, held yesterday in the City Hall, PETER COOPER, Esq., in the chair, the following letter from Gen. HALLECK was read:

WASHINGTON, August 9, 1862.

Professor A. E. Church, West Point:

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 2d is just received. While in the West I gave a leave to every regular officer who could get a volunteer regiment. Heretofore, the policy here has been opposed to this. I have just given orders to the Adjutant-General to give every regular officer a leave who receives the commission of a Volunteer Colonel, and I am satified they can do more good at the head of a regiment than with a bare fragment of a company. Yours truly,

H. W. HALLECK.

A letter was received from Col. GURNEY, of the First National Guard, asking the aid of the Committee to enable him to complete his regiment. The subject, after discussion, was laid over, members of the Committee expressing the opinion that their efforts should be confined to raising men for regiments in the field. Resolutions were adopted in favor of Col. J. H. HOBART WARD'S Ninety-eighth Regiment, and in favor of offering a bounty of $10 to all volunteers enlisting in the Sixth District. The Committee adjourned to next Monday.

THE MONITORS.

The success of the Monitors astonishes everybody. Capt. HOWLAND'S company was filled in three days. A second company, to be commanded by Capt. GEO. W. COOPER, Finance Clerk of the Board of Education, was organized yesterday, and 29 names were enrolled. Premiums for opportunities to enroll in the first company were yesterday offered and refused. It is expected that the second company will be full this week. Headquarters, No. 368 Broadway.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

Under the management of Col. NUGENT, ably assisted by the indefatigable Capt. LEDDY, of the Sixty-ninth, and other officers of the brigade, recruiting goes on famously at the Lead recruiting office, No. 398 Broadway. To-morrow it, doubtless, will be on the increase, for an additional gratuity or bounty of $10 per man was, yesterday, offered for the next fifty recruits by Messrs. AUSTIN, KELLY & Co., skirt manufacturers, No. 258 Canal-street. These gentlemen also kindly and generously promise to give employment to the families of such soldiers during their absence at the war, an offer which might be beneficially emulated. The correspondence on this subject will probably be published to-morrow. One hundred and fifty fully uniformed recruits for the brigade now await the State bounty and transportation to the army of GEN. MCCLELLAN, which it is hoped, they will receive by noon to-morrow.

ARRESTING DESERTERS.

The Police continue to arrest numbers of deserters. All rewards are now paid by Col. HOWE on presentation of the receipt of the commanding officer of the station for the delivery of the refugees.

MILITARY MATTERS IN BROOKLYN.

Several of the leading men of this city have been aroused from their Rip Van Winkle sleep, and have issued the following call for a war meeting:

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THE PRESIDENT AND COLONIZATION.

Interesting Interview with a Committee of Colored Men.

Speech of the President in Favor of Colonization.

The Experiment to be Tried in Central America.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 14.

This afternoon the President of the United States gave audience to a Committee of colored men at the White House. They were introduced by Rev. J. MITCHELL, Commissioner of Emigration. E. M. THOMAS, the Chairman, remarked that they were there by invitation, to hear what the Executive had to say to them.

Having all been seated, the President, after a few preliminary observations, informed them that a sum of money had been appropriated by Congress, and placed at his disposition, for the purpose of aiding the colonization in some country of the people, or a portion of them, of African descent, thereby making it his duty, as it had for a long time been his inclination, to favor that cause; and why, he asked, should the people of your race be colonized, and where? Why should they leave this country? This is, perhaps, the first question for proper consideration. You and we are different races. We have between us a broader difference than exists between almost any other two races. Whether it is right or wrong I need not discuss; but this physical difference is a great disadvantage to us both, as I think. Your race suffer very greatly many of them, by living among us, while ours suffer from your presence. In a word, we suffer on each side. If this is admitted, it affords a reason, at least, why we should be separated. You, here, are freemen, I suppose.

A VOICE—Yes, Sir.

The PRESIDENT—Perhaps you have long been free, or all your lives. Your race are suffering, in my judgment, the greatest wrong inflicted on any people. But even when you cease to be slaves you are yet far removed from being placed on an equality with the white race. You are cut off from many of the advantages which the other race enjoys. The aspiration of men is to enjoy equality with the best when free, but on this broad continent not a single man of your race is made the equal of a single man of ours. Go where you are treated the best, and the ban is still upon you. I do not propose to discuss this, but to present it as a fact, with which we have to deal. I cannot alter it if I would. It is a fact about which we all think and feel alike, I and you. We look to our condition. Owing to the existence of the two races on this continent, I need not recount to you the effects upon white men, growing out of the institution of Slavery. I believe in its general evil effects on the white race. See our present condition—the country engaged in war! our white men cutting one another's throats—none knowing how far it will extend—and then consider what we know to be the truth. But for your race among us there could not be war, although many men engaged on either side, do not care for you one way or the other. Nevertheless, I repeat, without the institution of Slavery, and the colored race as a basis, the war could not have an existence. It is better for us both, therefore, to be separated. I know that there are free men among you who, even if they could better their condition, are not as much inclined to go out of the country as those who, being slaves, could obtain their freedom on this condition. I suppose one of the principal difficulties in the way of colonization is that the free colored man cannot see that his comfort would be advanced by it. You may believe that you can live in Washington, or elsewhere in the United States, the remainder of your life; perhaps more so than you can in any foreign country, and hence you may come to the conclusion that you have nothing to do with the idea of going to a foreign country. This is (I speak in no unkind sense) an extremely selfish view of the case But you ought to do something to help those who are not so fortunate as yourselves. There is an unwillingness on the part of our people, harsh as it may be, for you free colored people to remain with us. Now if you could give a start to the white people you would open a wide door for many to be made free. If we deal with those who are not free at the beginning, and whose intellects are clouded by Slavery, we have very poor material to start with. If intelligent colored men, such as are before me, would move in this matter, much might be accomplished. It is exceedingly important that we have men at the beginning capable of thinking as white men, and not those who have been systematically oppressed. There is much to encourage you. For the sake of your race you should sacrifice something of your present comfort for the purpose of being as grand in that respect as the white people. It is a cheering thought throughout life that something can be done to ameliorate the condition of those who have been subject to the hard usages of the world. It is difficult to make a man miserable while he feels he is worthy of himself, and claims kindred to the great God who made him. In the American Revolutionary War sacrifices were made by men engaged in it, but they were cheered by the future. Gen. WASHINGTON himself endured greater physical hardships than if he had remained a British subject, yet he was a happy man, because he was engaged in benefiting his race; something for the children of his neighbors, having none of his own.

The Colony of Liberia has been in existence a long time. In a certain sense it is a success. The old President of Liberia, ROBERTS, has just been with me the first time I ever saw him. He says they have within the bounds of that colony between three and four hundred thousand people, or more than in some of our old States, such as Rhode Island or Delaware, or in some of our newer States, and less than in some of our larger ones. They are not all American colonists, or their descendants. Something less than 12,000 have been sent thither from this country. Many of the original settlers have died, yet, like people elsewhere, their offspring outnumber those deceased. The question is, if the colored people are persuaded to go anywhere, why not there? One reason for an unwillingness to do so is that some of you would rather remain within reach of the country of your nativity. I do not know how much attachment you may have toward our race. It does not strike me that you have the greatest reason to love them. But still you are attached to them at all events. The place I am thinking about having for a colony is in Central America. It is nearer to us than Liberia—not much more than one-fourth as far as Liberia, and within seven days run by steamers. Unlike Liberia, it is on a great line of travel—it is a highway. The country is a very excellent one for any people, and with great natural resources and advantages, and especially because of the similarity of climate with your native land, thus being suited to your physical condition. The particular place I have in view is to be a great highway from the Atlantic, or Carribbean Sea, to the Pacific Ocean, and this particular place has all the advantages for a colony. On both sides there are harbors among the first in the world. Again, there is evidence of very rich coal mines. A certain amount of coal is valuable in any country, and there may be more than enough for the wants of the country. Why I attach so much importance to coal is, it will afford an opportunity to the inhabitants for immediate employment till they get ready to settle permanently in their homes. If you take colonists where there is no good landing, there is a bad show, and so where there is nothing to cultivate, and of which to make a farm. But if something is started so that you can get your daily bread as soon as you reach there, it is a great advantage. Coal land is the best thing I know of with which to commence an enterprise. To return—you have been talked to upon this subject, and told that a speculation is intended by gentlemen who have an interest in the country, including the coal mines. We have been mistaken all our lives if we do not know whites, as well as blacks, look to their self-interest. Unless among those deficient of intellect, everybody you trade with makes something. You meet with these things here and elsewhere. If such persons have what will be an advantage to them, the question is, whether it cannot be made of advantage to you? You are intelligent, and know that success does not as much depend on external help as on self-reliance. Much, therefore, depends upon yourselves. As to the coal mines, I think I see the means available for your self-reliance. I shall, if I get a sufficient number of you engaged, have provision made that you shall not be wronged. If you will engage in the enterprise, I will spend some of the money intrusted to me. I am not sure you will succeed. The Government may lose the money, but we cannot succeed unless we try; but we think with care we can succed. The political affairs in Central America are not in quite as satisfactory condition as I wish. There are contending factions in that quarter; but it is true all the factions are agreed alike on the subject of colonization, and want it, and are more generous than we are here. To your colored race they have no objection. Besides, I would endeavor to have you made equals, and have the best assurance that you should be the equals of the best. The practical thing I want to ascertain is, whether I can get a number of able-bodied men, with their wives and children, who are willing to go, when I present evidence of encouragement and protection. Could I get a hundred tolerably intelligent men with their wives and children, and "cut their own fodder," so to speak? Can I have fifty? If I could find twenty-five able bodied men, with a mixture of women and children—good things in the family relation, I think—I could make a successful commencement. I want you to let me know whether this can be done or not. This is the practical part of my wish to see you. These are subjects of very great importance—worthy of a month's study, of a speech delivered in an hour. I ask you, then, to consider seriously, not pertaining to yourselves merely, nor for your race and ours for the present time, but as one of the things, if successfully managed, for the good of mankind—not confined to the present generation, but as—

"From age to age descends the lay
To millions yet to be,
Till far its echoes roll away
Into eternity."

The above is merely given as the substance of the President's remarks.

The Chairman of the delegation briefly replied that "they would hold a consultation and in a short time give an answer." The President said, "Take your full time—no hurry at all."

The delegation then withdrew.

DREADFUL DISASTER ON THE POTOMAC.

A Steamer with Sick and Wounded Soldiers on Board Run Into and Sunk.

ABOUT EIGHTY LIVES LOST.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 14.

There is news here of a horrible disaster to one of the vessels lately loaded with patients from the Peninsula hospitals. At 2 o'clock this afternoon, the steamer *George Peabody*, loaded with sick and wounded soldiers, was run into and sunk by the steamer *West Point*, opposite Acquia Creek.

There was great danger of losing the whole number on board, but it is stated that finally only eighty were lost.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Twenty-six Rebel Prisoners Shot at Macon City—Twelve Others to Suffer a Similar Fate.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Aug. 14.

The Quincy *Herald*, of the 11th inst., says that an officer of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, who left Macon City, Mo., on Saturday morning, states that twenty-six rebel prisoners were shot at Macon City that morning, for breaking their parole. By the same authority, we learn that twelve other paroled rebel prisoners will probably suffer a similar fate this morning.

TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY.

Surprise of the Guerrillas at Gallatin—Reported Skirmishing in the Vicinity of Bowling Green.

NASUVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Aug. 13.

Col. MILLER, commanding this post, left for Gallatin last night with two regiments, and surprised a part of MORGAN'S band, killing six, whereof three were officers—among whom was Capt. W. C. BRECKINRIDGE, (son of Dr. ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE,) who joined JOHN MORGAN in his late raid upon Lexington. There was no loss on the National side.

There are various rumors, which cannot be verified to-night, of skirmishes in the vicinity of Bowling Green.

Academy of Music.

BENEFIT FOR THE UNION HOME AND SCHOOL, CORNER OF SEVENTY-FIFTH-STREET AND ELEVENTH-AVENUE.

In conformity with an elaborate programme, the Academy of Music was beautifully decorated with flowers, gaily hung with flags and banners, and mythologically adorned with busts, statues and statuettes. The advertisement promised a feast of fat things in the floral, theatrical, poetical and musical veins, the proceeds pecuniary of which were to be given to the Union Home and School at the corner of Seventy-fifth-street and Eleventh-avenue, where the children of our dead soldiers are tutored and maintained. A very fair audience gathered to witness the performances, which being almost entirely unprofessional, were interesting and instructive to the old and young.

The tableaux were more than good. Miss MARY AGNES CAMERON'S recital of "O'Connor's Child" was received with hearty applause. Miss VICTORIA PIERSON'S song, "Soldier's Tear," drew many another from the eyes of the audience, and everything was serene. The pecuniary result to the Home, we should think, would be quite a desirable one.

Another Prize at Philadelphia.

Correspondence of the Merchants' Exchange and News Room.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 13, 1862.

The schooner *Aquilla*, of and from Charleston, S. C., bound to Nassau, N. P., laden with 310 bbls. spirits of turpentine, was captured on the night of the 3d inst., in attempting to run the blockade, by the United States gunboat *Huron*, which placed Mr. DEVANO, Prize-Master, and six men on board, and brought her to Philadelphia this evening.

Arrest of the Editor of the Dubuque Herald.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Aug. 14.

D. A. MAHONEY, Editor of the Dubuque (Iowa) *Herald*, was arrested at an early hour this morning by the United States Marshal. Mr. MAHONEY is charged with discouraging enlistments.

ARCHER & PANCOAST,
Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-street, New-York,
MANUFACTURERS OF GAS FIXTURES.
Are also extensively engaged in the manufacture and sale of
COAL OIL FIXTURES
Of every description, comprising Chandeliers, Pendants, Dining and Reading-room Lamps, Kitchen Lamps, &c., &c., all of which are offered at very low rates. Orders invited.

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FISCH'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

PASSENGERS [illegible]

In steamship *Ariel*, for Liverpool, sailed Aug. 13:
For Queenstown—Capt. [illegible] and lady, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Morton, U. S. N., Mr. and Mrs. Kittredge, Mrs. Lewis, Mr. [illegible] Tallen, Esq., Mrs. Pierre Hayes, Capt. J. Shephard, Capt. [illegible], Lieut. Col. Moore, Lieut. [illegible],

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3400. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE GLASGOW OFF CAPE RACE.

Prorogation of the British Parliament.

Renewed Declaration of Neutrality by the Queen.

ANOTHER DEBATE ON MEDIATION.

A Proclamation from Garibaldi, and a Counter Proclamation from Victor Emanuel.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

CAPE RACE, Friday, Aug. 15.

The steamship *Glasgow* from Liverpool, on Wednesday, the 6th *via* Queenstown 7th inst., passed Cape Race at 2½ P. M. to-day, *en route* to New-York. She was boarded by the Press yacht, and her news obtained.

The steamship *Norwegian*, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 5th.

The steamship *Great Eastern*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 5th.

The steamship *City of New-York*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 6th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The statement that the new Confederate steamer No. 290, from Liverpool, had put into Holyhead, proved unfounded. She was last seen on the 1st inst. off Giant's Causeway, going fourteen knots an hour. The *Tuscarora* had been in search of her in the Irish Channel, but returned to Queenstown, which port she again left on the 7th. Her destination was unknown. The movements of the *Tuscarora* gave rise to some animadversions in shipping circles.

The *Times*, editorially, argues if England wishes to give the Federals a new impulse, she has but to take some step which can be represented as interference, and Lincoln will soon get his three hundred thousand men, and chances of peace indefinitely postponed.

The *Times*, in another article, points to Earl Russell's letter relative to the Federal cruisers in the Bahamas, to show that the Federal States have not done justice to England's forbearance in the matter.

The *Daily News* anticipates that, if the cotton dearth lasts till Christmas, Parliamentary provisions for relief of the distress will not suffice to meet the exigencies.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* denies the rumors that Russia joined France in the proposition from England for the recognition of the "Confederates" and mediation.

Parliament was winding up business. Prorogation would take place on the 7th.

In the House of Lords, Lord STRATHEDEN moved for a correspondence with Mr. MASON, relative to the acknowledgment of the Southern States.

Lord RUSSELL said it was not expedient to produce papers. *The agent of the Confederate States was not recognized*, and all communications were unofficial. Correspondence had taken place with Messrs. ADAMS and SEWARD, but the British Government replied as before. He stated that no communication had been received from any foreign Power relative to the recognition of the Southern States.

Earl MALMESBURY suggested that the Government should communicate with other Powers with a view of offering mediation if a favorable opportunity arises.

Lord RUSSELL agreed that it was desirable, if mediation be offered, that all Powers should join in it. He paid a high compliment to Lord LYONS. The motion was finally withdrawn.

In the House of Commons Mr. CLIVE, in answer to Mr. DANIEL SERGEANT, said the prayer which the Bishop of Oxford wished read with respect to civil war was not in violation of the act of uniformity.

Mr. SERGEANT gave notice that he would repeat the question on the 7th.

FRANCE.

It is reported that the French Council of State are trying to devise means to render France independent of America for cotton.

The *Patrie* says when the French army moves in Mexico, in November, the navy will make a demonstration on the Pacific coast.

The Bourse was heavy at 69f.

ITALY.

GARIBALDI has issued a proclamation urging the young men to arms, in spirited terms. VICTOR EMANUEL had issued a counter proclamation, denouncing the revolutionary schemes, and threatening the rigor of the law on those who disobeyed. He declared that he himself would move in the matter of Rome at the fitting time.

These events attracted great attention toward Italy.

The English journals generally regret GARIBALDI's course.

LATEST NEWS VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 7.

No new movements are reported in Italy.

The Queen, in a speech proroguing Parliament, says: "Civil war, which for some time has been raging in America, has unfortunately continued to unabated intensity, and the evils with which it has been attended, have not been confined to the American Continent; but Her Majesty, having from the outset determined to take no part in the contest, *has seen no reason to depart from the neutrality which she has steadily adhered to.*"

Commercial News by the Glasgow.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

COTTON—The sales of Monday and Tuesday were 15,000 bales, of which 8,500 were to speculators and exporters. Prices advanced ⅛d.@¼d. for American descriptions, but the market closed quiet under the *Norwegian's* advices.

At Manchester the market is quiet, but prices are still advancing.

BREADSTUFFS—The Breadstuffs market is still declining, except for Corn, which is steady. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and ENGLAND, ATEVA & Co. report Flour declined 6d., chiefly on the inferior qualities; American is quoted 24s. 6d.@25s. Wheat quiet and easier; Red Western, 6s. 8d.@11s. 4d.; Red Southern, 11s. 2d.@11s. 5d.; White Western, 11s. 6d.@11s. 9d.; White Southern, 12s.@12s. 6d. Corn quiet and unchanged; Mixed and Yellow, 28s. 3d.@29s. 6d.; White, 32s.@33s.

PROVISIONS—Are dull and unchanged. The above authorities report: Beef dull and downward. Pork is still declining. Bacon active and tending upward. Lard easier; sales at 42s.@44s. Tallow quiet at 47s.

PRODUCE—Sugar quiet and unchanged. Coffee steady. Rice dull and unaltered. Ashes tending downwards. Pots 32s.; Pearls 34s. Resin dull and tending downward: Common, 21s. 6d.@22s. Spirits Turpentine inactive at 105s.@110s.

LONDON MARKETS, AUG. 5.

BREADSTUFFS have a declining tendency. SUGAR steady. COPPER firm. TEA firm. RICE steady and unchanged. TALLOW quiet and downward; sales at 46s. 6d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE tending upward, but irregular.

CONSOLS closed on the 5th at 93¼@93¾ for money. AMERICAN SECURITIES—Illinois Central Shares, 50@49½ discount; Erie Shares, 26¾@27¾.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Aug. 7.

COTTON—The sales on Wednesday and to-day (Thursday) have been 9,000 bales, of which 7,000 have been to speculators and exporters. The market has been quiet and unchanged since the American news per *Norwegian*.

BREADSTUFFS are steady, and without change.

PROVISIONS dull and unchanged.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 7.

CONSOLS, for money, 93¼@93¾.

Illinois Central Shares, 30½@50 discount. Erie, 27½.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Gen. McClellan's Movement said to be an Entire Success.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 15.

There is a rumor current here, which is based on good authority, that Gen. MCCLELLAN's late movements on the Peninsula have been conducted with entire safety to his command.

THE EXCELSIOR BRIGADE AT MALVERN.

THE RECONNOISSANCE—OUR PRISONER—APPEARANCE OF THE BATTLE-FIELD—A SECESH WOMAN THE ONLY MOURNER AT THE FUNERAL OF A YANKEE BOY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, Va., Saturday, Aug. 9, 1862.

Long ere you will have received this, you will have learned by telegraph of the successful reconnoissance to Malvern Hills. The Excelsior Brigade, as usual, was on hand, for when did the Army of the Potomac make a move in which they did not participate, and so, while Gen. SICKLES was appealing to the firemen of New-York for men to fill up his shattered brigade, that brigade was quietly but swiftly marching toward the scene of a contest never to be forgotten.

They left camp about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and marched until after midnight. All agreed that they never witnessed such a beautiful march. The roads were as level as a barn floor—untraveled as they had been, there was no dust, and as they silently moved along the light of the full moon was reflected from the forest of glittering bayonets. At last they halted for the night, and bivouacked under that cloudless, star-lit sky.

Just as day was breaking all were again drawn in line, and were about starting, when we stacked our guns. The Excelsior Brigade were drawn up in line, and to their left was BRAMHALL'S Light Battery and to the left of that a barn. In that barn a Captain of rebel cavalry and his Orderly were sleeping. We had camped so quietly that they did not awaken, and as they rode out in the morning they suddenly confronted the artillery. Comprehending the situation in an instant, they struck for the woods in front of the Sickles Brigade, amid loud cries from the artillerymen of "Stop those men!"

They were well mounted on splendid horses, and were in the woods in an instant. The men had been ordered to load without capping, but several of the Fourth and Fifth Regiments succeeded in remedying that deficiency soon enough to get a shot at them. The Captain's horse, frightened by the flash, fell, and his rider was a prisoner. The Orderly escaped. The Captain was splendidly mounted and armed with three revolvers and a sabre.

The column now pushed rapidly forward, passing the remains of a rebel camp, and struck the road to Malvern at the Church at Nelson Farms, used as a depôt for the wounded at the battle of Glendale, and the scene of a cavalry skirmish on the Sunday of that week of battles. From there the road showed evidences of war—trees broken by cannon shot, and pierced by musketry, the skeletons of horses, cannon balls lying in the road, &c.

In a few minutes the boom of artillery announced that the ball had opened; quicker and quicker came the reports. The explosion of the shell came nearer and nearer, as the column moved forward; soon they whistled over our heads, and a few wounded men were seen, while, from under the trees at the famous brick house, could be seen the flash of the enemy's guns. In a few minutes, however, it ceased, and we were once more masters of Malvern Hills, while our cavalry was in hot pursuit of the flying enemy, who were skedaddling up the New-Market Road to Richmond.

The old brick house looked natural. The beautiful lawn about it, which we left covered with dead and wounded, was bare and trodden down, but the field of battle was covered with a beautiful growth of verdure. Directly upon one side of this house two of the enemy's guns had been placed. The track made by their recoil was plainly to be seen, and the trees on either side and the house itself bore good evidence to the accuracy of SAXTON's fire. One rebel lay horribly mangled by a shell, while in each of his hands he still clasped one of the deadly missiles they intended to have hurled at us.

With the exception of cannon balls and skeletons of horses scattered around, the houses and trees bearing marks of the balls, and the trenches where the dead were buried, there was little to indicate the battle ground. KEMP's house was deserted, and bore a most desolate aspect. We took a number of prisoners, two of whom were Jerseymen, from Newark and Rahway respectively. They were as strong secesh as the natives.

In the afternoon, Gens. MCCLELLAN and SUMNER arrived upon the ground, and with Gen. HOOKER, now a Major-General, they enjoyed quite a lengthy chat.

Considerable regret was manifested that we did not bag the rebels, but the prisoners stated, what was no doubt true, that they were apprised of our coming at 12 o'clock the previous night. Several interesting letters were found in the deserted houses. One "true woman," though strong Secesh, describes the finding upon her farm of a dead Yankee who had died peacefully upon his blanket, spread in a retired spot. In his pocket were found letters from his mother advising him to be a good boy, and recommending him to put his trust in the God of battles. She states that she went and looked at him, and then came back to the house and had, as she expresses it, a "good old cry" about it.

Another lady, writing from Richmond, inquires all about the battle with a curious minuteness that only a woman could exhibit, and then finishes by saying, "Don't bury any dead Yankee on our farm, for *I don't want to eat bread made from Yankee blood.*" Which of these two women does most honor to the sex?

Several of our dead and also the dead rebels were buried in the rear of the brick house—most impressive ceremonies being performed over them by the eloquent and patriotic Chaplain of the First California Regiment. CHIMA.

Arrest of a Politician for Discouraging Enlistments.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 15.

The first arrest under the recent order of the War Department, is that of JOHN APPLE, a notorious politician. He was arrested for discouraging enlistments, and sent to Washington this afternoon.

FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

The Rebels Still Retreating Beyond the Rapidan.

JACKSON'S ARMY 60,000 STRONG.

Our Forces About to Cross the Rapidan.

SIGEL'S HEADQUARTERS, NEAR RAPIDAN RIVER, Friday, Aug. 15.

The enemy are still reported retreating beyond the Rapidan River, although they have a force on the other side, with guns in position, and a large body of cavalry in the neighborhood, supposed to be merely covering the retreat of the main body.

Gen. MILROY is in the advance, with Gen. BUFORD's and Gen. BAYARD's Cavalry, and some artillery.

The river is easily forded at many points.

It is stated that Stonewall JACKSON's army numbers at least 60,000 men. He has managed to move them all off safely, excepting a few stragglers.

Some of the latter came into our camp last night, and said that almost all the Virginia soldiers would desert, if they thought that they would be well treated.

A Union soldier was found in the woods on Wednesday with his musket-barrel grasped in both hands. The stock was broken off, and eleven dead rebels were lying around him—some with their heads smashed and others bruised in various ways—all dead. This shows with what desperation the Union hero had fought for his life, but without avail. His body was pierced with three bullets.

Many of the enemy's dead were left unburied, while others were only half covered. In many places arms and feet were seen above the earth.

Some thirty-six wounded prisoners, concealed near the battle-field in houses, were brought in to-day.

REPORTS FROM CULPEPPER COURT-HOUSE.

CULPEPPER, Va., Wednesday, Aug. 13.

Yesterday Gen. POPE ordered a reconnoissance in force of the enemy's position in and around Slaughter Mountain, and a large cavalry force, together with two regiments of infantry and a battery and several mountain howitzers, in command of Gen. SIGEL, were pushed forward about noon. On obtaining a view of Mountain Slopes, two regiments of rebel cavalry and a large body of infantry, and, it is believed, some guns, were discovered. When within range, our battery threw several shots and shells into the cavalry, and BUFORD's Cavalry command made a right flank movement at the same time the infantry and some cavalry made a left flank movement. These movements, and the effect of our battery, compelled the enemy to draw behind the mountain on the Orange road. On reaching the mountain it was discovered that the enemy's main body had previously retired by the Orange road, and crossed the Rapidan, and those seen there just before were just the rear guard.

Gen. BUFORD was then detached to make a detour to the right to intercept the rear guard of the enemy, and cut them off; and it is reported this morning (not on official authority, however,) that he penetrated Orange Court House last night, but found that the enemy had retreated to Gordonsville. On passing the location of the enemy's batteries, the effect of our guns of Saturday was astonishing. Many of the shell had hit the very spot where the guns stood and the earth was furrowed with shot. Several dead horses lay scattered about and the trees in the rear were cut down.

We held possession of the ground and this morning an advance has been made by a portion of our main body.

The following are some of the casualties caused by the enemy's shelling our camps on Saturday night, after the arrival of Gen. POPE with reinforcements.

TWELFTH MASSACHUSETTS.

Killed—Capt. Shurtleff.

Wounded—Capts. Ripley and Harman; privates Roach, Conly, O'Donnell, Cowvey and Hatler.

It was this regiment heretofore mentioned as having formed into line of battle, and delivered several volleys upon the enemy's cavalry, when they were charging upon Gens. POPE and BANKS on the right. This undoubtedly saved these Generals from capture or death. The Twelfth had never before been in action, and have been complimented by Gen. POPE for their conduct on this sudden emergency.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH NEW-YORK.

Wounded—John Thomas, Adam Fox, John H. Peck, Milla Beaham, Wm. E. Crane, Jacob Myers, Israel Patterson, James C. Kavanagh.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA.

Wounded—Thomas Firth, Edw. Riley, Ed. Felter—all slightly.

The Eleventh Pennsylvania had three wounded and two missing.

The Ninth New-York State Militia had three killed and two wounded.

THOMPSON's Battery aided COTHRAN's Battery to returning the fire of the rebel batteries, and in shelling the woods where the enemy's infantry were concealed.

Prisoners state that JACKSON supposed the only troops in the rear of the woods were those of BANKS' corps, who were in the fight, and threw a large force over the creek into and through the woods to completely rout us, but the reception he met with compelled a sudden retreat and an abandonment of his midnight enterprise.

Over 700 of our wounded have already been sent to Alexandria and Washington. Among the volunteer Surgeons who have been unremitting in their attentions to the wounded, is the Surgeon-General of the State of Maine. He was opportunely present, and has been confined in the hospital in a professional way from the moment the first wounded were brought into it, until the present moment. Dr. CHAPEL, Medical Director of Gen. WILLIAMS' Division, and the Medical Director of Gen. AUGUR's Division, have shown the greatest ability to meet the emergency.

Gen. BANKS' corps has retired from the front to recuperate, and reorganize the reduced regiments.

Col. DONNELLY still survives, and is personally sensible of all that passes. Not a groan has escaped him from the first, which is characteristic of the man.

Gen. A. S. WILLIAMS, of Gen. BANKS' corps, first division, is military Governor and Supervisor of Railroads and Telegraphs in this place.

CULPEPPER, Wednesday, Aug. 13—10½ P. M.

It is reported that Stonewall JACKSON encamped last night near Orange Court-house, on Baylor's Creek, and also occupied Southwest Mountain.

Gen. POPE's forces have advanced toward Orange.

CULPEPPER, Friday, Aug. 15.

Gen. BUFORD returned to camp yesterday. From the best data obtainable, it is thought that JACKSON's rear line is about four miles back of the Rapidan, while his main point of defence is Gordonsville.

It is also reported that large forces of the enemy now occupy the line of the Central Railroad from Louisa to Charlottesville. From this, it would appear, they have formed a new line of defence, and intend to fight a decisive battle at or near Gordonsville.

Gen. BUFORD took many prisoners, some of whom came out of their hiding-places and voluntarily surrendered. They said they were tired of the war.

Col. DONNELLY died last night.

All is believed to be quiet in front this morning.

EXPERIENCES OF A PRIVATE.

[Extract from a Private Letter.]

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT, ON THE BATTLEFIELD, NEAR CULPEPPER, Tuesday, Aug. 12, 1862.

DEAR BROTHER: I've got into the war at last and a pretty fair specimen, for the first, we have had of it. I cannot give you many particulars; you will get them before we do. On Friday we marched through Culpepper, and camped a few miles from this place. On the next morning we came to within a short distance of this place, where we rested in the road all day, BANKS' corps passing us. The firing commenced about 1 o'clock, and was kept up with a vengeance the whole afternoon. We could see the batteries from where we were, but could tell nothing about the fight.

At sundown we started, and it was a busy scene along the road—ambulances driving back wounded, and crowds with bandaged arms, faces and legs, and, I am sorry to say, a good many that had left the field without a scratch.

Finally the order came for us to advance, and throwing our knapsacks into a cornfield, about a mile from the battle-field, and thus lightened of our loads and at the double-quick, we had hardly time to breathe before the shells began to buzz around us. I could not but laugh to see our fellows dodge and fall down when they heard the balls and shells whiz over our heads—though, at the same time I felt as nervous as any of them. By the time we got here it was dark, except what light the moon gave us, and we were immediately ordered to support a battery, and the first thing we knew we received a volley from the enemy's rifles, and a battery opened on us within a distance of two hundred yards, before we were aware of its existence. They threw their shells over us into a piece of woods to the right, thinking we had taken shelter in them. We fell flat, and their balls passed over us, with the exception of spent grape, which dropped thick amongst us. We had one Captain (SHURTLEFF, Co. D,) killed, and three or four wounded, none mortally. Immediately, two of our batteries opened upon the rebels, and, we have good reason to believe, made great havoc among them. The fight was kept up till near 12 o'clock, when the enemy retired, and we laid down on our arms till morning. We are still in position, not knowing when the ball will open again. During Saturday night SIGEL came in with twenty-five or thirty thousand men, and it is said that BURNSIDE is near us on the left; so we have a pretty good crowd now, but at the battle the rebels had five to one.

There was a cessation of hostilities to-day, to bury the dead. We use a large private house for a hospital, and it is a sickening sight to see our poor soldiers waiting for their turn to have a leg or an arm less. An officer was brought in to-day who had lain on the the field since Saturday, with three balls through his body.

The prisoners that we took say that our batteries, on Saturday night, made sad havoc among them. W.

GEN. HALLECK TO GEN. POPE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 14, 1862.

To Maj.-Gen. Pope:

Your telegram of last evening is most satisfactory, and I congratulate you and your army, and particularly Gen. BANKS and his corps, on your hard-earned but brilliant success against vastly superior numbers. Your troops have covered themselves with glory; and Cedar Mountain will be known in history as one of the great battle-fields of the war.

H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

NEWS FROM NEW-ORLEANS

Arrival of the Steamship Saxon, with Advices to the 5th.

An Important Order from Gen. Butler.

An Assessment of the Secessionists for the Relief of the Suffering Poor.

The steamship *Saxon*, from New-Orleans on the 5th inst., *via* Key West on the 9th, arrived at this port last night. Her advices are two days later.

On the 5th, three steamers arrived at New-Orleans with flour, as follows: *Creole*, 9,000 bbls.; *Roanoke*, 2,760 bbls.; *Blackstone*, 3,186 bbls. and 333 sacks. Total, 14,946 bbls. and 333 sacks—making rising 15,000 bbls.

Gen. BUTLER had issued the following important order, providing for the relief of the destitute poor of the city:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 4, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER No. 55.—It appears that the need of relief to the destitute poor of the city requires more extended measures and greater outlay than have yet been made.

It becomes a question in justice upon whom should this burden fall.

Clearly upon those who have brought this great calamity upon their fellow citizens.

It should not be borne by taxation of the whole municipality, because the middling and working-men have never been heard at the ballot-box, unawed by threats and unmenaced by Thugs and paid assassins of conspirators against peace and good order. Beside, more than the vote which was claimed for secession have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States.

The United States Government does its share when it protects, defends and preserves the people in the enjoyment of law, order and calm quiet.

Those who have brought upon the city this stagnation of business, this desolation of the hearth-stone, this starvation of the poor and helpless, should, as far as they may be able, relieve distresses.

There were two classes whom it would seem peculiarly fit should at first contribute to this end. First, those individuals and corporations who have aided the rebellion with their means; and, second, those who have endeavored to destroy the commercial prosperity of the city, upon which the welfare of its inhabitants depends.

It is brought to the knowledge of the Commanding General that a subscription of $1,250,000 was made by the corporate bodies, business firms and persons whose names are set forth in schedule "A," annexed to this order, and that sum placed in the hands of an illegal body known as the "Committee of Public Safety," for the treasonable purpose of defending the city against the Government of the United States, under whose humane rule the City of New-Orleans had enjoyed such unexampled prosperity, that her warehouses were filled with the trade of all nations who came to share her freedom, to take part in the benefits of her commercial superiority, and thus she was made the representative mart of the world.

The stupidity and wastefulness with which this immense sum was spent was only equalled by the folly which led to its being raised at all. The subscribers to this fund, by this very act, betray their treasonable designs and their ability to pay at least a much smaller tax for the relief of their destitute and starving neighbors.

Schedule "B" is a list of cotton brokers, who, claiming to control that great interest in New-Orleans, to which she is so much indebted for her wealth, published in the newspapers in October, 1861, a manifesto deliberately advising the planters not to bring their produce to the city, a measure which brought ruin at the same time upon the producer and the city.

This act sufficiently testifies the malignity of those traitors as well to the Government as their neighbors, and it is to be regretted that their ability to relieve their fellow-citizens is not equal to their facilities for injuring them.

In taking both these classes to relieve the suffering poor of New-Orleans—yea, even though the needy be the starving wives and children of those in arms at Richmond and elsewhere against the United States—it will be impossible to make a mistake save in having the assessment too easy and the burden too light.

It is therefore ordered—

First—That the sums in schedules annexed, marked "A" and "B," set against the names of the several persons, business firms and corporations therein described, be and hereby are assessed upon each respectively.

Second—That said sums be paid to Lieut. DAVID C. G. FIELD, Financial Clerk, at his office in the Custom-House, on or before Monday, the 11th inst., or that the property of the delinquent be forthwith seized and sold at public auction, to pay the amount, with all necessary charges and expenses, or the party imprisoned till paid.

Third—The money raised by this assessment to be a fund for the purpose of providing employment and food for the deserving poor people of New-Orleans.

By order of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.

R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. G.

[Lieut. FIELD may be found in the room formerly occupied by the Navy Agent.]

SCHEDULE A.

List of Subscribers to the Million and a Quarter Loan placed in the hands of the Committee of Public Safety for the defence of New-Orleans against the United States, and expended by them some $38,000.

	Sums subscribed to aid traitors against the U. States.	Sums assessed to relieve the poor by the United States.
Abat, Generes & Co.	$216,000	$32,500 00
Jonathan Montgomery	40,000	10,000 00
Thos. Sloo, Pres. Sun Ins. Co.	50,000	12,500 00
C. C. Gaines	2,000	500 00
C. C. Gaines & Co.	3,000	750 00
Trustees McDonogh Sch. Fd.	340,000	80,000 00
J. B. Slawson	10,000	2,500 00
S. H. Wood	8,000	1,250 00
Mrs. S. H. Wood	2,000	500 00
Jacques Lange	7,000	1,750 00
Widow W. P. Welham	10,000	2,500 00
Robert Geddes	10,000	2,500 00
Widow Vogel	20,000	5,000 00
L. Levois & Co	10,000	2,500 00
Samuel Harby	14,800	3,700 00
Citizens' Bank of Louisiana	306,400	76,600 00
Gigoel & Jamison	7,500	1,875 00
E. Booth	400	100 00
Edward Chapman	8,000	2,000 00
Thomas Layton	1,000	250 00
D. J. Beagnot	2,000	500 00
B. Dryer & Co	1,000	250 00
W. H. Pierson	3,000	750 00
Samuel Locke	10,000	2,500 00
Hart & Wintz	5,000	1,250 00
Southern Bank	10,000	2,500 00
Richard & Co	10,000	2,500 00
Dr. B. Moss	3,000	750 00
J. & J. C. Davidson	20,000	5,000 00
Dque Lanata	9,000	225 000
H. Samory	1,000	250 00
R. Torney	1,500	375 00
H. D. Maclin	2,500	625 00
J. H. Cohen	3,000	750 00
Mrs. C. A. Slocomb	5,500	1,375 00
Committee of Public Safety	865	216 25
H. Lee	150	37 50
Geo. Zackendrath	200	50 00
Hyde & Goodrich	1,000	250 00
Magee, Horten & George	500	125 00
Samuel Loeb	100	25 00
Valentine Heerman	1,000	250 00
S. S. Bicker	250	62 50
John M. Demarest	100	25 00
Thomas O'Donnell	50	12 50
Mrs. B. V. McMahon	50	12 50
W. H. Letchford	1,000	250 00
O. F. Thieseman	50	12 50
Frederick Bauer	725	181 25
John Rickerson	250	62 50
McSies, Value & Co	1,000	250 00
Jacob Zoelly	1,000	250 00
T. Lafon	500	125 00
E. Creswell	100	25 00
H. H. O'Meellie	50	12 50
Joseph Field	1,000	250 00
Jules Done D. Amanon	150	37 50
John Farrell	156	37 50
D. H. Holmes	2,000	625 00
S. P. Lamon	350	75 00
Fanny Hollander	100	25 00
J. W. Stanton & Co	500	125 00
John A. Randolph	500	125 00
Harriet Morgan	775	43 75
Rachel Morgan	125	31 25
Sarah Morgan	175	43 75
Elizabeth Morgan	150	37 50
Mary M. Morgan	50	12 50
Margaret Harrod	50	12 50
Davis Brothers	200	50 00
Trustees Finke Asylum Fund	55,000	13,750 00
William Massey	300	75 00
F. Lagay	25	6 25
John J. Adams	1,000	250 00
A. W. Beswerth	600	150 00
Chas. Briggs	100	25 00
J. A. Lum & Co	150	37 50
Chas. Loeffler	200	50 00
Geo. C. Brower	50	12 50
Patrick Howard	25	6 25
Geo. Clamman	50	12 50
H. H. Heddea	500	125 00
James Goran	100	25 00
Biscoe & Simms	500	122 00
B. G. Young	150	37 50
D. A. Bruea	125	31 25
Mme. Ve. H. Chretreu	200	50 00
Henderson & Gaines	1,000	250 00
J. S. Aitkens	250	62 50
W. O. Denegre	1,000	250 00
J. C. McLellan	200	50 00
Mrs. C. F. Snowden	50	13 50
Louisiana State Bank	7,500	1,875 00
Bank of America	5,000	1,250 00
Geo. D. E. Twiggs	1,000	250 00
Jean Fetli	13,125	3,231 25
Total	$1,250,865	$312,716 25

SCHEDULE B.

List of Cotton Brokers of New-Orleans who published in the Crescent, in October last, a Card advising Planters not to send Produce to New-Orleans, in order to induce Foreign Intervention in behalf of the Rebellion.

	Sums assessed to relieve the starving poor by the United States.		Sums assessed to relieve the starving poor by the United States.
Hewitt, Norton, & Co.	$500	J. W. Chamblin & Co.	$250
West & Villere	250	A. D. Henkel & Co.	100
B. E. Belknap	100	R. Yeatman	100
Brander, Chamblin & Co.	500	Broadwell & Haynes	100
Lewis & Oglesby	100	Moore & Browder	250
W. A. Johnson & Co.	250	R. W. Estlin & Co.	500
Carroll, Hoy & Co.	500	Lane & Salter	100
Farley, Jurey & Co.	500	S. O. Nelson & Co.	500
W. Cox & Co	500	Campbell & Strong	250
James M. Putnam	100	Patton & Finney	100
A. Levi & Co.	250	Fellowes & Co.	500
Montgomery & Hall	100	Payne, Huntington & Co.	500
Bellecq, Noblom & Co.	250	T. H. & J. M. Allen & Co.	500
Abat & Cushman	100	F. B. Ernest	100
Holloway & Lonsdale	100	Edward Pillsbory	100
Geo. S. Mandeville	250	Foley, Avery & Co.	500
Bell & Beuligny	250	Roaser, Prothro & Co.	250
Richard Nugent & Co.	500	Henderson, Terry & Co.	100
A. Miltenberger & Co.	250	Bradley, Wilson & Co.	500
Geo. Connelly & Co.	500	West, Renshaw & Cammack	500
J. & J. Cromwell	500	John Williams & Co.	250
Moses Greenwood	100	Tarlton, Whiting & Co.	250
A. Hillay & Co.	500	Bartley, Johnson & Co.	500
Scrugga, Donnegan & Co.	100	Hayes, Gairverse & Co.	100
Hughes, Hyllested & Co.	500	Frierson, Conway & Co.	100
W. & D. Urquhart	500	Green & Crump	250
Phelps & Jones	100	R. Mellhenny	250
John T. Hardie & Co.	500	Davis, Jenkins & Co.	500
Hawkins & Norwood	100	Kirkpatriek & Co.	100
Walker & Snyder	500	McFarland & Barksdale	500
Gillis & Ferguson	250	T. Henderson & Peale	500
J. B. Gribble & Co.	100	Wood & Low	500
Walker & Co.	100	Gallagher & Dyer	100
John L. Lee	250	Pritchard & Flower	500
P. H. Skinwith	100	Stuart N. James	100
Knox & Higgins	100	Thornhill & Co.	500
J. J. Person & Co.	250	Ar. Miltenberger	500
Battle, Noble & Co.	500	Gladden & Seixas	100
R. C. Cummings & Co.	500	J. W. Burbridge & Co.	500
Montgomery & White	500	Friedlander and Gerson	250
Wright & Allen	500	Warren & Crawford	100
Robt. L. Adams & Co.	500	Perkins & Co.	500
Horrell, Gayle & Co.	250	Cutter & Harrison	100
John Watt & Co.	500	Nixon & Co	500
Rotchford, Brown & Co.	500	Copes & Phelps	250
M. D. Cooper	500	Gilfen, Smedes & Co.	500
Smith & Johnson	100		
James Bankhead	100		
McLemore, Rayburn & Co	250		
Total			$27,200

Arrivals in the City.

G. V. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, accompanied by Lieut. Worden, late of the *Monitor*, arrived from Washington yesterday morning at the Astor, and left in the afternoon for Boston.

Commodore Ringgold, of the U. S. frigate *Sabine*; Paymaster Cranmer Burt and C. H. Cushman, of the U. S. Navy, are at the Astor House.

Gen. J. S. Brown, of the U. S. V.; Col. McReynolds, of the First U. S. Cavalry; Col. J. M. Warner, of the U. S. A.; Col. Matheson, from Harrison's Landing, and Capt. Earle, of the U. S. A., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. H. G. Wright, of Massachusetts; Dr. Barlow, of the U. S. A., and Capt. A. Blair, of the U. S. A., are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Maj. Halsey, Surgeon Childe and Paymaster Thompson, of the United States Navy, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Lieut. Schoonmaker, of the United States Navy, and Capt. W. Lea, from Montreal, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Mrs. Gen. Viele and family, of New-York, and Charles Mackay, from Staten Island, are at the New-York Hotel.

Twelve Persons Drowned.

DETROIT, Friday, Aug. 15.

The schooner *Creole*, with a cargo of iron ore, collided with the steamer *Illinois*, in Lake Superior, and sunk. Capt. MCADAM, his wife and mother, and nine of the crew, were lost. The vessel is a total loss

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

How Gen. Stuart "Surrounded" Gen. McClellan's Army.

STATE OF CROPS IN THE SOUTH.

A Remonstrance Against the Conscript Law.

SPIRIT OF THE RICHMOND PRESS.

GEN. STUART IN THE REAR OF GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE EXPLOIT.

HEADQUARTERS, CAV. BRIGADE, D. N. V., June 17, 1862.

GENERAL: In compliance with your written instructions, I undertook an expedition to the vicinity of the enemy's lines, on the Pamunkey, with about twelve hundred cavalry and a section of the Stuart Horse Artillery. The cavalry was composed of portions of the First, Fourth and Ninth Virginia Cavalry, (the second named having no field officer present,) was, for the time being, divided between the first and last mentioned, commanded respectively by Col. FITZ. LEE and Col. W. H. FITZHUGH LEE,) also, two companies of the Jeff. Davis Legion, commanded by Lieut.-Col. W. T. MARTIN; the section of artillery being commanded by First Lieut. JAS. BRANCH.

Although the expedition was prosecuted further than was at first contemplated in your instructions, I feel assured that the considerations which actuated me will convince you that I did not depart from their spirit, and that the boldness developed in the subsequent direction of the march was the quintessence of prudence. The destination of the expedition was kept a profound secret, (as essential to success,) and was known to my command only as the actual march developed it.

The force was quietly concentrated beyond the Chickahominy, near Kilby's Station, on the Richmond, Fredericksburgh and Potomac Railroad, and moved thence parallel to and to the left of that road. Scouts were kept far to the right to conceal the enemy's whereabouts, and advanced guard, flankers and rear guard to secure our column against surprise. I purposely directed my first day's march toward Louisa, so as to favor the idea of reinforcing JACKSON, and camped just opposite Hanover Court-house, on the Southanna Bridge (R. F. and P. Railroad,) 28 miles from Richmond. Our noiseless bivouac was broken early next morning, and without flag or bugle sound we resumed our march, none but one knew whither. I, however, immediately took occasion to make known my instructions and plans confidentially to the regimental commanders, so as to secure an intelligent action and coöperation in whatever might occur. Scouts had returned indicating no serious obstruction to my march from that to Old Church, directly in rear of, and on the overland avenue of communication to New Bridge and vicinity.

I proceeded, therefore, *viâ* Hanover Court-house, upon the route to Old Church. Upon reaching the vicinity of Hanover Court-house, I found it in possession of the enemy; but very little could be ascertained about the strength and nature of his force. I therefore sent Col.

distance as the front, but the duties of rear-guard devolving upon the Jeff. Davis Legion, with the howitzer attached, its conduct was intrusted to its commander, Lieut.-Col. MARSHALL, in whose judgment and skill I had entire confidence. He was not attacked, but at one time the enemy appeared in his rear, bearing a flag of truce, and the party, twenty-five in number, bearing it, actually surrendered to his rear-guard, so great was the consternation produced by our march. An Assistant-Surgeon was also taken: he was *en route*, and not in charge of the sick. Upon arriving opposite Garlick's, I ordered a squadron from the Ninth Virginia Cavalry to destroy whatever could be found at the landing on the Pamunkey. Two transports, loaded with stores, and a large number of wagons were here burnt, and the squadron rejoined the column with a number of prisoners, horses and mules. A squadron of the First Virginia Cavalry (HAMPTON'S) assisted in this destruction.

A few picked men, including my Aids, BURKE, FARLEY and MARSHALL, were pushed forward rapidly to Tunstall's to cut the wires, and secure the depot. Five companies of cavalry, escorting large wagon trains, were in sight, and seemed at first disposed to dispute our progress, but the sight of our column, led by Lee of the Ninth, boldly advancing, to the combat, was enough. Content with a distant view, they fled, leaving their train in our hands. The party that reached the railroad at Tunstall's surprised the guard at the depot, fifteen or twenty infantry, captured them without their firing a gun, and set about obstructing the railroad, but before it could be thoroughly done, and just as the head of our column reached it, a train of cars came thundering down from the "grand army." It had troops on board, and we prepared to attack it. The train swept off the obstructions without being thrown from the track, but our fire, delivered at only a few rods distance, either killed or caused to feign death every one on board, the engineer being one of the first victims, from the unerring fire of Capt. FARLEY. It is fair to presume that a serious collision took place on its arrival at the White House, for it made extraordinary speed in that direction.

The railroad bridge over Black Creek was fired under the direction of Lieut. BURKE, and it being now dark, the burning of the immense wagon train, and the extricating of the teams, involved much labor and delay, and illuminated the country for miles. The roads at this point were far worse than ours, and the artillery had much difficulty in passing. Our march was finally continued by bright moonlight to Talleysville, where we halted three and a half hours for the column to close up. At this point we passed a large hospital, of one hundred and fifty patients. I deemed it proper not to molest the surgeons and attendants in charge.

At 10 o'clock at night the march was continued, without incident, under the most favorable auspices, to Forge Bridge (eight miles) over the Chickahominy, where we arrived just at daylight. LEE, of the Ninth, by personal experiment, having found the stream not fordable, axes were sent for, and every means taken to overcome the difficulties by improvised bridges and swimming. I immediately dispatched to you information of my situation, and asked for the diversion already referred to. The progress in crossing was very slow at the point chosen, just above Forge Bridge, and learning that, at the bridge proper, enough of the *débris* of the old bridge remained to facilitate the construction of another—materials for which were after ward afforded by a large warehouse adjacent—I moved to that point at once.

Lieut. RANSOM BERRY, who in every sphere has rendered most valuable service, and deserves the highest consideration at the hands of the Government, set to work with a party to construct a bridge. A foot-bridge was soon improvised, and the horses were crossed over as rapidly as possible by swimming. BERRY'S work proceeded like magic; in three hours it was ready to bear artillery and cavalry, and as half of the latter had not yet crossed, the bridge enabled the whole to reach the other bank by 1 o'clock P. M. Another branch of the Chickahominy, still further on, was with difficulty forded, and the march was continued without interruption toward Richmond.

Having passed the point of danger, I left the column with Col. LEE, of the First, and rode on to report to you, reaching your headquarters at daylight next morning. Returning to my command soon after, the prisoners, one hundred and sixty-five in number, were transferred to the proper authority; two hundred and sixty mules and horses captured, with more or less harness, were transferred to the Quartermaster Department of the different regiments, and the commands were sent to their respective camps. The number of captured arms has not been, as yet, accurately ascertained. A pole was broken, which obliged us to abandon a limber this side of the Chickahominy.

The success attending this expedition will no doubt cause 10,000 or 15,000 men to be detached from the enemy's main body to guard his communications, besides accomplishing the destruction of millions of dollars' worth of property, and the interruption, for a time, of his railroad communications. The three commanders, the two LEES and MARTIN, exhibited the characteristics of skillful commanders, keeping their commands well in hand, and managing them with skill and good judgment, which proved them worthy of a higher trust. Their brave men behaved with coolness and intrepidity in danger, unswerving resolution before difficulties, and stood unappalled before the rushing torrents of the Chickahominy, with the probability of an enemy at their heels, armed with the fury of a tigress robbed of her whelps. The perfect order and systematic disposition for crossing, maintained throughout the passage, insured its success, and rendered it the crowning feature of a successful expedition.

I hope, General, that your sense of delicacy, so manifest on former occasions, will not prompt you to award to the two LEES, (you son and nephew,) less than their full measure of praise. Embalmed in the hearts and affections of their regiments, tried on many occasions requiring coolness, decision and bravery, everywhere present to animate, direct and control, they held their regiments in their grasp, and proved themselves brilliant cavalry leaders.

The discipline maintained by Lieut.-Col. MARTIN in his command, and referred to in his report, is especially worthy of notice, as also his reference to the energy displayed by First Lieut. JAMES BREATHED, of the Stuart Horse Artillery.

I am most of all indebted to First-Lieut. D. A. TIMBERLAKE, Corporal TURNER DONWELL, and private J. A. TIMBERLAKE, Fourth Virginia Cavalry, Second-Lieut. JAS. B. CHRISTIAN, and private R. E. FRAT, Third Virginia Cavalry, who were ever in advance, and without whose thorough knowledge of the country and valuable assistance rendered, I could have effected nothing. Assistant Surgeon J. D. FONTAINE, Fourth Virginia Cavalry, (the enemy giving him little to do in his profession,) was bold and indefatigable in reconnoissance, and was particularly active in his efforts to complete the Brigade. Capt. HEROS VON BORCKE, a Prussian cavalry officer, who lately ran the blockade, assigned me by the Honorable Secretary of War, joined in the charge of the first squadron in gallant style, and subsequently by his energy, skill, and activity, won the praise and admiration of all.

To my Staff present my thanks are especially due for the diligent performace of the duties assigned them. They were as follows:

First Lieut. JOHN ESTEN COOK, Ordnance Officer, (my principal staff officer for the occasion,) First Lieut. C. DABNEY, A. D. C., Rev. MR. LANDSTREET, Capts. FARLEY, TOWLES, FITZHUGH and MOSBY, rendered conspicuous and gallant service during the whole expedition.

My escort, under Corporal HAGAN, are entitled individually to my thanks for their zeal and devotion to duty, particularly privates CARSON, of the Jeff. Davis Legion, and PERSON, of the Fourth Virginia Cavalry.

Herewith are submitted the reports of subordinate commanders, marked A, B and C, and a map, D, showing my route, and papers E, containing recommendations for promotion, and F, containing congratulatory orders published to the command upon its return. I have the honor to be, General, your obedient servant, J. E. B. STUART,
Brigadier-General Commanding Cavalry.
Gen. R. E. LEE, Commanding D. N. Virginia.

CROPS IN THE SOUTH.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

One of the leading merchants of Richmond, now in the South, furnishes us with the following very interesting letter. It is dated at Vicksburgh, Miss., and reaches us a few days ago. The writer says:

"One of the severest drouths that ever afflicted this region of country, has at last culminated in rain. Yes, it rains at length—a good old-fashioned Summer rain—worth millions in dollars to the country. As I passed through South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, my breast swelled with emotion, as my sight was regaled with fields of waving corn, where lately bloomed the kingly staple of the South. Last year I made a similar tour of these States, and saw immense fields of cotton, but no corn, save a few little patches for plantation use. But now the reverse is the case—a little patch of cotton and a big field of corn. Had the rain fallen a little earlier, it is no exaggeration to say that corn would have to go begging in our markets for a purchaser. As it is, we shall have a superabundant crop. No fears need be entertained as to our ability to feed the armies of the Confederacy.

The planters, with rare unanimity, have installed John Barleycorn, and dethroned King Cotton. A greater self-sacrifice on the altar of country was never before required of any people. When the new crop is gathered and added to the old, we may, with tolerable correctness, estimate the whole number of bales at six millions less, two millions supposed to have been already destroyed—or, in round numbers, ready for shipment, four million bales. After our ports shall have been opened, or rather the hearts of our people, it will take from three to six months before supplies will reach their places of destination. Who can form a proper notion of the distress which must overtake the great industrial interests of the world in the meantime. Many, very many, on this side of the Atlantic have seen the seeds sown of a mighty revolution in all the great commercial centres of Europe. There was a time for action—resolute, decisive action—on the part of the great Powers. There was a time when the statesmen of England and France, had they been bold and farseeing, might have prevented this desolating war. It is now too late to save themselves or to save us. England will be as impotent now, to arrest this revolution, as she was to arrest the great revolution begun in France, and which cost her millions of lives and money and a twenty years' fruitless struggle. Europe may now escape revolution, but must accept the gage of battle that will be thrown in the teeth of the United States. She cannot avoid it; she may postpone, but cannot avoid. Time will tell. In her womb are many events, the delivery of which will startle the curious.

It may be reserved for the nineteenth century to witness one of the profoundest revolutions of modern times. It would argue weakness of intellect to suppose that the trade of America, once cut off from the outer world, should not have a powerful influence for evil wherever it had hitherto extended. Our commerce is so interwoven with the commerce of other countries that its interruption, or the turning channels produces [illegible] the most ruinous calculations. If wars [illegible] commerce must go unrestricted. [illegible] who love by fight, but not by peace, close the regular channels of trade. The laws of nations must be altered in this respect. A blockade is a barbarism, and sooner or later must be repudiated by the enlightened statesmen of the nineteenth century. Before I shall close I shall make a few more reflections on the wonderful feats of the *Arkansas*, exhibited before an admiring audience.

The *Merrimac* has been decidedly eclipsed. She fought no such fight as the *Arkansas* did. For hardihood and daring, Mississippians may challenge the world. They don't know how to surrender, and refuse to learn. The action of Gov. PETTUS, of this State, is worthy of high praise. When military men were averse to fortifying Vicksburgh—when the citizens, in their despondent mood, were about to flee to the swamps before the victorious tread of the oppressor, and there watch and wait the opportune moment to strike a blow for their liberties—Gov. PETTUS came forward and insisted that Vicksburgh should be defended to the death.

Jackson-like, he was not afraid of assuming the responsibility, and never stopped to inquire the probability of a defeat. It is well known that Gens. BEAUREGARD and LOVELL were opposed to making a defence at Vicksburgh. But, fortunately, Mississippi has a Governor, who, like her sons, does not know how to surrender, and refuses to learn. This bull-dog courage and strong common sense of the Executive have, by general admission, saved the State of Mississippi from temporary occupation by a bloated soldiery. Nay, this timely action has saved the great Valley of the Mississippi, and given our arms confidence all over the country. It has inspirited the legions of this State wherever their standards are borne in the face of a common enemy.

Little Vicksburgh has been much battered by the shots of the enemy's gunboats: and yet it is surprising how little damage it has sustained from such an incessant rain of missiles. There is more sound and fury in these terrific bombardments than harm. Don't be frightened when the gunboats make their appearance before Richmond. They are as terrific and as harmless as a thunder storm. C. M. W.

A REMONSTRANCE AGAINST THE CONSCRIPT LAW.

Some of the Richmond papers publish a curious document, entitled "The Petition of Certain Non-Conscripts Respectfully Presented to the Confederate States Congress." It opens thus:

To the Speaker and Members of Congress of the Confederate States of America: Your petitioners respectfully represent that they are all over the age of thirty-five years, or under the age of eighteen years. They were all "enrolled in the military service of the Confederate States" *previous* to the 16th day of April, 1862, the date of the Conscript act. Some of your petitioners belong to companies mustered and received into the service for twelve months, some of whom reënlisted for the war previous to the 16th day of April, 1862, and others who have not reënlisted; some who have received the bounty money, and others who have not received it. Most of your petitioners had, under the call of their respective States, and the President of the Confederate States, enlisted for "three years or the war," previous to the 16th of April, 1862.

Your petitioners are from the different States of the Confederacy—some of them over 50 years old, others under 17 years of age. At the different periods of their enlistment the prospects of the army of the Confederacy were darkened and being overshadowed by a series of mishaps, blunders, and military misadventures. The cause so dear to every true and brave Southron was, to all outward appearances, waning, and needed renewed energies and unmistakable popular manifestations of personal bravery and individual sacrifices.

The petitioners then proceed to detail the steps successively taken by the Confederate Congress in raising an army. They say:

"On the 15th day of April, 1862, the Conscript Act became a law. The will of your honorable body, as made known in that law, by terms too plain to be mistaken, and too imperious to be lightly disregarded, annulled all previous contracts made by volunteers, and, by explicit terms of *coercive legislation*, made men under the age of thirty-five years and over eighteen years soldiers *for the war*, or until they attained the age of thirty-five years—thus drawing, as with 'the hook of steel,' every male citizen within the prescribed ages (with a few excepted cases) immediately and entirely from the control of State action, and placed them at the disposal of the President *during the war*. This law, had it been unqualified and unaccompanied by a reciprocating return to the body of society, and under the control of the different States, (that class then in the army, represented by your petitioners,) could never have been sanctioned by the States."

This law, they state, was so qualified, subsequently, that those who had previously enlisted should be discharged on July 16, 1862; but the Secretary of War issued a general order revoking this, and the remonstrance proceeds:

"Your petitioners are advised that the rights, privileges and immunities vested in them by virtue of the proviso to the said act are full and complete, attended by no conditions, and restrained by no qualifications; and that these rights admit of no intermediate and counteracting restrictions, either from the Executive or Ministerial Department of the Government. They aver, most respectfully, that any interpolating or retractive orders, whether by the Chief Magistrate or any one or more of his subordinate functionaries, is in law (however they may temporarily act on your petitioners) unavailing, null and void. But they are advised that, as there is in operation no judicial process by which they could test this matter, as a class, their only legitimate means of redress is through your honorable body.

There can be no doubt that *all* laws passed by Congress are *supreme*, and challenge the *obedient acquiescence* of the President and every Department of the Government, until they are repealed or pronounced unconstitutional by a competent judicial tribunal. But any violation of any one or more of such laws by any Department of the Government is not less culpable than a similar violation by any other member of society.

The reason, spirit and intention of the law in question, as well as its words, context and subject-matter, are plain and unmistakable. There is no point, no word, no object, no purpose, which is not fairly and plainly set forth. The question then presents itself, painful, serious and vital, shall the law prevail, or shall the intervening, unauthorized interpolation of the Secretary at War prevail? Shall an army order revoke a soleman act of Congress? Shall Congress or the Executive rule the people, control the army, and legislate for the country? Have we a Constitutional Government, with specific powers granted, beyond which no Department of the Government shall pass, or have we an unlimited Government, dependent only on Executive will or Ministerial caprice? *Are the people free, or is the Executive supreme?*

These are no idle questions. They are solemnly propounded, and merit a solemn response. It was legislative encroachments and Executive usurpations which destroyed the Union, never to be restored. Shall the Southern States, confederated, yield the same destroying element of self-destruction? The answer which your honorable body may see fit to give will descend with its weighy consequences to posterity. The voice of history is not less potent in its warnings against Executive assumption or ministerial abuse of power than the hopes of the future are dependent on your response.

In view of the dangers which beset the country, your petitioners cannot better conclude their appeal than by adopting the significant language uttered by PATRICK HENRY, in the Virginia Convention, on the 7th January, 1788, when he exclaimed: 'The real rock of political salvation is self-love, perpetuated from age to age in every human breast, and manifested in every human action. When the Commons of England, in the manly language which became freemen, said to their King, "YOU ARE OUR SERVANT," then was the Temple of Liberty complete.'

It is with no view of avoiding danger, or shunning responsibilities, that your petitioners ask their discharge. Their hearts, hopes, energies, are all enlisted in this war. They had rather lose all and perish themselves, than fail to maintain the cardinal principle on which this war turns. They will never yield to an insolent foreign foe, or succumb to any power which seeks to subvert the inherent rights of the States, or to destroy the individual liberty of the free-born citizen. Feeling that in this order of revocation, (General Order, No. 46,) not only their rights, but the rights of the people, and the legitimate powers and functions of Congress, are invaded and endangered, they seek the proper remedy; should their services be needed, they, and all they have, will be freely offered up on the altar of constitutional liberty. But they are not prepared to yield a silent submission to the violation of their rights, or the subversion of the vested immunities, when their *title papers are derived from your honorable body.*

Your petitioners respectfully ask, that they may be fully heard before your honorable body, through their counsel. THE PETITIONERS.

By their counsel, JOHN H. GILMER.
RICHMOND, Aug. 8, 1362."

IMPRESSMENT OF SLAVES.

Some days ago, says the Macon *Telegraph*, the citizens of Lee County held a public meeting in reference to negro impressment, at which they appointed Mr. C. M. IRVIN to correspond with the War Department by telegraph, and ascertain if the impressment had been authorized and required by the Secretary of War. If it had, they resolved, like good citizens, to acquiesce in the requisition; if not, they determined not to surrender their negroes. In pursuance of his mission, Mr. IRVIN came to Macon, and the correspondence ensued which is published below:

To the Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

Brig.-Gen. MERCER has issued an order, impressing twenty per cent. of the male slaves throughout the State. Is that order authorized by the Department? If so, we acquiesce. Otherwise, we resist.

C. M. IRVIN, for the citizens of Lee County.

RICHMOND, 5th.—Mr. C. M. IRVIN: Gen. MERCER has not communicated with this Department in reference to impressment, nor has any authority to make impressment been asked for or granted.

G. W. RANDOLPH, Secretary of War.

THE MURDER OF GEN. CASWELL.

The Knoxville *Register*, of the 7th inst., gives but few additional particulars in regard to the murder of Gen. WM. R. CASWELL, which took place on Thursday night, near his residence some six miles east of Knoxville. His servants report that they saw him struggling with some one in the yard, but before they could reach him life was extinct, and the murderer fled. Immediately upon the receipt of the intelligence in Knoxville, a party of citizens mounted horses, and started out to scour the country in search of the assassin.

The General was in Knoxville on the morning of the murder, and interchanged greetings with numerous friends.

Gen. CASWELL was a distinguished soldier, having served through the Mexican campaign. He was one of the earliest in Knoxville to embrace the cause of the South on the breaking out of the war. He was appointed by Gov. HARRIS a Brigadier-General in the State service, and commanded the forces rendezvoused at Knoxville until they were turned over to the Confederate Government, when he retired to private life.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

The reported "heavy bagging" in East Tennessee has dwindled down to rather a small affair comparatively. The latest accounts are published under the telegraphic head. The Knoxville *Register* of the 8th contains the following official dispatch;

NEAR TAZEWELL, Aug. 6—1 P. M.

Maj. H. L. CLAY, A. A. G.: I shall not need the services of Gen. LEADBETTER. After a gallant engagement of four hours we have routed the enemy, and they are in full retreat to their strongholds.

C. L. STEVENSON, Brigadier-General.

RAILROAD COLLISIONS.

A serious collision occurred on last Friday morning, on the Alabama and Florida Railroad, below Greenville, by which two were killed and 42 wounded, three of whom have since died. On the same day a collision occurred on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, above Enterprise, Miss.; damage not known; and, on Monday, another collision took place on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, above Citronville, Ala. The last was very serious, one train running into the rear end of another, cutting in two a car filled with soldiers, a number of whom were killed and wounded.

THE GALLANT ZARVONA.

The Charleston *Courier* publishes a letter from Col. ZARVONA, now in prison at Fort Lafayette, to President DAVIS. One of the exchanged prisoners brought it.

FORT LAFAYETTE, U. S. A., Monday, May 4, 1862.
To His Excellency the President, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: I suffer so much from the cruel treatment I am subjected to, that it is right you should know of it. I write this on a piece of paper which fortune has placed in my way, and it may reach you.

I have been a prisoner nearly ten months. I have never been treated as a prisoner of war. I am now in a casemate, under military confinement. I am not allowed, even for a moment, to go out. All verbal or written communication with friends prohibited. Writing material, paper, books, even my *razor*, has been taken from me. The United States Government refuse to exchange or parole me. The only reason that I can get from any one is, that I am dangerous.

You may not know of me. Please refer to Gov. LETCHER. Respectfully, ZARVONA.

MILITARY ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, Aug. 6, 1862.

[EXTRACT.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 56.—Military Commanders have no authority to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus;* nor does Martial law, when declared by the President, under act of Congress, justify the arbitrary establishment of the price of commodities in the trade of the citizens of the Confederate States.

II. Necessity alone can warrant the impressment of private property for public use, and wherever the required supplies can be obtained by the consent of the owners, at fair rates and without hazardous delay, the military authorities will abstain from the harsh proceeding of impressment.

III. Paragraph V, General Orders No. 38, Current Series, is hereby revoked; and all discharges will hereafter be made under the 11th article of War and General Order No. 26, Current Series. By order.

(Signed,) S. COOPER.
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, Aug. 6, 1862.

EXTRACT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 182.—II. Officers in command of troops will be held pecuniarily responsible for damage done to private property by those under them. The amount due for such damages will be deducted from their pay. Persons sustaining losses at the hands of soldiers will endeavor to ascertain the name of the wrong-doer and the regiment to which he belongs, and report the same at the headquarters of the Department of Henrico.

The want of discipline in the army has, in many instances, engendered a reckless disregard of the rights of citizens which will not be longer tolerated. By command of the Secretary of War.

JOHN WITHERS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF HENRICO,
RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 1, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 118.—III. The obtaining of substitutes through the medium of agents is strictly forbidden. When such agents are employed, the principal, the substitute and the agent will be impressed into the military service, and the money paid for the substitute and as a reward to the agent will be confiscated to the Government. The offenders will also be subjected to such other punishment as may be imposed by a Court-martial.

By order of Brig.-Gen. JOHN H. WINDER,
Commanding Department, &c.
L. R. PAGE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,
CHAFFIN'S FARM, Aug. 2, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 258.—At the suggestion of Maj.-Gen. J. LONGSTREET, commanding this division, it is ordered that all paroled officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the Twentieth, Forty-sixth and Fifty-ninth Regiments Virginia Volunteers, assigned to this brigade, report immediately, in person, to these headquarters. By the time they join their regiments, a regular exchange will, in all probability, have been made.

By order, Brig.-Gen. HENRY A. WISE.
JAMES H. PEARCE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

GEN. POPE.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 9.

The subject of this notice was born of respectable parentage. He is the son, we believe, of the late WARDEN POPE, of Louisville, and is related to the highly respectable family of the same name in Virginia. He was educated at West Point, where he graduated about twenty years ago. Boys always give some evidence of what they are destined to be, while at school. A good boy—a boy of whom his schoolmates are fond—is almost sure to turn out a good man, and the reverse. "The boy," it has been truly said, "is father to the man." POPE was distinguished at the academy as the most shameless liar and the most inordinate braggart that had ever darkened the doors of that institution.

His lies were of the most offensive character; they were all about himself and his own exploits. He was the Bobadil of the school, with all the insolence, all the swagger, all the lying, and a double share of the cowardice attached to that respectable character. He had every disposition in the world to be a tyrant, and would have been had it not been for his timidity. He graduated, by some means or other, and became notorious at all the posts where he was stationed. To his school-boy accomplishments of lying and bullying he now added the graver character of a finished swindler. Few were the tradesmen within reach of the several posts at which he was stationed, who had not good reason to acknowledge his superior genius in this last-named avocation. That trait which we have mentioned as having been suppressed by fear at the Academy, began now to appear in full vigor. He durst not attempt to play the tyrant at school, because he was among his equals, and they might call him to account.

* * * How he got his present command is better understood. LINCOLN wanted a tiger to suck blood, and he got him. He wanted a man to gain victories on paper, and POPE has just proved himself to be that man. His report to HALLECK, that he had captured 15,000 of BEAUREGARD'S army, and 20,000 stand of arms, when he had not taken a man or a musket, stands alone in the history of lying. It left him without a rival in that respectable art. He distanced Munchausen and all other professors. It was "Eclipse first and the rest nowhere." According to the caustic observation of the London *Times*, Secretary STANTON has no need of armies to gain victories. He can annihilate whole hosts, and capture hundreds of guns, by a single dash of his pen.

POPE was the right man and he put him in the right place. No man so thoroughly understands the art of gaining victories on paper; not even MCCLELLAN or STANTON himself. Of this he has already given a striking proof. A band of his horsemen came to Beaver Dam dépôt—where there was no force—and burnt it. They "skedaddled" as soon as they heard STUART was after them. POPE announced a great victory, in terms sufficiently swelling for Austerlitz or Jena. The Bobadil of the old army, he proclaims that he has seen nothing of his enemies but their backs. We wonder if the gentleman who cowhided him for offering an indignity to a lady was standing with his back to him when he inflicted chastisement!

POPE has cause to tremble for his laurels. He is in a fair way to lose his claim to be called the most execrable scoundrel in North America. He seems to have some suspicion of this, and hence his proclamation announcing his intention to withdraw all protection from property and persons in the country his soldiers overrun. This proclamation is without parallel. It is an open invitation to plunder. It offers a premium for murder—the premium of impunity. We yet hope to see this execrable villain and his lieutenant expiate their crimes on the gallows, in pursuance of the President's proclamation. The fault we find with that document is that it is not sufficiently comprehensive. Why should the mongrel crew who march under the banners of LINCOLN be exempted from punishment? C

THE FIGHTING FORCE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

From the Richmond Whig, Aug. 13.

A writer in the Mobile *Register* furnishes data from which a tolerably correct idea may be obtained of the fighting force of the Confederate States. His figures are derived from the United States census tables of 1840 and 1850, and upon the assumption that the ratio of increase from 1850 to 1860 is as great as that from 1840 to 1850.

The census tables show that, in 1850, the Slave States [illegible] a white male population [illegible] as follows, in round numbers:

Maryland [illegible]	100,000	Louisiana	[illegible]
Virginia	210,000	Texas	[illegible]
North Carolina	[illegible]	Arkansas	[illegible]
South Carolina	65,000	Tennessee	175,000
Georgia	120,000	Kentucky	186,000
Florida	10,000	Missouri	150,000
Alabama	100,000		
Mississippi	70,000	Total	1,470,000

If these States increased as rapidly between 1850 and 1860 as they did between 1840 and 1850, they have a white male population, between the ages of 15 and 50, as follows:

Maryland has	130,000	Mississippi	130,000
Virginia	256,000	Louisiana	145,000
North Carolina	145,000	Texas	80,000
South Carolina	76,000	Arkansas	70,000
Georgia	150,000	Tennessee	200,000
Florida	29,000	Kentucky	236,000
Alabama	130,000	Missouri	280,000
Total			2,030,000

Assuming the census tables to be correct, we now have, in the fourteen Southern States, upward of two millions of white males, between the ages of 15 and 50, and it is idle to talk about conquering them. They are not shopkeepers, tailors, factory-men, button-makers, &c., turned loose upon the world, and forced to enlist from want, but they are used to handling the shot-gun and rifle from the age of twelve.

Grant, however, that this estimate is extravagant. Let us suppose that the ages of 18 and 40 should govern as the limit. Still this would not reduce us to despair; for, by no rule of calculation, could our fighting forces be reduced to one million of men.

This force can be kept in the field as long as the North may assail us, and it will not interfere with our producing or agricultural population. When the present crop are gathered, the South will not again feel any want of food for man or horse. Insubordination among her black population, upon which the North counted so largely, does not exist; our slaves can be safely trusted to the management of the boys under eighteen and the old men, and abundant crops be thus secured while our fighting men are in the field.

Not so with the North. Whenever she puts anything like her military strength in the field she weakens her power to feed her people; and although her white population in 1860 was 19,000,000, against 8,700,000 whites of the South, and though she ought, therefore, to be able to send out two soldiers where we can send one, yet we question much if she can send out her one million as readily as the South can.

The prolongation of this struggle will develop more of the resources of the South than of the North.

KINDNESS TO OUR ENEMIES IS CRUELTY TO OUR FRIENDS.

From the Richmond Whig, Aug. 13.

The recent proclamation by President DAVIS of his purpose to visit upon the *officers* of POPE'S command retaliation for the outrages committed upon our people by his brutal soldiery, has inspired confidence throughout the Confederacy, and stricken with fear the dastards who dread retribution for their atrocities. Whether this proclamation is mere "*brutum fulmen*," or the expression of a real determination to protect our people, awaits practical demonstration. The President has an opportunity afforded him already. Twenty-nine commissioned officers of the ruffian corps have been captured. What will be done with them? The blood of non-combatant citizens butchered, the prayers of women wronged, of age insulted, of plundered communities and desolated districts, appeal to Mr. DAVIS now. If he has the nerve to do his duty, and throw the arm of the Government around the helpless men and women within the enemy's lines who cry to him for mercy and redress, the wavering loyalty of those deserted places will be reanimated, and their devotion to our Confederacy invigorated anew. The enemy, convinced that we are resolute and earnest, will desist from his infernal purpose, or witness the disorganization and desertion of his forces. But, if a timid and misapplied clemency is extended to these instruments of POPE'S policy, then the inhabitants of all the region overrun by the Yankees will curse the imbecility of a Government which lacks the spirit to punish its enemies or to protect its friends. The whole Yankee army is watching with intense solicitude the course which President DAVIS pursues, and, as it is weak or wise, will continue their outrages, or cry for quarter. We invoke the prayers of the people that the Almighty may impart Jacksonian nerve and energy to our Chief Magistrate in this momentous hour, may strengthen his faith if it falters, and hold up his hands and steady his knees if they are feeble, for his duty before him.

THE NORTHERN DRAFT.

From the Richmond Examiner, Aug. 12.

We received last night advices from the North, which, though not so late as that we publish in another column, brings news of an important character. The North has at last settled the question of immediate drafting, and the Secretary of War has issued an order for 600,000 more men, to "crush the rebellion"—200,000 to be raised under the recent call of LINCOLN, and 300,000 more by a draft of the militia. The order appears officially in the Northern papers, but the circumstances under which we issue this morning's paper forbid its publication.

The action of the Government at Washington had created the wildest excitement in the North, and the war-feeling had greatly subsided in its enthusiasm. The opposition to the order was not to be disguised. This order for a draft will cause an immense reaction in the popular mind of the North, and we shall await the next news from the North and Northwest with much interest.

From the Richmond Whig, Aug. 13.

LINCOLN'S Secretary of War has ordered a draft of 300,000 militia to serve for nine months. This is in addition to the 300,000 volunteers previously called for, and, as the latter do not come forward as fast as they are needed, it is ordered that the deficiency among them after the 15th inst. shall be made up by draft. This addition of 600,000 men to the Yankee armies will give them a force of one million. It will be for Congress to determine what legislation is rendered necessary by this fact.

NAVY AND ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Still another reform of considerable importance has been commenced in the United States navy. The era of iron-clads and steamers having rendered obsolete the old sailing vessels, the latter will not be used in this country again in any active capacity worth speaking of. Certain descriptions of transports, schoolships, receiving ships and "guardos" are henceforward to be exclusively sailing craft, the steamers being required for quick movements. Fifteen months ago we had *forty sail* above and including the rank of corvettes on the Naval Register, all propelled by canvas. The following are now the only sailing vessels of the regular navy employed cruising:

	Guns.	Tons.	Where.
Frigate St. Lawrence	50	1,726	Blockade.
Frigate Santee	50	1,726	Galveston.
Corvette Constellation	24	1,452	Mediterranean.
Corvette Portsmouth	22	1,022	Blockade.
Corvette Mallory	22	958	Pacific.
Saratoga	20	882	East Indies.
Vincennes	16	700	
Vandalia	16		
St. Louis	16	700	Mediterranean.
Cyane	16	792	Pacific.

These and the three old storeships (now cruising) are all of the 30 sea-going sailing-ships which constituted more than one-half of our entire naval forces on the 1st of January, 1861. It was the United States that initiated the heavy artillery for ships-of-war—the substitution of steamers for sailing-vessels as flagships—and the heavy screw steam-frigates which were all the "fashion" from 1852 to 1860. The idea of mailing vessels is of American origin—the first iron-clad fight took place in American waters—the first nation to consign the old time-worn sailing-ship to "sinecure" positions is America—and the first country that ever procured 26,000 naval sailors within the space of fifteen months is America.

Yesterday being the anniversary of the birthday of NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, the French frigate in our harbor fired three salutes during the day—one at 8 o'clock A. M., one at noon, and one at sunset. They were returned by Castle William, Fort Columbus, and the receiving-ship *North Carolina*, at the Navy-yard.

It was originally intended to float the *Roanoke* from the Navy-yard to the Novelty Works on the New-York side when she had received two layers of plating. It has been considered best, however, to put on another layer above the water's edge before she is towed across the stream. The work on her is progressing rapidly.

About two hundred and fifty deserters have been taken to Governor's Island since the issue of the order for their arrest. If they continue to come in as numerously as they have done during the last few days, there will soon be a regiment of them there. They will be sent off to the different divisions of the army to which they belong.

The United States Marine corps has been increased to over 3,000 men within the past fifteen months. It consisted of about 1,000 when the war began, and consequently has been trebled since. It is made up of the best men in the service of the United States. There are usually about three-fourths of the rank and file afloat, and the remainder attached to the different Navy-yards. The present distribution of the corps, at the home stations, is nearly as follows:

Station.	Commandant.	No Men.
Washington Garrison	Col. Harris	200
Washington Navy-yard	Maj. Doughty	150
New-York Navy-yard	Maj. Garland	200
Boston Navy-yard		140
Philadelphia Navy-yard	Maj. Zealand	90
Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy-yard		60
Total		840

Besides these, the guards of receiving ships and such vessels as are in commission and anchored off the several stations are frequently seen in the Yards. The marine corps is under the supervision of one Colonel, who has a brevet rank. The present incumbent is Col. JOHN HARRIS, who succeeds Col. HENDERSON, of whom Congress made a Brigadier-General in consideration of distinguished service during the Mexican war. The marine guard of the *New Ironsides* arrived from Washington at Philadelphia on Wednesday evening.

THE WAR AND OUR LEADERS.

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS,

AT THE

CELEBRATION OF WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION,

AT ABINGTON, AUG. 1, 1862.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

I quite agree with the view which Mr. CONWAY takes of the present situation of the country. More than that, I quite agree with the view he takes of the probable future through which we are to be called to walk. I have no hope, as he has not, that the intelligent purpose of our Government will ever find us a way out of this war. I think, if we find any way out of it, we are to stumble out of it by the gradual education of the people, making their own way on a great mass, without leaders. I do not think that anything which we can call *Government* has any *purpose* to get rid of Slavery. On the contrary, I think the present purpose of the Government, so far as it has now a purpose, is to end the war, and save Slavery. *I believe Mr. Lincoln is conducting this war, at present, with the purpose of saving Slavery.* That is his present line of policy, so far as any trustworthy indications of any policy reach us. The Abolitionists are charged with a desire to make this a political war. All civil wars are necessarily political wars—they can hardly be anything else. Mr. LINCOLN is intentionally waging a *political* war. He knows as well as we do at this moment, as well as every man this side of a lunatic hospital knows, that if he wants to save lives and money, the way to end this war is to strike at Slavery. I do not believe that MCCLELLAN himself is mad or idiotic enough to have avoided that idea, even if he has tried to do so. But Gen. MCCLELLAN is waging a political war; so is Mr. LINCOLN. When Gen. BUTLER ordered the women and children to be turned out of the camps at New-Orleans, and one of the Colonels of the Northwest remonstrated, hid himself in his tent, rather than witness the misery which the order occasioned—when the slaveholders came to receive the women and children who were to be turned out of the camps, and the troops actually charged upon them with bayonets to keep them out of the line—Gen. BUTLER knew what he was doing. It was not to save rations, it was not to get rid of individuals; it was to conciliate New-Orleans. It was a political move. When Mr. LINCOLN, by an equivocal declaration, nullifies Gen. HUNTER, he does not do it because he doubts either the justice or the efficiency of HUNTER'S proclamation; he does it because he is afraid of Kentucky on the right hand, and the *Daily Advertiser* on the left. [Laughter.] He has not taken one step since he entered the Presidency that has been a military step, and he could not. A civil war can hardly be anything but a political war. That is, all civil wars are a struggle of opposite ideas, and armies are but the tools. If Mr. LINCOLN believed in the North and in Liberty, he would let our army act on the principles of Liberty. He does not. He believes in the South as the most efficient and vital instrumentality at the present moment, therefore defers to do it. I had a friend who went to Port Royal, went among the negro huts, and saw the pines that were growing between them shattered with shells and cannon balls. He said to the contrabands, "When those balls came, were you here?" "Yes." "Didn't you run?" "No, massa; we knew they were not meant for us." It

The most serious charge I have against that General, the only thing that makes a dim spot upon his honesty—for I believe him as honest as the message of his intellect allows—is this: that while I do not believe that in his heart he trusts McClellan's whit more than I do, from fear of the Border States and Northern conservatism, he keeps him at the head of the army, which loses two thousand men by disease every week, and spends six or seven hundred thousand dollars a day; and if, twenty years hence, he renders up an account of his stewardship to his country, you that live, mark me! will see him confess that this whole Winter he never believed in McClellan's ability. That is the sore spot in the character of an otherwise honest officer, and that is where this fear of conservatism sends him. Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, and Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, put their feet down and say, "Do this, and the Border States leave you." There is not a Republican at the North who will be allowed to say it. Gov. Andrew lisped it once, in his letter to Secretary Stanton, and how few, except the Abolitionists, dared to stand by him, even in Massachusetts! There is no public opinion that would support Mr. Spinner, with a loyal Commonwealth behind him, in making such a speech, once in the Winter, as Garrett Davis made every day with a Commonwealth behind him that has to be held in the Union by the fear of Northern bayonets; and it is because conservatism is bold and Republicanism is coward ["Hear!"] that Abraham Lincoln has to stand where he does to-day. There will be no mystery if this nation goes to pieces. It will be God punishing it according to the measure of its sins. Ten years ago the Whig Party could have educated it, and so postponed or averted this convulsion. It was left to pass on in its career, and the South finds it divided in sentiment, servile in purpose—our soldiers the servants of rebels—our officers, with shoulder straps, on the soil of a rebellious State like Virginia, more sycophantic to the slaveholder who comes to their camp than Wanzer was in the Senate, when Clay threatened him with the lash of Southern insolence, fifteen years ago. If this rebellion cannot shake the North out of her servility, God will keep her inconsistent agitation until He does shake us into a self-respecting, courageous people, fit to govern ourselves. [Applause.] This war will last just long enough to make us over into men, and when it has done this, we shall conquer with as much ease as the lion takes the tiniest animal to his grip. *If Mr. Lincoln could only be awakened to the idea which Mr. Conway has expressed, that God gives him the thunderbolt of Slavery with which to crush the rebellion; that there was never a rebellion arranged by Providence to be put down so easily, so completely, so beneficially as this; that, unlike the aristocracy of France and England, rooting itself underneath the whole surface of society, Slavery almost makes good the prayer of the Roman tyrant—"Would that the people had one neck, and I could cut it"—Mr. Lincoln could only understand this, victory would be easy.* God has massed up Slavery into three hundred thousand hands. He has marked it by the black color, so that the most ignorant cannot err, so that the blindest shall see enough to strike at this central figure which holds the life-blood of the rebellion. [Applause.] Let us do our duty, and feel, however long the war, however fatal and disastrous the experience, that we have left no stone unturned, no word unspoken, which can save a mighty nation from the greatest sufferings God ever inflicted on an age.

My friend says he would say to the tyrants of the Old World, "Come on!" That is a fearful taunt. The collision of two such nations as the England of this side the Atlantic, and the England of the other, would shake the globe. No such war has been known since Christ. Half of all the old wars massed into one would not equal it. We should sweep the commerce of the mightiest commercial nation from the ocean. We should send starvation into Lancashire and Lyons, and she would make our coast a desolation, and send anguish into millions of homes. The ingenuity of one race divided into two nations, that has reached an almost superhuman acuteness, would be all poured into the channel of the bloodiest war; and behind it would be the Saxon determination—which, like that of the bull-dog, its type, will die in the death-grapple before it yields. Old national hate, fresh edged and perpetuated—untold wealth destroyed—millions of lives lost, lives of the most cultivated nations—the progress of the race stopped—chaos come again over the fairest portion of Christendom—fifty million of people, dealing such death-blows across the Atlantic in the nineteenth century—it is a burden which we are to pray God he will not call upon us to bear. *On the contrary, let us hope that Southern success may be so rapid and abundant, that a blow like that which stuns the drunkard into sobriety may stun our Cabinet into vigor, and that nineteen million of people, putting forth their real strength in the right direction, may keep peace outside our borders until we make peace within.* [Loud applause.]

THE WAR AND ITS DUTIES.

Letter from Hon. D. S. Dickinson to the Meeting at Erie, Aug. 4.

Binghamton, Friday, Aug. 1, 1862.

Gentlemen: I have this moment received your esteemed favor, of the 30th ult., inviting me to attend and address a Mass Meeting at Erie, Penn., on the 4th inst., called for the purpose of promoting enlistments and to arouse the people to a sense of the danger which threatens our Constitution and national existence. I regret my inability to comply with your request, for I have a like engagement in this section for Saturday, the 2d, and after this I cannot conveniently reach you in time for the gathering.

My views are, to-day, what they were when this hell-born rebellion assailed the glorious flag of our country's pride and hope at Sumter—that it must be put down without regard to cost or treasure; put down by the strong arm of the Government, sustained by the material power and cheered by the moral energy of a great, free peple; put down upon the theatre it selected for the inauguration of its diabolical treason, the field of blood; and put down, too, by severing the head of the loathsome serpent from its body. It is not a *mere* rebellion or outbreak. It is the result of a dark and malign conspiracy, conceived and prosecuted by a worse combination of evil spirits than assembled at Milton's "Infernal Conference." It will never relax nor yield until it has overthrown the Government or been crushed into the earth beyond hope or prospect of resurrection; and not only to its *overthrow*, but its *annihilation*, should we, as a people, address ourselves.

There can be, there should be, but two parties to this contest in the loyal States. The first, embracing those who, regardless of all other considerations or consequences, will prosecute the war and sustain the Administration, for the purpose of punishing treason and vindicating the supremacy of the Constitution; and the other, those who sympathize with rebellion, and either justify it by open advocacy or lend it aid and comfort and encouragement, by nods and winks, and stolen glances of approbation; by ill-concealed apologies for its course, and by assaults upon the Government for prosecuting a war against it. And in the second division should be classed all of any and every political party, sect or faction, who cannot at such a time, rise above President-making or office-hunting machinery of every description; abstain from partaking of the unclean drippings of the contract Department, or withstand the odor of the sutler's stew-pans.

The rebellion has only had greater power of endurance than was expected, because it has received moral and material aid from abroad, which we did not believe would be extended it. This has enabled it to keep upon its feet longer, and to stagger a little further than we supposed it could; but the satisfaction of terminating its miserable existence will be all the greater when it is done, and the means of our people to strangle it are as ample as their will is resolute. The war is not and should not be waged to advance any cause on earth but that of the Constitution and the Laws. It is not and should not be prosecuted to destroy any interests but those of conspiracy and treason. Its aim and end and chief avowal should be the protection of loyalty and the destruction of rebellion.

But in the pursuit of its purpose the Government must rise to the dignity of the responsibility, and while it extends the protection of the Constitution to those who acknowledge its obligation, should, in dealing with revolt, lay its hand with iron rigor upon every interest which will give it strength or weaken its lawless adversary, and should strike hardest where it will be felt most; should, for the purpose of conquering an early peace, in obedience to the first instincts of self-preservation and the holiest dictates of humanity, whenever it will contribute to these results, immediately or remotely, *condemn* and *confiscate* to its use every species of property of every name and kind, whether animate or inanimate—on two legs or on four. This will give an earnest of the realities of war.

We have not now, nor have we ever had, over about one half men enough in the field to conquer and hold so vast an arena of rebellion; and the occasion is now presented for us to recuity the error, and to embody a force which can practically assert the strength and dignity of the Government; can crush the venom out of this pestilent curse, and exhibit to the envious, meddlesome monarchies of the old world the vindication of a free, self-governed people, against the machinations of conspiracy and the sympathies of kine craft.

In raising such force, the President should understand that so far as taxation becomes necessary to a vigorous and successful prosecution of the war, and so long as its fruits are faithfully applied to that purpose, *the people will not hesitate at any amount*, for they mean this rebellion shall be destroyed and the Constitution sustained, cost what it will or come what may, and in comparison with these results, they will disregard the dangers and bloodshed and expenses of war.

Governments are constitutionally timid, and politicians are always behind the people, and both should understand that the popular demand of to-day is not only for the raising of three hundred thousand men already ordered, but for a further order for an equal number, with a recommendation that every able-bodied man, between the ages of eighteen and forty-

[illegible]

Col. Fanning. The Texans advanced in line on four sides at once, moving slowly, in admirable order, and firing as they advanced.

The Wisconsin boys taken by surprise had not time to mount, but hastily formed on foot in the centre of the camp and kept up a fierce fire with their Belgian rifled muskets for a few minutes, until the Texans finding their men falling all around suddenly charged upon and over the little body of Nationals, scattering them in all directions. Major Eggleston, with a few of his men, succeeded in cutting their way through and escaped. Fourteen of our men were killed on the spot, forty-five wounded and thirty taken away as prisoners. The Texans also captured twenty wagons belonging to the regiment. Twenty-six of the Texans were killed in the affray and a large number wounded, how many my informant could not ascertain. The wounded men of the Nationals were left at houses near the battle-field, but the Texans took their own wounded away with them. Among the killed was Rev. Mr. Denmore, Chaplain of the First Wisconsin, a gentleman formerly well-known as an energetic and highly successful missionary in China.

On their way down, a few days before, Major Eggleston had made prisoners of two prominent citizens of Madison, Col. Geddes, acting Provost-Marshal of the town, under a commission from Gen. Hindman, and Mr. Huggins, keeper of the jail. Both these men were with the battalion when the attack was made, and both were killed by the shots of their friends.

STOCKBRIDGE.

The Services of Gen. Hooker's Division.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been allowed to make an extract from a copy of the official report of Maj.-Gen. Hooker, summing up the services of his glorious division from the opening of the campaign in the Peninsula, which I wish you to publish.

After stating that his loss in battle has been 2,589, Gen. Hooker concludes:

"And in this connection, I may be permitted to add, in justice and fidelity to the living and the dead, that the brave officers and men whose honor and welfare were confided to my care, *have uniformly slept on the field on which they have fought*; that in all of their encounters with the enemy, whether involving the whole force of the division, or down to an affair between the pickets, *they have inflicted heavier blows than they have received*, and under all their toils, hardships and privations, have evinced a cheerfulness, obedience, fortitude and heroism which will never fail to command the gratitude, reverence and admiration of their Chief."

And, I may add, of his countrymen; for when the official records of their services come to light—if they ever do—they will furnish the most brilliant chapter in all of our military annals.

G. M.

Washington, Aug. 13, 1862.

FROM MEMPHIS.

Guerrilla Movements in Kentucky—Naval Blunders—Vicksburgh—Sentiment in Tennessee—Important Captures.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Memphis, Thursday, Aug. 7, 1862.

The recent course of events in the Southwest has cast a very apparent feeling of gloom over the spirits of the friends of Union in this section, both in the army and among the Union men of Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas—and, what is even worse, the hopes and feelings of the Secessionists have risen in an equal degree.

The recent raid of Morgan in Kentucky, the astounding and almost incredible performance of the rebel gunboat *Arkansas*,—and, more than all, the withdrawal of our own gunboats from Vicksburgh, and the apparent abandonment of the attempt to overcome the blockade at that place, cannot fail to be regarded on both sides as either a sad confession of weakness, or evidence of culpable mismanagement on the part of those who have assumed the conduct of the war.

Which of these two propositions is the correct one, I do not propose to discuss now. There has been already a superabundance of complaint, sometimes, perhaps, justly, in regard to newspaper criticisms of military matters, but it is certain that to the loyal people hereabouts these recent events appear more in the light of deplorable blunders than as ordinary incidents of warfare.

How it could be possible that a few hundreds, for we cannot truly say thousands, half-armed and hardly half-disciplined banditti should have been allowed to escape the entire vast army distributed through this region, and permitted twice to traverse the entire width of a State claiming to be loyal, plundering and destroying at pleasure, terrify three of the most populous cities of the Northwest almost out of their wits, take possession of and hold towns situated not three hours' distance from these cities by rail, and finally succeed in safely effecting their escape.

How was it possible that our naval commanders, knowing that a formidable war-vessel, universally represented to be fully equal, if not superior, to any of theirs, was being completed at a point not difficult to reach with our gunboats, should have remained supinely at anchor week after week, while the monster was being made thoroughly ready for its work, and when at last it made its appearance, have been totally unprepared to receive it? Was not somebody to blame?

True, it was reported that there was not water enough in the Yazoo to enable the *Arkansas* to get down or our own boats to get up; yet, when the time came, she did get down, drawing more water than any boat of our fleet.

Two months ago the newspapers of the North announced, with a flourish of trumpets, that at last the blockade of the Mississippi was broken. The last stronghold of the rebels on the river had been abandoned, and henceforth the stream belonged to the United States.

And so, indeed, it seemed. When the National flotilla passed Fort Pillow, the only remaining obstruction to the free navigation of the river was a new hastily-constructed and incomplete batteries at Vicksburgh. These, it was supposed, Commodore Farragut would reduce without difficulty, and the general impression was that the Mississippi flotilla had accomplished the work for which it was designed, and henceforth its duties would be confined to guarding what had been obtained, and preventing any further attempts to interfere with the navigation of the river.

But, unfortunately, here, as too often before, some unlucky combination of circumstances—some lack of something or somebody—prevented our being able to follow up one success by another. The Micawberian policy was still in the ascendant. We must wait. So Farragut came up to Vicksburgh, and waited, and after a while Commodore Davis went down to Vicksburgh, and waited also.

I do not mean to imply that they did not do, at intervals, some hard fighting. Repeatedly they succeeded in silencing the batteries, and in passing them with their war vessels, but by this time the rebels had completed their preparations, and when the iron shower became too hot, they simply retired to a place of safety, and when it was over they resumed their places at the guns. Practically, the blockade remained as complete as ever. Nor in these encounters was the damage all on one side. Nearly all our boats suffered more or less severely. At last it was announced that Vicksburgh could not be taken without the cooperation of a land force, and there was no force to send, and then the *Arkansas*, with its invulnerable iron walls and heavy armament, was added to the defences of the place, and so our fleets withdrew, abandoning to the enemy six hundred miles of the river, lined with fertile plantations, and leaving behind them a powerful vessel, probably superior, in defensive qualities at least, to any of our own on the river, and competent, its friends claim, to repeal upon our fleet the achievements of the *Merrimac* upon the *Cumberland* and *Congress*.

This is the history of the last two months, as we have seen it here. Can it be wondered at that the loyal people of Tennessee feel somewhat gloomy and dispirited as they review the record? If there be any class of persons in the country who have a deeper, a nearer interest in the speedy suppression of the rebellion than any other, it is the Union men of Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi. To them it is no mere question of principle. They have felt the grasp of tyranny in their own persons, and waiting and watching for that deliverance which seemed as if it would never come, have realized the bitter heart-sickness which springs from hope deferred. And now, when the hour of their deliverance seemed at hand, they again see the dark clouds gather around the horizon, and the prospect is darker than before.

The war in this region seems to have degenerated into mere guerrilla warfare, but it is carried on on the part of the rebels with an amount of energy and audacity which promises an ample amount of trouble.

On Sunday last a force of rebel cavalry, some fifteen hundred strong, was intercepted by about two thousand of our troops at a point about eight miles from the city, and a sharp skirmish ensued, in which we lost three men killed and quite a number wounded. Several dead bodies of rebels were found on the field, and a few prisoners, also, fell into our hands. As the expedition did not return to the city, but kept on in pursuit of the enemy, I was not able to learn full particulars. It is reported that there is a large rebel camp at a point on the Memphis and Jackson Railroad, about twenty miles from this city, and it is understood that the expedition has gone in that direction, so we may anticipate hearing news of another battle shortly.

A sharp fight took place on Sunday last on Langnelle Creek, a little stream running into the St. Francis River, in Arkansas, about forty miles southwest of this place. A portion of the First Wisconsin Cavalry, under Col. Daniels, had come down from Bloomfield for the purpose of protecting a portion of Gen. Curtis' train, which had been delayed. The First and Third Battalions, under command of Lieut.-Col. Lefferange, camped on Saturday at Marlana, near Madison, the present terminus of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad. The Second Battalion, commanded by Maj. Eggleston, was encamped at the crossing of Langnelle Creek, about fifteen miles from Madison. Maj. Eggleston's command numbered about one hundred and twenty men. At daylight on Sunday these were suddenly surrounded by

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could get back again; Mr. Burbeck's Aps were well got, and Mr. Curtis at length retired for a cautious and scientific total of 27, in which were 3 3s and 5 2s, and Capt. Laing was joined by Mr. Kendall, a little before the latter lost his wicket for a 2 and singles, Capt. Laing had made a spirited innings of 14, in which were a 4 and three 2s; he carried his bat out. To briefly sum up the result, it may be said that the bowling and fielding of Holley, from Oswego, who came with Hampshire to New-York to play in this match, was first rate, as was that of Hammond, Suydam and Sadler. Hammond's fielding was very fine; Stacey's long-stopping was remarkably good, considering he had dislocated a finger early in the match. After a substantial dinner had been done justice to by a large party of the cricketers and their friends, Queens County sent Hampshire and Hepson to the wicket, neither of them doing anything: Mr. Hall and Byron got together and made a stand for a short time, when the former retired and Hammond showed some fine play, and in company with Sadler, were not out when the stumps were drawn: Byron having been caught in splendid style by George Wright, from a slashing hit to long on, his figures being a 3, 4 2s and 3 1s got by spirited play.

SECOND DAY.

The bowling and fielding of St. George's was so fine on the second day, that the six remaining wickets of Queens County, fell for only fourteen runs.

Queens County having to follow their innings, went in and came out again—the bowling of H. Wright and Mr. Gibbes being too effective for them to make a stand, Sadler alone shewing any batting worth looking at; the result being an overwhelming defeat for the amalgamated eleven in one innings, and 125 runs to spare. A few complimentary remarks were made on the presentation of the ball, and a scrub-match of fifteen of a side wound up the day, it having been sandwiched by a cricketers' dinner.

The following is the score:

ST. GEORGE CLUB.

First Innings.

	Runs.		Runs.
Waller, b. Holley	15	G. Wright, c. Byron, b.	
H. Wright, c. Hampshire, b. Holley	10	Sadler	1
Congreve, b. Sadler	3	Newman, st. Bray, bb. Sadler	0
Walker, c. Stacey, b. Sadler	0	Burnett, c. Oakley, b. Holley	5
Gibbes, b. Holley	45	Capt. Laing, not out	14
Currie, c. Holley, b. Hammond	7	Kendall, b. Hammond	7
	27	Byes, 14; l. byes, 5; wides, 9	28
Total			215

Queens County.

First Innings.	Runs.	Second Innings.	Runs.
Hampshire, b. Gibbes	0	b. H. Wright	1
Hudson, c. H. Wright, b. Gibbes	1	b. H. Wright	4
Hall, b. H. Wright	4	not out	0
Byron, c. G. Wright, b. Waller	16	c. Kendall, b. Gibbes	5
Hammond, c. Kendall, b. Gibbes	9	c. Waller, b. Gibbes	0
Sadler, b. H. Wright	6	b. H. Wright	13
Bray, b. H. Wright	4	b. Gibbes	0
Holley, b. Gibbes	2	c. Burnett, b. Gibbes	0
Suydam, b. H. Wright	0	b. H. Wright	0
Stacey, c. and b. H. Wright	0	c. Waller, b. H. Wright	0
Oakley, not out	1	c. Waller, b. H. Wright	3
Byes, 3; leg-byes, 3; wides, 3	9	Byes, 7; leg-byes, 3; wides, 2	12
Total	52	Total	38

Total runs at the fall of each wicket:
First Innings—1, 5, 10, 32, 43, 43, 48, 50, 50, 52.
Second Innings—9, 18, 34, 34, 34, 34, 36, 36, 36, 38.

ANALYSIS OF THE BOWLING.

Queens County.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Wides.
Hammond	71	33	5	2	1
Holley	212	64	23	4	4
Sadler	120	51	8	4	2
Hampshire	48	20	6	0	2
Suydam	16	17	0	0	0

St. George.

H. Wright	77	19	8	5	1
Gibbes	66	16	1	4	2
Waller	16	5	1	1	0
Wright	48	7	7	6	0
Gibbes	44	10	4	4	2

Umpires—Messrs. Cuff and Higham.
Scorers—Mr. Laing, Oswego Club; Mr. Ford, St. George's.

St. George plays the Boston Club at Boston, on Aug. 21 and 22.

Base Ball.

GOTHAM VS. MUTUAL.

The return match between these clubs took place yesterday, at Elysian Fields, and ended in another victory for the "Gothams," after a remarkable sharp contest by both nines, as will be inferred from the score. Two home-runs were made by Bates and one by McMahon. Mr. Hudson's decisions as umpire were very fair throughout.

The following is the score:

MUTUAL.	Runs.	GOTHAM.	Runs.
Brown, 2d b	2	Thorn, p	4
Bogert, 3d b	1	Squires, s	3
Taylor, c. f	2	Burtis, 1. f	1
Ward, 1st b	2	Rowe, r. f	1
Wamsley, c	2	Turner, 2d b	0
Dewey, s	2	Saunder, c. f	0
McMahon, l. f	1	Cohen, c	2
Harris, p	1	Wadsworth, 1st b	2
Burns, r. f	1	McGrath, 3d b	2
Total	16	Total	15

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Mutual	1	2	2	2	0	0	3	0	4	14
Gotham	1	0	3	1	0	4	0	4	2	15

Umpire—Mr. Hudson, of the Harlem Club.
Scorers—Messrs. Redmond and Stevens.

ECKFORD VS. HARLEM.

This match was played on the Union Ground, Williamsburgh, on Wednesday. The following is the score:

ECKFORD.	Runs.	HARLEM.	Runs.
Mills, p	5	Hudson, c	3
Mundt, 1. f	6	Turnbull, p	2
Campbell, 1st b	4	Marsh, 1st b	3
Lorigan, c. f	4	Hughes, 1. f	0
Beach, c	4	Bowen, 2d b	2
Woodruff, b	6	Gould, s	4
Dewey, s. s	4	Stevens, r. f	3
Reich, 3d b	5	Colgate, c. f	3
McKinstry, r. f	5	Nettleton, 3d b	3
Total	12	Total	29

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Eckford	2	4	2	4	11	0	0	8	9	42
Harlem	5	1	0	4	5	1	2	5	2	25

Umpire—Mr. McCormick, of the Mutual Club.
Scorer for Eckford—C. C. Smith.
Scorer for Harlem—Mr. Thompson.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Music in the Central Park.—The Central Park Commissioners announce that there will be music at the Central Park on the Mall, this day, at 4 o'clock P. M., by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. Dodworth, if the weather is fine. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. Quick March—"Tiger"..... A. Dodworth.
2. Overture—"Le Dieu et La Bayadere"..... Auber.
3. Concerting Polka..... Gungl.
4. Miserere, from "Il Trovatore"..... Verdi.

PART II.

1. Fest March and Chorus, from "Der Tannhauser"..... Wagner.
2. Overture—"La Chasse"..... Mehul.
3. Song—"The Swallow's Farewell"..... Kucker.
4. Selection from "Massaniello"..... Auber.

PART III.

1. Quickstep, from "La Juive"..... Halevy.
2. Quartet, from "Rigoletto"..... Verdi.
3. "L'Hirondelle" Mazurka..... Keler Bela.
4. "War" Galop..... S. Albert.

The National Pot Pourri.

A Regular "Clearing-up" Time.—The Mercantile Library is at present undergoing a terrible disorganization. Mr. Grant, the accomplished and universally popular librarian, is in a new business. He has laid down his pen, and at the head of a goodly regiment of scrub-women and whitewashers, singularly contrasting in complexion and professions, is "*marching along*" to a victorious suppression of spider-webs, moth-nests, and that romantic attachment of literature—*the inevitable dust*. Compilers and commentators, such as were never dreamed of by authors, bundle with athletic grasp the choicest blossomings of genius. Theology, mathematics and medicine are tumbled up into one metaphysical myth. Science, mental and political, folios, quartos, octavos and duodecimos, historical biographical and fictitious, are laid hold of with a will, and ganged soundly together, so that any living thing having taken refuge between their long quiescent pages stands no ghost of a chance for any other fate than to die as it has lived. The whole place is to be thoroughly renovated, and badly enough it needs, if after two years' freedom from the invading arms of house cleaners. A number of newsboys, whose extree-e-e occupation having, as it would appear, passed into history, have, by the benevolence of Mr. Grant, been pressed into the service as runners, clumbers, and active principles generally, which is doing much good in the way of swelling the funds in the savings-bank at the "Newsboys' Lodging-house." The rates for membership were increased at the last annual meeting, and now stand at $3 instead of $2. It is believed, by another year, the *ladies' dues* will fall from the present rate of $5 to $3. Up to the 1st of May last, there were in the library 57,696 volumes, since which time 1,100 have been added. The increase of books delivered to members this year over previous ones is 12,802. The reading-room is still open, and will continue so until the reopening of the Cooper Institute reading-room, which is now closed for repairs, and will not be ready for use before the 25th. It

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The Unwearied Workers—The Woman's Central Association.

The original band of loyal sisters known as the "Woman's Central Association," were not in well doing even in these sultry dog-days, but meet together with the zest that characterized the formation of their society a little over a year ago. The unbearable closeness of their store and distributing rooms, No. 19 Cooper Union, has induced them to remove one door above, in the same building; and as the room is uninterrupted by partitions, access may be had for contributions of boxes or minor articles at either the Third or Fourth-avenue entrances. They have ceased to supply Western, or any hospitals, save those immediately upon the Atlantic border.

Their loyal bosoms demand generous aid of them, and receive in full. The floating hospitals, which, for the first few months of their establishment, committed a heavy responsibility upon their time and supplies, are now given over to the Surgeon-General. Two of their members are resident sinecurers—or, rather, distributers—at Newport, R. I., and daily accompany a wagon-load of welcome succories to the hospital at Portsmouth Grove, near by. The wagon is always surrounded with convalescents, who receive at the hands of the happy distributor many little comforts, beside those dealt out for the general use of the hospital. The management of the Government hospital at Portsmouth Grove, which has been for months very reprehensible, promises well for the future, as the newly appointed Surgeon-in-chief is about entering upon the duties of his office, and a much needed improvement in affairs concerning the welfare of our loyal invalids is confidently looked for. There are at present confined in these hospital wards eighteen hundred patients.

Although the Government has made provision for nurses, the Woman's Central Association hold themselves in readiness to meet any emergency in this respect, and it certainly is no detraction to the wisdom of the choosing and recommending parties early employed in this branch of the association, that the women who first assumed the untried part of military nurses under their supervision retain their positions still. Ninety-one responsible nurses have been trained by them and are, for the most part, at present actively employed, sustaining thus far reputations for unobtainful efficiency.

The Great Cricket Match.

ST. GEORGE VS. QUEENS COUNTY.

The match between the St. George's Club and the Queens County Club, strengthened by many of the best cricketers from other clubs, and different parts of the country, was commenced on Wednesday on the ground of the St. George's Club, Elysian Fields, Hoboken. St. George sent Mr. Waller and Harry Wright to the bat, against the finest bowling and fielding which has been seen in any match for a long time, and before they were parted, Mr. Waller had scored fifteen, by some very pretty play, 3 3s and a 2 being among his figures. Messrs. Congreve and Walker in turn retired, and Mr. Gibbes succeeded and before he and Harry Wright parted company, Harry had placed 70 on the telegraph by good cricket to all parts of the field, in which was a splendid drive for 6, a 5, 2 4s, 7 3s, and 3 2s; his brother—young George Wright—succeeded, and entirely disappointed the hopes and expectations of all but the opposing side, as he was caught at square leg from a "slow," it being a very fine hit. Mr. Gibbes having previously retired, after placing 45 on the bulletin, by his usual fine display of cricket; his figures being 4 4s, 2 3s, and 5 2s. After Mr. Curtis had joined Mr. Gibbes, fine play continued to be the order of the day, until the latter retired. A slow in the same over that dismissed George Wright tempted out of his ground a fine cricketer, from whom much was expected—Mr. Newman, who fell as he

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A Stage Pickpocket Caught.—Mrs. Catharine McKenzie, of Eleventh-avenue, had her pocket relieved yesterday afternoon of the sum of $155 by one of those sly thieves who of late so much infest the cars and stages of this City. The lady was rather too vigilant for the thief, and detected him in the act. Upon being directly charged with the theft, he handed over to his intended victim the purse which he had taken, and with it the sum of $16, and then very suddenly took his departure from the stage. The wronged lady promptly pursued him, until a police officer was discovered, who took the offender into custody. He was taken before a Police Magistrate, where he gave his name as Edmund Stevens, *alias* Van Norden. Justice Kelly committed him for trial. The balance of the lost money was not recovered.

John King once More.—A telegram was received from Washington yesterday, by the United States Marshal, directing the unconditional release of Mr. John C. King, who was arrested the day previous and committed to Fort Lafayette, on a charge of —no one knows what. This is the second time within two weeks that Mr. King has been arrested by orders from Washington, and afterward honorably discharged. It may quiet the fears of the War Department with reference to this man to be informed that, although his name is John King, he is not a descendant of King John, or any other monarch, past or present, but merely a foreman in Mr. Woodward's machine-shop, in Beekman-street, and, so far as his employer is aware, a quiet, inoffensive and loyal citizen.

A Murderous Assault by a Stage Driver.—Leonard Lane, a stage driver, was arrested yesterday afternoon, charged with a felonious assault with a cheese-knife upon the person of Thomas Cliborn, a laborer employed in the stables of Chas. Corvis & Co. The two men became involved in an altercation at a grocery store on the corner of Grand and Madison streets, when Lane seized a cheese-knife and plunged it several times into the abdomen and breast of his antagonist. The wounds inflicted are so serious that the life of the injured man is considered hopeless. Cliborn was conveyed to the Hospital, and the other party was committed to await the result of the injuries.

Fatal Fall at a Fire.—Coroner Naumann held an inquest, yesterday, at the New-York Hospital, upon the body of Andrew Hate, a native of Ireland, aged 33 years, who died by reason of injuries of the spine, received by an accidental fall from a ladder while attending a fire in Water-street, on the 13th inst. The deceased was a carman by occupation. He went up a ladder for the purpose of rescuing some persons in the upper-part of the building, and while there the water from the hose struck him with such force that he was suddenly knocked off the ladder to the sidewalk. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

The Dangerous Condition of the Spring-street Pier.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Wilder upon the body of a child, aged 3½ years, named Robert J. Sperbeck, who came to his death by reason of having accidentally fallen through a hole in the pier at the foot of Spring-street, North River. The child was in company with his mother and several other persons at the time, and about ten minutes after he was missed, they discovered his body floating in the water below. The jury rendered a verdict of censure upon the "owners or lessees of the pier for not keeping it in good order."

Arrests for Attempting to Avoid the Draft.—Four boarding-house runners named Thomas Churchill, Edward Leffin, Wm. Churchill and Wm. Kelly, were arrested yesterday afternoon by Sergeant Rhodes, of the Fourth Precinct. The prisoners are charged with an attempt to leave the City as sailors, on board of a Liverpool ship, for the purpose of avoiding the draft. The parties were conveyed to Police headquarters, where Provost Marshal Kennedy required them to find bail in the sum of $1,000 each for their appearance when required.

Important to Shippers.—The Treasury Department has issued orders to the Collector of the Customs, that in future all vessels arriving from a Southern domestic port shall remain in charge of an Inspector of the Customs until discharged, and all goods taken in for the return voyage must be by permit of the United States Quartermaster. When the goods are received on board this permit must be signed by the Inspector, and before clearing must be returned by the Inspector, according to regulations now in use for vessels from foreign ports.

The Last Day.—Yesterday was the limit assigned by-law for the filing of certificates entitling parties to exemption papers. Since the 1st of August, in the neighborhood of 15,000 persons, resident of the City and County of New-York, have applied to the Clerk for their papers, of whom the majority are alien residents. Within the last week the rush has greatly abated, and on the last day there were but very few of the disabled present at the office.

Lieut.-Gen. Scott.—We noticed the veteran Gen. Scott driving up Broadway yesterday afternoon. He looked careworn, and by no means so well as when last here, although his cordial and quick recognition of the cheers of the crowd indicated that he was by no means so advanced as to be forgetful of his life-long country, or unmindful of the regards of his fellow countrymen.

Drowned while Bathing.—James Felix, a boy 10 years of age, residing at the corner of Broadway and Sixty-ninth-street, was accidentally drowned while bathing yesterday in the North River. Coroner Naumann held an inquest upon the body.

Drowned.—Charles Johnson, of Holland, the steward of brig *Royal Lion*, lying in the lower Quarantine, fell overboard, Tuesday night, 12th inst., and was drowned.

Attorney-General Bates.—The Attorney-General of the United States is now in this City. He is here on important business connected with his Department, and will remain but a few days.

The Birthday of Napoleon III.—Yesterday was the birthday of the Emperor of France. In the morning, the French steam-frigate *Gassendi* fired three salutes, of 21 guns each, in honor of the day.

NEW-JERSEY.

Primary Meetings in Jersey City.—Republican primary meetings for the election of delegates to meet in Convention at Trenton, on Thursday, the 21st inst., to nominate a candidate for Governor, were held throughout Hudson County on Thursday evening. The following gentlemen were chosen delegates:

First Ward—Joel C. Lane, James S. Davenport, J. Owen Rouse, Benj. G. Hann, B. F. Woolsey.

Second Ward—Benj. O. Edge, Wm. Hughes, James H. Love, Joseph G. Edge, John H. Garretson.

Third Ward—I. W. Scudder, B. Van Riper, George Duncan, S. Quaife, Henry A. Greene.

Fourth Ward—Isaac Houston, Jacob Weart, John W. Pangborn, Peter Miller, John J. Bouton.

The Fifth Ward meeting was adjourned without electing delegates to Monday evening next, at 8 o'clock.

Shop-lifting.—A German man and woman, named Henry Meyer and Elizabeth Smith, were arrested yesterday, in Jersey City, on a charge of stealing an accordeon, valued at $10, from the store of R. B. Kashew, No. 50 Montgomery-street. The accordeon was subsequently found where it had been thrown by the accused. Recorder Martindale held them for trial.

Robbery.—Eliza Wilson, a domestic in the family of a Mrs. Haley, Hoboken, decamped on Thursday, taking with her $60 in money belonging to the latter, and a lot of children's clothing. She has, thus far, eluded the Police.

Burglary.—The Pavonia Flour Mills, in Pavonia-avenue, Jersey City, was broken into on Thursday night, and a small amount of money stolen.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 15, 1862

$11,000 U. S. 6s '81, Reg.	100⅜	100 Pac. M. S. Co ex-div.	107⅝
1,000 U. S. 6s '81...Coup.	100⅜	100 do	830 107
45,000 do	101	50 do	107⅝
500 U. S. 6s '81, Oreg.	97⅝	150 N. Y. Central R	93⅝
W. loan yearly	97½	10 do	93⅝
2,000 U. S. 6s '81, Oreg.	98⅜	50 do	opg 93⅝
W. L. ½ yearly	98⅜	50 do	830 93⅝
10,000 U. S. 5s '71...Coup.	94⅛	150 Erie Railway	830 37⅛
10,000 U. S. 5s '74...Coup.	89½	200 do	37⅛
15,000 do	90	200 do	830 37⅜
20,000 U.S. Demand N.	107¼	150 do	b60 37⅜
25,000 do	107⅜	250 Erie Railway Pref'd	67⅜
2,000 U.S. 6s 1 yr. Cer.	99⅜	100 Hudson River R.	47⅜
4,000 N.Y. State 6s '74	107	100 Reading Railroad	59
2,000 City 6s '70	93	150 Mich. Central R	66
1,000 Ohio State 6s '70	104	200 do	b30 66

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays. THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; and, if used, will be liberally paid for

Amusements this Evening.

BIBLO'S GARDEN—DR. DILWORTH—JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN APE—THE THREE FLYING TRAPEZE.

WALLACK'S—EILEE O'CONNOR—THE IRISH EMIGRANT.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GEN. TOM THUMB, COM. NUTT, AQUARIA, &c., at all hours. A TALENTED FARCE COMPANY, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 BROADWAY—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

BRYANT'S CREMORNE GARDENS—8th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—No. 548 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have nothing later from Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army this morning. We have a rumor from Philadelphia that the movement known to be in progress has been effected with entire success. With regard to this movement the Washington *Republican* of yesterday says: "It has been no secret here, for two or three days, that the whole or a portion of the army on James River was being brought away, to be landed at Aquia Creek."

A dispatch, dated at Gen. SIGEL'S headquarters, near the Rapidan, yesterday, states that the enemy were still reported to be retreating beyond that river, though they were known to have a force on the other bank, with guns in position and a large body of cavalry in the neighborhood, probably a show of force to cover the retreat of the main body. JACKSON'S army was believed to number at least sixty thousand men. The Rapidan had again become fordable at various points, and our army was moving forward to effect the crossing—Gen. MILROY having the advance, with BUFORD'S and BAYARD'S cavalry.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Saxon* late last night, we receive advices from New-Orleans to the 5th inst. Three steamers had arrived at that port, with an aggregate of about 16,000 barrels of flour, enough to bring the price of bread down very materially. Gen. BUTLER had issued a very important order, assessing the moneyed men of the city for the relief of the suffering poor. There are two classes who have been called upon—First, those individuals and corporations who have aided the rebellion with their means; and second, those who have endeavored to destroy the commercial prosperity of the city, upon which the welfare of its inhabitants depends. We give the order in full elsewhere.

A repetition of the rebel story of the capture of a large National force at Tazewell, East Tennessee, comes to us from Memphis, through that inveterate canard-ventilator, the Chicago *Times*. We published yesterday later intelligence from Richmond, which proves the Battle of Tazewell to have been a comparatively trifling affair.

It is stated that during the late election in North Carolina, in one of the old Whig strongholds of Davidson County, a bloody fight took place between the friends of the opposing candidates, in which the Johnson men lost 17 killed and 33 wounded, and the Vance men quite as many more. It is a remarkable fact that the old Whig strongholds throw the largest majority against the Fire Eaters' candidate, JOHNSON.

The Albany *Evening Journal* states that more than 35,000 men have volunteered under the first call. There is a surplus, above the number required for a regiment, in nearly every District. These will be made the bases of new regiments or companies, under the Order published yesterday. Of the regiments raised, one (Col. VAN VALKENBURG'S) is now on its way to Washington. One or two others may start this week. Next week, fourteen will leave, if uniforms are received, two each day, and four on Saturday. Every other loyal State will be moving forward its men with equal alacrity. So that 150,000 or 200,000 new troops will be in the field before the 1st of September.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in Brooklyn last evening, at which resolutions were adopted calling upon the Board of Supervisors of Kings County to raise $200,000, and immediately to offer to each volunteer $50 bounty in addition to all other bounties, State or National. Gen. SICKLES made a patriotic and telling speech, which will be found reported in full in another column.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Glasgow*, which passed Cape Race yesterday, brings advices from Europe four days later—to the 7th inst. The news is important. Parliament was prorogued on the 7th, and the Queen, in her speech on the occasion, declared that she had seen no occasion to depart from the neutrality, with regard to affairs in this country, which she had steadily adhered to. The secession sympathizers in Parliament had made an effort to call out the correspondence between the rebel Commissioner MASON and the Government, but had failed. Earl RUSSELL declared, however, in the course of the discussion, that the rebel agent had not been recognized—all communications being unofficial. Great attention had been attracted by events transpiring in Italy. GARIBALDI had issued a revolutionary proclamation, which had been followed by a counter proclamation from VICTOR EMANUEL. Another small advance had taken place in the Liverpool cotton market. Breadstuffs were declining, and provisions were dull. Consols were quoted at 93¼@¾.

The argument in the matter of the prize steamer *Bermuda* was continued on Thursday, before Judge CADWALLADER in Philadelphia. Mr. WHARTON, for the claimant, takes the ground that that if the destination of the vessel was Nassau, a neutral port, the character of the cargo makes no difference; that British subjects have the right to ship any kind of merchandise to any place under British rule, and the vessel is only liable to seizure when she attempts to violate the blockade. The question as to whether the vessel was in British waters when captured was argued by Mr. WHARTON. According to the authorities cited, there does not seem to be any fixed distance from land included in the territory of a country, though the rule was that the territory extended as far out as a cannon ball would reach. Some authorities have fixed the distance at three miles, others at two leagues from the shore. According to the testimony taken by the Prize Commissioners, the *Bermuda* was at least seven miles from the land when captured. The absence of papers on board the *Bermuda*, as to the disposition of the cargo at Nassau, is a matter to which the attention of Mr. WHARTON was directed by the Court. This is one of the strong points taken by the counsel for the Government, to show that the vessel or cargo, though nominally intended for Nassau, had an ulterior destination. The argument will be resumed to-day.

The Prize Court in Philadelphia has condemned and ordered to be sold, the following vessels and cargoes: Schooners *Morning Star*, and 575 sacks of salt, 4 carboys of acid, 2 barrels of copperas, 3 kegs of soda ash, 1 box of cigars and 1 package of ribbons; schooner *Catalina* and 32 bales of cotton; schooner *Volant* and 200 sacks of salt, 50 barrels of mackerel and 500 boxes of herring. The *Morning Star* and cargo, and *Volant* and cargo, are to be sold on the 19th of August; the *Catalina* and cargo, on the 28th of August.

On Thursday, all but two of the guns of the *New Ironsides* were mounted. Her stores of shot and shell were on board, nearly all her coal was shipped, and seven hundred men were busily engaged in putting the finishing touches on the craft. The Philadelphians, who are a very hopeful set, now indulge the expectation that the vessel will make her trial trip on Monday. Perhaps she will. We hope so.

The Montreal *Herald* has information that about a thousand men are detained at Ogdensburg, who were seeking to escape the conscription. From all parts of Upper Canada word comes of men pouring in for the same object. The Burlington *Free Press* states that the boats and trains North have been crowded for two or three days past with persons going into Canada to escape the draft. Sixteen men, mostly Frenchmen, left the town of Colchester, on the 8th, for Canada, to escape the draft. Numbers are making their way over the line on foot or in wagons. In some cases, persons not American citizens, and therefore not subject to a draft, have left situations and fled.

The Government contract for 160,000 pairs of army bootees, deliverable in thirty, sixty and ninety days, at prices ranging from $1 87 to $2 20 ₩ pair, was awarded on the 8th inst. The contract was divided up among thirty-four manufacturers of Massachusetts, New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania. The Government, also, last week, contracted for a large amount of foreign lead, to arrive from abroad, to the value of over $400,000.

The steamer *Thomas Jefferson*, one of the People's ferryboats, of East Boston, has been chartered by the Government, and sailed for Fortress Monroe yesterday, under the command of Capt. B. B. MCGRATH, Superintendent of the Ferry. The steamer *Nequassett*, owned by Capt. SPEAR and others, now employed running to Nahant, has also been chartered by the Government, and has sailed for Fortress Monroe. The new steamer *Monchansett*, Capt. CROMWELL, which runs between New-Bedford and the Vineyard, has been chartered by the Government, and sailed from New-Bedford on Wednesday, bound to York. The steam ferryboat *Winnissimmit*, Capt. BATTIS, belonging to the Chelsea Ferry, has cleared from Boston for Fortress Monroe.

SCHROEDER'S Calico Print Works, at East Greenwich, R. I, consisting of machinery and nearly twenty buildings, containing 30,000 pieces of cloth, were destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning last. The whole loss will probably be found to amount to nearly $200,000. The ascertained loss is of $100,000 in goods, and $50,000 in works. The goods were wholly insured. The following are the names of the Companies at whose offices part of the goods were insured: Liverpool and London Insurance Company, $20,000; Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, $10,000; Park Insurance Company of New-York, $6,350; American Insurance Company, Providence, $6,000; Slater Mutual Insurance Company, Providence, $4,000; Manhattan Insurance Company, New-York, $3,500; Equitable Insurance Company, Providence, $3,000; Hartford Insurance Company, $3,000; Phœnix Insurance Company, Hartford, $3,000; Charter Oak Insurance Company, Hartford, $3,000; New-England Insurance Company, Hartford, $2,500; Hope Insurance Company, Providence, $2,000; Conway Insurance Company, $2,000. Twenty thousand dollars' worth of the machinery and buildings was insured, viz.: Roger Williams Insurance Company, $5,000 on machinery; Phœnix Insurance Company of New-York, $2,500 on machinery; Exchange Insurance Company of New-York, $2,500 on machinery; Home Insurance Company, New-York, $5,000 on buildings; Security Insurance Company, New-York, $2,500 on buildings; Goodhue Insurance Company, New-York, $2,500 on buildings. Two thousand dollars of the $20,000 were on property which was saved, so that the ascertained loss in buildings and machinery amounts to about $32,000. Upwards of thirty men and about the same number of boys and girls were thrown out of employment.

A fire broke out in the Lenox Glass Works, at Lenox Furnace, Mass., on Tuesday, about noon, and all the buildings of the works were entirely consumed. The loss will probably exceed $30,000, on which there was no insurance. The works have been stopped for several months, but were to be started the present week.

The Stock Market was firm at the close of business yesterday at a fraction improvement on Thursday's last quotation. The price of Gold fell off I ₩ cent., and Exchange closed ¼@½ ₩ cent. weaker.

The Queen's Prorogation Speech.

The weighty question of England's relations with America, which has claimed so much attention from Parliament while in session, vindicated its momentous importance by filling the closing hours of that Body. The Queen's Prorogation Speech set the seal to all the official declarations of British policy that have been made in Parliament, by the announcement that "Her Majesty, having from the outset determined to take no part in the contest, *has seen no reason to depart from the neutrality which she has steadily adhered to.*"

It is true this but sums up what *has been* the course of the British Government, and gives no bonds for future behavior. And yet the very terms of the statement are, in themselves, a species of assurance. For if nothing that has yet occurred has shown any good "reason" for a departure from the straight line of non-interference, nothing is likely to occur that will offer any better "reason." The success of the rebellion is never again likely to present to the eyes of Europe so *fair* a prospect; the success of the Union cause is never again likely to present so *poor* a prospect as it has already done. The new and colossal exhibitions of power which the loyal States are now putting forth are of a nature to confirm the Queen's Government in the same policy Her Majesty enunciates so emphatically in the Prorogation speech

BLACK THEWS VERSUS WHITE—A POPULAR FALLACY REMOVED.—Gen. SICKLES, in his speech in Brooklyn, last evening, took occasion to sweep away a fallacy which he finds possessing the minds of laboring men of the North, especially those of foreign birth, and which he regards as one serious obstacle to enlistments. It seems that it is a current belief with them that the war will ultimately end in emancipation, or at least in the liberation of so many blacks that they will crowd our Northern cities, and, by glutting the market with thews and sinews, greatly lower the demand for and value of the labor of our white working population. They are loath to help on such a result. In rebutting this notion, Gen. SICKLES did not think it necessary to touch on that cure of the anticipated evil which the President so strongly favors—namely, the deportation of the Blacks—and which he but a day or two since presented with renewed earnestness to the deputation of colored men that waited on him. Even if not a negro should be taken out of the country, Gen. SICKLES sees that there are inherent laws, climatic and economical, that would effectually forever prevent the Northern immigration of the freed negroes. Indeed, so great would be the demand for labor, under the combined influence of free production and the increasing demand for the Southern staples, that it would not only absorb all the blacks at the South, but draw to itself all those now in the Northern States. Negroes naturally prefer the climate of the South; they are here only to escape from Slavery, and would seek the South by choice if they could find freedom there. Nothing could be more cogent or more just than this position, and we are glad Gen. SICKLES has presented it to his audience with such lucidity and force.

The Army of the Potomac.

The City was in no little perplexity yesterday in regard to the present position and proposed movements of the Army of the Potomac. On the one hand we had the concurrent outgivings of all the army correspondents for several days past that a grand movement was about to take place, and the unmistakable intimations of two or three that the movement was to be a retrograde one. In corroboration, we had the circumstantial account of the actual transfer of a large part of the men, material and munitions of war to other and better positions, and of the readiness of Gen. MCCLELLAN to execute the last part of his programme in the evacuation of Harrison's Landing.

So far, the weight of evidence was cumulative and irresistible that the Army of the Potomac had achieved a grand success in eluding the vigilance of the rebels, and effecting a junction practically with the forces under BURNSIDE and POPE. The rebels themselves seemed to have learned too late that their enemy was abroad, and, by singular coincidence, their Richmond papers announcing Gen. MCCLELLAN'S movement reached here on the same day with our own account of the matter.

But right in opposition to all this came, and were published by us cotemporaneously, dispatches from Washington, "from persons high in authority," distinctly denying that Gen. MCCLELLAN had left his camp at Harrison's Landing, and trying to create the impression, moreover, that he did not intend to remove his army from the peninsula! This confused everything, and put the ingenuity of all strategists at work. Some were at once convinced that all the preparation for a withdrawal of the Army of the Potomac was only an elaborate *ruse*, meant to deceive the enemy into still further weakening their garrison at Richmond by the marching of heavy detachments in pursuit; and that, when this last depletion was suffered, Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army, dying light and in fighting trim, with eight days' rations in their haversacks, would suddenly find their columns headed for Richmond, and would march straight into the rebel citadel! The flattering surprise of this speculation inclined many to its adoption; and for aught that the multitude knew, it was as sound a theory to rest on as any.

Later in the afternoon, however, a dispatch was received from Philadelphia, repeating, in a rather mystified and oracular manner, that MCCLELLAN had accomplished his grand movements "with perfect safety to his command." In the absence of other lights, we leave the matter where we rested it yesterday, only repeating that if the Army of the Potomac is withdrawn from Harrison's Landing without a battle or an attack, it is the severest disappointment that hard fortune could have poured into the cup of rebel sorrows.

Of this we are now fully assured, that whatever may be the object of the recent operations on the James River—whether to move down or up its banks, or across its stream, and to the rear of the Richmond army—the work will be done as the loyal people would wish it—bravely and successfully. The rebels are evidently thwarted, and on the defensive again. They retreat from before POPE—they vacillate between Richmond and Petersburgh—they move alternately to the north and the south side of the James—and wonder where they will have to meet the coming shock of battle. In the consciousness that their anxieties have once more turned upon their own safety rather than upon schemes of intended invasions northward, we are willing to leave the riddle of the late war rumors to Gen. HALLECK'S unfolding. And we commend the people to patient waiting, in which they will find themselves no losers.

LOYALTY NEEDING EXPLANATION.—The *Tribune* must answer our question about WENDELL PHILLIPS fairly and squarely, or confess that it lacks courage and candor to do so. We dismiss again, as we did yesterday in the most positive terms, the *Tribune's* statement that we have called on it for any "comparison" of the moral or legal guilt of VALLANDIGHAM and PHILLIPS. Perhaps we can agree wholly with the *Tribune* in making one an angel of light as compared to the other. But what we demand of the *Tribune* is the absolute, not the comparative, relation of PHILLIPS to the Government.

The *Tribune* saves us the trouble of defining Mr. PHILLIPS' position at the present time. As his friend, the *Tribune* says that he (PHILLIPS) "condemns the struggle now making for the Union as unprincipled and futile, and *discourages enlistments in the Union armies.*"

The copy of the *Tribune* which contained this editorial statement as to the course of PHILLIPS, contained the following telegraphic dispatch from the West:

"D. A. MAHONEY, editor of the Dubuque (Iowa) *Herald*, was arrested at an early hour this morning by the United States Marshal. *Mr. Mahoney is charged with discouraging enlistments.*"

Now, will the *Tribune* answer, Yes or No, whether a man ought to be arrested for "discouraging enlistments?" And if to "discourage enlistments" is to be amenable to law and deserve imprisonment, what should be done with WENDELL PHILLIPS, who, according to the *Tribune*, "discourages enlistments in the Union armies?" As we understand the matter, if the Government fails to get soldiers, it will not make a particle of difference whether PHILLIPS or MAHONEY is the cause of it. In either event, the Government must be overthrown.

In saying that we demand explicit and categorical answers to the questions above propounded, we, of course, mean it in a respectful controversial sense. If the *Tribune* cannot or will not answer, there is an end of it; but in that case, it should say so, and not affect an answer which is no answer at all to questions that are as clear as it is in the power of language to make them. This course is not worthy of the subject or of the *Tribune*.

Twelve Hundred Thousand Men!

The series of orders from the War Department, which we published yesterday, contains one clause of the highest importance. It provides that, if the old regiments shall not be filled up with volunteers before the 1st of September, a *special* draft will be ordered for the deficiency. This draft, therefore, will be *in addition* to the draft to supply the deficiency (if there shall be any) in the levy of 300,000 volunteers, and in addition to the *draft* for 300,000.

We have not the data from which to judge with any degree of accuracy what the amount of this new and superadded draft will be. To do this it would require that we should know (1) precisely how many regiments there are now in the service and what number of men is needed to complete their complement, and (2) how many of the three hundred thousand volunteers have enlisted in the old regiments. We think it highly probable, however, that *not less than two hundred thousand men* will be needed to fill up the existing regiments!

It is easy to see that the resort to this mode of filling up the ranks will be attended with some serious disadvantages. The men who are drafted are bound to the service but for nine months—for Congress most unwisely, as we think, gave the President power to draft for no longer a term. Now it is, of course, objectionable to amalgamate nine months men with those in service for the war. But it is still more objectionable not to fill up the regiments at all. The one thing needful is to bring up the present skeleton regiments to their full proportions. We can but hope that the term of service for which they enter will see such good work done that the business for which they are called forth will be practically ended, and no new levies to supply their places be needed.

What an army thus looms up! *Crescit eundo.* To the six hundred thousand men now under way, this new draft will add at least two hundred thousand, and these joined to the four hundred thousand now in service, give the enormous aggregate of *twelve hundred thousand soldiers!* These gigantic levies are proof that the Government is really in earnest, and means to prosecute the war with the whole power of the loyal States. This is what the people have been demanding. Who now doubts the ultimate triumph?

THE BADGER LETTER.—A letter was going the rounds of the Northern papers, a few days since, purporting to have been written by Hon. GEORGE E. BADGER, of North Carolina, to a gentleman of New-York, in which the author set forth, with much earnestness, the fact of the entire unanimity of public sentiment in the old North State against a return to the Union. The struggle for the suppression of the rebellion was pronounced hopeless, and the people of the Northern States were urged to stop a vain and fruitless war.

A Washington correspondent has taken the trouble to dispatch his reasons for entertaining doubts of the genuineness of this letter. Without inquiring into the worth and significance of the letter, if authentic, we can safely say that no one at all acquainted with the character and accomplishments of Mr. BADGER ever hesitated a moment in pronouncing it a shallow and contemptible forgery. Mr. BADGER is a scholar and a man of virile mind. The letter is the production of an illiterate booby, who writes about "*looking* with horror *at the thought*" of a restored Union.

If the letter was published in the Raleigh, N. C., *Standard*, from which it was claimed to be quoted, it must have been the work of a desperate trickster striving to accomplish a result by fraud on the eve of the late election.

GEN. H. W. BENHAM.—It was stated in our Washington dispatches, two days ago, that the name of Gen. BENHAM had been stricken from the rolls of the army, and that this was understood to be the official verdict on his course in the unfortunate attack on Secessionville. We accept all action of our military authorities at Washington as conclusive, for there is no appeal; and as well intended, because they have the highest motives for being right.

It is with satisfaction, however, that we learn to-day from our Memphis correspondent that he is simply remanded from his late position as Brigadier-General of Volunteers to his former (and present) rank in the Regular army. To dismiss a soldier outright from the service which he has spent his life in studying, implies the most flagrant and unpardonable derelictions. Nothing but willful insubordination, cowardice, dishonesty or disloyalty, it appears to us, should provoke such signal disgrace. But in all the discussions that Gen. BENHAM'S conduct has given rise to, we remember no harsher judgment upon him than that his zeal was apt to outrun his discretion,

REBEL VICTORIES VIA CHICAGO.—Chicago sent us a first-rate sensation dispatch yesterday. It was the announcement of a severe battle at Tazewell, near Cumberland Gap, East Tennessee, in which the rebels, numbering twelve to fourteen thousand, under Gens. STEVENSON and BARTON, had surrounded and routed the National forces and thereby regained possession of East Tennessee. From these auspicious premises, the Southern correspondent of the Chicago Press did not fail to deduce the natural and logical sequence, the early annihilation of Gen. BUELL, and the grand smash generally of Union things in Tennessee.

Since the veracious correspondents of the Chicago journals, retained in Tennessee at great expense, sent sixteen English iron-clad gunboats into Mobile harbor, breaking the blockade and reopening that port to the world, their exciting dispatches have been received with some grains of caution. We have not, therefore, gone into deep mourning over the Tazewell tragedy. And we advise the public to be somewhat careful of their spirits on the occasion, as we learn from the Richmond *Examiner*, of one day's date later than seems to have been had by us, that the rebel accounts of "a great victory at Tazewell" had "dwindled down to a very small affair," and the capture of not over two dozen Union soldiers is claimed.

Perhaps this Confederate victory will turn out no brighter than that of BRECKINRIDGE at Baton Rouge, where the valiant conqueror retired ten miles from the scene of conflict to get a drink of water and write a bulletin of the undecided battle.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Troops Under the New Call Beginning to Arrive.

The Secesh of Maryland Leaving for the South.

Delay in the Issue of the Stamp Currency.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 15.

TROOPS BEGINNING TO ARRIVE.

Gen. CASEY'S new duties, lately announced in the papers, began to-day, the troops under the new call having begun to take the field. Great admiration is expressed for the first regiment New-York has sent out—that of VAN VALKENBURG and DIVEN, members of the present Congress, who are Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel. This regiment has the honor of being the first organized, mustered and put into the field under the President's new call. It will be remembered that Mr. DIVEN made a farewell speech in Congress the day after the President's call for 300,000 men, announcing his and VAN VALKENBURG'S departure to raise troops, and saying that they did so at Mr. LINCOLN'S personal request. Their regiment is recruited up to the maximum strength, and some three hundred more have been raised and left behind as a nucleus for a new regiment.

THE NEW STAMP CURRENCY.

The new postage stamp bills for small change were expected to begin arriving from the engravers in New-York to-morrow; but it is understood now that they will not come till about Tuesday next. The Post-office Department turns them over to the Treasury, and it distributes only through the regular Treasury depositories. At first no orders will be filled except for small amounts, so as to throw them into as general circulation as possible at once.

ARRESTS IN FREDERICKSBURGH.

The steamer *Keyport* has brought up a guard from Gen. BURNSIDE'S Division, having in custody Maj. SLAUGHTER and fourteen other prominent citizens from Fredericksburgh, who are charged with secretly aiding and abetting the enemy, and giving them information of the movements of our army. They were conveyed immediately to the old Capital Prison. Another batch of the same description of persons are expected here to-night from the same locality.

ADDITIONAL APPOINTMENTS.

The following additional appointments have been made under the Internal Revenue law:

CONNECTICUT.—First District—Mark Howard, of Hartford, Collector; Alphonzo C. Crosby, of Vernon, Assessor. Second District—Hon. John Woodruff, Ex-Congressman of New-Haven, Collector; Jno. B Wright, Assessor. Third District—Ezra Dean, of Woodstock, Collector; Jesse S. Ely, of Newark, Assessor. Fourth District—David F. Hollister, of Bridgeport, Collector; Reuben Rockwell, of Colbrook, Assessor.

NEW-JERSEY.—First District—Hon. S. Sharp, of Salem, Collector, and Josiah C. Sparks, Carpenter's Landing, Assessor. Second—Stephen B. Smith, of Hopewell, Collector; George W. Cowperthwaite, of Jones' River, Assessor. Third—Emston Marsh, of Plainfield, Collector; Robert Reesling, of Hacketstown, Assessor.

EXODUS OF THE MARYLAND SECESH.

Secessionists in Maryland are leaving at several points in large numbers, going South to enter the rebel service to avoid the draft. Advices from Poolesville say that on Tuesday night nearly a hundred rebels left there for that purpose.

ANOTHER WAY.

The Post-office Department receives on an average seventy-five to a hundred letters per day from New-York State alone, making applications for confirmations for appointments to Assistant-Postmasterships to avoid drafting. In one day Oneida County alone sent fifteen such applications.

THE DRAFT IN DELAWARE.

It is understood that the mission of the Delaware Delegation, whose arrival here was announced the other day, was to represent to the President and the War Department the necessity of having draining in their State, under the management of loyal men. The State is without a Militia law. If the draft is enforced, therefore, there will be almost unlimited power in the hands of the Governor to arrange the draft so as to take out any class he might want removed. It is easy to see how the draft might thus be made an agent for political purposes. As Delaware has not only a Legislature to elect this Fall, but the election of United States Senator depends on the new Legislature, as well as the question of emancipation and other important matters, it is deemed specially desirable that no such political advantage be granted to a Governor, of whom the least that can be said is that he is not an earnest war man.

RETURNING SOLDIERS.

Soldiers are daily brought hither from various points, as well as being returned from the different hospitals, where they have been employed during convalescence in the performance of hospital duty, for the purpose of rejoining the regiments, preparatory to which they are quartered in the Soldiers' Rest. A considerable number of these conveyed to this city are deserters, some of whom have been away from their regiments for the space of half a year, and had engaged in business pursuits. These will be remanded to await their trial by Court-martial. It is estimated that the daily arrival of soldiers of this character at the present time averages nearly 200.

THE CASE OF GEN. BENHAM.

My statement that Gen. BENHAM'S name was stricken from the rolls of the army was correct; but I should have explained that it was from the rolls of the *Volunteer* Army. He has ceased to be a Brigadier-General, his unfitness for command in the field having again and again been demonstrated till the Government could no longer remain blind to the fact. He is Major of Engineers, however, in in the Regular Army, and from that position has not been removed. It confines him entirely to duties with which he is acquainted, and which give him no control of troops in active service. BENHAM is here now appearing in citizen's clothes.

GEN. M'CALL.

As already announced, Gen. MCCALL has been released. He arrived here, this evening, on a short furlough, for his health.

SENATOR HARRIS.

Senator HARRIS is here.

ANOTHER BLOCKADE-RUNNER CAPTURED.

Admiral DUPONT has reported to the Navy Department that on the 4th inst. the steamer *Hurea* captured the schooner *Aquila*, while attempting to run the blockade off Charleston harbor. She is of seventy-seven tons burden, and was laden with turpentine shook and four hundred barrels of turpentine, and was bound for Nassau, N. P.

THE COST OF RAISING VOLUNTEERS.

Requisitions have been made by the War Department in favor of the General Superintendents for volunteer forces of the several States on account of the appropriation for pay of bounty, &c., upon enlistment, to the full extent of that appropriation, and according to the quota of each State. These funds will be distributed to the United States mustering and disbursing officers within each State by the Superintendent of that State.

MORE PRISONERS FROM CULPEPPER.

Last night a train of cars arrived from Culpepper, bringing another installment of Confederate prisoners, numbering about one hundred and fifty.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is making arrangements to furnish manufacturers of patent medicines with stamps for common use, until they shall provide themselves with appropriate designs, and dies shall have been prepared therefrom.

THE COLONIZATION SCHEME.

Correspondence is desired with colored men favorable to Central American, Liberian or Haytien emigration, especially the first-named, as the President has announced the intention to aid such as desire to found a settlement of Anglo-Africans. Communications on the subject should be addressed to Rev. JAMES MITCHELL, Agent of Emigration:

JUSTICE DONE.

Injustice having been done to Capt. JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, Fifth New-York Zouaves, a gallant officer the President has ordered him to be restored to the service, and of this fact Gov. MORGAN will be informed.

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

Orders have been issued by the Secretary of War to the commanding officers of all armories and arsenals in the United States to administer the oath of allegiance to all employes under their command.

THE EAST TENNESSEE REPORT.

A Repetition of the Rebel Story of the Battle of Tazewell, &c.

CHICAGO, Friday, Aug. 15.

The *Times*, of this city, has the following special dispatch:

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Wednesday, Aug. 13.

A battle commenced on the 7th inst., at Tazewell, seven miles from the Cumberland Gap, between the Confederate forces, under Gen. STEVENSON, numbering from twelve to fifteen thousand men, and the Nationals at that place, numbering 3,000.

The movement was made in front by Gen. STEVENSON, while Gen. BARTON gained the rear of the Nationals forces by forced marches, and completely surrounded them.

A desperate fight of four hours' duration ensued, terminating in the surrender of the Federals.

The Federals were driven by superior numbers in front, and when in full retreat were assailed by a flanking force of the rebels.

The rebels are thus in possession of East Tennessee again.

Their next move will be on Gen. BUELL, with overwhelming force.

Gen. BRAYEGOARD is at Chattanooga, cooperating with Gen. BRAGG. Their combined force is not less than 70,000 men.

The rebel Gen. CASEWELL was killed near his residence, at Knoxville, on the 6th inst.

A schooner from Havana run the blockade at Mobile on the 7th instant. She had a cargo of salt, ammunition, and cavalry equipments.

A Vicksburgh letter says that the streets of that city are beginning to assume their former lively appearance. Refugees are returning and opening places of business. All the damages to the city by the National shells will be repaired within a month.

MORE REBEL REPORTS.

CAIRO, Friday, Aug. 15.

The Grenada *Appeal* of the 9th, says that Baton Rouge is in the hands of BRECKINRIDGE, and that he captured four regiments and six transports and sunk two gunboats.

The same paper has a dispatch dated Knoxville, 7th, which places the Federal loss at Tazewell, near Cumberland Gap, at 800, and says that the fight lasted two days.

A FALSE REPORT.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Aug. 15.

A dispatch from the commanding General at Cumberland Gap says that the Richmond *Examiner's* story, of the 9th instant, concerning the capture of BOWEN'S command, is false. There is no Gen. BOWEN in the command referred to.

Skirmishing with the Guerrillas—Captured Soldiers Paroled.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, Aug. 14.

The expedition to Gallatin was fired into on its return here, when three miles from Gallatin. One man was killed and two wounded. We returned the fire and killed several rebels and recaptured a wagon load of guns.

Col. BOONE and his command of 120 men, captured by the rebels, have been paroled.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of Gov. Sprague—More Sick Soldiers—Nothing New from Harrison's Landing.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Aug. 14.

The steamboat *Port Royal* arrived here early this morning, with Gov. SPRAGUE on board, from Aquia Creek.

Mr. ISAAC SHANNON was accidentally drowned at this place, while bathing, last evening. He had been employed for several months in driving ambulances, with the mails, between Hygeia, Mill Creek and Chesapeake Hospitals. He has two married sisters, one living in New-York City, and one in Troy, N. Y. They can obtain information in regard to his effects, and the wages due him, by applying to Dr. GILBERT, Medical Director, Fortress Monroe.

The mailboat from Harrison's Landing arrived at Fortress Monroe at 4 o'clock. She brings no news of importance.

The steamer *George Washington* arrived here last evening, at 7 o'clock, from Harrison's Landing, with 500 sick soldiers, most of whom are convalescent and will be able to return to duty in a week or two.

Marine Disaster.

A telegraph dispatch to the Merchant's Exchange and News Room, Pine-street, states that schooner *Oriole*, with a valuable cargo of 500 tons of iron ore, belonging to the Jackson Iron Mining Company, was totally lost on Lake Superior. Date and particulars not given. The vessel was insured in New-York and Buffalo.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.—Mr. TRAIN is probably the best living example of our old style of stump speakers. Dashing, defiant, rapid, full of power, full of spread-eagleism, and of a kind of eloquence always popular in this young country, he cares little what he says so that it reach and stir up the hearts of his hearers. His recent series of speeches in London on American topics, delivered before large popular audiences, and published far and wide, have not only exhibited "Young America" to old John Bull, but have brought our side of public questions before thousands of Englishmen who had no other means of information but the mendacious journals of London. He has his speeches reported and corrected, and sends them over for publication in his native town of Boston. His latest effort, we learn, is by far his greatest, and scathes Mr. Bull in a fearful style. It is on the "Downfall of England," and will be issued in the number of the *Commercial Bulletin* which appears this morning, and which can be had in this City, as per advertisement in another column.

THE GERMAN REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—This influential body met last evening at 8 o'clock, at the Steuben House, on the Bowery, Mr. ANDREAS WILLMANN in the Chair, and Mr. HENRY RICHARD, acting Secretary. The object of the meeting was to take council concerning the method of representing the Committee in the Central State Committee, at its next session. A number of drafts of resolutions etc., were proposed, but as only ten Wards were represented in the meeting, no decisive action was had. The Committee, however, protracted its sittings until a late hour.

DEFICIENCY OF LABOR.

Effect of the War Upon Mechanical Industry.

Labor at a Premium—Strikes—Increase of Wages—Progress of the Government Works Interfered with.

Although the opponents of the financial schemes of the Government predicted, an enormous inflation in prices of the necessaries of life, and consequent great suffering for the working classes among us, it is a fact that labor is now in demand, and able to a great extent to dictate terms to capital. Instead of the bloody bread riots, the assaults upon banks and the general distress of working men, which was so confidently predicted as the result of the war, we find that in both agricultural and mechanical industry, the employes are well paid, and there is room for more; that farm hands never commanded better pay, and that in this City at least a number of strikes in the iron works have resulted in procuring increased remuneration for labor—an increase in many cases amounting to twenty per cent., and more than compensating for any depreciation of paper currency. There seems to be every probability that those who escape the draft will from this appreciation of wages, be well able to bear the pecuniary burdens which the vigorous prosecution of the war may impose upon them. There can be no doubt that the subtraction of so many working men by the vast body of volunteers which this City has furnished, has damaged business, but the evil has been to a great extent remedied by the wonderful adaptibility of our people to varied employments. If a man found he could not make a living by making ladies' shoes, he soon learned to make army shoes; if he found the manufacture of spectacles decreased, he could apply his knowledge of the use of tools and machinery to the construction of arms; workers in leather soon learned to make army equipments, and builders of looms and printing-presses found little trouble in applying their skill to the creation of ironclad gunboats.

The vast amount of Government work, in the way of ships alone, now under contract in this City and vicinity, has given a great impetus to our mechanical industry. All our great ship-yards, foundries and machine-shops are in full blast, swarming with busy hands, and eagerly seeking more. The many ironclads, batteries and rams—for there are really many—which we have in course of construction, have brought into requisition every man who could draw a plan, mold a casting, manage a lathe, or handle a file. The wages paid are as good as ever, and on the increase as rapidly as is the natural result when men find out they can command it. Indeed, it may be that the news of our activity in this department of industry will soon induce a large immigration of the class of mechanics required.

So fearful are the contractors that the draft soon to be enforced will leave them powerless to complete their contracts, that application has been made to the Government to exempt all employes on Government work whose places cannot be supplied. It is pretty certain that this course will be adopted, for what skilled workman is there who cannot perform more effective military service by working on an iron-clad than by carrying a musket? The cartridge-makers and others whose occupation requires little manual skill or dexterity, must, of course, take their chance of conscription, as their places may readily be supplied by females.

Indeed, in other departments of labor—in typesetting, in clerkships, in all light manufactures where female hands may be employed, they will take the place of the volunteer or conscript males, do almost as much for the family, promote the cause of woman's rights, and beautifully illustrate the fact, that "It's an ill wind that blows nobody good."

Of course, the manufacturers of luxuries—the silversmiths, jewelers, perhaps printers, lithographers and engravers—must suffer in times like these. But, while there is less of that kind of work to do, there are also fewer hands to do it, and most all who have the slightest versatility of talent are enabled to change their occupations.

This is exemplified in the occupation of plate printing. While in the ordinary business of the engraver and plate printer there is little doing, the vast amount of printing required for the Government Treasury notes and stamps—most of which are executed in this City—has actually furnished more employment for plate printers than was ever known before. The machinists have been called upon to build new presses, and every man who has the slightest knowledge of plate printing has been pressed into the service, while still the cry is for more. The similarity of lithographic printing, therefore, enables the lithographic printer, who would otherwise be idle, to change his employment and keep at work.

The army has certainly carried off all the surplus labor. Employers who deny that there is any deficiency of hands, admit that they do not have as many applicants for work, and that the wages paid are those of prosperous times. There is not the choice of hands that exists in slack times.

For mere manual labor there is a want of hands. This is accounted for by the fact that the bounties, pay, and species of life insurance which the soldier gets, far exceed in pecuniary value the amount paid for ordinary manual labor. It would seem to be from a knowledge of this fact that the street-sweepers in three Wards struck the other day. They refused to work for a dollar per diem, and demanded a dollar and a quarter. The increase was paid by the contractor, who threatened to employ—not other men, but the machine street-sweepers. The City Inspector, however, says that men are constantly applying to him for work.

Some idea of the comperative resources of the Northern and Southern population may be formed from the fact that while the South has just commenced its draft on the reserve—between the ages of 35 and 50—we have not yet commenced our first draft, and that even now, the withdrawal of our laboring population is just beginning to be felt. While the older men of the South are just going into the field, ours will be filling the places of the young conscripts. This is very good for our older men, and another illustration of the "fit wind," &c. principle. The Southern leaders predicted that our industry would be paralyzed because our laborers would have to do the fighting; while they could leave their slaves to till while they went to battle. The fact seems to be that those of the North who do work will have only to work a little harder, and get better paid for it, in order to help those who go to the wars.

The present aspect of the labor market is therefore cheering to the laborer and to the employer, for, after all, their interests are identical, and, in spite of the war, we seem more likely to have strikes than bread riots; that we will be kept busy in clothing our army, feeding the world, building our iron navy, and developing home manufactures, until the reopening of the great cotton marts by the conquering of the rebellion shall give us again the grateful sound of the loom and the spinning-jenny.

Contributions to the Sanitary Commission.

OVER $22,000 RECEIVED SINCE JULY 16.

From the Treasurer of the Sanitary Commission, a Commission that has done much good since the commencement of the rebellion, we learn that they have received as follows, since the 16th of July, over $22,000:

Adrian Iselin & Co., $1,000; George N. Lawrence, 100; Friends, by W. P. P., 25; A. H., 35; A Loyal American Lady in England, by Wm. Barton, 100; Jas B. Collins, 20; Biddeford, Me., by R. M. Chapman, 131; Charles W. Woolsey, 69; Col. H. D. Terry, Fifth Michigan, 10; Cash, per Miss Wamseley, 10; Pupils of Primary School No. 5, by Dr. R. A. Barry, 53; Pupils of Primary School No. 31, by Dr. R. A. Barry, 15; W. H. H. Moore, 50; Part of Church Collecti n at Hemer, N. Y., by Hon. G. W. Bradford, 23 25; J. W. Paige & Co., 100; S. R. Bowne, 50; P. Spofford, 25; William Brinckerhoff, 5; Citizens of Maine, by W. H. Hadley, 5814; Citizens of Newport, by W. H. Cranston, 400; Contribution of people of Ansonia, Conn., July 4, by Charles Durand, Esq., 100; C. A. Bristed, (additional,) 15; Soldiers' Aid Society, of Walden, by Miss Evaline Cromwell, Treasurer, 70; A. R., by Jas. Lenox, 85; Benjamin W. Strong, (additional,) 100; Citizens of Maine, by Rev. H. Stebbins, 211 35; Jas. Lenox, 85; William Mackay, (additional,) 25; Mrs. Robert E. Livingston, 20; James F. De Peyster, 15; Henry W. Brown, (Augusta, Me.,) 11; Samuel T. Skidmore, (additional,) 100; Wm. M. Evarts, (additional,) 100; "Hoboken," 5; "A Lady," Hoboken, 5; H. W. Hopes, (additional,) 100; Proceeds of work on July 4, by operatives in factory of Manning & Peckham, Troy, 25; "W." 5; Ladies' Aid Society, Brockport, N. Y., by Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, Secretary, 1; J. Couper Lord, 50; Operatives of East Hampton, Mass., by Levi Parsons, 28; Henry W. Smith, 50; Soldiers' Aid Society, Hartford, by Mrs. S. J. Cowen, Secretary, 100; Citizens of Maine, by W. H. Hadley, 850; Ladies of Chittenango, by Mrs. Geo. Wesley, 50; P. Lorillard, 200; St. Michael's R. C. Church, Springfield, Mass., by Rev. M. P. Gallagher, 142; Mrs. Caroline E. Y. Lane, Troy, by B. H. Hall, 50; John Harrison, 10; Miss Elizabeth Jones, 200; Edmund H. Miller, 100; H., by J. T. Agnew, 10; Proceeds of Treasury Note from Lock Box No. 4..., San Francisco Post-office, 104 12; James S. Sell, Nantucket, 1; 1; 1; Citizens of Newport, R. I., by W. H. Cranston, 200; F. W. Vietor, by Rev. Dr. Farley, 125; C. H. Victor, by Rev. Dr. Farley, 125; Dr. Bayliss, 5; Proceeds of Collection, Cambridge, Vt., by Rev. E. Wheelock, 25; St. Andrew's Lodge, Boston, by Dr. H. G. Clark, 100; E. D. Morgan & Co., 200; United Presbyterian Church, Caledonia, by Rev. W. S. McLaren, (additional,) 6; E. A. Weeks, 50; E. L., Trout Run, Lycoming Co., Penn., 10; Lewiston, Me., by Geo. R. Davis, 5; Ladies of Fryeburg, Me., 29; Mrs. E. A. Hart, Troy, by Benjamin B. Hall, Esq., 100; Cash, 10; Mrs. Margaret Wilkinson, 2; Rev. R. A. Lakeman, 3; Messrs. Tyler & Burrows, 10; George T. Lane 5; S. R. G., 100; Miss Henrietta P. Whitney, Worcester, Mass., (additional,) 25; Hartman Kuhn, Philadelphia, 25; Cash, Windsor Locks, Conn., 20; further proceeds of Mercantile Library Association Concert, 10; J. R. C., Warwick, N. Y., by W. C. Bryant, 4; S. B. Sarton, Troy, by Dr. T. C. Reinwade, 5; Miss Ellen Salmon, do., do., 5; Lyman Bennett, do., do., 25; Mrs. M. C. Haskell, do., do., 5; Willard Gay, Troy, by Benj. R. Hall, 10; C. P. Harris, do., do., 5; Rev. E. Buckingham, do., do., 10; Ladies' Relief Society, do., do., 68 75; Geo. A. Townsend, by J. T. Agnew, 25; Mrs. Harriet N. Wing, Glens Falls, 10; collection in Rondout, by Mrs. Jervis McEntee, 51 50; citizens of Maine, by W. H. Hadley, 569 33; Smith Clift, 50; Congregation of Reformed Dutch Church, Hudson, by Jas. Gifford, 40 65; J. R. E., 25; Jas. Myers, (with $50 worth of dry goods,) 103; Miss Alice L. Cameron, 10; Fred'k G. Foster, 50; Jas. Cassidy & Co., 10; Edward Delano, 50; Emma Newman, 10; loyal American residents of Toronto, 439 48; Henry Chauncey, Jr., (additional,) 50; Philadelphia Associates, by Caleb Cope, 1,000; citizens of Thomaston, Maine, by Charles C. Morton, 315; citizens of Maine, by W. H. Hadley, 300; Congregation of Trinity Church, Newtown, Conn., by Rev. N. E. Marble, 56; from Newport, R. I., by F. L. Olmsted, 100; citizens of Maine, by Rev. H. Stebbins, 170; Dr. T. F. C., 10; Geo. C. Asthon, 25; G. F. P., 10; Miss C. M. Sedgwick, Lenox, Mass., 10; young ladies of Miss Porter's school, Farmington, Conn., 52; Mrs. C. B. Mead Tarrytown, 3; Boston Associates, by J. Huntington Wolcott, Esq., 5,000; Dr. E. J. Dunning, 50; Miss Grace Wilkes, 10; Miss Harriet K. Wilkes, 10; citizens of Maine, by W. H. Hadley, 135 55; ladies of Raymond, N. H., by Dr. Geo. A. Blake, 50; Huckley Brothers, 50; Howard Potter, (additional,) 50; Churches of Portsmouth, N. H., 56; 90; Wm. Allen Butler, (additional,) 50; C., Fishkill Landing, 10; James Cruikshank, (additional,) 50; J. W., 50; Prof. Prisler, Columbia College, 15; Children's Fair, Cozzens' Hotel, West Point, by Master Henry H. Bader, Treasurer, 89; John W. Kramer, Freehold, N. J., ...; James J. Van Allen, 53; Cash, Lesher, and Whitman, Cork, Pardee, Bates & Co., 50; Proceeds of sale of diamond ring from R., 165; Ladies of Cambridge, Vt., by Edwin Wheelock, 1; Ladies of Angelica, Alleghany County, by C. Dautremont, 48; Sunday-school of Reformed Dutch Church, Walden, by Miss Evaline Cromwell, Secretary, 3; Cash from Hallowell, Me., by W. H. Hadley, 15; Cash from East Machias, Me., by W. H. Hadley, 135 68; Cash from South Berwick, Me., by W. H. Hadley, 61 25; Citizens of Pittsford, Vt., by Charles S. Colburn, 71; Ladies' Patriotic Association of St. John's Chapel, N. Y., by Mrs. Clavton, 50; Citizens of Dalton, Mass., by Seymour Crane, 224 35; Proceeds of Tableaux by children at Pavilion, Highlands of Nevisink, 10; Adams' Express Co., 214; Contributions from Lenox, Mass., by Mrs. Chas. Sedgwick, 80; Employes of Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, by B. F. Hopkins, 60; Citizens of Maine, by Rev. H. Stebbins, 154; Citizens of Rucksport, Me., by W. H. Pilsbury, 200; John Bigelow, Paris, by George T. Trimble, 200; N. P. Hosack, 10; Alex. Van Rensselaer, (omitted in former acknowledgment,) 250 —Total, $22,228 28.

Further donations are urgently required. The statement that has appeared in one of the daily papers that "Government has dispensed with the further services of the Commission," is wholly without foundation. G. T. STRONG, Treasurer,

Aug. 13, 1862. No. 68 Wall-street.

AN APPEAL TO THE LADIES.

Are the ladies of our country flagging in their praiseworthy efforts for the cause of the Union? Do they feel the renewed impulse of zeal and patriotism which the last few weeks have given? Hitherto they have been no whit behind the sterner sex in their proper sphere. But now the tremendous increase of our army calls for a corresponding increase in the ranks of those whose part it is to heal and comfort, to minister to the wants of the sick and suffering, to nurse, clothe and feed the heroes whom wounds or sickness have overtaken in their course of hard and wearisome warfare. A glorious and blessed part indeed have the ladies of our country played in this terrible war. Witness the tons of comfits, clothing, delicacies and luxuries their skillful and generous hands have poured into our hospitals; witness the delicate and soothing attentions so many have received at their kind hands; witness the holy consolations administered to the dying sufferer, and the cheerful congratulations given to the convalescent. Many a blessing has been invoked from the lips of pain and sickness upon them, by men whom their tender care has wakened to a sense of thankfulness long forgotten. Many a death-bed has been made holy by their presence and prayers, and many a fond and grateful look has been given by bright, dying eyes upon the pure and holy women who have made that dying bed a bed of ease and hope. If more quiet and unobtrusive, their sphere is no less useful and important than that of the men. It is to the honor of the ladies that they have uniformly and eagerly filled this sphere in the past short history of our troubles; now, however, an increased ardor must be felt, a new impulse given. Our army is doubled; let the array of needles and skillful fingers be redoubled, and let the kind hearts of our women prompt their ingenious brains to contrive means by which our cause may be furthered and our troubles lightened. Let them not falter in their visits to our hospitals; let them continue the light which their presence diffuses through the crowded wards; let them collect money from their private purses to aid the families of the volunteers; let them send to the army and to the hospitals their delicate preserves, and the clothing, and bandages and lint which their skillful hands prepare; and let them be sure, that in so doing they are playing not a small or unimportant part in this great tragedy, and let them expect the gratitude of the whole army and of the whole country.

[Communicated.]

Dr. R. Hunter on Galloping Consumption.

LETTER NO. XI.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I have said that the common form of Consumption is called "*Chronic*," because of its slow progress; and I now purpose to speak of another form of this disease, which, from the fearful rapidity of its progress, is properly known as "Galloping Consumption." It is no unusual thing for a person apparently in good health to catch cold and die in from six to ten weeks from this form of Consumption. It almost always begins with a cold, which sets in with great violence, and is felt from the first to be deep within the chest. From the beginning there is usually some cough, fever and night sweats—difficulty of breathing and a great sense of oppression on the chest. At the end of a week expectoration commences, but the matter resembles much more that of a recent cold than that of Consumption.

There are few symptoms by which this disease can be distinguished from a low form of inflammation of the lungs, for it is generally mistaken by inexperienced practitioners, and maltreated. Indeed, its symptoms are so unlike those of the common form of consumption that its nature is generally denied until after death, when, upon examination, the whole internal surface of the air-tubes, the air-cells, and even the substance of the lungs, is found thickly studded with tubercles. This disease is most common in young persons between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five, of full habit, clear complexion and ruddy cheeks, though it sometimes occurs much later in life.

There is another form of consumption, also rapid in its progress, which occurs in young persons of delicate constitution who have habitually cold hands and feet. These have commonly an inherited predisposition to consumption. Their circulation is feeble, and they become weak, fatigued, and out of breath on every slight exertion. In such cases the destroyer steals silently upon his victim—the patient scarcely feels ill—there is but little cough, no pain, no spitting of blood, often no expectoration. Having always been short-breathed and liable to colds, when cough does occur it is attributed to a little fresh cold. Gradually the countenance becomes pale, the lips lose their color, and the eyes sunken, with a dark or bluish line beneath them. Under these circumstances, without any increase of cough or expectoration, diarrhœa occurs, and, after a few exhausting discharges, the patient dies without a struggle, perhaps sitting up in a chair, or in a fainting fit, from which the friends strive in vain to revive him.

My next letter will be on Latent Consumption.

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.

Physician for Pulmonary Diseases, No. 532 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1862.

Great Fire!!

IN PHILADELPHIA!

HERRING'S SAFE AGAIN THE CHAMPION!

PHILADELPHIA, August 11, 1862.

Messrs. Forrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chestnut-street:

GENTS: On Friday, the 8th inst., I was so unfortunate as to have my Planing Mills totally destroyed by fire, together with their contents, the machinery being melted by the intensity of the heat; in fact, the only articles saved were contained in one of your invaluable Safes, which, although exposed to an intense heat for many hours, to my surprise and gratification, rendered up its contents in a perfect state of preservation; the brass plate on front of safe was melted.

Please send me one of your No. 2 Folding-door Safes to use until permanently situated, when I will make arrangements for a larger one. L. B. M. DOLBY.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE PROOF SAFES.—The best and most reliable security from fire now known.

HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, with Herring & Floyd's new PATENT CRYSTALIZED IRON, the only metal proof against a burglar's drill; also, HERRING'S NEW PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE COMBINED, one Safe within another.

HERRING & CO.,

No. 251 Broadway, opposite City Hall;

FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia;

HERRING & CO., Chicago.

DWELLING HOUSE SAFES, for silver plate, valuable papers and jewelry.

Army Shirts.

IRA PEREGO & SONS,

Manufacturers of

SHIRTS, HOSIERY, &c.,

Have removed to No. 175 BROADWAY.

Army and navy shirts, wholesale or retail.

Grover & Baker's

CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING-MACHINES,

Acknowledged to be superior to all others

No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Comfort.

Persons afflicted with Diarrhœa or Bowel Complaint will hail with delight J. C. RUSHTON'S Celebrated Diarrhœa Remedy, which has never failed in a single instance to give relief and effect a speedy cure. Prepared only by J. CLEMENT RUSHTON, No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

MARRIED.

CARLAN—FINNEY.—In the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 16, by Rev. J. C. Middleton, ROBERT CARLAN to ISABELLA FINNEY.

DE BERMINGHAM—THERIAT.—At Villa Matilda, Lake George, on Thursday, Aug. 14, by Rev. Robert Fulton Crary, HENRY DE BERMINGHAM, of Panama, to MARIA THERESE, daughter of Ferdinand Thieriot, of Bolton.

ELLSWORTH—HUBD.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 15, by Rev. S. H. Cox, D. D., Mr. FRANCIS ELLSWORTH, of Hartford, Conn., to Miss JOSEPHINE A. HUBD, of Brooklyn.

KITCHELL—MERKER.—In Hanover, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 14, by Rev. J. M. Johnson, AMASOSE F. KITCHELL, of this City, and JOSEPHINE E., daughter of Daniel Mecker, Esq., of the former place.

MILLER—HOFFMAN.—At the Church of the Holy Communion, on Wednesday, Aug. 13, by Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, Lieut. HENRY W. MILLER, U. S. N., to CATHARINE SEYTON, youngest daughter of the late Lindley M. Hoffman.

TOPPING—MAGUIN.—On Friday morning, Aug. 15, by Rev. James W. McLeod, of Williamsburgh, ROBERT E. TOPPING, Esq., to HARRIETTE SCHERMERHORN, only daughter of Widow Lucy P. Martin, all of this City.

VANHISE—THOMASSIN.—On Wednesday, Aug. 13, by Rev. Dr. Price, SAMUEL C. VANHISE, of New-Jersey, to VIRGINIA JOSEPHINE, only daughter of the late Martial and Adeline Thomassin.

☞ New-Jersey papers please copy.

DIED

BYRNE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 15, ELIZABETH WHITEHEAD, infant daughter of Dr. John and Mary W. Byrne.

BAKER.—Suddenly, at Chatham, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 12, HARRIET PECK, wife of Dr. Daniel Baker, in the 45th year of her age.

CROSLEY.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 11, Miss CAROLINE CROSLEY, in the 40th year of her age.

Her remains were taken to New-Haven, Conn., for interment.

COSTER.—In Poughkeepsie, on Wednesday, Aug. 13, LAURA CECILIA, only daughter of Thomas B. and Eliza Cecilia Coster, aged 13 months and 20 days.

FERRIS.—At his residence in Westchester, on Thursday, Aug. 14, Capt. CORNELL FERRIS, aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock.

☞ Nantucket papers please copy.

JANSEN.—Suddenly, ELIZABETH A., relict of the late Benj. G. Jansen, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 87 South 8th-st., Williamsburgh, on Saturday morning, at 9½ o'clock, without further notice. Her remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment.

MALBURN.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, Aug. 14, Capt. JOHN M. MALBURN, aged 65 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. WILLIAM C. BURT, No. 63 South 3d-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. His friends, and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

POOLEY.—On board C. S. transport steamer *Kennebec*, on her way to Fort Monroe, of typhoid fever, SAMUEL J. POOLEY, of First Regiment New-York Volunteers.

His remains were sent to New-York, and buried Aug. 14, in Greenwood.

RICHOARDS.—In Cornwall, N. Y., on Friday, Aug. 15, EMIL, infant son of Max and Laura Ruchgaber, of Brooklyn.

VAN ARSDALE.—Suddenly, at Greenbush, on Friday morning, Aug. 15, ANDREW JACKSON, eldest son of Margaret and John Van Arsdale, in the 31st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are most respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, at 2 P. M., from his father's residence, No. 98 Bank-st.

☞ At a stated meeting of the Board of Trustees of the "College of Pharmacy of the City of New-York," held August 7, 1862, the following preamble and resolutions were passed:

The Board of Trustees of the College of Pharmacy have received the melancholy intelligence of the death of Dr. Wm. H. Milner, a respected member of this College, and for several terms its efficient Secretary; he having died at Savage's Station, Virginia, while serving his country in the capacity of Surgeon to the Twenty-second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers. As evidence of our appreciation of his worth and from respect to his memory, the Board have

Resolved, That in the death of our friend, though for many years separated from us, we feel the more strongly, because it is now final, the loss of his services, his fidelity to our institution, and his genial and intellectual society.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolution be presented to his family.

Copy from the minutes. P. W. BEDFORD, Sec'y.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S

KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 335.—Aug. 15, 1862.

38, 31, 23, 59, 11, 71, 15, 26, 10, 25, 13, 77, 54.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 336.—Aug. 15, 1862.

7, 68, 64, 14, 18, 62, 9, 55, 22, 48, 34, 73.

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DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 333.—Aug. 15, 1862.

42, 21, 68, 1, 29, 71, 10, 17, 69, 24, 46, 4, 28.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 334.—Aug. 15, 1862.

43, 4, 26, 59, 1, 38, 23, 12, 24, 16, 7, 52.

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FOR

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THE ORPHEUS C. KERR PAPERS,

Giving an account of the operations of

CAPT. BOB SHORTY,

PERSONAL.

—The Confederates in the Southwest now and then have spasms of honesty come over them which it is almost painful to witness. The Memphis *Bulletin* thus details the experiences of one Mr. Greenwald, a dry-goods merchant of that city, who was captured by the guerrillas when they made their raid upon Brownsville. It says: "Mr. Greenwald states that when taken he was suffering from sickness. On stating this fact to the commander of the expedition, Capt. Faulkner, a wagon and hay to lie upon was procured for him, and a blanket laid over him. Each night of the march a bed was procured for him in some house. On the Thursday following his capture, they reached Senatobia in Mississippi, where he was taken before Jeff. Thompson, who treated him politely, and directed him to be taken to Gen. Villepegue at Abbeville, beyond Holly Springs. On arriving, the General examined the case, and also the cases of Mr. French, of Denmark, and Mr. Ware, of Kentucky, who were arrested along with Mr. Greenwald. He decided in each case that the parties had not been guilty of selling cotton to 'the enemy,' and that their money should be restored to them and themselves set free. Mr. Greenwald's money, amounting to $2,610 in gold and silver, and $5,000 in other money, was returned to him, and he was allowed to return home. It had been reported to Mr. Greenwald's friends that he was handcuffed and harshly treated; he states that on the contrary he was treated with kindness and courtesy during the whole of his captivity."

—Peter B. Anthony has been arrested at Mumford, N. Y., upon the strength of an affidavit made by four citizens of that place. The following extract from the document gives some of the language, which it is charged, Anthony indulged in: "Hurrah for Jeff Davis and the Southern Confederacy, by God,—that there was no Government—that we had no Government. I hope that Jeff. Davis may burn or destroy the City of Washington before to-morrow night and every one in it. I hope that before to-morrow night the whole army of the United States will be murdered,—that the Administration were nothing but a set of murderers—that these were his sentiments from the bottom of his heart—that he proclaimed them now and would as long as he could stand, and defied anybody to take it up; that you had a great war meeting here last night, and that only one recruit could be got to go down and murder his brethren. Going down to save the Union are you? You will have a damned good time doing that. That old Abe had kicked over the Constitution—that there was no Constitution—there was not enough left of it to make a three-cent stamp." Anthony was lodged in jail, and his case will be reported to Judge Advocate Turner, at Washington.

—The *National Preacher*, for September, publishes two sermons by Rev. Mr. Page, of Perry, N. Y. The following curious note is appended: "These discourses were lost by the writer, in June, 1859, on his way to Presbytery. His efforts to recover them were unavailing, until a year thereafter he learned they were in the possession of Rev. J. B. Wentworth, then of Perry. On his refusal to deliver them to Mr. Page's agent, who made a demand for them in his name, he commenced a suit for their recovery in the Supreme Court, which was referred to E. G. Lapham, Esq., of Canandaigua, by whom the case was tried. He decided against the defendant, and, to determine the question of costs, that, from personal examination, the sermons were worth to the writer 'at least' fifty dollars. An appeal was taken from this decision to the General Term of the Eighth District; and at the last February Term, held in Buffalo, the Referee's decision was sustained."

—Col. Morris, of the Fourteenth Connecticut, received the other day the following audacious note from a man who had enlisted in his regiment:

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1862.

Col. Dwight Morris:

SIR: Inclosed please find $10, the amount of State money I received, and which I now return, as I have determined to visit England, at the earnest request of my brother, from whom I have received a letter containing money to convey me there. Business of a most important nature requires my attendance there. If I get through with it, at an early date I shall return to my position with you as a soldier.

Very respectfully, SAMUEL BRIGGS.

Col. Morris telegraphed to New-York to have the chap arrested, but he had just sailed.

—Hon. T. D. Eliot publishes a letter in the Newburyport *Mercury*, which does not read precisely like a refusal to be reelected to Congress. He says: "I have been addressed frequently and kindly within the last few weeks, by friends whom I value, upon the subject of the approaching Congressional elections. It has never been my wish to remain in Congress longer than during the present term. And you will oblige me if you will let me say through you to my friends in this district how sincerely I thank them for the confidence they have given me, and for the proofs I have received that I have, in the main, represented them truly in Washington. I shall have served them in three Congresses." The rest of his letter Mr. Eliot occupies with a review of what he has done for his constituents during the Congressional term.

—In Brandon, Vt., on the 1st inst., a son of Andrew Simes, a lad of 13 years, fell from a shed attached to the back part of his house, upon a stick whittled to a sharp point which he held in his hand. The stick entered his mouth, piercing the left palate on the right side. Passing backwards, it entered the base of the cranium through the foramen lacerum posterius, passing between the cerebrum and cerebellum on the right side, piercing the left lobe of cerebellum. The boy lingered along in great agony until Tuesday, when death came to his relief.

—Two young men named Joel Hardee and —— Mitchell, residing in Plymouth, N. H., were arrested, *en route* for Canada, by Police Officer E. D. Dunn, of Littleton, who conveyed them to Plymouth and delivered them to a recruiting officer. It is said that the skedaddlers propose to save the Government further trouble by enlisting in the service. Two other young men, belonging in Thornton, were arrested at the same time, but offered to prove that they were on a pleasure excursion, and were sent home in charge of an officer.

—The Leavenworth *Conservative*, under the ominous heading "Bedbugs," quotes from the Leavenworth *Republican* a recipe for the destruction of these vermin, and then appends this paragraph under the same caption: "The *Republican* also nominates Thomas Carney for Governor, and M. F. Conway for Congress." If the *Conservative* did not belong to the same political party with these gentlemen it might be suspected of malice prepense. As the case stands, it certainly owes them an apology.

—Abram Case, George Pearce, Norris Anderson, Ira B. Hodge, four patriots living in Centreal Bay, Conn., recently mutilated themselves so as to avoid the draft, by cutting of their forefingers. Hodge made a mistake and cut off the forefinger of his left hand. He declares he will rectify the blunder. One Hodge, of Sherman, Conn., mutilated his right hand with a butcher-knife, but carried the matter further than he intended, and cut an artery which bled so profusely that his life is despaired of.

—The late David A. Neal, of Salem, Mass., bequeathed the sum of $5,000 to that city, the income to be expended in the purchase of fuel, to be given or sold at low prices, as may be deemed best by the trustees, to such worthy and industrious persons as are not supported in whole or in part at the public expense, but who may need some aid in addition to their own labor, to enable them to sustain themselves and their families during the inclement season of the year.

—Capt. Dougherty, of the Ninety-third Pennsylvania Regiment, who was wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks, has showed the editor of the Washington *Republican* the small Bible and watch which he had on his left breast at the time, and which received the principal force of the bullet by which he was struck. The watch, of course, is thoroughly smashed. The bullet went about half through the Bible, and then worked out in fragments of one end.

—A young man, the son of a Chicago banker, who was sent into Alabama recently, by his father, to purchase some cotton, played a sharp trick on Ex-Gov. Bibb, who lives at Montevallo, near Decatur. Finding that the Ex-Governor had 200 bales of the staple which he had sworn to sell to no "Yankee," the Chicago cotton dealer managed to pass himself off as a German merchant. In this disguise he easily managed to purchase the coveted bales, which, a few days since, reached a Northern market.

—Messrs. Kimball and Arnold, of Bath, Me., the individuals who purchased the steamer *Kensak*, which was wrecked at the Bahamas a few weeks ago, made a most fortunate speculation. They paid $825 for the wreck, and very much to their surprise succeeded in raising it. By expending $5,000, they will have a steamer worth at least $75,000, and perhaps $100,000.

—The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writing from Washington, reiterates the statement that a Senator, in a recent interview with Mr. Lincoln, expressed a wish that he would resign and give Mr. Hamlin a chance. He offers to produce the gentleman who made the remark if the Senator who denied the occurrence will give his name to the public.

—Louis Gaborie, of Milton, Vt., a recruit in the Chittenden County Company of the Tenth Regiment, deliberately cut off two first fingers of his right hand last week in order to avoid going to the war. As he is a *left-handed* man, the recruiting officer thinks he can still do good service and may as well go.

—Lieuts. Good and Millwood, of the Seventy-second Pennsylvania, fought a duel a few days ago, at Harrison's Landing—an actual duel—all for the old cause of duels, a woman. They fought with navy pistols, at ten paces, and Good had his shin cracked, as his head seems to have been before. Both officers are very righteously, under arrest.

—Horace Edgerton, of Pawlet, Vermont, wanted to get to Canada so badly that he disguised himself as a woman, in the hope of escaping. Marshal Dunn, at Rouse's Point, penetrated his disguise and detained the wearer.

—Gen. John S. Van Rensselaer sent to the Relief and Volunteer Committee in Albany on Wednesday, the sum of $525 to aid in obtaining recruits and giving relief to the families of volunteers.

—About eighty of the church bells which were captured at New-Orleans by Gen. Butler, have arrived at the foundry of Messrs. Meneeley, in West Troy.

—Col. Porter, of Niagara Falls, has so overworked himself in raising his regiment, that he is seriously ill.

—The sum of $1,401, contributed by Americans in Paris, has been received by Mr. Walcott, the Treasurer of the Sanitary Commission in Boston.

—Col. Turchin, according to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, was acquitted by the Court-martial before which he was recently summoned.

—Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, and Attorney-General Bates, were in Philadelphia on Wednesday.

—Col. Van Valkenberg, of the One Hundred and Seventh Regiment, has been presented with a horse by Col. C. C. B. Walker, of Corning.

—It is very probable that Maj.-Gen. Kearney will soon have a command under Maj.-Gen. Pope.

LAW REPORTS.

More Infant Recruits—Deserters Lose Their Remedy.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

The People ex rel. Jacob J. Rosa vs. Col. Geo. A. Buckingham.—This is a proceeding on a writ of *habeas corpus*, issued to Col. Buckingham, to produce the body of George Rosa, who is alleged to be a minor, and unjustly detained by the respondent as Colonel of the Fifty-third Regiment New-York Volunteers. Col. Buckingham appeared with the body of the infant, and being sworn, testified that in March the said George Rosa enlisted in the Fifty-third Regiment, now at Camp Scroggs. That shortly after such enlistment, when extra bounty was offered by the Government, Rosa deserted, went to Ulster County and there enlisted again, for the purpose of receiving the extra bounty. That, happening to be in Ulster County, and seeing Rosa, the Colonel caused his arrest as a deserter, and had him sent back to Camp Scroggs. The deserter now petitions for his discharge, on the ground that he is a minor, under the age of sixteen. The Judge decided that having deserted, the minor has lost his remedy, and the writ must be discharged. Rosa was thereupon delivered into the custody of the Colonel.

James Crombie for the relator.

ANOTHER CASE.

People, ex rel. Herbert Pond vs. Gen. Harvey Brown.—Herbert Pond claims to be a minor and a British subject, and complains that he is unjustly detained at Fort Hamilton in the service of the United States. Gen. Brown appeared in person, and testified that Pond was a regularly enlisted soldier in the United States Army, and who had deserted from the service. He was recently arrested in Newark, N. J., and sent to Fort Hamilton. The Judge stated that, in view of the desertion proved against Pond, the validity of the enlistment could not be inquired into, and the writ must be dismissed.

Mr. Cozzans for relator.

Decision Postponed.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman.

AUG. 15.—At the opening of the Court, the Judge stated that he had been unable to give the case of Ferdinand Dimanchi, on the motion in arrest of judgment, the investigation that he desired. A thorough understanding of the question would require a free research not only of the Acts of Congress, but the various maritime laws laid down by them. He therefore felt inclined to postpone the sentence till he could give the subject a stricter examination than he had been enabled to do up to this time.

Mr. Edwin James asked permission to send in further authorities on the points raised by him.

The Judge said that counsel could hand in their briefs with points at any time during next week.

After consultation between the counsel, the decision on the motion and pronouncing of the sentence was adjourned till the 9th of September.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Ann Giblin vs. Matthew Giblin.—Decree of divorce granted.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 15, 1862—6 P. M.

ASHES—The market is quiet but firm at $6 81¼@6 87½ for Pots, and $7 for Pearls.

CHEMICALS—The market is quiet, and we have only to notice sales of 150 tons Soda Ash, at 2¾c.

COFFEE—For West India descriptions, we still find a very dull market, prices remaining nominally the same. Rio is firmer, and moderately active. Sales of 378 bags, *ex Hedwig*, at 23c.

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been in active request; sales of 1,000,000 lbs. Lake Superior, &c., at 24c. cash.

COTTON—Manufacturers having entirely withdrawn from the market, the business has been very limited and prices are heavy and lower. We quote at 46½c. a 47c. for Middling Uplands, and 45c. for New-Orleans and Texas.

FISH—Dry Cod are dull and heavy; sales of 700 qls. St. George's Bank at $4 00, and 800 qls. French Fishery at $5 50. Other descriptions are very quiet, but prices generally are firm.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Western and State Flour continues in good request, and the market opened a shade firmer under light arrivals, especially of sound shipping brands; at the close, however, the demand is less active, and there is some heaviness perceptible. Trade brands are steady. The sales are 16,800 bbls. at $4 95@$5 12½ for Superfine State and Western; $5 25@$5 35 for Extra State; $5 40@$5 50 for family do.; $5 20@$5 50 for the low grades of Western Extra; $5 55@$5 60 for shipping brands of Round Hoop Extra Ohio, and $5 60@$5 75 for Trade brands do. Canadian Flour is in fair supply and is quite firm, the demand moderate; sales of 350 bbls. at $5 20@$5 50 for low grades of Extra, and $5 60@$5 75 for Trade do. Southern Flour is in fair request and is quite firm; the chief sales are reported at $5 10@$5 50 for Baltimore Extra, and $5 60@$5 75 for Trade do. Rye Flour is quiet and is firmer; sales of 200 bbls. at $4 12½@$4 25. Corn Meal is quiet and is firmer; sales of 1,000 bbls. at $3 50@$3 60 for Brandywine, and $3 20@$3 25 for Jersey and Penn.

GRAIN—The market opened heavy, influenced by the unfavorable weather for the harvesting of the crops, and the close is decidedly dull and heavy. The sales reach 125,000 bushels, including about 15,000 bushels Chicago Spring at $1 10@$1 20½; 14,700 do. Racine Spring at $1 19@$1 22; 20,000 do. Milwaukee Club at $1 19@$1 21; 37,000 do. Amber Iowa, &c., at $1 21@$1 25; 6,000 do. choice Amber Green Bay at $1 27; 12,000 do. Red Western at $1 29@$1 33; 1,000 do. Amber Michigan and Kentucky, at $1 36@$1 38, the latter rate for new Kentucky; 3,000 do. new White Michigan at $1 55, and 450 do. White Kentucky at $1 55. Barley and Barley Malt are scarce, and continue quiet and nominal in price. Oats are scarce, and are unchanged and in request. Sales of Western and Canadian, at 47c.@50c., and State at 51c.@51½c. Rye is steady, and in limited demand. Sales of 2,600 bushels, at 76c.@78c. for common to fair Western, and 85c. for State. Corn is in good request for the East and for export, and is again firmer, though the demand is not quite so active, but the arrivals are light, and prices favor the seller. The transactions embrace 108,000 bushels, at 59c.@61c. for Mixed; 62c.@65c. for Eastern Mixed; 59c.@60c. for Shipping do., and 65c. for Western Yellow.

HAY—The market is firm and the demand is fair; sales of 1,500 bales, at 90c.@$1 00 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—The market is very quiet yet steady; sales of 50 bales new at 15c.@20c. for Common to Prime.

HIDES—The market is quiet, and fairly active; sales of 3,000 Rio Grande at 20c. cash and 3 months.

LUMBER—The market is rather quiet, yet steady; sales of 50,000 feet Spruce Timber at $10 50, three months.

MOLASSES—There is a moderate business doing with the trade, at full prices. Sales of 175 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 32½, 25 hhds. Porto Rico, at 45c., and 34 do. Barbadoes, on private terms.

NAVAL STORES—Are devoid of activity but the supply is insignificant and holders are indifferent sellers unless at full previous rates.

OILS—Linseed is in limited request but the supply is small and prices are firm at 92c.@93c. in casks, and 93c.@94c. in bbls. Crude Whale is in limited demand at 56c. @60c., and Crude Sperm at $1 40 for choice.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market is more active, and with limited arrivals closes quite firm; sales of 3,000 bbls. at $11 30@$11 37½ for Mess, and $9 87@$10 for Prime. Beef is steady and in moderate request; sales of 160 bbls. at $13 75@$14 for Plain Mess, and $14 75@$15 12½ for Extra. Beef Hams quiet at $13@$16 50. Bacon is in limited demand; sales of 100 boxes Western short Ribbed at 6½c. Cut Meats are in better request at somewhat irregular rates; sales of 470 bbls. and tcs. at 3½c.@4c. for Shoulders, and 6c.@6½c. for Hams. Butter is in good request, and is a shade firmer. We quote Choice State at 17c.@18½c. in firkins. Cheese is in good demand, and is a shade better. We quote Choice and Extra State at 8c.@8½c.

SALT—The market is less active, but prices generally are well maintained.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is in moderate request, at 6¾c.@9c. Timothy Seed is quiet, at $1 75@$2. Rough Flax Seed is inactive, at $2 12½@$2 20.

SUGARS—Raw continues in good, steady demand, and prices are firmer and very strong at the close. The sales, to-day, embrace some 1,700 hhds. and boxes, at 10½c. for New-Orleans and 10¾c. for Cuba, and 718 boxes Havana, part at 7¾c.@8¾c. By auction: sales of 282 hhds. New-Orleans, at 9¾c.@9¾c., four months. Refined is firm at 12¾c. for Hards.

TALLOW—The market is firm, and is more active; sales of 140,000 lbs., at 10¾c.@10¾c., for Western; 10¾c. for Eastern, and 10¾c.@11c. for City, the latter rate for 50 hhds. Butchers' Association. Rough Fat is firm, at 7c.

TOBACCO—There is not much doing in Kentucky, but the market is firmer and very stiff at the advance. We quote Lug at 10c.@11c.; Low Leaf, 12c.@13c.; Medium do., 14c.@15c.; good to fine, 16c.@17c.; choice to selections, 19c.@22c. Other kinds are also in moderate request but steady; sales of 113 hhds. Kentucky, at 10c.@11c., and 127 cases Seed Leaf, at 9½c.@16c.

WHISKY—The inquiry is very limited, but the market is again a shade firmer; sales of 160 bbls. at 31½c. for State and 32c. for Ohio.

FREIGHTS—Are rather dull, and rates are lower, closing heavily. To Liverpool—the engagements are 60,000 bushels Wheat, at 10½d., in bulk, and 11½d., in bags; 8,000 bushels Corn at 10¾d.; 1,900 barrels Flour, at 3s. 4½d.@3s. 6d.; 200 tons Tallow and Lard, at 32s. 6d.@37s. 6d.; 100 boxes Bacon, at 37s. 6d.; 1,600 boxes Cheese, at 40s.; 150 bales Hemp, at 40s. To London—1,800 barrels Flour, 3s. 10½d.@4s. To Glasgow—2,100 barrels Flour, at 4s.; 350 tierces Lard, at 40s. To Antwerp—1,000 bbls. Flour, at 3s. 6d. The Charters are: A vessel to Cork and a market, with 15,000 bushels Wheat at 13¾d.; a British bark, to Cork, for orders, with 20,000 bushels Wheat, at 14d. in bulk; another British bark on the same voyage with Wheat, at 14d.; a British brig, with 13,000 bushels Wheat, to Dublin, Bristol or Plymouth, at 12½d., in bulk; an American bark, to Glasgow at 13½d., for Wheat, in bags, and 4s. for Flour; a British schooner, of 1,200 barrels' capacity, to Windward, at $1 ₩ barrel, and port charges; an American schooner, of 1,000 barrels, on the same voyage, on the same terms; a bark, of 350 tons, and a brig, of 285 tons, were chartered to the Government, on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

	FROM EUROPE.		
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 6
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6
Anglo Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 7
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 9
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 13
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 13
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 14
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 20
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. —
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 23
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 27
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 30
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 10
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 24
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18
	FROM AMERICA.		
Bohemian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 16
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 16
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 23
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 23
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 23
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 30
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 30
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 3
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 6
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 6
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 10
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 17
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *City of Manchester* will close at the New-York Post-office to-day (Saturday) at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at.....8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....8 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

A CARD.

W. H. DISBROW has the happiness to inform his numerous friends that his son W. H. Disbrow, Jr., (who was reported killed at the battle of Gaines' Mill, in front of Richmond, on the 27th of June,) has been providentially restored to him. He was severely wounded and taken prisoner at Savage's Station, from thence taken to Richmond, from whence he was exchanged and returned by the steamer *Commodore* to Philadelphia, where I found him at the Broad-st. Hospital, in the chief Surgeon of which, Dr. John Neill, and assistants, and the lady volunteer nurses we return our grateful thanks for the many kind attentions received at their hands.

DR. WAIT & SON, NO. 5 BOND-ST., near Broadway, continue to extract teeth positively without pain or danger, under their new chemically-purified chloroform. All dental operations on terms to suit the times. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Stilwell and Baldwin, and Rev. Drs. Ferris and Parker.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

COUNTRY BOARD.

STRAWBERRY FARMS FAMILY HOTEL NEAR RED BANK, MONMOUTH CO., NEW-JERSEY. Delightfully situated near Long Branch and Shrewsbury. Accessible at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily, by Raritan and Delaware Bay R. R. and Shrewsbury boats, from foot of Murray-st. Terms per week, $5 to $7. Superior accommodations for families. Beautiful shady walks and drives, and a small lake, with boats, in the vicinity. A large hall, with music, for social enjoyment. For circulars, address WARREN & DAY, Colt's Neck, N. J. Refers to W. H. Wills, 377 Pearl-st., and J. P. S. Smith, 124 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED—BY TWO LADIES: SITUATION on the Hudson or the seashore preferred. Address, immediately, stating locality, terms, &c., Mrs. R., No. 358 West 23d-st.

BOARDING.—BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN A private family in the country by addressing P. H. N., Bloomfield Post-office, Bloomfield, N. J.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A COTTAGE WITH EIGHT rooms, on Southfield, East New-York. Price $1,800, which may be paid for $300 down and balance in small monthly payments. Also, 1 brick cottage and 3 wooden do., in Block Book, Atlantic-ave., Long Island. Apply to CHARLES E. MILLER, East New-York, or 241 Pearl-st., 2d floor, up stairs.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR THE SUMMER—THE handsome three-story brick House, No. 16 Carlton-ave., near Fulton-ferry. Apply to JOHN VAN BUSKIRK, No. 241 Pearl-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING—Inquire of the Superintendent, Counting-room.

TO RENT—THE NEW MARKET BUILDING NO. 74 Fulton-st., with basement and three stories and attic, recently occupied by Messrs. Wilson & Co. Will be rented to responsible parties with or without steam-power and shafting. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., No. 335 and 337 Canal-st., or JOHN KELLY & SONS, No. 74 Fulton-st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE OF SEVENTY ACRES—Or would exchange for a farm on Long Island of 70 acres. The location is very superior, being situated between Bath House and Fort Hamilton, along shore; land fertile; for a farmer or a gentleman requiring a country seat, there is no better opportunity offered in the country. The farm is in a very high state of cultivation, has a water-front of 400 or 500 feet; buildings, &c., in a perfect state. Apply to M. S. BENNETT, on the premises.

FOR SALE—ONE THOUSAND ACRES OF choice lands, in four tracts, near Kalamazoo, Mich. For terms, etc., address Box No. 376, Louisville, Ky.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

Mantels sold at astonishingly low prices at KLABER'S Marble Yards, No. 84 First-av., near Third-st., and No. 161 East 16th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS.—$20,000 worth of enameled slate mantels; imitation of the most costly marbles now in use; will be sold 25 per cent. below manufacturers prices. Also, marble mantels, monuments and tomb-stones.

WM. S. SSE & CO., No. 128 Hudson-st.

COAL, &C.

CHAS. A. BECKSCHER & CO'S.
SUPERIOR RED AND WHITE ASH SCHUYLKILL COALS.
Carefully prepared for Furnaces, Grates and Ranges
AT $6 00
PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, AT RETAIL.
Delivered screened from yard in any part of the City. Orders received at No. 45 South-st., and at yard foot of 10th-st., East River. JAMES O'NEIL, Agent.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find, at all times, an authorized agent of the Catskill steamboat landings and Catskill stations of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 1 Ludlow-st., and at the stationery generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SHEET IRON.—POLISHED BELGIAN, PATENT gold-leaf imitation Russia, "J. G." American and English sheet-iron, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st., and No. 10 Beekman.

LOUIS BRANDT, VETERINARY SURGEON, No. 40 East 24th-st., New-York. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. Consultation free.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.) Brooklyn, preaches on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ A. M. The sixth lecture on the *Lord's Prayer*, and *Flowers for the Children*, No. 6. In the EVENING, the second lecture on *Good News*. Sunday-School at 9 and 4 o'clock. Lecture and prayer-meeting every Tuesday evening.

REV. RUFUS W. CLARK, WILL PREACH on SUNDAY, morning and evening, in the South Congregational Church, corner of Court and Presidente-st., Brooklyn, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. In the evening he will, by request, repeat the discourse on *Our National Crisis*. This Church will be open as usual during the month of August for morning and evening service.

BROADWAY MEETING OF THE Christian Alliance, at the City Assembly Rooms on SUNDAY EVENING, will be in respect to our sinning and suffering country, our duty as patriots and Christians in respect thereto. Speakers—CHAUNCEY SHAFTER, Esq., JOSEPH HOXIE, Esq., Rev. CHAS. CHAPLIN GOSS, and others.

A FREE GOSPEL.—THE METHODIST CHURCH in 7th-st., near 3d-av.—Rev. DR. LORY, Pastor—is open for divine worship every Sunday. Seats free. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. JAMES CAUGHEY, recently from a tour in England, will occupy the pulpit on SUNDAY.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH, corner of Madison and Catharine sts. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. CHARLES J. JONES, EVERY SABBATH MORNING and EVENING. Subject on Sunday Morning—*Safety and Comfort of the People of God.* Evening—*Gilead Tidings.*

FIRST-PLACE M. E. CHURCH, CORNER of Summit and Henry sts., South Brooklyn. Preaching by the Pastor.

Rev. R. M. HATFIELD,
At 10½ and 7½ P. M.
Trustees in attendance at the doors to seat strangers.

DRUNKENNESS IN THE ARMY—A TERrible evil. To prevent and suppress it, we will furnish each of the 200,000 new recruits with a Temperance Tract, if means are furnished. Donations received at this office. JOHN MARSH, Secretary A. T. U., No. 5 Park Bank.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th aves., Rev. DUNCAN G. DICKSON, Pastor. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels and all unconnected with any other church, will find a welcome here.

PREACHING FOR THE CRISIS.—THE Prophet Snow—so called—will preach on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, on *The Signs of the Times, in Fulfillment of Prophecy.* Seats free, and strangers particularly invited.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST—LEXington-av., corner of 35th-st., Rev. C. R. DUFFIE, Rector, will be kept open for service every SUNDAY, during the summer. Hours of service 10½ A. M., and 5 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, (Episcopal,) north side of 39th-st. and east of 6th-av.—Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M. The Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, will preach morning and evening.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, CORNER of Lexington-av. and 35th-st., Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., Rector. Rev. Mr. SCOTT will officiate in this Church on SABBATH next at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Services in this church at the above hours every Sabbath.

FIFTIETH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, in the Hall, corner of 3rd-av. and 52d-st. Services at 10½ and 7½ P. M. Sunday-School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Youths' Missionary Meeting at 3 o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST. CORner Waverley-place. Rev. SAMUEL MAXWELL, Jr., assistant minister of St. Mark's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 4 and 8 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

FREE MISSION CHURCH—CORNER OF Madison and Gouverneur sts.—Rev. Dr. HARDENBURGH may be expected to preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Service at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, CORNER OF Sixth-av. and 22d-st. Divine service in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and at 8 in the EVENING. Rev. J. L. CUMMINGS, D. D., President of the Wesleyan University, will preach.

IS IT RIGHT FOR CHRISTIANS TO ENLIST?—Rev. HENRY KIMBALL will preach upon this subject in the First-st. Presbyterian Church, between 1st and 2d avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

MERCER-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will be open for Divine service every SABBATH, at 10½ and 4 o'clock. Prof. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., is expected to preach, and the public are invited to attend.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, commencing at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. All are invited. Seats free.

AT THE 20TH-ST. UNIVERSALIST Church, between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. ROWLAND CONNOR will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Services every Sabbath at the same hour.

THE MOST REVEREND ARCHBISHOP HUGHES will preach in St. Patrick's Cathedral on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE PREMises No. 423 Broad-st., in the city of Newark, N. J., the homestead of the late Wm. Shingard, deceased. The house is brick, has fifteen rooms, all modern improvements, and in perfect order; lot is 56 feet front and rear by 150 feet deep, extending through to Orchard-st., well stocked with choice fruit, in full bearing, and fine stables. It is convenient to the depot, and one of the most desirable residences in the city. Price $25,000; terms easy. Apply to WM. A. RIGHTER, Executor, No. 261 Broad-st. Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—The property of the undersigned, comprising a frame house, 45 feet square, with an addition on the kitchen, a good cellar, four rooms on the first floor, six on the second, and three finished rooms in the attic; one and a half acres of ground, two cisterns, a never-failing well of excellent water; also, barn and poultry-house. The property is all in first-rate order, and only about five minutes' walk from the depot. For further particulars apply at the office of the Hazard Powder Company, No. 87 Wall-st., or on the premises. D. B. DENSLOW.

A PLEASANT HOUSE FOR SALE—NEAR South Orange, delightfully situated for a person engaged in business in the City, it being within an hour's ride of Cortlandt-st. Gray; house new and tasty; location very attractive and healthy; a large garden, well stocked with vegetables of all kinds; price to suit the times; terms easy. Apply to JOHN W. SHERIDAN, No. 203 Bowery, up-stairs front.

WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—$25,500.—The very choice, [illegible] Cottage Residence, with [illegible] rooms, [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, LATE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—Holders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and all the holders of the Receiver's certificates of indebtedness of the above-named Railroad, are hereby required, pursuant to a resolution adopted at the Bondholders' meeting of 9th of July, 1862, to deposit their above-named documents with L. H. MEYER, Chairman of the Committee, before the 10th day of September, 1862, at No. 25 Broad-st., Room No. 9.
Attention is called to the third resolution, adopted at the Bondholders' meeting of 23d of July, 1862, according to which parties not complying are subject to be remitted to their rights in their distributive share of the proceeds of sale, and all other and further rights which they may have, by virtue of the agreement, to cease.
Those who have not yet subscribed to the agreement, and have not paid their share of advances to the Receiver, can, in accordance with the last resolution, adopted at the Bondholders' meeting of 9th of July, 1862, now become parties to said agreement by subscribing and paying at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, before the 5th day of September, 1862.
L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—New-York, Aug. 6, 1862.—Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, extended to 1879, are notified that the interest due Sept. 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that date at this office, on presentation of the proper coupons. It will be necessary for the holders of bonds not thus extended to present them at the office of the Company, where they can receive the principal and interest to Sept. 1, 1862. The privilege of extending such bonds will cease at that date.
H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

TO ARMY OFFICERS, PAYMASTERS AND OTHERS.—VAN VLECK & TUCKER, No. 4 Broad-st., one door from Wall-st., will furnish small gold in dollar pieces, quarter eagles, and five dollar pieces, in exchange for twenty dollar gold pieces, without extra charge, in amounts to suit.

MONEY.—PERSONS REQUIRING TEMPORARY accommodation are requested to procure a prospectus of the Mutual Loan and Discount Company, No. 57 Chatham-st. Business bills promptly discounted.
URWICK & KING, Agents.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

THE OSWEGO & SYRACUSE R. R. CO.
EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.
A dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid on the 30th day of August instant. Stockholders residing in New-York City will be paid by the Transfer Agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the office of the Howard Insurance Company; in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse at the Bank of Syracuse; all others, at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office only.
L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
Oswego, Aug. 5, 1862.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of five (5) per cent., payable to stockholders on demand, and a scrip dividend of thirty (30) per cent on the "Earned Participating Premiums" of the past year (being earned participating premiums amounting to $103,000) an interest dividend of SIX (6) per cent. on outstanding scrip. The scrip certificates will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th day of October next. By order of the Board.
RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1862.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a half (3½) per cent has been declared on the capital stock of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, payable at the office in the City of New-York on and after SATURDAY, the 16th of August inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th to the 16th inst., both inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., out of the net earnings of the past (3) three months, payable at the office of the Company on and after FRIDAY, 22d inst.
The transfer book will close on the 14th, and reopen on the 25th inst. By order of the Board.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

THE NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
BRIDGEPORT, CONN., Aug. 9, 1862.
DIVIDEND NO. 13.—THE PRESIDENT AND Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company, payable 18th inst.
The transfer books will be closed till the 18th inst., inclusive.
H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK,
No. 48 Wall, corner William-st., Aug. 7, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMpany have declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. payable to stockholders or their representatives on the 9th August inst. JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL $250,000, WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.
DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SWAIL,
JAS. R. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	ALVE. E. LAING,
SILAS BROMSON,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
C. R. ENO,	JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
JOHN WATSON,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
J. T. NICOLL,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	JOHN J. WALKER,
	HUGH LAING, President.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 13d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.
Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For filling sunken lots on block bounded by Fortieth and Forty-first streets and Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, and for a sewer in Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on north side of Fortieth-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues; on west side of Eleventh avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets; on both sides of Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB FOAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Aug. 9, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, August 6, 1862.
NEW GRAND RESERVOIR.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given that the Croton water will be introduced into the New Grand Reservoir on TUESDAY, August 19, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.
The public are respectfully invited to witness the consummation of this great work, without further notice.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH.
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—For Health, comfort and pleasure. Cars leave Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, every 20 minutes.

PROPOSALS.

COFFEE FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, New-York, Aug. 2, 1862.
Proposals, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Coffee," will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the 16th instant, for furnishing and delivering, on receiving ten days' notice, at the United States Navy-yard at Brooklyn, all the coffee which may be required for the use of the navy during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863.
The coffee to be equal to the best Cuba, according to the sample at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and be delivered there without extra charge.
Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation, immediately, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed. This guaranty must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guaranty. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty.
I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

OFFICE OF WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT, Aug. 8, 1862.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until the 18th day of August, 1862, for furnishing the bricks, cement and sand, required for the completion of the Washington Aqueduct.
There will be required about 400,000 bricks, 5,000 barrels of Cement, 30,000 bushels of sand—but these quantities will be increased or diminished, as may be found necessary.
Five hundred barrels of cement are needed which will set very quickly, and entirely to the satisfaction of the Engineer.
Forms for proposals may be obtained at this office. They will be indorsed. "Proposals for Brick," "for Cement," or "for Sand," as the case may be, and directed to "Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."
WM. R. HUTTON,
Chief Engineer.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1862.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, for supplying the following articles of lumber, viz.:
100,000 feet 2-inch spruce plank.
75,000 feet 1-inch pine boards.
The above lumber to be of good merchantable quality, subject to inspection, and to be delivered on board such vessels as may be employed to transport it, which vessels will be placed at convenient locations for its shipment.
D. D. TOMPKINS, Asst. Quartermaster-Gen.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11, 1862.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until TUESDAY, 19th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for one thousand (1,000) army wagons. Bidders will state the shortest time of delivery. Proposals will be received for any portion of the above number. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed unreasonable, and those proposing to deliver them in the shortest time will have the preference. Security will be required for the faithful performance of the contracts, the whole to be delivered in Philadelphia, subject to inspection.
(Signed.) G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, July 25, 1862.
WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.—PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of August, for completing the distributing reservoir of the Washington Aqueduct. Plans and specifications may be seen after the 12th of August.
Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Reservoir, and directed to "Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."
WALTER J. SMITH, Chief Clerk.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, July 29, 1862.
DOMESTIC NITRE.—PROPOSALS WILL BE received at this office for supplying the navy with DOMESTIC NITRE, either crude or refined.
JOHN A. DAHLGREN,
Chief of Bureau of Ordnance.
Times and *Evening Post* please copy, and send bills and receipts in duplicate, with copy of advertisement, to the Navy Agent, Washington, D. C., for payment.

OFFICE OF WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT, Aug. 6, 1862.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL the 26th day of August, 1862, for the completion of the auxiliary pipe vault of the Washington Aqueduct.
Plans and specifications can be obtained at this office.
Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Pipe Vaults," and addressed to "Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."
WM. R. HUTTON, Chief Engineer.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, New-York, Aug. 8, 1862.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office, until the 23d instant, for supplying shipchandlery for the revenue cutters and boats on this station, for the remainder of the fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1863. Lists of the articles required will be furnished, on application at the office.
HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.
For Albany—10.30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave via Pavonia Ferry, from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk, and intermediate Stations. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo, and principal intermediate Stations. 9 A. M., Milk, only, for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. 12.15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal Stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk, and principal Stations. The Express Trains connect at Rondout with Railroad for Buffalo; at Elmira, with the Owenadaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Toms River, &c. On and after July 21st the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 6:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, until further notice, the steamboat will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M., instead of 4 o'clock. Returning, cars leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 10:00 A. M., and 4 P. M., except on Saturday, when the afternoon train will leave at 2:40 and 5:30 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Tom's River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First-class meals on board the steamboat. Passengers for points below Eatontown, on the main line, will take the 2:30 P. M. boat on Saturdays.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.
On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10.40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

GO TO THE SEA SIDE.—THE CARS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company are now running regularly from Fulton and Catherine Ferries to Church Lane, Greenfield, Gravesend and Coney Island. This is the best route to Sheepshead Bay. Private parties and associations and pic-nic parties accommodated on application at the office.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GOODWIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence on the 7th-av., between 139th and 140th sts., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next. Dated New-York, March 28, 1862.
ARCHIBALD WATT,
SARAH STARR,
ap5-1aw6mS* Administrators with the will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN ANDERSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 84 Carll-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of February next—Dated July 22, 1862.
SARAH H. ANDERSON, Administratrix.
jy26-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY BENDRICKS, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their office, No. 61 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of October next. Dated New-York, March 28, 1862.
M. M. BENDRICKS,
ALBERT O. TOBIAS,
ISAAC HENDRICKS, } Executors.
m29-law6mS*

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 100 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, slippers, and calico gowns, are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, wines and liquors, will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av. and 29th-st. All articles sent to the American Express Co., corner Hudson and Jay sts., and Nos. 134 and 542 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Aspirators, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his skill, a long and this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases, for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing beside can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Prevenative, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACRICHAN, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 38th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,234 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Annesley, FEDERIEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

PROSTRATED POWERS RESTORED.—Functional derangements incidental to both sexes, restored to a healthy tone by the use of Triesmar No. 1. Read the book entitled "Human Frailty"—it explains everything. Published by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st. (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, and sent free everywhere on receipt of 25 cents worth of postage stamps. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO YOUNG MEN.—SCORES OF GRATEFUL letters weekly are now received from people who have recovered PERFECT HEALTH by following the directions contained in DRS. TRALL and JACKSON'S great work, called "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, AND THE SEXUAL ORGANISM AND ITS HEALTHFUL MANAGEMENT." Price $3. For sale in New-York by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121, and H. DEXTER, No. 113 Nassau-st.; C. BLANCHARD, No. 59 Ann-st., and all booksellers everywhere.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c.; supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. York.

MEN WHO ARE FEEBLE, OLD TOO soon, or nervous, and those who wish not to become so, should all read the new book on the PHYSIOLOGY AND DERANGEMENTS OF THE MALE SYSTEM, by Dr. F. Hollick, author and lecturer. Ninety-eighth edition. Colored plates and wood cuts. 500 pages. Sent free by post, to any address, for $1. Direct to Dr. F. HOLLICK, Box No. 3,606 Post-office, New-York City. Office No. 599 Broadway. Hours 10 to 2.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from the interior provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

DISEASES INCIDENT TO THE DAWN-ING of womanhood, the age of maturity and the change of life, speedily cured by Dr. J. N. PHELPS' Medicated and Magnetized Lozenges. Send stamp for circular to ladies and escape imposition and drugging. Address Box 848 New-York Post-office.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1830.—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE,
Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind.
No. 306 Broadway, New-York.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott. ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. NIAGARA, Capt. A. Kyrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$150
Second Cabin Passage.....85
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....70
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 13.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 27.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 3.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 17.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS
FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.
The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.
The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.
The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.
For information or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River

STEAM
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
WILL BE DISPATCHED

FROM LIVERPOOL,	FROM NEW-YORK,
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN,	TUESDAY, Sept. 9.
SATURDAY, Aug. 16.	SATURDAY, Oct. 25.
WEDNESDAY Oct. 1.	THURSDAY, Dec. 11.
TUESDAY, Nov. 18.	

First Cabin, from.....$110 to $155
Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.
Second Cabin State-room Berths, meals served at separate table, $80.
Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool, in First or Second Cabin, at a fare and a half.
Third Cabin—Intermediate State-room—Passengers found with bed, bedding, table utensils, and good substantial food, $35.
Steerage, with superior accommodations, $25.
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced surgeon on board.
For freight and passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY
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STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR,) —The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built

THE MILITARY EXCITEMENT.

Passage of Troops Toward the Seat of War.

Old Massachusetts Going to the War.

THE GREAT MOVEMENT BEGUN.

Yesterday morning about 8 o'clock, the Thirty-third Regiment Massachusetts State Volunteers, under command of Col. ALBERT C. MAGGI, arrived at Jersey City on board the Sound steamer of the Stonington line, *Plymouth Rock*. A large concourse of people lined the docks, and as the regiment disembarked to take the Philadelphia cars, the air shook with the cheers of the throng. The regiment is one of the finest in the service, and although it has been raised and organized within a very few weeks, is already a model of discipline and drill, as well as of equipment. Its headquarters was at Camp Stanton, near Lynnfield, in the Old Bay State. The Colonel of the regiment is an Italian by birth, and served for some sixteen years in the army of Sardinia. He also claims to have accompanied and fought side by side with the patriot GARIBALDI in his South American campaigns. Having rapidly acquired here the reputation of an accomplished soldier, Col. MAGGI has found little difficulty in recruiting his regiment up to the Government standard, and he now again takes the field to renew the honors he so gallantly won as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twenty-first Massachusetts Volunteers at the storming and capture of the rebel defences on Roanoke Island. The position he held in the Twenty-first Col. MAGGI attained by sheer merit, rising from the ranks almost at a stride. The soldiers of the Thirty-third were uniformed in the regular army suit, and armed with the Enfield rifle and fluted bayonet.

We subjoin, for the benefit of the thousands who are interested in this, the first regiment sent off to the seat of war by Massachusetts under the new levy, the list of officers:

Field and Staff—Colonel, Albert C. Maggi, of Boston; Lieut.-Colonel, Adin B. Underwood, of Newton; Major, Jos. L. Bates, of Weymouth; Adjutant, Alston W. Tebbetts, of Boston; Quartermaster, William E. Richardson, of Boston; Chaplain, Rev. Daniel Foster, (Unitarian,) of Kansas; Surgeon, Orin Warren, of West Newbury; Assistant-Surgeons, Wm. S. Brown, of Boston, Daniel P. Gage, of Lowell.

Captains—Thomas D. Rand, of Boston; Charles E. Jones, of Lowell; John C. Wyman, of Boston; Wm. H. Lamson, of Lowell; Godfrey Ryder, Jr., of Provincetown; James Brown, of Taunton; David T. Bunker, of Boston; William H. H. Hinds, of Groton; Edward B. Blasland, of Boston; Elisha Doane, of New-Bedford; James Parson, of Lowell; B. Frank Rogers, of Boston.

First Lieutenants—Baldwin T. Peabody, of Lowell; Wm. P. Mudge, of Boston; Benj. F. Talbot, of Boston; Charles F. Richards, of Boston; Cyrus E. Graves, of Boston; Edward J. Vose, of Taunton; D. Moody Prescott, of Lowell; James W. George, of Brighton; James F. Rowe, of Stoneham; Bradley Dean, of Boston; James F. Chipman, of New-Bedford; Caleb Philbrick, of Lowell.

Second Lieutenants—George F. Adams, of Belmont; Henry W. Gore, of Boston; Joseph P. Thompson, of Lowell; Charles W. Lovell, Jr., of Boston; Frank B. Frothingham, of Charlestown; Caleb Blood, of Boston; George M. Walker, of Newton; Nauman B. Turner, of Reading; J. Henry Williams, of Lynn; Charles H. Nye, of New-Bedford; George W. Hoae, of Lowell; Lebbens H. Mitchell, of Cambridge.

About 12 o'clock, the Thirty-third took the cars and started on the southward journey. They will be ultimately quartered at Arlington Heights in a camp of instruction, where their military education will be completed before they are sent into the field.

We must not omit to mention that a fine brass band of twenty-four pieces, to be supported at the voluntary expense of the regiment, accompanied it. This corps of musicians played some splendid patriotic airs as the train that bore it away moved amid deafening hurrahs from the dépôt.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH MASSACHUSETTS S. V.

This substantial regiment is announced to leave Boston to-morrow, and will therefore pass through this City on Monday morning. It is completely equipped and uniformed, and is said to be one of the best corps in the new, if not in the old, service.

THE FIFTY-THIRD N. Y. V.

Col. BUCHINGHAM has received his marching orders; and the regiment will leave its encampment, near the Red House, Harlem, and march to the East River docks on Monday next.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE TROOPS.

A body of recruits and convalescent soldiers, belonging to the Fifth New-Hampshire Volunteers, arrived in the City yesterday, under the care of the Colonel, Cross, and Assistant-Surgeon SMILDE. The Fifth belongs to Gen. RICHARDSON's Division of the Army of the Potomac. After a few hours' detention, the whole party passed on for Washington.

The Ninth N. H. V. is also full, and may be expected here in a very few days. The Tenth and Eleventh, from the same brave little State, are nearly ready, and will soon give us the parting salute. The swarms of the "Northern Hive" are coming in with approaching Autumn, and their bayonet-stings will "hurt somebody" further South.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN THE CITY.

UNITED STATES MUSTERING-OFFICE.

Somewhere in the neighborhood of 300 recruits were yesterday mustered in at the White-street office for regiments now in the field. This is about the daily average for the past week. The process, as now performed, appears to be needlessly elaborate and tedious and might easily be amended. Especially tiresome is the number of signatures required from each individual volunteer. Every paper must be signed in duplicate, triplicate or quadruplicate until the patience of both recruit and recruiting-officer is fairly exhausted—aggravatingly so when the former has received but limited instruction in the mysteries of calligraphic art. The payment of bounties has been greatly facilitated by the abolition of checks. The recruit now receives his cash on the spot after attaching his name to the receipts. In one week nearly $31,000 has been disbursed in payment of the United States bounties alone.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.

The increase of business coming into the office of the State Quartermaster-General, has rendered it necessary to procure enlarged accommodations for its transaction. The store No. 324 Canal-street, and running through to Lispenard, has been leased as an auxiliary dépôt, and is now filled with immense quantities of stores belonging to the Department, as also with a considerable quantity of stores belonging to the General Government. The former are served out to the new, the latter to the old regiments. Mr. J. DE GROOT, of Gen. ANTHON's Staff, has the superintendence of the new office. Extensive preparations are being made to accumulate sufficient uniforms and equipments to meet the requisitions of the coming militia draft.

THE FIFTEENTH (ENGINEER) REGIMENT.

Col. JOHN MCLEOD MURPHY has gained for himself and his regiment as enviable a reputation as that borne by any body of troops in the service. Others may have gained more sanguinary laurels on the field of battle, but none have performed more useful services. In bridge-building, road-making and the innumerable engineering necessities of a grand army in position or on the march, they have rendered invaluable aid, and have proved that they are skilful artisans under the command of capable and scientific officers. They have done fighting, too, and done it well; but their chief glories have been won with implements that require brain as well as muscle to wield them. Of course, the regiment is composed of a very superior class of men. There are, indeed, few regiments in any army that can exhibit a greater amount of organized intelligence and natural fertility of resource. It is, of all regiments belonging to this State, the one to which mechanics and men cunning in handicraft should attach themselves. The pay is proportionably larger than that of soldiers of the line, and certain privileges are accorded them as a set-off to the extra work they are sometimes called on to perform. Col. JOHN MCLEOD MURPHY, the commander of the Fifteenth, has the respect and affection of every man and officer under his charge. He has always preserved in the regiment the strictest, but at the same time, the most discriminating and kindly system of discipline, and, as a natural consequence, when in those terrible Chickahominy Swamps, other camps were filthy and other men dying off like sheep with disease, the camp of the Fifteenth was a model of neatness and cleanliness, and the men scarcely knew what sickness meant. This is the kind of Colonel for sensible men to volunteer with, and there can be no doubt that sensible men when they know the facts of the matter will make him their selection. The Fifteenth only wants a few men, comparatively speaking, and ought to be filled up in less than a week. Lieut.-Col. COLGATE is on here for recruiting duty, and has opened an office at No. 89 Spring-street.

LES ENFANS PERDUS.

This regiment—so says the *Courrier des Etats Unis*—is in a state of demoralization, owing to the arrest of its commander, Col. CORNAT. The causes which have operated to this result are supposed to be the same as brought about the ruin and disbandment of the D'Epineuil Zouaves. Two finer regiments have never gone from the City, nor any that have had more favors shown them up to the time that the incompetency of their officers was proved. It is to be hoped that "*Les Enfans Perdus*" will be taken in hand before the organization dissolves. Either new officers should be appointed, who will keep the men together, or a consolidation should be enforced with, say, the gallant Fifty-fifth. No legitimate "*Enfan*" would object to the Baron DE TROBRIAND for his Colonel.

THE EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

The splendid new uniforms served out to Gen. SICKLES' Brigade are having an attractive effect upon the large class of young men who count personal vanity amongst their characteristics. Personal vanity and courage very often go together, though, and a soldier is all the better for taking a pride in his personal appearance. The brigade recruiting station in the Park has a crowd about it all day long.

THE DURYEE ZOUAVES.

The Fifth is a fine instance in point, of how pride in personal appearance and a distinctive uniform, will generate in a regiment an *esprit du corps* that makes those possessing it models of good conduct in camp, and Paladins of bravery in battle. It is to be hoped the recruits for the Fifth will have uniforms given them like their veteran comrades. The white leggings now served out to them are unsightly. Let the regiment have one of the new French sets of uniforms. Recruits come in rapidly to Capt. CARR at his station opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, on Broadway.

HAWKINS' ZOUAVES.

A number of respectable young men have volunteered into this famous organization. They could not select a better. They will find suitable companionship, plenty of gathered laurels to share, and plenty of fresh laurels in store for them to help in gathering.

METROPOLITAN GUARD.

Lieut. JAMES H. BRADLEY, who acted as Aid-de-Camp to Col. RIKER, of the Anderson Zouaves, when that gallant officer was slain, has been appointed by Gov. MORGAN Adjutant of the First Regiment of the Metropolitan Guard. Lieut. BRADLEY was indorsed by Gen. COOPER for bravery and coolness on the field. The First Metropolitan Guard is nearly filled, and will probably be the first ready of the City regiments. The Second Metropolitan Guard is doing well. It will be more distinctively a police regiment than its predecessors, many policemen joining it to escape the draft, and a number of captains and sergeants accepting commissions in it as officers. Gen. VAN VECHTEN inspected the First Regiment on Thursday afternoon, in their camp at Staten Island. He expressed himself to Col. THORNDIKE as delighted with the appearance of the men.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT REGIMENT.

Col. ELIAS PEISSNER can now parade some six hundred men, and the prospects are he will muster in the minimum regimental number before next week is through. The Senatorial Committee of his District are working hard for him, and he has some energetic and indomitable officers who are determined to fill up their companies with volunteers. The camp at Turtle Bay is one of the liveliest places in the neighborhood of the City. Headquarters, Lincoln Hall, Houston-street, and there are several recruiting tents in the Park.

FIRST NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

The two companies of "Monitors" have been a powerful reinforcement to Col. GORNEY's First National Volunteers. With them and the men he has otherwise enlisted he can parade between five and six hundred men. Headquarters, Mozart Hall, No. 514 Broadway. Recruiting stations all over the City.

COL. ULLMANN'S REGIMENT.

Men who went the whole of their bounty directly they enlist should volunteer with Lieut. BISHOP, who is detailed to fill up Col. DANIEL ULLMANN'S, now before the enemy. Lieut. BISHOP has a fund at his disposal, from which these bounties are at once disbursed, without waiting for official formalities. He is stationed at the wooden but on the main line of traffic through the City Hall Park.

ANTHON ARTILLERY.

The recruiting tents of this corps in the Park are doing a brisk business. The artillery service is well paid, and has many special attractions to young men of an adventurous turn of mind.

CONVALESCENTS RETURNING.

Col. PROSS, of the Fifth New-Hampshire Regiment, yesterday left the Park Barracks with fifty convalescent soldiers, to join his regiment at the seat of war. There are only about half a dozen invalids now in the Park Barracks.

STANTON LEGION.

The Stanton Legion, Colonel W. H. ALLEN, has now in quarters, in the camp at Newdorp, and on recruiting service in the City, over four hundred and fifty men. It is the earnest desire of the officers of the Stanton Legion, that the regiment shall be filled altogether with volunteers, and from present prospects they will be successful. The following is a list of officers of the Stanton Legion, appointed up to this date: Colonel, W. H. ALLEN; Lieutenant-Colonel, ——; Major, R. L. Van Wagener; Adjutant, W. W. Horton; Quartermaster, U. S. Lowe; Surgeon, W. R. Rockwell, M. D.; Captains, W. R. Jenner, C. A. Du Monlin, D. Twomey, J. W. Drummond, W. F. Penfield, W. H. Badger, —— Le Gendre, N. Servatius, —— Chappel, J. H. Brennan, G. Tucker; First Lieutenants, A. B. Marston, H. Morrison, W. H. Van Brunt, —— Ferra, —— Connelly, L. O. V. Ham, J. Flynn, W. L. Lindsay, —— Black; Second Lieutenants, —— Henderson, —— Thompson, W. H. Poole, R. Reilley, C. F. Brennan. Recruits of Companies A and F, Capts. JENNER and DU MOULIN, are received at their tents in the Park, and also for Capt. JENNER's Company at the Regimental Headquarters, No. 174 Grand-street.

AN OFFER TO THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. ALEXANDER OSTRANDER, of 239 Broadway, offers his services free of charge to the families of all persons residing in this city volunteering after to-day, under the present calls, in obtaining bounties, arrears of pay, allowance, pension, &c., to which they may be entitled by the disability of the volunteer during service.

AN AID FUND FOR THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS.

Washington Chapter, No. 2, O. U. A., at its meeting on August 14, passed a resolution appropriating the sum of $2 per week to the families of each of its members who should volunteer for the war.

GEN. HILLHOUSE'S ORDER.

A CORRECTION.

Owing to an imperfection in our copy of Adjt.-Gen. HILLHOUSE's order relative to drafting, an error was made in the last sentence of the first section of the document. It should have read:

"To enable the Commissioners to comply with this provision, they will cause to be written or printed on the ballots, in addition to the name, the town in which the person resides; and whenever the number of names drawn for any town shall *equal the deficiency of such town*, they will reject all ballots drawn subsequently representing residents of such town."

PATRIOTISM OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

We stated yesterday the fact that Secretary SEWARD proposed to raise fifteen volunteers by the State Department, as its quota. A little incident, which occurred yesterday, still further illustrates Secretary SEWARD's patriotism. During the morning he sent a note to Capt. HARROVER, (who is engaged in recruiting District soldiers,) requesting him to send to his office eight recruits. They were sent, and as soon as they appeared before the Secretary, he handed one of them a neat little package, upon which they retired and opened the mysterious envelope, when, to their surprise, they discovered a fifty-dollar Treasury note for each one of them.—*Washington Star*, 15th.

THE POLICE AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

IMPORTANT ACTION OF THE DEPARTMENT.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT, METROPOLITAN POLICE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1862.

The Board of Police is successfully engaged in raising two regiments to serve during the war, and it is believed that several regiments could be speedily raised, if the Board could satisfy the solicitude of recruits that their families would be subsisted during their absence.

For this purpose, and that the quota required of the State should be obtained by voluntary enlistment, rather than by draft, the Board of Police respectfully solicit subscriptions from the public. If means by the liberality of citizens be provided for the subsistence of the families of recruits, it will be distributed in the following manner:

First—The families of recruits will be classified according to Police Precincts.

Second—The numbers and ages of the families of each recruit will be ascertained by personal visitation of a competent policeman of the Precinct in which the family may reside.

Third—The reports of the policeman so detailed will be recorded in a book at the Station-house of the Precinct and at the Central Department.

Fourth—On every alternate Monday, after the departure of the First Regiment, each family will be visited by a patrolman, whose duty will be to inquire into the health and condition of the families visited, and whether changes have taken place during the preceding fortnight, and report thereon to the Captain of his Precinct.

Fifth—On every alternate Tuesday, the wife or representative of the family known to the Captain of the Precinct to be such, to go to the Station-house and there receive the sum allotted for said family, giving a receipt therefor.

Sixth—On every Friday, reports to be transmitted by the Chief Clerk to the Colonels of regiments to which the recruits are attached, setting forth the information obtained during the preceding month and the sum of money paid to the family of each recruit.

Seventh—Provision will be made for forwarding to recruits letters, packages, &c., and for the distribution of letters from recruits to their families.

LIBERAL OFFER TO VOLUNTEERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Believing that it will be a source of true pride to every citizen, and that it will result greatly to the enduring honor of our State, to have her full quota of soldiers furnished without a resort to drafting—desirable as a conscription may be in some respects—and wishing to do what we can to forward this important movement, we hereby offer $1,000 to one hundred able-bodied men, ($10 each,) who will enlist, before the 25th inst., in either of the old regiments mentioned below. This bounty will be paid to each man by our agent, at No. 79 White-street, on being sworn into the service:

Sixty-fifth Regiment, (First U. S. Chasseurs,) organized by Col. JOHN COCHRANE—recruiting office No. 544 Broadway.

Fifty-first Regiment, Col. R. B. POTTER—recruiting office No. 293 Broadway, Room No. 3.

Thirty-eighth Regiment, Col. J. H. HOBART WARD—recruiting office No. 296 Broome-street.

One Hundred and Second Regiment, Col. F. B. VAN BUREN—recruiting office No. 480 Broadway.

Yours, &c., LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.
No. 25 PARK-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1862.

[The above will doubtless be the beginning of an extensive movement among the dry goods houses of this City toward filling up the regiments now in the field. Efforts will, we understand, be made at once to organize an association and raise a fund for this purpose. Mr. LUDINGTON, of the above firm, we hear, has just given $500 to Putnam, his native county, to help enlistments there.]

GREAT WAR MEETING IN BROOKLYN.

Kings County Aroused—$200,000 to be Raised for Bounties—Fifty Dollars to be Paid to Each Volunteer—What Kings County has Already Done—Speech of Gen. Sickles.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Kings County was held last evening in the Court of Sessions Room, City Hall, which was filled to overflowing, and hundreds, if not thousands, went away, because unable to obtain admittance.

At 8 o'clock Gen. CROOKE called the meeting to order, and read the call for the meeting, as published in yesterday's papers, after which the following officers of the meeting were elected:

President—CORNELIUS BROSS.

Vice-Presidents—Samuel Sloan, A. A. Low, A. M. Wilde, J. D. Sparkman, Nicholas Wyckoff, Edward Rowe, Seymour L. Husstead, J. C. Brevort, Henry A. Kent, J. S. T. Stranahan, J. H. Frothingham, Charles Stanton, John D. Cocks, Hosea Webster.

Secretaries—Walter S. Griffith, George W. White, John L. Spader.

Gen. CROOKE then took the stand, and said that the occasion which had brought them together was known to all. It had been said that Kings County had done less than other counties. This was a mistake, as he would show. It was the militia of New-York and Brooklyn that saved Washington, at the outbreak of this rebellion. This was the first draft upon us. Again, after the first call for volunteers, New-York and Brooklyn furnished nearly all the soldiers that went from the State. In 1861, Kings County furnished 10,000 men to the defence of the country, while many of the interior counties did scarcely nothing. In addition to the volunteer regiments and militia that went from Kings County, thousands from this county enlisted in New-York regiments. At least 2,000 Germans from Kings County had enlisted in regiments out of the county. These were facts that ought to be known abroad, as they are well known here, and they furnished a reason for the comparative inactivity of enlistments at the present time. Kings County depleted herself comparatively in 1861; still she was ready to do more, and would willingly do all that she could. At this very moment hundreds of Brooklyn men were enlisting in New-York. This should not be. Brooklyn should hold out inducements as great as were offered in New-York, or else her sons would go there to enlist. They could not be blamed for so doing. The only way to do was to make the property of Kings County do its duty in the premises. He had been directed to offer resolutions calling upon the Board of Supervisors to raise $200,000 [applause] and to offer a bounty of $50 to every recruit, in addition to all other bounties. [Great applause.] This was the only practical way to raise volunteers. There were men enough ready to enlist, but they must have something for the support of their families, and this bounty, in addition to the other bounties offered, would go a good way toward the support of the soldiers' families in their absence.

Gen. CROOKE closed by reading the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The County of Kings has heretofore furnished volunteers and militia for the service of the United States to an extent far exceeding its proportional quota, as compared with the rest of the State, and for that reason, *and none other*, it seems slow to furnish its quota under the present call; this meeting of citizens of Kings County, called for the purpose of assisting volunteering, deems it proper and just to recapitulate: that hitherto, and while many parts of the State now nobly responding to the call for volunteers furnished but few men, the County of Kings did send out more than 50,000 volunteers.

That on the urgency of the President's first call for militia, in April, 1861, Kings County furnished two regiments—Thirteenth and Twenty-eighth—and in May, 1861, the Fourteenth Regiment Volunteers for the war.

That the Thirteenth and Forty-seventh Militia now are in service in Virginia and Maryland, under the requisition of May, 1862.

That the First Long Island, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Eighty-seventh, Nineteen and Fifth Heavy Artillery Volunteers have been raised in Kings County.

That many of the regiments nominally raised in the City of New-York, have been largely recruited in Kings County.

That, especially, most of the German regiments from New-York have been filled up with recruits from Kings County, to the extent of thousands.

That with these facts we show a reason why our county appears less ready than usual to respond to the call; in reality, we are less able, but not less willing. Therefore,

Resolved, That notwithstanding the previous exertions and volunteering from this County, we are not exhausted in men or means, nor faltering in zeal or spirit.

Resolved, That the honor and interest of this county, and our duty and patriotism to our country, require every exertion to fill up our quota from volunteers instead of by a draft.

Resolved, That other localities having offered inducements by bounties sufficient to draw off numbers of recruits from this county to enlist from other places, it is necessary and judicious to counteract the natural effect of such operation by offering an additional bounty for enlistments in the County of Kings.

Resolved, That in the present situation of affairs, it is recommended that the Board of Supervisors of King's County borrow the sum of $200,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay a bounty of $50, cash down, to every recruit enlisting before the 1st day of September next in this county; and that this bounty be paid additional to all other bounties from the State or the United States.

Resolved, That in addition, all citizens are requested and urged to contribute their money and personal exertions to help on the enlistments; all is necessary, and with all, all can be accomplished.

The resolution to pay each volunteer $50 cash down was received with great applause.

Alderman LEECH moved to amend by making the sum to be raised $500,000.

A gentleman asked if the Mayor would not veto the appropriation.

Gen. CROOKE said that the Mayor had nothing to do with it.

Mayor KALBFLEISCH said he would reply to the gentleman, by asking him if he had ever known the Mayor to veto any appropriation for the volunteers? He would be personally responsible for $5,000 of the money proposed to be raised. [Immense applause.]

Alderman LEECH moved that $500,000 be appropriated, and that $200,000 be for the volunteers, and $300,000 for the families of volunteers.

Mayor KALBFLEISCH wanted to know where the money was to be obtained—the whole thing was illegal, but $200,000 could probably be raised.

Mr. LEECH urged his motion. A man who goes as a private ought to have $30 per month more than his pay as a soldier. Wages were good now, and why should not the soldier have money to support his family as well as the men who do not go to the war?

Gen. CROOKE said they had met for business purposes, and they should not attempt to do too much. The bounty proposed was to induce young men to go, and men with large families he would advise to stay at home.

Alderman LEECH moved that the sum be $300,000, instead of $200,000.

Mr. CARNEVER moved that each volunteer be paid $100 cash.

Mayor HALL asked if the quota of Kings County was not 8,000 men.

Gen. CROOKE said that 4,000 was the quota of the draft, and that 2,000 of the volunteer quota had already enlisted—leaving 6,000 to be raised.

After some further informal discussion, the original resolution was adopted unanimously.

At this stage of the meeting Brig.-Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES entered the room and was received with the most enthusiastic applause. Three cheers in his honor were called for and given with a will. When the tumult had somewhat subsided he was called upon for a speech, and, mounting the platform, he addressed the audience substantially as follows:

SPEECH OF GEN. SICKLES.

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I regret that the state of my health is such as to prevent my doing justice to the occasion. The labor of the past twelve days has so far overtasked my strength, and the want of recent habitude of addressing public assemblies, that I find myself after a brief campaign a candidate for the sick list for the first time since the war broke out. I trust that the notice which has brought us here will be a sufficient excuse for any disappointment you may receive in the lack of interest of what I have to say. I am glad to see that the cities are arousing. Up to this time the cities have been behind the towns and villages almost everywhere, and especially in the State of New-York. My observations to a recent tour through the western counties of the State satisfy me that no draft will be required to fill their quota under both calls. [Applause.] But the cities have yet to prove a patriotism and devotion to the cause equal to the crisis. From what I have seen to-night, however, outside this hall, where thousands of people are gathered, I am convinced that Brooklyn means to do her duty. You have no responsibility beyond the borders of your city, but this opulent community has a duty to perform among the foremost of all the cities in the country. No city has more at stake, except New-York, than Brooklyn. Why are the cities so far behind the country? This is a question that should receive the thoughtful consideration of all. You have not felt the burden of the war. You have had brave men in the field, I know. I have met them in the field; I have had some of them in my command. One of the most gallant men in my brigade—as gallant a soldier as ever drew a sword—I refer to Col. WILLIAM R. BARKSTEAD—is a Brooklyn man. Another gallant officer commanding the Second Regiment of my brigade is also a native of your City and a son of her former Mayor. I refer to Col. GEO. B. HALL. [Applause.] Among the rank and file also are everywhere to be seen the men who represent the patriotism and gallantry of Brooklyn. Up to the present time the cities have perhaps done their duty, but no more. Our whole State has been comparatively free from the burdens of the war. What have we suffered in comparison with what our fathers suffered in the Revolution? Then all Long Island was a battle-ground! Our whole State, from Greenport to the Lakes, was a campaigning ground, and every threshold suffered the privations of war. But thus far in this conflict a stranger in your city or anywhere within the limits of the State would almost need to be told that the country was at war.

While would he think that we were engaged in a war the most terrible of modern times. Most branches of business are flourishing as usual. Now, what is demanded of Brooklyn. You demand what McCLELLAN demanded when he went on to the Peninsula—a short, decisive campaign. The experience of the Summer campaign, thus far, has shown to the Executive that large reinforcements to our armies are necessary. Every able man in the Southern Confederacy is in the Southern army. While we have reclaimed an extent of territory greater than was ever conquered in any previous war experience has shown that we want 200,000 men to hold it. And in addition to this, we want men in the field an army capable of meeting the entire South in arms. The South has rallied its last man, its last dollar, its last time, for the war, and the North is called upon to meet them. The President calls upon you to furnish volunteers, or conscripts if necessary, to put down the rebellion. It is for you to say whether you will have the honor to send volunteers, or be submitted to the reproach of having your citizens taken to the field as conscripts.

A VOICE—Our rich men haven't given a dollar.

My friend, if you will allow me, I will speak presently of the matter about which you appear so sensitive. [Laughter and applause.] I believe that every man, whether rich or poor, has a duty to perform. The rich man should give his property and his life, if necessary, and the poor man should give all he has. It is too true that nations depend for their armies upon the poor, but equally true is it that in the whole history of the world cannot be found a parallel to the liberality of the men of means in this country in the prosecution of this war. [Applause.] More can be done, it is true; I hope more will be done; and yet I would not like to see the day when the people hang back from saving their country because of a lack of bounties. [Applause.] I would not rely in battle upon men who were bidden for like chattels. [Applause.] I would rather have conscripts. As for mere hirelings who can be induced to go only for money, I would rather go into the field to-morrow with my decimated, smitten, half-emptied ranks, than to have them filled by men who hang around public meetings, discoring for bounties, and calling upon the rich to hire them to fight. [Tremendous applause.] I hope that the progress of the war will continue to witness the liberality of men of means.

A voice—"Brooklyn has done nothing yet."

I hope to see the war waged, not for political objects, not for revenge, not against institutions, not against States, but simply and solely to put down a rebellion that never had a cause, and that, up to this hour never had a pretext. [Applause.] I hope to see, it prosecuted without violating any constitutional principles, [applause,] and lastly, I hope to see it prosecuted successfully, and that not a man who should suffer in fighting our battles would ever be permitted by the wealthy of the land to have cause to regret his service. This done, and he could say at the end that all had performed their duty.

He then recurred to the lack of interest shown in the cities in reference to enlistments, and said that he would like to throw out a suggestion as to its cause. There is an impression, said he, existing among the laboring classes of the North, especially those of foreign birth, that the war is prosecuted by those in power for the sole and primary object of emancipation, and that the result will be, while the laboring men fight the battles, after the war they will be brought into competition with the blacks, and the result will be injurious to the laboring man. I believe this to be an error—I might almost say a hallucination. I would not allude to it except in discharge of what I deem to be my duty, and a desire to meet every question openly and frankly. While I protest that I am not here to discuss any political question whatever—for since I have become a soldier I have ceased to be a politician, and have no sympathy in these times with politicians—yet I do think that this subject demands a respectful consideration. Permit me to say that I am one of those citizens who, in former times, acted with the dominant party of the South. I was utterly opposed to any measure that looked to an interference with any Southern institutions. I believed that all these questions could be settled at the ballot-box. I never ceased to deplore that Southern men abandoned that mode of settlement. But when they resorted to arms, insulted our flag, and amassed armies to overthrow the Government under which they had enjoyed protection and grown rich, they submitted themselves and their institutions to the results of the war which they precipitated upon the country. [Applause.] Whatever they may suffer, is a consequence of the war for which the North is not responsible. Emancipation *may be* one of the results of this war. [Immense applause, accompanied by a few hisses.] You who hiss are not expressing disapprobation of me ["no," "no,"] but of history. I am not responsible for history, nor for any inevitable event that goes to make up history. Let us look the results in the face. Emancipation, I say, *may be* a result of this war, or it may not be. That depends on the duration of the war and the spirit in which the South conducts it. If they conduct the war in the spirit of the recent proclamation of JEFF. DAVIS; if they refuse to treat Union officers as prisoners of war; if they shall become animated with that dark, malignant spirit which frequently accompanies rebellion, then it is impossible to see what measures of retaliation, of spoliation or of punishment might become necessary in order to secure the necessary and inevitable triumph of the Government.

But I wish to say a word to my former political associates, for it is they mainly who entertain the erroneous apprehension as to the result of emancipation. I wish to disabuse their minds of the idea that such an event would interfere with the dignity, respectability or rewards of the laboring man of the North. This result could not happen.

The speaker here proceeded to show that the demand for the great staples of the South was constantly increasing throughout the world, and that the supply for last year and the present year was next to nothing. That on the restoration of peace there would not only be an absolute necessity for all the labor heretofore existing at the South, but the demand would be so great as to draw thither the colored population of the North, so that instead of labor coming here, it would go there.

Not only that, but the crowning proof which we shall have given to the world of the perpetuity and immortality of Republican Institutions, would draw hither from Europe a stream of emigration such as had never before been known,—all which would add to our wealth and prosperity, and would open new fields of labor in the South as well as the North, which had heretofore remained uncultivated.

He closed by urging upon every citizen the duty of sustaining the Administration in the discharge of its arduous and difficult task—to applaud the President when he rebukes the half-and-half Secessionists of the Border States, as well as when he turns a deaf ear to the fanatic of the North. He had closely watched the career of the President since his inauguration, and he wished to say here that in his opinion ABRAHAM LINCOLN embodies within himself the common sense of the people of this country. [Loud applause, and three cheers for ABE LINCOLN.]

He also urged all present to aid and support the Generals in the field—not the poor Brigadiers, like himself, for their business was merely to fight and obey orders—but the Generals who devised campaigns and were responsible for them. As for the army with which he was connected, notwithstanding the harsh criticisms which he had heard here respecting its leader, he never yet heard a murmur from the brave men who follow him. If eighty thousand men intrust their lives and fortunes with him, surely they who stayed at home ought to be satisfied.

He alluded to the persecutions and lack of confidence which had followed great Generals, both ancient and modern, specifying EPAMINONDAS, MARLBOROUGH, NAPOLEON, and even WASHINGTON, all of whom were harrassed by rivalries and jealousies of politicians, and subordinate officers.

Let them confide in their Generals, aid and support their Government, hasten up reinforcements for the army, and he pledged his word that before the 1st of December next the rebellion would be crushed and peace would once more bless the land. (Loud and long continued applause.)

At the conclusion of Gen. SICKLES' speech the meeting adjourned, and Gen. SICKLES proceeded to the steps of the City Hall, where he was loudly cheered by several thousand people who had assembled there, and who were unable to get inside of the building. The people insisted upon hearing him speak again, and he yielded to their wishes notwithstanding the exhausted condition he was in.

It is understood that a mass war meeting will be held at Fort Greene next Wednesday afternoon, to stimulate recruiting.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

A meeting of the Board of Supervisors will be held at 11 o'clock this morning, to appropriate the $200,000 for volunteers, as recommended at the above meeting.

MILITARY MATTERS IN BROOKLYN.

Sixteen men from one Department in the Navy-Yard volunteered yesterday for the Fourteenth Brooklyn Regiment. The Navy-Yard employes pay $4 per week to the wives of those who volunteer, and $1 per week to each child.

Mr. J. H. STEBBINS, of No. 12 Carroll-place, through the columns of the Brooklyn *Eagle* offers to be one of one hundred men to subscribe $1,000 each to a fund for the benefit of volunteers and recruits. THOMAS P. MORRIS has been appointed Surgeon of the Second Senatorial District Regiment, Colonel CONK.

Messrs. HORTON & SONS and HENRY P. MORGAN, dry goods dealers, each contributed $100 yesterday toward recruiting.

A recruiting station for the Fourteenth Regiment was opened at the City Armory on Thursday, and 50 men have already been received. Company I, First regiment Empire Brigade, has received 30 recruits within the last three days. Capt. GEO. MCCOUN, who commands the company, was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Bull Run, and was released but a short time ago.

The town of Huntington, L. I., is paying $100 bounty to each volunteer, and also provides for the families of volunteers.

THE DISASTER ON THE POTOMAC.

Further Particulars of the Distressing Affair.

AQUIA CREEK LANDING, Va., Friday, Aug. 15.

The sad affair of Wednesday night has caused a deep feeling of commiseration for the fate of the gallant soldiers, who, having recovered from sickness, were *en route* here to join their comrades. It would be a very sharp battle in which seventy soldiers were killed, yet that number here ingloriously perished. One of the sad features of the affair is also the drowning of three ladies and the child of one of them. The ladies were wives of officers in Gen. BURNSIDE's command, and had been visiting and attending their sick husbands in the hospital at Newport's News.

The steamer *John Faron*, from Newbern, with quartermaster's stores, and in charge of Capts. BIGGS and HALL, was lying at anchor a mile or more from the scene of the accident. The *Faron*, the gunboat *Reliance*, and an unknown bark or schooner, went to the assistance of the ill-stred vessel, and through their exertions 203 persons in all were rescued. Capts. BIGGS and HALL, and the Captain of the *Faron*, did all in their power, aided by their officers, to relieve the unfortunate men. As fast as they came aboard they were provided with warm dry clothing and blankets, and rations were dealt out to them from the steamers stores.

The damage to the *Peabody* is just forward of the port wheelhouse, where the bow of the other steamer entered, pushing in its progress an iron bar between the paddles, thus locking the wheel and preventing its revolution. For this reason the *Peabody* was unable to render any assistance, except with her small boats. She drifted down the stream, and for several hours, until the iron bar was withdrawn, floated at the mercy of the tide. The saved were then put on board of her, and when Capt. BIGGS, with his boats and lanterns, had made a tour of the vicinity, striving to catch, through the darkness, any sound or voice of a still surviving swimmer, she started up the river and came to anchor off this place yesterday morning.

Before finally leaving the spot, Capt. BIGGS visited the wreck, and from between the submerged decks drew forth the body of a drowned soldier. He also picked up one which was floating by. Neither has been identified, and they have been since buried.

The total number missing is seventy-six, not seventy-three as telegraphed last night. The number may be reduced somewhat, as several were observed floating away on boards and planks to the surrounding shore, who may turn up in a day or two. The list of the missing, which I sent you, is as full as can be obtained at present. The list sent aboard with the soldiers went down with the steamer, and until recourse can be had to the records of the surgeons in charge of the hospital at Newport's News, the remaining names will not be positively and fully known.

Dr. NEWALL, of the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania, one of the victims, was beloved by all who knew him, for his professional, social and gentlemanly qualities, and the survivors testify to his gallant conduct in endeavoring to the last to rescue the unfortunate ladies. He remained by them, exerting himself for their safety, and had he been less chivalric might have escaped with his life.

Lieut.-Col. SCOTT, whose wife was drowned, having seen all the boats carried away, divested himself of a portion of his clothing and sprang into the water, with the intention of swimming to one of the vessels near by and bringing relief, but before he could succeed the steamer had gone down, and his wife was borne away by the tide.

The investigation which was commenced before Col. WEISS, Commandant of the post, last night, has been transferred to Washington.

[Advertisement.]
ARCHER & PANCOAST,
Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-street, New-York,
MANUFACTURERS OF GAS FIXTURES.
Are also extensively engaged in the manufacture and sale of
COAL OIL FIXTURES
Of every description, comprising Chandeliers, Pendants, Dining and Reading-room Lamps, Kitchen Lamps, &c., &c., all of which are offered at very low rates. Orders invited.

[Advertisement.]
HO! FOR THE "SPECKLED"—Not Trout, but KNOX's famous stra

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3400, NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 17, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

NEWS FROM REBELDOM.

More About the Attack on Baton Rouge.

BRECKINRIDGE'S FIRST DISPATCH.

A CONFESSION OF DEFEAT.

A Strike by the Printers in Richmond.

CONFEDERATE COUNTERFEITERS AT WORK

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI

THE ATTACK ON BATON ROUGE.

It will be remembered that BRECKINRIDGE, in a dispatch dated "Ten miles from Baton Rouge, Aug. 6," stated that nothing "decisive" had occurred since the previous dispatch. The following is the missing document:

ONE MILE AND A HALF FROM BATON ROUGE, Aug. 5, 1862.

To Gen. Van Dorn:

Receiving a dispatch that the *Arkansas* would cooperate, I attacked Baton Rouge this morning at daylight, with less than 3,000 men. After a struggle of five hours, we drove the enemy from all points to the arsenal and lower, and to the cover of their gunboats, taking a number of prisoners, several flags, and a considerable quantity of property.

My diminished, exhausted force could not take the arsenal and the troops almost perishing for water, we have withdrawn one mile and a half from the city, but hope to resume the attack in half an hour. I think our loss has been as heavy as that of the enemy. Gen. CLARK is mortally wounded. Col. HUNT, of the Fifth Kentucky, and Cols. THOMPSON and ALLEN, of the First to Louisiana, and others, severely wounded. The effective force of the enemy, exclusive of the mortarboats, is reported to us as 5,000 strong.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, Major-Gen. Commanding.

The dispatches dated Aug. 6, stated that the *Arkansas* failed to come to him, and that she was destroyed on that morning. This completes the history of the attack on Baton Rouge, and disposes of the canard which the Grenada *Appeal* and its worthy coadjutor, the Chicago *Times*, have so industriously circulated, that four National regiments had surrendered to BRECKINRIDGE.

GEN. VAN DORN RECOMMENDS PROMPTNESS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH MISSISSIPPI AND EAST LOUISIANA, VICKSBURGH, June 28, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 5.—Gen. VAN DORN assumes command in person of the defence of Vicksburgh and surrounding country. Gen. M. L. SMITH will remain in immediate charge of the defence of the city, and will call upon the General Commanding for whatever force he may require from time to time. He will keep him informed of his operations, and of the movements of the enemy on the river in his front.

The General commanding the troops in the field (BRECKINRIDGE's corps) will make the disposition already intimated by written instructions to him, and will be continually ready for active service. The greatest promptness is essential to success, and it is hoped that all will be actuated by the same spirit to resist to the death, that the citizens of Vicksburgh have manifested by the willing sacrifice of their property.

Lieut.-Col. FERGUSON is charged with observing the movements of the enemy on both flanks of our position. His cavalry should be vigilant, energetic, fearless and untiring. Information must be conveyed promptly to these headquarters. The outpost under command of Gen. COWEN is important, and it is expected that he will do all in his power to guard it well—as well, also, as the post of Col. MILLER.

Couriers should be kept at all headquarters, to convey information to general headquarters. Col. FERGUSON will detail them upon application.

Let it be borne in mind by all that the army here is defending the place against *occupation*. This will be done at all hazards—even though this beautiful and devoted city should be laid in ruins and ashes.

By order of Maj.-Gen. VAN DORN.
M. M. KIMMEL, Major and A. A. G.

AN APPEAL.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT SOUTH MISSISSIPPI AND EAST LOUISIANA, VICKSBURGH, July 4, 1862.

To the People of Louisiana and Mississippi:

You will see by General Order No. 10, from these headquarters, that the District Commanders have been directed to assemble together in camps of instruction, and to organize all the troops that can be raised in this Department. They have also been directed to appoint the necessary officers for that purpose, subject to the approval of the President.

I earnestly appeal to you to respond to their call. The object is the defence of your homes as becomes a brave people. The citizens of Vicksburgh have given you an example of what a heroic people may accomplish when they are truly patriotic and brave.

Victory since more sits smiling in the folds of our long drooping banners—the enemy have been driven back in Virginia—he has withdrawn his forces from Charleston in order to defend his Capital—is puzzled what to do in South Mississippi and Tennessee, and is completely foiled at Vicksburgh. The river is not yet his. One more effort—one more determined blow—and we are free. EARL VAN DORN, Major-General.

M. M. KIMMEL, Major and A. A. G.

DESPOTISTY NOT COUNTENANCED.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT SOUTH MISSISSIPPI AND EAST LOUISIANA, VICKSBURGH, July 6, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9.—The General Commanding trusts fully that upon all points, both civil and military, as also the citizens generally, to cooperate with all possible him in all things necessary for the defence of the country.

Disloyalty must and will not be countenanced. The credit of the Government must be sustained. The seeds of dissension and disaffection shall not be sown among the troops. Speculation, and extortion upon soldiers and citizens will not be tolerated; and to these ends the General Commanding orders:

1. Any person who shall refuse, or attempt to trade, with the enemy, under any pretence whatever, or who shall give any signal to, or in any manner hold communication with the enemy for the purpose of giving information concerning the Confederate forces, or shall pass into his camps or through his lines without a passport from the proper authority, shall suffer death. By order, GEN. VAN DORN.

(Signed) M. M. KIMMEL, Maj. and A. A. G.

Official copy:
L. D. SANDIDGE, C. S. A., A. A. A. and Ins. Gen.

A JOKE FROM RUGGLES.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DISTRICT DEPARTMENT No. 1, TANGIPAHO, La., July 10, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 5.—1. Commanding officers of troops will take immediate measures to prevent trespass of every kind on the communities of this District.

2. Provost-Marshals will make written applications to officers commanding troops or guards to arrest all offenders, military or civilian, who shall, on any pretence whatsoever, impress, seize or possess horses, cattle, provisions or plantation outfits, in an unauthorized manner, without written instructions for the act from these headquarters.

3. *The General commanding feels constrained to indicate, for the information and guidance of officers and men zealous in our sacred cause, that there is some stock, reputed fine—horses and cattle—at and in the vicinity of Baton Rouge, worth special attention and consideration, for the improvement of which this shall be, and is a good and sufficient order.*

4. The people of LOUISIANA, whose sons bear her standard aloft on distant fields of glory and victory, whose wives and daughters have been insulted by invaders, debased and infamous, call on every man within her bounds to protect and defend their liberties and firesides, and to hurl the enemy from their soil. This they ask in the name of eternal justice and of the omnipotent Avenger.

By command of Brig.-Gen. RUGGLES.
L. D. SANDIDGE, A. A. G. and Inspector-General.

NON-INTERCOURSE.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DISTRICT, DEPARTMENT No. 1, TANGIPAHO, La., July 2, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 2.—1. By authority of the Major General commanding Department No. 1, and under the existing public necessity, martial law is hereby declared throughout the First District, embracing Louisiana east of the Mississippi River, and the counties of the State of Mississippi bordering on the Gulf of Mexico.

2. All persons, residents and non-residents, within this jurisdiction, will conform strictly to the requirements of this condition of things, and observe such regulations as shall be, from time to time, published under authority from these headquarters.

3. Intercourse with the enemy, by all persons, citizens, non-residents and slaves, will be strictly regulated by the customs of war, and no departure permitted without the special sanction of the Commanding General of the District, or higher authority.

4. All officers in the exercise of official authority, civil and military, are hereby enjoined to require from all persons strict conformity to the existing state of martial law, and to prohibit and prevent all intercourse or traffic with the enemy, or with persons within the enemy's lines, by land or by water, except under a flag of truce, unless otherwise specially authorized from these headquarters.

By command of Brig.-Gen. RUGGLES.
L. D. SANDIDGE, C. S. A., A. A. A. and In. General.

A CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.

GENERAL ORDER No. 1.—Having been assigned to the command of the Camp of Instruction for Eastern Louisiana, it is announced that said camp has been established near the town of Tangipaho, in the parish of St. Helena. All males between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five years, residing in the parishes of West Feliciana, East Feliciana, Washington, East Baton Rouge, Livingston, St. Tammany, Ascension, St. James, St. John, Orleans, St. Bernard, Plaquemine, St. Charles and Jefferson, are hereby ordered to report in person immediately to the undersigned at said camp.

No exceptions will be allowed upon the certificates of physicians, except those who hold commissions as Surgeons in the C. S. Army.

By order of Secretary of War.

J. O. PICKETT, Commanding Camp of Instruction.

TANGIPAHO, La., July 12, 1862.

THE REBEL RAM ARKANSAS.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF LIEUT. BROWN.

HEADQUARTERS TUSH DISTRICT, VICKSBURGH, July 25, 1862.

EDITOR JACKSON MISSISSIPPIAN—SIR: I am directed by the Brigadier-General Commanding, to hand you the accompanying communications from Capt. BROWN, of the C. S. gunboat *Arkansas*, for publication.

The first letter refers to the fight in Yazoo River, before the ram entered the Mississippi, where she encountered the whole Yankee fleet.

Whilst everything connected with the recent trip of the *Arkansas* from Yazoo City to this place is interesting to all of us, it is also due to Capt. BROWN and his brave crew that this, not the least brilliant of her noble exploits, should be made public.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. F. GIRAULT, A. A. General.

STEAMER ARKANSAS, VICKSBURGH, July 15, 1862.

GENERAL: The *Benton*, or whatever iron-clad that we disabled, was left with colors down, evidently aground to prevent sinking, about one mile and a half above the mouth of the Yazoo, (in Old River,) on the right hand bank, or bank across from Vicksburgh.

I wish it to be remembered that we whipped this vessel, made it run out of the fight and haul down colors, with two less guns than they had; and at the same time fought two "rams," which were firing at us with great guns and small arms—this, too, with our miscellaneous crew, who had never, for the most part, been on board a ship, or at big guns. I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. N. BROWN, Lieut. Commanding.

To Brig.-Gen. M. L. SMITH, Commanding Defenses at Vicksburgh.

A true copy,
J. F. GIRAULT, A. A. General.
C. S. GUNBOAT ARKANSAS, VICKSBURGH, July 23, 1862.

SIR: I beg leave herewith to send a list of names of the killed and wounded of the detachment who so nobly volunteered from the forces of your command, on —— June last, to aid in making up a crew for this vessel, to wit:

Killed—John Kane, private, Pinkney's Battalion Louisiana Volunteers; Charles Madden, private, Clinch's Battalion Louisiana Artillery; Henry Shields, Co. F, Antonio Florez, Co. G, and Daniel O'Sullivan, Co. A, of the Twenty-eighth Louisiana Volunteers. Total killed—5.

Wounded—William Alexander, private, Clinch's Battalion Louisiana Artillery; Thomas Lynch, Sergeant, Clinch's Battalion Louisiana Artillery; Bernard Martinez, private, Twenty-eighth Louisiana Volunteers. Total wounded—4. Total killed and wounded—9.

I regret the loss of these men to the vessel and to their country. They fought well. Very respectfully, (Signed,) J. N. BROWN, Commander C. S. N.

To Brig.-Gen. M. L. SMITH, Comm'g at Vicksburgh.

A true copy, J. F. GIRAULT, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

A STRIKE IN RICHMOND.

The Richmond *Examiner* denounces a Typographical Union in that City. It says:

"Lately, when the *Examiner* office was already paying five cents more per thousand ems than any other newspaper in the city, this combination sent certain arbitrary regulations to the proprietor of this journal, which he having refused to obey, the "society" ordered the printers in this office to strike. They did strike; the leader of the set having declared that he had no complaint against the office or his wages; but being a member of the "society," he was forced to leave.

The manager of this office then placed in the *Dispatch* an advertisement, stating that a foreman and eight compositors could find employment in this office, and that the highest wages would be given that were given in this city. On yesterday, the morning of its first appearance, it was seen that the *Dispatch* had permitted it to be followed or accompanied in close juxtaposition with this answering notice:

"WANTED—The journeymen printers of all cities and towns in the Confederate States to know—that there is at this time more printers in this city than can find employment. The advertisement of the Richmond *Examiner* for printers is caused by the refusal of the proprietor of that paper to pay his hands for time devoted to his service. N. G. SMITH,

President Richmond Typographical Society."

In this advertisement is seen a practical act of this combination. It is a direct, unmistakable attempt to prevent this newspaper from procuring any workmen without submission to the dictation of the conspirators. If any act, by the laws of Virginia, can constitute an indictable offence, this is one. Besides the pitiful ruse de-mer, the assertion of this person SMITH to the effect that the proprietor of the *Examiner* has refused to pay hands for time devoted to his service, being obnoxious as well as false, constitutes a principle for which legal proceedings have been commenced against the libeller himself, and the publishers of the Richmond *Dispatch*, the utterers of his libel; and it will soon be ascertained whether the Courts of Justice afford protection to a man engaged in a useful branch of industry against cool, crafty and slanderous conspirators, employed to destroy his ability to carry it on.

Meanwhile, we wish again to inform all honest printers, if there are any in this city or elsewhere who desire employment, that they can find it permanently here at the highest wages per thousand ems paid anywhere, and twenty per cent. higher than is paid in any other office in this city.

The question involved in this "strike" is not whether we will pay the highest wages for a thousand ems, but whether an illegal combination shall exact terms which would render the publication of this newspaper impracticable, by destroying its profits and its organization.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

IMPOSSIBILITY OF SUBJUGATING THE SOUTH.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Aug. 12.

When Gen. GREENE was conducting the war on the part of the colonies, in South Carolina, during the closing years of the Revolution, it was his habit to go into "Summer quarters" during the hot weather, Winter in that climate being much more favorable for military operations than Summer. "The high hills of Santee" were a favorable resort on these occasions. The temperature here for some days past has been such as would do honor to Carolina latitudes, and has probably had some influence on military operations. The Yankees, we trust, felt the full effects of this glowing illustration of the sunny South.

But the seasons of high temperature do not last sufficiently long with us to be permanently debilitating; so that our soldiers will be ready for the long march and the double-quick, and for days of fighting, as soon as the heat descends to a degree that will allow of active exertion. As the campaign is rapidly passing by, it is to be supposed that the Generals on both sides will make diligent use of the remaining months; and we may accordingly expect stirring times in all quarters ere frost settles down upon the earth.

Since the war began a great change has taken place in the ideas of the Northern people. As the Albany *Journal* says, the South has taught them many lessons. They have learned from us the falsity and folly of that delusion which they indulged, to the point of absolute absurdity, that there was a large "Union sentiment" at the South. They have learned that the South is "terribly in earnest," is cordially united, is brave, and is resolved to maintain its separate existence at every hazard and under all circumstances. They have felt the skill of our Generals and the prowess of our soldiers, before whom their own have fled on many a field. They have seen that the hopes which they built as to the weakness of our social fabric are mere imaginings; even THURLOW WEED confessing this, and declaring that our slaves are an important element of our military power.

But the knowledge thus gained seems to have inflamed the passions rather than informed the judgments of our enemies. Instead of enlightening the head, it has embittered the heart. The war is now prosecuted for more from feelings of revenge and hate, than a desire to do us all possible harm for the gratification of mere malice, than from any remaining hope of accomplishing the purpose with which it was commenced. Petty persecutions of private citizens are not the means of conquest, but the manifestations of chagrin and rage under disappointment and defeat.

There is a reason of selfish interest which, indeed, will blind Lincoln and his party to hostilities as long as it is possible to wage them. They made this war. Through long years they were kindling its fires, despite all the remonstrances of the wise and patriotic of both sections. They scouted these warnings, and assured the people of the North that the sectional predominance and glory to which they invited them could be usurped and enjoyed in peace, the oppressed section being too weak and pusillanimous to resist. They thus made the war, and are now responsible for it and for its success. When it shall have ended in failure, as it will, they will be the victims of the popular wrath. Not more surely was King GEORGE's war ministry hurled from place and power by the failure of their endeavor than will LINCOLN and his party be driven into political exile and disgrace when once it is ascertained that the war must end, and the South still unconquered. The legacy of an enormous public debt, and of a national disgrace still more galling, will be the memorials of the Abolition-Republican Party when it leaves the stage, amid the execrations of the populace.

This "evil day" for himself, LINCOLN will put off as long as he can, at whatever cost of human life and treasure. Hence, instead of closing a hopeless war, he stimulates it by new ferocities. He bribes his hired hands to their work by proclamation of license to sack and pillage whatever they can find.

These men have not a single argument, entitled to decent respect, for the war they are now waging. So far as it is intended to gratify their malice, they are doing the express work of the evil one. So far as they cherish a lingering hope that the chances of continued war may develop some new unknown means of accomplishing their evil design, they are seeking a result which they themselves have branded as infamous.

ANOTHER MANASSAS LETHARGY.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 12.

It has been six weeks since the last gun was fired in the night around Richmond that sent McCLELLAN "skedaddling" to the shelter of his gunboats at Westover. Since then a lethargy as deep as that which pervaded the army and the country after Manassas seems gradually settling down upon us. We are, apparently, waiting for the enemy to recruit his exhausted strength, and to come forth in the cool weather that will be upon us in the next sixty days. By that time his regiments will all be filled up, and we shall be assailed by three hundred thousand additional troops. We shall at least escape the chance of attacking him before he is ready. We are giving him all the time he can desire. He can never reproach us with pressing him when he is not prepared. What the consequences will be it is not worth while to anticipate. We saw what they were last year. It is fated, it seems, that we are never to reap the fruits of any victory, no matter how decisive. Manassas was followed by the abandonment of nearly half of Virginia. SHILOH was followed by the entire loss of the Mississippi and the fall of New-Orleans. What is to follow the victories around Richmond we cannot imagine. We have not much more to give up, unless we mean to abandon Virginia altogether.

The people of this country ought to be made aware of the truth before it is too late. We are rapidly giving way to the same delusion that lulled our people into security last year, while the enemy was enlisting and training 700,000 men, and building and preparing 300 vessels-of-war. We are lulled by precisely the same species of delusion. We are still told that England is not only about to recognize our existence, but to take up arms in our behalf, as if it were not plain that she has no intention of doing so, but that France would long since have done it had she not interfered to prevent it. We are told that the North is discouraged, precisely as we were told after Manassas that she could not raise men for the further prosecution of the war. We listen to the song of the syren. We suffer the warm months, when the Yankees, by the mere force of climate, are unable to prosecute their designs, to pass unheeded over our heads. We shall not be awakened until the first white frost, when we shall be aroused by the thundering tread of 300,000 soldiers, come to reinforce those whom we have already beaten, and whom we leave to receive the expected succor before they again take the field. For us the lessons of the past have no instruction; to us reverse and suffering are as though they had never occurred. We apparently love to be deceived. We are sleeping the sleep of Manassas, and it seems as though nothing can break its chain.

THE EXPLOIT AT SUMMERSVILLE.

We copy from the Lexington *Gazette* the following account of the late expedition into Nicholas County, Virginia:

"On Wednesday, the 23d July, the battalion under the command of Maj. R. A. BAILEY, of the Twenty-second Virginia Regiment, composed of the Second Rockbridge Dragoons, Capt. GIBSON, the Charlotte Cavalry, Capt. COCHRAN, and the Valley Rangers, Capt. LACKEY, received marching orders. The command was encamped about five miles east of Union Monroe, and about twenty-five miles from Meadow Bluff, the place where the force under Gen. CROX was encamped.

Maj. BAILEY crossed the Greenbrier River on the first day, and selected a place to encamp for the night, as cautiously as he could, to keep the enemy from discovering his movements, the country being full of Union men. The next morning, (24th,) the battalion proceeded westward through Greenbrier County, crossing the Sewell Mountains, and late in the evening, when we were about to encamp, Maj. BAILEY received intelligence that a force of about 150 Federal troops were stationed at Summersville, the shire of Nicholas County. Before this, I know not where he was going, but this information altered his purpose, and he determined to attack Summersville early the next morning, which was about nine miles distant.

When we started from camp the Charlotte Company was put in front. The second day it came the turn of the Rockbridge Company to march in front; but on the morning of the 25th Maj. BAILEY called upon Capt. GIBSON to draw up his company in front, to lead the charge on Summersville. At about midnight the command moved, and reached Summersville a little before daylight. The advance guard, composed of an equal number of men from each command, kept a few hundred yards in front. When the guard approached within thirty yards of the Federal tickets it was halted, and a soldier called to advance one at a time. One of the guard replied that it was the Federal cavalry coming in. The sentinel insisted for one to advance at a time. The advance guard still approaching, saying it was the Federal cavalry, the sentinel said: "By G——, I can't halt, or I will shoot." Just then our guard put spurs to their horses, and were fired on several times by the pickets. Several balls also passed over the head of the column when it passed by the pickets out and through the village.

Before we reached Summersville, Maj. BAILEY requested the command to raise a shout on entering the town, and never was a request better responded to. I never heard such a noise from the same number of men. Half a mile of the road on this side of the town was macadamized, and the noise of the trot of the horses in the charge, the shouting of the soldiers, and firing of guns, was enough to wake up the dead. The column advanced quite through the place, to the house where the officers were quartered. The house was entered at once by some of the Rockbridge Cavalry, and all the officers captured. Two privates were taken, generally, by the other companies.

After the officers were taken, several soldiers were examining the room, when one, feeling under a couch, caught the leg of a man, and looking under, he said: "Come out, you scoundrel." This fellow was Dr. ROGERS, late of Allegheny, then Provost-Marshal of Nicholas. This fellow, getting into this easy post, fancied he was secure, but we came on him as a thief in the night.

When he was dragged out from under the couch by Mr. JAMES WITHERS, he surrendered, and immediately set about trying to induce the belief that he was on the Confederate side. But all efforts to deceive us failed. He was soon confided to the care and keeping of Mr. WEST PAXTON, of Rockbridge, by Capt. GIBSON.

When the noise of the cavalry was first heard at headquarters the Colonel arose and went out into the porch in his night dress, to see what was the matter. He and a Captain, two Lieutenants, and Dr. Rucker were together. The Colonel and Doctor had little time for reflection. They soon found themselves in limbo.

Some twelve or fifteen shots were fired at us, doing no injury—two men shot through their clothing, but not a man hurt. From our side there were perhaps twenty shots. Three men were killed that I know of, one mortally wounded, and another seriously but not mortally wounded. Some of the prisoners that we took said that there were ten or twelve killed. Six or eight men in the hospital were paroled, and the rest, amounting in all to seventy-three, were brought to the Salt Sulphur Springs.

The route which we had to travel was circuitous, and made a most fatiguing march. We penetrated into the enemy's country at least one hundred miles, in rear of his lines. I doubt very much whether a more daring and dashing feat has been carried through since the war commenced. The enemy had every opportunity to cut us off. We had a most difficult road to pass over. Returning to camp we were loaded with captured articles. Over a hundred Enfield rifles were taken, and as many destroyed by fire.

The prisoners, generally, were pleasant and agreeable. We treated them kindly, and they seemed to be grateful for it. Among the prisoners there was a Lieut.-Colonel, one captain and two lieutenants and seventy privates. The stores destroyed amounted to ten or fifteen thousand dollars, and property captured to probably as much.

COUNTERFEITING CONFEDERATE MONEY.

From the Richmond Examiner, Aug. 12.

The Lynchburgh *Virginian* says that WILSON C. HEWITT, of Liberty, proprietor of the Hewitt House, has been detected in passing counterfeit money on the Bank of Bainbridge, Ga., and the Central Bank of Alabama. The notes were printed in this city, upon the order of ROBERT L. MARTIN, purporting to be issues of a hospital at Liberty, though no such person was ever there. HEWITT, or his son, were agents of the Express Company, and of course received the packages of notes that were sent by express. Information was sent to the Central Bank of the fact that these notes were in circulation, and an officer of the Bank was sent on to investigate the case. He arrived *incog.* at the Hewitt House, and received one of the spurious notes in exchange. HEWITT was thereupon arrested, and lodged in jail last Friday.

On Saturday his case underwent investigation, and he was sent on for further trial. There were printed $13,500 of the Central Bank notes, of the denominations $2, $3 and $4, signed B. BON, President, and P. CAM, Cashier. Of the notes of the Merchants' Bank of Bainbridge, $4,000 in all were printed. They are signed J. S. LONG, Cashier. Many of these notes are supposed to be circulating in Franklin, and the people are cautioned against them. It is supposed that HEWITT circulated from $5,000 to $10,000 of the Liberty Savings' Bank notes. These were scarcely less fraudulent upon their face than the others, as no such institution is in existence. HEWITT is now in jail at Liberty.

SIMON STERN and his brother-in-law, ROSENBURG, have been arrested at Columbus, Ga., with $13,070 in counterfeit Confederate money. They acknowledged that they had bought it in Nashville, Tenn., at a low price. They also had $10,000 in unsigned $20 bills. They had been doing an extensive business purchasing cotton at 20 cents with their bogus money. J. JOHNSON, from Montgomery, Ala., who, as he said, has gone to Columbus "to see them hung," was arrested and imprisoned as an accomplice.

HOW NARROWLY RICHMOND ESCAPED

From the Richmond Examiner.

The Yankees are preparing for another desperate effort to capture the City of Richmond, and we may as well make up our minds to meet the issue fairly and squarely. Their chief demonstration, despite all feints in other directions, is, no doubt, to be made from Fredericksburgh, and the Rappahannock as a base. But it is not improbable that what they call their mortar fleet is to second the principal movement by an attack upon Drury's Bluff. Certain it is that the mortar fleet has arrived in the James River: and it is equally certain that it can render no assistance in the grand object of the campaign of the year, except by a ferocious assault upon our works at Drury's Bluff.

But for the barricade that was inserted in the river at that point in the early part of May last, in consequence of the clamor of this newspaper, which it raised in imminent peril of Castle Godwin, Richmond would have been surrendered to the enemy's fleet on the 17th day of that month; and the Confederate Government would have been eking out a migratory existence in some of the upper districts—probably Raleigh, the Company Shops, or Flat Rock—in one or the other of the two Carolinas.

A NEW WORK ON THE WAR.

The following advertisement appears in the Richmond *Examiner*:

NEW FORTHCOMING HISTORY OF THE WAR.

In the preface to *Cause and Contrast*, I stated that if that work met with public favor, it was intended merely to constitute an introduction to a history of the present war.

Through the patriotism of our heroic people, the leniency and generosity of the newspaper Press, and the liberality and friendship of the kindest and most disinterested of publishers, my first historical essay was crowned with unanticipated success. While thus returning thanks of gratitude to all of my patrons, I have to announce my resolution of fulfilling, as soon as possible, the promise made in a moment of doubt and misgiving.

I am not, indeed, unaware of the fact that, to enter on the writing of contemporaneous annals, is the most difficult undertaking of an historian; but I also know that HERODOTUS, THUCYDIDES and TACITUS accomplished it successfully; and while my sense of inferiority sincerely disclaims even the suggestion of a comparison, which would evidently be humiliating, I can say with reverence—as DANTE did of VIRGIL—that they are my authors, my masters and my guides.

With this view still before me, I have succeeded in collecting a large and invaluable mass of documents and other historical material. I have placed myself in communication with the officials of the several State Governments in the Confederacy, as well as with those of our General Government, each and all of whom have nobly promised to supply me with facts indispensable to complete history. But other information is necessary, and to supply this desideratum I now earnestly solicit the aid of all who feel an interest in putting the gigantic proportions of our struggle on a footing which shall place them fully and fairly in sight of an impartial world. The aid of Generals, all army officers and privates, informing me as to the plans, disposition of forces upon the field, marches, incidents, and results of battles and engagements; the aid of citizens in the vicinities of places invaded by the foe, setting forth such depredations, public wrongs and deeds of darkness as the hun has perpetrated. These are perishable essentials if not recorded by the contemporaneous historian; and as it is my chief ambition to render my enterprise candid, critical, philosophical and complete, every fact bearing upon such subjects will be most thankfully received, and properly acknowledged in the contemplated work. And in this direction, I may add with propriety, while totally dissenting from his views relative to our administration, that the well digested and excellently systematized work of my friend, Mr. POLLARD—*First Year's History of the War*—is inestimably meritorious. Every similar publication should be hailed with pleasure, and I here renew my solicitation to all who feel a desire to promote home literature, to contribute their mite (where he has been lavish) toward my sources of information.

T. W. MACMAHON, Richmond, Va.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S MOVEMENTS.

As long ago as July 20, the Richmond *Dispatch* published this paragraph:

"The daring exploit of a few members of the Prince George Cavalry, on James River, opposite McCLELLAN's camp, last Saturday morning, has led to greater watchfulness on the part of the enemy, who seem to fear for the safety of their fleet of transports. All the vessels have been drawn up as near as possible to the northern shore of the stream, where they are protected by gunboats. The object that a considerable portion of the army has been withdrawn from the peninsula for the purpose of reinforcing Pope, is doubtless the true explanation of the unusually active movements that have been observed during the past week that large bodies of Federal troops were quietly crossing the Chickahominy and marching down the Peninsula toward Harrison's Landing; but before giving currency to the report, we preferred to await further developments. It is now asserted that observations from the opposite side of James River show that a great many of the tents have disappeared, and it is believed that the troops have been withdrawn from the vicinity of Malvern Hill, preparatory to embarking. In some quarters it is supposed that some important movement is in progress, others that the withdrawal is for the purpose of protection, with the view of preventing the Confederate authorities from learning its object. It is rumored that McCLELLAN, intending to board some of the vessels in person, has gone down below, will hold his personal fortified position with a sufficient number of men, protected by gunboats, while the bulk of the army—designated by the "Rebel Capital" will be hurried to Pope, the idol of the present hour in Yankeedom, who is to have all the men and means necessary to make "short work" of the enterprise.

GEN. WADE HAMPTON.

From the Carolina Times:

In consequence of Gen. STUART having been made Major-General, his fine brigade of cavalry has been assigned to our gallant fellow-citizen, who has the elements of character to prove himself a worthy successor as he will do. He commands now a noble brigade, numbering nearly four thousand men. Among them are the First North Carolina Cavalry, the Cavalry of COBB's Legion, the Jeff. Davis Legion, the Tenth Virginia Cavalry, the Hampton Legion Cavalry, to which two companies from South Carolina have been recently added. We learn that Major M. C. BUTLER, of Williamsburg fame, is now Colonel, and that Capt. FRANK HAMPTON has been appointed Lieutenant-Colonel.

We expect to hear of brilliant doings with such a noble brigade, which has already signalized itself.

A Skirmish—Two Rebels Hung.

KANSAS CITY, Saturday, Aug. 16.

On Thursday morning, Col. PENICK, with a detachment of men, attacked a camp of rebels near Bare. The loss of the rebels is not known. Our loss was two killed and seven wounded.

Two rebels who had been hauling supplies for the rebels for a week or two, and had stated the day before that there was no camp in the neighborhood were taken with arms in their hands, and having Col. PENICK's protection papers on their persons, were immediately hung.

Another Rebel Steamer Coming.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, Aug. 16.

The steamship *St. Andrew* arrived last evening and sailed for Quebec this morning. She reports that the steamer *Mercadotte* is advertised to sail from London on the 15th for St. Johns, and private letters received here state that she is a rebel steamer.

From Utah.

FORT BRIDGER, Utah, Thursday, Aug. 14.

A short time since, the Indians stole 150 horses and mules near this place, which belonged to JACK ROBERTSON. The Mormon troops, under Capt. SYLVESTER HOLES, pursued the Indians three days without success. The troops were ordered [illegible] a week, and were of [illegible]

IMPORTANT FROM KEY WEST.

CAPTURE OF ANOTHER PRIZE STEAMER.

Cargo of Armstrong Guns and Enfield Rifles Seized.

PROGRESS OF THE YELLOW FEVER.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KEY WEST, Fla., Saturday, Aug. 9, 1862.

Another English steamer was captured by the United States steamer *Santiago*, Capt. RINGLEY, on the 3d inst., off the coast of the Bahamas, where the smoke was seen early in the morning, which, upon approaching, proved to be a steamer making all speed for escape, the chase continuing for seven hours. A shot across her bow now brought her to, and boarding, she was found to be the British propeller *Columbia*, from an English port, bound for St. John, N. B. without any register or clearance, which important documents the captain says were inadvertently forgotten, and left. The cargo consists of forty Armstrong guns and carriages ready for mounting; several thousand Enfield rifles, a large quantity of army blankets, lace, tin, and various other articles. The supercargo says the cargo cost $200,000 in England. There were on board six persons as passengers, who are known to be pilots for the Carolina coast, and two persons who were recently discharged at New-York from a condemned prize. The *Columbia*, a new iron propeller of about 400 tons burden, and in good order, is now in port awaiting the action of the Prize Court.

Cases of yellow fever still continue to terminate fatally, notwithstanding the great precaution taken by the authorities. All vessels from Havana or any infected port, are sent into quarantine for thirty days, and the utmost care is taken to guard against every means of infection or contagion on shore. Unacclimated persons are the victims, and since the first appearance of the disease upon the island, which has been traced to a vessel from Havana, (the bark *Adventure*, whose mate died in the hospital on the 1st of July,) there have been about thirty cases that have proved fatal, whilst many have recovered and are doing well. Where the cases are taken early, and judiciously treated, there is small danger of fatal termination, and we may set it down that the disease is not in a violent form, when we consider that the population of the island is about 4,000, which includes soldiers and strangers in large proportion, and mostly Northern men, nearly all of whom are much exposed to the hot sun in their daily avocations.

Reports have been received that the fever is raging quite severely at Havana, and also in a lesser degree at Nassau, N. P.

The only war vessels now in our port are the frigate *St. Lawrence*, steam gunboats *Santiago* Capt. RINGLET, *Penguin*, the *Sagamore* and the schooner *Wanderer*. The latter returned from a cruise along the Gulf coast on the 6th, having a prize which they had captured off Cape Sable, and now lies moored near the Custom-house, under the guns of Fort Taylor. The United States mail steamer *Fulton* left our harbor, for New-Orleans, on the 7th, the *Marion*, Capt. PHILLIPS, on the 8th. The transport steamer *Delaware*, from Port Royal, with Gen. TERRY and suite, arrived on the 7th, and have gone to Fort Jefferson on a tour of inspection, and will return here in a few days. Supplies of medical stores and lumber are being sent from here to Port Royal, by order of the Quartermaster.

The steamer *General Meigs*, army transport, arrived from Fort Pickens on the 7th, and is loading up with stores to return to that place. She is to leave this day. The steam transport *Saxon* has just arrived from New-Orleans full of passengers, bound for New-York. She is receiving coal, and leaves this morning. There is no news by her of any importance.

The weather continues very favorable to health. Not a day but there is a cheering breeze, and showers are quite frequent. Vegetation is as fresh and vigorous as at any period of the year, and our Island is dressed in all its ordinary garb of beautiful flowers and shrubbery, overhung by the graceful and tasty leaves of the cocoanut in its unbroken and abundant supply of health-giving fruit.

The bark *Fanny*, Capt. HERRICK, is now loading with cotton for New-York, and will leave in a few days. Her cargo is Prize Cotton, and sent, by order of the Court, for sale in that market. F.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

The Africans—Jim Lane—The Raid on Independence, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, Monday, Aug. 11, 1862.

I think I may as well commence my letter with the Africans, as they seem about the most important class of people in the country—especially in Kansas, and most especially in Lawrence. When I came into this place, a few days ago, I was startled by the clouds of contrabands that met my view. Lawrence has been a sort of Mecca for these poor people, and they have flocked here in great numbers, with every hope of freedom in full bloom, and confident of protection at the hands of their friends. Nor are they wrong. The people of Lawrence, as well as of all Kansas, are true to the noble sentiments which inspire them in their contest with despotism, and have by no means forgotten the dark days when *they* were hunted by the same bloodhounds now on the track of the fugitive black man.

In the welcome that Kansas gives the negro I think there is a good deal of self-denial. Its people have never been negro-lovers; in fact they generally desire that the blacks shall stay away, and this irruption of fugitives is, in a personal point of view, anything but pleasant. As I walked through Massachusetts-street and saw the citizens picking their way through the dusky crowds that filled the sidewalks, I could discover the real feeling of the people to be that this anomalous emigration was a nuisance. Negroes are everywhere; the whole place sounds of negroes, feels of negroes, smells of negroes. They fill to overflowing all the hovels of the town, and literally swarm in the sheds and stables intended for the use of other animals, and yet, so truly chivalric is the impulse of the citizens here, that, although they acknowledge the disagreeable consequences of this influx, yet nothing can be kinder or more patient than the manner in which they treat the poor creatures who have thus complimented them by confiding in their generosity. I am sure that four-fifths of Lawrence would halt the voluntary departure of the negroes with acclamation; and yet, if anyone were wantonly to insult or abuse the lowest of them, every citizen would cry out in indignation. As to raising a fuss, and such like gentry, you may rest assured that it would be better for JEFF. DAVIS to go alone into McCLELLAN's camp than for one of those individuals to come on a visit at his place in Lawrence.

The negroes, too, are behaving well. Many of them are shiftless and idle; how can it be otherwise, when we consider their education and uncertain prospects? But, in the main, they do their best. Most of them work, in their way; they seem honest, and are overflowing with good humor. Jubilees, where they act as servants, waiters, go-as-you, &c., echo, from morning till night, with the resonant peals of their contagious laughter. Lucky for the inmates if the night don't does not bear impressive testimony to the irrepressible hilarity of their dispositions.

Do not suppose Lawrence the only town whose population has thus been augmented. All the rest have increased in a greater or less degree, and to many instances the rural districts have thus been in part repaid for their contributions to the arms of the Republic.

The "grim chieftain, JIM LANE, is at his work, or rather, I should say, his *works*; for he has on hand several enterprises, either of which would daunt "any other man." He came into Leavenworth the

CHRONICLE OF THE REBELLION.

Interesting Views of the Yankees by a New-Orleans Lady.

A NEGRO RIOT IN NEW-ORLEANS.

Important Arrests of Prominent Louisianians.

Operations Against the Guerrillas in the Southwest.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

ADDITIONAL FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

AN INTERCEPTED LETTER.

From the New-Orleans Delta.

The following letter, from a young lady in this city, was intercepted on its voyage to Mobile:

TYRIAN CIRCLE, NEW-ORLEANS, July 29, 1862.

MY DEAR JULIA: Isn't it horrible to the feelings of a real lady to be surrounded by these awful Yankee soldiers. I am sure, before they came, I did not think I could ever have endured it. Go where you will, you are sure to meet some of them. We have a company stationed directly in front of our door. Indeed, I do not know where the spot is at, in all this city, where some of them are not stationed.

They have taken possession of the Custom-house, and have two regiments of soldiers there. They are the cleanest looking of any that I have seen. They have a regiment in the Mint; another in Annunciation-square; another on Rampart-street, and five or six regiments in the barracks. They have three Vermont regiments in Algiers, and eight or ten regiments at Carrollton. So you see how completely they have us. Besides, they have artillery and cavalry, and it is hard to say what they have not. They appear to have money.

Strange as it may strike you, I have seen Gen. BUTLER several times. He always rides with his Adjutant-General, Capt. DAVIS, a very pleasant appearing young gentleman, and two armed soldiers, who sit outside with the driver. All the ladies peep at the General as he passes, although they would not have this known for the best bonnet in Royal-street.

The General resides in Gen. TWEED' house. His chief officers live with him and in the houses adjoining. They, I am told, represent the different arms of the service. Col. FRANCE is a very, very handsome man—indeed he is as handsome as a picture—if he is a Federal. Capt. KENNET is every inch a Southerner. He, I am told, is a Kentuckian. He is short, but erect, with short steel gray hair. He is about forty-two years of age, but he looks older. He walks very slow, and seems a thoughtful man. He never looks at any one as he moves along slowly through the streets. He always wears his side arms. I am glad Gen. BUTLER has some real out Kentucky gentleman on his Staff. He will teach the Northerners good manners. Lieut. WEITZEL is an elegant gentleman, and is now acting Mayor. He is very popular. You know he lived here several years ago. Don't you remember we met him at Mrs. ——'s party? Well, he is just as fine and clever as ever. The old man of all is Capt. CAVIS. He is about seventy years of age, and served in the war of '12. The youngest Staff officer is Lieut. LITTLE, of New-York. He resembles your cousin, CHARLES ——, so much so that but for his uniform I would have said it was him, when I saw him from Mrs. T.'s gallery the other day. And Lieut. WEITZEL I know, and Col. THOBY too, and Col. BROWN.

You remember Mrs. COWEN. She, poor fool, is on Ship Island with Mrs. PHILLIPS. She insulted the officers by waving a miniature secession flag in their faces. She is crazy, and her family known it.

There are some very handsome naval officers here. I never spoke with him, but I should say Capt. BUCHANAN is an elegant gentleman. He is a Southerner, and looks it every inch.

Times are dull. Pa has not done any business this year back. So Southerner as he is, he thinks sometimes of parting to New-York. He is weary of New-Orleans. He has no sun. Indeed, I have had but two new bonnets in a year. Is not that dreadful? Mother, who is still very bitter against the Yankees—until she sees me, often think—declares that as long as one of my children is in town, not one of us shall have a new robe. She is very fined in this.

At first I hated the Federals as much as any one; but—positively—the more I see of them the better I like them. They behave themselves very well. Since Rev. Dr. LEACOCK refused to offer prayers for the dead officer, not a Federal has since been into Christ's Church. I did not do this—it was a great shame. Do not, my dear JULIA, think me turning Yankee because I disagree with Dr. LEACOCK'S people. What will the Lord think of this bigotry and unforgiveness and uncharitableness? Do you think it is any use for such persons to pray to Him?

Many things have happened on our part to lessen our dignity. Mrs. PHILLIPS' conduct was positively shocking. No well-bred lady will deny this. Still, I am sorry the poor lady is on Ship Island. She never will gain fame for what she did on the gallery as the funeral passed. No, my dear JULIA, there le something in the mucking the dead that will send he or she, who does it, down to infamy.

Col. WELDEN, of the fine Thirty-first Massachusetts Regiment, was introduced to me the other day. He is a very agreeable officer. He was formerly a physician, and one of the best in the State from whence he came. I have also made the acquaintance of Col. SHAFFER and Col. TURNER. They are elegant gentlemen. You, with all your prejudices against Yankees, would like these officers.

But enough of Yankees. I have thought you would be interested in my impressions of them.

Dr. M—— is organizing a secret Confederate army here. I am told he has 3,000 men enrolled, that he has plenty of arms, and that his men will fight the Federals with a will—when the time comes. Gen. BUTLER knows nothing about this, so you will keep it in your own bosom.

Good night, dear JULIA. Parting is such sweet sorrow, I could say good night 'till it be to-morrow.

JOSEPHINE C. M——.

A NEGRO OUTBREAK.

From the New-Orleans Bee, Aug. 5.

About 1½ o'clock yesterday morning the Third District was the scene of one of the most desperate negro affairs which this city has yet witnessed. Shortly before that hour the Police of that District discovered coming along the levee a large band of negroes, evidently runaways, and determined to carry out their schemes at all hazards and costs. They were armed with all sorts of weapons which plantations afford, from cane bill-hooks to clubs.

When they reached about Montegut street, the police ordered them to halt, and proceeded to endeavor to arrest them. Instead of surrendering themselves, however, they immediately attacked the police in the most ferocious manner. The officers immediately called for further assistance, and were speedily reinforced, almost to the whole strength on duty in the District; but so furious were the negroes that they were in danger of being completely overcome. Their clubs and pistols were freely used, but so numerous was the gang of negroes that they were not equal to the task which had fallen on them. By this time the whole neighborhood was in a state of terrible excitement, and assistance from other quarters being absolutely necessary to save the police, a detachment of military from adjacent quarters hastened to the spot and lent their aid. It did not take long after this to convince the negroes that they were overpowered, for three of them were soon killed, a number desperately wounded, and the mass of them scattered, some running in one direction, some in another, some jumping into the river and swimming off, and so forth.

The total number of the band, it would seem, was something like a hundred and fifty; but they were not all together at the time of the police accosting them. They had run off last night from plantations down the coast. From one, that of THOMAS MORGAN, Esq., some thirty have run off, thirteen of whom are now in the Parish Prison, nine in the Charity Hospital and one killed.

We saw those in the Charity Hospital this morning. They are as follows:

1. HARRY, 18 years of age, been on the plantation of Mr. MORGAN. He is badly contused about the head and elsewhere, not so badly, however, but what he was about to be sent from the hospital to jail. He says that the gang started from the plantation on Sunday night, when the moon was about two hours' high.

2. PHILIP, aged 35 years, shot in the ear, and will probably die.

3. LEWIS, 16 years old, severely contused about the head, but in condition to be removed from the hospital to jail.

4. MORGAN, aged 20, with his skull fractured, and badly contused in various parts of the body. His condition is critical.

5. ADAMS, 25 years of age, heavily hit about the shoulder, and apparently stupefied by his share in the fight. He was to be removed to jail.

6. HENRY, aged 32, badly beaten about the head with clubs; kept in the hospital.

7. BRAXTON, aged about 50 years, born (not like the preceding ones on the plantation) in Virginia, severely hit on the back of the head, and with contusions elsewhere. He was to be removed to jail.

8. JOE, aged about 60, like the foregoing, from Virginia, shot in the upper part of the thigh, and severely contused with club blows.

9. JOHNSON, aged about 50, born on the plantation, shot in the thigh; severe cut over the eye; badly beaten over the head.

After the mastery had been obtained over the gang, they were taken to the Third District Police Station; but Mr. HOLLANDER, the Clerk, seeing the condition of those above mentioned, considerately sent them to the Charity Hospital.

Besides the three killed and the nine wounded fine negroes above noticed, there are others also more or less hurt.

Four of the Police officers, we regret to learn, are pretty badly injured.

We presume the Coroner will hold an inquest on the bodies of the three killed negroes, when we expect further and perhaps more accurate details.

The affair has created great excitement throughout the city, especially in the lower districts; but this is nothing in comparison to what exists in the country below. Apprehensions of the gravest character are felt on all the plantations, and measures for protection against the dreaded evils are being most anxiously canvassed.

THE LOUISIANA UNION VOLUNTEERS.

The *Delta* gives this sketch of the Union Volunteers who are in garrison at the United States barracks:

"Almost immediately after the Federal army had occupied this city, large numbers of our citizens, men who had been here from the very inception of the present outbreak, embraced the longed-for opportunity of proving their devotion to this country with their good right arms and strong hearts.

So numerous were the aspirants for enlistment that at length, on application being made at the War Department at Washington, it was determined to give the brave fellows a separate existence under their own officers.

Accordingly, a few weeks since, the formation of the present select corps was begun, and as fast as mustered in the eager aspirant for military fame was sent down to the United States Barracks.

In order that the men might feel no anxiety concerning their families while they were absent, engaged in the varied chances of war, it was benevolently provided that the family of every soldier should draw one ration per diem, and for every two children an extra ration. When it is understood that one soldier's ration supplies the wants of two persons for a day, it will be readily perceived that all anxiety on the part of the volunteer for his little ones might disappear. This wise and beneficent measure was immediately put into active operation through the exertions of Lieut. G. WEITZEL, who has the superintendence of all the arrangements.

Besides this, on enlistment, the recruit receives $30 in ready money, with which he can make further provision against a rainy day; and at the end of the war he receives $100 in cash, or 160 acres of land. It will do seen by this that the brave man who perils his life in defence of his country, is not neglected or forgotten by his Government, but is cared for and protected, and the wants of his family attended to.

We paid a visit to the barracks the other day, being desirous of inspecting for ourselves the condition of the men, their numbers, appearance and so forth. Entering by the front gate, we found ourselves in a vast inclosure, surrounded by a range of roomy and commodious buildings, which we found on inquiry were used as the quarters of the soldiers.

The whole expanse before us was dotted with groups of recruits, some intent upon duties incident to camp life, and others in a state of glorious ease and independence, lounging around and enjoying the enviable luxury of nothing to do. In one corner might be perceived an "awkward squad" getting licked into shape by the unremitting exertions of a drill sergeant, while in another some zealous tyro on the fife was mastering the mysteries of the "reveille" and other intricate melodies appertaining to the pomp and circumstance of war.

We entered into conversation with some of the men, and they all evinced the greatest enthusiasm. A great number of them had been pressed into the rebel service, but *here*, said they, we are where our hearts are, and all we ask is an opportunity to meet the enemy in the field. They all evinced the greatest respect and admiration for their commander, Major HOLCOMB, of the Thirteenth Connecticut Regiment, and appeared generally to be the right kind of men, imbued with the right kind of spirit.

At present there are nine hundred men in training for actual warfare, which is pretty good for a few weeks, we opine, and new accessions are pouring in daily.

Of course this does not include the great numbers that had joined other Union regiments in this city before the promulgation of the order. They alone, if organized as such, would march out a splendid regiment.

Under the energetic supervision of the Acting Quartermaster and Commissary, W. O. FISKE, of the Thirty-first Massachusetts Volunteers, the arrangements for feeding this large body of men are carried on in one large central kitchen, as quietly and comfortably as that of a small private family, conducing greatly to the bodily, and, consequently, spiritual comfort of the men. Any one will fight all the better for being well taken care of.

The great experiment of bringing out the Union sentiment of New-Orleans, we readily perceived, was also a great and decided success, and will soon be recognized as such by our common country. All honor to our noble Commander-in-Chief, for the zealous cooperation he evinced in this great movement of our citizens. Quietly, but energetically, it has been pressed forward, until shortly we will see among the proudest of our heroes the sons of the Crescent City. Altogether, a finer body of men, animated by a better spirit, more satisfied with their officers, and raising higher expectations of their future, we have never seen.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS.

From the New-Orleans Delta, Aug. 3.

Yesterday, charged with inciting acts against the peace of the country, and particularly against the Union people of the vicinity, there was arrested on their plantations, and brought to this city, to be held, we understand, as hostages for the protection of the Union men of the State, prisoners among the guerrillas, the following gentlemen: Henry Doyle, Dr. Dufiel, Dr. Thebaut, Felix Renaud, Adolph Moren, J. Comes, Thomas Weighman, James Lear, Dr. Murphy, Duncan F. Kenner, and Ex-Lieut. Gov. Transmond Landry.

These names will be recognized as traditionally representing the highest social life of the State, and perhaps the same number could not be found possessing more talent and wealth, and, consequently, more powerful for harm to the best interests of the Government. Mr. LANDRY has been Lieutenant-Governor of Louisiana, and a leader always among the Creole population. DUNCAN F. KENNER has always been a prominent politician, and is, we believe, at present a member of the Confederate Congress. Both Mr. LANDRY and Mr. KENNER were distinguished for their devotion to HENRY CLAY. We understand that, even in the wealthy neighborhood in which these gentlemen reside when at home, the most fearful desitution and terrorism prevail.

ORGANIZED.

From the Delta, Aug. 5.

We learn that our mortgage and conveyance offices have been fully organized, and are now open for the benefit of the public. ALFRED SHAW, Esq., has been appointed by Gen. BUTLER Recorder of Mortgages, and FELIX MCCULLOCH, Esq., Register of Conveyances.

IMPOTENT MALIGNITY.

From the Delta, Aug. 1.

A gentleman of high respectability was yesterday informed by *the head waiter* of his boarding-house, as he was about entering the front door, that his company was no longer desirable, as his mistress understood that he (the gentleman) had taken the oath of allegiance. Another gentleman received no less than three notes in one day, from ladies, members of families where he had been on friendly terms, that he must cease visiting them, as he was understood to have taken the oath of allegiance. All this reminds us of the cowardly boy who, after getting a deservedly good thrashing, remarked to his superior: "If I can't lick you, I can make mouths at your sister." Would it not be a healthful regulation if the authorities would enforce the Memphis order against these "she adders," and either compel them to take the oath of allegiance or leave the city? We think New-Orleans would be morally purified by their departure.

THE UNION ASSOCIATION.

From the Delta, July 31.

This Association had a very full and enthusiastic meeting last evening at the Lyceum Hall. There were several eloquent speeches, and a large number of new members added to the Association, which is the best evidence that the good cause is rolling on. And what is also significant, D. S. DEWEES, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of New-Orleans, was elected President of the Association. Mr. DEWEES has lived in this city upward of thirty-five years, and is fully identified with the permanent prosperity of the country, and his election to the Presidency of the Union Association speaks well for the progress of the glorious cause of the Union.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

JOHN SMITH, a slave, came into Court and asked for his free papers on the ground that his mistress, MARGARET HACKNEY, had told him to go to the Yankees. His mistress, being present, made quite a different statement. She said about the time the Federal troops arrived here, JOHN declared that now their time had come, that they could take up arms and use them to free themselves. She reprimanded him for using such language. She denied having told him to go to the Yankees. Upon hearing this, the Judge informed JOHN that he doubted his statement. The darkey replied: "Well, Judge, she told me if I went to Gen. BUTLER he would give me a rocking-chair and a fan." JOHN was sent to the police jail for one month.

On the 31st ult., a rumor was circulated in New-Orleans that Hon. HOWELL COBB, late Secretary of the United States Treasury, but now a Seceeh General, had died of camp fever. A number of women at once appeared in mourning, but the next day this rumor was contradicted and the mourning disappeared. A public house, which lowered its flag at half-mast, was closed by order of the Provost-Marshal.

A colored girl was brought before the Provost Court on a charge of uttering seditious language. It appears she gave a policeman a pitcher out of which to take a drink. The pitcher was broken. The next evening they were quarreling about the pitcher, when she, in a fit of passion, wished that BEAUREGARD would come and drive the Yankees out of the city. She was discharged.

A baker, who was arrested for baking bread lighter than the standard weight, pleaded in excuse that he had taken a wife on the preceding night, and could not attend personally to less important matters. The excuse was held in law and morals to be sufficient—the lightness of the batch was considered as accidental, and the baker went off to comfort his "better half."

The circulation of shinplasters in the shape of railroad and stage tickets, is decreasing rapidly, in consequence of the order of Gen. BUTLER directing their redemption. Two stage lines are now advertised to be sold, but Gen. BUTLER ordered that unless every ticket was redeemed in United States money, the transfer would not be allowed.

Quite a number of counterfeit tickets are in circulation, but about a week previous to the sailing of the steamer, two counterfeiters (one of them a detective) were arrested, and the detective convicted and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment at hard labor. The other, a Spaniard, is awaiting his trial.

It was also stated in New-Orleans that Right Rev. Gen. POLK was in command at Mobile, and was preparing for an attack on the Federal pickets. Slight skirmishes had taken place near Manchac and Kerner, but without loss to our troops, while the rebels lost a number of their men.

JACK CONNORS, *alias* Conklin, who was arrested as a deserter from the Federal army, was before the Provost Court. He was proven to be a deserter from Fort Jackson, and sentenced to be shot.

The Provost Judge had sentenced a party of young people, respectably connected, who had expressed secesh principles, to imprisonment at the forts for various terms.

Capt. SPRAGUE, of Boston, for using indecent language about Gen. BUTLER, and refusing to obey the orders of the Captain of the port, was fined $200.

The return of the fleet from Vicksburgh, brought out quite a number of Confederate banges, but no other demonstration was made.

SOUTHERN NEWS VIA NEW-ORLEANS.

Mobile papers are received quite frequently in New-Orleans. They furnish the following interesting items which have before been overlooked in consequence of the "irregularity of the mails" between the North and rebeldom:

GEN. VAN DORN AND THE NEWSPAPERS.

From the Columbus (Ga.) Sun, July 21.

Gen. VAN DORN has issued a general order—No. 9—in which occurs the following section:

"3. The publication of any article to the newspapers in reference to the movements of the troops is prohibited; and if the editor or proprietor of any newspaper published in any of the counties hereinbefore designated shall publish any editorial article, or copy into his paper any article or paragraph calculated to impair confidence in any of the commanding officers whom the President may see fit to place over the troops, such editor or proprietor shall be subject to fine and imprisonment, and the publication of the paper shall be thereafter suspended."

This order, if enforced throughout the country, would establish the most thorough and absolute military despotism that ever disgraced any age or nation. The idea that the people should not be allowed to criticise the conduct of their agents, is too monstrous for contemplation. The privilege of the Press to expose official incompetency, is its highest birthright, and the unshackled exercise of that power the strongest safeguard of liberty. Such an assumption of authority has not been attempted or conceived even by LINCOLN. It "out-Herods Herod."

A cotemporary well remarks that an independent Press and an independent people will not submit to such an arbitrary edict.

THE STEAMSHIP CUBA AT MOBILE.

The Mobile *Advertiser*, of July 26, gives the following particulars of the manner in which the *Cuba* ran the blockade of that port:

"As she ran in, in broad daylight, making a neck and neck race with a Yankee gunboat, we suppose there is no need of making a mystery of it. She left Havana Sunday night, her trip being protracted by some misadventure, of the particulars of which we are not fully informed. Her pursuer, this morning, fired several harmless guns at her, in hope of crippling her, and indeed she escaped by the skin of her teeth, being obliged to cut up a portion of her cabin to make steam. Her cargo is worth half a million of dollars, consisting chiefly of arms, powder, lead, medicines and blankets.

She lay a long time in Havana, waiting for authentic news from Mobile, all the intelligence received there until recently, being *via* Key West, and consisting of 'authentic accounts' of a three days' bombardment, of the surrender of the city, &c. This news had the effect of making a Union man of Capt. MCCONNELL, but Mr. PEPPER, the supercargo, got rid of him and brought the boat back with great credit to himself and satisfaction to his partners in the enterprise."

A WEAK POINT.

A letter to the Mobile *Advertiser*, dated Chattanooga, July 24, says:

"An Atlanta paper, the other day, thought proper to give circulation to a rumor that the bridge at Loudon, over the Tennessee River, on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, had been burnt, which showed a great want of discretion, to say the least of it, and was highly displeasing to the military authorities. For reasons, suiting a purpose at the time, it was thought best not to contradict this report, while, at the same moment, it would be doing a friendly act to that journal to make it aware of the fact that the publication of such rumors (especially when they are utterly false and without foundation) is not unattended with suspicions of a grave character. I allude to this subject in the way of friendly caution, and because of the vital importance to us, at this time, of giving to the public only facts, and then only when it is proper they should be known. *It is well known that there is a good deal of Yankee element in Atlanta, and for this reason greater caution should be used, and military movements of ours should be strictly suppressed, even to the arrival and departure of military officers.* The enemy will find them out soon enough without assistance—while there is no danger in the world of harping on the enemy and their movements as much as they please.

FIRE IN MOBILE.

The Mobile *Telegraph*, of the evening of the 21st, says: "A fire broke out a few minutes before 4 o'clock this morning in the stable on the premises situated on the southeast corner of Royal and Madison streets, which consumed the entire half square, comprising a saw-mill, three warehouses, several shanties and a lumber yard. The loss is estimated as follows: Mr. J. F. JEWETT, on the building, $6,000, no insurance. Mr. DAVIS, on lumber and material in the yard and mill, from $4,000 to $5,000—he has about one-third insurance. GAVINO & OATLAND owned most of the lumber, the exact amount not known; no insurance. Messrs. HAMILTON & YOUNG had about 1,800 sacks of guano burnt; we were unable to learn whether there was any insurance on it or not. Mr. DAVIS also lost six very valuable mules, which remained in the stable until they were completely wrapped in the flames, and so died, notwithstanding every exertion was made to get them out."

FROM COLUMBUS, MISS.

A letter, dated Columbus, (Miss.,) July 19, contains the following paragraphs:

"Several members of the Columbus Riflemen—a most excellent company, which was captured at the fall of Fort Donelson—succeeded a short time ago in making their escape from the prisons of Chicago, and after arduous, adventurous and often amusing journeys, in finding their way to their sunny clime and homes.

A few days ago a 'grand review' was held by Gen. ADAMS of all the troops stationed at this point. One-fourth of the militia of this State has been called for to act as minute-men, and will, I have been informed, probably, soon go into camps of instruction. The Rev. Dr. PALMER, of New-Orleans, who is so well known to many of your readers, delivered here, on last Monday, a most able and eloquent address upon the features of the war.

Several fine showers have fallen here during the present week, and the crops, which had commenced to droop, now look up and promise well."

THE TROOPS AT MOBILE.

From the Mobile Tribune, July 28.

Some change is making in respect to the position of our forces. As far as Mobile is concerned, we learn that it is to send off those troops which are not thoroughly acclimated here. We expect soon to hear of the transfer hither of some of our own soldiers, who are to the manner born, and feel as safe here, in respect to health, as they would in a mountainous region.

MISCELLANEOUS ITMES.

The following memorandum accompanied a letter dated Quincy, Fla., July 4: "Crop of corn made in this region, and enough for two years; tobacco, the Florida seed leaf, for cigars, very fine; provisions of all sorts as promising as could be wished. Health of the country good."

Rice flour is coming into very general use. The Atlanta *Intelligencer* says: "We have tried it, and for butter-cakes and waffles there is nothing better. Mix it with corn meal or wheat flour, and it makes excellent bread. It requires much less lard than the common meal or flour used alone."

The Mobile *Advertiser*, of the 26th ult., says: "We learn that the collections in this city for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers, have reached already $14,000. These are all private contributions. The corporation of Mobile has added $3,000 to the fund."

The Mobile *Tribune* says: "SCOTT'S Partisan Rangers of Virginia, give notice in the Richmond papers, that inasmuch as four of their number, who were captured, have been hanged by the Yankees, henceforth they will give no *quarter*."

The Mobile *Tribune*, of the 25th, says:

"S. D. BAKER, of the late firm of LYLES & BAKER, cotton house at Mobile, died very suddenly on the 22d inst., at the Exchange Hotel, in Montgomery, with congestion of the brain."

The Atlanta *Commonwealth* of the 21st says: The gunboat *Georgia* has an armament of ten guns, which have been named for the cities and counties of the State whence the largest donations have been received.

A dispatch from Dr. JOHN J. JOHNSON to Gov. SHORTER, says that the bodies of Col. LOMAX, Adj. JOHNSON and Capt. MAYES have been found and fully identified.

The crops throughout Southern Georgia are most excellent. The average of cotton planted cannot be two acres to the planter. So says the Mobile *Advertiser*.

The Charleston *Courier*, of the 19th, says: Gen. HOWELL COBB was lately received at one of the Georgia hospitals in Richmond, sick of camp fever.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Times* learns that Gen. TOOMBS has resigned his command, with the view of retiring from the army.

The Mobile *Tribune* announces the arrival of Major-Gen. (Bishop) POLK and Staff in that city on the 27th ult.

On the 16th ult., the Richmond *Enquirer* appeared in a dress of new type, cast in Richmond.

DOINGS OF THE GUERRILLAS.

KENTUCKY.

SKIRMISHING NEAR PIKETON.

From the Louisville Journal, Aug. 14.

We have just conversed with a highly intelligent gentleman, a citizen of Piketon, in Pike County, recently driven out from home by the guerrillas. He says that he learned by some of the Home Guards—refugees from Prestonsburgh, in Floyd County—that GENL GORDO WILLIAMS was at that place on Thursday last, with one thousand five hundred men; that the rest of his brigade was scattered at different points not far off, and that HUMPHREY MARSHALL was reported to be behind with another brigade, said to be ordered to Catlettsburgh, in Boyd County, on the Big Sandy. The two rebel brigades were supposed to number six or eight thousand men.

There was a skirmish at Piketon, on Monday of last week, between some of the Home Guards and a greatly superior force of the guerrillas, another on Tuesday near that place, and a third on Wednesday at Peter Creek, in the edge of Pike County. At Piketon the Home Guards numbered only 65, but drove out the rebels on Monday, none being killed on either side. After the skirmish near that place, on Tuesday, nine dead rebel bodies were found upon the scene of conflict. Subsequently, however, the rebels mustered in much stronger force, and our Guards retreated from Piketon. On Wednesday, at Peter Creek, nine Home Guards were killed, and a considerable number of guerrillas. The Guards at that Point, numbering only 70 men, twice defeated the rebels to the number of 150, but the strength of the latter being increased by reinforcements to 300, the Guards retreated.

At Piketon the rebels, after the retreat of the Home Guards, robbed our informant of property worth from three to five thousand dollars, and took from other Union men the whole of their stock, &c. Among the guerrilla leaders, were MENEFEE, MOORE, WITCHER and HARMON. MENEFEE was afterwards seen driving off a drove of stock a mile long toward the Virginia line. Our informant says there is a general uprising, for the invasion of Kentucky, in the Virginia border counties of Wayne, Logan, McDowell, Buchanan, Wise, &c. A prominent Kentucky rebel of WILLIAMS' Brigade claimed in Pike County the other day that the rebels would in a very few days be 30,000 strong on this side of the Virginia line, but this was probably an idle boast. Undoubtedly our friends in Eastern Kentucky are in sore need of protection from the horrible depredations of guerrillaism, and undoubtedly they will receive it. But they should receive it speedily. Delay may overwhelm them in hopeless ruin.

AN INVASION THREATENED.

From the Louisville Journal, Aug. 14.

In addition to the authentic information that HUMPHREY MARSHALL and WILLIAMS have returned to Piketon and Prestonburgh, and the presence of JOHN MORGAN on the line of the Nashville Railroad, we have other evidences of a contemplated invasion of our State simultaneously from several points accumulated upon us. A very close observer of military experience, who is attached to the Seventh Division of the Army of the Ohio, now at Cumberland Gap, writes that MORGAN had left Knoxville with two thousand men, and this is fully confirmed by the events of Tuesday. He tells us, too, that rebel forces are concentrating both on the right and the left of the Gap, one object doubtless being to cut off the supplies which are being sent forward from the Ohio River to Gen. MORGAN. Eight or ten days ago two long trains of cars passed over the Knoxville Road from Virginia, and all the rebel troops in that vicinity are without tents and require but little transportation. Indeed our informant hears that they have laid aside their tents almost entirely, to be ready for quick and active movements. These are not mere camp rumors, but are derived from men who have been within the rebel lines for the purpose of obtaining information. All concur in the opinion that Kentucky is to be invaded at once. While most of this intelligence is from the movements of the Confederates in East Tennessee, southwest of the Gap, something from the opposite or northeast direction indicated to our correspondent that Kentucky was to be threatened in that quarter, also, and this supposition is likewise confirmed by the information given to us by a citizen of Piketon, who was driven out from home by the guerrillas. What our informant deduced from the reports of scouts and the known active movements of the rebels becomes plain matter of fact from circumstances transpiring within our knowledge. It only remains that those in authority should make all necessary preparations to repel these new raids with which our State is threatened. Let them call upon loyal Kentuckians for assistance, and there will be a noble response to the call.

TENNESSEE.

GEN. NEGLEY'S OPERATIONS

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES, }
COLUMBIA, TENN., Monday, Aug. 11—3 P. M. }

My movement against the guerrillas, who have committed the late outrage, has been completely successful. Maj. MCGOWAN, in command of the Third Kentucky cavalry and First Tennessee Cavalry, numbering one hundred and eight men, engaged one hundred and seventy-five of the enemy, near Kinderhook, at 5 A. M., continuing the contest fiercely for four hours. Seven were found killed, and a large number were wounded. Twenty-seven prisoners were captured among which are a number of officers. Our loss was three killed. The woody and broken character of the country, and the combatants being scattered, prevents an actual estimate of the enemy's loss.

I have received news from Maj. S. H. KENNEDY of my staff, commanding another portion of the expedition. He is driving the enemy in every direction.

JAS. S. NEGLEY, Brig.-Gen. Commanding.

MISSOURI.

The following dispatches were received at Headquarters in St. Louis:

HUDSON, August 12—10 P. M.

To Gen. Schofield:

GUITAR caught POINDEXTER at Compton's Ferry, on Grand river, at 9 o'clock last night; attacked all round him, killed ten or twelve, wounding twenty or thirty, captured his whole train, one-third of his horses, arms, and all his baggage and ammunition. This accounts for POINDEXTER'S hurry in passing Utica to-day. LEWIS MERRILL,
Brig.-Gen. Commanding.

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 13.

Brig.-Gen. Schofield:

Maj. MONTGOMERY drove COFFER out of Humansville Monday night, at 10 o'clock. Dividing his forces, with the artillery and Fourth Missouri Militia he moved toward Stockton and ordered a detachment of the Sixth Missouri toward Bolivar, COFFER having taken that direction, but afterward changed his course to Stockton, where MONTGOMERY attacked him successfully at daylight, killing and wounding a number of COFFER'S men. The cavalry was in pursuit of the flying enemy at last accounts. The Major speaks in the highest terms of the Fourth Missouri State Militia. Maj. DALE was wounded in the wrist—our only casualty.

E. B. BROWN, Brigadier-General.

OPERATIONS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

NASHVILLE.

GOV. JOHNSON BRINGING THE REBELS TO TERMS.

Under date of Nashville, Aug. 10, the correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes:

To-morrow, a call will be made upon the merchants and others doing business here, to unconditionally take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, or close their concerns. Already Col. MILLER, at the suggestion of the Governor, has "confiscated," temporarily, nearly a thousand "contrabands," who are engaged in assisting in fortifying the city, which will be done in an elaborate style, embracing the services of two engineers, who have just arrived from Gen. BUELL'S army. As another proof of the Governor's mode of transacting business in these terrible times, I quote the following document. I think it will superinduce a great increase of "loyalty:"

STATE OF TENNESSEE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
NASHVILLE, Aug. 2, 1862. }

SIR: —— —— has been authorized by me to call upon you for — horses, suitable for cavalry, to be employed in the service of the State of Tennessee and the Government of the United States, in putting down the existing rebellion.

It is hoped you will have no hesitancy in complying with this requisition for so patriotic a purpose, and that, too, without delay.

The terms and conditions upon which the horses will be received in the service of the Government, will be set forth in a certificate of indebtedness, which will be given as evidence that the horses have been received by a properly authorized agent of the Government. Respectfully, &c.,
ANDREW JOHNSON, Military Governor.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, —— County.

This is to certify that I have, this — day of ——, A. D. 1862, under authority of the Government of the United States and of the State of Tennessee, as a regularly constituted agent thereof, received of —— ——, the property described and valued as above. Payment for said property will be made by the United States, at some time hereafter indicated, provided the presentation of this certificate of indebtedness shall be accompanied with satisfactory evidence of the loyalty of the claimant from the date hereof.

REGULATING THE CHURCHES.

We find the following order in the Nashville *Union*:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES, }
NASHVILLE, Aug. 4, 1862. }

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 63.—[Extract.]—It having been represented to the Colonel commanding that the disloyal members of the Second Presbyterian Church, of the City of Nashville, have usurped the control of the church edifice and parsonage, and ousted the loyal Pastor thereof, it is ordered that the control and occupation of said church building and parsonage be surrendered to the loyal members of the church—the church building to be used as a post-chapel for the use of the United States soldiers, strangers and loyal citizens, under the direction and control of the loyal members of the Second Presbyterian Church. By order of

Col. JOHN F. MILLER, Commanding.

S. HOWLAND, A. A. A. G.

The *Union* adds: "In accordance with the above order, the control of the church buildings of the Second Presbyterian Church has been surrendered to the loyal members of the session of said church, and it is their purpose to open it for Divine service every Lord's Day, making such arrangements for the supply of the pulpit as they may be enabled. All officers and soldiers of the United States, all strangers who may happen to be in the city, as well as the citizens of Nashville and the members of the congregation, are cordially invited to attend.

The church will be open for public worship on Sabbath morning, the 10th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. Preaching by Rev. Prof. MATTHEWS, of Danville, Ky., Chaplain of the Nineteenth Kentucky Regiment. The exercises of the Sabbath School will be held at the usual time. Future appointments will be announced from time to time."

IMPRESSING REBEL SLAVES.

Col. MILLER has issued the following order to the rebel slaveholders in this county, and will impress one thousand slaves to construct strong fortifications for the defence of the City:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES, }
NASHVILLE, Aug. —, 1862. }

Mr. ——:

SIR: You are hereby directed and required to furnish at the office of the Provost-Marshal, in the City of Nashville, on or before the morning of the day of ——, 1862, for the service of the Government of the United States, in the erection of fortifications, able-bodied negro laborers to the number of ——, to be provided by you with daily subsistence and axes, spades or picks, one to each man, the term of service to be determined at the pleasure of the Government and the time, mode and terms of payment to be made known by Certificates of Labor, which will be furnished you after the service shall have been performed. By command,

Col. JOHN F. MILLER,
Commanding Post.

PAROLE BREAKERS.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST GUARD, }
NASHVILLE, Aug. 6, 1862. }

IRA CONWELL, a physician and resident of Nashville, a prisoner, having been paroled upon his honor (by Lieut.-Col. CASSELL, then acting Provost-Marshal,) to visit the city on business, and to return to the prison at 4 o'clock P. M., of August 6, and having taken his solemn pledge: All officers and men of the Provost Guard are hereby ordered to arrest the said IRA CONWELL if he can be found, and bring him forthwith to these headquarters, that he may be dealt with as a man of *broken faith* and *violated honor* deserves.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL,
Col. and Provost-Marshal.

THE ASSASSINATION OF GEN. McCOOK.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

From Capt. BART we have obtained some additional particulars of the sad catastrophe, ending Gen. R. L. McCOOK'S earthly career.

The General was not riding in advance of his whole brigade, as the first accounts led us to suppose, but between the several regiments composing it. The Eighteenth Regulars and a part of the First Ohio Cavalry, had passed over the road ahead of him. The rebel assassins lay in waiting in brush adjoining the road all the morning, and managed to remain undiscovered by the advance body of the brigade. It is supposed that they were fully apprised by citizen spies of the General's helpless condition and mode of traveling, and formed an ambush for the special purpose of his assassination. They were about 150 strong, and partly composed of FORREST'S Cavalry, and partly of residents in the vicinity. The individual who shot the General is known to be one of the latter. The cowardly murderer goes by the name of CHARLES WOOD.

The General was accompanied by his usual escort of twelve of the First Ohio Cavalry, on the day of his death. Unfortunately, just before the guerrillas commenced their work, he sent three of these with orders to different portions of the brigade. At the time the attack was made, three others were off the road, looking out for a camping ground. The escort was thus reduced to six. Of this corporal's guard, five stirred to run after the first shot from the rebels. In vain did the remaining one call upon them not to act like cowards, but stand and defend their General. In vain did the brave himself order them to rally in the road between the guerrillas and his vehicle, so as to give him time to get a start. They followed their craven instincts, and skurried their General. The brave sixth man stood alone, and was wounded and captured. The General was riding in a spring wagon and lying down.

Capt. HENRY BROOKS, formerly of this city, was riding with the General, who, owing to his feeble condition, was lying in the bottom of the box. When the guerrillas opened fire upon the convoy, Gen. McCOOK at once exclaimed, "The bushwackers are upon us," ordered the driver, his negro servant JOHN, to turn quickly around, and rose to his knees to assist him in holding the frightened horses. The team was just fairly started when the murderer of the General came up and ordered it to halt. It being impossible to check the spirited horses at once, the team kept moving, when the guerrilla again ordered it to halt, but almost instantaneously fired the fatal shot from his carbine, although Capt. BROOKS begged him not to fire upon a sick man. Another rebel rode up at the same time and aimed his gun, when the General told him, reproachfully, "You needn't shoot, I am already fatally wounded." The bullet passed entirely through his body, fatally tearing the intestines.

The main body of the rebels pursued the flying escort, and but three or four remained with their victim. The General was driven to and taken into the house,

may be necessary, for which transportation will be furnished you by the Commanding General on your requisition, or the cost of the same will be reimbursed by the Secretary of War from the army contingent fund. You will be expected to report frequently to this Department the progress and prospects of the work, and make any suggestions that may occur to you from time to time, as useful in facilitating its accomplishment.

This appointment may be revoked at the pleasure of the Secretary of War.

By order of the Secretary of War.
(Signed) P. C. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and A. A. G.

A true copy.
T. J. WEED, Major and A. A. A. G.

GEN. LANE AND "PERSONS OF AFRICAN DESCENT."

OFFICE OF RECRUITING COMMISSION,
DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
LEAVENWORTH CITY, Aug. 6, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2—1. The persons of African descent who may desire to enter the service of the United States to this Department, shall fully understand the terms and conditions upon which they will be received into such service. Recruiting officers who are authorized under instructions from this office to receive such persons shall, before receiving them, read to them and in their presence, the following sections of the act entitled "an act to amend the act calling for the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress and repel invasion," approved Feb. 28, 1795, and the acts amendatory thereof and for other purposes, approved July 17, 1862, as follows:

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be, and he is hereby authorized to receive into the service of the United States, for the purpose of constructing intrenchments, or camp service, or any other labor, or any military or naval service for which they may be found competent, persons of African descent; and such persons shall be enrolled and organized under such regulations, not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws, as the President may prescribe.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That when any man or boy of African descent, who, by the laws of any State, shall owe service or labor to any person who, during the present rebellion, has levied war or has borne arms against the United States, or adhered to their enemies by giving them aid and comfort, shall render any such service as is provided for in this act, he, his mother, and his wife and children shall forever thereafter be free, any law, usage or custom whatsoever to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided*, That the mother, wife and children of such man or boy of African descent shall not be made free by the operation of this act, except where such mother, wife or children owe service or labor to some person who, during the present rebellion, has borne arms against the United States, or adhered to their enemies by giving them aid and comfort.

By order of JAMES H. LANE,
Commissioner of Recruiting.
T. J. WEED, Major and A. A. A. G.

A MISSISSIPPI REFUGEE.

From the St. Louis Republican.

JOSEPH TAYLOR, of Warren County, Miss., a Union man who lives about six miles from Vicksburgh, on the Yazoo, comes to St. Louis on the *Queen of the West*, a refugee and a volunteer. He is well acquainted in Vicksburgh, and up to the 18th of July was in the city almost daily, thus being fully acquainted with the state of things there. He was at that time arrested and put in jail there on suspicion of being disloyal to the Confederacy, but offered the opportunity to enlist, of which he at length availed himself, and joined Johnson's Cavalry, but with the intention of escaping the first opportunity. His service to the Confederacy lasted about two hours only, and he claims no pay or pension. He escaped and got to Commodore Davis' flotilla.

The rebel force at Vicksburgh, he says, did not exceed 4,000 effective men. Such was the want of provisions that the soldiers then had what was called but quarter rations, and that of a poor quality. The commissary declared, in his hearing, that he had scoured the country for eighty miles, and that it was impossible to find subsistence. A very few days' prolongation of the siege, he asserts, would have resulted in starving out the rebel force.

Vicksburgh was destroyed—the poorer people scattered a few miles in the country and finding such shelter as they could, while those who had the means of removing to a greater distance, had taken refuge with relatives, friends or acquaintances, inland. Reports of deaths among those who had removed were of daily occurrence, many of them, he believes, from want, if not actual starvation. There was no medicine to be had in Vicksburgh at any price.

The houses in Vicksburgh, he says, were riddled by the bombardment from the fleet. They were, however, unoccupied. Several were burnt by the shell. His fare while in the jail was very scanty—a piece of corn-bread twice a day and water. The rations served to the soldiers are of the poorest quality, the meat being that of such cattle as could be found, and wholly unfit for slaughter.

MISCELLANEOUS REBELLION NEWS.

GEN. CASS ON THE REBELLION.

Gen. CASS was present at a mass meeting held in Hillsdale, Mich., on Aug. 14. He made the following brief address:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am sufficiently warned by the advance of age that I can have but little active participation in public affairs. But if time has diminished my power to be useful to my country, it has left undiminished the deep interest I feel in her destiny, and my love and reverence for our glorious Constitution, which we owe to the kindness of Providence and to the wisdom of our fathers. That Constitution which has ruled us so long and happily is now assailed by an armed rebellion, as causeless in its origin as it is wicked in its objects; and its integrity rests upon the energy and patriotism of the people, and upon the zealous and efficient support of the Government in its efforts to bring this contest to a speedy and successful issue. We have the power to do this, and, with the determination to exert it, the work will soon be done. Our right to establish our Government was asserted and maintained in the days of our weakness; we must not shrink from the duty of defending it in the days of our strength.

I did not come here to-day to make you a formal address. I do not feel equal to the task, and I shall therefore confine myself to a few brief remarks.

The attempt to suppress this rebellion has called for prodigious efforts and these have been cheerfully made. In all the records of history it is difficult to find such an example of the immense extent to which powerful citizens, unaccustomed to war, have been almost instantaneously and voluntarily converted into armed soldiers, and have encountered with eternal courage and good conduct the dangers and trials to which they have been exposed. And to me it is peculiarly gratifying that our own State has honorably performed its part in this generous contest of patriotic duty. I compare with wonder its condition but a few years since with the noble exertions it is now making for the general welfare. I have visited many portions of it, and, year after year, beautiful region among them, before the Indian had given way to their hardy and enterprising of the white man, and I have had to see it rivalling its sister States in the work of defending the Constitution. And now the course of events has rendered it necessary for the Government again to appeal to the people. Additional troops are required for the speedy suppression of the rebellion. Patriotism and policy equally dictate that our force should be such as to enable us to act with vigor and efficiency against our enemies and reduce them to unconditional submission to the laws. Foes will then be converted into citizens by the restoration everywhere of the Constitution to its legitimate authority as it came from the hands of the framers. And shall this appeal be unheeded? A long life has taught me to know my countrymen better than to fear they will not answer to the calls made upon them. All, indeed, cannot repair to the field, nor is it necessary they should do so. It is a small portion only of the citizens able to bear arms who are required to become temporary soldiers. But we can all be useful in this labor of patriotism. Those who go, by the discharge of their military duties, and those who remain, by words and works of encouragement testifying the public feeling and gratitude, and by contributions for the health and comfort of our citizen soldiers, and not less effectually by upholding the justice of our cause and by carefully avoiding everything which would have a tendency to impede the efforts of the Government or to check the patriotic ardor of the people. Our business now is with the present and the future. The differences of the past, if not forgotten, should be adjourned till the standard of the Union again floats, unopposed, from Maine to Texas, and to the Pacific Ocean.

In presuming to present these views of what our country has a right to ask of her citizens, I but urge considerations familiar to us all as household words, and which, fifty years ago, though under circumstances less imposing than those now surrounding us, called to arms numerous bodies of volunteers for the defence of our country. It has always been to me a source of pride and gratification that I was among them.

My fellow-citizens, you are this day assembled to deliberate upon the condition of our country. Never, since Governments were instituted, was there a people with more cause to be grateful to Providence for their political institutions. Till this rebellion broke out we had none to molest us or to make us afraid. Our security and freedom, and our advance in all the elements of power and prosperity were without a parallel in the records of human society. But evil days are upon us. Is this Constitution to be broken, this Union to be severed, and rival and hostile nations, how many who can tell, to be formed out of the Confederacy established by WASHINGTON and his associates? These questions must be answered by you and by the other true men of the loyal States. If we are prepared for the exertions and sacrifices which the crisis calls for, the issue will be equally glorious for us, and encouraging for the cause of free Government throughout the world. May our councils and conduct be worthy of the trust committed to us.

PARSON BROWNLOW ON THE REBELLION.

In a letter to the Nashville *Union*, dated Utica, Aug. 7, N. Y., PARSON BROWNLOW writes: I have been speaking for four months, to crowds ranging at 500 to 5,000, and usually about two hours. I am, therefore, rendering the Confederacy all the *service* I can, by stirring up the North to volunteer in force, and crush out this wicked rebellion. I owe them a debt of gratitude for their imprisoning me, suppressing the publication of my paper, seizing upon my town property, and driving my wife and children out of their hell-born Confederacy, upon thirty-six hours' notice!

I have canvassed the entire North, and I have spoken to more than *one hundred thousand persons*, taking great pains to learn the actual condition of the Northern mind. There is a settled purpose on the part of the Northern people, and the loyal men of the Northwest, to crush out the rebellion, at any and every cost of men, money and blood. The great body of the people of the loyal States have vowed, and their decree has been ratified in Heaven, that none but the banner of glory and beauty, known as the "Stars and Stripes," shall ever float over any State in the old United States. They have sworn that this Government shall never be divided, and that this country shall never know but one Government, and that shall be the Government of the United States.

I have spoken in all the large towns on the Hudson, and through the Mohawk Valley, to this city, and I am pleased to assure you that the call of Gov. MORGAN, in response to the President's 300,000 demand of volunteers, is responded to with alacrity, and soon New-York's proportion of them will be in the field.

The recent order of a draft by the President for 300,000 more, meets with the enthusiastic approval of old and young, in all directions, and the only regrets I have heard expressed are, that he had not ordered a draft for half a million.

The men taken from these Northern and Middle States are not even missed by these States. Everything is prosperous—crops are abundant, money is plenty; and the only evidence one sees of war is in the newspapers, and the rattle of the drum and fife at recruiting stations. True, iron-clad monsters are building, and transports, for war purposes, at various points—all going to show that the Government is in earnest, *terribly in earnest*.

I have nothing to disguise, Mr. Editor, in regard to this infernal rebellion. I am for crushing it out—no matter at what cost. I am for subjugation, coercion and *extermination*, if these measures are necessary to put down the rebellion and sustain the Government of the United States. I know the *origin* of the rebellion, and I know the *originators*,—and nothing short of an old-fashioned orthodox Hell, that burns with fire and brimstone, will reward them adequately for their services!

This is the city where Gen. HALLECK was born, and from whence he started out. This is also where Rev. JOSEPH CASS used to figure as an ultra Abolitionist. This is the contemptible scamp who preached the sermon at Gallatin, in which he held up "BROWNLOW, JOHNSON and MAYNARD" as traitors to the South! He is now a chaplain in the rebel army. I am procuring the documents, including his old letters, to show him up in his true, but infamous colors.

A WAR MEETING IN NEWPORT, R. I.

A large and enthusiastic war meeting, at which Senator TOUCEY, of Illinois, made the leading speech, was held in Newport, R. I., on Aug. 11. The following letters were read from Gov. SPRAGUE and AUGUST BELMONT:

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c., EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, PROVIDENCE, August, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your invitation to address a mass meeting at Newport on the 11th inst. My duties compel me to be absent from this date covering that.

I, however, could advance nothing new to the people upon the events which are now hurriedly transpiring. The people of this country are to save the Government of their fathers, or be trampled upon by a wicked despotism. The great problem of self-government is now upon its severest trial. Can they sustain it? A few months will determine. They can if they will. It will not do for the people to look alone to their former leaders, to the rich, to the influential. They must consider that the Government is for all the people, rich and poor alike; and that in the sacrifices which are indispensable, those not in affluent circumstances suffer most. They are, then, most deeply interested to have the war speedily over: to have it prosecuted with all the energy, talent and power which are at their disposal; to strike the hardest blow, to create the greatest terror among the enemy. No white-gloved handling will do this. Strike him in his vital parts. And if the agents who are employed to do this are not up to the mark—if they are not up to a realizing sense of their duties, let them fall. Let new men and new agents occupy their places. I am heartily sick and tired of any double policy. It never has and never can succeed, and it is far better to acknowledge ourselves unfit for the great privileges we have enjoyed, unfit to govern ourselves, unfit to be American citizens; even better to make peace with the enemy upon his hardest terms, and count ourselves cowards and slaves, than first to exhaust ourselves, and then submit, as we invariably must, if we do. Forget, then, all differences, both among the people and in the Government. Banish all political creeds. Unite in a combined effort to crush out the traitors, which are those who steal from the public purse, those who discourage our efforts by dividing us as well as those who openly sympathize with the enemy, giving him aid and comfort. Pledging ourselves, then, with clean hands, clear heads and steady arms, calling upon God to aid us, let us hurl ourselves with all our strength, with all our might upon the enemy, and end the war. This alone will do it, and it is for the people of each State to say, It must and shall be done. Let no one be deceived as to the actual state of the Government, and to save it for himself and his children every man must do something for its defence.

Thanking you for the invitation you have given me, and begging to be excused for the length of this reply, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM SPRAGUE.

To his Honor, W. H. CRANSTON, Mayor of Newport, R. I.

RELLEVUE-AVENUE, Aug. 9, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: I regret extremely that, being called by pressing engagements to New-York, it will not be in my power to comply with your kind invitation to address the mass meeting to be held in Touro Park on Monday next.

It would have been a source of sincere gratification to me to meet my fellow-citizens of Newport on this momentous occasion, and to raise my feeble voice in aid of the sacred cause of the Union and the Constitution, for which the President has made so well-timed and earnest an appeal to the patriotism of our people.

The South, misled by the teachings of reckless politicians, has, in its mad efforts to destroy our common country, shown an energy and determination worthy of a better cause. Throughout the revolted States, every able-bodied man, from the age of 16 to 60, is at this moment in arms against those glorious institutions bequeathed to us by the fathers of the Republic, and which, until now, had rendered our country the admiration and envy of the civilized world. If we mean successfully to withstand their wicked onslaughts; if we intend to preserve to our children the precious inheritance of constitutional liberty; if we hope to save from disgrace and defeat the sacred symbol of our greatness and our liberties, that banner which floated victoriously over every battle-field until betrayed and attacked by its own citizens, then we must at once obey the call of duty, and rush without a moment's delay to the support of our Government.

Whatever may be thought and said by our domestic and intelligent foes in order to extenuate our losses in the late battles before Richmond, and generally to undervalue our gallant army and navy, we can proudly point to numerous victories and financial advantages which we have gained over the rebels in last year's campaign. We hold New-Orleans and the Mississippi, the very artery of their existence, and the Union flag has a stronghold in every one of the revolted States. I am firmly convinced that with the additional forces which the Government intends to put into the field, and which the people will cheerfully and promptly put at its disposal, we can and will crush the rebellion before the end of the year.

Once the Confederate army conquered and dispersed, and we shall see the South cut loose from their wicked leaders, and return ungerly to share with us the blessings of that Union to which alone we all owed our former greatness and prosperity.

Rhode Island has ever been foremost in the defence of our National liberties, and I have no doubt your meeting will prove a new incentive to her sons to follow the noble example of their fathers and brothers, who, on many a battle-field, have sealed with their blood their undying love for their country.

Incapacitated by lameness from bearing arms in the defence of our country, I am still anxious to do my share as a good citizen in the hour of our National trial. I beg to suggest to you that a fund be raised by subscription for the support of the needy families of the soldiers from this city or State. If this proposition meets with the approval of our citizens, I am prepared to give $1,000 to the Committee which your meeting may deem proper to appoint for the collection of subscriptions and the judicious distribution of funds. The brave soldier will fight with a better heart when he knows that those whom he has left behind are cared for by us, who cannot share his dangers and his glory. Yours, very truly,
AUGUST BELMONT.

To his Honor WM. H. CRANSTON, Mayor of Newport.

EMPLOYING THE CONTRABANDS.

Brig.-Gen. BIRNEY lately wrote to Maj.-Gen. KEARNEY for instructions as to the employment of blacks. The following is Gen. KEARNEY's reply:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, THIRD CORPS,
CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, Aug. 5, 1862.

GENERAL: Your communication of this date relative to contrabands is received. The Southerners employ blacks as a military unarmed element, viz.: ruralists. I am of opinion that we should employ them, unarmed, in like manner, for anything in which they can render service, and thus enable the whites to carry the musket. Therefore, I fully advise their being employed as teamsters, pioneers, (unarmed,) and as cooks in the regiments. Lieut.-Col. INGALLS will furnish them. Respectfully,

To Brig.-Gen. BIRNEY. P. KEARNEY.

In accordance with these instructions it is understood that Gen. BIRNEY has ordered each regiment in his command to obtain twenty cooks, ten teamsters, and twenty pioneers, making three hundred contrabands employed in the brigade.

THE FIRST REGIMENT SOUTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEERS.

The following is a copy of an order lately issued by the Colonel of the First Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT,
SOUTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEERS,
CAMP AT DRAYTON, Aug. 1, 1862.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS No. 33.—The Colonel Commanding takes pleasure in announcing that PAY PAPERS will soon be issued to those *faithful soldiers* who have steadfastly stood by their colors and performed with willingness and alacrity the duties of a soldier. They have shown by their prompt and willing obedience to the orders of their officers and by their fidelity in the discharge of the various duties of camp, *that they deserve to* BE FREE; and the Colonel Commanding hopes that their conduct hereafter will justify the exercise of the authority which has made them FREE MEN.

By order of
JAMES D. FESSENDEN,
Colonel Commanding.

Lieut. LUTHER G. RIGGS, Adjutant.

The following is a copy of one of the "free papers," issued to the soldiers of this command:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
PORT ROYAL, S. C., Aug. 1, 1862.

The bearer, PRINCE RIVERS, a Sergeant in the First Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, lately claimed as a slave, having been employed in hostility to the United States, is hereby, agreeably to the law of the 6th of August, 1861, declared FREE FOREVER. His wife and children are also free.

D. HUNTER, Major-General Commanding.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM GEN. McCLELLAN.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, Va.,
August 9, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 154.—The Major-General Commanding directs the attention of the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Potomac to the following Executive order by the President, which has been officially published:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 22, 1862.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

First—Ordered, that military commanders within the States of Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas, in an orderly manner, seize and use any property, real or personal, which may be necessary or convenient for their several commands for supplies, or for other military purposes; and that, while property may be destroyed for proper military objects, none shall be destroyed in wantonness or malice.

Second—That military and naval commanders shall employ as laborers within and from said States, so many persons of African descent as can be advantageously used for military or naval purposes, giving them reasonable wages for their labor.

Third—That as to both property and persons of African descent, accounts shall be kept sufficiently accurate and in detail to show quantities and amounts and from whom both persons and such property shall have come, as a basis upon which compensation can be made in proper cases; and the several departments of this Government shall attend to and perform their appropriate parts toward the execution of these orders. By order of the President,

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

No official copy of this order has been received at these headquarters, and the General Commanding has for this reason delayed the issuing of a general order to carry into effect the views and directions of the President. Some recent occurrences in this army have, however, shown that it has become necessary to do so, to prevent this executive order being made a pretext for military license.

The order of the President accords so substantially with the course uniformly pursued by this army on this peninsula, under the orders and instructions of the General Commanding, that no material change in any respect is required thereby in its conduct and government.

Personal property, necessary or convenient for supplies or other military purposes of this army, will be, as heretofore, seized and used by the proper Quartermasters or subsistence officers, upon the orders of commanders of army corps; or, in case of troops employed on detached service, where army corps commanders are not accessible, by order of the officer in command of such detached force.

In all cases the officers thus making the seizures shall take no account showing the kind and quantities of property seized, and by whose command; the amounts of its estimated value, and the names of persons from whom the same shall have come. Whenever circumstances admit of so doing, receipts will be given to the owners or their agents, specifying simply the particulars above mentioned. Copies of all such accounts and receipts will be transmitted in the usual manner, by the officers making them, to these headquarters.

All officers and soldiers of this army are enjoined and ordered to abstain from all seizures of private property except in the mode above prescribed; all other appropriations will be regarded and punished as pillage. The idea that private property may be plundered with impunity is, perhaps, the very worst that can pervade an army. Marauding degrades as men and demoralizes as soldiers all who engage in it, and returns them to their homes unfit for the pursuits of honest industry. This army is composed mostly of young men, and the General Commanding, to whose care they are intrusted, owes it to the parents who have sent their sons, and to the communities who have sent the flower of their youth into the military service of their country, to warn and restrain them from an evil so pernicious.

The order of the President requires the application of a similar rule in the case of real property. This, however, does not apply to such uses as are inseparable from military operations—to wit: marches, camps, pasturage, hospitals, depôts, quarters and damages occasioned by active hostilities; but no use should be made or injury done to real property beyond what is actually necessary or convenient for military purposes.

The destruction of any species of property in wantonness or malice is expressly prohibited by the President's order, as well as by the Articles of War and the usages of all civilized nations. All commanding officers are earnestly enjoined to exercise the utmost vigilance on this subject. Straggling and trespassing are the invariable indications of a tendency to this description of crime.

Inhabitants, especially women and children, remaining peaceably at their homes, must not be molested; and wherever commanding officers find families peculiarly exposed in their persons or property to marauding from this army, they will, as heretofore, so far as they can do so with safety and without detriment to the service, post guards for their protection.

In protecting private property, no reference is intended to persons held to service or labor by reason of African descent. Such persons will be regarded by this army, as they heretofore have been, as occupying simply a peculiar legal status under State laws, which condition the military authorities of the United States are not required to regard at all in districts where military operations are made necessary by the rebellious action of the State Government.

Persons subject to suspicion of hostile purposes, residing or being near our forces, will be, as heretofore, subject to arrest and detention, until the cause or necessity is removed. All such arrested parties will be sent, as usual, to the Provost-Marshal General, with a statement of the facts in each case.

The General Commanding takes this occasion to remind the officers and soldiers of this army that we are engaged in supporting the Constitution and laws of the United States, and in suppressing rebellion against their authority; that we are not engaged in a war of rapine, revenge or subjugation; that this is not a contest against populations, but against armed forces and political organizations; that it is a struggle carried on within the United States, and should be conducted on principles the highest known to Christian civilization.

Since this army commenced active operations persons of African descent, including those held to service or labor under State laws, have always been received, protected and employed, as laborers, at wages. Hereafter it shall be the duty of the Provost-Marshal General to cause lists to be made of all persons of African descent, employed in this army as laborers for military purposes, such lists being made sufficiently accurate and in detail, to show from whom such persons shall have come.

Persons so subject and so employed have always understood that after being received into the military service of the United States, in any capacity, they could never be reclaimed by their former holders. Except upon such understanding on their part the order of the President as to this class of persons would be inoperative. The General Commanding, therefore, feels authorized to declare to all such employes, that they will receive permanent military protection against any compulsory return to a condition of servitude.

By command of Maj.-Gen. McCLELLAN.
S. WILLIAMS, Assistant-Adjutant-General.

TAKING MEN FROM OLD REGIMENTS TO OFFICER THE NEW.

Gov. RAMSEY, of Minnesota, has received the following dispatch:

Applications for men in the field to officer new regiments are so numerous that great inconvenience and injury to the service must ensue if all are granted. Some general rule will be adopted soon, and made known. By order of the Secretary of War.
(Signed) C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brig.-Gen. and Assist. Adjt.-Gen.

AFFAIRS IN FREDERICKSBURGH, VA

THE CONTRABANDS.

From the Fredericksburgh Bonner, Aug. 6.

On last Saturday morning our attention was called to a crowd of contrabands, which, by far surpasses anything we have witnessed during the war. An elegant carriage, drawn by two splendid horses, came rolling into town and halted in front of Gen. PATRICK'S headquarters. Being induced by curiosity to look into the interior of the carriage, we found that it was thoroughly filled with female contrabands and children, the whole cargo, including the driver and a companion by his side, amounting to ten contrabands in all. We learned from some of the party that the carriage and horses belonged to their master, who was at home when they left. In company with the carriage party there was an ox-cart drawn by four large oxen, filled with furniture and about fifteen women and small children, there were others on horseback; in all we learned that there were between twenty and thirty contrabands, all of whom had belonged to one man, as did also the carriage and horses, the cart and oxen. The whole lot of negroes, horses and carriage, cart and oxen, three years ago would have commanded in actual cash, at the lowest calculation, twenty-five thousand dollars.

A great number of contrabands are flocking into town, more for the last few days than usual, owing to the report, we suppose, that the Southern army is returning to town, and the negroes are trying to make their final exit before they arrive. What a change of things in Virginia! Negroes riding in fine carriages, and their masters and mistresses left at home to eat the wood, cook the victuals, and nurse the children. And still they shout hosannahs to session and to JEFF. DAVIS. The reaction will come, it must come, and then woe, woe, woe to the leaders!

GEN. GIBBON'S BRIGADE.

Gen. GIBBON's Brigade, for a long time encamped on the east bank of the river, opposite the city, was paid off Friday and Saturday last. A majority of the men, as soon as they received their money, mailed or expressed the larger portion of the two months' wages to their families and friends.

By the way, this brigade, which is composed of the Second, Sixth and Seventh Wisconsin Regiments, and the Nineteenth Indiana, is not in the least behind any brigade we have seen, either in point of discipline, appearance or good behavior of the men. Every morning at sunrise, when the men are in camp, Gen. GIBBON reviews each regiment. It is due to the General to say that he is very popular with and much loved by his command.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Protecting the Overland Mail Route—A Fight with the Indians—The Homestead Bill—For the Salmon River Gold Mines.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Wednesday, July 2, 1862.

The company from this city and Territory now on service on the Overland Mail route, having been met by the troops dispatched for that service from the East, have retired westward, and are now on duty at and about Fort Bridger. The Sixth Iowa Volunteers are in the South Pass region, but, in some way or another, have managed to kick up a duel with the red men, insomuch that Lieut. GLENN and a company of said regiment had a skirmish with several hundred Sioux and Cheyennes last Saturday, a dozen miles east of the Pacific Springs, losing two men and inflicting a loss of one on the Indians. Col. COLLINS hastened up to the field, arriving there the next morning, and endeavored to cross the Sweetwater after the Indians, who had retired to the mountain heights, but his men were unable to swim that river, so no punishment was inflicted. A company of emigrants were allowed to come peaceably ever the scene of the difficulty afterwards, and were told by the Indians that they intended to cut the telegraph wires, which it appears they did, as the lightning has brought us no news since that time.

In this instance it is supposed that Lieut. GLENN, or some of his company, did not act discreetly, though the particulars of the affair have not been made known.

From all I can learn, a very heavy Mormon emigration is expected across the plains the present Summer, principally from Britain and Scandinavia, but also from other parts of Europe, and gleanings from the scattered "Saints" in the United States—these latter, especially, entertaining very ominous views concerning the present civil strife in the States.

The long-expected Homestead bill can scarcely have any application in this Territory. The provision about "having borne arms," &c., is rather a poser, when associated with the idea of "Echo Cañon." Besides, from the absence of rain, the scarcity of water, the absolute necessity of irrigation, the abundance of mountain and desert when compared with the available arable and pasture land, and proper security in an Indian country, the people of this Territory are compelled to live in small clusters, strung together through these numerous valleys, and from one valley to another. Quarter sections are of little avail in such a country, where the farming land is so trifling and divided, and incessant irrigation so prime a necessity. Most of the farming lots run from five to twenty acres—very few more. Many persons prefer from ten to twenty. And again, none of this Territory is open to preëmption. There has been no formal annihilation of the Indian title. And it appears that there will be no change in this for a time, for Surveyor-General FOX has just sold off his furniture and spare traps, being under orders to locate himself in Denver and divide the gold fields of Colorado into quadrilaterals.

Emigrants for California continue to pass through our city, and a few are wending their way to the Salmon River gold fields, though, excepting for the yellow god, there can be but moderate inducements for a life on Salmon River, on the Humboldt, or on the Colorado.

Celebrating the Fourth—A Mormon Explanation of our Troubles—Brigham Young Discusses the Republican Form of Government.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Wednesday, July 9, 1862.

On Friday, the "Fourth" was celebrated with considerable circumstance in this city, though not with so elaborate and extensive a display as last year, for then we had all professions, businesses and trades represented in a grand procession, and the schools too were there from the various wards of the city. This year there was a procession, but after a more moderate fashion, consisting of the brass and fife and drum bands, a detachment each of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, Territorial, State, County, and City Officers, committee of arrangements, orators and readers, and a few prominent citizens. The procession started from the Court-house, and made a circuit of a mile over half a mile, passing BRIGHAM YOUNG's residence, and stopping at the Bowery.

All seated, next came "The Star Spangled Banner," followed by a prayer by JOHN TAYLOR. Then the inevitable "Declaration of Independence," followed by "Hail Columbia," and the orator of the day, GEORGE A. SMITH. Mr. SMITH's oration was extempore. He informed us that the above of the privileges set forth in the "Declaration" named, in no way impaired the real value of the principles embodied therein. All ages had produced their madmen, but in the principle of peace only was there good government. History showed that when a people rose up and broke their bonds, they usually fell to work to forge more galling fetters for themselves. This country now was being desolated by a cruel, fratricidal war, and the news every week was of a great battle, with thousands of men destroyed or crippled for life. This was the work of madness, folly, corruption, intrigue, and a meddlesome spirit. Liberty must triumph eventually, though it might be a long night and weary before that dawn. The fire-eating spirit began its work in Jackson County, Missouri, when the Mormons were driven thence. That spirit spread on all sides. Hence the whole nation became lawless—everybody feeling that there was no power in the Constitution—that it could be ridden over with impunity—and now the natural result was the present unhappy civil war. If the Mormons had been protected in Missouri, the great war would never have been known. The orator concluded by exhorting the audience to preserve the principles of liberty, and render strict obedience to the Constitution and constitutional law.

"Yankee Doodle" then filled the air, and was followed by an original song for the occasion, composed by Miss SNOW, and sung by Mr. DUNBAR.

Mr. JOSEPH ROMNEY read a short address, glancing at the history of the United States, and expressing confidence in the dawn of a brighter day by-and-bye.

JOSEPH is a carpenter, and works regularly and hard at that calling. He is quite young and unassuming, and, perhaps, as promising a young man as any in the city.

A gallopade, with a "hurrah," was followed by a poem on "Life and Liberty," by Miss CARRINGTON, the gifted daughter of another carpenter.

Mr. JENNY W. NAISBITT, one of the *literati*, read a rather long and somewhat flowery oration. He mourned considerably over the humiliating spectacle Columbia presented to the gaze of the world, but the good time coming would be here by-and-bye, when a more sublime and exalting tableaux would be exhibited.

After singing the "Fine Old Irish Gentleman," Gov. FULLER delivered a short but eloquent eulogy on WASHINGTON.

BRIGHAM then addressed the audience, and gave it as his opinion that no Territory of the United States ever lived under a Republican form of Government, for he understood a republic to mean a system under which the people chose their rulers, which the people of a Territory did not do. BRIGHAM appeared to have become concerned about the national debt that is accruing, and the amount of life that is being lost by the rebellion, and he ventured the opinion that the best thing to be done was for the North to eat their own bread and butter at home, and to tell the South they might go to their homes and raise their niggers, if they wished; that is, each party go its own way and let the other alone.

Exceedingly brief addresses by WILLIAM CLAYTON, Superintendent DOTY, and Mr. COOK, with music, prayer, and cannon, concluded the meeting.

At 2 o'clock, officials and a few other guests partook of a luncheon at the Globe, finishing up with a ball at the Social Hall at night.

In the afternoon a match at cricket was played by the "Deseret Union" and the "Eleventh Ward" Clubs, the first-named winning at one innings. The scores were as follows: "Eleventh Ward," first innings, 22; second, 24. "Deseret Union," 52. The playing is reported "according to LILLYWHITE."

Our new Governor, STEPHEN S. HARDING, of Indiana, arrived on Monday by mail-stage, accompanied by ABEL GILBERT and Col. HARDESTY, of Missouri.

DE LOSS GIBSON, an escapee from the Penitentiary, and a notorious fellow in many ways, was recently sentenced at Fort Bridger, by Judge CARTER, to the Penitentiary for three months, for larceny, under the assumed name of Higgins. GIBSON was sent, per *J. C. Greenleaf*, toward this city, but at the Weber he managed to slip off. Pursuit was made, and the prisoner sighted within range, but he was not disposed to surrender, so at the sixth round a swift messenger brought him to the earth. His body was brought to this city and interred by the Warden.

A Great Day in Mormondom—Anniversary of Brigham's Entrance into the Territory—How it was Celebrated.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, July 24, 1862.

This is a great day throughout the length and breadth of "Zion," being no less than the anniversary of the entrance of BRIGHAM YOUNG and his band of 140 odd "Pioneers" into the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, fifteen years ago. It is regarded by the Mormons universally as the day of deliverance from "persecution" and too close a subjection to the "Gentiles." It is here considered fitting, then, that such a day should be celebrated, as becometh a new epoch in the history of a people, and to that end are the attempts of this day directed. The inhabitants of the city were informed by a salvo of artillery that the sun had arisen, and three bands, stationed severally atop of the Court-house, the Council-house and the Theatre, confirmed the tidings. Flags were then discovered flying from those buildings and several other prominent ones.

Soon after 9 A. M. the cannon announced that the procession was formed, and ready to march, and immediately afterward a brass band struck up and debouched from the South Gate of the Temple Block, followed by the whole train, which consisted of a detachment of artillery, the Twelve Apostles, the Bishops of the city, the High Council, the Presidency of the Stake, the seven first Presidents of the Seventies, the Regents of the University, the Historian and Assistants, the Superintendents and Teachers of the Common Schools, the several Presidencies (three persons in each) of the High Priests', Elders', Priests', Teachers' and Deacons' Quorums, the Deseret Musical Association, twenty-four young men and twenty-four young ladies, the children of the different common schools in the city, another brass and a fife and drum band the whole being brought up by a company of infantry. Flags, streamers, banners, *ad infinitum*, waved in the breeze. Many of the mottoes, devices and inscriptions were characteristic of the people. One batch of little fellows about three feet high, carried a painting of a beehive, which, ludicrously enough, bore the inscription, "Defenders of Zion," and which, as may be imagined, excited the mirth of the spectators to no small degree. I give a few more inscriptions: "Virtue adorns Zion;" "Truth is mighty;" "Innocence will prevail;" "Purity bringeth peace;" "Holiness to the Lord;" "Hail to the growing strength of Zion;" "The stone out of the mountains." One of the most original was—"Seceders from sin, Confederates with God, Brigham and truth." The learned languages were not entirely forgotten, as the following will show: "*Prodesse conspicuam.*" It will be understood that the inscriptions concerning strength, defence, &c., referred to the boys, and those which discoursed of purity and virtue must be credited to the maidens. Most of the white dresses in the city must have been hunted up for the lasses on this occasion, as that color was their uniform.

The procession was probably five-eighths of a mile long. It proceeded southward two blocks, eastward the same, northward ditto, again eastward two blocks, and returned westward, by BRIGHAM'S, where the "First Presidency" were received, and onward to the Bowery, the journey altogether being about a mile and a half.

The proceedings in the Bowery commenced with prayer by the Chaplain, W. WOODRUFF, followed by a hymn about salvation by the choir. Mr. KARL MAESER, a Prussian, with an awful German accent, delivered an extempore address on education. His text appeared to be "Excelsior." W. C. DUNBAR sang a song about "Our Mountain Home," to the air of "The Red, White and Blue." Bishop JOHN SHARP led off with three hurrahs, in which the great congregation joined lustily. Mr. ISAAC GROO read an address on behalf of the young men, creditable, but referring heavily to past "persecutors," and looking forward to the time when the "persecutors" would find the tables turned. Mr. POULTER gave a comic song, to the air "We're all a Nodding." WILLIAM CLAYTON read a brief, but rather a transcendental address to the "Pioneers," on behalf of the young ladies, and written by Miss SARAH E. CARMICHAEL. The choir sang an anthem, and Mr. THOMAS, the leader, gave the "Marseillaise." Mr. PORTER sang another of his comic songs, the burden of which was: "Ha! ha! ha! I can't help laughing, Sire."

For God gives wheat and the devil gives chaff, Sire."

Mr. PORTER singing "long primer," generally. Mr. KAMPBELL sang the "Little Merry Fat Man."

Gov. HARDING was introduced by BRIGHAM, and then delivered a short address, in which he hoped he should fulfill his duties to the satisfaction of the people, encouraged them for their patriotism at this trying period, rather commended them for their unswerving devotion to their religious faith, thought that though they might be cast down in consequence of one of their peculiar notions, yet they would not be destroyed; concluded by expressing his belief that the Stars and Stripes and the Constitution would come out of the present fiery ordeal victorious. The Governor was vigorously applauded at intervals, and altogether his effort appeared to be eminently satisfactory to his hearers. As an indication of the appreciation it met with, a Mormon bystander exclaimed: "Good for the Governor, he has blundered into some truths."

BRIGHAM, expressed his satisfaction on the occasion, and thought it a fine thing that nearly all the children before him were natives of this valley. He said, one thing was not generally known, which was, that before coming here, he had written letters to every Governor of State and Territory in the Union, asking for an asylum for the Mormon people. He received but five answers, and they all in the negative: whereupon he (BRIGHAM) and his associates resolved to establish themselves in the Great Basin of North America. He expressed the conviction that the Mormons would yet be alone in sustaining the Constitution of the United States.

An anthem by the choir, and a benediction by Mr. FRANKLIN D. RICHARDS, finished the proceedings in the

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

There is nothing new from Gen. McCLELLAN'S army this morning. We are unable even to guess where the army is at the present time. Our Washington correspondent states that everybody there is in a state of complete bewilderment regarding Gen. HALLECK'S plans.

A private note from Fortress Monroe, dated Aug. 14, says: "The army is now moving away from Harrison's Landing, and, by to-morrow, I hear, the place will be cleared. They are coming down over the Chickahominy, I learn, to Yorktown, by land. The artillery has been shipped by water. The pontoon bridges went up to bridge the river night before last.

We have the gratifying intelligence that Col. CORCORAN has been released from his captivity among the rebels. He, together with Col. WILCOX, Lieut.-Col. BROWN and Maj. ROGERS, reached Fortress Monroe yesterday, and was expected to start for Washington immediately. Three hundred and twenty of our officers have been exchanged, including Lieut.-Col. KANE.

The Boston *Journal* has a dispatch, stating that Gen. BURNSIDE, with his army, has arrived at Culpepper Court-house.

The troops responding to the new call for three hundred thousand volunteers are beginning to arrive at their destinations at the rate of over five thousand per day. Within the next week it is probable that the number daily will be doubled, or, perhaps, trebled.

Our advices from Key West, which are to the 9th inst., are important. Another British steamer has been captured off the Bahamas—the lucky captor this time being the United States steamer *Santiago*. The prize is the *Columbia*, a propeller, loaded with forty Armstrong guns and carriages ready for mounting, several thousand Enfield rifles, a large quantity of army blankets, lace, tin and various other articles, valued in England, the supercargo says, at $200,000. She is in port at Key West, awaiting the action of the prize Court. There have been about thirty cases of yellow fever at Key West which proved fatal, out of a population of about four thousand, while many have recovered and others are doing well. The disease is not of a very fatal type, and quite readily yields to judicious treatment. The weather was also favorable.

We have at last learned the exact truth in regard to the battle of Tazewell, East Tennessee, which the rebels have sought to claim as a great victory. It is a kind of victory which we are perfectly willing they shall gain in every battle. It appears, according to the testimony of a National officer who left Cumberland Gap on the 12th inst., that Gen. DECOURCEY'S Brigade was attacked by STEVENSON'S rebel Division on the 9th inst., but defeated the rebels with heavy loss—one of our regiments, the Fourteenth Kentucky, driving back four rebel regiments. The National loss was but three killed and fifteen wounded. Fifty-seven of our men were taken prisoners, but they were immediately exchanged for a rebel Lieutenant-Colonel. The rebel officers admitted a loss of two hundred and fifty killed and wounded, and the Knoxville papers give a list of 109 killed. We captured 213 wagon loads of forage, and lost the knapsacks of two regiments. There has been no fight at Big Creek Gap, as reported, nor any engagement, excepting that at Tazewell.

BRECKINRIDGE'S attack upon Baton Rouge, it is pretty well settled, was a miserable failure, thanks to the lucky fatality which overtook the ram *Arkansas*. We learn from a dispatch from him to VAN DORN, dated the 5th inst., that on that morning he made an attack, expecting the cooperation of the rebel ram. He says that after a struggle of five hours he drove our troops to the arsenal and tower, and to the cover of the gunboats. His "diminished, exhausted force" could not take the arsenal, and he "withdrew one mile and a half from the city, hoping to renew the attack in half an hour." But he didn't, as is proved by his dispatch of the next day, stating that nothing decisive had occurred. He acknowledges that his loss was as heavy as ours, but insists that we had five thousand troops to his three thousand.

GENERAL NEWS.

One day's later advices from Europe have been received by the arrival off Cape Race of the steamship *Anglo-Saxon*. She left Liverpool on the 7th, and Londonderry on the 8th inst. The news is not specially important. It was rumored that there was to be another Congress of European Sovereigns soon, at Cologne. The French newspapers were insisting on Rome being delivered to Italy. The statement is made that GARIBALDI has but about 850 followers with him—all poorly armed. Rumor has fixed upon another King for Mexico, in the person of MURAT. This rumor was current at Madrid. Another battle had been fought between the Turks and the Montenegrins, the result of which both claimed as a victory. The later commercial intelligence by the *Anglo-Saxon*, by way of Londonderry, has not yet come to hand.

A detachment of sailors for the new *Ironsides* has been received at Philadelphia from this City. This vessel now presents a very novel appearance. Three flagstaffs have been placed on the upper deck, which do not look thicker than brush handles from the shore. Several pieces of timber have been raised on the deck for derricks, the whole giving to her any other appearance than that of a ship-of-war. A large number of men are at work upon the iron-clad frigate night and day. It is still uncertain when she will sail.

Before Judge CADWALADER, in Philadelphia, on Friday, Mr. G. M. WHARTON resumed the argument, on behalf of the claimants, in the matter of the prize steamer *Bermuda*. An attempt was made to explain the difficulty in the mind of the Court in regard to the absence of papers as to the disposition of the cargo at Nassau, also in regard to the alleged control of the cargo by JOHN FRAZER & Co., of Charleston. From remarks by the Judge it was evident that he regards the absence of the papers as a very strong circumstance to sustain the allegation that the cargo was not destined for Nassau but for Charleston. Mr. GIBBONS follows Mr. WHARTON in the argument.

The subscriptions to the volunteer fund in Philadelphia have reached the munificent sum of $102,645.

The United States steam transport *Mississippi*, Capt. BARTER, arrived last night from Fortress Monroe in 26 hours, bringing 826 sick and wounded soldiers from Gen. McCLELLAN'S army.

Persons who have lately come from Fort Larned say that a large gathering of wild Indians are now encamped on the Pawnee Fork of the Arkansas, for the purpose of receiving their annuities and presents from the Government. The number is estimated at thirty-five thousand, and embraces portions of all the wild tribes of the plains and mountains. They have caused some uneasiness among the settlers in that vicinity, who seem to fear that they will commit depredations.

The Cotton market is very dull, and prices are easier. Coffee is rather quiet. Molasses and Rice are also quiet, yet steady. Sugars are steady and in limited demand. Freights are fairly active, and rates are much firmer at the close. The Flour market generally is dull, but the arrivals are small, and prices for the most part are maintained. Rye Flour is steady, and in moderate request. Corn Meal is scarce and firm. Wheat is in fair request, at full prices for choice, which is scarce and wanted; but common qualities are heavy at the close. Corn is in lively demand, and prices are firm. Oats are again firmer. Other Grains are steady. Pork is quiet, but steady. Beef is in fair request. Bacon is dull. Cut Meats are firm and in moderate request. Lard is firm and in moderate demand. Butter and Cheese are in good request, at the advance.

Unionism an Unknown Quantity in the Southern Problem.

The exact value to be attached to the latent Union sentiment of the South is one of those problems on which experience throws singularly little light. If it were a purely abstract inquiry, it might be permitted to go without an effort at solution. Unhappily it is of all puzzles one of the utmost practical moment; for upon it depends the entire action of the National Government; and consequences of the direst moment to the future of the whole country, and to each of the conflicting sections, rest upon the determination. If there be really an appreciable loyal sentiment in the rebel States, it may be the duty of the Administration to advance always with words of conciliation upon its lips; to appeal to the repressed Unionists that they join the National armies and give fighting evidences of fidelity; and to discriminate jealously against any compulsory employment of the negroes and other property of Union men, when subsisting our forces upon the enemy. The entire range of relations between the Government and the people of the rebel States, is materially affected by the existence or non-existence of any considerable amount of loyalty among them.

A correspondent gives in another column, over the pseudonym "Tombigbee," his opinion that there is a very large body of the Southern population faithful in their affection for the Union and Constitution, and quite ready to take arms for those symbols of national integrity. He is confident, of his own personal knowledge, that Texas abounds with Union men, patiently waiting an opportunity to emancipate themselves. No doubt qualifies his belief that the great majority of Southern people will become bitterly hostile to the political system DAVIS and his accomplices propose to substitute for the Democratic plan; and that it is only necessary to reach them with the proofs of the retroactive and aristocratic programme contemplated by their leaders, to array them promptly on the side of constitutional authority. Other Southern witnesses, though less sanguine than this writer, are confident that in particular localities the Union feeling is strong, and only awaiting secure summons to the aid of the Government. Western Texas is always spoken of in this connection. We are all told of a regiment of Union cavalry raised in Arkansas. In Northern Alabama it is deemed possible to organize two or more regiments of such. If is only a day or two since Mr. DANIEL K. BOSWELL, an old and highly respected resident of Tishemingo County, Miss., left New-York, with authority from the War Department to raise three regiments in the neighborhood of Corinth and Pontotoc. He had no doubt whatever of his ability to fulfill his mission. There is a North Carolina Regiment in the Union Army at Newbern; and Gen. BUTLER is busily filling up a Louisiana Regiment at New-Orleans—a tedious process, however, and, upon the whole, discouraging. In East Tennessee there is known to be the very strongest and thoroughly tested devotion to the Union, needing only arms and trifling assistance to become a formidable element of opposition to the rebel usurpation. And all these evidences of scattered but unalterable fidelity, receive a certain additional force and unity from the circumstance that, in the majority of the disloyal States, the question of secession was never submitted to a popular vote; while in others the popular vote was distinctly adverse to secession.

The important query is, how far these detached and not always satisfactory proofs of loyalty, shall be permitted to influence the action of the Federal Government? It is an old principle of the jurisconsult, that "the law cares nothing for little things." What is of so slight bearing upon the merits of a case as in no sense to affect the practical result, the law turns its back upon, and leaves quite out of the reckoning. Is the Union element of the South thus inconsiderable? Or shall we, adopting an exaggerated idea of its value, at every step of our southward march, use tipped bayonets and blank cartridges, and utter smooth-tongued proclamations, for fear of exasperating and unitizing the population? We have no hesitation in deciding against the last-mentioned policy. At no stage of the National advance into the rebel States has any such accretion of loyal sentiment been found as to make its existence a matter of the least practical moment. Slaves have done more for the Union cause in Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana and South Carolina, than has been done by all the white Union men of those States. Nowhere do we hear of thousands of these oppressed loyalists shouldering the musket along side of the negro plying his spade. They have given little of countenance or encouragement to our Generals; and have, in not even the feeblest fashion, attempted to emulate the patriotic self-sacrifices of their brethren in the Border States, much less in the loyal States of the North. For all practical purposes the Southern people are a unit. When we find willing and active Union men, let us accept them as exceptional, and treat them with the greater consideration; but if we stay our hand or qualify our decisive measures, or send insufficient expeditions to Texas or elsewhere, counting on the aid of a Southern Union sentiment, we shall be sacrificing the salvation of the Government to a mere unsupported hypothesis. We shall act wisely only when we assume the extinction of all loyalty within the bounds of the rebel confederation.

English Consistency.

Consistency is a jewel which few European statesmen deign to wear in their coronets. A stranger to that Continent visiting the Old World, after acquiring some knowledge of its peoples and national characteristics, will assuredly expect to discover the jewel among those stolid islanders who pride themselves on the antiquity of their institutions, and whose political principles Lord PALMERSTON so well described in his anecdote of the two rival beer-house signs—"The Old Hats," and the "Old *Old* Hats." Our traveler would strangely deceive himself. It is precisely in that country, of all others, that consistency is not to be found, and to such an extent has it been ignored or scouted, that its very opposite—*expediency*—has become a political virtue. Looking around the British forum, it is almost an impossibility to point out a statesman, or prominent politician, whose opinions on most questions have not changed since his entrance into public life; a change, too, be it understood, amounting not to a modification merely, but to an absolute and radical alteration. The Hon. Mr. STANLEY, leaping frantically upon the table of his Club, and threatening the House of Lords if the Reform bill were not permitted to become a law, and the Earl of DERBY, the leader of the Tory obstructives of Great Britain, appear at a distance like different individuals. The Earl, however, is merely an example of men of all parties, for we find politicians of the stamp of ROEBUCK radical in their youth, and not merely conservative, but actually pro-Austrian in their old age. We might run through the long list of English statesmen, and furnish our readers with a laughable record of such examples, the only exceptions being men of the Cobden stamp—precisely those who wield the least influence on public affairs.

The English Press naturally follows the leadership of the men who control it, surpassing them in the rapidity of its tergiversations and the incredible manner in which it ignores all pretence to consistency. We have a notable example of this in our last files of English papers, and we are almost ready to advise the establishment of a rigid censorship in that Kingdom, so as to prevent John Bull appearing inexcusably ridiculous to the outside world. The Confiscation Act of the last session of Congress is professedly regarded by these Anglican guardians of national morality as a measure unconstitutional and tyrannical in the extreme; while other journals, notably the *Morning Post*, characterize Gen. POPE'S proclamation as inaugurating "a system of rapine, and that, in fact, it presents the obvious resource of a Government whose credit is failing." This is subsequently followed by the statement editorial, that "the confidence of the people in the solvency of the State was unbounded," whilst a letter from Sir FRANCIS BOND HEAD coolly advises the bombardment of New-York City and Boston as the best mode of preventing any attack upon Canada. If the English Press possessed any regard for consistency; if, in other words, it cared for truth and the good opinion of the civilized world, it would hesitate to recommend that which it so hypocritically condemns when applied to crush rebellion; and it would still more hesitate to cast strictures upon a General and a Legislature for measures which are mild and lenient compared with its own action under similar circumstances. What, we ask, was the course pursued by the English Government at the close of the Indian mutiny, and with what consistency can we be condemned for confiscating the mere life interest of rebel chiefs in their estates, when Great Britain wrested from her rebels all interest in their lands throughout all time? Did her armies overrun the Indian Peninsula with bloodless hands, or leave untouched the property covering their line of march? The correspondents of English journals who have accompanied the National armies during the present campaign, have borne testimony unitedly to the humanity of our officers and the discipline of our troops; indeed, the representative of the London *Times* sneered continually at our "exceedingly civil war," and made merry at our kid-glove and rose-water conduct towards the rebels. This charge of rapine and cruelty certainly comes with exceeding bad grace from a nation whose armies have so frequently been convicted of crimes which make humanity shudder; whose Generals shot their prisoners from the mouths of cannon, engaged savage Indians to massacre its colonists, and stirred up the beastial passions of its soldiery with the watchword, "Beauty and booty."

We speak more in sorrow than in anger, because such a policy as the above is even more ridiculous than dangerous. This journal has never allied itself with that portion of the American Press which seeks to assist rebellion by attacks upon foreign nations and their Governments; and the very papers in England, which we now condemn, will do us the justice to admit that the NEW-YORK TIMES has ever sought to establish the most friendly feelings between the two countries.

We have been led to make the above remarks out of sympathy for a people whom we believe to be outrageously misrepresented by publications assuming to be organs of public opinion; certainly not from any fear that the teachings of those papers will be followed by the action they counsel. The violence, of which the following extracts are a sample, can have no other effect than to disgust properly constituted minds, although it proves at the same time how terribly misinformed the people must be who can listen to such ravings—such daring perversions of truth:

"President LINCOLN is not a leader of men, but the involuntary ringleader of a mob. The most gigantic plunder and peculation ever recorded in history, have gone not only unrebuked, but adopted on his responsibility. In sixteen months he has directed and wielded the instruments of ruining the vastest State, and destroying the most elaborate Constitution on the face of the earth. * * * * * The Young Napoleon of the Union; HALLECK, the incorrigible liar; HUNTER, the fool, and BUTLER, the brute—these are the choice of the 'eagle-eye' of the President—tailors, printers'-devils, linen-drapers and pettifoggers. * * * The President and his Ministers are great State criminals, steeped to the eyes in sedition and treason. * * * To cap the climax of their enormities, the miscreants have wound up their session by an impotent bill confiscating the whole property of the Confederates, and sentencing eight millions of their fellow-citizens to capital punishment! * * * Plead the case as cant pleases. Say the war is to put down Slavery. What right has any State or Federation of States to do any such thing?"

These are the *verbatim* assertions and reasonings of an influential weekly London paper enjoying an immense circulation, and samples of the tone of the majority of the English Press. America assuredly cannot be hurt by such falsehoods and stupidities; whilst their *animus* will merely strengthen her in the course she is pursuing. Such ravings only show how much fear is felt by the haters of constitutional liberty and human freedom that the rebellion is near its last end, and the democratic principle about to be reëstablished in greater force and energy than ever.

The Worship of Mediocrity.

It is the standing reproach of a democratic society that it is the purgatory of genius and the paradiso of mediocrity. With ourselves it has become notorious that when a man is so unfortunate as to exhibit uncommon abilities, he usually renders himself ineligible for political honors or distinctions. It would seem that the community is possessed with that groveling quality of a sordid mind which hates superiority, and would ostracize genius, as the Athenians did ARISTIDES. One might believe it would not be unpleasing to the popular taste if some enterprising person could invent a machine for stunting intellectual development, after the fashion of idiotic barbarians who flatten the heads of their children. The masses of the community certainly appear to believe that political equality implies not only social, but should also imply intellectual equality, under pain of being severely frowned down by an outraged public opinion.

The prevalent sentiment manifests itself in many different ways. It finds expression in public conveyances and resorts, and is not altogether unknown even to the pulpit. It is found to perfection in the speeches of demagogues, who feel certain they are never so successful as when their audience is satisfied that the intellect of the speaker is of no higher an order than that of the lowest intelligence among them. Worse than all, it is demonstrated in the election of public officers of nearly all grades up to the highest: of which latter it has now become quite the custom to assume that it is impossible for a man of first-rate powers to be made President of the United States.

The causes which lead to so singular a state of affairs are of an intricate and complex character. At the outset, it is difficult to realize the possibility of a system, the logical deduction from which appears to be that, if a man would rise in life, he must assiduously belittle his understanding. Perhaps it would be fairer to modify the proposition so far as to concede that ability is as useful here as elsewhere, provided the owner has the tact not to affront the sensibilities of the people by showing too much of it. No doubt a vague apprehension exists in the popular mind that shining talents are dangerous when intrusted with executive power in a republic: yet, it were a poor commentary on our institutions to intimate that, under them, for a man to be clever he must also be vicious. Experience rather teaches the contrary. If the diffusion of education, having the general tendency to elevate the understanding, is to produce more bad men than good, we had better abandon than foster our Common School system. Manifestly, we must look further for the solution of our enigma,—and after all arrive at nothing more satisfactory than the general dogma of ROCHEFOUCAULD—that minds of moderate calibre ordinarily condemn everything which is beyond their range.

It was not thus in the early days of the Republic, and experience goes to show that we may wisely return to those early days for examples in this, as well as in other respects. Our machinery of Government is such, that in time of peace the different parts regulate, check and balance each other, and weakness or mediocrity can hardly do much harm in any official position. It is far different in the abnormal condition of war. Mistakes at such a time may prove fatal. The only way to guard against such errors is by the employment of the very first intellects the nation can command. In all departments and in all capacities. Most especially should such a principle obtain in the army and navy. Mediocrity will not save us there. We must have leaders of not average, but preëminent ability. They must be in existence somewhere, and they must be sought out, exhumed and thrust forward to the head of our columns. No respecting of persons, no sparing of sensibilities should be indulged in now, for the time has gone by for it. The safety of the whole nation is at stake, and no common-place imbecility should be permitted to endanger it. The people themselves are eager enough to give up their ridiculous prejudice in favor of intellectual middle-men, now that the integrity of their country demands the sacrifice.

RECRUITING HORSE MARINES.—The Secretary of War is always sensational. In a new batch of instructions just received here, officers recruiting for cavalry regiments are directed to receive no recruit who is not thoroughly versed in military horsemanship, and in the care of horses. As such experts can only be met with once in a twelvemonth, and as it would be necessary, in order to test them, to have a riding-school with half a dozen chargers at the command of the mustering officer, it is inferred that the Secretary, so far as mounted men are concerned, is disposed to join VALLANDIGHAM and PHILLIPS in discouraging enlistments. Of the regiments already in the service, the larger number of men are from the country, are practiced riders, and accustomed to the handling and treatment of horses. No better material than this is at the service of Government. If better be indispensable, cavalry must be dispensed with. Why should not skill in "military horsemanship" be also applied to officers of infantry; and if it were, how many, think you, would get their commissions? Upon the whole, the present restriction may reasonably be classed with that numerous category of Mr. STANTON'S ordors—those practically absurd, and promptly to be recalled.

The National Ordeal.

Nations, as well as individuals, appear to be unable or unwilling to profit by the experience of others. It needs no demonstration to prove how much more advantageously the cost of the present war might have been devoted to Pacific railways, Atlantic telegraphs, or other stupendous labors of National importance and renown. It requires no argument to establish the fact that we have enjoyed a substantial superiority over the condition of other nations, from the absence of a great debt, and the consequent immunity from onerous taxation. These truths are sufficiently evident; but their consideration has not been sufficiently powerful to deter us from military expenditures on a most colossal scale, involving an outlay in a given period for which history furnishes no precedent. The analogy thus existing between the conduct of a nation and that of an individual, will be found to be consistent, if traced through the successive stages of cause and effect to the most distant and ultimate conclusions. The man insists on testing for himself the effects of excess, physical or intellectual, rather than to accept for his guidance the example of others; the nation, in like manner, ignores history, and refuses to believe in the practical nature of any experience save its own.

There is something providential in the apparent fatuity in both cases. The hardening and sublimating processes which test the measure of strength, while they alone can develop it, are perhaps as necessary for a collective people as for the single man. All the stories about strong men, from MILO to WINDSHIP, will not make an *athlete* unless practice is added to the precept. The blessings of temperance are best appreciated by those who have in some degree suffered from the miseries of excess, and he who has known poverty learns to estimate more justly the true value of wealth. Now it is a truth—and no less a truth because unpalatable—that the American National character, as a whole, has been steadily undermined for the last half century. The chief evil we have labored under—and it might be incident to any form of government—has arisen from too rapid an accumulation of surplus wealth.

Almost the first remark of intelligent Europeans in visiting our country is of the visible and ostentatious extravagance which pervades nearly all classes of society. Fabrics, food, drink, jewelry—everything from a hackney coach to a house-front—is more expensive and showy than convenience or good taste either demand or admit. Ladies wear materials for walking dresses, which properly belong to the carriage, opera or ball-room. Their servants wear dresses the cost of which would have kept them half a year in the old country. The men are scarcely behind the gentler sex in fantastic profusion of personal adornment, and get the better of them altogether in the way of expensive wines, fast horses and their accompaniments. The hotels are temples of meretricious decoration, rather than retreats for comfortable entertainment. In fine, we behave as if possessed with the idea that, having a very economical Government, we had earned the right to be absurdly extravagant about everything else in the land beside. Such are the strictures passed upon us; that we are amenable to them, to an unfortunate extent, it would be folly to deny.

The great storm which is upon us, we may safely affirm will purify this atmosphere of extravagance, and infuse new vigor and vitality into the rusted public spirit of the nation. Let us believe that, like the misfortunes sent upon individuals, the object of the visitation is to elevate and regenerate the national character. Let us remember that if our country is destined, as we firmly trust and believe it is, to be not only the hope but the exemplar and champion of the oppressed throughout the world, it is our solemn duty to make ourselves worthy, as well as capable, of so glorious a destiny. With such a spirit failure is impossible. Providence will never permit the land of WASHINGTON to be abased if it is but true to itself. On the contrary, it will raise that land to a greater future than was promised by the past, of grandeur and usefulness to mankind; and disappoint the hopes of those enemies of freedom who have regarded our trials with joyful malignity, hoping to hail an endless night of despotism, when, by the sinking of the Great Republic, the sun of liberty should be extinguished forever.

THE DRAFT—ITS APPORTIONMENT AMONG THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF THE STATE.—We published on Thursday a table giving the proportion of troops required from each county of the State, in response to the President's last call for three hundred thousand men. This calculation is in accordance with the recent orders of Gov. MORGAN, in which it is decided that each county and town will be charged with its proportion of one hundred and twenty thousand men, New-York's quota of the last two calls, and credited with all the men it has raised *since July 2, 1862*. But on Friday appeared a further order from the War Department, in which each town and county is declared to be entitled to credit for all the men heretofore raised and mustered, *whether before or after July 2*, deducting such as have been discharged. This new rule will necessarily modify the apportionment to the several subdivisions of New-York, rendering a new estimate necessary. Will the Adjutant-General furnish it at once?

MAGOFFIN AGAINST.—The message of Gov. MAGOFFIN to the Kentucky Legislature has been received. The antecedents of his Excellency had led many to doubt the fervor of his Unionism, although he has continued willing to receive his salary from a loyal State. But even Gov. MAGOFFIN'S patience can be exhausted by the rebels, and his impetuous wrath excited. We are pleased to record that he boldly states his "disapproval" of the late horse-stealing raids of MORGAN into Kentucky—and that he proposes to end the rebellion immediately by—the adoption of the Crittenden resolutions.

Let JOHN MORGAN subside—let the rebels stand from under!

Fire at St. Joseph.

ST. JOSEPH, Saturday, Aug 16.

The Engine house of the Hannibal and St Joseph Railroad, with five locomotives and other machinery, was burned last night. Only one engine was saved. Loss $50,000, and only partly insured

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Release of Col. Corcoran, Col. Wilcox and Other National Officers.

MYSTIFICATION IN MILITARY MATTERS.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 16.

RELEASE OF COL. CORCORAN AND OTHERS.

Col. CORCORAN, Col. WILCOX, Lieut.-Col. BROWN and Maj. ROGERS reached Fortress Monroe this afternoon, and are expected to start at once for Washington.

Three hundred and twenty officers have been exchanged, among them Lieut.-Col. KANE.

A steamer will leave Fortress Monroe to-morrow for Aikens, to bring away one hundred and thirty officers that have been confined in Richmond.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Everybody is in as complete bewilderment as ever about HALLECK'S designs for McCLELLAN'S army.

GEN. HALLECK HAS AN ADVENTURE.

As Gen. HALLECK was walking through the Capitol grounds, this afternoon, he noticed a man following him closely and watching him in a suspicious manner. Finally he asked the General what his name was, to which HALLECK replied that it was "Smith." The fellow seemed to know something about him, and continued following him up and annoying him excessively. Finally HALLECK turned and collared him, and delivered him over to the Police. The supposition is either that the man was crazy, or that he had some malicious purpose in view.

THE NEW QUOTAS COMING FORWARD.

The reinforcements raised under the President's call for three hundred thousand men are now reaching their destinations at the rate of five thousand per day. Within the next week, the daily number will probably be doubled or trebled.

PRISONERS FROM JACKSON'S ARMY.

One hundred and ten prisoners, taken at the battle of Cedar Mountain, are now confined in the old Capitol prison. Orders have been forwarded here to make provisions for two hundred more, taken in the same engagement, who are expected to arrive some time to-morrow. We shall thus, it seems, start quits even with the rebels, in the matter of prisoners, from the armies of the Valley. If they persist in enforcing JEFF. DAVIS' order about the treatment of prisoners from Pope's army, we can retaliate at once.

GONE ON A SUMMER TOUR.

Commissioner BARRETT, of the Pension-office, has gone to New-England on a short Summer tour.

A CAPTURE ON THE CHESAPEAKE.

The brig *Leslie* returned to the Navy-yard this morning, bringing up a small sloop called the *Blossom*, of St. Marys, Md., and eight prisoners captured on Monday night by the *Release*, while crossing to Maryland. The Captain acknowledges that he has taken several cargoes of merchandise to Virginia. Thus is the contraband trade being effectually broken up.

DR. ODS IN FORT LAFAYETTE.

Information was received to-day that ERROW B. ODS, of Ohio, arrested for discouraging enlistments and other treasonable practices, is confined in Fort Lafayette.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The exchange of prisoners is still progressing at Aiken's Landing, though Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS. It is now confined to officers.

WASHINGTON LIVELY AGAIN.

Washington has resumed its former military liveliness, by the arrival and departure of troops.

THE UNION PRISONERS.

Arrival of Exchanged Prisoners at Harrison's—Col. Corcoran Coming—Prisoners at Richmond—from Pope's Army

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARRISON'S LANDING, Tuesday, Aug. 12, 1862.

One hundred and fifty officers, who were principally captured at Gaines' Hill, came down the river this morning. They marched from Richmond to the Avery House, above Haxall's, and were there transferred to a steamer in waiting. Among them we rejoice to announce are Maj.-Gen. McCALL, Brig.-Gen. Reynolds, Col. Simpson, of the Fourth New-Jersey; Col. Stockton, Col. Brewster, of New-York; Capt. C. L. Couner, of the Eighth Pennsylvania Reserves, and Capt. Irwin and Lieut. Welsh, of the First Pennsylvania Rifles.

The most important item of news which they bring from the rebel Capital is the arrival there on Sunday of some three hundred prisoners from Gen. POPE'S army—among them Brig.-Gen. PRINCE, and some thirty other officers. They were all placed in close confinement, and ordered to have rations of bread and water only. This is in retaliation for the recent "orders" of Gen. POPE. The rebels claim to have gained a great victory over Gen. POPE, and seem very confident that they will crush his entire army. They then intend—so they say—to attack Washington. Of course they will make a dash in that direction if they carry out their threats. The officers who have come down are very intelligent men, and must have observed pretty accurately the movements in and around Richmond. They say the rebels claim to have at least one hundred and fifty thousand troops in front of POPE. They say one hundred thousand reinforcements were seen from the prisons passing through Richmond, destined for JACKSON'S army.

I am indebted to Capt. C. L. COUNER for the accompanying list of names of the officers released, and to Lieut. WELSH for copies of Richmond papers of the 12th, which I send.

It is stated on good authority that a steamer has gone up to City Point to receive on board Col. CORCORAN. We shall all believe it when we see the man.

E. S.

THE RELEASED PRISONERS.

Capt. I. M. MOTT, 16th Michigan Inf., Detroit, Mich.
Capt. B. KISLER, Co. H, 11th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Greensburgh, Westmoreland County, Pa.
Capt. L. EMERSON, Co. E, 5th Maine, Bangor, Me.
Capt. E. H. BRADY, Co. K, 11th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Brookville, Jefferson County, Penn.
Capt. B. F. FISHER, 10th Michigan Infantry, East Saginaw, Mich.
Capt. WM. HEINE, Volunteer Topographical Eng'rs.
Capt. E. A. IRWIN, Co. K, 1st Rifles Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Cumberville, Penn.
Capt. H. SPIRTZ, Co. I, 11th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Blairsville Indiana County, Penn.
Capt. N. NESBIT, Co. E, 11th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Indiana County, Penn.
Capt. H. C. ANGEL, 61st New-York Volunteers, New-York City.
Capt. S. B. KING, Co. H, 7th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Mechanicsburgh, Penn.
Capt. J. M. OAKLEY, Co. A, 1st Excelsior, Sickles Brigade, Pittsburgh, Penn.
Capt. H. H. COMBS, Co. I, 12th New-York Volunteers, Syracuse, N. Y.
Capt. E. G. LANTZ, Co. C, 7th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Lebanon, Penn.
Capt. EICHELBERGER, Co. F, 8th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Hopewell, Penn.
Capt. A. C. NILES, Co. B, 1st Rifles, Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Wellsboro', Penn.
Capt. G. L. CONNER, Co. D, 8th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Brownsville, Penn.
Capt. J. R. WHOLT, Co. G, 22d Massachusetts Volunteers, Cambridgeport, Mass.
Capt. F. A. CONNER, Co. B, 8th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Philadelphia, Penn.
Capt. E. BIERER, Co. F, 11th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Uniontown, Penn.
Capt. B. HAMILTON, Co. G, 33d New-York Volunteers, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Capt. M. PISK, Co. E, 73d N. Y. Vol., N. Y. City.
Capt. I. M. MCGRATH, Co. G, 155 N. Y. Vol., N. Y. C.

Capt. J. McKiernan, 7th N.J.Vol., Patterson, N. J.
Capt. Wm. McCauley, Co. H, 4th Excelsior Brigade, New-York City.
Capt. M. Dohovan, Co. D, 16th Massachusetts Volunteers, Lowell, Mass.
Capt. W. M. Burns, Co. A, 4th Excelsior Brigade, New-York City.
Capt. J. W. Tobin, 42d Tammany Regiment, New-York Volunteers, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brig.-Gen. G. B. McCall, Westchester, Penn.
Brig.-Gen. J. F. Reynolds, Lancaster, Penn.
Brig.-Gen. J. F. Reynolds, Adjutant-General, Pennsylvania.
Capt. Kingsbury, Adjutant-General, Pennsylvania.
Col. Gallagher, 11th Penn. R. C., Westmoreland, Penn.
Col. J. H. Simpson, 4th New-Jersey Volunteers.
Col. Stockton, 16th Michigan, Niles, Mich.
Col. Brewster, 4th Excelsior, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Lieut.-Col. Hatch, 4th N. J. Vols., Camden, N. J.
Lieut.-Col. Swelitzer, 63d Penn. Vols., Pittsburgh, Penn.
Lieut.-Col. Jackson, 11th Penn. R. C., Pittsburgh, Penn.
Lieut.-Col. Varney, 2d Maine Vols., Bangor, Me.
Maj. G. West, 25th N. Y. Vols., Rochester, N. Y.
Maj. Birney, 4th New-Jersey Vols., Amboy, N. J.
Maj. Johns, 11th Penn. R. C., Uniontown, Penn.
Maj. D. Davidson, 4th U. S. Inf., Washington, D. C.
Capt. Whitlog, 5th Cavalry, Easton, Me.
Asst. Surgeon Smith, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.
Capt. W. A. Donaldson, 2d Excelsior Brigade.
Capt. G. W. Hinds, 96th N. Y. V., Keeseville, N. Y.
Capt. S. Ridgeway, Co. C, 4th N. J. Vols., Trenton, N. J.
Capt. S. Mulford, Co. D., 4th N. J. Vols., Trenton, N. J.
Capt. A. B. Aaronson, Co. F, 4th N. J. Vols., Camden, N. J.
Capt. H. M. Jewett, Co. G, 4th N. J. Vols., Camden, N. J.
Capt. T. Reynolds, Co. H, 4th N. J. Vols., Camden, N. J.
Capt. —— ——, Co. K, 4th N. J. Vols., Camden, N. J.
Capt. —— ——, Co. —, 11th Penn. R. C., Butler County, Penn.
——, 2d Bat. N. Y. Artillery, Boston, Mass.
First Lieut. —— ——, Co. B, 3d Penn. R. C., Salem, Penn.
Adj. J. M. Leonard, Philadelphia, Penn.
First Lieut. E. W Whittemore, 17th U. S. Inf., Brighton, Mass.
First Lieut. J. P. Crane, Co. F, 22d Mass., Woburn, Mass.
Second Lieut. L. J. Hume, 19th Mass. Vols., Calais, Me.
Adj. L. P. Midget, 2d Maine, Banger, Me.
Adj. R. A. McCoy, 11th Penn. R. C., Ebbensburgh, Penn.
First Lieut. J. M. Welsh, 1st Rifles, Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Cumingsville, Pa.
First Lieut. W. J. Harrison, Co. C, 7th New-Jersey Volunteers, Caldwell, N. J.
Second Lieut. R. M. Birkman, Co. E, 11th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Slatersville, Pa.
First Lieut. J. S. Kepner, 11th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Butler County, Pa.
Second Lieut. Cyrus Butler, Co. K, 11th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Jefferson County, Pa.
Second Lieut. W. F. Jackson, Co. G, 11th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Appollo, Pa.
First Lieut. J. T. McCord, 1st Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Phœnixville, Pa.
Second Lieut. S. H. Pillsbury, Co. B, 5th Maine Volunteers, Biddeford, Me.
Lieut. C. P. Chamberlin, Co. I, 3d Vermont Volunteers, Derby Line, Vt.
First Lieut. D. McNaughton, 1st Rifles, Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Butler County, Pa.
Second Lieut. F. E. Harrison, Co. G, 3d Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Germantown, Pa.
Lieut. S. F. Hurd, Co. E, 5th New-Hampshire Volunteers, Newport, N. H.
First Lieut. W. A. Crafts, Co. B, 5th New-Hampshire Volunteers, Milan, N. H.
Second Lieut. L. A. Johnson, Co. H, 11th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Westmorcland County, Pa.
Adjt. J. M. Stiles, 20th Indiana, Lafayette, Ind.
First Lieut. T. H. Honwood, Co. F, 11th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Uniontown, Pa.
Lieut. P. L. Hubbard, 1st Michigan.
First Lieut. T. E. Bishop, Co. K, 25th New-York Volunteers, Rochester, N. Y.
Second Lieut. T. G. Chapman, Co. C, 95th Pennsylvania Volunteers, Philadelphia, Penn.
Second Lieut J. T. Zug, Co. H, 7th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Mechanicsburgh, Penn.
Lieut. D. C. Dale, Co. K, 1st Rifles, Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Clearfield County, Penn.
Capt. C. O. Conant, Co. I, 22d Massachusetts Volunteers, Boston, Mass.
Lieut. R. D. Hall, 1st Rifles, Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Warren, Penn.
Lieut. T. B. Lewis, 1st Rifles, Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Duncannon, Penn.
Lieut. S. A. Slack, Co. B, 1st Rifles, Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Wellsboro, Penn.
Lieut. J. W. Coyn, 1st Excelsior Brigade, Jersey City.
Second Lieut. Wm. Riddle, Co. F, 5th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Pittsburgh, Penn.
First Lieut. W. T. Aiken, Co. F, 1st Regiment New-York Volunteers, Brooklyn, N. Y.
First Lieut. J. M. Judson, Co. E, 53d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Waterford, Penn.
Second Lieut. J. M. Hamlin, Co. B, 4th Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Clinton, Penn.
First Lieut. J. St. John, Co. H, 9th Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Philadelphia, Penn.
Lieut. C. G. Otis, 2d Regt. N. Y. Vols., Troy, N.Y.
First Lieut. C. A. Everts, 5th Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, Lake City, Minn.
Second Lieut. F. W. Usher, Co. F, 31th Regiment New-York Volunteers, Potsdam, N. Y.
First Lieut. E. M. Cooley, Co. E, 13th Regiment New-York Volunteers, Rochester, N. Y.
Lieut. F. A. Murphy, 67th Regiment New-York Volunteers, Brooklyn, N. Y.
First Lieut. E. Eichbiberger, Co. F, 5th Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Hopewell, Penn.
First Lieut. D. S. Lucas, Co. C, 12th Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Bedford County, Penn.
First Lieut. G. W. Miller, Co. D, 5th Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Brownsville, Penn.
First Lieut. L. Truman, Co. E, 1st Regiment Rifles, Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Philadelphia, Penn.
Second Lieut. L. B. Waltz, Co. F, 5th Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Saxton, Penn.
Second Lieut. J. C. Kuhn, Co. E, 11th Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Butler County, Penn.
Lieut. C. M. Weld, Jr., Aid-de-Camp to Gen. F. J. Porter, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
Lieut. E. Berry, Co. D, 11th Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Indiana County, Penn.
Lieut. J. P. George, Co. K, 11th Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Brookville, Penn.
First Lieut. C. W. Hildebrand, Co. G, 5th Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Huntingdon, Penn.
First Lieut. C. B. Davis, 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Lancers, Philadelphia, Penn.
First Lieut. Wm. McLean, 5th United States Cavalry, Buffalo, N. Y.
First Lieut. J. Payne, Co. A, 42d New-York Volunteers, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Second Lieut. A. P. Morrow, 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Philadelphia, Penn.
Second Lieut. A. B. Masters, 55th Massachusetts Volunteers, Boston, Mass.
First Lieut. and Adjt. W. K. Hartshorn, 1st Rifles, Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Cumingsville, Penn.
Second Lieut. W. C. Paxton, 1st Connecticut Artillery, Washington, Conn.
First Lieut. John Parker, Co. B, First New-Jersey Volunteers, Trenton, N. J.
Second Lieut. H. H. Cullen, Co. F, 2d New-Jersey Volunteers, Newark, N. J.
First Lieut. C. Wilson, Co. A, 3d Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, Woodbury, N. J.
First Lieut. and Adjt. J. S. Studiford, 4th Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, Jacobsville, N. J.
First Lieut. C. Meyers, Co. A, 5th Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, Philadelphia, Penn.
Second Lieut. F. W. Schneider, Co. A, 4th Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, Philadelphia, Penn.
First Lieut. R. S. Johnston, Co. B, 4th Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, Trenton, N. J.
Second Lieut. J. Shaw, Co. D, 8th Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, Millville, N. J.
First Lieut. C. P. Spear, Co. C, 9th Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, Trenton, N. J.
First Lieut. E. Wright, Co. D, 9th Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, Port Republic, N. J.
Second Lieut. G. C. Bennett, Co. D, 4th Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, Trenton, N. J.
First Lieut. W. H. Eldridge, Co. E, 4th Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, Trenton, N. J.
Second Lieut. C. Van Sicle, Co. E, 4th Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, Trenton, N. J.
First Lieut. J. M. Pierson, Co. F, 9th Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, Trenton, N. J.
Second Lieut. F. Aronson, Co. F, 4th Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, Camden, N. J.
First Lieut. S. M. Cane, Co. H, 4th Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, Camden, N. J.
First Lieut. T. R. Crapewin, Co. H, 4th Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, Camden, N. J.
First Lieut. J. Ridgway, Co. I, 4th Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, Mount Holly, N. J.
First Lieut. W. Skelling, Co. K, 4th Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, Gloucester City, N. J.
Lieut. J. S. Kennedy, 11th Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Butler County, Penn.
Surgeon J. B. De Hinsville, 11th Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Philadelphia, Penn.
First Lieut. D. R. Linder, 11th Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Jacksonville, Penn.
First Lieut. E. Wagaman, 11th Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Blainsville, Penn.
Second Lieut. J. Gurley, Co. D, 1st Regiment Michigan Volunteers, Detroit, Mich.
First Lieut. J. C. Burke, Co. A, 11th Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Bonnsborgh, Penn.

THE PRISONERS FROM RICHMOND.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, who went up the James River with a flag of truce, to receive the National prisoners, whom it was thought at one time that the Confederates would endeavor to retain, writes under date of Fortress Monroe, Aug. 13:

"Col. Corcoran, with the other Salisbury prisoners, were expected daily in Richmond, but at the last dates had not arrived. No officers among the unwounded taken had died, though several had suffered from sickness, dysentery being the chief complaint. Gen. McCall and Gen. Reynolds have returned, and the former complains much of the indignity to which, as a general officer, and a man advanced in years, he was subjected, in being confined, with eighty others, in one room, where no convenience whatever for comfort existed.

"Finding captivity intolerable, five officers attempted an escape. Three officers, viz: Capt. Hunter, 1st Excelsior, Lieut. Mussey, First Long Island and Lieut. Riddle, First Pennsylvania. Two others' Lieut.-Col. Hatch, of the Fourth New-Jersey, and Lieut. Masters, Fifty-fifth New-York, were captured. At daybreak, on the 2d of August, after passing the sentries, they started for Mechanicsville, and then struck for the Pamunkey River, which they crossed the next day. They reached the Matapony River the same evening, and after crossing, were arrested at Walkersburgh, by a force who had learned from Richmond of their flight, and pursued them. They were locked in a store at that place, but jumped from a window twenty feet high, and continued their course through fields swamps, woods and ravines, for a distance of 75 miles, till reaching the small village of Millers, which was nine miles from the Union gunboats. In continuing, they unfortunately struck a road used by smugglers of tea, medicines and other small wares from Baltimore, which was strongly guarded by guerrillas, or, in rebel language, "armed citizens," and were recaptured and confined till the 5th inst., when they were taken back to Richmond, arriving on the 7th inst. They were then confined for twelve hours during the day, with various sutlers, teamsters, laborers and others, in a filthy room, where the stench was intolerable. Below this room were two apartments, one of which was a stable, and the other a dead-house. From the latter the putrid exhalations added to their distress. At night they were incarcerated for twelve hours in a tobacco "sweat vault," seven feet square and four and a half feet high, without any ventilation save a small aperture used as an entrance, which was guarded by four sentinels. To this foul and damp locality they were nightly confined, until their exchange on the morning of the 12th instant.

"Fifteen ladies and two men were arrested for complicity with the escape of Col. Hater and Lieut. Masters, but after several days' confinement, were liberated. In contradistinction to the brutal treatment of those two officers, may be cited the case of the rebel prisoners, confined at Fort Delaware, after an escape, who were simply placed, for a day or two in the guard-house, and whose act was humanely looked upon as one to be sympathized with.

"Through means of numerous Union sympathizers, our officers in Richmond were kept thoroughly versed in all facts known to the public there, and through casual remarks of rebel officers could form satisfactory conclusions. Jackson's army has been immensely reinforced lately, and new numbers probably 150,000 men. A demolition of Pope is confidently counted on, and a subsequent attack on Washington and a march into Maryland are considered a certainty. Troops have lately poured through Richmond in surprising numbers. Over forty thousand men passed through there, toward Gordonsville, since the 5th inst., from Georgia and Mississippi alone. One hundred additional pieces of artillery were sent in that direction on Monday night. About 150,000 men are now around and in Richmond; 350,000 men, at least, are in Virginia alone, with from 200,000 to 300,000 in other portions of the South. An additional draft of 150,000 is soon expected to be raised. These men are by no means all disciplined, but are splendid and hardy fighting material. They do not always make an attack in good order, but come plunging along in enormous masses upon batteries, regardless of gaps opened in their ranks by storms of shot, and often gain their point through sheer force of numbers and dead weight.

"Jackson left the Peninsula for the Shenandoah Valley on the night of 10th July. The returned officers, from their windows in the Libbey prison, had good opportunities for seeing all troops that went in Jackson's direction, and also for noticing the materials sent for the construction of the new *Merrimac*. Her deck plating is nearly all in position, and she is to be ready in ten days for operations, with her armament on board. The other two iron-plated vessels are small, and in a state of great incipience. They need not excite present apprehension.

"Confederate soldiers, as has been hitherto represented, are almost invariably found either without uniforms or very completely equipped. They arrive in Richmond from conscription, with their ordinary clothes and a blanket. If they have a musket, they bring it; if not, one of some kind is found for them, together with a cartridge-box, and they are ready. Discipline is slack in many regiments, and soldiers often do not salute officers. This, however, is not exacted. They will fight when needed, and obey orders with docility in battle. They are banded together firmly in a common cause, that of gaining a separation from the North and perpetuating Slavery. They know what they fight for, and are determined. We fight merely to retain them in our grasp, and not against their iniquitous traffic in human beings. We have but half a cause, and our arms will be paralyzed till we have a whole one. Thus it has been, and thus it will be till the North has the nobleness, not merely to fight for itself, but for others—for the degraded, the humble, and the oppressed. Longstreet, D. H. Hill, Ewell, and Branch, are with Jackson. It is to be hoped that Pope will be a match for them, and that our soldiers will be nerved with the double cry of Union and Freedom for all!

"Northern money brings 50 to 100 per cent. premium as Yankee over Confederate money in Richmond. Notwithstanding the "perfect confidence" of the Confederates in their future success, they in this proportion appreciate money of the United States over their own, and usually pass off Confederate money as soon as they get it, in order to acquire something tangible in exchange. Another motive for acquiring Northern money in Richmond is its necessity for making purchases in Baltimore, and carrying on the extensive contraband trade well known to be conducted with that city. A fantastic assurance was given me by a Virginia gentleman, that the various Slave States would assume the payment of this Confederate money after the war, as a matter of honor, even if the Union were again consolidated.

"The streets are comparatively quiet and dull. Many stores are closed, and many houses to rent. These latter are often filled with wounded and sick. Little business is done that is not on army account, and all edibles and wearing apparel are enormously high. Prices of these have often been recapitulated. The public are well versed in them. A painful deprivation for the ladies is that of hoop-skirts, which are not to be had, and Southern civilization not being equal to the manufacture of these articles of luxury, the sex content themselves with their former multiplicity of cotton skirts, coffee bags, &c.

Your correspondent has to acknowledge the courtesy of Capt. John Daly, of the pretty and rapid steamer *Ariel*, and of his Purser, Mr. Wm. W. Rhoads, of Philadelphia, during the late trip under a flag of truce for he returned prisoners, as also obligations to Lieut. Darling, of Philadelphia, the officer in charge of the expedition. To Capt. Colher and Purser Joseph A. Stewart, of the *John Tucker*, the regular packet to Harrison's Landing, his thanks are also due. Both these boats are well known on the Delaware, as also their efficient officers.

Among the passengers taken up by the *Ariel* was Dr. Carter W. Wormley, of King William County, a political prisoner, and high-toned Virginia gentleman, who, as he touched Confederate ground at Aiken's Landing, reverently knelt and kissed it, a true man, fervent in his faith. But why not have kissed Virginia ground at Old Point? Would the besuty of his deed been less?

Stories of pestilence in Richmond are hosh. There is considerable sickness in the army, but nothing of the kind is feared.

Among the passengers down the James River by the *Ariel* were an English family of four persons, who paid $50 for the hire of a hackney coach to bring them thirteen miles below Richmond. There was also a Mr. Carl Zauber, a Prussian, from Charleston, who had been detained three months in Richmond on his way Northward.

He gives 652 houses as the number burned in the great fire of the former city, which have thus far been replaced by only ten small brick stores. One-third of the city was burned—one-third deserted—and the remainder inhabited by the poorer classes, who could not get away. Residents, with means, have departed for Aiken, Abbeville, Columbia, and various other localities of South Carolina, and all the houses of that scarcely-settled region are well filled. Except coffee and sugar, provisions are plentiful there, and moderately cheap. Many of the German population of Charleston are desperately desirous of leaving, and shortly expect a vessel to enable them to do so, under protection of their Consuls. Among those the *Ariel* took towards Richmond were Ex-Governor Rendon and family, of North Carolina, for the past year residing in Philadelphia, and for five years previously in Santa Fe, New Mexico.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

San Francisco, Monday, Aug. 11.

Arrived, ship *Twilight*, New-York. Sailed, ship *Midnight*, Boston, carrying 1,600 bales of wool, 1,000 sacks copper ore, 6,000 hides; steamer *Golden Age*, Panama, with 500 passengers, and $887,000 in treasure for New-York, and $267,000 for England.

Most of the passengers rescued from the *Golden Gate* sailed for the East.

Boston sytup, 65c.; Wheat, $1 70 @ 100 lbs.

The Northern coast steamer has arrived with 400 passengers, and $100,000 in treasure from British Columbia and $175,000 from Oregon.

The *Oregonian* estimates the emigration this year to Oregon and Washington at 30,000.

San Francisco, Thursday, Aug. 14.

Alcohol in tin, 90c.; pure spirits, 45c. Candles active. Butter scarce. Whisky, 47½c. Crushed Sugar, 15c. Gunny Bags, 23c. Drills, 23c.

The ship *Twilight* has been chartered for a load—miscellaneous cargo—for Cork.

San Francisco, Tuesday, Aug. 12.

Candles, 18½c., Sperm, 32½c.; Eastern Provisions active and improving rates; domestic liquors firm; Butter, 25c.; Oakum, 9½c.; sales 500 bbls. Billings Hams, 14c.

Sandwich Island dates are to the 17th of July.

The *Anne Paxie*, the first steamer built in the Hawaiian Kingdom, was successfully launched. She is of eighty tons burden, and designed to enter the inland trade. A sugar refinery and rice cleaning establishment is about commencing operations at Honolulu.

An exciting political contest has commenced in California, the issue being the choice of members of the Legislature to elect a United States senator. The election is the last Wednesday in September.

The following [illegible] are T. W. Park, Republican; [illegible] Democrat; [illegible] Douglas Democrat; [illegible] Breckinridge Democrat. [illegible] the Republican [illegible] cipal counties, evidently intending to cast their votes for the Union Democrat candidates.

San Francisco, Wednesday, Aug. 13.

Arrived, ship *Morning Star*, New-York.

Col. Connor's regiment of California Volunteers left for Fort Churchill, Nevada, to-day, continuing their march toward Salt Lake.

Emigrants arriving overland at Carson Valley report the route is in good condition, and plenty of grass and water, and little trouble from Indians. Half of the large emigration this year is reported to be destined for the new mines of Oregon and Washington.

News from Oregon 7th, states that arrangements are making to establish a pony express from Portland to Benton and the Missouri River, 900 miles.

There was a large Republican meeting at San Francisco last evening addressed by Gov. Nye, of Nevada.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Anglo-Saxon off Cape Race.

Probable Meeting of European Sovereigns at Cologne.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

Battle Between the Turks and Montenegrins.

Cape Race, Friday, Aug. 15.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon* passed this point at 5:30 this afternoon. Her dates are from Liverpool, 7th; Londonderry, 8th; but the Londonderry dispatch has failed to come to hand.

The London *Daily News* thinks the American tariff will not be endured by the people when its pressure begins to be felt.

It is thought Napoleon will allude to Italian and Mexican questions at the coming *fête*.

It is rumored that several European sovereigns will soon meet at Cologne.

French newspapers insist on Rome being delivered to Italy.

It is stated that Garibaldi has about 850 followers with him, poorly armed.

A rumor was current at Madrid that Murat is intended for King of Mexico.

R. Rostron & Co., of Manchester, have stopped. Liabilities £400,000.

A great battle has been fought between the Turks and Montenegrins, both claiming a victory.

THE CHICKAHOMINY BATTLES.

Experiences of an Officer of Gen. Fitzjohn Porter's Corps.

[*Extract from a private letter.*]

Camp near Harrison's Landing, Va., Thursday, July 31, 1862.

My Dear old Friend: I received your letter some time ago, and would have answered it if I could have procured the paper to write on. Paper, however, was a commodity that could not be scared up: nearly everybody, myself among the number, lost everything, paper included, in our late great "strategic" movement. Some few had the material, but would not part with it for love or money, as they required it for their own use. Sometimes, however, fellows would go scouting after paper and would manage to scare it up, somehow or other, and I would have done the same thing if I had been able, but, unfortunately, immediately after our arrival here I was taken sick and thought I was going to have a twitch of Mr. Fever. He did not visit me, however; he thought he would let me slide this time, and the result is that I am now well and in the enjoyment of excellent health. The trouble with me was that I was not well when we commenced our "strategic" movement, and those fearful seven days of marching and fighting, with their half rations and no sleep, nearly done for me what it did for many others—it came near making me a *corpus*. We had it nice—we used to stand drawn up in line, fighting or expecting to fight, all day, and then would march like the *devil* all night. It broke everybody down. Napoleon made splendid marches in his time, but McClellan has outdone him. Napoleon said that he conquered as much by the legs as by the arms of his soldiers. McClellan could say it with equal justice. It was the tremendous endurance of the Northern soldiers that alone saved them. It was a grand thing when those heroic soldiers, worn out with six days of fighting, starvation and want of sleep, drove back the fresh troops of the foe at the bayonet's point in the last great fight at Malvern Hill, where they outnumbered us three to one. It was a splendid proof of the superiority of Northern endurance over Southern chivalry. Our army corps (Porter's) was and is now the reserve corps. It consists of the best drilled and disciplined troops, and never comes into action unless at the last extremity. It is like the "Old Guard" of Napoleon. Victory is uncertain and everything must look dark for the army of the Potomac when Porter is ordered under fire. His defeat is the annihilation of the whole army. Porter can boast that whenever and wherever he has led his corps, he has only led them to victory—victory always desperately achieved against superior numbers, and always won by the iron discipline and unflinching nerve of his command. You will recollect that the "seven days" commenced with an attack upon a division of Porter's corps, (McCall's Pennsylvania Reserve.) They were stationed at Mechanicsville, and although attacked by superior numbers, drove back their assailants and held their position until they were ordered to retire. They could have staid there all that night and the next day. The rebels could never have driven them out. McCall's Division having retired, our division, under command of Gen. Sykes, was the next one open to attack, and our regiment was the outermost one of this division and the first to which Mr. Secesh would necessarily pay his compliments. The next morning, however, immediately after dawn, we moved from camp, burning everything we could not carry with us, and rolled to Gaines' Mill. We crossed the stream, and having destroyed the bridge, took a good position and laid down to await events.

We did not have to wait long. The enemy soon raised us and came pouring through our deserted camp grounds with a wild rush, thinking, poor devils, we had run away. They were mistaken. "The Army of the Potomac" never skedaddles. They were soon convinced of their mistake, when they reached the immense open plain lying in front of the Mill. Here our artillery, advantageously posted, opened upon them in tones of thunder, and carried death and dismay through their crowded ranks. Talk about *skedaddling*; shades of the immortal "Fire Zouaves," who ran all the way from "Bull Run" to New-York, you ought to have been present to see your old enemy outdo your great feat on the swamps of the "Chickahominy." Although *Secesh* at first ran away, he was rapidly and strongly reinforced and returned to the charge with a great deal more caution, and consequently, with a great deal more success. He succeeded in crossing the mill-stream, and our artillery was, in consequence, withdrawn, and our division moved down nearer to the Chickahominy, and took up a new position, which eventually became the battle-field of the day. It was about 10 A. M., on June 27, when we arrived on this ground, we knew we were going to have a fight, and we called the expected conflict, before we fired a shot, "The Battle of Gaines' Mill." At 10½ the fight commenced, with artillery firing on both sides, and for three hours we lay on the side of a hill with our own batteries behind us and those of the rebels in front of us, one firing over and the other at us. You can well believe that that hill-side was a pretty hot place. Every minute some one of our men would be carried out that field shot through some of his limbs and wounded or dying. Many who were slightly wounded refused to leave the field; and we lay there getting most irrepressibly reckless, and waiting with growing impatience for the long-expected order to charge. At length it came. The rebel guns were silenced by our artillery and thousands of rebel infantry were observed moving down on us. The Fifth (Duryee's Zouaves,) and Tenth (National Zouaves,) New-York, were ordered to charge and drive them back, and well we did it. For two long, hot, thirsty hours we fought the Southerner through field and wood, ever driving him before us. We covered the ground with his dead. You recollect Hatzel's poem, "Marco Bozzaris": "They piled the ground with Moslem slain." Well, we literally and actually piled that ground with rebel slain. I never saw such slaughter in my life, although I have seen a good deal of it. On the hill of Fair Oaks, and I have seen them lying in scores on the hard-fought battle-fields of the Seven days of retreat. But the most on which they lay piled on top of each other, along the fences and edges of woods on Gaines' farm, was a spectacle unparalleled in my experience. There was no proportion in the number killed on both sides. Our loss, compared to theirs, was very slight. Their shot were too high, and in the majority of cases whistled harmlessly over our heads, while our buck and ball tore through their ranks, at short distances, with startling effect. The rebels as a general thing, fight splendidly at rifle range, or even musket range, standing up, delivering their fire and receiving ours with great steadiness. But when it comes to a bayonet charge they never wait for us. Twice we charged across the field on the 27th—they would wait until we got within about twenty yards, when they would break and scatter into the woods. We didn't see a chance to stick a bayonet into anybody, except the dying and the dead, and thus the bright steel was compelled to go bloodless, its lustre undimmed but with the battle-smoke, for the great City of New-York has sent no men to the field to fight the cause of the patriot with the barbarity of the serpoy.

After two hours of this bushwhacking and open-field charges, we were drawn off and fresh troops put in our places. We went into action comparatively fresh—we came out dragging one foot after the other, our throats parched and dry, and our tongues almost hanging out of our mouths, while we panted for breath. There were gallons of muddy and putrid water drank by us out of every ditch for the next half hour. Night rapidly approached, and as soon as darkness covered everything we crossed the Chickahominy and commenced that series of marches, battles and manœuvres that ended only when we reached this place on the 3d of July.

The losses of a battle are not the only casualties that attend warfare. A terrible excitement rages in every man's breast during a fight; lastly, under a hot sun for hours, we go out of action and lay on our arms the succeeding night, with no protection from the dew. Of course, a reaction sets in, and hundreds, and it may be, thousands of men who have braved harmless the bullet and the shell, fall victims to this reaction and exposure.

PERSONAL.

—Brig.-Gen. Strong, formerly a well-known merchant of this City, and who, for several months, has been in command at Cairo, is in this City on a leave of absence of two months. A correspondence is published in the Cairo City *Gazette*, between the Mayor and citizens on the one part and Gen. Strong on the other. They thank him for the manner in which he has conducted affairs; pronounce his administration patriotic and just, and his conduct soldierly-like and gentlemanly. Another letter from his officers also compliments his management. Gen. Strong replies that he has labored to discharge his duties faithfully, and is grateful at their approval, as well as at the support from their public authorities and the coöperation of the citizens, which he had cordially received.

—There is some hope that Major E. F. Blake, of the Fifth Connecticut, who was reported killed in the Valley of Slaughter Mountain, may be a prisoner at Richmond. Major Blake graduated at Yale College in 1858, and there were few members of his class who were more general favorites than he among all the members of the College with whom he came in contact. In the famous retreat of Gen. Banks down the Shenandoah Valley, Major—then Adjutant—Blake voluntarily gave up his horse, to share with his men the perils and hardships of that march, and the last that was seen of him in the recent battle, he was in the heat of the contest, gallantly leading on his men.

—Gov. Yates, of Illinois, in a characteristic letter, acknowledges the receipt of $500 from Mr. Samuel Fosdick, of Cincinnati. Mr. Fosdick says in his note to the Governor: "The check I send please use in aid of those patriotic citizens who are willing to imperil their lives in sustaining the Institutions of our country, if you are satisfied that the measures the crisis demands are about being inaugurated, such as will accomplish the desired end; otherwise appropriate the money for the comfort of any of the numerous fatherless children this fiendish rebellion has already made in our land."

—Brig.-Gen. John W. Geary, wounded at the battle of Slaughter Mountain, passed through Baltimore, on Thursday, *en route* for the residence of his father-in-law at New-Cumberland, Penn. His arm is broken in several places, but it is said amputation will not be necessary. At the time he was wounded the surgeons thought the limb would have to be taken off, but he opposed it and remarked that the arm was worth a dozen other arms. He was accompanied to Baltimore by Hon. Jos. Casey, Judge of the Court of Claims.

—Maj. D. Boston Stewart has been arrested in Western Virginia. He had on his person a commission signed by the Confederate Secretary of War Randolph, authorizing him to organize a battalion of partisan rangers. Stewart was formerly a resident of Monongalia County, where he owned a farm. He left that County for the South shortly after the war broke out, and has been in the rebel service ever since.

—Col. Turchin telegraphed to his friends in Chicago, under date of Huntsville, Aug. 12, that he has been dismissed from the service by the Court-Martial which recently had him on trial. The Chicago *Tribune* thinks that this sentence is quashed by the promotion of the Colonel to a Brigadier-Generalship while the trial was in progress.

—Mr. J. S. Hay, the editor of the St. Croix, N. B., *Herald*, which was recently suppressed by the "blue noses" for the advocacy of the National cause is now in Boston, soliciting assistance to enable him to start his paper again.

—The printers in Albany have certainly done their share of volunteering. Forty-two have gone from the *Journal* office, nine from the *Argus*, and twenty-three from the establishment of Mr. Charles Van Benthusen.

—Major Stone, who was a fellow prisoner with Gen. Prentiss, denies the story that the General was horsewhipped for turning his back upon a woman who had insulted him.

—Chas. Anderson, the Texan refugee, whose eloquent addresses stirred multitudes in this City a few weeks ago, has raised a regiment in Ohio and will lead it to the field.

—Bedford Springs, Penn., seems to be a favorite political rendezvous. The Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Patents have just returned to Washington after a brief stay there.

—Capt. John W. Bannett, of the United States steam transport *Cossack*, has been by order transferred to the command of the United States gunboat *North State*, at Newbern, N. C.

—Brig.-Gen. Wm. H. French, U. S. A., was among the arrivals at Baltimore by the Old Point boat on Thursday. He will spend a few days with his family.

—The rebel General Kirby Smith, is said to have a sister living in Geneva, who sympathises fully with her illustrious brother, but consents, nevertheless, to draw a pension regularly from the Government.

—A gentleman from Great Falls, visiting in Portland, Me., received a note on Monday stating that his store was closed, the clerk having made up his mind to enlist.

—Ned Buntline is talking of raising a regiment of Mounted Riflemen in Fulton and Herkimer Counties.

—Maj.-Gen. Wool is at Harrisburgh, Penn., with his Staff, superintending the dispatch of troops from that point to the seat of war.

Morrow's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and fingers to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with unbiassed views of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

Gillen—Godfrey.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Aug. 14, by Rev. Thomas I. Mooney, Jeremiah Gillen to Ida S. Godfrey, daughter of George Godfrey, Esq.

Williams—Williams.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 14, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. John C. Middleton, Mr. Samuel E. Weaver to Miss Mattie W. Williams, both of this City.

DIED.

Adams.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 16, Innes C. Adams, in the 56th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 18th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 216 Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

Collins.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Aug. 16, William Lawrence, youngest son of Charles E. and Susie D. Collins, aged 4 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the residence of his grandfather, Mr. John D. Lawrence, No. 23 Longworth-av.

Cummings.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Aug. 16, Charles E., infant son of Edward and Mary E. Cummings, aged 3 months and 13 days.

The remains will be interred in Philadelphia.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

Cock.—At Matteacock, L. I., on Friday, Aug. 15, Peter Cock, in the 76th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, this day, (Sunday,) the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

Fenner.—At his residence in Westchester, on Thursday, Aug. 14, Capt. Cornell Fenner, aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock.

☞ Nantucket papers please copy.

Gregory.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 16, after a short illness, Ann Eliza, wife of Ira W. Gregory, in the 36th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, Aug. 18, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 253 Livingston-st., near Nevins, Brooklyn, without further notice.

Hull.—Suddenly, at Suffolk, Va., on Tuesday, Aug. 12, Gilbert V. Hull, Corporal in Company E, Thirteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., youngest son of Charles and Jane F. Hull, in the 23d year of his age.

Innes.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 16, Ina, infant daughter of Charles and Eliza Beiss, aged 4 months and 5 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 10 Delaware-av., at 2 o'clock this day, (Sunday,) Aug. 17. Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills for interment.

Mott.—Suddenly, in this City, on Saturday, Aug. 16, Dr. Mary, fourth daughter of Jeremiah and Mary M. Powell, of Ossining.

Yeager.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 16, Elizabeth M., daughter of Peter and E. M. Yeager, aged 10 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at 12 o'clock on Monday, from the residence of her father, in Orange.

Prentice.—On Friday, Aug. 15, George Washington, son of James and Henrietta Prentice, aged 1 year and 3 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, at Beach-st., Stapleton, S. I., at 5 o'clock P. M. this day.

Van Anden.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

More Sick and Wounded Soldiers

ARRIVAL OF THE VANDERBILT.

The steamer *C. Vanderbilt*, from Harrison's Landing, with sick and wounded troops, has proceeded to David's Island to land them. Following is a list of the names:

Capt. M. Dunn, Co. D, 15th Massachusetts.
Lieut. M. L. Norton, Co. B, 15th New-York.
Capt. W. P. Tomlinson, Co. I, 81st Pennsylvania.
Lieut. J. B. Collingwood, Co. E, 23d Massachusetts.
Lieut. H. A. Merchant, Co. F, 23d Pennsylvania.
Q. M. C. S. Lucas, 8th Pennsylvania Reserve.
Lieut. M. H. Schmeid, Co. C, 82d New-York.
Lieut. A. Gaulni, Co. C, 55th New-York.
Lieut. M. Forrest, Co. B, 61st New-York.
Lieut. L. Mauthe, Co. G, 95th Pennsylvania.
Asst. Surg. A. F. Clark, 6th New-York Cavalry.
Lieut. W. C. Tracey, Co. K, 4th Vermont.
A. Reilly, Co. H, 44th N. Y.
Capt. F. Cochan, Co. D, 55th New-York.
Lieut. J. E. Bird, Co. D, 13th Massachusetts.
Corp. W. H. Adams, Co. F, 8th Penn. Cavalry.
Sergt. S. G. Lohr, Co. G, 10th Infantry.
J. Ralkinsen, Co. D, 100th New-York.
F. Conroy, Co. H, 6th Penn. Cavalry.
B. F. Remington, Co. F, 10th Massachusetts.
A. Dorman, Co. E, 61st Pa.
Chas. Zoun, Co. D, 61st Pa.
T. N. Dey, Co. B, 1st Chas.
T. O Rourke, Co. B, 2d R. I.
D. Feeney, Co. A, 1st Mich.
J. Dichl, Co. D, 105th.
Corp. J. P. Hutchinson, Co. C, 1st Massachusetts.
D. Palmer, Co. I, 1st Berdan.
O. Jessop, Co. E, 6th Penn. Cavalry.
L. A. Robers, Co. D, 85th New-York
J. W. Weamer, Co. K, 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
P. Warner, Co. B, 85th N.Y.
F. Dillon, Co. B, 10th Penn. Reserves.
H. Wyman, Co. E, 2d Me.
J. Dennis, Co. B, 1st Fa. Res.
F. J. Richardson, Co. F, 85th New-York.
S. Hummel, Co. B, 8th. Drag.
S. G. Fyaher, Co. C, 93d Pa.
A. N. Fisher, 3d. Drag.
N. Kleffenriter, Co. M. 8th Penn. Reserve.
John Kiffer, Co. C, 93d Pa.
A. A. Hall, Co. I, 1st Mich.
David Smith, Co. I, 1st Pa. Res.
C. L. Hubbard, Co. B, 8th Penn. Reserves.
Wm. R. Ringrose, wagoner, 2d brigade, Penn.
T. W. Gerniling, Co. F, 11th Michigan.
Corp. J. G. Bennet, Co. G, 10th New-York.
J. Lambert, Co. F, 81st N. Y.
W. Gerrick, Co. F, 2d Mass.
C. Clindon, Co. D, 5th N. Y.
J. M. Wilson, 4th Penn. Cav.
E. A. Salsbury, Co. G, 10th New-York.
G. M. B. Subers, Co. I, 31st Pennsylvania.
F. L. Grindle, Co. D, 2d Me.
R. Hutchins, Co. B, 2d Me.
Geo. Collins, Co. D, 2d Me.
Corp. J. Anna, Co. G, 8th Illinois Cavalry.
Corp. W. Roberts, Co. I, 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
W. Harregan, Co. F, 83d Pa.
John S. Moran, Co. B, 3d Pennsylvania Cavalry.
T. W. Eskildson, Co. L, 2d Artillery.
W. E. Southworth, Co. H, 5th Pennsylvania.
John Coots, Co. D, 1st Pa.
Corp. W. H. Barnes, Co. I, 31st Pennsylvania
Geo. A. Stearn, Co. G, 10th Pennsylvania.
S. Sherarlan, 1st Penn. Res
David Lake, Co. C, 3d Pennsylvania Artillery
L. Shanboy, Co. V, 1st Mich
J. Wenstead, Co. M, 31st N.Y.
J. N. Heiser, Co. K, 44th New-York.
S. Cartraugh, Co. I, 105th Pa.
Corp. W. F. Carey, Co. H, 31st Pennsylvania.
J. W. Lewis, Co. G, 31st Pa.
C. Lebner, Co. B, 31st Pa.
J. Stevens, Co. D, 5th Inf'y.
W. Stairsman, Co. A, 2d Pa.
W. Coolan, Co. D, 5th Mass.
D. Sands, Co. H, 23d Pa.
W. H. Short, Co. E, 1st Mass.
A. C. Deering, Co. C, 2d Me.
Pat Coughlin, Co. K, 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
F. A. Piper, Co. I, 2d Me.
J. Grey, Co. D, 5th Pa. Cav.
M. Russell, Co. K, 2d N. Y.
F. Aimea, Co. D, 5th N. Y.
J. R. Lamb, Co. I, 4th Ia.
A. J. Hall, Co. I, 1st Mich.
M. Hurd, Co. D, 45th N. Y.
Wm. Gaulick, Co. I, 5th Inf.
John Town, 2d Mass.
Wm. Armstrong, Co. K, 4th New-Jersey.
D. W. Callender, Co. M, 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
R. Secford, Co. D, 1st Pa. C.
Wm. J. Steele, Co. I, 2d Massachusetts.
Thos. Ridge, Co. F, 5th Cav
Wm. Hart, Co. D, 14th Inf.
John Gerhter, Co. D, 1st Michigan.
Corp. W. H. Rice, Co. B, 8th Pennsylvania.
J. Lambkill, Co. K, 1st Cav.
H. Wagner, Co. I, 72d Pa.
Andy Crawford, Co. E, 5th New-York.
C. W. Tierney, Co. E, 1st Pa. Res.
D. W. Reed, Co. M, 8th Cav.
Corp. [illegible], Co. B, 1st Inf.
W. H. Singleton, Co. B, 1st Cav.
Corp. G. Neighter, 12th Pennsylvania Reserves.
Thos. Co. C, 5th Inf.
Wm. Co. C, 5th Inf.
[illegible] Co. C, 5th Inf.
[illegible] Co. C, 5th N. Y.
[illegible] Co. C, 5th N. Y.
[illegible] Co. C, 5th N. Y

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 25 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, LATE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—Holders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and all the holders of the Receiver's certificates of indebtedness of the above-named Railroad, are hereby required, pursuant to a resolution adopted at the Bondholder's meeting of 9th of July, inst., to deposit their above-named documents with I. H. MEYER, Chairman of the Trustees, before the 16th day of September, 1862, at No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9.

Attention is called to the third resolution, adopted at the Bondholders' meeting of 2d of July, 1862, according to which parties not complying are subject to be remitted to their rights in their distributive share of the proceeds of sale, and all other and further rights which they may have, by virtue of the agreement, to cease.

Those who have not yet subscribed to the agreement, and have not paid their share of advances to the Receiver, can, in accordance with the last resolution, adopted at Bondholders' meeting of 9th of July, 1862, now become parties to said agreement by subscribing and paying at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 14 Exchange-place, before the 15th day of September, 1862.

I. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1862.—Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, extended to 1879, are notified that the interest due Sept. 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that date, at this office, on presentation of the proper coupons. It will be necessary for the holders of bonds not thus extended to present them at the office of the Company, where they can receive the principal and interest to Sept. 1, 1862. The privilege of extending such bonds will cease at that date. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

TO ARMY OFFICERS, PAYMASTERS AND OTHERS.—VAN VLECK & TUCKER, No. 4 Broad-st., one door from Wall-st., will furnish small gold in dollar pieces, quarter eagles, and five dollar pieces, in exchange for twenty dollar gold pieces, without extra charge, in amounts to suit.

MONEY.—PERSONS REQUIRING TEMPORARY accommodation are requested to procure a prospectus of the Mutual Loan and Discount Company, No. 57 Chatham-st. Business bills promptly discounted.
URWICK & KING, Agents.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

THE OSWEGO & SYRACUSE R. R. CO.
EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.
A dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid on the 20th day of August instant. Stockholders residing in New-York City will be paid by the Transfer Agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the office of the Howard Insurance Company; in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others, at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office only. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
OSWEGO, Aug. 5, 1862.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of five (5) per cent., payable to stockholders on demand, and a scrip dividend of thirty (30) per cent. on the "Lord" Participating Premiums" of the past year; (said scrip to entitle participating premiums amounting to $100.) Also an interest dividend of six (6) per cent. on outstanding scrip. The scrip certificates will be ready for delivery on and after the 1st day of October next. By order of the Board.
RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

TRINITY [illegible], No. 111 BROADWAY,
OFFICE OF THE F[illegible] COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1862.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. [illegible] the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared, payable on the [illegible] in the City of New-York on and after [illegible] August 1. The transfer books will be closed [illegible] both inclusive.
GEO. A. FOOT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 2 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE [illegible] Company have declared a Dividend of [illegible] per cent. on the net earnings of the past [illegible] (Scrip certificates for the same will be issued on the 15th inst.), payable on the 20th inst. at the office of the Company on and after that date.
The transfer books will be closed on the 11th, and reopen on the 21st inst. By order of the Board,
F. W. CROWELL, Secretary pro tem.

United States [illegible] Co. of New-York,
No. 54 Wall-st., corner William-st., Aug. 7, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE HOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst., to the stockholders on the 9th August inst. JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

Climax Fire Insurance Company,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 13 Bleecker-st., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
ISAAC B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For filling sunken lots on block bounded by Fortieth and Forty-first streets and Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, and for sewer in Broadway, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on north side of Fortieth-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues; on west side of Twelfth avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets; on both sides of Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are required to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, be[illegible] New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. MONTEITH,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Office Board of Assessors, [illegible] Court-house, Aug. 9, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, August 6, 1862.
NEW GRAND RESERVOIR.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Croton water will be introduced into the New Grand Reservoir on TUESDAY, August 19, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.
The public are respectfully invited to witness the consummation of this great work, without further notice.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

THE DUTY OF PAYING THE REWARD for apprehension and delivery of deserters from the Volunteer service having been assigned to me, it becomes necessary, in consequence of the irregular arrests and detention, to give notice that no reward will be paid unless the certificate sets forth the regiment, letter of company, Captain commanding, and State in which the prisoner was enrolled. This certificate to be signed by a commissioned officer, who has been regularly mustered into the service of the United States.
No reward will be paid for deserters from regiments now forming unless proof can be given that the prisoners have been absent more than ten days.
FRANK E. HOWE, A. Q. M.,
No. 194 Broadway.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 100 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, slippers, and calico gowns, are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, wine and liquors, will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av. and 51st-st. All articles sent to the American Express Co., corner Hudson and Jay sts., and Nos. 124 and 512 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

PHOTOGRAPHS MAY BE COLORED BY any person in an elegant style by the use of NEW-TON'S Albumen Colors. For Circulars of information, address C. E. TILLES & CO., Boston, sole agents for United States.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUREY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS. SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are ever grateful. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 5 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACRICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 166th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by enclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Stictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been unfitted by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the Faculties of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A CASE OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 CURES in a week is a bold assertion to make, but it is easily proved, as the benefited are daily publishing the result of recovery and happiness of health, resulting from early errors, by using the information given in a little work, entitled "A Physician's Prescription," which can be had of the author, and he only, at 12 Laight-st., New-York, for the small sum of $1. It will be sent free to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, in any of the United States, enclosing a description of the symptoms required. Address Box No. 2,270 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

LADIES CONSULT DR. POWERS, NO. 12 Laight-st., on all diseases peculiar to their sex. Dr. POWERS' Female Pills are the best remedy ever discovered for the cure of irregularities, obstructions, &c. They are perfectly safe, and may be taken during pregnancy. Price $1 per box. Sold by Druggists, and by Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st. Sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States, on receipt of price. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. Price $1. Dr. POWERS' Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of price. Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

DISEASES INCIDENT TO THE DAWNING of womanhood, the age of maturity and the change of life speedily cured by Dr. J. N. PHELPS' Medicated and Magnetized Lozenges. Send stamp for circular to ladies, and receive information and drugging. Address Box 818 New-York Post-office.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal. Write or WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1836.—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 37 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
800 BALES COTTON.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
By virtue of an order of sale to me directed by Hon. Wm. Marvin, Judge District Court of United States for Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction, ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 19,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, M.,
FROM LAIMBEER'S WHARF, BROOKLYN,
597 BALES COTTON from prize schooner Andromeda.
192 BALES COTTON from prize schooner Magnolia.
19 HALF BALES from prize schooner Magnolia.
21 POCKETS from prize schooner Magnolia.
21 ROUND BALES from prize schooner Magnolia.
ALSO, A LOT OF HIDES,
500 STAVES.
Samples of cotton can be seen on Saturday, the 16th, at the office of Hiram Benner, No. 113 Wall-st.
JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal, Southern District Florida.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
Mantels sold at astonishingly low prices at KLABER'S Marble Yards, No. 54 First-av., near Third-st., and No. 109 East 15th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS.—$20,000 worth of enameled slate mantels; imitation of the most costly marbles now in use; will be sold 75 per cent. below manufacturers prices. Also, marble mantels, monuments and tomb-stones.
WM. S. SEE & CO., No. 586 Hudson-st.

STREET IRON.—POLISHED BELGIAN, PATENT polished imitation Low-moor and other English sheet iron, for sale by A. A. WOOD & CO., No. 210 Water-st., and No. 110 Beekman-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Myrle.
AUSTRALASIAN.	

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $150
Second Cabin Passage 85
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $125
Second Cabin Passage 70
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday Aug. 13.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 27.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 3.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 17.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.
The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MACRY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.
The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.
The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.
For information or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River

STEAM
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
WILL BE DISPATCHED

FROM LIVERPOOL,	FROM NEW-YORK,
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN,	
SATURDAY, Aug. 16.	TUESDAY, Sept. 9.
WEDNESDAY Oct. 1.	SATURDAY, Oct. 25.
TUESDAY, Nov. 18.	THURSDAY, Dec. 11.

First Cabin, from ..... $110 to $155
Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.
Second Cabin State-room Berths, meals served at separate table, $80.
Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool, in First or Second Cabin, at a fare and a half.
Third Cabin—Intermediate State-room—Passengers found with bed, bedding, table utensils, and good substantial food, $55.
Steerage, with superior accommodations, $35.
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced surgeon on board.
For freight and passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY
At the office, No. 26 Broadway, New-York.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE ..... SATURDAY, Aug. 23.
CITY OF MANCHESTER ..... SATURDAY, Aug. 30.
CITY OF NEW-YORK ..... SATURDAY, Sept. 6,
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
First cabin ..... $80 Steerage $35
First cabin to London ..... 90 Steerage to London 38
First cabin to Paris ..... 95 Steerage to Paris 43
First cabin to Hamburg ..... 95 Steerage to Hamburg 40
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, 15. Steerage from Liverpool, £6 5s.
From Queenstown, £6 5s. And those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at the current rates of passage.
The steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, are strongly built in water-tight sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are on board steamers.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, No. 22 Waterloo-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MACONOCHIE, No. 70 Broomielaw; in Queenstown, to C. & R. D. SEYMOUR & Co.; in London, to EVANS & JACOBY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUP, No. 28 Rue Neuve des Bons Enfans. Place en ta Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Sixth-st., or at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

SEA TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer ADRIA, Capt. AITON, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Aug. 23. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $95 and $100; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $170 and $180; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 25 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SKAILE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP *Hansa*, H. I. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40.
For Freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

PASSPORTS FOR ALIENS CAN BE PROcured, on the required proofs, prepared by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—"DAILY LINE."—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad; also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken, and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices.
GEO. W. CORLISS, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily (Sundays excepted), at 5:15 P. M. The general express train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 9th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 38, N. R.
E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassypoint and Verplanck's. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th and 30th sts.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.
The *Naushon* leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12¾ and 3¼.
Spring-st. ..... at 9½, 12¾ and 3½.
Dey-st. ..... at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
Morris-st. Pier 1 at 10, 1 and 4.
Fare 25 cents, including return ticket.

NOTICE.—STEAMER NIAGARA, HAVING BEEN taken by the Government, she will be withdrawn from her regular route THIS DAY. Another boat will take her place soon, of which due notice will be given.
A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

FOR NEWARK.—STEAMBOAT THOMAS P. WAY leaves pier foot of Dey-st. at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M., Sunday and every day.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, also his patent folding Mosquito Bar, the cheapest and best in use, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 181 Canal-st., near Mott.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

LOUIS BRANDT, VETERINARY SURGEON, No. 2 Bond-st., New-York. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Consultation free.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
5th-AV., CORNER OF 30th-ST.,
will reopen, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.
For information or circulars, address
CORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY,
The regular Academic Year will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 1. The first week will be spent in examining students and organizing classes.
A class will be formed in the science of Navigation for those wishing to fit themselves for the Quarter Deck. Opportunities for practice in seamanship will be provided when the number of nautical students warrant it.
Applicants are invited to visit Englewood. Access from New-York by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad, (foot of Whitehall-st.,) at 7 and 9 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M.; from Philadelphia by Camden and Amboy Railroad, (Walnut-st. at 8 A. M. and 1 P. M. Circulars and information may be obtained at No. 27 Park-place.
MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor,
No. 27 Park-place, N. Y.
M. N. WISEWELL, Principal, Englewood,
Perth Amboy, N. J.

MRS. WILLIAM CALLENDER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 East 21st-st., three doors east from Broadway, will open on FRIDAY, Sept. 19. Mrs. CALLENDER refers to Rt. Rev. H. Potter, Bishop of New-York; Rev. Edward Y. Higbee, D. D., Rev. Geo. H. Houghton, D. D., Prof. Charles Anthon, LL.D., Columbia College; Messrs. Chas. H. Russell, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Robert S. Rose, Denning Duer, A. Gracie King, Henry Channcey, jr., George C. Anthon, Henry Van Schaick, Fred. C. Foster, Eugene Murrin, George W. Peters, M. D., New-York; Wm. H. Ashhurst, Philadelphia. Mrs C. will be at home after Sept. 1.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 48 and 50 East 28th st. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and business. A pupil can enter when six years of age, and remain till he is twenty. Prospectus, with full details, to be had. Lessons will be resumed on SEPT. 18.
ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE
Offers unsurpassed educational advantages, while a new and elegant building, tastefully furnished, will afford the accommodations and attractions of a delightful home. Number of pupils limited to twenty. Annual expense, including the usual extras in regular course, $400; exclusive of extras, $370. For circulars address the Principal, C. G. HAZELTINE, Morristown, N. J.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MRS. AND MISS STERRS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 56 West 11th-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen THURSDAY, 18th.
Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT,
Nos. 222 and 224 Madison-av., corner of 38th-st.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Will reopen Sept. 17.
Madame C. M. B. will be at home from Sept. 8.
Circulars at Beers & Co.'s, No. 701 Broadway; Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE,
An English and French family and day school for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 18. For full information, see circular. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 1. In the meantime letters to his address in the City will receive prompt attention. D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.
Best planned and most successful Boarding Seminary in the State. See new catalogue for full particulars of rates and advantages. Fall Term begins Aug. 21. $5 per term of 14 weeks. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING Fort Edward, N. Y.

MRS. L. A. SHEPHERD'S
Young Ladies' French and English Boarding and Day School, Clifton, Staten Island, will reopen Sept. 17. Circulars and references may be obtained of John Appleton, No. 443 Broadway; A. S. Barnes, No. 51 Johnst., N. Y., or as above.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 51 West 23d-st.,
Will reopen on THIS day, Sept. 16. Miss Van Wagenen will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils.

MISS J. C. O'FARRELL'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, White Plains, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 1, 1862.

PO. CHEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.—The next academic year commences on the first WEDNESDAY in September, and continues forty-three weeks. The Trustees do not deem it necessary to enumerate the superior advantages afforded young ladies at this institution for acquiring a thorough and, at the same time, finished education. It is sufficient to say that they retain their principal, Rev. D. C. WRIGHT, A. M., with a corps of twelve accomplished assistants; and that the same faithful and devoted efforts will be made by them for the future which have given this institution a rank among the best Female Seminaries of the land. Parents confiding their daughters to the care of Mr. and Mrs. Wright may be assured that every attention necessary, either to their comfort or happiness in a refined and Christian Home, will be bestowed upon them. For particulars, we refer to our catalogue, which may be had of the Principal, or
H. D. VARICK, Secretary of Trustees.
POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 12, 1862.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—POUGHKeepsie-on-the-Hudson. This very select family school, for the education of a limited number of young ladies, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Mrs. J. Ernest Perring, the celebrated tenor, and Jules Fredondel, Associate of the National Academy of Design, are among the instructors exclusively engaged.
Reference is made to Rev. Drs. Chauncey and Geer, Rev. Morgan Dix, Mr. Jas. Winslow, of Winslow, Lanier & Co.; Mr. R. C. Crocheron, No. 68 Murray-st.; and Mr. R. Storrs Willis. Catalogues may be had at Randolph's and at Appleton's, or by post, of the Rector,
Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Thirty-ninth Annual Session of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17, 1862. All the Courses of Instruction will be given during the coming year, precisely as heretofore. The Annual Register, containing full information, may be obtained from
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-third Semi-Annual Session Oct. 2. With an attendance undiminished by the war, continues its r

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

THE FIGHT AT TAZEWELL, TENN.

National Loss 8 Killed, 15 Wounded and 57 Prisoners.

Two Hundred and Fifty Rebels Killed and Wounded.

Large Amount of Forage Captured.

Message of Gov. Magoffin of Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Aug. 15.

Capt. J. H. TERRY, Division Quartermaster, has just arrived from Cumberland Gap, which he left on the 13th inst., at noon.

He reports that Gen. DE COURCEY'S Brigade was attacked by STEVENSON'S rebel division on the 9th inst., at Tazewell, and that Col. COCHRAN, of the Fourteenth Kentucky, whipped four rebel regiments.

Col. COCHRAN held his fire until they were within one hundred and fifty yards, and checked their advance.

The National loss was three killed, fifteen wounded and fifty-seven of the Seventeenth Regiment taken prisoners.

We took a rebel Lieutenant-Colonel, whom we exchanged for the fifty-seven prisoners.

The rebel officers admitted a loss of two hundred and fifty killed and wounded.

We took two hundred and thirteen wagon loads of forage and seventy horses.

We lost the knapsacks of two regiments.

There has been no fight at Big Creek Gap, as reported, nor any other engagement in the vicinity of the Gap or Tazewell, than the foregoing.

All reports of other engagements, and of the cutting to pieces of Gen. CARTER'S and Col. BYAN'S forces by the rebels, are utterly false.

Gen. MORGAN has issued a special order, thanking Gen. DE COURCEY and Col. COCHRAN for their gallantry.

Knoxville papers give a list of 109 rebels killed at Tazewell.

THE BATTLE NEAR CUMBERLAND GAP.

GEN. MORGAN'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

AUG. 9, 1862.

To His Excellency Andrew Johnson:

GOVERNOR: On the 5th and 6th inst., DE COURCEY'S Brigade, with the Fourteenth Kentucky, had a series of brilliant affairs with STEVENSON'S Division in entire force. The enemy outnumbered DE COURCEY four to one.

The enemy lost two hundred and twenty five, and Lieut-Col. GOODE, of the Eleventh Tennessee, was taken prisoner. We captured two hundred wagon loads of forage, twelve hundred pounds of tobacco, and thirty horses and mules. We lost three killed; fifteen wounded, and fifty prisoners. Two companies of the Sixteenth Ohio were surrounded by two rebel regiments, but two-thirds of them cut their way through.

JOHN MORGAN, at the head of two thousand cavalry, left KNOXVILLE for Kingston about the 21 inst. It is rumored that Kentucky is to be invaded.

GEO. W. MORGAN, Brigadier-General.

THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE

FRANKFORT, Ky., Friday, Aug. 15.

The message of Gov. MAGOFFIN condemns the invasion of the State by the guerrilla JOHN MORGAN, and declares that Southern Rights men disapprove of it.

He then reviews the present position of the Federal Government, and regrets the arrest of citizens without any legal process.

He recommends the adoption of the Crittenden resolutions as a standing proposition of peace and the settlement of the war.

He concludes his message as follows:

"I hazard nothing in saying that I have been more untiring in honest efforts to preserve, and have made more propositions to prevent a dissolution of the Union, and which promised to be successful if they had been adopted in time, than all of my busy, brawling denunciators, who have had their vile purposes to serve."

THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Aug. 15.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad has recently been so much damaged by the rebels in the vicinity of Gallatin by the blowing up of the tunnel and the destruction of bridges, that two or three weeks will be required to repair it.

Rail to a communication with Nashville and the Eastern road, will open to-morrow.

GEN. SHERMAN'S RULE IN MEMPHIS.

THE CONTRABANDS.

HEAD-QUARTERS, DISTRICT OF MEMPHIS, ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, MEMPHIS, Aug. 8, 1862.

Under the law of Congress, which empowers the President of the United States to employ persons to receive and employ fugitives and slaves of rebellious States, and to provide for the sustenance of persons coming to our Camps seeking protection, it is made the duty of officers to receive all persons who come to their Camps, and to employ such as can be advantageously employed for the benefit of the service, and to provide for the sustenance of those who cannot be employed.

Persons who come to our Camps are not to be considered as prisoners of war, but as persons seeking the protection of the Flag.

For the present, the Camps for colored persons will be under the charge of Chaplain WARREN, assisted by such persons as he may select to aid him.

Chaplain WARREN will establish a Camp near Fort Pickering, for the reception of persons coming within the lines at that point, and will establish a Camp on the Island opposite the city, for the reception of persons coming within the lines at that point.

Chaplain WARREN will make regulations for the government of the Camps, and will see that the persons employed are properly treated, and that they perform reasonable labor.

Chaplain WARREN will keep a record of persons employed, with the names of their employers, and will see that proper provision is made for the support of those who are unable to labor.

Chaplain WARREN will also see that the children are properly provided for, and that they are sent to school.

Chaplain WARREN will report to these Head-Quarters, from time to time, the state of affairs in the Camps, and the names of persons who are employing labor, and the names of persons who are unemployed, and who are unable to support themselves.

Chaplain WARREN will also see that the laws of the United States, relating to the duties and rights of persons coming within our lines, are properly explained to them, and that they are encouraged to perform the duties required of them by law.

By order of Maj.-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN.

J. H. HAMMOND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HOUSES OWNED BY REBELS.

HEADQUARTERS, FIFTH DIVISION, MEMPHIS, Aug. 7, 1862.

Capt. H. S. Fitch, Assistant Quartermaster:

SIR: The duties devolving on the Quartermaster of this post, in addition to his legitimate functions, are very important and onerous, and I am fully aware that the task is more than should devolve on one man. I will endeavor to get you help in the person of some commissioned officer, and if possible one under bonds, as he must handle large amounts of money in trust; but for the present we must execute the duties falling to our share as well as possible. On the subject of vacant houses, Gen. GRANT'S orders are: "Take possession of all vacant stores and houses in the city, and have them rented at reasonable rates, and to be paid monthly in advance. Those buildings, with their tenants, can be turned over to the proprietors on proof of loyalty. Also take charge of such as have been leased by disloyal owners."

I understand that Gen. GRANT takes the rent and profits of this class of real property under the rules and laws of war, and not under the Confiscation act of Congress. Therefore the question of title does not involve simply the possession; and the rents and profits of houses belonging to our enemies, which are vacant, are held in trust for them or the Government, according to the future decisions of the proper tribunals.

Mr. MCDONALD, your chief agent in renting and managing the business, called on me last evening, and left with me written questions, which it would take a volume to answer and a Webster to elucidate; but as we can only attempt plain, substantial justice, I will answer these questions as well as I can, briefly, to the point:

1. When ground is owned by parties who have gone South, and have leased the ground to parties now in the city—who own the improvements on the ground?

Answer—The United States takes the rents due the owner of the land; does not disturb the owner of the improvements.

2. When parties owning houses have gone South and the tenant has given his notes for the rent in advance?

Answer—Notes are mere evidence of the debts due landlords. The tenant pays the rent to the Quartermaster, who gives a bond of indemnity against the very notes representing the debt for the particular rent.

3. When the tenant has expended several months' rent in repairs on the house?

Answer—Of course, allow all such credits on reasonable proof and showing.

4. When the owner has gone South and parties here hold liens on the property, and are collecting the rents to satisfy the liens?

Answer—The rent of a house can only be mortgaged to a person in possession. If a loyal tenant be in possession, and claims the rent from him as due to himself on some other debt, allow it; but if not in actual possession of the property, rents are not good liens for a debt, but must be paid to the Quartermaster.

5. Of parties claiming foreign protection?

Answer—Many claim foreign protection who are not entitled to it. If fairly foreign subjects, residing for business in this country, they are entitled to consideration and protection so long as they obey the laws of the country. If they occupy houses belonging to absent rebels, they must pay rent to the Quartermaster. If they own property, they must occupy it by themselves, tenants or servants.

6. When houses are occupied and the owner has gone South, leaving an agent to collect rent for his benefit?

Answer—Rent must be paid to the Quartermaster. No agent can collect and send money South without subjecting himself to arrest and trial for aiding and abetting the public enemy.

9. When houses are owned by loyal citizens, but are unoccupied?

Answer—Such should not be disturbed; but it would be well to advise them to have some servant in the house to occupy it.

10. When the parties who occupy the house are executors of the owners, who have gone South?

Answer—You only look to collections of rent. Any person who transmits money South is liable to arrest and trial for aiding and abetting the enemy; but I do not think it our business to collect debts other than rents.

11. When parties who own the property have left the city under Gen. HOVEY'S Order No. 1, but are in the neighborhood on their plantations?

Answer—It makes no difference where they are as they are absent.

12. When movable property is found in stores that are closed?

Answer—The goods are security for the rent. If the owner of the goods prefers to remove them to paying rent, he can do so.

13. When the owner lives in town and refuses to take the oath of allegiance?

Answer—If the house is occupied, it does not fall under the order. If the house be vacant, it does. The owner can recover his property by taking the oath.

All persons in Memphis residing within our military lines are presumed to be loyal citizens, and may at any moment be called to serve on juries, *posse comitatus*, or other civil service required by the Constitution and laws of the country. Should they be called to do such duty, which would require them to acknowledge their allegiance and subordination to the Constitution of the United States, it would soon be too late to refuse. So long as they remain quiet and conform to these laws, so long are they entitled to protection in their property and lives.

We have nothing to do with confiscations. We only deal with possession, and, therefore, the necessity for a strict accountability, because the United States assumes simply the place of trustee, and will account to the rightful owner for property, rents and profits. In due season Courts will be established to execute the laws, the Confiscation Act included. We will be rejoiced of this duty. Until that time every opportunity should be given to the wavering and disloyal to return to their allegiance to the Constitution of the country of their birth and adoption.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-Gen. Com'g.

FROM JACKSON, TENN.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

JACKSON, TENN., Aug. 9.

Yesterday afternoon brought us the outlines of a military conspiracy, which even made an impression on the ordinary mind as has not within my knowledge impressed them everybody.

It appears that the rebel Capt. FAULKNER, with a mounted company, after riding some hundred miles in the middle State, reached and drove his way toward Trenton, fifty-five miles this side of Columbus, with the design, eventually, of dashing into that town in the night, capturing the cotton, and dodging out again. On Tuesday, tidings of his being near Dyersburgh, in Dyer County, twelve miles west of Trenton, set the Federal cavalry force at that point, a detachment of the Second Illinois, on the look-out. A detachment of the Second Illinois Cavalry, stationed at Trenton, was also sent in pursuit of him. On Thursday, the latter troops, with some of the farmers, when five or six miles from Trenton, met a negro driving a load of hay. They asked him whose hay that was. He replied that it was Massa FAULKNER'S. To further inquiries he said he was driving it to him, and that FAULKNER was encamped in a dense swamp a little distance off. They ordered him to drive on, and they followed. At the right point our troops dashed so suddenly upon FAULKNER and his men that they were taken completely by surprise, and, although attempting to make a stand, were unable to do so. Some thirty were killed, and wounded at the first onset, and twenty-five were made prisoners. The remainder made their escape in the thickets of the swamp, and by dashing off on their horses. A rumor that needs confirmation says that Capt. FAULKNER is among the killed. Fifty or more horses were captured, and the troops were still in pursuit of the fugitives. We lost none in killed.

The raids of FAULKNER, JOHNSON and other rebel leaders, in this quarter, had been so unsuccessful that FAULKNER probably thought it would not do to give it up so ingloriously, and, thinking he could dodge back during the night without being heard of, after making a dash on Trenton that would redeem the reputation of his men, he tried it and failed.

The fortification of Bolivar is still going on, evidently with the design of making it the base of future operations, which I doubt not, will relieve the anxiety of our friends at Memphis. This army ought to have 2,000 or 3,000 more of cavalry, to enable them to survey through the whole country between the Mobile and Ohio Railroads and the Mississippi River, and south beyond the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. One demonstration would be sufficient.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

GRAND CONCERT FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Williamsburgh Saengerbund, assisted by over twenty different Societies, will give a grand concert and picnic to-morrow (Monday) at the Myrtle-avenue Park, for the benefit of our sick and wounded soldiers. As the entire proceeds will be devoted to that object, it is hoped that the American citizens of Williamsburgh will take as much interest in it as the Germans, who have made the greatest preparations. The admission will only be 12 cents. The grand concert will take place in the afternoon.

MORTALITY.—There were 199 deaths in this city during the week ending yesterday. The principal diseases were: Cholera infantum, 55; consumption, 11; convulsions, 13; marasmus, 12; inflammation of the bowels, 14. Males, 111; females, 88. *One hundred and twenty-six* of those who died were *five years old and under.*

THE WAR EXCITEMENT.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN THE CITY.

UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE.

Saturday, for some cause or another, has not been a very brisk day at the recruiting offices, but yesterday a more than ordinary amount of business was transacted. The week's record is a most encouraging one. Enough men have been enlisted for regiments in the field and for new organizations forming in this City and Brooklyn to form a moderate brigade. Bounties, in nearly all cases, have been promptly paid, and a general feeling of confidence and satisfaction is the result. The officers in charge of the White-street Mustering Dépôt declare that so good a class of men has not passed through their hands since the war commenced. Especially good has been the quality of the men since a resort to drafting was within the probabilities.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Notwithstanding the additional dépôt and extra force of Clerks which have been placed at the disposal of the Quartermaster-General, Gen. ACKLEN and his large corps of assistants have as much as they can do to fill the extensive requisitions constantly made upon them. The immense amount of work performed by the officials attached to this Department can only be realized by actual investigation. Everything the soldier wants has to be procured of the Quartermaster. Uniforms, equipments—each article, from a dress coat to a tin pannikin—and forms and ceremonies, documents and signatures, accompanying the delivery of even the smallest necessary. This work, the Department again takes possession of the Park Barracks, which are being fitted up for the reception of troops passing through the City. An average arrival of two regiments a day is anticipated.

ENROLLING FOR THE MILITIA DRAFT.

Instructions to the officers appointed to enrol the militia of the City will be issued to-morrow. Judge Advocate Gen. ANTHON, who has the superintendence of the matter here, will open his office at No. 243 Broadway, and most likely commence operations on Wednesday or Thursday.

METROPOLITAN GUARD NO. 2.

This regiment bids fair to surpass the First Metropolitan Guard in rapidity of organization. The leading members of the Police force are going to work with a will, and declare they will have it completed in less than three weeks. Resignations from the force for the purpose of joining the Guard take place every day. Sergt. SAM. BENNETT resigned on Friday, and has been appointed Quartermaster. Captain SPEIGHT, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, has been named for the Lieutenant-Colonelcy.

PRIVATE OFFERS OF BOUNTY.

We published yesterday the fact that Messrs. LATHROP, LUDDINGTON & Co., of No. 25 Park-place, have offered a bounty of $10 cash to the first hundred volunteers for either of the four following regiments: The Sixty-first (United States Chasseurs) Col. JOHN COCHRANE, of which the recruiting office is at No. 543 Broadway; the Fifty-first (FERRERO'S Regiment) Col. POTTER, recruiting office No. 293 Broadway; the One Hundred and Second, Col. T. B. VAN BUREN, recruiting office No. 480 Broadway; and the Ninety-eighth (Scott Life Guard) Col. J. H. HOBART WARD, recruiting office No. 256 Broome-street. A movement is on foot to form an association of dry goods merchants for the furtherance of volunteering. Their efforts will be directed to the filling up of regiments now in the field. An additional bounty of $15 has also been guaranteed by Messrs. WICKS, SHIRA & CO., of Nos. 81 and 83 Franklin-street to 25 men enlisting in SICKLES' or the Irish Brigade. A payment of $2 weekly has been promised by Washington Chapter, O. U. A., to the families of any of its members who volunteer for the war. Over eighty men belonging to SICKLES' and the Irish Brigade and the Seventy-ninth Highlanders have received the $10 extra bounty contributed from the Produce Exchange.

THE POLICE AND DESERTERS.

Col. FRANK E. HOWE, who has been appointed by the War Department to disburse the rewards payable to policemen for arresting deserters in this City, has transferred to Deputy Provost-Marshal CARPENTER $270, to enable him to cash the certificates already presented. It is not expected that the amount required to be paid out in this way will be very large.

A THEATRICAL COMPANY.

A meeting of professional and amateur theatrical performers is to be held to-morrow evening, at Mr. H. PEARSON'S, in Crosby-street, to make preliminary arrangements for organizing a company of histrionic soldiers for the war. Mr. PEARSON saw considerable service with the Seventy-ninth Regiment at Fortress Monroe and Newport's News.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

During the past two days the head recruiting office of the Irish Brigade, No. 398 Broadway, has been thronged by a large number of uniformed men, awaiting transportation to Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Army, and by the new recruits who are momentarily crowding in to join this popular organization. Were there half a dozen recruiting officers for the brigade in the City, the officers in each would be kept busy; for the fair amount of recruiting which had heretofore been going on, has been increased by the inducements, in the way of gratuities for prompt recruiting, which have been offered by some patriotic merchants. On Friday morning, the first of the $500 which had been offered by Messrs. AUSTIN, KELLY & CO., of No. 358 Canal-street, "to the first fifty recruits joining any regiment of the Irish Brigade," was dispensed, and since then the amount has been doubled. Mr. ISAAC SELIGMAN, of the firm of SELIGMAN & SPEIERMIER, Nos. 251 and 360 Broadway, gave to Mr. JOHN HENNESSY, who is indefatigable in his exertions for the Irish Brigade, the sum of $10 as extra bounty to six men who joined the Brigade at noon on Friday; and on yesterday, his brother, Mr. WILLIAM SELIGMAN, of the firm of WILLIAM SELIGMAN & CO., bankers, No. 384 Broadway, gave $100 to be equally distributed among the first ten recruits for the Brigade after Monday morning at 8 o'clock, when, considering that those earlier enlisted in, will be entitled to the United States bounty, the State bounty, the City bounty, the Produce Exchange bounty, the AUSTIN KELLY bounty and the WILLIAM SELIGMAN bounty there will be an overwhelming rush. The following order was this day issued to the soldiers and recruits of the Brigade in this City:

HEAD RECRUITING OFFICE IRISH BRIGADE,
No. 398 Broadway, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 1.—All soldiers and recruits belonging to the Irish Brigade, now in this City, are hereby ordered to report at these quarters at 9 o'clock, on Monday morning. Otherwise they will be treated as deserters. THOMAS LEDDY,
Captain Sixty-ninth Regiment, (Irish Brigade.)
MEDICAL DIRECTOR.

Dr. MCDOUGALL has been appointed Medical Director of this military post, and will at once take charge of the hospitals in this City and vicinity. His duties in no way conflict with, or clash with those of Dr. SLOAN, who continues in charge of the ARMY Medical Office in Grand-street.

PREPARATIONS.

The office of the Judge Advocate, Mr. ANTHON, who has charge of the enrollment for this City, will be at No. 243 Broadway. His duties commence on Wednesday next, and his instructions to enrolling officers will be issued on Monday morning.

MILITARY MATTERS IN BROOKLYN.

$240,000 APPROPRIATED BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS FOR BOUNTIES—A MASS WAR MEETING TO BE HELD IN FORT GREENE.

A special meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors was held yesterday, to respond to the public demand made at the war meeting, on Friday evening, for an appropriation of money to pay bounties for enlistments. Gen. CROOKE occupied the chair, and after stating the object of the meeting, offered the following:

Whereas, The present exigency requires, and the people of the county request, that this Board of Supervisors borrow the sum of $200,000 (or so much thereof as may be necessary) to pay a bounty of $50 down to each recruit enlisting in this county before the 1st day of September next; and

Whereas, Such measure seems necessary to prevent recruits from the county being drawn to other localities where bounties are given.

Resolved, That the sum of $200,000 be borrowed on the credit and faith of the county, for the above purpose, and that a Committee of three members of this Board be appointed for that purpose.

Resolved, That such Committee consist of three Supervisors, who are directed to act with the County Treasurer in procuring such loan, and in carrying out the requirements of the measures above contemplated.

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the County of Kings is directed to receive from the corporations or individuals loaning the above money, the above-mentioned sum at such times and in such amounts as may be necessary for the purposes contemplated, and that the said Treasurer is hereby directed to issue proper certificates therefor, payable when in funds therefor with interest.

Resolved, That the Committee on Laws are directed promptly to the Legislature of this State at the opening thereof for the passage of an act to enable this Board to repay the bounties incurred.

The resolutions were amended so as to make the amount $240,000, so as to give each volunteer $50 county aid, as amended, adopted.

The Chairman, Gen. CROOKE, Mayor KALBFLEISCH and Supervisor BOOTH, were appointed on the Committee called for.

Supervisor HANLEY offered the following, which was adopted, after striking out the $100:

Resolved, That it be referred to a special Committee of three members of the Board to apportion among the several Wards and towns of the county, the quota of volunteers that each of said Wards and towns will be called upon to furnish. In order to respond immediately to the call of the President of the United States for 600,000 volunteers.

Resolved, That the Committee be empowered to name and organize such Ward and town committees for the above purpose as may be necessary to respond to the call of the President at the earliest possible day.

Resolved, That the Committee be authorized to employ such clerical aid as may be necessary to carry out the object of the foregoing resolutions, at an expense not to exceed $100, and that the Treasurer be authorized to pay the same upon the vouchers of said committees.

Supervisors HANLEY, SCHENCK and TOTTLE were appointed as the Committee on Enlistments.

Gen. CROOKE offered the following:

Resolved, That the citizens of the County of Kings are requested to assemble in mass meeting at Fort Greene on the 19th day of August next, at 4 o'clock P. M., to consider and act upon the matter of enlistments of volunteers.

Resolved, That ——— be appointed a Committee to make arrangements for such meeting.

Resolved, That all places of business be requested to be closed, and business generally suspended, between the hours of 4 and 6 P. M. on that day.

Adopted, and Supervisors TALBOT, DUFFY and KIRBY were appointed as the Committee.

The Board then adjourned till the first Tuesday in September.

The Committee appointed by the Board of Supervisors will commence paying bounties on Monday evening.

FATRIOTISM AT THE NAVY-YARD.

The men employed in the Carpenter's Department at the Navy-Yard, at a meeting held yesterday, adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the wife of any man who may go to the war from this Department, shall receive the sum of $5 per week, and $1 per week extra for each child. In case of one or both parents living with, and depending upon him for support, they shall receive $2 per week each.

Resolved, That the parents of any unmarried man who may be depending upon him for support, shall receive, if one only, $4; if both, $6 per week.

Resolved, That in case of any unmarried man volunteering from this Department, who has no family to support, he shall receive a bounty of $10 upon proper proof being presented that he had volunteered.

Recruiting was quite brisk throughout the City yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

The Rochester *Union* says:

"It has been positively settled and agreed upon that a new regiment shall be forthwith organized in this county. The Military Committee of the District has now authority to act, and at the session this morning resolved to do so at once. The new regiment will go into Camp Porter, and all that is requisite for the comfort of the men will be furnished. One company is already full, and others are forming. Those who have contemplated raising companies and taking positions in the new regiment, can now go to work. We are authorized by the Committee to state that there will be no further delay. The Committee resolved to ask the Supervisors to meet again, and provide further county aid for the new regiment. The one that has just been raised—the One Hundred and Eighth—will shortly leave, and the next one must not be long behind. This will be the fourth regiment to go out from Rochester to engage in the contest for the Union, to say nothing of more than a score of companies which have gone into other regiments."

VERMONT.

Gov. HOLBROOK has issued an order to secure the completion of the nine months levy by volunteering. The document says that each town will be credited with all the men whom it may raise under this call, in case of a draft, and proceeds:

"No recruiting officers will be appointed to receive enlistments under this order; but the town officers and patriotic citizens of the several towns in this State will be expected to arrange, in such mode as shall seem to them most proper, for the formation of such companies, by the enlisting of the men and completing the quotas of towns.

The contract to enlistment may be substantially in the form following:

State of Vermont.—We, the undersigned, residents of the several towns in the State of Vermont set against our names respectively, do hereby voluntarily enlist, and offer ourselves to serve in a company of militia, in the service of the United States, for the term of nine months, unless sooner discharged, in lieu of the drafted militia, for the State of Vermont, under the recent call of the President of the United States, dated August 4, 1862, for a draft of 300,000 militia. And we do hereby severally agree that we will accept the pay, rations, and allowances to which drafted militia are entitled, under the laws of the State and of the United States, and do take upon ourselves all the duties and obligations to which drafted men are subject.

Each man is to subscribe such contract, with his name written in full, and his age and residence correctly stated against his name, and the roll, when complete, must be returned to the office of the Adjutant and Inspector-General by or before the time above stated.

It will be to the lasting honor of Vermont on the page of history, if her citizens, in this war for the Union and the supremacy of the laws, shall freely, and without draft, furnish every man called for by the President of the United States, and the Commander-in-Chief hopes, and confiding in the determined spirit of an earnest people, confidently expects, that before the time for a legal draft shall arrive, every man, necessary to complete the requisition upon the State, will be furnished in the manner above provided; and he trusts to the people of the State to carry out his wishes in their own way, without the intervention of recruiting officers or other official agencies."

MASSACHUSETTS.

According to the last intelligence we can obtain, says the Boston *Transcript*, of the fifteen thousand three years' volunteers, full twelve thousand have been enlisted. Boston, Springfield and some other large places are yet deficient; but with the success in recruiting of the past day or two, the full number will doubtless be obtained before the time for a draft.

WISCONSIN.

The following table shows what Wisconsin was required to do, and what she has done:

Total number Wisconsin volunteers in the service from the First to the Nineteenth Regiment inclusive, together with cavalry, artillery and sharpshooters	24,628
Number required in call for six regiments	6,000
Number required in call for six regiments	11,904
Total quota of Wisconsin	42,532
Total number raised	24,628
Total number to be raised	18,150
Total quota	42,532

ILLINOIS.

The Chicago *Tribune* of Thursday says:

"The first entire regiment of Illinois volunteers to be mustered into the United States service, under the new call, is the Eighty-third, Col. A. G. HARRIS, at Monmouth; and to Warren County belongs not only the honor of raising up this regiment, but there are some 400 over for a second regiment, which this county proposes to complete in advance of the rest of the State. Capt. CHRISTOPHER swore in the men of the Eighty-third on Tuesday, and he speaks of them in the highest terms of commendation. Col. HARRIS is a prominent citizen of Illinois—a lawyer at Monmouth, and a leading stockholder in the Chicago and Burlington Railroad. The Eighty-third Regiment is ready for the field."

INDIANA.

The Seventieth Indiana Regiment left Indianapolis for Jeffersonville, *en route* to Louisville, on Thursday last.

THE MAIL SERVICE DODGE

Postmaster-General BLAIR has caused to be written an official letter, as to who may and who may not take shelter under the broad wings of the Post-office Department, as a legal excuse or cause of exemption from drafting. It was written in answer to inquiries made at headquarters, by Special Agent HOLBROOK, which inquiries had become necessary owing to the very liberal construction of the laws claimed by certain classes having occasional and temporary custody of the mails, such as local and traveling baggage-masters, railroad conductors, railroad ticket agents, etc. Applications to postmasters, by this class of would-be officials, for certificates that they are employed in the mail service, have become very numerous.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, APPOINTMENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 8, 1862.

SIR: Your letter of the 6th inst. to the Postmaster-General has been handed over to this office for answer.

From your statement it would appear that a large number of persons seek to avoid enrollment in the militia on account of their actual or alleged connection with the postal service.

The 35th section of the act of 1825, and the 34th section of the act of 1836 are the only postal laws which have any bearing in the premises.

The thirty-fifth section of the act of 1825 is in the following words: "*And be it further enacted*, That the postmasters, post-riders and drivers of the mail shall be exempt from militia duties, and serving on juries, or any fine or penalty for neglect thereof."

Under the thirty-fourth section of the act of 1836 it is further enacted, "That assistant postmasters and clerks regularly employed and engaged in post-offices shall be exempt from militia duty, and serving on juries, and from any fine or penalty for neglect thereof."

Under the foregoing laws, the Postmaster-General instructs me to say that the following persons are exempt from enrollment for militia duties, viz.: "All postmasters, assistant postmasters, and clerks regularly employed and engaged in post-offices;" "all post-riders and drivers of mail stages." Under this head may also be included all route agents, baggage-masters, (acting under appointment from the Department,) all local agents and mail messengers regularly employed and duly sworn as employes in the mail service—they having the charge and custody of the mails in the same manner as post-riders and drivers of mail stages.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
ST. JOHN B. L. SKINNER,
Acting First Asst. P. M. Gen.

J. HOLBROOK, Esq., Special Agent P. O. Department, New-York.

SECRETARY SEWARD AND ENLISTMENTS.

From the Washington Republican.

A day or two since, the Secretary of State addressed to the various persons hoping positions in the Department of State the following circular:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON,
AUG. 12, 1862.

To the Assistant Secretary of State, and other persons in the service of the Department of State:

There are thirty-two of us now employed in this Department, of whom fifteen are between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. I think we should furnish at least that number of volunteers for the military service, either personally or by volunteers enrolled through our exertions respectively. I propose to furnish three such volunteers, and I invite your immediate consideration of the means of filling the others. The places of those who personally volunteer will be retained for them until the expiration of their time of service. (Signed) WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The clerks responded to the proposition with enthusiasm, and we understand that twelve of them have already been enrolled, and the others will be promptly forthcoming.

A little incident, which occurred yesterday, still further illustrates Secretary SEWARD'S patriotism. During the morning, he sent a note to Capt. HARGOOD, (who is engaged in recruiting Departmental clerks,) requesting him to send to his office eight recruits. The men were sent, and as soon as they appeared before the Secretary, he handed one of them a neat little package, upon which they retired and opened the mysterious envelope when, to their surprise, they discovered a fifty-dollar Treasury note for each one of them.

THE SIXTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PLATTSBURGH, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 13, 1862.

The regiment assigned to the Sixteenth Senatorial District has been filled, and is over 1,000 strong; and we still believe it. We could raise it to 1,500 easily. All has been done within the last fortnight. Respectfully, yours,

SAM'L. AMES,
Member Regimental Committee.

GEN. FITZ JOHN PORTER ON RESIGNED OFFICERS.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH PROVISIONAL ARMY CORPS,
CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, Va.,
July 31, 1862.

GOVERNOR: Many resignations by officers from Pennsylvania regiments in my corps have been tendered and accepted. Some of these officers will be seeking commissions in new regiments.

In no one case has a resignation been accepted of any officer (but of Col. TAGGART, Twelfth Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, excepted) whose *service in any capacity would be of any benefit to the military arm of the service.* I beg, therefore, unless a recommendation be presented to that effect by good authority here, that no one of these officers be reappointed in the regiments about to be raised, or any old regiments. Some have resigned on account of bad conduct before the enemy, and to avoid exposure. Others are totally demoralized; others again are worthless, and fear further contact with the enemy.

I ask this of you, now, as acting on my impressions will probably prevent mortification to the gallant applicant and his friends, as all will be required before a Board to examine into their professional proficiency of conduct, &c., and will resign rather than undergo the investigation.

These remarks apply to medical officers as well as line. I have the honor to be, yours, respectfully, your obedient servant, F. J. PORTER,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

To His Excellency, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of Pennsylvania, Harrisburgh, Penn.

The genuineness of this letter is substantiated as follows:

HARRISBURGH, Aug. 8, 1862.

Accurate copy of dispatch on file in this office.

CRAIG BIDDLE, A. D. C.

The Draft, and How it May be Avoided—Let Every Man Provide a Substitute.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The object of this communication is to suggest, through your influential journal, to the public and to the "Powers that Be," the propriety of the Government accepting "substitutes" in anticipation of an actual draft.

While a draft is undoubtedly the fairest method of equalizing the dangers of the war, yet it still remains that there is a strong aversion in the community to a draft, and many reasons why it should not be resorted to, if it can be avoided with safety to the Republic. It is essential to the common welfare that the ordinary avocations of peace, the operations of the factory and the farm, and the usual exchanges of commerce, should be as little disturbed as possible; yet a draft is that of all measures which would disturb them the most. There are men in the community upon whom, more than others, these operations depend. Such men cannot as well be spared by either the community or the Government as hundreds of others, whose interests are merely individual, or many whose interests would be actually promoted, providing the consideration money was made sufficiently great. It thus happens that, while drafting may be the most fair as regards the equalization of the dangers of the war, still, by the volunteer system, those go who, as a general rule, can best afford the time, and are better fitted for its requirements.

What I would suggest is simply this: Let every person over eighteen years of age, liable or not liable to military duty, possible exceptions; let the Government accept the same, and then exonerate the individual, leaving the substitute from all liability to draft under the present call. Or, if it be deemed necessary, let the Government require a year's proof of the enlistment of two, or even three, volunteers before being entitled to an exemption. It seems to me that by this method the 300,000 men would speedily be obtained, for it would create an army of recruiting officers—one-half of whom would be personally interested in the result; and those having the most money would spend it in procuring volunteers, and those having the least would exercise their energies and receive, proportionately, a greater reward.

There are many men, in moderate circumstances, who fear to encourage enlistments by offering money, because they know not but they themselves will be called upon to go, and then they will need all their funds to provide for those left at home. If they were assured that by providing one, or even three substitutes, they could remain at home, the three volunteers would be speedily forthcoming. Yours, &c.,

NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1862. I. W. S.

A Public Mass Meeting to Promote Enlistments.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When I read in this morning's paper that a firm in Park-place is willing to give $1,000 to induce volunteers to enlist, I ask what is the reason that some of our leading men do not come forward and recommend a mass meeting to be called at once, and appoint suitable persons to solicit subscriptions for the same object? There are many firms in this City that are willing to give $1,000 and even more to induce prompt enlistment—I say prompt, because we want men to come out *now—now* is the time to fill up our regiments. If we do it promptly and give our General's fresh troops, we will put this infernal rebellion down. ZEALOT.

AUGUST 16, 1862.

Rev. Thomas K. Beecher and his Work.

Col. DIVEN, M. C., and Lieut.-Col. VAN VALKENBURGH, M. C., issue the following card conjointly, as an evidence of the good work done by Rev. THOMAS K. BEECHER, a younger son of Dr. LYMAN BEECHER and brother of the distinguished family:

TO THE PUBLIC.—We desire to tender to Rev. THOMAS K. BEECHER our acknowledgments for the efficient service he has rendered in raising the One Hundred and Seventh Regiment of New-York State Volunteers. At the commencement of the effort he tendered his services in any capacity, even to volunteering as a private. He has attended and spoken at about forty meetings, and we believe we are largely indebted to his patriotic appeals for our success in placing our regiment first in the field. He was ready to join the regiment as a private, but we are convinced that his talents can be more profitably employed for his country.

A. S. DIVEN.
R. B. VAN VALKENBURGH.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 16—*In steamship City of Manchester, for Liverpool*—Miss AND Woodford, Mrs. M. Nye and 2 children, Miss J. E. Rose, Mlle. Preis, Mrs. G. A. Corbett, Mrs. Geo. Parker, G. A. Corbett, James Murray, Miss M. Oakley, Miss M. Lawson, Maria Black, Eme. Lespere, D. A. Morris, Robert Pudley, Charles Churchill and wife, F. Z. Weiss, Joseph Bonnan, Geo. Canly, James Steele, Jr., R. T. Trad, Mr. Hixon, Mr. McCance, J. W. Taverner, William Rose, W. Todd, James Noyes, G. Jenner, Queen's messenger, Dublin, C. Lindsay, Jos. Holme, E. Williams, A. C. Arvidson, Daniel A. Stoddart, with others in the steerage.—Specie, $26,346.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises ... 5 17 | Sun sets ... 6 57 | Moon rises 10 54

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 1 51 | Gov. Island 2 45 | Hell Gate 3 05

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Aug. 16.

Cleared.

Steamships British Queen, (Br.,) Le Mesurier, Nassau, N. P.; Empire City, Chesapeake, Trowell, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Jose, Kline, Groat, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ships Robert Cushman, Otis, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Montebello, Henderson, Londonderry, Snow & Burgess; N. Thompson, Berry, Glasgow, Sandbuck & Co; Admiral Blanco, Havre, S. M. F

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3401. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 18, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ADDITIONAL FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STREAMER TRADE-WIND.

News of the Repulse of Breckinridge at Baton Rouge.

Gen. Williams' Head Shot Off by a Cannon Ball.

The Recent Demonstrations of the Negroes.

Outrages of the Guerrillas Along the Mississippi.

The steamship *Trade Wind*, Capt. ABBOTT, from New-Orleans 6th inst., via Key West 10th, arrived at this port yesterday.

From the passengers we learn that the report had reached New-Orleans that the rebels, under BRAGKIN-RIDGE, had on the 5th inst. made an attack on Baton Rouge, and were repulsed after a severe engagement, in which Gen. WILLIAMS had his head shot off by a cannon-ball.

The *Trade Wind* brought as passengers Mr. John McGinnis and lady, Dr. White and lady, L. Seibert, C. P. Miller, C. L. Andrews, E. M. Murphy, Mr. Andrews, Dr. J. P. Pinckard, U. S. N., and S. T. Blessing.

The *Picayune* announces that Gen. BUTLER has appointed Mr. ALFRED SHAW Recorder of Mortgages and Mr. FELIX MCCUSKER Register of Conveyances. Both offices are now fully organized.

A party of fifty or sixty negroes (says the *Picayune*) from plantations below the city—some make the number very much greater—came into the city early yesterday morning, and went—we know not where. The negro question is becoming a very important and a very troublesome one.

There were 1,720 families supplied at the Free Market, on the 7th, with the following provisions: 2,100 pounds bacon, 6,800 pounds rice, 9 bbls. molasses, 22 bushels peas, 3 bbls. vinegar.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Attack on the "Empire Parish"—Guerrilla Parties—A Visit to Gen. Phelps' Camp—Gen. Williams' Command—Officers Under Arrest—Gen. Neal Dow—A Levy for the Union.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Aug. 5, 1862.

As I have called your attention to the subject of the guerrilla warfare now going on in this and the adjoining States, and supplied you with the newspaper accounts, it may not be uninteresting to know some of the details of the matters hinted at in our local sheets. It is now about ten days ago, that a large delegation of the most respectable citizens of New-Orleans, open Secessionists, waited upon Gen. BUTLER, and expressed a desire that he would permit the *Empire Parish* to run up the coast as far as Baton Rouge. These people represented that the city contained many women and children who desired to get into the country, many of the latter being young girls, daughters of the planters, who had closed the city boarding-school term, and wished to see their parents. Gen. BUTLER, who had become very much enraged at the way his given passes and other acts of kindness had been abused, at first denied the petitioners, but finally consented that to avoid all mistake, the boat should go up the river under secesh auspices. He even went so far as to give an unconditional pass, so that the guerrillas would have no excuse to interfere, and no one was permitted on the boat but Louisianians. As an additional security, a little steamer called the *Southerner* went up the river and stopped at the different landings, telling the people that there were no Yankees on the boat—no one but "our own people." The boat finally started from the levee with a large white flag flying, crowded with grown-up passengers, as happy as they could be under the circumstances, and a large number of young girls undoubtedly happy. Everything went along pleasantly until the boat reached Donaldsonville, when the Captain (a secesher, by the way,) was tapped mysteriously on the shoulder by a friend, who pantomimed that he had better move his boat on the other side of the river. The hint was fortunately taken, as the boat on leaving Donaldsonville steered directly across to the opposite shore, and in so doing was soon above the upper boundary of the town. No sooner was this accomplished than there commenced a fierce attack on the steamer, a volley of at least fifty rifles at a time being fired, and this from men hidden behind the levee, and completely out of sight. The ladies and little children who were standing in a crowd on the guards, shaking their handkerchiefs to the friends who still lingered in front of Donaldsonville, at first were terror-stricken with surprise, when another volley sent the leaden missles rattling on the boat's sides, many absolutely whistling through the crowded now screaming children and fainting women. Fortunately the distance was so great, and the aim bad, and ere any damage was done the passengers escaped below, and the boat passed beyond the reach of the rides. Probably a more dastardly act cannot be found, except it be some other fact of these guerrilla rebels. It must be remembered that there was not a Unionist on board, that the people were all of the vicinity, that the majority were helpless women and children, neighbors, friends, and, in some instances, relatives of the dastards who desired to sacrifice them in cold blood—the only cause being, they were from New-Orleans.

When the *Empire Parish* returned to the city, it became for a time impossible to find officers or crew for a return trip. This matter was finally effected, and it was arranged that a piece of artillery should be taken on board, and that, under the flag flying, the boat should proceed to Baton Rouge, with the understanding that it should fire in return for any attack made. The wary Secessionists soon learned the plan, and sent word up the coast that it would be dangerous to make any attack, and the steamer, of course, was unmolested. On the return trip from Baton Rouge, Lieut. BRADY, of the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts, with a squad of men, stopped on the coast in the vicinity of DUNCAN F. KENNER'S plantation, which is nearly opposite Donaldsonville. His purpose was to capture a number of active and prominent Secessionists, who, though princely wealthy, were engaged in sustaining guerrillas, or in capturing and shipping off to Virginia unhappy conscripts. The expedition was entirely successful, and some ten leading citizens of the State were brought to this city to be held as hostages for the security of Union men now imprisoned under the reign of terror inaugurated by Gov. MOORE. As Lieut. BRADY was leaving the vicinity of his exploit, he was unexpectedly greeted by the appearance of a large number of negroes, some armed, who seemed to be in a great state of excitement. It was soon ascertained that they believed now that the Yankees had come, that they were to be free. Lieut. BRADY had to use threatening language before he could make them understand that they were mistaken, and with some difficulty he compelled the men who appeared to be leaders to consent to return to their quarters, and with the men, behave themselves. In this connection I would say that on Monday morning we were startled by the report that there had been an insurrection below the city. On examination it turned out that a gang of slaves, some twenty-five in number, made their appearance in the lower faubourg armed with clubs, cane-knives and pistols. Their appearance, of course, resulted in a challenge by the police. It is said the negroes replied that they were "drilled and were not going to stop." A fight of course ensued, the negroes using their cane-knives and pistols with the greatest desperation. A number of the officers were seriously wounded, and one of the negroes instantly killed. These negroes belong to a plantation twenty-eight miles below the city. There are various rumors about and reasons given why these negroes came to town. There is only one theory that I can reconcile with the facts, and that is, that these poor deluded creatures, with their compatriots on the coast, believed that now the Yankees had come they were to be free, and in this spirit they were bent upon coming within our lines. This the negroes have been told by Southern demagogues themselves for twenty-five years, that this would be the case, and now that they believe it, and would act upon it, they are to be disappointed of course.

Yesterday evening I took a buggy, and going in the rear of the city, rode over the fine shell road toward Carrollton. My purpose was to pay my respects to Gen. PHELPS, of Ship Island proclamation memory. I would say, by the way, that the gossip of this place finds its most amusing material in detailing the anecdotes of Gen. PHELPS, but I had heard nothing in my two months' residence in this vicinity to make me feel other than a regard for him. Aside from his intense earnestness on the Slavery question, Gen. PHELPS has a reputation that any officer might envy. He is, personally, popular with his men, and they believe in his courage and ability; and I question if any brigade in the service would fight harder than his, and I know that he has the post of danger, for if this city is ever assaulted, it must be first in the front of his lines, and then a struggle, more fearful than has yet been displayed in this war, would take place. My ride of seven miles was decidedly pleasant; when I entered the straggling village of Carrollton, rode through some of its streets, and finally entered Gen. PHELPS' lines. His camp is bounded on the left by the fortifications that defend the approaches to the city, which earthworks bear away, I am told, nearly seven miles, when they are lost, for military purposes, in the impassable sloughs of the Mississipp swamps. The engineering and work upon these extensive fortifications were done by the rebels, and it is as perfect as military art could make it. Gen. PHELPS' camp covers over the ground of a large plantation. You enter it through the remains of an old gateway, and soon become involved in a maze of tents, added to and enlarged by various wooden additions, more useful than ornamental.

I am bound to say that there were very many negroes in sight, in fact, but for the tents, I should have supposed I was visiting a crowded plantation on a holiday. And I am, to be truthful, compelled to write that I saw a squad of negroes, for the first time in my life, under military drill. The members of this formidable body consisted of some ten little darkies, in the most grotesque costumes, who, under the guidance of a drill-sergeant, and armed with corn-stalks, were caricaturing military matters in a way that would make the gravest of people laugh. The darky drill-sergeant had evidently copied one of the severest and most exacting of his class for a model, and the way he lectured the awkward and abused the careless was inexoressibly comic. On the right is to be seen the smallest and most lily constructed, and well stained tent of the fifty in sight. It is so small that a man of ordinary height can only stand up in it by running his head well into the top of the acute angle formed by the roof. This tent, to my surprise, was shown me as the "headquarters." I went in unannounced, and found the General, a tall man, fifty-five years of age I should think, sitting up in one corner in an old arm chair, the rockers of which had been supplied by rude strips of pine boards nailed along its sides. Before him was a pine table of the rudest possible construction, on which were a number of papers, held in their place by the weight of the barrel part of a six-shooter. A pitcher of water, a leather drinking cup and pen and ink completed the furniture. For the accommodation of guests there was a small bench, upon which after a few words, I seated myself.

It is barely possible that the war paint from two months' exposure to the Southern sun, or the constant hearing of military music, or the continued round of association with military officers, or the contact with Southern men, may have given me an equivocal expression or appearance. Be that as it may, the General, as he did not know my name, evidently took me for some severely-disposed individual, looking for a runaway—for he opened on me with a lecture, intended for personal application, but delivered in generalities, that was well calculated to make a guilty party tremble. I listened with patience to the warm, earnest and at times eloquent manner of the General, and, when he had got through, I frankly told him that he had mistaken the reason of my visit; whereupon he changed his manner, thanked me for treating him with so much consideration, and then continued talking in a different strain. He avowed his peculiar views with the utmost frankness, and said, with some feeling, that he was becoming tired of service that seemed to be neither understood or appreciated. He said his duty was plain, and so was that of the country. Hesitation or retreat was now fatal.

I asked him if he considered his position in a military point of view impregnable. He replied that it was strong, but held at the sacrifice of the health of his troops; but he quickly added, "they suffer, however, with patience, and *die without complaint*. Inspired with deep enthusiasm, they entered the cause ready to make any sacrifice, their life being one, and they met the penalty with resignation, buoyed up with the hope that their sufferings will not be in vain to save their country."

Two ladies now presented themselves at the entrance of the tent. The spokeswoman said: "General, my little negro girl, about ten years old, left my home last evening, and I think she must be within your lines. The General, (in the most listless manner)—"I think it's likely." Lady—"I should like to look about, if you please, and see if I can find the girl." The General—"You can look as much as you please; the encampment is large and room is plenty: Orderly, show this lady to the Provost-Marshal and tell him if she can find her girl she can have her, if the girl wants to go."

Just at this moment the Sergeant of the guard presented himself with three prisoners, soldiers, who had been found in a muskmellon patch. The General was quite indignant that they would, contrary to his orders, go into the fields of the neighboring residents, but more incensed that they should eat green fruit that he considered almost fatal. The prisoners were sent to the guard-house.

A few minutes more conversation ensued, when I took leave and started homeward. My impressions of Gen. PHELPS were, in many respects, favorable, but I think he is a man of peculiar views, which tend, in some measure, to mar his influence. His living in the tent he does, is calculated to make him misunderstood and cause prejudice against him from the majority of people who are governed by appearances. There are fine plantation houses within a few rods of his tent, standing empty, and why the parlors of these buildings would not be more comfortable and practically more useful than the little booth he occupies, I cannot see. The General himself says that his tent is so small and *so hot*, that the people who come to him to talk about their negroes, cannot stand it for [illegible] he is not bored by conversation that, to his ear, is neither profitable to him or his visitors.

Such is a slight sketch of Gen. PHELPS. The associate General in the division is Gen. THOMAS WILLIAMS, whose headquarters is at Baton Rouge. I am sorry to say that I have never heard a warm or even kindly word said of this commander. It is represented that he is a martinet of the severest kind—that he has no apparent knowledge of men particularly, or of human nature abstractly—which is certainly true if he drills his men according to the endurance of human nature in milder or less enervating climates than prevails in this sickly county of Louisiana. I am told that on one occasion, after a *heavy drill*, putting his men through exercise for hours, under a hot sun, with knapsacks and all the accontrements, that several men eventually died from the over-exertion, and in one instance a man died ere he could reach the hospital. The consequence is that there is a great want of available men in Gen. WILLIAMS' Brigade. This conduct reminds me of the English officer in the Indian rebellion, who on a march lost nearly a whole company by apoplexy, because he would not let his soldiers take off their glazed leather stocks they had been accustomed to wear in the snows of Canada. I profess to be too good a disciplinarian myself to write current rumors one hears from subordinates about camps, of officers, but I feel justified in saying what I do, from the fact that there are now in this city, under arrest, some of the best officers of Gen. WILLIAMS' Brigade. Among them are Col. H. E. Paine, of the Fourth Wisconsin, Lieut.-Col. Clarke, (acting Colonel,) Maj. Bacon, Capt. Griffin and Capt. Wheeler, all of the Sixth Michigan. Col. PAINE'S offence is refusing to turn negroes out of his camp. The Michigan officers are under arrest for refusing to give up their quarters to another regiment, before other quarters were prepared for the removed regiment.

The causes given for these arrests are of course merely the crystalizing of complaints and irritations that commenced at Ship Island. There appears to be an "irrepressible conflict" between the officers, and men and Gen. WILLIAMS. I do not say why, but it exists, and is in my opinion, fast destroying the efficiency of the brigade, a misfortune that, these times, cannot be too much regretted.

Gen. BUTLER'S other Brigadier is Brig.-Gen. NEAL DOW, stationed at Fort Jackson, commanding some six companies. I cannot conceive three men in the world who could be got together, that would represent more diverse sentiments and character than Gen. PHELPS, Gen. WILLIAMS and Gen. DOW. The "happy family" is harmonious in natural propensities compared with these men. Major-Gen. BUTLER, who possesses a high degree of administrative power, is earnest, and has correct notions, in my opinion, about the war, but he can neither shape a policy, or command unity of his subordinates. He is compelled to spend his time harmonizing, as far as he can, his incongruous material, instead of spending his intellectual power in giving efficiency to his command as a whole. I cannot conclude without saying that I never saw Gen. WILLIAMS or the officers here under arrest, and further, that I found among subordinate officers, and among the men, as far as I can judge, the noblest devotion to the flag; they are patient and hopeful, and only desire that the rebellion shall be put down by the strong arm of the Government, and that as speedily as possible.

THE INQUEST IN THE NEGRO CASE.

From the Picayune of the 8th.

The inquest on the body of the negro MIKE, who was shot in the heart during the battle between a lot of insurrectionary negroes and the police, on Monday morning, was terminated yesterday. The testimony showed that the negroes were met below COFFEE'S brickyard. On being asked where they were going, they replied: "It is no white man's business." Being armed with huge knives and clubs, they were permitted to pass on, but the police sprang their rattles, and finally a force of eight or nine was collected, and at the Lower Cotton Press they were told to stop and surrender. But they laughed the order to scorn, stated that they were well drilled, and expressed a determination to fight their way till they met with sympathizers and protectors. Making a breastwork of a heap of ballast, they commenced to fling stones, and as the police closed in attacked them with their knives and pistols. The number of the dark brigade at this juncture is supposed to have been about thirty. Officer SHIELDS was here cut in his right arm with a weapon supposed to have been made of a scythe. Officer GILLAN was also cut in the breast with a similar weapon. Officer BENSON was wounded in the shoulder with a stone, and Officer CANTY was struck with a stone in the left side and cut with a cane-knife in the left arm, his club at the same time being cut to the depth of half an inch. Officer OWENS was very severely wounded. He was first knocked down with a large stone which struck him on the shin; then, in defending himself from the sweep of a cane-knife, he was deeply cut on the left arm just at the elbow joint, and was otherwise injured by a club blow on the head. Up to this time the police had not fired a shot. CANTY told a negro who was advancing to keep back, or he would shoot him. The darkey replied, "Shoot and be d—d," and as he did so advanced. CANTY did shoot, and the negro fell, crying that his leg was broken. He attempted to set up and again fell back. Another stout fellow approached, cheering his darky followers, and urging them with such words as "Cut them, cut them; kill the white sons of b—." CANTY fired again, but low, and fearing that his shots would become exhausted, turned to the stone heap for ready weapons. He here received a blow on the leg which knocked him down, and he was obliged to crawl away. The fight was now so fierce that the police began to fear that they would be overpowered, but fortunately some soldiers—whose blood was thicker than water—went to the relief of the police, and the negroes were shortly afterwards overpowered. When summoned to surrender after the soldiers came they said they would die first, but a few shots made them alter their opinion, for in the subduing volley the leader fell and died at once. It was not yet daylight when the fight took place. In the darkness several got away. The number of captured was, one killed, nine wounded and four unwounded.

After hearing the evidence, an abstract of which we have above given, the jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased died of a gunshot wound in his left breast, just below the nipple, the ball passing through the heart and causing immediate death, said shot having been fired by some person unknown to the jury. Furthermore, the jury set forth that, according to the facts adduced in evidence, the slave was at the time in open insurrection, resisting the authorized officers of the law, and, in their opinion, the killing was, under the circumstances, justifiable.

THE FATE OF THE ARKANSAS.

All Doubts of Her Destruction Set at Rest.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Aug. 11, 1862.

I have just seen a copy of the Grenada *Appeal* of the 9th inst., from which I copy the following:

"All doubt of the destruction of the *Arkansas* is at last removed. Gen. BRECKINRIDGE telegraphed her fate to Gen. VAN DORN, and the dispatches are published in the *Mississippian*."

The first is dated at the camp on Collit's River, and says:

"The *Arkansas* lay, with her machinery injured, five miles above town, on the opposite bank of the river, all day yesterday. Her commander sent me word last evening that he would try and get up the river, and he asks that, if possible, you send a boat to aid him. From the report to me she is permanently unserviceable."

The second and last is as follows:

AMITE RIVER, Aug. 6.

About 1 o'clock this day the Federal gunboats attacked the Confederate ram *Arkansas*. The messenger tells me she fought them well for some time, inflicting a great deal of damage. She was then blown up by the crew, and the messenger thinks all escaped.

(Signed.) JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

So this reputed formidable monster from which the rebels anticipated so much discomfiture to our fleet on the Mississippi, may safely be regarded as no more.

STOCKBRIDGE.

FURTHER GUERRILLA OUTRAGES.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, August 16.

A construction train left this morning to repair the tunnel at Gallatin. The hands were captured by guerrillas near Gallatin. The engineer escaped with the locomotive. It is rumored that several Union houses were burned at Gallatin

FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

An Attempt of the Rebels to Cross the Rapidan Frustrated by Gen. Sigel.

GENERAL ADVANCE OF OUR LINES.

The Position Now Occupied by Our Forces.

Rebel Troops Arriving at Gordonsville from Richmond.

CULPEPPER, Saturday, Aug. 16.

Gen. SIGEL, who occupies the advance, near the Rapidan, reports that this morning the enemy made a feint of an attempt to cross the river, but he drove them back. All is quiet.

CULPEPPER, Sunday, Aug. 17.

Maj. FIFIELD, the officer having in charge the railway affairs at this place, yesterday went with a construction train as far as the Rapidan station, but it being announced to him that a considerable body of the enemy were within gunshot of the river, on the other side, it was deemed injudicious to commence operations upon the bridge until our forces, under Gen. POPE, who were then on the march, should reach the river, to cover our workmen.

Major FIFIELD was notified that a short distance from the road was stored a considerable quantity of flour. He, with a sufficient force, proceeded thither, and secured over 100 bags of flour, marked Confederate States, probably amounting to 12,000 pounds.

Contrabands from Gordonsville report the continuous arrival of troop-trains there from Richmond.

Heavy bodies have been sent out right and left of our centre to protect it against any flank movement by the enemy. We now occupy the line of the Rapidan from Raccoon Ford on the east to Care's Ford on the left, with pickets and scouting parties beyond these points.

Culpepper is now comparatively relieved from the wounded, except such cases where death would ensue from immediate removal. Several amputations were performed yesterday upon the rebel wounded, who were found and collected this side of the Rapidan.

Gen. BANKS is fast recovering from his injuries. Yesterday he was able to walk about with the aid of a cane.

CULPEPPER, Sunday, Aug. 17—P. M.

There was a general advance toward the Rapidan this morning. If the rebels intend to dispute our possession of Orange, they will probably endeavor to drive us back. Up to 1 o'clock this afternoon nothing about any fight had reached Culpepper.

REPORTS RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 17.

We have receiveed the following advices from the headquarters of Gen. SIGEL, Crooked Run, dated 5 P. M., Aug. 16:

Eight prisoners were taken yesterday by scouting parties from the First Virginia Cavalry, under command of Major KARPS. The prisoners confirm previous reports in regard to the precipitate retreat of JACKSON. JACKSON'S men are deserting him by hundreds, and prisoners say deserters are more numerous than forced enlistments.

Deserters and contrabands from the enemies line just evening, say JACKSON is being rapidly reinforced from Richmond, that the main body of his army is four miles this side of Gordonsville, anticipating an advance of POPE.

The rebel Gen. HILL dined with his brother, who resides within half a mile of Gen. SIGEL'S headquarters, last Sunday. He told the family that JACKSON had not, at any one time, more than 6,000 men in the field, and that they relied more upon the natural strength of their position than upon their numbers in the fight. He complained very much of desertions from South Carolina and Louisiana regiments, and called them poltroons. Two Louisiana regiments were at one time upon the point of throwing down their arms, but a section of their own artillery was turned upon and compelled them to submit.

The enemy appeared in force upon the south bank of the Rapidan yesterday. This morning, at sunrise, he drove in our pickets to within a half mile of Gen. SIGEL'S headquarters. Major KARPS, who occupies the front, mounted his battalion and advanced with two guns to meet the enemy. Although the enemy crossed the Rapidan with two regiments of cavalry and advanced boldly, he fell back precipitately upon the approach of Maj. KARPS, to the south bank of the Rapidan, where he was supported by infantry and artillery. As Maj. KARPS approached the river the enemy opened artillery upon him, and held him there. Both parties remain facing each other, and it is thought the passage of the Rapidan will be obstinately contested. In the skirmishing we lost one Lieutenant and five privates of the First Virginia Cavalry.

We have received the following advices from the headquarters of Gen. POPE, near Cedar Mountain: A scout, sent by Gen. BANKS, who returned this morning from Richmond via Gordonsville, reports that Jackson is between Gordonsville and Orange Court-House with his army, and that 30,000 additional troops are at Gordonsville. The rebel force engaged, according to their own account, was 27,000.

Gen. BANKS is rapidly recovering. He was able to walk about the grounds of his house to-day, and to write. He will be in the field in a few days. His troops have greater confidence in him than ever.

The general health of his troops is excellent, and the wounded are doing well.

The list of wounded officers of the Second Massachusetts was incorrectly printed or telegraphed. Lieuts. LELAND, RUSSELL, BROWNING, ROBERTS, GRAFTON and OAKLY are wounded, but not prisoners.

This afternoon Gen. SIGEL, who commands the advance, reports that a large body of men, under EWELL, showed themselves on the high bank of the Rapidan this morning, and were preparing to cross, but were discouraged by the appearance of the forces ready to receive them, and then withdrew without making the attempt.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM GEN. POPE.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 17.

On receipt of Gen. HALLECK'S complimentary order, already published, Gen. POPE issued a general order embodying Gen. HALLECK'S dispatch, ordering it read at the head of every regiment and detachment in the command, and adding:

The Major-General Commanding the Army of Virginia has little to add to this dispatch. It is a feeble expression of his feelings to say that he was delighted and astonished at the gallant and intrepid conduct of his command, and especially of the Second Corps. Success and glory are sure to accompany such conduct, and it is safe to predict that Cedar Mountain is only the first of a series of victories which shall make the Army of Virginia famous in the land, and draw very close to the hearts of their countrymen every officer and soldier who belongs to it.

JOHN POPE, Major-General Commanding.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The official returns of the killed and wounded footed up to over twenty-three hundred. They were unduly swelled, however, by including many in the list of missing who have since returned. Gen. POPE, therefore, returned the lists for revision, which will materially reduce the grand total.

GEN. BURNSIDE AT CULPEPPER.

Dispatch to the Boston Journal.

CULPEPPER COURT-HOUSE, Friday, Aug. 15.

Gen. BURNSIDE'S *corps d'armée* arrived here last night from Fredericksburgh, after a severe march of thirty-five miles. The men all bore the march well.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Advices from the Two Great Armies in Virginia.

HONORS TO COL. CORCORAN.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 17.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Gen. MCCLELLAN is known to be still at Harrison's Landing. The rebels seem not to be pressing him closely.

THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

Important news may be expected, before long, from the army of Virginia.

COL. CORCORAN IN WASHINGTON.

Col. CORCORAN has been fairly besieged by his hosts of admirers all the afternoon and evening. The Irishmen were wild with enthusiasm over his release, and thronged his parlors and all the halls and approaches. From Gen. HALLECK on down through the whole circle of military and civic dignitaries, the rush has been tremendous, and even at this late hour Willard's is crowded with admirers of the gallant Irishman, who forms the sole topic of conversation and focus of interest. The Colonel really looks better than when he was taken prisoner, and seems in the best of spirits at his release and prospect of speedy service again. It is understood that he is to be soon appointed a Brigadier-General, and it is expected that his name will be a tower of strength among Irishmen, eager to enter the service under the command of such a favorite of their race. Secretaries SEWARD and CHASE are to give him a complimentary dinner at Willard's to-morrow evening. The Colonel will proceed soon to New-York, and is expected immediately to commence giving his active aid to recruiting. His brigade of Irishmen will not be long in filling.

THE HOOSIER STATE AHEAD.

The gallant Hoosier State disputes New-York's claim to having sent the first regiment to the field to answer to the President's call for three hundred thousand volunteers. The following dispatch has just been received from Gov. MORTON'S Private Secretary:

"You are mistaken, I think, about New-York's sending out the first regiment under the President's call for three hundred thousand. The Seventieth Indiana was the first that I have any knowledge of. It left on Monday night last, fully armed and equipped. Another leaves to-morrow. Several others will be ready by the middle of next week."

As we are advised here in Washington, this puts Indiana fairly ahead, and New-York must yield the palm to her Western sister, who has fairly won it. New-York is still ahead of all others.

RIVER AND HARBOR DEFENCE.

The extent of the preparations the Naval Department is making for river and harbor defence will be appreciated, from the wish expressed to a Western contractor, the other day, that he could undertake to turn out a dozen of the new gunboats within the next five months. These gunboats are to be heavily ironclad, with *Monitor*-fashioned revolving turrets and iron bows, and to draw ten feet of water. A large number are also to be built on the seaboard.

THE CAPTURE OF THE STEAMER COLUMBIA.

The Navy Department has received some particulars of the capture of the steamer *Columbia* by the *Santiago de Cuba*. She was taken about 75 miles from Abaco, after a chase of six hours. She had left Nassau the day previous, ostensibly bound for St. John. She was under British colors, but had no register whatever. She is loaded with munitions of war, cannon, rifles, powder, shell, cartridges, army blankets and iron plates. She is a new, fast, propeller, of iron, provided with ports, and probably intended for a Confederate gunboat. This is her first attempt at running the blockade, and she had on board Charleston, Savannah and Bahama pilots.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has prepared a form of book, to be kept by distillers and brewers, which will be furnished to parties interested upon application.

THE BUCKTAIL BRIGADE.

The publication of the remarks accompanying the correspondence of Gen. BUCKINGHAM and Maj. VINCENT, of the War Department, relating to the "Bucktail Brigade," now being raised in Pennsylvania, and nearly completed, does injustice, it is believed, to a gallant officer, as the following note from Col. PEIRSON indicates, and from which, it will be seen, all conflict respecting the authority for the brigade is effectually set at rest:

HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 16, 1862.

To Major Roy Stone:

MAJOR: There is no occasion for doubt or misunderstanding in relation to the Bucktail Brigade. Authority from the Secretary of War to raise an independent command was not solicited, and such authority has not, to my knowledge, been claimed. The Secretary gave the assurance that the Bucktail regiments, if raised by the authority of the Governor, would be accepted, and kept together as one brigade. This assurance was based upon the request of Adjutant-General RUSSELL, made through me. As there is nothing stated nor implied in Gen. BUCKINGHAM'S note to conflict with either the assurance of the Secretary, or the authority given you by the Governor, there can be no difficulty or misunderstanding about the matter, especially as you have also the authority of the Superintendent of the Recruiting Service in Pennsylvania, to whom you were ordered by Gen. MCCLELLAN to report.

Respectfully yours,

J. H. PEIRSON,

Military Agent of Pennsylvania.

THE PROPOSED NEW NAVY-YARD.

The meeting of the Board to examine sites for a new Navy-yard has been postponed to the 20th inst., on which day the Board will assemble at New-London, Conn.

Fatal Accident.

SPRINGFIELD, Sunday, Aug. 17.

JOHN DALEY, an Irish laborer, was killed on Saturday, by falling from the cars through the bridge at Chester Mills. He was a private in the Twenty-seventh Regiment

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE ANGLO-SAXON OFF CAPE RACE.

Probable Meeting of European Sovereigns at Cologne.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

Victor Emanuel and Garibaldi at Variance.

Battle Between the Turks and Montenegrins.

CAPE RACE, Friday, Aug. 15.

The Canadian steamship *Anglo Saxon*, from Liverpool 7th, *via* Londonderry 8th inst., passed this point at 5:30 this afternoon.

The advices *via* Londonderry have failed to reach us, for some unexplained reason.

The English papers of the 7th inst. are generally silent as regards American affairs.

The *Daily News* reverts to the tariff question, argues that it will work its own cure, as the new range of prohibitory duties is of so ruinous a character they will not be endured after their pressure has once been fully felt. It hopes the people will send good financiers to Congress, and study matters for themselves before the revenue falls and smugglers come into play.

FRANCE.

It is rumored an amnesty will be proclaimed to political prisoners on the Emperor's fete day.

It is also stated that NAPOLEON will probably address a brief speech to the Diplomatic Corps on the occasion, and allude to the Italian and Mexican questions.

There are vague rumors that the Emperor will visit Cologne on the 20th instant to meet the several European Sovereigns.

The *Siècle* and *Opinion Nationale*, while blaming the course of GARIBALDI, insist on the necessity of promptly solving the Roman question by delivering Rome up to Italy.

The Paris Bourse was inanimate at 69f. for the Rentes.

ITALY.

Affairs in regard to GARIBALDI'S movements were unchanged.

GARIBALDI received the King's proclamation from the hands of the deputation sent to him in the midst of his friends. He repelled the entrusties of the Deputation to regard the proclamation.

The London *Times* correspondent says that GARIBALDI has gathered together at Naples about 300 adventurers from the mainland. Altogether his force does not certainly exceed 850 men and boys. They were at first unarmed, but were afterward supplied, by stratagem, with a few hundred muskets. GARIBALDI was in no lack of money—more than three millions of francs having been sent him from Manchester and Garibaldian Committees in England.

The Papal Minister of War has represented that the French army takes on itself the entire responsibility of whatever may occur on the frontier of the Pontifical States, or in the provinces of Formone and Veletri.

In the Italian Chamber of Deputies, Signor RATTI disapproved of the order addressed by the War Ministers to the army, and expressed his belief that civil war in Italy was impossible. The impatience of those who desired Rome for the capital was not culpable, but generous.

The Minister of War replied that he was convinced he had expressed the sentiments of the country and the army. He continued as follows:

"Promoters of discord do not compromise the King, but the Government was obliged to disavow their proceedings. The army will always be faithful to the King and do its duty on all occasions. Everything possible will be done to avoid civil war, but acts contrary to the wish of the nation will not be permitted." (Loud applause.)

SPAIN.

It was rumored at Madrid that Prince MURAT intended for the King of Mexico.

The *Diario and Epoca* says that Spain must renounce the policy of isolation to Europe, and recognize the Kingdom of Italy.

BRAZIL.

Letters received advising of the bank failure at Pernambuco, necessitates the stopping of RICHARD ROBSON & Co., of Manchester. This house has various branches in South America. Their liabilities are estimated at four hundred thousand pounds sterling. Some heavy defalcations have been brought to light to two Brazilian banks.

TURKEY.

A telegram from Cettigny on the 4th inst., asserts that 50,000 Turks attacked the Montenegrins on the 2d in their intrenchment at Kokati, but were victoriously repulsed by the Montenegrins under MUSA.

OMAR PASHA, on the contrary, claims to have driven the Montenegrins from all their positions.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

In the London Money Market the funds continue dull but fluctuating. The demands for discount at the Bank were moderate. A number of new joint stock schemes were starting, to neutralize the plethora in the supply of money.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Sick Men All Brought Away—The Army Ready for Immediate Service.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Aug. 15.

A rebel spy was captured day before yesterday, while prowling about within the lines of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S pickets. He was brought down to Harrison's Landing on horseback, with his eyes bandaged, and sent down to the Rip Raps.

The Army of the Potomac have all been thoroughly examined by the physicians to a man, and all not capable of immediate service have been sent down the river in transports, and are to be sent to some suitable point or points to recruit their health. The following transports have just arrived, loaded with them: the *Columbia*, the *Elm City*, *Commodore* and *State of Maine*.

THE MANŒUVRES OF JEFF. THOMPSON

CAIRO, Sunday, Aug. 17.

The Memphis *Bulletin*, of the 14th, says that a party of JEFF. THOMPSON'S Cavalry surprised a company of the Third Wisconsin, eleven miles east of Helena, on the 11th. Our forces soon rallied, and poured such a destructive fire into the enemy that they retired in confusion. Several of them were taken prisoners.

JEFF. THOMPSON sent a flag of truce to Gen. HOVEY, who occupies Helena, thirty miles below Helena, last week, demanding the surrender of all negroes within his lines, or to prepare to fight. HOVEY dismissed the flag and started in pursuit with ten days rations

HARPER'S FERRY IN 1862.

Changes and Vicissitudes—John Brown's Engine-House—Defences of the Post—Anecdotes of Stonewall Jackson, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HARPER'S FERRY, Thursday, Aug. 14, 1862.

No village, perhaps, has occupied a more prominent position, in connection with the present rebellion, than Harper's Ferry. Certainly not one has experienced so many vicissitudes, for from the beginning of May, 1861, when the rebels seized upon the place as a base of offensive operations against Maryland and Pennsylvania, up to the present time, when it rests securely under National control, it has changed hands with the changes of the seasons. Nor has it escaped unharmed. The fortunes of war have transformed it—and one of the most beautiful and prosperous—into one of the most desolate and poverty-stricken of villages.

On rounding a spur of the Maryland Heights, eighty-two miles from Baltimore, it appears on the opposite side of the Potomac, clustering around the base of a precipitous hill, climbing its uneven sides and extending inland for some distance. A substantial bridge has taken the place of Gen. BANKS' pontoons, and trains pass to and fro hourly. Underneath and scattered about the abutments are seen the remains of the thirty-five engines and cars thrown into the river by JACKSON's forces. The cars land you on the other side, among the acres of ruins of Government buildings. The black walls remain standing, and most of the rubbish has been removed. A huge pile of gun-barrels, locks, &c., fused by the heat into a shapeless mass, is all that remains of the thirty-thousand muskets deposited in the Arsenal before the war. Large iron wheels are lying about, one of them originally costing $30,000. Much of the iron work of the buildings is uninjured, and should be secured by the Government.

It is a singular fact that of all the Government buildings JOHN BROWN'S famous "engine-house" has alone escaped destruction. It is a brick building, some thirty feet square, fronting on the Potomac. It seems almost incredible that the misguided man could have held it such a length of time against such fearful odds, and then only surrendered when stormed by the marines. To have attempted it was unparalleled bravery or downright insanity. The port-holes which the old man dug through the walls have been filled, the engine removed, and JOHN BROWN'S fortress is now used as a rebel prison-house. There are, at present, some bushwackers confined in it, and a more villainous-looking set I never laid eyes upon.

Of the thirty-two hundred inhabitants before the war, less than seven hundred now remain. With but few exceptions, these are Unionists, and, if we are to believe their declarations, have been so from the first. Could the Unionism of this vicinity be taken as a criterion of the general sentiment of the Old Dominion, there would be hopes of her speedy and voluntary restoration to the Union. Fully one-half of the houses are vacant, their secession owners having decamped, and being considered common property by the soldiers, many of them have been stripped of doors, windows, and other wood-work suitable for camp-tables, stools, firewood, &c. All the churches have been closed, and there is no preaching in the place save by the army chaplains; all the schools, except one or two for small children, are suspended. Several Yankee merchants, following in the wake of the Union army, have opened stores here, and are driving a brisk trade. Contrabands are freely admitted into the lines, and make themselves useful about the camps and in the employ of the Government. They occupy the deserted rebel houses, and seem to enjoy the new phase of life hugely. Whenever questioned as to their ownership, they invariably reply that they belong to Uncle Sam.

Though the scene of active operations has been removed to some distance in the interior, yet its importance as a strategical position renders necessary the presence of a considerable force at Harper's Ferry. Col. MILES, of Bull Run notoriety, and not Col. MULLIGAN, as reported by one of your cotemporaries, is in command. Though not generally popular with the officers and men, no one questions his military ability. The Colonel is as plain in his dress as he is blunt in manner, always being clothed in a blue surtout, coarse pants, striped shirt, faded cap, and boots that would hardly pass muster in a drawing room. Though almost entirely devoid of all military trappings, he yet has the air and bearing of a soldier. His predecessor was Gen. SIGEL, who succeeded Gen. SAXTON.

Whatever may be the result of the campaign in Central Virginia, you may rest assured that Harper's Ferry will not fall into the hands of the rebels again. Since the last rebel raid formidable intrenchments have been thrown up covering the entire rear of the village. Several 100-pounders are mounted on the Maryland Heights opposite, which command the country for miles around. In stating this, I make known no contraband intelligence, for it is nothing more than the rebels have learned to their sorrow. When JACKSON chased Gen. BANKS up the Valley, it was one of these big guns which brought him to a halt. He had approached to within a mile and a half of the village, his skirmishers occupying Bolivar Heights, when our artillerymen let fly the grape and canister so thickly that he was compelled to beat a hasty retreat, leaving guns, commissary stores, and the bodies of several dead secesh. A farmer living in the vicinity informs us that a single shell bursting in a building near him extinguished eleven rebels. The Fifth New-York Artillery boys manage their "long toms" splendidly; word coming not long since that four secesh cavalry had taken up their abode in a school-house four miles from here, they brought one of their "pets" to bear upon it, and when the smoke cleared away no school-house was to be seen. One evening last week a rebel signal light appeared among the thickets of Loudon Heights, opposite the Shenandoah. The loud roar of cannon awoke everybody at midnight; and we learned on the following morning that the artillerymen had brought down the signal light, and with it the gable end of the building over which it was suspended.

Among other infantry regiments stationed here is the Twenty-second, of your City; a finer body of men have not been located here since the breaking out of the war. The citizens all regret that the period for their departure is drawing near. Their encampment is on the extensive and beautiful grounds of Mr. BARBER, formerly Superintendent of the Government works, who resigned his lucrative position to become a common Paymaster in the rebel army. Though nearly every one of the members were professional or business men, they take to soldiering very naturally; only one death has occurred, and but very little sickness. The regiment has suffered an irreparable loss in the death of their Colonel. Col. MONROE was a thorough soldier, and beloved by every one in his command. When the regiment was encamped at Baltimore, he was prostrated with sickness, but instead of returning to New-York, he came on with his men, remarking that if he was to die, he preferred to do so in the field. He had just completed an excellent work on military tactics, which in many respects will bear favorable comparison with Gen. CASEY'S work, just adopted by the army authorities. Col. MONROE was a classmate of JACKSON'S, and boarded with the lady who quartered that rebel when here. She describes them as being very much alike in appearance and disposition, both unassuming, amiable and quiet, but constant thinkers.

The redoubtable Stonewall, *alias* "Portable Fence," is worshipped by the rebels through this section as much as he is feared by the Unionists. On his last march through the Shenandoah Valley he informed the inhabitants that he should return about this time, and gather the crops. The Secessionists, believing that he would keep his promise, have begun to look for him. As you are aware, this valley is the Eden of Virginia, without which the enemy are deprived of a prolific source of supplies. To regain it, if only long enough to secure the rich fruits of the fields which stretch out from where I recline as far as the eye can reach, was, undoubtedly, Stonewall's mission when he encountered Gen. BANKS last Saturday. The various statements which have appeared from time to time concerning his piety have not been exaggerated. He is, indeed, a decidedly spiritual rebel. While here, as well as at Winchester, he led the Union prayer-meetings and those of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is a Deacon. Dr. ——, a prominent Presbyterian divine of one of your Northern cities, whose daughter was Stonewall's first wife, related the following incident, a few days since, to a brother clergyman, who repeated it to us: Being in Central Virginia just prior to JACKSON'S last march northward, he spent the night with him, and attempted to convince him of his error in regard to the States' Right doctrine. At the General's request, they spent some two hours in prayer, JACKSON praying long and earnestly. When they arose from their knees his eyes were suffused with tears, and, in a repentant voice, he remarked, "Whatever Virginia decides to do, I will do. If to return to the Union, I will fight for the Union." Not a week had elapsed before he heard of his son-in-law thundering up through the Shenandoah in hot pursuit of BANKS. The State Rights' heresy has encompassed the ruin of many gifted and brave men.

The recent order furnishing fresh bread (in place of hard tack) and vegetables to the soldiers in this Department, occasions much satisfaction. There is not, in our opinion, sufficient variety in the army rations to ward off sickness and keep the animal spirits up to the fighting point. It was a favorite maxim with FREDERICK the Great that "a soldier's courage lies in his stomach." NAPOLEON, as is well known, lost the battle of Leipsic in consequence of an indigestion brought on by unhealthy food.

New-York papers are received here at 11 o'clock P. M. of the same day they are issued. The TIMES is the favorite in this portion of the country.

We are anxiously waiting more news from Gen. POPE, in whose military ability every one here places the most unlimited confidence. J.

A Plea for Southern Unionists, by One of Them.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is such a prevalent misconception in the minds of the Northern people and the conductors of its Press, and such an astonishing degree of ignorance on the part of our National rulers, regarding the rebellion and the condition of public opinion in the disloyal States, that I feel constrained to ask the privilege of your columns for the purpose of presenting some views of one born, reared, and educated in the South, and professing to know somewhat more of the South than many of those who write for your newspapers about that section of our country.

In the first place, those who wish to understand the object and the workings of this terrible rebellion must bear in mind that there exists a radical distinction between the secession politicians, who are the leaders of this rebellion, and the people of the South. There is a difference wide as the poles between the objects which these leaders propose to themselves and those which govern the minds of the people. The secession leaders precipitated the South into revolution, not because they believed the institution of slavery in any danger from the election of Mr. LINCOLN, not because they feared the enactment of a protective tariff, but because they had come to the conclusion that Slavery and Democracy were incompatible, and it was necessary to plunge the country into war, whereby a military power might be built up to destroy republican government in the South, upon the ruins of which these wicked men proposed to erect an aristocratic government, by establishing a system of primogeniture in lands and slaves.

These secession traitors, with impudent arrogance, have long proclaimed that there were no statesmen in the North capable of governing the nation, and but for their statesmanship the country would long ago have become the prize of some despot, admitting of no meaner standard of rule than "by the grace of God." And they avowed that whenever the numerical majority should grasp the Government, the time would have arrived for them to doff their togas and retire from the Capitol to build a new and more appreciative republic. This insolence was begotten and fostered by their long lease of power; and well knowing that the inevitable laws of population would wrest the Government from their hands, they deliberately set to work to use the very powers of the Government for its own destruction. There were not and are not wanting men of ability and influence in the South as bitterly hostile to these arrogant pretensions and designs as those against whom they were leveled, and when the proper time arrives they will hold the secession leaders to account before their own people for the ruin and destruction which they have wrought in the profaned names of liberty and self-government. Such are our political leaders—one set of fanatical aspirants rushing on to swift and sure destruction, another of wiser and better men biding their time.

The people of the South (excepting South Carolina) have always been as thoroughly imbued with the spirit of nationality as those of the North, and it will be a difficult job to unlearn them the fact that they have been American citizens. They are not fighting against their nationality, but against Abolitionism and the equality of the races—the pretexts upon which the conspirators against republican government, aided by a well-drilled and active minority, precipitated them into revolution. The people of the South are also too thoroughly imbued with the great principles of republican government ever to surrender them, and the day that the leaders of the slaveocracy shall attempt to strip them of their rights will be to those leaders a day of terrible retribution. Rather than surrender the right of self-government, that people will crush the institution of Slavery as they would crush an egg-shell. The future will prove the correctness of these views, when the despotism which is now quietly submitted to, in order to give vigor to the war power, is removed, either by defeat or success.

It may appear strange to you that the majority of the people should be thus ruled by the minority, to the extent even of plunging the country into civil war, but if you will recall the past, it will be found that the Federal Government itself has been the cause of this anomaly. No man could hold office in the South during the administrations of PIERCE and BUCHANAN unless he were a secretly sworn traitor to the Government upon whose bounty he fed. The repudiator DAVIS and the thief FLOYD, at the head of the War Department, systematically corrupted the officers of the army; TOUCEY and his predecessor tampered with those of the navy, while an army of Postmasters, Revenue officers and Indian Agents was organized by such scoundrels as COBB and JAKE THOMPSON, to act as precipitators whenever the people should elect a man of their choice, to take the Government out of the hands of these pampered traitors. The National armories were ordered to leave the country defenceless, and the National treasury was wasted to destroy the National credit.

The *coup de état* thus deliberately prepared was struck—the mints, the postal and customs revenues were seized, the National arms distributed to organized clubs, the forts on the coast left purposely defenceless, were taken possession of, the army of Texas was surrendered by TWIGGS, that epitome of human villainy, the officers of the army and navy, when ordered to duty, threw up their commissions and rushed to the rebel ranks, the Government was menaced by secession "Peace Conferences" sitting in the shadow of the Capitol, the Senate permitted the "great and good WIGFALL" to taunt them day after day with assertions that they had no Government, and threaten them that he would shortly ride "booted and spurred," into the Capitol on his war-horse, and these, and a thousand other similar things, occurred, and yet you think it passing strange that the unarmed Union men of the South did not rise and put down this rampant rebellion which bullied you in your capital and threatened the secession of your great Metropolis. I lately heard a most ungracious taunt from the lips of one from whom such things ought not to have been expected. He told of a Union man in Tennessee who had been elected to the sheriffalty of his county by a majority of two to one, and who yet feared to hold the office. I was strongly tempted to retort that the interlocutor had himself reached Washington in disguise. The Government, with all its powerful armies and navies, has found it hard to crack this rebellion nut, and I think Southern Unionists may be pardoned for not attempting the job with fisticuffs.

The administration seems to have accepted the assertions of the Secessionists as true, and to have regarded the people of the South as a unit in the attempt to overthrow the constitution and the Union. Such unity could not exist without a total change of human nature, and yet it is acted upon as if a truth.

There always have existed and always will exist among the people of the South, wide differences of opinion upon the principles of government, and upon all the political and social questions which have divided the people of the nation, which might have been and may even yet be taken advantage of by a comprehensive statesmanship for the salvation of the country. There are, today, thousands of Union men fighting in the ranks of the rebels—voluntarily warring against the Government. They have for the time sacrified principle to a policy, a sacrifice I could not approve nor yet can I condemn. These men are acting in all honor, and it must not be supposed that they will betray their companions in arms. They entered the contest, believing it to be hopeless, and when the great rebel armies are once defeated, they will be in a position to exert their power for a restoration of peace and lawful rule. *But this they will never do if the war is changed from a contest to restore our ancient Constitution and laws to a crusade against Slavery. They may be induced to accede to the necessities of the position, and to aid in bringing about such ameliorating legislation as will gradually, and without social convulsion, place the institution of Slavery in a process of ultimate extinction.*

Your newspaper correspondents write you that they find "no development of Union sentiment said to exist in the South," and you take it for granted that the spirit of nationality, the love of republican government and reverence for the old Constitution have died out among the Southern people, and you call directly for six hundred thousand more soldiers "to crush out the rebellion." The pungent argument of a short shrift and the nearest blackjack used by the traitors, is likely to keep down exhibitions of Union sentiment until the power of the nation is felt in permanent protection to its citizens. With your permission, I propose in another letter to endeavor to show how the rebellion may be "crushed out," and order, law and government restored in the South.

TOMBIGBEE.

AUG. 14, 1862.

Obituary.

CAPT. ELWYN TURNER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

With deep sorrow I see the announcement of the death of my cherished friend, Capt. ELWYN TURNER, of the Fourth Infantry, U. S. A. I cannot allow so valuable an officer to pass without remark. Having known him intimately from his childhood, none could better appreciate his many fine qualities.

As his character developed, he gave full promise of the noble nature his life fulfilled. When a portion of his regiment was ordered home from California, this gallant youth marched day and night over the most difficult roads to be in time for the first steamer.

He joined the army of the Potomac immediately on landing, and was present at all the battles in that week of terrific fighting in front of Richmond. Though at this time suffering from the fever contracted on the Chickahominy, which has been fatal to so many of our officers, he led on his men ever ready to follow one who had so long drilled them and made himself beloved by them.

When those days of fighting were over, he dragged himself to a hospital, and being told that it was a hospital for wounded only, he lay down by the roadside, unable to move further. Here he was found by a friend, and sent to Fortress Monroe, and thence brought to Newport, R. I., where the best physicians and nurses administered all human aid, but, alas! in vain—the hand of death was upon him. For many days he raved of the horrors he had witnessed, and begged that the comforts offered him might be sent to his men. His constant thought for others was one of the beautiful traits of his character. That he should have been taken in the midst of his duties so nobly performed is a deep regret to his fellow-officers. To his family his loss is irreparable. God alone can comfort them. F.

Died, in Brooklyn, Aug. 9, Joseph Hall Allen, First Lieutenant in the Seventh New-York State Volunteers, aged 22 years. Lieut. Allen entered the service of the United States at the commencement of the war, and the regiment to which he belonged was stationed at Newport's News for several months. Last Spring it was transferred to the forces under McClellan, and rendered efficient service in the terrible battles before Richmond. Lieut. Allen passed through the trying scenes of that eventful week almost unhurt. But the strain upon his physical system, during three days of almost incessant action, was of so intense a nature as to cause his death shortly after his return home. He was the only child of a widowed mother. Highly respected by all who knew him, for the many good traits in his character; quiet and amiable in disposition, a dutiful son, and a brave soldier. His remains have been interred in Greenwood Cemetery, in the grounds set apart for deceased volunteers.

The Object of Rebel Lies.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is with much anxiety I have read in your paper an article headed "Pistol Bombs," from the Richmond *Dispatch*, which, like the instigators and chiefs of the rebellion, stops at nothing to achieve its iniquitous ends.

"*Quod si mea numina non sunt Magna satis, dubitem haud equidem implorare quod usquam est: Flectere si nequeo superos, Acheronta movebo.*"

In blunt phrase, *If Heaven wont help them, the devil shall.*

This is well understood by us, for whose instruction such articles are never written; but, after the atrocious lie has added a new point to the goad that urges incessantly the weary rebels on to desperation and destruction, it is meant to influence the too easy receivers of such fables abroad. It is, therefore, I would beg of you, if we must copy and give currency to such articles, that you would at the same time state that you do it, as I have no doubt you do, to hold up to execration such dishonorable foes, and to show the desperateness of their cause, since they are driven to such shifts to keep up the spirit of the matter. They, indeed, are the true "poltroons," who, unable to cope with us as we do with them, openly and by honest means, think no falsehood too little, and no calumny too atrocious, that may sustain the drooping courage of their own armies, by stimulating the passions of hatred and revenge, or aid their English friends to [illegible] against us arguments of [illegible]. History consults all sources, and I dread by think that one day such accusations, if unrefuted, may be thrown against us by those who would rather labor to find out evil in us than accept at hand the abundant evidence of good. S. O.

DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS.

Arrival of Gen. Lane at Leavenworth—A War Meeting—Lane's Recruiting Address—The Shovel Brigade—Briskness of Enlistments, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LEAVENWORTH, KAN., Sunday, Aug. 10, 1862.

Our indefatigable Senator arrived in this city on the 3d inst. He was immediately besieged by the hosts of friends, and "otherwise," who had been eagerly waiting for his arrival. In the evening Gen. LANE was waited on by several of the most intelligent colored men of this city, who desired to know from his lips the terms upon which they could enter the service of the United States. Your correspondent was present at this interview, which was very interesting. The General clearly explained the provisions of the confiscation and enlistment laws which related to the acceptance of colored men. A strong dissent was made by the colored men against the unequal terms which were accorded to them by these acts. Gen. LANE urged that the offer was, to present slaves or to the contrabands, a very great boon, as it secured to them their freedom and also that of their families. On the free colored man the provisions of the laws still bore hardly, as it placed them in an inferior position, and offered no boon except that of helping on the freedom of their race. The interview was quite impressive, when it was remembered what great results might flow from it.

A very largely attended war meeting was held here on Monday last, at which Gens. BLUNT and LANE spoke, urging enlistment and declaring for a radical policy. Both gentlemen made strong appeals to the people to organize, expressing their conviction of the great danger in which Kansas is now placed, owing to the probabilities of a renewal of the struggle in Missouri. It was stated that with the forces gathering in Northern Texas and the Choctaw Nation, under ALBERT PIKE; in Arkansas under HINDMAN and PRICE, and the large increase in the guerrilla and irregular bands in Missouri, under PORTER, LELAND, RENWICK, HAYS, QUANTRELL, JOHNSON and others, that at least 40,000 men were thus menacing this Department and Missouri. To meet this force we had in all about 5,000 white soldiers and 4,000 Indians, while in Missouri the population was being armed under Gov. GAMBLE'S late order. As Gen. LANE expressed it, we, in Kansas, had found that in every armed Missourian on either side we had an additional reason for vigilance.

The meeting would have had a better effect but for the appearance, in pursuance of a preconcerted plan, of M. J. PARROTT, Ex-Member of Congress from this section. Mr. PARROTT is one of the most bitter of the many enemies of Gen. LANE, and like Gov. ROBINSON, would far rather thwart than aid any patriotic movement in which LANE might be engaged. There has lately been formed a combination of broken-down and dissatisfied politicians, Republicans of the ROBINSON and PARROTT stamp, who fusing with a portion of the Democracy, intend to run this Fall a so-called Union and Anti-LANE ticket. In pursuance of this plan, Mr. PARROTT was to make an attack on Gen. LANE at the War meeting. He did so. He commenced a bitterly sarcastic speech, in which he sneered at the statements of Gen. LANE, declared his camps of instruction were only intended as rendezvous from which to steal the property of loyal men in Missouri—that is, their slaves. He declared there was no necessity of enlistments, except to fill up the old regiments, &c., &c. The tone of the speech was precisely such as are delivered in conventions of the Vallandigham and Bright Democracy. It was cheered entirely by those of that class we have in this city. The majority of the audience was so thunderstruck at the "shoot" Mr. PARROTT was taking, that he had spoken for nearly an half hour before dissent was manifested. Then the storm broke forth, and for a while it seemed as if the speaker would be mobbed by the outraged people. Gen. BLUNT called the Provost-Guard, and order was reëstablished. Mr. PARROTT was allowed to continue his harangue, but it was noticeable that the tone was materially changed; that while it was none the less bitter on Gen. LANE, the first portion was strongly Pro-Slavery in sentiment, while the latter portion was decidedly Anti-Slavery. At the commencement he had a small band of supporters, but at the close he had none. Mr. PARROTT, strange as it may seem, while thus discouraging enlistment, is himself an officer in the service of the Government. He holds the appointment of Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Captain, *procured* for him *through* Gen. LANE. No one who was not specially told thereof, would suppose Mr. PARROTT held any position in the army. He has been in the service over a year, and during that time it is exceedingly doubtful if he has done two months duty of any kind; yet he has drawn pay, and is now under orders to South Carolina to report to Gen. HUNTER. He has sent in his resignation, but it is not accepted, and in the meanwhile he is doing his best to discourage enlistments in this State. Mr. PARROTT was reminded quite frequently of the above facts while he was speaking, and they did not seem to be relished very well.

Judge EWING followed Mr. PARROTT in a scathing and eloquent review of his position, and a gallant defence of Gen. LANE, whose vigor and energy he characterized in the highest terms. Gen. LANE spoke in defence of himself against PARROTT'S aspersions, and held the large audience, ladies and all, till long after midnight. As the meeting was held in the open air, this fact shows the deep interest felt and exciting character of the proceedings. The general conviction was that the new party, in the person of its orator, was badly mauled.

Gen. LANE has commenced the work of recruiting with his usual vigor. He will, undoubtedly, raise several regiments in this Department, though Kansas is pretty well drained of her able-bodied men. He has issued the following orders:

OFFICE OF RECRUITING COMMISSION,
DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
LEAVENWORTH CITY, KANSAS, Aug. 4, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 1.—1. Having received instructions from the War Department, appointing me Commissioner of Recruiting for the Department of Kansas, I hereby enter upon my duties as such.

II. Major T. J. WEED, additional Aid-de-Camp to Gen. BLUNT, having been by him assigned to me for special duty, is hereby appointed my Acting Assistant Adjutant-General. All communications will be addressed to him accordingly.

III. Until further orders, my headquarters are established at the Surveyor-General's office, Delaware-street, Leavenworth City, Kansas.

JAMES H. LANE,
Commissioner for Recruiting Department of Kansas.

The following document is the authority under which Senator LANE is acting:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., July 22, 1862.

Hon. James H. Lane, Kansas:

SIR: You are hereby notified that you have been appointed by the Secretary of War, Commissioner for recruiting in the Department of Kansas.

You are requested to proceed forthwith to raise and organize one or more brigades of volunteer infantry, to be mustered into the service of the United States for three years or during the war.

For this purpose full authority is hereby conferred upon you to establish camps and provide for the maintenance of discipline and the supply of the troops, with the munitions of war.

On your requisition the Commanding General of the Department will issue supplies of arms and accoutrements, clothing, camp equipage and subsistence.

Transportations for recruits and recruiting officers will be furnished on your requisition, or refunded on vouchers in the usual form accompanied by your order directing the movement.

It is recommended that the provisions of General Order No. 75, current series, be followed as far as possible in organizing companies, to the end that musterrolls may be uniform and authentic. This is necessary in order to do justice to the soldier, and prevent confusion in accounts and loss to the Government.

In performing these duties you are authorized to visit such places within the Department of Kansas as may be necessary, for which transportation will be furnished you by the commanding General on your requisition, or the cost of the same will be reimbursed by the Secretary of War from the army contingent fund.

You will be expected to report frequently to the Department the progress and prospects of the work and make any suggestions that may occur to you from time to time, as useful in facilitating its accomplishment.

This appointment may be revoked at the pleasure of the Secretary of War.

By order of the Secretary of War.
(Signed,) E. D. TOWNSHEND,
Brig.-Gen. and A. A. G.

A true copy.
T. J. WEED, Major and A. A. A. G.

OFFICE OF RECRUITING COMMISSION,
DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
LEAVENWORTH CITY, Aug. 6, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 2.—1. That persons of African descent who may desire to enter the service of the United States in this Department shall fully understand the terms and conditions upon which they will be received into such service, recruiting officers who are authorized under instructions from this office to receive such persons shall, before receiving them, read to them and in their presence, the following sections of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Act calling for the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress and repel invasion," approved February 28th, 1795, and the acts amendatory thereof, and for other purposes, approved July 17, 1862, as follows:

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be and he is hereby authorized to receive into the service of the United States, for the purpose of constructing intrenchments or camp service, or any other labor, or any military or naval service for which they may be found competent, persons of African descent; and such persons shall be enrolled and organized under such regulations, not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws, as the President may prescribe.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That when any man or boy of African descent, who, by the laws of any State, shall owe service or labor to any person who, during the present rebellion, has levied war or has borne arms against the United States, or adhered to their enemies by giving them aid and comfort, shall render any such service as is provided for in this act, he, his mother and his wife and children, shall forever thereafter be free, any law, usage or custom whatsoever to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided*, That the mother, wife and children of such man or boy of African descent shall not be made free by the operation of this act, except where such mother, wife or children owe service or labor to some person who, during the present rebellion, has borne arms against the United States, or adhered to their enemies by giving them aid and comfort.

By order of JAMES H. LANE,
Commissioner of Recruiting.

T. J. WEED, Major and A. A. A. G.

OFFICE OF RECRUITING COMMISSION,
DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
LEAVENWORTH CITY, Aug. 7, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 3.—For the purpose of hastening the recruiting and organization of troops in this Department in the present emergency, the following named persons have been appointed Recruiting Commissioners within the Districts attached to their respective names, as follows:

I. THOMAS EWING, Jr., for the counties of Leavenworth, Jefferson, Jackson, Pottawatomie, Riley, Davis, Dickinson, Morris, Lyon, Shawnee, Wabaunsee and Clay.

II. FIELDING JOHNSON and JOSIAH E. HAYES, for the counties of Wyandott, Johnson, Miami, Bourbon and Linn.

III. CYRUS LELAND, for the counties of Doniphan, Brown, Marshall, Nemaha and Washington, all in the State of Kansas.

IV. WILLIAM LARIMER, Jr., for the Territory of Colorado.

V. W. W. UPDEGRAFF, for the Territory of Nebraska.

VI. The following named persons have been appointed Commissioners, and specially authorized to receive such persons as may offer their services under the provisions of acts of Congress as set forth in General Orders No. 2, issued from this office, viz.: JAMES M. WILLIAMS for the State of Kansas north of the Kansas River, and CHARLES W. ADAMS and HENRY C. SEAMAN for the State of Kansas south of the Kansas River. By order of JAMES H. LANE,
Commissioner of Recruiting.

T. J. WEED, Major and A. A. A. G.

Mr. EWING is our able Chief Justice. FIELDING JOHNSON is the agent of the Delaware Indians. Mr. HAYES was formerly Captain in the Fourth, now the Tenth Kansas; both are popular and energetic men. J. M. WILLIAMS and H. C. SEAMAN were formerly in Col. MONTGOMERY'S Regiment, and are now detached for this service, from the Fifth, Col. CLAYTON, with Gen. CURTIS in Arkansas. Mr. LELAND is an active and prominent citizen of Doniphan County. Gen. LARIMER is a well-known citizen of Colorado. Mr. ADAMS is a son-in-law of Gen. LANE, and at present Register at the Humboldt Land Office. In addition to these gentlemen, Gen. LANE has appointed Col. CHAS. R. JENNISON, Commissioner for the State, with a view to aid recruiting generally. He will report directly to Gen. LANE, sending his recruits to the camps of the district in which he may be operating. This appointment is popular, and will add to the number of recruits, especially colored ones. Capt. GEORGE H. HOYT, of the Seventh Kansas, who has been in the State for two weeks past, on sick leave, is also detailed for the same service, with Capt. WILLIAMS. Lieut. ZULAESKY, (a nephew of LOUIS KOSSUTH,) formerly Col. MONTGOMERY'S Adjutant, is detailed to Capt. SEAMAN. Lieut. JOHN BOWLES, of the Ninth, Capt. STEWART'S company, has been also detailed to Capt. WILLIAMS. All of these are well-known and active Anti-Slavery men, who have borne a large part in the troubles of the past.

I annex a copy of the commissions issued by Gen. LANE to those who are recruiting for the Colored Brigade; as also a copy of those given to the Second Lieutenants, who are empowered to recruit. Capt. WILLIAMS has already established a camp near town, and has about one hundred recruits, receiving instructions in what "Orpheus C. Kerr" denominates "the manual of colored arms."

OFFICE OF RECRUITING COMMISSION,
DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS, LEAVENWORTH CITY, Aug. 4, 1862.

Capt. J. M. Williams:

SIR: You are hereby notified, that by virtue of authority from the Secretary of War, bearing date July 22, 1862, you have been appointed Commissioner of Recruiting in the counties north of the Kansas River, in the State of Kansas, for men of African descent. Upon the receipt of this communication, you will proceed forthwith to raise one or more companies of volunteer infantry, to be mustered into the service of the United States for three years or during the war.

For this purpose you are authorized to establish a camp within the limits of your district, and provide for the maintenance of discipline and the supply of the troops with the munitions of war.

On your requisition, when approved at this office, supplies of arms and accoutrements, clothing, camp equipage and subsistence, will be furnished by the Commanding-General of the Department.

Transportation for recruits and recruiting officers will be furnished on your requisition, when approved, or the actual cost of the same will be refunded on vouchers in the usual form, accompanied by your order directing the movement. The appointment of recruiting officers will be subject to approval at this office.

The provisions of General Order No. 75, current series, a copy of which is inclosed, will be strictly adhered to in the organization of companies in your district, with the exception that all reports will be made directly to this office, instead of to the Adjutant-General of the State.

In performing these duties you are authorized to visit such places within your district as may be necessary, for which purpose transportation will be furnished on your requisition, when approved, and the cost of the same will be reimbursed upon the presentation of the proper vouchers at this office.

You will be expected to report frequently to this office the progress and prospects of recruiting, and to make any suggestions that may occur to you, from time to time, in facilitating its accomplishment.

This appointment may be revoked at the pleasure of the Commissioner of Recruiting for the Department of Kansas.

By order of JAMES H. LANE, Commissioner for Recruiting, Department of Kansas. T. J. WEED,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

The District Commissioners issue the following commissions to recruiting officers, who are then mustered into the service, with their rank, conditionary upon their performance of the requirements of general orders.

OFFICE OF RECRUITING COMMISSIONER,
NORTHERN DISTRICT KANSAS,
LEAVENWORTH, Aug. 4, 1862.

Mr. ——:

SIR: You are hereby notified that you have been appointed a recruiting officer, with the rank of Second Lieutenant, to recruit a company of volunteer infantry for the service of the United States.

In the discharge of this duty you are authorized to receive as recruits men of African descent, under the provisions of Acts of Congress.

In the details of this service you will be governed by "General Order No. 75," a copy of which is inclosed, excepting that all reports will be made to this office. J. M. WILLIAMS.
Captain Fifth Kansas Volunteers,
Recruiting Commissioner.

Recruiting is rapidly progressing for the white regiments, while the ranks of the auxiliary corps seem likely to be soon filled. The following advertisements have been issued for what is facetiously known here as the "Shovel Brigade" and the "Southern Rebellion Grave-Diggers":

War for the Union and for Freedom. Wanted—one thousand colored men for the service of the United States. Each recruit will receive $10 per month and subsistence. Every colored man enlisting who may have been claimed as a slave will receive, in addition to his rations, a certificate of freedom for himself, and freedom for his mother, wife and children. Rally, then, for your own freedom and the country. Apply to the recruiting office, No. 62 Delaware-street.

J. M. WILLIAMS, Captain Fifth K. Vols.
Commissioner Recruiting, Northern Dis. Kan.

One of the recruiting officers issues a call, headed in this wise:

"War for the Union, and freedom for all men. One thousand colored men wanted for the First Kansas Regiment of the liberating army."

The contraband population are eager to enter the service in whatever capacity they can. It is not presumed that any General would be so inhuman as to compel men to work under the fire, or in the face of the enemy, without means of defence, and in order to use them properly the laboring regiments must be *properly drilled*. If Kansas should be invaded, we think it likely that the drill of these auxiliaries will turn out very valuable, as an intelligent colored man remarked to me, "It didn't make any difference at first whether the President called him a laborer or soldier; the road was opened, and he meant to widen it if possible, by showing that his race was capable of making as many sacrifices for Freedom as the white man was for Nationality."

Information has just reached here of an attack on and capture of Independence, Mo., by a large rebel force, who are now marching on Kansas City. Col. BURRIS, with reinforcements, is now about to leave.

R. J. H.

FROM LEAVENWORTH TO CHICAGO.

The Guerrillas Rampant in Northern Missouri—Loyal Missourians Rallying—Repentant Bushwhackers—Recruiting in the Northwest—Great Enthusiasm of the People—The Abolition Sentiment Growing.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Aug. 14, 1862.

THE MISSOURI GUERRILLAS.

In coming through Missouri I had a chance to see something and hear a great deal of those desperadoes who have lately kept that unhappy State in a condition of constant terror. I left St. Joseph by the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad early on Wednesday morning with the most flattering anticipations of running foot of POSTER or PONDEXTER on the way. Happily, however, Col. GITTER had, the day before, succeeded in overhauling the latter and capturing his baggage; and it was understood that he had changed his course of travel from northwest to southeast, and was making all practicable haste toward Dixie. Sure enough, on arriving at Chillicothe, (Mo.,) we learned that the bushwhackers had recrossed the railroad going South, about four miles west of that town, *early in the morning*, hotly pursued by the Unionists; that they were striking toward the southeast in evident fear of capture; and that a force of five hundred additional State troops has been sent from Chillicothe in the hope of heading them off. Gen. BEN. LOAN, who is a vigilant and brave officer, is in the field in person; and it looks very much as though the career of Mr. PENDEXTER may now receive a serious check.

As we progressed, we everywhere saw encouraging signs of a rally on the part of the militia. Horsemen came galloping in, dressed in the homeliest of that intensely homely Missouri dress, but each with a gun in hand that can do the very best of service if handled in good faith. Conceding that these militiamen are all loyal and courageous—an immense concession, however—I was reminded of the old tales of other border warfare, in a land now classic, where the "fiery cross" stirred up the dwellers in every Scottish glen to a universal rally round their chieftain and his banner.

We did not seriously apprehend any stoppage of the train; for the guerrillas are undoubtedly now on the defensive. Besides, certain prominent Secesh are held by Gen. LOAN as hostages for any interference with the running of the trains. But the trick of firing into the cars is one in which the rebels delight, as it more nearly, than any bolder movements of attack, approaches cowardly assassination. This practice is mainly pursued east of Hudson—the junction of the Hannibal and St. Joseph and North Missouri Roads; because a large proportion of the travel on the former road west of that place is local Missouri travel, to and from St. Louis; while most of that east of Hudson is through travel, embracing people who are only citizens of the Northern States. PORTER, with his gang, we learned, was still north of the road; though he certainly has his hands full with Col. MCNEIL on his track. By the way, I cannot learn that PORTER practices much barbarity or evinces any great desire to steal. He says that his main objects to gather up recruits for the rebel army; and I am half disposed to believe the statement.

At all events, all we saw of the bushwhackers was eight ex-operators, who, becoming disheartened in their avocation, had voluntarily surrendered themselves to our forces. We took them on board for conveyance to Palmyra. Unquestionably, if the war is pushed with vigor, great numbers will do the same wise thing. These individual ex-rebels were good-natured and intelligent enough looking young fellows, and did not seem to be cut-throats or thieves by nature.

RECRUITING IN ILLINOIS.

We crossed the Mississippi at Quincy, about 5 P. M., and I soon received two kinds of gratifying testimony that I was again in a Free State. The one was the thrift and enterprise and taste shown in the dwellings and farms, and which never fails to attract the attention of an observer coming out of a Slave State; and the other was the crowds that awaited us at every station, to put on board companies of recruits under the new call. These crowds were large, well-appearing and enthusiastic—and the most enthusiastic of all were the recruits themselves. The little stations along the road fairly swarmed with people; and though mothers and wives and sisters wept at the parting, still the prevailing—I might say universal—feeling was enthusiasm for the cause that made the sacrifice needful. The newly-made soldiers themselves led off in vigorous cheers at every station

The New-York Times, Monday, August 18, 1862

THE BATTLE OF SHILOH.

Some Additional Facts and Corrections—The Report of Gen. David Stuart.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Aug. 2, 1862.

There seems to be no end to the publication of statements, which should, if true, go to make up the history of the battles of Shiloh. Newspapers, speeches in the Senate and Congressional reports, still put them before the world. Though ignorant, contradictory and impossible as verbal and written statements could possibly be, they continue to find a prominent place in the columns of papers, and in the discussions of politicians, whose patrons and constituents were in those bloody battles, and who are greatly misrepresented by them. To illustrate: A recent issue of an Illinois paper states that Gen. PRENTISS' Division held the extreme left on Sunday morning. The old tale is repeated that men were bayonetted in their tents, and it is stated as matter of fact "that the great misfortune of the day was the retreat of Gen. SHERMAN'S Division on the right," and that this necessitated the surrender of PRENTISS. The truth is, that on the morning of the 6th, the whole of our front was held by SHERMAN'S Division, except the left centre, which was occupied by PRENTISS. The extreme left was held by STUART'S Brigade, the second of SHERMAN'S Division. The line on the right rested upon Owl Creek, and the left upon Lick Creek. Your readers cannot understand the battle of Sunday unless they know the history of the whole front, previous to and at the commencement of the conflict. Gen. SHERMAN has furnished in his report an account of the operations of his *first, third* and *fourth* brigades. The report of Col. STUART furnishes an account of the conduct of the *second*. And your readers will in these reports have official materials, written with great ability and candor, from which to obtain the true history of the battle of the right and left of the National front. It cannot be written or known without them. The official report as to the Second Brigade, under Col. STUART, has thus a general importance.

It also has a local interest in this, that it conveys an official account of the services and behavior of the Ohio Regiments, one of which performed no inconsiderable part in the struggle, which prevented the enemy from reaching the Landing by turning our left. It contains important, truthful evidence on the allegation so persistently, yet so untruthfully made, that we were surprised. It seems, therefore, proper that the said report, which is herewith transmitted you, should be published, though at this late day, in your valuable and widely circulated paper. It has never before, to your correspondent's knowledge, been published by the Eastern Press. That it may be more readily understood, I will recapitulate the position.

On the return of the expedition (which was sent under Gen. SHERMAN to destroy the track and bridges of the Memphis and Charleston Road between Iuka and Burnsville) Gen. SHERMAN'S Division landed at Pittsburgh. Foiled by a most furious and irresistible storm, that Division returned and landed for the purpose of giving battle, and driving the enemy from his stronghold at Corinth. The movement against the Memphis and Charleston Road had failed, and that of LEW. WALLACE from Crump's Landing to Bethel was ineffectual. Their object was to cut off two of the enemy's sources of supplies and reinforcements. Nothing was left, but to approach, engage, and drive BEAUREGARD from Corinth. This was the purpose of the landing of the 17th of March. The lamented Gen. C. F. SMITH, in command of the expedition, ordered Gen. SHERMAN to take the advance. The advance involved the occupation of the principal military position between the two creeks which would cover the flanks of the army when it should have arrived. Between our position and that of the enemy was a dense forest, traversed by deep ravines. From the right of the advance two roads led to Monterey, and thence three roads to Corinth. From the extreme left, the Purdy Road, crossing Lick Creek, came into the Farmington and Corinth Road. The Bark Road from the South end of Pea Ridge crossed Lick Creek at Grier's and came out at the Ford. These were the principal roads.

SHERMAN'S Division was not large enough to occupy the whole line. Hence he placed the First, Third and Fourth Brigades on the right, and the Second Brigade (STUART'S) on the extreme left.

This position they were in on Sunday morning. The interval between the Second and Third Brigades having been filled by PRENTISS.

The position held by the Second, was of great and (as the battle progressed) of immense importance. Had the Brigade fallen short one single half-hour in doing its whole dangerous, sacrificing duty, the enemy would have reached Pittsburgh Landing, been in our rear, and that bloody field of Shiloh been lost. With a loss of two-thirds in actual fighting numbers—having fired all of their own and their dead comrades' ammunition, the remnant of the Brigade fell back to the batteries in good order. The report itself gives in detail the account of the day's work, which this explanation of positions will make plain to those not familiar with the field.

EYE-WITNESS.

REPORT OF ACTING BRIG.-GEN. DAVID STUART.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, FIFTH DIVISION, }
CAMP SHILOH, April 10, 1862. }

Capt. J. H. Hammond, A. A. General Fifth Division:

SIR: I have the honor to submit a report of the part taken by the Second Brigade of Gen. SHERMAN'S Division in the engagements of the 6th and 7th inst. The brigade, composed of the Fifty-fifth Illinois, commanded by Lieut.-Col. MALMSBORO; the Fifty-fourth Ohio, Col. THOS. KILBY SMITH, and the Seventy-first Ohio, Col. R. MASON, occupied the extreme left of the advance, Gen. PRENTISS' Division being on my right and front.

In obedience to Gen. SHERMAN'S orders, I kept a company at and in the vicinity of the ford of Lick Creek, on the Hamburgh Road, and another in the vicinity of the "Bark Road," coming in on the hills opposite and southeast of my encampment, as picket guard; and on Saturday, sent six companies out on the Hamburgh Road, with a squadron of cavalry sent forward by Gen. McCLERNAND to reconnoitre beyond Hamburgh. The disposition of my pickets was reported to, and approved by, Gen. SHERMAN.

At 7½ o'clock on Sunday morning I received a verbal message from Gen. PRENTISS that the enemy was in his front in force. Soon after my pickets sent in word that a force, with artillery, was advancing on the Bark Road. In a very short time I discovered the Pelican flag advancing in the rear of Gen. PRENTISS' headquarters. I dispatched my Adjutant (LOOMIS, of the Fifty-fourth Ohio) to Gen. HURLBUT, who occupied with his division the rear of the centre, to inform him that Gen. PRENTISS' left was turned, and to ask him to advance his forces. The reply was that he would advance immediately. Within fifteen minutes Gen. HURLBUT sent forward a battery, which took position on the road immediately by Col. MASON'S (Seventy-first) headquarters. A regiment, (the Forty-first Illinois,) as I remember, formed in line on the right of this battery. Observing these dispositions, and expecting that the remainder of Gen. HURLBUT'S division would be up quickly, I established my line of battle accordingly, with the right of the Seventy-first Ohio resting opposite the eastern extremity of the camp of the Fifty-fifth Illinois—the Fifty-fifth Regiment next on the left, and the Fifty-fourth beyond, facing the south. I had two companies of the Fifty-fifth Illinois and two companies of the Fifty-fourth Ohio detached as skirmishers on the hills opposite and across the creek or ravine, where the enemy was endeavoring to plant a battery, covered by a much larger force of skirmishers. From a convenient position on the brow of the hill or bank north of the creek, with my glass, I could observe all their movements.

Having succeeded in planting their battery in a commanding position, they opened a fire of shells upon us, under cover of which the infantry advanced upon us diagonally from the left of PRENTISS' Division, and also from the right of their battery. I hastened, in person, to the battery I had left half an hour before, in front of Col. MASON'S tent, to order them further to the east, in front of my headquarters, when they would have had a splendid fire, as well upon the enemy's battery as upon the advancing infantry. The *battery had left without firing a gun, and the battalion on its right had disappeared.* For above a quarter of a mile to my right no soldier could be seen, unless fugitives making their way to the rear. A large body of the enemy's troops were advancing due north toward Mason's camp, and I saw that the position of my brigade was inevitably flanked by an overwhelming and unopposed force. Hastening back to my brigade, I found the enemy rapidly advancing on its front.

The Seventy-first Ohio had fallen back, under the shelling of the enemy's guns, to some position (as I am informed by Capt. MASON) "about one hundred and fifty yards in the rear, and re-formed on a ridge of ground very defensible for infantry," but I could not find them, and had no information as to where they had gone. Before I could change position, the Fifty-fifth Illinois and the Fifty-fourth Ohio were engaged, but as soon as possible, I withdrew them to a position on the brow of a hill, and formed a line, which, extended, would intersect my first line diagonally from northwest to southeast. At this point I had not to exceed eight hundred men of the Fifty-fifth Illinois and Fifty-fourth Ohio. I saw nothing more of the Seventy-first Regiment through the fight.

The enemy's force of eight regiments of infantry and a battery of four guns, which had been moving on our right flank, were here brought to a stand, and formed a line of battle. A body of cavalry were sent off on our (then) right front and rear, to harass or cut off our retreat; a part of the force which had attacked our *first* front were disposed with a view of flanking us on our present left. Against this latter force (moving through a ravine which had its mouth just below, and in the rear of our extreme left) I sent a detachment of four companies of Zouaves, (Fifty-fourth Ohio,) under Major FISHER, by whom they were held in check during the fight. This engagement opened the enemy's line, and one being established, at a distance of 150 yards apart. At this point we fought and held them for upward of two hours. The enemy's lines were within the edge of a grove, pretty well defended by trees. The space between us was an open, level and smooth field. The disposition of their forces was made deliberately, and occupied fully fifteen minutes, after we came upon the ground.

Inadequate as I knew my force to be, I was encouraged to fight it and hold my position—first, with the object of detaining the enemy's force from advancing toward the river; and secondly, because I received a message from Gen. MCARTHUR (who appeared in person somewhere in my vicinity), to hold my position and he would support me on my right.

I could not find the Seventy-first Ohio Regiment, and had less than 800 men under my command. During the action, we observed a battery planted southeast of us, in a commanding position to enfilade our line—it was employed, however, with little beyond threatening effect, the firing being too high. We had received no support on our righ. (as promised by Gen. MCARTHUR). We had emptied the cartridge boxes of the killed and wounded, and our ammunition was exhausted. Our fire was so slackened from this cause, and our losses, that I was apprehensive of a forward movement by the enemy, who could easily have overwhelmed us and thrown us into ruinous confusion. With the advice of Col. SMITH, of the Fifty-fourth Ohio, and Lieut.-Col. MALMSBORO, commanding the Fifty-fifth Illinois, I gave the order to fall back through the ravine, and re-form on a hill to our right. I led the remnant of my brigade in good order to the point selected. When we reached it, the enemy had advanced on our left with their battery, and were in a commanding position within six hundred yards. They opened a fire of shell upon us, which compelled me to move on a little further, sheltering the command as well as possible by various and circuitous paths, till we reached a cavalry camp, when the brigade was reformed. On our way we were joined by a small remnant of the Seventy-first Ohio, under command of Adjutant HART, of that regiment, (some 17 or 18 men). Finding that I was beyond the line of the enemy, after consultation I ordered the brigade to march to the rear toward the landing, in preference to sending for ammunition, which I apprehended would not reach us. Within a quarter of a mile of the batteries the brigade was halted by an officer of Gen. GRANT'S Staff, who stated that ammunition was being sent back, and ordered that every fragment of a regiment moving toward the landing should be stopped.

Suffering from a wound I had received in my shoulder before the termination of our fight, I turned the command over to Col. THOS. KILBY SMITH, of the Fifty-fourth Ohio, (the next in rank,) and proceeded to the Landing to learn the extent of my injuries.

Col. SMITH left the command to Lieut.-Col. MALMSBORO, (temporarily, while he returned to find and unite with the brigade the left wing of his regiment, which had become detached from us, in defence of our left flank, under Maj. FISHER.

Meanwhile, Gen. GRANT passing, ordered Col. MALMSBORO to form a line near the batteries. Maj. FISHER soon came in with his men and joined the line. Through Col. MALMSBORO'S efforts, a line of over 3,000 men was formed, composing remnants of regiments moving toward the Landing. Maj. ANDREWS, of the Seventy-first, here came up with a portion of the left wing of his regiment, about one hundred and fifty men, whom he had led to the bank of the Tennessee, where he hailed the gunboats, informing them of the approach of the enemy. So much of the brigade were in the last engagement, near the batteries.

On Monday morning the brigade took the field under command of Col. SMITH. His conduct was under the observation of the General himself. I was not able to do more than to make an effort to excite the enthusiasm of the men and lead them to the field, where they were ordered forward into the action. I turned the command over to Col. SMITH soon after. The experience of Sunday left me under no apprehension as to the fate of the brigade if coolness, deliberation and personal bravery on his part, could save it from loss or disgrace.

Col. SMITH, from the beginning to the end of the engagement on Sunday, was constantly at his post, rallying, encouraging and fighting his men, under incessant fire, regardless of personal safety.

I was under great obligations to Lieut.-Col. MALMSBORO, whose military education and experience was of very great importance to me. Comprehending at a glance the purpose and object of every movement of the enemy, he was able to advise me promptly and intelligently as to the disposition of my men. He was cool, discreet and brave, and of infinite service to me.

Adjt. CHARLES LOOMIS, of the Fifty-fourth Ohio, who was my only aid, discharged his duties with the utmost promptness and gallantry. He was intelligent, brave, and is a very meritorious officer.

It is my duty to make special mention of Adjt. HART, of the Seventy-first Regiment, who, having lost his own regiment, sought a place in the ranks of the Fifty-fifth, and, with 17 men of his regiment, fought them bravely from first to last. Every Captain in the Fifty-fifth did his duty, with one exception, and he is under arrest. The same is true of the Lieutenants, with one exception, and he also is arrested.

(Official.) D. STUART,
Colonel Commanding Second Brigade.

J. H. HAMMOND, Assistant Adjutant-General.
N. B.—Killed and wounded—475.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

EFFECT OF THE NEW TARIFF.

Increased Revenue—How the Receipts are Affected—Large Receipts During the Past Week—The Prospect for the Year—The Warehousing System—The Duties on Tea, Coffee, Sugar, &c.

The new Tariff seems to be working very satisfactorily, as far as the Government is concerned, for since it took effect the receipts for duty at our Custom-house have measurably increased. The Customs revenue of this country has seldom been so heavy as it promises to be this year, a variety of causes being in operation to produce this effect. First of these is the tariff imposed by the last Congress, which is sufficiently high to produce a large revenue whenever the importations are not unusually light, and which is not so exorbitant as to act as a prohibitory law. The effect of its operation has been manifest, since the 1st instant, in the largely increased revenue of the port, which has, in fact, been greater than it was during the latter part of July, when everything tended to its augmentation. Notwithstanding the fact that all the importers who owned merchandise in bond were then endeavoring to pay the duties thereon and gain possession before the new rates were put in force, the receipts not once or twice equaled those of last Thursday and Friday. On the former day they reached a sum between $500,000 and $600,000, while on the latter they amounted to nearly $100,000. These large sums have been paid, mostly, on goods arriving about the time of payment, the proportion of duty paid on merchandise withdrawn from warehouse having been small. Though the proportion was small, the sum itself was quite large for this season of the year, the average daily receipts from the Warehouse Department having been over $40,000 since the beginning of the month. This duty has been derived, in great measure, from sugar, tea and coffee, but few dry goods having been taken out of bond.

A second reason why the revenue from duties on foreign goods imported will be large this year, is, that the importations have been quite heavy thus far, and probably will be in the future, for never, since the Government was inaugurated, have there been better opportunities for successful speculations in this country than are promised in the months of next Fall, Summer and Spring. By that time a vast country, which for months has been cut off from interconrse with the world and the advantages of commerce, will, we hope, be opened to our merchants, and, notwithstanding its deplorable state, both morally and financially, the demand will, no doubt, be great.

The advantages of the warehousing system to our merchants was never better exemplified than during the past year or two. The high rates of duty levied the fluctuating state of the markets, and the financial changes which have been constantly occurring, have contributed to render it difficult, at times, to raise large sums of money with which to pay duties. Merchants have often found it a great accommodation to be allowed to deposit their goods in public stores without the immediate payment of duties thereon, even though the time allowed them, in which such goods could remain in bond, was not three months. The system has undergone several changes since first introduced by our Government, the time which, under some of the laws, was three years, having been limited by one of the acts of 1861 to three months, and having now been lengthened to one year.

Our tariff is now very high, indeed, and will probably remain so until the close of the war in which we are engaged. It is likely that at the earliest practicable moment the act of Congress, passed in July of this year, will be repealed, and the Morrill Tariff, as amended by the acts of August and December, 1861, be left in operation. Such, it would seem, was the intention when the law of July was framed, its peculiar manner of levying *additional* duties being indicative thereof. The Tariff act most successful in aiding the Treasury was that of December, 1861, which only raised the duties on tea, coffee, sugar, &c. These articles, which, until last August, were admitted free of duty, are now subjected to a very heavy tax, and justly, too. They are articles which are not products of our own land, and which must be imported at all times. A heavy tax on them is distributed over the community, so that in the course of a year a large sum is raised without having caused any great oppression to any class.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARROWSMITH.

Names of New-York, New-Jersey and New-England Sick and Wounded.

The United States transport *Arrowsmith* arrived here on Saturday with sick and wounded from McCLELLAN'S army. The sick are mainly low with typhoid fever. The invalids were all taken to the Government Hospital at Newark, N. J., under charge of Dr. JANEWAY.

We give a classified list of those from this State, New-Jersey and New-England. The rest are from Pennsylvania, Illinois and Ohio:

NEW YORK REGIMENTS.

EIGHTH ARTILLERY.

J. W. Bromfield, Co. I.	T. W. Cornell.
Robt. White, Co. I.	William H. Hatt,
James H. Farnell, Co. I.	A. J. Robbins,
William Carr, Co. B.	M. McCormick,
George Relenburg, Co. B.	R. A. Whitlock.
John Jersey,	Andrew Jersey.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.

James Beatty, Co. D.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT.

H. Main. Co. D.	A. Bassett. Co. I.
C. P. Barnes, Co. B.	L. Parmeteer, Co. B.
John Ford, Co. B.	A. Beach. Co. B.
A. Kellerson, Co. F.	

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT.

Sergeant L. Netting, Co. B.	H. W. Hubbard, Co. K.
S. Kinsar, Co. B.	F. Graves, Co. K.
Corp. J. W. DaPree, Co. K.	Robt. Proft, Co. E.
Corp. J. Burds, Co. B.	J. Healy. Co. I.
W. H. Lee, Co. B.	G. P. Coe, Co. F.

THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Jas. Leechfield, Co. I.

NINETY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Wallace Marshall, Co. E.	David Emory, Co. E.
Robert Johnson, Co. C.	C. M. Wolfe, Co. D.
James Irwin, Co. D.	C. Morrison. Co. D.
H. F. Morris, Co. C.	H. Chapman, Co. E.
Anson Hall, Co. I.	D. H. Brush, Co. I.
James Barnes, Co. C.	Charles Persley, Co. A.
Horatio Barber, Co. I.	S. F. Horton, Co. I.
A. S. Adsoh, Co. C.	S. A. Davis, Co. E.
James Metts, Co. E.	John McSnckley, Co. B.
G. W. Tone, Co. B.	Richard Ward, Co. B.
John Masters, Co. D.	John M. Carmine, Co. B.
H. Taber, Co. C.	A. Whiley, Co. I.
H. E. Whittemore, Co. D.	Wm J. Debbell, Co. B.
A. Fear, Co. B.	G. Hall, Co. B.
W. G. Evans. Co. D.	A. F. West. Co. C,
Sergt. W. V. Peck, Co. D.	Dewitt Shelters, Co. G.
John H. Burton, Co. D.	Edward Rock, Co. G.
John F. Holmes, Co. E.	George E. Holt, Co. B.
Wm P. Wells, Co. D.	Walter Smith, Co. C.
A. H. Pratt, Co. B.	Thomas Collins, Co. G.
F. T. Hartley, Co. C.	Abell Putter, Co. B.
James Quinton, Co. E.	A. F. Reed, Co. C.
Thomas White, Co. C.	

MASSACHUSETTS.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Silas H. Holeman, Co. I.	Patrick Nulan, Co. K.
Charles G. Anderson, Co. K	C. Exchange, Co. B.
T. Coleman, Co. E.	Samuel F. Pray, Co. D.
John Stewart, Co. D.	T. Peabody, Co. G.
Wm. Paine. Co. K.	Wm. F. Goodwin. Co. K.
Benjamin Coleman, Co. I.	Otis S. Ayer, Co. H.
Edward Burns, Co. I.	James M. Kelly, Co. H.
John Fulton, Co. G.	D. F. Mansfield, Co. I.
John T. George, Co. H.	Isaac Fry, Co. G.
Wm. Houlehon. Co. B.	David Fergoson, Co. E
John Newton, Co. K.	

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Andrew McGee, Co. H.	Alonzo M. Guild, Co. B.
C. A. Robinson, Co. H.	

MAINE.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

Sergt. H. Nole, Co. K.	Moses H. Hubbard, Co. I.
G. W. Young, Co. I,	John C. Campbell, Co. E.
J. E. Bridges, Co. D.	H. P. Norris. Co. K.
George P. Munson, Co. D.	C. B. Rogers, Co. H.
James Parker. Co. E.	John Horsre, Co. K.
George W. Sweat, Co. F.	Hall. Taylor, Co. A.
Edmund Gould, Co. H.	H. L. Wyman. Co. K.
Sergt. H. Houston, Co. H.	J. B. Cloth, Co. A.
J. S. Stevens, Co. H.	H. B. Scott, Co. A.
Robert Brown, Co F.	

RRODE ISLAND.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Ambrose Headley, Co. H.	A. Taylor, Co. D.
M. G. Green, Co. H.	C. W. Johnson, Co. D.
W. Marcomb, Co. D.	Thomas Parker.
H. C. Peckham, Co. K.	H. S. Ballow. Co. H.
Wm. Y. Teagee, Co. A.	J. M. Turner, Co. D.
S. W. Keene, Co. K.	Serg. T. Phillips, Co. D.
W. W. Hall, Co. K.	Thomas McKay, Co. I.
Wm. J. Jenks, Co. H.	Thomas Pratt, Co. F.
R. Hurd. Co. C.	Edgar Joslyn, Co. F.
Daniel Cast, Co. F.	

NEW-JERSEY.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Peter Sarricks, Co. G.	Wm. Eckard, Co. I.
J. F. Brown, Co. F.	S. Carson, Co. E.
Wm. McKendrick, Co. D.	L. Bruin. Co. I.
H. W. Brown, Co. F.	Thomas Hart, Co. D.
Peter Scollian, Co. D.	N. E. Acker, Co. H.
B. F. Skillofes, Co. I.	Corp. N. W. Iron, Co. F.

Arrival of the Steamship Daniel Webster, with Sick Soldiers.

The hospital steamship *Daniel Webster*, Capt. BLETHEN, arrived at this port yesterday morning from Harrison's Landing and Fortress Monroe, bringing 129 sick soldiers to the Sanitary Commission. She left Harrison's Landing Aug. 14, at 2½ P. M.; anchored off Newport's News that night, and at Fortress Monroe at 5½ A. M. of the 15th, leaving there those that were convalescent, and sailed at 7½ for New-York, arriving at this port at 6½ A. M.

She brings the following passengers:

Major B. C. Chetwood and servant, Rev. J. O'Sloan, Mrs. Col. Barlow, Miss Lee, Miss Hall.

NAMES OF MEDICAL STAFF.

Dr. Nelson S. Drake, Surgeon in Charge; Drs. J. G. Ryerson and P. D. Leys, Assistants; T. E. Peverley, Commissary; A. R. Starkweather, Assistant Commissar

Four deaths have occurred on the passage, viz.: Rolandorf Slytle, of Co. G, 85th Pennsylvania Volunteers; Constantine Alger, Co. G, 67th Ohio Volunteers; Jacob Stark, Co. I, 3d New-Jersey Volunteers; Samuel Thomas, Co. C, 93d Pennsylvania Volunteers.

The following are the names of the sick:

O. McGovern, Co. D, 6th Pa.	F. A. Sherman, Co. K, 23d Pa.
J. Hausburg, Co. I, 50th N. Y.	D. S. Agnew, Co. E, 23d Pa.
L. A. Jeffreys, Co. B, 83d Pa.	Corp. W. Patterson, Co. A.
L. E. Corbins, Co. B, 83d Pa.	23d Pennsylvania.
John E. Sexton, Co. A, 23d Pa.	R. Graven, Co. C, 1st Pa.
John Maman, Co. A, 23d Pa.	M. Sullivan, Co. I, 9th Mass.
P. McLaughlin, Co. B, 63d N. Y.	P. Leary, 1st U. S. Chas.
Corp. R. A. Davenport, Co. A, 23d Pennsylvania.	T. Fanning, Co. E, 17th N. Y.
W. J. Willis, Co. A, 23d Pa.	M. Nelson, Co. E, 52d Pa.
T. A. Donough, Co. E, 56th N. J.	C. A. Penny, Co. D, 52d Pennsylvania.
T. Schuster, Co. I, 7th N. Y.	M. Wornwood, Co. D, 1st
A. Hanley, Co. F, 8th Ill. C.	Berdan Sharpshooters.
David Baker, Co. F, 17th N. Y.	Geo. Harkins, Co. D, 1st
E. Quinn. 7th Indp. Battery.	Berdan Sharpshooters.
J. Brown, Co. D, 100th N. Y.	E. Peters, Co. K, 55th N. Y.
T. McQuillan, Co. E, 5th Pa. R.	Corp. John Leonard, Co. K,
D. Shannon, Co. I, 7th Mass.	1st Penn. Reserves.
J. McCarthy, Co. E, 17th N. Y.	T. P. Barnes, Co. H, 6th Pa.
G. Brose. Co. F, 102d Penn.	S. Wyman, Co. C, 62d Pa.
J. McChristie, Co. G, 15th N. Y.	H. Reed, Co. E, 65th N. Y.
L. Buba, Co. C, 15th N. Y.	H. P. Daniel, Co. B, 17th
D. Rice, Co. K, 5th N. Y.	New-York.
Henry Eaton, Co. H, 17th New-York.	Thos. Short, Co. C, 3d Penn. Cavalry.
John Pacey, Co. G, 39th Ind.	B. D. Cofield, 1st Ber. S. S.
Sergt. L. E. Thayer, Co. K, 16th New-York.	Martin Gilmore, Co. B, 11th New-York.
Stephen Lucore, Co. F, 42d Pennsylvania.	Dennis Lahey, Co. D, 17th New-York.
Sergt. Bowman, Co. B, 3d Pennsylvania.	Jos. Howarth, Co. E, 16th Michigan.
Sergt. J. Miller, Co. K, 6th Pennsylvania.	Allen R. Laing, Co. G, 13th Indiana.
Jas. Kinney, Co. E, 51st Pa.	Jas. A. Benton, Co. B, 49th Pennsylvania.
Corp. W. E. Jacobs, Co. K, 16th Michigan.	W. E. Walker, Co. D, 17th Massachusetts.
A. E. Rester, Co. F, 4th Pa. Reserves.	Corp. W. C. Rumford, Co. A, 8th Penn. Cavalry.
Judge O. Blanchard, Co. A, 23d Pennsylvania.	McLise Carr, Co. A, 8th Pa. Cavalry.
John Connelly. Co. K, 6th Pennsylvania Res.	J. H. Taylor, Co. C, 8th Pa. Cavalry.
E. J. Jackson, Co. D, 14th U. S. Infantry.	Hiram Arters. Co. G, 83d Pa.
L. Benford, Co. G, 83d Penn. Reserve.	O. Bennett, Co. H, 14th Penn.
Geo. Sams, Co. F, 8th Ill.	Jas. Hughes, Co. H, 67th O.
A. Haynes, Co. F, 8th Ill. Cav.	C. Adlers, Co. K, 67th Ohio.
P. McClure, Co. H, 93d Penn.	I. Hathaway, Co. D, 7th Mass.
J. R. Fish, Co. B, 7th Mass.	J. Holden, Co. F, 7th Mass.
J. Hamer. Co. B, 7th Mass.	L. Weiler, Co. G, 16th Mich.
J. D. Williams, Co. D, 31st Pennsylvania.	P. Wendel, Co. A, 16th Mich.
J. T. Davis, Co. H, 39th Ill.	J. Koster, Co. A, 16th Mich.
W. H. Ashburn, Co. E, 52d Massachusetts.	W. Clark, Co. A, 82d N. Y.
J. Hilpart, Co. F, 58th Penn.	J. Ryan, Co. A, 82d N. Y.
C. Plant, Co. E, 8th Illinois.	I. Cunningham, Co. E, 1st Pennsylvania Reserve.
W. W. Mott, Co. C, 12th N. Y.	Ira Brower, Co. K, 83d Penn.
J. Ragan, Co. B, 5th Mass.	R. C. Butler, 1st U. S. S. S.
H. F. Forbes, 11th Pa. Res.	A. Frum, Co. I, 13th N. Y.
J. M. Palmer, Co. B, 9th Mass.	F. Wellington, Co. C, 13th New-York.
B. F. Hutchinson, Co. K, 7th Massachusetts.	L. Beisher, Co. K, 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
B. W. Cox, Co. D, 11th Me.	J. Dolan, Co. B, 88th N. Y.
T. N. Clark, Co. E, 83d Pa.	A. Wagner, Co. I, 100th N. Y.
L. Rankle, Co. G, 100th N. Y.	C. McNeelis, Co. G, 82d Pa.
J. B Block, Co. F, 100th N. Y.	J. Barnes, Co. E, 16th N. Y.
W. Adamson, Co. A, 62d O.	J. Leibert, Co. E, 100th N. Y.
E. Davis, Co. G, 62d Ohio.	J. A. Carr. Co. F, 50th N. Y.
A. D. Mason, Co. A, McClellan's Dragoons.	E. Fanning, Co. E, 17th N. Y.
Jos. Fegley, Co. D, 4th N. J.	Pat. Buckennau, Co. K, 6th Ohio.
S. Van Slet, Co. K, 28th Ind.	Aug. Backuer, Co. I, 100th New-York.
C. Richard, Co. C, 11th U. S.	F. Shows, Co. B, 3d Pa. Res.
H. Peterson, Co. D, 100th N. Y.	Henry Barnes, Co. A, 83d Pa.
J. E. Rose, Co. D, 45th N. Y.	Sgt. John McCaffrey, 6th U. States Cavalry.
Wm. Boots, Co. I, 8th Ill. C.	Porter S. Bunwitch, Co. I,
H. H. Walker, Co. I, 8th Illinois Cavalry.	8th Illinois Cavalry.
W. Gouperta, Co. H, 62d N. Y.	Dav. Dixon, Co. F, 3d N. J.
W. A. Wheelock, Co. H, 62d New-York.	James Earlon, Co. H, 18th United States.
Rich. Rockefeller, Co. G, 18th New-York.	Elias Davis, Co. A, 52d Pa.
John Schom, Co. C, 1st U. States Cavalry.	Sgt. T. Alexander, Co. D, 18th New-York.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A BOLD THEFT—A MAN ATTEMPTS TO SWALLOW A DIAMOND RING.—On Saturday evening, a man who gave his name as JOHN WRIGHT, went into a jewelry-store at No. 266 Pearl-street, and stated that he wished to purchase some rings. The clerk in attendance handed to him a box containing a large number of rings, and other jewelry, some of them very valuable. After a while, WRIGHT selected a cheap article, which he said he would purchase. At this moment, the clerk's back was turned an instant, and during that time, WRIGHT watched his opportunity, and by a dexterous movement, managed to seize from the box a diamond ring worth $75, a pair of ear-rings, and some other articles, which he secreted about his person. The clerk immediately detected the theft, and at once seized the pretended purchaser. When the latter found he was caught, he slyly thrust the diamond ring into his mouth, and then made several violent efforts to swallow it, but the ring stuck fast in his throat. Finding himself unable to secrete it in that manner, he suddenly threw it away. The clerk, meantime, held on to his prisoner until the arrival of Officer GILMARTIN, of the Second Precinct, who took him into custody. Yesterday, WRIGHT was committed to the Tombs for examination. The ring and other articles were subsequently found, and returned to the owner.

ATTEMPT BY A MAN TO MURDER HIS WIFE.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a desperate attempt was made by a man, named THOMAS MCTIGUE, to take the life of his wife, by stabbing her in the side and abdomen with a knife. The husband, who with his family, resided at No. 8 Mulberry-street, came home at a late hour on Saturday night, in a state of intoxication. His wife was in bed, asleep, at the time he entered the room, but he soon awoke her, and began to abuse her in a shameful manner. He went to bed, however, where, for some time, he kept up a quarrel with the wife. Finally, he became so enraged that he arose from his bed, seized a large sharp-pointed knife, and going up to the bed upon which his wife was lying, he thrust the instrument two or three times into her side and abdomen, inflicting very serious, and it is believed, fatal wounds. Some persons in an adjoining room then interposed, the Police were called in, and the offender was taken into custody. The wife was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where she now lies in a critical condition. MCTIGUE was yesterday committed to the Tombs, to await the result of the injuries.

AN UNEXPECTED AND UNWELCOME VISITOR.—Saturday afternoon the residents of Oak-street were somewhat startled by the whizzing and subsequent crashing of a cannon ball, which came at a brisk gait from some part of the North River. It was probably fired from a gun on one of the departing European steamers. In its career it penetrated a fence at No. 32 Oak-street, and spent itself in a twelve-inch brick wall, indenting it about three inches. When picked up it was still hot. It was taken to the Station-house of the Fourth Precinct, where it can now be seen. It was a very fortunate circumstance that the gun from which it was fired had been given a lofty altitude. As it was, great damage might have been done. It is astonishing that the parties in charge should not have known better than to charge a gun for firing a salute with a solid cannon ball. Hereafter, the proper officers on board steamships should see to it that on entering port the charges in their guns should be withdrawn, so as to avoid the recurrence of any accident such as the one alluded to, which was doubtless the result of carelessness.

ARRESTS OF DESERTERS BY THE POLICE.—The Police have, of late, been quite active in arresting deserters from the army. On Saturday night and yesterday, there were as many as six or eight arrests in some of the Precincts. This may be considered quite profitable for the officials engaged in the business of making arrests, inasmuch as, according to the present regulations, they are entitled to five dollars for each soldier who is apprehended. In some instances the arrested soldier is able to produce sufficient evidence that he is not a deserter; but, that for some special purpose, he is out on a furlough. In the majority of cases, however, there is no such proof forthcoming, and the delinquent is either at once sent to Governors Island, or temporarily detained at Police headquarters, until further instructions are received from the proper authorities.

BARNUM'S AQUARIA.—Mr. BARNUM'S Southern expedition has returned. It has brought some of the most wonderful expositions of Divine ingenuity and love of the beautiful ever seen. Fish, weeds, animalculæ in profusion; the most gracefully beautiful specimens of life; the most wonderful examples of incomprehensibility, and the curiosities of all things the most rare. The Aquarium is decidedly an institution far ahead of Nuit or Thumb, or both of them.

CROTON AQUEDUCT.—Messrs. STEVENS, TAPPEN and CRAVEN, of the Croton Aqueduct Board, notify the public that the introduction of water into the new grand reservoir will take place to-morrow. The influent gates will be raised at 3 P. M. precisely.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

LAWYERS NONPLUSSED.—Two well-known Brooklyn lawyers called at the office of the Deputy Inspector of Police on Saturday, to make some inquiry about a soldier who had been arrested for desertion, with a view of obtaining his discharge upon a writ of *habeas corpus*, he being a minor. The Deputy Inspector, who is almost daily annoyed by these applications, and who, by the way, is something of a wag, asked the disciples of BLACKSTONE if they had seen the last order of Secretary of War STANTON. They had not, and were anxious to know the purport of it. They were informed that the order was a direction to the Police authorities to arrest all lawyers who attempted to obtain the release of soldiers upon writs of *habeas corpus*, and commit them to Fort Lafayette. The legal gentlemen were dumbfounded and astounded both; they wondered what monstrous wrong the Secretary of War wouldn't be guilty of next, and, forgetting the interest of their client, hurriedly left the premises, to find the order and see whether it was properly verified. They have not been seen at the Deputy Inspector's office since.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—Coroner NORRIS held an inquest yesterday on the body of Mrs. MARY DENNIGAN, who died from burns received the night before, by her clothes taking fire. Deceased resided with her husband at No. 77 York-street, and about 8 o'clock, Saturday evening, she was found seated on a trunk in a sleeping apartment, in an unconscious state, and her clothes on fire. The Coroner was unable to ascertain how the fire was communicated to her clothing, but it is supposed that it was by striking a match. A verdict of death from accidental causes was rendered.

BURGLARIES.—The store of BONNER & MEEHAN, plumbers, No. 504 Fulton-avenue, was entered Saturday morning by burglars, who carried away lead-pipe and other property, valued at $100.... Saturday night the house of Mrs. ST. FELIX, on Raymond-street near Fulton-avenue, and at present unoccupied, was entered by thieves, who had collected about $75 worth of property, with which they were making off, when discovered by Mr. L. ST. FELIX, who attempted to arrest the parties, but they effected their escape by abandoning their booty.

A DETERMINED INCENDIARY.—At 11½ o'clock, on Saturday night, officer WHITE, of the Forty-second Precinct, discovered a fire under the rear stairway of WALDEN'S paint factory, in

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 18, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain TWO Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain ONE Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly contain Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—TWAS I—THE MAGIC TRUMPET—THE THREE FATHS TRAPEZE.

WALLACK'S—IRISH ASSURANCE AND YANKEE MODESTY—TWICE MARRIED.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GEN. TOM THUMB, COM. NUTT, AQUARIA, &c., at all hours. A TALENTED FARCE COMPANY, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 BROADWAY—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—No. 548 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

It is still insisted upon in Washington that Gen. McCLELLAN is at Harrison's Landing on the James River. On the other hand, a private note from Fortress Monroe, dated Aug. 14, says: "The army is now moving away from Harrison's Landing, and, by to-morrow, I hear the place will be cleared. They are coming down over the Chickahominy, I learn, to Yorktown, by land. The artillery has been shipped by water. The pontoon bridges went up to bridge the river night before last."

Our advices from Gen. POPE's army indicate that everything is prospering favorably. Gen. SIGEL, who has the advance near the Rapidan, reports that on Saturday morning the rebels made a feint or an attempt to cross the river, but were driven back. The bridge at Rapidan Station, which was destroyed some time ago by the rebels, is to be rebuilt as soon as the constructors can receive the proper protection from our troops. It is reported by contrabands from Gordonsville, that trains with troops on board are continually arriving there from Richmond. Our forces now occupy the line of the Rapidan from Raccoon Ford on the east, to Cave's Ford on the west, with pickets and scouting parties beyond. Gen. BANKS is rapidly recovering from the injury received at the battle of Cedar Mountain.

The Boston *Journal* has a dispatch, stating that Gen. BURNSIDE, with his army, has arrived at Culpepper Court-house.

We have the gratifying intelligence that Col. CORCORAN has been released from his captivity among the rebels. He, together with Col. WILCOX, Lieut.-Col. BOWMAN and Maj. VODGES, reached Fortress Monroe on Saturday, and Washington yesterday morning. Three hundred and twenty of our officers have been exchanged, including Lieut.-Col. KANE. Col. CORCORAN was serenaded in Washington yesterday, and in response to an urgent call made a speech, in which he expressed his ardent wish that the rebellion should be speedily crushed, and signified his willingness to take up either the sword or the musket at the call of the Government. A formal reception is to be given to the returned officers in Washington this evening, at which Hon. ALFRED ELY will make the welcoming speech, to which Cols. CORCORAN AND WILCOX will respond. Great preparations are also being made here for Col. CORCORAN's reception, as will be seen by our reports elsewhere. It is hoped that he will arrive in season to address the monster war meeting to be held at Fort Greene, Brooklyn, to-morrow afternoon.

Important changes have taken place in the State Government of Kentucky, which places it in the hands of staunch Union men, who can be depended upon in the present emergency. Gov. MAGOFFIN has resigned, and is succeeded by JAMES F. ROBINSON, who had previously been elected Speaker of the Senate, in place of JOHN F. FISK. Other changes will be found noted in our dispatches. The new order of things is understood to be in pursuance of an amicable agreement.

A day later news from New-Orleans is received by the arrival at this port of the steamship *Trade Wind*, which left on the 8th inst. There is nothing of special importance by this arrival. Our correspondence will be found interesting, as furnishing not only a digest of current events, but also comments such as could be written only by an actual observer.

The troops responding to the new call for three hundred thousand volunteers are beginning to arrive at their destinations at the rate of over five thousand per day. Within the next week it is probable that the number daily will be doubled, or, perhaps, trebled.

Our advices from Key West, which are to the 9th inst., are important. Another British steamer has been captured off the Bahamas—the lucky captor this time being the United States steamer *Santiago*. The prize is the *Columbia*, a propeller, loaded with forty Armstrong guns and carriages ready for mounting, several thousand Enfield rifles, a large quantity of army blankets, lace, tin and various other articles, valued in England, the supercargo says, at $200,000. She is in port at Key West, awaiting the action of the prize Court. There have been about thirty cases of yellow fever at Key West which proved fatal, out of a population of about four thousand, while many have recovered and others are doing well. The disease is not of a very fatal type, and quite readily yields to judicious treatment. The weather was also favorable.

We have at last learned the exact truth in regard to the battle of Tazewell, East Tennessee, which the rebels have sought to claim as a great victory. It is a kind of victory which we are perfectly willing they shall gain in every battle. It appears, according to the testimony of a National officer who left Cumberland Gap on the 12th inst., that Gen. DECOURCEY's Brigade was attacked by STEVENSON's rebel Division on the 9th inst., but defeated the rebels with heavy loss—one of our regiments, the Fourteenth Kentucky, driving back four rebel regiments. The National loss was but three killed and fifteen wounded. Fifty-seven of our men were taken prisoners, but they were immediately exchanged for a rebel Lieutenant-Colonel. The rebel officers admitted a loss of two hundred and fifty killed and wounded, and the Knoxville papers give a list of 109 killed. We captured 215 wagon loads of forage, and lost the knapsacks of two regiments. There has been no fight at Big Creek Gap, as reported, nor any engagement, excepting that at Tazewall.

BRECKINRIDGE's attack upon Baton Rouge, it is pretty well settled, was a miserable failure, thanks to the lucky fatality which overtook the ram *Arkansas*. We learn from a dispatch from him to VAN DORN, dated the 5th inst., that on that morning he made an attack, expecting the cooperation of the rebel ram. He says that after a struggle of five hours he drove our troops to the arsenal and tower, and to the cover of the gunboats. His "diminished, exhausted force" could not take the arsenal, and he "withdrew one mile and a half from the city, hoping to renew the attack in half an hour." But he didn't, as is proved by his dispatch of the next day, stating that nothing decisive had occurred. He acknowledges that his loss was as heavy as ours, but insists that we had five thousand troops to his three thousand.

GENERAL NEWS.

One day's later advices from Europe have been received by the arrival off Cape Race of the steamship *Anglo-Saxon*. She left Liverpool on the 7th, and Londonderry on the 8th inst. The news is not specially important. It was rumored that there was to be another Congress of European Sovereigns soon, at Cologne. The French newspapers were insisting on Rome being delivered to Italy. The statement is made that GARIBALDI has but about 850 followers with him—all poorly armed. Rumor has fixed upon another King for Mexico, in the person of MURAT. This rumor was current at Madrid. Another battle had been fought between the Turks and the Montenegrins, the result of which both claimed as a victory. The later commercial intelligence by the *Anglo-Saxon*, by way of Londonderry, has not come to hand.

The first sermon delivered by Archbishop HUGHES since his return from Europe on Tuesday last, was preached yesterday to an immense congregation in the cathedral in Mott-street. The discourse was semi-political in character, and had reference chiefly to the motives by which foreign Powers had been led to adopt a policy of non-intervention in regard to the war. He warmly deprecated the idea of permitting any European State to mix itself up in our calamitous strife, and urged on the people the necessity of putting a speedy end to it themselves. With a view to this result, he advised the people to call immediately on the Government for a draft of all the men that the exigencies of the times might require.

An Italian, named FELIX MENALI, goldsmith by trade, and residing at No. 150 Concord-street, Brooklyn, shot his son twice, last evening, near Fort Hamilton, killing him almost instantly, and then made his escape. The alleged provocation in the case is that the son married against his (the father's) wishes. The deceased was a musician in the United States service, and was stationed at Fort Hamilton.

A detachment of sailors for the new *Ironsides* has been received at Philadelphia from this City. This vessel now presents a very novel appearance. Three flagstaffs have been placed on the upper deck, which do not look thicker than brush handles from the shore. Several pieces of timber have been raised on the deck for derricks, the whole giving to her any other appearance than that of a ship-of-war. A large number of men are at work upon the iron-clad frigate night and day. It is still uncertain when she will sail.

Before Judge CADWALADER, in Philadelphia, on Friday, Mr. G. M. WHARTON resumed the argument, on behalf of the claimants, in the matter of the prize steamer *Bermuda*. An attempt was made to explain the difficulty in the mind of the Court in regard to the absence of papers as to the disposition of the cargo at Nassau, also in regard to the alleged control of the cargo by JOHN FRAZER & Co., of Charleston. From remarks by the Judge it was evident that he regards the absence of the papers as a very strong circumstance to sustain the allegation that the cargo was not destined for Nassau but for Charleston. Mr. GIBBONS follows Mr. WHARTON in the argument.

The subscriptions to the volunteer fund in Philadelphia have reached the munificent sum of $402,645.

The United States steam transport *Mississippi*, Capt. BAXTER, arrived last night from Fortress Monroe in 26 hours, bringing 526 sick and wounded soldiers from Gen. McCLELLAN's army.

Persons who have lately come from Fort Larned say that a large gathering of wild Indians are now encamped on the Pawnee Fork of the Arkansas, for the purpose of receiving their annuities and presents from the Government. The number is estimated at thirty-five thousand, and embraces portions of all the wild tribes of the plains and mountains. They have caused some uneasiness among the settlers in that vicinity, who seem to fear that they will commit depredations.

The Stock Market was firm on Saturday, with a further rise on the New-York and Western Road Stocks and Pacific Mail. Gold fell to 114¾ in the morning, but suddenly returned to 115@115¼ in the afternoon. Government Stocks and Treasury paper firm.

The Cotton market is very dull, and prices are easier. Coffee is rather quiet. Molasses and Rice are also quiet, yet steady. Sugars are steady and in limited demand. Freights are fairly active, and rates are much firmer at the close. The Flour market generally is dull, but the arrivals are small, and prices for the most part are maintained. Rye Flour is steady, and in moderate request. Corn Meal is scarce and firm. Wheat is in fair request, at full prices for choice, which is scarce and wanted; but common qualities are heavy at the close. Corn is in lively demand, and prices are firm. Oats are again firmer. Other Grains are steady. Pork is quiet, but steady. Beef is in fair request. Bacon is dull. Cut Meats are firm and in moderate request. Lard is firm and in moderate demand. Butter and Cheese are in good request, at the advance.

RESIGNATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY.—GOV. MAGOFFIN has done the best thing possible for himself, in resigning the supreme magistracy of Kentucky. He disagreed fundamentally, and in everything, with the State officials, the State Legislature, and the people of the State—not to speak of the State Military Board and the Government of the United States, whose authority is now fixed and supreme in Kentucky. He had been gradually stripped of power by the Legislature and the General Government until latterly he was a mere cypher, without, as he said in a recent message, a "dollar or a soldier." He was enabled, however, by the mere fact of his position, to obstruct the work of quelling the rebellion, which the people of Kentucky and the nation have taken in hand with an earnestness which will pause before no obstacle.

He called together the State Legislature in extra session, to see if, stimulated by the danger now so imminently menacing the institution of Slavery, and by the recent successes of the rebels in the West and East, they would not be incited to put Kentucky in an attitude of less determined loyalty than it has heretofore held. The Legislature had only had time to organize, when MAGOFFIN found it convenient to resign, and a loyal functionary at once assumed the vacant chair. The act is significant enough as to the unalterable loyalty of Kentucky, besides being one of the most remarkable political illustrations of these revolutionary times.

We give in other columns this morning Gov. MAGOFFIN's last and final message to the body he had convened. Though incoherent and illogical in some of its parts, it forms the best exposition that has yet been made of the philosophy of the neutrality which he would fain have Kentucky adopt. It has evidently not emanated from the brain or pen of MAGOFFIN, but she still more needs Constitutional Government. This the enterprise of GARIBALDI would imperil; and if this be so, no friend of rational freedom can hesitate on which side his judgment and his sympathies should be cast.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

The Debt of the United States, Present and Prospective.

Our National Debt, and the current expenditure by which it is growing, have come to be matters of absorbing interest to the entire nation. They are no longer exclusively the concern of capitalists, financiers and Cabinet officials. Finances, resources, public credit, mingle with our every-day business. Calculation and speculation concerning them have escaped from their usual confinement in the closet of the political economist and the office of the banker, and become the theme of popular discussion. Taxation, discount and the money market; commerce, crops and prices, as efficient forces involved in the one overruling solicitude for the issues of the great civil strife that troubles the Union, keep the ideas proper to financial experts constantly present to the minds of the people.

Now it happens that facts and figures, when the world is excited about them, are as liable to run off into fantasies as the most abstruse speculation in other fields of inquiry. Common sense is not a whit more exempt from fermentation than a theoretical abstraction. Public opinion on public affairs, with rumor for authority, and hopes and fears for interpreters, often mistakes a riot of the fancy for the verities of reason and experience. Madam Rumor was a sensationalist in the days of SHAKESPEARE, and she maintains her reputation still. She is as much given to blundering and lying now as she was then.

We are not to be duped with the story that the Pope was seen drunk in a tavern in Eastcheap 'tother day, or that the lions are about to be let out of the Tower of London, to destroy the Christian Religion." These things are not in our line of believing; but the *Merrimac*, with the whole loyal navy in her maw, in the Delaware one day, at the foot of Cortlandt-street the next, and pitching shells into Faneuil Hall the day after, and a war expenditure of three millions a day, are all likely enough, as things go. For these excellent reasons, and some others, it will be well to have the exactest knowledge of the things which now concern and occupy us so much.

We propose, therefore, to furnish authentic data for the consideration of our national finances, and will take the liberty of adding explanations and suggestions, which, if they may not greatly help to a right understanding of the subject, shall at least not embarrass or confuse the study.

First, official statements, which we have from the Treasury, put the public debt of the United States at $511,646,274 on the 1st July, 1862, with $7,177,828 in the Treasury, subject to draft, which, as the immediate liabilities are included in the total, is to be subtracted, leaving the debt on that day at 504½ millions. The funded debt, and the bonds and certificates having one, two and three years to run, make 304½ millions; the outstanding Treasury Notes, 150 millions, and 57 millions of temporary loans, at 4 and 5 per cent., make up the grand total, which is usually called the National debt, embracing, as it does, all that the Treasury knows of its liabilities.

To ascertain the amount of expenditure on civil, military and naval account, since the 7th of March, 1861, we subtract from the debt on 1st July, 1862, *first*, $59,696,955, the amount of the funded debt as it stood at the former date: and, *second*, the amount paid by the present Secretary on account of the principal and interest of the old funded debt, and the principal and interest of old Treasury notes redeemed, amounting to $20,819,000—together, $80,515,955, which leaves the expenditure of the present Administration, upon the civil, military and naval service, from the 7th of March, 1861, to the 1st July, 1862, (a period of 480 days,) $428,450,829, or an average of $882,189 per diem.

But further: the expenditures of Mr. BUCHANAN's last full fiscal year (exclusive of disbursements on account of the public debt) amounted to sixty millions; and assuming this as the sum chargeable to account of ordinary expenses in time of peace, the *war* expenditure of nearly sixteen months would be eighty millions less than the above stated total, or three hundred and forty-three millions, equal to an average of $714,583 per diem.

There is but one escape from this conclusion. The unknown debt, the orders, drafts and requisitions on their way to the Treasury for settlement and payment, are not embraced, and accordingly they are exaggerated beyond all reasonable limits. Without any data whatever for estimating this unknown liability, it is usually spoken of as enormous. But these demands come in promptly for settlement. They have been afloat for more than a year successively, and reporting themselves continually, yet, falling in all the while with the ascertained war debt, they have never yet swollen the average expenditure to three-quarters of a million per diem. We do not presume to guess at the addition to the known figures which these would make to-day, or any other day; but it is safe to infer, from a year's experience, that a final settlement will not carry the rebellion expenses to three hundred millions a year. We therefore confront the Vallandighamistic Congressional Committee's proclamation of three millions a day, and eleven hundred millions a year, with this calculation of our own, and leave them and the authorities which respectively support them, to the judgment of the reader.

It must be recollected, moreover, that in this two hundred and sixty one millions per annum, of rebellion expenses proper, are embraced the cost of constructing a navy, covering the seacoast and rivers of the rebel States and the forts and the permanent field works of the army, as well as the subsistence and equipments of both. Here is a capital of material on hand, requiring repairs and additions indeed, but not to be wholly created again; and in no case requiring so heavy an outlay hereafter. If the army and navy are to be larger than they have been, still the prime

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Its perusal, like the perusal of the speeches of JEFF. DAVIS and WILKINSON, PRESTON, will well repay all who would intelligibly study the signs and tendencies of the times.

Campaigns Past—Campaigns Future.

It is evident that the country is now rapidly passing from one phase to another of the rebellion. In three weeks' time everything will be different from what we now see it. We shall have new and greater armies in the field—we shall have new combinations, new campaigns, and in many respects new rules of warfare, and new agencies at work, to end the strife between the Government and the rebellion. Let us look backward, and then forward, and measure the future by the past.

In the retrospect, we find nothing to humiliate the nation. The valor and fortitude of our troops have been proved on every field, and success, as a general thing, has crowned the plans of our Government and its Generals. When the campaigns now closing began, the rebels held the Mississippi Valley in its entire length as far north as Columbus, and blockaded that river securely at its mouth. They held Bowling Green strongly, and threatened Louisville. They held Cumberland Gap and the eastern hill country of Kentucky. In the East, they occupied a large section of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, garrisoned Winchester, had Washington almost under their guns, blockaded the Potomac, swept the Rappahannock, the York, the James, and Elizabeth rivers with their gunboats, retained an army at Norfolk, and used the finest Navy-yard of the Government for the construction and repairs of their eastern navy.

Are not all these facts distinct in the recollection of every man, woman and child capable of recollection for six months past? This being admitted, let us pass over without mention all the details of operations since the beginning of the Eastern and Western campaigns, and take the National situation now, at the close, and see how we find it. Let us do this honestly. Let us not inquire whether GRANT fought unwisely at Belmont, and disastrously at Shiloh—whether BUELL moved too slowly upon Bowling Green, or HALLECK too tediously and timidly upon Corinth. Let us omit all censure of the War Department, and all criticism of the disasters of the Shenandoah Valley. Let us, by a rare effort of self-denial, make no allusion to the comparative advantages of an advance of the Army of the Potomac upon Richmond by Manassas or by the Peninsula. Let all these matters rest as among the dead issues of the times, and let us look at the situation *now*, and see how it compares with the situation at the first of the year. Does this view indicate the success or defeat of the National cause? Have we moved forward or backward in that time?

Does the enemy hold Columbus or Bowling Green, Island Ten or Donelson, Cumberland Gap or Nashville, Corinth or Memphis, Huntsville or New-Orleans? Is there *any* point of very great value in a military view in all the Valley of the Mississippi that the rebels now hold, and which they did hold on the 1st of January past? If not, what has given this success—this magnificent advance of the National power from Cairo to the Gulf, and from Bowling Green to the cotton lands of Alabama? If our Government has been "without appreciation of the war," and our Generals without vigor, they have, nevertheless, somehow stumbled on a great amount of success, and won achievements that would have made other Governments and other armies illustrious.

But this is only one half of the picture—the East has its counterpart, not less gratifying to honest patriots. The rebels do not move upon any part of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, save now and then as prisoners of war. They do not hold Winchester, nor find food and forage in the Valley of Virginia. They do not look from Munson's Hill with evil eye upon Washington. They do not vex the craft now navigating the Potomac. They do not use the Rappahannock, the York, the James or Elizabeth rivers in the interests of the Rebellion. They hold Norfolk and Gosport Navy-yard no longer; their *Merrimac*, *Yorktown* and *Jamestown* have gone to the bottom; and the possession of a navy is a dream they cannot hope to realize. The rebel armies that advanced so defiantly to the front of Washington and swarmed along the south bank of the Potomac, threatening to invade Maryland and capture Washington, is now massed about Richmond for the defence of their own capital, and has been fought fearfully nearer to Richmond than they ever dared approach to Washington.

These are the results of the Eastern campaign. It is immaterial to our present purpose how the results have been brought about, or how much better results a different ordering of our armies might have produced. What we point out and give significance to is the fact of *advance*—great, gratifying, victorious advance—of the Government of the United States in its war upon the rebellion. This advance has marked the campaign in the East no less distinctly and gloriously than the campaign in the West. And if the Government has been "without wisdom or purpose," and its Generals (in the East) "without enterprise," they have nevertheless broken the lines of the enemy from the Potomac, and crowded him back upon Richmond, and now hold all the avenues whereby he can be approached, and crushed by overwhelming numbers.

It is a totally false, as well as ill-timed and injurious view, that many persons have recently been taking, that our Government has spent its strength for nought, that any of its campaigns have "failed," or that a new and more vigorous policy is needed to save the Republic from immediate destruction. We have everywhere been successful—we have driven the enemy from all points—we have wrested from his possession immense districts in Virginia and whole States in the West, of incalculable value in the corn and flesh they afforded for the support of the rebellion. We have made more stringent than ever the blockade, that deprives the Confederacy of all foreign supplies, and by the gigantic resources for war that we have developed, have rendered the intervention of foreign Governments in our affairs almost a political impossibility. Yet some men rave against the President, and declare him a "tortoise," and sneer at our Generals, and intimate that they are incompetent, if not disloyal, and in the frenzy of fanaticism and folly, denounce the judgments of Heaven on the war for the Union, as a futile, unprincipled, deserted and foredoomed struggle!

We accept the results in a very different light, and shall not murmur if the future keeps pace with the past in the measure of success. The power of twelve millions of people can not be crushed in a month or a year. We have achieved wonderful victories with the armies we have had; but now we are to put armies of double numbers in the field. Give us victories and advances proportionate; let them find new cities like those of Nashville, Memphis, New-Orleans and Norfolk to take; new rivers like the Cumberland, Tennessee, Mississippi, Potomac and James to clear; new gunboats like the *Merrimac*, the *Louisiana* and the *Arkansas* to destroy, and new camps like those of Corinth, Manassas and Yorktown to break up—let the coming armies of a million of men emulate the deeds of the half million that have so far urged the war, and six months more will show to the world a rebellion quelled and the population and industry of the country not destroyed—a Government vindicated and a military despotism not necessary to insure subjection to it—a Union restored and its Constitution not broken up, but preserved in all its original vigor and purity, and more than its original power. And these great results will *then* be pointed to by all the wise, (as well as all the weak who worship success,) as the fruits of having had a Government "with a policy," and Generals in the field able to lead a people, without excesses, through so great a revolution. The old campaigns are closed; the grand and final one is opening.

The Draft and its Hardships.

The President's second call for 300,000 men, to be raised by draft from the militia of the different States, will fall with much hardship upon numbers of our fellow-citizens. A large proportion of the men, amenable to the call, are in receipt of much higher salaries than thirteen dollars a month, while perhaps the majority have wives and families to support, who will be thrown into comparative penury, by their husbands being taken from their offices and workshops. All such contingencies may be avoided, and families placed in ease and comfort during the war by the following plan.

Let fifty or a hundred men, liable to the draft, form themselves into an association, pledging each other that, in the event of any of their number being called upon to quit their homes, they will subscribe sufficient to keep the absentees' families in the same amount of comfort and ease as that to which they have been accustomed. There are tens of thousands of our fellow-citizens incapacitated, by age and other causes, from serving their country in this her hour of need, and yet would gladly enroll themselves as members of such associations. Bachelors, too, in many instances, would not refuse to participate in a movement which would render assistance to some of their married acquaintance; while, at the same time, their own claims upon the general fund would be little or nothing.

The expense to each individual in such associations as those proposed would be comparatively insignificant. A hundred members subscribing fifty cents each, weekly, would, with the soldier's monthly pay, support comfortably three families, if not more; and three or four per cent. is as much as would be drawn from a hundred men under the draft. It is highly improbable that the ratio will exceed this figure, if it even equals it.

There are numerous advantages which would certainly accrue from the adoption of this plan. The association would see, for instance, that the soldier forwarded a proper proportion of pay for the support of his family, and the men would thus be deterred from that terrible military vice—gambling in camp. The soldier would likewise be prevented from pleading non-receipt of his pay, and an additional and powerful influence would be brought to bear upon those much-abused and much-idolized gentlemen—the United States paymasters. We should not much longer hear of regiments going without their pay for four or five months.

The associations would also look out for the whereabouts and well-being of their absent members, and take a more than usual interest in the regiments to which they may belong. They might even, if so disposed, insure the lives of the soldiers drafted, and thus place their families beyond the danger of want.

Some such plan as the above ought to be adopted. Will not the Press throughout the loyal States bring our proposal before the notice of its readers, so as to prevent the hardships of the draft from pressing too heavily on any of our fellow-citizens? The women of the North are mainly interested in this question, and every mother, wife, daughter and sister should see to it that her male relatives join such an association forthwith.

REBEL CRUELTIES TO PRISONERS REVIVED.—The rebel Government will not give the people of the United States the opportunity to think charitably, even for a day, of their principles or practices. For a full year they have maintained a systematic bedevilment of some portion of the Union prisoners in their hands. Finally, a system of exchange of prisoners was adopted. All the rebel men and officers were returned to them, and all our private soldiers were returned to us. But for some reason, arbitrary and unexplained, our officers were withheld, and the impression was made very generally that Confederate treachery had overcome Confederate honor. A general burst of indignation was heard. Yesterday news came of the final release and return to our lines of our long captured officers. A feeling of regret arose that injustice had been done the Confederates in regard to the exchange. But almost simultaneously came the statement that the newly-captured prisoners (officers) from Gen. POPE's command, had reached Richmond, and were to be consigned to solitary confinement in dungeons, and starved on bread and water! Thus a new chapter of horrors in this war is to be opened, the records of which are to steel the hearts and madden the brain of the population of the United States.

The reason assigned for this brutal and cruel conduct is the promulgation of certain army orders by Gen. POPE, which are in strict conformity to the rules allowed by the armies of any civilized country in invading a hostile territory. No cases have arisen under POPE's orders, supposing them of doubtful propriety, to justify retaliation; but the rebels, apparently gloating in cruelty, make haste to oppress, in the anticipation of any injuries on our side that may justify them!

Italy.

Italian affairs have suddenly assumed that turn which those who have at heart the good of the young nationality have all along looked forward to with anxious forebodings. It has been foreseen that the trying moment for Italy would be that when GARIBALDI should see fit to move on some new enterprise which VICTOR EMANUEL would be constrained to oppose. Hitherto, GARIBALDI has held his sword obedient always to the word of *il ré galantuomo*. While in the memorable campaign that won Italian unity and independence, GARIBALDI repeatedly took the initiative, yet the movements themselves were always of a kind that the Turin Government could either openly approve or secretly wink at. Much of the success, indeed, of the Italian war of independence was owing to the admirable manner in which the genius of CAVOUR was able to harmonize the fiery zeal of the Republican leader with the needs of an enlightened and practical statesmanship. And if a difference of views at times seemed on the point of producing collision between the soldier and the statesman, to the honor of GARIBALDI it is on record that he invariably surrendered his individual plans to the end that the great cause itself might not suffer. There is, indeed, no trait in GARIBALDI's character more lofty than the generous self-abnegation with which his own most cherished purposes were more than once yielded up at the request of his King.

This noble harmony, we learn with pain, has come to an end. There is dualism and discord between them. To the proclamation of GARIBALDI, urging the young men to arms, VICTOR EMANUEL has been constrained to issue a counter-proclamation, denouncing the revolutionary schemes, and threatening the rigor of the law on those who disobey. At the latest advices, military and naval forces were being thrown to the points whence a movement was likely to be made, either on Rome or Venetia; and if GARIBALDI perseveres in his enterprise, it is difficult to see how a collision can be avoided.

What is remarkable in the new movement of GARIBALDI is, that it is favored both by the Revolutionary and the Reactionary Party—both by the Mazzinians and the Bourbons. Extremes meet in the one intense desire to see the unity of Italy under VICTOR EMANUEL broken up. Each hopes that if the elements are once more thrown into solution, they can be crystalized according to *its* mold. While the Revolutionists see in such an event the opportunity for a Red Republic, the Bourbon and Priest Party hold their breath over the renewed prospect it affords of the restoration of the Duchies, the reinstatement of BOMBA on the throne of the Sicilies, and the rehabilitation, with new prestige, of the priest rule. The pure-minded and patriotic GARIBALDI pursues the road along which the deep yearnings of his nature push him; and *such* vultures follow, expectant, on his path!

Nor are these all who are interested. NAPOLEON would find, in the chaos which civil war in Italy would bring with it, the opportunity he has long been awaiting, for intervention. NAPOLEON, as everybody knows, never desired a united *Kingdom of Italy*. He wished a loose federation. NAPOLEON wished a Power in the Peninsula which might be a useful ally, not one that could be a dangerous rival—and such Italy would certainly be, if allowed to consolidate itself and develop its vast resources. Already it can place its twenty-seven millions over against the thirty-six of France, while it has *twice* the seacoast and *double* the maritime population! Its ultimate and speedy spread into Greece, and the formation of a great Pelasgic Power, dominating the whole Mediterranean, are results as sure as fate; and if then it did not hold the hegemony of Europe, it would at at least prevent any other Power from doing so. NAPOLEON knows this and fears it. He consented to the popular vote, or *plebiscite*, by which Italy was allowed to constitute itself a kingdom, only because he did not feel himself strong enough to kick aside the stool by which he had himself mounted to power. But he desires Naples for MURAT or JEROME, just as England wishes Sicily for herself. Unhappy Italy, to be thus beset with open enemies on the one side, and cynical friends on the other.

Looking at the situation from this point of view, we cannot see that VICTOR EMANUEL could do otherwise than he has done, opposing by force, if need be, the contemplated demonstration under GARIBALDI. But we fervently pray that force will *not* be necessary—that GARIBALDI will be better counseled than to enter on an enterprise which the truest friends of Italy must condemn. It would be a tragic spectacle, and one which we trust it will not be given us to witness, to see the man, who more than all others, has made Italy what it is, arrayed against a King, who is as desirous as GARIBALDI himself to make it all it should be. GARIBALDI does not more ardently desire the completion of the work of Italian liberation than does VICTOR EMANUEL, and in the abstract of his proclamation which the telegraph brings us, he announces that he will himself move in the matter of Rome and Venetia "at the fitting time." The position which the King takes will certainly meet the approval of all friends of rational freedom. It will touch a sympathetic chord, when once Italy feels strong enough to proceed, under the King, to the work of the liberation of Rome and Venetia, for they are hers, and we hope GARIBALDI will be the leader. But if he sets himself up in *opposition* to the King, there is but one course.

It is not now as it was when GARIBALDI made his famous landing in Sicily. Italy is now a constituted kingdom, with a Constitutional Government. GARIBALDI is a subject of this kingdom, and holds commission in the King's service. That allegiance, accordingly, which was formerly due to an Idea is now due to the King. Italy needs Rome and Venice,

cost of vessels, ordnance and military works will be greatly less.

Again: Our debt is spoken of as at once enormous in amount and unprecedented in the rapidity of its growth. England and France, Mills admitted, are not bankrupt; but we are told that they were seventy years building up their debts, and thirty of them engaged in foreign wars, while ours has sprung up in less than a year and a half. Let us see:

From the Financial Report of the British House of Commons, we find that on the 31st of March, 1861, the capital of the unredeemed debt of the United Kingdom, funded and unfunded, was £805,664,387, which is, in the equivalent of our coin $3,918,000,000, and that the interest and management of this debt was, in that year, £26,314,148, equal to $128,000,000. Divide the principal and interest by the total population of Great Britain and Ireland, and we have a charge of $133 55 *per capita* on account of the principal, and $4 36 per annum for interest—which is, perhaps, to be taken as the real burden of the debt.

Now compare our total debt, of $504,000,000, with its annual interest of $21,000,000, and we have a *per capita* burden of $21 87, and an annual interest of but 90 cents a head, if the whole is charged upon the people of the loyal States alone. The British debt is therefore six and a quarter times, and its annual interest nearly five times, greater per head than ours.

The debt of France is stated at $2,206,000,000. This gives a *per capita* burden of $61 28 principal, and $3 06 annual interest.

Thus stand at present the national debts of England, France and the United States. But it will be replied, our debt is growing, while theirs is stationary, or nearly so. Yes; England's debt is nearly stationary, because she raises seventy millions of pounds, or three hundred and forty-two millions of dollars, in taxes every year to hold it stationary, while heretofore *we* have raised no more taxes than paid the ordinary expenses of the Government, and have made a public debt of every dollar of our war expenditure. Now, let the expenditure of the current twelve months be funded as debt, or met in part by direct taxes, under the law now going into operation, what will be charged upon the people of the loyal States, assuming that the past rate of outlay shall so long continue? The average accumulation per diem we have seen is $882,189, including civil, military and naval accounts. This would give us a debt on July 1, 1863, of $357,000,000, or $37 26 per capita; and the interest, if the funded and unfunded bore the like proportion as at present, would be $1 35 per head. But the direct tax and other income over and above the receipts of revenue in the past year, will reduce this sum to, say, $626,000,000, or $27 22 *per capita* of principal, and a *per capita* interest of $1 22.

Will the reader compare these results, roughly estimated for the current year, or any that he may make for himself, with the national debt and yearly charge upon the people of England and France? We invite the study of the facts and figures as the best remedy for the fancies afloat on the subject.

With respect to the rapidity of the growth of our debt, as compared with that of England, we have the following facts from official sources: The *debt* of the United Kingdom increased in eight years, from 1775 to 1783, 510½ millions of dollars. During this time she was at war with the United States, France, Spain and Holland, all or several of them. In nine years, from 1793 to 1802, at war with revolutionary France, the debt increased 1,409 millions of dollars. In four years, from 1811 to 1815, at war with BONAPARTE and the United States, it increased 859 millions. In one of these years, 1813, 398 millions were added. In a period of twenty-two years, from 1793 to 1815, England added to her permanent debt 2,988 millions of dollars.

So, it appears, that although England was forty years massing her great debt, yet for twenty-two of these years together she added, in the average, 135½ millions per annum, and in one increased it 398 millions, while ours has grown at the rate of but 333 millions in twelve of the sixteen months of the rebellion.

In a few days we will be prepared to give our views upon the resources of the country. The National debt, expenditure and revenue, will be further considered in the treatment of the more difficult questions before us.

NOTE.—Whoever undertakes to revise our calculations will recollect, that to ascertain the expenditure occasioned by the rebellion, we subtract from the total Public Debt on the 1st July, 1862, ($811,000,000,) the money then in the Treasury—$7,000,000; the old debt, a fraction less than $60,000,000; and the payments made by the present Secretary, on account of the old debt and Treasury Notes, nearly $21,000,000, which leaves $463,000,000 increase in 480 days.

The interest upon so much of the Public Debt, as has been created since the 7th March, 1861, (the date of Mr. CHASE's induction,) averages 4.2 per cent. The 7 3-10, 6, 5 and 4 per cents. together amount to $16,978,083 per annum. The principals, with $150,000,000 of demand notes, without interest, issued by him, amount to $452,000,000.

The interest upon the subsisting Old Funded Debt is $23,276,577 per annum.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Aug. 15.

Arrived, ship *Sea King*, from New-York. Sailed, ship *War Hawk*, for Hong Kong.

The ship *Seaman's Bride* has arrived from Australia with 300 passengers, bound for British Colombia.

The United States Quartermaster has just paid $150,000 in gold to the San Francisco Woolen Factory for army clothing supplied to the California Volunteers.

The Supreme Court has denied a re-hearing in the Broderick will case, so that the question whether the will was a forgery cannot be judicially investigated.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, Aug. 17.

The steamer *Orizaba* arrived at 6 o'clock this morning, from Panama, bringing nineteen passengers, saved from the *Golden Gate*, in the boat heretofore reported missing. Four others were saved. These remaining at Manzanilla will take the downward steamer for Panama.

The following are the names of the saved, with their former residences:

Richard W. Henderson, Cleveland, Ohio; Wilhelm Herbet, Bavaria; Jacime Banno, Italy; S. Francis, France; Arthur Lepper, St. Catharines, Canada; S. L. Huise, Wyandotte, Ohio; Charles A. Belford, Boston; Max Lellchion, Prussia; S. P. Thomas, Brighton; Edward Laine, New-York; James Salcer, San Francisco; Amos Clark, Baymansville, N. Y.; E. Clark, Baymansville, N. Y.; James Scott, third mate, New-York; Thomas Keapereland; Edward Douglas, New-York; Wm. Morrissey, Boston; Edward Docket, London. The four remaining at Manzanilla were: Francis Carroll, Quincey, Ill.; James McChesney, Troe, N. Y.; C. D. Bousard, Catskill; J. Roscellery, Hungary.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Aug. 15.

Trade is good, considering the season. There is a scant supply of many articles. Butter, 24; Bacon, 13@; Candles, improving. There have been large operations in Wheat for export to England. Sales at $1 70 per 100 pounds.

A block of wooden buildings in Grass Valley was destroyed by fire on the night of the 13th. They were in the neighborhood of the Exchange Hotel, which escaped. Loss over $30,000.

WAR SERMON BY ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

He Discusses the Causes of Foreign Forbearance, and Recommends Drafting as the Shortest Mode of Terminating the War.

It is the well-known custom of Archbishop HUGHES, on his return from the trips which he periodically makes abroad, either for the benefit of his health or in the fulfillment of the duties which devolve upon him as a prelate of the Church, to meet and greet his friends on the first Sunday after he lands in New-York, the metropolis of the province. His last voyage to Europe derived an additional interest from the fact that it was supposed to have been undertaken at the instance, in part, of this Government, by whom he was invested with semi-diplomatic powers. The announcement made on Saturday that he would preach, for the first time since his arrival, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, in Mott-street, yesterday, attracted an immense congregation, filling the Church almost to suffocation, and obliging many who could not obtain an entrance, to remain without the edifice or leave.

Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father MCNIERNEY, the Archbishop's Secretary and his *compagnon du voyage*. The Archbishop occupied his throne, with the Very Rev. Vicar-General STARRS on his right, and Rev. Father MAGNIER on his left. Among the other clergymen present, were Rev. Messrs. CONDON and DONNELLY. The music selected by the choir for the day was HAYDN'S Third, in double quartette.

At the close of the first gospel, the Archbishop ascended to the pulpit, and delivered the following

SERMON.

I am about to read from the 7th and 8th verses of the Gospel according to St. Mark, XIIIth. chapter:

"And when you shall hear of wars and rumors of wars, fear ye not, for such things must needs be; but the end is not yet.

For nation shall rise against nation, and kingdom against kingdom, and there shall be earthquakes in places, and famines; these are the beginning of sorrows."

I need not, dearly beloved brethren, express the consolation and pleasure which we have here to-day in finding ourselves once more in the place from which we have often had the consolation to address you. I need not invite you to join with us in thanks to Almighty God for that benign providence and constant protection which He has afforded us during the dangers of a long and too tedious an absence from our flock. That absence has, indeed, been much longer than I anticipated; and this has, in part, grown out of the fact that when I left this country I had no intimation of the great solemnity which was to take place in the Cathedral Church of the Christian world, in the canonization of the noble martyrs who preached the faith of Christ, and gave their blood in testimony of its truth, in the islands of Japan.

That event occurred, or, at least, the knowledge of it reached me about the middle of Winter and prolonged my stay for many months more than I had desired. I do not regret it, however, for had I been at home at the same period I should, like so many of the venerable prelates of the hierarchy, have undergone any hardships of voyage to be present and to take part in the ceremony—so we may call it—the most solemn that even Rome, from the days when St. Peter took possession of it as the capital of the Christian world, has ever seen. That was a picture of what the Catholic Church is; that was a picture and an embodiment of all that authors have said of its unity, of its universality, of its perpetuity, of its holiness; for, the servant of God who distinguishes himself even to the shedding of blood as a martyr and a hero, is not forgotten; he is inscribed on the calendar of the holy ones that follow the Lamb. But I presume that it would not be so much in place, or so much, perhaps, in accordance with your desire, that I should dwell much on this topic, leaving out another which is more immediately interesting to us all, although it be not of the same high and divine character.

Next to religion men are taught by religion itself to love and serve their country. The one is only more sacred than the other, but both have an intimate relation to each other which ought not to be overlooked, and especially when one's country stands in need of aid and of support. It is true that I have had many opportunities during my absence of discussing the one and the other of these topics, and perhaps no one, except seat with a special message, has ever had more opportunity to understand and comprehend and watch the operation of feelings in distant countries with regard to the melancholy struggle that is now agitating this land to its very centre. I had no message to deliver.—Another could have carried the message, but none was committed to me except the message of peace, except the message of explanation, except the message of correcting erroneous ideas as opportunity might afford me the chance of doing, in the same spirit and to the same end. I have lost no opportunity, according to my discretion, (and that was the only qualification connected with my going,) I have lost no opportunity to accomplish these ends; to explain what was misunderstood; to cultivate, so far as language of mine could have that effect, the spirit of peace and the spirit of good will through distant nations toward that one nation to which I owe, and exclusively owe, allegiance and fidelity. The task was not so easy as some might have anticipated. Its accomplishment has not been so successful as I could have desired. Nevertheless, I trust that, directly or indirectly, my going abroad in great part for the purpose of aiding the country has not been altogether without effect.

In the first place, I found, on landing in Europe, that there were few who had any just conception of the nature of the controversy between this Government and a very large number of our fellow-citizens. Not only had they no correct idea, but their ideas were entirely the reverse of what is true, and I fear many of them continue so to the present day. What was their theory? Their theory was that a prosperous portion of the American people had been repelled by acts of Government to such an extent that they could bear the yoke of oppression, and fidelity to the Government which they had helped to establish, no longer. I explained to them that this was not the fact; that they themselves had not presented any specific charge to sustain them on that ground; that, officially, there was not on record a single act that could be called by the name of oppression or of grinding tyranny. The answer to this was: It is impossible that so many people, so many States, with such interests involved, should have taken the ground which they have taken, except forced to it by oppression on the side of the Government. The next ground was—and it was so especially to the country on which I first landed—that, after all, it was but a repetition of the same policy which severed these prosperous colonies, nearly one hundred years ago, from their mother country; that, they had boasted, was not a gratuitous undertaking—that it resulted from oppression and a denial of just rights; and now these same people would not allow their fellow-citizens to claim the same privileges, but at any rate that it was a gallant exhibition to see men banding together and risking all their prospects in life—in commerce—their domestic prosperity—in their blood, because it was in a cause prompted by a love of human liberty; and then, that it was inconsistent on the part of the Government to oppose them; and then, finally, what was the true reason? The country was becoming too large and unwieldy for one dominion; better that it should be divided. Why not? And, beyond this, what was the other reason? The other reason was interest. European interest. Interest is the prompting motive of all nations, of all men. But interest ought to be founded on principles of some kind, and in this case I could find no rational or just, or defensible principle on which to found their pretended interest. It was the aggregate of National selfishness. It was the desire to possess an article indispensable for the support of their armies, and to keep the vast machinery which had been constructed by them from being eaten up by rust. This was the real principle at the bottom of it, and you will see, therefore, how hopeless it would be to argue with men who were opposed to everything that did not chime with their own wishes. Say you come to the spot and it will be found thus and thus, but their opinion formed at such a distance was more than your facts, and heeded much more. There was a tone when this country, already plunged in such unexampled difficulties, was on the point of being attacked by a foreign force. It was a critical moment. The time passed. The opportunity was lost, owing to divided councils and mutual jealousy—not for any sense of injustice involved in the charge, but because it was found out that if one could command the unity of power and the support of the whole people, just because rivals were jealous of each other. That time passed away. It was felt very soon that the opportunity was lost. Then came rejoicing and congratulation that it was a mutual self-congratulation in every throat. Europe restrained from intermeddling, the American would accomplish their own work, securing without interesting a penny to the other side. During that period of two or three months there was anxious expectation every day to hear of some result which would terminate, one way or another, this awful conflict, and it was noticed, in the meantime, how the news came on one day after another, of the wonderful efforts on both sides—the efforts, the bravery and the sacrifices made by the South, as they call it, and the corresponding, if not greater, efforts made by the North. In the meantime, they saw on the one side or the other, or both of them, if you will, supposing them to be united, the value of that phantom of growing power which they apprehended, and on which our safety for all time to come depends. Such was the state of the case, as nearly as I can judge, when I left for Europe. While there, I conversed with men of every nation, for I had an opportunity of meeting with them, though I did not go to their respective countries,—and the general feeling was what I have described. In the first place a determination, not by understanding the question, but by decision of will—firm will—that the South should be right and the North wrong. That was fixed in the minds of nearly all, and if you met one reflective and deliberative enough to hear the truth, he would be and should be ranked among the exceptions. I do not include, however, in this category, those who, rising to a higher range in human society, and having upon their shoulders more of the responsibilities of human government, felt it to be their duty to listen and to reflect; and no one can tell to what particular cause the abstinence of those Powers in the western portion of Europe from an intermeddling with us may have been determined by occasions and reflections of this kind. To help, however, these reflections, the report of astounding armies springing up as it were spontaneously from the soil from every State and from every county, from every village and from every city, until, when there were not 50,000 men at the commencement, they were numbered now by six and seven hundred thousand men; and these, as enumerated in the public papers, made a stronger impression than the best argument that the wisest statesmen of either Europe or America could afford. The result is that there is no disposition to interfere, if it is possible to avoid it; that the only danger is a danger which I witnessed, and which Governments do well to take notice of; that is, the danger of suffering and starvation among populations who are not accustomed to starve, but accustomed to labor and to live by it. There has been great forbearance both in France and England on this score. In France during the early part of Winter—I might say the whole Winter—the forbearance of the people on the very verge of starvation, if not actually starving, was worthy of all praise. They were encouraged to hope. Their friends comforted them by promising them that the time would be brief till the cotton would again come to them, as before, to employ their time and ingenuity. Their bishops encouraged them. The priests encouraged them, not merely by words, but by appealing to those who could to supply them with the means to enable them to pass the Winter, that was fast approaching toward them, without the horrors of starvation. They say that it was as bad, nay, worse, in England. It may have been so in one sense, but not in another. In Lancashire and other manufacturing districts twenty-five or thirty per cent. of their operatives are idle, and there may be still less employment for those that remain. But in England, with her vast resources, the class of her people last accustomed to hunger can carry on through a length of time. England has come to their relief, and they are not now specially the suffering class of that great, industrious nation. In the meantime, I take it, that both France and England will look in another direction for the means of giving their operatives employment and relief. Cotton, heretofore, has been their only reliance. They have been giving their attention to the cultivation of it in the various soils and climates embraced within their respective territories, with but little success.

They are now turning their attention to the cultivation of flax, which, at one time, was a most prosperous article of commerce and manufacture. This, no doubt, has resulted from a fact which I would not at first believe. It was stated that, with a little time, this great controversy might be partially healed, or some other means taken to reconstruct the country as it had been before, and that, with patience, ports in the Southern country would be opened and trade allowed to flow once again in its usual channel.

This was the crime of the Government, that it had forbid the flow and reflux of that trade in the South. That fact they can complain of no more. Ports have been opened, and those people for whom they expressed such exaggerated devotion and friendship refuse to sell their articles. They do without the money and keep the cotton, which is of no use. And whether it be the refusal of the South to sell the commodity, or the refusal of the North to permit it to be exported, it amounts to the same thing for them.

Finally, they have taken up the idea that it would be a dangerous experiment to interfere with this melancholy case. They have taken up the idea that it would cost more to them than any before could realize from its results. They have taken up the idea, in short, that already, during this period of suspense, efforts have been made as if this country were about to lay the foundations of a national strength, such as can compete with the world; and to this circumstance I ascribe a great deal of their forbearance, and of their kindlier tone, for there is sometimes a yielding up to some extent of the bitterness of their former language, that now marks public sentiment in either country. It would be improper for me in this place to enter into details on a question of this kind. I can only give you general impressions.

I do not know what may happen in case this war should continue as it has been continuing since I left this country. The news renders all attempts at judging fairly impossible, because it is contradictory and confused. It is difficult for one, even acquainted with the country, to comprehend how the land lies. Much more is it so with those who are not acquainted with it. Nor is it in anyone's power to say with absolute certainty what may happen if this war continue. And in the meantime, what is the prospect of its coming to an end? I do not see any prospect. There does not appear to be an issue; and if may be that God, for some design of His own, which future generations can appreciate, has allowed this war to scourge us, in order to bring future benefits to the human race. There are things that no man can pretend to fathom—questions that depend on so many additional circumstances for their solution. But there is one thing and one question that should be clear to every mind. It is this—that if a war of this kind should be continued for many years, it is recognized as being allowable for other nations to combine in their strength and put an end to it. Better for the people themselves to put an end to it with as little delay as possible. It is not a scourge that has visited us alone. From the beginning of the world wars have been—nation against nation—and oftentimes the most terrible of all wars, which is not a war of nation against nation, but of brother against brother. How long is this to go on? If it goes on at what is to be the result of it, as affording a pretext for all the Powers of Europe to combine to put an end to it? And a though I would not say that even then they should not be permitted to interfere when they interfered through benevolence, and above all, when the sword might be put at rest; but I do say to every man, if they do interfere, and if they interfere successfully—if the country and the Government are not maintained by every sacrifice that is necessary to maintain them, then your United States will become a Poland—then it will become divided—then the strife will multiply across every border; every State or every section will claim to be independent and make itself an easy prey for those who will turn and appropriate the divisions of the people of this country for their own advantage. Oh! let it not be so. I know little of what has transpired here during my absence. I have had scarcely time to look at the papers since I returned. But at all events, much has been done, though not much has been realized toward terminating this unfortunate war. Volunteers have been appealed to in advance of the draft, as I understand, but for my own part, if I had a voice in the councils of the country, I would say, let volunteering continue; if the three hundred thousand on your list be not enough this week, next week make a draft of three hundred thousand more. It is not cruel, this. This is mercy; this is humanity. Anything that will put an end to this drenching with blood the whole surface of the country—that will be humanity. Then, every man on the continent, rich or poor, will have to take his share in the contest. Then it will not be left to the Government, whatever Government it will be, to plead with the people and call on them to come forward, and ask them if they would be drafted. No, it is for them, the people, to rise and ask the Government to draft them; and those who are wealthy and cannot go themselves, can provide substitutes and bring the thing to a close, if it can be done. No doubt the same efforts will be made on the other side—and who can blame them? For the sake of humanity we must resort to some course of this kind. In the meanwhile, beloved brethren, it is enough for us to weep for this calamity, to pray God that it may be put to an end, to make sacrifice of everything that we have to sustain the independence, the unity, the perpetuity, the prosperity of the only Government we acknowledge in the world. But it is not necessary to hate our enemies. It is not necessary to be cruel in battle, nor to be cruel after its termination. It is necessary to be true, to be patriotic, to do for the country what the country needs, and the blessing of God will recompense those who discharge their duty without faltering and without violating any of the laws of God or man.

Here the Archbishop concluded, and the services were resumed. At the close of the Mass he bestowed the Apostolical benediction, with which the ceremonies of the morning may be said to have ended.

Murder at Fort Hamilton.

A SON SHOT BY HIS FATHER—ESCAPE OF THE MURDERER.

At a little before 6 o'clock, last evening, FELIX MENAH shot his son twice, in the woods, about half a mile from Fort Hamilton, inflicting wounds which resulted in death a short time afterward. The murderer instantly made his escape and is supposed to be secreted in New-York or Brooklyn. Only a few particulars of this transaction could be ascertained last night. The prevailing report is that the deceased (who was an Italian,) married an Irishwoman, the daughter of his stepmother, against the remonstrance of his parent. The deceased was in the service of the United States as a musician, and stationed at Fort Hamilton. Yesterday the father and an older brother visited the place and invited the deceased and his wife to take a walk. They walked into the woods near the Fort, when the subject of the marriage was brought up and a quarrel ensued, resulting in the father shooting his son twice. There is another report, also, that the deceased made an attack upon his father with a knife before the latter fired. The deceased was 22 years of age. The elder Menah is a goldsmith by trade, and resides at No. 189 Concord-street. The other son present, and who, it is alleged, participated in the quarrel, resides in New-York. A party of soldiers, exasperated at the escape of the murderer, came up to the city and surrounded the house of MENAH, with a view of securing his apprehension, but he was not there.

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JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM.
The great success which this remedy has met with in curing DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, SUMMER COMPLAINT, COLIC, GRIPING PAINS, SOUR STOMACH, SICK AND NERVOUS HEADACHE, HEARTBURN, WATER-BRASH, PAIN OR SICKNESS OF THE STOMACH, WIND IN THE STOMACH AND BOWELS, CRAMPS, SEA-SICKNESS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE BOWELS, AND NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, leads the proprietors to commend it with great confidence to those troubled with any of these diseases.

READ THE TESTIMONY.
Capt. JOSEPH B. COPELAND, of Elizabeth Township, Allegheny County, Pa., writes:
"I have used your Carminative Balsam in my family, and have found it a sure and safe cure for Dysentery and Bowel Complaints. I consider it an invaluable medicine that no family should be without."
E. J. BURKERT, of Company B, Tenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, writing from Martinsburgh, Va., says:
"Having years ago tested your invaluable Carminative Balsam, I took the precaution to bring a small supply here with me. Owing to exposure, the weather, etc., dysentery, diarrhœa and diseases of the bowels prevail to some extent in all the regiments, but thanks to the Carminative, I have been able to afford speedy relief to several of my comrades who were thus afflicted, and I am satisfied that no better or surer remedy can be found for the complaints for which it is recommended."
Rev. J. B. CHANDLER, of Bangkok, Siam:
"When the cholera raged so fearfully around us last year, we had but a small quantity of your Carminative Balsam enough, however, to prove its singleness in that fatal disease. The wife of one of our Siamese proprietors was taken with cholera, and every effort which the native doctors could make to break up the disease was unavailing, and the woman appeared near her end. As a last resort we gave your Carminative, and it acted like a charm, and the woman was cured. I gave the Carminative in another case, when the person had been purging all night, and was fast drawing near her end, but was saved by its use. When given at the first symptoms of the disease, it never failed to break it up immediately."
Dr. E. G. SCHRACK, of Campo Seco, California, writes:
"Mrs. Schrack and myself have just recovered from several attacks of vomiting, purging, and pressure in our limbs, owing to our ignorance of Dr. JAYNE'S Carminative Balsam. I can honestly recommend it to all similarly afflicted."
Mr. JASPER POULSON, of Holmesburgh, Ohio, writes:
"My son was last fall taken sick with CHOLERA MORBUS. Although attended by a physician he grew worse; he was cramped severely, and nothing would stay on his stomach, until I had used your Carminative Balsam, which relieved him immediately. I have since recommended the above medicine to others, who have used it with like success."
The *Carminative Balsam*, and all of DR D. JAYNE & SON'S *Family Medicines* are sold by HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway, and by Druggists generally.

P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE.
The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the



PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,
Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.
It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to
SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.
It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.
ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.
PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.
The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.
By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the
DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.
Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.
THOMAS W. EEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.



ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

CIGAR DEPOT.

Manilla No. 2.	Havana Londres.
Manilla Cheroots No. 2.	Havana Cazadas.
Principe.	Havana Regalia.
South American.	All Kinds German Cigars.

Domestic, Clear Seed, Seed and Urba, and Seed and Havana, sold in quantities to suit, cheap for cash
L. KELLNER, No. 91 William-st.

30,000 PERSONS CURED
OF DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY, BY
Dr. TOBIAS' CELEBRATED VENETIAN LINIMENT.
It never fails. Only 25 cents. Sold by all druggists.
Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

IMPORTANT.
All articles for soldiers at Harrison's landing under Gen. McClellan, or in any other part of the country, should be sent, at half rates, by THE ADAMS EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway.

MILITARY.

FIRST REGIMENT, NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS, COL. GURNEY.—Last chance for the Bounty before drafting. Recruits wanted for Company C. Uniforms, rations and quarters furnished immediately. Apply to E. H. WEYMAN, Jr., Recruiting Officer, No. 153d-av.

NOTICE.

All those who want to go to Gen. FRANZ SIGEL'S CORPS, are hereby invited to join, at once, my regiment. The following letter will explain my position:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1862.

Col. Elias Peissner, New-York:

COLONEL: I am authorised by the Secretary of War to assure the Governor of New-York that three regiments of infantry raised in this State will be assigned to the First Corps d'Armée, Army of Virginia, commanded by Maj.-Gen. Franz Sigel.

Gov. Morgan has authorized me to assure you that your regiment, the Fifth Senatorial District Regiment, will be so assigned.

Very respectfully,
GEORGE C. LYON,
Captain and Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Sigel.

My regiment is the only new one in this City which will be attached to Gen. Sigel's command.

The Fifth Senatorial District is prepared to aid me in all my efforts, and pledges its honor for the welfare of the families of my recruits.

Come forward at once, for the regiment must and will be completed in the next ten days.

I have already over 500 men in camp.

ELIAS PEISSNER,
Colonel Commanding Fifth Senatorial Dist. Reg.
Headquarters, Lincoln Hall, No. 169 East Houston-st.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.
ATTENTION! ATTENTION! ATTENTION
No. 81 Nassau-st.
Company D,
HILLHOUSE LIGHT INFANTRY,
Col. F. J. CLAASSEN, Commanding.
RECRUITS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
Patriotic young men of New-York, if you desire to enlist in the service of your country, in this her hour of trial, come forward at once—one and all.
You are now called upon to rally to her support. Do not wait to be drafted, but show to the world that we are not compelled to resort to such an expedient in order to crush this monster rebellion.
To arms, then! and join a command officered by men who have had experience in the field, and who are thoroughly qualified to look after the requirements of their men.
$50 bounty paid after being mustered in.
Clothing of the best quality. Relief tickets furnished to families.
Dead-beats need not apply, as such men deter recruiting.
E. P. DOHERTY, Captain Commanding.
Late First Regiment U. S. Sharpshooters.
First Lieutenant, J. H. GODDELL.
Second Lieutenant, THOS. A. HENRY.

THE NEW BOUNTIES ARE NOW ALL PAID.
$30, IN ADDITION TO THE REGULAR PAY.
$25 OF IT IN CASH, SOON AFTER SWEARING IN.
$5 OF IT WHEN THE COMPANY IS FULL.
$10 OF IT WHEN THE REGIMENT IS FULL.
RELIEF TICKETS, WORTH $3 A WEEK, given immediately to families.
Uniforms at once, and good quarters on Staten Island, with fine bathing and fishing.
$100 BOUNTY, OR 160 ACRES OF LAND, at the end of the war, which will probably close within another year. $2 PAID DOWN to any one on bringing in a recruit, when he swears in.
Experienced officers and the best of treatment guaranteed.
One Lieutenant, two Sergeants and thirty men still wanted for Company I, Stanton Legion, Col. WM. H. ALLEN.
Apply at No. 153 Essex-st., New-York, to
Capt. WM. W. BARKER,
First Lieutenant, CHARLES LIVINGSTON.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.
HILLHOUSE LIGHT INFANTRY.
Col. F. J. CLAASSEN Commanding.
FIFTY DOLLARS CASH TO EACH RECRUIT joining my command. Men of New-York, your blessing country calls upon you to rally to her succor. Now is your time to show to the world that it does not require a draft within the Union home to crush this gigantic rebellion. Come forward, one and all, to the call of your country.
Fifty dollars cash will be paid you at once. Thus all excuse on account of family destitution is done away with. In addition, relief tickets issued at once to families.
$13 to $23 pay in advance.
$2 hand money.
Forty cents per day commutation of rations. Clothing of the best material. Forsake all! Rest even your mothers, your sweethearts, sisters, wives, and come and meet with a soldier's reward. "Victory and glory" await you.
E. P. DOHERTY, Captain,
Late Lieutenant U. S. Sharpshooters.
No. 81 Nassau-st.
DANIEL C. MAYONEHAN, First Lieutenant.
J. H. GODDELL, Second Lieutenant.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.
AMERICANS, TO THE FRONT RANK!
JARED MAXON having been duly authorized to raise a Company, it is presumed that there is a class of patriotic young men in New-York who desire to enlist in the service of their country, with the object to render distinguished service in the field and under officers who have a regard in recruiting to the selection of that class, as well as those moral distinctions would render them agreeable companions in arms.
Such, and none others, are wanted immediately for this Company. Non commissioned officers selected from the most efficient in the ranks. An advance, as bounty and pay of 820 will be paid to each recruit on or before being mustered into the service of the United States.
Pay and subsistence commences on enlistment.
All those desirous of enlisting are ordered to call and enroll themselves immediately, at the office, No. 335 Westst., corner of 10th-st.
Capt. J. MAXON, Recruiting Officer.

PHŒNIX REGIMENT—CORCORAN'S ZOUAVES.
FOURTH REGIMENT EMPIRE BRIGADE.
HAVEN, Commanding.
Co. H, (Capt. JOHN D. [illegible]) requires twenty more young men to complete its number. This being the only strictly Irish regiment now organizing in the State, young Irishmen about to enlist had better join it, and serve under the green flag. The regiment is intended to be exclusively Irish.
Recruits enlisting in this company will receive
$50 from the United States.
$25 from the State of New-York.
$25 from the City and County.
$13, one month's pay in advance.
Of which, $50 will be paid down on passing muster.
Recruiting office corner Leonard and Elm-sts.
JOHN D. HEARN, Captain.
RICHARD O'LAHANE, First Lieutenant.
JAMES A. SELLMAN, Second Lieutenant.
Good tents will be used.

HARK!! THE LONG ROLL!!!
TURN OUT THE GUARD!
Wanted, about 30 men, to be enrolled to fill up Company G, Senatorial Regiment, Col. [illegible] commanding. This Company is officered by Capt. JEPTHA A. JONES, formerly of Company D, Thirteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.; Lieut. DUDLEY W. HAYNES, formerly of Company G, Thirteenth N. Y. S. M.; and Lieut. A. V. PERGEN, formerly of Company G, Thirteenth N. Y. S. M.
Clothing and quarters furnished immediately. We promise that every man shall receive as well as the care of as many other organizations, and have all the advantages of bounties, &c.
Capt. JEPTHA A. JONES,
Recruiting Officer, 44 City Armory,
Corner of Henry and Cranberry sts., Brooklyn.

ASTONISHING SUCCESS.
Since the war commenced no companies have been recruited so rapidly as
THE MONITORS.
The second company (Capt. COOPER) is nearly full, and such is the desire expressed by members that opportunities may be given to their friends to enlist under the same favorable auspices.
A THIRD COMPANY WILL BE RAISED.
The members pledge themselves to avoid, so far as possible, the prominent sources of immorality and discord usually connected with camp life, and when they become soldiers not to forget their obligations as gentlemen.
HEADQUARTERS, No. 536 BROADWAY.
N. B.—More young men of good moral character will be received in the second company.

EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.
Brig.-Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES Commanding.
BOUNTY ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-TWO DOLLARS.
$52 paid immediately after mustering into service.
$100 before leaving the State.
$75 when mustered out of service.
Recruiting Office, No. 363 Bth-av.
First-Lieut. HOVELL PURDY, Jr.,
Recruiting Officer.

PREMIUMS FOR RECRUITS.
The Fifth Senatorial District Regiment pays larger premiums, and cares better for the men and their families than any other regiment, old or new; besides, the regiment goes to Gen. Sigel. Headquarters, No. 169 East Houston-st. ELIAS PEISSNER, Col. Command'g.
LINCOLN HALL, New-York, Aug. 12, 1862.

HEADQUARTERS
FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT REGIMENT,
Lincoln Hall, No. 169 East Hou

AFFAIRS AMONG THE REBELS.

REPORTS FROM RICHMOND.

The Brooklyn *Times* has the statements of a lady and two daughters, who left Richmond a week ago last Wednesday morning. They say that a mass meeting was held before the recent battles, and it was debated whether or not they should burn the city. JEFF. DAVIS had moved his family away, and HAZAEL, a wealthy man and large mill owner, who made an address, recommended that as JEFF. had nothing of any value in the city but his trunks, he had better take them and go." The Mayor, JOSEPH MAYO, however, said they would die rather than surrender the city—they would fight to the last. This seemed to be the feeling of the meeting, although many of the property owners would have much preferred to see the city taken than to have it laid in ashes. The rebels strained every nerve to make the best show of their strength, and even sick men in the hospitals, who could hardly walk, were brought out to fill up the line of battle.

AFTER THE SEVEN DAYS' FIGHT.

After the battles the city was actually crowded with the wounded soldiers, and seemed like one vast hospital. No provision at all had been made for their reception, as, after the battle of the Seven Pines, they calculated on the city being taken by McCLELLAN. The sufferings which the poor fellows endured are almost beyond conception. Warehouses, churches and other places were fitted up as hospitals, and, after the battle of the Seven Pines, the ladies of the city all went down and did what they could to alleviate their sufferings. One of the daughters, from whom we have this part of the story, was at the Chimborazo Hospital, and describes the neglect of the wounded as terrible. They did the best they could, but, from a lack of surgeons and drugs of every kind, those were fortunate who got any medical assistance. The young lady found one man who was shot through the thigh, who had been lying there from Saturday night till Tuesday noon, without having his wound dressed. Then, of course, his clothes had to be cut off from him. He had in his pocket $45 50 in notes, and an order for $20 from his Captain. He managed to put the money in the hands of the hospital steward, but he refused. A little nigger was set to fan him, and the young scamp stole the money, and made off with it. The poor fellow died the next Thursday. He had a a family at home who were depending on him for support. This is only one instance out of many which go to show the state of things in the hospitals.

THE NEW HOSPITALS.

Since the Seven Days' Fight, ample accommodations have been contrived for the sick. Churches, with their pew cushions have made very good extempore hospitals, and stores, not being very much needed for their legitimate uses, are taken for the same purpose. The Chimborazo Hospital now contains some 1,200 or 1,500; SEABROOK'S warehouse, 700; Camp Winder, a very large number, at Howard's Grove are 500 or 600; at KENT & PAINE'S and KERNE & BALDWIN'S warehouses, 200 or 300 each, and so they are scattered all through the city.

THE REBEL LOSSES.

It was currently reported that the number of the Confederate troops killed and wounded in the Seven Days' Fight, was 50,000! A cavalry officer had asserted that in the last and bloodiest fight, on Tuesday, 20,000 men had been put *hors du combat*. It was also reported that the Federal losses were immense, but there were very few brought into the city. At the battle of the Chickahominy, also, the slaughter was immense.

UNION FEELING IN RICHMOND.

The Union feeling is much stronger in Richmond than has been supposed. There are many enemies to the cause of secession there who get together quietly, and talk over the state of the country. They all long for the time when the old flag shall again float over the city, but are somewhat disheartened at the turn things have recently taken. They are nearly all bitter against McCLELLAN, and think he ought to have pounced down on Richmond before JACKSON came up with his reinforcements, and again while he was away attacking POPE. The rebels have been in an uneasy state. They would rather have McCLELLAN take the city than POPE, because they think the former General would show them more mercy. The order of POPE respecting confiscation has been interpreted there to include the property of Union men as well as Secessionists, and hence a rather bitter feeling against him has been engendered on both sides.

THE TROOPS.

The soldiers are mostly a rough, lawless set of men, and at one time made great trouble in the city. Before martial law was established they committed every kind of lawlessness, drinking, and carousing, stealing, and even committing murder with impunity. They would enter a store and help themselves to whatever they wanted, telling the proprietor "to charge it to JEFF. DAVIS." Respectable citizens going to bed betimes would hear their windows being smashed in, or banging and thundering at their doors in the dead of night. It was not safe even to walk the streets in the day time. Now the Provost-Guard is established, and patrol regularly as well as the old police, and a measure of order is restored, although there is still a vast room for improvement. The soldiers around the city are mostly in the suburbs in barracks. They are miserably fed, and really have not enough to eat to keep up their strength. The soldiers in the Seven Days' Fight had lived on parched corn for several days, and had not been under the shelter of a tent in seven months. Yet they fought like devils. The wounded, lying on the ground on their blankets, would find themselves after a rain in pools of water. It was proposed and received with favor in Richmond, to fight under the black flag.

THEIR RESOURCES EXHAUSTED.

Almost every able-bodied man in Richmond, between the ages of 16 and 35, except those in the Government service, is in the army. Probably the same could be said of the entire South, and, if so, secession is absolutely on its last legs. Still, the out-and-out Secessionists say they are determined to keep up the fight till there is not a man left, and die rather than give up. The soldiers are, some of them, of a different opinion, however. The Texas and Louisiana men enlisted for three months, and were greatly disaffected when they found they could not go home at the end of that time. The depleted ranks of the army were filled up first by drafting and afterwards by conscriptions. The bands of soldiers broke into houses and dragged out their recruits by the necks. If they had all followed the example of a man in Petersburgh it might have been different. They tell the following story of him: On being asked if he would obey orders, he said "yes, the first officer that says 'fire,' I'll shoot through the head." They concluded that he was not exactly the boy for a soldier and left him unmolested.

FAMILY MARKETING.

We have some of the prices which were asked in Richmond for the necessaries of life a fortnight ago. For some time previous to that they had ranged about the same. It will be seen that the father of a family, or a housekeeper going out to do their morning's marketing must needs have a long purse. Tea brought $20 per pound, flour $16 per barrel, potatoes 50 cents per quart, peas $2 per peck, peaches $1 per quart, corn $1 per dozen ears, cabbages $1 50 per head, cucumbers and tomatoes $1 per dozen, butter $1 to $1 50 per pound, sugar 85 cents per pound. Coffee was hardly to be had at any price. They used rye and wheat as a substitute, flavoring it with "essence of coffee," which cost 75 cents for a small box, and probably contained more liquorice than any other substance. After they got a little used to it the rye coffee was found to answer quite well. Bacon was 60 cents per lb. Three of the smallest kinds of onions were given for a quarter of a dollar. With such a tariff of prices as this in New-York, it would be interesting to reckon up what a dinner for two at LOUIS DELMONICO'S would cost. It is almost enough to make WILLIAM B. ASTOR himself turn pale and hold on tight to his pocket-book. Country soap, the only kind which could be procured, was $1 per lb.; tallow candles, 75 cts. per lb., and spermaceti hardly to be had for love or money; wood was $12 per cord. The commonest kind of calico, $1 per yard; ladies' gaiters, $20 per pair, and gentlemen's boots $50 per pair. The cost of the outfit of a fashionable lady at proportionate prices would make her indeed worth her weight in gold. As for the young bucks, they are all in the army. In Alabama, flour was said to be $35 per bbl. or $16 per sack. In short, provisions and supplies of every kind are growing scarcer and higher priced, and it is not easy to see how the inhabitants of Richmond can keep the famine from their doors this winter.

BOUNTIES FOR SOLDIERS' WIVES.

The Confederate Government allows to the wives of soldiers the generous sum of $5 per month, and $1 per month for each child. And this with such a scale of prices for food as that mentioned above. The women who are so clamorous at the North for assistance should contrast their position with these. What these poor people are to do next Winter, if the city be not taken, is a question not easily answered.

THE SLAVES.

The negroes are getting more and more impudent and saucy every day. They think "LINCOLN is coming" to free them all, and they will then be on an equality with the white people. One old negro woman asked our informant if she knew a big house which was for rent? McCLELLAN was coming into Richmond, and she had a big family, and would want to live in a nice house. The slaves are running off every day, and contrive in some way to get through the rebel lines and escape to the Federal camp.

THE POVERTY OF THE NORTH.

The general opinion still in Richmond is that the North is in as great a state of debilitation as they are themselves. Our informants expected to find the grass growing in Broadway, and all business at a stand still. The story of the soldiers' wives in New-York marching in a body to the Mayor was taken up by their newspapers, and magnified greatly. This belief in the poverty of the North, is, of course, fostered by the rebel press, and has come to be believed in implicitly. The Secessionists have all along trusted in the interference of foreign Governments; now this hope is given up altogether, but they are none the less determined to hold out.

A BROOKLYN MAN SHOT WHILE ATTEMPTING TO ESCAPE FROM THE REBEL ARMY.

A young man named EDWARD MCCARTHY, who has a sister now living somewhere in Brooklyn, at first belonged to the First Virginia Regiment. He afterwards joined a cavalry company, and three or four weeks ago tried to escape with a companion. They got across to the Federal lines, or else met a party out foraging. At any rate these two men were eating with four Federal soldiers in a farm-house, when they were surrounded by a body of rebels. The two deserters were at once taken out and shot, and the others were taken away prisoners. This news came down to Richmond a few days before our informants left.

THE REBELS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

GEN. HINDMAN'S COMMAND.

The following letters were found in a mail which was intercepted by a detachment of Gen. CURTIS' command:

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DISTRICT,
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 19, 1862.

MAJOR: I have now at my different camps of instruction in Arkansas, and on the march to them thirty (30) regiments of infantry, averaging very nearly, if not quite, one thousand men to the regiment. Of these not three thousand are armed.

In North Louisiana I have three regiments unarmed.

In Missouri six (6) regiments are forming for which I have no arms.

In the Indian Country there are four (4) or five (5) regiments whose arms are worthless.

I have gathered up by purchase and impressment about all the arms in my district. It is perfectly certain that not one thousand more guns can be obtained. Of those that I have only about eight hundred (800) are valuable, the balance being shot guns and common rifles.

In response to my previous appeal for arms Gen. BEAUREGARD ordered turned over to my ordnance officer, Major LOCKMAN, some four hundred and fifty (450) damaged shot guns and rifles and sent me a worthless battery. These I have received.

CURTIS is devastating Eastern Arkansas. A gunboat and transport fleet is at the mouth of the Arkansas River; a Union force of between two thousand (2,000) and five thousand (5,000) is in the Cherokee Nation. Another Union column of about the same strength is in Northwest Arkansas.

If arms and ammunition were furnished me, I could do something in the way of defence—without them I am nearly powerless.

There are old muskets and batteries in abundance east of the Mississippi. I apply for them. The requisitions I send do not cover the fourth of my wants. I have stated the facts. Begging and complaining cannot add to their strength. Very respectfully,

T. C. HINDMAN,
Major-General Commanding.

Maj. G. W. BRENT, Chief of Staff, Headquarters Western Department, Tupelo, Miss.

May I ask that a copy of this be forwarded to the Secretary of War immediately? T. C. H.

Of the same date with the above, the following is from Gen. HINDMAN to Gen. BRAGG, and is marked "private:"

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DISTRICT,
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 19, 1862.

GENERAL: I hope not to be thought importunate, but if you only could realize the troubles that are upon me, I am sure you would send CLEBURNE and MARMADUKE to me. I stand, except my staff, absolutely *alone*. There is no one to help me. For God's sake give me the relief I have asked. With those two officers and the old muskets and batteries sent from the river I will be content, and will trouble you no more.

Very respectfully and truly,

T. C. HINDMAN, Maj.-Gen. Com'g.

Gen. BRAXTON BRAGG, Commanding Western Department, Tupelo, Miss.

GEN. PIKE ENSIGNS.

On July 12 Gen. ALBERT PIKE forwarded his unconditional and absolute resignation to JEFF. DAVIS. The following letter to Gen. HINDMAN explains why he took this step:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN TERRITORY,
FORT MCCULLOCH, July 12, 1862.

GENERAL: With this I transmit to you my letter of resignation, which I beg you to forward, at as early a day as practicable, to Richmond.

My resignation being unconditional and absolute, I respectfully request that I may be relieved of command here, and that leave of absence be granted me until my resignation is accepted.

I have said to the President, as you will see by my letter, that of all other circumstances were wanting, the ruin of my private affairs, the exposed situation of my family, and my own unfitness for active exertion, would compel me to resign. I have now been in the public service as Commissioner, and in command here, for fourteen months. During the whole of that time I have been with my family not much more than twenty days, and have attended to *none* of my own private business. I am utterly unable to ride on horseback for any great distance, or any considerable length of time. To conduct the desultory and active operations that will become necessary in this country with Indian troops and mounted men, a younger officer is necessary, and one whose corpulence does not unfit him for continued movement.

There is another and more urgent reason, which it is proper I should frankly state. The confidence in me does not exist in Arkansas and Texas, that is necessary to enable me to procure troops, or, if I had them, to render their services efficient. It is useless now to explain how it is that the bitterest prejudices against me have been aroused, the evil effects of which I feel daily, even in my own little command of Texas. It is enough that they exist, and cannot at present be overcome, and that I am constrained to say that some one should be placed in command here against whom no such prejudices exist, and with whom the military and civil authorities in Texas will cheerfully cooperate.

I shall afford to the officer sent to relieve me every assistance in my power in becoming familiar with the state of affairs and the details of administration; and I shall, equally, by every means in my power, encourage the Indians to be still faithful and loyal. I am now taking steps to pay them part of the moneys due them for their services, and for which they have been waiting, and I hope that the majority of them will remain true to us.

There are some 4,000 Union troops in the Cherokee country, and I am afraid many of the full-bloods will join them. A strong escort has already taken EVAN JONES and her son, the Abolitionist missionaries, to Park Hill.

I have no doubt, also, that the hostile Creeks, with some bands of Northern Indians, (it is said that two regiments are embodied,) will come by a route west of Fort Gibson into the Creek country, on the Deep and North Fork. Many Creeks now with us will, if they do not go over to the enemy, disperse and go home.

In the meantime, I am sending up supplies by all the wagons I can raise. I have forwarded ammunition to Col. COOPER and the Indian troops, and paid, ten or twelve days ago, $300 of my own, for 100,000 caps; but they have not yet reached me, and I have none at all, until they do so, to furnish the Texas regiments.

I have powder enough for them, but when they are furnished, none will be left worth mentioning. I have some cannon-powder on the way from Houston, but do not know when it will get here, and I have some fear it will not be allowed to reach me. There is much disaffection in some counties of Texas. Until it comes my cannon are almost useless, as I have only a few cartridges, and those made of part of my little stock of rifle-powder. I am, very truly, yours,

ALBERT PIKE, Brigadier-General, &c.

Maj.-Gen. J. C. HINDMAN,
Commanding Trans-Mississippi District.

PERSONAL.

—Right Rev. Bishop Grace, of Minnesota, although a native of South Carolina, does not mean to be ranked as an enemy to the Union. Col. A. D Robertson recently visited him, and he writes to the St. Paul *Times*: "Bishop Grace authorized me to state publicly, in my discretion, his sentiments in this regard, and said—(I wrote down in his presence the following words of his conversation, which he uttered with emphasis and emotion:) 'The saddest day for humanity ever known would be that on which the American Union would be destroyed. Whenever spoken to on the subject, I have always encouraged my people to enlist in defence of their country. I have discouraged them from trying to avoid a draft, and that any of them have thought of doing so, I know only from rumor—and have always told them that they have enjoyed the protection of the Government and ought to be ready at all times to defend it.' He also stated to me some facts which it may not be proper to give in detail, but which I refer to, as evidence of the loyalty of the Bishop. The substance is this: The day previous he received a letter informing him of a rumor of a movement on foot, in a certain part of the State, among Irish and French Catholics' contemplating resistance to the proposed draft. He immediately wrote a letter to the Catholic priest in charge there, (the letter was mailed a few hours before this conversation,) saying to him—"if there was any truth in the rumor—to discourage this movement in every possible way, and to impress upon the Catholics there a sense of their duty to obey the Government and laws of the country; that their conduct might be that of good and loyal citizens."

—The funeral of Capt. Benson, U. S. A., who was mortally wounded in the recent battle at Malvern Hill, took place yesterday. The pall-bearers were Maj.-Gen. Runyon, Col. A. J. Johnson, Col. A. F. Munn, Col. E. A. Carman, Lieut.-Col. Swords, Lieut.-Col. Corby, of Bloomfield; Paymaster Ward, of Belleville, and Maj. Webster, of Belleville. A detachment of 100 men from the Thirteenth Regiment, a company from Bloomfield, and one from Franklin, formed the military escort. The remains were taken from the house to the Dutch Reformed Church, where the funeral ceremonies took place. After these were concluded, the body was deposited in the cemetery adjoining, with the usual military honors. Capt. Benson went through the Mexican war without receiving any injury. In the seven days' fighting on the Peninsula, although he was constantly where the danger was greatest, he received no injury, and finally received the wound which caused his death from the premature explosion of a shell fired from one of his own guns.

—The Philadelphia *Press* contradicts the story that the Emperor Alexander received Mr. Cameron coolly, and says that no American Ambassador ever received a warmer welcome. It says further: "In the interview between the American Minister and the Empress of Russia, Mr. Cameron kindly reminded her of the strong, deep feeling in the United States toward the Emperor and his Government. He related the manner of the reception of the heir-apparent to the British throne, the Prince of Wales, by the people of the Free States, and added that if she would send her son, the heir-apparent to the Russian throne, there would be such an ovation as had not been witnessed in America since the reception of the great Frenchman, Lafayette. Touched by this delicate allusion, she replied that while the Crown Prince could not be spared, she had one son who was being trained for the navy, whom she would be happy to send on a visit to her good friends in the United States. Both their Majesties—the Emperor in his reply to the address of Gen. Cameron, and the Empress in her gentle response to his salutations—reciprocated his own warm expressions toward them, by language of the utmost cordiality and sympathy with our own cause and country."

—There is some hope that Major E. F. Blake, of the Fifth Connecticut, who was reported killed in the Valley of Slaughter Mountain, may be a prisoner at Richmond. Major Blake graduated at Yale College in 1858, and there were few members of his class who were more general favorites than he among all the members of the College with whom he came in contact. In the famous retreat of Gen. BANKS down the Shenandoah Valley, Major—then Adjutant—Blake voluntarily gave up his horse, to share with his men the perils and hardships of that march, and the last that was seen of him in the recent battle, he was in the heat of the contest, gallantly leading on his men.

—A beautiful gold medal, in the form of a Maltese cross, is shortly to be presented to Col. Mulligan, and is now on exhibition in St. Louis. The medal is richly ornamented with designs of the United States coat of arms and the Irish harp. On one side the inscription reads: "Presented to Col. James A. Mulligan by Capt. Naughton's Irish Dragoons of the Irish Brigade." On the reverse, the word "Lexington" is engraved.

The North Carolina Election.

The returns, so far as received, indicate the defeat of the Jeff. Davis party. VANCE, the Conservative candidate for Governor, is said to be elected by 25,000 majority, and the Legislature is also conservative.

We take the following returns from the Petersburgh *Express*:

RALEIGH, Aug. 8.

The following was the vote in this city at the close of the polls yesterday:

For Governor—Z. B. Vance, 704; Wm. Johnson, 143.

Senate—Col. J. P. H. Ruse, 565; Moses A. Bledsoe, 105.

House of Commons—Henry W. Miller, 580; Wm. Laws, 564; Green H. Alford, 540; Lieut. Bushee, 114; John G. Mainott, 27; Rufus H. Jurer, 101.

Sheriff—W. H. High, 624.

The official vote of Wake County stands as follows:

For Governor—Vance, 2,187; Johnson, 435. Majority for Vance, 1,751.

For State Senator—Russ, 1,813; Bledsoe, 348. Russ' majority, 1,465.

For House of Commons—Miller, 1,743; Alford, 1,627; Laws, 1,643; Bushee, 399; Marriott, 343; Jones, 476.

The following counties give large majorities for Vance: Johnson, Wayne, Lenoir, Davidson, Franklin, Alamance and Guilford.

Vance carries Clark by 1,650 majority, Guilford by 1,950, Davidson by 1,200, Alamance by 760, Wayne by 240, and Chatham, Orange and Johnston by large majorities. Nothing has been heard from the mountains, but his vote there is no doubt nearly unanimous. He is elected by 25,000 majority. A conservative Legislature is also elected.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 16, 1862.

ASHES—Are steady, and in fair demand; sales of 27 bbls. Pots, at $6 81½@$6 87½, and 22 bbls. Pearls, at $7.

COTTON—The market continues very dull and heavy, and no sales of any importance have come under our notice. We again reduce our quotations, but would remark that they are altogether nominal. Middling Uplands, and Middling New-Orleans and and Texas, 46c.@46½c.

COFFEE—There is a moderate business doing in Rio, but other kinds are very dull. We hear of sales of 600 bags Rio, on private terms.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for Western and State Flour is less active, but prices are without important change, owing to limited arrivals; the tendency at the close, however, is in buyers' favor. Trade brands are also less active, but are steady. The sales are 9,800 bbls., at $4 95@$5 10 for Superfine State and Western; $5 25@$5 35 for Extra State; $5 27½@$5 50 for the low grades of Western Extra; $5 50@$5 60 for shipping brands of Round Hoop Extra Ohio, and $5 65@$6 25 for Trade brands. Canadian Flour is inactive and is heavy, especially common brands; sales of 800 bbls. at $5 25@$5 50 for the low grades of Extras, and $5 55@$6 25 for Trade brands. Southern Flour is quiet, but is less plenty and steady; sales of 500 bbls. at $5 30@$5 90 for mixed to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6@$7 for Trade brands. Rye Flour is steady and in moderate request; sales of 130 bbls. at $3@$4 30. Corn Meal is scarce and firm; sales of 300 bbls. at $3 40 for Jersey, and $3 65 for Brandywine.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is without material change—the assortment is poor, under limited arrivals, and prime qualities are in demand, and are quite firm, but inferior descriptions are somewhat heavy at the close; the inquiry is mainly for export, and is in excess of the supply, hence something has been done for future delivery. The sales embrace 192,520 bushels, and consist of 19,800 bushels Chicago Spring at $1 12@$1 20; 13,600 do. Racine Spring at $1 21@$1 22; 43,200 do. Milwaukee Club at $1 20@$1 24; 38,750 do. Amber Iowa, &c., at $1 24@$1 25; 2,000 do. Amber Green Bay at $1 26; 19,300 do. Red Western at $1 30@$1 31; 2,000 do. Red State at $1 27; 14,370 do. Amber Michigan, &c., at $1 34@$1 36; 6,700 do. White Ohio at $1 38; 11,200 do. White Indiana at $1 40@$1 41; and 3,600 do. White Kentucky at $1 50@$1 56. Barley and Barley Malt continue neglected in the absence of supplies. Oats are in good demand, and are scarce and again firmer; sales of Western and Canadian at 48c.@51c., and State at 51c.@52c. Rye is quiet, but the stock is light and prices are firm; small sales of Canadian at 81c. Corn is steady and in active demand for the East and for export; sales of 172,000 bushels at 48c.@51c. for heated; 52c.@58c. for Eastern Mixed; 59½c.@60c. for shipping do., and 65c. for Western Yellow.

HAY—Is in fair demand for shipping, and the market is steady; sales of 1,500 bales at 65c.@70c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—The market is quiet but steady; sales of 30 bales new, at 15c.@20c. for Common to Prime quality.

MOLASSES—Has been very inactive to-day, and we have only to notice sales of a small lot of Porto Rico at 45c.

NAVAL STORES—Generally are quiet but firm, at $1 23@$1 25 for Spirits Turpentine.

OILS—Generally are inactive, but the market is firm at former rates.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market is quiet but steady; the arrivals are fair; sales of 350 bbls. at $11 37 for Mess, and $9 87@$10 for Prime. Beef is in light supply, and is steady and in fair request; sales of 164 bbls. at $13 75@$14 for plain Mess, and $14 75@$15 12 for extra. Beef Hams and Bacon are dull, and prices merely nominal. Cut Meats are firm and in fair request; sales of 137 hhds. and tcs. at 3½c.@4½c. for Shoulders, and 6c.@6½c. for Hams. Lard is firm and in good request; sales of 670 bbls. and tcs. at 8½c.@9¾c. and 200 kegs at 10c. Butter and Cheese are in light supply, especially prime, and with a good demand the market is firm at the advance.

SEEDS—The market is quiet for Clover Seed at 8¾c.@9c. Timothy Seed is inactive, at $1 75@$2 ₩ bushel. Rough Flax Seed is quiet, yet firm, at $2@$2 10 ₩ bushel of 56 lbs.

SUGARS—The business in Raw to-day has been limited, but there is no change to note in the general tone of the market. Sales of only 200 hhds., chiefly New-Orleans, at 8¼c.@9¾c. Refined are steady, at 12¼c. for powdered, granulated and crushed.

TALLOW—The market is firm, but the demand is less active, a fair inquiry prevails, however; sales of 55,000 lbs. Western and Eastern, at 10¾c.@10¾c. cash.

TOBACCO—Is very firm, but less doing; sales, 113 hhds. Kentucky, at 10c.@19c.; 127 cases Seed Leaf, at 9¾c.@16c.

WHISKY—The market is steady and more active, in part speculative; sales of 160 bbls. at 31¾c.@31¾c. for State and 31¾c.@32c. for Ohio.

FREIGHTS—Opened a shade firmer, and closed decidedly better, especially for grain to Great Britain; the offerings are fair. To Liverpool the engagements are—77,000 bush. Wheat, at 10¾d.@11¾d., in bulk and bags, part deliverable the early part of next week; with engagements of some 25,000 bush., in bulk, at the close, at our extreme figures; 4,000 bbls. Flour, at 3s. 3d.@3s. 9d., part deliverable in Brooklyn, on board a British ship, at the inside rate; 150 tcs. Lard at 40s. To Glasgow—6,500 bush. Wheat, at 12¾d., in ships' bags; 25 hhds. Tallow, at 40s.; 6 tons Oil, at 45s. The charters are: a foreign brig to a direct port in Ireland, at 13d., in bulk; two foreign barks to Cork and a market, with 40,000 bush. Wheat, at 12¾d.; two Prussian vessels, to Cork for orders, with Wheat, at 14d.; a British vessel, to Cork for orders, at 14¼d.; a British vessel, to Glasgow with Wheat, at 13¾d.; and a British brig of 206 tons, from Norfolk to the West Indies with staves, at $20.

Movements of European Steamers.

	FROM EUROPE.		
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 6
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6
Anglo Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 7
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 9
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 13
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 13
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 13
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 20
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 20
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 23
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 27
Anglo Saxon	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 30
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 10
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 24
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18
	FROM AMERICA.		
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 20
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 23
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 23
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 30
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 30
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 3
Persia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 6
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 10
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 17
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Arabia*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office on Tuesday, at 5½ o'clock.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad), 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

DR. WAIT & SON, NO. 5 BOND-ST., near Broadway, continue to extract teeth positively without pain or danger, under their new chemically-purified chloroform. All dental operations on terms to suit the times. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Stilwell and Baldwin, and Rev. Drs. Ferris and Parker.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LITERARY ENTERPRISE!

A party with from $5,000 to $10,000 wanted, to take the place of a retiring partner in the publishing of one of the most popular weekly periodicals in New-York. To any one with a literary taste, or active business habits, this offers an opportunity for embarking in such an enterprise rarely to be met with. None but principals need respond. Address O. P. Q., *Tribune* Office, New-York.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 136th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

HOOP SKIRT AND FANCY-STORE.—Well located in 6th-av., near 14th-st.; doing a good business. Stock, fixtures, &c., worth $1,500. Will be sold for $650, as the owner expects a military appointment, and cannot keep it. Address S. F., No. 258 6th-av.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE Phœnix Sugar Refinery, of Brooklyn; is in complete working order. For particulars, inquire of FRANCIS SKIDDY, No. 101 Wall-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of McCOLLICK & CO. is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to sign the name of the firm in settlement of the business. JANE McCOLLICK,
SEAMAN LICHTENSTEIN.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1862.

The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of McCOLLICK & CO., and will continue the business at No. 229 Washington-st. JANE McCOLLICK,
WILLIAM H. COHEN.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1862.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE PREMises No. 423 Broad-st., in the city of Newark, N. J., the homestead of the late Wm. Shugard, deceased. The house is brick, has fifteen rooms, all modern improvements, and in perfect order; lot is 58 feet front and rear by 330 feet deep, extending through to Orchard-st., well stocked with choice fruit, in full bearing, and fine stables. It is convenient to the depôt, and one of the most desirable residences in the city. Price $25,000; terms easy. Apply to WM. A. RIGHTER, Executor, No. 264 Broad-st. Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—The property of the undersigned, comprising a frame house, 35 feet square, with an addition on the kitchen, a good cellar, four rooms on the first floor, six on the second, and three finished rooms in the attic; one and a half acres of ground, two cisterns, a never-failing well of excellent water; also, barn and poultry-house. The property is all in first-rate order, and only about five minutes' walk from the railroad depôt. For further particulars apply at the office of the Hazard Powder Company, No. 88 Wall-st., or on the premises. D. B. DENSLOW.

WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—$6,500.—For sale, cheap, an excellent house, of twelve rooms, cellar and attic; large barn, corn-house, seven acres, fine grafted fruit, permanent stream, good well and cistern, fine view of mountain, half mile from station, and one hour from New-York. Apply at the Congress Sugar Refinery, No. 345 Washington-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 69 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BROOKLYN.—NO. 16 CLINTON-ST.—PLEASANT apartments for families or single gentlemen. All modern conveniences have been introduced, making the house especially desirable for those seeking a comfortable home. Convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton ferries. Reference required.

BROOKLYN.—A VERY PLEASANT SUITE OF rooms on Clinton-st., will be let to a family of three or four persons, with board, and well furnished, for $100 per month. Address BOARDING, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

BOARD AND A NEATLY FURNISHED hall bedroom for a single gentleman in a small family; no other boarder. Apply at No. 30 Laight-st., opposite St. John's Park.

FAMILIES OR INDIVIDUALS DESIRING pleasant rooms, with or without meals, in a good locality, will find them at No. 13 West 24th-st., near 5th-av. Hotel.

TO LET—AT NO. 42 EAST TWENTY-THIRD st., near Madison-av. Pleasant furnished rooms, with full or partial board.

COUNTRY BOARD.

STRAWBERRY FARMS FAMILY HOTEL NEAR RED BANK, MONMOUTH CO., NEW-JERSEY. Delightfully situated near Long Branch and Shrewsbury. Accessible at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily, by Raritan and Delaware Bay R. R. and Shrewsbury boats, from foot of Murry-st. Terms per week, $5 to $7. Superior accommodations for families. Beautiful shady walks and drives, and a small lake, with boats, in the vicinity. A large hall, with music, for social enjoyment. For circulars, address WARREN & DAY, Colt's Neck, N. J. Refers to W. H. Mills, 377 4th-av., and J. T. S. Smith, 484 Broadway.

BOARDING.—BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN a private family in the country by addressing E. H. N., Bloomfield Post-office, Bloomfield, N. J.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO RENT—THE NEW MARBLE BUILDING NO. 464 Broome-st., 25x65 feet, between Mercer and Greene sts., admirably adapted for a light manufacturing business where women are employed. Will accommodate 500 persons. Fitted up with gas, water closets and steam warming apparatus. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Nos. 308 and 310 Canal-st., or JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

HOUSE TO LET—FURNISHED, ABOVE 38th-st.; all the rent can be paid in board, if desirable. Address Box No. 3,639 Post-office.

TO LET—UNTIL MAY 1, A FURNISHED HOUSE, suitable for a small family. Apply at No. 258 4th-av., in the store.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE from Sept. 15 next, by a small family; rent not over $100 per month. Address Box No. 97 Post-office.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE OF SEVENTY ACRES —Or would exchange for a farm on Long-Island of 70 acres. The location is very superior, being situated between Bath House and Fort Hamilton, along shore; land fertile; for a farmer or a gentleman requiring a country seat, there is no better opportunity offered in the country. The farm is in a very high state of cultivation. Has a water-front of 600 or 700 feet; buildings, &c., in a perfect state. Apply to M. S. BENNETT, on the premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE OF THE FINEST farms in the State of New-York, containing 138 acres, one mile south of the flourishing village of Geneva; the farm extends to the shore of Seneca Lake, and is very desirable property. For particulars, apply to JAMES McKIE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—ONE THOUSAND ACRES OF choice lands, in four tracts, near Kalamazoo, Mich. For terms, etc., address Box No. 376, Louisville, Ky.

MACHINERY, &c.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationary, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 14 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

WRITING MACHINES.

THE RBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE.

Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or who constitutes, fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind.

No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

THE DUTY OF PAYING THE REWARD for apprehension and deliv

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and Sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, LATE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—Holders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and all the holders of the Receiver's certificates of indebtedness of the above-named Railroad, are hereby required, pursuant to a resolution adopted at the Bondholder's meeting of 9th of July, 1862, to deposit their above-named documents with L. H. MEYER, Chairman of the Trustees, before the 10th day of September, 1862, at No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9.

Attention is called to the third resolution, adopted at the Bondholders' meeting of 23d of July, 1862, according to which parties not complying are subject to be remitted to their rights in their distributive share of the proceeds of sale, and all other and further rights which they may have, by virtue of the agreement, to cease.

Those who have not yet subscribed to the agreement, and have not paid their share of advances to the Receiver, can, in accordance with the last resolution, adopted at Bondholders' meeting of 9th of July, 1862, now become parties to said agreement by subscribing and paying at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, before the 6th day of September, 1862.
L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1862.—Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, extended to 1879, are notified that the interest due Sept. 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that date, at this office, on presentation of the proper coupons.

It will be necessary for the holders of bonds not thus extended to present them at the office of the Company, where they can receive the principal and interest to Sept. 1, 1863. The privilege of extending such bonds will cease at that date.
H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

TO ARMY OFFICERS, PAYMASTERS AND OTHERS.—VAN VLECK & TUCKER, No. 4 Broad-st., one door from Wall-st., will furnish small gold in dollar pieces, quarter eagles, and five dollar pieces, in exchange for twenty dollar gold pieces, without extra charge, in amounts to suit.

MONEY.—PERSONS REQUIRING TEMPORARY accommodation are requested to procure a prospectus of the Mutual Loan and Discount Company, No. 57 Chatham-st. Business bills promptly discounted.
URWICK & KING, Agents.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

THE OSWEGO & SYRACUSE R. R. CO.
EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid on the 20th day of August instant. Stockholders residing in New-York City will be paid by the Transfer Agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the office of the Howard Insurance Company; in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others, at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office only.
L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
OSWEGO, Aug. 5, 1862.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of five (5) per cent., payable to stockholders on demand, and a scrip dividend of thirty (30) per cent. on the "Earned Participating Premiums" of the past year; (said earned participating premiums amounting to $103,000;) also an interest dividend of six (6) per cent. on outstanding scrip. The scrip certificates will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th day of October next. By order of the Board.
RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1862.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a half (3½) per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, payable at the office in the City of New-York on and after SATURDAY, the 16th of August inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th to the 16th inst., both inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., out of the net earnings of the past (3) three months, payable at the office of the Company on and after FRIDAY, 22d inst.

The transfer book will close on the 14th, and reopen on the 26th inst. By order of the Board.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

UNITED STATES TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK,
No. 48 Wall, corner William-st., Aug. 7, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMpany have declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. payable to stockholders or their representatives on the 9th August inst. JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 13 Av.-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each Piano. These Instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY, NO. 68 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior, practical piano-makers, this Company are able to offer first-class overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

RAVEN & BACON—MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, Warerooms, 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. We are now offering on favorable terms a full assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect. Liberal arrangements made with parties desiring to pay by installments.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. FISCHER, acknowledged to be the most durable and the best Pianos made, with iron frame, patent damper, overstrung, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 32d-st., near 9th-av.

UPRIGHT, SQUARE PIANOS, MELODEONS. 6½ octave rosewood uprights, $200. Elegant rosewood squares, at $250, $275, $290, $175. Melodeons at $35, $45, $55, $65, $75, by CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, 9th-st., corner of 4th-av.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., BROADWAY, opposite the New-York Hotel. An assortment of their unrivaled PIANOS on hand. Cottage and school pianos for $125 and $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent.

A SOPRANO SINGER—PUPIL OF MRS. SEGUIN, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a church choir. For further information apply to JARDINE & BON, Organ Factory, No 100 White-st.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
800 BALES COTTON.
DANIEL H BURDETT, Auctioneer.

By virtue of an order of sale to me directed by Hon. Wm. Marvin, Judge District Court of United States for Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction, ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 19,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, M.,
FROM LADD & EEK'S WHARF, BROOKLYN,
807 BALES COTTON from prize schooner Andromeda.
192 BALES COTTON from prize schooner Magnolia.
19 HALF BALES from prize schooner Magnolia.
21 POCKETS from prize schooner Magnolia.
21 ROUND BALES from prize schooner Magnolia.
ALSO, A LOT OF HIDES,
500 SPARS.

Samples of cotton can be seen on Saturday, the 16th, at the office of Hiram Benner, No. 115 Wall-st.
JAMES G. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal, Southern District Florida.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 100 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, slippers, and calico gowns, are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, wines and liquors, will be thankfully received at the "House," corner of Lexington-av. and 51st-st. All articles sent to the American Express Co., corner Hudson and Jay sts., and Nos. 194 and 542 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

LOUIS BRANDT, VETERINARY SURGEON, No. 83 East 21th-st., New-York. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Consultation free.

BRICK PRESSES AND DRAIN-TILE Machines, manufactured at No. 309 South 5th-st., Philadelphia. S. P. MILLER.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
[illegible]
will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.
For information or circulars, address
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY.
The regular Academic Year will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 1. The first week will be spent in examining students and organizing classes.

A class will be formed in the science of Navigation for those wishing to fit themselves for the Quarter Deck. Opportunities for practice in seamanship will be provided when the number of nautical students warrant it.

Applicants are invited to visit Eagleswood. Access from New-York by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad, (foot of Whitehall-st.) at 7 and 9 A. M., and 3, 4 and 6 P. M.; from Philadelphia by Camden and Amboy Railroad, (Walnut-st.,) at 6 A. M. and 1 P. M. Circulars and information may be obtained at No. 27 Park-place.
MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor,
No. 27 Park-place, N. Y.
M. N. WISEWELL, Principal, Eagleswood,
Perth Amboy, N. J.

MRS. WILLIAM CALLENDER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 East 21st-st., three doors east from Broadway, will open on FRIDAY, Sept. 19. Mrs. CALLENDER refers to Rt. Rev. H. Potter, Bishop of New-York; Rev. Edward Y. Higbee, D. D., Rev. Geo. H. Houghton, D. D., Prof. Charles Anthon, LL.D., Columbia College; Messrs. Chas. H. Russell, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Robert S. Hone, Denning Duer, A. Gracie King, Henry Chauncey, Jr., George C. Anthon, Henry Van Schaick, Fred. G. Foster, Eugene Dutilh, George A. Peters, M. D., New-York; Wm. H. Ashhurst, Philadelphia. Mrs. C. will be at home after Sept. 1.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and business. A pupil can enter when six years of age, and remain till he is twenty. Prospectus, with full details, to be had. Lessons will be resumed on SEPT. 16.
ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE
Offers unsurpassed educational advantages, while a new and elegant building, tastefully furnished, will afford the accommodations and attractions of a delightful home. Number of pupils limited to twenty. Annual expense, including the usual extras in regular course, $400; exclusive of extras, $270. For circulars address the Principal, C. G. HAZELTINE, Morristown, N. J.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 56 West 11th-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen THURSDAY, 18th.
Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT,
Nos. 222 and 224 Madison-av., corner of 38th-st.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Will reopen Sept. 17.
Madame C. M. B. will be at home from Sept. 8.
Circulars at Beers & Co.'s, No. 701 Broadway; Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE,
An English and French family and day school for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 18. For full information, see circular. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 1. In the meantime letters to his address in the City will receive prompt attention. D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.
Best planned and most successful Boarding Seminary in the State. See new catalogue for full particulars of rates and advantages. Fall Term begins Aug. 21. 53d year term of 14 weeks. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING Fort Edward, N. Y.

MRS. L. A. SHEPHERDS'
Young Ladies' French and English Boarding and Day School, Clifton, Staten Island, will reopen Sept. 25. Circulars and references may be obtained of John Appleton, No. 443 Broadway; A. S. Barnes, No. 41 John-st., N. Y., or as above.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 53 West 33d-st.,
Will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Miss Van Wagenen will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils.

MISS J. C. O'FARRELL'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, White Plains, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 1, 1862.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.—The next academic year commences on the first Wednesday in September, and continues forty-three weeks. The Trustees do not deem it necessary to enumerate the superior advantages afforded young ladies at this institution for acquiring a thorough and, at the same time, finished education. It is sufficient to say that they retain their Principal, Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M., with a corps of twelve accomplished assistants; and that the same faithful and devoted efforts will be made by them for the future which have given this institution a rank among the best Female Seminaries of the land. Parents confiding their daughters to the care of Mr. and Mrs. Wright may be assured that every attention necessary, either to their comfort or happiness in a refined and Christian home, will be bestowed upon them. For particulars, we refer to our catalogue, which may be had of the Principal, or
H. D. VARICK, Secretary of Trustees.
POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 12, 1862.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—POUGHKeepsie-on-the-Hudson. This very select family school, for the education of a limited number of young ladies, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Mr. J. Ernest Perring, the celebrated tenor, and Mr. Fred. Rondel, Associate of the National Academy of Design, are among the instructors exclusively engaged.

Reference is made to Rev. Drs. Chauncey and Geer, Rev. Morgan Dix, Mr. Jas. Winslow, of Winslow, Lanier & Co.; Mrs. R. C. Cruchon, No. 68 Murray-st.; and Mr. T. Sterry Willis. Catalogues may be had at Randolph's and at Appleton's, or by post, of the Rector,
Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Thirty-ninth Annual Session of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17, 1862. All the Courses of instruction will be given during the coming year, precisely as heretofore. The Annual Register, containing full information, may be obtained from
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-third Semi-Annual Session Oct. 2. With an attendance undiminished by the war, it continues its rare facilities for instruction in the solid and ornamental branches, and for physical culture. For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE BOARDING-school property, comprising spacious and commodious buildings, ample grounds, and opportunity favorable for a large and flourishing boarding and day school. For terms, &c., address SCHOOL PROPRIETOR, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

BLOOMFIELD FEMALE INSTITUTE, BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—A Boarding and Day School.—The next term commences Sept. 8; special attention is given to the French and German languages. Circulars can be obtained at T. J. CROWEN'S, No. 699 Broadway, or by addressing the Principal, Miss N. J. HARRISON.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY.—FALL SESSION opens Sept. 10. Location pleasant, healthy; instruction thorough. References—Isaac O. Barker, Esq., President of Rutger's Fire Ins. Co., No. 176 Chatham-square, New-York; G. W. Morrison, Esq., Nos. 313 and 315 Broadway, New-York. J. B. NIXON, A. M.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Price's, Nos. 411, 699, and 884 Broadway.

THE NEXT SESSION OF ERASMUS HALL, Flatbush, L. I.—a select family school for boys,—will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 1. For circulars, &c., address the Principal,
Rev. W. W. HOWARD, A. M.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY—FISHkill Landing, on the Hudson.—A pleasant home for boys, with thorough instruction. Reopens Sept. 1. Circulars may be had at IVISON, PHINNEY & CO.'S, 50 Walker-st., or of the Principals, CARSWELL & DIMON.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J., WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. $40 per term. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 1. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—NEXT SESsion opens Sept. 4.—Superior advantages and accommodations at very low rates. Whole expense, $75 per half-yearly session. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, at Jamaica, Long Island, will reopen on the second MONDAY in September. Circulars at WATERS' music store.

HOPEDALE INSTITUTE, WESTCHESTER, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 1, for children under the age of 12. For terms, &c., address Principal.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding-school for fifteen boys. Beautiful location. Opens Sept. 1.
LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S BOARDING and Day School for young Ladies will reopen MONDAY, the 15th of September, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.—A BOARDING School for boys, at Flushing, L. I.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL.—NO. 5 MAPLE-st., Orange, N. J., will commence its session on Sept. 1. Address for a circular E. W. BECKWITH, A. M.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,
No. 10 Gramercy Park,
(East 20th-st.,)
Will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY.
Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal.
Located on the Hudson, thirty miles from New-York. Lately removed to the beautiful mansion of Willet McCord.

The tenth semi-annual session begins Tuesday, Sept. 16.

Catalogues, &c., at Carter's bookstore, at Bixby's, No. 8 Astor-place, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

"WHERE ARE THE SCHOOLS?"
Parents and guardians may find, at the "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 BROADWAY, circulars of several GOOD SCHOOLS for their FREE use.

Families and Schools supplied, WITHOUT CHARGE, with well-qualified teachers, for any department of instruction.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., EDUCATIONAL AGENTS.

GOOD SCHOOLS.
Circulars and information of good schools furnished to Parents, and Schools supplied with competent teachers GRATUITOUSLY. Teachers supplied with positions. French and music Teachers wanted. "AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU," No. 561 B'dway. SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, corner of 170th-st. and Kingsbridge road. French is the language of the school. Daily tuition in Spanish and German. Particular care to the English branches. Collegiate course. Commercial studies, higher mathematics, chemistry and metallurgy, under the direction of Prof. Esteves, Graduate Engineer of the Imperial School of Mines in Paris. Ample buildings, with thirty acres of ground. Laboratory and mineralogical cabinet. Boarders admitted during vacations. Reopens Sept. 8. LESPINASSE & ESTEVEZ, Principals.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT Bedford, Westchester County, New-York, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10, 1862. Terms $180 per year. Circulars may be had of J. M. Bates, Office of American Exchange Fire Insurance Company, corner of Broadway and Cedar sts., New-York; J. M. Rankin, Fulton Fire Insurance Company, No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane; Anson D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway, or address Principal.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED, A PRINCIPAL FOR Public High School in the West, salary liberal; several Principals for Academies; several Teachers of Military Tactics; gentleman for English branches in the City; gentleman for Classics near the City; French or German lady for Music. G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY, Educational Agents, No. 596 Broadway.

AS TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A situation for a young lady friend, as teacher in a school or seminary, and would be willing to act as governess. She has had considerable experience, is a graduate of a Female Seminary, and can give the best of references. For further particulars, address T. J. M., Box No. 170 Post-office, West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y.

AS TEACHERS.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife, experienced and successful teachers, wish an engagement as teachers, or as Principal and Preceptress in some Seminary. The best references given. Address Box No. 3,679 New-York Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY GRADUATE, EXperienced in teaching, desires a situation; she teaches the higher english branches, Latin, French, with drawing and painting; has testimonials of success. Address L. H., Box No. 70 Valatie, N. Y.

AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPERIENCED in teaching English, French, (which she speaks,) Latin, Italian and Music, wishes an engagement in a school or family, in the City or country. Terms moderate. Best City reference given and required. Address EDUCATION, Port Ewen, Ulster County, N. Y.

AS INSTRUCTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, in a school, or as a governess, by a lady who has had great experience and success in teaching mathematics, English branches and French. Address EMMA L., Station D, New-York City Post-office.

A TEACHER, OF NINE YEARS' SUCcessful experience, desires a situation as Principal of an Academy, or as Assistant in a first-class Institution. He has been connected with one of the best schools in the country, and can refer to prominent educators. Address J. A. H., No. 42 John-st., New-York.

A GENTLEMAN, OF SEVERAL YEARS' experience as first assistant in first-class seminaries and boarding-schools, a thorough teacher, disciplinarian, and vocalist, desires a position in, or very near the City. Highest testimonials given, and a good salary required. Address JAMES B. LOCKWOOD, Jamaica, L. I., for two weeks.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND College, experienced in teaching, desires to give instruction in the classics, mathematics, and higher English branches; City reference and the highest testimonials given. Address H. S., Box 499 New-York Post-office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, SITTING FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT.—WISTAR MORRIS, a holder of Bonds secured by two certain mortgages of the Quakake Railroad Company, one dated July 1, 1857, the other dated June 29, 1861, as well for himself as for all others, holders of Bonds so secured as agreeing to contribute to the expenses of this suit may become parties hereto complainant vs. THE QUAKAKE RAILROAD COMPANY, and against William D. Lewis and Charles Hartshorne, Trustees, under and by virtue of said mortgages. In Equity of July Term, 1862, No. —. Writ in the form of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, made in the above entitled cause, upon the eleventh day of June, A. D., 1862, will be exposed to public sale, by vendue or outcry, upon TUESDAY, the thirtieth day of September, A. D., 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by MOSES THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, the following described property, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, to wit: The whole of the railroad of the said Quakake Railroad Company, from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, in Carbon County, State of Pennsylvania, to the point in Rush township, Schuylkill County, State aforesaid, where the said Quakake Railroad intersects the Catawissa Railroad, including the right of way, and the road-bed and land occupied, or used, in connection with, or for the maintenance of said railroad; and together with the railways, rails, bridges, masonry and other superstructure, and all culverts, turn-tables, side tracks, depots, stations, buildings and other structures and improvements of every kind and description, connected with the said railroad; and all locomotives, engines, machinery, and all tolls, rents, issues and profits, moneys and income from the said railroad, or any part thereof, save only so much as may be necessary for expenses and repairs,) and all the ways, streets, alleys, passages, waters, water courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges and appurtenances whatsoever, and generally all the lands, tenements and hereditaments of the said the Quakake Railroad Company.

A more particular and detailed account of some of the items of property included in and referred to in the foregoing description, may be given as follows:

RAILROAD.

which is about fourteen miles in length, and extends westwardly from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, at the confluence of the Quakake and Black Creeks in Carbon County, along the valley of the Quakake Creek, and that of the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River to the intersection of the said the Quakake Railroad with the Catawissa Railroad, in Rush Township, Schuylkill County. Ten miles of the railroad are graded for a double track. The length of the single track (including sidings) is about fifteen and one-quarter miles. The railroad is constructed in the best manner, and laid with American iron weighing fifty pounds to the yard. There is one water station and an engine house. There is also an iron turn-table of the best construction, forty-five feet in diameter. The road is provided with all necessary sidings and switches.

BRIDGES

There are five bridges. All are substantially built, save one, which is on trestles. It is well built, and intended to replace the bridge over the Quakake Creek, at the Beaver Meadow Junction, recently destroyed by fire. With this exception there is no trestle work on the road. The masonry of the bridges over the Quakake Creek, and the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River, is laid and erected for the purpose of accommodating a double track.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said railroad, property, franchises and premises mentioned in the said two mortgages and hereinbefore described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale, in accordance with the decree of the Court:

The said premises shall be sold to the highest and best bidder; and in case any of the holders of any of the said bonds or coupons intended to be secured by said two mortgages shall become purchasers by themselves or with others, they shall be and are by said decree authorized to deliver their said bonds or coupons to the trustees under said two mortgages, (and acting as in said decree is mentioned,) who shall indorse thereon the shares or dividends, if any, which the holders would be respectively entitled to receive on account of such bonds or coupons, as their portion of the proceeds of sale on distribution, if the purchase money was paid in cash, after deducting therefrom all proper commissions, expenses, counsel fees and costs incurred by said trustees in said proceeding; or for which shares or dividends the said indorsements shall be a full discharge and acquittance, and the total amount thereof shall be credited to said purchasers on account of the price or purchase money bid by them, and the balance of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees. And in the event that the holders of said bonds or coupons shall not be entitled to any share or dividend on account thereof, out of the said purchase money, or that the property shall be purchased by others than the holders of bonds or coupons, so entitled, then the whole of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees.

The sum of five thousand dollars of the purchase money of said property shall be paid in cash, at the time and place of the sale, and the balance within twenty days thereafter. And after the confirmation of said sale by the Court, and the compliance with the terms thereof by the purchasers, the said WILLIAM D. LEWIS and CHARLES HARTSHORNE, Trustees, under the two mortgages, under which said sale is declared, shall forthwith execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers, a deed of conveyance for the property, rights, privileges, immunities and franchises aforesaid, in fee simple, and said purchaser or purchasers shall have, take and enjoy the same, freed and discharged from all trusts and incumbrances whatsoever.

Any further information in respect to said sale or premises may be had upon application to either of the under signed Trustees, by whom said sale is held.
WILLIAM D. LEWIS,
CHARLES HARTSHORNE, Trustees, Philadelphia.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 377 Canal-st.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S Patent Wardrobe Bedstead, also his patent folding Mosquito Bar, the cheapest and best in use, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 181 Canal-st., near Mott.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 1, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave via Ravonia Ferry, from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk, and intermediate Stations. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo, and principal intermediate Stations. 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal Stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk, and principal Stations. The Express Trains connect at Hornellsville with Railroad for Buffalo; at Elmira, with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD,—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Toms River, &c. On and after July 14, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 6:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, until further notice, the steamboat will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M., instead of 4 o'clock. Returning, cars leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., except on Saturday, when the afternoon train will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Tom's River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First-class meals on board the steamboat. Passengers for points below Eatontown, on the main line, will take the 2:30 P. M. boat on Saturdays.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.
On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5:25 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10,40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

GO TO THE SEA SIDE.—THE CARS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company are now running regularly from Fulton and Catherine Ferries to Church Lane, Greenfield, Gravesend and Coney Island. This is the best route to Sheepshead Bay. Private parties and associations and pic-nic parties accommodated on application at the office.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE OF MEETING OF COMMISSIONERS.

The undersigned Commissioners named in the act of the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States of America, entitled "An Act to aid in the Construction of a Railroad and Telegraph Line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for Postal, Military and other Purposes," in pursuance of the provisions of said Act, and of the Act of said Thirty-seventh Congress, supplementary to and amendatory of said first-mentioned Act, hereby give notice that the first meeting of the Board of Commissioners mentioned in said first-mentioned Act will be held at Bryan Hall, in the City of Chicago, and State of Illinois, on the first Tuesday of September next at 12 o'clock at noon.

James Dunning, John M. Wood, Edwin Noyes, Joseph Eaton, *of Maine*; Joseph A. Gilmore, Charles W. Woodman, *of New-Hampshire*; Henry H. Baxter, George W. Collamer, Henry Keyes, Thomas H. Canfield, *of Vermont*; William H. Swift, Samuel T. Dana, John Bertram, Franklin S. Stevens, Edward R. Tinker, *of Massachusetts*; Walter S. Burgess, William P. Blodget, Benjamin M. Cheever, Charles Fosdick Fletcher, *of Rhode Island*; Augustus Brewster, Henry P. Haven, Cornelius Bushnell, Henry Hammond, *of Connecticut*; Isaac Sherman, Dean Richmond, Royal Phelps, William H. Ferry, Henry A. Paddock, Lewis J. Stanclift, Charles A. Secor, Samuel E. Campbell, Alfred E. Tilton, John Anderson, Azariah Bo

COL. CORCORAN COMING.

HIS FRIENDS PREPARING TO RECEIVE HIM.

SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.

Meeting of the Reception Committee at the Armory.

DELEGATIONS. INVITATIONS AND COMMITTEES.

No one truthful dispatch from the National Capital has caused a more spontaneous and universal thanksgiving than that which yesterday informed our readers that the gallant CORCORAN was at last released, had set foot upon loyal ground and was on his way to report at headquarters.

Comparatively an unknown name until the great contest of a year since, there is not to-day on this wide continent a family where his name and title, his services and sufferings are not familiar as the dearest treasures of the hearth-stone.

For many years MICHAEL CORCORAN lived in this City, a quiet, industrious, unnoted citizen. As Colonel of a popular Irish regiment, and as a politician not of the first-class, he was known but to certain sets and circles, until the question of a parade in honor of the naval boy ALBERT EDWARDS, and its discussions, brought him into the full gaze of the public eye.

Sustained by the universal sentiment of his countrymen, by his command and by his inflexible and indomitable will—a will since evinced elsewhere—he absolutely refused to turn out a single musket in honor of the representative of a throne which, in his opinion, had done so much to oppress and depress his country and his countrymen. The newspapers and the people took sides upon the issue, and a Court-martial was ordered to investigate the case and to decide upon the Colonel's conduct.

How it resulted we all know, as we also know that not many months had elapsed before Col. CORCORAN proved good his word, that at all proper times and all needful occasions his command, with himself at the head, would be not only willing, but among the first to turn out.

The Sixty-ninth, cheered by the acclamations of fifty thousand gathered friends, marched down Broadway in response to the first call from the Government, and went on to the defence of the National Capital.

They were among the first sent across the river where they spent weeks in erecting a line of defences and fortifications unsurpassed by any that have been made elsewhere, and which, to this day, are known, by order of the President, as "Fort Corcoran." Under the competent direction of Col. CORCORAN, with whom THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, then Capt. MEAGHER, was serving in a fancy uniform as volunteer aid, the regiment was thoroughly drilled and disciplined, so that by the end of the term—the three months' term—they were esteemed by military judges to be one of the best volunteer regiments in the service. Their camp ground was the daily resort of hundreds, and many now at ease in their City homes can testify to the unwavering courtesy and unlimited hospitality with which the cordial CORCORAN invariably received them.

On the day after the expiration of their term of enlistment the great battle of

BULL RUN

was to be fought. There was no legal method by which Col. CORCORAN and his regiment could be retained, and they might, with eminent propriety and absolute regard to red-tapeism, have followed the example of the Pennsylvania regiment, which, for a like reason, turned the facing of its banners homeward, and, to the music of the enemy's cannon, mingled with the cheerful strains of their homeward-bound drum and fife, marched, at double-quick, to the Keystone State. They might have done this, but the record doesn't show that they did.

On the night before the battle, at dress parade, the Colonel had his men drawn up in hollow square, and in terms of eloquence, such as emergencies can alone inspire, he told them of the coming strife—of the expected battle—of the possible defeat, in case the three-months' men went home—of the glory to be won—of the name to be made—of the hero's death and the nation's gratitude; he spoke to them of their waiting friends at home, and of the hopes that hung about them, until finally, when he asked who would share with him the dangers and the honors of the next day's fight,

EVERY MAN SAID, "I,"

and to the inspiring music of their well-remembered band, each soldier withdrew to prepare for the coming struggle.

In the early dawn of the following morning, the Colonel, who had not slept that night, called the ever-ready Chaplain of the regiment to his tent, and there planned with him an incident which doubtless gave renewed courage to the Irish hearts and unusual vigor to the Irish arms, which so soon after were tried beyond mere human endurance.

The long roll was sounded—the regiment quickly assembled, every man ready for the battle.

At a word from the Colonel, and following his example, all knelt upon the cold ground while the venerable Father went from rank to rank, and with uplifted hands bespoke the Divine presence with them, its protection above them, and its sustaining power within. Absolution was then pronounced, the drum beat, and at a brisk step they left Fort Corcoran with ranks much fuller than when they returned.

The conduct of Col. CORCORAN and his command during the eventful happenings of the succeeding forty-eight hours is matter of historic record.

Their Commanding General but echoed the universal sentiment of their comrades upon the field when he praised their efficiency, commended their gallantry and thanked them for their coolness under fire.

With thinned ranks they returned home to New-York to receive the loud-mouthed and heartfelt gratitude and applause of their fellow citizens.

The regiment came, but CORCORAN was left behind.

A prisoner in the Southern prisons he has become a martyr, as on the field of battle he became a hero. His trials and sufferings, his mortifications and annoyances have been borne, as we learn from fellow-prisoners, with a proud head and a brave heart. No word of murmur, no sound of complaint, but a simple, unvarying, unostentatious endurance of whatever the enemies of his country might see fit to do with him, and a patient acquiescence in the apparent neglect of his own Government, until he should once more be free. What he would do, then, remained, as it will not long remain, unseen.

Time after time we have been told he was to be released; again and again we have made preparations to give him a welcome which should demonstrate our appreciation of him and his qualities, but always until now have we been disappointed.

He is at [illegible] and may be expected home within a few days.

Already various meetings have been held to consider the propriety of a public reception. They might as well consider the propriety of the ebb of the tide; the *people* will see that he has a public reception, and one, too, that has not been precedented in this City since its birth.

The first intimation given of the Colonel's release was by a telegraphic dispatch to his friend and associate, Capt. KIRKER, which said that he was *free* at last, and would proceed directly from Fortress Monroe to Washington. In all probability he remained over Sunday in Baltimore, as there is no through train on that day until night.

The friends of Col. CORCORAN began at once to prepare for his reception, and the following notice was issued:

The Committee of Arrangements on the reception of Col. CORCORAN, will meet in the Armory of the Sixty-ninth Regiment this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

By order. Capt. CLARK, Chairman.

In pursuance of that notice, a very large crowd gathered about the Armory, in Essex-street, yesterday afternoon. Jubilant faces were to be seen everywhere, congratulatory remarks were heard on every side, and "Now we'll enlist," seemed to be the expression of every countenance.

THE MEETING

was held in the Committee-room belonging to the Sixty-ninth.

Capt. CLARK officiated as Chairman, and Lieut. DUFFY as Secretary.

Upon the calling of the roll, Messrs. Clark, Duffy, Dalton, Breslin and Hare answered to their names, which constitutes the Committee.

The Chairman briefly stated the object of the meeting to be, to receive such communications as might be sent by other bodies desirous of participating in the reception; the appointment of a Committee to proceed to Washington; the making of arrangements for an official reception of the Colonel, and such other business as might come before them.

On motion of Lieut. BRESLIN the following Committee was appointed to proceed to Washington by the 5 o'clock Sunday evening train, to ascertain from Col. CORCORAN what were his wishes in regard to the reception, to telegraph those wishes to the Committee here, and to attend personally to the wants of the Colonel—namely, Capt. KIRKER, Capt. BRESLIN, and Lieut. CONNOLLY.

Lieut. CONNOLLY stated that the Colonel was averse to any public demonstration, and was anxious to get home as quietly and unobtrusively as possible. This, however, does not seem to be a practicable thing, and he did not doubt the Colonel would acquiesce in anything the Committee might determine best.

A communication was received from the Aldermen stating that the Committee on National Affairs, of which Alderman FARLEY is Chairman, had been directed to act jointly with this Committee.

A communication was received from the Morgshoremen to the purport that Messrs. John Kane, Dennis Sullivan, George Kirby, R. Mugrath and Pat. Maney, who presented themselves, were a Committee empowered to act for them.

Col. WM. H. ALLEN, of the Stanton Legion, offered his regiment as an escort for Col. CORCORAN, and was accepted as such.

Mr. WM. WHEATLEY, the lessee and manager of Niblo's Garden, where the Ravels are playing to crowded houses, sent in a letter inviting Col. CORCORAN to visit his theatre on any evening that may suit his convenience.

Mr. WM. J. FLORENCE, of WALLACK'S Theatre, sent a similar invitation, as did Mr. JAMES NIXON, of the Cremorne Gardens.

A communication was received from the Friendly Associations, (civic,) appointing the following gentlemen as a Committee to act in their behalf, viz: Hon. M. CONNOLLY, EDWARD L. CAREY, JAMES SANFORD, THOMAS RYAN, PATRICK MCARDLE and PATRICK HARRINGTON.

The Commissioners of Emigration, in a note, requested the Committee to make use of Castle Garden on the occasion of CORCORAN's reception, which request was granted.

The following gentlemen were then constituted the Joint Military-Civic Committee, in whose hands should rest all matter pertaining to the reception:

Capt. KIRKER,	} Military
Capt. BRESLIN,	} Committee.
JUDGE DALY,	} Civic
RICHARD O'GORMAN, Esq.,	} Committee.

It was then resolved that no further positive action shall be taken until the Committee telegraphs from Washington.

The Committee then adjourned until to-day, and will hold daily sessions until the reception takes place.

The Committee of the Common Council—Aldermen SMITH, WALSH and Councilman HOGAN—have gone to Washington to meet Col. CORCORAN. They will meet at Baltimore Councilman STEVENSON, who is with the Thirty-seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. M., Col. ROOME, at Camp Belger. They have gone to tender the hospitalities of the City, as well as a reception to the Colonel on his arrival in the City.

COL. CORCORAN IN WASHINGTON.

Arrival of Cols. Corcoran and Wilcox, Lieut.-Col. Bowman and Maj. Vodges—Col. Corcoran is Serenaded and Makes a Speech.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 17.

Cols. CORCORAN and WILCOX, Lieut.-Col. BOWMAN, and Maj. VODGES, arrived here this morning in the steamer *Henry Burden* accompanied by Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS. This afternoon, while Col. CORCORAN and his friends were at dinner, a regiment marched in and halted at his quarters. The band, having played an air of welcome, cheers were given, and also calls for his appearance, both by the military and the large crowd of civilians.

Col. CORCORAN, in response, expressed his ardent wish that the wicked rebellion should be speedily crushed. New-York and Pennsylvania, in fact all the States, must vie to put down the traitors. For himself, he was ready to seize in his hand either the sword or the musket—prepared at once to take any position to serve his country. He would not indulge in lengthy remarks at this time. He simply appeared to bow his acknowledgments, but he would soon take an opportunity to say a few words to his fellow-citizens. He thanked the officers and men before him for this kindly greeting. Nothing had done his heart so much good as to hear these cheers, excepting the cheers which he heard when a prisoner at the Union celebration in the ancient town of Salisbury, N. C., on the Fourth of July last.

The Colonel of the regiment briefly and appropriately responded, when the military resumed their march, and Col. CORCORAN retired amid enthusiastic cheers.

A magnificent reception is to be given to the officers first named to-morrow evening. Hon. ALFRED ELY, now in Washington on official business, the old friend and fellow-prisoner of Col. CORCORAN and the other officers, has been selected to make the welcome speech. Cols. CORCORAN and WILCOX will respond to Mr. ELY. Senators HARRIS, of New-York, CHANDLER, of Michigan, and SUMNER, of Massachusetts, now here, are expected to speak in welcome to the distinguished prisoners.

The old Sixty-ninth Regiment, formerly under command of Col. CORCORAN, are ordered up to Washington to be present at the reception. This afternoon and evening the room of Col. CORCORAN was crowded with friends.

ANOTHER FIGHT IN MISSOURI.

Poindexter's Guerrilla Band Routed—Two or Three Hundred Killed and Wounded.

GLASGOW, Howard County, Mo., Friday, Aug. 17.

Col. GUITAR had a fight with POINDEXTER yesterday morning, on Musch Fork, in Charlton County, some thirty miles from this place, and scattered POINDEXTER's men in utter confusion. Many passed through Roanoke last night. No less than 200 or 300 were killed and wounded.

GUITAR's men fought him 18 miles running, and would have captured him but he destroyed a bridge across the Charlton and swam the river at Burkle-hammer's Mills. A good many of them are getting home, and some have sent to know on what terms they can stay at home. They have taken the oath but now they want to stay at home.

Arrivals in the City.

Brig.-Gen. STONE, of Kansas; Commander GARDNER, U. S. Navy, and A. E. LATHROP, U. S. Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. C. P. STONE, U. S. Army, has just been released from Fort Lafayette, and, together with his wife, is stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Senator NESMYTH and lady, of Oregon; Hon. J. C. G. KENNEDY, of Washington; Capt. MCDOUGALL, of the United States Navy, Maj. M. S. MILLER, of the United States Army, Col. THOMAS E. PARRY, Medical Inspector General of the United States Army; and G. W. HAYWARD, of the United States Navy, are at the Astor House.

Lord KILCOURSIE and R. CHAPPELL, Esqs., of the British Army, are at the Clarendon Hotel. Lord KILCOURSIE was an *attaché* of the suite of the Prince of Wales during his visit to this country.

Hon. J. S. ROLLINS, of Missouri, and Capt. J. F. BOUTELLE, of the Second New-York Infantry, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. James DIXON, of Hartford, and Archbishop CONOLLY, of Nova Scotia, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Lieut. QUINCY HILL, of the U. S. N., and J. W. LEDYARD and H. HEMPSTEAD, of Milwaukee, are at the Brevoort House.

Mrs. Judge BOYCE, of St. Louis, and H. S. B. WHITE, of the British Army, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN KENTUCKY.

RESIGNATION OF GOV. MAGOFFIN.

The State Government Now in the Hands of Staunch Union Men.

Gov. Magoffin's Recent Message to the Legislature.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sunday, Aug. 17.

By an amicable arrangement JOHN F. FISKE has resigned the Speakership of the Senate, and JAMES F. ROBINSON, of Scott County, is elected in his stead.

BERIAH MAGOFFIN has resigned the Governorship. THOS ROBINSON becomes Governor *de facto* for MAGOFFIN's unexpired term.

MATT. JOHNSON, of Lexington, has been elected Secretary of State.

JOHN B. TEMPLE, President of the Military Board has resigned, and the duties thereof devolve on ROBINSON as Acting Governor. ROBINSON and JOHNSON are staunch and able Union men.

GOV. MAGOFFIN'S MESSAGE

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF KENTUCKY AT THE CALLED SESSION, AUGUST 1862.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Most cheerfully have I convened you in extraordinary session, upon the earnest appeal of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and other distinguished members of both branches of the Legislature, who thought themselves justified, by the alarming condition of the State, in taking the responsibility of making the request in behalf of the absent members of the General Assembly. Divided and distracted, as we are, with almost every neighborhood threatened with civil strife, with dangerous combinations of bad men forming in different sections of the State, to frighten, rob, and if need be, to murder the good citizens of the Commonwealth; with lawless bands of desperate men, who have nothing to lose, headed by daring and reckless leaders, already roaming over the country, plundering indiscriminately at will the men of property, influence and position, followed by the daring, dashing and successful adventure and invasion of the State by Col. JOHN MORGAN, at the head of a large cavalry force, which forcibly seized and carried away a large amount of valuable property belonging to the Government and private citizens; with all this, condemned by law-abiding men, staring us in the face; with numerous appeals made to me by the people, as Governor of the State, to protect them in the peaceful enjoyment of their property, their liberties, and their rights under the Constitution, and totally without the means or the power to keep the peace, to protect them, or to enforce the laws; with my persistent and unavailing efforts to organize the militia of the State under the late law, growing out of the divided sentiment of our people, their distrust of each other, and a conflict of authority with the Military Board, they claiming they had the paramount authority over the arsenal, arms, munitions of war, &c., under the old law, and I claiming it under the new one, which, according to my construction, reinstated me in the authority I had under the Constitution, and of which I had been deprived by a previous Legislature. With no power to organize the militia myself, with none in the Military Board, threatened with invasions and anarchy, I not unwillingly yielded to the request to call you together, so that you can determine by an amendment of the law, or the passage of a new one, the extent of the authority you intended to grant, and provide for the defence and protection of the people of the Commonwealth.

I beg leave to call your serious attention to another subject in my judgment of the gravest importance to the peace and welfare of the State. It is to the interference by the military with the civil authorities, the arrest of our citizens without authority of law, and their protection in the enjoyment of the right of suffrage, their right to become candidates for and to hold office and enjoy their property as peaceful and law-abiding citizens under the Constitution and laws. My views upon these subjects are partly embodied in a correspondence, through Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, with the Secretary of War, herewith submitted for your consideration; and your attention is called to other letters and petitions also submitted. The policy adopted, it seems to me, is dangerous in the extreme. It must lead to confusion, conflict and anarchy. There is no necessity for it, in my judgment; no law for it. If the State had been placed under martial-law, which suspends the civil law, and which is the will of the commander for the time being, there might be claimed some shadow of excuse for it; but Kentucky was not, and is not, under martial law, and I respectfully submit to you whether or not a change of policy in the restoration of the civil authorities in all their force, and the confinement of the military and civil power within their legitimate spheres of action, (the military being subordinate to the civil law,) will not restore peace within our borders, and give ample protection (as the laws are adequate, or if not amend them,) to our people in the enjoyment of their rights? All I ask for those charged with offences is that the law shall be adhered to and enforced. Every citizen has a right to know the reasons of his arrest, the charges preferred against him, and who are his accusers—to have his witnesses summoned, and to have a speedy and fair trial by his peers, and before the proper tribunals. A warrant, under the oath of the person making complaint, must be obtained.

The Constitution declares that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law;" and again, that "no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the persons to be seized." All I ask is that the Constitution and laws be conformed to. Under them, if persons have done anything for which they ought to be punished, have them arrested, the charge preferred against them, and an investigation before the proper tribunals. If found guilty, punish them—enforce the laws; if innocent, release them. Good policy is always based upon the recognition and protection of the institutions of the States, obedience to law, and upon firmness, magnanimity and justice. An opposite one will, in my opinion, produce the worst results. In proof of this, we have only to look at the recent action of Congress, on account of which the Southern people have grown desperate, and the Union feeling in the Southern States, and the love of their Government, has been almost destroyed. If the same policy is pursued here, and that which was adopted in Missouri be adopted in Kentucky, will it not produce the same result, probably worse. With all due respect to the opinions of others in authority, I think the policy dangerous, unjust and unwise, and recommend a change in strict conformity to the laws.

The persons now imprisoned, and some of those who have been arrested, and have given bonds and taken an oath, declare most solemnly that they know not what charges have been preferred against them; that they have done nothing which should have occasioned their arrest; that in their conversation and action they are Southern rights, or States rights men, or Democrats, or Whigs, opposed to Secession and to Abolition; that while they are opposed to the policy of the Government, its mismanagement, profligacy and corruptions, and the measures used to preserve the Constitution—believing that the institutions of each State should be preserved, and that freedom of speech, freedom of the Press and freedom of religion were the great fundamental principles, under the protection of the *habeas corpus*, was necessary to maintain the liberties of the people—they would not exchange the Government of our fathers, "the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was," for any experiment on earth.

I now beg leave to call your attention to the past and present war policy. President LINCOLN's position when he went into office was, "that the maintenance, inviolate, of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment, exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend."

He then quotes further from the President, and at length from Secretaries Bates, Seward, Smith, Ex-Secretary Cameron, Gen. McClellan, Gen. Halleck, and the Acts of Congress, to sustain these views.]

These were the principles upon which the war commenced, and upon which it was to be conducted. This was consistent with the chosen position of Kentucky, as declared by her Legislature. These were the principles upon which the armies of the Republic were mustered into the field to put down the rebellion. Such was the policy upon which the war was to be conducted, avowed by the President in his inaugural, and reiterated in his messages; distinctly proclaimed by the members of the Cabinet, and by the Commanders-in-Chief of the army, acted on by our Foreign Ministers, and sustained by Congress. Had it been faithfully adhered to, I cannot but believe that the Union Party in the South would have been far stronger to-day, the rebellion greatly weakened, and the hope much stronger of a speedy restoration of the Union. The policy of the Government has changed. Congress has passed laws excluding Slavery from the Territories; emancipated the slaves in the District of Columbia, and attempted by confiscation bills, to abolish Slavery in the Southern States. The President has approved of the bills, and has made strong and persistent efforts to induce the border Slave States to emancipate their slaves. Your representatives in Congress have resisted this unjust and unconstitutional action, and have returned a most respectful answer to his appeal for emancipation. Ought you not to sustain them?

Coming, as you do, directly and fresh from your constituents, with over 200,000 slaves in the State, it occurs to me that it would be eminently proper in you to take such action upon these subjects as may be in accordance with the wishes of the people. Well and truthfully was it said, by your members of Congress, that this change of policy in the Government had strengthened and intensified the rebellion in the South.

We must stand by the Constitution, by the institutions and equality of the States, and by the rights of the people in the States, as secured by their Constitutions and laws, or all is lost. In reiterating this position, I again recommend for your adoption the Crittenden resolutions as a standing proposition of peace and of settlement. Let Kentucky still be a peacemaker upon this basis. She has had nothing to do with bringing on the war, and will suffer more, probably, than any other State if it continues long. Her institutions, interests, manners, customs, associations and sympathies have been mainly with the South, but her loyalty to the Union of our fathers is unquestionable. She had common complaints and wrongs with her Southern sisters, but widely differed with them in the remedy they adopted. Regarding abolition as worse than secession, by condemning, in unmistakable language, the change of policy in the Government, you will strengthen, in my opinion, the cause of the Union, give assurance to its armies in the field, and greatly encourage enlistments at home. There would be no necessity for drafting in Kentucky if the people were satisfied that the Constitution would not be disregarded by the Administration, in the progress of the war, and the Union of our fathers restored, no matter at what cost of blood and of treasure.

It may be said that this is not a proper time for the action of the Legislature, and that the party in power will be turned out at the polls, and this will insure a change of policy. But what chance have the people at the polls, when truth is not left free to combat error? When everybody who opposes the policy of the party in power is in danger of being imprisoned? When the freedom of speech, and the liberty of the Press, and the right to the sacred writ of *habeas corpus*, are denied them? When every man, no matter how loyal, who opposes the Government is denounced as a traitor, forbidden by the strong arm of military power to discuss the questions before the people, and not allowed to run for, or to hold office, how will you remedy the evil? You change the policy of the Government? What hope is there of turning the party in out of power, when, under this military rule, our elections are a farce, the people being denied the privilege of selecting their own agents to carry on the Government. *The President has only to issue his orders, and his power can be perpetuated.* Nothing can be more dangerous than a recognition of departures from the Constitution and laws, or, to grant unauthorized, extraordinary and unguarded power, under any pretext whatever, to the Executive, especially in time of a civil war. With an overawing army in the field, his power may become supreme—his will the law of the land. This was the position of our fathers, and of all our ablest statesmen and patriots in the palmiest days of our history. Mr. WEBSTER, in one of his great speeches, said: "The contest for ages has been to rescue liberty from the grasp of Executive power." "On the long list of the champions of human freedom, there is not one name stained by the reproach of advocating the extension of Executive authority. On the contrary, the uniform and steady purpose of it, such champions has been to limit and restrain it. Through all the history of the contest for liberty, Executive power has been regarded as a lion that must be caged. So far from being the object of enlightened popular trust; so far from being considered the natural protection of popular right, it has been dreaded as the great object of danger. Our security is in our watchfulness of Executive power. It was the constitution of this department which was indirectly the most difficult part in the great work of erecting our Government. To give to the Executive such power as should make it useful, and yet not dangerous; efficient, independent, strong, and yet prevent it from sweeping away everything by its military and civil power, by the influence of patronage and favor; this, indeed, was difficult. They who had the work to do saw this difficulty, and we see it. If we would maintain our system, we shall act wisely by preserving every restraint, every guard; the Constitution has provided—when we and those who come after us, have done all we can do, and all they can do, it will be well for us and them, if the Executive, by the power of patronage and party, shall not prove an overmatch for all other branches of the Government. I will not acquiesce, says Mr. WEBSTER, in the reversal of all just ideas of Government. I will not degrade the character of popular representation. I will not blindly confide, when all experience admonishes to be jealous. I will not trust Executive Power, vested in a single magistrate, to keep the vigils of liberty. Encroachments must be resisted at every step. Whether the consequences be prejudicial or not, if there be an illegal exercise of power, it must be resisted in the proper manner. We are not to wait till great mischief come, till the Government is overthrown, or liberty itself put in extreme jeopardy. We would be unworthy sons of our fathers, were we so to regard questions affecting freedom."

I have firmly, from the first, endeavored faithfully to adhere to the Constitution and laws, as expounded by the courts of both State and Nation, and no matter what may be the trying ordeal it may be my lot to encounter, I shall cling the more closely to the position, as this fearful revolution progresses, because, outside of it, we are warned by all the history of other Governments, where liberty was prized and enjoyed, and particularly by the French revolution, that there can be no safety to life, person, property or liberty—no society—and no Government—but all will be confusion, anarchy, bloodshed and ruin. That the violators of the law will sooner or later, under their own example, and the precedents they have set, become the victims of their own perfidy and tyranny. You have no Government unless it be the Constitution and laws, and Congress cannot abolish Slavery in the South by confiscation bills or otherwise unless it does it by trampling upon the Constitution. If Congress abolishes one it must overthrow the other. You can only stand by your Government by recognizing and maintaining the institution of Slavery in the States, unless they choose to abolish it. It is secured as a part of the Union of our fathers, of which the Constitution is the bond, and no military or civil power on earth, save the States where it exists, has the right, although they may have the physical force, to abolish it in defiance of the Constitution. These are my opinions; these are the opinions upon which I was elected to office, and yet I am charged with disloyalty. Is it because I do not believe in the justice, the principle, or the policy of seizing the private property without compensation, and without the process of law, of individuals who are non-combatants, to make restitution to the Government or to those who differ from them in opinion, who have lost their property? Then I am sustained by what a few years ago was held to be the doctrine of the American people, and I believe of all civilized nations, in a letter on this subject, written by Mr. MARCY, in 1856, then Secretary of War, to the Count DE SARTIGES, the French Minister, in which he says: "It is generally received rule of modern warfare, so far at least as operations on land are concerned, that the persons and effects of non-combatants are to be respected. The wanton pillage or uncompensated appropriations of individual property, by an army even in possession of an enemy's country, is against the usages of modern warfare. The reasons in favor of the doctrine that private property should be exempted from seizure in the operation of war, are conceded in this enlightened age, so controlling as to have secured its partial adoption by all civilized nations." Again he says, the principle has "had the emphatic sanction of all enlightened nations in military operations on land." Is it because I have been against a war of subjugation or conquest, or to interfere with the established institutions of the Slave States, and believe it can only be justified to restore the rightful authority of the Government, as embodied in the Constitution and laws? Then am I sustained by the position of the President, Cabinet, Foreign Ministers and Generals-in-chief in the field, by Congress, and by your own chosen position.

I hazard nothing in saying I have been more untiring in my honest efforts to preserve, and have made more propositions to prevent, a dissolution of the Union, and which promised to be successful if they had been adopted in time, than all of my busy, brawling calumniators, who had their vile purposes to serve.

My record is before you. Acts speak louder than words; and could I preserve it to-day, and restore the amicable relations between our people at home and in both sections of the country, and stop the war, I would sacrifice position, property—everything save honor, even life itself. I could make no greater sacrifice than this, and I should think it a small one indeed, and proudest monument of all human wisdom, to save the grandest, the greatest and noblest of all human Governments, the Constitution—the Union of our fathers, and with it the liberties of the people. May God yet preserve and bless and guide us by his wisdom in this great hour, when passion instead of reason seems to guide our action and shape our destinies.

B. MAGOFFIN.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

Arrival and Departure of the Thirty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment.

The Thirty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. GEORGE D. WELLS, arrived in Jersey City from Boston in the *City of Boston*, on Saturday morning, *en route* for the seat of war. It numbers over one thousand men, all of whom are athletic young fellows, recruited in the five Western counties of Massachusetts. After remaining in Jersey City sufficiently long to obtain refreshments, the men were marched on board a train of cars, in order to proceed to Washington. The men wear the regular United States uniform, and are armed with the Springfield muskets. Subjoined is a list of the officers:

Field and Staff—Colonel, GEORGE D. WELLS; Lieut.-Colonel, William S. Lincoln; Major, Henry Bowman; Adjutant, Samuel F. Woods; Quartermaster, Charles H. Howland; Surgeon, R. R. Clarke; Assistant-Surgeons, C. B. Smith, L. Thorndyke.

Captains—H. W. Pratt, A. Potter, A. D. Pratt, G. W. Thompson, W. B. Bacon, C. S. Chandler, W. Willard, A. V. Fox, D. Holden, W. A. Conley.

First Lieutenants—J. K. Lovell, L. Butler, F. T. Lesch, J. W. Smith, G. Macomber, C. W. Ewell, C. R. Chesebrey, A. C. Walker, A. C. Soley, L. W. Van Loan.

Second Lieutenants—R. W. Walker, W. L. Cobb, H. Bacon, J. A. Lyman, L. Lincoln, Jr., F. W. Ripley, J. Horton, M. Amadon, G. E. Goodrich, L. H. Pratt.

DURYEE'S ZOUAVES.

Recruiting for the Fifth New-York still continues as brisk as ever at No. 596 Broadway, and the class of young men offering are noticeable for their intelligence and respectability. The corps and its history are as familiar in New-York as "household words," and needs no elaborate nor specious praise. Its name is imperishable, and in the future will live green in the memory of New-Yorkers. A squad of fifty left last week for the regiment, and another of eighty takes its departure to-day, showing that, although the Zouaves have not stopped recruiting, they soon will, so all laggards had better hurry up before it is too late. An additional bounty of $10 is offered this morning, making in all $89 before leaving the City.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT IN YORKVILLE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Yorkville is wide awake. More than thirty persons have enlisted in the army within the last two weeks. Capt. THOS. HYATT, an old working man, and one of our prominent stevedores of the olden time, living on Eighty-sixth-street, feeling that the spirit was willing although the flesh was weak, volunteered $25 bounty, each, to four recruits, who should join the army. The men, of whom the subscriber is one, were soon forthcoming. Is not Mr. HYATT's example well worthy the imitation of the rich men of Yorkville?

JOHN B. WEBB.

MILITARY MATTERS IN BROOKLYN.

ANOTHER MASS WAR MEETING—COL. CORCORAN TO BE PRESENT.

Another war meeting will be held on Fort Green, Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, to encourage volunteering. This will probably be the largest meeting ever held in America. The Park affords good accommodations on one side for at least 150,000 people, and six speakers' stands will be required for the accommodation of this vast multitude. The people of Brooklyn have at last taken off their coats, rolled up their sleeves, and are determined that the necessity for drafting in Kings County shall not exist, and Tuesday will be devoted by all classes exclusively to encouraging enlistments. To this end, every loyal citizen will close his place of business, and devote his energies for the benefit of the country. The following distinguished citizens will address the meeting:

1. Col. MICHAEL CORCORAN, of the Sixty-ninth N. Y. S. M., just released from a rebel prison, after a confinement of fourteen months
2. Brig.-Gen. SICKLES.
3. Hon. MOSES F. ODELL.
4. Hon. JAMES HUMPHREY.
5. Hon. WILLIAM WALL.
6. Mayor KALBFLEISCH.
7. Ex-Mayor POWELL.
8. Brig.-Gen. CROOKS.
9. Judge SAMUEL D. MORRIS.
10. Jo. HOXIE, Esq.
11. Alderman SPRAGUE.
12. Brig.-Gen. SPINOLA.
13. Hon. HENRY C. MURPHY.
14. Judge SAMUEL GARRISON.
15. ALEXANDER MCCUE, Esq., and others.

Arrest of an Illinois Member of Congress.

CAIRO, Sunday, Aug. 17.

Judge JOSHUA ALLEN, member of Congress from the Ninth District, was arrested and brought here, to-day, charged with discouraging enlistments. Judge BAUFF, of Marion County, was also arrested on a similar charge.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

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[ADVERTISEMENT.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

FOSTER—BETTS.—In Trinity Church, New-Haven, Aug. 14, by Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., Rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, N. Y., assisted by Rev. Henry Fitch, Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, WILLIAM E. FOSTER, Assistant Paymaster U. S. N., to SARAH ELIOT, daughter of Frederic J. Betts, Esq., all of New-Haven, Conn.

HAVILAND—SCUDDER.—At Croton Lake, Westchester County, N. Y., on 4th day, 6th month, (14th,) in the Order of the Society of Friends, ROBERT S. HAVILAND, of Chappaqua, to REBECCA JANE, daughter of MOSES SUTTON of the former place.

DIED.

ADAMS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 16, INNES C ADAMS, in the 56th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 210 Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

ALLEN.—At Meriden, Conn., on Friday, the 15th inst., ELIZA ALLEN, relict of the late Levi Allen, in the 77th year of her age.

CHAPMAN.—In Williamsburgh, L. I., on Saturday, Aug. 16, THOMAS CHAPMAN, in the 85th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his son-in-law, WM. F. KIDNEY, No. 138 South 2d-st., Williamsburgh.

CROSSEY.—In this City, on Sunday, the 17th inst., ANN L. CROSSEY.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 61 West 16th-st., on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock.

DURHAM.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 16, HENRY H., only child of THOMAS and C. FERGUSON WALLACE, aged 11 months and 17 days.

Her funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the house of David Armstrong, No. 121 West 29th-st. The friends and relatives are invited to attend.

Passengers Arrived.

In the steamship Trade Wind, from New-Orleans—Mrs. J. McGlonis and lady, C. F. Miller, C. S. Andrews, T. T. Duval, E. N. Murphy, Lewis Seibert, S. T. Blessing, D. K. Bedkard, J. M. Huntington—and 6 in the steerage.

In Steamship Rio Rio, from Talcahuano—John R. Gibson, of Valparaiso; N. Betts, of do.; Mrs. Treinar and do.; Miss F. Morgan, of Talcahuano; Henry Dexter and lady, of do.; Mrs. Charles Crosby and two children, of do.; Mrs. Rowe and two children, William Rowe and four on board by U. S. Consul.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 15 | Sun sets.... 6 35 | Moon rises.... 11 — | High water.... 7 15 A. M.

Sandy Hook. 1 42 | Gov. Island 2 06 | Hell Gate 4 10

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Aug. 18.

Arrived.

Steamship Rio Rio, (of Boston,) Rogers, Talcahuano June 26, ballast to master. June 27, in a sudden change of wind from N. to S., lost fore and foretopsail yards; experienced very heavy weather in the Pacific; entered Straits of Magellan July 3, during a westerly gale. July 4, in a thick snow-storm, anchored in a harbor two miles E. of Playaparde, a very convenient place, with 10 to 20 fathoms water, rocky bottom. This place having no name, we called it "Rio Rio Harbor." July 6, passed Cape Virgin; from thence to the Rio de Janeiro had fine weather. From July 12 to 16, had very heavy westerly gales and rough sea. Was compelled to run the ship 3 points of her course for 2 days. July 18, arrived at Rio Janeiro. The steamship Constitution sailed from thence July 14, for Lota, reported 18½ days from New-York. While at Rio Janeiro, she was visited by upward of 10,000 persons. Left Rio July 23, at 3 P. M. Had a continuation of S. E. winds and fine weather to lat. 6 N. Had N. E. trades from 8:30 to 23 N. Aug. 12, lat. 26 50, long. 64 30, spoke brig S. H. Johnson, from New-York for Aux Cayes, who supplied us with newspapers.

Hospital steamship Daniel Webster, Blethen, Harrison's Landing Aug. 14, at 2:30 P. M., and Fortress Monroe 15th, at 7:15 P. M., with 120 sick soldiers to Sanitary Commission.

Steamship Rhersonese, (Br., of Liverpool.) Abbott, Bermuda 5 days, with coal to Barclay & Livingston. Came to this port seeking freight.

Steamship Trade Wind, Delanoy, New-Orleans Aug. 6, and the Bar 7th, via Key West Aug. 10, with mdse and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamship S. R. Spaulding, Atkins, Fortress Monroe 24 hours, with 600 sick and wounded soldiers to D. C

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3402. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Steamers North Star and and Roanoke.

Full Particulars of the Battle at Baton Rouge.

Our Correspondence and the Official Reports.

Complete Victory of the National Forces.

The Rebel Losses Estimated at Over a Thousand.

CONGRATULATORY ORDERS OF GEN. BUTLER

How the Rebel Ram Arkansas was Destroyed.

By the arrival of the steamers *North Star* and *Roanoke* we have intelligence from New-Orleans to Aug. 10.

The action at Baton Rouge terminated in the complete victory of the National forces, which fought with desperate bravery against overwhelming numbers.

The following extract from a letter, written by a National surgeon, gives a summary of the circumstances of the attack:

"From 5,000 to 10,000 rebels, under Gen. BRECKINRIDGE, attacked about 3,000 Union soldiers, stationed on the outskirts of Baton Rouge, at 4 A. M., on Tuesday, Aug. 5.

The fight lasted until 10 o'clock, when the rebels were badly repulsed and retreated in a rout. Gen. WILLIAMS was shot through the heart while rallying his right wing, which was being driven in by superior numbers.

The Vermont Regiment behaved badly, except its officers. The Colonel was killed. The Twenty-first Indiana, Thirtieth Massachusetts, Ninth Connecticut, and Fourth Wisconsin, did most of the fighting, and nobly too.

Lieut.-Col. KEITH, of the Twenty-first Indiana, was wounded through the right shoulder. Adjt. HOWE, of the Thirtieth Massachusetts, was shot through both legs; many have to lose one by amputation. Lieut. NORCROSS, from Lowell, of the Thirtieth Massachusetts, arose from his sick bed, and joined his Company in the thickest of the fight, and with his own hands saved one field-piece, about to be taken by the rebels. Many of our officers are wounded, and our total loss in killed, wounded and missing, (as yet not accurately known,) probably 300 will cover all.

The rebel loss is very great, as witnessed by myself. I saw 83 dead rebels in one small corn-field.

The rebel wounded report Gen. BRECKINRIDGE with loss of right arm, Gen. RUGGLES killed, Gen. CLARK taken prisoner and wounded. Col. ALLEN prisoner, and fatally wounded; also, Capt. CHUNN. Gen. LOVELL is reported killed, but it is probably his brother, as the General is thought to be in Richmond. One rebel told me, as I was amputating his leg, that the rebels lost nearly 800, which I think is nearly correct.

BRECKINRIDGE sent a flag of truce for permission to bury his dead.

NIMS' Battery saved the day, when two-thirds of its members were on the sick list.

The gunboats *Essex*, *Cayuga*, *Kineo* and *Katahdin* attacked the ram *Arkansas* on the morning of the 6th, when she skedaddled into the banks. Her officers and crew ran, and in a few moments after she blew up.

The Secesh in Baton Rouge fired from their houses on our wounded as they were being brought in, consequently their houses were pulled down. BRECKINRIDGE made a speech to his men the morning of the fight, and promised to have his band playing in the State House by 9 o'clock, A. M.

Dr. BUFFINGTON, a rebel surgeon, told his nigger, "JACK," that if they got separated during the fight, to go directly to the State House, for he would surely be there by 9 o'clock. The "dark" kept the appointment but the Doctor did not.

As the *Lewis Whitman* was coming down from Baton Rouge on the morning of Aug. 6, with the remains of Gen. WILLIAMS, and with forty-two of the National soldiers who had been wounded, and three of the Confederates, she came into collision with the gunboat *Oneida*, and almost immediately sank. Gen. WILLIAMS' body floated off the sinking vessel, and was recovered by the gunboat *Panola*. Thirty-eight of the wounded soldiers, and three of the body-guard of six which accompanied Gen. WILLIAMS' remains, were saved. The Captain and crew of the *Whitman* were ironed and taken to New-Orleans, as they were suspected of having caused the collision.

From our Special Correspondent.

BATON ROUGE, Thursday, Aug. 7, 1862.

We have never been, since we occupied this place, without the general rumor that the Confederates were on the point of retaking the city, but it was not until about the 1st of the month that I felt assured that an attack was imminent. So far as the citizens of the town are concerned, there was nothing in their conduct to a superficial observer to lead one to suppose they anticipated any unusual circumstance, but subsequent reflection satisfies me that many citizens knew that the enemy was advancing' and this idea is confirmed by the fact that, among the dead were found some of the townspeople who attended the evening parade of our soldiers that took place the day before the battle, and many of these very traitors were, in some instances, our warmest "Union friends!" associating freely with the officers and soldiers, affecting friendship only to betray our ill-placed confidence; a repetition of treachery common from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. The attack of the enemy was no doubt induced by representation of citizens of the town, that our troops were mostly sick and disabled, and that there would be no difficulty in its capture. It was citizens who acted as spies, and upon the citizens of this ill-fated place must fall a heavy punishment.

To form some idea of the battle, it is necessary to understand the character of the ground. Baton Rouge is situated upon the first high bluff to be met with on the Mississippi River banks from its mouth. Here, some thirty feet above high water, is a plateau that extends back, in more or less width, to the mainland, thereby relieving the town of the usual surrounding of swampy marsh. For this reason it is easily approached, and, compared with New-Orleans, perfectly defenceless. There are two roads that approach the town, both leading from populous communities—one from the direction of Camp Moore, sixty miles distant; the other, the highway that passes through St. Trainsville, Woodville and Natchez, the wealthiest and most populous part, indeed, of the State of Mississippi. The town itself lies along the bank of the river, the upper side bounded by the United States garrison and arsenal buildings; outside of the built-up streets, you of course keep on the level and unoccupied land, pass the strong buildings occupied by the penitentiary, and then come to a mixture of open field and groups of forest trees. Here, three-quarters of a mile or more from the village, comes in the road from the north, which takes a short turn and runs into the city. To the right again and at an obtuse angle, comes in the road that leads to Camp Moore. Strange as it may appear, neither at the junction of these two roads, or anywhere else, had been erected the slightest attempt at a fortification. Some trees had been cut down by our soldiers, to give a general view of the field, but that is a kind of "engineering" that is equally advantageous to both sides.

In the open space and furthest in the advance was encamped the Twenty-first Indiana; then scattered around them in favorable locations were the Fourteenth Maine, the Seventh Vermont, and Sixth Battery, Capt. EVERETT. The remainder of the force—the Thirtieth Massachusetts was at the State House, the Fourth Wisconsin was in the Arsenal, and the Ninth Connecticut was in the Barracks; the Sixth Michigan was on the extreme right of what was called the river road. Of all these regiments there were not more than twenty-five hundred perfectly effective men.

The night of the 4th was warm and sultry, and an unusual amount of fog rested on the landscape—things which were favorable for a successful attack. About sundown, in anticipation of an attack, the line of battle was formed as follows:

The Fourth Wisconsin on the extreme left with two pieces of artillery; the Ninth Connecticut was on the right of the Fourth Wisconsin with four pieces of artillery, all of MANNING'S Battery; next came the Fourteenth Maine, then the Twenty-first Indiana, posted in the woods near the Magnolia Cemetery, with four pieces of EVERETT'S Battery, under the command of Lieut. CORBUIN. The Indiana Battery of two pieces came to the support of Lieut. CORBUIN after the battle commenced. Next came the Sixth Michigan, on the right of the Magnolia Cemetery, their left supporting two pieces of EVERETT'S Battery. The Seventh Vermont was ported in the rear of the Indianians, the Thirtieth Massachusetts came next, coming nearest the town, supporting NIMS' Battery.

In this disposition, with the town in the rear, our troops remained all night. It is said Gen. WILLIAMS chivalrously abandoned the advantages of the houses to save the innocent women and children, who would otherwise have been involved in the horrors of the battle. Knowing of course that at any time the struggle might commence, the terror-stricken people, in many instances, fled the town, but the majority of the women and children went under the protection of the banks of the river, and there remained.

About 4 o'clock in the morning, the fog resting heavily on the landscape, the enemy was heard approaching, not along the road, but across the fields, in this way avoiding our scouts, and giving only time for one or two of our pickets to fire ere the enemy approached at double quick time, and in a few minutes after the alarm was given the action became general.

The enemy evidently well manœuvered, and in vastly superior numbers concentrated its fire on our centre, the Indiana regiment, which regiment nobly contested every inch of ground, until, with the Fourteenth Maine, they were forced beyond their camps a distance of a hundred rods. This brought the enemy into not only these, but that of the Seventh Vermont, which were taken possession of with yells, and instantly plundered and burnt. In this repulse our troops lost one piece of EVERETT'S Battery. The Sixth Michigan and its artillery now opened on the Indiana camp, occupied by the enemy. In the meantime the Indianians rallied, and, after a severe and brilliant contest, retook their camp and the piece of artillery. Gen. WILLIAMS, who had been on the field from the commencement of the action, everywhere in the thickest of the fight, headed the charge of the Sixth Michigan and Twenty-first Indiana, remarking that he relied upon them to save the day. He saw the enemy retreat, and at that instant fell from his horse-shot through the breast. As he was being carried off he noticed some troops in the rear, when he raised his arm, and, though dying, said: "Follow the example of those troops fighting in front, and the day is ours."

The enemy, after being repulsed at the Indiana Camp, gallantly charged on the Sixth Michigan, killing all the horses of one piece of the Fourth Battery, which the Michiganders defended at the point of the bayonet, they fighting the enemy within ten or fifteen feet of each other. The piece was finally drawn off by hand, by one company of the Michigan, who grounded arms to accomplish the work, their comrades guarding these temporarily abandoned weapons until their owners returned, which feats were greeted with cheers. As the piece of artillery was being drawn off, the enemy attempted to scale a high picket fence to flank our troops. This movement was for some time contested by Company I, of the Sixth Michigan, who deployed along the fence, and in so doing, actually put their muskets though the openings in the pickets, and fired through, the enemy returning the fire in the same way. This murderous and close conflict was carried on until the enemy, a Kentucky regiment, tore off the pickets and made the fire so warm, the company had to fall back on the regiment, which in turn drove back the Kentuckians.

In little less than an hour after the centre was engaged, a force of the enemy was discovered approaching the right, which was held by Company A and F, Sixth Michigan, and two pieces of artillery, Company B being deployed as skirmishers to prevent a flank movement of the enemy. As the enemy approached they were mistaken for our own troops, and consequently reserved their fire until they were within fifty paces, when they were discovered to be two regiments, afterwards known to be the Fourth and Sixth Louisiana. At this moment the action became fearful, the enemy opened a murderous fire, and charged upon the pieces. One gun the enemy captured, the other was dragged away. Our small force of infantry was obliged to fall back to a ditch, and small piece of timber, where they rallied, and opened in return a most destructive fire, killing every man that attempted to carry off the piece they had captured. A color-bearer of the Fourth Louisiana rushed out and called on his men to rally to the flag, when he was killed; no less than four color-bearers were killed in succession while attempting to raise the rebel standard. At the critical moment, Company B, Sixth Michigan, employed as skirmishers, then rallied, and with a tremendous yell reinforced their comrades in the ditch. At this moment the enemy were falling literally like leaves, and becoming panic-stricken, the whole line suddenly retreated, abandoning their flag, the piece of artillery, and a number of prisoners.

During these conflicts the other arms of the service were not idle. NIMS' battery, supported by the Thirtieth Massachusetts, was charged no less than three successive times, and each time the enemy was repulsed with great slaughter, the canister and grape actually making great lanes in the ranks of the enemy. The rebels, in fact, never could get near the battery; the men worked it as coolly as if engaged in an evening parade; and when this battery was not immediately engaged in defending itself, it was occupied in throwing percussion shell into the enemy all over the field wherever the commanding officer found a good opening. It is impossible to particularize the conduct of all the batteries; they did most excellent service, Lieut. EVERETT'S Battery particularly distinguishing itself.

The battle had now raged from 4 to 9 o'clock, five hours. All this time was occupied in constant fighting, artillery and musketry mingling in one continued din. One company of the Indiana regiment, who purchased with their own money their arms, the Morrell rifle, fired between seventy and eighty rounds each, when in no case those who used the ordinary Government arm fired more than thirty or forty rounds. In this five hours of fearful work, our men fought with the hot burning sun in their faces, giving the enemy an immense advantage. The artillery of the rebels, some fifteen pieces, did very little damage; it was badly wrought, was never in good position, and the shot, with few exceptions, was solid; not more than two or three men were killed by the artillery. Col. DUDLEY commanded the right wing, where much of the hardest fighting was done, and took entire command after Gen. WILLIAMS fell, which was about 7 o'clock. The fall of the Commanding General created, of course, some little confusion in his immediate vicinity, but Col. DUDLEY rode to the spot and shouted out, "Boys, keep a stiff upper lip, the day will soon be ours." As soon as the enemy were repulsed, Col. DUDLEY drew in his lines, so as to give the gunboats a chance to assist in the engagement, which movement was done in a splendid manner. Expecting every moment to be charged by the enemy, he posted his batteries so as to support the infantry as they fell back, who in turn supported the batteries as they retired.

While the general action was going on, Lieut. CAIRO, Sixth Michigan, and Mr. DAVIS, of the *Kenso*, United States gunboat No. 3, were on the tower of the State House to signalize the gunboats. The *Kenso* threw two shells, but it was found that our lines were so far out that it endangered our own men. The *Essex* and *Sumter*, during the action, however, very efficiently shelled the woods, where it was supposed the enemy was forming to turn our left. After the lines were drawn in, the gunboats Nos. 3 and 8 shelled the woods in front, which ended any possible advance of the enemy. An hour might have elapsed when our troops were surprised at the appearance of a white flag, accompanied by two persons. It was met some distance beyond our lines, and was directed to the proper officer. The note to me was as follows:

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE FORCES IN THE FIELD,
NEAR BATON ROUGE, Aug. 6, 1862.

To the Commanding Officer of the United States Forces, Baton Rouge, La.:

I have sent Maj. DEBAUER with a flag of truce, with the request that he will be allowed to attend to the burial of our dead who may have been left within your lines. Maj. HAYNES accompanying, desires to communicate with Brig.-Gen. CHARLES CLARKE, that he may supply him with money and clothing, and such articles as may contribute to his comfort.

Respectfully, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General Commanding.

About ten minutes was consumed, in which time "the flag" was dismissed, with the following answer:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
BATON ROUGE, LA., AUG. 6, 1862.

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of this morning, under a flag of truce, I have the honor to say that we are now engaged in the burial of your dead within our lines, and that we shall soon finish the now nearly accomplished work. Gen. CLARKE and his Aid-de-Camp, Lieut. BRAGG, have surrendered themselves as prisoners of war, and are being cared for by our surgeons. A friend of Gen. CLARKE, from this city, will attend to his pecuniary wants.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOS. W. CAHILL, Colonel Commanding.

Major-Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, Commander Confederate Forces

Many of our men insist upon it that the enemy approached bearing the Stars and Stripes, and that it was by this ruse that Gen. WILLIAMS lost his life. It is certainly very singular that at this critical time the enemy should ask the favor of having an officer high in command see the captured Gen. CLARKE. The reply which was returned does honor to the patriotism of Col. CAHILL, and to his sagacity. The flag of truce was either to communicate information to captured rebel prisoners, or gain information regarding our disposition and power of repelling another attack.

Night finally came on, though it was as bright as day from the full moonlight, when the *Kenco* and *Cayuga* commenced shelling the woods in the rear and north of the town, which was now filled with the rebels; they had evidently come back. Early in the morning, a reconnoissance, made by two officers beyond our pickets, failed to discover any signs of the enemy, though the negroes said they had moved so as to come opposite the ram, which was still visible on the opposite side of the river. While these were "prospecting," some of our soldiers brought in Lieut. YERGER and the Doctor belonging Gen. CLARKE'S Staff, having yielded themselves prisoners of war, for the sake of attending to Gen. CLARKE'S personal wants. These gentlemen are paroled. Lieut. YERGER, who knew one of the American officers, has been quite communicative. He said it was the intention of the rebels to open the fight with the ram, the land forces meanwhile to carry the town by storm. He regarded the *Arkansas* as invincible. Heavy firing, while this conversation was going on, was heard up the river. Col. CAHILL and Staff mounted their horses and rode to the redoubt near the arsenal, which commanded the river, where they saw the *Essex* pouring broadsides into something round the point, the *Cayuga* lying idly off the point. Soon, a small boat was seen to put off from the *Cayuga*, bearing down the river. One of the Staff rode up the banks of the river and met the boat, and received a communication from the officer on board, that Com. PORTER had engaged the ram, crippled her and set her on fire, and that the crew had taken to the woods. Col. CAHILL then ordered his aid to ride along our lines and announce the fact to the different regiments, which called forth a response that made the welkin ring. Nothing more occurred of exciting interest that day, the remainder being occupied by the burial of the dead. Toward evening BRECKINRIDGE sent in a second flag of truce, desiring the privilege of burying his dead *within our lines*, an acknowledgment of defeat. Capt. CAHILL promptly replied, that his soldiers had been already engaged in the work, and that he preferred to complete the labor he had begun.

About 11 o'clock at night a rocket was fired at BRAN'S plantation on the lower road, which was answered by two on the Bayou SARA road; simultaneously with that a house was set on fire in the town. All these things were deemed signals indicating an attack. Our troops again found themselves in battle array, while the shelling from the gunboats was renewed on both flanks—the *Cayuga* moving up and down past the city, shelling every spot where the Secessionists were known to have been. As there was no attack made, it was subsequently believed that these signals were for retreat and not for advance. The morning of Thursday was signalized by the arrival of Col. PAINE from New-Orleans, who, as senior officer, took command; he was accompanied up the Mississippi by the flag-ship *Hartford*, Commodore FARRAGUT, *Brooklyn*, and several gunboats. A contraband also come to town, who stated that the rebel army had retreated beyond the Comite, on their way to Camp Moore.

The force of the enemy consisted of probably twelve skeleton regiments, ranging from six to ten thousand men, commanded by Major-Gen. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, and two Brigadiers, one of which, probably mortally wounded, is now a prisoner of war in our hands. They were Mississippi regiments, two Alabama regiments, one Tennessee, two Louisiana, and one Kentucky regiment, many of them veterans of Shiloh and Corinth. Although there were comparatively so few men, the regiments considered, I was apparent in the action, that the entire number of officers demanded were on the ground, many of whom fell on the field, their dress in many cases negro clothing, scarcely making them when dead distinguishable from the file which lay around.

Throughout the action, our men were in the very best of spirits. After repulsing the enemy and waiting for another charge, they amused themselves with making jests of mistakes, and telling amusing incidents. Remarks like the following could be heard: "Now, boys, we give it to them that last time, but it ain't a patching to the way we have got to give it to them when the varmints come back." In fact, they seemed to feel as if the whole affair was a holiday frolic. One of the most significant facts developed of the demoralizing effects of lying still in camp was shown in the fact, that after the battle began, *a large number of the patients in the hospitals got off their beds and hastened to the field*. The excitement roused the sinking energies and paved the way to returning health.

The moment the new line was formed, volunteers regardless of the possibility of an attack from the enemy, went out on the field and commenced bringing in their wounded comoanions. The dead and wounded were in heaps, and this was particularly the case in the Indiana and Vermont camps, and in the cemetery where the enemy fought behind the tomb-stones, and also where the fence fight was so fearfully carried on. The field was literally covered with the dead where NIMS' Battery had play. On the right, where the three companies of the Sixth Michigan were stationed, the enemy left 29 of their dead in their failure to capture a piece of our artillery.

On the 6th we commenced burying our dead. The number is supposed to be about eighty killed outright, but as they were brought in by friends and decently interred, the number can only be obtained from the official record. On the 6th some forty of the enemy were buried, one the 7th about one hundred and seventy, and our scouts reported that the dead were scattered along the road for five miles—wounded men who had died in their attempt to retreat. The woods were still to be searched—the *Essex* may possibly have made great havoc.

The enemy's force, commanded by Major-Gen. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, and Brig.-Gens. RUGGLES and CLARKE, was composed of two Louisiana regiments, (the Fourth and Thirteenth,) two Mississippi regiments, two Tennessee regiments, one from Alabama and the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Kentucky Regiments—formed especially under the supervision of Gen. BRECKINRIDGE, and before the fight, with the other regiments not of Louisiana, stationed at Vicksburgh and Jackson. To which must be added a large force of irregulars or guerrillas, who, in the Mexican fashion, hung on the rear, to kill the wounded or rob one side or the other, as might be most convenient. The attacking force of the enemy was at least six thousand strong, while our forces never numbered more than two thousand at any time engaged in the action. So much for the imperfect details of one of the most brilliantly fought battles of this gigantic war.

The following is an under-estimate of the wounded in the battle of Baton Rouge:

Twenth-first Indiana	51	Seventh Vermont	15
Fourteenth Maine	70	Thirtieth Massachusetts	12
Fourth Wisconsin	10	Ninth Connecticut (Irish)	2
Sixth Michigan	25		

Among the officers killed and wounded were:

Indiana Regiment—Lieuts. Lathram and Seeley, killed; Lieut.-Col. Keath, Major Hays, Capts. Campbell, Grimsley and Kelton, Lieuts. Blaustead and Bryant, wounded.

Sixth Michigan—Capts. Soule and Bacon, Lieuts. Howell, Fassett and Russey, wounded.

Thirtieth Massachusetts—Capt. Kelley, killed; Lieuts. Howe and Johnson, severely wounded.

Seventh Vermont—Col. Roberts, killed.

DESTRUCTION OF THE RAM "ARKANSAS."

BATON ROUGE, Friday, Aug. 8, 1862.

On Tuesday afternoon many of the officers of the fleet came ashore, and meeting at the Hope with the heroes of the battle-field, there was a general congratulation upon the brilliant victory of the morning. Among the crowd was Commodore PORTER, who seemed to get quite inspired, and in a moment of enthusiasm, he remarked, "In the morning I mean to give my boys an early breakfast, and go up the river, and finish up the affair by the destruction of the ram." Upon the suggestion that he might want some assistance, the Commodore replied that "the ram was his pet, and he intended to take care of it himself." This talk was looked upon at the time as pleasantly playful, but subsequent events proved it to be serious, for on Wednesday morning, much to the surprise of the sailors in the fleet and the land lubbers ashore, the *Essex* was seen to leave her moorings before the town and steam up the river.

The *Arkansas*, about which so much was said in rebeldom, for she was deemed invulnerable, was intended to have annihilated our fleet at the same time that BRECKINRIDGE made a breakfast of our army; but the ram did not make her appearance in the fight, but for some unexplained reason, remained a few miles above the scene of its intended labors. On the morning of Wednesday, soon after the *Essex* got fairly under way, the *Arkansas* was discovered, much to the surprise of Commodore PORTER, coming down the river with great speed, as if intending to run plump into the *Essex*. Now, the *Essex* is "a good un," and "a tough un," but she is not fast, but, on the contrary, quite slow, and it seemed almost impossible so to manœuvre her that she should receive the shock in the strongest part of her hull. While the crew of the *Essex* was thus waiting in suspense, much to their relief, the ram turned at a right angle toward the shore, and wheeling round, backed into a little cove, protected by innumerable stumps of what were once cypress trees, and with her bow out, seemed to await attack.

This is precisely what Commodore PORTER desired. The *Essex* is square in front, with three large guns protruding out as bowsprits, and all her strength lies in her head. The *Essex* having everything her own way, took a favorable position, not more than four or five hundred yards distant, and opened with her bow guns. The ram replied with her guns, but from her position, with very little effect. Meantime the *Essex's* fire began to tell, for a rifle shot from the *Essex* struck the ram amidships, tearing up her sheathing, displaying a large white streak.

An opening presenting itself, the Commodore ordered one of his best gunners to fire one of his six-pounder PORTER'S "incendiary shells." The order was obeyed with precision; the shell was seen to strike and burst exactly at the spot it was aimed. In a few seconds a smoke was seen curling upward, coming from the interior of the vessel, and evident confusion was witnessed among the crew. Cables were got out to fasten the monster to the shore, and planters on horseback were seen hurriedly riding to and fro along the river bank. Presently, what appeared to be some of the officers, got ashore, and mounting horses, rode rapidly away. Meantime, the ram got loose from her moorings, and with a tall column of smoke issuing from her interior, floated out into the stream, the *Essex* all the while keeping up her attack, the ram occasionally replying. It was now evident that but a few persons had the vessel in charge, and that they were endeavoring to put out the fire. Her destruction now being certain, she was allowed to quietly go on with her self-destruction, which was finally accomplished, by her blowing up, worthily following in the wake of the *Manassas*, the *Louisiana* and the *Merrimac*, and, in the language of Com. PORTER'S official announcement of the fact to Com. FARRAGUT, "adding completeness to the victory, so brilliantly achieved the day before, by our brave army on land."

THE FUNERAL OF GEN. WILLIAMS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 9.

On Tuesday night, about 10 o'clock, I was surprised at the more than usual number of orderlies that were passing by my hotel, which, by the way, is in the same street with Gen. BUTLER'S Headquarters. I had a suspicion that something was going on more than usual, but was still enough asleep to remain dozing in my room. When I got up in the morning I was saluted with the news that there had been a battle at Baton Rouge, that through the night the fleet had got ready to start up the river, and that Lieut. WEITZEL, of Gen. BUTLER'S Staff, with Col. PAYNE, Lieut.-Col CLARKE, Maj. BACON, and the officers under arrest, but now released, were going up the river. About eight o'clock the fleet of steamships and gunboats got under weigh, making a fine appearance. Of course there was great excitement throughout the city and an intense desire to hear from the "seat of war." The gunboat *Oneida*, which started for Baton Rouge on Wednesday, returned to the city on Thursday, bringing down the first authentic details we had of the battle, and also the remains of Brig.-Gen. WILLIAMS, and a number of wounded soldiers and rebel prisoners. It seems that the steamer *Lewis Whitman* left Baton Rouge about three o'clock on Wednesday, and met the gunboat *Oneida* about fifty miles above the city, and although it was a clear moonlight night, ran into the *Oneida* and almost immediately sank. The *Whitman* had on board the body of Gen. WILLIAMS, attended by an escort of six of his body-guard, also forty-two wounded National and three Confederate soldiers. Thirty-eight of the wounded soldiers and three of the body guard were saved. The captain and pilot of the *Whitman* were brought to the city in irons on board the *Oneida*, both charged with sympathy with the rebels.

By a most remarkable incident, the body of Gen. WILLIAMS was discovered floating upon the plank upon which it was laid out, and was brought down to the city in the *Oneida*.

On Friday morning, the 7th of August, the funeral of Brig.-Gen. WILLIAMS was attended by a magnificent military display and a large concourse of civilians. The body, on its arrival here, was at once embalmed, placed in an iron coffin and hermetically sealed, then again placed in a rosewood coffin, and the whole covered with the American flag. On the morning of the day of the funeral the remains were placed in the Mayor's parlor, City Hall, with a guard of honor. The *Delta* thus reports the proceedings:

"A little before 10 o'clock, Major-Gen. BUTLER and Staff, mounted on horseback, assembled before the City Hall. Among the Staff we noticed Capt. R. S. DAVIS, Provost-Marshal FRENCH, Major Jos. M. BELL, Provost-Judge; Col. SHAFFER and Col. TURNER, Capt. Geo. A. KENSEL, Capt. JOHN CLARK, Commissary of Subsistence; Lieut. WRIGHT and Lieut. A. F. PUFFER. We also noticed, among the officers present, Col. THOMAS and Lieut.-Col. BROWN, of the Eighth Vermont, and Lieut.-Col. WHEELER and Major BACON, of the Thirty-first Massachusetts Regiment.

The navy was most fully represented. The accomplished Capt. MORRIS, Capt. PALMER and Capt. CROSBY, with some twenty other of the heroes of Forts Jackson and St. Phillip and Vicksburgh; Lieut. BUCHANAN, of the *New-London*, and a delegation of marine officers, attended, in full uniforms. Indeed, the honors paid the distinguished dead by the navy was most marked. Gallant sailors appreciate gallant soldiers, and we were not surprised that they attended the funeral of so brave a man as THOMAS WILLIAMS in numbers so full. A little after 10 o'clock the body was borne from the City Hall. The procession was led by the magnificent brass band of the Connecticut Thirteenth Regiment, playing an appropriate air.

Next came the Thirteenth Connecticut Regiment, Col. BIRGE, consisting of ten companies, well filled up, with colors draped in mourning, and arms reversed. Afterward came the Massachusetts Cavalry, Lieut. PERKINS commanding, and next THOMPSON'S full Battery, with the cannoniers on horseback. Immediately after was the coffin, borne on an artillery caisson, wrapped in the American flag, and attended by six orderlies sitting by the side of the remains. Following the caisson came the magnificent iron-gray charger of the deceased General, attended by his colored groom, and led by an orderly.

Next were some thirty carriages, containing, first, the Surveyor, Mr. DENNISON, and other civil officers of the port, Mr. FLANDERS, Col. THOMAS, Col. BUTLER, and many prominent citizens; then, officers of the navy, and, lastly, members of the general Staff and Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, as chief mourners. The General and his Staff officers wore badges of mourning, and carried their arms reversed. The procession moved with slow and measured tread up St. Charles-street to Julia, thence to Carondelet, and along that street to Canal, and from there to Christ Church, at the intersection of Dauphine-street. An immense crowd of citizens assembled in front of the City Hall, and all along the line of the procession the galleries were lined with numerous spectators. Arrived in front of the church, the procession halted, and the body was borne in front of the altar, where the ministering Chaplain read the solemn service to the dead.

The ceremonies being concluded, the procession again took up the line of march, and the remains were conducted to the steamer *North Star*, for the purpose of being borne to the home of the deceased General, in the far-off North. Gen. WILLIAMS graduated at West Point in 1837. He served for some time in Florida. He was an Aid-de-Camp to Gen. SCOTT in the Mexican campaign, and his matchless valor won him high distinction. He afterward served on the Plains. Gen. WILLIAMS was about 45 years of age. A lovely wife—a daughter of Surgeon BAYLY, in the United States Army—and two sons, survive him. His infant daughter died but a few days since."

A writer in the New-Orleans *Delta*, about Gen. WILLIAMS' personal qualities, says

"That he was a patriot of singular purity, no one questions who knew him. He often reviewed the rebellion, and wondered at the madness that contrived it. The conduct of such men as LEE, TWIGGS, BEAUREGARD, JOHNSTON and the traitorous host, filled him with amazement. Nothing so delighted him as to recall the old glory of the Republic, and to recount the deeds of valor of the little army and the little navy. He had his peculiarities, and perhaps men disliked him. The calumniators of WASHINGTON, and the slanderers of DANIEL WEBSTER and HENRY CLAY have a place in history. The President of the United States is not exempt from abuse. But the soldier is in his coffin, and there are those who will cherish his name and his virtues as long as memory serves them."

In October last, writing from Hatteras to a military friend, then in Boston, Gen. WILLIAMS said:

"How are you in these calamitous times, my friend—in these times of aberration and threatened disruption? In these times when men having waxed fat with prosperity, are become ungrateful, insolent, disloyal and rebellious? But, thank God, we are on the side of our country. 'Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just.' We can save the ship, though she leak. If there are breakers ahead, brave arms and stout hearts will take her through. Strange, this breaking up and scattering to the winds the most beneficent of political institutions—abused, indeed, sadly, but which have justly been the hope, the boast and pride of men. What next will come in this ever-changing world, to add its tale of sorrow and wreck to the long category of human passion and delusion? Well, as I say, we are on the side of our country."

This extract from his private correspondence gives us some inkling as to what manner of patriot and man he was. ESSEX.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

REPORT OF COL. T. W. CAHILL, OF THE SECOND CONNECTICUT.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND REGIMENT,
BATON ROUGE, Aug. 6, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that an attack was made early yesterday morning by a Confederate force of about ten regiments, under command of Major-Gen. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, and that after a fight of four hours' duration and of great severity, the enemy were repulsed.

I regret to state that Brig.-Gen. WILLIAMS was killed on the field by a rifle ball through the chest. During the battle our forces were obliged to retire about a quarter of a mile from our original position, and the enemy were thus able to occupy temporarily the camps of the Twenty-first Indiana, Seventh Vermont and Fourteenth Maine regiments, and to destroy much of the baggage and camp equipage. They were, however, driven out; but our numbers being much lessened by sickness, and the men on the field being much exhausted by fatigue and heat, it was deemed inexpedient to pursue. I am unable as yet to give a report of our casualties, which, I am sorry to say, are considerable.

The enemy has retired several miles, and, from all I can learn, are still retiring. I am expecting it possible they may receive reinforcements, and am disposing my troops in the strongest positions. Our force engaged numbered less than 2,500; the enemy had at least 5,000, with twelve or fourteen field pieces, and some cavalry.

The ram *Arkansas* approached with the intention of engaging our gunboats, but grounded above the point, at a distance of about six miles, and to-day was engaged by the iron-clad *Essex* and destroyed.

Inclosed is a copy of a communication received by flag of truce from Maj.-Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, and my reply thereto. You will see by the letter that Brig.-Gen. CLARKE, and his aid-de-camp, have delivered themselves up as prisoners of war.

I have also fully seventy wounded prisoners, that were left on the field, also about thirty captured. I would like instructions as to the disposition you wish made of them. Some express a wish to be paroled.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOS. W. CAHILL, Col. Comm'g Post.

Capt. R. S. DAVIS, Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters Department of the Gulf.

REPORT OF LIEUT. WEITZEL.

Lieut. WEITZEL, Chief Engineer of the Department of the Gulf, visited Baton Rouge on Wednesday. The following is his report of the engagement:

HEADQUARTERS BATON ROUGE, Aug. 7, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of yesterday. Your troops at this place have won a glorious victory. I do not consider that there is the least danger of an attack for the present, because one of the several reconnoitering parties sent out this morning, and which has returned, reports five abandoned caissons on the Greenwell Springs Road. We have sent out to bring them in. This indicates a hasty retreat on the part of the enemy. Our forces could not pursue. One-half of the men who left the hospitals to fight could not march a mile. The conduct of these men was magnificently glorious. The attack was undoubtedly made upon representations of rebels within our lines that our

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE HANSA.

Important Debate in the House of Lords on American Affairs.

The Times Strong Against Intervention.

LATEST ON THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

The King's Proclamation---Movements of Garibaldi.

How the Uprising is Regarded in England.

Designs of the French Fleet on the Pacific Coast.

Seizure of the Prince de Joinville's Letter.

The steamship *Hansa*, from Southampton on the 6th of August, arrived at this port yesterday. Her news has been mainly anticipated by telegraph, but our London files enable us to give extracts of interest.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says: "A letter addressed by the Prince de JOINVILLE to the Duke d'AUMALE, was sent to Paris to be lithographed. It contained no political allusions to France; it gave an account of the operations of the National army during the Prince's sojourn in America. The whole impression was seized by the authorities, for an infraction of the Ministerial circular, prohibiting the printing of any document emanating from a member of the ORLEANS family. Ninety-seven of the copies have found their way to England."

The Italian journals assert that the English squadron has received orders to act in concert with the French and Italian squadrons.

The *Patrie* announces that a French naval division will appear toward the beginning of November in the Gulf of California, and that the army will then march on Mexico. "It is important," it adds—

"That a demonstration should be made at that period, in order to watch the events of which the coast of Sonora and of California may be the theatre."

It may be observed that Sonora was the portion of territory said to have been ceded as "material guarantee" to the Federal Government for the money to be advanced by it to Mexico, and against which the French Minister at Washington protested. This "demonstration" would indicate the possibility of more serious differences between France and the Federal States, which, indeed, most people anticipated from the expedition to Mexico.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN PARIS.

M. Persigny on Mediation by France, England and Russia—Proposed Mode of Procedure by these Powers—Real Feeling of the French Cabinet on the Question—Persigny's Friendship for the Secessionists—His Influence Over the Press—A Secessionist Laboratory—Emancipation a Condition of Recognition—The Orleans Princes and their Indirect Influence Against the Union Cause—The Mexican Question.

PARIS, Tuesday, Aug. 5, 1862.

So many disquieting reports have been put in circulation within the last few days in regard to mediation and intervention in the United States that in the efforts made in various quarters to ascertain the origin of these reports, much light has been thrown on the subject. It appears to be certain that M. DE PERSIGNY declared a few days ago that France, England and Russia had come to terms on the subject of mediation, and that such an offer would soon be made at Washington. He even went so far as to indicate the mode of procedure. The offer was to be made simultaneously, but separately and in the most amicable way. They were to recommend a cessation of hostilities, and the appointment of Commissioners from either side to meet and agree upon the terms of separation. If the Government of Washington should reject the offer, then France, taking the lead as she had done in Syria, Mexico and elsewhere, was to become the war party, and she would commence by recognising the South. But both while offering mediation and recognising the South, she was to protest to the United States that these were only peaceable acts, which need not necessarily bring a rupture. At the same time, however, she would make such a display of force in American waters as would prove to the United States that she was prepared for any emergency.

These statements of the Minister of the Interior naturally produced at first a good deal of alarm among Americans, for the great influence of M. DE PERSIGNY in the Government Councils is known to everybody. At the same moment the *Constitutionnel*, the organ of M. DE PERSIGNY, declared that the terms of a mediation were being prepared, and that the Government did not understand that either mediation or intervention meant war. To add to the sources of alarm, the telegraph announced from New-York that Gneymas in Sonora, had

the honorable Minister is leading the Government in a direction fatal to its interests.

That the reader may understand better how this one Ministry should usurp all the news-giving power, I should state that the Bureau having charge of all printed matter—a Bureau which formerly belonged to the Police—enters now into the attributions of the Minister of the Interior. This Bureau, of which a most amiable and courtly gentleman, M. Ismaus, is Chief, is crowded every day by journalists, who come either by order to explain their published articles, or to obtain news and instructions; and from this Bureau *papers in Secessionist sympathies*, for M. Ismaus shares the opinions of his Chief, proceeds all the news which is published on the subject of mediation or intervention. How, then, can it be otherwise than that the Americans are constantly kept in hot water on the subject?

But, however disinclined the other members of the Government may be to interfere in any way in the quarrel in the United States, it will not do for our Government to treat lightly the hostility of M. de Persigny. He is a power in this Government, and will exercise all his undoubted talent, and the influence to which he is fully entitled, to throw the French Government on the side of the Confederacy; and if there should be any relaxation at Washington, or too much delay in the prosecution of the war, it would not be surprising if he succeeded, by some means or other, in his object.

The Secessionists here, who naturally derive their news and their consolation from the Ministry of the Interior, are elated at the prospect of a recognition. But here is a nut they will find hard to crack. A leading editor of Paris, after a long conversation with a Cabinet officer on American affairs, published yesterday in his paper a strong article against mediation or recognition, and there laid it down as a fixed doctrine of the French Government, that *there could be no recognition of the Southern Confederacy until that Confederacy had guaranteed the abolition of Slavery.* This determination of the Government, the writer adds, cannot be changed, and since the new Confederacy boasts that Slavery is its corner-stone, and since Slavery is what it is fighting for, he does not see how there is any chance of a recognition either now or hereafter. So that the Confederacy is now brought to this extremity, and I oogbt to add that many persons believe the Southern agents are prepared to drink this last and bitterest cup rather than acknowledge the supremacy of the Government of Washington. We should then have presented to us the singular spectacle of the South abolishing Slavery in order to destroy the Union, and the North refusing to abolish Slavery in order to save the Union!

It is creeping out, little by little, that the presence of the Orleans Princes in the army of the United States was really a cause of estrangement to the French Government, and that the subject was regarded here in a still more serious light than in the United States or in England. In that view of the case, it was well, therefore, that other causes intervened to call the princes home, for there was no need of creating ill feeling on extraneous and collateral questions. The statement has just been made here, in the Press, that since the date of the correspondence of the ministerial journals to secessionism corresponds to that of the entry of the Orleans Princes into the Staff of Gen. McClellan, that it was therefore legitimate to infer that this entry had something to do with that conversion; but the sympathy of the Minister of the Interior with the rebellion, and his control over the Press, is a much better explanation.

The Mexican Expedition is getting off as rapidly as possible. There is nothing new in regard to the designs of the French, after they have taken the capital. It would still not be surprising if the party of moderation and of limited measures should prevail.

A subscription has been started here, and liberally signed, in aid of the Sanitary Commission on the Peninsula.

The Emperor is going to make a speech, on the 15th of August, to the diplomatic corps, on which occasion he is expected to refer to American, Mexican and Italian affairs. The announcement has caused great excitement. MALAKOFF.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Important Rumors—England and France—England Does not Want War with America—France in Mexico—Cotton—A Glut of Gold—India and Lancashire—English Feeling About the War—Criticisms—The Volunteer System—A Conscription Necessary—Negro Volunteers—A Scattered Army.

London, Tuesday, Aug. 5, 1862.

We have plenty of rumors of mediation and recognition, but I cannot say whether well or ill-founded. It is said that the Emperor and the Czar have pressed so hard upon the British Government to join them in putting an end to the war, that Lord Palmerston has sent his private Secretary to Washington to tell President Lincoln that he cannot hold out against the pressure, and to advise him to anticipate European action by making, at once, the best terms he can with the South. You can judge, as well as I, of the truth of this rumor, but there is little doubt that Lord Palmerston is very much indisposed to act in the matter with "our noble ally." I think also that there can be little doubt that this indisposition to act with France has postponed intervention. There is no harmony of feeling or action between the French and English Governments. They are not together in Italy, in Mexico, in Egypt, in Syria, nor, if the truth were known, in China. England is jealous of France, and is exhausting her resources to place herself in a position in which she will no longer fear to break with her. Hence the immense sums being expended on ships and fortifications, and the encouragement given to the volunteer movement; and all this, as every one knows, is directed against France, and France alone. Lord Palmerston has been sustained at the head of the Government solely because he responds to public feeling in this one particular. The English people will never be satisfied until they can feel, not only safe from French invasion, but in a position to oppose France openly in the politics of Europe.

There is, as you see, nothing improbable in the story that the British Government wishes to avoid uniting with France in American intervention. France has far less to risk and lose in a war with America than England. France could not be greatly injured—England would be almost destroyed. Add such a war to the cotton famine, drive her commerce from the seas, and it would be a blow to England, all but fatal. It is no wonder the Government is slow to risk such a war. It is no wonder that the matter was hushed up as often as it rose in Parliament. Even those who have the most bitter feeling toward the National Government, grumblingly concur in the necessity of peace.

You are aware that France is earnestly at war with Mexico. The resistance she has met with, and the disasters to the force at first dispatched, have roused the National pride, and an army is now leaving which will enter the ancient capital of the Montezumas. The French hold Tampico. Are you aware that it is not very far to the mouth of the Rio Grande, and that Texas was, not long since, Mexican? You know to what extent New-Orleans is French. There are sympathies of nationality and religion which coming events may bring into play. The Paris papers that urge intervention are of a semi-official character. It is is said that the Orleans princes left the Army of the Potomac on account of the war with Mexico. Was it because they foresaw that this war would soon make France the ally of the Confederacy, or because they had private intimations that they might otherwise find themselves in an antagonistic position with a country it is their policy to conciliate, and which, in any case, they would never fight against?

There is nothing new respecting the cotton famine. Business is very dull. The suffering is great and increasing. Parliament has given but slight relief. Parliament can borrow money, or call for a rate in aid—that is, extend the burden to other parishes. There is such a glut of gold that the rate of interest has been reduced to two per cent. Here is money going a begging. What can be the state of business, when money brings only two per cent?

The cotton supply is hopeless. Lord Seaftesbury declares that there are six millions of bales in India, waiting to be sent for. But it don't come. The fact is, the Hindoos raise about this amount, and use it in their own manufactures. They do not raise it for exportation, and have but a small surplus, and that they will not send forward on speculation. The only cotton to be had is [illegible] from America. If [illegible] and an immense capital to procure it and transport it, and no one will begin to spend the time or risk the capital in the face of a probable competition from America. Here is the dead lock which paralyses everybody. A month ago, Lancashire hoped to get cotton by the conquest or submission of the South. Now it is hard to say what they hope or expect. There are few sadder spectacles than the smokeless chimneys of the Lancashire towns, and the pale, helpless, hapless throng of starving people about them.

The general feeling here respecting the war, is one of suspense. As usual, every National repulse or disaster, and every Confederate success, is joyfully chronicled. Mr. Spence comes out in the *Times* with his triumphant "I told you so." Northern Generals are abused, and Southern Generals are lauded. If Gen. Butler were to visit London, he would be worse treated than Gen. Havnau. He is tried and condemned nightly at the Cider Cellars, before Chief Baron Nicholson. Gen. McClellan is severely criticised—but not more so than in New-York. It is not thought that Gen. Halleck has manifested, so far, the qualities necessary for a Commander-in-Chief, and the great want of the Government is thought to be first-class military leaders. These are the criticisms of the mild and moderate papers that sustain the Government in its policy of non-intervention. If you wish to see comments of a more fiercely bitter and impatient character, look for them in the two extremes of High Toryism and ultra Radicalism. You will find them in the *Herald*, or *John Bull*, or the *Advertiser* and *Dispatch*.

Nothing has produced a worse effect here, or been more discouraging to the lovers of the Union, than the large sums offered for volunteers. The price of an article indicates two things—its scarcity and its need. Washington, who served his country without pay, (have we any such Generals at the present time?) held that no soldier should expect more than his support. He owes his service and his life to his country. And now, after the liberal pay and bounties offered by the Government, we read of States and cities offering additional bounties, and even these are not sufficient to induce men to come forward when there is most urgent need. You have properly stated the alternative—it is a conscription which shall fall equally and fairly upon the whole community. In the nations of Continental Europe—France, Prussia, Austria, Russia—they do not wait for volunteers, nor allure men to the service by pay, bounties, and pensions. It is held that every able-bodied man of suitable age *is a soldier*, and is liable to be called upon to fight for his country. It is his simple duty, and he is called upon when needed. The reserve of the army is the entire population. In no other way can any country become a great military Power. The volunteer system is a reed that is sure to break when the pressure comes. It is the most ready when it is least needed, and is wanting in the greatest crisis. What is now needed, if not already adopted, is a general conscription—a levy *en masse*, which will furnish three or five hundred thousand, or a million, if needed. Furthermore, this great reserve should have been under drill for the last year, and ready to take the field whenever called upon. Then there would be no sudden call for 300,000 recruits, no noisy beating up for volunteers, no despairing offers of high and still higher prices for the men who were slow to come, and, when they have come, need six months' drill to make them efficient soldiers.

Pardon me a word more. I see that some of the papers advocate the employment of negroes to dig, and some to fight. No doubt they can be used, to some extent, in both capacities. But *they* will not volunteer to do either. Force alone will make the negro, as a rule, work in the trenches, or charge on the field of battle. The entire military system is, and must be, a rule of force. If the negroes are compelled to dig or fight, it is not ascertained which side could command the greatest number. The assumption that the great body of negroes in the South would volunteer to fight or dig against their present masters is a matter to be proven. My observation of the Southern negroes in times past has not impressed me with the idea of their willing availability.

It is as well, in considering such a matter, to look the facts fully in the face. The negroes of the South are religious—after their fashion. A larger proportion of the whites in the South are church members, generally Methodists or Baptists, than in the North. The proportion of blacks is still larger. Their preachers have, naturally, a great influence over them, and they are everywhere, almost to a man, Secessionists. The negroes may be taken and made to work, or fight, but it will be found that the South will still have the advantage of controlling the greater number.

If the war is to be pressed on rapidly, without waiting for the new levies to be brought into a state of efficiency, the plan of scattering the forces—the famous anaconda plan—must of course be abandoned. If abandoned; or if armies are brought from one region to reinforce those of another, then the ground already gained must be given up. It may be well to open and keep open the Mississippi, and for that purpose to hold New-Orleans and the towns upon its banks; but where is the use of garrisons in the interior of Tennessee, or Alabama? If half a million of men are employed in holding positions, where is the force that must defeat the Southern armies? When the armies are defeated, there will be nothing to do but to take possession of the undefended territories. The system on which the war has been conducted would have long since exhausted any country but one of the most extraordinary resources.

These are the criticisms of both Europeans and Americans—of the friends of the Union, and of these mere spectators of the fight who care not which party may succeed, but would be glad if, in any way, the war were over.

A Confederate gunboat, the *Enrica*, fitted out at one of our southern ports, has got safely off. The *Tuscarora* failed to intercept her.

Parliament has adjourned. The Government barely escaped, and is too weak to resist a strong pressure. It will do what it must; and, if not in some way saved from the necessity, it *must* do what its great continental friend and ally demands that it shall do. That is the real situation. MONADNOCK.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT.

Debate in the House of Lords on a Motion for the Correspondence with the Rebel Commissioners.

On the 5th of August Lord Campbell rose to move for copies or extracts of any correspondence which her Majesty's Government had received from Mr. Mason, the Southern envoy, relating to the acknowledgment of the Confederate States of America by Great Britain. He said, as the Government had already laid before Parliament, in the first number of the papers on America, the dispatch of Col. Mann and Mr. Yancey, demanding the acknowledgment of the Southern Confederacy in 1861, and had also laid before Parliament a dispatch of Mr. Mason et the beginning of the present year on the blockade, there could be no technical objection to present any correspondence of a later period. *It was well known that the Southern envoys, both in London and in Paris, had recently demanded the acknowledgment of the States they represented, and of which the power to defend their capitol against an invading force was in the last days of June triumphantly asserted.* In one sense, indeed, the paper would be useless; they could do little to enhance—so strong was it already—*the conviction which appeared to pervade society and Parliament that the war ought to end in separation of the Northern and the Southern Powers. It was not too much to say that no class or party in the country any longer desired to see the reconquest of the South and the reconstruction of the Union.* The unanimity might be traced to many different causes. It was owing in some measure to the seasonable flood of light which Mr. Spence, in his well-knowo work, had thrown upon the subject. It was owing in a still greater measure to the speech of the noble lord the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, on the 10th of March, *in which he told the world that separation was the issue of the struggle which he contemplated, and that at a period not distant from the time when he was speaking.* It was owing also to the labors of enlightened men in the House of Commons, of whom Mr. Gregory had been the most conspicuous. But still more should the unanimous desire for separation and aversion to reconquest in this country be traced to the conviction that the interest of the negro race would be promoted by the former and retarded by the latter; that the area of Slavery must be limited when separation happened, and would most likely be extended if reconquest unhappily occurred. These papers were [illegible] wanted in order to give new force to that conviction, but that they might throw light upon the course which Great Britain ought to follow amid the disasters which surrounded her in consequence of this civil war. The first danger of Great Britain, viz.: the possibility of Southern subjugation, and all the evils it involved, might be, perhaps, dismissed as a remote case. The second danger, which arose from the continuance of the war—the manufacturing distress it must occasion—was far more serious and distressing. So long as the war continued, a scarcity of cotton must be apprehended. If, indeed, the American supply were utterly and finally extinguished, the means would not, perhaps, be wanting to replace it, but so long as the American supply was constantly impending on the market, they could not hope to get a large amount from Africa or India. And who should say what degree of social or political disorder might not follow manufacturing distress if it extended over four years or upward? Another danger for Great Britain, more likely to remain unnoticed, but not less easy to describe, was that, if the war should end in separation, before this country had merited alliance from the Southern Power, Canada was exposed without an adequate defence to at least a possible invader. If Canada was unable to support a numerous militia, if Britain was unable to send large armies to her succor, what defence could they rely on except a firm ally upon that continent, prepared at any moment to cross the frontier of the Power by which an unjust attack was made upon our dependency? Suppose Great Britain held aloof completely in the present Autumn, while the other Powers of Europe, swayed by the French Government, employed their moral force to terminate the war in Southern independence. In two months Canada might be assailed and Great Britain be without the least support on that Continent. If, however, Great Britain had united with the other Powers of Europe (after showing every observance to the Government at Washington) in acknowledging the independence of the South, she would not be unsupported in America when separation happened. Since modern Europe came into existence no civil war had ended in the sovereignty of the insurgent Power until that Power had been recognized by neutral States, giving an example to the State which aimed at its reconquest. It was not till Portugal had been acknowledged by Great Britain 25 years that Spain consented to acknowledge her existence as an independent Power. It was not till long after nearly all the Governments of Europe had acknowledged the United Provinces of Holland, that Spain gave up the hope of reabsorbing them. The same circumstance applied to the United States, the South American Republics, to Greece, to Belgium and to Italy. The acknowledgment by neutral Powers had always preceded the acknowledgment of the Power which first endeavored to control the insurrection. It was not too much to lay down as a principle that war must go on against an insurgent State until neutral Powers had acknowledged it. The war for a reconquest could not be abandoned while neutral Powers sanctioned its continuance. The whole question as regarded acknowledgement appeared to turn upon the moment. If other Powers of Europe were prepared, had England a right to count upon a better one? Operations of gunboats were retarded by the dryness of the navigable rivers; operations on land, by the fearful heat and the diseases it engendered. Richmond was no longer menaced. Securities at New-York had undergone a great depreciation. The war, as far as they could judge, had lost its hold on popular opinion. *The Abolitionists who followed Mr. Sumner had ceased to give it their support.* And if many of the most reflecting men believed that in December and January last Europe lost an opportunity of taking that step without which the war could scarcely end, and which would then, perhaps, have closed it, with what decision and dispatch ought not a new conjuncture which invited to such a mode of acting to be made use of? There was this difference between the present and the former opportunity. In January the Federals had never been victorious in battle, and, however resigned to separation, however heedless of reconquest, might still prolong the war in order to recover their prestige and repair their military losses. How the greater balance of success was likely to extinguish such an obstacle! But if the present moment were abandoned what were they to wait for? Before granting the expiration they must owe to Europe and to us were we to wait until the Southern forces were again aggressive and triumphant; until the invaders were invaders, until the avengers were the victims, until the Southern States were overrun, and until Washington was occupied—until, at least, its Government had encountered new humiliations, losses and disasters at the hands of the people whom they had rashly undertaken to chastise and to subdue? *At least England was hardly justified in waiting for new reverses to the Federals, unless it was the only conduct in which the other Powers of Europe would support us.* In that case, no doubt, they were entitled to pursue it. Perhaps the noble Lord the Secretary for Foreign Affairs would describe such a case as being the real one. If not, his silence would explode it. The noble Lord concluded by moving for the correspondence.

Earl Russell said: I am sorry that it is not convenient to give the papers which have been moved for. The Envoy of the Southern States *has never been officially received here*, and, as the correspondence has been entirely of an unofficial character, I do not think it would be advisable to produce it. There is, however, a dispatch of Mr. Seward's communicated to me by Mr. Adams, and another to Mr. Seward in reply, in which the views of Her Majesty's Government are stated. We remain as we were a few months ago: *we have not altered our position*, and there is little more than that fact contained in the dispatch. In the event of adopting any new line of policy I should think it necessary to communicate with the maritime Powers of Europe before taking any steps. My noble friend seems to understand that the maritime Powers wish to recognize the Southern States, and that some objection on our part has prevented the recognition. *Now, I have had no communication from any foreign Power stating any wish or making any proposition with regard to the recognition of the Southern States of America.* Under these circumstances I hope my noble friend will not press his motion, as it would not be convenient to give the papers now, though I may produce them hereafter. [Hear, hear.]

The Earl of Malmesbury said the noble Earl had used a wise discretion in not producing communications from a person who was not officially recognized. He did not know whether the noble lord would give some information to the House on one or two points at this time of the session. They were now, at a most anxious moment, about to separate for five months, and the country was very ignorant of the state of affairs, and felt a great anxiety to know a little more, if the noble Earl thought it within his duty to give the information. He (the Earl of Malmesbury,) from the first day of the session, had always said that the whole question of the blockade, or of interference by way of recognition or mediation, was one of time, and must be left to Her Majesty's Government, who alone were responsible for choosing the proper time for acting. *It would, however, be very interesting to know whether, when that time did arrive, the noble Earl had ascertained that he would be assisted in a policy of recognition or mediation by any or several of our allies.* He did not think it possible that anything could be done by this country alone. We should be doing more harm than good if we were to attempt it. In consequence of the very unjust feeling which seemed to exist in the United States. But he could not but hope, when the moment arrived for something to be done, that we should be *backed by our ally on the other side of the Channel, by Russia and by other Powers of Europe.* He should be glad to know if the noble Lord had some hopes of bringing the opinion of those Powers to bear on the question. He could not help feeling that this country had some confidence in such a question being discussed. *He thought the time, moreover, was approaching when it might be discussed with the United States, if Lord Lyons were at his post, but he feared Lyons' absence, if it were much longer prolonged, would, besides being a disadvantage to the noble Earl's policy, make it appear to many persons that the time when Her Majesty's Government could interfere was not very near at hand.* He did not believe that Lord Lyons had been recalled by anything but very pressing business of his own. He should be sorry to interfere with any pressing concerns on the part of Lord Lyons, but the noble Earl would agree with him that, for the sake of appearances, as well as on other considerations, it was not desirable that Lord Lyons should be very long absent from his post.

Earl Russell—I will answer as well as I can the question put to me by the noble Earl. With regard to the first question, I agree with the noble Earl that if any steps are taken it would be desirable [that they should be taken by all the principal Powers of Europe. I do not doubt that the opinion of the maritime Powers of Europe would carry much weight with the Government of the United States, but it is very desirable that all the great Powers should join in any representations that may be made. *With regard to France, all I can say is, that hitherto there has been an intimate and unreserved communication between Her Majesty's Government and that of the Emperor of the French, and I do not recollect any instance in which a difference of opinion has arisen between them on this subject.* With regard to the Government of Russia, I am not in the same constant communication with that Government, but, if I were to state the inclination of my mind, it would be *that Russia would be ready to consider any step that might be thought necessary, and that both Russia and France would weigh in a most impartial spirit any proposition that might be made to those Governments.* With regard to the other Powers of Europe, I should say that they are disposed to take the same view. If, however, I thought it my duty, and if Her Majesty's Government thought it their duty to make any such communications, they ought very deliberately to consider the matter before any such step is taken. Unfortunately, an opinion prevails in the United States with regard to this country which is not justified by any conduct on our part, because it has been as friendly and as straightforward as possible. [Hear, hear.] With regard to the second question, as to Lord Lyons, *I would say that no man ever attended more assiduously to the duties of his mission than Lord Lyons, and those duties have been not only onerous but have caused him great anxiety from time to time.* Lord Lyons has acted with perfect discretion on every occasion, but after two or three years' discharge of the duties to which he was recommended by the noble Earl and after filling the position he occupied at Washington, *his health gave way.* We felt that we could not expect to obtain the full benefit of his advice and assistance if he were in a bad state of health, and when Lord Lyons asked for a short leave of absence, to spend the Summer here, his request was granted. *About the beginning of October he will return to his post*, and in the meantime the duties of the mission will be adequately and effectively performed by Mr. Stuart, who is in friendly communication with the United States Government.

Lord Kingsdown said that their Lordships had reposed a most unusual confidence in the Government, for during the whole of the session, with perhaps only a single exception, matters of extreme nicety and importance had been left to the judgment and discretion of Her Majesty's Government. He did not complain of this, but one reason for abstaining from discussing this subject had been that the noble Earl (Russell) had entertained and expressed a more sanguine view of the termination of this dispute than the event had justified. *The noble Earl had expressed a confident belief that in the space of two or three months the dispute between the North and South would be so far settled that any interference on the part of the Legislature in the meantime would be prejudicial rather than advantageous.* He did not blame the noble Earl for being mistaken, for it was impossible to anticipate the course of events in the United States. At that time a question of very great moment, and one which well deserved the most serious consideration of their lordships, was at issue—namely, the principle of the efficiency or inefficiency of the blockade then established of the Southern ports. It was now perfectly useless to enter upon this question. If this country were to recognize the independence of the South, the right to blockade the ports of the South would remain, and interference on our part with that blockade would probably be followed by a war with the Northern States. He trusted that the noble lord would withdraw a motion which could not be attended with any good results.

Earl Russell said he felt very grateful to their lordships for abstaining from interfering with the discretion of Her Majesty's Government, which he trusted had been wisely exercised in this matter.

THE TONE OF THE PRESS.

A Strong Plea Against Intervention.

From the London Times, Aug. 6.

The House of Lords, in its recent conversation on American affairs, has given very faithful expression to the feeling of the nation. We are all most anxious for the termination of a civil war as useless as it is horrible. We are anxious to know what view the Government entertain of the case; but we are at the same time thoroughly convinced that the cause of peace will gain nothing by public discussion, and that the best course we can adopt is to leave all action upon it in the hands of the Government, and not to fetter them by pledges or embarrass them by specific declarations. A general impression seems to exist in favor of a policy of expectation—in favor of leaving things to take their course, without premature interference. All men agree as to the end to be desired—the termination of hostilities. The only question is as to the means by which that end may be most readily and certainly attained. We think *it would not be difficult to show that were Government to take any step whatever at the present moment, it would be taking the step most likely to blast the hopes of peace and to envenom the struggle raging between North and South.*

What is it in our power to do consistently with good faith and a strict observance of the law of nations? We have no right to break or disregard the blockade which is regularly declared and strictly enforced by the utmost power of one of the belligerents. From that blockade the last semblance of legality has been removed by the tardy recognition of the South by the North as a belligerent, and the agreement of the two Governments on a cartel for the exchange of prisoners. But we are urged to recognize the South. *What advantage would be derived to the cause of peace from such a step?* It would, doubtless, be a great encouragement for the South to persevere in their resistance. But such encouragement does not appear to be needed, nor, were it needed, is it the duty of this country to give it. We recognized belligerent rights, because, unless we had done so, we must have been involved in a great number of legal difficulties—such, for instance, as treating persons engaged in open and public war as pirates—difficulties which must necessarily arise from the attempt to treat a state of things actually existing as if it did not exist. That act was the result of a necessity. But *no necessity calls upon us to recognize the Southern Confederacy as a separate State. Such a recognition would not give us the least right to interfere with the blockade, and would tend, as we think we can show, rather to prolong the war than to accelerate peace.* No doubt, the emissaries of the Southern States promise us eternal friendship if we do take this step, and enmity as eternal if we do not. But we are little moved by these demonstrations, for we have learnt by a long experience that States, and above all the States of America, regulate their conduct by their interest, and only call in their passions to excuse and adorn a motive for their conclusions. Shall we, then, offer our mediation? If we do offer it, would it be accepted; and, if accepted, would it really accelerate the settlement of the difference? We are not likely to be accepted as arbitrators, and if we were, our award, when announced would certainly be disregarded, unless it embodied that which the parties were ready to agree to without our intervention. We see no occasion for exposing ourselves to such a rebuff, and no reason to suppose that we could really shorten the duration of the civil war. The whole question is of the basis of negotiation. The South insist on absolute independence. They will obviously take nothing less, and when that point is conceded, there is nothing in the subsidiary questions which would not admit of solution. Indeed, the separation of North and South, so far from raising, would solve almost all existing difficulties. The real struggle will be to induce the North to assent to a step which, however wise and necessary, they have taught themselves to regard as humiliation. *This cannot be done by mediation.* It must follow from the logic of facts, and until that logic has clearly spoken all anticipations will be useless.

But there is one objection to any interference on our part at the present moment, whether by way of recognition, intervention, or mediation, which we have reserved to the last, because it is incomparably the most important of all. The last few mails from America have brought us intelligence which gives some hope that the end of the struggle is approaching. *The war seems likely to burn out for want of materials to consume.* It has already swallowed up those classes, to be found in every large community, who, pressed by want and impatient of regular labor, offer the readiest material for the recruiting sergeant. The 300,000 men now called for by the President must be furnished, if furnished at all, from those laborers who produce the wealth and, indeed, supply the subsistence of the country. The abuse of credit may anticipate the resources of a country, but those resources are in its labor, and if that labor fails, society itself is dissolved. A desperate conflict is going on at this moment between the Government of the United States and the private employer of labor. The Government offer high bounties and pay, such as private soldiers never received before. But the private employer offers double the daily wages of the soldier, with the additional advantage that in his employment there are no wounds, no death, no exposure to pestilential climate, no starvation to be apprehended. On the side of the private capitalist plead eloquently the pale and mutilated beings who have escaped from the scene of deadly conflict to parade their misery in the face of their fellow-citizens. Government begs earnestly for recruits, but recruits are not to be had, at least for the purpose of putting down the independence of the South. *If this state of things goes on much longer, the war must be of inanition.*

It is to this difficulty of getting recruits that we trace the attempts, so frequently made, and so earnestly persevered in, to persuade the people of America that England is hostile to them, and that there is immediate danger of foreign intervention. *We are confident that, had the people of the United States really believed these stories, the difficulty of recruiting would have been over at once, and the war would have gone on as briskly as ever.* But the stories were not believed, simply because there was nothing on our part to give them the slightest confirmation. The extreme anxiety of the North to mix us up in the quarrel, tells us plainly what we should, and what we should not do. *If we wish to give the Civil War a new impetus, to recruit for the North with a vigor with which they never can again recruit for themselves, we have only to take some step, we do not say what step, but any step which can be represented as being an interference on our part in the quarrel. The spirit of conquest is worn out, but we know the Americans too well to doubt that the spirit of national independence is as strong as ever.* If we interfere at all, we assist Mr. Lincoln to raise his 300,000 men, we give a new impetus to the war, and postpone indefinitely the chances of peace, which will never come till the North has been convinced that it is useless to prosecute the war any further. To do nothing is often the wisest, but generally the most difficult, policy. *We hope that, unless some complete change in the conditions of the problem takes place, our Government will on no account allow itself to be tempted out of its present policy of expectative silence and masterly inaction.*

The French Press on American Affairs.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes:

"A discussion has been going on for some days with increasing warmth, between the *Constitutionnel* and the *Journal des Debats* on the American contest. The *Debats* is the advocate of the North; it approves its making war on rebellious subjects, and does not recognize the right of the Southern States to break up the Union. It regards as of little importance the advantages lately obtained by the Confederates, and it exalts those of the Federals. It disapproves excesses when committed by the Richmond Government, and has but little censure for those of the Federal authorities. In speaking of the latest decision of President Lincoln, authorizing the enrollment of the negroes, and the seizure of the property of the enemy for the requirements of the war, it observes:

"This last precaution was at least superfluous, for no General in any country and at any period has hesitated to provide himself with resources when necessary, at the expense of the enemy."

The *Débats*, which now and then recalls with admiration the conduct of the American Colonies in separating from Great Britain, will not admit the right of the Southern States to separate in their turn from the North. But the weakness which the *Constitutionnel* takes most pleasure in exposing, and on which its adversary is particularly sensitive, is, that the *Débats* in the beginning of the civil war held quite contrary opinions, and felt so convinced of the success of the South as to declare that the Union was forever at an end. "In the commencement of the intestine war of the United States," the *Constitutionnel* says:

"The *Débats* looked upon the Union as destroyed forever, and it proclaimed the impossibility of reducing to subjugation Independent States refusing to acknowledge any longer the Federal bond. But soon two volunteers rush headlong into this fratricidal strife. They take service with one of the two parties, and all at once the *Journal des Débats* wheels about. It chants the war cry of the North. With the North only are the great principles of liberty and of human dignity. Down with Slavery! It must have a crusade against that shameful institution. The Southerners have not the right to combat for their independence. They are worthless rebels who must be put down at all cost; and day after day, this new Federal organ celebrates the triumphs of the North, and announces the speedy extermination of the South. But the scene changes. The Federal army which, according to the *Débats*, was on the point of capturing the capital of the revolted States, is beaten, disorganized, put to flight, and, after losing all its siege guns, with difficulty succeeds in finding shelter under the batteries of its gunboats; and the two volunteers themselves reach at 9 o'clock in the evening the American flotilla, embark an hour afterwards, and quit the game. And at this news the *Journal des Débats* makes no sign."

It is certainly true that the conversion of the *Débats*, if not caused by the presence of the Orleans Princes with the Federal army, at least coincides with that event. It remains to be seen whether their withdrawal from the field will induce the *Débats* to look with less disfavor on the efforts of the South to win its independence.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

Proclamation from the King.

The King has issued the following proclamation:

To my People: At the time when Europe is rendering homage to the wisdom of the nation, it is painful to see young people carried away by illusions, and forgetful of the duty of gratitude due to our best allies, make of the name of Rome—that name which is the desire of all—the signal for war. When the hour for the accomplishment of the enterprise shall arrive, the voice of the King will make itself heard. Every other summons is that of rebellion and of civil war. The responsibility and the rigor of the law will fall upon those who will not listen to my words. I shall know how to preserve the dignity of the Crown and of the Parliament in order to have the right of demanding from the whole of Europe justice for Italy.

Garibaldi's Movements.

From the Correspondence of the London Times.

Turin, Sunday, Aug. 3.

If we may believe outward appearances we can hardly resist the conviction that Garibaldi *has raised the standard of civil war in Sicily.* Whether he is perfectly conscious of the importance of the step he has taken and of its probable consequences, or whether he is actually ignorant of what he is about, and allows himself to be guided by persons who conceal the truth from him, impending events will soon decide. In the meanwhile there is no doubt he has ventured upon a course from which he cannot recede without disaster or ridicule.

I had informed you already, to my last letter, that a number of volunteers had been sent by Garibaldi from Palermo to the interior of the island, at Corleone, a place lying about 29 miles from the coast. *There these young men disarmed the National Guards of the town, not without a conflict, and, armed with about 200 muskets, they took up their quarters at Ficuzza—a forest district, belonging to the Crown, at about 20 miles from Palermo.* Garibaldi visited their camp on the 1st of this month, and published the following order of the day, which I translate, although I have little doubt the telegraphic wires will by this time have conveyed every word of it all over Europe:

Mx Young Fellow-Soldiers—Again to-day the holy cause of our country reunites us. Again to-day, without asking whither going, what to do, with what hope of reward to our labors, with a smile on your lips and joy in your hearts, you hastened to fight our overbearing dominators, throwing a spark of comfort to our enslaved brethren. I only ask of Providence to strengthen your good trust in me and make me worthy of it. Such is and ever was the desire of my whole life. I can only promise you toils, hardships, and perils; but I rely on your self-denial. I know you, ye brave young men, crippled in glorious combat. It is idle to beg you to display valor in fight. What I ask is discipline, for without that no army can exist. The Romans were disciplined, and they mastered the world. Endeavor to conciliate the good will of the population we are about to visit, as you did in 1860, and no less to win the esteem of our valiant army, in order, thus united with that army, to bring about the longed-for unity of the country. This time, again, the brave Sicilians will be the forerunners of the great destinies which are in store for our country.

GARIBALDI.

To these decisive words we may add that volunteers are incessantly landing at Palermo and other ports of Sicily; that ships laden with arms and bearing American colors are to be seen off Palermo awaiting orders. If we are to believe vague reports, Garibaldi is said to have already quitted the island.

On the other hand, the Government has at last deemed it expedient to speak out. The Marquis Giorgio Pallavicini Trivulzio—for fifteen years a victim of Austrian tyranny at Spielberg, but an arrant coward in politics, a man for trusting whom with the Prefecture of Palermo the Rattazzi Government deserves never to be forgiven—has at last sailed from Sicily, and De Ferrari, the late Prefect of Noto, left in office *pro interim* at Palermo, until the arrival of the new Prefect, Gen. Couta, has put forth a proclamation to this effect:

Citizens: For some time the island has been a prey to agitation. Men belonging to parties hostile to the Government spread a report that the Government did not disapprove certain acts which we all witnessed. This is not the case. Those acts were not prevented by force, because in a Free State nothing can be done except according to law, and the law did not authorize armed interference. But now, as from popular meetings men proceed to armed *reunions* and take a military attitude, a course which is forbidden by law, the Government cannot tolerate them, and is bound by a sacred duty to have recourse to every means to disperse them. Let peaceful citizens take warning, and let deluded men soon reënter into the bosom of their families. The Government cannot renounce its own mission, nor can any man, however dear his name may be to the country, usurp the prerogative of Victor Emmanuel, the King chosen by the nation.

DE FERRARI.

For his own part, Gen. Medici, one of Garibaldi's own Generals, but who, like Bixio, Sirtori and others, has long disavowed the extreme measures upon which his chief seems bent, being now in command of the National Guards at Palermo, gave out his own order of the day, in which he says:

"When the citizen-militia shows itself so compact as that of Palermo has done, so cast in one mind and will, dismay is struck into the ranks of the enemies of the country, who are *not only the Bourbonists, but likewise the anarchists*; where the law is not respected, freedom is at an end, anarchy triumphs, and with it arbitrary rule and mob government."

From these brief extracts it will appear very evident that a collision may be anticipated at every minute. It is important to observe, however, that Garibaldi's followers muster as yet anything but strong, while, on the contrary, the reinforcements which have poured in from all parts of Italy place the local authorities in a position to display a very formidable front. The Sicilian population, notwithstanding its enthusiastic gratitude and devotion to its liberator of two years ago, *is rather startled than roused by Garibaldi's intemperate declamations*; it does not well see his drift, it shudders at the avowed object of his warlike preparations.

After all, is it allowed to conjecture, what is Garibaldi's real aim and immediate purpose? Surely not to put down the King's authority in Sicily, and usurp the authority over the island. His purpose, if we are to believe his own words, is to march to the deliverance of Rome and Venice, to wage war against France, or, rather, against the French Emperor, and Austria. For this object he has two hundred, say a few hundred volunteers, to the neighborhood of Corleone, whom he can best embark by taking them to some point on the coast between Palermo and Castellamare—that is, to a point strongly guarded by the Royal forces by land and sea. If the troops, which are so numerous in those parts, are determined to prevent his embarking, will he dare to appeal to force, and has he any chance of being the stronger? Possibly he relies on the disposition of the soldiers, who are supposed to be favorable to his movements, especially since so many Garibaldian elements were introduced into the royal ranks by the fusion of the Northern with the Southern armies. If the regiments which have just left Turin for Palermo are of a temper to fraternize with the volunteers, no doubt they will swell Garibaldi's puny band with efficient auxiliaries, and their example may prove as contagious as that of the first battalion at Cannes at the time of Napoleon's landing in 1815, so as to drag armed and unarmed, disciplined and untrained, masses together all along the Neapolitan territory, and as far as the gates of Rome.

But, if such are Garibaldi's expectations, he is likely to find himself greatly out in his reckonings. The Italian soldiers, trained in the old Piedmontese school, will not be induced to swerve from their duties by any political passions; and, as to the incorporated Garibaldians, we already see in what terms one of them, Major, speaks of those "anarchists," which he classes together with the "Bourbonists," and in what manner he thinks they ought to be dealt with. *However painful it may be, Garibaldi if he is indeed resolved upon a course which is as impolitic as it is desperate, will be opposed by all sense in the country, even by those who owe him their rank and fame, by those who were used to revere him as a demi-god, and to obey every slight nod of his head as if it were the utterance of the will of fate.*

What strikes me as very evident, is that Garibaldi is really committed to an enterprise which, according to all human probability, *must either end in the ruin of Italy, or must forever fetter to Garibaldi's sum good name and destroy his influence and prestige forever.*

The Subject in the Italian Parliament.

The troubles in Italy and the King's proclamation were made the subject of an interpellation in the Chamber of Deputies, on the 3d, by Ferrari, who, in a long and rambling speech, more two, reminded the Chamber that Garibaldi had given Italy the two southern kingdoms, contended that he was not a man to be dealt with like another citizen, and warned the Ministers that if they ventured on a career of repression they would be led to one *coup d'état* after another, to the utter extinction of the liberties of the country.

He was answered by Mr. Rattazzi, who acknowledged all the claims of Garibaldi to the public gratitude, but denied that the liberation of Naples and Sicily was due to him alone, as he himself only conqu

THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

The Killed, and Wounded at Cedar Mountain.

FIRST DIVISION, FIRST BRIGADE.

CONSOLIDATED RETURN OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN PRESENT DURING THE RECENT ENGAGEMENT AT AND NEAR CEDAR RUN.

	Officers.	Enlisted men.
Twenty-eighth Regiment, New-York	17	349
Forty-sixth Pennsylvania	20	461
Fifth Connecticut	31	424
Tenth Maine	20	436
Total	88	1,670

CONSOLIDATED RETURN OF KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING.

	OFFICERS.			ENLISTED MEN.		
	Killed.	W'n'd.	Miss'g.	Killed.	W'n'd.	Miss'g.
28th Reg. N. Y.	2	6	10	20	73	103
46th Reg. Penn.	2	5	6	28	94	104
5th Reg. Conn.	3	8	3	18	63	143
10th Reg. Maine	2	8	1	22	140	3
Total	5	27	21	88	370	353

Whole No. Officers.....56 Enlisted men—811

Grand total—1,767 officers and men in action; 867 killed, wounded and missing; 900 safe.

Col. Dudley Donnelly—mortally wounded.
Maj. R. W. Cook.
Lieut.-Col. Edwin F Brown—wounded in left arm.
Adj. C. P. Sprout—killed.

LIST OF KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Company A.

1st Lieut Jeremiah Long—prisoner
Sergt Michael Casey—killed
Sergt George W Tucker—kill'd.
Sergt Nathan J Wright—arm
Corp Riley P Butrick—missing
Corp Wm H Crampton—left arm
Corp. James D Atwood—left foot.
Corp Charles Sowter—missing
Jacob M Armstrong—both thighs
Benj J B Brown—left arm and side
Luther S Bowerman—left leg
Barnard Englert—foot, and paroled
Thomas Pasco—prisoner.
William D Fox—missing
Geo W Wood—killed
Charles B Sullivan—right side and face, paroled
Samuel Fair—killed
Alonzo Greenman—missing
Augustus Hankey—missing
Charles Sureman—missing
Henry V Sterling—missing
Malcomb G Taylor—missing

Company B.

Capt Wm W Rush—missing
1st Lieut J Q Walsh—neck
2d Lieut J D Woods—mis'g severely
Corp Phil H Murphy—leg severely
Corp Wm Smith—side severely
Corp Jas F McMullen—nose slightly
Dorrell O Bulman—missing
Jas H Brown—missing
Wm Conner—missing
Patrick H Cooney—missing
Thos Dotten—missing
Patrick F Hanly—missing
John Johnson, 2d—missing
Edward White—missing
Wm Ruts—killed
Jno Balatin—ankle severely
Geo M Cook—leg, since amputated
John Johnson, 1st—leg, since amputated
Frederick Dehring—hip and shoulder severely
Geo Southard—leg slightly

Company C.

First Lieut Wm P Warren—wounded in five places severely
First Sergt Chas S Baker—wounded and prisoner
Corp Aaron F Balliet—prisoner
James S Baldwin—head
Geo Bowen—arm and thigh
Jas Farge—missing
Geo H Hunt—leg, severely
John Gilbert—killed
Jediah Hoag—leg, severely
Edw Houghton—missing
Hiram Puke—missing
Benj Wilby—missing
Wm McGill—killed
Chas Robillard—missing
Jas Taylor—arm, severely
Isaac W Wheeler—missing
Thos Hill—body, severely

Company D.

Capt E A Owen—missing
Second Lieut O Southworth—missing
First Lieut F B Sealy—miss
Sergt A Baker—missing
Sergt Geo W Palmer—left breast, slight
Sergt W Lewis—thigh
Corp E A Bowen—missing
Corp D Sanderson—missing
Corp D Haynes—missing
Corp E Taylor—missing
Corp B E Belmon—slight
W H H Bartram—bowels, severely
Corp Bull—leg
Charles Bruce—hand
M Gilbert—left lung
L Kenyon—leg, since amp'd
Jas Hughes—shoulder, arm and leg
Asa Hill—leg amputated
P G Lincolin—leg amp'd
John Truckson—thigh
B Morgan—leg
Henry Allen—missing
Michael Bysnes—missing
Frank Butterfield—missing
Clinton Butler—missing
George Johnson—missing
John Bacon—missing
Michael Reinhart—missing
Perry Gilbert—missing
Myron Stockwell—missing
Asa Southworth—missing
Newton White—missing
Royal White—missing

Company F.

Sergt L R Baily—knee
Corp George W Hamilton—missing
Riley Blount—arm & shoulder, severely
Silas Bragg—killed
Henry Baldwin—killed
A Cummins—killed
Barney Murray—legs, died Aug 13
James Fix—wrist
Geo H Allen—missing
H M Snell—missing
Wm Symonds—missing
Michl Ryan—missing
Wm McCrakin—missing
E H Ewell—missing
Theodore Eldridge—killed
Chas Perkins—through the back
P L Howard—slightly
Jas F Bennett—slightly

Company G.

Capt A B Judd—side
First Lieut Wm M Kenyon—killed
Corp Wm Collins—missing
Corp John P Curran—missing
Corp. Willis Raymond—missing
Corp Alex Hosburn—killed
Jos B McMahon—missing
Geo Berwick—missing
Richard Brown—right ankle
Wm H Chapin—killed
Chas Fredum—left arm
John Hanratty—missing
Fred Kense—missing
William Lamb—missing
T B Malone—killed
Musician O A Richardson—missing.

Company H.

Capt John Walker, Jr.—left arm
Second Lieut William J B McAllister—missing
First Sergt John P Carpenter—missing
Second Sergt John H Buckbee—right shoulder and both legs
Fourth Sergt Alfred R Pierson—missing
Corp William A Lovett—both thighs
Corp M P Linsen—right thigh
Corp R B Cooper—missing
Vincent Furguson—left arm
James H Babcock—left foot
John Williams—abdomen, serious
Jacob Myers—left knee, since amputated
Martin Lane—right breast
Stephen Wakeman—left side
Uriah Wakeman—left knee
Sam Hunt—left arm, since amputated
Robert Moffatt—left shoulder
Joseph Robinson—right and left shoulder
John Miner—left side
Wm McIntyre—right leg
J D Fisher—right shoulder
Wm H Beach—missing
George Eymer—missing
Alonzo Foster—missing
Henry E Gillett—missing
Simon Pratt—missing
James A Palmer—missing
Abram Neer—missing
Eben Coddington—missing
Michael Wassen—missing
Squire N Marsh—missing

Company I.

1st Lieut Lafayette Chaffee—prisoner
1st Sergt J J Sullivan—missing
4th Sergt J L Booth—missing
5th Sergt Francis L Shipman—missing
Corp Oallen Liger—missing
Corp Charles E Haight—killed
Corp Wm H Frank—head, severely
Charles Benton—missing
George Bewer—missing
John Beuch—missing
Lantz Conklin—missing
William Hann—missing
James Grugan—thigh, severely
Michael E Kelberur—missing
Henry Miller—missing
Martin McMahen—missing
James Minority—missing
John McCann—missing
George Nash—missing
John Walker—leg, severely
Francis M Wadsworth—severely, chest
Jos Camp—leg, slightly

Company K.

2d Lt Jas D Ames—prisoner
2d Sgt John H Meyses—m'ing
2d Sergt M O Allen—missing
4th Sgt B K Williams—killed
Musician S S Marsh—left hand
Corp Chas S Pickard—killed
Corp W H Tenbroch—m'ing
Corp F A Camann—missing
K Brophy—missing
D Caign—missing
John Griffin—killed
Isaac Harrington—left side, slightly
F O McKinney—missing
P McCann—left hip
John Mell—missing
S. A Miner, killed
J J G Nellish—missing
Wm Parsons—missing
Henry Pratt—killed
James N Phillips—left hand
Stephen C Roberts—killed
Wm H Simonds—missing
John Stacy—missing
D Sullivan—missing
H M Webb—left wrist
Hexen Woolever—missing
Wm D Yound—left leg

FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Wounded.

Col Jos F Knipe
Major Jos A Mathews
Adjt Geo W Boyd

Killed.

Corp Wm T Scott, Co A
John R Davis, Co B
Orderly Sgt Henry J Grenet, Co E
Wm Dallis, Co C
Nathan Brown, Co C
Thomas Wiseman, Co C
Fourth Sgt O Durrell, Co D
Corp Alex Rhoades, Co D
Reed Kenney, Co D
Regtal Lieut Samuel H Jones, Co E
Third Sgt Levi Hildebrand, Co E
Corp Augustus Mauck, Co E
Wm Barron, Co E

Wounded.

First Sergt John M Nolte, Co A, in leg
Fifth Sergt Henry Prints, Co A, in groin
Allen M Kreps, Co A, hand
Samuel Myers, Co A, arm and side
James Beanford, Co A, jaw and neck
Calvin B Sellheimer, Co A, hand
Henry Spitler, Co A, cheek
Conrad Koistine, Co A, side
Second Lieut A J Scott, Co E, leg
Henry B Ernest, Co B, hand and arm
Michael Haigman, Co B, ankle
Hugh Lyon, Co C—arm.
John McQuillen, Co C—arm.
J Richards, Co C—side and arm
John Sea, Co C—thigh and foot
Wm S Thompson, Co C—arm amputated
F Weaver, Co C—thigh
Ord Sergt B H Weaver, Co C—shoulder and arm
Sergt J Tabler, Co C—ribs
Sergt S B Pattiger, Co D—ankle
Corp John Yeager, Co D—ankle and shoulder
Thomas Lyne, Co D—thigh
Simon Tawley, Co D—side
Mathew Taylor, Co D—knee
Joseph Albert, Co D—thigh
J Kitlinger, Co D—shoulder and leg
J Shannon, Co D—thigh
Jacob Good, Co D—leg
Alex M Orth, Co D—leg
Ord Sergt O R Priestly, Co E—shoulder
Corp Gaskiel Weiler, Co E—head
Amos Wentzel, Co E
Wm Geddes, Co F
James Davis, Co F
Wm Stettler, Co F
Thos J Thomas, Co F
David B Baker, Co H
John Wessenaur, Co H
Fourth Sgt P Powell, Co I
James Killhoil, Co I
Martin Manhin, Co I
First Lieut Wm P Caldwell, Co K
Third Sgt James H Haas, Co K
Jeremiah Eurfels, Co K
Alfred Titsworth, Co K

Wounded.

John B Hively, Co B, side
Michael Kinsole, Co B, shoulder
Wm A Marlett, Co B, leg
Corp Jonathan D Morgan, Co B, arm and side
Wm McGarrity, Co E, hip
Second Sergt Wm Hines, Co B, thigh and arm
Capt Owen A Luckenbach, Co C, leg—amputated
Aug Boehm, Co C, shoulder
John Blair, Co C, hip and leg
John Corkery, Co C, leg, ankle and hip
Alex Ebrig, Co C, leg
Geo Hansen, Co C, leg
Phillip Hill, Co C, both sides
Sam Capps, Co F—head, slight
John Richardson, Co F—right arm off
Jas H Todd, Co F—head and thigh
T J Dungan, Co F—head
R F Harris, Co G—shoulder
Caleb Palmatier, Co G—leg
W Robbins, Co G—leg amp't
Nath Bradley, Co G—leg
Volney D Sackett, Co G—leg amputated
A F Baker, Co H—head
E R Dimmick, Co H—side
C A Lamont, Co H—hand
Jos Palmatier, Co H—arm
Corp Allen Jordan, Co H—hand
Dan Clark, Co H—abdomen
J W Crosby, Co H—thigh
Corp D Cilveny, Co I—hand
Chas Bushel, Co I—side, arm and leg
Patrick Burke, Co I—breast
Henry Cannavan Co I—leg
Anthony Coyle, Co I—arm
Peter Flynn, Co I—head and abdomen

Corp John Y Goodrich, Co [illegible]
[illegible]
Corp Jas Baum, Co F—head
John Craig, Co F—breast
John Madden, Co F—ankle
Chas Petteford, Co F—head, slight
John Knipe, Co K—shoulder
Lewis Paul, Co K—thigh
Wm C Thorp—Co K—abdomen
Alex Caldwell, Co [illegible]
Ord Sergt Daniel S Gilger, Co G—shoulder
Corp Wm Shock, Co K—leg and arm
Corp Jacob W Young, Co K—arm
Franklin Arter, Co K—both legs, hand and abdomen
Wm B Bird, Co K—arm
John Ocker, Co K—leg
Pat Donovan, Co K—leg
John Gillinger, Co K—leg
Matthias Werzakakie, Co K—leg
Wm C Roth, Co K—thigh

Missing.

Capt. Henry A Eisenbise, Co A—wounded
Second Lieut David C Saltheimer, Co A—wounded
Corp Wm Hopper, Co A
Wm Armstrong, Co A
Ephraim Baker, Co A
Wm Cowden, Co A
Henry Hillins, Co A
Wm Kelly, Co A
Jos H Klepper, Co A
Geo W Lewis, Co A
Phillip Lortz, Co A
Robert McCormick, Co A
Lewis H Hubble, Co A
Wm G Speece, Co A
Capt Wm L Foulk, Co B
First Lieut Henry Greatrake, Co B
Sergt. James Barker, Co B
Corp Matthias Frasier, Co B
Geo W Hoyle, Co B
Wm J McClare Co B
John O'Brien, Co B
John Riley, Co B
Henry Rollings, Co B
Henry V Sende, Co B
Sergt Rob't McCready, Co B
Second Lieut Rob't Wilson, Co C
Corp Robert Williams, Co C
John Abbott, Co C
Edward Cramsie, Co C
Corp. John J Davis, Co C
Lorenzo Daily, Co C
Wm Monagle, Co C
Corp E Barnes, Co F
Corp N Frederick, Co F
C R Beecher, Co F
J H Campbell, Co F
Wm Duncan, Co F
Sam Doak, Co F
T B Ewing, Co F
A M Johnson, Co F
J A Mast, Jr, Co F
E McTigh, Co F
Jos Thomas, Co F
John Yodrey, Co F
A L Young, Co F
1st Sergt S Shattuck, Co G
4th Sergt H B Harris, Co G
Corp J H Barnes, Co G
Corp C E Loval, Co G
Wm Bunnee, Co G
Ellis G Lovell, Co G
P H McDermett, Co G
Geo Markhan, Co G
Sirus V Nichols, Co G
Martin Ryan, Co G
Jas H Snath, Co G
Chas Welsh, Co G—wounded

Died in Hospital of Wounds.

Jas Lynch, Co B
Sergt John R St Clair, Co E
John Hay, Co G
John H Price Co C
Albert Kampman, Co C—wounded
John Patrick, Co C
Patrick Sullivan, Co C
Or Sergt Samuel Bernheiser, Co D—wounded
Corp S J Novinger, Co D—wounded
Corp Samuel O Noce, Co D
John Buke, Co D
John Houser, Co D
Archibald Griffin, Co D
Wm Baughman, Co D
Jos Geiger, Co D
Levi Newcomer, Co D
Wm Enslinger, Co D
Jos Smith, Co D
Jos. Sullenberger, Co D
Wm Leiverd, Co D
Henry Weidensall, Co D—wounded.
Solomon Trombire, Co D—wounded
Corp Hoffmaster, Co E
John S Brown, Co E
Jordan Collier, Co E
John Dease, Co E
Henry Geiger, Co E
Richard B Miller, Co E
Henry Puff, Co E
Daniel Rodenberger, Co E
Orderly-Sergt W W Gracie, Co F
Sergt I L Lloyd, Co F
Sergt E Alexander, Co F
1st Lieut T B Gorman, Co H
2d Lieut Alex W Selfridge, Sergt Chas M Barrett, Co H
5th Sergt N M Vance, Co H
Corp S Darling, Co H
Corp Henry Rogers, Co H
Corp Sinsanbugh, Co H
H W Stone, Co H
F A Sheldon, Co H
Lewis H Yeomans, Co H
Jas Quigley, Co H
Capt Griffith, Co I
5th Sergt M F Rovoke, Co I
Corp Patrick Kane, Co I
Corp Jas A Shipp, Co K—wounded
Corp John McElles, Co K—wounded
Daniel Bobb, Co K
John Cunninghan, Co K
Thos Collier, Co K
Chas Dettrey, Co K
David Jones—wounded
John Medlicott
David M Snyder
Sergt-Major L K Witman

Died in Hospital of Wounds.

Jas Lynch, Co B
Sergt John R St Clair, Co E
John Hay, Co G

CASUALTIES IN TENTH MAINE REGIMENT.

COL. GEORGE L. BEAL, AUG. 9, 1862.

Field, Staff, Non-commissioned Staff and Band all safe.

Company A, Capt. Adams, Saco.

Capt J Q Adams—severely wounded

Killed.

Corp C Keyes, Rumford—mortally wounded
Zachariah L Hamlin, Saco

Severely Wounded.

Corp Geo S Ayer, Biddeford
Corp J L Kendrick, Saco
Sewell Phillips, Buxton
Chas Sutherland, Biddeford
Freeman F Walker, Saco
Christopher C Spear, Saco

Slightly Wounded.

1st Sergt J F Tarr, Biddeford
Daniel M Rowe, Saco
George W Kendrick, Saco
John Higginson, Biddeford
Joseph Berwin, Rockland

Company B, Capt. Black, Portland Mechanic Blues.

Emery K Pierce, Portland—mortally, and missing
Oliver Hiter, Portland—mortally, and missing

Severely Wounded.

1st Sergt C H Colley, Gray
Color Sergt R Alexander, Portland
John Stone, Portland
Benj C Miles, Portland
Michael Buckley, Biddeford
Almado R Smith, Portland
Andrew Kerrigan, Portland

Slightly Wounded.

James Powers, Portland
Theo F Delano, Portland
Frank F Eustice, Portland
Corp Edward Loveitt, Portland
William H Pennell, Gray

Company C, Capt Jordan, Portland Light Guard.

Killed.

Sergt Geo H Hurd, Portland
Arthur T Jordan

Mortally Wounded.

Charles Lancaster, Auburn
Byron G Plaisted, Lemington
Thomas Sturtevant, Lewiston

Severely Wounded.

George Weymouth, Bridgton
William G Bussell, Portland
Barzilla S Cobb, Norway
Dennis Tighe, Portland

Slightly Wounded.

Wm P Hamilton, Portland
John G Annis, Lewiston

Company D, Aroostook Company—no Captain.

Killed.

John Knowlan, Masardis
Patrick McNally, Portland
Dani Plummer, Salem, Mass
Silas Bean, Presque Isle
H C Emerson, Limestone
Paul Legassie, Limestone

Severely Wounded.

G J Campbell, Limestone
H Marston, Co K, Limestone
Benj Spencer, Co B, Lincoln
J McNulty, Co D, Portland
K Hanson, Co D, Fort Fairfield
F Johnson, Co D, Limestone
Edw Thompson, Fort Kent
A Kelly, Co D, Sarsfield
N McNeil, Co D, Fort Fairfield
Thos Law, Co D, Fort Kent.
E Donnelly, Co D, Castle Hill
G Morau, Co D, Castle Hill

Slightly Wounded.

Sergt C Libby, Co D, Limestone
D McBrine, Co D, Fort Kent
W Wallace, Co D, Masardis
J Smith, Co D, England
Wm Sibley, Co D, Enfield.
Silas Libby, Co D
A Hutchinson, Co D, Aroostook
T Bugbee, Co D, Castle Hill
A Moran, Co D, Castle Hill
Jos Degassie, Co C, Limestone

Company E, Capt Cloudman, Portland Rifle Guards.

Killed.

Capt A C Cloudman, Co E, Portland—killed instantly
C H Anderson, Co E, Limington—died of wounds a day or two after the battle
1st Lieut H B Sargent, Co E, Portland
N F Whitney, Co E, Standish—died of wounds a day or two after the battle

Severely Wounded.

Corp W S Noyes, Co E North Yarmouth
C H Burnham, Co E, Bridgton
L D Morrow, Co E, Harrison
I L Hill, Co E, West Buxton
Sergt Ivory W Emerson, Co H, Auburn
Joseph Brooks, Co H, Lewiston
Ambrose A Foster, Co H, Bristol
Edwin A Lane, Co H, Penn
Henry C Pratt, Co H, Carthage
Corp Patter, Co H—breast
Henry Mason, Co H—hand
J Anderson, Co H—nose
S T Blair, Co H—hand
L McMurtry, Co H—missing
C S Sawtell, Co H—missing
E W Butler, Co F—killed
Sergt Anson Titus, Co E—left foot
Corp A Wheelock, Co E—missing
Corp Curtis Jacob, Co D—killed
Ord-Sergt Lyman B Balcome, Co D—ankle
Corp Chas H Linsey, Co D—head
Wesley J Butts, Co D—killed
Clinton W Page, Co D—arm, severe
H. ram Allen, Co D—shoulder
Jerry Close, Co D—hip
Job Clark, Co D—groin, severe
Dewitt Clark, Co D—thigh
Ralph P Devan, Co D—knee, severe
Thomas Layton, Co D—wrist and thigh
Francis Morton, Co D—hand
Geo Maxwell, Co B—killed
Fred Eddy, Co B—killed
J O Laramore, Co B—killed
G Brier, Co B—leg, slightly
N S Smith, Co B—leg
J Truax, Co B—wrist and side, severe
Jesse P Dean, Co B—testicles and penis
L F Whitcomb, Co B—thigh, slight
Chas F Robie, Co B—face
A Fenton, Co B—missing
Sergt A Wood, Co A—head
Sergt Thos A Thorn, Lewiston.

Slightly Wounded.

Corp Thos A Thorn, Lewiston.
John B Merrill, Lewiston.
Horace J Coburn, Turner.
Hewett C Bailey, Minot.
Alonzo G Frost, Lewiston.
Houghton Bond, Lewiston.
James H Fo, Portland.
Artemas Coombs, South Parsonsfield.
Albert P Hodsdon, Wales.
George P Wyman, Auburn.

RECAPITULATION.

Officers—2 killed, 3 severely wounded and 3 slightly wounded. Enlisted men—9 killed, 6 mortally wounded, 74 severely wounded, 68 slightly wounded; also 1 Lieutenant and 3 men missing.

Went into action with Col. Beal and Maj. Walker, 4 Staff and 30 Company officers, and 461 enlisted men.

FIFTH REGIMENT CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS.

Col Geo D Chapman—prisoner
Lt-Col H B Stone—wounded severely
Maj E F Blake—severely.
Adj H S Smith—killed.
A R Q M, M P Whitney—prisoner.
Lt W A Daniels, Co A—leg, severely
Capt J H Chapman, Co B—leg, dangerous
Serg John O Shufeldt, Co A—both thighs severely
Corp Albert Warner, Co A—shoulder severely
Geo B Loomis, Co A—side
Isaac K Leach, Co A—foot
Dennis Larkin, Co A—shoulder, slight
Smith Mead, Co A—leg, slight
Jas H Rascos, Co A—leg, slight
Henry E Curtis, Co A—ankle, slight
Marvin Curtis, Co A—shoulder, slight
Daniel A Keys, Co A—hip, severely
Sergeant Barney Gilroy, Co B—little finger
Corporal James Kimball, Co B—wounded
Wm Adams, Co B—wounded
Geo A Case, Co B—wounded
Alb M Clark, Co B—wound'd
Robt McClure, Co B—wo'n'd
Francis Millard, Co B—w'd'd
Louis Northrop, Co B—w'd'd
Geo Prentice, Co B—wound'd
Lawren Thorp, Co B—wo'n'd
Robt Warner, Co B—wound'd
Sergt F A Sheldon, Co H
Lewis H Yeomans, Co H
Jas Quigley, Co H
Capt Griffith, Co I
5th Sergt M F Rovoke, Co I
Corp Patrick Kane, Co I
Corp Jas A Shipp, Co K—wounded
Corp John McElles, Co K—wounded
Daniel Bobb, Co K
John Cunninghan, Co K
Thos Collier, Co K
Chas Dettrey, Co K
David Jones—wounded
John Medlicott
David M Snyder
Sergt-Major L K Witman

Died in Hospital of Wounds.

Jas Lynch, Co B
Sergt John R St Clair, Co E
John Hay, Co G

CASUALTIES IN TENTH MAINE REGIMENT.

COL. GEORGE L. BEAL, AUG. 9, 1862.

Field, Staff, Non-commissioned Staff and Band all safe.

Company A, Capt. Adams, Saco.

Capt J Q Adams—severely wounded

Killed.

Corp C Keyes, Rumford—mortally wounded
Zachariah L Hamlin, Saco

Severely Wounded.

Corp Geo S Ayer, Biddeford
Corp J L Kendrick, Saco
Sewell Phillips, Buxton
Chas Sutherland, Biddeford
Freeman F Walker, Saco
Christopher C Spear, Saco

Slightly Wounded.

1st Sergt J F Tarr, Biddeford
Daniel M Rowe, Saco
George W Kendrick, Saco
John Higginson, Biddeford
Joseph Berwin, Rockland

Company B, Capt. Black, Portland Mechanic Blues.

Emery K Pierce, Portland—mortally, and missing
Oliver Hiter, Portland—mortally, and missing

Severely Wounded.

1st Sergt C H Colley, Gray
Color Sergt R Alexander, Portland
John Stone, Portland
Benj C Miles, Portland
Michael Buckley, Biddeford
Almado R Smith, Portland
Andrew Kerrigan, Portland

Slightly Wounded.

James Powers, Portland
Theo F Delano, Portland
Frank F Eustice, Portland
Corp Edward Loveitt, Portland
William H Pennell, Gray

Company C, Capt Jordan, Portland Light Guard.

Killed.

Sergt Geo H Hurd, Portland
Arthur T Jordan

Mortally Wounded.

Charles Lancaster, Auburn
Byron G Plaisted, Lemington
Thomas Sturtevant, Lewiston

Severely Wounded.

George Weymouth, Bridgton
William G Bussell, Portland
Barzilla S Cobb, Norway
Dennis Tighe, Portland

Slightly Wounded.

Wm P Hamilton, Portland
John G Annis, Lewiston

Company D, Aroostook Company—no Captain.

Killed.

John Knowlan, Masardis
Patrick McNally, Portland
Dani Plummer, Salem, Mass
Silas Bean, Presque Isle
H C Emerson, Limestone
Paul Legassie, Limestone

Severely Wounded.

G J Campbell, Limestone
H Marston, Co K, Limestone
Benj Spencer, Co B, Lincoln
J McNulty, Co D, Portland
K Hanson, Co D, Fort Fairfield
F Johnson, Co D, Limestone
Edw Thompson, Fort Kent
A Kelly, Co D, Sarsfield
N McNeil, Co D, Fort Fairfield
Thos Law, Co D, Fort Kent.
E Donnelly, Co D, Castle Hill
G Morau, Co D, Castle Hill

Slightly Wounded.

Sergt C Libby, Co D, Limestone
D McBrine, Co D, Fort Kent
W Wallace, Co D, Masardis
J Smith, Co D, England
Wm Sibley, Co D, Enfield.
Silas Libby, Co D
A Hutchinson, Co D, Aroostook
T Bugbee, Co D, Castle Hill
A Moran, Co D, Castle Hill
Jos Degassie, Co C, Limestone

Company E, Capt Cloudman, Portland Rifle Guards.

Killed.

Capt A C Cloudman, Co E, Portland—killed instantly
C H Anderson, Co E, Limington—died of wounds a day or two after the battle
1st Lieut H B Sargent, Co E, Portland
N F Whitney, Co E, Standish—died of wounds a day or two after the battle

Severely Wounded.

Corp W S Noyes, Co E North Yarmouth
C H Burnham, Co E, Bridgton
L D Morrow, Co E, Harrison
I L Hill, Co E, West Buxton
Sergt Ivory W Emerson, Co H, Auburn
Joseph Brooks, Co H, Lewiston
Ambrose A Foster, Co H, Bristol
Edwin A Lane, Co H, Penn
Henry C Pratt, Co H, Carthage
David L Stetson, Co H, Auburn
Samuel L Stevens, Co H, Auburn
Orderly Sawyer, Co H, Danville
Charles Richardson, Co H, Greene

Company I, Commanded by Lieut. H. Mayhew, Second Company Portland Rifle Guards.

Corp William B Simpson, Gray—dangerously wounded

Severely Wounded.

Corp Cyrus J Lord, Naples
Robt Bisbee, Bridgton
Elisha T Bisbee, Buckfield
Ephraim K Easton, Bridgton
Appleton D Hall, Bridgton
Rufus N Higgins, China
Andrew J Johnson, Portland
Henry Batchelder, Westbr'k
Edward Kerrigan, Fall River, Mass

Slightly Wounded.

James Welch, Biddeford
Lassana C Roberts, Gray
Benj F Davis, Raymon
Aaron D Lotton, Westbrook
Andrew J Hodsdon, Westbr'k
Corp Henry S Babb, Westbrook
Corp Nathaniel D Kipley, Portland

Co. K, Capt. Nye, Lewiston Zouaves.

Capt George B Nye—slightly wounded.

Killed.

Chas H Bayrnon, Paris, Me.

THIRD REGIMENT WISCONSIN VOLUNTEERS.

Lieut-Col L H D Crane—killed.
Major John W Scott—shoulder.
Sergt-Major Charles L Derling—leg.
Capt Wm Hawley, Co K—leg.
C C Brown, Co K—killed.
Wm Hubbell, Co K—killed
E C Polley, Co K—killed
Lawrie Post, Co K—killed
Corp't John Lyman, Co K—leg (amputated)
Corp E W Jones, Co K—head, slightly
John E Anderson, Co K—arm and hand
Andrew Mathias, Co K—side
James Bean, Co K—fingers, slight
Asa Colby, Co K—foot, severely
J P Leslie, Co I—hand
Corp Hiram Cook, Co I—missing
Corp W A Leach, Co I—m'g
W Sweat, Co I—missing
W H Sisson, Co H—killed
Ord Sergt Wm M Snow, Co H—shoulder
Sergt F E Orton, Co H—both feet
Corp Potter, Co H—breast
Henry Mason, Co H—hand
J Anderson, Co H—nose
S T Blair, Co H—hand
L McMurtry, Co H—missing
C S Sawtell, Co H—missing
E W Butler, Co F—killed
Sergt Anson Titus, Co E—left foot
Corp A Wheelock, Co E—missing
Corp Curtis Jacob, Co D—killed
Ord-Sergt Lyman B Balcome, Co D—ankle
Corp Chas H Linsey, Co D—head
Wesley J Butts, Co D—killed
Clinton W Page, Co D—arm, severe
H. ram Allen, Co D—shoulder
Jerry Close, Co D—hip
Job Clark, Co D—groin, severe
Dewitt Clark, Co D—thigh
Ralph P Devan, Co D—knee, severe
Thomas Layton, Co D—wrist and thigh
Francis Morton, Co D—hand
Geo Maxwell, Co B—killed
Fred Eddy, Co B—killed
J O Laramore, Co B—killed
G Brier, Co B—leg, slightly
N S Smith, Co B—leg
J Truax, Co B—wrist and side, severe
Jesse P Dean, Co B—testicles and penis
L F Whitcomb, Co B—thigh, slight
Chas F Robie, Co B—face
A Fenton, Co B—missing
Sergt A Wood, Co A—head
A T Towley, Co K—thigh
A Thomas, Co K—arm, severe
A Bride, Co K—leg, slight
1st Lieut T J Widvey, Co K—missing
Corp't C S Curtis, Co K—missing
Thomas Elliott, Co K—missing
Amoriah Willette, Co K—missing
Capt Moses O'Brien, Co I—killed
Nicholas Wallace, Co I—killed
Corp't R H Williams, Co I—head, slightly
A Million, Co I—fatally, bowels
D McDaniels, Co I—hand, slightly
Wm Shook, Co I—leg
Corp A A Budd, Co F—hip, slight
Corp G A Fisher, Co F—hand, slightly
Jas Holmes, Co F—thigh
S H Marvin, Co F—leg
Jas Kelty, Co F—leg, slightly
Geo Roeb, Co F—shoulder
J W Wion, Co F—thigh amp
Jonas Glown, Co F
Nelson Fowell, Co F—right arm, severely.
D P David, Co F—knee, severly
M C Neil, Co F—missing
A C Creigo, Co F—missing
E D Fox, Co F—missing
Denslow McCauly, Co D—foot, severe
Amos Rutledge, Co D—arm
Nelson Vollin, Co D—thigh
Wm Smith, Co D—missing
Anson W Lovlace, Co C—killed
Sergt James Collins, Co C—leg
Corp Janot Wilcox, Co C—shoulder, severe
Isaac W Winans, Co C—hip, severe
Emory B Winans, Co C—side
Andrew Warner, Co C—leg
George Gads, Co C—ankle, severe
Corp David Rousk, Co D—missing
F G Heger, Co C—missing
Wm Martin, Co C—missing
Alonzo P Crawford, Co C—missing
Jeff Fiddler, Co A—thigh
A Mann, Co A—mouth
J Zahns, Co A—leg amput'd
S J Thompson, Co A—side, serious
Isaac Godfrey, Co A—head
Sergt Z S Putney, Co A—missing
D Buchtenkicken, Co A—missing
John Davids, Co A—missing
E Shelly, Co A—missing
J Terry, Co A—missing

RECAPITULATION.

Killed, 16; Wounded, 68; Missing, 23. Total, 106.

THOS. H. RUGER, Col. Com'g Third Wis. Vols.

List of the Names of Soldiers Buried in the Cemetery at Fortress Monroe, Va., up to Aug. 15, 1862.

E. Lamphan, Co. E, 3d Vermont, May 16, 1862.
R. Eisle, Co. E, 6th New-York, May 21.
Leonard Hall, Co. E, 6th New-York, April 15.
Jacob Lewers, Co. I, 37th Penn., May 3.
E. K. Gazett, Co. A, 11th Mass., May 13.
M. Chatterton, Co. G, 32d New-York, May 22.
F. J. D. Scanlon, Co. F, 70th New-York, May 21.
Sergt. Allen, 44th New-York, May 4.
W. Cash, Co. C, 44th New-York, May 4.
Aaron Benthiel, Co. H, 4th Penn., July 6.
John Laplinger, Co. K, 1st Penn., Aug. 1.
A. Losee, Co. C, 61th New-York, July 9.
J. Sleck, July 7.
Gen. W. Shelly, Co. D, 72d New-York, July 6.
John Burnett, Co. B, 67th Ohio, July 6.
Dennis Maynard, Co. K, 96th New-York, July 1.
Samuel Coles, Co. H, 5th New-Jersey, July 7.
B. Pooley, Co. I, 1st New-York, July 6.
Geo. McKane, Co. B, 4th Wisconsin, March 19.
Albert J. Hoyt, Co. K, 3d Vermont, May 5.
Jacob Arnot, Co. H, 50th New-York, July 6.
C. H. Larkin, Co. L, 56th New-York, July 7.
Rolando Slythe, Co. G, 85th Penn., Aug. 14.
Samuel Pooley, Co. D, 1st New-York, July 6.
Thos. Pertel, Co. E, 4th Michigan, July 9.
Jacob Neidenhauer, Co. K, 62d New-York, July 9.
Lewis Clark, 1st New-York Artillery, July 9.

THE BATTLE OF TAZEWELL.

The Fight which the Rebels Claim as a Great Victory.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

HEADQUARTERS, SEVENTH DIVISION, ARMY OF THE OHIO, CUMBERLAND GAP, Aug. 9, 1862.

On Saturday last, Aug. 2, the Twenty-sixth Brigade, under command of Col. De Courcy, of the Sixteenth Ohio, Acting Brigadier-General, went out on a foraging expedition—went beyond Tazewell and to Clinch River, where, having secured the purpose of its going, it fell back to Tazewell for observation of any movements on the part of the rebels at Clinch Mountain, beyond Clinch River, occasioned by the appearance of a brigade in rear. While so waiting our forces were attacked by the rebels with four pieces of artillery and two thousand cavalry. There was hard fighting—a considerable loss to the rebels being occasioned by their endeavors for our cannon, which, with all their labor, they were not able to secure.

Our forces left the rebels in possession of the field, with a loss to us of Capt. Edgar, of the Sixteenth, and one or two privates killed, and the Sergeant-Major of the Sixteenth and four or five privates of the different regiments wounded; and about fifty prisoners—one of them a Captain of the Sixteenth.

The rebel loss must have been many more killed, as our battery played upon them pretty effectively for a while. Lieut.-Col. Gordon, of the Eleventh Tennessee, is our prisoner.

On the night of the 6th the reinforcement of several regiments were sent out to Col. DeCourcey, and Col. Garrahan, of the Third Kentucky, was placed in command of the post, in the absence of Gen. Morgan, who, with his staff, had gone to the place of action below. The Provost Guard, to the number of two hundred, were called out, and every one was in readiness for the rebels, if, with their superior numbers, they should force our men to a retreat to the Gap. The morning of the 7th brought in the last of the Twenty-sixth Brigade, tired and somewhat disappointed, perhaps, but quite ready for another meeting whenever it is proposed.

On Yesterday, Lieut.-Col. Gallup, of the Fourteenth Kentucky, and Provost-Marshal for the Division, started to Tazewell under a flag of truce, to ask a statement of the disposition of our dead and prisoners. But half-way from Tazewell he was met by a flag from the rebel lines, having the same purpose in inquiry for their lost; and to-day Col. Gallup, with Major McMillan, Surgeon for the Twenty-seventh Brigade; Lieut. Mignary, of Gen. Morgan's Staff, with the escort of Col. Mundy's Battalion, have gone under a flag of truce to procure the body of Capt. Edgar, that it may be sent to his friends at home, and to make an arrangement for the exchange of our prisoners. We

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Whites and Browns—Simon's Mishap—The Italian Brigands—The Three Fairies Trapeze.

WALLACK'S—Paddies O'Rafferty—The Young Actress.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Gen. Tom Thumb, Con. Nutt, Aquaria, &c., at all hours. A Talented Farce Company, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 Broadway—Negro Minstrel Entertainments.

SIEBERT'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—Drama, Ballet and Pantomime.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Mirrors—No. 585 Broadway.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—No. 548 Broadway—Exhibition of Paintings, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The uncertainty with regard to the movements of the Army of the Potomac will be relieved this morning by the positive announcement, received from Fortress Monroe, that Harrison's Landing was evacuated on Saturday morning about 8 o'clock, and that at about the same hour Gen. McClellan's advance arrived at Williamsburgh. The public property was all removed down the James River in safety, and the army effected its movement without interruption. We shall soon hear of the Army of the Potomac again—in a locality, perhaps, where the rebels least want it.

The news from Gen. Pope's army indicates a speedy battle. Everything appears to be ready for the advance across the Rapidan, along the banks of which our troops are now encamped. Gen. Pope removed his headquarters nearer the front on Sunday, and his men are in the best of spirits. The rebels are still said to be pouring into Gordonsville.

The demonstration in Washington last night in honor of the released officers, Corcoran, Wilcox, and others, was in the highest degree enthusiastic. The avenue in front of their quarters was so densely crowded as to prevent the passage of the street cars. The Sixty-ninth New-York Regiment was present and warmly welcomed.

Col. Corcoran was yesterday appointed a Brigadier-General by the President, his commission to date from the day on which he was taken prisoner at Bull Run.

It will be seen by orders published elsewhere that the War Department has determined hereafter to appoint no Major or Brigadier Generals excepting from among officers of the regular army, who have rendered meritorious and distinguished services, or volunteer officers, who, by some successful achievement in the field, shall have displayed the military qualifications required for the duties of a general officer.

The steamships *North Star* and *Roanoke* arrived at this port yesterday morning, with advices from New-Orleans to the 10th inst. The most important intelligence by these arrivals relates to the battle of Baton Rouge, which proves to have been of much more importance than at first appeared from the mangled reports which reached us through rebel channels. The action, which was fought on the 5th, terminated in a complete victory for our forces, against considerable odds. Our troops fought with the most desperate bravery, and suffered quite severely, though the rebel losses are much the heaviest, numbering over a thousand—including, according to Gen. Butler's general order of congratulation, three Brigadier-Generals killed, wounded and prisoners, and many Colonels and field officers. Gen. Williams, it appears, did not have his head shot off, but was killed by a rifle ball through the chest, while leading a portion of his troops in a charge. Breckinridge is reported to have lost his right arm. A Gen. Lovell was killed, supposed to be a brother of Major-Gen. Mansfield Lovell. We also receive an account of the last moments of the ram *Arkansas*, from which it seems the finishing touches were put upon the monster by the gunboat *Essex*, commanded by Capt. Porter. The *Essex* engaged the ram single-handed, and after effecting a breach in her side with nine-inch solid shot, fired an incendiary shell into her and set her on fire. Her officers and crew mostly escaped to the shore. Affairs in New-Orleans are progressing about as usual.

Some little excitement was occasioned in Suffolk, Va., on Saturday morning last, by an apprehension that the place was about to be attacked. On the night before about a hundred rebel cavalry drove in the National pickets.

We learn from Albany that the enrollment of the militia, preparatory to the draft, will commence forthwith. Adj.-Gen. Hillhouse has addressed a letter to the Military Committee of each Senatorial District, requesting the Committee to recommend to the Governor the names of two persons in each Ward to act as Commissioners in making the enrollment—thus insuring a much more thorough enrollment than under the method pursued at first. It is understood that under the first call for 300,000 volunteers for the war, there are already forty regiments organized, though some of them, of course, still lack considerable of having full ranks. Seventeen regiments, however, will leave for the seat of war before the 30th inst.

A desperate battle took place at Clarendon, Ark., on Monday of last week, between the National troops under Gen. Hovey and a portion of the rebel Gen. Hindman's command. Our force consisted of six regiments of infantry, and the rebel force of eight regiments of cavalry and part of an infantry brigade. The battle resulted in the defeat of the rebels, and the capture of seven hundred prisoners. The loss of life is reported heavy on both sides.

Our advices from Nashville represent that the guerrillas are threatening that city on every side. All railroad communication with the city is cut off, though telegraphic communication continues without interruption. A large rebel force under Gen. Stevens is said to be between Nashville and Murfreesboro.

Under date of Jackson, Tenn., Aug. 14, Gen. J. A. McClernand telegraphed: "There was a skirmish yesterday between home guards and guerrillas, fifteen miles southeast of this place. The rebels were dispersed."

Orders have already been received to prepare rolls of the rebel prisoners of war confined at Indianapolis, with a view to exchange. The rolls foot up 4,300; of this number 2,200 are Tennesseeans, who refuse to be exchanged, and desire to take the oath of allegiance. The matter is left at the disposal of Gov. Johnson, of Tennessee. He is empowered to effect the release of all those prisoners who have expressed an anxious desire to return to their allegiance to the United States Government, and are willing to take the oath and give bond for its faithful observance. Those who are still disloyal will be exchanged by the cartel.

GENERAL NEWS.

Two days later advices from Europe are received by the *Europa*, which passed Cape Race yesterday. Our full dispatch, however, has not yet reached us, owing to a break in the telegraphic communication. The rebel Envoys Mason and Slidell, are represented to be hard at work endeavoring to procure the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. Our account has it that they had *demanded* the recognition, and that England had refused to accede to the demand, while France had not yet decided what to do. The Liverpool Cotton market continued quiet. Breadstuffs and Provisions were unchanged.

The steamship *Hansa*, from Southampton on the 6th of August, arrived at this port yesterday morning. Her news is anticipated. We received by her, however, our correspondence and files of newspapers, giving details of recent events. The *Anglo Saxon's* latest dispatch, *viâ* Londonderry, is also telegraphed to us from Father Point.

Before Judge Cadwallader, in Philadelphia, on Saturday, the argument in the matter of the prize steamer *Bermuda* and cargo was concluded by Mr. Gibbons for the United States. Mr. Gibbons replied to the argument of Mr. G. M. Wharton in a very successful manner. He took the broad ground that, as the *Bermuda* had contraband goods on board, the question of territorial jurisdiction did not arise; that, though the vessel was owned by or under the control of a British subject, which the counsel for the United States deny, as the Queen's proclamation of neutrality had been violated, the claim of territorial jurisdiction would not hold, no matter where the capture was made. At the close of the argument, Judge Cadwallader said that an opinion might be expected from him very soon, probably in a few days, unless matters of public importance so encroached upon his time that he would not be able to write out his decision.

From statements in the Philadelphia *Ledger*, it appears probable that the *New-Ironsides* may be off on her trial trip at any moment. Apparently everything is in readiness for her departure. With all her stores on board, she sinks so deeply in the water that her ram is nearly submerged.

The British steamship *Plantagenet*, Capt. Bearse, from Kingston, Jamaica, 7th inst., *viâ* Port-au-Prince, 9th inst., arrived yesterday morning. She left at Port-au-Prince, schooner *Horace E. Bell*, from Boston, just arrived; the brig *King Brothers* sailed for New-York 1st inst. Her advices are not important.

Tuttle's comet can be seen by the eye, eight degrees distant from the Polar Star, on a line with the Pointers. It is also on a line with the two principal stars in the body of the Little Bear, the tail, dimly perceptible, streaming toward the Pole. It is approaching the earth at the rate of two and a half millions of miles daily.

The Stock Exchange showed increased buoyancy yesterday, and higher prices by ¼@1 ₩ cent. on Saturday. The price of Gold left off 114¼@115 ₩ cent. Exchange, 127@127½ on London. The supply of Money easy at 4 ₩ cent. The deposits with the United States Treasury at this rate yesterday were $670,000.

The Cotton Market is very quiet. Coffee is dull. Rice quiet. Molasses inactive. Sugars are active, and ¼c. ₩ lb. higher. Freights are rather quiet, but rates are firm. The Flour market is a little more active, and Western and State is rather lower, as are the low grades of Canadian and Southern, but the better grades are firm, and in fair request. Rye Flour is steady. Corn Meal is scarce and firmer. Wheat is in good demand, especially prime qualities, which are quite firm. Corn is active and firmer. Other Grains are steady. Pork is more active for Government use, and the market closes better. Beef is steady. Bacon is scarce and wanted. Cut Meats are steady. Lard is in good demand, and is firm. Butter and Cheese are steady.

At the Cattle Market there was apparently more than a sufficiency of bullocks to meet every demand. Two or three causes, however, have conspired to nearly clean the yards at advanced rates, producing the liveliest trade seen at Forty-fourth-street for weeks past. About 3,750 bullocks were on sale, but butchers had an unusually large call for beef on Friday and Saturday, completely draining them, and they took hold in earnest and bought fully three-fourths of the cattle by yesterday noon, and the greater portion of the balance before night, leaving less than 250 head, with one or two lots telegraphed for, to supply the demand of to-day. There was an advance of ½c. in prices, and taking weights into account, some butchers paid nearly 1c. per pound, net weight, more for cattle than they did under the pressure of a full market last week. Eight cents was readily paid for medium cattle, 8½c. for good nice steers, and a few of the crack buyers say their best cattle will stand them 9c.

The Army of the Potomac.

When, with its usual enterprise, the Times laid before its readers last week intelligence of Gen. McClellan's removal from Harrison's Landing, journals less fortunate in getting the news condemned loudly our imprudence in making the publication. We were charged with supplying advices to the enemy; with imperiling the success of the movement; with an entire oversight of the public good in anxiety to cater to public curiosity; and so through the long category of topics for scolding suggested by the occasion. It was not enough to refer our implacable neighbors to the fact that in this instance the censorship was too late. What was told to the loyal community in the *Times* had already been told to the rebels by the Richmond and Charleston Press, as extracts from those papers clearly proved. Rumors to the same purport, more or less concrete, were current in Wall-street, were serving the mischievous uses of speculation—were exciting the profoundest anxiety generally. Confident that no evil result could ensue, in this instance at least, from a frank disclosure of the truth, and the tranquilization of the public mind, the truth was told, and we have reason to know, with the very happiest effect. Fresh hope and confidence were visible on every face. A new impulse was given to enlistments. It was felt that the crisis of the war had passed.

The news in the Times this morning fully justifies the reasoning upon which we acted. McClellan has transported his army to Yorktown in entire safety. Not a man, or trophy, or fragment, has been left for the enemy. Nor, after the experience of the June battles before Richmond, have the rebels ventured pursuit, and the hazards of those murderous receptions with which their reckless columns were entertained at Gaines' Mill and Malvern Hill. Unmolested and at leisure has the Union General removed that grand army, with all its material of war, from the very front of the enemy, and placed it, not only in security, but at a point from which it instantly becomes available for the most destructive uses. The fact is not only creditable to the skill and prudence of Gen. McClellan, but throws instructive light upon the weakness and demoralization of the rebel army, which witnessed the whole transaction, without the courage or ability to strike a blow.

The plans, of which this movement of the Army of the Potomac is a fragment, it is not our duty to reveal, even supposing we possessed them. It is quite certain, however, that Yorktown will not long be tenanted by the Union troops. In a few days we shall probably hear of McClellan's veterans on a different field, where they will abundantly vindicate the claim to uninterrupted victory, to which good leadership and daring soldiership fully entitle them, and from which circumstances uncontrollable by either officers or men, have thus far withheld them. The event will draw lightly upon our patience.

Release of Gen. Stone.—We learn that Col. Charles P. Stone, U. S. A., and Brigadier-General of Volunteers, who has been for many months confined in Fort Lafayette, is at liberty, and stopping with his family in this City. Why Gen. Stone was sent to Fort Lafayette is as much a mystery to the public as is his release without trial, and without, we believe, the preference of charges. It will be proper hereafter to inquire into the history of this extraordinary transaction. Certainly, whether Gen. Stone was or was not guilty when imprisoned, his discharge, untried, throws a fearful burden of responsibility upon Government.

The Priest, the Soldier and the War.

We regard it as not a little auspicious that the good cause should have been reinforced by the simultaneous presence in our midst of two such powerful auxiliaries as Archbishop Hughes and Col. Corcoran. Each is from his personal qualities and station in life a representative man, with thousand-fold filaments of relationship and influence connecting him with his countrymen. In the one we see the gallant soldier, beloved by the people for all noble, human qualities, and doubly-beloved for his heroic sufferings; in the other, the priest clad with the authority of his high office, and united to his fellows by that which is most sacred in our nature. But both return—the one from his diplomatic mission to Europe, the other from his exile in a Southern prison, (where, too, he found a mission of his own—that, namely, of illustrating how a patriotic soul can add dignity even to prison walls,)—soldier and priest, we say, both return to exercise their peculiar influence in aiding the work which Heaven has given the Nation to do. Let us, for a moment, see what we may hope from these two men, and how the great power they wield may be turned to the best account.

The sermon delivered by the distinguished prelate on Sunday, and published by us yesterday, has already been read by millions, and the thanks of every man who has the success of the Union cause at heart, have already gone out to him for his timely and fervent utterances in support of the Government. The statement, also, which he made, of the disposition of the European nations, which he has had such unequaled opportunity of learning, are of the most reassuring character. But there is much in the same direction which we hope the Archbishop will yet do. He has, as he himself stated, been too long away from the country to be acquainted with the present condition of thought and sentiment among his people; and we make little doubt, now that he is in a position to appreciate both, that he will take an early opportunity of disabusing the minds of those with whom his influence is great, of all prepossessions that stand in the way of a hearty, whole-souled sympathy with, and a participation in the work of putting down the rebellion. One of these, and probably the most active in discouraging enlistment among the population of foreign birth, is the utterly false notion that the interests of the laboring classes are likely to suffer in consequence of the great influx of negroes, which they anticipate as likely to take place into our Northern cities in the progress of the war, and the resultant glut in the supply of thews and sinews. This sentiment has already led to riots in several cities of the North, and to violent assaults on the unoffending black population. It is notorious that these demonstrations have been in all cases the work of co-religionists of the Archbishop. They are a scandal to religion, an opprobium on our foreign population, and a serious obstacle to enlistment. We make little doubt that Archbishop Hughes will see that nothing he can do is left undone to counteract this baleful tendency. And there is another equally desirable result which we may hope the influence of the distinguished prelate will bring about, and that is the inspiration of the Catholic clergy, as a body, with a more *positive* interest in the war. No other class of men exercise an influence so intimate and so powerful over their fellows, and though the Catholic clergy has ever been patriotic, their patriotism has not always been of that active and ardent temper which glows in the appeal to enlist which the Archbishop sent forth from his pulpit last Sunday. Let every parish priest sound such a bugle-note as *he* gave forth, and we shall speedily have ten times "ten thousand men," who might never otherwise have gone to swell the armies of the Union, and bring victory to the National cause.

For the gallant soldier, whom New-York will to-morrow welcome home again from his long and bitter captivity, he will doubtless find his own work to do. Michael Corcoran needs no more than the magnetism of his presence to be such a recruiting officer as the service has never before seen. His heart is set upon again seeking out the foe of whom he has had so intimate an experience; and twenty thousand of his countrymen, we doubt not, will follow him and his gallant companion-officers to the field.

We have good reason to expect much of these two men. They are qualified, as are no others, to arouse our foreign-born, and especially our Irish fellow-citizens and residents. For nobly though these have already done, yet we doubt if they have done their full share, and certainly that they have done all they might. This prodigious element has yet, indeed, hardly been tapped. We could desire no men better qualified to call forth all its hidden resources, than the patriot priest and the patriot soldier—Archbishop Hughes and Col. Corcoran.

Dodging to the Last.—The *Tribune*, under the firm belief that Wendell Phillips regarded "the struggle now making for the Union unprincipled and futile," and was "discouraging enlistments," refused for two days to answer us whether it considered him disloyal, and a fit subject for incarceration with other men whom it demanded should be imprisoned for that identical offence. The *Tribune* wriggled painfully, and wrote profusely—compared Phillips to other men—and declared that *if* Phillips did wish to "supersede this Republic" and establish a new one, it was because he wished to get rid of "the monstrous and scandalous anomaly" of a Republic tolerating Slavery. It admitted, then and subsequently, that Phillips was guilty of sedition, but refused to say he deserved punishment. On the contrary, it unmistakably intimated that in the case of Phillips, "the end justified the means." It was innocent to seek the overthrow of the Government if done in the interest of universal abolitionism—otherwise, to jail with the offenders! Such was Tribunism.

When pinned down by the Times to the bold avowal or repudiation of its disloyal and revolutionary teachings, and required to "answer, Yes or No, whether a man (Abolitionist or Secessionist) ought to be arrested for discouraging enlistments"—accompanied with the explanation that "it is the *principle* we are after, not Wendell Phillips"—the *Tribune* does, what do you suppose, reader? Creeps through the smallest kind of a knot-hole, and says we have not quoted Mr. Phillips fairly! The name of Phillips is nothing to the point. We did not quote him at all, because we hadn't his speech to quote from. We credited him, as the *Tribune* did, from common fame. But if common fame, in this case as in others, has proved a common liar, yet the principle it has brought under discussion remains the same—remains vital. Should men who "discourage enlistments" be put in prison, be they sympathizers with Emancipation and Wendell Phillips, or sympathizers with Slavery and Jeff. Davis? The *Tribune* will not or dare not answer.

The Defeat of Breckinridge at Baton Rouge.

John C. Breckinridge is ambitious to illustrate in his single person all the vices which can make a Vice-President and a traitor detestable. It is only a day or two ago we printed a dispatch from his pen, in which he claimed a victory at Baton Rouge, and represented the Union command of Gen. Williams as cut to pieces. The story was a good one, though halting in certain of its members, as in the circumstance of the bulletin bearing date ten miles away from Baton Rouge, a point reached, it seemed, "without disorder or loss" on the part of the victors. It was at once notable that victors are always presumed to hold a battle-ground secured by their prowess, especially when the ground is a strategical point for the all-important possession of which the fight was challenged, and which can hardly be said to be reoccupied by an army which, after a brief combat, marches away at top speed, only pausing when the vanquished cease, after a chase of ten miles, to harass its rear. But Gen. Breckinridge is ill-seasoned in arms. The military vocabulary may not be at his finger ends; or, in his confidence of victory, he may have shared the fatuity of Gen. Taylor, who never knew when he was beaten. Indeed, the cotemporary dispatches by way of Grenada not only placed the rebel General in possession of the town, but sent the ram *Arkansas* to play a formidable and triumphant part in its capture. Whatever, therefore, the discrepancy of details, the result from all the various sources of evidence was the same. The rebels had occupied Baton Rouge after a battle of proportions more or less stupendous. The battle was certified to by the sign-manual of Breckinridge himself, and the occupation attested by the Grenada *Appeal*.

Complete, however, as the case, thus carefully particularized and affirmed, seemed to be, the news from Union authorities soon threatened it from the foundation. Even the obscure and insufficient telegrams from Memphis were irreconcilable with the rebel reports. They sent the invincible ram ashore before it reached Baton Rouge, and there gave it over as a prey to Commodore Porter. And with more regard to minuteness of finish, described, as the result of the Breckinridgian assault, the repulse of the rebels, and the safety of the Union position. These intimations we now have amply confirmed by way of New-Orleans. The letter of our own correspondent gives a graphic and absolutely truthful narrative of the attack of Breckinridge, his repulse, and the chase, which was only suspended when ten miles had been placed between him and the position he was instructed to capture. In short, the entire romance of his "official dispatch" is converted by this recital into sorrowful reality, and the Ex-Vice President is to take his place among the great falsifiers of history.

It is, indeed, a relief to turn from the cowardly fabrications of the renegade, to that picture of stalwart gallantry and sturdy resolve on the side of the Union holders of Baton Rouge, which gives the rebel leader the lie. To the reduction of the place Breckinridge came with an overwhelming force of infantry, horsemen and artillery. He had simply to crush down all resistance by the employment of superior numbers and greater weight of metal. But so courageously was he met at all points; the interest upon his assault was so promptly compounded and repaid; that the false-hearted traitor was turned back a beaten fugitive, before he had fairly crossed swords with the enemy. The repulse was followed, not by an orderly retreat, but by a rout. Of the panic and distress of the rebel leader during this flight, who shall tell? The only confused leisure left him was, no doubt, employed in concocting the lie, which, as an official dispatch, was to be next day forwarded to his disappointed masters at Richmond. On the other hand, too much honor cannot be awarded the name of Gen. Williams for his heroic conduct and admirable military dispositions; honor the nation may well regret its inability to pay the dead commander? The debt due the National officers and soldiers generally for their courageous bearing and inevitable success, we can and ought to pay at once. Their efforts saved the Capital of Louisiana to the nation; for what, with the reinforcements dispatched by Gen. Butler, and the presence of Commodore Farragut's cruisers, it is hardly likely the attempt will be repeated while the war lasts. And in the safety of Baton Rouge lies the safety of New-Orleans itself; so splendid and satisfactory to all loyal men, is Breckinridge's so-called victory.

The Orleans Princes.—In another column will be found a note from Gen. Sickles, in which a tribute is paid to the courage and amiable personal qualities of the Princes of Orleans. While it is gratifying to have this testimony from one so qualified by circumstances to offer it, we do not see that the Times has so called either the personal courage or other attributes of these gentlemen in question, as to require this emendation of its record. The departure of the Prince de Joinville and his nephews was unquestionably owing to something beyond a mere personal fear of danger. Was it not due to the consciousness that the fate of a Royal house, and its chances of once more regaining a throne, were dependent upon the safety of the young men, whose lives were needlessly exposed in a defensive battle, where there was little of glory to repay the risk? Such was the meaning of the phrase to which Gen. Sickles takes exception. To impugn the gallantry and chivalrous devotion of his *protégés* would, of course, be equivalent to saying they are not Frenchmen.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Mystery Regarding Army Movements Cleared Up.

Character of the Late Foreign Advices.

Cassius M. Clay to Have a Command West of the Mississippi.

The Appointment of Major and Brigadier-Generals.

ORDER REGARDING PROMOTIONS.

War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, Aug. 18, 1862.

General Orders, No. 111.—*First*—Hereafter no appointments of Major-General or Brigadier-General will be given except to officers of the regular army, for meritorious and distinguished services during the war, or to volunteer officers who, by some successful achievement in the field, shall have displayed the military abilities required for the duties of a general officer.

Second—No appointment to such grades will be issued by the War Department till an examination is made to ascertain if there are any charges or evidence against the character, conduct or fitness of the appointee, and if there should be any such charges or evidence, a special report of the same will be made to the President.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assist. Adj.-Gen.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Monday, Aug. 18.

THE MOVEMENT OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

There was no contradiction between your Washington dispatch concerning McClellan's whereabouts and your private note from Fortress Monroe concerning the movements of his army, as published in the Times of this morning. The explanation is simply that McClellan stayed till the last, and that the Government kept giving prominence to his location, while permitting nothing to be said about that of his army. It is now announced in a Washington evening paper that the rear of the army of the Potomac has reached Williamsburgh in its march to a position to coöperate effectively with Pope, and that we shall doubtless next hear of it on the north side of the York River, at some point from which a march to Pope's support will be easy. Of course these speculations go for what they are worth, but the fact on which they are based clears away the mystification that has been so successfully kept up concerning affairs on the Peninsula.

DANGER TO POPE.

Apprehensions begin to be expressed that the rebels, finding it impossible to pursue McClellan for want of transportation, will suddenly concentrate by means of their railroads in Pope's front, at Gordonsville, and make a desperate effort to overwhelm him before support can now reach him. No fears are expressed of danger from such a plan, but the probability of its being attempted causes the expectation of a speedy renewal of active work beyond Culpepper.

THE NEW LEVIES.

It is stated that at the rate the new levies are now moving forward to their destinations, sixty thousand reinforcements could be given Pope and McClellan within the week, and that an equal number can be forwarded to the Western armies. It is universally remarked of the troops as they arrive that they are composed of a better class of men than many of the earlier regiments. Washington begins to assume the old appearance of June and July, of a year ago. The town is rapidly filling up with strangers. The Regiments in Gen. Pope's Army are beginning to receive recruits from home pretty rapidly, to fill them up to the maximum again. One Massachusetts Regiment alone, the Thirteenth, received one hundred and thirteen of these recruits yesterday.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Adj.-Gen. Thomas remains at Aiken's Landing, on the James River, superintending the exchange of prisoners. It seems to be now progressing satisfactorily, though confined to officers.

CASSIUS M. CLAY.

Cassius M. Clay is to be assigned to a very important command west of the Mississippi.

COL. CORCORAN A BRIGADIER.

Col. Michael Corcoran was this morning commissioned by the President a Brigadier-General, to date from July 21, 1861, the day on which he was taken prisoner at Bull Run.

MAGOFFIN'S RESIGNATION.

The recent movements in Kentucky, resulting in Magoffin's resignation, and the election of Senator Robinson, one of their oldest and truest Union men, as acting Governor, are in pursuance of a plan agreed upon by Kentucky Union men, in concert with the Administration, and foreshadowed in these dispatches a fortnight or more ago. Magoffin was convinced that the Union men would give him no opportunity to do harm, and that it would be more creditable to retire gracefully than continue Governor with his hands tied; and as the personal relations between him and the Union men have generally been pleasant, they thus succeeded in coaxing him to enable them to carry out their policy, and give Kentucky an earnest war Governor.

THE TAX APPOINTMENTS.

The tax appointments begin to be decided upon more rapidly. Secretary Chase and Commissioner Boutwell agreed on the list of collectors and assessors for Ohio this forenoon, and the nominations thus made are now in the hands of the President. The New-York appointments are to be taken up and a day spent on them. There is a large influx of candidates and candidates' friends, and the old scenes of office-hunting, wire-pulling, lobbying, etc., are being renewed again.

Foreign advices by the late steamers are not without some rays of comfort. Private letters have been received by members of the Government, from members of the British Cabinet, expressing the warmest sympathy for us, and hopes for our success. Encouraging letters have also been received from Mr. Cobden and other eminent British statesmen, but the evidence is not wanting that the leaders of the British Cabinet must be regarded as at least passively if not actively our enemies.

EXEMPTS.

Applications have been made to the War Department to exempt policemen in large cities from the draft, on the ground that their services are essential to the preservation of order, at home. The reports seem little clever, however, if nothing rebel than duties are not like those of telegraphers or railroad engineers, of a nature that rebels cannot be readily found to discharge them.

ANOTHER CAPTURE.

The Navy Department has information that the United States gunboat *Penobscot* captured, off North Carolina, a few days ago, the sloop *Lizzie*, from Nassau, sailing under British colors, and loaded with quilts, blankets, sheet tin, &c. When captured she was trying to evade the blockade.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Surgeons in charge of the different hospitals are enlisting under the recent order of the Secretary of War, male citizen nurses to take the places of those soldiers who have been performing such duties, but who are now being remanded to their regiments. The enlistment of the above class of nurses is for one year, they receiving $22 per month, one ration per diem, clothing and medical attendance. Preference is given to those who have served in such capacities in civil hospitals.

A Board of Medical Officers, consisting of Inspectors Perley, Cuyler and Coolidge, and Surgeon Satterlee and Assistant Surgeon Wenzell, United States Army, has been convened in this City, by order of the Secretary of War, to revise and improve the medical regulations of the Army. This is one of the important steps of reform instituted in the Medical Department by Surgeon-Gen. Hammond.

THE NEW MILITARY ADMINISTRATION.

The new order of things, upon which we have entered since July, is giving great confidence in the speedy renewal of an uninterrupted series of military successes. This month is regarded as the crisis. If it passes without a decided diversion in favor of the Confederates, the door of hope will be closed to them by the vast display of strength we shall then be able to make, both by sea and by land. The knowledge of this fact must arouse the South to a last desperate effort, and some bold stroke from them is daily looked for in the direction of Gen. Pope's operations, where our daily accumulating strength renders action on their part necessary now, if ever.

GEN. CASEY AND THE NEW TROOPS.

A few regiments of troops have arrived here as the first fruits of the last call for volunteers. Gen. Casey has already made his preparations, and is waiting to receive them. His appointment to the position of providing for the troops arriving here gives great satisfaction. His previous experience has demonstrated his fitness for the position. In spite of the injustice done to Gen. Casey, by McClellan's hasty dispatches from the Peninsula, he is stronger in the confidence of the Government and the community than ever, and through the simple force of his own character alone; for no General in the army has less of the wire-puller and the politician. The adoption of Casey's Tactics, as the result of the recommendations his system has received from the best military authorities, is a just tribute to his labors. It is a satisfaction to see the book of the traitor Hardee giving place to the work of so loyal a man as Gen. Casey, which should before this have displaced it.

DESERTER CERTIFICATES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that deserter certificates are receivable in payment for duties.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

The Entire Evacuation of Harrison's Landing.

Gen. McClellan's Advance at Williamsburgh.

The Public Property Removed in Safety.

Fortress Monroe, Saturday, Aug. 16.

The Union troops evacuated Harrison's Landing this morning about 8 o'clock; and about the same hour Gen. McClellan's advance arrived at Williamsburgh. The public property was all removed in safety, and all is quiet.

OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE

Gen. McClellan's Army Safe—Arrival of Col. Corcoran and Others of the Old Hostages—Rumored Attack on Our Pickets at Suffolk.

Old Point Comfort, Saturday, Aug. 16, 1862.

The tidings which reach us of the movements of Gen. McClellan's army are—so far—very encouraging. His advance is already far ahead, his rear unassailed, and, ere this reaches you, let us hope our gallant leader and his men will be all safe at their destination. It is certain that the army is now safely across the Chickahominy.

Old Point has been enlivened to-day by the appearance of sundry distinguished visitors, among them Col. Corcoran, Col. Wilcox, of the First Michigan, Lieut.-Col. Bowman, of the old Eighth Pennsylvania (now disbanded); and Maj. Vogdes, of the First United States Artillery—a portion of the old hostages whose fate has, for a whole year, excited such commiseration in the Northern mind. Two of them yet remain in the clutches of the enemy—Lieut.-Col. Neff, of the Second Kentucky Volunteers; and Maj. J. D. Porter, of the Thirty-eighth New-York. These officers were brought here this morning on board the steamer *Henry Burden*, under the care of that accomplished gentleman, Capt. John S. Stevenson, of the Marine Artillery, assistant to Adj.-Gen. Thomas, and proceed this evening to Washington with Capt. Stevenson.

I had the pleasure of conversing with Col. Corcoran and Col. Bowman, both of whom are looking much better than could have been anticipated, after their long and harrassing confinement. Col. Corcoran is a remarkably young-looking man, entirely different from the published portraits of him. It was interesting to hear him and Col. Bowman speak of the indescribable feelings which came over them when they first found themselves once again under the protection of the good old flag. I could write a long account of the hideous treatment which, from such high testimony, is given to our prisoners among the rebels; but New-York will probably—or at any rate *ought* to—hear enough of it from themselves. If these gentlemen don't stir up the very stones of New-York, or at any rate all that Irishmen walk on, and raise a brigade between them in a very short time, the Irish character is less enthusiastic than is generally believed.

There is a rumor here to-day of our pickets having been attacked at or near Suffolk. Are the people of Suffolk disarmed? Has every house in Suffolk been searched from cellar to roof, and every species of arms taken out? are the questions, which everybody is asking of everybody. If not—why not? If Suffolk be attacked, and the disloyal inhabitants pour death and destruction upon our troops from every window in the place, who is to be responsible for it? That every house in that place is a little arsenal is the prevailing belief of every officer with whom I have conversed, and they may be counted by dozens.

NEMO.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

Fortress Monroe, Saturday, Aug. 16.

Several transports have arrived here during the night from Harrison's Landing, with sick and convalescent soldiers on board.

Harrison's Landing is entirely evacuated by the Union troops.

The transports, with the disabled soldiers, have all passed down the Roads, except a few now at this place, which are the *New-York*, *Elm City*, *Montreal*, *Forest City*, and some sailing vessels.

Two or three hundred sutlers came down the river to-day, and their schooners are now lying in this harbor.

The *State of Maine* and the *John Brooks* have not

sick, which are to be transferred to the steamship Atlantic to-day. Among them are the following:

Capt. Charles Hall, 4th New-York.
Capt. A. J. McNeil, 93d New-York.
Capt. J. B. Meshier, 93d New-York.
Capt. Hass, 96th Pennsylvania.
Capt. W. H. London, 1st New-Jersey.
Capt. H. S. Commeger, 101st New-York.
Capt. O. S. Woodward, 93d Pennsylvania.
Capt. E. J. Manning, 79th New-York.
Capt. B. Russell, 96th New-York.
Capt. M. M. Curtis, 16th New-York.
Capt. Samuel Moffatt, 26th Pennsylvania.
Capt. J. C. Gilion, Commissary's Department.
Capt. E. S. Getchell, 2d Maine.
Capt. J. Crabb, 1st New-York Artillery.
Capt. J. B. Brookbank, 9th Pennsylvania Reserves.
Capt. W. D. Dixon, 6th Pennsylvania Reserves.
Capt. G. W. Hinds, 96th New-York.
Capt. A. J. Boiar, 12th Pennsylvania.
Capt. C. E. Taylor, 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Capt. O. H. Miller, 12th Pennsylvania Reserves.
Capt. R. A. Thomas, 26th Pennsylvania.
Capt. J. W. Holmes, 3d Excelsior.
Capt. Charles Williams, 82d Pennsylvania.
Capt. L. Voltaire, 98th Pennsylvania.
Capt. W. H. Owen, Quartermaster, Gen. Birney's Staff.
Capt. J. L. Wright, 5th Pennsylvania Reserves.
Capt. J. Rehler, 6th Pennsylvania Reserves.
Capt. P. B. Barton, 6th Pennsylvania.
Capt. L. W. Hamlin, 3d Pennsylvania.
Capt. T. H. Mitchell, 5th U. S. Cavalry.
Capt. J. B. Bradenbach, 106th Pennsylvania,
Capt. H. H. Young, 2d Rhode Island.
Lieut. J. B. Branteer, 12th Pennsylvania.
Lieut. W. H. Keon, 12th Pennsylvania.
Lieut. G. Huber, 12th Pennsylvania.
Lieut. M. M. McCann, 7th Maine.
Lieut. Thomas W. McCann, 7th Maine.
Lieut. E. F. Garland, 7th Maine.
Lieut. R. W. Jackson, 7th Maine.
Lieut. Edward Pulkly, 7th Maine.
Lieut. S. Shute, 7th Maine.
Lieut. N. Bellington, 7th Maine.
Lieut. C. W. Merrill, 7th Maine.
Lieut. H. A. F. Reynolds, 7th Maine.
Lieut. L. Huber, 96th Pennsylvania.
Lieut. R. D. Cook, 3d New-Jersey.
Lieut. A. W. Wheeler, 31st Illinois.
Lieut. C. E. Walbridge, 100th New-York.
Lieut. J. R. Mitchell, 101st New-York.
Lieut. G. Cox, 101st New-York.
Lieut. G. R. French, 100th New-York.
Lieut. R. R. Chine, 8th New-York Battery.
Lieut. P. H. Sanborn, 1st United States Infantry.
Lieut. C. Doherty, 8th New-York.
Lieut. A. E. Swain, 102d Pennsylvania.
Lieut. D. S. Norton, 96th Pennsylvania.
Lieut. Neal Coit, 92d Pennsylvania.
Lieut. A. Belger, 70th New-York.
Lieut. J. Carpenter, 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Lieut. S. W. Sanborn 5th Maine.
Lieut. D. B. Steele, 56th New-York.
Lieut. J. Wilson, 83d Pennsylvania.
Lieut. J. Horn, 6th Pennsylvania Reserves.
Lieut. D. Mason, 6th Pennsylvania Reserves.
Lieut. H. H. Jenks, 52d Pennsylvania.
Lieut. C. C. Chamberlain, 3d Vermont.
Lieut. W. H. Greene, 1st New-York.
Lieut. S. B. M. Young, 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Lieut. A. Mahew, 7th Massachusetts.
Lieut. H. M. Allis, 5th Excelsior.
Lieut. A. F. Keene, 23d Pennsylvania.
Lieut. E. P. Putney, 62d Pennsylvania.
Lieut. J. F. Moore, 2d Maine.
Lieut. G. Bosert, 98th Pennsylvania.
Lieut. Philip Gorniee, 96th Pennsylvania.
Lieut. R. Laughlier, 103d Pennsylvania.
Lieut. L. B. Hutman, 72d New-York.
Lieut. H. Haddleson, 3d Pennsylvania.
Lieut. J. Taggard, 3d Pennsylvania.
Lieut. P. E. Tucker, 16th Massachusetts.
Lieut. H. D. Hotopp, 8th Illinois.
Lieut. J. P. Shaw, 2d Rhode Island.
Surgeon T. D. Ritter, 3d Pennsylvania.
Surgeon R. S. Salter, 1st Massachusetts.
Surgeon D. C. Everett, 20th Indiana.
Surgeon J. B. Crawford, 12th Penn. Reserves.
Surgeon J. H. Pressune, 6th Penn. Cavalry.
Asst. Surgeon A. J. Davis, 1st N. Y. Artillery.
Maj. Samuel Roberts, 72d Pennsylvania.
Adjt. C. Swain, 81st Pennsylvania.

One hundred rebel cavalry drove in the Union pickets last night at Suffolk, and some little excitement prevails there to-day on account of it.

IMPORTANT FROM NASHVILLE.

The Rebels Tercntening the City—Railroad Communication Cut Off—Bridges Destroyed, &c.

NASSAVILLE, Tenn., Sunday, Aug. 17.

Two bridges on the Kentucky and Edgefield Railroad were burned to-day by the rebels, and one over the Red River.

The railroad track this side of Tullahama is reported torn up.

Two National couriers were captured by guerrillas nine miles south of this city, last night. Their dispatches and horses were taken from them, when they were released.

They report that a large force, under Gen. STEVENS, is north of Murfreesboro.

Col. MILLER made an armed reconnoissance toward Gallatin last night, and ascertained that the rebel Col. MORGAN had decamped toward Hartsville.

All railroad communication with Nashville is cut off.

Telegraphic communication continues without interruption.

CAPTURE OF GUERRILLAS.

NASHVILLE, Monday, Aug. 18.

Eighty guerrillas from Meade County, on their way to join MORGAN, were attacked on Saturday, near the Mammoth Cave, by thirty Home Guards. One captain was killed, and all the guerrillas captured.

Gen. NELSON is here.

The trains are running through on the Chattanooga road.

The Princes of Orleans—A Note from Gen. Sickles.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The TIMES of Wednesday, in an article referring to the retirement of the Orleans Princes from service in our Army, alludes to those personages in terms which cannot fail (of course inadvertently on your part) to prejudice them in the estimation of the people of this country.

The first impulse of every soldier in the Army of the Potomac will be to vindicate two brave comrades now far away, and no longer in the Army, whose loyalty and zeal in the cause of the Union were ever conspicuous.

I regret that this tribute of simple justice has not already been rendered by some one else. It was the less incumbent upon me until several days had intervened, and I now only address you lest the character of gallant men, from whom I have received much personal kindness, might otherwise suffer unmerited reproach.

You say it was in the moment of gloom and prostration succeeding the movement of the army to James River that "the Princes announced their determination to return to Europe; and the determination was at once put in practice." This statement was really quite erroneous.

In the latter part of May the Count DE PARIS and the DUC DE CHARTRES spoke without reserve of their departure, even then contemplated as early. Anxious always to share in the decisive and final operations of the army before Richmond, they deferred their resignation from week to week. About the middle of June they paid "good-bye" visits to many offers in the army. If I were to offer a suggestion, not altogether conjectural, I would say that their actual departure was delayed rather than precipitated by the movement to James River.

Aware that an important change would soon be made, in which the generalship, the resources and power of both armies would be tried, the Princes again postponed their departure until the new base of operations was successfully reached, sharing meanwhile the dangers and fatigues of those eventful days.

Bearing these facts in mind, and not forgetting that the retirement of these gentlemen was coincident with political occurrences in Europe of the highest significance to themselves, it is hardly fair to them or to ourselves to intimate, even, that their return to Europe was expressive of their conviction that our cause was hopeless.

But let me to appeal to you, to review that harsh criticism, in which you say of these gallant officers of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Staff, "in plain terms, all three ran away because badly frightened." The Prince DE JOINVILLE, included with his nephews in that imputation, although not upon the Staff, was a member of the military family of the General commanding.

I am confident, Mr. Editor, that I only give expression to the general voice of the Army of the Potomac when I assure you that many, very many, of our officers and men, who have witnessed the courage and devotion of the Princes throughout the campaign—signalized at Yorktown, Williamsburgh and Gaines' Hill, not to speak of subsequent actions—will read some clauses of your article with the keenest regret. If we can do nothing to evince any other appreciation of their generous services, let us at least be just to the intrepid bearing of two noble volunteers, serving through an arduous campaign with nominal rank, declining emolument or promotion; beloved by their Chief and his army for their chivalrous valor, and for the lustre it derived from so much intelligence, diffidence and republican simplicity.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
D. E. SICKLES, Brig.-Gen'l,
Commanding Ex'r Brigade.

FROM GEN. POPE'S ARMY.

Our Troops all Ready for an Advance.

Gen. Pope's Headquarters Advanced.

The Rebel Troops Still Pouring into Gordonsville.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 18.

One of the special correspondents of the TIMES has just arrived here from Culpepper. He reports everything ready for the advance of the army. On Sunday Gen. POPE removed his headquarters nearer the front. Stirring news is anticipated in a day or two. The whole army, with the exception of Gen. BANKS' corps, were encamped along the Rapidan. The men are in the best of spirits, and impatient for the advance.

A contraband, who formerly belonged to an officer on JACKSON'S Staff, came within our lines yesterday. He represents the rebel loss in the late engagement at Cedar Mountain at three thousand. Some of the rebel officers, he says, estimate it at even a higher figure. He also confirms the statement that the rebels are pouring troops into Gordonsville. He estimates the number there at one hundred thousand. They have their best troops at that point. They confess that if they lose the coming battle, Richmond will fall into the hands of POPE. Desperate exertions will therefore be made to maintain their position at Gordonsville.

A number more dead rebels were found in the woods near the Rapidan yesterday. They were buried by our troops.

The enemy's pickets occasionally fire at our men from across the Rapidan, but so far without any serious results.

Immense quantities of commissary and medical stores are arriving at Culpepper, via the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, from Washington.

FROM THE PRESS CORRESPONDENT.

IN CAMP, NEAR CEDAR RUN, Monday, Aug. 18.

Scouts report no heavy force of rebels within ten miles of this point. It is the belief that JACKSON has gone in some other direction, and may appear where he is least expected.

A slight skirmish took place on Saturday, between the Ninth New-York Cavalry and the enemy at the Rapidan.

Col. CARROLL, Acting Brigadier-General, was wounded in the breast yesterday, while visiting the pickets at the ford near Rapidan Station, by one of the rebel pickets, who are continually firing at our own.

THE REBEL FORCE AT THE BATTLE OF CEDAR MOUNTAIN.

The following is an official report of JOHN L. CLARKE, Colonel and Aid-de-Camp to Major-Gen. N. P. BANKS, of the rebel force at the battle of Cedar Mountain:

JACKSON'S DIVISION.

FIRST BRIGADE—GEN. WINDER.

	Men.
2d Virginia, Col. Mumford	750
4th Virginia, Col. Reynolds	400
5th Virginia, Col. Baylor	450
27th Virginia, Col. Grisby	300
33d Virginia, Col. Neff	400—2,300

SECOND BRIGADE—GEN. JONES.

1st Virginia Battalion	150
21st Virginia, Col. Cunningham	250
42d Virginia, Col. Lane	250
48th Virginia, Col. Campbell	400—1,050

THIRD BRIGADE—GEN. TALIAFERRO.

10th Virginia, Col. Warn	400
23d Virginia, Col. Taliaferro	200
37th Virginia, Col. Williams	560
47th Alabama	500
48th Alabama	500—2,100
Total infantry	5,450

EWELL'S DIVISION.

FOURTH BRIGADE—GEN. ELZEY.

13th Virginia, Col. Walker	700
52d Virginia, Col. Skinner	450
25th Virginia, Col. Smith	800
12th Georgia, Col. Connor	500—2,150

EIGHTH LOUISIANA BRIGADE—GEN. TAYLOR, (HAYES.)

5th Louisiana, Col. Hunt (Town)	800
6th Louisiana, Col. Strong	350
7th Louisiana, Col. Hayes	500
8th Louisiana, Col. Kelley	500
14th Louisiana, Col. York	250
Wheat's Battery, Maj. Harris	63—2,463

SEVENTH BRIGADE—GEN. TRIMBLE.

21st North Carolina, Col. Fulton	200
21st Georgia, Maj. Glover	350
15th Alabama, Col. Canty	500—1,050
Total infantry	5,663

GEN. HIESS' DIVISION.

TENNESSEE BRIGADE—GEN. ARCHER.

1st Tennessee, Col. Toumey	600
7th Tennessee, Col. Goodner	500
14th Tennessee, Col. Fobs	500
5th Alabama Battery	200
19th Georgia	500—2,300

SECOND LOUISIANA BRIGADE—COL. WILLIAMS.

1st Louisiana, Col. Pendleton	500
2d Louisiana, Col. Williams	500
9th Louisiana, Col. Stafford	600
10th Louisiana, Maj. Spencer	300
15th Louisiana, Col. Wilkinson	250
3d Louisiana Battery	200—2,350

FIRST VIRGINIA BRIGADE—GEN. FIELDS.

40th Virginia, Col. Brookenburg	500
55th Virginia, Col. Mallory	300
60th Virginia, Col. Shaw	500
47th Virginia, Col. Mayo	600
2d Virginia Battalion	200—1,900

PENDER'S BRIGADE—SIXTH NORTH CAROLINA.

16th North Carolina, Col. McElroy (Connor)	250
22d North Carolina, Col. Gray	500
34th North Carolina	500
38th North Carolina	500—1,750

SOUTH CAROLINA BRIGADE—BRAGG'S.

First South Carolina, Col. Hamilton	500
Twelfth South Carolina, Col. Bains	500
Thirteenth South Carolina, Col. Edwards	350
Fourteenth South Carolina, Col. McGuwan	350
Eleventh South Carolina, Col. Marshal	600—2,200
Total infantry	10,500

RECAPITULATION.

Jackson's Divison, Infantry	5,450
Ewell's Division, Infantry	5,663
Hill's Division, Infantry	10,500
Total Infantry	21,613

ASHBY'S CAVALRY BRIGADE.

BRIG.-GEN. ROBERTSON.

Second Virginia, Col. Mumford	500
Sixth Virginia, Col. Flourney	500
Seventh Virginia, Col. Jones	500
Twelfth Virginia, Col. Harmon	500
Battalion, seven companies, Capt. Hamers	300
Total cavalry	2,300

ARTILLERY—ESTIMATED.

Ten four-gun batteries	40
Three six-gun batteries	18
Fifty-eight pieces, 1,600 men.	
Infantry 21,613 Artillery	1,000
Cavalry 2,300	
Total engaged	24,913

INCENDIARISM IN PHILADELPHIA.—The fire reported in the TIMES of yesterday as having occurred in the factory of Mr. WARNER, on Chestnut-st., really occurred in that of Messrs. MORRIS & WHITE, in the same neighborhood.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

THE EUROPA OFF CAPE RACE.

The Rebel Envoys Demanding Recognition for the Southern Confederacy

Refusal of England to Accede to the Demand.

FRANCE HESITATING.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

CAPE RACE, Monday, Aug. 18.

The Cunard steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool Saturday, 9th inst., *via* Queenstown Sunday, 10th, passed this point at 4 o'clock this morning, *en route* to Halifax and Boston. She was boarded by the Associated Press's news yacht, and her newspaper dispatch obtained.

The steamship *Persia*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 8th inst.

The steamship *Borussia*, from New-York, arrived at Cowes on the 7th, *en route* to Hamburg.

It is stated that SLIDELL had an interview with the Emperor NAPOLEON, upon whom he urged the recognition of the Southern Confederacy as an independent Power by the Government of France. NAPOLEON is said to have admitted the cogency of the argument held forth by SLIDELL in favor of such a course, and said that *the greatest barrier to the recognition of the South had been the objections of England.*

Lord PALMERSTON, in a speech delivered at Sheffield, again advocated non-interference in American affairs. Mr. ROEBUCK also made a speech on the same occasion, but took an opposite view from that of Lord PALMERSTON, and urged the claims of the Southern Confederacy to be such as entitled them to a recognition by England as an independent Government.

Another account says that the rebel envoys at Paris and London had *demanded* the recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

It is said that England refused the demand, but France had not yet replied.

The Paris Bourse closed very dull on Saturday; Rentes were quoted at 68 fr. 25c.

[NOTE.—At this point of the dispatch, the telegraph wires east of Amherst, Nova Scotia, failed to work, and the operator at Sackville reports the line down, but hopes to be able to obtain the remainder soon.]

Commercial News by the Europa.

(The weekly Cotton market was received per *Anglo-Saxon* *via* Father Point.)

The quotations of fair and middling Mobile and Uplands are respectively 19½ for fair, and 19 for Middlings.

The sales of Cotton on Saturday were 4,000 bales, including 3,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closed quiet, at unchanged quotations.

Manchester advices are favorable, the market for cotton goods and yarns still having an advancing tendency, with small sales.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The market is quiet and steady. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., and others, report: Flour steady at 24s. 6d.@28s for American. Wheat dull but steady; Red Southern and Western, 9s. 10d. @11s. 6d.; White Western and Southern 11s.@12s. 6d. Corn quiet and steady; Yellow and Mixed, 29s.@ 29s. 3d; White, 32s.@33s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision Market is dull. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. and others report: Beef inactive. Pork nominal. Bacon firm at 30s. Lard steady at 41s. 6d.@44s. Tallow steady at 47s.@48s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports: Ashes declining; Pots and Pearls, 31s.@32s. Spirits Turpentine have an upward tendency; quoted at 110s. Sugar firm. Coffee firm. Rice has a declining tendency.

LONDON MARKETS (BARING).

Flour quiet, at a decline of 6d. ₱ barrel. Iron steady. Sugar quiet and steady. Coffee easier. Rice steady. Tea quiet, at 1s. 1d. ₱ lb. for common Congou. Spirits Turpentine have an upward tendency, and are quoted at 115s. Tallow dull, at 46s. 6d. Linseed advancing. Linseed Cakes active, at £10½ @£11. Linseed Oil steady, at 41s.@41s. 3d. Sperm Oil—no sales. Cod Oil steady, at 43s.@44s.

American Securities inactive: no quotations given.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 9.

Consols closed to-day at 93¼@93¾ for money. Messrs. GRAVES & PUNN report the following changes in the London market: Ashes dull, and declined 1s. Bacon has an upward tendency. Resin has an upward tendency, and is quoted at 22s. 6d.@ 23s. for Common.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton for the week have been 3,000 bales; Orleans tres ordinaire, 151f.; Bas, 140f. The market is quiet and upward, with an advance of 1f. The stock in port foots up 43,000 bales.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

Vance Elected by 40,000 Majority—The Result Regarded as a Union Triumph.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Aug. 18.

The Newbern (N. C.) *Progress* of the 12th inst., in speaking of the election, which was held in that State on the 7th, says:

"The final result indicates the defeat of JOHNSON, the Secession candidate for Governor, by the unparalleled majority of 40,000. The glad tidings come to hand just as we go to press of the complete overthrow of Secession in every department of this State. The Union opposition party have elected nearly every member. In both branches of the Legislature, by still greater majorities. Every candidate who advocated a continuation of the war, and a separation from the Union, has been defeated in every instance. It has been a fair and equal issue, strictly of a political nature, with no side or local issues of any kind. Gov. STANLY regards this vote as an emphatic decision in favor of the Union.

REBEL ACTIVITY IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Aug. 18.

Rumors, apparently well founded, indicate the occupation of several new points in Kentucky by rebel guerrillas, who exhibit great activity. The names of places and number of forces are withheld by order of the military authorities. There is considerable excitement in this city from these rumors.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Aug. 18.

Three thousand rebel cavalry are at Richmond, Ky., twenty-five miles south of Lexington. They are supposed to be the advance guard of a larger body.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured.—Sent free to any one afflicted with RUPTURE OR HERNIA. Address Box No. 788 New-York Post-office.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

FOX—GELLIE.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 16, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Dr. Eigenbrodt, Capt. BARR FOX, Fifty-third Regiment, N. Y. S. V., late of British Army, to MARY, daughter of the late James Duncan Gellie, Esq., Surgeon, of Ottawa City, Canada West.

TOWNSELL—BANFORD.—On Thursday, Aug. 14, by Rev. Jno. C. K. Milligan, JAMES TOWNSELL, of Montreal, C. E., to Miss ISABELLA BANFORD, of County Derry, Ireland.

DIED.

ALLEN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 18, of disease of the heart, TILLY ALLEN, in the 75th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, from his late residence, No. 157 Fort Greenplace, Brooklyn, this day, (Tuesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Watertford, N. Y., for interment.

DURROW.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 16, HESTER H., widow of the late William Durbrow, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, Aug. 19, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 68 East 30th-st., without further invitation.

EDWARDS.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Aug. 17, after a long and severe illness, Mrs. LETITIA EDWARDS, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her sons, James and John Edwards, are most respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 391 9th-av., without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

FOOTE.—In Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, Aug. 13, RUFUS, son of John T. and Mary D. Foote, aged 3 years.

HOFFMAN.—In this City, at his late residence, No. 144 West 34th-st., after a brief illness, MICHAEL HOFFMAN, son of the late Hon. Michael Hoffman.

His remains will be taken to Little Falls, Herkimer County, for interment. Services at his late residence at 3 o'clock this day.

HOWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 18, suddenly, JOHN C. HOWELL.

Notice of the funeral in to-morrow's issue.

JACKSON.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Sunday, Aug. 17, BENJAMIN JACKSON, formerly of Salem, Mass., in the 56th year of his age.

LEWIS.—On Monday, Aug. 18, DANIEL LEWIS, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Trinity Chapel, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

MILLER.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 17, of consumption, WM. L. MILLER, aged 38 years, 2 months and 15 days.

The friends and relatives of the family, and the Police Department in general, are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 283 3d-st., at 2 P. M. "The best of all, God is with us."

Dearest WILL, thou hast left us,
And our loss we deeply feel,
But 'tis God that hath bereft us;
He will all our sorrows heal.

MCDOUGALL.—In Bridgeport, Conn., on Saturday, Aug. 16, MARY, infant daughter of DUNCAN and MARY MCDOUGALL, of this City, aged 7 months.

Her remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

NICHOLS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 18, CHARLES FREDERICK, only son of Elijah W. and Lizzie Nichols, Jr., aged 2 year and 2 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his father, No. 196 Nassau-st., this day, (Tuesday,) the 19th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, N. J., on the following morning.

OAKLEY.—In Cornwall, N. Y., at the residence of her brother-in law, William J. Davidson, on Sunday, Aug. 17, CAROLINE M., wife of Arthur E. Oakley, in the 30th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the house of her brother-in-law, J. Dunham, No. 365 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Tuesday,) the 19th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

PARADISE.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Aug. 17, suddenly, JOHN WESLEY PARADISE, aged 53 years and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 328 West 24th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock P. M.

PHILLIPS.—In Jersey City, on Monday, Aug. 18, MARTHA J., daughter of Wm. A. and Elizabeth Phillips, aged 6 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) Aug. 19, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 323 South 4th-st., Jersey City, without further invitation.

PRIDE.—In this City, suddenly, on Sunday, Aug. 17, by disease of the heart, GEORGE LUDLOW PRIDE, in the 63d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his son, A. H. Pride, No. 187 Lexington-av., this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SEALEY.—On Monday, Aug. 18, MARY SEALEY, relict of William Sealey, in the 79th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited attend the funeral services, at the house of her son, Alfred Sealy, No. 222 West 46th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Manhasset on Wednesday morning for interment.

WAIT.—In Staten Island, on Sunday, Aug. 17, suddenly, EDWARD CURTIS, youngest son of Dr. T. G. Wait, of this City, aged 17 years.

Future notice will be given of the funeral.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 389.—Aug. 18, 1862.
1, 32, 54, 43, 3, 75, 8, 67, 52, 70, 15, 58.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 390.—Aug. 18, 1862.
65, 75, 54, 32, 11, 39, 3, 68, 49, 14, 24, 53, 17.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 337.—Aug. 18, 1862.
71, 5, 17, 26, 55, 67, 50, 27, 73, 19, 44, 75.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 336.—Aug. 16, 1862.
14, 40, 19, 70, 36, 63, 18, 22, 60, 30, 33, 58, 61.

Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, &c.

CERTAIN AND IMMEDIATE CURE.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S celebrated VELPEAU'S DIARRHŒA REMEDY—used during and since the Cholera of 1845 with unfailing success. Sold by druggists. See that it has our signature on the wrapper.

HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 203, 399, 511 and 156 Broadway, and 17th-st., corner of 4th-av.

P. P. P. P.



PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE,

The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the

PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,

Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.

It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.

It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.

ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.

PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.

The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.

By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.

Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.

THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 25 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

IMPORTANT FOR THE ARMY.

DAVY & BUTLER have entered into copartnership for the manufacturing of Davy's Life Preserving Boots and Shoes.—an invaluable article for the army, to afford ease and comfort in walking, having an air space to prevent the feet from damp, cold or heat. We will furnish the patent soles by the quantity, or any one who wishes to preserve life by taking care of their feet. Our place of business is second floor, front room, No. 539 Broadway, New-York. JOHN T. DAVY,
WILLIAM R. BUTLER.

DR. VON FALLENSTEIN.

NO. 56 EAST 13TH-ST., NEAR UNION-SQUARE.

The method of treatment adopted by the Fallensteins in Germany and England owes its success to the use of medicated baths, thus allowing the organs of digestion to fulfill their natural functions without being put to extra labor by the distribution of drugs through the system.

DR. VON FALLENSTEIN treats gout, rheumatism, diseases of the skin, of women, and dyspepsia.

The baths are taken at the house of the patient, and prepared by the patient or friends.

WEDDING CARDS

These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only at J. EVERDELL'S Old Establishment, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St., N. Y. Established 1840. For Specimen by Mail, send two stamps.

30,000 PERSONS CURED
OF DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY, BY
DR. TOWNSEND'S CELEBRATED VEGETABLE LINIMENT.
It never fails. Only 25 cents. Sold by all druggists.
Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

A CARD.—ON BOARD STEAMSHIP SAXON, Off Sandy Hook, Aug. 16.—Having enjoyed the privilege of a pleasant and secure voyage, on board of the *Saxon*, from New-Orleans to New-York, we feel it incumbent on our minds to express, in grateful terms, our indebtedness to GEO. W. CLAPP, the Captain, JNO. HURD, the Purser, and JOHN A. MORAN, the Chief Engineer, for their skillful management, urbane deportment, attention and kindness, and recommend to the traveling community both the above mentioned vessel and officers. Wm. H. Higgins, A. Hensley, Thos. P. Lord, Jas. J. O. Kane, N. Hollsenger, M. A. Bowles, F. Bauheim, C. E. Bretat, J. Dewre, Wm. Monk, Geo. Plumb, M. Mock, and the lady passengers.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY LOTS FOR manufactures, stores or dwellings, is at Long Island City, late Hunter's Point, the terminus of the Long Island and Flushing Railroads. Ferry boats run regularly to James-slip and Bridge, New-York. Inquire at the Land-office, second block from the ferry.

H. S. ANABLE, Agent.

MILITARY.

FIRST REGIMENT, NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS, COL. GURNEY.—Last chance for the Bounty before drafting. Recruits wanted for Company C. Uniforms, rations and quarters furnished immediately. Apply to E. H. WEYMAN, Jr., Recruiting Officer, No. 153d-av.

NOTICE.

All those who want to go to Gen. FRANZ SIGEL'S CORPS, are hereby invited to join, at once, my regiment. The following letter will explain my position:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1862.

Col. Elias Peissner, New-York:

COLONEL: I am authorized by the Secretary of War to assure the Governor of New-York that three regiments of infantry raised in this State will be assigned to the First Corps d'Armée, Army of Virginia, commanded by Maj.-Gen. Franz Sigel.

Gov. Morgan has authorized me to assure you that your regiment, the Fifth Senatorial District Regiment, will be so assigned.

Very respectfully,
GEORGE G. LYON,
Captain and Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Sigel.

My regiment is the only new one in this City which will be attached to Gen. Sigel's command.

The Fifth Senatorial District is prepared to aid me in all my efforts, and pledges its honor for the welfare of the families of my recruits.

Come forward at once, for the regiment must and will be completed in the next ten days.

I have already over 500 men in camp.

E. P. DOHERTY, Captain.
Colonel Commanding Fifth Senatorial Dist. Reg.
Headquarters, Lincoln Hall, No. 189 East Houston-st.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION! ATTENTION
No. 81 Nassau-st.
Company D.
HILLHOUSE LIGHT INFANTRY,
Col. P. J. CLAASSEN, Commanding.
RECRUITS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Patriotic young men of New-York, if you desire to enlist in the service of your country, in this her hour of trial, come forward at once—one and all.

You are now called upon to rally to her support. Do not wait to be drafted, but show to the world that we are not compelled to resort to such an expedient in order to crush this monster rebellion.

To arms, then! and join a command officered by men who have had experience in the field, and who are thoroughly qualified to look after the requirements of their men.

$90 bounty paid after being mustered in.

Clothing of the best quality. Relief tickets furnished to families.

Dead-beats need not apply, as such men deter recruiting.

E. P. DOHERTY, Captain Commanding,
Late First Regiment U. S. Sharpshooters.
First Lieutenant, J. H. GOODELL.
Second Lieutenant, THOS. A. HENRY.

THE NEW BOUNTIES ARE NOW ALL PAID.

$90, IN ADDITION TO THE REGULAR PAY.
$25 OF IT IN CASH, SOON AFTER SWEARING IN.
$25 OF IT WHEN THE COMPANY IS FULL.
$40 OF IT WHEN THE REGIMENT IS FULL.
RELIEF TICKETS, WORTH $3 A WEEK,
given immediately to families.

Uniforms at once, and good quarters on Staten Island, with fine bathing and fishing.

$100 BOUNTY, OR 160 ACRES OF LAND,
at the end of the war, which will probably close within another year. $2 PAID DOWN to any one on bringing in a recruit, when he swears in.

Experienced officers and the best of treatment guaranteed.

One Lieutenant, two Sergeants and thirty men still wanted for Company I, Stanton Legion, Col. WM. H. ALLEN.

Apply at No. 183

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Two Prominent New-York Merchants Charged with Treason.

Two prominent merchants of this City, named J. R. SHUTTLEWORTH and D. PLUMB, were yesterday brought before the Provost-Marshal at Police Headquarters, charged with having been guilty of uttering treasonable language, and of having otherwise used measures calculated to discourage enlistments.

JESSE P. CASE, one of the witnesses, testified that Mr. PLUMB, of the firm of D. PLUMB & Co., of No. 240 Broadway, came to the store of W. T. DARLEY, No. 42 Cortlandt-street, and commenced a conversation with Mr. DARLEY upon the subject of the war. That during this conversation Mr. P said that "Mr. LINCOLN ought to be hung; that he would advise all his friends if they were liable to draft, to leave the country and go to Canada." In case he was drafted he would resist until he was a dead man, and that he would not fight for the North until the war was conducted upon principles which accorded with his views, which views were that the negroes should be armed and drilled to fight.

Mr. PLUMB was then informed by the Provost-Marshal that he would have an opportunity of making his affidavit in defence, which affidavit would be transmitted to the Judge-Advocate-General in Washington.

Mr. PLUMB is detained at Police Headquarters to await the further action of the authorities.

Against Mr. SHUTTLEWORTH two affidavits have been filed with the Marshal. Mr. J. BEINKERHOFF testified that he had a conversation with the accused, in which the latter made use of language to the effect that if he were drafted he would not go, and that he had advised others not to go. Also, that it was an unjust and unholy war, and God did not approve of it. It was testified that he further added that if he had to fight he would join the Southern Confederacy and fight for that Government.

Mr. JEREMIAH L. WYCKOFF testified that in the course of a conversation he heard SHUTTLEWORTH say that the South was right, and must succeed, and he hoped it would. Also, that he hoped McCLELLAN and his whole army would be captured. The witness said he knew Mr. S. to be a rank Secessionist.

The Provost-Marshal concluded in this case likewise to send the papers on to Washington, and in the meantime to detain the accused at the Central Office.

Prize Steamers and Arms—Applications Relating Thereto to be Heard on Wednesday.

After fourteen months of uninterrupted labor, principally in the Prize Court, Judge BETTS, of this District, went with his family to Saratoga Springs, about two weeks ago. On Friday last the United States District-Attorney, DELAFIELD SMITH, went on to bring before the Judge some important motions in prize proceedings. Judge BETTS, at the request of the District-Attorney, said he would be in Court, in this City, on Wednesday (to-morrow) morning, to hear applications in reference to the taking by the Government of some arms, as also several of the steamers which have recently been brought to this port as prizes.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MORTALITY IN THE CITY.—We learn from the report of the City Inspector that 665 persons died in this City last week. Of these 117 were women, 199 girls, 164 men and 205 boys. Of the children, 382 died under the age of five years. The principal causes of death are as follows: Cholera infantum 153, consumption 66, infantile convulsions 49, congestion of the brain 24, diarrhœa 20, dysentery 14, inflammation of the bowels 25, sun stroke 33, dropsy in the head 30, disease of the heart 10, typhoid fever 16, deaths from external causes 38, among which are reported 5 premature births, 5 drowned, delirium tremens 2, suicide 1, deaths by accidents 9. There were 66 interments in Potter's Field and 99 deaths in the Institutions. The number of deaths, compared with the corresponding week of 1861 and of last week, was as follows:

Week ending August 19, 1861	548 Inc. 117
Week ending August 11, 1862:	
From acute disease	358
From chronic disease	168
From external causes, &c.	42—568
Week ending August 18, 1862:	
From acute disease	458
From chronic disease	189
From external causes, &c.	36—685
Increase this week	117

THE NINETEENTH WARD GERMAN AMERICAN SCHOOL.—The annual *fête* of this institution—for it is quite an institution among our German fellow-citizens—took place yesterday at LANDMANN'S, Hamilton Park. About a hundred and eighty scholars assembled, and, aided by their parents and friends, spent the day and evening in delightful recreations. There was singing, dancing, games, athletic sports, turning, literary exercises, and all the diversions which the fertile brain of the German could crowd into a day. The school is intended to afford a thorough German and English education to the children of Germans who can afford to pay for the superior facilities offered to that end. It is situated in Forty-eighth-street, between First and Second avenues; and, with the exception of one in Fourth-street, is the only one of the kind in the City. Mr. P. GARDENHAHN is the Principal. Of the association, under whose auspices the school was founded and is conducted, THEO. VOGEL is President; PETER KISSLING, Vice-President; JACOB ARLES, Treasurer; JOHN RATHGEBER, Secretary, and J. H. MEYER, Inspector. The school has been in existence about two years, and is now in a flourishing condition. The proceeds of the *fête* will materially aid the funds.

ARREST OF DESERTERS.—There was quite a large number of deserters arrested yesterday by the Police of this City. At one time in the afternoon there were about fifteen of this class of soldiers in the detention-room at Police Headquarters. The most of them were forthwith dispatched to Governor's Island, but in some instances the soldiers were able to produce evidence of the fact that they had not deserted from their regiments, and they were therefore permitted to depart. The Police authorities are certainly doing a good work by promptly arresting all men dressed in military clothes, who can not give a good account of themselves. For instance, the past the City has been host with a class of soldier—men dressed in soldiers' clothes—who have either secured from their regiments or else have donned the soldier's garb for the purpose of evading the draft, which, by hook and unnatural men, is regarded with so much dread. All true patriots ought to be thankful that the Police are so prompt and efficient in respect to the apprehension of this class of men.

A MAN DANGEROUSLY STABBED IN A STREET FIGHT.—About 9½ o'clock on Sunday night, a fight occurred on the corner of Eleventh-avenue and Forty-second-street, among a party of men who were returning from an excursion to Weehawken. During the affray EDWARD POLLOCK was stabbed several times in the head and face, by some person as yet unknown. A surgeon was immediately called, who dressed the wounds, and POLLOCK was then taken to his residence, No. 139 West Forty-first-street. The injuries are regarded as being of a serious character. No arrest has yet been made, although the Police are actively engaged in endeavoring to ferret out the guilty party.

SUICIDE BY LAUDANUM.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday upon the body of SARAH KIERNAN, a native of Ireland, 20 years of age, who committed suicide on Sunday last by swallowing a full vial of laudanum. The reason assigned by the woman for the commission of the act was, that "she had married a man she did not like." The evidence upon the inquest went to show that the deceased was under the influence of liquor at the time she took the poison.

THE REMAINS OF BRIG.-GEN. WILLIAMS.—Mayor OPDYKE received, yesterday morning, the body of the late Gen. WILLIAMS, who was killed in the recent action at Baton Rouge. The remains were given in charge of an undertaker, who, after the customary care, will place them in the Governor's room at the City Hall, where they will lie in state until a proper disposition of them can be made. The family of Gen. WILLIAMS is not here, though his wife is believed to be at Newburgh.

MOVEMENTS OF INSPECTOR PERLEY.—Col. THOS. F. PERLEY, who was recently appointed Medical Inspector of this post, has been very busy since his arrival on Sunday, in visiting, in company with Col. HOXIE, the various hospitals in the City and upon the Islands. He also visited and examined the steamers *Daniel Webster* and *Mississippi*, and afterward the New-England Rooms. Yesterday he went on official business to Boston.

DEATH FROM AN ACCIDENTAL SHOT.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner NAUMANN, upon the body of WM. KRAUSSMUHLAR, of No. 120 East Broadway, who was accidentally shot in the neck a week ago last Sunday, at a lager-bier saloon near Silver Lake, Staten Island. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

FATAL FALL.—WM. TRISSETT, a native of Germany, 27 years of age, died yesterday at the New-York Hospital, of injuries received on the 13th ult., by falling down a flight of stairs, in the City of Newark, N. J. The deceased was a resident of this City. A verdict of accidental death was rendered under direction of Coroner COLLIN.

FOR NEW-HAVEN AS USUAL.—We are requested to say that the 11 o'clock night boat to New-Haven will not make her usual trip till to-morrow (Wednesday) night, being detained by a slight accident to her machinery.

UP THE HUDSON.—The rapid and always popular steamer *Armenia*, will to-morrow resume her trips to Albany, as the regular day-boat. She will have no lack of passengers.

LAW REPORTS.

Question of Practice—Execution Against Person for Costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

John Purchase vs. *George F. Bellows.*—This action was brought to recover the possession of certain personal property alleged to be wrongfully detained, and for damages. After judgment for defendant, and execution for costs returned unsatisfied, defendant issued execution against plaintiff's person for his costs, amounting to $606.

ROBERTSON, J.—The section of the Code authorizing orders of arrest (section 179) contains several subdivisions. The first provides for actions for the recovery of damages in a cause of action not arising on contract; the third for actions to recover possession of personal property. One of the actions enumerated under the first subdivision is where it is for wrongfully taking, detaining or converting property. Under the third subdivision there can be no order of arrest unless the property has been assigned after suit brought, with intent that it should not be taken by the Sheriff, or to deprive the plaintiff of the benefit of it. (8 How., 111.) The complaint in an action, under the first subdivision, would show whether the plaintiff was entitled to execution against the person, if he succeeded in his action. Under the third subdivision it would not. The intent in removing the property claimed is only to be determined by affidavits, under section 178, and the order must be made before judgment, by section 183.

The amendment passed in 1862, of section 288, provides that no execution shall issue unless an order of arrest has been served, or unless the complaint contains a statement bringing the case within section 179. In this case neither was done, and therefore the plaintiff is not subject to arrest. The law was probably the same before the amendment, and the latter may be regarded as merely declaratory. The execution must be set aside without costs, on the plaintiff stipulating to bring no action for the arrest.

The Iron-Clads for the Ohio.

JOS. BROWN, the contractor who is building the iron-clads designed for service on the Ohio and Mississippi, writes to the Louisville *Journal*:

"The three gunboats building are being covered with iron as follows: Thickness of iron on the entire deck, one inch; on the sides, two inches; on the bow, two and a half inches; and on the towers, three inches; which, as you will perceive, includes the entire boat except the wheels, which are left unprotected, as to cover them would very considerably increase the draft of water, and was deemed unnecessary, as two of the boats are provided with propellers under water as well as wheels.

Your intimation that these boats are not as well protected as those now in use is erroneous, for there is not a gunboat now in use on the Mississippi River that is *half* covered with iron of any thickness, and those that have iron on them have none thicker than 2½ inches, and not one-quarter of the boat covered with that, the arch portion of it being only one inch. The *Essex*, for example, has only one inch plate, and not all covered with that.

The question resolves itself into this shape, with regard to these three boats: *Is the iron thick enough* and not *Are they iron-clad?* and I will here state, it has been a question in my mind whether there was iron enough on certain portions of the boats; and, with a view to increasing it, I wrote to the Bureau of Construction at Washington, asking permission to increase the thickness of iron on the sides to three inches, and on the casemates, or towers, to six inches, and from the nature of their reply, referring the matter to Commodore HULL, at St. Louis, I presume it will be done.

There is, however, this drawback to adding more weight, viz.: the draft of water, and it would seem a pity to place a boat like the *Chillicothe*, now in the water, with all her iron on board and drawing only 35 inches, in the same situation with all those now built, drawing six feet, and unable to make over three miles per hour, while she will make seven. But of this there is no danger, as all three of these boats will carry the additional weight proposed on six inches additional water.

It may be thought that the iron on the deck, being only one inch, is not thick enough, but, from actual test on the *Monitor* it is found to be ample, as that is the thickness of her deck-iron. The great difficulty with all the iron-clad, or partially iron-clad boats now in use on the river, is that they are loaded with wood instead of iron, the great object of the naval or military constructors seeming to be to *provide well* for the comfort of the officers, rather than to build an efficient iron-clad boat; and in my own case I have found difficulty in satisfying the Government officers in this respect, preferring, as I did, putting the weight in metal rather than in captains' cabins and fixtures.

In the present march of improvement in firearms, it would be difficult to say what would constitute a perfectly ball proof boat, but I wish here to state that if I could be allowed *six feet water* for the draft of a gunboat, I will agree to build a boat that will lay alongside of the heaviest battery in existence all day without being injured, or the Government need not take her; but with these boats I am bound down to draft of water, the penalty for overrunning which would make the hair stand on your head.

Finally, I do not claim that these boats will be perfectly impenetrable or impregnable against balls of immense weight or guns of immense calibre; but I claim they are far in advance of any now on the rivers, being infinitely better protected by iron and having all the machinery in the hold, drawing a little more than half the water, having double the speed, and, as they sit very low in the water, presenting very little surface to shoot at."

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, Aug. 18, 1862.

ASHES—Are steady and in fair request at $6 bl @ $6 87½ for Pots; Pearls are quiet at $7.

COFFEE—Inactivity continues to be the ruling feature of this market owing to the extreme views of holders, and prices are nominally unchanged.

COTTON—The market is dull and heavy. The nominal quotations for Middling Uplands and Gulfs are 40c.@40¼c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The Flour market is a little more active, but, at lower rates for shipping brands of Western and State, but the medium and better grades are firm and in good request. The sales are 12,000 bbls. at $4 95@$5 10 for superfine State and Western; $5 20@$5 30 for extra State; $5 25@$5 45 for the low grades of Western Extra; $5 50@$5 60 for shipping brands of Round Hoop Extra Ohio, and $5 65@$6 25 for Trade Brands. Canadian Flour is in limited demand and is heavy, especially the low grades, while Trade Brands are wanted; sales of 1,100 bbls. at $5 25@$5 45 for the low grades of Extra, and $5 40@$6 25 for trade brands. Southern Flour is in fair demand but the low grades are heavy; sales are 1,200 bbls. at $5 50@$5 90 for Mixed to good Superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6@$7 for trade brands. Rye Flour is steady and in fair request; sales of 210 bbls. at $5@$5 30 for Superfine and Extra. Corn Meal is scarce and is better and in fair demand; sales of 750 bbls., at $3 45@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 75 for Brandywine, to arrive.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is better supplied, and is rather more active and quite firm, especially prime qualities, which are scarce and in good demand for export, in part for future delivery. The assortment of good Winter is poor, and new Wheat is are firm and in good request. The transactions reach 199,470 bushels, and consist of 31,900 bushels Chicago Spring, at $1 11@$1 21, in part to arrive; 37,300 do. Milwaukee Club, at $1 15@$1 24, in part to arrive; 64,400 do. Amber Iowa, &c., at $1 24@1 26; 28,470 do. Red Western, (old,) at $1 26@$1 35, as to quality; 1,400 do. Red Western, (new,) at $1 36@$1 38; 7,300 do. Amber Western, (old,) at $1 36@$1 37; 900 do. Amber Western, (new,) at $1 40@$1 42; 2,500 do. White Ohio, at $1 38; 16,500 do. White Michigan, (old,) at $1 40@$1 42; 1,000 do. White Michigan, very choice new, at $1 58; 3,400 do. White Kentucky, at $1 45@$1 56, the inside rate for smutty; and 4,500 do. mixed Western, at $1 30. Barley and Barley Malt are still scarce and neglected. Oats are firm, and in good demand, at 48c.@51c. for Western and Canadian, and 51c.@52c. for State. Rye is quiet, but is scarce and firm, at 82c.@83c. for State, and 76c.@78c. for Western. Corn is in active demand, and prices are firmer; sales of 112,000 bushels, at 48c.@53c. for heated; 54c.@59c. for Eastern mixed; 60c. for sound Western do.; 62c. for very choice do.; 66c. for Western Yellow, and 70c. for White Western.

HAY—The market is firm and active; sales of 1,100 bales, at 70c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—The market is quiet yet steady; sales of 30 bales New at 15c.@20c.

MOLASSES—The market is quiet, and in the absence of sales prices are nominal.

NAVAL STORES—Are very quiet, but steady, at $2 23@$2 25 ₱ gallon for Spirits Turpentine; $13 25@$14 for Common Resin ₱ 310 lbs.; $14 for Pitch; $25 for Crude Turpentine, and $40@$45 for Newbern and Wilmington Tar.

OILS—Crude Whale is firm and in improved demand. Sales of 3,000 bbls. at 60c. ₱ gallon, cash. Other kinds are rather quiet, but firm.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market is better supplied, is more active on Government account, and closes firmer; sales of 1,500 bbls. at $11 37½@$11 50 for Mess, and $10 for Prime. Beef is steady and in moderate request; sales of 150 bbls. at $13 75@$14 for plain Mess, and $14 75@$15 12 for extra. Beef Hams are dull. Bacon is scarce and wanted. Cut Meats are firm and in fair demand; sales of 180 hhds. and tcs. at 3½c.@4¼c. for Shoulders, and 6c.@6½c. for Hams. Lard is in good demand, particularly prime, and prices rule firmly; sales of 1,170 bbls. and tcs. at 8½c.@8¾c. Butter and Cheese are firm and in good request at previous rates.

RICE—Only a slight demand prevails for this staple at previous prices. We quote Carolina at 8c.@8½c., Rangoon at 6¾c.@6¾c., and Patna at 6¾c.@6¾c.

SEEDS—The inquiry for Clover Seed is quite limited at 8c.@9c. Timothy Seed is dull at $1 75@$2 ₱ bushel. Rough Flax Seed is unchanged.

SUGARS—Under an active demand, prices have advanced ¼c. ₱ lb. on Raw. The sales embrace 2,200 hhds. at 8¾c.@8¾c. for Cuba, and 8¾c.@10¼c. for New-Orleans. Included in the above are 200 hhds. of the latter sold at auction at 8¾c.@10¼c.; Refined are quoted at 12¾@—.

TALLOW—The market is firm, but less active. Sales of 20,000 lbs. Prime Eastern at 10¾c., cash.

WHISKY—Has been in active demand, and the market is again better. Sales of 3,500 bbls. (including 3,000 bbls. Saturday afternoon) at 32½c.@32¾c. for Ohio.

FREIGHTS—Are rather firmer, but the offerings are moderate. To Liverpool—The engagements are 50,000 bushels Wheat at 11¾d.@12d., in bulk and bags; 1,900 bbls. Flour at 3s. 6d.; 150 tcs. Lard at 37s. 6d.; 50 Hhds Tallow at 32s. 6d.; 600 boxes Cheese at 40s. To London—20,000 bushels Wheat at 12d.@12¾d., in bulk and bags; 3,300 bbls. Flour at 3s. 10½c@4s., mostly at the inside rate; 50 bbls. Lard Oil at 40s.; 100 tons heavy goods at 42s. 6d. To Glasgow—16,000 bushels Wheat at 13¾d., bulk and bags; 30 tons Oil at 45s.; 60 Hhds. Tallow at 40s. The charters are: A vessel, with 18,000 bushels Wheat, to Cork, for orders, at 13¾d.; a vessel, with 13,000 bushels Wheat, to a direct port in Ireland, at the same rate, and a foreign vessel to Cork and a market, with 20,000 bushels Wheat, 14d.

The Barley Crop of 1862.

SUMMARY OF REPORTS FROM THE DIFFERENT BARLEY-GROWING COUNTIES OF THIS STATE.

Tompkins, Schuyler and Seneca Counties—Breadth of ground sown to Barley, one-third less than last year. Nearly all Spring Barley. The yield per acre larger, and quality better, than last year.

Cayuga County—About the same breadth of ground sown as last year. All Spring Barley, and crop "unusually good."

Yates County—Represented in some districts as one-third less breadth of ground sown than last year. The crop will be fully equal to last year in quantity and quality.

Orleans and Niagara Counties—In these counties the farmers have turned their attention to White Beans, and the Barley crop is of no account.

Monroe County—About half the breadth of ground sown that there was last year. One-third of it Winter Barley. Yield and quality better than last year.

Steuben, Ontario and Wayne Counties—One-fourth to one-third less breadth of ground sown than last year. The proportion of Winter Barley considerably less, and the yield per acre and quality better than last year.

Livingston County—One-fourth less breadth of ground sown than last year. Average yield and quality.

Onondaga County—The crop of this county is two-rowed. Breadth of ground sown represented to be considerably greater than last year. Yield per acre and quality better than an average.

Jefferson, Saratoga and Washington Counties—About the same breadth of ground sown as last year. The crop in these counties suffered severely from the early drouth, but, as the weather has been favorable for ripening and maturing, the crop will be fair in quality, and two-thirds of an average in quantity.

Wisconsin and Illinois—The usual breadth of ground was sown, and the crop is represented to be an average one.

Canada West—The breadth of ground was greater than last year. The yield and quality better than last year.

Canada East—One third less breadth of ground sown than last year. Crop suffered from early drouth. Yield, one-third less than average. Quality, better than average.

The crop in Illinois, Wisconsin and the Canadas will be fully equal to that of last year. In this State the crop will be two-thirds as much as last year, and in *quality the best grown* in several years. New-York has lost much of its importance as a Barley-growing State. The breadth of ground sown this year is not fifty per cent. as much as 1859. This is owing, in part, to the low prices which have ruled for the last four years, and perhaps more to the increased certainty of the wheat crop—which has always been the favorite crop of our farmers.

The season will open with a light stock of Malt on hand, and no old Barley. SAMUEL R. FORD, Grain Broker, No. 30 Front-street.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1862.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 18.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 90; Reading Railroad, 29¾; Morris Canal, 41½; Long Island Railroad, 18; Pennsylvania Railroad, 49½.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 6
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 9
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 13
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 13
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 14
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 20
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 20
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 23
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 27
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 30
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 10
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 24
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 15

FROM AMERICA.

Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 20
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 23
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 23
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 30
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 30
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 3
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 6
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 10
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 17
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Arabia*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, Tuesday, at 5½ o'clock.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 6 A. M. and 4.30 and 7.30 P. M.
Western Mails close (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6.30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

DR. WAIT & SON, NO. 5 BOND-ST., near Broadway, continue to extract teeth positively without pain or danger, under their new chemically-prepared chloroform. All dental operations on terms to suit the times. Refer to Drs. Ford, Elliott, Stilwell and Baldwin, and Rev. Drs. Ferris and Parker.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF STOCK in the Michigan Central Railroad Company, standing in the name of MARY N. LOCKWOOD, of Detroit, Michigan, have been lost, viz.: No. 1,471, for ten shares, issued from Boston Office; No. 1,455, for sixty shares, and No. 3,125, for five shares, issued from New-York Office. All persons are cautioned against receiving the same, the transfer thereof having been stopped.

LOST—ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, THE 16TH of August, on board the steamboat *Thomas Collyer*, for Long Branch, a small pocket-book, containing between forty and fifty dollars, two notes of hand, and other papers, valuable to no one but the owner. A liberal reward will be paid to the finder on return to the owner, at No. 120 Front-st.; or I will thank the finder to leave the pocket-book and papers at Box No. 228 City Post-office.

LOST.—TEN DOLLARS REWARD WILL BE PAID for the recovery of a pocket-book, containing about Forty Dollars, lost on Saturday. Apply at 51 East 37th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE OR PURCHASE FOR CASH.—A dwelling-house, not less than 21 feet in width, three or four stories high, with all the modern improvements. Location between 14th and 30th sts. and Lexington and 6th avs. State price and location. Address CASH, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN—A SMALL, neatly furnished house, with all the modern improvements; location in the vicinity of Washington Park preferred; rent must be low, which will be paid monthly in advance. Address, with full particulars, HARRISON, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

Mantels sold at astonishingly low prices at KLABER'S Marble Yards, No. 54 First-av., near Third-st., and No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS.—$20,000 worth of enameled slate mantels; imitation of the most costly marbles now in use; will be sold 25 per cent. below manufacturers prices. Also, marble mantels, monuments and tomb-stones.

WM. S. SEE & CO., No. 588 Hudson-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, also his patent folding Mosquito Bar, the cheapest and best in use, at GRIFFINS, No. 181 Canal-st., near Mott.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

TO EXCHANGE—A BROWN STONE FOUR-story house in 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for a smaller house; also, one for a small country place near the City. Apply to J. O. HIGGINS, No. 599 4th-av.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

200 BALES COTTON.

DANIEL H BURDETT, Auctioneer.

By virtue of an order of sale to me directed by Hon. Wm. Marvin, Judge District Court of United States for Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction, ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, AT 12 O'CLOCK, M.,

FROM LAIMBEER'S WHARF, BROOKLYN,

597 BALES COTTON from prize schooner Andromeda,
194 BALES COTTON from prize schooner Magnolia.
19 HALF BALES from prize schooner Magnolia.
21 POCKETS from prize schooner Magnolia.
21 ROUND BALES from prize schooner Magnolia.
ALSO, A LOT OF HIDES,
500 STAVES.

Samples of cotton can be seen on Saturday, the 16th, at the office of Hiram Benner, No. 113 Wall-st.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal, Southern District Florida.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PASSAIC, N. J., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Aug. 22, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway—Several fine plots of land, containing in all 68 acres, on the west bank of the Passaic River, and 25 minutes from New-York; will be sold in plots of from 10 to 30 acres, on one of which there is fine improvements. Full particulars at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 3 Pine-st.

JOHN H. RURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, AT No. 444 Canal-st., enameled and parlor suites bureaus, sofa beds, washstands, chairs, tables, carpets, oil-cloths, looking glasses, beds and bedding, mattresses, coffee, beer pumps, sewing machines, counter cases, glass, crockery and wood ware, &c.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

UNPARALLELED BARGAINS.

STILL GREATER REDUCTION IN PRICES OF RICH SILKS, DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, SACQUES, and MANTILLAS, at the GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE OF CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 GRAND ST., (Previous to taking Stock.)

$20,000 WORTH RICH SILKS, MARKED DOWN.
$15,000 WORTH RICH DRESS GOODS, MARKED DOWN.
$10,000 WORTH PURE LINENS AND FAMILY GOODS, MARKED DOWN.
$12,000 WORTH RICH MANTILLAS and CLOAKS, MARKED DOWN.

Notwithstanding the great advance in price of Cotton Goods, we shall continue to sell our present large stock of DOMESTIC GOODS ($30,000 worth) at the reduced price as long as we have a piece left; and we beg leave to suggest to our patrons the propriety of supplying themselves without delay, for they are already rapidly advancing in price.

CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

LADIES, THIS IS THE LAST MONTH for nice-fitting dollar corsets, 50c. skirts, and the fine 25c. stockings, cheap hair nets, gloves, fancy goods, Zephyr worsted, yarns and small wares. This month prices must advance. Now is the time to save money. Send your orders and postage stamps. N. B.—Premium allowed on silver and gold.

ELGER'S Nos. 880 and 852 Broadway, near 19th-st.

NOTICE.—EAST INDIA AND INDIAN GOODS in every variety, wholesale and retail. FOUNTAIN'S Iodin Store, No. 653 Broadway

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT suites of rooms for families, or single gentlemen; convenient to Wall, South, or Fulton Ferries. Apply at No. 139 Joralemon-st., first house from Court, on three principal car routes. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN—NO. 16 CLINTON-ST.—PLEASANT apartments for families or single gentlemen. All modern conveniences have been introduced, making the house especially desirable for those seeking a comfortable home. Convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton ferries. Reference required.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR his wife, little girl, 4 years old, infant and servant, with a private family, residing in a respectable location in the City; terms must be reasonable. Address J. C. L., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl desires board in a quiet and small family, where there are no other boarders; would like a room to herself; terms must be moderate. Address Miss B. B., Station D, 4th-st.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY AN EXPERienced teacher, a furnished room, with or without board, where instruction on the piano will be given as an equivalent. A German family preferred. Address Miss J. H., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

FAMILIES OR INDIVIDUALS DESIRING pleasant rooms, with or without meals, in a good locality, will find them at No. 13 West 24th-st., near 5th-av. Hotel.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—ROOM AND board, suitable for a gentleman and lady, or two single gentlemen, at No. 67 Henry-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms reasonable.

28 GREENE-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO let; single rooms, 87c. and $1; hall room, $1 25; back room, on second floor, $1 50; large front room, for one or two gentlemen, at $2.

TO LET—AT NO. 43 EAST TWENTY-THIRD st., near Madison-av. Pleasant furnished rooms, with full or partial board.

COUNTRY BOARD.

STRAWBERRY FARMS FAMILY HOTEL NEAR RED BANK, MONMOUTH CO., NEW-JERSEY. Delightfully situated near Long Branch and Shrewsbury. Accessible at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily, by Raritan and Delaware Bay R. R. and Shrewsbury boats, from foot of Murry-st. Terms per week, $5 to $7. Superior accommodations for families. Beautiful shady walks and drives, and a small lake, with boats, in the vicinity. A large hall, with music, for dancing. For further particulars, address WARREN & DAY, Colt's Neck, N. J. Refers to W. H. Mills, 377 6th-av., and J. T. S. Smith, 184 Broadway.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON HEIGHTS, STATEN ISLAND.—A suite of delightful rooms are now vacant in a large family mansion, beautifully situated on the hill, only three minutes' walk from New-Brighton ferry. Extensive highly cultivated grounds and excellent stabling. References—Col. F. E. Howe, No. 198 Broadway; A. Callum, Esq., at J. M. Oppenheim's & Co., No. 41 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE PREMises No. 83 Broad-st., in the city of Newark, N. J., the homestead of the late Wm. Shinyard, deceased. The house is brick, has fifteen rooms, all modern improvements, and in perfect order; lot 95 feet front and rear by 300 feet deep, extending through to Orchard-st., well stocked with choice fruit, in full bearing, and fine stables. It is convenient to the depot, and one of the most desirable residences in the city. Terms to suit purchaser. Easy. Apply to WM. A. BRADLEY, Executor, No. 251 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—The property of the undersigned, comprising a frame house, 30 feet square, with kitchen attached, on the kitchen a good cellar, four rooms on the first floor, and six rooms and three finished rooms in the attic; one and a half acres of ground, two cisterns, a never-failing well of excellent water; also, barn, and poultry-house. The property is all in first-rate order, and only about five minutes' walk from the railroad depot. For further particulars apply at the office of the Hazard Powder Company, No. 89 Wall-st., or on the premises. D. B. BENSLOW.

WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—$6,500.—For sale, cheap, an excellent house, of twelve rooms, cellar and attic; large barn, corn-house, seven acres, fine grafted fruit, permanent stream, good well and cistern, fine view of mountain. Half mile from station, and one hour from New-York. Apply at the Courtland Sugar Refinery, No. 345 Washington-st.

FOR SALE AT FORDHAM—A NEAT AND convenient cottage, with five lots of ground, well stocked with choice fruit in full bearing; eight minutes' walk from depot on Harlem Railroad. For further particulars and terms, apply to R. St. MITCHELL, No. 297 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 69 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE OF SEVENTY ACRES.—The location is very superior, being situated between Bath House and Fort Hamilton, along shore; land fertile; for a farmer or a gentleman requiring a country seat, there is no better opportunity offered in the country. The farm is in a very high state of cultivation, has a water-front of 400 or 500 feet; buildings, &c., to a perfect state. Apply to M. S. BENNETT, on the premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE OF THE FINEST farms in the State of New-York, containing 136 acres, one mile south of the flourishing village of Geneva; the farm extends to the shore of Seneca Lake, and is very desirable property. For particulars, apply to JAMES McKIE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—ONE THOUSAND ACRES OF choice lands, in four tracts, near Kalamazoo, Mich. For terms, etc., address Box No. 376, Louisville, Ky.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE,

Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind. No. 365 Broadway, New-York.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 388 BROADWAY.—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, &c., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,
5th-AV., CORNER OF 34th-ST.,
will reopen, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.
For information or circulars, address
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

EAGLESWOOD ACADEMY,
The regular Academic Year will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 1. The first week will be spent in examining students and organizing classes.
A class will be formed in the science of Nav

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, LATE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—Holders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and all the holders of the Receiver's certificates of indebtedness of the above-named Railroad, are hereby required, pursuant to a resolution adopted at the Bondholder's meeting of 9th of July, 1862, to deposit their above-named documents with L. H. MEYER, Chairman of the Trustees, before the 10th day of September, 1862, at No. 25 William-st., Room No. 3.

Attention is called to the third resolution, adopted at the Bondholders' meeting of 23d of July, 1862, according to which parties not complying are subject to be remitted to their rights in their distributive share of the proceeds of sale, and all other and further rights which they may have, by virtue of the agreement, to cease.

Those who have not yet subscribed to the agreement, and have not paid their share of advances to the Receiver, can, in accordance with the last resolution, adopted at Bondholders' meeting of 9th of July, 1862, now become parties to said agreement by subscribing and paying at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, before the 5th day of September, 1862.

L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1862.—Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, extended to 1879, are notified that the interest due Sept. 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that date, at this office, on presentation of the proper coupons. It will be necessary for the holders of bonds not thus extended to present them at the office of the Company, where they can receive the principal and interest to Sept. 1, 1863. The privilege of extending such bonds will cease at that date. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF THE WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD SINKING FUND BONDS.—Sealed proposals for the sale to the Company of the whole or any part of eight thousand dollars of their Sinking Fund Bonds will be received until the 1st of September. Address to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company, Box No. 3,505 Post-office.

TO ARMY OFFICERS, PAYMASTERS AND OTHERS.—VAN VLECK & TUCKER, No. 4 Broad-st., one door from Wall-st., will furnish small gold in dollar pieces, quarter eagles, and five dollar pieces, in exchange for twenty dollar gold pieces, without extra charge, in amounts to suit.

MONEY.—PERSONS REQUIRING TEMPORARY accommodation are requested to procure a prospectus of the Mutual Loan and Discount Company, No. 57 Chatham-st. Business bills promptly discounted.
URWICK & KING, Agents.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

WANTED $500 FOR SIX MONTHS.—Will pay interest and give a situation—salary $10 per week—to a gentleman or lady. Address M. Z., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers.
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL $250,000, WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
JEFFGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAGHT,	W. L. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
LEONARDO S. SAREZ,	ALVAH E. HAINES,
SILAS BRONSON.	ROBERT M. DUCE,
A. R. ENO,	JOHN SCOTT JOYCE,
JOHN WATSON,	A. VANAGAMEN VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLIS,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
S. T. NICOLL,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	JOHN J. WALKER.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

THE OSWEGO & SYRACUSE R. R. CO. EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of three per cent on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid on the 25th day of August instant. Stockholders residing in New-York City will be paid by the Transfer Agent, H. A. Oakley, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the bank of Syracuse; and others, at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office only. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
OSWEGO, Aug. 6, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—The directors have this day declared a cash dividend of five (5) per cent, payable to stockholders on demand, and a scrip dividend of thirty (30) per cent, on the "earned Participating Premiums" of the past year; said earned participating premiums amounting to $103,300; also an interest dividend of six (6) per cent, on outstanding scrip. The scrip certificates will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th day of October next. By order of the Board.
RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1862.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a half (3½) per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, payable at the office in the City of New-York, on and after SATURDAY, the 16th of August inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th to the 16th inst., both inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent, out of the net earnings of the past (3) three months, payable at the office of the Company on and after FRIDAY, 22d inst.
The transfer book will close on the 14th, and reopen on the 25th inst. By order of the Board.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

UNITED STATES TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK,
No. 44 Wall, corner William-st., Aug. 7, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. payable to stockholders or their representatives on the 9th August inst. JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 156 Sav., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 16th-st. and 6th-av.—Open daily, from 10 to 3; P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 10 to 4 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $5 and upwards. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—DUTCHESS COUNTY.—JOHN AUSTIN, Plaintiff, against BENJAMIN BURKART, surviving partner of JOSEPH BURKART, Senior, deceased, composing the late firm of "JOSEPH BURKART & CO.," Defendants.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, in the City of Poughkeepsie, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of One thousand and four dollars and fifty six cents, with interest thereon as follows, to wit: On $112 71 thereof since August 4, 1861; on $150 thereof since August 15, 1861; on $117 30 thereof since September 24, 1861; a $107 30 thereof since October 4, 1861; on $108 thereof since October 12, 1861; on $112 67 thereof since December 19, 1861; on $9 thereof since November 16, 1861; on $180 56 thereof since December 23, 1861; and on $100 thereof since September 26, 1861, besides the costs of this action.—Dated February 14, 1862. WM. WILKINSON,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Take notice that the complaint in the above summons named was filed in the Office of the County of Dutchess aforesaid, on the 12th day of July, 1862.—To the above defendant. WM. WILKINSON,
jy 15-law6wTu Plaintiff's Attorney.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of M. COLLACK & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to sign the name of the firm in settlement of the business. JANE McCOLLICK,
SEAMAN LICHTENSTEIN.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1862.

The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of J. McCOLLICK & CO., and will continue the business at No. 229 Washington-st.
JANE McCOLLICK,
WILLIAM H. COHEN.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1862.

MEDICAL.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 344 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (80th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copahia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatisms, Spasms, &c., are instantly relieved by that marvelous remedy known as CHLORODYNE, which was discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M. R. C. S. L., (Ex-Army Medical Staff,) and the secret of its recipe confided only to J. T. DAVENPORT, Pharmaceutical Chemist, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury-square, who is the sole manufacturer. Medical testimony, furnished by the highest authorities in military, naval, and civil practice, and numerous gratifying statements from the public generally, establishes this property as invaluable. It relieves pain, soothes the system, inducing refreshing and soothing sleep, without producing or having any unpleasant effects like opium, and may be taken at any time in a few drop doses. Observe the genuine has the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" engraved on the Government stamp. None other is pure. Price 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d. a bottle.
Agent New-York,
MR. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restored manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 5 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence in all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may lie. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be Married.—DR. A. M. MACRICH, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 50th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,221 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 5 Bowery-st. (Astor House,) and No. 13 Annual-st., Faneuil Hall, No. 10, Cornhill, Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing many pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its nature, its consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who are certain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 3 Malden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

PROSTRATED POWERS RESTORED.—Functional derangements incidental to both sexes, restored to a healthy tone by the use of Triesman No. 1. Read the book entitled "Human Frailty"—it explains everything. Published by Dr. BARROW, No. 198 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, and sent free everywhere on receipt of 25 cents worth of postage stamps. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO YOUNG MEN.—SCORES OF GRATEFUL letters weekly are now received from people who have recovered PERFECT HEALTH by following the directions contained in Drs. TRALL and JACKSON'S great work, called "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, AND THE SEXUAL ORGANISM AND ITS HEALTHFUL MANAGEMENT." Price $3. For sale in New-York by SINCLAIR TOUSSY, No. 121, and H. DEXTER, No. 113 Nassau-st.; C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st., and all booksellers everywhere.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c.; supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. York.

MEN WHO ARE FEEBLE, OLD TOO soon, or nervous, and those who wish not to become so, should all read the new book on the PHYSIOLOGY AND DERANGEMENTS OF THE MALE SYSTEM, by Dr. F. Hollick, author and lecturer. Ninety-eighth edition. Colored plates and wood cuts. 500 pages. Sent free by post, to any address, for $1. Direct to Dr. F. HOLLICK, Box No. 3,000 Post-office, New-York City. Office No. 29 Broadway. Hours 1 to 2.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' Female Elixir of Life. Whenever ever by fair should use them. Inclosed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Sculpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 Sixth-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, the most complicated, treated and cured without the use of ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The Female Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Fifth-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $5, with a book.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

DISEASES INCIDENT TO THE DAWNING of womanhood, the ages of maturity and the change of life, specially cured by Dr. J. N. PHELPS' Medicated and Magnetized Lozenges. Send stamp for circular to ladies and save imposition and drugging. Address Box 4,140 New-York Post-office.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, nine doors from Broadway, corner of Laurens-st., for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some painful patient, who, exhausted the entire field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Fifth-street. Book for 18 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

LUIS BRANDT, VETERINARY SURGEON, No. 53 East 24th-st., New-York. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Consultation free.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott. ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. NIAGARA, Capt. A. Kyrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $150
Second Cabin Passage 85

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $125
Second Cabin Passage 70

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 13.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 27.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 3.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 17.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed for passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS
FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River

STEAM
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
WILL BE DISPATCHED

FROM LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN,	FROM NEW-YORK,
SATURDAY, Aug. 16.	TUESDAY, Sept. 9.
WEDNESDAY Oct. 1.	SATURDAY, Oct. 25.
TUESDAY, Nov. 18.	THURSDAY, Dec. 11.

First Cabin, from ..... $110 to $155
Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.
Second Cabin State-room Berths, meals served at separate table, $80.
Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool, in First or Second Cabin, at a fare and a half
Third Cabin—Intermediate State-room—Passengers found with bed, bedding, table utensils, and good substantial food, $55.
Steerage, with superior accommodations, $35.
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced surgeon on board.
For freight and passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY
At the office, No. 26 Broadway, New-York.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE ..... SATURDAY, Aug. 23
GLASGOW ..... SATURDAY, Aug. 30.
CITY OF NEW-YORK ..... SATURDAY, Sept. 6.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$25
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, 15 and 20 guineas. Steerage from Liverpool £5 5s. From Queenstown, £5 5s. And those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at the current rate of exchange.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUX, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer JURA, Capt. ATTON, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Aug. 23. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $65 and $70; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $120 and $140; Steerage, $60. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP *Hansa*, H. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40.
For Freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

PASSPORTS FOR ALIENS CAN BE PROcured, on the required proofs, prepared by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—"DAILY LINE."—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 25 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad; also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New London. Freight taken, and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices.
GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection.—For New-Haven—The CONNECTICUT leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sunday excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 30, N. R.
E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.
The *Vanshon* leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12¾ and 3¾.
Spring-st. ..... at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
Dey-st. ..... at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
Morris-st., Pier 4 at 10, 1 and 4.
Fare 25 cents, including return ticket.

SMALL PLEASURE PROPELLER FOR SALE CHEAP.—Galvanized iron hull, 26 feet long, 6 feet beam; cabin like an omnibus; cost over $900; has been used very little, and will be sold for $450. Apply to F. L. DUSENBERRY, foot of 33d-st., North River, or address J. P., Box No. 2,980 New-York Post-office.

NOTICE.—STEAMER NIAGARA, HAVING BEEN taken by the Government, she will be withdrawn from her regular route THIS DAY. Another boat will take her place soon, of which due notice will be given.
A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, 3:4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

FOR NEWARK.—STEAMBOAT THOMAS P. WAY leaves pier foot of Dey-st. at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M., Sunday and every day.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—Health, comfort and pleasure. Cars leave Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, every 20 minutes.

BRIDGEMAN'S FREE EXHIBITION
OF
GLADIOLUS,
At his nursery, Astoria, will commence Aug. 18, and continue two weeks.

THE DUTY OF PAYING THE REWARD for apprehension and delivery of deserters from the Volunteer service having been assigned to me, it becomes necessary, in consequence of the irregular arrests and detention, to give notice that no reward will be paid unless the certificate sets forth the regiment, letter of company, Captain commanding, and State in which the prisoner was enrolled. This certificate to be signed by a commissioned officer, who has been regularly mustered into the service of the United States.
No reward will be paid for deserters from regiments now forming unless proof can be given that the prisoners have been absent more than ten days.
FRANK E. HOWE, A. Q. M.,
No. 194 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave via Pavonia Ferry, from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk, and intermediate Stations. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo, and principal intermediate Stations. 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal Stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk, and principal Stations. The Express Trains connect at Hornellsville with Railroad for Buffalo; at Elmira, with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Tom's River, &c. On and after July 14, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Pier at 9 and 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, until further notice, the steamboat will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M., instead of 4 o'clock. Returning, cars leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 10:40 A. M., and 4 P. M., except on Saturday, when the afternoon train will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Tom's River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First-class meals on board the steamboat. Passengers for points below Eatontown, on the main line, will take the 2:30 P. M. boat on Saturdays.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.
On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

GO TO THE SEA SIDE.—THE CARS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company are now running regularly from Fulton and Catherine Ferries to Church Lane, Greenfield, Gravesend and Coney Island. This is the best route to Sheepshead Bay. Private parties and associations and pic-nic parties accommodated on application at the office.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

[Continued from First Page.]

troops were nearly all sick and demoralized, and Gen. SHERIDAN undoubtedly expected, in conjunction with the ram *Arkansas*, to make a successful dash. It was a complete failure. The ram is blown up. Their troops were repulsed.

Gen. WILLIAMS disposed his forces as follows, viz: the Fourth Wisconsin on the extreme left on the right bank of Bayou Gross, with two pieces of MANNEY'S Battery in the Arsenal grounds on the left bank of Bayou Gross, to sweep the grounds on the left of the Wisconsin Fourth. The Ninth Connecticut was posted on the right of the Fourth Wisconsin, with two pieces in rear of centre, and two pieces in rear of the right. All of these pieces were of MANNING'S Battery, and were posted on either side of the knoll in the Government Cemetery.

Next came the Fourteenth Maine, posted in rear of the Bayou Sara road, and to the left of Greenwell Springs road.

Next came the Twenty-first Indiana, posted in the woods in rear of Magnolia Cemetery, with four pieces of EVERETT'S Battery, (under command of Lieut. CARNES,) on their left on the Greenwell Springs road. The Indiana Battery of two pieces came up to the support of these pieces after the battle commenced. Next came the Sixth Michigan, posted across the country road on right of the Magnolia Cemetery and across the Clay Cut road, their left supporting two pieces of EVERETT'S Battery, posted on the road on the right of the Magnolia Cemetery.

The Seventh Vermont was posted in rear of the Twenty-first Indiana and Sixth Michigan, on the right of the Catholic Cemetery. The Thirtieth Massachusetts came next, forming the right, and posted about one half a mile in rear of the State House, supporting MANN'S Battery.

This disposition of the forces was made with the supposition that the enemy would attack our left flank, under the cover of the ram *Arkansas*. The right flank depended upon gunboat support. The only fault of disposition—perhaps rendered unavoidable by the formations of the ground—was, that the camps of the Fourteenth Maine and Twenty-first Indiana were pitched in front of their position, in line of battle, and consequently came into the possession of the enemy for a short time.

The enemy formed line of battle on the open grounds, bordering on the Greenwell Springs road, and attempted to draw our forces out. Failing in this, they advanced rapidly on the ground between the Clinton and Clay Cut roads. The whole brunt of the attack, consequently, fell upon the Fourteenth Maine, Twenty-first Indiana and Sixth Michigan. As soon as it became apparent that this was the real point of attack, Gen. WILLIAMS ordered up the Ninth Connecticut, Fourth Wisconsin, and one section of MANNING'S Battery, to support the left, and the Thirtieth Massachusetts and two sections of NIMS' Battery to support the right.

You will, therefore, see that the disposition (with the slight exception hinted at) and the manœuvering were faultless.

The conduct of our troops was excellent. The Twenty-first Indiana particularly distinguished itself. I saw a number of the dead of the enemy to-day in front of the ground they occupied; but not content with the check they gave the enemy, this regiment pursued him quite a distance, strewing the ground with his dead.

The brave Gen. WILLIAMS fell in front of the Sixth Michigan toward the end of the conflict, while giving his men a noble example of reckless and daring bravery. He was killed by a rifle ball in the chest.

The enemy's forces consisted of two Louisiana regiments, (the Fourth and Thirtieth,) two Mississippi, the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Kentucky, two Tennessee, one Alabama regiment, and thirteen guns, and a large guerrilla force. Their attacking force numbered fully 6,000 men. Our actual force engaged was not over 2,000. Three companies of the Sixth Michigan covered themselves with glory in recovering from a large force two guns posted on the right of the Magnolia Cemetery, which temporarily were left by our forces. These same three companies captured the colors of the Fourth Louisiana, but only after they had shot down four successive color bearers.

The exact loss on our side is not yet reported. But certain it is, that it is much less than that of the enemy.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) G. WEITZEL,
Lieut. U. S. Eng. and Chief Engineer, Department of the Gulf.
Maj.-Gen. B. F. BUTLER, commanding Department of the Gulf, New-Orleans, La.

GEN. BUTLER'S CONGRATULATORY ORDER.

On Aug. 9 Gen. BUTLER issued the following congratulatory order:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 9, 1862.
GENERAL ORDER NO. 57.

Soldiers of the Army of the Gulf:

Your successes have heretofore been substantially bloodless.

Taking and holding the most important strategic and commercial positions, with the aid of the gallant navy, by the wisdom of your combinations and the moral power of your arms, it has been left for the last few days to baptize you in blood.

The Spanish conqueror of Mexico won imperishable renown by landing in that country and burning his transport ships, to cut off all hope of retreat. You, more wise and economical, but with equal providence against retreat, sent yours home.

Organized to operate on the sea coast, you advanced your outposts to Baton Rouge, the Capital of the State of Louisiana, more than 250 miles into the interior.

Attacked there by a division of our rebel enemies under command of a Major-General recreant to loyal Kentucky, whom some of us would have honored before his apostacy, of doubly superior numbers, you have repulsed in the open field his myrmidons, who took advantage of your sickness, from the malaria of the marshes of Vicksburgh, to make a cowardly attack.

The brigade at Baton Rouge has routed the enemy.

He has lost three Brigadier-Generals, killed, wounded and prisoners, many Colonels and field officers. He has more than a thousand killed and wounded.

You have captured three pieces of artillery, six caissons, two stand of colors, and a large number of prisoners.

You have buried his dead on the field of battle, and are caring for his wounded. You have convinced him that you are never so sick as not to fight your enemy if he desires the contest.

You have shown him that if he cannot take an outpost after weeks of preparation, what would be his fate with the main body. If your General should say he was proud of you, it would only be to praise himself: but he will say he is proud to be one of you.

In this battle the Northeast and the Northwest mingled their blood on the field, as they had long ago joined their hearts, in support of the Union.

Michigan stood by Malbie, Massachusetts supported Indiana, Wisconsin aided Vermont, while Connecticut, represented by the sons of the ever green shamrock, fought as our fathers did at Boyne waters.

While we all mourn the loss of many brave comrades, we who were absent envy them the privilege of dying upon the battle-field for our country, under the starry folds of her victorious flag.

The colors and guidons of the several corps engaged in the contest will have inscribed on them—BATON ROUGE.

To complete the victory, the iron-clad steamer *Arkansas*, the last naval hope of the rebellion, hardly awaited the gallant attack of the *Essex*, but followed the example of her sisters, the *Merrimac*, the *Manassas*, the *Mississippi* and the *Louisiana*, by her own destruction. By command of

Major-Gen. BUTLER,
R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. G.

RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF GEN. WILLIAMS.

The following is a copy of Gen. BUTLER'S general order, announcing the death of Gen. WILLIAMS to the Department of the Gulf:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 7, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 56.—The Commanding General announces to the army of the Gulf the sad event of the death of Brig.-Gen. THOMAS WILLIAMS, commanding Second Brigade in camp at Baton Rouge.

The victorious achievement—the repulse of the division of Maj.-Gen. BRECKINRIDGE by the troops led by Gen. WILLIAMS, and the destruction of the mailclad *Arkansas* by Capt. PORTER, of the Navy—is made sorrowful by the fall of our brave, gallant and successful fellow-soldier.

Gen. WILLIAMS graduated at West Point in 1837; at once joined the Fourth Artillery, in Florida, where he served with distinction; was thrice brevetted for gallant and meritorious services in Mexico, as a member of Gen. SCOTT'S Staff. His life was that of a soldier devoted to his country's service. His country mourns in sympathy with his wife and children, now that country's care and precious charge.

We, his companions in arms, who had learned to love him, weep the true friend, the gallant gentleman, the brave soldier, the accomplished officer, the pure patriot and victorious hero, and the devoted Christian. All and more went out when WILLIAMS died. By a singular felicity the manner of his death illustrated each of these generous qualities.

The chivalric American gentleman, he gave up the vantage of the cover of the houses of the city—forming his lines in the open field—lest the women and children of his enemies should be hurt in the fight!

A good General, he had made his dispositions, and prepared for battle at the break of day, when he met his foe!

A brave soldier, he received the death-shot leading his men!

A patriot hero, he was fighting the battle of his country, and died as went up the cheer of victory!

A Christian, he sleeps in the hope of the blessed Redeemer!

His virtues we cannot exceed—his example we may emulate—and mourning his death, we pray "may our last end be like his."

The customary tribute of mourning will be worn by the officers in the Department.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER,
R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. General.

PORT ADJUTANT AT FORT HAMILTON.—Lieut. H. P. MIMMACK, a gallant officer of the Regular Army, who participated in all the battles on the York Peninsula, has been detailed for duty, as Post Adjutant, at Fort Hamilton.

THE MILITARY EXCITEMENT.

THE COMING DRAFT IN NEW-YORK.

The New Enrollment of the Militia to Commence at Once.

Forty Regiments Organized Under the First Call.

Seventeen Regiments Under Marching Orders.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 18.

The enrollment for the draft will commence forthwith.

A letter has been addressed by the Adjutant-General to the Chairman of the Military Committee of each Senatorial District, requesting the Committee to recommend to the Governor the names of two persons in each town to act as Commissioners in making the enrollment.

There are forty regiments under the first call for 300,000 men organized in the State.

No new organization can now be started so as to receive bounty.

The regiments now full will leave the State according to the following order:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Aug. 11, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 423.—The following regiments, forming a portion of the quota of this State under the call of July 2, 1862, will move from their several encampments on the dates mentioned below, and proceed to the City of Washington, where their commanding officers will report for duty to the Secretary of War:

No	Colonel.	Location.	To leave Camp.	Route.
107th	Van Valkenburgh	Elmira	Aug. 13	Elmira.
108th	O. H. Palmer	Rochester	Aug. 19	Elmira.
53d	C. A. Buckingham	New-York	Aug. 18	N. York.
111th	J. Segoine	Auburn	Aug. 19	N. York.
113th	L. O. Morris	Albany	Aug. 19	N. York.
110th	D. C. Littlejohn	Oswego	Aug. 20	N. York.
109th	B. F. Tracy	Binghamt'n	Aug. 20	Elmira.
111th	E. B. Smith	Norwich	Aug. 21	Elmira.
12th	P. A. Porter	Lockport	Aug. 21	Elmira.
117th	W. R. Pease	Rome	Aug. 22	N. York.
115th	R. Sammons	Fenda	Aug. 22	N. York.
12th	G. H. Sharp	Kingston	Aug. 23	N. York.
126th	E. Sherrill	Geneva	Aug. 23	Elmira.
123d	A. McDougall	Salem	Aug. 23	N. York.
115th	S. T. Richards	Plattsburgh	Aug. 23	N. York.
106th	S. F. Judd	Ogdensb'gh	Aug. 27	N. York.
121st	R. Franchot	Mohawk	Aug. 25	N. York.
125th	A. F. Allen	Jamestown	Aug. 26	Elmira.
115th	E. Peissner	New-York	Aug. 29	N. York.
116th	E. P. Chapin	Buffalo	Aug. 27	Elmira.
13th	W. S. Fullerton	Portage	Aug. 28	Elmira.

Arms will be issued on requisition made by Colonels commanding on the Commissary-General of Ordnance, to be transmitted through this Department for approval; and clothing, camp equipage, &c., on requisition made by Regimental Quartermasters on the Quartermaster-General.

The Quartermaster-General will provide for transportation and subsistence on the route.

The utmost promptness is required of commanding officers in providing for the equipment of their regiments, and in transmitting the muster rolls to this office, so that the necessary orders for organizing companies and regiments may be issued.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
THOS. HILLHOUSE, Adjutant-General.

The execution of the foregoing Order of leaving depends, of course, upon contingencies. It may not, in every instance, be possible to secure transportation, and the Order may, for that reason, be varied somewhat.

MILITARY MATTERS IN THE CITY.

VOLUNTEERING AND THE DRAFT.

Voluntary enlistments are plentiful, and steadily increase in number from day to day. Last week more men in this City were added to both old and new regiments, than it would have been considered possible to raise in the time, even during the great uprising of a year ago. Yesterday recruits enough came in to form a regiment, and, for several days now immediately ensuing, may be expected to respond to their country's call with unexampled alacrity. But the quota to be supplied from the City and County of New-York, and the adjoining County of Kings, is of itself a small army, and great exertions will have to be made to avoid a resort to drafting for the purpose, at least of filling up the ranks of the second 300,000 demanded by the President. The first requisition will almost certainly be satisfied before the 22d inst. by volunteering alone, and between then and the 1st of September a considerable surplus will be found that can be credited to the account of requisition number 2; but, unless an extraordinary enthusiasm be, in the meanwhile, evoked, there must assuredly remain a deficit of several thousand to be supplied by conscription. Enlistments ran up as high yesterday, in New-York and Brooklyn, as seven to eight hundred; but they must for the next fortnight average a thousand, or drafting will be indispensable. A great deal is anticipated from the excitement which will follow the series of stirring war-meetings for which arrangements are in course of preparation, and one of which comes off to-day at Fort Greene, Long Island. The presence of the gallant CORCORAN, too, it is confidently calculated, will have an immense effect upon his brave fellow-countrymen, who will undoubtedly flock in thousands around him, should he, in his new quality of General, be authorized to unfurl the green banner of Ancient Irish Brigade.

THE QUESTION OF EXEMPTION—HOW IT AFFECTS MILITIAMEN, FIREMEN AND OTHERS.

Judge Advocate-General ANTHON in answer to inquiries made of him definitely states that citizens who have served their time in the militia are nevertheless subject to be drafted, their discharges including the specific condition of liability in case of insurrection or invasion; and insurrection this rebellion most unquestionably is. Militia men who served in the three months' campaign of May, June and July, 1861, will also be called upon. They were not discharged at all; simply mustered out of the United States service for the time being. The Judge Advocate also holds that firemen are by no means exempt. He was waited upon by a deputation from the Department yesterday afternoon. Chief Engineer DECKER, Mr. CHAMBERS, foreman of Hose Company No. 2; Mr. MCCARTHY, foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 18, and Mr. EVERETT, foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 6, constituted the deputation. They were informed by Judge Advocate ANTHON that the State authorities had no desire to infringe on the rights of the firemen. The services of the firemen, especially of the Department of the City of New-York, were recognized and appreciated, but it was known that, throughout the State, large numbers of persons had joined the Department for the purpose of evading the draft. Mr. DECKER replied that if the firemen were allowed to manage matters in their own way they would agree to furnish the quota of men apportioned to them without putting the authorities to the trouble of drafting them. They desired, if possible, to prevent the necessity of a draft. Mr. DECKER was requested by the Judge-Advocate to put his proposition in writing, when it should be referred to the proper quarter.

THE JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Judge Advocate-General ANTHON was occupied a great part of yesterday in looking up a suitable office for his headquarters. He will probably be settled and fairly at work with his new duties, as superintendent of enrollments, some time to-day. He will to-day appoint enrolling officers for this city and Brooklyn. There are about three hundred of these officers required for New-York and a third of that number for Brooklyn. It is the Judge Advocate's intention to deal equitably with applicants of different shades of political tendency, and, wherever it can be so managed, the person appointed shall be a resident of the district in which he is engaged. The Directors of the Academy of Music in Brooklyn have offered the Judge Advocate the use of rooms in that building, free of charge, for offices, as headquarters. The office there will be in charge of Mr. JOHN H. CALDWELL, who has been detailed as special aid.

UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE.

Nearly four hundred men were inspected and passed muster at the United States Mustering office in White-street. The mustering and medical officers, though reinforced several times with additional aid, could scarcely perform all the work required of them—and indeed, as it was, quite a number of intended volunteers had to be supplied with quarters and rations for the night, their inspection being postponed till this morning. All these recruits are for regiments now in the field. A larger number still, who do not pass through the White-street office, were yesterday sent out to the various camps, to be mustered in by regimental Adjutants.

THE GREAT WAR MEETING AT FORT GREEN.

The meeting at Fort Green to-day, it is expected, any meeting ever held in this City. Merchants will close their places of business, and it is expected the people will turn out *en masse*. There will be six stands for speakers, and among those who will address the people, are Gen. Sickles, Hon. James Humphrey, Hon. Moses F. Odell, Hon. Wm. Wall, Ex-Mayor Powell, Brigadier-Gen. Crooke, Judge Morris, Brigadier-Gen. Spinola, Judge Garrison, Hon. H. C. Murphy, Abner McCue, and others.

A VICTORY IN ARKANSAS.

The Rebels Under Gen. Hindman Defeated—Seven Hundred Prisoners Taken.

MEMPHIS, Friday, Aug. 15.

Reports from White River say that Gen. HOVEY'S Division had a fight on Monday near Clarendon, Ark.

The National force consisted of six regiments of infantry, and the rebel force of eight regiments of cavalry and a part of Gen. HINDMAN'S brigade.

The battle raged fiercely for some time, with destructive effect on both sides, but resulted in the defeat of the rebels and the capture of seven hundred prisoners.

No further particulars received.

COL. CORCORAN IN WASHINGTON.

Great Demonstration in Honor of the Returned Hostages.

The Greatest Turn-Out of People Ever Seen in Washington.

Speeches of Hon. Alfred Ely, Col. Corcoran, Col. Wilcox and Others.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 18.

The Corcoran demonstration to-night was an immense affair. It was speedily discovered that the plans talked of yesterday for giving CORCORAN a dinner would utterly fail to satisfy the public as to the ovation they were determined the National Capital should give one of the proudest of the National heroes. Accordingly, the plan of a dinner at Willard's was abandoned, and Col. CORCORAN quietly dined with the President, while it was announced that ELY, CORCORAN, WILCOX and others would speak from the balcony of Willard's at night.

By 6½ o'clock the crowd began to gather. The halls and passages of the hotel were speedily blocked up, and guards had to be placed at every staircase to prevent the eager admirers of the late prisoner, from taking possession of him and the parlors too. Long before Col. CORCORAN made his appearance, the whole avenue, from the corner of the Treasury Building down to the further side of Fourteenth-street, was filled with one compactly packed mass of humanity. The street cars were compelled to stop running, and a passage on foot everywhere through that part of the avenue was almost an impossibility, while every window and the balcony of the hotel, and the adjacent buildings, were filled with fair faces and waving handkerchiefs. The stand for the speakers was handsomely lit up by a semi-circle of gas jets, arranged in letters forming the word "Union." The crowd was larger than at the late war meeting, and the largest, it is said, assembled for many years in this city.

It had been decided early in the forenoon that CORCORAN'S old Sixty-ninth should not only be ordered up from Alexandria to be present at the meeting, but should accompany him to New-York to take part in the grand demonstration expected there. Their appearance among the crowd, armed and equipped, with the old green flag waving over them under which they fought at Bull Run, drew out uproarious and long-continued applause.

The crowd was kept waiting nearly an hour, all the time growing larger and denser, before Colonels CORCORAN and WILCOX, accompanied by Congressman ELY, came upon the platform. CORCORAN'S appearance was the signal for an outburst of irrepressible and vociferous enthusiasm. Some time elapsed before sufficient silence could be restored for Mr. ELY to commence speaking, and at every allusion to CORCORAN or the Sixty-ninth, the tumultuous cheering was again and again renewed, only to be outdone at last by the scene, which beggars all description, when CORCORAN came forward to the gas-jet "Union," to address the audience.

The close of Col. CORCORAN'S speech, in which he alluded to his well-known family, and that of his fellow Irishmen, for Great Britain, and more than hinted that when this war is over, or even before that time, they would be only too glad of such an opportunity as the present prospects of foreign intervention might afford, was received with an applause that made it doubly significant, and told plainly enough which way the current of popular feeling was setting. After he had concluded and retired to the hotel parlor, he was besieged by delegations of Department clerks, &c., who had speeches to make to him, and an infinitude of hand-shakings to perform.

Col. WILCOX greatly delighted the audience by his declaration that thus far this had been a brainless war, and his continuing to denounce the control contractors had exercised over the war, the divisions of councils, the coast expeditions that had cost enormously and amounted to nothing, and the lack of concert in the operation of our armies, was in a bolder and more masculine spirit of criticism than has been common at the Capitol.

THE SPEECHES.

At 9 o'clock, Hon. ALFRED ELY addressed his fellow-citizens: He said a thrill of joy went through the country a day or two since, when it was known that Col. CORCORAN and his gallant companions in suffering, had at last been released from their rebel dungeon, and once more stood beneath the Stars and Stripes; true heroes, whose high courage has endured the strongest test to which it could be put; brave soldiers, whose patriotism has not faltered under the most disheartening trials and the most grievous disappointments; patient, manly sufferers for the old flag now doubly endeared to them and to us. For such men the Union has no honors too great, no welcome too cordial. Where all have done so well, any comparison may seem invidious, but it is due to Col. CORCORAN and his fighting countrymen, to say that they have been among the foremost in the great struggle in which we are engaged. Manassas, Lexington and the Peninsula testify to their deeds of during. After further remarks, he concluded by saying: "And for these who were the companions of the Colonel in his tedious confinement, who now happily partake of his liberty—for Cols. WILCOX and BOWMAN, and Major VODGES—let our cheers be given with a will. Their services to their country have also been great; their claims upon our gratitude are of the strongest character. So long as liberty, union, constitutional government and republican institutions are known and defended, will the deeds, the sacrifices and the sufferings of these worthy patriots and soldiers be kept in grateful remembrance, and their names honored and treasured as household words. In the name of the gallant CORCORAN and his gallant regiment I thrice welcome you back to the Capital of your country, I present to you Col. MICHAEL CORCORAN.

The Colonel, advancing to the front, was the recipient of repeated and deafening cheers. Addressing himself to every officer and every member of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, New-York Militia, and his fellow-citizens, he returned his most grateful and heartfelt thanks for the cordial greeting which they had given him and his fellow-prisoners on their return. He returned his thanks the more sincerely as this demonstration marked their devotion to the glorious institutions under which we have the blessing to live. It would be impossible for him to say a single word that would add enthusiasm amongst the people at the present moment, for he had seen the evidence yesterday and to-day, in the people rushing from the States again to advance—to drive back far into Dixie's land these traitors who would destroy our Government, and tread under foot the flag of our Union. He had never been among those who thought lightly of this matter from the beginning. The gentleman who had addressed the assemblage (ELY) knew when he was in prison with him, that he had honed a million of men would spring to the defence of the country, because he believed it was the shortest and best means of crushing the rebellion at once. The country is at last alive to the struggle, and will give two millions of men and every dollar in their possession to put down this wicked rebellion, and preserve the glorious institutions as handed down by our forefathers. You here have not seen any of the horrors of war. You are not ruled by a military despotism, as those among whom we have traveled, seen and conversed with. They are suffering under the worst despotism on earth, and we owe it to them to go to their rescue. He had come from North Carolina. Although that State has 30,000 men in the field, one-half of them, if free to speak, would speak in favor of returning to the Union; but their State pride and blind love for State institutions, will cause them to fight well in the ranks until we can give them assurance that we will send to them, as well as to the other States, a sufficient number of Union men around whom they can rally.

He had much to say to the Old Sixty-ninth. He was rejoiced to see them here again. He was rejoiced to hear they were again in the field. He was rejoiced again to see that old green flag, saved from the battle of Manassas, [cheers,] mingled again with the Stars and Stripes and the members of the regiment was willing, he knew, to lay down their lives to uphold the flag of the country. Your term of service has, (he said,) nearly expired. You will be returning to New-York, but not, I hope, to remain there. [Voices—"No, never! We'll go with you again."] Some must from necessity remain; but others, in performance of a solemn duty, throwing aside personal considerations, will again enter the service, and remain in the army until the last blow is struck. [Cries of "Good—We will."]

I ask no man to go where I am not willing to go. [Applause.] I never ask any man to move an inch nearer to the enemy than I move myself. I trust when I return to New-York, I will not remain there many days, but have the old Sixty-ninth again to join me, and take the field with more of my countrymen, in the endeavor to preserve the country for our people. [Applause, and voices, "We are with you."] Gentlemen, I do not wish to detain you long, but will say that this is a splendid school for military training. (Laughter.) Archbishop HUGHES told them so in Ireland. I think there will be no intervention. If there should be, we will try our hand at it also. (Applause, and cries of "good.") I will say from this spot, without fear of contradiction, we can prevent them from doing any trouble this side of the Atlantic.

A VOICE—(which was heartily responded too)—"And the other side, too."

Col. CORCORAN—The work of the hour is to be done. We must go at it with a will, and when that is over we will make an opportunity for ourselves elsewhere.

This last remark was greeted with applause. Throughout his remarks, the dense auditory, by frequent interruptions, expressed their approbation of the sentiments he enunciated.

Col. WILCOX, of Michigan, was next introduced. He was warmly welcomed. He said he had done no more than his duty. Incidentally alluding to the bogus chivalry, he said in the last building in which they were confined, there were twenty-nine officers, as gallant as ever fought. They were confined in the worst and dirtiest room of the dirtiest building in the dirtiest city in the Union, without blanket, or cup, or plate, knife or fork, and refused an opportunity to purchase the commonest and meanest necessaries of life. [Voices—"Retaliate." This is a specimen of the chivalry, which claims to be the flower of the world, and which would trample under foot our free and beloved Government. False-hearted traitors, they would not hesitate to commit lesser crimes! It was time we put forth the strength of the Nation to control, concentrate and grasp all the resources of the Government, in such manner as to crush out those men, and drive them into the Gulf of Mexico. [Applause.] The Government must employ all its resources in united defence, and strike at the main arteries of the monster which has risen to swallow up our liberties. Without casting reflection upon any military man, it appeared to him that this had been a drainless war. ["That's so," and laughter.] The means of the country have been wasted in ill-laid plans. Contractors have carried on this war. The blood of our men, the groans of our wounded, the tears of the orphans, and the wail of the widows, have been coined into money. Men without patriotism and wisdom have urged military plans, and which have not accomplished anything. Expeditions have been got up to wipe the outside of the platter on the coast, while there are places which should be struck to rapidly terminate the rebellion. This is common sense. [A Voice—"That's so."] We have at the head of the army, who stands first in the nation of broad and comprehensive views, and who has distinguished himself as a soldier. Everything proceeding from him has a great design. Let all the results, little politicians and contractors go. [Laughter and applause.] He believed the rebellion is greater now than it was six months ago, and he gave his views to show that so far from the resources of the enemy being less, they are greater than they were. Then everything was lying around loose. But the rebels have organized and systematized their plans. He would like to see every man, woman and child engaged in this war. We must rise and put down this rebellion, or it will put down us.

His remarks were applauded throughout. Lieut.-Col. BOWMAN, in the course of his remarks, expressed his gratitude to the Government for his release, and rejoiced that he was once more free. He expressed his utter detestation of the rotten, falsely-called hospitable chivalry. He was glad to get away from the rat and vermin infested prisons of the South, that he might draw his sword from its rusty scabbard, to wreak vengeance upon those whose conduct was in all respects marked by cruelty and oppression.

Major VODGES spoke of the great strength of the rebels, a subject upon which we have been deceived, and also expressed his determination to render his military duties with increased zeal.

WM. E. ROSUISON, Esq., of New-York, a personal friend of Col. CORCORAN and Mr. THOMAS, a refugee from Alabama, also addressed the assemblage.

The City Council, to-night, passed a resolution, unanimously extending to the returned officers a cordial welcome. The members thereof were present at the meeting, and after the proceedings were concluded, Alderman NATHAN SARGEANT, in the absence of the Mayor, made to them this agreeable communication.

The friends of Col. CORCORAN have been suggesting to him the furnishing of notes of his prison experience for publication.

THE CORCORAN RECEPTION.

Meeting and Doings of the Committee—Dispatches, &c., &c.

An adjourned meeting of the officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment and of the Committee on the reception of Col. CORCORAN, was held yesterday afternoon at the Armory in Essex Market.

A large number were present and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

Capt. CLARKE took the chair, and Lieut. DUFFY was appointed Secretary.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Adjt. MCKEON, Lieut. BERLIN, of the Sixty-ninth; Capt. REAN, Capt. BRADY and Lieut. SIMPSON, of the Second Regiment; Lieut.-Col. MINTON, of the First New-York Cavalry; Sergeant-Major DEVOE, of the First Cavalry, and other military gentlemen, and large delegations from several civic societies were present, and invited to join in the proceedings.

A letter from CHARLES STETSON, Esq., of the Astor House, was received, tendering the free use of the Astor House to Col. CORCORAN and his Staff during his pleasure, and requesting that the Colonel would make the Astor his headquarters during his stay in the City.

On motion of Mr. BERGLIN, the thanks of the Committee were passed to Col. STETSON, and it is very probable that Col. CORCORAN will accept the liberal offer.

Lieut.-Col. MINTON, of the First New-York Cavalry, desired to tender the services of his command as an additional escort. The offer was accepted.

A letter was received from Mr. LESSARD, of the New-Bowery Theatre, requesting that Col. CORCORAN would honor his theatre during his stay in the city. Ordered on file.

It was then announced that the Joint Committee of the Aldermen and Councilmen had resolved to hold their meetings henceforth in the City Hall, Room No. 8, and that the following sub-committees had been appointed and the following address issued:

The Joint Committee of the Common Council on National Affairs, having in charge the reception of the patriot and hero, Col. MICHAEL CORCORAN, will extend to Col. CORCORAN a public reception on the day of his arrival in this City, probably Thursday of this week.

As a manifestation of the appreciation in which the people of this City hold the services of Col. CORCORAN in the cause of the Union and the Constitution; of their admiration for his conduct and valor on the field of battle, and of their sympathy for his hardships and trials, the Committee invite their fellow-citizens at large to unite in the reception of the gallant Colonel.

The military now in the City, and all public bodies and benevolent and patriotic societies and organizations, will please report to the Committee at No. 8 City Hall, on Tuesday, Aug. 19, 1862, at or before 11 o'clock, for the purpose of making arrangements for cooperating in the reception.

TERENCE FARLEY,
Chairman Committee on National Affairs.

Committees appointed by the Committee on National Affairs to act in the Reception of Col. Corcoran:

COMMITTEE ON RECEPTION—Councilman Orton, President Henry, President Pinckney, Alderman Farley, Alderman Chipp.

INVITATIONS AND ENTERTAINMENT OF THE GUEST AND ON PRINTING—Alderman Poole, Alderman Dayton, Councilman Brice, Councilman Hayes.

PROCESSION AND PROGRAMME—Alderman Farley, Councilman Repper, Alderman Allen, Councilman Gedney.

CONVEYANCES—Alderman Allen, Councilman Keech, Alderman Chipp, Councilman Gross.

The Committee will endeavor to publish a full programme of the arrangements for the reception in the papers of Wednesday.

TERENCE FARLEY, Chairman.
WM. H. GEDNEY, Secretary *pro tem.*

Alderman FARLEY here entered the room, and read the following dispatches, which were sent by the Committee from this City which went on to Washington Sunday night:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18, 1862.

Alderman Terence Farley, No. 8 City Hall:

Your Committee have had an interview with the gallant Col. CORCORAN, and tendered him, in behalf of the Common Council, the hospitality of the City. Although he is very much opposed to public demonstrations, yet after long consultation with a number of high officials, as well as friends, he waives further objections, and will accept, believing it will be most conducive to our country's welfare. You will, therefore, make all the necessary preparations to receive him on Thursday morning, as I think he will arrive about 12 o'clock that day.

WM. WALSH, } Committee.
HENRY SMITH, }

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18, 1862.

Alderman Terence Farley, No. 8 City Hall:

The Secretary of War has consented that the old Sixty-ninth, now at Alexandria, shall escort his evening at the serenade and welcome to the Colonel, and that they may leave with him as an escort to New-York. Their time would expire in a few days.

WM. WALSH, } Committee.
HENRY SMITH, }

The reading of these dispatches created a great sensation, but one which was vastly eclipsed when the following was read:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18, 1862.

The Colonel has been appointed a Brigadier-General. His commission dates from the battle of Bull Run. Will telegraph further to-morrow.

WM. WALSH, } Committee.
H. SMITH, }

This was all that was necessary to cap the climax and cheer upon cheer was given in honor of the gallant Brigadier.

Alderman FARLEY stated that he had replied to the dispatches, inquiring therein whether the Colonel with his regiment will come on by way of Jersey City or Amboy.

The general desire is that he should do as was done in the case of Col. WOOD, viz.: come on in a special boat from Amboy.

After some private business relating to the ordering out of the members of the Sixty-ninth, now in the City, and consultation with the civic delegations, the Committee adjourned until to-day at 3 P. M.

In addition to this meeting, the soldiers of the New York Militia Regiments who were incarcerated with Col. CORCORAN, and whose release was prior to his own, met this afternoon in Clarke's Saloon, Chatham-street, for the purpose of making arrangements to join the great public reception on his arrival in this City. The Seventy-first, Seventy-ninth, Eighth, Fourteenth, (Brooklyn,) First Fire Zouaves, and the Twenty-fifth Regiment, which was organized by Hon. JAMES E. KERRIGAN, M. C., were fully represented.

Mr. T. C. DEASY, of the Seventy-first Regiment, having been called upon to preside, explained the objects of the meeting.

A committee was then appointed to confer with the Committee of Officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, for the purpose of securing unity of action, and making the reception worthy of the distinguished officer it was designed to honor.

A deputation was also appointed to confer with the Common Council with the same object.

INFORMAL MEETING OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

A majority of the Committee on National Affairs being absent from the City, an informal meeting of both Boards of the Common Council was held at the City Hall yesterday, to take action with reference to the reception of Col. CORCORAN on his arrival in this City. About 20 members were present at the meeting, among whom were Aldermen Poole, Farley, Dayton, Chipp, Reed, Frear, Fromuth, Hall, Ottiwell and Allen, and Councilmen Orton, Pinckney, Lent, Trotter, Gross, Gedney, Ross, Brice, Snyder and Repper. Alderman FARLEY occupied the Chair, and presented a telegraphic dispatch received by him from a Committee of the Common Council now in Washington, which will be found above. There being some doubt among the members as to their authority to take any action, it being merely an informal meeting, Alderman DAYTON called the attention of the meeting to resolutions passed at a meeting of the Board in February last, when it was expected that Col. CORCORAN would arrive, and was of opinion that they had full authority to act under those resolutions. The resolutions were as follows:

Whereas, It is said that arrangements have been made for the reception of Col. MICHAEL CORCORAN and others, (residents of the City of New-York,) held as prisoners of war by the rebel Government; and

Whereas, These noble and patriotic men have, not only on the field of battle, but during their long imprisonment, manifested a self-sacrificing patriotism and devotion to the Union seldom equaled, and never surpassed; and

Whereas, It is the duty of the Common Council, on the return of these brave soldiers, to make such arrangements as may be deemed necessary, that an opportunity may be offered to our fellow-citizens of all classes to receive them in a fitting and becoming manner; therefore,

Resolved, If the Board of Councilmen concur, that the Committee on National Affairs be and are hereby appointed to make such arrangements as they may deem necessary, to receive Col. MICHAEL CORCORAN and his fellow-prisoners, on their return to their homes in the City.

Alderman FARLEY said that the difficulty was that there was not a majority of the Committee on National Affairs in the City.

Alderman CHIPP suggested the filling of vacancies from members present at this meeting.

After considerable desultory conversation it was finally agreed that the Committee on National Affairs should call to their assistance such other members of the two Boards as they saw fit, and arrange a programme for the reception. The Chairman was authorized to appoint committees on reception, invitations, conveyances, &c., which will be duly advertised.

The meeting then adjourned.

MOVEMENTS OF COL. CORCORAN.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 18.

A private dispatch from Col. CORCORAN states that he expects to be in Philadelphia on Wednesday afternoon, or evening. A proper reception will be given him by the city.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

MONITORS.

Two companies of MONITORS having been enrolled in the unprecedented time of seven days.

A THIRD COMPANY HAS BEEN ORGANIZED.

The members pledge themselves to avoid, so far as possible, the prominent sources of immorality and discord usually connected with camp life, and when they become soldiers, not to forget their obligations as gentlemen.

The Third Monitors will be commanded by
CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Esq.,
Who, in addition to an unblemished moral character, possesses practical and theoretical knowledge necessary for an accomplished soldier.

As this will be the last Monitor company which can be attached to this regiment, young men are advised to lose no time in enrolling themselves.

Headquarters, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

ARCHER & PANCOAST,
Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-street, New-York,
MANUFACTURERS OF GAS FIXTURES.

Are also extensively engaged in the manufacture and sale of

COAL OIL FIXTURES

Of every description, comprising Chandeliers, Pendants, Dining and Reading-room Lamps, Kitchen Lamps, &c., &c., all of which are offered at very low rates. Orders invited.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

[Continued from First Page.]

troops were nearly all sick and demoralized, and Gen. BRECKINRIDGE undoubtedly expected, in conjunction with the ram *Arkansas*, to make a successful rush. It was a complete failure. The ram is blown up. Their troops were repulsed.

Gen. WILLIAMS disposed his forces as follows, viz: the Fourth Wisconsin on the extreme left on the right bank of Bayou Gross, with two pieces of MANNING'S Battery in the Arsenal grounds on the left bank of Bayou Cross, to sweep the grounds on the left of the Wisconsin Fourth. The Ninth Connecticut was posted on the right of the Fourth Wisconsin, with two pieces in rear of centre, and two pieces in rear of the right. All of these pieces were of MANNING'S Battery, and were posted on either side of the knoll in the Government Cemetery.

Next came the Fourteenth Maine, posted in rear of the Bayou Sara road, and to the left of Greenwell Springs road.

Next came the Twenty-first Indiana, posted in the woods in rear of Magnolia Cemetery, with four pieces of EVERETT'S Battery, (under command of Lieut. CARLTON,) on their left on the Greenwell Springs road. The Indiana Battery of two pieces came up to the support of these pieces after the battle commenced. Next came the Sixth Michigan, posted across the country road on right of the Magnolia Cemetery and across the Clay Cut road, their left supporting two pieces of EVERETT'S Battery, posted on the road on the right of the Magnolia Cemetery.

The Seventh Vermont was posted in rear of the Twenty-first Indiana and Sixth Michigan, on the right of the Catholic Cemetery. The Thirtieth Massachusetts came next, forming the right, and posted about one half a mile in rear of the State House, supporting NIMS' Battery.

This disposition of the forces was made with the supposition that the enemy would attack our left flank, under the cover of the ram *Arkansas*. The right flank depended upon gunboat support. The only fault of disposition—perhaps rendered unavoidable by the formations of the ground—was, that the camps of the Fourteenth Maine and Twenty-first Indiana were pitched in front of their position, in line of battle, and consequently came into the possession of the enemy for a short time.

The enemy formed line of battle on the open grounds, bordering on the Greenwell Springs road, and attempted to draw our forces out. Failing in this, they advanced rapidly on the ground between the Clinton and Clay Cut roads. The whole brunt of the attack, consequently, fell upon the Fourteenth Maine, Twenty-first Indiana and Sixth Michigan. As soon as it became apparent that this was the real point of attack, Gen. WILLIAMS ordered up the Ninth Connecticut, Fourth Wisconsin, and one section of MANNING'S Battery, to support the left, and the Thirtieth Massachusetts and two sections of NIMS' Battery to support the right.

You will, therefore, see that the disposition (with the slight exception hinted at) and the manœuvering were faultless.

The conduct of our troops was excellent. The Twenty-first Indiana particularly distinguished itself. There a number of the dead of the enemy to-day in front of the ground they occupied; but not content with the check they gave the enemy, this regiment pursued him quite a distance, strewing the ground with his dead.

The brave Gen. WILLIAMS fell in front of the Sixth Michigan toward the end of the conflict, while giving his men a noble example of reckless and daring bravery. He was killed by a rifle ball in the chest.

The enemy's forces consisted of two Louisiana regiments, (the Fourth and Thirtieth,) two Mississippi, the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Kentucky, two Tennessee, one Alabama regiment, and thirteen guns, and a large guerrilla force. Their attacking force numbered fully 6,000 men. Our actual force engaged was not over 2,000. Three companies of the Sixth Michigan covered themselves with glory in recovering from a large force two guns posted on the right of the Magnolia Cemetery, which temporarily were left by our forces. These same three companies captured the colors of the Fourth Louisiana, but only after they had shot down four successive color bearers.

The exact loss on our side is not yet reported. But certain it is, that it is much less than that of the enemy.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) G. WEITZEL,
Lieut. U. S. Eng. and Chief Engineer, Department of the Gulf.

Maj.-Gen. B. F. BUTLER, commanding Department of the Gulf, New-Orleans, La.

GEN. BUTLER'S CONGRATULATORY ORDER.

On Aug. 9 Gen. BUTLER issued the following congratulatory order:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, LA., Aug. 9, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 57.

Soldiers of the Army of the Gulf:

Your successes have heretofore been substantially bloodless.

Taking and holding the most important strategic and commercial positions, with the aid of the gallant navy, by the wisdom of your combinations and the moral power of your arms, it has been left for the last few days to baptize you in blood.

The Spanish conqueror of Mexico won imperishable renown by landing in that country and burning his transport ships, to cut off all hope of retreat. You, more wise and economical, but with equal providence against retreat, sent yours home.

Organized to operate on the sea coast, you advanced your outposts to Baton Rouge, the Capital of the State of Louisiana, more than 250 miles into the interior.

Attacked there by a division of our rebel enemies under command of a Major-General recreant to loyal Kentucky, whom some of us would have honored before his apostacy, of doubly superior numbers, you have repulsed in the open field his myrmidons, who took advantage of your sickness, from the malaria of the marshes of Vicksburgh, to make a cowardly attack.

The brigade at Baton Rouge has routed the enemy. He has lost three Brigadier-Generals, killed, wounded and prisoners, many Colonels and field officers. He has more than a thousand killed and wounded.

You have captured three pieces of artillery, six caissons, two stand of colors, and a large number of prisoners.

You have buried his dead on the field of battle, and are caring for his wounded. You have convinced him that you are never so sick as not to fight your enemy if he desires the contest.

You have shown him that if he cannot take an outpost after weeks of preparation, what would be his fate with the main body. If your General should say he was proud of you, it would only be to praise himself; but he will say he is proud to be one of you.

In this battle the Northeast and the Northwest mingled their blood on the field, as they had long ago joined their hearts, in support of the Union.

Michigan stood by Maine, Massachusetts supported Indiana, Wisconsin aided Vermont, while Connecticut, represented by the sons of the ever green shamrock, fought as our fathers did at Boyne waters.

While we all mourn the loss of many brave comrades, we who were absent envy them the privilege of dying upon the battle-field for our country, under the starry folds of her victorious flag.

The colors and guidons of the several corps engaged in the contest will have inscribed on them—BATON ROUGE.

To complete the victory, the iron-clad steamer *Arkansas*, the last naval hope of the rebellion, hardly awaited the gallant attack of the *Essex*, but followed the example of her sisters, the *Merrimac*, the *Manassas*, the *Mississippi* and the *Louisiana*, by her own destruction. By command of

Major-Gen. BUTLER,
R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. G.

RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF GEN. WILLIAMS.

The following is a copy of Gen. BUTLER'S general order, announcing the death of Gen. WILLIAMS to the Department of the Gulf:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 7, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 56.—The Commanding General announces to the army of the Gulf the sad event of the death of Brig.-Gen. THOMAS WILLIAMS, commanding Second Brigade in camp at Baton Rouge.

The victorious achievement—the repulse of the division of Maj.-Gen. BRECKINRIDGE by the troops led by Gen. WILLIAMS, and the destruction of the mailclad *Arkansas* by Capt. PORTER, of the Navy—is made sorrowful by the fall of our brave, gallant and successful fellow-soldier.

Gen. WILLIAMS graduated at West Point in 1837; at once joined the Fourth Artillery, in Florida, where he served with distinction; was thrice breveted for gallant and meritorious services in Mexico, as a member of Gen. Scott's Staff. His life was that of a soldier devoted to his country's service. His country mourns in sympathy with his wife and children, now that country's care and precious charge.

We, his companions in arms, who had learned to love him, weep the true friend, the gallant gentleman, the brave soldier, the accomplished officer, the pure patriot and victorious hero, and the devoted Christian. All and more went out when WILLIAMS died. By a singular felicity the manner of his death illustrated each of these generous qualities.

The chivalric American gentleman, he gave up the vantage of the cover of the houses of the city—forming his lines in the open field—lest the women and children of his enemies should be hurt in the fight!

A good General, he had made his dispositions, and prepared for battle at the break of day, when he met his foe!

A brave soldier, he received the death-shot leading his men!

A patriot hero, he was fighting the battle of his country, and died as went up the cheer of victory!

A Christian, he sleeps in the hope of the blessed Redeemer!

His virtues we cannot exceed—his example we may emulate—and mourning his death, we pray "may our last end be like his."

The customary tribute of mourning will be worn by the officers in the Department.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER,
Commanding.
R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. General.

PORT ADJUTANT AT FORT HAMILTON.—Lieut. B. P. MUNROE, a gallant officer of the Regular Army, who participated in all the battles on the York Peninsula, has been detailed for duty, as Post Adjutant, at Fort Hamilton.

THE MILITARY EXCITEMENT.

THE COMING DRAFT IN NEW-YORK.

The New Enrollment of the Militia to Commence at Once.

Forty Regiments Organized Under the First Call.

Seventeen Regiments Under Marching Orders.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 18.

The enrollment for the draft will commence forthwith.

A letter has been addressed by the Adjutant-General to the Chairman of the Military Committee of each Senatorial District, requesting the Committee to recommend to the Governor the names of two persons in each town to act as Commissioners in making the enrollment.

There are forty regiments under the first call for 300,000 men organized in the State.

No new organization can now be started so as to receive bounty.

The regiments now full will leave the State according to the following order:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Aug. 11, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 423.—The following regiments, forming a portion of the quota of this State under the call of July 2, 1862, will move from their several encampments on the dates mentioned below, and proceed to the City of Washington, where their commanding officers will report for duty to the Secretary of War:

No.	Colonel.	Location.	To leave Camp.	Route.
107th	Van Valkenburgh	Elmira	Aug. 13	Elmira.
108th	O. H. Palmer	Rochester	Aug. 18	Elmira.
53d	G. A. Buckingham.	New-York	Aug. 18	N. York.
111th	J. Segeloe	Auburn	Aug. 19	N. York.
113th	L. O. Morris	Albany	Aug. 19	N. York.
110th	D. C. Littlejohn	Oswego	Aug. 20	N. York.
109th	B. F. Tracy	Binghamt'n	Aug. 20	Elmira.
114th	E. B. Smith	Norwich	Aug. 21	Elmira.
129th	P. A. Porter	Lockport	Aug. 21	Elmira.
117th	W. R. Tease	Rome	Aug. 22	N. York.
115th	R. Sammons	Fonda	Aug. 22	N. York.
120th	G. H. Sharp	Kingston	Aug. 23	N. York.
126th	E. Sherrill	Geneva	Aug. 23	Elmira.
123d	A. McDougall	Salem	Aug. 23	N. York.
118th	S. T. Richards	Plattsburgh	Aug. 23	N. York.
106th	S. F. Judd	Ogdensb'gh	Aug. 27	N. York.
121st	R. Franchot	Mohawk	Aug. 25	N. York.
112th	A. F. Allen	Jamestown	Aug. 26	Elmira.
119th	E. Peissner	New-York	Aug. 29	N. York.
116th	E. P. Chapin	Buffalo	Aug. 27	Elmira.
130th	W. S. Fullerton	Portage	Aug. 28	Elmira.

Arms will be issued on requisition made by Colonels commanding on the Commissary-General of Ordnance, to be transmitted through this Department for approval; and clothing, camp equipage, &c., on requisition made by Regimental Quartermasters on the Quartermaster-General.

The Quartermaster-General will provide for transportation and subsistence on the route.

The utmost promptness is required of commanding officers in providing for the equipment of their regiments, and in transmitting the muster rolls to this office, so that the necessary orders for organizing companies and regiments may be issued.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
THOS. HILLHOUSE, Adjutant-General.

The execution of the foregoing Order of leaving depends, of course, upon contingencies. It may not, in every instance, be possible to secure transportation, and the Order may, for that reason, be varied somewhat.

MILITARY MATTERS IN THE CITY.

VOLUNTEERING AND THE DRAFT.

Voluntary enlistments are plentiful, and steadily increase in number from day to day. Last week more men in this City were added to both old and new regiments, than it would have been considered possible to raise in the time, even during the great uprising of a year ago. Yesterday recruits enough came in to form a regiment, and, for several days now immediately ensuing, may be expected to respond to their country's call with unexampled alacrity. But the quota to be supplied from the City and County of New-York, and the adjoining County of Kings, is of itself a small army, and great exertions will have to be made to avoid a resort to drafting for the purpose, at least of filling up the ranks of the second 300,000 demanded by the President. The first requisition will almost certainly be satisfied before the 22d inst. by volunteering alone, and between then and the 1st of September a considerable surplus will be found that can be credited to the account of requisition number 2; but, unless an extraordinary enthusiasm be, in the meanwhile, evoked, there must assuredly remain a deficit of several thousand to be supplied by conscription. Enlistments ran up as high yesterday, in New-York and Brooklyn, as seven to eight hundred; but they must for the next fortnight average a thousand, or drafting will be indispensable. A great deal is anticipated from the excitement which will follow the series of stirring war-meetings for which arrangements are in course of preparation, and one of which comes off to-day at Fort Greene, Long Island. The presence of the gallant CORCORAN, too, it is confidently calculated, will have an immense effect upon his brave fellow-countrymen, who will undoubtedly flock in thousands around him, should he, in his new quality of General, be authorized to unfurl the green banner of another Irish Brigade.

THE QUESTION OF EXEMPTION—HOW IT AFFECTS MILITIAMEN, FIREMEN AND OTHERS.

Judge Advocate-General ANDREW in answer to inquiries made of him definitely states that citizens who have served their time in the militia are nevertheless subject to be drafted, their discharges including the specific condition of liability in case of insurrection or invasion; and insurrection this rebellion most unquestionably is. Militia men who served in the three months' campaign of May, June and July, 1861, will also be called upon. They were not discharged at all; simply mustered out of the United States service for the time being. The Judge Advocate also holds that firemen are by no means exempt. He was waited upon by a deputation from the Department yesterday afternoon. Chief Engineer DECKER, Mr. CHANDLER, foreman of Hose Company No. 2; Mr. McCARTHY, foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 18, and Mr. EVERETT, foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 6, constituted the deputation. They were informed by Judge Advocate ANDREW that the State authorities had no desire to infringe on the rights of the firemen. The services of the firemen, especially of the Department of the City of New-York, were recognized and appreciated, but it was known that, throughout the State, large numbers of persons had joined the Department for the purpose of evading the draft. Mr. DECKER replied that if the firemen were allowed to manage matters in their own way they would agree to furnish the quota of men apportioned to them, without putting the authorities to the trouble of drafting them. They desired, if possible, to prevent the necessity of a draft. Mr. DECKER was requested by the Judge-Advocate to put his proposition in writing, when it should be referred to the proper quarter.

THE GREAT WAR MEETING AT FORT GREEN.

The meeting at Fort Green to-day, it is expected, will surpass in numbers any meeting ever held in Brooklyn. Merchants will close their places of business, and it is expected the people will turn out *en masse*. There will be six stands for speakers, and among those who will address the people, are Gen. SICKLES, Hon. James HUMPHREY, Hon. Moses F. ODELL, Hon. Wm. WALL, Ex-Mayor POWELL, Brigadier-Gen. CROOKE, Judge MORRIS, Brigadier-Gen. SPINOLA, Judge GARRISON, Hon. H. C. MURPHY, Alex. MCCUE, and others.

A VICTORY IN ARKANSAS.

The Rebels Under Gen. Hindman Defeated—Seven Hundred Prisoners Taken.

MEMPHIS, Friday, Aug. 15.

Reports from White River say that Gen. Hovey's Division had a fight on Monday near Clarendon, Ark.

The National forces consisted of six regiments of infantry, and the rebel force of eight regiments of cavalry and a part of Gen. HINDMAN'S brigade.

The battle raged fiercely for some time, with destructive effect on both sides, but resulted in the defeat of the rebels and the capture of seven hundred prisoners.

No further particulars received.

COL. CORCORAN IN WASHINGTON.

Great Demonstration in Honor of the Returned Hostages.

The Greatest Turn-Out of People Ever Seen in Washington.

Speeches of Hon. Alfred Ely, Col. Corcoran, Col. Wilcox and Others.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 18.

The Corcoran demonstration to-night was an immense affair. It was speedily discovered that the plans talked of yesterday for giving CORCORAN a dinner would utterly fail to satisfy the public as to the ovation they were determined the National Capital should give one of the prondest of the National heroes. Accordingly, the plan of a dinner at Willard's was abandoned, and Col. CORCORAN quietly dined with the President, while it was announced that ELY, CORCORAN, WILCOX and others would speak from the balcony of Willard's at night.

By 6½ o'clock the crowd began to gather. The halls and passages of the hotel were speedily blocked up, and guards had to be placed at every staircase to prevent the eager admirers of the late prisoner, from taking possession of him and the parlors too. Long before Col. CORCORAN made his appearance, the whole avenue, from the corner of the Treasury Building down to the further side of Fourteenth-street, was filled with one compactly packed mass of humanity. The street cars were compelled to stop running, and a passage on foot everywhere through that part of the avenue was almost an impossibility, while every window and the balcony of the hotel, and the adjacent buildings, were filled with fair faces and waving handkerchiefs. The stand for the speakers was handsomely lit up by a semi-circle of gas jets, arranged in letters forming the word "Union." The crowd was larger than at the late war meeting, and the largest, it is said, assembled for many years in this city.

It had been decided early in the forenoon that CORCORAN'S old Sixty-ninth should not only be ordered up from Alexandria to be present at the meeting, but should accompany him to New-York to take part in the grand demonstration expected there. Their appearance among the crowd, armed and equipped, with the old green flag waving over them under which they fought at Bull Run, drew out uproarious and long-continued applause.

The crowd was kept waiting nearly an hour, all the time growing larger and denser, before Colonels CORCORAN and WILCOX, accompanied by Congressman ELY, came upon the platform. CORCORAN'S appearance was the signal for an outburst of irrepressible and vociferous enthusiasm. Some time elapsed before sufficient silence could be restored for Mr. ELY to commence speaking, and at every allusion to CORCORAN or the Sixty-ninth, the tumultuous cheering was again and again renewed, only to be outdone at last by the scene, which beggars all description, when CORCORAN came forward under the gas-jet "Union," to address the audience.

The close of Col. CORCORAN'S speech, in which he alluded to his well-known enmity, and that of his fellow Irishmen, for Great Britain, and more than hinted that when this war is over, or even before that time, they would be only too glad of such an opportunity as the present prospects of foreign intervention might afford, was received with an applause that made it doubly significant, and told plainly enough which way the current of popular feeling was setting. After he had concluded and retired to the hotel parlor, he was beseiged by delegations of Department clerks, &c., who had speeches to make to him, and an infinitude of hand-shakings to perform.

Col. WILCOX greatly delighted the audience by his declaration that thus far this had been a brainless war, and his continuing to denounce the control contractors had exercised over the war, the divisions of councils, the coast expeditions that had cost enormously and amounted to nothing, and the lack of concert in the operation of our armies, was in a bolder and more masculine sorrit of criticism than has been common at the Capital.

INTRODUCTORY SPEECH OF HON. MR. ELY.

Mr. ELY, being small of stature, mounted himself upon a chair, and proceeded in the following remarks, slowly and forcibly delivered:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: A thrill of joy went through the country a day or two since when it was known that Col. CORCORAN and his gallant companions in suffering had at last been released from their rebel dungeon, and once more stood beneath the Stars and Stripes. Fellow-citizens, these brave officers now stand by my side. [Cheers and applause.] true heroes whose high courage has endured the strongest test to which it could be put—brave soldiers whose patriotism has not faltered under the most disheartening trials, and the most grievous disappointments—patient, manly sufferers for the old flag, now doubly endeared to them and to us; for such men the Union has no honors too great, no welcome too cordial. [Cheers.] It is perhaps the grandest feature of the continuous uprising of the people of the North, from the insult at Sumter to the present hour—an uprising at which the world gazes with profound wonderment—that it has called to arms and cordial cooperation in the work of sustaining the Union and the Constitution men of every clime and tongue. Where all have done so well, comparisons may be invidious; but it is due to Col. CORCORAN and to his fighting countrymen, to say that they have been among the foremost in the great struggle in which we are engaged. [Cries of "That's so," and continued cheering.] Manassas, Lexington and the Peninsula testify to their deeds of daring. As SEIKL reminded WELLINGTON, himself an Irishman, that from Assaye to Waterloo, the Irish soldiers were the insparable auxiliaries of the glory with which his unparalleled successes were crowned, so let it be remembered that in all our victories for the Union the dauntless bearing of the Irish volunteer has added lustre to the triumph of our arms. [Loud applause.] Fellow-citizens, I beg you to be quiet as possible, for I will not detain you long. It is meet that here, to-night, that everywhere throughout the loyal States, the recognized chieftain of our adopted citizens from the Emerald Isle, the brave, courteous and patient CORCORAN, the honored leader of the ever-memorable Sixty-ninth, who has, by his noble bearing, dignified alike the field and the dungeon, should receive a warm and fitting reception. [Cheers.] A witness for a time of his manly endurance, of a most irksome captivity, I can bear personal testimony to the heroic spirit with which he met the taunts and jeers of an insolent and barbarous enemy, an enemy whose cause originated in falsehood, is prosecuted in utter disregard of the usages of civilized warfare—[cheers]—and for those who, companions of the Colonel in his tedious confinement, now happily partake of his liberty—for Cols. WILCOX and BOWMAN and Major VONDRA—let our cheers be given with a will. Their services to the country have also been great. Their claims upon our gratitude are of the strongest character. I need hardly say that I have unusual pleasure in introducing this assemblage this band of war-worn heroes, whose names belong to the immortal names that never die.

Then, turning to Gen. CORCORAN, Mr. ELY said:

In the name of a grateful country, and the glorious Sixty-ninth Regiment, which now stands before you under arms, I welcome, thrice welcome, you back to the capital of your country. [Cheers]. So long as Liberty, Union, Constitutional Government and Republican Institutions are known and defended will the deeds, the sacrifices and the sufferings of these worthy patriots and soldiers be kept in grateful remembrance, and their names be honored and treasured as household words. (Cheers.) Now, fellow-citizens, I have the pleasure of presenting to you Col. CORCORAN.

Mr. ELY was frequently interrupted by applause, and Col. CORCORAN, standing at his elbow, was freely scrutinized and admired.

GEN. CORCORAN'S REPLY.

Gen. CORCORAN spoke as follows:

MR. ELY, OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT OF NEW-YORK STATE MILITIA AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I return you my most grateful thanks for this cordial greeting, which you have given to me and my fellow-prisoners on my return among you. I return you thanks most sincerely, because I know that it is not so much intended for me or for them as it is a mark, if marks were necessary, of your signal devotion to the glorious institutions under which we have the blessing to live. [Cheers.] It would be impossible for me to say a single word that would add enthusiasm to or among the people at this present moment; for I see evidence—I saw it yesterday and to-day. I have seen the troops rushing from their States again to the rescue and defence, to drive back, never to advance again, far into Dixie's land, those traitors who have hauled down our flag in several States in this Union. [Loud applause.] I have never been among those who have talked lightly of this matter from the beginning. Mr. ELY knows that when I was in prison with him I remarked that I wished a million men would be placed in the field at once, believing that it was the easiest and cheapest means of crushing the rebellion at once. [Applause.] The country has now at last become alive to the importance of the struggle. They are willing to give a million of men—yes, two millions of men—and every man and every dollar in possession of every man, to put down this wicked rebellion, and preserve our glorious institutions as they were handed down by our forefathers. [Vociferous cheering.] You here in this part of the country have not seen any of the horrors of war. You know nothing about it. [You are not ruled by military despotism; but we who have travelled, and seen, and conversed with the people who are suffering at the hands of the worst despotism that is known upon the earth—we owe it to these people to go to their rescue. I have come from North Carolina, and I can say of her, she has her thirty thousand troops in the field. One-half of those men, if they were free to speak, would speak in favor of returning to the Union. [Loud applause.] But I will also say that their State pride, their blind love, perhaps, for State institutions, will cause them to fight well in the ranks until we can give them assurance that we can send into the interior of North Carolina, and into the interior of every State, a sufficient number of troops for the Union people to rally around. I have much to say to the old Sixty-ninth. [Cries of "Good, good," and cheers for the Sixty-ninth.] I am rejoiced to see them here again. I was rejoiced when the tidings reached me in prison that they were again in the field. I am rejoiced to-night to see that good old Green Flag that has been saved from the battle of Manassas, [tremendous cheering,] mingled again with the Stars and Stripes; and its members willing, Iknow, to lay down their lives for the upholding of these same Stars and Stripes. [Loud applause.] Your term of service, I know, is nearly expired. You will be returning again to New-York, but not, I hope, to remain there. [Cries of "No, no, never," and cheers.] Some must from necessity remain; but to my countrymen in that regiment, to those who are of the same all over the world, and particularly those who are here listening to me to-night, I would say we owe a solemn duty that we must obey. Personal considerations must be thrown one side; we must render our services to the United States, and every man remain there until the last blow is struck. [Cries of "Good, good," and applause.] I ask no man to go where I am not willing to go—[shouts of "That's so," and applause]—and I never asked a man to more one inch nearer the enemy than I moved myself—[cries of "That's so"—"That's why you were taken prisoner"]—and trust that when I return to New-York I will not remain there many days until I am once again ready, with my own Sixty-ninth to rally around me, and again to take the field with more of my countrymen, to endeavor to preserve this country for our people. [Cries of "We are with you."] Gentlemen, I do not wish to detain you longer; but I will say this, that this is a splendid school for military training. The Archbishop told them so in Ireland. It was a very significant hint. [Laughter and applause.] I think there will be no interventiou, and if there is we will try our hand too. [Cries of "That's so." "That we will," and vociferous cheering.] I will from this spot say, without fear of contradiction, that we can prevent them from givin any trouble on this side the Atlantic. [A VOICE.—"And we'll bother them mightily on the other side, too."] A work is here to be done. We must go at it with a soul, and when that is over, we will make an opportunity for ourselves, perhaps, elsewhere. [Applause.] Fellow-citizens, Col. WILCOX, Lieut.-Col. BOWMAN and Maj. VONDRA are here, and will address you. I will, therefore, not detain you longer. [Immense cheering and loud cries for WILCOX.]

Col. WILCOX made a nervous, thrilling and effective appeal, abounding in sententious and original truths. He was probably the ablest orator of the party, and made himself popular directly. His thorough earnestness and conscientiousness were apparent. Col. WILCOX is of the middle stature, dark-complexioned, thick set, and he weare a dark beard. He bears some traces of confinement and ill treatment. Col. WILCOX, upon rising, was received with enthusiastic cheers. He said:

FELLOW-SOLDIERS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I feel greatly embarrassed by such an exhibition of popular feeling. For my own part, I feel that I have done no more than my duty, in the simplest and plainest manner, and it is almost a rebuke to this age, to this Government, to this country, that when a man simply does his duty he should be so highly applauded. [Cheers.] I do not believe that there are ten men in this vast multitude, who, had they been placed in the same circumstances that we have been placed in, subjected to the jeers and taunts of an infuriated, Southern bogus chivalry, but would have had every feeling of their manhood, every true instinct, rise up in revolt, whether they were half men or half Americans. [Cries of "Good, good."] There is no one in this vast crowd who is not willing to go through such trials if called upon, and there is no telling to what extent this war may reach. In the same building in which we were last confined for a day or two there were twenty-nine officers, as excellect and gallant men as ever fought under the free stars. But how were they confined? In the worst and dirtiest room of the worst and dirtiest building of the worst and dirtiest city in the United States, [laughter and prolonged applause,] without a blanket to lie upon, without a cup to drink from, a plate to eat from, without a knife or fork, without soap or any means of cleansin place or person, covered with vermin, and refused the opportunity of purchasing for themselves the commonest and meanest necessaries of life. [A voice—"Retaliate! retaliate!"] Now, gentlemen, since my departure from the country there has been a great change. I myself could hardly understand it, and when I began to talk to one of my friends he said, "Why, WILCOX, you are Rip Van Winkle come again; you are talking about things that have passed away." So it seemed. I am very glad that it is at last understood that it is time we put forth the strength of the nation in an effort that shall control, that shall concentre, grasp and hurl all the resources of the Government, in such a manner as to crush this rebellion out entirely, to annihilate those men, or to drive them into the Gulf of Mexico, unless they lay down their arms. The Government must employ all its resources in a concentrated unity of design. [Cries of "That is the talk."] It must strike at the main arteries of this monster, that is ready to swallow up our liberties. Will you have my views? I am no politician, and speak nobody's views but my own. I do not wish to make a speech. I am unaccustomed to speech-making. For a year past I have been accustomed to be treated as a felon. [Cries—"Give us your view."] So much has been said about views, that I hesitate to do so. [Cries—"You need not be afraid."] Now, gentlemen, without casting any reflection upon any military man, or any politician, or statesmen, or officers, it appears to me this has been a brainless war. [Cries of "That's so," cheers and immense applause.] I say it with the utmost diffidence, utmost haste, throwing myself upon your mercy, merely for the purpose of doing good.

GENTLEMEN: The means of the country have been wasted on isolated expeditions, in the first place. [Cries of "Yes, and in the loss of our young men."] The blood of our men, the groans of the wounded, the tears of the heathen, the wails of the widow, have been coined into money. [Cries of "Well said," and applause.] For this reason, men without principle and without patriotism have urged upon a Government, tender as I have before described it, plans which seemed practicable, but which were unsound, unmilitary, and never could accomplish anything. Expedition have been sent far and wide, outside of the proper line of operations, here and there on the coast, while we have armies of men, millions of money, and a people whose hearts bounded to the very heavens, and would have responded to any call, and have submitted to any control or dictation that the wisdom of the Government might think essential to its welfare, for the purpose of striking at the main arteries of this rebellion, cutting them, and so making a rapid termination of this combination. [Cries of "That's so," and applause.] Now, gentlemen, this is common sense. [Cries of "That's so."] Now, gentlemen, look at the difference. We have now at the head of the army a man who stands first among men in the nation, who has distinguished himself as a statesman, and in his broad and comprehensive views more so perhaps, than any mere soldier—who has distinguished himself as a soldier in addition. Everything that proceeds in this form in this war will emanate from one brain, with a united design to accomplish great results, and to let little results and little politicians and little contractors go. [Cries of "Good, good," and loud applause.] But, gentlemen, you must not allow yourselves to be deceived into the idea that this is not a great rebellion. In my humble judgment it is greater than it was six months ago. So far from the resources of the enemy being exhausted, they are greater; and I will tell you why. The Southern people are, as we Yankees are apt to call them, the most shiftless men in the world. There is naturally an entire lack of system in all they do, and in consequence, for six months after the rebellion broke out everything was lying around loose. Though they lost the principal part of the beef which came from Texas, the great supply of grain, and though they have expended a greater part of their resources of war, yet this is what they have done instead: they have organized and systematized themselves, their government and all the various offices, military and civil, under the government, so that, though they wield a much smaller weight, it moves with a much greater velocity, as a bullet issuing from a rifle barrel, will do infinitely more execution than a cannon ball in the hands of a child. Now, gentlemen, in order to meet this, we are to go further in our organization than we have yet done. I would like to see every man, woman and child engaged in this war. I would like to see forges and machine shops for manufacturing arms in every public square in the nation. I would like to see every woman engaged in making up army clothing. I would like to see every child tearing up rags for lint. I would like to see every town organized so that by its committees of volunteer and patriotic and devoted citizens, they know every man in the neighborhood, whether he was true to the Union, or a traitor. I would like to see every contractor followed from the time he receives the yellow covered contract until the moment he has filled it, tracked wherever he goes, into every shop; tracked with every person to whom he speaks, to see who he bribes or who bribes him. And now let me tell you a little incident that occurred nine months ago. The captain of a ship was offered a contract by the Government to carry Government freight. The agent asked him how much he would take for his ship. He said he would be satisfied with two hundred dollars per week, to which the agent replied: "You are a fool; you can just as well take a thousand." [Laughter.] The man compromised between his conscience and his interest, and took five hundred dollars per week. Now, this sort of system can be put down in two weeks. We can have a complete espionage of the government, which would interfere with our rights and enable wicked men to enter our houses at all times, or we can have the free, voluntary acts of the people, compelling the same result without unnecessary and cruel interference. In the South, gentlemen, everything is completely organized. A man cannot walk over two miles square in any part of the South without it being known who he is and all about him. This is the kind of organization we must have. It is known perfectly well there whether he is traitor to them or loyal to this Government. The consequence is that a comparatively few men have the mass of the uneducated completely within their power, and it will not be otherwise until we have overrun the country and have satisfied those who are friendly to this Government that we are going to occupy their country and maintain our supremacy at all hazards, and those who are despoused to return to the Government. Then we may be sure that they will return, and not till then. Gentlemen, these are great times. Everything is changed. A few years ago we had a great and free Government, sailing like a ship on a smooth sea. Now we are embarked on a great ocean of perils and dangers, a heavy cloud of debt is hanging over us, the Goddess of Liberty robed in flames, and we must rise to a man and put down this rebellion, or it will end in putting us down. [Cries of "Good, good," and applause.]

His remarks were applauded throughout. Lieut.-Col. BOWMAN, in the course of his remarks, expressed his gratitude to the Government for his release, and rejoiced that he was once more free. He expressed his utter detestation of the rotten, falsely-called hospitable chivalry. He was glad to get away from the rat and vermin infested prisons of the South, that he might draw his sword from its rusty scabbard, to wreak vengeance upon those whose conduct was in all respects marked by cruelty and oppression.

Major VONDRA spoke of the great strength of the rebels, a subject upon which we have been deceived, and also expressed his determination to render his military duties with increased zeal.

WM. E. ROBINSON, Esq., of New-York, a personal friend of Col. CORCORAN and Mr. TEOCRIA, a refugee from Alabama, also addressed the assemblage.

The City Council, to-night, passed a resolution, unanimously extending to the returned officers a cordial welcome. The members thereof were present at the meeting, and after the proceedings were concluded, Alderman NATHAN SARGEANT, in the absence of the Mayor, made to them this agreeable communication.

The friends of Col. CORCORAN have been suggesting to him the furnishing of notes of his prison experience for publication.

THE CORCORAN RECEPTION.

Meeting and Doings of the Committee—Dispatches, &c., &c.

An adjourned meeting of the officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment and of the Committee on the reception of Col. CORCORAN, was held yesterday afternoon at the Armory in Essex Market.

A large number were present and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

Capt. CLARKE took the chair, and Lieut. DUFFY was appointed Secretary.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Adjt. MCKEON, Lieut. BERLIN, of the Sixty-ninth; Capt. READ, Capt. BRADY and Lieut. SIMPSON, of the Second Regiment; Lieut.-Col. MINTON, of the First New-York Cavalry; Sergeant-Major DEVOE, of the First Cavalry, and other military gentlemen, and large delegations from several civic societies were present, and invited to join in the proceedings.

A letter from CHARLES STETSON, Esq., of the Astor House, was received, tendering the free use of the Astor House to Col. CORCORAN and his Staff during his pleasure, and requesting that the Colonel would make the Astor his headquarters during his stay in the City.

On motion of Mr. BERLIN, the thanks of the Committee were passed to Col. STETSON, and it is very probable that Col. CORCORAN will accept the liberal offer.

Lieut.-Col. MINTON, of the First New-York Cavalry, desired to tender the services of his command as an additional escort. The offer was accepted.

A letter was received from Mr. LINGARD, of the New-Bowery Theatre, requesting that Col. CORCORAN would honor his theatre during his stay in the city. Ordered on file.

It was then announced that the Joint Committee of the Aldermen and Councilmen had resolved to hold their meetings henceforth in the City Hall, Room No. 8, and that the following sub-committees had been appointed and the following address issued:

The Joint Committee of the Common Council on National Affairs, having in charge the reception of the patriot and hero, Col. MICHAEL CORCORAN, will extend to Col. CORCORAN a public reception on the day of his arrival in this City, probably Thursday of this week.

As a manifestation of the appreciation in which the people of this City hold the services of Col. CORCORAN in the cause of the Union and the Constitution; of their admiration for his conduct and valor on the field of battle, and of their sympathy for his hardships and trials, the Committee invite their fellow-citizens at large to unite in the reception of the gallant Colonel.

The military now in the City, and all public bodies and benevolent and patriotic societies and organizations, will please report to the Committee at No. 8 City Hall, on Tuesday, Aug. 19, 1862, at or before 11 o'clock, for the purpose of making arrangements for cooperating in the reception.

TERENCE FARLEY,
Chairman Committee on National Affairs.

Committees appointed by the Committee on National Affairs to act in the Reception of Col. Corcoran:

COMMITTEE ON RECEPTION—Councilman Orton, President Henry, President Pinckney, Alderman Farley, Alderman Chipp.

INVITATIONS AND ENTERTAINMENT OF THE GUEST AND ON PRINTING—Alderman Boole, Alderman Dayton, Councilman Brice, Councilman Hayes.

PROCESSION AND PROGRAMME—Alderman Farley, Councilman Repper, Alderman Allen, Councilman Gedney.

CONVEYANCES—Alderman Allen, Councilman Keech, Alderman Chipp, Councilman Gross.

The Committee will endeavor to publish a full programme of the arrangements for the reception in the papers of Wednesday.

TERENCE FARLEY, Chairman.
WM. H. GEDNEY,

The New-York Times.

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THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Its Movement Down the Peninsula Safely Effected.

Full Particulars of the March from Our Special Correspondent.

Gen. McClellan at Williamsburgh on Monday Morning.

MOVEMENTS OF THE GUNBOATS.

WILLIAMSBURGH, Va., Sunday, Aug. 17, 1862.

The Army of the Potomac has to-day returned to view a second time the battle-fields of Williamsburgh. Over four months have passed away since this army, powerful in its numbers and confident in its leader, drove the rebels out of their intrenchments at this place with unexampled slaughter, and pursued them toward Richmond. During this time, it may be safely asserted, they have dug more miles of intrenchments, constructed more roads and bridges, and leveled more acres of forest than any other army has ever done since the world began. They have also beaten the enemy in every engagement where they were not, by accident or blunder, greatly outnumbered, and ought, as they confidently expected they would, to have been in the rebel Capital to-day, instead of retracing their weary way over these roads, rendered doubly vexatious by the recollections of the past. Delays, disease and disaster have accomplished what the enemy could not—they have depleted the ranks, and have discouraged—not permanently disheartened—the soldiers, and rendered it absolutely necessary that they should be transferred to another and more favorable field of operations.

Other circumstances, equally urgent, no doubt demand the change, and the country will experience a relief when they hear that the army has been taken away from its uncomfortable and unhealthy location on the James River, and is now to take up some more congenial position.

It is also a source of gratification that this change has been effected without the loss of a single life, so far as known, or the occurrence of any serious accident. That it has been accomplished (as reported) with the full knowledge of the enemy, proves that they have a better use to make of their troops than to pursue us. Perhaps they are too well pleased with our departure to wish to delay us by "harassing our rear." Possibly the disasters of Savage Station and Malvern Hill have taught them that it don't pay. What may have occurred at Harrison's Landing, while the last part of the column and of the *materiel* were embarking, will be related by my associate. All the indications, however, show that there has not been a hostile gun fired, or any attempt whatever made to prevent the retirement.

All the sick—and they have been legion—were carefully gathered from the various regiments and sent away in comfortable steamers, under the sanitary arrangements of the Medical Department of the army, before the final move. The entire *materiel* of the army, it is believed, has also been safely conveyed away, in river and land transports, without loss or destruction; and, with the exception of a certain demoralization—not by any means serious—the army is in as good condition as it ever was to enter upon its new offensive line of operations, it is hoped, under better auspices. Thus, what promised to be prolific of startling events—so full of details, "horrible and awful," is likely to prove a very tame affair, and leave your correspondents with little material for sensation paragraphs. All the circumstances seem to have been propitious. Heaven smiles on the army.

THE WEATHER.

What was most to be feared from our long experience of the sultry climate at Berkeley—a hot and exhausting march, accompanied by sunstroke of the troops, and other disasters—we have most mercifully escaped. The weather has been just what could have been prayed for. Had the Commanding General ordered the weather as well as the order of march, it could not have been better adapted for the purpose.

On Thursday evening Gen. McCLELLAN returned from Jamestown Island, whither he went to communicate with the War Department and with Williamsburgh and Yorktown, and the order to "prepare to march immediately," was issued to the commanders of army corps, by whom it was sent to the various division, brigade and regimental commanders. The wind through the day had blown cool and bracing from the eastward, and the immense preparations for the final embarkation were made with less fatigue of horses and men than had been experienced during any day for the last month.

The destination of the troops, the route they were to go, or whether they were all to move or only part were kept wholly a secret. Up to the last moment when they fell in for the march, the majority supposed they would go down the river in transports, while not a few supposed we were about to march "on to Richmond." All, however, were of one mind. They were rejoiced beyond expression to get away from Harrison's Landing, from its suffocating dust, and stench, its myriads of tormenting flies, its suspense, death and inaction.

THE RETURN OF GENS. M'CALL AND REYNOLDS.

The monotony of camp life was broken on Thursday by the return from captivity of Brig.-Gens. McCALL and REYNOLDS, with a large number of other officers, from Richmond. They were received by the troops of their respective commands with great enthusiasm. Gen. McCALL made an address to his brigade at the evening parade, who cheered themselves almost hoarse. Gen. REYNOLDS' reception was equally enthusiastic.

THE ORDER TO FALL IN.

The troops of PORTER'S Corps had hardly partaken of their evening meal when the order to march was received. It was quite dark, however, before the tents were struck. By 8 o'clock P. M., MORELL'S Division was in line, and in light marching order upon the plain fronting that General's headquarters. It was 11½ o'clock when the column moved. Col. BERDAN, with his regiment of sharpshooters, led the advance, a position which they maintained throughout the march. Had there been an attack these troops would have been used as skirmishers. Happily their services were not called for. A few bonfires lighted up the encampment, but these were soon extinguished under orders. Silence reigned throughout the camp. The wagon trains had already taken up their position along the road. The soldiers stood mute, or talked in a suppressed tone of voice.

Nothing broke the ominous stillness save the occasional scream of some steam-whistle on the river, where the greatest activity prevailed all day in shipping army materials. Gen. MORELL, with his Staff, moved in the advance and halted the column at less than two miles distance, near Gen. SYKES' deserted headquarters, in order to straighten out the line. Here a pause of two hours and more occurred, during which the troops lay down upon the ground to enjoy a brief season of repose preparatory to the final start. The officers mostly remained in their saddles. A few falling drops from an overcast sky indicated rain, but it passed off, and at 2½ o'clock the column moved forward.

Gen. SYKES' Division had taken up the line of march and were already several hours on the road. Gen. SMITH'S camp, which occupied the front, and held the long line of intrenchments, was all astir as we came up to them beyond Herring Creek at 3 o'clock in the morning. Their numerous camp-fires reflected the shadowy outlines of groups of soldiers busy in preparing the last meal. The movement was painfully dignified and slow, and the cavalcade seemed to linger as if reluctant to leave the spot, or as if afraid of crowding upon some other portion of the army in our front.

The road for five miles was dotted here and there with the temporary shelters of the pickets,—many of whom, off duty, were soundly sleeping under shelter-tents, or sloping roofs of fence-rails covered with straw. The residents along the line of march had not yet begun to stir, and were wholly unconscious of the fact that the grand army was passing. At each pause of the column, the men sprang over the fences into the corn-fields, and brought out hands full of choice-roasting ears, which they carried along with them until a final halt should afford time to cook them for breakfast.

CHARLES CITY COURT-HOUSE.

At 8 o'clock A. M., the head of the column halted at Charles City Court-House, the old county seat, where half an hour was spent in predaring and eating the morning meal. All the *city* there is here consists of the two buildings constituting the Court-House and Clerk's Office, which contained the county records. There is an old hotel building on the opposite side of the road, with a wide-spreading porch, whose frameless windows and vacant doorways testify that it was long since abandoned to the owls and bats.

The Court-House is a very old structure, built of brick and covered with slate. It was erected during the last half of the seventeenth century, and contains the oldest records of any other county in the State. I regret to say that all these old books, with the records of real estate titles and other papers, which must be of great value to the country, have been wantonly scattered in confusion about the premises' covering the floors and dooryards, and are almost wholly destroyed. A more impressive exhibition of the destructive effects of war could scarcely be imagined, than to see those old and cherished books of record and title papers scattered to the winds or trodden under foot. Some portion of these records date back to 1600 and 1675, and exhibit some neat and masterly specimens of penmanship. Charcoal caricatures, of fierce and mustachoed horsemen, ornamented the whitewashed walls, evidently intended to counterfeit some cavalry officer of the German persuasion. The premises are thickly overgrown with rank weeds, and neglect and decay are stamped on everything around. I cannot persuade myself that New-England soldiers would be guilty of such vandalism.

STATE OF THE ROADS.

The roads through this part of Virginia are now in excellent condition, and with the exception of an occasional "run," with its steep and stony acclivities, and wet crossing, presents no obstacle to a tolerably rapid march. The district traversed by PORTER'S Corps is said to be the garden of Virginia. At present, however, it more nearly resembles a wilderness, on account of the deserted and uncultivated state of the farms. The large majority of the estates are almost wholly deserted and overgrown with rank weeds. The owners have gone to the wars, and the negroes have gone with them, or have run and found their way into the lines of the National army.

At Colesville, a fine old estate within two miles of Charles City, a large part of the farm lies waste, the owner, a specimen of the old Virginia gentleman, remaining at home to lament his misfortunes, and to look after what remains of the property and negroes. He tells a dismal story of the desolation among his neighbors' properties. Many farmers, he stated, have lost all their hands and their places have been visited by the soldiers, who have taken away whole flocks of shee, and devoured the pigs and poultry. Some persons, he asserts, have lost $20,000 and $30,000 worth of property. Of course he includes the value of the absconding slaves. Some of the best of his own negroes had "ungratefully" left him also. We paid him twenty-five cents for a quart of milk, which indicated some decay, also, in Virginia hospitality. The milk was good, though the price tasted strongly secesh.

FORAGING BY THE SOLDIERS.

With a prudent regard to the lean condition of their haversacks, the soldiers who brought up the rear of the column seemed determined not to come short of rations, and availed themselves of every opportunity to obtain supplies. The people of Virginia—at least this part of it—are beginning to experience, for the first time, the presence of real war. Comparatively few men can be found on the various estates, which is strongly suggestive of the fact that they gone to swell the ranks of the secession army. A great many "widows" abound along the road.

These pleaded piteously to have their hens, ducks and geese spared, but in most cases they were unheeded, unless the occupants seeme really poor. The hearts of the soldiers were below their stomachs which were generally too clamorous to permit these appeals to reach the relenting spot. Everywhere one could hear the imploring screams of motherly hens torn ruthlessly from their unpitied brood. Ducks quacked, geese squawked, and turkeys gobbled and gave up the ghost. The pigs generally "smelt a mice," and skedaddled out of reach, or hid in the tall grass.

Frequently officers would pause for a moment opposite some farmer's gate, to see that their respective commands passed by without committing depredations, but generally there were large parties of stragglers, purposely lingering behind the regiment, and these would skillfully execute flank movements upon hen roosts and barnyards, charging with *unwonted* gallantry upon the retreating columns of fowls, or mounting the imminent *deadly* breach through some barn door or window, incautiously left open by the proprietor, and returning with the spoils in the shape of full-breasted Spring chickens and other luxuries. Mrs. CHRISTIAN was used in an unchristian manner, having most of her young stock carried off by the hungry crowd. Her appeals, aided by your correspondent, were for a time successful; but as the day passed on the soldiers grew less scrupulous, as their appetites grew stronger, and then even the officers found it impossible to restrain them. In spite of my *general principles* I found this individual application of them a difficult task. Mrs. CHRISTIAN seemed indeed a widow, and a very lady-like person, and withal had a family of sixteen children, white and black, to provide for. The soldiers, however, found out that she had a son in the Confederate army, and "allowed" that he ought to have remained at home and looked after the chickens. Finding it impossible longer to withstand the impetuous charge of the troops, "we" ordered our horse, and beat a retreat, leaving the household in tears, and the neighboring atmosphere resonant with the outcries of expiring poultry, and alive with flying feathers. The carnage was terrible, and my pen falters at any further description of the scene.

While tarrying here for the two-fold purpose of pleading for the widow and eating my dinner, the column, crowding the road for miles, passed by, leaving only stragglers intent on plunder. For nearly ten miles the road was as level as a house floor, and this part of the march was performed more rapidly than the previous portion of the journey. The Quartermasters had their hands full in keeping the road clear and hurrying forward the teams. No accidents occurred to the train, which, considering its great length, reflects much credit upon the teamsters, as well as the Quartermasters on whom devolved the duty of conducting their respective regimental teams in safety. It was a noticeable fact that a considerable portion of the drivers are blacks. I learned that many of the teamsters had become tired of the war, and had resigned and gone home. In all such cases, black-men, who are skillful teamsters, are uniformly employed in their places. They are well acquainted with the management of mules, and succeed in this department of the service very well.

VIRGINIA MILES.

No one who has not traveled in Virginia can form any idea of the length of its miles. Our chart, which we found very accurate in distances and soundings along the river, was wholly at fault on the roads. It is eight miles from Harrison's to CharlesCity Courthouse, and at least 16 from there to to the Chickahominy River. Thence it is 12 long miles to Williamsburgh, and the same from that place to Yorktown by the road we traveled. Deceived by these distances, which do not measure much more than half that number of miles on the map, the roads running nearly straight, it was dark before I overtook the retreating column. The last three miles led me through a narrow and very dark road, abounding in stony and hilly ground, through which neither horse nor rider could see the way. Emerging finally into an open country, your reporter turned off upon a road leading to the right, and navigating into a large field made his lodgings for the night in a wheat-sack. The horse ate about half his master's bed before morning, and during that night he had a dreamy consciousness that he had taken lodgings at a second rate hotel, and thought the chambermaid had forgotten to put an extra blanket on the bed. The wind blew cold from the northward, and before morning the had symptoms of a Chickahominy chill.

Early daylight revealed the James River to the right and the Chickahominy within half a mild, with two gunboats lying near by to protect the crossing of the troops. Steamers also lay not far away, for use if needed.

The pontoon bridge across Barrett's Ferry consisted of some one hundred pontoon boats, one-half of them entirely new; the platforms and stringers were also about half new. The bridge was constructed by the Engineer Brigade, and was an excellent and substantial structure, reflecting credit upon its architects. The largest part of the Army of the Potomac passed over it without accident, and so far as I could judge it would stand for half a century. The *Jacob Bell* and two other armed vessels lay within a few hundred yards to guard the passage of the troops and train.

The army halted during Friday night on the north banks of the river, and took up the line of march at 7 o'clock Saturday morning for Williamsburgh, which, the advance of PORTER'S corps entered about 11 o'clock A. M.

THE FEELING OF THE CITIZENS OF THE TOWN.

By some means rumors of our coming had preceded us, and the citizens of the place manifested the greatest delight at what they were told was a grand and precipitate retreat of the army.

On entering the town guards were carefully stationed in the principal streets to protect the citizens and their houses and property.

THE CONTRABANDS.

The slaves, however, immediately took the alarm. The Union army, they said, was going the wrong way for them, and before night scores of the black population, who hitherto had remained in conscious security, packed up and prepared to leave. This alarmed the neighbors, who began to make efforts to calm their fears and to persuade them to remain. Promises of protection and good usage were freely made, but it was all of no avail. The prospect of seeing the secession army again in the town produced a perfect panic, and it is believed that the whole black population would leave and proceed to Fort Monroe. Some of the more violent of the slaveholders resorted to threats, and one man, Thos. COLES, occupied the whole day of Friday and Saturday in running bullets with which to shoot down the fugitives after the army had passed. He was arrested and held to answer by Gov. CAMPBELL, the Military Governor of the place. The corps encamped at Williamsburgh, and then took up the line of march early on Sunday morning.

They made a halt at Yorktown until Monday morning, when they again moved forward, and would no doubt reach Fort Monroe on Tuesday.

SYKES' DIVISION ARRIVED ON MONDAY.

The last soldier of the retiring army passed the Chickahominy at 2 o'clock Monday night. There has been no attack upon the rear, no loss of any kind, and this retrograde movement has been a perfect success. Gen. MCCLELLAN and staff were at Williamsburgh last evening, all well. LAUS DEO. E. S.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 19.

The *Bulletin* says a gentleman who left Fortress Monroe last evening furnishes the following information:

The Army of the Potomac had all arrived at the lower end of the Peninsula without being molested on the way in the slightest degree.

Gen. MCCLELLAN, it was understood, was at Williamsburgh yesterday morning.

FITZ JOHN PORTER'S Division, which was on the opposite side of the James River, has also come down the Peninsula.

Gen. BURNSIDE arrived at Fortress Monroe on Sunday, and went up the James River as far as the Chickahominy, to see how operations were going on. He returned yesterday morning to the Fortress, reporting everything satisfactory.

The weather was cool and delightful, and most favorable for the movement of troops.

Most of the gunboats came down the river, but some remain to guard the pontoon bridge across the Chickahominy, over which the army passed on its way down the Peninsula.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Aug. 17.

A great number of steamships, steamboats and schooners are now in this harbor, loaded with disabled soldiers and commissary stores; also camp equipages, tents, &c., from Harrison's Landing, and apparently awaiting orders.

The Harrison Landing mailboats made their regular trips up to yesterday, when they were hauled off.

Nothing has been heard from Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army to-day, but last evening they were successfully crossing the Chickahominy, *en route* to Williamsburgh, where his advance had arrived, and last night their baggage train was passing through Yorktown, toward Fortress Monroe.

NEWS FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

Bayou Sara Taken Possession of by the National Forces.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Aug. 16.

The Grenada *Appeal*, of the 13th, states that the Federals took possession of Bayou Sara on Monday, the 11th inst., seizing all the sugar and molasses and quartering a garrison there; also, that the rebels have been reinforced in Arkansas; that the ordnance stores there have been increased and that Gen. HOLMES has assumed command of that State.

The *Appeal* contains a long editorial in which it says the sooner we cease to look for foreign aid or European intervention the better for all concerned.

The writer also designates VALLANDIGHAM, WOOD, PIERCE and SEYMOUR, of Connecticut, with some half dozen other prominent men, as the only true friends the South can count upon in the North.

THE MILITARY EXCITEMENT.

An Order from the War Department Relating to Passports.

The Enrollment Preparatory to the Draft.

DIRECTIONS TO THE ENROLLING OFFICERS.

Address of the Chief Enrolling Officer to the Citizens.

IMPORTANT RELATIVE TO PASSPORTS.

HOW A PERSON LIABLE TO MILITARY DUTY MAY LEAVE THE COUNTRY.

Provost-Marshal KENNEDY has just received the following from Washington, which, at this time, will prove of much interest to the public, and especially to those who are liable to be drafted, and who wish to leave the country for purposes of business:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 15, 1862.

John A. Kennedy, Superintendent of Police, New-York:

SIR: I herewith inclose, for your information, a copy of correspondence between the Department of State and the War Department, in reference to applications for passports by persons liable to military duty. In accordance with the regulations therein stated, this Department will grant applications for passports only when accompanied by evidence that the requirements of the War Department have been duly complied with.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
F. W. SEWARD, Assistant Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
Aug. 14, 1862.

Major L. C. Turner, Judge Advocate, &c., War Department:

SIR: I am directed by the Secretary of State to transmit to you the inclosed applications for passports, all of which are based upon circumstances claimed to be peculiar, and some of which are accompanied by the offer to give any required security for the performance of military duty personally or by substitute.

Will you have the goodness to inform this Department whether the War Department deem it advisable that the passports so applied for shall be granted or refused, and if granted, upon what terms and conditions.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Very respectfully, your obedient serv't,
F. W. SEWARD, Asst. Sec'y of State.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Aug. 14, 1862.

Hon. F. W. Seward, Assistant Secretary of State:

SIR: In answer to your communication of this date, I have the honor to say that this Department requires all citizens liable to be drafted, desiring to go to a foreign country, to give a bond to the United States, with sufficient security, in the sum of $1,000, conditional to perform military duty, if drafted, or provide a substitute. Any citizen liable to be drafted, by giving said bond, is entitled to a passport or permit to leave the United States at pleasure.

I inclose the instructions of this Department of the 11th inst.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
L. C. TURNER,
Judge Advocate.

ORDERS FROM THE JUDGE ADVOCATE.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE GUIDANCE OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN MAKING ENROLLMENTS.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Aug. 16.

GENERAL ORDER No. 1.—The following directions for the guidance of officers employed in making the enrollment of persons liable to military duty in the City and County of New-York are hereby promulgated, and will be strictly enforced.

By order of WM. HENRY ANTHON,
Judge Advocate General, Chief Enrolling Officer.

1. The duties of each person employed in making the enrollment will be confined to his particular district, unless otherwise ordered by the Enrolling Officer.

2. He will visit all the houses in his district in the numerical order of their respective streets, and will inquire in a courteous and respectful manner the names and ages of all white male residents therein; and he will enter to the book furnished the names, ages, and places of residence of all persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, inclusive. Should any house be vacant, he will enter the number of such house, and the fact of its vacancy, in order to show that every house in his district has been visited.

Any want of courtesy or improper conduct on the part of persons making the enrollment, will be punished by immediate dismissal from the service and forfeiture of pay.

3. He will be particular to obtain an accurate list of the names, ages, and places of residence of all clerks in stores, permanent guests in hotels and boarding-houses, and persons employed in manufacturing establishments.

4. Should he be interfered with in the performance of his duty, or should any person refuse to furnish the information required, he will explain to such person the consequences of such interference or refusal, and should the same be persisted in, he will proceed to the nearest Police Precinct, where he will lodge a complaint to the end that the Provost-Marshal's guard may forthwith arrest such persons.

5. He will report at the Enrollment offices, No. 82 Broadway, every morning, (Sundays excepted,) at 7½ o'clock, and will receive his enrollment book; he will in like manner report at said office every evening, at 5½ o'clock, and return his books to the enrolling officer. In case of failure, or want of punctuality in the performance of the duty above mentioned, he will be dismissed from service, or forfeit a day's pay, at the option of the enrolling officer.

6. His employment in the performance of these duties may at any time be terminated, at the option of the enrolling officer.

7. He shall in all respects obey any further orders which the enrolling officer may give him from time to time in reference to the enrollment.

8. His signature to these Directions shall be deemed an agreement on his part to comply with the terms thereof, and to be bound thereby.

Dated Aug. 19, 1862.

The appointment of enrolling officers will be announced to-day.

ADDRESS TO THE CITIZENS.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1862.

To the Citizens of New-York and Brooklyn:

In obedience to orders from the President of the United States and of the Governor of the State of New-York, a thorough enrollment is about to be made, under my direction, of all white male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 years residing in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn.

For the purpose of making this enrollment, I have appointed one or more persons in each of the several election districts of the above-named cities, each of whom bears a commission under my hand, and is fully authorized, between the hours of 7½ o'clock in the morning and 6 in the afternoon, to inquire, in a courteous and proper manner, of the occupants of all dwelling-houses, stores, tenements and other buildings in the said cities, the names and ages of the residents thereof; and inasmuch as equity requires that the names of all persons liable to military duty should be enrolled, so that the proposed draft may not fall with undue severity upon any class of our people, I respectfully urge all good citizens to aid the enrolling officers in the performance of their arduous duties, by giving them freely the information required; and I warn all evil-disposed persons (if any such there be) that by withholding such information, or interfering with the enrolling officers, they will render themselves liable to instant arrest by the Provost-Marshal's guard and severe punishment.

I further request that any improper conduct on the part of the enrolling officers may be reported at the office, No. 82 Broadway, in the City of New-York, or at the Academy of Music, in the City of Brooklyn, without delay.

WM. HENRY ANTHON,
Judge Advocate General and Chief Enrolling Officer.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN THE CITY.

PROGRESS OF ENLISTMENTS—THE UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE.

Yesterday the United States Mustering Office, in White-street, presented a more crowded appearance than ever. More than three hundred recruits for regiments in the field were enrolled, and over a thousand were on hand to receive the Government bounty, payment of which has been partially delayed for a day or two. The inspection of men is very strict under the new orders from the War Department, and recruits for cavalry have to show their capacity for the management of horses. To enable them to do this, a pony is kept in attendance all day, on which candidates are put through their paces. It is said at the White-street office that DURYEE'S Zouaves are nearly filled up, and that SICKLES' Brigade is rapidly approaching its original strength.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

The press of work in Gen. ARTHUR'S office continues to increase daily. He and his aids do wonders in their endeavors to fill all the requisitions for uniforms and equipments constantly piling in upon them, but the work all the while threatens to get ahead of them.

UNITED STATES QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.

Three thousand dollars have been subscribed by the Clerks in the United States Assistant Quartermaster's Office, No. 6 State-street, to encourage enlistments in the City. From this sum a reward of $30 each is offered to one hundred men volunteering into one or more of the regiments now in the field.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.

Quartermaster-General ARTHUR has fitted up the Park Barracks, so that two regiments can be accommodated there at one time. All the arrangements are on the most liberal and comfortable scale. The Rochester Regiment, the One Hundred and Eighth New-York State Volunteers, commanded by Col. O. H. PALMER, is expected there this morning, and to-morrow a regiment will arrive from Albany. The Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth Connecticut are expected to arrive during the week. To several of these regiments Connecticut residents will, if possible, give a public reception. Col. A. H. ALMY will have them in his care during their passage through this City.

THE EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

The splendid new uniforms provided the soldiers of SICKLES' veteran command have acted as a first-class advertisement for the brigade, and brought in shoals of recruits. The recruiting camp in the City Hall-park is crowded all day long, and of all the organizations to the field, this seems—next to DURYEE'S Zouaves—to be the most popular.

THE SECOND REGIMENT NEW-YORK STATE MILITIA.

Lieut. J. W. DEMPSEY, who was reported to have gone to Washington to congratulate his old friend and fellow-prisoner, Col. COGSWELL, is still in this City, busily recruiting for his regiment, which renders it impossible at present for him to leave. Yesterday he dispatched his usual weekly squad of thirty men for McCLELLAN'S army, and now that the Union Defence Committee have included the Eighty-second New-York Volunteers among its beneficiaries, he is enabled to offer recruits $89 in cash, besides their pay.

PARADE OF THE RESERVE MILITIA—GENERAL ORDERS.

The following General Orders, relative to the organization of the Reserve Militia for the general parade preceding the drafts, have been issued:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. Y. N. G.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 3.—Pursuant to orders from General Headquarters No. 63 and Special Orders No. 434, the commandants of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Brigades will assign supernumerary officers, residing within the bounds of the First Division, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the absence of the officers of the several regiments now on duty in the field, for the purpose of holding the parade of the Reserve Militia on the first Monday of September next.

Supernumerary officers desirous to retain their positions in the Exempt Corps are directed to report to the Brigadiers of said brigades for duty, at the Division Armory, corner of Elm and White streets, on Wednesday afternoon, the 20th instant, between the hours of four and six o'clock, for the purpose of being assigned to this duty, at which time and place the commandants of brigades will attend for that purpose, with lists of the vacant company districts. By order of Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, A. D. C.

THE QUOTA FROM KINGS COUNTY.

The Board of Supervisors have fixed the following as the quota under the last call to be raised by Wards and towns in the City of Brooklyn and County of Kings:

1st Ward	97	13th Ward	259
2d Ward	134	14th Ward	222
3d Ward	144	15th Ward	152
4th Ward	169	16th Ward	304
5th Ward	250	17th Ward	114
6th Ward	327	18th Ward	62
7th Ward	174	19th Ward	97
8th Ward	132	New Lotts	47
9th Ward	249	Gravesend	19
10th Ward	362	Flatlands	24
11th Ward	414	New-Utrecht	40
12th Ward	159	Flatbush	50

THE SIXTEENTH MAINE COMING.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 19.

The Maine Sixteenth arrived at 6 o'clock and left at 8 via Fall River steamboat route for New-York and the South. It is a fine body of men, thoroughly equipped.

STATE TROOPS ON THE WAY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Aug. 19.

The Albany Regiment, one of the best ever sent from this city, left at 6 o'clock to-night for New-York.

The Board of Supervisors to-day agreed, by vote, to continue payment of County bounty of $50 to recruits.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

A war meeting is to be held to-night (Wednesday) at the Tompkins Lyceum, Stapleton, for the purpose of raising the quota of Middletown by volunteering. A warlike spirit is abroad, and the men of Middletown feel confident that they will raise their quota without compulsory measures. A large and influential committee has been appointed to collect subscriptions. Among the speakers who are expected to address the meeting to-night are Gen. SICKLES, Gen. WALBRIDGE, Mr. GEORGE WM. CURTIS, and other distinguished orators.

THE GUERRILLAS IN MISSOURI.

Reported Defeat of State Troops Near Lexington—Arrival of Gen. Lane with Reinforcements, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 19.

Hon. JOHN S. PHELPS, Military Governor, and Wm. F. SWITZLER, Secretary of State of Arkansas, left yesterday for Helena, Ark.

Cols. MCNEIL and GUITAR have been promoted to Brigadier-Generals of the enrolled militia, for the recent battles with the guerrillas.

The city was full of vague rumors yesterday that a fight had occurred on Friday last, near Lexington, between about 800 National troops and the guerrillas of QUANTRELL, HAYES and HUGHES, in which the Nationals were defeated; but no official advices have yet been received.

Passengers by the Pacific Railroad, however, bring reports that a fight did occur on Friday at Lone Jack, Jackson County, about twenty miles southwest of Lexington, between parts of Cols. PHILLIPS and CRITTENDEN'S Regiments of State troops, 800 strong, so about 3,000 rebels, under QUANTRELL and other guerrilla chiefs, resulting in the defeat of the State forces, with a loss of 200 killed and wounded and two pieces of artillery. Official accounts are expected to-day.

LEXINGTON, Mo., Monday, Aug. 18.

Brig.-Gen. LANE has reached here with reinforcements, rendering the safety of the place certain. The gunboat *Werner* is also here, which can do valuable service in case of attack. Some of QUANTRELL'S guerrilla orders have been found near here. They ask all persons wishing to escape being drafted into the National army to join his camps, where they will find arms and ammunition to operate against the National troops at every possible point. They also state that every man liable to be drafted into the United States army who is found going to any National military post, or any person who is known to have reported to any military post the whereabout of Southern men, shall be shot wherever found; also, any one known to have paid money to the National Government to exempt him from military duty, is liable to have his chattels and property taken for the use of the Southern army. These orders emanated from the commanding officers, recognized as regular soldiers by the rebel Secretary of War.

ADDITIONAL FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Official Accounts of Affairs on the Mississippi.

The Battle of Baton Rouge and the Destruction of the Arkansas.

Reports of Admiral Farragut and Capt. Porter.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF DONALDSONVILLE.

PROGRESS OF EVENTS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 19.

The Navy Department is in receipt of voluminous dispatches from Admiral FARRAGUT, and among them is the following:

FLAGSHIP HARTFORD, BATON ROUGE, Aug. 6, 1862.

SIR: It is one of the happiest moments of my life that I am enabled to inform the Department of the destruction of the ram *Arkansas*, not because I held this iron-clad in such terror, but because the community did.

On the 4th instant I sent the *Tennessee* up to Baton Rouge with provisions for Commander Porter and the gunboats stationed at that place.

On the night of the 5th she returned with information, the enemy had made a combined attack upon Baton Rouge by the ram and the two gunboats, *Webb* and *Music*, and calling for assistance.

At daylight the *Hartford* was under weigh for the place with orders for the other vessels to follow me as fast as ready.

I arrived here to-day, at 12 o'clock M., in company with the *Brooklyn*, *Westfield*, *Clinton*, *Jackson* and *Sciota*.

I had sent the *Cayuga* up before, agreeable to a request from Gen. BUTLER, in consequence of the guerrillas firing into some of his transports.

On my arrival I was informed by Commander W. D. PORTER that yesterday morning, at 3 o'clock, the enemy's forces, under Gen. BRECKINRIDGE, attacked Gen. WILLIAMS and drove in his pickets, etc. Gen WILLIAMS having had ample warning, all was prepared for him.

The fight was continued with great energy on both sides until 10 A. M., by which time the enemy had been driven back two or three miles, but, unfortunately, the gallant Gen. WILLIAMS, while cheering on his men, received a Minié ball through the heart.

Gen. WILLIAMS had informed Lieut.-Commanding RANSOM, the evening before, of his plans, and requested him not to fire a gun until he notified him; and when he did so, our gunboats, the *Kinsa* and *Katahdin*, opened with fine effect, throwing their shells directly in the midst of the enemy, producing great dismay and confusion among them.

Lieut. RANSOM had an officer on the State-house which overlooked the adjacent country, and could direct the fire of every shell.

As soon as the enemy was repulsed, Commander PORTER with the gunboats went up stream after the ram *Arkansas*, which was lying about five miles above, apparently afraid to take her share in the conflict.

According to the preconcerted plan, as he came within gun-shot, he opened on her, and probably soon disabled some of her machinery or steering apparatus, for she became unmanageable, continuing, however, to fire her guns at the *Essex*.

Commander PORTER says he took advantage of her presenting a weak point toward him, and loaded with incendiary shells. After his first discharge with this projectile, a rush of fire came out of her side, and from that moment it was discovered that she was on fire, which he continued his exertions to prevent from being extinguished.

They backed her ashore and made a line fast, which soon burnt, and she swung off into the river, where she continued to burn until she blew up with a tremendous explosion, thus ending the career of the last iron-clad ram of the Mississippi.

There were many persons on the banks of the river witnessing the fight, to which they anticipated a triumph for Secessia, but on the return of the *Essex* not a soul was to be seen.

I will leave a sufficient force of gunboats here to support the army, and will return to-morrow to New-Orleans, and depart immediately for Ship Island with a light heart that I have left no bugbear to torment the communities of the Mississippi in my absence.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. G. FARRAGUT, Flag-Officer,
Commanding W. G. Blockading Squadron.

To Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of Navy, Washington.

Commander W. D. PORTER'S dispatch to Admiral FARRAGUT, is thus given:

"SIR: This morning at 8 I steamed up the river, and at 10 A. M. attacked the rebel ram *Arkansas* and blew her up. There is not a fragment of her left."

Lieuts. RANSOM and ROE, and also Commander W. D. PORTER, each give a circumstantial account of the affair.

Lieut. ROE says that the enemy are still hovering in the rear of this place, (Baton Rouge,) and that information is received that to the 6,000 already in the vicinity, 4,000 more are approaching from Manchac and others from Vicksburgh. "I keep in constant communication with the Commander-in-Chief of the troops here, ready to open fire when and where he may desire."

Commander PORTER says the *Arkansas* had a crew of 180 men, and mounted ten guns, six 8-inch and four 50-pound rifles. The gunboat *Essex*, commanded by him, mounts seven guns, and had only 40 men on duty at the time of our going into action.

THE LAST OF THE ARKANSAS.

The following rebel account of the *Arkansas* is submitted to the Secretary of the Navy by Admiral FARRAGUT:

FLAG-SHIP HARTFORD, NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 10.

SIR: Since forwarding the reports of Lieuts. FAIRFAX, RANSOM and ROE, we have picked up a number of prisoners from the ram *Arkansas*, all of whom I have catechised very closely. They agree very well respecting her exit from the Yazoo and her passing the fleets, and they also agree as to the number of killed and wounded on each of these occasions, making in all eighteen killed and a large number of wounded.

At Vicksburgh they plated the deck with iron, and fortified her with cotton inside. She then came down in command of Lieut. H. K. STEVENS, Lieut. BROWN having been taken sick at Vicksburgh, with the intention of making a combined attack with Gen. BRECKINRIDGE upon Baton Rouge, but her port engine broke down. They repaired it in the course of the day, and went out to meet the *Essex*. The next morning, when they saw her coming up, the starboard engine gave way, and they ran her ashore, she being perfectly unmanageable. They say that when our gunboats were seen coming up, and the *Essex* commenced firing, the Captain set the ram on fire, and told the crew to run ashore.

They also state that the gunboats *Webb* and *Music*

were sent for to tow her up the river, but that they did not arrive, and neither of them had been seen.

THE DESTRUCTION OF DONALDSONVILLE.

Admiral FARRAGUT, under date of the 10th August, thus addresses the Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: I regret to inform the Department that at the town of Donaldsonville they have pursued a uniform practice of firing upon our steamers passing up and down the river. I sent a message to the inhabitants that if they did not discontinue this practice I would destroy the town. The last time I passed up to Baton Rouge to the support of the army, I anchored about six miles above Donaldsonville, and heard there was upon the vessels coming up; first upon the Mississippi Squadron, and next upon the *Brooklyn*. In the latter case they made a mistake, and it was so quickly returned that they ran away. The next night they fired again upon the *St. Charles*. I therefore ordered them to send their women and children out of town, as I certainly intended to destroy it on my way down the river, and I fulfilled my promise to a certain extent.

I burnt down the hotels and wharf buildings; also the dwelling-house and other buildings of a Mr. PHILIPPE SANDE, who is said to be a Captain of guerrillas. He fired upon our men, but they chased him off.

We also brought off some ten or twelve of his negroes, and supplied ourselves with cattle and sheep from his place.

Commander WAINWRIGHT died on the 10th inst., after an illness of two weeks.

FULL OFFICIAL REPORT OF COMMANDER PORTER.

UNITED STATES GUNBOAT ESSEX, OFF BATON ROUGE, LA., Aug. 6, 1862.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: On the evening of the 4th inst. I was informed by Gen. WILLIAMS, commanding the United States forces at this post, that the enemy, in considerable strength, was moving on this place.

The rebel ram *Arkansas*, with two gunboats from the Red River—the *Webb* and *Music*—were also in the vicinity of the city to support the attack of the rebel army.

I made such a disposition of the naval force under my command as I thought would give the most aid to our small force on shore.

On the morning of the 5th inst., at 1 o'clock, the enemy made an attack on our land forces, and drove in the left wing of our army, killing Gen. WILLIAMS.

Our men retreating, I opened fire from the *Essex* with shot and shell over them on the advancing enemy, and turned them back with considerable loss. It was doubtless the intention of the enemy to make a simultaneous attack by land and water, but the fire of the *Essex*, driving the rebels back, evidently disconcerted their plans.

Though not making her appearance, I had information of the vicinity of the ram *Arkansas* about four miles above my anchorage on the river, and this morning I determined to steam up the river, attack her, and, if possible, prevent her rendering further assistance to the land forces she was coöperating with. At 10 A. M. I came in sight of her at the distance of half a mile, and immediately opened fire. After an action of about twenty minutes I succeeded in setting her on fire, and at meridian she blew up with a tremendous explosion.

The *Arkansas* had a crew of one hundred and eighty men, and mounted ten guns—six 6-inch, and four 50-pounder rifled cannon. This vessel—the *Essex*—mounts only seven guns, and had only forty men on duty at the time of our going into action. My First Master, Mr. R. K. RILEY was in the sick hospital, and his place was supplied by Second Master DAVID FOSTER ROSENMILLER, who conducted himself to my entire satisfaction.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, W. D. PORTER,

Commanding Division of Flotilla in Western Waters.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHT—THE DESTRUCTION OF THE ARKANSAS—BOMBARDMENT OF DONALDSONVILLE.

UNITED STATES GUNBOAT CATUAGA, NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Aug. 10, 1862.

The attack upon Baton Rouge had been anticipated for a day or two, by reports from outside. It had been known for some weeks that a body of Confederate troops were not many miles away, supposed to be under command of Gen. LOVELL. I mentioned this in my last letter; also that we had had two alarms from the pickets, causing a turn out of the soldiers, and that preparations had been made on the gunboats to defend the town.

The attack was made at a little before daylight, on Tuesday, the 5th inst., and it was not till 10 o'clock in the forenoon that the enemy were decisively repulsed and driven beyond our lines, which now extend no further out than before, but include the entire battle-ground. The fight extended over a surface about a mile square, reaching through the whole grove bordering the city, and over the cornfields next outside. The cemetery, in which I am told the ashes of "Old ZACK" have lain in peace for a dozen years, was nearly in the centre of the battle-field. The cemetery is but little more than a mile and a half from the river.

The Fourth Wisconsin and Ninth Connecticut regiments, comprising the left wing, covering the arsenal barracks, hospital barracks, and reaching through the upper part of the town, were not engaged. The five other regiments and four of the five batteries had severe fighting to do. NIMS' famous Massachusetts battery was on the field, and did good execution. But owing to the dense fog at the time, which retained the smoke so that no long range could be safely taken, the fight was a close-handed one, and had to be left principally to the regiments. The most terrific part of it fell upon the Twenty-first Indiana Regiment, who led the centre, and maintained it out heroically. They had but 450 men in the field, 120 of whom were killed or severely wounded. The other regiments engaged were the Sixth Michigan, Fourteenth Maine, Thirtieth Massachusetts and Seventh Vermont. None of them had full ranks. After the battle was over it was ascertained, to the astonishment of every one, that the whole number of our soldiers in the fight had been less than 2,900. Our loss in killed and wounded was something over 300. The rebel force is not estimated below 5,000. It consisted of the Louisiana Brigade, (Fourth and Thirtieth regiments,) under Gen. ALLEN, killed; Col. BOYD's Louisiana Battalion, the Mississippi Brigade, Fifth Kentucky Regiment, and other divisions unknown. It is disputed whether Gen LOVELL was among them. It is certain that neither he nor Maj.-Gen. RUGGLES was commander of their forces. I saw the request for permission to bury their dead, and attend to their wounded, which was signed by JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, as General-in-Chief.

Brig.-Gen. THOMAS WILLIAMS, who had command of our army here, was shot from his horse in the front of the battle, while shouting to his soldiers and cheering them on. He was one of the first who fell. The command then devolved upon Col. CAHILL, of the Ninth Connecticut, until Col. HALBERT E. PAINE, of the Fourth Wisconsin, arrived from New-Orleans. That, however, was not till the next day; he is now Military Commander of the post.

Col. CAHILL replied to Gen. BRECKINRIDGE's communication that his request could not be granted; that the burial of the dead and care of the wounded must be left to our men. Soon after, the Surgeon and Aid-de-Camp of Brig.-Gen. CLARK, who had been mortally wounded, and taken on our side, came and surrendered themselves as prisoners, that he might have necessary care. They reported Gen. HILL, of the rebels, severely wounded in the thigh, and thought their loss in killed, wounded, and missing was between five and eight hundred. At any rate there were more than twice as many rebel bodies found as there were bodies of National soldiers. I could not ascertain how many prisoners were taken, but I saw 110 on the *Diana*, to be sent to New-Orleans, and more were to follow them. At the time our gunboat left, very few statistics of the engagement had been made out.

The day after the battle I rode over the entire ground, with a mounted guard sent by Col. PAINE. It was not then known how far the enemy had retreated; it is now believed they are but a few miles back. The wounded on both sides had been removed, and all our dead buried; the work of burying the rebels had just commenced. One incident of the battle was that the camp of the Twenty-first Indiana was taken possession of by a Mississippi Regiment, who sat down to finish the breakfast from which the Indiana boys had been hastily called; but a torrent of grape and canister from one of the batteries quickly drove them out. Two of the Mississippi regiments were still there, and could be seen at breakfast on the ground where the tents were. The gunboats' shells burst well over and behind the bodies; they were thrown chiefly on the other side of the ground, to be picked up by our troops.

Thursday morning, the second day after the battle, the flag-ship *Hartford*, sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* and gunboats *Oneida*, *Pinola*, *Clifton* and *Westfield* arrived in front of Baton Rouge. The armed boats in the river, on the day of the fight, were: the *Essex*, flag-boat of Capt. PORTER, belonging to the river fleet of Commodore DAVIS; the ram *Sumter*, of the same fleet, and the gunboats *Kineo*, *Katahdin* and *Cayuga*, of Commodore FARRAGUT's fleet. The ram *Arkansas* came down to cooperate with the rebel troops. It made no attempt to sink any vessel at Baton Rouge; it only came down within cannon-shot of our boats, fired a few times, and went up again three miles around a point, where it remained till the next morning. The *Essex* and *Cayuga* then steamed up to engage it, the latter having orders to keep astern until the ram should come down. After some manœuvering on the part of the ram, and a few shots from the *Essex*, it was run ashore and fired. We moved near to the *Essex*, when Lieut. FAIRFAX asked Capt. PORTER how the ram got afire; he answered: "I threw an *eight-inch incendiary shell* into it—one of my own make." This was received as a joke, on our vessel. It is known that their engines were out of repair, and very unreliable in their movements; that is doubtless the reason why they retired behind the point while the battle behind the town was going on, and our gunboats were assisting our army. A shell may have exploded in the ram, disabling it still more, and hastening Capt. BROWN in deciding its fate. At ten minutes past twelve, the flames reached the magazine; we saw a sheet of solid fire, with a thousand fragments flying from their centre—then the terrific report, like the crack of doom—then there was a great, dense white cloud, craped around the edge with inky black—and all was over. We were one mile and a half distant.

On Wednesday night, the 6th, the old line packet steamboat *Whiteman*, was sent away for New-Orleans with about 120 of our wounded, and a few prisoners. Among the latter was a rebel Lieutenant, who, it is said, so plied the captain and pilot, not very staunch Union men probably, with liquor, that they cared nothing for the safety of the boat. The *Whiteman* when it met the fleet, tried hard to come into collision with the *Brooklyn* and *Pinola*, and succeeded in striking the *Oneida* with such violence as to sink in a few minutes, carrying 50 of our helpless wounded men to the bottom of the river. A lady who had come to nurse them was also drowned. The body of Gen. WILLIAMS was on board, but was subsequently recovered.

When the fleet passed Donaldsonville, on their way to Baton Rouge, they were fired into by a guerrilla band. Commodore FARRAGUT sent a gunboat down from Baton Rouge on Thursday, the 7th, advising them of his intention to destroy the town, that they might remove their women and children.

Yesterday morning the *Hartford*, (flagship, with Commodore FARRAGUT,) *Brooklyn* and *Cayuga* left their anchorage in front of Baton Rouge, and came down to New-Orleans. On our way we stopped three hours in front of Donaldsonville, and shelled and burned the town—making sure destruction of all public and principal buildings. Boats went ashore from the *Hartford* and *Cayuga*; not over fifty people made their appearance in the town. Donaldsonville was Capital of the State until 1847: its population was about 1,500.

Capt. WAINWRIGHT, commander of the flagship *Hartford*, is dangerously ill.

Brig.-Gen. CLARKE has had his leg amputated, and has been removed to the house of a personal sympathizer and friend. From his advanced age, the character of the wound and the heat of the weather, his case is pronounced hopeless.

A large number of our wounded in the hospitals here were wounded in the legs, showing that the rebels *fired low*. NYM.

NEWSPAPER ITEMS.

BRECKINRIDGE'S PROMISE AND PERFORMANCE.

From the Delta, Aug. 7.

The repulse of Gen. BRECKINRIDGE is one of the most signal victories yet achieved by the Union arms. The rebel chief came with sixteen regiments of infantry, a body of cavalry, and ten pieces of field artillery. Before he set out on the fatal march, he assured his soldiers that they would breakfast in the capital of the State. The feast they found in readiness was something they did not anticipate.

The conflict was fierce. From 4 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock the fight was furious. Three of their regiments attacked the Twenty-first Indiana, and for a moment produced disorder; but the gallant WILLIAMS rode up, crying, "Now, my men, charge again, and the day is ours." The braves responded, recaptured their last gun; but WILLIAMS was dead. It was a costly victory. Yet the hero whom we mourn would not count it so.

Gen. BRECKINRIDGE commenced retreating at 10 o'clock, and at noon his men were ten miles from the scene of defeat.

HONORABLE MENTION.

From the Delta.

Col. THOMAS W. CAHILL, the gallant commander of the Ninth Connecticut (Irish) Volunteers, is entitled to high praise for coolness and discretion at the battle of Baton Rouge. Col. CAHILL is of Irish parentage, and a connection, we believe, of the Rt. Rev. Bishop CAHILL, who, it will be recollected, was in this country a few years ago. We have a good account, too, of the conduct of Lieut. HENRY H. ELLIOTT, Gen. WILLIAMS' acting Adjutant-General. Let him be promoted. There is nothing so much inspires the soldier as the belief that his services are appreciated.

The Seventh Vermont Regiment, which had just returned from severe service near Vicksburgh, participated in the battle at Baton Rouge. It is sufficient evidence that they were at their post, discharging faithfully the trust reposed in them, that their gallant Colonel, GEORGE ROBERTS, fell mortally wounded in the thickest of the fight. He was a good officer, a true patriot, and an honorable, high-minded man. He first went into the service as a Lieutenant in Company A, of the First Regiment (three months' men) Vermont Volunteers. When the Seventh Regiment was called for he was tendered the Colonelcy, and in every particular has proved the selection a good one; and though dying in a glorious cause, his loss will be severely felt both by his regiment and his many friends in his native State, where he was so well and favorably known. His remains were brought to this city on Friday, whence they will be sent home, there to sleep the honored sleep of those who die fighting for the maintenance of government and law, against treason and traitors.

THE PRISONERS.

From the Delta, Aug. 9.

Gen. CHARLES CLARK and one of his Aids-de-Camp were brought to the city yesterday as prisoners of war. They were taken at Baton Rouge in the battle of the 5th inst. Gen. CLARK is a planter in Bolivar County, Miss., a distinguished lawyer, and served as a volunteer in the war with Mexico. He is severely wounded in the thigh, and we understand is attended by Dr. WARREN STONE.

From the Picayune.

The Col. "ALLEN" mentioned in the report from Baton Rouge as having been taken prisoner "mortally wounded," is not W. H. ALLEN, as stated, but Col. HENRY WATKINS ALLEN, of the Fourth Regiment of Louisiana Volunteers. Col. ALLEN was a sugar planter of the parish of West Baton Rouge, a native of Virginia, who has lived in this State many years. He represented West Baton Rouge as long as he pleased in the State Legislature, and was a gentleman of genial qualities, agreeable manners and literary tastes. He visited Europe a few years ago, and on his return wrote a very pleasant little volume of his reminiscences of travel. His age was about forty-three or four. He was, we believe, a widower, of handsome estate, but without children.

From the Delta, Aug. 8.

Three Confederate prisoners, captured at Baton Rouge, were brought to this city yesterday. Among them is Capt. DAUBERMONT, who formerly kept a periodical store under Odd Fellows' Hall.

Six wounded Confederate prisoners arrived yesterday from Baton Rouge.

THE WOUNDED.

From the Delta, Aug. 9.

About forty wounded Federal soldiers, brought down from Baton Rouge yesterday, by the gunboat No. 6, were taken to St. James Hospital. Most of them did not appear to be seriously hurt. There were several Confederate wounded and prisoners by this boat, who were received in the same institution as the others. What disposition was made of the prisoners, we have not been advised.

Capt. KELTY, of the Thirtieth Massachusetts Regiment, was killed in the early part of the battle of Baton Rouge, on the 5th inst.

Lieut. HOWA, of the same regiment, who was supposed to have been killed, is still alive, but wounded in the thigh. The wound is not considered dangerous.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

THE BANKS OF NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 8, 1862.

I have gathered from a well-informed source the following interesting facts regarding the operations of the New-Orleans Banks:

The Citizens' Bank operates with a paid-up capital of one and a half millions. It has also what is called a reserve fund of a like amount—or, in other words, can call upon its stockholders to double the amount of their capital invested. This bank has a circulation of $2,506,980, against which it has in its vaults $2,305,-065 in specie. The amount of its deposits is $2,131,236, against which it holds paper, maturing within ninety days, about two millions. It also holds $850,000 in exchange, which, with the State loan—$782,000—makes in all, assets considered as cash, $7,985,174, against its cash movement liabilities, $4,748,510. The affairs of this bank, therefore, appear to a very favorable light. In fact, it is difficult to conceive how it could be in a more solvent condition.

I do not know exactly what proportion of coin the banks should have in vault against their circulation, but it appears the Canal Bank, having sent away $500,000, has only $13,450 left, against a circulation of $548,037. This bank must therefore be largely *out of line*. It holds, to be sure, a large amount of foreign exchange, ($715,350,) bonds, ($950,000,) and State loan ($75,000,) which, with its paper maturing within ninety days, ($273,331,) would meet double the amount of its cash liabilities. But we must recollect that these resources are not immediately available.

The Bank of Louisiana is in a worse position than the Canal Bank, as this institution, having sent away $2,647,498, has in its vaults only $27,972, against a circulation of more than one and a half millions.

The affairs of the State Bank appear to be satisfactory, as also those of the Bank of New-Orleans—this latter, being one of what is called the free banks, works under different regulations from those which govern the banks previously named. The Crescent City Bank, also a free bank, figures in the statement without any specie in vault at all, and with a circulation of $234,000.

The other banks are all free banks, and their operations of a more or less restricted nature. I do not believe there is any doubt of their solvency, but their great trouble must be to get along without the large amounts of specie that has been sent out of their vaults, until they can realize from the other securities they hold.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

A COMMISSION OF RELIEF.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 7, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 246.—A Commission of Relief, to take charge of the distributions of the provisions for the poor, consisting of five members, one from each District, and a President is hereby appointed.

The Committee will have entire management of the business of gratuitous distribution of food.

They will make requisitions upon the Chief Commissary for provisions, and establish the stores of distribution, as many in each District as economy and efficiency may show need.

They will receive and decide upon all applications for relief, making careful inquiry in all cases into the character and circumstances of the applicants, so managing as to encourage loyalty to the Union, but to relieve the deserving women and children, although not loyal.

They will make requisitions upon the Financial Clerk for the sums necessary to pay expenses and labor of distribution.

They will keep separate accounts of food distributed.

First—Families of Federal recruits.

Second—Widows and friendless destitute.

Third—Families of Confederate soldiers.

They will carefully keep in a systematic manner all the books and records necessary to show, in a clear and concise manner all their transactions, ready and subject at all times to the inspection of the Government officers who may be appointed or detailed to examine or supervise them.

They will report to the Commanding-General, weekly, the number of families supplied, and the quantity of provisions distributed.

They will suspend and abolish the so-called Free Market, so soon as they are ready to make distributions.

Messrs. B. F. FLANDERS, President, T. B. Thorpe, E. Heath, C. Whitmore and J. B. Hubbard are appointed as such Commissioners.

By order of Major-Gen. BUTLER.

R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. G.

EMPLOYMENT FOR THE NEEDY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 6, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 229.—The City Surveyor and Street Commissioners are authorized to employ not less than one thousand men (including those now employed) to work on the streets, wharves and canals. In the selection of these laborers married men will have the preference.

These men to be paid out of the employment and relief fund raised by General Order No. 55.

While this force was paid by taxation of the property of the city, the Commanding General felt authorized to employ it only in the most economical manner, but it now being employed at the expense of their rebellious neighbors, the Commanding General proposes that they shall be paid the same sum that was paid them by the same party for work on the fortifications, to wit: $1 50 for each day's labor.

The ration heretofore, a gift to these laborers by the United States, will now be discontinued.

This order to take effect from and after the first Monday in August, 1862.

By order of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, Commanding.

R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. G.

THE BANKS AGAIN.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 4, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 51.—Each Bank or Banking Company in New-Orleans will make, under oath of the Cashier, a statement of the condition of the Bank, in the form heretofore made to the Board of Currency, up to the 2d day of August, 1862, and stating specifically what their cash consists of, and where it is.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.

R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. G.

SERVED THEM RIGHT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 7, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 247.—J. C. RICKS, D. C. CARROLL and A. D. KELLY, having been absent from the city at the time of drawing up the original card "Advising Planters not to send Produce to New-Orleans," but on their return having deemed it advisable to issue a card placing themselves in the same position, are hereby taxed in the sum of $500 each in accordance with General Order No. 55.

By order of Major-Gen. BUTLER.

R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. G.

TAKING THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 6, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. Butler:

In obedience to your "Special Orders," I herewith transmit a statement of the number of men subscribed to the "Alien Oath," and the Oath of Allegiance to the United States.

JONAS H. FRENCH, Provost Marshal of New-Orleans.

	Citizens.	Aliens.
Provost Court	3,695	123
Mayor's Office	175	47
Provost-Marshal's Office, N. Orleans	6,193	2,087
Provost-Marshal's Office, Algiers	203	138
First District Police Station	327	—
Second District Police Station	275	40
Third District Police Station	670	54
Fourth District Police Station	185	10
Total	11,723	2,499
	2,499	
Aggregate	14,222	

Parole-oath to officers and soldiers of the Confederate States service:

Privates	4,933
Commissioned Officers	211

THE ASSESSMENT.

The *Delta* publishes the following list of those who have paid the assessments which Gen. BUTLER laid for the benefit of the poor:

Geo. Zeckendrath	$50 00	John M. Demarest	$25 00
Joseph Field	250 00	Bell & Bouligny	250 00
B. A. Dwyer & Co	250 00	Ward & Low	500 00
J. A. Lum & Co	37 50	Kirkpatrick & Co	100 00
Hart & Wintz	1,250 00	West, Renshaw & Cammack	500 00
Southern Bank	2,500 00	S. H. Wood	1,250 00
A. Miltenberger	500 00	Mrs. S. H. Wood	500 00
Tarleton, Whiting & Co	250 00	J. B. Slawson	2,500 00
Lewis & Oglesby	100 00	D. C. Young	37 50
Battle, Noble & Co	500 00	Henderson & Gaines	250 00
W. O. Denegre	250 00	J. W. Champlin & Co	250 00
A. D. Kelly	500 00	T. Lafau	125 00
Mrs. B. B. McMahon	12 50	J. T. Aitkins	62 50
Thomas O'Donnell	12 50	McGee, Haughton & George	125 00
W. A. Johnson & Co	250 00	A. Levy & Co	250 00
Phelps & Jones	100 00	Warren & Crawford	100 00
T. H. & C. M. Allen & Co	500 00	John Watt & Co	500 00
Robert Geddes	250 00	Moses Greenwood	100 00
J. C. McLeland	50 00	Horrell, Gayle & Co	250 00

Under the caption "Tribulation in Carondelet-street—Excitement Among the Cotton Factors," the *Delta* thus speaks of the gentlemen whom Gen. BUTLER's order drew out to condole with one another:

"It is refreshing to contemplate the sorrowful visages of this funeral crowd. Some of them had been taxed hundreds and some to the tune of thousands, but all alike bore the solemn aspects of unresisting muttons led silently to slaughter. They had made their money easy, to be sure, but parting with it was like pulling teeth. Some of these men are worth a million or so; a few, perhaps, as much as ten millions, in real estate, stocks, bonds and expectations; and others again are known as *poor men*, tolerably well to do, and worth only from three to five hundred thousand dollars apiece. For these latter to be taxed as high as a hundred dollars, out of the little savings which they had laid up, by means of two and a half per cent. for advancing on cotton crops, and two and a half per cent commissions, and yet other per centage for brokerage and stealage, seemed rather hard—at least to them! No wonder that they growled. JACOB BARKER's last *growl* at the latest bit of the *Delta* was as nothing in depth and intensity to that which welled up from the little cavernous offices and rolled along the halls of the great mart of Carondelet-street, on the occasion to which we refer.

But, gentlemen, lamentations won't do. The poor must be employed and fed, and you must disgorge. It will never do to be sold that while you lay back in cushioned divans, tasting turtle and sipping the wine-cup, dressed in fine linen and rolling in lordly carriages, that gaunt hunger stalked in the once busy streets and poverty flaunted its rags under your aristocratic noses for the want of the privilege to work! Launch out, then, the needful, you favored ones of the higher walks of trade, and let the poor have work. This slight phlebottomizing of your plethoric purses will feed thousands of the deserving, and you be none the worse. By Monday, the 11th inst., the time limited by the order, we hope to see you all come up to the terms prescribed; and for our part, we shall be happy to give so flattering an account of you."

GEN. PHELPS VS. GEN. BUTLER.

The following is a continuation of the correspondence between Gens. PHELPS and BUTLER:

GEN. PHELPS TO GEN. BUTLER.

CAMP PARAPET, LA., Aug. 2, 1862.

Major-Gen. B. F. Butler, Commanding the Department of the Gulf:

SIR: Two communications from you of this date have this moment been received. One of them refers to the raising of volunteer or militia forces, stating that I "must desist from the formation of any negro military organizations;" and the other declaring, in a spirit contrary to all usage of military service, and to all the rights and liberties of a citizen of a free Government, that my resignation will not be accepted by you; that a leave of absence until its acceptance by the President will not be granted me, and that I must see to it that your orders—which I could not obey without becoming a slave myself—are "faithfully and diligently executed."

It can be of little consequence to me as to what kind of Slavery I am to be subjected, whether to African Slavery or to that which you thus so offensively propose for me, giving me an order wholly opposed to my convictions of right, as well as of the higher scale of public necessities in the case, and insisting upon my complying with it faithfully and diligently, allowing me no room to escape with my convictions or my principles, at any sacrifice that I may make. I cannot submit to either kind of Slavery, and cannot, therefore, for a double reason, comply with your order of the 31st of July, in complying with which I should submit to both kinds—both to African Slavery and to that to which you resort in its defence.

Desirous to the last of saving the public interests involved, I appeal to your sense of justice to reconsider your decision and make the most to the cause out of the sacrifice which I offer, by granting the quiet, proper, and customary action upon my resignation.

By refusing my request you would subject me to great inconvenience, without, as far as I can see, any advantage either to yourself or to the service. With the view of securing myself a tardy justice in the case, being remote from the Capital, when the transmission of the mails is remarkably irregular and uncertain, and in order to give you every assurance that my resignation is tendered in strict compliance with paragraph twenty-nine of the regulations to be "unconditional and immediate," I herewith inclose a copy for the Adjutant-General of the army, which I desire may be forwarded to him, to be laid before the President, for as early action in the case as His Excellency may be pleased to accord; and, as my position, sufficiently unpleasant already, promises to become much more so still by the course of action which I am sorry to find that you deem it proper to pursue, I earnestly request His Excellency, by a speedy acceptance of my commission, to liberate me from that sense of suffocation—from that darkling sense of bondage and enthralment which, it appears to me, like the snake around the muscles and sinews of Laocoon, is entangling and deadening the energies of the Government and country, when a decisive act might cut the evils and liberate us from the baneful and fascinating influence forever. In conclusion of this communication, and I should also hope, of my services in this Department, I deem it my duty to state, lest it might not otherwise come to your notice, that several parties of the free colored men of New-Orleans have recently come to consult me on the propriety of raising one or two regiments of volunteers from their class of the population, for the defence of the Government and good order, and that I have recommended them to propose the measure to you, having no power to act upon it myself.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. W. PHELPS, Brig.-Gen.

MONDAY, Aug. 4.

P.S.—The negroes increase rapidly. There are doubtless 600 able-bodied men in camp. These, added to those who are suffering uselessly in the prisons and jails of New-Orleans and vicinity, and feeding from the general stock of provisions, would make a good regiment of 1,000 men, who might contribute as much to the preservation of law and good order as a regiment of Caucasians, and probably much more. Now a mere burden, they might become a beneficent element of governmental power. J. W. P.

GEN. PHELPS TO ADJ.-GEN. THOMAS.

Gen. Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant-General, Washington D. C.:

SIR: Finding it impossible to serve in this Department without doing violence to my convictions of right and public necessity, I respectfully tender you the resignation of my commission as an officer of the army of the United States, and request as early an acknowledgment of its acceptance as conveniently possible. I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. PHELPS, Brigadier-General.

GEN. BUTLER TO GEN. PHELPS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 3, 1862.

GENERAL: Your communication of to-day has been received. I had forwarded your resignation on the day it was received to the President of the United States, so that there will be no occasion of forwarding a duplicate. General, not at liberty to accept your resignation, I cannot, consistently with my duty and the orders of the War Department, grant you a leave of absence till it is accepted by the President, for want of officers to supply your place. I see nothing unusual, nor do I intend anything so, in the refusal to accept the resignation of an officer when his place cannot be at the present moment supplied. I pray you to understand that there was nothing intended to be offensive to you either in the matter or manner of my communication in directing you to cease military organization of the negroes. I do but carry out the law of Congress, as I understand it, and in doing which I have no choice. I can see neither African nor other Slavery in the commander of the post clearing from the front of this line, by means of able-bodied men under his control, the trees and underbrush which would afford cover and shelter to his enemies in case of attack, especially when the very measure, as a precautionary one, was advised by yourself; and while, in deference to your age and experience as a soldier, and the appreciation I have of your many good qualities of heart, I have withdrawn and do withdraw anything you may find offensive in my communication, still, I must request a categorical answer to this question: will you or will you not employ a proper proportion of the negroes in cutting down the trees which afford cover to the enemy in front and right of your line? I pray you to observe that if there is anything wrong in this order, that wrong is mine, for you have sufficiently protested against it. You are not responsible for it more than the hand that executes it. It can neither offend your political nor moral sense. With sentiments of the utmost kindness and respect, I am your obedient servant. BENJ. F. BUTLER.

To Brig.-Gen. PHELPS.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

CONDITION OF THE BANKS.

NATIONAL ADVOCATE OFFICE, No. 70 CAMP-STREET, Thursday Evening, Aug. 7, 1862.

There was nothing of an important nature turned up to-day in the general money market. According to the returns of the Banks of this city, made to the Commanding General, up to Saturday, the 2d inst., we find them to be in the following position:

IMMEDIATE OR DEMAND LIABILITIES.

Circulation	$9,542,495
Due to Depositors	9,467,964
Due Distant Banks	607,858
Other Cash Liabilities	566,205

RESOURCES.

Coin in Vault	$4,847,644
Ninety-day Paper	7,938,525
Exchange, Domestic	661,453
Exchange, Foreign	1,787,068—2,449,121

COIN SENT AWAY.

Bank of Louisiana	$2,647,498
Louisiana State Bank	632,720
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	250,000
Merchants' Bank	160,000
Crescent City Bank	168,339
Canal Bank	500,000
Total	$4,359,157

If, (mind, we desire our readers to understand,) the banks had all their coin in vault, they would be in the position recognized by law. The Citizens' Bank is within line, and largely over-represented in coin in vault. The State Bank's immediate cash liabilities, according to our Banking statutes, stand thus:

Due Depositors	$3,081,545
Circulation	2,257,534
Due Distant Banks	26,978
Total	$5,334,057

To meet which the following resources are at hand:

Coin in vault	$1,618,308
Ninety-day paper	1,563,226
Exchange	11,123
Total	$3,392,657

According to law the State Bank is required to have on hand $1,778,000 in coin—which is in vault—and 90-day paper to the amount of $3,556,000. There are other assets called cash, or received as cash, amounting to $1,285,769; so that the old State Bank is in a good working position. The old Ajax has worked itself, we sincerely regret to say, into something of a snarl. It is the current belief that with indulgence it will work clear of the breakers—all that is required is time. The Citizens' Bank will be found to be right side up. We find its movement as follows":

Circulation	$2,408,980
Deposits	2,134,296
Due distant Banks	189,628
Other Cash Liabilities	15,419
Total	$4,748,439
Required amount of coin to be in Vault	1,582,813
Required amount of 90-day Paper	3,165,626
Total	$4,747,839

These requirements are covered as follows:

Specie in vault	$2,205,085
Ninety day Paper	1,951,770
Exchange	851,371—5,018,126
Over	$360,287

In addition, there are other cash assets amounting to $1,360,600

Long paper to the amount of 280,312

The Canal Bank sent away $500,000 in coin. Its Foreign Exchange, now in London, will cover all its liabilities, and, at the present rates of Sterling bills, will leave a good balance over. In the aggregate, the banks are all strong, and if they can aid each other through the crisis now passing, so much the better for the community. It is manifest that their circulation has not increased to any great amount.

Circulation on 19th April last	$6,854,669
Circulation on 2d of August	9,542,495
Increase	$2,687,826
The deposits on the 19th April last, by the last return made to the State authorities, were	$25,692,772
Amount to the 2d of August	9,467,964
Decrease	$16,224,808

Our banks will owe nothing to depositors in four or five months more, if the reduction continues at this rate.

There was nothing done in Exchange to-day, other than some small sales of Sterling at 150; we quote from 145@150. Francs 4.40@4.10 and 4. No change in Northern funds—eight, 5, 5@10 prem. Time bills, no demand.

The *True Delta*, under date of Aug. 9, says:

The aggregate returns of the banks of this city for the week ending the 4th inst. compare as follows with those for the corresponding week of last year:

	Aug. 4, '62.	Aug. 5, '61.	Variations.
Short Loans	$7,336,522	$9,859,342	Dec. $2,520,820
Specie	9,206,283	14,631,638	Dec. 5,425,355
Circulation	9,532,494	6,548,621	Inc. 2,983,873
Deposits	10,075,006	15,543,171	Dec. 5,467,265
Exchange	2,449,116	3,830,041	Dec. 1,381,325
Dist. balance	607,855	792,200	Dec. 184,345
Long Loans	5,464,307	8,762,133	Dec. 3,297,826

Those figures disclose a decrease in every item except circulation, which shows an increase of some three millions of dollars in the operations of the past year. The falling off in long and short loans is $5,818,636, and the withdrawal of deposits, which includes the movement in distant balances, amounts to $5,467,265. The exchange total comprises $1,840,-870 foreign and $608,240 domestic, and the specie returns embrace $4,359,157, which was sent out of the State on the approach of the Federal fleet to the city in April last, and which has not been since brought back.

CENTRAL KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

Rumored Rebel Movements in the Southwest—Guerrillaism a Failure—The True Test of Kentucky's Unionism—She Furnishes More than Her Quota of Troops—Her Terrible Earnestness—The Rebel Bridge-Fiends, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., Thursday, Aug. 14, 1862

There has been, during the past few days, no communication between this point and Gen. BUELL's advance; we are consequently without full information of military operations in the Southwest. BUELL, at last accounts, had advanced up the Sequatchee Valley, and occupied a position on the north bank of Battle Creek, a little stream that runs through Jasper County, Tennessee, and empties into the Sequatchee River, just above its confluence with the Tennessee River. The rebel General BRAXTON BRAGG was recently reported as being on the opposite bank of Battle Creek, with 30,000 men, and a general engagement was regarded as impending. This position of BUELL is near twenty miles northwest of Chattanooga. There is, no doubt, a large rebel force in his front; but the report of BRAGG threatening him in such close proximity, with 30,000 men, should be received with many degrees of allowance. Officers and soldiers from BUELL's army report the health of the troops as being most excellent; better, indeed, than at any time previous. The locality of his headquarters is healthful, and well adapted to military strategy, but by no means abundantly supplied with forage and articles of army subsistence—now much needed by the troops in the Southwest.

The recent expedition of the guerilla MORGAN into Tennessee was designed to accomplish two objects. He thought by making a bold dash into that State and Kentucky at this time, when the people are excited upon the subject of drafting, he could induce that class of persons possessed of Southern proclivities, but who have preferred to stand aloof, taking no part in the war, to flock to his standard. Fearing a draft into the ranks of the National army, he supposed that they would gladly avail themselves of his appearance to show their preference for "Southern rights," by enlisting under his pirate flag. Never was man more mistaken. The raids of MORGAN and his guerrilla bands into Kentucky have, though attended with some local mischief, resulted in much general good. They have aroused the people of every section from their apathy to a sense of their danger, and convinced them of the dastardly nature of the foes that threaten them. On every hill and in every valley of the State the drum-beat is sounding, and men

OUR NEW RESERVOIR.

The First Flow of the Croton into the Great Central Park Lake.

Interesting Exercises Connected with Letting on the Water—Speeches of Mayor Opdyke, Myndert Van Schaick and Luther B. Marsh—An Ode by Mr. McCheney.

A belt of humanity, a mile and a half in extent, encircled the great Reservoir in the Central Park yesterday afternoon, to witness the letting on of the Croton for the first time. It was a splendid sight—such a grand triumph of engineering skill, commenced over three years ago, in the time of profound peace, and now finished in spite of the desolating war which has darkened so large a portion of the land. It was the more significant as an illustration of the lightness with which the stern hand of war has yet touched the face of the North. Owing to more pressing demands upon the City funds, the Common Council failed to appropriate money to fittingly celebrate this era in the history of the City, but the popular interest was none the less lessened, and many thousand citizens of all classes, ages, and sexes, assembled to view the first gush of croton into the great lake. Precisely at 3 o'clock, the President and Chief Engineer of the Croton Board, members of the City Government, and other invited guests, were assembled at the North Gate-house, and, together with many privileged ladies admitted to choice seats, eagerly awaited the great event of the day. All eyes were turned upon Mr. CRAVEN, the Chief Engineer, and the imagination fondly pictured the grandeur of the scene when, amid huzzas and booming cannon, music and general rejoicing, the word should be given for the rush of waters. How the crowd trembled for the adventurous hundreds who were exploring the very bed of the reservoir, up to the mouths of the water-gates, to see all that was to be seen. How many tender people feared that somebody would be engulphed in the flood, while all eagerly awaited the signal. The signal was, however, known to but few. Mr. CRAVEN had stationed ten men at the water-gates, one man at the flag-staff, and a gang of men at the junction gate-house. Exactly as the hour and minute hand of the best time-piece on the ground pointed to 3 o'clock, Mr. CRAVEN quietly said,

"JOHN, LOWER THAT FLAG A LITTLE."

Instantly the colors were dipped amid general astonishment. What did it mean? Who was dead? What was the occasion of mourning? Few knew. It was the signal to shut off the water from the old reservoirs.

"DIP IT A LITTLE LOWER, JOHN,"

Was the next quiet order—almost in an undertone: and still the same prevalent blissful ignorance in the vicinity of the stand. All stood in breathless expectation and astonishment, waiting for some indication of the critical moment having arrived. Few knew, however, that it was the signal to let on the water from the junction gate-house. Suspense was, however, soon relieved to those in the immediate vicinity of the stand, by the announcement made by Mr. CRAVEN that the water would now be let on.

"RUN UP YOUR FLAG, JOHN,"

And, at that moment twenty stalwart arms were industriously turning ten huge screws,—the ten huge gates raised,—and ten small Niagaras poured with foaming fury into the new reservoir,—five into each compartment. It was true the cannon boomed and the music played, but there was no huzzaing, every one seemed awe-struck with the intrinsic grandeur of the scene for the first few moments, and then a general murmur of applause rang through the assembly. But after all, the flood was but a drop in the bucket, an atom of a pyramid, a speck in an ocean; and even for the hour that the people watched it, hardly made visible progress over the vast bed. It may be stated for the consolation of those who remained, expecting to see the bed covered, that that interesting event will occupy about a week, and that the whole reservoir will, in all probability, be filled by about next January. Of course, it could be filled sooner, were the supply greater and the consumption less at this season of the year. As only the surplus water can be turned into the great reservoir, it will take, of course, several months to fill it.

The readers of the TIMES have been frequently favored with the details of the work, but in order to make our history complete, we must here insert a

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW RESERVOIR.

The new reservoir is located in the Central Park, between Eighty-fifth and Ninety-sixth streets, and Fifth and Eighth avenues. It is in a graceful irregular shape, conforming somewhat to the irregularities of the ground, and imparting to this artificial sheet of water the natural appearance of a lake. The only straight lines in the plan of the reservoir are a portion of the point near Fifth-avenue, and a short distance on the southwest boundary. The first excavation was made on April 8, 1859, since which time the work has been pushed forward as rapidly as the appropriations and the seasons would permit. The entire amount of land purchased for the reservoir was 166¾ acres, of which 96 acres will be covered with water. The cost of the land was $500,000. The reservoir, and the gate-houses complete, have cost about $1,500,000. The capacity is estimated at 1,000,000,000 imperial gallons. Its depth is 30 feet. The embankment running around the reservoir, and varying in height according to the natural conformation of the ground, is 15 feet wide on the top, and slopes inward and outward at an angle of 1¾ feet to every foot of vertical height. The inside is faced with hydraulic masonary to the depth of 18 inches; the outside will be covered with grass and the top is smoothed down with solid clay and graveled. The reservoir is divided into two grand compartments by a bank 33 feet high, 117 feet wide at bottom and 15 feet wide at top. When the reservoir is full, the top of this bank will be three feet under water, and there will be presented to the eye an uninterrupted lake of 96 acres. It is the largest artificial lake in the world and has been built in the most thorough and substantial manner.

The three gate-houses are finished, with the exception of a little iron-work. The first gate-house is that by means of which water is taken out of the old aqueduct. It is situated at the corner of Ninth-avenue and Ninety-second-street. The old aqueduct was here opened for the space of forty-six feet, and a chamber built, combining two sets of gates, one admitting the water to the present receiving reservoir at Eighty-fifth-street, and the other into the new junction aqueduct, which leads to the new reservoir. Each channel has five gates, and each set is capable of passing away the entire quantity of water which can be brought to them through the aqueduct. All the water can be sent to the old reservoir or the new one at pleasure, or a portion can be sent to each. The new or junction aqueduct connects this gate-house with the new reservoir, and is 2,629 feet long, and similar in its construction to the old aqueduct. The excavation is through solid rock.

The south gate house is situated at the south end of the dividing bank. The ledge of natural rock ranged from 5 to 18 feet lower than the required depth for the level of the floor, and this gate-house, like the one on the north, was therefore hewn out from the rock. It has no induction chamber, being arranged only for distribution, for which purpose it is provided with six, instead of four, outlet pipes, each of 4, instead of 3 feet in diameter. Like the north gate-house, it has two pipes, each 3 feet in diameter, for draining off water from the two divisions of the reservoir, and in all other respects except those mentioned, similar in design and character of work to the north gate-house.

Two of the distribution pipes from the north gate-houses, and all of those from the south gate-houses, have been laid through the Central Park and the Fifth and Eighth avenues. Five of the distribution pipes from the south gate-house are connected with the five main pipes supplying the City from the old reservoir; so that the whole water distribution of the City can be supplied from both or either of the reservoirs at pleasure; and from either division of the new reservoir, as any emergency may require. The sixth distribution pipe from the south gate-house, is laid through the Central Park to the Fifth-avenue, at Eightieth-street, from which point it will ultimately be continued through one of the avenues, to be connected with the general distribution of the City.

THE FEAST OF REASON

On this occasion was mainly the speech of the venerable MYNDERT VAN SCHAICK, whose name is so intimately connected with the water history of New-York. He spoke, substantially, as follows, after being briefly introduced by Mayor OPDYKE to a few appropriate words:

SPEECH OF MYNDERT VAN SCHAICK.

The spectacle which we have been invited this day to witness is truly full of grandeur.

To supply the City of New-York with pure and wholesome water, words now familiar to every citizen, was the early thought of our leading minds in former days. The subject was much discussed in pamphlets and news journals, and some eminent engineers at that time gave the subject their attention. The wells were insufficient—so much so that water was retailed by the bucket at our doors, and not the best in flavor, nor in any great quantity. The Manhattan Company was the next source looked to for even a moderate supply, and it was even proposed to use the Hudson, to change its salt water into fresh, and bring it, by force, into reservoirs, with cumbrous machinery. After years of discussion, it was suggested that the Bronx River might be diverted from its channel and brought to the island. This idea seemed to be the most plausible of any which had been suggested, and for a time it carried the most weight, and seemed to be the most popular.

In this state of public opinion, the cholera of 1832 arrived among us, and as it then so happened that one of my daily official duties was to look after the dead and dying, and, with my associates in the Board of Health, to contrive such measures as would stay or remove this pestilence, nothing struck us with such force, so irresistibly indeed, as the conviction that New-York must at once, if possible, be supplied with pure and wholesome water. There was but one sentiment on the subject.

It was made the duty of the Committee of the Common Council, having charge of the subjects of water and sewerage, to seek and collect information in relation to them, and accordingly an official visit was made by it under the lead of the Hon. JAMES B. MURRAY, as chairman, to the neighboring city of Philadelphia, which was then in advance of us in many such particulars. Of this gentleman I am proud to speak, as my early and continued friend. Distinguished for his intelligence, his high capacity and his business talents, his faithful and untiring services to the public and his appreciating constituency, especially during the ravages of that pestilence to which I have alluded, he was and is endeared to all his former associates. To him New-York is indebted in more than ordinary degree for some of the best and purest measures, which in those days emanated from the Common Council.

A passing word must also be said of a gentleman, now no more, who was deeply interested in the efforts to procure a supply of water, Hon. SAMUEL STEVENS. His unwearied industry and high ability, were exerted to the utmost, and deserve our grateful acknowledgments.

On the 1st of October, 1832, a resolution, predicated of all this was, introduced into the Common Council by HENRY MEIGS, Esq., its President, and passed unanimously, instructing the Committee on Fire and Water to report such measures as ought to be adopted for securing, with the least possible delay, the introduction into the City of pure and wholesome water. On the 15th of October, the Committee reported in favor of further examinations, and the expenditure of $1,000 for the purpose. Shortly after an Informal Committee of the Board, consisting of Alderman J. B. MURRAY, JAMES PALMER, MYNDERT VAN SCHAICK, with DE WITT CLINTON, Jr., U. S. Civil Engineer, proceeded to an examination of the Bronx River and Wry Pond, which were found unavailable.

The next step was an informal meeting of the Fire and Water Committee, invited to my house to consider what next was to be done after this examination, and the report of Mr. CLINTON had come in. This meeting was attended only by PETER S. TITUS, Assistant Alderman, and ROBERT EMMET, the Counsel of the Corporation. The bill then prepared passed through the Common Council, and is the law of Feb. 26, 1833.

Under this law, a report from the Commissioners was made to the Legislature, and the result of it was the enactment of the organic law of MAY, 1834, which I prepared and copied in my rooms in Congress Hall, Albany, handed to the Senate as reported, and in its passage through the Legislature, recommended to the Governor the appointment of the same Commissioners.

Under this law, an eminent engineer (J. B. JERVIS) was selected, Col. CLINTON having deceased, and, under his able advice, difficulty after difficulty disappeared.

Well may we assemble together to-day to celebrate an event so auspicious. Nor should we forget to honor those men whose science, practical knowledge and mechanical labor have contributed to this wonderful work. No one has had a better opportunity than myself, through the means of my long connection with the Croton Board, of knowing how much is due to the eminent ability of Col. ALFRED W. CRAVEN, the chief-engineer; to the fidelity and perseverance of those eminent contractors, Messrs. FAIRCHILD, WALKER, COLEMAN and BROWN. Nor should we forget the valuable aid we have received from the Press of New-York, which has never deserted the good cause, but, disagreeing as they might on other subjects, have never been other than unanimous on this. May they always continue to act with equal patriotism and as excellent sense. [Applause.]

If the City of Paris this day has, out of a revenue of 161,000,000 francs, a clear surplus of 92,000,000, equal to $18,400,000, with a population that exceeds our own only by a third, though recently enlarged in its barriers, what may we not expect from the good management of our own? And when the Croton debt is paid, may we not anticipate a large surplus income from this aqueduct, and a reduction in our taxes to an economical standard?

And what will be the verdict of posterity, to whom these perennial waters are to flow down as bright and healthful as ever? Will they not think well of those men, of their sagacity, their enterprise and their perseverance, who created for them such a heritage, and have left them such a priceless possession. [Applause.]

We have gone on here in the North with the steadiness of undisturbed peace, and here is an example of the grandeur of one city of a single State, so advanced in the useful arts, so studious of the welfare of its people, as to continue to the end without pause or panic in the construction of the greatest and most useful work of the Union. It will be a lesson for future ages, of the nobleness of our objects, and the wise application of our strength. And though so large an assemblage will never have occasion to meet here for such a purpose again, the millions of our posterity, grateful for the boon we give to-day, will never cease to express their admiration for what has here been done. We have shown to the wondering nations of the Old World in this beautiful park, and this magnificent hydraulic work, what can be accomplished by earnest and thoughtful republican men, under republican institutions, for private comfort and the common welfare. We have shown how the principle of association carries us through the execution of great public works, the property of all, dear to us all, and defended by us all; how we stand by each other in all these enterprises, counsel together over their incipiency, and rejoice together over their happy conclusion; and finally how we have heretofore, in the discharge of our duties as citizens, proved ourselves worthy of the privileges we enjoy, worthy of such monuments as these we inscribe to-day, and that we will staunchly maintain them to-day and forever against foreign levy and causeless treason. [Applause.]

Mr. MCCHESNEY was here introduced, and read an original ode written for the occasion.

The Mayor next introduced Mr. LUTHER R. MARSH to speak on behalf of the Contractors, FAIRCHILD, WALKER, COLEMAN, & Co.

HON. LUTHER R. MARSH'S SPEECH:

On the 17th day of April, 1858—four years and four months ago—some of us assembled here, upon the site of the opposite gate-house, to inaugurate the enterprise, the completion of which calls us hither to-day. It was then nature in the rough, and looked most unpromising. The rocky and uneven surface had not been touched, and the vast labor required to bring it into shape was most apparent—a very different scene from that which greets the eye this day.

I then pledged the faith of the contractors, FAIRCHILD, WALKER, & Co., that, with all convenient expedition, and in an honest, faithful and substantial manner this work should be performed. I stand here to-day to claim that that promise has been accomplished, and that pledge redeemed. This great work is now done. It is presented for your inspection. You are invited to examine and scrutinize it, and the whole of it, and all its parts, and, to this end the complaining waters are yet held back, that nothing may be obscured. Probably, there is no man or child here to-day, who will ever again behold the dry bottom of this lake—a lake which is to be, let us hope, a never failing fountain for this great City, in all future time. I claim for these contractors—a man, you know, may say by proxy, what he is too modest to say for himself—that better masonry, and more enduring workmanship, cannot be found upon this continent, than that your gaze rests upon to-day.

Among those who were with us on the former occasion, and who are with us now, and is the early President of the Croton Board—MYNDERT VAN SCHAICK. To him, I think, more than to any other man, is this City indebted, not only for this reservoir, but for the Croton Aqueduct itself. Laboring earnestly with those who originated the scheme thirty years ago, and one of their number he was enabled as Senator of this State and member of the Board of Aldermen of this City, as well as by his individual wealth and influence, to give great aid to that beneficent measure. When summoned by Gov. MARCY to nominate, or advise in the nomination, of the Commissioners to execute the plan, he would not take for himself nor allow others who had urgently aided the enterprise to take that office, that the disinterested character of the undertaking might be obvious to all. Nevertheless, at a future day, his valuable services were imperiously demanded and obtained. From the time of its origin till the present hour this stupendous enterprise has engaged his thoughts and efforts and lain near his heart. We remember with what youthful alacrity he filled his barrow with the first excavation of this, till then, unbroken ground. Carved conspicuously somewhere on the rocky front of this monument, to endure while water flows, should be the honored and honest name of MYNDERT VAN SCHAICK.

We had with us, too, at the breaking of ground, and we have him here now, the Engineer-in-Chief, ALFRED W. CRAVEN. In his mind first lay, all unbuilt, the form of the structure, which, in more substantial material, you now behold. From that day his continued care has been over it. His scientific eye has, day by day, closely watched the rising fabric,—that every angle, curve and line should match the diagram—until this *thought* of his has become incarnated in earth and rock.

We miss here, now, one who was with us then, the engineer in charge. He, with two sons, is now serving his country in another field. One of his sons, Lieut. GREENE, took command of the *Monitor* in her memorable contest, after the gallant WORDEN had been disabled by the explosion of a rebel shell in his very eye. Another of his sons is in the army; and Gen. GEORGE S. GREENE, himself with his brigade, withstood some of the heaviest assaults in the recent battle and victory of Cedar Mountain.

It will be obvious, that in the construction of this work, having at times 2,000 men in their employment, it was a task of no small labor, care and responsibility resting upon the contractors to preserve and maintain order, harmony and peace. Yet this has been done. There has been no outbreak, do disturbance of the peace. All has been quiet. This concentrated mass of laborers, instead of being an element of disturbance, has been one of order; and, in sudden exigencies, has saved the City from great deprivation and distress. The Police and the neighboring Judiciary have contributed largely to this result; and the contractors desire to make especial public mention, as prominent in this assistance, of Father QUARTERS, of the Catholic Church, of the late Justice, SHERMAN BROWNELL, and of Capt. MORRIS DE CAMP, of the Metropolitan Police.

I suppose there is no other purely artificial reservoir of equal dimensions in the world. Indeed, this is the country for large things. We do business on a grand scale—larger rivers, broader fields, taller trees, longer telegraphs and railroads, ampler parks and greater reservoirs, than elsewhere; and I am sorry to be obliged to admit that the rule applies as well to our evils as our blessings, for we get up bigger rebellions, and the most infamous traitors, and more of them, than ever were, or ever can be festered into life in any other country on the globe.

During nearly half of the time occupied in the construction of this work, the energies of the nation have been taxed to carry on a gigantic civil war. Yet this labor has not stopped or paused. Treason has not been able to arrest or to delay it, but it has daily advanced to its completion. Its band of workmen has supplied many a sturdy recruit for the army, but still the toil of peace went steadily on. They took the weapons of war, but they left the implements of peace to perform their congenial employment. Here, the pick, the bar, the derrick,, and the trowel have displayed their cunning. Here, the *spade* has triumphed, and, let me say, it is in works like these that spades are trumps—in the erection of this great fortification to keep at bay the grim invaders, Thirst and Want.

When we contemplate this benign achievement, which muscle has reared and money pays for, how does the wickedness of this rebellion seem aggravated—a rebellion which has laid so many stalwart forms in the dust, and squandered so many millions of treasure. How many benevolent enterprises might not those lives and that treasure have accomplished for the use and benefit of man.

And now, as a large company was expected here to-day, extensive preparations have been made for your entertainment. A huge wassail-bowl has been prepared, which we will now proceed to fill, on purely temperance principles. You are invited to partake freely. We will *emancipate* the struggling waters from their dark imprisonment, and let them forth to light and liberty. For myself I hope—I know not if I speak for the contractors in this, or with their concurrence—for myself, I hope it will be typical of another event, compared with which this is but a drop of water to the unfathomed sea. [Applause.]

THE FLOW OF SOUL

took place at the conclusion of the above proceedings, at the office of the contractors, in Fifth-avenue, near Eighty-sixth-street, where enough good things were engulphed to almost cover the bed of the great Reservoir.

THE REMOVAL OF THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The Merchants' Exchange Occupied as the Custom-house—Removal of the Warehouse Department—The Wants of the Sub-Treasury—The Confusion of Removal—Inconvenience of the Change to Importers and Others—Death of Deputy Collector Michael Hoffman.

The work of fitting the building formerly used as the Merchants' Exchange, which was leased by the Government for Custom-house purposes, last April, has been sufficiently far advanced to admit of the removal thereto of a part of the business of the Department. The removal has been commenced, the Warehouse Department of the Collector's office having been transferred to the new building. The rooms occupied by the Department in the old Custom-house were located in the upper portion of the Sub-Treasury, and were, a few months since, renovated, altered and improved. The growing necessity of having in this City, the great financial centre of the country, a sufficiently commodious edifice in which the business of the Sub-Treasury could be transacted, induced the authorities at Washington to sign a lease with the owners of the Merchants' Exchange, by which the use of that building was ceded to the United States. The intention has been to use the building leased for the business of the Collector, Naval Officer, Surveyor, Appraisers, and other officers of the Customs, and to devote the old Custom-house on the corner of Wall, Nassau and Pine-streets, to the use of Mr. Cisco, the Sub-Treasurer. The apartments occupied by that gentleman at present, were found entirely too limited, the immensely increased business of his office having rendered it necessary to employ an additional clerical force. Even in the time of peace, when our outlay and income were insignificant compared with those of the present, the edifice used as the Sub-Treasury was deemed unsuitable for the purpose for which it was used, and the request was made to the Government to furnish a better one. This was not granted till last April, when the change was provided for, at the urgent request of Mr. Cisco.

The plans and specifications of the alterations to be made in the internal arrangements of the Merchants' Exchange were speedily made, an engineer and architect having been sent from Washington to attend to the business. After some delay, a force of workmen was employed in carrying these plans into execution. The force was small, however, and the work has dragged along since the month of May, some portions of the building having at length been prepared for occupation.

The removal of the books, papers, desks and other articles pertaining to the business of the Warehouse Department was commenced on Monday and continued yesterday. Most of the necessary articles have been removed. As might be expected, matters are in a glorious state of confusion, and but little business was transacted yesterday in consequence. For a short time this must be the case, and books and entries be in disorder. A day or so will suffice, however, to place things in such position that business can be transacted as usual, temporary desks having been prepared for the use of some of the clerks.

The prospective increase of the business of the Sub-Treasury, attendant on the issue of a large number of the bills of the new stamp currency, has probably hastened the removal, so that the apartments formerly used by the Collector may be occupied by those whose business is connected with the issue of the notes. This branch of business will require considerable attention, and the rooms just vacated will be as much needed now as ever in the future.

The separation of one Department of the Custom-House from the others is productive of considerable inconvenience to importers and others doing business with the Government, inasmuch as it is necessary to frequently pass and repass between the two buildings.

We regret to announce the death of MICHAEL HOFFMAN, for some years one of the Deputy Collectors of this port. The deceased was appointed to the position of Deputy Naval Officer, by Mr. REDFIELD, when he held the office of Naval Officer of the Port, from which he was transferred to that of Deputy-Collector when Mr. REDFIELD was appointed Collector. Since that time he has been an incumbent of the office, having retained his position through the successive changes of Administration. About a week since he was stricken with a fit of apoplexy, as his friends supposed, which terminated his life on Monday evening. His body was taken yesterday by the afternoon boat to his former home in Herkimer County. Previous to its removal, funeral services were held at his residence, which were attended by a large concourse of afflicted friends.

Mr. HOFFMAN, under the Administration of Collector BARNEY, has been Special Deputy, acting for the Collector in the absence of the latter. The deceased will be much missed at the Custom-house, his intimate knowledge of the operations of the various departments having made his services valuable and much depended on.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A WASHINGTON BANKER IN LIMBO.—Mr. CICERO HARRIS, a wealthy banker of Washington, was arrested yesterday afternoon, at Stapleton, Staten Island, by Detective FARLEY of this City, upon three bench warrants, issued by the Washington authorities. The prisoner in the first place is charged with an attempt to violate the person of a respectable lady of the latter city, for which an indictment has been found against him. He is also accused of felonious assault and battery upon two officials in Washington, alleged to have been committed about two months since. About the first of June last he left Washington with his wife, and upon his arrival in this City he rented a fine country seat on Staten Island, where he has since been living. His friends, of whom he has a great number in this City, say there is not a word of truth in the charges which have been brought against him, but that the whole of it is a trumped up matter, initiated by his personal and political enemies. Detective FARLEY took him on to Washington last evening, pursuant to orders from the authorities of that city.

BURGLARIES.—Sergt. REID, of the Eleventh Precinct, at an early hour yesterday morning, arrested ALEXANDER YOUNG, who was caught in the act of stealing from house No. 187 Lewis-street, occupied by CHARLES FERES. The basement door had been entered by means of nippers, and a trunk of clothing, valued at $50, had been taken from the house to the rear yard, where an accomplice was in waiting. Justice OSBORNE committed the prisoner for trial ....Three school-boys, named JOHN MACK, FREDERICK HATFIELD and PATRICK O'HEARN, were taken into custody yesterday, by Officer MCDERMOTT, of the Eleventh Precinct, upon the complaint of LEWIS T. BROWNELL, of No. 227 Ninth-street, who alleges that, some time yesterday, his house was entered and a new coat, worth $30, was stolen therefrom. The entrance was effected by breaking the glass and sash of the front basement door. Justice OSBORNE committed the three boys, in default of $500 bail each.

A GRAVE CHARGE AGAINST A POLICEMAN.—The Board of Police Commissioners had under consideration yesterday a very serious charge against Officer HARRINGTON, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, who is charged with having made an indecent assault upon the person of CATHARINE MURPHY, recently arrived from Europe. At the conclusion of the testimony Commissioner BOWEN advised HARRINGTON to join the Metropolitan Guard. The officer would not accept the proposition, however, and the further hearing of the case was therefore adjourned until next Friday. The officer denies that he has in any way been guilty of the crime charged upon him, but, on the contrary, says it is a plan concocted by some of his personal enemies to ruin him.

FOR SARATOGA SPRINGS.—The train over the Hudson River Railroad, which leaves here for Albany and Troy at 7 A. M., will hereafter run through to Saratoga Springs, arriving there about 1:30 P. M., and a down train leaves the Springs at 1:15, connecting with the express train leaving Troy at 3:45, will arrive here at 9 P. M. Both these trains run through without change of cars. All other trains to the Springs, by this route, run as usual.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE REMOVED.—The American Telegraph Company have removed their Branch Office in Williamsburgh, L. I., from No. 78 South Seventh-street to the Wall House, corner of South Fourth and Fifth streets, where messages can be forwarded with dispatch to all parts of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn; also, to all places in the United States and British Provinces.

PELICANS FOR THE PARK.—The Commissioners of the Central Park received yesterday, by the steamer *Roanoke*, a pair of pelicans, presented by T. B. THORPE, Esq., Surveyor of the Port of New-Orleans. They were taken to the lake on the Park, and being in many respects among the most remarkable of their species, will add much to its attraction.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Murder at Fort Hamilton.

INVESTIGATION BEFORE CORONER BENNETT AND VERDICT OF THE JURY.

On Sunday last, as published in yesterday's TIMES, a young married man, named PETER MENALDI, a drummer in the regular United States service, stationed at Fort Hamilton, was murdered by his father, FELIX MENALDI, by shooting with a pistol. The father resides at No. 115 Concord-street, Brooklyn. On Sunday, himself, his sons, CRESCENT and JOHN, paid a visit to PETER. Late in the afternoon they got into a quarrel, while walking on the road near the old base ball ground, at the head of Staats-lane. The dispute appeared to be about the ownership of a dog. Some blows passed between PETER and his father, and PETER'S wife interfered by throwing stones. CRESCENT MENALDI struck her, and PETER ran to the house and got his sword. He swung it round, but struck at no one, when the father fired and shot him in the right breast with a pistol. The wound resulted fatally in 15 minutes thereafter. The father put the pistol in his pocket and left. His son CRESCENT also left, and neither have since been seen. The following is the evidence taken before Coroner WINANT E. BENNETT, and the verdict of the jury:

John Menaldi, sworn—I reside at No. 115 Concord-street, Brooklyn; the deceased is my brother; I was at Fort Hamilton yesterday, the 17th, and near the house of Joseph Taylor; I saw the shooting; it was late in the afternoon, between half-past four o'clock and sundown; my father, Felix Menaldi, my brother Crescent, and myself, came down to Fort Hamilton in the cars; we went to the house of Joseph Taylor, where my brother Peter lives; my brother Peter soon after came up in a wagon, and had some peaches, which he distributed among us all; Peter went over to a saloon near by, and soon after my father, brother Crescent, Joseph Taylor, and myself, started over in the same direction, and met Peter coming back; father and Peter had some words about a dog, and either father or brother struck Peter; Peter then threw his hat down on the ground and called to "get his sword;" Peter's wife interfered and picked up two stones; Crescent knocked her down; Peter then tried to separate them, and asked him if he would kill or lick his wife after they separated; Peter ran to the house and got his sword; he came down and swung it round; he did not strike at any one with it; I then heard the report of a pistol, and my brother threw up both hands and fell on the ground; my father had a pistol; he is not living with my mother; but is living with another woman; my brother Peter always took my mother's part; my father and Peter have often had hard words about my mother; father and Crescent left immediately after the shooting, saw father have his pistol out in his hands before the report.

Jacob Remsen, sworn—I reside at Fort Hamilton; keep the saloon spoken of by John Menaldi; I heard that there was a fight outside; I went out on the piazza, and saw a number of persons together about one hundred fifty yards distant; saw Peter Menaldi coming down the stairs in his house with a sword in his hand; some men ran away, but when he was about eight or ten feet from his father I heard the report of a pistol, and saw deceased fall; I think, sure, it was the father who fired the pistol; I would know the man if I should see him; he walked off toward the cars.

Penelope Menaldi, sworn—I am the wife of deceased; I reside at Fort Hamilton, in the house of Joseph Taylor: I was present yesterday when my husband and his father and brother got quarreling; Crescent struck me and tore my dress, and my husband said, "You are going to kill my wife;" my husband and his brother Crescent had hold of one another, when their father took out his pistol and shot my husband; he fell down, and died in about fifteen minutes.

Joseph Taylor, sworn—I reside at Fort Hamilton; the deceased hired rooms of me, and lived in my house; I was with the Menaldis yesterday when they met; they had some high words in their own language; I turned to leave, but had gone only a short distance, when I looked around and saw deceased and his brother Crescent fighting; Peter's wife ran down to the place and commenced to throw stones; Peter then went to the house and got his sword; when he came out his father took a dirk knife from his pocket, and gave it to his son Crescent. He then took out a pistol, and held it close to his breast. Peter turned off to avoid the pistol, and the father fired, and Peter fell.

George W. Mase, sworn—Saw deceased; he had a wound in his right breast; I saw the trace of the bullet through his coat and vest.

This concluded the evidence, and the Jury, after a short deliberation, brought in the following verdict:

"That the said PETER MENALDI died from the effects of a pistol-shot wound by the hands of his father, FELIX MENALDI."

MANSLAUGHTER—A MAN KILLS ANOTHER BY A BLOW WITH HIS FIST.—On Monday night, about 11 o'clock, an affray occurred in the oyster saloon of JOHN DAILEY, on the corner of Myrtle-avenue and Pearl-street, between himself and two men named E. CONNERS and CHARLES STEVENS, which resulted in the death of the latter. It appears that shortly before the time above named, CONNERS and STEVENS came into the saloon and called for oyster stews. After they had got them, CONNERS, as alleged, after using the catsup stuck the bottle into the butter plate, and DAILEY, noticing the action, was very much displeased, and came over to them and told them, in an indignant manner, that he did not desire to have such conduct in his saloon. CONNERS replied: "If you don't like it, put us out;" and DAILEY said that he could do it, and then ordered them to leave. The saloon is situated in the basement, with a deep flight of wooden steps leading to the street, and in a few moments both the men got up to leave. CONNERS was first, and got up as far as the head of the stairs. STEVENS had just reached the bottom when another dispute arose. He struck at DAILEY, when the latter ordered him to leave. STEVENS replied that he was not able to put him out, when DALEY struck him a powerful blow with his fist, knocking him against the steps. He died from the effects of the injury in a few minutes thereafter. The only wound on the deceased consists of a slight cut over one eye. The deceased was a married man, residing in Lafayette-avenue, and leaves a wife and family. Coroner NOEALS will make an investigation.

ALLEGED SECESSIONIST ARRESTED.—STEPHEN DAY, the proprietor of a tea-store in Atlantic-street, was arrested yesterday by Detective FAGAN for speaking too much in favor of JEFF. DAVIS. He was sent to Provost-Marshal KENNEDY for disposal.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 19, 1862.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '67 Reg.	98¾	100 Pacific M. S.Co cpn	112
15,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	101¾	450 Erie Railway	38⅝
33,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	101¾	50 do	b60 38
10,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	90½	400 do	38⅝
25,000 do	91	25 do	38⅝
7,500 Tres. 7 3-10 p.c. N.	105	50 do	b30 38¾
2,000 do	105¾	1150 Erie R. Pref	69¾
30,000 do	105¾	100 do	b30 69¾
31,000 U.S. 6s 1 year Cer	99¾	450 do	69¾
6,500 Tenn. State 6s, '90	62¾	400 do	69¾
1,000 do	62¾	50 do	b60 69¾
25,000 do	63	25 Hud. Riv. R	48¾
500 Virginia State 6s	55	100 do	49
2,000 do	55¾	100 do	48¾
6,000 do	56	100 Harlem R	16
5,000 Missouri State 6s	48¾	175 do	16¾
4,000 do	49	200 Reading R	b30 60
32,000 do	49¾	250 do	b10 60
2,500 California St. 7s	97¾	100 do	60
1,000 N.Y. Central 6s	104¾	50 Harlem R. Pref	40¾
3,000 N.Y. Central 7s	104	212 do	41
14,000 Erie R. 4th M. Bds.	93¼	25 Nor. & Wor. R	47
1,000 do	94	75 do	48
10,000 do	s30 94	100 Mich. Cen. R	67⅜
2,000 Erie R. 5th M. Bds.	88	400 do	67¾
3,000 Buff., N.Y. & Erie 1st Mortgage	90	200 do	67¾
1,000 Harlem 1st. M.	8.107	200 do	s10 67¾
3,000 H. R. R. 3rd M.	94	1550 do	68
2,000 Mich. Cen. 8 p.c.	108	80 do	s10 68
4,000 Har. R. 2d m. b.	101	200 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	29
2,000 Mich. So. 2d m.	90	300 do	29¼
5,000 do	91	300 do	29⅝
3,000 M. So. S. F. B'ds	101¾	300 do	29¾
9,000 do	101¾	1250 Mich So. & N. I. G. S.	62
6,000 St. L. A. & T. H. 1st	92½	50 do	b60 62¼
1,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d m.	31¾	50 Panama Rail	b30 140¾
5,000 Tol. & W. 1st m.	93	100 Ill. Cen. Rail Scrip	63¾
10,000 Tol. & W. 2d m.	71	150 do	63¼
5,000 do	70¾	200 do	b30 63¾
500 Tol. & W. Int. bs	83	50 do	b60 63¾
2,000 M. & P. du C. 1st M.	98¾	250 do	63
2,000 do	b10 81	100 do	s30 63
1,000 do	81	1300 Clev. & Pitts. Rail	23¾
5,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	80	200 do	b60 23¾
2,000 do	92	28 Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	120
11,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	80	110 Gal. & Chi. Rail	74
5,000 do	b10 81	100 do	s30 74¾
25,000 do	81	100 do	s30 74¾
5,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	80	50 do	b30 74¾
8,000 Am. Ex. Bank	92	10 do	74¾
8,000 Am. Gold	115¼	100 do	74¾
71,000 do	115	700 do	74¾
12 Penn. Coal Co	97⅜	200 Clev. & Toledo R	53¾
16 do	98¾	2600 do	53¾
500 N. Y. Cen. R	94¾	500 do	b30 53¾
1200 do	opg 94¾	10 Chi. & Rk. Isl. R	68¾
400 do	94¾	300 do	68¾
60 do	s30 94¾	400 do	69
100 do	opg 94¾	100 do	s30 69¾
100 do	s30 94¾	200 do	s15 68¾
100 do	b30 94¾	200 Mil. & Pr. Du C.	34
500 do	opg 94¾	50 do	b30 34¾
100 do	b1e 94¾	60 M. & P. du C. 2d pf.	73
100 do	s60 94	5 C., Bur. & Qui'y R	87
		150 do	s60 85¾

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U.S. 6s, '81, Reg.	101¾	100 Harlem R.	16¾
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, cou	101¾	200 do	18¾
10,000 U. S. 5s '74. Cou.	91	400 Harlem R. Pref.	42
5,000 Tre. 7 3-10 p.c. N.	105	25 Mich. Cen. R.	67¾
10,000 U. S. Demand N.	107¾	400 do	68
3,000 Virginia State 6s	56	500 Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.	30
5,000 Mo. State 6s	49¾	100 do	30¾
6,000 Tnl. & Wab. 2d m.	90	200 do	30¾
1,000 Mich. So. 2d m.	90	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	s30 62
8,000 Clev. & T. S. F. B	95¾	250 do	62
1,000 Ill. Cent. R. Bds.	96¾	30 do	62¼
5,000 Chi. & N. W. As. B	62	100 do	s30 61¾
17,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 1st m	95

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Wives and Daughters—Where Did the Money Come From—The Green Monster—The Three Flying Travers.

WALLACK'S—The Toodles—Mischievous Annie.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Gen. Tom Thumb, Com. Nutt, Aquaria, &c., at all hours. A Talented Fairy Can Fast, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

MELODEON CREMORNE GARDENS—8th-av. and 14th-st.—Opera, Ballet and Pantomime.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Minstrelsy—No. 585 Broadway.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—No. 548 Broadway—Exhibition of Paintings, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 558 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We learn from our correspondent, that the Army of the Potomac had, on Sunday last, all arrived at the lower end of the Peninsula without being at all interfered with by the rebels. Gen. McClellan is understood to have been at Williamsburgh on Monday morning. The weather had been cool and delightful—most favorable for the movement thus affected. Most of the gunboats had come down the James River, but some of them remained to guard the pontoon bridges across the Chickahominy, over which the army passed on its way down the Peninsula.

A new Military Department, called the Department of the Ohio, has been created, consisting of the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Kentucky east of the Tennessee River, and including Cumberland Gap and the troops operating in its vicinity, to be under command of Gen. Wright, promoted to a Major-Generalship yesterday by the President.

Provost-Marshal Kennedy yesterday received from the War Department instructions under which he is at liberty to grant passports to persons liable to be drafted. Any such person desiring to go abroad can do so on giving a bond to the United States, with sufficient security, in the sum of one thousand dollars, conditional to perform military duty if drafted, or procure a substitute.

The directions of Judge-Advocate General Antrim, as Chief Enrolling Officer, to his subordinates, relating to the manner of making the new enrollment preparatory to the draft, were issued yesterday, and will be found in our columns this morning. Gen. Anthon has also issued an address to the citizens themselves, calling upon them to aid the officers to make the enrollment complete.

The Grenada (Miss.) *Appeal* announces that the National forces took possession of Bayou Sara, La., on Monday, the 11th inst., seizing all the sugar and molasses, and quartering a garrison there.

We have a report from St. Louis that a fight took place near Lexington, Mo., on Friday last, between about 800 State troops and 3,000 guerrillas, under Quantrell and other chiefs, in which the State troops were defeated, with a loss of 200 killed and wounded and two pieces of artillery. A dispatch from Lexington, dated the 18th, does not mention such a fight, but states Gen. Lane had arrived there with reinforcements, and that the place was considered safe.

On Saturday evening the One Hundred and Twenty-second Pennsylvania Regiment arrived at Washington. It was followed on Sunday by the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth from the same State, and on Monday by the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiments. The Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Massachusetts have also arrived at the Capital.

Ex Gov. Campbell, of Tennessee, Gov. Johnson's Commissioner to examine the Tennessee prisoners, and release them upon giving the proper bond and taking the oath, arrived at Indianapolis on Wednesday, and the prisoners there are all to be sent to Vicksburgh by the 17th inst., to be exchanged. The same course will probably be adopted as regards the prisoners in Camp Douglas, Chicago.

GENERAL NEWS.

The remainder of the news by the *Europa* came through by telegraph from St. Johns yesterday. The talk of the recognition of the South by France and England seems to have no firmer basis than reports set on foot by the secession agents. The bar to recognition by France is asserted to be the unwillingness of England. Lord Palmerston had made a speech at a banquet in Sheffield, in which he made another declaration against intervention. Garibaldi's movements are attracting the most serious attention. It is asserted that he has refused positively to obey Victor Emanuel's proclamation, and expects to march immediately against Rome. It is believed that he will soon be at the head of 50,000 volunteers.

Yesterday afternoon, on Fort Green, in Brooklyn, a grand War Mass Meeting was held, at which some 30,000 people assisted. Speeches were made by Gen. Sickles, Gen. Waldridge, Gen. Spinola, Col. Fuller, Hon. Mr. Odell, and a host of others, whose sayings will be found in other columns of to-day's issue. The meeting was a great success.

The water was let into the great Reservoir in the Central Park yesterday afternoon with appropriate ceremonies. Mayor Opdyke presided, and addresses were made by Myndert Van Horaick and Hon. Luther R. Marsh, and an ode read by Mr. McChesney. The interesting event was witnessed by many thousand citizens. It is estimated that it will take until about the 1st of January next to fill the reservoir, so great is the consumption, so little the supply, and so enormous the capacity of the lake.

The *New-Ironsides* now lies in the stream, opposite Reed-street Wharf, Philadelphia, receiving her painting, which will be a mixture between white lead and cream color. She has been entirely disarmed, and all her guns placed in position. Her crew have also been transferred from the receiving-ship, and Capt. Turner expects to leave at an early day. She has settled considerably, and now draws about fifteen feet of water. It is probable that the *Powhatan* will accompany the *Ironsides* as escort, when she leaves for sea.

A general inspection of the cargo of the prize steamer *Ladona* was made by the Prize-Master at Philadelphia, before the vessel was handed over to the custody of the United States Marshal. It was found to consist of brandies and gin, principally. A number of cases were found in the hold, of a size which left no doubt in the mind of the Prize-Master that they contained arms. It is expected that the cargo will be discharged this week, when an opportunity will be afforded of settling the question whether arms are a part of the cargo. No opposition will be made to the condemnation of the vessel and cargo, and the final action of the Court may be expected as soon as the necessary publications are made.

The Leavenworth *Conservative* has this bit of arithmetical calculation, which is doubtless of interest to the people of Kansas: "We have received information which justifies us in believing that the Secretary of War has called on Gov. Robinson for 2,000 men, to be drafted from Kansas. Six months ago the rolls in our Adjutant-General's Office showed that the State had furnished 8,302 men. Since that time many more have enlisted—enough, we think, to make 9,000 in all. We have never cast a vote of more than 15,000. Nine from six leaves five."

The trial of Radetzki, at Trenton, N. J., for the murder of Fellner, has been set down for Sept. 3. A question of much interest to the medical jurist will be raised, and one which has not yet been passed upon in this country by any jury in a criminal court. The body of the murdered man had been in the water some days, and was found near the Shrewsbury River in New-Jersey. As it is alleged that the authorities of New-Jersey have only jurisdiction to try for murder committed within their own limits, it will be incumbent on the prosecution to prove that the deceased was murdered where the body was found. This will be disputed, and it will be contended and endeavored to be substantiated by evidence that the body had floated from some distant point. One of the most remarkable criminal trials in England involved the same question.

A large business was done at both sessions of the Stock Exchange yesterday, under considerable speculative excitement. Late in the afternoon there was a dollar feeling, and a partial reaction from extreme prices. Gold and Exchange steady. Gold, 114¾; Bills on London, 127.

The Cotton market is dull and heavy. Coffee remains very quiet. Molasses and Rice are dull, yet steady. Sugars are in good demand, and prices favor the seller. Flour is in fair request, and is firm for the medium and better grades, but heavy for the common qualities. Rye Flour is steady. Corn Meal is scarce and firmer. Wheat is in light supply, and the demand is restricted in consequence; prime qualities are scarce and firm, but inferior kinds are heavy. Oats are firmer. Corn is less active, but sound is quite firm. Other grains are unchanged. Pork is in good demand for Government use, and the market is firmer. Cut Meats and Lard are firm and in good request. Butter is active and a shade firmer for choice State. Cheese is in good request at steady rates.

The receipts of all kinds of animals for slaughter have been nearly up to the average, but with cooler weather the demand for meat is increased, and everything has been sold out clean, at advanced rates. Beeves number 4,130 for the week, which is 200 hundred less than last week. The demand was so brisk, however, that nine-tenths of them were bought up on Monday, and the balance by Tuesday noon, butchers paying 8¼c.@8¼c. ℔ lb., estimated dressed weight, for the best, and in a few instances 8½c. Good cattle were sold at 7¾c.@8c.; ordinary and poor stock at 6¼c.@7c. The average of all sales was 7¼c., or ¼c. advance on last week. The estimate of weights also favored sellers, and butchers declared the advance this week equal to ½c.@1c. ℔ lb.....Milch cows are in so little demand, and so few are now sent to this market, (less than half the number sold one year ago,) that it is impossible to give quotations which would be any guide to those having cows to sell. It is quite as well to keep cows at home, or sell them in the country; it don't pay for farmers to send them here now....Veal calves are in better demand, cooler weather and a scarcity of beef and mutton favorably affect the calf market. Good veals are worth 5½c., and even 6c. ℔ lb., live weight, for a few of the best. All received were sold at an early hour....Sheep and lambs are in good request, and several hundred thin store ewes would be taken by farmers were they to be had. Butchers failed to get their supply, even with the full receipts of 11,250 for the week. Sheep are a little higher, being worth 4½c.@4½c. ℔ lb., live weight, if fat, and 4c. if in medium flesh. Lambs vary greatly in quality and as much in price, ranging from 4½c. to 5c. for ordinary, and 5½c.@6c. for good to choice lambs....Live hogs are coming in quite freely for the season—12,663 for the past week—but with an active demand they have all been used up at advanced rates—good fat corn-fed hogs selling readily at 3½c.@3¾c.

Has North Carolina Returned to the Union?

The news of the result of the election for Governor in North Carolina would be of startling interest if we could rely on the assurances with which the announcement from Newbern is accompanied. The *Progress*, of the 12th inst., in giving the fact of Col. Z. B. Vance's election by 40,000 majority, adds as follows:

"The *Union* Opposition Party have elected nearly every member in both branches of the Legislature by still greater majorities. Every candidate who advocated *a continuation of the war and a separation from the Union* has been *defeated* in every instance.

It has been a fair and square issue, strictly of a political nature, with no side or local issues of any kind.

Gov. Stanly regards this vote as *an emphatic decision in favor of the Union.*"

The *Progress* is published in the town where Gov. Stanly resides. The Governor, both from his position and his personal associations with the men of North Carolina, is in the way of having correct knowledge of the nature of the late contest and the significance of its results. In the absence, therefore, of any contradictory statements, we should be inclined to place much hope of future good to the Union cause in the choice of Vance as Governor of the State of North Carolina.

It is not true, however, we apprehend, that the Vance party undertook in the late canvass to advocate the withdrawal of their State from the Confederacy, and its return to the old Union. The fact that Vance himself was, throughout the canvass and still is, a Colonel in the Confederate Army, commanding a rebel regiment at Richmond, seems to put a complete extinguisher on the idea of his Unionism. The most we can say that looks encouraging is this, that the original Secessionists—the minority that tore North Carolina from the Union by force and fraud—bitterly opposed Vance; that Jeff. Davis and his myrmidons, the Confederate officials, bitterly opposed Vance; that Pryor, Toombs and Wigfall, and other stump-speakers of that school, freely lent their services on the hustings to secure his defeat; that the burden of all the writers and speakers enlisted against Vance and his party was, that the latter were "Unionists." "Hessians," "hirelings" and "Abolitionists," seeking to restore North Carolina to the "Lincoln Government." A hue and cry was raised by the Secessionists equal to any that ever rang through the South against the success of any Northern man for the Presidency. If in the face of this torrent of defamation and attempted intimidation the yeomanry of North Carolina have really defeated, and by the magnitude of their victory practically exterminated, the original Secessionists and present Jeff. Davis party of the State, they have struck a blow that will reach far beyond the confines of their canvass and the aim they have had in view.

Vance is a rebel in arms, we admit. But a Southern politician's mind is a curious study, and we must learn all its crotchets before we can judge intelligently of its probable motions. Almost every man in the South has been, at some period in his life, a firm believer in the doctrine that a citizen owes supreme allegiance to his State, and that he must "follow his State," and fight for it, whichever way it chances to go. Vance is one of this class, and while he conceives it laudable to bear arms for the Southern Confederacy, *as long as North Carolina is a member of it*, he has always protested that the secession of the State was produced by violence and fraud, and confidently claimed that a fair appeal to the people would so determine. The election that has just taken place was the first opportunity the people of North Carolina have had of declaring themselves on this issue, and hence it was that the whole canvass was made to turn on the rightfulness or wrongfulness of secession, and whether the act of withdrawing from the old Union and uniting with the Southern Confederacy, at the time and in the manner of it, was in accordance with the sovereign popular will. The decision is NO, with all the emphasis of 40,000 majority.

What next? If the people were betrayed by the act of the Secessionists, why should they fight and die in the interest of their few and intensely hated and now sorely beaten betrayers? The Confederacy at best is but a rope of sand. Any State may withdraw from it at will. The Vance Party, if they follow their principles, must "follow their State" out of the Confederacy, for the voice of the State is uttered in overwhelming denunciation of the conspirators who framed that detestable Government.

It will be remembered that a Northern clergyman tells a singular story of Stonewall Jackson, whom he met and dined with not very long since in Virginia. Jackson was as pious as his companion and deplored with apparent heartfelt grief the horrors of the war and the alienation it was producing between people of the same nation and blood. He put his allegiance to his State, however, above every other consideration. He would follow her fortunes alone and forever. "And if," he added, "Virginia should return to the old Union to-morrow, I would fight as sternly for the Union as I am now fighting for the Confederacy." In a week after this conversation, the narrator heard of Jackson thundering down the Shenandoah Valley in pursuit of Banks. As Jackson expressed himself, so would Vance be found, fighting against the Confederacy, as quickly as for it, if he felt assured that *his State* inclined that way.

North Carolina has not voted to return to the Union, but it has very nearly, if not quite, voted *to quit the Southern Confederacy.* If the successful party in the late election take another step, it will be in this direction. If the Confederacy oppose the secession, and attempt "coercion" to keep North Carolina under their government, there will be war; and if there is war, North Carolina will accept help from whatever power is most ready at hand to give it. That power will be the United States; and thus by a logic entirely accordant with State Rights politics, Gov. Vance and his party will be found fighting the rebellion under the flag of the Union.

The course of events that we have sketched is not only possible but, we think, probable; and it may be a matter well worth consideration at Washington whether it is not wise to withdraw Gov. Stanly from his present position, now that the people of North Carolina are manifesting a purpose to free themselves from all connection with the rebellion and to resume the control of their State Government. If, after having fully delivered themselves from the despotic influences that overawed and overbore them, the people of that always previously loyal State decline to recognize the Government of the United States, it will be time to initiate measures to supersede the civil by military authority. Gov. Stanly himself, if he regards the result of the late election as favorably as he is represented to do, would be the first to advise a course that would be so complimentary to his native State, and so advantageous, unquestionably, to the Union cause.

Western Surprises.

It is time the Union commanders in the Southwest were waking up. It can hardly be politic for any part of a people, with a large war on their hands, to be fast asleep. We have suffered three damaging reverses, in rapid succession, in the West, in consequence of the sleepy propensities of our officers. First was the disgraceful surprise and surrender of Gen. Crittenden's command at Murfreesboro, Tenn. We lost 2,000 prisoners there—all because they were "surprised." They didn't think well-bred Southern soldiers would be so uncivil as to disturb them in their sleep. Crittenden was taken in bed at a hotel, and removed from Murfreesboro, before his command was attacked and made aware of his capture. His friends urge that he has been harshly judged, as he only took command of the post the evening before, and went to a tavern to sleep "because his tent had not arrived." A miserable excuse this. He knew he was in the enemy's country, and should never have slept, or thought of his tent even, till he knew his camp was safe from attack. That first night of insecurity was fatal to him as a commander.

Next came the capture of Independence, Mo., by Quantrell's guerrillas. We lost 500 prisoners there. But Independence was "surprised"—it "could not otherwise have been taken." Why surprised? The town stands in a prairie; the eye sweeps the horizon, ten miles or more, in every direction. It was known Quantrell was recruiting in that neighborhood. He got his horde together—came "like a thief in the night," as a more honest soldier might, and captured the town and its defenders. What a name for such a town—*Independence.*

Lastly, we have a case at Gallatin, Tenn., the exact counterpart of the other two. Here is the story by telegraph:

"Morgan entered Gallatin at 4 o'clock A. M., after capturing the sentinels, *who were asleep.* Col. Boone, the Union commander, *was in bed.* The surrender was conditional upon parole for officers and men alike, which was granted. Col. Boone has gone to Kentucky."

And thus we lost nearly two hundred prisoners. They demanded "conditions," and got them—the right of "parole!" This is a mean get off. Morgan never takes prisoners. The scamp would be bored to death with them. He would have to feed and guard them—to move slowly on account of them. This would interfere with his dashing raids, his excitements and—his horse stealings. The sleepy soldiers promise to fight the rebels no more, get their leaves to go home, sleep through the war on feather beds, and still draw their pay from the National Treasury as patriots! This is shameful, and the Government should adopt a rule at once, refusing to continue the pay of any commands that are surprised and captured *asleep.* "Col. Boone has gone to Kentucky." He had better not stop in Kentucky; or if he does, he had better creep into the Mammoth Cave, where his slumbers cannot be disturbed. He cannot be a lineal descendant of old Daniel Boone, who kept vigils for a generation in the wilderness, with the red-skins ever prowling around him.

These three surprises have cost the Government three regiments of men. It will require more drafts than a nation four times as populous can stand to keep our armies full, unless our officers and men wake up. Wake up, men! the Philistines are upon you!

Stonewall Jackson Again.—A rumor was current yesterday at Washington that Stonewall Jackson, leaving the front of Gen. Pope, had passed into the Shenandoah Valley, and was rapidly advancing upon the Potomac. The tale was inherently probable. A raid along the Valley is a favorite pastime of the prayerful partisan; who, besides, is under engagements with the inhabitants of the district to celebrate harvest home in their company. Not to have heard from him for a week is a sign of mischief. We may be sure he is not inactive, or at all ignorant of his opportunities. If it be practicable to flank Pope, march upon and capture the capital, or carry the war to Harrisburgh, Jackson knows all about it, and doubtless loses not a fragment of time in making necessary preparations. What his hand finds to do he is apt to do swiftly and mightily.

But this very reputation for energy, and the probability it naturally suggests of Jackson's reappearance on the scene of his former exploits, are quite likely to originate the constantly-recurring rumors of his coming. There are reasons, however, why the attempt so promptly baffled before is not likely to be repeated at present. So far as Washington is concerned, sufficient precautions have been taken to repel any attack from the Virginia side. The Arlington lines, more formidable than any works known in modern warfare, are admirably armed and efficiently manned, and even could they be carried, a single battery of artillery at either bridge is ample to prevent the enemy crossing. A direct approach to the capital is, therefore, the least practicable course open to Gen. Jackson. His old track toward the Upper Potomac is far more likely to attract him. Even there, however, the preparations of the War Department have been active; every point of importance being in the hands of our troops, and protected by intrenchments and heavy artillery. To force a passage of the river would indeed entail upon the rebels a sacrifice of life, utterly disastrous at the outset of a campaign in a hostile territory. The mistake is not likely to be made by the Virginia leader, whose most daring demonstrations have always been marked with singular regard to prudence, and the maintenance of secure lines of retreat. The balance of probability therefore turns, all things considered, against the rumored advance. The daily bugaboo may be looked for in some other quarter.

Our New Reservoir.—It is a gratifying illustration of the lightness with which the stern hand of War has yet touched the North, that our great pacific enterprises experience no surcease. And assuredly, if any lesser object may divide the interest of the community with the mighty drama which is now being performed on this continent, with the whole world as spectators, it is such a public work as was yesterday brought to completion in the new reservoir. The Empire City is now imperially supplied with water. The first indispensable necessity of life is now free to our million citizens, to use plenteously for all the purposes to which nature's gift is put. We are now at the mercy of no contingency. No accident can well be conceived that can cut us off from a copious supply of water. To the resources of the old reservoir are now added the vast capacity of the new one, with its *billion* imperial gallons. And, as was fit with the expansive tendencies of our growing City, respect has been had not only to present needs, but to future requirements. Should New-York push its limits till it covers the whole space up to the lakes and rivers whence these reservoirs draw their floods, the teeming population would still be able to draw an abundant supply of water from the provisions now made.

It is wonderful, is it not? how, with cities and civilization the simplest need takes on vast and complicated proportions. The want which your Indian satisfies by the easy process of filling his two palms with water from the brook becomes with us a problem which taxes the resources of the ablest engineering skill. In the report of the proceedings attending the opening of the new reservoir yesterday, will be found many interesting reminiscences concerning the water-supply of New-York. It was in the recollection of more than one speaker the time when water was retailed by the bucket at Manhattan doors, and that, too, neither the best in flavor nor the most abundant in quantity. It was not in the character of our people, however, that this state of things should be allowed to continue. Accordingly, the subject was much discussed in pamphlets and the papers, and many eminent engineers gave it their attention. Thanks to all these efforts, earlier and later, we now have a series of hydraulic works for supplying our City with water such as make the aqueducts of old Rome little, and such as no city in the world can boast of. This copious supply of pure, sparkling water—copious for all the uses to which the beneficent gift is put—is for us, and our children after us. It is truly a "possession forever."

A Gratifying Appointment.—We see it stated that Cassius M. Clay is to have a command in some Department of the West. We are glad of it. It will give scope to the very great ability which he has always been reputed to possess, but which, through some unlucky combination of circumstances, he has never been able to use. It will gratify also that exuberant martial ardor which has led him to take the field two or three times already, though it has never yet enabled him to remain in it long enough to win any very ensanguined laurels. We trust he may have better luck hereafter.

We are glad to find that Mr. Clay is not going back, as was rumored a few days since, to St. Petersburgh. He has rendered as much diplomatic service already as the country has any right to require at the hands of any one man during any one Administration, and as much probably as the Government can stand, on its present footing. Besides, we feared that if Mr. Clay and Mr. Cameron were to exchange places once or twice more, our good friend the Czar Alexander might fall into the mistake of supposing that we had no other men in this country qualified to fill that particular place. We are glad to find that Mr. Clay is about to take the field against the rebels.

Utilizing Exempts.—We understand a project is afoot in the City for organizing a *Garde Mobile*, composed of foreigners and other able-bodied men, not legally liable to the conscription. The uses to which this movable force may be put are mainly these:

1. The preservation of order and obedience to law in the great cities.

2. The manning of National forts, thereby relieving regular troops from that class of service.

3. The rapid transmission of troops to points within the State requiring protection.

4. In general, the enforcement of the laws, the silencing of sedition, and the maintenance of domestic institutions.

A plan somewhat similar has been proposed in other loyal localities. A brigade, composed entirely of exempts, has been offered the War Department by two or three counties in Northern New-York; and we learn that at least fifty thousand men of this class can be had in in this State by the Government, to garrison the various forts now tenanted by experienced troops. The idea is a good one, and should be promptly responded to at Washington.

The Brooklyn War Meeting.—The full report given in our columns to-day of the war meeting held yesterday on Fort Green, in Brooklyn, shows it to have been most numerously attended, and enthusiastic in the extreme.

Thirty thousand men and women do not gather and listen for hours to patriotic pleadings for nothing; and, before the sun went down, visible results from the meeting were observed—in the pledging of moneys for the paying of bounties, the enlistment of soldiers, and the organization of recruiting societies. Let the good work continue in this way, and the probability of a draft becomes slender, indeed. Meanwhile, is our sister city not getting ahead of us? This is, we understand, but the first of a series of similar popular gatherings for war purposes to be held in Brooklyn. The Imperial City itself must not lag behind!

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

A Series of Important War Bulletins.

Creation of the Department of the Ohio.

GEN. WRIGHT PLACED IN COMMAND.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR BULLETINS.

War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, Aug. 15.

General Orders, No. 107.—1. Officers of the regular army will, as a general rule, receive leaves of absence to accept the rank of Colonel in volunteer regiments, but not lower grades. Non-commissioned officers and privates will be discharged on receiving commissions in volunteer regiments.

2. The oath of allegiance will not be administered to any person against his own will. It must in all cases be a voluntary act on his part. Nor will any compulsory parole of honor be received; but oaths taken and paroles given to avoid arrest, detention, imprisonment or expulsion, are voluntary or free acts, and cannot be regarded as compulsory. All persons guilty of violating such oaths or paroles will be punished according to the laws or usages of war.

3. The laws of the United States and the general laws of war authorize in certain cases the seizure and conversion of private property for the subsistence, transportation and other uses of the army; but this must be distinguished from pillage, and the taking of property for public purposes is very different from its conversion to private use. All property lawfully taken from the enemy or from the inhabitants in the enemy's country instantly becomes public property, and must be used and accounted for as such. The 52d Article of War authorizes the penalty of death for pillage or plundering, and other articles authorize severe punishments for any officers or soldiers who shall sell, embezzle, misapply or waste military stores, or who shall permit the waste or misapplication of any such public property. The penalty is the same, whether the offence be committed in our own or in an enemy's territory.

4. All property, public or private, taken from alleged enemies, must be inventoried, and duly accounted for. If the property taken be claimed as private, receipts must be given to such claimants or their agents. Officers will be held strictly accountable for all property taken by them or by their authority, and it must be returned for the same as any other public property.

5. When foraging parties are sent out for provisions or other stores, the commanding officer of such party will be held accountable for the conduct of his command, and will make a true report of all property taken.

6. No officer or soldier will, without authority, leave his colors or ranks to take private property, or to enter a private house for the purpose. All such acts are punishable with death, and an officer who permits them is equally as guilty as the actual pillagers.

7. Commanding officers of armies and corps will be held responsible for the execution of these orders in their respective commands.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief of the Army.

(Signed,) E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, Aug. 14.

General Orders, No. 105.—The inspection of all cavalry forces preparatory to their being mustered into the service of the United States shall hereafter comprise, in addition to the usual personal examination, a test of horsemanship, to be made under the direction of the mustering officer, and no person shall be mustered into the cavalry service who does not exhibit good horsemanship and a practical knowledge of the ordinary care and treatment of horses.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, Aug. 14, 1862.

General Orders, No. 106.—Capt. Lyman M. Kellogg, Eighteenth Infantry, having tendered his resignation while under charges for "drunkenness on duty," disobedience of orders, and conduct prejudicial to good and military discipline, is, by direction of the President, hereby dismissed the service, to take effect Aug. 11, 1862.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adjutant-General.

Headquarters Provisional Brigade, Washington, Aug. 18, 1862.

General Orders No. 22.—1. The attention of the troops of this command is called to the following articles of War No. 54. All officers and soldiers are to behave themselves orderly in their quarters and on their march, and whoever shall commit any waste or spoil either in walks of trees, parks, warrens, fish ponds, houses or gardens, corn-fields, inclosures of meadows, or shall maliciously destroy any property whatever belonging to the inhabitants of the United States, unless by order of the then Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, shall (besides such penalty as they are liable to by law,) be punished according to the nature and degree of the offence, by the judgment of a regimental or general court-martial.

2. The recent Presidential order, directing the seizure of the enemy's property in an orderly manner, in no degree modifies the meaning of the foregoing article of war, but is directly in accordance therewith. Marauding, indiscriminate pillage, and acts of violence toward unarmed men, women and children, are as unworthy the character of Union soldiers as is fortunate to the noble cause he defends. Such practices, alike destructive of personal honor and military discipline, are strictly forbidden.

3. The enforcement of the foregoing article of war is particularly enjoined as regimental commanders.

By order of Brig.-Gen. SILAS CASEY.

(Signed) E. Walcutt, A. A. A. Gen.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO.

War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, Aug. 19, 1862.

General Orders, No. 112.—1. The Department of the Ohio, hereby created, will be composed of the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Kentucky east of the Tennessee River, and including Cumberland Gap, and the troops operating in its vicinity.

2. Maj.-Gen. H. G. Wright is assigned to the command of the Department of Ohio.

By order of the Secretary of War.

(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Tuesday, Aug. 19.

THE NEW MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The new Department announced to-day is created in accordance with an arrangement recently made with Gov. Dennison and other prominent Western men, who came on to represent the dangerous condition of the Kentucky border. The plan then decided on was subsequently enlarged, so as to make the new Department an entire Western Border-State Department, including the whole border from the boundaries of Pope's Department west, with the Southern States lying contiguous to it, and the Northern States from which supplies must be drawn to defend it. Gen. Horatio G. Wright, just assigned to this important command, arrived here yesterday evening, received his final instructions, and started for his department on the 5 o'clock train this evening. He is an old army officer, Major of Engineers; has been in the service twenty-one years, and never in that time asked a day's furlough. He was engaged in constructing our forts at Tortugas and other important points along the Atlantic Coast. He was made Brigadier-General of Volunteers in September, last year; went to South Carolina as senior Brigadier, under Sherman, and was promoted to a Major-Generalship to-day, both as an evidence of the appreciation the Government has for his services and as necessary to enable him with propriety to take command of a Department where several Brigadiers outranking him are now serving.

THE TAX LAW.

The Tax law goes into effect on the first of September. It begins to be feared that arrangements for putting it into operation can hardly be completed by that time. Blanks are not forwarded yet, and some of them are not prepared, and all the appointments for the Western States are yet unsettled. An effort will be made, however, to hurry matters up. An immense amount of wire-pulling is going on for the New-York appointments.

THE NEW-YORK TAX APPOINTMENTS.

The New-York tax appointments have been under consideration at the Treasury Department all day. Thurlow Weed was closeted with Secretary Chase several hours with regard to them. It is understood that the Collectors have been decided on, and that the list is ready to go to the President. The Assessors will come up to-morrow. No reliable statements as to the successful candidates are allowed to transpire till the President has approved them and made the appointments, as there is a possibility of some of them being revoked.

The following appointments under the Tax law have been made for Michigan:

First District—L. G. Berry, of Adrian, Collector; Joshua R. Bennett, of Adrian, Assessor.

Second District—Allen A. Morrison, of St. Joseph, Collector; Elijah P. Howe, of Paw-Paw, Assessor.

Third District.—Ira Mayhew, of Albany, Collector; Whitney Jones, of Lansing, Assessor.

Fourth District.—Aaron R. Turner, of Grand Rapids, Collector; Alonzo Sessions, of Iowa, Assessor.

Fifth District.—Giles Hubbard, of Mount Clemens, Collector; Luther Stanley, of Burlington, Assessor.

Sixth District.—Samuel L. Warren, of Flint, Collector; Townsend Worth, of Vassar, Assessor.

THE APPOINTMENT OF GENERALS.

It is understood that few Generals will hereafter be appointed, except to fill vacancies. The death of Williams, McCook and others has recently caused several vacancies, which the appointments announced to-day will fill. Gen. George W. Cullom, reappointed Brigadier to-day, received his original appointment by virtue of a promise made to Gen. Scott when he was placed on the retired list, that his staff should all be cared for, and that Cullom and Hamilton should be made Generals. He has been serving as chief of Halleck's Staff, but through accident his appointment was not confirmed by the Senate.

The following is a list of appointments of Major and Brigadier-Generals just made by the President:

Brig.-Gen. H. J. Wright, of the United States Engineers, to be Major-General.

Col. Michael Corcoran, of the New-York Sixty-ninth Volunteers, to be a Brigadier-General.

Col. Orlando M. Wilcox, of the Second Michigan Volunteers, to be a Brigadier-General.

Brig.-Gen. G. W. Cullom, not confirmed by the Senate by an accidental omission, is reappointed to be a Brigadier-General.

Brig.-Gen. J. J. Barnard has been assigned to the command of the fortifications around Washington and the troops assigned for their defence.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. CORCORAN.

Gen. Corcoran goes to Philadelphia to-morrow, at 11 o'clock. He has been overrun to-day with delegations of Irish societies from New-York, and from different places along the route where they wish him to stop. It is supposed that he will stay over Wednesday night in Philadelphia, and proceed to New-York, according to programme already announced, on Thursday.

Surprise continues to be expressed at the spontaneous outbursts of enthusiasm which produced the immense Corcoran demonstration last night. There had been little or no previous notice of the meeting; none of the ordinary means of assembling or augmenting a crowd were resorted to; no music, no banners or transparencies or processions, and yet the crowd in this undemonstrative city, where crowds are usually very hard to assemble, was larger than at any public meeting within the recollection of the inhabitants.

Geo. W. Childs, of Philadelphia, has closed an arrangement with Gen. Corcoran for a volume narrating his prison experiences. The arrangement makes it a very handsome thing for Corcoran.

COMMANDER PORTER AND THE ARKANSAS.

The destruction of the rebel ram *Arkansas*, by Commander William D. Porter, is warmly commended in official quarters, and the service thus rendered will be suitably acknowledged. This officer was among the sufferers by the action of the Naval Retiring Board, which was subsequently reversed. Last year he was deprived of his command, owing to a charge of disloyalty, but was promptly restored on his

showing the allegation was predicated on forged letters. By the generosity on the Mississippi River, she has contributed her contingent against all unjust aspersions.

CAPTURE OF REBEL RECRUITS.

Capt. WM. CLARK, of the Thirty-seventh Virginia Regiment, was captured near Leonardtown, in company with a number of recruits for the rebel army, a few days ago. They were in wagons and well armed. On the appearance of our cavalry they took to the woods, but were pursued and fired upon. Nine of them were captured, including the captain. The entire party were brought to this city and lodged in the old capitol.

FIRST DELIVERY OF STAMP CURRENCY.

The first delivery of postage currency was made yesterday in exchange for coin. Parties offering coin in exchange will have the preference at the Treasury Department.

MUSTERING TROOPS.

Capt. THOMAS HENDERSON, of the Sixth U. S. Infantry, and Capt. T. H. BATES, of the Fourth U. S. Infantry, have been ordered to report—the former at Harrisburgh, Pa., and the latter at New-York, to assist in mustering troops into the United States service.

THE DEFENCES OF WASHINGTON.

The appointment of Gen. BARNARD to command the defences of Washington is regarded as eminently fitting. His experience as an engineer peculiarly fit him for developing our defensive resources.

GEN. BURNSIDE.

Gen. BURNSIDE is in town.

"OLD GLORY" IN TOWN.

Capt. STEPHEN DRIVER, or "Old Glory," as he is more familiarly known, is in town, *en route* from New-England, where he has been speaking for the past three months, to his home in Nashville. He will be remembered as the Union man of Nashville, who protected an American flag on the arrival of our troops, which he had kept concealed in the folds of a bed-quilt during the whole reign of secession there, notwithstanding the rebels had frequently searched for it, and which was the first hoisted over the Tennessee Capitol on our occupation of the city. He had a long interview with the President yesterday, and will probably speak here before his departure.

CABINET MEETING.

Cabinet had a meeting to-day over present and prospective army movements.

APPLICATIONS FOR PENSIONS.

There have been filed in the Pension Bureau, under the act of July 14, 1862, about 2,200 applications of invalids for pensions, growing out of services in the current war.

MIDSHIPMEN APPOINTED.

The President, in accordance with the late law, has appointed the following named Midshipmen, he being authorized to select two from the District of Columbia, ten at large, and three yearly, selected from boys enlisted in the navy:

At Large.—Wm. P. Hall, of the District of Columbia; Albert F. Robinson, of New-York; Lyman G. Spalding, of New-Hampshire; Thomas G. Welles, of Connecticut; Edmund M. Smith, of Maryland; Downs L. Wilson, of the District of Columbia; John E. Pillsbury, of Massachusetts; Lewis W. Frost, of Massachusetts; Edward Linzee Amery, of Massachusetts; Robert, of Illinois.

United States Appointed.—Thomas S. Flood, Wm. Costen, Frederick M. Wise.

THE INVASION OF KENTUCKY.

Communication with Cumberland Gap Cut off—Gen. Morgan Threatened in Front and Rear—Somerset and London Taken by the Rebels—Communication with Nashville Cut off—Buell's Army in Danger.

Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sunday, Aug. 17.

Reliable and trustworthy intelligence has reached here showing that the long-threatened invasion of Kentucky has commenced. The rebels have entered the State at several points. Somerset is captured, and in their possession. They are moving on Glasgow, and threaten Bowling Green.

KIRBY SMITH, with about 15,000 men, 24 pieces of artillery, and an adequate force of cavalry, is moving from East Tennessee, to cut off the supplies of our men at Cumberland Gap, and compel its evacuation; and advance forces of his command have already taken possession of Somerset and Monticello. The former point threatens our communication seriously. Gen. MORGAN has retired part of his force to Barboursville to hold the place and asks for reinforcements. MORGAN is still in the vicinity of Gallatin, and had driven off the hands at work on the tunnel and broken the hand cars. FORREST and STEARNES are expected to join him. It is feared that they will cut off Gen. MORGAN's train for Cumberland Gap, and gain his rear. They are also said to have a force of 2,500 in Scott County, Tenn. Two hundred rebel cavalry are at Monticello, and are supposed to be the advance guard of the enemy. The crisis is truly alarming, and Gov. MORTON is putting forth all his energies to meet it.

Two regiments have been sent to-day, and at least seven are expected to leave to-morrow. They will go amply prepared in all but discipline for any conflict.

Gen. T. A. MORRIS, who won the Western Virginia campaign, will command one regiment; Gen. LEW. WALLACE will command another. Others will be under command of Gen. DUMONT, Gen. REYNOLDS, Gen. LOVE and Lieut.-Col. KING, of the Nineteenth Regulars.

In the absence of experienced officers to take permanent command of the regiments, Gov. MORTON has hit upon the happy expedient of putting them temporarily, for this emergency, under the command of these distinguished officers, and the officers willingly and enthusiastically accede to his wishes. These officers will remain in command as long as may be necessary. Their places are not all certainly assigned yet; but at present, the intention is to give them regiments as follows:

Gen. T. A. MORRIS will take command of the Sixty-seventh Regiment at Madison; Gen. REYNOLDS takes the Seventy-fifth Regiment at Wabash; Gen. LANE takes the Seventy-first Regiment at Terre Haute; Gen. WALLACE takes the Sixty-sixth Regiment at New-Albany; Gen. DUMONT takes the Seventy-second Regiment in this city. Lieut.-Col. KING, of the Nineteenth Regulars, takes, probably, the Seventy-second Regiment at South Bend. Gen. WALLACE goes to New-Albany to-night, to take command of his regiment. The rest will follow as fast as the railroad can take them. A dispatch to Gov. MORTON from Frankfort announces the resignation of Gov. MAGOFFIN and Lieut.-Gov. FINK, and the occupancy of the Governorship by the Speaker of the Senate, Mr. ROBINSON, an unconditional Union man.

Col. CARRINGTON, of the Eighteenth Regulars, is expected here to-morrow to relieve Col. SIMONSON, as mustering and disbursing officer for Indiana.

Adjt. STILES, of the Twentieth Indiana, is among the prisoners recently released from Richmond.

LATER.

Gen. KIRBY SMITH has taken London, in the rear of Gen. MORGAN, and will doubtless attack him in front and rear. Gen. BUELL is cut off, and it is feared that he is in a precarious situation. Communication is cut off between Kentucky and Nashville. Bridges on the Edgefield Road were burned last night.

"JOHN MORGAN'S" GUERRILLA BAND.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Aug. 19.

MORGAN is reported to be at Hartsville with 1,000 men.

The train which left Bowling Green this morning has arrived. It met the up train from Nashville at Red River and exchanged passengers.

Reception of Col. Corcoran.

From the following telegram received yesterday by Alderman FARLEY, Chairman of the Committee on National Affairs, it appears that Col. CORCORAN will not arrive in New-York until Friday, instead of Thursday, as previously reported:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.

Alderman Terrence Farley, Chairman:

Gen. CORCORAN will leave Philadelphia Friday, Aug. 21, 11 A. M.; arrive 2 P. M. at Jersey City. Letter by mail.

WILLIAM WALSH,
HENRY SMITH,
THOS. STEVENSON, } Committee.

The Committee of the Common Council are engaged in making arrangements for his reception, which will undoubtedly be one of the most splendid ovations ever offered to any man.

The Late Brig.-Gen. Williams.

The body of the late Brig.-Gen. WILLIAMS, who fell at the battle of Baton Rouge, was yesterday conveyed to Newburgh and delivered into the hands of his friends.

On a recommendation of the Mayor, a Committee, consisting of Alderman MITCHELL and Councilmen ORNOW and GURNEY, was appointed to accompany the remains to Newburgh. The body was taken from the residence of EDWARD H. SENIOR, undertaker, yesterday afternoon, and placed on board the steamer *Mary Powell*, at the foot of Jay-street, whence, at 3 o'clock, she started for Newburgh.

THE NEWS BY THE EUROPA.

More Talk of the Recognition of the South.

Escape of the Anglo-Rebel Steamers from the Tuscarora.

THE MOVEMENTS OF GARIBALDI.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Tuesday, Aug. 19.

An interruption of the Nova Scotia line prevented the transmission of all the *Europa's* news last night.

The R. M. steamship *Persia*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool at 11 A. M., of the 9th inst.

The United States steamer *Tuscarora* arrived at Kingstown on the afternoon of the 9th inst.

The London *Times*, of Saturday, has an editorial expatiating on the diminutive paper currency in America.

The London *Times*, in another article, reviews the conduct of America in regard to the commerce of Nassau. It questions the policy of carrying out their powers to their full extent, but says that Lord PALMERSTON is perfectly right in tolerating a claim which it may be hereafter the interest of their own country to enforce.

The Morning *Post* also has a leader on the subject of the commerce of Nassau. It says the National cruisers, by stationing themselves just outside of the prescribed limits of the shore, become an organization for the express purpose of setting the Anglo-American convention at naught.

Mr. SLIDELL had an interview with M. THOUVENEL subsequent to his audience with the Emperor, and M. THOUVENEL is asserted to have alleged that the unwillingness of England, was the principal reason why France did not act at once in American matters.

The recognition of the independence of the South was regarded as pretty certain.

The Confederate steamer No. 290, was last seen by the steamer *John Bell*, which arrived in the Clyde on the 4th. She was steaming 14 or 15 knots per hour.

A grand banquet was given at Sheffield, to Lord PALMERSTON, who, in his speech, regretted the prevailing distress in the manufacturing districts, but he thought all would admit the wisdom of the Government in not attempting to relieve that distress by interference. He considered that interference would only make matters worse, and the Government would therefore maintain strict neutrality. He hoped that the evils now existing would soon have an end, that a charitable feeling would yet prevail on the other side of the Atlantic, and that another year would not see a continuance of the present deluge of blood.

Mr. ROEBUCK made a long speech. He said he had no doubt America would be divided in two, and he thought ultimately into five parts, and forever cease to be the United States. He denounced the conduct of the North as an immoral proceeding, totally incapable of success. [Cries of "No, no;" "Yes, yes."] Thus they could never be reunited. The war was a mere waste of blood. If was no war against Slavery.

The American correspondence of the *Times* and other papers represent recruiting as a failure, but the *Star's* correspondent says there is no doubt that in a few weeks the President's call would be fully responded to. He represents that McCLELLAN's army is stronger than it was before the late battles.

FRANCE.

Many French journals speak with great anxiety as to Italian affairs under GARIBALDI's movements.

The *Opinion Nationale* deplores the fatal hesitation which makes the French Government shrink from the necessary solution, viz., the evacuation of Rome.

The Bourse was firmer, closing on the 8th at 69f.10c. for the Rentes.

ITALY.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* asserts positively that GARIBALDI has refused to obey VICTOR EMANUEL's proclamation.

The rumors that the English fleet was ordered to join the French squadron in interference with GARIBALDI proved false.

A letter from Palermo says the enthusiasm for GARIBALDI is so great that young men were disappearing entirely from the place, and if other cities in Sicily imitate Palermo, GARIBALDI must soon be at the head of 50,000 volunteers.

La France says GARIBALDI held a council of war at Ceffala on the 4th, at which it was decided to march on Rome, notwithstanding the remonstrance from Turin. The volunteers numbered 6,000. GARIBALDI had chartered six large vessels. His plan is said to be to land in the Gulf of Palermo, there to be joined by an auxiliary force, and march on the Roman States.

The official Turin *Gazette* says Garibaldian Volunteers would leave for Messina, instead of Palermo. They number 3,000, and are divided into three columns, one conducted by GARIBALDI in person.

In the Chamber of Deputies, 8th, M. RAVAZZI said there was a rumor, not officially confirmed, that an encounter had taken place between the troops and a band of Garibaldians, and the troops lost fifty muskets.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The sales of COTTON on Saturday, in the Liverpool market, were 5,000 bales, prices closing firm and unchanged. The sales to speculators and exporters were 3,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS closed quiet, but steady, on the 9th.

PROVISIONS were inactive, except BACON, which was firm.

CONSOLS closed at 93¼@93⅝ for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES were firmer, but were without quotable change.

The Europa at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Aug. 19.

The *Europa* arrived at 8:30, with 66 passengers for Boston. No specie was reported. There is no additional news. She will sail at midnight.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

Gen. TOM THUMB and Com. NUTT, with the new tropical fish and superb farce company, are drawing immense crowds at BARNUM's, despite the war and hot weather. BARNUM's lecture-room is the best ventilated room in the City, and is delightfully cool, even this hot weather.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 15 | Sun sets.... 6 53 | Moon rises.... 12 33

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 3 46 | Gov. Island. 4 37 | Hell Gate.... 5 59

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Aug. 19.

Cleared.

Ship New-York, Hewhurst, Glasgow, Wm. & Alfred Wilson.

Barks Young America, Collins, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Kiking, (Pruss.,) Reutel, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; J. Godfrey, Clarke, New-Orleans, Wakeman, Dimon & Co.

Brigs C. B. Allen, Lock, Sisal, Miller & Houghton; Johann, (Oldg.,) Muller, Cork, Ruger Bros.; Sybil, (Br.,) Mulligan, Kingston, Jam., Brett, Son & Co.; Naiad, (Br.,) Cole, St. John, N. B., P. L. Nevius & Son; Louisa, (Pruss.,) Schultz, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Scotland, (Br.,) McKinnan, Liverpool, Arthur Leary; North America, Wallace, Elizabethport, Jed Frye & Co. Schooners Judge Taney, Gilmon, Bath, Me., master; Bangor, (Br.,) Davidson, Windsor, C. F. Wilson & Son; Vernon, Guiteau, Harbor Grace, P. I. Nevius & Son; Telemachus, (Dutch,) Hasenoinkle, Queenstown, John Jackson; Aldebaran, Hard, Maranham and Para, H. K. Corning...Rob & Co; Maria L. Davis, Deane, St. Kitts, Thomas Gilmartin; Electric, (Br.,) Webb, Bermuda, McCall & Frith; Tariff, Provost, Stamford.

Sloops Mattie, Bliven, Norwich, C. B. Harvey; Mary Gray, Hawkins, Uncasville, Beasley, Smith & Co.

Arrived.

U. S. steamer Neptune, Shaw, Fortress Monroe, via Delaware Breakwater 18 hours, in ballast to Col. D. D. Tompkins. Left at the Breakwater steamboat Commodore, from Harrison's Landing for New-York, with 600 sick soldiers from the Army of the Potomac. She had put in on account of head winds.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Clarissa Currier, Flitner, Liverpool July 10, with mdse. to Trask & Dearborn. Had light winds the entire passage.

Ship Monrolia, (of Bath,) Sweetser, from Boston, in ballast to C. C. Duncan.

Ship Vision, (of Boston,) Crowell, from Boston, in ballast to Bassett & Bacon.

Bark Donau, (Hamb.,) Meyer, Hamburg 31 ds., with mdse. and 268 passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Bark Medea, (Aust.,) Cosulich, Havre 46 ds., with mdse. to C. C. Duncan & Co.

Bark Elizabeth, (Sr, of Bristol,) Bearne, Cardiff 45 ds., with coal to E. Cunard.

WIND—Sunset, S.

Foreign Ports.

[PER EUROPA.]

Arrived from New-York—Acme and Narragansett, at Queenstown; Laura, Albion and St. Helena, at Deal; Aug. 4, Nederland, at Dartmouth; Lucinda, at Pill; Lebanon, at Bristol; Hero, at Antwerp; 8th, Adams, at Queenstown; Ann Hodgkin, at Dublin; June 28, Alice Provost, at Mauritius; July 4, T. A. Keang, at do.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Aug. 8, Catharine, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Baltimore—Allan Stewart at Havre; Aug. 8, Pathson, at Liverpool.

Sailed for New-York—Aug. 6, Spartan, from Waterford; 7th, American Eagle, from Portsmouth; J. H. Ryerson, from Liverpool; 8th, Mobile, from do.

Sailed for Boston—Aug. 8, Winged Arrow, from Liverpool.

MEM.—The Mary Pleasants was recently wrecked at Akyab.

The steamer Cortez was totally destroyed by fire at Shanghai.

The Hamlet, from London for New-York, put into Portsmouth on the 8th inst., having been in collision.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best

And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

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Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

BELL—PARK.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 17, by Rev. Mr. Belden, Mr. FRANCIS BELL, of New-York, to Mrs. HARRIET E. PARKS, of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BARCLAY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 19, JOHN BARCLAY, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, aged 33 years.

The friends of the deceased, and of his brothers, Robert and Thomas Barclay, also the members of Templar Lodge No. 203, F. & A. M., are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, Thomas Barclay, No. 212 8th-av., at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

DOUGLAS.—At 115th-st., Avenue A, Capt. A. DOUGLAS. His funeral will take place from his father's house on Thursday, the 21st inst., at 1 o'clock.

HOWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 18, of congestion of the brain, JOHN C. HOWELL, aged 31 years, 8 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 58 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

MACFARLANE.—At Glenwood, L. I., on Tuesday, Aug. 19, after a short illness, ANASTASIA, wife of John M. Macfarlane.

☞ Notice of funeral will appear in papers of to-morrow morning.

ROBERTS.—In Stamford, Conn., on Monday, Aug. 18, suddenly, MARY ANN, wife of Kibridge G. Roberts, of this City.

The funeral services will take place this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the Amity-st. Baptist Church, between Greene and Wooster sts., this City. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

SMITH.—In Rockport, Mass., on Sunday, Aug. 17, Mrs. CATHARINE W., wife of James A. Smith, of this City.

STONE.—In the Philadelphia Hospital, on Tuesday, Aug. 5, Corporal A. G. Stone, Company D, Fifth Regiment, N. Y. S. V., Duryee's Zouaves, of wounds received at the late battles before Richmond.

He was taken prisoner at Savage's Station; was released on parole and brought as far as Philadelphia, but enfeebled by travelling he could go no further. He was attended by his parents until his death. His remains were brought home to Woodbridge, N. J., where his funeral was attended Aug. 8, by a large circle of sympathizing friends, by whom his loss is deeply mourned. He was an affectionate son and brother. He was loved and respected by all who knew him; and was among the first to respond to his country's call when our flag was in danger.

"None knew him but to love him,
None named him but to praise."

His endearing qualities made him the loved one of his regiment.

THOMAS.—On Tuesday, Aug. 19, JOHN THOMAS, a native of Wales, England, aged 58 years.

The funeral services will be held at the Chapel of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, on Staten Island, on Thursday, at 5 o'clock P. M. His friends are invited to attend.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 391.—AUG. 19, 1862.
57, 20, 45, 71, 30, 14, 31, 35, 70, 62, 65, 11, 7.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 392.—Aug. 19, 1862.
28, 31, 30, 6, 24, 64, 33, 34, 1, 13, 63, 69.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 339.—Aug. 19, 1862.
72, 16, 5, 60, 56, 24, 17, 1, 15, 14, 57, 48, 75.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 307.—Aug. 19, 1862.
16, 15, 56, 9, 55, 36, 58, 61, 12, 51, 72, 2.

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It has removed Enlargement of the ABDOMEN and of the Ovaries and Bones and Joints.
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It has cured GOUT, RHEUMATISM & NEURALGIA.
It has cured FUNGUS HEMATODES.
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It has cured ULCERS of every kind.
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It has cured CHOREA, or St. Vitus' Dance, and many other Nervous Affections.
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The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.

By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.

Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.

THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.



ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in great-set perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.



CARY'S ROTARY FORCE PUMP,
Adapted to all situations, and the most reliable FORCE-PUMP IN THE WORLD.
Manufactured and sold by CARY & BRAINARD, Brockport, N. Y.
J. C. CARY, General Agent, No. 2 Astor House, New-York City.

30,000 PERSONS CURED
OF DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY, BY
Dr. TOBIAS' CELEBRATED VENETIAN LINIMENT.
It never fails. Only 25 cents. Sold by all druggists.
Depôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

IMPORTANT.

All articles for soldiers at Harrison's Landing under Gen. McClellan, or in any other Union camp, should be sent, at half rates, by THE HARNDEN EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY LOTS FOR manufactures, stores or dwellings, is at Long Island City, late Hunter's Point, the terminus of the Long Island and Flushing Railroads. Ferryboats run regularly to James-slip and 34th-st., New-York. Inquire at the Land-office, second block from the ferry.
H. S. ANABLE, Agent.

MILITARY.

9200 A MAN.

TO RECRUITING OFFICERS.

$200 apiece will be paid for the right kind of men to-day and to-morrow. Apply to

Capt. ISAAC P. LOCKMAN,
(late First Lieutenant Co. H, Ninth Regiment N. Y. S. M.,) No. 78 Bowery, from 10 to 12 A. M., and at No. 4 Nassau from 1 to 3 P. M.

NOTICE.

All those who want to go to Gen. FRANZ SIGEL'S CORPS, are hereby invited to join, at once, my regiment. The following letter will explain my position:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1862.

Col. Elias Peissner, New-York:

COLONEL: I am authorized by the Secretary of War to assure the Governor of New-York that three regiments of infantry raised in this State will be assigned to the First Corps d'Armée, Army of Virginia, commanded by Maj.-Gen. Franz Sigel.

Gov. Morgan has authorized me to assure you that your regiment, the Fifth Senatorial District Regiment, will be so assigned.

Very respectfully,
GEORGE D. LYON,
Captain and Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Sigel.

My regiment is the only new one in this City which will be attached to Gen. Sigel's command.

The Fifth Senatorial District is prepared to aid me in all my efforts, and pledges its honor for the welfare of the families of my recruits.

Come forward at once, for the regiment must and will be completed in the next ten days.

I have already over 600 men in camp.

ELIAS PEISSNER,
Colonel Commanding Fifth Senatorial Dist. Reg.
Headquarters, Lincoln Hall, No. 169 East Houston-st.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

AMERICANS, TO THE FRONT RANK!

JARED MAXON having been duly authorized to raise a Company, it is presumed that there is a class of patriotic young men in New-York who desire to enlist in the service of their country, with the intent to render distinguished service in the field; and under officers who have a regard (in recruiting) to the selection of that class, as well as whose moral qualifications would render them agreeable companions in arms.

Such, and none others, are wanted immediately for this Company. Non-commissioned officers selected from the most efficient in the ranks. An advance, as bounty and pay of $90 will be paid to each recruit on or before being mustered into the service of the United States.

Pay and subsistence commences on enlistment.

All those desirous of enlisting are solicited to call and enroll themselves immediately, at the office, No. 395 West-st., corner of 10th-st.

Capt. J. MAXON, Recruiting Officer.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION! ATTENTION!
No. 61 Nassau-st.
Company D.
HILLHOUSE LIGHT INFANTRY,
Col. P. J. CLAASSEN, Commanding.
RECRUITS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Patriotic young men of New-York, if you desire to enlist in the service of your country, in this her hour of trial, come forward at once—one and all.

You are now called upon to rally to her support. Do not wait to be drafted, but show to the world that we are not compelled to resort to such an expedient in order to crush this monster rebellion.

To arms, then! and join a command officered by men who have had experience in the field, and who are thoroughly qualified to look after the requirements of their men.

$90 bounty paid after being mustered in.

Clothing of the best quality. Relief tickets furnished to families.

Dead-beats need not apply, as such men deter recruiting.

E. P. DOHERTY, Captain Commanding,
Late First Regiment U. S. Sharpshooters.
First Lieutenant, J. H. GODFREY.
Second Lieutenant, THOS. A. HENRY.

THE NEW BOUNTIES ARE NOW ALL PAID.

$90, IN ADDITION TO THE REGULAR PAY,
$25 OF IT IN CASH, SOON AFTER SWEARING IN.
$25 OF IT WHEN THE COMPANY IS FULL.
$40 OF IT WHEN THE REGIMENT IS FULL.
RELIEF TICKETS, WORTH $3 A WEEK,
given immediately to families.

Uniforms at once, and good quarters on Staten Island, with fine bathing and fishing.

$100 BOUNTY, OR 160 ACRES OF LAND,
at the end of the war, which will probably close within another year. $2 PAID DOWN to any one on bringing in a recruit, when he swears in.

Experienced officers and the best of treatment guaranteed.

One Lieutenant, two Sergeants and thirty men still wanted for Company I, Stanton Legion, Col. WM. H. ALLEN.

Apply at No. 188 Essex-st., New-York, to
Capt. WM. W. BADGER,
First Lieutenant, CHARLES LIVINGSTON.

PHŒNIX REGIMENT—CORCORAN'S ZOUAVES.

FOURTH REGIMENT EMPIRE BRIGADE.
JAMES C. BURKE, Colonel.

Co. H, (Capt. JOHN D. HEARN,) requires twenty more young men to complete its number. This being the only truly Irish regiment now organizing in the State, young Irishmen about to enlist had better join it, and serve under the green flag. The regiment is intended to be exclusively Irish.

Recruits enlisting in this company will receive
$100 from the United States,
$50 from the State of New-York,
$25 from the City and County,
$13, one month's pay in advance.
Of which, $90 will be paid down, on passing muster.
Recruiting office corner Leonard and Centre sts.
JOHN D. HEARN,

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

The Resumption of Mail Communication with the East—The Irregularity of the Service, and How it May be Avoided—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, July 31, 1862.

On Sunday evening, the first Eastern mail arrived, since the change of routes, and on Monday evening, the second. A third is expected to-night. But when the daily service will be in full and efficient operation, time must show. The dates brought are to the 27th June, from New-York. These mails, however, did not come wholly upon the new cut-off, but came via Laramie, as usual, to Devil's Gate, or vicinity, and then cut southward eighty miles or so, on to the new route, thus avoiding the South Pass. Of distance, nothing could have been gained by this, but the convenience of ready animals might have been there.

Everybody hereabouts is excessively mortified at the present Summer's mail irregularities, and to name the mails is almost sufficient to make newspaper readers strike a fellow, from very soreness of irritation. Excepting in the war time of '57-8, this has been the worst break that has occurred in the postal history of this region. It was fondly hoped that when the East and the West were linked together with a daily overland mail, the vast interests involved would have secured a prompt and efficient performance. But woefully has this hope been blasted. Yet the great interest evinced in the matter on the Pacific slope, and the apparent determination there manifested to have the whole concern dissected, are favorably received here and considered good omens for the future.

Had there been an efficient Government Mail Agent traveling upon this route, with power to inquire into the *personnel, materiel*, stock and provender connected with the mails, and report by telegraph on the same to Washington, the true state of things would have been promptly known there, and perhaps no stoppage would have occurred. I believe an ample salary devoted to such a purpose would have been considerable gain to the public at large. In exigencies, abundance of assistance could be obtained in this Territory, whether in grain, men, animals or conveyances. But in the beginning of the present difficulties, such assistance, I believe, was carefully avoided.

The annual election for Territorial and County officers will take place on Monday week. The "ticket" is made out, and is as follows:

"Commissioners to locate University Lands, Ira Eldridge, Chester Loveland, Sidney A. Knowlton; Representatives, John Taylor, Hiram B. Clawson, Edwin D. Woolley, Joseph A. Young, Albert P. Rockwood, John V. Long; Select Man, Reuben Miller; Sheriff, Robert T. Burton; Recorder, John W. Woolley; County Surveyor, Theodore McKean; Superintendent of Common Schools, Robert L. Campbell."

The Justices of the Peace, nominated for this city precinct, are A. H. RALEIGH and AURELIUS MINER.

The above list may be considered that of officers elect for their several terms, as there is no prospect of opposition, or at least not sufficient to change a single name. And further, the list indicates the intention to continue both Territorial and State forms of government until the action of Congress be had upon the matter.

The "24th" appears to have been very generally observed throughout the settlements in the manner usual in this territory, that is by exploding the "villainous saltpetre," by music, processions, oratory, and almost invariably winding up with a dance, albeit the weather is by no means inviting for the performance of much of that lively exercise. Yet the fantastic tripping has long been the standard recreation in Utah, the Mormon Chief himself taking his fancy in that line considerably. Doubtless, the rapidly finishing large theatre will be a formidable competitor for the honors next Winter. Besides, I have noticed latterly a growing taste for outdoor sports other than prairie-riding, and the game of cricket is now rapidly winning its way to popularity in Utah, for on the 25th a return match between the Deseret Union and the Metropolitan clubs, of this city, was played. This match was won by the last named club, with twenty-nine runs in excess. The Union scored highest the previous match, thus showing an alteration of luck or an equality of skill. As the boys would say, that's one to you and one to me, so another trial is to come off, to prove which has the "best of three." And in the country, I hear, cricket is making its way, too. Thus you will perceive, the 'elect" are returning to the class of sports—outdoor—which were favorites with the original prophet, SMITH.

Most if not all of our merchants have been out of stock of some kinds of domestics and other articles for a considerable time. Mr. JENNINGS somewhat replenished this, a short time ago, by a small consignment from California. Messrs. GILBERT and GERMISH are ahead in freighting from the East, the present season. A few days since, this firm received twenty-four mule wagon-loads from that quarter, they having made the trip in six weeks from Atchison. The mules, fine animals, have started to replenish the stock of that kind of quadruped west of the Sierra Nevada.

The Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society are brushing up a little, having had a new election, which has resulted in the choice of the following officers: President, WILFORD WOODRUFF; Secretary, ROBERT L. CAMPBELL; Corresponding Secretary, HENRY W. NAISBITT; Treasurer, E. F. SHEETZ. Directors "too numerous to mention." So we may expect another grand "Fair" in October, early.

The "ninety days" for which Capt. LOT SMITH's company of Mormon Mounted Volunteers, for service on the mail route, were called out, have expired; but lo! Capt. LOT and some of his men are out after a band of Indians for the rectification of a mistake concerning the proprietorship of one or two hundred head of horses that have been accustomed to graze in the vicinage of Fort Bridger, and the remainder of the company are awaiting his return to that post. Now, whether Capt. LOT has scalped the fugitives, or they have scalped him, or they are still "retiring in good order" before his host, is a matter of discussion, but of course the "faith" is that Capt. LOT is safe, and that the redskins are "nowhere."

A number of ox teams, laden with flour, are now *en route* from this city to Ruby Valley, in order that Col. CONNOR's command of California Volunteers may be abundantly supplied with the staff of life. The teams expect to bring back freight on account of the bold soldier boys, that their march may not be delayed unnecessarily to this city, or such points on the Western route where they may be distributed.

Persons recently from the Salmon River report that several hundred wagons of gold-seekers, having struck the Salmon River north of this city and of the Fort Hall route, and finding the journey down that river to the gold fields a terribly hard road to travel—in fact, practicable for pack-animals only—are rather in a predicament, and will be necessitated to retrace their steps to the Fort Hall route, thence westward till they strike the river as it bends again toward that route, and up stream a hundred miles to the Eldorado.

—The wife of the late Maj. Fairbanks has received the following gratifying note:

HEADQUARTERS 3D CORPS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S BAR, Va., Aug. 2, '62.

Mrs. Maj. J. D. Fairbanks, Detroit, Mich.:

MY DEAR MADAM: I cannot forego the sad duty to express to you how deeply I feel the real loss you have to deplore. It was my good fortune to meet your lamented husband in Alexandria, and to have his valuable services on my Staff until after the battle of Bull Run, on which occasion he was conspicuous for his activity and gallantry. I was much gratified to see that his services were appreciated by his State, and that he returned with increased rank to serve his country. The Fifth Regiment of Michigan Volunteers was much indebted to him for its efficiency in the recent battle; it is owing to his energy, military information and untiring devotion to his duties, that it became so distinguished. His memory will long be remembered by those who were so fortunate as to have the opportunity to know his good qualities.

I remain, truly your friend,
S. P. HEINTZELMAN, Brig.-Gen.

LAW REPORTS.

Unconscientious Defence—Question of Costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

James Harper, et al. vs. *Royal Chamberlain, et al.*—The plaintiffs sued the defendants, twenty-two in number, who were the directors of the New-York City Insurance Company, for $12,000 damages, sustained by a fire upon premises which had been insured in that Company. The Company had become insolvent, and the the plaintiffs sought to hold the directors for alleged fraudulent representations of the capital and solvency of the Company.

The defendants set up among other defences, the statute of limitations. The Court held this defence well taken and dismissed the complaint. The various defendants now claiming costs, the plaintiffs moved to restrict the defendants to one bill of costs, on the ground that costs were in the discretion of the Court, and the defence was an unconscientious one, and to restrain the defendants from entering more than one bill without the leave of the Court. Plaintiffs relied on section 306 of the Code, which provides that in all actions where there are several defendants, not united in interest, and making separate defences by separate answers, and the plaintiff fails to recover judgment against all, the Court may award costs to such of the defendants as have judgment in their favor, or any of them.

Defendants contended that the Court had no discretion in the matter, and that having succeeded, they were entitled to costs as a matter of course.

The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

J. Francis Walton for the motion; Gilbert Dean, A. J. Vanderpoel, H. F. Hatch and Alfred Smith, opposed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Franklin vs. *Franklin.*—Motion granted, and reference ordered.

Emerty vs. *Robertson et al.*—Order granted.

Central Park Fire Insurance Company vs. *Van Antwerp et al.*—Order granted.

Gregier vs. *Smith.*—*The Same* vs. *The Same.*—Orders granted.

Lawrence vs. *Shepherd et al.*—Judgment ordered.

Wolfe vs. *Hubbard et al., Underhill* vs. *Vogtel al.*—Motion granted.

Franklin vs. *Franklin*; *Judd et al.*, vs. *Costello.*—Motions granted; $10 costs.

Putzel et al. vs. *Zeningly et al.*—Motion granted, and reference ordered.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 19, 1862—6 P. M.

ASHES—The market is rather quiet, but steady, at $6 81¼@$6 87½ for Pots, and $7 for Pearls.

COFFEE—The market for all kinds remains steady, but the business is limited and the sales are unimportant.

COPPER—Refined Ingot is steady and in moderate request; sales of 400,000 lbs. Lake Superior, at 24½c., short time.

COTTON—The cotton market, to-day, has been very dull and inactive, and prices are again somewhat easier, though in the absence of business of importance the decline is only nominal. We quote Middlings at 46c. Two prize cargoes were sold at auction to-day. That of bark *Pilgrim* embraced 43 bales Gulf, at 45¾c.; 112 do. stained, 43c.; 39 do. damaged, 38c.; 18 do. small, 40¾c.; 20 bags large, 39c.; and 2 bags pickings, 26c. Of the schooner *Andromeda*, 414 bales, at 44¾c.; 51 bales stained, 38c.; 130 do. damaged, at 37¾c.; and 18 bags loose good at 31¾c.

FISH—Dry Cod are in fair demand at slightly lower rates; sales of 1,600 qtls. Bank at $3 75@$3 87½, and 2,000 do. St. George's at $4@$4 12½. French are in limited request at $4 50. Mackerel are quiet yet steady at previous rates. Pickled Herring are dull. Smoked Herring are firm and in limited demand at 28c.@30c. for Scaled, and 20c. for No. 1.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The Flour market is more active and at steady rates for the better grades of Western and State, but is lower for common brands, which close dull. Trade brands are in light supply and in good request. The sales are 18,400 bbls. at $4 85@$5 10 for superfine State; $5 15@$5 25 for extra State; $5 30@$5 45 for sound do. (fancy State;) $5 20@$5 40 for the low grades of Western Extra; $5 40@$5 55 for shipping brands of Round Hoop Extra Ohio, and $5 65@$6 25 for Trade Brands. Canadian Flour is in limited demand and is heavy, the inquiry is mainly for the better grades; sales of 900 bbls. at $5 20@$5 40 for the low grades of Extra, and $5 50@$6 25 for trade brands. Southern Flour is in fair request, especially good Family Extras; sales of 1,500 bbls., at $5.30@$5 90 for Mixed to good Superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6@$7 for trade brands. Rye Flour is steady and in fair demand; sales of 230 bbls., at $3@$4 30 for Superfine and Extra. Corn Meal is scarce and is firm and in fair request; sales of 300 bbls. "Fairfax," at $3 70 afloat.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is less active; owing partly to the meagre supply offering, the demand is fair, mainly for export, in port and to arrive, but the unfavorable assortment restricts business materially. Prime qualities are firm, but inferior descriptions are heavy. The sales comprise 163,900 bushels, and consist of 25,000 bushels Chicago Spring, at $1 10¾@$1 21; 42,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, at $1 20@$1 24; 37,000 bushels Amber Iowa, &c., at $1 24@$1 26; 5,600 bushels Amber Green Bay, at $1 26@$1 26½; 18,300 bushels Red Western, at $1 26@1 35, the inside rate for interior; 26,000 bushels Amber Western, at $1 37; 2,000 bushels new red Southern, at $1 40; 5,200 bushels White Indiana, at $1 40, and 3,400 choice White Kentucky, at $1 56. Barley and Barley Malt are still quiet, but the supply is small and prices are firm. Oats are in light supply, and State are firmer; sales of Western and Canadian, at 48c.@51c., and State 51½c.@52½c. Rye is scarce and in fair demand at 76c. for Western, and 82c@83c. for State. Corn is less active, but sound is scarce and firm, while unsound is easier; sales of 89,000 bushels at 48c.@53c. for unsound and heated; 54c.@59c. for Eastern mixed; 59½c.@60c. for shipping do., 66c. for Western Yellow, and 70c. for do. White.

GUNNY BAGS—Are in moderate request; sales of 50 bales at 14c., cash.

GUNNY CLOTH—Is in moderate demand; sales of 200 bales at 11c., cash.

HAY—The market is firm, with a good demand for shipping; sales of 1,400 bales, at 65c.@70c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Domestic is very quiet and prices are somewhat nominal. Foreign is in moderate request and prices are firm; sales of 145 bales Jute at $114, 0 mos., and 900 do. Manila at about 7¾c. per lb., cash.

HOPS—The market is quiet, but the stock and receipts are alike moderate, and prices are steady; sales of 50 bales new, at 15c.@20c. for common to choice.

LATH—Are in active demand, but at lower rates; sales of 1,900,000 Eastern at $1 71 05, cash and three months, mainly at the latter rate.

LIME—The market is more active and firmer for Common Rockland. Sales of 300 bbls. Lump at 90c., and 2,000 do. Common Rockland at 60c., cash.

MOLASSES—The inquiry is still moderate for all kinds, at steady rates. We hear of sales of 145 hhds. St. Kitts at 33c., and 10 do. Barbados, at 38c.

NAVAL STORES—Are very quiet, but the small lots retailing from store command extreme rates.

OILS—Crude Whale has been in lively demand the past week, principally for export; the sales include 15,000 bbls., (including 13,000 for export,) at 56c.@60c. for Ordinary to Prime quality. Crude Sperm is in moderate request; sales of 1,850 bbls. during the week, at the East, at $1 35@$1 40 ℔ gallon, cash. Other kinds are firm, and in fair request.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market is fairly active, in part for Government use, and, with limited arrivals, prices are firmer; sales of 1,870 bbls., at $11 50@$11 62½ for Mess, and $10@$10 12½ for Prime. Beef is steady and in fair request; sales of 230 bbls., at $13 75@$14 for plain Mess, and $14 75@$15 12 for extra. Bacon is scarce and wanted. Cut Meats are steady and in better demand; sales of 376 hhds. and boxes, at 3¾c.@4¼c. for Shoulders, and 6c.@6¾c. for Hams. Lard is firm and in good request; sales of 1,700 bbls., at 8¼c.@9¾c.

RICE—Carolina remains quiet and firm. East India is in better demand, though the sales thus far consummated are not very large. 250 bags Patna were sold at 6¾c.@6¾c.

SALT—The market is quiet but firm, and most of the arrivals are going into store. Sales of 3,500 bushels Bonaire at 35c.

SEEDS—The inquiry is limited for Clover Seed, with moderate sales, at 8¾c.@9c. Timothy Seed is in moderate demand, at $1 75@$2, with sales of 200 bushels Prime at the latter rate. Rough Flax Seed is steady and in fair request, at $2@$2 10 ℔ bushel of 56 lbs.

SUGARS—Raw Sugars are still in good request from the trade and refiners, and the market rules very strong. At the auction sale, to-day, from ¼c.@¾c. ℔ lb. advance was established. The transactions embrace some 1,500 hhds., at 6¾c.@6¾c. for Cuba, 7½c.@10c. for New-Orleans, a few clarified do. at 11¾c., and 400 boxes Havana at 8¾c. By auction, sales of 463 hhds. New-Orleans sold at 9¼c.@10c., 44 3 and 4 months. Refined are very firm, at 12¾c.@12¾c. for Hards.

TALLOW—The market is quiet but firm; sales of 22,000 lbs. City, at 10¾c.@10¾c., cash.

TOBACCO—Is in fair request, especially Kentucky, and prices are well maintained; sales of 372 hhds. Kentucky at 11c.@20¾c.; other descriptions are inactive.

WHISKY—The market is less active, and is rather easier and somewhat unsettled. Sales of 600 bbls. at 32c.@32¾c. for Western, in store and afloat, and 33c. for E. & D.

FREIGHTS—Are rather quiet, but rates are well maintained. To Liverpool the engagements are 68,000 bushels Wheat at 11¾c.@12c., in bulk and bags; 3,500 bbls. Flour at 3s. 6d.; 40 tons Oil, at 40s. To London: 2,700 bbls. Flour at 3s. 10¾d.@4s.; 250 tons Oil Cake at 40s.; 1,000 bbls. do. at 4s. To Glasgow: 6,500 bushels Wheat at 13¾d.; 200 bbls. Flour at 4s. To Bristol: 5 tons Oil at 42s. 6d.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 6
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 9
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 13
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 13
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 14
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 21
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 20
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 21
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 27
Ægeralasiac	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 30
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 10
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 24
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18

FROM AMERICA.

Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 20
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 23
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 23
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 30
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 30
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 3
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 6
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 10
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 17
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) close at 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

DR. WAIT & SON, NO. 5 BOND-ST., near Broadway, continue to extract teeth positively without pain or danger, under their new chemically-purified chloroform. All dental operations on terms to suit the times. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Stilwell and Baldwin, and Rev. Drs. Ferris and Parker.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a Protestant young woman, to do chamber-work and light waiting, or fine washing; has the best of City recommendations as to honesty and capability. Call at No. 202 East 14th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid, and to assist in fine washing and ironing, or to go as laundress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 33 West 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A RESpectable Protestant young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children and plain sewing and chamber work; has good City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 101 Waverley-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A neat, tidy young woman wishes a situation to do chamber-work and waiting, or do the housework of a small family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS AND HOUSEMAID.—Wanted, situations by two respectable Protestant girls; one to do chamber-work and waiting; the other to do general housework. Can be seen for two days at No. 546 Columbia-st., between Carrol and Summit sts., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable young Protestant woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; can be highly recommended from her last place. Call or address MRS. SAVAGE, No. 19 President-st., near Hamilton-av., South Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or will undertake to do general housework in a small private family. Has good references from her late employer. Call or address No. 173 West 31st-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—An English Protestant girl wants a situation; is a good chambermaid and waitress; or would do housework for a small family. Has good City reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as good cook, washer and ironer, and is a first-rate baker; understands pastry and poultry of all kinds, and understands taking care of milk and butter; has no objection to City or country; has good reference; can be seen for two days, if not engaged. Call at No. 11 James-st., 3d floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable woman as meat and pastry cook; understands all kinds of cooking; has lived in the best of families, and would be willing to live in a small family, and to assist in the washing; good City reference, if required. Can be seen till suited at No. 62½ West Washington-place.

AS COOK.—A STEADY, RESPECTABLE WOman wants a situation as cook; understands cooking and baking in all their branches; none need apply but a private family that is willing to pay good wages; no objections to go to the country; good reference given. Call at No. 462 Greenwich-st., near Canal, in the store, or address M. R., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—A COOK'S SITUATION WANTED BY a young woman, who understands all kinds of soups and pastry, jellies and blanc manges; would go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 87 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and game; has no objections to a first-class private family, boarding-house or hotel, either City or country; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 9 5th-st., in the rear building.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged Protestant woman, a situation as cook in a respectable family; lived four years in her last situation; the best reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 242 7th-av., top floor

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman a situation as good cook; is a good bread and biscuit baker; would assist with the washing; has the best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN PROTestant cook wishes to obtain a situation in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 173 West 37th-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class Scotch Protestant cook, with good City reference; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches. Inquire at No. 142 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK AND CHAMBERmaid and waitress, situations by two Protestant persons; the cook is experienced in all kinds of French and English dishes, meat and pastry; best of references given. Can be seen at the Manhattan Employment Office, No. 952 Broadway, near 23d-st. A. M. SEE.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, who seldom changes her employer, a situation as cook and laundress, or regular laundress; is a good baker; understands pastry, poultry, baking and pastry; wages $7. Call at or address No. 194 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a young woman to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; can be highly recommended from her last place. Call at No. 311 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer, or would go as laundress; no objections to go in the country. Apply for two days at No. 4 Horatio-st.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair dressing; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and all kinds of boys' clothes, and do fine ladies' muslin and French fluting; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 460 6th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as laundress; understands her business in all its branches; good City references; no objections to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 346 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN, HAVING many years' experience in the care of children, wishes a situation as nurse; she fully understands the care and management of children; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; can do plain sewing; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country or to travel. Call or address No. 214 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION as wet nurse, by a very respectable woman, who has lately lost her baby, either to go out or at her own house. Apply, for six days, at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, for Mrs. MARONEY.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman—a Protestant; can do all kinds of family sewing; can also operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would take care of grown children, or assist with the chamberwork if required; can be seen, for two days, at No. 40 4th-av., in the books store, from 10 to 3 o'clock P. M.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman wishes a situation as seamstress and to do light chamberwork, or as seamstress and to take care of children; lived in her last place three years and five months; best of testimonials can be shewn; can be seen for two days, if not engaged. Call at No. 43 West 13th-st., near 6th-av.; rings the upper bell.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, as waitress; is willing to assist with any other light work; is competent to do her business; has lived over three years in her last place. The best of City and country references. Call at No. 313 West Houston-st., near Greenwich.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNdance and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

TO LAWYERS AND OTHERS.—A LADY of the highest respectability, refinement and education, an exceedingly rapid and accurate writer, desires employment at her residence, or elsewhere, as copyist, amanuensis or accountant. Unexceptionable references given. Address TALCOTT, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable single man, as coachman; long experienced in this City, in which he has lived with some of the first families; best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 323 4th-av., or a note can be addressed to COACHMAN, at that place.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man, as coachman and groom in a private family; knows his business thoroughly; has lived with the most respectable families in the City; can give several years' City reference. Address M. C. P., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by a Protestant young man, who thoroughly understands his business; the best of references given as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Address A. B. B., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a single man, as coachman; the best of City reference given. Call or address a note at Richard Campbell's, Saddler, No. 60 4th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AN ASSISTANT COACHMAN.—AN ACTIVE, intelligent lad, 16 or 17 years of age, (not over,) is wanted as a assistant coachman and groom to a gentleman traveling. None except those used to horses need answer. Address G. MORRIS, *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—A first-class Protestant man and wife want situations; the man as coachman and gardener, or farmer and gardener; is capable to take charge of a place; the wife to work in the family or keep house; willing to make themselves generally useful; best of references. Call at No. 141 Grand-st.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A PROTESTANT MAN wants a situation in the country as coachman; he can do gardening, milking, &c., if required; nine years' reference of ability and good character can be given if required. Call or address S. T., No. 9 City-Hall-square.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation, by a married man without incumbrance, as coachman, or coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands his business; can furnish the very best of recommendations. Address J. W., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, by a respectable young man, a situation as coachman and gardener; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; good references. Address J. M., Box No 217 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted, by a young man, in the country, as coachman and gardener; has reference from his last employer. Address T. P., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a man who thoroughly understands his business, and is reliable, and has lived between six and seven years in his last situation; has had long experience in this country, and has the best of references to show. Has no objection to the country. Any gentleman wishing such a man, may address J. H., coachman, Box No. 208 *Times* Office, or at Tarrytown, N. Y., for two days.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A colored coachman and groom for a private family; references of the highest character required; wages liberal. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

AS WAITER.—WAITER'S SITUATION WANTed in a private family, by a respectable single man, (Protestant,) who thoroughly understands the care of plate and his various duties in the above capacity, and can produce the highest City references as to character and capability; has no objection to a country situation. Address A. B. C., No. 54 East 12th-st., in the book-store, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a man that understands his business thoroughly; any family that wishes to engage him, either in town or country, will find him able to give full satisfaction, and attentive to his business; has the best of City reference. Apply, for three days, at No. 234 4th-av., corner of 22d-st., in the grocery store, for J. T.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, IN A WHOLESALE HOUSE, an active boy from 15 to 16 years of age—one that can make himself generally useful, may address in own handwriting, stating salary expected and giving residence, A., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY ABOUT 16 YEARS old as attendant and errand boy; he must be smart and intelligent. Address MARTIN, *Times* Office, in own handwriting.

A BOY—WANTED, A BOY IN A HARDWARE store. Address, giving age and reference, T. S., Box No 106 *Times* Office. Residence in Brooklyn preferred.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A GOOD, STEADY man as coachman, with good references; one who prefers a place a short distance from New-York. Apply to W. SCHREINER, No. 71 Prince-st.
H. C. BEACH & CO.

A COOK.—WANTED, A WOMAN TO COOK AND assist with the wash. Those with City references may apply at No. 73 7th-av.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, AS HOUSEkeeper, an active and capable Christian woman, accustomed to the care of provisions, and the management of household work. Apply, with good references, at St. Luke's Hospital, West 54th-st., between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M. Access by 6th-av. cars.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY TO GO ON errands. Do some writing, and make himself useful; salary $100 to $150, according to his ability and experience; one residing with his parents preferred; none but a good writer wanted. Address C. & R., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

SALESMEN WANTED IN A WHOLESALE flat cap and straw goods house, for the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. Parties offering must be familiar with the trade, and produce undoubted reference as to capacity. Address Box No. 1,402 Post office.

WANTED—BY THE SUBSCRIBER, TWO GOOD horse-shoers. J. W POMEROY, Lithgow, Dutchess County.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred: a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. BUNNING.

HAT AND CAP STORE FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR STOCKS OR REAL ESTATE—Located on the best business street in the City. Beautiful and complete fixtures. Stock moderate and in excellent order. Will be sold very cheap for cash, if immediately applied for. Address MONITOR, Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

TO LAWYERS.—A GENTLEMAN, FAMILIAR with the Courts and the practice, wishes a position either as partner or managing clerk in an office doing a good business. Address LAWYER, Box No. 198 *Times* Office

A DRUG-STORE OF FORTY YEARS standing, corner Bowery and Grand-st., for sale to a cash customer; indorsements will be offered. Apply to BOWER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE Phœnix Sugar Refinery, of Brooklyn; is in complete working order. For particulars, inquire of
FRANCIS SKIDDY, No. 101 Wall-st.

DRY GOODS.

MOSQUITO NETS
at $1 apiece.
HARTWELL'S PATENT CANOPIES.
PALMER'S PATENT CANOPIES.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 Broadway.

LADIES, THIS IS THE LAST MONTH for nice-fitting dollar corsets. 50c. skirts, and the fine 25c. stockings, cheap hair nets, gloves, fancy goods, Zephyr worsted, yarns and small wares. This month prices must advance. Now is the time to save money. Send your orders and postage stamps. N. B.—Premium allowed on silver and gold.
ELGER'S Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

NOTICE.—EAST INDIA AND INDIAN GOODS in every variety, wholesale and retail. FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 625 Broadway.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

Mantels sold at astonishingly low prices at KLABER'S Marble Yards, No. 54 First-av., near Third-st., and No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS.—$20,000 worth of enameled slate mantels; imitation of the most costly marbles now in use; will be sold 25 per cent. below manufacturers prices. Also, marble mantels, monuments and tomb-stones.
WM. S. SEE & CO., No. 586 Hudson-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, also his patent folding Mosquito Bar, the cheapest and best in use, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 181 Canal-st., near Mott.

MACHINERY, &c.

WANTED—STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER, new, or one that has been used but a short time, of about fifteen or twenty horse-power. Address, stating price and particulars, for three days, Box No 176, Middletown, N. Y.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J

COAL, &c.

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO'S
SUPERIOR RED AND WHITE ASH SCHUYLKILL
COALS.
Carefully prepared for Furnaces, Grates and Ranges
AT $6 00
PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, AT RETAIL.
Delivered screened from yard in any part of the City. Orders received at No. 45 South-st., and at yard foot of 14th-st., East River. JAMES O'NEIL, Agent.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

TO SMOKERS—MULTUM IN PARVO. PATENT TELESCOPIC SMOKING TUBE AND COMPRESSED CHARGES.
On receipt of one dollar, we will send one of our Patent Tubes and fifty charges. These charges are made of pure Havana tobacco, and are equal to the best imported cigars. The tubes represent a cigar perfectly, and will last for years. To Agents a liberal discount will be made. Call or send for a circular, (stamp inclosed.)
WM. A. LUDEN & CO., No. 12 Barclay-st.

AN AMERICAN FAMILY, WITH ONLY ONE child, would like the care of a furnished or unfurnished house for the use of the same. References satisfactory. Address Box No. 848 Post-office.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
5th-AV., CORNER OF 34th-ST.,
will reopen, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.
For information or circulars, address
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

**EAGLESWOOD MIL

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, LATE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—Holders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and all the holders of the Receiver's certificates of indebtedness of the above-named Railroad, are hereby required, pursuant to a resolution adopted at the Bondholder's meeting of 9th of July, 1862, to deposit their aforenamed documents with L. H. MEYER, Chairman of the Trustees, before the 16th day of September, 1862, at No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9.

Attention is called to the third resolution, adopted at the Bondholders' meeting of 23d of July, 1862, according to which parties not complying are subject to be remitted to their rights in their distributive share of the proceeds of sale, and all other and further rights which they may have, by virtue of the agreement, to cease.

Those who have not yet subscribed to the agreement, and have not paid their share of advances to the Receiver, can, in accordance with the last resolution adopted at Bondholders' meeting of 9th of July, 1862, now become parties to said agreement by subscribing and paying at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, before the 9th day of September, 1862.

L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1862.—Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, extended to 1879, are notified that the interest due Sept. 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that date, at this office, on presentation of the proper coupons. It will be necessary for the holders of bonds not thus extended to present them at the office of the Company, where they can receive the principal and interest to Sept. 1, 1862. The privilege of extending such bonds will cease at that date.

H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, Aug. 18, 1862.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that books of transfer have been opened at the Agency in New-York. Stockholders who wish their stock registered in the New-York books will please forward their certificates to this Office or to WINSLOW, LANIER & CO. Transfer Agents, New-York.

G. W. CASS, President.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF THE WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD SINKING FUND BONDS.—Sealed proposals for the sale to the Company of the whole or any part of eight thousand dollars of their Sinking Fund Bonds will be received until the 1st of September. Address to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company, Box No. 3,505 Post-office.

MONEY.—PERSONS REQUIRING TEMPORARY accommodation are requested to procure a prospectus of the Mutual Loan and Discount Company, No. 57 Chatham-st. Business bills promptly discounted.

URWICK & KING, Agents.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

THE OSWEGO & SYRACUSE R. R. CO
EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid on the 20th day of August instant. Stockholders residing in New-York City will be paid by the Transfer Agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the office of the Howard Insurance Company; in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others, at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office only.

L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OSWEGO, Aug. 5, 1862.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of five (5) per cent., payable to stockholders on demand, and a scrip dividend of thirty (30) per cent. on the "Earned Participating Premiums" of the past year; (said earned participating premiums amounting to $103,000;) also an interest dividend of six (6) per cent. on outstanding scrip. The scrip certificates will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th day of October next. By order of the Board.

RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1862.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a half (3½) per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, payable at the office in the City of New-York on and after SATURDAY, the 16th of August inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th to the 16th inst., both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., out of the net earnings of the past (3) three months, payable at the office of the Company on and after FRIDAY, 22d inst.

The transfer book will close on the 14th, and reopen on the 25th inst. By order of the Board.

F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 136-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from that date.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave via Pavonia Ferry, from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 6 A. M., Mail for Dunkirk, and intermediate Stations. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo, and principal intermediate Stations. 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Intermediate Stations. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal Stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk, and principal Stations. The Express Trains connect at Hornellsville with Railroad for Buffalo; at Elmira, with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Toms River, &c. On and after July 14, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 6:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, until further notice, the steamboat will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M., instead of 4 o'clock. Returning, cars leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 10:40 A. M., and 4 P. M., except on Saturday, when the afternoon train will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Tom's River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First-class meals on board the steamboat. Passengers for points below Eatontown, on the main line, will take the 2:30 P. M. boat on Saturdays.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.
On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 8 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

GO TO THE SEA SIDE.—THE CARS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company are now running regularly from Fulton and Catherine Ferries to Church Lane, Greenfield, Gravesend and Coney Island. This is the best route to Sheepshead Bay. Private parties and associations and pic-nic parties accommodated on application at the office.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

MEDICAL.

SPECIFICS FOR IGNORANCE
EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 150th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations, upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copahia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $1 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 21 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, three of which he has been at the Hospitals of his City, enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACDEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published, the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

PROSTRATED POWERS RESTORED.—Functional derangements incidental to both sexes, restored to a healthy tone by the use of Triesmar No. 1. Read the book entitled "Human Frailty"—it explains everything. Published by Dr. BARROW, No. 184 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, and sent free everywhere on receipt of 25 cents worth of postage stamps. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO YOUNG MEN.—SCORES OF GRATEFUL letters weekly are now received from people who have recovered PERFECT HEALTH by following the directions contained in Drs. TRALL and JACKSON'S great work, called "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, AND THE SEXUAL ORGANISM AND ITS HEALTHFUL MANAGEMENT." Price $3. For sale in New-York by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121, and H. DEXTER, No. 113 Nassau-st.; C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st., and all booksellers everywhere.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. by inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. York.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 Bible-st. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $1 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

A CARD.—DR. J. R. NEWTON, PHYSICIAN for Chronic Diseases, having left New-York, Dr. J. J. EDWARDS, Psychologist, succeeds him in treating Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Contractions, Paralysis, Female Weakness, Nervous Debility, &c., without medicine, at No. 101 West 12th-st., corner of 6th-av.

DISEASES INCIDENT TO THE DAWNING of womanhood, the age of maturity and the change of life, speedily cured by Dr. J. N. PHELPS' Medicated and Magnetized Lozenges. Send stamp for circular to ladies and escape imposition and drugging. Address Box 848 New-York Post-office.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1836—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps. 200 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HITHERTO transacted under the firm of WM. T. HENDERSON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by WM. T. HENDERSON, who alone is authorized to settle it.

WM. T. HENDERSON.
P. B. MARQUIS.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1862.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE,
Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind.
No 366 Broadway, New-York.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Syrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$150
Second Cabin Passage.....85

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....70

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 13.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 27.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 3.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 10.
ABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 17.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS
FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. ROWER, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River

STEAM
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
WILL BE DISPATCHED

FROM LIVERPOOL,	FROM NEW-YORK,
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN,	
SATURDAY, Aug. 16.	TUESDAY, Sept. 9.
WEDNESDAY Oct. 1.	SATURDAY, Oct. 25.
TUESDAY, Nov. 18.	THURSDAY, Dec. 11.

First Cabin, from.....$110 to $155
Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.
Second Cabin State-room Berths, meals served at separate table, $80.
Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool, in First or Second Cabin, at a fare and a half.
Third Cabin—Intermediate State-room—Passengers found with bed, bedding, table utensils, and good substantial food, $35.
Steerage, with superior accommodations, $35.
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced surgeon on board.
For freight and passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY
At the office, No. 26 Broadway, New-York.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS.
The Steamship TRADE WIND, Capt. E. A. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 23, at 12 o'clock M., precisely. For passage only, apply to
STOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 23.
CITY OF GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, Aug. 30.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, Sept. 6.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin.....$80; Steerage.....$35
First cabin to London.....90; Steerage to London.....38
First cabin to Paris.....95; Steerage to Paris.....43
First cabin to Hamburg.....95; Steerage to Hamburg.....40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, 15, 17 and 20 Guineas. Steerage from Liverpool, £8 8s. From Queenstown, £6 6s. And those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at the current rate of exchange.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOEX, No. 18 Rue Notre Dame des Victories, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer JURA, Capt. AITON, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Aug. 23. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $95 and $90; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $168 25 and $198; Steerage, $65. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEAKLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP *Hansa*, H. SANTER, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40.
For Freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

PASSPORTS FOR ALIENS CAN BE PROcured on the required proofs, prepared by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—"DAILY LINE."—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad; also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken, and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices.
GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.
The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.
E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.
The *Naushon* leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12¾ and 3¾.
Spring-st.....at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
Dey-st.....at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
Morris-st., Pier 4 at 10, 1 and 4.
Fare 25 cents, including return ticket.

NOTICE.—STEAMER NIAGARA, HAVING BEEN taken by the Government, she will be withdrawn from her regular route THIS DAY. Another boat will take her place soon, of which due notice will be given.
A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

FOR NEWARK.—STEAMBOAT THOMAS P. WAY leaves pier foot of Dey-st. at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M., Sunday and every day.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—Health, comfort and pleasure. Cars leave Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, every 20 minutes.

BRIDGEMAN'S FREE EXHIBITION
OF
GLADIOLUS.
At his nursery, Astoria, will commence Aug. 18, and continue two weeks.

THE DUTY OF PAYING THE REWARD for apprehension and delivery of deserters from the Volunteer service having been assigned to me, it becomes necessary, in consequence of the irregular arrests and detention, to give notice that no reward will be paid unless the certificate sets forth the regiment, letter of company, Captain commanding, and State in which the prisoner was enrolled. This certificate to be signed by a commissioned officer, who has been regularly mustered into the service of the United States

No reward will be paid for deserters from regiments now forming unless proof can be given that the prisoners have been absent more than ten days.

FRANK E. HOWE, A. Q. M.,
No. 194 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, Aug. 14, 1862.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of Edwin D. Morgan;
A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Robert Campbell;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of William I. Skinner;
An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of David P. Forrest;
A Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Charles Hughes;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City and County of New-York, and Governor's Island.
Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.
Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City of New-York.
Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.
Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York.
Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards of the City and County of New-York, and Blackwell's, Wards, and Randall's Islands.
COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED FOR SAID COUNTY:
Seventeen Members of Assembly;
Two Supervisors, in place of William M. Tweed and Sheridan Shook;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, a Surrogate, in the place of Edward C. West, deceased.
Yours, respectfully,
HORATIO BALLARD, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, *City and County of New-York*, ss.:
I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.
JAMES LYNCH,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
AUGUST 14, 1862.

Extract from Chapter 480, Laws of 1860.

SEC. 14. "The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York who shall receive a notice of an election shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisor of said county, and each Supervisor of said county, he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week, until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said county, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and County."

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized.
JAMES LYNCH,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For filling sunken lots on block bounded by Fortieth and Forty-first streets and Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, and for a sewer in Broadway, between Twenty-first and Tw

BROOKLYN WAR MEETING.

30,000 MEN MASSED TOGETHER.

Speeches of Gen. Hiskins, Gen. Walbridge, Gen. Spinola, Col. Fuller, Hon. Moses F. Odell, Hon. E. S. Driggs, Hon. Samuel Sloan, Rev. Dr. Cox, Alderman Strong, S. B. Chittenden, Hon. C. W. Shaffer, Capt. Hogan, Hon. Jo. Hoxie and Others.

Patriotic Resolutions—Kings County Not to be Behindhand.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM AND AN ENTIRE SUCCESS.

Recruiting in Brooklyn has recently been dull. For this fact there are a variety of good reasons—such as that several thousands of her young men are enlisted in New-York City regiments, that other thousands are off with the Brooklyn quota heretofore sent away, that the contribution fund gotten in New-York from merchants and others has been raised to a large extent from gentlemen residing in Brooklyn, and others too numerous to mention, but all of which, however just, combined, are of no avail to protect the citizens of that goodly city from the swift approaching draft and the Government's inexorable demand for the required number of men.

In common with other New-York citizens, the people of Brooklyn are averse to the system of drafting, and are most anxious to avoid the disgrace of such a proceeding in their midst. Her leading men are aroused to the full necessity of the case, and a series of war meetings are being held for the purpose of stimulating recruiting and raising funds for the paying of bounties and the support of the needy families.

The first of these was held last week, and was addressed by Gen. Sickles, Gen. Spinola, and other gentlemen of persuasive tongue, who did a vast amount of good for the cause, and thus encouraged the Supervisors of Kings County to issue a call for another grand mass meeting, which was held yesterday at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on the beautiful slope called Fort Green.

Terse stands were erected, on a base line from which rose amphitheatrically a series of sloping hills, carpeted with bright green grass and gaily decked with flags and banners.

Around these stands, which were beautifully decorated with the national standard, with flowers and garlands and knots of ribbon, was gathered an immense crowd.

Far as the eye could reach were seen standing in the scorching rays of the sun, thousands of men and women, with earnest faces and thoughtful eyes, waiting anxiously for the promised speaking, while other thousands, more youthful, played joyously on the grassy green.

The cheering sounds of music from the several bands, the sight of the "Stars and Stripes" gracefully floating with the breeze, the magnetism of thirty thousand thinking beings, the singular beauty of the day, and the superb array of humanity so closely packed upon the hill-sides, constituted an occasion and an audience from which the humblest orator could not fail to receive inspiration, and in which he might hope to produce great results.

Delegations from the various departments of the Navy-yard, squads of recently uniformed recruits and societies formed for the purpose of encouraging enlistments, bore aloft their respective banners, always second to the accompanying Flag of the Free, and, with the as yet civic gathering, waited for the coming orators.

Precisely at 4 o'clock, Gen. Crooke, Mayor Kalbfleisch, Hon. Gideon Hall, Gen. Sickles, Gen. Walbridge, Col. Fuller, and others, appeared upon

STAND NO. 1,

And proceeded to organize the meeting.

Mr. Duffy, advancing to the front, said:

Fellow-Citizens: It is now the hour advertised for the holding of the mass meeting, and I nominate for your Chairman Gen. Crooke, a Supervisor and long-time resident of this county.

Gen. Crooke, having been duly confirmed, took the Chair; and having thanked the audience for the honor conferred upon him, read the following list of names of

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Henry E. Pierrepont.	Francis Markey,
A. H. Benson,	J. E. Cammeyer,
Chas. Christmas	Stephen Crowell,
John. L. Spader,	P. Hinman,
Smith J. Eastman,	Geo. A. Newcome,
J. M. Waterbury,	John Flaherty,
Andrew Cunningham,	John Raber,
Jonathan Moore,	William Cooper,
J. D. Sparkman,	J. L. Ryder,
N. Crepsey,	J. Sutliwell.
Gilean Schenck.	

SECRETARIES.

Jas. How,	John C. Perry,
	Daniel Maujer.

which were accepted by the meeting.

He then said he would not detain them a moment, but would at once introduce to them a patriot and a gentleman, an orator and a soldier, one who had the mind to conceive and the tongue to utter great thoughts, and who would doubtless most eloquently and interestingly state to the people his views on men and things. He then introduced

HON. HIRAM WALBRIDGE,

who spoke substantially as follows.

Fellow-Citizens: It affords me great pleasure to meet you upon your own soil, to take counsel with you upon the best and most speedy method of ending this infernal rebellion. (Cheers.) Heart and soul I am with you; head and hands, and feet, all shall be given to the furtherance of our great, our righteous cause. (Great applause.)

In a Government emanating directly from the people the expression of their views on questions of public policy must necessarily affect, to a greater or less extent, those to whom is confided the direction of public affairs. If this be true, this vast concourse of free and independent citizens, drawn from all the trades and avocations of private life, have an immense responsibility imposed upon them. There is always strength and power by the aggregation of men into large communities, and it is not too much to say that the direct action of the immense assemblages of the people, within the last few weeks, has had a most beneficial and salutary effect in strengthening the hands of the Government in the arduous struggle in which they are engaged. I deem it indispensable that this continued expression of sentiment should be as universal, and yet as concentrated, as possible. I shall, therefore, take the liberty of respectfully inviting your attention to the sentiments which received the hearty concurrence of the assembled loyal masses in their recent uprising in the City of New-York, at their grand popular, loyal, patriotic demonstration on the 15th of the last month. No better illustration could be adduced of the influence of such expression upon the action of the Government than the single fact that the meeting expressed a cordial sympathy for our prisoners then in captivity, and an earnest desire that the Government would take the necessary means to secure their immediate and unconditional release. This object has been accomplished, and as the brave and gallant Corcoran, (cheers,) Wilcox, (renewed cheers,) and others of our brave soldiers, relieved from their captivity, return again to their old companions in arms, they hear their testimony to the united, determined, energetic, malignant zeal of the traitors, and thereby consequently impose upon us additional obligations to make the war still more vigorous, more energetic, more determined in behalf of constitutional liberty and free institutions. Events in Europe, now transpiring, give abundant guarantees that this contest will probably be decided without foreign intervention. ("And it's well for the auld woman with the crown that she don't interfere.") It is, nevertheless, the dictate of good judgment, to prepare for every contingency that may arise. Hence, in my opinion, the great interior line of sea defence, proposed at the meeting in New-York, should enter into the legislation of the country; hence, also, the merchant marine should be incorporated into a means of its own protection. The communication between the East and West should be so enlarged at the expense of the loyal States, that our gunboats can pass rapidly from the Mississippi to the Atlantic coast. The public mind should be assured that any surpluses on the part of those that are supplying the army with food or clothing, should be met with quick and summary vengeance, and that any interference by any foreign Power in this internal conflict between the loyal men of the Union and the traitors who are endeavoring to overthrow the Government, will cause us to renew in Continental Europe the watchfires of liberty which, three-quarters of a century ago, their Lafayette assisted our Washington to kindle. And paramount to all this, the conviction should be universal, that this contest is waged in behalf of Constitutional Government and of free republican institutions. I therefore take the liberty of submitting to you the resolutions which met the hearty acclamation of the fifty thousand loyal men that recently, in your neighboring city, infused new life and augmented vigor in the prosecution of the struggle, believing that if the views which they embody shall be carried out, we shall quell forever this infamous rebellion, restore the Republic to its former tranquility, and the United States will again occupy their former commanding position as the leading maritime and commercial power of the earth. I respectfully submit these resolutions, that were presented, and which not only received the hearty concurrence of the loyal masses there assembled, but in my judgment they will meet the cordial sympathy of the entire loyal American people.

Resolved, 1. That the Union and strength of this great American Constitutional Government are guaranteed by the homogenity of our people, their love of liberty, their early revolutionary history, and we conscientiously believe the immutable law of God, as expressed in nature, makes the territory assigned to the American people on this continent but one nation. [Applause.]

2. That the territorial limits of the United States, as they existed when this infamous rebellion begun, and the Constitution which guarantees their existence, should forever remain one, entire, united, and indivisible.

3. That the division of the former and the overthrow of the latter would constitute a damning crime to all eternity.

4. That, as the blood of our slaughtered citizen soldiers, fallen in defence of constitutional liberty, cries to Heaven for redress, we declare that to suppress this rebellion, and save the national life, the Government should call into exercise every agency employed by the rebels themselves to make the war effective, conclusive and of short duration.

5. That we tender to our unfortunate countrymen now languishing by captivity in Southern prisons, our earnest and cordial sympathy, and we beseechingly implore the Government to effect their honorable exchange and release at the earliest possible moment.

6. That since integrity by public servants in the discharge of official duty is the only guarantee for good government, we call upon Congress to give the authority, and the Government to exercise it, of hanging upon a gibbet, higher than Haman hung, every official, in any department of the public service, who attempts, at this juncture of our public affairs, to fatten upon the misfortunes of the Republic, either by defrauding the public treasury, employing his public position to advance private pecuniary objects, or who shall be found guilty of imposing upon our brave soldiers any base article, either in the food or raiment provided for them by the Government.

5. That Congress should provide for opening the great line of interior water communication along our Atlantic coast capable of passing our naval fleet and commercial marine from the waters of the Roanoke and Chesapeake Bay to the eastern terminus of Long Island, and that the loyal States through which the work is to be constructed should at once open the means of internal communication, by which our gunboats can pass from the Mississippi, by the various canals and lakes, until they reach the Atlantic seaboard by the most cheap and expeditious route that scientific and practical knowledge may develop.

8. That our commercial marine, now largely in advance of any other nation, should be so organized as to aid in the means of its own defence, and that it is the duty of Congress to provide for this by incorporating a portion of the same into a "Militia of the Seas," and thus inaugurate a new element of national strength and defence, commensurate with our growing importance, as a great leading maritime power.

9. That steadily pursuing the wise policy of our fathers, we never mean to interfere in the internal conflicts of foreign States. But here, beneath this outstretched sky, in the presence of Almighty God, and of one another, we pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor, never to abandon this struggle while there remains a traitor in the land, and that any armed intervention, by any foreign Power in our present domestic affliction, shall prove the signal for the spirit of liberty to commence its triumphant march through Europe. [Tremendous applause, lasting several minutes.]

And now, my friends, I will ask my friend Gen. Crooke to put these resolutions to the vote, and thanking you for your kind attention, I bid you farewell. [Applause.]

The Chairman then put the resolutions to vote, and they were enthusiastically adopted.

Gen. Crooke then read the following

RESOLUTIONS,

which were unanimously adopted:

The people of Kings County assembled in Mass Meeting at Washington Park, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 19th day of August, A. D., 1862, at the call of the Board of Supervisors of the County for the purpose of coöperation and action in the enlistment of Volunteers, do solemnly and emphatically resolve—

1. The present contest, forced upon us by the treasonable action of the rebellious States, now calls for the entire, united and zealous effort of our whole people to secure a prompt and effectual repression of the revolt.

2. That the County of Kings has always, from the commencement of the rebellion, been foremost and prompt to do its duty to the Government, and has, by its eagerness in recruiting, on previous calls upon the patriotism of its citizens, contributed so large a proportion of its fighting population, that now its resources are less abundant than in other parts of the State, which seem more prompt at the present moment.

3. We call upon our citizens to follow the thousands from this county now on duty in the armies of the United States; we call upon those able to contribute in money to show their patriotism and devotion to their country, by contributing in aid of the good work; we appeal to all, by their speech and conduct, to give encouragement and confidence to those disposed to serve their country in its need.

4. We have full faith in the patriotism of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States; we hope, and are inspirited by the recent measures of the United States Government, that all the means and powers of the Government and people of the United States will be used, at once and speedily, to overwhelm this accursed rebellion.

5. We do not believe that the emancipation of the slaves of the Southern States would cause them to flee from the freedom given them at home to the states of the North; and the idea sometimes thrown out amongst us, that emancipation would interfere with the laboring population of the North, is neither wise, nor started with loyal intent.

6. The release of Col. Corcoran and his fellow-prisoners is a matter for public rejoicing; the promotion of Corcoran to the rank of Brigadier-General is just and well-deserved.

7. The action of the Board of Supervisors, in offering a bounty for enlistment of volunteers, has the hearty and entire approval of this meeting.

The Chairman then announced that there was present a gentleman who, by his conscientous attention to the duties of his office, his faithful service of his constituents, and his kindness to the sick and wounded soldier, had endeared himself to every man, woman and child in the country, and he knew the people would be glad to see and hear him. He then introduced

HON. MOSES F. ODELL,

the present member of Congress from Brooklyn, who was received with cordial applause.

He said that the resolutions just read, intimated that Brooklyn had not responded as readily to the last call of the President as other communities. That was true, but there was a reason for it, and a good reason, which was that at the commencement of the rebellion Brooklyn did more than her duty, and furnished men far beyond her quota. Brooklyn soldiers had met the enemy in almost every battle of the war. At Bull Run, at Ball's Bluff, at Williamsburgh, at Fair Oaks, and in all the engagements of the Peninsula the sons of Brooklyn had fought gallantly and fell bravely.

The object of this meeting was to fill up the broken ranks of Brooklyn soldiers that had already gone to the war. The question is, shall King's County respond to the call of the President? [Cries, "Yes," "yes."] Not merely the young men, but the men of property and means were called upon to do their duty in this crisis. Let all present at this meeting say as he goes forth, "I will get at least one recruit for this call." There appeared to be an alarming prevalence of sickness of a certain character in this city at the present time. A physician told him yesterday that he never knew so much sickness of a peculiar kind. It was easily cured, however, and the patient only needed a certificate that he was unfit for military duty. (Laughter and cheers.)

There had been some errors on the part of the Government since the war commenced, but he could assure them that Abraham Lincoln was an honest man, and furthermore, that the Government had now got thoroughly aroused to the importance of this contest. They had been looking around heretofore in vain for a Union sentiment in the South; they had done looking for this, and were now prepared to crush the rebellion by all the means that could be brought to bear. Let us then send on reinforcements, and bring the war to a speedy termination. It had been established beyond a doubt, that Brooklyn had furnished over 2,000 soldiers for regiments outside of her limits; these should have enlisted here, but the city was still ready to do all that could be done to fill her quota under the last call. Let all engage heartily in the work of furnishing enlistments, and we would soon see the end of this wicked and unholy rebellion. [Cheers.]

MR. W. BRITTON

was then introduced, and spoke as follows:

Something more than a year ago I beheld just such an assemblage as this. They were assembled for a purpose such as you are met for, and with your leave I will recapitulate slightly what has been done since that time. As you know, we of the North were appalled and astounded at the manifestations made by our Southern friends just after the election. We were bankrupted, our arms were gone, and we were as it were pulseless. Abraham Lincoln almost had to speak his way to the Capitol. Events went on till the eyes of the North were turned upon the little spot in Charleston Harbor; our breath was stayed, and we hardly dared to move, when the hellish surrounding fleet opened upon the little devoted band within Fort Sumter. Then how we rose in our might, how that flag which fell bathed in glory then grew precious in our sight. Then it was that that meeting was held here, and others all over the land; wherever they could find five men to gather, they met to give vent to their anger and dissatisfaction.

At that time we were divided into parties, but all parties were soon forgotten. The only mistake made was that we called for too few men. There is an impression prevailing that we have done nothing. We had nothing to fight with, we were not a military people. We have fought for over a year; we have Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and New-Orleans; we hold every town, except Charleston, of any magnitude, and that ought to be sunk as far as hell. We are not to be appalled. We undertook to take the bastard Capital, and have so far failed to take it; but is there anything dreadful in that? Look at Washington; didn't he fail time after time, and have to struggle years for the starting of that which we now are striving to preserve? Now, fellow-citizens, were they discouraged when they had to march on frozen ground with bloody feet? And what would we be, if we should say, after a year's fighting, because we have met with one defeat, we are ready to give up all so dear to us on God's earth. War is bad, that we know, but other nations have met it, and the South is meeting it, and they are to be applauded for it. They make this war a war of the people. Old men and daughters encourage their soldiers and everybody makes it his exclusive business to attend to this war. They now hold us at bay at Richmond—shall this be? ["Never, never,—give 'em hell."] Let us reason together. Is there a place where there is an army which might be called an army save that at Richmond? None; and if we can take that, if we can cut this off we shall be at the end of the rebellion. [Give McClellan three cheers—three for Corcoran.]

We can't all go to the war; but I tell you there is no reason why every man should not resolve that he will make it his first business to encourage enlistments. ["Hurrah for Horace Greeley."] Now, the young men who have no families should go first, then others. ["Hurrah, but I go in for that."] This is the same contest which you, gentlemen, have fought abroad—whether aristocratic or democratic Government shall rule. [Democratic.] Whether an oligarchy or the people shall be supreme. ["The people, be gar."] The time to terminate is now. We must not indulge in criticisms on what has been done. ["Hurrah for Greeley." "Put him out."]

I don't care for the negro, save as a human being. I think perhaps it would be well if every negro should be put out of existence. ("Ha, ha, that's the talk.") I say, however, that if necessary, let the Government use any and all means to put down this rebellion. Let us save the Government—that's the desired point—a Government which is the proudest on the face of the globe; which has done more to elevate humanity than all others on the face of the earth, and which is yet destined to stand first among the nations of the world. [Applause.]

Gen. Crooke then led forward, amid great cheering, pushing and crowding,

GEN. D. E. SICKLES.

The crowd, already great, became immense, and the pressure upon the four-and-twenty policemen in front was tremendous. Cheer succeeded cheer, but after a little silence and order were restored, Gen. Sickles spoke as follows:

Fellow-citizens: The other night while addressing an audience in Brooklyn, I had occasion, as the truth required, to say that the city was laggard, while the country was active. This countless throng—these unnumbered thousands teach me now that Brooklyn, the third city of the Union in population, and second to none in intelligence and patriotism, means to be foremost in her exertions to put down this rebellion. [Three cheers.] The reporters—always at their posts—who surround me, will convey a vivid picture of this spectacle to the country, but it will be difficult for any one not a spectator to realize the full grandeur of the scene. All honor to your noble city for this day which you have given to your country; and let me tell you it was time. The Nation has need at this hour of just such outpourings of the people—of just such evidence that the popular heart is truly and universally aroused to the dangers and the duties of the hour. At the outbreak of this rebellion, both the people and the Government had much to learn. Our previous history had conferred lustre on our arms; but, although it had proved that we had all the elements within us to constitute a military Power, these elements had always slumbered in our peaceful paths. This rebellion brought with it great trials and great necessities, and its reverses have taught us great lessons. The disaster of Bull Run gave to us the magnificent army of the Potomac, with its glorious chief, Gen. McClellan. [Cheers, and a cry, "We want fighting men—we don't want any politicians."] Well, my friend, I will be glad to have you for a fighting man. [Cheers and laughter.] The exploits of the *Merrimac* have given us an invincible navy, teaching Congress and the cities the necessity of looking to that force as one of the great sources of national safety. The campaign of the Peninsula, brilliantly as it has illustrated the courage of Northern soldiers, and the consummate ability of its commander in all that constitutes a great General, has taught the nation the folly of attempting to crush the vast armies which the rebellion has amassed by a single column of one hundred thousand men. The campaign of the Peninsula, bringing us as it did to the very gates of Richmond, has taught us how capable our soldiers are of constancy and sacrifices and hardships; and these qualities ennoble men and armies, and sometimes produce results on the battle-field which even the most brilliant courage has failed to accomplish. The campaign, while it has not realized the expectations of the people, has brought us to comprehend fully and truly what is needed. It has taught the nation that in order to bring this war to a speedy conclusion, in order to give us the results of a campaign short, sharp and decisive, a million of soldiers are necessary, and that that million of men must be speedily put into the field. The President has called for men. The people are everywhere responding. There will be no draft of men in any of the rural districts of the State of New-York. If there is a draft anywhere, it will be in the cities. Brooklyn has to-day given a convincing proof that she will not be one of the cities degraded to the necessity of furnishing her quota by conscripts. [Applause.] I see before me the young and the old, the poor and the rich, women and men, the native-born and the exiled; and all of us have an equal interest in the great issue which the nation is now meeting. The American has motive enough when he says to himself, "This is my own, my native land." The exiled discovers that that land of promise—that that nationality which has ever afforded him protection in all his rights, is menaced. The Frenchman remembers that it was Lafayette who, in the dark hours of the Revolution, left rank and fortune and pleasure behind, and joined our standard. The German does not forget that it was Steuben who came among us, and gave discipline to the armies of the Revolution. The Polander and the Hungarian recur with pride to the chivalry and gallantry of Pulaski and Kosciusko, and Irishmen will never forget the blood of Montgomery, shed in the early history of our struggle for freedom, and will remember that upon every battle-field the Republic has ever known, the brave, heroic and loyal blood of Irishmen has been generously shed for our liberties. [A voice—"An' we'll do it again." Laughter and cheers.] If I know the Irish character, I know that our citizens of Irish birth join our standard because they love that flag. [Cheers. A voice—"That's so, Gen. Sickles."]

I am here to-day to stimulate no national antipathies. It is the highest duty of the good citizen, as well as of the Government, to avoid all the irritations of complications with foreign Powers. There are causes of dissatisfaction which the people of this country have with England. Ireland has a long list of grievances which she has borne from England, but they are not to be settled now, or in this rebellion. There is one woman who, seated as she is on the British throne, and remembering the generous and cordial and hearty reception given to her son while on his visit to this country, has steadily and faithfully withstood every inducement offered to her to throw the weight of British influence in the scale against us, and in her late address to the British nation she has given her pledge that England shall not intervene in the quarrel between the North and South. Let us remember that the North has one great duty to perform, and let that be accomplished, and then we will have the leisure to settle any other quarrel which we may find on our hands. [Applause.] Let us be mindful that we are sustaining a great and glorious nationality. We have all in our hearts sworn to stand by that banner floating yonder in the breeze. That banner symbolizes our Union, consecrated by the sacrifices, labors and patriotism of Washington—that banner has done more to elevate the laboring man to the dignity of the freeman and citizen than any other flag on the face of the earth. [Applause.] Under that flag, for the first time in the history of labor, ten hours was declared through the length and breadth of the land to be a day's work. Over all the world before that twelve hours had been declared by common usage a day's work. For the first time in the history of the world, it was under that flag that we saw the sublime spectacle of popular instruction made a part of the Government of every State in the Union, extending this inestimable blessing to the children of every man within our borders, no matter how humble, no matter how poor. [Applause.] Are not these institutions something to struggle for? [Voices: "Yes, yes."] Above all, that banner symbolizes religious liberty. [Applause.] It typifies the right of every man to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. It is for such institutions, for such a Constitution, and for such a cause, that we are battling to-day. Democratic institutions must be preserved now by the suppression of this rebellion, or they must be forever lost. Fellow-citizens, let me say to those who are disposed to revive partisan issues, to those who are fierce military men in times of peace, and very noisy politicians in times of war, ["Good."] let me say to that class, that there are but two sides to this contest—the side of rebellion on the one hand, and the cause of the Union on the other. Every man who is not earnest for the suppression of the rebellion is a half-and-half ally, and supporter of the rebellion. [A drunken man in the crowd, "Three cheers for the supporter."] I think my friend has mistaken the words; he wants to cheer the supporter of the Union. [Cheers.] We have learnt that to sustain the President in an honest and patriotic effort to discharge a great public duty, it was necessary to have a united people—a people earnest, enthusiastic and devoted to the cause, and ready everywhere to make all the sacrifices required for success. Give to the President the 600,000 men he has called for; give to your Generals that generous support and trust which alone can enable them to discharge their delicate and arduous duties. Give the soldier to understand that no man who goes to the war need apprehend that no one he leaves behind dependent upon him shall be permitted to suffer in his absence. Let the soldier understand that in our free army the soldier of to-day may be the commander of to-morrow.

My friends, excuse me for a word or two of a practical nature. The duty upon which I am sent here is to fill up the shattered ranks of my command. I may say, in this connection, that it is an entire mistake to suppose that he who enlists in the ranks in this great army of ours—organized in the true spirit of our institutions—is to remain in the ranks. In my command I have to-day thirty-six officers who four months ago—every man of them—were privates. [Great cheering.] Since I have come to the North recruiting, thousands have come to me to offer their services as officers, and I have said to them that I came here to enlist men, and that the honors and promotions which were to be made in the Excelsior Brigade were to be made from those who had served faithfully through many a well-fought field, and had so earned their promotion. [Applause, and cries of "Good."] A great many people, I believe, hesitate about joining the old regiments from a sort of apprehension that, perhaps, they will be made soldiers a little too soon, and get, perhaps, a little sooner than they are prepared for it in the neighborhood of those disagreeable bullets. [Laughter.] I think this is a mistake. I think the regiments raising all over the North are to take the places of some of those wearied, exhausted, battle-worn regiments which have been for so many months in the field, and that perhaps they will have a brief period of leisure and repose, to see how the new regiments like the sort of work that we have been engaged in. [Laughter and cheers.] So that I can recommend the old regiments as being as safe as any to the nervous recruit. [Laughter.]

Fellow-citizens: I shall soon have discharged the duties which brought me here, and shall have the pleasure of returning once more to my gallant comrades of the Excelsior Brigade. [Cheers.] I can carry back to the Army of the Potomac the assurance—for I have seen a thousand proofs of it—that it has a place in the hearts of the people. I can carry back the promise that the reinforcements that the army needs are forthcoming. I can say to that grand army, soldiers as well as commander, that it may rely safely and surely upon the patriotism of the great nation for which it battles, and that New-York has taken a solemn vow, and registered it in Heaven, never to be erased, that whatever sacrifices are necessary, in men or money, that the rebellion must be and shall be put down. [Applause.] Fellow-citizens, I know that in much that I have addressed to you to-day, I have intended to appeal more to your passions. It will be one of the proudest recollections that I shall have as an American, if I shall be permitted to survive this war and read something of its history, that it has been conducted without passion or bitterness on the part of the North. It will be our glory and undying honor so long as history shall be read, if we meet all the requirements of the great crisis, raise the vast armies, replenish as often as need be the treasury, bring all the men from the pursuits of industry and convert them into soldiers, raise and spread out upon the seas the powerful fleets that we may require to put down the greatest and most formidable rebellion the world has ever seen—it will be our undying glory, I say, if this great work shall be accomplished without the violation of law, without the departure from any constitutional duty, without the invasion of any private right, without the infliction of a single cruelty upon any human being. [Great cheering.]

After the uproar which ensued, the Chairman introduced a straight, martial-looking, white-haired, bronzed-faced man, as

COL. FULLER,

who led his regiment gallantly in the late fight under Gen. Banks, and who spoke with great and magnetic earnestness, as follows:

My Countrymen: I come a stranger among you, and did not expect to be called upon. True, I have come from the war—not scarred, thank God, but connected with a triumphant host, who propose not to lay down their arms until the last rebel is dead and damned. [Applause.] One mighty interest is now settling down upon the heart of every American citizen—one solemn duty is binding upon the conscience of every citizen of our beloved country. The great question at issue is not, shall Richmond be taken, shall Charleston be annihilated—I wish she were utterly annihilated—shall New-Orleans sink beneath the swamps on which she is built? The question is not, whether this party or that party shall triumph; but the question that we must settle by our money and our right arm is, "Shall the Constitution, given us by our fathers as it was, as it is, and, by the grace of God, as it ever shall be, be maintained?" [Great applause.] We are called upon to put down a foe that has been baptized in the very waters of hell, and that has attempted to lay prostrate in the dust the fair temple of liberty built under God by our fathers, and that has sought to seize upon all that was vital in our history and in our national interests. We have been feeling our way along blindly, while the entire Southern mind has been embittered with deep hostility to the great principle of our nationality, and set up that little goddess, State Rights, as superior to Nationality. We have slumbered until well nigh the only interest that an American could desire to live for has been buried in the dust. Our armies have been gathered; they have been assailed by professed friends of liberty. Our Generals have been scandalized; our armies have been defamed, and men have barked upon the track of the faithful soldier, as though they would be glad if he were in the clutches of that naughty man, Jeff. Davis. [Laughter.] What now becomes the duty of every American citizen? It is well enough to meet in great masses such as I see before me, and hear such eloquent speeches as I have heard from my gallant friend. But it is the duty of the young men to enrol his name under the Stars and Stripes to fight for God and Liberty. The young man who has not heart enough to enlist, has not heart enough to be saved or damned. The young men—American born or protected by the American flag—the young men who have come to our shores and received here a home, are unworthy the privileges they enjoy, until they join in one expression: "We will enlist; we will go forth; we will fight; we will die, but the Stars and Stripes shall never be trailed in the dust." [Cheers.] It is a question whether the American people, even up to this hour, have taken into account the dimensions of this rebellion. Thirty years has this foul tree been growing—has this doctrine been enstilled into the minds of the Southern people, that they owed no allegiance to the National Government, but only to the State. The rebellion has been brought about by artful men. It was not to protect Southern rights, for every institution of the South was firmer than ever before when the rebellion broke out, so far as State institutions were concerned. It was an attempts to overturn the very foundations of our free Government; to strike down the doctrine that my vote was as good as that of Breckinridge or Davis. It was a design to defeat the great ends of popular Government. This was the reason that the aristocracy looked on to see a great nation with which they were at peace shattered and divided, while they only cried *stuboy* to the dogs of war. [Cheers. Why? Because they would break down the great doctrine of popular rights, and lay in the dust that temple of freedom that frowned on the gray walls of their tyranny. What are we to do, young men? The old men will not go to the war—we do not ask them to go. The gray-haired men they cannot go. But we young men have a duty. [As Col. Fuller is gray-haired, this remark was received with great laughter and applause.] We young men must go. I am a boy with you. "To be sure I have been some few years, but I doubt if you can jump a six-rail fence quicker than I can. [Laughter and cheers.]] We that are in the bloom of youth, and full of vigor, energy, courage, life, love of liberty, love of home, we will go to a man. What say you? [Cries, "Yes, yes, yes."] Come right down here, then, and enroll your names. [Great cheering.] When I was raising my regiment I came across a man who deplored the war, because the taxes were so high. All the property he had under heaven was a lame horse and a broken-down buggy, and he sold them because the taxes were getting to be so high. [Great laughter.] My dear sir, what are your broad acres worth if you have no country. I would rather have an inheritance upon an iceberg north of Labrador, unless the old Stars and Stripes, under which my Fathers fought and died, waves over this land. There are many who say, "Oh, yes, we all ought to go." But you ask them if you shall put down their son John's name, and they say, "Oh, no, John has always been a good boy, and it would break his mother's heart." And another young man has just got a new house, and is going to be married. I would prefer my daughter would be an old maid than marry such a man. [Cheers.] It is not the interest of this generation alone that is involved in this question. The long lines of coming years, with their teeming generations of the future, will turn back to bless or curse us, to praise or blame us, to welcome us to a higher life or damn us where we ought to be, if we do not fight for our country. [Cheers.] The world demands our stern reply to the foul attack made upon our freedom. If we fail in this contest, the star of hope for nations will be clouded for centuries. What say you? [Cries, "Yes, yes."] How many of you have enlisted? Not one from this vast assemblage? Can you hear the pleadings of your gallant Generals, and not run, as if you were driven by frenzy, for your country's welfare? Where are our brothers? Many of them, I know, are cold in death beneath Cedar Mountain; many are in hospitals; thousands more are standing ready, waiting for the foe. Will you go with them? [Cheers.] And when the great hour comes that the shout of triumph shall go up, let us, from the East and West, the North and South, unite in one loud chorus of praise to the God of Battles. [Great applause.]

After Col. Fuller's speech, there was no one found willing to add thereto, and the Chairman pronounced the meeting adjourned.

Before the meeting broke up, however, Mr. Banvard made a humorous and poetical address; after which, in behalf of Mr. H. E. Matthews, he presented Capt. John O'Connor, of Company G, First Regiment Empire Brigade, a very handsome revolver.

His Honor, Mayor Kalbfleisch, announced that he had received a note from Mr. Chas. A. Meigs, which he considered the most practical thing yet done—as it contained a check for $1,000 for the aiding of recruiting.

STAND NO. TWO.

Around this stand were gathered the real "bone and sinew" of the meeting. The rough and tattered, but hearty and outspoken Celt, jostled the rosy-faced phlegmatic German, and decorating the interstices of the motley throng were belles of America's fair daughters of the more Democratic order, making the historic hillside smile with many brilliant colors. The stand was not vast in space nor imposing in height, but its booth-like appearance was relieved by a most liberal festooning of flags of all nationalities, among which the ensign of Great Britain humbly dangled on the main flag-staff beneath the Star-Splangled Banner. The tri-color of France occupied a not much more exalted position, and the flags of many other haughty Powers fluttered in quiet obedience to the popular breath. The front of the platform was signalized by a large pattern of the American colors inscribed "Massachusetts," as a mark of special honor to the Old Bay State.

ORGANIZATION.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Supervisor Talbot, who nominated for Chairman,

HON. SAMUEL SLOAN.

That gentleman, amid prolonged applause, proceeded to open the proceedings with a few pertinent and patriotic remarks, to the effect that the meeting had not been called together for the mere purpose of reading resolutions and making speeches, but with a view to accelerate the great work of recruiting for the Union armies. The quota of men called for from Brooklyn must be raised. They would, he hoped and believed, without a draft; but, if such became the necessity, a draft there must and would be! and he was heart and soul in favor of any, and every energetic measure, necessary for the suppression of the rebellion.

Mr. Sloan then announced the following list of assistant officers:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

P. A. Lambert.	B. Blossom.
A. B. Hodges.	Nelson Carman.
William Marshall.	

SECRETARIES.

G. B. McGrath.	G. W. White.
John S. McKay.	

These names having been greeted with applause, the Chairman, with a brief complimentary remark, introduced

HON. EDMUND S. DRIGGS,

who said: We are here to-day, fellow-citizens, for the purpose of doing what we can toward encouraging those who have taken part, and those who are about to take part, in this great war, and if needs be, to enlist ourselves in the sacred cause. It becomes every man and every woman in the land, at this dark crisis, to do all in their power to aid in filling up the broken ranks of our regiments, in responding to the call of the President, and in crushing the rebellion. We came not here as children, nor to make fine speeches, nor to see who shall excel in eloquence, but to talk like men, impressed with the solemnity of the occasion, and to endeavor to make the whole people spring to their feet, and answer the pressing call of the country. [Applause.] When on a visit to Boston last week, and going from point to point to see what the people there were doing, I found on every block a recruiting office; on every corner, and little open space stood a canvas tent, or a booth of boards covered with patriotic mottoes, and devoted to the great work. One of these mottoes, in particular, brantifully painted and set off with gold leaf, struck my attention, and I will now repeat as most appropriate on this occasion. It ran thus: "Mothers send your sons; wives send your husbands; sisters send your brothers; young ladies send your lovers; your country is in danger!" Now, I have thought that the young ladies of Brooklyn are not less patriotic than those of the old Bay State, and that the same patriotic principle will thrill through them that is embodied in that motto. [Applause.] On my return to the city, I came down on board of the *Metropolis*, with five hundred of the noble sons of Massachusetts, and on all sides the young men were still pouring in to enlist. [Renewed applause.] We are not here to-day to say who produced this terrible trouble nor who applied the torch and fired the house. It is enough for us to know that it is fired, and our duty is simply to spring to our feet at the first tap of the drum and rush to the rescue. [Cheers.] After the Union shall be restored—after the whole thirty-four States shall be again replaced in the national galaxy, after every Secessionist shall be crushed out, it will be time enough to look around and see who brought about all this desolation and ruin, and if I am not greatly mistaken in the mettle of the American people, the day of retribution will come, and then may God have mercy upon those who have caused the bloodshed and desolation. [Tremendous applause.] Mr. Driggs proceeded to narrate a variety of anecdotes to illustrate the worthlessness of every minor interest compared with the one absorbing peril of the Union. He had the honor to be one of a committee in that District, appointed by Gov. Morgan to recruit a regiment, and he was happy to say, as one inducement to the new soldier, that the Committee had determined to receive into the regiment none but experienced officers, so that life should not be uselessly thrown away, nor the health of the private imperiled. Taxpayers and men of means must not talk about $500 and $1,000 being a large amount to give to their country. He (Mr. Driggs) had been taught by his father to love above all, first his God, and second his country. He had started to work his own way in the world at the age of 15 with nothing. Under this good Government he had prospered. It is that good Government—that good code of laws, that have bestowed blessings on us all. Without them our wealth and all we have is trash—for nothing would be secure one hour.

Mr. Driggs, in continuing to urge the completion of the Spinola Brigade as the readiest Brooklyn organization, said that if $100 per head, nay, if $200 were necessary, the recruits should have it! ["Bully for you!" from the crowd.] The sum of $225 dollars combined bounty was now offered for the recruit, and it would be folly to wait for the draft. He had proposed to two members of the Committee of the Thirteenth Ward that they should use their personal efforts to get 100 men to give $1 apiece to the 259 men still needed for their regiment, so that each man would thus get $100 in addition to all the other bounties. [Renewed applause.] Mr. Driggs, after indicating that where he had owned eight houses before the war began, he now owned but four, and if the war continued another year these would be reduced to two; "but," said he, in conclusion, "take my property, take my life, take all—the Union must and shall be preserved! [Long continued applause, during which the very fine band stationed on the platform struck up "Hail Columbia."]

REV. SAMUEL H. COX

Was next presented to the audience. The venerable gentleman was received very cordially, and in no small degree enhanced the good will of his audience by stating that he had lived at one time for seventeen years in Brooklyn, and only wished that he had remained there. Like his friend, the preceding speaker, he was in the habit of signing his name on hotel registers, when away from home, as from Brooklyn, and not from New-York, as so many others were in the habit of doing. In another thing he could sympathize with his friend Driggs—his dear mother, who had been in heaven but twelve days, had taught him to love his country next to his God, and the man who did not love his country should be banished to the deserts of the Universe. Franklin, who was not so learned and refined as he was a practical scholar, had used the motto:

"Ubi libertas ibi patria"

Where liberty dwells there is my country. The speaker had read a little history, had seen a little of men, had read and studied much, had been to Europe twice, and had known many countries, but there was none on earth for liberty and happiness compared to that whose motto was "E Pluribus Unum." Many States united in one—each State a sov

The New-York Times.

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FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Arrival of the Entire Force in the Vicinity of Fortress Monroe.

Preparations to Move to its New Field of Operations.

SEVERAL DIVISIONS ALREADY EMBARKED.

Affairs at Williamsburgh and Yorktown.

From Our Special Correspondent.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Aug. 10, 1862.

While passing through Williamsburgh, I paid a visit to the Union and Confederate hospitals. In the latter I found five persons wounded, all of whom have been confined there by their wounds since the battle of the 5th of May. Their names are as follows:

Thomas P. Parr, of Duck Spring, De Kalb County, Ala.—thigh.

Wm. H. Jeffress, Charlotte County, Va.—thigh.

Samuel J. Shapley, Pleasant Ridge, Miss.—knee.

Wm. A. Walker, Thompsonville, Rockingham County, N. C.—thigh.

All these patients are in the care of a careful hospital steward named H. F. BIENBAUM, of the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and are doing well. We give their names for the satisfaction of their friends, with whom they have had no communication since they were wounded.

In the Union Hospital there are only five patients with light cases of fever, who are doing well. Iris in charge of Dr. P. WAGER. An impression prevailed that the Cavalry Company now occupying the town would be withdrawn. There can be no object in holding Williamsburgh, and even Yorktown may be abandoned after our troops shall have embarked.

The army is already out of reach of the enemy's guns on the Peninsula, and is already in process of embarkation for another field of operation.

PORTER'S corps performed a very rapid march from Yorktown, making the whole distance of nearly 30 miles in less than one day. The cool weather contributed greatly to the comfort of the march. The division of Gen. MORELL, with the Staff, reached Hampton yesterday afternoon, and the wagon train, with the whole corps, were comfortably encamped before night. This morning they took up their line of march to Newport's News, from which place they will immediately embark.

SYKES' Division are already on board of transports.

SUMNER'S Corps, which formed the rear guard of the army, with FRENCH'S Brigade forming the extreme rear, arrived at Yorktown yesterday, all safe and sound. They will embark from that place, on board of the *Atlantic*, *Baltic*, *Vanderbilt* and other first-class transports. The entire wagon train of this corps arrived at Hampton and encamped to-day. They met with no accident on the road. They passed the Chickahominy on Saturday night.

MEAGHER'S Brigade preceded that of FRENCH' KEYES' and FRANKLIN'S corps are yet to come in. It is supposed they took the road by the way of Cole's Ferry and the Burnt Ordinary.

Affairs at Yorktown, under the command of Gen. VAN ALLEN, are in the best possible condition. The health of the place is good, and the troops occupying the intrenchments in the best of spirits. Important improvements, looking to the sanitary condition of the place, have been made under the supervision of Capt. REVERS, Provost-Marshal, and the town is in strong condition for defence.

A neat cemetery has been inclosed outside of the breastworks, in which some 200 of our troops are buried, each having a board with the name of each person, his regiment and time of decease, engraved on it.

The country ought to set apart a day of thanksgiving for the deliverance of the Army of the Potomac from one of the most unhealthy and uncomfortable locations in the United States. E. S.

IMPORTANT FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Enthusiastic Reception of One Hundred and Sixty-one Union Prisoners from Richmond—What they Say of Dixie—Horrible Treatment of Southern Unionists—Capture of a Rebel Spy with Letters, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OLD POINT, Tuesday, Aug. 19, 1862.

One of the most soul-stirring and enlivening scenes ever witnessed here—or, indeed, anywhere else—was the arrival last evening of one hundred and sixty one of our officers—returned prisoners of war from the rebel clutches—including the remaining two of the old hostages who were with COSCOBAN, viz.: Lieut.-Col. G. W. NEFF, of the old Second Kentucky, and Maj. JAS. D. POTTER, of the Thirty-eighth New-York. They came from Aiken's Landing, on board the *Star*, in the charge of Capt. MILWAIN, of whose kindness and politeness they all speak in the highest terms, and go on, this afternoon, in a special boat to Washington.

I could give you a full account of the very interesting scenes which occurred during the transit of these officers down the James River, but the graphic description forwarded by this mail from your correspondent "TRAXUS" (one of the reclaimed prisoners on board)—and which he read to me in manuscript—will be found so ample and entertaining, that there is little or nothing to add to it.

A Richmond paper, a short time since, had the audacity to prophesy that these prisoners, on returning to their long-sorrowing homes, would be "silent missionaries" in the cause of secession, meaning, doubtless, that the excessive kindness they had received, and the insight they had had into rebel power and determination, would not only exalt the traitors in our estimation, but scare us in contemplating them. The rebel sheet was right. These brave fellows *will be* missionaries, but not exactly in the sense the writer meant. If, when they come to preach about their experiences during the time they were confined in Secessia, they do not quicken the pulse, madden the brain and arouse the energies of our Northern people to crush these infernal monsters, then there is no amount of ignominy, brutality and wrong that can arouse the Northern mind from its fatal and infatuated slumber.

Two prisoners of the old stock are yet held as prisoners, at Salisbury, N. C. They are Surgeon G. D. STOCUM, of the gunboat *Wachusetts*, who was taken at City Point a short time ago, and Surgeon J. B. HOFFMAN, of the Fifth Ohio, a well-known Cincinnatian.

These returned prisoners all corroborate what we have hitherto heard of the filthiness of the Richmond prisons, and of the vile treatment of the rebels toward our prisoners—but all that they suffer is mildness itself compared to the horrible sufferings they reserve for the prisoners who are *Unionists of the South*. These unfortunate creatures—many of them decrepid old men past the age of 80—are confined alone in loathsome dungeons, literally deprived of the food and clothing necessary to sustain life, and are rapidly dying off from the horrible treatment to which they are subjected. Any Southern prison is hell, but the deepest hell is reserved for those noble spirits who, in spite of all threats and temptations, still dare to look with affection on the flag of their fathers.

But many of these unfortunate creatures are, to all intents and purposes, *prisoners of war*, and should be so considered by our Government. Among them are many loyal Kentuckians and Virginians, who were taken prisoners while on *picket duty as Home Guards*. I was in the fort this morning when a son came in to represent to Maj.-Gen. DIX the case of his poor old father, who is at this moment one of the unhappy victims to whom I have just alluded. The General, with his usual kindness of heart, was touched at the recital, and promised to have the matter brought before the Government. God grant he may succeed in saving this unhappy old man, and others situated as he is.

A rebel spy, named T. H. FOSTER, has just been caught conveying letters from Yorktown to Richmond, and has been brought to Fortress Monroe, no doubt with the intention of being transferred to the Rip Raps.

A rumor has been prevailing here, to-day, that our rear, under MCCALL, has been attacked in crossing the Peninsula to Yorktown; but it is generally discredited. Our army was already so far advanced before it was *known* here that the rebels had not yet wakened up to a knowledge of our movement, that if they have made any attempt upon our rear it can be but a very small affair. Besides, I have just learnt, from unquestionable authority, that the Fifth New-Hampshire, which forms part of the rear-guard of SUMNER'S corps, arrived safely at Yorktown this morning.

I send you a whole batch of rebel papers to the latest date, and some of them are interesting. One article—that of the Richmond *Examiner*, of Aug. 15—has a long discussion about cotton and corn, by which you will see how completely they find themselves between two stools; afraid of starvation if they don't grow corn, and of annihilation if they don't continue to grow cotton. The *Dispatch*, of the 16th, tries to be very severe upon Col. COSCOBAN, but perhaps he will manage to survive the onslaught.

NEMO.

LIST OF UNITED STATES OFFICERS, RETURNED PRISONERS OF WAR, SENT TO AIKEN'S LANDING FROM RICHMOND, AUG. 18, 1862.

Crocker, John S.	Colonel 93d New-York.
Windham, Percy.	Colonel 1st New-Jersey Cavalry.
Murphy, J. K.	Colonel 29th Pennsylvania.
Benedict, Lew., Jr.	Lieutenant-Colonel 72d N. Y.
Bowmans, S.	Lieutenant-Colonel 8th Penn.
Constable, R. A.	Lieutenant-Colonel 75th Ohio.
Neff, G. W., (old hostage)	Lieutenant-Colonel 2d Kentucky.
Curry, W. L.	Lieutenant-Colonel 106th Penn.
Dushane, W. T.	Lieutenant-Colonel 1st Maryland.
Clark, Thomas.	Lieutenant-Colonel 29th Ohio.
Cassidy, A. S.	Major 93d New-York.
Potter, J. E., (old hostage)	Major 38th New-York.
Voustenhausen	Major 68th New-York.
Smith, George F.	Major 61st Pennsylvania.
Austin, George	Captain Co. B, 21 Kentucky.
Botticher, Otto	Captain Co. G, 68th New-York.
Bense, James	Captain Co. I, 6th Ohio.
Camp, L. G.	Captain Co. I, 68th New-York.
Downey, Jas.	Captain Co. D, 11th New-York.
Drew, J. T.	Captain Co. G, 2d Vermont.
Drake, A. A.	Capt. Co. H, 32d New-York.
Davis, A. N.	Capt. Co. D, 3d Kentucky.
Fleb, R. A.	Capt. Co. E, 32d New-York.
Gordon, L.	Capt. Co. F, 11th Massachusetts.
Griffin, M.	Capt. Co. E, 8th United States.
Garvin, J. L.	Capt. United States Trans. Union.
Jenkins, E. W.	Capt. Co. F, 99th New-York.
Lee, R. H	Capt. Co. I, 6th New-Jersey.
Melon, T. B.	Capt. Co. I, 69th New-York.
O'Meara, T.	Capt. Co. F, 42d New-York.
Price, Benjamin	Capt. Co. D, 70th New-York.
Martin, Willis	Capt. Co. K, 74th New-York.
Davidson, A.	Capt. Co. F, 11th Penn. Cavalry.
Dawson, D. W.	Capt. 61st Pennsylvania.
Harris, D. F.	Capt. 25th New-York.
Baker, T. Y.	Capt. 87th New-York.
Bailey, M.	Capt. 100th New-York.
Nichols, J. H.	Capt. 96th New-York.
White, A. H.	Capt. 5th New-York Cavalry.
Dickenson, J. W.	Capt. 8th New-York Cavalry.
Millhouse, W.	Capt. 1st Vermont Cavalry.
Emmons, J. R. C.	Capt. 1st Michigan.
Bean, Geo. H.	Capt. 1st Vermont Cavalry.
Crittenden, J. D.	Capt.
Penrose, C. B.	Capt.
Von Koerber	Capt. 1st Maryland.
Clark, H. E.	Capt. 1st New-Jersey.
Rickards, W., Jr.	Capt. Co. I, 29th Pennsylvania.
Rickards, W. D.	Capt. Co. I, 29th Pennsylvania.
Knyler, G. W.	Capt. 1st Maryland.
Schley, B. H.	Capt. 1st Maryland.
Strous, C.	Capt. 46th Pennsylvania.
Davis, W. E.	Capt. 27th Indiana.
Betts, J. A.	Capt. 5th Vermont Cavalry.
Shelmire, J. H.	Capt. 1st New-Jersey Cavalry.
Hammer, Gus.	Capt. Co. E, 3d Wisconsin.
Hixton, T. J.	Capt. 66th Ohio.
Hurlout D. E.	Capt. 29th Ohio.
Hayes, Edward	Capt. 29th Ohio.
Smith R. B.	Capt. 29th Ohio.
Palmer G.	Capt. 66th Ohio.
Burley, John	1st Lieut. 69th Ohio.
Beum, W. T.	1st Lieut. 26th Pennsylvania.
Chamberlain, B. L.	1st Lieut. 8th Illinois Cavalry.
Clark, W. H.	1st Lieut. 4th Maine.
Deford, J. W.	1st Lieut. Signal Corps.
Fleming, J. E.	1st Lieut. 11th Pennsylvania.
Fay, Wm.	1st Lieut. 25th New-York.
Hamblin, T. S.	1st Lieut. 38th New-York.
Harbrook, A.	1st Lieut. 5th N. Y. Cavalry.
Limbrald, H. G.	1st Lieut. 8th Illinois Cavalry.
Newstaeder, J.	1st Lieut. 8th New-York.
Swan, Timothy	1st Lieut. 7th Maine.
Tillotson, C. W.	1st Lieut. 99th New-York.
Underhill, M.	1st Lieut. 11th Pennsylvania
Walter, C.	1st Lieut. 1st Connecticut.
Wilcox, A. T.	1st Lieut. 7th Ohio.
Johnson, Geo. E.	1st Lieut. 29th Pennsylvania.
Colony, J. B.	1st Lieut. 1st Maryland.
Brevort, W. M.	1st Lieut. 1st Maryland.
Rice, E. J.	1st Lieut. 5th Connecticut.
George, W. E.	1st Lieut. 1st Maryland.
Collier, F. M.	1st Lieut. 1st Maryland.
Bair, Jas. S.	1st Lieut. 1st Maryland.
Linton, Jas. C.	1st Lieut. 29th Pennsylvania.
Gillingham, C. R.	1st Lieut. 1st Maryland.
Gordon, B. L	2d Lieut. 2d U. S. Artillery.
Neil, W.	1st Lieut. 29th Ohio.
Gregory, A.	1st Lieut. 29th Ohio.
Kent, J. Ford.	1st Lieut. 3d U. S. Infantry.
Magnigan, J.	1st Lieut. 29th Pennsylvania.
Kilpatrick, R. L.	Capt. 5th Ohio.
Simms, H. E.	Capt. 5th Ohio.
Gardner, C. F.	1st Lieut. 106th New-York.
Herrigen, O.	1st Lieut. 7th New-York Cavalry
Keonisten, G. B.	1st Lieut. 5th Maine.
Skinner, J. H.	1st Lieut. 2d Maine.
Welsh, A. E.	1st Lieut. 1st Minnesota.
Wells, A. S.	1st Lieut. 8th Pennsylvania Cav.
Woodbury, E. B.	1st Lieut. 29th Ohio.
King, J. D.	1st Lieut. 1st Ohio Cavalry.
Coscader, Sam.	1st Lieut. 52d Pennsylvania.
McCarter, M. J.	1st Lieut. 93d Pennsylvania.
Newell, J. A.	1st Lieut. 100th New-York.
Smith, L.	1st Lieut. 96th New-York.
Dick, W. W.	1st Lieut. 5th Ohio.
Church, J. M.	2d Lieut. 2d Rhode Island.
Califf, Geo. W.	2d Lieut. 11th Massachusetts.
Faron, James	2d Lieut. 1st Kentucky.
Gilman, C.	2d Lieut. 6th Ohio.
Gannon, J. A.	2d Lieut. 69th New-York.
Ganson, B. F.	1st Lieut. 66th Ohio.
Gregg, J. C.	2d Lieut. Telegraph Corps.
Hutchinson, J. B.	2d Lieut. 15th Pennsylvania.
Irvin, Samuel	2d Lieut. 2d New-York.
Keen, Elias.	2d Lieut. 5th Kentucky.
Kittridge, S. R.	2d Lieut. 2d Maine.
Kinley, W. H.	2d Lieut. 4th New-York.
Mosback, Fred.	2d Lieut. 7th New-York.
Nevin, J. J.	2d Lieut. 28th Pennsylvania.
Parker, F. A.	2d Lieut.
Schiefler, F.	2d Lieut. 6th Ohio.
Walton, S. L.	2d Lieut. 3d Kentucky.
Staunton, D. L.	2d Lieut. 1st Maryland.
Goldsmith, J. H.	2d Lieut. 29th Pennsylvania.
Neely, Robert	2d Lieut. 1st Maryland.
Allough, M.	2d Lieut. 1st Maryland.
Mercer, V. T.	2d Lieut. 1st Maryland.
Giddings, E.	2d Lieut. 3d Wisconsin.
Watkins, J. W.	2d Lieut. 66th Ohio.
Sampson, W. A.	2d Lieut. 66th Ohio.
Robinson, C. H.	2d Lieut. 1st Ohio Artillery.
Bolt, C. H. L.	2d Lieut. 66th Ohio.
Elliott, Thomas	2d Lieut. 24th New-York.
Lever, A.	2d Lieut. 8th New-York.
Rossiter, H.	2d Lieut. 29th Ohio.
Tillotson, Jonas	2d Lieut. 5th Ohio.
Luke, A. (still in Richmond sick.)	2d Lieut. 7th Indiana.
Wilson, A.	2d Lieut. 29th Ohio.
Nash, T. H.	2d Lieut. 29th Ohio.
Fisher, R. E.	2d Lieut. 5th Ohio.
Buckie, D. W.	2d Lieut. 27th Indiana.
Mayes, John	2d Lieut. 3d New-York Cavalry.
Croll, E.	2d Lieut. 15th Pennsylvania.
Lynch, T.	2d Lieut. 106th New-York.
Knoepel, John	2d Lieut. Co. I, 1st Maryland.
Cox, Thomas	Capt 1st Kentucky.
Thurtliff, G. W.	Capt. 7th Ohio.
Hale, E. W.	Master's Mate, U. S. Army.
Wilatus, Charles	First Lieut. 8th New-York.
Baker, C. H.	Chief Engineer U. S. Army.
Stockwell, L. S.	Assistant Paymaster U. S. Army.
Childs, O. A.	Master's Mate, U. S. Army.
Parry, J. L.	Chief Engineer transport *Union*.
Soekly, J. C.	First Assistant Engineer *Union*.
Hand, J. L.	Second Assistant Engineer *Union*.
Rankin, A. M.	Third Assistant Engineer *Union*.
Palmer, Thomas.	First Officer transport *Union*.
Bradley, J. J.	Second Officer transport *Union*.
Kester, J. B.	Purser transport *Union*.
Luce, Wm.	Topographical Engineer *Union*.
Sister, J. C.	Citizen of District of Columbia.
Vernack, E.	Citizen of New-York City.
Hooper, J. G.	Sutler 1st Maryland.
Alloway, A. B.	Musician 11th Pennsylvania Cav.
King, J. R.	Private First Michigan Cavalry.

Interesting Letter from a National Officer, Lately a Prisoner.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ON BOARD FLAG OF TRUCE BOAT STAR, MONDAY MORNING, Aug. 18, 1862.

With hopes long deferred, yet hearts not sick, on the 10th of August we received orders to "pack up for home." This was glorious news to all, and especially to those who had spent 13 months in "Southern prisons," living on "Southern hospitality," i. e., "rotten meat and musty bread." But no shouts or demonstrations of joy followed the announcement, as we had once before been ordered to prepare to go home, and only went to Richmond to be sent South again.

On Monday, the 11th, we filed out through the prison gate, and marched for the dépôt. No wagons had been provided to take the sick, so they were carried by their comrades. On arriving at the dépôt, the cars were found to be unprepared, and a delay in the hot sun was awful to the poor, suffering, emaciated sick, and one of them fainted away several times. Dr. HALL, Surgeon of Post, asked permission to take him into the "C. S. M. Hospital," but was told by Maj. SMITH, C. S. A., "No d—d Yankee should pollute that hallowed spot." The lady in charge of the hospital remarked, also: "I'll never permit a Yankee to come here." Glorious chivalry! Generous, warm-hearted Southern lady! Alas! alas! what will the world do for examples of true charity and hospitality, when all the Southerners shall die on their "sacred soil!"

But let us not condemn them all, for even there, a noble woman was found. One came forward, and had the young man taken to her home, where she treated him with all the kindness of a mother for forty-eight hours, when he died, and she had him buried in her own garden. This is not the only generous act she has done. Often the sick and dying prisoner has blessed her for her motherly kindness, and many is the little delicacy, sent by her, that found its way to the sick in the hospital. She is not rich, save in the pure, generous impulses of a noble heart, and wherever a Salisbury prisoner may be found there will go up to Heaven a prayer for her and her noble children. A true Southern woman by heart, yet having what few of them have, a heart large enough to take in all the poor and needy of the whole world, every real gentleman and lady of North Carolina ought to be proud of one who dares to do right, in spite of the mean, cowardly clamor of those who cannot rise above the prejudices of their section.

One hundred and sixty officers and one hundred and forty privates were placed, or rather crammed, into cattle cars—two of them box-cars, the rest open. We were in charge of Lieut.-Col. JAMES, a fine soldier and gentleman.

We left behind us, with no tears of regret, the *great Col. Godwin*. This *fellow* deserves a passing remark. He was once a *gambler and pimp*, but, alas! for all human greatness, he has now *fallen* to be a *Confederate Colonel!* When one of our officers died, the request was made that the Chaplain, Rev. Mr. EDDY, be allowed to follow him to his grave. "No," said ye brave and *gallant* Colonel, "you have invaded us, and I'll snow you no *honors*." That tells his history, so let him pass.

Away we started for Richmond. Smash we went into a "hand car," *spilt* six niggers and lost our "right of way;" laid up for six hours, started again, broke down the tender; spent four hours more; got hungry enough to be glad to get some *bad bacon* and *worse bread*; rode on again, and spent the remainder of the night at Raleigh. No crowds assembled as we passed along. Old men and cripples, or soldiers, were all that could be seen.

After much shaking, little sleep, great hunger and small amount of food, good appetite and bad bacon, we reached Petersburgh, Va., Tuesday, 11 o'clock P. M. Staid in the cars all night, got breakfast at a hotel in the morning, by permission of Col. JONES, for which act of humanity he was arrested. We were placed in depôt and guarded all day, until 4 o'clock P. M. Wednesday, when we again started for Richmond.

On our arrival there we were marched to Belt Island, and kindly permitted to sleep *supperless* on the bare ground, and be marched to the Libby Prison on Thursday morning. The condition of our men on Belt Island is deplorable. Hundreds are sick. All are destitute and poorly fed.

On arriving at the Libby Prison we were provided with plenty of good beef and bread, and cots to sleep on, by the Quartermaster of the Post, Col. WARNER.

This "Old WARNER" is the *best mean* man I ever knew. A Northerner by birth, yet he affects great contempt for all Yankees; a good genial fellow at heart, yet he manages to work himself up into an abusive wretch. With no education or refinement, yet with natural tact and shrewdness enough to be the best Quartermaster I ever saw South. "Taking him all in all," he would pass for a "*smart but unprincipled Yankee*."

On Friday, the 15th, an order came for the release of Cols. WILCOX and COSCOBAN, Lieut.-Col. BOWMAN and Major VOORHIS. Though all were glad to see these noble men go forth from their long imprisonment, yet a feeling of gloom fell on the rest as we were told it was likely that we would be left to the last, and then *paroled*. Great discussions arose as to the probability of our ever seeing the "glorious old flag again," which gave rise to the organization of the "Croakers" and "Anti-Croakers." The "Croakers" first held a meeting—Major POTTER, Thirty-eighth New-York, in the chair. He stated the object of the meeting to be "to express our feelings on the present state of affairs," giving it as his opinion we were "played out," of "no account," and were "entirely forgotten." "Do you believe it, 'Croakers?'" "Yes." "Well, then, croak like the raven." And so the croaking commenced. But soon came that we also were to be *exchanged*, not *paroled*, and the "Anti-Croakers," under Capt. ACKIN, held a meeting, and the "Croakers" joined in a body.

Sunday morning, the carriages which we had hired to take us to the place for exchange came up, and at 9 o'clock A. M. all the officers left the "Richmond prison," for home. We took nothing with us as the destitute condition of our men in the hospitals caused us to leave all our clothing and money for the sick.

The dust on the road was awful, yet, on our way home, what did we care for comfort?

On coming to "ACKIN'S place," we found that gentleman happy, with the "spirit in him." He swore Gen. THOMAS was a gentleman, and one of our number, by way of a joke, remarked that he thought then. THOMAS a regular "Secesh," which brought down ACKY'S wrath and a threat to have him cashiered. Some one then said: "Gen. THOMAS is the staunchest opposer of rebellion we have." "No," said ACKIN, "he's a man of feeling." ACKIN, on her way North, was with us, and though specially requested to do so by several officers, this Virginia gentleman, ACKIN, would not invite her to take a seat in his house, and so she sat, all day, in the hot sun, within a few rods of his door!

When the flag of truce boat *Star* came up and we could see the "good old flag we love," the enthusiasm was great.

It would have done you good to have seen the old Manassas prisoners, as they looked on that old flag, long, weary months in Southern prisons, insults and hardships, and "hope long deferred," had made them remember Liberty and its starry flag as sacred things. Left almost to the last in the vile prisons of the South, it may be, forgotten by their Government, yet they have hearts filled with the fire of patriotism and the love of home. They are generally, from long confinement, in poor health, but a short time will find them ready for the field.

We found Capt. MILLWARD, a genial, kind-hearted officer, on the boat to receive us. Capt. NICHOLS, in charge of the boat, and Dr. HARRIS on a pleasure trip: both were active in making us as comfortable as possible.

The passage down the river is pleasant and beautiful. I write now as we pass our fleet, and the cheers from every vessel ring in my ears, and our hearty cheers answer them.

At 7 o'clock P. M., Monday, we arrived at the wharf of "Old Point," and were given a sort of accommodations at the Hygeia Hotel. But I must bring this letter to a close.

I send you a list of citizen prisoners confined at Salisbury, N. C.; also those of Richmond. They are in a *perfectly destitute* condition, and sickness is fast thinning their numbers. Yours truly,

TRAXUS.

LATE NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

The Rebels Profess to Have No Knowledge of McClellan's Movements or Intentions—Wounded Prisoners from Cedar Creek—The Murder of Gen. McCook—Interesting Miscellaneous News.

We have received from our Fortress Monroe correspondent copies of the Richmond papers to Aug 16, from which we make extracts of interest.

The *Examiner*, of Aug. 16, says:

"We have no news of interest from the enemy on the south side. The Petersburgh *Express*, whose columns for a time teemed with the very latest from City Point, and innumerable other points, now comes to us with the sad admission that 'we could learn nothing whatever of the enemy's movements on James River, yesterday.' Where is the 'intelligent free negro?' What has become or the 'man with the strong eye-glass' who used to watch the Yankees from the highest points in Prince George? Have both these invaluable reporters gone the way of 'our cavalry,' who, since the taste they obtained of the enemy's quality, have been content to snuff the Yankees from afar?"

The following is also from the *Examiner* of the 16th:

"Two hundred wounded Yankees fell into our hands at Cedar Creek, and were conveyed to Charlottesville. The majority of them are said to be too seriously wounded to warrant much expectation of recovery. There are among them a dozen or more commissioned officers. A Colonel has had a leg and an arm amputated."

The same paper, in speaking of the latest foreign news, claims the strongest sympathies of France and England.

The *Examiner* has the following regarding the events which followed the recent cowardly murder of Gen. McCOOK:

"BELL is announced to have hung five respectable citizens of the South in retaliation for the death of his General, McCook. This is declared a brutal and bloody murder. Fiendish acts are declared to have been committed on the people and property happening to be in the locality of the attack on McCOOK. Gen. BUELL being known as one of the most lenient of the Yankee Generals, the fact proves that these acts of arson and hanging emanate from headquarters. They allege outrages upon widows and orphans, and upon the privacy of feelings of women, and wholesale plunder and destruction. Something must be done to put an end to this insolence, these grievous and insulting outrages. We have the subjects upon which to inflict the terrible retribution. The public mind is convinced, unless full and fierce retaliation is inflicted, this system of murder and outrage will continue to go on. How can we hold demons in awe unless we treat them as demons?"

Speaking of the election in North Carolina, the *Examiner* claims in the election of VANCE over JOHNSON 30,000 to 40,000 majority. No important principles respecting the settlement of the present war have been decided; that the platform of principles of both parties are identical.

THE CEDAR MOUNTAIN FIGHT.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. JACKSON.

HEADQUARTERS, VALLEY DISTRICT, Aug. 11—6½ P. M.

COLONEL: On the morning of the 9th inst. God blessed our arms with another victory. The battle was near Cedar Run, about six miles from Culpeper Court-house. The enemy, according to the statement of prisoners, consisted of BANKS's, MCDOWELL's and SIGEL's commands. We have over four hundred prisoners, including Brig.-Gen. PRICE. While our list of killed is less than that of the enemy, yet we have to mourn the loss of some of our best officers and men. Brig.-Gen. CHARLES S. WINDER was mortally wounded while ably discharging his duty at the head of his command, which was the advance of the left wing of the army. We have collected about 1,500 small arms, and other ordnance stores.

I am, Colonel, your obd't serv't.

T. J. JACKSON, Major-General.

Col. R. H. CHILTON, A. A. G.

FROM GORDONSVILLE.

From Richmond Dispatch, 16th.

We are unable to learn anything of special interest from our lines about Gordonsville yesterday. Our latest reports, up to 12½ o'clock yesterday, represent everything quiet, with no fighting of consequence since the battle of Saturday. It is said, with some grounds of probability, that the forces under POPE are concentrating in Madison County, and will perhaps attempt a flank movement on Gen. JACKSON, while BURNSIDE, who is being heavily reinforced by MCCLELLAN, advances through Culpepper and Orange.

Most of our wounded in the fight of Saturday are now at Charlottesville and Lovingston, Nelson County. Some are also in the hospitals in Lynchburgh.

From the Richmond Examiner, 15th.

It was told and believed on the street's yesterday that Gen. JACKSON had fallen back to within a mile or two of Gordonsville, where his forces were drawn up in line of battle to resist POPE, who was advancing on him with three separate heavy columns. A very little investigation was necessary to convince us that story had its origin in the fertile imagination of one of our idle citizens.

Up to a late hour last night there was no news from the lines of the Rapidan.

From gentlemen who came down from Gordonsville yesterday morning, we learn that there is as little known in that place of our army's movements as in Richmond.

MOVEMENTS ON JAMES RIVER.

From Examiner, 15th.

There are between fifteen hundred and two thousand of MCCLELLAN's command encamped at Coggin's Point, in Prince George County, on the south side of James River. From this base of operations small marauding parties daily sally forth into the country to steal negroes, horses and other, and to rob non-combatants. In the pursuit of these congenial occupations, they are undisturbed by even a sunbeam in the sight of our cavalry. They are living on the fat of the land with no man to make them afraid.

On the north side of the James the enemy's operations are more circumscribed and innocent. They sweep up, into line and exercise, a mighty drawing of drums and fifes, and a few of horns, which are heard by our pickets at Malvern Hill, and by the residents of the tract of country known as Curl's Neck. But for the past two days the sound of these warlike instruments has sounded more distant than previously. On Tuesday they can distinctly be proceeded from Hexall's, whereas, on yesterday, "least from further distance borne," it seemed to come from Berkeley.

But whilst the grand army is inactive, or idly paraading to the music of brass bands, the fleet is on the alert. The gunboats patrol the river vigilantly between Malvern Hill and Varina, and few upon every cloud of smoke or dust that arises above the trees. A solitary horseman riding along the dusty roads within three miles of the river is not safe from their projectiles. Our pickets occupy Malvern Hill, and are in constant danger of the shells.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

FROM YORKTOWN.

We have seen a gentleman, just returned from West Point, on York River. There were no Yankees in that neighborhood. One day last week, a gunboat had come up to West Point, from the direction of Gloucester Point, for the purpose of procuring vegetables.

GONE.

All of the Yankee officers captured on the Chickahominy left yesterday for home, *viâ* Verina, one hundred and twenty-four on foot, the rest in Old Virginia chariots.

ARRIVALS FROM BALTIMORE.

A great number of young men are daily arriving in this city from Baltimore. They represent that city as under a reign of terror. The draft has spread utter consternation among all classes. Southern sympathizers are, of course, filled with horror by the prospect of being forced into the ranks; the Unionists who have been clamoring for a vigorous prosecution of the war, are casting about how to evade the draft and save their persons.

EXECUTION OF A DESERTER.

On yesterday morning the sentence of death upon MARTIN HOGAN, a deserter from RIPLEY'S Brigade, was executed in the presence of his former comrades, at their camp on the Williamsburgh road, about 2½ miles from the city. Five bullets simultaneously pierced his heart, and he fell dead without a struggle.

THE BATTLE OF SLAUGHTER MOUNTAIN.

Additional Lists of Killed and Wounded.

Casualties in Gen. Augur's Division.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CULPEPPER COURT-HOUSE, Sunday, Aug. 17, 1862.

The following is a correct summary of the numbers killed and wounded in Gen. AUGUR'S Division:

FIRST BRIGADE, COMMANDED BY GEN. GEARY.

Kerr's Cavalry—3 men missing.

Twenty-ninth Ohio—6 killed, 52 wounded, 7 missing.

Fifth Ohio—13 officers wounded; 18 men killed, 89 wounded, 2 missing.

Seventh Ohio—3 officers killed, 9 wounded; 35 men killed, 134 wounded, 39 missing.

Sixty-sixth Ohio—6 officers wounded, 1 missing; 14 men killed, 79 wounded, 3 missing.

SECOND BRIGADE, GEN. PRINCE.

One Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers—1 officer missing; 7 men killed, 73 wounded, 33 missing.

One Hundred and Ninth Pennsylvania—4 officers killed, 2 wounded, 6 missing; 14 men killed, 69 wounded, 40 missing.

One Hundred and Second Pennsylvania—1 officer killed, 8 wounded, 1 missing; 11 men killed, 68 wounded, 29 missing.

Eighth and Twelfth United States Regulars—3 officers wounded, 4 missing; 10 men killed, 39 wounded, 52 missing.

Third Maryland Volunteers—3 officers wounded, 2 missing; 18 men killed, 43 wounded, 9 missing.

THIRD BRIGADE, GEN. GREEN.

First District of Columbia Volunteers—1 officer wounded; 5 men wounded, 22 missing.

Seventy-eighth New-York—1 officer missing; 4 men wounded, 56 missing. [One entire company of this regiment were taken prisoners.]

Total officers killed, 9; wounded, 49; missing, 18. Men killed, 140; wounded, 676; missing, 271—making, in the aggregate, 1,168 men killed, wounded and missing.

The division entered the field with 169 commissioned officers, and 2,695 men—altogether 2,864—losing over *fifty per cent.* of its officers, and *forty per cent.* of its men.

The fighting on the right wing was done principally by infantry, and the casualties in Gen. WILLIAMS' Division we were assured yesterday, by a General officer, will exceed those in Gen. AUGUR'S Division *at least fifteen per cent.* The killed in the latter division, in proportion to the numbers engaged, will also vastly exceed those in the former.

True, many of the wounds are mere flesh wounds, from which the patient will soon recover; but there is a larger proportion of serious and dangerous wounds than has heretofore been the case in the various battles in Virginia. About 30 per cent. of the wounded will either die or be rendered unfit for service hereafter. So it will easily be perceived that the battle of Cedar Mountain has been the bloodiest and most desperate of the war.

DETAILED LISTS OF CASUALTIES.

We have already published lists of the killed and wounded in the Fifth, Seventh, Twenty-ninth and Sixty-sixth Ohio Regiments, of Gen. GEARY'S Brigade, AUGUR'S Division. The following lists complete the catalogue of casualties in that brigade:

CASUALTIES IN THE THIRD MARYLAND REGIMENT, COL. DEWITT, COMMANDING.

Killed.

Michael Denhay, Co. C.	William Brickman, Co. E.
Joseph Hines, Co. C.	Patrick Morrell, Co. G.
Giles Nolan, Co. C.	John Martin, Co. G.
Thomas Taylor, Co. D.	Jacob Morganthaler, Co. G.
Thomas Craft, Co. D.	James Messick, Co. G.
George Schurer, Co. E.	

Missing.

Major Kennedy.	John Farrel, Co. C.
2d Lieut. H. Walker, Co. I.	Wm. Montague, Co. C.
1st Sergt. David Gove, Co. A.	Richard Wilkins, Co. C.
Sergt. J. Atkinhead, Co. A.	George Kerner, Co. E.
Napoleon Hull, Co. A.	George Flitch, Co. G.
Johnson J. Bowles, Co. A.	George Gordeson, Co. G.
Corp. Hewitt Burman, Co. B.	John Huch, Co. H.
William Brown, Co. B.	John Thompson, Co. K.
James Anderson, Co. C.	

Wounded.

Jerry Sconten, Co. H—leg, flesh.
Gustave Bonnett, Co. C—wounded and missing.
Sergt. Benj. Lowrey, Co. B—fracture left ilium.
Chas. Lockner, Co. B—side.
George Colbert, Co. B—in arm.
Sergt. Edward Bakeman, Co. B—wounded, and missing.
Colbert Van Kidder—Co. B—wounded, and missing.
Jacob Balch, Co. B—finger shot away.
Nicholas Ebaugh, Co. B—flesh wound in shoulder.
Edward Israel, Co. H—in back, slight.
Sergt. Frederick La Forrest, Co. C—in arm, slight.
John Heidditz, Co. C—fracture.
Jacob Zwiesty, Co. C—in thigh, slight.
Christopher Robbins, Co. C—flesh wound.
Peter Lune, Co. C—wounded three times on field, but brought off.
John Burch, Co. D—elbow.
G. W. Brown, Co. D—thigh, flesh wound.
Sylvester Nugent, Co. D—thigh, flesh wound.
M. Lauxman, Co. D—fracture of waist joint.
Wm. King, Co. D

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

GUERRILLA MORGAN'S EXPLOITS.

An Official Report of His Raid into Kentucky.

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

GOSSIP FROM RICHMOND.

By way of Memphis we have received a late copy of that veracious sheet, the Grenada *Appeal*. It furnishes us the following extract:

AN OFFICIAL REPORT FROM MORGAN.

HEADQUARTERS MORGAN'S COMMAND, KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 20.

To Major-Gen. E. Kirby Smith, Commanding Department of East Tennessee:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that, upon the day of the engagement at Tompinsville, a full report of which I have already sent you, I moved my command—consisting of my own regiment, the Georgia regiment of partisan rangers, commanded by Col. A. A. HUNT, and Major GANO's Texas squadron, to which was attached two companies of Tennessee cavalry—in the direction of Glasgow, which place I reached at 12 o'clock last night.

There were but few troops in the town, who fled at our approach. The commissary stores, clothing, etc., together with a large supply of medical stores, found in Glasgow, were burned, and the guns were distributed among my command—about 200 of whom were unarmed when I left Knoxville.

From Glasgow I proceeded along the main Lexington road to Barren River, halting for a time near Cave City—my object being to induce the belief that I intended destroying the railroad bridge between Bowling Green and Woodsonville. I caused wires, connecting with a portable battery that I carried with me, to be attached to the telegraph line near Horse Cave, and intercepted a number of dispatches.

At Barren River I detached three companies under Capt. JACK ALLEN, to move forward rapidly and destroy Salt River bridge, that the troops along the line of railroad might be prevented from returning to Louisville.

On the following morning I moved on towards Lebanon, distant thirty-five miles from Barren River. At 11 o'clock at night I reached the bridge over Rolling Fork, six miles from Lebanon. The enemy had received information of my approach from their spies, and my advance guard was fired upon at the bridge. After a short fight the force at the bridge was dispersed, and the planks, which had been torn up, having been replaced, the command moved forward to Lebanon. About two miles from the town a skirmish took place between two companies that I caused to dismount and deploy, and a force of the enemy posted upon the road, which was soon ended by its dispersion and capture. Lieut.-Col. A. Y. JENNSEN, commanding the troops in town, surrendered, and I entered the place. The prisoners taken, in number about sixty-five, were paroled.

I took immediate possession of the telegraph and intercepted a dispatch to Col. JOHNSON, informing him that Col. OWEN, with the Sixtieth Indiana Regiment, had been sent to his assistance; so I at once dispatched a company of Texan Rangers, under Maj. GANO, to destroy the railroad bridge on the Lebanon Branch, which he successfully accomplished in time to prevent the arrival of the troops. I burned two long buildings full of commissary stores, consisting of upwards of 500 sacks of coffee and a large amount of all other supplies in bulk, marked for the army at Cumberland Gap. I also destroyed a very large amount of clothing, boots, &c. I burned the hospital buildings, which appeared to have been recently erected and fitted up, together with about 35 wagons and 50 new ambulances. I found in the place a large store of medicines, 5,000 stand of arms with accoutrements, about 2,000 sabres, and an immense quantity of ammunition, shell, etc. I distributed the best arms among my command, and loaded one wagon with them, to be given to the recruits that I expected to join me. I also loaded one wagon with ammunition. The remainder of the arms, ammunition, and the hospital and medical stores I destroyed.

While in Lebanon, I ascertained from telegraphic dispatches that I intercepted, that the force which had been started from Leoanon Junction to reinforce Lieut.-Col. JOHNSON, had met and driven back the force under Capt. JACK ALLEN, killing one of his men, and preventing him from accomplishing the purpose for which he had been detailed.

I proceeded from Lebanon on the following day through Springfield to Mackville, at which point I was attacked by Home Guards. Two of my men were taken prisoners, and one severely wounded. I remained at Mackville that night to recover the prisoners, which I did early the next morning. I then left for Harrodsburgh, capturing a Federal Captain and Lieutenant on the road; reached Harrodsburgh at 12½ o'clock, and found that the Home Guard of all that portion of country had fled to Lexington. A force was also stationed on the bridge where the Lexington road crossed the Kentucky River. My reception at this place was very encouraging. The whole population appeared to turn out and vie with each other as who should show us most attention.

I left Harrodsburgh at 6 o'clock the same evening, and moved to Lawrenceburgh, twenty miles distant, threatening Frankfort in order to draw off the troops from Georgetown. Remained there until the return of my courier from Frankfort, who brought the information that there was a force in Frankfort of two or three thousand men, consisting of Home Guards collected from the adjacent counties, and a few regular troops.

From Lawrenceburgh I proceeded to Shryke's Ferry, on the Kentucky River, raised the boat, which had been sunken, and crossed that evening, reaching Versailles at 7 o'clock. I found this place abandoned by its defenders, who had fled to Lexington; remained there that night, and on the next morning marched toward Georgetown. While at Versailles I took about three hundred Government horses and mules.

I passed through Midway on the road to Georgetown, and was informed, just before reaching the place, that a train from Frankfort was nearly due, with two regiments of Federals. I tore up the track and posted a howitzer to command it, and formed my command along the line of the road; but the train was warned of our presence, and returned to Frankfort. Having taken possession of the telegraph office, I intercepted a dispatch asking if the road was clear, and if it would be safe to start the train from Lexington. I replied to send the train, and made preparations to receive it; but it was also turned back and escaped.

I reached Georgetown, twelve miles from Lexington, that evening. Just before entering the town, I was informed that a small force of Home Guards had mustered to oppose us. I sent them word to surrender their arms, and they should not be molested, but they fled. The people of Georgetown also welcomed us with gladness, and provided my troops with everything that they needed. I remained at Georgetown two days, during which time I sent out a company under Capt. MCMILLEN to destroy the track between Midway and Lexington, and Midway and Frankfort, and to blow up the stone bridge on that road, which he successfully accomplished. Hearing that a company of Home Guards were encamped at Stamping Ground, thirteen miles distant, I dispatched a company under Capt. HAMILTON to break up the encampment, burn the tents and stores, and destroy the guns. This was also accomplished—Capt. HAMILTON taking fifteen prisoners and all their guns, and destroying a large amount of medical and commissary supplies. I also, while at Georgetown, sent Capt. CASTLEMAN, with his company, to destroy the railroad bridges between Paris and Lexington, and report to me at Winchester. This was done.

Determining to move on Paris, with a view of returning, and hearing that the place was being rapidly reinforced from Cynthiana, I deemed it of great importance to cut off the communication from that place, while I drew off the troops that were already there, by a feint on Lexington. I therefore dispatched a portion of two companies toward Lexington, with instructions to drive the pickets to the very entrance of the city, while I moved the command toward Cynthiana. When I arrived within three miles of the place I learned that it was defended by a considerable force of infantry, cavalry and artillery. I dispatched the Texas squadron, under Major GANO, to enter the town on the right, and the Georgia regiment to cross the river and get into the rear, while I moved my own regiment, with the artillery under the command of Lieut. J. E. HARRIS, down the Georgetown pike. A severe engagement took place, which lasted about an hour and a half, before the enemy were driven into the town and compelled to surrender. I took four hundred and twenty prisoners, including about seventy Home Guards. I regret to have to mention the loss of sight of my men is killed and twenty-nine wounded. The enemy's loss was ninety-four killed and wounded, according to their own account. Their excess in killed and wounded is remarkable, as they fought us from behind stone fences and fired at us from buildings as we charged through the town. We captured a very fine 12-pounder brass piece of artillery, together with a large number of small arms, and about three hundred Government horses. The arms and Government stores were burned, and as many of the horses as we could bring with us were kept. I found a very large supply of commissary and medical stores, tents, guns and ammunition at this place, which I destroyed. The paroled prisoners were sent under an escort to Falmouth, where they took the train for Cincinnati.

I proceeded next morning toward Paris, and was met on the road by a bearer of a flag of truce, offering the unconditional surrender of the place. I reached Paris at 4 o'clock, remained there that night, and started toward Winchester next morning. As my command was filing out of Paris, on the Winchester pike, I discovered a large force of Federals coming toward the town from the direction of Lexington. They immediately countermarched, supposing, no doubt, that my intention was to get into the rear. This enabled me to bring off my entire command without molestation, with the exception of two of my pickets, who were probably surprised. I reached Winchester that day at 12 o'clock, and remained until 4 o'clock, when I proceeded toward Richmond. At Winchester I found a number of arms, which were destroyed.

I arrived at Richmond at 12 o'clock that night, and remained until the next afternoon, when I proceeded to Crab Orchard. I had determined to make a stand at Richmond and await reinforcements, as the whole people appeared ready to rise and join me, but I received information that large bodies of cavalry under Gen. CLAY SMITH, and Cols. WOLFORD, METCALF, MUNDY and WITHERS, were endeavoring to surround me at this place. So I moved on to Crab Orchard. There I attached my portable battery to the telegraph leading from Stanford to Louisville, and learned the exact position of the enemy's forces, and directed my movements accordingly.

Leaving Crab Orchard at 11 o'clock, I arrived at Somerset, distant twenty-eight miles, at sundown. I took possession of the telegraph, and countermanded all the previous orders that had been given by Gen. BOYLE to intercept me, and remained in perfect security all night. I found a very large supply of commissary stores, clothing, blankets, shoes, hats, etc., at this place, which were destroyed. I also found the arms that had been taken from Gen. ZOLLICOFFER, together with large quantities of shell and ammunition, all of which were destroyed. I also burned at this place, and Crab Orchard, about one hundred and thirty Government wagons.

From Somerset I proceeded to Monticello, and from thence to between Livingston and Sparta, where my command is now encamped.

I left Knoxville on the 4th day of this month with about 900 men, and returned to Livingston on the 20th inst. with nearly 1,200, having been absent just 24 days, during which time I traveled over a thousand miles, captured 17 towns, destroyed all the Government supplies and arms in them, dispersed about 1,500 Home Guards, and paroled nearly 1,200 regular troops. I lost, in killed, wounded and missing, of the number that I carried into Kentucky, about 90.

I take great pleasure in testifying to the gallant bravery and efficiency of my whole command. There were individual instances of daring so conspicuous that I must beg the privilege of referring to them. Private MOORE, of Louisiana, a member of Company A, of my regiment, particularly distinguished himself in leading a charge at Cynthiana, which had an important effect in winning the battle. The reports of the regimental commanders, which are inclosed, are respectfully referred to for further instances of individual bravery and efficiency. I feel indebted to all my aids for the promptness with which my orders were executed, and particularly to Col. ST. LEGER GRENFEL, for the assistance which his experience afforded me.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JOHN H. MORGAN,
Acting Brigadier-General, C. S. A.

R. A. ALSTON, A. A. G.

FROM RICHMOND.

Mr. JOHN R. THOMPSON, "Dixie," writes from Richmond under date of July 31:

"There is an unusual activity in military matters just now. Yesterday a long train of artillery, numbering more than fifty pieces with their caissons, passed up Main-street, attracting great attention, for each battery had signalized itself in the recent battles before the city, and several of them carried along with their own guns the beautiful Parrots, Dahlgrens and howitzers captured from the enemy. It is not necessary to say which direction this artillery brigade took in leaving the town. To-day we have had some cavalry regiments and a considerable infantry force on the march for other scenes of action. The signs are that renewed fighting will occur before August is a week old.

It is generally believed that McCLELLAN is moving off his entire force from that charming and most eligible position at Berkeley, which the correspondents of the Northern Press thought so capital a *point d'appui*, and where Rev. Dr. FRANCIS VINTON declared he was nearer to Richmond than he had been at any previous time. The suns of July have done their work with his troops. Ague and fever, bilious and typhoid, and all varieties of febrile complaints, except Yellow Jack, have prevailed among them to an alarming extent, and even the Government at Washington, that soulless and merciless body of tyrants, has become frightened at the disappearance of McCLELLAN'S thousands. LINCOLN might well say that he could not account for the astonishing falling off in the numbers under the young NAPOLEON'S command. So that McCLELLAN has determined upon another 'change in his base line.' At least such is believed to be the fact in Richmond.

Already a large number of transports have gone down on James River, and more are reported daily as on their way. Their destination is doubtless Fredericksburgh, where they will reinforce Gen. POPE. In a few days McCLELLAN will probably go to take the command of the entire body in person, and make his third attempt to get to Richmond from this new line of approach. We may therefore expect a conflict upon a grand scale ere long, somewhere on the confines of Caroline and Hanover Counties. If repulsed there, as we have every confidence the Yankees will be, nothing more can be done by them until the fresh three hundred thousand volunteers or conscripts of the North are ready for the field.

No little dissatisfaction is expressed that in the cartel for the exchange of prisoners no provision has been made for the liberation of the non-combatant Confederate citizens who have been seized by the officers of the United States Government, and carried off to pine in Yankee dungeons. By the terms of the cartel, citizens can only be exchanged for citizens, and in the very nature of the case, we cannot have anything like an equal number of such prisoners with the Yankees. The only non-combatants among the enemy likely to fall into our hands are the teamsters, sutlers, chaplains, camp followers, &c., &c., that we may chance to take upon a battlefield, with now and then some imprudent and adventurous member of Congress like Mr. ELY, and but one other class remains to be considered as subjects for exchange with our captured citizens, and this class is composed of the traitorous Virginians, Tennesseeans and Kentuckians who uphold LINCOLN'S despotic authority. But therefore it has not been our custom, upon entering disloyal districts of the Confederate States, to arrest peaceable and unoffending citizens in their beds, and we have no considerable number of persons of the disloyal class to give up for our own brave and unfortunate brethren who have been imprisoned by ANDY JOHNSON, Gen. LEW. WALLACE, Gen. BUTLER, Gen. POPE, and the other minions of the despot at Washington. So that Messrs. SOULE and MARMADUKE must bide their time; the Nashville clergymen, who feared God and did *not* fear ANDY JOHNSON, must languish in indefinite confinement; and the six prominent gentlemen of Fredericksburgh, who were hurried off at midnight last week, cannot expect to see home or family till the end of the war; while hundreds of others in *simili casu*, who have already sickened of the heartless cruelty of the North, must yet longer bear it as best they may. The matter is involved in some difficulty, it is true, for if soldiers and officers could be demanded by the Yankees in exchange for citizens, LINCOLN would order at once the arrest of the whole population of New-Orleans, Memphis, Nashville, Norfolk, and parts of rural Virginia, now in possession of his troops, to be kept for exchange for the next ten or twenty thousand soldiers taken prisoner by LEE, JACKSON, PRICE, VAN DORN, MORGAN or STUART. Still it does seem a hardship that nothing can be done for these unhappy innocent victims of Northern hatred. As for the members of the Maryland Legislature, and the eminent citizens of Baltimore, who have so long borne with brave hearts and unflinching resolution the imprisonment in Fort Warren, we can only say, all honor to the faithful and true men who keep their loyalty and love and zeal unchilled by the coldness of the Northern dungeon. Whatever fate may betide Maryland, they shall not be forgotten by the South.

An amusing illustration of the manner in which the Yankee Government is swindled by its contractors has been afforded in the bombardment of Vicksburgh. The officers of the ram *Arkansas* have sent to the Secretary of the Navy handfuls of glass marbles, such as the boys call 'alleys,' or 'alley taws,' which were thrown out from the Yankee shells, upon the deck of that vessel, and which can be picked up, doubtless, anywhere in the streets of the city. The contractor had bargained to supply shells loaded with iron grape-shot or leaden bullets, but finding glass the cheaper material, by half, he patriotically charged his projectiles with the vitreous sphere, which are nothing like so deadly in their effect, by reason of wanting the momentum acquired by the heavier article. Perhaps the contractor was a Southern sympathizer, on the sly, and purposely made his shells as little mischievous as possible, *this being in the interest of his pocket.*

The number of these Southern sympathizers in the North is evidently on the increase. Another series of such victories as those gained by JACKSON in the Valley, another excursion of JOHN MORGAN into Kentucky, another such change of his base line as that effected by McCLELLAN five weeks ago, will inaugurate a considerable peace party in Yankeedom, of which it is just as likely as not that the New-York *Herald* will be the organ. Last year, such an article as that recently published in the Newark (N. J.) *Journal* would not have been tolerated by the mob, nor by the Cabinet. The *Exchange*, of Baltimore, or the *Daily News* of New-York, both suppressed by SEWARD, never spoke out more boldly the language of common sense and real patriotism. Last year, such a speech as that lately made in the treason case of the Gosnons in Boston, would have secured for the maker of it lodgings in Fort Warren. Mr. SUMNER, who uttered this speech, was once in high favor with the Abolitionists. He came to Richmond as their paid attorney to advocate the cause of JOHN BROWN before the Legislature of Virginia, was respectfully heard at the bar of the Senate, and returned to get his fee. But he had the boldness, after reaching Boston, to publish a card declaring that the utmost freedom of speech was tolerated in Virginia, the defamers of the State to the contrary notwithstanding, and that he had been treated with a courtesy which he should not forget, and this lowered Mr. SUMNER very much in the opinion of the "friends of freedom." His speech in the GOSNON case is significant of a growing discontent with the war at the North. Let us be true to ourselves, let us relax no efforts in our struggle for independence, and we shall ere long secure it without foreign intervention.

If any one desires to see the freedom of the Press carried to the furthest extreme, and the Confederate States vindicated from any design to trample down the bulwarks of free Government, let him read the leader in the Richmond *Examiner* of this morning, where President DAVIS is attacked in terms as bitter, unsparing and denunciatory as the dictionary can furnish.

WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

From the Grenada Appeal, Aug 9.

A highly intelligent gentlemen, a planter on the Mississippi River, yesterday informed us that within the last three weeks nearly, if not quite, $1,000,000 worth of negroes have been taked by the Yankees or enticed off by them, from the Counties of Tunica and Coahoma. Most of this could have been saved by a single battalion of cavalry, operating along or near the river.

The Yankees have also secured about fifteen hundred bales of cotton in that section, and are now making their way down to Bolivar County, having reached the vicinity of Huspuckana, near Sunflower Landing. Near this locality they were met, on Saturday last, by the Bolivar Troop, a company of the First Regiment Mississippi Cavalry, which had been on a visit to Bolivar County, under command of Lieut.-Col. MONTGOMERY, and which was at the time on its way back to headquarters.

This troop reached the vicinity of Sunflower Landing on Friday night, and hearing that the Yankees were at T. H. MCNEIL'S, engaged in hauling off his cotton, Col. MONTGOMERY formed an ambuscade early Saturday morning, but the Yankees had already gone off with the last cotton about daylight, carrying with them thirty-five of Mr. MCNEIL'S negroes. Col. MONTGOMERY then fell back about two miles to Judge TOTTEN'S place, setting fire to the cotton there, and detailing men to burn the cotton at other places in that neighborhood. Late in the afternoon, the approach of the Yankees toward Judge TOTTEN'S was made known by the firing of our pickets posted about a mile up the road. The pickets fell back slowly, Col. MONTGOMERY, meanwhile, awaiting near Judge TOTTEN'S dwelling, in readiness to receive the enemy—the whole troop, however, falling back as the enemy advanced, to a position a half mile in the rear, in a skirt of woods, between Judge TOTTEN'S and Col. FORREST'S. Here a stand was made, and the Yankees, though numbering at least two hundred and fifty men, (this being the number stationed for two days at Mr. MCNEIL'S,) retreated in haste, burning Judge T.'s dwelling-house and gin, and taking off *all* his negroes then on the place, forty or fifty in number.

None of our men were hurt in this skirmish. The injury to the enemy is not known, except from the report of one of Judge TOTTEN'S negroes, who left the Yankees and came home after a day's absence. He reports that he had seen several wounded—did not know whether any had been killed or not, nor whether he saw all the wounded. Stains of blood were, however, afterwards found by our men on the battlefield. On the Monday after this skirmish, the Yankees were ascertained to be in force at Mr. DANIEL'S place, superintending the ginning of his cotton. Col. MONTGOMERY arranged a surprise, which proved most successful. A dash was made upon them; about twenty were killed and wounded and three prisoners brought off. It was thought there would be another fight on Tuesday, the day our informant left. But it is impossible for Col. MONTGOMERY and his small force gallant as they are, to hold them in check long—even with the assistance of the Bolivar and Coshoma guerrillas, about one hundred of whom have joined them. The people of those counties need aid—not one particle has yet been sent. The Bolivar troop, as is understood, was there accidentally. As it is, the Yankees have it pretty much their own way. The people are flying from their homes—some stopping in remote places in the cane, others continuing to the hills.

Cannot our military authorities furnish the people on the river some assistance?

A SOUTHERN LOCOMOTIVE.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer.

The mechanical enterprise and skill of the Macon and Western Railroad repair shop at Macon, we had gratifying evidence of, a day or two ago, in seeing the handsome locomotive *Victory* on one of the railroad tracks near the depôt in this city, proudly challenging, as it were, the critical examination of our experienced machinists, while it was commanding the admiration of our citizens; for though they, as well as ourselves, have seen more powerful engines, none have seen more bright, or a more beautiful "machine." We learn that the work on this was commenced about eight months ago; that it was done in the Macon and Western Railroad repair shop; and that, with the exception of the bell, safety balance, steam gauge, and water gauge, it was completed in that shop; these, too, would have been made there, but for the fact that they were already on hand. We also learn that the brass mountings of the engine were cast at the foundry of the shop in Macon, by a Macon male mechanic. All this is highly creditable to the machinists of the shop, where the *Victory* was constructed, for, if we are correctly advised, and we believe we are, there is no locomotive shop in America that does all the work, or finishes all the material, of a locomotive—the brass mountings, wheels, axles, etc., being all purchased for their machines.

The *Victory* weighs 23 tons, and cost a little over $8,000. She is now being run by Engineer JOE HARTMAN, and was constructed under the supervision of Mr. E. CROCKETT, the master machinist of the shop.

We see in this evidence that the South can go on and build her locomotives. She possesses both the mechanical skill and ability to do so. If she will only be energetic and persevere she will achieve another *victory* over the North as important in its results as *victories* won upon the battle-field. The machinists of Macon have shown what they can do. Those of Atlanta have already demonstrated their ability to turn out work of the same description. Savannah, if she has not already done so, can with her machinists do the same. Let us then have no more Yankee locomotives after this revolution is ended and our independence won, but let us construct them at home, in Georgia, and thus achieve a victory in mechanics over the world, and especially over the North.

"OUR NAVY."

The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* says:

"Our navy lifts its head again. We hear of sundry iron-clads at Southern ports 'in a state of forwardness.' The *Arkansas* remains quiet, because of repairs and the necessity of getting a new crew—that which manned her on her way down being only a temporary crew. May be so; but it is the rule, I believe, for every Confederate vessel and army to keep profoundly quiet for from one to nine months after a fight. A good story is told in this connection about Mr. MALLORY. He was showing a sharp letter he had written in regard to the early completion of a ship, and telling plaintively of a number of such letters he had written before to the same firm. The gentleman to whom he showed the letter said, quietly, 'D—n it, man, quit writing and go down and cuss 'em, cuss 'em. They care nothing for your writing—cuss 'em, cuss 'em.'"

THE BATTLES.

The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury*, writes:

"Mr. CROZIER, Superintendent of the Army Intelligence Office, states that his books show between 11,000 and 12,000 wounded in the battles before Richmond, and thinks the whole number, including those in private houses not reported to him, will be about 12,500. Gen. LEE, I am told, estimates the killed at 3,500. To these must be added a great many who were disabled by exhaustion, want of food and bad water, so that the sum total would amount, perhaps, to 18,000 or 20,000. The percentage of deaths among the wounded has been heavy, owing to the hot weather. I have heard it put at 80 per cent., but this is foolish. No case of amputation above the knee is said to have recovered, but this also I doubt."

ENFORCING THE CONSCRIPTION.

The following order, issued by the post-commander of a school of instruction, of which there are a number in Mississippi, shows how the Confederates are enforcing the conscription:

JACKSON, Miss., July 25.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 1.—Having been assigned to the command of a camp of instruction located at Brookhaven, Lawrence County, Miss., it is ordered that all persons not exempt from enrollment for service in the armies of the Confederate States, between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five, residing in the following counties, (here follows a list of thirty-eight counties comprising the district belonging to this camp,) report in person on the first Monday in August, 1862, at said camp.

No exemptions will be allowed except on the certificates of physicians holding commissions as Surgeons of the C. S. Army. Persons holding such certificates will report themselves at the camp, said certificates being subject to the approval of the commander.

All refugees or citizens belonging to the Confederacy, and in possession of the enemy, who now are, or may come within the limits of the above-named counties, are included in the above order.

All persons failing to comply with the above order will be arrested and treated as deserters.

Each person will bring with him one blanket or quilt, a tin cup and plate, and from three to five days' rations, according to the distance from the camp.

Transportation on the different railroads will be furnished on application to the conductors.

By order of the Secretary of War,

M. R. CLARK, Major and A. A. G.

VICKSBURGH.

From the Vicksburgh Whig, Aug. 6.

Our city is beginning to exhibit signs of actual life again. The people are flocking back to their homes, stores are being opened, and the pulsations of business have gained a fresh impetus. The houses which were struck by the enemy's shells are being repaired, the streets and sidewalks that were torn up are being made passable, drays and wagons of every description throng our thoroughfares from "early morn till dewy eve," and altogether Vicksburgh presents a busy, bustling appearance. Hotels and restaurants are preparing to reopen, bankers are brushing off their counters for business, and soon we expect to be able to tell our readers that the long "beleagured city" is herself again.

SUBSTITUTES.

A SUBSTITUTE.—I will serve as a substitute in the Confederate service for $2,500, or in the Militia for $1,500. For further information apply to THOMAS ALLEN, Dépôt Agent at Duck Hill.

WANTED.—Any one wishing to act as a substitute for a man subject to the Conscript Act, will receive the following compensation: a likely negro boy and Five Hundred dollars. Address B., *Appeal* Office.

CAUGHT.

From the Grenada Appeal.

We are much gratified to learn that a notorious individual, a planter on the river, by the name of PENTOLOGK POWELL, who has been hob-nobbing with the Federals since their arrival at Helena, has fallen into the hands of our military authorities, and will be dealt with according to his deserts.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

Crowds at Old Point—Another Stampede Among the Sutlers—The Adirondack Gone—Commander T. H. Stevens, of the Monitor—Great Secesh Demonstration at Norfolk—Col. E. D. Cross, of the Fifth New-Hampshire.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OLD POINT, Monday, Aug. 18, 1862.

Old Point is literally swarming once more with people—military and civilian—the Hygeia Hotel presenting at night the most ludicrous and comfortless appearance, with mattresses strewed so thickly along all the corridors and passages, that one has to engineer his way to bed, among heads and upturned faces, as carefully as a cat feels its way among the brittle things on a crockery shelf.

The greatest proportion of the crowd is military, and such a blazing exhibition of shoulder-straps—of all colors of the rainbow—perhaps Old Point never beheld before. Where they come from, whither bound, and what officers command them, are facts that I do not intend to make public here, even at this late hour, and in spite of the example of other correspondents—simply, because, in doing so, it is quite impossible to conceive the amount of mischief that may even *yet* be perpetrated.

Among the crowds here are any quantity of army sutlers, veritable stormy petrels, who are sure to be found wherever a tempest is brewing. They can find no resting-place here, however, for the moment they arrive the authorities are at them, and an order was again read yesterday, warning off all "civilians" from Old Point, which will, no doubt, bring about an immediate stampede.

The *Adirondack*—United States war-steamer—left us yesterday, under sealed orders. Where she is bound to is, therefore, matter of conjecture; but one thing certain is, that the rebel pirates had better keep clear of Capt. GANSEVOORT, and his brave officers and crew. The slipping of the *Herald* through their fingers at Nassau has not only nettled them but roused their appetite, and if they only managed to come "athwart hawse" a rebel craft, let her look out.

While talking of salt-water matters, I am happy to announce that Lieut.-Commander T. H. STEVENS, late of the gunboat *Maratanza*, and formerly of the *Ottawa*—Commodore DUPONT'S South-Atlantic Squadron—has just been made commander of the *Monitor*. Promotion never fell upon more worthy shoulders. Commander STEVENS is the very model of a sailor—as brave and loyal as he is affable and unassuming. It is only to be hoped that his superiors will soon be induced to put him at some kind of daring and dashing work that will enable him to do good for his country while distinguishing himself; and I speak by the book when I say that the lion-hearted commander is only longing for such an opportunity. Lieut. JEFFERS, of the *Monitor*, resigned in ill-health.

An event took place at Norfolk yesterday, which many may choose to look upon indifferently, but which all loyal people here regret exceedingly. The Secessionists of Norfolk, who, beyond all question, have been every day becoming more rampant and defiant during the last two or three months, had a grand opportunity yesterday for exhibiting the intensity of their feelings and open sympathy for our enemies.

It was on the occasion of the burial of a private, named DOUGHTERY, of the Third Alabama Regiment. The funeral ceremony took place at the Church of St. Paul's, where Rev. ORRESES officiated, amid a great crowd, chiefly of women, and the body was afterwards conducted to the cemetery, attended by a large concourse of people. It is stated—I know not how truly—that a prominent rebel citizen, having seen Gen. VIELE on the subject previously, the latter consented, provided no more than fifty were present. But, instead of fifty, a large concourse of people were collected from the towns of Norfolk and Suffolk, and numbering, at the least estimate, between five and six hundred. The men followed the corpse, and the women lined the sidewalks. The coffin was completely covered with wreaths of flowers, and, at the grave, the ladies standing by threw bouquets in showers over the heads of the people.

Now, anywhere else and under any other circumstances, God forbid that I should utter one word against this feeling of respect shown to the dead; but when we consider the position in which Norfolk stands toward the Union at this moment, and the utter contempt they have ever shown toward Unionists and the Administration of the United States, it does seem to me—and it will be odd if the public do not think so too—that the ends of humanity could have been obtained with much less ostentation and open insult to the duly constituted authorities. Gen. VIELE had ordered that the secesh dug should not be publicly displayed on the occasion; but the *secesh flag was used*, though covertly insinuated among wreaths of flowers.

This is the third time within one month—but never before on so large a scale—that a similar exhibition has taken place. That such displays—no matter how good or humane the intent—have the effect of encouraging disloyalty and crushing out entirely whatever Union feeling is existing no man in his senses can doubt: and I am informed by parties well acquainted with Norfolk, and on whose word I can rely, that in that large crowd were many *Unionists*, drawn there, because on such an occasion to have remained away would *have made them marked men, perhaps doomed ones, in the event of the rebels ever returning*. Such latitude may be all very right in the eyes of what some people call "conservatism," but conservatives am ong us would do well to put this question to themselves: Had a Union private died in Richmond would the authorities there have permitted the Unionists of that city to make any such display at his grave? If not, why this difference? What right (the people indignantly ask) have our public servants to be constantly showering kindnesses and benefits upon disloyal people, who return them only with hatred and contempt, and deny the same advantages to us?

The strange vicissitudes of war have just brought me in contact with an old member of the Cincinnati and New-York Press, (the *Times* of both those cities,) Col. E. D. CROSS, of the Fifth New-Hampshire, which gallantly bore the brunt of the battle at Fair Oaks. The Colonel was badly wounded in the thigh, had to return home, and is now on his way to rejoin his regiment. His numerous friends both in New-York and Cincinnati will be glad to hear that, with the exception of a lingering pain from his wound, the Colodel is quite well, and ready for fresh work.

NEMO.

Drafting Negroes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The editorial in the TIMES of yesterday, headed "Negro Brigades through a Needle's Eye," appears to me to be neither fair nor well founded in facts. Instead of Gov. ANDREW having overstrained a point or taken advantage of some verbal inaccuracy, as I understand the matter, he has done only what it was plainly his imperative duty to do, and the duty also of the Governor of every other State to do, and what it was furthermore the imperative duty of the President to require them to do.

In saying this, I assume that the reports which I have seen of the law passed at the last session of Congress, under which this draft must be made, are correct, if not, I may be mistaken; but the law as I have read it expressly declares that "the enrollment of the Militia shall *in all cases include all able-bodied male citizens* between the ages of eighteen and forty-five." The word "white" is not inserted, nor omitted, I apprehend, by mistake, but purposely. And citizens of eighteen does not mean voters even, but must be understood in the liberal sense of subjects of the Government whom it may lawfully command.

Has not then every man who is liable to be drafted a right to demand of President LINCOLN, in the name of justice and of law, that the enrollment shall include colored subjects or citizens as well as white? Is there any way for him to avoid this without being grossly recreant to law and duty unless he is ready to indorse the sham Dred Scott decision and deny that a colored man, a negro, if you please, can be a citizen of this nation, although the foundation of its Government and Constitution is the legal equality of all its subjects.

But is President LINCOLN willing to thus stultify himself and deny his former doctrines. Will he stand up boldly, face to face, before the people of this land, and take that Pro-Slavery decision as authority and law? Will he assert with WICKLIFFE and the like that this is "white man's land," and that negroes under the Constitution can be neither "citizens" nor even "people?" Will he maintain that the colored citizens of Rhode Island, or of any other State, are not also citizens of the Union?

I can conceive that a citizen of the United States, under some circumstances, might not be a citizen of any State in such wise as to be entitled to vote in purely State matters, but it is absurd, to my mind, to say that a man may be a citizen of a State, and yet not of the nation. And surely a person who would be a citizen with a white skin, will be a citizen, for the purposes of this act, whatever may be the color of his skin. A law making an alien a citizen of a State, under conditions precluding or omitting his national citizenship, must be unconstitutional. The assumption that men of African descent are not equal in law to others, and cannot be citizens under our national Constitution, and the attempt, in the Dred Scott case, to foist this doctrine into the law of the land as an irrepealable interpretation, is a part, and no unimportant part, of the Pro-Slavery abominations and encroachments which called the Republican party into existence, and in the conflict led to the election of President LINCOLN on the one hand as leader, and to the rebellion under JEFF. DAVIS, as leader on the other.

I ask, then, is our Republican President ready to assert that a negro in whose case every condition entitles him to full national citizenship, except his color or the quality of his blood, cannot get over this disability or be a citizen, and possess a citizen's privileges and rights. If not, can he nullify this positive law, or avoid enrolling the colored citizens for the coming draft?

As a citizen, I demand the faithful execution of that law. I am tired and ashamed of the national injustice towards the blacks which is constantly practiced and boldly advocated. No thinking man, I apprehend, can in his conscience and in truth believe that an exclusion of men otherwise qualified, from citizenship, simply on account of color, is either just, or noble, or constitutional. Nor do such men in sincere truth believe that the State laws, of late so common, excluding negroes and imposing various disabilities and privations on account of color, are constitutional, or of any legal validity at all. These States think it expedient for them, and so determine to have it treated as constitutional. But all these wrongs and base violations of our Constitution must be done away before we shall stand as a nation upon safe and immovable ground. It is in vain to take these lies in our right hand, or attempt to put them as true stones in our building—we must sooner or later renounce them, or truth and right will renounce us. So long as this wrong to the whole colored race continues to be the prevailing practice of the nation, so long, I feel assured, will the displeasure and the pursuing and fierce judgments of God rest upon us. Z. B.

AMHERST, Mass., Aug. 15, 1862.

LOYALTY IN OLD PUTNAM.

Enthusiastic Meeting at Lake Mahopac—Address by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Others.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LAKE MAHOPAC, Tuesday, Aug. 19, 1862.

On Saturday last an enthusiastic war meeting, to aid recruiting, was held in Pine Grove, on the margin of the lake, near the principal hotels, which are this season crowded with guests. Throughout this county of Putnam there are many old Democrats who grow about the Republicans causing the war, and who say the Republicans should put it down, and all that sort of gammon, which acts as a wet blanket on the enlistments of the young and patriotic. This class has been sustained to some extent by a few of the Summer sojourners, who, with shrugs and winks, give out the idea that those who entertain such sentiments are not far wrong—not open sympathizers with rebellion, you will perceive, but those who, having scraped together a "few thousands," and who assume a "loud manner" in consequence—who are passive, inactive—who support Fourth-avenue clergymen of doubtful loyalty—who, when a war meeting is held, suddenly recollect sweet spots in which to have a picnic—who defer their return until such meeting is over—who fail to lend the aid of their presence to a gathering of the people—who, with lofty air, in hotel drawing-rooms, pronounce such gatherings "vulgar, you know," and wonder at the taste that indulges in "that sort of thing"—who are on Union Committees in town but not in the country.

We have among us many loyal gentlemen, earnest men, who fight the battles of the Republic socially, and who are ready when the draft calls to enter the ranks and do so physically. Well, these true men, sustained and abetted by sympathetic women, assisted by Mr. FERRIS, a young clergyman, stationed at the lake, were the principal getters-up of the meeting in this part of "Old Put." The meeting showed how responsive the heart of the people beats to the air of the Union when beyond the influence of the "croakers"—how cheerfully they enroll themselves for the suppression of this most infamous rebellion.

The meeting was opened with a prayer, followed by a capital speech, effectually delivered by Rev. Mr. FERRIS. Songs of a patriotic character were sung, and cheers given for "ABRAM," McCLELLAN and the Union.

The organization was perfected by the selection of the following gentlemen as officers: President, LEONARD D. CLIFT; Vice-Presidents, Lambert Suydam, John Bridge, Josiah O. Low, Adam W. Spies, Chauncey R. Weeks, Ambrose Ryder, George Luddington, Sarton Smith, Franklin Hyatt; Secretaries, William H. Lee, Walter T. Hatch, Wm. H. Scott, Pierre Humbert, John G. Miller; Treasurer, Lewis Ballard.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S SPEECH.

Mr. BEECHER was then introduced, and said:

I am glad to be called here, to-day, fellow-citizens, to attend a meeting of the people—meetings more powerful than legislatures or Congress—glad to think that such meetings are taking place in every town and hamlet throughout our loyal land, and that the heart of the people are in these gatherings. For my part, whenever, as now, I find myself in the midst of such a one, I have an ideal of what I should wish it to be—what our brave boys on the Potomac would wish to have it—an honest uprising of the people in their might and indignation. As you know, every State has given, and has given freely, the young and active, our sons and brothers, and when

THE SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

Names of those Brought by the Steamer Atlantic.

The following are the names of the sick and wounded soldiers who arrived here yesterday by the *Atlantic*:

P Feyant, Co K, 70th N Y.
J Connolly, Co I, 70th N Y.
J Nichols, Co I, 70th N Y.
T Ward, Co I, 70th N Y.
Corp J Hancock, Co I, 70th New-York.
G W Hammond, Co I, 70th N Y.
T Powars, Co D, 70th N Y.
W Whitehead, Co I, 70th N Y.
D Lonan, Co I, 70th N Y.
J Brand, Co D, 70th N Y
P Rauser, Co I, 2d N J.
Jo White, Co H, 5th Vermont.
Corp A J Butler, Co H, 6th Vermont
T W Gould, Co H, 6th Vt.
W H Fulmer, Co D, 85th Pa.
A J Beam, Co D, 4th Ohio.
W H Drew, Co I, 6th Vt.
Corp Adam Mateger, Co H, 101st New-York.
Chas Smith, Co B, 7th Mich.
A Spicer, Co I, 100th Pa.
R Allen, Co D, 1st Minnesota
S Bishop, Co I, 6th Vermont.
N A Monroe, Co K, 7th Me.
J H Chase, Co K, 7th Me.
M McBride, Co K, 70th N Y.
S Storm, Co F, 1st Mass.
M Flanby, Co K, 73d N Y.
C Judds, Co F, 2d N Y.
Sergt J Walker, Co C, 72d Penn.
C Richards, Co D, 4th Vt.
D Powell, Co K, 82d N Y
J Hawkhurst, Co K, 82d N Y
H Carton, Co B, 1st Cal.
G W. Nichols, Co E, 10th Massachusetts.
R Mackie, Co C, 1st N Y C.
J Lyons, Co C, 7th Me.
P Armacker, Co G, 74th N Y.
J Connolly, Co G, 4th N. J.
Sergt W Burgen, Co I, 73d New-York.
A Daly, Co A, 2d Delaware
T Cusly, Co C, 42d N. Y.
B McLawlin, And. S S, 15th Massachusetts.
J Hi. Kelley, Co D, 7th Maine.
J Corcoran, Co K, 7th Me.
C Pelschle, Co C, 31st N Y.
J Williams, Co G, 11th Mass.
J S Craig, Co E, 1st Mass.
Sergt J Clark, Co K, 1st Massachusetts.
A Winters, Co I, 5th Mich.
W Clark, Co B, 15th Mass.
O Smith, Co H, 57th N Y.
J C Carlton, Co B, 73d N Y.
J Bushron, Co D, 7th Mich.
G Laraly, Co H, 19th Mass.
1st Sergt N O Tooker, Co A, 2d New-Jersey.
J Oaikins, Co K, 57th Penn.
D F Corser, Co B, 6th Vt.
C D Stevens, Co B, 6th Vt.
Wm Davis, Co C, 6th Vt.
Corp N McMulligan, Co F, 69th Pennsylvania.
A Butler, Co C, 5th Pa. Cav.
Lieut D G Whiting, 2d Mich.
J Dugan, Co F, 29th Mass.
D McCarty, Co H, 28th Mass.
M T Stowell, Co F, 28th Mass.
Geo Clark, Co K, 73d N Y.
Corp Thos Hunter, Co E, 81st New-York.
M Claxton, Co A, 71st N Y.
R Park, Co A, 1st N Y.
Corp J Monell, Co D, 74th N Y.
Corp L M Jackson, Co D, 74th New-York.
M Finley, Co D, 74th N Y.
Joe Lee, Co D, 7th Mass.
T Dogherty, Co C, 7th Mass.
G Concers, Co A, 7th Mass.
J Wraug, Co F, 28th Mass.
Robt Tonearche, Co K, 2d Delaware.
Paul Hess, Co K, 32d N Y.
John Scanting, Co K, 32d New-York.
Patrick Fox, Co E, 2d Ex.
Charles Ladby, Co F, 2d Ex.
Michael Maury, Co E, 2d Ex.
Lenard Chase, Co E, 19th Massachusetts.
Warren Haskel, Co B, 7th Michigan.
Thos McGorin, Co A, 71st New-York.
Charles Smith, Co A, 71st New-York.
Corp Alex Douglas, Co F, 71st New-York.
Corp. Thos Hands, Co F, 71st New-York.
Thos Hinton, Co I, 3d N J.
J E Neary, Co I, 33d N Y.
Sergt D Sneath, Co K, 2d Del.
Corp P Egan, Co C, 2d N J.
M O'Rourke, Co C, 72d N Y.
T Horton, Co B, 71st N Y.
H Williams, Co H, 1st Mass.
Jas Stewart, Co I, 2d Del.
Alex Linnex, Co I, 2d Del.
Edw Cody, Co C, 2d N J.
Gilbert Green, Co F, 15th Me.
Thos McCann, Co A, 71st N Y.
C Bonner, Co I, 82d Mass.
Corp G Harding, Co E, 66th N Y.
A Howe, Co K, 15th Mass.
J McCoon, Co A, 57th N Y.
W P Rogers, Co I, 15th Mass.
J O'Neil, Co F, 71st N Y.
J Wall, Co F, 71st N Y.
J Gill, Co I, 73d New-York.
Sergt J Forrest, Co G, 73d New-York.
M Carroll, Co G, 73d N Y.
P Lamb, Co F, 73d N Y.
Corp F Snow, Co H, 15th Massachusetts.
J Addison, Co H, 15th Mass.
Wm Valentine, Co A, Lincoln Cavalry.
D Parker, Co D, 4th N J.
M Codder, Co I, 74th N Y.
C A Mosier, Co I, 74th N Y.
H A Waters, Co D, 15th Mass.
A M Hale, Co B, 15th Mass.
Corp D F Horner, Co A, 4th Ohio.
L Tells, Co B, 19th Mass.
J Peters, Co L, 1st Minn.
Pat Gillic, Co K, 74th N Y.
H Kerns, Co I, 74th N Y.
T Anderson, Co I, 74th N Y.
W Abbot, Co A, Andrew's Sharpshooters, Mass.
B Luper, Co A, Andrew's Sharpshooters, Mass.
H Clark, Co E, 6th Vt.
Sergt L Donel, Co B, 20th Ill.
W Healy, Co D, 13th Mass.
S G Hanford, Co B, 7th Mich.
H Tucker, Co C, 7th Mich.
W Vankluct, Co A, 2d New-York.
Corp H G Smith, Co K, 57th New-York.
W Ryan, Co D, 2d Fire Zouaves, New-York.
J Rea, Co I, 19th Mass.
Corp S F Layton, Co H, 57th Pennsylvania.
W H Oxford, Co H, 7th Mich.
R Limplin, Co K, 4th N J.
G Conover, Co C, 3d N J.
D Killer, 1st N J Artillery.
J Zeigler, 1st N J Artillery
E Barnes, Co D, 15th Mass.
A Dimmick, Co I, 57th Pa
R M Smith, Co K, 2d N Y.
J H Springer, Co F, 2d Ex.
J L Carroll, Co F, 2d Excl.
M McColough, Co C, 8th Pa. Cavalry.
Wm Smith, Co A, 7th Me.
1st Sergt G S Flagler, Co I, 1st Long Island.
Corp A J McKee, Co H, 83d Pennsylvania.
Ward Master E L Jones, 1st Massachusetts.
O Brien, Co H, 1st Mass.
H B Custard, Co H, 83d Pa.
J H Waters, Co A, 16th Me.
J Whitford, Co E, 16th Me.
I Brown, Co A, 33d N Y.
Wm Day, Co H, 33d N Y.
W G Russell, Co A, 93d N Y.
C A Jackson, Co H, 1st Mass.
Sergt Wm Silvers, Co A, 96th Pennsylvania.
C Robinson, Co A, 95th Pa.
Geo Shotwell, Co C, 62d Ohio.
Wm H Clements, Co I, 2d Excelsior.
J C Hyde, Co G, 2d N J.
D Dunn, 15th Massachusetts.
T Lynaugh, Co B, 15th Mass.
H Raymond, Co H, 57th Pa.
Corp A W Nincamp, Co H, 5th Pennsylvania.
Corp Wm Van Horn, Co G, 8th Penn Cav.
J A Carr, Co K, 57th Penn.
Thos Paul, Co H, 82d N Y.
O Vesper, Co F, 2d Vt.
A W Berry, Co F, 2d Vt.
F M Butler, Co K, 74th N Y.
T McKenney, Co K, 4th N J.
M E Flint, Andrew's Sharpshooters, Mass.
J Shannon, Co I, 5
J Cobb, Co C, 7th
G Conyers, Co C
J Karlin, Co D, 7th
S A Bernard, Co I, 1st Mass.
R Holmes, Co D, 7th
Sgt S M Mayman, Co B, 66th New-York.
W. Kipp, Co I, 66th N Y.
W F Richfield, Co C, 16th Massachusetts
Sgt. & Lt Denny, Co C, 62d Ohio.
F Galligan, Co C, 16th Mass.
J M Rapport, Co A, 15th Mass.
W H Davelson, Co I, 1st Cal.
Sgt. W P Kent, 1st Sig C.
J McDonald, Co C, 15th Mass.
E Mayhury, Co C, 15th Mass.
W Fridlin, Co K, 99th N Y.
J Carmick, Co B, 39th N Y.
J Henry, Co K, 99th N Y.
P J Commelford, Co K, 99th N Y.
J Devency, Co F, 79th Penn.
J Butler, Co E, 8th N J.
Corp J Sigel, Co F, 31st N Y.
P H Evans, Co F, 7th Me.
J M Ackermann, Co F, 2d N Y.
G J Clapper, Co B, 16th Mass.
T Cooper, Co D, 2d Del.
G Mauch, Co G, 66th N Y.
D J Wilson, Co D, 44th N Y.
F Byrne, Co A, 69th N Y.
P Murray, Co D, 69th N Y.
D Gallagher, Co K, 1st Cal.
F Kelley, Co K, 1st Cal.
G Holman, Co G, 7th Mich.
C Mellor, Co F, 82d N Y.
J Tierney, Co K, 1st Cal.
F B Argree, Co E, 1st Cal.
Corp R Lamb, Co H, 72d Pa.
H Davis, Co C, 1st California.
C Layton, Co D, 1st California.
J Simmerman, Co E, 72d Pa.
Corp D Templeman, Co K, 106th Pennsylvania.
C Harrington, Co B, 72d N Y.
C Veesy, Co B, 72d N Y.
W Mervin, Co B, 72d N Y.
J Woods, Co B, 69th N Y.
P Kelley, Co H, 1st Cal.
T Lowell, Co B, 7th Maine.
C S Ricker, Co A, 7th Mich.
T Brennan, Co H, 70th N Y.
J Johnson, Co A, 70th N Y.
Sergt J Baxter, Co A, 70th New-York.
W Bugton, Co B, 5th Wis.
J Kinney, Co H, 5th Wis.
W Chaney, Co H, 3d N J.
Corp A I Judd, Co D, 3d Vt.
J G Lane, Co A, 1st Md.
Sergt S C Agan, Co E, 74th New-York.
W Bowman, Co E, 74th N Y.
G Recker, Co B, 5th Penn.
J Brown, Co B, 57th Penn.
H Forrest, Co E, 57th Penn.
A Hall, Sharpe's, 15th Mass.
H Merchant, Co G, 74th N Y.
N Barley, Co H, 4th Vt.
Corp J W Dutton, Co H, 4th Vt.
B Gillespie, Co I, 69th N Y.
P Benion, Co K, 16th Mass.
T Dun, Co F, 72d N Y.
C O'Neil, Co K, 72d N Y.
A Oaks, Co I, 15th Mass.
C Parks, Co E, 7th Mich.
F Wyman, Co H, 1st Mass.
R Percival, Battery A, Second Division.
M C Daly, Co E, 70th N. Y.
M Kery, Co E, 69th N Y.
W Amidon, Co E, 68th Mass.
P Kelly, Co C, 69th Penn.
W Franse, Co E, 15th Mass.
B Hall, Co D, 2d N J.
P Vanalten, Co F, 2d N J.
J Adame, Co K, 7th Maine.
Corp P Dunan, Co E, 71st New-York.
K Hall, Co E, 71st N Y.
J Young, Co H, 74th N Y.
Surgeon Hough, 7th N Y.
A Rodgers, Co F, 76th N Y.
W T Anderson, Co F, 55th Pa.
W Cranshanks, Co B, 2d Delaware.
Corp a Fesmyer, Co A, 2d Del.
C McCarty, Co H, 2d Del.
H N Waters, Co E, 2d Del.
E Tobin, Co A, 16th Mass.
F Phalen, Co K, 2d Del.
Corp J Dongcere, Co E, 2d Del.
H D O'Brien, Co E, 1st Min.
Lieut Col Doryea, 8th N Y.
Surgeon M S Killenger, 100th New-York.
Lieut Victor Hagemann, 72d Pennsylvania.
Lieut J Frank, 31st N Y.
George Crosbye, Co E, 69th New-York.
R B Bagley, Co G, 3d Vt.
Charles Martin, Co B, 74th New-York.
Joseph Hollowell, Co D, 4th Ohio.
John Mullen, Co E, 71st New-York.
Samuel McFarland, Co D, 4th Ohio.
Sergt E B Titsworth, Co I, 3d New-Jersey.
Corp Wm L Russel, Co I, 2d Delaware.
Fred. W. Klog, Co G, 7th Michigan.
Henry M Sheldon, Co E, 6th Vermont.
Thomas Weeks, musician, Co I, 3d Vermont.
John Troy, Co K, 73d N Y.
Wm Lush, Co I, 1st Cal.
J Thagen, Co S, 4th Fa Cav.
Sergt Cornelius Ryan, Co G, 1st Regulars.
1st Sergt Ruben C Tagen, Co K, 73d New-York.
Jas H Dilks, Co K, 73d N Y.
A Carr, Co K, 73d N Y.
W Mansfield, Co D, 1st Mass.
E Borns, Co A, 71st N Y.
Thos Mehan, Co A, 71st N Y.
J Mulvay, Co C, 37th N Y
F B Camp, Co C, 6th N H.
J Broderick, Co B, 73d N Y.
J F Elliott, Co G, 5th Wis.
E Downey, Co K, 7th Maine.
J Mulin, Co E, 71st N Y.
K T Finney, Co D, 15th Mass.
F S Stanford, Co B, 6th Vt.
J W H Morrison, Co G, 4th O.
E M Phillips, Co E, 62d N Y.
J Olpetz, Co E, 6th N Y.
T Welsh, Co G, 74th N Y.
W Stemshon, Co C, 74th New-York.
Serg P D Noe, Co C, 74th New-York.
J Thomas, Co E, 1st N J.
Corp A H Rasco, Co G, 15th Massachusetts.
C L Shaw, Co G, 15th Mass.
O Perkins, Co B, 16th Mass.
H H Hosley, Co C, 15th Mass.
J Meadows, Co H, 3d Penn.
A Canburgh, Co K, 72d Baxter Zouaves.
J McDonald, Co K, 7th Mich.
Corp J A Burroughs, Co A, Andrew's Sharpshooters.
Corp J E Keeley, Co F, 1st Mass.
G J Hinds, Co F, 1st Mass.
Corp F Bradly, Co H, 74th New-York.
W Borton, Co F, 74th N Y.
E A Vanmaster, Co H, 74th New-York.
I Sninmer, Co F, 74th N Y.
W Wright, Co H, 57th Penn.
A Werstom, 2d N J.
J L Pulse, Co H, 15th Mass.
Sergt A Kealy, Co F, 72d New-York.
T Clegg, Co F, 72d N Y.
J Carroll, Co F, 5th Vt.
E Goldin, Co B, 15th Mass.
T Blowers, Co H, 83d Penn.
H Dart, Co H, 83d Penn.
Don Lieper, Co H, 83d Penn.
J Pitte, Co E, 73d N Y.
J Wiesel, Co B, 70th N Y.
Sergt-Maj G R Montrose, 73d New-York.
A B Hunt, musician, Co C, 2d Massachusetts.
Corp C C Perkins, Co C, 22d Massachusetts.
T Green, Co H, 3d Vt.
P McGuire, Co G, 57th N Y.
Corp C E Hyde, Co G, 2d N J.
F O Moody, Co H, 1st Mass.
M Fairton, Co A, 11th Mass.
F Fallnaff, musician, Co A, 11th Massachusetts.
C J Fowler, Co B, 5th N Y.
F Mullin, Co D, 16th Mass.
Corp C Kiley, Co A, 16th Massachusetts.
Otis Snow, Co K, 3d Vt.
Wm H Hoyt, Co G, 1st Mass.
J O'Byrne, Co F, 66th N Y.
J McLaughlin, Co F, 66th New-York
S I Dodge, Andrew's S S.
B P Norton, Co I, 57th N Y.
J Dempsey, Co I, 16th Mass.
Sergt M McKenney, Co D, 12th New-York.
K C Jacobs, Co H, 1st Mass.
J Sullivan, Co D, 16th Mass.
O S Williams, Co D, 5th Vt.
P McNulty, Co B, 6th Pa Ca.
Chas P Cole, Co D, 72d N Y.
N E Mason, Co H, 1st Mass.
Hy Manton, Co G, 72d N Y.
Hy Johnson, Co H, 1st Mass.
Geo McLane, Co D, 1st Mass
A Bavalgne, Co D, 5th Wis.
A Rudolph, Co D, 2d Del.
C L Stalker, Co H, 6th Wis.
Sergt L A Dennet, Co C, 1st U S Chasseurs.
Jas Spear, Co I, 1st Mass.
E Young, Jr. Co D, 5th Wis.
C P Adams, Andrews' Sharpshooters.
R Lindsley, Co A, 6th Vt.
J Grangen, Co I, 6th Vt.
J Brown, Co K, 15th Mass.
Harper, Co E, 1st Minn.
J H Dempsey, Co C, 22d Mass.
J Mahoney, Co B, 1st Mass.
J R Caldwell, Co C, 1st Mass.
Corp Dan Murphy, Co E, 1st Massachusetts.
E Dunlap, Co B, 6th Penn.
J Hopper, Co K, 99th N Y.
Thos Lanigan, Co H, 79th New-York.
B Dulgenan, Co C, 2d N J.
H McCallehan, Co C, 2d N J.
A Goldsmith, Co F, 7th N Y.
J Maloney, Co A, 81st N Y.
S Hanlon, Co D, 4th Vt.
J Moonisha, Co D, 71st N Y.
H Horner, Co B, 6th Vt.
P Doyle, Co B, 6th Vt.
Corp J W Allen, Co G, 57th Pa.
P Leony, Co D, 71st N Y.
J F Bandenthous, Co F, 71st New-York.
C Linihan, Co F, 19th Mass.
J Barry, Co A, 73d N Y.
J Rourke, Co H, 5th Mich.
St Murray, Co E, 71st N Y.
J F Sullivan, Co H, 2d N Y.
F Flanagan, Co E, 19th Mass.
M Lyons, Co G, 22d Mass.
M Stanley, Co G, 4th Vt.
J P Tompkins, Co I, 5 N Y.
O F Jones, Co G, 4th Ohio.
J Clark, Co K, 70th N Y.
C F Bickford, Co E, 18th Massachusetts.
O Holmes, Co G, 72d Penn.
Corp T L Slack, Co F, 2d New-York.
M Crossett, Co G, 69th N Y.
J H Wafers, Co D, 16th Mass.
W H Alexander, Co K, 2d New-Jersey.
B E Burgess, Co D, 7th Me.
F Schnepp, Co F, 81st Penn.
C A Jackson, Co H, 1st Mass.
J McGoire, Co H, 22d Mass.
H Moran, Co D, 16th Mass.
B Shingnledecker, Co F, 67th Pennsylvania.
T Carper, Co B, 44th N Y.
S A Baker, Co C, 5th N H.
Corp G H Edwards, Co B, 3d Vermont.
J Lee, Co A, 7th Maine.
W Tucker, Co F, 1st Mass.
Sergt W Jauncey, Co G, 1st Rhode Island.
J J Parkinson, Co B, 5th Wis.
C H Steward, Co C, 2d Del.
W Howie, Co H, 5th Wis.
Y B Chrysty, Co L, 57th Penn.
C Leughem, Co F, 19th Mass.
A Comfort, Co B, 70th N Y.
A Karst, Co H, 72d N Y.
G Schmidt, Co K, 70th N Y.
Sergt A Flume, Co F, 73d New-York.
J Churchill, Co H, 7th Mich.
F Nalon, Co C, 15th Mass.
S Hinhart, Co C, 57th Penn.
D Thomson, Co C, 57th Penn.
A Brown, 72d New-York.
J W Collins, Co G, 4th Ohio.
Corp R Scully, Co K, 7th Me.
M Cohen, Co B, 74th N Y.
P Sweeney, Co F, 74th N Y.
S Calahuse, Co G, 74th N Y.
J Eager, Co C, 4th Vermont.
J Ivars, Co C, 4th Vermont.
N Kartrisky, Co C, 31st N Y.
J Davy, Co C, 4th Vermont.
L Johnson, Co C, 4th Vt.
D Collins, Co G, 6th Vt.
A Williams, Co G, 6th Vt.
W S Learned, Co C, 5th N H.
H Miller, Co C, 31st N Y.
Corp W Delmore, Co C, 3d New-Jersey.
Se.gt R S Poinsett, Co C, 3d New-Jersey.
Corp M O'Neil, Co K, 57th New-York.
F C Browne, Co F, 7th Me.
R W Morris, Co H, 7th Me.
A Johnson, Co H, 33d N Y.
E F Allen, Co H, 7th Maine.
W F Smith, Co C, 33d N Y.
C Cutal, Co H, 16th Mass.
W A Shins, Co H, 16th Mass.
W A Summerville, Co D, 57th New-York.
F O'Brien, Co D, 57th N Y.
Corp T Burnell, Co I, 73d New-York.
T Twaddle, Co I, 73d N Y.
W Ellerry, Co H, 19th Mass.
C Moore, Co D, 62d N Y.
P H Brown, Co C, 1st U S Chasseurs.
H N Mason, Co C, 62d Ohio.
J Kuthe, Co K, 15th Mass.
W P Chandler, Co I, 1st Min.
J Davis, Co A, 16th Mass.
J A Engen, Co F, 1st Mass.
W Donald, Co K, 7th Mich.
Corp J A Burroughs, Co A, Andrew's Sharpshooters.
Corp J E Keeley, Co F, 1st Mass.
G J Hinds, Co F, 1st Mass.
Corp F Bradly, Co H, 74th New-York.
W Borton, Co F, 74th N Y.
E A Vanmaster, Co H, 74th New-York.
I Sninmer, Co F, 74th N Y.
W Wright, Co H, 57th Penn.
A Werstom, 2d N J.
J L Pulse, Co H, 15th Mass.
Sergt A Kealy, Co F, 72d New-York.
T Clegg, Co F, 72d N Y.
J Carroll, Co F, 5th Vt.
E Goldin, Co B, 15th Mass.
T Blowers, Co H, 83d Penn.
H Dart, Co H, 83d Penn.
Don Lieper, Co H, 83d Penn.
J Pitte, Co E, 73d N Y.
J Wiesel, Co B, 70th N Y.
Sergt-Maj G R Montrose, 73d New-York.
A B Hunt, musician, Co C, 2d Massachusetts.
Corp C C Perkins, Co C, 22d Massachusetts.
T Green, Co H, 3d Vt.
P McGuire, Co G, 57th N Y.
Corp C E Hyde, Co G, 2d N J.
F O Moody, Co H, 1st Mass.
M Fairton, Co A, 11th Mass.
F Fallnaff, musician, Co A, 11th Massachusetts.
C J Fowler, Co B, 5th N Y.
F Mullin, Co D, 16th Mass.
Corp C Kiley, Co A, 16th Massachusetts.
Otis Snow, Co K, 3d Vt.
Wm H Hoyt, Co G, 1st Mass.
J O'Byrne, Co F, 66th N Y.
J McLaughlin, Co F, 66th New-York
S I Dodge, Andrew's S S.
B P Norton, Co I, 57th N Y.
J Dempsey, Co I, 16th Mass.
Sergt M McKenney, Co D, 12th New-York.
K C Jacobs, Co H, 1st Mass.
J Sullivan, Co D, 16th Mass.
O S Williams, Co D, 5th Vt.
P McNulty, Co B, 6th Pa Ca.
Chas P Cole, Co D, 72d N Y.
N E Mason, Co H, 1st Mass.
Hy Manton, Co G, 72d N Y.
Hy Johnson, Co H, 1st Mass.
Geo McLane, Co D, 1st Mass
A Bavalgne, Co D, 5th Wis.
A Rudolph, Co D, 2d Del.
C L Stalker, Co H, 6th Wis.
Sergt L A Dennet, Co C, 1st U S Chasseurs.
Jas Spear, Co I, 1st Mass.
E Young, Jr. Co D, 5th Wis.
C P Adams, Andrews' Sharpshooters.
R Lindsley, Co A, 6th Vt.
J Grangen, Co I, 6th Vt.
J Brown, Co K, 15th Mass.
Harper, Co E, 1st Minn.
J H Dempsey, Co C, 22d Mass.
J Mahoney, Co B, 1st Mass.
J R Caldwell, Co C, 1st Mass.
Corp Dan Murphy, Co E, 1st Massachusetts.
E Dunlap, Co B, 6th Penn.
J Hopper, Co K, 99th N Y.
Thos Lanigan, Co H, 79th New-York.
B Dulgenan, Co C, 2d N J.
H McCallehan, Co C, 2d N J.
A Goldsmith, Co F, 7th N Y.
J Maloney, Co A, 81st N Y.
S Hanlon, Co D, 4th Vt.
J Moonisha, Co D, 71st N Y.
H Horner, Co B, 6th Vt.
P Doyle, Co B, 6th Vt.
Corp J W Allen, Co G, 57th Pa.
P Leony, Co D, 71st N Y.
J F Bandenthous, Co F, 71st New-York.
C Linihan, Co F, 19th Mass.
J Barry, Co A, 73d N Y.
J Rourke, Co H, 5th Mich.
St Murray, Co E, 71st N Y.
J F Sullivan, Co H, 2d N Y.
F Flanagan, Co E, 19th Mass.
M Lyons, Co G, 22d Mass.
M Stanley, Co G, 4th Vt.
J P Tompkins, Co I, 5 N Y.
F C Osborne, Co C, 6th Vt.
W H Kerr, Co C, 106th Penn.
Sergt G Babin, Co B, 2d Vt.
A P Hirdle, Co. E, 2d Del.
W Prescott, Co I, 1st Mass.
Corp P Burns, Co E, 2d Del.
Sergt T Street, Co B, 2d Del.
O Batty, Co I, 15th Mass.
D Allog, Co A, 7th Maine.
J B Collins, Co K, 2d Del.
Corp T H Ash, Co D, 2d Del.
F Mullen, Co A, 31st N Y.
J F Barry, Co A, 31st N Y.
J R Baker, Hospital Steward, 2d Pennsylvania.
H Mitchell, Co D, 7th Maine.
W Londerback, Co F, 8th New-Jersey.
G Garvie, Co E, 31st N Y.
E P Adams, Co D, 7th Me.
G Y Ayers, Co D, 5th Maine.
L Coaty, Co F, 96th N Y.
J Verwimple, Co F, 73d N Y.
P Coon, Co G, 72d N Y.
G Bright, Co H, 16th Mass.
A Davis, Co H, 19th Mass.
Corp A Crane, Co I, 2d N Y.
G W Long, Co K, 2d N J.
G E Haines, Co D, 1st Mass.
J W Thompson, Co C, 115th Pennsylvania.
J Warms, Co G, 8th Vt.
J Loaffel, Co K, 73d N Y.
C H Stone, Co H, 6th Vt.
Corp W H Holdervill, Co A, 72d New-York.
L W Hayford, Co H, 6th Vt.
F M Fenker, hos. steward, 72d New-York.
W H Gullmore, Co R, 71st Pennsylvania.
A O Blue, Co E, 4th N J.
D Downey, Co D, 5th Maine.
R Barnes, Co K, 5th Maine.
J Rierdan, Co D, 16th Mass.
Corp C P Brown, Co G, 74th New-York.
J Thrall, Co B, 2d N J.
J W Stickles, Co B, 2d N J.
J Stiles, Co H, 2d N J.
J. R. Johnson, Co B, 2d NJ.
Sergt E R Green. Co K, 7th Michigan.
E Payne, teamster, Co H, 57th New-York.
J W Bullwart Co G, 2d NJ.
N H Mason, Co B, Vt.
F W Robinson, Co K, 82d NY.
J B Kitchen, Co F, 106th Pa.
Sergt J W Brownlenf, Co C, 57th Pennsylvania.
J Anderson, Co H, 106th Pa.
Wm McLene, Co B, 71st Pa.
Com Sergt J R Seater, 3d Vt.
W Kilton, Co H, 3d Vt.
J D Crokus, Co I, 1st Cal.
W Harris, Co C, 72d Penn.
B Gilbert, 71st Penn.
V Hockenbuk, Co K, 66th NY
E Sherwood, Co D, 57th Pa.
E Stickers, Co A, 57th Pa.
W Paterson, Co K, 3d Vt.
Corp E J Rider, 6th Wis.
J Smith, Co F, 4th Vt.
J G Stone, Co G, 4th Vt.
M B Cheever, Co G, 4th Vt.
C E Gale, Co G, 37th Penn.
A Hopkins, Co B, 3d Vt.
P Gray, Co K, 15th Mass.
H Clements, Co F, 22d N Y.
L G Scanlon, Co K, 15th Mass
E F Gohcen, Co G, 6th Pa.
W H Jewitt, Co C, 15th Mass.
W A Dewut, Co E, 7th Mich.
C P Leonard, Co G, 4th Vt.
Corp C E Jones, Co H, 4th Ohio.
A Dennison, Co L, 1st Wis.
W Limper, Co E, 2d Del.
J Green, Co H, 71st N Y.
M Gleason, Co H, 71st N Y.
J Metcalf, Co H, 71st N Y.
J F Oakley, Co H, 71st N Y.
A Toon, Co H, 3d N J.
R A Farnsworth, Co G, 3d Vermont.
T Guyers, Co H, 3d N J.

Oakum as a Substitute for Lint in Gunshot and other Suppurating Wounds.

To the Editor of the American Medical Times:

I have for many years past been in the habit of using picked oakum, in all cases of suppurating wounds, particularly in connection with opened joints, where the suppuration is excessive. The great number of gunshot wounds now in Bellevue Hospital, where I use it entirely to the exclusion of lint, has furnished an opportunity for a number of army surgeons to examine its advantages, and they have requested me to make the subject more generally known to the profession through the medium of your valuable medical journal.

One of the objects of lint applied to a suppurating wound, is to absorb the discharge; now as most of the lint is composed either entirely or in great part of cotton, it acts more like a tampon, or a retainer of the secretions, than as an absorber.

If you will take a bale of cotton and immerse it in the river for one month, or even longer, and then remove it, you will find on opening it that the cotton in the centre of the bale is perfectly dry, thus proving that it cannot be soaked through any great thickness, or that it will not absorb moisture. So, when placed over a suppurating wound and left for some hours, it will be found perfectly dry except at the point of contact; acting, in fact, like a bung in a barrel, or a cork in a bottle—to *prevent* the escape of the pus—which necessarily burrows in different directions, thus forming extensive abscesses, and adding greatly to the danger of the patient; and, when removed, the pus will gush out in large quantities. Now, if you place picked oakum over these same wounds, you will find after the same number of hours, that the oakum is perfectly saturated with pus, and the wound itself almost perfectly dry and clean—the oakum acting like a syphon, and discharging the contents of the abscess by capillary attraction.

It is necessary to place under the wound a piece of India-rubber cloth, or oiled muslin, for the sake of cleanliness; and in case of much inflammation, by simply wetting the oakum in cold water, and wrapping the oiled muslin around the limb or wounded part so as to exclude the air, you have at once the neatest and most comfortable poultice that can be applied to it. In gunshot wounds, which go through and through a limb, particularly if made with the "Minié ball," the whirl or screw of the ball entangles in its thread the muscular fibres and cellular tissue, and separates them from their attachments for a long distance from the real track of the ball itself.

As the muscle and tegumentary tissues are more freely supplied with blood-vessels than the fat and cellular tissues, the consequence is that they begin to granulate much more readily than those other tissues, and will thus often close up the wound, and prevent the free escape of pus, before those parts have perfectly healed, and thus lead to the formation of extensive secondary abscesses. I, therefore, in all cases where no blood-vessels prevent it, pass an eyed probe through the wound and draw through it a few fibres of the oakum or tarred rope, which keeps it perfectly free, and the tar is a very excellent antiseptic, and removes all unpleasant odor.

A few fresh fibres are twisted on the end of the seton at every dressing, and drawn into the wound, and the soiled pieces cut off and removed with the dressings.

Another great advantage which the oakum possesses over lint, which in these times of heavy taxation is not to be overlooked, is its cheapness. Lint at the the present time costs from $1 25 to $1 35 per pound, whereas the finest picked oakum can be obtained at the "Empire Oakum Works," No. 149 West Thirty ninth-street, for ten cents per pound. And if it were universally adopted in the army it would save many thousands of dollars to the Government, and I confidently believe in the life of many a soldier. And no surgeon who has once used it will ever resort to lint again—particularly if the lint is made of cotton.

Yours, etc.,
LEWIS A. SAYRE, M. D.,
Surgeon to Bellevue Hospital, etc.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Aid for Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

FESTIVAL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY AND SOCIAL UNION AT JONES' WOOD—SPEECHES OF GENS. BUSTEED AND HON. J. D. TOWNSEND.

The festival conducted under the auspices of the Young Men's Literary and Social Union, in aid of sick and wounded soldiers, took place yesterday at Jones' Wood. There was a very large audience, who greeted the speeches with much enthusiasm. The first address was by Brig.-Gen. BUSTEED, who spoke substantially as follows:

SPEECH OF GEN. BUSTEED.

On the 4th day of July, 1776, civil and religious liberty were born into the world and baptized by the name of the United States of America. Their mission was the enfranchisement of the race, and all forms of bondage were decreed to fall before their onward march of civilization, christianity and freedom. For a period of eighty-three years those great principles have been developing themselves in the unexampled prosperity and happiness of the American people, and beneath their care a nation has sprung into existence whose span grasped two oceans and as many zones. An inconsiderable colonial existence has been exchanged for a first-class nationality, and an empire has taken the place of a struggling and impoverished people. Men of every clime and creed have found a home and shelter beneath the Constitution formed and adopted as the palladium of freedom. The history of such an epoch has been what might be expected from it. The country it produced has been the pride of its own people and the marvel of all others.

On the 11th of April, 1861, treason, in its most abhorrent form, was born into the world, and stole the name of revolution. It signalized its advent by an act of cowardice and dishonesty. It raised a matricidal hand against the life of free institutions and popular governments, and is to-day madly and wickedly contriving how it may most surely subvert and destroy the democratic idea that majorities shall govern. For this purpose it is in arms against established authority, and insolently demands that a great Republic shall be overthrown, and that upon its ample ruin despotism shall wield an unchallenged sceptre. This is the real issue of the hour. It is a feud between aristocracy and democracy, between the rights of the many and the privileges of the few, between Liberty and Slavery. Stripped of mere verbiage, this is the question in controversy.

We are charged with the duty of determining how the contest shall eventuate. No more sacred obligation ever fell to the lot of men. As we determine it, the world moves backward to the darkness of the middle and feudal ages, or forward into the pure atmosphere of liberty, regulated by intelligence and guarded by law. This duty, I beg you to observe, is a personal trust. It cannot be discharged by substituted service or power of attorney. "Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow."

We meet to-day to aid those who have fallen and suffered in the cause of liberty; those who have aided to fight the battles of our country, and whose wounds attest at once their bravery and our duty. These maimed soldiers are the care of the nation. They belong not to any particular family or place; they are ours; bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh. Every dollar in the National Treasury, and every dime in private coffers, is subject to a lien in their favor. The American volunteer soldier is the true type of American nationality.

I am sure that by such sentiments I but give expression to your own feelings. Your presence here, your patient attention, your manifested sympathy, all indicate that the great City of New-York is a kind friend, and a generous guardian of the wounded soldier. Your generosity will enable the suffering to bear meekly, and be a strong incentive to fresh men to enlist under a banner which furnishes honor in peace, strength in war, and aid in suffering and sorrow.

In answer to repeated calls, Hon. J. D. TOWNSEND addressed the audience as follows:

SPEECH OF HON. J. D. TOWNSEND.

The occasion that has called us together to-day, is one that deserves our most earnest attention. We have assembled here to relieve the distress of those of our brethren who, in answer to their country's call, have suffered from battle and disease, and are now lying incapable of self help, and depending upon what they have a right to expect—our aid and attention. No holier motive could have urged our attendance, no purer philanthropy demand our respect. Such a meeting as this does honor to the Empire City; it proves that even here, within this great maelstrom of humanity, where the great elm of each individual seems to be personal advancement, beats a heart throbbing with sympathy and open to distress. Such a meeting shows us that, while this rebellion carries with it all the horrors of civil war, yet it is attended with the advantage that it has united at the North within the bonds of affection all the different elements of our nationality—mutual suffering has begotten mutual sympathy, mutual distress has occasioned mutual assistance, and both have induced mutual regard and esteem. I thank God that it is so. I thank God that at this time, when the nation's heart beats with such feverish pulse, the minor ailments of the body corporate are forgotten in the public danger. Much has been done in this great City to aid the Government and relieve the distress of our soldiers; for the former purpose, all the men and money that have been called for have been forthcoming. This has been the work of men; but it has fallen principally to the women of the North to relieve the distress and minister to the wants and necessities of the sick and wounded, and gloriously have they responded. [The speaker here paid a beautiful and earnest tribute to the women of the North.] Let those who are compelled to remain at home contribute in proportion to their means toward the comfort and support of those who go and those they leave behind. A man may be as full of patriotism as a Stark or Marion, but if he feels that he leaves his wife and children to the tender mercies of those in whose kindness he can place no confidence, and in whose sympathy he can feel no trust, well may it be expected that if he does go his heart will droop and his spirit fail, and well may you fear that the sight on his rifle will be dimmed by a tear, and the nerves of his arm be shaken.

The speaker here made an earnest appeal to the men of wealth to stand by the families and homes of the departed soldiers. He believed that the feeling that something must be done, and that quickly, was gaining ground, and that it

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Twas I—The Green Monster—The Three Flying Trapeze.

WALLACK'S—The Yankee Housekeeper—Lola Montez—The Returned Volunteer.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Gen. Tom Thumb, Com. Nutt, Aquasia, &c., at all hours. A Talented Farce Company, at 2 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—Opera, Ballet and Pantomime.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Minstrelsy—No. 585 Broadway.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—No. 548 Broadway—Exhibition of Paintings, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The Army of the Potomac, as will be seen by our correspondence, has all arrived in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe, and at last accounts was making rapid preparations for departure to its new field of operations—wherever that may be. In connection with this announcement we give the following, from the Hartford *Post* of yesterday, for what it is worth: "We have private but direct and reliable information that Gen. McClellan will resign the command of the Army of the Potomac as soon as the new change of position is effected. The visit of the President to the Peninsula, soon after the battle-week, is said to have had connection with this event."

According to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, the rebels are advancing in Kentucky with startling rapidity. It is evident that inroads are being made into that State vastly more important than the Morgan raid. A dispatch from Lexington says 3,000 rebel cavalry were on Monday night within 25 miles of that city. The official dispatches also show that the danger is imminent.

A rumor prevails at Nashville that Chattanooga, Tenn., has been evacuated by the rebels, who are making movements toward Knoxville and Richmond. There is reported to be great activity at Nashville in military affairs, and troops are arriving rapidly.

The Government, in accordance with the recommendation of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, it is understood has determined to return to the Consul of the Netherlands at New-Orleans the $800,000 seized by Gen. Butler; also the $716,000 taken from the French Consul. It is also decided to relinquish a large amount of sugar and other merchandise taken from Greek, British and other foreign merchants, subject to the decision of the Government.

There is believed to be no sufficient foundation for the rumor that Gen. Butler is to be superseded at New-Orleans by Gen. Dix, and that Hon. Reverdy Johnson is to be made Provisional Governor of Louisiana.

A cavalry expedition from New-Madrid, Mo., a day or two ago, attacked a rebel camp on White Oak Ridge, and broke it up. Four of the enemy were killed and nineteen taken prisoners, including three Captains. Twenty-seven horses were also captured, and about a hundred stand of arms.

The Washington *Star* furnishes the following explanation of the reason why Gen. Banks was not reinforced during the battle of Cedar Mountain: "Gen. Banks did not dream that he was contending with an enemy in force equal to his own. At 5½ P. M. he sent a dispatch, to the effect that he was driving the enemy before him. At 6 P. M., when his troops essayed their terrific charge upon the rebel batteries, their infantry response from the cover of woods and thick underbrush first revealed their overwhelming strength to Gen. Banks, who then dispatched a messenger to the rear to notify Gen Pope of the fact. Then it was that Ricketts was ordered to push forward with all possible rapidity to his assistance. The truth is, Gen. McDowell's corps was in the best possible position to serve any emergency, and would have been in the fight beyond peradventure, had the enemy not contrived to conceal from Gen. Banks and his whole *corps d'armée* his real strength, until an hour too late to permit Ricketts to be ordered up in time to arrive on the field before nightfall put an end to the engagement for the time being. None others than the officers actually engaged in the front could possibly know the necessity for reinforcements. Their failure to appreciate the fact, therefore, and that alone, was the cause of the omission to reinforce them ere the engagement was substantially over."

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamer *Champion* arrived at this port last night, from Aspinwall on the 11th inst. She was delayed six days at Aspinwall, waiting for the arrival of the *Golden Gate* at Panama. She brings about $21,000 in specie from Aspinwall, and but few passengers. Affairs at Panama remain quiet. Accounts from Bogota to the 16th ult. represent the cause of Mosquera as progressing favorably. The Liberals appear to be on the eve of establishing themselves permanently as the ruling party in the republic of Columbia. The *Champion* brings later news from Central and South America, but nothing of special importance, politically. The principal intelligence from Peru relates to the loss of the British steamer *Lima*, which occurred on the 11th of July. She struck upon a reef off the Lagento Islands, some fifty-five miles southward of Cobija.

The Committees of the Common Council and others engaged in preparation for the reception of Gen. Corcoran, have at length agreed upon a programme for the pageant of Friday next. It promises to be one of the most imposing ever witnessed in this City of pumps and festivals. We allude to it specially, and publish the programme in appropriate columns.

The *fête* at Jones' Woods yesterday for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers, under the auspices of the Young Men's Literary and Social Union Club, was quite a success. Speeches were made by Gen. Busteed and Hon. J. P. Townsend. Several thousand people attended during the day and evening, and several hundred dollars were realized for the benevolent cause.

The latest advices from San Francisco express no hope of recovering the treasure lost on the *Golden Gate*.

The *Ironsides* has not yet left Philadelphia, though she may sail to-day. The *Water Witch* and *Powhatan* are both to act as her convoy.

The United States ship *Ino* and the sloop-of-war *Canandaigua* sailed from Boston on Monday. The latter goes to Port Royal.

Another heavy day's work was done on the Stock Exchange yesterday, but at an abatement from the extreme prices of Tuesday, of ¼@1 ₱ cent. on Government Securities and Railway Shares. Late in the afternoon the market was dull, on unfavorable rumors from our army in Virginia. Gold 115¼; Bills on London, 127½. The Treasury Department sold $3,000,000 of 7.30 ₱ cent. Treasury Bonds, at 104 ₱ cent. and interest accumulated, in Wall-street yesterday.

Flour was depressed, and a trifle lower, yesterday. Wheat was less sought after, and was heavy. A fair business was transacted in Corn, but at rather easier rates. Cotton was in more demand, at uniform quotations. Hay, Oils, Tallow and Tobacco, were in request. Pork was more active, and was firmer. Lard and Beef were unaltered. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Hops, Sugars, Molasses and Whisky. The Freight engagements were limited.

Peninsular Strategy of the Rebels.

One of the great masters of the military art has told us that "the transition from the defensive to the offensive is one of the most difficult and delicate operations of war." The rebels have proved the truth of this maxim in the recent events of the Peninsular campaign. For, contrary to what is usual when an army retreats before superior numbers, the sole immediate result achieved by the much-vaunted seven days' fighting of June and July last was that the rebel loss in killed and wounded fell but little below our own, while they were forced to give up their new offensive attitude, to postpone indefinitely their projected raid on Washington, and to forego the hopeful schemes for levying contributions on the Northern cities, which they had announced with all the vain-glorious confidence of reckless and needy marauders.

After massing almost the whole of their available forces from the entire South, and hurling them upon a part of our dispirited regiments who were wasting with disease, weary of inactivity, and cut off from all effective coöperation with other sections of our army, they had the satisfaction of finding themselves once more on the defensive, having accomplished nothing more by their long preparations and immense efforts, than to cause the division which they had attacked to assume a stronger and more eligible position, where, for six weeks, it has threatened the rebel Capital, while itself was left unassailed. For the rebels, though boasting of their victories, never once ventured within striking distance, but on the contrary, if we may believe their newspapers, have been tormented with daily fears that the General they claimed to have beaten meditated an immediate movement on Richmond.

With regard to our own troops, the change of base was equally opportune and advantageous. For now they were compactly and conveniently posted, instead of being scattered and exposed. The camp was in a healthy instead of a malarious region. Our men had breathing time and were speedily recruited and refreshed. And finally, when the enemy, in a fever of apprehension, believed that we were on the eve of marching against him, our whole *corps d'armée* being in complete readiness to take the field, had already effected a junction with those of Burnside and Pope; and, as if by magic, Harrison's Landing was evacuated in the face of a vigilant and outnumbering foe. Without firing a gun or losing a man, our army advanced to its new camping ground, and improved in efficiency and *morale*, surrounded by reinforcements and supplies, impatiently awaits orders to march, as we trust, to great, glorious and speedy victories.

Thus the rebels have secured no advantage, but have, on the contrary, received a salutary lesson from their abortive attempt to assume the offensive, and from their demonstrations with that view on the Peninsula. They have set free an isolated division of our army, caused the concentration of our available forces in the field, and hastened the fall of Richmond,—or, at least, they have let slip the golden moment in which a Napoleon might have changed the aspect of the war, and converted a temporary success into a decisive victory.

The Metropolitan Guards.—It was a capital idea, first suggested by Secretary Seward, to take advantage of the Police organization for the purpose of raising a regiment in this City. It is obvious, at a glance, what an admirable ready-made engine of recruiting the Police force is eligible to be turned into. Each patrolman becomes a recruiting sergeant, each station-house a recruiting station; and thus at one stroke the Government obtains in this City alone a couple of thousand active efficient enlisting officers and forty or fifty rendezvous for recruits, and all, too, without the expenditure of a dollar. The matter, however, was not allowed to remain a mere *idea*, but steps were immediately taken to give it practical effect. The success has already been so great that not only is one regiment now under formation, but a second one has been begun, and both are filling up with great rapidity. These regiments, to be called the Metropolitan Guards, have their rendezvous, the one on Riker's Island and the other on Staten Island; and the first already counts 500, while the second has 300 men on its muster-roll. Indeed, so briskly is the business going on that it is now quite certain that a full *brigade* of Metropolitan Guards, composed of first-rate fighting material will be formed and ready for marching orders before the 1st of September.

The really admirable feature of this admirable plan, however, is that the Police organization is to be made available not only for raising the men but for providing for the support of the families of the volunteers during their absence. The uncertainty as to this vital matter is, as is well known, the great obstacle to enlistments in our large cities. The plan adopted by the Police is to obtain subscriptions from all who are willing to contribute, and so considerable a fund has already been raised in this way especially by small contributions from the working classes, that there is little fear that they will be able to provide for the families of all who join the Metropolitan Guards. It was at first contemplated to do this only for the families of members of the Police force, who form a large element of one of the regiments; but the subscriptions have been, as we said, so encouraging, that it is designed to extend the benefit to all. Money could not possibly be better spent, than by swelling a fund destined to so admirable a use.

Martial Law in New-York.

A morning paper says that it is contemplated to enforce martial law in the City next week. The statement is hardly news. For all practical intents and purposes, the City has been under martial law for the past ten days. It has had a Provost-Marshal, a Provost Guard, the free transit of passengers has been interrupted without a resort to any legal forms, and men have been placed under arrest for saying in private what could do no possible harm if proclaimed from the house-top. These interruptions of the common law privileges and immunities of the person, can only be justified, if justifiable at all, by the military code. They find no warrant under civil authority. Next week, in view of the draft, it may be necessary to give new stringency to the present restrictions. Cowards and traitors will find their names drafted, and may attempt to escape; mobs may be fomented by the concealed labors of rebel sympathizers; the service of the draft-notices may require, in some instances, the exhibition of more than ordinary force. To guard against such mischievous contingencies, it may be proper to be thoroughly armed at all points, and authority should perhaps be given, even to the irresponsible extent of martial law, to those who are charged with the preservation of public order.

We take it for granted, however, that the moment the draft is completed and the men gathered at their rendezvous, the distasteful spectacle of martial law will no longer offend the sense of our community. New-York is not, we believe, charged with disloyalty. It is not, like Baltimore or Louisville, so leavened with treason, that the most vigorous oversight can alone prevent a calamitous outbreak. The existence of war may justify an increase of vigilance everywhere; but in communities where the aggregate tone of sentiment is perfectly healthy, as it certainly is in this City, the functions of a Federal Police cannot be exercised too delicately. The people have had to choose between the overthrow of the National Government by rebellion, or the risk of sacrificing popular rights by a misuse of the extraordinary powers with which, in a crisis so dangerous, it was necessary to invest the Government. Everything that tends to suggest an abuse of such powers weakens the faith of the people in our institutions, and cools the patriotic zeal for their preservation. If it be the purpose of the authorities to offend the faithful and thoroughly-tried Union sentiment of New-York, they can hardly do better than to treat loyal communities at the North with a sternness it falls, it is charged by some, to visit upon open rebellion.

The immediate occasion for recent assertions of purely military power has been the interference of foolish and vicious persons with enlistments. Where the dissuasion has been open and unmistakable, as in the case of a direct appeal to the intending volunteer not to enlist, there will probably be no two opinions about the propriety of arresting and punishing the intruder. But such instances are few. The attention of the Police has rather been directed to the punishment of opinions, which, if sound, go to destroy confidence in the Government, and so inferentially dishearten those who would otherwise fight for it. The safety and expediency of this policy may well be doubted. It should be only for the gravest reasons that any infringement of the liberty of free speech is permitted; and the suspension of the liberty should be as brief as possible. Under the caption of "Discouraging Enlistments," there is hardly an expression not absolutely laudatory of the Administration; not a criticism upon the conduct of the war; not a sentence descriptive of a battle-field; not a list of killed and wounded and sick, which may not be included. No man who opens his mouth is safe. It is at the discretion of the Police, assisted by a reckless informer, to lodge our most loyal and respectable citizens in the Station-house, or send them to Fort Lafayette. The public security demands that a power thus liable to perversion should at once be withdrawn. Indeed, from the moment when the draft was ordered, the discouragement of enlistments ceased to be even a constructive offence. It wrought no harm to the Government—it in no way lent aid to the enemy. The argument of the discourager could only be noteworthy as indicating his individual loyalty or treasonable bias; and we do not understand that martial law is intended to punish the latter inchoate crime, but to prevent it from becoming mischievous through overt acts. Such, certainly, is the reading of the law in Baltimore, Norfolk and New-Orleans. Why it should have a more exacting interpretation here, we are unapprised.

We repeat the wish that the completion of the draft may be attended by the withdrawal of this unusual authority. The Police has ample employment as a local conservator of order. Employed as it is at present, it not only neglects its more immediate duties, but becomes an object of distrust, if not of disgust, to loyal men; and destroys that unity of feeling between the law-abiding portion of our people, and these guardians of public order, which gives the latter their moral strength and efficacy. The change, we have reason to believe, will be as acceptable to the Police themselves as to the people.

"McClellan Changing His Base Again."—This is the caption of an article in the Richmond *Enquirer* of Wednesday of last week, which states the fact of Gen. McClellan's moving his troops from Harrison's Bar down the James River on transports. It closes by saying that "McClellan is running away by night—or, to speak more politely, is making another grand strategic move." There can be no doubt whatever that the rebels knew all about Gen. McClellan's movement from Harrison's Landing, from its inception to its close, although the Northern Press refrained from chronicling it until it had been effected; just as they knew all about the progress of the movement of our army on to the Peninsula a half year ago, although the public here were absolutely in the dark about it for some time after the army had got there. At least the Richmond Press, both now and then, published details of both movements, from day to day, as they progressed.

Enlistment of Negroes.

It is remarkable how much fuss resolute zealots can make over a very small matter. Two or three of our smaller States, to judge from the noise made in them, are quite convulsed on the subject of enlisting blacks as soldiers to fight in the ranks of the Union army. Gov. Sprague is busy enrolling a regiment of this class of troops,—the Attorney-General of Massachusetts has promulgated an opinion that they cannot constitutionally be overlooked in drafting men for the war, and an able correspondent of the Times, writing in another column, protests vehemently against allowing negroes to shirk their share of fighting. They are men and citizens, he urges, and therefore have not only a right to be soldiers also, but should by no means be exempt from the corresponding duty.

Now we have not the slightest disposition to balk the wishes of our friends who insist that the negroes shall fight. On the contrary, we should be very glad to have every able-bodied negro on the continent employed in fighting the rebels—who certainly are none too good to be killed by anybody, black or white, who can get at them;—and we should regard every white man who can thus be released from the unpleasant service as so much clear gain to the country. If the negroes can fight, *without weakening the army more than they aid it*, put them into the ranks by all means. This is the only point that gives us any misgivings. Gov. Sprague cannot probably get more than one negro regiment into the field from his State:—Massachusetts may get two:—possibly a dozen in all might be enlisted in all the Northern States. If this can be done with the general consent, and without damaging the Union cause elsewhere, very well. It will add just so many men to the army, and, in the absence of actual experiment, we have no right to say they will not fight as well as the average of other troops, though we somewhat doubt it.

But we fear we may purchase this questionable aid at too high a price. President Lincoln is reported to have said that the emancipation of the slaves, and their introduction into the Union army, would turn *against us* 50,000 loyal troops from the Border States who are now fighting on our side. This may or may not be so. It certainly ought to be open to some doubt. But the authority for the statement entitles it to attention, and if it is well founded, its importance entitles it to weight. We cannot afford to make such an exchange. The white troops we should lose, if the President's opinion is worth anything, are far more valuable to us than the black troops we should gain. Besides, we can see very clearly that the enlistment of blacks is certain to excite a great deal of disaffection and bad feeling at the North. Bad men already make it a pretext for stirring up prejudice and hostility among different classes of society,—for exciting distrust of the Government, and for discouraging enlistments. All this is very contemptible and very unpatriotic,—but at the same time it may be very mischievous; and as we can hardly afford just now to accumulate causes of dissension and controversy among ourselves, it may be wise to avoid questions certain to give rise to them, if it can be done without too great loss on the other side. And unless there is a good prospect of getting more help from the blacks than they seem likely, according to present appearances, to yield us, we doubt the policy of pushing the point quite so vehemently as some of our friends are inclined to do. We don't think there is any fear that the loyalty and patriotism of either Massachusetts or Rhode Island is likely to succumb at once, even without colored help. If it is, then by all means let them call on the blacks for aid.

There is one fact, however, which stares us in the face, and becomes more and more pressing in its importance every day. Whether the negroes would be of any service as soldiers or not, they are of infinite service to the rebels as laborers. They are in fact the backbone of the rebellion. They have supplied the lack of a laboring population in the Southern States, while the mass of the people have filled the ranks of the rebel army. If there is any way in which the *rebels can be deprived of their aid*, it ought to be resorted to. There can be no shadow of doubt in any man's mind that losses from this body of labor cripple the rebels almost as much as losses from their armies in the field. Wherever the negro slaves can be reached, therefore, it is clearly good policy that they should be taken from the rebels. The Confiscation act of last session will probably do as much, if rigidly enforced, as can now be done in any way toward the accomplishment of this object.

The Rebel Conscription.—The Richmond *Dispatch* of last Saturday urges upon the Rebel Congress, now in session, the absolute necessity of extending the Conscription Act to all persons within the ages of sixteen and fifty-five years—the material between eighteen and thirty-five being now exhausted. By this means it is believed the rebels will be able to raise a force equal to the 600,000 Yankees which Lincoln has now called for, as the journal in question shows that it is necessary for the Confederates to have a force equal to Lincoln.' If this measure be carried into effect it will certainly pretty nearly clean out every vestige of the white man from the Southern States. The beardless lads of sixteen and the gray-beards of fifty-five—those whose calves are yet ungrown, and those whose calves are shriveled up, must all don their uniforms, grasp their muskets, if they can find them, and march to the music of rebellion. There will be nothing in the shape of masculine humanity (of the white variety,) in all Dixie, except very small boys and very old codgers. There will be no one able-bodied enough even to maul the niggers, who will have to assign that necessary duty to each other. If Jeff. Davis' despotism was anything less absolute than death, it would be impossible to enforce such a scheme as this; but this or anything else will be enforced, if necessary. We have still an advantage over the rebels, however, in the fact that our immense levies were called out two months before the old and young rebel conscripts can be; and, if they are pushed forward with proper rapidity, will be in the field fighting the present rebel army long before anything can be done in the way of raising this new one.

England, France and the Confederacy.

It seems from the telegraphic summary of European news by the *Europa* that our transatlantic friends are still breaking their teeth and making wry faces over that hard, rough, terrible nut, the American question. We have it in every variety of form, and on both sides of the Channel, in the Press, on the platform, in the Legislature and in the Cabinet. The prorogation of Parliament having put a stop to the outpourings of the collective wisdom of England, the members have carried the all-absorbing topic into the popular assembly Pam. has been making a speech on the subject to the cutlers of Sheffield, though all we are told of its character is that it advocated non-interference in American affairs. This is certainly a notable circumstance, as it shows the Prime Minister is openly committed to a neutral policy during the recess of Parliament. It has been urged by some, who think they see further into a millstone than other people, that the real danger of intervention would be when the close of the session of Parliament should leave the Cabinet free to act on its own responsibility. But here we have its head coming before a popular assembly and frankly counseling a continuance of the same neutral policy which England has hitherto held. Coming on the heels of the recent debates in the Lords and Commons, and the Queen's speech on the occasion of the prorogation of Parliament, it should be a sufficient quietus to the croakings of intervention which some find a mysterious pleasure in giving forth. With this official reassurance from Lord Palmerston, nobody probably will care a straw for the outgivings of Roebuck, who is reported to have followed the Prime Minister in a speech, urging the claims of the rebel Confederacy to be such as entitled it to recognition by England as an independent Government.

From France the news is not of altogether so agreeable a complexion. It states that Slidell has had an interview with the Emperor Napoleon, upon whom he urged the recognition of the Southern Confederacy; and it is said that Napoleon admits the cogency of the arguments held forth by Slidell in favor of such a course, but says *that the greatest barrier to the recognition of the South has been the objections of England.* This is certainly a frank confession for the double-tongued oracle of the Tuileries to make; but what is curious in the matter is, that we have the very best reason to believe it that it is strictly true. The Emperor frequently deceives by the very frankness with which he lays bare his policy. He might do so here, did we not *know* that he has on several occasions, as far back as a year ago, solicited England to join him in an enterprise for obtaining a supply of cotton and tobacco. Though this action on the part of Napoleon does not tend to put him in a very amiable light in our eyes, the feint of pretending (of course, everybody knows it is only pretence) to follow the beck of England in his dealings with the South, is a *convenient* policy for him to adopt—equally serviceable whether he does or does not wish to aid the rebels. It enables him to seem to be wonderfully struck by the "cogent" arguments of Slidell, while he makes the "objections" of England a pack-horse to carry the burden of responsibility he does not care himself to assume. While, however, we have no assurance that the Emperor has *principle* enough to keep his hands off if he sees his way clear to interfere, there is nevertheless a prospect of events much nearer home that will give him quite as much as he is able to attend to. Italian affairs, in consequence of Garibaldi's new uprising, are assuming a complexity that will for some time to come absorb all the energies of that scheming brain. For the sake of Italy, we deplore the crisis that seems upon her; but there is no saying but that we may be indebted to the turn of affairs there for the privilege of being let alone in the work we have still to do.

The contrast which, according to Napoleon's own avowal, is presented by the conduct of France and England, in the matter of intervention, cannot fail to be *remembered* by America. All the motives that can possibly impel France to intervene, are certainly felt in England with ten-fold force; and the firm barrier which she has throughout offered to the meddlesome schemes of the French Emperor, gives evidence of a superior tone of international morality, which it would be unjust in us not to recognize. If, now, with these proofs of the fixed neutrality of England, on the one hand, and the preoccupation of the head of France elsewhere, on the other, we allow any visions of foreign intervention to disturb the unity and vigor with which we devote ourselves to the work of putting down the rebellion, it will be our own fault.

An Explanation from Mr. Phillips.—We give place in another column to a letter addressed to the *Tribune* by Wendell Phillips. The concession is all the more willingly made because the distinguished Abolitionist therein takes occasion to place himself in a far better position, so far as his relations with the Government are concerned, than he occupied in making his Abingdon speech. Dissenting, as we are so often constrained to dissent, from the radical and intemperate views of Mr. Phillips—views which would be less liable to do harm, if they were not recommended by matchless graces of rhetoric—it is true, in the present instance, to say the orator acquits himself of any premeditated disloyalty, and shows that he has zealously promoted enlistments in Massachusetts, and only leaves us to regret his imprudence in uniformly using such topics in denunciation of the Government, as tend to beget indifference as to its perpetuation, and indirectly discourage those who would else hasten to its defence.

—Ex President Buchanan, it is now stated, has resolved not to leave "Wheatland" to reside upon the new farm, near Downingtown, lately purchased by himself and Col. Baker.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Four Millions Already Paid Out in Bounties by the Government.

Three Millions Additional to be Paid Immediately.

The Money Taken from the Consuls at New-Orleans to be Returned.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Wednesday, Aug. 20.

THE REPORT OF HON REVERDY JOHNSON.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, has made his report to the Government upon the points in the administration of affairs in New-Orleans, he not long since went thither to administrate, and the President has approved its conclusions. It is understood that he recommends the return to the Consul of the Netherlands of the $800,000 seized by Gen. Butler; that the $716,000 be returned to the French Consul, and also that a large amount of sugars and other merchandise be relinquished to the Greek, British and other foreign merchants, domiciled in New-Orleans, as, according to Mr. Johnson, these seizures by Gen. Butler cannot be justified by civil or military law.

A RUMOR WITH A SLIGHT FOUNDATION.

At a dinner party recently, a prominent Louisianian said, in the presence of Reverdy Johnson, that with the latter as Governor, and Gen. Dix in the place of Butler, the people would rally, and through a Convention, bring the State back into the Union. From this private remark, doubtless, has risen the rumor that such an arrangement is to be consummated. It has no other basis.

THE PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES.

The bounties paid and to be paid by the Government to the new volunteers, already amount to seven millions. Of these, four millions have been paid. For a day or two all other payments at the Treasury have been suspended, for the sake of closing these up. It is supposed that another day or two will pay off the remaining three millions. These of course are merely the bounties paid by the National Government. It is estimated that the other bounties paid by State Governments, counties, town corporations, etc., will swell the amount expended, beyond the legitimate payment of soldiers' wages and outfit in raising volunteers under the President's call for three hundred thousand men to *fifty millions.*

THE COMING DRAFT.

Mr. Stanton stated to-day that the order for drafting to fill up the old regiments would be inforced without fail by the 1st of September. The old regiments which have not been recruited up to the full strength before that time, will at once be filled by draft. This matter has only been delayed thus long from a desire to have the old regiments filled up with men, whose term of service would last as long as the rest of the regiments. Men drafted into old regiments can only be held for nine months, while the rest of the regiment is, of course, held for the full term of enlistment.

THE ONE-DOLLAR TREASURY NOTES.

Proofs of the new one-dollar Treasury Notes were sent back to New-York, for a few minor corrections, to-day. This will delay the issue of these notes a day or two longer than has been expected.

THE NEW-YORK TAX APPOINTMENTS.

The New-York appointments under the tax law again engrossed Secretary Chase all day. Congressmen, and others, have been very busy lobbying. There has been a heavy outside pressure, and a large influx of candidates and their friends. The recommendations were finally completed this evening, and Mr. Chase will send in a list of them to the President to-morrow.

THE MASSACHUSETTS APPOINTMENTS.

The Massachusetts appointments will be delayed a short time. It has been determined to reorganize the Districts there before making the appointments, and Mr. Sumner is here excessively occupied in arranging that matter.

APPOINTMENTS FOR INDIANA.

The following are the appointments for the State of Indiana, under the Internal Revenue law, made to-day:

First District—Horace B. Shepperd, of Vincennes, Collector; John Pitcher, of Mount Vernon, Assessor.

Second District—Daniel Sigler, Collector; Thomas S. Slaughter, of Corydle, Assessor.

Third District—Jona S. Hunter, of Bloomington, Collector; Wm. S. Browning, Assessor.

Fourth District—James L. Later, of Osgood, Collector; N. V. Kyger, Assessor.

Fifth District—Caleb Johnson, Collector; John Garyan, of Richmond, Assessor.

Sixth District—Theodore P. Haughly, of Indianapolis, Collector; Wm. A. Bradshaw, of Indianapolis, Assessor.

Seventh District—John G. Crain, of Rockville, Collector; James Farrington, of Terre Haute, Assessor.

Eighth District—Jas. L. Smith, of Stockville, Collector; Joseph Potter, of Delphi, Assessor.

Ninth District—John F. Dodds, of Logansport, Collector; David Gunier, of Crown Point, Assessor.

Tenth District—William H. Withers, of Fort Wayne, Collector; W. Williams, of Warsaw, Assessor.

Eleventh District—Dewitt C. Chipinaw, of Noblesville, Collector; Stearns Fisher, of Wabash, Assessor.

RETURNED PRISONERS IN WASHINGTON.

The following released prisoners, returned from Richmond, have arrived: John S. Crocker, Ninety-third New-York; Lieut.-Col. G. W. Neff, Second Kentucky; Maj. J. D. Potter, Thirty-eighth New-York; Maj. A. S. Cassidy, Ninety-third New-York; Capt. L. Gordon, Eleventh Massachusetts; Lieut. C. W. Tillotson, Ninety-ninth New-York; Lieut. T. Swann, Seventh Maine; T. S. Hamlin, commanding Company G, Thirty-eighth New-York; Capt. John Downey, Fire Zouaves; Capt. M. Griffin, Eighth Maine; Capt. O. Hottleher, Sixth New-York; Capt. J. T. Drew, Second Vermont; Capt. G. W. Shurtleff, Second Ohio; Capt. R. A. Fish, Thirty-second New-York; Capt. G. Aus-Austin, Second Kentucky, Capt. E. H. Jenkins, Ninety-ninth New-York; Lieut. A. M. Underhill, Fire Zouaves; Lieut. D. L. Gordon, Second United States Cavalry; Lieut. J. F. Kent, Third United States Infantry; Lieut. S. W. Cailff, Eleventh Massachusetts; Lieut. J. Westedor, Eighth New-York; J. C. Gregg, telegraph operator, Hooker's Division; Lieut. J. J Nevin, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania; Adj. H. S. Lumbard, Eighth Illinois Cavalry; Lieut. A. T. Wilcox, Seventh Ohio; W. Luce, of Washington: Lieut. B. T. Barris, Twenty-fifth New-York; J. H. Hoffman, Assistant-Surgeon United States Army; W. V. Marx, First Michigan; E. M. Ramworth, Sergeant-Major Eighth Illinois Cavalry; M. Donnell, drummer, Thirty-eighth New-York; Lieut M. Albaugh, First Maryland; Capt. L. G. Camp, Sixty-eighth New-York, Second Assistant Engineer F. L. Hines, United States steamer *Union*; Third Assistant Engineer A. M. Perkins, United States steamer *Union*; T. A. Palmer, First Officer United States steamer *Union*; Lieut. S. R. Hitridge, Second Maine; Capt. J. A. Betts, Fifth Connecticut; Capt. W. D. Davis, Twenty-seventh Indiana; Lieut. Timothy Schlynch, One Hundredth New-York; Lieut. J. A. Newell, One Hundredth New-York; Lieut. J. B. King, Ohio Artillery; Lieut. E. J. Rice and Lieut. C. F. Gardner, One Hundredth New-York; Adj. W. M. Bruvort, First Michigan Cavalry; Perrie Windham, First New-York Cavalry; Chief Engineer C. H. Baker United States Navy; Lieut. John Bagley, Sixty-ninth New-York; Capt. B. H. Schley, Lieut. J. H. Quinn,

First Maryland; Capt. J. P. S. Emmons, First Michigan Cavalry; Capt. J. B. Smith, Twenty-fifth Ohio; Capt. R. L. Kilpatrick, Fifth Ohio; Lieut. W. Fry, Twenty-fifth New-York; Capt. T. O'Meara, Tammany Regiment; Lieut. J. W. Watkins, Sixtieth Ohio. These officers confirm everything we have hitherto told concerning the recent atrocities, and add fresh horrors, almost too incredible for belief, to the sickening account.

GEN. BUTLER'S QUARTERMASTER.

When the forces of Major-Gen. BUTLER were fitted out, his Quartermaster became indebted to some fifty leading mercantile houses of New-England. On that account he was rejected by the Senate. Another man took his place, and was instructed to send all the accounts to Washington for settlement. This was done. The merchants protested against the cutting down of their bills, without remedy, for months. But this week the merchants appealed to their Senator, (SUMNER,) who came hither, and having satisfied the Secretary of War of the equitable character of the claims, the latter ordered the payment of the entire amount, over $500,000, part of it here, and the remainder in Boston.

THE ARMY CORRESPONDENTS.

The statements that the army correspondents are to be incontinently expelled from POPE's and McCLELLAN's lines are doubtless premature. Up to this time no such determination has been reached, but it has been emphatically announced that none will be permitted to remain except those who conform to the spirit as well as the letter of the instructions about contraband news.

ANOTHER MILITARY PRISON.

Another military prison has been prepared. It is a floor warehouse in Georgetown, capable of accommodating five to six hundred. About 100 are at present confined there.

PACIFIC RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

Under the authority of the Act of July 1, 1862, to aid the construction of railroads and telegraph lines to the Pacific Ocean, the Secretary of the Interior has appointed the following named gentlemen to be Commissioners in conjunction with the other Commissioners named in the Act, viz.: SAMUEL J. TILDEN and HENRY V. POOR, of New-York; WM. D. GRISWOLD, of Indiana; ROBERT W. LATHAM, of the District of Columbia, and Dr. O. M. WOZENCRAFT, of California.

Letters have been received here by Rev. JAMES MITCHELL, Agent of Emigration, from Rev. H. H. GARLAND, of New-York, and other colored men of influence at the North, warmly seconding the plan of the President for the colonization of the free negroes in Central America.

AMERICAN PIRATES IN MEXICAN WATERS.

Two or two French merchant vessels which recently ascended some of the Mexican water-courses having been pillaged by pirates, the French Government has ordered seven iron-clad gunboats, three at Cherbourg, two at Toulon, for the service of the inland navigation of that country. These boats are now on their way, and will have reached their destination before the end of the month. The French papers which bring this fact into notice say that the pirates infesting the Mexican shores and rivers are supposed to be United States citizens enlisted by JUAREZ in the service of the Mexican navy.

SIR PERCY WYNDHAM.

Among the returned prisoners, to-day, is Sir PERCY WYNDHAM, of the First New-Jersey Cavalry, the English nobleman concerning whose capture the rebels have been making so much ado.

TAKEN PRISONER.

The rebel Gen. STUART'S Adjutant is said to have been taken prisoner to-day.

PENSION FRAUDS.

BRADFORD RIFORD, of Wisconsin has been appointed special agent for the detection of frauds in the pension office, under the act of July 14, 1862.

THE CORCORAN RECEPTION.

The Arrangements Perfected for the Programme.

The Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council, was in session in the City Hall during the whole of yesterday, receiving communications from the different Societies that desire to participate in the pageantry of the affair. A programme was, finally, agreed upon, and will be found in our advertising columns. Every Hibernian Association in the City is straining its utmost to make the spectacle a splendid one.

Yesterday forenoon the following dispatch and letter were received:

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 20.

Alderman Terrence Farley, No. 8 City Hall:

We will arrive in Jersey City at 2 o'clock on Friday next. Particulars sent by letter.

WM. WALSH,
THOMAS STEVENSON, } Committee.
HENRY SMITH,

WILLARD'S HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, Aug. 19.

DEAR FARLEY: We have just completed our arrangements. We will leave here on Wednesday morning, for Baltimore, where the General will remain until Thursday, when he will leave for Philadelphia, at which place he will remain until Friday morning. He will leave Philadelphia on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock, and arrive at Jersey City at 2 o'clock P. M.

You will please to see Capt. WOOLSEY, Superintendent of Jersey City Ferry Company, and arrange with him to have a special boat at the depôt, to convey the General and suite to Castle Garden, where I think it will be best to land.

You will also see that the military and civic societies are furnished with music. The representatives of the several societies will call upon you to arrange the details. Very truly yours,

WM. WALSH,
THOS. STEVENSON, } Committee.
HENRY SMITH,

The array of societies named in the programme insures an imposing display, and the City will probably be thronged with untold thousands of spectators from distant points.

MOVEMENT AMONG THE FIREMEN.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 20, 1862.

Whereas, The firemen of the City of New-York have from time immemorial displayed their love to their native City by rendering their services *voluntarily* to the citizens of this Metropolis, and their undying loyalty and fidelity to the Government of the United States.

Whereas, The Common Council of the City of New-York design giving to Brig.-Gen. M. CORCORAN and his companions such a reception as their services in the field and their sufferings in prison so justly entitle them to; and,

Whereas, The firemen of the City of New-York have been awarded by the Common Council such a position in the escort, to meet the gallant officers alluded to, as their good services merit, therefore I recommend that the firemen do assemble in the Park on Friday, the 22d, at 2 o'clock P. M., in uniform, (fire-cap, red shirt and black pants one belt,) without apparatus, for the purpose of taking such part in the ceremonies of the reception as we have been requested to do by the Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council of the City.

As the time specified is too short to call a formal meeting of the Board of Engineers and Foremen, I feel convinced that this unofficial call will be responded to in the same spirit in which it is made.

JOHN DECKER,
Chief-Engineer New-York Fire Department.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. CORCORAN.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 20.

Gen. MICHAEL CORCORAN left Washington at 11 o'clock, for the North.

GEN. CORCORAN IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 20.

Gen. CORCORAN received the citizens at the Eutaw House this evening, which was thronged from 6 to 7 o'clock with an immense concourse anxious to see the martyr patriot, and welcome him to the city. A large number of Irish citizens also called, to whom he made personal appeals to arouse their countrymen of Baltimore to rally to the standard of the Union.

He consented to address the people to-night at Monument-square, and the front of the Court-house was beautifully decorated and illuminated for the occasion. Mayor CHAPMAN presided, and introduced the General, who was received by the immense concourse with long repeated cheers.

Gen. CORCORAN returned thanks for the enthusiasm of his reception, and attributed it to the glorious cause in which he was identified rather than to any personal merit. He then proceeded to give an account of his imprisonment, and detailed a number of incidents of outrage at Richmond, Charleston, Columbia and Salisbury. He described the prison a Salisbury, where were 300 Union citizen prisoners, among whom he had found a number of Irishmen who had refused to fight under any other flag than that which they had sworn allegiance to on their arriving in this country. Their treatment was more brutal than that of the military prisoners, and among them were old gray-headed men, bowed down with suffering and sorrow, but firm in their allegiance. The deaths among them averaged two a day for the last six weeks. He exhibited the old flag and the old flag and hated tyranny to rally with him to the succor and relief of those suffering martyrs. He gave a graphic description of the condition of Richmond under the rule of the arch-fiend and tyrant—JEFF. DAVIS—and declared that liberty no longer existed there, and would never be vouchsafed the people until the old flag was restored. The streets presented a most deserted and sorrowful condition—no able-bodied man dared walk on the streets unless provided with a military pass, and all that was to be seen on its thoroughfares was jaded and ragged soldiers, and women and children dressed in mourning. If any of his hearers sympathized with the rebellion, it was only necessary for them to see what he had seen to drive all such feeling from their hearts. He verily believed that no such tyranny and oppression existed on the face of the earth as the despotism of the Southern Confederacy. He concluded with a strong appeal to his countrymen of Baltimore, who, he could not believe, were disloyal to the country that gave them freedom, liberty and citizenship, to rally to the support of the Government in crushing the rebellion.

He was followed in eloquent speeches by RICHARD O'GORMAN, MICHAEL CONNELLY, and Councilman STEPHENSON, of New-York.

Interesting Meeting of Returned Prisoners.

A highly interesting meeting took place last evening at Clark's Hotel, No. 94 Chatham-street. It was a congregation of returned prisoners for the purpose of arranging to participate in the reception of Gen. CORCORAN and the other Union officers recently released from Southern captivity. Such cordial greetings are rarely seen as here took place between old comrades, who had together braved the dangers of the battle-field, together fallen into the hands of a merciless foe, and together endured the hardships of Southern prisons. They were almost entirely representatives of the City regiments captured at Bull Run, who were subjected to all the barbarities which Southern malignity could invent, before the fortunes of War taught them that one side could capture prisoners as well as another. There were men who had for months lived in the foulest atmosphere, without sufficient food, and goaded to desperation by the taunts of unfeeling captors; men who had been wounded and now carried maimed limbs or honorable scars as mementoes of their devotion to the Union. But how changed since last they met! Many had so improved since their return that it was almost impossible for their old comrades to recognize them. But, a familiar expression, a cant word, a favorite allusion, a peculiar voice or a well known scar often recalled in a moment the dear memories of good fellowship. Among those present were the following:

A. O. Alcock, W. W. Braydon, J. F. Taylor, A. F. Carmody, Wolf Morrison, Thomas Barry, Thomas O'Brien, Charles McManus, J. W. Commaky, First Fire Zouaves.
D. Shoren, Sixty-ninth.
Dr. Wilson, Second N. Y. S. M.
Thomas C. Deary, G. W. Green, Enoch Tompkins, P. Einbray, J. Steinmann, O. W. Cole, Seventy-first.
Sergeant Robert Brown, Privates Richard Briody, Thomas Armstrong, Seventy-ninth N. Y. S. M.

Mr. THOS. C. DEARY, of the Seventy-first Regiment, was chosen Chairman, and A. O. ALCOCK, of the First Fire Zouaves, Secretary. The Chair stated that the returned prisoners had been offered the right of the line in the Corcoran reception, and the City would pay for music, badges and carriages.

Messrs. J. COMMISKY, G. W. GREEN and A. O. ALCOCK were appointed a Committee on Music.

Mr. A. O. ALCOCK was chosen Marshal of the day. Lieut. CONNOLLY, of the Sixty-ninth, and ROBERT BURNS, of the Seventy-ninth, were chosen Assistant Marshals, and the returned prisoners of other regiments authorized to appoint additional Assistant Marshals.

It was determined to invite all returned prisoners of City regiments to participate, and the meeting adjourned, to assemble at 12½ o'clock P. M., on Friday, to participate in the reception of Gen. CORCORAN.

GEN. CORCORAN TO VISIT WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Brig.-Gen. MICHAEL CORCORAN has accepted the invitation of Mr. FLORENCE to visit Wallack's Theatre. Arrangements are being perfected for his proper reception. The establishment is to be appropriately decorated and brilliantly illuminated. He is expected on Saturday or Monday evening.

THE GUERRILLAS IN MISSOURI.

A Camp Broken Up Below New-Madrid.

NEW-MADRID, Mo., Wednesday, Aug. 20.

A force of cavalry from this post under Capt. FRANK MOORE, while on an expedition to Charleston, attacked a rebel camp on White Oak Ridge, west of Hickman, and killed four of the enemy and took nineteen prisoners, including three captains. They also captured twenty-seven horses and about one hundred stand of arms. Capt. MOORE and one of the privates were wounded; one killed.

THE RECENT BATTLE AT LONE JACK.

KANSAS CITY, Wednesday, Aug. 20.

The Federal loss at the engagement at Lone Jack, on Friday last, is understood to have been one hundred and fifty killed, wounded and missing. The balance of the force escaped to Lexington. The section of artillery lost in the fight was taken and retaken four times, and was finally spiked and abandoned by the Nationals.

In the fight at Independence, on the 11th, Gen. HOCKER, who commanded a rebel regiment at Carthage and a brigade at Wilson's Creek, was killed, and the notorious and brutal Col. BOYD and Col. THOMPSON were wounded, the former fatally.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, No. 570, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON—Important Orders from Secretary Stanton—Drafting not to be Easily Eluded—President's Interview with the Colored Delegation—Reception of Cols. WILCOX and CORCORAN.

FROM VIRGINIA.—Movement of Gen. POPE—Safe Withdrawal of Gen. McCLELLAN'S Forces from James River.

EUROPEAN NEWS—With Interesting Letters from our Special Correspondents Abroad, and Extracts from our Foreign Exchanges.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE from all the Different Commands and Departments.

NEWS FROM NEW-ORLEANS—The Fight at Baton Rouge—Destruction of the Rebel Ram Arkansas.

NATIONAL FINANCES—The Debt of the United States, present and prospective.

GOVERNMENT AND THE RAILROADS.

A WAR SERMON, BY ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

DRAFTING ORDERS—STATE AND NATIONAL.

A PAGE OF EDITORIAL ON THE TOPICS OF THE DAY.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

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MARRIED.

DOUGLASS—CANFIELD.—On Wednesday, Aug. 20, by Rev. F. E. Lawrence, GEO. E. DOUGLASS to MARY A. CANFIELD, both of New-York.

MORTON—DODGE.—At Riverdale, on Wednesday, Aug. 20, by Rev. Dr. Morton, of Philadelphia, Mr. HENRY MORTON to Miss CLARA W., daughter of Samuel N. Dodge, Esq., of this City.

DIED

DIBBLE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 15, at the residence of her son, Henry C. Spalding, Mrs. LUCINDA DIBBLE, in the 69th year of her age.

Her remains were taken to Middletown, Conn., for interment.

DOUGLAS.—At 105th-st., Avenue A, Capt. A. DOUGLAS.

His funeral will take place from his father's house on Thursday, the 21st inst., at 1 o'clock.

DREW.—On board U. S. transport steamer *John Brooks*, on Sunday morning, Aug. 17, of typhoid fever, GEORGE W. DREW, son of Francis N. Drew, of Hamilton, C. W., and member of Company D, Forty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. V., aged 24 years.

FRANKS.—At Staunton, Va., on Sunday, May 18, from wounds received in battle, FLAVEL M., youngest son of J. J. Franks, of Bergen, N. J., aged 24 years.

LOUREAL.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 20, LOUIS LOUREAL, aged 77 years.

Notice of funeral in Friday's paper.

MACFARLANE.—At Gleuwood, L. I., on Tuesday, Aug. 19, after a short illness, ANASTASIE ORANGE, wife of John M. Macfarlane, of this City.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 131 East 22d-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

MACKENZIE.—The funeral service over the remains of the late CHARLES MACKENZIE, Esq., who perished in the fire in Beekman-st., on the 6th inst., will be held in the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-av., on Friday, the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The friends of the deceased gentleman are respectfully invited to attend.

MARLETT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 20, at No. 20 Douglass-st., GEORGE TAYLOR, only son of Abram R. and Matilda E. Merlett, aged 5 years, 1 month and 13 days.

Notice of funeral in Friday's papers.

QUACKENBOS.—On Wednesday, Aug. 20, of typhoid fever, Capt. E. M. QUACKENBOS, of Company E, Thirty-sixth Regiment, N. Y. V.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, M. M. Quackenbos, No. 141 2d-av., on Friday, at 4 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SEGTWELL.—At Skaneateles, on Fourth Day morning, the 30th of Eighth month, at the house of her son, George F. Sbotwell, DOROTAS, widow of the late Joseph S. Sbotwell, of this City, in the 73d year of her age.

THOMAS.—On Tuesday, Aug. 19, JOHN THOMAS, a native of Llanrstud, Wales, aged 66 years.

The funeral services will be held at the Chapel of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten Island, this day, at 5 o'clock P. M. His friends and members of the Mariners' Church are invited to attend. A return boat will leave Snug Harbor at 7½ P. M.

☞ The funeral of EDWARD CURTIS WAIT, son of Dr. T. G. Wait, will take place this day, (Thursday,) at 12 o'clock, noon, from the residence of Mr. A. T. BAXTER, Tottenville, Staten Island. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 393.—Aug. 20, 1862.
9, 50, 46, 42, 39, 15, 67, 18, 1, 23, 25, 31.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 394.—Aug. 20, 1862.
47, 42, 20, 35, 65, 43, 52, 26, 34, 15, 24, 57, 25.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.
DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 341.—Aug. 20, 1862.
42, 73, 4, 49, 57, 38, 3, 36, 26, 39, 2, 17.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 308.—Aug. 20, 1862.
42, 67, 15, 13, 45, 19, 52, 29, 70, 18, 47, 35, 22.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS
FOR THE RECEPTION OF
BRIGADIER-GENERAL
MICHAEL CORCORAN,
By the
Municipal Authorities of the City of New-York,
Under the Direction of the
Joint Committee on National Affairs,
On his
Return to the City from Captivity in Richmond.

The members of the Common Council will assemble at Room No. 6, City Hall, at 12 o'clock, M., on FRIDAY, the 22d inst., and repair to Jersey City, to receive Brig.-Gen. CORCORAN; from thence the Common Council, with their guest, will proceed by steamboat to Castle Garden, where, upon their arrival, a national salute will be fired, the official ceremonies will take place, and His Honor the Mayor will welcome Gen. Corcoran to the City.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

GRAND MARSHAL—Gen. EWEN, assisted by the following Aids:

Col. Geo. E. Baldwin, First Aid.
Col. Alexander Hamilton, Maj. R. Taylor,
Col. Van Buren, Col. Schwartzman,
John Chadwick, Charles Darling,
L. R. Marsh, Thomas Storms,
Robert Shannon.

MILITARY,
Commanded by Col. Postley, Acting General.
1st Regiment Cavalry, Col. Walter W. Price.
3d Regiment Hussars, under Senior Captain Budke.
11th Regiment New-York Volunteers, Col. Wm. Allen.
5th Regiment National Guards, Col. Burges.
Commissioned Officers of the First Division, and Volunteers off duty.

69th Regiment, right wing, column companies.
Gen. Corcoran.
His Honor the Mayor.
Chairman of Committee on National Affairs.
Chairman of Committee on Invitations in open barouche
Sixty-ninth Regiment, Left Wing, Column Companies.
Returned Prisoners.
Common Council, in carriages,
preceded by
The Sergeant-at-Arms.
Delegations from Common Council of
Philadelphia and other cities,
in carriages.
Heads of Departments.
City Governments.
Board of Supervisors.

¾ Company of 69th Regt. flanked. Lancers of the Sixty-ninth Regt., Capt. Dalton, by flies. Troop, Eighth Regt., Capt. Brown, by flies.

New-York Fire Department, in full uniform, without apparatus, under direction of John Decker, Esq., Chief Engineer, Acting Aid.

CIVIC SOCIETIES.

The various Irish Civic Societies, under the Grand Marshalship of Mr. James Sandford, aided by Messrs. Peter Halpin and James White in the following order:

Longshoremen's U. B. Society,
Marshal, Dennis Sullivan.
St. James' R. C. T. A. Society,
Marshal, John Dwyer.
Father Matthew T. A. Society,
Marshal, E. L. Carey.
Father Matthew Society, of Brooklyn,
Marshal, Hugh McCabe.
Barry Benevolent Society.
Marshal, ——.
Ancient Order of Hibernians, N. Y.,
Marshal, John Tucker.
Thomas Francis Meagher Club,
Marshal, Edward Duffy.
Hibernian Benevolent Society,
Marshal, Michael Bowentree.
Hibernian U. B. Society,
Marshal, Michael Duffy.
Benevolent Society United Sons of Erin,
Marshal, John Duffy.
And all other Societies desiring to participate.
Citizens on horseback and in carriages.

¾ Company of 69th Regt. flanked. Lancers of the Sixty-ninth Regt., Capt. Dalton, by flies. Troop, Eighth Regt., Capt. Brown, by flies.

The procession will take the following route: From the Battery, through Broadway to Park-row, through Park-row to the east gate of the Park, passing through the Park in front of the City Hall into Broadway; up Broadway to Grand-st., through Grand-st. to the Bowery, up the Bowery and 4th-av. to and around Union-square, thence down Broadway to the St. Nicholas Hotel and dismiss.

The keepers of all public buildings, the proprietors of hotels and other public places, the masters and owners of shipping in the harbor, and our citizens generally, are requested to display their flags during the day.

The Superintendent of Police is respectfully requested to see that the route taken by the procession will be kept entirely free from vehicles, or anything calculated to retard or delay the progress of the procession.

The Mayor and the Corporate authorities of the City will entertain Gen. Corcoran at a banquet at the St. Nicholas Hotel, on Monday evening next.

Should the weather prove inclement, the flags will not be hoisted on the City Hall, which will be considered a signal that the reception will not take place until further notice.

COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS:

TERRENCE FARLEY,	WM. ORTON,
HENRY SMITH,	WM. H. GEDNEY,
CHAS. J. OHIPP,	JOHN HOGAN,
PETER MITCHELL,	MORGAN JONES,
IRA A. ALLEN,	A. H. REECH.

TERRENCE FARLEY, Chairman.
ALEX. H. RESCH, Secretary.

Civic societies not in programme, will report to James Sandford, Esq., Grand Marshal, on the morning of the parade.

Military companies not reported will do so on the morning of the parade to Col. Postley, on the ground.

By order of the Chairman Com. N. A. of C. C.

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U. S.

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NOTICE.

All those who want to go to Gen. FRANZ SIGEL'S CORPS, are hereby invited to join, at once, my regiment. The following letter will explain my position:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1862.

Col. Elias Peissner, New-York:

COLONEL: I am authorized by the Secretary of War to assure the Governor of New-York that three regiments of infantry raised in this State will be assigned to the First Corps d'Armée, Army of Virginia, commanded by Maj.-Gen. Franz Sigel.

Gov. Morgan has authorized me to assure you that your regiment, the Fifth Senatorial District Regiment, will be so assigned.

Very respectfully,
GEORGE G. LYON,
Captain and Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Sigel.

My regiment is the only new one in this City which will be attached to Gen. Sigel's command.

The Fifth Senatorial District is prepared to aid me in all my efforts, and pledges its honor for the welfare of the families of my recruits.

Come forward at once, for the regiment must and will be completed in the next ten days.

I have already over 500 men in camp.

ELIAS PEISSNER,
Colonel Commanding Fifth Senatorial Dist. Reg.
Headquarters, Lincoln Hall, No. 169 East Houston-st.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION! ATTENTION
No. 81 Nassau-st.
Company D,
HILLHOUSE LIGHT INFANTRY.
Col. P. J. OAKESEN, Commanding.
RECRUITS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Patriotic young men of New-York, if you desire to enlist in the service of your country, in this her hour of trial, come forward at once—one and all.

You are now called upon to rally to her support. Do not wait to be drafted, but show to the world that we are not compelled to resort to such an expedient in order to crush this monster rebellion.

To arms, then! and join a command officered by men who have had experience in the field, and who are thoroughly qualified to look after the requirements of their men.

$90 bounty paid after being mustered in.

Clothing of the best quality. Relief tickets furnished to families.

Dead-beats need not apply, as such men deter recruiting.

E. P. DOHERTY, Captain Commanding,
Late First Lieutenant U. S. Sharpshooters.
First Lieutenant, J. H. GOODELL.
Second Lieutenant, THOS. A. HENRY.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

AMERICANS, TO THE FRONT RANK!

JARED MAXON having been duly authorized to raise a Company, it is presumed that there is a class of patriotic young men in New-York who desire to enlist in the service of their country, with the intent to render distinguished service in the field; and under officers who have a regard (in recruiting) to the selection of that class, as well as whose moral qualifications would render them agreeable companions in arms.

Such, and none others, are wanted immediately for this Company. Non-commissioned officers selected from the most efficient in the ranks. An advance, as bounty and pay of $90 will be paid to each recruit on or before being mustered into the service of the United States.

Pay and subsistence commences on enlistment.

All those desirous of enlisting are solicited to call and enroll themselves immediately, at the office, No 395 West-st., corner of 14th-st.

Capt. J. MAXON, Recruiting Officer.

THE NEW BOUNTIES ARE NOW ALL PAID.

$200, IN

FROM JAMAICA.

The War in America—No Sympathy with the South—Mr. Lincoln's Government and Anti-Slavery Principles—Emancipation only a Matter of Time—Mexico—Jamaica to be the Depot for French Troops—State of Crime—Jamaica Cotton, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Thursday, Aug. 7, 1862.

In Jamaica, we have been accustomed to read of wars, and hear of rumors of wars, but of the realities of war, we know little or nothing. The civil war in the United States, and the French invasion of Mexico, are matters, therefore, which interest us deeply. In regard to America, the world is divided in opinion as to the end sought to be attained by the war. There are those—and they are many—who deny that the freedom of the blacks forms any part of the question at issue. It is the prevalence of this feeling, I believe, which has secured sympathizers for the South, in quarters where such sympathy was not expected. Of the holders of such views, there are, doubtless, many in Jamaica; but there are many more who have thought more deeply on the subject, and who have come to the conclusion that Slavery is the cause of the war, and that it is ordained its result shall be the death of Slavery. There are those who declare that Mr. LINCOLN'S Government is the true representation of a party to which Anti-Slavery principles were only profession. Such people cannot appreciate the high motives which guide men like LINCOLN and SEWARD. They forget that, sworn to maintain the Constitution and protect the institutions of the country, these men could not use the power at their disposal to knock Slavery on the head. They would falsify their oath. The advantage of their position was to be seen through a different medium, which those who are rendered blind by prepossession, of course, cannot behold. It hardly needed action on their part to affect Slavery. The very fact that they, as men avowing Anti-Slavery principles, were called to power in the States, proved at once the tendency of popular feeling. It proved that the nation was becoming Anti-Slavery, and that the doom of the accursed system was only a matter of time. But there is a vast deal more to place the character of the Lincoln Government in an honorable light before the world. Look at the many steps which Congress has taken during this Administration to favor universal liberty. Consider the effects of three or four great movements—the Emancipation Aid act—the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia—the execution of the pirate GORDON, and the concession of the "Right of Search." Do these not give earnest of the truly Anti-Slavery principles of Mr. LINCOLN and his Cabinet?

It might appear unaccountable that I should devote so much of a news letter in dealing with a matter that concerns yourselves and on which you must naturally know a great deal more than I can ever hope to learn; but I have given the matter this prominence because the impression is abroad that Jamaica, too, had sympathy with the South. It is no such thing. Our hope is universal emancipation, and we feel that to attain that end the North, and the North alone, must be the instrumentality. A very large section of the people of this island pray for the success of the North, and hope anxiously for its final triumph. This prayer was breathed among hundreds at a great Anti-Slavery meeting held at Mr. PHILLIPPO'S chapel on the 1st of August to celebrate the anniversary of West Indian emancipation.

I have alluded to Mexico. A sudden interest in that question has been excited here, by a rumor that, with the permission of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, Jamaica is to become the depôt for the French troops destined to operate against Mexican independence. There is something incredible about the news. The statement is that about the month of October, something like 20,000 French troops will concentrate in Jamaica.

In my previous letter, I mentioned the failure of the provision crop through the long prevalence of "Revival," and the sufferings which the people were enduring for the want of food. Two weeks ago corn-meal was sold at $11 a barrel, and wheaten flour at from $17 to $18. I am happy to say that within the last week, there have been several arrivals with breadstuffs, and that prices have in consequence gone down.

By the last packet the intelligence reached us that the British Government has consented to compromise with us a debt we owe them of £250,000 per annum, which annuity is to be expended for the benefit of the colony. The mother country has, for once, been liberal.

Far more gratifying was another piece of intelligence received. It is stated that, henceforth, Jamaica is to be made the depôt of the Royal Mail Company's steamers. If this arrangement be carried out the City of Kingston will benefit to the extent of at least £50,000 per annum. If it is carried out, I should say the mother country is learning to be considerate toward this colony.

If I mistake not, I have already informed you that our last quarter's revenue shows a surplus of £15,000. Will you not say we are improving?

The Circuit Court for the July term has been brought to a close. The calendars showed a long array of crime. There were no less than forty-two cases for the precinct, among them a charge of murder and another for attempting to murder. It is gratifying to state, however, that in all other parts of the island crime appears to be on the decrease.

There is a movement going forward throughout the island for raising subscriptions towards the Prince Consort Memorial Fund.

Jamaica cotton has been highly prized at the Great Exhibition. In fact, the colony has altogether come off with flying colors from the World's Fair. She has obtained seventy prizes and sixty-four honorable mentions.

The *Plantagenet* sails at 2 o'clock.

PERSONAL.

—MR. Wendell Phillips publishes the following card in the Boston *Transcript*:

BOSTON, Aug. 14, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: You inclose me the card of three persons, styling themselves "Directors of the Illinois Central Company," misquoting one of my speeches, and stating that *they did not know me.* I presume this is true. That I neither claimed their acquaintance, nor quoted their opinions, you will see by the copy of my speech which I inclose. Whether these persons agree or disagree with me in my estimate of Gen. MCCLELLAN, as dilatory and utterly unable to say yes and no, their card does not inform us. They carefully avoid giving any opinion upon this, the main point concerned. It is, however, of no consequence, as my statement rests on sufficient authority, fully as trustworthy, to say the least, as any they could furnish.

With thanks for your courtesy,

Yours, truly, WENDELL PHILLIPS.

S. C. CLARK, Esq., Chicago.

—The Columbus (Ohio) *Journal* publishes the following telegram from Gen. Morgan at Cumberland Gap:

AUG. 11, via MT. VERNON, Aug. 16, 1862.

There is very undue excitement on the subject of the rebel demonstrations in East Tennessee. You have no cause for anxiety. Health good.

GEO. W. MORGAN.

—Henry Hammond, a resident of the island lying at the entrance of Gardner's Bay, L. I., attempted to murder his wife on Saturday last, and then tried to commit suicide. With a dirk knife, which he deliberately purchased for the purpose, he inflicted no less than fourteen gashes upon various parts of her person, and then drew the same weapon across his own throat, and stabbed himself in the side with such violence as to break a rib. Neither his own wounds, however, nor those which he inflicted upon his wife, are likely to prove fatal. Jealousy was the cause of the terrible deed. Hammond is now in jail at Greenport.

—Dr. Thomas M. Hope, of Alton, Ill., has been arrested and confined in the Penitentiary at that place, charged with too freely ventilating his sympathies with the rebels. In reply to an application for permission to use a hall which he owned as a drill room, he stated that "no Federal officer could have it for any such purpose." He "wanted nothing to do with those whose hands were dripping with the blood of his friends in the South."

—Gen. Dumont has published a card, denying that he ever declared that this war would continue until the Democrats were reinstated in authority. He consents to become a candidate for a seat in the next Congress, but will not do anything to secure an election which may interfere with his military duties.

—Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, is mourning the death of a son, a Lieutenant on Gen. Hamilton's Staff. He died of typhoid fever which he contracted at Corinth.

—Gen. Fremont and family are now on a brief visit to Major Haskell, of Gloucester, Mass., formerly one of his Staff.

—Capt. Ezra Nye and Mr. Tillinghast, of Clinton Township, N. J., have offered $500 each to a fund for volunteers from that township.

—Gen. Geary is rapidly recovering from the wound which he received in the battle of Slaughter Mountain. His arm will be saved.

—Mayor Bemis, of Springfield, Mass., has issued an order enjoining upon the police special vigilance in the arrest of skedaddlers.

—The funeral of Major Albert S. Ingalls, of the Mozart Regiment, was held at West Cambridge, Mass., on Aug. 18.

—Mr. Thurlow Weed, it is said, will go to Europe at an early day, on business of great importance for the Government.

—Col. Porter, of Niagara Falls, is recovering from his recent severe illness, and is now with his regiment.

—Col. Flala, of Gen. Fremont's Staff, was in St. Louis, *en route* to New-York, on Friday last.

—Ex-Gov. Fairbanks, of Vermont, is visiting the copper mines at Lake Superior.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 20, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 59 bbls. Ashes, 13,209 bbls. Flour, 604 bbls. and 190 bags Corn Meal, 29,137 bushels Wheat, 14,395 bushels Corn, 26,975 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Malt, 2,267 pkgs. Provisions, and 704 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are quiet yet firm, at $6 81¼@$6 87½ for Pots, and $7 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the inspection Warehouse, this morning, 416 bbls., including 349 bbls. Pots and 67 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—Western Yellow is in request, at 36c.@37c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Are inactive at former rates.

COAL—Has been sparingly dealt in at previous quotations.

COFFEE—Has been inactive to-day, yet held firmly.

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been in limited demand, at 24¾c., cash, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in rather more demand at former rates; Middlings, 46c.@46¾c. ₱ lb.

DYEWOODS—Have been quiet at unaltered figures.

FEATHERS—A moderate inquiry prevails for Live Geese, at 40c.@42c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very moderate demand, to-day, though prices have again declined slightly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 14,200 bbls., including Superfine State, at $4 85@$5 05; inferior to choice extra State at $5 10@$5 40; superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 80@$5 05; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 15@$6 20; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 35@$5 55 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 85	@$5 05
Extra State	5 10	@ 5 40
Superfine Western	4 80	@ 5 05
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 15	@ 5 20
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping ords	5 35	@ 5 55
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 60	@ 6 25
Extra Genesee	5 50	@ 6 75

Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri.... 5 50 @ 6 75

Southern Flour is in limited demand, at drooping rates. Sales 1,100 bbls., at $5 30@$5 85 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $5 90@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, and $7 50@$8 50 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is depressed and declining. Sales 1,000 bbls. extra, at $5 15@$6 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in request, at $3@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair demand, at $5 30 for Jersey; $3 70 for Fairfax, and $3 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 400 bbls.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Business has been less active, but prices have been well supported.

FRUIT—The demand has been quite moderate for all kinds at former quotations.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less sought after by shippers and prices have been depressed. The receipts have been limited, but receivers have been eager to sell. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 153,000 bush., to arrive, including White Michigan, (new,) at $1 50; White Western, inferior to fair, at $1 38@$1 43; Amber Western at $1 35@$1 38, chiefly $1 36; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 25@$1 34; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 24@$1 25½; Milwaukee Club, $1 17@$1 23; Chicago Spring, $1 11@$1 20, and New White Kentucky at $1 56 ₱ bushel. Corn is heavy and prices are tending downward. Sales since our last 102,000 bushels, at 59c.@61c., chiefly 59c.@60c., for shipping Mixed Western; 62c. for very choice do.; 53c.@58½c. for Eastern do.; 47c.@52½c. for unsound do., do., and 70c. for White Western, ₱ bushel. Rye continues in demand at 77c.@83c. ₱ bushel. Barley is unchanged. Oats are in fair request, including Canada, at 50c.@52c.½; Western at 50c.@53c., and State at 53c.@55c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is less plenty and is wanted at 70c.@80c., for shipment and local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in moderate demand at uniform rates, including last year's crop, at 15c.@21c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Has been very quiet at former rates.

LATHS—Eastern are down to $1@$1 05 ₱ 1,000.

LEAD—Pig has been in less demand, yet stiffly held.

MOLASSES—Sales have been limited to-day, having been confined to small lots of Porto Rico at 37c.; Cuba Muscovado at 30c.@32c., and 30 hhds. New-Orleans at 37c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—All kinds have been quiet. Spirits Turpentine, $2 24 ₱ gallon; Common Resin, $13 ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—A fair inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, at our revised quotations: Crude Sperm, at $1 35@$1 40; Crude Whale, at 57c.@60c.; Unbleached Winter Sperm, at $1 55; do. Spring do., at $1 50; Bleached Winter Whale, at 70c.; do. Spring do., at 68c.; Olive, at $1 35@$1 40; Linseed, at 91c.; No. 1 Winter Lard, at 72c.@75c.; City Red, at 47c.@50c. Crude Petroleum, at 16½c.@18c., and Refined Petroleum, at 28c.@35c., per gallon.

New-Bedford Market Week ending Aug. 18—Sperm—Since our last considerable demand has sprung up, both for export and home consumption, and prices have improved. The transactions include sales of 1,850 bbls., in parcels, as follows: For export, 1,071 bbls., at $1 35 ₱ gallon; and to the trade 136 bbls., at $1 35, 433 do. at $1 36, and 60 do. $1 40, ₱ gallon. Also, 150 bbls. inferior, at a price not transpired. Whale—The market for Whale Oil has been very brisk since our last, the demand being largely for export, and prices have again advanced to 60c., at which the market is firm. The sales embrace 14,710 bbls. in parcels. We quote: 1,100 bbls. at 57c., 2,925 do. at 57½c., 3,685 do. at 58c., 1,900 do. at 58½c., 1,700 do. at 59c., and 3,400 do. at 60c. ₱ gallon—11,000 bbls. for export and the balance for home use. *Whalebone*—Sales for the week, 2,100 lbs. Ochotsk, at 78c., and 1,300 lbs. South Sea, at 60c.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sp.	Bbls. Wh.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Aug. 16, '62	35,318	87,693	631,150
Same time last year	45,034	105,947	842,300

—(*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair request, and quoted up to $11 75@$12, chiefly $12 for Mess and $10@$10 12½ for Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales 2,500 bbls. Cut Meats are in fair demand at 5¾c.@6¾c. for Hams, and 3¾c.@4¼c. for Shoulders ₱ lb. Bacon is quiet at 5¾c. @ 7c. ₱ lb. Lard is salable and firm. Sales 1,350 tcs. and bbls. in lots at 8¾c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is quiet but steady. Sales 200 bbls. at $14 75@$15 12½ for Extra Mess, and $13 50@$14 for Plain Mess ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $10@$20 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams $13 50@$14 75 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand at 10c@15c. for poor to choice Western, and 11c.@18c. for poor to choice State ₱ lb. Cheese is salable and steady at 5¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Has been inactive at former figures.

SUGARS—The demand has been moderate; prices have not varied materially. Sales 900 hhds., including Cuba at 6¾c.@7¾c., and New-Orleans at 8¾c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.; also 463 hhds. and 176 bbls. New-Orleans, by auction, at $8 93¾@$9 06¾ ₱ 100 lbs.

TALLOW—Sales to-day, 45,000 lbs. at 10¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. The business of the week Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice thus: "The reaction in Exchange and dullness of Freights has induced more animation, and the orders, though not very general, have been heavy. In view of the consequent reduction of stock and moderate arrivals, holders evince more firmness, and prices, especially for City, are higher. Inferior and Grease are in fair demand for home use, but are in light stock, and held firmly. To-day the market is inactive. Choice lots have been selling at 10¾c.; 10¾c. is now demanded by some, but we know of no transactions at this figure. Price this date, 1858, 9¾c.; 1859, 10¾c.; 1860, 10c.; 1861, 8¾c. ₱ lb."

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been in fair demand at full prices; sales, 372 hhds., at 11c.@20¾c. ₱ lb. Other kinds have been quiet.

WHISKY—Sales, 500 bbls., in lots, at 31c.@32c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were light, to-day, at our quotations: For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 11d.@12d.; Corn, 11d.@11½d.; Beef, 5s. ₱ tce.; Pork, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 37s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 40s.; Tallow, 35s.@37s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@12½d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tce.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.; Butter and Cheese, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Tallow, 37s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Cork and orders, two British barks, with Wheat in bulk, at 12½d. ₱ bushel. For Belfast—An American bark, with Grain, at 11 6d. ₱ bushel. For London—Flour, 3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12c.@12½c. ₱ bushel; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.@42s. 6d.; Tallow, 37s. 6d. ₱ ton. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Two ships, 1,600 tons each, from Chincha Islands to Antwerp, Guano, at 75s.; a bark, 195 tons, to Malaga and back, $3,200; a brig, 229 tons, to Greytown, Nicaragua, and back, $4,000; a British brig, 200 tons, from Norfolk to West Indies, Staves, $20; a bark, 312 tons, to Havana, $4,000; a ship, 1,809 tons, to Great Britain or the Continent; a Prussian bark, 800 tons, to the Continent; two vessels, on French Government account, to Vera Cruz; a British brig, 263 tons, to Turks Island and back; and thirty to thirty-five ships, barks, brigs and schooners, on Government account, for transport, &c., service, on terms not made public.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 6
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 13
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 13
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 16
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 20
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 20
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 20
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 27
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 30
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 10
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 24
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18

FROM AMERICA.

Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 23
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 23
Jura	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 23
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 30
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 30
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 3
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 6
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 10
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 17
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *Bavaria* and *City of Baltimore*, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A.M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)...6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

DR. WAIT & SON, NO. 5 BOND-ST., near Broadway, continue to extract teeth positively without pain or danger, under their new chemically-purified chloroform. All dental operations on terms to suit the times. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Stilwell and Baldwin, and Rev. Drs. Ferris and Parker.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WITH SOME BUSIness experience, who could superintend the manufacture and sale of an article used by the army. One having an office where the goods could be sold, would have preference. Strict integrity, energy and activity requisite. Address A. K., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

ROLLING-MILL FOR SALE—ABOUT 30 miles from New-York; is in running order, with complete sets of rolls for iron from ¾ to 1 inch; rounds, squares, ovals and flats; has three furnaces, squeezers, tools, &c. Inquire of HENRY G. NICHOLS, No. 24 Pine-st.

A DRUG-STORE OF FORTY YEARS standing, corner Bowery and Grand-st., for sale to a cash customer; inducements will be offered. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE Phœnix Sugar Refinery, of Brooklyn; is in complete working order. For particulars, inquire of FRANCIS SKIDDY, No. 101 Wall-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDing—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO RENT—THE NEW MARBLE BUILDING NO. 464 Broome-st., 25x95 feet, between Mercer and Greene sts., admirably adapted for a light manufacturing business where women are employed. Will accommodate 100 persons. Fitted up with gas, water closets and steam warming apparatus. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Nos. 309 and 311 Canal-st., or JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET IN JERSEY CITY—THE PHILAdelphia Hotel. The house contains about 40 rooms, is a first-rate location for business, being near the railroad depôt and ferry; rent low. Also, a floor containing 6 rooms and kitchen, three blocks from the ferry; rent low. Inquire of BENJAMIN O. EDGE, No. 124 Washington-st., Jersey City.

HOUSE TO LET—IN JERSEY CITY, A SHORT distance from the ferry, a three-story brown-front house, with gas, bath room, water all over the house; is worth $550 per annum; will be let to a good tenant at $350 per annum; possession given immediately. Apply to EVAN JONES, No. 57 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

TO RENT.—THE BRICK FRONT HOUSE, NO. 460 Greenwich-st., west side, between Desbrosses and Watts streets; will be rented to a satisfactory tenant until May 1, 1863, for $300, payable in advance. Possession of the entire house will be given immediately. Apply at No 169 Chambers st.

TO LET—A SMALL THREE-STORY, BROWN stone house, in West 20th-st. The house is in perfect order. Address E., No. 6 College-place, up stairs.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A PRIvate family, in 24th-st., near 4th-av; 13 rooms, with improvements, in perfect order. Apply to No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—55 EAST 28th-st. Has just been put in order. Apply on the premises every fair day, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. Immediate possession.

TO LET—A SMALL, WELL FURNISHED HOUSE, in a good neighborhood. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 264 4th-av., corner 21st-st., in the store.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PAVILION HOTEL,
ROCKAWAY, L. I.

This magnificent Family Hotel, having been crowded so far during the Summer season by its old friends and patrons, has now a few rooms to let for families, &c.

No better Sea Bathing can be found anywhere. Apply, for terms, &c., to
the Proprietor, as above.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find, at all times, an authorized agent at the Catskill steamboat landings and Catskill stations of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD IS OFFERED (AND NO questions asked) for the return of 7-30 Treasury Note No. 49,110 or 49,113, payable to the order of EDWIN E. ENGLAND, all the coupons attached, but not indorsed. All persons are forbidden to purchase or negotiate the same. EDWIN E. ENGLAND, No. 162 West 17th-st.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, YESTERDAY AFTERnoon, from on board of the steamer *Isaac Newton*, a black CARPET BAG, marked B. P. Kissam, containing clothes. Whoever will return said bag to the office of KISSAM & TAYLOR, No. 36 Wall-st., will be paid the above reward and no questions asked.

FOUND—IN THE CARS OF THE RARITAN AND Delaware Bay Railroad, a package of MONEY. The owner can have the same by applying at the office of the Company, No. 65 Beaver-st., and proving property.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

Mantels sold at astonishingly low prices at KLABER'S Marble Yards, No. 54 First-av., near Third-st., and No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS.—$20,000 worth of enameled slate mantels; imitation of the most costly marbles now in use; will be sold 25 per cent. below manufacturers prices. Also, marble mantels, monuments and tomb-stones
WM. S. SEE & CO., No. 596 Hudson-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, also his patent folding Mosquito Bar, the cheapest and best in use, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 181 Canal-st., near Mott.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GILBREDE'S, NO. 488 BROADWAY A—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, &c., at reasonable prices. Send for 24 samples, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED Soldiers.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 100 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, slippers, and calico gowns, are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, wines and liquors, will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av. and 51st-st. All articles sent to the American Express Co., corner Hudson and Jay sts., and Nos. 298 and 302 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

AUCTION SALES.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 19, 1862.

A large amount of CORN and a quantity of OATS, condemned as unfit for Government use, will be offered for sale at PUBLIC AUCTION at "WEST WARE-HOUSES" and LOCUST POINT, on TUESDAY, 26th day of August, 1862. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., at West Warehouses.

TERMS—Cash in Government funds.

JAMES BELGER,
Colonel and Quartermaster.

[*New-York Times*, Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Pittsburgh *Gazette*, and Cincinnati *Commercial* please copy four times.]

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PASSAIC, N. J., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Aug. 22, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway—

Several fine plots of land, containing in all 68 acres, on the west bank of the Passaic River, and 25 minutes from New-York; will be sold in plots of from 10 to 30 acres, on one of which there is fine improvements. Full particulars at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 3 Pine-st.

JOSEPH H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, AT No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, sofa-beds, lounges, washstands, bedsteads, chairs, tables, looking-glasses, beds and bedding, mattresses, carpets, matting, oil-cloths, lot fancy goods, &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at store No 141 Broadway, a large and varied stock of first-class, City made furniture for railroads, libraries, reception rooms, dining rooms, &c. See particulars in catalogues.

MILTON H. BURNS, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, at auction, on THURSDAY, August 21, at 10½ o'clock, at Store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st, comprising a fresh assortment of desirable goods, suitable for city and country trade.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

UNPARALLELED BARGAINS.

STILL GREATER REDUCTION
IN PRICES OF
RICH SILKS, DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, SACQUES, and MANTILLAS, at the
GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE OF
CHARLES HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 GRAND-ST.,
(Previous to taking Stock.)

$20,000 WORTH RICH SILKS, MARKED DOWN.
$16,000 WORTH RICH DRESS GOODS, MARKED DOWN.
$10,000 WORTH PURE LINENS AND FAMILY GOODS, MARKED DOWN.
$12,000 WORTH RICH MANTILLAS and CLOAKS, MARKED DOWN.

Notwithstanding the great advance in price of Cotton Goods, we shall continue to sell our present large stock of DOMESTIC GOODS ($30,000 worth) at the reduced prices as long as we have a piece left; and we beg leave to suggest to our patrons the propriety of supplying themselves without delay, for they are already rapidly advancing in price.

CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

LADIES, THIS IS THE LAST MONTH for nice-fitting dollar corsets, 50c. skirts, and the fine 25c. stockings, cheap hair nets, gloves, fancy goods, Zephyr worsted, yarns and small wares. This month prices must advance. Now is the time to save money. Send your orders and postage stamps. N. B.—Premium allowed on silver and gold.

ELGER'S Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

NOTICE.—EAST INDIA AND INDIAN GOODS in every variety, wholesale and retail. FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE PREMises No. 422 Broad-st., in the city of Newark, N. J., the homestead of the late Wm. Shegard, deceased. The house is brick, has fifteen rooms, all modern improvements, and in perfect order; lot is 58 feet front and rear by 350 feet deep, extending through to Orchard-st., well stocked with choice fruit, in full bearing, and fine stables. It is convenient to the depôt, and one of the most desirable residences in the city. Price $25,000; terms easy. Apply to WM. A. RIGHTER, Executor, No. 264 Broad-st. Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—The property of the undersigned, comprising a frame house, 35 feet square, with an addition on the kitchen, a good cellar, four rooms on the first floor, six on the second, and three finished rooms in the attic; one and a half acres of ground, two cisterns, a never-failing well of excellent water; also, barn and poultry-house. The property is all in first-rate order, and only about five minutes' walk from the railroad depôt. For further particulars apply at the office of the Hazard Powder Company, No. 89 Wall-st., or on the premises. D. B. DENSLOW.

WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—$6,500.—For sale, cheap, an excellent house, of twelve rooms, cellar and attic; large barn, corn-house, seven acres, fine grafted fruit, permanent stream, good well and cistern, fine view of mountain, half mile from station, and one hour from New-York. Apply at the Congress Sugar Refinery, No. 345 Washington-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT suites of rooms for families, or single gentlemen; convenient to Wall, South, or Fulton Ferries. Apply at No. 139 Joralemon-st., first house from Court, on three principal car routes. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Wanted, by a gentlemen, his wife and little daughter, with one servant; private family preferred; accommodations must be first-class, and for such a liberal sum will be paid. Address BOARD, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant rooms, with board, may be obtained in a private family, by applying at No. 102 Henry-st. The situation is desirable, being within five minutes of Wall and Fulton Ferries. Unexceptionable reference required.

BROOKLYN—NO. 16 CLINTON-ST.—PLEASANT apartments for families or single gentlemen. All modern conveniences have been introduced, making the house especially desirable for those seeking a comfortable home. Convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton ferries. Reference required.

BOARD WANTED IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—By a gentleman, his wife and adult daughter; a good and respectable location desired, within five minutes' walk of the City Hall. Rooms furnished or unfurnished. References exchanged. Address P. O., Box No. 216.

ROOM WANTED—UNFURNISHED, WITH board on Sundays, in a private family, by a single woman. Must be north of 4th-st. and east of 7th-av. Address N. Y., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

STRAWBERRY FARMS FAMILY HOTEL NEAR RED BANK, MONMOUTH CO., NEW-JERSEY. Delightfully situated near Long Branch and Shrewsbury. Accessible at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily, by Raritan and Delaware Bay R. R. and Shrewsbury boats, from foot of Murry-st. Terms per week, $5 to $7. Superior accommodations for families. Beautiful shady walks and drives, and a small lake, with boats, in the vicinity. A large hall, with music, for social enjoyment. For circulars, address WARREN & DAY, Colt's Neck, N. J. Refers to W. H. Mills, 377 6th-av., and J. S. Smith, 484 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FAMILIES CAN BE ACcommodated with country board at Fort Montgomery, Orange County, N. Y., on the banks of the Hudson River, in the Highlands, 45 miles from the City. Terms from $5 to $6, according to rooms. Apply to JOHN H. HALL, by letter, or in person, at the above-named place. Reference can be given by Mr. Sheldon, No. 48 Morton-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A GENtleman until about the 1st of October, in the vicinity of and of easy access to City. Address E. L. H., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIVE ROOMS CAN BE had by applying to, or addressing J. C. WOOLLEY, Long Branch. House private. Whooping cough not objected to.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE OF SEVENTY ACRES—Or would exchange for a farm on Long Island of 70 acres. The location is very superior, being situated between Bath House and Fort Hamilton, along shore; land fertile; for a farmer or a gentleman requiring a country seat, there is no better opportunity offered in the country. The farm is in a very high state of cultivation, has a water-front of 600 or 800 feet; buildings, &c., in a perfect state. Apply to M. S. BENNETT, on the premises.

A FARM OF 135 ACRES FOR SALE OR exchange, located 6 miles from Saratoga Springs, on a fine road and good neighborhood; 12 acres of wood, the balance plow and pasture land, all of which is under a high state of cultivation. The location is unsurpassed for beauty of scenery or for health. A fair trade will be entertained in exchange for City property or merchandise. Principals only treated with.

B. C. THOMPSON, No. 70 Liberty-st.

WANTED TO HIRE—A SMALL FARM, WITH house and barn, within six miles of this City. Address Box No. 226 Post-office, stating terms, location, &c.

FOR SALE—

FINANCIAL.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
Will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Aug. 21, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.,

20	Gt. Wes. Mar. ins.	$10	28 Union Bank.....$50
100	Kings Co. Ins.....	20	40 Knickerbocker Ins.. 40
80	Am. Ex. Ins.....	100	13 Wmsbgh City Ins... 50
30	N. Y. & N. H. R., genuine.....	10	20 Imp. & Trad. Ins.... 50
			10 Home Ins..... 100
15	Hanover Bank.....	100	100 Brooklyn Cen. R 50
5	Col. Marine Ins.....	10	40 Harmony Ins..... 50
34	Market Bank.....	100	

1,000 shares Florence and Keyport Joint Stock Co.
40 shares Great Western Railroad Co., (Ill.,) $100.
$5,000 City of Quincy 8 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Chicago City 6 per cent. Bonds.
$10,000 Racine and Mississippi R. 1st mort. E. D. Bonds.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Stock Broker, No. 52 William-st.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, LATE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—Holders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and all the holders of the Receiver's certificates of indebtedness of the above-named Railroad, are hereby required, pursuant to a resolution adopted at the Bondholder's meeting of 9th of July, 1862, to deposit their above-named documents with L. H. MEYER, Chairman of the Trustees, before the 16th day of September, 1862, at No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9.

Attention is called to the third resolution, adopted at the Bondholders' meeting of 23d of July, 1862, according to which parties not complying are subject to be remitted to their rights in their distributive share of the proceeds of sale, and all other and further rights which they may have, by virtue of the agreement, to cease.

Those who have not yet subscribed to the agreement, and have not paid their share of advances to the Receiver, can, in accordance with the last resolution, adopted at Bondholders' meeting of 5th of July, 1862, now become parties to said agreement by subscribing and paying at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, before the 8th day of September, 1862.

L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1862.—Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, extended to 1919, are notified that the interest due Sept. 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that date, at this office, on presentation of the proper coupons. It will be necessary for the holders of bonds not thus extended to present them at the office of the Company, where they can receive the principal and interest to Sept. 1, 1862. The privilege of extending such bonds will cease at that date.

H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, Aug. 18, 1862.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that books of transfer have been opened at the Agency in New-York. Stockholders who wish their stock registered in the New-York books will please forward their certificates to this Office or to WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Transfer Agents, New-York.

G. W. CASS, President.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF THE WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD SINKING FUND BONDS.—Sealed proposals for the sale to the Company of the whole or any part of eight thousand dollars of their Sinking Fund Bonds will be received until the 1st of September. Address to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company, Box No. 3,505 Post-office.

MONEY.—PERSONS REQUIRING TEMPORARY accommodation are requested to procure a prospectus of the Mutual Loan and Discount Company, No. 57 Chatham-st. Business bills promptly discounted.

URWICK & KING, Agents.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of five (5) per cent., payable to stockholders on demand, and a scrip dividend of thirty (30) per cent. on the "Earned Participating Premiums" of the past year; (said earned participating premiums amounting to $103,000;) also an interest dividend of six (6) per cent. on outstanding scrip. The scrip certificates will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th day of October next. By order of the Board.

RICHARD L. CAYDOCK, Secretary.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1862.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a half (3½) per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, payable at the office in the City of New-York on and after SATURDAY, the 16th of August inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 16th inst., both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., out of the net earnings of the past (3) three months, payable at the office of the Company on and after FRIDAY, 22d inst.

The transfer book will close on the 14th, and reopen on the 25th inst. By order of the Board.

F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL $250,000, WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFF'GHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	ALVE. E. LAING,
SILAS BRONSON,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
A. R. EMU,	JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
JOHN WATSON,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
S. T. NICOLL,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	JOHN J. WALKER.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 13d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD,
August 18, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposal for sewer in Vestry-street, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., of Saturday, August 30, 1862:

For the construction of a sewer in Vestry-street, from Hudson to Greenwich-street.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, July 25, 1862.

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.—PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of August, for completing the distributing reservoir of the Washington Aqueduct. Plans and specifications may be seen after the 12th of August.

Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Reservoir, and directed to "Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."

WALTER J. SMITH, Chief Clerk.

OFFICE OF WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT, Aug. 6, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL the 26th day of August, 1862, for the completion of the auxiliary pipe vault of the Washington Aqueduct. Plans and specifications can be obtained at this office.

Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Pipe Vault," and addressed to "Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."

WM. R. HUTTON, Chief Engineer.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, New-York, Aug. 8, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office, until the 23d instant, for supplying shipchandlery for the revenue cutters and boats on this station, for the remainder of the fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1863. Lists of the articles required will be furnished, on application at this office.

HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE,
Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind.
No. 306 Broadway, New-York.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 45 17 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can possibly be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACRICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages Nos. 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N.Y. Author's address, No. 31 East 27th-st., (late of No. 668 Broadway.)

PROSTRATED POWERS RESTORED.—Functional derangements incidental to both sexes, restored to a healthy tone by the use of Triesmar No. 1. Read the book entitled "Human Frailty"—it explains everything. Published by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, and sent free everywhere on receipt of 25 cents worth of postage stamps. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO YOUNG MEN.—SCORES OF GRATEFUL letters weekly are now received from people who have recovered PERFECT HEALTH by following the directions contained in Drs. TRALL and JACKSON'S great work, called "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, AND THE SEXUAL ORGANISM AND ITS HEALTHFUL MANAGEMENT." Price $3. For sale in New-York by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121, and H. DEXTER, No. 113 Nassau-st.; C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st., and all booksellers everywhere.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c.; supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. York.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

DISEASES INCIDENT TO THE DAWNING of womanhood, the age of maturity and the change of life, speedily cured by Dr. J. V. PIERLPS' Medicated and Magnetized Lozenges. Send stamp for circular to ladies and escape imposition and drugging. Address Box 848 New-York Post-office.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE.—FRENCH INDIA rubber goods—three different articles. Price 40 cents each—$3 per dozen. For a descriptive circular call on or address MACKEY & CO., No. 81 Nassau-st., Room 12.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 200 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HITHERTO transacted under the firm of WM. T. HENDERSON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by WM. T. HENDERSON, who alone is authorized to settle it.

WM. T. HENDERSON.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1862. P. B. MARQUIS.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Kyrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$150
Second Cabin Passage	85

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	70

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 13.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 27.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 3.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 17.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons. E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River

STEAM
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
WILL BE DISPATCHED

FROM LIVERPOOL,	FROM NEW-YORK,
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN,	
SATURDAY, Aug. 16.	TUESDAY, Sept. 9.
WEDNESDAY Oct. 1.	SATURDAY, Oct. 25.
TUESDAY, Nov. 18.	THURSDAY, Dec. 11.

First Cabin, from.....$110 to $155

Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.

Second Cabin State-room Berths, meals served at separate table, $80.

Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool, in First or Second Cabin, at a fare and a half.

Third Cabin—Intermediate State-room—Passengers found with bed, bedding, table utensils, and good substantial food, $55.

Steerage, with superior accommodations, $35.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced surgeon on board.

For freight and passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY
At the office, No. 26 Broadway, New-York.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP PHILADELPHIA
Will leave for New-Orleans on
SATURDAY, Aug. 23.
For freight or passage, apply to
ANDREW W. GILL,
No. 119 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS.
The Steamship TRADE WIND, Capt. E. A. DALANOY, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 23, at 12 o'clock M., precisely. For Passage only, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 23.
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, Aug. 30.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, Sept. 6.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$85	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, £15, £16 and £17 guineas. Steerage from Liverpool, £6 6s. From Queenstown, £6 6s. And those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at the current rate of exchange.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Nortre Dame des Victories, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer JURA, Capt. AITON, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Aug. 23. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $95 and $70; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $160 25 and $193; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEAKLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP *Hansa*—H. I. VON SANTER, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40.
For Freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

PASSPORTS FOR ALIENS CAN BE PROCured on the required proofs, prepared by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—"DAILY LINE."—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad; also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken, and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices.

—GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection via New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

SMALL PLEASURE PROPELLER FOR SALE CHEAP—Galvanized iron hull, length 26 feet, beam 6 feet, cabin like an omnibus; cost over $900; has been used very little, and will be sold for $450. Apply to F. L. DUSENBERRY, foot of 23d-st., North River, or address J. P., Box No. 2,960 New-York Post-office.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.

E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.
The *Naushon* leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12¾ and 3¼.
Spring-st.....at 9½, 12¾ and 3¾.
Dey-st.....at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
Morris-st., Pier 4 at 10, 1 and 4.
Fare 25 cents, including return ticket.

NOTICE.—STEAMER NIAGARA, HAVING BEEN taken by the Government, she will be withdrawn from her regular route THIS DAY. Another boat will take her place soon, of which due notice will be given.

A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

FOR NEWARK.—STEAMBOAT THOMAS P. WAY leaves pier foot of Dey-st. at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M., Sunday and every day.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—Health, comfort and pleasure. Cars leave Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, every 20 minutes.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationery generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN AND FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT.—WISTAR MORRIS, a holder of Bonds secured by two certain mortgages of the Quakake Railroad Company, one dated July 1, 1857, the other dated June 29, 1861, as well for himself as for all others holders of Bonds so secured as agreeing to contribute to the expenses of this suit may become parties hereto complainant *vs.* THE QUAKAKE RAILROAD COMPANY, and against William D. Lewis and Charles Hartshorne, Trustees, under and by virtue of said mortgages. In Equity of July Term, 1862. No. 7.—Under and by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, made in the above entitled cause, upon the eleventh day of June, A. D., 1862, will be exposed to public sale, by vendue or outcry, upon TUESDAY, the thirtieth day of September, A. D., 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by MOSES THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, the following described property, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, to wit: The whole of the railroad of the said Quakake Railroad Company, from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, in Carbon County, State of Pennsylvania, to the point in Rush Township, Schuylkill County, State aforesaid, where the said the Quakake Railroad intersects the Catawissa Railroad, including the right of way, and the road bed and land occupied, or used, in connection with, or for the maintenance of said railroad; and together with the railways, rails, bridges, masonry and other superstructure, and all culverts, turn-tables, side tracks, depôts, stations, buildings and other structures and improvements of every kind and description, connected with the said railroad; and all real estate of every description, and all tolls, rents, issues and profits, accrued and to accrue from the said railroad, or any part thereof, (save only so much as may be necessary for expenses and repairs,) and all the ways, streets, alleys, passages, waters, water courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges and appurtenances whatsoever, and generally all the lands, tenements and hereditaments of the said the Quakake Railroad Company.

A more specific and detailed account of some of the items of property included in and referred to in the foregoing description, may be given as follows:

RAILROAD.

which is about fourteen miles in length, and extends westwardly from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, at the confluence of the Quakake and Black Creeks in Carbon County, along the valley of the Quakake Creek, and that of the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River to the intersection of the said the Quakake Railroad with the Catawissa Railroad, in Rush Township, Schuylkill County. Ten miles of the railroad are graded for a double track. The length of the single track (including sidings) is about fifteen and one-quarter miles. The railroad is constructed in the best manner, and laid with American iron weighing fifty pounds to the yard. There is one water station and an engine house. There is also an iron turn-table of the best construction, forty-five feet in diameter. The road is provided with all necessary sidings and switches.

BRIDGES

There are five bridges. All are substantially built, save one, which is on trestles. It is well built, and intended to replace the bridge over the Quakake Creek, at the Beaver Meadow Junction, recently destroyed by fire. With this exception there is no trestle work on the road. The masonry of the bridges over the Quakake Creek, and the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River, is laid and erected for the purpose of accommodating a double track.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said railroad, property, franchises and premises mentioned in the said two mortgages and hereinbefore described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale, in accordance with the decree of the Court:

The said premises shall be sold to the highest and best bidder; and in case any of the holders of any of the said bonds or coupons intended to be secured by said two mortgages shall become purchasers by themselves or with others, they shall be and are by said decree authorized to deliver their said bonds or coupons to the trustees under said two mortgages, (and acting as in said decree is mentioned,) who shall indorse thereon the

ARRIVAL OF THE CHAMPION.

No News at Panama of the Loss of the Golden Gate.

Later from the United States of Colombia, and Central and South America.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS AT PANAMA.

The Cause of Mosquera in the Ascendant.

Loss of the British Steamer Lima on the South American Coast.

The steamship *Champion*, Capt. WILSON, arrived last night from Aspinwall, which port she left on the 11th inst., bringing $21,165 in specie, and 17 passengers.

The *Champion* was detained at Aspinwall six days, awaiting the arrival of the *Golden Gate*, not having received any intelligence of her loss. She therefore sailed without any California news or papers, as no boat had arrived up to her departure.

She brings the following amount of specie from Aspinwall.

Ryder	$970	Handy & Hoadley	$6,580
Cartwright & Harrison	1,300	Parsons & Pettit	968
Ribon & Manos	11,380		
Total			$21,165

Our correspondence, giving details of intelligence from the United States of Colombia, and Central and South America, will be found below.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Condition of Affairs in Panama—The Course of Dias as Provisional Governor—Business Dull—Favorable News from the Interior—Naval Affairs, &c.

PANAMA, Monday, Aug. 4, 1862.

Since the pronunciamiento of the 25th, by which Gov. GUARDIA was ousted, and Senor MANUEL MARIA DIAS made Provisional Governor of the State, matters have been very quiet, though progressive. On the same day of the revolt, the new Governor addressed a circular note to all the Consuls, promising that good order should prevail, and that citizens, as well as foreigners, should be properly protected in their persons and property. He appealed to his former record, while Governor of the Province, in the early part of the California emigration, when he certainly acted in the most courageous manner in the protection of the American passengers who then filled all our streets, and who frequently got at loggerheads with the native people. The same day he took possession of all the public offices, records and what little cash there was on hand in the Treasury, as well as all the cuartels and police stations. In this he was aided by Colonel SANTACOLOMA, MOSQUERA'S military commandant here, who gave him a guard of his men for the purpose.

Next day he organized his Government, naming, generally, good men for the posts; of course many of them, as under the old Government, being of "fast colors." A bando was then read in the streets ordering all persons in command of vessels or bungoes trading on the bay coast to report all cargo, passengers and letters to the Prefect of Police, on entering or sailing from this port. Another proclamation ordered all able-bodied citizens to assemble on the Plaza of Santa Ana on the afternoon of Sunday, to be enrolled in the militia for duty if called upon. At this meeting it is said that five hundred and thirty two men enrolled their names. On the 31st, Col. SANTACOLOMA dispatched, at the request of Gov. DIAS one hundred and twenty-five men, in two vessels, on a secret expedition. The destination appeared to be Agua Dolce, which river in the bay is the outlet for Santiago, the new capital of the legal Governor. Some say this force will be recruited on the route, and will then attack Gov. GUARDIA at Santiago, but I presume it is only intended as a corps of observation to watch and perhaps throw obstacles in the way of any offensive movements on the part of the Governor. Gov. DIAS sold four splendid pieces of bronze cannon, taken from the old Spanish fort at Chagres, for $1,200, to partly defray the expenses of this expedition.

By a late arrival from Santiago, my idea is confirmed that the stories about Gov. GUARDIA having 2,000 men with which to reinstate himself at Panama are false. He had not more than 150 men at command, and it was doubtful if he could raise 500 in all the State for the purpose of attacking the Provisional Governor and Col. SANTACOLOMA in this city.

The time of Gov. GUARDIA expires on the first day of September; and as the war MOSQUERA is now making against the reactionists in the neighboring State of Cauca will probably be brought to a close by that time in his favor, I incline to the belief that the Guardia meo will await the result before taking any active measures against Gov. DIAS and his party. In the meantime, the local business of the Isthmus is almost entirely suspended, and the necessaries of life are becoming exorbitantly dear. Rice, which is half the food of the population of the State, and which is raised in abundance on the Isthmus, is retailed at 12 cents per pound. Some of the wholesale merchants in Panama have closed their shops, the trade being insufficient to pay the commercial taxes.

It is reported that Capt. NIETO, of SANTACOLOMA'S force, who went into the interior to recruit men, was captured by a party under Señor Capt. ANTONIO MOSSO, of GUARDIA'S forces, near the town of Penomomé, but satisfactory evidence is received that the story is false.

A large number of the protests of Gen. HARRAN, the Constitutional Minister of New-Granada in Washington, against Gen. MOSQUERA, his father-in-law, in the shape of a heavy pamphlet, reached here by the last mail from New-York, destined for all parts of the Republic. I have not yet found time to read it, but it is said to be exceedingly well written, and bitter as gall on his distinguished relative. It is a pity that political feuds should alienate such exalted position, talent and worth as these two men possess.

Business, as I have said before, is very dull here. The excessive discounts on drafts on the United States, at least 30 per cent., does not tend to help us any. The United States Consul at Panama having refused to allow longer the "commercial tax" to be levied upon the steamship agents, has cut off very largely the income of the State, and left the employes of the Government without salaries—so we are all very poor, and expect to be poorer yet.

Capt. LANMAN, of the United States steam-frigate *Saranac*, at Panama, received orders from Flag-Officer BELL, from San Francisco, by last mail, to cruise on the west coast of Mexico as soon as the United States sloop-of-war *Pinta* should arrive from Valparaiso; but feeling that American interests might need more protection, in the unsettled state of affairs among us, than could be afforded by the small crew of the latter vessel, addressed a communication to the United States Consuls at Panama and Aspinwall, for their opinion on the matter, which I understand is favorable to his remaining. So he will take the responsibility of disobeying his instructions.

The British steamer *Lima*, which arrived at Panama from Buenaventura on the 2d instant, brings news favorable to the cause of MOSQUERA in Cauca. He had, before he sent reinforcements, 5,000 men in the State, and has, by this time, at least 7,000. Against these, Col. ARBOLEDA and the other Reactionist commander have not more than 4,000 men. Besides, ARBOLEDA, with nearly half of these, is completely hemmed in between Cali and Popayan, and must inevitably be taken prisoner. He lately endeavored, with a portion of his forces, to open communication with the State of Antioquia, which is also in arms against MOSQUERA, but was defeated and driven back by Col. FERNANDEZ, of LOPEZ' Division. Cali and Popayan, are both held by MOSQUERA, as well as all the river Dagua, to the coast, including Barbacoas and the coast towns of Buenaventura and Tumaco. Gen. GUTIERREZ cuts off the retreat of ARBOLEDA to Pasto, being between him and that province, with 1,500 men. The demand of Ecuador for $100,000, for an invasion of her soil by reactionary troops from Pasto in Cauca, of course could not be met, and Ecuador has consequently invaded Pasto, which indeed is supposed to be the end sought in making such a preposterous demand; and so MOSQUERA gets no little aid from FLORES in crushing his enemies in Cauca.

A passenger by the *Anne* says that the Centralists, or Anti-Mosquera men, of Pasto and Tuguerres, are preparing to repel the Ecuadorian invasion. By decree of July 2, Gen. ZAMARRA "calls out" 3,000 men for that purpose; but it will probably prove a fizzle on the part of ZAMARRA.

OUR ASPINWALL CORRESPONDENCE.

LATER NEWS FROM BOGOTA—THE OPERATIONS OF MOSQUERA IN THE STATE OF CAUCA—FIGHTING—INVASION OF ANTIOQUIA—EXECUTIONS BY THE REACTIONARY LEADERS—THE LIBERAL CAUSE IN THE ASCENDANT.

ASPINWALL, Sunday, Aug. 10, 1862.

The British mail steamship *Solent*, which left Cartagena on the 4th instant, arrived in this port next day. She brings dates from Bogota to 16th July. The fact that Gen. MOSQUERA, Provincial President, has marched a very large force into the State of Cauca to engage the armies of ARBOLEDA, CANAL and ENAO, is confirmed. Also, the report that his principal General, LOPEZ, had had an encounter with the forces of ARBOLEDA and CANAL, though the Reactionists claim the victory. They have even magnified it into a great defeat of LOPEZ. The facts, however, on sifting the matter, are found to be that Gen. MOSQUERA did not intend his troops should engage the enemy until his Generals should be in such force as make victory certain. He consequently ordered LOPEZ, who had taken up a position at the foot of the Cordilleras, in Cauca, with less than three thousand men, to fall back if attacked, until reinforced; but this order LOPEZ found it inconvenient to obey, as it would be dispiriting to his troops, and correspondingly elate and strengthen his adversaries. Accordingly, the combined forces of ARBOLEDA and CANAL, on the 25th June, fell upon his encampment and cut off his Fifth and Tenth battalions. But these, nothing daunted by their perilous position, cut their way through ARBOLEDA'S columns, then in turn charged on his advanced guard, driving it a long distance back on his main force, leaving only twenty of their own men on the field, while ARBOLEDA had 56 killed. Both armies then resumed their positions, LOPEZ subsequently falling a little back to a stronger point. The united forces of ARBOLEDA and CANAL were over 3,500 men.

Gen. MOSQUERA has, altogether, about 8,000 men in Cauca; and against him, all told, cannot be over 5,000. He had promised to end the war in thirty days, and rumor, by way of the Pacific Coast, says he had reached Popayan, to take the command in person. He did leave Bogota for that purpose on the 2d of July, but he could not have joined the army so soon as is reported.

Gen. NIETO, from Carthagena, had entered the only other dissenting State, Antioquia, with a considerable force, and as soon as he set foot there a *pronunciamiento* at Rio Negro, in his favor, greeted him, giving him much strength. The reports from Antioquia were that there were only about 600 men embodied there for resistance to NIETO and MOSQUERA. This is the richest State in the Republic, but it being entirely inland, MOSQUERA has found it quite easy to cut off its foreign supplies, so that the people are suffering much for all manufactured goods, especially for blankets and clothing. The soldiers and officers, dressed in fancy, flaring cotton prints, the only goods obtainable for *uniforms*, very much resemble the clown of the pantomime. Speaking of NIETO, who inaugurated the revolution at Carthagena against the Constitutional Government of OSPINA, and who has done almost as much as MOSQUERA himself in consolidating the new Government, it is hinted that he is dissatisfied with the treatment he has experienced from his chief, and that he is only seeking a good opportunity to join his enemies. These reports come from the enemies of the Liberal cause, and probably have but little foundation.

The National Convention, which by decree, was to meet in Carthagena, on the 6th August, has been postponed in order that by the close of the war, Cauca and Antioquia may be enabled to have representatives in it. It is not likely it will get together before October.

As Señor JUSTO AROSEMENA, of Panama, who was sent from this State as its agent to negotiate upon the terms to be granted to the State on its acceptance of the Government of MOSQUERA, has taken his place as one of the Council at Bogota, to manage the affairs of the Government in the absence of the Provincial President, the inference was drawn that he has made a favorable arrangement for the State; but from a letter of his to the Governor of the State, just published, it appears he has agreed that Panama shall be guided by the action of the Cathagena Convention.

In Bogota, and indeed, in the whole State of Cundinamarca, perfect quiet prevails. The State Assembly was to meet in a few days to elect representatives to the Convention. Señor CAMACHO ROLDON, formerly Governor of Panama, and one of the ablest men in the country, has been appointed its Secretary of State.

The Legislature of the State of Boyaca has elected Gen. SANTOS GUTIERREZ, as Governor of the State, and Gen. SANTOS ACOSTA, Vice-Governor. You will see that we have many saints on both sides.

In the State of Santander, in which Col. CANAL kept up so long and successful a war against MOSQUERA, everything is quiet, and there is not a man in arms against the Provisional Government. The Assembly was on the eve of meeting to select representatives to the National Convention.

We have more reports of executions of men, military and civil, in Cauca, by Gen. ARBOLEDA. It is reported by way of Carthagena that he has executed Gen. PAYAN, whom he lately took prisoner; but it is scarcely possible he can have done this. ARBOLEDA is charged with having executed more than 200 persons since he has been in command in Cauca, about a year. If taken by MOSQUERA'S forces, Gen. ARBOLEDA, although a relative of MOSQUERA, will meet the same fate. MOSQUERA has been heard to swear that he will show him no mercy. Gen. ARBOLEDA is a man of great literary talent and genius—has lived in the United States and Europe, and his appearance little indicates him to be the sanguinary man he is represented to be.

A good deal of dissatisfaction is reported to prevail, and undoubtedly does prevail against Gen. MOSQUERA on the coast, growing out of his forced distribution of paper money, and his many decrees, some of which are very detrimental to trade and commerce.

On the whole, however, the cause of the "Liberal" party, headed by MOSQUERA, seems to be largely in the ascendant, and to be on the eve of establishing itself permanently as the ruling party in this Republic.

I should have mentioned that the official gazettes of Bogota are full of declarations from priests and curates in various parts of the country of acquiesence in the rule of MOSQUERA—which is a good sign for him, as they have mostly been violently opposed to him heretofore.

And I also neglected to mention the fact in the proper place, that Col. VINCO, who more than a year ago was driven out of Santa Marta by MOSQUERA'S troops, and took refuge in Panama, has lately landed at Rio Hacha, in the State of Magdalena, with some arms from Curacoa and Venezuela, and is endeavoring to engage the Indians of that Province to use them against MOSQUERA'S Government. It is said he brought four hundred men from Venezuela, but this is probably an exaggeration. Col. BLANCO, with a body of men, has been sent from Cartagena to watch VINCO, and an armed schooner has also been sent to Rio Hacha for the same purpose.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE CHAMPION—PROPOSITION FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF THE PANAMA DIFFICULTY, ETC.

ASPINWALL, Monday, Aug. 11, 1862.

The *Champion* leaves this morning, having waited for the arrival of the *Ariel*, in order to be on hand for the two runs of passengers expected from California, in case the *Ariel* might also have met with an accident.

On Friday, an agent of the Legitimate Government of the State, whose capital is at Santiago, arrived at Panama, with propositions to Provisional Governor DIAS to settle the quarrel between the two parties. The proposition comes from Don FRANCISCO FABREGO, Gov. GUARDIA'S Military Commander, and is to the effect that a State Convention of the people be called, to decide upon the course Panama will take in reference to the Government of MOSQUERA. He says he will be content with the decision of the people in council, but that he will stand to his arms if no spirit of accomodation exists on the part of Gov. DIAS. It is understood that the proposition will be rejected. The making of it shows a consciousness of great weakness on the part of the Constitutional Government, and tends to elate and strengthen the revolutionary party.

Gov. DIAS dispatched one hundred more men to Chitré, on the Panama Bay coast, yesterday, to reinforce COBARRUBIAS, who went there to look after the movements of Gov. GUARDIA.

The fine new British propeller *Crusader*, of HELT'S Liverpool, West India and Aspinwall Line, has nearly discharged her 2,500 packages of goods for this port, and will leave in a day or two for Kingston, Jamaica and England.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Honduras and Guatemala Quiet—The Next Presidency of Nicaragua—Costa Rica, &c.

PANAMA, Sonday, Aug. 10, 1862.

The Panama Railroad Company's new steamship *Salvador* arrived at Panama, on the 5th, from her first voyage. She brings the usual cargo of cochineal, coffee, sugar, hides, &c., and a few passengers. Her dates from Guatemala are to the 27th of July—Salvador to the 28th—Nicaragua to the 29th, and Costa Rica to the 2d of August. The news is meagre and uninteresting.

HONDURAS AND GUATEMALA.

Honduras was quiet under the Vice-Presidency of CASTELLANOS. Like all the Central American States, Honduras was suffering from lack of bread and rice, and other agricultural products of prime necessity for the poor.

Guatemala was also quiet. Mr. CROSBY, the United States Minister, gave a good dinner and elegant ball to his countrymen and the chief officers of the Government, and principal citizens, on the 4th of July.

SALVADOR.

President BARRIOS continued his visits to the principal towns and agricultural districts of Salvador, and was everywhere received with *fêtes* of jollifications. At San Miguel the merchants gave him a ball, "which cost more than $1,500, and was attended by all the ladies of the city, dressed in blue and white." On the 20th July, a *fête* was given to him at a country house. "The dancing commenced at 12 o'clock at noon, and lasted till 9½ in the evening."

The difficulties about the priests agreeing to obey the laws of the Government had not yet been arranged.

NICARAGUA.

There was a good deal of talk about the next Presidency, but the general opinion was that Gen. MARTINEZ would succeed himself, without revolution.

Stories were in circulation that American filibusters were about to invade anew Nicaragua, led by Gen. HENNINGSEN. Perhaps there will be a chance of this, after HENNINGSEN has played his part with Jeff. DAVIS.

Capt. EDWARD J. FOSSER, who once commanded Liverpool and London packet ships out of New-York, had gotten his new gold machinery to Chontales, and great results were expected. In the District of Chontales, so great was the scarcity of food that one-quarter of the inhabitants had gone to Granada and the Island of Ometepe. Even plantains sold six for a real.

COSTA RICA.

Congress had adjourned, and the country was getting along quietly.

Miss MARY J. CHRISTIE, a beautiful and finely educated young lady of New-York, who went to Costa Rica in August last, has married Señor JUAN SERRANO, a lawyer of San José.

An Italian Opera Company was in full blast at San José.

The new Peruvian Minister to Costa Rica, had introduced himself favorably to the fashionable society of San José, by giving a ball at which 700 persons "assisted," and costing $8,000.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Loss of the British Steamship Lima—Meeting of the Peruvian Congress—The New Cabinet of Chili—The Argentine Republic, &c.

PANAMA, Sunday, Aug. 10, 1862.

The British mail steamship *Valparaiso* arrived at Panama from South American ports on the 5th. She brings dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili to July 20, and from Callao and Lima to July 28. The British steamship *Anne* brings dates from Guayaquil, Ecuador, to July 21.

ECUADOR.

There is but little news from this State. Ecuador is one of the countries where newspapers do not seem to thrive—probably for the reason that the people don't care much for dry Government decrees, about the only things that editors in those latitudes find it generally safe to publish. The country seems to be quiet, politically as well as commercially. Business is exceedingly dull in Guayaquil, money scarce, and no demand for exchange.

PERU.

The principal news was the loss of the British Steamship Company's magnificent vessel, the *Lima*, which occurred on the 11th July. The Lima *Comercio* gives the following particulars of this accident:

"While running at common speed the vessel struck upon a reef of the Lagarto Island, situated some fifty-five miles southward of Cobija.

The forward part of the vessel becoming immediately filled with water, just overflowed the machinery, and it being evidently impossible to save her, the boats were got out and manned; the female passengers and children being placed in the first boat, while the male passengers went into the second. A little inlet of the island, about a mile to the northward, offering a shelter, they were all landed there in perfect safety. Having thus saved the passengers, attention was next had to the mail, the treasure, the passengers' luggage, and what articles of cargo could be removed, all being safely landed at the same little island harbor. When about 5 o'clock in the afternoon it became obvious that the vessel was going down, the Captain, first officer, and those of the crew that had remained on board, abandoned her.

Boats were sent to Cobija in quest of succor, and on the 15th, four days after the disaster, the American ship *Moonlight*, that had been chartered in Cobija for this purpose, reached the scene of the wreck. The persons and stores on the little island having been now embarked in this vessel, the *Guayaquil* took her in tow, and they reached Cobija in safety on the 16th.

The steamer *San Carlos* was appointed to conduct the passengers and mails of the *Lima* to their destination, and was to leave Cobija on the 18th."

The *Lima* was insured. She had been running for ten years on this coast, between Panama and Valparaiso, and last year was sent to England, where she was put in excellent repair, and her machinery, &c., improved. At the time of her loss, she was commanded by Capt. WYLD, who, on making the island, retired to sleep, giving the course to the first officer, who, it is said, took the responsibility of deviating from it, and thus lost the vessel.

The Peruvian Congress was duly installed on the 28th of July. Don MIGUEL DEL CARPIO was elected President of the Senate, and Don JOSE MARIA PEREZ President of the Deputies. President CASTILLA sent in a lengthy message, in which there is nothing particularly noticeable, except the strong language against European intervention in America.

The Penitentiary in Lima, to hold 350 convicts, has just been completed after seven years' labor, at an expense of over a million of dollars.

The Government continued to borrow small sums of money from the merchants for its present expenses, in anticipation of the eight million loan, soon expected from Europe.

Business in guano, from the number of vessels at the Chincha Islands, seems to be increasing. The merchants, however, in Callao and Lima, complain of dull times. Exchange on London, 40 to 41 pence per dollar. Bolivian silver.

There is no news from Bolivia.

CHILI.

The new Cabinet has been duly installed, with Don MANUEL A. TORCONAL, Secretary of State; Don MIGUEL M. GORMES, Secretary of Justice, Worship and Public Instruction; Don MARCOS MATURANA, Secretary of War and Navy; Don JOSE V. LASTARRIA, Secretary of the Treasury. These appointments give general satisfaction.

Congress was deliberating on measures to facilitate the interests of the country in trade, agriculture, mining and commerce. Coronel, the great coal port, was to be made a first-class port, the export trade of that place, in coal, copper bars, brick, &c., last year, amounting to $1,039 16, while the imports reached $572,633. A Custom-house is also recommended at Melipulli, in the new province of Llanguthue.

The Senate rejected the project for a National Bank.

The papers of Valparaiso, as well as the Secretary of the Treasury, complain of the great smuggling operations carried on by the British mail steamers, on the coast, they taking advantage of the liberal privileges given them by the Government, to cheat it out of its legal dues. Great complaint is also made of the overbearing conduct and lack of accommodation as well as looseness on their part in the fulfillment of their contracts with the Government. One little British steamer gets $40,000 per year subsidy for only twelve trips a year between ports only 540 miles apart. There is a great trade on this coast, which persons or companies owning American steamers might avail themselves of profitably.

The Secretary of the Treasury reports the whole income of the Government in 1861, at $5,850,821 19, being $1,511,334 42 less than in 1860. The imports in 1861 were $16,676,422. The exports, $20,329,629.

The domestic 3 per cent. debt of Chili is $2,342,225. The British debt about $12,000,000, of which $7,000,000 was contracted in 1858 for the completion of the Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad.

Business the past fortnight has been dull. Imported goods, especially dry goods, dull of sale. The low price of copper has caused the stoppage of exports of poor mineral, and coals for forges are consequently dull. Money is plenty enough, on good security, at 8 per cent. Best flour $4 10 per quintal, six months. Barley low and dull. Rice 8 to 11 cents. Lumber plenty and dull. Copper Bars, $17 37½, cash. Freights for England and Hamburg, £4 to £4 5. Exchange on London, 60 and 90 days, 45 to 45¼ pence per dollar.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Advices from Buenos Ayres are to 30th May, and from Rosario to 2d June. The General Congress, called by President MITRE, was in session. The Government had approved of the arrangement made with Gen. PENALOSA, at San Luis, the only chief in arms against it. Good progress is made in the building of railroads. The city of Buenos Ayres is to have abundance of good water introduced into it.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

No Probability of Saving the Golden Gate's Treasure—British Columbia and Oregon, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Aug. 18.

Arrived ship *Thacher*, MAGOWN, from Cork.

Sailed, ship *George Lee*, for Hong Kong, carrying wheat and other California products, and $170,000 in treasure.

Trade is dull. Butter, 27c. Tobacco firm. Candles slack.

JAMES DONOHUE, one of the wealthiest pioneers of California, died on Saturday, aged 38 years. He was noted for the munificence of his charities.

It is believed by the saved passengers of the *Golden Gate* that the treasure that was on board of her is buried deeply in the sand, and that there is scarcely a possibility of saving any of it.

Capt. HUDSON chartered a schooner at Manzanilla, and has made several trips to the wreck.

The news from British Columbia is to the 13th inst. The reports from Cariboo are rather favorable. More gold has been received from that district this year than for the corresponding period of last year. A scarcity in provisions is said to exist.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Aug. 19.

Arrived, steamer *Pacific*, bringing $100,000 in treasure and $64,000 from Oregon.

Sailed, ship *Mary L. Sutton*, for New-York, with a cargo of 1,400 bales of wool, 20,000 hides, and a variety of domestic products; ship *Flying Cloud*, for Hong-Kong, with wheat and flour, and $146,000 in treasure.

A fire broke out in the St. George's Hotel, Sacramento, on the 17th inst., damaging the building considerably, and also some dry goods in the first story. Loss, $20,000.

A water-spout burst in the sparsely-settled portion of Los Angelos County, on the 18th inst., fifty miles from the ocean, filling the long ravine with water 14 feet deep. A man and woman riding in a carriage were caught in the flood, and the woman and horses drowned. The man floated more than a mile to a place of safety.

THE MILITARY EXCITEMENT.

ARRIVAL OF REGIMENTS EN ROUTE FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.

SIXTEENTH MAINE REGIMENT.

The Sixteenth Maine Regiment, numbering 1,040 rank and file, arrived in this City yesterday afternoon on the steamer *Boy State* from Fall River. The organization of this regiment was commenced nearly three months since, and is the first regiment that has left that State since the last call for volunteers. It is composed principally of farmers and lumbermen, who present a hardy appearance. The Colonel of the regiment, A. W. WILD, belonged to the Staff of Gov. WASHBURNE, and the Lieutenant-Colonel and Major have seen service as Captains in the Second Regiment of that State. The regiment was landed at Jersey City, whence they took the cars for Baltimore, and have ere this arrived in Washington. The following are the principal officers:

Colonel, A. W. WILD.

Lieut.-Colonel, C. W. TILDEN; Major, A. B. FARNUM; Adjutant, A. R. SMALL; Surgeon, Chas. ALEXANDER; Assistant Surgeon, J. BAGSTER; Chaplain, Rev. Mr. BULLEN; Quartermaster, TUCKER. Co. A, Capt. I. WILLIAMS; Co. B, Capt. Charles H. HUTCHINS; Co. C, Capt. Daniel MARSTON; Co. D, Capt. RAND; Co. E, Capt. A. D. LEAVITT; Co. F, Capt. BELCHER; Co. G, Capt. Thos. WAITWORTH; Co. H, Capt. J. AYER; Co. I, Capt. W. H. WALDRON; Co. K, Capt. Whitehouse.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH NEW-YORK REGIMENT.

This regiment, which was recruited in Albany, arrived here in a steamboat from that city yesterday afternoon, on its way to Washington. They were landed at Jersey City and took the New-Jersey railroad last evening for Philadelphia. The following are the line officers, the Lieutenant-Colonel not being yet appointed:

Colonel—LEWIS O. MORRIS.

Major, Edward A. Springsteed; Adjutant, Frederick F. Tremain; Quartermaster Sergeant, Wm. Stevens.

Line Officers.—Captains—Murphy, Jones, Morris, McCulloch, Moore, Bell, Shandon, Pruyn, Maguire, Anable.

First Lieutenants—Sickles, Kennedy, Rogers, Shurr, Lockrow, Wright, O'Hare, McEwen, Dushame, Barclay.

Second Lieutenants—Reed, Orr, Bell, Coulson, Mount, Mullins, Ball, Hobbs, Pettit, Crank.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH NEW-YORK REGIMENT.

This regiment, which left Rochester on Tuesday evening, arrived here late last night, and took up their quarters at the Park Barracks, where they will receive their arms to-day, and depart for Washington this evening. The regiment was recruited principally in Rochester. The following are the Field and Staff officers, with the exception of the Lieutenant-Colonel, who has not yet been selected:

O. H. PALMER, Colonel.

Geo. B. Force, Major; John T. Chumasero, Adjutant; Joseph S. Harris, Quartermaster; J. F. Whitbeck, Surgeon; Dr. Arner, First Assistant Surgeon; W. S. Ely, Second Assistant Surgeon; James Nichols, Chaplain; Charles B. Ayres, Sergeant-Major; Theron E. Parson, Quartermaster Sergeant; A. T. Wells, Commissary Sergeant; W. Y. Andrews, Hospital Steward.

The above regiments are but the vanguard of the new army of volunteers which will continue to flow through this City for the next three weeks. Five more regiments from Maine are expected here within a week, commencing with the Seventeenth, which is due to-day.

Connecticut has four new regiments ready, the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth, which will start for the seat of war during the coming week, and four more which will be ready the week after. Banners for all these regiments have been ordered, but the recruiting has been so rapid that there has not been time to manufacture them, and they will have to be sent to the regiments after they have taken the field.

Massachusetts, which has already sent forward one regiment under the new call, has a dozen more nearly ready to take the field, who will soon make their appearance in our midst; and as for New-York, almost every county has its regiment under way, and most of them are already nearly full. For the next month the streets of our City will bristle anew with bayonets scarcely less numerous than of a year ago. It is gratifying to be able to state, however, that there will be none of those tedious parades and long-winded speeches which characterized the reception of regiments last year. The time for talk has passed, and the only greeting appropriate for the soldiers who now pass through this City on their way to the war is a "Godspeed" from all our citizens, and that they are sure to get.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN THE CITY.

PROGRESS OF ENLISTMENTS.

There was no diminution of the lately aroused enthusiasm for volunteering to be noticed yesterday. Recruits for regiments in the field came in rapidly, and a very large number joined the new organizations being raised in the City and neighborhood. There was an immense influx of business to the United States mustering office, and the officials there had hard work to inspect and swear in all the applicants brought to them for that purpose. All the camps where the new regiments are stationed were in a marvelously lively condition. Squads of men desirous of being enrolled arrived every hour, and the Adjutants and Doctors there were kept busy until nearly dark.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.

A great amount of requisitions for clothing and equipments were yesterday, as they have been every day, filled by the indefatigable officials of the Quartermaster's Department. The increased facilities for meeting these requisitions, supplied by the opening of the auxiliary office on Canal and Lispenard streets, have lightened the burdens of Gen. ARTHUR and his immediate aids; but the amount of actual work done is more overwhelming than ever.

UNITED STATES QUARTERMASTERS.

The United States Quartermasters have a tremendously laborious time of it—quite as much so as their *confrères* in the "State" Department. The superintendence of the Park Barracks is now in their hands, and adds materially to their range of duties. They sent off yesterday about 300 recruits for regiments now in the field.

WANT TO BE DRAFTED—EXAMPLES WORTHY OF IMITATION.

The following communications were yesterday received at Police Headquarters by Mr. Superintendent KENNEDY. The spirit evinced in these letters is worthy of emulation:

To John A. Kennedy, Esq., Chief of Police, New-York:

SIR: My father having refused me his permission to volunteer, and being anxious to serve my country in its present need, *I wish to be drafted if possible.* I have paid military dues in New-York City for two years past; have passed an examination by an army surgeon and ought not to be left out. Not knowing whom to address, I have taken the liberty to trouble you. I would feel honored in receiving any communication from you which your duties will allow.

Respectfully, &c.,

The other communication is as follows:

John A. Kennedy, Esq., Provost-Marshal, &c.:

DEAR SIR: You will have the kindness to have my name enrolled, as I have got no exemption from the coming draft, and oblige, yours respectfully,

MICHAEL BROSLY,

Corner of Forty-sixth-street and First-avenue.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO AID THE FAMILIES OF THE METROPOLITAN GUARD.

The patriotic sentiment of the people of the Twenty-eighth Precinct has commenced to develop itself in a most satisfactory manner. Late yesterday, subscriptions were opened in aid of the families of the *two* Metropolitan Regiments now being raised. The following gentlemen promptly subscribed and paid down the following sums in aid of said object:

Wm. H. Muller & Co	$100
R. P. Gilley & Son	50
E. C. Lamson	30
J. H. Holcomb	25

It is the intention of Capt. DIXON to publish in full a list of all subscriptions at an early day next week.

MILITARY AFFAIRS IN BROOKLYN.

The city was all alive yesterday. Recruiting officers were seen everywhere, some with one, two, and even with six or eight men, on the way to the different head-quarters. The recruiting tents in the City Hall Park increased to nine, and the drums in front of each kept up the music from morning till night. Tents have also been pitched in Washington Park, the City Park, at the Navy-yard, and at other eligible points. The whole city, in fact, begins to wear a military aspect. The people are aroused, the wealthy men are coming forward with their contributions, and the consequence is that men of the right stamp are enlisting in squads.

The scene about the headquarters of the Empire Brigade and the Senatorial Regiment was animating. Recruits came flocking in so fast that it was with difficulty that they could all be attended to. Sixty-nine men were sworn in for the First Regiment, Col. JOCANAN, and seventy-eight were passed by the Surgeon of Col. CONK'S Regiment from the day previous. The four regiments of the Empire Brigade now average 500 men each, and it is confidently anticipated that the First Regiment will be filled within a week. At the present rate of recruiting, it will be more than filled within that time.

Col. CONK, of the Senatorial Regiment, has been laboring under a number of disadvantages, which, up to this week, has greatly retarded his progress. He has as yet no permanent quarters for his men. Some are kept at the City Armory, some at the Arsenal, and others at headquarters, corner of Court and Joralemon streets. An order has been made for a sufficient number of tents, which it is expected will be received on Friday or Saturday, when a camp will be promptly formed on Fort Green, the site occupied by the Fourteent Regiment eighteen months ago.

Mayor KALBFLEISCH has, on his own responsibility ordered 168 A tents and 14 wall tents for the officers and men of the First Regiment of the Empire Brigade. They are to be furnished on Friday, when a camp will be formed on the parade ground at East New-York. The barracks are becoming too crowded, and it is therefore necessary to provide other quarters. The regiment is ordered to parade on Friday, as will be seen by the following order:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT EMPIRE BRIGADE, Aug. 20, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 1.—All commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of this regiment, are hereby ordered to assemble at the barracks, at East New-York, for the purpose of attending a regimental parade on the afternoon of Friday, the 22d inst. Every member of the regiment must be present unless previously excused.

By order JAS. JORDAN, Colonel Commanding.

J. HANLEY, Adjutant.

The Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn yesterday cashed 175 checks for bounties to recruits, and the day previous 93, amounting to a total of $7,500.

The friends of Lieut. UNDERHILL of the First Fire Zouaves, who was captured at the battle of Bull Run, will be gratified to learn that he has been exchanged, after 13 months' imprisonment, and is expected to be in Brooklyn on Friday of this week.

Gen. DIX has received a letter from JULIEN ALLEN, Purser of the United States transport *Baltic*, a citizen of Brooklyn, inclosing $50 as a contribution to the Enlistment Fund, which has been handed over to Mayor KALBFLEISCH.

WAR MEETING IN ITHACA.

ITHACA, Wednesday, Aug. 20.

A great war meeting is being held here to-day. All business is suspended.

THE GUERRILLAS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 20.

The rumored capture of Gen. NELSON by the rebels near Gallatin, on Monday, is utterly false. A tolerably well-authenticated report says that Col. GANARD, with six or seven hundred men, attacked SCOTT'S Louisiana Cavalry yesterday, at Laurel Bridge, near Linden. After quite a severe fight he defeated them, splitting the rebel regiments in two parts, which skedaddled in different directions. There are no particulars of the losses on either side.

The steamers *Sky Lark* and *Sallie* were burned by guerrillas the night of the 18th, at the mouth of Duck Creek, 50 miles above Fort Henry. The *Sky Lark* was heavily laden with Government stores. She got aground, and an officer unloaded a portion of her stores, when he was attacked by thirty guerrillas. The crew being unarmed were compelled to surrender. The guerrillas, after removing the furniture and silverware, set fire to both the boats. The crews were released on parole.

The steamer *J. H. Dickey* reports all quiet.

There was a slight skirmish on the 10th, thirteen miles from Memphis, with a part of Jeff. THOMPSON'S Cavalry. The rebels were routed, having one killed and two wounded.

A dispatch from Smithland, dated 19th, says that a rebel force, six hundred strong, have taken Clarksville, and are advancing on Fort Henry.

A dispatch from Fort Donelson confirms the capture of Clarksville, and says the rebels are moving on that work. There are only 150 efficient men there. Reinforcements have been asked for.

The Grenada *Appeal* of the 17th publishes "Stonewall" JACKSON'S official report of the battle of Cedar Mountain. He claims a brilliant victory.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

ARCHER & PANCOAST,
Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-street, New-York,
MANUFACTURERS OF GAS FIXTURES,
Are also extensively engaged in the manufacture and sale of
COAL OIL FIXTURES.
Of every description, comprising Chandeliers, Pendants, Dining and Reading-room Lamps, Kitchen Lamps, &c., &c., all of which are offered at very low rates. Orders invited.

[Advertisement.]

MONITORS—THIRD COMPANY.
SPECIAL BOUNTY.
A special bounty of $10 each will be paid by two exempts to the first twenty men who shall bring this advertisement and enlist in this very desirable company of volunteers, where their companions will be proper associates.
Apply to L. A. ROBERTS, at Headquarters, No. 306 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

ACA, 20—*In steamship Glasgow, from Liverpool*—Miss A. Richardson, Miss S. Blackburn, Mr. Grierson and wife, Miss Nelson, W. Lacey, Mr. Graham, Mr. Heath, W. P. Gardiner, Richard Gardner, W. Hulme, W. T. Fisher, H. Robertson, J. Martin and wife, T. Townson, M. L. Schlesinger, W. Forcole, Mr. Defrers, Mr. Sigesmore, J. Bradford, Wm. Paulio, Antonia Danen and wife, A. Caberta, H. Capillo, G. W.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3405, NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Small Treasury Notes and the Stamp Currency in Circulation.

The Feeling Against Negro Troops in the Border States.

Congressional Election Ordered in North Carolina.

Released Prisoners at the War Department.

TROOPS FLOCKING TO THE CAPITAL.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 21.

THE NEW STAMP CURRENCY.

The new Postage stamp bills begin to be paid out from the Treasury to-day, and are already coming freely into circulation. People complain that they are too small, look too much like patent medicine labels, etc., etc., but everybody's glad to get them. According to the belief at the Post-office Department, silver coin ought now to become plentier, since there will be no motive for paying a premium on it, and therefore no premium can be obtained, and there will consequently be no motive for hoarding it.

The currency is delivered in sheets which are perforated like those of postage stamps.

The stamps are printed on the best of bank-note paper, and are therefore more difficult of separation than the old stamps. The public must therefore be cautious when separating this currency and not mutilate the notes, as their receipt and redemption by the Treasury Department are subject to the same regulations as now in force for United States notes, namely: if any part of the note is missing a proportionate amount is deducted from the nominal value.

For some days Paymasters will absorb a large share of this new currency.

The first delivery of United States notes of the denominations of one and two dollars was made to-day. These, as well as the postage currency, are delivered and distributed by the Treasurer in the same manner as United States notes.

THE TREASURY NOTES OF SMALL DENOMINATIONS.

It was finally decided to issue the limited quantity of small Treasury Notes already printed and forwarded here, notwithstanding the one or two minor points in which the proof was not quite as desired. The plates will be corrected, but the small number already printed are thrown into circulation at once. These notes will speedily push out other small notes, just as the old Treasury Notes have almost removed the bank issues of the same denominations from circulation.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF NEGRO TROOPS.

Gentlemen here, who have recently returned from Cumberland Gap and other points where our Western armies are stationed, more than confirm your statements to-day concerning the probability of losing more than we gain by employing negro troops. The names of several Kentucky Colonels are freely mentioned who have declared they would at once resign if negro troops were sent into the field, and their whole regiments are declared to be imbued with the same feeling. In some of them the declaration was common that they would at once lay down their arms should the Government arm negroes as soldiers, while some have even gone so far as to say that in that event they would go over bodily to the other side. The East Tennessee troops are declared to be entirely free from such feelings or intentions as these, but it is insisted they fairly express the purpose of a large proportion of the Kentucky volunteers.

GOV. SPRAGUE'S colored regiment business seems to remain in *statu quo*. The fact seems to be admitted that if Rhode Island raises the regiment and puts it in the field, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to find a satisfactory method of rejecting it. Meantime the hope seems to be entertained that colored men will not be found to enlist readily, and that the President may thus be released from the awkward dilemma.

THE RUMORS OF INTERVENTION.

It is ascertained from the State Department that the current rumors of intervention or mediation by European Powers are without foundation either in truth or reason.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The President has authorized GOV. STANLY to order the election of Representatives in Congress for the First and Second Districts of North Carolina.

THE NEW-YORK TAX APPOINTMENTS.

The New-York appointments under the tax law are still delayed. The Secretary is wholly engrossed with those appointments, and is doing his best to complete them as soon as possible. For a day or two he has been refusing to receive any one at all, while attempting to get the machinery of the TAX LAW ready for starting. But eight days remain till the law is to go into effect, and nearly half the appointments are yet to be determined, including those for most of the distant States; and after appointment, the new officers have still to receive their forms, blanks, and elaborate instructions.

CASSIUS M. CLAY.

There seems to be a wheel within a wheel in CASSIUS M. CLAY'S case. It appears that there is a strong probability, if not a certainty, that Mr. CAMERON wants to return from St. Petersburgh, to secure a reëlection to the United States Senate. In that event the Government is understood to regard it important that Mr. CLAY should return to Russia. It is stated, however, that he still desires to enter the military service at home, if he can do it without compromising the views expressed in his recent speech. He lately said here that under the present policy of the Administration, he would fear being shortly shelved like FREMONT, if he accepted a command; and it is believed that if he accepts the command now rumored as likely to be assigned him, it will be on the understanding that he shall not be interfered with, in refusing in any way to protect Slavery, or in his plans about the mode of conducting the war.

TROOPS ON THE WAY.

A dispatch was received this morning stating that seven thousand troops were at Port Deposit, waiting transportation to this city.

STRENGTH OF THE REBELS.

Our returned prisoners seem unanimous in the declaration that the rebels have two to three hundred thousand troops in the Richmond armies. Their means of forming an estimate, however, were comparisons of different statements made by soldiers and citizens, occasional revelations from persons whom they believed to be at heart Union men, and the results of their own observations in being transported from one prison to another. They think that their sources of information were so various that systematic deception could not be kept up, though they admit that the rebels would have strong motives for attempting it. They all unite, too, in the demand for more men. Many of them insist that the present calls for six hundred thousand are not enough. All declare that the rebels are rigidly enforcing their conscript law, and that they are bringing into the field a much better class of men than they had six months ago. They declare that Southern Unionism is well nigh a myth, and dwell particularly on the way they treat their political prisoners from among their own oldest and best citizens, as worse than any of the atrocities BROWNLOW has described as practiced in East Tennessee. In one prison, where they had 141 of these political prisoners, they were dying at the rate of four a day, from diseases brought on solely by their miserable treatment.

THE EXCLUSION OF CORRESPONDENTS.

When the statement that the report about correspondents being excluded from POPE'S and MCCLELLAN'S armies was probably premature, was forwarded last night, no such order had passed through the ordinary channels. It was admitted, however, at the War Department, to-day, that though it had not been made public here, the order had actually been forwarded requiring the immediate exclusion of all civilians from the army lines; and it was even further stated that the correspondents in POPE'S army were due here on their return to-night. As they haven't made their appearance, it is probable there has been a failure somewhere. This order is understood to be of similar tenor with the one about unauthorized hangers-on which Gen. HALLECK issued before Corinth, and which resulted in the withdrawal of some twenty correspondents. Gen. HALLECK stated there that he had no objections to what the newspapers furnished, but he was unwilling to let any civilians at all inside of the army lines, as there was danger of thus admitting spies, and he could not stop to make distinctions. The order amounted to a dead letter at Corinth. Nearly all the correspondents left voluntarily. Some remained, and though their presence in the army was well known at the Department headquarters, no attempt was made to enforce the order by removing them. Abundant promises, however, are made that this order shall be rigidly enforced.

THE RETURNED OFFICERS.

The War Department was crowded with returned prisoners to-day. The military authorities wanted to send them to duty at their respective posts at once, but the poor fellows, many of whom have been in close confinement for thirteen months, protested so vigorously against been disappointed in their long expected visit to their homes, that they carried their point. Nearly all of them were granted furloughs, for periods running from ten to thirty days. The Paymasters have been kept busy supplying them with the back pay many of them needed so sadly.

PRISONERS ARRIVED.

Sixteen prisoners were brought in to-day, who were said to have been sent yesterday from Culpepper and vicinity. One was a member of ASHBY'S Cavalry, two are guerrillas, and the rest citizens.

PATRIOTISM AMONG THE CLERKS.

Some of the Clerks in the Treasury Department are organizing into military companies, to be called into active service whenever the Government may think the crisis such that their services will be of more value in the field than in carrying on the business of the Department. Others are leaving to recruit companies, while their fellow clerks are raising funds for bounties to the volunteers they may secure.

TARIFF DECISION.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided, on appeal, that the duty of ten cents per pound was properly assessed on shellac under the act of August, 1861, and also forty per centum ad valorem on poplin stuffs—the appraisers, on examination of the article in question, determining them to be silk, cotton and worsted—silk chief value.

NAVAL ORDERS.

The Navy Department has ordered Lieut.-Commanding W. C. WEST to the receiving ship *North Carolina*; Acting Assistant Paymaster N. M. WHITTEMORE to the storeship *Wm. Badger*; Acting Assistant Paymaster DANIEL HARMON to the steamer *Understeriter*; Acting Assistant Paymaster SAMUEL HENDERSON to the steamer *Jacob Bell*; Acting Assistant Paymaster HENRY RUSSELL to the steamer *Morse*.

OHIO REGIMENTS.

The attempt has been made to have certain Ohio Regiments which were so terribly cut up at Cedar Mountain, and had been greatly reduced in previous engagements, withdrawn from the front, and stationed at some such point as in the forts around Washington, to recruit their literally decimated ranks, but Gen. HALLECK flatly refuses to let any regiment be withdrawn from the front for any such purpose.

THE BROOKLYN VOLUNTEERS.

Hon. MOSES F. ODELL is here looking to the comfort of the volunteers from Brooklyn, and assisting returned prisoners to procure settlements of their accounts.

THE FORTIFICATIONS AROUND RICHMOND.

The returned prisoners represent with great unanimity that the rebel authorities are by no means relaxing their efforts to complete the fortifications around Richmond, upon ten of which there are as many laborers now employed as can work upon them to advantage.

THE COLONIZATION SCHEME.

A colony of colored persons, to settle in Central America, is being raised in the District of Columbia. Quite a number are engaged in the enterprise.

THE REBEL MAJ. FITZHUGH.

Maj. FITZHUGH, chief of the rebel Gen. STUART'S Staff, of whose capture you were advised last night, has arrived here, and is confined in the old Capitol prison. It seems that he was captured by BUFORD'S Cavalry last Monday evening, about five miles from Louisa Court-house.

THE NEW-ORLEANS RUMOR.

There is no foundation for the statements that Gen. DIX is to be appointed to the command at New-Orleans in place of Gen. BUTLER, or that Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON is to go there as Military Governor.

NOTABILITIES.

Major-Gens. CADWALLADER and DIX, and Judge JOSEPH HOLT are in town.

A DRUGGIST ARRESTED.

Dr. JOHN P. STONE, a druggist of Georgetown, was arrested, to-day, on a charge of disloyalty and giving aid to the rebels.

A CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT DENIED.

The officers of New-York Soldiers' Relief Society, of which Hon. IRA HARRIS is President, deny the report that certain persons connected with their organization have embezzled funds and absconded. The moneys and goods intrusted to the Society, have been faithfully and promptly distributed among the sick and wounded New-Yorkers in the hospitals here.

CONVALESCENTS.

Three hundred and forty convalescents from the various hospitals of the city were forwarded yesterday, and a large number to-day, to their respective regiments in the field. Most of them go to the army of the Potomac.

CORCORAN IN PHILADELPHIA.

His Receptions at the Depot, the Volunteer Refreshment Saloon, and the City Hall—Speeches To and By Him—Incidents and Details.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 21, 1862.

The Celtic population of this city is comparatively less than that of Gotham. What is lost numerically, however, is more than made up in enthusiasm. This has been, and is yet to be, a great day with the sons of Erin, who honor the City of Brotherly Love with their presence.

CORCORAN—the exile, the soldier, the prisoner, the Brigadier-General—is with them, is the recipient of their hospitality, the victim of their fraternal affection, and the innocent cause of a vast amount of intoxication.

You know all about his doings in Baltimore—so, without further parley, I proceed to give his "movements," as observed and noted since his first appearance in public this morning.

Immediately after breakfast, Gen. CORCORAN, accompanied by Captains KIRKER and BARKLIN, and Lieut. CONNOLLY of the Sixty-ninth, the New-York Committee, the Philadelphia Committee of Invitation, the Baltimore Reception Committee, and a few friends, rode to the Philadelphia depôt through crowds of cheering people, who thronged about his carriage-wheels, rendering it really difficult for him to pass on. Nine hearty cheers were given him as he left the carriage, to which he replied by a courteous wave of his cap and a bow. The train moved slowly off, followed for some little distance by the multitude, who could neither see nor hear him, but who, for some undefined reason, desired to keep "close" so long as they could.

Nothing of consequence occurred during the trip over. The General is fatigued and seemed disinclined to talk much. In fact, the entire party have been in such a constant uproar and state of unsettledness since Gen. CORCORAN'S arrival at Washington, that they were glad of the opportunity to rest a little, sleep a little and think a little.

Meantime great preparations were making for his reception in this City. All manner of contradictory dispatches from Washington had been received, stating that he was to be here last night, this morning, this afternoon, and so on, so that the assembled wisdom of the Continental, with brother Jones at their head, could tell nothing about it, except that rooms were engaged for the entire party, and that the said rooms were ready for the occupancy of the entire party whenever it should make its appearance.

The City Council had appropriated $500 for the occasion, and in some way it was to be spent Therefore the Committee held long and frequent sessions, resulting in the determination to order carriages by the wholesale, buy blue ribbons by the piece, and honor the coming man to the full extent of their power and the appropriation.

The civic societies, with hats, and aprons, and badges, and bands, and Chief-Marshals, and Committees, and what-not, are also in a stew of feverish anxiety about their place in line, the probability of a private shake of the hand, and the possibility of its being properly recorded in the daily journals—names and all. The local military were not behindhand. They were duly martialed and marshaled, uniformed and equipped, and marched properly through the streets at an early hour in the morning, and at each successive hour of the morning, until the officer's horses and the soldiers' legs were completely used up, and the uniforms of all concerned were hidden inch deep below the gray dust, which fills every street in the city.

At the designated hour the several parts of the grand procession, *i. e.*, the municipal, the civic and the military, left their respective rendezvous and gathered at the depôt.

The courtesy of Councilman STEER, Secretary MARTIN, and Clerk LUTTS, enabled me to join the municipal branch, and with my companions I drove to the depôt.

THE STREETS

were thronged with people; the houses were hung with flags and banners; Corcoran badges, Corcoran medals and Corcoran *cartes de visite*, were everywhere visible, and our route lay through a perfect multitude of Irish men, women and children. I found the depôt barricaded by several thousand citizens. Through them a bit of blue ribbon easily took me, while my note-book opened the doors so carefully guarded by the policemen. Inside the depôt were several Catholic priests, a number of soldiers and a host of policemen. With them we waited for the whistle, and the locomotive that blowed it.

At 12 o'clock it came, and with it a mighty rush from the populace outside, who swarmed all over the vast depôt in less time than I describe it. Priests, police, women, reporters and children were mingled together in the closest possible contiguity, while slowly the cars entered the rear doorway.

"CORCORAN'S out here!" shouted some rascal at the side, and instantly the crowd swayed "out here;" but not a sign of him was there. We went back again. Corn-stepping, foot-smashing, temper-spoiling, perspiration-inspiring, suffocation-threatening—all this and more was that terrible jam.

Presently a squad of police went roughly through the crowd, and lining their track on either side, made a pathway for the guest.

As good luck would have it, I was pushed violently and with great gusto by a huge and semi-drunk Milesian directly in the arms of Capt. KIZER, of the Sixty-ninth, who, though somewhat jarred by the shock, kindly lent me a helping hand, and I found myself in the procession immediately behind Gen. CORCORAN. He looks very pale and thin. He is very tall, certainly six feet and two inches; his frame is slight, his eye blue, his head well shaped, his mouth firm, and his beard close shaven. He does not look like a fighting man, nor indeed like a very determined one, though here, doubtless, is a case where physiognomy and fact come into collision.

Leaning on the arm of the Philadelphia Chairman, he passed quietly through the crowd in the depôt, until he reached the doorway, when there was a sudden rush made, which I feared would lift him from his legs and toss him in its current. He managed, however, to reach the barouche, when he was pointed out to the gaping crowd, who instantly began to cheer, and shout, and hurrah, and scream, and yell, and enthusetse to the last degree. The General said nothing, of course—what could he say?—but smilingly bowed his thanks, with his hat in his hand and his hand on his heart.

THE PROCESSION

was then formed as follows:

High Constables, mounted.
Reserve Corps of Police.
Original's Band.
One Hundred and Sixteenth Regiment, P. V., Col. Heenan.
Scott Legion, Col. Tippen.
Zouaves d'Afrique, Col. Coills.
Barouche containing Mr. Dickson, Chairman of Committee and Gen. Corcoran.
Members of City Councils.
Heads of Departments, &c., in carriages.
Civic Societies,
Under the Direction of Chief Marshal Jas Gibbons.
These consisted of the Fenian Brotherhood, Hibernian and other Irish Associations.

There was, as there always is, great delay in getting started. The High Constables and the various "Heads" and the Highs and Mighties always have so much to do, and so much to think about, and so great an appreciation of the dignity of their position, that time enough to make a world of High Constables is lost before their first movement takes place.

At last it started.

The brass bands and the brass cannon and the shouting multitude vied with each other in honoring the distinguished guest and making the most noise. All along the route the scene was repeated. The crowd would stand and cheer until the General had passed, and then would cut around the block, arriving at the next corner in time to join the shouting throng at that point. So you see they had quite a lively time of it.

The immediate

PLACE OF DESTINATION

was the "Volunteer Refreshment Saloon," a place heretofore described in the Times, where troops passing through the city are freely fed and attended to by patriotic ladies and gentlemen, under the competent and liberal direction of Messrs. SAVERY and FITZPATRICK. Last night, for instance, they literally fed over three thousand soldiers who were on the way to the war, and who but for them would have had their little old chunk of bread and their fatty pork, but who lunched bountifully on ham and eggs, bread and butter, coffee and tea, cake and roast beef, to all of which they were helped by dozens of the prettiest girls in Philadelphia, who threw in smiles and words of encouragement, by way of dessert, for nothing.

However, it was to this point that the tortoise-like procession was tending. By skillful strategy I changed my base from the line of march, and drove rapidly to the saloon, which is a beautifully decorated coopers' shop, where I found a sight worth seeing. Outside thousands of people were waiting for CORCORAN; inside several scores of ladies were doing the same thing.

Two long tables were liberally spread with just such fare as is given the traveling soldier. The walls were decorated with flags and banners; the wretched lithographs of BURNSIDE, the Young Napoleon, FREMONT, SIGEL and FOOTE, with which we are all familiar, stared me full in the face; flowers and garlands are hung on every side, and rows of sweet sixteeners stood waiting to wait.

A small cannon, near the door, continually did belch.

After perhaps an hour's delay, the sound of music betokened the coming of the long-looked-for. And it came. First the band entered, giving with *great* effect, "Hail Columbia;" then came Gen. CORCORAN, pale and weary, and no doubt excessively bored. After him, it would be difficult to say who didn't come. Thomas, Richard and Henry rushed frantically in, and cheered continually. The General, having expressed a desire to wash his hands, was shown up stairs, whereupon all the officers, the Committee men and reporters were suddenly seized with a desire for clean hands, and went up stairs also.

But I must be expeditious; it's getting quite late, and I send this by private hand—a hand which is only to be found by a ride to Kensington.

The General took his stand at the head of the table; the brass band was placed just behind him, with the big brass trumpet near his left ear. The ladies got into position, the crowd pressed closer, and we waited for the

WELCOMING SPEECH.

This was given by a Dr. Somebody, whose name I couldn't catch, but who is posted in history. He commenced by stating that sixteen months ago we were a happy nation, war was not in our midst, &c. Then he gave an elaborate sketch of the state of affairs as they existed at that time, North, South, East and West; the story of Fort Sumpter was then graphically detailed, and the uprising of the North portrayed; the deeds of the Sixty-ninth and other Irish regiments were recounted, and the Heavenly Father thanked that such men were permitted to be with and of us.

An inebriated Sergeant, perched upon a pillar, caused considerable amusement by his ill-timed and frequent promotion for three cheers.

To the address of the Doctor, Gen. CORCORAN briefly responded. He said that he was unprepared to make any speech, but that he would say something. He indorsed fully the benevolent enterprise in which the ladies and gentlemen connected with the Volunteer Saloon were engaged, and said that the account of their kindness to the Sixty-ninth, while he was in prison, cheered and sustained him.

He spoke modestly of his own services and said that he had determined not to sheathe his sword until the last vestige of rebellion should be swept away. He hoped that his Irish fellow-citizens would fall into the ranks and do all they could for a country which has done so much for them. He concluded by thanking them for their kindness to him and took his seat, while the band played "Hail Columbia" and the audience gave three cheers.

I am admonished by the clock that I can write no more.

Suffice it to say, he lunched there, and then paraded through the city until he reached Independence Hall, where, in the presence of a vast concourse of people, he was welcomed by His Honor, Mayor HENRY, to whom he briefly responded. HOWARD.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 21.

Gen. CORCORAN arrived here at 1 o'clock this afternoon, when a procession formed and escorted him to the refreshment saloon on Washington-street Wharf.

The distinguished and gallant soldier was hailed with a boisterous welcome along the entire route.

After a short detention, the procession resumed its march through the principal streets to Independence Hall.

On his arrival at Independence Hall, Gen. CORCORAN was received by Mayor HENRY in an earnest and patriotic speech, concluding which he said:

It has been yours to yield a high example of self-devotion and of constancy. It has been yours to endure the privations and hardships of war. Heaven grant that it may be yours to lead victorious troops in redress of your country's wrongs, and for the vindication of her rights and fame.

Gen. CORCORAN replied as follows:

Permit me to express my heartfelt thanks for this kind and hospitable reception, which is itself sufficient to repay years of suffering. Here in this hall, where birth was given to the Declaration of Independence, surrounded as I am by effigies of past statesmen of the country, I can hardly conceive that the degenerate sons of those men should, ere their bones are mouldering in the dust, endeavor to drag down the edifice which they gave their lives to construct. No effort is being made to trample under foot all the liberty which we enjoy. Here in this hall, where our patriotic fathers met and deliberated, and where they met each other with a willingness to concede everything but their honor to form a perfect Union, we can well enter into bonds for its preservation. Permit me to say that this demonstration has filled me with joy beyond mention and has made me feel strong enough to fill the promise I made in the South—that within twenty-four hours after I arrived at home I should commence to organize a body of men—all I could gather around me, and go at them again. I am proud to be able to say that my countrymen are doing their share, and are ever willing to do their share; and I may say here to Americans, look out for your laurels or Irishmen may pluck them from you. For myself I am determined to seek no rest until we have restored the Constitution and the Union just as it was. I believe the authorities have now determined to prosecute the war with vigor, and I am with them. I wish to take but a few days to recruit, and do not intend to wear my uniform in any other place than on the battlefield.

The General was then introduced to a number of citizens, and reëntering his carriage, proceeded to the Continental Hotel, where an immense assemblage was gathered. In compliance with their urgent entreaties, Gen. CORCORAN appeared on the balcony and said he was not vain enough to consider this demonstration a personal compliment, but only an evidence of the devotion to the noble institutions under which they live, and for which they believe he had suffered. You have turned out to show your appreciation for my efforts to sustain the Constitution from a fate that threatens to engulf it; and although I was not successful, but soon fell a victim, you would make one believe that—

"The fittest place for a man to die, is where he dies for man."

When I have been tried and convicted as a felon, these convictions have cheered me. [Loud applause.] I suppose you are here to hear my opinions. [Cries—"That's so."] I will give them very briefly, as a soldier ought to do. The Southern States have made up their minds not only to take all the territory they now claim to possess, but the whole country, if you will permit them. Now you have made up your minds not to let them have a foot, unless under the protection of the old flag. Now these are my views. I have entered into this fight for the maintenance of the laws and the Constitution, and am going into the fight again. [Cheers.] I am going again to aid in restoring the Constitution, and I would say, gentlemen, that we should allow no infringements on the Constitution, unless such as are essentially necessary. I am in favor of the President of these United States, [immense cheering,] for the time being invested with the fullest authority, and if he encroaches at all and makes a tear in it I will not say a word, now, but will wait until the war is over, and then put a patch on it. [Cries of "good," "capital."] Citizens, it would be insulting for me to presume to dictate to you what course you should pursue. There is not a man in this city or State who has not made up his mind what he shall do. Shall this glorious country be destroyed by a set of fanatics? Never! [Immense enthusiasm.]

Gen. CORCORAN then created intense enthusiasm among his auditors by expressing his determination to raise a brigade, and received their hearty assurance that he should have a regiment from this city. If he had known this war was going to last so long, he would have, at the commencement, entered into a contract to have it put down by the Irish alone, and he believed they would have been successful, as they would have had enough men to crush the rebels at Manassas, and a victory there would have settled the war. I ought, he continued, perhaps to express myself on one point, and that is, that I have ever been a lover of liberty all the world over, and a hater of despotism, and I say now what I would not give the Southerners the pleasure of hearing me say, when I was among them, that if our Government had infringed on any of the rights of the South as guaranteed by the Constitution, I would have been among the first to have gone with them. He declared himself a Democrat, but he would not allow partisanship to interfere with patriotism. He would clasp the hand of any Know-Nothing or Abolitionist who would stand shoulder to shoulder with him in the fight.

His remarks were received with the greatest enthusiasm. He was followed in his speech by Mr. O'GORMAN, after which he retired to his rooms. This evening he is receiving the visits of a large number of his countrymen and citizens generally. He will depart at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning for New-York.

RECEPTION OF GEN. CORCORAN HERE.

The Programme of Arrangements Complete—The Reception at Jersey City—Ceremonies to Take Place in this City—An Ovation Expected.

The Common Council Committee on National Affairs was busily engaged yesterday in completing the arrangements and amending the programme for the reception of Gen. MICHAEL CORCORAN. The official announcement will be found in our advertising columns. President HENRY and Mr. MITCHELL, of the Aldermen, left the City yesterday afternoon, and will return with the escort of the General. A number of interesting communications relative to the reception were received and answered, among which were the following:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1862.

To Alderman Farley, Chairman, &c.:

SIR: I take great pleasure in tendering to your Committee the ferry-boat *Pavonia* for the purpose of conveying Brig.-Gen. CORCORAN from Jersey City to New-York, upon his arrival from Washington on Friday next. Yours, respectfully,

A. A. GADDIS, Superintendent Pavonia Ferry.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL, No. 8 CITY HALL-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1862.

A. A. Gaddis, Esq., Superintendent Pavonia Ferry Company:

SIR: I am in receipt of your returned favor of this date, tendering to the Committee of Arrangements for the Reception of Gen. CORCORAN the use of the elegant boat *Pavonia*, to convey the party from Jersey City to New-York. On behalf of the Committee, I accept your liberal and timely offer with many thanks. TERENCE FARLEY, Chairman Committee.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, CASTLE GARDEN, NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1862.

Alderman T. Farley, Chairman of Committee on National Affairs, &c.:

SIR: On behalf of the Commissioners of Emigration, I have the honor to tender you the use of the Landing depôt, Castle Garden, for the reception of Gen. MICHAEL CORCORAN and his associates, on the occasion of their arrival here.

I shall be pleased to confer with the Committee relative to any preparations necessary to render the reception one befitting the return of so distinguished a patriot and soldier.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, BERNARD CASSERLY, General Agent.

JERSEY CITY RECEPTION.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD, NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1862.

Alderman Farley, Chairman Joint Committee, &c.:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that at a special meeting of the Common Council of Jersey City, held last evening, it was resolved to tender Gen. MICHAEL CORCORAN a formal reception at the New-Jersey Railroad depôt, to-morrow afternoon, upon his arrival from Philadelphia, and a Special Committee of one of from each ward was appointed to arrange for such reception.

The Committee desire, through me, to communicate to you, to the end that such arrangements can be made as will insure but little delay at Jersey City, and yet allow the citizens of Jersey City, through their Mayor and Common Council, to manifest to Gen. CORCORAN their esteem and high appreciation of his bravery and worth.

Respectfully, A. A. GADDIS, Chairman of Committee of Jersey City Common Council.

TO THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

A telegram has just been received, stating that Capt. DOWNEY and Lieut. UNDERHILL, of the First Fire Zouaves, will return home with Gen. CORCORAN. I therefore the more urgently request, that every Company in the Fire Department be represented in the procession, to welcome our old brother firemen, who have served their country so well.

JOHN DECKER, Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

The offer of the ferry-boat was accepted, but, in response to the notification of the proposed reception by the Jersey City Common Council, the Committee was obliged to restrict the welcome to ten or fifteen minutes. The announcement of the return of Capt. DOWNEY and Lieut. VERMILYE, will no doubt occasion a large turn-out of firemen. Altogether, the reception bids fair to be an event of moment in the history of municipal hospitalities.

Trouble with the Indians in Minnesota.

ATTACK ON THE WHITES—MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN MASSACRED, ETC.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Thursday, Aug. 21.

The Indians in Meeker County, this State, exasperated at the non-reception of the money due them from the Government, attacked the whites in the town of Aoton and killed several persons, including men, women and children. Several are reported also to have been massacred at the Lower Agency.

The settlers are alarmed and are coming down the Minnesota River.

Four companies, under the command of Ex-Gov. SIBLEY, are ordered to the scene of the disturbance.

THE WAR IN MEXICO.

The French Undisturbed at Orizaba.

Difficulty of Communication with Vera Cruz.

DIVISIONS AMONG THE LIBERAL LEADERS.

Unpopularity of Almonte's Pseudo-Government.

DIPLOMATIC INDICATIONS.

NEWS FROM CUBA AND PORTO-RICO.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Aug. 16, 1862.

The position of the belligerents in Mexico continues the same. The French are still encamped in Orizaba awaiting orders and reinforcements, and even were they in sufficient force to assume the offensive, the rainy season would preclude operations of much importance. Their sanitary condition is represented as good. Their Mexican allies, under MARQUEZ, still occupy Cordoba, and boast of a triumph over a detachment of 400 soldiers of the liberal forces, who guarded a convoy. The liberals have more cause for triumph in the total rout of BUITRON, who, as mentioned, was infesting the country near the Capital. He was completely defeated by Gen. ORTEA, and escaped with only fifteen men, several of whom have since been captured. I wish the account of the affair could be ended here, but, in accordance with the usual practice of both parties, a large number of the prisoners were shot. We are told that, "although in conformity with the law, all the prisoners should have been shot, as the Brigadier-General Commanding had ordered, yet the Supreme Government, in its innate generosity, ordered that only the commanders and officers should be shot, and the soldiers be sent to the Capital."

As to the difficulty of communication between Vera Cruz and Orizaba, a violent Almontist, living in the latter place, writes as follows: "Communication between this town and Vera Cruz is very difficult, and the correspondence can only be forwarded when there is a convoy escorted by 500 or 1,000 men. Any detachment of 50 or 100 men which should undertake the journey would be destroyed. This is mainly due to the farming people, who have not been so well treated as they ought to have been by ALMONTE'S soldiers."

Since the disaster at Borrego, the quarrels between ZARAGOZA and ORTEGA have been frequent and bitter, whilst NEGRETE, displeased with the former, has resigned, and in consequence the efficacy of his brigade is much impaired. To put a stop to these bickerings DOBLADO persuaded JUAREZ to supersede ZARAGOZA and confide the command to CONOFORT who was then in Tampico, and who was instructed to take the command and to collect as he went a force of two thousand men. But the opponents of CONOFORT, alarming JUAREZ as to the probability of a *coup d'état*, his nomination was rescinded. A dispute between JUAREZ and DOBLADO ensued, and the latter displeased, retired to his estate at Tacubaya. The difficulty was at last arranged by putting aside both ZARAGOZA and CONOFORT, and conferring the command of the army of the East on Gen. PARRODI, who is considered void of personal ambition, but by the moderate tone of his politics is more allied to the Minister than to the President.

The Reactionists have a great dread of the political talents of DOBLADO, and are earnestly seeking for a cleft in the Democratic Party, in which introducing a wedge they can effect a fatal split. Hence they tell the ultra Democrats that DOBLADO having failed in his aspiration to be elected President of the Supreme Court of Justice, threw the weight of his influence in favor of ORTEGA, well knowing that OCAMPO, the candidate of the ultras, would not be his plant tool.

Both Liberals and Reactionists boast of several small local military triumphs, but they are not of much importance, being chiefly to be noted as nullified by military executions. LOSADA, of ALMONTE'S party, took Tepic and shot the ex-minister of the treasury, CASTAÑOS, and others. Again, the cavalry of Chigraldspam had shot the Reactionists PEREZ, GARCIA and SANDOVAL. Gen. MONTAÑO, a Reactionist, whilst lying wounded at Izucar, was made prisoner, carried to Puebla and shot.

A letter from Vera Cruz gives a gloomy picture of the state of things there. "The dealers of fine goods are suffering much loss from the quantity accumulated; trade is totally paralyzed. Arrests and banishments are of daily occurrence. The day before yesterday a guerrilla band went to Medellin surprised that little village, and brought ten persons prisoners leaving five dead. Two of the prisoners were executed and hanged from the lamp posts at 100 yards distance from the public hall-room and garden; the only place for recreation and fresh air in this hell. To make the matter worse, it was Sunday. As our Consul (Spanish) is alone here to represent our country and attend to the multitude of complaints, he has no time except to draw up protests, complain and solicit from the authorities due justice to our countrymen. Some days ago two Frenchmen took some whisky in the grocery of a Spaniard, and falling sick, the store was closed on suspicion of poisoning. Thanks to our Consul the store is again open.

The coasting trade here is very poor. A vessel was sent by Almontist authority from Alvarado to New-Orleans; it returned with a good cargo and was seized as a lawful prize. The *Zorro* and *Bulcer*, which left New-York ignorant of the blockade, now suffer the consequences of it; the consignors and consignees are Spaniards, and our Consul is looking into the matter.

The supreme chief of the nation (ALMONTE) has tried a thousand projects to raise the wind, but without success. Paper money did not answer; he put a tax of two per cent. upon real estate, and could not collect; he called a meeting of estate owners and almost begged a three on the thousand; the meeting sung the chorus of the song of the Malakoff, "Oh yes! oh no!" It has not yet been collected. The Chamber of Commerce could not be formed; all refused office, not wishing to bear the burden of this gasping and perishing commerce. The scarcity is great, corn is at an enormous price; beans are at $48 for 300 weight; eggs at five shillings for two; a banana is worth a shilling; meat is so scarce and dear that within two days there will be none; milk is sold at two shillings for a small measure.

Yesterday the Government gave notice to quit their houses to all living outside the walls, a matter of two hundred houses, under penalty of being treated as harborers of bad characters. What a hardship for poor families, some of which have occupied their present dwellings for six generations, and now have no means to pay for a shelter, to a radius of five leagues from this there are more than twenty bands of guerrillas, which are in full communication with those of Orizaba and Jalapa, a distance of thirty leagues. It is said the French soldiers do not agree with their Mexican allies, but on the contrary, distrust them, and when any minor one happens to their convoys, say that their Mexican friends are the accomplices and

Interesting from the Gulf.

STATIONS OF OUR MEN-OF-WAR.

We are indebted to "J. W. C.," Ensign United States navy, for the following report of naval vessels left by the United States steamer *Massachusetts*, which arrived here yesterday from Port Royal:

AT PORT ROYAL—United States steamer Henry Andrews, Valparaiso, Planter, flag-ship Wabash, Ironsides Vermont, steam gunboat Keystone State, steam gunboat Alabama, sloop-of-war Date.

AT STONO INLET—Steam gunboat Pawnee, steam gunboat Ottawa, steamer Ellen.

AT CHARLESTON—Steamer James Adger, steamer Augusta, steam gunboat Marblehead, steamer Bienville, steamer Flag, corvette Vandalia, gunboat Paul Jones, barks Fernandina and Onward, schooner Hunt, steam gunboat Huron.

AT WASSAW INLET—Gunboat Sabago, gunboat Seneca.

AT ST. SIMON'S—Steamer Florida, steamer Madgie, steamer Dawson, steamer J. P. Hale, steamer Western World.

AT ST. JOHN'S—Steamer Uncas, steamer F. B. Hale.

AT OSSABAW—Steam gunboat Chattahoochie, steam gunboat Penobscot.

AT FERNANDINA—Dawn, Sumter.

AT MOSQUITO ISLAND—Steamer South Carolina.

The officers and crews of all these vessels are well.

thieves. The Mexican officers are without pay and suffer much, as in a month they get about four or six day's pay. The Governor said to Gen. GALVEZ, when he asked for money, "Get it where you can." GALVEZ stationed himself outside the walls, and went on stopping the charcoal dealers and farmers that were coming to the city. But it brought him no profit, because the French have returned to the owners the property taken; for this reason most of the soldiers of GALVEZ have deserted. It was two of these poor wretches that were hung, as I have mentioned above.

They have demanded the monasteries and several abbeys to lodge the French. The expelled parties exclaim, "What then! Did not the poor Spaniards go to encamp outside the walls, and live exposed to the lakes and inclemency of the weather."

ZARAGOSA had set at liberty the French prisoners taken in the battle near Puebla. The French General reciprocated this act by liberating his Mexican prisoners.

GUTIERREZ, being pursued by the Government troops, with a small force took refuge with the French at Orizaba. JUAREZ has closed the port of San Blas on the Pacific coast, to the foreign and coasting trade. The arms ordered from California had arrived at Guadalajara. Gen. UBAGA was busy organizing the State forces. The head official of Ciudad Victoria, capital of Tamaulipas, having exacted a forced loan from some Spanish subjects, and whom he imprisoned for refusal, COMONFORT, the Military Governor, ordered them to be set at liberty and their property returned, on the ground that foreigners are exempt. The reactionary leader, ARMENTA, with his forces, has deserted to the Liberals giving up to the Governor of Guanajuato nine of the principal officers of MEJIA.

Capt. MANCY, of the French corvette-of-war *Bayonnaise*, dismantled the national schooner *Reforma* for the sake of its rigging, arms, &c., and then sank the hull, only because it carried the Mexican flag.

Lately, in the Campechy waters, an armed Mexican vessel, with its cannon repelled the French war steamer *La Grenade*, which, with two other vessels gave it battle. The Governor of Campechy gives the following account:

"On its return from Sisal the *Grenade* anchored in this port, and this morning, accompanied by two new vessels which it keeps armed, began a naval engagement with the national sloop *Pizarro*, which had been armed to protect the vessels entering the port, after firing for an hour, the steamer retired with its smaller companions, anchoring at eight or nine miles from the port."

The revolt of CARMEN is limited to the island, where it is protected by the French steamers *La Grenade* and *L'Eclair*. In all other parts of the State the people are firm in their attachment to the liberal institutions of the Republic.

A party of Franco-Mexicans surprised the inhabitants of the port of Tuxpam and occupied it. At the expiration of four days, the people recovered from their panic, attacked the invaders, killing several, and taking 26 prisoners. A French war steamer arrived at Tampico and landed an officer with a communication to the Governor. The latter refused to receive the paper, and ordered the officer to return on board.

The proposal of the Superior Court of Justice of Jalisco to form a confederation of all the American Republics, including the United States, meets many advocates among the various corporations of the different States. This idea of the immortal BOLIVAR is now probably to be realized when the ambition of Europe, scarcely deigning to disguise itself, is manifest to the most incredulous. The Mexican Government is earnestly working to realize this all-important project. Help yourself and Heaven will help you, must be the device of Americans. How truly might the Mexican patriot use the words lent by BYRON to the Greek—

"Trust not for freedom to the Franks,
They have a king who buys and sells,
In native swords and native ranks
The only hope of freedom dwells."

All trade between Vera Cruz and the interior, by way of Jalapa, is strictly prohibited by ALMONTE, so that the poor foreign merchants are every way subjected to lose.

The garrison of Mazatlan amounts to 4,000 men, and the blockade had been raised, the French corvette-of-war *Bayonnaise* having retired. It is said that GALVEZ had received his passport to leave the Republic. Gen. WOLL, the reactionist, who had had a private interview with the Emperor NAPOLEON, had arrived at Vera Cruz. Two or three thousand French troops from Martinique are expected to arrive by the middle of this month. The City of Guanajuato had been taken by the reactionist TOMAS MEJIA.

The English Minister, Sir C. WYKE, in his letter replying to the merchants of Vera Cruz who complained of the financial and Custom-house decrees of ALMONTE, observes:

"Neither Gen. ALMONTE, nor those ordering in his name, have received the power which they exercise from any legal Mexican authority of any description, and consequently the French are, in my opinion, indirectly responsible for the abuses to which you refer, both as wishing to sustain the absurd pretensions of ALMONTE, as well as for having delivered to his partisans the Vera Cruz Custom-house, instead of retaining it in their power, after the place was evacuated by the Spanish troops, whose commanders had charge of its management whilst the port was occupied by the united forces of the three Powers. Considering these circumstances, if they insist upon any of the acts of which you complain, you ought to come to an understanding with the principal French authority of the city, and, if necessary, present your protest in due form before him, so that he may withdraw his protection from a set of people, who, without that support, could not do so much harm in the name of a mock Government whose existence is unknown in parts of the Republic, which is repelled by public opinion from one extremity of the country to the other, wherever it is known, and that only commands in two cities in which French bayonets sustain it; that the handful of men who form this supposed Government, arrogate an authority which they neither have nor deserve, and by means of which they try to trample upon the rights not only of their fellow-citizens, but also upon those of the foreign merchants residing in the country, and who are under the protection of the Government and the laws which they outrage, and which they aspire to defy, sheltered by a foreign protection which should never have been conceded to them.

I have reason to believe that the Spanish Legation has sent to its Consul in Vera Cruz, the necessary instructions, to observe the same conduct as I recommend to you to follow, and I hope that your united efforts will induce the commandant of that city to take proper means to put a stop to such scandalous abuses, &c."

Sir CHARLES WYKE and his Spanish colleague also direct the previous arrangement as to the custom duties to be strictly followed, but in the present state of affairs the receipts can be scarcely anything.

ALMONTE's organ, the *Eco de Europa*, has made a grand attack upon Gen. COSOS, and published intercepted letters which show the agreement which existed between that partizan leader and the Minister DOBLADO. The first from DOBLADO, dated May 1, acknowledges a previous letter from COSOS, and introduces two agents authorized to effect an arrangement; the bases were, the troops of COSOS to fight the foreign enemy; their respective military ranks to be acknowledged; the debts contracted by the Generals of that army, to the amount of $300,000, to be acknowledged and paid by checks on the United States Treasury, out of the loan from that Government. COSOS, who is now in Havana, has published a pamphlet of forty pages in his vindication, and also in a letter to the *Presse*, complains of the charges as calumnies, and declares his only offence has been "the not wishing to form in line with those who have drawn a foreign invasion to their country, affecting to form a ridiculous Government, in which form part a filibustero, who, in 1851, was enrolled amongst the annexationists to the United States and a fugitive debtor." He not only does not deny the authenticity of the letter of DOBLADO, but publishes others showing negotiations were pending; and he asserts that his successor, Gen. MARQUEZ, was present at the interviews where the agents of DOBLADO proposed a grand movement to overthrow JUAREZ and the ill-fated Constitution—thus nullifying the Red Party; to have new elections, negotiate with the Allies, and so crush the traitorous pretensions of ALMONTE. Of his successor, MARQUEZ, who protested that he only desired the welfare of his country, he remarks it is a very singular way to seek such a thing amongst its invaders, and under the orders of ALMONTE, a subject of MAXIMILIAN. As the character of a greater man than either ALMONTE or COSOS is involved in the discussion—namely, the reputation of DOBLADO—it would be unjust to him not to await his version, for that of COSOS imputes to him the conspiring against the Government, of which he was a prominent member. In justice to him it must, however, be said that many Reactionists censure the simplicity of COSOS, as being the dupe of DOBLADO, who invented the *coup d'état* as a means of delaying the junction of the French and their Mexican Allies.

El Heraldo, of the City of Mexico, informs us that the primary and secondary elections for nominating the Deputies who are to begin their sessions on the 16th September, and also for filling the vacant judicial offices, had taken place in the Capital with the greatest possible order, and the remaining districts and towns were equally tranquil in their elections.

On the 1st of August a decree was published ordering an extraordinary tax of $100 per person, to be collected throughout the Republic—foreigners being excepted. This tax will amount to $800,000.

On the 7th the French mail steamer *Tampico* arrived at Santiago de Cube, the day of sailing from St. Nazaire having been changed to the 17th. At Martinique the *Tampico* found four war vessels with 3,000 soldiers on board, who were to continue their voyage to Vera Cruz. The same steamer had on board 120 soldiers of the Engineer corps, all natives of Martinique. So that France boldly pursues its ambitious and unscrupulous designs, whilst its allies vacillate and trust to the chapter of accidents to deliver them from their dilemma. The irresolution of English policy is due to a desire to avoid quarrels with the Hector of Europe, but Spanish policy, though equally undefined, is due to another source, the weakness of the Ministry; now it is the retrograde section which defies O'DONNELL by the resignation of MON, then it is threatened by the Progressists, who propose to put PRIM into O'DONNELL's place. The *Diario de Barcelona*, one of the best informed journals of Spain, tells us that MON grounded his resignation on the return of the troops from Vera Cruz, and the declaration of the ministry that the treaty of Loudon, if not broken, was at least in abeyance. O'DONNELL flew into a rage at his abrupt resignation, and an interview of more length than cordiality did not improve the situation of matters. The Embassy was offered to the Marquis of DUERO, but he preferred his present post of President of the Senate, and so proposed his brother, our late Captain-General, who accepted, but with the understanding, it is said, that he completely disapproved of PRIM's conduct. But it is thought that some change in the ministry is unavoidable to appease the ambition of some of the party leaders, and the French partisans insist upon the admission of MON and RIOS ROSAS. With regard to PRIM, he has many defenders, but likewise many and powerful enemies, and to tell the truth, he has lately lost ground.

Nothing particularly worthy of note has taken place in the Island of late. The excessive heat and drought, greater than for some years past, has not, as might have been expected, induced unusual sickness. The principal subject of complaint is the paucity of communication with New-York, for we have but one steamer on that route, the *Columbia*, which, fortunately, is a most excellent and swift vessel, and whose Captain and Purser are eulogized by every passenger for their attention and politeness. This deficiency of steamers has raised a discussion as to the tonnage dues exacted by the United States from Spanish vessels, which, it must be observed, is a retaliatory measure, caused by the great difference made by Spain in the dues collected from Spanish and foreign ships. To encourage the visits of the English, and afterward of the American mail steamers, the law was relaxed in their favor, and they only paid dues on the freight actually landed, and not on their capacity. A similar concession is now asked as an act of justice toward Spanish steamers in American ports. In discussing the subject, one of the arguments of the *Diario* is so absurd that it is worthy of transcription. It is true, says that paper, that a difference exists between the tonnage dues collected, but as all foreign vessels are treated alike, and no other nation has complained, the Americans have no right to retaliate. Steam communication with Porto Rico is also about to cease. The subsidy for carrying the mails have been withdrawn; the owners of the *Ocean Bird* declare the line unprofitable. In compensation, the *Mexico* is advertised to sail for Vera Cruz on the 21st. Two British war steamers have lately touched here *en route* for the same port.

LARA.

FROM CENTRAL KENTUCKY.

Affairs at Bowling Green—Reports of Morgan's Movements—The Paroled Prisoners Captured at Gallatin—The Case of Col. Turchin, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., Friday, Aug. 15, 1862.

All sorts of rumors and reports, some of them of the most startling character, have been in circulation, greatly to the excitement of the public mind, during the last twenty-four hours. It was currently reported, and the report has found its way into the newspapers, that an engagement had taken place between some of the National soldiers, stationed at this place, and a part of MORGAN's men, in Allen County, fourteen miles from here. None of MORGAN's men have been in that locality, nor has any engagement been had. On the morning of the 13th, the day after MORGAN's raid upon Gallatin, it was ascertained that a drove of beef cattle was being driven through the County of Allen for the use of MORGAN at Gallatin. Col. BRUCE, Commandant of the post at this place, promptly sent a detachment of cavalry to intercept them: The cavalry came up with the cattle in Allen, fifteen miles east of this place, and succeeded in capturing the entire drove, with their drivers. The cattle, thirty-seven head, were brought to this place, and will be slaughtered and used by our loyal troops. The drivers were held in custody. From this affair originated the report that skirmishing had been going on in the vicinity.

Another report obtained currency and credence yesterday, to the effect that MORGAN, after having been driven from Gallatin by our forces, had united his command with that of Col. FORREST, and returned to Gallatin with an augmented force of 7,000 men, driving our men before him, and announcing his determination to hold the place at all hazards. This report had no foundation in fact. MORGAN was driven from Gallatin on the 13th by the Federal forces sent from Nashville. He lost several of his men in the attack made upon his rear, as it was retreating from the place. Among his killed was Capt. W. C. P. BRECKINRIDGE, of Lexington. Capt. BRECKINRIDGE was cousin to JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, and, I believe, a nephew of that sterling patriot, Rev. N. J. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. He was shot in the breast, the ball piercing a vital part, killing him almost instantly. He fell backward from his horse and expired, a victim of treason to his country. MORGAN and his gang left Gallatin quickly as they came. He returned, it is thought, toward East Tennessee. Upon what point he may attempt his next dash cannot now be surmised.

The paroled prisoners captured at Gallatin reached this point last evening; they will be forwarded North immediately. The damage to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad is of a more serious nature than was at first supposed. It will take much labor to repair the injuries to the tunnel near Gallatin, and some time must elapse before travel can be resumed on the road. No mails from the Southwest have yet been received, and we are still in ignorance of the operations of Gen. BUELL and his gallant army. There being no mail or traveling communication between this region and the army of BUELL, the greatest anxiety prevails as to its condition and operations. This anxiety is heightened by the various reports, gathered incidentally, concerning his position. It is reported to-day, though not credited, that a large rebel force under BRAGG has secured position between Nashville and BUELL, and that KIRBY SMITH, with another heavy force, is in his front. The absence of reliable information from BUELL, and the many reports concerning his "perilous situation," intensify public anxiety in regard to his fate. The universal public confidence in Gen. BUELL's sagacity and generalship, inspires the highest hopes that he will maintain his positions, get the better of his enemies, and achieve the most brilliant successes in his Southern campaign. Whether any of the reports concerning the peril that environs him be true or not, it is evidently the aim of the rebels to so harass him by continued and systematic guerrilla warfare upon his rear, cutting off his communications, robbing him of his supplies, and breaking up his rear posts, that he will be forced to fall back into Tennessee or Kentucky, abandoning to them the vast country his victorious arms have subdued. It is, then, an imperative duty that reinforcements be quickly and unsparingly poured into Kentucky and Tennessee, in numbers sufficient to put an effectual stop to all guerrilla bands, and break up all nests of treason in the rear of BUELL. This would prevent the possibility of his having to fall back toward the Ohio, and enable him to drive vigorously forward against the enemy from his present advance base of operations. These reinforcements will, without doubt, be speedily forthcoming. Beside the gallant and patriotic thousands in Kentucky, regiment after regiment are daily crossing the Ohio, hurrying to the rescue. The Seventieth Indiana Regiment, eleven hundred strong, commanded by Col. BENJAMIN HARRISON, and recruited at Indianapolis—the larger portion of it under the late call—reached this place to-day, and went into camp. It is a magnificent regiment, and will compare favorably with any in the service. MORGAN, while at Gallatin, sent Col. BRUCE a note stating that he would visit this place in a few days. The only fear is that he will learn the preparations made for his reception, and postpone his promised visit.

It is the conviction of very many loyal and well informed persons that Kentucky is again to be invaded by the rebels, and that the invasion is to be made at several different points simultaneously, and with all the force they can muster for the purpose. Some even go so far as to express their belief that the seat of war will be transferred from Virginia to Kentucky and Tennessee. We do not participate in the feeling that the latter is the design of the rebels; but the invasion and occupation of Kentucky is one of their darling schemes, and evidences are not wanting that, without some speedy reverse, they will immediately attempt to carry the scheme into execution. Already it is stated, upon very authentic authority, that Cerro Gordo WILLIAMS, a rebel chief of considerable notoriety, is at Prestonburgh with 1,500 men. Prestonburgh is a small town, the county seat of Floyd County, in the eastern part of the State, situated on the west fork of Big Sandy. It is about 140 miles southeast of Frankfort. This position has to the rebels the advantage of immediate connection with the border counties of Virginia and the most disaffected sections of Kentucky. HUMPHREY MARSHALL is also reported at Cattlesburgh, in Greenup County, on the Ohio River, just below the mouth of Big Sandy, 140 miles east of Frankfort, with a considerable, and rapidly increasing rebel force to cooperate with WILLIAMS. While these demonstrations are making in the eastern part of the State, JOHNSON is gathering his guerrillas at Rumsey, in McCLEAN County, near Henderson, in the southwestern portion of the State, and MORGAN and FORREST hover around us, threatening and attacking our most exposed points. Whatever the signs of the times portend, may Heaven avert the calamity of rebel rule in Kentuky, and preserve unsullied the flag of our whole country.

CURTIUS.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., Saturday, Aug. 16, 1862.

Another day and still no Southern mails. The work on the road between here and Nashville, repairing the damage done by the recent MORGAN raid, is being pushed forward energetically, and in a few days trains will be running regularly. Since MORGAN's departure from Gallatin, nothing has been heard of him and his followers. Their whereabouts is not even conjectured; they are no doubt, however, hovering around some of our most exposed points, watching their opportunity to make another successful dash upon detached portions of our forces. It is stated in some of the papers that Capt. W. C. P. BRECKINRIDGE was not killed at Gallatin. If the positive statements of men who know the rebel Captain well, and who ever that they saw him fall, and saw his body after he was shot, are to be relied on, he was most certainly killed as stated in my letter of the 15th inst.

By telegraph from Huntsville, Ala., it is ascertained that the Court-martial instituted to investigate grave charges preferred against Col. J. B. TURCHIN, of the Nineteenth Illinois Regiment, late of Gen. MITCHEL's Division, has concluded its labors, sustaining the charges, and peremptorily dismissing Col. TURCHIN from the service. The verdict is a most righteous one, and its rendition is honorable alike to the Court and to the holy cause in which the armies of the Union are engaged. The friends and partisans of Col. TURCHIN endeavor to create the impression that he has been a persecuted man, and attempt to palliate his high offiences by the circumstances surrounding him. All such attempts are vain, and against the unanimous verdict of intelligent Union citizens, whose misfortune it has been to have Col. TURCHIN quartered in their midst during his campaign. Col. TURCHIN may be a brave man and a skillful officer, but that his march through Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama was characterized by acts of atrocity and barbarism, unbecoming the dignity of a civilized soldier, and the humanity of a man of proper instincts, is the overwhelming testimony of the people of the country through which he passed. After the evacuation of Bowling Green, Ky., by the rebels last Winter, this same TURCHIN led his German regiment, composing the advance of Gen. MITCHEL, into the town. Notwithstanding it was well known as the strongest Union section in Kentucky, and notwithstanding the terrible sufferings of the citizens during a six months' occupancy of the place by the rebel army, the town was virtually given up to the robbery of his soldiers. Every store in the place was broken open and ransacked, and all articles of value abstracted, the grossest insults being bestowed upon all who offered resistance. Houses were broken into, doors knocked from their hinges, windows were smashed to pieces, valuable furniture was split up to kindle fires with, and several houses literally ruined. These acts were causelessly and wantonly done while TURCHIN was making no effort to suppress them. Union men, too, who had suffered untold wrongs by the rebels, and who had longed and prayed for deliverance by our armies, were the sufferers. Your correspondent was an eye-witness to these acts, and knows whereof he speaks. The same spirit was exhibited by TURCHIN at other points. His conduct at the town of Athens, Ala., was especially odious, not to say criminal. Your correspondent was in Athens just after the depredations upon that place by his soldiers. The stores were broken into and robbed, safes were broken open and large sums of money taken from them; houses were taken possession of, and the occupants subjected to maltreatment and indignities too revolting and disgusting to enunciate here. No effort was made to restrain the soldiers till their work was accomplished, if any effort was made at all. Loyal citizens of that section, citizens who rejoiced at the reappearance of the old flag that had been torn from them against their will, citizens of honor and integrity, know these to be facts. In the face of this knowledge, it is folly to attempt any extenuation of the conduct of Col. TURCHIN, or to relieve him of the obloquy attaching to him by the recent verdict of the Court-Martial. It is due to Gen. BUELL, and the officers of his brave army, that these facts should be known; it exculpates them from the charge of persecution of TURCHIN, which has been raised by some of the friends of that officer. The Court-Martial was composed of officers of well known military experience, and of the highest characters for patriotism, virtue and integrity. Gen. GARFIELD, of Ohio, commanding the Twentieth Brigade, presided; Gen. SUMNER, of Ohio, commanding the Tenth Brigade; Col. JONES, of the Forty-second Indiana regiment; Col. BEATTY, of the Third Ohio Regiment; Col. SEDGWICK, of the Second Kentucky; Col. CERAN POPE, of the Fifteenth Kentucky, and Col. MONDAY, of the Twenty-third Kentucky Regiment, composed the Court. The testimony was adduced, the case was thoroughly investigated, and the accused allowed to make his own defence, and all the liberties usual in such cases. The testimony was summed up; by the verdict the charges were sustained, and the accused dismissed from the service. *Sic transit Turchin.*

Volunteering and enlisting has gone on finely in this region. Many new regiments are full, and have reported ready for service. With such alacrity have volunteers come forward, that the Adjutant-General of the State has already given notification that no more twelve months' men can be accepted. This notice grieves many of our brave boys who had enrolled their names for active twelve months' duty, but whose regiments did not fill up time enough for acceptance, before the required number had been received. Such will go into the cavalry, the nine months, or any sort of honorable service to which they may be called. Since the excitement incident to the recent raids into Tennessee, has somewhat subsided, there has been quite a calm in military circles. Additional and formidible reinforcements have arrived in Southern Kentucky, and a comparative sense of security prevails. Notwithstanding this feeling of immediate security, however, there seems to pervade the minds of the strongest and best informed Union men an undefinable anxiety and dread that some reverse may happen, and that, at no distant day, the rebels may in force repossess themselves of the Southern part of the State. This feeling of dread will not be entirely removed until the magnitude of our armies shall be swelled by recruits to a force sufficient to push on offensive operations, and protect all important rear points against guerrilla raids and midnight attacks. A considerable number of detailed young men from the southern part of the State have, within the past few days, clandestinely departed for "Dixie." Availing themselves of the pretext of the draft and MORGAN's sudden appearance on our border, they left for the purpose of linking their fortunes with those who are in search of lost "rights." Let them go. Enemies at large had better be in our front than among us or in our rear.

One of MORGAN's Lieutenants was secured at this place on the evening of the 15th. He came with a pass from his Colonel, (Col. DUKE,) pretending to be in search of a Dr. ALLEN, who they lost during a previous raid into the State. HYNES is the name of the rebel Lieutenant. He is from Bardstown, Ky. The rebel claimed, under his pass, the privileges of a bearer of a flag of truce, and vehemently protested against his arrest. Col. BRUCE very properly regarded him as a prisoner of war, and sent him to Gen. BUELL for final disposition. Strange to say, the rebel HYNES met here his father, who is surgeon in Col. BOONE's Twenty-eighth (loyal) Kentucky Regiment, and who was at Gallatin when surprised by MORGAN.

CURTIUS.

GEN. MORGAN'S COLUMN.

THE NATIONALS AT CUMBERLAND GAP.

THE CAPTURE OF THE IMPORTANT POSITION—PROBABLE ATTEMPT OF THE REBELS TO RECAPTURE IT—WAITING FOR GEN. BUELL, ETC., ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CUMBERLAND GAP, Penn., Wednesday, Aug. 13, 1862.

Many eyes are turned in the direction of East Tennessee. It is yet problematical whether Gen. BUELL, the Commander-in-Chief of this Department, or Gen. GEORGE W. MORGAN—commanding four brigades, at the "Gap," is most likely to reach Knoxville first. But certain it is that if Gen. BUELL had furnished a few thousand troops two months since, to have kept open Gen. MORGAN's rear, and to have guarded his supply trains, he had long since been in Knoxville and Morristown, and Kentucky would have been saved the loss and disgrace of the rebel MORGAN's "raid" upon the richest, most populous and best part of the corn-cracker State.

Your readers were in due time apprised of the surrender of Cumberland Gap. The rebels had spent more than a year industriously fortifying it. The length of roads cut on the hill-sides—the extent of the rifle pits—the strength of the breastworks thrown up—the number of log-dwellings erected, and the quantity of forest trees felled—would greatly surprise a casual observer, and even a military man would be astonished that a position so strong should have been surrendered, by at least 5,000 men, without shooting or wounding a single man of the investing force!

The rebels seemed to have been seized by an unaccountable panic, and to have left in very great haste. All the approaches to their artillery, musketry, and supplies of water and food, were well guarded by nature and art, and yet they left nearly everything but arms and ammunition—indeed, all their heaviest guns were left behind—and ran as though in danger of being crushed by a hundred thousand men.

They were evidently under the impression that the Yankees would be compelled to attack them on the northwest slopes of the mountains, which they had so well fortified. They seemed to be well satisfied that every pass had been by them well guarded. Placing a strong force across the road leading from Cumberland Ford, they seemed confident that all was safe in that direction; but Gen. MORGAN wheeled his army to the right, as though about to take the direction of Middle Tennessee. After a little hard cutting and climbing, his army reached the crest of the mountains, eighteen miles southwest of the gap. Here the artillery was hoisted up on the one side and lowered down on the other, till the greater part of the army and its munitions were over. Gen. MORGAN then received an order to retrace his steps! and most of his material was again hoisted and lowered to retreat! In the meantime the Commander-in-Chief was induced to rescind his order, and to grant permission to Gen. MORGAN and his army to proceed. This movement the boys hailed with renewed joy, and soon possessed the valley and the roads leading to the southeastern slope of the gap. Indeed, the southeastern face of the mountain presents a precipitous rock for a long distance from its summit, and from the plain it rises more than 1,200 feet. Standing on its highest point, now capped with splendid guns of very long range, you have a grand horizon, with a radius of at least twenty miles.

But to return: So soon as the rebels learned that the Yankees were prepared to invest them on both sides, starvation and destruction stared them in the face. The handful of men thrown over the mountain were magnified into an army of at least 25,000 veterans. The secesh waited not an hour, but destroying everything they could not hastily remove, they marched South as rapidly as possible. That very day the National army took possession of these formidable works, and before the sun set, a national salute was reverberating among the hills and through the vallies of Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee; here these States all corner.

The Nationals took possession on the 18th day of June; and had Gen. MORGAN been reasonably supported and permitted to move before the 4th of July he would, without danger or loss, have taken possession of Knoxville and Morristown, and recruited a large army near the centre of Secessia; but we had to wait for orders from Gen. BUELL, and troops to guard our supplies between here and Lexington, Ky. In the meantime the rebels have recovered from their alarm, and are actually making preparations to invest this stronghold! In our possession the Gap has been greatly strengthened, and splendid batteries of artillieries are in position. The rebels cannot certainly entertain a reasonable hope of repossessing the Gap; but a show of investment may do something toward making Gen. MORGAN cautious in advancing his army to cooperate with BUELL in his march through East Tennessee.

We are, however, anticipating a lively time here and in this vicinity, until all this Hill country returns to its true position to the Union.

Many thought President LINCOLN's recommendation to aid Kentucky and Tennessee in the construction of a railroad to connect East Tennessee with the railroads of Kentucky, a chimerical project and uncalled for; but now many are well satisfied that economy and strategy required such a work. We are 126 miles from Lexington, Ky. The roads are horrible, and through a country, if infested by guerrillas, most difficult to guard. Such a great public work would do much to confirm all the wavering, and to make them staunch defenders of the Government. The losses sustained, and the expense of 3,000 teams to supply the army here, will soon make up a sum that, judiciously applied, would grade a railroad the entire distance. Such a railroad would enable the Government to throw a hundred thousand men into the very centre of rebeldom in quarter the time they can be by any other route.

In the meantime, we are doing the best we can, in hopes of soon seeing the back of the last rebel in East Tennessee.

We have a son of Gov. ANDY JOHNSON Colonel of a Tennessee regiment, and one of Parson BROWNLOW's sons Lieutenant-Colonel of the same. A son of Hon. Mr. MAYNARD also holds an important position. This, then, is the army to lead back the fugitive Tennesseeans and to reinstate them in their true positions. The army is in good heart and good health, and complains only that it is kept back from actual service.

ZETA.

The Wants of the Western Sanitary Commission.

The Western Sanitary Commission, of St. Louis, is under the necessity of again appealing to the patriotic citizens of the loyal States, for the contribution of money and hospital stores.

The demands upon this Commission are as great as at any previous time, and the field of its labors is daily enlarged. An army of not less than 150,000 men, in Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas and Missouri, and the gunboat flotilla, looks to St. Louis for nearly all its sanitary supplies, and must continue to do so through the war, as the most convenient and accessible place at all seasons of the year. Heretofore the Commission has been able to meet all requisitions. It has never refused to send liberally and promptly, to any point, whatever has been needed to alleviate suffering and to cure or prevent sickness. At the present time arrangements are in progress to supply regiments in the field with vegetables and other articles of food for sick and convalescent soldiers. At Corinth and Columbus this will be done by cooperation with Dr. WARRINER, Agent of the United States Sanitary Commission, and elsewhere by the Western Commission alone.

For nearly two months past the Western Sanitary Commission has been left to rely almost exclusively upon its own resources and the liberality of the citizens of St. Louis. The attention of the loyal States has been directed chiefly to the armies of the Potomac and Shenandoah, and the Department of the Mississippi has been comparatively forgotten. In the whole eight weeks the contributions received from all our sister States would not supply the demand of a single day! The Western Commission has continued its work thus far without diminution, and makes no complaint of this temporary and unavoidable neglect, which is fully explained by the pressing need of the Eastern armies. But its treasury is getting low, and it is in imminent danger of exhaustion. Its members are striving to economize in all expenditures, so that every dollar received shall go to the direct relief of suffering. They are still willing and thankful to give their own time and labor gratuitously, and to contribute freely from their own means, as they have always done. But they are not willing to incur debt, and the renewed liberality of those who have heretofore helped them must intervene, or the sick and wounded will soon cry for relief in vain.

This appeal is, therefore, most earnestly and affectionately made to all loyal and humane persons in the Union. They have already done much, but redoubled efforts in all departments of the war must now be made. The 600,000 new recruits will not be without their sick and wounded, and many a hard battle must yet be fought. Let the rich give of their abundance. Let the poor spare all they can.

The articles most needed are hospital shirts and drawers, socks, slippers, dressing gowns, farina, corn starch and delicacies, and money, which is the representative of all.

Boxes should be sent by Merchants' Dispatch, (prepaid, if possible,) to "JAMES E. YEATMAN, Western Sanitary Commission, St. Louis, Missouri," with names on the box of the party sending, so as to insure prompt acknowledgment.

JAMES E. YEATMAN,
WM. G. ELLIOT,
M. SCHUYLER,
} Committee.

J. A. ROOSEVELT, No. 94 Maiden-lane, will take charge of contributions for the above object.

FROM BUFFALO.

The International Horse Fair—The War Feeling in Western New-York—The Skedaddling Mania, etc., etc.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 19, 1862.

The International Horse Fair commenced in this place to-day, and the universally-appreciated, simple-footed, non-ruminating quadruped constituting the family of CUVIER's order of *Pachydermata*, is become the general theme of conversation. The influx of strangers is very great, notwithstanding the fair itself is comparatively limited in the matter of entries, owing, of course, to the present condition of the country, all Southern stock being necessarily detained at home. But the stock on exhibition is of the first quality of its kind; and the trials of speed will equal, doubtless, the best made hitherto by similar breeds. Certainly, in compact form, elegance of structure and proportions, and grace of movements, combining strength and speed, some of them are *par excellence*. Nearly every country has its peculiar breed of horses, adapted to the climate and wants of the region. Arabia has its fleet-footed and docile steeds, remarkable for their powers of endurance. Tartary boasts of a breed noted for enduring the most inclement seasons and great scarcity of food. Persian horses are well adapted to that country, and are descended from the Arabic, but are inferior in many respects. Barbary has long enjoyed the reputation of giving to the world the best horses for military purposes. Turkish writers mention a breed as nearly equal to the Arabic. In Germany and France we have a modification of the above breeds, very hardy, and able to endure the service of military campaigns better than any other, except, perhaps, the English studs. In Great Britain we find that more attention has been devoted to breeding than in any other country, and, really, they surpass the world in one qualification—*speed!* Yankee-like, we have taken the advantage of all the best breeds, and our stock compares favorably with that of our trans-atlantic neighbors. In trotting horses, which is a peculiar and sometimes difficult gait, we stand unequaled, having achieved the quickest time, *vide Flora Temple*. The thorough-bred racing horse is the product of the Arabian and the English stock—the hunting horse is the product of the crossing of a stallion of the first blood with a less pure mare, and the roadster, charger, carriage and dray-horses are generally of the best common breeds, and noted for their strong limbed qualities as well as for docility and intelligence. It is a difficult thing to discover a pure Arabian in these days. The magnificent span owned by Secretary SEWARD were to have been on exhibition, but for unexplained reasons have not appeared at the fair grounds. From time to time the stock-raising and horse-fancying public are misled with stories concerning the Arabian horse, which extort much wonderment among horse curiosos. The real truth of the matter is, little is known respecting them west of the Arian and African deserts. Among them are all grades of horses just the same as here, some of which not worth one dollar, often bring large sums of money. The American horse of wild stock is Andalusian in origin, brought on by Spaniards and crossed with Moorish blood, which last came from Arabian stock, so that the American horse *de facto* is of Arabian descent. The animal of which the Arab is so justly proud, until recently, was unknown in any stable off the desert. Neither England, France or Germany possessed a single *Khamsa* horse (*Khamsa* is the Arabic numeral *five*) ten years ago, and the Viceroy of Egypt, with over two hundred splendid horses in his "string," was unable to purchase one of these highly-prized animals. Mr. RICHARDS, of New-Orleans, an American gentleman of intelligence and wealth while on a tour of pleasure in the East obtained two horses of the *Khamsa* blood. Subsequently some splendid additions were made to his stables from the region of Aneres Bedouins, on the desert of Palmyra, east of Damascus. These have introduced the purest blood of the nation we refer to into American stock, from which have come a fine progeny. The effect of crossing the stock will now be fairly tested. For draft purposes the Arabian stock is of no value, but for the saddle, especially for army purposes, it cannot, we think, be possibly excelled.

The entries at this fair are from the loyal States and the Canadas. They comprise every description, including among the fleet-footed animals the noted horse *Gen. McClellan*, whose speed will be tested on Thursday, in conjunction with other fast animals yet to arrive. There are several fine specimen roadsters from Ohio and the interior of this State, while the Upper and Lower Canadas send several really perfect horses, calculated for carriage and draft purposes. The hurry in which the fair has been gotten up, and the constant arrival of blood stock suggests the propriety of deferring any special mention of these fine breeds until they have all been collected upon the ground and been tested upon the track. To-morrow promises to be a fair day, and the grounds will doubtless be overcrowded with people.

This afternoon a large concourse of people assembled at Fort Porter, which is situated in this city, to witness a review of the One Hundred and-Sixteenth Regiment, Col. CHAPIN, commanding The regiment is made up of a fine body of men, over seven hundred strong. They leave for the seat of war on Tuesday, via New York City.

Ex-President FILLMORE drills his Home Guard regularly each week. They are now fully organized, and have adopted a neat and appropriate dress.

An excellent Irish regiment is being actively organized here by Col. MCMAHON, assisted by some of the leading Buffalonians. There is a strong desire on the part of the Irish people here to demonstrate what irresistible troops Irishmen make. Certainly, the loyal citizens of Buffalo may feel safe in committing the reputation of the Queen City of the Lakes for patriotism and courage into the keeping of such men. The other regiments from this section of the Empire State are rapidly filling, thus gradually doing away with the prospects of a draft. All through Western New-York the war feeling is intense. Any amount of blood and treasure will be voluntarily offered to the Government to bring the rebellion to a speedy close. In every town and village, however remote and isolated, there may be seen the recruiting sergeant's colors floating in the breeze, and the hardy sons of toil, from the surrounding country, coming in dozens to enlist and save the country. New-York is acting nobly in this war, and her sons will not fail to sustain her reputation for loyalty and love for the Union, let the war last as long as it will and cost what it may.

The opinion so rife in New-York that large numbers are daily attempting to skedaddle to the Canadas is quite erroneous. A conversation with the United States Deputy-Marshals here revealed the fact that only a few cowardly fellows attempted the thing, and out of these the majority were arrested. How many there are who would like to leave quietly for a northern tour is quite a different thing. The entire coast on the lakes and along the northern part of the State is so carefully guarded that it seems almost impossible for any one to venture on British soil with success. No persons are allowed to pass on any route leading into the Queen's dominions unless they possess papers showing their right to leave the country under existing proclamations and general orders. The influx from Canada is as great as ever, but these are mostly known subjects of the British Crown, doing business in the Western States and are allowed to pass to and fro without molestation. As the rule and *régime* now stand, we venture to assert that no citizen not having a passport can effect an entrance into the Canadas unless he resorts to deception. A gentlemen tells me of a young Buffalonian who bought a through ticket to Chicago and on the strength of it crossed the Niagara river. At Brantford, in Canada, however, the citizens of that town gave him such an inhospitable reception that he declares his intention to return and take his chances of being drafted. The Brantford *Expositor* gives the following "first-rate notice" to the runaways:

"On Saturday last a number of ABRAHAM LINCOLN's subjects, between the ages of 18 and 45, in order to avoid being drafted into the Northern army of the United States, to serve their country in the 'tented field,' took through tickets on the B. & L. H. Railway from Buffalo to Detroit, but left the cars at Brantford, and thus eluded the vigilance of the 'lookout' men stationed on the frontier lines to prevent the genuine American *patriots* from skedaddling to Canada.

'The patriots all, for be it understood,
They leave their country for their country's good.'

These cowardly knaves who flee their country in its hour of need to save their own miserable pelts ought to be treated with scorn and contempt by every loyal and honest man in the Province. We should be glad to see thousands of really honest, worthy and industrious Americans coming amongst us for the purpose of carrying on some kind of useful business, and would take them by the hand and give them a cordial, a hearty welcome. But we want none of those catiff wretches who come over here to take ref

Aug. 16, 1862.

S. Ambach, Baltimore.	W. F. Henwood, Carlisle, Pa.
[illegible] Beakman, Baltimore.	D. A. Henwood, Carlisle, Pa.
[illegible] Frey, Baltimore.	J. Henry, Washington, D. C.
C. B. Behrens, Baltimore.	Lewis Hart, N. York City.
A. Hechlheimer, Baltimore.	H. Heise, Frederick, Md.
H. C. Burr, Toledo, O.	P. Harridan, Philadelphia.
L. Bengert, Washingt'n, D.C.	Lyon Isaacs, N. Y. City.
Henry Berger, Baltimore.	Marcus Isaacs, N. Y. City.
Wm. Rose, Philadelphia.	S. Jeffries, Frostburgh, Md.
E. Bruswanger, Baltimore.	M. Joseph, Baltimore.
L. A. Clark, Canton, N. Y.	James W. Jennings, Elmira, N. Y.
James H. Durfey, Hagerstown, Penn.	C. A. Kimmell, Connellsville, Penn.
F. Drummond, Quebec.	M. H. Kerner, Baltimore.
Jas. Duffey, N. York, City.	J. Kuhns and son, Baltimore.
F. Flynn, Washington, D.C.	F. Kinees, Harrisburgh, Pa.
L. A. Fauntaine, Toledo, O.	P. Kelley, Baltimore.
W. H. Fagan, N. Y. City.	Lewis Kafka, Baltimore.
A. Gengling, N. Y. City.	Chas. Kloerer, Baltimore.
S. B. Goodyear, N. Y. city.	Wm. A. Loos, Philadelphia.
F. F. Hoffman, Williamsport, Pa.	Max. Levi, New-York City.
P. Y. Hite, Pennsylvania.	F. H. Lamb, N. York City.
A. H. Henwood, Carlisle, Pa.	D. Lafferty, Philadelphia.
R. C. McClain, Williamsport, Maryland.	Wm. Rutlege, Marietta, Pa.
T. T. Moore, Baltimore, Md.	J. Robinson, Pennsylvania.
Moffatt and son, Balt., Md.	A. J. Seeley, U.S.M.R., Balt.
G. G. Myers, Pennsylvania.	H. H. Smith, Philadelphia.
C. W. Moore, Quebec.	L. E. Savage, N. Y. City.
Wm. Macintosh, Phila.	Wm. H. Sweet, Baltimore.
J. McAdams, Marietta, Pa.	Peter Schlaub, N. Y. City.
L. H. Nichols, U. S. M. E. Specialty, N. Y.	Isaac Sager, N. Y. City.
A. Newman and son, New-York City.	H. Shank, Frederick Co., Md.
T. Phillips, Frostburgh, Md.	A. Winder, Baltimore.
Wm. H. Protsman, Hagerstown, Md.	M. Walsh, Philadelphia.
Arnold Punty, Baltimore.	Wm. T. Welden, Baltimore.
	L. M. Walker, Troy, N. Y.
	I. Wolfenberger, Marietta, Pa.
	C. Ua nt, Frederick, Md.
	Total, 72.

Names of Those in Confinement at Salisbury, N. C.

E. Halleck, Richmond, Va.	J. Burgess, Hardy Co., Va.
W. William, Richm'd Va.	Wm. Sites, Hardy Co., Va.
W. Fay, Richmond, Va.	J. A. Sites, Hardy Co., Va.
G. W. Frost, Richmond, Va.	L. Ballard, Monroe Co., Va.
J. A. Hancock, Richm'd, Va.	J. T. Sutton, Middlesex Co., Va.
T. Hancock, Richmond, Va.	S. Fancoast, Hampshire Co., Va.
B. F. Humphries, Richmond, Va.	B. Warnex, Charles City Co., Va.
J. T. Pritchard, Rich'd, Va.	L. Coburn, Richmond, Va.
H. Davis, Richmond, Va.	C. Decker, Richmond, Va.
J. Roth, Richmond, Va.	S. F. Carosi, Maryland.
Chas. Dolteo, Richm'd, Va.	E. Robinson, (lunatic,) Richmond, Va.
J. B. Kines, Charlotteville, Va.	A. Bailey, Richmond, Va.
B. Van Wagoner, Middlesex, Va.	A. Wolvert, Richmond, Va.
J. B. Moomaw, Raleigh Co., Va.	Jas. King, Richmond, Va.
C. C. Moomaw, Raleigh Co., Va.	Jas. Grier, Richmond, Va.
B. F. Moomaw, Raleigh Co., Va.	H. Warren, Richmond, Va.
Jas. Norris, Raleigh Co., Va.	J. Conrad, Hardy Co., Va.
J. Sleaver, Raleigh Co., Va.	W. Brian, Hardy Co., Va.
J. Moule, Raleigh Co., Va.	E. Willight, Hardy Co., Va.
W. W. Maxwell, Raleigh Co., Va.	W. A. Dolly, Hardy Co., Va.
A. B. Webster, Raleigh Co., Va.	A. Likehaus, Hardy Co., Va.
E. Flynn, Albemarle Co., Va.	J. Likehaus, Hardy Co., Va.
J. W. Butler, Loudon Co., Va.	B. Roberts, Hardy Co., Va.
J. Maston, Lancaster Co., Va.	Samt. Ours, Hardy Co., Va.
J. Evens, Fredericksburgh, Va.	D. Shires, Hardy Co., Va.
A. Van Doro, Falmouth, Va.	H. Ault, Hardy Co., Va.
W. H. Krantz, Loudon Co., Va.	M. McDonald, Hardy Co., Va.
E. Rose, Loudon Co., Va.	A. Dougherty, Prince William Co., Va.
E. Love, Loudon Co., Va.	J. Dougherty, Prince William Co., Va.
J. Grum, Loudon Co., Va.	J. C. Gillian, Greenbriar Co., Va.
Wm. Smith, Loudon Co., Va.	N. A. Man, Greenbriar Co., Va.
A. McBahn, Loudon Co., Va.	Dr. C. A. Thacher, Greenbriar Co., Va.
S. Bell, Richmond, Va.	S. Cutliff, Greenbriar Co., Va.
W. R. Reed, King George Co., Va.	Chas. Williams, Fredericksburgh, Va.
J. Lepo, Richmond, Va.	L. W. Dove, Petersb'gh, Va.
S. Smith, King William Co., Va.	F. Cook, Boon Co., Va.
G. W. Beacher, Jefferson Co., Va.	Geo. Cook, Boon Co., Va.
L. Herbert, Portsmouth, Va.	W. Workman, Boon Co., Va.
B. F. Robinson, Middlesex Co., Va.	P. Gerald, Boon Co., Va.
E. J. Robinson, (son,) Middlesex Co., Va.	F. Gerald, Boon Co., Va.
B. Wardwell, Richmond, Va.	H. Walls, Boon Co., Va.
B. Wolf, Shenandoah Co., Va.	S. McNely, Boon Co., Va.
L. Dowell, Prince William Co., Va.	J. M. Keiser, Boon Co., Va.
J. Dowell, Prince William Co., Va.	E. Long, Page Co., Va.
W. Connell, Hardy Co., Va.	J. Genoney, Page Co., Va.
Thos. Kyle, Cabell Co., Va.	B. Bodrum, Monroe Co., Va.
J. Morres, Rockingham Co., Virginia.	Wm. M. Smith, Monroe Co., Va.
L. Collio, Rockingham Co., Virginia.	J. Rose, Monroe Co., Va.
L. F. Breeden, Green Co., Virginia.	J. M. Snapp, Monroe Co., Va.
B. Reeder, Green Co., Va.	Wm. Hinchman, Cabell Co., Va.
O. McMorrow, Braxton Co., Va.	A. Fallen, Cabell Co., Va.
A. McMorrow, Braxton Co., Va.	L. Lattlegbouse, Craven Co., N. C.
S. Gorum, Loudon Co., Va.	S. Hazan, Plymouth, N. C.
J. Brooks, Randolph Co., Va.	W. Bell, Lenure, Co., N. C.
W. M. K. Smith, Randolph Co., Va.	B. H. Windley, Beaufort, N. C.
Jas. Townsend, (died,) Randolph Co., Va.	C. G. Crankan, Beaufort, N. C.
M. Richmond, (died,) Randolph Co., Va.	J. McDowell, Chatham, N. C.
C. J. Richmond, Randolph Co., Va.	J. Wood, Davidson Co., N. C.
J. Richmond, Randolph Co., Va.	C. Cox, Jones Co., N. C.
M. Adkins, Raleigh Co., Va.	J. Mercer, Jones Co., N. C.
R. Adkins, Raleigh Co., Va.	H. Noble, Jones Co., N. C.
W. A. Kelly, Fayette Co., Va.	James Griffin, Jones Co., N. C.
J. W. Waldron, Prince William Co., Va.	F. Young, Jones Co., N. C.
Jas. Jordon, Prince William Co., Va.	W. Weron, Beaufort, N. C.
John Light, Spottsylvania Co., Va.	P. Bowlan, Pitt Co., N. C.
John S. Nichols, Spottsylvania Co., Va.	John White, (dead,) Chowan Co., N. C.
A. Murray, Charles City Co., Va.	B. White, Chowan Co., N. C.
A. Abbott, Prince William Co., Va.	John Walker, Beaufort, N. C.
A. Myers, Charles City Co., Va.	Geo. W. Hadden, Plymouth, N. C.
S. L. Morrison, Spottsylvania Co., Va.	Wm. Bennett, Christian Co., Ky.
M. Morrison, Spottsylvania Co., Va.	B. S. Buck, Jones Co., N. C.
L. S. Lovett, Loudon Co., Va.	D. Morgan, Hardeo Co., Ky.
M. C. Lovett, Loudon Co., Va.	Jos. Correll, Medcliff Co., Ky.
Jesse Marry, Fairfax Co., Va.	J. Stevens, Ohio Co., Ky.
B. P. Coburn, Preston Co., Va.	Thos. Smith, Ohio Co., Ky.
M. Beag, (dead,) Frederick Co., Va.	J. Dickens, Clinton Co., Ky.
John W. Moore, Albermarle Co., Va.	John Sto, Clinton Co., Ky.
James Light, Frederick Co., Va.	V. W. Corasolom, Clinton Co., Ky.
John McDowell, Prince William Co., Va.	E. Moore, Allen Co., Ky.
M. Kirby, (dead,) Pocahontas Co., Va.	E. A. Walker, Russell Co., Ky.
T. Genoe, Morgan Co., Va.	John Williams, Russell Co., Ky.
S. H. Shrock, Washington, D. C.	A. McFall, Russell Co., Ky.
E. Cox, Craven Co., N. C.	Dr. W. Thompson, Green Co., Ky.
S. Gattin, Craven Co., N. C.	V. Buchanan, Pulaski Co., Ky.
J. J. Price, Craven Co., N. C.	John Hall, Edmonson Co., Ky.
E. Simmons, Craven Co., N. C.	J. M. Leeds, Benton Co., Ky.
W. W. Worthingheuse, Craven Co., N. C.	C. Jeannette, Towns'ville, N. Y.
W. M. Lattinghouse, Craven Co., N. C.	S. McClum, Stewart Co., Ky.
John Buck, Jones Co., N. C.	Jas. Choate, Wayne Co., Ky.
Chas. Kellogg, Cincinnati, O.	Wm. Marsh, Carter Co., Ten.
J. M. Rich, Pottsville, Pa.	Geo. W. Ryan, Carter Co., Tenn.
Geo. Likehaus, Hardy, N. C.	J. F. Brown, Camberland, Tenn.
Jno. Carfoot, Beaufort, N. C.	Capt. Curwin, Baltimore, Md.
R. B. Ward, Baltimore, Md.	Sam. Satern, Baltimore, Md.
J. H. Todd, Hall Co. Ky.	Dr. David Patterson, Romney, N. H.
Jno. Turner, Fairfax Co. Va.	Wm. Johnson, Spencer Co., Ind.
W. R. Turner, Fairfax Co. Va.	J. M. Smith, Bloomington, Ind.
J. L. Turner, Fairfax Co., Va.	A. W. McDonough, Illinois.
J. B. Turner, Fairfax Co., Va.	G. Cueto, Edinborough, Scotland.
D. Turner, Fairfax Co., Va.	Frank Mayo, San Antonio, Texas.
J. Wybert, Fairfax Co., Va.	Allen Leonard, Philadelphia, Penn.
A. Peacock, Fairfax Co., Va.	David Watkins, Philadelphia, Penn.
G. Bailes, Fairfax Co., Va.	S. Matthias, Faiten Co., Penn.
R. B. Wood, Fairfax Co., Va.	C. W. Kinsall, Craven Co., North Carolina.
E. Burch, Alexandria, Va.	F. Fayleo, Craven Co., N. C.
J. Gerard, Morgan Co., Va.	C. Williams, Craven Co., N. C.
W. C. Chamlin, Raleigh Co., Virginia.	J. R. Lamunons, Craven Co., North Carolina.
J. Hall, Raleigh Co., Va.	Wm. Worthington, Craven Co., North Carolina.
O. Fellers, Raleigh Co., Va.	A. H. Lee, Washington, D. C.
Capt. Day, Goldsboro, N. C.	Jas. E. Graham, Canada E.
H. H. Dibble, Kingston, N. C.	E. A. Hughes, Muscatine, Ia.
F. Dibble, Kingston, N. C.	Geo. Neelus, N. Orleans, La.
E. Dortray, Craven Co., N. C.	O. C. Stanton, Sag Harbor, New-York.
	F. Taylor, Craven Co., N. C.
	J. C. Leonard, N. York, N. Y.
	F. J. Laudie, Quincy, Ill.
	J. Viser, Washington, D. C.
	J. M. Mowiden, Wash., D. C.
	S. G. Sanderson, Wash., D. C.
	J. Freet, Baltimore Md.
	W. Massey, Lawrence, O.
	H. Smith, Cincinnati, Ohio.
	E. J. Githens, New-Jersey.
	W. Weiman, Richmond, Va.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

MILITARY MATTERS IN THE CITY.

PROGRESS OF ENLISTMENTS.

About 400 recruits for regiments in the field were yesterday mustered in at the office to White-street. Dr. MOTT, Dr. GANN and their assistants, with all the patience and good temper for which they are noted, were sorely tried by the accumulating mass of inspectioo business in their hands; but system and decision of character will do wonders; and, spite of the irritating stupidity of some subjects, and the occasional attempts at deception by others, the medical officials were able to pass enough men to make about half a regiment. Lieut. KENASTON gets through his enrollment duties, when the men come to him from the doctors, with amazing rapidity; and, once done with him, the volunteers can go direct to the bounty office, a few doors off, and receive their Treasury notes from Capt. CASE without a moment's delay.

PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES.

The State and United States bounties are yet disbursed with commendable punctuality, and the immediate necessities of volunteers' families are, in case of most the old regiments and several of the new ones, met by special bounties paid the recruit directly he enlists. All to whom the bounties are an object have no time to lose now in coming forward to share in the advantages to be derived from them. No bounties will be paid to recruits for regiments in the field after Monday, while recruits for regiments now organizing will not receive a cent from either the State or the United States after to-morrow. Moreover no new regiments, started after this date, will be entitled to any kind of bounty. Volunteers had better hurry up, and make sure of their ninety or a hundred dollars.

COL. M'LEOD MURPHY'S ENGINEERS.

Perhaps if an intelligent, and at least partly educated man were to set himself to work to pick out the regiment it would be most to his moral and material interests to connect himself with, he could scarcely fail, upon reflection to deliberately select the famous Engineer corps, (the Fifteenth N. Y. S. V.,) of which JOHN MCLEOD MURPHY is the accomplished and beloved Colonel. This regiment, in battle and in the more arduous labors of mechanical construction, has gained for itself a reputation unsurpassed by any other in the army. Whether handling the spade, the hammer, the saw, the jack-plane, the level and the square, or the musket and the sword, they have proved themselves equally at home, and seemingly eager to puzzle the world to find out which was the more remarkable—their ingenuity as artizans or their courage as soldiers. The health and elevated moral tone of the regiment have been the theme of admiration to every brigade, division and *corps d' armée* commander, under whom they have served, and Col. MCLEOD MURPHY has, probably, on this account received more encomiums from his superiors, and more respect from his men, than any other Colonel that can be mentioned. The public and private bounties paid to men enlisting in the Fifteenth, are unusually liberal, and are promptly disbursed. The regular pay is $17 a month to privates—engineers getting $4 more than soldiers of the line. Recruiting headquarters of the Fifteenth are at No. 63 Spring-street.

THE SECOND REGIMENT METROPOLITAN GUARD.

This regiment now numbers over four hundred men, and is proceeding most rapidly with its organization. The camp is at Factoryville, Staten Island, and as soon as men are recruited they are supplied with uniforms and sent direct to camp. Capt. SILVER'S company, of which Detective-Sergeant DANTON, of the Eighth Precinct, is First Lieutenant, is full. Other companies are progressing favorably. Capt. FRANCIS C. SPAIGHT, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, has been appointed Lieutenant-Colonel, Gov. MORGAN will appoint the Colonel, who, it is understood, will be an officer of the regular army.

A GARDE MOBILE.

Some of the most prominent retired military men and active citizens of New-York are endeavoring to organize a Guarde Mobile for home service, something after the manner of the Paris National Guard. It is, however, meant to be composed mainly of foreigners and others exempt by law from the draft, and its chief indicated duties are the garrisoning of the forts near the city, (so as to enable the soldiers now guarding them to go to the war,) and military aid to the police in checking any demonstrations by turbulent people in our midst.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT REGIMENT.

Col. ELIAS PEISSNER has very nearly 700 men now in camp at Turtle Bay, (Forty-fifth-street and East River,) and is confident of completing the organization of his regiment by the end of this week. He has received marching orders for, and expects to leave the City on the 29th of the month. The regiment is about equally composed of Germans, Irish and Americans, and makes a fine appearance. It is pledged to Gen. SIGEL, who is a friend of Col. PEISSNER.

THE MONITORS.

The recruiting office of the regiment known as "Monitors" has not been opened more than ten days, and already two full companies have been enrolled, the third is nearly full, and a fourth company, being recruited on Long Island, will soon have its complement of men. Col. WILLIAM GURNEY will command the regiment. All members that are enrolled pledge themselves as far as possible to avoid all immoral habits, and conduct themselves in a manner becoming gentlemen. The officers selected for the first three companies are as follows:

First Company.—WM. HOWLAND, Captain; H. JAMES WESTON, First Lieutenant; JAMES F. HAVILAND, Second Lieutenant.

Second Company.—GEO. W. COOPER, Captain; JAS. W. GURNEY, First Lieutenant.

Third Company.—CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Captain; HORACE H. GARDINER, First Lieutenant; ALONZO W. FISK, Second Lieutenant.

THIRD REGIMENT EMPIRE BRIGADE.

Company A, of this regiment, now organizing under the charge of Capt. C. J. DOSLEAVY, is in a forward condition, and a good class of volunteers will find it to their advantage to join it. Capt. DUSLEAVY only asks for a share of the extra bounties now being so liberally offered, and he pledges himself to complete the company by the end of the week.

FIRST NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

Col. GURNEY'S National Volunteers will very soon be able to parade its entire complement of men. The accession to this regiment of the "Monitor" companies, which have filled up so rapidly, has advanced its interests wonderfully, and it now promises to be one of the first in the field. All officers and men have to be in camp to-morrow morning, a regimental inspection being ordered for 9 o'clock A. M. Camp is on Staten Island, and headquarters at Mozart Hall, No. 814 Broadway.

THE SEVENTY-EIGHTH.

The Seventy-eighth New-York Volunteers Col. DANIEL ULLMAN'S Regiment,) lately distinguished itself in the battle of Culpepper Court-house. The regiment is in Gen. BANKS' Division, and will be at the post of honor in the coming campaign. There are few organizations in the service that volunteers will find it better worth their while to join, and none for which greater inducements are offered to enlist. Lieut. BISHOP is detailed to New-York on recruiting duty, and has his quarters in the City Hall Park. He has means on which to draw for the instant payment of bounties.

THE EMPIRE BRIGADE.

Gen. SPINOLA'S Empire Brigade is rapidly assuming the dimensions of a Brigadier's command. All four regiments of it are doing well, particularly the Second, (Hillhouse Light Infantry,) and the Fourth, (Corcoran Zouaves.) The latter is an exclusively Irish regiment, and is called "The Phœnix Regiment of Corcoran Zouaves"—a compound name that cannot fail to stir the blood of every son of Erin who may hear it. Col. JAMES C. BURKE, of the Corcoran Zouaves, has over 500 men in camp, and all his recruiting officers are remarkably energetic, and correspondingly successful, in the work of enlistment.

THE EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

Whilst Gen. SICKLES is going about manfully and eloquently recruiting for the whole army, his own brigade is not forgotten. A great number of volunteers join one of its five regiments every day, and very fine they look when dressed in their new and handsome uniforms. The brigade headquarters is the centre of attraction in the City Hall Park.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.

The Eighteenth Connecticut Regiment will leave Norwich about 6 o'clock this morning, and may be expected to arrive at Jersey City about 4 in the afternoon. The regiment has recruited up to the maximum standard, and is commanded by Col. WM. G. ELY, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sixth Connecticut.

MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATIONS.

Clubs are being formed in the City, among those liable to the draft, for the purpose of equalizing the responsibilities to be sustained by such of their number as are taken into the army. Subjoined are the articles of agreement whereby they are mutually bound:

"We, the undersigned, do mutually covenant and agree that, in case one or more of us be drafted to do military duty in the war now waging, and the person or persons so drafted choose to procure a substitute, we, the undersigned, will share equally the cost of such a substitute. And we further agree, in case the person or persons so drafted choose to go and do said military duty, we, the undersigned, will pay to him or his order the amount of cost for such a substitute, dividing said cost equally between us. And we hereby appoint [the names of three persons are here inserted] an Executive Committee, whose duty it shall be to decide what price shall be paid the substitute or person consenting to serve in the war; to collect and disburse and make assessments, and decide all questions that may arise in executing the provisions of this agreement. This covenant made and signed this 14th day of August, 1862. As witness our hands."

SUBSTITUTE COMPANIES.

Several Insurance Companies of more or less respectability have been started in the City, the object of which is the provision of substitutes for such patriots as desire to avoid going to the war when drafted. By payment of a certain premium, the insured is guaranteed a suostitute, the insurers trusting their profit on the chances of the insurer not being drawn at all. The chief evil connected with these offices though, is that the agents of them are competing with the regular recruiting offices, and, by offering a much larger bonus in hand, succeed in enticing off nearly all the large class of young, idle men, who look upon a few dollars, cash in hand, as a specially attractive inducement to enlist.

BURIALS OF SOLDIERS.

During the week ending Aug. 15, the following-named soldiers were buried in Cypress Hills Cemetery:

O. R. Barick, Co. E, 53d Pennsylvania; Robert M. Seymour, 1st National Volunteers; George Sleeper, Thos. Madden, Sergeant Co. H, 73d New-York; David J. Cooper, Co. H, 1st New-Jersey; John McIntyre, A. R. Kitchin, John D. McFarland, Adjutant 6th Maine; Smith Williams, Samuel Ruffle, Co. H, 2d New-Hampshire.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

In consequence of the appointment, as second in command of the Stanton Legion, of Lieut.-Col. BALLING, Mr. JOHN T. WILSON, the well-known ship-bread baker, of No. 73 Felton-street, presents $1,500 to that regiment as a contribution to aid in speedily recruiting it up to the requisite standard. Mr. WILSON also offers to open and keep in operation, at his own expense, a recruiting office, from which reinforcements shall constantly be sent to maintain the Stanton Legion at its full strength.

THE ENROLLMENT.

The enrolling officers for New-York (some 240 altogether) have been appointed by Judge-Advocate-General ANTHON. The Brooklyn appointments are not yet settled. They have administered to them the following oath:

I, ——, do solemnly —— that I will support, protect and defend the Constituuon and Government of the United States, against all enemies, whether domestic or foreign, and that I will bear true faith, allegiance and loyalty to the same, any ordinance, resolution or law of any State, Convention or Legislature to the contrary notwithstanding; and, further, that I do this with a full determination, pledge and purpose, without any mental reservation or evasion whatsoever; and, further, that I will well and faithfully perform all the duties which may be required of me as an enrolling officer, without fear, favor or hope of reward. So help me God.

The officers will at once enter upon the performance of their duties. No names will be recorded except those of persons who are between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. If the enrolling officer should not be satisfied with the answers he may receive relative to the ages of persons, he will note the fact in the enrolling register. The persons about whose ages such doubts exist will be reported to the General Superintendents of the Enrollment, who will compel them to produce the family record of births.

MEETING OF THE SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

Yesterday the Sixth Senatorial District Committee held a meeting in the City Hall, Senator BRADLY in the Chair. After much discussion relative to the appropriation of moneys to regiments—new or already in the field—it was agreed that $1,600 should be appropriated by the Committee, to be offered as bounties among the following regiments: Col. GUERNEY, $500; MEAGHER'S Brigade, $300; Harris Light Cavalry, $100; Fifty-first Regiment, $160; Eighty-second Regiment, $100; Fourth Artillery, $260; Fifth Artillery, $260; Fifth Artillery, $200; Fifty-second Regiment, $100. Beside the above, $10 additional bounty is given to each recruit raised in the district.

The Corresponding Secretary, on motion of Gen. SPICER, was then directed to request the Governor whether he confirmed their nomination or not. Mayor OPDYKE stated that he had already subscribed $1,000 to the Chamber of Commerce Committee. At present they had done nothing with the appropriation; if it were not used pretty quickly, he should transfer it to the use of the Sixth Senatorial District Committee. If it was used, he should subscribe nearly the like amount to the use of this Committee. The meeting then adjourned till to-morrow.

DURYEE'S ZOUAVES AND THE SEVENTY-NINTH.

These, the two most popular amongst volunteers of all the regiments in the field, are nearly full again. Only a few more men are wanted, and these must enlist before Monday, or no bounties will be paid. The Fifth (Duryee's Zouaves) are with the regulars in STERS' Division, FITZ JOHN PORTER'S corps, the crack corps of MCCLELLAN'S army, and the Seventy-ninth, (the gallant Highlanders,) are expected to shortly be with BURNSIDE. The recruiting headquarters of the Fifth are opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, and of the Seventy-ninth at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer streets.

DEPARTURE OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH REGIMENT, N. Y. V.

The One Hundred and Eighth (Oneida County) Regiment, that arrived here from Rochester on Wednesday evening, remained at the Park Barracks until 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when they departed for the seat of war *viâ* the Camden and Amboy route. Their arms were distributed to the men at the Barracks before they left. They are supplied with the latest pattern Springfield rifles. The officers of the regiment were published in yesterday's TIMES.

Board of Supervisers.

THE NEW COURT-HOUSE—VETO FROM THE MAYOR.

A special meeting of this Board was held yesterday, at which the following veto message from the Mayor was received and read:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisers:

GENTLEMEN: Your resolution authorizing the Special Committee on Building the New Court-house "to take such proceedings as they may deem necessary to place the necessary funds in the hands of the Commissioners having in charge the construction of said building, and the payment of the workmen thereon," is hereby returned without my approval.

The proper proceeding, in my view, to place funds in the hands of the Commission to construct the building and pay the workmen, is for your honorable body to comply with the law, which imperatively requires you to do your part toward rendering that Commission complete. This you have failed to do for over three months, and from this failure on your part, and from that alone, all the trouble in this case has arisen.

The law which requires me to nominate the third Commissioner, just as imperatively requires you to act upon the nomination. Previous action of my predecessor, and of your Board, definitely determined that the Building Commission should consist of three Commissioners, and until the third Commissioner shall be appointed, I am advised and believe that the Commission remains incomplete and incapable of legal action.

The language of the statute is simply "the Mayor of the City of New-York shall nominate and the Board of Supervisors shall confirm." I have not cared to contend, as might possibly be held to be the literal meaning of the law, that the words "shall confirm," limit your action to confirmation. I have simply asked that you would *act upon the nomination*—either to confirm or reject it. In the latter event, I would at once send in another nomination. No hindrance or delay on my part has prevented, or shall prevent, the prompt filling of the Commission, and the consequent progress of the work and payment of the workmen.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

The message was laid over under the rules.

The report of the Committee on Annual Taxes, relative to confirming the assessment rolls for the year, was taken up, when Mr. PURDY condemned the act of the State Board of Equalization in increasing the valuation of the real estate of this City $22,000,000 over last year's valuation.

The report of the Committee was then confirmed, and the Board adjourned till Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

PATRIOTISM IN THE EIGHTH PRECINCT.—Capt. HELME, of the Eighth Precinct, made a report yesterday, at Police Headquarters, that within the last few days he had collected the sum of $219, in cash, and had received subscriptions to the amount of over $400, from residents of his Precinct, all of which is to be applied to the relief of the families of those who volunteer in the regiments organized under the supervision of the Metropolitan Police. The most remarkable fact about this contribution is, that in a block in this Precinct, commonly known as "Rotten Row," the Captain obtained the sum of $19 75, cash, all in sums of 25 and 50 cents, which the poor people of that vicinity have contributed for the purpose of carrying on the war.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATIONS.—The large number of sick and wounded soldiers that have arrived here within the past month has nearly exhausted the hospital accommodations in this neighborhood. This fact having been made known to the War Department, a dispatch was received yesterday by Dr. SLOAN, the Medical Director of this military post, directing him to forward the patients lately arrived by the *Atlantic*, to Portsmouth Grove, R. I. Dr. SLOAN is making every effort to increase the accommodations, and about 100 men are now employed in constructing a hospital at Fort Schuyler. A large tract of land in the vincinity of Tarrytown and Navesink, has been tendered to the Government for hospital purposes and will doubtless be accepted.

THE NEW MINISTER TO SPAIN APPLIES FOR A PASSPORT.—Hon. GUSTAVUS KOERNER, of Illinois, recently appointed United States Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain, applied to U. S. Marshal MURRAY yesterday, for a passport for himself and his son, GUSTAVUS A. KOERNER. His commission would undoubtedly be a sufficient passport for himself, but lest so formidable a document might not be readily comprehended by the officers stationed at the steamer, he thought it would be prudent to have a less unwieldly pass from the Marshal. Mr. KOERNER is stopping at the Astor House, and will sail in the steamer *Bavaria*, for Hamburg, on Saturday.

DEADLY ASSAULT WITH A HATCHET.—A butcher in Jefferson Market named PETER A. RINK was yesterday afternoon brought before Justice KELLY, charged with having attempted to take the life of JOHN JACKSON, a colored man in his employ. The evidence in the case showed that the parties became involved in a quarrel, owing to some misunderstanding in regard to the pay which JACKSON was to receive, and that during that altercation the accused seized a hatchet and struck JACKSON several blows upon the head, thereby fracturing his skull, and injuring him to such an extent that no hopes are entertained of his recovery. Justice KELLY committed the accused to await the result.

LADIES' RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—This Association still have an office at the Park Barracks, and they desire to announce to the public that they are in pressing need of the following articles: Stationery, shoes, slippers with soles, fine combs, suspenders, farina, corn starch, arrow-root, crackers, jellies, liquors of all kinds, cast-off clothing, day shirts, undershirts and drawers, preserved meats and soups, canes, crutches, handkerchiefs, vegetables. The Association visit Bedloe's Island daily, and all articles sent to the Park Barracks will be immediately distributed to the soldiers on the Island.

FATAL ACCIDENT FROM BURNING FLUID.—A domestic in the employ of MRS. MOTT, No. 21 Christopher-street, was fatally burned yesterday morning by the explosion of a fluid lamp. She was in the act of kindling a fire by pouring fluid upon the wood when by some means the can exploded, and the girl was burned so seriously that she died last evening at the New-York Hospital. Her name is ANN ROBINSON, and she was born in Canada. The Coroner was notified.

DEATH FROM A FALL.—Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest yesterday upon the body of MICHAEL CONNOR, a native of Ireland, aged 28 years, who died at No. 221 East Twentieth-street from injuries received on the 16th inst. from a fall through the hatchway of the ship *Sea Serpent*, then lying at Pier No. 10, East River.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Brooklyn Military Affairs.

Recruiting was as brisk yesterday as the day previous. Col. CONE enlisted 119 men, and Col. JOURDAN 67. The camp of the regiment commanded by the latter will be formed to-day at East New-York, and the camp of the Senatorial regiment will be pitched on Fort Greene to-day or to-morrow.

A mass meeting of the firemen has been called by the Chief Engineer, for the purpose of raising a corps to be composed exclusively of firemen. The following will explain the matter:

To William H. Furey, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department Western District of the City of Brooklyn:

SIR: We, the undersigned, firemen and Foremen of the Western District, in this crisis of our beloved country, feel called upon to render every assistance in our power to suppress the pending rebellion, having learned that Mr. AUGUSTUS J. DAYTON, (late Adjutant of the Fifty-first Regiment N. Y. V.,) and GEORGE R. YATES, of the Twelfth Regiment N. Y. S. M., have commenced to recruit a company for the war, to be known as the "Brooklyn Western District Fire Volunteers"—although our Department has heretofore largely contributed of its members to various regiments now in the field—there has not as yet been any organization known as coming direct from the Fire Department of this District. We, therefore, respectfully request you to call a mass meeting of the firemen of this District, for the purpose of aiding them in the enrollment of a corps worthy of the glorious cause and the patriotism of the firemen of Brooklyn.

(Signed)

Martin Kalbfleisch, Mayor; R. C. Brainard, Counsel, &c.; Edmund Driggs, Hugh McLaughlin, Thos. H. Farnn; David S. Simpson, Assistant Engineer; Peter Fitzpatrick, Assistant Engineer; Geo. Ward, do.; James Wright, Foreman Hose No. 10; Michael Campbell, Foreman Engine No. 4; R. S. Kirkup, Foreman Truck No. 5; Geo. Van Alst, Assistant Foreman Engine No. 20; Jno. H. Scott, Assistant Foreman Hose No. 3; Dennis McNamara, Foreman Engine No. 5; R. V. Asten, Foreman Hose No. 4; W. S. Searing, Foreman Engine No. 9; Wm. Burrell, Foreman Engine No. 17; Joseph Montross, Foreman Truck No. 1; Wm. Hinton, Assistant Foreman Engine No. 11; Lawrence Hanley, Foreman Hose No. 12; David S. Stuart, Foreman Engine No. 12; Anthony F. Campbell, President Board of Trustees; Burdett Stryker, Fire Commissioner; Israel D. Velsor, ex-Chief Engineer; Rufus R. Belknap, Fire Marshal; Francis B. Stryker, ex-Foreman Engine No. 3; Stephen W. Phillips, Fire Warden.

In pursuance of the foregoing request, which meets my hearty concurrence, I would respectfully call a mass meeting of the firemen and exempt firemen of the Western District of the City of Brooklyn, to assemble at the City Hall on Saturday evening next, the 23d inst., at 8 o'clock, for the patriotic purpose set forth in the request. In making this call to the Department, I feel confident that no class of our fellow-citizens are more sensitive of their duty to their country in this its hour of need, or more jealous of their bravery in the hour of danger, and will only be too glad to embrace the opportunity of placing upon the page of history the patriotism of the Fire Department of the Western District of the City of Brooklyn.

WM. H. FUREY, Chief Engineer.

Mayor KALBFLEISCH has offered $100 for the first twenty men who will enlist in the Nineteenth Regiment, (Col. MORGAN,) now stationed at Key West. Five dollars will be paid to each recruit.

At the meeting of the Joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors last evening, a resolution was adopted, on the motion of Alderman FERRAN, to attend the reception of Gen. CORCORAN, in New-York to-day, in a body. The different Irish societies in this city have also made arrangements to participate in the ceremonies.

The Committees of the different Wards selected by the Board of Supervisors to raise volunteers, have called meetings to aid the movement. The First Ward Committee expects to raise $10,000 to be distributed in bounties. The Sixth Ward will do as well. The Seventh Ward Committee are taking measures to fill up two companies. The Eleventh and the Twelfth Wards have also made arrangements to furnish their quotas. The Third, Fourth and other Wards have called meetings and will make necessary arrangements to-night and to-morrow night.

Fifteen active members of Americus Hose Company No. 7 volunteered yesterday in Company A, Third Regiment, Empire Brigade. No. 4 Engine Company enlisted sixteen men in Company I, First Regiment of the same brigade yesterday and the day previous.

Meeting of the Joint Board.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MAYOR OF THE MONEY REQUIRED FOR THE CITY GOVERNMENT NEXT YEAR.

The Joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors met in the Common Council Chamber, City Hall, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the annual statement of the Mayor, which embraces all the amounts necessary to be raised by tax for carrying on the City Government during the coming fiscal year.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS; or year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—"TWAS I—THE GREAT MONSTER—THE THREE FLYING TRAPEZE.

WALLACK'S—FRA DIAVOLO—MY TWO FATHERS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GEN. TOM THUMB, COM. NUTT, AQUARIA, &c., at all hours. A TALENTED FARCE COMPANY, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 BROADWAY—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—No. 548 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

As there seems to be a misapprehension as to the time when the postage-stamp currency will be ready for general use, we are authorized to state that the National Bank Note Company commenced sending them to Washington a day or two since, but that the Assistant Treasurers will not probably be supplied for the public before the 1st of September. They are already in circulation in Washington to a limited extent.

In the absence of any telegraphic news of army movements in Virginia, we give the following, from the Washington *Star*, of Wednesday evening. It will serve to indicate that no collision has yet occurred between the armies under Gen. POPE and Stonewall JACKSON: "We are satisfied that up to 11 A. M. to-day no information had reached Washington of a movement of the rebel army to cross the Rapidan in front of Culpepper. So, it is clear that no such movement had been made there up to 8 A. M. to-day. Passengers late from Fredericksburgh say that it is known there that a considerable portion of the rebel army lately concentrated at and around Gordonsville, is stretching down along the Rapidan, (on its south bank,) as though preparing to menace Fredericksburgh. This movement on their part strikes us as being likely, at least to the extent of enabling them to guard the Fredericksburgh and Richmond railroad, which they must use as their principal means of transportation, if designing but to hold that bank of that river to its junction with the Rappahannock, and the south bank of the latter river thence to Fredericksburgh. The fact that no movement has yet been made to cross the Rapidan in front of Culpepper, impresses us with the belief that the rebels will seek no speedy encounter with the forces of Gen. POPE."

There is considerable solicitude for the safety of Eastern Kentucky. Piketon is in the hands of HUMPHREY MARSHALL'S advance. HUMPHREY is himself said to be moving with a heavy force to the scene of his former defeats. There is no doubt but the rebels intend to take possession of the Big Sandy region, drive the National force out, and carry the war to the Ohio border.

The Mayor of Henderson, Ky., is said to have gone over to the rebels and taken service in their army. His property has been seized, and a new election ordered. All the members of the City Council were arrested for refusing to take the oath of allegiance, but they were subsequently released upon resigning, and giving bonds in five thousand dollars each not to aid or countenance the rebels.

Troops are now passing into Kentucky from the Western States, with unexampled rapidity. Ten regiments of infantry, four companies of cavalry and one battery of artillery had already crossed the Ohio, on Wednesday last.

There is now a prospect that the career of QUANTRELL, COFFEE, COCKRELL, and other guerrilla chiefs in Missouri, will be put an end to. Their forces, lately menacing Lexington, are reported to be in full retreat southward, some four thousand in number. They are being pursued by about 3,500 National troops, with fourteen pieces of artillery, with a good prospect that they will be overtaken at the crossing of the Osage, when our superiority in artillery will give us a decided advantage. The rebels have but two pieces, captured at Lone Jack—and those were spiked before they were abandoned.

The great United States iron-clad frigate *Ironsides* left Philadelphia on her first cruise, yesterday. She sailed under sealed orders, and it is understood that her mission is to be a very important one. She has a full frigate's crew of picked men.

The work on the fortifications at Memphis is rapidly progressing by the aid of the contrabands. Some of the guns captured at Island Ten are to do service on them.

Gen. CURTIS has about 30,000 men at Helena, Ark. There are twenty-five transports there, which may start on a voyage toward Vicksburgh in due time.

GENERAL NEWS.

Advices from the City of Mexico to the 28th ult., from Orizaba to the 26th, and from Vera Cruz to the 1st inst., have reached us by way of Havana. The position of the respective forces of France and Mexico continues the same. The former were still at Orizaba, awaiting orders and reinforcements, and their sanitary condition is represented as good. The difficulty of communication between Vera Cruz and Orizaba is represented as very great, and is not undertaken unless with a convoy of 800 or 1,000 men. Affairs in the interior are as unsettled as ever, and it is stated that several of the reactionary chiefs have been shot. The French corvette *Bayonnaise*, which was blockading Mazatlan, has left that port. The steamer *Marceau*, which was blockading Tampico, is in Vera Cruz. She brought in four prizes, coasting vessels. The *Eclair* is no longer in the waters of Alvarado. The *Grenade* bombarded the port of Campeachy, destroying several houses, but was driven off by a schooner, the *Pizarro*, hastily armed by the authorities. The French steamer *Tampico* arrived at Santiago de Cuba on the 8th, reports 25,000 men as having arrived at and on their way to Martinique, and that the same day she sailed from there two frigates and two steamers, with 4,000 troops, left for Vera Cruz. The *Tampico* carries 128 of the corps of engineers of Martinique to the same port.

The Committee of Arrangements for the reception of Gen. MICHAEL CORCORAN has concluded the programme, which will be found in our advertising columns. There will be a large turnout of our fellow-citizens of all classes, and the Hibernian element will doubtless parade *en masse*. There will be a reception at Jersey City, which will occupy but a few minutes.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* states that not a dollar of the prize money realized by the sales of vessels and cargoes at that port has been distributed, though some of the vessels were sold many months ago. The ship *General Parkhill*, the first prize vessel taken there, was sold on the 15th of August, 1861. From that time down to the close of the year there were sold the ship *Amelia* and cargo, schooner *Mary Wood* and cargo, schooner *Harriet Ryan* and cargo, schooner *Specie* and cargo, bark *Meaco* and cargo, schooner *Harmony* and cargo, schooner *Albion* and cargo, schooner *Extra* and cargo, steamer *Salvor* and schooner *Susan Jane*. The first three months of the year there were numerous sales, the vessels being chiefly schooners; and up to within a very short period the Government required the payments for the prize vessels and cargoes to be made in gold. Under the sales thus made, there had been received by the Marshal up to the 19th of June, 1861, over four hundred thousand dollars, a small portion of which was the receipts of the sales of confiscated vessels and cargoes not taken as prizes. There is no doubt that a distribution of the most of the prize money will soon be ordered.

There was a partial argument on Wednesday, before Judge CADWALADER, of Philadelphia, in the matter of the prize brig *Napier*. On the part of her claimants it is alleged that a license had been obtained by the Captain of the vessel to trade to Beaufort, and that the vessel was bound to that port when captured. Some such plea is raised in nearly all prize cases in which the vessels are not taken in the very act of running the blockade, but it has not availed in a single instance in the Philadelphia Prize Court.

Gov. SPRAGUE has called an extra session of the Rhode Island Legislature, to convene on Aug. 20. The reasons are thus assigned in the preamble of his proclamation: Whereas, the large bounties given by the several citizens and towns in this State for volunteers, for the purpose of avoiding a draft, is producing dissatisfaction among the troops now in the field; and whereas, this system of overbidding by each town, in its haste to relieve itself from a draft, is a most pernicious one, and is creating a large debt which is equally divided among the people of the State, when the cause for which it is incurred is that of all its citizens, for the preservation of their common country; and whereas, an undue haste has also been manifested by some of our people to render themselves exempt under the law from doing military duty."

A dispatch from St. Paul, Minn., states that the Indians in Meeker County, in that State, have attacked the whites in the town of Acton, and killed several persons, including men, women and children. Several persons are also reported to have been massacred at the Lower Agency. The cause alleged is exasperation at the non-reception of the money due them from the Government.

Gov. BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, has issued a proclamation extending the time for the payment of the State bounty to Aug. 25.

A spirited meeting was held at Crown Point a few evenings since, HENRY SPENCER presiding, and A. C. WICKER acting as Secretary. It was voted to urge the Supervisors to pay each volunteer from the County $50 bounty, and the meeting subscribed $2,275 to be disbursed as a special bounty among those who might enlist in companies from that town.

Mr. J. W. FORNEY and Dr. SHELTON MACKENZIE spoke at a war meeting in Philadelphia on Wednesday evening.

Mr. W. P. ISHAM, the Memphis correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, was arrested at the Gayoso House, Memphis, on the 14th inst., by order of Gen. GRANT, charged with sending dispatches that were false and pernicious in their tendency. He will be sent to the penitentiary at Alton for confinement until the end of the war.

The Stock market opened a fraction better than the closing of the afternoon previous, yesterday morning, but was subsequently again affected by adverse military news, and prices rendered thereby unusually feverish. The final closing was weaker than on Wednesday by ¼@½ ₩ cent. on the Railways. Gold advanced to 115¾, and Exchange to 127½ ₩ cent.

Flour was more active yesterday, but at somewhat lower prices. Wheat was in light supply, and was not very freely purchased; quotations were unsettled. Corn was in more request at firmer rates. Provisions were decidedly brisker. Mess Pork was dearer. Sugars were in moderate demand, as were also Hay, Hops and Whisky. Cotton was dull and heavy. The freight engagements were rather more extensive. Other branches of trade exhibited no remarkable changes.

THE INDIAN DEFECTION.—The Cherokees, if we may believe the Granada *Appeal* and other authorities, have finally decided to adhere to the rebels, and to fulfill the terms of the treaty which some months ago was exacted from them by threats. There can, however, be no doubt that the sympathies of the venerable chief Ross, and of a large portion of his people, are with the National Government. For, from the year 1838, when they emigrated to their present location, as well as in earlier times, the paternal policy which the Government at Washington has ever preserved towards the Indians, stands in strong contrast with the outrages and exactions of Georgia and the other Southern States with which they are now in alliance. The Cherokees, at the time of the settlement of the Carolinas and Georgia, were a nation of fire-worshippers, who seemed endued with nobler qualities, and capable of a higher progress, both social and civil, than their Indian neighbors. They originally owned the whole of this mountain region, but their domains had been contracted, as some of their tribes had been induced to sell their lands. Changing by degrees their habits, and discarding their nomadic modes of life, they borrowed the civilization, and embraced the purer faith of the white man, and, cultivating agriculture and the arts of peace, they had become strongly attached to their rich and fertile fields, of which for centuries they and their fathers had held undisputed possession. One of their tribe had invented an alphabet, and they had established a newspaper and schools.

But in an evil hour the rumor spread among the border population that gold mines had been discovered in the Cherokee country, and the Legislature of Georgia at once resolved that the Cherokees should be removed. It was claimed that the National Government was bound to extinguish the Indian title by purchasing the lands and handing them over to Georgia according to the treaty of 1802. The Cherokees pleaded in vain, that not being parties to any such compact, they were not bound to sell, whatever arrangement the United States might have made to buy. Helpless as they were against the power of their neighbors, the Indians positively refused to expatriate themselves or to alienate forever the soil in which reposed the bones of their fathers and their children. They were consequently outlawed by the Legislature of Georgia, and measures were adopted to overpower them by force. The rest is matter of history. An inoffensive nation, guilty of no crime but that of being too weak to defend its rights, was compelled to yield to necessity, to emigrate west of Arkansas, and to give up its cultivated lands for a possession to those with whom they have recently been inveigled or intimidated into forming an alliance for the destruction of the very Government to whose paternal care is probably due their very existence to this day.

Flood-Tide Again.

It is, as we may now all see, a very fortunate circumstance that the commencement of drafting was put off from the 15th of the current month to the 1st of September. The delay has enabled the country to recover completely from the recoil produced by the failure of the Peninsular campaign; and the interval of a fortnight thus gained for volunteering, bids fair to see the enlistment of *more men than were enrolled during the six weeks following the call of the President.*

On every hand we see around us the evidences of an unparalleled activity in recruiting, and from every section of the loyal States comes cumulative testimony to the same effect. We hardly need this assurance, for the whole country obeys the same moral tidal laws, and when it is flood-tide with us we may know the whole country is borne on the same swelling surge. During none of the seasons of the most fervent war heat—not even during the periods of savage rising and rushing to arms that followed Sumter and Bull Run—did men offer themselves so copiously as they are now doing. It would probably be unwarranted to say that there will be no draft at all, for the levy demanded is enormous—probably not less than *eight hundred thousand men* under the three calls—and such as few nations have ever put on the field even during a term of years; but it will so diminish the number to be drafted as to make the burden very light indeed. It has been judiciously arranged that the counties and cities are to be allowed to make up their respective quotas independently, and are credited with all the volunteers they raise over, against the number required of them; and such has been the effect of this admirable rivalry, that many sections, and even some whole States, will escape the draft altogether, having *already* filled up their complement of men.

And, for the rest, everything like *odium* associated with conscription is entirely removed in our case. It is not a question of getting the required troops by drafting, or not getting them at all, (that is the mortification in drafting,) but of giving absolute definiteness of time to the raising of a force which would certainly be obtained voluntarily, though without that precision which drafting insures. We are glad to see, at the same time, that the War Department is determined to adhere to the arrangements it has made, and we trust no consideration short of the filling up the entire number by volunteering, will induce it to put off drafting a day beyond the time fixed, the 1st September. The patriotic alacrity with which enlistment is now going on is the best possible evidence that we can now *afford* to draft.

It is a superb illustration of the amazing vital force inherent in our free democracy, this prompt recuperation of the nation after a cruel disaster. As the wounded oyster mends its house with pearl, so disappointment and defeat do but serve to bring out the finer and more precious qualities of the nation. There is a moral value in the new uprising we see around us that marked none of the previous uprisings. They were the product of enthusiasm; this of duty. There are no illusions now in the war—all is terrible, naked realism. It is with no holiday sentiment that men now come forward and place themselves in the ranks, but with a sad sincerity. It is the expression of the unquenchable resolve that the rebellion *shall* be put down; that the Nation *shall* live; that its foes shall *not* prevail against it!

It is a question which rises to many a lip, Does the Government justly appreciate this splendid spectacle of self-sacrificing devotion? Was ever seen such long-suffering, such forbearance, such faith? It is almost pathetic, the self-abnegation with which the people resigns its dearest rights, if thereby the cause may be only forwarded a little. But there is terrible meaning in this docility, and it were better for our rulers that the millstone were round their neck, and they sunk in the bottom of the sea, than that they should misunderstand it.

The people ask but one thing: that what they so lavishly provide shall be rightly used—that all this outpouring of the precious wine of the nation's life shall not be in vain. The Administration sees how the whole country is bending all its energies to put into its hands what it has asked. The country has now the right to ask, in turn, the most vigorous and effective use of this splendid material. There will soon be not less than a MILLION armed men at its service. The numbers and appointments of this army *should* render it irresistible. And the country expects the responsible military authorities will *make* it so by organizing such a Fall campaign as will virtually end the rebellion.

PEACE COMING OUT OF CONFUSION.—The news from the West to-day continues to be of that exciting and feverish character that has prevailed for several weeks past. The Mayor of Henderson, Ky., the next town to Paducah in importance on the lower Ohio, in that State, has openly declared his sympathy with secession. This sympathy existed before, and has only now ripened into action. It is better to be so, for he is now deprived of office and unable to do the harm that he otherwise might have done.

No doubt we shall hear rapidly of many like defections in Kentucky. But they will bode good for the Union cause, not evil. They are the natural fruits of the late reorganization of the State Government on an advanced and avowed platform of unconditional Unionism. The hopes of secret traitors, that they would ultimately control the State Government of Kentucky in the interests of the rebellion, are blasted by that quiet revolution; and their only place, if they have courage to be traitors, is to be in the rebel ranks.

The draft of the Federal Government will also operate to purge the population of Kentucky of much unsafe material. Let it all go off. It is but a small minority of the men of that brave old State. And when all rebel stuff is gone, and no agitators and croakers are left behind, Kentucky will be purer and stronger for the struggle to save the Union.

The Indiana regiments are said to be pouring into Kentucky. They will be cordially received, and they can be bountifully subsisted there. It takes no long time to make soldiers of Western men; and in a month, at furthest, we predict that the districts of Tennessee, as well as Kentucky, will be delivered of the guerrilla devils that possess them, and the now distracted communities once more "clothed and in their right minds."

War Rumors.

The City was profoundly agitated yesterday by rumors of disaster threatening the army in Virginia. The Government, controlling the telegraph, prevented the Press from receiving any news through that medium; but did not prevent private parties from obtaining, by the help of cipher, full intelligence of all that was occurring. These reports, passing from mouth to mouth, and exaggerated at every transmission, created a serious panic, which the absence of any different intelligence from the lines served to augment. Against these evils, the product of official errors, we are unable to guard the public; as we are also unable to lay before it that correct intelligence which would allay apprehension. We can only say that up to the moment the paper goes to press there has been no encounter between the Union and rebel forces in Virginia, and that Washington is *not* in danger.

Providences, Pro and Con.

The Confederates have, on many occasions, manifested no small degree of superstition in their conduct and judgment of affairs. They exhibit a singular mixture of perfidy and fanaticism with piety and policy. They affect a perfect intimacy with the designs of Providence in their behalf, and accept all their misfortunes as evidences of Divine favor conferring upon them blessings in disguise. The loss of Kentucky and Tennessee in the West; of New-Orleans and the mouth of the Mississippi in the South; of Beaufort, Newbern, Norfolk and the Navy-yard in the East, were only so many means of grace to the rebel Government. It taught them that they had "attempted too much," and with becoming meekness they gave up what they could not keep, and made themselves happy with what they had. They accepted the Christian text: "He that humbleth himself shall be exalted." But unless they find this truth realized in their case they will undoubtedly be disappointed and vexed. They will lose their patience and perhaps censure the Divine economy for having too much respect for the Lincoln Government.

On our side, we have only one distinguished person who exhibits the religious rapture of the rebels. He sees clearly that the hand of Providence is against the Unionists in this war—because, he says, we have not won a victory since Mr. LINCOLN annulled the proclamation of one of his generals! We question whether the Lord would turn Pro-Slavery, supposing him to have been on our side, on so slight ground, and are disposed to doubt the infallibility of the prophet of the Old Bay State. If, however, our people admit that we have lost the Divine favor; and the rebels claim that they have got it—it is evident that they have, in the mere statement of the fact the advantage of us; for faith is a potent thing in war, when those who have it do also "keep their powder dry."

But omens are not all on the Southern side, we are bold to maintain. The rebels feel and admit that in the matter of naval experience their lot has been a bitter one. Once, twice, thrice, the boon of success was in their clutch—almost! They barely missed it, and in losing the chance they lost all. Was not the *Merrimac* worth an army of men and untold millions, if it had steamed out of Hampton Roads, and succeeded in laying itself abreast of the battery of this imperial City? It would have done so, and taken $50,000,000 of gold from our City, dictated a peace, or burned it down, but for the providential—(we say it reverently)—the *providential* arrival of the *Monitor* at Fortress Monroe. The *Monitor* was "the still small voice" of conscience that spoke to and appalled the guilty soul of the rebellion. It saved New-York and saved the Union.

Then again at New-Orleans, it was evident to all our officers that ten days' delay of the arrival of the Union fleet at the city, would have enabled the rebels to finish and bring against them an iron-clad vessel of utterly invincible power, by the side of which even the *Merrimac* would have been found insignificant. It would have proved capable of sinking the entire National fleet of gunboats and mortarboats in the Mississippi, the men-of-war keeping blockade at the mouth, and at Mobile and Pensacola, and opened all the Gulf ports to the commerce of Europe and the world. Here again is a tantalizing grief to the rebellion. *Almost* they were delivered, and their "independence" achieved. *But* Providence ordered otherwise.

And the *third* time—fatal climax with the superstitious—the golden bowl has been broken at the fountain. The *Arkansas*, sole survivor of all that was to be a Navy, was forced to lie helpless while a rebel army in sight was slaughtered among the tombs; and then in the hour of their defeat, it perished as its predecessor did, sinfully by suicide—losing the churchly grace, the right to Christian burial!

What do the omen readers of the two sections think of these extraordinary coincidences? Does it not seem that "the deluge" has come, and that no ark can be built strong enough to float the fortunes of the Southern Confederacy? Let us trust *our* Providence.

SENSATION MAKERS SUPPRESSED.—Among items of interesting Western news is the fact that the Tennessee correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, one Mr. ISHAM, has been arrested by order of Gen. GRANT, at Memphis, and ordered to Alton, to remain in confinement until the end of the war. The offence charged against this correspondent is the forwarding of statements for publication that were false and of pernicious tendency.

The system of wholesale and enormous exaggeration of Western and Southern war movements has long given to the Chicago papers an unenviable notoriety. The later achievements in this line were the announcement of the arrival of numerous British iron-clad gunboats at the port of Mobile, the loss of a Federal army in East Tennessee, and the capture of Baton Rouge by BRECKINRIDGE. The result of such shocks to the public confidence was serious, and the country with one consent demanded that the nuisance be abated. It has been done.

PROSPECTIVE NAVAL OPERATIONS.—The magnificent mailed frigate *New-Ironsides*, of whose progress we have given details from time to time, is now fairly completed, and yesterday left Philadelphia in high spirit, and amid the applause of admiring citizens. She is an exceedingly formidable vessel, and, though not built on the *Monitor* style or theory—the contract for her was given out prior to the Ericsson era—she is constructed on the most modern and scientific principles, and is believed to be of the most serviceable build and on the most available plan for the kind of work to which she is to be assigned. What her first labor is to be is not known, as she sailed with sealed orders, and Mr. WELLES has not permitted it to leak out. The only thing stated is that she has gone in a southerly direction—doubtless to operate somewhere between Chesapeake Bay and Galveston Bay. Ten days ago we might have thought she was going to do service in the James; but that is unlikely now. Is she going to Savannah, to fight the great ram *Fingal* and capture the city? or is she going to steam past Fort Sumter and into Charleston Harbor, for it is asserted that that is within her power? or is she going down to Mobile to challenge the "ten iron-clad English rams," for beholding which an unhappy fabricator is now doing penance in Alton Penitentiary? or is she going to assist PORTER in capturing Mobile itself? Is she going down to New-Orleans, to render that perilously-situated city secure from rebel rams and other assaults? There is a great deal more work than this that she might do on the coast and on one or two rivers which she can penetrate; but as she has already gone about her first labor, and is a swift craft, it would be as well for us to wait patiently a few days. But it is given out by those who pretend to know, that she is going on a mission whose greatness, importance, and almost assured success, will speedily gratify the country, and furnish another proof of the power of iron-clad vessels.

AN EXAMPLE FOR OFFICE-HOLDERS.—Mr. STEWART L. WOODFORD, Assistant District-Attorney, is reported in another column as leaving a valuable office under Government to serve in the army. The sacrifice is creditable to Mr. WOODFORD, but similar instances of official devotion to the National cause are not wanting, nor have they lacked the public approval which a manly fulfillment of duty always secures. The several National departments of public service have not failed to give evidence of hearty patriotism in the crisis. Postmaster WAKEMAN set the example, well imitated by his subordinates. Stimulated by the spontaneous effort of the Post-office, where the small number of clerks and the small salaries shame the Custom-house, with its legion of employes at high pay, Collector BARNEY is moving tardily in securing a few recruits for the army, and may perhaps be regarded as doing his duty. From the office of Mr. Cisco we have yet to hear; but we shall doubtless hear to very good purpose when the subscription is announced. The District-Attorney has made the sacrifice from his small staff of a capital associate; it is possible Marshal MURRAY will spare a Deputy or two.

It is, however, when we revert to our local and municipal officers, that the absence of any patriotic evidences is most painful. A glance at the Common Council Manual will show what an army of non-combatants is quartered in the City Hall; but from none of its brigades is there anywhere reported proofs of self-sacrificing loyalty and sympathy with the military movements of the hour. The fault is perhaps less with the subordinates than with the chiefs. Why do we not witness some evidence of sympathy with the people on the parts of Heads of Departments and Bureaus, whose emoluments, derived directly from the people, are simply enormous? Why are not the names of the City Chamberlain, the Comptroller, the Inspector, the officers of Assessment and Collection, the County Clerk, at the head of generous subscription lists? They cannot plead poverty; they are rich in the liberality of the public reward for their labor. Come up to the work, gentlemen! The people are not likely to forget those who hang back from the popular cause at this critical moment.

MEXICAN ADVICES.—The news from Mexico is not of a decisive character. The French keep close within their lines at Orizaba, dependending upon very hazardous communications with Vera Cruz for their supplies. The Mexicans have not thought it prudent to attack the position; and, indeed, until the difficulties between the military leaders are extinguished, any active operations must be impracticable. Whether the nomination of COMONFORT to the chief command will have this effect remains to be seen. The only point favorable to the National cause, is the absence of any acts or successes on the side of the Mexicans that could offend the French *amour propré*, and lend the Imperial Government an enthusiastic popular support, which it now lacks, and without which the war must continue to languish.

A HUME FOR EXPATRIATED SLAVES.—A correspondent in another column furnishes some evidence of the disinclination of the Central American States to receive negro immigrants. If these representations be correct, as we have reasons, from other sources, to believe, it will be necessary for the Government to seek some other home for the exported negroes. The Brazilians have none of the hostility to black labor which seems to be general in the Spanish American States. Why not turn some of the dreams of that runaway rebel and scientific humbug, Lieut. MAURY, to the advantage of the negro? Why not, in short, with our outcast Africans, found an Empire of the Amazon? We have only to treat with Dom PEDRO II., and the thing will be half accomplished.

FROM THE SOUTHERN COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER MASSACHUSETTS.

The Cause of the Disbandment of the First South Carolina Volunteers.

Skirmish on St. Simon's Island Between Guerrillas and Blacks.

AFFAIRS AT ST. AUGUSTINE.

The United States steamer *Massachusetts*, GERROR H. COOPER, commander, from Port Royal, Stono Inlet and Charleston, S. C., on the 16th inst. arrived yesterday at 9½ o'clock. She touched at Hampton Roads, and left there for this port on the 20th, making the run in 24 hours.

Until passing Hatteras she encountered heavy northeast gales with head sea.

She brings 74 passengers,—officers and sailors from the Blockading squadron. The weather South has been intensely hot. The health of the squadron is generally good. On the night of the 19th, about 9 o'clock, when passing Cape Henry, saw a large side-wheel steamer ashore, supposed to be the *Arago*. She was hailed and asked for assistance, and lowered a boat to communicate, but the vessel got off and stood up the Chesapeake Bay. On the 20th, spoke ship *Florence*, McDONALD, from Rotterdam for Baltimore.

From the points touched at by the *Massachusetts* there is no news of interest.

Various reports are in circulation in regard to the rebel rams that are soon to leave Charleston and Savannah, in order to drive our gunboats out of the river.

The following is the list of passengers from the blockade, sick and on furlough. Furloughs, it must be remembered, are very hard to get in the navy:

Commander Corwin, of the *Wabash*; Lieut. Preston, of the same; Mr. Blakestone, Acting Master, from the *Mystic*; Mr. Webster, Acting Third Assistant-Engineer, of the *Monticello*; Mr. Baldwin, Acting Master in command of steamer *Mercury*; Mr. Seymour, Third Assistant-Engineer, from the *Ottawa*; Mr. Isaacs, Acting Paymaster, United States steamship *Vermont*; Lieut. Henry, from the *Marblehead*.

Messrs. ISAACS and PASTON left the ship at Fortress Monroe, to proceed to Washington.

The following are the officers of the *Massachusetts*:

Commander, GEO. H. COOPER.

Acting Master and Executive Officer, J. McDonald; Acting Master, Benj. Whitmore; Acting Master, Jos. H. Richardson, Coast Pilot; Acting Ensign, Jos. H. Cox; Acting Paymaster, J. L. Webster; Assistant-Surgeon, Alexander Hutchins; Acting Master's Mates, J. Wallace, Thomas Spear, John W. Caswell; First Assistant-Engineer and Chief, S. N. Hartwell; Second Assistant-Engineer, Augustus Clapp; Third Assistant-Engineers, J. B. Fitch, Jr., James Blinkensopp, James B. Safford, Thomas Winship; Captain's Clerk, Mason Sinclair Cooper; Paymaster's Clerk, E. K. Winship.

OUR HILTON-HEAD CORRESPONDENCE.

THE DISBANDMENT OF THE BLACK REGIMENT AND ITS CAUSES—A TRIP TO ST. AUGUSTINE, FLOR. IDA—THE BLACK COLONY AT ST. SIMON'S ISLAND—SKIRMISH WITH GUERRILLAS, ETC.

HILTON-HEAD, Friday, Aug. 15, 1862.

The first regiment of South Carolina Volunteers has been disbanded. Justice to the men demanded that Gen. HUNTER should pursue this course. Under a regimental organization for three months, these negroes have been drilling, performing useful fatigue duty, but have not received a cent of pay. Seeing their fellows employed as servants for officers and as laborers in the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments, obtaining good wages without being subject to restraints inseparable from camp life, these black soldiers have lately shown some dissatisfaction and clamored for *justice*. Gen. HUNTER, always quick to redress grievances, at once disbanded the regiment. He had repeatedly appealed to the War Department in behalf of these patriotic freedmen, and had tacitly, if not expressly, received its sanction to keep the organization in existence, as the sending down of uniforms, accoutrements and arms for it fully proves. But Congress adjourned, making no provision for paying the regiment, and there remained, under the circumstances, no alternative than the one which was adopted. The necessity for disrupting the first regiment of negroes after it had demonstrated an unexpected aptitude and capacity for learning the use of arms, will be regretted by all whose views agree with Gen. HUNTER'S in regard to making soldiers of the confiscated slave-property of rebels. But there is a much larger number who will rejoice that this necessity has arisen. In this Department the project of arming negroes has met with marked disfavor. The pride of the white soldier has been offended, and his prejudices aroused to a bitter extent by this seeming elevation of the African to a level with himself; and no occasion has been lost to express this disgust, both by word and act, when opportunity favored. I am not aware whether a strong aversion to colored regiments is peculiar to white soldiers here, but the fact cannot be gainsayed that President LINCOLN'S recent dictum against their acceptance into the United States service, has given wide-spread satisfaction. The colored regiment was officered by volunteer non-commissioned officers from the white regiments—young men of good character and strong opinions, who accepted their appointments with a certain realization that they thus incurred the opprobrium of their comrades. They will regret more than any others the disbanding of the organization.

I have just returned from a very pleasant trip, lasting more than a week, with Gen. SAXTON and Staff, to St. Simon's Island, Geo., and Fernandina and St. Augustine, Fla. The object was to inquire after the condition of the negro refugees—about 1,700 in number—who have sought our protection at these places since we have held them against the rebels. A steamer is to leave within a short time and I am unable now to give a detailed account of the trip, which furnished many interesting incidents. Schools were established and provided with white teachers, meetings held where the physical as well as spiritual comfort of the audiences was attended to and encouragement and guidance given to these, in some cases, bewildered possessors of a new-found liberty.

We found the negroes at St. Simon's Island in a state of unwonted commotion. A guerrilla party—numbering from twenty-five to thirty rebels—had landed upon the upper end of the island, and their capture was resolved upon. Capt. GOLDSBOROUGH, of the gunboat *Florida*, had a force of marines on shore, and these, with a negro band of thirty men, were scouring the woods and swamps for the intruders. On the morning of our arrival the rebels were come up with by the negro scouting party, and quite a lively skirmish resulted. The negroes stood their ground manfully, returning shot for shot with the guerrillas, and returned to report that they had had one killed and three wounded in the affair, and that the loss was not all on their side. After this, a company of the South Carolina Volunteers, brought down on the *Ben Deford*, by Gen. SAXTON, were sent ashore to assist in the hunt, and the pursuit had been maintained for a week when we left St. Simon's. Capt. GOLDSBOROUGH did not doubt that the rebels were still on the island, concealed in the swamps, and was certain of eventually capturing them, as their means of transportation to the main land—a distance more than a mile—had been destroyed, and it was scarcely probable that the rascals could swim the river.

At St. Augustine the rebel women carry it with a high hand. Two companies, raised in the town, are now in the enemy's service, and the mothers, wives and sisters of these traitors, although dependent upon the United States Government in many instances for the rations which save them from starvation, lose no opportunity of showing their aversion to the Gov-

ornment which protects them and to the soldiers who are its representatives. St. Augustine is New-Orleans upon a small scale, without a Butler to check its rampant treason. Gen. Saxton and his officers, in passing through the town, were repeatedly flouted by the women, who drew in their dresses and crossed to the sunny side of the street in a manner that spoke more plainly than words, of the contempt in which they held the officers of the Union.

The Catholic Bishop of Savannah was at St. Augustine on a pastoral visit. He had entered our lines a week or two before, and was, I believe, promised a pass back. He purposed returning the day we arrived at the town, taking with him a priest and several sisters from the convent. The case was brought to Gen. Saxton's notice, and believing it to be highly impolitic that persons whose sympathies were known to be on the side of the enemy, should be allowed to cross our lines at pleasure, he forbade Col. Suarez, the officer commanding the post, to furnish the Bishop and his companions with passes. When this decision was made known, the reverend gentleman appealed to Gen. Saxton in person, and in the course of the conversation between them, he expressed sentiments with reference to the war, which dispelled any remaining doubt the General may have felt as to the wisdom of the order he had made. The clerical applicant retired from the interview with the understanding that his case should be brought before Brig.-Gen. Tarat, who was soon expected at St. Augustine, and under whose surveillance the case more properly belonged.

I have been delighted in every way with the week's excursion, and so I believe were all who went. There was a goodly company on board, delightful weather, a fine vessel, and good officers. Everybody who has made the trip between Baltimore and Boston on the *Sen. Deford* knows Capt. Hallett, her commander. He may be classed, zoologically, a "brick"—an expressive word, which saves enumeration of the many qualities travelers hope to find in men of his occupation. It is not matter of wonder, then, that those who made the trip—having participated in such a rare combination of excellencies—will not be apt soon to forget it.

Yesterday the steamer *McClellan* arrived, having in tow the ship *Pionier*. The latter vessel will transport North part of the First Massachusetts Cavalry, whose services may be made more available on the Potomac than here. These gallant Bay State boys rejoice at the prospect of active service.

To-day we have been paying *post-mortem* honors to Martin Van Buren. Daylight was ushered in with a salute of 15 guns from fort and fleet, and at intervals of half an hour one gun booms mournfully upon the sultry air. Colors are to droop from sunrise to sunset at half-mast height.

The weather has been intolerably warm lately. Yesterday, a week, was "the hottest of the season." The thermometer kept at 110° in the shade, and everybody went about gasping. While men looked like they had come from a bath of mucilage without having used a towel, and the faces of the negroes glistened like polished black marble drenched with a shower of oleaginous rain.

H. J. W.

THE GUERRILLAS IN MISSOURI.

Retreat of the Rebel Forces under Coffee, Quantrell, Cockrell and Tracy lately Menacing Lexington, Mo.—Our Forces in Pursuit, etc.

Sedalia, Mo., Wednesday, Aug. 20.

Advices from the West are to the effect that the rebel forces under Coffee, Quantrell, Cockrell, Tracy and others, which were lately menacing Lexington, are in full retreat southward.

The rebels are 4,000 strong and have the two spiked cannon captured from Major Foster, at Lone Jack, on Friday last.

Col. Fitz Henry Warren, of the Iowa Cavalry and Gen. Blunt, of the Kansas forces, are in hot pursuit with 3,500 troops and 14 pieces of artillery.

Yesterday, Col. Warren was ten miles north of Johnstown, Dates County, and Gen. Blunt twelve miles southwest of him. Both were moving rapidly. The rebels were only one hour ahead of Warren's cavalry.

There is every prospect that the rebels will be overtaken and captured or badly whipped at the crossing of the Osage River.

As soon as Col. Houston, the commander at Lexington, heard of the defeat of Maj. Foster at Lone Jack, he made energetic preparations for the defence of that city. The old fortifications were extended to the river, to enable the troops to get water. All the adjacent buildings which might serve for the shelter of sharpshooters were blown up.

Col. Houston also ordered all the hemp in town to be burned, to prevent the rebels from making hemp bales again for breastworks.

The warehouses and hemp thus burned were probably worth $200,000.

The hemp and factory of Mr. McGarra alone were worth $75,000, on which there was an insurance of $23,000.

The city is now entirely secure against attack.

A Letter from Secretary Seward.

THE IMPOLICY OF REVIVING PARTISAN ISSUES.

The following letter was written to F. W. Hughes, Chairman of the Pennsylvania Democratic State Committee. It sufficiently explains the purport of the note to which it was a reply:

Department of State, Washington, Aug. 19, 1862.

To F. W. Hughes, Esq., headquarters of the Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia:

Dear Sir: I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 14th inst., together with the three papers to which it refers, two of them being appeals written by yourself, and addressed by the Democratic State Central Committee "to the Democrats and all other friends of the Constitution in Pennsylvania," and the other being a call for a mass meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, the objects of which meeting will be "to express alarm purpose to stand by the maintenance of the National Constitution with devotion to the American Union," and, further, "to declare hostility to the policy and measures of all who seek to prostitute the country to the purposes of Abolitionism, and formally to express the intention of the Democratic Party to do as it has always hitherto done, namely, to support the Federal Government in the exercise of its Constitutional power, and to defend it, at whatever peril, against the insidious and treasonable teachings of Abolitionists."

You tell me that some influential journals, conducted by political friends of mine, censure one of these papers as treasonable, and that the others are conceived in the same spirit with the one which is so forcibly judged. You desire me to read them and weigh them for myself. You further intimate a hope that the perusal of the papers will have the effect of producing exertions on my part to induce the President to favor a policy to put down the demon of Abolitionism.

I have read the documents thus submitted to me, with a high respect for the authority by which they were issued, and with a full confidence in the sincerity of the devotion to the Union which, as their author, you have avowed.

You will allow me to say that this nation is now engaged, not in a political canvass between opposing parties, about questions of civil administration, but in a civil war, carried on by opposing armies on an issue of national life or death.

If the revolution prevail there will be no questions of administration left to settle. If it fail, there will be time enough to settle all such questions.

I am not to dictate a course for others to pursue in this crisis. But I must say for myself, that neither as a public officer, nor as a citizen, can I know with favor or disfavor, parties among the supporters of the United States, any more than I can make a distinction between factions which unite in aiding the rebellion.

A nation, like an individual, can do only one thing effectually at one time. It cannot wisely turn aside from the chase of the fearful demon of Disunion, to pursue any inferior demon, whether imaginary or real.

I think that the wrangles which occurred among the Crusaders about their respective creeds, when they sat down to the siege of Jerusalem, were just as rational and just as wise as disputes about Abolition would now be in the Army of the Potomac in front of Richmond. What is unwise in the camp at such a moment cannot be wise in the Cabinet or in the assemblies of the people.

I am occupied here either in mediating between differing parties and jealous sects, or else in watching and counteracting the intrigues of traitors in Europe. But I sometimes think that if, instead of being charged with these duties, I were at liberty, as you seem to be, to serve the country in my own way, I could make an appeal to Democrats and Republicans, Abolitionists and slaveholders in behalf of our distracted country that would bring the whole people at once under arms, and send treason reeling back into the den of darkness from whence it sprung. I do not know how this would be, but I do know that if I were in your place, I should try.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Ravels at Niblo's Garden.—Gabriel Ravel and company are having things pretty much their own way in the amusement line of business. They have dispelled the gentle dullness that pervaded the theatrical atmosphere up to the period of their advent, and once again delight one's eyes and ears with crowded audiences, uproarious laughter and genuine applause. Niblo's resumes its old-time appearance of Summer life and gaiety, and is again the most popular—as it has ever been the handsomest and pleasantest—place of public entertainment in the country. The Ravel people have had no occasion to produce anything that can be called a novelty as yet. They have simply revived five or six of the most popular pantomimes and ballets in their repertory, putting these upon the stage in their usual style of unapproachable neatness and good taste, and, with them, attracting as large a portion of the playgoing community as they can comfortably provide with seats. The only attempt they have made at a sensation has been the introduction of the wonderfully clever child—known in private life as little John Haslem, and on the bills as "Young America"—in perilous gymnastic feats, that no one, save the Hanlons, have ever, in the memory of the present generation, rivaled. This boy, who is, withal, one of the prettiest fellows that ever circled brows with acrobatic fillet, does things, which, tried by ordinary juveniles, would make the nervous system tingle with suppressed emotion; but which, achieved as they are by him with a certainly and ease that divest them of all symptoms of danger, inspire in his beholders feelings of unmingled admiration and delight. Without any Ravels or preliminary dramatic performances, such as are included in the programme at Niblo's, he alone might be relied on as a profitable exhibition; and, one of these days, if good luck carries him up to manhood with unfractured limbs, he will undoubtedly have an Academy of Music all to himself, as William Hanlon had, and make a fortune on his individual account.

Cremorne Gardens.—This charming place of out-door entertainment was well filled last evening with an audience made up to a considerable extent of female loveliness and fashion. The attractions offered were the same, in kind, as usual: pantomime in the Palace of Music, promenade music and ice-cream in the open air, and equestrian performances in the circus. The pantomime is a new one at Cremorne, is entitled "The Golden Egg," and is represented by Mlle. Therese and Messrs. Lehmann, Wieroff, Conrad, Rousani, and others. After the pantomime that magnificent revelation of Spanish grace and brilliancy, la Señorita Cubas, flashed upon the stage in one of her wonderful dances, called "El Ole," therein ravishing the eyes and hearts of all beholders.

Winter Garden.—The Winter Garden theatre, which has been, in the course of the past few days, freshened up and handsomely redecorated, will reopen on Monday evening, under the management of Mr. Jackson. Miss Dayeman will commence the season, appearing as *Julia* in "The Hunchback," supported by Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr., Mr. Edwin Adams and Mr. A. H. Davenport. Mr. T. B. Jackson, treasurer of the Winter Garden, during his late trip to Europe, made engagements with several histrionic stars, who will shed their radiance on the New-York stage during the coming Fall and Winter.

Aliens and Military Service.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM SECRETARY SEWARD.

The following reply to a letter written from Cincinnati to Secretary Sawaid explains itself:

Department of State, Washington, Aug. 14, 1862.

James N. Gumbler, Esq., Cincinnati:

Sir: I have received your letter, in which you express an apprehension of a deficiency of labor in the country, resulting from our large military operations; and you very properly speak of the desirableness, under present circumstances, of an increase of immigration. You observe, in this connection, that it would be important that persons proposing to emigrate should have some official assurance that they would not be required to perform military service.

In reply, I have to observe that I, some time ago, instructed our representatives in foreign countries to make known, as well as they conveniently can, the lucrative rewards which the country is now offering to foreign emigrant laborers. I can hardly suppose that there exists, anywhere in the world, the erroneous belief that aliens are liable here to military duty. If you think otherwise, there will be no objection to your giving any publication you please to this communication. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SEWARD.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 327, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON—Important Orders from Secretary Stanton—Drafting not to be Easily Eluded—President's Interview with the Colored Delegation—Reception of Cols. Wilcox and Corcoran.

FROM VIRGINIA.—Movement of Gen. Pope—Safe Withdrawal of Gen. McClellan's Forces from James River—Description of the Battle of Cedar Mountain, with full Lists of Killed and Wounded.

EUROPEAN NEWS—With Interesting Letters from our Special Correspondents Abroad, and Extracts from our Foreign Exchanges.

LETTERS FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE from all the Different Commands and Departments.

NEWS FROM NEW-ORLEANS—The Fight at Baton Rouge—Destruction of the Rebel Ram Arkansas—Official Accounts.

OUR NEW RESERVOIR—Imposing Public Ceremonies.

DRAFTING ORDERS—STATE AND NATIONAL.

A PAGE OF EDITORIAL ON THE TOPICS OF THE DAY.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

An unusually varied and interesting number.

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And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

Colman—Dunham.—At St. Barnabas Church, Irvington, on Thursday, Aug. 21, by Rev. E. H. Canfield, D.D., Samuel Colman, Jr., and Annis Lawrence, daughter of Edward W. Dunham, all of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Cowdrey—Rumsey.—At Southport, Conn., on Wednesday, Aug. 20, by Rev. C. E. Lindsley, Wm. L. Cowdrey to Hannah M., daughter of the late Thomas O. Rumsey, Esq.

Fuller—Whiston.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 20, by Rev. E. G. Brooks, Josiah P. Fuller to Miss Sosan E., only daughter of O. Whiston, Esq., all of this City.

Jessup—Tunbridge.—At Utica, on Tuesday, Aug. 5, by Rev. T. O. Lincoln, D. D., B. T. Jessup, of New-York, to Miss Mary E. Tunbridge, of Utica, daughter of John Tunbridge, Esq.

Nicholson—Martin.—In St. John's Church, Washington, D. C., by Rev. Dr. Pyne, Commander J. W. Nicholson, U. S. Navy, and Mary H. Martin, of St. Louis, Mo.

DIED.

Buckland.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 21, Mrs. Johanna Eliza, wife of Wm. Buckland, in the 54th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 240 Union-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Darrell.—In England, on Thursday, July 31, Edward N. Darrell, aged 31 years.

The funeral will take place at 1 o'clock this day, from the residence of his brother-in-law, A. J. Lightbourn, No. 39 Livingston-st., Brooklyn. His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend.

Fanning.—At Franklinville, L. I., on Saturday, Aug. 16, of dysentery, James I. Fanning, only son of James and Phebe M. Fanning, aged 2 years and 26 days.

Gray.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug 21, 1862, David T. Gray, in the 57th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and the friends of his sons, William, Charles and George, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 27 West Houston-st., on Saturday, Aug. 23, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Jenkins.—At Albany, on Monday, Aug. 18, inst., Lemuel Jenkins, in the 73d year of his age.

Jones.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 20, Thomas Jones, late of this City.

The funeral service will take place at his late residence, on Saturday morning, the 23d inst., and the body will be afterward conveyed by the New-Jersey Railroad train leaving New-Brunswick at 10½ A. M., to Jersey City, from thence to Greenwood Cemetery for interment. The friends of the deceased, and of the family, are respectfully invited to attend at his late residence in New-Brunswick, or upon arrival of the body at Jersey City at 11½ A. M.

Huyler.—At Passaic, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 20, Mrs. Sarah Huyler, widow of Cornelius Huyler, in her 77th year.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the Reformed Dutch Church, on Friday, the 22d, at 1 o'clock. Train leaves the Pavonia Ferry at 11 o'clock.

Louthel.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 20, 1862, Louis Louthel, aged 77 years.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 575 Broome-st., on Monday, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The funeral services will take place at St. John's Chapel.

☞ New-Orleans, San Francisco, and Newark, N. J., papers please copy.

Mackenzie.—The funeral service over the remains of the late Charles Mackenzie, Esq., who perished in the fire in Beekman-st., on the 8th inst., will be held in the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-av., on Friday, the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The friends of the deceased gentleman are respectfully invited to attend.

Merlett.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 20, from organic disease of the brain, George Taylor, only son of Aoram K. and Matilda Merlett, aged 5 years, 1 month and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also members of Anglo-Saxon Lodge, No. 137, F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 20 Douglass-st., on Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Dearest George, you have left us,
And our loss we deeply feel;
God, in his wisdom, has bereft us,
And our sorrows He can heal.

Quackenbos.—On Wednesday, Aug. 20, of typhoid fever, Capt. E. M. Quackenbos, of Company E, Thirty-sixth Regiment, N. Y. V.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, M. M. Quackenbos, No. 141 2d-av., on Friday, at 4 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Smith.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 20, of hemorrhage of the lungs, Joanna D., daughter of Frederick H. Smith, of Newark, N. J., aged 20 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 395.—Aug. 21, 1862.
8, 34, 76, 59, 46, 63, 4, 35, 32, 17, 55, 62.
Kentucky, Class 396.—Aug. 21, 1862.
6, 42, 7, 12, 15, 13, 1, 73, 64, 51, 10, 63.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO. Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

Delaware, Extra Class 343.—Aug. 21, 1862.
23, 78, 64, 13, 58, 20, 44, 73, 57, 27, 62, 21.
Delaware State Lottery, Class 309.—Aug. 21, 1862.
53, 65, 39, 46, 58, 37, 33, 52, 60, 5, 29, 49.
Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.

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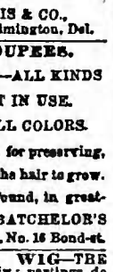
References.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

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All those who want to go to Gen. FRANZ SIGEL'S CORPS, are hereby invited to join, at once, my regiment. The following letter will explain my position:
New-York, Aug. 2, 1862.
Col. Elias Peissner, New-York:
Colonel: I am authorized by the Secretary of War to assure the Governor of New-York that three regiments of Infantry raised in this State will be assigned to the First Corps d'Armée, Army of Virginia, commanded by Maj.-Gen. Franz Sigel.
Gov. Morgan has authorized me to assure you that your regiment, the Fifth Senatorial District Regiment, will be so assigned.
Very respectfully,
GEORGE G. LYON,
Captain and Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Sigel.
My regiment is the only new one in this City which will be attached to Gen. Sigel's command.
The Fifth Senatorial District is prepared to aid me in all my efforts, and pledges its honor for the welfare of the families of my recruits.
Come forward at once, for the regiment must and will be completed in the next ten days.
I have already over 500 men in camp,
ELIAS PEISSNER,
Colonel Commanding Fifth Senatorial Dist. Reg.
Headquarters, Lincoln Hall, No. 159 East Houston-st.

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Patriotic young men of New-York, if you desire to enlist in the service of your country, in this her hour of trial, come forward at once—one and all.
You are now called upon to rally to her support. Do not wait to be drafted, but show to the world that we are not compelled to resort to such an expedient in order to crush this monster rebellion.
To arms, then! and join a command officered by men who have had experience in the field, and who are thoroughly qualified to look after the requirements of their men.
$80 bounty paid after being mustered in.
Clothing of the best quality. Relief tickets furnished to families.
Dead-beats need not apply, as such men deter recruiting.
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$90, IN ADDITION TO THE REGULAR PAY.
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Freaks of Treason on Board the Great Eastern.

LIVERPOOL, Eng., Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Coming a passenger on board the *Great Eastern*, on her last trip from New-York, I found a manifestation of secessionism of so peculiar a type that I am induced to attempt a brief description of what I saw and heard, for your paper.

Scarcely two days of our voyage had passed before we discovered that a goodly number of Secessionists were of our company—not mere secession sympathizers, but actual Southern traitors, some of whom had fought against the "Stars and Stripes," and who gloried in their shame. How they reached New-York, some of them darkly hinted, and spoke of the ease with which, by means of a few dollars and a little transparent deception, passes to leave New-Orleans could be obtained from Gen. BUTLER. Perhaps they took the oath of allegiance, though this they denied; but if they did, the blackest treason and perjury are upon their souls.

The first outspoken manifestation of rebel feeling was when the band played "Dixie." The traitors gathered around and showed their delight by cheers and clapping of hands. This conduct appeared to be very gratifying to many of the English and Canadians on board, their gratification being in a direct ratio to the amount of apparent annoyance to the loyal Americans. Even one or two of the officers of the ship encouraged by their conduct the insolence of the Southerners. The band seldom played an American air. But one evening, after "Dixie" had been produced for several successive days, the usual amount of rebel *éclat* following in each case, the band, in a moment of forgetfulness, perhaps, or from the impulse of their generous German love of liberty, favored us with "Hail Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle." It was too much for our patriotism, and some of us heartily applauded. Immediately an officer of the ship on duty stepped down from his post and commanded the band to play "Dixie's Land." Of course they obeyed; and at the close of the piece the secesh flapped their wings and chattered like geese after a shower. The "Star Spangled Banner," at the request of an American, was then played—received, you may believe, by the loyalists with enthusiastic demonstrations. All this, of course, was gradully arousing a good deal of feeling—strong, earnest, but subdued on the part of the Union men—blatantly and insolently manifested by the "chivalry."

But the latter were not disposed to be satisfied with mere cheers and wordy impudence. They desired a more positive—a *notional* recognition. A ball was planned for the entertainment of the passengers and officers of the ship. It promised to be a pleasant affair. A Committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements, and to fit up one of the large dining-saloons for the occasion. During the day preceding, one with an observant eye might have discovered some ladies, recognized as belonging to the secession party, busily engaged stitching together strips of red and white bunting—evidently for a flag—to be used, when? The ball-room, of course, must be decorated, as is customary on ship-board, with national ensigns. Would the treasonable emblem of the Southern Confederacy be recognized as one of these by the commander of a British ship? Really, it would be quite a feather in the cap of the "chivalry" to have their as yet unrecognized *rag* grouped as an equal with the glorious ensigns of England and America. Such a triumph would be well worth the effort. *Secessia*, in the person of one of her sons, approaches the commander—asks—perhaps *demands*—the recognition of her flag. Capt. PATON—noble British sailor—gentleman that he is—gives a mild but positive, "No! I can't," to the absurd request. But the British and American flags, in peaceful and mutual recognition, already adorn the ball-room. *Secessia*, unabashed by the first discomfiture, demands the removal of the hated "Stars and Stripes"—else she and her chivalrous children will scorn to join in the dance. "Gentlemen," said the Captain, addressing the dozen or so odds and ends of "secesh" chivalry then and there gathered together—"Gentlemen, I am very sorry that this difficulty has occurred. We are all here on board of this ship on our passage between America and England, and for our mutual enjoyment this entertainment has been devised. It is my duty, as commander, to carry the British and American flags—the American at the main and the British at the mizzen—when we arrive at or depart from either of the ports between which we sail. If a festival is gotten up, the two flags are joined in decorating the deck or saloon. I have no feeling in this matter, gentlemen—I am but doing my duty to my Queen and to the Company in whose service I am. I regret you cannot be satisfied, but I must do my duty. The flag must remain."

This was all very sensible, and uttered in the most conciliatory and kindly tone and manner possible. But "Secesh," though convinced, was not satisfied. He was bound he would not dance under the Yankee bunting. A representative of this persuasion, standing in the midst of his disappointed and chafing fellow-rebels, and stretching himself up to the hight of his tall figure, with solemn face and striking attitude, and slapping his left breast with his dexter palm, declared he "could not dance under that flag. His country—his *bleeding country demanded* that he should not so disgrace himself." To this sentiment the assembled rebels gave loud applause. The Captain, smiling and bowing—no doubt amused at this piece of mock tragedy, in which he was enforced to bear a part—then withdrew. The loyal Americans were highly pleased at the turn things had taken, and most of the English approved the Captain's decision, and applauded his course, though some of them sided with the Secessionists.

The most impudent and noisy of the secession party in this affair were two or three Frenchmen. One of these was very insolent toward the Captain, and interrupted him frequently in the course of his remarks. Another one, who, it was said, was or had been a member of Gen. JOHNSTON'S staff, as soon as the British and American flags declined to take part in the evening's entertainment had withdrawn, noisily carried a basket of champagne. It was drunk with great apparent relish, each rebel, dead and alive, being toasted in succession, to the treasonable catching of watches as well as the champagne, was pretty much exhausted. Of course, all this was accompanied by remarks calculated to be very annoying to the Loyalists who remained in the Grand Saloon, where the drinking-bout took place. The revel ended a little *before* midnight. It was most characteristic of Secessionism—noisy, blustering, impudent and vulgar throughout.

A few days afterward, on the occasion of the presentation of a testimonial to Capt. PATON by the passengers, an effort was made, after the usual toasts to the Queen and to the President of the United States had been drunk, to foist upon the assembly a toast to "JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Southern Confederacy." It was received with silent contempt, save but the rebels and a very few of the British *passengers* rising in its honor. AN AMERICAN.

Commencement of Middlebury College.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Thursday, Aug. 14, 1862.

The anniversary exercises of the College in this place have just closed, much to the credit of the officers and students of the institution, and to the gratification of both citizens and strangers. It would be easy to make a long story, detailing the incidents and doings of commencement week, but the demands upon your columns for war news, admonish me to be brief; and for obedience to that admonition I am sure you will thank me.

The exercises proper of the interesting occasion were commenced by an able and most appropriate Baccalaureate sermon by the President, Dr. LABAREE, from Ps. 1: 1, 2. He drew from his text, 1. A warning against wicked principles. 2. Against wicked associates. 3. Against wicked habits. These lessons were opened with much earnestness, and impressed upon the young gentlemen by many striking illustrations. In the second part of the discourse, the word of God was held up as the great safeguard and shield of the young.

On Tuesday, an address was delivered before the Philomathesian Society, on the present crisis, by President FOWLER, of Poughkeepsie, and another before the Philadelphian Society, on the State as an educator, by Rev. Mr. MANNING, of Boston. Both these discourses were discriminating and eloquent; but the last named carried the greatest number of votes. On the evening of the same day, the young gentlemen of the lower classes—four from each—contended for skill and ability for the prize of oratory.

The performances of the graduating class—seventeen—were equal in excellence to any to which I have listened on any similar occasion, in any college. Of course there were degrees of merit, but, with extraordinary uniformity, they were marked by a discrimination, maturity, manliness and keenness of [illegible] by a propriety and form of expression, [illegible] uncommon in productions of their class. The mother of such sons may well be proud of her offspring. Many of them, I feel confident, will make their mark, and win a name among men.

In some respects, the last—Thursday—was the great day of the Feast. This was devoted to the anniversary festivities of the Alumni Association. These were of a genial and most delightful character. An excellent oration by Hon. H. H. STEWART, Esq., of your City, a dinner, toasts, speeches in response, both grave and gay, a series of patriotic resolutions, and "Auld Lang Syne," sung by the whole assemblage, in full chorus, and with hearty good will, made up the programme of the day. A noticeable and most commendable feature of the occasion was the presence of a large number of the gentle sex at the dinner-table. This I have never anywhere seen before on any like occasion; but I hope never hereafter to fail to see it in a gathering of the kind. It may be truly said to have graced and crowned the Festival.

It is nine years since I last made a pilgrimage to the seat of my Alma Mater, and I was surprised a the evidences of progress—material and immaterial—which exhibit themselves on every side. Truly, under its present enlightened and accomplished President and Professors, Middlebury College gives unmistakable tokens of a vigorous and healthy growth. These tokens appear in the form of improved grounds, (not surpassed either in extent or beauty by those of any college in New-England:) in an augmented library, and a tasteful library-room; in growing facilities of instruction in the way of chemical and philosophical apparatus; in a new, elegant and most commodious college edifice, built of stone; and last, but not least, in a higher and broader culture of the students, who resort, in growing numbers, to her academic halls and her fostering care.

ALUMNUS.

—One Adolphus Lohe has been arrested in Philadelphia, charged with having done service in the rebel ranks at the battle of Shiloh. He was married to a fair Philadelphian on Sunday last, and his arrest was effected yesterday.

LAW REPORTS.

Prizes—The Case of the Steamer Stettin.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—AUG. 20.

Before Judge Betts.

This Court was opened by his Honor Judge BETTS, and after receiving the returns of several processes, took up a motion in the case of the steamer *Stettin*.

This was a prize case, and upon a letter of the Secretary of the Navy, that the Department desired to obtain the possession of the vessel for war purposes, the District Attorney moved the Court for an order directing that the vessel be appraised, and upon the payment of the amount of the appraisement that the Marshal deliver the vessel to the Government.

On the part of the claimants the motion for a new appraisement was opposed on the ground that the vessel had already been valued at the sum of $85,000, and that as the first appraisement had never been set aside, the Government was bound by it, and if they desired the vessel, must deposit the amount of that appraisement.

The Court held that in effect this was an application to review the former appraisement, and to call in the aid of experts, to which the Government had the right. The claimants could, however, name one of the appraisers if they desired. The claimants named Mr. Mackie, and the order for reappraisement was entered.

DECISIONS IN PRIZE CASES.

The United States vs. *The Steamer Memphis; The United States* vs. *The Steamer Stettin; The United States* vs. *The Steamer Ann; The United States* vs. *The Steamer Rosira Señora de Regta.*—In these several cases motions were made on behalf the Government, per orders, appointing appraisers of the vessels, and their delivery to the Government of the United States, upon the payment into the hands of the Court's depositary of the amount of the appraisal, subject to the final decree of the Court. The motions were severally based upon requisitions of the Secretary of the Navy for the delivery of the respective vessels, as necessary for the use of the Government. The motions were opposed by Augustus S. Smith, Charles Edwards and C. L. Benedict, Esqs. The Court took the papers after argument for the purpose of determining the form of the order. In announcing the conclusion of the Court in relation to the principle involved in the motions, the Court was understood to say that the requisition upon which these and the like motions was made was the exercise of the undoubted prerogative of the Government in time of war; that property captured in time of war by the naval forces of the Government, and brought in for adjudication by a Prize Court, was placed in possession of the Court, primarily, and then of its officers, as custodians of the Government; that if such property, or any portion of it, was desired by the Government for its use in the prosecution of the war, such property might be taken at any time after its capture, without any reference whatever to judicial proceedings in adjudication upon the question on the lawfulness of the capture; that in the mode adopted by the Government of asking the delivery of the property upon its appraisal, and the payment of its appraised value, the Government conceded to parties privileges by grata which they could not claim as matter of right; that in such motions parties claimants could properly urge any consideration for the protection of ulterior rights, in connection with the appraisal asked for, but where the Government, by its recognized officials, requires the delivery, parties cannot be heard in opposition to an order for such delivery.

Exoneration of Bail—Power of City Judge to Discharge Insolvent.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Pacific Mutual Insurance Company vs. *Henry M. Beorns, et al.*—The plaintiffs in this action recovered judgment against John A. Machado for $6,000 in February last, and after executions returned brought this action against the present defendants as bail for said Machado, under an order of arrest issued against him. Defendants set up that since this action was commenced, MACHADO had obtained from City Judge MCCUNN, a discharge, exempting him from imprisonment upon any debts arising upon contract, and moved to dismiss this action and discharge the bail from liability on their bond. The plaintiffs averred that the discharge was void, for frauds of said Machado, and also for various irregularities. The motion was heard before Judge INGRAHAM and denied, but with leave given to renew the motion on explaining the facts upon which plaintiffs relied in disputing the validity of the discharge. On the renewal of the motion the plaintiffs reiterated their objections, and applied on petition for a *certiorari* to review the discharge.

BARNARD, J. (orally)—In a recent case I have held that the City Judge has no power to grant these discharges. The statute prescribes that the City Judge shall have the same powers as the Recorder, but in my judgment this gives to the City Judge such power only in judicial proceedings. The question can well be submitted to the General Term on *certiorari*. The *certiorari* must be allowed, and the motion suspended till a review of the City Judge's proceedings can be had.

J. Francis Walton and D. D. Field, for the plaintiffs; John B. Fogerty and A. J. Vanderpool, for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barnard.

Underhill, Jr. vs. *House.*—Motion denied.

Guzman vs. *Frankland et al.*—Motion granted.

Perley vs. *Luston.*—Motion denied.

Mathieu vs. *Harey.*—Motion denied. Bail reduced to $50.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Moncrief.

Hoffman vs. *Dearz.*—Order discharged with $7 costs to judgment debtor, to be deducted from the amount of the judgment.

Cazet vs. *Ryckman*, &c.—Motion to strike out answer &c., denied, with $7 costs to defendants, to abide the event of the action.

McGuire vs. *Killeen.*—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied with $7 cost, to abide the event of the suit.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 21, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 43 bbls. Ashes, 9,379 bbls. Flour, 290 bbls. and 360 bags Corn Meal, 36,191 bushels Wheat, 19,204 bushels Corn, 7,775 bushels Rye, 5,032 bushels Oats, 3,620 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,609 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue quiet, yet firm, at $6 81½@$6 87½ for Pots, and $7 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Pending the auction sale announced for to-morrow, the current movements are unimportant.

COTTON—Is dull and heavy, to-day. Middlings 45½c.@46c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in more demand, especially for export, but at a further slight reduction in prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 19,400 bbls., including Superfine State, at $4 85@$5 00; inferior to choice extra State at $5 05@$5 40, chiefly at $5 15@$5 25; Superfine Western, Inferior to choice, at $4 80@$5 00; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 10@$6 20; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 35@$5 55 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 85 @ $5 00
Extra State	5 05 @ 5 40
Superfine Western	4 80 @ 5 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 10 @ 6 20
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 35 @ 5 55
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 60 @ 6 25
Extra Genesee	5 50 @ 6 75
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 50 @ 6 75

Southern Flour is in moderate demand, at former rates. Sales 950 bbls., at $5 30@$5 65 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $5 90@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, and $7 50@$8 50 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is unaltered. Sales 1,200 bbls. extra, at $5 15@$6 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in request, at $3@$4 30 for fine and sunerfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair demand, at $5 30 for Jersey; $3 70 for Fairfax, and $3 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 250 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat continues unsettled, as shippers are not disposed to buy freely, in the absence of a good assortment to select from. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 123,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Michigan, (new,) part at $1 55; White Western, inferior to fair, at $1 38@$1 44; Amber Western, chiefly $1 36; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 28@$1 34½; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 24@$1 25; Milwaukee Club, $1 17@$1 24; Chicago Spring, $1 13@$1 21; red Long Island at $1 35, and New White Kentucky on private terms, ₱ bushel. Corn is doing better. Sales since our last 84,000 bushels, at 59½c.@61c., for shipping Mixed Western; 55c.@59c. for Eastern do.; 47c.@53c. for unsound do., do., and 70c. for White Western, ₱ bushel. Rye continues in demand at 77c.@83c. ₱ bushel. Barley is unchanged. Oats are in good request, including Canada, at 52½c.@55c.; Western at 52c.@54c., and State at 55c.@56c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is in fair request, at 70c.@80c., for shipment and local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are salable and firm, including last year's crop, at 15c.@21c. ₱ lb.

LUMBER—Has been in moderate request at essentially unchanged prices. The Albany *Evening Journal*, Aug. 20, says: "The sales of Lumber during the week have been to a fair extent, and with improved facilities, by the arrival of sail vessels and barges, the shipments have been much larger than they were last week. The receipts have been diminished, owing to the breaks in the canal. The stock of Lumber here is being held firmly at former quoted prices, and will advance with higher freights. We notice a further advance on Hemlock Boards, which are now held at 10c. by some dealers. There is a fair supply and good assortment of Lumber now in market. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals during the second week in August, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, No.
1860	11,017,000	3,005	....	5,925,800
1861	4,480,484	331	....	3,131,900
1862	4,906,022	667	1,000	6,646,420

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to Aug. 15, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, No.
1860	171,804,600	28,577	30,468	64,327,779
1861	86,505,999	19,435	252	65,297,660
1862	127,251,693	22,076	56,876	92,123,038

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, include 50 bbls. New-Orleans at 43c.@44c.; 30 hhds. Porto Rico at 40c.; small lots of Barbades at 38c.; and 25 bbls. Cuba Muscovado at 33c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are dull and prices unsettled. Sales of Tar, by auction, 39 obls. Stockholm at $26@$29; 5 bbls. Pennsylvania at $34, and 26 bbls. Jersey at $17@$18 ₱ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in brisk demand at rising prices. Sales 5,600 bbls. at $11 87@$12, closing at $12, and $10@$10¾ for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair demand at 5¾c.@6¾c. for Hams, and 3¾c.@4¾c. for Shoulders ₱ lb. Bacon is inactive at 5¼c.@7c. ₱ lb. Lard is more inquired for and is firm. Sales 3,100 lcs. and bbls. in lots at 8¾c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is active and buoyant. Sales 1,175 bbls. at $14 75@$15 12½ for Extra Mess, and $13 50@$14 for Plain Mess ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19@$20 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams $13 50@$14 75 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in demand at 10c@15c. for poor to choice Western, and 11c.@18c. for poor to choice State ₱ lb. Cheese is in request at 5½c.@6¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 150 bags East India at $6 50@$6 87½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales have been moderate, to-day, having comprised 670 hhds., including Cuba at 8¼c. @9¾c., Porto Rico at 8¾c.@9¾c., and New-Orleans at 8½c.@10c.; 1,256 boxes Havana at 8½c.@9½c.; and 760 bags St. Domingo at 8½c.; also, by auction, 688 hhds. New-Orleans at 8¾c.@11¼c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 40,000 lbs. at 10¼c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 650 bbls. in lots, at 31½c.@32½c.; also, 80 half bbls. Sulls "1854" Bourton at $1 25, and 50 bbls. do, "1856" on private terms, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were moderate, to-day, at firmer rates: For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 11¾d.@12d.; Corn, 11d.@11¾d.; Beef, 6s. ₱ tce.; Pork, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 37s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 40s; Tallow, 35s.@37s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@12¾d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tce.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.; Butter and Cheese, 42s. 6d.@43s.; Tallow, 37s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Cork and orders, a bark, with Wheat, at 14d. ₱ bushel. For Belfast—A bark, with Wheat, at 13½d. ₱ bushel. For London—Flour, 3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12c.@13c. ₱ bushel; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.@42s. 6d.; Tallow, 37s. 6d. ₱ ton.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 13
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 13
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 14
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 20
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 20
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 23
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 27
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 30
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Saxonia	Southamoton	New-York	Sept. 10
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 24
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18

FROM AMERICA.

Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 23
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 23
Jura	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 23
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 30
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 30
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 3
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 6
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 10
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 17
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *Bavaria* and *City of Baltimore*, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow (Saturday) at 10½ A.M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at.....6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....6 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

DR. WAIT & SON, NO. 5 BOND-ST., near Broadway, continue to extract teeth positively without pain or danger, under their new chemically-purified chloroform. All dental operations on terms to suit the times. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Sidwell and Baldwin, and Rev. Drs. Ferris and Parker.

MICHEL BURG, LATE OF HAMBURG, SUBsequently in Chili and California, will hear of something greatly to his advantage by applying to BERNHARD BUTG, Hamburg. Cincinnati and San Francisco papers please copy.

MACHINERY, &c.

FOR SALE.—FOUR NEW BOILERS, 32 FEET long and 54 inches diameter, with two 26-inch flues each; made from the best Pennsylvania iron. TODD & RAFERTY, Paterson, N.J., or No. 13 Dey-st., New-York.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND PORTABLE steam engine, about six-horse power; also, two turning lathes and two upright drills. Apply at 13 Platt-st

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD IS OFFERED (AND NO questions asked) for the return of 7-30 Treasury Note No. 49,110 or 49,113, payable to the order of EDWIN E. ENGLAND, all the coupons attached, but not indorsed. All persons are forbidden to purchase or negotiate the same. EDWIN E. ENGLAND, No. 162 West 17th-st.

FOUND—IN THE CARS OF THE RARITAN AND Delaware Bay Railroad, a package of MONEY. The owner can have the same by applying at the office of the Company, No. 65 Beaver-st., and proving property.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 271 Canal-st.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, also his patent folding Mosquito Bar, the cheapest and best in use, at GRIFFINS, No. 181 Canal-st., near Mott.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSIONER IN NEW-YORK.—The subscriber has been recommissioned, as above, by Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, for five years. J. D. NONES, No. 202 Broadway.

SHEET IRON.—POLISHED BELGIAN, PATENT polished imitation Russia, "R G" American and English sheet-iron, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 216 water-st., and No. 119 Beekman.

FOR LOT TIMBER—WANTED, ABOUT 2,000 feet, large and small. Address CONTRACTOR, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid in a private family; would have no objection to taking care of children. Can be seen at No. 131 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th ave., third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a Protestant young woman to do chamber-work and light waiting or fine washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 202 East 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS. Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; has no objection to do the waiting. Best City references. Call for two days at No. 66 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A very respectable girl wants a situation; is a good chambermaid and waitress, and willing to make herself useful in taking care of children, &c.; has good City reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK.—A STEADY, RESPECTABLE WOman wants a situation as cook; understands cooking and baking in all their branches; none need apply but a private family that is willing to pay good wages; no objections to go to the country; good reference given. Apply at No. 101 Cranberry-st., corner of Fulton, Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE German woman a situation as first-rate cook; can cook in the French and American styles thoroughly, and is a good baker; would assist with the washing, if required; best City references. Call at No. 504 East 4th-st., in the rear basement, near 1st av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; good City and country references; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 215 West 35th-st., between 7th and 8th ave., third floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; thoroughly understands her business; has lived in one family in the Old Country for 12 years. Good City references. Apply at No. 387 6th-av., corner of 24th-st., candy store.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—A PROTESTANT woman wants a situation; is a good cook, understands soups, pastries, &c.; good washer and ironer, and makes good butter; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 97 4th-av. ACKERMAN & CONKLIN.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, a situation, by a young woman, to do general housework in a small family. Apply at No. 234 11th-st., first floor.

AS WET NURSE.—ANY LADY WANTING A wet nurse for a child can call at No. 316 Broome-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable girl as seamstress; is capable of doing all kinds of family sewing, and is willing to do chamberwork. Can give the best of City reference; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 192 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.—A respectable Protestant wishes a situation as seamstress and dressmaker; can do braid-work and embroidery. Call at No. 215 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

MALES.

AS CLERK.—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN wants a situation as general clerk, either in a hosiery or gents' furnishing store; understands keeping books and the routine of a counting-room. The best of reference given as to character and ability. Address E. B., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable single man, as coachman; long experienced in this City, in which he has lived with some of the first families; best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 321 4th-av., or a note can be addressed to COACHMAN, at that place.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man, in a private family; has lived with families of the highest standing in society; can give some years of the highest reference from them he has lived with. Address M. P., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young man as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; good City and country references. Address R. D., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER OR COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation by a young man as either gardener or coachman; understands his business thoroughly; is a good milker; is not afraid of work; or would go with an officer to take care of his horse; is a good groom; can give good reference as to honesty and sobriety. Address COACHMAN GARDENER, for 3 days, No. 18 Morris-st.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, a situation, by an Englishman capable of taking charge of a country seat; satisfactory reference given. Apply for four days to J. D., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, or No. 3 Washington-st., second floor.

AS USEFUL MAN, GROOM, &c.—A TEMperate and industrious young man wants a situation; understands the care of horses, stock, &c.; is a good milker and plain gardener; willing and obliging; has good reference. Call at the Institute, No. 37 4th-av.

A THOROUGH MEDICAL AND SURGICAL nurse is open to an engagement to attend an invalid or insane person: he has lately returned from nursing sick and wounded soldiers on one of the United States hospital ships, and for competence will refer to several physicians, and to ladies and gentlemen whom he has attended. Address NURSE, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A CLERK.—WANTED, AN ENTRY CLERK, one who writes a good, rapid hand, and is quick at figures. Address Box No. 880 New-York Post-office, stating terms, references, &c.

LAD WANTED.—A LAD ABOUT FIFTEEN years of age is wanted for office work, in a wholesale hardware store; must write a fair hand and be accurate at figures, and reside with his parents. Address, in handwriting of applicant, with references, B. R. & Co., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

TO YOUNG MEN.—WANTED, LANDSMEN, seamen, ordinary seamen, coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks and stewards, for whaling, navy and merchant ships; short and long voyages; all clothing furnished. Apply at No. 87 West-st., corner of Albany-st., up stairs. HENRY JAMES, Agent.

WANTED—IN A MANUFACTURER'S OFFICE, a lad about 16 years old; must be quick at figures, write well, reside with parents in Brooklyn. W. D. Address in handwriting of applicant, with references, Box No. 1,961 New-York Post-office.

CLERK WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WHO Chas had some business experience, and understands buying as well as selling goods. Address, stating salary required, with references, CALVIN, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN AN OFFICE; ONE who writes a good business hand and can give undoubted reference as to respectability and integrity; salary liberal. Apply at No. 240 Broadway, Room No. 7.

WANTED—A VALET TO TRAVEL TO AUSTRAlia; wages liberal; a clerk for a coal office; wages $10 per week. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased. If preferred, a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the proprietor, on the premises, foot of Bodine-st. and North River, Hartlandville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WITH SOME BUSIness experience, who could superintend the manufacture and sale of an article used by the army. One having an office where the goods could be sold, would have preference. Strict integrity, energy and activity requisite. Address A. K., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A CONFECTIONERY AND ICE-cream saloon, in a first-rate location, now doing a good business, No. 248 Grand-st., near the Bowery. Reason for selling, the proprietor has a commission in the army; would be a good stand for any other business; a chance seldom offered.

ROLLING-MILL FOR SALE—ABOUT 30 miles from New-York; is in running order, with complete sets of rolls for iron from ⅜ to 1 inch; rounds, squares, ovals and flats; has three furnaces, squeezers, tools, &c. Inquire of HENRY G. NICHOLS, No. 24 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE Phœnix Sugar Refinery, of Brooklyn; is in complete working order. For particulars, inquire of FRANCIS SKIDDY, No. 161 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALES.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 19, 1862.

A large amount of CORN and a quantity of OATS, condemned as unfit for Government use, will be offered for sale at PUBLIC AUCTION at "WEST WAREHOUSES" and LOCUST POINT, on TUESDAY, 26th day of August, 1862. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., at West Warehouses.

TERMS—Cash in Government funds.

JAMES BELGER,
Colonel and Quartermaster.

(*New-York Times*, Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Pittsburgh *Gazette*, and Cincinnati *Commercial* please copy four times.)

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PASSAIC PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—Attention is called to the sale of valuable property at Passaic, N. J., to be made at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., (this day) FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Sale-room, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y. Full particulars in another column, and maps at the Auctioneer's Office, No. 3 Pine-st.

DRY GOODS.

MOSQUITO NETS
at $1 a piece.
HARTWELL'S PATENT CANOPIES.
PALMER'S PATENT CANOPIES.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 5 Broadway.

LADIES, THIS IS THE LAST MONTH for nice-looking dollar corsets, fine skirts, and the fine grey stockings, cheap. Also, nets, gloves, linen goods, Zephyr worsted, yarns and all wares. Will make prices most advance. Now is the time to save money. Send your orders and postage stamps. N. B.—Postmaster allowed on silver at par.

ELLIOTT'S Nos. 980 and 982 Broadway, near 19th-st.

NOTICE.—EAST INDIA AND ITALIAN GOODS in every variety, wholesale and retail. FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 30th-st.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. W. will be at home on 1st of September. All letters adressed as above will receive prompt attention.

THE ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
5th-AV., CORNER OF 34th-ST.,
will reopen, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.
For information or circulars, address
CORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

FR

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
[Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,]
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, LATE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—Holders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and all the holders of the Receiver's certificates of indebtedness of the above-named railroad, are hereby required, pursuant to a resolution adopted at the bondholder's meeting of 9th of July, 1862, to deposit their above-named documents with I. H. MAYER, Chairman of the Trustees, before the 10th day of September, 1862, at No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9.
Attention is called to the third resolution, adopted at the Bondholders' meeting of 2d of July, 1862, according to which parties not complying are subject to be remitted to their rights in their distributive share of the proceeds of sale, and all other and further rights which they may have, by virtue of the agreement, to cease.
Those who have not yet subscribed to the agreement, and have not paid their share of advances to the Receiver, can, in accordance with the last resolution, adopted at Bondholders' meeting of 9th of July, 1862, now become parties to said agreement by subscribing and paying at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 14 Exchange-place, before the 5th day of September, 1862.
I. H. MAYER, Chairman of Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1862.—Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, extended to 1883, are notified that the interest due Sept. 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that date, at this office, on presentation of the proper coupons. It will be necessary for the holders of bonds not thus extended to present them at the office of the Company, where they can receive the principal and interest to Sept. 1, 1863. The privilege of extending such bonds will cease at that date.
H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, Aug. 15, 1862.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that books of transfer have been opened at the Agency in New-York. Stockholders who wish their stock registered in the New-York books will please forward their certificates to this Office or to WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Transfer Agents, New-York.
G. W. CASS, President.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF THE WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD SINKING FUND BONDS.—Sealed proposals for the sale to the Company of the whole or any part of eight thousand dollars of their Sinking Fund Bonds will be received until the 1st of September. Address to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company, Box No. 3,565 Post-office.

MONEY.—PERSONS REQUIRING TEMPORARY accommodation are requested to procure a prospectus of the Mutual Loan and Discount Company, No. 5½ Chatham-st. Business bills promptly discounted.
UPWICK & KING, Agents.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau-sts., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of five (5) per cent., payable to stockholders on demand, and a scrip dividend of thirty (30) per cent. on the "Earned Participating Premiums of the past year," (and carried participating premiums amounting to $162,000,) when the interest certificates (5 per cent. on unissued scrip). The scrip certificates will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th day of October next. By order of the Board.
RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

THE CITIZENS' INSURANCE CO., No. 111 Broadway,
OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S GAS LIGHT COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1862.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a half (3½) per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the PEOPLE'S GAS LIGHT COMPANY, payable at the office in the City of New-York on and after SATURDAY, the 16th of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 16th inst., both inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CITIZENS' MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 84 WALL-ST., N. Y., Aug. 12, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., out of the net earnings of the past (3) three months, payable at the office of the Company on and after FRIDAY, 15th inst.
The transfer books will close on the 12th, and reopen on the 25th inst. By order of the Board.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day Declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 13 Cedar, corner Theas.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary. JAMES B. STILLMAN, President.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 16th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily, from 10 to 3 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 10 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from that date.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. RUEL, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS.—PROPOSALS WILL be received by the School Officers of the First Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 3d day of September, at 1 o'clock noon, for the furniture required for Ward School-house No. 2, situated at Nos. 97 and 99 Greenwich-st., First Ward. The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 44 Crosby-st.
Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Furniture." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named.
The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
Dated Aug. 20, 1862.
LEWIS NOLTE,
JOHN S. SCULLY,
JOHN CASEY,
} Committee on School Furniture.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD,
August 16, 1862.
TO CONTRACTORS—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposal for sewer in Vestry-street, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., of Saturday, August 30, 1862.
For the construction of a sewer in Vestry-street, from Hudson to Greenwich-street.
Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, July 25, 1862.
WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.—PROPOSALS will be received at this department until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of August, for completing the distributing reservoir of the Washington Aqueduct. Plans and specifications may be seen after the 15th of August.
Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Reservoir, and directed to "Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."
WALTER J. SMITH, Chief Clerk.

OFFICE OF WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT, Aug. 6, 1862.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL the 20th day of August, 1862, for the completion of the auxiliary pipe vault of the Washington Aqueduct. Plans and specifications can be obtained at this office.
Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Pipe Vault," and addressed to "Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."
WM. R. HUTTON, Chief Engineer.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, New-York, Aug. 8, 1862.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office, until the 23d instant, for supplying shipchandlery for the revenue cutters and boats on this station, for the remainder of the fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1863. Lists of the articles required will be furnished, on application at this office.
HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of F. LA RAW & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, JAMES T. MELICK withdrawing from the concern.
The remaining partners will continue the business on their own account, under the same style of firm, and are hereby authorized to sign in settlement of the old business.
FRANCIS LA RAW,
JAMES T. MELICK,
HENRY C. MARSH.
RAHWAY, Aug. 1, 1862.

THE PARTNERSHIP HITHERTO transacted under the firm of WM. T. HENDERSON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by WM. T. HENDERSON, who alone is authorized to settle it.
WM. T. HENDERSON.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1862. P. B. MARQUIS.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

BRICK PRESSES AND DRAIN-TILE Machines, manufactured at No. 309 South 5th-st., Philadelphia.
S. P. MILLER.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED AND SCORNED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HEALTH IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LAHOUNT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (56th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequalled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., at ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 49 37 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other debilitate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 27 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most effective principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACREAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Also, by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted in all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the college of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Malden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO YOUNG MEN.—SCORES OF GRATEFUL letters weekly are now received from people who have received PERFECT CURES by following the directions contained in Drs. TRALL and JACKSON'S great work called "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, AND THE SEXUAL ORGANISM AND ITS HEALTHFUL MANAGEMENT." Price $3. For sale in New-York by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121, and H. DEXTER, No. 142 Nassau-st.; C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st., and all booksellers everywhere.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. York.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., at the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 122, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. Author's address, No. 31 East 27th-st., (late of No. 656 Broadway.)

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

A CARD.—DR. J. R. NEWTON, PHYSICIAN FOR chronic diseases, having left New-York, Dr. J. C. EDWARDS, Psychologist, succeeds him in treating dyspepsia, rheumatism, contractions, paralysis, female weakness, nervous debility, &c., at No. 101 West 12th-st., corner 6th-av.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one speciality enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

DISEASES INCIDENT TO THE DAWNING of womanhood, the age of maturity and the change of life, speedily cured by Dr. J. N. PHELPS' Medicated and Magnetized Lozenges. Send stamp for circular to ladies and escape imposition and drugging. Address Box 244 New-York Post-office.

MEN OLD TOO SOON, NERVOUS, OR IMPOTENT.—Send to Box No. 3,606 Post-office, New-York City, for a copy of "Facts for the Feeble." By Dr. F. HOTTICK, Author and Lecturer. Will be sent gratis, and post-paid, anywhere. Office No. 599 Broadway. Hours, 10 till 2 o'clock.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1853.—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE.—FRENCH INDIA rubber goods—three different articles. Price 40 cents each—$3 per dozen. For a descriptive circular call on or address MACKEY & CO., No. 31 Nassau-st., Room 12.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
Mantels sold at astonishingly low prices at KLAER'S Marble Yards, No. 54 First-av., near Third-st., and No. 119 East 15th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Hoodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Syrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$160
Second Cabin Passage	85
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	70

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 13.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 27.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 3.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 17.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.
The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.
The special and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.
The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.
For information or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River.

STEAM
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN.
WALTER PATON, Commander,
WILL BE DISPATCHED

FROM LIVERPOOL	FROM NEW-YORK.
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN,	
SATURDAY, Aug. 16.	TUESDAY, Sept. 9.
WEDNESDAY Oct. 1.	SATURDAY, Oct. 25.
TUESDAY, Nov. 18.	THURSDAY, Dec. 11.

First Cabin, from ..... $110 to $155
Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.
Second Cabin State-room Berths, meals served at separate table, $60.
Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool, in First or Second Cabin, at a fare and a half.
Third Cabin—Intermediate State-room—Passengers found with bed, bedding, table utensils, and good substantial food, $55.
Steerage, with superior accommodations, $35.
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced surgeon on board.
For freight and passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY
At the office, No. 26 Broadway, New-York.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP
PHILADELPHIA
will leave for New-Orleans, on
SATURDAY, AUG. 23.
For freight or passage apply to
ANDREW W. GILL,
No. 119 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS.
The Steamship TRADE WIND, Capt. E. A. DALANOY, will leave Pier No. 7, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 23, at 12 o'clock M., precisely. For Passage only, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built, Iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE ..... SATURDAY, Aug. 23.
CITY OF LONDON ..... SATURDAY, Aug. 30.
CITY OF MANCHESTER ..... SATURDAY, Sept. 6.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$80; steerage $35
First cabin to London	90 Steerage to London 40
First cabin to Paris	90 Steerage to Paris 40
First cabin to Hamburg	90 Steerage to Hamburg 40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, 15, 17 and 21 guineas. Steerage from Liverpool, £5 5s. From Queenstown, £5 0s. And those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at the current rate of exchange.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. BARCLAY, 70 Broad-st.; in Belfast, to Messrs. Lowry, to C. & W. Jr., SEYMOUR & CO., in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer ANGLO-SAXON, Capt. GRAHAM, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Aug. 23. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $95 and $70; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $169 25 and $195; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEAKLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP *Hansa*, H. I. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
for
BREMEN, *via* SOUTHAMPTON.
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40.
For Freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

PASSPORTS FOR ALIENS CAN BE PROcured, on the required proofs, prepared by J. D. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. D. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—"DAILY LINE."—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 28 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad; also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken, and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices.
GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, via New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELLER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 38, N. R.
E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

NOTICE.—STEAMER NIAGARA, HAVING BEEN taken by the Government, she will be withdrawn from her regular route THIS DAY. Another boat will take her place soon, of which due notice will be given.
A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

FOR NEWARK.—STEAMBOAT THOMAS P. WAY leaves pier foot of Dey-st. at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M., Sunday and every day.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—Health, comfort and pleasure. Cars leave Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, every 20 minutes.

TO SMOKERS—MULTUM IN PARVO.
PATENT TELESCOPIC SMOKING TUBE AND COMPRESSED CHARGES.
On receipt of one dollar, we will send one of our Patent Tubes and fifty charges. These charges are made of pure Havana tobacco, and are equal to the best imported cigars. The tubes represent a cigar perfectly, and will last for years. To Agents a liberal discount will be made. Call or send for a circular, (stamp inclosed.)
WM. A. LUDDEN & CO., No. 12 Barclay-st.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 100 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, slippers, and calico gowns, are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, wines and liquors will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av. and 31st-st. All articles sent to the American Express Co., corner Hudson and Jay-sts., and Nos. 134 and 542 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.
Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses or lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for inspection by all persons interested, viz.:
For opening and extending Assessors' avenue, commencing at the northeast corner of Fifty-seventh street and Second avenue; basin and culvert on Fifty-seventh street and Third-avenue; sewer in Cherry-street, from James-slip to Roosevelt-street, and flagging and reflagging in Thirty-seventh-street, between Madison and Lexington avenues. Also, in Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-eighth streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on the west side of Second-avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, and north side of 57th street, from Second-avenue to a point about two hundred and eighty feet west therefrom; both sides of Third-avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets; both sides of Cherry-street, between Roosevelt-street and James-slip; southerly side of Chambers-street, between Catharine street and James-slip; west side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth streets; east side of Fourth avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, and both sides of Thirty-seventh street, from Fourth avenue to a point about two hundred and five feet west.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.
Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Aug. 22, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.
Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For sewer in First-avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets; receiving basins and culverts in Worth-street, between Hudson-street and Broadway; sewer in Leroy-street, between Bleecker-street and Bedford street; sewer in Cherry-street, between Jackson and No. 40 Cherry-street; building receiving basin and culvert at the northwest corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Broadway. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of First-avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets; both sides of Worth-street, between Hudson-street and Broadway; both sides of West Broadway and Church-street, between Worth and Thomas streets, and south side of Thomas-street, between West Broadway and Church-street; both sides of Leroy-street, between Bleecker and Bedford streets; both sides of Cherry-street, from Jackson-street to a point four hundred feet eight inches or thereabouts, west, and on the west side of Broadway, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.
Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Aug. 22, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
August 19, 1862.
CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the following matters have been presented to the Board of Councilmen, and referred to the appropriate committees, to wit:
Petition for sewer in Forty-seventh street, from the easterly side of Eleventh avenue to the North River;
Resolution for sewer in Essex street, between Delancey and Rivington streets; and
Resolution for the paving with trap-blocks of Thirty-seventh street from Fifth to Madison avenue, the property-owners to pay one half of the cost thereof.
All persons interested in the above or either of them, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing to the Contract Clerk, at this office, on or before Saturday, August 30, 1862.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA'S MAILS.

Palmerston's Sheffield Speech--An Official Declaration of Non-Intervention.

ROEBUCK'S PLEA FOR THE REBELS.

SLIDELL'S INTERVIEW WITH NAPOLEON.

"Cogent" Arguments and French Shrugs.

The *Europa's* mails, from Boston, reached this City at a late hour last night. An abstract of her news has already been received by telegraph, but the subjoined extracts will be found of decided interest.

LORD PALMERSTON'S SHEFFIELD SPEECH.

Renewed Declaration of Non-Intervention.

On the evening of the 8th of August, the Mayor of Sheffield gave a sumptuous banquet, in the Cutlers' Hall, to the members of the Corporation and several distinguished strangers. Among the guests were Lord PALMERSTON, and the Borough members, Mr. ROEBUCK and Mr. HADFIELD.

After the usual loyal toasts, the Mayor proposed "The Health of Lord PALMERSTON," which was received with much enthusiasm.

Lord PALMERSTON, in responding, said he felt deeply the kind manifestations of welcome which he had met with on entering this town. In any case it would have been most gratifying to him to experience such a testimony of good will and approval from such a community, but that testimony was doubly valuable when he saw on each side of him proofs of the sound judgment and discrimination of the people of Sheffield in the persons of their representatives, Mr. ROEBUCK and Mr. HADFIELD. [Cheers.] Nothing could be more interesting to those who were charged with the conduct of public affairs than to visit these great seats of industry, to see in the first place the men who by their energy, intelligence and integrity had amassed large fortunes, which exposed them not to the jealousy or the envy of their neighbors, but won for them their universal approbation and respect; to see also others who were still struggling in the same honorable pursuits, and who were destined, perhaps, some day to overtake those who had gone before them; and not less gratifying was it to see those steady and honest working-classes, the strength and stamina of the country. [Cheers.] Our manufacturing and commercial prosperity was the result of our free institutions, and it had of late also been peculiarly increased by the practical application of the principles of free trade. * * * While, now ever, they surveyed with pride and gratification the productive industry of the kingdom, the wealth which it creates, and the spirit of enterprise and intelligence which everywhere appeared; on the other hand, they could not but feel deeply grieved at the sufferings unhappily inflicted upon a portion of the industrial classes by causes beyond our control. [Hear, hear.] Yet, greatly as they commiserated that distress, greatly as they admired the manly fortitude with which it had been endured, anxious as they must all be to relieve it, he was persuaded that the good sense of the people of England, and the proper feelings of the sufferers themselves, must acknowledge that the Government were wise in not endeavoring to aim at the relief of that distress by measures of war, which, so far from mitigating, would only have aggravated the evil. *The Government had before thought it their duty to advise their Sovereign to preserve a strict and rigid neutrality in that most unhappy conflict now raging in North America.* [Cheers.] It was indeed painful to witness the loss of life, the waste of treasure, and other sad concomitants of that unfortunate contest; but, greatly as they might lament to see their brethren on the other side of the Atlantic suffering much wretchedness, greatly as we might ourselves feel the evils consequent upon it, he was convinced that the course we had pursued *was the only course which became this country, and that it had received, and would continue to receive the approval and sanction of the British people.* [Cheers.] All would hope that these evils must have an end; all must hope that better feelings and more charitable sentiments might make way on the other side of the Atlantic, and although hitherto there had appeared no relenting of the animosities of the contending parties, we might devoutly pray that peace would at length arise out of this afflicting war, and that another year might not see the continuance of that effusion of blood which now deluged the American soil. [Loud cheers.]

ROEBUCK'S SPEECH.

Mr. ROEBUCK afterward addressed the assembly. Having paid a tribute to the late Prince Consort, and dilated upon the beneficial influence of the International Exhibition, the honorable gentleman referred to the distress in Lancashire. He ascribed the manly and peaceful attitude of the unemployed under their sufferings to the effect of education, and deprecated any attempt to set class against class by in any way attributing the misfortunes of the operatives to their employers. Touching upon the civil war in America, he said he had at first looked at the disruption of the Union with grief, *but its present feeling was one of rejoicing.* An irresponsible people, possessed of irresponsible and almost omnipotent power, was a people that could not be trusted; and he regarded the attempt of the North to endeavoring to restore the Union by force *as an immoral proceeding totally incapable of success.* [Cheers and "No."] Slavery was a mere pretence. In the North the feeling against the black man was stronger than in the South, and if North and South were reunited to-morrow Slavery would be more firmly fixed than ever. America had been intolerant and overbearing toward England, and we had on almost every occasion given up to her. The consequence was seen in the affair of the *Trent*, and if there was one bright spot on the noble lord's escutcheon, it was his conduct in dealing with that difficulty. [Cheers.] He looked to Lancashire, and would entreat the people not to weigh well the consequences of what he called "perfect neutrality." There had not yet been perfect neutrality. We were at present supporting the North with every means of offence and injury to the South. He therefore begged the noble lord deeply to consider *whether the time had not come for him to be the first in Europe to ask the great Powers of Europe to recognize the Southern Confederacy.* ["No, no," and cheers.] Six months would not pass over before that was done. *The Northerners would never be our friends. Of the Southerners we could make friends. They were not the scum and refuse of Europe, but Englishmen.* A hand held out from Europe would stop the effusion of blood, and would make the homes of our workingmen happy again. He had not made these remarks lightly or in haste, and he submitted them to his fellow countrymen, believing that if acted upon, they would redound to our prosperity and our honor. [Cheers.]

SLIDELL AND NAPOLEON.

A Hard Push for Recognition.

From the Paris Correspondence of the London Times.

The observations of Earl RUSSELL in the House of Peers on Wednesday evening gave me an opportunity of completing my statement, seven or eight days ago, with reference to the steps lately taken for the recognition of the Confederate States of America. I may now mention that Mr. SLIDELL had an audience of the Emperor at Vichy some days back, and, by all accounts, *was received very courteously by His Majesty.* It will easily be believed that Mr. SLIDELL set forth all the arguments which, in his opinion, would justify the claim of a State to have its independence admitted—such as proved ability to defend itself against invasion, decided advantages obtained in the field since the commencement of hostilities, the constitutional conduct of its Government amid the vicissitudes and severe trials of a protracted war; and, which is not the least important, the determination of the Confederacy never to submit, but to fight for independence to the last, and at whatever cost. If private accounts from Vichy speak truly, *the Emperor did not seem disposed to controvert these arguments, but, on the contrary, to admit their cogency.* On this point permit me to quote a passage from Earl RUSSELL's reply to Lord MALMESBURY:

"With regard to France, all I can say is that hitherto there has been an intimate and unreserved communication between Her Majesty's Government and that of the Emperor of the French; and I do not recollect any instance in which a difference of opinion has arisen between them on this subject."

That there has been an "intimate and unreserved communication," though not strictly official, between the Governments, is perfectly true; but in certain (French) official quarters here it *is not merely doubted, but positively denied, that there has been no difference of opinion.* In these quarters it is now, and has been for some time, asserted that the Imperial Government of France is in favor of recognition, and that it is the English Government that has held aloof, and still holds aloof; in a word, that, *but for England, France would long ago have recognized the Confederacy.* This, you will perceive, is somewhat in contradiction with Earl RUSSELL's statement, if by "no instance of a difference of opinion" it was meant that both agree in postponing indefinitely the recognition. That England has no such intention at present is evident from Earl RUSSELL's reply to the note of Mr. MASON, (the Southern Commissioner to England,) formally demanding to be recognized.

Subsequently to his interview with the Emperor, it is said that Mr. SLIDELL had an interview with M. THOUVENEL, and that he presented a note about the same time as Mr. MASON in London, and pressing on identical grounds the recognition of the Confederacy. *The unwillingness of England, if not her positive rejection of the demand, was, I believe, alleged as the principal, if not the only reason why France did not act at once.* The subject is certainly one of great difficulty for England. The very best reasons exist for her policy; but it is peculiarly unfortunate that we seem to get no credit on either side for the integrity of our motives, our intentions, or our acts. It is impossible to be hated more than we are in the North; and, if it cannot be denied that we have *acted* impartially, the reasons assigned are anything but creditable, and the hope of convincing Northerners of our sincerity and our disinterestedness is but slight indeed. So far as the *feeling* against us is concerned, it may be doubted whether actual intervention would much aggravate it. On the other hand, in the South our neutrality is beginning to be looked upon as little better than downright hostility.

The American Cruisers at Nassau.

In the House of Commons, on the 18th inst. Mr. S. FITZGERALD wished to direct the attention of the noble lord at the head of the Government to the proceedings of the United States cruisers in the immediate neighborhood of Nassau. On a former occasion it had been stated in that House that the United States squadron was actively engaged in enforcing the blockade on the coast of the United States; but, it appeared their cruisers had since been withdrawn, and they were now employed in blockading British ports. There could be no doubt, indeed, that the United States authorities had pressed, and were pressing to the utmost, without moderation or discretion, the rights which they might possess as belligerents, and he hoped the noble lord would give the House an assurance that this matter would not escape the notice of the Government; but that on the contrary, the most vigorous and earnest remonstrances would be made to the United States Government on the subject. He might also take that opportunity of referring to certain proceedings adopted by the United States authorities with respect to British goods at New-York. Hitherto it had been the practice to send British goods to New-York in steamers, and afterward to forward them in American bottoms to Nassau. It now appeared that the United States Government would not permit these goods to be exported from New-York unless the owners entered into a bond that the future owners of the goods at Nassau should not ship them either to the Confederate States, or to any port in communication with them. He hoped the noble lord would also give the House an assurance that this matter would be made the subject of a vigorous remonstrance to the United States Government. [Hear, hear.]

Viscount PALMERSTON—The House must be aware that there is no nation more interesting than the British nation in maintaining to the utmost extent belligerent rights at sea. It is an undoubted right of a belligerent to search vessels met with at sea, and if there is a reasonable ground to suppose that they are carrying contraband of war to take them into court for adjudication. When a ship is so brought for adjudication before a competent tribunal it is the right of the owners to urge in defence such circumstances as may show that the capture was illegal. Her Majesty's Government are, of course, not disposed to interfere with the proper exercise of their belligerent rights on the part of the United States. The remedy in the first instance is to be sought in the Court of Admiralty; but at the same time if any abusive exercise of those rights can be shown to have taken place Her Majesty's Government will take steps to make a proper representation on the subject. [Hear, hear.] As to the second question, it is quite true that bonds have been required from the owners of British property at New-York; but we are advised that the United States Government have no right to exact them. It is an abusive power, and Her Majesty's Government have already made representations to the Government of the United States on the subject. [Hear, hear.]

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

Occupation of Clarksville by the Rebels—Probable Capture of Fort Donelson.

CAIRO, Ill., Thursday, Aug. 21.

The rebels, nine hundred strong, under WOODWARD, occupied Clarksville, Tenn., on Tuesday last. The garrison, consisting of a portion of the Seventy-first Ohio Regiment, surrendered, and were paroled.

It is reported that the enemy were advancing on Fort Donelson, which had been abandoned by the Union forces, the post being considered valueless at present, as the Cumberland River has now only thirty inches of water.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, Aug. 21.

Yesterday noon, Capt. ATKINSON, of the Fiftieth Ohio, with twenty men in a stockade, at Edgefield Junction, was attacked by 1,000 guerrillas. He repulsed them three times, killing MORGAN's Adjutant, seven privates, wounding eighteen, and finally, after three hours fighting, drove them off.

Col. MASON, of the Seventy-first Ohio, (the same regiment denounced by Gen. SHERMAN for cowardice at Shiloh,) with 300 men, two cannon, and in strong intrenchments at Clarksville, surrendered, without resistance, to the same number of guerrillas. The guerrillas were aided by rebels who had taken the oath of allegiance.

A large amount of United States property was seized, and 100 soldiers captured by guerrillas at Mansrow Creek, near Edgefield Junction, and the bridge burned.

Gen. NELSON left Nashville for Louisville, this morning.

Lieut.-Col. HEFFRON, of Indiana, was arrested yesterday, for violating orders.

RUSSELLVILLE, Thursday, Aug. 21.

All that is known here of the capture of Clarksville is that Col. MASON surrendered his whole command to a guerrilla force under A. K. JOHNSON, WOODWARD and OGARTH. The most reliable reports represent MASON's force at 200; that of the rebels from 400 to 600. Not a gun was fired. MASON and his men were paroled and went down the river.

LATER.—Further information from Clarksville shows the surrender to have been the most disgraceful and cowardly affair of the war. The paroled officers were allowed to carry off their horses and side-arms. The surrender was made to an inferior force of rebel cavalry, and MASON and WOODWARD made speeches complimenting each other.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

The Mayor of Henderson Gone Over to the Rebels—The Town Council Arrested—Troops Pouring Into the State, &c.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Aug. 21.

Special dispatches from Indianapolis say that the Mayor of Henderson, Ky., has gone over to the rebel army, and that all the members of the City Council were arrested for refusing to take the oath of allegiance. They were subsequently released upon resigning and giving bonds in $5,000 each. The property of the Mayor has been seized, and a new election ordered.

Ten Indiana regiments, four companies of cavalry and one battery have already gone into Kentucky. Two other regiments were expected to leave last night.

The *Commercial* says: "To-day guards will be stationed at the railroad depôts and all other avenues leading from the State, who will require all persons leaving to exhibit a pass from the Provost-Marshal."

Railroad Accident in Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Aug. 20.

A freight train on the Covington and Lexington Railroad, which left Covington at 10 o'clock last night, after passing Garnett's Station, ran over obstructions placed on the track, and was precipitated down a steep embankment. HENRY D. SMITH, engineer, AZE TAMER, brakemen, were instantly killed. The locomotive and eleven cars were completely wrecked. It is supposed that the design of throwing the train off the track originated with Secessionists. It was understood that a number of troops would pass over the road last night.

The Twelfth and Sixteenth Indiana, and Forty-fifth Ohio passed through here to-day.

Movements of Cassius M. Clay.

PITTSBURGH, Wednesday, Aug. 20.

CASSIUS M. CLAY arrived this evening, and was serenaded at the Monongahela House. He made a long speech to a large audience. His remarks were principally denunciatory of England.

THE MILITARY EXCITEMENT.

MASSACHUSETTS AND MAINE COMING.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 21.

The Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. WELDS, leaves to-morrow for the seat of war. The regiment will be transported to New-York by special boat and train *via* Fall River, thus not interfering with the regular passenger travel. The Thirty-eighth Massachusetts Regiment is under orders to leave on Sunday.

The Maine Seventeenth bivouacked on Boston Common this afternoon, and left *via* Stonington early this evening.

AN IRISH REGIMENT IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 21.

A number of patriotic Irish officers and citizens have obtained permission from Gov. ANDREW to raise a new Irish regiment, for nine months' service. Recruiting will be at once commenced.

It is proposed to invite Gen. COCORAN to speak in Faneuil Hall.

The Maine Seventeenth Regiment, Col. ROBERTS, left Portland this morning for the seat of war.

THE PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, Aug. 21.

Two regiments went South to-day. By orders received from the War Department, Surgeon-Gen. SMITH is directed to instruct Surgeons to examine persons claiming exemption with reference to their ability to fight and do other duty, and that only under this order those claiming exemption on account of various disorders will stand but a poor chance. Surgeons will be at once selected for the various counties, and sworn to perform their duty without fear or favor. No certificates of physicians or affidavits of disease by persons afflicted will be regarded by examining Surgeons.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH NEW-YORK.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 21.

The One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment, (Cayuga and Wayne,) under Col. LUDDINGTON, left this city at 5 o'clock this afternoon for the seat of war. Thousands of people came together to bid the soldiers a parting farewell. The barracks will immediately be filled by another regiment which is already recruited.

RICHMOND COUNTY VOLUNTEERS.

QUARANTINE, S. I., Thursday, Aug. 21.

A large and enthusiastic war meeting was held at the Tompkins Lyceum last evening, at which eloquent and patriotic speeches were made by a number of eminent gentlemen.

Large bounties were freely offered to volunteers.

The Supervisors of the county have voted $50,000 for the support of the families of volunteers, while several private individuals guarantee to pay $300 a week additional to the families of such volunteers.

Other sums, to be appropriated to a like purpose, were promised by a number of citizens of wealth.

A considerable number of men from Richmond County have already volunteered in the Metropolitan Guard, Marine Artillery and other regiments.

Richmond County is aroused and will furnish her quota of troops under both calls without a resort to drafting.

THE TOWN OF ADDISON AROUSED.

ADDISON, N. Y., Thursday, Aug. 21.

This town is fully aroused. Among all classes a martial spirit prevails. Drafting is at a discount, as we have already raised our full quota for both calls of the Government and volunteers are still coming in fast and thick. Addison claims to be the banner town of the State.

RECRUITING IN PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, Aug. 20.

The work of forming regiments is still going forward with unexampled rapidity. Thirteen full regiments have already gone forward and four others are in process of formation at Camp Curtin. The material for three regiments is now in camp at Pittsburgh, and will arrive here in a few days. Twelve regiments are raising in Philadelphia and six at various other points in the State, making in all thirty-eight regiments, which it is expected will be ready for the field by the 22d inst., the time fixed by the War Department as the latest for acceptance of new regiments. It is believed that if the time is extended to Sept. 1, our whole quota of 45,000 under the first call would be raised and thus render a special draft unnecessary. The raising, organizing, equipping and transporting of the army of 40,000 men by one State within a space of thirty days is an achievement at once glorious and probably never before equaled in military annals.

THE QUOTAS DUE IN NEW-JERSEY.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Aug. 20.

The following are the quotas by Counties due from the State to make up the last call for 300,000 men: Atlantic, 182; Bergen, 619; Burlington, 728; Camden, 282; Cumberland, 471; Essex, 1,160; Gloucester, 329; Hudson, 514; Huntingdon, 600; Mercer, 401; Middlesex, 616; Monmouth, 919; Morris, 656; Ocean, 207; Passaic, 516; Salem, 243; Somerset, 530; Sussex, 231; Warren, 613—making 10,478.

Lumberton and West Hampton, in Burlington County; all the wards in this city; Union, in Camden County; Bridgeton, in Cumberland; Bethlehem and Lambertsville, in Hunterdon; Plumstead, in Ocean; Pilegrove and Upper Pittsgrove, in Salem; Montague and Newton, in Sussex; Belvidere, Independence and Phillipsburgh, in Warren, are exempt from draft. The quotas are made out by townships

THE POLISH LEGION.

PATRIOTIC LETTER FROM PURSER ALLEN, OF THE STEAMER BALTIC.

STEAMER BALTIC, OFF FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 17, 1862.

Gen. Duryea, Brooklyn:

DEAR SIR: It is with pride and pleasure I notice the noble and patriotic meeting in the city of Brooklyn, being an old resident there myself.

The inclosed fifty dollars you will be kind enough to hand to Mayor KALBFLEISCH, as a member of the Committee to raise a sufficient sum of money for volunteers and their families, as my humble donation.

Would it not be proper and patriotic for every commissioned officer now serving in the army or navy, hailing from Kings County, to contribute a portion of a month's pay toward such an object as to raise the quota of troops from Kings County without a draft being resorted to

I only regret that I am unable to contribute much to such a worthy object.

In the early part of this revolution I spent time and money, with other patriotic citizens of Brooklyn and New-York, in organizing the Polish Legion, (in April 1861,) a set of true and good men for the war, who are now doing good service, neglected and overlooked by Gov. MORGAN.

I then went to Washington with the highest recommendation papers and letters from such eminent citizens as Gen. DIX, WILSON G. HUNT, SIMEON DRAPER, MOSES H. GRINNELL, Senator HALE, and many others too numerous to mention.

I also carried with me a petition from the Poles that I should organize them by the authority of the Government, and lead them to fight for the liberties of the country for which KOSCIUSKO bled and PULASKI died.

President LINCOLN received me, and gave me a letter to Mr. CAMERON, Secretary of War; but Mr. CAMERON then thought that he had more troops than he needed—at least, such was his excuse. He treated me with neglect, almost with contempt, and sent me adrift after my urging the acceptance of the Polish Legion.

Though disappointed and badly treated, my patriotism still lives, as ever, and I am willing and doing all in my power for my adopted, beloved and suffering country. With the highest regards, my dear Sir, I remain your humble servant,

JULIAN ALLEN,
Purser United States steamer *Baltic*.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE RELIEF OF SOLDIERS.

The United States Sanitary Commission has received from employes of Messrs. R. HOE & Co. $153 50, for the aid and relief of the army, being proceeds of the excursion to Biddle's Grove, Staten Island, on the 12th inst. Our soldiers in the field cannot fail to be encouraged and strengthened by the sympathy and affectionate care for their welfare which are exhibited by their friends and brothers at the North, while waiting the call to join them.

PATRIOTISM AMONG OFFICE-HOLDERS.

STEWART L. WOODFORD, Assistant United States District Attorney, has resigned his office, (worth ($3,000 a year,) to take the position of Major in Col. GURNEY's Regiment, the First National Volunteers. The resignation of Mr. WOODFORD, who has just got thoroughly acquainted with the duties of the office, will throw additional care and labor upon the District-Attorney, E. DELAFIELD SMITH, but he has consented, for the good of the cause, to forego the valuable services of his late assistant. GEO. P. ANDREWS, Esq., another of Mr. SMITH's assistants, has been promoted to Mr. WOODFORD's place.

SMITHTOWN FOR THE WAR.

A war meeting was held at Smithtown, Long Island, on Monday, Aug. 18. The people turned out in a body, determined that the necessity for drafting from this town shall not exist. $8,000 were voted to be raised by the town, to be expended in bounties, to promote volunteering, and a Committee appointed to canvass the town and induce men to come forward to the help of our country.

THE EIGHTEENTH CONNECTICUT.

The Eighteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, Col. WM. G. ELY, which was expected to arrive this afternoon, we learn by a later dispatch, will not reach here until early Saturday morning. The steamer will land at Pier No. 2 North River, and the regiment will at once proceed to the seat of war by the New-Jersey Central route.

THE GREAT NAVAL EXPERIMENT.

Departure of the Iron-Clad Frigate New Ironsides on her First Cruise.

The telegraph announces the departure from Philadelphia of the iron-clad frigate *New Ironsides.* She goes to sea with sealed orders, and is intended, it is generally understood in the navy, for most important service.

The *New Ironsides* has been described frequently. She is the only mailed frigate built for the Navy of the United States, and bears a resemblance to the *Black Prince* of the Royal Navy. She is 3,500 tons burden, and carries 500 men, a full sailing frigate's crew, and forty-nine United States marines, "picked men." Since the *Wabash* first left the Quaker City, no such naval monster as the *New Ironsides* had been turned out there. Her machinery, battery, armory, yeoman's room and magazines are said to surpass those departments in any vessel in the service. A dispatch received at the Brooklyn Navy-yard describes the enthusiasm of the Philadelphians as intense on the departure of the vessel. The fact that for days no one was allowed to visit her, increased the curiosity with which the public watched her every movement. The wharves were crowded as she passed down the river, and when leaving the Navy-yard the crews of the *Princeton* and *Pawhatan* cheered her lustily. The trial trip of this magnificent specimen of naval architecture will be looked to with anxiety, both in this country and Europe, as principles are involved in her construction not hitherto tested. Some time since an incomplete list of her officers was published. We print herewith a full and correct one, direct from the ship:

Captain Commanding, THOMAS TURNER; Lieutenant Commanding and Executive Officer, W. M. Gamble; Lieutenants, Henry B. Robinson, George M. Bache; Acting Masters, John M. Skilling, J. M. Butler, G. W. Dornett; Paymaster, A. W. Russell; Chief Engineer, H. Newell; Surgeon, J. Duvale; Assistant Surgeons, E. Kershner and W. T. Plant; Engineers, G. T. Bright, R. L. Harris, O. H. Lackey, W. S. Smith, E. Butler, H. C. Beckwith; Master's Mates, C. A. Jones, J. J. Bland, T. E. Harvey, B. Sheppard, S. F. Morris and G. H. Bradley; Boatswain, T. Burnett; Carpenter, F. Wentworth; Sailmaker, J. A. Birdsdale; Gunner, C. Stuart; Yeoman, G. Wilkin.

GEN. CURTIS' ARMY.

Progress of the War in Arkansas.

The following extracts from a private letter, report events of which little has been said:

POST HEADQUARTERS, HELENA, ARKANSAS, Wednesday, Aug. 13, 1862.

DEAR UNCLE: Three days ago we sent from this post, Helena, now under the command or jurisdiction of Brig.-Gen. C. C. WASHBURN, a body of cavalry and infantry over to the Mississippi side of the river, to seize a large amount of cotton said to belong to a rebel. Our men were attacked about daylight, and five killed and some wounded. One of the Second Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry boys, by the name of LOUIS BLAIN, the rebels took prisoner, dragged him into the woods, cut off his nose, gashed his cheek, and then cut his throat in three places. He fought like a tiger, and finally got away from them, ran some distance and fell fainting from the loss of blood. He is still alive; our boys are now after those who injured him, and I tell you that there will not be any prisoners taken. The boys are desperate now, and woe be to the man that is found in arms against the United States. When we were on the march, 5,000 Texas troops under Gen. RUST, attacked our advance guard, which was composed of 200 Wisconsin Infantry, Eleventh Regiment. Our boys waded in and made the 5,000 skedaddle. The next morning we buried 120 rebels and five Wisconsin boys; not bad that.

One Texas regiment deserted from the rebel General, T. C. HINDMAN, and he sent another regiment after them with a battery of artillery. The Texans turned round and whipped the regiment in pursuit, and took their battery and proceeded on their way rejoicing. HINDMAN is very unpopular in his command. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN, commander of this post, is building a fort here, and we intend to hold this point, as it is one of the most important points on the Mississippi River. I am now acting as Aid-de-camp to him. He has sent for my commission as First Lieutenant.

Some speculators have been following up the army buying cotton of the niggers at $10 to $20 per bale and selling it for $100, but we have put a stop to that and are seizing it in behalf of the Government. Maj.-Gen. SAMUEL R. CURTIS is occupying Gen. T. C. HINDMAN's splendid house as his headquarters and the good old flag floats over the house and home of a rebel General and will float over the whole South very soon.

Commodore DAVIS' fleet of gunboats is lying idle at this point and the rebel ram *Arkansas* is cutting up didoes in the river below. Gen. CURTIS and Commodore DAVIS are now at Cairo, and when they return I think there will something turn up of importance. I have under the command of the steamboat *Hamilton Belle*, and am using it in the cotton trade for the Government. The Secesh ladies are very polite and like the "Feds," as they call us, full as well, if not better, than Secesh.

The New-Jersey Republican State Convention.

TRENTON, Thursday, Aug. 21.

The Republican Convention met at 2 o'clock, and organized permanently by the appointment of RICHARD S. FIELD, of Mercer, as President, and a Vice-President from each county. Mr. FIELD made a stirring war speech on taking the Chair, fully indorsing the National Administration in the vigorous prosecution of the war.

The Committee on Rules reported, and the Convention was opened for nominations. On the call of the Counties, Atlantic, Bergen, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Essex, Gloucester, Ocean, Salem, Sussex and Warren nominated MARCUS L. WARD, of ESSEX; Hudson nominated EPHRAIM MARSH; Hunterdon, Mercer, Middlesex and Morris nominated FRED. T. FRELINGHUYSEN; Monmouth nominated WM. A. NEWELL, and Union, JAS. T. CROWELL. The names of all the candidates were withdrawn except Mr. WARD. That gentleman was nominated by acclamation and cheers.

The Committee on resolutions reported a series of the first, discarding all personal and partisan views, looking solely to the duty of the State, whether separately or as a part of the Union, and believe they shall best discharge that duty by continuing in the Executive office of the State, the principles and policy that have marked the present Executive term; second, the foremost duty of the General Government is to devote its utmost energies to put down the rebellion; third, against any dismemberment or the new formation of the nation; all efforts to divide or refashion the States into a Union must end only in anarchy and remediless National decay; fourth, that New-Jersey is bound to the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union by obligations of duty, interest, affection and honor and insists that the most vigorous prosecution of the war is our sole protection; fifth, approves of the principles adopted and objects pursued by the President of the United States, and finds encouragement in them for the future; sixth, gratitude is due to the generals, officers, and soldiers of our armies for their bravery and skill.

Speeches were made by COURTLANDT PARKER, JOHN P. BRADLEY, JOSEPH C. POTTS, Senator JOHN C. TEN EYCK, and Chief Justice W. JAY. The Convention adjourned with cheers for the nominee.

Cricket Match in Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 21.

The cricket match between the St. George Club, of New-York, and the Boston Clubs, was commenced at 11 o'clock this morning at East Cambridge, and by 6 o'clock, when the stumps were drawn, the score stood: St. George first innings, 112 runs—Young George WRIGHT making 23; et ceteras, 28. Boston Clubs, first innings, 46. St. George, second innings, 22 runs for a loss of three wickets. The match will be continued to-morrow.

Colonization of Negroes in Central America—The Government and People of Nicaragua Opposed to the Scheme.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As the President, in his late interview with a Committee of colored men respecting the colonization of negroes in Central America, doubtless alludes to Nicaragua when he says: "The particular place I have in view is to be a great highway from the Atlantic or Caribbean Sea to the Pacific Ocean," it may be well to let the public know what are the feelings and opinions of the Government and people of Nicaragua upon this subject, especially as it seems to be taken for granted in the United States that negroes would be received with open arms in Central America, and placed at once upon a footing of social and political equality. But such is not the fact, as the following will show.

I have just read two letters from a responsible and well-informed person in Nicaragua, dated respectively June 14 and July 14, 1862, from the town of Chinandega, in the Occidental Department, which contains the greater part of the wealth and population of Nicaragua, for in this Department the seat of Government is located and the commercial and ruling classes reside. Upon the subject of negro colonization, the letter of June 14 has the following:

"Considerable excitement exists among the natives of Nicaragua, regarding the scheme of leading politicians in the United States to colonize Central America with free negroes and emancipated slaves. *The people of this country will never consent to have such a population sent among them.* They are *united* upon this subject, and those who have colored blood in their veins are the most bitter opponents of such a project. If the Government of Nicaragua has not already taken steps in the matter, to a certainty it will do so. When Capt. GRIFFIN came here as the agent of the Transit Company, a report went forth that he brought propositions for colonizing the poor, abandoned negro race of the United States in Nicaragua. No sooner was this report put in circulation than protests were made in all directions against permitting anything of the kind. In the Occidental Department every man of position and influence wrote to the Government, begging it to reject any proposition Capt. GRIFFIN might make upon the subject."

The letter of July 14 says:

"The people in Nicaragua are looking with suspicion to the course pursued by leading politicians in the United States, regarding the project of colonizing Central America with emancipated slaves. It meets with encouragement here from no one. President MARTINEZ, in a private letter to a gentleman in Chinandega on the subject, says: 'It will attract the attention of all the Central American States, and without doubt, with one common consent *they will oppose all schemes of this character, so calculated to retard the progress of the country.*' In the same letter the President speaks of Nicaragua as open to white immigration. He says: 'I desire in the highest degree that honorable strangers shall immigrate to this country and enjoy in fraternity with us the great resources of this privileged region.' Thus you will perceive, while Nicaragua is closed against negroes and emancipated slaves, it is opened to a different class of people. The climate and soil of Nicaragua offers many advantages to a white emigration. I would not advise persons to come here without means, but men with a small capital, and some knowledge of agriculture, can find no country offering greater inducements to settle in."

These facts ought to settle the question of negro colonization in Central America, Mexico or South America. These countries will not receive negro colonies. The truth is, there are but two countries open for such projects—Hayti and Liberia, whose Governments are willing to take and provide for all the negroes that may be sent them from here. To Hayti and Liberia, then, let such colonization schemes be directed; for Central America is closed to them. J. F. B.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 21, 1862.

Dinner to Gen. Wilcox.

A dinner was given to Gen. WILCOX last evening, at the Athenæum Club, Fifth-avenue, by our fellow-citizen, WM. P. BLODGETT, Esq., in which he was joined by a few personal friends of the General. Among the distinguished guests were Major-Gen. MITCHEL, Mayor OPDYKE, Hon. HIRAM BARNEY, CHAS. H. MARSHALL, Esq., DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Gen. ASBOTH, Col. BAILEY MEYERS, Col. F. E. HOWE, Capt. HODGES and others, all of whom made short and capital speeches, which, as the occasion was not of a public nature, we refrain from publishing. The speech of Gen. MITCHEL was one of the most beautiful and patriotic effusions of the astronomer General. Gen. WILCOX, inclosing a very interesting account of his prison experience, which he modestly requested would not be made public, expressed himself as laying no claims to be considered a martyr, and only hoped for recognition of such services as he may be enabled to render his country in the field, to which he ardently wished he might be speedily assigned.

Gen. WILCOX will return to the West in a few days, where, it is expected, important duties will be assigned him.

The Vanderbilt and Baltic Gone to Sea.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Aug. 21.

The steamships *Vanderbilt* and *Baltic*, after laying at anchor from two to three weeks abreast the fort, steamed up to-day and both went out to sea.

The new steamer *City of Hudson* arrived here to-day.

The Buffalo Board of Trade—Lake Sailors, &c.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Aug. 21.

The Buffalo Board of Trade have opened a correspondence with the other Boards of Trade of the Lake cities proposing to organize, by voluntary enlistment for four or five months service, 2,000 or more Lake sailors, who are unemployed during the Winter months, and offer them to the Government for ocean service, the several Boards paying their wages, so that they will be no expense to the Government, except for rations, clothing, equipments, &c.

Ohio Union Convention.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, Aug. 21.

The Union Convention at Columbus to-day nominated FRANKLIN T. BACKUS, of Cleveland, for Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, at the first ballot.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE COCORAN RECEPTION.—Barnum's Museum is the best place in the City to see the procession. Performances afternoon and evening. Gen. Tom Thumb and Commodore NUTT at all hours.

[Advertisement.]

WANTED—Old Patent Medicine Vials, Books, Pamphlets, Pots or Boxes; a liberal price paid. Also a smart man accustomed to peddle patent medicines. Address Box No. 4,596 Post-office.

Passengers Arrived.

ACO. 21—*In steamship Columbia, from Havana*—Jose Olaneta and lady, Miss R. de Reyes, Mrs. R. Cristadoro, M. Parodi, lady, daughter and servant; Mrs. A. Fresignier, J. M. Macau, Jr., R. Macau, 2 Misses Perdraville, R. A. Perdraville, lady and child; A. F. De Costa, A. Borromeo, M. G. C. Muoz, Av Gros, B. Garcia, A. Soto, P. A. Wuetier, M. Caballaro, B. Echeverria, T. Arota, M. Ygleuas, Miss Ygleuas, A. Graefer, F. J. Bances, R. Olloqui, M. Shipron, T. Tuwed, R. Nodori, P. J. Bondiz, C. Reynegra, S. Salford, C. Adam, Mrs. A. Sains and daughter, Miss F. Zaldara, J. B. Zaldara, B. S. Hill, J. A. Droege, W. Robertson, J. Martinez and wife, B. Varona, A. Lone, P. Ravon, J. Fantangel, J. C. Face, M. Lemate, P. D. L. Reyes, H. W. Cowes, Mrs. J. M. Smith, Mrs. S. Smith, J. De Silva, F. K. Sowers, J. W. Varraloo, lady and servant; Mr and Mrs. Fletcher and child, J. Marino, son and servant, J. M. Pozes, W. H. Kennedy, V. Gomez, J. Lutan, J. Williams, E. Blanchard, J. Alonzo, E. Ontario, E. Faulkner, E. Varona, J. Lela, M. C. Acramente, C. Pellito, J. R. Carreras, G. Enslin, M. R. Alvaradio, Mrs. J. D. V. Huckienbo, Mrs. A. Crawford, A. Hockman and lady, L. Falkenrier, M. Van Tassell, S. M. Lawton, R. Lawton, M. A. Herrera, J. M. Herrera, J. M. Churchill, Fede Miguel, E. Matgrot, H. Ehninger, A. Hoget, R. Leech, J. Bailey, M. Carey, A. Gutierres, A. M. de Rosa, H. M. Carrees, J. Carreras, A. Shener, J. Hanlin, S. J. Sarris, J. M. de Freda, C. Villar, Juan Antonio, M. Martin, G. G. Y. Arana, N. Arata.

From Cape Nicolas Mole, via Key West, from Sierra Leone—Capt. H. Elder, U. S. Consul at Sierra Leone, lady and child, Miss Elder.

ASTRONOMICAL ALMANAC—THIS DAY—
Sun rises.... 5 17 | Sun sets.... 6 54 | Moon rises.... 2 28
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY—
Sandy Hook. 5 34 | Gov. Island. 6 23 | Hell Gate.... 7 45

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Aug. 21

Cleared.

Steamer Falcon, Morrison, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ships Ladoga, Holm, Cronstadt, Funch, Meincke & W

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3406, NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

CORCORAN AT HOME.

THE OVATION OF YESTERDAY.

The General's Journey from Philadelphia to New-York.

Proceedings at Philadelphia, Trenton, New-Brunswick, Newark and Jersey City

Welcoming Speeches and Responses.

HIS RECEPTION AT CASTLE GARDEN

SPEECH OF MAYOR OPDYKE

Immense Turnout of the People--Broadway Crammed.

THE PROCESSION.

Corcoran's Speech at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

GENERAL INCIDENTS.

Yesterday was a grand day for the Irish residents of this City, a grander one for MICHAEL CORCORAN, and one pregnant with trouble for the gentlemen of the C. S. A. Association.

It would be worse than idle, it would be presumptuous, for us to attempt a description of the appearance of the City, the enthusiasm of the people, and the whole-heartedness of the welcome extended to the City's guest, for the benefit of those who were here; and as for those who were not here, we can say to them simply, that on no previous occasion has the City of New-York tendered to an individual, be he President or Prince, such an apparently heartfelt ovation, such an outpouring of its people, such a ronsing, unstinted, undiluted specimen of enthusiastic greeting.

For days they had been preparing for the physical reception; for months they have extended the heart invitation for his return; and when finally the desired end appeared, it seemed as if the people, one and all, were beside themselves with joy for his release, and with greater joy for his safe return.

Flags, banners, bands, flowers, everything which mind could suggest or experience dictate, were brought into requisition generally, and their particular display will be found in detail in the continuation of this account.

We have given already a full account of what the General did and what was done to him, up to midnight in Philadelphia, in earlier issues of the paper, and from that point we now proceed.

At about 1 o'clock at night an exceedingly well-balanced brass band made its appearance at the Continental Hotel, and proceeded to

SERENADE

Gen. CORCORAN, in the most approved and delightful manner. He was fast asleep, having become perfectly used up by the continued strain upon his nervous and physical system, but that made no difference to the band-accompanying crowd. Cries for CORCORAN broke the stillness of the midnight air, and all the attempts of the band but seemed to excite them to further shoutings. After perhaps half an hour's playing, the band paused for a reply, and Capt. KIRKER, who was the General's right-hand man on this as on other more serious occasions, appeared upon the balcony. He was greeted with three hearty Irish cheers, and again with others, and finally was permitted to speak.

He said that the General was excessively fatigued; that he had long since retired; that he was far from well, and that as he had a vast amount of work to perform on the morrow, he trusted they would excuse his reappearance.

The crowd—which, though noisy and turbulent, was composed of good men and true—saw the necessities of the case, and gracefully acquiesced, in the shape of nine hearty cheers and a rousing "tigah."

"Fetch out Mr. ELY, will you?" said one man, and in an instant the hint was taken, and the vast crowd shouted for the appearance of

HON. ALFRED ELY,

Member of Congress from Rochester, and a fellow-prisoner of the General. A Committee waited upon Mr. ELY, who was found in bed, fast asleep. They would hear of no excuse, however, but insisted upon his coming to the front, which he did in about ten minutes.

The crowd, in the meantime largely increased, received him with great rejoicing, and after several cheering rounds, demanded a speech, and Mr. ELY in response said:

FELLOW CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA: From a man whose eyes are filled with sleep what words can you expect? I come before you cheerfully, however, because I am willing at any sacrifice of personal comfort, to lighten the burdens of my friend and former comrade, CORCORAN. [Three cheers for ELY and CORCORAN.] You do well to cheer him, you do well to encourage him; he is a noble man, has suffered much, is filled with the right spirit, and will be of great service in the field, I am sure.

Mr. ELY then proceeded at some length and with great interest to give a sketch of the old prison times, during which he was often interrupted by cheers and applause of the heartiest kind. He concluded with an earnest appeal that every man before him should carefully consider what is his duty in the present crisis of his country, and then act upon it.

After this the band again performed, and the vast crowd dispersed, cheering for CORCORAN, ELY, SHIELDS, &c., &c., *ad infinitum*.

Early on

FRIDAY MORNING

The party of Gen. CORCORAN, which included the several New-York and Philadelphia Committees, sundry reporters, and other distinguished personages, breakfasted sumptuously at the Continental, preparatory to the day's work.

Immediately after breakfast he received Hon. Geo. B. LINCOLN, Postmaster of Brooklyn, Hon. MOSES F. ODELL, a number of Philadelphia ladies, and a host of the people, who wanted to shake both hands, to God bless him, and cheer him on his way. This part of the new duties Gen. CORCORAN attends to even better than did President LINCOLN.

While the General was occupied in this way a gentleman in the uniform of a Colonel of Infantry approached the General, when the following

INTERESTING CONVERSATION

took place:

COLONEL: General, I am Col. HEENAN, of the One Hundred and Sixteenth Pennsylvania Regiment. You remember that on yesterday I told you my regiment was nearly full, and that if it was consistent with propriety we would like to be one of your new brigade. We have received permission from the Governor so to do, and I formally tender you the services of the One Hundred and Sixteenth. [Applause.]

To which Gen. CORCORAN replied as follows:

COLONEL: I am delighted to hear of this good news. Your regiment, which I saw yesterday, is a splendid one, and I am very heartily glad to accept your services, or rather your assistance, in putting down this unholy rebellion. [Applause.] We will be pleased to have you accompany us to New-York, Colonel, where we will do whatever may formally be necessary to complete this arrangement.

Philadelphia has the honor of raising the first regiment for the new Corcoran Brigade, or rather what will undoubtedly be the Corcoran Division.

At 11 o'clock the carriages were ready, and the following gentlemen were seated in them:

Gen. MICHAEL CORCORAN.
James L. BARRON, of Select Council, Philadelphia.
John W. Leigh, of Common Council, Philadelphia.
Dominick Fourpey, of Philadelphia.
Col. Wm. Radford, of Philadelphia.
John A. Daley, of Philadelphia.
Col. D. Heenan, of the One Hundred and Sixteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Maj. Geo. W. Bardwell, of the One Hundred and Sixteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Capt. Wm. M. Bahan, of the Eighty-fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Alfred Ely, M. C.
Moses F. Odell, M. C.
Richard O'Gorman.
John Savage.
Wm. J. Kane.
Police Justice Connolly.
Police Sergeant Weed, (who went on to Philadelphia expecting to meet Capt. Downey.)
Edward L. Carey.
Capt. James B. Kirker.
Capt. John Breslin.
Lieut. Edmund Connolly, (recently released from captivity by the rebels.)
Lieut. John W. Dempsey.
John J. Henry, President of the Board of Aldermen.
Alderman Peter Mitchell.
Alderman Henry Smith.
Alderman William Walsh.
Councilman Thomas Stevenson.

Mr. W. M. RUNKEL, of the *Herald*; CHARLES E. MANNING, of the *Express*; Wm. M. COLES of the *Irish American*; Col. S. H. MIX, of the New-York Third Cavalry and Lieut.-Col. BENEDICT, a fellow-prisoner of Gen. CORCORAN.

The procession, with Gen. CORCORAN at the head, then paraded through an apparently interminable route, everywhere encountering crowds of cheering and enthusiastic citizens, who wanted to see "CORCORAN," and who did see him, and who shook hands with him to such an extent that it seemed to us as though his right hand would come off, or, at least, lose its cunning. It didn't, however, and at last the dépôt was reached, where another scene of hurrahing and shouting, pulling and cheering, was enacted,—the populace seeming to be none the less satisfied after ten minutes' trial of their lungs and the General's patience, until at last the whistle sounded and the train moved off—the General standing on the rear platform, uncovered and bowing continually in response to repeated good-byes, until the last shouting boy was hidden from our relieved sight.

The courtesy of the Superintendent induced him to place a special car at the disposal of the General and his friends, so that all were nicely kept together; and as nearly all were personal friends, the time sped quickly by until we reached

BRISTOL.

At this point a crowd of men and women had gathered, and the General, who seems in no way to be affected by physical exertion, and whose improvement in public speaking since his release from prison is remarkable, good-naturedly went out upon the platform to oblige them.

"Ah, but yer the purthy boy." "How are you, Colonel?" "We'll raise you a company here, now mind." "You look as though you'd had hard living down there, General—how was it?"

"Oh, yes, I had rather rough fare," replied the General.

"But you're a good egg yet, my boy," said another. And so on was kept up a running series of remarks to, at and about the General, who, in the meantime, smiled pleasantly upon the ladies, shook hands heartily with the men, and waved his cap to them all as they cheered him when the train went on.

AT TRENTON,

which was the next stopping-place, there was a very large and imposing gathering. Several thousand people, we should think, stood where they could see and hear him, and in response to repeated calls the General resumed his position in the rear of his car.

For some time the confusion was immense; there was no police, no anybody but an excited crowd of people, every one of whom believed that with a little physical exertion, and a liberal disinclination to accommodate his neighbor, he might get a shake of the General's hand. Silence being at length comparatively obtained,

GEN. CORCORAN SPOKE

as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF TRENTON: My time is short with you, and yet I must say something for you. It would be presumptuous in me to say anything to you about your duty in the present crisis of our beloved country. You all feel, without doubt, as I do, that it is time for every loyal man to show by his acts that he loves his country; that he is willing to serve it—aye, and die for it. [Great applause.] But, my friends, cheering does not do the *work*. The country is in danger. Ten men now are worth a hundred men twenty days from now. I am standing on rather a delicate platform here, I see, (alluding to the slight trestle-work which cracked under his weight,) but so far as this war is concerned I stand on the broad platform of the Constitution—a platform wide and broad, and strong enough to hold me and all my brother Irishmen and protect them from tyranny and oppression. [Cheers.] I am glad to see this enthusiasm. I wish I could impart to any one of you the feelings of my heart, and impress upon you the desire that I have to put a speedy end to this damnable rebellion. [Cheers.] The people at the South are victims, greater victims than you know of. They are poor, deluded people. The Southern poor whites are the most ignorant people I ever saw. They know nothing that is not taught them by their political leaders. They need a sound thrashing as a prelude to a release from their bondage, and an introduction to the blessings of freedom and the enjoyments of liberty—[enthusiastic applause;] and, I think, the kindest act we can do them is to go down, thrash them heartily, and place them again under the protection of the old flag. [Three cheers for the flag.] My friends, I am not coming home to idle, ["That's so."] Fellow citizens, I bid you farewell. Go with me, some of you, won't you? I will go with you cheerfully, and hope that together we can do some good. [Great applause.]

At this this point Hon. Mr. ELY came out, and being recognized was called upon for a speech, but said: "My friends, I am simply going on with my friend, Gen. CORCORAN, and know that you are at this time only interested in what pertains to him. I know him well, and can assure you he deserves your kindness, your welcome, and your support." [Three cheers for ELY.]

The train then passed on, and amid renewed cheering, the General resumed his place in the car.

AT RAHWAY,

In response to the repeated cries of a multitude, the General went upon the platform, and after an enthusiastic reception, said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I know that this compliment is not intended for me personally, but simply as an evidence that at all times you are and mean to be devoted to the Government under which you live, and to the maintenance of the Constitution by which you are protected—[Applause]—and also as an evidence that you are determined to do something toward crushing this unholy rebellion. ["Yes, yes."] At last, my friends, the Government seems to have arisen to a full comprehension of their strength, and have determined to put it down, and that at once. [Cheers.] My heart leaped with joy when I saw the crowd of men who are leaving for the reinforcement of our army. I mean with them to be a co-laborer, and I want you to be with me co-laborers in this glorious work of crushing out the rebellion, and restoring the absolute sovereignty of the Stars and Stripes [Three cheers.] My hands have been tied for fourteen months, but, thank God, they are again free, and I can again give all I own and have to the support of the Government. I thank you for your welcome, and beg of you not to let your enthusiasm die away with the occasion, but rather let it incite you to yet better service than has been rendered by any one to the country in her hour of trial. Good bye. [Cheers and applause.]

ELIZABETH

was the next point of receptive martyrdom.

Mr. J. C. ROSE, in behalf of the citizens of that place, welcomed the General in a very forcible and patriotic speech, and then handed his card to him, after which he retired, and

GEN. CORCORAN SPOKE

as follows:

I thank you, Sir, for your kind words, and the people, whom you represent so well, for their flattering reception. But, Sir, I am more pleased with the fact that from you, this day, has gone a company of men who rallied, at the call of the President, to support the Government. [Cheers.] I have always had confidence in the Government, and now that they seem determined to put an end to the war in good earnest, I am more than ever glad of my confidence. The last call of the President for 600,000 men has raised him mightily in my esteem, and I think we will now begin to do something. [Cheers.] The rebellion should be crushed out at once, and, by the blessing of God, I believe we are bound now to do it. [Applause.]

The City of

NEWARK

did its best yesterday, to convince Gen. CORCORAN that it loved him as a man, believed in him as an Irishman, and confided in him as a General. By platoons, of a thousand each, the inhabitants rushed to welcome him, and with cheers and shouts and cannon's note, they ushered him into the precincts of the beautiful town.

The General said but little here, but that little was well said. It was as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I find that a Committee is a good jailor, I am in the hands of one, and they tell me I must not speak much. Well, I won't. The time for speaking is past. I am now going to work. [Cheers.] I want to get some soldiers, and to go at the work and duty of every citizen. I have been some trouble, but I forget it all—it's as nothing. I can, when the war is ended, forget all the rebels ever did to me, but I can *never* forget the insults offered to our flag until it is wiped out in their blood. [Cheers.] The Government has at length come to the conclusion to put a stop to the rebellion. It's time. It's our duty now to stand by the Government, to help it in every way, and by all means. I am going back, and I want you, one and all, to go with me, to fight the rebels and to put down the rebellion. [Applause] Good bye, I thank you for your kind welcome, and hope to see you doing your duty on the battle-field.

Now came the crusher. Of all the undisciplined masses in the world, the masses who live in

JERSEY CITY

are the worst.

There was no police. There was an immense crowd. There was no plan. There was a constant uproar. The General stepped out of the car, was seized by thousands, so to speak, was whirled here, was pushed there, was punched, and jammed, and hustled, he was separated from his friends and knew not where to go, until, as good luck would have it, he fell into the position prepared for him. The scene presented here was a most enlivening one. The vast dépôt was thronged with men and women who cheered and waved handkerchiefs as exponents of their joy at his return.

The good people of Jersey had their hearts in the right place, but their Police were sadly out of killer, balconies, platforms and every available place being occupied. The balconies were handsomely decorated with flags, and at one end of the building a banner was displayed, bearing the words:

"WELCOME TO OUR CORCORAN,
THE HERO OF BULL RUN.
BRAVE IN BATTLE, PATIENT IN CAPTIVITY."

On one of the tracks between the two centre platforms was placed a platform car, on which was erected a stage for the welcoming ceremonies. This was occupied by Mayor ROMAN and members of the Common Council and other city officials, together with several dignitaries from New-York.

For a long while speaking was impossible, and while the people cheered, the General bowed.

After a little,

ALD. HARDENBERG

spoke as follows:

General CORCORAN: I am commissioned on behalf of the corporate authorities of Jersey City, in obedience to the popular expression, to bid you pause for a moment in your triumphal march to your long deserted home, to receive the homage of their confidence and regard. [Applause.]

We could not hope at this time, nor at this hour, to detain you longer in our midst, for we well know how the mighty heart of the Empire City throbs to receive you after your imprisoned absence, and to greet you with an ovation unsurpassed in her annals, because of the trials and sufferings you have borne for her and your country. [Cheers.]

The alacrity with which you rushed to her defence when foul treason reared its hydra head, the heroic bravery you displayed as the chosen leader of the historic Sixty-ninth [three cheers for the Sixty-ninth] upon Manassas' gory plain, and that unconquerable love of country which no dungeons—no persecutions—no threats—no sufferings could diminish or abate. Nobly, bravely, grandly, have you deserved the high confidence reposed when with your gallant regiment, whose tattered folds now give evidence how terrible was the conflict, you passed through this State more than sixteen months ago, to drive back the traitorous foes who were threatening the gates of Washington. [Cheers.] Upon that battle-field—within your own command—were many of New-Jersey's adopted sons, some of whom have returned to witness this tribute to you to-day, while others sleep their last sleep where no sound can awake them to glory again. [Applause.] This mighty throng—these banners floating in the breeze, as the emblems of that constitutional liberty you have suffered so much to maintain—these shouts of generous welcome—do but attest the deep devotion of New-Jersey in the issues of this mighty struggle, and bear witness to the sincerity and depth of esteem for those who have rendered such illustrious services for the perpetuation and triumph of the American Union. It is the pride of our State to weave garlands for the brave. She will join New-York today in high procession, and mingle her shouts with hers of welcome—thrice welcome home. [Great applause.]

The applause which followed this speech may possibly be imagined—it cannot be described. The vast auditory was as a unit, hurrahing and cheering to the echo. In a few moments, however, silence was obtained, and

GEN. CORCORAN SAID:

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMON COUNCIL OF JERSEY CITY: Permit me to thank you for the very high honor you have done me in giving me this reception in this city—a reception which has been unexpected until a few moments ago. I am pleased to see this enthusiasm and these warm manifestations. I know that they are not intended to do me honor for anything that I have done. It is intended to prove the devotion of the people to the Constitution and the laws that I have endeavored in part to sustain. It is true, Sir, that I have fought side by side with your troops on the field of battle. Bravely did they perform their duty. I am now, Sir, going to my home in my adopted City; but it is only for a brief period. I propose to return speedily, and, to the best of my ability, unite with the troops of New-Jersey and of other loyal States to do my best in the endeavor to crush out the rebellion. [Applause.] I am not going to cater to public opinion, or to participate in public ovations, but to do my part in sustaining the Government, in supporting our glorious Constitution, and to restore the Union. I care not what the politics or creed of any man may be; if he unites with me he is my brother, and I will take him by the hand. [Applause.]

Then came the rush, which was terrible to contemplate—fearful to endure.

No police, no order, no discipline, no plan. Nothing but hurly-burly, the strongest ahead, and each man for himself. Luckily, with unbroken limbs and with untorn vestments, the General and his party, red-faced and fagged out, reached safely the hospitable deck of the

FERRYBOAT PAVONIA,

just as it began to rain.

The boat was gaily decked with flags, but did not display the green flag. The following-named gentlemen were of the greeting party, and met the General with open arms at the end of the gang-plank: Aldermen Farley, Chipp, Dayton, Boole, Allen, Frear, Brady and Mitchell, Councilmen Orton, Pinckney, Keech and Lent, Col. Nugent, Senators Brantley and Cornell, Mr. Stevens, President of the Croton Board, Coroner Wildey, Judges Hilton and Daly, A. E. Gladdis, Superintendent of the Ferry and Alderman of Jersey City, Capt. Kennedy, Second Regiment, N. Y. S. M., Ex-Alderman Tuomey, Ex-Judge Phillips, Rev. Fathers Malone of Williamsburgh, Farrell of St. Andrew's Church, O'Connor of Albany, and Hartt.

After a vast amount of hand-shaking, and a multitude of warm and friendly greetings, the General moved toward the centre of the boat, where it was evident something was to be done, as tables spread with something table-cloth-covered stood temptingly before him. With some difficulty the Committee formed a ring about him, which the crowd with great ease broke through, greatly to the annoyance of the said Committee and the legitimate reporters who were trying to do their little duty.

After awhile,

COUNCILMAN ORTON

addressed the General as follows:

GEN. CORCORAN: My associates of the Common Council have charged me with the duty of extending to you a cordial welcome on the occasion of your return to your adopted City. We do not attempt to represent the people of the City of New-York, for they have delegated no such power to us. They will, as you will soon see, lustingly represent themselves at this time, and greet you on your return from an odious imprisonment with the cordial welcome of a free and happy people, who are glad to do honor to their country's defenders. [Applause.]

The General then modestly, but in a firm and clear voice, said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMON COUNCIL: I thank you for the high honor you have paid me—an honor which has heretofore been paid only to those who have signally distinguished themselves. I know I have no claim to it. I have only done what others have done—many others before me have done, and done repeatedly. I would not have consented to this ovation, or to a welcome of any kind, if it had not been that my friends had importuned me, and impressed me with the conviction that I might do the cause we all love some good—a cause to which you and I, and all of us, and all who are near and dear to us, are attached, and to promote which we are willing to lay down our lives. [Applause, and three cheers for Gen. CORCORAN.]

Mr. ARMSTRONG, the Mayor's Secretary, was here presented, and made an official but private communication to the General.

After this a general attack was made upon the well planned refreshment tables, which afforded sensible relief of edibles and drinkables in most bounteous profusion. Mr. VIGIL WEITCOMB, whose experience in such matters is slightly above the average, had charge of the affair, and that is guarantee of its character.

The Common Council of Jersey City were drawn up, gold-badged, in a line at the side of the boat, and Gen. CORCORAN passed from one to the other, shaking hands with each, and saying a few words at every stoppage. Alderman HARDENBERG presented the General with a superb bouquet from the ladies of Jersey City, which he promised to carry with him the rest of the day.

Alderman WALSH, who with Aldermen HENRY and SMITH, was of the greatest possible service perfecting matters, provided each guest with a ticket, giving him an admission to a coach in the procession.

As the *Pavonia* steamed up

THE HARBOR,

a most beautiful sight was presented. The rain had stopped, and the sun was just pushing through the dark clouds that yet hung around it. The shipping was variously decorated with flags, and the frequent-passing steamers whistled "welcome" through their brassy tubes, while the surface of the bay, for rods around, was dotted with sailboats and small craft, which, each in its way, saluted and greeted the guest of the occasion.

As the boat approached

CASTLE GARDEN,

cannon boomed, whistles sounded, flags were waved, and the cheers of thousands came across from the Battery.

All around the promenade of the old Castle were curious gazers, who had waited patiently the coming of their friend, and now, as he approached, they cheered as if, pent up for months, they had at length found the opportunity for a vent.

The gang-plank was thrown out, and the reporters sent off first.

Then came the General, whose first greeting was given to Mr. FLORENCE, the actor, who has for years been his constant friend, and at whose theatre he is shortly to appear.

Confusion had already commenced, but we entered the vast audience chamber, where was a scene worth seeing indeed. The long circular galleries were filled to overflowing with bright-eyed ladies, who with flowers and banners were waiting to see their day's delight, and who did indeed give him a most hearty welcome when he entered the place.

A few policemen, and a number of militia officers, together with a large crowd, were on the lower floor.

Presently the

GENERAL ENTERED,

when ensued a scene which was disgraceful to the police authorities, and which can in no way be excused.

The crowd rushed in behind him; the other crowd, already on the floor rushed up in front of him, and there between the two he stood, a martyr to his reputation. Superintendent KENNEDY did his best, but what is his best without his men? No one respected his authority, and although with baton he pushed, and with a loud voice, in his little blue can, he ordered the people to stand back, there was none to do him reverence, because his backers were not there.

The Mayor stood within six inches of the City's guest, the reporters stood within two inches of the Mayor, and the crowd rested on the backs of the pressmen, and struggled to get nearer. Finding it an unbopeable thing to procure silence, and amid the din and uproar of ten thousand voices, and a multitude of promiscuous policemen vainly endeavoring to preserve order,

MAYOR OPDYKE

spoke as follows:

Gen. CORCORAN: It is my agreeable duty to bid you, on behalf of the City of New-York, a cordial welcome to your home, and to assure you that in this welcome our entire population warmly and heartily join. Your heroism in battle, your fidelity and your manly fortitude in captivity, have secured for you the affectionate regard of every loyal citizen of the Republic. [Applause.] Nearly sixteen months have elapsed since you left us at the head of your gallant regiment to meet the enemies of our country. In the shock of battle that ensued, your dauntless bravery impelled you to the thickest of the fight, where you fell into the hands of the enemy, a prisoner of war. [Cheers.] For thirteen weary months they have held you in captivity, subjecting you to insults and imprisonment, and turning a deaf ear to our earnest appeals for your exchange. They have regarded you as a representative man, and as such have inflicted on you a species of torture, in the malicious hope of forcing you and your fellow-citizens of Irish birth to abandon your distinctive loyalty to the old flag. [Applause.] The hope was as vain as the malice was impotent. You have borne your sufferings with heroic endurance—not even a murmur has escaped your lips; and every additional wrong they have inflicted has but intensified every Irishman's hatred of treason, as well as his determination to punish the perfidious cruelty of your captors. Thousands of them are already in front of the enemy, and thousands more are but waiting for you to lead them, that they may in your presence, and under your leadership, avenge the insults and wrongs that you have suffered. [Applause.] We need no better proof of the atrocious character of this rebellion than the spectacle you have witnessed, of true-hearted Irish Americans being thrown into loathsome prisons, [Hear, hear.] and subjected to inhuman treatment, for no offence but refusing to become, like their persecutors, guilty of both perjury and treason. General, we thank you for the promptitude and gallantry with which you have again tendered your services to the Government; and we congratulate you on the appreciative response of the President. [Cheers.] In promoting you, he has but recognized your merits, and met the universal expectation and desire. [Hear, hear.] But if our anticipations shall be realized; if your friends rush to your standard with the enthusiasm we have reason to expect, they will soon swell your command to proportions that will require from the President a still higher commission. [Applause.]

Sir, I will not detain you longer. Your friends are impatient of everything that restrains them from grasping you warmly by the hand. In the name of the Corporation, and of every citizen, I again bid you a heart-warm welcome to the city of your adoption. [Cheers hearty and long prolonged.]

Again the Superintendent—this time assisted by great huge-listed, indecorous policeman—essayed to make the circle larger, so as to give the General room and air, but he might as well have tried to move the foundations of the building with a crowbar. In the meantime the people in the galleries, finding that they were seeing a great deal of confusion and hearing nothing, left their posts of observation and swelled the crowd on the ground floor, making it so hot that the perspiration rolled off from every one like the spray from a fountain.

GEN. CORCORAN'S REPLY

was as follows:

MR. MAYOR: I am obliged to you, Sir, for this high honor—this kindly greeting, which you have given me, on my return to my adopted City. It is now thirteen years since I first set my foot upon this American soil, and that was in the streets of New-York. [Applause.] Since that time I have taken the deepest interest in the welfare of this City, and I feel as proud as any living man ever felt at its growing prosperity. When this war was thrust upon us, truly, I was one of the first to leave this City; but, I have ever, ever watched its progress from afar. I have watched from the dampened from the prison, the generosity of its citizens, and nothing more ever felt, or could feel, more proud than I did, when I saw the manner in which New-York acquitted herself in this war. [Applause.]

MR. MAYOR: You have truly said that that has been an effort to shake the fidelity of the Irish people. But that effort has failed. [Applause.] Sir, the souls of all the Irish people are true to American institutions. [Applause.] Sir, wherever there exists an Irishman to-day—wherever he can speak his sentiments without molestation—he will be found to favor and support our national institutions and Government. [Applause.] And, Sir, permit me to say that I do feel proud—proud indeed, Sir, that the lot has been cast to me—that I have been called upon to prove my fidelity to my people and nation and to this country. [Applause,] and that God gave me strength to do it and bear up under it. [Enthusiastic cheers and cries of "You did it," "Good for you," "Hurrah for CORCORAN," &c.] Mr. Mayor, I am heartily aware, Sir, of my unworthiness to receive this high honor and public reception by this great city; an honor that is usually conferred only upon distinguished characters. I have nothing to distinguish me except my fidelity to the Union, and my willingness to lay down my life for the maintenance of the institutions under which we live, [applause] and, be persuaded, Sir, that as much devotion as I can bring will be given as the public servant—willing to put myself in your hands—to come among you not to tarry and to talk, but to work—to go again to the battle-field and return, if return I do, to find this City as free and happy as it was when I first saw it. [Applause long prolonged and voices "We will go with you," and a gentleman with Lieutenant-Colonel's shoulder straps, "I will go with you as a private." Cheers.] I trust peace shall, together with victory, perch upon our banners; that the Union shall be preserved the same as when I first put foot on this soil; that we shall be "one and inseperable." Of my fellow-citizens of Irish birth I am proud they have done so much in this contest. They are willing to do their duty, and they will do their duty. I have only to say that there are men willing to fight with me. [Voice:—"We will," and great applause.] I know there are some. I am obliged, Sir, to leave you to-morrow to bring back to you the Sixty-ninth, which has taken such a noble part in this war, [cheers] and who will, I trust, again take the field with their old commander at their head.

The CHAPLAIN—And the Chaplain, too. [Cheers and laughter.]

Gen. CORCORAN—Yes, and the Chaplain, too; I ought to have remembered that. But, my friends are anxious to see me, and as I believe I am to have an opportunity during the afternoon to express my thoughts where they can be more clearly uttered and better understood, I will close, Sir, by again thanking you for the high honor you have paid me. I can only reiterate my willingness to give my services to the uttermost—to lay down my life for the maintenance of the Union and to support the Constitution. [Thunders of applause.]

At the conclusion of Gen. CORCORAN'S speech, Alderman FARLEY, as Chairman of the Committee on National Affairs, handed to Mayor OPDYKE engrossed copies of the action of the Mayor, Aldermen and Councilmen relative to Gen. CORCORAN'S release, as follows:

IN COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Whereas, Efforts are being made in different sections of the country to secure the release from imprisonment of the brave and gallant Col. MICHAEL CORCORAN, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.; and

Whereas, Col. CORCORAN was one of the first from this City to offer his services to the Government in defence of the National Union; it is therefore fitting and proper that the Common Council should take such measures as will be best calculated to secure his release; *Resolved*, therefore, If the Board of Councilmen concur,

That His Honor the Mayor be and is hereby requested to communicate with His Excellency the President of the United States, and to take such measures as he may deem advisable to secure the release from imprisonment, by all fair and honorable means, of Col. MICHAEL CORCORAN and his brave associates.

Resolved, That His Honor the Mayor be requested to transmit a copy of the above preamble and resolutions to the President of the United States, to Col. CORCORAN, and to the SIXTY-NINTH Regiment.

Adopted Jan. 30 by the Aldermen and Councilmen, and approved by the Mayor Feb. 4, 1862.

(Signed) FRANCIS J. TUOMEY,
Deputy Clerk.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1862.

Col. Michael Corcoran, Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.:

It affords me great pleasure to comply with the request of the Common Council of this City in herewith transmitting to you an authenticated copy of the preamble and resolutions concerning you, passed by that body on the 30th ult., and which I at once cordially approved when presented to me yesterday. I will endeavor to communicate with the President on the subject of your release, and shall cheerfully and promptly do all that I can find practicable to accomplish towards securing your liberation. I sincerely trust that our efforts to secure your release will not be disappointed. Your liberation and safe return among us would give great gratification to your fellow-citizens of New-York, and to millions of loyal citizens throughout the country, who respect you for your bravery and your fortitude in suffering imprisonment. Be assured, Sir, that I cordially unite with your fellow-citizens in my hearty sympathy with you in your unfortunate position, in which it is to be hoped you will not long continue. Truly yours,

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

The following were also presented, having been passed by the Common Council last February:

Whereas, It is said that arrangements have been made for the reception of Col. MICHAEL CORCORAN and others, (residents of the City of New-York,) held as prisoners of war by the rebel government; and

Whereas, These noble and patriotic men have, not only on the field of battle, but during their long imprisonment, manifested a self-sacrificing patriotism and devotion to the Union seldom equaled, and never surpassed; and

Whereas, It is the duty of the Common Council, on the return of these brave soldiers, to make such arrangements as may be deemed necessary, that an opportunity may be offered to our fellow-citizens of all classes to receive them in a fitting and becoming manner; therefore,

Resolved, If the Board of Councilmen concur, that the Committee on National Affairs be and are hereby appointed to make such arrangements as they may deem necessary, to receive Col. MICHAEL CORCORAN and his fellow prisoners, on their return to their homes in the City.

All these documents were beautifully engrossed on parchment by Mr. D. F. BRADY, and handsomely mounted. They were signed by the Committee on National Affairs, Aldermen Farley, Chipp, Allen, Mitchell and Smith, and Councilmen Orton, Jones, Stevenson, Horan and Keech.

The Mayor, with a few inaudible words, presented the documents to Gen. CORCORAN, who in turn gave them to a friend to hold, after gratefully acknowledging the compliment.

It was then time to leave the Castle Garden, and join

THE PROCESSION.

As before, the police were remiss. They only aided to swell the crowd, which surrounded Gen. CORCORAN, pushing and squeezing in the most unseemly manner

Outside, the arrangements were better made. There the police guarded well the exit, kept back the crowd, and did their duty well. Whoever had charge of this body of police deserves credit, while whoever had charge inside the Garden deserves the severest reprehension. There was an immense concourse of people there—a perfect ocean of heads—a restless army of shouters. They all wanted to see the man, to grasp his hand, to hear his voice and to bid him welcome. This, however, was impossible, and, so soon as it could be done, he was placed in the carriage, while his friends busied themselves by securing their places likewise.

The entire

ARRANGEMENTS

for the procession were excellent, and reflect great credit upon the Grand Marshal, Gen. JOHN EWEN, and his aids. Whatever delays there may have been elsewhere, there were none in the execution of their part of the programme. The various divisions and sub-divisions, Committees, orders and societies, were each assigned its appropriate place in the procession, and all were so stationed as to fall into the line speedily, and without interfering one with another. So, too, during the march, there were none of those long and tedious halts which, in most former processions, exhausted the patience of throngs of spectators. There was some delay after Gen. CORCORAN took his seat in the carriage before the procession began to move, but this was caused more by the dense crowds of people upon the Battery, whom it appeared impossible for the Police to keep within their proper bounds, than by any defect in the arrangements of the Grand Marshal. The procession took up the line

[Continued on Fifth Page.]

AMERICAN MATTERS IN FRANCE.

Rumors of Mediation and Recognition—Mr. Slidell's Visit to Vichy—Joachim Murat to be King of the Mexicans—Eagerness of the French to serve in the National Army, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 8, 1862.

The rumors of mediation and recognition which gained circulation last week, from observations made on the subject by M. DE PERSIGNY, were dispatched, as you will see, with great haste all over Europe, and brought out official declarations on the subject at London and at St. Petersburgh. From these declarations we learn that no steps have been taken anywhere toward a recognition of the Southern Confederacy, but they say nothing on the subject of mediation, and it was exactly of mediation that the Minister of the Interior spoke. It may still, therefore, be true, as M. DE PERSIGNY said, that the three European Powers have come to an agreement on the subject of a mediation, but this, at best, is but a thin affair, and when sifted, dwindles into dimensions which need not terrify anybody. Of course France, England, Russia, or any other friendly Power, is ready to offer mediation when an opportunity occure, and it is only necessary, if the parties act in concert, that they should first agree upon the terms and the time of the offer. Now, as regards England and Russia, neither of them desire a war with the United States, and as regards France, she has no reason for assuming a hostile attitude unless it be in defence of her policy, whatever that may turn out to be, in Mexico. The offer of mediation, then, is reduced to a more friendly act—a recommendation of an armistice and a peace, couched in terms which preclude all idea of a menace; and if they make a mistake as to the time for such an offer, the American Government will be prepared to tell them so, and that will end the matter. The readiness and frankness of the declarations in regard to recognition are a sort of guarantee that even if a mediation is offered, it will be offered without any hostile *arrière pensée*, and that if rejected, the mediating Powers, instead of at once recognizing the South, will wait awhile before taking any new step. And this line of conduct will be based upon the well-recognized fact that a war with the United States will only increase instead of diminish the sufferings of the poor in Europe.

The English and French writers in general look upon the cause of the North as so completely compromised at present that the war must soon cease for want of combatants, and they give this as one of the reasons why there should be no intervention. The *Moniteur* makes its London correspondent say that the English believe that the Americans abuse England, and keep up the cry of intervention, in order to obtain volunteers and stimulate the waning patriotism of the people.

The sum total of evidence, therefore, seems to offer an assurance that, although there is an understanding between the three Governments on the subject of mediation, there is none on that of recognition, and that as medition will only be offered, if offered at all, in the most amicable way, it can only be offered at a time when it will not appear like a menace, and this time it is to be hoped will never arise.

In the way of rumors, there are a few worthy of mention. In the first place, it is reported on the Bourse, and in the newspaper offices, that Mr. SLIDELL, since his return from Vichy, tells that he had a long interview with the Emperor there, and that the whole plan of recognition was agreed upon between them. What the plan was is not said, neither is the date of its execution fixed. On the other hand, it is said in other well-informed quarters that Mr. SLIDELL did not see the Emperor at all at Vichy, and this is probably the truth.

A report was started the other day on the Bourse, and made quite a sensation, to the effect that the Government had decided on placing JOACHIM MURAT in the place of President JUAREZ, as soon as the troops arrived in the City of Mexico; and at about 3 o'clock a messenger arrived in the editorial bureaux of the different liberal journals with an order from the Minister of the Interior not to mention the report in question. The cause of this sensibility of the Minister who guards the Press remains a secret. The report is believed by many to be true.

The *Patrie* says that the order to the French naval Commander in the Pacific, to take possession of the coast of Sonora in Mexico, was issued at the moment when the President of the United States sent into the Senate for ratification the treaty of Mr. CORWIN. There is room to believe that the *Patrie's* assertion is a mere invention, and that the writer made the assertion in pure ignorance of the gravity of the question he was treating.

The French Government is going to form a military corps of natives of Martinique and Guadaloupe, with which to compose its army of occupation in Mexico after the departure of the troops sent from France. They hope thus to escape the decimation of their ranks by the maladies of the country.

Not only do European officers continue to flock to the American Legation in this city to obtain engagements in the army of the United States, but also workmen of the better class, who demand to be enlisted as common soldiers. To all such applications the Minister can only reply that he has no power to make enrollments, and if they wish to join the army they must make the voyage at their own risk and expense. But it is also against the law of the country to make engagements for a foreign State, and even the workmen seem to understand this, for generally, when they come to the Legation in squads they stop in the street and send in only one of their number as spokesman, while the rest disperse to reassemble again and hear the report. The Police, of course, keep a strict eye on this movement, and every few days a *mouchard*, in order to see that the Legation is conforming to the law, finds his way in in the garb of a workman seeking enlistment; but all are treated alike, and all are sent away with an absolute refusal, so that there can be no ground for complaint on the part of the authorities.

MALAKOFF.

New Publications.

Orpheus C. Kerr (*quere*, office seeker,) has written a book. A great many other office seekers might do as this particular one has done and collect into a volume the letters which they have indited from time to time, but although they might be as comical in some respects as these, we doubt whether they would receive as cordial a reception; for Mr. Orpheus C. Kerr is no stranger to the public. His lucubrations, which appeared originally in the Sunday *Mercury*, have been so widely quoted from, that it is almost useless to say, they consist of sketches, burlesquing passing events. Most of them are admirably done, and the height of absurdity which some of them attain makes the book a timely one for such a season as this when the prospects of a draft are weighing so heavily upon the minds of so many non-exempts. The Orpheus C. Kerr papers will hardly pass into history with those of the immortal Jack Downing, but they are so greatly superior to the wishy-washy productions of certain other would-be humorists, whom it is hardly worth while to name, that Messrs. BLAKEMAN & MASON will not regret having published them.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Another Account of the Evacuation of Harrison's Landing and the March Down the Peninsula—A Line Forty-six Miles in Extent—Affairs at Williamsburgh, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Aug. 20, 1862.

A short time previous to the actual departure of the army from Harrison's Landing, it will be recollected that a reconnoissance in force was made, under the direction of Gen. HOOKER, toward Malvern Hill, which resulted in the temporary occupation of that place by our troops. At about the same time, the brigade under command of Gen. BUTTERFIELD also made a reconnoissance on the south side of James River, and succeeded in driving a strong picket guard in a direction toward Petersburgh for a distance of seven miles. It is now apparent that the object of both reconnoissances was simply to mislead and confuse the enemy, although at the time the design was not even remotely comprehended by those who had not the confidence of Gen. MCCLELLAN. In addition to the reconnoissances or feints made by the infantry, it was also observed than an unusual number of expeditions were undertaken by the cavalry. Early in the morning squadrons would start off in different directions and not return till after dark, and often till the next day. The country between Harrison's Landing and Williamsburgh was thoroughly searched, but nothing was seen of the rebels. These infantry and cavalry reconnoissances may be considered as the first evidences of the subsequent retrograde movement, the object being not only to deceive the enemy in reference to the future plans of MCCLELLAN, but also to ascertain if the roads to Williamsburgh were still entirely within our possession. It can hardly be supposed, however, that we succeeded in blinding the enemy in regard to the main object of the preliminary movements, although he may have been unacquainted with the details. The rebels have always had a faculty of acquiring information, through some source, of any important intended movement on our part; and, judging from past experience, they were not unadvised of the fact, at least, that the army was about to withdraw from Harrison's Landing. When an army is invaded with so many spies and traitors as were known to invest ours on the James River, it would be an extraordinary fortunate circumstance if its movements were not reported at the rebel headquarters. Lieut. WELD, of Gen. PORTER'S Staff, who was taken prisoner at Gaines' Hill, and lately released, makes mention of a conversation he overheard between rebel officers a few days prior to the army leaving Harrison's Landing, in which they expressed a belief that we were then preparing to retire.

A few days subsequent to the reconnoissance at Malvern Hill, a great many transports and sailing-vessels were observed to suddenly make their appearances off the various landings. At about the same time notice was given to the commanders of regiments to have all the sick and wounded removed to the general hospital, from which place they were to be conveyed by transports to Northern cities. On Monday, the 11th inst., four batteries of artillery were shipped on board vessels, and towed down the river. The next day the entire artillery reserve was also sent in the same direction. Orders were then issued for all the extra baggage, ammunition, tents, knapsacks, and other articles, to be placed on board transports. By this time the troops thoroughly understood that some important movement was in progress, but did not really know whether they were to be sent to the south side of James River, or to the lower portion of the Peninsula. Numerous were the coojectures, and various the opinions, as to the ultimate destination of the army and the route to be taken, but no one seemed to understand the subject sufficiently to give a satisfactory explanation.

A brigade in Gen. SYKES'S Division was the first body of troops to leave the landing. They embarked on transports and went down the river. On Thursday, the 14th, the two remaining brigades in the same division followed the first. By Thursday night all the supplies and camp equipage intended for transportation by water had been placed on board vessels, and were in readiness to be moved toward Fortress Monroe. At 11 o'clock, on Thursday morning, Gen. SYKES'S Division of Regulars received marching orders, and immediately took up the line of march on the road to Charles City Court-house. The division was preceded by a portion of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry and one company of RUSHE'S Lancers. Following troops came the wagon train of the corps, guarded on each side by heavy details of soldiers. At 2 o'clock, on Friday morning, Gen SYKES'S Division took up the line of march. These two divisions, with Gen. SYKES'S Division, which went down the river, comprise the whole of PORTER'S Corps.

At about the time PORTER'S Corps commenced moving, the corps under command of Gen. HEINTZELMAN also left the camp-ground and proceeded towards Charles City. Before reaching Charles City, HEINTZELMAN'S Corps struck off to the left and came upon the Cole's Ford road, which they followed into Williamsburgh. HEINTZELMAN'S Corps was the only portion of the army that took the Cole's Ford route. After PORTER'S Corps, on the Charles City road, came FRANKLIN, followed by KEYES' and SUMNER'S. SUMNER'S troops brought up the rear of infantry. In the extreme rear were the Second, Fifth and Sixth United States Cavalry, the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry; and the whole, with the exception of one company of RUSHE'S Lancers. They covered the retreat on both roads.

Friday night PORTER'S and HEINTZELMAN'S Corps reached Chickahominy River, the first at a point near the mouth, and the other at Cole's Ford, some distance above. PORTER'S Corps passed over a pontoon bridge, and bivouacked on the other side. The pontoon bridge used on this occasion was the longest ever constructed in this country. It was a magnificent structure, and reflects much credit upon those who were engaged in building it. It required in its construction ninety-six boats, placed at an interval of twenty feet apart. The length of the bridge, when completed, was two thousand feet. It was built by a battalion of the United States Corps of Engineers, and Company F of the Fiftieth New-York Regiment, the whole force under the command of Capt. DUANE. The work was commenced at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, and finished at 5 P. M. the following day. Every alternate boat was anchored both up and down stream. At times the tide is very strong at the mouth of the Chickahominy. The depth of the channel is thirty-five feet. Pontoons were also used at the point where HEINTZELMAN crossed.

Gen. MCCLELLAN left Harrison's Landing Saturday morning, and arrived in Williamsburgh Monday afternoon. At 6 o'clock the next morning, he left for Yorktown, and arrived at Fortress Monroe in the evening.

PORTER'S Corps arrived in Williamsburgh Saturday afternoon; at Yorktown Sunday afternoon, and at Hampton on Monday. From Hampton, they went to Newport's News, where, I understand, they are embarking on transports to-day.

HEINTZELMAN'S Corps reached Williamsburgh Monday afternoon, and again took up the line of march toward Yorktown, at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning.

At the present writing, PORTER'S Corps is at Newport's News, FRANKLIN'S on the way from Yorktown to the same place, KEYES' in the rear of FRANKLIN'S, HEINTZELMAN'S at Yorktown, and SUMNER'S at Williamsburgh.

It is a singular fact that, from the very commencement of the retreat, not a foe was met or encountered. The entire movement has been conducted in the most systematic manner. At 1 o'clock Monday afternoon the pontoon bridge at the mouth of the Chickahominy was taken apart and placed on board transports, and, although a few rebels were noticed on the west bank, they did not show any disposition to interfere with the proceedings. Gen. MCCLELLAN did not leave the Chickahominy till after the bridge had been taken up. The pontoons used by Gen. HEINTZELMAN were burned when his troops had safely crossed. It was reported at Williamsburgh last Monday that a considerable force of the enemy was at Tunstall's Station, on the West Point Railroad. No attack, however, was anticipated, as our troops were too far advanced.

I learn from an authentic source that a strong force of infantry and cavalry will occupy Williamsburgh for the next two weeks. After that time it will be held as an outpost. I am also informed that Yorktown will be strongly garrisoned by our troops for the present.

It could not be expected that along the line of march from Harrison's Landing to Hampton—a distance of sixty miles—the troops would be able to keep *en masse*. A great many stragglers were observed all along the route, some of whom were in advance of their regiments and others far in the rear. The dusty condition of the roads made the travel exceedingly unpleasant, and hundreds of the soldiers were glad of an opportunity to fall out of the ranks and take shelter in the woods or pursue some by-road. Whenever a troop of cavalry passed, volumes of dust would arise, and almost suffocate the weary pedestrians. It so happened, however, that numerous springs and streams were passed, which gave the soldiers an opportunity of frequently replenishing their canteens with cool water. As a matter of curiosity, I will note the fact that when the head of the column had reached Hampton, the extreme rear was at the Chickahominy, thus making an unconnected line of troops, wagons and ambulances of forty-six miles in length. Over three thousand wagons were in the train, and nearly every wagon was drawn by six horses or mules.

The evident satisfaction of the inhabitants of Williamsburgh as the troops passed through the place reveals their unsubdued sympathy for the rebels. The conduct of Col. CAMPBELL, who has been acting as Governor of the place is severely censured not only by the Union people remaining there, but even by his own officers. Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER had not been in Williamsburgh an hour when intelligence reached him that certain Secessionists had arms and ammunition concealed in their houses. A search was immediately instituted and the weapons and ammunition were found, and the parties concealing them placed under arrest. It is the complaint of Union men that while they have been unable to obtain the slightest favor from the Governor, the Secessionists have been pampered, and their requests, no matter how trivial or ridiculous, readily granted. It is believed that the course of Gen. PORTER during his brief stay in Williamsburgh was of more service to the Union cause than all the acts performed by Col. CAMPBELL during his entire term of Governorship. It is asserted that Col. CAMPBELL, instead of checking and crushing the rebel sentiment has actually encouraged it by his milk-and-water policy. It is time that the North should seriously object to having men whom it cannot depend upon placed in such important positions.

Col. JOHN S. CROCKER and Maj. AMBROSE L. CASSIDY, both of the Ninety-third New-York Regiment, and who were announced as deserters when the army was before Yorktown, returned from Richmond as released prisoners Monday night. Yesterday afternoon they visited their regiment at Hampton, and were received with cheers.

WHIT.

THE ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

From Gen. Rosecrans' Division—Newspapers in Camp—The Seat of War in Northeastern Mississippi—Tishemingo County—Desolation—Movements of Price and Bragg.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, NEAR JACINTO, Sunday, Aug. 17, 1862.

The army of the West has suffered much for want of suitable reading matter, while the few St. Louis and Cincinnati dailies that came into camp were at least a week old. These papers are mostly retailed out by hucksters at an exorbitant price to cosey fellows, who forthwith plank themselves on the first seat that offers, and read off the news to an excited crowd. It may seem strange, but it is nevertheless true, that the officers and soldiers composing a large army know nothing of intended movements, and what little information they do possess, is derived secondhand from the Northern journals, and I know of many correspondents who purport to have the best of facilities for obtaining reliable news, who are absolutely forced to wait for the papers in order to get up a readable article. There is no denying but what that *credulous individual*, the "public," has been most grossly imposed upon; and, as there has been many speculations indulged in as to the whereabouts of the army of the Mississippi, by anxious readers at the North, I propose to furnish a few items for the general information, premising that the powers that be will not hold me responsible for inditing anything of a contraband character. That part of the National forces in the West known as the army of the Mississippi, and until lately under the command of Gen. POPE, is now occupying all the country between Corinth and Iuka. Commencing from Ripley, on the west, our lines extend eastwardly through Dansville, Rienzi, Booneville and Iuka. Communication is established with all of these points, so that a large force can be concentrated at any one of them in a few hours' time; and should the rebels under BRAGG attempt to make any demonstration to regain their lost territory, they would find it an expensive undertaking.

The Charleston and Mobile Railroad is now in an active state of operation, although there is still a want of rolling stock. The rebels, prior to leaving destroyed nearly all the cars and burned the principal bridges, but owing to the energetic action displayed by Gen. HALLECK while at the head of affairs here, the most of them have been replaced, and army supplies, mails, &c., &c., are beginning to arrive with regularity. Properly speaking, the largest amount of territory occupied in the State of Mississippi by the National forces is embraced within the limits of Tishemingo County, which is in the Northwest portion of the State. As the railroads which drain the western part of the State of Mississippi and Eastern Kentucky and Tennessee, intersect each other at Corinth, the latter place has become, in a military point of view, a base from which the National lines radiate in all directions. The army of the Mississippi is now commanded by Brig.-Gen. ROSECRANS, who is a very thorough, efficient officer, and has the respect and confidence of all the troops. Our Generals are beginning to see the defects of the *rose-water* policy, and are acting with more vigor. Guerrillas caught in the act of perpetrating any outrages, such as shooting unarmed Union soldiers, tearing up the railroad tracks and burning bridges, are summarily shot, while the property of rebels, which has been hitherto scrupulously guarded, is now confiscated. The negroes are coming within our lines by scores. Superannuated *aunts* and *uncles*, young picaninnies in bags and slings, nearly starved and frightened out of their wits at the appearance of the fierce Yankees, all combine to swell up the mass that is surging toward headquarters. As fast as they come in, an apportionment is made among the different Brigadiers, and every one is soon furnished with some kind of employment.

To convince your readers that they are of some service, I will simply state that many of the regiments will be able to place one hundred men in the ranks who have been employed as cooks and teamsters, supplying their places with negroes, who can perform the work far better. At the commencement of National difficulties, the Union sentiment of Tishemingo County was decidedly in the ascendant, and the people were strongly opposed to the doctrine of secession in any form. At first, meetings were held in different parts of the county, and resolutions were passed expressive of the devotion of the citizens to the National Government, while they utterly refused to sustain, by their influence or votes, the Southern Confederacy. But at last, though, through the artful representations of designing leaders, and that blind infatuation which rises at times on communities, they were led to believe that the North designed interfering with their most sacred State institutions, and cut out Slavery, root and branch. This idea ran like fire over the State, and every little town and hamlet was alive with excitement. Politically, the people were divided into three classes. First, the Unionists, who strove to uphold the old order of things in defiance of all threats and danger; second, the Submissionists, who were in favor of compromising and acknowledging the North as the strongest power; and third, the regular fire-eating Secessionists, breathing vengeance and slaughter against everything that could be brought to oppose them. This latter class was headed by a Northern fanatic, a native of the Old Bay State, who, like Peter of old, went round from village to village inciting the people to rebellion. I have always found at the South that those, who were most violent in their demonstrations and determined in their resistance to Federal authority, were generally of Northern birth. The same desire that prompts him there, to open large farms, engage in manufacturing interests and amass riches, here places him at the head of affairs, and he is looked upon by the simple ones as their natural leader. The influence of one such man is tenfold more injurious to us than twenty butternuts. The County of Tishemingo has furnished to the rebel army twenty-eight companies of one hundred men each. All of these staunch patriots were taken prisoners at Fort Donelson, last Winter, and are now leading a very pleasant kind of a life within the precincts of Camp Morton, Indiana. The desolation and violence that pervades this once flourishing county is complete. The traveler, as he passes the barren fields untilled, and views the ruins of houses that have been torn down by barbarous hordes, would almost imagine himself in some heathen land instead of America. Large numbers of women and children are left without the means of subsistence, and many are on the verge of starvation. Efforts are making to remedy this, by establishing dépôts at various points where food is furnished to the pauper free of charge, and already the recipients of our bounty are not small.

Four escaped prisoners, belonging to the Third Michigan Cavalry, have arrived in camp. They were captured by a gang of bushwhackers about four weeks ago, while out on a scout, and taken, as they affirm, to the headquarters of Gen. PRICE, at Tupelo. He questioned them closely in regard to the National strength, but failing to get much satisfaction out of the boys, ordered them placed in close confinement. On the 7th inst. they effected their escape, and after enduring innumerable hardships and privations, running picket guards and begging food from negroes they reached the National lines at Rienzi. They state that PRICE is concentrating a large force at Guntown, thirty miles south of Jacinto, and that a combined movement is to be made between him and BRAGG. The probability is that no active demonstration will be made until the hot season is over. No malignant diseases have, as yet, appeared, and the health of the troops is good.

C. J. R

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Exploit of the Mammoth Cave Guard—The Rebels Take Hopkinsville—Reign of Terror in Southern Kentucky—Clarksville Again in the hands of the Rebels, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., Monday, Aug. 18, 1862.

In my letter of yesterday you were informed of the brilliant achievement of the Mammoth Cave Home Guards, who succeeded in capturing some eighty rebels on their way to join MORGAN in Tennessee. The statement is confirmed and the fact shows what a body of loyal men, possessed of the right spirit and exercising a little vigilance and determination, can accomplish. The rebels were from the County of Meade, on the Ohio River; about half of them were armed with rifles and shot guns and such fowling-pieces that could be procured in the locality of their organization; the other half were unarmed. Their friends and sympathizers along the route of their march were apprised of the movement and had sumptuous repasts prepared for them at the town of Litchfield and other points on Green River, on their arrival. Their design, on reaching the vicinity of Mammoth Cave, was to surprise a Baptist Church where an association was being held, and secure the horses ridden by those in attendance, and thus mounted make their way through Allen County to the rebel lines in Tennessee. Capt. BEAT EATON, of the Mammoth Cave Home Guards, became apprised of their movements and gathered his men, thirty-seven in number, to intercept them. Fortunately the Guards were well armed with United States guns. As the rebels were making their way to the church for the horses, they were suddenly confronted by Capt. EATON and his gallant Guards, who ordered them to halt. This the rebels refused to do, when the Guards opened fire, instantly killing the leader of the garg and severely wounding two others. The whole party then gave themselves up without further resistance. Thus thirty-seven Home Guards captured eighty-six rebels and killed their leader without the loss of a man. The rebels were disarmed and are now under guard to be disposed of by the proper military authorities.

The successful hegira of Secessionists to the rebel armies is generally managed in this way: There is a large stretch of country of Southeastern Kentucky, embracing the counties of Cumberland, Monroe and Allen, along which there are no sentinels or outposts, and through which there is scarcely any stationed military force. This range of country is wild, thickly wooded and mountainous. A band of rebels in the interior make known their purpose to sympathizers on the route; refreshments are provided and horses prepared at given points, when the party in readiness separates into squads sufficiently small to excite no suspicion, while detection is dangerous. They then secure the horses and meet at some designated rendezvous beyond the Cumberland River, and proceed to the rebel camps. I am credibly informed to-day that a band of rebels, in no inconsiderable numbers, are gathering and mustering at a point called Roseville, in the eastern extremity of Barren County, between Jamestown and Glasgow. This is the region through which MORGAN has heretofore made his raids into Kentucky. This band, unless dispersed, will shortly be joined by that daring guerrilla chief, or it will make its way across the Cumberland into Tennessee, and proceed to the Southern army.

MORGAN and his men are reported to have left Gallatin, and gone in the direction of Hartsville, Tenn. A part of his force, however, is evidently still in the vicinity of Gallatin, as depredations upon the Railroad are of almost daily occurrence in that locality. There is no telegraphic operator at Gallatin, and there being no trains on the road, no positive information can be had from that point.

The destruction of the Red River bridge on the Edgefield and Kentucky Road, cuts us off from all communication, save telegraphic, with Nashville and other points south of that city. A train I understand, will leave here for Red River, in the morning. At the river the freight and passengers will be transferred to a train on the opposite side, which is designed to be in readiness to carry them on to Nashville. The whole country being infested with rebel guerrillas, we think this a hazardous, not to say an inexpedient risk of rolling stock, lives and property.

Mention was made in my last, of the fact that Lieut.-Col. WOODARD, of the rebel cavalry, had appeared in Hopkinsville, Ky., and demanded its surrender, which being refused, he departed, saying that he would soon return and enforce his demand. The insolent rebel has kept his word. He returned to Hopkinsville on Saturday the 16th, with a mounted force, estimated at from three to four hundred, and after a slight resistance, captured the place, and now holds it, his robber-flag floating from the public buildings. He captured a number of prisoners and a valuable lot of fire-arms, among which are twenty of HENRY'S patent fifteen-repeating rifles. These rifles were recently purchased at Louisville, with vehement asseverations on the part of the purchasers, that they were designed for Home Guards and the defence of Hopkinsville. Perfidy is the chief characteristic of rebels; Hopkinsville is well known for its secession sentiments, and there is little doubt that these guns will subserve the purpose for which they were bought—the promotion of rebel interests. Too much caution cannot be observed in sending arms into secession localities; we know not into whose hands they may be designed to be placed.

Clouds and darkness are gathering and thickening around the counties of Southern Kentucky. Terror and alarm prevail among the people. Society is torn to pieces, while order and civil law are dead letters. Guerrillas scout the country, and men are shot down in the streets of the towns. Horses are taken from wagons, travelers are left on foot in the road, houses are pillaged and families driven to the woods for shelter. GEO. D. BLAKEY and Capt. MORROW came in here from Russellville, to-day. The former came to beseech reinforcements, for the protection of himself, his friends and neighbors; the latter for the safety of his life, which was threatened, and of which he came near being deprived in a recent attack upon him by the miscreant rebels of his town. Russellville is twenty-eight miles south of this point and immediately on the Memphis and Clarksville railroad. Mr. BLAKEY says the few Union citizens of the place suffer every conceivable indignity, and they lie down at night not to sleep, but to remain in defenceless terror until the dawn. An attack is apprehended upon Russellville and the greatest alarm prevailed, as the small force stationed there is insufficient to hold out against a combined attack of the guerrillas. Discouraging, however, as are the indications upon our Southern border, the most cheering prospects are ahead of us. Reinforcements are pouring into the State from all directions, and their ranks are daily swelled by devoted volunteers and recruits. The doom of the rebels is sealed, and a very brief period will terminate their career in this State. Could rebeldom but see the great lava torrent of patriotism bursting from the heated heart of the loyal States, to pour against them with consuming vengeance, they would sink down, crushed at the certainty of inevitable destruction to their cause and their hopes. The sooner they are made to feel and know our power, the better.

From Gen. BUELL'S advance, we have no direct information to-day. The rebel STARNES, noted for his pilfering and cotton-burning exploits in North Alabama, is reported between Murfreesboro and Nashville with a large force of rebel cavalry. The rebels have also, it is stated, torn up the railroad track for several miles at Talahoma, on the Chattanooga Road. Talahoma is in Shelby County, Tenn., at the junction of the McMinnville Railroad with the Chattanooga Road. It is about midway between Nashville and Chattanooga, and between Stevenson and Murfreesboro. If this be true, BUELL is not only cut off from Louisville by the damages to the Louisville and Nashville and Edgefield and Kentucky Road, but he is cut off from Nashville by the damage to the Chattanooga Road at Talahoma.

Let us hope for the best.

BOWLING GREEN, KY., Tuesday, Aug. 19, 1862.

The following is a copy of the proclamation, notification, or whatever it may be termed, of the infamous guerrilla JOHNSON to the people of Hopkinsville, after the capture of that place by WOODARD and himself. It has just fallen into my hands; it bears no date:

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: I have occupied Hopkinsville; have taken arms, ammunition, etc., all of which I have done as a Confederate soldier. If any Southern man or his property should be molested on account of this visit, I will retaliate on the Union men of this place.

A. R. JOHNSON,
Colonel Commanding Post.

Clarksville, Tenn., is reported this morning as being in possession of the rebels. The mails are closing; no time for particulars.

CURTIUS.

The Resignation of Gov. Magoffin.

We give below a copy of Gov. MAGOFFIN'S letter of resignation, with the accompanying correspondence:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Aug. 16, 1862.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Having felt for a long time that there did not exist between myself and a large majority of the Legislature that unanimity of sentiment and opinion as to the true policy of the State, so important in the present crisis, I have felt it to be my duty to aid, by every means in my power, to promote domestic harmony and to endeavor to prevent the most dreadful of all calamities, intestine strife and civil war among the people of Kentucky, and at the same time to protect, as far as possible, the rights and liberties of the minority, who differed in their political views from the majority of the Legislature. Knowing that in my position as Governor I was unable either to avert or to control any attempted usurpation of unauthorized authority, I expressed my willingness, some days ago, when written to by a distinguished member of the dominant party, to resign my present position, and which correspondence is herewith submitted, if assurances would be given that all efforts would be made to secure to the people the great ends I so much desired, and a gentleman selected to fill my position whose record and history would afford a guarantee that these objects would be effected, or so far as practicable, be secured. The action of the Legislature to-day, in the selection of the distinguished Senator from Scott County has given me a satisfactory assurance that all will be done to protect and secure the minority in their rights under the Constitution, and to all the people of Kentucky their rights of life, liberty and property, to protect which Governments were instituted among men. Feeling assured, from that act, and the individual assurances of many of the distinguished members of the dominant party in the Legislature, that the ends I so earnestly seek to attain will be carried out, I hereby resign my position as Governor of Kentucky, to take effect on Monday next, Aug. 18, at 10 o'clock A. M., and I now tender to my distinguished and very able successor my best wishes for the success of his Administration, in the hope he will be more successful than I have been in protecting all classes of the citizens of my native and still dearly beloved State in their rights under the Constitution and laws, to which I have faithfully endeavored to adhere, and in promoting the general welfare.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. MAGOFFIN.

LEXINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 7, 1862.

Governor Magoffin:

MY DEAR SIR: There are rumors afloat of an intention, or, at least, a willingness, on your part to resign your position in certain contingencies. I can trace these rumors to no certain source.

I am free to admit, that, in my opinion, there might be advantages derived by the State, and particularly by your political friends, from such a course on your part. I am very well satisfied that you can have no pleasure in the retention of office under the present circumstances; and I should be very much pleased if you would inform me what truth there is in the report referred to; whether you have expressed or feit any desire or willingness to resign, and in that event what are the contingencies upon which your remarks have been based. Pardon the freedom of an inquiry, dictated by a regard for the interests of the State and the best wishes for your personal welfare.

Very truly yours, W. A. DUDLEY.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Aug. 10, 1862.

Gen. W. A. Dudley:

MY DEAR SIR: In answer to yours of Thursday last, I will say to you what I would be willing to say to but few others. At any time within the last twelve or eighteen months it would have given me great pleasure to resign my office, could I have done so consistently with my own self-respect. But the storms of wholly undeserved abuse with which I have been assailed during that period, and the threats of impeachment, arrest, even assassination, constantly made against me, have compelled me to continue in the quiet discharge of my duty. Otherwise, I should have been regarded as either tacitly admitting the truth of the charges against me, or as quailing before the threats of my enemies.

Meanwhile, however, several sessions of the Legislature have passed without a single charge having been formally preferred against me. Then recently reasons of a *quasi* public character have determined me to persevere in that course. My political friends (and by this term I mean the Southern Rights Party, a great majority of whom are not, and never were Secessionists,) have been subjected to what seems to me, in modern times, an unexampled persecution. My position was such that I was totally unable to relieve them, and yet I could not reconcile it to my conscience even to appear to desert them in their need.

Could I at any time, by my resignation, have aided in restoring the peace of the State, which, in my opinion, can only be done by giving to the whole people the fullest assurance of protection to their constitutional rights, I should cheerfully have overcome any mere personal objections I might have entertained to such a step. I need hardly say to you that I would be most happy now to lay down my office, if this object could be attained. Could I be assured that my successor would be a conservative, just man, of high position and character, and that his policy would be conciliatory and impartial toward all law-abiding citizens, however they might differ in opinion; that the constitutional rights of our people would be regarded, and the subordination of the military to the civil power be insisted on and maintained to the utmost extent our disturbed condition will admit, I would not hesitate an instant in putting off the cares of office, and in tendering him my best wishes for the success of his administration. Without a satisfactory assurance to that effect, you must admit that, in justice to my friends, I cannot and ought not to resign. I hope I have made myself understood. I have written freely and for yourself alone. If there is any portion of your letter which has not been answered, let me know, and I will reply at more length.

With great respect, your friend and ob't serv't,

B. MAGOFFIN.

FROM BUFFALO.

The International Horse Fair—The Western New-York Diocesan Convention, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 20, 1862.

I regret the necessity of recording the almost entire failure of the International Horse Fair, which commenced in this city yesterday, and which gave promise of reaching a degree of success equal to any Fair the Association has yet given to the horse-breeding public. Some one has been very careless in not advertising the show more thoroughly, which, had it been done, the attendance would have been five times as great as it is, and the receipts fully up to last year's exhibits. President GATES has acted with a generous spirit, in contributing largely of his means to save the reputation of the concern, but he admits that it must prove a failure. He deeply feels the responsibility resting upon him, and will not, of course, shirk any part of it. The Managers are discouraged, and would vacate Buffalo by the next train, only that they are bound by rule and example to sustain their part of the work. It is only fair to give a slight notice of those resident breeders of the Empire State who have entered stock on exhibition, which, while it does not comprise the best in the State, and does not exceed twenty-five in number, still, contributes some of the finest specimens of the grade we have ever had the pleasure of inspecting. The following are the entries from this State:

Class 1.—Through-bred stallion, entered by CHAS. SHEPARD, Avon Springs. Class 2.—*Old Royal George*, H. DOUGHERTY; *Black Messenger*, L. FARRAR; *Black Hawk Charley*, J. R. SWARTOUT; *John J. Crittenden*, C. F. CORNER, Palmyra. Class 3.—*Membrino Chief*, C. L. HAWES; *Young Toronto Chief*, THOMAS BROWN. Class 4.—A bay stallion, GEORGE N. BROWN, Akron; *Garibaldi*, A. B. MEECH, Buffalo. Class 7.—*Lady Kate*, A. B. MEECH, Buffalo; Long Island *Black Hawk*, mare, W. I. MILLS, Buffalo. Class 8.—*Jessie* and colt, J. P. FOSTER, Buffalo; *Dolly* and colt, RICHARD BULLYMORE, Buffalo. Class 9.—Matched carriage horses; black horses, G. S. HAZARD, Buffalo. Class 10.—Draft horses. A pair of black mares, ATKINS & RUSSELL, Buffalo. Class 15.—Bay gelding, ATKINS & RUSSELL, Buffalo. Class 16.—Saddle horses. Black mare, W. I. MILLS, Buffalo. Class 18.—*Nellie Thurston*, S. D. P. MASTEN. Class 19.—Bay gelding, GEO. WALSORT, Waterloo. *Lady Clifton*, W. I. MILLS, Buffalo; *Bonny Kate*, C. J. WELLS, Buffalo.

It will thus be seen that Classes Nos. 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 20, 21 and 22 are not represented; were they, the fair could not prove a failure in the matter of the entries.

Then in regard to the races of the matches advertised only three have yet come off, yet the trotting was certainly very fine, equalling anything of the kind ever witnessed in Buffalo, as will be seen by the time made. The race between *Sam Skin* and *Major*, the former driven by JOHN STEVENSON and the latter by W. O. BROWN, Jr., was won by *Sam Skin* in two straight heats. Time—2:01¾; 2:51. The race between *Lady Clifton*, *Bonny Kate* and *Niagara*, was won by the former in three straight heats. Time—2:39¾; 2:37¾; 2:39. The *Lady* was handled by Mr. W. H. HARRIS. The grand trotting match between *Royal George*, *Oakley* and *Bay Prince*, was won in two straight heats by the former. Time—2:37; 2:52. The hope is entertained that the Association will do better next year, and they have already set about the work. Take plenty of time to do your work—do it well and you will surely succeed. Too much praise cannot be given to the Buffalonians in their efforts to support the exhibition this year. They have done all that could be reasonably expected, and show their kind feeling and unaffected interest in the matter by offers to assist the Association in any department for the complete success of next year's enterprise.

The Western New-York Episcopal Convention assembled in St. Paul's Church on Main-street, this morning, at 11 o'clock. The delegations are full, among whom we noticed the presiding Bishop, Dr. DE LANCEY, Rev. Dr. WITHERSPOON, Rev. Dr. SEABURY, Rev. Dr. WOOD, Rev. L. S. STEVENS, Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR, Hon. S. V. R. WATSON, Hon. SETH B. GROSVENOR, and others. The Convention organized and proceeded to celebrate the imposing Sacrament of the Holy Eucharist. It is rumored that a few ultra members of the Convention will endeavor to introduce resolutions calling upon the Administration to end the war by a proclamation emancipating the slaves of all those in arms against the Government. A warm debate is anticipated over them.

T. D. E.

LATER FROM KEY WEST.

Prevalence of Yellow Fever—Prize Cases—Vessels in Port, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

KEY WEST, FLA., Friday, Aug. 15, 1862.

The yellow fever still continues to maintain an existence on our island, and some more deaths have taken place with persons not acclimated or resident for more than a few months. Some of them have been quite sudden, where there has been lack of attention to the patient, in applying early remedies well-known and reliable. The whole number of deaths to this day by yellow fever have been forty-two, whilst the recoveries have been far more numerous, showing that the disease is not in a violent form. I would caution all persons at a distance, having friends here, against any unnecessary apprehension, and to take with caution all inflammatory statements regarding the fever here. The correspondent of a New-York Journal, at this place, left his house on the first appearance of the disease publicly, and with his wife found quarters on some one or other of our war ships in the harbor, until the ar

THE BATTLE OF SLAUGHTER'S MOUNTAIN.

Services and Losses of the Ohio Regiments in the Fight.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SECOND CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA, Saturday, Aug. 16, 1862.

So many accounts of the battle of Slaughter's Mountain have already appeared in the Press, that I would not offer this communication were it not for the fact that not one of the numerous correspondents whose letters have reached camp, have mentioned the brave boys who, with the laurels won at Cross Lanes, Rich Mountain, Romney, Winchester and Port Republic, went into the engagement on the 9th inst., with the step of veterans, who stood up in the thickest of the battle, a front of flaming steel, and who retired from the contest bleeding and maimed, a mere fragment of that noble "four thousand" who, sixteen months ago, left college and workshop and field, tenderly and sorrowfully parting with friends most dear, and, alas! parting forever. All honor to the soldiers of Massachusetts, New-York, Pennsylvania, or of any other State, who "nobly fought and bravely fell" at Slaughter's Mountain; but let not one fragmental brigade be "eat" by a tribe of "correspondents," who pretend to give details, and yet, with seeming purpose, write only of their own friends. The man whose heart festers with jealousy or burns with favoritism, is not a fit chronicler of events in which there is a common National interest, and full and exact justice should be awarded to *every* soldier. As I am favored with the regimental reports, the following statement and statistics will be found correct, and will show the part taken by "Ohio boys" in the battle—other writers having awarded the meed of praise to other troops. "Soon after the artillery had opened, Gen. GEARY ordered his brigade, consisting of the Fifth, Seventh, Twenty-ninth and Sixty-sixth Ohio, and Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania—(the latter regiment had been detached from the brigade on the road and sent off to the right)—to support a battery in position on our centre, when the Seventh and Sixty-sixth were formed on the first, and the Fifth and Twenty-ninth on the second line of support, about fifty paces in rear of the first. Both lines were soon advanced a short distance, and occupied a small hollow where they were shelled quite briskly, until about 6 o'clock P. M., when they were ordered forward, across a corn-field, where they found a regiment of regulars in a road or ravine. Lieut.-Col. PATRICK tried to get them to advance; but they stuck to their position, and the Ohio boys walked over them—the Fifth calling them cowards.

We received the first rounds of grape and canister just beyond the corn-field, but succeeded in driving the enemy, and had reinforcements arrived at that time, he could have been forced from the field; but for some unexplained reason, we were left to the kind mercy of the reinforced enemy, who knew his business, and no doubt intended to make a finish of the few brave men remaining on the field, by hurling fresh brigades upon us."

The Fifth Ohio went into action with 250; lost 118.

The Seventh Ohio went into action with 293; lost 175.

The Twenty-ninth Ohio went into action with 183; lost 62.

The Sixty-sixth Ohio went into action with 240; lost 100.

CASUALTIES IN THE FIFTH OHIO, COMMANDED BY LIEUT.-COL. PATRICK.

Killed.

Sergt. Thomas Hays, Co. B.	F. W. Drexelius, Co. F.
Corp. G. W. Young, Co. C.	Sergt. W. Greeg, Co. G.
W. H. Arbour, Co. C.	Thomas Nolan, Co. G.
Daniel Bowie, Co. D.	Sergt. J. J. Kelley, Co. K.
F. Shoemaker, Co. D.	Wm. L. Given, Co. K.
Alonzo Carnahan, Co. E.	Sergt. George Kent, Co. I.
Jesse Garner, Co. E.	Andrew Zurfass, Co. I.
J. H. Heair, Co. F.	Herman Dreutler, Co. H.
Richard Henninger, Co. F.	Mich'l Pennyfeather, Co. H.

Wounded.

1st Lt. A. F. Shirer, Co. A.	J. F. Coverdale, Co. C.
2d Lt. W. Miller, Co. A.	G. W. Gough, Co. C.
Sergt. Thos Scott, Co. A.	J. M. Morrow, Co. C.
Sergt. Jacob Rice, Co. A.	Lieut. R. Kirkup, Co. D.
Corp. John Stofel, Co. A.	Sergt. J. McIlhany, Co. D.
Fife Maj. H. Coleman, Co. A.	Corp. Geo. Granger, Co. D.
A. Brightman, Co. A.	B. Cline, Co. D.
Wm. Baker, Co. A.	J. Bourk, Co. D.
Jas. Burkhardt, Co. A.	G. Yates, Co. D.
Martin Hoziger, Co. A.	V. Gibb, Co. D.
Sergt. Jas. Lyons, Co. B.	O. Hailey, Co. D.
Corp. Geo. Haig, Co. B.	D. Mc Clung, Co. H.
Jas Davis, Co. B.	J. Nolen, Co. D.
John Gray, Co. B.	Corp. G. W. Genile, Co. E.
George Hays, Co. B.	Corp. W. Williams, Co. E.
Charles Myers, Co. B.	J. S. Lamb, Co E.
C. Roseman, Co. B.	Peter Kramey, Co. E.
Thomas Watson, Co. B.	William Fisher, Co. E.
W. Motherside, Co. B.	P. Brady, Co. E.
Capt. J. A. Kemley, Co B.	Theodore Wright, Co. E.
Sergt. C. Freedborn, Co. C.	Thomas Rice, Co. E.
Corp. —— Halifax, Co. C.	Edward Myers, Co. E.
Lieut. J. Rincald, Co. E.	1st Lt. W. V. Neely, Co. H.
Sergt. J. McLean, Co. F.	2d Lt. J. Mackaway, Co. H.
Corp. J. W. Carr, Co. F.	Sergt. M. Ward, Co. H.
Corp. M. Boyle, Co. F.	R. Bosseameyer, Co. H.
Corp. J. S. Meyer, Co. F.	Thos. Manning, Co. H.
Corp. J. J. Reynolds, Co. F.	A. Weichel, Co. H.
Corp. J. Coleman, Co. F.	W. Wastman, Co. H.
Corp. H. Brokamp, Co. F.	M. Van Hugh, Co. H.
C. Viner, Co. F.	J. Madden, Co. H.
J. Scudpoer, Co. F.	F. Wernsing, Co. H.
Chas. Benkne, Co. F.	J. McGovereey, Co. H.
J. Mellrk, Co. F.	2d Lt. W. H. Thomas, Co. I.
Reuben Daily, Co. F.	Sergt. J. H. Christy, Co. I.
Chas. Hipk, Co. F.	W. B. Anderson, Co. I.
Corp. C. D. Spennet, Co. G.	M. Ackley, Co. I.
Corp. Alonzo Myers, Co. G.	J. Butler, Co. I.
R. Connelly, Co. G.	Corp. T. J. Collins, Co. K.
Thos. Munday, Co. G.	R. McGuire, Co. K.
Wm. Tapner, Co. G.	L. Copp, Co. K
W. H. Runsemer, Co. G.	J. Caiden, Co. K.
M. Serriger, Co. G.	J. S. Crain, Co. K.
W. P. North, Co. G.	C. S. McKenzie, Co. K.
1st Lt. C. F. McKenzie Co. G.	J. E. Roser, Co. K.

Missing.

A. Brightman, Co. A.—w'n'd	J. Tigue, Co. H—wounded.
D. C. Custard, Co. B.	A. L. Day, Co. I.
Geo. Feet, Co. E.	Corp. E. S. Quinton, Co. K.
J. A. Baum, Co. F—w'n'd	

Total—killed 13; wounded 93; missing 7—118.

SEVENTH OHIO.

Killed.

Lieut. J. P. Brisbane, Co. E.	Sergt. G. W. Barrett, Co. F.
Lieut. F. F. Johnson, Co. F.	Corp. D. H. Wright, Co. G.
Lieut. Jas. Ross, Co. C.	H. F. Deneyo, Co. G.
Sergt. C. P. Boer, Co. C.	M. Minard, Co. G.
Corp. J. J. Ayers, Co. C.	T. H. Whitmore, Co. G.
E. F. Sherland, Co. C.	H. Howard, Co. G.
W. F. Richmond, Co. C.	M. Schenradee, Co. H.
H. Rapley, Co. C.	W. Mc Clung, Co. H.
W. Lapham, Co. D.	C. C. Miller, Co. H.
C. F. Hettings, Co. D.	G. H. Sulsher, Co. H.
Sergt M. Martin, Co. E.	H. H. Barton, Co. I.
Benj. Gill, Co. E.	George Fox, Co. I.
Chas. Masters, Co. E.	J. P. Way, Co. I.
E. J. Taylor, Co. E.	J. D. Stephenson, Co. I.
R. M. Bisk, Co. E.	W. Woldoff, Co. I.
H. C. Carr, Co. F.	Vincent Ready, Co. K.
Thos. Haight, Co. F.	John Stone, Co. K.
J. J. Handelyr, Co. F.	John Miland, Co. K.
S. B. Mathews, Co. F.	George Tipp, Co. K.

Wounded.

Col. W. R. Creighton.	Lieut. N. Galvin, Co. A.
Asst. J. B. Molyneaux.	W. F. Gilboe, Co. A.
Capt. W. K. Sterling, Co. I.	J. T. Blackwell, (since died,) Co. A.
Lieut. H. Z. Eaton, Co. B.	
Lieut. W. D. Braden, Co. H.	Benj. Hatfield, Co. A.
Lieut S. S. Reed, Co. G.	T. Hammond, Co. A.
Lieut. M. S. Hopkins, Co. K.	P. Kelley, Co. A.
Sergt. Z. Davis, Co. A.	J. G. Parsons, Co. A.
Corp. M. D. Holmes, Co. A.	Arthur Lapham, Co. A.
Corp. H. J. Brown, Co. A.	T. C. Sherwood, Co. A.
Corp. F. J. Werg, Co. A.	E. St. Lawrence, Co. A.
A. M. Clinton, Co. A.	Corp. G. S. Wilson, Co. B.
F. Cregna, Co. A.	Corp. Jos. Troten, Co. B.
J. C. Cagley, Co. A.	Corp. W. B Sloth. Co B.
Abe Glazer, Co. A.	Corp. T. C. Brown, Co B.
Wm. Adams, Co. B.	Sergt. A. B. Billings, Co. E.
John Coyle, Co. B.	Corp. F. A. Davis, Co. E.
Wm. Cannell, Co. B.	Corp Albert Smith, Co. E.
E. Connaugh, Co. B.	Corp. J. R. Alexander, Co. E.
S. E. Gordon, Co. B.	J. Clarke, Co. E.
James Dixon, Co. B.	James Kelley, Co. E.
P. Gaskil, Co. B.	C. Stinson, Co. E.
B. Hanhfield, Co. B.	John Wickham, Co. E.
F. Hennicle, Co. B.	Corp. B. Gridley, Co. F.
P. E. Hill, Co. B.	A. Adams, Co. F.
Wm. F. Sutch, Co B.	C. Brown, Co. F.
Jacob Marks, Co. B.	G. M. Cadwell, Co. F.
T. C. Riddle, Co. B.	John Downer, Co. F.
John Stone, Co. B.	Thos. Ely, Co F.
E. Zuiker, Co. B.	S. Kettinger, Co. F.
Corp. C. H Braxton, Co. C.	S. Hopkins, Co. F.
Corp. M. M. Andrews, Co C.	D. Jones, Co. F.
T. Wilder, Co. C.	H. Loomis, Co. F.
Geo. Carothers, Co. C.	D. C. Wainerimley, Co. F.
N Beliger, Co C.	J. B Wait, Co. F
T. P. Dickson, Co. C.	G. T. Russel, Co. F.
Sergt. J. S. Couper, Co. C.	W. Gotchel, Co. F.
Sergt J. C. Jones, Co. C.	W. Wyeamus, Co. F.
Corp. N. L. Norris, Co. D.	D. Matthews, Co. F.
Corp. L. Wilson, Co. D.	Sergt. E. M. Lazerous, Co. G.
H. H. Rhodes, Co. D.	Corp. W. T. Cullow, Co. G.
John McAdams, Co. D.	Gilbert De Wolf, Co. G.
J. A. Frank, Co. D.	J. N. Quothett, Co. G.
N. B. Holcomb, Co. D.	E. C. Day, Co. G.
Wm. Gardner, Co. D.	J. B. Green, Co. G.
A. Colwell, Co. D.	Wm. Gibbons, Co. G.
E. Hubbay, Co. D.	J. M. Holcomb, Co. G.
F. Bailey, Co. D.	L. Owens, Co. H.
Sergt. H. J. Allen, Co. E.	P. Strong, Co. G.
S. Butler, Co. G.	Corp. J. A. Bell, Co. I.
Silas Walder, Co. G.	J. Fichcomb, Co. I.
Sergt. Chas. Brooks, Co. D.	J. Ray, Co. I.
Sergt. G. W. Moore, Co. H.	J. A. Farve, Co. I.
Corp A. Trimmer, Co. H.	N. M. Freeman, Co. I.
J. G. Lee, Co. H.	M. Bickham, Co. I.
G. Glendening, Co. H.	T. D. Williams, Co. I.
A. Jassard, Co. H.	Charles Smith, Co. I.
Jos. Kincaid, Co H.	M. Kelly, Co. I.
John Lents, Co H.	S. Kemp, Co. I.
Robert Murray, Co. H.	John Grebe, Co. K.
W. H. Overmire, Co. H.	C. Wesener, Co. K.
John Pollock, Co H.	J. Harnel, Co K.
H. Schadler, Co. H.	Fred Mickes, Co. K.
Corp. A. Jackson, Co. I.	Geo. Brechler, Co. K.
Corp. J. J. Manning, Co. I.	H. Schmide.
Corp. Hiram Decils, Co. I.	M. P. Feid.

Missing.

Jessie Hardesty, Co. B.	Sergt. Fred. Shinkle, Co. K.
J. E. Bine, Co. B.	P. Frink, Co. K.
E. McGinnis, Co. G.	Frank Mahler, Co. K.

Total—Killed, 30; wounded, 131; missing, 6—176.

TWENTY-NINTH OHIO.

Killed.

Corp. B. Picket, Co. F.	A. Bishop, Co. I.
G. Nevin, Co. F.	John Yokes, Co. C.
J. Perkins, Co. I.	Robert Wilkins, Co. H.

Wounded.

Lieut. E. J. Hurlburt, Co. A.	W. Wilder, Co. A.
Sergt. W. H. Grant, Co. A.	M. M. Canfield, Co. A.
Sergt. S. E. Elliott, Co. A.	S. M. Coom, Co. A.
Corp. J. M. Loomis, Co. A.	Sergt. A. B. Paine, Co. F.
R. W. Graham, Co. A.	S. E. Saich, Co. F.
D. Thatcher, Co. A.	T. Dowland, Co. F.
P. Bowland, Co. F.	B. McArthur, Co. I.
C. F. Waldron, Co. F.	J. Winters, Co. I.
S. McLain, Co. F.	Capt. Schoonover, Co. H.
Lieut. D. K. Dice, Co. D.	A. Hazzen, Co. H.
Corp. W. S. Alexander, Co. D.	L. R. Rodgers, Co. H.
Sergt. L. B. Stack, Co. D.	Lieut. F. T. Stewart, Co. C.
W. Phinney, Co. D.	Corp. John Chappell, Co. C.
W. D. Haynes, Co. D.	Corp. Algemon Kingsley, Co. C.
L. Squires, Co. D.	D. B. Parker, Co. C.
B. Fontains, Co. D.	Joseph Hall, Co. C.
J. Gardner, Co. D.	Sergt. C. C. Johnson, Co. K.
H. A. Thompson, Co. D.	Sergt. W. E. Gray, Co. K.
Lieut. —— Smith, Co I.	Corp. J. Taylor, Co. K.
Sergt. J. G. Marsh, Co. I.	P. M. Griggs, Co. K.
W. Pond, Co. I.	S. Tuttle, Co. E.
R. S. Krahl, Co. I.	
M. Greenwalt, Co. I.	

Missing.

Corp. W. B. Hoyt, Co. A.	Geo. Strong, Co. K.
J. Perkins, Co. A.	D. Phillips, Co. K.
J. P. Bagley, Co. E.	P. Fitzgerald, Co. K.

Total—Killed, 5; wounded, 50; missing, 6—62.

SIXTY-SIXTH OHIO.

Killed.

Corp. W. A. Powell, Co. B.	E. Hanna, Co. G.
Wm. Comseller, Co. D.	J. R. Irving, Co. G.
J. Hudson, Co. H.	R. Layton, Co. G.
Sergt. T. A. Davis, Co. E.	Wm. Coote, Co. G,
Sergt. Luke Case, Co. E.	A. Pitney, Co. G.
Sergt. E. Rumler, Co. G.	

Wounded.

Maj. C. E. Fulton.	Corp. J. L. Goodry, Co. A.
Sergt. J. F. Michael, Co. A.	W. J. Blair, Co. A.
Sergt. J. R. Bruin, Co. A.	S. H. Clarke, Co. A.
John Gham, Co. A.	Chas. Flemming, Co. E.
J. C. Homard, Co. A.	Geo. Webster, Co E.
H. Lamwell, Co. A.	Thos. Stevens, Co. E.
Wm. McClellan, Co. A.	Jeremy Sefred, Co. E.
Andrew Maize, Co. A.	Sergt. Porter, Co. E.
J. C. Reed, Co. A.	Sergt. Scuttle, Co. F.
Wm. Stokes, Co. A.	Corp. Cuibart, Co. F.
G. W. Selim, Co. A.	Corp. Holway, Co. F.
Lieut. D. A. McDonnald, Co. B	H. Draperno, Co. F.
Luke Byron, Co. B.	J. Smith, Co. F.
B. W. Bufley, Co. B.	J. McIntire, Co. F.
Stephen Rush, Co. B.	Lieut. M. Elliott, Co. H.
E. Brown, Co. B.	H. Davis, Co. H.
G. Travis, Co. B.	T. Walker, Co. H.
Capt. B. T. McMorrow, Co. C.	O. Stokes, Co. H
Sergt. A. Subber, Co. C.	W. McMillen, Co. H.
John White, Co. C.	D. Polung, Co. H.
J. Shappey, Co. C.	M. W. Culley, Co. I.
S. Ryan, Co. C.	H. M. White, Co. I.
S. Rithon, Co. C.	R. Dock, Co. I.
D. L. Lyons, Co. C.	P. Morris, Co. I.
Sergt. S. Williams, Co. D.	D. McHendrix, Co. I.
Sergt. Wm. McCormick, Co. D	C. B. Van Fleet, Co. I.
Corp. Wm. Scott, Co. D.	J. Timmons, Co. I.
N. Howard, Co. D.	J. W. Burns, Co. I.
P. Mittable, Co. D.	Lieut. W. W. Clark, Co. K.
P. H. Puney, Co. D.	Sergt. A. M. Rhodes, Co. K.
John Hamdin, Co. D.	Corp. Mitchell, Co. K.
Harry Hamdon, Co. D.	C. Bacon, Co. K.
Wm. Huntershet, Co. D.	J. Smart, Co. K.
J. Blaiser, Co. D.	D. Stoffelmeir, Co. K.
Sergt. Nelson Cord, Co. E.	J. C. Alexander, Co. K.
Corp. H. C. Olds, Co. E.	J. Rhodes, Co. K.
Corp. J. A. McClain, Co. E.	B. Stokes, Co. K.
Corp. Richard Plunket, Co. E.	M. Allen, Co. K.
Corp. S. B. Riggs, Co. G.	O. H. Dave, Co G.
Corp. M. W. Davis, Co. G.	A. Pitsford, Co. G.
Corp. E. Zook, Co. G.	Wm. Johnson, Co. G.
M. Ford, Co. G.	D. Kunkle, Co. G.
D. Asper, Co. G.	J. Wilson, Co. G.

Missing.

Capt. J. H. Van Deman, Co. K.

Total—Killed, 11; wounded, 68; missing, 1—100.

Thus did these brave men leave on the battle-field another gory testimonial of their devotion to their country, and history will make the record: "*Nine hundred and sixty-six veterans, the remnants of a brigade, were led into the hottest of the battle at Slaughter's Mountain, and came out reduced fifty per cent.*"

Yours, VERITAS.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

MILITARY MATTERS IN THE CITY.

PROGRESS OF ENLISTMENTS AND PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES.

If the letter of the late order from the War Department on the subject of enlistments be observed, no more Government bounties will be paid to recruits joining the new regiments now organising, and recruits for regiments in the field have only another week's chance of obtaining the liberal bonus hitherto paid to every one volunteering. The knowledge that yesterday was the last day that they could claim a share in these bounties, brought out such of the volunteering element as prefer the new regiments in unprecedentedly large force,—many encampments near the City receiving as many accessions within a few hours as had come in during a whole previous week. Several regiments nearly filled up, and, if an extension of another fortnight be granted them, will certainly be able to reach the maximum standard required by the Inspector-General, without any necessity being created on their account for either consolidation or a draft. The encampments where recruits for the new regiments are enrolled, are so numerous and scattered as to render it impossible to ascertain the exact number brought into each, or the aggregate passed at them all; but there could scarcely have been less than a thousand passed on Thursday and yesterday. Recruits for regiments in the field are mustered in at the office in White-street, and it is easier to find how many of them there are. Yesterday there were some 400; of which a majority were for SICKLES' and the Irish brigades, DURYEE'S Zouaves and the Seventy-ninth. Capt. LARNED and Lieut. KENASTON, the mustering officers, and Dr. MOTT and his assistants, who superintend the inspections, had a busy time of it. So likewise did Capt. CASE, who has in charge the disbursement of the Government bounties of $2 and $25. By persevering effort and downright hard work, Capt. CASE has managed to catch up all the arrears of his office, and is now able to take each day's work and dispose of it as it comes; so that every volunteer can make sure of being attended to directly he has been indorsed by the surgeons and taken the oath, which Capt. LARNED administers to him. Capt. CASE has nothing to do with the distribution of the State bounties. Those have to be obtained by captains of companies from Col. BURR, but the process of getting them has been simplified, and very little cause for dissatisfaction at delay exists. No official notice has been issued of the time when the State bounties will cease, but it is well to mention again that the payment of United States bounties were discontinued to recruits for new regiments yesterday, and will be discontinued to recruits for regiments in the field on Monday week.

FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

The Fifty-first Regiment N. Y. V. is one of the finest the State has sent to the war. It was originally taken out by Col. FRASERO, but he has lately been acting as a Brigadier-General, and the command has consequently devolved on Lieut.-Col. POTTER, a fine soldier and a popular man. The Fifty-first have a recruiting-station in the Park, and young men intending to enlist cannot do better than enlist in its ranks. The officers here on recruiting duty have a large fund at their disposal to enable them to pay the bounties instantly, and liberal extra bounties, coming from private sources, are given to every volunteer. The Fifty-first has a glorious record. In the words of its official programme, it "was the first to plant its flag on the ramparts of the enemy at Roanoke Island and Newbern." Those memorable names, now inscribed upon its standard, testify to the courage of the men and the gallantry and skill of its officers. Lieut.-Col. POTTER has been twice honorably mentioned for courage and eminent services rendered on the battle-field. Any man may always be proud to say, in years to come, "I was a member of the Fifty-first New-York Volunteers." The regiment belongs to Gen. BURNSIDE'S *corps d'armée*, the fortunate General, whose battles are counted by victories.

THE JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OFFICE—PREPARATIONS FOR THE DRAFT.

Gen. ANTHON is still busily engaged in selecting officers for the enrollment of those liable to be drafted. Upon the selection of the officer, he takes the oath of allegiance, and is handed the following commission:

{SEAL} No. —. STATE OF NEW-YORK, JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1862.

To all whom these presents may come, greeting:

Know ye, that, by virtue of the authority in me vested by the Commander-in-Chief, I have appointed, and by these presents do appoint A—— B—— Enrolling Officer of —— Election District, of the —— Ward, of the City of New-York, with power and authority, in a courteous and proper manner, to inquire and ascertain the names and ages of all white male citizens residing in said Election District, for the purpose of Enrollment in accordance with the Proclamation of the President of the United States. And for so doing, this shall be your Commission.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, the day and year above written.

(Signed) WM H ANTHON,
Judge Advocate and Chief Enrolling Officer.

This commission is for the purpose of establishing the authority of the enrolling officer, if it should be doubted by any citizen. Each officer has a copy of, given him, in which is a copy of his oath of office, and a circular of instructions. After each of the blanks in the copy to be filed are made four copies, for official use, one of all are made four copies, for official use, one of all entries. The next morning he receives a new book. Before an appointment is made, each applicant is put through a most rigid examination, Gen. ANTHON being determined to select none but first-class, reliable men.

PATRIOTISM IN THE U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

U. S. Marshal MURRAY is determined not to be behind any of the Government officials in this city, in contributing his quota to the active patriotism called forth by the present crisis. He has had a recruiting station in operation for three weeks past, in Elm street, which he has supported at his own expense, and has instructed all his deputies to act as recruiting officers, and use their utmost exertions to secure volunteers. One of his subordinates, Deputy JAMES LEE, is raising a company, to be commanded by himself, and has already more than half filled its ranks.

THE LAWYERS AND THE DRAFT.

Many members of the Bar have made anxious inquiries of Judge-Advocate-General ANTHON whether they were not exempt from the draft. The General has decided in the negative.

THE STANTON LEGION.

This favorite corps is rapidly filling up. The rendezvous, at No. 8 Roosevelt-street, is doing a good business, under the active superintendence of the Recruiting Sergeant, Mr. GEORGE TAYLOR, for many years well known as the machinist at the principal theatres in this City.

DURYEE'S ZOUAVES.

This splendid regiment, which has done such fine service on the Peninsula, and which is destined to win still greater glory on other fields, is nearly full, and those who desire to join it must visit the head-quarters at No. 506 Broadway speedily, or the chance will be lost. By the way, why may not the Zouaves organize another regiment on a plan similar to that which they have so successfully tested? With the name which they enjoy, and the facilities for recruiting which they command, this might be very easily accomplished.

THE FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M., (GARDES LAFAYETTE.)

This well-known corps is now recruiting in this City, under the supervision of First Lieut. RIKINDOSA. They have been in service for over one year, and, under the command of Colonel RACUL DE THOMAND, took an active and glorious part in nearly all the battles on the Peninsula. Besides the large bounties and other ordinary inducements, men enlisting in this regiment will be serving alongside well-tried veterans, under experienced officers, and are sent to the field at once, instead of being kept for months in camps of instruction. Headquarters at Lafayette Hall.

NEW-YORK MOUNTED RIFLES.

Col. DONOP'S regiment of Mounted Rifles, which has been over a year in the service, and is now stationed at Suffolk, Va., is a very excellent organization for young men of an adventurous turn of mind to join. The cavalry of the army has won well-earned distinction, and has many fascinations to which infantry can lay no claim. The recruiting stations of the Mounted Rifles are in the City Hall-park and at No. 600 Broadway.

SECOND CALIFORNIA REGIMENT.

The Second California Regiment, which was originally raised in this City, to form part of the lamented BAKER'S Brigade, wants a few men to bring it up to its full number. It is a regiment that has gained laurels already, and is pretty sure to win plenty more. Its Commander, Col. RODERICK MATHESON, is a graduate of West Point, and a thorough soldier. The Californians (Thirty-second N. Y. S. V.) belong to the Army of the Potomac, and have gone through the whole of the Peninsular campaign. Lieut. R. STANLEY is the recruiting officer, and his headquarters are at No. 564 Broadway.

FIRST UNITED STATES CHASSEURS.

This famous New-York Regiment (Col. JOHN COCHRANE'S) is in want of about 200 men to recuperate it to its former strength. It, too, is a veteran regiment of the Peninsula, and has greatly distinguished itself. No word need be said of the popularity of its Colonel, and few New-Yorkers but will recognize in its Lieutenant-Colonel, Major SEALES, of the Seventh National Guard, who has the reputation of being one of the most accomplished officers in the service. Capt. T. H. HIGGINBOTHAM and Lieut. TRESSELL are recruiting for the United States Chasseurs at No. 544 Broadway.

THE SICKLES BRIGADE.

The fighting Excelsiors have extensive additions made to their numbers daily. The renown of the brigade, the regard in which Gen. SICKLES is held, and the splendid new uniforms just served out to the men, are inducements to volunteers which cannot be resisted. Certainly no men in the service look better than these do now—the first four regiments in their neat Chasseur dress, and the fifth in its magnificent costume, *à la Zouave*, of the genuine French description. The recruiting camp in the City Hall Park has a crowd around it all day long.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT REGIMENT.

The regiment raised in the Fifth Senatorial District, and now in camp at Turtle Bay, is so nearly completed that it has received its State number and marching orders, and will be on its way to the seat of war some time next week. Its commander, Col. ELIAS PEISSNER, is a friend of Gen. SIGEL'S, and has obtained permission to join the *corps d'armée* of that brave and practical soldier. One or two companies require a few more men to enable them to parade one hundred strong, as they should do, and these ought to be forthcoming by Monday afternoon. Americans, Irish and Germans will all find companies to their liking, and all will emulate each other in liking their Colonel. Capt. LLOYD'S company (F) recruiting station, in the Park, may be specially recommended to intelligent Americans. It is composed of a superior class of men. The regimental headquarters are at Lincoln Hall, East Houston-street.

EMPIRE BRIGADE.

Brig.-Gen. FRANK B. SPINOLA is working like twenty ordinary men to fill up his brigade before the 1st of September. His exertions are seconded by the indefatigable subordinates who are to command his regiments and by the Company line officers. The Brigade has recruiting stations in almost every street in this City and Brooklyn, and great inducements are offered to citizens of all nationalities to make up their choice if they intend to volunteer. The camp at East New-York is a lovely, interesting place to see. The dress parades there bring to mind Camp Scott, S. I., in the best days of the organization of the Excelsior Brigade.

THE IRONSIDES REGIMENT.

ADDRESS OF THE ARMY COMMITTEE OF THE NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

To all Loyal Young Men:

The prayer of your country is the voice of a mother to her children. Manhood is called upon to defend the bosom which nourished infancy. The student must guard the school that taught him. The Christian must protect his altar. The entire armor of patriotism must clothe every limb of the nation.

Devoting ourselves to the cause without reservation, we invoke the moral heart of the people to respond with us, promptly and efficiently. We appeal to all Christian Churches and associations to aid us in placing at the service of the Government a regiment composed of earnest, loyal, God-fearing men! We invite the enrollment of volunteers who would preserve in camp the moral relations of social life—soldiers who will so live that they may be prepared to die.

To form this Regimental Brotherhood, we ask the active cooperation of Churches, and the sympathy of good men. We would place in the field at least one regiment, which shall be free from the evils of camps, that arise through neglect of moral and physical duty—a regiment whose welfare shall be our special care, and to whose ranks the parent and the wife may commit their loved ones, assured that their moral, sanitary and material wants will be watched over with untiring interest by friends at home.

The Army Committee will attend at the Rooms of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association Bible House, corner of Third Avenue and Ninth-street, where applications can be made at once for enrollment headings, and where all communications may be addressed to "IRONSIDES REGIMENT," New-York Young Men's Christian Association. Names of single volunteers may also be sent to either of the following named gentlemen, for enrollment:

CEPHAS BRAINERD,
No. 61 Wall-st. Chairman Army Com.
BENJ. F. MANIERRE,
No. 100 Broadway, Chairman Auxiliary Com.

JERSEY CITY COMMON COUNCIL.

A BOUNTY OF ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS TO BE GIVEN TO VOLUNTEERS.

In accordance with a request expressed (in a resolution passed at a meeting of the citizens of Jersey City, held on Thursday evening,) a special meeting of the Common Council was held yesterday afternoon, and resolutions adopted, providing for the payment of $150 bounty to every volunteer for nine months' service who shall enlist before the 1st of September.

RECRUITING IN HOBOKEN.

At a meeting held at the Pavilion of the old Atlantic Hotel last night, a statement of the number of men and means was made by Mr. JOHN BOGERT. It was received with acclamation. Hoboken will toe the mark and foot the bill. Mayor JOHNSTON presided, and, in his opening address, gave a cheering account of the progress made. Judge WHITLEY and HARVEY J. LYONS, Esq., addressed the meeting. The Judge eloquently appealed to the citizens capable of bearing arms, appealing in strains of lofty eloquence to the military ardor of the illustrious souls of the heroes of '76, whose blood now coursed through their veins. Mr. LYONS logically demonstrated the obligations of property to bear the pecuniary brunt of the battle whilst our young men went forth in the panoply of war. The meeting adjourned to this evening, at Volmer's Hotel.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Music in the Central Park.

The Central Park Commissioners announce that there will be music at the Central Park, on the mall, on Saturday next, the 23d inst., at 4½ o'clock P. M., by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. DODWORTH. If the weather is fine, the following is the programme:

PART I.

1. Hungarian March.....Gungl
2. Overture, Le Duc D'Olone.....Auber
3. Cavatina, Immenso Jehova, from Nabuco...Verdi
4. Polka, The Tiger.....H. B. Dodworth

PART II.

1. Wedding March, from Euryanthe.....Weber
2. Overture, Ruins of Athens.....Beethoven
3. Selection from Le Pardon D'Ploermel..Meyerbeer
4. Camp Quick Step.....Strauss

PART III.

1. Waltz, The Ida.....H. B. Dodworth
2. Grand selection, Mose in Egitto.....Rossini
3. Song, My Love is like the Red Red Rose..Old Air
4. Josephine Galton.....C. Wels

The National Pot Pouri.

Mr. Plumb Discharged from Arrest.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Tribune:

I was this morning discharged from arrest, by orders from Washington, on giving assurance as follows:

1. "To support, protect and defend the Government, as established by the Constitution." This I can heartily do, as I always have done, believing that the Constitution is armed with power, not only to put down the rebellion, but also Slavery.

2. "Not to discourage enlistments." Instead of offering such discouragement, I would have the Government adopt such a policy as would stimulate enlistments in the highest degree.

3. "Not to give aid or comfort to the enemy." So far from giving him aid or comfort, I would hurl a more swift, sweeping and terrible destruction upon him than has yet been employed by the Government.

Yours, &c., D. PLUMB.

No. 240 BROADWAY, Friday, Aug. 22, 1862.

A LADIES' FAIR will be held in Talcot's Hall, Sing Sing, for the benefit of St. Augustine's Church, Rev. Father MCCLELLAN, Pastor. This gentleman was for many years pastor of Transfiguration Church in this City, and some of the ladies of this Church—among them Miss ANNE SWEENEY—will aid this undertaking by their presence during the festival, which commences Aug. 25, and lasts until the 30th inst. The articles selected for the occasion are of the most elegant description, and the admission is reduced to 10 cents; children free. A boat leaves the foot of Jay-street every morning, and returns at 3 P. M. for the conveyance of those who desire to patronize this charitable object.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man, about 40 years of age, was found yesterday in the North River, near the foot of Forty-third-street. The skull of the deceased was fractured, caused, it is presumed, by his striking against some of the timbers of the pier. The deceased was dressed in woolen pants, silk vest, a woven sailor-jacket, and a leather strap about his waist. Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest upon the body, when a verdict of death from drowning was rendered.

ARREST FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.—CHAS. FASSIN, a clerk in the employ of GUSTAVUS FARYOANG, No. 133 West Broadway, was arrested yesterday, upon the charge of having embezzled the sum of $450 of his employer's money. The prisoner was taken before Justice BERNNAN, where, during his examination, he denied the charge, and stated that it was a conspiracy on the part of FARYOANG and others to defraud him out of $4,000 worth of property. FASSIN was committed for examination.

A PROBABLE HOMICIDE.—An elderly gentleman named GEORGE NETTICUTT was found in an insensible condition, at an early hour yesterday morning, in Gouverneur-street. He was bleeding profusely from several wounds on the head and other parts of his person. The Police conveyed him to the Hospital in a dying condition. It is not known as yet who inflicted the injuries.

CHARGED WITH DISLOYALTY.—The Harbor Police yesterday boarded the steamer *Mississippi*, and took therefrom fourteen men, who are charged with attempting to evade the draft. They are mostly Battery boatmen and runners, who had shipped as seamen. They were taken to the Central office, where, after an examination by the Provost-Marshal, they were discharged.

QUARANTINE.—The steamship *Honduras*, from Key West, has been sent to the Lower Quarantine, in consequence of a death on board.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Brooklyn Military Affairs.

Yesterday, one hundred and sixty men were enlisted in Col. CORE'S Senatorial Regiment, and eighty-two in the First Regiment Empire Brigade—Col

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays. THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year: two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—"TOM I—THE GREEN MONSTER—THE THREE FLYING TRAPEZE.

WALLACK'S—IRELAND AS IT WAS—MISCHIEVOUS ANNIE

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GEN. TOM THUMB, COM. NUTT, AQUARIA, &c., at all hours. A TALENTED FARCE COMPANY, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 BROADWAY—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—No. 548 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 953 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Yesterday will probably ever remain memorable to the Irish population of this vicinity, as having been signalized by the grandest popular ovation ever extended in this or any other land to one of their countrymen. Gen. MICHAEL CORCORAN, in whose long captivity and recent release from a Southern military prison the whole North has taken so deep an interest, arrived in this City yesterday afternoon. His whole passage from Washington hither has been a triumph. At Baltimore, at Philadelphia, at Trenton, Princeton and Newark, not to mention the many minor towns along the route, he was surrounded by eager multitudes of both sexes, who offered him heartfelt congratulations with that warmth which characterizes the Celtic race. When he reached Jersey City, Committees of our City Councils, and delegations from many military and civic organizations, were waiting to receive him. Landing at the Battery he was formally welcomed by the Mayor of New-York, and thence conducted in grand procession along Broadway and other principal thoroughfares to the St. Nicholas Hotel, where he again made a speech to an enthusiastic multitude. The aspect of the entire City was of the most festive and imposing cast. The vast masses of people grouped in the streets and on the public squares,—the display of banners and devices,—the immense military and civic parade,—the booming of cannon,—the cheering of myriads of human beings, and the beauty of the closing hours of the day, combined to make this welcoming demonstration a festival of the highest note among the many magnificent celebrations which have rendered New-York famous. We have given in other columns a complete narrative of the day. Our account follows Gen. CORCORAN from his hotel in Philadelphia to his hotel in this City, and includes all the incidents of morning and afternoon, as well as the parting ceremonies of the evening. We understand that the General has declined the banquet tendered to him by the City Authorities.

We have no later Intelligence from our armies in Virginia, this morning.

According to a dispatch from Fortress Monroe yesterday, our forces still occupy Williamsburgh, and the place will probably be occupied at present as an outpost, while Yorktown will be strongly garrisoned. The latter can, of course, be easily held with the aid of the gunboats.

The *Commercial Advertiser*, of last evening, says: "We learn from a private and perfectly authentic source that a portion of the rebel forces have occupied Gen. MCCLELLAN'S late entrenchments at Harrison's Landing, which, of course, was to be anticipated. Our friend's communication is dated 'James River, August 19,' and at that time the rebel pickets extended down as far as the right bank of the Chickahominy River. A large portion of our gunboat flotilla, with the flagship, was at that date up the James River, above Harrison's Landing and Bar. They would probably give the rebels a taste of their quality before they had been long in their new quarters."

In answer to a dispatch sent to him yesterday, Adjt.-Gen. HILLHOUSE telegraphed that the State bounties to volunteers will be continued until further notice. All the regiments are now filling up with the greatest possible rapidity, as will be seen by our reports of military matters.

We learn from Cincinnati that two bridges on the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, east of Loveland, were burnt Thursday morning, it is supposed by rebel sympathizers. The probable motive for the outrage was the hope that it would delay the forwarding of troops into Kentucky, which are pouring into that State at the most rapid rate. Indiana has sent in about fifteen thousand during the past week, and Ohio has done about as well.

The Louisville *Democrat* of Wednesday, in reference to the reports of the new invasion of Kentucky, says: "We received by last night's mail business letters mailed at Burkesville on the 18th, Glasgow on the 19th, and Albany on the 18th, and as the writers make no mention of rebels appearing in those localities, we presume there have been none. Nor do we believe that any rebels have entered the State at Big Creek Gap, or anywhere else. What they may in future do, of course we don't pretend to guess. As for the news sent to Gen. MORGAN, that 15,000 had come in behind him, we do not conceive it to be at all probable. The rebels have never had more than 20,000 men at Knoxville, and about 30,000 at Chattanooga; and to move the forces from Knoxville opens up to Gen. MORGAN the road to that point, and the possession of the railroad line to Virginia, while at the same time he can threaten Chattanooga on one side, while BUELL attacks it on the other. The rebels are great at exaggerating their numbers, and always have succeeded in magnifying their forces at any one point to four or five times the truth. Witness the 14,000 at Bowling Green magnified to 100,000; BRECKINRIDGE'S 6,000 at Baton Rouge magnified to 30,000, and many other instances we might mention if we had time."

Lieut. SCHNELL, with one company of Schofield Hussars and two hundred Home Guards, left St. Louis a few days since to break up a camp of rebel guerrillas on the Maramec River. They were completely successful, capturing all but one of the guerrillas, who numbered fifty.

The United States steam transport *Honduras*, Capt. CLIFFORD, from Key West in seven days, arrived at this port yesterday morning. The health of the city is improving. The following naval vessels were lying there: Flagship *St. Lawrence*, steamers *Santiago de Cuba*, *R. R. Cuyler* and *Penguin*. The transport *Delaware* sailed on the 14th inst. for St. Augustine, Fla., with Gen. TERRY and Staff on board.

The steamer *Hazel* arrived at this port last evening, from Newbern, N. C. She reports everything quiet there.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival off Cape Race of the steamship *Teutonia*, we receive advices from Europe three days later than by the *Europa*. The most important news by this arrival, relates to Italian affairs. The Italian squadron had been ordered to Ancona, to watch the Adriatic coast. GARIBALDI, with five hundred volunteers, was on the march, and supposed to be trying to reach Messina. He had occupied Rocca, and had made a speech, in which he declared that he opposed the Government because it would not let him go to Rome; and opposed France because she defended the Pope. He expressed his determination to have Rome or die. From France we have the rumor that the Mexican expeditionary force will be very large. The choicest officers and men of the Versailles Artillery are said to be under orders. A division of gunboats for Mexico was also being armed. The distress in the cotton districts of England is increasing. The Liverpool cotton market was quiet and steady for American varieties. Breadstuffs were generally quiet and steady. Provisions were unsettled.

The last expedition in search of traces of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, under the direction of Mr. HALL, is on its return, having touched at St. Johns, N. F., yesterday. In consequence of the loss of some of his craft, Mr. HALL was unable to prosecute his mission to the extent intended, but the results of his explorations, which extended over about a thousand miles of coast, are nevertheless important.

The bark *Greyhound*, Capt. YATES, from St Thomas, West Coast of Africa, June 13, with palm oil, &c., arrived yesterday. She left no American vessels there. On June 24, Rev. W. CLEMENS, of the Crisco Mission, a native of Wheeling, Va., died, and was buried at sea. July 28, lat. 25° N., lon. 32° 20', spoke ship *Parparana*, from Matanzas for Buenos Ayres. Aug. 4, lat. 27° 47', lon. 63° 15', spoke British brig *S. R. Campbell*, from Trinidad for Greenock. Passenger—Rev. W. C. DEHEER.

The Seventeenth Regiment of Maine Volunteers, numbering over 1,000 well deciplined and fine appearing men, arrived in Jersey City yesterday morning, by the steamer *Plymouth Rock*, and took the cars for Washington.

Gov. WASHBURN, of Maine, in his order for a draft on the 3d of September next, says that no volunteers will be accepted as substitutes where the bounty paid exceeds twenty dollars.

The Government have contracted with Mr. PAUL CURTIS and Messrs. CURTIS & TILDEN, of East Boston, for the construction of two gunboats of about 970 tons. They are to be side-wheel steamers, 240 feet long, with their hulls 35 feet wide, and their width over the guards 54 feet; depth of hold 12 feet. Their upper works are to be covered with iron, rifle-proof, and the pilot-house is to be covered with composition plates, rifle-proof. They are to be launched in eighteen weeks, and are to be completed within fifty days from the time of being launched.

The Government is anxious to secure the prize steamers at Philadelphia for transports, especially the *Bermuda* and *Ladona*, both iron vessels and recently built. An offer has been made by the agents of the Government to take them at their appraised value, but this course does not, it is understood, meet the approval of Judge CADWALADER, who is of the opinion that there must be a public sale. A few weeks ago, when vessels were in demand to carry freight to New-Orleans, a mercantile firm authorized an agent to bid $100,000 for the *Bermuda*, in the event of her sale. The prize schooners *Lion* and *Aquilla*, and their cargoes of shingles, nails, and 210 barrels spirits of turpentine, have been ordered to be sold, and Tuesday, 2d of September, has been fixed for the sale.

Gov. YATES, of Illinois, has issued a proclamation, declaring the result of the vote upon the new Constitution, from which it appears that a majority of all the votes cast is for "Rejection of Constitution," and against the article entitled "Banks and Currency," and also against "Congressional Apportionment;" and further, that a majority of all the votes cast is "For section one, section two and section three of article entitled "Negroes and Mulattoes.'"

Orders have been issued by the proper authorities in Connecticut, directing that towns which have not been properly credited with volunteers which have gone from them to enlist, shall send in to the Adjutant-General's office a certified list of all such volunteers, with the name of the town from which they are erroneously reported and the number of the regiment, with the letter of the company in which they have enlisted. These corrections are to be made before Aug. 25.

In St. Louis the suspension of business between the hours of 4 and 7 P. M. is enforced by military authority, and that time is devoted to drill.

The Upper Canada steamer *Empress*, according to the Toronto *Globe*, in going down the Lachine Rapids, near Montreal, on Saturday night, about half-past nine, struck a rock immediately after passing under the Victoria Bridge, and a large hole was made in her bows. The stream here runs very rapidly. Fortunately, the steamer sailed on, but the situation of the passengers was a most perilous one. The steamer was rapidly filling with water, the fires were put out, and every moment the crowd of passengers (over one hundred and eighty in number, mostly Americans and excursionists who had gone from Montreal to the Falls) expected to be swallowed up in the rapid stream; but she, amidst the most breathless anxiety, providentially reached the wharf, and the passengers had just time to get on land and to save their luggage. When she reached the wharf she had five feet of water in her! Had she been but five minutes later in reaching the wharf, the vessel would have sunk in deep and rapid water, and to add to the terrors of the scene the night was very dark. The passengers speak highly of the conduct of the ladies on board when the crash occurred; only one lost control of her feelings. All maintained the deepest silence, and expected every moment that they would find a watery grave.

It has been at last determined to raze and cover with iron the war steamer *Niagara*.

Flour was more freely purchased yesterday, and desirable lots of shipping brands were quoted firm. Wheat and Corn were depressed and cheaper, in view of the rapid rise in the freight market. Provisions continued in lively request; Mess Pork was advancing. The transactions in Sugars, Molasses, Metals, Rice, Teas, Whisky, Hides, Fruit, and Foreign Liquors, were restricted. The auction sale of Coffee resulted in the disposal of only about half the catalogue, at former prices. Petroleum was in active demand, and was very firm. Cotton was more inquired for. No remarkable changes occurred in other branches of trade.

THE BOUNTY MUDDLE.—As the time for drafting approaches, all the evils inherent in the extravagant and diversified system of bounties offered by various sections begin to show themselves conspicuously. In Rhode Island the system has involved recruiting in such confusion that Gov. SPRAGUE has been compelled to call a special session of the Legislature for Tuesday next, to take the matter into consideration. We presume the difficulty in Rhode Island is of the same nature with that experienced in the other States. Volunteers rushed to enroll themselves in whatever town or county offered the largest premiums; and thus it happens that many districts from which large numbers of recruits have gone forth are credited with *none* over against their quota, their volunteers having *enlisted* elsewhere. On these, therefore, the draft will fall with great severity, as they will be compelled to raise the whole number of men to make up their original complement under both calls. We repeatedly set forth the danger of the very evils that are now being so bitterly experienced, at the time when the extravagant rivalry in bounties began, and urged the fixing of a uniform system throughout the whole country. Now that the failure to do so has got us into a complete muddle, it remains to be seen how our wise pates will get us out of it. In this regard the proceedings of the Rhode Island Legislature will be looked forward to with interest.

The Army in Front of Washington.

The attempt of the last day or two to create a fresh panic about the safety of the Capital has not met with very brilliant success. For a few hours, while there was a mysterious whisper of some terrible danger impending over the Army of Gen. POPE, but no definite statement of its extent or character, some little uneasiness pervaded the public mind. But when the news came to be proclaimed, the alarm disappeared. The upshot of it is that Gen. POPE has fallen back toward the Rappahannock. It was added, to be sure, that he was rapidly pursued by from 120,000 to 150,000 rebels—that they would probably overtake him before MCCLELLAN could join him, and that Washington was reasonably certain to fall into their hands.

All this is pure conjecture, and that, too, of the wildest kind. There is no proof that the rebels are following POPE at all—still less that they are doing so with the slightest thought or purpose of menacing Washington. Indeed it would indicate somewhat more than ordinary recklessness for the rebel army thus to place itself deliberately between POPE in front and MCCLELLAN, with the Army of the Potomac, on its flank and rear. No matter what its strength might be, its own destruction would thereby be rendered reasonably certain.

Gen. POPE has fallen back, we presume, simply because he has accomplished the main object for which he was pushed forward,—not to risk a great and decisive battle, but to make a demonstration—a diversion—*in order to let the Army of the Potomac out of the Peninsula.* The "strategy" succeeded, and the Army of Virginia retires. It had accomplished its purpose, and now proceeds to HALLECK'S next object, which is to *unite* the Union forces.

Gen. HALLECK never intended to let half of an army—which POPE'S forces are—fight against the formidable numbers that the Confederates could so easily advance to Gordonsville. He never supposed that Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army could march from Harrison's Landing to Fortress Monroe, embark and sail up the Chesapeake and Potomac to Aquia Creek and Washington, and then march overland to Gen. POPE on the Rapidan, before the rebels could throw an overpowering force against POPE direct from Richmond to Gordonsville. Those timorous persons, therefore, who are quaking for Gen. POPE, and distrusting Gen. HALLECK, and roundly abusing Gen. MCCLELLAN for not marching around a circle before the enemy marched half its diameter, take counsel of their folly and fears rather than of common sense.

Gen. POPE has never had an army large enough to cope successfully with 50,000 rebels in the field. Neither he nor Gen. HALLECK ever contemplated fighting the enemy till they were strong enough to beat him; and therefore we would have predicted the retirement of POPE from the Rapidan as the most probable thing in the world, because the only reasonable thing.

Gen. POPE withdrew from the Rapidan *four days ago*, as soon as it was known that the Army of the Potomac was out of danger. He withdrew, not because he was attacked and beaten, but because it was not intended he should be. He was not pursued, because he had not so closely confronted the enemy as to make collision imminent and withdrawal dangerous. He falls back because he had *accomplished his work*, disconcerted the enemy, released his allied army, and made it practicable, by judicious delay of a few days, to concentrate all the Union forces in front of the rebels, constituting a Grand Army that will be invincible in its march upon Richmond.

FROM RICHMOND—STRENGTH OF THE REBEL ARMY.—We are very glad to receive intelligence of the escape from Richmond of Mr. W. H. HURLBERT, a well-known literary gentleman of this City, who went South soon after the outbreak of the rebellion, and was at once thrown into prison, where he has been confined until quite recently. For the last six months he has been at liberty in the City of Richmond, though he has been subjected to a rigid surveillance on the part of the rebel authorities. Having been at large, however, in the Capital, he has had very good opportunities of making himself acquainted with the actual strength and condition of the rebel army.

He is reported to have said that nearly the whole rebel force was hurled upon the right wing of MCCLELLAN'S army in the attack of the 27th of June, and that if MCCLELLAN, with his left wing, had pushed forward upon Richmond at that time, "he would have found it almost unoccupied." In spite of Mr. HURLBERT'S facilities for knowing the state of affairs in Richmond at that time, we think there must be some mistake about this matter. We know that for ten days previous to the rebel attack upon his right wing, Gen. MCCLELLAN had foreseen the possibility of such a movement, and that he had supposed it could not be made without drawing so largely upon the reserves in Richmond as to make an advance upon that city possible. Such an advance, therefore, entered directly into his plans of action:—and the fact that it was not effected shows that he must have seen reason for changing it at the last moment. He probably ascertained that the attack upon his right wing was made by JACKSON with the aid of his large force, and that the rebel strength in Richmond had not been essentially weakened.

The Prince De JOINVILLE, in the letter published after his return to Europe, states that toward evening, on Friday, the battle of Gaines' Mill was on the point of turning in our favor, and that *if we could have had a fresh brigade* sent from the other side of the Chickahominy, to reinforce our exhausted troops at that moment, we should have beaten the rebels. Others, writing from the same field, have expressed the same opinion. Whether Gen. MCCLELLAN was aware of this state of things we do not know; probably not, until it was too late, as we believe he did not cross the Chickahominy at all during the engagement, so as to make himself personally acquainted with the progress and prospects of the battle. But if the Prince De JOINVILLE'S opinion is correct, Mr. HURLBERT must be mistaken, as the rebels could not have been so weak on *both* wings as these statements represent them to have been.

It is of little practical use, we are aware, to review events so far past as those of the battles before Richmond. Certainly this cannot be done to any advantage in the absence of official documents, and, thus far, we have nothing of an official character from Gen. MCCLELLAN upon this subject.

Corcoran, The Patriot.

The tribute of public respect paid yesterday to Gen. MICHAEL CORCORAN, by the population of New-York City, was one of which any man living might have been proud. The outpouring was immense, and it embraced every rank and condition of life. Many places of business were closed, and entire classes of our laboring population left their work *en masse* to join in the ovation. The multitude on foot, pressing on the line of procession and the point of reception, was numbered truly by the hundred thousand, and the sentiment pervading all was that of exultant pride in the man they had met to honor. The roar of artillery mingled with the not less inspiring shout of many voices to give to Col. CORCORAN a cordial welcome to his home, and to testify that with enthusiastic accord, he was crowned with the laurels he had so bravely won and so nobly wears. It were worth a life-time of toil and suffering to come to a day so illustrious and memorable at the last.

Yesterday was a day peculiarly one of exultation to the Irish. Because it was an Irishman, Irish born, and lately one of themselves wrestling with hard fortune in this City, who had now grown so famous as to enforce a popular homage here which himself had been foremost to deny to a Prince of purest blood and of the Royal line. But never were nationalities more entirely forgotten than in New-York's reception of Col. CORCORAN. The spontaneous enthusiasm of the masses fused all hearts and united them in one glowing expression of honor to him who had proved worthy of the cause of Freedom, so dearly loved throughout the wide world.

But if any class of our population who yesterday so grandly received and honored Col. CORCORAN had a special appreciation of the occasion, we hold that it was the native-born Americans. And the reason is this: that Col. CORCORAN, in all his military career, marked as it has been by vicissitudes unequaled in the war, has on all occasions exhibited a devotion to the American Government and to republican principles that proves him a patriot of faultless intelligence and perfect mold. Col. CORCORAN fought bravely—so have other men. But when the tide of battle went against him, and he was caged in a Southern jail, his spirit remained unsubdued. When word came to the comfortless captives that the United States Government could not negotiate for their return or exchange without compromising its position of non-recognition of the Confederate States, CORCORAN'S manly message to his friends was: "Let no consideration of my captivity or suffering weigh one feather against the wise or necessary policy of the Government."

When, at a later date, the arrest of privateersmen by the United States, and their indictment as pirates, led the Confederates to immure Col. CORCORAN in a solitary dungeon as a hostage, to be hung if the United States Government executed its threatened punishment on the privateersmen, the heroic Irishman still answered: "Let the Government take no thought of my fate, but do its will. I am content to die in its service, even a felon's death." And so, in every trial, when the hour was darkest at home, he, from his distant prison, sent words of Christian fortitude and cheer.

With the benevolent design of helping those who were dependent on Col. CORCORAN, and testifying their admiration of his self-sacrificing and sublime patriotism, the authorities of the State of New-York conferred upon him, prisoner in a distant and sometimes unknown jail as he was, an office of honor and emolument in this City. When the penniless patriot heard of it he gave way to emotions of gratitude to his generous State, but declined the gift, on the ground that the salary of the office was paid under the laws on the supposition that the person holding it performed its duties. In his case the performance was simply impossible, and he was not willing to be quartered thus upon the Treasury! Thus it is that by his unselfishness, his modesty, his courage in battle, his fortitude in a long protracted bondage, his civic virtue, and his final triumph over every trial, Col. CORCORAN has taken captive the judgment as well as the hearts of the American people, and they have honored him as men are seldom honored.

One word more! Gen. CORCORAN goes to the war again. He has seen enough of the rebellion to abhor it. If the rebel Government tortured him, he will let them have further opportunities to know what they have made by it. Who will go back with CORCORAN to revisit and smite the prison bars that held him so long and so cruelly? CORCORAN has learned the path that leads to glory. Yesterday's jubilee proves that! Are there any who would share in the proud fame he has won? *The opportunity is now offered.* The hero of yesterday's ovation is *a General of the Republic*, commissioned to organize and lead fresh thousands to the field where his laurels grew.

FILLING UP THE GERMAN REGIMENTS.—A meeting to consider the means of filling up the German regiments now in service will be held to-day, at noon, in the Ladies' Ordinary, Astor House. The German population will, of course, participate largely, but it is hoped our citizens of every nationality will lend their presence and encouragement. The German regiments have, in all cases, deserved well of their adopted country. The name of SIGEL will never cease to be a household word in the loyal States, and it is to give SIGEL, and other equally devoted leaders of our Teutonic soldiery, soldiers to lead, that a demonstration of the kind we refer to becomes necessary. Speakers of eminence will be present, and appeals will be made both in German and English. Let the assembly be large and liberal.

FIELDS FOR THE WORKING CLASSES OF EUROPE—AN IMPORTANT LETTER FROM SECRETARY SEWARD.—A brief letter from Secretary SEWARD to J. N. GAMBLE, of Cincinnati, which we published yesterday, touches on a point of prime importance. Mr. GAMBLE, as we gather, had addressed a note to the Secretary of State, expressing apprehension of a deficiency of labor in the country, resulting from our large military operations, urging the desirableness of an increase of immigration, and also suggesting that it would be important that persons proposing to emigrate should have some official assurance that they would not be required to perform military duty.

Mr. SEWARD replies, acknowledging the cogency of the suggestion, and observing that he some time ago instructed our representatives in foreign countries to make known, as well as they conveniently can, the lucrative rewards which the country is now offering to foreign emigrant laborers, while at the same time he authorizes any use of his note that may contribute to dispel the erroneous belief that aliens are liable here to military duty.

The suggestion is a timely one, and we are glad Secretary SEWARD'S forethought had anticipated the need. Both in town and country, all the available labor is already absorbed, and there is a loud cry for more thews and sinews to do much-needed work. In the farming districts—especially in the West—such has been the rush to the war, that it is feared the deficiency of labor for harvesting, threshing, etc., will occasion immense loss to the country, and not less than half a million of agricultural laborers would to-day find ready employment in the great grain and corn growing regions of the West. It is proper, however, to note that of late emigration, owing, perhaps, to the information diffused among the laboring population of Europe by our foreign representatives, in obedience to Mr. SEWARD'S instructions, has received a new and marked impulse. The stagnation which marked it during the early period of the war, and which was skillfully encouraged by the representations of the enemies of democracy, to the effect that the Great Republic was a failure, and that nothing but a scene of anarchy, and utter social and industrial disorganization, awaited those who should seek a home across the Atlantic, has given way under the influence of juster views, and more truthful information, from friends in this country, and the tide of immigration is again swelling westward. If it keeps up with the same activity that has of late characterized it, we shall, presently, be entirely relieved from the fear to which Mr. GAMBLE gives expression.

There is, however, another bit of information, which we should be glad to have communicated to the working classes of Europe, though our diplomatic representatives are perhaps hardly the proper channel through which to convey it. We would like to have them know that not only is there an abundance of *work* of the ordinary kind here to do; but that there is a *special* kind of work exactly suited to their taste, and for which such inducements are offered as surpass anything they ever heard of. It is true we are hardly authorized to drum up recruits in Europe; but there can surely be no objection that we should have it thoroughly understood what are the rewards that soldiers receive, who fight under the Stars and Stripes. If then they wish to emigrate for the purpose of joining the ranks, they are free to do so. For the rest, whether they come to work or to fight, to grasp the hammer or the musket, it is well they should be assured there is welcome and plenty for all.

READY FOR THE FIELD.—Gen. CORCORAN has declined accepting the banquet which the municipal authorities had tendered him for Monday next. He feels that this is no time for junketing, when the barbarians are almost at the gates of the capital, and when the liberties of the country are so terribly imperiled. He will devote all his time and energies to the raising and organizing of an Irish Brigade, which he expects to have ready for the field before the day for the enforcement of the draft, and of which his own regiment, the Sixty-ninth State Militia, will form a part. If he does this, the coming week will be a busy one with him, and with the Irish-Americans of New-York.

The Union Candidate for Governor of New-Jersey.

The Union Party in New-Jersey has set an example worthy of imitation elsewhere, in selecting as a candidate for the Governor's Chair a gentleman who is so little of a politician as to be hardly a partisan. Hon. MARCUS L. WARD, the nominee, was an Old-School Whig, and always a conservative. At all times distinguished for public spirit and liberality, since the outbreak of the war he has taken the lead in his State in promoting the Union cause, in obtaining enlistments, in aiding regiments and individual soldiers with his counsel and his purse. His beneficent activity was early directed to providing hospitals for the returning sick and wounded soldiers. Through his efforts the State Hospital for these sufferers was located at Newark, so as to be within easy reach of the transports arriving at New-York; and several capacious buildings, situated most eligibly in a sanitary point of view, were fitted up with great thoroughness, and when in all respects ready for the accommodation of a thousand men, handed over to Government. In these generous labors Mr. WARD was not only prodigal of his own time and ample wealth, but his estimable and trustworthy character commanding the confidence of the public, was the steward of the general charity. What, with his constant assiduity in the promotion of the military science, and his kindly devotion to the welfare of the soldiers, he has entitled himself fully to the distinction of being peculiarly the "soldier's friend." There can hardly be a doubt of Mr. WARD'S election.

If the example of the New-Jersey Unionists be generally adopted, there will be a new era in the history of the country. Men will be selected for office for the novel reason of fitness, and not in repayment of so-called party claims.

War Meetings in Richmond County.

QUARANTINE, S. I., Friday, Aug. 22.

Two large and enthusiastic war meetings were held in this county last night, one at Vanderbilt Landing and the other at Factoryville. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested, and many volunteered on the spot. Other meetings are soon to be held in other towns. From the spirit manifested there will be no necessity for drafting in the county.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Appointments Under the New Tax Law for New-York and Brooklyn.

Great Demand on the Government for Springfield Muskets.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 22.

THE NEW-YORK TAX APPOINTMENTS.

The New-York TAX appointments were about concluded when the Treasury Department closed, at 4 o'clock this afternoon. It was understood that the rest of them would be finally settled on during the evening, and that a full list would be submitted to the President to-night, or early in the morning. The appointments are carefully kept secret, but it is entirely safe to say that the following is the list submitted to the President for New-York City and Brooklyn:

First District, Brooklyn—Collector, GEO. F. CARMAN; Assessor, H. W. EASTMAN.

Second District, Brooklyn—Collector, D. Ogden Bradley; Assessor, John Williams.

Third District, Brooklyn—Collector, H. C. Brown; Assessor, J. H. Frothingham.

Fourth District, New-York City—Collector, John Mack; Assessor, Pierre Van Wyck.

Fifth District—Collector, Jos. Hoxie: Assessor, Geo. F. Bellows.

Sixth District—Collector, Wm. Orton; Assessor, J. F. Cleveland.

Seventh District—Collector, M. B. Blake; Assessor, Geo. F. Steiner.

Eighth District—Collector, Geo. P. Putnam; Assessor, Anthony J. Bleecker.

Ninth District—Collector, Edward Ketchum; Assessor, Homer Franklin.

Of course the President may revoke any of these appointments, and make others in their stead, but this is a power he has hitherto been exercising only rarely. The gentlemen in this list are now in a position very similar to that of Generals whose nominations have been made by the President and sent in to the Senate.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

Archbishop HUGHES, accompanied by Secretary SEWARD, paid a visit to the President to-day. They had a long and pleasant interview, in the course of which the Archbishop took occasion to renew his views, expressed in his recent sermon. During his stay here he remains as the guest of Mr. SEWARD

SPRINGFIELD MUSKETS WANTED.

The War Department is overrun with applications from all directions for Springfield muskets for the troops under the new call, now ready to take the field. The supply of that style of muskets is not at present equal to the demand, and the Department is making a *pro rata* division among the States. The New-England troops are specially stringent on the point of having no arm but the Springfield musket.

Gov. MORTON has been telegraphing for more arms immediately for the Indiana troops, and Gov. DENNISON has been here on a similar errand for Ohio. Their applications are answering with the statement that they can have only a certain number of Springfield guns, but that there are plenty of good Austrian rifle that can be forwarded at once.

Between this and Monday three cargoes of captured arms are expected to arrive, which will at once be used to supply the present wants. It is not known what these arms are, but they are supposed to be Enfield rifles. The ships manifests were all thrown overboard before capture, and the boxes are marked "scythes," "hoes," etc., so that it is impossible to tell how much can be depended on from this source till the vessels get into port and are unloaded.

Within a short time the Government's orders for arms from abroad will also begin to be filled, and meanwhile the manufactore at the Government shops is pushed day and night. There is no scarcity of arms now, but all can be suited in the pattern of arms they draw for a short time yet.

WILL NOT RESIGN.

This evening's *Star* says it has the highest authority for stating that the rumor of a disposition on the part of MCCLELLAN to retire from active service in the field are without foundation.

MEDICAL STOREKEEPERS.

The six medical storekeepers, provided by the recent act of Congress, were to-day appointed by the Secretary of War, upon the recommendation of the Examining Board, and assigned to duty at the principal Army Purveying Depots. A large number of applicants were examined by the Board, and the appointments made purely with reference to their relative competency.

REARRESTED.

A man, recently released on taking the oath of allegiance, was yesterday arrested down the Potomac while in the act of passing into Virginia with a large number of letters and maps of Maryland and Virginia. He was returned to his former prison.

EDITORS IN TROUBLE.

D. A. MAHONEY, editor of the Dubuque (Iowa) *Herald*, arrested on the charge of discouraging enlistments, has been brought here and confined in the old Capitol Prison.

The editors and proprietors of the Harrisburgh *Patriot* have been released, on making suitable acknowledgments and pledges, and have returned to their homes.

THE ARMY EXAMINATION BOARD.

The Army Examination Board continues in session. Their business is to inquire into the physical competency of officers either from age or casualties received in the public service. Among the cases disposed of are those of Majors SYMINGTON and NAUMAN, who, it is ascertained, are still efficient in the discharge of their respective duties.

CORRESPONDENTS EXCLUDED.

A number of newspaper correspondents arrived here to-day from the Army of Virginia. Their departure thence was involuntary.

PROMOTED.

Commander WM. D. PORTER, the destroyer of the *Arkansas*, has been made a Commodore.

WASHINGTON CALM.

There is no unusual excitement in Washington. The city is as quiet as it has been at any period within the last six months.

MOVEMENTS IN THE WEST.

Bridges on the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Burned by the Rebels—Exchange of Rebel Prisoners—Indiana and Ohio Troops Marching on.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Aug. 22.

Two bridges on the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, east of Loveland, were burned yesterday morning, it is supposed by rebel sympathizers.

A freight train ran through one of the bridges, and the engine and three cars were wrecked. No one was hurt.

The bridges are being rapidly reconstructed.

The first installment of rebel prisoners leave Indianapolis to-day for Vicksburgh. Others will leave at the rate of one thousand per day till all are exchanged.

Indiana has sent into the field 14,480 men since Sunday, and Ohio troops are rapidly following them.

Escape of Mr. W. H. Hurlbert from Richmond.

From the Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 21, 1862.

The well-known *litterateur*, WM. H. HURLBERT, whose detention by the rebels caused no little stir nearly a year ago, has escaped from Richmond and reached this city in safety. He speaks freely in conversation respecting his personal adventures and the results of his observation. He says that he went South on the invitation of BENJAMIN, to talk over matters, but soon found that he disagreed with that eminent Jew, not being willing to go quite as far as he.

After his conference with BENJAMIN he went to Charleston, his native place, and on his return thence was detected and seized by a mob, who refused to deliver him on BENJAMIN'S order. Finally he reached Richmond under arrest, and was handed over to Gov. LETCHER, who disliked him and induced BENJAMIN to withhold his objection to his further detention.

He was confined in prison, by LETCHER'S order, until last January, when he was released and kept under surveillance. Since January he has been residing in a Union family, and acquainted with officials whose loyalty to the Union was sufficient to induce them to wish that they could accompany him in his flight, and give him facilities therefor.

He escaped, by way of Hanover Court-house, into the Shenandoah Valley. His desire to conciliate has been effectually destroyed by the treatment he has received, and he is ready to employ all the weapons known to civilized warfare against the rebels. *He believes the rebellion to be in its last days, and says that this opinion is shared by those with whom he conversed on Richmond.*

He confirms previously well authenticated statements as to the number of the rebel troops in the Richmond army at the time Gen. MCCLELLAN made his famous movement from the Chickahominy to the James River. He reckons their forces at that time at between 80,000 and 90,000, and says that *almost all of it was precipitated upon the corps of Fitz John Porter on the first and second days, and that had Gen. McClellan pushed on toward Richmond he would have found us almost unoccupied.*

He says that since the seven days' fighting, the rebels have been reinforced to the extent of 40,000 or 50,000 men at least, as he believes.

Movements of Lieut.-Col. Neff.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 22.

Lieut.-Col. GEORGE W. NEFF, of the Second Kentucky Regiment, arrived here this morning from Richmond. He will proceed to Cincinnati, where he will be due on Tuesday morning.

Drowned.

LONG BRANCH, Friday, Aug. 22.

WALTER YATES, son of EDWARD YATES, of Philadelphia, aged 16 years, was drowned yesterday at Deal, Long Branch, while bathing in the pond near the ocean.

[Communicated.]

Dr. R. Hunter on Consumption.—[CONTINUED.]

LATENT CONSUMPTION.

LETTER NO. XIII.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: When a patient has *all* the *symptoms* of consumption strongly marked, it requires very little skill in the physician to tell the nature of his disease. No respectable nurse, who had once seen such a case, could mistake it. But there are certain obscure cases, arising from tubercles in the lungs, yet marked by no outward signs by which their nature may be known, which test to the utmost the diagnostic skill of the physician. The books describe these cases under the name "*latent consumption*," because the tubercles are in a *latent* or *quiescent* state, producing neither *cough*, expectoration, nor *spitting of blood*. There are in this form of consumption no symptoms which directly point to the lungs. The practiced eye of a physician of experience in the treatment of pulmonary diseases, would probably detect in the *countenance* what would lead him to carefully examine the chest, but the general practitioner, having only a limited experience in the *physiognomy*, of consumptive cases, would see nothing beyond the fact that the patient was slowly declining in energy and bodily vigor. As there is *no* cough, *no* pain in the chest, *no* expectoration, the lungs would probably be overlooked altogether until some one of these symptoms arose, and that, in *latent* consumption, means until the *last* stage sets in, and the *end* is near at hand. A gentleman came to consult me the other day from Springfield, Mass., whose disease was of this character, and yet it had never been suspected by either his physicians or friends. Had he not accidentally taken cold, and suffered from a slight pain in his side, he would not have even thought it possible his lungs could be diseased. On examining his chest, I found the superior lobe of the left lung filled with tubercules in a latent state. This gentleman had been in poor health several months, but nobody could tell him *why* he did not get well. He had consulted half a score of doctors, and got almost as many different opinions. Some treated his case very lightly, and promised a speedy cure by a course of "*tonics*." Others advised "change of air and patience." One told him it was all "*stomach*," while another assured him that his "*liver*" was out of order. He tried in turn the *Regular*, the *Homœpath*, and the *Water Cure*, but obtained no benefit from either. Those who knew the least about his disease promised the most but accomplished nothing, while, if any suspected the lungs as being the cause of his bad health they did not enlighten him. I would not, from this case, argue that the majority of physicians are ignorant of the means of diagnosis, but that their experience is limited, and their time so occupied and minds distracted by attendance on *acute* diseases, that they are extremely apt to overlook and maltreat *chronic* affections of this nature. Had the stethoscope been applied to the chest, it is probable some of them might have detected the presence of tubercles; but this was not done, and but for the accident of taking cold, it is almost certain the disease would have gone on to disorganization of the lungs and the sacrifice of the patient's life.

I have said that in *latent consumption* there are no symptoms which indicate disease of the lungs—*often* no symptoms of any kind sufficient to account for the declining health of the patient. But this is not always the case. In very many cases the patient suffers severely from *indigestion* or *flatulence*, and irregular action of the *bowels*, or from pain over the region of the bowels. Where such is the case there is some excuse for mistaking, for a time, the nature of the disease; but I cannot too strongly impress upon the minds of general practitioners the great importance of frequent examinations of the chest in all obscure cases of disease.

Let it not be supposed that *latent* consumption is *rare*. LAENNEC, the great authority on this disease, says: "*We may indeed say that the greater number of cases of consumption are latent, since nothing is more common than to find tubercles in the lungs of persons dying of what was supposed to be some other disease, they never having shown during life any symptom of consumption. It has frequently appeared to me, from carefully comparing the history of my patients with the appearances on dissection, that the great number of FIRST ATTACKS are MISTAKEN FOR COLDS.*" And Sir JAMES CLARK, Physician to her Majesty Queen Victoria, in speaking of the liability to mistakes of this character, says: "*I have known more than one example of extensive tubercular disease of the lungs discovered by a post-mortem examination, where during during life the disease was looked for in the* STOMACH, LIVER or BOWELS."

From these facts you will understand what a mistake those persons make who flatter themselves that they are in no danger of Consumption because they have never had cough, pain in the chest, or expectoration. Thousands who have never had these symptoms are to-day carrying about in the lungs the *seeds* of their own destruction. Whoever finds himself less vigorous and capable of exertion than formerly—and, indeed, all persons who are in bad health without knowing *why*, should suspect the lungs as the cause, and never rest satisfied until they have submitted them to careful examination. I know of nothing which should more strongly excite their fears than being told their "*liver*" is diseased. Experience has proved that the great majority of such cases turn out in the end to be mere cases of *masked* or *latent* consumption.

This kind of consumption, if detected in time and properly treated, is one of the most curable, since it is the *strength* and *vitality* still remaining in the system which *masks* its character and *retards* its progress.

In my next letter I shall point out the prevalence and peculiarity of consumption in infants and young children. Your obedient servant,

ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
Physician for diseases of the Lungs,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1862. No. 832 Broadway.

NOTE.—The writer of these letters, in association with Dr. JAMES HUNTER, devotes his exclusive attention to the treatment of diseases of the lungs and throat. They can be consulted personally or by letter, at No. 832 Broadway.

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MARRYING FOR MONEY, by Mrs. MACKENZIE DANIELS, is published and for sale this day by all booksellers and news agents everywhere. It is a large octavo volume of 243 pages, large type, double column, and printed on the finest and best of white paper.

Read what Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie, Editor of the Philadelphia *Press*, says of it, editorially, in that paper:

MARRYING FOR MONEY.—Mrs. Mackenzie Daniels, an English novelist of considerable repute and ability, has written an excellent novel on this text, called "Marrying for Money," which T. B. Peterson & Brothers have just published from the advanced proof-sheets, purchased from the authoress. A book of so much merit, and of so little pretence, is very rarely met with. It is, to all intents and purposes, a love story; but, unlike most works of that class, is full of interest, from the great truth of its characters and thorough probability of its incidents. The heroine, a certain damosel named Violet, is a splendid, natural, sensible and lovable woman. Her real lover and second husband is worthy of her. There is a Miss Powis, too, one of the best of old maids, whom we specially indorse. In a word, next to Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "The Earl's Heirs," "The Channings," and "

FROM BRAZIL.

The New American Ferry—Arrival of the Constitution—Spalding's Circus—American Engineers.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Wednesday, July 23, 1862.

Never, perhaps, have the Brazils so Americanized as during the last four weeks. On the 29th of June, the Emperor and Imperial family inaugurated the new American Ferry between this city and Praia Grande, on the other side of our magnificent bay. The Emperor accepted a collation offered him by Mr. W. F. JONES, the President of the Company. The boats were visited by tens of thousands of people, all open-mouthed with wonder at seeing people, horses and carriages pass to and fro on the water with the same ease and safety as on *terra firma*. Numerous little accidents have occurred, thus imparting the public confidence in the success of the new enterprise. We trust, however, that our energetic manager, Dr. RAINEY, will overcome all those small difficulties as soon as he has finished his newspaper battle with the so-called proprietor of the ferry, Dr. VAN TOYL.

The *Constitution*, Capt. ELDRIDGE, took us all by surprise, making the unparalleled trip of 17 days from New-York to this port. She is a magnificent specimen of naval architecture, and was visited by upward of 6,000 persons during her stay here. The Emperor received an invitation to visit her, but was obliged to decline, owing to the indisposition of the Empress, who has been attacked with the "Rougeole," which compels her to keep her bed. The arrival of the *Constitution* has revived the desire for a line of steamers between the United States and Brazils, and I am well informed that this Government is prepared to grant a handsome subvention in furtherance of a line. The commerce of the United States would undoubtedly be greatly benefited by it; and now that Brazil is looked to as a desirable place for settlement, the line, from passengers only, would prove lucrative, without taking into consideration the fact of the United States being the purchasers of nearly two-thirds of the entire coffee and sugar crops of Brazil. A certain Mr. DRUMMOND, an English Brazilian, having left the direction of the Dom Pedro II. Railroad, has thought fit to asperse the integrity of Major A. ELLISON, Jr., the American Engineer-in-Chief of the road, but I am happy to say that the Major's conduct, in all his transactions, have been thoroughly sustained by the entire management headed by Mr. OTTONI, who has ever been a staunch supporter of our American engineers and contractors. It was proved that the Major had prevented the said Mr. DRUMMOND from speculating in the affairs of the Company.

Another American enterprise is doing a large business, viz., SPALDING & ROGERS' floating circus has arrived, and are drawing crowded houses. They have really an excellent company, under the management of Messrs. ROGERS & VAN NORDEN. They gave a clear benefit the other day for two of our benevolent asylums, and generously gave the entire receipts without even deducting the expenses. Mexican affairs are occupying us a little now. DR MARIANO CAMPOS, a leader of the Opposition, severely censures the Government for its inactivity in a question of such vital importance to all the nations of the American Continent.

Commercial affairs are stagnant, the quotations in my last being without alteration. The Bank of Brazil has raised discounts to 11½ per cent. Exchange 25⅞. Coffee steady. R. C. PARSONS, Esq., American Consul at this port, has left for the United States with his family, for the benefit of his health. We trust he will return to us, where he is so much beloved, invigorated and benefited by the trip. Gen. WEBB and family continue to enjoy excellent health, notwithstanding our tropical heat.

Yours truly, THE MAJOR.

Rents and Prices at Port Royal.

REPORT OF AN ARMY BOARD REGULATING THE RATES—THE REPORT CONFIRMED BY GEN BRANNAN.

BEAUFORT, Port Royal Island, July 31, 1862.

SIR: In obedience to orders from headquarters the Board appointed to fix and determine prices of rents and articles sold by the merchants and sutlers of Beaufort, S. C., would respectfully report the following:

LIST OF HOUSE AND STORE RENTS.

W. H. Beard, two stores $35 per month each	$70
M. A. Bradley, one store $60 and one house $20 per month	100
Ely & Bennett, one house, (hotel,) $80 and ice-house $30 per month	110
Mr. Hall, watch-maker, one store, $10 per month	10
Mr. Politzer, watch-maker, one store, $10 per mo.	10
Mr. Riddle, one store, $30 per month	30
Mr. Gray, one house, $25 per month	25
Union Restaurant, $30 per month	30
Mr. Smith, one store, $10 per month	10
Mr. Robbins, one store, $50 per month	50
Smedley & Bates, one store, $50 per month	50

LIST OF PRICES FOR MERCHANTS.

Green Coffee	30c. per pound.
Ground Coffee	30c. per pound.
Smoked Tongues	15c. per pound.
Starch	12c. per pound.
French Mustard	40c. per can.
Cheese	15c. per pound.
Mustard	8c. per box.
Ginger	7c. per pound.
Butter	30c. per pound.
Water Crackers	12c. per pound.
Shoe-brushes with handles	25c. each.
Shoe-brushes without handles	15c. each.
Stuart's Syrup Molasses	60c. per gallon.
Sugar-house Molasses	45c. per gallon.
Orleans Molasses	40c. per gallon.
Brown Sugar	12c. per pound.
White Sugar	14c. per pound.
Tobacco, fine-cut	5c. per paper.
Tobacco, navy	75c. per pound.
Saleratus	12c. per pound.
Cod-fish	10c. per pound.
Pepper	25c. per pound.
Flour at the rate of $10 per barrel.	
Soap, chemical	10c. per pound.
Soda, common	8c. per pound.
Lard	15c. per pound.
Imperial Tea	$1 25c. per pound.
Ice	2c. per pound.
Soap, Castile	50c. per pound.
Oolong Tea	$1 per pound.
Black Tea	75c. per pound.
Paper Collars, $3 per box or	3c. each.
Gloves	$2 per dozen.
Emery Cloth, small size	8c. per dozen.
Emery Paper, full size	4c. per sheet.
Soft Brick, for cleaning arms	10c. each.
Blacking, large size boxes	10c. each.
Blacking, small size boxes	5c. each.
Boots and Shoes 25 per cent. profit.	

The Board would respectfully suggest that the rents due for the months of July and August be collected immediately, and that hereafter all rents be made payable in advance. The Board having sent North for a full list of current prices submit the above for the present, however, asking the privilege, on receiving the necessary information, to make such alterations as will accord with the price current received.

And further recommend that from this date, a Board be appointed to convene in the last week of each month, whose duty it shall be to fix rents and prices of merchandise, and regularly supply themselves with the latest "Price Current." All of which is respectfully forwarded for your consideration.

(Signed,) G. W. ALEXANDER, President of Board.
(Signed,) J. H. MONROW, Provost Marshal.
(Signed,) RICHARD O. GREENLEAF, Recorder.

HEADQUARTERS PORT ROYAL ISLAND, BEAUFORT, S. C., Aug. 8, 1862.

The proceedings of the above Board of Officers is approved. Rents of past months will immediately be paid into the hands of Capt. MONROW, O. D. C., Provost-Marshal, City Treasurer, and in future will be paid monthly in advance, as recommended by the Board.

The tariff of prices attached is established, and any deviation from the same will cause the entire suppression of the business of the offender and confiscation of his property. Merchants will moreover be required to keep the articles enumerated in said tariff, under penalty of having their stores closed.

By command of Brig.-Gen. J. M. BRANNAN.
LOUIS J. LAMOREY, Ass. Adj. General.

The Canal at Vicksburgh—How to Open It.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see the Engineers have failed in their endeavor to cut the canal through the bend at Vicksburgh, and that the Southern papers are laughing over the event. I have seen several just such failures before on the Mississippi. Capt. SHREVES, who was employed by the Government to improve the navigation, made the same mistake in his attempt to open the Horseshoe Bend in 1836. I could take a couple of hundred hands, and have the old Father of Waters flowing across the bend at Vicksburgh in three days. Tell those who have the work in charge to *cut through that argillaceous stratum* they have come to—(I know they have encountered it, although it was not been mentioned)—cut through this until they reach the substratum of sand, and the river goes through, even if the ditch through the clay is not over a foot in width.

The Mississippi bottom is formed first of several feet of this argillaceous formation, and above, the alluvium in some places I have seen the second or argillaceous stratum only a foot through, and it may be so at Vicksburgh, and it is rarely over six feet in thickness. However, *cut through it*, and so long as sand possesses its natural capillary attraction, nothing under Heaven can stop the river from going through the cut, as the sand will wash out, undermining this superstratum of stiff clay, when the superincumbent alluvium falls with it, and within 24 hours,—mark my words,—a stream can pass through the new channel. I have seen this done. In some places this argillaceous formation does not exist at all, as was the case at Bunche's Cut Off, where the bend was opened in the morning and steamboats passed through at night, so rapidly did the canka wash away.

Yours, JOHN BANVARD.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

In obedience to orders from Washington, the following changes have been made in the superintendence of recruiting for the regular army in this vicinity: Capt. BAYES takes charge of the chief rendezvous for infantry in Chatham-street, *vice* SPAOLE, promoted; and Capt. HILDT assumes command at Cedar-street, *vice* McGOWAN.

The Band of the Eleventh United States Infantry, which has for the past six months been stationed at Fort Independence, has been ordered to join the regiment at Pea Ridge, Arkansas, and will leave for that destination early the coming week. The Eleventh is one of our new regiments—the same in which FRANK BROWNELL, "the avenger of ELLSWORTH," holds a Captain's commission.

The following is a correct list of the officers of the United States steam-frigate *Powhatan*, which is reported to have been ordered as consort to the ironclad frigate *New Ironsides*:

Captain, S. W. GORDON; Lieutenant Commanding, J. YOUNG; Surgeon, H. MAYO; Paymaster, L. Jayburn; First Lieutenant of Marines, P. C. Pope; Chief Engineer, John A. Grier; Assistant Surgeon, E. D. Payne; Acting Masters, J. Ogilvie, L. Baker, C. R. Wilkins; Engineers, H. B. Nones, H. Brown, W. H. Glading, G. W. Carrick, John Franklin; Carpenter, G. Wisner; Sailmaker, W. S. L. Brayton; Boatswain, Wm. Long; Gunner, G. W. Ommsetter; Master's Mates, W. C. Curtis, W. Frost, C. H. Howland, S. Allen, F. Ritter; Captain's Clerk, G. E. Yardley; Paymaster's Clerk, J. G. Sankey.

Lieut.-Commanding BARRETT, of the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, was yesterday placed under arrest, by official orders. He has been acting as Instructor of gunnery at this station for some time. Lieut. BARRETT being a Louisianian, it is presumed that his offence is of a reasonable nature.

Rear-Admiral DUPONT, commanding the South Atlantic blockading squadron, has selected the following officers as his Staff:

Fleet-Captain, C. R. P. Rodgers; Flag Lieutenant, S. W. Preston; Fleet Surgeon, George Clymer, M. D.; Chief Engineer and Inspector of Machinery, R. M. McCleary; Commander of Flag-ship, (*Wabash,*) T. G. Corbin. Lieut. TRENTON has been detached from the *Dale*, and ordered to command the *Alabama*. Lieut.-Commanding WOOLSEY has been detached from the *Ellen*, and ordered to command the *Dale*. Lieut. GILLIS has been detached from the *Alabama*, and ordered to command the *Ellen*.

Death of Col. Monroe—Resolutions by the Officers of the Twenty-second Regiment.

At a special meeting of the Board of Officers of the Twenty-second Regiment, N. Y. S. M., held at Camp Aspinwall, Harper's Ferry, Va., on the evening of Aug. 13, 1862, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, In the Inscrutable Providence of God, He has seen fit to take from us our Colonel, the late lamented JAMES MONROE,

Resolved, That while we would ever bow submissively before that hand which orders all things in wisdom and in love, we yet feel that in being bereaved of one no less perfectly fitted by ready sympathy with his command, and affectionate care for the welfare of his men, than by urbanity of character, military acquirements and large experience to lead and animate others, the Twenty-second Regiment has sustained an irreparable loss.

Resolved, That in the noble act of Col. MONROE, in disregarding his own most serious illness, and at the peril of his life rejoining his regiment at his post, we recognize the spirit of honor and self-devotion that sacrifices all to duty and affection, and that we revere his memory as that of one who laid down his life in our behalf, that we, with him, might faithfully and efficiently obey our country's call.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the sorrowing wife and children of him we loved so well,—their affliction is ours,—and while we feel that we can only repeat words, whose meaning formality has too often withered, we still claim it as our right to speak with more than ordinary emotion, while we commend the "widow and the fatherless" to the care of a covenant-keeping God.

LLOYD ASPINWALL, Lieut.-Col. Com'g,
President Board of Officers.
BENJAMIN LEE, Surgeon,
Secretary of Board of Officers.

LAW REPORTS.

A Curious Proceeding—A Synagogue in Trouble.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

The People ex rel. the Trustees of the Congregation Beth Hamedrash vs. B. Goldstein et al.—The defendants, four in number, were members of the Jewish Congregation Beth Hamedrash, whose synagogue is at No. 78 Allen-street, but, from some cause or other, have been debarred the privilege of membership by the President and Trustees. In consequence of this action on the part of the officers, it is alleged that the defendants, on Saturday last, proceeded in a body, with a posse of friends, to the synagogue, where they broke open the locks, dispossessed the President, deposed the minister, and put men of their own choice in their places. This led to several assaults and batteries, which are now the subjects of investigation on criminal complaints before Justice OSBORN at the Tombs.

The President and Trustees then began an action for forcible entry and detainer in the Supreme Court, which was called for trial yesterday. A sufficient number of jurors, allowed in actions for forcible entry and detainer, not being present, the case was postponed until Friday next, both parties stipulating that the synagogue should remain closed in the meantime.

Phillips & Levy for relators; Carpenter & Beach for respondents.

The "Creditor's Reporter" in Court Again.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Caroline Mathieu vs. A. Harcg; Caroline Wietoff vs. Same.—The defendant, as appeared in a report of this case in the TIMES of Aug. 9, is the editor and proprietor of a paper called the *Creditor's Reporter*, for free distribution, the principal contents of which are advertisements of old debts, which the editor announces for sale on the most reasonable terms. Thus, Mrs. Smith will advertise that John Doe, residing at No. — Bleecker-street, is indebted to her for board and lodgings to the amount of $100, which debt she is anxious to sell at a liberal discount. Apply to, &c. The plaintiffs begin being advertised in this manner, Harcy was arrested in an action for libel, and admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000. He now applies to be discharged from the order of arrest, which the Court, after argument of counsel, denied, though reducing the bail to $50.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monerief.

Van Zandt vs. Hallett.—Motion for judgment upon demurrer as frivolous denied, with $7 costs to defendant.

Bagley vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.—Motion granted, without costs to either party.

Van Deuser vs. The Charter Oak Fire and Marine Insurance Company.—Motion for a commission to issue granted.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 22, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produca, since our last, have been: 18 bbls. Ashes, 19,947 bbls. Flour, 170 bbls. and 100 bags Corn Meal, 106,255 bushels Wheat, 69,441 bushels Corn, 7,254 bushels Rye, 15,752 bushels Oats, 9,285 bushels Malt, 888 pkgs. Provisions, and 497 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 30 bbls. at $6 61½@$6 87½ for Pots, and $7 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Are inactive at former rates.

COFFEE—The attendance at the auction sale, today, was fair, but the bidding was rather spiritless, and holders withdrew about half the catalogued lots. The prices realized were 21½c.@22¾c. for Rio, and 21½c.@25c for Santos, ₱ lb. The private sales include 1,000 bags Rio, at 21½c.@22c.; 150 bags Rio at 22½c.; 400 bags Santos at 20c.@21½c., and 50 bags Laguayra at 22c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in demand, and is quoted at from 45½c.@46½c. for Middlings, ₱ lb. Sales, since our last, 1,150 bales.

DYEWOODS—Have been in limited request, at previous quotations.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been less active, but quite steadily held.

FRUIT—The inquiry has been very moderate for the principal kinds, at about former quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good demand to-day, especially for export but at irregular prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 23,000 bbls., including Superfine State, at $4 85@$5 05; inferior to choice extra State at $5 10@$5 40, chiefly at $5 20@$5 25; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 85@$5 05; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 15@$6 20; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 40@$5 65 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State ..... $3 10 @ $3 40
Superfine Western ..... 4 85 @ 5 05
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 5 15 @ 6 20
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping grds 5 40 @ 5 55
Extra Ohio, trade brands ..... 5 60 @ 6 25
Extra Genesee ..... 5 50 @ 6 75
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri .... 5 50 @ 6 75

Southern Flour continues in moderate demand, at former rates. Sales 1,170 bbls., at $5 25@$5 85 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $5 90@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, and $7 50@$8 50 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is salable and steady. Sales 1,000 bbls. extra, at $5 10@$6 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling freely, at $3@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in fair demand, at $5 30 for Jersey; $3 75 for Fairfax, ₱ bbl. Sales 900 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less demand to-day, owing in part to the increased firmness in the freight market. Prices favor buyers. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 106,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Michigan, (new,) at $1 50@$1 57; White Western at $1 40@$1 43; Amber Western, $1 34@$1 36; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 28½@$1 33; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 24@$1 25; Milwaukee Club, $1 16@$1 23; Chicago Spring, at $1 10½@$1 20, and New White Kentucky at $1 51@$1 52 ₱ bushel. Corn is heavy and tending downward. Sales, since our last, 93,000 bushels, at 59c.@60½c., for shipping Mixed Western; 54c.@58c. for Eastern do.; 48c.@53c. for unsound do., do., and 72c. for White Western, ₱ bushel. Rye is scarce and wanted at 77c.@84c. ₱ bushel. Barley is unchanged. Oats are in fair request, including Canada, at 54c.@56c.; Western at 54c.@56c., and State at 56c.@57c. ₱ bushel.

Breadstuffs Trade of Chicago, week ending Aug. 16.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls.	24,172	37,995
Wheat, bush.	328,833	326,275
Corn, bush.	745,415	1,337,180
Oats, bush.	30,907	142,644
Rye, bush.	17,357	15,250
Barley, bush.	1,092	....

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, Jan. 1 to Aug. 18.

	1862.	1861.	1860.
Flour, bbls.	937,335	760,117	266,054
Wheat, bush.	6,917,926	7,304,010	4,129,434
Corn, bush.	17,064,656	15,284,218	12,394,975
Oats, bush.	1,609,037	905,359	823,452
Rye, bush.	601,871	258,940	112,703
Barley, bush.	461,937	333,638	287,390

HAY—North River bale continues in fair request, at 70c.@80c.. for shipment and local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in moderate demand, at steady prices, including last year's crop, at 15c.@21c. ₱ lb.

LEATHER—Sole has been in request at uniform quotations.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 70 hhds, including Porto Rico at 42c. and Cuba Muscovado at 31c.; also, 30 bbls. New-Orleans at 38c.@40c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—The principal transactions since our last, have been in Petroleum, which is very firm and advancing; other kinds are in moderate demand at previous figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in brisk request, at very full prices; sales 5,200 bbls., at $11 93¾@$12, chiefly at $12, and $10@$10 12½ for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are salable and firm, at 5¾c.@6½c. for Hams, and 3¾c.@4¾c. for Shoulders ₱ lb. Bacon is more active, at 5¾c.@7¼c. ₱ lb. Lard is in good demand, at buoyant rates; sales 1,700 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 8¾c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is salable and firm; sales 600 bbls. at $14 87½@$15 12½ for Extra Mess, and $13 50@$14 for Plain Mess ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19 50@$21 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $13 50@$14 75 ₱ bbl. Butter is selling, in lots, at 10c@15c. for poor to choice Western, and 12c.@18c. for poor to choice State ₱ lb. Cheese continues in request, at 6½c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Continues dull, though quoted firm.

SUGARS—The demand has been very moderate to-day, and sales have been confined to 410 hhds., including Cuba, at 6c.@9c.; Porto Rico, at 6¾c., and New-Orleans, part at 8¾c.@9c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been lightly dealt in at unchanged rates.

TALLOW—Sales, 36,000 lbs., at 10c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 350 bbls., in lots, at 31c.@32½c., chiefly within the range, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The increased firmness of shipowners checks engagements, to-day. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 13d.@14d.; Corn, 12d.@13d.; Beef, 6s. ₱ tce.; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 40s. Butter and Cheese, 40s.@42s. 6d.; Tallow, 35s.@37s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tce.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.; Butter and Cheese, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Tallow, 37s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Cork and orders, four vessels, with Wheat, at 13¾d.@15d. ₱ bushel. For Galway—A brig, with Wheat, at 15d. ₱ bushel. For London—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 13c.@14c. ₱ bushel; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.@42s. 6d.; Tallow, 37s. 6d. ₱ ton.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 13
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 13
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 14
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 20
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 20
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 23
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 27
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 30
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 10
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 24
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18

FROM AMERICA.

Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 23
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 23
Jura	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 23
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 30
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 30
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 3
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 6
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 10
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 17
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 26
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *Bavaria* and *City of Baltimore*, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day (Saturday) at 10½ A.M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ..... 6 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—ON THE 20TH INSTANT, on the cars from Philadelphia to Chester, five (5) ALLOTMENT CHECKS on Sub-Treasury, New-York, payable to Cashier of Bowery Savings Bank, New-York, or order, and numbered as follows: No. 65, 916; No. 223, 916; No. 665, 816. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped. HENRY C. NILES,
U. S. A. General Hospital, Chester, Penn.

$50 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, IN THE Railroad depôt at Jersey City, on the arrival of Col. Corcoran, one GOLD HUNTING-CASE WATCH, Jas. Johnson, maker, Liverpool, No. 19,122; being a much valued present, the above reward will be paid and no questions. Pawnbrokers take notice. Call on or address GEO. E. BEECH, Erie Railroad, Jersey City.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, AT BARNUM'S MUseum, on Friday, Aug. 27, a gold watch—white face, with leather chain attached. Whoever returns it to No. 120 Rivington-st. will receive the above reward and no questions asked.

A LADY'S BROOCH WAS FOUND ABOUT two weeks since, in Broadway, which the owner can have by giving a proper description of it, and paying for advertising. Inquire of Mr. CONOVER, 474 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

CLEARING SUMMER SALE OF
Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, white Goods,
Fine Flannels, Housekeeping Goods,
Lace Curtains, French Flowers,
Yankee Notions, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas.

Always a full assortment, sizes and colors,
Ladies' best quality Paris Kid Gloves, cheaper than any house in the City.

LADIES, THIS IS THE LAST MONTH for nice-fitting dollar corsets, 50c. skirts, and the fine 25c. stockings, cheap hair nets, gloves, fancy goods, Zephyr worsted, yarns and small wares. This month prices must advance. Now is the time to save money. Send your orders and postage stamps. N. B.—Premium allowed on silver and gold.

ELGER'S Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

NOTICE.—EAST INDIA AND INDIAN GOODS in every variety, wholesale and retail. FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 388 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, &c., at reasonable prices. See the 24 album, 150 pictures, sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED Soldiers.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the patriotic the urgent necessities of more than 100 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pantaloons slippers, and calico gowns, are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, wines and liquors, will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av and 51st-st. All articles sent to the American Express Co., corner Hudson and Jay-sts., and Nos. 124 and 542 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels, and all unconnected with any other church, will find a welcome here.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, D. D., Rector. Services at 10½ A. M., and 3½, and 8 P. M., the afternoon being for Deaf Mutes. On SUNDAY, the Rector will preach in the Morning and Afternoon, and Rev. F. C. EWER in the Evening. Seats free.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—CHAS. CHAUCER GOSS will preach to strangers, young men and families, at the City Assembly Rooms, Broadway, near Grand-st., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock. Subject—*The Bright Side of the War.* Seats free. Collection taken.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place.—The Rev. JULIUS E. GRAMMER, of Columbus, Ohio, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10 A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

THE NEW DISPENSATION.—ITS CHIEF minister will preach in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Those who would learn what God is about to do with the world and for His people are invited to hear.

MERCER-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will be open for Divine service EVERY SABBATH, at 10 and 4 o'clock. Prof. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., is expected to preach, and the public are invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, (Episcopal) north side of 35th-st. and east of 6th-av. Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M. The Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, will preach morning and evening.

FREE MISSION CHURCH—CORNER MADIson and Gouverneur sts.—Rev. Dr. HARDENBURGH may be expected to preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Service at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS, 41ST-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—Prof. MATTISON, the pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and Dr. D. C. VANNORMAN at 7¾ P. M. Seats cheerfully provided for all strangers.

REV. JAMES ANDREW WILL PREACH in the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, corner of Broadway and 47th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. A. H. STOWELL in the EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN having returned to the City, will resume his Pastoral duties on SUNDAY. Preaching MORNING and EVENING, commencing at 10½ and 7¾ o'clock. Seats free.

NEW-JERUSALEM CHURCH, (SWEDENborgian)—35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Rev. CHANGEY GILES, of Cincinnati, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING. Services at 10½ o'clock. Seats free.

REV. DR. ROGERS WILL PREACH IN THE South Dutch Church, 6th-av., cor. 21st-st., TO-MORROW MORNING, 24th inst., at 10½ o'clock, and in the Evening at 7¾.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. There will be religious services in the chapel of this institution, SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

FIFTIETH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, in the Hall, corner of 3rd-av. and 52d-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. The public are invited to attend.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid in a private family; would have no objection to taking care of children. Can be seen at No. 131 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a Protestant young woman to do chamber-work and light washing or fine washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 202 East 13th-st.

AS COOK.—A STEADY, RESPECTABLE WOman wants a situation as cook; understands cooking and baking in all their branches; none need apply but a private family that is willing to pay good wages; no objections to go to the country; good reference given. Apply at No. 101 Cranberry-st., corner of Fulton, Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE German woman a situation at first-rate cook; can cook in the French and American styles thoroughly, and is a good baker; would assist with the washing, if required; best City references. Call at No. 504 East 4th-st., in the rear basement, near 1st av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, or general servant, by a young woman well recommended for honesty, sobriety and competency, in City or country; will be found an excellent domestic; makes good bread, pies and biscuit. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; good City and country references; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 245 West 35th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor, front room.

AS COPYIST, &c.—A LADY, WHO WRITES A plain business hand, would like a situation in an office or wholesale store as copyist or otherwise. Would be willing, at a moderate salary, to take the place of a man who has enlisted for the war. Address for one week WRITER, Station B, New-York Post-office.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—A PROTESTANT woman wants a situation; is a good cook, understands soups, pastries, &c.; good washer and ironer, and makes good butter; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 974 4th-av. ACKERMAN & CONKLIN.

MALES.

AS CLERK.—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN wants a situation as general clerk, either in a hosiery or gents' furnishing store; understands keeping books and the routine of a counting-room. The best of reference given as to character and ability. Address E. B., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—A YOUNG MAN, 24 YEARS old, who arrived lately from Northern Germany, who has been farming for the last nine years, and understands his business to all its branches, wishes to find a place on a good farm, where he can learn American farming, as he intends to buy a farm in the course of a year. Good home preferred to large salary. For particulars, inquire of G. E. LANGE, No. 98 Barclay-st., New-York.

AS USEFUL MAN, GROOM, &c.—A TEMperate and industrious young man wants a situation; understands the care of horses, stock, &c.; is a good milker and plain gardener; willing and obliging; has good reference. Call at the Institute, No. 97 4th-av.

A THOROUGH MEDICAL AND SURGICAL nurse is open to an engagement to attend an invalid or insane person; he has lately returned from nursing sick and wounded soldiers on one of the United States hospital ships, and for competence will refer to several physicians, and to ladies and gentlemen whom he has attended. Address NURSE, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A LAW CLERK.—WANTED, IN A LAW OFfice, a clerk; one who has been in an office before, and understands the duties. Apply at Room No. 2, No. 5 Tryon-row, New-York.

LAD WANTED.—A LAD ABOUT FIFTEEN years of age is wanted for office work, in a wholesale hardware store; must write a fair hand and be accurate at figures, and reside with his parents. Address, in handwriting of applicant, with references, B. R. & Co., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PERSON OF GOOD ADDRESS AND a good penman to go with a merchant to California. Salary liberal. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

AUCTION SALES.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 19, 1862.

A large amount of CORN and a quantity of OATS, condemned as unfit for Government use, will be offered for sale at PUBLIC AUCTION at "WEST WAREHOUSES" and LOCUST POINT, on TUESDAY, 26th day of August, 1862. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., at West Warehouses.

TERMS—Cash in Government funds.

JAMES BELGER,
Colonel and Quartermaster.

[*New-York Times*, Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Pittsburgh *Gazette*, and Cincinnati *Commercial* please copy four times.]

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 441 Canal-st., bureaus, sofa-beds, hat-racks, bookcases, washstands, wardrobes, bedsteads, chairs, tables, carpets, oilcloths, beds and bedding, mattresses, looking-glasses, kitchen furni

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, LOANS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 60 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, LATE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—Holders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and all the holders of the Receiver's certificates of indebtedness of the above-named Railroad, are hereby required, pursuant to a resolution adopted at the Bondholder's meeting of 9th of July, 1862, to deposit their above-named documents with L. H. MEYER, Chairman of the Trustees, before the 10th day of September, 1862, at No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9.

Attention is called to the third resolution, adopted at the Bondholders' meeting of 23d of July, 1862, according to which parties not complying are subject to be remitted to their rights in their distributive share of the proceeds of sale, and all other and further rights which they may have, by virtue of the agreement, to cease.

Those who have not yet subscribed to the agreement, and have not paid their share of advances to the Receiver, can, in accordance with the last resolution, adopted at Bondholders' meeting of 9th of July, 1862, now become parties to said agreement by subscribing and paying at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, before the 5th day of September, 1862.
L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1862.—Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, extended to 1879, are notified that the interest due Sept. 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that date, at this office, on presentation of the proper coupons. It will be necessary for the holders of bonds not thus extended to present them at the office of the Company, where they can receive the principal and interest to Sept. 1, 1862. The privilege of extending such bonds will cease at that date. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, Aug. 18, 1862.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that books of transfer have been opened at the Agency in New-York. Stockholders who wish their stock registered in the New-York books will please forward their certificates to this Office or to WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Transfer Agents, New-York. G. W. CASS, President.

WANTED—ATLANTIC MUTUAL SCRIP OF 1851 or 1862; Great Western Insurance Scrip of all years; Pacific Mutual; Chicago City Bonds Water or Sewer Loan; Milwaukee and Watertown 1st mortgage Bonds American Telegraph Company Stock; Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Bonds issued to Sunbury and Erie Railroad; also, fractional certificates of St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad 1st bonds at 90, by SATTERLEE & CO., No. 49 Exchange-place, New-York.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF THE WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD SINKING FUND BONDS.—Sealed proposals for the sale to the Company of the whole or any part of eight thousand dollars of their Sinking Fund Bonds will be received until the 1st of September. Address to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company, Box No. 3,505 Post-office.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD GENERAL OFFICE, SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 20, 1862.

THE COUPONS FALLING DUE ON THE 1st September next on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the Bank of the State of New-York.
WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

MONEY.—PERSONS REQUIRING TEMPORARY accommodation are requested to procure a prospectus of the Mutual Loan and Discount Company, No. 51 Chatham-st. Business bills promptly discounted.
URWICK & KING, Agents.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of five (5) per cent., payable to stockholders on demand, and a scrip dividend of thirty (30) per cent. on the "Earned Participating Premiums" of the past year; (said earned participating premiums amounting to $103,000;) also an interest dividend of six (6) per cent. on outstanding scrip. The scrip certificates will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th day of October next. By order of the Board.
RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY, OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1862.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a half (3½) per cent has been declared on the capital stock of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, payable at the office in the City of New-York on and after SATURDAY, the 16th of August inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 14th to the 16th inst., both inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., out of the net earnings of the past (3) three months, payable at the office of the Company on and after FRIDAY, 22d inst.

The transfer book will close on the 14th, and reopen on the 25th inst. By order of the Board.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL $250,000, WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.
DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
JEFFERAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	ALVE. E. LAING,
SHAS. BRONSON,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
A. RENO,	JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
JOHN WATSON,	A. VEZIE DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
S. T. NICOLL,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	JOHN J. WALKER.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 130 Av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 8th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—"DAILY LINE."—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad; also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken, and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices.
E. KO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, via New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FOOT OF HAMILTON.

The *Naushon* leaves	Christopher-st. at 9¼,	12¼ and 3¼.
	Spring-st. ..... at 9½,	12½ and 3½.
	Dey-st ..... at 9¾,	12¾ and 3¾.
	Morris-st., Pier 6 at 10,	1 and 4.

Fare 25 cents, including return ticket.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassypoint and Verplanks. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th and 30th sts.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.
E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

FOR NEWARK.—STEAMBOAT THOMAS P. WAY leaves pier foot of Dey-st. at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M., Sunday and every day.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—Health, comfort and pleasure. Cars leave Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, every 20 minutes.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

EQUALLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LAIMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (upstairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch Stoole Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' cures are specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed from receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 21 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a separate entrance at No. 8 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACKEREAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published a Medical Work, the 36th edition of the book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO YOUNG MEN.—SCORES OF GRATEFUL letters weekly are now received from people who have recovered PERFECT HEALTH by following the directions contained in Drs. TRALL and JACKSON'S great work, called "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, AND THE SEXUAL ORGANISM AND ITS HEALTHFUL MANAGEMENT." Price $3. For sale in New-York by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121, and H. DEXTER, No. 121 Nassau-st.; C. BLANCHARD, No. 39 Ann-st., and all booksellers every where.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c.; supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By inclosing a post-paid, address-ed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. York.

NERVOUS DEBILITY—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this book, and peruse especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 116. It will be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. (Author's address, No. 31 East 22d-st., (late of No. 488 Broadway.)

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. TOWNS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Sexalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av., office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $1 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

DISEASES INCIDENT TO THE DAWNING of womanhood, the age of maturity and the change of life, speedily cured by Dr. J. N. PHELPS' Medicated and Magnetized Lozenges. Send stamp for circular to ladies and escape imposition and druggling. Address Box 848 New-York Post-office.

MEN OLD TOO SOON, NERVOUS, OR IMPOTENT.—Send to Box No. 3,606 Post-office, New-York City, for a copy of "Facts for the Feeble." By Dr. F. HOLLICK, Author and Lecturer. Will be sent gratis, and post-paid, anywhere. Office No. 599 Broadway Hours, 10 till 2 o'clock.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE.—FRENCH INDIA rubber goods—three different articles. Price 40 cents each—$3 per dozen. For a descriptive circular call on or address MACKEY & CO., No. 81 Nassau-st., Room 12.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it. Few hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

COAL, &c.

CHAS. A. BRESSCHER & CO.'S SUPERIOR RED AND WHITE ASH SCHUYLKILL COALS,
Carefully prepared for Furnaces, Grates and Ranges
AT $6 00
PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, AT RETAIL,
Delivered screened from ward in any part of the City. Orders received at No. 45 South-st., and 5 yard foot of 14th-st., East River. JAMES O'NEIL, Agent.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Eyrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.	

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $150
Second Cabin Passage 85
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $125
Second Cabin Passage 70
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 13.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 27.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 3.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 17.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MACAY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River

STEAM
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
WILL BE DISPATCHED

FROM LIVERPOOL,	FROM NEW-YORK,
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN,	TUESDAY, Sept. 9.
SATURDAY, Aug. 16.	SATURDAY, Oct. 25.
WEDNESDAY Oct. 1.	THURSDAY, Dec. 11.
TUESDAY, Nov. 18.	

First Cabin, from ..... $110 to $155
Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.
Second Cabin State-room Berths, meals served at separate table, $80.
Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool, in First or Second Cabin, at a fare and a half.
Third Cabin—Intermediate State-room—Passengers found with bed, bedding, table utensils, and good substantial food, $35.
Steerage, with superior accommodations, $35.
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced surgeon on board.
For freight and passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY
At the office, No. 36 Broadway, New-York.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP
PHILADELPHIA
will leave for New-Orleans, on
MONDAY, AUG. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
ANDREW W. GILL,
No. 119 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS.
The Steamship TRADE WIND, Capt. E. A. DALANOY, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 23, at 12 o'clock M., precisely. For Passage only, apply to STOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE ..... SATURDAY, Aug. 23.
KANSAS ..... SATURDAY, Aug. 30.
CITY OF NEW-YORK ..... SATURDAY, Sept. 6.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$85	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool to Queenstown: 1st cabin, 15 guineas; Steerage from Liverpool, £5 5s. From Queenstown, £6 6s. And those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at the current rate of exchange.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer ANGLO-SAXON, Capt. GAMAN, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will dispatch her next for QUEBEC, DAY, Aug. 30. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $55 and $70; Steerage, found with good provisions, $25. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $100 and $120; Steerage, $50. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP *Hansa*, H. L. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, via SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40.
For Freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 69 Broad-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM B. ASTOR, plaintiff, against LEONARD APPLEBY and others, defendants.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action, on the 18th day of August, 1862, I, the Referee, appointed in and by said judgment for the purpose of carrying into effect such judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, City of New-York, on the 15th day of September, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, through E. H. Ludlow, real estate Auctioneer: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, viz: Commencing at a point on the westerly side of the Seventh-avenue twenty feet five inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of Forty-third-street and the Seventh-avenue, and running thence southerly and along the line of the Seventh-avenue twenty feet; thence westerly and parallel with Forty-third-street sixty feet; thence northerly and parallel with the Seventh-avenue twenty feet; thence easterly and parallel with Forty-third-street sixty feet, to the place of beginning, be the same more or less—the northerly and southerly lines of said premises running through the centre of party walls.—Dated Aug. 21, 1862.
JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.
HENRY DAY, Plaintiff's Attorney. aug21-2aw3w

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GOODWIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence on the 7th-av., between 133th and 134th sts., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next. Dated New-York, March 28, 1862.
ARCHIBALD WATT,
SARAH STARR,
ap5-1aw6mS* Administrators with the will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings.—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN ANDERSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 84 Carll-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated July 22, 1862.
SARAH H. ANDERSON, Administratrix.
jy26-1aw 6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HENDRICKS, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their office, No. 61 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of October next. Dated NEW-YORK, March 28, 1862.
M. M. HENDRICKS,
ALFRED TOBIAS,
ISAAC HENDRICKS, } Executors.
m29-1aw6mS*

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE,
Designed for those to whom are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind.
No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—OLD PATENT MEDICINE VIALS, Books, pamphlets, pots or boxes; a liberal price paid. Also, a smart man, accustomed to peddle patent medicines. Address Box No. 4,590 Post-office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For building receiving basin and culvert at the northeast corner of Fifty-seventh-street and Second-avenue; basin and culvert, southwest corner Fifty-seventh-street and Third-avenue; sewer in Cherry-street, from James-slip to Roosevelt-street, and flagging and relagging in Thirty-seventh-street, between Madison and Lexington avenues. Also, in Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on the west side of Second-avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, and north side of 57th street, from Second-avenue to a point about two hundred and eighty feet west therefrom; both sides of Third-avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets; both sides of Cherry-street, between Roosevelt-street and James-slip; southerly side of Chambers-street, between Batavia-street and James-slip; west side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth streets; east side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, and both sides of Thirty-seventh-street, from Fourth avenue to a point about two hundred and five feet west.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement, New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Aug. 22, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, August 19, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the following matters have been presented to the Board of Councilmen, and referred to the appropriate committees, to wit:

Petition for sewer in Forty-seventh street, from the easterly side of Eleventh avenue to the North River;

Resolution for sewer in Essex street, between Delancey and Rivington streets; and

Resolution for the paving with trap-blocks of Thirty-seventh street from Fifth to Madison avenue, the property-owners to pay one half of the cost thereof.

All persons interested in the above or either of them, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing to the Contract Clerk, at this office, on or before Saturday, August 30, 1862.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. DEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS.—PROPOSALS WILL be received by the School Officers of the First Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 3d day of September, at 12 o'clock noon, for the furniture required for Ward School-house No. 2, situated at Nos. 91 and 93 Greenwich-st., First Ward. The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Furniture

RECEPTION OF GEN. CORCORAN.

[Continued from First Page.]

of march at 4½ o'clock, and with little variation from the following previously published programme:

Troop of Carbines, commanded by Capt. Otto.
Grand Marshal,
GEN. JOHN EWEN,
Assisted by the following Aids:

Col. Geo. W. Baldwin,	Col. M. M. Van Buren,
Col. Alexander Hamilton,	Col. C. Schwarzwaelder,
Col. Richard Lathers,	Col. Chas. W. Darling,
Col. John J. Astor,	Col. Emanuel B. Hart,
Col. John Chadwick,	Col. H. G. Stebbins,
Col. Edward Hinchen,	Lieut.-Col. Murray,
Maj. Robert Taylor,	Maj. David Hoadley,
Maj. David McClellan,	Maj. G. Harriott,
Capt. Charles Knight,	Capt. Wright,
Hon. John M. Barbour,	Hon. Edwards Pierrepont,
Hon. John R. Brady,	Hon. William Mitchell,
Lieut. R. Marsh, Esq.,	Albert Cardozo, Esq.,
Alexey R. McMurray, Esq.,	John Chadwick, Esq.

FIRST DIVISION.
Commanded by Col. Postley, Third Hussars,
Acting General.

1st Regiment of Cavalry, Col. Walter W. Price.
3d Regiment Hussars, under Senior Capt. Burke.
37th Regiment New-York Volunteers, Col. Wm. Allen.
5th Regiment National Guards, Col. Burges.
8th Regiment National Guards, Col. J. W. Mason.
Phœnix Brigade, Capt. P. Leonard.
Commissioned Officers of the First Division, and Veteran Corps of Staff.

16th Regiment, right wing, column companies.

GEN. CORCORAN.

His Honor the Mayor.

Chairman of Committee on National Affairs.

Chairman of Committee on Invitations
in open barouche

Sixty-ninth Regiment, Left Wing, Column Companies.
Returned Prisoners.
Common Council, in carriages,
preceded by
The Sergeant-at-Arms.
Delegations from Common Council of
Philadelphia and other cities,
in carriages.
Heads of Departments of the
City Government.
Board of Supervisors.
Board of School Officers of the XIVth Ward.
New-York Fire Department, in full uniform, without apparatus, under direction of John Decker, Esq., Chief Engineer, Acting Aid.

CIVIC SOCIETIES.

The various Irish Civic Societies, under the Grand Marshalship of Mr. James Sandford, aided by Messrs. Peter Halpin and James White in the following order:
Longshoremen's U. B. Society,
Marshal, Dennis Sullivan.
St. James' R. C. T. A. Society,
Marshal, John Dwyer.
Father Matthew T. A. Society,
Marshal, E. L. Carey.
Father Matthew Society, of Brooklyn,
Marshal, Hugh McCabe.
Barry Benevolent Society,
Marshal ——
Ancient Order of Hibernians, N. Y.,
Marshal, John Tucker.
Thomas Francis Meagher Club,
Marshal, Edward Duffy
Hibernian Benevolent Society,
Marshal, Michael Rowentree.
Hibernian U. B. Society,
Marshal, Michael Duffy.
Benevolent Sons United Sons of Erin,
Marshal, John Duffy.
And all other Societies desiring to participate.
Citizens on horseback and in carriages.

Lancers of the Sixty-ninth Regt., Capt. Dalton, by files.
Troop, Eighth Regt., Capt. Brown, by files.
Company of 69th Regt., Mounted.
Company A, Regt., Mounted.
Company B, Regt., Mounted.

The unexpectedly large numbers of the various civic societies, and public bodies, above-mentioned, who joined in the procession, made it of much greater length than any one anticipated, and it may, with truth, be said that it has seldom been excelled in any public reception ever made in New-York. The large number of firemen, especially, who turned out under the lead of Chief Engineer DECKER, was a surprise to every one, and an agreeable one, for they formed, with their bright uniforms of red shirts and helmets, by far the most attractive feature of the procession.

The civic societies were also very fully represented, and with their large and beautiful banners added greatly to the picturesque appearance of the procession. The large and costly banner of the "Ancient Order of Hibernians," attracted especial attention. It was mounted upon a platform, guarded by the officers of the society, and drawn by eight beautiful and well-matched steeds. On one side of the banner was attached an inscription expressive of the sentiments of the Irish toward their ancient enemy, and which events have certainly not tended to mollify. It was as follows:

"*The Union and Constitution.* We seek no protection under the British flag."

Another interesting feature of the procession (not down in the programme) was a miniature fire-engine drawn by a company of boys, who brought up the rear of the Father Matthew Total Abstinence Society.

Another gem in the procession, and the most beautiful of all, was a golden harp, encircled with a wreath of roses, which was borne by four stalwart sons of Erin, belonging to the Hibernian Benevolent Society.

The shabbiest part of the procession was the interminable long line of carriages of every conceivable shape and size, and which, purporting according to the programme, to be filled with City officials, heads of Departments and invited guests of distinction, were really, for the most part, occupied by the clerks, understrappers messengers and hangers-on about the City Hall. These fellows always manage to secure carriages in all public receptions gotten up by the City, and therefore there was nothing strange in their reappearance in yesterday's procession but the sight of them was none the less disgusting notwithstanding. The military feature of the procession was all that could be desired; the First Regiment of Cavalry turned out in good numbers, and the Third Hussars presented as they always do a splendid appearance. The Eleventh Regiment of Volunteers, now being raised by Col. ALLEN, came up from their encampment on Staten Island and their appearance in the procession both in respect to numbers and *physique* was a credit to the new regiment and its Colonel.

An interesting feature of the day, though not of the procession, was the presence of the famous Randall's Island Light Guard, who came over from the island to show their respect to the guest of the day, whom many of them doubtless claim as a countryman. Their young and tender limbs would hardly permit of their following the long route of the procession, but they paraded in front of the TIMES Office, and huzzaed for the General as he passed.

Altogether, the procession was one of the largest, finest appearing and best conducted that ever paraded in this City. It occupied three-quarters of an hour in passing the City Hall, and was full two miles in length. The route of the procession was in accordance with the published programme—from the Battery, through Broadway to Park-row, through Park-row to the east gate of the Park, passing through the Park, in front of the City Hall, into Broadway; up Broadway to Grand-street, through Grand-street to the Bowery, up the Bowery and Fourth-avenue to and around Union-square, thence down Broadway to the St. Nicholas Hotel, where it was dismissed.

RECEPTION AT THE ST. NICHOLAS.

When the *cortège* had reached Broadway, on its way toward the St. Nicholas Hotel, the crowds by which the streets were lined gave vent to their enthusiasm in volleys of cheers which were literally re-echoed from Union Square to the Battery, and died away in the distance like the murmurings of suppressed thunder. On all sides the General was made the recipient of the most vociferous greetings. The men cheered; the ladies waved their handkerchiefs from crowded balconies; the boys, perched on lamp-posts and window-sills, lent their immature treble to swell the deafening acclaim. Mr. JOHN HENNESSEY, in an opera hat only, waved triumphantly the National colors, and almost divided popular attention with the hero himself. Wm. the Police shoved, and remonstrated, and possibly some of them swore—for there was temptation enough for a moderate display of irascibility—and the people, with the heartiest good humor, seemed disposed to take everything in the most intelligent temper, and on more than one occasion repaid a sturdy push by a ready pun. The General was at last safely conducted to the apartments that had been prepared for his reception. His acquaintance with the Mayor was renewed; his old friends, who were fortunate enough to secure the privilege of access to him, overwhelmed him with congratulations, and, at last, he was permitted to retire, or, perhaps, it might with more propriety be said, was considerately compelled to retire to a room adjoining that to which he had in the first place been conducted, in order to partake of some refreshments. Here he remained for some time. Meanwhile, the impatience of the throng without was only appeased by the long cavalcade of horsemen, lancers and hussars, the infantry cohorts on foot, and the almost interminable line of firemen and benevolent societies that passed along, and who altogether occupied nearly an hour in clearing any given point on the line of march. At last the General, accompanied by the Mayor and escorted by the Joint Committee of the Common Council, presented himself on the balcony, and was received with so rapturous a cheering that, for the first few minutes, no efforts could repress it.

When the noise had at length been comparatively subdued, Mayor OPDYKE went through the ceremony of introducing the new Brigadier, and said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Our distinguished guest and friend and fellow-citizen appears before you this evening very much fatigued. He has not yet finished his dinner, but he desires to express to you his grateful thanks for the splendid ovation you gave him to-day. [Cheers.] I will not detain you by any further remarks, save that I have the pleasure to present to you Gen. CORCORAN.

The presentation was the signal for another outburst of cheering. After repeated admonitions to the more boisterous of the suffocating and surging crowd to "keep quiet now," "can't ye hould your tongue," "arrah, let the Gineral spake," Gen. CORCORAN, in a clear, hearty voice, loud enough to be distinctly heard on the other side of the way, at length obtained a hearing, and spoke as follows:

It is impossible for me to find words to express my heartfelt thanks for the splendid ovation you have given me to-day, and this kindly greeting that you have gathered here to give me this evening. But the greatest support of all to me is the conviction that you have not turned out to-day to do honor to me, nor have you gathered here this evening to do honor to me. [Cries of "Yes, yes."] No. All those 600,000 voices that cheered as I passed along, to-day, were 600,000 hearts ready to support the Constitution, and the Union to preserve inviolate. [Cheers.] This assemblage which is gathered here before me this evening, I presume, come here to hear what I have to say—something of my past experience, and something of my intentions in the future. My experience in the past has been, perhaps, a little bitter, but not without, I hope, its good fruit. During the time that my hands have been tied, I have learned something. I have been among the people of the South, and I have learned something of them. I know them better, perhaps, now than numbers who are listening to me. I can assure you, gentlemen, that what may be considered, and what seems apparent as the gathering of those men—the spontaneous gathering of those men—is not such. They are gathered together by the strong hand of men at the head of a great despotism—a despotism the blackest and the foulest and the basest that ever reigned over man. [Cheers.] The South—the Southern States have now gathered all their power—the young, the old, the lame and the blind, and they are coming, they say, Northwards. But I have been proud, on my arrival in Washington, the very first day, to be called upon to to address the new levy, the new men who have rushed at the first call of the President, and who were the first to arrive in Washington—and they were anxious to present themselves before me, and pay me a compliment—and from day to day, and from town to town, as I passed, I was gratified to see regiment after regiment rushing to the defence of their National Capital—rushing on with the six hundred thousand called upon by the President of the United States, and rushing on with a purpose; and I am certain it will be effective in crushing out this rebellion. [Loud cheering.] In accepting the honors that have been paid to me in the various cities through which I've passed, I assure you that I did it as a public servant, having no hope to dispose of myself or my time, and having become convinced that I might be able to effect some good. [Cheers.] I have allowed myself, I might say, to be persecuted by my friends. [Laughter and cheers.]

A VOICE—"Three cheers for the Brigade."

Gen. CORCORAN—Gentlemen, that is very well. I would like to have done more for some brigades, but I would like to hear you cheer for the brigades of the Union. [Cheers.] I wish the citizens who now listen to me, and those who may read what I say, to understand fully that I do not come here for the purpose of raising troops to elevate myself to any position, for the position I hold has been given to me without asking, and without any conditions whatever. [Cheers.] I am here not to remain amongst you. I am here on duty. I am here because I asked leave of the President of the United States, or the Secretary of War, to come here and raise my own troops, because I thought there were men who would come and fight with me again. [Cries of "Good," and cheers.]

A VOICE—"Put my name down there first." [Renewed cheering.]

Now, gentlemen, if I only wanted a brigade—and that is all that I did want and do want to command myself—I would have stopped at Philadelphia and not come on here. I tell you, gentleman, I had the offer of four regiments in Philadelphia, and I only accepted one. I held three in reserve for the old Empire State [cheers] and this old Empire City. [Cheers.] All my affections and all my best hopes and wishes have ever been with the citizens of New-York—here, where I first set my foot on American soil—here, where I first knew I had found a friend in America, [cheers:] and, gentlemen, when you see the humble individual before you—the humble MICHAEL CORCORAN, who landed in America without a dollar in his pocket—I wonder that you turn out to do honor to a man—[cheers and calls for "order,"]—I say I wonder that men turn out to do honor to a man who has nothing to boast of except his devotion to the flag. [Immense cheering.] I need not talk to the people of New-York of what ought to be, and what is their duty. The City has nobly and patriotically done its duty from the commencement of this war, and would to God that every part of the free Northern States had done as New-York, and the war would have been ended six months ago at least. But let us not compare city with city, county with county, or State with State, or individual with individual, or Irishman with German, but endeavor as a people to see who shall be the first to enroll ourselves under the banner Republic, to resist the tyranny and despotism of JEFF. DAVIS himself, and drive him back. [Applause and cheers.] Gentlemen, I hope you understand me. [Shouts of "We do," "We do."] I am not talking to you as a politician, but as a soldier. [Cheers.] I am satisfied that when the call is made upon the Irish people, when this country stands in danger, that the Irishmen, at least, are not going to stand by and compare badly with any class of citizens, for I believe they have ever been first in their allegiance, and first with the American citizens themselves by never being otherwise than loyal to the land of their adoption. [Cheers.] I told them in Baltimore, where I made a speech—and thus carried the war into Africa—I told them I was going back to raise troops to fight. [Cheers.] I told them, as I tell you now, that the City of New-York, with all its boasted treasures, has nothing to bestow—not even if they presented me the whole of Broadway, it could not keep me here till the fighting is done. [Loud cheers.] It might be well to understand what my views are. I wish to see this war carried on on the broad platform of the Constitution for the restoration of the Union under the Constitution. [Cheers and cries of approbation.] But, as I said in other cities, I am in favor of the President of the United States being invested with the fullest and most ample authority, which I believe he will use with proper discretion, and if we find it to be necessary to take a small part off the Constitution, I would not begin the quarrel among ourselves about it until we get the war settled. Then, I said, we will put the parts on again, or make a new one. [Cheers.]

I thank you, gentlemen, for your kind attention in listening to me this evening. There are other gentlemen here who are anxious to address you, and as I have made about forty little speeches to-day in the towns through which I passed, I shall now give way, and beg leave again to thank you.

The speaker withdrew amidst vociferous cheering.

At the conclusion of Gen. CORCORAN'S speech, Mayor OPDYKE announced that they had with them another gentleman who had experienced the horrors of a rebel dungeon. He introduced Hon. ALFRED ELY.

SPEECH OF HON. ALFRED ELY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I had the gratification of welcoming my fellow captive, the distinguished General whom you have assembled here this evening to honor, on his arrival at the capital. [Cheers for ELY.] Beyond comparison, fellow-citizens, that moment was the happiest one which ever I experienced in all the brief existence that has been alloted to me in this life. [Applause.] I was, unfortunately perhaps, taken prisoner at the Battle of Bull Run, with your distinguished guest, and had the same experience which he unfortunately enjoyed at the Confederate capital, at Richmond. I am glad to bear witness here to-night, that the brave and gallant General whom you honor, is worthy of the whole of it, although you gave him the most distinguished ovation that ever took place on this continent. [Applause.] Gentlemen, the General has frequently said in his speeches from Washington to the City of New-York, that these great ovations were not entirely indicative of respect for himself, I feel a respect for the General for his extreme modesty. But I respect and honor the sentiment which pervades the American people in the determination to uphold this glorious flag which floats over our heads. [Applause.] I could but wish that for one moment that that arch traitor, JEFF. DAVIS, could stand before this crowd for one moment. [Great applause.] I feel sure that he would for once give up all hope of their boasted invasion of the North, or of upholding the rebellion which he has so gloriously undertaken. [Applause.] I am very sure that he would very soon skedaddle into the swamps. [Laughter and applause.] Fellow-citizens, for about five months I enjoyed the hospitalities of the South in a tobacco factory. [Laughter.] For nearly four months of that pleasurable sojourn I was with the distinguished gentleman who has addressed you—the subject of the insults and jeers and sneers of the multitude who daily surrounded the prison. We were not treated as prisoners of war, or as officers and prisoners should have been treated, but we were treated more like dogs and felons, than as men of respectability and soldiers should have been treated. But how different has been the treatment of the Confederate soldiers, and the Confederate officers who have fallen into our hand who have been imprisoned in Fort Lafayette, Fort Warren, and Fort Delaware, and the other forts in which they have been confined. Not one single word of complaint have I ever heard, not one have I seen published in the papers, and even the papers of the South bear testimony to the fact that our prisoners are treated with humanity and kindness. [Applause.] Fellow-citizens, I thank you, for listening to me so long, but there are others here anxious to address you. ["Go on."] I thank you for inviting me to go on; but there stands by my side an old New-Yorker, who will address you, and who I have the pleasure of introducing, WM. E. ROBINSON.

SPEECH OF WM. E. ROBINSON.

Mr. ROBINSON thereupon addressed the audience at considerable length. He denounced, in the most bitter language, the ovation given the Prince of Wales, and amid a storm of applause, upheld the conduct of Col. CORCORAN in refusing to parade the Sixty-ninth Regiment on that occasion. His speech was pronounce of great merriment, and additional enthusiasm for Gen. CORCORAN.

Meanwhile Gen. CORCORAN had resumed his place at the festive board inside, where the health of Father MOONEY, Chaplain of the Sixty-ninth, was soon drunk.

Father MOONEY replied felicitously, telling the secret of his love for Gen. CORCORAN—the affection which that gentleman had always paid to the poorer members of the regiment. He acknowledged the condescension of the Archbishop, in permitting him to proceed with the Sixty-ninth, to attend to their spiritual wants, and, in conclusion, hoped he would yet have the pleasure of walking down Broadway under the command of Gen. CORCORAN—this time in the capacity of Brigade Chaplain. [Applause.]

Mayor OPDYKE, who presided at the head of the table, then, with a neat compliment to Judge DALY, proposed the health of that distinguished gentleman, who had just entered the room.

SPEECH OF JUDGE DALY.

Judge DALY delivered an off-hand and partly humorous reply, which was at the same time replete with noble sentiments of eloquent patriotism. He acknowledged that he was the friend of Gen. CORCORAN, and that his heart was in the present struggle, no matter what might be the result. He thought that Gen. CORCORAN had set the people of this country an example of that kind of patriotism of which they are very much in want—a heroism that during captivity is unwavering in its devotion and attachment to the institutions of the country, and rendered more firm in its resolution to maintain the right under all circumstances. [Applause.] Captivity destroys weak minds, but it strengthens strong ones

The benefit of Gen. CORCORAN'S example, his patience under suffering, his magnanimous endurance of his captivity, his resolution and firmness exhibited under pressing trials—all these presented for their admiration qualities which belong to a very high order of men. [Applause.] It was not for Gen. CORCORAN'S nationality, then, that he honored him. Whatever might have been the General's birthplace he should have honored and admired him all the same for the noble example he had set the American people. [Applause.] We want heroic qualities in this war. We can only gain the victory by heroic qualities. [Applause.] Previous to the war, we were overburdened, as it were, with prosperity. We had come to think, almost, that God Almighty had made man a mere machine for money making; [laughter.] and we were rapidly extinguishing the great emotional qualities which belong to our race. In view, therefore, of the correction of this evil, notwithstanding the horrors of the war, he saw in it as yet nothing to regret which would not be compensated for in the benefits which were to accrue to our national character. He had never from the beginning doubted the heart of the American people. He had seen the evidence of the courageous constancy of this people. Its convictions were therefore firm and deep, and could only be given up by the annihilating force of circumstances. He believed that the heart of the people was right; that if the Government be weak—if the peculiar organization of our National Government may be such as that strength enough could not be concentrated to crush the rebellion—still he believed that from the beginning at least the disposition of the American people had been right; that the people had been in advance of the Government, and that, too, under the most trying circumstances. He believed that we had in the North this element of feeling, which, properly developed and directed, must command success—a unity which God himself had written in our rivers and mountains. [Applause.] He did not believe the Almighty had allowed us to grow to such an extent for the purpose of extinguishing us at once. He believed that there was yet a great and glorious future for this country. In conclusion, Judge DALY made a humorous allusion to the one idea of Mr. O'MAHONEY, who was present—the liberation of Ireland—and pleasantly remarked that Mr. O'MAHONEY was in favor of what they were now fighting against—separation. He thought that when we had finished our work, we would be heart in hand with Mr. O'MAHONEY.

SPEECH OF JOHN O'MAHONEY, ESQ.

Mr. O'MAHONEY, the well-known Irish exile, said: This is an unexpected compliment that has been paid to me by my friend, Mr. DALY. I came here to-night simply to see my friend, Gen. CORCORAN, whom I admire sincerely, as a man and as a native of that land which we both love. I regret very much that I have not the eloquence of my friend, Judge DALY—that I am simply an Irish mountaineer. [Laughter.] But the Judge has not thoroughly understood me when he has said that I am devoted to one idea. All my instincts and passions make me an Irishman above anything else upon the earth, but still I am a republican—a republican Democrat. [Applause.] More than that, my Irishism, my reason and philosophy convince me that democratic republicanism is the only form of government by which men can be properly ruled. [Applause.] I may therefore say that I am not a Secessionist. [Applause, in which Judge DALY joined,] but that if in the moment Great Britain and Ireland were united as surely as were the States of this Republic, and were Ireland to secede and destroy such a Constitution as the American Constitution, I would not fight against such a Republic—Irishman as I am. [Applause.] I am scarcely an American citizen. I have never declared my intentions to become an American citizen. But, as a republican, I love this Union; and I would think no sacrifice I could make, as an individual, would be a loss, were it to preserve the Union as it was and, as I hope, it will be hereafter. [Apulause.] I am happy to see that my countrymen have been among the foremost defenders of this Union; that they duly appreciate the blessings they enjoy here, and I trust that they will defend it until the American Republic is again restored as it has been, and until it stands forth again as the beacon light of liberty throughout the world. [Appisuse.]

Mayor OPDYKE here suggested, that as Gen. CORCORAN wished to be with his family as soon as possible, he be allowed to retire and bid adieu to his many friends in waiting in an adjoining room.

Gen. CORCORAN thereupon retired, and was subjected to half an hour's hand-shaking and congratulation in several adjoining rooms before he was allowed to depart for home.

It is Gen. CORCORAN'S determination to decline the banquet tendered him by the City authorities. He proposes to devote himself solely to the immediate object of raising his brigade, of which the returning Sixty-ninth will be the nucleus.

GENERAL INCIDENTS.

If SAREFIELD, the hero, Earl of Lucan, and ancestor of the soldier-citizen whom the American Tyre stood yesterday on tiptoe to welcome and applaud, could have seen through the death-mists as they gathered over his mortal sight, where he lay gasping his last on the Norman plain, a vision of what Ireland free and a Republic might have been, and how she might have honored her chosen champions returning from the wars of freedom, the dream of that new Hibernia would, perhaps, have worn to him the semblance of the glorious scene it is our pleasing task this morning to record. "Oh, that this blood were shed for Ireland!" was his dying regret. Oh! that all this life were Ireland's! may have been the sigh of many a breast amid the pageant of yesterday. And yet the teaching it conveyed made it Ireland's—gave it to all the nations of the world that are struggling through the gloom toward the light—and, in illustrating the vitality of a people once doomed to death, yet rearising into life through the very agonies that convulse this young nation, extends to us the admonition never to despair. The reception of Gen. MICHAEL CORCORAN, an Irishman by birth, on his return from captivity to the City of his adoption, had a meaning far deeper and grander then any compliment to any man, no matter what his services. The individual was the representative of a race exiled to a distant continent, yet there becoming a pillar of strength and of glory to that land of refuge. The occasion that honored him was the harvest of the fruit that grew upon the goodly tree of republican liberty of which he and his people were some of the prolific seed. In this aspect it was a magnificent evidence of the greatness of this American Commonwealth, which receives into her bosom the wrecks of other nationalities, and even, while assimilating, reconstructs them. Five millions of the Irish family now residing on this soil made of yesterday a national jubilee, and, as Americans and in America, held up their hands in testimony of the birth of a new Ireland.

THE MORNING

came with clouds and rain, and the traditions of St. Patrick's day were belittlingly reviled. Yet the clouds were broken, and the rain but served to freshen the atmosphere and allay the dust. From an early hour an unwonted stir along all the roads leading to the City, and at all the ferry crossings of both rivers, and the bay, betokened some high festival. The "brogue" came streaming with the hurrying crowds from all directions into Broadway and its tributary streets, and the dialects and physiognomies of Erin, from the Giant's Causeway to Cape Clear, and from the Old Head of Kinsale to Dublin Light, soon gave the town quaint accents of mirth, and a ruhicund glow that does not usually belong to its busy personality.

The Irish brigade of buxom maidens easily carried everything before them, and impregnable breastworks of living beauty had, in the early afternoon, so completely lined and intrenched our main throughfares, that the forces of the enemy dared not dispute the occupation. Policemen, usually polite, became Rochesters of grace and elegance; and even that barbarian horde, the omnibus cads, were awed or charmed into temporary silence, notwithstanding the prevalence of postage-stamps, never so sticky as upon days of public ceremonials.

"'Twas a mighty purty sight,
Said the Shan Van Voght.
With their eyes so clear and bright,
Said the Shan Van Voght.
Had the Sun refused his light,
They'd have made a starry night,
Said the Shan Van Voght.

Then, the lips of them you'd swear,
Said the Shan Van Voght.
They were roses in the air,
Said the Shan Van Voght.
And when they whispered, too,
It was music that came through,
Said the Shan Van Voght.

Be my sowl, the girls that day,
Said the Shan Van Voght.
Stole my trembling heart away,
Said the Shan Van Voght.
But an echo back it gives,
"To show that still it lives"
Said the Shan Van Voght.

If that celebrated dignitary did not say the above he ought to have done so. At all events, the speech was found in our reporter's note book.

THE ARRIVAL.

About 4 P. M. the thunder of cannon on the Jersey shore announced that the expected guest of the day was approaching, and now the throngs that jammed Broadway, carriage-road and sidewalks, doors, windows, balconies, roofs, areas even, lamp and awning posts, heaps of brick and piles of lumber, became appalling. It was a perfect kaleidoscopic view of every age and stature of both sexes and all complexions, for even "Afric's sunny fountains" had sent to the gathering most numerous and highly colored delegations, whose interest and delight were manifested by an "*Aneruthmon gelasmon*," or unrythmed laughter, that seemed to be played off on visible ivory keys of dazzling whiteness. Such poking of juvenile shins, elevated to the "bad eminence" of gas-pipes and prodding of portly stomachs pretruding beyond the military line, along the street, has not occupied our dignified police since the days of the Tycoon solemnities. "Where do all the boys come from?" exclaimed a lady in our hearing, whose crinoline had been pulled and squeezed into "something rich and strange" by the swarm of urchins. "That's hard to tell," growled an M. P., at his wit's end and club's end, too, by reason of the same visitation: "but its easy to see where they're going to!" All the little "spoiled" children (they could be nothing less in that crowd) carried small flags and pennants of green stamped with the Harp of Story, and the contemplative quadrupeds used by carmen and stage-drivers were decked with green boughs and knots of flowers surmounted by little pennants of the same colors and emblems. From every steeple and high house-top, and across every street and open space, the Star-Spangled Banner floated to the breeze.

At BARNUM'S, there was a grand display. Huge American and Irish standards waved from rattlins extended across to the Astor House, and conspicuous among them was an immense canvas bearing the American Eagle full spread, the Shamrock and Harp, and this inscription in monster letters:

"Welcome, twice welcome to the Brave
GALLANT CORCORAN,
The hero and martyr in the cause of Liberty."

The City Hall and surrounding spaces swarmed with brilliant life. Over the edifice, the National, State and Municipal ensigns waved majestically, responding, as it were, to the compliments and congratulations of the huge bright banners that overhung the TIMES Office and the neighboring conspicuous buildings. The Park, apart from the encampment of busy and showy recruiting tents, all decked with the Red, White and Blue, was packed with squads of police, bodies of firemen in gala attire, and the parti-colored multitude.

ALONG BROADWAY,

the multitude continued in nearly equal density, clear to Union-square, falling off in numbers, perhaps, between Canal and Thirteenth street, but at the former point, and on Fourteenth-street, swelling again into vast proportions. Along the way, in the windows of the great hotels and palatial stores, groups of beauty were gathered like living bouquets in crystal cases, and everywhere the merry voices of myriads of children rose gaily above the hum of the elder concourse.

At the corners of Walker-street, near the head of the famous Irish Brigade, a 50-foot National ensign, with the hannered green of Erin intertwined, tossed high the greeting:

"The Brave we Welcome with a Caed Mille Failthe."

On the corner of Canal-street the street banner of the Thirty-seventh New-York Volunteers, the Irish Rifles, with the "bonting" colors, attracted much attention.

At No. 444 Broadway, the splendid recruiting canvas of the Stanton Legion, with the motto

"And those who shall rise at their Country's call,
Their name is Legion,"

was a great ornament.

At No. 446, the headquarters of the Fourth Semorial District Regiment, Col. PETER MCGUINNESS, there were a variety of handsome decorations. Over the spacious doorway was the inscription.

"Welcome, Gallant Son of a Warlike Race."

"Welcom, gallant Sixty-ninth."

Floating proudly in front of it, was the Irish tricolor—the flag of Young Ireland—with broad stripes of green, white and buff. Over the summit of the building rose the Star Spangled Banner, and side by side with it, Hibernia's ancient ensign, the Green and the Golden Harp.

Further up, the Olympic theatre: the headquarters of DUFFIE'S Zouaves; those of the CORCORAN Zouaves on Phœnix Regiment, and those of the SICILIAN Brigade, were wreathed in a wealth of flags. The fronts of hotels and private mansions, had a Red, White and Blue of their own—Columbia's and Hibernia's beauty—and, as the clouds dispersed after the 5 o'clock shower, the sunburst revealed itself among them over all.

At Union Square the vast multitude again became visible, and thence, around to and down the Bowery, all the way to Grand-street, the City wore a necklace of living gems. On the tall housetops of Grand, near the Bowery, a 6-pounder thundered forth a military salute, and as the gallant Capt. HOGAN, of MEAGHAN'S Staff, came pranceing past, on his famed battle charger, at the head of a company of those splendid Irish Zouaves, whom he immortalized in his Brooklyn couplet, the other day, the huzzas of the crowd drowned the roll of the drums and the roar of the cannon.

At this point, too, the Stanton Legion, Col. ALLEN, forming escort to Gen. CORCORAN, was the object of a well-merited ovation. The excellent appearance of the men, and soldierly bearing of the officers, earned them three hearty rounds of applause from thousands. The Press was very handsomely represented, in the fine military figure of First Lieut. CONNOLLY, of Company H, who evidently wields the sword as edectively as he has, for many years, handled the pen.

TO SUM UP.

The accidents were few, and of no moment; quarrels there were none, and the only general incident worthy of special record was Gen. CORCORAN himself. Of him the popular mind was so full that, far into the night, the hot-corn women who haunt the sacred precincts of Park-row would sometimes blunder in their calling, and add a syllable to the "linked sweetness" of their long-drawn cry.

And the glory of that day,
Said the Shan Van Voght;
It shall never fade away,
Said the Shan Van Voght.
When the Harp, among the Stars,
Sang of past and *future* wars!
Said the Shan Van Voght.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Aug. 22.

Williamsburgh is still in possession of the Union troops.

No fire has occurred there—rumor to the contrary notwithstanding.

All is quiet here.

JUNCTION OF THE ARMIES.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 22.

Private intelligence, received in this city, confirms the news of the junction of our armies. It also announces the death of Col. COULTER, of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment, *on the battle-field!*

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

THE TEUTONIA OFF CAPE RACE.

The Movements and Intentions of Garibaldi.

THE FRENCH EXPEDITION TO MEXICO.

CAPE RACE, Friday, Aug. 22.

The steamship *Teutonia*, from Southampton on the evening of the 13th inst., passed this point this afternoon, *en route* for New-York, and her news obtained by the yacht of the Associated Press.

Steamship *North American*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 13th.

The *Teutonia* passed steamer *Bremen* on the morning of the 14th, off Scilly Islands.

The Italian squadron had been ordered to Ancona to watch the Adriatic coast.

GARIBALDI, with 500 volunteers, was marching in the direction of Petia Pezzia and San Cataldo. The object appears to be to reach Messina.

Palermo was tranquil. Public opinion favored conciliation. Discussion points out to foreign Powers the dangers of the prolonged occupation of Rome by the French.

GARIBALDI manifestations had taken place at La Scala. At the theatre in Milan shouts were raised "Rome or death."

The Garibaldi Volunteers number 3,000. GARIBALDI commands.

One slight encounter took place between the Volunteers and the Royal troops.

GARIBALDI occupied Rocca and Palunta, and spoke as follows:

"The present state of affairs cannot continue. I go against the Government because it will not let me go to Rome. I go against France because she defends the Pope. I will have Rome at any price. Rome or death. If I succeed, so much the better; if not, I will destroy the Italy which I made myself."

The departure of volunteers from Palermo had ceased.

RATAZZI'S dismissal was considered the only means of solution of the present difficulties.

MARAINI had a conference with GARIBALDI and returned to Malta.

GARIBALDI is at Caltanizetta.

The rumors that England had given support to GARIBALDI'S scheme are denied.

It is stated that France, at the Constantinople Conference, decided on the principle that the TURKS should continue to occupy the Belgrade Citadel.

FRANCE.

It is asserted that the rebel Envoys had demanded a recognition of the Southern Confederacy, but that England refused to accede to their demands, while France had not yet given a reply.

The Emperor will not deliver an official speech at the reception on the 17th.

It is believed that the Mexican expeditionary force is very large. The choicest officers and men of the Versailles artillery are under orders. A division of gunboats for Mexico were being armed.

Harvest accounts in France were very favorable.

It was reported that the French had repulsed several attacks in Mexico.

PARIS, 13th.—Rentes closed at 68f. 80c.

ENGLAND.

The marriage of the Prince of Wales will take place next year, but no positive arrangement has been made. The Princess ALEXANDRINA, of Denmark, is probably the intended bride.

Distress in the cotton districts is increasing.

Agents are now in England, desiring contracts in behalf of the National Government for a supply of arms, &c. Contracts are proposed with a clause that they shall be void in case of a war with England.

The *Times* City Article says if the weather had been unfavorable, the present tendency of the money market would have produced a panic. The market was calm on Tuesday. Consols 93¼@90¾ for money, and 90¾@90¾ for account. Exchange on Austria advanced 3 per cent. Sugar and Tea dull. Coffee and Tallow steady.

In American Stocks, Virginia Sixes advanced 1; New-York Central Sevens, Sinking fund and bonds 1; Pennsylvania Railroad shares advanced 1½; Michigan Central, 1; Erie Third Mortgage, 1½, and Erie shares ½.

Commercial News by the Teutonia.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Sales for two days, 9,000 bales. Market quiet and steady, but firm, at unchanged prices for American—easier for Surats. Sales to speculators and exporters, 6,000 bales.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

The market has an upward tendency, with small sales.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET

Flour quiet and steady. Wheat quiet and steady. Corn has an upward tendency: Mixed Corn, 29s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Beef heavy. Pork still declining. Bacon buoyant and firmer. Tallow still advancing. Pork and Peanuts Ashes quiet. Sugar quiet. Coffee dull. Rice inactive. Rosin firm at 22s. 6d. for Common. Spirits Turpentine firm.

THE INDIAN ATROCITIES.

Murder of Whites at the Lower Sioux Agency in Minnesota—Attack upon a Party of Soldiers from Fort Ridgeley—Several Killed and Wounded—Dreadful Scenes of Murder

ST. PAUL, Friday, Aug. 22.

Reliable information from Fort Ridgeley confirms, without doubt, all the previous reports. Mr. WICKOFF, the Assistant Superintendent, on his way to the Upper Agencies, met a messenger six miles from Fort Ridgeley, on Monday morning, announcing an outbreak at the Lower Sioux Agency, and the murder of all the whites, except a few. Capt. MARSH set out immediately with forty-five men.

At a ferry opposite the agency he encountered a large body of warriors, who opened fire on them, and after a few volleys, a large body of ambushed Indians in the rear fired upon them, killing a number of them. A retreat was attempted across the river. While in the Water the Indians killed the Captain, three Sergeants and four Corporals. But seventeen returned to the fort. On Monday night the light from burning buildings and grain stacks was seen in all directions.

Escaped citizens came into the fort, during the night, giving accounts of horrors too terrible for imagination to conceive. Mothers came in in rags, barefooted, whose husbands and children were slaughtered before their eyes. Children came who witnessed the murder of their parents, or the burning of their homes. The roads, in all directions, to New-Ulm, are lined with murdered men, women and children.

Mr. PORTER left New-Ulm Tuesday morning, and was overtaken by a man who reported that the Indians attacked the town, 200 strong, at 5 P. M., and burned several buildings. Several citizens were seen to fall. The people had gathered together and barricaded the streets.

Letters to Gov. RAMSEY say that hundreds are known to be killed, and it is believed thousands.

Gov. RAMSEY yesterday ordered the militia with horses, to the scene.

THE ANNUAL CARNIVAL AT WEST POINT.—We are requested to say the grand Stag Dance of the Corps of Cadets, will take place in their camp ground on the evening of the 25th inst., unless the weather at the time prevents. In which case it will be deferred until the 27th. It is a fantastical affair of considerable interest. The camp will be illuminated and there will be fireworks and other attractions. The occasion is one that gives great delight to the Cadets and their visitors.

[Advertisement.]
HARD KNOCKS.—We all of us get hard knocks at times in our journey through life—so do our hats. To get a hat that will preserve its beauty in spite of knocks, go to KNOX'S establishment. The KNOX style of hat is certainly unapproachable. To retain the appearance of a gentlemen, retain KNOX as your hatter. Of course everybody knows where to find KNOX and what to get of him. By all means go to KNOX. "Stand not on the order of going, but go at once."

[Advertisement.]
ARCHER & PANCOAST,
Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-street, New-York,
MANUFACTURERS OF GAS FI

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3406, NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 24, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

IMPORTANT FRON VIRGINIA.

The Junction Between McClellan and Pope Effected.

Gen. Pope Fallen Back to the Line of the Rappahannock.

The Enemy on the South Bank of the River in Great Force.

Unavailing Attempts to Turn Our Flanks.

HEAVY SKIRMISHING ALONG THE LINE.

Our Arms Successful at All Points.

Capt. SNYDER, of the United States transport Virginia, arrived yesterday morning, reports that Gen. McCLELLAN left Fortress Monroe, with a large number of his army, on the 21st., for Aquia Creek, to reinforce Gen. POPE's army.

FROM GEN. POPE'S ARMY.

From the Philadelphia Press, Aug. 23.

We have highly important news from Gen. POPE's Army of Virginia, but refrain from publishing anything that may be detrimental to the Government. From private letters received in this city, which have been brought to us with the request that their contents be published for the benefit of the people, we glean the following items, which are indorsed by our special correspondence to some extent; but as we deem it improper to publish details at present, we have decided it expedient to suppress our news letters, in accordance with the wishes of the War Department and Gens. HALLECK, McCLELLAN and POPE, hoping that, in a few days, we may be able to entirely relieve the public mind with both official and unofficial reports of events recently transpiring in Virginia. Gen. POPE has probably fallen back across the Rappahannock River, and makes that stream his line of defence. The enemy is said to be on the south bank of the river in great force; and he has made numerous strong, but ineffectual, attempts to cross, and if possible turn our right flank, at the same time making a demonstration upon our centre, with the intention of breaking through it. Such a disposition of our troops has been made that no fears are entertained that any further retreat will be necessary; on the other hand, we have the announcement, by telegraph, that a large portion of the Army of the Potomac has arrived at Alexandria to reinforce the Army of Virginia. Gen. McCLELLAN has arrived with them, and it is believed has assumed command of the entire Army of the Potomac. Fighting, of a desultory and indecisive sort, has been going on for several days past, and the enemy has, no doubt, been repulsed at all points by our batteries, but not without some loss of artillerymen and horses. Among the distinguished dead, we regret to record the name of the gallant Col. COULTER, of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, who fell nobly fighting at the head of his brave and war-worn regiment. All honor to his memory, and to the memory of the heroes that have fallen with him. God grant they may be few. During Thursday last, heavy firing was heard on the extreme left of our line; and this led to the belief that BURNSIDE's corps, under command of Maj.-Gen. JESSE L. RENO, of Pennsylvania, was giving the enemy a Roanoke Island demonstration, on a grander scale in an open field; and that the rebels in this attempt to turn our left flank would be handsomely repulsed, and our private advices above alluded to indicate as much. Gen. POPE is praised for great skill and activity exhibited by him in throwing forward reinforcements to all weak points, and it is said he has had no rest for 72 hours. *We are most happy to say that all of our advices indicate a success of our arms at all points.* Our troops are enthusiastic and in the very best of spirits; always eager to meet the wily foe wherever he may present himself. It is evident that Richmond has been left almost bare of troops, and that the whole rebel army has been launched against the Army of Virginia; but before many hours we hope to record a brilliant and decisive Union victory in the grand battle which is now imminent, and, it is thought, will be fought on Sunday next. We see nothing in all this to discourage us in the least. It is but the consummation of the plans of our Commander-in-Chief. The failure of the campaign on the Peninsula rendered it necessary for the Army of Virginia to be organized, and pushed forward toward Richmond, to attract the attention of the rebels, while the Army of the Potomac—a dead letter at Harrison's Landing—should be brought away, and put into a position where it could operate against the enemy effectively. In bringing it to Alexandria this end has been attained.

NAMES OF SICK AND WOUNDED.

Under date of Alexandria, Aug. 22, the correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes:

The list of sick and wounded soldiers, which I append to this letter, was obtained from the surgeon who had charge of the train that arrived here about 6 o'clock this morning. Time was not permitted me to gather more than the names of the New-Jersey and Pennsylvania troops. In fact, owing to some blunder on the part of the surgeon aforesaid, there was no complete list made out, and that individual very coolly informed me that he had on board his train sixty or seventy men about whom he knew nothing.

To one who heard the muttered curses of the poor fellows who lay almost piled on top of one another, as the rain poured about them, no flattering idea could have been entertained concerning their medical treatment. There were altogether about three hundred. Another train is expected down this evening, with about the same number. Most of the wounded were brought from the field after the skirmishes of last Wednesday and Thursday. The fight on those days were principally between the Union and rebel cavalry, in the vicinity of Rappahannock and Brandy Stations. But few lives were lost on our side. Yesterday a portion of Gen. McDOWELL's infantry was engaged, but with what effect I could not learn. Soldiers who were in the fight represent it as an unimportant skirmish.

About two miles from the city, on the Leesburgh turnpike, there is a large convalescent camp, where nearly three thousand soldiers are awaiting their final recovery. Many have already been forwarded to their regiments. In the city, thirteen building are used for hospital purposes, five of which were originally Secesh churches. There are a large number of Pennsylvania soldiers in these hospitals, whose names have been published in the *Inquirer*. I am indebted to Rev. JOSEPH WELCH, Chaplain of Col. GARRETT's Regiment, for much valuable information concerning affairs in the city.

The following are the names of the sick and wounded New-Jersey and Pennsylvania soldiers, brought down from the Rappahannock this morning:

Officers Wounded.

Capt. James Cage, Co. F, 110th Pennsylvania.
Lieut. Cottrell, Co. G, 110th Pennsylvania.
Capt. J. Kirby, Co. I, 84th Pennsylvania.
Capt. S. L. Hayatt, Co. G, 110th Pennsylvania.

Privates.

W. H. Robbins, 1st New-Jersey.
I. C. Hobunsack, Co. A, 1st New-Jersey.
A. W. Richards, Co. A, 1st New-Jersey.
Michael Callahan, Co. A, 1st New-Jersey.
H. Bower, Co. C, 84th Pennsylvania.
B. H. Walker, Co. A, 84th Pennsylvania.
T. Grimes, Co. C, 84th Pennsylvania.
Fred. C. Hess, Co. E, 84th Pennsylvania.
W. Croven, Co. I, 84th Pennsylvania.
Sergt. Clouser, Co. I, 84th Pennsylvania.
Capt. Jos. Chose, Co. F, 110th Pennsylvania.
John Hilwell, Co. G, 110th Pennsylvania.
John Creeney, Co. ?, 110th Pennsylvania.
J. Gales, Co. H, 110th Pennsylvania.
John Wright, Co. K, 28th Pennsylvania.
Watson Hines, Band, 18th Pennsylvania.
John B. Scott, Co. B, 28th Pennsylvania.
Edwin Johnson, Co. O, 28th Pennsylvania.
Thos. Rupe, Co. O, 28th Pennsylvania.
Edward Daly, Co. L, 28th Pennsylvania.
Thomas B. Smith, Co. L, 28th Pennsylvania.
Jesse Ted, nurse, 28th Pennsylvania.

LIST OF SICK AND WOUNDED MEN LEFT AT THE HOSPITAL AT CULPEPPER, AUG. 19, 1862.

Wm. Latch, Co. E, 7th Ohio.
Clement Barker, Co. A, 61st Ohio.
Geo. W. Heraden, Co. H, 10th Maine.
M. Phleter, Co. C, 73d Pennsylvania.
J. M. Coates, Co. E, 1st Virginia Cavalry.
John Gorman, Co. E, 2d Massachusetts.
Wm. Smith, 6th Massachusetts Battery.
Peter Smith, Co. D, 1st New-Jersey Cavalry.
John E. Holt, Co. H, 55th Ohio.
Mathew Donnelly, Co. D, 55th Ohio.
Edwin Wood, 1st New-Jersey Cavalry.
Newell Barnum, Co. G, 5th New-Jersey.
Geo. W. Todd, Co. A, 55th Ohio.
Jos. G. Wood, Co. A, 1st Connecticut Cavalry.
Geo. Winger, Co. G, 5th New-York.
Jacob Stoffer, Co. D, 61st Ohio.
Aaron Grant, Co. A, 111th Pennsylvania.
Chas. W. Frost, 4th Maine Battery.
Charles M. Henry, Co. F, 96th Pennsylvania.
Andrew O'Connell, Co. G, 2d Massachusetts.
Paul Greenleaf, Co. H, 9th New-Hampshire.
W. Jenkins, Co. D, 2d Maryland.
John W. Lydrug, Co. C, 2d Maryland.
Jerome Wheeler, Co. E, 97th New-York.
Isaac Wilcox, Co. C, 1st New-Jersey Cavalry.
John Surfit, Co. D, 21st Massachusetts.
Lyman Pasi, Co. E, 21st Massachusetts.
Jonathan Williams, Co. E, 21st Massachusetts.
George Lenhart, Co. F, 50th Pennsylvania.
Melcher Villar, Co. H, 2d Maryland.
Wm. Smiley, Co. C, 106th Pennsylvania.
James E. Hendricks, Co. G, 1st New-Jersey Cav.
Wm. Beach, Co. H, 25th Ohio.
Wm. Loomer, Co. F, 55th Ohio.
George A. Smith, Co. G, 2d Massachusetts.
Luther Mulloch, Co. A, 97th New-York.
George H. Toft, Co. A, 1st Connecticut Cavalry.
Wm. H. Creswell, Co. L, 1st New-Jersey Cavalry.
Jacob Hoisling, Co. I, 111th Pennsylvania.
Joseph Hagarty, Co. G, 61st Ohio.
Michael Bailey, Co. F, 5th Ohio.
Franklin Astin, Co. K, 46th Pennsylvania.
Corp. Rufus E. Farris, Co. G, 16th Maine.
Orderly Sergt. Fitzgerald, Co. H, 27th Indiana.
McMullen, Co. H, 66th Ohio.
Walter Durbrow, Co. B, 109th Pennsylvania.
Richard French, Co. A, 102d New-York.
Morton Green, Co. G, 2d Massachusetts.
M. B. Warner, Co. H, 111th Pennsylvania.
Wm. C. Thorp, Co. K, 46th Pennsylvania.
Spencer E. Bulop, Co. F, 29th Ohio.
Abram W. Molin, Co. A, 12th U. S. Infantry.
Sherman Eatinger, Co. F, 7th Ohio.
F. S. Crain, Co. K, 5th Ohio.
Nathaniel Bradley, Co. A, 46th Pennsylvania.
Samuel Hunt, Co. H, 29th New-York.
E. W. Morrie, Co. F, 2d Massachusetts.
Sergt. W. T. F. Lowe, Co. A, 5th New-York.
John Scanlen, Co. C, 1st District of Columbia.
Benjamin Gridley, Co. F, 7th Ohio.
Volney D. Sackett, 46th Pennsylvania.
Joseph Aiward, Co. D, 46th Pennsylvania.
Seth White, Co. E, 27th Indiana.
K. S. Bartlett, Co. G, 10th Maine.
Edwin St. Lawrence, Co. A, 7th Ohio.
Daniel Smith, Co. B, 1st New-Jersey Cavalry.
J. S. Sanders, Co. H, 16th New-York.
John Martin, Co. F, 10th New-York.
Charles Corval, Co. B, 7th Ohio.
—— Fitzmorris, Co. F, 96th New-York.
Abraham McDonald, Co. F, 27th Indiana.
A. S. Guoitring, Co. I, 42d Virginia.
James Bolen, Co. D, 8th Virginia.
Thos. F. Cooper, Co. I, 21st Virginia.
Corp. E. Wukers, Co. D, 42d Virginia.
Wm. Willis, Co. I, 21st Virginia.
J. Clafrey, Co. H, 22d New-York.
Wm. Dorman, Co. A, 73d Ohio.
Lieut.-Col. E. V. Brown, 26th New-York.
First Lieut. W. P. Warren, Co. C, 28th New-York.
Capt. Luchenbach, Co. C, 45th Pennsylvania.
Capt. Chapman, Co. B, 5th Virginia Cavalry.
Capt. Clayton, Co. F, 102d New-York.
Capt. L. Ely, 8th Michigan.
Lieut. Mathews, Co. F, 46th Pennsylvania.
J. R. Todd, Co. F, 96th Pennsylvania.
J. Richardson, Co. F, 46th Pennsylvania.
P. Lewis, Co. C, 3d Maryland.

Confederates.

E. Andes, Co. A, 48th Virginia.
W. A. Webb, Co. E, 21st Virginia.
W. J. Bayley, Co. C, 46th Virginia.
S. Osborn, Co. G, 48th Virginia.

Died.

Sergt. S. N. Willisten, Massachusetts Regiment.

The following Surgeons were left behind to take care of our wounded:

Surgeon Heimer, 28th New-York.
Assistant Surgeon Coover, 46th Pennsylvania.
Assistant Surgeon Day, 10th Maine.
Assistant Surgeon Bissell, 8th Connecticut.
Assistant Surgeon Worlen, 27th Indiana.

GUERRILLAS IN VIRGINIA.

Two Skirmishes Near the Mouth of the Rappahannock—Several Men Wounded and One Killed—Two Rebel Vessels Destroyed.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 23.

The gunboat *Resolute*, Acting Master TOLE, arrived here this morning, bringing the body of MICHAEL RYAN, who was killed on the 21st, near the mouth of the Rappahannock. From one of the officers have the following particulars been obtained:

Recently, Master TOLE, with a boat's crew from the *Resolute*, proceeded up Sturgeon Creek, about three miles, to cut out two vessels, which he had been informed were up the creek, and reaching the place cut out one of them, and were towing it down, when it ran aground. They set about getting it off, when they were fired into by a gang of guerrillas in ambush on shore. The fire was immediately returned, and was kept up for some time, but finding it impossible to get the sloop off the party returned to the *Resolute*. The following persons in the boat were wounded: Peter Nelson, in the hand; R. Kane, in the side, thigh and arm; John McDonald, in the left hand and arm, and —— Jackson, a citizen of Virginia, who was acting as pilot, in the forehead.

Thursday last another expedition was formed, and Master JOCLYN, of the *Reliance*, Master TOLE and Master's Mate T. NEWTON, with boat's crew from the two vessels, went up again and set fire to the schooner, and finding the sloop still aground, they also fired her. As they were pulling away, the guerrillas fired into them from ambush on shore. The men immediately returned the fire with rifles, and working the boat in position, brought a howitzer to bear on the enemy with grape and rifled shot, and, it is probable, with effect, as the firing from the shore soon ceased.

In our boat MICHAEL RYAN, of the *Resolute*, was killed; THOS. NEWTON, Master's Mate, wounded in the foot; ANDREW SPICKNOER, of the *Reliance*, in the thigh; and FRANK MILLER, of the *Reliance*, in the arm.

The boat then returned, firing into every suspicious locality on the way, in order to guard against surprise, and returned to the ships. As the boat was pulling away from the scene of action, the rebels were seen running in the field and along the beach, having with them a number of women and children, using them expressly as screens to prevent our men from firing upon them.

Democratic Meeting in Independence-square, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 23.

The meeting called by Mr. HUGHES, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, in progressing quietly in Independence-square.

About 2,000 persons are present.

Delegations marched from the various wards to the Square with torches.

Hon. WM. WITTE made a speech, in which he claimed that the Democratic party was the only war party in the country, and without its aid there could be no hope of bringing the war to a close. Democrats were ready to aid the Administration to restore the Constitution as it was.

Mr. HOGAN also made a speech, and introduced a series of resolutions, declaring a war of subjugation to be a war of disunion; and that the Abolitionists are endeavoring, by insidious and treacherous means, to destroy the Constitution, and thereby the Union, by overthrowing in detail the fundamental provisions of the Constitution, without which no free Government can exist.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The New-York and Brooklyn Tax Appointments.

Satisfactory Condition of our Foreign Relations.

The Supply of Springfield Muskets Run Out.

How the President Came to Write a Letter to Horace Greeley.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.
WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 23.

THE NEW-YORK TAX-APPOINTMENTS.

Since the list of Tax-appointments for New-York and Brooklyn was sent in to the President, it is understood that the name of Col. WOOD, of the old Brooklyn Fourteenth Regiment, has also been sent in as Collector for the Second District. One or two other changes are talked of as perhaps likely to be made by the President. There is a pressure to have GILBERT substituted for MACK in the Fourth District, but the change is not thought probable. The Collector recommended for the Third District is HENRY C. NEWAN, not "Brown," as it is printed this morning.

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER TO HORACE GREELEY.

SATISFACTORY CONDITION OF OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

It is authoritatively stated that our foreign relations never have presented so gratifying an appearance before, since the rebellion broke out, as they do now. All fears of intervention are utterly dismissed for the present. Whatever may be the real intentions of the Emperor, France will have too much to do with GARIBALDI and Italy, and with finishing up the Mexican expedition, to have any time for troubling us; and while France holds off, we are safe from difficulty with England. It is denied that any such cordial understanding as has been represented does exist between England and France relating to our affairs. It is further stated that the news that six hundred thousand more men are coming forward in answer to the President's call is producing a most happy effect. Its obvious lesson—viz., that we are a good neighbor to let alone—is being well learnt in all influential circles.

NO MORE SPRINGFIELD MUSKETS.

The supply of Springfield muskets is to-day completely exhausted. Troops will now be armed with the Belgian rifles till the sargees of captured arms, referred to last night, are available.

THE REBEL ARMIES.

This evening's *Star* gives the following statements of the armies with which the rebels have been operating on the Peninsula and around Richmond:

"From the South we have the following data in relation to the strength of the Confederate forces, from the date of the Confederate retreat from Manassas: Our informant states that Gen. JOHNSTON left Manassas with forty thousand effective men. Gen. MAGRUDER held Yorktown with seven thousand five hundred effective men when the Union army landed. The Confederates, acting under the advice of Gen. LEE, left Yorktown with sixty-seven thousand men. On June 1, eighty-five thousand rations were issued to the Confederate army before Richmond. Detailed reports by regiments, brigades and battalions, of all but seventeen Captains, showed that six thousand three hundred and fifty-seven soldiers were placed *hors du combat* in the battle of Seven Pines. On June 21, one hundred and twenty-eight thousand rations were issued to the rebel army before Richmond. By July 20 thirty thousand new troops had reached Richmond from the South, most of whom were new levies, and not regarded as thoroughly safe. On the 13th of August there were six regiments of infantry at Savannah, and a force of thirty-four thousand near Charleston.

Several days ago the President read to a friend a rough draft of what appears this morning as a letter to HORACE GREELEY. He said that he had thought of getting some such statement of his position on the Slavery question before the public in some manner, and asked the opinion of his friend as to the propriety of such a course, and the best way of accomplishing it. The appearance of GREELEY's letter gave him the opportunity he had been looking for, and it was embraced as giving occasion for such a statement as he had before desired to make. Those who insist on precedent, and Presidential dignity, are horrified at this novel idea of Mr. LINCOLN's, but there is unanimous admiration of the skill and force with which he has defined his policy. The *National Intelligencer* accompanies the President's letter with an editorial, suggesting that GREELEY will be very much astonished at getting a response to his communication, and reading him a little lesson in etiquette, as follows:

"We hope that when Mr. GREELEY has duly pondered the pithy sentences of the President's letter, he will be able to rejoin, if he proposes to continue the correspondence, in a spirit which shall be slightly less arrogant, dictatorial and acrimonious. Twenty millions of his countrymen have a right to claim this at his hands, in deference to the high office whose incumbent he ventures to arraign before the bar of public opinion in their name."

A CANARD.

The story which found currency in one of our afternoon papers, that a railroad train was attacked by rebel guerrillas yesterday evening, is wholly untrue.

PAYMASTER FOLSOM.

It is a misapprehension to suppose that Maj. FOLSOM was arrested because of any suspicion that he was a defaulter. He was only arrested because he deposited Government specie in a bank for safe keeping instead of in the Treasury. No Paymaster stands higher for integrity in the Pay Department than Maj. FOLSOM.

PEDDLERS AND THE TAX LAW.

The Treasury Department construes the word "Peddler," as used in the Excise law, to be a person who gains a livelihood by traveling from place to place and selling goods and wares, or one whose occupation it is to sell goods while traveling from place to place. A farmer who sells his own products by traveling from house to house is not a "peddler" in the sense of the law.

A REBEL PAROLED.

Capt. GARNETT, of the rebel army, brother of Dr. GARNETT, formerly of this city, who was a prisoner in the Old Capitol Prison, has been released upon his parole. He says that he will never take the oath of allegiance. He was paroled on account of ill health.

REBEL PRISONERS.

Ten rebel prisoners were brought in this morning and sent to the Old Capitol. Among them is Capt. ELLS, of the Fifth Virginia Cavalry.

STATE PRISONERS FROM ILLINOIS.

Marshal D. L. PHILLIPS, of Illinois, arrived here today, having in charge twelve State prisoners from that State, who were taken before the Provost-Marshal and sent to the Old Capitol.

A LETTER FROM PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Reply to Horace Greeley.

Slavery and the Union—The Restoration of the Union the Paramount Object.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 23, 1862.

Hon. Horace Greeley:

DEAR SIR: I have just read yours of the 19th, addressed to myself through the New-York *Tribune*. If there be in it any statements or assumptions of fact which I may know to be erroneous, I do not now and here controvert them. If there be in it any inferences which I may believe to be falsely drawn, I do not now and here argue against them. If there be perceptible in it an impatient and dictatorial tone, I waive it in deference to an old friend, whose heart I have always supposed to be right.

As to the policy I "seem to be pursuing," as you say, I have not meant to leave any one in doubt.

I would save the Union. I would save it the shortest way under the Constitution. The sooner the national authority can be restored the nearer the Union will be "the Union as it was." If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time *save* Slavery, I do not agree with them. If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time *destroy* Slavery, I do not agree with them. My paramount object in this struggle *is* to save the Union, and is *not* either to save or destroy Slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing *any* slave, I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing *all* the slaves, I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that. What I do about Slavery and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save this Union, and what I forbear, I forbear because I do not believe it would help to save the Union. I shall do *less* whenever I shall believe what I am doing hurts the cause, and I shall do *more* whenever I shall believe doing more will help the cause. I shall try to correct errors when shown to be errors; and I shall adopt new views so fast as they shall appear to be true views. I have here stated my purpose according to my view of *official* duty, and I intend no modification of my oft-expressed *personal* wish that all men, everywhere, could be free. Yours,

A. LINCOLN.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Particulars of the Rebel Demonstration Against our Pickets, near Suffolk, on Friday—Rumors of Another Attack Last Evening—Perilous Condition of Suffolk—Death of Col. G. H. Halleday.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OLD POINT, Wednesday, Aug. 20, 1862.

The rebel demonstration upon Suffolk, which I mentioned in my letter of the 16th, has proved to be more than an idle rumor, as I have received corroborative proof from one who actually took part in pursuing the rebels.

It appears that on Friday last, at 5 o'clock P. M., 450 rebel cavalry came in sight of our pickets, 25 of them actually coming inside of our outside post. As soon as the news reached our camp, 250 of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, under Major WETHERILL, (First Lieut. J. D. MASON commanding the advance guard,) went in pursuit. After going six miles, they found a place where the rebels had dismounted, and known as the Widow BALLARD's. The enemy had come in on the Petersburgh Road, crossed over to the South Quay, and went toward the Black Water. Our cavalry pursued them as far as Carrsville, about seventeen miles distant, and got there at 8 o'clock P. M. While at Carrsville they heard drums beating very distinctly, and were informed by the people of the neighborhood that two regiments of infantry and a portion of a battery of artillery had crossed the Black Water. The parties engaged in this expedition were Company A, Capt. STARTON, Company E, Lieut. BAILEY, Company G, Lieut. WILLIAMS, Company H, Capt. SAIR, Company L, on picket. Fourteen of these were in camp, and although on the sick list, turned out, and were in the advance guard with Lieut. MASON.

I had scarcely penned the above when a friend, just in from Norfolk, assured me that there was a very current rumor there of *our pickets being attacked again near Suffolk, yesterday, the 20th*, by 500 rebel cavalry. Again I ask, are the disloyal citizens of Suffolk disarmed? *One* house has been searched and found to contain arms; are we sure that *every other house* is not in the same predicament? and shall we wait until the inhabitants are joining the enemy and shouting down our soldiers from every window and balcony, *before we make the search?*

Many in New-York and elsewhere will be grieved to hear of the death of the gallant Lieut.-Col. G. H. HALLEDAY, of the Ninety-ninth New-York. He died of typhoid fever, at Norfolk, on the 18th inst., and his remains were interred with military honors yesterday, in the United States Cemetery, near the Marine Hospital, and attended by a vast concourse of people. Col. HALLEDAY was beloved by every one who knew him, in or out of the army,—and his death has thrown a gloom over the whole place.

I send you particulars of our army movements hereabouts, but in a *private* dispatch. Some of these movements you will find of the utmost consequence.

NEMO.

Soldiers Buried in the Cemetery up to Aug. 21.

The following is a continuation of the names of soldiers buried in the Fortress Monroe Cemetery up to Aug. 21, 1862. This completes the list of names. There are about fifty graves, the names of the occupants of which are unknown:

Ernet Enford, New-York, died Aug. 19, 1862.
Jerome B. Ward, Sanford, N. Y., died Aug. 19, 1862.
—— Hess, Co. A, 57th New-York, of New-Brunswick, N. J., died Aug. 19, 1862.
Wm. Page, Co. K, 106th Penn., died Aug. 19, 1862.
J. G. Keefs, Co. G, 57th N. Y., died Aug. 19, 1862.
Robert McGonigal, 104th N. Y., died Aug. 15, 1862.
Wm. Fulton, Newark, N. J., died Aug. 15, 1862.
F. Sullivan, New-York City, died Aug. 15, 1862.
Samuel Hogman, Hamburgh, Mich., died Aug. 15, 1862.
Albert J. Hoyt, Co. K, 3d Vt., died May 15, 1862.
J. Markham, Co. I, 76th N. Y., died May 5, 1862.
S. Dawson, Co. C, 27th Virginia, died May 13, 1862.
J. Divine, Co. C, 21st Mass., died May 13, 1862.
Pat. Mullen, Co. E, 81st Penn., died June 9, 1862.
H. Worcett, Pennsylvania Volunteers, died June 6, 1862.
—— Rivers, Co. C, 72d N. Y., died May 12, 1862.
Thos. Parker, Co. I, New-Jersey, died July 2, 1852.
J. D. Henry, Co. H, 1st Minnesota, died July 3, 1862.
Erasmus Kerr, Co. E, 83d Penn., died July 1, 1862.
James Daly, Co. F, 14th N. Y., died July 7, 1862.
Buck. A. Jones, Co. K, 2d N. H., died July 1, 1862.
R. Chadey, Co. H, 12th U. S. In., died June 30, 1862.
Jacob Witters, Co. F, 63d Penn., died June 29, 1862.
J. W. Cross, 53d Pennsylvania, died June 6, 1862.
Wm. Welch, Co. F, 2d Maine, died June 28, 1862.
Edwin Blake, Co. D, 15th Mass., died June 6, 1862.
A. Hatche, Co. E, 6th N. J., died May 25, 1862.
Thos. McMonagle, 38th N. Y., died June 8, 1862.
D. W. Hale, Co. C, 1st Mass., died May 26, 1862.
Chas. L. Acquin, 74th N. Y., died May 26, 1862.
Corp. Wm. J. Sharp, Co. H, 2d N. Y., died May 26, 1862.
Antonio Hirth, Co. K, 8th Mich., died June 10, 1862.
H. Wescott, Penn. Vols., died June 6, 1862.
R. D. Walker.
R. Letsen, Co. K, 31st N. Y., died June 20, 1862.
G. C. Martin, Co. H, 2d Maine, died June 10, 1862.
E. Krepp, Co. E, 32d N. Y., died June 12, 1862.
R. Elder, Co. E, 86th Penn., died June 11, 1862.
M. Nunenmainer, Co. H, 1st L. I., died June 12, 1862.
John Cochran, Co. F, 87th Penn., died June 5, 1862.
J. Glaster, Co. H, 55th N. Y., died June 10, 1862.
B. Shultz, Co. H, 1st Penn., died June 11, 1862.
John Hanson, Co. F, 61st Penn., died June 5, 1862.
M. Bosler, Co. A, 5th Mass., died June 8, 1862.
John Vray, Co. E, 23d Penn., died June 8, 1862.
Wm. Bass, Co. C, 12th N. Y., died July 4, 1863.
Jas. Ratley, Co. F, 14th N. Y., died July 4, 1862.
Edw. Rosenerans, Co. E, 44th N. Y., died July 3, 1862.
Henry Tatan, Co. A, 98th N. Y., died July 2, 1862.
Geo. W. Acker, Co. H, 85th N. Y., died July 5, 1862.
Michael Spain, Co. I, 73d N. Y., died July 1, 1862.
W. Redwood, Co. D, 5th Mich., died May 19, 1862.
S. Humphreys, Co. E, 2d Me., died July 5, 1862.
C. H. Linton, Co. B, 5th N. H., died July 4, 1862.
W. Caldwell, Co. K, 103d Penn., died July 5, 1862.
P. Orcath, Co. I, 90th N. Y., died July 6, 1862.
Corp. G. L. Siller, Co. E, 72d Pa., died June 17, 1862.
Wm. Cark, Co. K, 16th Mass., died July 6, 1862.
Jos. Buckley, Co. B, 36th N. Y., died July 6, 1862.
U. R. Longfellow, Co. C, 6th Me., died July 4, 1862.
T. Perkins, Co. D, 1st Conn. Art., died July 9, 1862.
J. B. Ackerman, Co. I, 31st Penn., died July 9, 1862.
Corp. W. Pierce, Co. G, 93d N. Y., died July 9, 1862.
Wm. Delaney, Co. 9, 19th Mass., died July 15, 1862.
S. McCall, Co. F, 7th Mich., died July 15, 1862.
John Dempsey, schr. *Arleda*, died July 30, 1862.
John Anthony, of Norway, died July 20, 1862.
Wm. Bacon, U. S. schooner——died July 30, 1862.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Defeat of the National Forces Under Gen. R. W. Johnson.

Three Hundred of our Men Captured.

GEN. JOHNSON A PRISONER.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Aug. 23.

Major-Gens. NELSON and WRIGHT, and Brig.-Gens. JACKSON, MUNSON and CRAPE, arrived in this city this morning.

Gen. R. W. JOHNSON, of Kentucky, with 800 Federal soldiers, comprising a part of the Second Indiana Regiment, WITHERS's Pennsylvania Regiment, and the Kentucky Cavalry, under Col. HAGGARD, attacked 1,700 guerrillas, under MORGAN, near Gallatin, and were defeated, with a loss of 300 prisoners, including Gen. JOHNSON. The remainder of the Federal forces escaped and went to Nashville.

Col. McCOOK was not in the fight.

There has been no telegraphic communication south of Russellville, Ky., since 5 o'clock on Thursday afternoon.

BOWLING GREEN, Friday, Aug. 22.

Capt. GOODWIN'S Company, of the Fifty-fourth Indiana Regiment, were attacked at Red River yesterday afternoon, by 500 guerrillas, under WOODWARD, and three pieces of artillery. After an obstinate resistance, in which GOODWIN's men killed twenty to thirty rebels, GOODWIN surrendered. Our loss was seven wounded. WOODWARD paroled our men.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Aug. 22.

Gen. WRIGHT'S Staff has arrived here, and the General, himself, is expected to-night.

Gen. BOYLE has issued orders that no person shall leave the city without a pass from the Provost Marshal. He has also ordered that the large number of fugitive slaves from the rebel States, now confined in jail here, belonging to rebel owners, be employed in preparing the Federal defences. Slaves belonging to disloyal citizens in Kentucky, are also being used for the same purpose.

Gen. NELSON was at Bowling Green at 11¼ o'clock to-night, and was to leave immediately for Louisville.

NEWS FROM MEMPHIS.

Movements of the Rebels in Arkansas—Probable Movements in Tennessee, &c.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, Aug. 20.

Thirteen hundred guerrillas, opposite Helena, have burned one thousand bales of Cotton, and committed other depredations within the last few days.

It is reported that Gen. HINDMAN's rebel army is moving west from Little Rock. The people along the road are going with the army, taking their negroes and other moveable property with them.

While Gen. HOVEY's Division was returning to Helena from Clarendon, four of his men were killed, and several wounded by guerrillas. A large amount of property was captured by them.

A refugee from the South furnishes the following intelligence regarding Southern military movements:

"Gen. BRAGG is at Chattanooga.

The next move seems as if it would be on Nashville.

The reports of a portion of BRAGG's forces being at Grand Junction are unfounded. Up to Friday, there were none there except scouting parties, who would come in daily, and take what they wanted, and then leave.

Grand Junction seems to be regarded by them as onebtful ground—hence they make arrangements to stay there as short a time as possible."

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Aug. 23.

Part of the gunboat fleet made a reconnoissance below Napoleon, Arkansas, and found all quiet, and returned.

The Grenada *Appeal* continues to assert that a general movement of the rebel armies west is to take place immediately, and that Tennessee and Kentucky are soon to be in possession of the Confederates.

On the 20th inst., 2,000 guerrillas passed through Raleigh, Tennessee, in the direction of Memphis, and retraced their steps the same afternoon, burning all the bridges on the Wolfe and Hatchie Rivers, and all the cotton they could find. The country northward of Memphis, outside the Federal lines, is represented to be considerably excited, in consequence of depredations committed by men claiming to be Federal soldiers, but are probably rebels in disguise.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Aug. 18.

The ferry-boat plying between Memphis and Mound City, Ark., was burned by guerrillas on Saturday.

The stores in this vicinity have been robbed, and many horses stolen.

Gen. SHERMAN has been petitioned by many citizens to close the liquor shops.

Gen. HOVEY's Division of CURTISS' army, left Helena on the 4th for Clarendon, on White River, where a large body of rebels are encamped. The rebels, who were apprised of his approach, fled in the direction of Little Rock. A cavalry force was sent in pursuit.

CAIRO, Friday, Aug. 22.

The steamer *Champion*, on her last passage to Memphis, was fired into by guerrillas at James Bayou, just below Hickman. She was struck by over seventy shots, but no one was injured.

The steamer *Swallow*, in the Government service, was burned by the rebels twenty miles below Memphis a few days since.

There is unusual activity here in completing repairs on boats. A large number of extra hands are employed.

Memphis papers of the 19th, say that BRAGG undoubtedly is at Chattanooga.

At the last accounts a portion of the cavalry at Holly Springs were committing depredations on Union men.

THE INDIAN MASSACRES.

Terrible Scenes of Death and Misery in Minnesota.

Five Hundred Whites Supposed to be Murdered.

The Sioux Bands United Against the Whites.

FORT RIDGELEY IN DANGER.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Saturday, Aug. 23.

Parties from the Minnesota River reached here last night. They state that scouts estimate the number of whites already killed by the Sioux at 500.

This opinion is based on the number of bodies discovered strewn along the road and by trails of blood.

It is believed that all the missionaries have been killed.

The civilized Indians exceeded their savage brethren in atrocities.

Mr. FORBIER, an interpreter who has spent most of his life among the Indians, volunteered to go alone among them, trusting to his knowledge of them and his disguise, to escape detection. He dressed himself in Indian costume and started on his journey. He arrived at the Upper Agency at night.

The place was literally the habitation of death.

He visited all the houses, and found their former occupants all lying dead, some on the door-steps and some inside their habitations. Others were scattered in the yards and in the roads.

He went to the house of Hon. J. R. BROWN, and recognized every member of the family. They numbered eighteen in all, and every one of them had been brutally murdered.

At Beaver Creek he found that fifty families had been killed outright. At every house he went into he recognized the dead bodies of nearly all the former inhabitants of the place.

Among the dead bodies he recognized at the Agency were the following:

N. GIVENS and family.

Dr. WAKEFIELD and family.
JOHN TODDENS and family.
JOHN MOTHER.
EDWARD MOUNER.
Rev. Dr. WILLIAMS.
Rev. Mr. BRIGGS, and two missionaries.

Ex-Gov. SIBLEY is now marching to the relief of Fort Ridgley.

He reports that the Sioux bands are united together to carry out a concentrated and desperate scheme, and says that he will be only too happy to find that the powerful upper bands of Yanktons and other tribes have not united with them.

Mr. FORBIER writes to Gov. RAMSEY, on the 21st inst., saying that he left Fort Ridgley at 2 o'clock on that morning. There were then over two thousand Indians at the fort, and all the wooden buildings there had been set on fire, and were burning.

Mr. FORBIER thinks that other tribes are joining the Sioux, and that they will present a very formidable array.

A reliable letter, dated Glencoe, 21st inst., says that the injury done by the stampede of the settlers is immense, and that such another scene of woe can hardly be found in the South as in McLeod, Meeker, and the northern part of Sibley and other counties in Minnesota.

In St. Paul and the adjoining country all the available horses are being gathered together, and all sorts of weapons will be used by willing hands for immediate and summary vengeance upon these bloodthirsty Indians.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Aug. 23.

The St. Paul (Minn.) *Pioneer*, of the 20th inst., says, it is thought that the Indians have been induced to commit these outrages by Indians from Missouri and secession traitors of that State, and that when Maj. GALBRAITH left the agency on Friday everything was quiet. The Indians had received their goods and had all disappeared apparently satisfied with the Major's promise to send for them as soon as the money arrived to pay them their annuities.

The first attack of the Indians was made on the house of Mr. BAKER, on Sunday last, near the town of Acton, and

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

A MESSAGE FROM JEFF. DAVIS.

Retaliation upon the North Recommended.

An Increase in the Issue of Confederate Treasury Notes.

The Rebels Building Armed Vessels Abroad.

A Probable Deficit in the Post-Office Department.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Aug. 19.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Aug. 18, 1862.

The Senate reassembled, pursuant to adjournment, in the Chamber of the Senate of Virginia, and was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. SEALEY, of the Baptist Church.

Present—The President of the Senate, (Hon. A. H. STEPHENS,) and Messrs. Yancey and Clay, of Alabama; Messrs. Maxwell and Baker, of Florida; Mr. Hill, of Georgia; Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky; Mr. Semmes, of Louisiana; Messrs. Brown and Phelan, of Mississippi; Mr. Clark, of Missouri; Messrs. Davis and Dortch, of North Carolina; Mr. Haynes, of Tennessee; Messrs. Wigfall and Oldham, of Texas, and Messrs. Hunter and Preston, of Virginia—19.

The absentees are—Messrs. Johnson and Mitchell, of Arkansas; Mr. Lewis, of Georgia; Mr. Simms, of Kentucky; Mr. Sparrow, of Louisiana; Mr. Peyton, of Missouri; Messrs. Barnwell and Orr, of South Carolina, and Mr. Henry, of Tennessee—9.

The President announced the presence of a quorum.

Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate communicate to the House of Representatives that the Senate has met, pursuant to adjournment, and is ready to proceed to business.

After a brief intermission, the Clerk of the House presented a message from the House announcing the readiness of that body to proceed with the labors before it, and the passage of a resolution appointing a joint committee to inform the President that Congress had been duly assembled, and was prepared to receive any communication from him.

On motion, the Senate concurred in the resolution, and the President appointed on the Joint Committee Messrs. CLAY, SEMMES and DORTCH.

Mr. YANCEY gave notice that on to-morrow he should offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the forty-third rule of the Rules of the Senate shall be stricken out, and that the forty-sixth rule be stricken out, and the following words inserted: "All legislative sessions shall be held with open doors, except otherwise ordered by a vote of two-thirds of the members, the said vote to be taken by yeas and nays."

(The forty-third and forty-sixth rules relate especially to the matter of secret sessions.)

The Joint Committee on the part of the Senate, to wait on the President, returning, the Chairman, Mr. CLAY, reported the following:

JEFF. DAVIS' MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States:

It is again our lortune to meet for devising measures necessary to the public welfare, whilst our country is involved in a desolating war. The sufferings endured by some portions of the people excite the deepest solicitude of the Government, and the sympathy thus evoked has been heightened by the patriotic devotion with which these sufferings have been borne. The gallantry and good conduct of our troops, always claiming the grati ude of the country, have been further illustrated on hard-fought fields, marked by exhibitions of individual prowess which can find but few parallels in ancient or modern history. Our army has not faltered in any of the various trials to which it has been subjected, and the great body of the people have continued to manifest a zeal and unanimity which not only cheer the battle-stained soldier, but give assurance to the friends of constitutional liberty of our final triumph in the pending struggle against despotic usurpation.

The vast army which threatened the capital of the Confederacy has been defeated and driven from the lines of investment, and the enemy, repeatedly foiled in his efforts for its capture, is now seeking to raise new armies, on a scale such as modern history does not record, to effect that subjugation of the South so often proclaimed as on the eve of accomplishment.

The perfidy which disregarded rights secured by compact, the madness which trampled on obligations made sacred by every consideration of honor, have been intensified by the malignity engendered by defeat. These passions have changed the character of the hostilities waged by our enemies, who are becoming daily less regardful of the usages of civilized war and the dictates of humanity. Rapine and wanton destruction of private property, war upon non-combatants, murder of captives, bloody threats to avenge the death of an invading soldiery by the slaughter of unarmed citizens, orders of banishment against peaceful farmers engaged in the cultivation of the soil, are some of the means used by our ruthless invaders to enforce the submission of a free people to foreign sway. Confiscation bills of a character so atrocious as to insure, if executed, the utter ruin of the entire population of these States, are passed by their Congress and approved by their Executive. The moneyed obligations of the Confederate Government are forged by citizens of the United States, and publicly advertised for sale in their cities with a notoriety that sufficiently attests the knowledge of their Government, and its complicity in the crime is further evinced by the fact that the soldiers of the invading armies are found supplied with large quantities of these forged notes as a means of despoiling the country people, by fraud, out of such portions of their property as armed violence may fail to reach. Two, at least, of the Generals of the United States are engaged, unchecked by their Government, in exciting servile insurrection, and in arming and training slaves for warfare against their masters, citizens of the Confederacy. Another has been found of instincts so brutal as to invite the violence of his soldiery against the women of a captured city.

Yet the rebuke of civilized man has failed to evoke from the authorities of the United States one mark of disapprobation of his acts; nor is there any reason to suppose that the conduct of BENJAMIN F. BUTLER has failed to secure from his Government the sanction and applause with which it is known to have been greeted by public meetings and portions of the Press of the United States. To inquiries made of the Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, whether the atrocious conduct of some of their military commandants met the sanction of that Government, answer has been evaded on the pretext that the Inquiry was insulting, and no method remains for the suppression of these enormities but such retributive justice as it may be found possible to execute.

Retaliation in kind for many of them is impracticable, for I have had occasion to remark in former message, that under no excess of provocation could our noble-hearted defenders be driven to wreak vengeance on unarmed men, on women, or on children. But stern and exemplary punishment can and must be meted out to the murderers and felons who, disgracing the profession of arms, seek to make of public war the occasion for the commission of the most monstrous crimes.

Deeply as we regret the character of the contest into which we are about to be forced, we must accept it as an alternative which recent manifestations give us little hope can be avoided.

The exasperation of failure has aroused the worst passions of our enemies; a large portion of their people, even of their clergymen, now engage in urging an excited populace to the extreme of ferocity, and nothing remains but to vindicate our rights and to maintain our existence by employing against our foe every energy and every resource at our disposal.

I append for your information a copy of the papers exhibiting the action of the Government up to the present time for the repression of the outrages committed on our people. Other measures now in progress will be submitted hereafter.

In inviting your attention to the legislation which the necessities of our condition require, those connected with the prosecution of the war command almost undivided attention.

The acts passed at your last session intended to secure the public defence by general enrollment, and to render uniform the rules governing troops in service, have led to some unexpected criticism that is much to be regretted.

The efficiency of the law has been thus somewhat impaired, though it is not believed that in any of the States the popular mind has withheld its sanction from either the necessity or propriety of your legislation. It is only by harmonious as well as zealous action that a Government as new as ours, ushered into existence on the very eve of a great war, and unprovided with the material necessary for conducting hostilities on so vast a scale, can fulfill its duties. Upon you, who are fully informed of the acts and purposes of the Government, and thoroughly imbued with the feelings and sentiments of the people, must reliance be placed to secure this great object. You can best devise the means for establishing that entire cooperation of the State and Confederate Governments which is essential to the well-being of both at all times, but which is now indispensable to their very existence.

And if any legislation shall seem to you appropriate for adjusting differences of opinion, it will be my pleasure as well as duty to cooperate in any measure that may be devised for reconciling a just care for the public defence with a proper deference for the most scrupulous susceptibilities of the State authorities.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will exhibit in detail the operations of that department. It will be seen with satisfaction that the credit of the Government securities remains unimpaired, and that this result is fully justified by the comparatively small amount of issue emanating from it, notwithstanding the magnitude of our military operations. The legislation of the last session provided for the purchase of supplies with the bonds of the Government, but the preference of the people for Treasury notes has been so marked that the legislature is recommended to authorize an increase in Treasury notes, which the public service seems to require. No grave inconvenience need be apprehended from this increased issue, as the provision of law by which these notes are convertible into eight per cent. bonds, forms an efficient and permanent safeguard against any serious depreciation of the currency. Your attention is also invited to the means proposed by the Secretary for facilitating the preparation of these notes, and for guarding them against forgery. It is due to our people to state that no manufacture of counterfeit notes exists within our limits, and that they are imported all from the Northern States.

The report of the Secretary of War, which is submitted, contains numerous suggestions for the legislation deemed desirable in order to add to the efficiency of the service. I invite your favorable consideration especially to those recommendations which are intended to secure the proper execution of the Conscript law, and the consolidation of companies, battalions and regiments, when so reduced in strength as to impair that uniformity of organization which is necessary in the army, while an undue burden is imposed on the Treasury. The necessity for some legislation for controlling military transportation on the railroads, and improving their present defective condition, forces itself upon the attention of the Government, and I trust that you will be able to devise satisfactory measures for attaining this purpose. The legislation on the subject of general officers involves the service in some difficulties which are pointed out by the Secretary, and for which the remedy suggested by him seems appropriate.

In connection with this subject I am of opinion that prudence dictates some provision for the increase of the army, in the event of emergencies not now anticipated. The very large increase of forces recently called into the field by the President of the United States may render it necessary hereafter to extend the provisions of the Conscript law so as to embrace persons between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five years. The vigor and efficiency of our present forces, their condition, and the skill and ability which distinguish their leaders inspire the belief that no further enrollment will be necessary, but a wise foresight requires that if a necessity should be suddenly developed during the recess of Congress requiring increased forces for our defence, means should exist for calling such forces into the field, without awaiting the reassembling of the Legislative Department of the Government.

In the election and appointment of officers for the Provisional army it was to be anticipated that mistakes would be made, and incompetent officers of all grades introduced into the service. In the absence of experience, and with no reliable guide for selection, executive appointments, as well as elections, have been sometimes unfortunate. The good of the service, the interests of our country, require that some means be devised for withdrawing the commissions of officers who are incompetent for the duties required by the position, and I trust that you will find means for relieving the army of such officers by some mode more prompt and less wounding to their sensibility than judgment of a Court-martial.

Within a recent period we have effected the object so long desired, of an arrangement for the exchange of prisoners, which is now being executed by delivery at the points agreed upon, and which will, it is hoped, speedily restore our brave and unfortunate countrymen to their places in the ranks of the army, from which, by the fortune of war, they have for a time been separated. The details of this arrangement will be communicated to you in a special report when further progress has been made in their execution.

Of other particulars concerning the operations of the War Department you will be informed by the Secretary in his report and the accompanying documents.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy embraces a statement of the operations and present condition of this branch of the public service, both afloat and ashore; the construction and equipment of armed vessels at home and abroad; the manufacture of ordnance and ordnance stores, the establishment of workshops, and the development of our resources of coal and of iron. Some legislation seems essential for securing crews for vessels. The difficulties now experienced on this point are fully stated in the Secretary's report, and I invite your attention to providing a remedy.

The report of the Postmaster-General discloses the embarrassments which resulted in the postal service from the occupation by the enemy of the Mississippi River and portions of the territory of the different States. The measures taken by the Department for relieving these embarrassments, as far as practicable, are detailed in the report. It is a subject of congratulation, that, during the ten months which ended on the 31st of March last, the expenses of the department were largely decreased, whilst its revenue was augmented, as compared with a corresponding period ending on the 30th June, 1860, when the postal service for these States was conducted under the authority delegated to the United States. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to determine whether the measures, heretofore devised by Congress, will accomplish the end of bringing the expenditures of the department within the limit of its own revenues by the first of March next, as required by the Constitution.

I am happy to inform you that, in spite both of blandishments and threats, used in profusion by the agents of the Government of the United States, the Indian nations within the Confederacy have remained firm in their loyalty and steadfast in the observance of their treaty engagements with this Government. Nor has their fidelity been shaken by the fact that, owing to the vacancies in some of the offices of agents and superintendents, delay has occurred in the payments of the annuities and allowances to which they are entitled. I would advise some provision authorizing payments to be made by other officers, in the absence of those especially charged by law with this duty.

We have never-ceasing cause to be grateful for the favor with which God has protected our infant Confederacy. And it becomes us reverently to return our thanks and humbly to ask of His bounteousness that wisdom which is needful for the performance of the high trusts with which we are charged.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

RICHMOND, Aug. 15, 1862.

On motion of Mr. HUNTER, the message and accompanying documents were received and laid on the table, and 1,000 extra copies ordered to be printed.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was called to order at 12 o'clock by the Speaker, Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. EARLY, Bishop of the Methodist Church.

The roll was then called by the Clerk, when the following members answered to their names:

Messrs. Ashe, Batson, Bell, Bocock, Beteler, Bridges, E. M. Bruce, Chambliss, Chilton, Clarke, Clopton, Colley, Conrow, Currin, Curry, Dargan, Dupree, Elliott, Farrow, Foote, Foster, Gaither, Garnett, Goode, Graham, Gray, Hanly, Harris, Helskill, Herbert, Hilton, Holcombe, Holt, Hodge, Johnston, Jones, Kenon of Ga., Lander, Lewis, Lyon of Ala., Machen, McDowell, McRae, Menees, Miles, Perkins, Reid, Russell, Sexton, Smith of Ala., Strickland, Swan, Trippe, Vest, Welch, Wright of Ga., Wright of Texas.

The Speaker announced that a quorum was present.

Messrs. BALDWIN, of Virginia; BARKSDALE, of Mississippi; WILCOX, of Texas, and DAWKINS, of Florida, were reported as prevented by indisposition from attending. Mr. BALDWIN subsequently appeared in his seat, as did also Mr. LYONS, of Virginia.

Mr. COLLIER, of Virginia, (successor to Gen. R. A. PRYOR,) and Mr. HODGES, of Kentucky, took the oath of office at the hands of the Speaker, the members of the House standing during its administration.

A message was received from the Senate, stating that a quorum of that body was in attendance, and had organized for business.

A similar message of courtesy was dispatched to the Senate.

Mr. CURRY, of Alabama, moved that a committee of three be appointed by the House, to wait upon the President, conjointly with a similar committee on the part of the Senate, and inform him of the organization of the two houses, and their readiness to receive any communication he might see proper to make. Agreed to.

Messrs. CURRY, Perkins, of Louisiana, and Jones, of Tennessee, were appointed the Committee.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Mr. A. G. JENKINS, of Virginia, stating that he had forwarded to the Governor of Virginia a resignation of his seat in the House of Representatives.

Also, a communication from Gov. LETCHER, announcing the fact of said resignation; and referring to Congress the adoption of some mode for filling the vacancy, Mr. JENKINS' District being mainly within the enemy's lines.

On motion of Mr. RUSSELL, of Virginia, referred to Committee on Elections.

The States were then called in alphabetical order for resolutions, memorials, &c.

Alabama, Arkansas and Florida made no response.

Mr. GARTRELL, of Georgia, offered a bill making Treasury notes a legal tender in payment of debts. He desired prompt action, and moved that the bill be made the special order for Tuesday of next week.

Mr. CURRY, of Alabama, said the business of the House had been greatly impeded at its last session by the numerous special orders. He hoped we would avoid the evil now.

Mr. GARTRELL, modified his motion so far as to refer the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CURRY assented, and hoped for an early report, for he, too, desired prompt decision, and also a prompt rejection of the bill.

Mr. FOOTE, of Tennessee, joined in a desire for a prompt report, but hoped it would be favorable to the bill.

The motion to refer was agreed to.

Mr. GARTRELL also offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of compelling the Commissary Department to furnish our soldiers with more and better food. (Some manifestations of applause in the gallery.) Agreed to.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Georgia, offered a memorial of a Confederate War Tax Collector of that State, asking for additional compensation. He moved to refer it to the Committee of Ways and Means, saying that he hoped the Committee would decide the question for all similar cases. Motion agreed to.

Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri and North Carolina made no response.

Mr. MILES, of South Carolina, offered a bill to amend the Conscript act. (It extends the application of the law to all citizens under forty-five years of age.)

Also, a bill to punish slaves taken in arms, and the white men assuming to be their officers. (It provides that the slaves so taken shall be delivered up to the authorities of the State in which captured, to be disposed of by its laws; and the white officers either to be hung or also delivered up to the State authorities.)

Both bills were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. FOOTE, of Tennessee, offered a bill for retaliatory purposes. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs. (It recites that the enemy refuse to treat our partisan soldiers as prisoners, and have also punished innocent private citizens for their acts. It provides that an officer who may have ordered such atrocities to be put to death if captured. An equal number of prisoners—officers to be preferred—taken from the enemy to suffer the fate inflicted on our captured soldiers or citizens.)

Also a bill for the treatment of captives. It provides that any officer or private captured by our army, who shall have committed any offence pronounced felonious by the laws of the Confederacy or any State, shall be delivered up for trial.

Also a bill to punish negroes in arms. (It provides that Federal armies, incongruously composed of white and black, shall not be held entitled to the privileges of war, or to be taken prisoners. Of such as may be captured, the negroes shall be returned to their masters or publicly sold, and their commanders to be hung or shot, as may be most convenient.)

Mr. CRAIG reported that the Committee, of which he was Chairman, had waited on the President, who said that he would communicate a message to the House immediately.

Mr. FOOTE, resuming, also offered a bill to retaliate for the seizure of citizens by the enemy. (It provides that of the prisoners held by us, a number equal to that of the citizens seized shall be held as hostages for their safety, and subjected to like treatment; any officers, civil or military, concerned in their seizure, shall be imprisoned during the war.)

All the bills of Mr. FOOTE were, on his motion, referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. FOOTE also presented an argumentative preamble and resolution in favor of open sessions of Congress, and providing that henceforth a motion to go into secret session shall require a majority vote, by yeas and nays.

Mr. FOOTE enforced his resolution at some length. On his motion it was then laid over.

The private secretary of the President was here announced, and delivered a message from the President, which was read. Accompanying the message were reports from the Secretaries of War and Navy; also from the Postmaster-General; also the correspondence between Gens. LEE and HALLECK relative to the enemy's barbarities. The correspondence and the report of the Secretary of War were read. A thousand copies of the message and documents, except the report of the Secretary of the Navy, were ordered to be printed. The exception was made upon a suggestion that there might be matters in the report not proper to be made public.

The Speaker presented a report from the Secretary of State, containing a list of the employes of the Department, their salaries, nativities, &c. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. FOOTE, again resuming, offered a bill to provide for raising an additional force of 250,000 men. On his own motion, it was laid on the table.

Also, a bill providing an export duty of 20 per cent. on cotton and tobacco, to aid in indemnifying the losses of citizens by the enemy.

Texas was next called, but made no response.

Mr. LYONS, of Virginia, presented a memorial of certain soldiers, in reference to the Conscription law. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. RUSSELL, of Virginia, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire whether the cartel for the exchange of prisoners had not been violated by the enemy in failing to restore certain prisoners, and administering to them an oath of allegiance to their Government, and retaining them within their lines; and, also, what legislation is thereby rendered necessary.

Also, a bill to repress the atrocities of the enemy. Referred, without reading.

Mr. CHAMBLISS, of Virginia, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of regulating the impressment of slaves by the military authorities, and report. Agreed to.

The Territory of Arizona was called, but no response made.

On motion of Mr. WRIGHT, of Georgia, the House adjourned to meet to-day, at twelve o'clock.

THE BATTLE OF SLAUGHTER MOUNTAIN.

The following letter from a member of Gen. CRAWFORD'S Staff, who took a prominent part in the battle of Slaughter Mountain, gives an interesting account of that contest:

CAMP NEAR CULPEPPER, VA., Aug. 14, 1862.

When I last wrote to you, although I knew from what I saw going on around me that it would not be a great while before we met the enemy, I little expected that we would be so immediately called on to take the field. Hardly had I got my letter folded, when the order came to march. As I wrote you in my last, I was at the time serving on the Staff of Gen. CRAWFORD. Even after we received the order very few of us supposed that anything serious was intended; we thought that most likely we were moving ahead in order to allow more troops to come up. Before we had been long on the way, however, I learned the true state of the case. The enemy (who had been concentrating his forces at Orange and Gordonsville for some time) had advanced in force, and driven back our cavalry from the river (Rapidan), and we were now hastening to their support.

When the news of the enemy's advance first reached us, at noon of Friday, there were at Culpepper one division of Gen. MCDOWELL'S troops, and one brigade of Gen. WILLIAMS' Division, of Gen. BANKS' corps, the *First*. This brigade was composed of the Twenty-eighth New-York, Fifth Connecticut, Forty-sixth Pennsylvania and Tenth Maine, mustering, on the morning of the 8th, (Friday,) eighty-eight officers and 1,679 men for duty; attached to it were ROEMER'S Battery, (from Flushing,) and two sections of KNAPP'S Battery. We left town about 1 o'clock Friday afternoon, taking our line of march over the Orange and Madison Road. The sun shone intensely hot; not a breath of air stirred, and not a drop of water was to be had during the march—yet our boys stood it nobly. Here and there some poor fellow, after in vain trying to keep his place in the column, would drop exhausted under the shelter of a tree, but after a few moments' rest would again press on, eager to share with his comrades whatever dangers might be in store for them. The "Old Guard" of NAPOLEON were not more closely bound together, were not steadier under fire, or more to be dreaded in a charge. Their record of the 9th is more than proof of this.

Ours was the only brigade sent out the first day. We met Gen. BAYARD with his cavalry about six miles from town, and here took up our position for the night, the enemy's pickets being about two miles distant from our main body.

The enemy had arrived first on the ground, and had chosen a most advantageous position. His left rested on Cedar Mountain, his centre was on an open plain, while his right was concealed by heavy woods. Gen. CRAWFORD posted his brigade to the best advantage the nature of the ground would admit of, and then awaited the coming events of the morrow. We all expected to be awakened early in the morning by the roar of artillery, so as soon as every thing was done that could be done, we threw ourselves down on the ground to catch a few hours' sleep. I have attempted to give you some idea of the position occupied by the opposing forces. Cedar Mountain, on which the enemy's left rested, slopes gradually upward from a point about one-half of a mile from where KNAPP'S Battery was posted (to the left) until it terminates in a sugar-loaf shaped peak, and then runs back, forming a succession of gradual slopes. The mountain proper is covered with cedars, and affords an admirable shelter for troops, completely concealing them. Between the mountain and road, a distance of about one mile and a half, the country is open, the ground slightly descending toward our position, while the other side of the road is covered by a succession of woods and open fields.

Our left extended from a point nearly opposite the mountain to the road, and consisted of KNAPP'S and a section of ROEMER'S battery, supported by the Fifth Connecticut and Sixth Maine; our right was across the road and consisted of two sections of ROEMER'S Battery supported by the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania and the Twenty-eighth New-York.

Contrary to our expectation, the enemy did not make any demonstration in the morning, and as we were not strong enough to attack him, we patiently awaited the arrival of reinforcements, and in the meantime endeavored to find out something about the enemy's strength.

In this last we were not successful; the enemy spent the whole day (nearly) in manœuvring, but so skillfully was it done that we were permitted to see nothing but his cavalry and now and then a piece of artillery, but not an infantryman was seen until after the fight had progressed some time.

Gen. WILLIAMS came on the ground about 10 o'clock, and about 12 o'clock Gen. BANKS came up, having the rest of his corps a short distance behind. As nothing had been done by the enemy thus far, we began to think that the fight would not begin till the morrow, and I was just getting ready to get something to eat, not having had anything since supper the night before, when the firing began.

The enemy drove in our pickets and we opened on him with artillery. This was about 4 o'clock. GORDON'S Brigade had come up and taken the position on our right, and Gen. AUGUR'S Division was just coming on the field. KNAPP'S Battery was strengthened by one section from B Battery, and ROEMER'S was ordered up into a cornfield a little to the right and in front of KNAPP. Soon after the firing began our Brigade was ordered into the woods on our right, and in front of the field over which the charge was made. The rebels opened three batteries on us, one on the slope of the mountain, one from the front, and one from a hill which was in the field over which we charged.

Gen. AUGUR'S Division occupied the ground formerly held by the Fifth Connecticut and Tenth Maine, on our left.

The artillery firing had continued for more than an hour, without producing much effect on either side, when the rebel battery on our right got the range of our battery, and we were meeting with severe loss at every discharge; then it was that the order was given to the First Brigade to charge the enemy's left. Let me attempt to describe the ground over which this charge was made. Our troops were drawn up in the edge of a piece of woods, between which and the next woods was an open field, some 350 yards across. This field was very broken and rough, and sloped from the woods we occupied toward that held by the enemy; just before reaching the woods of the ground rises again at one point near the end of the woods (opposite to our left as we advanced) quite abruptly; and here was the battery which was doing so much execution. The woods are about 200 yards deep, and then you come to another open field. In these woods the enemy's infantry were packed as closely as they could be stowed; regiment behind regiment, so that as fast as one was overcome another took its place.

As soon as the order to advance was given the brigade moved forward, until it came to the open field, in perfect silence. As soon as it was clear from the woods, with a cheer that could have been heard all over the battle-ground, it took the double-quick, and though at every step its ranks grew thinner, from the murderous fire through which it passed, yet there was no faltering, no hesitancy; onward, across the field, up the slope into and through the woods it went, until it met the second line of the enemy's overpowering forces. Forced at last to yield to overwhelming odds, it retired over the ground gained, at such a frightful cost, until it reached the cover from which it started. Here what remained held their position until the Third Brigade could come to its support; who, exhausted, cut to pieces, its officers all gone, with no one to direct it, those who survived gathered as fast as they could, and, in the morning, all that was left of that brigade was less than 700 men. To say that our loss was fearful conveys no idea; figures in this case are more eloquent than words.

We left camp the day before to fight with 1,679 men and 88 officers. We went into the action with probably 1,600 men. Our loss was, officers, 55; enlisted men, 811—over 50 per cent. All the field and staff of our regiment (Connecticut Fifth) were either killed or wounded or taken prisoners. The brave Col. DONSLEY, of the Twenty-eighth, was fatally wounded. Lieut.-Col. BROWN, same regiment, has had his arm amputated; the Major is missing; the Adjutant was killed. The Colonel and Major were both badly wounded. Of 22 of our officers who went into the fight, only five came out unhurt. The Twenty-eighth had not a single officer uninjured. Gen. CRAWFORD was in the hottest of the fire encouraging his troops. He proved himself worthy of his brigade.

The Third Brigade, which came to our assistance, covered itself with like glory. Their dead were found side by side with those who fell in front of our advance. Their loss was almost equally severe; but valor cannot conquer against overwhelming odds, and they, too, were obliged at last to yield.

That night our forces occupied much the same ground which they held in the morning. The next day most of our reinforcements came up, and the day after the enemy began to retire. Their loss, I think, must greatly exceed our own. I was over the field the second day after the fight, and though the enemy had had the possession of the ground, their dead were not yet buried. Two of our companies were not in the fight, being detailed away, one as Provost guard, and the other as guard to a signal party.

The First Brigade is almost gone, but what remains of it is full of courage and ready to take the field, and when next called on will, I trust, not disgrace the men who, by their death, have rendered its fame undying.

GEN. GORDON'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, IN THE FIELD,
CAMP AT CEDAR MOUNTAIN, VA.,
August 11, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. A. S. Williams, Commanding First Division Second Army Corps, Army of Virginia:

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my brigade in the recent battle of Saturday, Aug. 9, at Cedar Mountain, three miles from Culpepper Court-House, with the enemy under Gen. JACKSON.

At 9 A. M. on the morning of the 9th, after a hurried march of the day before, which was prolonged until 12 o'clock at night, I received orders to remove my brigade from the town of Culpepper, where we were in bivouac, rapidly to the front, as Gen. CRAWFORD, commanding First Brigade, First Division, had been attacked and needed assistance. My brigade was put in motion at once, and reached the position of Gen. CRAWFORD at about 12 M. I was directed by Gen. ROBERTS, of Gen. POPE'S Staff, to take position on the extreme right, which I occupied with my command of three regiments and two batteries.

Until 4 P. M. only a few discharges from the enemy's guns announced his presence. At this hour a severe cannonading began, extending from the left of our line across the road upon which our centre rested. Our batteries served with great vigor, responded manfully, and with such success, that the whole of our left, consisting of Gen. AUGUR'S Division, advanced considerably from our first position, notwithstanding the enemy occupied a hill which gave him advantages of a plunging fire. Until 5½ P. M. this artillery practice continued with unabating severity. At this hour I heard quite a rapid musketry fire in my front, behind an intervening timber, distant about a third of a mile from my position. I was ordered by you, Sir, to move at once with my brigade and support Gen. CRAWFORD, who was engaging the enemy's left. I moved at once from my well-chosen and excellently strong position, gaining the scene of action as briefly as a double-quick movement could carry me. I led into action the Second Massachusetts Regiment, Col. G. L. ANDREWS; Third Wisconsin Regiment, Col. ROBIE, and the Twenty-seventh Indiana Regiment, Col. COLGROVE. I should state that five companies of the Third Wisconsin Regiment, previously employed as skirmishers in this same timber, had been ordered by you to join Gen. CRAWFORD'S command, which, after engaging the enemy with much gallantry, had been compelled to retire. I arrived in the timber as Col. ROBIE was rallying his men, and added them to my command. The enemy were posted in the edge of the woods, on the opposite side of a newly-mown wheat field—distance across this field, about 200 yards. As I approached the opening, the enemy, from his concealed position, received me with a rapid and destructive fire, but my regiments, particularly the Second Massachusetts and Third Wisconsin, coolly took their assigned places, and replied with commendable coolness. For at least thirty minutes this terrible fire continued. Companies were left without officers, and men were falling in every direction from the fire of an enemy which largely outnumbered my brigade. Still there was no general falling back. Some disgraceful instances of cowardice there were, but these only served to show in bolder relief the majesty of the courageous bearing of others. The enemy having gained my right and rear, which, by their superior numbers they were enabled to do without a check from me, poured in a destructive fire from this new direction. The fire from the front had not been diminished. It was too evident that the spot that had witnessed the destruction of one brigade would be in a few moments the grave of mine. I had resisted the suggestion of a staff officer of your command to withdraw when the contest seemed almost hopeless; but now my duty had been performed, as the reports will show. I had lost more than thirty in every hundred of my command; I therefore reluctantly withdrew, assembled my diminished numbers between the timber and my first position, and fell back to the right of the line which I had held since the morning. This position I occupied until relieved at a late hour of the night by troops from Gen. MCDOWELL'S Division. There we slept upon our position. We had not driven the enemy from his; further than that, if he has anything of which to boast, it is not in his numerous dead which foil before the rifles of the First and Third Brigades of the First Division. With my shattered brigade I occupied the front of the centre of our line of battle until near daylight.

In conclusion, I ought—as I thus do—to mention the names of Col. ANDREWS, Second Massachusetts Regiment; Col. ROBIE, Third Wisconsin Regiment, and Col. COLGROVE, Twenty-seventh Indiana Regiment, as deserving praise for gallant conduct. I by no means limit my commendation to the names mentioned. I would add the names of many commissioned and non-commissioned officers of my command.

The dead, the honored dead, speak for themselves; they gave up their lives for their country's sake. The living yet live for their country, and the wounded, in their suffering, may be cheered by the consciousness that all this and more they can bear for the cause of American freedom.

Among the killed are Lieut.-Col. CRANE and Capt. O'BRIEN, Third Wisconsin Regiment; Capts. CARY, WILLIAMS, ABBOTT and GOODWIN, and Lieut. PERKINS, of the Second Massachusetts. These are some of the names to be remembered as heroes—men who have died that our country may survive.

I carried into action less than 1,500 men. I lost in about thirty minutes about 466 killed, wounded and missing. I refer specially to the reports of Colonels of regiments appended.

My Staff, Capt. H. B. Scott, A. A. G., Capt. Chas. F. Wheaton and Lieut. Robert Shaw, Aids-de-camp, rendered me especial service in my movements. I owe them many thanks for their labors and coolness under this terrific fire.

I am, Sir, with great respect, truly your ob't serv't,
GEO. H. GORDON, Brig.-Gen. Commanding
3d Brig., 1st Div., 2d Army Corps, Army of Va.

A Letter from Garrett Davis.

Under date of Paris, Ky., Aug. 10, Senator GARRETT DAVIS has written a long letter to Mr. PRENTICE, which is published in the Louisville *Journal*. He reviews the history of secession *ab initio*, and considers the duty of Kentucky in the present crisis. Her people, he says, know that their slaves cannot be taken from them under the Constitution, and she will undertake their emancipation in their own good time, refusing to recognize "this arrogant dictation to them to emancipate their slaves as the voice of destiny." Of President LINCOLN, Senator DAVIS says:

"I know that in principle he is strongly opposed to Slavery. But he recognizes fully and distinctly the legal and constitutional right of slaveholders to that property. He is a just and conscientious man, possessing a great deal of peaceful, quiet firmness; and he will protect those rights to the full extent of his official power and duty. He is a man of ability, and has the enlarged principles and views of an American statesmen of the Henry Clay school. He is a pure and lofty patriot, devoted to his country and its Constitution, and will sacredly observe its principles. He is a man of truth, justice, moderation and philanthropy. His nature is opposed to discord, violence and bloodshed; but he is inflexibly resolved, so far as in him lies, that 'the Federal Union shall be preserved;' but he greatly desires this to be effected by the least possible detriment to sections, States and individuals. He would be greatly gratified if all the Slave States, and particularly those of the border, would institute a gradual system of emancipation; and thinks that both justice and policy would require the United States to give them all reasonable aid. He wishes the people of those States fully to comprehend the force of all the inducements that exist, and which should operate in their decision of the question, whether or not they will commence this policy, and in no way to interfere with their free and sovereign will in coming to their conclusion. A native of Kentucky, she will receive no wrong at his hands. It is the interest, and should be the wish, of every American, that this deplorable and exhausting war should come to the earliest possible close. The Southern insurgents could close it any day, by laying down their arms, submitting to the Constitution and laws, enjoying all the rights, liberties, and privileges which any American citizens can possess; but their pride, ambition and wickedness will not allow them to return to the possession of all the blessings which the Government conferred upon them before they committed their great crime. War! war alone can bring them to reason and duty, and save them and ourselves. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the constitutional President of the United States, is the appointed chief instrument by which this great work is to be done. To enable it to be quickly and well done, every true American must rally to his support. Kentuckians, raise the war shout of your fathers, and move up to the rescue of the Union, the Constitution and your country. 'Smite the rebels,' as Gideon and the 'sword of the Lord smote the Ammonites.'"

DEPARTMENT OF WEST TENNESSEE

OUR MEMPHIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Gen. Sherman's Administration in Memphis—Important Orders—How Shall Negroes be Employed—What shall be done with Confiscated Property—Startling Reports from Baton Rouge—News from Cumberland Gap—Reported Capture of Gen. Carter—News from Helena.

MEMPHIS, Sunday, Aug. 10, 1862.

Herewith I send you copies of two important documents (published in yesterday's TIMES.—ED.), promulgated by our military commandant Gen. SHERMAN. The first explaining the policy he intends to pursue in regard to the employment of negro labor in Government work, and the second the manner in which confiscated property will be dealt with.

I say confiscated property, because that is the term generally understood to include all private property seized or held by Government, and moreover, most of the lots hitherto taken possession of under Gen. GRANT'S orders will, or at least ought to be, confiscated in fact; but I understand that this order is not issued under the late Confiscation Act of Congress, but under the ordinary rules and laws of war. Such at least, is Gen. SHERMAN'S understanding of the matter.

The original order reads: "Take possession of all vacant stores and houses in the city, and have them rented at reasonable rates, to be paid monthly in advance. These buildings, with their tenants, can be turned over to the proprietors on proof of loyalty. Also, take possession of such as have been leased by disloyal owners."

Under this order, something like four hundred buildings have been seized, and nearly all have readily found tenants at the rents affixed by the officers in charge of this duty. I understand these rents are generally from 30 to 50 per cent. lower than the same property bore in prosperous times, but they have been fixed after a careful and judicious consideration of all the circumstances, and are already bringing in a considerable amount of money to aid in defraying the expenses of the war.

At the same time, there is urgent need that the Confiscation act should at once and thoroughly be put in force here. The present order, while undoubtedly correct in the main, is at the same time and unavoidably productive of many cases of injustice. There are in the city quite a number of loyal families who have, throughout all the fiery persecution and tumult of the past year, steadily maintained the integrity, uniformly refusing to give aid and comfort to the rebel cause, and suffering all the inconveniences of social and political ostracism for the sake of their country. It may be imagined that these persons hailed our coming with joy, and they have since been untiring in their efforts to quicken and make manifest the latent Union sentiment of this region.

Several of these families, who had been for an entire year cut off from all communication with their friends at the North, naturally took the first opportunity after the resumption of communication to visit those friends.

Some of them closed their houses entirely. Others left them in charge of agents, by no means expecting, on their return, to find them occupied by tenants who showed leases from the military authorities in support of their claims to occupancy. To these persons the trivial amount of rent paid to the Government is small compensation for being thus suddenly turned out of house and home, while, at the same time, avowed and known Secessionists who, hitherto expended their utmost energies in aid of the rebellion, and even now proclaim their hope for its ultimate success, are permitted to remain in undisturbed possession of their elegant and luxurious dwellings. Is there not in this a manifest and outrageous injustice which ought to be immediately rectified?

My observation of the rebellion hereabouts has shown me this. The sooner the Confiscation act is rigidly but judiciously enforced, wherever the Union armies go, the sooner may we hope to see an end of the rebellion.

The order authorizing and regulating the employment of negroes on such public work as they are capable of performing, appears to give general satisfa

[illegible] or end to gain except what belongs to his country [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 24, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

There is no doubt that before this time the junction of the two great armies under Gen. McCLELLAN and Gen. POPE has been fully effected, and the rebels are thus foiled in their intention to crush the latter with overwhelming numbers. Gen. POPE'S army, it is now well understood, has fallen back from the Rapidan, and established its lines at the Rappahannock. This movement was effected with perfect success, although it is believed that the rebels were pressing closely in the rear. They are now in heavy force on the south bank of the Rappahannock, and from all we can learn, have made several attempts to cross, and to turn our right and left flanks, but have in every case been repulsed. Now that our two armies can act together, we may expect a great battle to be fought very soon—perhaps to-day. The Washington *Star* of Thursday says: "Skirmishing has doubtless been going on for the last two days at different points, between comparatively inconsiderable portions of the two great antagonist armies, between here and Richmond. So far it has had no results worthy of notice, though a number on both sides have been killed and wounded. Up to the latest advices, (just before we go to press,) all was well within the Union lines."

The *National Intelligencer* states that the total number of volunteers arrived in Washington since the 15th instant, to 5 o'clock on Friday evening, including recruits for old regiments, was 19,860.

It is rumored that when our forces in Virginia are fully concentrated, Gen. HALLECK will take the field in person as Commander-in-Chief.

The President has written a letter to HORACE GREELEY, in response to the one written by the latter and published recently in the *Tribune*. He announces that his paramount object is the restoration of the Union, and not the safety or destruction of Slavery. If he can save the Union without freeing the slaves, he will do it; if he can save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, he will do it.

A rumor prevails in Buffalo that a rebel bearer of dispatches for Europe—no less a personage, in fact, than WM. L. YANCEY—has recently passed through that City into Canada, on his way to Europe.

We have advices from New-Orleans to the 13th inst., by the arrival at this port of the steamer *Blackstone*. The health of the city continued remarkably good. It is believed that another attack upon Baton Rouge will soon be made by the rebels. Their army was said to be stationed some ten miles from that place, awaiting reinforcements, and intended to attack upon their arrival. Our outer pickets had been called in, and all non-combatants had been ordered to leave, as it was the intention to shell the city. Gen. BUTLER has issued two important orders—one confiscating the property of the traitor BLIDELL, and the other compelling the citizens within his jurisdiction to deliver for safety all private arms in their possession.

A letter from Capt. J. N. BROWN, of the ram *Arkansas*, to Gen. BRECKINRIDGE, published in the Grenada *Appeal* of the 15th, says that she was not aground when blown up, as was reported, but was destroyed because her engines would not work. Her crew, which escaped to the west shore, were, with the exception of the chief pilot and three Lieutenants, all captured by our cavalry, opposite Fort Hudson. Before they were captured, the *Arkansas*' crew came in sight of a band of guerrillas, who ran away without waiting to be hailed.

A letter to the New-Haven *Palladium*, from on board the gunboat *Port Royal*, dated off Harrison's Landing, Aug. 18, says the boat has been for the last ten days the upper picket on the James River, going fifteen miles further up than any other boat. They sent shells from Dahlgren and Parrot guns at a few regiments of rebel infantry which were "jayhawking" in the night, and caused them to leave at double quick. On the night of the 16th, the Potomac Army having been withdrawn, and the rear guard, consisting of cavalry regiments, being drawn in, the marines were sent ashore on picket duty, while the cavalry fell back to the transports, which they accomplished safely, cutting down trees and destroying bridges behind them.

The Louisville *Journal*, of Thursday, says: "We have a well-authenticated report that Col. GARRARD, with six or seven hundred men, attacked SCOTT'S Louisiana Cavalry, on Tuesday, at Laurel Bridge, near London, Laurel County. A severe fight ensued, in which the rebels were badly whipped, and put to flight. We have no particulars as to the loss on either side."

Capt. SWAINE, of the regular army, arrived in Cincinnati on Tuesday, from Gen. BUELL'S Division direct, and reports that the statements that he has been cut off by the rebels are untrue. Gen. BUELL, he says, is well fortified and will make a good report of himself in a few days.

Our correspondent at Fortress Monroe states that two or three demonstrations have been made against our pickets at Suffolk by rebel cavalry. The first was on Friday, the 15th inst., and the second was on Tuesday last, the rebels on each occasion numbering in the vicinity of one hundred.

Pursuant to call, the Sigel Brigade Committee and other leading German citizens of New-York met yesterday, at the Astor House, and started a subscription list for a recruiting fund of $25,000, with a view to raise 1,000 men for SIGEL'S Special Corps, in this place, at an extra bounty of $25 apiece. An Executive Committee of great weight and influence was appointed, and $2,300 subscribed on the spot.

GENERAL NEWS.

The accounts which we have from Minnesota of the Indian massacres in the vicinity of Fort Ridgeley are of the most terrible and heartrending character. It is estimated that at least five hundred whites have already been murdered by the savages. It is believed that all the Sioux are banded together in the work of murder, and it is feared that they will be joined by other tribes. Gov. RAMSEY is taking prompt measures to suppress the outbreak if possible, and is already marching to the relief of Fort Ridgeley with a considerable body of men.

The steamship *Kangaroo* passed Cape Race on Friday evening, and her advices, one day later, are telegraphed. The U. S. gunboat *Tuscarora* had sailed from Queenstown, owing to orders from the Customs officials. No new movements on the part of GARIBALDI are reported. The Liverpool Cotton Market was buoyant and slightly higher, owing to the great advance and excitement in Bombay and Calcutta. Breadstuffs were quiet and steady, and Provisions were inactive. Consols were quoted at 93¼.

A riot occurred yesterday at East New-York among some of the soldiers of SPINOLA'S Empire Brigade, growing, it is said, out of the failure to pay the money due them. Such particulars of the affair as we have been able to obtain are given elsewhere.

Gen. CORCORAN has declined formally to receive the proffered banquet of the Common Council of New-York, and, for the present at least, an invitation to visit Boston. A number of military organizations are already offered for his new Irish Brigade. At a private banquet at the St. Nicholas in the evening a number of patriotic and complimentary speeches were delivered by Gen. CORCORAN and others. The General leaves town to-day, to return with the Irish Brigade. A great civic mass meeting, to aid the recruiting of the Irish Legion, as the organization is to be called, will be held soon.

Measures are at once to be taken to have the prize-money obtained for the sales of vessels and cargoes at Philadelphia distributed. The Judge of the Prize Court has expressed himself very pointedly, to the effect that he could see no reason why the distribution should not take place, and willing to do whatever is necessary on his part toward facilitating it. The sooner the distribution takes place the better for all parties interested.

In the United States District Court, in Philadelphia, on Friday, the prize steamers *Emily* and cargo, and the *Lodona* and cargo, were condemned, and the sale of both ordered. Judge CADWALADER, on Friday, confirmed the recent sales of the prize schooners *Volant* and *Morning Star*.

From a gentleman who accompanied the *New Ironsides* down the river from Philadelphia, on Thursday afternoon, the *Ledger* learns that the performance of the machinery and the speed of the vessel were very satisfactory. With about forty-five revolutions to the minute, a speed of nine miles the hour was attained, which would be largely increased when the machinery is worked up to its full power. The intention was to run the frigate as far as Fort Mifflin, and come to an anchor for the night, the pilot not wishing to take the responsibility of going down the Delaware after dark. She was to leave her anchorage early Friday morning and steam to the Capes.

Flour was in moderate demand on Saturday, at unchanged prices. Wheat and Corn were heavy and drooping, the rapid rise in Freights having been unfavorable to shippers. Cotton was in fair request, and was firmer. Provisions were less active, yet stiffly held. Coffee was moderately inquired for, as were also Hops, Oils, Rice and Whisky. A fair business was transacted in Hay, Hides, Tallow and Tobacco. Other branches of trade exhibited no really new feature.

Message of Jeff. Davis.

The fact that the Confederate Congress assembled in Richmond, last Monday, imposed on JEFFERSON DAVIS the duty of sending in a message in his character as Confederate President. We print the document in the columns of the TIMES to-day, and are sorry to add that its perusal will not repay the time and patience of the reader. The message is distinguished for the entire absence of all information regarding the Internal and foreign affairs of the Southern Confederacy. The substance of the statements of Mr. DAVIS are as follows:

1. The people of the seceded States have endured, and are enduring extreme sufferings, which excite the solicitude of the (rebel) Government.

2. The soldiers of the Confederacy have fought nobly, and repelled the army that menaced Richmond.

3. The Government of the United States refuse to conduct hostilities according to the rules of civilized war, and return his protests with contemptuous silence.

4. The Confederate conscription law has given rise to a clashing between Federative and State authority, which requires to be harmonized, as the "cooperation" of the State and Confederate Governments is now "indispensable to their very existence"(!)

5. The Confederate finances are reported to be sound, and the credit of the Government good; though the rebels themselves, who are the sole judges of this "credit," no other nation recognizing it, prefer Confederate Treasury notes, bearing no interest, to Confederate bonds bearing 8 per cent. interest. DAVIS advises increased issues of Treasury notes.

6. The War Department desires power to consolidate reduced regiments, so as to lessen expense, and further legislation to make the Conscription law more embracing and effective.

7. Mr. DAVIS admits he has appointed some inefficient and improper officers in the army, and desires some law to enable him to get clear of them without resort to Courts-martial.

8. The Navy Department still exists, and Mr. DAVIS remarks: "The report of the Secretary of the Navy embraces a statement of the operations and present condition of this branch of the public service, both afloat and *ashore;* the construction and equipment of armed vessels at home and *abroad*," &c., &c.

9. Mr. DAVIS alludes favorably to his Postage system.

10. Commends the Indian tribes for proving faithful allies, although they have not always got their annuity money.

11. And, lastly, thanks Providence for all the blessings granted to the Confederacy.

In only one part of his message does JEFF. DAVIS warm up and write with manifest fervor and interest in his subject, and that is when he comes to recite the "atrocities" committed by the United States soldiers and citizens upon unoffending rebels. Upon this topic he enlarges:

"Confiscation bills of a character so atrocious as to insure, if executed, the utter ruin of the entire population of these States, are passed by their Congress and approved by their Executive. *The moneyed obligations of the Confederate Government are forged by citizens of the United States, and publicly advertised for sale in their cities*, with a notoriety that sufficiently attests the knowledge of their Government, and its complicity in the crime is further evinced by the fact that *the soldiers of the invading armies are found supplied with large quantities of those forged notes* as a means of despoiling the country people, by fraud, out of such portions of their property as armed violence may fail to reach. Two, at least, of the Generals of the United States are engaged, unchecked by their Government, in exciting servile insurrection, and *in arming and training slaves for warfare against their masters*, citizens of the Confederacy. Another has been found of instincts so brutal as to *invite the violence of his soldiery against the women of a captured city.*"

Mr. DAVIS is embarrassed by these iniquitous proceedings, and he desires Congress to help him provide adequate remedies. Of remedies, he says:

"Retaliation in kind, for many of them, is impractica-ble, for I have had occasion to remark in a former message, that under no excess of provocation could our noble-hearted defenders be driven to wreak vengeance on unarmed men, on women, or on children."

Retaliation in kind would be difficult. For instance, where is the engraver and note-printer in the Confederate States that could "forge" the handsome moneyed and delicately graved obligations of the United States? And where is the rebel soldiery present in the loyal States in which such circulation is accepted, to palm off the bogus notes on the "country people?" And where in the Northern States would be found "country people" dull enough to be cheated by the "butternut" soldiery, supposing the latter to come among them?

As to retaliation by arming the slaves to fight against the Yankees, the difficulty is even more apparent. A weapon in a slave's hands is necessarily two-edged. He will fight for liberty unquestionably, but it will be *his own—not his master's.* We may be sure JEFF. DAVIS will not "retaliate" by arming and training slaves. He wants no arms in *their* hands.

Neither will one of his Generals follow Gen. BUTLER'S example in "taming the shrews" of captured cities. To have the opportunity of enforcing such discipline, a General of JEFF. DAVIS must first occupy an extreme Northern city—say Boston, for instance—and set his fiery Southern zeal against the granitic firmness of the Bay State women. Occasion for such "retaliation" can hardly arise.

It is from sheer necessity, therefore, that Mr. DAVIS abandons all thought of "retaliation in kind" and proposes to inflict revenge upon those officers and soldiers of the war that chance to fall into his hands. In this he will have the hearty sanction of the rebel Congress and rebel people; for the instincts of the slave-driver are to cruelty; and the habit is to have unresisting victims.

It is not necessary to refute here, in full, all the false charges of this message against the United States Government. Mr. DAVIS notoriously falsifies as his Generals have always done, in order to inflame the people of the South against their lawful Government. A few facts need only be stated. First, *no lady of New-Orleans has ever been insulted by officer or soldier of Gen. Butler's command.* How is this, if Gen. BUTLER "invited" them by official order to a contrary course? Second, no armed company or regiment of slaves exists, with or without the authority of the United States, to war against their masters. Such persons have been employed, however, and they will be again, to fell trees, dig trenches, make roads and throw up fortifications in the cause of the Union. The rebel soldiery have taught us the utility of "slave labor" in such department of the military service, and they cannot complain if we become converts to their practice of the art of war.

On the subject of "forging" Confederate Treasury Notes, we are not prepared to speak. The motive for counterfeiting anything so utterly worthless could scarcely be corrupt, and if bogus notes have become current in the Confederacy, the maker must be guilty by accident and not by design. Still, as we regard the Confederacy itself as a great forgery, a counterfeit, a sham, a cheat and imposture, and DAVIS himself as a *bogus* President with whom we have no relations except those that exist between executioners and a criminal, he ought to see the difficulty of our recognizing as offenders, or punishing the enterprising lads of our cities, who sell reams of his Fifty Dollar Notes at a penny apiece. The sole object of seller and purchaser is to perpetuate at a cheap rate the "image and superscription" of a scandalous traitor and his effort to debase the true coin of republicanism on this continent.

THE MILITARY STUPOR IN TENNESSEE.—It will soon be as great a puzzle where Gen. BUELL'S army is as where Gen. BEAUREGARD'S late army went to. The rebels have fairly broken loose in Tennessee, and are having everything in their own way. After scouring through Middle Tennessee, a few weeks ago, and capturing a score or two of towns, they have now turned their attention to Western Tennessee. They have not only pierced as far as Clarksville and taken the place, but four days ago were advancing upon Forts Donelson and Henry, and from the givings out of the telegraph, it would not be astonishing if both those historic strongholds were in their hands. They are also operating on the Cumberland River, burning steamboats and stopping navigation, and where they will next appear, or what they will next do, if they do not capture Nashville and Memphis, it is hard to say. Are we to have all our work there to do over again? Are we to have a second siege of Fort Donelson, and further operations at Columbus and No. 10? Have BUCKNER and TILGHMAN been liberated just in season to return to the scene of their former exploits? Are our armies to be employed in Kentucky and Tennessee this winter, instead of carrying our flag down to South Carolina, Georgia, and the Gulf States?

We would not find fault with anybody, but it does seem that our various detachments of troops in Tennessee, might do something else than surrender. Three months ago, it is certain that our army in front of Corinth counted nearly the enormous number of 120,000 men—a force sufficient to overrun at double-quick and conquer in a month every one of the thinly settled States south and west of Tennessee. But what has it done for the last half year? It was anxiously hoped that some part of it would be sent East to strengthen the army of Gen. McCLELLAN, or save us from disaster in Virginia. It did not come. What in the world, we ask, is that hundred thousand men doing, while the enemy is sweeping all the country around it like a desolation? Gen. BUELL is in command of the larger part; but the latest report from him is that he and his army are "enjoying all the luxuries of the season, corn, beans, melons and fruit, and even venison and veal," "new clothes, regulation hats, etc." We wish they would remember that melons, fruits and veal last only for a brief season, and while they are comfortably enjoying them the dashing enemy in the rear is destroying all their Fall and Winter supplies. If Gen. BUELL, who has at last got "regulation hats" for his men's wear, would only add a little gunpowder to their otherwise unexceptionable diet and clothes, it would add greatly to their beauty and would help to put down the rebels in Tennessee who seem now to be more than his master.

The London Times on the War.

The London *Times* published recently a strong article against any intervention by England in the affairs of this country. Its conclusion against intervention is wise, beside being just what we want, and in accordance with the best interests of England. But the main pillar upon which that conclusion is built up is a very great error. And we cannot resist the temptation to show up that error. Truth is always best, and, moreover, a very short time will bring home the knowledge of its error in a way ten thousand times more powerful than anything we can say. The principal reasons which the *Times* gives against intervention is that there is no need of intervening, and thereby increasing our already too great and utterly unreasonable ill-feeling against England, because it is plain that the war is coming to an end for want of material; it is about "to die of inanition;" the men and the means necessary to carry it on are not forthcoming.

It is quite remarkable that any one should have such an idea as this. It might not, perhaps, be wondered at so much that it should be believed that the 300,000 additional volunteers would not be forthcoming. The strong wish that they should not could hardly help begetting the thought and the prophecy. But even if that had been the case, the war would be very far from dying of inanition. The armies of the Union, even if outnumbered, were very far from being overpowered, even then. Their courage was in no way weakened, their determination in no respect broken down. If there had been no hope of additional forces to come to their assistance, the war would have continued unchecked, and would not have been so near its end as it is now. It would have been much more likely to have taken a turn which might have made it a war like the Thirty Years' War. That had its long-continued force given to it by the religious questions which were involved. This would have been ever maintained by the principles of civil and religious liberty which have been instilled into our people, and whose existence they feel to be at stake.

We come to the same conclusion as the London organ, but from an exactly opposite point. Its argument was, that because men were no longer ready to enlist in the Union armies, the end of the war was at hand. We argue that it is near because they have shown themselves so ready to enlist. It is true that we look for a very different end of the war from that which the *Times* hopes for. It undoubtedly agrees with Lord CAMPBELL, who stated, in the recent debate in the House of Lords, that "the greatest danger to England" would be the subjugation of the South, and, therefore, of course, it desires to avert that danger. We see that the greatest danger to ourselves is to fail in restoring the authority of the Government. That restoration we hope for, and we rejoice to hear the promise of it in every wind, which brings to us from all over the Northern States the tread of a new host of armed men on their march to stand beside their brethren upon the bloody fields by which that restoration is to be secured, and the note of preparation of yet "three hundred thousand more," who will in a few weeks stand ready to follow on that glorious march if they are needed. Those sounds will soon echo across the ocean also, and the *Times* and England will learn that its prophecies have failed again, that the war, so far from dying of inanition,

"Now, trebly thundering, swells the gale."

It will be an unpleasant thing for those to learn who have so often made such prophecies. They will have again to take refuge in the reflection that nothing happens in America as it happens elsewhere.

We hope the *Times* will none the less dissuade England from intervention. If this argument which it used is based upon error, others which it also put forth were entirely correct. Any interference on her part would only embitter the war, if that were possible, would most certainly prolong it, and would inevitably bring upon England, soon or late, a terrible retribution. She may not think so. She may perhaps affect to overlook any such consideration, and govern her conduct by her own views, without reference to what its effect upon the feelings of others may be. We are well aware, too, that she does not like to be threatened any more than we do. But we nevertheless cannot but rejoice, for her sake as well as for our own, in the renewed assurances of her Government that she has no present intention of interference. We hope that intention may continue to govern her conduct to the end.

THE THREE MONTHS' REGIMENTS.—One of our evening cotemporaries infers from a Washington dispatch that those three months' regiments from this State and elsewhere now serving in the South, "a majority of whose members will not reënlist for further service, *will not be permitted to return home*," now that their time is about to expire. This course it justifies on the convenient but atrocious maxim, that "necessity knows no law," and proceeds to say:

"The exigency of the case seems to demand peremptorily that all the troops that can be obtained be employed and not discharged. Until our armies in Virginia achieve a decisive victory, or occupy positions which shall secure the safety of Washington, we apprehend that no regiments, now in the service, will be permitted to leave unless they will immediately reënlist. Therefore, all hope of a release at present must be abandoned."

If we had the least idea that the military authorities meant to be guilty of any such piece of bad faith as this toward the three months' men, we should earnestly protest against it. But we do not credit it. These regiments volunteered to march to Washington—many of them for the second time—at the cry of Mr. STANTON that the Capital was in danger; and though the Capital may not yet be out of peril—it probably will not be for a year or two after the rebellion is quelled—yet there can be no reason why those who volunteered for a specified term should be forcibly retained as its buttress forever. Many of them are business or professional men, who, at the call of their country, arranged so as to absent themselves for three months, but whose business, whose prospects in life, and whose families, would be utterly ruined by their retention for another year or half year. Beside, the gross number of three months' men at Washington, Baltimore, &c., form but a trifle in comparison with the regiments now pouring forward to the war. In the week ending last Thursday, no less than twenty thousand new men arrived at the Capital, and this week will probably see thrice that number filing through the dusty streets of Washington.

It is a good, or rather a bad, way to discourage enlistments to throw out such statements as the above. How can men be expected to volunteer if they do not feel an absolute confidence that all the terms of their contract will be faithfully fulfilled? Good faith is the coronet on the monarch's brow. It were better, even, that Washington should fall, than that an act of perfidy should stain the escutcheon of the Government.

But, as we said, there is probably no foundation whatever to the story. The time of the three months' regiments has now just about expired, and, unless they patriotically choose to stay longer in service, they will come home to the day, and the men will take their chance of further service along with the rest of us in the pending draft.

British Colonial Policy—The Future of Canada.

The diplomatist who said that language was given us to conceal our thoughts, had, no doubt, a special reference to his own vocation. Whoever expects the modern statesman to make straight for the door through which he wishes to make his exit or his entrance, is likely to be egregiously deceived. We are not, for example, to make haste to assume that Lord PALMERSTON is a friend of the United States because he requested the withdrawal of an adverse motion in the late mediation debate. Such a circumstance must simply be accepted as an evidence that a division at the present time, and under existing conditions, would, in the judgment of the veteran tactician, be unfavorable to the development of his predetermined policy. Neither are we to suppose that the Presses which take their cue from the British Government, are actuated by affection for our own, when they protest against "simple mediation;" it only proves that the Ministry has indicated, in a manner which those writers understand, that the proposed legislative action is premature; that such action would only provoke the North without aiding the South; that the temper of the English people at large is still believed to be adverse to the upholding of a mere Slave Power, and that they must wait for more National disasters and a few more turns of the screw on the unhappy operatives of Lancashire.

By a parity of reasoning, we ought not hastily to conclude that because many unkind things have lately been said of Canada and Canadians, by English legislators, that the colony would not be greatly aided by the Home Government in the event of hostilities with ourselves. The harsh strictures alluded to were no doubt in some degree elicited by sorreness of feeling; it certainly must have appeared a ridiculous and paltry thing for the Canadian Parliament to vote a contingent of 5,000 men as a provision against such a possible outbreak, and especially when the vote seemed to imply the expectation that the cost and responsibility of reasonable forces to meet the danger were to be furnished, all but exclusively, by England. It certainly seems odd that an outlying dependency, which, so far from paying anything for the support of the English Government, actually raises revenue by taxing English manufactures, should expect to be defended in time of war by an army and navy which it had no hand in creating and spends not a shilling to sustain. Yet there was a settled policy, even in the heat and passion of the bitter animadversions in question—a policy which becomes clear enough from the historical and geographical circumstances of the case, and which was definitively expounded in the speech of Lord MONCK at Montreal.

What is meant by the legislative philippic and by Lord MONCK'S illustrative disquisition may be succinctly stated as follows: That England cannot afford to lose the *prestige* which the loss of Canada would entail, and cannot afford the force which would be necessary to defend it; the colonists are therefore reminded in advance that, with the exception of a small force of regulars as a nucleus, the aid the mother country can extend to repel invasion will be confined to the efforts of her navy so far as it can act upon the lakes and the river St. Lawrence. Hence it becomes necessary for the Canadians to raise a large force for self-defence, or cooperative aggression, and this is precisely what they are not inclined to do. They urge, and with great reason, that however important the issues from which war might arise between Great Britain and the United States, they have no particular bearing upon the interests of Canada; and that whatever those issues may be, it is altogether improbable that the Canadian people or Parliament will be, in any sense, responsible for them. If it is important for Great Britain to preserve her mere nominal sovereignty over Canada,—and it is now little more,—it rests with herself to provide an adequate military force to defend and maintain it. In this as in other respects she should not shrink from bearing the consequences of her own acts and measures.

Whether the hypothetical question of a war with the United States has had a tendency to precipitate the conclusion or no, it is very evident that the leading thinkers of England and Canada have arrived at the conviction that the limit of the time has been reached when their relations to each other as principal and dependent can be profitably maintained. The leading organs of cultivated opinion, in England most especially, advocate this view. The last number of the *North British Review* has an elaborate *résumé* wherein, after stating all the considerations which have governed British polity in the acquisition of colonial dependencies, it argues that each and all those considerations have been superseded and rendered utterly nugatory by events which have since transpired. The cogency of the arguments may be inferred from the circumstance that they are accepted and indorsed by most of the fashionable journals and Reviews which have since appeared. When there no longer remains commercial or political reasons for colonies—and there has never existed a geographical one—a reason has been created for separation, an event which is therefore likely to occur between England and Canada sooner than may now seem probable.

In view of this new aspect of affairs, it will become us to act with signal prudence and moderation. Whatever a few violent newspapers may have said on either side, there is, as we believe, no really variant policy between the Canadians and ourselves. It is only as a portion of the British Empire that any of our citizens have ever looked on Canada with a hostile eye, and how little desire to challenge the American giant exists among Canadians is inferable from the recent vote of the Colonial Parliament. If they do not wish to fight us, we do not desire to fight them. That we must ever remain neighbors, even if we do not dwell in the same house, constitutes the best of reasons for living in peace and amity. The question of more intimate relations may safely be postponed to the future. Should the Canadians themselves hereafter conclude that their interests will be subserved by incorporation into the American Union, they would, probably, be hospitably received. Should they think otherwise, the only honorable motive we could have for disturbing them would be removed by their separation from Great Britain before any possible quarrel between that nation and ourselves.

MR. LINCOLN TO MR. GREELEY.—The President's response to Mr. GREELEY'S public letter, addressed to him last week, is explicit enough, and settles one or two disputed points as to Mr. LINCOLN'S opinions and policy. His one and paramount object in the war is "to save the Union"—to save it with or without Slavery, under one set of circumstances or another, or by one agency or another, but at all events to save it somehow. His simple platform is "The salvation of the Union." To this end his whole policy looks, and whatever he does or fails to do is with reference to its bearings upon this one great point. He could not have said anything more satisfactory to the country in general.

The letter, like all Mr. LINCOLN'S literary attempts, exhibits the peculiarities of his mind and style; but the logical sequence and precision, and the grammatical accuracy of this, is greatly in advance of any previous effort. It is in infinitely better taste, too, than the rude epistle to which it is an answer.

A Model Letter for the Hour—What a Northern Wife Has to Tell Her Husband.

The subjoined letter, which was veritably addressed by a lady of Illinois to her husband, in this City, does too much credit to the self-sacrificing patriotism of our Northern women to be withheld from publication:

——, August, 1862.

MY DEAR HUSBAND. When I received your letter, I blushed scarlet red—blushed from my heart out—at the weak—aye, cowardly—spirit it betrayed. You say you have been sorely troubled lately on the account of drafting men for the war, in New-York—that you had your "exemption papers" all made out, &c., and that it will be impossible to procure a "substitute." Now, for shame! Is there not a drop of your grandfather's blood in your veins, who fought at Bunker Hill when the blood of freemen flowed shoe-latchet deep? Does not the love you bear me and the children make your love of home and country more? You—six feet high, strong, vigorous and without a single ailment in limb or member, and withal a good shot, and native born—you ask for exemption? For shame! Great Heaven, "is thy servant a dog, that he should do this thing?" I should live but to blush when the name of "patriot" was spoken, and the heart of our little son would never throb with pride, his eyes sparkle with holy fire, nor his lips say "My father was there too"—when, in after years, you or I shall recount the scenes of the war of 1861-2. And then, as the judgment, when you shall stand with that great host of brave men, who have given their lives for freedom's sake—all you can do will be to point to your "*substitute*," or show your *exemption papers.* But *will they be accepted there?*

Not only are you recreant to country and Constitution, but to the "higher law" on which all good and wise constitutions are constructed, when you say you do not believe "God has anything to do with the political troubles of any country, but, with NAPOLEON, that 'he is on the side of the heaviest artillery.'" Is it possible that a *man, born and bred* in this land of education and Gospel, can utter such an infidel sentiment as that? What has been the trouble of any nation or people, if not *political?* If such a catastrophe as is ours—the direst that can befall, the mass of humanity, and which is felt the world around—means nothing, surely He takes little heed of the affairs of men. Can you think that He who marks "the sparrow's fall" will even *permit* men—living men—with love of Liberty on one side and love of Slavery on the other—every one of whom is loved by some heart, to meet, fight, bleed, fall and die by thousands—ten hundreds of thousands—without meaning something by it? Politics, indeed! What did it mean in the Revolution—what does it mean now? Run the word out; does it not mean government, laws, equity, justice, rectitude, home, affection? And if God is not in *these*, where in all the world is he? "He that is not for me is against me;" so if there *is* a great moral question involved in this struggle, either one side or the other must be right—and if we are right, why not fight to uphold our Government and all its blessed institutions? And if they are right, surely the odds are against them—they need help. Choose you on which side you will serve.

Here men are rushing to the standard of liberty by hundreds; ministers, merchants, lawyers, mechanics, farmers, all. Poor ——, who has left his lucrative office in Washington, is dying to go, but cannot be accepted, on account of his poor health. And just think of my brave brother ——, how he went at the very first tap o' the drum, willingly, gladly giving up all—how he has been disabled by sickness and hail; yet his great, warm heart presses upon his stomach and keeps it full all the time—warms his feet, and the ground whereon he sleeps. And God will keep him!

Do not trouble yourself about pecuniary matters if you wish to go, for I am getting well every day, and in case of extremity there will be some way provided. I can teach or paint, and will be better off than one-half the wives whose husbands go.

How I should miss you, or live without you, you can imagine as well as I. Surely no wife appreciates the strong, willing arm, the gentle, loving words, the ten thousand acts of love and kindness more than I do; but close around my heart, where I carry my darlings, is my love of *country* and of *freedom*; and if you come not back, oh let me know—my Savior strengthening me—that you fell with the Banner of the Cross around your head, and over your heart the Stars and Stripes.

May God help us both.

Reception of Col. Murphy in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 22.

Col. JOHN K. MURPHY, of the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, just released by the rebels, met with a warm public reception to-day. The entire Police force, of which he was formerly Marshal, turned out to receive him.

Congressional Nomination in Nebraska.

OMAHA, Friday, Aug. 22.

The Democratic Convention nominated JOHN F. KENNEY, of Otoe County, as their candidate for Congress, to-day.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Steamer Blackstone With Advices to the 18th.

Another Attack upon Baton Rouge Expected.

Preparations of the National Forces to Receive the Rebels.

CONFISCATION OF SLIDELL'S PROPERTY.

An Order Calling for the Delivery of All Private Arms.

The steamship *Blackstone*, Capt. TREVENS, from New-Orleans on the 13th inst., arrived at this port last evening, with sugar. She encountered severe weather in the Gulf Stream.

The *Blackstone* has on board the remains of Col' GEORGE T. ROGERS, of the Seventh Vermont Regiment, who died on the 7th inst., of wounds received at Baton Rouge.

Left at the Passes the following Government transports:

Ships *W. H. Wharton, Mount Blanc, Riga, Oleona*; bark *Texana* and brig *Experiment*; also a Spanish transport bark, passed going up at the forts.

The news is not specially important. The health of New-Orleans, according to the report of the Secretary of the Board of Health, was unprecedentedly good for this time of year, particularly with so many unacclimated persons there. The total deaths for the week ending the 10th inst. had been but 119, against 161 the week previous—showing a decrease of 66.

We find the following paragraph in the *National Advocate*, of the 13th:

"An intelligent young gentleman, who left Baton Rouge Sunday evening, informs us that the Confederate army was stationed ten miles distant from that place, hourly expecting large reinforcements. On becoming reinforced, it was their intention to renew the attack on Baton Rouge. The United States forces had called in all their pickets, and notified all non-combatants to leave, with such moveable property as they choose to take with them, as the guaboats would shell the city the moment the Confederates renewed the conflict."

IMPORTANT ORDERS.

CONFISCATION OF THE PROPERTY OF SLIDELL.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, New-Orleans, Aug. 11, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 251.—All the property of JOHN SLIDELL, an officer of the rebel Government, is hereby confiscated.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER,
Commanding Department.
R. B. DAVIS, Captain and Acting A. A. G.

ALL PRIVATE ARMS TO BE DELIVERED UP.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT OF NEW-ORLEANS, CITY HALL, Aug. 11, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 21.—It being a fact that a number of the inhabitants of Baton Rouge, who have been allowed by the United States authorities to retain their private arms, were found dead and wounded on the battle-field, it is hereby ordered, to prevent any repetition of such breach of trust, that all arms, of whatever description, now in this city, be turned in as follows:

All persons residing below Esplanade-street, to the Twelfth Maine Regiment, at the Confederate States Hotel, in the Third District.

Those residing in the Second District, to the Thirteenth Connecticut Regiment, at the Custom-house.

Those residing in the First District, to the Twenty-first Massachusetts Regiment, at Lafayette-square.

Those residing in the Fourth District, to the Thirty-first Massachusetts Regiment, at Annunciation-square.

Those residing in Algiers, to the Eighth Vermont Regiment, at Algiers.

Those residing in Jefferson City, to the officer commanding United States forces stationed there.

Those residing at Lake Pontchartrain, to the officer commanding picket station ——, at that point.

The commanding officers of the above-mentioned regiments will detail an officer to receive the arms turned in under this order, and see that they are carefully preserved for future disposition.

Each person will make one package or bundle of all the arms turned in by him, and close such package or bundle in the presence of the receiving officer; and each receiving officer will keep an accurate list of the names and residences of those who comply with this order, with statement of the arms turned in.

This order must be complied with before Saturday next; and any person failing to comply with it as directed, will be held liable to imprisonment at hard labor. By order of GODFREY WEITZEL,
Lieutenant U. S. Engineers,
And Assistant Military Commandant.
EDWIN ILLSLEY, A. A. A. G.

ASSESSMENTS PAID UP.

From the Delta of the 13th.

The following is a list of the individuals, corporations and firms that had paid, under General Order No. 55, up to 1 o'clock yesterday. At that hour there were but thirty-three of the persons taxed who had not paid:

James Bankhead	$100 00	J. Levois & Co.	$2,500 00
R.C. Cummings & Co	500 00	Wright & Allen	500 00
Stewart & James	100 00	Copes & Phelps	250 00
D. G. Beagnel	500 00	Abat, Gomeros & Co.	2,000 00
J. Rickson	62 50	W. Cox & Co.	500 00
T. & G. Crowe & Co.	500 00	Meeves Brothers	250 00
Montgomery & White	500 00	Dr. A. Bryen	31 25
Walker & Snyder	500 00	Davis, Jenkins & Co.	500 00
West & Villier	250 00	Chas. Briggs	25 00
P. H. Skipwith	300 00	Thornhill & Co.	500 00
A. Miltenberger	250 00	Ed. Pillsbury	100 00
Brander, Chamblias & Co.	500 00	Z. H. Cohen	750 00
R. W. Estlin & Co.	500 00	Louisiana State B'k	1,876 00
Giquel & Jamison	1,875 00	H. Helmes	625 00
Bered. Bauer	181 25	Carroll Hoy & Co.	500 00
J. J. De Amason	37 50	Gen. B. G. Twiggs	250 00
McFarland & Barksdale	500 00	Foley, Avery & Co.	500 00
R. Q. Maclin	625 00	Citizen's Bank Louisiana	76,600 00
Dr. B. H. Moss	750 00	F. D. Earnest	100 00
W. H. Letchfield	250 00	John L. Lee	250 00
R. Young	3:5 00	Pritchard & Flower	500 00
Perkins & Co.	500 00	R. Yeatman	100 00
Perkins & Co.	500 00	Edward Chapman	2,000 00
Henderson, Terry & Co.	100 00	Hewitt, Norton & Co.	500 00
Jon'n Montgomery	10,000 00	Rachel Morgan	31 25
Green & Crump	250 00	Sarna Morgan	43 75
Margoret Howard	12 50	Elizabeth Morgan	31 25
Friedlander & Gordon	250 00	J. S. Brekler	6,250 00
Bellocq, Noblem & Co.	250 00	Mad. Victor C. Crelin	62 50
H. H. Hedden	125 00	J. C. Ricks	500 00
Biscoe & Sims	125 00	Fanny Hollander	25 00
Sun Mutual Insurance Company, per Thos. Sloo	12,500 00	Paton & Finney	100 00
Richard Nugent & Co.	300 00	Bradley, Wilson & Co.	500 00
Hawkins & Norwood	100 00	Hughes, Hyllestead & Co.	500 00
S. O. Nelson & Co.	500 00	George Connelly	300 00
Botchford, Brown & Co.	500 00	Valentine Ingraham	500 00
Thomas Henderson & Peale	500 00	John Farrell	37 50
Gillis & Ferguson	250 00	A. W. Bosworth	150 00
Broadwell & Haines	100 00	Bartley, Johnson & Co.	500 00
Payne, Huntington & Co.	500 00	Gladden & Seixas	100 00
Gallagher & Dyer	100 00	Campbell & Strong	250 00
		Dominique Lanata	2,250 00
		Bank of America	1,250 00
		Frierson, Conway & Co.	100 00
		F. Lagay	6 00
		Harriet Morgan	43 75

THE DESTRUCTION OF DONALDSONVILLE.

From the Delta of the 13th.

The rebels having, in front of Donaldsonville, fired on a Government transport last Thursday, Admiral FARRAGUT, on Friday, ordered a portion of his fleet to destroy the town. There is nothing left of the place now but a few sticks.

The town is about fifty miles from New-Orleans, and was the contemplated Capital of Louisiana. There is nothing left of it now but ruins and rubbish.

We understand that all the towns on the banks of the Mississippi River have been notified that, just as sure as guerrillas are permitted to fire on the transports passing up or down, they will be shelled and destroyed.

BRAGG'S ARMY.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Delta.

JACKSON, Miss., Saturday, Aug. 2, 1862.

The army of Gen. BRAGG, which numbers about 20,000 men, is now at Chattanooga, at which point there are at least 35,000 men, under PRICE and BRAGG. The object of the gathering there is two-fold—to surprise, surround and capture BUELL, and "pivot" on to Tennessee and Kentucky. These men are in a most wretched condition. They are destitute of clothing—they are not half fed—there is not a pound of tea to be had for gold, and coffee is $2 50 per pound. The troops subsist chiefly on corn bread and molasses.

Half the men would desert to-day, if they thought they could get away in safety; but BRAGG keeps a closer watch on them than he does on the enemy. He is a coarse and vulgar tyrant, and I should not be surprised to hear any time of his having been shot by his own men. He drinks to excess, as do all these officers. He quarrels with those around him. BEAUREGARD, who is the most popular man in the army, has resigned in consequence of a quarrel with BRAGG.

There are several Federal prisoners in this place. They are confined in an iron cage, like wild beasts. They do not get half enough to eat, and are treated with all sorts of indignity. A member of the Fifty-third Ohio Regiment, who was some time ago taken out of the cage and put into the hospital as a nurse, yesterday told the doctor in charge that he preferred to go back to prison to being a hospital hand. They urged him to remain in the hospital. "No," said he, "I'll be d—d if I'll attend these people."

The rebels have no medical stores. Indeed, they are destitute of almost everything which is needful for an army to have.

The Conscript law is the most unpopular measure yet passed. Planters who have been drafted have offered as high as $1,200 for substitutes. One man offered ten negroes to a discharged ninety days' man.

What I say of BRAGG's and PRICE's army is equally true of the forces in Virginia and throughout the Southern Confederacy.

If the planters could have protection, I think they would take sides against secession. They are very tired of it. Their negroes are half naked and half starved, and the inhuman scoundrels who cause the war here will not allow them to sell sugar and cotton, so as to be able to buy food. J.

GOV. MOORE'S BODY-GUARD.

From the Delta of the 13th.

Gov. THOMAS O. MOORE, the Chief Magistrate of the State of Louisiana, made his appearance in Thibodeaux, last week, on business. The moment the fact became know the people turned out to mob and murder him. Many people were armed. He begged for mercy; and still but for four women who surrounded him, he would have been shot. The people detest him on account of his cotton-burning and sugar-destroying order.

DEATH OF CAPT. WAINWRIGHT.

Capt. RICHARD WAINWRIGHT, the commanding officer of the flag-ship *Hartford*, died on Sunday. He has ever since the entrance of the fleet into the Mississippi, overworked himself, and this, too, against the advice of his chief; and his constitution became so exhausted that he yielded suddenly to a fever which he contracted up the river. Capt. WAINWRIGHT was one of the best ordnance officers in the United States Navy, and a most able, energetic and zealous sailor. He was about 42 years of age. He leaves a wife and four children.—*Ibid.*

GEN. CORCORAN'S MOVEMENTS.

His Letter Declining a Public Reception—Invitation to Visit Boston and His Response—His Programme.

Gen. CORCORAN, as stated in yesterday's TIMES, respectfully declines the banquet tendered him on behalf of the City of New-York. The following is his letter:

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, Aug. 23, 1862.

Terence Farley, Esq., Chairman—

DEAR SIR—I most respectfully decline to accept your generous offer, made in behalf of the City of New-York, of a banquet on Monday evening next. Previous to the reception of your kind offer, I had made other engagements, which would prevent its acceptance, even if I had not already determined to enter, immediately after my return to the City, on the discharge of my duties, and to have the Irish Brigade, with which I purpose to enter the field, ready at the earliest possible moment. It was with that ardent wish that I consented to accept of the hospitalities of the authorities, on my return to this, my adopted City. I do not believe the proposed banquet would in any degree further the object which I, in common with all the loyal men of the land, have in view—to respond with alacrity to the call of the Executive for more troops. I, therefore, respectfully suggest, (without, however, intending to dictate,) that instead of lavishing any further honors on me, the money intended to be expended for such purposes may be applied to furthering the enlistments desired.

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant
MICHAEL CORCORAN.

For similar reasons, the subjoined answer to a dispatch inviting the General to visit Boston was promptly forwarded.

Gen. Michael Corcoran, New-York:

Will you gratify the citizens of Boston by permitting them to hear your voice in old Faneuil Hall. Answer in the affirmative, and you may rely upon a reception worthy of your gallantry and the glorious cause in which you have suffered.
JOSEPH M. WIGHTMAN, Mayor.

ASTOR HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1862.

Hon. Joseph M. Wightman, Mayor of Boston:

I should be much pleased to accept your kind invitation, and will do so at some future time, if the interests of the public service will permit.
MICHAEL CORCORAN.

The patriotic proprietor of the Astor House, having offered the hospitalities of his house to Gen. CORCORAN, the latter was disposed at first to accept, but, upon reflection, concluded to remain where, as the guest of the City, he had been first quartered—the St. Nicholas. During yesterday, however, he availed himself of the opportunity to receive his friends in one of Mr. STETSON's spacious parlors. He was called upon by many distinguished gentlemen in military and civil life, representing all professions and occupations and various sections of the country.

The prospects of the new Irish Brigade are flattering. Among the organizations mentioned as likely to join it are a Buffalo regiment, two companies from Troy, Col. HEENAN's One Hundred and Sixteenth Pennsylvania, besides the gallant Sixty-ninth. No doubt companies will be forthcoming from all the loyal States.

Yesterday afternoon the General enjoyed a dinner at the St. Nicholas with a number of distinguished guests.

WHAT WAS SAID AND DONE.

Alderman FARLEY presided at the dinner with his accustomed grace. Gen. CORCORAN occupied the seat on his right and Father MOONEY the left. Among those present were Col. HEENAN, of the One Hundred and Sixteenth Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Col. MURRAY, Capt. MOLYNEUX, Aldermen DAYTON, MITCHELL and WALSH, and Col. MIX. Due justice having been done to the viands, Alderman FARLEY, in a neat address of a few timely words, presented the guest of the City, Gen. CORCORAN, who was duly honored in flowing bumpers.

GEN. CORCORAN'S SPEECH.

GENTLEMEN: I am most happy in being able to attest the hospitality of the municipal authorities of the city of New-York in greeting me on this occasion. To your Mayor particularly, whom I never had the pleasure of meeting until on this occasion, I tender my most heartfelt thanks, for the kindness and courtesy extended to me. I leave you on the morrow to rejoin my old regiment near Washington, for the purpose of escorting them to their home in this city, when I shall immediately enter upon the business of raising my new brigade, of which my old will be no inconsiderable part. I expect soon to resume my old position on the field, to battle for my country, its maintainance and dignity. I shall be upheld and sustained by strong arms and brave hearts, and with them—for of such is our army composed—I have no fear of the final result. [Cheers.] In conclusion, I propose as a toast—The Mayor and Common Council of the City of New-York. [Cheers.]

Alderman DAYTON followed in a highly patriotic and eloquent speech, predicting success for Col. CORCORAN and the Union cause, and commending the fraternal spirit which seems to pervade the whole North. He concluded with a toast complimentary to Rev. Father MOONEY, Chaplain of the Sixty-ninth Regiment.

Father MOONEY responded in a telling address. He depicted the inestimable privileges enjoyed by American citizens in the glorious heritage of our fathers—a heritage which was their reward for devoted patriotism and a self-sacrificing performance of duty—a country worthy of the talent, genius, wealth and enterprise of those who are natives of it, and of those who are invited to participate in its blessings—a country which is the home of the oppressed of every clime, and whose natural advantages bear impress of the bounteous blessings of the Creator. He spoke in poetic praise of the noble emblems of the republic—the stars of Heaven, and the noble eagle, and regarded the fact that we had selected those beautiful and grand insignia as indicative of a lofty and beneficent future. [Applause.] He regarded it as specially fortunate that this war had convinced such as needed such conviction; that the adopted citizens of this country were by no means a detriment to it; that the bigoted spirit of Native Americanism was entirely crushed, never to be resurrected. He thanked God that he had lived to see this day. He gave an account of a lecture which he had heard a pretended patriot give, warning the American people against the destructive spread of Pupery as the arch enemy of the Republic, and yet, that lecturer had visited Fort Corcoran in citizen's dress, while he, the Papist listener, wore the uniform of the army of the Union. [Applause.] In conclusion he said, may God give a speedy success to the efforts of our Generals, our Government Departments, and our worthy soldiers. May God soon fill our ranks with the desired recruits. "The Union and success to its arms."

GEN. CORCORAN COMPLIMENTS SUMNER!!!

Gen. CORCORAN at this point rose and said: I think that it would be neglecting one of my [illegible] duties that I have been called upon to perform, if I should allow this occasion to pass by without saying a word, and of introducing to you here a fellow prisoner and an officer of my regiment—a man who was the first to go on the field of Manassas, who was the last to leave the field, and who, when the goal took place, did not move, but looked where the colors of the Sixty-ninth were, and there took his stand awaiting orders. [Applause.] That man is here present this evening, and I am glad to remember his services, and bear testimony to the way in which he did his duty, for never did man do his duty better than he did on the occasion. [Applause.]

Capt. MOLYNEUX responded, modestly accepting, as deserved, the compliment of the General. He had, he said, been induced to follow the profession of arms for the purpose of aiding, to the best of his ability, the cause of Ireland. He did not regret the opportunity which he had embraced of fighting for the cause of the Union, and was glad that there was a possibility of his experience being made available to serve his native land. He thanked them for the flattering manner in which they had received his name.

Gen. CORCORAN took occasion to say that he would award the same meed of praise to Lieut. EDMOND CONNOLLY, of the Sixty-ninth, whose name was likewise received with applause.

The General pleasantly remarked that his friend, who had just taken his seat, was called by the rebels the impudent Irishman. He (Capt. MOLYNEUX) had undertaken to write a letter to him, and had headed it "Headquarters Advance Guard, Army of the Mississippi, New-Orleans." At that time there were just four Union soldiers in New-Orleans, and they were in prison. (Laughter.) The Captain's prophecy proved true, however, for Gen. BUTLER was not far behind them. (Laughter and applause.) In conclusion, Gen. CORCORAN called upon Col. MIX, as an ardent lover of the Union, to favor the company with his views.

Col. MIX complied in an earnest, blood-stirring, laughter-provoking speech. He recalled the story of the distinction between native and adopted citizen—the former came in the morning boat, and the latter in the evening boat. [Applause and laughter.] He expressed his abhorrence of the Know Nothing principle, and his gratification that it was now effectually killed by the achievements and appreciation of the achievements of the gallant CORCORAN. He expressed his willingness to join Gen. CORCORAN in his resumption of the duties of the battle-field.

Alderman FARLEY next proposed the health of Lieut.-Col. MURRAY, lately stationed at Baltimore, which was duly acknowledged by the Lieutenant-Colonel, and honored by the Company.

Alderman FARLEY next introduced Col. HEENAN, of the One Hundred and Sixteenth Pennsylvania, ready to join the Irish Brigade.

Alderman WALSH remarked that the Colonel was more of a fighting man than a speech-making man. [Applause.]

Col. HEENAN briefly expressed his willingness to serve with his regiment under the leadership of Gen. CORCORAN, and promised to do his best to maintain for his portion of the Brigade an unsullied name. [Applause.]

GEN. CORCORAN PRAISES THE ARCHBISHOP.

Gen. CORCORAN now rose and said: I rise to propose the health of a man who needs no eulogy at my hands, nor at the hands of any other living man—a man whose name has been revered and respected by all,—a man who has sustained this Government from the outbreak of this unholy rebellion,—a man who has confidence in the Government, and in whom the Government has confidence. [Applause.] A man who in introducing Father MOONEY to the position of chaplain of my regiment, said to me, "Tell the Sixty-ninth Regiment that I shall be gratified if they are first brave on the battle-field, and then humane after the battle is closed." I give you, gentlemen, the health of His Grace Rev. Archbishop HUGHES. [Applause.]

Alderman DAYTON took occasion to speak of the Archbishop in terms of praise, and cordially seconded the toast, which was drunk with all the honors.

Father MOONEY was called upon to respond to this toast likewise, and did it with his accustomed good taste. He spoke of the sacrifices which the Archbishop had made in sparing men from the home ministery to give spiritual comfort to the army. He said the Archbishop's advice to the soldiers was, to be brave as lions in battle, and meek as lambs after battle. [Applause.] In conclusion, Father MOONEY paid a high compliment to President LINCOLN, whose letter to Mr. GREELEY he read from the third edition of the evening TIMES. The letter of the President was received with general satisfaction. In conclusion, he gave as a toast, "The Union and the President."

Gen. CORCORAN—Yes; save the Union, and discuss political issues afterward.

Col. MIX told a humorous story about a woman who had a frog in her coffee-pot, and couldn't get it out. After great difficulty and patient trial, she finally filled the kettle with water, and let it boil, and the frog jumped out. Just so he would let the war go on, and let Slavery take care of itself. [Applause.]

Alderman FARLEY proposed the health of Gov. MORGAN.

GEN. CORCORAN COMPLIMENTS GOV. MORGAN AND THE PRESS.

Gen. CORCORAN said: As an officer under the rank of Gov. MORGAN, I suppose the duty devolves upon me to respond. I can testify to the extreme kindness with which the Governor has treated me during my absence. Unsolicited, and with the design of doing me a favor, he appointed me to an office within the gift of the State, but which, as I could not fulfill its duties, I was obliged to decline. I cannot, however, fail to acknowledge the courtesy which has marked his conduct toward me. I believe he is actuated with a desire to prosecute the war with an aim solely to the preservation of the Union and the Constitution. In conclusion, gentleman, I give you, as a sentiment, the Press of the City of New-York.

This toast having been responded to in a few modest remarks by the representative of the TIMES,

Ald. DAYTON took occasion to call attention to a coming war meeting to be held in the City Hall Park, under the auspices of the Common Council, for the purpose of aiding the raising of Gen. CORCORAN's Brigade.

Ald. FARLEY said it had been suggested by an enterprising and patriotic citizen of New-York, our worthy Chamberlain, DANIEL E. DEVLIN, that this command of Gen. CORCORAN's shall be known as

THE IRISH LEGION.

Gen. CORCORAN has accepted that name, and the organization will be known by it in future. [Applause.]

Alderman WALSH toasted THURLOW WEED, Esq., and Father MOONEY toasted Alderman DAYTON, and Alderman DAYTON complimented the proprietors of the hotel, TEABDWELL, WHITCOMB & Co., all of which were duly honored.

Alderman FARLEY, in a well-timed address, called attention to the fact that they had entirely overlooked the important part taken by the Secretary of War and Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS in securing the release of Gen. CORCORAN. He gave as a sentiment the health of the Secretary of War, Mr. STANTON, and that of Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS.

Complimentary toasts were drunk in honor of Alderman SMITH and Alderman MITCHELL, and appropriately acknowledged.

A deputation from Buffalo, consisting of Messrs. MCMAHON, BRYAN, CLARK and Rev. JOHN ASHTON, at this point waited upon Gen. CORCORAN, and tendered him an invitation to visit Buffalo for the purpose of receiving into his brigade the regiment forming there under the auspices of Col. MCMAHON, a son of one of the members of the deputation. Another son of the same gentleman is an Aid-de-Camp to Gen. MCCLELLAN; and a third is, or was, a Captain in the Sixty-ninth. The deputation was received with due honors, but, of course, Gen. CORCORAN declined to go.

Lieut.-Col. MURRAY proposed the health of Gen. MCCLELLAN.

Ald. DAYTON added: "And all the Generals who are fighting the battles of the country to sustain the Constitution and the Union."

Col. MIX paid a tribute of praise to Gen. MCCLELLAN's military genius, and predicted for him an ultimate victory.

Other toasts and speeches followed, and the festivities were prolonged until a late hour.

City of Boston and Gen. Corcoran.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 23.

A committee from this city, consisting of E. D. JORDAN and JAMES FISK, Jr., accompanied by Mayor WIGHTMAN, will arrive in New-York to-morrow, (Sunday,) for the purpose of inviting Gen. CORCORAN to visit Boston. The Committee also intend to invite Archbishop HUGHES.

Officers in the Corcoran Procession.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I would like to correct an error which inadvertently appeared in your paper of this date. In the account of the "Corcoran Procession" you make no mention of the representation of our regiment, but merely make mention that after the Phœnix Regiment, Capt. LEONARD commanding, walked a body of volunteer officers off duty in New-York. That body of officers was ours, consisting of ten Captains and eighteen Lieutenants in uniform, and two lines of Sergeants, five paces apart, twenty-six in number, and walking in our ranks the only volunteer officer not belonging to our regiment was First Lieut. DELANY, Battery B, Irish Brigade, Gen. POPE's army. Lieut.-Col. SMITH and myself were in line also. I challenge the City of New-York to turn out a finer body of men than those yesterday, and I take just pride in everything relating to the welfare of my regiment.

As no other body of volunteer officers or non-commissioned officers were in the procession yesterday but mine, you would oblige me by giving credit where credit is due.

Very respectfully, yours,
JAMES C. BURKE,
Colonel Fourth Regiment, Eagle Brigade.
NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 23, 1862.

QUERIES FOR YOUNG MEN.—A Western journal suggests that each young man solemnly ask himself: "Am I an idiot? Am I blind? Am I a coward?" If not, then he will say, "It is possible for me, by the laws of my country, to volunteer to serve her, which I now propose to do."

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Kangaroo Off Cape Race.

The Tuscarora Ordered Away from Queenstown.

Cotton Advanced — Breadstuffs Quiet.

CAPE RACE, Friday, Aug. 22,
via SACKVILLE, N. S., Saturday, Aug. 23.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool on the 13th, *via* Queenstown on the 14th inst., was boarded, off this point, at 8½ o'clock this evening. Her dates are one day later.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 13th inst.

The National gunboat *Tuscarora* had suddenly left Queenstown, owing to orders from the Customs officials.

GARIBALDI's movements were in *statu quo*.

The Crown Princess of Prussia has given birth to another child.

COTTON—The sales on Wednesday and Thursday were 16,000 bales. The market was buoyant and slightly higher, owing to the great advance and excitement in Bombay and Calcutta.

BREADSTUFFS were quiet and steady on Thursday.

PROVISIONS—Inactive.

Consols, 93¼. [The quotations per *Teutonic* were incorrect. The price on Tuesday was 93½@93¾.]

Illinois Central shares 51@50 discount. Erics, 28¾@29¾.

The Franklin Expedition.

RETURN OF MR. HALL TO ST. JOHNS—RESULTS OF THE EXPEDITION.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday, Aug. 22.

The bark *George Henry*, of New-London, Capt. BUDDINGTON, from Frobisher's Bay, has arrived here, short of provisions, and with Mr. HALL, of the new Sir John Franklin Expedition, on board.

The Expedition lost one man the first winter out. He froze to death.

Mr. HALL reports that in consequence of the loss of some of his craft he was unable to prosecute his mission to the extent of its purpose.

The Expedition had probably determined the fate of two boats' crews of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN's Expedition, who perished in endeavoring to return.

Mr. HALL learned the fate of five men captured from FROBISHER, on his first voyage, and identified the exact places of their landing.

Mr. HALL explored over a thousand miles of the coast, including the so-called Frobisher's Straits, which prove to be a deep bay, terminating in lat. 63° 48', lonu. 70° West.

Mr. HALL also discovered a great glazier and mountain of fossils, between Hudson's Straits and Frobisher's Bay.

The *George Henry* was about to start for the States in October, 1861, but was prevented doing so by ice until the 9th inst. The ship's company subsisted through last Winter by the hospitality of the Esquimaux.

DISPATCH FROM MR. HALL TO MR. GRINNELL.

The following is a telegram received yesterday morning by Mr. HENRY GRINNELL:

ON BOARD THE GEORGE HENRY, ST. JOHNS, N. F.

Henry Grinnell, New-York:

I am bound for the States, to renew my voyage. I have not prosecuted my mission to the extent proposed, on account of my craft; but, thank God, He has empowered me to do something. I have determined the fate of probably two boats' crews of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN—solved the mystery of three hundred years relative to Sir MARTIN FROBISHER's expedition, under the auspices of Queen ELIZABETH—have learned the fate of five men captured from FROBISHER by the Esquimaux—found and identified the exact place of their landing and prior account of Warwick's Sound therefrom—FROBISHER's attempt to plant the colony of one hundred men—recovered a large number of relics of said expedition, and have explored over one thousand miles of coast, including the so-called Frobisher's Strait, which I have discovered to be a deep bay terminating in lat. 63° 48' North, and lon. 70° West.

I have also discovered a great glazier and a mountain of fossils between Hudson Strait and Bay of Frobisher.

The *George Henry* was about to depart for the States 18th October, 1861, but thick-ribbed ice kept her entombed until Aug. 9, 1862. The ship's company subsisted mostly through the Winter by the generous hospitality of the Esquimaux. I have with me a family of these people—man, wife and child.

The records of my work North exceed three thousand pages. Details of the expedition will be reported to you on my arrival. C. F. HALL.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Threatened Emeute at Port Townsend, Washington Territory.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Aug. 20.

The money market is well supplied and the demand is active, at the usual rates. Exchange on New-York is at 10@12 per cent. discount.

Little disposition is manifested to extend operations in merchandise at the high rates demanded.

The jobbing trade is good considering the season. Sales, 1,500 bbls. Crushed Sugar, to arrive, at 15c.

The inhabitants of Port Townsend, Washington Territory, are intensely excited in consequence of the removal of the Custom-house to Port Angelo, the new port created by Congress, and which is opposite to Victoria.

They threatened resistance, and only gave up the Custom-house records when the war ship *Shubrick* threatened to fire a broadside on them in case of any further demonstrations.

The population of Port Townsend is 300, having $40,000 taxable property.

Port Angelo has no population and no houses, but has a good harbor.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Aug. 22.

Trade is very quiet.

The ships *Sea King* and *Thatcher Magoon* have been chartered to load with breadstuffs for England.

Gold in considerable quantities is arriving at Los Angelos from the new Colorado mines, situated southwesterly of the Colorado River, sixty miles north of Fort Yuma, and one hundred miles south of the Mohave, and extending indefinitely into an unexplored country, occupied by hostile Indians.

About 300 Americans and 700 Mexicans are engaged in prospecting, and with such encouraging indications of success that migration in that direction is very considerable, which must result in the thorough exploration of an extensive region of country hitherto unknown, but believed to be rich in gold.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Aug. 21.

Sailed, steamer *Sonora*, for Panama, with 130 passengers, and $920,000 in treasure for New-York, and $500,000 for England.

The political canvass is becoming very exciting.

Senator LATHAM is stumping the State, and is well received by both wings of the Democratic Party, but is bitterly opposed by the Republicans.

The probabilities are that the Republicans will secure a majority in the Legislature, though the contest bids fair to be a close one.

The Breckinridge Democrats make no nominations for the Legislature, and will support the Union, or Latham ticket, to the different counties of the State.

A large portion of the town of Bear Valley, on Major-Gen. FREMONT's Mariposa estate, including the St. Charles Hotel and the Government block, were destroyed by fire on the 17th inst. The loss is not yet ascertained.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Aug. 23.

Arrived—Ship *Geddes* and bark *Golden Gate*, from New-York.

The ship *Dictator* has arrived here with Hong Kong dates of the 28th of June.

The steamer *Cortez*, a former California coaster, was destroyed by fire at Shanghai on the 24th of June.

Thirty-one buildings in Hornitos, Mariposa County were burned on the 19th inst. Loss $25,000; insured $7,000.

Departure of the United States Steamer Connecticut for the Gulf.

The United States steamer *Connecticut* sailed from the Brooklyn Navy-yard, on Saturday, for the Gulf. She had on board a large cargo of necessaries for our men-of-war on the blockade, a mail for New-Orleans and the different ships of the squadron, and an immense quantity of parcels from the friends of sailors and soldiers. She had the following passengers on board:

Surgeon, Wm. M. King; Acting Assistant-Surgeons, W. H. Westcott, N. C. Whitehead; Acting Masters, W. Watson, E. L. Haines, B. G. Dellinghi, W. N. Griswold, F. H. Patridge, O. B. Warner; Paymaster, W. H. Thompson; Acting Assistant-Paymasters, S. P. Train, E. J. Davis, J. D. Husband, Jr., W. E. Foster, J. S. Cards, S. V. W. Warner; Third Assistant-Engineers, John McIntyre, J. A. Sullard, A. H. Breese; Acting Gunner, J. S. Stapels; Captain's Clerk, W. R. Leavitt.

A Rich Prize at Port Royal.

A PRIZE-MONEY QUESTION BETWEEN ARMY AND NAVY.

The subjoined letter tells its own story in very brief language, and suggests forcibly the inequality of the system which gives to the navy one-half of all prizes captured, while not allowing one cent to the army, even where property worth many millions of dollars has been seized. In this case, so far as the navy was concerned, the prize-steamer *Ladona*, laden with a cargo of wines and medicines, worth nearly a million of dollars, had accomplished a successful voyage, and was on her way rejoicing up the Savannah River—she was hulled by several shots from the Martello Battery, and finally driven out to sea again; after which she very foolishly ran into Ossabaw Sound, not thinking it occupied by National cruisers, and almost dropped anchor under the guns of the *Unadilla*, which was lying concealed behind a neck of land, covered with trees. The navy is given half the value of this prize.—Capt. FERGUSON, of the Martello Battery, not one cent:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C., Aug. 3, 1862.

Col. Wm. H. Barton, Forty-eighth N. Y. Volunteers, Commanding Post Fort Pulaski:

COLONEL: The Major-General commanding directs me to express through you to Capt. FERGUSON, Forty-eighth Regiment New-York Volunteers, commanding the Martello Tower, Tybee Island, his thanks for the vigilance, promptness, and scientific gunnery, which about 12 M., on the night of the 4th inst., enabled him to arrest and drive back the steamer *Ladona*, laden with stores contraband of war destined for the use of the rebels in Savannah—this steamer having succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the blockading squadron, and being under full way to Savannah, when so arrested and driven out to sea again, after which Capt. FERGUSON will be happy to hear, she was seen, pursued and captured by the U. S. gunboat *Unadilla*, and is now lying a prize in this harbor.

I have the honor to be, Colonel, very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
CHARLES G. HALPINE,
Major A. A. G. and Chief of Staff.

It is well known that the forces occupying the Department of the South have seized many million dollars worth of cotton, and have turned over the same to the Government. The same is true, though in a less degree, of the armies in the Mississippi Department, commanded by Gens. POPE, MCCLERNAND, and others. Is there any good reason why fish should be made of one arm of the National service and flesh of another; or why the navy should be paid for the prizes of its "bow and spear," and not the army? Will some of our legislative Solons (who are not Solon geese) give this matter their attention.

Stoppage of Confederate Notes.

INDIANAPOLIS, Saturday, Aug. 23.

A man named JOHN W. GARRETT, formerly a resident of this city, was arrested last night, having in possession three hundred and thirty-five thousand Confederate Notes. GARRETT held a receipt from Adams' Express for three hundred and seventy-five dollars in money sent to D. R. RAMSEY, in Philadelphia, who is supposed to be the engraver of the Confederate money.

A Rebel Ambassador.

REPORTED DEPARTURE OF WILLIAM L. YANCEY FOR EUROPE.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Aug. 23.

It has been rumored, for some days past, that a distinguished rebel bearer of dispatches for Europe had passed through this city, *en route* to the Clifton House, Niagara Falls. It is now stated that it was no less a person than WM. L. YANCEY.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

HALL—SWITS.—In Schenectady, on Wednesday, Aug. 13, by Rev. A. G. Wylie, Mr. JOHN L. HALL, of Brooklyn, to Miss CECELIA SWITS, daughter of Nicholas Swits, Esq., of Schenectady.

DIED.

BONE.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 22, MERCY LEVA, wife of Dr. L. H. Bone, and daughter of E. H. Munson, aged 33 years, 6 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 164 West 10th-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

COLLES.—In Staten Island, on Friday, Aug. 22, Oliver, son of James and Mary Colles, aged 1 year.

HUTTON.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, Aug. 23, ANNIE L., only daughter of J. S. and Mary Mye Hutton, aged 9 months and 29 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 187 Grove-st., corner of Wayne, Jersey City.

KANE.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 23, FRANK D., only son of Frank D. and Sarah J. Kane.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from No. 533 Hudson-st., this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MER

A LAKE SUPERIOR SUMMER JAUNT.

Departure from Detroit—Through the Sault St. Marie—The Pictured Rocks—Down into a Copper Mine—The Mineral Wealth of Michigan.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Friday, Aug. 15, 1862.

I have just returned from one of the most delightful excursions within the reach of the American tourist. About ten days ago we left Detroit with flags flying and a fine band of music, on the splendidly equipped steamer *Planet*, for Superior City, by way of Mackinac, and every day of the trip was crowded with objects of interest and enjoyment. The company of over three hundred passengers were from all sections of the country, although Cleveland and Detroit furnished the larger proportion; New-York being represented by several of her leading merchants and best known business men. At Mackinac we climbed the fortress-crowned bluff and gazed off upon the vast inland seas of Lakes Huron and Michigan, with the sunset glow tinging island, forest and lake with a wierd beauty that even TURNER'S most perfect coloring could never make like upon canvass. One of the most noticeable features of these lakes is the wondrous transparency of the water.

You can gaze down forty and fifty feet into the depths beneath, and see distinctly schools of fish swimming and playing in the clear water. The whole outline of the boat, from stem to stern, as she lies by the wharf, is perfectly revealed. The arched rock and cave of skulls, with their Indian legends, furnished food for the romantically curious, while the three decrepid old men from Tennessee, over whom one hundred of the stalwart sons of Michigan keep strict guard and watch, were objects of interest to those who had never before seen in America prisoners charged with treason. Assuredly if one could select their own place of durance vile Mackinac would be crowded with inmates from Forts Warren and Lafayette. In this pure, bright, bracing atmosphere, surrounded by glorious scenery, and in clean, comfortable quarters, prison life wears a very different aspect from the dark, filthy cells where CORCORAN and LEE and other brave soldiers and accomplished gentlemen have guaged the sum of human misery. Commend me to Mackinac for a Summer residence if my truant pen should ever betray my faint heart to a frowning Secretary.

Running through the beautiful shores of the Ste. Marie River, we came to the celebrated Sault, locally called the *Soo*, where for a mile the river boils and frets in rapids against the huge rocks that dam its current. This was the head of navigation on the lakes until with great enterprise and engineering skill, the State of Michigan constructed the mile and a half of canal that connects the waters of Superior with those of Huron. The work is massive and imposing—its width and the size of its locks equaling any similar construction on the continent. Here in a canoe with Indian at prow and helm, I made the shoot of the rapids. We were less than four minutes in making the mile, darting amid the ugly rocks, and forming whirlpools with a celerity and skill that filled one with pleasurable excitement, which was only heightened by the sense of possible danger. Several lives have been lost by the eddies of the powerful stream sweeping these frail birch canoes against the rocks, and once in the clutch of the rapids no strong swimmer can escape certain death. However, these accidents are very rare, and one such fact is the fruitful mother of a hundred traditions of Indian maidens, etc., etc.

We were all on the *qui vive* for the Pictured Rocks on the south shore of Lake Superior, but, unfortunately, although we ran within Grand Island, and close to the shore, we found that the pictures were under a cloud, and not visible. Under certain conditions of the atmosphere, a mirage is created which invests these rocks with shapes and hues that rival that architecture of the sunset skies which Wordsworth calls

"Mock Nature's evening comment
On all the shows and fuming vanities of earth."

To a vivid imagination, castles, grottoes and gardens stand forth in fairy-like beauty. All I have to say on that subject is: "I didn't see it."

I made an attack upon a copper mine near Houghton, on Portage River, and spent four or five hours of a night with great interest under ground among the drifts, leads, miners and minerals. We tramped off in the rain and darkness from the boat about 9 o'clock, and after stumbling for a mile back of the village we came to the Isle Royal mine. Here we were furnished with guides and equipped for the subterranean journey. Laying aside the habiliments of civilized life, we donned the coarse, greasy canvas suit of the miner. With boots that defied water, and a queer-looking basin of a felt hat, solid and stout enough to shield a head from an avalanche of trap, and which bore a clay-daubed candle proudly in its front, our costume was complete. We entered the mine by a ladder, delightfully muddy and moist, and climbed down, down in silence and gloom into the bowels of the earth, where no light, save a miner's "dip," ever gleamed, full 500 feet under ground. We crawled through narrow passages, low gangways and wet paths, our candle shedding a dim uncertain light along our perilous path, where a single misstep would lose a life or a limb. Everywhere around us the copper gleamed and glittered; now in great blocks just quarried from the rock-ribbed earth, and then in the fine particles which the miners call stamp copper. The earth teemed with wealth at every step. Through the dark silent caverns occasionally a fitful twilight would creep as the grim-looking miners wheeled their barrow, each with its clay-fastened candle, along the slippery plank laden with the broken ore. Ever and anon the silence would be broken by the splashing of water, as it trickles along the rock and falls into the narrow rugged pathway, the whispered murmurs of the distant miners, and the loud crash of the blast thundering through these halls of gloom.

At Marquette I visited the Iron Mountains. Michigan is wondrously rich in copper, in salt and in iron. Here, in the open face of day, and within pickaxe reach of man, she has stores of iron that can never be exhausted. Scientific analysis and practical experience have established the fact, that no iron in the world possesses the same toughness and strength as this Marquette ore. It is a wonderful sight to behold vast hills composed of 60 per cent. of pure iron.

But I have exhausted my space without mentioning the champagne atmosphere, the succulent whitefish and trout, the beautiful scenery of Copper Harbor and Bayfield, the ambitious village of Superior City, or the large mines and extensive mills of Ontonagon. If I have succeeded in giving a faint record of a delightful excursion in a region teeming with wealth and glorious with beauty, my task is accomplished.

—A correspondent of an Albany paper writes from this City:

"Mayor Opdyke is a prisoner here this season at his post of duty. Should he leave the City the Board of Aldermen would be immediately called together, and perchance some fantastic tricks in that body would be 'cut up,' in the way of appointments and removals. Schooley's Mountain, Saratoga, Newport, Long Branch, may be very pleasant resorts for gentlemen of substance; society may be cultivated, pleasant, delightful; at Saratoga sundry occidental meetings may be held in some parlor to talk about the affairs of State, and names may be mentioned or written 'on the slate' for official stations; but our watchful Mayor cannot this season inhale the air, enjoy the society, or attend the select caucus."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Fellner Murder.

APPROACHING TRIAL OF RADETSKY.

The trial of GUATI RADETSKY, for the murder of FELLNER, is to come off at Freehold, Monmouth, N. J., on the 3d of September, proximo. It is stated by those who have the means of knowing, that much additional testimony, on the part of the people, has recently been discovered by the Police of this City. Aside from the deep mystery in which this murder has been enshrouded, the notoriety which has been given to it by the arrest of Mrs. MARKS and her sister, ALBERTINA PHLAON,—(who hung herself while in prison,)—and the large amount of money and diamonds, of which the murdered man was the owner at the time of his death, there are some questions of a scientific character, which will render the trial one of more than ordinary interest. The question as to the jurisdiction by the Courts of New-Jersey will, it is said, be brought up by the counsel for the prisoner, at the outset of the trial. The deceased was last seen alive in company with the prisoner on a Friday night, and the following Monday morning, his body was found in the Shrewsbury River, beyond the Highland Light-house, in the State of New-Jersey. Ex-Judge STEWART, as counsel for RADETSKY, proposes, as one part of his defence, to show that, as a matter of law, the finding of a dead body in the State of New-Jersey is only a circumstance going to prove that the death occurred there, but one which may be rebutted and overcome by evidence tending to prove that the murder was actually committed in this City or Brooklyn. This branch of the case will be novel and interesting, as the laws of the winds and tides of the Harbor of New-York, the Bay and the channel of the Narrows leading to the sea, also the laws of specific gravity of water and of the human body, and furthermore, the medical inquiry as to the decomposition of the deceased's person, are questions which it is proposed shall be taken into consideration for the purpose of ascertaining where, as well as by whom the murder was committed. Owing to all these circumstances, the forthcoming trial of RADETSKY will doubtless be one as full of interest as any which ever took place in Monmouth County.

The Passport System in New-York.

The business at the Deputy Provost-Marshal's Office, in Broome-street, has been very brisk for the last few days. The office has been constantly crowded with persons desirous of leaving the country, but who could not take their departure, without first having their passes *viséd* by Deputy-Marshal CARPENTER. The following shows the number of persons accommodated in this way within the last five days:

Aug. 19, number of passports viséd	91
Aug. 20, number of passports viséd	98
Aug. 21, number of passports viséd	101
Aug. 22, number of passports viséd	86
Aug. 23, number of passports viséd	80
Total number in five days	456

The great majority of these applying are unnaturalized residents, but occasionally a man applies for a passport who is a citizen, liable to be drafted. In all such cases the parties are directed to the office of ROBERT MURRAY, United States Marshal, where, before a pass is furnished them, they are under the necessity of executing a bond, with one sufficient surety, in the sum of $1,000, to the effect that in case they are drafted they will perform military duty, as required by the laws of the United States.

Gen. Corcoran at Brady's Gallery.

On Saturday, Brig.-Gen. MICHAEL CORCORAN, in compliance with an invitation extended by Mr. BRADY, visited his superb National Gallery, on Broadway, corner of Ninth-street.

Gen. CORCORAN was accompanied by Capt. KIRBY, Capt. BRESLIN, Lieut. CONNOLLY, Hon. Mr. ELY, and others of his traveling party, and after going through the Historical Collection, and gazing with emotion upon the well-remembered and admirably pictured Bull Run battle-field, went to the "execution" room, where Mr. BRADY secured a fine full-length "Imperial" portrait of the General, and also took smaller ones for the popular *carte de visite*.

The former can be seen, and the latter purchased, at Mr. BRADY'S salesroom, connected with the gallery.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A HINT TO THE ENROLLERS.—There is a class of scoundrelistic loafers in this City, known by sight to everybody, but intimately by none. They lounge conspicuously on the steps of the principal Broadway Hotels, sleep in places of doubtful—no, undoubtful—reputation, make their living by sly incursions upon the pockets of the unwary, and avoid the responsibilities of citizens, having neither local habitation nor name. The Police know them. Are they to be exempt from draft? An ordinary enrollment will not catch them, and unless the authorities act upon this suggestion, these rascals, who are not even gamblers, will escape the fiery trial through which all good men must pass, and will remain an eyesore to the respectable citizens, while he laughs victoriously at them and their troubles. By law-books these people are called vagrants—have we any law in force?

CORONERS' INQUESTS.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday upon the body of a German named JOHNSON HARMAN, aged about 56 years. The evidence showed that death was caused by an overdose of morphine, administered by himself....A boy named WM. GILMARVIN, a native of Ireland, aged 14 years, was accidentally drowned yesterday while bathing in the North River, near Pier No. 34. The body was recovered, and Coroner WILDEY held an inquest....Coroner COLLIN held an inquest yesterday upon the body of MRS. MARY MILES, aged 50 years, who resided at No. 86 Baxter-street. The evidence given upon the investigation showed that the woman died of rum and starvation. The room in which she was found dead was destitute of every article of furniture, her bed being the bare floor.

POLICE CHANGES.—The following appointments and resignations have taken place during the past week: Appointments—Wm. O'Brien and Geo. Dunstrap to the First; James W. Walker, John H. Denniston, John W. Walter, Wm. Lamoreaux and John Halliday to the Third; Patrick Rowan and Theron T. Thompson to the Tenth; Cornelius Shellman to the Fourteenth; Eugene T. Woodward to the Sixteenth; Teunis V. Holbrow to the Forty-seventh, (Brooklyn;) John Hart to the Seventeenth, (doorman.) Resignations—Morrison M. Wright, Sixth; George B. Davis, Sixth; John C. Baillie, Fourteenth; Samuel Myers, Second; James S. Udell, Twenty-ninth; M. G. Pierson, Forty-first. Deceased—Wm. L. Miller, Eleventh.

SHYSTERING LAWYERS.—Marshal MURRAY has given notice to the shysters and landsharks who for months past have been in the habit of daily visiting the buildings occupied by the U. S. Courts in this city, and there, under the pretence that they were regular attorneys-at-law, have swindled several witnesses and jurors out of their legal fees, that he will no longer tolerate this fraud in or around the building, and that if they are again caught in the act of swindling as they were on Friday last, their names will be published in the papers, and steps taken to otherwise punish them as their offence deserves.

A CLERK CHARGED WITH GRAND LARCENY.—A clerk in the employ of Mr. E. D. BASSFORD, in Fourth-avenue, was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing from a money-drawer the sum of $47, during the temporary absence of his employer. The prisoner is an Englishman, about 35 years of age, named WM. COPPERS. He was taken before Justice KELLY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and held to bail in the sum of $500 to answer.

MOVEMENTS OF HON. MR. ELY.—Hon. ALFRED ELY, M. C., who, as a fellow-prisoner of Gen. CORCORAN, participated in the glorious welcome extended to that personage on Friday, left the City yesterday on a trip through the western part of the State. Mr. ELY has been a most generous donor in the recruiting cause, and promises to do all that his strength and purse will admit of for the success of the Corcoran Brigade.

IMMENSE MASS MEETING.—We understand that measures are on foot for the holding of a monster war meeting in Union-square during the coming week. Preparations will be made for a grander demonstration than any yet seen, and it is understood that Senators WILSON, SUMNER, WADE and FESSENDEN, Representatives ELY, BLAIR and LOVEJOY, Rev. H. W. BEECHER and other gentlemen of local prominence will be invited to address the meeting. Let the ball open, and roll on.

BARNUM'S THUMB AND NUTT.—Mr. BARNUM'S attractive advertisement this morning promises the his first pet, Gen. THUMB, and his second prodigy, Commodore NUTT, will continue to struggle for the victorious palm, not to say the tinkling $1,000, which BARNUM offers, during this and the last week. Aside from his own statement, we cheerfully bear witness to the singular beauty of his rare tropical fish and the inexplicable wonders of his superb aquaria.

SAILED AGAIN.—The mail steamer *Bavaria*, Capt. HEIER, sailed for Southampton, Havre and Hamburg, yesterday, at 12 M., with the United States mails, 62 cabin passengers, 116 steerage passengers, and $250,000 in specie. Hon. GUSTAV KOERNER, United States Minister, &c., to Spain, was one of her passengers.

A PILE OF MONEY.—The neat sum of $800,000 has been placed to the credit of Paymaster SPRAGUE, at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer, in this City. The money is to be expended in reimbursing the State for appropriations made on account of the State regulation.

FILIAL DUTY.—Hon. PIERRE SOULE, of Louisiana, was visited at Fort Lafayette yesterday by his son. Mr. SOULE is still in close confinement. We understand that he declares himself to be a prisoner both without charges and against any act hostile to the Government of the United States.

SAILED.—The steamer *City of Baltimore* sailed for Europe yesterday, at 12 M., with passengers, mails and specie.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly Report to Aug. 22, 1862:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Aug. 15	210	183	399
Admitted to Aug. 22	33	113	146
Discharged, cured or relieved	33	26	59
Died	4	4	8
Remaining at date	212	266	478

Males, 454; females, 24.

LAW REPORTS.

United States District Court.

CHARTER—REFUSAL TO RECEIVE CARGO—DEMURRAGE—DAMAGES.

The Atlantic and Pacific Guano Company vs. The ship Robert Center, &c., and Joseph H. Arnold, Master.—*Opinion*—SHIPMAN, J.—In the Winter and Spring of 1858–9, the libelants were the owners of guano on Swan Island in the Carribean Sea. On the 15th day of December, 1858, they entered into a contract with one George W. Cochran, by the terms of which the latter was to charter vessels and transport guano to market, the cargoes to be subject to the payment of freight and charges, and out of the surplus the libelants were first to receive eight dollars per ton. The guano was to be delivered to the consignees of the libelants and the latter were entitled to bills of lading. There were other stipulations in the contract which it is not necessary to notice in this place, but which may be referred to hereafter when I come to examine the claim of the respondents to demurrage.

In January, 1859, Cochran, in carrying out the enterprise in which he had engaged with the libelants, chartered the ship *Robert Center*, of, and then lying in the Port of, New-York. The ship was owned by Edward C. Center, and Arnold, her master—the former owning three-fourths, and the latter one-fourth.

Before the charter of the ship was concluded with Cochran, Capt. Arnold and Mr. Caldwell, the agent of Edward Center, called at the office of the libelants in New-York, for the purpose, as they allege, of ascertaining if the guano would be delivered to the ship under Cochran's charter, and what were the probable facilities of loading the cargo. They there saw the agents of the libelants, Mr. Fabens, the Secretary, and Mr. Fowler, the President of the Company. In the evidence before the Court there is some sharp contradictions as to what took place at this interview; the great struggle between the parties being whether or not Capt. Arnold at this time knew, or admitted that he knew, what the terms of Cochran's contract with the libelants were. In determining the general question of the liability of the ship, however, I do not think it of great importence whether Capt. Arnold knew the terms of this contract or not, although the balance of the proofs is in favor of the claim that he did. It will be seen, in the course of this opinion, that I rest the liability of the ship on other grounds:

1. The first question raised by the respondents is that the Court has no jurisdiction. This objection is untenable. It is a plain case of a general charter, party—a well-known form of maritime contract, the cargo being put on board by a sub-freighter, who was entitled to the bills of lading, and consignee to the agents of the latter at the port of destination.

2. The undertaking was to carry the cargo to Antwerp and there deliver to Marsily, the consignee of the libelants. There is no escape upon the evidence before the Court from the conclusion that Capt. Arnold so understood it. He offered to sign bills of lading to this effect, although he refused to sign those tendered him, but his refusal rested wholly on other grounds. The ship proceeded on her voyage with the cargo on board as far as Flushing, within about seventy miles of Antwerp. Here Cochran, who had preceded the ship to Europe, met her, and both he and Capt. Arnold proceeded to Antwerp, leaving the ship at Flushing. They found Marsily, the consignee, and Captain Arnold tendered him the cargo, or perhaps it would be more proper to say, offered to tender it. Marsily refused to receive it. This refusal appears to be relied on, is formally alleged in the answer, and is proved by the evidence. Surely, all this trouble and formality of an offer to Marsily to deliver the cargo to him at Antwerp would not have been gone through with if Capt. Arnold had not understood that he was bound to the libelants so to deliver it. If he was bound only to Cochran, the latter could have dispensed with any obligation due to him as well at Flushing as at Antwerp. It was not necessary for Capt. Arnold to travel seventy miles to Antwerp and make a formal tender to a third person, in order to have received valid directions from Cochran as to the disposition of a cargo which Cochran owned, or which he had a legal right to control. It would be doing injustice to the intelligence of any American ship-master to impute to him any such absurd idea. Now it is quite clear that, while Capt. Arnold felt it his duty, as it surely was, to offer the cargo to Marsily, the consignee of the libelants, he somehow imbibed the notion (probably through bad advice,) that the refusal of Marsily to receive it left it at the absolute control of Cochran. This was a snare and a delusion. He should, on the refusal of Marsily to receive it, have delivered it to some other proper and responsible house, who would have received it on the same terms as those on which it was consigned to Marsily; or if no such house would receive it on those terms, he should have stored it at Antwerp, subject to the order of the libelants. This was the duty which the maritime law imposes on him—a duty founded in good sense, and enforced by considerations of convenience and safety to both shipowners and freighters. There is no evidence that Capt. Arnold intended to defraud the owners of this cargo, but it is clear he mistook his duty, and committed an error for which his ship is liable to the extent of the damages which resulted to the libelants from that error.

Now, what were those damages? It is claimed by the libelants that the rule of damages should be the eight dollars per ton which Cochran was in a certain event to pay them for the guano. But, in the present state of the case, no such rule can be adopted. This would be visiting upon Capt. Arnold and his ship a mere arbitrary penalty for his error, and would in effect make him an insurer of all possible profits which might have accrued to the libelants out of their enterprise with Cochran. The profits of that enterprise, which were wholly contingent, would, by this error of Capt. Arnold, become wholly certain and absolute. If this rule were to be applied to the case, the libelants might well congratulate themselves that the act of Capt. Arnold, of which they formally and rightfully complain in their libel, had rendered the success of this somewhat dubious enterprise with Cochran complete. It may be that $8 per ton is the true rule of damages. That, however, depends upon the fact whether the libelants could have realized that sum from this cargo, over and above freight and charges, had Capt. Arnold done his whole duty by delivering it at Antwerp. In other words, the damages for which the ship is liable are those, and those only, which the libelants suffered from the failure of Capt. Arnold to deliver the cargo at Antwerp, either to some proper and responsible house, who would receive it on the same terms under which it was consigned to Marsily, or in store, subject to libelants' order. It may be that these damages amount to $8 per ton. They cannot amount to more, unless the contract between the libelants and Cochran is to be deemed as having been rescinded, with notice to Arnold before the time when the delivery at Antwerp should have taken place, of which I see no evidence. They may amount to much less, or to nothing at all. What the fact is, of course, the Court cannot know, until the matter is determined upon a proper reference.

It follows from these views that the ship must be held liable for the value of this cargo at Antwerp, after deducting freight and all proper charges, at least up to $8 per ton, provided the value should so far exceed such freight and charges.

3. This brings us naturally to the only remaining question, viz.: What are the charges proper to be deducted from the value of this cargo at Antwerp, before we begin to estimate the damages to the libelants? And the only difference between the parties here is that which relates to the single item of demurrage. This item is a large one, amounting to $4,700.

In determining this point in the case I do not deem it necessary to go into the general law of demurrage, as I think the duties and obligations of both the libelants and the respondents must be determined by the contract between the libellants and Cochran and the representations made by the former to Capt. Arnold, and for this purpose I hold Capt. Arnold must be charged with a knowledge of the contract. Now the contract says the cargo was to be delivered as fast as the agent of the libelants could deliver it. From this it would appear that they did not intend to bind themselves to a particular number of lay-days within which the cargo should be delivered to the ship, but only bound themselves to use all dispatch with the force they might have at the island when the *Robert Center* should arrive. In addition to this, both Mr. Fowler and Mr. Fabens, on behalf of the libelants, assured Capt. Arnold, at their interview with him, that they would render every facility in their power to load the ship, although they would give no guaranty as to time. They further stated to him that they were about to dispatch the *Golden Lead* to the island with more laborers and boats, to facilitate these operations of loading. Now, taking this clause of the contract and these representations, and no one would imagine from either or all of them taken together, that this vessel, the *Golden Lead*, was to be sent out there to be loaded in advance of the *Robert Center*, keeping the latter waiting thirty days before she could commence loading at all. The fair import of these representations was that the sending out of the *Golden Lead* would facilitate the operation of loading the *Robert Center*, and I think Capt. Arnold had a right to rely on that result. But what was the fact? The *Golden Lead* was required by the libelants to be loaded first, and the *Robert Center* was compelled to await thirty days before commencing. This was not facilitating the loading of the latter vessel, but hindering and delaying it. Neither was it in conformity with the spirit of the contract to deliver the guano to the chartered vessels of Cochran as fast as the Company could do it. According to the claim of the libelants, they might have sent a dozen ships of their own chartering in the island, and loaded them all first, thus postponing the loading of Cochran's vessels to their and his ruin. The only risk he was to take in regard to the time of loading was the possible absence of the libelants' men from the Island when his vessels should arrive, and the necessary and inevitable delay that might take place while the libelants were doing their best to load the ships. To say that the libelants, upon the heel of the execution of this contract, could send out ships of their own to be loaded in advance of those chartered by Cochran, and thus ruinously postpone the loading of his, would be unwarrantable, and ill comport with the just and equitable principle of the maritime law. No ship could have been chartered by Cochran to engage in such an undertaking subject to such a power in the Company.

Cochran, in his deposition, says something about the loading of the *Golden Lead* first, if she should arrive first, being spoken of. But I attach as little importance to his statements as the counsel for the libelants does. I think the terms of the contract, and the sworn statements of Mr. Fabens and Mr. Fowler, made on this trial, the better evidence on this point. But, assuming the version of Cochran the true one, I still think the *Robert Center* should have been loaded first. It is true, Capt. Johnson, of the *Golden Lead*, says that he arrived a few hours the first, but he also says they came to the landing together, and that the *Robert Center* delivered her order and was ready to take in cargo at once, while the *Golden Lead* was not ready until some days to commence taking in her cargo.

I am, therefore, of opinion that the libelants are liable to the ship for demurrage, at the rate specified in the charter party, for every day from the time of her arrival up to the time she commenced loading, and no more. Even if Capt. Arnold did not know of the stipulation in Cochran's contract, that the cargo was to be delivered only so fast as it could be done by the libelants, he was told that they would guarantee nothing in the way of dispatch, but would deliver it as fast as they could. There is no evidence of any remissness on their part after the *Golden Lead* was loaded, and therefore they cannot be held liable for the delay, which they informed Capt. Arnold they would not be liable for, before he concluded his charter-party.

Something is said in the answer about the failure of the libelants to perform that part of the contract with Cochran by which they stipulate to deliver the guano "alongside and within reach of the vessel." If there was any material delay and expense, or either, occasioned by any failure of the libelants in this particular, let it be gone into on the reference, and reported to the Court by the same Commissioner who may inquire into the value of this cargo at Antwerp at the time when it should have been delivered by Capt. Arnold at that place.

Let an order of reference be made to a Commissioner in conformity with this opinion.

Question of Practice—Opening a Default.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Moncrief.

Charles Bachelor vs. Henry V. Bush et al.—The plaintiff sued the defendants for the infringement of a trademark, and after trial, a reference was taken to assess the damages. The Referee reported in favor of the plaintiff, and defendants filed exceptions to the Referee's report. A motion was then made for judgment, and confirmation of the report, which was granted by default of defendant's attorney. An application is now made to open the default, on the ground, first, that defendants' counsel had mistaken the time, and, second, that no confirmation of the report could be had until defendants' exceptions were heard. The Court thought the grounds well taken, and granted the motion to open the default, on condition that the exceptions be argued on Wednesday next.

Samuel Owen for plaintiff; H. D. Lapaugh for defendant.

Surrogate's Court.

Before Judge Daly, Acting Surrogate.

The following wills have been admitted to Probate: George Hall, Rosina Glotz, *alias* Maria Moser, Philip Vollmer, Robert Livingston, Michael Coffey and James M. Wilson, (the latter Aid to Gen. Kearney, and killed at the battle of Williamsburgh.)

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Cregin vs. Smith et al.—Judgment ordered.

Tappon vs. Alexander.—Motion granted on complying with conditions mentioned in the opinion; otherwise denied, with $10 costs.

Easley & Co. vs. Coet.—Motion granted.

Emrich vs. Dudenhaeffer, &c.—Attachment to issue. Bailable in sum of $100.

Ferris vs. Soley et al.—Motion granted.

Davis vs. Bailey.—Judgment ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monerief.

Lithauer &c. vs. Mark.—Motion to strike out complaint denied, with $7 costs.

The Calumet Falls Manufacturing Co. vs. Dart et al.—Order granted.

Ehlets vs. Zigenben.—Order granted.

Frickel vs. Miller.—Sureties approved.

Mars vs. Jerome et al.—Order granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 23, 1862.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Reg.	101	
1,000	U. S. 6s, '67, Reg.	99⅜	
3,000	do	99⅜	
2,000	U. S. 5s, '74 Cou.	89¾	
5,000	do	89⅜	
10,000	Treas. 7 3-10 per cent. Notes	104⅜	
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	50¾	
5,000	Mo. St. 6s	47⅜	
10,000	do	47⅜	
1,500	Cal. State	98	
1,000	Ia. St. 6s War Ln.	95	
2,000	N. Y. Cent. Ba'ds	111	
10,000	E. R. 3d Mt. Bs.	103¼	
2,000	E. R. 4th Mt. Bs.	98	
3,000	E. R. 5th Mt. Bs.	89	
8,000	Ch. & N. W. 2d Mt.	30⅜	
7,000	Tol. & W. 2d m	70	
1,000	M. & F. du C. 1 m	98	
1,000	C. & Tol. S. F. b.	105⅜	
3,000	do	96	
8,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1 m	66⅜	
15,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d m	52	
20,000	do	52⅜	
1,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st Ex.	104⅜	
2,000	Cl. & P. 2d M.	80	
15	Shoe & Leather Bk.	97⅞	
63,000	American Gold	115⅜	
125	Pac. Mail St. Co.	119	
150	do	119⅛	
50	do	119⅜	
50	do	119⅝	
50	do	119⅞	
100	Franklinite St. Co.	5⅝	
68	N. Y. Cent. R.	89⅞	
1000	do	89⅝	
450	do	89⅞	
100	do	89⅞	
300	do	89⅞	
100	do	89⅞	
200	do	89⅞	
300	do	89⅞	
300	Erie Railway	38	
750	do	38⅛	
100	do	38⅜	
400	Erie Railway pref.	68⅜	
150	do	68⅜	
700	E. R. Acs. Scrip	100	
30	Hudson River R.	48	
250	do	49¾	
700	do	50	
200	Harlem R.	10½	
150	Mich. Cen. R.	67⅜	
200	do	67⅝	
980	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	31	
50	do	30⅞	
100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	62⅜	
100	do	61⅝	
200	do	62	
300	do	62⅛	
850	do	62⅜	
150	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	62⅜	
200	Ill. Cen. Full Sh.	69	
50	Clev. & Pitts. R.	80	
100	do	25⅛	
1250	do	25	
500	do	25⅛	
13	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	101	
100	do	129	
100	Gal. & Chi. R.	72½	
100	do	72⅞	
50	Clev. & Tol. R.	66¼	
200	do	53	
200	do	52⅞	
200	do	52⅝	
150	Chi. & Rk. Isl. R	67	
200	do	67⅛	
50	do	67⅜	
10	Chi., B. & Quincy R	85½	
100	do	85⅝	
100	Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	23	
25	do	23⅜	
35	Am. Ex. Bank	92	

SATURDAY, Aug. 23—P. M.

The price of Gold which closed at 115@115⅛, yesterday, sold to-day at 115⅛@115⅜ ₱ cent. The closing quotation is 115⅛@115⅜ ₱ cent. There was little or nothing done in Exchange after the steamer mails closed. The rate on London is 127½@127⅝ ₱ cent.

On the opening of the Stock Exchange Board this morning, adverse military rumors were revived, which, with some considerable sales by one of the *Bull* Brokers, caused a decline of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. on the Railway Shares. Soon after the Board adjourned, these rumors were contradicted by positive dispatches of a different nature, and the market recovered the decline, and in some instances advanced above the last prices of yesterday. There was no regular session of the Board in the afternoon, but at an informal meeting of the Brokers in the Board room at 2½ o'clock, P. M., prices were weak again, and adverse rumors or surmises of bad news were renewed. The latest quotations on the Street were about as follows:

New-York Central	93¼	Illinois Central	62¼
Erie	38	Pacific	119
Erie Preferred	68	United States 6s, 1881	100¾
Rock Island	67¾	United States 6s, 1874	90
Toledo	83	U. S. Notes, C. House	107⅞
Michigan Central	67¾	Gold	116⅛
Michigan Southern	30⅞	Tennessees	50⅜
Michigan Guaranteed	62⅛	Missouris	47¾

The shipments of Gold by the steamers, to-day, amount to £929,625; a larger sum than was generally anticipated, causing, in the absence of the California, a stiffer quotation at the close of the day.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug 13
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 14
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug 14
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug 16
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug 20
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 20
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 20
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 20
Kangaroo	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 20
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 21
Venetia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 21
New-Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 15

FROM AMERICA.

Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 30
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 30
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 3
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 6
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Persia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 10
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec 11

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at.....6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....8 A. M. and 3:30 and 10½ P. M.
West & Mississippi Rail Roads close at 8 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 8 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8 A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 25 West 38th-st.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. W. will be at home on 1st of September. All letters adressed as above will receive prompt attention.

THE ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
6th-AV., CORNER OF 30th-ST.,
will reopen, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.
For information or circulars, address
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

MISS HAINES
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,
No. 10 Gramercy Park,
(East 20th-st.,)
Will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS KENNEDY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 20 EAST 25TH-ST.,
Between Madison and 4th-avs.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. French is the language of the school. The terms will be as reasonable as possible. For circulars, &c., apply at the above address.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,
AT WESTCHESTER, PENN.—FOR BOARDERS ONLY.
Will be opened on THURSDAY, Sept. 4, 1862. It was chartered by the legislature, with full collegiate powers. In the capacious buildings, which were erected and furnished at a cost of over sixty thousand dollars, are ample accommodations for the comfortable and healthful lodging and subsistence of 150 Cadets. A corps of competent and experienced teachers will give their undivided attention to the Educational Department, and aim to make their instruction thorough and practical. The Department of Studies embraces the following courses—Primary, Commercial and Scientific Collegiate and Military. The moral training of Cadets will be carefully attended to.

For circulars, apply in J. W. Fowler, Esq., No. 69 Wall-st., John R. Brown, Esq., No. 3 Counties-slip, New-York, or to Col. THEODORE HYATT, President, Westchester Penn.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY,
STAMFORD, CONN.
The school opens on the 11th of September.
TERMS—For board, and tuition in the English, Ancient and Modern Languages, Vocal Music and in Drawing, $250 per year; pupils under 12, $225 per year.
No extra charges whatever, except for music, painting, books and stationery.
A new seminary is being built, and the entire establishment, with a gymnasium, will be completed by the opening of the ensuing term.
For circulars, apply to Miss AIKEN, Principal.
STAMFORD, Aug. 20.

MRS. WILLIAM CALLENDER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 East 21st-st., three doors east

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—15TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, D. D., Rector. Services at 10½ A.M. and 8 P.M., the afternoon being for Sunday-schools. On SUNDAY, the Rector will preach in the Morning and Afternoon, and Rev. F. C. EWER in the Evening. Seats free.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—CHAS. CHAUCER GOSS will preach to strangers, young men and families, at the City Assembly Rooms, Broadway, near Grand-st., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Bright Side of the War.* Seats free. Collection taken.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place.—The Rev. JULIUS E. GRAMMER, of Columbus, Ohio, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10 A. M., 3¼ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

THE NEW DISPENSATION.—ITS CHIEF minister will preach in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Those who would learn what God is about to do with the world and for His people are invited to hear.

MERCER-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will be open for Divine service EVERY SABBATH, at 10 and 4 o'clock. Prof. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., is expected to preach, and the public are invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, (Episcopal) north side of 35th-st. and east of 6th-av. Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M. The Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, will preach morning and evening.

FREE MISSION CHURCH—CORNER MADISON and Gouverneur sts.—Rev. Dr. HARSENBURGH may be expected to preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Service at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS, 41ST-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—Prof. MATTISON, the pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and Dr. D. C. VANNORMAN at 7½ P. M. Seats cheerfully provided for all strangers.

REV. JAMES ANDREW WILL PREACH in the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, corner of Broadway and 47th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. A. H. STOWELL in the EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN having returned to the City, will resume his Pastoral duties on SUNDAY. Preaching MORNING and EVENING, commencing at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

REV. CHARLES J. JONES WILL PREACH the Funeral Sermon of the late JESSE THOMAS, at the New-York Port Society's Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catherine sts., SABBATH EVENING. All seats free.

REV. SYLVANUS COBB, OF BOSTON, WILL preach in the Chapel of the Fourth Universalist Society, No. 276 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY MORNING, services commencing at 10½ o'clock. Seats free. The public is cordially invited.

NEW-JERUSALEM CHURCH, (SWEDENborgian,) 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES, of Cincinnati, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING. Service at 10½ o'clock. Seats free.

NEW-JERUSALEM CHURCH, (SWEDENborgian)—35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES, of Cincinnati, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING. Services at 10½ o'clock. Seats free.

REV. DR. ROGERS WILL PREACH IN THE South Dutch Church, 5th-av., cor. 21st-st., TO-MORROW MORNING, 24th inst., at 10½ o'clock, and in the Evening at 7½.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. There will be religious services in the chapel of this Institution, SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

FIFTIETH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, in the Hall, corner of 3rd-av. and 53d-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. The public are invited to attend.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services as the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, LATE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—Holders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and all the holders of the Receiver's certificates of indebtedness of the above-named Railroad, are hereby required, pursuant to a resolution adopted at the Bondholders' meeting of the 6th July, 1862, to deposit their above-named documents with L. H. MEYER, Chairman of the Trustees, before the 10th day of September, 1862, at No. 25 William-st., Room No. 5.

Attention is called to the third resolution, adopted at the Bondholders' meeting of 23d of July, 1862, according to which parties not complying are subject to be remitted to their rights in their distributive share of the proceeds of sale, and all other and further rights which they may have, by virtue of the agreement, to cease.

Those who have not yet subscribed to the agreement, and have not paid their share of advances to the Receiver, can, in accordance with the last resolution, adopted at Bondholders' meeting of 9th of July, 1862, now become parties to said agreement by subscribing and paying at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, before the 5th day of September, 1862.
L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1862.—Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, extended to 1879, are notified that the interest due Sept. 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that date, at this office, on presentation of the proper coupons. It will be necessary for the holders of bonds not thus extended to present them at the office of the Company, where they can receive the principal and interest to Sept. 1, 1862. The privilege of extending such bonds will cease at that date. H. W. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.
PITTSBURGH, Aug. 19, 1862.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that books of transfer have been opened at the Agency in New-York. Stockholders who wish their stock registered in the New-York books will please forward their certificates to this office or to WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Transfer Agents, New-York. G. W. CASS, President.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF THE WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD SINKING FUND BONDS.—Sealed proposals for the sale to the Company of the whole or any part of eight thousand dollars of their Sinking Fund Bonds will be received until the 1st of September. Address to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company, Box No. 3,508 Post-office.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD GENERAL OFFICE,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 20, 1862.

THE COUPONS FALLING DUE ON THE 1st September next on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the Bank of the State of New-York.
WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers.
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of five (5) per cent., payable to stockholders on demand, and a scrip dividend of thirty (30) per cent. on the "Earned Participating Premiums" of the past year; said earned participating premiums amounting to $150,000; also an interest dividend of six (6) per cent. on outstanding scrip. The scrip certificates will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th day of October next. By order of the Board.
RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1862.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a half (3½) per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, payable at the office in the City of New-York on and after SATURDAY, the 16th of August inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th to the 16th inst., both inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., out of the net earnings of the past (3) three months, payable at the office of the Company on and after FRIDAY, 22d inst.

The transfer book will close on the 14th, and reopen on the 26th inst. By order of the Board.
F. W. C. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Sept 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 1 Ludlow-st., and at the factories generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. *Dr. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide.* (56th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba,, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with others, papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 13 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 13 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 13 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvellous agent is unequaled in the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 13 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 13 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 30 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which he's been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; PEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 38 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO YOUNG MEN.—SCORES OF GRATEFUL letters weekly are now received from people who have recovered their health by following the directions contained in Drs. TRALL and JACKSON'S great work called "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, AND THE SEXUAL ORGANISM AND ITS HEALTHFUL MANAGEMENT." Price $3. For sale in New-York by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121, and H. DEXTER, No. 113 Nassau-st.; C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st., and all booksellers everywhere.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c.; supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. York.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—BY G. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N.Y. Author's address, No. 31 East 27th-st., (late of No. 698 Broadway.)

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CER- tain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $1 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

DISEASES INCIDENT TO THE DAWN- ing of womanhood, the age of maturity and the change of life, speedily cured by Dr. J. PHELPS' Medicated and Magnetized Lozenges. Send stamp for circular to ladies and escape imposition and drugging. Address Box 848 New-York Post-office.

MEN OLD TOO SOON, NERVOUS, OR IMPOTENT.—Send to Box No. 3,606 Post-office, New-York City, for a copy of "Facts for the Feeble." By Dr. F. HOLLICK, Author and Lecturer. Will be sent gratis, and post-paid, anywhere. Office No. 599 Broadway Hours, 10 till 2 o'clock.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy; infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 38 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the positively valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attached it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 100 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, slippers, and calico gowns, are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, wines and liquors, will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av. and 51st-st. Articles sent to the American Express Co., corner Fulton-st. and Hudson-av., and Nos. 134 and 542 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

WANTED—OLD PATENT MEDICINE VIALS, books, pamphlets, bills of fare, &c., for which liberal prices will be paid. Also, a smart man to travel through the country with medicines. Address Box No. 3,506 Post-office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Kyrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.	

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$150
Second Cabin Passage.....85

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....70

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 13.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 27.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 3.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 17.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS
FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River

STEAM
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
WILL BE DISPATCHED

FROM LIVERPOOL,	FROM NEW-YORK,
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN,	
SATURDAY, Aug. 16.	TUESDAY, Sept. 9.
WEDNESDAY Oct. 1.	SATURDAY, Oct. 25.
TUESDAY, Nov. 18.	THURSDAY, Dec. 11.

First Cabin, from.....$110 to $155
Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.
Second Cabin State-room Berths, meals served at separate table, $90.
Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool, in First or Second Cabin, at a fare and a half.
Third Cabin—Intermediate State-room—Passengers found with bed, bedding, table utensils, and good substantial food, $55.
Steerage, with superior accommodations, $35.
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced surgeon on board.
For freight and passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY
At the office, No. 26 Broadway, New-York.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, Aug. 30.
KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, Sept. 6.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, Sept. 13.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin		Sea Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, 15, 17 and 20 guineas. Steerage from Liverpool, £5 5s. From Queenstown, £3 5s. And those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at the current rate of exchange.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 6 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUX, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer ANGLO-SAXON, Capt. GRAHAM, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Aug. 30. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $95 and $70; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $160 25 and $135; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 22 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP *Hansa*, H. I. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40.
For Freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The SCOTIA, JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 27th instant.
A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the SCOTIA, from 7½ to 8½ A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board.
None but passengers can be taken on board.
The PERSIA will sail 10th September.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. —Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 209 Broadway, corner Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—"DAILY LINE."—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad; also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken, and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices.
GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRING- field—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.
The *Naushon* leaves Christopher-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½
Spring-st. ..... at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
Dey-st. ..... at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
Morris-st., Pier 4 at 10, 1 and 4.
Fare 25 cents, including return ticket.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassypoint and Verplancks. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th and 30th sts.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW- LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.
E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

FOR NEWARK.—STEAMBOAT THOMAS P. WAY leaves pier foot of Dey-st. at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M., Sunday and every day.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—Health, comfort and pleasure. Cars leave Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, every 20 minutes.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, also his patent folding Mo-quito Bar, the cheapest and best in use, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 161 Canal-st., near Mott.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GILBERT'S, NO. 585 BROADWAY.—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, coats, arms, &c., at reasonable prices. Steel die and (50 pictures,) sold at $5; others proportionately cheap.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For building receiving basin and culvert at the northeast corner of Fifty-seventh street and Second avenue; basin and culvert northwest corner Fifty-seventh street and Third-avenue; sewer in Cherry-street, from James-slip to Roosevelt-street, and flagging and relagging in Thirty-seventh-street, between Madison and Lexington avenues. Also, in Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on the west side of Second-avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, and north side of 57th street, from Second-avenue to a point about two hundred and eighty feet west therefrom; both sides of Third-avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets; both sides of Cherry-street, between Roosevelt-street and James-slip; southerly side of Chambers-street, between Batavia-street and James-slip; west side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth streets; east side of Fourth avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, and both sides of Thirty-seventh-street, from Fourth avenue to a point about two hundred and five feet west.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Aug. 22, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, August 19, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the following matters have been presented to the Board of Councilmen, and referred to the appropriate committees, to wit:

Petition for sewer in Forty-seventh street, from the easterly side of Eleventh avenue to the North River;

Resolution for sewer in Essex street, between Delancey and Rivington streets; and

Resolution for the paving with trap-blocks of Thirty-seventh street from Fifth to Madison avenue, the property-owners to pay one half of the cost thereof.

All persons interested in the above or either of them, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing to the Contract Clerk, at this office, on or before Saturday, August 30, 1862.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPART- MENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS.—PROPOSALS WILL be received by the School Officers of the First Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 3d day of September, at 10 o'clock noon, for the furniture required for Ward and Primary Schools, situated at Nos. 67 and 93 Green

TROUBLE AMONG THE SOLDIERS.

Revolt of the Empire Brigade at East New-York, Caused by the Non-Payment of the State Bounty.

A Number of the Officers and Men Seriously Injured.

The Union Barracks Nearly Demolished---The Howard House Gutted.

United States Marines Ordered Out to Quell the Disturbance.

ONE MAN SUPPOSED TO BE KILLED.

A serious riot occurred among the soldiers of the Empire Brigade, quartered at East New-York, yesterday afternoon, which resulted in the partial destruction of the Union Barracks and the complete gutting of the Howard House, opposite. A number of the officers and soldiers were seriously injured, and it was reported that several were killed, but in the great confusion that prevailed it was impossible to ascertain the exact state of affairs.

Among the injured is Capt. J. N. DUNN.

It appears that there has been much dissatisfaction recently in regard to the bounties, some of the men who had enlisted weeks ago not having received the first cent of the bounty offered by the State.

Nine, who recently enlisted, came to the quarters with the bounty given by the county, and this fact irritated the others, and a bad feeling was engendered in consequence.

Shortly after 2 o'clock P. M., one of the ringleaders of the revolt, a private of Company A, Second Regiment, being well soaked with liquor, mounted a barrel, and commenced to harrangue the men. Capt. KENNY ordered him to his quarters. He refused to go and was forced in, when the whole company came to the aid of the soldier. Several officers present attempted to restore quiet, when they were set upon and badly beaten. The muskets were taken from the guard, and used by the mutineers in belabering the officers and all who opposed them.

The officers being overpowered made their escape, and the whole brigade, numbering perhaps 2,200 men, rushed out of the gates and commenced battering in the windows of the cookhouse, which establishment was pretty well riddled. They then paid their respects to the Howard House opposite, and after demolishing the furniture, smashing in windows, and doing whatever damage they could, helped themselves to all the liquor they could find. The whisky, brandy and gin bottles, kegs of lager bier, and whatever else was found handy, were taken out into the street and into the barracks, the doors having been demolished, and there were riot and confusion all around. The few officers were powerless, and the rioters had everything their own way.

Three or four men were badly injured, but it does not appear that anyone was killed, although it was reported that six or eight persons had been shot and bayoneted. Only the guard (about 20 men) had muskets. The brigade has not yet been provided with arms.

Gen. SPINOLA was attending the meeting at the City Hall when he was informed of the trouble. Himself and Col. JOURDAN immediately started to East New-York, but by the time they arrived the men had scattered in every direction. Scarcely two hundred remained. The majority had left by the Division-avenue and Fulton-avenue cars, which were crowded, all endeavoring to reach their homes in this city and New-York.

Those who proved faithful were gathered together by the officers who arrived on the ground, and, together with those who could be picked up along the way, were brought to the city.

The Brigade Headquarters in Fulton-street, opposite the City Hall, was crowded about 9 o'clock, and as the Station-houses could not accommodate so large a number, arrangements were made to confine them in the City Hall during the night.

As soon as it became known at headquarters that the revolt had broken out, Gen. SPINOLA requested Admiral PAULDING to send out a company of marines from the Navy-Yard. A guard of one hundred men, with loaded muskets, was immediately dispatched to the scene of conflict. The Metropolitan Police, under Inspector FOGLER, also went out, and did their duty manfully. The distance from the City Hall to East New-York is four miles.

The excitement was intense throughout the city, and hundreds of persons, believing that there had been great slaughter, went out to the barracks to satisfy themselves.

The cause of all the trouble was the free use of liquor, and after some of the most turbulent characters had imbibed sufficient to make them quarrelsome, they made the non-payment of the State bounty the pretext of causing a riot.

There has been much dissatisfaction in regard to the bounties. Those who have been in camp for weeks were continuously irritated by the new recruits who had received the County as well as the private bounties. Some, in fact, had more money than they ever had before and did not know how to restrain themselves. This appears to have been the real cause of the trouble, and the result is that out of the whole number in camp not two hundred could be collected together. The men are scattered all over the city, and many have escaped to New-York and elsewhere. It will keep the officers busy some days before they can collect them.

The number of enlisted men in the brigade is about 3,000, of which about 1,200 were in camp.

It was ascertained at a late hour last night that when the police arrived on the ground, they were attacked with clubs, stones and bottles. A militia company, from the village, came to the aid of the police, and conjointly drove the soldiers into the barracks. Inspector FOLK was considerably injured with a stone, which hit him on the head, and Officer COWEN was struck in the face with a bottle. As the men were being forced back, some one fired a shot, which took effect in the body of the Sergeant-Major of the Forty-fifth Regiment, and it is feared he is killed. Several of those most seriously injured were conveyed to the Hospital.

At latest accounts all was quiet.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Quota Required From Brooklyn.

MEETING OF THE WARD COMMITTEES TO ASCERTAIN WHAT IS REQUIRED.

Yesterday afternoon, at four o'clock, a meeting of one delegate from each city, ward and county town was held in the Governor's Room of the Brooklyn City Hall, for the purpose of ascertaining what was required of Kings County in regard to the furnishing of volunteers under the late call.

There appears to be a good deal of misunderstanding about the manner in which the quota is to be raised—whether by Wards and towns or by the whole county; and also whether the county is to be credited for the men enlisted before the 2d of July and subsequently. The meeting was organized by the selection of Hon. J. S. F. STRAHAHAN, as Chairman, and L. DALLOW, Esq., as Secretary.

Gen. J. C. SMITH stated that he had an interview with Gov. MORGAN, and that from what he understood the quota was to be raised by the county as a whole, and not by Wards.

Gen. F. B. SPINOLA read the orders of the Governor dated Aug. 12, and contended that the number of men required was to be raised by Wards and towns, and that each Ward and town was to be credited with the number of men raised.

Considerable discussion ensued. Some of the representatives stated that their Wards had furnished a large number of men, but could raise very little money to enlist more, and suggested therefore that the call should be made upon the county at large, and not upon the different Wards. The Sixteenth Ward was instanced as having furnished about 2,000 soldiers since the commencement of the war, but could not now raise sufficient money to pay the amounts some of the Wards offered as bounties. Some Wards could furnish all the money required but very few men, while the poor Wards could furnish men but could raise very little money.

Mr. EDMUND DAIGOS proposed that each Ward be recommended to offer a bounty of $25 to every recruit, when Mr. RAY W. FORTES, of the Eleventh Ward, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the various Wards be requested to go to work at once, and with energy, to raise the quotas apportioned to them respectively, together with all the funds they can; that they be recommended to offer a uniform bounty of $25, and that each Ward be recommended to recruit only its own residents, so far as this State is concerned.

Resolved, That a Committee of nine be appointed to procure, if necessary, such modification of orders as to credit each Ward or town for the men it may raise, and make a draft upon it only for the balance.

Resolved, That the Ward Committee be recommended to pay bounty only to persons who have received the county bounty.

Resolved, That each Ward Committee be recommended to ascertain the number of recruits which may have enlisted from the respective Wards and towns since July 2.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned till next Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Meeting of the Brooklyn Firemen.

A tremendous meeting of the Brooklyn Firemen (Western District) was held in the room of the Court of Sessions, City Hall, last evening, for the purpose of taking measures to raise a company of volunteers, to be composed exclusively of firemen.

Mr. JOSEPH WOOD, President of the Fire Department, presided, assisted by Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, selected from the different Engine and Hose Companies in the city.

Spirited addresses were made by Mr. GEORGE HALL, Hon. M. F. ODELL, Rev. NEWTON HESTER, Lieut. UNDERWOOD, of the First Fire Zouaves, (recently released from imprisonment to rebeldom,) Mr. JOHN A. DARTER and others.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We, the firemen of the City of Brooklyn, being convened for the purpose of taking such action in the present hour of our country's danger as the exigencies of the occasion require, are determined that on this, as on all other occasions, the firemen of this district shall not be found wanting in duty or patriotism; therefore

Resolved, That the bloody fields of Yorktown, Williamsburgh, Fair Oaks, and the seven days before Richmond, bear evidence of the determined valor and unflinching bravery of the members of the volunteer Fire Department.

Resolved, That while we believe by the laws of the State that our services as firemen at all hours of the day and night in endeavoring to save the lives and property of our fellow-citizens from the ravages of fire, clearly and unquestionably exempts us from duty as soldiers, except only in case of insurrection or invasion within the limits of the State, yet we spurn to take advantage thereof, and to prove that such is our determination, we hereby pledge ourselves to raise one full company at least to represent our department upon the battle-field, in defense of the glorious flag of our common country.

The meeting then adjourned, with three cheers.

BURGLAR CAUGHT.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning two burglars attempted to break into the store of JOHN MCMONIGAL, corner of Bedford and Park avenues. The noise they made awoke MCMONIGAL, who went softly into the store and caught one of the fellows, and handed him over to Officer IRWIN, of the Forty-fourth Precinct. The prisoner is a boy, 17 years of age, and gave his name as DANIEL GILLEN.

CITY DEATHS.—One hundred and sixty-two persons died last week in Brooklyn; 120 were adults, the rest children. Of these, 90 were males, and 72 females. The health of the city was never better.

THE MILITARY EXCITEMENT.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TROOPS.

FOUR REGIMENTS PASSED THROUGH THE CITY YESTERDAY.

Four full regiments of volunteers, raised under the new call, passed through this City yesterday on their way to swell the ranks of the Army of the Potomac. First came the One Hundred and Eleventh New-York Regiment, from Auburn. They came down the Hudson in barges, and remained on board until the afternoon, when they took the Camden and Amboy route for Washington. The following are the staff and line officers:

Field and Staff—JESSE SPICONE, Colonel; Clinton D. McDougall, Lieutenant-Colonel; Seneca B. Smith, Major; Henry H. Segsbine, Adjutant; James Truino, Quartermaster; William Vosburgh, Surgeon; Dickinson S. Hopkins, First Assistant-Surgeon; Jas. D. Benton, Second Assistant-Surgeon; John N. Brown, Chaplain.

Non-Commissioned Staff—Jerome M. Laitin, Sergeant-Major; Fred. M. Coffin, Quartermaster Sergeant; Andrew Camp, Commissary-Sergeant; T. N. Caulkins, Hospital-Steward.

Line Officers and Subalterns—Company A—Aaron Seely, Captain; Samuel B. McIntyre, First Lieutenant; Ezra Hibbard, Second Lieutenant.

Company B—John S. Coe, Captain; Jacob T. Van Buskirk, First Lieutenant; John Tremper, Second Lieutenant.

Company C—Edward A. Thomas, Captain; ——— Jones, First Lieutenant; Theodore Lampson, Second Lieutenant.

Company D—Sebastian D. Holmes, Captain; Haselline S. Moore, First Lieutenant; Erastus M. Granger, Second Lieutenant.

Company E—Isaac M. Lusk, Captain; Andrew D. Sovernhill, First Lieutenant; John A. Laing, Second Lieutenant.

Company F—Benjamin W. Thompson, Captain; Robert C. Perry, First Lieutenant; John H. Drake, Second Lieutenant.

Company G—Lewis W. Huss, Captain; John L. Brinkerhoff, Jr., First Lieutenant; Edgar J. Hueston, Second Lieutenant.

Company H—Ezra H. Northrop, Captain; Frank Rich, First Lieutenant; ——— Myres, Second Lieutenant.

Company I—Sidney Mead, Captain; Merrill W. Murdock, First Lieutenant; Arthur W. Marshall, Second Lieutenant.

Company K—S. A. Tremain, Captain; George M. Smith, First Lieutenant; A. B. Capron, Second Lieutenant.

EIGHTEENTH CONNECTICUT.

This regiment arrived, yesterday morning, by the steamer *City of Boston*, and landed at Pier No. 2, North River. After remaining here two or three hours, they were provided with transportation via Elizabethport and the New-Jersey Railroad. The following are the officers of this regiment, which is one of the best that has yet left the land of steady habits:

Colonel—WM. G. ELY, (formerly Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sixth Connecticut.)
Lieutenant-Colonel—Monroe Nichols.
Major—Ephriam Kosch, Jr.
Surgeon—Dr. Carlton.
Assistant Surgeon—Dr. J. V. Harrington.
Chaplain—Rev. Mr. Cooper.
Quartermaster—D. W. Hakes.
Company A—Captain, Henry C. Davis, Greenville; First Lieutenant, Adam C. Handray; Second Lieutenant, James D. Higgins.
Company B—Captain, Thomas K. Bates, Brooklyn; First Lieutenant, Horatio Blanchard, Killingly; Second Lieutenant, Ezra D. Carpenter, Putnam.
Company C—Captain, Isaac H. Bromley, Norwich; First Lieutenant, Samuel T. C. Merwin; Second Lieutenant, Henry F. Cowles.
Company D—Captain, Monroe Nichols, Thompson; First Lieutenant, Joseph Mathewson, Pomfrett; Second Lieutenant, Wm. L. Paulding, Eastford.
Company E—Captain, Isaac W. Hake, Norwich; First Lieutenant, Frederick A. Palmer; Second Lieutenant, John T. Maginnis.
Company F—Captain, Henry Peale, Norwich; First Lieutenant, J. E. Woodward, Preston; Second Lieutenant, John A. Francis, Norwich.
Company G—Captain, George W. Warner, Woodstock; First Lieutenant, Israel N. Kibbe, Putnam; Second Lieutenant, L. Rawson, Woodstock.
Company H—Captain, Chas. D. Bowen, Willimantic; First Lieutenant, James F. Lesy, Willimantic; Second Lieutenant, Andrew W. Loomis, Tolland.
Company I—Captain, Frank M. Loreyoy; First Lieutenant, Mott A. Bairicks; Second Lieutenant, H. B. French.
Company K—Captain, (not appointed;) First Lieutenant, Ezra J. Matthewson; Second Lieutenant, George Kies.

THIRTY-FIFTH MASSACHUSETTS.

Later in the day came the Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Regiment, 1,020 strong, and thoroughly armed and equipped, like all the regiments that emanate from the Bay State. They were recruited principally in the towns around Boston. The following are the principal officers:

Colonel, EDWARD A. WILD; Lieutenant-Colonel, ——; Major, Sumner Carruth; Adjutant, Nathaniel Woods; Quartermaster, Samuel L. Haines; Surgeon, Francis M. Lincoln; Assistant Surgeons, Geo. H. Mansell, Albert W. Clark; Chaplain, H. F. Miller.
Captains—Stephen H. Andrews, Chelsea; Dennis A. Dolan, Boston; Wm. O. King, Roxbury; Albert W. Bartlett, Newburyport; Samuel C. Oliver, Salem; Benjamin F. Pratt, Weymouth; Sidney Willard, Boston; Horace Niles, Randolph; T. P. Cheever, Chelsea; William Gibson, Boston.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH NEW-YORK.

The One Hundred and Seventeenth Regiment, Col. PEASE, from Oneida Co, arrived late yesterday afternoon in barges from Albany. They were forwarded by the New Jersey Railroad. Their late arrival prevented our obtaining a list of the officers.

In addition to the above, the Seventeenth Maine Regiment arrived here on Friday by the steamer *Plymouth Rock*, and were landed at Jersey City, whence they took the cars for Washington. The chief officers of the regiment are as follows:

Colonel, THOMAS A. ROBERTS; Lieutenant-Colonel, Chas. B. Merrill; Major, G. W. West; Adjutant, C. W. Roberts, (a son of the Colonel); Quartermaster, J. T. Waterhouse; Surgeon, Dr. Wiggins; Chaplain, Rev. Harvey Hersey.

Captains—Co. A, of Portland, Capt. W. H. Savage; Co. B, of Portland, G. W. Martin; Co. C, of Portland, A. J. Gokler; Co. D, of Lewiston, Capt. Fannee; Co. E, of Cape Elizabeth, Capt. E. H. Sawyer; Co. F, of South Paris, A. H. Heisey; Co. G, of Farmington, Capt. E. J. Merrill; Co. H, of Westbrook, Capt. Fogg; Co. I, of Saco, Capt. Hobson; Co. K, of Kittery, Capt. Stimson.

THE BUFFALO IRISH REGIMENT.

Gov. MORGAN has appointed JOHN E. MCMAHON, formerly private secretary of Gov. SEYMOUR, Colonel of the Irish Regiment now being raised in Buffalo.

This regiment, though commenced but a few days since, now numbers some four hundred men, and is expected to reach its maximum in ten days.

Col. MCMAHON is a brother of Capt. M. T. MCMAHON, of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S staff; also of Capt. J. P. MCMAHON, formerly of the Sixty-ninth, Irish Brigade, and who, it will be recollected, distinguished himself so nobly at the battle of Fair Oaks in leading the Eighty-eighth, now in Gen. RICHARDSON'S staff.

The three are the sons of PATRICK MCMAHON, Esq., of Cattaraugus County, for a long time Postmaster in Allegany, and well known as a leading and influential politician in the western part of the State.

It is but justice to state that the venerable and worthy Bishop TIMON has cordially aided and encouraged the formation of this regiment.

MORE TROOPS FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 23.

Lowell has more than filled her full quota of troops for the war.

The old Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, which led the van sixteen months ago in Baltimore, will go into camp next Monday. This regiment is under orders to leave for Washington on September 1st.

PATRIOTISM IN BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Aug. 23.

Yesterday the dry goods merchants inaugurated the early closing movement. Their stores will hereafter be closed daily at 3 P. M., and this will continue until the 4th of September.

By next week the closing of stores will be universal, in order that all may aid in the work of enlistment.

War meetings will be held daily, commencing at 6 P. M.

The war spirit in this city is fully aroused, and there is a determination that Buffalo shall not be behind any of her sister cities in sending volunteers to the war.

ENLISTING IN MAINE.

PORTLAND, Friday, Aug. 22.

Business throughout the city was suspended this afternoon to permit the citizens to attend the monster war meeting. The City Hall was crowded to suffocation, and great enthusiasm prevailed. It is expected that Portland will raise her quota of nine months men by volunteers.

MILITARY MATTERS IN THE CITY.

PROGRESS OF ENLISTMENTS.

Notwithstanding the published announcement that the United States bounties of $25 and $2 would not be paid to recruits for the new regiments after Friday, there was, yesterday, no falling off in the number of volunteers who preferred joining those organizations rather than regiments now in the field. Nearly all the recruiting stations in the City were busier than usual. It would be hard to say why a large proportion of these volunteers of yesterday deliberately procrastinated in the way they did, when the twenty-four hours' difference of time made a difference to their pockets of $27. Recruiting for regiments in the field appears to get steadily brisker. For another week, men who enlist in them still receive the full amount of $92.

UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE.

About the average number of recruits for old regiments were inspected and passed at the United States Mustering Office in White-street yesterday. Capt. LARNED says the number of candidates for enrollment increases rather than diminishes as the time for putting the draft into execution approaches. There is evidently a large class who are just making up their minds that voluntary enlistment and $92 bounty is better than conscription and nothing.

QUARTERMASTERS' OFFICES.

There is an ever-accumulating mass of work at both the State and United States Quartermasters' offices. At the latter there is considerable red tape mingled with the execution of the office duties. At the former a new and excellent system has been adopted. Both get through an immense amount of labor in providing the many extra uniforms and equipments; but, in quiet attention to all calls upon them, and promptitude in filling requisitions, Gen. ARTHUR and his aids are ahead of the United States people.

PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES.

The United States bounties of $29 are, as before stated, due to no one who volunteered for any new regiment since Friday. They will, though, continue to be paid to volunteers for regiments in the field until to-morrow week—the 1st of September. Capt. CARR disburses these bounties at his office in White-street, paying every man within a few minutes of his passing the doctor and Capt. LARNED. Payment of the State bounty of $50 is extended to the 1st of September, recruits for old and new regiments alike coming in for the benefit of it. Col. BLISS is disbursing officer for the State.

THE ENLISTMENT—OATH QUESTION.

On the opening of the Supreme Court, before Judge BARNARD, each morning, a number of applications on behalf of new recruits, on *habeas corpus*, to be discharged from the service, are heard, and, as a general thing, are denied by the Court. The principal ground on which these applications are made is that the recruit, at the date of his enlistment, was under eighteen years of age, and that he enlisted without the consent of his parent or guardian.

There has been some variance in the decisions of the different Courts on the question whether under the act of Congress the oath of the person enlisting, that he was over the age of eighteen, is not conclusive, and stops him from proving the falsity of his own oath on a petition for a writ of *habeas corpus*.

This variance has arisen from the fact that the late act of Congress declaring such oath conclusive could not be found, but Justice BARNARD, on application to the Department at Washington, has received a certified copy of the act, which now settles the question. The provision occurs in the second section of an act making an appropriation for the defence of Washington, and other purposes, and approved Feb. 13, 1862. The section reads as follows:

"That the 5th section of the act of the 28th September, 1850, providing for the discharge from the service of minors enlisted without the consent of their parents or guardians, be, and the same is hereby repealed; provided, that hereafter no person under the age of eighteen shall be mustered into the United States service, *and the oath of enlistment taken by the recruit shall be conclusive.*"

PATRIOTISM IN THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Mr. GEO. W. COOPER, finance clerk of the Board of Education, with a salary of $2,600 a year, has resigned his position to take the Captaincy of Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment, (the "Monitors," N. Y. V. His brother, CORNELIUS COOPER, principal of Ward School No. 5, has also resigned his office to accept a similar position in the same regiment. Both of the above-named gentlemen served three months as privates in the Seventy-first Regiment, at the commencement of the war, and were in the battle of Bull Run.

THE ENROLLMENT FOR DRAFTING.

Judge Advocate-General ANTHON was engaged again the greater part of yesterday in appointing enrolling officers for this City and Brooklyn. Several of those previously appointed declined their nominations. The whole of this preliminary office business will be completed by to-morrow. The Judge Advocate has issued the subjoined supplementary order:

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.—The following addition and correction to General Orders, Nos. 1 and 2, are hereby promulgated for the instruction of the Enrolling Officers:

1. The Enrolling Officers will report once a day only, namely, at 5½ o'clock P. M.

2. The Enrolling Officers will record the occupation of the persons enrolled in addition to their names and residences.

By order of
WM. HENRY ANTHON.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

The Committee on Enlistments of the Sixth Senatorial District, met at the City Hall yesterday afternoon, Mr. PETER COOPER in the chair. Mayor OPDYKE stated that he had not been able to see a majority of the Chamber of Commerce Committee relative to the transfer of subscription of $1,000, (concerning which he had spoken at the meeting of the Sixth Senatorial Committee on Thursday,) he would, however, hand the treasurer a check for $500 at once, and see almost the balance by the next meeting. Mr. WETMORE stated that Col. GURNEY'S Regiment had already reached the minimum number allowed by the Adjutant-General, and, with the aid of the Corn Exchange bounty of $200, would speedily fill up to its full complement. Mr. WETMORE appealed to the Committee for assistance to Col. PISSNER'S regiment, which he said needed and deserved encouragement. Mr. PETER COOPER mentioned that Mr. TILDEN, of the Eighteenth Ward, had informed him that he (Mr. TILDEN) was ready with a subscription of $100 whenever called upon. The Committee adjourned to Tuesday.

COL. GURNEY'S NATIONAL "MONITORS," ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH N. Y. S. VOL.

This regiment is now recruited to about the minimum number, but the officers are making strenuous efforts to fill it up to the maximum standard, and are directing their efforts to that end, with fair prospects of success. The character of the men enlisted renders this a safe and good place for our young men who wish to avoid the contaminations of whisky and profanity. The regiment is encamped at Camp Washington, S. I. The recruiting station at the store of FOSTER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, and also the regimental headquarters, No. 514 Broadway, are still open for the reception of volunteers.

THE HARRIS LIGHT CAVALRY.

Recruiting proceeds for this old and well-known regiment with great rapidity. None but most unexceptionable men are received. Over sixty have joined from Oyster Bay, and other towns from Long Island have promised a like number, and the fine horsemanship of the inhabitants will make them able to sustain the character of the regiment. Office, No. 600 Broadway; tent, Park; No. 82 Second-street, Troy. All recruits are credited to the town and county from which they come.

DEPUTY MARSHAL LEE IN THE FIELD.

JAMES LEE, U. S. Deputy Marshal, has been authorized to raise a company for the Metropolitan Regiment, and will receive recruits at the U. S. Marshal's Office, No. 41 Chambers-street, and at the Harbor Police Station, Whitehall Slip. His two Lieutenants, Thos. B. CURTIS and WILLIAM KENNEDY, are brave and competent officers, and have both seen active service. The extensive acquaintance and universal popularity of Mr. LEE will speedily secure him full ranks.

THE "EIGHTY-THIRD," (NINTH N. Y. S. M.)

The Ninth Regiment of New-York State Militia was one of the best and earliest of the New-York Regiments to volunteer for three years or the war. It is composed of a superior class of men throughout, and is capably officered. During the past fifteen months it has seen constant and active service, and has, on more than one occasion, distinguished itself. It has, of course, lost considerable strength in the course of its conflict with climate and the enemy, and now wants to be reinforced to the strength with which it left the City. None but young, respectable recruits will be received, as the Ninth is a picked corps and means to keep up its reputation. It is the very regiment for those who have been waiting the draft. Lieut. STILES is here on recruiting duty and his headquarters are at the armory, corner of Thirteenth-street and University-place.

FIRST NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

The sudden and unexpected accession of strength received by Col. GURNEY in the adhesion to him of the "Monitor" Companies, has put his regiment—the First National Guard—rather ahead of nearly every other new regiment now organizing. It is now full up to the minimum standard, and only 150 more men to reach the maximum.

METROPOLITAN GUARD.

Both the First and Second Regiments, known as the Metropolitan Guard, are, under the active auspices of the police force, rapidly approaching completion. The First, under Col. TOWNSELL, numbers some 600 men. The Second progresses still faster, and threatens to be the first in the field. Every Police Station in the City is a recruiting post for these two regiments.

THE GERMAN PATRIOTS.

MEETING TO PROMOTE ENLISTMENTS FOR SIGEL'S SPECIAL CORPS.

Gen. FRANZ SIGEL recently made an appeal to his fellow-countrymen in America, to assist him in raising a special brigade to be composed of all arms of the military service, so as to enable him to act *on the offensive*, in a manner commensurate with his ideas of the proper conduct of a campaign in the enemy's country. For this purpose, he required about 2,000 men, in addition to those he has already under his command, with the same view. The call was translated by us and published in these columns about one month ago. Since that time, Committees have been formed in various cities of the North, in response to SIGEL'S request, and here two or three military corps have been originated, and are now recruiting on the proposed basis.

In order to accelerate the formation of the whole force, the Sigel Brigade Committee of New-York, on Friday, announced a general meeting of leading German citizens, to be held at the Astor House, yesterday, at noon. In obedience to this appeal, a considerable number of prominent Germans assembled at 12 o'clock. The members of the Committee were all present, viz.: E. S. Ballin, L. Bierwith, Ernst Bredt, C. E. Delmold, Charles Hausell, Ed. Von der Heydt, Friedrick Kapp, Sigismund Kaufman, Dr. Karl Kessmann, Dr. Carl Theodore Meier, E. Sauer, G. Schwab, W. Seligmann, W. Wallach, Peter Warnkessel, Hugo Wesendonck, and Jacob Windmueller. We must except from the above Mr. KAPP, who is at present in Europe. Mr. VON DER HEYDT is the President, and Mr. WINDMUELLER Vice-President of the German Society, and the former also holds office as one of the Commissioners of Emigration. The meeting was called to order by Mr. BALLIN, and organized by placing Mr. DELMOLD in the Chair, and making Dr. KESSMANN Secretary.

Dr. KAUFMANN opened the proceedings by stating the objects of the meeting, and exhorting all present to prompt and efficient action. To insure this, he proposed the appointment of a Committee of ten from those present to confer with the German Committee on Military Affairs organized in 1861. Some debate ensued, and it was finally decided to proceed to immediate measures without awaiting the delay of a conference.

Mr. GLAUBENSKLEE moved the establishment of a fund of $25,000, and the opening of a subscription list for that purpose, on the spot. After some discussion, in which Messrs. KESSMANN, WALTHER, DORNBACH, MICHAELIS, Dr. LIEBER and others took part—the latter expressing the most advanced sentiments in favor of prosecuting the war to the bitter end—it was decided to adopt Mr. GLAUBENSKLEE'S motion, with the understanding that if the whole $25,000 should not be raised, the subscribers thereto might, if they saw fit, withdraw their names. This was made unconditional.

An Executive Committee was then appointed by the Chair, to consist of the following persons: Messrs. Heyfeld, Winter, Von der Heydt, Emil Sauer, Ballin, Jansen, Seligmann, G. Schwab, Delmold, Ferdinand, Dornbach, Andreas Willmann and P. Westermann.

The following subscriptions were handed in on the spot:

Mr. Bierwerth	$250	Hollgarten Hartzfeld	200
G. Schwab	250	Ernest Bredt	200
E. S. Ballin	250	C. E. Delmold	200
Schmidt & Co	250	Wm. Seligman & Co.	250

And other names not given, the sum amounting, in all, to $2,200. Further meetings will be held next week, and the work thus commenced will be vigorously pushed forward. The *extra bounty* to be offered to each German recruit in the Sigel Brigade will be $25, and hence the fund provides for at least 1,000 men.

COL. PEISSNER'S REGIMENT.

AN INTERESTING INCIDENT.

A very pleasant affair took place at Washington, Litchfield County, Connecticut, on Saturday, the 16th inst. A son of Judge VAN CORT, of this city, having joined the regiment of Col. PEISSNER, as one of its Lieutenants, F. W. GUNN, Principal of a preparatory school at Washington, addressed the following note to Judge VAN CORT:

WASHINGTON, Conn., Aug. 5, 1862.

DEAR SIR: LEONARD is with you, preparatory to entering the army. I cannot let him leave us without expressing to you the feelings of the family and school toward him. With the look and mein of a young man of 21, he has maintained the character suitable to that age. Kind and generous, prompt and yet prudent, always obedient, and yet full of life, we have always reason to repose great confidence in him, and have never been disappointed. We have always been proud of his deportment as well as of his talent. In such society as our little village furnishes, and among these friends who come to visit us, he has always been highly esteemed; and, acting on my judgment of what is most conducive to his cultivation, I have encouraged him to visit, go on excursions, &c., and have always found that he won golden opinions from the whole circle. And now, in parting with him, to go to the service of his country, we feel that we are losing a part of ourselves—one very dear and dear to us. As a token of our high esteem, we wish to present the young officer his sword. Please procure a suitable weapon, and have it inscribed thus:

"Presented to Lieut. L. B. Van Cort, as a token of love and friendship, by F. W. GUNN and his school."

My scholars will contribute the money, and if LEONARD is able to come up and see us, we can have an opportunity of making the presentation in school; if not, you must make the speech for us. That he will make an admirable officer we all feel confident, and hope he may return to us, after the rebellion is crushed, to exhibit his trophies and recount his adventures. With sentiments of high esteem,

I remain yours,
F. W. GUNN.

The presentation was made by one of the scholars, J. W EDMONDS YOST, a son of a Captain in the Regular Army, and grandson of Judge EDMONDS, in the presence of a large number of the townspeople, in a very neat and appropriate speech, to which Lieut. VAN CORT responded, pledging himself to use the gift in defence of the principles of liberty and justice which had been inculcated in the school, and never bring disgrace upon the gift or giver.

Judge VAN CORT was then called upon, and made a short speech, earnestly urging the people to support the Government, who lay its treasures, accord with their own feelings or not—Union and obedience being their great duty. Mr. GUNN delivered a very feeling and appropriate charge to the young Lieutenant, and the gathering dispersed after singing the "Star Spangled Banner" and other patriotic songs.

WAR MEETING IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Friday, Aug. 22.

A very large and enthusiastic war meeting was held here last night in the Mercantile Library Hall, at which Gov. GAMBLE made the principal speech. He recommended a most vigorous war policy in this State, and deprecated the disposition to find fault with the policy of the Federal Government. He recommended the extermination of the guerrillas in the State, and would make the Secessionists pay for the protection they received from the Government. He would drive South all non-combatants who denounced the Government. The military authorities held bonds from the rebels to the amount of over $1,000,000, and he advised all broken bonds to be collected at once.

This speech was received with tremendous applause, and if this policy is carried out by the military authorities, peace will soon be restored in the State.

THE GUERRILLAS IN MISSOURI.

Close Pursuit of Coffee, Hays and Quantrell—Their Rear Guard Attacked, &c.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Friday, Aug. 22.

Col. WRIGHT, of the National forces, passed Carthage yesterday in hot pursuit of the guerrillas, under COFFEE, HAYS and QUANTRELL. On Wednesday he attacked the rebel's rear guard, killed 12, and captured 31. Quite a number of guns, horses and other property had fallen into his hands.

The Kansas troops, under Gen. BLUNT, were only a few miles behind, pushing on rapidly. A number of horses and a quantity of camp equipage were found at the Osage where the rebels crossed.

All the bad characters in Western Missouri are joining COFFEE, which will drain that section of a dangerous element.

The pursuit will not be relaxed until the rebels are driven from the State.

Gottschalk's Concert at Saratoga Springs in Aid of the Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is due to the eminent and patriotic pianist, GOTTSCHALK, to state, that during the present summer, he has been rendering excellent service to the brave defenders of our country now pining from disease by thousands in our hospitals. On Thursday evening last, a week, he gave a grand concert at Saratoga Springs, the proceeds of which were exclusively applied to the replenishing of the *exchequer* of the "Ladies' Aid Society," organized by the lady visitors at the Springs during the present season, and which met daily in the south parlor of Congress Hall, to make up garments for the soldiers. The concert was given in the large dining room of Union Hall, and was the most brilliant occasion of the kind ever witnessed, even at this centre of refinement and fashion. A few days subsequent, Mr. GOTTSCHALK handed over to the ladies as the result of his labor of love, the handsome sum of EIGHT HUNDRED DOLLARS, in round numbers, together with his best wishes for the further usefulness and success of the Society.

Both as an act of justice to the benevolent donor, and to let the public know the disposition made of the funds, the ladies kindly request the insertion of the subjoined proceedings in the *Times*, which will enable you to their warmest gratitude:

MEETING OF THE LADIES' AID SOCIETY OF SARATOGA SPRINGS.

At a meeting of the above Society, held at Congress Hall, Saratoga, Aug. 20, 1862, it was unanimously

Resolved, That our heartfelt acknowledgments are hereby tendered to Mr. GOTTSCHALK, for the liberal contribution of *eight hundred dollars* to the fund of our Society, the proceeds of a concert given by him in our behalf, at Union Hall.

Resolved, That in honor of the patriotic and distinguished donor, the same be called "*The Gottschalk Soldiers' Relief Fund.*"

Resolved, That the unexpended balance of this fund, and of all other funds and articles in hand, after the close of the watering season, be placed in the hands of Mrs. Mayor OPDYKE, of the City of New-York, under whose directions the society shall continue its labors.

Mrs. Rev. E. W. HUTTER, President.
Mrs. R. MORTIMER, Vice-President.
Mrs. Prof. MILES, Treasurer.
Mr. J. B. OGDEN, Secretary.

A Petition Lost.

Col. W. A. BARKLEY has left in the office of some friend, or in a car or stage, a petition to the Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, signed by over 300 of our best citizens, asking his restoration to his naval rank, of which he was deprived by the Naval Board of 1855. Will the party into whose hands it has fallen, please hand it into the office of BARKLEY & SUMMERLEFF, Engineers, No. 109 Broadway, Room B.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLINT'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 23—*In steamship Bavaria, for Bremen, &c.*—Alexander Farley, C. Poppelhusen, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. H. Franke, governess and five children, New-Orleans; Mrs. Marschad, Mrs. H. Bonnestadt, Master Louis and Carl Schmidt and nurse, J. F. Rottmann, Mr. and Mrs. G. Lanrent, New-York; G. F. von Wechenfeldt, Lowell; Eugene Tillmann, Bogota; G. Koerner, C. S. Minister to Spain, lady and family, Illinois; Theo. Frat, H. Flegenheim, Mrs. Wells, New-York; Mrs. Chapman and three children, Bermuda; Adolph Jelenko, Johnstown, Pa.; G. Jacoby, Francis Riehl, Harris Cohen, August Zechiel, New-York; Joseph Cochems, 10 mols; Adolphe F. Tavernier, New-York; Auguste Benet, France; Abraham Bloch, Ohio; Albert Scherer, Switzerland; C. Carli, Minnesota; Mr. and Mrs. Marxhausen and child, Richmond, Va.; Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Muller and three children, Del. olt; H. Sohr, New-York; Ed. Dinnhaupt, Berlin, Prussia; Carl Klamberg, New-York; Friedrich Ridig, Baltimore; Miss Florentine Leupren, Philadelphia Miss Elizabeth Boompard, Bermuda; Master, Philip Bauer, New-York; Mrs. Eden

The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM VIRGINIA.

The Success of Gen. Pope's Movement to the Rappahannock.

Our Forces on the North Bank of that River.

Fifteen Miles of Rebel Batteries on the South Bank.

HEAVY SKIRMISHING EVERY DAY.

SUCCESS OF OUR ARMS AT ALL POINTS.

Sigel Engaged with the Enemy at Last Accounts.

RAPPAHANNOCK RAILROAD STATION, Wednesday, Aug. 20—10 o'clock, P. M.

Gen. POPE'S entire command, with the exception of a rear-guard, crossed the Rappahannock this morning. His advance commenced moving from Culpepper, at 3 o'clock, Monday evening, and the rear-guard left on Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock, closely followed by the advance guard of the enemy. About half way between this point and Culpepper a smart skirmish took place between our rear-guard—a portion of Gen. BAYARD'S cavalry corps—and a considerable force of the enemy, consisting of cavalry and artillery in which, among others, Lieut.-Col. KAHER, of the First Pennsylvania Cavalry, was severely wounded. There was more or less skirmishing all day, and a general engagement was anticipated. Gens. WILLIAMS' and McDOWELL'S Divisions formed in line of battle to dispute the passage of the river, and were under arms all day. To-night everything is in readiness for the expected contest. Horses are saddled and harnessed, and artillery, infantry and cavalry are all in position, ready for any emergency. Not a tent is to be seen, except in one command; officers and privates alike are sleeping in the open air, and a battle is looked for certainly to-morrow morning.

THURSDAY, Aug. 21.

This morning, at an early hour, the rebels opened a battery upon the Third Maryland Regiment, stationed at a ford three miles up the river, and soon caused them to retreat. They had two men killed and several wounded. At a later hour—about 12 M.—a squadron of cavalry crossed the river about one mile still further on our right, and an infantry corps attempted to cross at about the same time. The cavalry charged upon a company of Indiana troops, commanded by Capt. WOOD, and were repulsed. A battery soon caused the rebel infantry to retreat, and the cavalry soon after followed in most admirable disorder.

Capt. WOOD captured one of the cavalry officers—a captain—and several privates. At about this time the rebels opened with artillery along the line for five or six miles, and a brisk artillery duel was kept up for several hours—from 11 until about 2 o'clock P. M.—and at intervals throughout the whole day. There was brisk cannonading again, also, between 6 and 8 o'clock P. M. Early in the morning a force of our cavalry, infantry and artillery, were thrown across the river at the bridge. This force had several sharp skirmishes, but no general engagement took place. The rebels seem to have batteries at intervals extending from the Sulphur or Warrenton Springs,—nine miles above the bridge, to six miles below it—15 miles in all. On the right, however, Gen. POPE was well prepared for them, and at every point where they opened a battery our shot and shell caused them to retire. At the extreme left of our line—six miles below the bridge—the enemy succeeded in getting over the river a considerable force, who were met by Gen. BURNSIDE'S Cavalry, and some brisk fighting followed, lasting several hours, with exactly what result, however, cannot at this time be ascertained. The loss on both sides must have been large. This movement on the part of the rebels necessitated the movement of our camps on the left, and two hospital tents, containing twenty patients, were left to the tender mercies of the foe. The loss of life on the right of our line was inconsiderable. Gen. POPE has a very strong position, and the troops are all in most excellent spirits, and have full confidence in their ability to stay the further progress of the foe.

BEALTON'S STATION, FOUR MILES NORTH OF RAPPAHANNOCK STATION, Friday Morning, Aug. 22—8 o'clock.

There is a lull in the firing at the river. An officer attached to Gen. POPE'S headquarters, has this moment arrived here, and says that a general engagement is not really expected to-day, although our forces are in readiness.

Nine o'clock A. M.—The cannonading is now frequent, and is interspersed with musketry—but is further to the right, (up the river,) where SIGEL'S command is at work.

The main baggage train commenced passing this, (Bealton's) Station at 6 o'clock this morning, and has taken the road for Warrenton Junction. SIGEL'S baggage train is now also passing up the same road. This is only a necessary precaution against disaster, and must not be taken as an evidence that our army expects to get whipped.

A member of the Fourteenth New-York Militia arrived here a short time ago, and says that two shells fell into the camp of that regiment to-day, and killed several men.

Col., or Maj. FREMONT, the rebel Gen. STUART'S Chief Aid, was taken prisoner near Orange Court-House on Tuesday, by the Colonel of an Illinois Cavalry Regiment, while on a reconnoissance. He says JACKSON had only 15,000 (!) men at the Slaughter Mountain fight.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

IN CAMP, NEAR RAPPAHANNOCK STATION, Va., Thursday, Aug. 21—A. M.

All quiet in front of our lines this morning. Last evening, reports came in of the approach of the enemy in the direction of a ford, some two miles above this place, on the Rappahannock. HALL'S Maine Battery, which did such splendid service at Cedar Mountain, and the Third New-York, were ordered to proceed to that place, with the Eighty-Eighth Pennsylvania and the Third Maryland Regiments, but the enemy did not put in an appearance during the night. It was thought they would attempt to ford the river at some point close by, at least with their cavalry, but our army being placed in position so as to defend all these points, it is believed their purpose was defeated. The entire army was under arms all night, but most of the soldiers enjoyed a nap during the small hours.

In the skirmishing yesterday with the cavalry of the enemy, the First Maine, Col. ALLEN, which was in the advance, had three men wounded, one named R. O'CONNEL, in the arm; and lost five, who were cut off and taken prisoners. The Harris Light Cavalry, which sustained the most loss, did excellent duty, and deserve the highest praise for their steadiness during the entire engagement. Their loss is not known, but is not large.

The Pioneer Corps of the different divisions were busily engaged during the night in throwing up earthworks and constructing bridges to enable our batteries and their supports to cross the river in case of necessity.

The wagon trains on Tuesday from Culpepper, are said to have been eight or nine miles long, and Generals have said there were enough to supply an army twice as large as that in this Department.

During the fighting yesterday, and while the rebel cavalry were about making a charge upon the Harris Light Cavalry, a party of stragglers, numbering some 150, who had got together in the woods unobserved by the enemy, suddenly put in and fired such a volley into their ranks as to send them to the right-about in double quick. These men had no officer to command them. One sergeant was present, but he refusing to take the lead, a private stepped forward to the front, and nobly did he perform the duty which he thus took upon himself. The little party continued some hours picking off rebels as often as they came within range.

Private GRIFFITHS, with a Sergeant and three men, were behind, having been used up on the march, and, our cavalry being driven back, they were taken prisoners, their arms, &c., taken from them, and marched toward the rear by double-quick, under threats of having their brains blown out. While they were on their way our cavalry made a charge toward them, which caused their captors to make haste to their lines, and GRIFFITHS hid behind a bush, where he was fired on by our men, for a rebel. He finally reached our lines safely. The others have not been heard from. He says the rebels are miserably clad, their clothes torn and dirty—the officers as badly as the privates.

The First New-Jersey are said to have charged into the middle of the enemy—were surrounded by two regiments of infantry, and one-half said to have been taken prisoners.

THE MEANING OF RECENT MOVEMENTS.

From the Washington Star, of Saturday.

Elsewhere we print to-day sundry developments with reference to the recent movements of Gen. POPE'S army of Virginia, which (it appears from that journal's express declaration) the New-York *Tribune* was *formally authorized to make* yesterday morning, by whom we know not. The article (army letter) to which we refer, was, however, so clearly written under a panic, ill-concealed by the writer's bombast, as that we deem it proper promptly to correct the impressions it might otherwise make on the public mind.

Thus, we are very certain that, instead of being a rapid and confused retreat, the detour of POPE'S army from the Rapidan, twenty-two miles back to the Rappahannock, was as brilliant and successful a movement as any that had marked the progress of the war. Gen. POPE'S sudden and masterly concentration of his army in the immediate vicinity of Culpepper Court-house, not more clearly baffled the movement of JACKSON'S army, culminating in its serious check at Cedar Mountain, than did this subsequent detour of POPE, (after having accomplished all he could have been seeking to achieve,) frustrate utterly the counter-move of the whole rebel army that grew out of POPE'S advance to the Rapidan.

Instead of being a forced and unexpected retreat, we regard it as the military exploit that must ere long clear Virginia of rebels in arms—how and why, it is not our present purpose to explain. Gen. POPE'S rear guard and the advance of LEE first came into collision on Wednesday morning, in a skirmish, on the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, two miles east of Culpepper Court-house. Only cavalry and artillery were engaged. The skirmish lasted from 9 o'clock till noon, when the rebels withdrew from the field. The loss on both sides is believed to have been inconsiderable.

Throughout Thursday (the whole of POPE'S army, trains, &c., having reached the position to which he had ordered it, without any loss whatever) skirmishing occurred on the banks of the banks of the Rappahannock from the railroad crossing down to a few miles from Fredericksburgh. A correspondent of the *Star* thus describes what was evidently the most serious encounter of that day:

FRIDAY, Aug. 22.

Yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, the rebels appeared in force on the left bank of the Rappahannock, at Clouce's Ford, nine miles from Fredericksburgh, and attempted to cross by erecting a pontoon bridge. Our force at that point just then consisted of the Twenty-sixth New-York, Eighty-eighth and Ninetieth Pennsylvania, and the Thirteenth and Twelfth Massachusetts Regiments. Our forces lined the banks and permitted the enemy to lay their bridges half way across the river, when the Federals opened fire, causing the boats to drift down the stream. Our forces captured seven pontoons. The fight, for a few moments, was desperate, the rebels using shell and canister. Capt. ARNOLD'S Maine Battery silenced the enemy's batteries. Our loss was 17 killed and 33 wounded, part of whom are now at COOPER'S, in Alexandria. Gen. RICKETTS behaved throughout with great coolness, riding up and down the lines encouraging his men, and praying for pontoons, so that he could follow the rebels to the opposite bank. Col. CHRISTIAN, of the Twenty-sixth New-York, also behaved with great gallantry.

Our impression is, that Gen. RICKETTS was not present at that point on Thursday, and that our correspondent mistook some on else for him. The skirmishing of Thursday amounted to nothing to speak of. It was renewed yesterday at 5 A. M., (according to the testimony of various officers and men who have since reached here by rail from the Rappahannock,) and continued feebly until about noon. In the afternoon, as was plainly visible from this city, a violent rain-storm raged in that vicinity for three or four hours. Knowing the streams there well, we are satisfied that this storm must have put a stop to anything like serious military mouements in that quarter, for from twenty-four to forty-eight hours—that is, on account of high water.

We have not been able to hear that a gun has been fired to-day on the lines.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

An Important Order Issued by Gen. Merrill—Surprises Not to be Tolerated.

MACON CITY, Mo., Friday, Aug. 22.

The following is an extract from a general order issued by Gen. MERRILL, which order is to govern the movements of the troops in this division:

"Any officer in this division who permits his command to be surprised, or who, while he has a round of ammunition left, surrenders to the enemy, will be tried for neglect of duty and cowardice, and if found guilty, will be shot according to the articles of war.

A surprise is never excusable, and there never can be any palliation for an offence so grave.

A surrender is only excusable when there are no longer any defenders or means of defence, or when there is no possible hope or chance of cutting through the enemy, and then the true soldier will strike one blow for honor, however hopeless the chance of victory."

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

CAIRO, Sunday, Aug. 24.

The Jackson *Mississippian* says that the Federal ram *Sumter* grounded opposite Bayou Sara, and the rebel authorities demanded her surrender, but the crew and her stores were put on board transports and the *Sumter* blown up.

Orders have been issued forbidding the travel of civilians over the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

A telegram from Smithland, Ky., says that Hopkinsville, Ky., was taken on Friday by the rebel JOHNSON, who, with 500 men, was moving on Smithland.

THE CONDITION OF RICHMOND.

An Interesting Account of the State of Affairs in the Rebel Capital, as Given by a Lady who has Resided in that City for the last Two Years.

The following account of the condition of things in Richmond has been obtained by one of our reporters from a highly intelligent lady, who has resided in that city for the last two years. She left Richmond on Tuesday, the 12th inst., and arrived in this City on Tuesday last. She is a woman of highly respectable family, the sister of a gentleman well known in this community, both as a lawyer and a Judge, and the information which she gives may be relied upon as authentic in every particular. While residing in Richmond she had ample opportunity to see and hear much that was transpiring around her, and, though at heart a staunch Union woman, she was compelled, by the force of circumstances, during her two years' sojourn in rebeldom, to smother her feelings and keep her tongue as quiet as possible. At the time of the breaking out of the rebellion her husband was doing a prosperous mercantile business in that city, but he was soon after pressed into the Confederate service as a common soldier, and since that time she has been left to manage his affairs as best she could. By great exertion on her part, she contrived to keep the business going for a few months, but at the time the Southern Capital was removed to Richmond, she found that everything was in such a state of confusion and chaos, that, at a great sacrifice, she disposed of what stock she could, and with all the funds which it was possible to save from the general wreck, she determined to make her way to her native city, New-York. But this was more easily contemplated than accomplished. No person, of whatever age, sex or condition, was permitted to leave for New-York, without a special permit from the highest authority, viz., JEFF. DAVIS, and no permits to leave the State were given, under any consideration, if, as in her case, the party applying was suspected of sympathizing with the North. From that time until now she has been constantly endeavoring, by every means in her power, to find some way whereby she would be enabled to leave the city in which she had suffered everything but death, and where she had sacrificed nearly all that renders life endurable. Being on terms of intimacy with many of the first ladies in the City of Richmond, she frequently expressed to them since the commencement of warm weather, her desire to go to some watering-place, for a few weeks, for the benefit of her health, and it was only by this plan, that she has at last succeeded in getting released from rebeldom. In company with three other ladies, two of whom had friends in Baltimore, and the other resided in Annapolis, she was at last permitted to leave the city. The party came down to Harrison's Landing under a flag of truce. After much suffering and hardship, which lasted for about five days, she at length joined herself among some of her Union friends in Baltimore, and from there she soon after proceeded on to this City.

This lady has given us an account of the condition of things in Richmond, as she knows them to be from actual inspection. There were never so many human beings in that city before as when she left, but a great proportion of those within the limits of the town are sick and wounded soldiers. The hospitals may be counted by hundreds. She has been in the daily habit, for months past, of going to minister to the sick and wounded. All the ladies in the city did this—the wealthy and high-born, the poor and lowly, all seemed to try their utmost to alleviate the sufferings of the Confederate soldier. Our informant says she performed her labors from motives of pity for the poor fellows; but if she had been possessed of no feelings of humanity for them, she thinks she would have done something as a matter of policy; inasmuch as if any woman was found to be lukewarm in the cause, she was immediately suspected and closely watched.

Such is the extremity in which all classes of people are placed, that no considerations, except the great one of life and death, are of any moment. This is the one grand, all-absorbing thought—"How shall shall we prolong our lives until our enemies are overcome." Business matters are not thought of, except so far as they tend to the solution of this problem. Famine is staring them in the face, and disease, in the form of a slow fever of the typhoid character, is wasting the army and carrying off daily scores of soldiers and others in the city. The army in and about the capital has been for the last two months upon half-rations, and a sight of the forms of the half-fed, half-clad soldiery is, as she represents it, a pitiable and disgusting spectacle. No attention whatever has, for months, been paid to the sanitary condition of the city. The habits of a portion of the soldiers are filthy to the last degree, and soap and water are, in most instances, strangers, not to be introduced or tolerated in the camps, and too often in the hospitals. Added to this, there has been, for a long time past, a scarcity of provender for the mules and horses connected with the army. Owing to their ill-fed condition, the famished brutes very often drop down in their tracks from sheer exhaustion. Wherever they fall they are permitted to die and decay. No attempt is made to remove them—no effort used to cleanse the streets of that loathsome mass of decaying matter, which thus rapidly accumulates.

The whole atmosphere in and around the city, she represents as highly charged with this horrible malaria, and, to use her own expression, "the air seems thick with disease, and heavily laden with death." Every tobacco warehouse—and the city is full of them—is used either as a hospital or a prison. In addition to these, a very large number of wholesale stores and other buildings have, since the week's battle in front of the city, been appropriated to the use of the sick and wounded. Very little business of any kind is transacted, and none whatever after 2 P. M. At that hour all the stores and shops are closed, and every male able to bear arms, *and even many of the females*, go to drill.

Food is very scarce and very high. For three months past, no citizen, however wealthy, has been able to procure a particle of fresh meat of any kind; what little of that article could be obtained, was given to the sick soldiers. The only vegetable which our informant has seen there since the beginning of June, were a few half-grown cabbage heads, all of which were readily sold for the sum of $2 50 each. The only kind of meat is salt pork, which, though not really putrid, has a taste so bitter and rancid, that no one can eat it unless nearly starved. Tea cannot be had at any price. Three months ago, our informant purchased a pound of ordinary 6s. tea for the sum of $15, since which time none could be obtained. There was a little coffee in the market, at from $4 to $6 per pound. The only article of food which can be obtained readily, and at any where near like an ordinary price, is flour; but the citizens are in constant fear lest their supply of this be suddenly cut short, in which event starvation and famine will indeed meet them face to face.

Our informant has often seen JEFF. DAVIS. For some months he had his headquarters directly opposite her residence, across the Green, (a narrow park.) She has been accustomed to hear him at his morning and evening devotions. He is represented as a man of many long prayers, which, although they are uttered in a loud voice, she does not think that, Pharisee-like, he thus worships to be seen and heard by men. He is a prominent member of the Episcopal Church, and, aside from the treasonable course which he has pursued in the rebellion she regards his daily life as entirely in accordance with the principles of the Christian religion.

Our informant is strong in the conviction that the *rebels, to use her language, "are fearfully, terribly in earnest, in the prosecution of this war."* From all that she has seen and heard during her sojourn among them, it is her belief that nothing less than the utter extermination of the leaders of this rebellion, will ever bring them to submit to the good old Government. But she says there is no danger of the South ever arming the slaves for the purpose of fighting her battles. On the contrary, they invariably exercise the most scrupulous care to prevent arms of any kind from falling into the hands of the negroes. The latter do all the drudgery, build all the fortifications, &c., but as to their fighting, that is out of the question. So far as social life is concerned, everything there is dead. No mirth or festivity of any kind. No spirit or inclination to enjoy the companionship of friends. Churches are the only places where people meet, except it be in the drill-room, or around the couch of the dying. There are no funerals, except occasionally upon the decease of a very wealthy or noted personage. As a rule the body of the deceased is hurriedly rolled in a sheet, thrown into a cart, and driven away to a large field, a little out of the city, where a shallow hole has been previously prepared for its reception. Then without a prayer, without one consolatory word to the few mourning friends who may perchance have followed the body to its rude resting place, the corpse is hastily thrown in, a dozen spadefulls of earth are unceremoniously hurled upon it by an attendant negro, and the funeral rites are completed. The body is left in its shallow sepulchre to become the prey of ravens and buzzards, which are often seen regaling themselves upon this banquet of human flesh. The air becomes, if possible, still more pestiferous when these bodies are exposed to the heat of a Summer's sun.

As to the magnitude of the rebel army in and around Richmond, she says she can form but little idea. She can only describe it as being large—beyond all her previous ideas of a great army. But she is quite sure that, unless they take women and negroes, they have raised almost their last recruit. For days and weeks prior to the week's battle before that city, every man, woman and child there believed that that was the turning point in their fortunes—if defeated, then their cause was hopelessly lost; if victorious, their independence would be speedily acknowledged, not only by European nations, but by the North also. This great point was constantly pressed upon the minds of all in the army and all outside of it. The consequence was, that every one rallied, with the desperate energy of dying men. That for many days previous to that series of battles, everything in relation to the situation and condition of McCLELLAN'S army seemed to be known in Richmond,—at all events, it was talked over by all classes. They even went so far as to plan an expedition for the purpose of seizing 2,500 head of cattle belonging to the Federal forces. During the last two weeks previous to the battles, no person slept nights, or tried to sleep. The Irish women, and many of that class, walked the streets nights, carrying a few necessary articles of the household, and in constant expectation of McCLELLAN'S taking the city.

THE UPPER POTOMAC.

Harper's Ferry Well Adapted for a Camp of Instruction—The General Hospital—Important Court-Martial—The Eleventh New-York State Militia—Murder of a Union Man—Capture of Guerrillas.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HARPER'S FERRY, Thursday, Aug. 21, 1862.

Our military authorities have acted wisely in deciding, as we are informed, to establish a Camp of Instruction at Harper's Ferry. It is easy of access, both from East and West, *via* the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, now in sound running order, and also convenient as a dépôt of distribution, being not far from and variously connected with Winchester, Warrenton, Strasburgh and various other points in Gen POPE'S Department, who, to judge from present appearances, is the General to need and receive most of the new troops. Again, owing to its importance as a strategical position, it is necessary to have a considerable force here. This need not consist of the well trained troops, who are needed at the scene of active operations, but of the raw levies, who will fight, if required, behind the formidable intrenchments which have recently been constructed here, and thereby render themselves useful during the period of drill. It is certainly one of the healthiest points in the United States, having been much resorted to by invalids prior to this rebellion. The harsh, severe weather of Northern latitudes is not experienced here; nor, on the other hand, the oppressive heats of more Southern localities. The climate presents that happy medium so conducive to health and enjoyment. The most romantic and picturesque scenery meets the eye in every direction. On the right are seen the wild, mountainous regions of the Virginia highlands, covered with oak and evergreen, and intersected with deep ravines. On the left the precipitous Maryland Heights, now while with National tents; in front and beneath, the Potomac and Shenandoah, flowing majestically together, consolidating their energies, as it were, for cutting a channel through the lofty mountain range. In the rear the pastoral lowlands of the Shenandoah stretch out as far as the eye can reach, rich in cereals of every growth and variety. The hilly formation of the village and surrounding grounds is admirably adapted for encampments; while the level surface of an adjacent farm answers well for brigade and other drills. Surely, a more suitable locality for instructing and acclimating the new troops could not be chosen.

One of the general hospitals is located here, two of the finest residences in the place having been appropriated for its use. It is situated on a high bluff, overlooking the Shenandoah River, and commanding a view of the country in every direction. One of the buildings is occupied by the physicians and assistants, the other by the patients. Long and open tents are pitched in the yard, which are generally preferred by the invalids to the hospital proper. Many of the soldiers who suffered in BANKS' retreat are still here. The wounded and sick continue to be brought from Winchester, Front Royal and other points where troops are located. It was to me an affecting sight when, this morning, I passed among the brave fellows suffering and languishing far away from home. One—a member of the New-York City Eleventh—has lost a leg, but is consoling himself with the prospect of soon being in the bosom of his family; also, for the poor boy lying near him; no sight of home will ever greet him, for the death-film already dims his eye, and the clammy sweat is gathering upon his brow; consumption is accomplishing what the balls of the enemy failed to do. One has received a bayonet wound through the fleshy portion of the hand, causing a frightful swelling. Another, less fortunate, has suffered an amputation of the arm above the elbow. Penciled over the cot of a New-York boy is to be seen a calendar of the year; as each day has wearily passed by, the sick youth has crayoned over the square, to hide, as it were, from view and memory, another day of suffering, and to designate the period of his confinement. Several of the patients here have been wheeled out upon the large balcony, projecting from the second story, where they sit enjoying the beautiful scene and balmy atmosphere, so exhilarating to invalids. Directly beneath, on the hill side, is "Jefferson Rock," where that eminent statesman was wont to retire for meditation and reflection. How they would love to bathe their limbs once more in the pure and limpid waters of the Shenandoah which flows so near. Three hundred and seventy are the greatest number of patients who have been confined here at any one time. Of the last one thousand but ten died, a striking comment upon the healthy location of the hospital, the skill of the physicians and the kind attention of the nurses.

An important Court-martial for this department is now in session at Sir John's Run.

The Court was regularly opened on the day appointed, Col. MAULSBY presiding. The Judge Advocate his Aid, lawyer G. H. WINEGAR, of New-York, and the various members were sworn in, and the Court adjourned until the 14th, to have the witnesses summoned, since which time it has gone on regularly but slowly. The cases are principally of desertion, or rather, taking French leave and coming back after an absence of ten or twenty days, intoxication, sleeping on post, embezzlement, &c. Some have already been convicted, and await sentence. Sir John's Run is a mere telegraph station on the Potomac, about seventy-five miles from Harper's Ferry. The river is only a foot deep, and the scenery very picturesque and romantic. Near by is a celebrated spring, forming a large bathing pool, 4½ feet deep, 25 feet wide, and 75 feet long, of the purest water, clearer than glass. It was a favorite resort for Virginians during the Summer months.

The Eleventh New-York Regiment are performing valuable picket service in the vicinity of Charlestown, five miles distant from here. Col. MAIDHOFF, who commands it, has just returned from a gallant scouting expedition. Accompanied by only eighteen of his men, he scoured the country in every direction, riding for more than one hundred miles. Last Saturday the party found, near Smithfield, in the agonies of death, SMITH CRAWFORD, one of the staunchest Union men of this region. Only a few moments before he had been set upon by a party of bushwhackers, several bullets put through his body, and his head beaten almost to a jelly. A more wanton and brutal murder has not been perpetrated during this unhappy war. And yet these guerrillas delight in performing such atrocious acts. A few miles out of Charleston Col. MAIDHOFF came upon a squad of them, who attempted to skedaddle through a cornfield. They were ordered to halt, but did not do so until a discharge of musketry had killed one of their number. They were brought to the ferry yesterday, and handed over to the Provost-Marshal, Capt. COOK. A more motley group could not have been collected, even from secesh. Among the number is an editor, whose name and habitation I have been unable to ascertain. He is certainly long, lean, lantern-jawed, quizzy and ferocious-looking enough to do up the fire-eating for a dozen rebel newspapers. A well-dressed youth who marched by his side, on being interrogated as to who he was, pertly replied: "I am a Lieutenant in the Confederate service and proud to be distinguished as such." A few weeks' experience at Fort McHenry may convince this youthful bushwhacker that the position of an "irregular fighter" is distinguishing in one more sense than one. Accompanying the party here is a splendid stallion, which Col. MAIDHOFF seized from the secession owner, who followed some distance in the rear, hoping to regain him from Col. MILES. It was amusing to see the wistful looks which this rebel farmer bestowed upon his late nag as he followed the animal from place to place in the village, never once losing sight of him until disposed of.

J.

THE UNION AND SLAVERY.

Letter From the President to Horace Greeley.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Aug. 22, 1862.

Hon. Horace Greeley:

DEAR SIR: I have just read yours of the 19th, addressed to myself through the New-York *Tribune*. If there be in it any statements or assumptions of fact which I may know to be erroneous, I do not now and here controvert them. If there be in it any inferences which I may believe to be falsely drawn, I do not now and here argue against them. If there be perceptible in it an impatient and dictatorial tone, I waive it in deference to an old friend, whose heart I have always supposed to be right.

As to the policy I "seem to be pursuing," as you say, I have not meant to leave any one in doubt.

I would save the Union. I would save it the shortest way under the Constitution. The sooner the national authority can be restored the nearer the Union will be "the Union as it was." If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time save Slavery, I do not agree with them. If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time *destroy* Slavery, I do not agree with them. My paramount object in this struggle *is* to save the Union, and *is not* either to save or destroy Slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing *any* slave, I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing *all* the slaves, I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that. What I do about Slavery and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save this Union, and what I forbear, I forbear because I do not believe it would help to save the Union. I shall do *less* whenever I shall believe what I am doing hurts the cause, and I shall do *more* whenever I shall believe doing more will help the cause. I shall try to correct errors when shown to be errors; and I shall adopt new views so fast as they shall appear to be true views. I have here stated my purpose according to my view of *official* duty, and I intend no modification of my oft-expressed *personal* wish that all men, everywhere, could be free. Yours,

A. LINCOLN.

ANOTHER TERRIBLE DISASTER.

A Steamer Snagged on the Mississippi—Many Lives Lost.

CAIRO, Sunday, Aug. 24.

The steamer *Acacia* ran on a snag sixty miles below Memphis, at 1 o'clock Thursday morning, and sunk in a few minutes. She had one hundred and fifty passengers, six of whom were ladies. She had, also, a cargo of seventy-five tons of sutler's goods. In five minutes after striking, she capsized, and the upper deck floated off. Many of the passengers who clung to it were saved, but fully half were in berths asleep, and were lost. Most of the passengers were soldiers returning to regiments. A number of the survivors have arrived at Helena. Not less than seventy-five or eighty persons perished. The Captain and most of the crew were saved. The list of the lost has not been received.

ALIENS AND THE DRAFT.

Important Decision by Secretary Seward.

The following is a recent letter from the Secretary of State to the British *Chargé d'Affaires:*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 20, 1862.

SIR: Having informally understood from you that British subjects, who had merely declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, had expressed apprehensions that they might be drafted into the militia under the late requisition of the War Department, I have the honor to acquaint you for their information that none but citizens are liable to military duty in this country, and that this Department has never regarded an alien who may have merely declared his intention to become a citizen, as entitled to a passport, and consequently has always withheld from persons of that character any such certificate of citizenship.

I have the honor to be, with high consideration, Sir, Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

To Hon. Wm. STUART &c., &c., &c.

NEWS FROM NEW-ORLEANS

Breckinridge Threatening Another Attack upon Baton Rouge.

Preparations of the National Forces to Receive the Rebels.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST TREACHERY.

An Order Calling for the Delivery of All Private Arms.

CONFISCATION OF SLIDELL'S PROPERTY.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Aug. 12, 1862.

The stunning effects on the rebels of the great battle of Baton Rouge, and the brilliant character of the victory, develop every hour and give a new phase to the current public feeling. The Secessionists are for the moment almost silent; it is only the most noisy and credulous who have much to say. The effect on the Nationals has been to make the President's order that we shall submit to the enemy more than ever acceptable, for the battle of Baton Rouge shows in the darkest manner the utter treachery of the people, who are entirely abandoned to the rebellion. In almost every instance the townspeople, who have been permitted to retain their private arms, used those arms in the battle or secretly sent them to their friends. That in New-Orleans there should be twenty thousand people retaining their warlike weapons has always been a source of constant dread to the well-known Union men, but the military authorities have never been until now prepared to believe that the privilege would be abused. This, however, is not now the idea of our public authorities. They have very wisely come to another opinion, as will be seen from the following document, the first the Assistant Military Governor issued after his return from Baton Rouge:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT, NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 11, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 21.—It being a fact that numbers of the inhabitants of Baton Rouge, who have been allowed by the United States authorities to retain their private arms, were found dead and wounded on the battle-field, it is hereby ordered, to prevent any repetition of such breach of trust, *that all arms, of whatever description, now in this city*, be turned in as follows:

All persons residing below Esplanade-street, to the Twelfth Maine Regiment, at the Confederate States Hotel, in the Third District.

Those residing in the Second District, to the Thirteenth Connecticut Regiment, at the Custom-house.

Those residing in the First District, to the Twenty-first Massachusetts Regiment, at Lafayette-square.

Those residing in the Fourth District, to the Thirty-first Massachusetts Regiment, at Annunciation-square.

Those residing in Algiers, to the Eighth Vermont Regiment, at Algiers.

Those residing in Jefferson City, to the officer commanding the United States forces stationed there.

Those residing at Lake Ponichartrain, to the officer commanding picket station ——, at that point.

The commanding officers of the above-mentioned regiments will detail an officer to receive the arms turned in under this order, and see that they are carefully preserved for future disposition.

Each person will make one package or bundle of all the arms turned in by him, and close such package or bundle in the presence of the receiving officer; and each receiving officer will keep an accurate list of the names and residences of those who comply with this order, with statement of the arms turned in.

This order must be complied with before Saturday next; and any person failing to comply with it, as directed, will be held liable to imprisonment at hard labor. By order,

G. WEITZEL, Assistant Military Commandant.
EDWIN ILSLEY, A. A. A. G.

Now, is it not a little curious how slow the world moves? It has taken a long, long time, to convince the accomplished and honorable officer who issued the above, that all the pleasant-spoken people he meets within the country are not *truthful*, to say nothing harder of them.

Much has been said about National troops guarding the houses of the rebels, at the expense and comfort of our loyal and brave troops, and I believe all that has been said, in spite of every denial to the contrary. On the Potomac and in all the rebel States, with honorable exceptions, our troops have stood guard over property owned by rebels fighting against us in the field, and I further believe that in thousands of instances, by prominent United States officers, the interests of the rebels have been more carefully looked after than the Union men; and the town of Baton Rouge up to the era of the great battle just fought in its suburbs, formed no exception. Nay, more than this—the army of the treacherous citizens, who fell before our prowess, were fond of making complaints against our soldiers, and their complaints were regarded and acted upon without even an inquiry from the other side. Now, thank heaven, this is all changed. The firing at our Union vessels, passing along the river banks between here and Baton Rouge, has often been alluded to in my letters; remonstrances against such barbarism have been made by our military authorities; gentlemen residing here have written to their friends, residing in those guilty localities, urging them to suppress this most cruel kind of warfare; but all protestations have been in vain. Then our military authorities "threw moss" at the offenders. They sent up the river, and brought down to New-Orleans some of the sympathizers, and here they had a good time generally. At last all patience was exhausted, and it was determined that Commodore FARRAGUT should give at least one example of vengeance.

Fortunately for the efficient administration of justice, the rebels in Donaldsonville, who, you all remember, assailed the Empire Parish, crowded with women and children, on Tuesday last, fired upon a Government transport. The consequence is, that on the following Friday the place was destroyed—literally left a heap of shapeless ruins.

Lest some of our "moss throwers" may get into an agony of sympathy with the poor helpless women and children who lived in the town, I will say for their benefit, that said women and helpless children were driven out of the place some days previously to the bombardment, by the guerrillas, who took this method of carrying out VAN DORN'S proclamation of depopulating the Mississippi River banks eight miles back into the swamps.

Donaldsonville was an old French, but rather handsomely built town, at the mouth of the Bayou Lafourche, and was the centre of a wealthy population. In fact, the sugar plantations on the Lafourche were, before the Revolution, some of the richest in the country. There was a very handsome Catholic Church, and a Presbyterian Church, with large congregations. The population was largely now composed of small tradesmen, artizans and the useful people who, it seems, have no rights here worth respecting. Where the money is to come from ever to build up this place I cannot conceive, and how the people, who have been driven from their houses, find protection from the heat and other Summer evils of this climate, I cannot conceive.

It is a matter of discussion here in military circles, first, shall Baton Rouge be evacuated by our troops? and secondly, if evacuated, shall it be destroyed, or left as a pleasant place for the rebels to find a base for aggressive operations against this city?

The argument in favor of evacuation is, that our

Northern and Western armies are doing nothing; really contracting their lines, they are leaving a large rebel force idle, to concentrate somewhere up the river and organise a still larger force to attack the place, and in consideration of this, it is deemed most prudent to withdraw our forces and place them behind the defences of New-Orleans. It may be necessary to do this, but I would ask what is the reason that some of our Western Generals have not been ere this down the Mississippi? To have the great artery of the continent unobstructed in its carrying the wealth of the country from one position to another, is as important for our national life as it is that the great artery of the body is free to act to keep in health the living man. There is something brilliant, magnificent, practical and poetical about opening the Mississippi. Its dark waters unite our country. If they are used to bear the gallant steamers interchanging the people and the products of our own nationality situated on its banks. New-Orleans should have been taken at the commencement of the war, and should have been the base of operations, and our army should have gone up, occupying every important town, until there was not an enemy of any importance on its shores. In short, many millions of dollars of transportation could have been by this means saved the Government.

So important, indeed, do I hold this country to be that I should not be surprised if Richmond, like Corfath, should be evacuated under the very noses of our troops, and that the rebels would come pouncing down here, to capture, if possible, the greatest prize that has fallen to the power of the Union arms.

And here let me say, incidentally, that the National officers of this city, are unquestionably the busiest people of the whole Union. Gen. BUTLER cannot do less than fourteen hours' hard work a day. He rises early and does up a large amount of correspondence. Having breakfasted, a light meal with him, he receives innumerable messages from Orderlies and civilians, dispatches them, and usually proceeds to his civil quarters—the Custom-house. The ante-rooms are, long before his arrival, crowded, and that, too, with a heterogeneous mass of people, such as can be seen nowhere else except in this city. This morning I took a survey of some of the most individualized people. Among them was the richest planter of the South, Dr. ——, a permanent resident of New-Orleans. There were one Colonel, two Majors, a Lieutenant, and two naval officers; a city Judge, the only one who has remained loyal, of all the Bench of this State; a prominent lawyer, two invalid soldiers, one of the heroes of Baton Rouge; several respectable looking darkies; eight women, all nursing their children, which were semi-nuda—the babies I mean; innumerable citizens generally; two handsome secesh ladies, who were trying to look comfortable, and as if they didn't care and couldn't; one very respectable looking priest, and two nuns in a style of white head-dress similar to Guido's picture of "Beatrice Cenci"—pale, melancholy looking women, whose complexions were made still more clear by the shroud-looking bandages that enveloped their handsome faces. These people form lanes that reach away out into the wide hall that approaches the presence, at the extremes of which you behold the victims of poverty and rebellion, crouching under the gaze of the well-fed and comfortable—there they stand, hour after hour, appealing pitifully, with eyes and sunken cheeks, for labor and food. Upon this class, Gen. BUTLER devotes his most earnest labor; the world can never do him credit enough for his sympathy for the poor, nor appreciate him enough for the noble expedients he has resorted to, to keep this population from starving. Crowded as are the rooms, there is no confusion; the swords of the numerous mounted Orderlies, as they move about, rattle on their sides; but they are respectful, and try to be kind to all. One by one, these people in waiting are admitted to the General, and it is astonishing how rapidly he dispatches business, and how entirely he attends to details as well as to generalities.

The duties of the civil magistrate with unlimited powers over property and life ended, Gen. BUTLER proceeds to his military headquarters, where he supervises the actions and reports of his subordinates in the Military Department of the Gulf. To look after the varied interests of twelve or fifteen thousand men is of itself a task of no ordinary interest, particularly when the executive officer is embarrassed by rules and regulations so imperative in their character, that they send to New-Orleans, as commissary stores, New-England made molasses and sugar. The long Summer day is now in the decline, and soldiers and citizens seem themselves to be fatigued with taxing the Commanding General's powers of endurance, and presently he gets in his carriage and proceeds to his residence, where, surrounded by his military family, I presume he feels—at least he is left in comparative quietude. But then the "vacation ends," for, from after dinner to late bedtime there is the same demand upon the General's time, there only being this difference—the persons who now meet him claim to have some special reasons for calling at his residence, which special reasons, good or bad, are generally respected. The soldiers on duty, of course, are always received, and answers are in most cases rapidly dictated. So much for the daily duties of the Commander-in-Chief of the Department of the Gulf.

The ante-room through which you pass into Gen. BUTLER's presence is guarded by Capt. R. S. DAVIS, A. A. A. G. This young officer is ever in attendance on Gen. BUTLER, and is evidently his confidential friend and Secretary. Capt. DAVIS may be thirty, but he looks younger. He is remarkably polite, and has a smile that (though somewhat equivocal) is quite fascinating. I have never seen him in the slightest degree excited, and, altogether, I think he has the oldest and most conservative head on young shoulders I ever met with; he, too, is a great worker.

Next in the category for hard work, possibly without a rival in the General himself, is Judge BELL, of the Provost Court. On the Bench at 8 o'clock in the morning, he sets until 3, and in that time dispatches the business of all the inferior hundred Courts of New-Orleans. He tries the basest or the most abandoned criminal, and a suit against or between banks, involving hundreds of thousands of dollars, with equal *sang froid*, and with exact justice. I question if that quality was ever more properly or more speedily meted out in any Court. The Judge is exceedingly popular; he is as excellent as a man as he is as a magistrate, and in the future, when he returns to Boston, and leaves the poor and the friendless, the rich and the grasping, the villains and the thieves, to again prosper under the legal technicalities of the law, the people will sigh that Judge BELL, unrestricted except by his own judgement, his own innate sense of right, is not their chief civil magistrate.

The news from the interior still comes in loaded with tales of distress. In some sections large plantations of negroes have been turned loose to seek as best they could food to keep them from starving. The rebel army take all that can be had by general robbery, the guerrillas follow and hunt up what is hidden away. In the meantime the penalty of exile, persecution or death, is meted out to the poor planter, if he dares to sell his cotton, sugar, or other produce, to purchase with the proceeds the simplest necessaries of life. How long any people can stand such oppression seems impossible to tell. The rules that ordinarily govern human nature are all out of joint when you come to apply them to the people of Secessia.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Aug. 13, 1862.

I heard last evening direct from Baton Rouge. Our lines have been contracted within a comparatively small space, and now surround the grounds of the United States Arsenal and barracks. A few houses have been cleared away and some trees cut down so that the early approach of the enemy can be seen. The position is considered by the best military judges here very strong. The town itself is literally deserted by its inhabitants. BRECKINRIDGE is represented as being within eight miles, receiving reinforcements, preparatory to another attack. Our soldiers are in the highest spirits, and I think they will be disappointed if they are "let alone." Last evening the steamer *Empire Parish* arrived from Baton Rouge, bringing down all the sick and wounded. Here we can take good care of these martyrs in the cause of their country. The General began his nursing by buying a cargo of ice for the hospitals. Everybody applauded the deed—and all well folks are prepared patiently to endure the infliction of no ice, if the soldiers are benefited. Fortunately all have a tolerable abundance.

In the great fight Gen. BRECKINRIDGE was often seen and recognized. He appeared to be in a great state of excitement after his troops broke and could not be rallied; he was seized with an especial gust of passion, and threw his sword away as if in unutterable disgust. The weapon is now in the possession of the soldier who witnessed the act and the impotent wrath.

Capt. BUCHANAN, or Capt. BUCK, as he is familiarly termed, first officer of the gunboat *New-London*, and commander of the waters of Lake Pontchartrain and tributary lakes, is one of the most active and useful naval officers on this station. He is about everywhere; I mean he is all by himself. In addition, the Captain has extemporized a fleet of boats of various sizes, which enables him to run across the lake into the very heart of Secessia. He starts this morning for various towns and camps over in the Piney Woods.

Yesterday afternoon, at half-past five o'clock, Com. FARRAGUT hauled down his flag from the mizzen *and hoisted it at the main*, when he received a salute as Senior Rear-Admiral of the United States Navy, the first salute of the kind ever given under the Stars and Stripes, thus creating an era in the history of the war.

Commodore STUART is Admiral FARRAGUT's senior, but the old veteran is on the retired list. The FARRAGUTS, it is understood here by many of the oldest inhabitants, are natives of New-Orleans. I pass daily the house where Admiral FARRAGUT's brother lived many years, and where he quite recently died. The sons of the brother, born in New-Orleans, are residents here, and are active and excellent men. As anything relating to the Commodore is just now interesting, I close my letter with the following biographical notice, copied from to-day's *Delta*. As the editor has especial opportunities to be informed about what he writes, I presume the sketch is correct:

"REAR-ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.—FARRAGUT is not forgotten. Engaged as a midshipman when a youth in the American navy, he did what he could manfully to defend his country against the machinations of haughty England. He is the idol to-day of the American navy. "FARRAGUT and victory" is the battle-cry of the Yankee tars. The hero of New-Orleans (the most extensive and best managed battle in all naval history) places him at the head of the navy by merit; and the length of his faithful public service places him in that exalted position by rank. FARRAGUT has sacrificed more for his country than some other men who command our fleets. His family connections are known to be Southern; his wife, a native of the City of Norfolk, and, we are pleased to say, a Union lady; his wife's sister now resides in Norfolk, with her relatives around her—all opposed to the Government which Admiral FARRAGUT has labored so long and so zealously to uphold. A near relative of the Admiral's recently made this remark: 'I hate the Commodore for his cause, but I love him for his courage and wonderful ability as a naval commander.' We are proud to see his name at the head of the active list of Rear-Admirals in our navy. His promotion will incite him to new and enhanced zeal in carrying on the war for the preservation of our glorious Union; and then, as the chief in command of all our navies, he will see to it in his old age that the Stars and Stripes float triumphant and respected on every sea and on every lake and harbor of the known universe."

A COMPLIMENT FROM JOHN BULL.

From the New-Orleans Delta.

It is not often that John Bull does us justice; much more rarely does he pay us a compliment; most rarely of all are the London *Times*, the *Morning Herald* and the *Saturday Review* made the vehicles of his unwonted grace. But now those journals are heaping praises upon us in almost every number. For they rarely now mention American affairs without reviling Gen. BUTLER for giving up "modest women who happen to speak to a man whom they do not know, to the lusts of his soldiers." This is about as true as that he quenched the sun in the Gulf of Mexico; but those who believe or profess to believe it, are placed in a most unexpected position by the event. For the testimony of every man who has been in New-Orleans since the issue of the order in question, foreign or native, rebel or loyal, is that the city is a model of good order; and, in particular, that any woman can now walk from one end of it to another, day or night, not only without insult, but without annoyance of any kind—which is a novel state of things for New-Orleans. If Gen. BUTLER's order meant what our British friends will insist that it meant, what testimony is this to the self-restraint and decorum of his troops. Of what other troops in the world, regular or volunteer, could the same be said?

IMPORTANT ORDER.

CONFISCATION OF THE PROPERTY OF SLIDELL.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 11, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 251.—All the property of JOHN SLIDELL, an officer of the rebel Government, is hereby confiscated.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER,
Commanding Department.
R. S. DAVIS, Captain and Acting A. A. G.

THE BATTLE OF BATON ROUGE.

THE EXTENDED REPORT OF COL. CAHILL—LISTS OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

BATON ROUGE, Aug. 9, 1862.

To Capt. R. J. Davis, A. A. General, Department of the Gulf.

SIR: Being called to the command of the forces at Baton Rouge, on the occasion of the action of Aug. 5, by the unfortunate death of Gen. WILLIAMS, it becomes my duty to report the circumstances of the glorious victory. Rumors of the advance of the enemy in heavy force had prevailed for some days. On the afternoon of Aug. 4, Gen. WILLIAMS called the attentions of the commandants of regiments and batteries to the probability of an attack at an early hour in the morning. The Fourteenth Maine, Col. A. NICKERSON; the Twenty-first Indiana, under Lieut.-Col. KEITH; the Sixth Michigan, under Acting Lieut.-Col. CLARK, and Seventh Vermont, Col. ROBERTS, were encamped, the first with its right resting on the intersection of the Greenwell Springs Road, and fronting on a road running to the intersection of the Bayou Sara and Clinton Roads. These encampments were in heavy timber. The Twenty-first Indiana were encamped on about the same line front, and on the right of the Greenwell Springs Road. On nearly the same line front, but still further to the right, at the intersection of the Clay Cut and Perkins Roads, were the Sixth Michigan. The Seventh Vermont were some distance to the rear, and between the Sixth Michigan and Twenty-first Indiana, with the camp fronting the city. EXNER'S battery, under Lieut. Carruth, was in bivouac, on the right of the Fourteenth Maine, and on the right of the Twenty-first Indiana. Still further to the right were the guns in charge of the Twenty-first Indiana. On the extreme right the guns of NIM's Battery, under Lieut ——, were brought in position early in the action on the right. The Thirtieth Massachusetts, under Col. DUDLEY, were brought up from their quarters in the Capitol on the night of the 4th, and took position on the left of the Sixth Michigan. On the extreme left, in advance of the left bank of the Bayou Gap, with an oblique front toward the intersection of the Bayou Sara and Clinton roads, with two pieces of MANNINO's Battery, were the Ninth Connecticut and Fourth Wisconsin. The remaining guns of MANNINO's Battery were in position on the right bank of the bed of Bayou Gap. This was the real line of defence for the left flank, covering the north and east of the arsenal grounds. Gen. WILLIAMS, in his instructions to myself and Lieut.-Col. BEAN, commanding Fourth Wisconsin Volunteers, was very clear and positive in his orders to hold this position at all hazards, as he anticipated the enemy would advance (under cover of the fire from the ram *Arkansas*, with the gunboats from the Red River,) through the open grounds of the Sawmill and Dougherty's Plantation, and take possession of the Menae ground. The above mentioned advance on the left bank of the Bayou was only ordered by Gen. WILLIAMS, after a lengthy consideration, on the evening of the 4th inst., with the intention of checking an advance on the same position by the Bayou Sara and Clinton Roads; and for that reason we only brought forward the light howitzers of MANNINO's Battery to the advance positions, leaving the heavy guns on the original lines.

At early daylight on the morning of August 5, the enemy threw his whole force on the camps of the Fourteenth Maine, Twenty-first Indiana and Sixth Michigan, with the batteries attached to each regiment. Those troops stood their ground nobly, meeting the tremendous force thrown upon them with unflinching bravery. On looking over the battle ground since the engagement I cannot conceive how it was possible for so many men to have been engaged in so small a space of ground. The attack was nearly simultaneous; but the first fire in line from the enemy's right was directed on the Fourteenth Maine, and was instantly answered by that regiment by a solid line volley, which must have done terrible execution. The companies of the Twenty-first Indiana, which were in advance as pickets, had fallen back in order. The whole regiment advanced toward the Magnolia Cemetery and east of it. At this time Major HAYES was seriously wounded, and was taken from the field. The regiment worked, advancing and retiring, and changing front as the enemy showed himself through the smoke. At nearly the close of the action, Lieut.-Col. KEITH, commanding regiment, had to leave the field, badly wounded, leaving the regiment without a field officer, in command of Capt. GRIMSBY. It was at this stage of the battle that Gen. WILLIAMS fell, mortally wounded. He had just said to the men of the Twenty-first, "Boys, your field officers are all gone. I will lead you." The men answered with three cheers for the General. The sounds had scarcely died away when he fell. The General had previously issued an order for the line to fall back, and the artillery having done so, the regiments retired in good order to the positions now occupied. For details of movements and conduct of the regiments and batteries, I would refer you to the accompanying reports. I will only trespass on the patience of the commanding General further than to say what the officers commanding regiments and corps cannot say for themselves—that more undaunted bravery, coolness and skill, in the handling of their commands, has not been displayed on any battle-field than on that of Baton Rouge, and that, too, by officers who never before handled troops in a fight. From the Twenty-first Indiana and Sixth Michigan myself, in common with others, expected a great deal, and were not disappointed; but when I look back a few short months, and bring to my mind the arrival of the Fourteenth Maine at Ship Island, and to-day consider the work done by that regiment in the action, the smoothness and steadiness of its evolutions in difficult ground and under fire from the veterans of the Confederate service, I can only say that, for his efforts in building up his regiment, the most serious task of a commander, and in conduct in the field, Col. NICKERSON, of the Fourteenth Maine, deserves the highest praise. To the impetuous Lieut.-Col. KEITH, of the Twenty-first Indiana, the words of mine can do no justice. He was everywhere, in every place, cheering his men through fields, fens and underbrush like a veteran, and when seriously wounded and taken from the field he would not give up, but moved around among his officers and men, by calling and assisting in everything, to the injury and irritation of his wounds. Col. ROBERTS, of the Seventh Vermont, fell mortally wounded, and has since died. He was a gentleman of a generous nature and of cultivated mind.

Col. NICKERSON, of the Fourteenth Maine, had his horse shot from under him by a discharge of grape. He sprang from under his dying steed, and, waving his sword, called upon his men for one more charge. The men sprang forward, with three roaring cheers, and drove back the advancing foe. At this time the gallant Capt. FRENCH, of Company K, Fourteenth Maine, received his his terrible wound. The charge was made in presence of Gen. WILLIAMS, who complimented the men very highly. Capt. FRENCH was placed on board the unfortunate steamer *Whitehorn*, and was lost when she went down. His name deserves special mention. The conduct of the officers and men of the several batteries was everything that could be looked for by the Commanding General. The various batteries were very much reduced by sickness and deaths, and, even with the assistance of details from the infantry, were worked short-handed. Lieut. HALL, in command of second piece NIM's Battery, wishes special mention made of the successful rally by men of the Twenty-first Indiana and three men of the Ninth Connecticut, who, with the assistance of private TYLER, who left his sick bed and acted as Sergeant, gunner, &c., and privates SHIELD and CLOUGSTON, as also Sergt. CHENEVER, who left the hospital sick to do his duty, rallied and brought off the gun, when every man and horse was shot down and the piece in the hands of the enemy. The names of the privates of infantry engaged in this gallant exploit will be forwarded as soon as ascertained. The Ninth Connecticut and Fourth Wisconsin Volunteers were brought up from their position early in the action, and were placed, by Gen. WILLIAMS' order, in line across the grounds of the Orphan Asylum, immediately in rear of the camps of the Twenty-first Indiana and Fourteenth Maine. The regiments moved with alacrity and obeyed all orders promptly.

Capt. SILAS W. SAWYER, of Company H, Ninth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, deserves mention for his bold reconnoissance on the morning of the 6th. Going out on the Bayou Sara road three miles, and finding no trace of the presence of the enemy, he took a cattle path through the woods, coming out on the Clinton road beyond the original line of our pickets. He scoured the country to REID's plantation, in scouting around which he found one of the enemy's caissons, near by another, and in a short time he discovered all four. Crossing over to BERNARD's plantation he found another and a damaged ambulance. Returning to headquarters, he proceeded, by order of Col. PAINE, commanding a detachment of men and horses from MANNINO's Battery, and a platoon of his own company, and brought them in. In conclusion I would beg leave to call the attention of the General Commanding to the services of Lieut. HENRY H. ELLIOTT, Ninth New-York Volunteers, Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant on Gen. WILLIAMS' Staff. Of his coolness and intrepidity in action every officer in the action can bear witness, as also to the still more trying duties of the detail of his official business. I am under deep obligations to him for his cheerful and zealous services for the time I remained in command. I inclose copies of correspondence between myself and Lieut. ELLIOTT. Col. MCMILLAN, of the Twenty-first Indiana, has been unwell for some time. His counsel and advice have been freely offered on every occasion. All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS W. CAHILL,
Colonel Commanding at Baton Rouge.

LIST OF KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING AT THE BATTLE OF BATON ROUGE, AUG. 5, 1862.

SIXTH MICHIGAN VOLUNTEERS.

Company A.—None killed. Wounded—Second Lieut. James H. Russey, slightly; First Sergt. Glenn, slightly, Sergt. Richard Thayer, slightly; Whitney, Evans and Preston, all slightly.

Company B.— James Helmeck, slightly wounded.

Company C.—Killed—Oscar Chapel and Frank Bloomer. Wounded—James Smith, slightly; Mortimar, mortally; Barkman, slightly. Missing—Corp. John Kline, DAY, HIX, Duyld Johnson, Elias Leonard, Charles Harris.

Company D was not in action.

Company E.—Killed—John Haskell. Wounded—Harrison, Tenny and Frank Mirror. Missing—Lieut. Heine, taken prisoner.

Company F.—Three killed and nine wounded—names not known.

Company G.—Killed—John Bern. Wounded—Corporals John E. Hopper and F. B. Seymour—both slightly; Jas. Daily, mortally.

Company H.—Killed—Corporal Chas. Vickery, Edward P. Dwight. Wounded—C. A. Hollenbeck, C. A. Aldrich—both slightly.

Company I.—Killed—Wm. Schinck, Robert Moore, Chas. Blanchard, Wm. McNeil, George Waterman and Jahez Piper. Wounded—Capt. H. Soule, Second Lieut. Tasset—both slightly; First Sergt. Stoddart, Third Sergt. A. E. Picket, Sergt. J. B. Stoddart, Corporals Murray and C. Davis, Privates B. Cassoy, A. Slack, L. Libby, E. Bateman, S. Griffin, H. Howard and J. Smalley—all slightly; Andrew J. Klinsmith and George Hoeglin—both mortally, since died; and A. Ham, Charles Wilson.

Company E—None killed. Wounded—Capt. D. Bacon, seriously; Serg. Beardsly, slightly; Corp. Wood, slightly.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed	15
Wounded	44
Missing	6
Total	65

THIRTIETH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

Severely wounded—Quartermaster J. F. Tanney.

Company A—Killed—A. F. Rogers. Slightly wounded—C. McGethlin, Neil Conway. Severely wounded—First Lieut. W. G. Howe.

Company B—Wounded—P. McKenzie.

Company C—Killed—Joel M. Heald. Wounded severely in left arm—David W. Farnsworth.

Company D—Mortally wounded—Geo. Gillman. Slightly wounded—Edward Doherty.

Company E—Slightly wounded—Wm. Norris.

Company I—Killed—Capt. Eugene Kelly. Wounded—Coakley, Burd, Baker and Tenner.

Company K—Wounded—Lieut. W. H. Gardner, Jr., Capt. W. H. Rogers and private Broderick.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed	4
Wounded	14
Total	18

NIM'S MASSACHUSETTS BATTERY.

Wounded—F. O. Brigham, through the shoulder; John Wield, slightly in the leg; Ltemnen Clogsden, bruise; —— Cunningham, of the Ninth Connecticut, in the arm; —— McLuckie, of the Ninth Connecticut, missing.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT MAINE VOLUNTEERS.

Killed.

Company A.—Corp. M. A. Carter, in color guard; Patrick Dougherty.

Company S.—Corp. B. F. Davis.

Company C.—F. Lurnett, Baston Turner.

Company D.—John Dixon, Wm. Wier.

Company F.—Sergts. Weston Page, C. B. Parks; Corp. Charles B. Goodwin; Daniel W. Tibbetts, Charles Giles, Nicholas Palzer, Alexander Rhorbasson.

Company G.—First Sergt. D. B. McWaine; Sergt. A. C. Hayss; Dennis Scholl, J. Wagner, M. Shoub, E. A. Merrill, H. Brown, A. Quinn.

Company H.—Freeman Dudley.

Company I.—P. H. Dowd, J. G. Annis, H. W. Livingston, Christopher Shoats, George Greewall.

Company K.—First Sergt. J. B. Pinkham; Sergt. A. J. Hobbs; Corp. Charles Thompson; John Kelly, Edward Murrey, Antoine Harten, W. G. Mansen, Unis Wentland.

Wounded.

Maj. Charles S. Richmon, severely; Aojt. Jos. H. Metcalf, slightly.

Company A.—Capt. Charles Barnard, slightly; Sergt. E. T. Elbridge, mortally; A. H. Allen, slightly; John Coleman, slightly; A. Gutzell, slightly; W. Gerry, slightly; S. Hinchy, slightly; W. Stanley, slightly; Otis S. Greenlow, severely; George Wilson, severely.

Company B.—Capt. R. W. Mullen, severely; First Lieut. J. H. Spencer, mortally; R. B. Cookson, severely; Morrison Leonard, severely; James Kelly, slightly.

Company C.—Capt. George Scott, severely; B. Kendall, severely; L. Gray, severely; August Guester, severely; Eldridge Orn, slightly; David Graaf, slightly; Peter O'Rourke, slightly: Frank Hollowell, slightly.

Company D.—Corp. Sewall B. Lombard, in Color Guard, severely; Alexander McCollum, severely; Albert S. York, slightly; J. P. Hasgrove, slightly; Charles B. Horn, slightly; Francis B. Stinson, slightly; Victor Morgenthaler, slightly.

Company E.—Dudley D. Doore, severely; Simon Battle, severely; William H. Low, severely; Louis Dreza, severely; Danville Thompson, severely; Samuel Albee, slightly.

Company F.—Sergt. John N. Goodwin, severely; Corp. Moses S. Drew, in color guard; Henry Nelson, slightly; Henry A. Fisher, slightly.

Company G.—Sergt. F. W. Herrick, severely; M. C. Cobb, slightly; J. Iberle, slightly; J. Weltz, slightly; L. W. Pike, slightly; P. McCon, slightly; C. Wolfe, slightly.

Company H.—Color Sergt. Gould, severely.

Company I.—Corp. W. L. Chandler, severely; John Hills, severely; W. B. Morbridge, severely; James O'Neal, severely; Lawrence Cox, slightly; Henry Cannon, slightly; J. A. Gower, slightly; H. W. Waldron, slightly; Angelo Coscine, slightly; Chas. Sunkle, slightly; William O'Harran, slightly; James W. Elwain, slightly; C. P. Jackson, slightly; John Maroney, slightly.

Company K.—Capt. Joseph P. French, severely; Corp. Pray, in color guard, mortally; Corp. John C. Clements, severely; John Becker, severely; Charles Voice, severely; Ferdinand Franc, severely; Lewis Smith, severely.

Missing.

Company A— —— McFee, Ruggles S. Floyd.

Company D—Wm. W. Johnson.

Company E—Wm. A. Carpenter, Eldridge E. Warren, Wm. O. Rollins, Eastman Thompson.

Company F—Silas Luce, Harrison Moore.

Company K—R. N. Miller, B. G. Patch, G. T. W. Tarbelle.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed	30
Wounded	71
Missing	12
Total	118

SEVENTH REGIMENT VERMONT VOLUNTEERS.

Wounded.

Col. George T. Roberts, neck and thigh, mortally.

Company B—Edward Dier, slightly in wrist; Jas. M. Garney, slightly in ankle.

Company C—Wounded.—Corp. Bertrand Billings, in chest mortally, since died; Corp. A. Piper, right arm amputated; Henry Clark, in foot, seriously.

Company D—Wounded.—Thomas Bixley, blow upon head, slightly.

Company E—Wounded.—T. P. Stearns, slightly in left side.

Company H.—Missing—Charles A. Smith, not in action.

Company K.—Wounded—Prosper Allard, in leg; Carlos Lofferty, in thigh. Missing—John Sullivan, John Fitzgerald, Isaac Dompbin; Jack Russell, white servant of Maj. Holbrook, missing since action.

RECAPITULATION.

Wounded	10	Missing	5
Total			15

SIXTH MASSACHUSETTS BATTERY (EVERETT'S, ETC.)

Killed—Neagle, Foster, Drayer.

Wounded.—Second Lieut. Allen, Sergeant Baker, Corporal Paterson, Merill, Foley, Butters, Smith, Johnson, McCleese.

Missing—LONG.

TWENTY-FIRST INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

Company A.—Killed—First Lieut. Charles D. Seely, First Sergeant John A. Bevington, Corporal Isaac Knight, Henry T. Bachelor. Wounded—Sergeant Henry B. Hall, severely; Sergeant Merrit C. Skinner, slightly; Corporal Elias J. Carroll, severely; Corporal Robert K. Simpson, slightly; Samuel Alnglekew, severely; Thomas Cole, severely; Marcus Branchor, slightly; John H. Hays, slightly; James Ingram, slightly; Wm. McCord, severely; Frederick Suterlon, severely; Isaac W. Snyder, slightly; Daniel T. Smith, severely; Samuel Shinberger, severely; Isaac J. Woodworth, slightly.

Company B.—Killed—Henry H. Ward. Wounded—Corp. James Ginsley, slightly in thigh; Sergt. Burgoss, slightly in knee; Joseph Petty, slightly; Joseph H. White, mortally (since dead); William Stone, mortally (since dead); John Kelly, mouth; Abner Tabor, leg; Eli McDaniel; John H. Thomas, slightly; Robert S. Smith, slightly, hip; Simon Stackler, both thighs.

Company C.—Killed—Joel Haywood, Thos. O'Conner, Mathias Guesler. Wounded—Corp. Thomas Ballard, mortally; Calvin Heywood.

Company D—Gabriel McCuve, Valentine Stewart, killed. Wounded—First Sergt. Joseph O. Wheelon, slightly, thigh; Corp. Absolom McGowan, leg; Corp. Eli Wesner, leg; Corp. Mason Dedman, leg; Corp. Samuel Ganon, leg; Corp. George Power, leg; Corp. Thos. Beck. Corp. William Purcell, missing.

Company E—Wm. F. Duty and Mark W. Poteet, killed. Wounded—Capt. Wm. Skelton, slightly in head; Sergt. George W. Branton, severely, back; Corp. J. W. Palmer, severely, back; J. A. Shoemaker, severely, back; Gilbert I. McCowan, severely, back; Sol. P. Budden, severely, back; Jacob Herns, severely, back; J. W. Huntsinger, Henry P. Wilson, mortally; T. C. Taylor, slightly. Dennis Sullivan, Joseph Gubb and Isaac N. Norton, missing.

Company F.—William Daily, killed; Francis W. Chapman, wounded mortally, since died; William Cole, John Bell, Fred. Hart, Willet Wayman, William Vestal, Milton Fares, James Wilkes, all slightly; Hugh Fields, run over by rebel mounted officer; Geo. Miller, wounded in the arm.

Company G.—Corp. Austin Johnson, Michael Crosby and Michael McKinney, killed; Sergt.-Major Charles Jones, wounded severely in hip; Corp. Geo. W. Fox, mortally; Jackson Aiken, severely in hip; Henry Benson, slightly; Frank Conway, severely in arm; George Erne, severely in arm; William Elkin, mortally; Frederick Hoffman, mortally; Martin Mayal, in both legs; Henry Sponsel, abdomen; Christian Schmidt, bayonet in side.

Company H.—John J. Spencer, Sergeant, killed; Wm. W. Dugan, Corporal, killed; A. P. Dale, killed; John F. Campbell, Captain, killed; Thomas D. Bryant, First Lieutenant, severely; Wm. C. Wolfe, Sergeant, slightly; Jesse C. Reddish, Corporal, slightly in hip; Thomas Banta, severely in left side; Isaac Blake, slightly in foot; Nelson C. Deegan, slightly in head; Warren Hamilton, slightly in hip and side; T. J. Lough, wounded in thigh; John A. Musgrove, mortally, since died; John Pitman, slightly; James Phillips, slightly; Henry Thompson, severely in shoulder; Philip A. Weaver, severely in wrist; Henry C. Wilkins, slightly in thigh.

Company I.—Jonathan Reeder, wagoner, slightly in head; Samuel Andrews, severely in arm, Jacob Deekey, slightly in side.

Company K—George W. Fry, Corporal, killed; Jesse R. Harland, killed; Wm. Pitcher, killed; Thos. Gumstead, First Lieutenant, mortally wounded; John W. Gregg, Sergeant, slightly in arm; Henry H. Olas, Sergeant, slightly in leg; Jesse M. Jones, mortally; John Griffin, slightly in arm; Solomon Bray, slightly in thigh; Harry M. Snody, slightly in hip; Isaac Kephart, severely in head; Frank Grunstead, slightly in hip; Chas. Eliot, severely in shoulder; Wm. Larsmore, slightly in leg; Claiborn Gooch, slightly in hip.

NINTH REGIMENT CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS.

Killed	1
Wounded	9
Missing	4
Total	14

The Late Gen. Williams—Interesting Biographical Memoranda.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your correspondent's letter from New-Orleans, in the remarks upon the General's accompanying Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, published Monday last, are some very severe strictures derogatory to the character of the late Brig.-Gen. WILLIAMS. That such should have been published at the same time that you gave an account, in another part of the same issue of your paper, of the death of the brave General, fighting at the head of his forces, can only be reasonably accounted for, upon the supposition that you did not look over the letters of your correspondent before committing them to the hands of your compositors; for I am unwilling to believe that the conductors of so respectable a journal as the NEW-YORK TIMES would be willing to wound still deeper the already lacerated hearts of his afflicted family.

Gen. THOMAS WILLIAMS was a native of Detroit, Mich., received his appointment as a cadet to the Military Academy, at West Point, from that place, and graduated with honor in 1837. He was immediately appointed 2d Lieutenancy in the Fourth Artillery, and ordered to the field in Florida, in the war with the Indians. At the close of the Florida War, he continued with his company in the service, at different posts, until the breaking out of the Mexican War, when he was selected by Gen. SCOTT as one of his Staff, accompanied him throughout his whole campaign in Mexico, and participated in every battle there fought by the old hero. Ever being conspicuous in the hottest of the fight, he was twice breveted for gallant conduct—at the close of the war holding the title of Major by brevet, though First Lieutenant by rank. After the Mexican War, he continued with his company in the Fourth Artillery, being assigned to different posts, in 1853 to 1855 commanding the post at Mackinaw. He was with his company, in command, in the expedition to Utah in 1857 and 1858. In April, 1860, he was ordered to Fortress Monroe, to give instruction in artillery practice, as it was contemplated at that time to make that fortress a school of practice; and Gen. WILLIAMS, then Captain, was considered one of the most accomplished artillerists in the army. He continued in Fortress Monroe until June 1661, when he was appointed Major of a new regiment of light artillery then forming, and was ordered to Harrisburgh to recruit and arrange the regiment, until Col. BROWN, then commanding Fort Pickens, and Lieut.-Col. SHERMAN could be relieved, to take command. While in Harrisburgh Secretary CAMERON visited him, and was so struck with the good order of his camp, with his sound judgment and profound knowledge in all that appertains to the art of war, that, upon his return to Washington, without any solicitation of Maj. WILLIAMS or any of his friends, he recommended him as Brigadier-General of volunteers, which appointment was tendered him in September, and he was ordered to report forthwith to Gen. BUTLER, at Fortress Monroe. He soon after received the command of Fort Hatteras, was at that post when the Burnside Expedition was fitted out and arrived at Hatteras, gave all the aid in his power to that General in his perilous and laborious passage into Albemarle Sound, and at the request of Gen. BURNSIDE, was expecting to accompany him in his expedition to North Carolina; but, at the earnest solicitation of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, he was detached to command a brigade in the expedition to New-Orleans. Of all the Brigadiers accompanying him, perhaps the counsels of none were more highly valued by Gen. BUTLER than those of Gen. WILLIAMS.

After the capture of New-Orleans he was sent in command of the land forces up the river to Baton Rouge and Vicksburgh. His command at Vicksburgh was so small, consisting of not over 2,500 effective men, that he could not with any prospect of success make an assault upon the strong fortifications of that place, so that when the fleet decided to retire he was forced to return on board of it to Baton Rogue. This place he decided to hold, although he had not at this time 2,000 effective men, and he well knew the rebels were bringing five or six times as many against him. Learning that he was to be attacked on the morning of the 5th, he marched out of the town with his small force, many of whom that morning had arisen from their sick beds in the hospital to meet the attack of the enemy. The skillful arrangement of his artillery told with terrible effect upon the ranks of the enemy. Having, however, lost a gun on the right, he called the Indiana Regiment to retake it. Placing himself at the head of the regiment and turning to the officers near by he said, "Let us recapture this gun and the victory is ours," giving the order, "Forward" (the last words he spoke,) While leading the regiment to the charge he fell from a rifle ball, which pierced his heart. As he predicted, the gun was retaken, and the victory won, though at the cost of one of our bravest Generals, whom our country at the present time can ill afford to spare.

Having received his education at the nation's expense, Gen. WILLIAMS felt it his duty, in return, to devote his talent and energies, whatever they might be, to the support of the honor and institutions of his country. Unlike many who deem it sufficient merely to obtain a moderate degree of standing in their profession, he was never satisfied with his present attainments, but always adding to his professional knowledge. Accordingly, he imported from Europe, at great cost, many of the most expensive works upon military subjects, containing large and complete drawings, as well as critical and extensive descriptions of the most important battles recorded in history, from the campaigns of CÆSAR down to the present time. He thus possessed one of the most extensive and best selected military libraries in the country. Nor was it allowed to lie dusty on the shelves. Few men in any of the learned professions were ever more devoted to the improvement of their minds, or to their becoming useful and honorable members in their respective callings, than he in his, devoting all the spare time he could command from the daily routine of his duty, when to command, in studying the campaigns of the great military captains of the world.

As an officer, though never severe, he was particular in the conduct and discipline of his command, both of subordinate officers and privates, and no one was ever more careful than he of the welfare of those under his command. In the Utah Expedition, amidst the snows and cold of a Winter campaign in the Rocky Mountains, when the army were compelled to spend a large portion of the Winter under canvas, before huts of wood could be provided for them, he remained himself in his tent until the last soldier was comfortably housed, before he provided a shelter for himself. Nor would

the general Administration at least, will never take a negro from a loyal man in Kentucky, without the owner's consent and without rendering full compensation.

I do not pretend even to name the various subjects broached by this much-loved Representative. Suffice that all here who favor the National Union are satisfied with Mr. MALLORY's course and advise him to continue it unchanged. The members of the Masonic fraternity gave him a supper at the conclusion of his address, during which many pleasant sentiments were interchanged.

PERSONAL.

—Col. Turchin had an enthusiastic reception in Chicago, on Tuesday last. Wm. Bross, of the Chicago *Tribune*, made the address of welcome. In his reply, the Colonel said:

"When I left this city with my regiment, I never expected to receive such a reception as this. *I have simply done my duty—that's all I have done.* [Enthusiastic applause.] I did my duty as a soldier, and I trust as an American citizen also. [Applause.] Although I am not versed in politics, I made up my mind that the cause of this rebellion was Slavery, and I acted upon the principle that the cause should be removed. [Long continued applause.] At the same time, I know also that those men who were relying upon the power of Slavery must not be handled with soft gloves, but a little roughly, and so I handled them a little roughly. [Applause.] I don't know whether to call it a happy or an unhappy result that my superior officer did not approve of it, and thought differently. He thought that I must be court-martialed and dismissed from the service. [Groans and hisses for Don Carlos Buell, and cries, 'You shall go back, General.'] My wife informs me that she has a commission, making me a Brigadier-General, in her pocket, but I haven't got it and haven't seen it. [Applause and three cheers for Madame Turchin.] As much as I rejoice to see this kind, and I may say great reception, it would be more pleasing for me to have my poor boys of the Nineteenth with me, now strung along the railroad. [Cries, 'Shame, shame.'] They are punished for me, and as you sympathize with me, I want you to sympathize with them. There are five regiments at Huntsville, the First Wisconsin at Morris, another at Athens, another at Pulaski, and several at Columbia, all upon or contiguous to this line of railroad. It would seem as if there might be sent from each of these regiments one or two companies to guard this road. They won't never feel it. But no! Our boys are posted in squads of fifteen or twenty for eighty miles. It is low minded, it is contemptible. I cannot but feel the greatest contempt for a man, who, at the head of a powerful army, will behave thus toward soldiers. I do not care for myself, but it is a shame to punish my men."

The following is a list of Americans registered at Gun & Co.'s American News-room, No. 10 Strand, London, England, for the week ending Aug. 9, 1862:

Robert Dodge, New-York; W. Johnson, C. H. Williams, H. C. Jewett, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. H. Smith, D. D. H. Goodwillie, Philadelphia; J. A. Matterson and wife, Misses C. and E. Matterson, J. B. Curran, Springfield, Ill.; Miss M. Safford, Cairo, Ill.; W. F. Allen, H. Murray, Mrs. Murray, Oswego, N. Y.; E. M. Smith and wife, Rochester, N. Y.; — Peters and wife, Miss Harbeck, Miss Comstock, New-York; Ira Bursley, Boston; E. H. Chapin, New-York; H. Wheaton and wife, Providence, R. I.; H. A. Smythe and wife and three daughters, New-York; W. S. Lincoln, Boston; Dr. R. Turnbull, Hartford, Ct.; W. M. Vail and wife, Miss Vail, Brooklyn, N. Y.; B. Nathan, H. Thornton, New-York; C. H. and Miss McCormick, Chicago; C. Humphrey, J. R. Reed, Albany, N. Y.; J. Wells, Tennessee; J. Lodge, Boston; C. B. Dyer, T. J. Finch, Cincinnati, Ohio; S. Garnett, Philadelphia; W. L. Raymond, New-York; W. S. Williams, M. D., Cincinnati, Ohio; W. M. Burgin, Philadelphia; W. W. Speer, Pittsburgh; W. Watts, L. Blessinger, J. D. Wendel and family, New-York; E. Hatcher, Newark, Ohio; D. Nichols, Lowell, Mass.; Edwin Booth, J. W. Feuchtwanger, New-York.

—Among the prisoners brought to Wheeling, from Wood County, Va., and confined in the Athenæum, was one Rev. John Leap, Jr. The charge against him was "that at Flat Wood, Wood County, on Sunday last, he took his text from St. Paul's Epistle to the Colossians, and made it apply to the discouraging of volunteering. He called the army a band of blasphemers, and said that any man of his church who would volunteer ought to be turned out." On Tuesday Maj. Darr, the Provost Marshal, received the following communication from Leap. We give it *verbatum*:

ATHANUM WHEELING Va Aug 10th 1862

Major Darr Provost Marshal

This is to certify that I had reference to the guvernment of christs chirch in youring the languig that I made yous of and no thot of harming the guvernment of the uolted States laws in eny respect at tall And speakin of these Bands I was meaning the suthren girriller bands and not the guvernment bands at tall and concluing drawing members for volling tearing I vow there was no such languig made yous of at tall which the depositions will sho.

JOHN LEAP, Jr,

The Rev. Leap was released upon oath and bond.

—Brig.-Gen. D. S. Stanley returned to his command at Corinth, Miss., on Aug. 13. He made the soldiers a speech, a portion of which is thus sketched by a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times*: "In the course of his remarks he touched on a subject highly interesting to us, and causes a murmur of satisfaction through the regiment. He spoke of the future policy to be used toward the rebels—quartering on them, &c.; there was to be no more suffering for provisions, if the country afforded them; we should never go *coffeeless* to bed rather than burn secesh rails to make a fire; no more sleeping in a drenching rain, rather than spoil some rebel sympathizer's hay, or *intrude* ourselves in his barn. No, this hitherto rose-water policy was to be 'played out,' and hereafter show the rebels a 'new way to pay old debts.' After the speech from the General, Major Spaulding, in behalf of the officers of the Twenty-seventh, presented him with a handsome sash. The General accepted it, and responded happily, after which the regiment gave three rousing cheers for Gen. Stanley, and dispersed to their quarters."

—Capt. Betts, one of the returned prisoners, tried unsuccessfully to have an interview with Col. Chapman, of the Fifth Connecticut, who is confined at Richmond, having been taken prisoner in the battle at Slaughter Mountain. He managed, however, to get the following note from the Colonel:

"DEAR CAPTAIN: Yours was welcome. I am happy to think I have the esteem of my officers to the extent you write. I have tried to deserve it, by doing my duty fully. Whatever fate may be in store for me I shall meet, with God's help, without flinching. You write that you may see the Governor. Say to him that he cannot do too much for our regiment; they are a noble set of men. It makes me sad to think of the homes made desolate in Connecticut by the loss of so many of them. If I can serve the country by remaining here, I will cheerfully accept whatever may happen to me. Thank you for your kindness. I shall never forget you, even though I never meet you again. I hear this morning that we are to be placed in close confinement. Farewell.

—A couple of individuals, whom Parson Brownlow would term white-livered, traitor-hearted sneaks, formerly employed in a paper warehouse in Buffalo, recently invaded Canada for the purpose of obtaining employment and avoiding the draft. Applying to the proprietor of a paper establishment in that paradise of cowards, and making an evasive reply to his query regarding their object in leaving Buffalo, they were flatly told that neither they nor any of their kind were wanted in his employ. This incident, together with such facts as that of the placard posted on the Canadian shore, opposite Black Rock—"No more Yankee Sneaks Wanted Here"—is refreshing evidence that an honest sentiment prevails in parts of Canada.

—Col. John H. Davis, of the Forty-sixth Illinois Regiment, who was severely wounded at the battle of Shiloh, has been solicited to become a candidate for Congress. In reply he wrote: "Thanks to a kind Providence, my health and strength is fast being restored, and I shall very soon be able, with at least one arm, to again strike blows for my country; and until 'this terrible struggle for national existence' shall have ceased, I can be of more service to my country, in following the torn banners of my regiment, and sharing the danger, the perils and the glory of those that are left of the gallant and brave men who followed me into the smoke and fire of battle at Donelson and Shiloh, than I could as a member of Congress. My sense of duty, therefore, gentlemen, under the circumstances, will not permit me to allow my name to be used before the coming Convention."

—Mr. J. Wingate Thornton has written a note to the Secretaries of the American Tract Society at Boston, offering to place in their hands the original paroles of Burgoyne, Riedesel and the British and Hessian forces under the surrender at Saratoga. He proposes that they be disposed of for *not less* than $500, the documents to be presented by the contributors to the Public Library of the City of Boston; and that one-half of the amount be devoted to the distribution of the publications of the American Tract Society, by Mr. Alvord, among the soldiers, and the other half paid to the "N. E. Women's Auxiliary Association" of the United States Charity Commission, to aid the daughters of New-England in their generous and gentle ministrations to sick and wounded soldiers.

—Mr. D. A. Mahony, Editor of the Dubuque, (Iowa) *Herald*, who was recently arrested by order of the Secretary of War, published the following card upon the occasion:

ON BOARD STEAMER BILL HENDERSON, DUBUQUE, Aug. 14, 1862.

Readers of the Herald and Fellow-Citizens of Iowa:

I have been arrested this morning by an arbitrary order from the War Department, on what grounds I know not, except it be for the expression of my sentiments through the Dubuque *Herald*, sentiments which, as true as God lives, I believe to be loyal to the Constitution of my country. I have only to commend my wife and children to your care and protection. Your friend and fellow-citizen,

D. A. MAHONY.

—The Commencement at Norwich, (Vt.) University took place last week, but there was no class to graduate, and consequently no Commencement speeches were made. This was not on account of the decay of the University, for it has one hundred students, and is in a most flourishing condition. But all the Senior Class, and half of the whole number of students, are officers in the army, and away with their regiments. In the lack of students, Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, delivered a war address, and Park Benjamin recited a poem.

— A sister-in-law of the rebel Gen. Jos. S. Johnston was arrested, in St. Louis, on the 16th, for grossly insulting the Provost-Marshal, who was searching her house for arms. Her husband, E. W. Johnston, asked to see her, but was refused permission, and allowed himself to be betrayed into certain indiscretions, which secured his committal to the military prison also.

— A young man employed in the transportation office of the Erie Railroad Company at Dunkirk resigned an excellent position for fear of being drafted, and started for Canada, but the authorities refused him permission to go, and he is now "on his oars" and out of employment, the Company refusing, through their agent, to receive him back.

—Mr. Joseph Byers surprised the citizens of Detroit, on Wednesday night, by mounting a hog and riding through the streets, to the music of the animals unearthly squeaks. In justice to Mr. Byers it should be stated that he was *en deshabille*, and so fast asleep that he did not become conscious of the ridiculous figure he was cutting until the porker tumbled him into the river.

—Seven fair residents of Parkersburgh, Virginia, suspected of having exhibited their rebellious sympathies in a practical way, were taken to Wheeling on Tuesday last. They were very contumacious until they found that they must take the oath of allegiance or go to jail, when they adopted the former alternative, and were released.

—One W. F. Palmer, formerly a telegraph operator in New-Haven, more recently a member of the Louisiana Tigers, and consequently one of the community which inhabited Fort Delaware for several months, has been released after taking the oath of allegiance, and is now in Connecticut again.

—Col. Haupt, Engineer of the Hoosac Tunnel, has again been summoned to Washington to aid in the construction and reconstruction of bridges on roads when the army is to use. Col. Haupt was with Gen. McDowell, at Fredericksburgh, for some time, and rendered invaluable service.

—One P. L. Reeder, residing near Carlinville, Illinois, has been arrested on the charge of treason. When taken, he declared, in the most lachrymose of tones: "I hain't done anything, *except to drill a company to resist a draft.*"

—Information has been received in Boston of the death upon the Upper Nile of Dr. Charles Clarence Brownell, of Hartford, Connecticut. He was attached to the Nile Exploring Expedition of the celebrated English explorer, Petherich, as botanist.

—Capt. Rawlings, of Gen. Grant's Staff, arrived at Alton, Ill., last Friday, with fifty-six prisoners from Gen. Grant's Division. Among them was Rev. Dr. Mitchell, of Florence, Ala.; Col. Neely, Capts. Ray and Hancock, and Lieut. Mitchell.

—The Massachusetts Teachers' Association has been in session at Worcester for the last few days. Just previous to its adjournment, on Aug. 19, Gov. Andrews made the pedagogues an address.

—Col. E. W. Hinks, of the Nineteenth Massachusetts Regiment, is mourning the loss of his wife, who died suddenly, of congestion of the lungs, at Lynn, Mass., on Wednesday last.

—Mr. Kingler, of Frenchtown, N. J., and Mr. Wright, of Milford, have been arrested, and committed to the Burlington County jail for want of patriotism.

— Intelligence has just been received of the death, at Philipolis, on July 25, of Mrs. W. W. Meriam, whose husband, a missionary to the Bulgarians, was murdered near that town a short time ago.

—Preparations are making in Detroit to give Brig.-Gen. Wilcox an enthusiastic reception when he shall return to his home in that city.

—A Mr. Gilchrist, who was confined for five months in Fort Lafayette, is enlightening the Canadians on the beauties of that institution.

—Major-Gen. Dix passed through Baltimore on Thursday, *en route* for Washington.

—Rear Admiral Geo. W. Storer was in Boston on Wednesday.

—Rev. T. K. Beecher has been appointed Chaplain of the regiment now gathering at Elmira.

—Gen. Tyler is in Hartford, hurrying forward the equipment of the Connecticut regiments.

—Maj.-Gen. Wool and Staff arrived in Philadelphia from Harrisburgh on Tuesday evening.

OBITUARY.

The Late Rear-Admiral Read, U. S. N.

Orders have been sent from the Navy Department to the commandants of the different Navy-yards and squadrons to half-mast their flags and fire minute guns on a certain day, in deference to the memory of the late Rear-Admiral READ, U. S. Navy, whose death at Philadelphia was announced by telegraph on Friday.

Admiral READ entered the navy on the 2d day of April, 1804, and was consequently 58 years an officer when he died. He was 24 years afloat, and performed 6 years and 4 months' duty on shore, thus making his active duty foot up some thirty years. He was put on the retired list some time since. Admiral READ was an Irishman, and acted as Master on board the *Old Ironsides* in 1812. Commodore HULL appointed him to receive the sword of Commodore DACRES, after that officer caused the flag of the *Guerriere* to be struck.

He served through the war with Great Britain, and near its close was placed in command of the *Chippewa*, one of Commodore PERRY's squadron. In 1825 he was promoted to a Captaincy, and subsequently was the commander of the African squadron. In 1855 he was placed upon the Retired List, and last year was appointed Governor of the Naval Asylum in the City of Philadelphia—a position he continued to occupy until the hour of his death. Personally Admiral READ was a refined and accomplished gentleman, and beloved by all who knew him. He will be buried with all the honors of the naval service, the Staff of the Philadelphia Navy-yard performing the obsequies.

—Brig.-Gen. J. B. Plummer, commanding a brigade in Gen. Rosecrans' army, died a few days since near Corinth. He had ridden from his own headquarters to those of his superior General, and not finding Gen. R. in his tent, remained there to await his arrival. While there, he was suddenly taken ill, and died almost immediately. Gen. PLUMMER had been for many years in the service. A native of Massachusetts, he entered the West Point Academy from that State, in 1837, being at that time about seventeen years of age. In the same class with him were Don Carlos Buell, Nathaniel Lyon, Sebuyler Hamilton, James Totten and others, who have become distinguished in the present war. The class was a very large one, embracing fifty-two members, and Gen. Plummer was among those who graduated with honor and distinction. Immediately after leaving the Academy, June 30, 1841, he entered the service as Brevet Second Lieutenant, in the First United States Infantry, but did not gain the full rank till March 5, 1848. He acted as Regimental Quartermaster for some time, performing his duties to the satisfaction of his superiors. On the breaking out of the rebellion he was Seventh Captain in the First Infantry, his commission dating May 1, 1852. He still retained his rank as Captain in the regular army, when, in August, 1861, the Eleventh Missouri Volunteers, which was raised in St. Louis, and over which he was appointed to command, as Colonel, entered the service.

Col. Plummer was for a long time the commandant of the important post of Cape Girardeau. Under his superintendence the principal fortifications were built there, and to his vigilance is probably due the safety of the post from capture by Jeff. Thompson's rebel command, which was often threatened. The principal affair of arms with which this officer's name is connected is the battle of Fredericktown, wherein Jeff. Thompson's army was beaten and routed, and the rebel Col. Lowe, with many others, killed. In consequence of the display of fine military talents in this battle, President Lincoln appointed him a Brig.-General of Volunteers. He remained in command of Cape Girardeau until Gen. Pope's expedition against New-Madrid and Island No. 10, in which he was assigned an important though not conspicuous part. Gen. Plummer did not proceed to Fort Pillow with Gen. Pope's army after the capture of Island No. 10, nor did he accompany it to Corinth, but was detained to other service, looking to the maintenance of the triumph of our arms on the Mississippi. He afterwards to direct the army of the Mississippi in Tennessee, however, and was, as we have said, attached to Gen. Rosecrans' corps (formerly Pope's) at the time of his death.

—Col. Halliday, of the Ninety-ninth New-York Regiment, (Union Coast Guard,) died at Fortress Monroe, a day or two since. The Philadelphia *Press* says of him: "Col. Halliday was one of the most accomplished foreign officers in our service—he was learned in the art of war, brave, generous and faithful. He was born in Sweden, and at the time of his death was about 35 years of age.

Early in life he entered the Swedish navy, and distinguished himself upon several occasions, rising rapidly until, unfortunately, a trouble arose between himself and a fellow-officer which resulted in a duel the result of which was the death of Col. Halliday's antagonist. Resigning his commission instantly, he changed his name to Halliday, and in a disguise came to America. When Lieut. Bartlett commenced raising a regiment called the Naval Brigade, Halliday enlisted as a private, but, by his great talents, education and military bearing, being a remarkably handsome man in form and feature, he rose rapidly in the ranks.

When the "Brigade" was transformed from sailors to soldiers at Fortress Monroe, Halliday was made a Captain, then Major, and finally Lieutenant-Colonel of the Coast Guard. In appreciation of his ability, Gen. Wool appointed him commander at Fort Wool, Rip Raps, and the General had only one fault to find with him, which was that he was too anxious to disturb the rebels at Sewall's Point, against the orders of the Government.

When the attack was made upon that point by the fleet, Col. Halliday opened with his Sawyer and James rifled guns, and the vicinage of the rebel batteries attests to this day the superiority of his artillery practice. With every species of artillery he was very familiar, and never aimed his gun at an object without striking it if the piece was true. He has gone to his grave mourned by many friends and admirers; but, alas! his real name is not known, and his relatives will never know how or where he died."

—Lieut. Henry Melzar Dutton, of New-Haven, who fell in the gallant charge of the Connecticut Fifth, at Cedar Mountain, Va., was a son of Hon. Henry Dutton, Judge of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, and was born in Bridgeport, Sept. 9, 1838. He graduated in the class of 1857, at Yale College, studied law in the Yale Law School, was admitted to the bar in Middlesex County, and began to practice at Middletown. He soon removed to Litchfield and continued there the practice of his profession till the first call of the President for 300,000 troops. He then enlisted as a private in "Colt's Regiment," and when that organization was abandoned, he became a member of the Fifth Regiment. He was soon promoted to be Orderly-Sergeant, then Second Lieutenant, and then First Lieutenant in Company C, gaining constantly the respect of his comrades in the field. Although officers and men were eager for an encounter with the enemy, it has so happened that the regiment was engaged in no serious battle till that of Cedar Mountain, near Culpepper, Va., Aug. 9, 1862. In that bloody conflict Dutton bore a gallant part, and offered up his life. He was pierced by a ball through his heart, as he was bravely fighting in the Brigade which Gen. Crawford commanded. His body was subsequently discovered and buried on the field. In just another month he would have been 24 years of age.

—The body of the distinguished patriot, George Thomas Williams, who was killed while bravely fighting at Baton Rouge, was escorted from St. George's Church, in the village of Newburgh, to the steamer *Daniel Drew*, on Thursday forenoon. A large concourse of people joined in the procession, the whole under the direction of Brig.-Gen. Stephen C. Parmenter. The body is to be interred at Detroit. The deceased leaves a widow and four children, who are at Newburgh. Surgeon Bailey, U. S. A., the father of the widow, is also at Newburgh. The body of Gen. Williams was conveyed to Newburgh in charge of a Committee of the Common Council of this City on Tuesday last, and was appropriately received by the authorities of the former place. The bells were tolled, and other demonstrations of respect were manifested, both at the reception of the body at Newburgh, and its departure to its final resting-place.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Reception of Capt. Downey.

Capt. JOHN DOWNEY, of the First Fire Zouaves, was taken prisoner at the battle of Bull Run. He was exchanged at the same time as COSGRAN, WILCOX and others, and is to reach this City to-day at 4 o'clock. The various fire companies throughout the City intend to turn out, and will assemble at Washington Parade Ground at 3 o'clock, where the line will be formed, under direction of Chief-Engineer JOAB DECKER, and will thus proceed to the foot of Cortlandt-street. The following order has been issued by the Committee of Arrangements:

To the Members of the New-York Fire Department:

The members of the New-York Fire Department are most respectfully requested to unite with us in the reception of Capt. JOAB DOWNEY, late a prisoner in Richmond. Those who desire to join in the above reception will assemble at Washington Parade Ground on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The whole to be under the direction of the Chief-Engineer and his assistants.

ANDREW HOLLEY,
Foreman Engine Company No. 34.

Committee—Chas. Miller, Chairman; John Cunnah, Lewis J. Parker, John Mack and Samuel M. Thompson.

A meeting as follows has been called by Chief DECKER:

To the Board of Assistant Engineers:

GENTLEMEN: You are most respectfully requested to assemble at the Chief's office, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, to join in the reception of Capt. JOHN DOWNEY, late of Engine Company No. 34, and to make suitable arrangements for the parade of the Department. JOHN DECKER, Chief Engineer.

The various companies will parade without apparatus and in full fire rig—viz.: Black pants, red shirt and fire cap.

The line of march will be up Broadway to Union-square, down the Bowery to New Canal-street, through Canal to Hudson, and up Hudson to Christopher, where the line will countermarch and be dismissed.

There will be an illumination in the neighborhood of Engine House No. 34, got up by the neighbors and friends of the company. Capt. DOWNEY is now in Newark, where he was received Sunday morning, and will remain till this noon. He will then take the train and reach Jersey City by 4 o'clock. Those who intend to join in the reception would do well to send their names to the Committee at the house of Engine Company No. 34.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

INTERMENTS OF SOLDIERS.—The bodies of the following unclaimed soldiers were interred by Mr. A. J. CASE, the Government Undertaker, of Grand-street, in Cypress Hill Cemetery, since our last report: Geo. Woodhouse, Co. D, 85th N. Y.; James Parker, Co. H, U. S. Chasseurs; Henry Gripple, Co. B, 85th N. Y.; Wm. Mulcake, Co. G, 16th Mass.; H. Sleighpaugh, Co. K, 100th N. Y.; Peter Myers, Co. A, 1st Berdan Sharpshooters; Page Spaulding, Co. C, 5th N. H.; Edwin Lindsey, Co. K, 4th Maine; Anton Yeazer, Co. E, 66th N. Y.; Samuel Thomas, unknown; Jacob Stark, unknown; Daniel Gordon, Co. B, 56th N. Y.; John Spregelholder, Co. A, 65th Penn.; Thomas G. Smith, Co. B, 74th N. Y.; Joseph Dunson, Co. D, 4th Ohio; Capt. Wm. Cook, Co. K, 72d Penn.; Wm. Watson, Co. H, 1st Penn., John Whipple, Co. K, 56th N. Y.; Thomas Chasm: Co. D, 39th Ill.; C. Mundy, Co. H, 23d Penn.; Thaddeus F. Currie, Co. B, 16th N. Y.; George W. Jaquith, Co. B, 3d R. I.; John Wormworth, Co. G, 8th U. S. Inf.; Rudolph Fisher, Penn.; James Calling, rebel prisoner; Wm. Partridge, Co. F, 92d N. Y.; John Tolson, Co. H, 20th Ind.; Dennis Driscoll, Co. E, 14th N. Y.; Geo. C. Dudleman, Co. H, 6th Penn. Cav.; John Andrews, Co. C, 4th Mich.; J. J. Graver, unknown; Unknown, unknown; James McGunn: Co. D, 2d N. Y.; John R. Feline, Co. A, 6th Penn. B. C.; Thomas Shea, Co. H, 5th U. S. Inf.; Geo. D. Justin, Co. F, 10th Mass.; John Ginlin, Co. C, 1st Penn. Art.; Wm. G. Skell, Co. C, 67th Ohio; Caspar Frossarz, Co. E, 2d Mich.

PASSPORTS FROM THE U. S. MARSHAL.—Marshal MURRAY yesterday issued the following, for the information of applicants for passports or permits to leave the country:

Visés and Permits of Embarkation Granted from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M., under the following Regulations:

Aliens must be provided with a passport or "certificate of nationality," which has to be *visé* by the Marshal.

Citizens, over or under age, and non-residents of this State, must lodge an affidavit establishing such fact in the Marshal's office, and will receive in exchange a permit to embark.

Citizens liable to serve in this State must file a bond in this office for $1,000, upon which a pass will be granted.

N. B.—Steerage passengers will obtain *visés* and passes at the office of the Provost-Marshal, No. 413 Broome-street, corner of Elm.

VIOLATION OF THE EXCISE LAW.—The arrests for selling liquor without a license amounted to thirty-eight, made on Saturday, principally in the Seventh, Tenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-ninth Precincts. There were very few arrests made yesterday for Sunday liquor-selling. Excepting the lager-bier establishments, there was scarcely a place in the City, where intoxicating drinks are sold, that had an open front door. Dram-drinkers were doubtless able to get whatever they wished, provided they knew the route to the bar by the way of the hall door, or the more circuitous one through an alley to the rear. Nevertheless, the Police have certainly performed wonders toward the suppression of Sunday liquor selling.

RAILROAD CASUALTY.—An unknown man, about 30 years of age, either fell or was knocked down on the rail track, corner of Murray and Church streets, on Saturday evening. Car No. 27, of the Ninth-avenue Railroad, was close at hand, and before the driver could stop it the forward wheels passed over his body. Officer CONRAN, of the Third Precinct, pulled the man from under the car and conveyed him to the New-York Hospital, where he died a few hours afterward. The deceased was about five feet, six inches in height, had black hair, moustache and goatee. He was dressed in a black alpaca coat, old pants, white muslin shirt and flannel undershirt. A verdict of accidental death was rendered by the Coroner's Jury. The body was sent to the Bellevue Hospital dead-house for identification.

DISOBLIGING STAGE LINE.—Mr. MARSHALL'S line of stages are ornamented *inside* with a placard, stating that hereafter no postage-stamps of the old issue will be taken for fare. It seems to us that this is exceedingly unfair—the new issue cannot become current for a fortnight yet, and change is as scarce as ever. If Mr. MARSHALL won't study the convenience of the public, it will be no more than he may expect that the public will avoid his conveyances. In the meantime the ferry companies, the various car and omnibus lines, and all the small dealers, thrust forth as change envelopes of stamps, many of which are past their usefulness, and the public are obliged to take them. Mr. MARSHALL and his co-hucksters would do well to take away the placard for a few days, and when the new stamps come there will be no old ones offered.

ARREST OF DESERTERS.—The Police of this City yesterday made forty-seven arrests of deserters, the majority of them soldiers who fled from SPINOLA'S Brigade, at East New-York, during the riot there on Saturday night. With the exception of about a dozen which were detained at Police headquarters, they were forthwith sent back to their respective regiments. Such is the vigilance of the Police that no soldier finds it politic to travel the streets of New-York, in these days, without a certificate or pass from his commanding officer, or at least some evidence which will readily convince the authorities that he is not a deserter.

1862 HOPS.—Mr. D. BECKER, of this City, has sent us a sample of Western hops of the growth of 1862. If we are any judge of hops, we should say that in all bitter and aromatic taste, in all tonic or medicinal qualities, as the desirable agent for sedative effects, and the productive cause of fragrance of odor and pungency of appetizings, this particular package of hops—a plant of the Linnæan class *dioecia* and order *pentandria*, with its calyx of five leaves and no carolla—is as fine a specimen of the genus as it has been our pleasure to look upon in a long while.

KNICKERBOCKER CHANGE.—KINAHAN CORNWALLIS, Esq., a well known literary gentleman of this City, and for many years connected with its Press, announces that he has purchased the *Knickerbocker Magazine*, and will assume its editorial management in the October number. Mr. CORNWALLIS brings to the old favorite a wealth of information, an enterprising zeal, and the experience of an educated writer, and promises also to replace the serial upon the popular eminence, which for many years it occupied, to the great comfort and delight of its proprietors, and the instruction and amusement of its readers.

PRESENTATION.—Lieut. LEONARD B. VAN COTT, a son of Judge VAN COTT, of this City, who has recently joined a company in Col. PRISSERA'S Regiment, was presented a day or two since, with a superb sword and sash by his former teacher and school-fellows at Washington, Conn. The inscription reads: "Presented to LEONARD B. VAN COTT as a token of love and friendship, by F. W. GUNN and his school." Dinner, speeches, &c., followed, as usual.

AN OFFAL NUISANCE.—The odors that hang about Fulton Market are fearful. That disease and its direct results are not engendered by the continual disregard of decency in that locality is marvelous. The nasal organs of thousands are hourly offended by the most disgusting smells, nor are the sights there visible at all times the most cheerful. Cannot the City Inspector insist on having cleanliness substituted for filthiness, purity for noisomeness, and decency for nastiness?

CORONERS' INQUESTS.—FATAL HATCHWAY ACCIDENT.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest, yesterday, at the New-York Hospital, upon the body of PATRICK H. KEARNEY, who died from injuries received by falling down the hatchway of the ship *Francis B. Cutting*. The deceased was mate of the ship, aged 45 years, and resided at No. 95 Bridge-street, Brooklyn. He was a very temperate and respectable man, and was educated for the ministry, but recently he had followed the sea for a livelihood.

AN OFFICER'S SON DROWNED.—WM. GILMARTIN, a lad thirteen years of age, was knocked overboard from the pier at the foot of Harrison-street, North River, by reason of a cart backing against him. He was rescued about twenty minutes afterward, but life was then extinct. The deceased was the son of Officer GILMARTIN, of the Fifth Precinct, and resided at No. 7 Harrison-street. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest, and a verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

A FIRE DEPARTMENT FOR HILTON HEAD.—Our old friend, JOHN A. SMITH, of Company I, Forty-seventh Regiment New-York Volunteers, stationed at Hilton Head, and who was formerly foreman of Engine Company No. 51 of this City, is now in town. He has been authorized by Gen. HUNTER to select fire engines and equipments for a fire department, to be organized at Hilton Head, to protect the vast amount of Government property there.

A FATAL BLOW.—On Saturday last, JEREMIAH MERRIGAN, late of No. 7 Oak-street, was accidentally struck on the head by a falling plank while at work on board the ship *Richard S. Ely*, lying at Pier No. 14 East River. His skull was fractured, and he was otherwise so seriously injured that he died early yesterday morning. The deceased was 35 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

FELL FROM A ROOF.—Coroner WILDEY yesterday held an inquest upon the body of MICHAEL MEGEE, who died from injuries received by an accidental fall from the roof of a five-story building in West Fifty-third-street.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Military Affairs in Brooklyn.

Adj. LAWRENCE HANLEY, of the First Regiment, Empire Brigade, has resigned, to take the position of Assistant-Adjutant of the brigade. His place is occupied by Mr. S. A. ISLEY, who entered upon his new duties yesterday.

Dr. J. H. THOMPSON has been appointed Surgeon of the Senatorial Brigade.

The Committee of the Board of Supervisors gave out 400 checks for bounties on Friday, and about 300 on Saturday. About one-fourth of the whole number of men joined the old regiments. The others are about equally divided between the Empire Brigade and the Senatorial Regiment.

The Fourth Ward War Committee has raised nearly $2,000 toward recruiting. They expect to increase the amount to $10,000.

The Eleventh Ward Committee have constructed a temporary building on Washington-park, corner of Myrtle-avenue and Cumberland-street, for recruiting purposes and for holding meetings in aid of the war.

The town of Flatbush has raised $2,000 for the furtherance of volunteering. The Kings County Masonic Lodge, No. 511, contributed $500 toward the amount.

The Kings County Medical Society has adopted a resolution to the effect, that members who do not leave for the war will gratuitously render their professional services to the families of volunteers from this county.

The town of Flatlands having furnished the quota required, a resolution was passed, at a meeting of citizens of the town recently held, to the effect that each recruit shall receive an extra bounty of $20.

The following is an account of the number of checks cashed for bounty by the Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn, since the 18th inst.:

Monday, Aug. 18.....	28 checks, amounting to	$1,680
Tuesday, Aug. 19.....	66 checks, amounting to	4,080
Wednesday, Aug. 20..160 checks, amounting to		9,600
Thursday, Aug. 21....237 checks, amounting to		14,220
Friday, Aug. 22.....405 checks, amounting to		24,300
Saturday, Aug. 23....125 checks, amounting to		7,500
Total.....	1,023 checks, amounting to	$61,380

The Long Island Bank commenced paying on Saturday, (having assumed a portion of the county loan,) which accounts for the decrease in the number of checks.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a drowned man was picked up at the foot of Little-street, yesterday morning, by Mr. JESSE WILLIAMS. The deceased was apparently about 60 years old, 5 feet 4 inches in height; had on a black broadcloth coat, black ribbed pantaloons, yellow-figured vest, white shirt and black stock. His nose is very prominent. His hair, gray-mixed. The body was taken to the dead house by order of Coroner NORRIS, where it will be retained for a reasonable length of time for identification.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in this city, last week, was 162, of which 90 were males and 72 females. The principal diseases were cholera infantum, 32; marasmus, 12; convulsions, 12; congestion of the brain, 12; debility, 8; typhus fever, 1; small-pox, 2; cholera morbus, 2; diphtheria, 0; consumption, 9; dysentery, 6; typhoid fever, 4, &c. Of the whole number, 59 were under one year of age.

NEW-JERSEY.

FIGHT AMONG SOLDIERS.—Quite a serious fight occurred on Saturday night at the New-Jersey Railroad Depot, Jersey City, among the soldiers of the One Hundred and Seventeenth New-York Regiment. A party of about twenty-five of the men, under the influence of liquor, got into a row among themselves in which they freely used knives and other weapons, resulting in one of the officers, who was endeavoring to quell the disturbance, being severely stabbed, and several of the men frightfully cut. The rioters were finally overpowered, hand-cuffed, gagged, and chained together in a car, when the regiment departed.

COL. BETTS ARRESTED AND SENT TO FORT LAFAYETTE.—It has just been made public that Col. BETTS, of the Cameron Rifles, now in the field, was arrested while at his home in Hoboken on furlough, on Sunday last, by order of Secretary STANTON, and sent to Fort Lafayette. He was arrested by Officer JOHN LEWIS. The charge against him has not been made known. Two horses in his possession marked with the Government brand, were also seized by the orders of the War Department, and delivered up to the nearest Quartermaster.

PICKPOCKETS.—The pickpockets did a thriving business at the railroad depôt at Jersey City, on the arrival of Gen. COSGRAN on Friday. Losses of watches, large amounts of money, checks and valuable papers, have been made known to the police. Two fellows, supposed to belong to the gang of operators, giving their names as WM. FULLER and JOHN LAWRENCE, have been arrested by Officer KILCAULEY, and committed by Recorder MARTINDALE to the County Jail for trial.

RECRUITING IN HOBOKEN.—Nine thousand dollars have been subscribed in Hoboken to aid recruiting, and $3,000 additional is subscribed conditioned that the quota for the city be raised in time to evade drafting. Fifty men have already been sent to camp, and eighty-nine more are ready to follow.

CORRECTION.—Alderman HARDENBURGH, who made the welcoming address to Gen. COSGRAN at Jersey City, is not President of the Common Council as stated by some of the New-York papers. Alderman OSBORN CLEVELAND is President of the Board, who, at the time of the reception was absent from the city.

EXTRA BOUNTY.—Mr. JOB CLEVELAND, one of the most substantial citizens of the Sixth Ward, Jersey City, offers an extra bounty of $5 for every volunteer accepted from that Ward.

RIFLES FOR PENNSYLVANIA.—Extra freight trains were run yesterday on the New-Jersey Railroad, forwarding Enfield rifles to Pennsylvania.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUG. 23, 1862.

$3,000 U. S. 6s, '81..Reg.	101	300 Erie Railway	38
1,000 U. S. 6s, '67, Reg.	99½	750 do	38½
3,000 do	99¾	100 do	b60 38¾
2,000 U. S. 5s, '74 Cou.	89¾	400 Erie Railway pref...	68¾
5,000 do	89¾	160 do	68¾
10,000 Treas. 7.3-10 per cent. Notes	104¼	700 E. R. 6s, Scrip	100
6,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90...	50¾	250 do	49¾
5,000 Mo. St. 6s	47½	700 do	50
10,000 do	47¾	200 Harlem R.	b10 16¾
1,500 Cal. State 7s	98	150 Mich. Cen. R.	67¾
1,000 In. St. 6s War Ln.	95	200 do	67½
2,000 N. Y. Cent. Bs '76	111	960 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	31
10,000 E. R. 3d Mt. Bs. '83	104	50 do	30¾
2,000 E. R. 4th Mt. Bs.	95	100 M. S. & N. I. R. S	62¾

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS per year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—UNCLE SAM—THE GREEN MONSTER—THE THREE FLYING TRAPEZE.

WALLACK'S—THE YANKEE HOUSEKEEPER—LOLA MONTEZ—FOR THE RETURNED VOLUNTEER.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GEN. TOM THUMB, COM. NUTT, AQUARIA, &c., at all hours. A TALENTED FARCE COMPANY, at 2 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 BROADWAY—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

WIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

BCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS" AND OTHER FINE PICTURES, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—No. 543 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The junction of the two great armies in Virginia, under Gen. McCLELLAN and Gen. POPE respectively, has now been effected, and the rebels are thus foiled in their intention to crush the latter with overwhelming numbers before he could receive the cooperation of the veterans of the old Potomac Army. Gen. POPE's army, it now well understood, has fallen back from its advanced position at the Rapidan, and is now on the north bank of the Rappahannock. The movement across the latter river was made on Wednesday morning last, his advance having commenced moving from Culpepper at 3 o'clock on Monday evening. There was some skirmishing on the way between our rear guard of cavalry and the rebels, but with no serious losses. It was expected at one time that a general engagement would occur, but it was avoided through the stubbornness with which our cavalry contested the advance of the enemy. The crossing of the Rappahannock was a perfect success, and our forces at last accounts—up to Friday morning—still occupied the north bank, while the rebels have a heavy force on the south bank, with batteries at intervals, extending from the Sulphur or Warrenton Springs, nine miles above the railroad bridge, to six miles below it—fifteen miles in all. All attempts to force our lines had been repulsed, and our troops were in the best of spirits. Now that our two great armies have been rolled into one, it seems more than likely that a great battle will be fought soon. It may be now in progress.

It is rumored that when our forces in Virginia are fully concentrated, Gen. HALLECK will take the field in person as Commander-in-Chief.

The *National Intelligencer* states that the total number of volunteers arrived in Washington since the 15th instant, to 5 o'clock on Friday evening, including recruits for old regiments, was 19,860.

The President has written a letter to HORACE GREELEY, in response to the one written by the latter and published recently in the *Tribune*. He announces that his paramount object is the restoration of the Union, and not the safety or destruction of Slavery. If he can save the Union without freeing the slaves, he will do it; if he can save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, he will do it.

Secretary SEWARD has written a letter to Hon. WM. STUART, British *Chargé d'Affairs*, in which he decides that foreign residents who have merely declared their intention to become citizens are not liable to be drafted.

We have advices from New-Orleans to the 15th inst., by the arrival at this port of the steamer *Blackstone*, and the arrival at Philadelphia of the steamship *Cumbria*. The health of the city continued remarkably good. It is believed that another attack upon Baton Rouge will soon be made by the rebels. Their army was said to be stationed some ten miles from that place, awaiting reinforcements, and intended to attack upon their arrival. Our outer pickets had been called in, and all non-combatants had been ordered to leave, as it was the intention to shell the city. Gen. BUTLER has issued two important orders—one confiscating the property of the traitor SLIDELL, and the other compelling the citizens within his jurisdiction to deliver for safety all private arms in their possession. It is understood that a petition is in circulation in New-Orleans, among the citizens, in favor of the retention of Gen. BUTLER in command there.

A letter from Capt. J. N. BROWN, of the ram *Arkansas*, to Gen. BRECKINRIDGE, published in the Grenada *Appeal* of the 15th, says that she was not aground when blown up, as was reported, but was destroyed because her engines would not work. Her crew, which escaped to the west shore, were, with the exception of the chief pilot and three Lieutenants, all captured by our cavalry, opposite Fort Hudson. Before they were captured, the *Arkansas'* crew came in sight of a band of guerrillas, who ran away without waiting to be hailed.

A rumor prevails in Buffalo that a rebel bearer of dispatches for Europe—no less a personage, in fact, than WM. L. YANCEY—has recently passed through that City into Canada, on his way to Europe.

A letter to the New-Haven *Palladium*, from on board the gunboat *Port Royal*, dated off Harrison's Landing, Aug. 18, says the boat has been for the last ten days the upper picket on the James River, going fifteen miles further up than any other boat. They sent shells from Dahlgren and Parrot guns at a few regiments of rebel infantry which were "jayhawking" in the night, and caused them to leave at double quick. On the night of the 16th, the Potomac Army having been withdrawn, and the rear guard, consisting of cavalry regiments, being drawn in, the marines were sent ashore on picket duty, while the cavalry fell back to the transports, which they accomplished safely, cutting down trees and destroying bridges behind them.

The Louisville *Journal*, of Thursday, says: "We have a well-authenticated report that Col. GARRARD, with six or seven hundred men, attacked Scott's Louisiana Cavalry, on Tuesday, at Laurel Bridge, near London, Laurel County. A severe fight ensued, in which the rebels were badly whipped, and put to flight. We have no particulars as to the loss on either side."

Capt. SWAINE, of the regular army, arrived in Cincinnati on Tuesday, from Gen. BUELL's Division direct, and reports that the statements that he has been cut off by the rebels are untrue. Gen. BUELL, he says, is well fortified and will make a good report of himself in a few days.

Our correspondent at Fortress Monroe states that two or three demonstrations have been made against our pickets at Suffolk by rebel cavalry. The first was on Friday, the 15th inst., and the second was on Tuesday last, the rebels on each occasion numbering in the vicinity of one hundred.

Pursuant to call, the Sigel Brigade Committee, and other leading German citizens of New-York met on Saturday, at the Astor House, and started a subscription list for a recruiting fund of $25,000, with a view to raise 1,000 men for SIGEL'S Special Corps, in this place, at an extra bounty of $25 apiece. An Executive Committee of great weight and influence was appointed, and $2,300 subscribed on the spot.

GENERAL NEWS.

The accounts which we have from Minnesota of the Indian massacres in the vicinity of Fort Ridgeley are of the most terrible and heartrending character. It is estimated that at least five hundred whites have already been murdered by the savages. It is believed that all the Sioux are banded together in the work of murder, and it is feared that they will be joined by other tribes. Gov. RAMSEY is taking prompt measures to suppress the outbreak if possible, and Ex-Gov. SIBLEY is already marching to the relief of Fort Ridgeley with a considerable body of men.

The steamship *Kangaroo* passed Cape Race on Friday evening, and her advices, one day later, are telegraphed. Another correspondence between Earl RUSSEL and Minister ADAMS has been published in the London papers, but its purport is not stated in our dispatches. The U. S. gunboat *Tuscarora* had sailed from Queenstown, owing to orders from the Customs officials. No new movements on the part of GARIBALDI are reported. The Liverpool Cotton Market was buoyant and slightly higher, owing to the great advance and excitement in Bombay and Calcutta. Breadstuffs were quiet and steady, and Provisions were inactive. Consols were quoted at 93¾.

The steamship *Ariel* arrived yesterday from Aspinwall, which port she left on the afternoon of the 16th inst. She brings the mails, passengers and treasure from California. The treasure list foots up over a million. She reports having spoken the gunboat *Penguin*, off the Bahamas, where she was on the watch for a rebel steamer and another suspicious craft which she had driven on the banks. There is no later news from Central or South America by this arrival.

Gen. CORCORAN yesterday morning visited St. Patrick's Cathedral, and during the day received the visits of numerous friends, including a delegation consisting of the Mayor and three Aldermen of Boston, whose kind invitation to visit the bub of the universe he was obliged to decline. The General left for Washington in the evening train, to return with the Sixty-ninth Regiment, whose term of three months' service expires on the 25th inst.

Gen. CORCORAN has declined formally to receive the proffered banquet of the Common Council of New-York, and, for the present at least, an invitation to visit Boston. A number of military organizations are already offered for his new Irish Brigade. At a private banquet at the St. Nicholas Saturday evening a number of patriotic and complimentary speeches were delivered by Gen. CORCORAN and others. A great civic mass-meeting, to aid the recruiting of the Irish Legion, as the organization is to be called, will be held soon.

A riot occurred on Saturday at East New-York among some of the soldiers of SPINOLA'S Empire Brigade, growing, it is said, out of the failure to pay bounty money due them. Particulars of the affair are given elsewhere.

Measures are at once to be taken to have the prize money obtained for the sales of vessels and cargoes at Philadelphia distributed. The Judge of the Prize Court has expressed himself very pointedly, to the effect that he could see no reason why the distribution should not take place, and willing to do whatever is necessary on his part toward facilitating it. The sooner the distribution takes place the better for all parties interested.

In the United States District Court, in Philadelphia, on Friday, the prize steamers *Emily* and cargo, and the *Lodona* and cargo, were condemned, and the sale of both ordered. Judge CADWALADER, on Friday, confirmed the recent sales of the prize schooners *Volant* and *Morning Star*.

From a gentleman who accompanied the *New Ironsides* down the river from Philadelphia, on Thursday afternoon, the *Ledger* learns that the performance of the machinery and the speed of the vessel were very satisfactory. With about forty-five revolutions to the minute, a speed of nine miles the hour was attained, which would be largely increased when the machinery is worked up to its full power. The intention was to run the frigate as far as Fort Mifflin, and come to an anchor for the night, the pilot not wishing to take the responsibility of going down the Delaware after dark. She was to leave her anchorage early Friday morning and steam to the Capes.

The Stock market on Saturday continued unsettled, by the various and conflicting reports from the army in Virginia. The speculative list finally closed about the same as on Friday afternoon; Gold advanced to 115¾; Bills on London left off 127½@128 ₱ cent.

Flour was in moderate demand on Saturday, at unchanged prices. Wheat and Corn were heavy and drooping, the rapid rise in Freights having been unfavorable to shippers. Cotton was in fair request, and was firmer. Provisions were less active, yet stiffly held. Coffee was moderately inquired for, as were also Hops, Oils, Rice and Whisky. A fair business was transacted in Hay, Hides, Tallow and Tobacco. Other branches of trade exhibited no really new feature.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S LETTER TO HORACE GREELEY.—The editor of the *Tribune* lately addressed a prayer to President LINCOLN, in the name of "twenty millions of people." This was not considered very modest in our neighbor, for it was a bold assumption to claim to represent the views of so vast a constituency. With characteristic modesty and good breeding, Mr. LINCOLN did not question the sublime sufficiency of his correspondent, but answered Mr. GREELEY in a letter as brief and pithy as the epistle of the latter was long and diffuse.

Mr. GREELEY's plaint was that the President did not enforce the laws of Congress—did not carry on the war effectively—did not proclaim enough, and do enough, of and about the negro. The latter was the refrain of the whole "prayer of the twenty millions"—in buckram.

The President's letter, though short, could not possibly be more comprehensive. He knows only the Union as he found it and the Constitution as he swore to support it. He will save both—at whatever cost of minor interests under them. If, *in his opinion*, the authority of the National Government can only be restored by the destruction of Slavery *he will not hesitate to destroy it!* To this, all loyal men everywhere will say, Amen. Perhaps, Mr. GREELEY himself.

The chief difference between Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. GREELEY seems to be this: that the former is President and was sworn on his own conscience, and must be governed by his own sense of oath, honor and duty, as to the time and manner of his actions. On the other hand, Mr. GREELEY having clearer conceptions, it may be, of right, policy and statesmanship, wishes to substitute his own conscience for Mr. LINCOLN's in the present National perplexity. The President not yet seeing the propriety of abdicating in behalf of our neighbor, consoles him with a letter that assures the country of abundant sanity in the White House.

The Lines of the Rappahannock.

We suppose it may be said that we have once again a concentrated army in Virginia. The bodies under Gens. McCLELLAN and POPE, as well as the column of Gen. BURNSIDE from North Carolina, now form a mass, which, if not conpacted together, is within mutually supporting distance in each of its parts, and prepared to coöperate all together in case of emergency. The lines extend, or at the close of last week did extend, along the left bank of the Rappahannock, with its centre, under Gen. POPE, near to the point where the Orange and Alexandria Railroad crosses that river, its left extending down to Fredericksburgh, and its right stretching but a short distance to the north, if it may not be said to sweep in a thin and desultory line as far up as Strasburgh in the Shenandoah Valley. If the rebels choose to bring on another battle, it will be fought, we would fain hope, with the whole of our Virginia army—a phenomenon which did not occur either in the great battle at Manassas last Summer, nor in the great series of battles on the Peninsula this Summer. At Yorktown, and Norfolk, and at other points in Eastern as well as Western Virginia, there are still small detachments of our taoops for garrison and defensive purposes; but, with these trifling exceptions, the whole of the grand army of the East is along the line which we have indicated. Gen. POPE fell back here last week from the Rapidan, or rather from Culpepper Court-house; and, during the same eventful week, the troops of Gen. McCLELLAN have been hastening northward to the same point with all the rapidity possible to steam and innumerable transports. The different columns of the army are still, we suppose, under the command of McCLELLAN, POPE and BURNSIDE, respectively, though the whole force is so near to Washington, and so immediately under the eye of Gen. HALLECK, that he can personally direct all its movements until the event of a battle, in which case, it is said, he will himself take the field.

Whether or not our army intends resolutely to hold its present line, and resist, at the risk of a general engagement, the rebels' crossing the Rappahannock, we do not know. It may be that the centre will fall back as far as Warrenton, or even as far as Manassas, though beyond that point it is not likely to go if it can help itself. But Manassas is now, as it was when in rebel hands, one of the strongest natural positions in Virginia, which cannot be said of our present line. Moreover, if POPE fall back to Manassas, and if he succeed in drawing the rebel army there, it will not be merely for the purpose of challenging the rebels to battle on that historic ground.

Beside our old Virginia armies which are thus brought together, our forces in Virginia during the last ten days have been vastly increased, and are now daily greatly enlarged by the arrival of the regiments of the new levies. The Washington papers have announced, that in the week which closed on Thursday, last twenty thousand fresh troops arrived at the capital. Every day since then, and every day now, of course, sees the ratio continually and vastly augmenting. It would not astonish us if, by the close of the current week, the same journals should announce that a hundred new regiments of volunteers had passed into and out of Washington. It would be improper, of course, to give any hint as to what our effective force in Eastern really Virginia is at the opening of the week; but if a battle should take place now, or soon, the rebels will certainly have to measure swords with a much larger army than they have ever before encountered. It is true it might be said that our raw regiments would not be of much practical service as yet, in the field. But it must be remembered that at least fifty well-seasoned regiments, now on duty at various posts, will at once be relieved by these new volunteers, and sent to the scene of impending conflict, while a hundred raw regiments can be so incorporated with the veteran divisions and brigades as to be of service immediately, and only inferior to those who have smelt fire.

On the opposite side of the Rappahannock to that occupied by our army, the greater part of the rebel force appears now to have been concentrated. The facilities of movement there from Richmond are good—although there is only one line of railroad; and they seem to have strained every energy to throw forward an overwhelming body against POPE before it should be possible for the latter to be reinforced from McCLELLAN'S army. They failed in that, as they previously failed to outflank him from Madison Court-House. But they are still making desperate efforts to pass over the river, at various points both above and below the railroad crossing; and there were brisk skirmishes on Wednesday and succeeding days of last week, which account for the rumors of fighting we have had, and for the individual cases of killed and wounded, which filled the public with apprehension. We think it may be considered extremely doubtful, however, whether the rebels will now cross the Rappahannock in force. It is more likely that they will take up a defensive position on its right bank, as they contemplated doing after the evacuation of Manassas, and that they will locate a strong body on the Virginia Central Railroad, to prevent a movement on Richmond from Fredericksburgh. If LEE crosses the river, he will place himself in a position of extreme peril, and, unless he has more troops than he fought with on the Peninsula, will render himself liable to be confronted with superior numbers. But a few days must give us light on these questions. In the meantime, Stonewall JACKSON has not been heard of for a fortnight. The Shenandoah Valley is his old stamping-ground. The rebels, by their recent advance, have obtained control of several of the more northerly and feasible passes across the Blue Ridge into the Valley, and their leader might think it not unadvisable to make another diversion in that direction.

Affairs open this week with a critical aspect—not, we think, critical for our armies; for they are strong enough, now that they are concentrated and reinforced, to hold back and chastise the rebels. But battles may certainly be said to be very imminent, when we look upon the new positions just taken up by the respective armies.

Sigel and Corcoran—The Germans and the Irish.

It is a well-known fact that the German element and the Irish element in the United States entertain a certain antipathy to each other. This is quite remarkable, and to many it is quite inexplicable. It would seem, in the nature of things, that the reverse would be found true—that instead of antipathy, a strong feeling of mutual sympathy would exist.

Each people grows up at home with a strong love of liberty, and a deep hatred of tyrants. Every soul of each race comes to America a natural-born and determined democrat; and enters at once and heartily into active participation in American politics. Each class heretofore joined unhesitatingly the same political organization that for forty years, almost without cessation, controlled our General Government. Yet the Germans and the Irish have never mingled. They have no pleasures together—few business relations with each other—and they rarely intermarry.

It cannot be that they are jealous of each other, for there has been nothing in regard to which a rivalry could grow up. The emigrants of each class have, in the main, been too poor to despise others: and there has been plenty of work for all. They have chosen diverse branches of labor, and their interests rarely come in conflict. Whether this voluntary segregation be the cause or effect, it is hard to tell. We only know that the manifest antipathy, instead of lessening with time, is increasing, and that it has grown so marked of late years as to attract the serious attention of the American people. It is becoming demonstrative, instead of being silent and passive as in former years; and of the living questions that spring up in politics, nowadays, it is only necessary to know which side the Irish have espoused, to be assured that the Germans will, in the main, be found on the other side, and *vice versa*. The Irish, for instance, are generally found to be intense haters of Abolitionism, and so much opposed to all forms of Anti-Slavery organization as to be classed on a positive Pro-Slavery platform. The Germans, on the contrary, are almost universally found to be Abolitionists of the most advanced type. Why this opposition? Did they take sides thus only from antagonism to each other?

Some observers have tried to explain this phenomenon of political opposition, by ascribing it to religious influences—the Irish being almost universally Roman Catholic, and the Germans Protestants and Liberalists. But this reason falls short of the case. The Americans are in great part Protestant, but the Irish Catholic has little difficulty in coalescing with the American; and so, in like manner, the American and German fuse quite easily. The American population is the amalgam that takes up the alien and antagonist elements of all nations, and molds them into a harmonious nationality.

As long as this shall continue to be the case, we can apprehend no injurious consequences to our political or social system from the presence of such incongruous materials. On the contrary, indeed, we might expect such antagonism, if restrained by principle in the populations themselves and by law, to be productive of safety and of good to the working of our Government. For, in the first place, the invariable division of the German and Irish vote, now so nearly balanced, would always save our elections from undue determination by class influences; and, in the second place, the struggle between the two for American recognition and friendly approval ought to insure always, from both sides, a hearty devotion to the American Government, and to true principles of republicanism, as established by the National Constitution.

Do we find this to be the case in the present crisis of our Government? Have the Germans and the Irish emulated each other in volunteering and fighting for the Union that has sheltered and prospered them? No such peril ever before beset the American people, and they will remember those who prove themselves the Republic's friends in this trying hour. The Irish and the Germans feel their responsibility and duty.

The Germans point to SIGEL as their representative man in the war. How bravely have they fought under him, and how they are inspired by his presence and his name! The Irish with equal pride make their boast of CORCORAN. We had supposed that the two nationalities were about equal, so far, in their contributions to the military force of the United States; but we are surprised to hear that such is not the case, and that the Irish are *foremost in the field for the Union*. We have this on German authority. A meeting was called in the German papers last Saturday, from the call for which the following is an extract:

"At the request of Maj.-Gen. SIGEL, to assist him in filling up the regiments under his command, the undersigned Committee calls upon you for your cooperation. *Three thousand men are necessary to complete Sigel's army corps, to enable him to take the offensive, but there is no prospect of raising so large a number without the aid of his German fellow-citizens.*

While all other classes of the population are competing in aiding the Government to restore law and order, *we, the Germans, who enjoy the protection of the United States law, alone are backward to do our duty as citizens.*"

The meeting, composed mostly of German merchants, was held, in pursuance of this call, at the Astor House, and measures were adopted for at once procuring enlistments for Gen. SIGEL.

The public cannot fail to sympathize warmly in this effort, for SIGEL not less than CORCORAN has won the gratitude and applause of the country. But in connection with the present Irish rally to raise a Brigade for CORCORAN, the attempt of the Germans to enlist almost a Brigade for SIGEL will give unusual interest and perhaps excitement to the rivalry. Which is most beloved, SIGEL by the Germans, or CORCORAN by the Irish? And which people will first fill up the ranks of the regiments, which are to serve under the banner of their chosen heroes? Here is a field for the noblest contest that ever engaged the spirit and energies of our adopted citizens.

ARMY CORRESPONDENTS.—When Gen. HALLECK was in command of the Southwestern army in front of Corinth, he expelled all the correspondents of the Press from his lines, classifying them among the "unauthorized hangers-on" of his army. It is now given out that the same policy is to be applied in the East; and that those who furnish the public of the present day, and the public of all future days, with the record of the deeds and achievements of our army, are also to be expelled from the lines. This will produce several results. Of battles, sieges, and military operations of all sorts, of the details of life in camp, of the wants and feelings of the soldier, &c., the people will know nothing except what may be picked up by scribblers *outside* of the lines, or what may be furnished in official documents. It is true that this would neither be very lively nor veracious reading; but it would, in some respects, be better than nothing. In Europe, however, the act would have a very prejudicial effect upon the Northern cause. So far, the European journals have generally transferred to their columns the accounts of the different battles given by the correspondents of this and other American newspapers, accompanied by Southern versions from Southern newspapers. Some of these latter, given by army correspondents of rebel Journals, have been admirably written, particularly the Richmond *Examiner's* sketches of the seven days' battles on the Peninsula, which were copied all over Europe; and, had they not been offset by the Army correspondence of the New-York journals, would have produced abroad a very contemptible opinion of the courage of our soldiers and the skill of our officers. If correspondents are expelled from the lines by Gen. HALLECK, of course Europeans will only see one side, and that the rebel side, of these things. For, unhappily, over there, they will not believe, even if they read, our *official* military documents. "False as an official bulletin," is an old proverb; and the style in which some of ours have been commented upon abroad shows the estimate in which they are unjustly held. Besides, not one man in a thousand ever reads an official document of any kind. Our official military reports have been heavy, statistical, lumbering, one-sided, unpicturesque, written by men who know nothing of literary composition or effect, and whose principal aim is to glorify themselves—generally as different as possible from the vivacious narratives of the ubiquitous Press correspondents. Of some of the greatest battles of the war, again, we have had no report whatever from the officer in chief command, as in the instance of the battle of Shiloh, concerning which Gen. GRANT has been steadily silent; while of the seven days' battles in front of Richmond, Gen. McCLELLAN has given no report. Of course, we cannot expect Europeans to toil through the mass of reports of inferior officers—even if it were possible for them to understand them. Just as little confidence is there in Europe in our telegrams; for it is known that the telegraph is under the supervision of the Government, and they cannot be convinced that Government is either impartial or credible. But the sketches of the correspondents are too lifelike to be denied, too impressive to be argued about. If the army correspondents are expelled from the lines, and the European Press publishes only rebel accounts of battles, we cannot blame Europeans for vaunting Southern valor and despising Northern poltroonery.

In this way, not to speak of the inconvenience to our own people from the lack of reliable news, more harm would be done to the Union cause by the expulsion of correspondents, than these correspondents now do by occasional exposures of military blunders, imbecilities, peculations, corruptions, drunkenness, and knavery, or by their occasional failures to puff every functionary as much as he may think he deserves.

THE SOUTHERN FINANCIAL SYSTEM.—It has been a long time since we were edified by any high-sounding emanations from the head of the Confederate Treasury Department. The only thing we have seen for a great while from the rebel Secretary of the Treasury, is a very brief note dated the 1st of the current month, defining certain nice points concerning Confederate Treasury Notes. One might suppose that Mr. MEMMINGER, of South Carolina, was either dead or retired; but we believe the contrary is the fact. He still lives and draws his salary as the chief of Southern financiers.

He used to issue as many financial schemes as JEFF. DAVIS issued proclamations of Fast Days. He offered divers war loans, and had a small army of agents to exchange Confederate bonds for money to those patriotic rebel capitalists who desired the investment. A large part of the ability of Southern editors was occupied in expatiating on the resources of the South, demonstrating the security of Confederate bonds, and stimulating the patriotism that should insure a general popular absorption of MEMMINGER'S issues.

All this is changed now. It would appear that money had ceased to be a rebel necessity, and that the Confederacy got along quite as well without it as with it. And this is probably true. It is a discovery that will make MEMMINGER'S position easy—ornamental, if not useful, in the Cabinet. But what does the London *Times* think of the financial power of the rebellion? It has much to say of Federal expenditure, Federal bankruptcy, Federal ruin. How does it regard the pecuniary safety of that people whose chief wealth is in bondmen dreaming of freedom; whose chief product of labor is burned and its cultivation for the time abandoned; whose debts incurred in war are heavier, in proportion to population, than those incurred by the North; and whose own estimate of their profound and remediless insolvency is admitted in the fact that they hardly pretend to have a system of Government finance or a record of public debt, and degrade their current circulation of Treasury paper below the nominal value of our National Treasury Notes that the London *Times* regards as the synonym of financial fraud and impostore? What English Secessionist will elucidate the value of the bottom dollar of the rebellion? The message of JEFF. DAVIS gives no light on this dark subject. It claims that the Confederate notes are in good credit among the rebels, forgetting to add that a refusal to take them would well nigh cost a man his life! We look with a newly-awakened interest for the forthcoming budget of MEMMINGER.

REVOCATION OF GEN. BENHAM'S COMMISSION.—The facts in the case of this officer appear to be, that after applying three or four times at the War Department, to learn if there were any charges against him, and obtaining no reply whatever, he at length received a notice that his commission as Brigadier-General was revoked. No reason was assigned for the act. Upon a direct application at the office where all accusations against officers should be filed, he found two letters of Gen. HUNTER, as the only matters of consequence beyond what has been previously published in the newspapers. One of these letters asserted that BENHAM'S subordinate Generals had warned him that he was about to fight a battle in violation of orders. The letter, however, on which this statement is based did not make this charge; and the card of Gen. STEVENS, published in the TIMES of July 22, directly contradicts it.

In the other letter, Gen. HUNTER asserts that these officers expressly remonstrated with Gen. BENHAM against his ordering that attack; and this is directly contradicted by a letter of Capt. PERCIVAL DRAYTON, senior naval officer, which was published in the TIMES of July 17. No other assertion or allegation whatever, as we understand, could be found on file against him in the War Department or elsewhere.

The General and his friends feel confident that whenever an examination of his case shall be made, he will come off with the highest honor from every charge or pretence of a charge against him. They have the conviction that a character unsullied for the first twenty-four years of his official service, will only come out the brighter and the purer from the fiery ordeal to which it has been subjected during the last year.

THE TUSCARORA ORDERED OFF.—A telegram from Cape Race announces that the United States gunboat *Tuscarora* has been ordered away from Queenstown. This is done doubtless in accordance with the Admiralty orders issued last January prohibiting the cruisers of either belligerent to enter any British port. This measure was adopted at a time when the British sensibilities were so shocked by the simultaneous presence of United States and rebel war vessels at Southampton and Gibraltar, and when there was a fair prospect that the "two pot boys," as they politely designated the *Tuscarora* and the *Nashville*, would come to blows within sight of horror-stricken British eyes. But now that the rebels do not even claim to have a navy, and both the *Sumter* and *Nashville* have gone up (or down,) it is, to say the least, very ungracious that this restrictive enactment should be applied against us. Is it not time for Mr. SEWARD to enter a protest on this point?

GARIBALDI FALSIFIED.—Our own experience of the freaks which mischief-makers play with so-called American news in Europe, should teach us a wholesome scepticism with regard to what comes to us credited to GARIBALDI. A late telegram from Cape Race, for example, represents him as having addressed a meeting of Sicilians in the following words:

"The present state of affairs cannot continue. I go against the Government, because it will not let me go to Rome. I go against France, because she defends the Pope. I will have Rome at any price. Rome or death. *If I succeed, so much the better. If not, I will destroy the Italy which I made myself.*"

We doubt that the two sentences we have italicised ever passed the lips of GARIBALDI. Mistaken we look upon him in his present movement; but we should be loath to be forced to conclude him *mad*—and mad he is, if a sentiment at once so atrocious in its arrogance and so suicidal in its spirit was uttered by him. It is, then, not "Rome or death," but "Rome or the death of Italy," that he is bent on. No—it is incredible! He did not say so! It has not the ring of the pure and patriotic metal of that heroic soul. It is a base counterfeit.

WAR MEETING.—We understand that the City Fathers have arrangements in progress for a grand Union war meeting, to be held some day this week, in the City Hall Park, with the object of stimulating enlistments. Volunteering ends this week—drafting commences next; and for every man who enlists this week, there will be one man less drafted next week. So let every citizen work with might and main. The orators at the meeting are neither to be the old party hacks, nor the kid-gloved gentry, but those who have power with the democracy, and whose words have weight with the bone and sinew of New-York. We expect to see a tremendous turnout; and we hope the result, in the shape of recruits, will be something better than appeared from the July mass-meeting in Union-Square.

RICHMOND.—We give this morning the statement of a New-York lady just returned from Richmond, as to the condition of affairs in that capital. It is certainly bad enough. Nothing but want, disease, misery and panic. It is a capital worthy of the arch-fiend, JEFF. DAVIS, who presides there. By his infernal machinations it is that it has been brought to this pass—reduced from the gay and beautiful Virginia capital of two years ago to being the Confederate charnel house. The lady can have no possible motive for misrepresentation or exaggeration; and if but one half her narrative were true, it ought to nerve the nation to redoubled efforts to save the South from rebel rule before it be wholly and irretrievably ruined.

—Long Branch is honored with the presence of Mrs. Gen. HALLECK, Baron STRECKEL, the Russian Minister, Senator MCDOUGAL, of California, and other celebrities.

—The Pensacola, (Fla.) *Observer* is now issued by New-York printers, detailed for that purpose from a regiment stationed at that post by Gen. ARNOLD.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON

Arms Wanted to Supply the New Levies.

LIST OF LINE OFFICERS IN THE NAVY.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 24.

THE SCARCITY OF ARMS.

Not long ago it was discovered that the Secretary of War, with his vigorous way of doing things, had stopped enlistments for our volunteer service just at the time when enlistments were beginning to be most needed. If it should turn out that the blunder in breaking off all the gun contracts was of equal magnitude, it will not be because the Secretary of War is not quietly attempting to rectify it. Arms in abundance might have been ready now, of our own manufacture. As it is we are dependent on captured cargoes, and on going into the foreign market. Meantime it is whispered that certain of the big gun contracts might be renewed, on very favorable terms for the contractors, if it could be done without attracting too much public attention to this new "change of base."

KILLED IN THE RECENT SKIRMISHES.

Gen. BOHLEN was killed in one of the recent skirmishes in Virginia; and in another, Capt. GOULDING is said to have been killed.

THE CAMPAIGN IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Gen. COX is in Iowa from the Kanawha Valley. Men familiar with the facts pronounce his recent movements admirable. His old positions on the Kanawha are by no means left undefended.

THE CASE OF COL. MASON.

It is stated that Col. ROBERT MASON either has been or is to be speedily cashiered for his surrender of Clarksville, Tenn. This officer commanded the Second Ohio at Bull Run, and some charges against him found place in the Ohio papers, shortly after that battle. At Pittsburgh Landing he was again accused of bad conduct, though not by Gen. SHERMAN, as recently stated. An elaborate defence of his conduct was presented during the debates in the last session of Congress, by the representative from his district.

A SERENADE.

ORESTES A. BROWNSON is to be serenaded to-morrow night, when he is expected to have something to say about present aspects of war questions.

PERSONAL.

CYRUS W. FIELD is in town.

STRICKEN FROM THE ROLLS.

First Lieut. ULYSSES WESTBROOK, Third Regiment Ohio volunteers, having, while in command of a picket, allowed three of his own men to pass beyond the lines, where they were ambuscaded and one reported to be killed, his name is, by direction of the President, stricken from the rolls of the army.

ORDERED TO REPORT.

Brig.-Gen. JOHN COOK and A. A. HUMPHREYS are ordered to report for duty to Gen. CASEY, in this City.

Bravet Lieut.-Col. ISAAC V. D. REEVE, First United States Infantry, is assigned to duty in New-York City as mustering and disbursing officer. Capt. LARNED, the officer at present employed on that duty, will still continue there, under the orders of Col. REEVE.

LINE-OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.

The following is a list of the line-officers of the navy, as they will stand on the official register (to be published in the course of several weeks,) after the action of the recent Advisory Board:

REAR-ADMIRALS—ACTIVE LIST.

David G. Farragut.	Louis M. Goldsborough.
Samuel F. Dupont.	Andrew H. Foote.

REAR-ADMIRALS—RETIRED LIST.

Charles Stewart.	George C. Read.
William B. Shubrick.	Joseph Smith.
George W. Storer.	Francis H. Gregory.
Elie A. F. Lavallette.	Silas H. Stringham.
Hiram Paulding.	

COMMODORES—ACTIVE LIST.

Charles Wilkes.	James L. Lardner.
Henry Eagle.	Henry K. Hoff.
Gershom G. Van Brunt.	Charles Henry Davis.
Wm. M. Glendy.	Henry H. Bell.
George S. Blake.	William Smith.
Andrew A. Harwood.	John W. Livingston.
Theodorus Bailey.	Henry K. Thatcher.
Cadwalader Ringgold.	Wm. D. Porter.
Henry W. Morris.	John S. Missroon.

COMMODORES—RETIRED LIST.

John D. Sloat.	Joshua R. Sands.
William Mervine.	Charles B. Bell.
Thomas Crabbe.	Joseph R. Jarvis.
Samuel L. Breese.	Garrett J. Pendergrast.
Thomas A. Conover.	William C. Nicholson.
John C. Long.	Joseph B. Hull.
William J. McCluney.	John Kelly.
John B. Montgomery.	William H. Gardner.
Cornelius K. Stribling.	T. Aloysius Dornin.

CAPTAINS—ACTIVE LIST.

Those marked with a * were not recommended for promotion by the Advisory Board.

*Thomas O. Selfridge.	John A. Dahlgren.
*Andrew K. Long.	Stephen C. Rowan.
*Francis B. Ellison.	Guert Gansevoort.
Thomas T. Craven, (promotion suspended.)	Charles Green.
Robert R. Hitchcock.	Melancthon Smith.
Joseph Lanman.	Cicero Price.
Thomas Turner.	John R. Goldsborough.
Charles H. Poor.	Charles S. Boggs.
Timothy A. Hunt.	Augustus H. Kilty.
Sylvanus W. Godon.	Theodore P. Green.
James S. Palmer.	Percival Drayton.
William Radford.	Joseph F. Green.
Samuel F. Hazard.	John De Camp.
John M. Berrien.	Charles W. Pickering.
Alfred Taylor.	William M. Walker.
Samuel Phillips Lee.	John A. Winslow.
John P. Gillis.	Henry Walke.
James P. McKinstry.	Thornton A. Jenkins.
Oliver S. Glisson.	John B. Marchand.
William Rogers Taylor.	

CAPTAINS—RETIRED LIST.

*Lawrence Kearney.	*Charles S. McCauley.
*John H. Aulick.	*James Armstrong.
*William Ramsey.	*William Inman.
*John S. Chauncey.	*Stephen B. Wilson.
James Glynn.	Frederick Engle.
John Radd.	Robert Ritchie.
Wm. W. McKean.	Charles Lowndes.
John Marston.	Henry A. Adams.
William S. Walker.	George F. Pearson.
John S. Nicholas.	Wm. L. Hudson.
John Pope.	Levin M. Powell.

CAPTAINS—RESERVED LIST.

William D. Salter.	John Percival.
Wm. K. Latimer.	Charles Boarman.
Wm. Jamesson.	John H. Graham.
Stephen Champlin.	Lewis E. Simonds.
Oscar Bullus.	Amasa Paine.

COMMANDERS—ACTIVE LIST.

*Samuel Lockwood,	*Fabius Stanly.
*John Colhoun.	James F. Armstrong.
*Benjamin J. Totten.	Wm. A. Parker.
*James Findlay Schenck.	Wm. Ronckendorff.
*George A. Prentiss.	Wm. E. Le Roy.
*John C. Carter.	Maxwell Woodhull.
*Simon B. Bissell.	Roger N. Stembel.
*Samuel Swartwout.	George Cotvocoresseis.
*John J. Glasson.	J. H. Madison Mullany.
*Richard W. Meade.	*Matthias C. Marin.
*Alexander Gibson.	C. R. P. Rodgers.
*Benjamin More Dove.	Francis Winslow.
Benjamin F. Sands.	James C. Williamson.
*Henry French.	Albert G. Clary.
Henry S. Stellwagen.	Napoleon Collins.
Daniel B. Ridgely.	John L. Worden.
Charles Steedman.	Wm. H. Macomb.
James Alden.	Stephen D. Treachard.
Augustus L. Case.	A. Davis Harrell.
*Roger Perry.	Alexander Murray.
Alexander M. Pennock.	Edward Donaldson.
George F. Emmons.	George H. Preble.
Edward Middleton.	Thomas H. Stevens.
Gustavus H. Scott.	Thomas H. Patterson.
Daniel McDougall.	Francis Key Murray.
David D. Porter.	John C. Howell.
John J. Almy.	Daniel Ammen.
Tunis A. M. Craven.	Henry Rolando.
James H. Strong.	Edward T. Nichols.
James M. Frailey.	George W. Rodgers.
*Augustus S. Baldwin.	Robert H. Wyman.
*Thomas M. Brasher.	Edward A. Barnett.
Enoch G. Parrott.	Nathaniel C. Bryant.
Richard Wainwright.	George B. Balch.
Wm. B. Renshaw.	Jonathan M. Wainwright.
Louis C. Sartori.	Foxhall A. Parker.
*Edmund Lanier.	John Guest.
Henry A. Wise.	Reed Werden.
John M. B. Clitz.	John P. Bankhead.
Geo. H. Cooper.	J. W. A. Nicholson.
Andrew Bryson.	Thomas G. Corbin.
John Downes.	John C. Beaumont.
Andrew J. Drake.	Chas. H. B. Caldwell.
James H. Spotts.	Henry K. Davenport.
James M. Duncan.	Napoleon B. Harrison.
Donald McN. Fairfax.	

COMMANDERS—RETIRED LIST.

T. Darrah Shaw.	Edward M. Yard.
Wm. S. Ogden.	Overton Carr.
Edward R. Thompson.	Francis S. Haggerty.
Robert Handy.	

COMMANDERS—RESERVED LIST.

John J. Young.	Jas. F. Miller.
Edward W. Carpenter.	Jas. M. Gillies.
Henry Bruce.	Henry C. Flagg.
Elisha Peck.	Stephen Decatur.
Chas. H. Jackson.	Charles Hunter.
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LIGHTHILL ON DEAFNESS.—In another column will be found CARLETON'S advertisement of the third edition of Dr. LIGHTHILL'S Popular Treatise on Deafness. Its rapid sale is the best possible recommendation. We quote the following remarks in reference to it from the *National Quarterly Review* of June last:

"We have derived both profit and pleasure from a perusal of this volume, which is more than we could say of two-thirds of the scientific treatises which fall into our hands, and which it is our duty to examine, with more or less attention. The great defect of works of this kind, in general, is that, although they may be designed for the benefit of all, they are so overloaded with technicalities, that they can only be understood by the favored few—those who can afford to obtain information from other sources, wherever it is to be obtained. The matured experience of the authors of the present volume, in the treatment of all varieties of diseases of the ear, has enabled them to obviate this difficulty; and, accordingly, such is the lucid, popular style in which it is written, that 'he who runs may read.' On the principle that prevention is better than cure, the means of the former are treated at considerable length; and those who expect nothing in the remarks and suggestions of the authors, but vague speculations, will find themselves agreeably disappointed."

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.
Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Secretary.—An institution of high character, in this City, requires an experienced accountant, active and intelligent, of undoubted respectability and antecedents. Parties applying will please mention if any experience with banking or other institutions, and give full references. All communications will be considered strictly private. Address SECRETARY, Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

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Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

HALL—SWITS.—In Schenectady, on Wednesday, Aug. 13, by Rev. A. G. Wylie, Mr. JOHN L. HALL, of Brooklyn, to Miss CECELIA SWITS, daughter of Nicholas Swits, Esq., of Schenectady.

MOSHILL—ROE.—In Flushing, on Friday, Aug. 22, by Rev. S. Bourne, J. W. MOSHILL, of New-York, to Miss MARY R., daughter of Edward Roe, Esq., of Flushing, L. I.

DIED.

BOSE.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 22, MERCY LENA, wife of Dr. L. H. Bose, and daughter of E. H. Munsoe, aged 32 years, 6 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 138 West 10th-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

CLARK.—On Sunday morning, Aug. 24, suddenly, HENRY W., second son of Howel and Maria Clark, aged 22 years and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at 1¼ o'clock this Monday evening, at the residence of his father, No. 42 Classon-av., East Brooklyn, L. I. The remains will be taken to Rye, Westchester County, for interment, on Tuesday morning, at 8½ o'clock. (New-Haven train.)

GOULD.—At the residence of his son-in-law, Addison G. Jerome, Audubon Park, on Sunday morning, Aug. 24, FRANK GOULD, aged 74 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of Mr. Jerome, on Tuesday, the 26th inst., at 11 o'clock.

GAGE.—In Williamsburgh, on Sunday, Aug. 24, FRED. S. GAGE, youngest son of G. W. and Sarah Gage, aged 4 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of G. W. Gage, No. 130 South 8th-st., Williamsburgh, at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, Aug. 26.

HUTTON.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, Aug. 23, ANETTA L., only daughter of J. S. and Mary Mye Hutton, aged 9 months and 29 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 187 Grove-st., corner of Wayne, Jersey City.

HERRING.—On Sunday, Aug. 24, Miss ELIZABETH HERRING, daughter of the late Abraham Herring.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend her funeral, at the residence of her brother, Elbert Herring, Esq., No. 31 East 26th-st., on Tuesday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to the family vault at Greenwood.

LOUREL.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 20, LOUIS LOUREL, aged 17 years.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 316 Broome-st., on Monday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. The funeral services will take place at St. John's Chapel.

☞ New-Orleans, San Francisco, and Newark, N. J., papers please copy.

RUSSELL.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 22, JAMES M., son of F. Russell, and grandson of James M. Russell, aged 17 months.

The remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

SCHLESINGER.—In this City, at the residence of her parents, No. 176 West 14th-st., on Sunday morning, Aug. 24, at 7 o'clock, PHILIPPINE, only daughter of Hermann and Esther Schlesinger, aged 9 years and 7 days.

The funeral will take place this day, at 3 o'clock P. M.

SHEPARD.—On Saturday, Aug. 23, HENRY SHEPARD, aged 62 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Chapel of St. George's Church, East 16th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

WILLIAMS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 24, CHARLES R. WILLIAMS, aged 30 years, 5 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this afternoon, from his late residence, No. 194 Butler-st., Brooklyn.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 399.—Aug. 23, 1862.
12, 46, 26, 65, 29, 69, 52, 1, 16, 74, 34, 17, 42.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 400.—Aug. 23, 1862.
8, 1, 73, 62, 63, 29, 40, 22, 60, 9, 16, 45, 42.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 347.—Aug. 23, 1862.
50, 67, 77, 68, 5, 1, 54, 74, 78, 7, 37, 46, 60.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 311.—Aug. 23, 1862.
55, 36, 47, 43, 23, 1, 24, 28, 7, 20, 13, 52, 49.
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SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE.

The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of ourative, sedative and inbricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the

PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,

Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.

It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS. It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.

ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.

PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.

The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.

By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.

Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.

THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
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JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
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J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

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ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
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All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

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CERTAIN AND IMMEDIATE CURE.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S celebrated VELPEAU'S DIARRHŒA REMEDY—used during and since the Cholera of 1845 with unfailing success. Sold by druggists. See that it has our signature on the wrapper.
HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 203, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and 17th-st., corner of 4th-av.

IMPORTANT.
All articles for soldiers at Harrison's Landing under Gen. McClellan, or in any other Union camp, should be sent, at half rates, by THE HARNDEN EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY—OF ALL descriptions; Gold Watches in hunting cases, for ladies, as low as $28 each, warranted correct time-keepers, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.,
formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

DEAFNESS,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Air-Passages.

Dr. LIGHTHILL can be consulted daily until 3 P.M., at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place.

ADDITIONAL TESTIMONIALS

A DEAF MUTE RESTORED TO HEARING.

My son, now 12 years of age, has been deaf and dumb, and a pupil of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in this City for the past ten years. Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in restoring his hearing to such a degree, that he is now able to learn to speak with facility.

The success which the Doctor has had in this case has scarcely a parallel, and deserves to be extensively known by the public.

GABRIEL LOWENSTEIN, No. 176 Spring-st.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1862.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in restoring my hearing, which was considerably impaired, and has also removed the noises in my head, which had incessantly annoyed me.

As I am a resident of New-Orleans, and a stranger in the City, intending to stay but a short time longer, I make reference to Messrs. Sturges, Bennet & Co., No. 125 Front-st., and to Mr. J. E. Fisher, No. 29 Park-row, to whom I am well known and who are familiar with the circumstances of my case. G. DE CASTRO.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1862.

Henry Laws, now stopping with me, has been afflicted with deafness for some time. He applied to Dr. Lighthill who, after a few weeks' treatment, completely restored him, so that now he hears well and is enabled to attend to business, which before he could not, without great inconvenience. JOHN MURDOCK,
No. 197 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1862.

I hereby certify that I have suffered during many years from trouble in hearing—one ear at last became entirely deaf, and the other so bad as to render conversation very difficult. I applied to Dr. Lighthill, of No. 34 St. Mark's-place, who, in a short time, and without pain, restored to me the use of my ears, so that I can now hear perfectly well. J. BISCO, No. 158 East 23d-st.

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill:

DEAR SIR: I am pleased to be able to testify to the efficacy of your treatment in the case of my wife, whose hearing in one ear you succeeded in restoring, after treatment of various kinds had been applied in vain. I may furthermore state that her hearing remains good up to the present time, though it is several years since she has been under your care. E. CLAYBURGH, No. 141 Duane-st.

No. 740 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK, June 5, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in completely restoring my hearing, which was seriously impaired, although previous to applying to him I was treated by several physicians without the least benefit. Any further information I should be pleased to render, on application to me, at my residence, No. 173 Second-st., Brooklyn, E. D., or at my place of business, No. 740 Water-st.

WM. H. WATERBURY.

CATARRH CURED.

From Rev. P. R. Russell, Lynn, Mass.

I have been much troubled with Catarrh of the worst type for some twenty years. It gradually grew worse, producing cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense of smell, and breaking down my general health to such a degree as to compel me to resign my pastorate and suspend public speaking.

I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuffs of divers kinds, nitrate of silver, tar-water, olive tar and inhalations, but without any very salutary effects. Last Summer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treating Catarrh, visited him, and put myself under his treatment. I began immediately to improve, and this improvement has gone on to the present time. My Catarrh has gradually melted away, my cough has disappeared, my voice has become natural, and I am once more able to preach the blessed Gospel. Let me advise all who are troubled with catarrhal difficulties to apply to Dr. Lighthill. P. R. RUSSELL.

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 1, 1862.

No. 42 FIFTH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill:

DEAR SIR: I take pleasure in testifying to the remarkable skill and judgment you displayed in the case of my daughter, who had been partially deaf, accompanied by discharge from the ears, since early infancy, and is now, thanks to your treatment, able to hear as well as any one, while her ears are free from the discharge. Although it is nearly two years since she has been under your care, her hearing remains as good and her ears as sound as the day she left you. O. B. HOLLY.

NEW-YORK, June 16, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill:

DEAR SIR: Permit me to thank you most sincerely for the invaluable services you have rendered me in restoring the hearing of my son, who had been deaf from infancy, and who had previously been under the care of the best medical talent without the slightest success.

Respectfully,
ANSELL HECHT,
No. 136 6th-av.

No. 3 GATES-AV., Brooklyn, April 15, 1860.

Dr. E. B. Lighthill:

It gives me pleasure to inform you of the entire and effectual cure you have made in my little daughter's eyes, who, after having tried the skill of several eminent physicians, has been entirely relieved through your treatment without which, it is probable, she would never have regained her sight.

Most respectfully, yours, A. H. PURDY,
Late proprietor of National Theatre.

NEW-YORK, July 29, 1862.

I thank you most sincerely for the really wonderful cure you have performed in the case of one of my children, who was affected with catarrh of so severe a nature that its life was despaired of, notwithstanding some of our most eminent physicians had it under treatment at different times. The child is now growing vigorous and healthy, thanks to your skilful attendance.

V. ROUSSEAU,
25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

MILITARY.

FIRST REGIMENT, NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS, COL. GURNEY.—Last chance for the Bounty before drafting. Recruits wanted for Company C. Uniforms, rations and quarters furnished immediately. Apply to E. H. WEYMAN, Jr., Recruiting Officer, No. 15 3d-av.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.
ATTENTION! ATTENTION! ATTENTION
No. 81 Nassau-st.
Company D.
HILLHOUSE LIGHT INFANTRY.
Col. P. J. CLAASSEN, Commanding.
RECRUITS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Patriotic young men of New-York, if you desire to enlist in the service of your country, in this her hour of trial, come forward at once—one and all.

You are now called upon to rally to her support. Do not wait to be drafted, but show to the world that we are not compelled to resort to such an expedient in order to crush this monster rebellion.

To arms, then! and join a command officered by men who have had experience in the field, and who are thoroughly qualified to look after the requirements of their men.

$30 bounty paid after being mustered in.

Clothing of the best quality. Relief tickets furnished to families.

Dead-beats need not apply, as such men deter recruiting.

E. P. DOHERTY, Captain Commanding,
Late First Regiment U. S. Sharpshooters.
First Lieutenant, J. H. GOODELL.
Second Lieutenant, THOS. A. HENRY.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.
AMERICANS, TO THE FRONT RANK!

JARED MAXON having been duly authorized to raise a Company, it is presumed that there is a class of patriotic young men in New-York who desire to enlist in the service of their country, with the intent to render distinguished service in the field; and under officers who have a regard (in recruiting) to the selection of that class, as well as whose moral qualifications would render them agreeable companions in arms.

Such, and none others, are wanted immediately for this Company. Non-commissioned officers selected from the most efficient in the ranks. An advance, as bounty and pay of $90 will be paid to each recruit on or before being mustered into the service of the United States.

Pay and subsistence commences on enlistment.

All those desirous of enlisting are solicited to call and enroll themselves immediately, at the office, No. 305 West-st., corner of 10th-st.

Capt. J. MAXON, Recruiting Officer.

THE NEW BOUNTIES ARE NOW ALL PAID.

$90, IN ADDITION TO THE REGULAR PAY.
$25 OF IT IN CASH, SOON AFTER SWEARING IN.
$25 OF IT WHEN THE COMPANY IS FULL.
$40 OF IT WHEN THE REGIMENT IS FULL.
RELIEF TICKETS, WORTH $3 A WEEK,

given immediately to families.

Uniforms at once, and good quarters on Staten Island, with fine bathing and fishing.

$100 BOUNTY, OR 160 ACRES OF LAND,

at the end of the war, which will probably close within another year. $2 PAID DOWN to any one on bringing in a recruit, when he swears in.

Experienced officers and the best of treatment guaranteed.

One Lieutenant, two Sergeants and thirty men still wanted for Company I, Stanton Legion, Col. WM. H. ALLEN.

Apply at No. 183 Essex-st., New-York, to
Capt. WM. W. BADGER.
First Lieutenant, CHARLES LIVINGSTON.

PHŒNIX REGIMENT—CORCORAN'S ZOUAVES.
FOURTH REGIMENT EMPIRE BRIGADE.
JAMES C. BURKE, Colonel.

Co. H, (Capt. JOHN D. HEARNE,) requires twenty more young men to complete its number. This being the only truly Irish regiment now organising in the State, young Irishmen about to enlist had better join it, and serve under the green flag. The regiment is intended to be exclusively Irish.

Recruits enlisting in this company will receive
$100 from the United States.
$50 from the State of New-York.
$25 from the City and County.
$13, one month's pay in advance.
Of which, $90 will be paid down on passing muster.
Recruiting office corner Leonard and Centre sts.
JOHN D. HEARN, Captain.
RICHARD CULLAHAN, First Lieutenant

Public Improvements in Peru.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LIMA, Peru, S. A., Tuesday, July 29, 1862.

The Penitentiary opened in Lima, the past week is a remarkable structure; remarkable not only for its dimensions, solidity and completeness, which vie with those of the best prisons of Europe and America, but as the inauguration of a series of public works, which, under the guidance of the same masterly mind, are destined to regenerate this imbecile, priest-ridden, faction-mad country.

The structure alluded to, is a modification of the Philadelphia Penitentiary. It is built of large blocks of porphyry and granite, in two and a half stories high, radiates in wings from a common centry, covers an area of 34,421 square yards, contains three distinct departments, for males, females, and juveniles, each with its own cells, kitchens, workshops, dining-rooms, &c. It embraces all the modern improvements; has water, baths, boilers, domestic labor-saving contrivances, &c., in profusion; manufactures its own gas and cooks with it; is thoroughly lighted and ventilated; contains a photograph establishmeot; ingenious systems of alarms and preventions from escape; can confine over five hundred prisoners, and cost over a million dollars. It was planned by the celebrated French Architect, MAPHILLAS MIRMAY, and is pronounced by all travellers and engineers to be the finest structure in all South America.

Its director, Dr. Don MARIANO FELIPE PAZ SOLDAN, deserves further mention, for he is another Da Witt CLINTON, in his grand schemes for public improvements. Traveling extensively in the States and Europe, seeking ideas for his Penitentiary, he became profoundly impressed with the importance of public works, and upon his return to his native land, with persistent sagacity he urged the Government to establish an office of Public Works; was appointed "Director," and immediately contracted with engineers of ability from England, France, Germany and the United States; organized a corps of engineers, with a well-selected library of the best works, and rigid examinations and grades for aspirants, and set vigorously about the study of the resources of the country. Already detailed plans and estimates of new and careful surveys all over the land have been filed. Three important railroads have been projected—one of forty-nine miles, from Pisco to Yca; one of one hundred and two miles, from Arequipa to Glay, and one from Tarrapaca to Iquique, about fifty miles. A Yankee engineer was lately from Tarma that the long-talked-of road across the Andes, from Lima to Jauja, is practicable.

It would join the west coast with the great valleys about the head-waters of the Amazon, and tap the exhaustless stores of forest, mine and field locked up by the Cordilleras on the West, and their immense distance from the coast on the East. Reservoirs and aqueducts are proposed for economizing and distributing the scanty trickilngs from the Sierra, on which, solely, in the rainless region the cultivator on the Western slope relies. Bridges, common roads, police, city improvements, &c., &c., are all elaborately developed in the archives deposited in the Office of Public Works, and if the opening Congress succeeds in its determined effort to apply to these objects the large loans recently obtained from Europe. This fine country under the guidance of its "Father of Public Works," must stride forth with a Californian prosperity. W.

Gen. Joseph G. Totten, of the United States Engineer Corps and head of the Engineer Bureau, and Professor Alexander D. Bache, Superintendent of the Coast Survey, arrived in New-Bedford on Wednesday. Gen. Totten is on his annual tour, inspecting the fortifications. The Government works at Clark's Point were visited, and then the party left for Rouse's Point.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 23, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 67 bbls. Ashes, 10,164 bbls. Flour, 499 bbls. and 500 bags Corn Meal, 26,122 bushels Wheat, 13,700 bushels Corn, 7,185 bushels Rye, 13,810 bushels Oats, 2,471 pkgs. Provisions, and 348 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been light, to-day, at $6 61¼@$6 67½ for Pots, and $7 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 338 bbls., including 315 bbls. Pots and 23 bbls. Pearls.

BEES WAX—Western Yellow is in request, at 37½c.@38c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—The Coffee withdrawn from the public sale, yesterday, was disposed of privately, to-day; 1,800 bags Santos at 21c.@23c., and 1,200 bags Rio at 21¾c.@22¾c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—Is inactive at former rates. Refined Ingot, 24¼c.@24¾c., cash, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in more demand, and is now up to 67c.@67¾c. for Middling, ₱ lb. Sales 1,500 bales.

EARTHENWARE—Stocks are very light; the inquiry is restricted; prices are quoted firm.

FISH—The principal kinds have been in less demand at somewhat irregular prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for State and Western Flour, to-day, has been moderate, both for shipment and home use, at essentially unchanged prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 11,500 bbls., including Superfine State, at $4 85@$5 05; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 10@$5 40, chiefly at $5 20@$5 25; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 80@$5 00; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 10@$6 20; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 40@$5 55 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 85	@$5 05
Extra State	5 10	@ 5 40
Superfine Western	4 80	@ 5 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 10	@ 6 20
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping ords	5 40	@ 5 55
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 60	@ 6 25
Extra Genesee	5 50	@ 6 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 50	@ 6 75

Southern Flour is quiet, yet steady; sales 900 bbls., at $5 25@$5 85 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $5 90@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, and $7 50@$8 50 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is unaltered; sales 750 bbls. extra, at $5 10@$6 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, at $3@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and firm, at $3 50@$3 55 for Jersey; $3 75 for Fairfax, ₱ bbl.; sales 200 bbls.

GRAIN—The difficulty of procuring freight-room discourages shippers, and the export inquiry for Wheat is moderate, though buyers have any existing advantage. The reported sales since our last, comprise 81,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Michigan, (new,) at $1 52@$1 56; White Western at $1 40@$1 43; Amber Western, $1 34@$1 36; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 30@$1 34; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 23½@$1 24½; Milwaukee Club, $1 16@$1 23; Chicago Spring, at $1 11@$1 20, and New White Kentucky at $1 52 ₱ bushel. Corn is depressed and declining. Sales, since our last, 83,000 bushels, at 59c.@60c., for shipping Mixed Western; 53c.@58c. for Eastern do.; 46½c.@52½c. for unsound do., do., and 70c. for White Western, ₱ bushel. Rye continues scarce and wanted at 77c.@84c. ₱ bushel. Barley is unchanged. Oats are in good request, including Canada, at 56c.@57½c.; Western at 55½c.@57c., and State at 57½c.@58½c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale is in good demand, at 70c.@80c., for shipment and local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Receipts and sales have been fair during the week. The movements in the principal kinds, Messrs. H. D. HUTT & Co. notice thus: "*Dry Hides*—There has continued a moderate inquiry from the trade, during the week, but the firmness of holders has prevented any large transactions. The parcels that have been sold have realized full quotations, and we can quote no change in prices, though most of the trade are unwilling to buy in advance of their immediate wants, unless at a slight concession. As remittances for most of the stock on hand will have to be made in specie or sterling exchange, importers, in view of the continued unsettled condition of currency, manifest no inclination to recede from their pretensions. *Wet Salted Hides*—In the market for Domestic Slaughters we have no particular change to report, a fair demand prevailing at unaltered rates. The supply continues moderate. Upper Leather Hides are in improved request, at about late rates. *Calcutta Stock*—For Cows there continues a good inquiry, at full prices. The stock in first hands is exhausted. Buffaloes are held above the views of buyers, from whom the demand is active. Receipts for the week have been 35,475 Hides. Sales have been 40,000 hides, including 2,200 dry Buenos Ayres, 20@21 lbs., at 23c.@23½c., cash, usual selection; 1,500 dry Buenos Ayres, 24 lbs., at 24½c. cash, usual selection; 4,000 dry Truxillo, 16 lbs., at 19c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 700 dry Maracaibo, 23 lbs., on private terms; 1,700 dry Porto Cabello, 21 lbs., on private terms; 500 dry Orinoco, 22 lbs., on private terms; 492 dry Savanilla, 25 lbs., at 14c. cash, as they run; 800 dry West Indies, 17 lbs., on private terms; 13,000 dry Gambia & Bissau, 8 lbs., on private terms; 7,000 dry Zanzibar, 10 lbs, on private terms; 5,700 wet salted California, 50 lbs., at 11c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,100 City and Country Slaughter, 60@75 lbs., at 85c.@88c., cash. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 391,000 (same time last year 525,100—year before, 348,530,) and 465 bales Calcutta Ayres and Montevidean (hides and kips) 56,100 dry Rio Grande, (hides and kips) 29,500 dry Orinoco; 45,000 dry California; 6,000 dry Bogota and Savanilla; 2,000 dry Central American and San Juan, &c.; 1,200 dry West Indies, Para, &c.; 600 dry Maracaibo; 3,400 dry Tampico; 10,000 dry Mexican and Vera Cruz; 18,000 dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra; 13,000 dry Gambia and Bissau; 22,000 ox Horns; 3,000 dry Sierra Leone; 1,000 dry New-Orleans; 1,500 dry Bahia; 1,000 dry from Marseilles; 1,200 dry from Liverpool; 4,500 wet salted California; 2,500 wet salted Western; 410 wet salted Horse; 1,500 wet salted Rio Grande cow; 365 bales Buenos Ayres do.

HOPS—Continue in moderate demand, at steady prices, including last year's crop, at 16c.@21c. ₱ lb. The first bale of the new crop has made its appearance in the market to-day, consigned to PARKER, REMSEN & Co. It was grown in Schoharie County, New-York. Quality good for early picking.

IRON—The demand is limited, but prices are quoted firm. The Philadelphia *North American*, of this morning, says: "There is a very firm feeling in the market for Pig metal, and a steady inquiry. Sales of 600 tons No. 1 Anthracite at $24, four months, and No. 2 at $22, four months. The last sale of Scotch Pig was at $22 ₱ ton, but there is very little offering. In Blooms no change. The rolling-mills throughout the country are generally well supplied with orders for merchant and railroad bars."

LATHS—Eastern are heavy, and quoted down to 90c.@$1 ₱ thousand.

LEAD—Has been quiet at former quotations.

LUMBER—A fair demand prevails for Eastern Spruce and Pine, at full prices.

LEATHER—The movements in this line during the week, Messrs. WAIKEL & WEIDENMEYER review thus: "*Hemlock Sole*—The inquiry during the present week has been only moderate, most of which has come by way of orders from Eastern manufacturers and Western dealers. Prices for prime plump middle and over-weights are barely maintained, and for other descriptions are somewhat easier than hitherto. The receipts were in excess of sales. *Oak Sole*—The demand is improving. With large receipts and fair sales—chiefly to the near-by trade—the stock is kept well assorted for most kinds of oak leather. Week's receipts of sole leather about 58,000 sides." We now quote: Sole, Oak Slaughter and Salted, good light, 26c.@27c. ₱ lb.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good middle, 28c.@30c. ₱ lb.: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good heavy, 28c.@30c. ₱ lb.; Oak Western Slaughter, good, 26c.@28c.; Oak light Cropped, good, 30c.@32c. ₱ lb.; Oak middle Cropped, good, 31c.@33c. ₱ lb.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 20c.@21½c. ₱ lb.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, good middle, 22½c.@23¼c. ₱ lb.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 22½c.@23½c. ₱ lb.; Hemlock, California, &c., good light, 20c.@21c. ₱ lb.; Hemlock, California, good middle, 22½c.@23c. ₱ lb.; Hemlock, California, good heavy, 22c.@23c. ₱ lb.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 19c.@20c. ₱ lb.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 21c.@22c. ₱ lb.; Hemlock, Orinoco, good heavy, 21c.@22c. ₱ lb.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 17c.@19c. ₱ lb.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 11¾c.@13c. ₱ lb.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 24c.@26c. ₱ lb.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, 26c.@28c. ₱ lb., on six months' credit.

NAVAL STORES—Are in limited request at firmer rates. Spirits Turpentine at $2 25 ₱ gallon; Common Resin at $13 ₱ 280 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in good request at buoyant rates. Sales 1,400 bbls., chiefly at $12 for Mess, and $10@$10 12½ for Prime, ₱ bbl. The Government contract for 10,202 bbls. was awarded at $12 25@$12 50 for Mess, and an average of $11 87½ for Prime Mess, all in iron chime hoops. Cut Meats continue salable and firm, at 5¾c.@6¾c. for Hams, and 3¼c.@4¼c. for Shoulders ₱ lb. Bacon is in request, at 5¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. The Government contract was awarded at $7 20@$7 75 ₱ 100 lbs. Lard continues in good demand, at full rates: sales 1,200 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 8¾c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is inquired for and is firm; sales 475 bbls. at $14 67½@$15 12½ for Extra Mess, and $13 50@$14 for Plain Mess ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19 50@$21 ₱ tierce. The Government contract for Extra Mess was awarded at $13 94@$14 43 ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $13 50@$14 75 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, at 10c@15c. for poor to choice Western, and 12c.@18c. for poor to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is salable at 6¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 530 bags Rangoon, part free, at $6 50, but chiefly in bond, at $4 87½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is inactive at unchanged prices.

SKINS—Deer continue in request, though manufacturers and dealers manifest extreme reluctance toward paying the high prices demanded by importers. Sales of 10,000 lbs. Para, on private terms. For Goat, also, the demand continues active, principally for heavy stock, of which the supply is light. Sales of Tampico are restricted by the firmness of holders, who refuse to sell unless at a considerable advance over late rates. Sales 100 bales Tampico, part at 46c. cash; 50 bales Curacoa at 30c.@32c. ₱ lb.; 12,000 Maracaibo, 100 lbs. average, at 18c., 6 months, and 11 bales damaged Vera Cruz, on private terms.

SUGARS—Have been quiet to-day, sales having been confined to 340 hhds., including Cuba at 6¼c.@8¾c., and Porto Rico at 8¾c., and New-Orleans at 8¾c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 60,000 lbs. at 10¼c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

TIN—Has been lightly dealt in at former prices.

TOBACCO—The principal inquiry is for Kentucky, which is firm. Sales, 647 hhds. Kentucky at 11c.@19c.; and 42 cases Seed Leaf at 11¾c. ₱ lb.

WHALEBONE—Has been in more request, mainly for export, at full prices.

WHISKY—Sales, 600 bbls., in lots, at 31c.@32c.; also 60 bbls. Sulla' Bourbon (1856) at 75c. ₱ gallon.

WOOL—The market was active and buoyant, especially for low and medium grades, during most of the week, but it closed heavily. The reported sales comprise 230,000 lbs. domestic fleece and pulled, within a range of from 48½c.@62½c.; also, some 3,000 bales foreign, mostly Mediterranean, at 28c.@45c. for washed, and 20c.@30c. for unwashed, ₱ lb. In Boston business has been quite brisk, sales having been made of 350,000 lbs. domestic fleece and pulled, at from 55c.@65c. for fleece and pulled; 200 bales Entre Rios and Azaria, 316 bales washed African, and 2,565 bales Mediterranean, South American, East India and Cape, at full prices as to quality. The sales of foreign and domestic, the past week, foot up near 2,000,000 lbs. In Philadelphia an unusually large business has been transacted, the reported sales amounting to 600,000 lbs. domestic, at 55c.@60c. for fine, and 65c.@70c. for common and half blood, including 100,000 lbs. California on private terms. Some holders of coarse wools have advanced their prices 5c.@6c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—The scarcity of vessels and the high claims of ship-owners seriously check engagements. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 14d.; Corn, 13d.@13½d.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tce.; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.; Butter and Cheese, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Tallow, 37s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s.@4s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tce.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Tallow, 40s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 4s.@4s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ₱ bush.; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 45s., and by steamer at 70s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.@42s. 6d.; Tallow, 37s. 6d.@40s. ₱ ton. For Cork and orders—A bark, with Wheat, at 15d. ₱ bush.; and a brig, with do., at 16c. 6d. ₱ quarter. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been a British brig, 136 tons, to Antwerp or Havre, 1,700 bbls., Petroleum, 9s; a British brig to a direct port in Portugal, Wheat 14d.; a ship, 1,015 tons, 1,500 tons coal to San Francisco, $16; one, 1,349 tons, to same port, 2,000 tons coal, $16 50; one, 957, and one, 894 tons, to Panama, coal, about $15; a British brig, 1,800 bbls., to the Windward, 90c.; one, 138 tons, to St. Domingo and back, $1,900; one, 150 tons, to Demerara and back from Turks Islands, $2,600; one, 175 tons, to Porto Rico and back, $2,200; one, 1,600 bbls., to West Indies and back, $1,800; one, 1,400 bbls., same voyage, $1,650; a bark, 312 tons, to Havana, $4,000.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—IN VILLAGE OF MADISON, Morris County, N. J., the beautiful country residence of Rev. Samuel L. Tuttle. Contains 14 acres of land, and abounds in fruit of all kinds. The house contains 16 rooms, together with out-buildings, all new, situated on high ground, overlooking the country for 20 miles or more. The house is situated in a grove of wood, interspersed with about 500 evergreens, laid out with gravel walks, &c., and is one of the most desirable country places to be found in New-Jersey. For a full description of this property, please call at No. 15 John-st., New-York, on JAMES R. HUNTING, where a full description of said property may be seen.

Also, a number of large and small farms, village houses and lots, for sale.

For information, call on S. D. HUNTING, Waverley House, Madison, Morris Co., N. J.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE PREMises No. 423 Broad-st., in the city of Newark, N. J., the homestead of the late Wm. Shugard, deceased. The house is brick, has fifteen rooms, all modern improvements, and in perfect order; lot is 58 feet front and rear by 200 feet deep, extending through to Orchard-st., well stocked with choice fruit, in full bearing, and fine stables. It is convenient to the depot, and one of the most desirable residences in the city. Price $25,000; terms easy. Apply to WM. A. RIGHTER, Executor, No. 264 Broad-st. Newark, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—A HANDSOME PRIVATE residence, at Fort Washington, consisting of 7 acres of land, a dwelling-house, with gas, water, furnace, &c., throughout; greenhouse, stable, gardener's cottage, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A WIDOW lady and daughter, natives of New-York, and respectably connected, desire to rent a first-class furnished house from a respectable family who would receive the rent in board, and give privilege of taking a few other select boarders. References exchanged. Address F. M., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—AT A moderate rent, between 14th and 34th sts. Address, with full particulars, C., care of S. H. Pickett, No. 164 Broadway.

SMALL HOUSE WANTED, ABOUT SEPT. 15, in a good location; four or five bedrooms; not higher than 30th or 35th-st.; rent $400 to $450 per annum. Address LONDON, Box No. 155, *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 577 Canal-st.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, also his patent folding Mosquito Bar, the cheapest and best in use, at GRIFFITH'S, No. 101 Canal-st., near Mott.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT CHAMBERLIN'S, NO. 558 BROADWAY. Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums &c., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (a picture,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

DRY GOODS.

THE POPULAR STOCKS

OF

SILKS, SHAWLS, LACES,

EMBROIDERIES, DRESS GOODS.

HOSIERY, GLOVES,

BROWN AND BLEACHED SHIRTINGS,

LINENS, SHEETINGS,

WHITE GOODS, &c.,

Will be found complete in all their usual variety.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Will open on MONDAY, Aug. 25,
10 cases POULT DE SOIE FACONNE.
8 cases Extra Rich figured MOIRE ANTIQUE.
2 cases ROBES A FACON.
Being the choice of their first exhibition of
PARIS AND LYONS NOVELTIES
FOR FALL SALES.

AGENCY FOR THE
NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRTS,
MADE TO ORDER OR READY MADE.
The cheapest, finest and best fitting Shirts made in the City.
Also, a new and choice assortment of
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Comprising all the novelties of late importations, at the Shirt and Collar depot, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS,
Agent.

R. H. MACY.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.
CLEARING SUMMER SALE OF
Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, white Goods,
Fine Pinnnels, Housekeeping Goods.
Lace Curtains, French Flowers,
Yankee Notions, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas.
Always a full assortment, sizes and colors,
Ladies' best quality Paris Kid Gloves, cheaper than any house in the City.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

UNPARALLELED BARGAINS.

STILL GREATER REDUCTION
IN PRICES OF
RICH SILKS, DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, SACQUES, and MANTILLAS, at the
GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE OF
CHARLES HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 GRAND-ST.,
(Previous to taking Stock.)
$20,000 WORTH RICH SILKS,
MARKED DOWN.
$15,000 WORTH RICH DRESS GOODS.
MARKED DOWN.
$10,000 WORTH PURE LINENS AND FAMILY GOODS,
MARKED DOWN.
$12,000 WORTH RICH MANTILLAS and CLOAKS,
MARKED DOWN.
Notwithstanding the great advance in price of Cotton Goods, we shall continue to sell our present large stock of DOMESTIC GOODS ($30,000 worth) at the reduced price as long as we have a piece left; and we beg leave to suggest to our patrons the propriety of supplying themselves without delay, for they are already rapidly advancing in price.
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.
Opening full stock of FALL COLORS LADIES' FRENCH KID GLOVES, cheaper than any house in the City.

R. H. MACY.
Opening new FALL ASSORTMENT FRENCH FLOWERS, HEAD-DRESSES, &c., &c.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY.
Opening WHITE GOODS, LINEN HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, at tariff prices!!
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY.
Opening FULL STOCK of FALL HAT RIBBONS, TRIMMING RIBBONS, &c., all the desirable shades. A full line of BLACK and COLORED VELVET RIBBONS, at old prices.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY.
Opening FALL STOCK of HOSIERY, GLOVES, UNDERWEAR, CORSETS, SKIRTS, &c., &c.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

LADIES, THIS IS THE LAST MONTH for nice-fitting dollar corsets, 50c. skirts, and the fine 25c. stockings, cheap hair nets, gloves, fancy goods, Zephyr worsted, yarns and small wares. This month prices must advance. Now is the time to save money. Send your orders and postage stamps. N. B.—Premium allowed on silver and gold.
ELGER'S Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

NOTICE.—EAST INDIA AND INDIAN GOODS in every variety, wholesale and retail. FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE OF SEVENTY ACRES.—Or would exchange for a farm on Long Island. The location is very superior, being situated between Bath House and Fort Hamilton, along shore; land fertile; for a farmer or a gentleman requiring a country seat, there is no better opportunity offered in the country. The farm is in a very high state of cultivation, has a water-front of 400 or 500 feet; buildings, &c., in a perfect state. Apply to M. S. BENNETT, on the premises.

FARM WANTED.—FIRST-CLASS STORE PROPerty on Greenwich, near Fulton-st., New-York, and Brooklyn property will be exchanged for a first-class farm, with stock, crops, &c., not over 150 miles from this City, to be well watered and wooded and in good fence, good house, plenty of fruit, and convenient to churches, schools, &c., and not less than 80 or 100 acres of good land. Address Box No. 36 Williamsburgh Post-office, L. I., or S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE THOUSAND ACRES OF choice lands, in four tracts, near Kalamazoo, Mich. For terms, etc., address Box No. 376, Louisville, Ky.

VALUABLE FARM OF 115 ACRES AT AUCTION.—WM. H. HOLLY will sell at auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, Aug. 28, 1862, at 3 P. M., the above valuable property, situated in Stamford, Conn., three miles from depot, thirty-four miles from New-York. House, barns and outbuildings; three large orchards; well fenced and watered; on high ground, having a splendid view of the Sound; $6,000 can remain on mortgage, at six per cent. For particulars apply to S. SELLY, No. 31 Wall-st., New-York, office of J. W. Gregory, N. B.—Sale positive.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—A FARM OF 41½ acres, in Fulton County, N. Y., finely situated, adjoining a manufacturing village. House and barn built five years ago. Male and female seminaries and church in the village. Would be exchanged for a residence with six to ten acres, situated within an hour and a half of this City, New-Jersey preferred. Difference given or required, according to the value of the place. Address Box No. 2,196 Philadelphia Post-office.

WANTED TO HIRE—A SMALL FARM, WITH house and barn, within six miles of this City. Address Box No. 226 Post-office, stating terms, location, &c.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A SMALL FAMILY CAN ACCOMMODATE gentlemen with pleasant rooms, including partial board if required. Apply at No. 116 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AT NO. 43 EAST TWENTY-THIRD-ST., near Madison-av., pleasant furnished rooms to let, with partial or full board.

BOARD WANTED IN A PLAIN PRIVATE family, living in a respectable location, below 34th-st., by a young man, for his family of four persons, where they can have the privileges of a home; none who take other boarders need answer; terms must be moderate. Address H. L., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

BOARD NG.—A FAMILY, ALSO SINGLE GENtlemen, may obtain desirable rooms, with board, by applying at No. 58 West 23d-st. Reference required.

BOARDING.—UNFURNISHED OR FURNISHED rooms to let with board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, in a pleasant neighborhood, No. 64 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.

BOARDING.—GOOD ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, with board, at No. 37 West 28th-st. House and location first-class. Terms satisfactory. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant rooms, with board, may be obtained in a private family, by applying at No. 102 Henry-st. The situation is desirable, being within five minutes of Wall and Fulton Ferries. Unexceptionable reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT suites of rooms for families, or single gentlemen; convenient to Wall, South, or Fulton Ferries. Apply at No. 139 Joralemon-st., first house from Court, on three principal car routes. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN—NO. 16 CLINTON-ST.—PLEASANT apartments for families or single gentlemen. All modern conveniences have been introduced, making the house especially desirable for those seeking a comfortable home. Convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton ferries. Reference required.

BROOKLYN.—A VERY PLEASANT SUITE OF Rooms on Clinton-st., will be let to a family of three or four persons, with board, and well furnished, for $100 per month. Address BOARDING, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A FINE ROOM FOR a gentleman and lady, or two single gentlemen, at No. 81 Henry-st.; a few minutes' walk to the ferries; dinner at 6 o'clock; terms reasonable.

VERY PLEASANT ROOMS MAY BE had, with board, at No. 54 West 17th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PAVILION HOTEL,
ROCKAWAY, L. I.
This favorite Family Hotel, having been crowded so far during the Summer season by its old friends and patrons, has now a few rooms to let for families, &c.
No better Sea Bathing can be found anywhere. Apply, for terms, &c., to R. BAINBRIDGE,
the Proprietor, as above.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find, at all times, an authorized agent at the Catskill steamboat-landings and Catskill stations of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid in a private family; would have no objection to taking care of children. Can be seen at No. 131 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable Protestant girl, to do chamber-work, take care of children and do plain sewing. Call or address No. 112 East 23d-st. Has best of City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do fine washing and ironing or sewing, by a very genteel girl; is a very superior fine washer and ironer, and a thorough waitress; has lived two years and nine months in her last place, and is highly recommended for her disposition, character and efficiency. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—An active young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist in washing; no objection to a boarding-house; would go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Call for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, of obliging disposition, who can be seen at her present place, No. 186 10th-st., near 2d-av.

AS COPYIST, &c.—A LADY, WHO WRITES A plain business hand, would like a situation in an office or wholesale store as copyist or otherwise. Would be willing, at a moderate salary, to take the place of a man who has enlisted for the war. Address for one week WRITER, Station B, New-York Post-office.

AS COOKS.—A FIRST-CLASS SCOTCH PROTESTant cook, as also an English Protestant cook, with the highest testimonials as to character, capability, &c., are both desirous of obtaining situations in private families. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, 307 4th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A PRIvate family as first-class cook; understands it in all its branches; no objections to a short distance in the country; the best of City references given. Call at No. 124 East 23d-st., between 3d and 3d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A COMPETENT WOMAN wishes a situation as first cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is a good bread and pastry baker; would assist in washing; has best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, chambermaid and dressmaker, or to do general housework, by a Protestant young woman, with the best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations, by two young American Protestant women: one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse; would go separate or together, in the City or country; best of reference given. Call, till engaged, at No. 306 Mott-st., near Bleecker.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, with excellent City references, a situation as cook, and do coarse washing; is a good baker; understands meats, poultry, pastry, soups and game; wages, $8 to $10. Call or address No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITUation wanted for a most respectable Protestant young woman as plain cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to do general housework: will be found to be a thorough, good servant; can give excellent City reference from her last place, where she has lived nearly two years. Can be seen at No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite the Mountain.

AS COOK,* WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation in a small private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer; is also a good baker; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 73 West 27th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman as first-rate cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker; or would go as laundress in a private family; a comfortable situation more the object than high wages; has no objections to the country. Can be seen until engaged at No. 226 Mulberry-st. first floor, front room.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS—EXPERIENCED NURSES, WAITRESSES, LAUNDRESSES AND HOUSEMAIDS.—Situations are required immediately, for a number of experienced and most respectable servants in the above capacities, whose references are to some of the first families in Brooklyn. MANNING'S "Select" Agency, No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn, (formerly of Tillary-st.)

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation, for a most deserving, capable girl, either as cook or general servant; is a nice cook, understands all kinds of housework, and an excellent washer and ironer, neat, economical and well recommended from her last places. Wages moderate; city or country. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS FIRST RATE COOK.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a first class meat and pastry cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to a first class boarding-house, or to go a short distance in the country; best of reference given. Apply at No. 39 6th-st., near 2d-av., front door, for two days.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—A YOUNG ENGLISH woman wishes a situation as thorough lady's maid and French and Spanish hair-dresser; is a superior dressmaker, and does up fine lace; is a very good plain work woman; has the very best of City reference; none but first-class families need apply; French, English and American can apply. Call for two days at No. 299 West 18th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A middle-aged Protestant woman, as nurse; can take the entire management of a baby from its birth; or would attend an elderly lady; is a good plain sewer; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 45a West 35th-st., in the basement, between 9th and 10th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable Protestant girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 244 6th-av., between 15th and

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, LATE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—Holders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and all the holders of the Receiver's certificates of indebtedness of the above-named Railroad, are hereby required, pursuant to a resolution adopted at the Bondholder's meeting of 9th of July, 1862, to deposit their above-named documents with L. H. MEYER, Chairman of the Trustees, before the 10th day of September, 1862, at No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9.
Attention is called to the third resolution, adopted at the Bondholders' meeting of 23d of July, 1862, according to which parties not complying are subject to be remitted to their rights in their distributive share of the proceeds of sale, and all other and further rights which they may have, by virtue of the agreement, to cease.
Those who have not yet subscribed to the agreement, and have not paid their share of advances to the Receiver, can, in accordance with the last resolution, adopted at Bondholders' meeting of 9th of July, 1862, now become parties to said agreement by subscribing and paying at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, before the 5th day of September, 1862.
L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1862.—Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, extended to 1879, are notified that the interest due Sept. 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that date, at this office, on presentation of the proper coupons. It will be necessary for the holders of bonds not thus extended to present them at the office of the Company, where they can receive the principal and interest to Sept. 1, 1862. The privilege of extending such bonds will cease at that date.
H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, Aug. 18, 1862.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that books of transfer have been opened at the Agency in New-York. Stockholders who wish their stock registered in the New-York books will please forward their certificates to this Office or to WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Transfer Agents, New-York.
G. W. CASS, President.

WANTED—ATLANTIC MUTUAL SCRIP OF 1861 or 1862; Great Western Insurance Scrip of all years; Pacific Mutual; Chicago City Bonds Water or Sewer Loan; Milwaukee and Watertown 1st mortgage Bonds American Telegraph Company Stock; Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Bonds issued to Sunbury and Erie Railroad; also, fractional certificates of St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad 1st bonds at 90, by SATTERLEE & CO., No. 49 Exchange-place, New-York.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF THE WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD SINKING FUND BONDS.—Sealed proposals for the sale to the Company of the whole or any part of eight thousand dollars of their Sinking Fund Bonds will be received until the 1st of September. Address to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company, Box No. 3,565 Post-office.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD OFFICE,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 20, 1862.
THE COUPONS FALLING DUE ON THE 1st September next on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the Bank of the State of New-York.
WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of five (5) per cent., payable to stockholders on demand, and a scrip dividend of thirty (30) per cent. on the "Earned Participating Premiums" of the past year; (said earned participating premiums amounting to $103,040;) also an interest dividend of six (6) per cent. on outstanding scrip. The scrip certificates will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th day of October next. By order of the Board.
RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1862.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a half (3½) per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, payable at the office in the City of New-York on and after SATURDAY, the 16th of August inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th to the 16th inst., both inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., out of the net earnings of the past (3) three months, payable at the office of the Company on and after FRIDAY, 22d inst.
The transfer book will close on the 14th, and reopen on the 25th inst. By order of the Board.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 136 3d-av., corner 76th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS.—PROPOSALS WILL be received by the School Officers of the First Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 3d day of September, at 12 o'clock noon, for the furniture required for Ward School-house No. 29, situated at Nos. 97 and 99 Greenwich-st., First Ward. The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Furniture." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named.
The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
Dated Aug. 20, 1862.
LEWIS NOLTE, JOHN S. SCULLY, JOHN CASEY, } Committee on School Furniture.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received until 12 o'clock M. on the 28th day of August, 1862, for enlarging the northwest Executive Building (War Department.)
Plans and specifications can be examined from the 23d of this month, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., at room of JOHN POTTS, Esq., Chief Clerk of the War Department.
Bidders will state the time by which they propose to put the building under roof again, and the time when they will complete the whole work.
In awarding the contract, time will be considered as well as money. The bids will be directed to the Secretary of War, and indorsed, "Proposals for Enlarging the War Office."
The right is reserved to reject any bid which, for any cause, it shall not be deemed for the interest of the Government to accept.
WAR DEPARTMENT, Aug. 20, 1862.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD,
August 18, 1862.
TO CONTRACTORS—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposal for sewer in Vestry-street, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., of Saturday, August 30, 1862:
For the construction of a sewer in Vestry-street, from Hudson to Greenwich-street.
Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, July 25, 1862.
WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.—PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of August, for completing the distributing reservoir of the Washington Aqueduct. Plans and specifications may be seen after the 12th of August.
Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Reservoir, and directed to "Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."
WALTER J. SMITH, Chief Clerk.

OFFICE OF WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT, Aug. 6, 1862.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL the 26th day of August, 1862, for the completion of the auxiliary pipe vault of the Washington Aqueduct.
Plans and specifications can be obtained at this office.
Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Pipe Vault," and addressed to "Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."
WM. R. HUTTON, Chief Engineer.

TO SMOKERS—MULTUM IN PARVO. PATENT TELESCOPIC SMOKING TUBE AND COMPRESSED CHARGES.
On receipt of one dollar, we will send one of our Patent Tubes and fifty charges. These charges are made of pure Havana tobacco, and are equal to the best imported cigars. The tubes represent a cigar perfectly, and will last for years. To Agents a liberal discount will be made. Call or send for a circular. (stamp inclosed.)
WM. A. LUDDEN & CO., No. 12 Barclay-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.
Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For building receiving basin and culvert at the northeast corner of Fifty-seventh street and Second-avenue; basin and culvert northwest corner Fifty-seventh-street and Third-avenue; sewer in Cherry-street, from James-slip to Roosevelt-street, and flagging and reflagging in Thirty-seventh-street, between Madison and Lexington avenues. Also, in Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on the west side of Second-avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, and north side of 57th street, from Second-avenue to a point about two hundred and eighty feet west therefrom; both sides of Third-avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets; both sides of Cherry-street, between Roosevelt-street and James-slip; southerly side of Chambers-street, between Batavia-street and James-slip; west side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth streets; east side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, and both sides of Thirty-seventh-street, from Fourth avenue to a point about two hundred and five feet west.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Aug. 22, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.
Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For sewer in First-avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets; receiving basins and culverts in Worth-street, between Hudson-street and Broadway; sewer in Leroy-street, between Bleecker-street and Bedford-street; sewer in Cherry-street, between Jackson and No. 404 Cherry-street; building receiving basin and culvert at the northwest corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Broadway. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of First-avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets; both sides of Worth-street, between Hudson-street and Broadway; both sides of West Broadway and Church-street, between Worth and Thomas streets, and south side of Thomas-street, between West Broadway and Church-street; both sides of Leroy-street, between Bleecker and Bedford streets; both sides of Cherry-street, from Jackson-street to a point four hundred feet eight inches or thereabouts, west, and on the west side of Broadway, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Aug. 22, 1862.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA IN AND FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT.—WISTAR MORRIS, a holder of Bonds secured by two certain mortgages of the Quakake Railroad Company, one dated July 1, 1857, the other dated June 29, 1861, as well for himself as for all others, holders of Bonds so secured as agreeing to contribute to the expenses of this suit may become parties hereto complainant vs. THE QUAKAKE RAILROAD COMPANY, and against William D. Lewis and Charles Hartshorne, Trustees, under and by virtue of said mortgages. In Equity of July Term, 1862. No. 7.—Under and by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, made in the above entitled cause, upon the eleventh day of June, A. D., 1862, will be exposed to public sale, by vendue or outcry, upon TUESDAY, the thirtieth day of September, A. D., 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by MOSES THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, the following described property, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, to wit: The whole of the railroad of the said Quakake Railroad Company, from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, in Carbon County, State of Pennsylvania, to the point in Rush Township, Schuylkill County, State aforesaid, where the said the Quakake Railroad intersects the Catawissa Railroad, including the right of way, and the road bed and land occupied, or used, in connection with, or for the maintenance of said railroad; and together with the railways, rails, bridges, masonry and other superstructure, and all culverts, turn-tables, side tracks, depôts, stations, buildings and other structures and improvements of every kind and description, connected with the said railroad; and all real estate of every description, and all tolls, rents, issues and profits, accrued and to accrue from the said railroad, or any part thereof, (save only so much as may be necessary for expenses and repairs,) and all the ways, streets, alleys, passages, waters, water courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges and appurtenances whatsoever, and generally all the lands, tenements and hereditaments of the said the Quakake Railroad Company.
A more specific and detailed account of some of the items of property included in and referred to in the foregoing description, may be given as follows:

RAILROAD.

which is about fourteen miles in length, and extends westwardly from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, at the confluence of the Quakake and Black Creeks in Carbon County, along the valley of the Quakake Creek, and that of the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River to the intersection of the said the Quakake Railroad with the Catawissa Railroad, in Rush Township, Schuylkill County. Ten miles of the railroad are graded for a double track. The length of the single track (including sidings) is about fifteen and one-quarter miles. The railroad is constructed in the best manner, and laid with Americas iron weighing fifty pounds to the yard. There is one water station and an engine house. There is also an iron turn-table of the best construction, forty-five feet in diameter. The road is provided with all necessary sidings and switches.

BRIDGES

There are five bridges. All are substantially built, save one, which is on trestles. It is well built, and intended to replace the bridge over the Quakake Creek at the Beaver Meadow Junction, recently destroyed by fire. With this exception there is no trestle work on the road. The masonry of the bridges over the Quakake Creek, and the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River, is laid and erected for the purpose of accommodating a double track.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said railroad, property, franchises and premises mentioned in the said two mortgages and hereinbefore described will be exposed to sale entire and in lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale, in accordance with the decree of the Court:
The said premises shall be sold to the highest and best bidder; and in case any of the holders of any of the said bonds or coupons intended to be secured by said two mortgages shall become purchasers by themselves or with others, they shall be and are by said decree authorized to deliver their said bonds or coupons to the trustees under said two mortgages, (and acting as in said decree is mentioned,) who shall indorse thereon the shares or dividends, if any, which the holders would be respectively entitled to receive on account of such bonds or coupons, as their portion of the proceeds of sale on distribution, if the purchase money was paid in cash, after deducting therefrom all proper commissions, expenses, counsel fees and costs incurred by said trustees in said proceeding; or which shares or dividends the said indorsement shall be a full discharge and acquittance, and the total amount thereof shall be credited to said purchasers on account of the price or purchase money bid by them, and the balance of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees. And in the event that the holders of said bonds or coupons shall not be entitled to any share or dividend on account thereof out of the said purchase money, or that the property shall be purchased by others than the holders of bonds or coupons, so entitled, then the whole of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees.
The sum of five thousand dollars of the purchase money of said property shall be paid in cash, at the time and place of the sale, and the balance within twenty days thereafter. And after the confirmation of said sale by the Court, and the compliance with the terms thereof by the purchasers, the said WILLIAM D. LEWIS and CHARLES HARTSHORNE, Trustees, under the two mortgages, under which said sale is decreed, shall forthwith execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers, a deed of conveyance for the property, rights, privileges, immunities and franchises aforesaid, in fee simple, and said purchaser or purchasers shall have, take and enjoy the same, freed and discharged from all trusts and incumbrances whatsoever.
Any further information in respect to said sale or premises, may be had upon application to either of the under signed Trustees, by whom said sale is held.
WILLIAM D. LEWIS,
CHARLES HARTSHORNE, Trustees, Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
August 19, 1862.
CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the following matters have been presented to the Board of Councilmen, and referred to the appropriate committees, to wit:
Petition for sewer in Forty-seventh street, from the easterly side of Eleventh avenue to the North River;
Resolution for sewer in Essex street, between Delancey and Rivington streets; and
Resolution for the paving with trap-blocks of Thirty-seventh street from Fifth to Madison avenue, the property-owners to pay one half of the cost thereof.
All persons interested in the above or either of them, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing to the Contract Clerk, at this office, on or before Saturday, August 30, 1862.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
Mantels sold at astonishingly low prices at KLABER'S Marble Yards, No. 54 First-av., near Third-st., and No. 109 East 15th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 100 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, slippers, and calico gowns, are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, wines and liquors will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av. and 51st-st. All articles sent to the American Express Co., corner Hudson and Jay sts., and Nos. 128 and 562 Broadway, will be sent free of charges.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (50th edition, 400 pages, 180 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copahin, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury. It possesses the peculiar and valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some painful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attached it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, late of the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige remaining without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a perman ent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph! Dr. POWERS' Specific is the sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal Colleges of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals in the City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Stictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sent at his office, 129 Chatham (Misery)-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. EICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Stictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been trifled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO YOUNG MEN.—SCORES OF GRATEFUL letters weekly are now received from people who have recovered PERFECT HEALTH by following the directions contained in Drs. TRALL and JACKSON'S great work, called "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, AND THE SEXUAL ORGANISM AND ITS HEALTHFUL MANAGEMENT." Price $2. For sale in New-York by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121, and H. DEXTER, No. 113 Nassau-st.; C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st., and all booksellers everywhere.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. York.

NERVOUS DEBILITY—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 112, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N.Y. Author's address, No. 31 East 27th-st., (late of No. 65 Broadway.)

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

DISEASES INCIDENT TO THE DAWNING of womanhood, the age of maturity and the change of life, speedily cured by Dr. J. N. PHELPS' Medicated and Magnetized Lozenges. Send stamp for circular to ladies and escape imposition and drugging. Address Box 845 New-York Post-office.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements, from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

MEN OLD TOO SOON, NERVOUS, OR IMPOTENT.—Send to Box No. 3,606 Post-office, New-York City, for a copy of "Facts for the Feeble." By Dr. F. HOLLICK, Author and Lecturer. Will be sent gratis, and post-paid, anywhere. Office No. 599 Broadway. Hours, 10 till 2 o'clock.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 33 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

A CARD.—DR. J. B. NEWTON, PHYSICIAN FOR chronic diseases, having left New-York, Dr. J. J. EDWARDS, Psychologist, succeeds him in treating dyspepsia, rheumatism, contractions, paralysis, female weakness, nervous debility, &c., without medicine, at No. 101 West 12th-st., corner 6th-av.

SHEET IRON.—POLISHED BELGIAN, PATENT polished imitation Russia, "R G," American and English sheet-iron, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st., and No. 119 Beekman.

WANTED—OLD PATENT MEDICINE VIALS, books, pamphlets, pots or boxes; a liberal price paid. Also, a smart man, accustomed to peddle patent medicines. Address Box No. 4,594 Post-office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$150
Second Cabin Passage.....85

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....70
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 13.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 27.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 3.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 17.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.
The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.
The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.
The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.
For information or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River

STEAM
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
WILL BE DISPATCHED

FROM LIVERPOOL,	FROM NEW-YORK,
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN,	
SATURDAY, Aug. 16.	TUESDAY, Sept. 9.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1.	SATURDAY, Oct. 25.
TUESDAY, Nov. 18.	THURSDAY, Dec. 11.

First Cabin, from.....$110 to $155
Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.
Second Cabin State-room Berths, meals served at separate tables, $90.
Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool, in First or Second Cabin, at a fare and a half.
Third Cabin—Intermediate State-room—Passengers found with bed, bedding, table utensils, and good substantial food, $35.
Steerage, with superior accommodations, $35.
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced surgeon on board.
For freight and passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY
At the office, No. 26 Broadway, New-York.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

GLASGOW	SATURDAY, Aug. 30.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE KANGAROO OFF CAPE RACE.

Another Correspondence Between Minister Adams and Earl Russell.

The Tuscarora Ordered Away from Queenstown.

Stoppage of Cotton Mills in Lancashire.

CAPE RACE, N. F., Friday, Aug. 22. }
SACKVILLE, N. B., Saturday, Aug. 23. }

The steamship *Kangaroo* from Liverpool, Wednesday, Aug. 13, *via* Queenstown 14th, was boarded off Cape Race at 8:30 o'clock this (Friday) evening, by the news yacht of the Associated Press.

Her advices are one day later than those by the *Trutonia*.

The steamship *City of Washington* from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 13th.

Another correspondence between United States Minister ADAMS and Earl RUSSELL was published. Mr. ADAMS wrote in May, while Earl RUSSELL's letter is dated July 28. The *Times* characterizes his remarks as dry and caustic.

The *Times* editorially indorses Mr. ROEBUCK's late speech at Sheffield, as far as his lecture to the North is concerned, but totally dissents from his arguments in favor of mediation, which it considers would do more harm than good.

The *Daily News* bitterly reproaches Mr. ROEBUCK and characterizes his course as the lowest depth of moral degradation. It says, happily Mr. ROEBUCK's opinions have long ceased to have the smallest value or interest for anybody but himself. The article concludes by complimenting the American Government for its friendly and straightforward dealing with England, and says nothing is wanting but a little generous consideration toward the North to establish thoroughly cordial and friendly relations between the two countries.

The St. Petersburg *Journal* reiterates that the desire of the Russian Cabinet is to see the conflict ended by prudent and honorable compromise. Russia's desire is not to divide, but to bring together and to reunite adversaries who ought always to remain brothers.

Many of the cotton mills in Lancashire have stopped.

The *Times*, speculating upon the demands of British subjects for protection from conscription in America, says it will be impossible to extend the British ægis to myriads who may want its momentary protection.

Two Spaniards, who murdered the crew of the American bark *Reindeer*, have been arrested and imprisoned at Malacca.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Aug. 14.

The United States gunboat *Tuscarora* has left Queenstown Harbor suddenly, owing to an order from the Customs officials.

GARIBALDI's movements are in *statu quo*.

The Crown Princess of Prussia has been confined with a Prince.

Commercial News.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 13.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., report Flour quiet but steady; quoted 25s.@28s. Wheat quiet but steady; Red Western and Southern 8s. 9d.@11s. 5d; White Western and Southern 11s. 6d.@12s. 6d. Corn has an upward tendency; Mixed and Yellow, 29s. 6d.

PROVISIONS.—Beef heavy. Pork still declining. Bacon buoyant; Lard firmer; sales at 43s.@43s. 6d. Tallow still advancing; sales at 46s.@48s. 6d.

PRODUCE.—Ashes quiet; Pots 31s.; Pearls 33s. Sugar steady. Coffee firm. Rice inactive. Linseed Oil steady at 42s. Resin firmer; Common, 22s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine firm, at 115s.

LONDON MARKETS, AUG. 12.

BREADSTUFFS quiet but steady. SUGAR tending downward. COFFEE easier. TEA steady but quiet. RICE buoyant. TALLOW active at 48s. 6d. LINSEED OIL steady at 41s.@41s. 3d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 110s.@115s.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Illinois Central Shares 50@ discount; Erics 29@30.

Consols closed on Tuesday at 93¼@93¼ for money.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Aug. 14.

COTTON—Sales, two days, (Wednesday and Thursday,) 16,000 bales, of which 10,000 were to speculators and exporters. The market is buoyant and firmer, and all qualities slightly higher, owing to the great advance and excitement in Bombay and Calcutta.

BREADSTUFFS quiet, but steady.

PROVISIONS inactive.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 14.

Consols for money 93¼.

Illinois Central shares 51@50 discount; Erics, 28½@29¼.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. CORCORAN.

He Visits St. Patrick's Cathedral—Receives a Delegation from Boston, Dines with His Friends, and Leaves for Washington.

Gen. CORCORAN visited St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday morning, in company with Alderman DARTON and Alderman WALSH. His presence occasioned considerable enthusiasm, and upon his entrance and exit he was warmly greeted by his many friends among the Irish population and Catholic persuasion. He bore his blushing honors with his accustomed modesty, and, while he cheerfully greeted all who could obtain access to him, delighted all by not "putting on airs." The General seems, in fact, well calculated to stand prosperity.

Throughout the day, the General's headquarters at the St. Nicholas were crowded with hosts of friends—representatives of all classes. The Bench, the Bar and the Press were well represented.

After returning from church, the General received a deputation from Boston, consisting of Mayor WIGHTMAN and Aldermen FISKE, JORDAN and STUBS, who again urged him to visit the hub of the universe, and receive the hearty welcome of his friends there. Gen. CORCORAN replied in terms of gratitude for the compliment paid him, but protested that his military duties would prevent his complying, at least for the present.

Previous to his departure, the General sat down to dinner with a number of friends. Among others were Aldermen FARLEY, WALSH and DARTON, Councilman PINCHNEY, the Boston delegation already mentioned, Col. HAMILTON, Alderman GREEN, of Hudson City, N. J., JOHN WHITTEN, Esq., of Washington Market, and other gentlemen of note. As the hour drew near for the General to leave, Alderman DARTON proposed his health in a bumper, which was generally responded to.

Gen. CORCORAN replied briefly, acknowledging the honors paid him, which, he reiterated, were wholly undeserved on his part, and, he presumed, proffered to the cause in which he was engaged. He repeated his determination to devote himself wholly to his military work, and, in conclusion, proposed the health of Mayor WIGHTMAN.

Mayor WIGHTMAN responded in felicitous terms, concluding by giving as a sentiment, "New-York, the home of Gen. CORCORAN."

Councilman PINCHNEY replied to this, speaking in terms of glowing praise of the good work which New-England, and especially Massachusetts, had been doing in this war. He concluded by proposing "The health of Archbishop HUGHES."

Father O'REILLY acknowledged this toast in fitting terms.

Other sentiments and speeches followed—all brief but pertinent, including reference to the Sanitary Commission, the hospitality of the City of Boston, the foreign intervention of New-Jersey, more about the Sanitary Commission, more about Boston and Jersey, and finally something further concerning the Sanitary Commission.

Gen. CORCORAN received a cordial adieu from his friends, and left for Washington in the evening train, with the hearty good wishes of all for his safe return with the gallant Sixty-ninth and the speedy raising of his Irish Legion.

The prospects of the Irish Legion, as Gen. CORCORAN's force will be called, are glowing daily more flattering. Besides the Sixty-ninth Regiment, the One Hundred and Sixteenth Pennsylvania Regiment and the Buffalo Regiment, numbers of companies have been offered from various quarters, so that there seems to be a probability that he will recruit enough men to deserve the command of a Major-General. Verily, the Irish Legion will be the Legion of Honor.

LATER FROM ASPINWALL.

Arrival of the Ariel, with Over a Million in Treasure.

The steamship *Ariel*, from Aspinwall, THOMAS MINER, Commanding, with mails, passengers and specie to D. B. ALLEN, Esq., arrived yesterday. The *Ariel* sailed from New-York on the 1st inst., and arrived at Aspinwall on the 10th inst., at 10 P. M.; sailed again on the 18th inst., at 4 A. M., and arrived in New-York on the 24th inst., at 8 P. M. The *Ariel* brings $1,083,111 in specie.

On the 21st inst., at 8 A. M., spoke the United States gunboat *Penguin*, lat. 27° 30', lon. 79° 29'. She stated she had driven a rebel steamer on the Little Bahamas, where she was then at anchor, and supposed her to be the *Ovisto*. She had also chased another suspicious vessel on the same banks, and was then cruising to cut them off.

Lat. 36°, lon. 75°, passed the American barks *Flash* and *Diligence*, bound north.

The *Constitution* arrived at Panama on the 13th inst., making the passage around in 54 days and 4 hours. The *Golden Gate* was still missing, and the British steamer *Cameleon*, which left Acapulco two days after the *Golden Gate* was due, reports no tidings of her at that place. The *Cameleon* had a million of specie on board for England. The *Constitution* sailed from Panama with the *Ariel's* passengers on 16th inst.

LIST OF SPECIE BY THE ARIEL.

Order	$18,750	P. Naylor	$6,000
Panama R. Co	15,781	Am. Ex. Bank	40,000
Louis M. Murray	1,000	Baker & Morrill	24,649
Order	3,000	Colin C. Baker	7,908
Order	7,500	Jansen, Bood & Co.	5,000
Wm. Meyer & Co	5,000	Ross, Dampster & Co	1,700
J. H. Coghill	14,000	Rosenbaum & Friedman	9,000
Curtis & Peabody	12,000	A.S. Rosenbaum &Co	54,780
Wm. Heller & Co	15,500	Duncan, Sherman & Co	7,120
Dewitt, Kittle & Co.	21,400	J. Expringer	20,474
Wm. Seligman & Co	32,000	Isaac Hecht	6,418
J. G. Parker & Son	7,500	Lawrence, Giles & Co	2,750
Richard Patrick	30,000	W. T. Coleman & Co	26,552
Frank Baker	10,097	Marcus C. Hawley	2,000
Neustadter Bros	23,000	Schotle Bros	28,900
Cornegys & Brewster	29,000	Wells, Fargo & Co	348,000
F. Nickerson & Co	4,425	Total	$1,083,111
A. Rich & Bro	9,500	FROM ASPINWALL.	
M. Lederer	8,563	Ribon & Munoz	$1,000
J. Kelly & Bros	15,400	Manuel Echeverria	500
J. & M. Goodman	5,000	Total	$1,500
H. Cohn & Co	37,000		
J. Strauss Bros. & Co	50,211		
J. B. Newton & Co	18,111		

FROM PANAMA.

The Peace Propositions Rejected—Case of Kidnapping in New-York—The Rebel Pirate Oveto.

From the Panama Star and Herald, Aug. 15.

THE PEACE PROPOSITIONS.

In our last issue we announced the fact of Commissioners having arrived in Panama from Gov. GUARDIA, with authority to make certain peace propositions to the Provisional Governor DIAZ; but so many rumors were afloat as to their tenor, we decline publishing them.

It appears now that these propositions were a willingness on the part of Gov. GUARDIA to place the State in the hands of the Provisional Government, on condition that the latter should guarantee protection from molestation to the persons and property of those who have sided in sustaining the constitutional authority; pay the expenses thereby incurred, and call a general Convention for the legal election of new State officers. These propositions were made with the object of avoiding a collision between the opposing parties.

We learn that they have been rejected by the Provisional Government, as opposed to its interests; and on Saturday last Señor DIAZ sent a further force of one hundred volunteers to Agua Dulce to oppose the Pabrega forces at Lavilla. We have heard nothing of the movements of the first lot sent off, and it may be some days before any information of a reliable nature reaches Panama. Meanwhile we shall wait with curiosity to hear the result of the first encounter, which we should receive at furthest by the end of the week.

KIDNAPPING.

A case of kidnapping of an unfortunate man on the wharf at New-York, by an officer of the steamship *Ariel*, is now undergoing investigation by the United States Consul at this port, before whom the matter has been brought by the man, who is at present in Panama. Several witnesses have given their depositions in the case, and if the facts are as they have been represented, the whole affair is one of such barbarity and illegality, that it is to be hoped the perpetrators will be punished. We trust, however, for the sake of humanity that, on examination, the statements will be found exaggerated. The unfortunate man is at present under the protection of the Consul here, suffering from the wounds and abuse alleged to have been received on board the *Ariel*.

Since writing the above, we learn from a most trustworthy source, that such outrages are of common occurrence on VANDERBILT's steamers, and firemen are frequently driven to desperation, and jump overboard, on account of the scandalous treatment they receive on board, and no official report is ever made of it. One poor man did so on the present trip of the *Ariel*.

Both the United States Consuls of this City and Aspinwall are going to the latter place to-day, in order to have a full judicial investigation of the whole proceedings, so as to bring the culpable parties to justice, and have them properly punished.

THE PRIVATEER OVETO.

Although it is now nearly two months since the first announcement that this steamer was soon to leave Nassau, N. P., as a rebel privateer, under command of Capt. SEMMES, yet we have heard nothing of her movements. A letter from that place, in speaking of the *Oveto*, says: "The boast is openly made here by LAFFITE and his friends that she will capture one of our California steamers within ten days after her departure from this port. She is a splendid vessel; said to be owned by Messrs TRAMBOLL, FRASER & Co., of Charleston, of fine model; great speed—able, it is said, to steam 18 miles an hour; and heavily-armed with fine rifled guns, which will make her a formidable opponent for any of our ocean cruiser, should they fall in with her."

LATER FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Cumbria at Philadelphia.

The steamship *Cumbria*, Capt. NORDEN, left New-Orleans at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 15th inst., and arrived at Philadelphia yesterday, with a large freight, the United States mails, one cabin passenger—Mrs. Capt. COLLINS—and twenty-two in the steerage.

The following order, in reference to the shipment of arms, had been issued:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT OF NEW-ORLEANS, CITY HALL, Aug. 13, 1862.

Persons having arms of any kind, and who are desirous of shipping them from this city, may be allowed to do so by making application to Provost-Marshal FRENCH.

They may be shipped to any portion of the United States that is loyal, Havana or Europe. All that are not shipped hence must be handed over as directed by Order No. 21. By order of

G. WEITZEL, Lieut. U. S. Engineers,
and Assistant Military Commandant.

The Cumbria at Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Aug. 23.

The steamship *Cumbria*, from New-Orleans 15th, put into Fortress Monroe for coal this afternoon. She brings the mails, and is bound for Philadelphia.

A strong petition from the citizens of New-Orleans to the United States Government is being raised in favor of Gen. BUTLER's remaining in command in that city.

The Reception of Capt. John Downey.

Owing to the late hour at which Capt. DOWNEY will arrive in the City, the Committee having in charge the arrangement of the Firemen's parade, have decided that the route, or line of march, will be up Broadway to Grand-street, through Grand-street to the Bowery, up the Bowery to Fourteenth-street around Union-square, down Broadway to Bleecker-street, down Bleecker-street to Carmine, through Carmine to Hudson, up Hudson to Christopher, where they will counter-march and dismiss.

Rooms have been tendered him at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Engine Company No. 34, ANDREW HOLLEY, Foreman, and the Eighth Ward Police, under Capt. HELMS, will act as guard of honor.

Chief Engineer DECKER has been selected as Grand Marshal.

Exchange of Prisoners.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sunday, Aug. 24.

About 3,000 rebel prisoners left Camp Morton yesterday and to-day for Cairo to be exchanged. Between four and five hundred Tennesseeans took the oath of allegiance. These were released and sent home.

Sailing of the Ironsides.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Aug. 24.

The iron-clad frigate *Ironsides* went to sea on Saturday morning.

THE INDIAN MASSACRES.

Terrible Scenes of Death and Misery in Minnesota—Five Hundred Whites Supposed to be Murdered—The Sioux Bands United Against the Whites—Fort Ridgeley In Danger.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Saturday, Aug. 23.

Parties from the Minnesota River reached here last night. They state that scouts estimate the number of whites already killed by the Sioux at 500.

This opinion is based on the number of bodies discovered strewn along the road and by trails of blood.

It is believed that all the missionaries have been killed.

The civilized Indians exceeded their savage brethren in atrocities.

Mr. FRENIER, an interpreter who has spent most of his life among the Indians, volunteered to go alone among them, trusting to his knowledge of them and his disguise, to escape detection. He dressed himself in Indian costume and started on his journey. He arrived at the Upper Agency at night.

The place was literally the habitation of death.

He visited all the houses, and found their former occupants all lying dead, some on the door-steps and some inside their habitations. Others were scattered in the yards and in the roads.

He went to the house of Hon. J. R. BROWN, and recognized every member of the family. They numbered eighteen in all, and every one of them had been brutally murdered.

At Beaver Creek he found that fifty families had been killed outright. At every house he went into he recognized the dead bodies of nearly all the former inhabitants of the place.

Among the dead bodies he recognized at the Agency were the following:

N. GOVERNUS and family.
Dr. WAKEFIELD and family.
JOHN TODDENS and family.
JOHN MOTHER.
EDWARD MOTHER.
Rev. Dr. WILLIAMS.
Rev. Mr. BREES, and two missionaries.

Ex-Gov. SIBLEY is now marching to the relief of Fort Ridgley.

He reports that the Sioux bands are united together to carry out a concentrated and desperate scheme, and says that he will be only too happy to find that the powerful upper bands of Yanktons and other tribes have not united with them.

Mr. FARNIER writes to Gov. RAMSEY, on the 21st inst., saying that he left Fort Ridgley at 2 o'clock on that morning. There were then over two thousand Indians at the fort, and all the wooden buildings there had been set on fire, and were burning.

Mr. FARNIER thinks that other tribes are joining the Sioux, and that they will present a very formidable array.

A reliable letter, dated Glencoe, 21st inst., says that the injury done by the stampede of the settlers is immense, and that such another scene of woe can hardly be found in the South as in McLeod, Meeker, and the northern part of Sibley and other counties in Minnesota.

In St. Paul and the adjoining country all the available horses are being gathered together, and all sorts of weapons will be used by willing hands for immediate and summary vengeance upon these bloodthirsty Indians.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Saturday, Aug. 23—9 P. M.

ANTOINE FRENIER, the disguised Indian scout, got through the Indian lines into Fort Ridgeley and brought back the following to Gov. RAMSEY:

FORT RIDGELEY, Thursday, Aug. 21—2 P. M.

We can hold this position but little longer unless we are reinforced. We are being attacked almost every hour, and unless assistance is rendered us we cannot hold out much longer. Our little band is becoming exhausted and decimated. We had hoped to be reinforced to-day, but as yet can hear of no one coming.

T. G. SHERAN, of Company C, Fifth Minnesota Volunteers, commands the post.

Gov. SIBLEY cannot reach here with his twelve hundred troops until to-morrow, when a day of reckoning for the Indians will be at hand.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Aug. 23.

The St. Paul (Minn.) *Pioneer*, of the 20th inst., says, it is thought that the Indians have been induced to commit these outrages by Indians from Missouri and secession traitors of that State, and that when Maj. GALBRAITH left the agency on Friday everything was quiet. The Indians had received their goods and had all disappeared apparently satisfied with the Major's promise to send for them as soon as the money arrived to pay them their annuities.

The first attack of the Indians was made on the house of Mr. BAKER, on Sunday last, near the town of Acton, and 30 miles from Forest City, in which three white men and one woman were killed.

On Monday morning an attack was made on Redwood, and at the time the messenger left there, a number of persons had been killed.

After the messenger had crossed the river, he saw the Indians firing into traders' stores and other buildings. He estimated the number of Indians engaged in this firing at 150. He also stated that messengers had arrived at Fort Ridgley with money to pay off the Indians the sums due them.

The St. Paul *Press*, of the 21st instant, says that several loads of panic-stricken people, from Currer and Sibley Counties, arrived in town last night, principally women and children. They were greatly excited, and give exaggerated accounts of the Indians, who were marching on Shasta County. They also say that the towns of St. Peter, Henderson and Glencoe have been burned.

A private letter received in this city, to-day, from St. Paul, dated the 20th instant, says, that it seems to be the general opinion among the best informed of our citizens that these Indian troubles originated with the cursed Secessionists of Missouri.

Major GALBRAITH was told by one of the Indians that there are now in arms ten thousand of the Sioux tribe, besides other tribes from Northern Missouri.

THE MILITARY EXCITEMENT.

An Enthusiastic War Meeting in the Tenth Ward, Brooklyn.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of this Ward was held on Saturday evening, at their headquarters, No. 215 Atlantic-street. President of the meeting, WALTER S. GRIFFITH; Vice-Presidents, JAMES L. SMITH, W. R. P. SHOMLER, W. ABBEY; Wm. E. DOUBLEDAY, CHARLES J. SHEPARD, Secretaries.

Stirring and patriotic resolutions were adopted.

A Ward Committee of thirty gentlemen was appointed, whose duty will be to devise and put in operation means for the enlistment of the quota of the Ward. A Finance Committee of twenty-five gentlemen was selected. This Committee will take means to raise the sum necessary to furnish the bounty to be paid to each soldier enlisted in the Ward.

Over $1,500 were subscribed, and the meeting was decided in the determination that no necessity shall exist for a draft in the Tenth Ward.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

The following order was on Saturday evening promulgated, and will be strictly carried out.

HEAD RECRUITING OFFICE IRISH BRIGADE, }
No. 398 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1862. }

SPECIAL ORDER No. 4.—Soldiers and recruits—uniformed and ununiformed—of the Irish Brigade, now in this City, are hereby ordered to appear for inspection and parade at these quarters, on Monday morning, (25th inst.,) at 8 o'clock. Every absentee will be dealt with as a deserter.

THOMAS LEDDY, Capt. Sixty-ninth Regiment,
and Irish Brigade Recruiting Officer.

SECOND REGIMENT STATE MILITIA.

Lieut. J. W. DEMPSEY, recruiting for this old and honored regiment, sent off last week forty-five recruits, many of whom were compositors from this and other newspaper offices, and were above the ordinary average of recruits. J. SPAULDING REYNOLDS, who was formerly Chaplain of the Second New-York State Militia, has come forward and offered $10 additional for every recruit who enlists this week. Lieut. DEMPSEY is now enabled to offer recruits $100 in cash before they leave the City, besides their pay. See advertisement.

HARRIS LIGHT CAVALRY.

Col. DAVIES, of this regiment, has been detailed for a few days, by Gen. POPE, to fill its ranks, and hopes next week to lead back to the field its full complement. Recruits can rely that they will have an early opportunity for service in a very healthy location, and will be sure in this regiment, so often proved, to gain glory and be useful. Offices for recruiting, No. 600 Broadway, tent in Park, No. 82 River-street, Troy, and Ballston, Saratoga County.

DURYEE'S ZOUAVES.

Owing to the severe pressure of business in recruiting for the Fifth New-York, the recruiting party for this famous regiment have removed their headquarters from No. 506 Broadway to Mozart Hall, where they expect to perform their arduous duties with still greater dispatch than formerly. In furtherance of this object, it is their intention to open during the week branch offices, where applications for enrollment will be promptly attended to. Notwithstanding the large number already enrolled, the gallant Fifth are still in want of more recruits, for which additional bounties are offered.

MUTINY AT EAST NEW-YORK.

The Trouble in the Empire Brigade—One Man Shot and a Number Seriously Injured—The Riot Quelled by the Police—The United States Marines Called Out—Attack on the Howard House—Desertion of the Men—Their Arrest in the City, &c.

A serious riot occurred at the Union Barracks, East New-York, on Saturday, among the soldiers attached to the Empire Brigade, under command of Brig.-Gen. F. B. SPINOLA. Some account of the affair was given in yesterday's TIMES. At one time the most serious consequences were threatened, but by the prompt arrival of a portion of the police, and the exertions of the officers, the riot was quelled, but not before a number had been injured, among them the Sergeant-Major of the Fourth Regiment, MARTIN VAN BUREN, who was shot in the neck with a pistol, but not dangerously wounded. Some twenty of the soldiers were severely clobbed by the police, and several of the latter were more or less hurt with stones and bottles, which were freely used by the rioters.

It appears that there has been much dissatisfaction in the brigade, since the payment of the county bounties—$60 to each man—the payment of which was commenced to new recruits on Monday of last week. The old recruits are entitled to the State and United States bounties, and out of about 1,500 men enlisted before the local bounty was offered, some 400, who had been quartered in the barracks since the 10th of July, had not been paid the first cent of the State bounty. This caused a bad state of feeling, and on Saturday morning several turbulent characters in Company A, Second Regiment, openly resisted the officers. This manifestation was promptly quieted, but about 4 o'clock P. M., there were more evidences of revolt. Some of the men, meanwhile, had procured liquor, and about 5 o'clock the ringleader, attached to Company A, mounted a barrel and commenced to harangue his comrades, in which he blamed the officers for keeping their bounty from them. He was ordered into quarters, and the guard attempted to force him back, when they were attacked and their muskets taken from them. The revolt then became general. The few officers present were completely powerless, and the men, many of whom were frenzied with liquor, commenced to make their way out of the inclosure by tearing down the boarding. There were about one hundred men who were active in the disturbance. The others made their escape for fear of injury. A rush was made to the Howard House, opposite, and all the liquors that could be procured was taken. The proprietors closed the doors and shutters as soon as possible, and the rioters took to the street, where they had it their own way, until the arrival of a small body of police, headed by Inspector FOLK, about 7 o'clock. The officers took a position on the porch of the Howard House, and as soon as it was known that they were present, they were greeted with a shower of stones and bottles. The fight between the police and soldiers then commenced. About forty of the rioters, with muskets, and bayonets attached, marched out of the barracks to the music of fife and drum, and attacked the police force; but, with the free use of clubs, the latter soon succeeded in disarming or dispersing them. Soon afterward, another party made an attack with stones, muskets and bayonets, when the police made a charge and drove them into the camp, where they were held until detachments came up from the Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Precincts. The rioters were then forced into the inclosure, when a number of the most turbulent were taken into custody and the riot was quelled.

Several shots were fired by the police during the *mêlée*, but it had become so dark by this time that it was hard to tell whether they fired upon friends or foes. Sergt.-Maj. VAN BUREN, who was making every exertion to restore order among the men, was shot in the right side of the neck at the time the rioters were driven into the barracks. It was at first supposed that he was killed, but an examination by the regimental Surgeon proved that the injury, although severe, was by no means of a dangerous character. He was doing well, yesterday, and there is no danger whatever of a fatal result.

The East New-York Rifle Company was summoned and arrived upon the ground, but took no active part in the proceedings.

About twenty of the soldiers were severely beaten by the police, but no one was killed as reported; neither is any one in danger of dying from the injuries sustained.

On Friday night, the brigade, consisting of four regiments, numbered 2,300 men. Of these, about 1,200 were quartered in the barracks, and of this number hardly more than 100 were active participants in the disorderly proceedings. The great majority left for the City in the cars, or scattered about the village. Scarcely 200 were left.

Officer DONOHERTY, of the Forty-first Precinct, stopped twenty-one men belonging to a Staten Island Company, at the South Ferry. They are all orderly, fine young men, and being afraid to remain in the barracks, endeavored to reach their homes. The officer satisfied them that all would be right, and they willingly accompanied him to the Station-house, where they passed a portion of the night, having previously been provided with a good supper by Capt. SETH B. ROSKINS, a citizen of the Fourth Ward.

The barracks was somewhat damaged, probably to the extent of about $50.

The Howard House, opposite, was considerably injured. The windows were smashed in, the bar was cleared of nearly all the liquor it contained, and an aperture was made in the front of the building, which was made use of by the Police, in stowing away the muskets and bayonets taken from the soldiers.

Several other hotels in the village were attacked by the rioters, before the arrival of the Police, but very little damage was done.

A company of about 100 United States Marines arrived upon the ground at one o'clock in the morning, and kept guard during the remainder of the night and yesterday.

The officers of the Brigade arrived at the Barracks soon after the riot commenced, and aided in quieting the disorderly members. They remained there all night and day yesterday. A detachment of Police also remained during the day and last night. There were no signs, however, of a renewal of the disturbances. On the contrary, the men came back in crowds all day, most of them voluntarily.

The Police arrested ninety-three deserters during the night, all of whom were taken back to camp. Eighteen, charged with riot, were also taken into custody and locked up. Their names are: George Brown, John Decoyette, Arthur Croft, John Black, Daniel McCrear, James McCallen, W. M. Cochran, John Hinneck, Wm. Malley, Thos. Crombliss, John Morrison, Hugh Martin, John Mathews, Arthur McNamany, James Bryan, Benj. W. Nelson, Samuel McCaffery, Robert Stumfelt. A number of these were severely injured.

Of the police force several were injured with stones, &c., among them Inspector FOLK, Capt. WARNY, Officer COWIN, Sergts. LEICH, SMITH and SHERMAN. Sergt. SMITH was engaged in a desperate struggle with a soldier. Both had hold of a musket. Capt. WARNY came up, and it being quite dark he mistook the officer for the soldier and struck him a violent blow on the head with his club, inflicting a gash several inches in length, but fortunately did not fracture his skull.

Yesterday thousands of persons visited the scene in search of their friends or from curiosity. No one was, however, admitted into the barracks except those who belonged there.

Toward evening about 600 soldiers had arrived. There are hundreds yet scattered about both cities, many of whom will be brought in to-day, although it is feared that a large number will make their escape.

There is no danger of any further outbreak—all is quiet and orderly, and discipline will hereafter be maintained to prevent a repetition of such disgraceful proceedings.

Congressional Nomination in Ohio.

TOLEDO, Saturday, Aug. 23.

At the regular Union Convention, to-day, Hon. J. M. ASHLEY was renominated for Congress by acclamation, amid great enthusiasm. Hon. F. C. BRAMAN, of Michigan, addressed the Convention.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Winter Garden is re-opened this evening for the regular season which is to last until next JUNE, should fortune meantime smile upon the endeavors of the manager. The managerial policy of the place will be of the "star" order throughout; that is, a working company of moderate capability is permanently engaged, and, in regular succession, will act as a medium through which histrionic luminaries, of magnitude sufficient to have illuminated posters of their own, can irradiate the stage and beam on a discriminating public. Of luminaries already secured, the most popular are Mr. FORREST, EDWIN BOOTH, Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS, and Miss HAYNEMAN. This last named talented young *tragedienne* inaugurates the season with a revival of "The Hunchback," wherein she made a sensation, several months ago, at this same theatre. She will be specially sustained, as before, by Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Jr., and Mr. EDWIN ADAMS, and receive auxiliary aid from Mrs. ALEXINA FISHER BAKER, and other well known performers whose names the advertisements very unwisely conceal. The Winter Garden has, during the recess, been handsomely re-decorated, and the gas department, which, in former periods, occasionally assumed the dimensions of a positive nuisance, is said to be entirely remodeled.

Niblo's Garden—since the Ravel Company have been performing there—has had the lion's share of play-going patronage. Every night it is crowded with brilliant and delighted audiences, and will, undoubtedly, continue to be so for several weeks to come. GABRIEL, Mme. and Mons. MARZETTI, Mlle. LEHMAN, Mons. TORNOFF, Mons. HENRY, and other well-known favorites, appear in one or more pantomimes; Mr. T. PLACIDE, Mr. BUCKLEY, Mr. SHEWELL, Miss WELLS, Miss EMMA TAYLOR and Miss HENRY, commence the entertainments with some amusing farce; and "Young America" winds the performance up with his marvelous Zampilleserostatic achievements on the Triple Trapeze.

Next to Niblo's, NIXON's Cremorne Gardens have been most in public favor. The new pantomime, "The Golden Egg," is a very amusing affair, and is uncommonly well played by a company only second to that of the RAVELS in completeness and nullity. One thing, too, there is at the Cremorne, which the RAVELS have not, and cannot obtain; for anything like it is not to be had on this hemisphere, or on the other, for that matter, unless there is more of the same sort where that came from, to wit, among the gipsy tribes of Andalusia. We speak, of course, of what, for lack of a better term, must be called the "dancing" of Señorita CUBAS. It is not dancing though, as dancing is usually understood. It is a wild, delirious sort of extacy, interpreted, certainly, in accordance with the rules of time and tune; but so original—so untrammeled with all thought of conventional observance—is it, in its natural grace and impulsive abandonment, as to render it impossible of description by any word at present comprised in the theatrical dictionary. Early in the week CUBAS bewitched the audiences of Cremorne in the comic ballet called "Aragonesay Gallegos;" more lately she has bewitched them in "El Olé," a divertissement of the grand, voluptuous order. She is supported with amazing vigor and agility by DON JUAN XIMENES, a swarthy, wiry little Spaniard, full of fire or humor, as the part he is called on to perform may require. The Circus is one of the best appreciated features of the Cremorne course. There are some first-class equestrians and gymnasts to be seen in it. Among others, Madame TOURNAIRE may be mentioned as the most accomplished horsewoman of the day; and young MADIGAN executes daring *ballonte* leaps that might make Mr. DION BOUCICAULT's Bounding Arabs pale with envy.

The FLORENCES appeared for the sixty-sixth night of their term of management on Saturday, and are now going on to complete as nearly as possible their three months. They have played in excellent houses through the week, and seem to gather success as they approach the close of their season. The burlesque on "The Colleen Bawn" has made way for a revival of the Irish and Yankee drama, and one or more of Mrs. FLORENCE's capital personation pieces. An infinite variety of entertainment is promised for this and coming evenings.

General TOM THUMB and Commodore NUTT, continue their daily trials of skill, and, from present appearances, it would be difficult to predict who will eventually prove winner of Mr. BARNUM's munificent prize of one thousand dollars. Their performances are the leading attraction now at the Museum, but there are plenty of other things well worth seeing. Notably, Mrs. PRIOR, Miss JENNIE WALTERS, Mr. NAGLE, Mr. HAVILAND and Mr. RILEY play in a constant change of amusing farces and comedietas. The additions lately made to the beautiful Aquaria, too, are rich and strange enough to merit not one but many visits. Some of the wonders of the deep thus procured by Mr. BARNUM have never before been beheld by any but scientific investigators, and not even by them under circumstances so favorable for studying their interesting habits and development.

GEORGE CHRISTY has taken, and apparently means to keep, the lead as local impressario of Ethiopian opera. His handsomely appointed hall, at No. 585 Broadway, (opposite the Metropolitan Hotel,) is filled nightly with delighted crowds. The performances are the best of their kind, and are interpreted by the most popular delineators of negro eccentricities, of whom GEORGE CHRISTY is himself the chief and the inimitable.

Master WILLIE BARNESMORE PAPE, the other evening, gave a highly successful concert at Saratoga Springs, wherein he executed admirable imitations of LISZT, THALBERG, CHOPIN and GOTTSCHALK.

Mr. FELIX A. VINCENT and Miss MARIAN MACCARTHY are in the City. They commence an engagement at WOOD's Theatre, Cincinnati, early in September.

Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL commences an engagement at the Arch-street Theatre, Philadelphia, next Monday, where, in "Fanchon," she will have an opportunity to repeat her late Metropolitan triumphs.

The Draft—Let Government Fix the Price of Commutation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I think it has been recently suggested that the Government should fix the price of commutation, in lieu of a substitute, for any one who may be drafted, so that it shall be optional with him either to furnish a substitute, or pay a certain amount within a prescribed time at his designated rendezvous.

In the country the draft in many cases will fall upon individuals who will feel it absolutely necessary, on account of their business and location, to provide substitutes. This they may be unable to do in their own vicinity, and in the short time allowed, and hence will be obliged to resort to the cities or large villages.

Now let the Government assume the responsibility, and for a certain sum issue a certificate of commutation, which shall be in lieu of a substitute.

If the sum were $250, and we suppose that only five per cent. of the 60,000 would commute, then the amount realized by the Government would be $750,000, which could be applied for bounties in the populous portions of this State, or in other States. Please press this upon the attention of the Government authorities.

Aug. 18, 1862. SUFFOLK COUNTY.

Remains of Col. Geo. T. Roberts, of Seventh Vermont Regiment.

The remains of this gallant officer, who fell at the head of his regiment, in the recent battle at Baton Rouge, arrived here on Saturday evening, on the steamer *Blackstone*, from New-Orleans, having been embalmed and sent home by the officers of his command, who were devotedly attached to him. Col. ROBERTS' brother-in-law, Gen. H. H. BAXTER, of Rutland, Vt., who has been in this City for several days, awaiting the arrival of the remains, in company with Col. HOWE, State Agent of Vermont, Mr. HOUGHTON, son of the Governor of that State, Maj. Gen. BROWN, the Sons of Vermont, and a committee of the New-England Association, met the body and escorted it to a private house, where it will be prepared for its departure to Vermont on Monday, by the 11 o'clock train. A deputation of the Sons of Vermont and New-England Association will accompany the remains to the Hudson River Railroad.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Ariel, from Aspinwall—E. R. Howes, E. P. Sabalis, Mrs. H. C. Hodges, Sarah Hodges, T. Robertson, Miss T. Anable, Mrs. S. S. Phillips and family, N. B. Walker, D. S. Mackay, J. N. Keerenuff, lady and son, E. W. Watson, Wm. Sloden, Mrs. S. Baume, Miss Mary Baume, Wm. Woodward, Mrs. H. K. Warner, Jas. Smith and two sons, H. A. Cunningham, H. B. Alfred, V. Labrouse and lady, P. Garin, lady and son, T. H. Davies, A. Flagg, J. K. Foster, T. P. Kleinhans, F. S. Smith

The New-York Times.

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NEW-ORLEANS AND KEY WEST.

Arrival of the Steamers St. Mary and Marion.

The Effects of the Battle of Baton Rouge Upon the People of New-Orleans.

How the Call for the Surrender of Arms is Responded to.

The French Consul Objects to a General Surrender.

GEN. BUTLER'S REPLY.

Organization of the First Regiment of Louisiana Volunteers.

THE WEATHER AT KEY WEST IMPROVING.

The steamship *St. Mary*, WM. H. TALBOT, Commander, which left New-Orleans on Sunday, Aug. 17, at 10 A. M., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. She brings fifty-six passengers from New-Orleans, and a large cargo, consisting of 600 hogsheads of sugar and sundry cases.

The steamship *Marion* also arrived yesterday from New-Orleans on the 17th, and Key West on the 21st.

The health of New-Orleans was good. Weather extremely warm.

The *Marion* brings quite a large quantity of arms, sent North by citizens of New-Orleans, in accordance with Order No. 21, issued by Gen. BUTLER Aug. 12, requiring all citizens either to deliver up their arms to the Military Commandant, or with permission of the Provost-Marshal to ship them North.

The following United States vessels were at Key West: Frigate *St. Lawrence*, J. F. GARDNER, Flag-Officer; steamer *Santiago de Cuba*, DANIEL B. RIDGELY, Commander; steamer *R. R. Cuyler*, FRANCIS WINSLOW, Commander; *Penguin*, J. C. WILLIAMS, Lieutenant Commanding; *Magnolia*, J. H. SPOTTS, Commander; and schooner *Chambers*.

The *Marion* brings mails from United States steamship *Mississippi*, gunboat *Oneida*, and bark *Arthur*, at New-Orleans; and from frigate *St. Lawrence*, steamers *St. Jago de Cuba* and *Magnolia*, and schooner *Chambers*, at Key West.

From the *New Era*, published at Key West, we take the following paragraph relating to the health of that place:

"It is with pleasure we record a decrease in the cases of fever reported, and among the residents we have heard of but little sickness. The disease among the troops does not seem to have spread. To the wise precaution of turning the Barracoons into an hospital we attribute this relief. The fever seems now to confine itself to the recent arrivals, especially the workmen who have just come from the North to work on the railroad. Exposure to the sun, in the heat of the day, and night air, in this climate, will soon result in yellow fever. It is the opinion of the resident physicians that the spreading of the disease has reached its climax, and we may soon congratulate ourselves that the fever has entirely disappeared."

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

Affairs Since the Battle of Baton Rouge—The Order for the Surrender of Private Arms, and How it was Obeyed—The Punishment for Concealment—Volunteering for the National Service—The First Regiment of Louisiana Volunteers—Trouble With the Negroes, &c., &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Aug. 17, 1862.

Since my last letter there has been very little news that was calculated to startle the world. Everything is quiet; even the noisy Secessionists, since the battle of Baton Rouge, appear to be subdued, though not mollified. I am satisfied that if the Government would reinforce the city with even twenty thousand men, Gen. BUTLER could restore Louisiana to the Union. I am convinced that the terrorism prevailing in the country parishes is more dreadful to the conservatives than would be considered yielding to the National rule. The wealthy people are absolutely starving, being less well provided for than the guerrilla poor, who war in bands on the unprotected communities, and in the name of a bogus Government levy upon friends and foes alike.

The order to disarm the people of the city was received with profound disgust by the Secessionists, and with enthusiasm by the friends of the Union. The former protested that, except *private property*, there was not a weapon in the city that had not been delivered up to the authorities, and some went so far as to ridicule Gen. BUTLER for what they were pleased to term his timidity. The Union men, as usual, were the first to come forward in obeyance of the law, and the first day a sorry collection of shooting arms was the result. The next day there was evidently some excitement among the holders, and a few prominent sympathizers with the rebels sent in by their negro servants remnants of what once were costly arms; still it could not be fully realized by them that they were to give up everything. It was utterly impossible,—it was an oppression that could not be borne,—in fact, England and France would not permit it, and I believe there was serious agitation among the "Foreign Consuls" about getting up another protest. Gen. BUTLER'S *pens*, and not his swords, kept the world from being inflated with more than one document. The third day came, and the depôts for "the reception" began to be lively. An extra patrol was stationed at the door, and another clerk added, to keep up the registry list. By 10 o'clock, to the astonishment of many, the vicinity of the place was crowded with citizens, each one having some sort of weapon. At a distance they would have been mistaken for patriotic milliamen, who had rushed to rescue the country from danger, and were impatiently waiting to be enrolled. Upon closer examination, however, you would perceive that the faces of these men were not lighted up by noble emotions, on the contrary, that anger and ill-concealed disgust predominated. Meantime the streets were full of men, boys, and even women, "toting" a gun or pistol toward some one of the places of deposit, said weapons very frequently wrapped up in a paper and bound around with strings, the owners name dangling officiously from the attached card.

As much as I approved of the order, I must confess I felt a gentleman's sympathy for many who reluctantly handed over the favorite "Jo Manton," or weapons made by makers of less note. It was hard to part with an old friend that had done good service in many a lively hunt, had killed deer or woodcock, or been made interesting from a thousand pleasing associations. Duelling pistols finally became quite plentiful; they were distinguishable by their splendid cases, and elaborate adornments of the weapons themselves. Many of these relics have their tales of blood, generally teaching the *morale* that a bloody code had been appealed to for the purpose of getting personal revenge. The chivalry of dueling passed away with BURR'S murder of ALEXANDER HAMILTON. Innumerable were the applications to Gen. BUTLER and Col. FRENCH, the Provost-Marshal, for exemption from the order. The weapons desired to be kept should never be used against the Union authorities. They were heirlooms—presents from Kings or Emperors—from persons now dead. But the authorities were inexorable, save in this: Gen. BUTLER permitted such as desired to do so to ship their weapons to the loyal States; whereupon, Adams & Co.'s Express was instantly overflowing with green cases, and I am happy to say that my fears that the "double-barrel," only used in field sports, should be identified with treason, were relieved, for all true men sent them for safe keeping to the North.

The amount of arms collected astonishes every one. There are good guns enough in one depository, and there were seven opened throughout the city, to efficiently arm a regiment. Not for action in the field, but for the close work of firing from windows and housetops, the only thing demanded when the rebels in the city determined to carry out the threats of destroying the Union men. Nor is this all, for it is clearly understood that not half have yet been brought forward; in fact, it is justly suspected that there are depositories of State and Confederate arms still concealed, which must under the following order soon be brought to light:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 16, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 60.—Ordered, that after Tuesday, 19th inst., there be paid for information, leading to the discovery of weapons not held under a written permit from the United States authorities, but retained and concealed by the keepers thereof, the sums following:

For each serviceable gun, musket and rifle	$10
For each revolver	7
For each pistol	5
For each sabre or officer's sword	5
For each dirk dagger	3
For each bowie knife, sword cane	3

Said arms to be confiscated, and the keeper so concealing them to be punished by imprisonment.

This crime being an overt act of rebellion against the authority of the United States, whether by a citizen or an alien, works a forfeiture of the property of the offender, and, therefore, every slave giving information that shall discover the concealed arms of his or her master, shall be held to be emancipated.

2. As the United States authorities have disarmed the inhabitants of the parish of New-Orleans, and as some fearful citizens seem to think it necessary that they should have arms to protect themselves from violence; it is ordered,

That hereafter the offences of robbery by violence or aggravated assault, that ought to be repelled by the use of deadly weapons, burglaries, rapes and murders, whether committed by blacks or whites, will be, on conviction, punished by death.

By order of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.
R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. G.

I have neglected to give sufficient notice of the volunteering that has been going on in the city for the last six weeks. There are now fifteen hundred men under the flag who were enrolled here, and I am happy to say, these Louisiana volunteers promise to be an ornament to the service. At Baton Rouge the nation is largely indebted to these recruits, adopted to fill up regiments, for their steadiness under the fire. A large number of these men have been in the Confederate service; they know how galling was the yoke imposed upon them, and accordingly they fight well and desperately. To-morrow, Monday, the 18th of July, the First Regiment of Louisiana Volunteers will parade, and as a matter of history I give the organization:

Colonel, RICHARD E. HOLCOMB.
Lieutenant-Colonel, Henry H. Elliot.
Major, William O. Fiske.
Adjutant, Chas. H. Grosvenor.
Quartermaster, James Leonard, Jr.
Surgeon, William T. Black.
Chaplain, Samuel M. Kingston.
Sergeant-Major, Devereux E. Jones.
Quartermaster-Sergeant, Commissary-Sergeant and Hospital Steward.
Drum Major—Benj. F. Loomis.

Company A—Captain, Clement Renaud; First Lieutenant, Martin Jacob; Second Lieutenant, Roland Second.

Company B—Captain, Bernhard Beeker; First Lieutenant, Charles May; Second Lieutenant, Wm. Kempton Crosby.

Company C—Captain, Francis Felton; First Lieutenant, George Scheinemauer; Second Lieutenant, Thos. L. Scott.

Company D—Captain, Wm. H. Totman; First Lieutenant, Patrick H. Sweeney; Second Lieutenant, Geo. A. Mayne.

Company E—Captain, Louis A. Solomon; First Lieutenant, Rudolphe Krause; Second Lieutenant, Jas. M. Gardner.

Company F—Captain, Wm. George; First Lieutenant, Henry T. Carter; Second Lieutenant, Hiram P. Haney.

Company G—Captain, Alonzo W. Persons; First Lieutenant, Alfred T. Munsey; Second Lieutenant, Leonidas R. Hall.

Company H—Captain, F. M. H. Kendrick; First Lieutenant, M. O. B. Hill; Second Lieutenant, Marcena C. Grey.

Company I—Captain, John R. Parsons; First Lieutenant, Charles A. Tracy; Second Lieutenant, James T. Smith.

Company K—Captain—H. G. Ingham; First Lieutenant, Frederick Bahnecke; Second Lieutenant, Theodore Amelungsen.

The two amphibious parishes of Plaquemine and St. Bernard, that lie below the city, have been, for many days past, in a state of semi-insurrection. As the negro population very largely predominates over the white, great alarm was felt by the planters, and they appealed to Lieut. WEITZEL, Assistant Military Commandant, for advice. The result is that two companies of the citizens have been formed for patroling purposes, the members of the companies taking the oath of allegiance, as a preliminary step to being permitted to keep their arms.

The day following the arrival here of the wounded of the battle, and sick, from Baton Rouge, a well-dressed woman went into the St. James Hospital and commenced abusing our men in the most violent manner. She stated that it did her good to see the suffering before her—it was a just punishment on the men for invading the South. When she had got thus far, she was requested to withdraw. Such fanaticism seems wholly incompatible with woman's nature; but it seems that it is not, nevertheless.

An amusing incident, natural to this connection, is related of Gen. BUTLER. A few evenings since he was busily engaged in writing in his business-parlor, which is on the first floor, and opens on a front gallery. Being disturbed by some noise outside, in front of his quarters, he went to the gallery and, leaning over to catch the face of the orderly on duty, asked "Who's that?" A woman, superficially a lady, at the instant passing, answered tartly, "One of your New-Orleans she adders." The General retreated.

In the Michigan regiment that fought so gallantly at Baton Rouge, was a sergeant of a company who was famous at home for his enthusiastic political support of BANGHAMPTON. Just before the battle commenced—at the very moment, indeed, the rebel lines were seen emerging through the mist—some one sang out, "Sergeant JONES, in about two minutes and a half you will have the pleasure of seeing your favorite candidate for the Presidency."

I witnessed a very amusing scene at my hotel the other evening—a difficult one, however, to paint with the pen. Capt. McD. had been about four hours from Baton Rouge, and as he was a good talker, and had a pretty clear idea of the battle, he was instantly surrounded and overwhelmed with questions. The result was that the Captain fought the battle over, and refreshed himself with "some of the same," until he got rather confused—so much so, indeed, that he was often caught getting the line of battle in disorder, and doing other very unmilitary movements. In the height of this excitement I came in, and the Captain was determined I should have a clear idea of the action, so he commenced over again as follows:

"Look here, Colonel—you see the Michiganders were stationed along here;" and the Captain stuck his finger into his neighbor's sherry cobler, and with the mixture, as it dropped off his finger, drew a short line on the top of the bar counter. "This, gentlemen," said the Captain, warming up, "that's the Michigan-ia-gan-ia Regiment, and here the Vermonters in the rear of the Indi-indi-an-lans in the centre." Hereupon, the Captain stuck his finger in somebody else's glass, and drew a second line with his finger. "Now, you see," continued the Captain, with a very self-satisfied air, "that the Twentieth Maine was stationed out here;" and pop went the Captain's finger into my glass, the action resulting in the making of a formidable water-line considerably in advance of the other two. "Now," said the Captain, by way of parenthesis, "I believe, if Gen. BUTLER has a fair chance, he can whip the Confederacy, or any other man." Just at this moment, one of the barkeepers, a stolid old negro, whose business it was to keep things neat and clean, espied the three marks the Captain had made on top of the counter, and swinging round his formidable towel, the front line disappeared in an instant. The Captain glanced on the darky for a moment, and then wrathfully exclaimed, "You infernal nigger you, don't you observe you have wiped out the Twentieth Maine Regiment?" The Captain having so suddenly been deprived of one of his most reliable regiments, and the Michiganders at the same time beginning to "dry up," he concluded he would adjourn the description until a more favorable season. I saw the Captain the next day, and he complained of a severe headache, owing to the fact that there was a hole in his mosquito-bar, and he was bit up so the night previous, by the insects, that he couldn't sleep.

Among the passengers by the *Marion* is Major J. M. BALL, Judge of the Provost Court. I understand that he goes to the North, the bearer of important dispatches to Washington from Gen. BUTLER. I trust he will have a reception from his friends such as he deserves. As Provost-Judge he has performed an amount of labor without any parallel, for he opened his Court at 8 o'clock each day and patiently performed his difficult duties until 3 o'clock; listening to all with attention, and promptly giving his decisions, and doing all upon the broadest principles of justice and common sense. The Judge has never spared the vicious or wicked—he has never been severe upon the unfortunate. Relieved from juries and the technicalities of the law, he has allowed his sterling common sense to inspire his action, and the result has been that crime was never before so effectually crushed in New-Orleans, nor innocent and law-abiding people more thoroughly protected. The Judge leaves here with the good wishes of the entire community, and his return will be anticipated with impatience. I have no doubt that his clear ideas of the wants of Louisiana, given to the authorities at Washington, will be of immense value in perfecting a policy that will, under the efficient rule of Gen. BUTLER, crush out the rebellion in this end of the Union. Again, we say, let the Judge's friends give him an ovation, and then return him in the speediest manner to his friends in this distant Crescent City. UNION.

The Threatened Attack on Baton Rouge by Breckinridge—Preparations for His Reception.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 15, 1862.

Since my last letter the city has been full of rumors regarding another probable attack on Baton Rouge. It is reported that Gen. BRECKINRIDGE has been reinforced by VAN DORN, and that the rebels are now twelve thousand strong within eight miles of Baton Rouge. In preparation for this attack, all the houses near the garrison that were in the way of rifle and cannon range have been cleared away, and our troops are anxious for the ball to open. I do not believe that forty thousand men could drive even our comparatively small force from their position, but if such should be the case our troops would come under the banks of the river, now forty feet high, and leave the city and the army in it to be destroyed by the gunboats, a thing they can do in a few hours; in the meantime our soldiers would take transports and come down to this city. What advantage it can be to the Confederates to thus invite destruction upon the town is beyond my comprehension.

The severest blow the rebellion has received in this city is made by the order for all the citizens to give up their arms. The rebellious feel that this is a death-blow to their hopes of raising some night and cutting our throats. It is astonishing how slowly our authorities reach the point at which they should have begun. I have looked on some of the "turned-in weapons." They are a sorry set; as a general thing the good ones are still kept back. The weather is intensely hot—hotter than has been known here for years; but it is not absolutely unhealthy, though it is bad for the sick, and most uncomfortable for the well. Your correspondent is not insensible to the power of the sun's rays, but it is impossible to keep shady. You must rely upon the file of papers I send you for any items of news. CARLOS.

GEN. BUTLER AND THE FRENCH CONSUL.

FRENCH CONSULATE AT NEW-ORLEANS,
NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 12, 1862.

SIR: The new order of the day, which has been published this morning, and by which you require that all and whatever arms which may be in the possession of the people of this city must be delivered up, has caused the most serious alarm among the French subjects of New-Orleans.

Foreigners, Sir, and particularly Frenchmen, have, notwithstanding the accusations brought against them by certain persons, sacrificed everything to maintain, during the actual conflict, the neutrality imposed upon them. When arms were delivered them by the municipal authorities, they only used them to maintain order and defend personal property, and those arms have since been almost all returned. And it now appears, according to the tenor of your order of to-day, that French subjects, as well as citizens, are required to surrender their personal arms, which could only be used in self-defence.

For some time past unmistakable signs have manifested themselves among the servile population of the city and surrounding country of their intention to break the bonds which bind them to their masters, and many persons apprehend an actual revolt. It is these signs, this prospect of finding ourselves completely unarmed, in the presence of a population from which the greatest excesses are feared, that we are above all things justly alarmed; for the result of such a state of things would fall on all alike who were left without the means of self-defense.

It is not denied that the protection of the United States Government would be extended to them in such an event, but that protection could not be effective at all times and in all places, nor provide against those internal enemies whose unrestrained language and manners are constantly increasing, and who are but partially kept in subjugation by the conviction that their masters are armed.

I submit to you, Sir, these observations, with the request that you take them into consideration.

Please accept, Sir, the assurances of my high esteem. The Consul of France,
COUNT MEJAN.

Lieut. WEITZEL, U. S. Engineers and Assistant Military Commandant of New-Orleans.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 14, 1862.

SIR: Your official note to Lieut. WEITZEL, Assistant Military Commandant, has been forwarded to me.

I see no just cause of complaint against the Order requiring the arms of private citizens to be delivered up. It is the usual course pursued in cities similarly situated to this—even without any exterior force in the neighborhood.

You will observe that it will not do to trust to mere professions of neutrality. I trust most of your countrymen are in good faith *neutral*; but it is unfortunately true that some of them are not. This causes the good, of necessity, to suffer for the acts of the bad.

I take leave to call your attention to the fact that the United States forces gave every immunity to Monsieur BONNERAME, who claimed to be the French Consul at Baton Rouge; allowed him to keep his arms, and relied upon his neutrality; but his son was taken prisoner on the battle-field, in arms against us.

You will also do me the favor to remember that very few of the French subjects here have taken the oath of neutrality, which was offered to, but not required of them, by my Order No. 41; although all the officers of the French Legion had, with your knowledge and assent, taken the oath to support the Constitution of the Confederate States. Thus, you see, I have no guarantee for the good faith of bad men.

I do not understand how it is that arms are altered in their effectiveness by being "personal property," nor do I see how arms which will serve for personal defence, ("*qui ne peuvent servir que pour leur défense personelle*") cannot be as effectually used for offensive warfare.

Of the disquiet which you say there are signs manifesting themselves among the black population, of a desire to break their bonds which bind them to their masters, ("*certaine dispositions à rompre les liens qui les attachent à leurs maitres.*") I have been a not attentive observer, without wonder, *because it would seem natural, when their masters had set them the example of rebellion against constituted authorities, that the negroes, being an imitative race, should do likewise.*

But surely the representative of the Emperor, who does not tolerate Slavery in France, does not desire his countrymen to be armed for the purpose of preventing the negroes from breaking their bonds.

Let me assure you that the protection of the United States against violence, either by negroes or white men, whether citizens or foreign, will continue to be as perfect as it has been since our advent here, and by far more manifesting itself at all moments and everywhere ("*tous les instants et partout*") than any improvised citizens' organization can do.

Whenever the inhabitants of this city will, by a public and united act, show both their loyalty and neutrality, I shall be glad of their aid to keep the peace, and indeed to restore the city to them. Till that time, however, I must require the arms of all the inhabitants, white and black, to be under my control. I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,
BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General Commanding.

TO CT. MEJAN, French Consul.

GEN. BUTLER AND THE SPANISH CONSUL.

THE QUESTION OF QUARANTINE.

Under date of Aug. 15, the Spanish Consul addressed a note to Gen. BUTLER, protesting against the detention of quarantine for thirty days of the Spanish "transport frigate-of-war" *Pizzo*, which had come to New-Orleans for a cargo of tobacco which the Spanish Government had purchased. Gen. BUTLER replied:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 16, 1862.

SIR: I have this moment received the letter with which you have honored me.

I am not aware that I have imposed any different quarantine upon Spanish vessels sailing from Havana than from any other nations. My orders are imperative to the quarantine officers not to allow any vessels from an infected port to pass without the strictest quarantine.

Those orders have been obeyed. In one instance where a vessel did not touch the shore at Havana, I believe they were relaxed.

I beg to assure you and the Government of Her Most Catholic Majesty that personally and officially I entertain, as I have always entertained, feelings of the utmost cordiality toward that Government, and any vessel running from Spain or any portion of Her Majesty's dominions not infected with epidemic yellow fever, which is the bill of health of the *Pizzo*, will be allowed to pass as the most favored nation.

It is only a desire to save the inhabitants of New-Orleans, as well Spanish as others, from that deadly scourge, the epidemic, that makes me rigid in quarantine.

I cannot, therefore, put any weight of tobacco against the lives of those in my charge.

With assurances of the utmost respect,
I remain, your obedient servant,
(Signed) BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General Commanding.

Señor Don CALLEJO, Spanish Consul.

IMPORTANT ORDERS.

THE FIRST (NATIONAL) REGIMENT LOUISIANA VOLUNTEERS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 16, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 59.—It is hereby ordered that the following companies of Louisiana Volunteers shall constitute the First Regiment, viz.: The companies of Capts. Renaud, Becker, Felton, Totman, Solomon, George, Persons, Kendrick, Parsons and Ingham.

The following shall be the regimental organization:

Colonel, RICHARD E. HOLCOMB; Lieut.-Colonel, Henry H. Elliot; Major, William O. Fiske; Adjutant, Chas. H. Grosvenor; Quartermaster, James Leonard, Jr.; Surgeon, William T. Black; First Assistant Surgeon; Second Assistant Surgeon; Chaplain, Samuel M. Kingston; Sergeant-Major, Devereux E. Jones; Quartermaster Sergeant; Commissary Sergeant; Hospital Steward: Drum-Major, Benjamin F. Loomis.

Company A—Captain, Clement Renaud, First Lieutenant, Martin Jacob; Second Lieutenant, Roland Second. Company B—Captain, Bernhard Beeker; First Lieutenant, Chas. May; Second Lieutenant, Wm. Kempton Crosby; Company C—Captain, Francis Felton; First Lieutenant, Geo. Scheinemauer; Second Lieutenant, Thos. L. Scott. Company D—Captain, Wm. H. Totman; First Lieutenant, Patrick H. Sweeney; Second Lieutenant, Geo. A. Mayne. Company E—Captain, Louis A. Solomon; First Lieutenant, Rudolphe Krause; Second Lieutenant, Jas. M. Gardner. Company F—Captain William George; First Lieutenant, Henry T. Carter; Second Lieutenant, Hiram B. Haney. Company G—Captain, Alonzo W. Persons; First Lieutenant, Alfred T. Munsey; Second Lieutenant, Leonidas R. Hall. Company H—Captain, F. M. H. Kendrick; First Lieutenant, M. O. B. Hill; Second Lieutenant, Marcena C. Grey. Company I—Captain, John R. Parsons; First Lieutenant, Chas. A. Tracy; Second Lieutenant, James T. Smith. Company K—Captain, H. G. Ingham; First Lieutenant, Frederick Bahnecke; Second Lieutenant, Theodore Amelungsen.

The appointment of all of the above-named officers shall date from the day of the muster. Each officer, non-commissioned officer and private, promoted from other corps of this division into said First Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, will be dropped from the several rolls of their respective corps as of that date.

Every officer, after a proper time to perfect himself in his duties, will be subjected to an examination by a duly appointed Board of Officers, and holds his appointment subject to the result of said examination.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.
R. S. DAVIS, Captain, and A. A. A. G.

THE NEGROES.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, LAW BUREAU,
NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 14, 1862.

As complaints are constantly made to me by slaves that they are turned off by their masters and bidden to go to the "Yankees," notice is hereby given that unless the slave produce a written certificate to that effect, the owner will be sent for to make such certificate or reclaim the slave.

Owners of slaves wishing to save themselves trouble and inconvenience will heed this notice.

S. H. STAFFORD, Deputy Provost-Marshal.

AN IMPORTANT ARREST.

From the New-Orleans Delta, Aug. 17.

The notorious Detective NAY, who recently, after being sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment, escaped from the Custom-house, where he was temporarily confined, was arrested last night by Detective LOSO. Understanding that he might be seized in a house somewhere in the vicinity of Bryanna and Philip streets, he proceeded to the neighborhood, and after a short search discovered the identical premises containing the identical NAY, who immediately skedaddled at a tremendous pace. But the race was not to the swift, for, in attempting a flying leap over a fence, he stumbled, fell, and was captured. He injured his arm severely in his fall. He now lies in the First District lock-up, and we hope he will be looked a little better after this time.

FOR CONGRESS.

From the Delta.

We perceive that our German and French newspapers announce the intention of S. F. GLENN, Esq., to run for the Congress of the United States at the November election, for the First Congressional District, lately represented by Mr. BOULIGNY. From its antecedents, Mr. GLENN has the prestige of success.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS TRUE DELTA,
NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday Evening, Aug. 16, 1862.

The past week has been marked by increasing depression in all classes of securities by a steady advance in rates of domestic exchange. Operations have been partially or wholly suspended throughout in most departments of general business; and even the movement in sugar, which for some time past has been quite active, has considerably abated since the close of our last weekly review. The recent heavy transactions in the latter staple have been of a very satisfactory character, however, as sellers have been encouraged and enabled by remunerating prices to liquidate large amounts of their outstanding obligations. The calls upon the banks for renewals have disclosed a still further reduction during the week, and the deposit aggregate of to-day indicates a notable increase as compared with previous reports. Foreign Exchange has been in very limited supply and demand from the opening of the week, and rates have ruled with but slight variation at 140@145 for Sterling, and 4f.@5f. 85 for Francs; but the inquiry for domestic has shown a rapid and heavy increase, and owners of this description realize an advance of fully 2@3 per cent., the market closing firm at 8@10 and 12 per cent. premium for sight drafts on New-York, Boston, &c. Stocks and bonds were for the most part very dull, but offerings were generally light, and small sales were effected in Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Union Bank, City Railroad Company and Gas Company stock at prices that have not transpired, though admitted to be at a decline as compared with former figures. Receipts of uncurrent bank notes from other Southern States have exhibited but little, if any, increase, and the brokers exchanged all that were offered to them at 25@40 and 50 per cent. discount.

The fluctuations in gold and exchange are so rapid and violent that prudent operators are beginning to object to deal in them to any extent. It is evident that our export trade is supplying all the bills which may be required by importers, and that the prospect of importations of gold from Europe for the sake of the premium is less cheering very clear.

FROM THE ARMIES IN VIRGINIA.

Almost Continuous Skirmishing Along the Rappahannock.

Unsuccessful Attempts of the Rebels to Cross.

Reported Capture of a Considerable Number.

The Losses on Either Side Not Serious.

Movements of the Army Under General McClellan.

NEWS RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 24.

The recent expulsion of newspaper correspondents from the Army of Virginia, and the order of the Government forbidding the transmission of intelligence from that quarter over the telegraph, has rendered the collection of reliable news extremely difficult, and the attempt almost useless.

Skirmishing has been going on to a greater or less extent during the past three days, during which several attempts were made by the rebels to cross the river, but they were each time successfully repulsed, and in one instance quite a number of prisoners were captured.

The troops are in good spirits.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 25.

The following persons are known to have been taken prisoners in the recent skirmishes in Virginia:

Lieut. KLEINPARR, Quartermaster of CARROLL'S Brigade.

Col. LEONARD.

Lieuts. BROOS and HOGSMER, of PORSELL'S Maryland Legion.

Capt GOULDING, Quartermaster, and HARRY SAXTON Quartermaster's Clerk to Col. CLEARY.

Lieut. MOORE, Harris Light Cavalry.

Lieut. WINSLOW, Kane Rifles.

Capt. H. C. RANSOM, Quartermaster of the regular army.

And about two hundred enlisted men and one hundred teamsters and civilians.

Correspondence of the Washington Chronicle.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Friday, Aug. 22, 1862.

We are in good fighting trim, all unnecessary baggage having been sent to the rear. The enemy is beyond the Rappahannock, and is evidently very cautious and unwilling to make any effort against us without feeling his way. Cannonading and skirmishing have been going on now for two days, each resulting in our favor. A rather singular incident occurred on last Wednesday, in which the rebels, for a time, obtained a slight advantage. A party of 15 of our cavalry was engaged in eating breakfast, and so great was their fancied security that they unsaddled their horses; their repose and their breakfast were, however, soon disturbed, for a party of the rebel cavalry dashed suddenly forward, and our men were captured before they could mount their horses. These animals, either becoming frightened or not liking the appearance of the secesh, set off at full speed, without their riders, and arriving safely in camp, created the impression that they had all been shot from the saddles. The occurrence gave rise to many speculations, since no sound had been heard, not a shot had been fired. So complete was the surprise that all resistance on our part was useless.

In about an hour after the horses came into camp riderless, a party of Gen. BUFORD'S Cavalry went in pursuit and overtook a body of rebel cavalry, under Gen. STEWART; on these they made a dashing charge, which resulted in the capture of several privates and an exquisitely dressed Major, who, in the pursuit, our cavalry mistook for the General. STEWART himself would have been captured but for his exquisite Major, who set out to make his escape in such a direction that when he was captured and the mistake discovered, it was too late—the dandy had saved him. Later in the day another attempt was made by the enemy to occupy the left bank at this point. They came cautiously forward through a belt of woods, the open field in front being occupied by a portion of RICKETT'S Division. Shots were now freely exchanged, with scarcely any effect on either side, until, by a feint movement, in which our men retreated, the rebels dashed forward with a shout of triumph. It was of short duration, for no sooner were they completely out of the woods than our men were faced about, and, pouring a deadly volley into them, emptied many saddles, and charged, when the cavalry turned and fled. They were pursued across the Rappahannock. Some were captured on the way, and, so precipitate was their flight, that we secured about thirty head of cattle, which they were compelled to abandon. Our troops are now encamped on the other side, a part of BUFORD'S cavalry and RICKETT'S Division; this is the only part of the west bank of the river which we have deemed it necessary to possess; at this point we command the railroad bridge across the Rappahannock.

The rebels next attacked our centre, a few miles higher up. They commenced shelling at an early hour on the 21st, and continued until about 1 o'clock. At one time they attempted to cross the river, but were driven back with considerable loss. We took nine prisoners at this point, who were the most oddly and wretchedly-dressed soldiers we ever cast our eyes on. Two of these attracted our attention especially. One was dressed partially in clothes taken from our dead or wounded on the field, and seemed to feel very uncomfortable, as his boots and pants were spoken of as having been taken from the dead. Another was an intelligent-looking and determined negro, who fought, we were told, with the utmost desperation as he was about to be captured.

The rebels next attacked our forces at Kellyville or Kelly's Ford. While the cannonading was going on above, and all was quiet at this point, and our boys were regaling themselves with boiled beef, &c., a rebel major came over among them, who had become faint with hunger, and begged a few crackers. These, and some coffee and beef, being given him, he resigned himself to our charge, where, in future, his creature wants will be more generously and plentifully supplied than among the needy rebels. The attack at Kelly's Ford was repulsed, and the cannonading ceased about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Our line of battle was maintained, and the men slept on their arms all night. The enemy having felt our lines at various points, but principally at those named, we expected a night attack, and waited with much anxiety, each moment expecting to hear from him, but all was quiet during the night. In the morning, however, at 6½ o'clock, he opened a battery on our centre, and continued vigorously to throw shot and shell for several hours. A little higher up it was discovered that the enemy had, during the night, erected a bridge over the river.

At this point the most brilliant and successful affair of the day is reported to have occurred. In the vicinity of this bridge was one of Gen. SYKES'S batteries, on which the rebels opened a brisk fire, to which, for a while, our battery replied with spirit. In a little while our fire slackened, and then ceased, the battery having been apparently silenced or withdrawn. Three rebel regiments now rushed across the bridge, and SYKES offers no opposition. Everything seems favorable, but alas! the scene soon changes. No sooner have they crossed, than SYKES opens his battery on the bridge. The fourth shot completely demolishes it, and at the same time a deadly fire of musketry assails the rebels in front. Their retreat is cut off. No sails the rebels in front. Their retreat is cut off. No hope is left. A few escape from our battery, a charge, and they are ours. Not a man escaped! Nearly 2,000 are said to have been captured, and about 400 killed and wounded.

The enemy having failed in this, now hurl forward their forces with impetuosity, also strive to outflank SYKES by crossing at French's Ford; but Gen. PORE orders up BANKS and RENO to the aid of SYKES, and the enemy is again repulsed, and moves higher up the river. How the next attempt of the enemy succeeded I have not yet learned.

At Catlett's Station, in the rear of our army, where a small encampment protected some wagons and cattle, a squadron of rebel cavalry surprised the encampment about 8 o'clock, and are said to have carried off several head of cattle. The train from this station had just arrived at Catlett's and had been backed on a sidling; but, the rebels having fired on the train, it was moved forward by one of the brakesmen, who heroically stood his ground, while the engineer and one of the conductors, together with some few of the passengers, ran off.

A second attack of a much deadlier character took place about a mile beyond, the passenger cars being well riddled with bullets and most of the car windows broken. I am happy to be able to state that, so far as I could learn, no one was injured. This, no doubt, is owing to the fact that but few were in the passenger train, and these lay down, while the enemy seemed to be armed only or chiefly with pistols, so that they could not take effect through the woodwork; and the train being in rapid motion, although the assailants were within four or five yards of it, the shots passed harmlessly over those inside, and lodged in the opposite side of the car.

NEWS RECEIVED IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 25.

The *Press*, of this city, has a letter from Maj.-Gen. POPE'S army, dated the 22d inst., which says that Gen. SYKES had captured 2,000 rebels, who had crossed the Rappahannock on a bridge, which was destroyed by fire, a Federal battery cutting off a retreat and forcing a surrender, after a loss of 400 killed and wounded.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin of Last Evening.

A gentleman who left the Rappahannock at eleven o'clock yesterday morning, has given us some interesting information, part of which may be given to the public without violating the regulations of the War Department.

Our troops have had frequent skirmishes with the rebels, in falling back from the Rapidan, but the losses have not been heavy on either side. We hold the railroad bridge across the river, as well as two commanding positions on the other side, from which the enemy have several times vainly tried to drive us. Our troops, distributed along the river for a number of miles, have successfully resisted various efforts of the enemy to cross, and it is believed that we can maintain our position until the junction of the other army corps will make us strong enough to resume the offensive.

Continual cannonading was heard all along the lines, and cavalry skirmishes were frequent. The rebels are apparently endeavoring to turn our right, and get in the rear of our army by way of Warrenton, which town has been in turn occupied by cavalry parties of each side. But our Generals are awake to this danger, and will foil the rebel plans.

Our informant does not confirm the report of a correspondent of a morning paper, of the defeat and capture of about 2,000 rebels that had crossed a bridge erected in the night. He had heard of no such bridge, nor of any action corresponding with the one described.

A QUARTERMASTER CAPTURED.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Aug. 25.

From Gen. POPE'S command we learn that, on Friday night and Saturday, the rebels again attempted to cross the Rappahannock, but were driven back. In a skirmish, on Friday night, Capt. GELDING, Brigade Quartermaster, was taken prisoner with about $5,000 he had in his possession; and on Saturday morning, we regret to say, Gen. HENRY BOHLEN, of this city, while gallantly leading his men against the enemy, was killed.

GEN. BOHLEN.

The Philadelphia *Press* gives this sketch of Brig.-Gen. BOHLEN:

"Brig.-Gen. HENRY BOHLEN came to this country many years ago, and, settling in this city, commenced business as a dealer in foreign wines and liquors, amassing a considerable fortune. Much of his time was given to the study of the art of war, and considering this and his large means and influence, it was not surprising that more than a year ago he raised in this city one of the finest regiments in the service—a regiment of faithful Germans. This regiment was attached to the Division of Gen. LOUIS BLENKER, and did excellent service in Virginia. Its Colonel, HENRY BOHLEN, commanded an improvised brigade, and in April last was commissioned a Brigadier-General of volunteers. When this German division was thrown into Western Virginia, under FREMONT, Gen. BOHLEN became prominent—first, as an officer, and in the memorable march across the mountains BOHLEN'S Brigade carried off the palm, being in the advance, and seeking the enemy always. At the battle of Cross Keys Gen. BOHLEN vied with the gallant STAHL and VON STEINWEHR in his military order and proprietv of manœu

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Object of its Organization And What Has Been Accomplished.

SOLUTION OF THE NEGRO QUESTION.

RETRENCHMENT IN MILITARY EXPENSES.

Possibility of Official Honesty Demonstrated.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HILTON HEAD, Tuesday, Aug. 19, 1862.

Of the Department of the South it may with truth be said that it has not accomplished all or any great portion of those results which sanguine journalists were at first led to anticipate. But with equal truth it may be said that the journalists in question had no ground for their anticipations, and that, taking into view the objects for which Gen. T. W. SHERMAN'S expedition was originally intended, this Department has realized all, and more than all, that could of right, and with reference to its resources, have been hoped of it.

OBJECT OF THE SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT.

The expedition which arrived here under the command of Gen. SHERMAN was originated, we have reason to know, in the brain of Brig.-Gen. H. G. WRIGHT, who was first proposed as its commander, and was not by any means intended as the nucleus of an army of invasion, nor for a standing army to hold, occupy and possess a military department. The expedition had in view merely to cooperate with the naval forces under Admiral DUPONT and to throw up such fortifications on the islands surrounding Port Royal harbor as to give secure anchorage and unmolested dépôts for coaling and watering to the vessels of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron; and the plan as drawn up by Gen. WRIGHT did not ask for nor contemplate a larger force than nine regiments of Infantry and one of artillery, with a few flying batteries—8,000 men in the aggregate. This force was subsequently increased to 20,000 men under the command of Brig.-Gen. SHERMAN, in consequence of additions to the original plan; —these additions contemplating the occupation of St. Augustine, Fernandina, Jacksonville, and other points of more or less interest along the Southern coast. The *object* of the expedition, however, never was changed. Even in its enlarged form it was merely intended to give secure anchorage and dépôts to the fleet, with the additional advantage of employing as large a force as possible of the enemy to observe and check any forays from the different small posts along the coast line. This is a sufficient answer to all those absurd complaints, founded on ignorance, that the Department of the South has failed to realize the just expectations of the country.

THE DEPARTMENT THE SCENE OF A GREAT EXPERIMENT.

But we claim for the Department of the South an importance second to none for the influence it has had upon the public mind and upon the general conduct of the war. It has been the great experimental department of the country, and on its stage have been successively advanced those ideas, which, more than any others, have contributed to give shape to public opinion in reference to our National struggle, and the proper mode of conducting it.

COÖPERATION OF LAND AND NAVAL FORCES.

Experiment the first clearly developed the advantages of joint land and naval operations; the navy, in the first place, cleared the way for the army, and the army, when landed, reciprocated the favor by giving undisturbed security to the naval anchorage. The success of this experiment was of more advantage to the country than can now be readily appreciated. After many months of continued reverses and disasters to the North, the first bugle of victory was heard ringing from Port Royal Harbor, and the drooping spirits of the loyal masses were revived by the assurance here given, that whatever might be the fate of our armies when in conflict with the legions of rebellion, our supremacy over all the waters and water-ways of the South was placed beyond dispute. From the capture of Hilton Head must be dated a new era of activity and hope in the Navy Department. Gunboats and vessels of war immediately felt the impetus imparted by Admiral DUPONT'S success, and all the dock-yards of the country at once resounded with the energetic preparations made by the nation to avail itself to the uttermost of the advantages offered by its naval supremacy.

AN EXPERIMENT UPON THE AFFECTIONS OF PALMETTODOM.

Experiment the second was commenced in Gen. SHERMAN'S inaugural, in which, with many compliments of high-flown courtesy, the "chivalrous and hospitable people" of the "sovereign State of South Carolina" were tenderly reminded of the happy hours which Brig.-Gen. SHERMAN had previously passed in their midst, and by the recollection of those hours, and many other reminiscences of equal tenderness and sentiment, the stiff-necked Palmetto generation were obsequiously besought to save their former guest from the unpleasant duty of coercing their return to allegiance so far as in him lay. This experiment may be called the grand rose-water and balm of a thousand flowers political extract for the cure of secession gangrene. Had it succeeded, all would have been well; but, as in every case of gangrene, a comatose condition had supervened on the disease, and the proud aristocrats, so delicately approached, were deaf to every blandishment of the charmer. We are far from joining in the clamor raised against Gen. SHERMAN for the inactivity which followed the ill-success of his pronunciamiento. Considering the force under his command, he did all that could have been expected, and even tried to do more than was legitimately within his reach. He broke his small force into many fragments, from a desire to occupy every possible point of Southern territory—pushing his outposts far in advance of their supports, and taking military possession of towns and districts in which he could only maintain himself by the toleration of the enemy.

THE COMING OF GEN. HUNTER.

The third and greatest experiment of the Department commenced with the appointment of Maj.-Gen. DAVID HUNTER—an officer of strong convictions and a strong will—to supreme control. His appointment was in itself a confession that the rosewater experiment had been abandoned in disgust by our National authorities Whether his course in the opposite extreme will be justified by events yet to transpire or not is a point I have no inclination to discuss. I merely desire to call attention to the prominent facts of his administration, and to the effect his avowals of policy have had upon the public mind.

WHAT THE REDUCTION OF FORT PULASKI PROVED.

Before considering these, however, I may call attention to one brilliantly successful experiment of this otherwise comparatively unbrilliant Department. It was on the walls of Fort Pulaski that the absolute domination of rifled projectiles over masonry fortifications was first made manifest, and from the bombardment and reduction of that fort a new era in the art of defending and attacking fortified places must be dated. It is not, perhaps, generally known that no less an authority than Gen. HARRY WISE wrote to Gen. (then Capt.) GILMORE, on first hearing that the reduction of Fort Pulaski from Tybee Island was to be attempted, that he (Capt. GILMORE) might as well open a battery against the Rocky Mountains; that he might entomb Fort Pulaski under a pyramid of broken shell and shot, but that any attempt to breach this work could only result in a lamentable failure. In this view Brig.-Gen. WRIGHT, U. S. Engineers, fully concurred. The shot which tore into ruin and pulverized into dust the walls of Pulaski overthrew much more than brick, stone and mortar, and upset many theories of infinitely heavier calibre than any metal, whether in casemate or in barbette, upon the works of Cockspur Island. All the previous calculations of engineers were demolished by the projectiles which penetrated the *point coupé* directly opposite the Goat's Point batteries; and the lesson taught by TOTTLEBEN in the defence of Sebastopol, of the value of earth-works for resisting artillery, was not one whit more interesting to the military mind than the clear demonstration given by the batteries of Tybee Island, so ably worked by Capt. ROGERS (of the NAVY) and Capts. PELOUZE and TURNER, and Lieuts. IRWIN and WILSON, under Gen. GILMORE'S supervision, of the utter futility of solid masonry when assaulted by the new projectiles and heavier calibres of modern war. That experiment will bear fruit far into the future, and has already produced the effect of discontinuing the expenditure of many millions of public money which might otherwise have been appropriated for the construction of masonry fortifications. Defence by earthworks, which had its cradle in the Crimea, received its crown on Cockspur Island, and to the confidence which induced Gen. HUNTER to place all the resources of his Department at Capt. GILMORE'S disposition, and to HUNTER'S personal supervision, the successful prosecution of this experiment, in the face of such high authorities dissuading, the country, and more especially the military profession, must hold themselves largely indebted.

A CRUCIAL EXPERIMENT UPON THE NEGRO—THE SOUTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEERS.

But the really important experiments of the Department of the South, under Gen. HUNTER'S administration have been of a purely moral significance. Himself not a politician, the force of his convictions, the candor with which he has avowed them, and his frank courage in facing all the responsibilities thereupon attendant, have done more (whether for good or evil) to set the mind of the country seriously to work considering the true issues of this war, than all the agencies of journalism, both Houses of Congress, and all the executive branches of our National Government combined. To these issues I merely propose to call attention, not having at present the desire to discuss them, and also not regarding their possible results as yet sufficiently developed to give data for positive conclusions. By arming a regiment of blacks, the assertion was made in its most vigorous form, that any and all agencies should, in Gen. HUNTER'S judgment, be adopted for the preservation of our nationality, "one and indivisable." The arming of the blacks, if pushed by the continuance of the rebellion to its logical results, meant nothing else than this, that even a war of extermination would be preferable to a continent having upon its face two empires, with hostile institutions, hostile interests, and hostile populations coming in contact with each other along a frontier of many thousand miles in extent. In Gen. HUNTER'S famous order declaring the slaves of Georgia, South Carolina and Florida "forever free," we have the inauguration of a policy which strikes not merely at the property of rebel proprietors, but at the very origin and fountain-head of those resources, apparently illimitable, upon which the armed cohorts of insurrection have up to this time drawn at will. It is a declaration that men who Ignore the Constitution will by the Constitution be ignored. It has in it, when truly interpreted, none of the abolition theory which has been so loudly declaimed about during the past score of years, that, with or without the Constitution, Slavery should be annihilated. Gen. HUNTER'S order of emancipation tacitly confesses that Slavery has existed under the Constitution, and as a portion of municipal law, up to the breaking out of the rebellion. It only says that men who ignore their constitutional duties and array themselves in arms for the overthrow of the Government, of which the Constitution is the corner-stone, can no longer derive that protection and security the Constitution has heretofore afforded them. The declaration that Slavery and martial law are incompatible, contains in it not merely a truth, but a whole system of truths, though insufficiently expressed. It is really nothing more than calling the attention of rebels and loyalists alike to the proverbial truism that men cannot eat their cake and still have their cake—and that men who, by organized rebellion make martial law a necessity, cannot justly claim that constitutional, civil and municipal protection without which the institution of Slavery cannot possibly continue to exist. It was also the passage of the only practical confiscation bill which can ever be applied to rebel property. We cannot carry away the soil, the estates, the plantations of Georgia, South Carolina and Florida; trees, cotton fields and water privileges have no intelligence and no choice of ownership. To confiscate the estates of the rebels would require an emigration of a white population from the North sufficiently numerous to protect themselves and hold the whole present Southern population in check; but we can say to the slaves, "You are free!" and they will understand us. They have a choice of owners, and no other agencies than the natural ones with which they are supplied, in the shape of eyes and feet, are necessary for the enforcement of the species of confiscation thus decreed. Those cavillers against Gen. HUNTER'S order who take issue against him on the ground that he had no power competent to its enforcement throughout the three States named, are not deserving any serious answer. His order was eminently one containing within itself the elements of its own vindication. Like a small patch of snow detached from the crest of the Appenines, which becomes an avalanche, gathering weight and momentum with every hundred yards of its descent into the valley which it finally overwhelms, the effects of the emancipation orders, had they been allowed uninterrupted away, would gradually have drawn within our lines increasing bodies of a negro population; and with every male African thus added to the cause of the Union, increasing power to draw in more, and yet more, and still more of the same useful, laborious and acclimated material for soldiers would have been acquired—until, finally, around the mere nucleus of a white army of occupation, a vast black militia would have been accumulated, sufficient to overrun not only Georgia, South Carolina and Florida, but to have carried the banners of the National cause, with terror in their van, throughout the whole Southern Confederacy—thus taking the rebels, who now threaten Washington, in the rear, and converting into weapons of destruction that very element which is now the source of their wealth, their insolence, and the vast comparative proportions of their armies.

AN ATTEMPT AT ECONOMY AND HONESTY.

To another experiment, and it is wholly a new one, unhappily, in the history of this war, I would also direct attention. It is the effort made by Maj.-Gen. HUNTER to inaugurate a system of honest expenditures and economical management in the various Staff Departments of the forces under his command. He seems acutely to feel that no resources, however munificent or apparently inexhaustible, can, for any protracted period, hold out against the organized corruption which thus far has buried both arms up to the elbows in our National exchequer. He has immensely retrenched the cost of furnishing transportation to this Department, and has set the example of holding to their full responsibility all officers who, either by negligence, incapacity, or from motives of a more questionable nature, overlook the interests of the United States in favor of certain private contractors. This subject will soon be fully illustrated by the reports now being prepared by the Chief Quartermaster and Assistant Adjutant-General.

To the disaster which took place on the 16th of June at James Island no particular reference is necessary. It was an accident, so far as Gen. HUNTER was concerned, against which no military prudence or oversight could have guarded. It was directly produced by the ambition of a subordinate, who sought personal distinction at the expense of violating orders. For that fault that subordinate is now suffering the full consequences, only leaving us to regret that his undoubted zeal was not confined to some legitimate channel.

To the Department of the South and the lessons which have emanated from its experiments, we claim that a high place will be given in the moral history of our present struggle. It has not been a brilliant stage for the display of military capacity, or the acquirement of those laurels whose leaves are green forever, but to the utmost extent of the powers that it was endowed with, and even to a greater extent than could have been justly hoped, it has been a department of ideas—a great fountain of motive power, radiating its influences far and wide through the public mind throughout the country. Surely as such it claims the consideration and regard of every thoughtful patriot.

Preparations for the Savannah Ram—Health of the Troops—Precautions against Yellow Fever—Departure of Maj. Charles C. Halpine—Vindication of the Adams Express Company—General Orders.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HILTON-HEAD, Wednesday, Aug. 20, 1862.

An eminently true account was published in the *Times* of the 9th inst., in a letter from one of your correspondents at this place, of the extreme peril to which both the naval and land forces were exposed, should the powerful ram which the rebels are known to have at Savannah, venture to attack them. When that letter was dispatched we were in the height of our preparations for resisting the iron-clad monster, and the public mind of Port Royal was excited to the highest pitch in view of the anticipated attack. Days were on, and the dreaded ram deferred its visit; until, unable longer to bear the tense strain of anxiety and expectation, many of us fell back into the old condition of peaceful security out of which we had been so suddenly aroused. I was one of those who first became restored to a state of careless confidence, and now have to reproach myself therefor, as it led me to forget that many a fond, true heart in the North was suffering the bitter pangs of suspense, in view of the danger of those dearest to them, which a few words from my pen would have gone far to alleviate. But let me beg all worrying mothers, wives, sisters, and kin of every kind, to resume their wonted tranquillity. The prospect of an attack, though it cannot truthfully be said to have passed, is measurably lessened, and the terrible ram, should she dare to come, would find us in a state to make her annihilation certain. The *Wabash*, the *Adirondack*, and other heavy vessels, against which no ram of rebel construction could contend with any chance of success, have been added to our defensive force since the day we were thrown into a flutter, and long before this the fact must have become known in Savannah. These large vessels, and indeed the entire fleet, are kept in constant readiness to slip from their moorings at a moment's notice, and signals have been arranged between the forces on land and those afloat, by which warning of the ram's approach must reach Hilton Head before she could possibly pass out of the Savannah River. In view of what are considered ample preparations for our defence, I have no doubt that a great many persons here would hail the ram's advent as an agreeable relief from the tedium of affairs in the Department.

The health of the troops is good, and this effectually disproves the assertion, made with meaning emphasis by the Southerners and their sympathizers during our early occupation of these islands, that it would be impossible for white men to live here while the heat of Summer lasted. But there can be no question that the climate predisposes to febrile diseases, and that elasticity of movement, so characteristic of the men of the North, is displaced by a lassitude and enervation which makes exertion of any kind a dreadful task. To obviate, as far as possible, the importation of diseases, especially yellow fever, which, at the present time, is raging at Key West—the southernmost post of the Department—a rigid quarantine has been established by Gen. HUNTER. The quarantine is situated in St. Helena Sound, and it is made the duty of every master and pilot, coming from whatsoever port, to anchor his vessel at a designated spot until she shall have been visited and received a permit to proceed from Surgeon CRISPELL, United States Volunteers, who has been appointed Health Officer of the port. A gunboat has also been stationed near the lightship, at the entrance of the harbor, to notify vessels of the sanitary restrictions now in force.

Seldom has the severance of purely official ties occasioned so unanimous and sincere a feeling of regret as that which fills the officers of this command, in consequence of news received by the last mail that Major CHAS. G. HALPINE, United States Army, Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff to Gen. HUNTER, has been relieved from duty here, and ordered to report to the General-in-Chief. Major HALPINE, by his unfailing courtesy and remarkable ability in dispatching the varied business of the Adjutant's Department, has received the hearty verdict of officers of every grade, that it was a pleasure to have official intercourse with him. He sustained the most intimate relations with the Commanding General, and enjoyed his closest confidence; and the place made vacant by his withdrawal will not easily be filled.

A few weeks since, in one of my letters, I stated upon what to my mind was conclusive evidence, that the employes of Adams' Express Company were practicing a system of extortion upon the soldiers of this command, by charging the sum of $3 for the transmission to New-York of the pittances sent for the relief of the families of the troops. The statement was extremely annoying to the Express Company, and also to Mr. RALPH TREMBLY, their agent at this point, who would not countenance such baseness for a moment. Determined to bring the wrong-doer to justice, Mr. TREMBLY instituted a strict investigation, which has resulted in relieving the legitimate employes of the Express Company from much suspicion. That such extortion was practiced in numerous instances, as stated, there is no ground for doubting, but the offenders were unauthorized parties, belonging to some of the regiments, who imposed upon the credulity of the soldiers to swindle them. Two of the sharpers are now under arrest.

I send several General Orders, recently issued in this Department, which I believe will interest your readers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C., Aug. 19, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 27.—1. The Seventh Regiment of New-Hampshire Volunteers, Col. PUTNAM, will be held in readiness to embark for St. Augustine, Fla., of which place it will hereafter form the garrison. Lieut.-Col. SLEEPER, of the Fourth Regiment of New-Hampshire Volunteers, on being relieved by Col. PUTNAM, will embark, with the seven companies of his regiment, now at St. Augustine, for this place.

2. It is with deep regret that the General Commanding the Department has received several reports against officers for returning fugitive slaves, in direct violation of a law of Congress. It will hardly be believed when it is announced that a New-England Colonel is to-day, in the second year of the rebellion, in arrest for having been engaged in the manly task of turning over a young woman, whose skin was almost as white as his own, to the cruel lash of her rebel master.

3. Numerous acts of pillering from the negroes have taken place in the neighborhood of Beaufort, committed by men wearing the uniform of the United States; I cannot and will not disgrace the name by calling them soldiers. To enable Gen. SAXTON to have these petty thieves arrested and sent to this post for punishment, the three companies of the Fourth Regiment of New-Hampshire Volunteers, now at Beaufort, will be placed exclusively under his command, for the service of the plantations. Major DEAN, or the officer commanding these three companies, will be directed by Gen. BRANNAN to report immediately to Gen. SAXTON for orders.

4. All the furniture left by the rebels on the islands, including that left in the City of Beaufort, is hereby placed under the exclusive jurisdiction of Gen. SAXTON. By command of Major-Gen. D. HUNTER.

First Lieutenant Fifteenth Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C., Aug. 15, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 26.—The Major-General Commanding desires to call the attention of all Regimental Infantry Officers in this Department, to the paramount importance of familiarizing their commands with the Manual of the Bayonet. Our soldiers should be instructed to regard the proper use of this weapon as their greatest assurance of safety, and most certain means of success in every struggle. The bayonet should be constantly placed before them as the decisive weapon of every battle; not merely as a useful accessory or means of support to artillery, musketry and the sabres of Cavalry, but as the chief and final arm of the service, to which all others are subordinate. They should be taught that on the battle-field, whilst irresolution or inactivity will expose them to destruction by repeated vollies from the rifles and other fire-arms of the enemy, a vigorous charge, promptly executed and in good order, will expose them to but one volley, with immediate victory as its result. It is in bayonet charges that the physical superiority and higher intelligence of our stalwart soldiers over the enemy can best make itself felt. They should be taught this truth.—that with bayonets properly handled by obedient regiments we are invincible: and their attention should be strongly drawn to this other fact, that bayonetters, except in isolated cases, rarely come into actual collision—the side possessing superior weight and discipline, and which rushes forward determined that nothing but death shall stop it, invariably breaking the *morale* of the enemy before reaching them, and even disordering the one volley which the foe may fire, or attempt to fire, before turning in flight. All portions of the Bayonet Exercise are important—not that men in actual conflict can assume all the attitudes and perform all the motions prescribed in the manual; but because the familiarity with the weapon thus acquired, gives them confidence and mastery in its use. In such hours of drill as the climate will permit, regimental infantry officers will devote their utmost attention to this subject, and the proverbial truth will be impressed upon the men, in reference to the bayonet-charge, that "from the nettle Danger we pluck the flower Safety." In all reviews and inspections of troops hereafter to be held, the Major-General Commanding will scrutinize with special care the proficiency of all infantry regiments, and regiments serving as infantry, in the manual of the bayonet. By command of

Major-Gen. D. HUNTER.
CHAS. G. HALPINE, A. A. G. and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS, BEAUFORT, S. C., Aug. 15, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 5.—1. Before a Military Commission convened at Beaufort, S. C., pursuant to Special Orders No. 162, of July 2, 1862, from Headquarters, Department of the South, and of which Maj. HENRY L. HIGGINSON, First Massachusetts Cavalry, is President, were arraigned and tried:

First—Mr. H. J. SEDGWICK, citizen.

CHARGE.

Obtaining goods under false pretences, with intent to defraud the Government of the United States.

Specification—In this, that he, the said H. J. SEDGWICK, citizen, did, on or about the 10th day of July, 1862, at Beaufort, S. C., with intent to deceive and defraud, represent to Brig.-Gen. SAXTON, then in possession, under orders from the Secretary of War, and on behalf of the Government of the United States, of all the plantations heretofore occupied by rebels in the Department of the South, that he, the said SEDGWICK, had collected from the sea, at or near Bay Point, in said Department, a quantity of drift timber; that the expense of collecting it had been borne by himself, and amounted to some seven or eight hundred dollars; that this amount was, in his opinion, about the real value of said timber; and that upon this representation, which he well knew to be false, he claimed that said timber was rightfully his, and sought to obtain Gen. SAXTON'S consent to its removal from Bay Point, for the purpose of shipping it to the North, and selling it for his (SEDGWICK'S) own benefit.

That upon Gen. SAXTON'S refusal to give such consent unless SEDGWICK should satisfy him, by the evidence of two disinterested parties, that the real value of the timber had been fairly stated by him, he, the said SEDGWICK did procure and bring to Gen. SAXTON an instrument in writing, purporting to be an estimate furnished by two disinterested parties, by which the value of said timber was declared to be some seven or eight hundred dollars. That upon this representation, and upon those previously made, all of which he knew at the time to be false, he (SEDGWICK) induced Gen. SAXTON, as agent for, and representing the Government of the United States, relying upon such representation, to release all claim to said timber, and give him a written permission to ship it as aforesaid, upon his (SEDGWICK'S) paying for said privilege to Capt. JOHN H. MOORE, Assistant Quartermaster on Gen. SAXTON'S Staff, the sum of two hundred dollars, to the credit of the Government of the United States.

That, notwithstanding his assurance to Gen. SAXTON that said timber was only worth seven or eight hundred dollars, the said SEDGWICK has since declared, in a letter addressed to Maj.-Gen. HUNTER, that he had, at the time he made such representations to Gen. SAXTON, already sold, or agreed to sell the same, to one GEORGE WALTER, a contractor for delivering timber of this description to the Navy Department, for the sum of twelve thousand dollars, or thereabouts, being at the rate of one dollar per foot for something like 12,000 feet of lumber.

To which the prisoner pleaded as follows:

To the *Specification*—"Not Guilty."

To the CHARGE—"Not Guilty."

FINDINGS AND SENTENCE.

The Court, having maturely weighed and considered the evidence adduced, finds the prisoner as follows:

Of the *Specification*—"Guilty."

Of the CHARGE—"Guilty."

And the Court does therefore sentence him, the said H. J. SEDGWICK, citizen, "to forfeit all claims for expenses incurred in collecting lumber referred to in this case; also, the two hundred dollars paid by him to Capt. JOHN H. MOORE, A. Q. M., and to forfeit the sum of one thousand dollars to the United States; and to be imprisoned four months; or, in default of paying the fine, to be imprisoned for the period of one year."

II. The proceedings and findings of the Military Commission in the foregoing cases are approved.

In the belief that, in the case of H. J. SEDGWICK, the interests of the Government will not suffer, nor the moral effect of the lesson, taught by the just sentence of the Court, be lost by such leniency, the General Commanding directs that so much of the sentence as requires an imprisonment for the period of four months be and the same is hereby remitted.

The remainder will be carried into effect.

III. The Court recommend in the case of Mr. H. J. SEDGWICK and WARD, his agent, that they both be expelled from the Department, and that the United States Government be recommended to have no further transactions with them.

The above recommendation is approved. By order of Brig.-Gen. R. SAXTON, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, BEAUFORT, S. C., Aug. 5, 1862.

To the Superintendents of Plantations:

GENTLEMEN: You are required to appear at the office of the General Commanding, at these headquarters, between the 18th and 31st of the present month, for the purpose of taking the oath, a copy of which is hereto appended. By order of

Brig.-Gen. R. SAXTON, Commanding.

I, ——, believing that negro Slavery is a great wrong to humanity, do solemnly swear that I will faithfull perform, to the best of my ability, my duty as Superintendent of Plantations in this Department, and, as such, will use all the means in my power so to educate and elevate the people under my control as to fit them to enjoy the blessings of freedom; that, to the best of my knowledge, I will deal fairly and honestly with them, and respect, and cause all others under my jurisdiction to respect, their rights; that I will not engage in trade with them for my own profit, or appropriate any of the proceeds of their labor to my own personal advantage—so help me God.

How to Avoid a Draft.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to suggest a plan which seems to me might prevent the necessity of a draft in districts where but few men are wanted to fill the quota. When it is ascertained how many are required, let the Assessor, or some other suitable officer, enter into an agreement with the requisite number of men to enlist for a certain sum, and then call together or visit all those belonging to the district that are liable to be drafted, and state to them the amount necessary for each to subscribe in order to obtain these men, and thus fill the quota. In the district in which I am enrolled there are 200 persons liable, and only about ten wanted. If each person enrolled paid $20, it would probably be sufficient to secure these ten men, especially as these latter might themselves be subject to draft.

ONE ENROLLED.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 25, 1862.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

Return of the Expedition to Independence—Desperate Condition of Affairs in Missouri—The Fight at Independence—A Formidable Rebel Force in Southwest Missouri—Movements against the Rebels—Death of Col. Cloud.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, Sunday, Aug. 17, 1862.

My last letter closed with the departure of an expedition to Independence, Mo. We returned last evening. But little was accomplished beyond the obtaining of valuable information relative to the number and whereabouts of the "Confederate Partisans," the style and cognomen by which the Government of Secessia recognize as in their service the numerous gangs infesting Missouri, of outlaws, horse-thieves, murderers, and perjured wretches who have taken the oath on being paroled by Union forces.

It is a startling fact, that in spite of all the blood and treasure poured out to hold and control Missouri, the Union cause has scarcely ever seemed so desperate, or affairs been in so miserable a plight as at the present moment. From one end of the State to the other, the country is overrun by large and growing bands of guerrillas, who evidently are coöperating in carrying out an extensive and well-organized conspiracy to form another army and make another attempt to carry the State into the Southern Confederacy.

The telegraph has some days since borne you the news of the taking of Independence, Mo., the capture of four hundred National troops, a large number of guns, ammunition, camp equipage, horses, &c., by a Confederate force of eight hundred, under Brig.-Gen. HUGHES, formerly of Liberty, who was killed in the fight. The National force at Independence consisted of three companies of the Missouri Seventh Cavalry, one company of Missouri State troops, under Capt. AXLINE, from Kansas City, and a mounted detachment of fifty-four men, of the same grade, under Lieut. HARRINGTON. These, with a few Home Guards, constituted the force under Lieut.-Col. BUELL. This officer has, since his advent here, won a peculiar notoriety by various acts indicating a sympathy with the rebels. The night before the attack, the picket-guard consisted only of infantry, and of but two men at each post. The enemy surprised and killed these, and entered the town by 3 A. M. BUELL'S headquarters were in the Bank Building, in the centre of the town at least a half a mile from the camp, which was to the north of the town, on the outskirts. The Provost-Marshal's office, Quartermaster's and ordnance stores, were captured, and headquarters attacked. Col. BUELL, with twenty men, made a gallant resistance for some time. The camp was attacked by about four hundred men. It was completely surprised, the men having only time to rally, form, and fall back upon a stone fence near by, where they maintained a severe skirmishing fight for several hours. The enemy undertook to dislodge them, but failed in their object, and were driven completely from a flanking position in a neighboring orchard. The men claimed that they silenced and drove back the rebels. The most miserable exhibition of poltroonery and cowardice was manifested by the senior officer in command, Capt. BRECKINRIDGE, who several times undertook to display a flag of truce, and would have done so had he not been prevented by his men.

In striking contrast with this was the bravery and vigor displayed by Lieut. HARRINGTON, and the sad fate of Capt. THOMAS, of the Seventh Missouri Cavalry. Both these officers are Kansas men, and Lieut. HARRINGTON'S detachment of fifty-four men, with two or three exceptions, was recruited from this State. Capt. THOMAS, on the night of the attack, was with his family in a house near by. He was captured in endeavoring to reach his men. His wife came out of the dwelling and begged for his life, which the captors told her should be respected, as he was a prisoner of war. She entered the house, and almost immediately, and within sight, they surrounded the unfortunate officer, beat him cruelly, dragging him across the street by his beard and hair, and finally one of the gang deliberately shot him dead. The special animosity displayed against Capt. THOMAS was caused by that gentleman having waged active war against guerrillas, and carried out general orders in shooting one of them caught with arms in his hands. The murderer of Capt. THOMAS claimed to be the friend of the man killed.

Lieut. HARRINGTON took his command and succeeded in fighting his way from camp into the town, a distance of half a mile, with the intention of reaching headquarters. He finally had to throw himself into a brick dwelling-house, which he defended for three hours, until his ammunition was nearly expended, when he left the building, fought his way through the rebels, and succeeded in making his escape to Kansas City, twelve miles distant, without the loss of a man. Everybody unites in praises of his heroic courage and coolness. In the same company were four of his brothers, the youngest of whom is not yet 15. They all fought well, but the boy best of all. Lieut. HARRINGTON shot KIT CHILDS, a notorious guerrilla, as also Gen. HUGHES, in command. The command was then assumed by a Col. J. W. THOMPSON, who is not known in this section. The National loss is 18 killed and 20 wounded, 250 taken prisoners, 400 horses captured, 600 guns, 200,000 cartridges, and a large quantity of other munitions. The rebels report the loss of but ten men and nine wounded. The Sexton of the town cemetery states that he buried twenty-four Butternuts in one hole, and there were other graves dug for them likewise. Their loss cannot be less than thirty. Among their wounded was Lieut.-Col. BOYD, formerly a Border Ruffian citizen of Kansas, who was shot through the left lung. The rebels remained in town till nearly sundown, and marched out more numerous than when they entered, having been joined during the day by nearly all of those whom Col. BUELL had for months past been so busy giving safeguards and administering the oath to. On evacuating the town, they marched toward Lexington, encamping that evening about four miles below town, and on the next night some ten miles further.

Lieut.-Col. BUCKLAND being telegraphed to from Kansas City, left this place at noon on the day of the fight, and proceeded with 300 men and two guns on the steamer *Major*, to Kansas City. There we found Maj. RANSOM, of the Kansas Sixth, cavalry, with two squadrons. He brought information of a camp of 800 rebels on the State line, eight miles below Westport. By order of Col. BUCKLAND, the Major's camp equipage was removed to Wyandot, from its previous location on the State line at Little Santa Fe. Maj. RANSOM was an invaluable addition to the command, as he possesses the most perfect knowledge of the country, its every road and by-path. At 3 A. M., we took up the march for Independence, taking a circuitous and but little used route in hopes of finding the rebels in their bush-camps. After a fatiguing march of about twenty miles, the command came in sight of Independence. The cavalry was sent forward with directions to surround the town. This was done completely, but the place was found almost deserted. Even in the midst of the desolation of this intestine strife, there were to be seen bright spots. The rebels had left the Federal wounded, (after paralling the prisoners,) with a number of their own most badly hurt, in the Court-house. The ladies, we found, had carefully and tenderly nursed all. God bless them for those sweet charities.

It was determined to remain in the town that night. Toward morning an alarm was raised by the report of the post gun at Kansas City. It was supposed to be a signal of alarm for us that the enemy were threatening that place. The men were got ready, breakfast prepared, every preparation for defence made, and a messenger sent to Kansas City. He returned about 8 o'clock with the information that the pickets were driven in during the night, and that an attack was apprehended. It was supposed that the force to the west of us were endeavoring to flank us and get between us and Kansas City. Scouts were sent toward Lexington. Three of these in citizens' clothes rode nearly fourteen miles in that direction, passing themselves for rebels. Some twelve miles from camp they came across an unarmed party of eight men, who informed them they were bushwhackers, hunting some horses that had strayed from camp. Our scouts proposed to join in the search, which was agreed to. Riding a mile or two further, the party came suddenly upon a heavy picket, and in full sight of an intrenched camp, situated at the brow of rising ground, in such a manner as to render it difficult for artillery to play upon it, and yet to enable its defenders to pour a raking fire of musketry on any attacking force. Evidently the bushwhackers were not aware of the existence of this camp, for on our scouts raising the cry of "Feds," and firing upon the pickets, they immediately turned and run with our men, whose fire had either killed or wounded three men, one for each rifle fired. The party was hotly pursued for several miles, but managed to escape. About eight miles from camp the bushwhackers were informed that they were prisoners, and the scouts brought the whole into camp. Information received at noon decided Col. BURRIS to return to Kansas City, and thence to Leavenworth, to make preparations for its defence. We left Independence at 3 P. M., and did not reach Kansas City till next morning. The same day we returned by the *Three Majors* to Leavenworth, leaving Maj. RANSOM in charge of the post. In addition to his cavalry, there are a company of Missouri State troops and two of militia. The National force below was Col. NUGENT'S Regiment, supposed to be at Chapel Hill or Lexington. Maj. LINDER, with two guns and two companies of the Missouri Seventh Cavalry, have been stationed at Harrisonville, Cass County, and were ordered to Independence, but did not reach there before the surrender. Maj. LINDER reached Kansas City on Friday night and assumed command.

From the best information I can obtain, I believe there is a rebel force of at least six thousand in Western Missouri, south of the river, principally concentrated in the counties of Jackson, Lafayette, Johnson and Cass. Most of this force are the veteran partisans of Price, who have fought from Boonville, Mo., to Shiloh field in Tennessee. They are under tried leaders, too. The guerrillas, who have been operating under UPTON HAYS, QUANTRELL, JACKSON and others, are now operating under the direction of Cols. THOMPSON, HUGHES, COFFEE, COLEMAN and others. HAYS, QUANTRELL, and the petty chieftains, now find themselves ranking as Captains and Lieutenants, in place of having no superior over them. All these scattered bands are being mustered into the rebel service as Confederate partisans, the commissions of their officers bearing with their rank that designation, coupled with the term Western Division. This shows conclusively that JEFF. DAVIS has reduced guerrilla warfare to a system. It is to be trusted that our Government will not recognize these marauders as entitled to the privileges of prisoners of war. To meet this rebel force we have now marching upon them about eight hundred men—cavalry, infantry, and a battery of brass guns from this place, under command of Col. BARROW, of the Third Wisconsin Cavalry, and Lieut.-Col. BURRIS, of the Tenth, commanding at Fort Leavenworth. They left here on Sunday night. Major LINDER left Kansas City on the same day for Lexington with a force of cavalry and artillery, to reinforce that place, and move out on the enemy. Gen. TOTTEN has also reached there: the forces under his command will number over 2,000. Gen. BLUNT has moved with a large portion of the late Indian Expedition—probably all of the cavalry and artillery, consisting of about 3,500 men and 12 guns. This will place the rebels within a triangle, of which Kansas City and Lexington form one side, and Gen. BLUNT, with a portion of BARROW'S command, form the other sides.

AUG. 19.—Since the above was written we have received information of the defeat of a Federal force at Lone Jack, Johnson County, fifteen miles southwest of Independence. Whose command this was, we have yet no definite information, but supposed it to be Col. NUGENT'S. The rebels report 800 guns captured, and a large quantity of ammunition, with two 6-pound guns.

Messengers just in from Fort Scott bring sad intelligence in the loss of one of our most gallant and efficient officers, Col. CLOUD, of the Kansas Second; and of the repulse, with the loss of fifty or sixty killed, of command of 1,500, acting under his orders, at Monte Vallo, twenty-five miles east of Fort Scott, on Friday last, by a rebel force under Col. COFFEE, of several thousand in number. Gen. BLUNT had moved with the balance of his force, about 4,000 men, with twelve guns, on Thursday evening, and met CLOUD'S command retreating. Gen. BLUNT undoubtedly moved forward as rapidly as was prudent, and we shall probably hear from him soon. Should the present movements of the Federal forces succeed, the rebels will, probably, be penned in, with the Kansas and Missouri Rivers on their flanks, a strong force in their rear at Kansas City, and a force under Gens. BLUNT and TOTTEN, of from 8,000 to 10,000 men, driving them in. They will be "corralled" as the Western men phrase it. The gunboat *Warner*, with several transports, is on the river and can be made available.

The death of Col. CLOUD is a great misfortune. He was one of the most efficient and most daring officers in the service. As Major of the Second, at Wilson Creek, he was in command after the wounding of the Colonel, and his conduct was the theme of general admiration. He was formerly from Ohio, resided at Emporia, Lyon County, Kansas, and was, I believe, a minister by profession. He served in the Mexican war with distinction. A good man, moral, temperate and brave, a strict yet kind disciplinarian, his regiment will mourn his loss, as that of an elder brother.

It is rumored that the rebels retreated on the approach of Gen. BLUNT, were closely followed, and that on Saturday a severe engagement took place, with what result is not known.

The removal of all our troops from this post has necessitated the enrollment of all able-bodied men among the citizens. The Mayor issued a call for the citizens to close the

to recognize his action, and has issued the following order in relation to it:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS, } FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAN., Aug. 18, 1862.
GENERAL ORDER, No. 20.—1. It having come to the knowledge of the General Commanding that persons are engaged in preventing enlistment in this State, he directs and orders that any person so found discouraging and preventing enlistment be arrested immediately and held subject to military authority.

2. Hon. J. H. LANE having been appointed Commissioner for recruiting in this Department, will have the supreme control of all enlistments made for new regiments, and as such will be obeyed and respected.

By order of Brig.-Gen. J. G. BLUNT.
JAS. M. GRAHAM, Act. Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

Recruiting is proceeding with great vigor. Three hundred men are encamped at Wyandotte, and 300 at Lawrence. At Troy, Doniphan County, two companies have been mustered. These will comprise the Eleventh, Twelfth, (colored,) Thirteenth, Fourteenth, (colored,) and Fifteenth Regiments. Several companies of "men of African descent" have been mustered, and are daily engaged in perfecting themselves in drill.

JOHN ROSS, President of the Cherokees, with his family and relatives, arrived here this morning, on his way to Washington. The Indian Territory has had, temporarily, to be evacuated; but we shall speedily, it is to be hoped, march southward again.

The Second and Third Indian Regiments are at Baxter's Springs, 80 miles south of Fort Scott. The First is at Leroy, Kansas. All of them are ordered to Fort Scott.

JOHN ROSS is a small man and wiry. The Indian blood is in so small a proportion that there are no traces of it visible in his face. He has keen, crafty eyes, bushy eyebrows and grey hair. A shrewd, sharp, practical, sagacious face with a good deal of the "canny Scotch" about it, and an expression that seems to be looking for treachery. The Chief is over 70 years, but seemingly very active and alert. He has played a very sharp game with the Secessionists, who all the time have suspected him. None of his friends here have doubted his Unionism, only believed he was waiting for the advent of the Federal troops. Our retreat will be a sad blow to the people and it is really to be hoped that the Kansas troops may be sent back to this Department so that with the aid of what levies we can raise now, we may be able to hold the country down to the Texas line. R. J. H.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

Capture and Defeat of Bushwackers by the Fourth Maryland Cavalry—A Union Company of Virginians—Anecdotes Concerning Parson Brownlow and Others—Rumors of a Large Force near here—Guerrilla Warfare—Women Drummed out of Camp—Soldiers' Graves—Personal Gossip—Ashby, Belle Boyd, Dr. Palmer and others—Negro Soldiers—Maryland Refugees, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Saturday, Aug. 23, 1862.

The guerrilla spirit is rapidly on the increase throughout Virginia, as well as in the other rebel States, and, unless restrained by some means, threatens to prove most disastrous to us. Loudon Heights, opposite here, is infested with numerous bands of them, who plunder, carry off, and murder the Union citizens. Squads of the Fourth Maryland Cavalry which is stationed here, make daily incursions into those thickets, capturing a good many of them. Last week Friday, a young man, a clerk in one of the stores here, who had gone home to his sisters in Loudon, sick with fever, returned, stating that the guerrillas had entered the house, inquiring for his brother-in-law, wishing, as they said, "To shoot the d—n Yankee," who, watching his opportunity, had slipped out of the back door and escaped into the thicket. The Maryland Cavalry were immediately sent across the river, and succeeded in capturing the entire band of desperadoes, including their leader. On Tuesday, three companies of them are reported to have had a spirited engagement with a like number of guerrillas, near the same place, and though completely routing them, lost some fifteen killed and wounded. So many rumors are afloat it is difficult to get at the truth of the matter. When in Baltimore, one of the city authorities informed me that this regiment was composed of the best fighting *material* of the city. The men have certainly proved themselves excellent horsemen, scouring the country night and day in search of secesh.

Among the Loudon Heights is a company of farmers, regularly enlisted, equipped and paid by the Government, who cooperate with them in keeping down the guerrillas and making arrests. Capt. MEADE, who heads it, is peculiarly adapted for his position, being brave, fearless, fond of adventure and well acquainted with the mountain fastnesses from whence the guerrillas have to be hunted out. The rebel authorities at Richmond offered one thousand dollars reward for him, dead or alive. A few days since one of his boys piloted a squad of the Maryland Cavalry across the river to his own home, for the purpose of arresting his rebel father. On being taken, the old man remarked, in an exasperated tone, that he had a son growing up who would yet live to "lick" his older brother for his treachery.

Such cases of marked devotion to the Union are not rare in this part of Virginia. There is an old gentleman, living not far out of town, who has persisted from the commencement of difficulties in wearing a shirt made of the stars and stripes. In all kinds of weather the old patriot appears enshrouded in the National emblem, apparently doffing his coat to give it more prominence. Out of regard to his gray hairs, or for some other reason, the rebels have never molested him, notwithstanding the persistent wearing of his Union shirt. I might narrate numerous other such instances. There are many of these brave Unionists who, like PARSON BROWNLOW, have come forth from the fiery furnace of persecution intensified their loyalty and devotion to the Union, anxious for and almost dissatisfied with the Government for not adopting the most extreme measures for subduing the rebels. Speaking of the parson reminds me of a circumstance in his life, which will illustrate the fixedness of purpose which characterizes a representative Unionist. It was recently related to me by a missionary of the Methodist Church, South, who owing to the National troubles, has returned from China to his home in Kentucky. The incident, which has never appeared in print, I give in his own language. "Being on a visit to East Tennessee a few years since, I was requested by his friends to visit Parson BROWNLOW, who was supposed to be lying at the point of death. I entered the sick chamber, took the apparently dying man by the hand, and informed him that his relatives wished me to ask of him if he was fully prepared to die or experienced any regrets. At the word regrets being pronounced, he suddenly stared, rose half up in bed, and looking me steadily in the eye, exclaimed in a half angry voice, "You tell my friends not to trouble themselves about me, and that the only regret I have at dying is, that I can't fight the *Locofocos* any longer." Having said this, his strength gave way, and he relapsed into his original position. That there are some Unionists in this region who are so only in name, and sigh for the return of the rebels, cannot be denied. A few days since, as a party of our skirmishers were returning through the grounds of an old lady, who has been very loud in her protestations of Unionism, she screamed out at the top of her voice to know who they were. On being answered that they constituted JACKSON'S Advance Guard, she immediately exclaimed, "Glad to hear it, where are you going to quarter?" Hitherto the Unionists have lived in a constant state of suspense, keeping their goods mostly packed ready at a moment's warning to move over into Maryland. But confidence in the ability of our forces to permanently hold the place in future is increasing, so that carpets are being tacked down, furniture distributed, and other labors performed connected with a settled habitation and a home.

Considerable excitement was occasioned last week by the statement that a large body of the enemy were near Winchester. It seemed very mysterious how they could have penetrated our lines so far without having met with resistance; yet a visit of the rebel force was reported as being in the vicinity, consisting of infantry, cavalry and artillery. Word was telegraphed to Washington to this effect, and, as is currently reported, permission requested for a brigade of our men to go out and meet the enemy. Our soldiers were many of them on the *qui vive*, and the officers' horses remained saddled and bridled all one night—but no long roll was sounded, *or* orders for an advance given. It now appears that the report originated in the following manner: Col. MILES had sent out a detachment of teamsters some miles into the country, to seize the hay of a noted Secessionist. While in the act of doing so, a pretended Unionist rode up in hot haste, informing them that "two thousand rebels were close upon them." They very naturally made quick time for the village, spreading the alarm as they came.

The left wing of the Eighty-seventh Ohio returned here last Tuesday morning from Pawpaw, Western Virginia, whither they were summoned to repel an anticipated attack from a large force of guerrillas. They succeeded in making several important arrests, but the bushwhackers disbanded on their approach. These "irregular fighters" are as ubiquitous as they are treacherous. Word will come that a body of them are in such a place, and before our forces can get within gunshot distance, all vestige of them will have disappeared. The rebel farmers, and others within a certain district, will band together, follow their avocations as good Unionists through the day, and murder and rob their Union neighbors at night. Those who can afford it procure the rebel uniform, (which they keep concealed during the day,) so that in the event of being taken, they can escape the guerrilla's fate by claiming that they are soldiers in the Confederate service. The sooner Government decides upon swinging all such offenders, the better will it be for all parties.

A few days since two females dressed in soldiers' clothing, who claimed to have been with BANKS' army for seven months, were drummed out of one of the companies here and sent to their homes in Maryland. They had succeeded in transforming themselves in manner as well as in attire, having exchanged all those habits which render female character attractive, for the coarseness and vulgarity which are too frequently found in the opposite sex.

Harper's Ferry, as well as the surrounding country, is under martial law. The authorities are very strict. No one is permitted to be out after dark without a pass, and no soldier at any time. Lights have heretofore been required to be put out at 9 o'clock. Some time since, the secession owner of a house a few rods from where I am sitting, refusing to remove the light from a second-story window, the order was communicated to him three times, without avail, when a cannon ball was sent to extinguish the candle, which, striking within two feet of the window, made a hole large enough to answer all the purposes for a double door. Lights have gone out on time since then. Many of the houses bear evidence of the conflicts which have taken place here, being perforated with cannon balls, and otherwise mutilated. Musket balls are picked up on the streets; gun-barrels, cartridge-boxes, letters, &c., in the neighboring fields; and on the brow of the hill, a short distance from the village, the graves of several Union and rebel soldiers are to be seen. The former are most of them inclosed in a plain board fence, and probably contain the remains of the Michigan soldiers who were killed when Col. GRANT repulsed Col. ANSAR, and took a 32-pounder which he was compelled to leave (spiked) in his flight.

Probably no rebel officer has fallen during the war, whose fate is more lamented by the Secessionists of this valley. They fairly worshiped him; while even the Unionists admired his amiable, gentlemanly manners. Prior to the war he resided in Alexandria, and had traveled much, both in this country and Europe. BELLE BOYD, his *confrere*, is not less a heroine in the eyes of the Secessionists. Residing at Martinsburgh, only a few miles distant, she used to make frequent visits to this place before the rebellion, and is described to me, by those who know her intimately, as being about twenty-five years of age, of sorrel hair, piercing gray eyes, closely knit form, strictly virtuous, very energetic, and decidedly "gabby." Instead of being the sylph-like being that she has been represented, living on air and Confederate dispatches, she is made of flesh and blood, like other rebel women, endowed, in fact, with more "cheek" than the best of them; and, whenever seated at table, *punishes* everything within reach, in the provender line. Her father, who is in moderate circumstances, was unable to endow her with a "magnificent fortune," or "superior education." So much for this Southern heroine; and yet she has not failed of accomplishing her full share of treason, having undoubtedly betrayed our forces at Front Royal, whereby the First Maryland Regiment was so badly cut up. It is a wonder that she has been permitted to run at large so long, instead of being arrested and confined at Washington or Fort McHenry as she now is. I have just learned that Dr. PALMER, formerly of the *Tribune*, later reader at APPLETON'S, translator of MICHELET'S Works, and still later the Charleston correspondent of the *Tribune*, likewise confined at Fort McHenry, has become insane. This will be sore news to his numerous circle of New-York acquaintances, but not more so than was the intelligence last year that he had voluntarily chosen to become a rebel. Several distinguished Northerners have been attracted to this place during the season of melancholy interest connected with HAWTHORNE who came in June describing his impression of the village in the July *Atlantic*. Dr. THOMPSON, of the *Tabernacle*, spent a week here in July. There is at present tarrying a literary body of much eminence, whose spirited descriptions of Virginia under the rebellion, will ere long be given to the public. One of the negroes belonging to JOHN BROWN'S original company lives unmolested here, so rapidly has public sentiment changed. In your issue of Thursday, you call upon the Government to use negroes in any way in which they may be of service to the country. People here will tell you that the rebels use them most effectually as soldiers. When JOHNSON occupied this place, there was an entire regiment of negroes under him belonging to Alabama. They were distributed among a brigade of Alabama troops, two companies to each regiment, and to all appearances took to soldiering as naturally as their white masters.

The Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers are very low at this season of the year. Owing to the increase of travel between here and Maryland, it has been found necessary to construct a pontoon bridge over the former, which is now being laid. Large numbers of Marylanders are daily crossing the river to avoid drafting, and enter the Southern army. Cavalry, stationed along the river banks to prevent their escape, are bringing them in constantly. They are mostly taken between here and the Point of Rocks. A good many deserters from PORE'S army have also been captured and brought here. They are mostly from Maryland regiments, who are not wanting in loyalty, but leave in order to see their families, or secure the bounty for reenlisting. A small steamer plies daily between here and Washington, on the Baltimore and Ohio Canal. The railroad itself is in excellent running condition, and the trains make the best of time. The road to Winchester is also in running order. Owing, however, to the poorness of the track and danger from guerrillas, the trains are run very slow—not more than at the rate of five miles per hour. It is rumored here that the entire rebel army is marching down the Valley. Troops are beginning to arrive, and it is believed that the place could be held against any force. J.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN THE CITY

WHY THERE WAS A RIOT ON LONG ISLAND.

The rumor of a riot among the regiments of SPINOLA'S Brigade on Saturday last, occasioned much excitement among our citizens, many of whom were entirely ignorant of the causes which led to the outbreak, and which, if not promptly provided against, may at any moment induce a reenactment of the same disgraceful and disastrous scenes in any of the regiments now quartered in and about the City. The substitution of cupidity for patriotism as the actuating motive for enlistments, is at best little less a humiliating confession of our weakness than a draft, but as the bounty system has been adopted regularity of amount and promptitude of payment should be strictly observed. Weekly, even daily, bounties have been increased by the offers of the United States, State, County, City and private individuals, until as high as $500 have been paid to a single recruit. This has resulted in a holding back of enlistments through hope of still further increase, and the creation of a deep spirit of economy and dissatisfaction among those who entered the service at an earlier day and with [illegible] honesty. Another fruitful cause of trouble has been [illegible] to the payment of the first installment of the State bounty. Volunteers are promised $25 at the [illegible] months after enlistment—the time of [illegible] their checks to Albany, to receive the Paymaster-General's signature, and receive them [illegible]; but [illegible] has accumulated so rapidly, and to such a vast extent, that checks are allowed to lie for weeks without attention. This falls hardly upon both recruiting officers and men, as the men, in most cases, are in absolute need of relief for their families, and the recruiting officer is often called upon for advance money to them, which he himself often requires for the many expenses incident to the recruiting service, which will never be repaid. For the past two weeks, the payment of the second installment of State bounty to regiments leaving the interior of the State has furnished an excuse for neglecting the requirements of fresh volunteers, and in consequence, has been the cause of much suffering among soldiers' families, and in some regiments has almost demoralized the men. Let us have then, in the first place, a prompt regulation by authority of the amounts of bounties, reducing or increasing them to one standard throughout the State; and second, either an entire reformation of the system of payment of the State bounty, or the creation, by wealthy and patriotic citizens, of a *bounty fund*, from which the State bounty may be paid to the volunteer immediately upon enlistment, to be again repaid on his check by the State. By these means real aid will be given to the recruiting service, a practical benefit done to the men and a much greater sense of security and discipline inaugurated in the different regiments than is at present known.

THE ENROLLMENT.

Judge-Advocate-General ANTHON has at length thoroughly organized the business of his office, and yesterday his deputies fairly commenced the labor of enrollment. Besides the enrolling officers, who have to obtain and register the names of all persons liable to be drafted, the Judge-Advocate has appointed an Enrollment Police, whose special mission it is to patrol the City, visit places where they believe evasion has been attempted, and in every possible way afford aid and comfort to the enrolling officers in the execution of their duty. These policemen report to a chief, who, in turn, twice a day reports to Judge-Advocate ANTHON. All complaints are investigated by him and offenders are punished as the law directs. There is a very general tendency, on the part of housekeepers and their servants, to give incorrect information to the enrolling officers. The ages of sons are misstated, the number of boarders in a house reduced, and in some cases answers of any sort are refused. The enrollment law provides remedies and penalties for these infractions of its majesty, and those who tamper with the officers employed to carry out its provisions render themselves liable to fine and imprisonment. To facilitate the procuring of correct lists of the names of the large class of young men who have no household responsibilities, though otherwise respectable, the Judge-Advocate has issued the following notice:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, } NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1862.

The officers of banks and insurance companies, and the proprietors of hotels, stores and manufactories, will promote their own convenience, and greatly facilitate the labors of the enrolling officers, by preparing for their use, so that they may be ready when called for, lists of all persons employed or permanently residing in their respective establishments, specifying name, occupation, age and place of residence. Under the system adopted no apprehension need be entertained that this course will lead to a second enrollment of clerks and others who may have been already enrolled where they reside.

WM. HENRY ANTHON,
Judge-Advocate-General and Chief Enrolling Officer.

PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES.

Nothing has had so beneficial an influence in the recruiting prospects of the regiments in the field as the prompt and speedy payment of bounties by the United States officers detailed for disbursement duty in the City. Capt. CARR pays every recruit brought to him at once, and so precludes the possibility of dissatisfaction and delay. It is a pity the State bounties have not been placed in the hands of volunteers for new regiments so readily. A great deal of grumbling and trouble have been caused in consequence. The fault cannot be with Col. BLISS. He is energetic and business-like. The parties most likely to blame are the line officers and adjutants of these new regiments who are busy recruiting, and know little about keeping accounts.

THE UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE.

Since the President's last call no busier day than yesterday has been seen at the United States Mustering-office in White-street. At an early hour the office was thronged with men waiting to be examined, and enrolled in the service of the United States. All day the rush continued, keeping the medical inspectors and mustering officers constantly employed. At this office alone, solely for regiments already in the field, over six hundred recruits were inspected and sworn into the service. If this state of things continues, as there is every reason to suppose it will, it will be absolutely necessary for Dr. MOTT to appoint a larger number of assistants, it being impossible for the present Staff to attend properly to their duties. There can now be little doubt that the regiments already in the field will soon have their depleted ranks filled.

THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Gen. ARNOUX and his Aids are busily engaged in furnishing uniforms and equipments to troops about to take the field. For the past three weeks the office has been open nearly day and night, not a moment's cessation taking place in the reception and shipment of goods. Quartermasters of regiments are afforded every facility in Gen. ARNOUX'S power, and up to the present moment no delay that was avoidable has taken place in supplying the requisitions for goods.

GENERAL RECRUITING.

Notwithstanding the great rush of recruits for regiments already in the field, the various military organizations now forming in and around the City obtained their fair quota of men yesterday. The Colonels and Adjutants of the new regiments are empowered to swear men into the service, thus relieving the mustering officers in White-street of a great amount of work. Most of the regiments being encamped at points far distant from each other, it is impossible to get correct returns, but it is computed that over 1,500 men were enlisted yesterday. New-York has now fairly warmed up to her work, and is doing her duty nobly.

THE GARDE MOBILE.

The enlistment office for the New-York *Garde Mobile* is now opened at No. 53 Bowery. The *Garde Mobile* will be composed of aliens and others who are exempt from regular militia duty, and will be organized for the express purpose of defending the City of New-York from all internal or external dissensions. The Secretary and Treasurer of the Committee of Organization is Dr. CHARLES KESSMAIR, No. 28 Broadway, to whom all communications will be addressed.

A REGIMENT FOR GEN. SIGEL.

Col. WILLIAM MEYER, formerly Aid-de-Camp to the Archduke MAXIMILIAN, and lately Captain in the Eighth New-York Volunteers, is raising a regiment, under the auspices of the German Committee, to be attached to Gen. SIGEL'S Division. Col. MEYER has had a European military education, and is highly spoken of as a meritorious officer. Already over two hundred men have been enrolled in Col. MEYER'S regiment.

PATRIOTISM IN THE THIRD WARD.

Capt. MOUNT, of the Third Precinct Police, reports that he yesterday collected about the sum of $1,300 from divers patriotic merchants and citizens in his Precinct. The firm of R. L. & A. STUART, sugar merchants, contributed the sum of $200; T. R. AGNEW, grocer, in Greenwich-street, $100; SAMUEL WYCKOFF, in the same business, $100, &c. This money is to be appropriated for the relief of the families of such volunteers as join the Metropolitan Guard. Sergt. MILLS, of the Broadway Squad, enlisted over $3,000 on Saturday last for the same praiseworthy object. The other Precincts throughout the City are also doing remarkably well, but the precise amounts which have been obtained have not yet been reported.

LIBERALITY OF THE THIRD WARD.

Capt. MOUNT, of the Third Precinct Police, collected upwards of $1,300 in one day from citizens of the Third Ward in aid of the families of soldiers who enlist in the Metropolitan Guard. Messrs. R. L. & A. STUART gave $200, Mr. SAML. WYCOFF and Mr. THOS. R. AGNEW $100 each, and other citizens in proportion.

RETURN OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The Thirty-seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. M., Col. ROOME, is to return on Friday or Saturday. Extensive preparations are on foot to give the brave fellows a fitting reception, and their friends hold a meeting this evening, at the armory, No. 596 Broadway, to make all necessary arrangements. It is understood that the regiment will immediately reorganize for the war.

THE DRAFT AND THE THREE MONTHS' REGIMENTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in your editorial of 24th, in regard to the City regiments, now on three months' service, you say: "They will soon be home to take their chances with us in the coming draft."

I also notice in the orders for drafting that all members of the organized militia are exempt except from special draft. As no special draft of these regiments has been ordered, it would seem that none of them are liable. Now, it is a well-known fact that many of the members of our City regiments did not go into service, nor did they furnish any substitutes. Why should they be exempt? Many of them are single men, and can be better spared than many who, like myself, have a family to provide for, and upon whom the draft will fall heavily. Can some one give us an answer? JUSTICE.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 25, 1862.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

HOMICIDE IN WATER-STREET—A WOMAN KICKED TO DEATH BY HER HUSBAND.—At a late hour on Sunday evening, a woman named ANN DOWNING was so severely kicked and beaten by her husband that she died soon afterward, at her residence, No. 319 Water-street. An inquest was held upon the body yesterday, by Coroner RANNEY, when the following facts were disclosed: In the early part of the evening RICHARD F. DOWNING, the offender, with his wife and son, a lad about ten years of age, made a call upon a sister of the deceased, named ELLEN CONNER, at No. 36 Cherry-street. While at the latter place, the deceased, at the request of her husband, sent out and obtained a quart of beer. When this had been consumed, the husband insisted upon her sending for another quart, which she declined to do, and assigned as a reason that she had no more money. DOWNING then became very much enraged at his wife, and before leaving the house he applied many vile and abusive epithets to her. About 10½ o'clock, they left the house for their residence. JAMES DOWNING, the son above alluded to, was the only witness as to what transpired after this time. He testified upon the inquest, that while they were going down the steps of No. 36 Cherry-street, his father struck his mother a violent blow with his fist, and that he continued to abuse her in one way and another until they arrived at their house. As soon as they entered their room the father began to kick and strike the woman upon various parts of her body, thereby inflicting injuries so serious that she died. What adds to the brutality of the offence is the fact, that at the time the woman was *enceinte*, and the outrage committed upon her person while in this condition renders the offender guilty of a double murder. A *post-mortem* examination made by Dr. GALEN HUNTER, made it evident that death ensued from an injury to the placenta. The jury rendered a verdict to the effect that the deceased came to her death by violence at the hands of her husband. Upon rendition of this verdict, DOWNING, who is an Irishman, about 38 years of age, was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

REOPENING OF COOPER UNION READING ROOMS.—After a thorough renovation this noble and gratuitous resource of intellectual gain is again thrown open to its appreciative patrons. A vacation of two weeks has been given the large corps of employes connected with the various departments of the institution, and we find them at their old posts again, with countenances as fresh and a welcome as cordial as ever were carried back to town from inspiration of country air and rambles. Yesterday being fine, the opening was taken advantage of by many strangers as well as the familiar *habitués*, and the files answered fully to the demand for the varied and current literature of the civilized world. No reading-room is better supplied, and when we consider that all is freely placed at the pleasure of the reading community without the slightest tribute being exacted from them, the generosity of the founder must be gratefully recognized. The classes will recommence about the second week in October, and will comprise a thorough course in the mathematics, chemistry, philosophy, music, &c., &c., free hand, architectural and mechanical drawing, and lectures combining instruction with amusement upon each and all of these subjects. The musical department will be under the supervision of Prof. BRISTOW. The "School of Design for Women" will also open in October, under the auspices of Mrs. HARRIET M. FIELD. The large hall is undergoing repairs that will make it the finest auditorium of its class in the City. *Pierre, the janitor*, still pries his cheerful broom as formerly, and the formidable five flights of granite stairway speak step by step of his masterly perfection in the art of dispersing the corner collections of dust and dirt.

FIRE IN A PORK-PACKING ESTABLISHMENT.—About 11 o'clock on Sunday night a fire occurred in a row of buildings in Thirty-ninth-street, near Eleventh-avenue, known as Albatin-place. Buildings numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in this block were almost entirely destroyed. The estimated loss on them is about $8,000. They were owned by J. S. REYNOLDS, and are said to be fully insured in City companies. No. 1 was occupied as a liquor store by WM. WATMAN-LAND. His loss upon stock and fixtures is about $500. He is insured in the Hamilton Insurance Company for $600. Nos. 2 and 3 were occupied by THOMAS WHITE, as a pork-packing establishment. Mr. WHITE'S loss upon stock is quite large, amounting, as he thinks, to about $3,500. So far as has been ascertained, he has no insurance. No. 4 was occupied by MICHAEL DONOHOE & SON, dealers in hides and fat. Their loss is about $1,000. It is said they are insured in the St. Mark's Insurance Company to the full amount. Nos. 5 and 6 were occupied by WM. BUCHANAN & Co. as storehouses for hides and fat. Their loss is trifling. The fire originated in an adjoining stable, and it is believed to have been the work of an incendiary. The Fire Marshal is engaged in an investigation of the matter.

CITY MORTALITY.—The deaths in this City for the week ending Aug. 25 numbered 520, being 165 less than the week previous, and 2 less than the corresponding week last year. The principal causes of death were: Consumption, 56; cholera infantum, 122; diarrhœa, 27; infantile convulsions, 33; inflammation of lungs, 14; marasmus, 49; dysentery, 10; cholera morbus, 9; typhoid fever, 8; diphtheritis, 9; scarlet fever, 5; whooping cough, 5; croup, 8; small pox, 3. 268 were males and 252 females; 174 were adults and 345 children, of whom 263 were under two years of age. 292 children were of foreign parents, and only 15 of native. There were deaths in all the wards of the City, the largest number (49) being in the Nineteenth Ward, and the smallest number (1) in the Third Ward. The deaths in the public institutions numbered 69, against 56 during the corresponding week last year.

FIRE IN HUDSON-STREET.—About 6 P. M. on Sunday, a fire occurred at No. 126 Hudson-street, occupied by R. H. PRINCE, as a looking-glass and picture-frame manufactory. The damage done amounted to about $300. Mr. PRINCE is fully insured in the Kings' County Insurance Company. The origin of the fire is unknown.

CITY TAXES FOR 1862.—It is said that the City taxes for this year will be at the rate of $1 72 per $100, which is lower than last year, notwithstanding the increase in many items of expense.

RECEIPTS AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.—The receipts at the Custom-House, yesterday, were $93,825 38, of which $57,151 92 were from imports, and $36,673 46 withdrawals from warehouse.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN MILITARY AFFAIRS.—The men of the Empire Brigade returned yesterday in large numbers, and before night about 1,500 recruits had arrived at the barracks in East New-York. All the members of the First Regiment, Col. JOURDAN, are coming back, and by Wednesday, every man heretofore enlisted will be in camp. The Captains and Lieutenants are acquainted with most of their men, and are confident that all will report within a day or two, and do duty as heretofore. Notwithstanding the disturbance on Saturday afternoon, the First Regiment enlisted 36 men yesterday. They now number 600 men, and by the end of this week will have the full quota. The following order, issued by the Brigadier-General, was promulgated on the 25th inst.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 31.—It is hereby ordered that all enlisted men belonging to this Brigade report to the Commandant at Camp Edwards Pierrepont, East New-York, on or before 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, Aug. 27. All enlisted men failing to report within such time and place will be treated as deserters. By command of

Brig.-Gen. SPINOLA.
L. HAWLEY, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Col. CORA'S Senatorial Regiment is progressing satisfactorily. Yesterday 130 men were enlisted, which makes the total number about 750. The camp was formed yesterday on the Park, opposite the Navy-yard, and to-day the recruits will take possession.

The first annual parade of the militia, under the new law, will take place on Monday next, when all who have been enrolled in the several company and Regimental Districts must make their appearance, at 10 A. M., or be subject to fine and imprisonment.

The Tenth Ward War Committee have contributed $1,610 toward raising recruits.

The Sixth Ward has raised sufficient money to pay each volunteer from the Ward a bounty of $25.

The first company of Fire Volunteers, under command of Capt. AUG. J. DAYTON, is progressing favorably. Yesterday thirty-five men were enrolled. The company will be attached to the Senatorial Brigade.

KILLED BY A HORSE.—A boy six years old, named JOHN MANHATTAN, fell from a carriage, while on the way to Flatbush Cemetery, on Saturday, and was kicked on the head by the horse, causing a fracture of the skull, which resulted in death on Sunday evening. Coroner HENSMAN held an inquest, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 25, 1862.

$2,000 U. S. 6s '81 Cou.	106⅝	23 Erie R. Preferred	64⅝
4,000 do	104	200 do	64⅝
10,000 do	104⅝	100 Hud. River R.	51⅜
7,000 U. S. 6s '81, Regis. W. I. & L. yearly	98⅜	100 do	51⅜
		200 do	51⅜
3,000 Tre. 7.3-10 Notes	103	200 Harlem R.	16⅜
15,000 U. S. 6s 1 Yr. Cer.	98⅜	100 Harlem R. Pref.	40⅜
10,000 Ill. War Loan	97⅜	60 Nor. & Lew. R.	6⅜
12,000 do	97⅜	50 do	b30 6⅜
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90	61	150 do	6⅜
14,000 Erie 2d Mtg '70	110	100 do	b30 6⅜
600 R. N. Y. & E. 1st M.	90	200 M. S. & N. I. R.	30⅜
6,000 Hud. R. M. R.	110	500 do	31⅛
2,000 Har. R. 2d M. R.	101	100 do	31⅛
2,500 C. & N. W. Asst. R.	54⅜	100 do	b30 31⅛
20,000 C. & N. W. S. F. 6s	96	100 do	31⅛
5,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	86	375 M. S. & N. I. G'd'st'k.	6⅜
5,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 2d m.	83	50 do	b30 6⅜
5,000 do	83⅜	5 Panama R.	120
24,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 2d m.	79	50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	63
17,000 do	79	150 do	62⅝
1,000 Clev. & P. 2d m. b.	81	250 do	62⅝
5,000 Mich. Sc. 2d m.	85	200 Cleve. & P. R. R.	b30 27⅜
20 Merch. Ex. Bk.	95	500 do	27⅜
21,000 Tol. & Wa. 2d M.	70	100 do	b30 27⅜
10,000 do	69⅛	17 Ga. & Chi. R. R.	73⅛
7 Hanover Bank	80	50 do	73⅛
100 Mech. Bank	90	50 do	73⅛

34,000 do	115⅝	100 do	34
15,000 do	115⅝	700 do	b60 34
35,000 do	115⅝	100 do	b8 34
20,000 do	115¾	200 Cleve. & To. R. R.	63¾
150 Pacific Mail S. Co.	111	200 do	63¾
100 do	s30 110¾	2 00 do	b30 63¾
50 do	s30 110¾	200 do	s60 63¾
50 do	s30 110¾	1100 do	63¾
50 do	s30 110¾	550 do	64
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	b30 93⅜	50 Chic. & Rock I. R.	68⅜
100 do	s30 93⅜	700 do	68¾
80 do	93⅜	50 Mil. & P. D. C. R.	b30 34
50 do	s10 93⅜	100 do	34
500 do	93⅞	60 do	b30 34⅛
300 Erie Railway	38⅛	100 Del., L. & West'n R.	87⅛
150 do	38⅜		

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '74 Cou.	90	100 Harlem R. Pref.	40⅜
1,000 do	89⅜	100 do	s30 40⅜
70,600 Tre. 7.3-10 Notes	104⅜	40 Harlem R.	16⅜
2,000 Ill. Cen. Reg. B.	96	100 Reading R.	b60 59⅛
10,000 Mo. State 6s	48	200 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	62⅛
1,000 K. R. 3d M. Bs.	103	200 Mich. Cen. R.	69
13,000 Tol. & W. 2d m.	70	100 do	b30 69
5,000 do	70⅝	25 do	68⅞
5,000 do	70⅜	350 do	68⅞
13,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d m	84	200 M. S. & N. Ia. R.	31⅜
4,000 Ill. Cen. R. b.	100	100 do	31⅜
5 Shoe & Leather Bk.	97⅜	100 do	31⅜
15 do	97⅜	100 Clev. & Pitts. R.	25⅛
70,000 American Gold	115⅛	400 do	25⅛
60 Pac. Mail St. Co.	111	200 Gal. & Chi. R.	74
100 N. Y. Cent. R.	s30 94	100 do	72⅞
50 Erie Railway	38⅛	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	b30 54
260 do	b60 38⅜	100 do	53⅜
150 Erie Railway pref.	69	200 do	b30 53⅜
50 do	s30 69	25 Chi. & Rk. Isl. R.	68⅜
20 Hudson River R.	61⅞	150 do	b30 68⅜
300 do	62	50 do	68⅜
50 do	b30 62		

MONDAY, Aug. 25—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Aug. 23, 1862, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Aug. 16:

Increase in Loans	$2,526,273
Increase in Specie	286,708
Increase in Circulation	121,429
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	1,212,290

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Aug. 24, 1861.	Aug. 18, 1862.	Aug. 16, 1862.
Capital	$69,050,000	$69,051,000	$69,051,000
Loans	137,663,938	154,855,704	152,329,731
Specie	47,119,481	35,585,456	35,301,748
Circulation	8,489,814	9,386,635	9,237,206
Gross Deposits	132,260,645	167,957,189	165,333,535
Exchanged	13,624,338	24,609,848	23,293,484
Undrawn	118,456,307	142,347,341	142,034,051
In Sub-Treasury	6,937,301	8,873,249	9,970,184

The Bank return shows the largest line of Individual Deposits and Country Bank balances ever reported. The sum total compares as follows with this time last year:

1861—Aug. 24. Total deposit line	$118,456,000	
Less to credit of U. S. Treasury	26,500,000	
Total Individual and Country Bank balances		$91,956,000
1862—Aug. 23. Individual and Country Bank balances		143,347,000
Increase over last year		$51,391,000

This difference is the measure of the increased supply of means for employment in the New-York Money Market over the middle of August last year. During the past week the Banks were enabled to increase their Loans and Discounts about two and a half millions, mainly on Government Treasury Bonds. The Specie average is increased by the payment of the half-yearly interest on the 7:30 per cent. Bonds of Aug. 19. The Circulation of the City, as with the Country Banks, continues to run up, and if the Banks here had a free supply of Notes on hand they could readily run their line above ten millions.

The market for money, to-day, is 4@5 ℔ cent. Exchange opened with some firmness, at 127½; f

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—UNCLE SAM—THE GREEN MONSTER—THE THREE FLYING TRAPEZE.

WALLACK'S—THE IRISH EMIGRANT—THE YOUNG ACTRESS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE HUNCHBACK.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GEN. TOM THUMB, CON. NUTT, AQUARIA, &c., at all hours. A TALENTED FARCE COMPANY, at 2 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 BROADWAY—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

SCHAUB' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS" AND OTHER FINE PICTURES, from 9A. M. to 5 P. M.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—No. 543 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 653 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news from our armies in Virginia is meagre, but good what there is of it. A dispatch from Washington, dated Sunday, states that skirmishing had been going on during the past three days—several attempts having been made by the rebels to cross the Rappahannock, which had all been successfully repulsed, and in one instance quite a number of prisoners captured. When the tried veterans under MCCLELLAN shall have reached their assigned positions, we may expect to hear of stirring events. It will be seen by our correspondence that they are well on their way.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* states that Gen. COX, with 7,000 of his men, was at Parkersburgh on Thursday last, *en route* for Washington. He left 5,000 troops in the Kanawha Valley, and these will follow Gen. COX as soon as their places can be supplied by new troops.

The St. Louis *Democrat* has intelligence which renders it probable that we shall soon hear of another battle in the Southwest. On Thursday last, Gen. ROSECRANS, with an army of thirty or forty thousand men, left Corinth for Guntown, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, where were about fifteen thousand rebels, under Gen. ARMSTRONG. PRICE was at Tupello, further down on the road, with some twenty-five thousand more rebels. It was thought probable that PRICE and ARMSTRONG would combine their forces, and give Gen. ROSECRANS battle.

We have advices from New-Orleans to the 17th inst., by the arrival at this port of the steamers *St. Mary* and *Marion*. The *St. Mary* has among her cargo 800 hhds. of sugar, and the *Marion* brings quite a large quantity of arms, sent north by citizens of New-Orleans, in accordance with Gen. BUTLER'S permission. The order requiring the surrender of all private arms had given rise to a correspondence between the French Consul and Gen. BUTLER, the former protesting against the order, especially in view of the fact that a slave insurrection was likely to occur. Gen. BUTLER refused to modify his order in any particular, and took occasion to remind the French Consul that, if the slaves should rebel, they would be only imitating the example set them by their masters. There was constant expectation of another attack upon Baton Rouge by BRECKINRIDGE, who was said to have been reinforced by VAN DORN, the combined forces amounting to some twelve thousand. Our troops were fully prepared for the rebels, and rather anxious for their appearance. The *Marion* touched at Key West on the 21st, and brings from there the gratifying report that the yellow fever is decreasing, and will soon probably entirely disappear.

We learn from Albany that there are now fifty regiments organized in this State, which lack fourteen thousand men to fill them up to the maximum standard. It is believed, however, that this number will be obtained in a short time. It is understood that the General Government is pressing the State authorities to name the earliest day at which to commence the draft, but it is believed that the full number required can be obtained without a draft, as recruiting improves as the Fall approaches, and it is found much easier to enlist men for nine months than for three years.

Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, has issued a proclamation extending the time for the completion of the enrollment to Sept. 1, and postponing the draft until Sept. 15. Such action as this, could only have been taken with the consent of the authorities at Washington, and may indicate a general postponement of the draft. Gov. MORTON'S order says further: "The Constitution of our State provides that 'no person conscientiously opposed to bearing arms shall be compelled to do militia duty; but such person shall pay an equivalent for exemption." In pursuance of this provision, all members in good standing of any religious denomination, who make opposition to bearing arms an article of faith, are exempt from militia duty, upon the payment of such sum as shall be hereafter filed."

In a communication to the War Department, the Adjutant-General of Illinois reports that on Thursday last 45,000 men had been enlisted—10,000 more than the quota of the State under both calls.

On Friday, Aug. 15, a reconnoitering force sent out by Gen. MCCLERNAND'S Division, discovered about two hundred and fifty Confederate cavalry, a short distance below Bolivar, Tenn., surrounded them, killed thirty, captured one hundred and forty and two hundred horses. We lost only five killed and ten wounded. The Confederates were waiting to attack a supply train when they were surprised. The prisoners have been sent to Cairo.

A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, dated Baltimore, Aug. 24, states that a guerrilla party attacked a train going to Winchester, while about half-way from Harper's Ferry. They shot into the train and wounded, very badly, Mr. LUCAS, an Adams' Express messenger, and took from him a safe containing $3,000. They also burnt the cars and turned the passengers loose to shift for themselves. It is feared that Mr. LUCAS is mortally wounded. Some intimations of this affair have befors reached us, but nothing definite.

It will probably turn out that the stories of the massacres by the Indians in Minnesota have been much exaggerated, though the truth is undoubtedly bad enough. It is already known that sixty-two persons supposed to have been murdered, are alive, and have arrived at Glencoe. Among them are forty-two women and children. The result of the expedition for the relief of Fort Ridgely is not yet known. It is supposed, however, that when the Indians heard of the measures being taken to punish them, they would disperse.

Senator POMEROY, of Kansas, has been appointed by the President to organize the emigration parties of free colored persons, for settlement in Central America. His address to the colored people is published this morning.

GENERAL NEWS.

From Cape Race we learn of the passage of the steamship *Hibernian*, which left Liverpool on the 14th, and Londonderry on the 15th inst., with European advices one day later. Gen. CONCHA had presented his credentials at the French Court as Ambassador from Spain. The 15th instant was looked forward to generally as the time fixed upon for a demonstration throughout Italy against France. The course of GARIBALDI, however, was condemned by the moderate journals of Italy. Advices from India to the 24th of July had reached England. An intense excitement existed in the Bombay cotton market, and an advance of 50 per cent. had taken place in some instances. There was also great excitement in the Calcutta market. A conference between representatives of cotton-growing countries, and a deputation of the Cotton Supply Association, had been held at London, where favorable representations of future supply were made. The sales in the Liverpool Cotton market for the week had been fifty thousand bales, and the market closed firm, at an advance of ⅛d.@¼d. Breadstuffs tended downward, and Provisions were dull. Consols were quoted at 93 for money.

The One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment, New-York State Volunteers, Col. SHARP commanding, which passed through this City yesterday, is composed of men from Ulster and Greene Counties. The officers state that they left behind them 400 men enlisted as the nucleus for another organization.

The twelfth annual festival of the New-York Turnverein was celebrated with great *eclat* yesterday, at Jones' Wood. In the morning a large procession, composed of the Turners of this City and the environs, and a number of local musical societies, marched from the Turner Hall to the place of embarkation for Jones' Wood, where the day was spent with music, dance, athletic exercises, sport and song, and the night was devoted to a delightful open-air ball, in which some thousands of both sexes participated.

A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Press* states that Capt. GOULDING, late Chief Quartermaster on FREMONT'S Staff, has been taken prisoner in the series of skirmishes along the Rapahannock. Capt. BUELL, of Ohio, was killed.

United States District Attorney FLAMEN BALL, of Cincinnati, in deciding the case of a person who has been obtaining substitutes for different persons liable to be drafted, said that any one actually obtaining and holding a substitute before the draft shall have taken effect, makes himself liable to arrest on the charge of discouraging enlistments.

The Governor of Wisconsin objects to the organization of a regiment, to be composed exclusively of Methodists, although he does not wish to deter all of them from enlisting, if they desire to do so.

Judge CHUMASERO, of Monroe County, gives formal notice that applications which he receives daily from friends of convicts in the penitentiary, for their release that they may enter the army, can receive no attention.

Over 3,000 pounds of butter were sent to Newark, N. J., from Sussex County, on Moaday, and 35,000 pounds to New-York, in all over nineteen tons. On Tuesday there were twelve tons.

The unfavorable news by the *Hibernian* depressed the market for Breadstuffs yesterday, and prices of the principal kinds were lower, with moderate sales reported. Cotton was in good demand and advancing. Groceries and Provisions were rather quiet. A fair inquiry prevailed for Pimento, Hay, Tallow and Tobacco. Whisky was lightly dealt in. The freight engagements were restricted, as vessels were scarce and rates high.

The Cattle market is quite brisk at last week's figures. Over 4,100 bullocks were yarded at Forty-fourth-street yesterday, and so great was the demand that very few remained unsold last evening. The price for good cattle was 8¼c., and more were sold at rising 8c. than brought that price one week ago. There was a sharp competition for choice steers, this class being deficient in numbers, and before noon all the best cattle were sold. Sheep and hogs are plenty and cheaper.

The Government and the Newspapers.

We do not expect to live long enough to see a Government which knows how to deal with the public Press. The official portion of mankind seems to be divided into two classes on this subject:—one class regards the Press as a wild beast, to be hunted and harried by every available weapon, and the other as a powerful monster, to be appeased by sycophancy and toadying. Both may possibly find, in specific cases, ground for their opinions. But it seems a little singular that, in a free country, living under republican institutions, men in power should be unable to form any more just estimate of the public Press, as a whole, than such sentimente indicate.

It never seems to have entered an official head that newspapers are edited *by men*,—that editors differ as much from each other as other men do,—and that the proper way to get along with them is to treat each one just as he deserves. They should be held amenable to law and to such regulations as the Government may impose in stead of law. But they should know what these regulations are and what penalties they incur by violating them. And then they should all alike be held responsible. Nearly the whole intercourse of our Generals and of our high civil functionaries, with the Press, is at present a matter of favoritism. The General who denounces newspapers in the lump most vehemently, will generally be found to keep one or two to puff him; and naturally enough journals which will pay that price can usually purchase the great man's favor. Whether the bargain profits either party is their business, not ours.

It is said that all reporters have been excluded from the lines of our army in Virginia. This certainly is not true of all: whether it is of any or not, we cannot say. A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* gives the following on the subject:

"It is believed, however, that Gen. HALLECK takes the ground that the reporters of newspapers are as much out of place in an army engaged in active war like operations, as lawyers, judges, dry goods merchants, upholsterers, school teachers, or sailors would be. War, he maintains, is a business by itself, which to be successfully conducted, requires to be carried on by soldiers alone, without any interference from any other kind of men."

This may all be very wise, but we do not see that it has anything to do with the exclusion of reporters from the army. We cannot suppose that Gen. HALLECK ever thought that reporters were present with an army for the purpose of "interfering" with its operations, or meddling with the "soldiers" whose business it is to conduct the war. If they ever attempt any such interference they ought forthwith to be dismissed, not as reporters, but as impertinent meddlers. Their business is simply to *report*, for the information of the people, *what the army does*; and if they do it truly and fairly, we do not see what possible objection any officer can have to their doing it. The people have a right to know what their armies do, just as much as what their Presidents, Congressmen, Judges and lawyers do. And there is no reason for requiring them to rely exclusively upon the official reports of the parties concerned in the one case any more than in the other. If correspondents make untrue reports, that is a good reason for excluding them.

Our officials seem to think that they can draw no distinctions among reporters,—but must admit all or none. We do not think so. They have a perfect right to limit the number, and to require that every one admitted shall be a man of character, of education and of responsibility.

There would be no difficulty in affixing such limits and restrictions upon their action as should perfectly protect the public interest and at the same time inform the public mind. But this can never be done until the Government thinks it worth while to place its relations with the Press upon some settled basis, and not leave it to the caprice, the resentments or the fancied self-interest of individual officials.

The President and Slavery.

The pith and essence of President LINCOLN'S letter to Mr. GREELEY is, that he regards Slavery and everything relating to it as *subordinate to the preservation of the Union*. He does not intend to regulate his policy by his opinions concerning Slavery, either way. He will not seek primarily to preserve it, nor to destroy it, nor to affect it in any manner. As an end of the war—as something aimed at and sought for by the war—he has nothing to do with Slavery. What he seeks is the preservation of the Union—not the preservation or the destruction of Slavery. But he holds Slavery subordinate to the Union—not superior to it, and he will use it so as to save the Union, if possible. If preserving Slavery will save the Union, he will preserve it; if destroying Slavery will save the Union, he will destroy it. The Union is the main thing. It is the sole object for which the war is waged. Everything else, Slavery included and Abolition included, must yield to it.

This is President LINCOLN'S position; and it differs essentially from that of the Abolitionists on the one hand, and the Pro-Slavery "Constitutionalists," as they call themselves, on the other. The former make Emancipation as an end *paramount* to the preservation of the Union. They would not accept the old Union, with the old guarantees of the Constitution, if they could have it. They are for the Union provided they can have it with emancipation; but they would prefer emancipation without the Union to the Union without emancipation. At present their great point is to coerce the President into abolishing Slavery, on the ground that this is the way to end the war and save the Union, knowing all the while that with this, *their* point will be gained, whatever may become of the Union. Whether the war is ended or not, and whether the Union is saved or not, their paramount object will have been secured, and this is all they care for.

The Pro-Slavery sticklers for the Constitution take exactly opposite ground. They would not abolish Slavery even to preserve the Union. Senator BROWNING, of Illinois, took this ground distinctly in a speech at Quincy, the other day. He declared he "would not vote for emancipation, *even if he knew that emancipation would end the war.*" The Democratic meeting held on Saturday, in Philadelphia, takes the same ground, and proposes to overthrow the Administration upon it. This makes Slavery paramount to the Coostitution, and its preservation paramount to the preservation of the Union. It is, substantially, the ground held for years by the Pro-Slavery zealots of the Southern States—the very position for which they have been contending since the days of CALHOUN, and which they are now fighting to establish. It makes Slavery the corner-stone of the Republic, and sacrifices to its interests the liberties and rights of the American people. The spirit which prompts it is in thorough sympathy with the secession movement, and would vote to-morrow, on principle, for the Constitution and Government of JEFF. DAVIS in preference to that of the United States, if it could do so with the slightest hope of success.

President LINCOLN'S position differs radically from both. Slavery in all its aspects, its present position and future fate, its preservation and its abolition, everything relating to it, is held steadily and rigidly subordinate to the Union. *That* must be preserved, at all hazards and by whatever means may be required. So long as it may seem to the President that non-interference with Slavery will aid in preserving the Union, so long will he abstain from interfering with it. While there are Union slaveholders to be conciliated, while there is any considerable Pro-Slavery sentiment in the country friendly to the Union, and, therefore, entitled to respect, regard for the Union dictates the policy of non-interference. But if this policy shall fail to produce the desired result, it must be abandoned. When it shall become evident that there is no Union sentiment among the slaveholders,—that the whole power and weight of Slavery are hostile to the Union,—and that emancipation, partial or complete, will weaken the rebel power and hasten its overthrow, then the President will resort to it. In other words, he regards the whole question of Emancipation as one of *expediency*,—to be decided according to circumstances and by its bearing upon the preservation of the Union.

This, we need scarcely say, is precisely the position we have held from the beginning, and which we shall hold to the end. We have never hitherto seen reason to believe that a decree of emancipation would strengthen the Union army or essentially weaken the rebels; and therefore we have not urged it. We do see, however, very distinctly, that *the time is rapidly approaching when our Government will be in position to make such a decree effective*, and when it may be made therefore to inflict a terrible blow upon the rebel power. When we shall have a million of men in the field, and shall have crushed the main rebel army in Virginia, we shall have the physical power to emancipate the Southern slaves,—and the President may then very well announce his determination to set free the slaves of every man who shall not forthwith resume his allegiance to the Constitution of the United States. Such a proclamation, backed up by the power to enforce it, and coming at a time when resistance shall have become hopeless, will command the serious respect of the people throughout the Southern States.

When the proper moment shall arrive for such a step, we believe the President will take it, and we do not believe he will be coereed into taking it a single day sooner than his own judgment tells him it can be taken with effect, and be made instrumental in preserving the Union.

Debt and Resources of the United States.

A few days since we gave the official figures of our public debt, and deduced from them the probable expenditure of the current year ending 1st of July, 1863. The debt of 1st of July, 1862, we know to be five hundred and four and a half millions after deducting the money subject to draft then in the Treasury. The National debt on the 1st of July, 1863, we fixed at six hundred and twenty-six millions, after applying the ordinary revenue of the year, and the expected proceeds of the direct tax. This estimate is not a conjecture or a prophecy, but a calculation having the facts and figures of our last sixteen months' experience for its elements.

The debt of last July divided by the loyal population, makes the burden of the principal $21 93, and the annual interest 92 cents *per capita*. The estimated debt of 1st of July, 1863, would be $27 26 for the principal, and $1 14 interest *per capita*.

The payment of the interest, and the ultimate redemption of the debt, are now to be discussed. Let us first get some idea of the weight or pressure of this burden.

The National debt, in 1816, was 127½ millions, the population 8½ millions; the burden of the principal was, therefore, $14 81, and of the annual interest 90 cents *per capita*; and the resources or wealth of the country, estimate by the best data that we can command, stood at amounts ranging from $195 to $300 *per capita*, during the period of twenty years in which its interest was paid and the principal was reimbursed. The *per capita* valuation of the property of the country being as we estimated it, about $250 in 1816, $195 in 1820 and $300 in 1830, at the market prices of the respective dates. This debt was reduced to less than 8 millions in 1832, and entirely extinguished in 1835. This estimate of the National resources, therefore, sufficiently covers the period with which we are concerned. And it will be recollected that this debt and its interest was entirely extinguished without resort to direct taxation. The country bore the burden certainly, but never felt its weight. The customs and public lands paid it. The charge of the former being compensated by the protection it afforded to the industry of the people, and the cost of the latter fully repaid to the purchasers in value received for their outlay. The country grew rich in these twenty years. The accumulated wealth being 50 per cent. per head of the total population.

Now let us compare our debt of 1st July last. Its principal, as already stated, is $21 93, its annual interest 92 cents, and the value of the property of the loyal States, *per capita*, according to the census of 1860, $477, after deducting the value of the slaves of the loyal Slave States, whom we must treat as producers and consumers of wealth for the purposes of this inquiry. Here then we have an increased debt of 48 per cent., an increased annual interest of 2 1-5 per cent., and an increased wealth to meet this debt and interest of 93 per cent. *per capita*, if we compare the wealth of 1860 with the average wealth or resources of the period from 1816 to 1835. In other words, the debt is less than one half greater, the interest one-fortieth greater, and the resources within a fraction of double, per head. Thus we have the means for discharging our present debt in 15 years, at the same rate of pressure, or the same ratio to resources, as existed in the 20 years taken for the extinguishment of the debt of 1816.

But in addition to this burden of the debt, we must add the ordinary expenses of the Government; and if we appropriate the ordinary revenue to this object, the expenditure rises by that much above the burden of taxation in the former period. If we put this at 60 millions a year, it adds 630 millions in fifteen years, which requires thirty-four years to discharge our present debt, thus enhanced, with the same ease that the debt of 1816 was borne and discharged. We mean that 604 millions of debt and 60 millions of ordinary annual expenditure can be met and paid as easily now in thirty-four years as the National burden of 127 millions and current expenditure were borne between the years 1816 and 1835.

By the same rule of calculation, the debt of July, 1868, with the added 60 millions a year for ordinary expenses, it would require fifty-five years for its extinguishment, without greater pressure upon the resources of the country (supposing them to be no greater than they are to-day) than in the period with which we are here comparing it.

It will be observed that we are all along sticking to known figures, and reasoning upon the future as if it were to be measured, in all conditions, by the past. This is certainly making the most of it, and the worst of it. But we are only building the scaffolding of the argument, or surrounding the data to bring them within compass and easy control. We gain by this method a demonstration that we understand; an outline that we recognize, and from which we can make our further approaches in the assurance that any errors we may make must now fall within well-fixed and well-known limits. Thus far, then, we are clear that if after the first of July, 1862, the wealth and population of the loyal States should remain stationary for thirty-five years to come, they could bear, and bear as prosperously, the present debt, as the old war debts were borne more than twenty-four years ago, and that in like manner the estimated debt of July next would lie as lightly and be discharged as easily in the next fifty-five years. Well, the old debt of the nation lasted forty-six years, much longer than the first of our estimates, and not much short of the last. And behold the results in a prosperity unrivaled in the world's history!

Now from this vantage ground let us proceed to make certain obviously required modifications of the points hitherto taken for granted.

We cannot without great labor, ascertain the ordinary expenditure of the Government for the last fiscal year, because we cannot readily separate the ordinary from the extraordinary expenses of the Army and Navy. Mr. BUCHANAN'S last fiscal year is charged with sixty millions of expenditure. The income from customs alone from 1st of January to 1st of July last—six months—amounts to $33,304,431. We assume that these receipts indicate a sufficient provision for all our Government expenses except those of the rebellion. Our next assumption is, that one way or other, this civil war will be ended by the 1st of July, 1863. Our last assumption is that the debt will then be six hundred and twenty-six millions.

Now dedicating the revenues of the Nation, arising from customs, public lands and miscellaneous sources, to the ordinary expenditures of the Government, we propose to pay off the debt of six hundred and twenty-six millions in sixteen years, by direct taxes. Let us see what the burden will be.

The interest of the year 1863 will be $26,000,000, if the debt shall consist of like proportions of funded and unfunded debt the latter without interest, that is, $186,000,000 of demand notes, and a like increase of the loans at their respective rates of interest. Let us appropriate but $39,000,000 a year to the principal. The tax to meet it and the interest will be $65,000,000 the first year of the term; in the fifth year, $58,740,000; in the tenth year, $50,550,000; in the fifteenth year, $42,276,000, and in the sixteenth, $40,638,000 will extinguish the debt. Here we begin with $65,000,000 and end with $41,000,000. Roughly stated, an average of $42,000,000 or $43,000,000 per annum of expenditure on account of a debt of $626,000,000 will in sixteen years extinguish it.

Is there either bankruptcy or a heavy burden in this upon a population that now counts twenty-three millions of the most enterprising people in the civilized world?

The interest and management of the debt of Great Britain for the year 1861 was $127,695,701—equal to $4 36 *per capita*. The interest of the French national debt is $110,000,000 per annum—$3 04 *per capita*. The interest of our debt in July, 1863, will be a charge of only $1 14 *per capita*.

The direct tax now about to be laid will probably yield in its first year three or four times the amount required afterward to reduce and extinguish our debt in the time we have supposed, and may be proportionally abated thereafter. Give us peace—we do not say prosperity, for we only need to have these war expenses stopped to insure to us a greater prosperity than we have ever before known—and all our alarm about bankruptcy, National and individual, will pass away like a troubled dream.

Gen. Hunter's Department.

The letter in another column reviewing the conduct of the Military Department of the South, and presenting the results really achieved under the administration of Gen. HUNTER, does no more than justice to a valuable officer. We learn from our correspondent, that it was no part of the design of Govment to attack Charleston or Savannah, or to push any active operations toward the uplands of South Carolina and Georgia. The mission of Com. DUPONT and Gen. SHERMAN was rather to seize and hold certain points on the Southern coast, desirable as naval depôts and harbors of refuge—Port Royal being the chief of these, and being therefore strongly defended by the rebels. How effectually this was done we all know. Beaufort, Fernandina, St. Augustine—positions of the highest value to our blockading squadrons, and indeed to the mercantile navy of the entire world—were secured by the skillfully directed enterprise of our commanders. The forces placed at their disposal were apparently adequate to nothing more than this; and yet obtaining, by importunity, license to attack Fort Pulaski, then believed to be an impregnable fortification, they succeeded in achieving what the engineering department of the service had pronounced an impossibility.

This for the purely belligerent undertakings in the Southern Department. But beyond this, Gen. HUNTER and his coadjutors have gone an important distance. The freed slave was among the novelties they found at Port Royal. They have shown how steadily and efficiently the foundling will work—not under the lash, as heretofore, but for pay. Habits of thrift have been discovered and developed. In the ditch as in the cotton-field, the results of paid labor have proved to be double those of slave labor. How much the emancipated slave might be worth as a laborer has thus been demonstrated; but the inquiries of Gen. HUNTER, pushing further, showed what might be his value as a soldier. Of the merits of the South Carolina volunteers, or the immediate importance of the black regiment as an element of the war, it is not our purpose to speak. But it is not impossible, though nothing we believe to be less likely, that the negro may be called to arms, and how readily he will respond to the call, and with what docility submit to drill and discipline, Gen. HUNTER'S experiments, we think, clearly indicate. In the last extremity we should always have materials of new armies, of disciplined and courageous men, to eke out the shattered brigades of the Union. This successful result is, perhaps, not that for which, at the present moment, Gen. HUNTER would receive the unanimous thanks of the people. But the future, taught by events, will speak for itself.

Upon the whole, we accept the work completed in the Department of the South, as greatly exceeding the Government programme. The public expected much more—had planned the seizure of Savannah and the recovery of Fort Sumter—but Government had directed and expected greatly less. Whatever we may feel of dissatisfaction is certainly not to be visited upon either SAXTON or HUNTER.

NOT CONFIRMED.—It was very good news yesterday from POPE'S army, that Gen. STONE had captured two thousand rebel troops on the Rappahannock, and Wall street was bright and stocks buoyant on the strength of it. Everybody hoped that the captives might be somewhat more tangible and somewhat less invisible than the ten thousand which POPE'S cavalry "bagged" after the evacuation of Corinth. It is true it looked somewhat dubious that the capture, as reported, took place as far back as last Tuesday, while we had advices from along the lines on the Rappahannock as late as Saturday, which made no mention of such an important event; and it was also remarkable that the prisoners, instead of being hastened to Washington, should have been retained within POPE'S lines for a week, when an attack on SIGEL'S or any other corps was so imminent, and when they could not afford to be burdened with such a number of rebel prisoners. But still it was hoped the news was true; though, the balance of prisoners being still against us, this new haul would simply have been shipped back again to the dominions and the army of JEFF. DAVIS. In the evening, however, we were gently let down from our noonday hopes by the receipt of a dispatch which announced that "the reported capture of two thousand rebel prisoners was *not confirmed*," and a still later telegram narrated that two hundred of *our* soldiers on the Rappahannock had been taken prisoners by the rebels. This was almost as much of a change in the facts as took place in the telegrams concerning the late battle of Cedar Mountain, which asserted that after the engagement the rebels had asked permission to bury their dead, when the fact was that we had to ask leave of JACKSON to bury our poor fellows. There is nothing gained by these authorized misstatements, that come so thick and fast from Gen. POPE'S Department. If they hoist stocks up for a moment, they eventually and inevitably tumble public confidence down. Moreover, we cannot possibly equal the rebels in this style of fabrication, and it would be better that our telegraphic wires should not be defiled with it at all. It was so likely that Gen. SIGEL should do just such a thing as was reported of him, that its credibility was universally concurred in. We have no doubt that when the news reaches the gallant General, he will proceed to verify it in a manner which will be acceptable to the public.

NEGRO COLONIZATION.—The scheme officially proposed by President LINCOLN, and sanctioned by the last Congress, of beginning the work of colonizing, outside of the United States, the negroes free and to be freed in the progress of the war, is about to be carried practically into effect. Senator POMEROY has issued an address to the free colored people of the United States, and which has been approved by the President, in which he proposes, at as early a date as five weeks from this time, to take out to Central America a colony of five hundred colored persons, to be settled permanently in that country. The immediate point of their destination is to be Chiriqui—well known from the late discoveries of gold there—in New-Granada, which is but a week's voyage from this port. They are to be carried out at the expense of Government, and supported for the first season at Government expense—a small fund for this purpose having been appropriated by the last Congress. The sum required will be small, as they will be carried out in National vessels, while the country to which they emigrate is so fertile and so profuse in edible products of all sorts, that the only support required will be implements and seeds, and a temporary supply of provisions until the bursting soil can give forth of its bounty. Senator POMEROY has taken upon himself a difficult work; but he is a man both of energy and experience. We regard the scheme of deporting the four millions of Africans that are rooted in the Southern soil as utterly impracticable, but still the experiment of black colonies in Central America and elsewhere is well worth trying. The negro certainly has invitations and urgings enough to leave us, and small enough inducements to stay. Jamaica and all the British West Indies beg him to come; Hayti stretches forth her hands and implores his presence; the Danish West Indies softly woo him; Central America invites him with open arms; and even his old African home longs to get him back. Here he has but personal slavery, or social degradation. If he chooses to leave us, Heaven speed him!

DEPUTY SHERIFFS.—How many *deputies* does Sheriff LYNCH require just now? We are prompted to make the inquiry from having heard of several persons who have received appointments at his hands since the order for a draft was issued. By a somewhat curious coincidence, the persons so favored happen in most cases to be those who are thoroughly *secesh* in their sympathies. We respectfully submit to the Sheriff that he aided the Secessionists quite as much as any one man ought to do, by "marching to the rear to the sound of the enemy's cannon" at Bull Run. It is not fair for him to screen others from doing military duty.

AN EMERITUS PROFESSOR OF TREASON.—Among the speakers at the Pennsylvania Democratic Convention on Saturday was Mr. CHARLES J. INGERSOLL, a noted politician and noteless historian, who said, on that occasion, sundry very foolish things. Among others, these: "The war is an abolition war; it is waged by the Administration with a view to emancipation, and not to a restoration of the Union and the preservation of the Constitution; that vast sums and vast armies have been raised by the Government, and remain unaccounted for; that the Government is corrupt, despotic, revolutionary, and should be displaced from power." Now, Mr. INGERSOLL knew that every word he uttered was just the word that JEFF. DAVIS, had he wherewith to pay, would have paid him lavishly to utter; that every period was a stab at the very heart of the nation; and that he was fairly exposing himself to just the punishment merited by the man who, whether rebel General-in-Chief, soldier or hired emissary, most

effectually promotes treason. He had obviously this fact before his eyes when he consoled himself with the reflection:

"These arrests are not such terrible things. If they arrest you they must feed and clothe you, and lodge you, and in these hard times there is something in that."

Whatever there is in that, *he* certainly deserves to feel, who boasted that "had he lived in the time of the Revolution he would have been a tory;" and who, in this second great crisis of the country, is as much of a traitor and tory as he dares to be. INGERSOLL has been arrested. Let him, by all means, have the full benefit of the gratuitous board and lodgings provided by the War Secretary.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Peace Democrats and the Coming Draft.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. CORCORAN.

Visit to the War Department, and Reception by the Sixty-Ninth.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 25.

THE PEACE DEMOCRATS.

Letters from various quarters express the belief that the Peace Democrats are likely to carry the elections in many localities hitherto strongly against them—they having remained at home with a view to that end, while their opponents have freely volunteered. People in such sections are clamoring for a draft, that the burdens of the war may fall fairly hereafter upon all classes, and that one side may no longer remain wholly at home to do the governing, while the other side carries on the war. They generally represent that where the game of the peace men has been discovered, they have almost wholly suspended volunteering, and are waiting for the enforcement of the draft.

THE DRAFT.

It appears that several States are much further behind in raising their quotas of troops under the new calls than has been represented. It is probable that there will be very few where drafting, either for the first three hundred thousand, or at least for filling up the old regiments, will not have to be resorted to.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. CORCORAN.

Gen. CORCORAN arrived here this morning from New-York. In company, with Secretary SEWARD, he visited the War Department, to make arrangements for taking back his old regiment, and for prosecuting recruiting for his new brigade. He was received with the utmost kindness, and everything will be done to further his wishes. Subsequently the General visited the old Sixty-ninth, where he was, of course, uproariously received. He is expected to leave with the regiment for New-York sometime to-morrow. No doubt is entertained here that he will have his brigade fully recruited by the 1st of September.

GENERAL ORDER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

This Department announces to the Navy and Marine Corps the death of Rear-Admiral GEORGE C. READ. He died at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, which institution he was Governor, on Friday, Aug. 22. Admiral READ was a native of Ireland, but entered the service of the United States in 1804. For more than half a century, he has ever where, and upon all occasions where duty called him, upheld the flag and maintained the rights and honor of the country. He breathed his last in her service, unwavering in his patriotism and in his attachment to the Union. As a mark of respect, it is hereby ordered that the flags at the several Navy-yards and Naval Stations be hoisted at half-mast, and that thirteen minute guns be fired at meridian on the day after the receipt of this order, and that officers of the Navy and of the Marine Corps wear crape on the left arm for thirty days.

GIDEON WELLS, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 22, 1862.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Master PETER HAYS, of Islip, L. I., has been made Acting Volunteer Lieutenant for gallant conduct.

Acting Master's Mate A. G. STASSENS has been made an Ensign, and ordered to the steamer *Monticello*.

THE TRIBUNE AND THE TAX LIST.

The statement in the *Tribune's* Washington dispatches, that the TIMES' list of tax appointments for New-York and Brooklyn was procured by any breach of confidence, direct or implied, is simply and purely untrue. It was certainly unfortunate for the *Tribune* that it did not get the list as speedily as the TIMES, but it is a very cheap style of newspaper enterprise to attempt remedying such a difficulty by trying to discredit the news of others. The accuracy of the *Tribune's* tardy information on the subject may be judged from its statement that the President had not yet opened the package of New-York appointments. Before that statement was transmitted, the President had signed the commission of every man whose name was included in the TIMES list of appointments for New-York and Brooklyn. Subsequently a change was determined on in one case, and a new commission was made out and signed for A. M. WOOD, in the First District. With this change, the appointments are all formally made as announced in last Saturday's TIMES.

TAX APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments under the Tax law have been made for the State of Rhode Island:

First District—L. B. FARRER, of Providence, Collector; THOMAS G. TURNER, of Warren, Assessor.

Second District—WM. P. BRAYTON, of Warwick, Collector; WM. A. PEIRCE, of Johnston, Assessor.

POSTAL CONVENTION WITH GUATEMALA.

The Postal Convention has been concluded between the United States and Guatemala, providing for the regular exchange of mails by the ordinary route of communication, *via* the Isthmus of Panama. The arrangement goes into operation on the 1st of September, 1862—New-York and San Francisco being the offices of exchange on the side of the United States, and Guatemala City the exchange office on the side of Guatemala.

VIOLATION OF THE BLOCKADE.

The schooner *Sidney Jones*, of Baltimore, has been brought hither by the gunboat *Resolute*, captured on the Rappahannock for a violation of the blockade.

GEN. PHELPS' RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

The *Intelligencer* of this morning states that the resignation of Gen. PHELPS, of Gen. BUTLER'S Department, was promptly accepted as soon as it arrived, and that it had been determined beforehand to recall him.

NOT SERENADED.

It had been intended to serenade OLIVER A. BROWNSON this evening, at Willard's, and a speech was expected on the current questions of the war, but some difficulty occurred in making the arrangements, and so Mr. BROWNSON'S friends decided to postpone the affair.

COMMITTED SUICIDE.

Acting Adjutant MCADOCK, of the Sixty-sixth Ohio, committed suicide last night at Alexandria, by blowing his brains out with a pistol. He was ill with fever, but was not expected to be delirious till the fatal deed was committed.

CAPT. GOULDING NOT KILLED.

Capt. GOULDING was taken prisoner in a recent skirmish in Virginia—not killed, as reported last night.

MILITARY GOVERNOR OF ALEXANDRIA.

Brig.-Gen. JOHN P. SLOUGH has been appointed Military Governor of Alexandria, Va.

CAPTAIN DOWNEY'S RECEPTION.

GREAT TURN-OUT OF FIREMEN.

Banquet at the House of Engine No. 34, and Speeches of Chief Decker, Foreman Holley, and Capt. Downey.

Our readers well remember the interest which the prominent members of the New-York Fire Department took in the raising, organizing and equipping of the Ellsworth Fire Zouaves, or, as they became properly known, the Eleventh New-York Volunteers. Each Company strived its utmost to raise recruits, to provide them with all the requirements of camp and field, and to make them, so far as externals went, the model soldiers from New-York State.

One of the most active, energetic, successful and valuable workers was

CAPT. JOHN DOWNEY,

a member of Engine Co. No. 34, the "Harry Howard" Company, and also of the Eighth Ward Police. His efforts were so palpably serviceable that it was deemed eminently proper to intrust him with the command of a company, and as a duly commissioned Captain he left this City, having been presented with a sword, sash, and brace of revolvers.

His Company was one of the best drilled and disciplined in the regiment, and won, not only from Col. ELLSWORTH, who, with all his faults of impetuosity and rashness, was a judge of drill and efficiency, but also from Maj.-Gen. MCDOWELL, at that time a Major in the army and the mustering-in officer at Washington, the highest commendation.

At the famous Bull Run skedaddle, where the Zouaves did so well, Capt. DOWNEY'S Company was conspicuous for coolness and bravery, and it was in one of the desperate rallies made by that ill-fated but heroic regiment, that DOWNEY, who was leading his men forward, inspiring them by the cry of "*Remember the New-York Fire Department*," was taken prisoner.

Since that time, now thirteen months ago, he has been kept a prisoner, at times ill-treated by the chivalry of the South, again jeered by recusant friends of days gone by, now raised in spirits by the prospect of a speedy release, only again to be laughed at and sent further South to more inconvenient confinement, poorer fare and more brutal treatment. Capt. DOWNEY is reported by Gen. CORCORAN, by Col. BENEDICT and others who shared his trials, to have borne up manfully, to have at no time begged for release, for comforts or for amelioration of treatment. Steadily, firmly, nobly and with stern patriotism he conducted himself so that, in the end, he won the respect even of the jailors and the love of his fellow-prisoners.

He was released with Gen. CORCORAN, but as yet has not been promoted.

He was to have come on with Gen. CORCORAN and participated in the grand ovation of Friday last, but urgent business with the Secretary of War detained him, and the preparations which his old friends of the Fire Department had made for his reception were of no avail.

On Sunday he reached Newark, New-Jersey, where, until yesterday, he was the guest of Engine Company No. —.

The Chief Engineer called a meeting of the Board of Engineers as follows:

To the Board of Assistant Engineers:

GENTLEMEN: You are most respectfully requested to assemble at the Chief's office, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, to join in the reception of Capt. JOHN DOWNEY, late of Engine Company No. 34, and to make suitable arrangements for the parade of the Department. JOHN DECKER, Chief Engineer.

And Mr. HOLLEY, the Foreman of Engine Co. No. 34, issued the following invitation to the members of the Department generally:

To the Members of the New-York Fire Department:

The members of the New-York Fire Department are most respectfully requested to unite with us in the reception of Capt. JOHN DOWNEY, late a prisoner in Richmond. Those who desire to join in the above reception will assemble at Washington Parade Ground on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The whole to be under the direction of the Chief-Engineer and his Assistants.

ANDREW HOLLEY,
Foreman Engine Company No. 34.

Committee—Chas. Miller, Chairman; John Cunapah, Lewis J. Parker, John Mack and Samuel M. Thompson.

In compliance with the foregoing, the Department very generally assembled at the specified time and place, in full fire rig, viz.: black pants, red shirt and fire-cap, and without apparatus.

Preceded by a fine band, they marched to the Jersey City Ferry, at the foot of Cortlandt-street, and patiently waited the coming of their guest. Boat after boat, load after load, train after train, but not a sign of DOWNEY was made manifest until two hours after the specified time, during which delay, in sundry and divers innocent but cheerful games, the gay and festive fire-laddies amused their weary selves.

Chief DECKER, with his full Board of Assistants, was there, as were also the members of the former Eighth Ward Police, who, together with the members of Engine No. 34, formed the grand body guard.

When Capt. DOWNEY did come he was met by the Chief and the Foreman, at which time a few complimentary, congratulatory and explanatory remarks were passed, when the Captain, the Chief, the Foreman and a fellow-prisoner entered the patriotically-decorated and four-horse-drawn barouche, and passed on amid the enthusiastic cheers of thousands.

The line of march was as indicated in yesterday's TIMES, up Broadway to Union-square, down the Bowery to New Canal-street, through Canal to Hudson, and up Hudson to Christopher.

The streets were crowded—the people were demonstrative of joy and gladness—the scene was truly grand—and the procession reflected great credit on the Department.

At about 8 o'clock the head of the procession, with the heads respectively of the Department and Engine No. 34, reached Christopher-street, in which, near the Seventh-avenue, the Engine House is located.

The scene at this point was very beautiful. The street was festooned and garnished with parti-colored Chinese lanterns, the Engine House was brilliantly illuminated, all the neighboring houses were one blaze of light, and twenty thousand people swarmed to see it. "Welcome, Brave DOWNEY;" "Brave DOWNEY, Welcome;" "In you we have a noble Representative;" "Welcome, Brave DOWNEY, Home Again;" "How Are You, JOHN DOWNEY?" and other apparently pertinent and personal transparencies, cheerfulized the scene, and noted the joy with which his old comrades of the rope received him.

The interior of the house was also beautifully decorated with flags, &c., while "in an upper room" was spread, in a bounteous and most tempting manner, a long table, with the choicest of viands, the rarest of wines and the ripest of fruit.

Shortly—very—after the arrival of Capt. DOWNEY, there assembled around the table Chief DECKER and his Assistants, Foreman HOLLEY and the various officers of the company, Inspector CARPENTER, Capt. E. W. JENKINS, of the Ninety-ninth New-York Volunteers, a returned prisoner, and several members of the Press.

After the ordinary hands-shaking and congratulations through which all lions are passed,

CHIEF DECKER

called the meeting to order, and spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN: The Foreman of Howard Engine Company No. 34 has requested me to return the sincere thanks of the company to the Board of Engineers, and all those who have participated in this truly glorious reception of Capt. DOWNEY. [Applause and cheers for Capt. DOWNEY.] There can be no doubt, gentlemen, that we have something to be proud of. I feel myself, as head of the active portion of the Department, that this is one of the proudest moments of my official life. [Applause.] I feel proud, in common with you all, in knowing that our guest to-day is one of our representative men. [A VOICE—"That's so," and applause.] He went forth to fight for the flag of his and of our country, and we feel proudest of all that we could have had such a man to represent us; a man who, amidst the din of battle, the roar of cannon and musketry, disregarding his own life, and absorbed in the cause in which he was engaged, said to the First Fire Zouaves, "Remember, boys, the Fire Department is looking upon you to-day." That, gentlemen, shows the devotion of the man to the service in which he had been so many years engaged. [Applause.] I have known Mr. DOWNEY twelve years—perhaps all of you have known him long. We all have known him as an efficient and active member of the Fire Department. [Applause.] I feel proud, gentlemen, to be here on this occasion, and only regret that I have not proper words at command to express my sentiments at greater length. In behalf of the Board of Engineers and of the Fire Department, I tender Engine Company No. 34 our hearty thanks for their attention on this occasion, and heartily join with them in welcoming the brave Capt. DOWNEY once more among his old friends. [Cheers for Capt. DOWNEY.]

After this, the gentlemen nearest the table began to enjoy the fruits of the earth and the various eatables prepared by the hospitable No. 34, when

FOREMAN ANDREW HOLLEY

begged a moment's indulgence, and said:

GENTLEMEN: In behalf of the members of Engine Company No. 34, we welcome you all on this occasion, and appreciate your readiness to do honor to our old associate, Capt. DOWNEY. All I have now to say is that you look as if you would like to take a bite, and we had better begin at once. [Laughter and applause.]

Cries were then made for "DOWNEY," and in response

CAPT. DOWNEY,

who was received with three cheers, said:

GENTLEMEN: This reception is entirely unexpected and far more extensive than I ever expected to be the recipient of from my old friends of the Fire Department and the Police Department. I have been an old member of the Fire Department—serving upwards of fifteen years—and am also well known as a member of the Police Department. Yet, I assure you that while I duly appreciate this kindness, I cannot find words to express my feelings, but be assured I do not the less appreciate the welcome. I thank you for it. All that I have undergone has been for the cause of our God-blessed country, for which I feel proud to suffer. I would undergo it again in the same cause. [Great applause.] Gentlemen, I again thank you for your cordial greeting.

After this, "fall to" was the order of the night; and until quite early this morning, Capt. DOWNEY was toasted and *fêted*. Engine No. 34's hospitality was enjoyed and appreciated, and the good wishes of the Fire Department were again and again pledged to the guest of the night.

THE COLONIZATION SCHEME.

Senator Pomeroy of Kansas Appointed to Organize the Movement—His Address to the Colored People.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 25.

Senator S. C. POMEROY has, by request of the President consented to organize emigration parties of free colored persons, for settlement in Central America, and been commissioned accordingly. This gentleman's former experience in organizing emigrant expeditions for the settlement of Kansas and Colorado, affords a guarantee of a happy consummation of his present plans. The Government proposes to send out the emigrants in good steamships, and provide them with all the necessary implements of labor, and also sustenance until they can gather a harvest.

The following address, prepared by Senator POMEROY, has been sanctioned by the President:

To the Free Colored People of the United States:

The hour has now arrived in the history of your settlement upon this Continent when it is within your own power to take one step that will secure, if successful, the elevation, freedom and social position of your race upon the American Continent. The President of the United States has already signified his desire to carry out fully, in the letter and spirit of the late act of Congress, the desire of the National Legislature, which made an appropriation to facilitate your emigration and settlement in some favorable locality outside of these States; and at his request I have consented, and agreed with him to aid you in organizing this emigration, and in selecting a locality that will be valuable and attractive to your people in itself, as well as give the promise to you and to us that it shall be a suitable location for a great, free and prosperous people. I now address you as one awake to this momentous revolution in American history, alive also to your interest in this conflict of arms, whereby you are led to hope that in this unsettling of established institutions your people may go free. This, then, is the hour for you to make one earnest effort to secure your own social position and independence, by cooperating with those who now reach out their hands to aid you. I ask you to do this by the pride you may have to make another exhibition to the world of the valor, heroism and virtue of the colored race; by the love you may have for your struggling and oppressed people now among us, as well by the hopes you may indulge of making smooth and prosperous the pathway of coming generations.

I propose, on the 1st day of October next, to take with me one hundred colored men as pioneers in this movement, who, with their families, may equal the number of 500 souls, and for whose benefit the appropriations in the acts of Congress referred to were made. The President will provide us the means of transportation, and the protection of the settlement. Being familiar with organizing and settling the early emigration to my own State, (Kansas,) I indulge the hope that that experience may be made serviceable to you. I am in earnest for the welfare of your people, present and prospective. I want you to consider this as an auspicious period for you. If this travail and pain of the nation becomes the birthday of your freedom, let us plant you free and independent beyond the reach of the power that has oppressed you. Consider this as an opening by the wisdom of Divine Providence when you are called of God to go with me to a country which your oppressed people are soon to receive for their inheritance.

I propose to examine, and if found satisfactory and promising to settle you at Chiriqui, in New-Grenada, (with the approval of the Government,) only about one week's sail from Washington, D. C. All persons of the African race, of sound health, who desire to take with me the lead in this work, will please send their names, their number, sex, and ages of the respective members of their families, and their Post-office address to me, at the City of Washington, D. C. No white person will be allowed as a member of the colony. I want mechanics and laborers, earnest, honest and sober men, for the interests of a generation, it may be of mankind, are involved in the success of this experiment, and with the approbation of the American people, and under the blessing of Almighty God, it cannot, it shall not, fail.

S. C. POMEROY, United States Senate.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.—The Winter Garden Theatre, handsomely refitted and redecorated throughout, was opened last evening for the Fall and Winter season under the management of Mr. JACKSON, whose direction of its fortunes during the past year was crowned with such remarkable success. The house looks all the better for the freshening up it has received. Its walls no longer reflect a dubious shade of dingy red, dismal to the view of artistic male creatures, and ruinous to the complexion of lovely woman; but are tinted with a softening shade of delicate blue, judiciously relieved and brightened with a liberal amount of golden ornament. New curtains—blue and yellow—festoon the private boxes; a new and noise-subduing carpet mitigates the horrors of the middle passage that leads down to the orchestra stalls; new matting pervades the lobbies, within and without; the seats, in parquette and circle, have been beaten and brushed till they look rather better than new; and, in short, in every reasonable way, the entire premises have been made to assume as clean, brilliant and generally attractive an appearance as a fastidious but discriminating public can possibly desire.

Special acknowledgment, too, should be allowed for improvements in the manner of illuminating the auditorium. Henceforth there will be light enough up to the very back of the parquette, as well as in the immediate neighborhood of the stage. Frequent visitors to the place will also be glad to know that the unsightly little balconies, filled with faded flowers, with which Mr. BOOSICAULT, in a momentary proxysm of bad taste, spoiled the sweep of the dress circle, have been removed; and that the names of illustrious play-writers and actors still bedeck every available panel, for the edification, or bewilderment, of people imperfectly acquainted with the personal history of the drama.

The play last evening was the "Hunchback," with a distribution of characters very little changed from that of last season. Miss HATHMAN was the *Julia*—a part in which she has achieved more unquestionable triumphs than in any other of her repertory; Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Jr., was the *Master Walter*; Mr. EDWIN ADAMS, *Sir Thomas Clifford*; Mr. LEWIS BAKER, *Modus*; Mr. DAVIDGE, *Fathom*; and Mrs. CHANFRAU, *Helen*. Of course the piece was excellently performed and generally applauded. The audience was large and encouragingly enthusiastic. It will be repeated this evening.

PROSPECTS OF THE OPERA.—There is no doubt that ULLMAN—irrepressible of *impresarii*—has safely landed TITIENS, the magnificent, after fishing for her with a perseverance worthy so great a cause, through weary, anxious months. Mdlle TITIENS is acknowledged in Europe as the first of lyric *tragediennes*. Since GAIST lost her voice and CRUVELLI gained a Baron, no one on the Italian stage has created so marked a sensation as an interpreter of vocal passion and intensity. M. ULLMAN promises to introduce her to the New-York public, at the Academy of Music, early in November. Previous to her arrival he will give a series of operas, in which a Mdlle CORDIER will make her *debût* here, and BRIGNOLI, FORMES, AMODIO and SUSINI come to gather fresh laurels.

Gen. Corcoran's Movements.

As was announced in Monday's paper Gen. CORCORAN went to Washington on Sunday night. His arrival is noted by telegraph to-day. He will remain so long as his presence is needed in perfecting the mustering out of the Sixty-ninth Militia Regiment, which he desires to bring home with him to serve as a nucleus for his new Brigade.

When he returns he will at once open recruiting offices through the City.

He will attend three theatrical representations; one at Mr. FLORENCE'S, "Wallack's;" one at Mr. WHEATLEY'S, "Niblo's," and one at the "Bowery." Mr. FLORENCE, to see whom he has engaged to go first, will present an attractive farce entertainment including a patriotic medley written expressly for the occasion by a well known literary gentleman, for years connected with the Press.

Gen. CORCORAN'S health is decidedly good, though he is somewhat fatigued by his continued exertions.

The Santiago de Cuba—A Correction.

A publication appeared in the TIMES on the 29th May last, in relation to the alleged capture of a merchant vessel by the U. S. steamer *Santiago de Cuba*, and of which prize the commander of the war steamer *Petronila* requested a release on the ground that she was captured in the waters of the Island of Cuba, and it being further stated that the American commander had answered by a flat refusal, and that thereupon the commander of the *Petronila* threatened to fire on the *Santiago de Cuba*, the commander of which replied that he might do as he pleased, and thereupon the commander of the *Petronila* had returned to Havana for new orders.

In consequence of the said publication the commander of the *Petronila*, ROMVALDO MARTINEZ VIÑALET, addressed a communication to the editor of the *Diario de la Marina*, of Havana, under date of the 3d inst., to the effect that the whole statement in the TIMES was without foundation; that in the course of his cruise on the coasts of Cuba he not only had no encounter with the *Santiago de Cuba*, but did not even see her cruising in those waters.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 823, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON—Scarcity of Arms—List of Line Officers in the Navy—The President's Letter to HORACE GREELEY—Mr. SEWARD and Foreigners Subject to the Draft.

FROM VIRGINIA.—Movement of Gen. POPE—Safe Withdrawal of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Forces from James River—Description of the Battle of Slaughter Mountain, with Lists of Killed and Wounded.

EUROPEAN NEWS—With Interesting Letters from our Special Correspondents Abroad, and Extracts from our Foreign Exchanges.

LETTERS FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE from all the Different Commands and Departments.

NEWS FROM NEW-ORLEANS—The Fight at Baton Rouge—Local Administration in New-Orleans—The People to be Disarmed—Breckinridge about to Renew the Attack.

CORCORAN AT HOME—The full Description of the Irish Patriot's Reception in Philadelphia and New-York.

NEWS FROM RICHMOND—Jeff. Davis' Message—Meeting of the Rebel Congress—Narrative of a Northern Lady.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

A number of the utmost Interest and value.

Secretary.—An institution of high character, in this City, requires an experienced accountant, active and intelligent, of undoubted respectability and antecedents. Parties applying will please mention if any experience with banking or other institutions, and give full references. All communications will be considered strictly private. Address SECRETARY, Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured.—Sent free to any one afflicted with RUPTURE OR HERNIA. Address Box No. 788 New-York Post-office.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

DIED.

BETTS.—In Edgartown, Mass., on Monday, Aug. 25, EMILY, the wife of William M. Betts, and youngest daughter of the late Henry J. Sanford, in the 25th year of her age.

CHOATE.—In Yorkville, on Thursday, Aug. 21, FREDERICK C., youngest son of HAVID and Amanda Choate, aged 1 year 10 months and 16 days.

His remains were entombed in Greenwood.

Farewell, my darling baby boy;
Thou hast left us void and aching hearts,
And gone to reap eternal joy
In that land where pain and sickness hath no part.

Two short years thou hast filled our hearts with joy
Now, alas, thy form we no longer see;
So fare thee well, my darling baby boy,
Though art happy in eternity.

GAGE.—In Williamsburgh, on Sunday, Aug. 24, FRED. S. GAGE, youngest son of G. W. and Sarah Gage, aged 4 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of G. W. Gage, No. 130 South 8th-st., Williamsburgh, at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, Aug. 26.

HERRING.—On Sunday, Aug 24, Miss ELIZABETH HERRING, daughter of the late Abraham Herring.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend her funeral, at the residence of her brother, Elbert Herring, No. 211 East 28th-st., on Tuesday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to the family vault at Greenwood.

MILLER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 25, after a lingering illness, ARTHUR MILLER, son of the late Arthur G. Miller, in the 23d year of his age.

His friends, and those of his uncles, Henry Fisher and George Wotherspoon, are invited to attend his funeral, from Christ Church, corner of Harrison and Clinton-sts., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 3½ P. M., without further invitation.

QUINN.—In this City, after a lingering illness, which was borne with Christian fortitude, THOMAS WILLIAM QUINN, aged 31 years, 7 months and 1 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 126 White-st., at 1 P. M. on Wednesday, the 27th inst.

SKIDDY.—In Stamford, Conn., on Monday, Aug. 25, ALICE IDA SKIDDY, youngest daughter of Capt. Wm. Skiddy, aged 15 years.

Funeral this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

SMITH.—Suddenly, on board the schr. *Maggie Van Duzen*, on Saturday morning, Aug. 23, DAVID SMITH, of Leed's Point, N. J.

Capt. THOS. GARWOOD, the commander of the vessel, reports that the case was one of cholera morbus. The remains will be buried at Aquia Creek, whither the vessel was bound. He was a seaman, 21 years of age, and is a single man; his parents living at Leed's Point, N. J.

☞ New Jersey papers please copy.

WILLIAMS.—In Castleton, Staten Island, on Sunday, Aug. 24, Miss SARAH G. WILLIAMS.

Her friends are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) Aug. 26, at 2 o'clock, at the Reformed Dutch Church, at Port Richmond, Staten Island. The steamboat leaves Pier No. 18, foot of Cortlandt-st., at 12½ o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 401.—AUG. 25, 1862.
10, 21, 20, 17, 23, 32, 69, 14, 76, 16, 35, 44, 5.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 402.—Aug. 25, 1862.
40, 27, 41, 42, 65, 57, 11, 24, 47, 35, 44, 18.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO. Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 349.—Aug. 25, 1862.
23, 0, 9, 65, 32, 42, 35, 16, 8, 77, 33, 27, 48.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 312.—Aug. 25, 1862.
6, 45, 16, 3, 70, 14, 40, 39, 27, 34, 59, 58.

Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.

WAR MEETING.

The citizens of New-York are requested to assemble in the Park, surrounding the City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

The time for Discussion is past, the hour for Action has come.

The country needs all the zeal, all the power, and all the loyal feeling of its citizens, native and adopted.

The great duties which call for action at this moment, are:

First—To fill up the Veteran Regiments of New-York Volunteers.

Second—To make full response to the State call for New Regiments.

Third—To organize and fill up the Corcoran Brigade before the month expires.

Our sister cities challenge us to the discharge of these duties; let the answer be worthy of the Commercial Metropolis.

Come together, then, people of New-York, give your means, your strong arms, and your resolute hearts, to put down Rebellion, and to uphold the Flag of the Union.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1862.

George Opdyke, Peter Cooper, Abram Wakeman, Richard Busteed, Robert T. Hawe, John A. Sturgess, Jr., James W. Farr, Samuel S. Wykoff, Frederick Kapp, Prosper M. Wetmore, Wm. Orton, Charles Gould, Richard D. Lathrop, Nehemiah Knight, Jeremiah Burns, John A. Pullen, Henry Hill, John E. Develin, And 2 000 others.

WEDDING CARDS

These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only at J. EVERDELL'S Old Establishment, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St., N. Y. ☞ Established 1840. ☞ For Specimen by Mail, send two stamps.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY—OF ALL descriptions; Gold Watches in hunting cases, for ladies, as low as $28 each, warranted correct time-keepers, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

MILITARY.

FIRST REGIMENT, NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS, COL. GURNEY.—Last chance for the Bounty before drafting. Recruits wanted for Company C. Uniforms, rations and quarters furnished immediately. Apply to E. H. WEYMAN, Jr., Recruiting Officer, No. 15 3d-av.

DRAFT INSURANCE AGENCY OF FREDERIC DANNE, NO. 96 BROADWAY. KISSAM & TAYLOR, SPECIAL PARTNERS.

CASH CAPITAL, $30,000.

I am now prepared to receive applications, (until the day of draft in September, in the City of New-York), from persons for substitutes under the pending draft. The above amount of capital has been paid in, in cash, by KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, as Special Partners, and arrangements have been made to supply persons drafted in September, 1862, with substitutes. Premium $100. Applicants must sign the articles of agreement.

FREDERIC DANNE, No. 96 Broadway.
Office of the Gallatin Insurance Company.

REFERENCES.—National Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION! ATTENTION
No. 61 Nassau-st.
Company D,
HILLHOUSE LIGHT INFANTRY,
Col. P. J. CLAASSEN, Commanding.
RECRUITS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Patriotic young men of New-York, if you desire to enlist in the service of your country, in this her hour of trial, come forward at once—one and all.

You are now called upon to rally to her support. Do not wait to be drafted, but show to the world that we are not compelled to resort to such an expedient in order to crush this monster rebellion.

To arms, then! and join a command officered by men who have had experience in the field, and who are thoroughly qualified to look after the requirements of their men.

$30 bounty paid after being mustered in.

Clothing of the best quality. Relief tickets furnished to families.

Dead-beats need not apply, as such men deter recruiting.

E. P. DOHERTY, Captain Commanding.
Late First Regiment U. S. Sharpshooters.
First Lieutenant, J. H. GOODELL.
Second Lieutenant, THOS. A. HENRY.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

AMERICANS, TO THE FRONT RANK!

JARED MAXON having been duly authorized to raise a Company, it is presumed that there is a class of patriotic young men in New-York who desire to enlist in the service of their country, with the intent to render distinguished service in the field; and under officers who have a regard (in recruiting) to the selection of that class, as well as whose moral qualifications would render them agreeable companions in arms.

Such, and none others, are wanted immediately for this Company. Non-commissioned officers selected from the most efficient in the ranks. An advance, as bounty and pay of $80 will be paid to each recruit on or before being mustered into the service of the United States.

Pay and subsistence commences on enlistment.

All those desirous of enlisting are solicited to call and enroll themselves immediately, at the office, No. 395 West-st., corner of 10th-st.

Capt. J. MAXON, Recruiting Officer.

THE NEW BOUNTIES ARE NOW ALL PAID.

$100, IN ADDITION TO THE REGULAR PAY.
$25 OF IT IN CASH, SOON AFTER SWEARING IN.
$25 OF IT WHEN THE COMPANY IS FULL.
$50 OF IT WHEN THE REGIMENT IS FULL.
RELIEF TICKETS, WORTH $3 A WEEK, given immediately to families.

Uniforms at once, and good quarters on Staten Island, with fine bathing and fishing.

$100 BOUNTY, OR 160 ACRES OF LAND, at the end of the war, which will probably close within another year. $2 PAID DOWN to any one on bringing in a recruit, when he swears in.

Experienced officers and the best of treatment guaranteed.

One Lieutenant, two Sergeants and thirty men still wanted for Company I, Stanton Legion, Col. WM. H. ALLEN.

Apply at No. 183 Essex-st., New-York, to Capt. WM. W. BADGER.
First Lieutenant, CHARLES LIVINGSTON.

PHŒNIX REGIMENT—CORCORAN'S ZOUAVES.

FOURTH REGIMENT EMPIRE BRIGADE.
JAMES C. BURKE, Colonel.

Co. H, (Capt. JOHN D. HEARN,) requires twenty more young men to complete its number. This being the only truly Irish regiment now organizing in the State, young Irishmen about to enlist had better join it, and serve under the green flag. The regiment is intended to be exclusively Irish.

Recruits enlisting in this company will receive
$100 from the United States.
$50 from the State of New-York.
$25 from the City and County.
$3, one month's pay in advance.
Of which, $90 will be paid down, on passing muster.
Recruiting office corner Leonard and Centre sts.

JOHN D. HEARN, Captain.
RICHARD O'LAHAN, First Lieutenant.
JAMES A. SULLIVAN, Second Lieutenant.
Good tools will do good work.

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT REGIMENT.

COL. PETER MODERMOTT.
Adj. GEORGE W. WARNER.
Headquarters No. 446 Broadway.

This Regiment is now organizing under the auspices of the District Committee appointed by Gov. Morgan.

To men desirous of serving their country "in this, her hour of trial," superior inducements are offered. In addition to receiving the bounty and advance pay, each recruit has the satisfaction of knowing that he will be commanded by tried and experienced officers. To facilitate recruiting, on and after Monday, Aug. 18, the Headquarters will be open for the transaction of business until 10 P. M.

ENLIST AT ONCE, IF YOU WOULD SECURE THE BOUNTY AND AVOID THE DRAFT.
HEADQUARTERS AT NO. 446 BROADWAY.
CAMP AT TOMPKINSVILLE, STATEN ISLAND.

SUBSTITUTES.

UNION SUBSTITUTE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1862.

This Company, having made all their arrangements to provide substitutes for fifty persons liable to draft, are now ready to receive applicants. Rate of premium will be fixed in accordance with the quota to be drafted, compared with the number of persons liable to be drafted in the locality of the applicant.

Parties out of the City will be informed of the rate of their locality by return mail. Office No. 167 Broadway, Room No. 12. WM. M. VAN WAGENEN, Sec'y.

References, by permission, Bliss, Williams & Co., Bankers, No. 4 Pine-st.

CONSTITUTIONAL GUARD.

Capt. J. MAXON, Commanding.

$10 cash in hand over and above all State and Government bounties will be paid to each good able-bodied man of temperate habits who shall enlist in said company, now attached to the Sixty-first Regiment, in the field, Col. P. C. HARLOW, Commanding, until said company shall be filled up. Capt. J. MAXON, Recruiting Officer.

WM. H. J. STRATTON, First Lieutenant.
Recruiting station No. 600 Broadway, and 395 West-st.

EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

Brig.-Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES Commanding.
$30 additional bounty by private subscription.
$82 paid immediately after mustering.
$100 before leaving the State.
$78 when mustered out of service.
Recruiting Office, No. 383 4th-av.
First-Lieut. LOVELL PURDY, Jr., Recruiting Officer.

ARMY SUBSTITUTES.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY BANKING OFFICE.—The undersigned has completed arrangements for providing substitutes for persons who are liable to be drafted under the last orders of the Secretary of War. The enrollment is now being taken for the draft, which has been ordered to be made on Sept 3d.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND,
Army and Navy Agent, 4 Broad, one door from Wall-st.

SEVENTY-NINTH HIGHLANDERS.

Recruits wanted to fill up the ranks of this gallant old regiment, now on their way to Richmond. A few able-bodied men can now join, and receive the extra bounty, which will be paid on being mustered into the service. Recruiting office, No. 493 Broadway, corner Broome.

Lieut.-Col. D. MORRISON.

THE DRAFTS TO FILL THE FIRST AND SECOND REQUISITION OF 600,000 MEN.

The undersigned for $100 insures parties against drafts in the State of New-York. If drafted will furnish a substitute according to law.

D. P. WEBSTER, Insurance Bro

PERSONAL.

—We copy from the San Francisco *Bulletin* the following notice. When we state that the young officer referred to is the grand-son on one side, of the late Leonard Kip, Esq., many years ago President of the North River Bank, and, on the other side, of the late Isaac Lawrence, Esq., of this City, he will be acknowledged to be "an old New-Yorker." "After the battle of Williamsburgh, four officers of the regular army were recommended to headquarters as deserving brevets 'for gallant and meritorious conduct on the field.' One of these was the son of the Bishop of California, First Lieut. Lawrence Kip, of the Third Artillery, who is now Senior Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Sumner, with the rank of Major. After the battle of Fair Oaks, there was another recommendation of seven regular officers from Sumner's Division, for their gallantry in that two days' fight, and in this list the name of Major Kip was again included for gallant conduct. In the last decisive bayonet charge, which Gen. Sumner led in person, and which broke the ranks of the enemy, Maj. Kip rode at his side, under the heavy fire of the Confederate line, and escaped unhurt, his horse only being wounded. Since then, he has been through the seven days' severe fighting before Richmond, where Gen. Sumner was wounded."

The friends of Rev. Dr. Chapin, of this City, have received advices by the last steamer to the effect that he arrived in Paris on the 14th inst., and immediately took his departure for Wiesbaden, by the advice of the celebrated Paris doctor, Trousseau, whom he consulted on his arrival there. The Doctor assured Mr. Chapin that he has no organic disease; that his troubles, which have principally taken the form of inflammatory rheumatism, are merely the result of exposure, overwork and fatigue, and that, although they may annoy him for some time to come, he thinks there is no doubt that he will become as well and strong as he ever was.

—Douglas E. Jerrold, son of the celebrated English author and wit, enlisted as a private in Capt. Hawkins company, Col. Porter's regiment, on the 6th of August. Mr. Jerrold occupied for five years, a responsible position in the British Commissariat, which he resigned for the purpose of taking up his abode in the United States. He served with distinction under Gen. Wm. Walker, in Nicaragua, during Walker's first expedition, but abandoned him as soon as he discovered that he proposed to play the tyrant.

—The Westchester (Penn.) *Republican* says: "Gen. McCall reached home by private conveyance at a late hour Saturday, and was in his accustomed seat at the Episcopal Church, on Sunday. During divine service a fervent prayer of thanksgiving for his safety and return was offered, the effect of which upon the congregation was most effective and impressive. After service, the gallant soldier was surrounded by friends and neighbors, who gave him a heartfelt welcome."

—Another correspondent of the Chicago *Times* says T. M. Cook, has got himself into trouble by making incorrect statements regarding officers at Cairo. He denied the authorship of the letter attributed to him, but Gen. Tuttle gave him the alternative of producing the name of the individual who used his signature, or of following his colaborer, Mr. Isham, into close confinement. Which he chose has not yet been announced.

—The daughter of Mr. Geo. L. Van Sickle, a respectable farmer living near Newton, Sussex County, N. J., died a few evenings since from the effects of a drug administered to her by one George Drake, who had betrayed her and then attempted to produce an abortion. He gave her the drug while out riding with her, and it caused such intense agony that the shrieks of the poor girl were heard for a long distance. When Drake took her home, she was sinking so rapidly that she was unable to recognize her friends. She died soon after.

—Gen. Grant has taken in hand the correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, who has employed himself so busily in manufacturing reports of astounding rebel successes, and telegraphing them from Memphis. W. P. Isham is the name of this veracious chronicler, and he has been sent to Alton, Illinois, under orders that he shall be confined in the Penitentiary there until the war is over, unless he is sooner released.

—The New-Albany, Ind., *Ledger*, reports a model sword presentation, which transpired at Camp Noble, on Aug. 19. A member of the Sixty-sixth Regiment purchased a sword for Capt. Gerard, and Capt. J. H. Fawcett was deputed to present it. This the Capt. did, as follows: "Here John, is a sword." Capt. Gerard took it and replied: "I thank you; I'll see you again about it after I have tried it." The presentation and reply were both to the point.

—Upward of seventy persons applied for passes to leave the country at the Marshal's office yesterday—a large share of them wishing to go to Canada. Among the applicants were two Hungarian noblemen—Count Karolyi and Count Szechenl Bela—who leave in the steamship *Scotia* on Wednesday. They represent two of the oldest families of Hungary, and have held disunguished positions in their native land.

—The citizens of Oswego have presented Col. C. C. Marsh, of the Twentieth Illinois, who is a native of that town, with a sword, as a testimonial of their appreciation of his bravery at Fort Donelson and Shiloh.

—The son of Mr. Stover, of Louisville, Ky., aged seven years, died of hydrophobia, a few days ago. He was bitten six weeks since, and instead of calling in a physician, his parents relied upon the famous "mad stone."

—It is said that orders, bearing the signature of Jeff. Davis, as Secretary of War, are still to be seen posted in the buildings at West Point.

—Hon. C. B. Sedgwick, of Syracuse, with his wife and daughter, are spending a few days at Nauebeu, Mass.

—Mr. Hayter, who has been the organist of Trinity Church, in Boston, for twenty-five years, has been incapacitated by stroke of paralysis.

—Two reporters connected with the Philadelphia journals—W. M. Runkel, of the *Press*, and Asa Seward, of the *News*—have enlisted.

—The Newark *Advertiser* urges that Capt. C. S. Boggs—*Varuna* Boggs—should have been appointed to the command of the *New Ironsides*.

—Bishop McIlvaine has accepted the Presidency of the American Tract Society, to which he was elected in May last, while absent in Europe.

—Hon. Horace Maynard and Senator Preston King, addressed a war meeting at Ogdensburgh, on Tuesday evening.

—David Sheward, Editor of the *Constitution and Union*, published at Fairfield, Wisconsin, has been arrested by order of the Secretary of War.

—Major-Gen. Cadwalader is about to be assigned to an important command in the field.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, Aug. 25, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 20 bbls. Ashes, 20,516 bbls. Flour, 443 bbls. and 120 bags Corn Meal, 160,534 bushels Wheat, 181,526 bushels Corn, 305 bushels Rye, 31,350 bushels Oats, 600 bushels Malt, 2,278 pkgs. Provisions, and 540 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been scarce and quiet, at $6 81½@$6 87½ for Pots, and $7 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day, 35 bags Maracaibo at 23¼c., and 200 bags St. Domingo at 21½@21¾c. ₱ lb., usual terms. The Government contract for 520,000 lbs. Rio, (roasted and ground,) has been awarded at $27 72½ @$27 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is in fair demand, and is very firm at 47c.@47½c. for Middling, ₱ lb. Sales, 1,300 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less request, to-day, though the tendency of prices has been downward. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 13,300 bbls., including Superfine State, at $4 85@$5 00 inferior to choice extra State, at $5 10@$5 40; chiefly at $5 20@$5 25; Superfine Western, inferior, to choice, at $4 80@$5 00; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 10@$6 20; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 40@$5 55 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 85 @ $5 00
Extra State	5 10 @ 5 40
Superfine Western	4 80 @ 5 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 10 @ 6 20
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 40 @ 5 55
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 60 @ 6 25
Extra Genesee	5 50 @ 6 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 50 @ 6 75

Southern Flour is quiet and depressed; sales 1,050 bbls. at $5 25@$5 85 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $5 90@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, and $7 50@$8 50 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in moderate request at drooping rates; sales 300 bbls. extra, at $5 10@$6 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in demand, at $3@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is inquired for at $3 50 @$3 55 for Jersey; $3 75 for Fairfax, $3 80 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 300 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat is heavy and lower, to-day, the export demand being very moderate. The reported sales since our last, comprise 161,000 bushels, including White Michigan, (new,) at $1 52; White Western at $1 31@$1 40; Amber Western, $1 22@$1 34; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 22@$1 32. Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 23@$1 24; Milwaukee Club, $1 18@$1 22; Chicago Spring, at $1 07@$1 18; White Kentucky, at $1 51; and Amber do., at $1 52; ₱ bushel. Corn is less active, prime lots being scarce; prices are easier and irregular. Sales since our last, 122,000 bushels, at 59c.@59c. for ordinary to fair shipping Mixed Western; 63c.@65c. for Eastern do.; 65c.@52c. for unsound do., &c., and 62½c. for Yellow Western, ₱ bushel. Rye continues scarce and wanted at 77c.@78c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in lively demand, in part to arrive, including Canada, at 56c.@58c.; Western at 56c.@57½c., and State at 58c.@59c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale continues in good demand, at 80c.@90c., for shipment and local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in request at full prices, including last year's crop, at 15c.@27c. ₱ lb.

METALS—Have been quiet, to-day, at former quotations.

MOLASSES—The day's movements have been unimportant. The Government contract for 24,000 gallons syrup has been awarded at 42c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are generally dull, yet quoted steady. Spirits Turpentine, $2 25 ₱ gallon; Common Resin, $13 ₱ 280 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less active, to-day, and prices are less buoyant. Sales 1,000 bbls., at $11 87½@$12 for Mess, and $10@$10 12½ for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in request at 5¾c.@6¼c. for Hams, and 3¾c.@4¼c. for Shoulders ₱ lb. Bacon is saleable and firm at 5½c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. Lard finds ready buyers at full rates; sales 1,350 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 8¾c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is unchanged. Sales 500 bbls. at $14 87½@$15 12½ for Extra Mess, and $13 50@$14 for Plain Mess ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess $10 50@$21 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams $13 50@$14 75 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in fair demand, at 10c@15c. for poor to choice Western, and 12c.@18c. for poor to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in request at 6½c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 260 casks East India, chiefly at $5 50 ₱ 100 lbs. The Government contract for 1,200,000 lbs. Patna, (in oak barrels,) has been awarded at $6 70 ₱ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Sales 800 bags Pimento on private terms.

SUGARS—Have been inactive, sales having been confined to 315 hhds., including Cuba at 7¾c.@8¾c., and New-Orleans at 8¾c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. The Government contract has been awarded on the following terms: 2,000 bbls. choice New-Orleans (dry) at 8¾c.; 1,000 bbls. do. at 10c.@10¾c.; 130,000 lbs. do. at 10c.; 52,000 lbs. do. at 9.90c., and 375,000 lbs. refined at 10¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 65,000 lbs. at 10¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 550 bbls., in lots, at 30½c.@32c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Vessels are still scarce and rates high. Hence, business is restricted. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 14d.@14¾d.; Corn, 13¾d.@13¾d.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tce.; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.; Butter and Cheese, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Tallow, 37s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s.@4s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tce.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Tallow, 40s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 4s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ₱ bush.; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 45s., and by steamer at 70s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.@42s. 6d.; Tallow, 37s. 6d.@40s. ₱ ton. The charters included two vessels for Cork and orders, with Wheat, at 15d.; a Danish brig, for Bristol with Wheat, (12,000 bushels,) in bulk, at 14½d.; and a vessel for Dublin, with Wheat, at the same rate, ₱ bushel.

BUFFALO, Monday, Aug. 25—1½ P. M.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT drooping; sales at $1 12½@$1 13 for Red Winter Ohio; 95c. for Waukegan Spring; $1 30 for choice White Winter Kentucky. CORN dull and no sales. OATS and other grains quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS closed firm at 14c. on CORN, 16c. on Wheat, to New-York. *Imports*—9,000 bbls. Flour, 146,000 bushels Wheat, 196,000 bushels Corn, 34,000 Oats. *Exports*—1,200 bbls. Flour, 273,000 bushels Wheat, 139,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Rye.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 25.

FLOUR quiet; superfine $5@$5 12½. WHEAT firm; sales 10,000 bushels at $1 30@$1 35. CORN firm; Yellow, 64c. MESS PORK, $12; Lard, 9¼c. WHISKY dull, at 31c.@32c.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 25.

FLOUR dull; sales, 2,000 bbls. New Ohio Extra at $5 75. WHEAT active; White, $1 55@$1 65; Red, $1 28@$1 33. CORN quiet; White 65c.@68c.; Yellow, 61c.@63c. PROVISIONS quiet. WHISKY dull, at 32c.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 13
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 13
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 14
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 20
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 20
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 23
Berussia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 27
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 30
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 10
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 24
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18

FROM AMERICA.

Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 30
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 30
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 3
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 6
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 10
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 17
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Scotia* will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow (Wednesday) at 7 A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....6 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—IN VILLAGE OF MADISON, Morris County, N. J., the beautiful country residence of Rev. Samuel L. Tuttle. Contains 14 acres of land, and abounds in fruit of all kinds. The house contains 16 rooms, together with out-buildings, all new, situated on high ground, overlooking the country for 20 miles or more. The house is situated in a grove of wood, interspersed with about 500 evergreens, laid out with gravel walks, &c., and is one of the most desirable country places to be found in New-Jersey. For a full description of this property, please call at No. 15 John-st., New-York, on JAMES HUNTING, where a full description of said property may be seen.

Also, a number of large and small farms, village houses and lots, for sale.

For information, call on B. D. HUNTING, Waverley House, Madison, Morris Co., N. J.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE PREMises No. 423 Broad-st., in the city of Newark, N. J., the homestead of the late Wm. Shugard, deceased. The house is brick, has fifteen rooms, all modern improvements, and in perfect order; lot is 58 feet front and rear by 350 feet deep, extending through to Orchard-st., well stocked with choice fruit, in full bearing, and fine stables. It is convenient to the depôt, and one of the most desirable residences in the city. Price $25,000; terms easy. Apply to WM. A. RIGHTER, Executor, No. 264 Broad-st. Newark, N. J.

A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Orange, N. J., one hour's ride from New-York, containing 7½ acres of land, commodious house, handsomely furnished, hot and cold water, gas, and all the modern improvements, commanding a magnificent view; possession immediately. For terms, apply to JOHN HORNER, American Telegraph Office, No. 145 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—A HANDSOME PRIVATE residence, at Fort Washington, consisting of 7 acres of land, a dwelling-house, with gas, water, furnace, &c., throughout; greenhouse, stable, gardener's cottage, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FARMS.

VALUABLE FARM OF 115 ACRES AT AUCTION.—WM. H. HOLLY will sell at auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, Aug. 28, 1862, at 3 P. M., the above valuable property, situated in Stamford, Conn., three miles from depôt, thirty-four miles from New-York. House, barns and outbuildings; three large orchards; well fenced and watered; on high ground, having a splendid view of the Sound; $6,000 can remain on mortgage, at six per cent. For particulars apply to S. SEELY, No. 31 Wall-st., New-York, office of J. W. Gregory. N. B.—Sale positive.

FARM FOR SALE OF SEVENTY ACRES—Or would exchange for a farm on Long Island. The location is very superior, being situated between Bath House and Fort Hamilton, along shore; land fertile; for a farmer or a gentleman requiring a country seat, there is no better opportunity offered in the country. The farm is in a very high state of cultivation, has a water-front of 400 or 500 feet; buildings, &c., in a perfect state. Apply to M. S. BENNETT, on the premises.

FARM WANTED.—FIRST-CLASS STORE PROPerty on Greenwich, near Fulton-st., New-York, and Brooklyn property will be exchanged for a first-class farm, with stock, crops, &c., not over 150 miles from this City, to be well watered and wooded and in good fence, good house, plenty of fruit, and convenient to churches, schools, &c., and not less than 80 or 100 acres of good land. Address Box No. 36 Williamsburgh Post-office, L. I., or S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE THOUSAND ACRES OF choice lands, in four tracts, near Kalamazoo, Mich. For terms, etc., address Box No. 376, Louisville, Ky.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—A FARM OF 415¾ acres, in Fulton County, N. Y., finely situated, adjoining a manufacturing village. House and barn built five years ago. Male and female seminaries and church in the village. Would be exchanged for a residence with six to ten acres, situated within an hour and a half of this City. New-Jersey preferred. Difference given or required, according to the value of the place. Address Box No. 2,196 Philadelphia Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A WIDOW lady and daughter, natives of New-York, and respectably connected, desire to rent a first-class furnished house from a respectable family who would receive the rent in board, and give privilege of taking a few other select boarders. References exchanged. Address F. M., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—AT A moderate rent, between 14th and 34th sts. Address, with full particulars, C., care of S. H. Pickett, No. 104 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JAMES G. KEYS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable Protestant girl, to do chamber-work, take care of children and do plain sewing. Call or address No. 112 East 23d-st. Has best of City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A NEAT, TIDY young girl wishes a situation to do up stairs work, or to take care of children; is willing and obliging; would be willing to assist in housework; good reference can be given; has no objection to go to the country. Apply at No. 202 Houston-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a Protestant young woman to do chamber-work and light washing or fine washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 302 East 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—AN English Protestant girl wants a situation to do upstairs work, take care of children, &c.; is steady and truthful and of obliging disposition; will value a quiet and permanent home more than high wages. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young German girl wants a situation in a small family, to do sewing and chamberwork; a suitable place preferred to high wages; prefers Brooklyn. Can be seen at No. 71 Amity-st., between Henry and Hicks, near South Ferry, Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—An active young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and nurse in washing; no objection to a boarding-house; would go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Call for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by an English Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at 67 Madison-av., where she can be seen until engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant young woman wishes a situation to do chamberwork and light waiting or fine washing. Has the best of City recommendations for honesty and capability. Call at No. 269 East 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, of obliging disposition, who can be seen at her present place, No. 186 10th-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman a situation as first-class cook in a private family; would prefer a situation without washing; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No: 212 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as first-class cook in a small private family; no objections to assist with the washing; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good city reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 228 7th-av., entrance in 25th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman as first-rate cook, who is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 488 6th-av., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN PROTestant cook wishes to obtain a situation in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 173 West 37th-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A competent Protestant woman, as cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business; the best City references given. Can be seen until engaged at No. 37 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor, front.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A PRIvate family as first-class cook; understands it in all its branches; no objections to a short distance in the country; the best of City references given. Call at No. 124 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN American woman as first-class meat and pastry cook; no objection to a hotel or restaurant; has the best of references. Call for two days at No. 432 1st-av., corner 26th-st., first floor, front room.

AS FIRST RATE COOK.—WANTED, A SITUation by a first class meat and pastry cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to a first class boarding-house, or to go a short distance in the country; best of reference given. Apply at No. 39 5th-st., near 2d-av., front door, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations, by two young American Protestant women; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse; would go separate or together, in the City or country; best of reference given. Call, till engaged, at No. 306 Mott-st., near Bleecker.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young woman, a situation as cook; will assist with the washing and ironing in a small private family; understands her business thoroughly; good City and country references; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear, second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A COMPETENT WOMAN wishes a situation as first cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is a good bread and pastry baker; would assist in washing; has best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN wants a situation as good cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, or would do the whole work of a small family; has the best of City references. Call at No. 76 West 17th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, a situation as good cook; willing to assist in washing and ironing if required. Call at No. 72 3d-av. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, with excellent City references, a situation as cook, and do coarse washing; is a good baker; understands meats, poultry, pastry, soups and game; wages, $8 to $10. Call or address No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman as first-rate cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker; or would go as laundress in a private family; a comfortable situation more the object than high wages; has no objections to the country. Can be seen until engaged at No. 226 Mulberry-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS—EXPERIENCED NURSES, WAITRESSES, LAUNDRESSES AND HOUSEMAIDS.—Situations are required immediately, for a number of experienced and most respectable servants in the above capacities, whose references are to some of the first families in Brooklyn. MANNING'S "Select" Agency, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, (formerly of Tillary-st.)

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITuation wanted by a very respectable and most efficient girl, in the kitchen; would like to live on the Heights, or anywhere in the south part of Brooklyn; is a healthy, neat and economical servant and of obliging disposition; excellent reference. Apply at 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation in a small private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer; is also a good baker; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 73 West 27th-st., in the rear.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A SITuation wanted by a respectable Protestant young woman, to do general housework in a private family; is willing to make herself generally useful; a good home preferred before high wages. Good reference. Apply for three days at 204 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A SITUATION WANTed by a widow lady, 38 years of age, possessed of refinement and education, in some gentleman's family; a widower's, with children, preferred; or would accept of a situation as nurse or companion to some invalid, lady or gentleman; parties answering will address, with full particulars, for one week, Mrs. S. D. N., Station D. Good references given.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—A YOUNG ENGLISH woman wishes a situation as thorough lady's maid and French and Spanish hair-dresser; is a superior dressmaker, and does up fine lace; is a very good plain workwoman; has the very best of City reference; none but first-class families need apply; French, English and American can apply. Call for two days at No. 299 West 18th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN HAVING many years experience in the care and management of children wishes a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; can do plain sewing; has the best of City reference; a home more an object than high wages; no objections to the country, or to travel. Call or address No. 214 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A middle-aged Protestant woman, as nurse; can take the entire management of a baby from its birth; or would attend an elderly lady; is a good plain sewer; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 454 West 35th-st., in the basement, between 9th and 10th avs.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PROTestant woman wishes a situation as nurse in a private family; is thoroughly capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth, having had long experience, and possessing the highest City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a neat tidy girl of 18 as nurse and chambermaid, or walt on a lady and child; sews neatly; reads and writes well; is willing and competent; wages $4; in this City or Brooklyn. Call or address a note to No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A SITuation wanted, by a young woman, as nurse and chambermaid; is competent to take charge of a baby; has the best of City reference from her last employer, where she has lived three years. Call at No. 91 West 19th-st., first floor, back room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable Protestant girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 244 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear, first floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, by a respectable woman a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; two years' City references from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 84 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as seamstress; is a neat shirt-maker, and can do all kinds of family sewing; is willing to make herself useful; will go out by the day, or take work at home by hand or machine. Call at No. 101 West 25th-st., rear house, top floor.

AN EXCELLENT SELECTION OF FIRST-class servants are now disengaged at the Manhattan Employment Office, No. 952 Broadway, near 23d-st., among which are four superior Protestant cooks, with the best of testimonials, and a number of Protestant girls for various capacities, in City or country. A. M. SEE.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNdance and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

AT THE OLD OFFICE, NO. 149 GRAND-st., continues to keep first-class servants for the City or country on hand. Professed cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, chamber-maids and waitresses, nurses, girls for general housework, men servants. Wanted, a number of excellent servants.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman or groom in a private family, by a young man that thoroughly understands his business; would take care of a small place, if required; good City reference given as to honesty, sobriety and ability. Address A. B., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable single man, as coachman; long experienced in this City, in which he has lived with some of the first families; best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 305 4th-av., or a note can be addressed to T., at that place.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young man, a situation in a private family as coachman; is strictly temperate, and can furnish the best of references; would prefer living in the country. Call or address for three days, W. G., No. 11 West 21th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man, in a private family, who knows his business thoroughly; has lived with families of the highest standing in society; can give several years' City reference. Address M. P. N., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a man of long experience in this City; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of carriages and horses; will be found civil, willing and obliging, and can produce first-class references. Address R. D., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—A YOUNG MAN, 24 YEARS old, who arrived lately from Northern Germany, who has been farming for the last nine years, and understands his business in all its branches, wishes to find a place on a good farm, where he can learn American farming, as he intends to buy a farm in the course of a year. Good home preferred to large salary. For particulars, inquire of G. E. LANGE, No. 98 Barclay-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener, by a married man, with small family; is not afraid of work; can give best City reference. Address A. F., Box No. 192 *Times* Office, for five days.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—A SITUation wanted, by a gardener and farmer, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, hot and cold graperies, flowers, fruit and vegetables, the laying out of gentlemen's places; can give City reference from his last employers, as to character and capability. Can be seen at, or by writing to E. S., No. 71 Liberty-st., care of A. Smith, seedsman, where the advertiser is well known.

AS GARDENER, FARMER, &c.—WANTED, a situation by a man who understands gardening and farming, and the care of all domestic cattle; is willing to attend in every useful department; good reference from City and country; no objection to distance. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 251 East 13th-st., or apply by note to FARMING, at said number.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, to drive a truck or cart. The best of City reference given from his last place; understands his business. Call at No. 183 West-st., from 10 to 2 P. M., or address P. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

MRS. CONKLIN WISHES TO GET THE washing and ironing of some ladies and gentlemen, by the month or by the dozen; done in the very best of style for 50 cents per dozen; can give the very best of City reference. Call at No. 94 East 25th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, WHO speaks and writes English, French and German, employment in any kind of business, where he could make himself useful. Apply at No. 104 Franklin-st.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY WANTED.—A YOUTH, FROM 14 TO 16 years of age, in a law office, who writes a good hand and is willing to learn; must reside in this City. Apply, after 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 78 Nassau-st., 3rd story. Salary, $1 per week, at first, to be increased.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A GOOD PLAIN cook, washer and ironer. Apply at 16th st., Brooklyn, second door from 3d-av. Take Greenwood cars.

A FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a good man to take charge of a country place—if married, wife could be employed as laundress. The situation is desirable, and place near the City. Address, and say where formerly employed, to COUNTRY PLACE FARMER, Box No. 2 *Times* Office.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A WIDOW lady, past middle age, accustomed to housekeeping, to take charge of the domestic arrangements of a large school near New-York. Apply on Wednesday next, to A. B. THOMAS, 913 Broadway, between 1 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—AT ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, AN ACtive, intelligent man, to assist in the business of the office, and to take the oversight and care of the premises generally; he must bring satisfactory testimonials as to good character, respectability and capacity. Apply at the Hospital, West 54th-st., near 5th-av., between 3 and 5 o'clock P. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN obtain a parlor and bedroom, with board; also two single gentlemen, on reasonable terms, by applying at No. 190 West 43d-st. Locality desirable; references given and required; dinner at 6 P. M. Apply as above.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, having more room than they require, will accommodate two or three gentlemen, with or without board, on moderate terms; location central, and near Broadway. Apply at No. 164 Elm-st., between Grand and Broome sts.

BOARDING.—UNFURNISHED OR FURNISHED rooms to let with board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, in a pleasant neighborhood, No. 84 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.

BOARDING.—PERSONS APPLYING EARLY can be accommodated with very desirable rooms, and full or partial board, at Mrs. WEST'S, No. 119 9th-st. House first-class. Dinner at 6. References exchanged.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—IN BROOKLYN, board for two widow ladies and three children, aged 10, 6 and 2 years, a handsomely furnished front room, and bedroom communicating, on second floor, with gas and pantries and all the modern improvements; a private family, or where there are few other boarders, preferred; best of references given and required. Address R., care of Dr. Bryant, No.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until THURSDAY, Sept. 25, 1862, at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for also whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton water stock of the City of New-York, authorized by Chapter 372 of the laws of 1860, and as amended by Chapter 181 of the laws of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1863.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within seven days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively.

On pressing to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary, to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 26, 1862.

NOTICE.—CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, LATE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—Holders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and all the holders of the Receiver's certificates of indebtedness of the above-named Railroad, are hereby required, pursuant to a resolution adopted at the Bondholders' meeting of 9th of July, 1862, to deposit their above-named documents with L. H. MEYER, Chairman of the Trustees, before the 10th day of September, 1862, at No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9.

Attention is called to the third resolution, adopted at the Bondholders' meeting of 23d of July, 1862, according to which parties not complying are subject to be remitted to their rights in their distributive share of the proceeds of sale, and all other and further rights which they may have, by virtue of the agreement to cease.

Those who have not yet subscribed to the agreement, and have not paid their share of advances to the Receiver, can, in accordance with the last resolution, adopted at Bondholders' meeting of 9th of July, 1862, now become parties to said agreement, by subscribing and paying at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, before the 5th day of September, 1862.
L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVE notice that books for subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the NORTH AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY will be opened at the Union Bank, in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of August, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, and will be kept open until the full amount of one hundred thousand dollars shall be subscribed.
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1862.
N. D. MORGAN,
G. GILTON SCRIBNER,
ED. H. ARTHUR, } Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1862.—Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, extended to 1879, are notified that the interest due Sept. 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that date, at this office, on presentation of the proper coupons. It will be necessary for the holders of bonds not thus extended to present them at the office of the Company, where they can receive the principal and interest to Sept. 1, 1862. The privilege of extending such bonds will cease at that date. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, Aug. 18, 1862.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that books of transfer have been opened at the Agency in New-York. Stockholders who wish their stock registered in the New-York books will please forward their certificates to this Office or to WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Transfer Agents, New-York. G. W. CASS, President.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF THE WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD SINKING FUND BONDS.—Sealed proposals for the sale to the Company of the whole or any part of eight thousand dollars of their Sinking Fund Bonds will be received until the 1st of September. Address to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company, Box No. 3,506 Post-office.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD GENERAL OFFICE,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 20, 1862.
THE COUPONS FALLING DUE ON THE 1st September next on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the Bank of the State of New-York.
WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of five (5) per cent., payable to stockholders on demand, and a scrip dividend of thirty (30) per cent. on the "Earned Participating Premiums" of the past year, (said earned participating premiums amounting to $100,000;) also an interest dividend of six (6) per cent. on outstanding scrip. The scrip certificates will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th day of October next. By order of the Board.
RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., out of the net earnings of the past (3) three months, payable at the office of the Company on and after FRIDAY, 22d inst.
The transfer book will close on the 14th, and reopen on the 25th inst. By order of the Board.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL $250,000, WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.
DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFF'GHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	ALVE. E. LAING,
SILAS BRONSON,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
A. R. ENO,	JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
JOHN WATSON,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
S. T. NICOLL,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
GEO. ORISWOLD, Jr.,	JOHN J. WALKER.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 13d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK.—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily, from 10 to 5 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 10 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—ON THE 20TH INSTANT, upon the cars from Philadelphia to Chester, three (3) ALLOTMENT CHECKS on Sub-Treasury, New-York, payable to Cashier of Bowery Savings Bank, New-York, or order, and numbered as follows: No. 69, $16; No. 273, $18; No. 685, $16. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped.
HENRY C. NILES,
U. S. A. General Hospital, Chester, Penn.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF STOCK in the Michigan Central Railroad Company, standing in the name of MARY N. LOCKWOOD, of Detroit, Michigan, have been lost, viz.: No. 1,151, for ten shares, issued from Boston Office; No. 1,455, for sixty shares, and No. 3,125, for five shares, issued from New-York Office. All persons are cautioned against receiving the same, the transfer thereof having been stopped.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON SATURDAY, AUG. 16, from the steamboat *Long Island*, a small yellow leather TRUNK or PORTMANTEAU, marked A. H. M., containing a couple of dresses, and other articles of ladies' attire. The person who will bring the trunk and its contents to No 39 Broadway will receive the above reward.

WANTED—OLD PATENT MEDICINE VIALS, books, pamphlets, pots or boxes; a liberal price paid. Also, a smart man, accustomed to peddle patent medicines. Address Box No. 4,600 Post-office.

STAVES.—PORK-BARREL STAVES.—I HAVE Pork-barrel Staves for sale by the car-load, at Brush's Mills station, Ogdensburgh Railroad. Address SAMUEL H. LYON, Brush's Mills, Franklin Co., N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For building receiving basin and culvert at the northeast corner of Fifty-seventh-street and Second-avenue; basin and culvert northwest corner Fifty-seventh-street and Third-avenue; sewer in Cherry-street, from James-slip to Roosevelt-street, and flagging and reflagging in Thirty-seventh-street, between Madison and Lexington avenues. Also, in Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on the west side of Second-avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, and north side of 67th street, from Second-avenue to a point about two hundred and eighty feet west therefrom; both sides of Third-avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets; both sides of Cherry-street, between Roosevelt-street and James-slip; southerly side of Chambers-street, between Batavia-street and James-slip; west side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth streets; east side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, and both sides of Thirty-seventh-street, from Fourth avenue to a point about two hundred and five feet west.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.
Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Aug. 22, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For sewer in First-avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets; receiving basins and culverts in Worth-street, between Hudson-street and Broadway; sewer in Leroy-street, between Bleecker-street and Bedford-street; sewer in Cherry-street, between Jackson and Pike, and 404 Cherry-street; building receiving basin and culvert at the northwest corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Broadway. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of First-avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets; both sides of Worth-street, between Hudson-street and Broadway; both sides of West Broadway and Church-street, between Worth and Thomas streets, and south side of Thomas-street, between West Broadway and Church-street; both sides of Leroy-street, between Bleecker and Bedford streets; both sides of Cherry-street, from Jackson-street to a point four hundred feet eight inches or thereabouts, west, and on the west side of Broadway, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.
Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Aug. 22, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
August 19, 1862.
CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the following matters have been presented to the Board of Councilmen, and referred to the appropriate committees, to wit:

Petition for sewer in Forty-seventh street, from the easterly side of Eleventh avenue to the North River;

Resolution for sewer in Essex street, between Delancey and Rivington streets; and

Resolution for the paving with trap-blocks of Thirty-seventh street from Fifth to Madison avenue, the property-owners to pay one half of the cost thereof.

All persons interested in the above or either of them, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing to the Contract Clerk, at this office, on or before Saturday, August 30, 1862.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS.—PROPOSALS WILL be received by the School Officers of the First Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 3d day of September, at 12 o'clock noon, for the furniture required for Ward School-house No. 2, situated at Nos. 97 and 99 Greenwich-st., First Ward. The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Furniture." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
Dated Aug. 20, 1862.
LEWIS NOLTE,
JOHN S. SCULLY,
JOHN CASEY, } Committee on School Furniture.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received until 12 o'clock M. on the 28th day of August, 1862, for enlarging the northwest Executive Building Department.

Plans and specifications can be examined from the 22d of this month, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., at room of JOHN POTTS, Esq., Chief Clerk of the War Department.

Bidders will state the time by which they propose to put the building under roof again, and the time when they will complete the whole work.

In awarding the contract, time will be considered as well as money. The bids will be directed to the Secretary of War, and indorsed, "Proposals for Enlarging the War Office."

The right is reserved to reject any bid which, for any cause, it shall not be deemed for the interest of the Government to accept.
WAR DEPARTMENT, Aug. 20, 1862.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD,
August 18, 1862.
TO CONTRACTORS—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposal for sewer in Vestry-street, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., of Saturday, August 30, 1862:

For the construction of a sewer in Vestry-street, from Hudson to Greenwich-street.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, July 25, 1862.
WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.—PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of August, for completing the distributing reservoir of the Washington Aqueduct. Plans and specifications may be seen after the 12th of August.

Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Reservoir, and directed to "Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."
WALTER J. SMITH, Chief Clerk.

OFFICE OF WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT, Aug. 6, 1862.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL the 20th day of August, 1862, for the completion of the auxiliary pipe vault of the Washington Aqueduct.

Plans and specifications can be obtained at this office.

Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Pipe Vault," and addressed to "Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."
WM. R. HUTTON, Chief Engineer.

MEDICAL.

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatisms, Spasms, &c., are instantly relieved by that marvelous remedy known as CHLORODYNE, which was discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M. R. C. S. L., (Ex-Army Medical Staff,) and the secret of its receipt confided only to J. T. DAVENPORT, Pharmaceutical Chemist, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury-square, who is the sole manufacturer. Medical testimony, furnished by the highest authorities in military, naval, and civil practice, and numerous gratifying statements from the public generally, establishes this property as invaluable. It relieves pain, soothes the system, inducing refreshing and soothing sleep, without producing or having any unpleasant effects like opium, and may be taken at any time in a few drop doses. Observe the genuine has the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" engraved on the Government stamp. None other is pure. Price 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d., a bottle.
Agent New-York,
MR. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' cure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial, and all other diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call especial attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES to the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $1 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in healthor disease. Dr. LAHMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (60th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of K. WARNER, No. 14 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LAHMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACRICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Dr. MACRICEAU, New-York City. For sale by R. RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st., Lasor House, and No. 18 Ann-st.; FREDERICK & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilis, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. To will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

TO YOUNG MEN.—SCORES OF GRATEFUL letters weekly are now received from people who have recovered PERFECT HEALTH by following the directions contained in Drs. TRALL and JACKSON'S great work, called "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, AND THE SEXUAL ORGANISM AND ITS HEALTHFUL MANAGEMENT." Price $3. For sale in New-York by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121, and H. DEXTER, No. 113 Nassau-st.; C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st., and all booksellers everywhere.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c.; supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. York.

NERVOUS DEBILITY—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1, mail free. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. Author's address, No. 31 East 27th-st., (late of No. 658 Broadway.)

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 8th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

DISEASES INCIDENT TO THE DAWNING of womanhood, the age of maturity and the change of life, speedily cured by Dr. J. N. PHELPS' Medicated and Magnetized Lozenges. Send stamp for circular to ladies and escape imposition and drugging. Address Box 848 New-York Post-office.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements, from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

MEN OLD TOO SOON, NERVOUS, OR IMPOTENT.—Send to Box No. 3,606 Post-office, New-York City, for a copy of "Facts for the Feeble." By Dr. F. HOLLICK, Author and Lecturer. Will be sent gratis, and post-paid, anywhere. Office No. 508 Broadway Hours, 10 till 2 o'clock.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820.—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 35 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 16 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BROOKLYN—THIRD WARD, ATTENTION.

A meeting of the residents of the Third Ward, Brooklyn, will be held at the hall of the Polytechnic Institute, Livingston-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 26, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of adopting such measures as may be deemed necessary to aid in obtaining the quota of troops apportioned to the Ward by voluntary enlistment. Every citizen of the Ward is earnestly requested to attend this meeting.

C. P. Smith,	Jno. T. Moore,	Capt. F. French,
E. D. Sillman,	J. A. Derlin,	Edward Dodge,
J. J. Studwell,	Daniel Chanocey,	Wm. M. Parks,
E. W. Fiske,	Rev. F. A. Farley,	Geo. W. White,
L. B. Wyman,	T. H. Hodman,	Philip Brasher,
C. J. Lowrey,	Samuel Sloan,	W. H. Arthur,
H. R. Worthington,	J. H. Frothingham,	Isaac Van Anden.

LIBERTY AND UNION—UNION AND LIBERTY FOREVER!
ONE FLAG—ONE DESTINY!!
TENTH WARD, BROOKLYN, AROUSE!

A War Meeting will be held THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, in Bergen-st., between Court and Smith, to cheer on the work of enlistments and procure means to pay the bounty of this Ward, thus avoiding the necessity of a draft.

Eloquent speakers are invited to address the meeting, and a band of music will proceed around the Ward, in the afternoon, to notify all our fellow-citizens of the time and place of holding the meeting. Tenth Warders are expected to be there.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

Mantels sold at astonishingly low prices at KLABER'S Marble Yards, No. 54 First-av., near Third-st., and No. 150 East 16th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY.—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, &c., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3, others proportionately cheap.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBH HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COBH HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Kyrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.	

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$150
Second Cabin Passage.....85
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....70

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 13.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 27.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 3.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 17.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River

STEAM
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
WILL BE DISPATCHED

FROM LIVERPOOL,	FROM NEW-YORK,
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN,	TUESDAY, Sept. 9.
SATURDAY, Aug. 16.	SATURDAY, Oct. 25.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1.	THURSDAY, Dec. 11.
TUESDAY, Nov. 18.	

First Cabin, from.....$110 to $155
Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.
Second Cabin State-room Berths, meals served at separate tables, $60.
Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool, in First or Second Cabin, at a fare and a half.
Third Cabin—Intermediate State-room—Passengers found with bed, bedding, table utensils, and good substantial food, $55.
Steerage, with superior accommodations, $35.
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced surgeon on board.
For freight and passage, apply to
At the office, No. 26 Broadway, New-York.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY.....Sep 13. | MONDAY.....Oct. 13.
Passage money to Nassau.....$50.
Passage money to Havana.....70.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, Aug. 30.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIBERNIA OFF CAPE RACE.

The Tuscarora Sent Away from Kingstown.

Threatened Italian Demonstration Against France.

THE MOVEMENTS OF GARIBALDI.

Great Excitement in the India Cotton Market.

Further Advance in Cotton in the Liverpool Market.

CAPE RACE, Saturday, Aug. 23.
Via SACKVILLE, N. B., Monday, Aug. 25.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Liverpool on the 14th, *via* Londonderry on the 16th inst., passed this point at 4 o'clock this morning, *en route* to Quebec. She was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and a summary of her news obtained.

The dates per the *Hibernian* are one day later than those per the *Kangaroo*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The National gunboat *Tuscarora* suddenly left Kingstown at half-past 1 o'clock, on the morning of the 13th inst. It was reported that the cause of her leaving was an intimation from the Collector of the Customs that she was required to leave the harbor without delay. Her destination was unknown.

At a meeting of the Sheffield Town Council, an address was adopted to Lord PALMERSTON, on the occasion of his recent visit to that town. A paragraph in the address, favorable to the mediation of England in the American war, was withdrawn, on the ground that Lord PALMERSTON had managed the relations of England with such consummate wisdom and ability that he might safely be intrusted with the future course of events.

A conference on the subject of cotton supply had taken place in London. A deputation from the Cotton Supply Association met Commissioners from the countries which sent cotton samples to the International Exhibition. Representatives from Italy, Portugal, Spain, India, Australia and sundry South American States were present. All made more or less encouraging representations of what those countries were capable in the production of cotton.

The London *Daily News* has an editorial on the rapid expansion of the "Emancipation Scheme" in the prosecution of the American war. It says:

"It was not to be expected that the Northern people would see at the outset that the extinction of Slavery was their true aim, and the only practicable issue to put an end to the war. The extinction of Slavery is now undoubtedly becoming the master element of the struggle. The crisis is passing. Every moment makes new Abolitionists, and when there are enough of them to satisfy President LINCOLN, he will 'speak the word and make the sign which will save the Republic.'"

At a meeting of the British North American Association in London, a resolution was passed highly approving of the Colonial policy of the Duke of Newcastle.

FRANCE.

Gen. CONCHA, the new Spanish Ambassador to Paris, has presented his credentials to the Emperor. He expressed the desire of Spain to maintain friendly relations with France, but made no allusion to Mexico.

The Marquis of Peppoli had arrived in Paris from Turin.

It was believed, that his mission was to submit to the Emperor a plan for the occupation of Rome by a mixed garrison of French and Italian troops.

The Paris Bourse was firm and advancing. The closing prices of the Rentes were 66f. 59c.

The *Moniteur*, of the 14th inst., publishes an account of Gen. CONCHA'S reception by the Emperor.

The Emperor said:

"I have neglected no opportunity of testifying my lively sympathy for Her Majesty the Queen of Spain, as well as my profound esteem for the Spanish nation. I have been surprised, as well as grieved, at the divergence of opinion which has arisen between the two Governments. It rests with the Queen alone to find me always a sincere ally, and the Spanish people a loyal friend, who desires their greatness and prosperity."

ITALY.

GARIBALDI had returned to Lealimzetta on the morning of the 13th inst., and left again the same evening for Giovani.

It was believed at Palermo that GARIBALDI still intended to embark at Messina.

The moderate journals of Italy unanimously condemn the proceedings of GARIBALDI.

It was supposed that the 15th of August was fixed upon as the day for a demonstration hostile to France throughout Italy.

The correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Turin on the 10th inst., says:

"There is still an inconceivable swarming of volunteers from all parts towards the South, and the Government authorities find the greatest difficulty in preventing a landing on the Sicilian coast."

POLAND.

The anniversary of the union of Poland and Lithuania was celebrated on the 12th instant by a popular demonstration. There was no disturbance.

INDIA.

Bombay telegrams to July 24 report that there is a wild excitement in consequence of the great advance in cotton, equal in some instances to 50 per cent.

Piece goods have so greatly advanced that there are no sellers.

At Calcutta the market is greatly excited. Advances of 15 to 20 per cent. are offered for piece goods, and 10 to 15 per cent. for yarn.

Salt was also higher.

Freights were stiffer.

The Calcutta, China and Australian mails, previously telegraphed, had reached Marseilles.

Commercial News by the Hibernian.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—14TH.

The sales of Cotton for three days reach 15,000 bales, including 10,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market was firmer and upward, and all qualities had advanced slightly, owing to the reception of Indian news.

Manchester advices are favorable, the market for cotton goods and yarns being still upward. Sales have been small.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET—14TH.

The market is generally quiet and steady. Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. and others report FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT quiet and steady. CORN has an upward tendency—mixed 29s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET, 14TH.

PROVISIONS have a downward tendency, except BACON, which remains firm. Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. and others report: BEEF heavy. PORK still declining. BACON buoyant. LARD firmer, at 42s. 6d. @ 43s. 6d. TALLOW advancing—quoted at 46s. @ 48s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

SUGAR inactive. RICE, no sales. COFFEE quiet and steady. LINSEED OIL steady at 42s. RESIN quiet at 12s. 6d. for common. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet and steady, at 41s.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady. SUGAR declining. COFFEE buoyant. TEA firmer. RICE steady. TALLOW steady at 46s. 6d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

In the London Money Market, on the 14th inst., the Funds were steady, closing rather firmer. There was a full demand for discount at the Bank, but there was no advance in rates. Consols closed today at 93¼ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Illinois Central shares 51@53 discount; Erie Railway, 28½@29½; New-York Central, 68@70.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, 15TH.

The *Broker's Circular* reports: "The sales of Cotton for the week foot up 50,000 bales, including 12,000 to speculators and 15,000 to exporters. The market is firmer, with an advance of ⅛d. @ ¼d. per lb. on American, and ⅛d. @ ¼d. on other descriptions. The sales to-day (Friday) were 10,000 bales, including 7,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed firm and unchanged, with the following authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans	21d.	Middling Orleans	19⅝d.
Fair Mobile	20⅜d.	Middling Mobile	19⅛d.
Fair Uplands	20d.	Middling Uplands	19⅛d.

The total stock of Cotton in port is 125,000 bales, including 28,000 bales of American.

BREADSTUFFS—Have a downward tendency, and all qualities have declined slightly, except Corn, which is steady.

PROVISIONS—Dull, except for Bacon, which is buoyant, at an advance of 1s.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 15.

Consols closed at 93 for Money. Bullion in the Bank has increased £178,000.

AMERICAN STOCKS—The latest sales were; Illinois Central Shares, 50½@49½, discount; Erie, 28½@29½; United States Fives, 66@68.

THE CALL FOR TROOPS.

Fifty Regiments Already Organized in the State of New-York.

The Authorities Hoping to Avoid a Draft.

Recruiting Improving as the Fall Approaches.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 25.

There are now fifty regiments organized in the State. These lack 14,000 men to fill them up to the maximum number, but it is calculated the number will be filled during the next ten days. There will then remain 9,000 deficiency on the first call for 300,000 volunteers. These, with the 59,000—New-York's quota on the call for 300,000 conscripts—will leave 68,000 men to be raised in the State.

The Government is pressing the State authorities to name the earliest day on which the draft can commence, but it is believed here that the full number required can be furnished by volunteering as fast as the Government can equip and transport the men.

Recruiting improves as the Fall approaches.

It is found much easier to raise men for nine months than three years.

The State has furnished several thousand—probably eight or ten thousand—for the old regiments. If these are allowed as an offset, the number to be drafted will be this much decreased.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TROOPS.

The One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment New-York Volunteers, recruited under the last call, arrived in this City by steamboat and barges yesterday morning. They were quartered in the Park Barracks during the day, and left for Washington at 6 o'clock last evening, *via* the New-Jersey Railroad. The regiment was recruited in Ulster County, and is composed of fine, healthy and rugged material. Several of its officers have seen service, among them the Colonel, GEO. H. SHARP, who served as Captain in the Thirtieth Regiment N. Y. S. M. The following is a list of the officers:

Colonel, GEORGE H. SHARP; Lieutenant-Colonel, C. D. Westbrook; Major, J. Rodolph Tappen; Adjutant, Selah O. Tuthill; Quartermaster, Urish H. Coffin; Surgeon, J. O. Van Hovenburgh; First Assistant Surgeon, Henry Collier; Second Assistant Surgeon, W. A. Van Rensselaer; Chaplain, Rev. F. Hartwell, Baptist; Sergeant-Major, Howard Cooke; Quartermaster Sergeant, Geo. P. Barber; Commissary Sergeant, Wm. Cockburn; Hospital Steward, J. D. Keyser; Drum-Major, August Goeller.

Company B—Captain, S. S. Westbrook; First Lieutenant, Rodney B. Newkirk; Second Lieutenant, Dumond Elmendorf.

Company A—Captain, Abm. L. Lockwood; First Lieutenant, James H. Lockwood; Second Lieutenant, Edward R. Ketcham.

Company C—Captain, J. L. Snyder; First Lieutenant, J. B. Krom; Second Lieutenant, William A. Norton.

Company H—Captain, Charles H. McEntee; First Lieutenant, James K. Holmes; Second Lieutenant, Michael E. Creighton.

Company E—Captain, Daniel Gillett; First Lieutenant, Oliver B. Gray; Second Lieutenant, Frederick Freiteweh.

Company G—Captain, Walter F. Scott; First Lieutenant, E. M'C. Russell; Second Lieutenant, James A. Hyde.

Company F—Captain, T. F. Overbaugh; First Lieutenant, Gilbert Pettit; Second Lieutenant, Joseph S. Oakley.

Company I—Captain, F. W. Reynolds; First Lieutenant, Alexander Austin; Second Lieutenant, John R. Burhans.

Company D—Captain, Lansing Hollister; First Lieutenant, Miner H. Greene; Second Lieutenant, E. S. Turner.

Company K—Captain, James M. Pierson; First Lieutenant, Ayres G. Barker; Second Lieutenant, James H. Everett.

The Ninth New-Hampshire and the Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers will arrive in this City, on their way to the seat of war, this morning.

The Fifteenth and Sixteenth Connecticut Regiments will arrive here on Thursday.

NEW-JERSEY REGIMENTS.

TRENTON, N. J., Monday, Aug 25.

The Eleventh Regiment, encamped at this place, left this morning for the seat of war.

The other three regiments of the New-Jersey quota of the first call for 300,000 men are at Freehold, Flemington and Woodbury. They are full, and waiting orders to leave.

Recruits are arriving rapidly for the nine months' service.

RECRUITING EXCITEMENT IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 25.

The Thirty-eighth Massachusetts Regiment will leave to-morrow afternoon for the seat of war.

The stores throughout the city were generally closed this afternoon, to give the occupants an opportunity to aid in recruiting.

A number of persons entered the shoe-store of a Mr. MANSFIELD, on Tremont Road, broke his windows, and committed other mischief, on the ground that he is disloyal, and because he did not have his store closed. MANSFIELD emphatically denied the charge of disloyalty.

The shoe and leather dealers will make a patriotic demonstration to-morrow afternoon in the shape of a grand procession.

WAR MEETING IN PORTLAND, ME.

PORTLAND, Monday, Aug. 25.

Another immense and enthusiastic war meeting was held to-night. Portland's last quota is already half filled with volunteers in three days.

MAINE AND THE DRAFT.

EXTENSION OF TIME.

AUGUSTA, Me., Monday, Aug. 25.

The time for making the draft in this State is extended to Wednesday, Sept. 10.

(Signed) ISRAEL WASHBURN, Jr.

THE EIGHTEENTH MAINE REGIMENT.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 25.

The Eighteenth Maine Regiment arrived here this morning from Bangor, and left at noon for New-York, *via* Fall River.

THE NINTH NEW-HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Monday, Aug. 25.

The Ninth Regiment of New-Hampshire Volunteers left Concord this morning for Washington. They will arrive in New-York by boat to-morrow morning.

A GOOD MOVE AT HAWLEY, PA.

The citizens of Hawley, *above* the age of 45, have organized an independent company of 120 men, and offered their services to the Government *without bounty or pay*. They say the whole honor of subduing the rebellion is not to be left to the boys; and they propose to prove that mature men of what is called middle age, have more of the heroic leaven than stripplings. Hawley, it will be remembered, is at the head-waters of the Delaware and Hudson Canal.

INEQUALITIES UNDER THE DRAFT—SMITHVILLE AND JONESVILLE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Smithville, where I live, is a town of three thousand inhabitants, and Jonesville, adjoining it, has about the same number. We claim to be as loyal as our neighbors, but are unfortunate enough to have a recruiting officer who is unpopular with our boys, who, in consequence, all go over to Jonesville and volunteer there with the Jonesville boys, so that the Jonesville roll shows names enough to make up the full quota of that town, and, of course, no draft will have to be made there, although half the volunteers are residents in Smithville. Smithville, on the other hand, must stand a draft of say fifty men, in addition to the twenty-five that have volunteered. The result of the whole is, that of two towns equal in population, one will have furnished seventy-five soldiers and the other only twenty-five, which, you see, is not fair. Smithville ought to be credited with the whole number *of her citizens* who have volunteered, no matter whether they have volunteered at home or elsewhere. As the law and the military orders now stand, will this inequality and injustice be guarded against.

Yours, FAIR PLAY.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Gen. Rosecrans Moving upon the Rebels at Guntown and Tupelo—Stirring News Anticipated.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Aug. 25.

The *Democrat*, of this city, learns that on Thursday last Gen. ROSECRANS, with an army of 30,000 or 40,000 men, proceeded southwest toward Jimtown, whereabout 15,000 rebels are lying under Gen. ARMSTRONG. Gen. PRICE is at Tupello, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, with a force of 25,000 men.

It is probable, that on being threatened, Gens. PRICE and ARMSTRONG will combine their forces, and give Gen. ROSECRANS battle.

The withdrawal of the forces under Gen. ROSECRANS does not leave Corinth exposed, as enough men remain for all emergencies.

We shall likely have stirring news from Gen. GRANT'S army in a few days.

FROM SOUTHERN MISSOURI.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Saturday, Aug. 23.

Gen. BROWN has issued an order requiring all persons in the District who have not taken the oath to report in person immediately to the nearest Provost Marshal for the purpose of taking the oath, and giving sufficient bonds for the faithful observance thereof. All persons who fail to comply with this order by the 25th of this month, will be removed by the Provost-Marshal General outside of the Federal lines, and notified that if hereafter found within the lines without proper authority, they will be arrested and placed in close confinement. The reason for making this stringent order is the fact that there are a number of persons who have not yet taken the oath, and the General Commanding has positive evidence that they keep up a direct line of communication with the enemy.

REBEL PRISONERS AT CAIRO.

CAIRO, Monday, Aug. 25.

Twelve hundred rebels arrived last evening from Indianapolis, and will be sent to Vicksburgh immediately.

No further particulars of the sinking of the *Acacia* have been received. The number now stated to be lost is 40, of whom seven were ladies.

THE CLARKSVILLE SURRENDER.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Aug. 25.

Col. MASON, with nearly 300 National troops who surrendered to guerrillas at Clarksville without firing a gun, arrived in this city yesterday on parole; they go to Camp Chase.

It is said in circles likely to know that Gen. CURTIS has been relieved of his command in Arkansas. His successor is not indicated.

BARRACKS AT QUINCY, ILL.

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 25.

In order to protect the State from rebels without and rebel sympathizers within, the Governor has ordered the construction of barracks at Quincy for 3,000 troops, at Jonesboro for 2,000, and Shawneetown for 2,000. Two regiments have already been ordered forward on the service.

THE RED-SKIN TROUBLES.

Safety of Persons Supposed to be Killed—Communication with Fort Ridgeley—Progress of the Expedition Against the Indians, &c.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Monday, Aug. 25.

Mr. GOODELL arrived from Glencoe on Saturday night. He brings the welcome news that sixty-two persons, who were supposed to be killed, are safe. Among the party were forty-two women and children. Among them are Mrs. Galbraith and family, Mrs. Links and family, Mrs. Givens and family, E. Rider, John German, Mr. Miller, Mr. Cramsey, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Parker, Mr. Pierce, Mr. Ashley, Mr. Rotwell and family, and the Faddén family. As regards the fate of the missionaries, he thinks about forty families, including those between Lac Qui Parle and the Agency, are killed. He says all the Farmer Indians gathered at Mr. RIGGS' house to defend him, but must have been overpowered.

A messenger from Henderson says the half-breed scout, FRENIER, would return to Fort Ridgely, and give the inmates such assurance of relief as to induce them to hold out. There can be no surrender without annihilation, and the inmates know this. Col. SIBLEY'S force was at St. Peters at 4 o'clock Saturday morning, 50 miles from Fort Ridgely, but could not reach there before Sunday evening.

Col. CULLEN, with 700 cavalry, proposed to strike across the country from Henderson, and may get there ahead of SIBLEY. It is believed the Indians will get information of the advancing forces and will hastily leave the fort. Col. CULLEN writes that the further he advances, the worse the news becomes. All the inhabitants are flocking into the towns.

Hon. J. R. CLEAVELAND writes, on the 21st, from Mankato, that he staid at New-Ulm last night, and saw the most horrible sights—in one instance, eight bodies of stalwart men with throats cut from ear to ear, skulls battered and limbs mutilated. He knew some of them well, and they were good citizens of Brown County. Our opinion is, that not less than 100 were massacred. Large portions of Blue Earth and Brown Counties are depopulated, with the wheat left unstacked in the fields. The owners are flying eastward.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

Headquarters of Union Generals, &c.—A Skirmish near Big Hill—Impressing Negroes—The Railroad to Cumberland Gap to be Repaired.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sunday, Aug. 24.

Maj.-Gen. WRIGHT has his headquarters at Cincinnati.

Gen. BOYLE continues here, with his headquarters in this city, commanding the forces assigned to Gen. NELSON.

Gen. NELSON commands the forces at Lebanon and Lexington.

Gen. BUELL is gone to Corinth.

Gens. JACKSON, CRAFTS and MANSON are with Gen. NELSON.

Gen. WARD remains in Kentucky.

A skirmish occurred yesterday afternoon between the National forces under Gen. METCALF and the rebels at Big Hill, Madison County, Ky.

After a brief engagement Gen. METCALF'S forces withdrew to Richmond.

No particulars are given of the loss on either side. There has been no telegraphic communication south of Russellville, Ky., since Thursday afternoon.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Aug. 24.

A special dispatch from Lexington, Ky., to the *Commercial*, of this city, says:

"An order was issued on Saturday, to impress 1,200 slaves, to repair the railroad between here and the Cumberland Gap.

An impressment was made in Fayette and Madison Counties, and loyal owners were paid laborers wages for their slaves, while rebel owners were referred to the Department at Washington for pay for their slaves. It was not found necessary to take the negroes of many loyalists.

The rebels are in great distress in consequence of the impressment, as many of their negroes were taken while working in the hemp fields.

Loyalists approve of the measure as just and wise.

Other roads in different parts of the State are also to be repaired by impressing negroes in other counties.

CASSIUS M. CLAY is here and is to be assigned to a command in a few days by Gen. WALLACE, commander of this post."

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Telegraphic Communication Re-established with Washington—Rebel Speculations About Gen. McClellan—Another Message from Jeff. Davis—The Steamship Cambria.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Aug. 22.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 19th inst., wants to know where their friends and reporters all are that used to give them reliable information concerning the movements of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army. It adds: "Where are they all? We have heard nothing from them of late. Have they all gone over to the Federals?"

The same paper also contains the message of JEFFERSON DAVIS, in which he speaks in the highest terms of his soldiers. He says "They have driven Gen. MCCLELLAN from the borders of our capital, and before another Autumn sets in they will have recovered every inch of ground that we have lost." He thinks that in future the Union forces will have enough to do to guard their Northern cities.

The movements now going on in this vicinity are progressing quietly and advantageously.

The cable across the bay was repaired yesterday at noon, and the telegraph is now successfully working between this place and Washington.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Aug. 23.

The steamship *Cambria*, from New-Orleans, and bound to Philadelphia, has put in here short of coal.

Fresh troops are daily arriving at Fortress Monroe, and hundreds are returning to their regiments, who have been away sick.

The general health of the army is improving.

All was quiet at Williamsburgh yesterday.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Aug. 24.

A severe easterly storm has been raging here all day.

All is quiet up the James River and also in the army.

The Post-office Department is extending its buildings at Old Point for the much needed accommodation of the clerks employed in this office.

Adams' Express are also extending their buildings, as their accommodations for freight have been far too limited.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

Arrival of the One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment—The Twenty-second Regiment N. Y. S. M. to Remain until Sept. 1.

HARPER'S FERRY, Monday, Aug. 25.

The One Hundred and Eleventh New-York Volunteer Regiment arrived here last night to relieve the Twenty-second Regiment N. Y. S. M., which latter were ordered home, their time being up.

In view of the reported advance of the rebels, the Twenty-second Regiment has offered to remain until the 1st of September, which offer Maj.-Gen. WOOL has accepted.

The Guerrilla Raid Near Winchester.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 25.

The passenger train on the Winchester Railroad, which left here on Saturday afternoon for Harper's Ferry, was fired into about half way between those points, by a party of fifty guerrillas, and ENWARD LUCAS, the Express Messenger, was severely wounded. The Conductor of the train foolishly stopped it, in compliance with the order of the gang. Four soldiers of the First Michigan Regiment were taken prisoners. The passengers were released. The train, with its contents, were then destroyed, and the guerrillas made off with their prisoners.

THE YEARLY TURN-FEST.

Five Thousand Merrymakers Present—Dancing, Mirth and Song.

The Twelfth Annual Festival of the New-York Turnverein was celebrated yesterday at Jones' Wood, with great spirit. The Turner Association of this City is an extensive, powerful and influential body, and embraces among its members some of the finest talent to be found within the circle of the German community of New-York, if not, indeed, of the whole Union. The yearly celebration is usually conducted with immense eclat, but the Society having, within 18 months, sent a whole regiment to the war, and reinforced it several times, the number of regular members who could unite in the festivities of 1862 was much reduced.

Still, the usual disposition existed; and at 8½ o'clock yesterday morning, the hour fixed for rendezvous, the spacious Turnhall, at Nos. 27 and 33 Orchard-street, was crowded with those who had assembled to take part in the procession. Some of our leading German Musical Societies, members of which are Turners, had volunteered to assist in the affair, and the morning scene was a gay and joyous one.

THE PROCESSION

started at 9 o'clock in the following order, under the command of the Marshal of the day, CARL LORCH, who is likewise Adjutant of the Turner Regiment.

The Festival Committee.
The Band of the Sængerbund.
The New-York Sængerbund.
Various Musical Clubs not portions of the Sængerbund.
The Stratfonport Fire Companies.
The Drum Corps of the Turner Cadets.
The Cadets of the New-York Turnverein.
Turner Clubs from Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, &c.
The Drum Corps of the New-York Turnverein.
The Turnverein Band.
The New-York Turners, some hundreds in number.

The procession formed a gallant and striking spectacle. The Turners, in their uniforms of white jackets and pants, with gay kerchiefs tied around their necks, and neat black Kossuth hats, the many richly-embroidered banners, the numerous and well-trained music corps, the companies of happy-looking cadets, and then, along the side-walks, the accompanying throng and interminable train of buxom women, nearly all lugging along huge chubby-cheeked babies or followed by troops of roly-poly children, some of whom were just able to toddle—all these indispensable and inevitable features of the Teutonic "Fest-tag" were there in rare profusion, brightening even the August sunshine to a ruddier glow.

The line wound with flaunting banners through Orchard, to Canal-street, the Bowery, Rivington and Essex streets and Avenue A, to the foot of Tenth-street, where the steamer *Island City* received and conveyed as many of the throng as she could accommodate to the landing at Jones' Wood.

Meanwhile, other thousands packed the Second and Third-avenue cars, and, at 11 o'clock, when the Turnverein arrived, the beautiful groves were filled in every direction with groups of merry-makers.

THE WOODS

are celebrated in our neighborhood for their space, their romantic situation, their seclusion, their deep shade, the variety and beauty of their scenery, and the richness of their foliage and herbage. The atmosphere of the day, while glowing with the brilliancy of the season, was yet deliciously cool, and everything conspired to adapt the day peculiarly to the occasion.

After resting an hour or more, the tents and booths of the different clubs were arranged in many picturesque localities, the beer-kegs and huge drinking-horns were displayed in conspicuous places, and the various gaudy ensigns having been displayed from the boughs of neighboring trees, all hands betook themselves to

THE FESTIVITIES.

These opened with the usual creature-comforts of such gatherings. Beer and wine, pretzels and cold viands, rye-bread and Schweitzer-kaese appeared in mountains and disappeared like mice, with many a roaring jest and roundelay. Then came romping on the green, bright eyes, slender waists and twinkling feet performing their accustomed parts. The Turnvercin gave a splendid exhibition of their complicated and difficult feats of agility and strength, under the direction of their Turnwart, the Zoeglinge or Cadets—a body of juvenile Turners, the exact counterparts, on a small scale, of the elder ones, followed suit, and, in some respects, eclipsed their prototypes, and then a series of delightful musical performances by the different Clubs, both vocal and instrumental, alternated for the rest of the afternoon. During this part of the gayeties, the guests generally distributed themselves about the grounds, to seek such amusement as best pleased them. There were swings, hobby-horses, shooting galleries, &c., at every turn, and no end of [illegible]

The Democratic Mass Meeting in Philadelphia.

The Democrats held a mass meeting in Independence-square, Philadelphia, on Saturday, as the *Ledger* says, "to denounce Secessionists and Abolitionists." Mr. F. W. HUGHES, the man to whom Mr. SEWARD recently wrote a letter, called the meeting to order and made a speech. He was followed by WM. WITTE, and then a long series of resolutions were read, the spirit of which is sufficiently indicated by the following:

That the American Constitution and the American Union are "one and inseparable," and the enemies of either are the enemies of both.

That it is the first duty of all good citizens to uphold the Government and obey the laws, and that all efforts to these ends will receive an enthusiastic support, and that we will hold as enemies of the Republic all who, by word or deed, encourage or sympathize with either Secessionists or Abolitionists, and that we will cheerfully render to the officers of the Government, acting within their constitutional powers, all the resources at our command to extinguish these two elements of destruction to the existence of our free institutions.

That we regard all efforts for the suppression of the freedom of speech and of the Press, to prevent the people from peaceably assembling, all arrests and imprisonment of citizens where the Courts are open, and the civil power in full vigor, without warrant, without oath, or probable cause, without a hearing, without counsel, without a trial in the State or District where any alleged offence has been committed, as in derogation of the great fundamental principles of civil liberty, and a plain violation of the terms and provisions of the Constitution of the United States.

That the Democratic Party is pledged, as it always has been, to the support of the United States Government, in the energetic prosecution of the war, for the suppression of the rebellion in the Southern States, in order that the Constitution may be preserved and the Union restored.

That our Democratic brethren, McClellan, Halleck, Butler, Dix, McClernand, Geary, Logan, Hancock, Corcoran, Meagher, Mulligan, Fitch, Shields, Sickles, Burnside, as well as the tens of thousands in the ranks, who are members of our party, and the soldiers of the Union army generally, of whatever political faith, deserve our warmest thanks for the sacrifices by which they have illustrated their devotion to the cause of the country.

MR. CHAS. J. INGERSOLL, who has since been arrested for the treasonable sentiments which he expressed, then spoke. After claiming that the Democrats were in the majority, he said:

"If we are in the majority, and if we know that the party in power is ruling to our ruin, why should we not put it down? We think that they rule to ruin us, and having the majority, we may exercise our right of ballot and put them out. What is the reason for which we think this party should go out of power? We are, at this time the most indebted country in the world. We have the heaviest debt in the world, and one which has the least possibility of being paid, and we shall soon be the heaviest taxed people, and of all the money that has been raised, how much has been well applied? How much has been well spent? The Government has raised the largest sum and applied it to the least purpose of any power before. They began with 700,000 soldiers, and are now going to raise 600,000 more. What have they done with that army? What conquests have they made? (Three cheers for McCLELLAN.) What are they doing with McCLELLAN? It is said that he is to be removed. [A VOICE—"Never."] Let us wait and see how it is to be. (Cheers for McCLELLAN and Col. MURPHY.) I want to know whether any Government that ever exercised so much power with 700,000 men have accomplished results so insignificant? Are we any further advanced now to the conquest of the Southern States than we were at the beginning? And with what object has this war been prosecuted? I hear that the Government has lately taken it into consideration to adopt another course. We have no proof that this abolition scheme is dead. But what has been the whole object of the war previously? [A VOICE—"Free the nigger."] Has there been any other object, and if they accomplish that object; if they turn loose upon us four millions of negroes, are we to marry them? Are we to work with them? I will tell you what will be the result. These poor negroes, whom the Abolitionists love much less than you and I, would have their throats cut in a war of races, and that would be the end of this scheme of Mr. LINCOLN. I say further, that a more corrupt Government was never seen here and seldom seen in the Old World. Look at the reports of the House and Senate Committees! There you will see the evidence that a Government so corrupt as this was never imagined until Mr. LINCOLN came into power. The Senate refused to exclude a member guilty of taking a bribe to procure a contract, and yet that same Senate has been expelling member after member upon principles more or less finely drawn. If we choose to put down this Government by going quietly to the ballot-box and voting against it, who is to say nay? What are we told by this Government? Democracy is treason, freedom is treason, the Press is treason. They say it is treason for the Democratic Party to organize itself; it is treason to vote against this Government, or to do anything short of supporting it. We will support the Government and the war, because we have been assailed, and I say that the idea that is now given out by these people at Washington, that we are not to organize as a party, is monstrous. What is there in our way? I don't understand that there is anything in our way, as we have a majority. They tell us we can be arrested. Ah! well I see that our friends in different parts of the town have been arrested but, after all, these arrests are not such terrible things! If they arrest you, they must feed and clothe you and lodge you, and, in these hard times, there is something in that. [Laughter.] I know of nothing in the way. I know of nothing they have pretended to put in our way, in our march to the ballot-box, except the arrest; but if they arrest you and me, they can't arrest the whole Democratic party. Go to the ballot-box, and give a majority throughout the State, and then the wind is taken out of Mr. LINCOLN'S sails. I want to see the Federal Government that will dare, in the face of an ascertained majority of the whole country, to carry on unconstitutional measures such as they have been indulging for the last eighteen months."

Col. J. W. WALL, who has once been under arrest, wrote from Burlington, regretting that he could not attend the meeting. He said:

"Many honest, right-thinking men wonder that the party now bearing rule can treat so lightly constitutional obligations, and trample on the most sacred guaranteed rights of freemen; but such abnormal action is inseparable from its nature. Its very organization was unconstitutional—its tendency revolutionary in the very throes of the agony that gave it birth in the formation of this geographical party was recognized the advent of that time against whose approach the good WASHINGTON warned his countrymen. In the formation of that party, designing men succeeded in exciting a belief 'that there was a real difference of local interests and local views,' 'the heart-burnings and jealousies springing from misrepresentation' accomplished the fearful work, and succeeded in 'rendering alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by the ties of fraternal affection.' Such an organization as this can never acknowledge the sanctity of constitutional obligations, for it would be entirely abhorrent to its nature. You might as well expect the devil to recognize the sanctity of holy water. As long, therefore, as it holds sway, men may expect to hear of these high-handed outrages upon the constitutional rights of the citizen, and to read in its leading journals that the Constitution is suspended and may be set aside altogether, whenever the salvation of the Republican Party demands it."

The Arrest of Charles J. Ingersoll.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 25.

The *Bulletin* has a report that Hon. CHARLES J. INGERSOLL has been arrested for language used at the Democratic meeting in Independence-square on Saturday night.

Mr. INGERSOLL was arrested by United States Deputy Marshal SCHUTLER, and put under bonds to answer by Alderman BEITLER.

The Great Eastern off Cape Race.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, Aug. 25.

The operator at Cape Race reports at 11 o'clock, Saturday night, wind blowing a gale from the South, and a very heavy sea running, saw a rocket, and heard a gun, supposed to have been fired on board the *Great Eastern*; was unable to board her.

She will be due at New-York Tuesday evening.

(Advertisement.)

VERY REMARKABLE.—An applicant for office was about being dismissed by the President, when the eye of the latter caught the name of the manufacturer of the hat, which was carelessly held in the hand of the office-seeker. "Does KNOX make your hats?" "He does, Sir, and has ever since he has been in business." "Well, you shall have the place, for that is a better recommendation than a whole batch of petitions and letters of recommendation." [illegible] at No. 212 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Marion, from New-Orleans—Major T. Bell, U. S. A.; Provost Judge of New-Orleans; Capt. D. Bacon, 5th Mich.; Lieut. W. H. Seamans, 30th Mass.; Capt. A. J. Drake, U. S. A.; Lieut. Com. Wm. Budd, U. S. N.; J. Amberg, F. O. Cayes and lady, W. G. Davis and lady, Mrs. Foster and infant, L. D'Aimes and lady, Mrs. M. Daner and child, Miss Caroline Frost, Mrs. Huey, R. Hartley, Mrs. Haly, 3 children and servant, N. P. Hasness, C. Linhard, J. M. Lowenstein, J. La Porte and lady, P. R. McPhillips, M. Mayer, U. D. Miller, H. E. A. Sessel, Sister Mary and servant, of the Charity Hospital; J. A. Schiffer, L. Stein, lady and 3 children, M. D. Sacerdote, Paul Vicellia, R. Von Sredensburg, Mrs. J. Vokel and boy, Jacob Whitney, E. Woolf, Fred. Zeigler, J. M. Baker, U. S. N.; W. R. Randolph and mother, Jos. Porter, Moritz Josephs, 20 U. S. seamen, and three free colored.

In steamship St. Mary, from New-Orleans—M. J. Taylor and mother, Mrs. J. M. Adams, 2 children and servant, Miss Myers, J. D. Oakford, wife and 3 children, E. Peale, wife, son and 2 daughters, F. Brannan, Count De Megan, J. N. Kein, Mrs M. Phillips, Peter Conway, Dr. Davieson, Mrs. Isaac Keene and daughter, Mr. Hamilton, wife, 5 children and servant, Wm. Floto, wife and servant, Mr. Nettleton, wife and child, Mrs. H. B. Keene and 3 children, J. H. Williams, N. McManigl, Wm. Smeaker, Paul Frican, Mrs. Bobet and servant, A. Hebert, George Patten, J. R. Hinsdale, J. W. Hancock, W. E. Floyd, J. Hodge, J. Haberly, A. Hand.

In brig Princess Royal, from Bermuda—Mrs. D. C. Rankin, Mrs. Toddings and daughter, Mr. Bairen, Miss Louisa Barren, Albert Inglis, Capt. O. Cooper, Mr. T. Edwards.

In bark John Benson, from Ponce, P. R.—P. Davidson, Miss A. Liggett, Miss C. Liggett.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 21 | Sun sets.... 6 43 | Moon sets.... 7 01

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 22 | Gov. Island. 3 11 | Hell Gate.... 10 39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Aug. 25.

Cleared.

Ships Orient, Hill, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Gibraltar, (Br.,) Dunham, Glasgow, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Julian, (Brem.,) Stricker, Bremen, Ruger Bros.

Barks H. T. Vennard, Drinkwater, Bristol, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Alice Tainter, Hayden, New-Orleans, J. & E. Smith.

Brigs Flight, (Br.,) Doane, Gloucester, C. O. Duncan & Co.; Anna Maria, (Br.,) Page, Queenstown, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; W. R. Kibbe, (Br.,) Murray, Elizabethport, J. & N. Smith & Co.; Belle, (Br.,) Yates, Havana, H. S. Vining; Exemplar, (Br.,) Ferry, Cow B

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3409. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

A Successful Engagement at Warrenton.

A FORCE OF REBELS DRIVEN OUT.

Details of Movements up to Monday.

Demonstrations of the Rebels at the Fords of the Rappahannock.

Movement of a Large Body Toward the Luray Valley.

THE RECENT RAID ON CATLETT'S STATION.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 25.

Passengers from Virginia to-day report that there was an engagement at Warrenton, Va., yesterday, in which our forces were successful, having driven the enemy out of the town. We were still holding it at the latest advices.

The rebel forces which have been engaged in the recent fights are mainly cavalry.

The following-named persons are among those wounded during the recent skirmishes in Virginia. They are at the several hospitals in Alexandria.

SEVENTY-FOURTH PENNSYLVANIA.

Lieut. Ferd Hicks,	Gotfried Pritzbanr,
Gustavus Schaaf,	Fred. Water,
Wm. Hain,	Mathias Buck,
John McIntyre,	Henry Whittell,
Ernest Miller,	Jasper Filseer,
Oliver Schaar,	Frank Isley.

SIXTY-FIRST OHIO.

Corp. Joseph B. Drew,	Samuel J.Rowe,
E. G. Rainy,	Stephen Welsh.
George Kent,	

FIRST OHIO BATTERY

William Work.

SECOND OHIO BATTERY.

George McPherson.

FIRST NEW-YORK ARTILLERY.

Corp. Blaze,	Sergt. Jacob Black.

FOURTH NEW-YORK CAVALRY.

Charles Wienderlich.

THE RAID BY GENS. STUART AND LEE.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

MANASSAS, Sunday, Aug. 24.

Friday evening, about 8 o'clock, as your correspondent was in camp with the baggage and supply trains of SIGEL'S First Army Corps, south of Catlett's Station, an alarm was given that the rebel cavalry had attacked and taken the Station and were advancing upon us. For a time the consternation occasioned by so sudden and unexpected an attack was great, but by the cool and determined behavior of some of the officers and men order was soon restored. The Purnell Legion formed quickly and fought bravely, and, although *crushed back* by overwhelming numbers, stood their ground until resistance was *destruction*. The "Bucktails," under Col. KANE, of your city, covered themselves with glory.

Upon repairing to the station at daylight we found that last night the railroad train from Rappahannock reached there about 6 P. M., and was waiting for a train to come up from Alexandria. In about an hour a cry was heard from the camp, about the train, to "fall in men, we are attacked." So IT WAS; *true as preachin'* was HERE. The rebel cavalry rode up to the engine and ordered the engineer to surrender. He refused and the "chivalry" fired several volleys at him, and at the same time fired into the rear of the train, which had attached *two passenger cars and about fifty passengers in them*. The whole train was in an instant surrounded, and all who dared to come out were surrounded and taken prisoners. As the rebels dismounted, the engineer drew the valve and some one separated the train, leaving two car-loads of sick from Warrenton. Just as the train started, about thirty men of Company B, Purnell Legion, of Baltimore, advanced to the rear of the train and poured a volley into the rebel cavalry who had it surrounded.

The rebels fell back in a perfect "skedaddle," but in a few minutes rallied and charged most vigorously and took all the men prisoners.

The hospital at Catlett's Station was "sacked," and all the sick taken out South. The rebels then had their own way, and pillaged and plundered to their hearts' content. Two sutler wagons were plundered of such articles as the scamps wanted and then burnt. *The rebels remained near the Station nearly five hours*, doing as they pleased. A fearful thunderstorm raged during the whole time of the attack. The lightning was almost blinding, and the thunder was most appallingly fearful. The rain fell in drenching torrents. While one of the rebel regiments was at work immediately at the Station, another dashed upon Gen. FOEX'S wagon-train, half a mile further up the road. The train was guarded by about two hundred of the Pennsylvania Bucktails, under Col. KANE, who had just reached here the previous day, since being wounded at Cross Keyes.

The men rushed out and fired a volley in the darkness; the rebels fell back, but advanced again, and surrounding the whole party, took Col. KANE and some one hundred and forty-nine of his men prisoners. But Providence favoring, Col. KANE, encouraging his men, sent them out *one by one* to the rear in the storm, and when all were out, followed himself, and while the rebs were absorbed by the storm, escaped. Fourteen of the same gallant men charged on a body of the rebel cavalry, killing a large number of their horses, which lay along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. The rebs then pooped over to PUPE'S wagons, took all his fancy horses, papers, &c., and *burned his two wagons*. They also robbed and burned two sutlers' wagons, and three of the supply wagons, with all the equipage of Gen. POPE and others, which they did not want. Gen. MCDOWELL'S guard lay but a short distance off, and kept up a continuous fire, aided by a few "Bucktails" who had escaped previous to the surrounding. But the rebel fire and charge was too severe, and the men fell back. The rebels took some half dozen horses from McDOWELL'S train, and all his private stores, completely rummaging his mess-chests and wagon. Another party had crossed the railroad and gone down to Gens. RICKETTS' and KING'S supply-trains and headquarters-wagons. They gave a tremendous shout, and charged down into the ravine, where KING'S wagoners were, upon the outside, guarded by some Wisconsin troops, who drew up and fired into the rebel cavalry, killing two and taking two prisoners, during a skirmish of nearly an hour. When the fire opened, Maj. WM. PAISTER, Division Quartermaster, Capt. FRED. GRAHAM, Brigade Quartermaster, and Capt. D. B. JONES, Commissary, ran out, mounted their horses, cheered the men, urging them to stand firm, and were taken prisoners.

An hour before daylight a squadron of the brave Col. ALLEN'S First Maine Cavalry charged up the railroad, and the rebels at once *departed thence for Warrenton*. In the commencement of this "break," one of the correspondents of the *Inquirer* was, with a friend, taken prisoner, but subsequently escaped from nine of the chivalry. The two took to the scant woods, and crouched behind a stump until daylight appeared. During the time they heard the rebels conversing, and during the vivid flashes of lightning saw them lead off our men prisoners.

A rebel Lieutenant—taken prisoner by the Wisconsin boys, who killed six and wounded six rebels, and secured six horses and two dead rebels—says that Friday noon, the rebel First Virginia, Col. O'BRIEN commanding, the Fifth Virginia and Ninth Virginia Cavalry, under Col. W. H. F. LEE, Jr., and Gen. STUART, with about 1,200 men, crossed the Rappahannock and came direct to Warrenton. Here they took a few prisoners, and the terrible storm of Friday night coming up, they halted until six o'clock P. M., when they made a dash to the railroad. STUART remained at Warrenton with one squadron. He says he heard JACKSON had gone off up the river, but they had no infantry or artillery; he knows of no positions or numbers of the rebel army, but said they considered the taking of Washington as a sure thing in a short time.

About 7 A. M., Saturday, a squadron of rebel cavalry drove in our pickets on the Warrenton road, and the whole camp was again under arms; guards were [illegible] the teamsters formed their wagons in circles, with the horses inside, and all the guns were got out to make a desperate resistance; in a few minutes the cavalry were deployed out, and a body of cavalry coming up from towards Manassas proved to be the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, deploying as skirmishers. Such cheers as went from the men one seldom hears. Soon a long string of cars and engines, loaded with infantry, came up, and order and security again reigned. All the morning we heard one incessant roar of artillery down on the Rappahannock. We can learn no particulars. Up to last night there had been no fight, though it was believed the rebels were trying to throw a column of eighty thousand accross the Rappahannock, above the railroad, to get in our rear.

The rebels were very ferocious, and in all their charges shouted, yelled and swore, "Surrender or die!" A contraband, who came in this morning, says that a number of contrabands with him were cut down by the cavalry, and he only escaped by taking to the thicket. In the height of the panic this morning, we saw a number of stalwart negroes, with muskets, side by side with teamsters and soldiers. Our whole loss is about 300 prisoners, seven wagons and a hundred horses, a few killed and wounded. All our wounded and their own were taken off with them.

We have received the following names. Some may yet come in, but it was noon when we left, and most who were close by had come in:

Of the Purnell Legion, Maryland troops, there were killed: Company C—Frederick Simon, Pollard Woolen. Missing—Frank Porter, James T. Alexander, L. K. Terry, J. Burns, Morris Devine.

First-Lieut. Hogarth, Company B; Second-Lieut. Brooks, Company B.

Killed—Privates Herman, Company K, Ninetieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, in detail around Rickett's wagons.

Additional prisoners taken by the rebels from the Purnell Legion, Maryland Volunteers—Capt. Gibson, Lieut. Reinaker, Company A; T. B. Jones, G. W. Jones, James Giles, J. Horstman, Company D.

During the onset of the rebels after the wagons had been fired, they started back from the road to where Gen. MILROY'S trains lay, intending to pay their attentions to them, but they were promptly met by a guard of about one hundred men, headed by the gallant Capt. J. B. MCDONALD, Commissary of MILROY'S Brigade, His bravery and determination saved the train.

Capt. T. LOWRY, and his clerks of the Quartermaster's Department, secured the valuable papers and money belonging to the Government, and retired to a secluded place in the woods until the dash was over.

On Friday, one of the new recruits of the Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers was run over and killed, by a forage train, at Licking Creek, on the Alexandria and Orange Railroad. His name was not known. He was decently buried near the spot.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

From the Washington Star, Aug. 24.

We have the following additional particulars of the Confederate cavalry raid upon Catlett's Station: The train waiting upon a switch consisted of two passenger cars and five freight cars. Mr. A. S. LAWRENCE, of this city, belonging to the Quartermaster's Department, was on the train at the time, and informs us that the first notice of the attack was the sound of firing outside. Some forty or fifty of the Bucktail Rifles, who were getting something to eat, rallied, and fired a volley at the Confederate cavalry as they swooped down upon them; but the cavalry came in such overwhelming numbers that the Bucktails were forced to take shelter behind trees, logs of wood, &c. Some of the passengers in the cars—Mr. LAWRENCE among the number—had meantime hastily ranged themselves by the side of the Bucktails, to aid in resisting the assault, but were also obliged to take cover from the numbers opposed to them. The Maryland Purcell Legion, stationed here, is said to have behaved very badly, and to have run away in a panic.

The Confederate cavalry took forty or fifty prisoners, destroyed a number of wagons, variously stated by different parties at from six to thirty, and carried off some 200 horses, mounting their prisoners on these horses. Among the prisoners were some 25 Ohio cavalry, surprised in their tents, who fell into line and surrendered without resistance. Six of the Bucktails were killed and eight wounded. Mr. LAWRENCE and three of the Bucktails saved themselves by crawling under the platform of the station-house, where they were for some time in the immediate vicinity of a rebel officer, who seated himself directly over them upon the platform during the rain, and shouted to his men to "smoke out the d—d Yankees from their hiding-places." While they were under the platform, Col. FITZHUGH LEE, (son of Gen. ROBERT LEE,) who was in command of the rebel cavalry, rode up to the station and called out to Mrs. CATLETT to tell his family "that he was well."

The enemy's force consisted of detachments of the First, Fourth and Ninth Virginia Cavalry, some 1,200 strong, picked men. They crossed the Rappahannock at Porter's Ford, two miles above the White Sulphur Springs, and lurked in the neighborhood of Warrenton during Thursday night.

It is singular that, though they stopped some hours at Catlett's Station, they did no injury to the railroad or telegraph. The train of cars at Catlett's escaped, through the courage of a fireman, who worked the engine off the switch after the engineer in charge had skedaddled in fright. It is believed that the enemy retreated before daylight by the same route they approached.

Col. CLARY, Chief Quartermaster Army of Virginia, escaped by crawling away upon his hands and knees, pistol in hand, he having declared that he would die before surrendering.

The rebel loss at Catlett's is thought to have been about a dozen, from the number of ambulances they used in which to carry off their dead and wounded.

The convalescents who so successfully repulsed the rebels numbered less than one hundred, and were under the command of Lieut. ELLIS, who, on the approach of the rebels, immediately formed in the darkness of the night when they heard them coming on the opposite side of the road, and let into them so furiously that they (the rebels) thinking that a much larger force than they anticipated was present, retreated, leaving the Lieutenant a prisoner and one dead man on the field.

Shortly after the attack upon Catlett's, the same Confederate cavalry, or a portion of it, made a dash upon a section of the same wagon trains, which was guarded by some eighty invalid soldiers belonging to the Second, Sixth and Seventh Wisconsin Regiments, and Nineteenth Indiana, under a Wisconsin officer, also an invalid.

The Confederate commander galloped up and shouted, "Stack your arms, boys, run those wagons up and set fire to them, that's the order," evidently designing to pass himself off for a Federal officer. The reply was, "Who in hell are you, to give such orders?" accompanied by a volley, and the brave invalid soldiers immediately drew up in line, with fixed bayonets.

Three charges were made upon them by the Confederates, answered by three rounds of musketry, and upon receiving the last of these the Confederates turned tail and fled, minus their expected plunder; and minus also three of their number killed, ten horses killed, and twelve horses left behind in their flight, with a quantity of cavalry equipments. But one of our men was injured—a Wisconsin soldier—who received a sabre-cut. The scene of this attack was about a mile from Catlett's. One of the rebels killed was recognized by parties in the neighborhood as a Corp. PENDLETON. It is feared that in the raid upon Catlett's, Lieut.-Col. MYERS, Quartermaster McDOWELL'S corps, and Capt. GOLDEN, Disbursing-Assistant to Col. CLARY, C. Q. M., Army of Virginia, were captured.

Lieut. L. C. Hunss, of the First Virginia Cavalry, who was captured on Friday night, was brought to the city yesterday and sent to the Old Capitol. He admits they had one killed—a corporal—and some ten or fifteen wounded. He also confirms the report that SIGEL has taken a whole brigade prisoners, with the exception of those who are killed or wounded.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

The rain of Friday afternoon and night, and Saturday last, in the vicinity of the Upper Rappahannock, served to swell the river so as to make it unfordable anywhere below the mountains, a few miles back of Warrenton Springs, which, of course, put a stop to efforts of the rebel army on its western and southern bank to repeat their apparent attempts of Thursday and Friday last to cross the river in force. Nevertheless, the artillery firing at nearly all the fords, from the Springs down to Fredericksburg, was kept up on Saturday and yesterday with more or less spirit, but with no results that have been deemed sufficiently important to be reported here by persons coming from that quarter.

We hear that the Seventh Ohio and Twenty-third New-York, early on Saturday morning, crossed the river to the side occupied by the Confederates, and recrossed with difficulty, (owing to the rapidity of the river's rise,) and with some loss from their engagement with the opposing enemy.

At the same time, at a different ford, a rebel brigade managed to force its way across, and is said to have been mostly cut off from its support by the rising water. We have rumors that two regiments of it were either cut up or captured by the portion of SIGEL'S force opposite whose position they crossed the river.

In the course of Saturday, Brig.-Gen. BOHLEN, of Philadelphia, while serving in the immediate vicinity of the ford and railroad bridge at the Rappahannock station, was killed by a shell.

It seems to be believed in military circles here that up to this forenoon the total Union loss in defending the fords between Fredericksburgh and Warrenton Springs, from Wednesday last until this morning, will be covered by 250. We have no data on which to venture an estimate of the rebel loss, though, as they were repulsed in at least a dozen different seeming efforts to effect a crossing in force, the probability is that they must have suffered largely. This is certainly true, [illegible] late movements on the river bank mean more than so many feints, to conceal their purpose of operating seriously elsewhere.

While we do not think it proper to describe, at this time, either the position or the movements of our own troops in front of the enemy, we may state that our fear to-day is that the latter will retreat within forty-eight hours, in as hot haste as that in which they advanced last week from Gordonsville, taking advantage of the existing comparatively high state of the river to enable them to get away, if possible, without instant pursuit. If they seriously intended to cross the Rappahannock, there can be little doubt that they will do so, as all their efforts to cross, up to late advices from there, were signal failures.

We learn that the rebel column that came east, by way of Orange Court-house, crossed the Rapidan at Raccoon Ford, and made directly for the Rappahannock at Kelly's Mill and Ford, and the ford at the crossing of the railroad, *via* Stevensburgh and Brandy; thus leaving Culpepper Court-house six or seven miles to their left.

Up to Friday morning no rebel force had passed through Culpepper Court-house, except a body of some 200 cavalry, operating as a sort of flank-guard.

P. S.—We have every reason to believe that there has been but very little, if any, firing across the Rappahannock to-day.

LIST OF WOUNDED SENT TO ALEXANDRIA AND WASHINGTON.

The following is a list of wounded who have been sent from the Rappahannock to Alexandria and Washington:

Corporal William T. Collins, Co. A, 2d U. S. Sharpshooters—ball in thigh, splintering bone. Amputated at junction upper and middle thighs.

Jas. H. Walters, 14th N. Y. S. M.—shell wound, left leg amputated 3½ inches below knee joint.

Wm. O. Daniels, Co. I, 23d N. Y. V.—bullet through right hand, finger removed.

Preston Cooper, 2d U. S. S.—wound by shell.

Sergeant John Oliver, Co. K, 14th N. Y. S. M—contused wound, scalp.

Christopher Campbell, Co. B, 35th N. Y. V.—musket ball through hip joint.

John Blow, 1st N. Y. Artillery—right breast.

Jacob Brock, Co. I, 1st N. Y. Artillery—right side and foot.

C. Christian, Co. B, 5th Virginia—left knee.

O. Mooney, Co. D, 5th Virginia—right arm.

Capt. Merryman, Co. F, 5th Virginia—left knee.

C. McGuier, Co. D, 5th Virginia—head.

J. B. Perkins, Co. D, 5th Virginia—right elbow.

Wm. Clay, Co. K, 5th Virginia—right side.

N. O. Daniels, Co. I, 23d New-York—right hand.

Corp. C. Brady, Co. K, 14th N. Y.—right side and foot.

Sergt. J. Oliver, Co. K, 14th New-York—head.

Wm. Work, Co. K, Ohio Battery—left leg.

G. McPherson, Co. K, Ohio Battery—head.

Wm. C. White, 1st New-Jersey Cavalry—foot.

J. J. Cross, 1st New-Jersey Cavalry—finger and leg.

Sergt. J. C. Hobensack, 1st N. J. Cav.—leg.

W. W. Richard, 1st New-Jersey Caval.—shoulder.

M. Kellyhan, 1st New-Jersey Cavalry—hip.

C. C. Ribbons, 1st New-Jersey Cavalry—arm.

R. McDonald, Harris Light Cavalry—ribs.

Corp. J. Burlingame, Harris Light Cav.—shoulder.

W. Hicscox, Harris Light Cavalry—lung.

C. S. Barker, Harris Light Cavalry—shoulder.

Wm. Hain, Co. I, 74th Penn.—left elbow.

Corp. Ed. McGlaughlin, Co. —, 61st Ohio—left leg.

Lieut. Welch, Co. I, 61st Ohio—left side and arm.

H. Wissels, Co. I, 74th Penn.—right shoulder.

E. G. Raddy, Co. D, 61st Ohio—right thigh.

And. Bock, Co. I, 74th Pennsylvania—right elbow.

L. Wunderlich, Co. H, 74th Penn.—left arm.

V. Bruce, Co. A, 5th Virginia—face and neck.

Corp. J. B. Deane, Co. H, 61st Ohio—right thigh.

Sergt. C. Hoegler, Co. A, 74th Penn.—right foot.

O. Saharr, Co. H, 74th Pennsylvania—both legs.

T. Gerster, Co. B, 74th Pennsylvania—right arm.

E. Miller, Co. D, 74th Penn.—left shoulder.

F. Bohr, Co. A, 74th Pennsylvania—left leg.

J. Dennis, Co. E, 61st Ohio—right arm.

Lieut. Hoburg, Co. E, 74th Pennsylvania—hip.

Ord. Sergt. Heinlig, Co. G, 74th Penn.—right leg.

Sergt. Xavier Mahler, Co. E, 74th Pa.—hip, serious.

J. Watcher, Co. G, 74th Penn.—left hand and thigh.

J. Back, Co. B, 74th Pennsylvania—left foot.

B. Schell, Co. G, 74th Pennsylvania—left thigh.

W. H. Morgan, Co. E, 61st Ohio—head.

G. W. Fultz, Co. A, 61st Ohio—right thigh.

M. McCormick, Co. A, 61st Ohio—right hip.

J. J. Mitchell, Co. I, 8th Virginia—left shoulder.

J. McCawley, Co. H, 61st Ohio—left hip.

G. Schoof, Co. B, 74th Penn.—right shoulder.

Christian New, Co. F, 74th Penn.—head, serious.

W. Burknes, Co. I, 75th Ohio—side and left elbow.

Wm. Ernhardt, Co. I, 75th Ohio—wound through bowels.

—— Senons—left neck and wrist.

J. Walker, Co. K, 74th Pennsylvania—left side and left arm.

I. L. Steele, Co. B, 8th Va.—shell wound, left eye.

M. Travers, Co. F, 61st Ohio—abdomen.

George Kent, Co. K, 61st Ohio—right arm.

L. Smith, Co. G, 74th Pennsylvania—left heel.

J. Mangalt, Co. A, 74th Pennsylvania—abdomen.

Lieut. Heck, Co. I, 74th Pennsylvania—right thigh.

G. Ogden, Co. G, 25th Ohio—left thigh bone fractured.

CRONISE'S NEW-YORK BATTERY.

Wounded.

Capt. Cronise, Lieut. Stocking, Sergt. And. Young.

Killed.

George W. Ford.

THIRD MARYLAND.

Killed.

Lewis Brown.

HARRIS LIGHT CAVALRY.

Killed.

Sergt. Irwin, Co. G.
Corp. Treasdale, Co. C.
Thomas Session, Co. D.

Wounded.

Chief Bugler Baker—shoulder.
—— McDonald, Co. L—right arm.
William Scott, Co. F—abdomen.
Corp. Burlingame, Co. G—right collar-bone.
—— Elsworth, Co. C—left collar-bone.
Timothy House, Co. G—spent ball in arm.
John Oakford, Co. G—spent ball in back.
Charles Hall, Co. M—flesh wound, shoulder.
Ezra F. Doolittle, Co. B—fracture collar-bone.

Missing.

J. Lee, Co. F.

Killed.

Capt. Buell, Reserve Ohio Artillery.
Died at Bealton Station, Aug. 22.
Martin Travers, Co. F, 61st Ohio.
Wm. Everhart, Co. G, 75th Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS.

P. McGovern, Co. H, 102d N. Y.—both hands.
Geo. W. Fultz, Co. A, 6th Ohio—thigh.
Jas. R. Smith, Co. H, 88th Penn.—side, serious.
Lieut. Hnherz, Co. E, 74th Penn.—right side.
Jno. Betts, Co. A, 75th Ohio—amputation left shoulder joint.
Fred. Harbison, Co. A, 60th New-York—typhoid.
Thos. Sweney, Co. K, 1st Ohio—left hip.
Lieut. Thos. Phillbin, Co. B, 4th New-York Cavalry—left hand.
I. Beale, Co. K, 13th Mass.—forehead, slight.
Edw. Gehrlin, Co. E, 58th N. Y.—left hand.
John Lea y, Co. L, 1st New-York—thigh.
Oscar Franz, Co. H, 109th Penn.—finger.
Fleming Gaw, Co. A, 9th Penn.—shell wound.

FIRST RHODE ISLAND CAVALRY.

Sergt. John Brown, Co. B; Edwin Myer, Co. B; John Williams, Co. B—taken prisoners.

NEWS FROM PORT ROYAL.

Arrival of the Gunboat Unadilla—The Health of the Troops Good—The Rebel Ram at Savannah a Failure, &c.

The U. S. steam gunboat *Unadilla*, Commander COLLINS, arrived at this port yesterday from Port Royal Aug. 20, and Delaware Breakwater 26th, at 6:30 P. M. She reports, Aug. 23, off Cape Hatteras, passed steamship *Ericsson*, from Port Royal for Hampton Roads, having in tow ship *Planter*.

Everything remained quiet at Port Royal. The health of those attached to the squadron, as well as that of the troops, was good.

The excitement concerning the rebel ram expected from Savannah had entirely subsided—deserters having reported that she was a failure, that she leaked badly, and could not be steered.

The *Unadilla* has the following officers:

Commander, N. COLLINS; Executive Officer and Acting Master, Edward Van Sice; Acting Masters, Wm. L. Tuttle, Peter N. Crane; First Assistant Engineer, (Acting Chief,) Edward Marsland; Assistant Surgeon, C. T. Hunbard; A. A. Paymaster, Geo. B. Tripp; Third Assistant Engineers, R. H. Thurston, H. S. Leonard and Fredk. Bull, Jr.; Quartermaster's Mates, Wm. H. Brice And George E. Thomas; Captain's Clerk, J. Collins.

Guilt on a Keeper in Sing Sing Prison.

SING SING, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 26.

A convict in the Sing Sing prison named JOHN BAUN, committed an unprovoked and brutal assault upon keeper DAVID W. DICKMAN yesterday morning. He struck the keeper in the face with a heavy stave, rendering him insensible, and inflicting a serious, if not fatal wound, and would have killed him had not the other convicts interfered. But little hopes are entertained of Mr. DICKMAN'S recovery.

ARRIVAL OF THE TEUTONIA.

Important Correspondence Between Secretary Seward and Earl Russell.

A Letter from Mr. Seward, Written in May Last.

Earl Russell's Answer, Written in July.

Position of England on the American Struggle.

ENTIRE NEUTRALITY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

A Fling at the Restrictions upon the Press in America.

The following important correspondence is received by the *Trutonia*, from Southampton on the 13th inst., which arrived at an early hour this morning:

No. 1.

MR. ADAMS TO EARL RUSSELL.

(Received June 21.)

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
LONDON, June 20, 1862.

MY LORD: I have the honor to transmit to your lordship a copy of the dispatch from the Secretary of State to me of the 28th ult., which I desired to read to you to my interview of yesterday, but which I found I had accidentally left at home. Renewing, &c.,

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

Inclosure in No. 1.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. ADAMS.

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1862.

SIR: Your dispatch of the 6th of May has been received.

There is a statement in the public journals that thirty vessels which had left British ports with a common design to run our blockade, have gathered at Nassau, and that they are now remaining there awaiting the relaxation of the blockade at some of the Southern ports which the President has permitted to take place on the 1st of June, preferring to avail themselves of that lawful privilege rather than persevere in their prohibited operations. I think, therefore, that we may congratulate ourselves upon having advanced in a new stage in our intercourse with maritime Powers affecting the present troubles in the United States, a stage at which motives of sympathy in foreign countries with the insurgents, derived from the pressure of the blockade, will disappear.

This stage is also marked by another improvement of the case—namely, the withdrawal from the ocean of the pirates who have occasionally sought shelter and protection in friendly ports, while committing depredations on American commerce.

Under the President's instructions, I desire to improve the position thus obtained, to confer, if our representatives abroad shall think it discreet, with the friendly Nations, upon the prospects of the war and their future course in regard to it.

By way of introduction, I beg to recall to your recollection the facts that, at the earliest proper moment, I set forth most distinctly the opinion of this Government that the mutual interests, present and permanent, of all maritime nations, including this country, require the preservation of harmonious relations between them, and that the same interests demand that, so far as possible, peace shall prevail throughout the world, and especially in the United States and upon the American continent.

In explanation of these views, I set forth the opinion that the industrial systems of Western Europe and the United States, including their agriculture, manufactures, and commerce are, in some respects, to be regarded less as distinct national systems than as one general combination of agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial agencies, in which a jar in one country necessarily produces disturbance in all others, so that a serious disorganization of the machinery employed in production here cannot fail to result in derangement, probably in disaster, everywhere abroad.

There are now some painful evidences that these speculations were not unsound. There is distress among the peasantry of Ireland, in the manufacturing towns of Belgium, and the wine-presses and silk-looms in some parts of France seeming to be coming to a dead stand. All the sufferers—I will not stop to inquire how justly—trace their misfortunes to the civil war of the United States. It is manifest that what the European nations want is an end of that war as speedy, and leaving the industrial system of this country as little disorganized as possible. It would seem impossible for any considerate person to doubt that this is the very consummation which the Government of the United States must want even more than it can be desired by the European States. This Government has expressed that want earnestly, decidedly, sometimes, perhaps, even impatiently. Nevertheless, the war has continued a whole year, against the wishes of Europe as well as of America. A new campaign is even beginning. In order to determine whether it is likely to reach the desired end, it will not be unprofitable to consider the causes of its prolongation to the present period. This Government at the beginning assumed, and it has constantly insisted, that the Union could, must, and should be preserved. On the other hand, the European nations, when they saw the storm burst upon the country, either doubted, or actually disbelieved the possibility of that great salvation. Europe had but a subordinate and indirect interest in the great problem, and it supposed that if the United States could be only convinced that the Union could not in the end be preserved, they would at once forego the contest, and consent to a National dissolution, which it was erroneously thought would be followed by peace, while we knew that it would only be the beginning of endless war. Thus, European opinion has practically favored the insurgents, and encouraged them with ephemeral sympathies and unreal expectations of foreign intervention, and has thus protracted the war to the present time.

Certainly this Government and the American people are even more confident of the preservation of the Union now than they were a year ago, and are, therefore, even less likely now than they were then to accept peace, with the inconceivable pains and perils of dissolution. Can it be presumptuous, then, for us to ask European statesmen to review, in the light of the events of the war, the opinion which they formed at so early a stage of it, that the opinion itself might, perhaps, properly be deemed a prejudice?

Of course, in such a review the observer would not overlook the contrast between the position which the Federal Government held a year ago and its present situation. Then it had been practically expelled, with all its authorities, civil, military, and naval, from every State south of the Potomac, Ohio, and Missouri Rivers, while it was held in close siege in this Capital, cut off from communication with even the States which had remained loyal.

Now it has virtually retaken all the positions it so early lost on the seaboard; it possesses the Mississippi and all the great natural highways, and has forced the insurgents to battle in the most inaccessible part of the insurrectionary district. The forces and the resources of the Government are unexhausted and increasing. Those of the insurgents are diminished and becoming nearly exhausted.

No one, either here or in Europe, now contests these simple facts. The only argument opposed to them is that the insurgents have determined not to acknowledge the authority of the Union. The evidence of this is a certain resolute and defiant tone maintained by their organ.

Certainly, so long as the insurgents have any hope of ultimate success they could not be expected to discourse otherwise than in just such a tone, nor will they fail to cherish such a hope, so long as they find a willingness to meet it with sympathy in Europe. The very last advices which came from that quarter previous to the arrival there of the news of the fall of New Orleans and Norfolk were full of speculations about some newly-conceived form of intervention.

But it must be remembered that the insurgents are men, and that they may reasonably be expected to speak and to act like other belligerent factions under similar conditions. So, also, being men, and subject to the laws which determine the economy of society, they must in all cases conform themselves, however unwilling, to the circumstances by which they are surrounded. They cannot, more than other masses of men, determine for themselves under one state of circumstances, what they will do under a different one. A writer upon war advises brave men never to nail their colors to the staff, remarking that if they shall be able, and find it desirable, they can maintain it there without nailing, while it will be more convenient to lower it if they shall find themselves unable or no longer desirous to keep it flying. But, speaking practically, what has been the result thus far in the present case? Has disloyalty been found an indomitable sentiment in this war? It pervaded even this Capital and this District at the beginning of the strife. It no longer exists here. It divided Maryland, and provoked conflict there. The Union is now as strong in that State as in any one of the always loyal States. It committed Missouri to the pretended new Confederacy. Missouri is now active and earnest among the loyal States. It placed Kentucky in an attitude of neutrality; but Kentucky is to-day firm, resolute, and even self-devoted to the Union. In other regions where disloyalty was more general, such as Eastern Virginia, Tennessee, and Louisiana and North Carolina, acquiescence under the Federal authorities has promptly followed their appearance there, and the preliminary steps are taken for the restoration of the laws of the Union. It is a simple fact that loyalty reappears everywhere just so fast as the successes of the Government are deemed sufficient to afford a guarantee for reliance upon its protection. The Disunionists, even in their strongest holds, are not a people, but only a faction, surpassing the loyal in numbers, and alleaging them by terrors and severities in many places; but, nevertheless, too few and feeble to prevent the return of any district or any State to the Union, in the presence and under the protection of the Federal authorities.

The President asks foreign nations to consider that we are only at the end of one year now, and yet the whole effective mass of the insurrectionary region has been brought into the field by conscription. The credit of the revolution is dead before the first dollar has been raised by taxation to support it, and the territory which must bear taxation is at once reduced to the narrowest limits, and is exhausted of its wealth and supplies.

The power of a losing faction under any circumstances must continually grow less. But that of the Disunionists is abating under the operation of a cause peculiar to themselves, which it is now my duty to bring forward—I mean the practice of African Slavery.

I am aware that in regard to this point I am opening a subject which was early interdicted in this correspondence. The reason for the interdiction, and the reason for a departure from it, are, however, equally obvious. It was properly left out of view, so long as might be reasonably hoped that by the practice of magnanimity this Government might cover that weakness of the insurgents, without encouraging them to persevere in their treasonable conspiracy against the Union. They have protracted the war a year, notwithstanding this forbearance of the Government, and yet they persist in invoking foreign arms to end a domestic strife, while they have forced Slavery into such prominence that it cannot be overlooked.

The region where the insurrection still remains flagrant embraces all or parts of several States, with a white population of 4,500,000 and a nego population of 3,500,000, chiefly slaves. It is thus seen to be a war between two parties of the white race, not only in the presence, but in the very midst of the enslaved negro race.

It is notorious—we could not conceal the fact if we would—that the dispute between them arose out of questions in which the negro race have a deep and lasting interest, and that their sympathies, wishes and interests naturally, necessarily, inevitably, fall on the side of the Union. Such a civil war between two parties of the white race, in such a place and under such circumstances, could not be expected to continue long before the negro race would begin to manifest some sensibility and some excitement. We have arrived at that stage already. Everywhere the American General receives his most useful and reliable information from the negro, who hails his coming as a harbinger of freedom. Wherever the National army advances into the insurrectionary region, African bondsmen, escaping from their insurrectionary masters, come out to meet it, and offer their service and labor in whatever capacity they may be desired. So many of these bondsmen have, even without the invitation, and often against the opposition of the Federal military and naval authorities, made their way from bondage among the insurgents to freedom among the loyalists, that the Government finds itself occupied with the consideration of measures to provide them with domiciles at home or abroad. Not less than 100 such escape every day; and as the army advances the number increases. If the war should continue indefinitely, every slave will become, not only a free man, but an absentee. If the insurgents shall resist their escape, how could they hope to prevent the civil war they have inaugurated from degenerating into a servile war? True, a servile population, especially one so long enslaved as the Africans in the insurrectionary States, require time and trial before they can organize a servile war; but if the war continues indefinitely, a servile war is only a question of time. The problem, then, is whether the strife shall be left to go on to that point. The Government, animated by a just regard for the general welfare, including that of the insurrectionary States, adopts a policy designed at once to save the Union and rescue society from that fearful catastrophe, while it consults the ultimate peaceful relief of the Nation from Slavery. It cannot be necessary to prove to any enlightened statesman that the labor of the African in the insurrectionary region is at present indispensable as a resourse of the insurgents for continuing the war, nor is it now necessary to show that this same labor is the basis of the whole industrial system existing in that region. The war is thus seen to be producing already a disorganization of the industrial system of the insurrectionary States, and tending to a subversion of even their social system. Let it next be considered that the European systems of industry are largely based upon the African slave labor of the insurrectionary States, employed in the production of cotton, tobacco and rice, and on the free labor of the other States, employed in producing cereals, out of which combined productions arises the demand for European productions, materials and fabrics. The disorganization of industry, which is already revealing itself in the insurrectionary States, cannot but impair their ability to prosecute the war, and at the same time result indirectly in greater distress in Europe.

On the other hand, this disorganization operates far less injuriously at present to the Federal Government and to the loyal States. Every African laborer who escapes from his service is not only lost to the support of the insurrection, but he brings an accession to the productive labor of the loyal States, and to that extent increases their ability to continue the contest in which they are reluctantly engaged. The failure of foreign importation as heretofore, in return for the exportation of Southern staples stimulates the manufacturing industry of the loyal States. Immigration is accelerated by an activity in these States resulting from extended manufacture and the prosecution of the war. Thus has the phenomenon appeared, disappointing so many prophecies in Europe, that the war impoverishes and exhausts only the insurrection, and not the Union. I shall not contend that these effects would be perpetual. I know there is a reckoning for every nation that has the misfortune to be involved in a war, and I do not expect for the United States any exemption from that inexorable law; but it is enough for my present purpose that the penalties are neither more severe nor more imminent than the loyal States can endure, while bringing this unhappy contest to its desired conclusion. Let us now suppose that any one or more European States should think it right or expedient to intervene by force to oblige the United States to accept a compromise of their sovereignty. What other effect could it produce than to render inevitable, and even hurry on, that servile war, so completely destructive of all European interests in this country, which this Government so studiously strives to avoid? I know that the danger of any foreign nation attempting such a policy, if it has ever existed, has passed, as I am happy in knowing that no foreign Government has ever threatened such intervention, while several magnanimous Governments have repudiated all unfriendly designs. I have put forward that hypothesis only by way of preface to a question not less significant—namely, what must be the effect of such a policy abroad as will encourage the insurgents with hopes of an intervention which is never to occur? Is not that effect visible in the obstinacy of the insurgents, in their destruction of the cotton and tobacco already cultivated, and liable to be brought into commerce by the return of peace, and in their studied neglect of the planting the seeds of their staples, and turning so much of the African labor as they are able to save into the production of supplies of provision and forage, to enable them to continue the war?

The effect will be further developed as time goes on, in opening a way for that servile war, which, if it shall be permitted to come, will produce infinite suffering throughout the world, and can only at last result in an entirely new system of trade and commerce between the United States and all foreign nations.

I need not say that these views are not gr

THE FRENCH POLICE.

Its Duties as a Body Protective of Public Interests, and Conducive to Public Comfort.

NUMBER ONE.

The police in France is not simply a body organized with a view to the prevention and repression of crimes and misdemeanors. It is the executive of the thousand and one laws and regulations which have been decreed for the welfare of the community at large, and of each individual in particular. Unless the police be invested with peculiarly extended powers, it only reacts negatively upon the citizens, positively upon the criminal. For example, in America, so long as you or I behave ourselves decently—and even here a considerable latitude is given in the interpretation of our conduct—so long as we neither kill, rob, nor assault, so long as we are neither killed, robbed, nor assaulted, we may pass our entire existences without knowing a policeman save as a quiet individual who stands upon the corner of our street in a state of somnolent stupidity. To the criminal this individual is invested with peculiar terrors; he represents the avenging spirit of the law, and to the evil doer he is one who can cause to be inflicted a punishment more or less severe. Save in the great points of public safety, the policeman does not interfere with the well-behaved citizen in any wise. As regards the petty annoyances of our every-day life, these are matters over which we may watch ourselves. If our grocer chooses to mix plaster of Paris with the powdered sugar he sells us, the affair lies between ourselves and him. If our milkman delivers us cream containing 75 per cent. of pump-water, we are at liberty to discharge him. It requires a general outburst of popular indignation to affect the suppression of such an institution as distillery cow stables. Who would ever think of appealing to the policeman at the corner? We may drink our decoction of logwood, or our strychnined whisky, with impunity; we may even offer glasses of them to the policeman of our beat. We may tell him, if we choose, that they emanate from the distillery of J. Smith & Sons. All this is none of his business. Our infant children may die in their cradles from contaminated food; we ourselves may suffer from the mistakes of ignorant apothecaries' apprentices; the great social evil may stalk in rusty satin and *rouge* beneath the windows at which our wives and daughters dare no longer sit; but so long as there is no physical attempt at disturbing what is conventionally called the public peace; so long as there is no flagrant outrage to what are called public morals, the policeman quietly dozes against his lamp-post, and if, perchance, elected to a quiet neighborhood, may pass weeks in the passive fulfillment of his duties.

In France, on the other hand, the Government does not admit the idea that its subjects are capable of being intrusted with the sole care of their own interests. Individuals are not considered to have the right to act their own pleasure, even to their disadvantage. It may be my taste to prefer an infusion of logwood to genuine port. The police consider that mine being a vitiated taste, the example will be deleterious to my fellow-men. It is not a wholesome taste; therefore I must not indulge in it. The police cannot by force prevent my drinking my logwood, if I have it, but it can prevent my procuring it; and it does so. I may, in my indignation, deem my rights interfered with; my wine merchant may cry aloud. All attempt at fraud is immediately repressed. There is no waiting for somebody to enter a complaint; no hunting up of old laws and ancient decisions to find out whether this particular complaint may be evaded. The agent of the law has discretionary powers. While your tea-urn is hissing, and your breakfast growing cold because your milk has not come, the Sergeant of Police is without, looking into your milk-can, tasting its contents, and perchance marching off your milkman under suspicion of delivering an adulterated article.

The French Police is administrative, municipal and judiciary. Every minute point affecting directly or indirectly each individual or the community at large, comes under its immediate supervision. No one item that affects the subject however slightly or remotely, escapes its Argus eye. And this very fact at the outset would seem to invest it with a terror, or at least an irksomeness to which an American would imagine it difficult to become accustomed. But in reality such is not the case. The fear of the law only exists as a matter of conscience. It is like the dread of Divine retribution; so long as the conscience is at rest, the dread has no being. It is true, that in the course of a long life, in the cares and preoccupations of one's own existence, the minute interests of an entire society cannot be constantly kept in view, to the end that they may not be violated. In this very fact a perfect police organization has its being. It is precisely to provide for this unavoidable negligence on the part of individuals, that a body of watchers is instituted, having for its object the consideration of those matters which it is important for the public weal should be constantly and rigorously observed, and which are unavoidably violated at each instant. The police is created as much for the honest and conscientious citizen as for the miscreant; it is protective as well as preventive and repressive. In its influence upon the honest man, it is destined to protect his health, his morals and his property; to remedy the results of his negligence or carelessness; to repel any of his encroachments upon the rights of his neighbors; to see that no man is unfavorably influenced by his conduct; to inspire him with a sentiment of security, growing from the fact that in matters over which he may have no control, yet which may affect him seriously, there is a power stronger than he to interpose itself for the averting of the wrong. To the honest man this is no subject of dread. So long as he acknowledges the value of the commandment "do as you would be done by," he cannot reasonably refuse to acknowledge the right of a great protective power to enforce this law. If he is willing to do his share in carrying out this sacred injunction, he must, of course, be willing that the means should be pointed out to him for so doing. And this it is the province of the police to do. I will show you how you must act toward your neighbor, and I will guarantee that your neighbor does the same by you. But as laws are not made for the pastime of inventing them, and as all men are not supposed to be purely honest, your interests must be insured by the dread of a penalty for their violation, and in the impartiality of the law you are included in this penalty, in case of violation of a statute on your part—all of which you will reply is right and proper.

Americans, when the minute details of the organization of the French Police are called into discussion, invariably revolt at an idea of the *espionnage* which must invariably follow as a natural sequence of this order of things. The right of the law to act as a spy upon the private life of individuals is repelled with indignation. This *espionnage* does not exist to the extent that is supposed; or at least does not appear to exist. It is constantly asserted that in Paris one is surrounded by spies; that one's servants may be in the employ of the Police; that one's visitors are scrutinized and reported; that one's letters are looked into, and their contents noted. This may or may not be. I never heard such a statement from the lips of anybody entitled to the least credit in the matter. The writer of this article has been a resident of Paris for upward of thirteen years, and never during that entire period did the faintest indication of such a system of *espionage* come within his experience. Not even during the revolution of February, and the troublous times which followed it, was he ever aware of any Police interference in his own affairs, save an entirely open and legal one. The obligations of Police agents as regards intrusion upon private property are very rigidly and clearly defined. As regards the secret system of domestic *espionage*, I do not believe in it, save in some instances of suspected individuals; nor shall I believe in its interference in the domestic concerns of a quiet honest family, until I hear of undoubted and well-authenticated facts to support the statement.

The duties of the police of France are manifold, and classified under five heads; 1st. Duties toward the Emperor and the Government; 2d. Duties toward their immediate superiors; 3d. Toward the armed force; 4th. Toward the public; 5th. Toward themselves. Let us consider each of these classes, and note the details of its respective duties.

The obligations of police agents to the Emperor and the Government are to protect the person of the Chief Ruler, and to watch over his safety; never to discuss political matters, but to gather and report political opinions enunciated by others; to observe the general commercial movement, and report on the greater or less state of occupation of the working classes; to report vagabonds, demagogues, and preachers of anarchy; to avoid disastrous provocations; to labor to the end that the institution may be as useful in detail to each family as to the community at large; to act with such a degree of kindness and urbanity as to suscitate an esteem for the Government by the respect that will be inspired by those agents in which the Government places its confidence; to comprise in their deportment all the conditions of morality, propriety and exactitude; to interfere paternally in matters of dispute and oppose ill-founded irritation by moderation and coolness; to be of positive assistance in great accidents and public diseases; to be in constant contact with the people, and thereby, by the respect they shall inspire, to cause this Administration to be looked up to as the real guardian of individual interests; to increase and fortify its influence with honorable citizens, and to cause it to be dreaded only by miscreants and by disturbers of the public peace and of the prosperity of the empire.

The second article, concerning the duties of the police agents toward their superior officers, comprises the entire submission of rigid discipline, with a respectful regard; to obey all orders, even those which at first sight may appear unjust, free to make a subsequent protest to a superior officer; *even in the most trivial circumstances to take orders directly from a superior*; to render to him immediately, either by writing or orally, an exact account of each incident; entire discretion as regards papers communicated, and the consign; never enlarge reports; these must contain the simple truth, and the truth only, without digression or observation. All sign of improbation toward a superior is rigorously punished. In Paris, the *direct* officer of the agents is the *officier de pavé*, commanding a brigade, and having for *sous-chefs* a certain number of Brigadiers and sub-Brigadiers. Each Brigadier is called upon to direct the service in the absence of the *officier de pavé*, whom he represents; he is intrusted with the financial affairs of his section, and these must be constantly in order, so that he may be enabled to give any information to his men on matters involving their interests. A sub-Brigadier replaces, if necessary, a Brigadier; he commands the patrols and expeditions requiring few men.

The third section of the classification of the duties of the police agent treats of their relation with the armed forces. The police may call upon the armed forces at need, but under certain conditions. They may *apply* for their assistance—the French word *requérir* being designated especially, but they must be without imperative orders or injunctions. If the agent be in undress, he must exhibit his card to the officer commanding the armed body, and request his intervention in the matter at issue. They retain their authority in circumstances peculiar to their capacity as members of the police, but they have no right to meddle in, nor comment upon any purely military operations, which may result from their requisition. When they avail themselves of their right to station in a military post, it must be for the exigencies of the service, or for actual repose; conversation and lounging under these circumstances is strictly prohibited.

The duties of the Police Agents toward the public are very clearly designated. The Agents owe to the public kindness and firmness; politeness always—weakness never. They must convince, at first, by persuasion, then repress. Dignified self-possession (*aplomb digné*) is especially enjoined. The Agent who employs neither oaths nor coarse expressions, nor sharp language, preserves an immense advantage over the person to whom he addresses himself. He must avoid joking and pleasantry, which may induce retort; abstain from oppressive acts; never lay hands upon a person whose escape is neither probable nor important; never strike even the greatest criminals; independently of the fact that the law protects him, it is an act of cowardice to use violence to one who has proffered no resistance—in fact, never to cause the power with which he is invested, except with the view to ultimately avoid the use of it, and to have the right to determine the precise nature of outrage or inexcusable rebellion.

The duties prescribed as due by the Agents of Police to themselves, are no less lucid. A great sobriety is obligatory in all who wish to remain respectable as well as respected. Drunkenness, intemperance, or even abnormal excitement, might degrade the Agents, who, in turn, might compromise their superior officers by compromising themselves, with the certitude of being expelled the service. They can never appear, without special instructions, in *cafés* or wine-shops; never smoke in the public streets. They must avoid all subject of quarrel with their colleagues or other parties; never speak to a prostitute, except officially and under orders; avoid all relations with unavowable characters, (*gens sans aveu*,) with dissipated persons, or those participating in debauch; never frequent cafés and wine-shops, especially in uniform; never contract debts, which involve a loss of consideration, may give rise to arrest, and provoke often humiliating scenes for one in whose hands the public authority is intrusted; they must keep regular habits in their domestic relations; the agent whose private life is open to malevolent remark cannot possess the qualities requisite for that participation in the *public moralization*, so strenuously encouraged by the Police; neatness of dress is required; the agent is responsible for his uniform, and is obliged to keep it in good condition.

Such are, in abbreviation, the principal duties of the French Police, as classified above. They, one and all, apply to the Police of every country; they contain no local instructions, they involve no peculiarities dictated by the idiosyncracies of any particular nation or class of people. They are all broad, fundamental principles, and apply equally to all agents employed in the execution of the law, in the maintenance of order, in the repression of crime and in the welfare of society at large.

F. L. W.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO.

Appointment of Gen. H. G. Wright—Extent of his Command—Movements of Gen. Buell—The Guerrillas and their Successes.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., Wednesday, Aug. 20, 1862.

By the creation of the new Department of the Ohio, and the appointment of Gen. H. G. WRIGHT at the head of it, the State of Kentucky, it would seem, is no longer under the jurisdiction of Gen. BUELL. The new Department, over which Gen. WRIGHT has control, comprises the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan and Kentucky, east of the Tennessee River, including Cumberland Gap and the troops in the vicinity. The new Department is an important one, and in the present complicated state of affairs in Kentucky and Missouri, and the events transpiring in the region of Cumberland Gap, the General at its head will have his hands full from the commencement. But if the newly created Department extends over all the territory east of the Tennessee River, and the new General is to have jurisdiction to that stream, is it a virtual supercession of Gen. BUELL, whose position and army are east of it? This certainly cannot be the meaning of General Order No. 112, creating the Department. Yet the reading of the order has created this impression on the minds of many of Gen. BUELL'S friends, who regard him as one of the ablest officers in the service.

I yesterday conversed with officers of the army from Gen. BUELL'S advance at Battle Creek. They left Battle Creek on the 16th, and represent traveling as exceedingly dangerous, the whole country being infested with prowling guerrillas, bridge-burners and rebel cavalry. They confirm previous reports of the army being on half rations. The health of the soldiers is remarkably fine. They state that it is BUELL'S intention to push on upon Chattanooga, after Gen. ROSECRANS with his command of fifteen thousand affects a junction with him. ROSECRANS was coming forward from Tuscumbia, with his entire command. He had pontoon bridges prepared, and was aiming to cross the Tennessee River at Bridgeport, or join BUELL at that point. The junction, it was thought, had taken place on the 19th. BUELL'S force, including the Division of ROSECRANS, is represented at 70,000, though we think this perhaps an exaggerated estimate. The enemy is in heavy force at Chattanooga, and has reconnoitering regiments of infantry and cavalry on the opposite bank of the Tennessee River from BUELL. These ROSECRANS was expected to disperse as he moved up from Tuscumbia to join BUELL. The pickets of the two armies are frequently in sight of each other, and rich dialogues are reported as being of frequent occurrence across the river. The officers with whom I conversed say they heard nothing of the rumor that BUELL was falling back till they reach Nashville. They do not attach any credit to it. They admit, however, that the position of their army has been, in many respects, a perilous one, but they have no fears whatever but that BUELL'S fertility of resource, and the bravery of his army, will foil the attempts of the enemy and achieve a brilliant campaign. At all events, the heroes of Pittsburgh Landing are in the best of spirits. They deny the report of the destruction of the railroad at Talahoma, though they represent the rebel STARNES and others, with considerable cavalry force, as ranging through the country, and not hesitating to perpetrate any species of devilry their fiendish natures may suggest. They say that it is the aim of the rebels to harrass BUELL by this uncivilized warfare upon his rear and communications, and force him to fall back to Kentucky as a new base of operations. They think, however, that BUELL will be able to maintain his position till reinforcements disperse his rear enemies and restore his communications, when a combined movement upon Chattanooga can but be crowned with success. BUELL will not, it is thought, assume active offensive operations, and advance further into the enemy's country, till his rear is made secure by reinforcements. My informants state that no attack is apprehended upon BUELL, either in front or rear, as the enemy is not in force and condition to attempt it. They feel assured that no battle will take place in that region till BUELL himself makes the attack, and that he can select his own time for that. Three batteries of field artillery were advanced across Battle Creek on the 15th, and placed in position, with a supporting force of infantry. Prisoners and stragglers of the enemy were daily brought into camp, whose reports were as conflicting as if they had come from different countries. Some represented the rebel force as being enormous, and receiving daily accessions, while others said it was small, and that Chattanooga would be evacuated. One of the officers thinks that Chattanooga has been reinforced from Richmond, and that the rebels will make a desperate defence of the place. We are inclined to this belief.

The rebels are daily continuing their demonstrations upon this State. Their forces are increasing in Southeastern Kentucky, and further inroads are being made. The rebel cavalry and guerrillas continue their depredations in the Southern part of the State. They have visited Princeton and Cadiz, pillaging the people, securing recruits and horses, and robbing the country of everything in the shape of fire-arms and ammunition. When they took possession of Clarksville, about 200 of our prisoners fell into their hands. They also, it is stated, captured $100,000 worth of Government stores. They have returned to the tunnel on the Louisville and Nashville Road, near Gallatin, and completed its destruction by tearing and blowing it in. Information was received here this evening that 200 of our men, belonging to the Fiftieth Indiana Regiment, were taken prisoners while engaged in repairing the road below Gallatin. This is generally credited, and, from the best information on the subject, it is true. The wires were not working to Nashville a great part of to-day. Another bridge has been burned near Clarksville. A water tank was burned to-day on the Memphis and Clarksville Road, near the State line.

CURTIUS.

The Union as It Was, and the Union as It Ought to be.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This talk about restoring "the Union as it was," or "the Union as it ought to be," is all bosh. Let the Government bend all its energies to the putting down of this hell-born rebellion, by fire and sword, and to the planting of the Stars and Stripes on every housetop in the land,—and when that is done, the very thing which we are now fighting for will have been accomplished, viz: the restoration of the Union. Slavery is already dead—beyond the possibility of resurrection. It exists only where it is profitable; and the moment it ceases to be so, that moment commences its downfall. This rebellion has made Slavery unprofitable. Henceforth the United States will no longer control the cotton market of the world. The blockade, inefficient as it was said to be, cut off, in a great measure, the supply of cotton for the European markets, and at once turned the attention of other countries to the cultivation of it, and with marked success.

At the recent Industrial Exhibition, in London, upward of thirty different specimens of cotton, from as many different localities, were on exhibition, and Sicily carried off the first prize. Countries that before were never supposed to be able to raise cotton successfully, appear as competitors in the markets of Europe, and produce, *by free labor*, a better quality of cotton than that heretofore exported from the United States. And all this the direct result of the rebellion; which also demonstrates another incontrovertible fact, that when slave-labor comes in competition with free-labor, the former must go to the wall. Therefore, I say that Slavery is *dead—past surgery*—and the cry about restoring the Union with Slavery, or without it, amounts to nothing. Put down this cursed rebellion—make the war "short, sharp and decisive," and the restoration of the Union will be the natural result. Slavery has taken care of itself—it has been killed in the house of its friends. All that we want now is, to vindicate and assert the offended majesty of the laws of the land, and the rest will take care of itself.

H. H. R.

— A correspondent writes from Frankfort-on-the-Main, that large numbers of Germans of every rank are offering themselves at the American Consulate for service in the Union army. Among the number is Karl Washington, a Bavarian baron, a Lieutenant in the army of that country, a nobleman of high standing. He is wealthy, speaks French, German and English. His ancestors, he says, were Hollanders, and emigrated from England to Holland about two hundred years ago; and he has the WASHINGTON pedigree, showing the original families were probably the same. Strange to say, he is a Roman Catholic.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN DELAWARE.

Action of the Union State Convention—The Nominations—The Military Movement.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Wednesday, Aug. 20, 1862.

The delegates of the Union Party of this State met yesterday at Dover—150 in number—and nominated WILLIAM CANNON, Esq., for Governor. Hon. GEORGE P. FISHER, the present incumbent of the solitary seat allotted to Delaware in the House of Representatives, was nominated by acclamation.

The telegraph has anticipated this intelligence, but I recur to it to draw attention for a moment to the politics of this State, which, although the smallest in the Union, occupies a central and not unconspicuous position among the other States. It is one of the few States in which there exists the necessity of a Union Party—the only State represented in the Senate of the United States by Secessionists. I say Secessionists, for Mr. BAYARD'S opinions are no secret; and while SAULSBURY might desire to pass for a Union man in some quarters, there are others in which he follows BAYARD as closely as one rat follows another in a cellar. Thus represented, and conscious of a widespread, half-silent, insidious, cowardly, yet active, feeling of disaffection at the war among the baser sort of citizens in the two lower Counties of the State, the Unionists have gone to the length of organizing a party that shall trample out and quench the half-lighted, smouldering, ineffectual fires of disunion, which in this State are as malignant as they are futile.

This party will carry the election this Fall, without doubt. It will place a loyal Senator next March in the seat now occupied by BAYARD, and this will be the last of the ridiculous and contemptible longing after secession which has crept into Lower Delaware.

It is very clear that a plan has obtained to work up the citizens of Delaware to join their fortunes with those of the Southern Confederacy, when the Confederacy should have succeeded in making terms for itself. *L'homme propose*, &c. There are two antagonistic elements—one almost positive, the other quite so. The Confederacy *may* not get itself into a position to make terms, and the citizens of this little State are not such idiots as to sacrifice an honorable history and the enjoyment of present substantial blessings, for such a dubious career as an alliance with the Confederacy might promise.

The Union party comprises all the Republicans, Old Line Whigs, Douglas Democrats, and Bell-Everett men; the latter a very large class, having cast, in 1860, 49 votes more than the Republicans. There is a probability that one half the Breckinridge Democrats will vote with the Union party also; certainly one-third will; this is conceded by well-informed politicians with whom I have conversed since the Union Convention. The Chairman of this Convention, CHARLES I. DUPONT, was a Breckinridge Democrat, the only brother of Commodore DUPONT; the nominee for Governor was also a Breckinridge Democrat; both these gentlemen have great influence—CANNON in the lower, and DUPONT in the upper portion of the State.

In spite of the fact that BAYARD and SAULSBURY *misrepresent* Delaware in the United States Senate, and draw with them a crowd of perverts, the contributions of this State to the army have been large.

In 1860 there were 16,000 votes cast in Delaware. A populous Ward in New-York might cast nearly as many. Yet the State has sent three full regiments to the war; one, the First Delaware, being now at Suffolk, Va.; the Second, with MCCLELLAN, having been actively engaged in the battles before Richmond; the Third being now at Front Royal. Col. GRIMSHAW is raising a fourth, in this city, and has already over six hundred men. This regiment will be full in two weeks. The State has also furnished a battery of 144 men, and a squadron of cavalry of four companies. Besides this, it is estimated that, perhaps, a thousand, certainly five or six hundred men have enlisted from this State in Pennsylvania regiments, drawn thither by the State and town bounties; for it must be remembered that, although Delaware has enlisted over four thousand soldiers, not one of these has received a dollar of any other bounty than that of the Government. Men have come forward for the *cause*, not for the bounty. But a few, living near the borders, may be pardoned for straying off into another State where liberal municipal bounties reward enlistments.

Ample provision for the families of killed and disabled soldiers is being made by the citizens. This city will contribute, by her Council and by the citizens, a hundred thousand dollars for a fund for this charity; but I will call it a duty, rather than a charity.

I have little more to add. These stirring times are not times for such gossip as I used to send you from the watering places, the mountains, the sea-shore, and during my fleeting visits to the various busy cities within a day's journey around you. Now it cannot be said *cedant arma togæ*. We of the quill must give place to the soldier, and let him carve out history with his sword—history which hereafter the pen shall mold into shape and commit—permanent, and, let us hope, glorious—to the coming centuries. What should such fellows as we do, crawling between earth and heaven, while our comrades and friends go out cheerfully and bravely to the ominous chance of war, if we could not look forward to some such destiny, by which the pen is made not ignoble; though, I confess, he is the only man fit to be called complete who can become another CÆSAR, making a Gallic war by day, and at night chronicling it in sentences whose beauty has rendered the war and themselves immortal.

BLACKBRIDGE.

A SUBURBAN WATERING PLACE.

A Visit to Perth Amboy—The Town and its Population—Salt Water Days—Personal.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PERTH AMBOY, Wednesday, Aug. 20, 1862.

It is impossible for me to longer resist the temptation to send you a few lines from my delightful Summer retreat, amid the parks, and groves, and hillside gardens of this very ancient little town. You know all about its being settled by the *English*, "in days of auld lang syne," but you are not perhaps aware of the atmosphere of old England that still hovers about the place. The mansion house of the Colonial Governor yet rears its stately walls, in shadow of the grand park and lawn laid out by the original designer, although many modern innovations add to its convenience as a hotel, for which it is now used. New-Yorkers and Philadelphians of antiquarian tastes luxuriate here from July till October. Other grassy lawns, with their lordly avenues of native and transplanted growth, marking the broad carriage track, and threaded with glistening white pebble walks, across which, at your approach, will bounce a bevy of pet rabbits, or a graceful fawn, till now crouching half concealed in the velvet sward, offer the contemplation of their wealth to beauty to the passing visitor. But charming country-seats are no rarity to you or your readers—and, by the way, the people here, both denizen and visitant, *are your readers*, manifesting their taste by recognizing THE TIMES, and it alone, as their trusty courier of the outside world. The *Tribune* used to obtain—but, alas! that people should so harden their hearts that even the delicious prospective of *strawberries* red, ripe, and oyally purple, will have no softening effect to win them back to the old love, and that the substantial, matter-of-fact TIMES, which leaves them no room whatever for the *play of fancy*, should be seized upon as the stay of their self-interest in these treachery-breeding days. Leaving, therefore, the lovely cots and pleasant villas to contrast with the grim piles of antiquity, I must tell you of an odd and time-honored custom which is strictly observed here every Summer, and is peculiar to the place. It bears the singular appellation of "Great Salt-water Day." It is a generally-understood thing for twenty or more miles around that upon such a day, about the third week in August, a grand congregation of families shall take place on the pretty shaded beach between Amboy and its neighbor of rare promise, Eagleswood. Hither the knowing ones repair, but people who are near enough to take advantage of the surf bath any time in the season are considered interlopers, and fully understand that the "country folks" want it all to themselves, though, indeed, as spectators and critics they are very welcome. When the fun commences, sure enough, and the bumpkins and tassies, and the old folks and babies plunge in like mad, dashing the spray like porpoises, blinding the young folks so that (all by mistake, of course,) a buxom waist will be encircled by brawny arm as it strikes out for deeper water, perhaps taking the buxom figure with it, after all—and how the babies "yell" when their mothers duck their heads, and how they gurgle and laugh when they come up again, and how the conscience-stricken dames look askance at the watchful oystermen as the sturdy farmer dives to the bottom, grabbing among the beds of their fattening stores, and how a young hopeful suddenly produces a great big coffee sack or meat-bag with open mouth to stow away the contraband bivalves, and how the huge farm-teams, serenely partaking of their midday lunch from the tailends of a whole village of wagons, dearborns, broughes and unheard-of styles of rolling stock, all headed up to a primitive post and rail fence, prick up their ears and look with suspicious glance along their glossy shoulders, as the hearty tones of their hale good master float in with the shore-bound wave, not knowing what to make of it all—how all these scenes go to make up the annual frolic of "Great Salt-water Day" is well understood by spectators and participants. Then there is the snack, partaken pic-nic fashion, and the afternoon naps under the trees, in which latter passive relation the babies show up to great advantage in regard to quantity, quality, variety and condition. The closing exercises of this peculiar fête are not distinguished for quiet system; there is *some* noise, but no quarreling or drunkenness is recognized as a legitimate part of the transaction. The staid and tidy housekeepers are glad to draw their blinds as the caravan of 200 or more vehicles pass through the quiet village street, homeward-bound, for they *fancy* a *dust* is being raised, the like of which more than *once* a year would drive them to despair for their carpets and curtains.

A few days after this occurs what is called "*Little* Salt-Water Day," which is recognized as the *colored country folks'* special occasion for a plunge in the white-capped wave.

There are in this most picturesque vicinity a number of cottages, owned as Summer residences by persons of whom we all hear. PAUL, the artist, is domiciled hereabout, with his family. Mrs. C. M. KIRKLAND, the authoress, is sequestered for a while amid the whispering groves of her own "*Leofrine*." And how many young hearts will warm as to a father's arms when the shady lane is reached that leads to the Weld Homestead. The venerable and beloved guider of youthful intellect through two generations, has now rested from his labors as far as such a character can bear to rest in this living world, and receives his reward not alone in the genial sympathies of his own household, but in the ever-recurring memento from grateful hearts, afar off, yet ever mindful of their patient leader. When TIMOTHY D. WELD shall be gathered home, we may not find his like again.

Before leaving here I intend visiting the newly established Military Academy at Eagleswood, where many of our own citizens send their sons for the superior advantages which culminate in its locality and internal discipline, and if acceptable you shall receive my next letter from there.

R*****.

Mr. Seward's Letter to Mr. Hughes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The excellent letter of Secretary SEWARD to a politician of the *little-soul order* in Philadelphia, which has just appeared, is exceedingly well-timed. Designing politicians are now making a great clamor about Abolitionism, and exciting the people against the poor negroes, simply because they have discovered that there is now no other way left for dividing the North—and a great many really good men have thoughtlessly joined in the hue and cry. This letter of Mr. SEWARD is well calculated to produce a pause and serious reflection on the part of all such persons; and if the political agitators, for whom it was evidently intended, could but appreciate its lofty sentiments, and catch but a very little of its spirit, they would at once aim their blows *directly* at the very heart of the monster demon *Disunion*, and no longer go chasing after an imaginary evil with Villaindamhim, Woon, and others, who have JEFF. DAVIS' best wishes for their success. Oh, that men would rise above *party*, and at once drive back this chief demon rebellion to his native darkness. But there are fearful indications that political schismatics will succeed in bringing civil war to our very doors—not with any view of putting down the rebellion, however, for surely any man who expects to put it down by assailing Abolitionism, or by getting up negro persecutions, is either a natural fool or a traitor. I hope no one will fail to read Mr. SEWARD'S letter.

Z.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival and Departure of Troops.

THREE MORE NEW-ENGLAND REGIMENTS ON THEIR WAY.

Three more full regiments, from New-England, passed through this City yesterday, on their way to the seat of war, viz.: the Fourteenth Connecticut, Eighteenth Maine and Ninth New-Hampshire. The Connecticut Regiment arrived in the steamboat *City of Hartford*, at 6 o'clock in the morning, and landed at Pier No. 2, North River, and soon after embarked for Elizabethport, N. J.; whence they took the cars for Philadelphia. The regiment numbers over 1,000 men, and is armed with the Springfield rifle. Nearly all of the officers have seen service in the present war—the Lieut.-Colonel (S. H. PERKINS) having been in the seven days' fight in front of Richmond, as an officer of the First Connecticut Artillery.

The Eighteenth Maine Regiment arrived at nearly the same hour, in the steamer *Boy State*, from Fall River, having left Bangor on Sunday morning last. They landed at Jersey City and left for Washington in the 11 o'clock train. The regiment numbers 1,100 men, and was raised from the lumbermen and farmers of Penobscot, Piscatiqua, Washington, and Waldo Counties. They are armed with Enfield rifles. The Colonel of the regiment, (DANIEL CHAPLIN,) was Captain of the Second Maine Regiment, where he served with distinction and gained the entire confidence of his men. Few of the other officers have seen service, but they are all able and intelligent men.

The Ninth New-Hampshire Regiment arrived soon after the Maine boys, in the steamboat *Commonwealth*, and also landed at Jersey City. After partaking of breakfast and being supplied with five days rations, they took the 12 o'clock train for Philadelphia. This regiment was mostly recruited previous to the last call for volunteers, and has been in camp at Concord since the 1st of July. The men are armed with Windsor rifles and sabre bayonets. The Colonel of the regiment (E. Q. FELLOWS) was educated at West Point, and served for three months in the present war as Adjutant of the Third Maine Regiment. Several of the other officers have also seen service in the present war.

The following are the Staff and Line officers in the three regiments:

FOURTEENTH CONNECTICUT.

Colonel, DWIGHT MORRIS; Lieut.-Colonel, Sanford H. Perkins; Major, Cyrus C. Clark; Adjutant, Theodore G. Ellis; Surgeon, Philo G. Rockwell; First Assistant-Surgeon, Levi Jewett; Second Assistant-Surgeon, Frank. A. Dudley; Quartermaster, Chas. F. Dibble; Chaplain, Rev. Henry S. Stevens; Sergt.-Major, Henry P. Goddard; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Wm. A. Comes; Commissary-Sergeant, Julius W. Moultoo; Hospital Steward, Alfred G. Mollan; Drum-Major, John McCutting; Fife-Major, Philo F. Bush.

Co. A—James D. Merritt, Captain; Geo. N. Moorehouse First Lieutenant; Miles S. Wright, Second Lieutenant. Co. B—Elijah W. Gibbons, Captain; John Broach, First Lieutenant; Walter M. Lucas, Second Lieutenant. Co. C—Samuel Carpenter, Captain; Fred. I. Seymour, First Lieutenant; James F. Simpson, Second Lieutenant. Co. D—(not appointed) Captain; Ira Emery, First Lieutenant; Chelsea C. Vinton, Second Lieutenant. Co. E—Wm. H. Tubbs, Captain; Morton F. Hale, First Lieutenant; Charles F. Baldwin, Second Lieutenant. Co. F—Jarvis E. Baldwin, Captain; Samuel Moore, First Lieutenant; Fred Sampson, Second Lieutenant. Co. G—Samuel F. Willard, Captain, Wm. W. Hart, First Lieutenant; W. J. Sherman, Second Lieutenant. Co. H—Samuel H. Davis, Captain; Henry Lee, First Lieutenant; James E. Comstock, Second Lieutenant. Co. I—Isaac R. Bronson, Captain; James L. Townsend, First Lieutenant; Samuel Fisk, Second Lieutenant. Co. K—(vacant) Captain; James B. Colt, First Lieutenant; Geo. H. D. Crosby, Second Lieutenant.

EIGHTEENTH MAINE.

Colonel, DANIEL CHAPLIN, Bangor; Lieutenant-Colonel, Thomas H. Talbot, Portland; Major, Charles Hannibal Hamlin, Orland; Adjutant, R. B. Shephard, Bangor; Quartermaster, Horatio Pitcher, Bangor; Surgeon, B. E. Palee, Hampden; Assistant Surgeon, Jerome E. Elkins, Ashland.

Company A—One hundred and one men—Capt. J. Clark Lincoln; 1st Lieut. Charles W. Mite, 2d Lieut. Samuel Buman. Co. B—Ninety-five men—Capt. Samuel N. Daggett, Bangor; 1st Lieut. Fred C. Low, 2d Lieut. Chas. Robinson. Co. C—Ninety-nine men—Capt. Zimure Smith, Ellsworth; 1st Lieut. Wm. T. Parker. 2d Lieut. George Grant. Co. D—One hundred men—Capt. Christopher E. Crowsman, Bangor; 1st Lieut. Fred. E. Shaw, 2d Lieut. A. B. Marston. Co. E—One hundred men—Capt. Whitney S. Clark, Sangerville; 1st Lieut. James Clark, 2d Lieut. Fred. O. Cummings. Co. F—One hundred men—Capt. Lorenzo Hinkly, Hampden; 1st Lieut. Roscue Hersey, 2d Lieut. Geo. Fernald. Co. G—Ninety-five men—Capt. Samuel F. Colby, Bucksport; 1st Lieut. Fred. Howes, 2d Lieut. L. Newingham. Co. H—One hundred men—Capt. Harrison G. Smith, Columbia; 1st Lieut. George Palmer, 2d Lieut. Emery S. Wardell. Co. I—Ninety-five men—Capt. John W. Atwood, Orono; 1st Lieut. James J. Jaqueth, 2d Lieut. Samuel J. Oaks. Co. K—One hundred and one men—Capt. George W. Sabine, Eastport; 1st Lieut. Geo. Pettingale, 2d Lieut. Stephen A. Talbot.

NINTH NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Colonel, ENOCH Q. FELLOWS; Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert B. Titus; Major, George W. Everell; Adjutant, George H. Chandler; Quartermaster, Carleton B. Hutchins; Surgeon, Wm. A. Webster; Assistant Surgeons, John S. Emerson, Francis N. Gibson; Chaplain, Edward M. Gushee; Sergeant-Major, Edwin Greene; Commissary Sergeant, Howard M. Hanson; Quartermaster Sergeant, James B. Perry; Hospital Steward, A. Warner Shepard; Principal Musicians of Infantry, Sylvanus Adams, Alden B. Bennett.

Co. A—Capt. Leonard H. Pillsbury, 1st Lieut. William S. Pillsbury, 2d Lieut Oliver P. Newcomb. Co. B—Capt. S. Judson Alexander, 1st Lieut. Willard N. Haradon, 2d Lieut. T. Melville Chisholm. Co. C—Capt. Augustus S. Edgerly, 1st Lieut. Charles W. Tilton, 2d Lieut. Charles D. Copp. Co. D—Capt. Chester C. Stevens, 1st Lieut. Andrew J. Hough, 2d Lieut. Albert G. Merritt. Co. E—Capt. Daniel C. Bushwell, 1st Lieut. Asa T. Hutchison, 2d Lieut. Jas. N. Edminster. Co. F—Capt. Andrew J. Stone, 1st Lieut. Wm. P. Moses, 2d Lieut. John E. Mason. Co. G—Capt. Smith A. Whitfield, 1st Lieut. Orville Smith, 2d Lieut. Charles A. Hardee. Co. H—Capt. Charles W. Edgerly, 1st Lieut. John G. Lewis, 2d Lieut. James Blaisdell. Co. I—Capt. John W. Babbitt, 1st Lieut. Jacob Greene, 2d Lieut. Nelson N. Sawyer. Co. K—Capt. John E. Cooper, 1st Lieut. Ervin T. Case, 2d Lieut. William L. Brown.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The Forty-seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. M., which has just served out its three months' term under the last call for militia, returned from Washington last evening. The regiment belongs in Brooklyn, and it is said that a large share of its members will immediately enlist in one or another of the various regiments now recruiting in that city.

MILITARY MATTERS IN THE CITY.

THE ENROLLMENT—JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Judge-Advocate-General ANTHON and his aids are progressing rapidly with the work of enrollment. Yesterday a number of clerks were employed in copying the returns of the enrolling-officers. Occasional complaints are made by people whom the officers have visited for information—complaints of which the staple is that the officers are unpleasantly energetic and determined in the execution of their disagreeable duties. These complaints the Judge-Advocate hears and adjudicates upon. Very few of them, though, demand any serious notice. The special police appointed to assist the enrolling-officers have had to be called upon in several instances; but, as a general thing, names are obtained with less difficulty than was anticipated. It is useless for housekeepers to try to evade the inquiries made of them. They only cause themselves and the officers useless trouble. They should cheerfully give any information in their power, and instruct their servants to do the same. Especially should they do this in large boarding establishments, where an extensive class of young men reside, whom it is difficult for the officers to follow and lay their hands upon. All able-bodied males are liable to be enrolled. Those entitled to exemption can have their claims examined by the Drafting Commissioners.

PROGRESS OF ENLISTMENTS.

Steadily and surely men continue to come in at the rate of five to six hundred a day—regiments in the field now getting the lion's share of recruits, though several of the new regiments are filling up

$500 be granted to Col. GURNEY'S Regiment, and a sum of $200 to Col. PINCKNEY'S Regiment—the Sixty-sixth. A sum of $100 was also appropriated toward aiding enlistments for the Sixty-second Regiment, Anderson Zouaves. On motion of Mr. KELLY, a vote of thanks was passed to the donators. The meeting then adjourned till to-morrow.

THE THIRD REGIMENT, EMPIRE BRIGADE.

Company A, Third Regiment, Empire Brigade, has now its full complement of men. It is the first company in the regiment mustered into the United States service. The officers are as follows: Captain, C. J. DOMBART; First Lieutenant, WILLIAM B. PRESBY; Second Lieutenant, WILLIAM BOTCHER. The other companies are rapidly filling up, and will soon have their full complement of men.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH REGIMENT, NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

At Turtle Bay Park, Forty-fifth-street, there are now nearly nine hundred men encamped, all of whom belong to the Fifth Senatorial District Regiment, now numerically designated as the One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment, New-York Volunteers. In a day or two it will no doubt be in complete readiness to leave for the seat of war, and will earn for itself the proud distinction of being the first regiment to depart from this City. Col. PRISSNER, the commander, is an officer of European reputation, having been educated in a Prussian military school, and was at one time Aid-de-Camp to the King of Bavaria. Yesterday a new company, under command of Capt. BENJAMIN WILLIS, a young lawyer of Hempstead, L. I., was attached to the regiment. Capt. WILLIS' company, which consists of one hundred and ten men, was raised, equipped and uniformed in eight days. Such expedition deserves credit.

DURYEE'S ZOUAVES.

One of the most popular regiments, among recruits, now in the field is the Fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers, known as Duryee's Zouaves. Squads of men are constantly being sent off to fill the depleted regiment and daily the recruiting office, at Mozart Hall, is crowded with applicants eager for admission to the ranks. From present appearances there is little doubt that the Fifth will be one of the first regiments to again obtain its full complement of men.

STANTON LEGION.

The splendid appearance of that portion of the Stanton Legion which paraded on Friday last, on the occasion of the reception of Col. CORCORAN, has done much to aid the regiment in filling up its ranks with the best material. The number of men enlisted up to last evening was over 650, all good, sturdy soldiers. The camp at New-Dorp, Staten Island, is now kept in an excellent state of discipline, through the exertions of Major VAN WAGENEN, commandant of the post, who has instituted daily battalion drills for the instruction of the men, in addition to the company drills. The quarters of the men are constantly kept in the best order, no complaint has been made of the quality or quantity of the rations, clothing is furnished as fast as the circumlocutory style of business at the State Quartermaster's Department will permit, and, thanks to the exertions of Col. ALLEN and Lieut.-Col. BALLINO, the only cause of disquiet among the men—delay in the payment of their bounties—has been removed, through the generous offer of Mr. J. M. WILSON, a wealthy and liberal gentleman, to advance the funds; so the Stanton Legion may be said to be in a most flourishing condition.

A NEW REGIMENT FOR THE WAR.

The Thirty-seventh Regiment N. Y. S. M., now stationed at Camp Belger, Baltimore, is, we understand, to be reorganized for the war, under special authority from Secretary STANTON. It will return to this City enabout the 29th instant, at the expiration of its term of three months' service, and measures will be taken immediately to recruit its ranks to the maximum strength. Three months' experience in the field will be of great advantage to the new regiment, and under the auspices of the officers and members of the Thirty-seventh, New-York will send into the field a regiment she may well be proud of.

ABOUT PAY.

Col. BOWEN, of the Police Commissioners, who has taken an active interest in the payment of bounties, &c., has been urging some immediate action upon the State authorities, and has received the following communication:

ALBANY, Aug. 25, 1862.

COL. JAMES BOWEN—*Sir*: The whole force of the Paymaster-General's Department has been and still is engaged in paying off regiments completed and ready to move in the interior of the State. When this is completed the unfinished regiments in New-York City and elsewhere will be attended to.

THOS. HILLHOUSE Adjutant-General.

MEETING OF THE EMPLOYES OF THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

The employes of this this establishment held a meeting in one of the large rooms of their buildings on Tuesday last, about one hundred being present, and resolved to unite their efforts in aiding the Government to carry on the war for the maintenance of the Union and to encourage enlistments. They then formed themselves into an association, the object of which is to care for and aid those of their number who may be drafted. Several speeches were made, and great enthusiasm was manifested. More than twenty have already enlisted from this establishment since the war commenced.

NOT DEAD.

Capt. BENJAMIN PRICE, of the Excelsior Brigade, whose obituary notice was quite extensively published after the battle of Williamsburgh, is now in town, recruiting at the same time his health and his company—the former somewhat injured by a long imprisonment in rebeldom, and the latter reduced from 109 to 20 men. It is said that Capt. PRICE will be offered a Colonelcy in one of the new regiments now forming in this State, if he does not previously accept a similar appointment in the State of New-Jersey. He has smelt powder, and his company has passed through nine battles.

RECEPTION OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

A meeting of those members of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, New-York State Militia, yet remaining in the City, was held at their armory last evening. It was resolved to parade as a militia corps in citizen's dress, to receive the regiment upon its arrival. For this purpose a subscription list was opened and liberally signed. The meeting was adjourned to this evening, when some definite action will be taken.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE FOOD FOR SOLDIERS.—The ladies having the control of the Society for the Relief of Sick and Wounded Soldiers, sometime since complained publicly that those people were not well treated at the hospitals on Bedloe's Island. They in particular did not approve of the food given them; thinking very strangely that sick and wounded soldiers, who were convalescing, needed something besides the hard and unpalatable fare provided for the tough and hungry soldier in the field. To this view and interference, Gen. HARVEY BROWN took exception in a card, and rather broadly intimated that if the ladies would allow the Government to attend to its own business, and would confine themselves to the care of the families of the soldiers, it would, perhaps, be just as well for all concerned in the end. The ladies, nothing daunted, reply to Gen. BROWN, and, in closing, say:

"We know that the Government is ever thoughtful, but it is the high privilege of the women of our country to meet the wants of our brave men when they come back to us sick and wounded, and, God helping us, we shall fully meet their just demands."

The ladies notice Brig.-Gen. BROWN'S suggestion as to the wives and children of our soldiers in the field, and regret that he knows so little of his countrywomen as to deem such suggestion necessary. Not alone at the bedside of the suffering soldier will they be found, but in the abode of poverty and sorrow looking only for approval to Him who has said, 'Inasmuch as ye have done it to the least of these, ye have done it unto me.'"

A YOUTHFUL FORGER.—On account of the great scarcity of small change, the New-York and Erie Railroad Company have recently issued fifty cent orders to the amount of about $3,000. These orders pass for cash among the employes of the Company, at the hotels, eating-houses, and other places in the City, where those taking them feel satisfied of their prompt redemption by the Treasurer of the Company. For weeks past, forged orders have been daily pouring in upon them, and when the fact was discovered yesterday, the officers took speedy measures to arrest the guilty parties. HUGH MASTERSON, ex-policeman, who is a special agent for the Company, soon ascertained, by shrewd management, that a lad named WM. CRANDALL, aged seventeen years, who was recently a fireman on one of the freight trains, had been extensively engaged in circulating these forged orders. He was accordingly arrested and locked up for trial. It is supposed that over two thousand dollars worth of this fraudulent paper is in circulation.

FATAL RESULT OF A STREET FIGHT—ARREST.—At a late hour on Monday evening, a German named WILLIAM KOHLENECK, aged 22 years, died at the New-York Hospital from the effects of injuries received on the night of the 9th inst. At the time last named, a man named SCHNEIDER, and several other persons, became involved in a quarrel, on the corner of Trinity-place and Rector-street, during which it is said the deceased interfered for the purpose, as he afterwards stated, of seeing that all parties had fair play. During the altercation one of the men drew a knife and stabbed KOHLENECK in the left breast. He was immediately taken to the Hospital, where he died at the time above stated from the effects of the injuries then received. Capt. WARLOW, of the First Precinct, soon afterward arrested SCHNEIDER upon the charge of having inflicted the wound, and since that time he has been confined in the Tombs. Coroner KENNEY was yesterday notified of the death of the victim, and will hold an inquest at 10 o'clock this morning. It is said that several persons witnessed the affray, and all those cognizant of the facts in the case are requested to appear at that time, at the New-York Hospital, for the purpose of giving their testimony. The deceased was a sailor by occupation, but for a few months past had been employed as a barkeeper.

AN EXCITING TIME WITH A MAD OX.—On Monday evening, during the reception of Capt. DOWNEY by the firemen of this City, a mad ox, escaped from a drove belonging to a Washington Market butcher, and made a furious charge upon the procession as it was passing through Fourth-avenue, near Tenth-street, causing for a short time great fright and consternation among the multitude. The infuriate animal caught one man on his horns, but he escaped without damage, beyond the almost entire destruction of a new suit of clothes. The scene at this time was indicrous as well as exciting. Men, women and children ran panic-stricken in every direction, and the wild animal rushed pell-mell through the crowd, as if sent upon an errand of death and destruction. But just at this critical juncture, a fireman, belonging to Engine Company No. 19, seized an axe and dealt the brute a powerful blow upon the head, which knocked him down, and a knife applied to his throat soon ended his wild career.

A SOLDIER MURDERED.—BERNARD NOLAN, a soldier in one of the New-York Regiments in the Army of the Potomac, was sent to Mount Pleasant Hospital, about 15 miles out of Washington, for treatment. On the 15th inst., NOLAN, having nearly recovered, left the hospital for Washington. When passing a house near the latter city, some unknown person in the building shot him, the ball passing through his heart, killing him instantly. His remains were brought to his late residence, No. 247 Avenue B, in this City, where Coroner NAGMANN held an inquest yesterday. The deceased was about 25 years of age, and a native of Ireland. There was no evidence given at the inquest going to show that the authorities of Washington had made any effort for the arrest of the murderer.

THE CORCORAN RECEPTION—A CORRECTION—The Clerks of the Boards of Aldermen and Council-men claim that injustice was done them, in a paragraph descriptive of the procession at the reception of Gen. CORCORAN, in which notice was taken of the large number of unofficials and outsiders who occupied carriages on that occasion. They deny that any of their number rode in the procession, and on reference to the paragraph, we do not find that it stated they did, although it was so worded that it might be construed to include them. We can only say that the carriages contained much worse-looking men than the clerks aforesaid, and had far better been occupied by them than by the unofficial persons who took their places.

A SMALL BUT VALUABLE INVENTION.—An envelope, which meets a highly important desideratum of the public, has been contrived by Messrs. LEEDS & FRANKLIN, of this City. The improvement is a partial perforation at the corner where the stamp is usually placed, so that when the stamp is affixed, it adheres upon the opening of the letter to the letter-sheet within, rather than to the envelope. By this means the postmark remains on the letter, affording an important means, demanded by law, for verifying its date and place of departure. We hope to see these conveniencies in general use.

DEPARTURES.—The transport *Jersey Blue* has been at Pier No. 12, North River, taking in cattle and subsistence, and a number of troops, invalids. She sailed last evening for Newbern, N. C. The steamer *Guide*, at the same Pier, is loading subsistence for Beaufort. The transport *James S. Green*, at Pier No. 9, North River, is loading mats for Washington City. The schooner *O. F. Hawley*, same Pier, is loading ordnance stores for Fortress Monroe.

ARREST OF ALLEGED SECESSIONISTS.—JOHN BENJAMIN, a resident of Suffolk County, Long Island, and SOLOMON B. ELLTHORP, of No. 648 Broadway, were arrested yesterday by the United States Marshal, the former for discouraging enlistments and the latter for declaring himself a Secessionist. They are held in custody awaiting orders from the Judge Advocate-General for their disposal.

YOUNG PAPE.—We have received a very spirited and excellent likeness of the successful young pianist, WILLIE BARNESMORE PAPE, appropriately supported by MENDELSSOHN and LIZET. As a picture it is pleasing, as a likeness a gratifying success, as a present, welcome. We are glad to know that the little fellow has won his way so surely to the popular heart, and is on the certain way to fame and fortune.

CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.—A bookkeeper, named MERWIN DEVEAU, in the employ of Mrs. CATHARINE CHAMBERLAIN, a commission agent, doing business at the foot of West Thirtieth-street, was yesterday brought before Justice KELLY, upon the charge of having embezzled the sum of $700 from his employer. The accused was committed in default of $1,000 bail.

PASTORAL CHANGE.—Rev. J. ALLEN MAXWELL, of the Presbyterian Church, at South Orange, N. J., has received a call from a City missionary organization in this City, which is about to erect a large church in the upper part of the place. He has accepted, we understand, the call, and will assume charge before long.

THANKS FOR AID.—The ladies of the Park Barracks Association for the relief of the sick and wounded, having received a donation of $168 from the Rev. Mr. FORBES, of the Twenty-eighth-street Presbyterian Church, the proceeds of his recent lecture, desire in this way to extend to him their thanks.

FELL FROM THE FIFTH STORY.—Coroner RANNEY held an inquest yesterday, upon the body of JAS. SULLIVAN, who either jumped or fell from the fifth story window of house No. 21 Cherry-street, at an early hour yesterday morning. The deceased was under the influence of liquor at the time.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MILITARY AFFAIRS IN BROOKLYN.—Recruiting continues brisk with both Col. JOURDAN'S and Col. CONE'S regiments, and the prospects now are that both will be filled within the coming week. A camp for the first regiment will be formed on the parade ground at East New-York to-day, when the barracks will be relieved of a sufficient number of its overcrowded occupants to make it more comfortable for those who remain. A camp for Col. CONE'S Regiment has been formed on the City Park, opposite the Navy-yard. The men are ordered to go into quarters to-day.

The movement commenced on Saturday evening with the view of organizing a company to be composed exclusively of firemen is, meeting with good success. The Captain, A. J. DAYTON, enlisted 27 men yesterday, and his company now numbers nearly 50 men. It is to be attached to the Senatorial Regiment.

The different Ward Associations are all industriously engaged in raising funds to aid in the enrollment of volunteers, and are in every instance meeting with the most gratifying success. At a meeting of citizens of the Seventh Ward, $2,000 were subscribed, and the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we know but two parties in this contest—patriots and traitors—and that whoever fails in this crisis to bring to the Government a cheerful and hearty support, either with his right arm, his money or his voice, is a traitor, deserving of a traitor's doom.

Resolved, That the call, by the President, for more troops is timely and wise, and that it increases our faith in his determination to maintain the power and dignity of this Government at every cost and sacrifice; and that we urge upon the President that he pursue a vigorous policy, using all the power with which Congress has wisely clothed him, so that a speedy end may be made of the rebellion and its wicked authors.

Resolved, That in this war we recognize the old issue between democracy and aristocracy, and that if we fail to crush the traitors who would be our tyrants, democratic institutions in this and in every other Nation of the earth will be imperiled, if not lost forever. And that it is therefore our sacred duty to earnestly, persistently and courageously devote ourselves to the work before us, as long as one rebel remains to plot the overthrow of our liberties.

Resolved, That all attempts at compromise and conciliation having failed, it is now needful that this war be made terrible in its earnestness, radical in its measures, and thorough in its effects—believing, as we do, that only by such a course can the mad career of Southern fanatics be arrested, and our beloved country saved from ruin.

The Second Ward Committee are engaged in collecting subscriptions. The same is the case in the Fifth Ward. The Ninth Ward has contributed $630, and will raise more. Nearly sufficient money has been subscribed already to pay each recruit $25.

The different departments of the Navy-yard have made arrangements to pay bounties to all who enlist, and provide for their families while the husbands are absent. The Forty-seventh Regiment Militia, Col. J. V. MESEROLE, which has been stationed in Baltimore for the past three months, is expected home to-day or to-morrow. On arriving at Williamsburgh, E. D., they will land at the foot of South Tenth-street, and march through First, South Seventh, Fourth, Grand, Eighth and Ross streets, to Bedford-avenue—thence through Division-avenue and Fifth-street to the Odeon.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a man, five feet, four inches in height, about 45 years of age, dressed in a black alpaca coat, blue check shirt, dark ribbed pantaloons and boots, was found in the water at the foot of Jay-street, yesterday. An inquest was held by Coroner MESSIS, and a verdict of found drowned was rendered. The remains were taken to the dead-house for identification.... Coroner BENNETT held an inquest upon the body of a man who was found drowned at Bay Ridge. The deceased appeared to be about 50 years of age, with black hair and side whiskers. He had on a white flannel undershirt and drawers, white muslin overshirt, black cloth vest, ribbed satinet pantaloons and pegged shoes. There being no marks of violence on the body, a verdict of found drowned was rendered. Information can be obtained of the Coroner, at his residence, Bay Ridge.

CAPT. SULLIVAN OF THE NINETIETH REGIMENT.—Information was received in this city yesterday that Capt. JOHN SULLIVAN, of Company H, Ninetieth Regiment N. Y. V., died at Key West on the 17th inst. His disease was yellow fever. He was a Captain in the Thirteenth Regiment during the first three months' campaign, and on his return aided in forming the Ninetieth Regiment, and again went into active service. His death is much regretted by a large circle of friends.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mrs. ELIZA PLUNKETT, residing at No. 170 Smith-street, dropped down dead yesterday afternoon, while attending to her ordinary household duties. Coroner HERMAN was notified.

NEW-JERSEY.

RECRUITING IN HUDSON, N. J.—At West Hoboken, the quota under the first call is more than made up, and the number needed under the second call will undoubtedly be; and if 500,000 more are wanted, West Hoboken will send her quota as volunteers. The town gives $100 bounty to each, and provides for the families. The people hold meetings every day, at which Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL has presided, assisted by all the clergy and the leading men of the town. A grand demonstration and procession comes off on Thursday night. At a large meeting on Saturday, the vote was unanimous to give bounty by the town. No man rose in the vote to oppose it. Party issues are all buried. It is the Union—let it be saved, whatever else perishes.

NINE MONTHS' VOLUNTEERS.—Six companies are forming in Jersey City for nine months' service, and a large number of men over the quota have already volunteered. The whole quota of Hudson County, from present indications, will also be raised by volunteers. Meetings to encourage enlistments are held in most of the wards and townships, every evening. The Commissioner is at the Court-house, daily, receiving certificates of exemption, given by the Surgeon, who is also in attendance to examine the applicants. No claims for exemption will be heard after the 2d day of September. Squads of volunteers are being sent daily to the rendezvous, at Trenton.

NEW FERRYBOAT FOR THE JERSEY CITY FERRY.—A new boat for the Jersey City Ferry has just been launched from the yard of BEVINE BOURIS, Red Hook, L. I. She is named the *Jersey City* and is the largest ferryboat afloat. The new boat is 850 tons burthen; length on deck, 210 feet; breadth of beam at midship section, 33 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet; draft of water at load line, 5 feet 6 inches. Her hull is constructed of oak, locust, etc., and is very securely fastened. She will be finished in about two months. The engine is being built at COLEMAN'S Fulton Foundry in Jersey City. The boat, when completed, will cost about $60,000.

RELIEF FUND.—A Committee of forty citizens of Jersey City have been appointed to collect subscriptions for the purpose of raising a fund of $20,000 for the relief of volunteers and their families. The Committee have formed themselves into an association of which Mayor JOHN B. ROMAN has been appointed President, JOHN B. HAIGHT, Secretary, and H. F. CLARK, Treasurer. The work of raising the money is progressing satisfactorily.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY MEETINGS.—The Democratic primary meetings for the election of delegates to meet in Convention at Trenton, on Thursday, the 4th of September, to nominate a candidate for Governor, will be held in the several wards and townships of Hudson County on to-morrow (Thursday) evening. Hudson County is entitled to forty-four delegates.

FOUND DEAD.—JOHN POWERS, a man residing at No. 44 Newark-avenue, Jersey City, was found dead yesterday morning, lying partially out of one of the windows of his room. Death is supposed to have resulted from disease of the heart. The body was viewed by Coroner GAFFNEY, and a permit given for burial.

GAUGING OIL WITHOUT AUTHORITY.—LUKE O'BRIEN, a gauger from New-York, was arrested in Jersey City yesterday, and fined $20 by Recorder MARTINDALE, for gauging oil without authority. A gauger is appointed by the Common Council.

LAW REPORTS.

United States District Court.

PRIZE.

The steamer Metropolis, her tackle and cargo, vs. The United States.—BETTS, J.—This vessel and cargo was captured off Charleston harbor July 31, 1862, and brought into this port by a prize master on the 4th of August afterward. On the 7th of August, the District-Attorney addressed a letter to the Judge, then absent from the City, and out of the District, stating that no appearance had been given in Court for the prize, and upon the usual evidence requesting, in behalf of the Government, the appointment of appraisers to value the vessel and cargo, and that thereupon the prize be appropriated and delivered over to the public use on depositing its appraised value in the office of the Assistant Treasurer, subject to the judgment and direction of the Court. The order was signed by the Judge and remitted to the District-Attorney, and was filed in Court on the 13th of July, and by the papers filed on this motion it would appear that the order so signed was received here on the 9th of August. On the 8th of August the vessel and her fitments were libeled by the United States for condemnation as prize of war, and on the 9th of the same month a proctor for the claimants gave notice to the District-Attorney of his appearance in the suit.

Upon these facts a motion is now made to vacate the above order of appraisal made in this suit, or for such other or further order to be granted as may be just.

No other specific order is indicated in the notice of motion to be sought for, than one setting aside or vacating that formerly granted, and the exception to that order would seem on the papers confined to a merely technical irregularity in not furnishing the claimants previous notice of the application.

By the Court—The Court would scarcely regard as of sufficient force to rescind this order that a severe strictness of procedure in obtaining it, it being substantially one of course was not observed. No objection of substance or to the merits is now interposed either to the qualifications or integrity of the appraisers named, or the amount of appraisement; and the criticism that the claimants were not called in to participate in their selection would be entitled in such case to slight weight, connected with the consideration that it does not appear affirmatively that the claimants actually intend their appearance in the suit until after the libelants had obtained the ratification of the appraisers proposed. It is not supposed any court would be prone to reverse proceedings resting upon the explicit consent and solicitation of a party in interest, because of mere omission in formalities by him in obtaining the subject matter of his permit, and with which no other party then before the Court was entitled to interfere.

The question of the jurisdiction of the Court or its competency to authorize the appointment of appraisers at the time of the act, will be considered under the other and main objection raised and discussed on the counter motion of the District-Attorney to execute the order by delivering over the vessel to the use of the libelants with the others brought before the Court concurrently with these. The point most strenuously urged by the several counsel was that the Prize Court acquires no cognizance of a prize case except by means of a libel which causes an arrest in law of the property captured, and subjects it thereafter to judicial jurisdiction.

This, it appears to me, is a manifest misapprehension of the state of the matter under the jurisprudence of the United States

The prize vessel, all her cargo and papers, are in the first instance transmitted by the officer making the capture to the charge of the Judge of the District to which each prize is ordered to proceed. [2, Stats. at Large, 45; sec. 7.] The standing prize rules fully confirmed by the act of Congress, "relative to judicial proceedings upon captured property and the administration of the law of prize," approved March 25, 1862, places the property captured under the control of the Court and its officers, until final adjudication and disposal of it by the Court. The motion, accordingly, that the purgative powers of the Government can be exercised only directly by the United States in its military capacity, and not at all through the Courts, cannot be supported under our laws. Those high functions are legitimately put in force by the instrumentality of the judiciary in obtaining through its agency the active use of the possession of prize property, which first vests in that department. Accordingly, the order for an appraisal of captured property, and a surrender or transfer of it to Governmental uses, under precautionary provisions in security of individual interests, are palpably judicial powers, to be performed at the instance of the Government, and need not, if indeed they can be, superseded or dispensed with by a direct and summary act of appropriation of the property by the executive authority. It is not intended, in the decision of this case, to go beyond the facts directly involved in it.

I accordingly hold, that the order asked for by the District-Attorney was correctly granted by the Judge, on the assent on the part of the libelants to his authority to make it before any party was known to have interfered in the suit; and that no objections being established against the competency of the appraisers, or the justness of their valuation of the property seized, that the order be now adopted and confirmed by the Court in all its terms, and that it be executed accordingly.

This decision does not proceed upon the assumption that the Judge, when out of his technical district, can, of his own option, perform functions strictly judicial. The act of appointing appraisers *ex parte* would be performed by an order, of course, entered in the book of orders within the district, and the signature of a Judge given thereto in a neighboring district does no more than authenticate the ministerial act of the officers of Court, or permit them to perform it *eqnal acta*.

I think, therefore, this objection, as made, does not invalidate the signature as given, or the force of the order.

Security on Appeal—What Constitutes a Delivery of the Bond.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Rice et al. vs. Whitlock.—This was an action upon an undertaking executed by the defendant as surety in an action in which these plaintiffs were plaintiffs, and one Isham, the defendant, on an appeal therein from the Special to the General Term. The judgment was affirmed at the General Term, and from that affirmance an apneal (before the commencement of this action) had been taken to the Court of Appeals by Isham, and the usual undertaking to stay proceedings under sections 334 and 335 of the Code, was filed and served. Upon the call of the case for trial, the defendant's counsel appeared, and objected to proceeding to trial, showing the following facts: That immediately after the commencement of this action, the defendant moved at Special Term for a stay of proceedings in this action until the decision of the case in the Court of Appeals; that the motion was granted unless the plaintiff should, within ten days, execute a bond, with two sureties, to the defendant, conditioned to return the money that should be collected in this action, in case the said judgment should be reversed in the Court of Appeals; that on the 10th day plaintiffs' attorney served a copy of a bond, under and pursuant to the requirements of the order, with a notice that the original was filed with the Clerk of this Court. The defendant's attorney thereupon objected, in writing, that such filing was not a good delivery of the bond, and demanded that the original bond be delivered on that or the following day, and that the plaintiffs' attorneys refused to do so.

Judge HILTON delivered the opinion of the General Term, as follows: It has been the uniform practice of this Court, where relief or favor is granted to a party upon condition that he give a bond as security against any injurious consequences which may happen to his opponent, arising from the granting the favor or relief, to require the written security to be placed in the custody of the Clerk of the Court, regarding it as a paper in the cause properly belonging to the files of the Court, until the contingency shall arise which was intended to secure against. In accordance with this practice, the Judge very properly at the trial held that the plaintiff, by filing the bond in question with the Clerk, had complied with the condition in the order of Jan. 15, upon which the stay of proceedings should cease. Order at Special Term affirmed, with $10 costs.

J. I. Williams for defendant; Martin & Smith for plaintiffs.

Abduction of a Child—Habeas Corpus.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

In the Matter of Megrath.—This is an application on behalf of a Mrs. Megrath, who alleges that her husband has surreptitiously abducted from her custody a female child aged eleven years. In view of these facts, she obtained a writ of habeas corpus, directed to the husband, returnable yesterday.

Mr. Edwin James appeared on behalf of the relator, Mrs. Megrath, and, in support of the writ, urged that there should be no delay in the matter. Respondent's counsel asked for a delay, on the ground that Mr. John Graham, the leading counsel, was absent from the City. It being stipulated by both counsel that the return to the writ should be filed on Friday next, and that the child should then be produced in Court on Monday next, the Court set down Monday, when he would hear the argument.

Edwin James for relator; John Graham for respondent.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Bruce, Jr., vs. Martin et al.—Judgment ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monerief.

Conzert vs. Colvin—Judgment for foreclosure and sale.

Efetz vs. Zigenbien—Motion granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUG. 26, 1862.

$25,000 U. S. 6 '81..Cou.	101½	22 N. Y. Cen. Rail'd.	93⅝
20,000 do.	101⅜	100 do.	s5 93⅝
1,000 Tr. 7 3.10 ₱ ct. N.	104⅛	150 do.	s15 93¾
19,000 do.	104⅜	110 do.	94
3,000 U. S. 6s 1 Yr. Cr.	99⅜	100 do.	b30 94
2,000 Ill. Can. Reg. B..	96	100 Erie Railway	38⅞
2,000 Ohio St. 6s '70.	105	100 do.	s10 38⅞
1,000 Virginia State 6s	66⅛	350 Erie Railway Pref..	69
1,000 do.	66	100 do.	b30 69⅛
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90..	61	100 do.	b60 69
11,000 Mo. State 6s.	47¾	350 do.	68⅞
1,000 F. R. 1st M. Bds.	110	400 do.	b3 69
3,000 E. R. 3d M. B. '83.	104	100 do.	b60 69⅛
1,000 B. N. Y. & E. 1st M.	90	350 do.	69⅛
6,000 Mich. Cen. 8 per c. 1st M., S. F. B.	112	200 Harlem Railroad	16⅜
10,000 M. So. S. F. B.	101¾	250 do.	16⅝
1,000 C. & N. W. Green bay Ex'n Bds.	61	35 Hud. Riv. R.	51¾
17,000 Chi. & N. W. as. bs.	52	50 do.	52¼
5,000 do.	52¾	50 do.	s30 52¾
10,000 C. & N. W. 2d m. bl'd	31½	50 do.	52⅝
5,000 Tol. & W. 1st m.	92⅝	160 Harlem R. Pref.	40¾
23,000 Tol. & W. 2d m.	70½	100 do.	41
2,000 M. & P. de C. 1 m.	96	50 do.	41⅛
6,000 Clev. & T. s. f. b.	96¼	100 Nor. & Wor. R.	50
9,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 3d m	60	100 Reading R.	69⅛
1,000 do.	59½	100 do.	s10 69
14,000 Pt. Ft. W. & C. 1m.	96½	300 Mich. Central R.	68
2,000 Pt. Ft. W. & C. 2m.	84½	300 do.	s10 69
7,000 do.	84	100 Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	31⅝
2,000 Hud Riv. 2 a f. bds.	107	125 do.	31⅜
12 Merchants Bank	101	350 do.	31⅛
6 Continental B'k	90	50 do.	b30 31⅜
6 Bk. of N. America.	95	100 M. S. & N. Ia. G. Stock	64
50,000 American Gold	115⅜	200 do.	64¾
50,700 do.	115⅞	200 do.	b60 64⅝
10 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	99¾	50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	62⅜
10 do.	100	100 Clev. & Pitts. R.	25¾
100 Cnm. Coal Pref.	7⅜	100 do.	25⅞
5 Pacific M. St. Co.	111	500 do.	25¾
200 do.	110⅝	30 Clev., Col. & C. R.	123
195 do.	110¾	100 Gal. & Chi. R.	b60 74
50 do.	s60. 109⅜	300 do.	74
50 do.	s30. 109¾	80 do.	s20 73¾
25 Mil. & P. Du C. R.	34	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	83¾
26 Del., Lack. & W. R.	98	125 Chic. & Rock I. R.	68⅜
		100 do.	68⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000 U. S. 6s '81..Cou.	101½	100 N. Y. Cen. R.	94
60,000 Tre. 7 3.10 ₱ ct. N.	104⅛	850 do.	94⅜
30,000 do.	104⅜	20 do.	94¼
3,000 Cal. State 7s.	100	250 Harlem R.	16⅝
1,000 Virginia St. 6s.	66	200 Reading R.	69⅞
25,000 Tol. & W. 2d m.	71	600 do.	69
10,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1 m	96⅜	100 Nor. & Wor. R.	50
10,000 Ch. & N. W. Ass. B.	53	700 Mich. Cen. R.	69
1,000 Ch. & N. W. 2d Mt.	31	200 do.	b30 69⅜
100 Hud. River R.	53¾	100 do.	b30 69⅛
350 do.	54	1,000 M. S. & N. Ia. R.	31⅜
60 Pacific Mail S. Co.	110½	300 M. S. & N. I. G'd St'k.	64⅜
50 do.	b30. 110⅜	60 Panama R.	140⅜
25 do.	s30. 109⅜	60 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	62⅜
50 do.	110⅜	500 Gal. & Chi. R.	74
150 do.	s30. 109⅜	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	53⅞
600 Erie Railway	39	200 do.	53¾
300 do.	b10 39	300 Chic. & Rock I. R.	68⅛
1,000 Erie Railway pref.	69¾		

TUESDAY, Aug. 26—P. M.

The Stock Exchange was again very firm to-day, although the current opinion early in the forenoon, before the meeting of the Board, seemed to look to a different turn in the market. The fact appears to be that a strong spirit of speculation for the rise, in Railway and other Stocks, is abroad, and this being favored by a cheap Money market and a generous traffic on the Railways themselves, it requires decidedly unfavorable military news, not to say a repulse of the National forces, to check or reverse the upward course of the market. The first support of prices to-day was found in the improved demand for United States Securities. The 6 ₱ cents. of 1881 rose to 101½ ₱ cent. The 7.30 ₱ cents. were wanted, at 104⅜ and interest. When the Railway Shares were reached, the bidding was much firmer than on the Street before the Board, and this feeling ran pretty much through the entire list, from New-York Central down to Toledo. On the call of the Railway Bonds the bidding was also strong, under a liberal and general demand for nearly all descriptions.

Between the sessions of the Board the market was firm on the Street, and at the Second Board in the afternoon, there was increased firmness on nearly all descriptions. The traffic on some of the Western Roads for the third week in August was announced. The Michigan Central gains $17,000; the Michigan Southern, $14,000. The Galena and the Rock Island both fall off from last year, the comparison being with a good week in 1861.

The market, late in the afternoon, continued steady. The sudden rise in Hudson River attracts attention. It amounts to 5 ₱ cent. from last week. The orders for Reading have advanced the price to 60 ₱ cent. The New-York and Western shares leave off firm on most descriptions. The bidding for Galena and Rock Island is less spirited, owing to a temporary decrease of traffic reported for the third week in August. The National Securities are firm. The price of Gold is steady. At 4½ o'clock the figures of the market were about as follows; the general demand very strong:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
N. Y. Central	93⅞	94¼	Hudson	52	53⅛
Erie	38⅝	39	Pacific	111	109½
Erie Preferred	69	69½	Panama	140	140⅝
Rock Island	66¾	66¾	Missouris	45⅝	45
Galena	73⅛	73⅜	Canadians	51⅝	51
Mich. Central	69¾	69⅞	U. S. 6s, 1874	96	96
Mich. Southern	31⅝	31⅞	U. S. 6s, 1881	101	101⅛
Mich. Guarant'd	61⅝	61⅞	U. S. Notes, C. I.	100⅝	100⅞
Illinois Cen.	62¾	62⅞	Treas. 7.30's cts.	104⅜	104⅜
Toledo	53⅝	53½	Ellis on London	12⅜	12⅜
Reading	59⅞	60¾	Gold	112⅝	113

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank shares:

New-York	106⅜	Bank of the Republic	90
Merchants'	101	Bank of N. America	95
Mechanics'	94½	Metropolitan	98
Phœnix	102½	Shoe and Leather	95
City	100	Continental	90
National	92	Commonwealth	93
Commerce	92½	Park	107
American Exchange	92		

The Railway Bonds continue to rise, and most descriptions are wanted to-day at an advance on the sales of yesterday:

N. Y. Central sixes	106	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	22½
New-York Cen. 7s, '64.	103⅜	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	94
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.	111	Chi. & N. W. G'n B. Ext.	81
N. Y. C. 7s Con. '76.	113	Chi. & N. W. firsts	69¼
Erie firsts, '68.	110	Chi. & N. W. firsts, ass.	62⅝
Erie secoods, '64

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

MIBLO'S GARDEN—UNCLE SAM—JOCKO, OR THE BRAZILIAN APE—THE THREE FLYING TRAPEZE.

WALLACK'S—THE IRISH MORMON—WORKING THE ORACLE.

WINTER GARDEN—THE HUNCHBACK.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GEN. TOM THUMB, COM. NUTT, AQUARIA, &c., at all hours. A TALENTED FAROE COMPANY, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 BROADWAY—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

BCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 746 Broadway—"CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS" AND OTHER FINE PICTURES, from 9A. M. to 5 P. M.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—No. 548 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 663 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We gather from various sources a variety of interesting information from our armies in Virginia—all of it, we are glad to say, of an encouraging character. Passengers from Virginia, who reached Washington yesterday, report that there was an engagement at Warrenton on Monday, in which our forces were successful, having driven the enemy out of the town. We infer from this that the rebels have been making strenuous efforts to turn our right flank, as Warrenton is some distance this side of the Rappahannock. Our dispatch further states, however, that the rebel forces which have been engaged in the recent skirmishes are mainly cavalry, and it is probable that the force at Warrenton was of this character, and was not very formidable. A heavy rain occurred on Friday afternoon and night, and continued through Saturday in the vicinity of the Upper Rappahannock. This swelled the river so as to make it unfordable below the mountains back of Warrenton, and of course put at an end all efforts of the rebel army to cross until the river shall again fall. There was artillery firing, nevertheless, at nearly all the fords through Saturday and Sunday, but with results which have not been deemed worthy of reporting. There is a rumor the rebels have been moving a heavy force in the direction of Luray, to operate in the Shenandoah Valley, but no doubt Gen. POPE has taken measures to guard against any disaster in that direction.

The rebels have tried their hand at recapturing Fort Donelson, but have failed. The fort, garrisoned by four companies of the Seventy-first Ohio Regiment, under command of Major NASH, was attacked on Monday by the force of rebels under Col. WOODWARD—the same which captured Clarksville—but the Ohio boys repulsed the assailants, killing and wounding thirty of them. The rebel force consisted of 450 infantry, 356 cavalry, and two pieces of artillery.

News from Memphis, which we publish this morning, renders it probable that BRECKINRIDGE has thought better of his intention to make a second attack on Baton Rouge. It is stated that he is moving his entire army up to Stentobia, on the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, about forty-two miles below Memphis, and that his cavalry are scouring Northern Mississippi, and impressing every man under fifty years of age.

A letter to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, dated Cumberland Gap, Aug. 19, says: "This place is completely surrounded by the enemy. His pickets are within four miles of the Gap, and extend entirely across the mountain. He is 20,000 strong in front, and reinforcements are still arriving from Knoxville. A heavy force has gone through Big Creek and Rogers' Gap. Capt. MARTIN'S company of Cavalry, sent out to watch those Gaps, was suddenly attacked by ASHBY'S Cavalry, six hundred strong, and was cut to pieces or scattered to the winds. Out of eighty men, but fifteen or twenty have come in. Col. HOUCK, of the Fifth Tennessee, stationed at London, is probably cut off. The enemy expect to starve us out, but MORGAN will neither evacuate nor surrender. Supplies are now entirely cut off, and sad disaster will come if the road to Lexington is not promptly cleared.

The latest intelligence from Cumberland Gap represents that Gen. MORGAN is in no immediate danger. He had provisions and forage enough to last him thirty days. He had repulsed a large force of the rebels on the Tennessee side, and no doubt was entertained that he could hold the position until assistance arrived. This assistance was being rapidly hurried forward.

We have advices from Port Royal to the 20th inst., by the arrival at this port of the steam gunboat *Unadilla*. Everything remained quiet, and the health of the troops remained good. The excitement regarding the great rebel ram at Savannah, which was expected to make a descent among our shipping, had entirely subsided, reports having been received through deserters that she is a failure—leaking badly, and defective otherwise, especially in her steering apparatus.

The *Hibernian*, which passed Father Point yesterday, on her way to Quebec, brings a highly important letter from Earl RUSSELL, in response to a dispatch sent by Secretary SEWARD some time ago. In it he reasserts the strict neutrality of the British Government, and states that at this moment "they have nothing more at heart than to see that consummation which the President speaks of in his answer to the Governors of eighteen States, viz: 'the bringing of this unnecessary and injurious civil war to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion.'"

The Rebel emissary who passed through Buffalo a day or two ago, supposed to be WM. L. YANCEY, turns out to be no more important a personage than GEO. N. SANDERS. He sailed in the steamship *Java* from Quebec on Saturday.

A company of militia from St. Joseph's, Mo., a few days ago, surprised a guerrilla camp near Union Mills, captured sixteen horses, ten or a dozen shot guns, forty pounds of lead and twenty-five of powder.

The citizens of Fairmount, Clarkeburgh, Mannington, and other points in Western Virginia, have been greatly exercised of late lest the guerrillas might make a dash upon them, Gen. KELLY having drawn off the troops stationed there to meet Gen. IMBODEN, who was moving up from Pendleton with a rebel force.

It is believed that great numbers of the Maryland Secessionists have crossed the Potomac into Virginia to join the rebel service, since the promulgation of the order for the draft. It is asserted that an entire company of cavalry left Montgomery County, on the Upper Potomac, last week, and that squads are constantly moving over. It is perhaps easier to fight these men in Virginia than in Maryland.

The General Assembly of Rhode Island met on Monday, under the call of His Excellency, Gov. SPRAGUE. The Governor, in the Senate, explained briefly his object in calling an extraordinary session, and made some suggestions in reference to bounties and monthly pay to soldiers. He believes that drafted men, as well as those volunteering, should receive enough to give their families a decent support, and that those already in the field should not be forgotten, while we are so eager to lavish bounties upon such as are now enlisting.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Teutonia*, from Southampton on the 13th inst., arrived at this port at an early hour this morning. A telegraphic summary of her advices—which are not so late as those by the *Hibernia*, published yesterday—was forwarded from Cape Race.

The reception of Capt. JOHN DOWNEY, of the First Fire Zouaves, the companion of Col. CORCORAN in captivity, was continued by a municipal dinner at the St. Nicholas Hotel, last evening. Alderman FARLEY, Chairman of the Committee on National Affairs, presided, and speeches were made by Councilman Lent, G. W. Bungay, Jonas N. Phillips, Capt. Downey, Lieut.-Col. Jenkins, Chief Engineer Decker, Fire Commissioner Wilson, Gen. W. H. Anthon, James Miller, and others.

Although Illinois has enrolled nearly 50,000 men, it is doubtful whether they can all be made available. The Springfield *Journal* says: "The work of organization goes on slowly. Under the last orders of the Adjutant-General, the companies formed throughout the State are kept back, and but few find their way into the camps of rendezvous. Some companies are aggregated at the county seats of counties—generally at the fair grounds; the members of many more are not yet brought together, but are living at their respective homes, awaiting orders from the Adjutant-General to move; and some few companies, unless they are properly provided for, very speedily may go to pieces. The trouble still seems to be the lack of tents and camp equipage. As tents cannot at once be provided, temporary barracks are now being constructed at Camp Butler, and enough will be ready in a few days to accommodate several thousand. The interests of the State, as well as the Government, demand that the immense army just raised in Illinois shall be brought into camp with all possible dispatch. Such companies as have reached their camps are perfecting their organizations and combining into regiments. How many regiments throughout the State have yet been organized cannot be accurately stated, owing to insufficient returns, but probably ten or twelve.

Assistant Surgeon A. A. C. WILLIAMS, who was dropped from the army rolls some time since on the representation that he was taken prisoner while outside of the lines without authority, has been restored by order of the Secretary of War. He was not outside of the lines when captured, although he had a permit from Gen. RICHARDSON to go beyond them if necessary.

The cargo of the prize steamer *Cumbria*, which was disposed of in Philadelphia several weeks ago, but the sale of which was set aside by Judge CADWALADER, on the application of the District-Attorney, is to be sold on the 1st of September.

The work of removing the cargo from the prize steamer *Bermuda*, at Philadelphia, was commenced on Monday. A number of boxes of dry goods and cases of shoes were got out of the hold, besides several large hawsers and a lot of cordage. A large number of bags of saltpetre, an article very much in demand in rebeldom, remains in the hold. Between decks is a quantity of coffee in a damaged state, caused by the leaking of the spar deck. The arms and ammunition have not yet been reached.

Adj.-Gen. THOMAS reached St. Louis on Friday last to supervise the exchange of the rebel prisoners who are to be delivered at Vicksburgh.

Workmen are to be employed at once in cutting down the *Niagara* to her spar deck port sills, and erecting a light hammock-rail in place of her bulwarks. The ward room will be removed to the berth deck, and the main deck raised. She will carry twelve heavy guns on each side, and two 200-pound Parrott swivels.

Under date of Versailles, Ky., Aug. 11, H. H. KAVANAGH issues a notice to the preachers of the St. Louis, Missouri, and Kansas Conferences, which reads thus: "In view of the war excitement now raging in Missouri, the perils of travel on your rivers and railroads, the serious embarrassment to which many preachers would be subjected by removal from one field of labor to another, I have deemed it expedient to postpone the sessions of your Conferences until such time as tranquility shall be restored to the territory embraced within your bounds."

The Illinois Agricultural Society, in connection with the County Agricultural Societies, is about to organize a brigade for defensive purposes. It is to do service on the State borders and in Kentucky and Missouri if necessary.

The Stock Market was again firm in prices and upward in the course of speculation yesterday. Gold and Exchange steady. Gold, 116¼. Bills on London, 127¾.

The principal kinds of Breadstuffs were in more demand yesterday. Flour was firm. Wheat and Corn were a shade dearer. A good inquiry prevailed for Cotton, at a further slight advance in prices. Sugars were in fair request, as were also Hay, Tallow, Whisky and Kentucky Tobacco. Transactions in Provisions were restricted; Pork was lower. Candles, Metals, Hemp, Hides, Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Salt, Seeds and Naval Stores were quiet. The Freight engagements were limited. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

The Live Stock Markets are even more abundantly supplied than two weeks ago, when the numbers exceeded any previous week for six months. We now have a total of 33,085 head of all kinds, viz.: 5,022 beeves, 487 veal calves, 12,379 sheep, and 15,197 live hogs. Still, with the exception of swine, the markets do not appear to be overstocked, nor have prices materially declined, while for the great staple, beef, there is perceptible advance. Notwithstanding the absence of citizens in the country, and the numbers who have gone to the war, there is a far better demand for meats of all kinds than at this time last year. The receipts for the corresponding week last season amounted to only 21,122. Beeves and sheep then sold at the current rates of the present week, and hogs were ½c. higher. The beef market was quite lively this week, the whole 4,459 offered at Forty-fourth-street, on Monday and Tuesday, going off at an early hour, the best at 8¼c. ℔ lb., estimated dressed weight—a few at 8½c.—and all good stock at fully 8c. Common cattle sold at 7c.@7¼c., the average of all sales being 7¼c. or ½c. advance from last week. The general quality was only medium.... Milch cows remain at the same stand-still point, dealers frequently returning their consignments to the country again.... Veals are worth 4c.@6c. ℔ lb. live weight, and the comparatively light receipts find ready purchasers ...Sheep and lambs are in full supply and 25c.@37c. ℔ head lower. Good sheep are worth prices equivalent to 4c.@4½c. ℔ lb. live weight, or $3 50@$4 ℔ head. Many poor lambs are sold at less than $3 each, while fat lots bring $4.....Hogs are again rushed in too rapidly for present wants. Prices are steady, however, with no variation from the rates last reported, or 3½c.@3¾c. ℔ lb. live weight for corn-fed, and 3½c.@3¾c. for still-fed.

YOUNG AMERICA IN CANADA.—The *Tribune* has had it in its power to settle the disputed identity of the dingy dispatch-bearing-rebel, whose passage through Canada has provoked so much controversy. We quote from its columns of yesterday:

"Locke," in expressing doubt, is wiser than our Buffalo correspondent, who seems to have jumped to the conclusion that this vagabond Secessionist is YANCEY! We believe that we are able to say with some authority that this is not YANCEY, *but one whose abandonment of the South at this moment is much more significant than the arrival of Yancey in Canada en route for Europe would be.*"

The person in question is, it seems, poor GEORGE SANDERS! Why did the *Tribune* withhold his name? and what is the peculiar significance of poor GEORGE'S escape to England? Our neighbor grows oracular.

Inequality of Drafting—Danger to Mr. Stanton.

Gov. WASHBURN, of Maine, announces that the draft will not commence in that State till the 10th of September. It is published in Indiana that the drafting there will not commence till the 15th of September. The dispatches from Washington announce that there is present at the Capital a strong delegation from Pennsylvania, to urge the extension of the time before the draft shall begin in that State. On the other hand, it has been published, that in regard to the State of New-York, Secretary STANTON is immovable in his purpose to have the draft begin on the 1st of September—"if for no other purpose, to show that the Government has power to compel its citizens to its support."

We shall not assume that this latter statement in regard to the intention of the Government toward New-York is true; neither will we anticipate that Pennsylvania will obtain the grace she is asking. Inasmuch as the latter State was permitted to muster into the public service a large number of nine months' volunteers, when three year's volunteers were called for—a permission granted to no other State—it would seem that further favor in that direction should not be asked or granted.

But on the supposition that it is true that further time has been allowed to the States of Maine and Indiana to fill up their quota of troops, the citizens of other States will ask and will be entitled to an answer, why the same indulgence is not granted to all? Drafting in itself is not an agreeable thing. It is, perhaps, the most unpalatable form in which the power of the Government can reach the citizen. And the only justification that Government can ever give for so stringent a war measure is, that there is an absolute necessity for it, and that its operation will be fair and equal. But so far as facts are now before the country, there is manifest and wholly unexplained irregularity, and inequality. Why should Indiana have until the 15th September to complete her quota, and Maine only to the 10th? And why should either of those have an indulgence that is not granted to New-York, but indeed, according to uncontradicted report, is rather harshly denied?

It may be said that Maine and Indiana have progressed so well that there is a reasonable prospect that they will fill the calls on them in the time given. But on two accounts such an explanation is unsatisfactory. In the first place, no reliable rate of progress can be prescribed for the motions of the popular mind. On a fortunate wave of excitement in a populous City like New-York, as many enlistments might be obtained in a week, as a State such as Maine could enroll in a month. What any State has done in so many weeks, affords no measure whatever of what it will do in so many more. But in the second place, suppose the rule be accepted, and that all States likely to complete their quotas within a few weeks more be allowed the estimated time to help them through—does that entitle their citizens, liable to draft *but not enlisting*, to an escape that citizens similarly situated in New-York or any other State do not enjoy? Draft in New-York on the 1st of September, and it may be that 60,000 men will be taken *nolens volens* from their business and homes. Delay the draft, as in other States, to the 15th September, and perhaps 50,000 more men, willing and ready to go to the war, will be enlisted. In this case only 10,000 men in the State will feel the rigor of the conscript law. Is it nothing to the Government whether it have 60,000 men torn reluctantly from their homes, their departure spreading wide confusion in business and distress in families, or only 10,000 of the forced conscript class? These are matters of very grave interest for the War Department to ponder. Every citizen has a right to stand on the same footing in regard to enforced military service. If it is not allowed, there will be no little murmuring.

The TIMES has urged the Government to stand by the draft and enforce it rigidly and promptly. But if it be true that the Government cannot *arm* the troops when drafted, or that the necessity for troops is met by the large accessions already enrolled and gone to the field, the circumstances that surrounded us when the draft was ordered are greatly changed, and may justify an extension of the time of enforcing it. We do not know this last to be the fact, and do not urge it. But we do protest, as most unjust and most dangerous, against the granting of extensions to one or more States and refusing the benefits thereof to the citizens of other States.

A DIVISION FOR GEN. CORCORAN.—We understand that, up to this time, Gen. CORCORAN has received the offer of over twenty regiments, of which, so far, he has accepted but two, Col. HEENAN'S, and Col. MCMAHON'S Buffalo Regiment, which, with the original New-York Sixty-ninth, will leave him only one vacancy he can fill, under his Brigadier's commission. The question now is, whether it is not to the interest of the Government to take immediate advantage of the wonderful enthusiasm for this brave soldier, and, without the delay of an hour, empower him, as Gen. ANDERSON was empowered in Kentucky, to raise as many regiments as he may see fit.

It was undoubtedly the intention of Mr. LINCOLN to make Gen. CORCORAN a General of Division, when he had his commission dated the 21st July, 1861. Why not, then, let him at once take command of a division when it can be had on such terms as the present? If the Government waits until Gen. CORCORAN takes the field with his brigade, the enthusiasm will have had time to cool, and the movement will have lost the charm of his personal presence. There are at this moment, in the State of New-York alone, twenty thousand patriotic Irishmen who will, at his call, spring to arms and follow him to the field. We hazard nothing in saying this number can be had within twenty days.

Let no political red-tapeism, nor rivalries for Major-Generalships, stand in the way of this patriotic outburst. A Division for CORCORAN at once!

The War Meeting To-Day.

The design of the Committee who have in charge the great gathering in the Park this afternoon is an admirable one. It is designed to be purely a *War* meeting. Mere spouting is to be strictly eschewed, and the whole concourse will form itself into a Committee on the three following duties: 1. To fill up the veteran regiments of New-York volunteers. 2. To make full response to the call for new regiments. 3. To organize and fill up the Corcoran Brigade before the month expires. We shall measure the success of the meeting by the shortness of the speeches, and the length of the subscription and volunteering rolls.

Newspaper Reports of the War.

Some of our neighbors have a good deal to say of the alacrity with which they have complied with the wishes of the Government in withholding from the public news of army movements. We indorse heartily all the commendation they bestow on themselves for their abstemiousness. For ourselves, we have only to say that we have never received from "the Government" any intimation that they had any wish whatever on the subject of army news. Previous to the expected advance upon Richmond, we were requested to publish no reports of the movement of troops, the location of camps, or anything else that could give information of value to the enemy;—but after Gen. MCCLELLAN concluded *not* to advance upon Richmond, we were notified that the restrictions upon correspondence had been removed. Since then, the Press, so far as we are aware, has received no instructions, requests, or notifications of any kind from the Government at Washington. We have been permitted to expend large sums of money in keeping correspondents with the army, in order to report for the public information whatever the army might do. And just as the army gets ready to do something, our correspondents are summarily dismissed as meddlers and interlopers; and the Press is left to pick up information as it can from army stragglers and public rumor. The public, we trust, will not hold the Press responsible for the accuracy of intelligence thus collected.

We have no disposition to complain of the action of the Government on this subject any more than on many others. We should have been glad to have had them act upon some intelligent system in regard to the Press, and to know from one day to another what they required at its hands;—but such an expectation would have been perhaps unreasonable. Gen. HALLECK is the only man in high authority who seems to have any fixed ideas about the Press,—and his ideas are apparently a good deal less liberal and intelligent than those of LOUIS NAPOLEON and the Czar of Russia. He thinks a newspaper correspondent simply an intermeddler, who has no business in a camp, and who must therefore be expelled. During the Crimean war the Russian Emperor caused to be published at the Capital a daily bulletin of the progress of the siege, with deaths, wounds, &c., for the information of those of his subjects who had friends in the army. The French Emperor, both there and in Italy, kept with him an official reporter of army movements, besides giving the utmost scope, under proper restrictions, to correspondents of the newspaper Press. And the correspondence of the English journals from the Crimea, which was never restricted for a moment, has given to the world the most perfect and complete military history ever known of any war.

There are many things which our newspapers cannot publish without injury to the Union cause, in consequence of the proximity of the enemy. And there is not a loyal newspaper in the country which would wish to publish them. But the leading incidents of the war itself are public property. The people who send their sons and brothers into the field have a right to know what becomes of them, how they are treated, what they suffer and what they achieve. They have a right to know this from their own organs of information, and not alone from official sources. And it is the duty of the Government to afford facilities for them to acquire such information, with due precautions for the protection of the public interest. There is no inherent difficulty in doing this, if the Government will seriously and vigorously make the attempt.

THE SKELETON IN THE REBELS' CLOSET.—The rebel legislators who have just assembled in their Congress at Richmond, strikingly reveal the terror with which the prospective arming of the negroes inspires them, for no less than two bills on the subject were introduced on the first day of their sitting. The one was introduced by Mr. MILES, of South Carolina, and the other by Mr. FOOTE, of Tennessee; and both provide that slaves taken in arms shall be delivered up to the authorities to be disposed of, while their commanders are to be "hung or shot, as may be most convenient." But what is most notable in the matter is that the measure is looked upon with equal dread whether it shall be employed by themselves or by us. In no instance hitherto have they dared to put arms into the hands of the negroes; and when lately Gen. MERCIER, of Georgia, issued an order for the enrollment of one-fifth of the male slaves of that State, it so alarmed the people of Georgia that the Confederate Secretary of War was compelled to issue an order severely reprobating the proposition. Now, it is very proper for the rebels to shrink from the idea of the arming of the slaves, even by themselves, for they know to what den of horrors it will ultimately open the door; but if they expect that *we* are to be scared off from using this or any other means, if necessary, by any threats of theirs, they commit a fatal error. The employment of the negroes as soldiers is, perhaps, the only important question in the conduct of the war touching which there is a division of sentiment among the people of the loyal States; but the division is, after all, but superficial, and may readily give way to the teaching of events. The present course of the rebels is fast tending to change public opinion on this point. And if the rebel legislators wish to make the fusion perfect, they have only to adopt the menacing measures which these bills propose.

Earl Russell's Dispatch.

We receive by telegraph from Father Point, and publish this morning, an important dispatch from Earl RUSSELL, addressed to Mr. STUART, British *Chargé d'Affaires* and Chief of the Legation at Washington, in the absence of Lord LYONS the accredited Plenipotentiary.

The note is under date of July 28, and bears the character of materials for a reply to a dispatch from Mr. SEWARD, which is mentioned as having been delivered to Earl RUSSELL by Mr. ADAMS, the American Ambassador to the Court of St. James, more than a month previous to that date. As, however, the dispatch of Mr. SEWARD has not been given to the public, and as, contrary to the wonted form of diplomatic papers, Earl RUSSELL'S dispatch does not recite the terms of the note to which it is a reply, the letter assumes a somewhat enigmatical character, and the only resource we have is, as best we may, to "read between the lines" of this puzzling, but important, communication of the British Foreign Secretary.

Earl RUSSELL begins by assigning for a reason why he had not replied at an earlier date to the note of Mr. SEWARD, the fact that the military events referred to therein were, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, "far from being decisive;" and he adds that "events subsequent to the date of Mr. SEWARD'S letter" are, in his estimation, proof that on this point they were not mistaken. "Victories," he goes on to observe, "have been gained, reverses have followed, positions have been reached in the near neighborhood of the Capital of the Confederates, and these positions have been again abandoned. The events have been accompanied by great loss of life in battle and in the hospitals, while such measures as the Confiscation bill have passed through both Houses of Congress, and with the proclamations of Gen. BUTLER at New-Orleans, *bear evidence of the increasing bitterness of the strife.*"

He then proceeds to remark that "the approach of a servile war, so much insisted upon by Mr. SEWARD in his dispatch, only forewarns us that another element of destruction may be added to the loss of property and waste of industry which already affects a country so lately prosperous and tranquil." Finally, in the closing paragraph of the dispatch, there is what Earl RUSSELL evidently intends for a very sharp observation, to the effect that as to the course of opinion in England, "the President is aware that perfect freedom to comment upon all public events is, in this country, the invariable practice, sanctioned by law and approved by the universal sense of the nation."

Now, putting all these indications together it is quite clear that Mr. SEWARD'S dispatch was of no ordinary importance. Written, as we gather, in the early part of June, at the time when the National arms were at the acme of their triumph—when the one great army of the rebellion at Corinth had dissolved and the other around Richmond had been routed in six battles and closely hemmed in before their beleaguered Capital, while rebel desperation had just found striking expression in their destruction of the *Merrimac*—the full significance of these "military events" was doubtless placed before the British Government in a strong light by Mr. SEWARD; while the inevitable approach of servile war and the consequent paralysis for years to come of Southern industry when once our armies should tap the great slave regions was, apparently, "insisted upon" by him with equal force.

It is, indeed, not at all impossible that the watchful master-hand at the helm of our foreign affairs made these considerations the basis of a powerful representation to the British Government to withdraw at once the support the rebellion was receiving by their recognition of it as a belligerent. But for the hopes this recognition raised, the rebellion would, as Mr. SEWARD declared in his first dispatch to Mr. ADAMS on the *Trent* affair, perish in ninety days. And it is not absolutely among the impossibilities that had the aid and comfort it still receives from this recognition been withdrawn at the time when the rebel cause showed such waning proportions, the late fearful effusion of blood, and that which is still inevitable, might have been spared us. They did not see fit to do so; and now the situation and contingencies are wholly changed. After events which have, as Earl RUSSELL truly says, been accompanied by great loss of life, the nation again girds itself with redoubled energy to the work before it; and though the final triumph is still as sure as ever, it will be achieved through such processes and at such price as we had hoped, for ourselves, for England and for the world, to have avoided.

But without dwelling on a view of this dispatch, which, after all, has no other support than that of intrinsic probability, what must strike everyone is, that a paper of its character and content should have been given by the British Secretary to the public Press. So far as it is a reiteration of England's neutral policy in the American war, it was purely supererogatory, for we have had still later expressions of the same determination made in both houses of Parliament, and officially ratified in the prorogation speech. And for the rest, the other portion of the paper is of a character we find difficult to reconcile either with the dignity becoming a member of the British Cabinet or the friendliness toward the United States which that Cabinet professes. When Earl RUSSELL speaks of "*the insults constantly heaped upon the British name in [American] speeches and newspapers,*" and the "rigor, beyond the usual practice of nations, with which the Queen's subjects attempting to break from the blockade of the Southern ports have been treated," etc., etc., we cannot help being struck by the *ad captandum* smack of the argument, and are borne irresistibly to the conviction that, under guise of a dispatch to the *chargé d'affaires* at Washington, he is really addressing an audience much nearer home—that, in fact, he indulges in this asperity toward the United States, because he well knows it to chime in with the dominant tone of British opinion. The charges themselves are contemptible in the last degree, but they are doubtless well suited to effect the political purpose he has in view. Earl RUSSELL has from his position in the Cabinet been required of late to give frequent expression to the British policy of non-interference in American affairs; but if this had led any party, whether friendly or hostile, to suppose for a moment that a spark of *personal* sympathy for this country animates him, he hastens to undeceive them. The dispatch breathes throughout the coldest cynicism, and we have little difficulty in recognizing in it the hand of the same Earl RUSSELL who, at the outbreak of the rebellion, declared the Union *never* could be restored, and who, at a later day, formulated his theory of the war as a pitiful scramble on the part of the North for power! Now, that Earl RUSSELL has published his commentary on Mr. SEWARD'S dispatch, would it not be well for the Secretary to give us the text itself? If not inconsistent with the public welfare, it would certainly be a gratification to the nation to have a State paper of its obvious importance made public.

P. S—Since the above article was written the *Teutonia* has arrived, bringing the letter of Mr. SEWARD to which allusion is made.

THE EXEMPTION OF QUAKERS.—The *Evening Post* raises a question as to the propriety of exempting Quakers from military duty. This is done in this State by law, and the law of Congress exempts all who are exempted by State laws. We concur with the *Post* in doubting the justice or wisdom of such exemption. The ground on which it is granted is that the Quakers have conscientious scruples against fighting. But a legal concession to such scruples is, in fact, an acknowledgment that the laws requiring military service are fairly open to objection on moral grounds,—in other words, that it is or may be immoral to require a citizen to fight for his country; and such a concession as this, it is not right for any Government to make.

Quakers receive all the benefits of the Government in common with all other classes of citizens, and they should be held to the performance of the same duties. There is no reason why a Quaker should not be required to defend the Government which protects him in the enjoyment of life, liberty and prosperity, any more than any other citizen. If for any reason of conscience or constitution, he is unwilling to fight in person, let him hire a substitute.

The law in question is liable and is actually subject to very gross abuse. In many parts of this State, we learn from good authority, scores and hundreds of men are filing claims to exemption from the draft on the ground that they are "of the religious sect called Quakers,"—a fact which has never been suspected by those who have known them best hitherto. As the law now stands, this evil probably cannot be easily remedied, but we hope it will be changed on the reassembling of the Legislature.

AFFAIRS AT CUMBERLAND GAP.

Gen. Morgan's Position Secure—The Rebels in His Front and Rear—Cassius M. Clay in the Field, &c.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug. 26.

The *Commercial's* Lexington, Ky., dispatch says that there is no occasion for alarm about Gen. MORGAN'S position. A courier has arrived, who reports that there is no fear of starvation among his forces. The rebels have 15,000 men in front of him and 30,000 men in his rear, commanded by Gens. BRAGG, FLOYD and KIRBY SMITH.

CASSIUS M. CLAY left to-day with his brigade.

Gen. NELSON has relieved Gen. LEW WALLACK, who will take the field.

Col. CHARLES ANDERSON, of the Ninety-third Ohio, has been appointed Commander of this Post.

The negro brigade, raised to repair the several railroads, leave to-morrow.

Gen. JAS. S. JACKSON, late Congressman from the Second District of Kentucky, will take the field immediately.

The *Gazette's* Frankfort correspondent says that an arrival from the mountains gives more cheering news. Gen. MORGAN has repulsed a large force of rebels on the other side of the Cumberland Gap, and has provisions and forage enough to last him thirty days. He is in no danger.

Col. GARRARD has had several skirmishes with the enemy, repulsing them every time.

The Great War Meeting To-Day.

The preparations for the great War Meeting to-day have been made on the most extensive scale, as will be perceived from the advertisement published elsewhere. There will be three stands, which will be respectively presided over by Mayor OPDYKE, Alderman FARLEY and ANDREW CARRIGAN, Esq. Among the speakers invited are:

Gov. Morgan,	Thurlow Weed,
Gov. Sprague,	Gen. Corcoran,
Gen. Mitchell,	Gen. Busteed,
Gen. Wilcox,	Gen. Clay,
Gen. Strong,	Gen. Arthur,
Gen. Wallbridge,	Gen. Spinola,
Gen. Anthon,	Hon. Alfred Ely, M.C.
Most Rev. Archbishop Hughes.	Richard O'Gorman,
Elijah Ward,	John E. Devlin,
Father Mooney,	Moses F. Odell,
E. Delafield Smith,	Rev. H. W. Beecher,
David S. Coddington,	Chas. O'Conner,
Chas. A. Dana,	Rev. H. W. Bellows,
Hon. James T. Brady,	Rev. S. H. Tyng, D.D.
Hon. F. A. Conkling,	Judge Daly,
Rev. Dr. Hitchcock,	Wm. Wall,
Hon. Jas. A. Brigge,	Fred. Kaff,
Luther R. Marsh,	Rev. Dr. Vinton, of Trinity Church.
Wm. H. Seward,	

It is intended to make the affair as much an occasion of business, and both recruiting and subscriptions to aid the cause will be forwarded as much as possible.

To heighten the interest of the occasion it is expected that the Sixty-ninth Regiment, led by Gen. CORCORAN, will return, and its number be added to those of the meeting. This gathering is to be one of a number of similar revivals to be held successively in the great cities of the North. The Mayor has issued the following call:

WAR MEETING.—Loyal citizens of every class and profession are respectfully and earnestly invited to attend the War Meeting to be held on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 4 o'clock, in the City Hall Park.

It is recommended that all places of business be closed at 3 o'clock, in order that those who desire may be present.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Chairman.

CHARLES GOULD, Secretary.

—R. J. Goheen was arrested in Philadelphia a few days ago, charged with discouraging enlistments, and has ever since been endeavoring, unsuccessfully, to find some one who would become his surety to the amount of $1,000.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

A Cabinet Meeting---Satisfactory Aspect of Affairs.

An Explanation of the Recent Political Arrests.

The Draft--Applications for Postponement.

Gen. Corcoran on his Way Home with the Sixty-Ninth.

ORESTES A. BROWNSON ON THE WAR.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 26.

CABINET MEETING.

The Cabinet had a meeting to-day. The general feeling over public affairs was decidedly more hopeful than for some time past. The President is understood to have said that the crisis is past, and the dead point of danger turned.

THE RECENT POLITICAL ARRESTS.

The recent political arrests are justified on the ground that the course of the parties arrested was such as to discourage enlistments. The Government does not intend, nor desire to be understood as intending to interpose any obstacle to the freest criticism of public men and measures. Its policy in suppressing the rebellion is regarded a legitimate subject of popular discussion, but the rebellion itself must not be defended, nor Government measures opposed to the prejudice of the recruiting service.

THE COMING DRAFT.

As the time approaches for enforcing the draft, applications for permission to have the draft suspended in certain regions for a brief period, and to allow volunteering to continue for regiments now partially made up, begin to pour in on the War Department. Early this morning a few such applications were granted, under very strict regulations, and with only a limited extension. As the Secretary began to perceive the extent to which this relaxation of rules would speedily go, he at once refused all remaining applications. Among those granted were one for a Philadelphia regiment, permitted to continue receiving up to September 3d, and one from Lancaster up to September 1st. All to which such permission was granted were nearly full, and no doubt was entertained in any of the cases that the draft could be wholly avoided by a few days more of volunteering. In these cases the same extra pay, Bounties, &c., are allowed, as prior to the expiration of the regular time for volunteering. The belief begins to be entertained, that on one pretext or another, the draft will be postponed in many cases, and that the rigid rules of the Department on the subject will be relaxed, to satisfy the wishes of those who regard the draft as a disgrace, and wish to avoid it.

The policy of the Government on the subject of exempting employes on Government works from the draft, concerning which one of your cotemporaries is speculating, was stated some weeks ago. Skilled employes on important works, whose places cannot readily be supplied, and whose being drafted would therefore work injury to the public service, are to be exempted. All others engaged on Government manufactures are to be subject to the draft, just as other citizens are.

THE PRISONER STORY.

The two thousand prisoners story is partially, but not entirely, untrue.

GEN. CORCORAN AND THE SIXTY-NINTH.

Gen. Corcoran brought in the Sixty-ninth this afternoon and left quietly for New-York on the 5 o'clock train. It has been decided that he will accept the invitation to go to Boston some time this week and speak in Faneuil Hall.

COLONIZATION,

Numerous applications have already been made to Senator Pomeroy for passage to Central America, by free colored persons, who are anxious to be among the first to enjoy the benefits of the proposed colonization.

DR. BROWNSON ON THE WAR.

Orestes A. Brownson, the eminent Catholic reviewer, was called out in a speech this evening at Willard's, in response to a serenade from his friends. A very large audience had assembled, and the stirring sentences of the eloquent speaker were received with unbounded applause. Mr. Brownson strongly urged emancipation the slaves of rebels as a war measure, and amply justified under the war power. Take that course, and would strike the rebels the strongest possible blow in the weakest possible place. Take that course, and you would command the sympathy and support of every civilized nation on the globe. He was no lover of negroes, but he insisted on their equal rights as men. He had opposed agitation of the Slavery question when he thought that agitation fraught with danger to the Republic. Now, he favored it, because it would bring life and safety to the Republic. The trouble which still involved this question, arose from the fact that while nine-tenths of the people were Slavery-haters, nine-tenths of them were equally strong negro-haters. He admitted entertaining some prejudices himself, and insisted that in the future disposition of this question, these prejudices ought to be regarded; but, for the present, emancipation was the important thing. He agreed with the President in his colonization policy, but feared the President made an unfortunate mistake. He feared he wished to make emancipation, which was an immediate necessity, wait on colonization, which, from its very nature, is a matter more properly reserved to peaceful times. He would not criticise or complain of the Administration; but this was no time for hesitation or delay. Timid measures were treason now. It was bold, active, decided men—men with nerve enough, and wisdom enough, and courage enough to neglect precedents and forms, and all the past, and with decided hand reach forth to grasp the future, that we wanted in the Presidential chair, in the National Councils, and for Generals in the field. This was no time for conservatives—men who had no eyes save in the backs of their heads. One of the best measures yet taken was the draft. He regretted to see some sections, and even some Governors, remonstrating against it, and trying to avoid it as a disgrace. It was not a disgrace, but the highest possible assertion of the National dignity, and of the obligations citizens owe the Government. By carrying on the war in this volunteering system, we had been recognizing the very doctrine of ultra States rights which we were fighting to destroy; but the draft was the assertion of the National power, calling equally upon all the citizens who enjoyed its blessings to contribute their share for its defence; and he regarded the necessity for this draft as a great National blessing. All history and philosophy taught that no men truly loved their country who had not suffered and made sacrifices for it. Patriotism would feed and know on these sufferings and sacrifices, and we should come out of the contest a purer, better and happier people.

The eminent speaker was almost continually interrupted with applause, which was uproariously redoubled at every allusion to emancipation, or the necessity for the strongest and most vigorous measures. The temper of the audience in this regard was peculiarly significant. Of course the above gives but a very meagre outline of the course taken by Mr. Brownson, and utterly fails to do justice to his eloquent address.

REGULATIONS UNDER THE TAX LAW.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has established the following regulations in regard to individual stamps for proprietary articles, enumerated in Schedule C of the Excise law:

First—Every proprietor can furnish a design for a stamp, which, if approved, will be engraved by the Government engravers, at the cost of the proprietor.

Second—In such cases the proprietor will be entitled to the discount specified in the one hundred and second section of the Excise law.

Third—If the designs do not exceed the superficial area, thirteen-sixteenths of an inch, for the denomination of one and two-cent stamps, or sixty-three sixty-fourths of an inch for the denomination of three or four cent stamps, these being the sizes established by the office for the above specified denominations, there will be no additional charge to purchasers. If, however, proprietors desire to increase the size of the stamps for the denomination above mentioned, then an additional charge will be made for the cost additional of paper and printing. This additional charge will be ten cents per thousand for stamps of 3¼ inches superficial area, and a proportionate sum for intermediate sizes.

Fourth—Every stamp must be rectangular in form.

Fifth—All dies and plates will be retained by and be under the exclusive control of the Government.

Sixth—The general stamp must be canceled by writing thereon the initials of the proprietor of the stamped article, and the date of canceling, while the private stamp must be so affixed on the package, that on opening the same the stamp shall be effectually destroyed.

The Commissioner will be prepared to issue stamps by the 1st of September, for the articles known as "proprietary articles," specified in Schedule C, of the Excise law. The manufacturers of such articles will be required to use this general stamp, until they severally furnish a design for individual use. Orders for such stamps may be sent to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which will be filled as soon as the stamps are ready for delivery.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments have been made under the Internal Revenue law for Minnesota:

First District—Collector, John A. Hall, of Mankato; Assessor, Geo. W. Baker, of Rochester.

Second District—Col. Thomas G. Jones, of Avoca, Collector: H. G. O. Morrison, of Pinebed, Assessor.

CLIPPING TREASURY NOTES.

A machine having been invented and put in operation for clipping Treasury notes, the services of the large number of women now engaged in that business at the Department will not be required much longer. A heavy pressure is being brought to bear, of course, to retain them; but it is understood they will all be speedily discharged. Complaints have been made from time to time, in the local papers and elsewhere, that numerous Secessionists had found occupation among these women; but it is believed that all justly chargeable with secession sympathies were weeded out some time ago.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH CONSUL OF RICHMOND AT PARIS.

The French Consul at Richmond, who had left that city two months ago upon order of the Minister of Foreign Affairs in France, has arrived at Paris, and has been received by the Emperor of the French. He is said to be the bearer of very important information, and his testimony is spoken of as having great weight in the policy which the French Government is likely to pursue in reference to America.

RELEASE OF REBEL PRISONERS.

Twenty-one prisoners of war and about as many prisoners of State have just been released from the old Capital Prison on the usual conditions. Upward of 300 are still retained, and among them are Messrs. O'Brien and Maguire, who had been discharged upon taking the oath of allegiance, but who were afterwards arrested while carrying the rebel mail from Maryland to Virginia, and also Capt. Mathew Clarke of the former State, who was detected recruiting for the rebels.

THE PRISON IN GEORGETOWN.

The extensive prison in Georgetown is for deserters and stragglers, who are from time to time returned to their respective regiments.

MARYLAND REBELS GOING INTO VIRGINIA.

From information received in various quarters, thousands of men have passed over into Virginia, principally from the Eastern Counties of Maryland. An entire company of Cavalry left Montgomery County, on the Upper Potomac, last week, and squads are constantly moving into Virginia.

BODIES FORWARDED.

The remains of Lieut.-Col. Crane and Capt. M. O'Brien, of the Third Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers, left here this afternoon, in charge of G. M. O'Brien. The Colonel's body will be conveyed to Beloit, and the Captain's to Milwaukee. These officers died from wounds received at Cedar Mountain.

REBEL PRISONERS.

Twenty-nine of the rebels captured at Cedar Mountain were brought hither to-day.

NAVAL ORDERS.

The following officers have been ordered to the United States steam sloop-of-war *Juniata*: Second Assistant Engineers Francis Cronin and William Pollard, and Third Assistant Engineers J. T. Killaber, John H. Ames, R. H. Dodge and Charles S. Hunt.

William Emmons, of Wilmington, Del., has been appointed Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the steamer *Mount Vernon*.

Acting Ensign O. L. S. Rogers and Master's Mate Lloyd Rogers, have been ordered to the steamer *Mount Vernon*.

ARMS TESTED.

Gallagher's rifled breech-loading carbines were tested to-day. They threw balls with great accuracy a mile and a half. The Government is beginning to introduce them in arming the Kentucky cavalry.

The Lost Treasure of the Golden Gate.

We are indebted to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for the following list of the consignees of treasure by the lost steamer *Golden Gate*:

Frank Baker.	A. Rich & Bro.
L. Von Hoffman & Co.	W. Heller & Co.
James T. Haywood.	Baker & Marritt.
John Berizans.	Neustadter Bros.
Twombly & Samson.	Richard Patrick.
Geo. M. Barard.	Wm. Meyer & Co.
C. H. Grant & Co.	James Hunter & Co.
M. C. Hawley.	J. G. Parker & Son.
Fearing, Thatcher & Co.	F. Nickerson & Co.
A. B. Rosenbaum & Co.	James Davis, Jr.
Kerby, Byone & Co.	A. & P. S. Co.
Janson, Bowd & Co.	Louis McMurray & Co.
Isaac Hecht.	Crosby & Dibble.
J. Stroup, Bros. & Co.	J. Heller & Bros.
Fabbri & Chauncey.	Schelle & Bros.
Rose, Dempster & Co.	De Witt, Kittle, & Co.
P. Naylor & Co.	Wells, Fargo & Co.
American Exchange B'k.	Jennings & Brewster.
John B. Newton & Co.	W. T. Coleman & Co.
W. Perkins & Co.	Order.

PANAMA TREASURE.

Wells, Fargo & Co.	Order.

EUROPEAN TREASURE.

Rothschild & Sons.	T. Allard.
Heutsch, Lutscher & Co.	Layard Freres.
G. de Bionay & Co.	

For New-York	$1,114,647 24
For Europe	273,100 00
For Panama	13,000 00
Total	$1,400,747 24

New-Jersey Dialsynlists to be Tried by Military Law.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, Aug. 26.

By an order from Washington, Messrs. Kugler and Walker, now prisoners in Burlington County jail for discouraging enlistments in Hunterdon County, in this State, are to be removed to Washington City prison to be tried by a military commission.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best

And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, Office No. 2 Vesey-st. (under Astor House), opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Merton's Gold Pens.—Priest to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

Brinckerhoff—Woolley.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 25, in the 13th-st. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. S. D. Burchard, D. D., Mr. Wm. Brinckerhoff to Miss Adeline Woolley.

Bellows—Griswold.—In Essex, Conn., on Sunday, Aug. 24, by Rev. J. A. Gallup, Mr. William H. Bellows to Miss Cornelia J., eldest daughter of A. Griswold, Esq., all of Essex.

Holt—Baldwin.—On Tuesday, Aug. 26, by Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, of the Collegiate Church, Henry A. Holt and Harriet Emily, daughter of Cyrus Baldwin, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

Adriance.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 26, Isaac Adriance.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 48 East 25th-st., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Bentley.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 26, Norman Seymour, only son of Norman S. and Emilie M. Bentley, aged 3 years, 8 months and 27 days.

Notice of the funeral in to-morrow morning's papers.

Betts.—In Edgartown, Mass., on Monday, Aug. 25, Emily, the wife of William M. Betts, and youngest daughter of the late Henry J. Sanford, in the 26th year of her age.

Funeral services at St. John's Church, in Stamford, Conn., on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. The friends of the family, and of the late H. J. Sanford, and of his brother, John C. Sanford, are invited to attend.

Baker.—In Woodbridge, N. J., on Tuesday morning, Aug. 26, of consumption, J. Bloom Baker, resident of New-York City.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Samuel Dally, at Woodbridge, on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

Butler.—In Newark, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 25, Thomas Butler, aged 53 years.

He will be interred at Woodrow, Staten Island, this day, (Wednesday,) the 27th inst., at 10½ o'clock. His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend.

Callahan.—In this City, at the residence of his father, corner of 3d-av. and 72d-st., on Tuesday, Aug. 26, Cornelius C. Callahan, of Company B, Fifteenth Regiment New-York State Engineers, in the 20th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at 10½ o'clock A. M. on Thursday, the 28th inst. The remains will be taken to St. Lawrence's Church, in 34th-st., and from thence to Calvary Cemetery.

Cheetham.—In White Lakes, on Monday, Aug. 25, Charles Frederick, only son of Charles G. and Lucretia L. Chester, in the 6th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of Mr. Thomas L. Chester, No. 65 West 31st-st., at 4 o'clock this (Wednesday) afternoon, without further notice.

Derrin.—In Troy, N. Y., suddenly, while on a visit from London, England, to her friends in this country, Margaret, wife of David Derrin.

The friends of her brother, Andrew Brown, and brother-in-law, James Gibson, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Thomas Gray, No. 367 9th-av., New-York.

Dennistoun.—On Tuesday, Aug. 26, Elisabeth Dennistoun, youngest daughter of the late Alexander Dennistoun.

The friends of the family, and of her brothers, William and Thomas, are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 10 West 20th-st., on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 2 P. M.

Housman.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 26, Isaac Housman, aged 47 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 191 West 20th-st. His remains will be interred in the family burying-ground, Staten Island.

Hindbaugh.—In Tarrytown, on Monday, Aug. 25, Jerwin O., infant daughter of William and Joanna C. Hindbaugh, aged 9 months and 17 days.

Lord.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Aug. 26, at 8 o'clock, of disease of the heart, George W. Lord, aged 62 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 28 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, at 8 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Philadelphia in the 10 A. M. train, for interment at Laurel Hill.

Lockhart.—In Kerhonkson, Ulster County, on Friday, Aug. 22, Eliza, only daughter of James C. and J. A. Lockhart, aged 3 months and 1 day.

☞ Dublin and Belfast papers please copy.

McCrea.—On Tuesday, Aug. 26, John T., infant son of Robert D. and Mary Jane McCrea, aged 1 year, 7 months and 27 days.

His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment, from the residence of his grandfather, John Turner, No. 9 Willoughby-st., at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning.

Miller.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 25, after a lingering illness, Arthur Miller, son of the late Arthur G. Miller, in the 22d year of his age.

His friends, and those of his uncles, Henry Fisher and George Wotherspoon, are invited to attend his funeral, from Christ Church, corner of Harrison and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 3½ P. M., without further invitation.

Oakey.—In Flatbush, L. I., on Tuesday, Aug. 26, Sarah S., wife of John Oakey, and eldest daughter of the late Charles N. Spofford, aged 25 years.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, in Flatbush. The cars leave Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, every 15 minutes.

Sands.—In Harlem, on Monday, Aug. 25, Augustus H. Sands, in the 35th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his brother, John H. Sands, and of his brothers-in-law, Henry J. F., George, William E., and John P. Haws, are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 6th-av. and 20th-st.

Talbot.—In Northampton, Mass., on Thursday, Aug. 21, Mary, daughter of the late George W. Talbot, formerly of this City.

Wardell.—In Eatontown, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 25, Lieut. George W. Wardell, of the First New-Jersey Cavalry, aged 27 years, 6 months and 28 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 10 A. M., at the residence of his father.

Wright.—At Harper's Ferry, on Tuesday, Aug. 26, Davis S., eldest son of William and Sarah Wright, in the 20th year of his age, member of Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.

Notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's papers.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 403.—Aug. 26, 1862.
70, 22, 13, 64, 15, 47, 9, 38, 59, 21, 3.
Kentucky, Class 404.—Aug. 26, 1862.
22, 4, 30, 33, 50, 60, 19, 43, 29, 61, 48, 14, 15.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

Delaware, Extra Class 351.—Aug. 26, 1862.
56, 22, 70, 51, 72, 13, 36, 67, 74, 27, 14.
Delaware State Lottery, Class 313.—Aug. 26, 1862.
41, 56, 45, 9, 36, 78, 7, 31, 14, 65, 59, 34, 44.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, &c.
CERTAIN AND IMMEDIATE CURE.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S celebrated VELPEAU'S DIARRHŒA REMEDY—used during and since the Cholera of 1845 with unfailing success. Sold by druggists. See that it has our signature on the wrapper.
HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 203, 389, 511 and 756 Broadway, and 17th-st., corner of 4th-av.

P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE.



The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the
PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,
Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.
It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to
SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.
It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.
ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.
PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.
The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.
By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the
DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.
Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.
THOMAS W. REACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

RECEPTION OF THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

The members of the Common Council of the City of New-York are respectfully requested to assemble in Room No. 8, at the City Hall, at 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., to proceed from there in a body, on foot, and will be the guests of the officers, to Jersey City, for the purpose of welcoming home, from the seat of war, the gallant old Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., Brig.-Gen. Corcoran, commanding, who are now returning to this City after the expiration of a second term of three months' service in the army of the Union, to reorganize for service during the remainder of the war. There will also be a military escort from the City, of which particular notice will be given early on Wednesday.

In behalf of the Committee on National Affairs,
TERENCE FARLEY, Chairman.
Alex. H. Kresh, Secretary.

WANTED—A SILENT PARTNER IN A MANUfacturing business, with $2,500 capital. The capital will be secured, and the yearly profit shown to be equal, at least, to money invested. None need apply who cannot furnish ample testimonials of integrity of character. Address BLANK, Box No. 163 Times Office.

DEAFNESS,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Air-Passages.

Dr. LIGHTHILL can be consulted daily until 3 P.M., at his residence, No. 36 St. Mark's-place.

ADDITIONAL TESTIMONIALS

A DEAF MUTE RESTORED TO HEARING.

My son, now 12 years of age, has been deaf and dumb, and a pupil of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in this City for the past ten years. Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in restoring his hearing to such a degree, that he is now able to learn to speak with facility.

The success which the Doctor has had in this case has scarcely a parallel, and deserves to be extensively known by the public.

GABRIEL LOWENSTEIN, No. 178 Spring-st.

New-York, Aug. 15, 1862.

Metropolitan Hotel,
New-York, Aug. 20, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in restoring my hearing, which was considerably impaired, and has also removed the noises in my head, which had incessantly annoyed me.

As I am a resident of New-Orleans, and a stranger in the City, intending to stay but a short time longer, I make reference to Messrs. Sturges, Bennet & Co., No. 125 Front-st., and to Mr. J. E. Fisher, No. 29 Park-row, to whom I am well known and who are familiar with the circumstances of my case. G. DE CASTRO.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1862.

Henry Laws, now stopping with me, has been afflicted with deafness for some time. He applied to Dr. Lighthill who, after a few weeks' treatment, completely restored him, so that now he hears well and is enabled to attend to business, which before he could not, without great inconvenience. JOHN MURDOCK,
No. 197 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

New-York, July 28, 1862.

I hereby certify that I have suffered during many years from trouble in hearing—one ear at last became entirely deaf, and the other so bad as to render conversation very difficult. I applied to Dr. Lighthill, of No. 34 St. Mark's-place, who, in a short time, and without pain, restored to me the use of my ears, so that I can now hear perfectly well. J. BISCO, No. 168 East 23d-st.

New-York, June 29, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill:

Dear Sir: I am pleased to be able to testify to the efficacy of your treatment in the case of my wife, whose hearing in one ear you succeeded in restoring, after treatment of various kinds had been applied in vain. I may furthermore state that her hearing remains good up to the present time, though it is several years since she has been under your care. E. CLAYBURGH, No. 141 Duane-st.

No. 740 Water-st., New-York, June 5, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in completely restoring my hearing, which was seriously impaired, although previous to applying to him I was treated by several physicians without the least benefit. Any further information I should be pleased to render, on application to me, at my residence, No. 173 Second-st., Brooklyn, E. D., or at my place of business, No. 740 Water-st.

WM. H. WATERBURY.

CATARRH CURED.

From Rev. P. R. Russell, Lynn, Mass.

I have been much troubled with Catarrh of the worst type for some twenty years. It gradually grew worse, producing cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense of smell, and breaking down my general health to such a degree as to compel me to resign my pastorate and suspend public speaking.

I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuffs of divers kinds, nitrate of silver, tar-water, olive-tar and inhalations, but without any very salutary effects. Last Summer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treating Catarrh, visited him, and put myself under his treatment. I began immediately to improve, and this improvement has gone on to the present time. My Catarrh has gradually melted away, my cough has disappeared, my voice has become natural, and I am once more able to preach the blessed Gospel. Let me advise all who are troubled with catarrhal difficulties to apply to Dr. Lighthill. P. R. RUSSELL.

Lynn, Mass., Feb. 1, 1862.

No. 42 Fifth-st., New-York, June 25, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill:

Dear Sir: I take pleasure in testifying to the remarkable skill and judgment you displayed in the case of my daughter, who had been partially deaf, accompanied by discharge from the ears, since early infancy, and is now, thanks to your treatment, able to hear as well as any one, while her ears are free from the discharge. Although it is nearly two years since she has been under your care, her hearing remains as good and her ears as sound as the day she left you. O. S. HOLLY.

New-York, June 10, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill:

Dear Sir: Permit me to thank you most sincerely for the invaluable services you have rendered me in restoring the hearing of my son, who had been deaf from infancy, and who had previously been under the care of the best medical talent without the slightest success.

Respectfully,
ANSELL HECHT.
No. 136 6th-av.

No. 3 Gates-av., Brooklyn, April 15, 1860.

Dr. E. B. Lighthill:

It gives me pleasure to inform you of the entire and effectual cure you have made in my little daughter's eyes, who, after having tried the skill of several eminent physicians, has been entirely relieved through your treatment without which, it is probable, she would never have regained her sight.

Most respectfully, yours, A. H. PURDY,
Late proprietor of National Theatre.

New-York, July 29, 1862.

I thank you most sincerely for the really wonderful cure you have performed in the case of one of my children, who was affected with catarrh of so severe a nature that its life was despaired of, notwithstanding some of our most eminent physicians had it under treatment at different times. The child is now growing vigorous and healthy, thanks to your skillful attendance.

V. ROUSSEAU,
[illegible]th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs.

MILITARY.

FIRST REGIMENT, NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS, COL. GURNEY.—Last chance for the Bounty before drafting. Recruits wanted for Company C. Uniforms, rations and quarters furnished immediately. Apply to E. H. WEYMAN, Jr., Recruiting Officer, No. 15 3d-av.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.
ATTENTION! ATTENTION! ATTENTION!
No. 61 Nassau-st.
Company D.
HILLHOUSE LIGHT INFANTRY,
Col. P. J. GLAASSEN, Commanding.
RECRUITS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
Patriotic young men of New-York, if you desire to enlist in the service of your country, in this her hour of trial, come forward at once—one and all.
You are now called upon to rally to her support. Do not wait to be drafted, but show to the world that we are not compelled to resort to such an expedient in order to crush this monster rebellion.
To arms, then! and join a command officered by men who have had experience in the field, and who are thoroughly qualified to look after the requirements of their men.
$50 bounty paid after being mustered in.
Clothing of the best quality. Relief tickets furnished to families.
Dead-beats need not apply, as such men deter recruiting.
E. P. DOHERTY, Captain Commanding,
Late First Regiment U. S. Sharpshooters.
First Lieutenant, J. H. Goodell.
Second Lieutenant, Thos. A. Henry.

HARRIS LIGHT CAVALRY.
This Regiment is well known for its numerous dashing raids within the enemy's lines, at Beaverdam, Hanover Junction, Fredericks Hall, on the great rebel lines of the Virginia Central Railroad, and in the affair at Falmouth and Chesterfield, and more lately on the banks of the Rappahannock, and now with Gen. Pope in the advance, will receive recruits for immediate service, at Tents, near Park Barracks; No. 600 Broadway; No. 82 2d-st., Troy; and at any sub-station.
All recruits are credited to the town and county from which they come, and receive the bounties of such, and also the Government bounty to old regiments.
The dashing and brilliant service of cavalry, sparing exhausting fatigue, furnishes peculiar chances of distinction and glory, and therefore requires picked men, and none will be received but those of fine physique and good character. WM. H. MALLORY,
Major and Recruiting Officer.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.
AMERICANS, TO THE FRONT RANK!
JARED MAXON having been duly authorised to raise a Company, it is presumed that there is a class of patriotic young men in New-York who desire to enlist in the service of their country, with the intent to render distinguished service in the field; and under officers who have a regard (in recruiting) to the selection of that class, as well as whose moral qualifications would render them agreeable companions in arms.
Such, and none others, are wanted immediately for this Company. Non-commissioned officers selected from the most efficient in the ranks. An advance, as bounty and pay of $90 will be paid to each recruit on or before being mustered into the service of the United States.
Pay and subsistance commences on enlistment.
All those desirous of enlisting are solicited to call and enroll themselves immediately, at the office, No. 395 West-st., corner of 10th-st.
Capt. J. MAXON, Recruiting Officer.

THE NEW BOUNTIES ARE NOW ALL PAID.
$90, IN ADDITION TO THE REGULAR PAY.
$25 OF IT IN CASH, SOON AFTER SWEARING IN.
$25 OF IT WHEN THE COMPANY IS FULL.
$40 OF IT WHEN THE REGIMENT IS FULL.
RELIEF TICKETS, WORTH $3 A WEEK,
given immediately to families.
Uniforms at once, and good quarters on Staten Island, with fine bathing and fishing.
$100 BOUNTY, OR 160 ACRES OF LAND,
at the end of the war, which will probably close within another year. $2 PAID DOWN to any one on bringing in a recruit, when he swears in.
Experienced officers and the best of treatment guaranteed.
One Lieutenant, two Sergeants and thirty men still wanted for Company I, Stanton Legion, Col. WM. H. ALLEN.
Apply at No. 183 Essex-st., New-York, to
Capt. WM. W. BADGER.
First Lieutenant, CHARLES LIVINGSTON.

PHŒNIX REGIMENT—CORCORAN'S ZOUAVES.
FOURTH REGIMENT EMPIRE BRIGADE.
James C. Beeke, Colonel.
Co. H, (Capt. John D. Harrell,) requires twenty more young men to complete its number. This being the only truly Irish regiment now organising in the State, young Irishmen about to enlist had better join it, and serve under the green flag. The regiment is intended to be exclusively Irish.
Recruits enlisting in this company will receive
$100 from the United States.
$50 from the State of New-York.
$25 from the City and County.
$13, one month's pay in advance.
Of which, $90 will be paid down on passing muster.
Recruiting office corner Leonard and Centre sts.
JOHN D. HEARN, Captain.
RICHARD GULAHAN, First Lieutenant.
JAMES A. SULLIVAN, Second Lieutenant.
Good tools will do good work.

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT REGIMENT.
COL. PETER McDERMOTT.
Adj. GEORGE W. WARNER.
Headquarters No. 446 Broadway.
This Regiment is now organising under the auspices of the District Committee appointed by Gov. Morgan.
To men desirous of serving their country "in this, her hour of trial," superior inducements are offered. In addition to receiving the bounty and advance pay, each recruit has the satisfaction of knowing that he will be commanded by tried and experienced officers. To facilitate recruiting, on and after Monday, Aug. 18, the Headquarters will be open for the transaction of business until 10 P. M.
ENLIST AT ONCE, IF YOU WOULD SECURE THE BOUNTY AND AVOID THE DRAFT.
HEADQUARTERS AT NO. 446 BROADWAY.
CAMP AT TOMPKINSVILLE, STATEN ISLAND.

DRAFT INSURANCE.
AGENCY OF FREDERIC DANNE, NO. 96 BROADWAY.
KISSAM & TAYLOR, SPECIAL PARTNERS.
CASH CAPITAL, $30,000.
I am now prepared to receive applications from persons residing in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn for substitutes under the pending draft. The above amount of capital has been paid in, in cash, by KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, as Special Partners, and arrangements have been made to supply persons drafted with substitutes. Premium $100.
Applicants must sign the articles of agreement.
FREDERIC DANNE, No. 96 Broadway,
Office of the Gallatin Insurance Company.
References.—National Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

ATTENTION, RECRUITS.
Look to your own interests while devoting your services to your country!
FOURTH N. Y. BATTERY, N. Y. S. M.,
Capt. JAMES E. SMITH. This Battery is now in the field, and was in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburgh, Fair Oaks and Malvern Hills. Sixty good men are wanted to fill the ranks. No trenches to dig—no musket drill—no knapsacks or heavy loads to carry. Good pay, good rations, and good officers. Ten dollars extra, besides all Government bounties, will be paid, cash in hand, to all recruits enlisting in this Battery, at the recruiting station No. 389 Hudson-st., by order of the 9th Ward Committee. Corporal JOHN A. THOMPSON.
Recruiting Officer.

SUBSTITUTES.
Union Substitute Insurance Company,
New-York, Aug. 26, 1862.
This Company, having made all their arrangements to provide substitutes for fifty persons liable to draft, are now ready to receive applicants. Rate of premium will be fixed in accordance with the quota to be drafted, compared with the number of persons liable to be drafted in the locality of the applicant.
Parties out of the City will be informed of the rate of their locality by return mail. Office No. 167 Broadway, Room No. 12. WM. M. VAN WAGENEN, Sec'y.
References, by permission, Bliss, Williams & Co., Bankers, No. 4 Pine-st.; O. R. Ingersoll, Esq., Nos. 243 and 244 South-st.

INSURANCE AGAINST DRAFT.
The New-York General Insurance Office are now insuring against draft, on the most favorable terms. Premium being on $50.
N. B.—Insurance made in all States where draft has been ordered.
Also, at the solicitation of many parties, this office will guarantee to insure or find substitutes for all parties, at a distance, who shall mail, in a registered letter, the premium of $50 at any time before their names are actually drawn as a drafted party.
P. S.—Communications from persons wishing insurance, or those offering as substitutes, promptly answered. Office No. 340 Broadway.

EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.
Brig.-Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES Commanding.
$30 additional bounty by private subscription.
$82 paid immediately after mustering.
$100 before leaving the State.
$75 when mustered out of service.
Recruiting Office, No. 383 4th-av.
First-Lieut. LOVELL PURDY, Jr.,
Recruiting Officer.

ARMY SUBSTITUTES.
UNITED STATES ARMY SUBSTITUTE ASSOCIATION, No. 67 William-st., corner of Cedar.
This Association has completed arrangements for providing substitutes for persons who may be drafted into the Army of the United States, under the recent orders of the Secretary of War.
Books are now open at the office, No. 67 William-st.
W. A. GREENLEAF, Secretary.

THE DRAFTS TO FILL THE FIRST AND SECOND REQUISITION OF 600,000 MEN.
The undersigned for $100 insures parties against drafts in the State of New-York. If drafted will furnish a substitute according to law.
D. P. WEBSTER, Insurance Broker,
Office No. 212 Broadway, Room No. 5.

ARMY SUBSTITUTE ASSOCIATION, No. 168 Broadway.—The undersigned, by the payment of $100 by

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 26, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 36 bbls. Ashes, 10,259 bbls. Flour, 13 bbls. and 540 bags Corn Meal, 26,998 bushels Wheat, 28,338 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Rye, 13,906 bushels Oats, 625 bushels Malt, 2,140 pkgs. Provisions, and 677 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 36 bbls., at $6 81¼@$6 87½ for Pots, and $7 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Have been lightly dealt in at unchanged prices.

COFFEE—The market has been inactive to-day. Prices, however, are quoted steady; Java 26¾c.@27c.; Maracaibo 21¾c.@23½c.; Laguayra 22¾c.@23¼c.; Rio 21¾c.@23c., and St. Domingo 21c.@21½c. ₱ lb., usual terms. The week's business in Rio and Santos Messrs. Wm. Scorr & Son notice thus: "Sales of Rio during the past week have been 1,500 bags, ₱ *H. A. Didier*, at 21¾c. 325 bags Santos, ₱ *Alliance*, found buyers at 21¾c.@22c., to average 21 91-100c.; also, 1,754 bags Rio, ₱ *Donna Maria*, at 21¾c.@22½c., average 22c. The balance of the catalogue of the Santos, 2,534 bags, was afterward taken at 20c.@23½c., and the Rio, 1,420 bags, at 21¾c.@22¾c. The market closes quiet, but firm." Stock of all kinds on hand this morning, 161,301 pkgs., including 117,698 bags Rio and Santos, 22,650 bags' Maracaibo, 2,600 bags and 96,450 mats Java, 3,740 bags Laguayra, 1,500 bags St. Domingo, and 2,663 bags of other descriptions.

STOCK OF RIO.

Aug. 23, Baltimore	bags..	26,000
Aug. 23, Philadelphia	bags..	none.
Aug. 26, New-York	bags..	117,698
Grand Total		143,698

COPPER—Has been quiet, at former rates.

COTTON—Is in good request, and is a shade firmer. Sales, 1,800 bales, closing at 47¾c.@48c., chiefly at 47¾c., for Middling, ₱ lb.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in moderate demand, at very full prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The inquiry has been more active for State and Western Flour, both for shipment and home use, at essentially unaltered rates. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 14,300 bbls., including Superfine State, at $4 80@$5 00; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 05@$5 40; chiefly at $5 20@$5 25; Superfine Western, inferior, to choice, at $4 75@$4 95; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 10@$6 20; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 35@$5 50 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 80	@$5 00
Extra State	5 05	@ 5 40
Superfine Western	4 75	@ 4 95
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 10	@ 6 20
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 35	@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 55	@ 6 25
Extra Genesee	5 50	@ 6 75
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 50	@ 6 75

Southern Flour continues quiet and depressed; sales 830bbls., at $5 25@$5 80 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $5 85@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, and $7 50@$8 50 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is unchanged; sales 1,000 bbls. extra, at $5 05@$5 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is salable and firm, at $3@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $3 60 for Jersey; $3 75 for Fairfax, $3 80 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 400 bbls.

GRAIN—A good export demand prevails, to-day, for desirable lots of Wheat, at a shade higher prices, chiefly for Winter. The reported sales since our last, comprise 132,000 bushels, including White Michigan, (new,) at $1 51@$1 53; White Western at $1 33@$1 41; Amber Western, $1 34@$1 35; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 29@$1 33; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 23@$1 24; Milwaukee Club, $1 15@$1 22; Chicago Spring, at $1 10@$1 19; White Kentucky, at $1 51@$1 52 ₱ bushel. Corn is doing better, to-day. Sales, since our last, 118,000 bushels, at 59c.@60c., for ordinary to good shipping Mixed Western; 54c.@56c. for Eastern do.; 45c.@ 55c. for unsound do., do., and 62c. for Yellow Western, ₱ bushel. Rye is inactive at 77c.@84c. ₱ bushel. Oats continue in lively demand, in part to arrive, including Canada, at 57c.@59c.; Western at 57c.@59c., and State at 59c.@60c. ₱ bushel.

The movements in Breadstuffs, during the past two weeks, Mr. EDWARD BILL reviews thus: "The transactions in Breadstuffs have again been restricted by the extremely moderate receipts of all descriptions, owing to the obstructions on the Erie Canal, and the market has ruled dull and heavy. The export clearances for the fortnight are not as heavy as that of the previous two weeks, yet fool up to Great Britain and Ireland 86,040 bbls. Flour, 1,279,972 bush. Wheat, 372,658 bush. Corn; to France, 1,323 bbls. Flour, 29,606 bush. Wheat; to the Continent, 2,760 bbls. Flour, 45,436 bush. Wheat, 80,877 bush. Rye. For Flour the demand has been confined chiefly to the home trade, with a moderate inquiry for export to Europe, but some activity in shipments to New-Orleans, South America and West Indies. Prices have fluctuated somewhat since my last report, but closed yesterday heavily, and a few cents lower. The supplies, manufactured from the crop of new Wheat, are as yet light—the quality is good. Wheat, with light receipts, has been firmly held, and has been in demand, but the late advance in freights has had a depressing effect, and all descriptions have declined a few cents. The condition of a large portion of that daily arriving is not favorable for shipment, and prices are therefore very irregular. The supplies which have been detained by low water and breaks on the canal are now arriving, but as the sales to arrive have been large, the market will not be much affected. Rye is wanted, and not plenty. Oats of sound shipping quality are scarce and uncommonly high. Indian Corn, owing to the upward turn in freights, is heavy.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of Breadstuffs left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 22d of August in the years indicated:

Canals opened	1860. April 24.	1861. May 1.	1862. May 1.
Flour, bbls	363,823	569,435	797,494
Wheat, bush	4,790,806	12,243,448	13,845,815
Corn, bushels	8,742,595	9,247,692	9,838,255
Barley, bush	76,806	198,459	373,071
Oats, bushels	3,634,082	2,802,468	2,172,721
Rye, bushels	136,245	396,573	4,0,647

HAY—North River Bale is in fair demand to-day, at 65c.@75c. for shipment and local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in request at full prices, including last year's crop, at 15c.@21c. ₱ lb.

LEATHER—The demand has been rather less active for Sole, though prices have not varied materially.

MOLASSES—Sales included 25 bbls. New-Orleans, at 40c., and small lots of other kinds, at previous prices, ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in limited request at uniform prices. Spirits Turpentine at $2 25 ₱ gallon; common Resin, $13, and strained do. $13 50 ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—The inquiry for the principal kinds has been moderate during the week, at our revised quotations. Crude Sperm, at $1 25; Crude Whale at 57c.@60c.; Unbleached Winter Sperm at $1 65; do. Spring do. at $1 50; Bleached Winter Whale at 70c.; do. Spring do. at 68c.; Olive at $1 25@$1 40; Linseed at 90c.@ 91c.; No. 1 Winter Lard at 73c.@75c.; City Red at 47c.@50c.; Crude Petroleum at 18½c.@20c., and Refined Petroleum at 28c.@38c., ₱ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING Aug. 25—Sperm continues firm, with a fair demand, and sales embrace parcels amounting to 1,114 bbls. for export at $1 35 ₱ gallon. Whale has been more quiet, but holders are firm at 60c. The sales for the week include 1,050 bbls. for manufacturing at 50c.; 100 bbls. for export at 58c., and 700 bbls. on the *Vineyard*, also for export, at 58c. ₱ gallon. Whalebone—Sales for the week 12,000 lbs. Arctic at 81c.; 6,000 lbs. Northwest Coast at 75c.; and 5,000 lbs. South Sea at 64c. all for export.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Wh.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Aug. 25, 1862	37,915	87,963	631,150
Same time last year	46,434	109,883	943,700

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PRINTING CLOTHS—Have been inactive, but firm, during the past week.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and cheaper. Sales 900 bbls., at $11 75@$11 87½ for Mess, and $9 87½@$10 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in request at 5¾c.@6¼c. for Hams, and 3¼c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is inquired for and firm, at 5¾c.@ 7¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is unchanged; sales 1,500 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 9c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is salable and steady; sales 250 bbls., at $14 75@$15 12½ for Extra Mess, and $13 50@$14 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19 50@$21 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $13 50@$14 75 ₱ bbl. Butter is selling freely, at 10c@15c. for poor to choice Western, and 12c.@18c. for poor to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese continues in request, at 7c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been more active to-day; sales having been made of 930 hhds., including Cuba, at 8¾c.@8¾c. and New-Orleans at 8¾c.@9¾c.; also, by auction, 34 hhds. New-Orleans at 8¾c.@9¼c., and 80 bbls. Clarified do. at 10¾c.@11c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 90,000 lbs. at 10¼c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Are in very moderate request at previous quotations.

WHALEBONE—Is in less demand, but is quoted firm.

TOBACCO—Kentucky is in good demand at full prices. Sales 517 hhds., at 11c.@18c. ₱ lb. Other kinds are inactive.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 800 bbls., in lots, at 31c.@ 32c. ₱ gallon.

WOOL—There has been a large advance in medium and coarse Wools in the Providence market during the week. The demand has been very active, and prices closed very firm for Wools suitable for army goods. The week's sales were 169,500 lbs. Fleece at 55c.@65½c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—The market was less active, today, and rates favored shippers slightly. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 12½d.@14d.; Corn, 13½d.@ 13¾d.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tce.; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.@42s. 6d., Butter and Cheese, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Tallow, 37s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s.@4s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@13d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tce.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.@43s.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Tallow, 40s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 4s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ₱ bush.; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 47s. 6d.@50s.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.@45s. Tallow, 40s. @42s. 6d. The charters included a foreign bark for Cork and orders, with Wheat, at 14½d ₱ bushel.

Sales of Real Estate

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER—Aug. 25, 1862.

Lot and building, e. s. Lexington-st. between Broadway and Bowery, 25.0x60.

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Scotia* will close at the New-York Post-office to-day (Wednesday) at 11 A. M.

PERSONAL.

MICHAEL BING, LATE OF HAMBURG, SUBsequently in Chili and California, will hear of something greatly to his advantage, by applying to BERNHARD BING, Hamburg. Cincinnati and San Francisco papers please copy.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A NEAT, TIDY young girl wishes a situation to do up stairs work, or to take care of children; is willing and obliging; would be willing to assist in housework; good reference can be given; has no objection to go to the country. Apply at No. 202 Houston-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young German girl wants a situation in a small family, to do sewing and chamberwork; a suitable place preferred to high wages; prefers Brooklyn. Can be seen at No. 71 Amity-st., between Henry and Hicks, near South Ferry, Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A neat, tidy young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and washing, or the housework of a small family. Has good City reference. Would go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS—Or nurse and plain sewer. A respectable young girl, who is neat in her habits and competent for her duties, desires a situation in City or country, any distance, in either of the above capacities; good reference; wages moderate. Apply at No 378 6th-av., first floor front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by an English Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at 67 Madison-av., where she can be seen until engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant young woman wishes a situation to do chamberwork and light waiting or fine washing. Has the best of City recommendations for honesty and capability. Call at No. 209 East 13th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman a situation as first-class cook in a private family; would prefer a situation without washing; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 212 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as first-class cook in a small private family; no objections to assist with the washing; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good city reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 228 7th-av., entrance in 25th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who thoroughly understands her business, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies; also the care of milk and butter. Wages $10; City or country. Call at or address No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman as first-rate cook, who is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 488 6th-av., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN wishes a situation as good cook; is a good bread and biscuit baker; would assist in the washing; would go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A first-class cook, in a private family; understands all branches of cooking, soups, game, jellies, ice-cream, deserts of all kinds; also bread and biscuit in the best manner. Can be seen for three days at No. 98 West 19th-st., first floor, back room; best of City reference given.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN PROTestant cook wishes to obtain a situation in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 173 West 37th-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A competent Protestant woman, as cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business; the best City references given. Can be seen until engaged at No. 37 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor, front.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN American woman as first-class meat and pastry cook; no objection to a hotel or restaurant; has the best of references. Call for two days at No. 432 1st-av., corner 26th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young woman, a situation as cook; will assist with the washing and ironing in a small private family; understands her business thoroughly; good City and country references; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear, second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as a good cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; has no objection to do housework in a small private family; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 64 West 18th-st., front basement.

AS COOK, &c.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN wants a situation as good cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, or would do the whole work of a small family; has the best of City references. Call at No. 76 West 17th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, a situation as good cook; willing to assist in washing and ironing if required. Call at No. 72 3d-av. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A well-disposed, hard-working young woman desires a situation in City or country; understands her duties well: no objection to do general housework; can be well recommended for honesty and competency. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor front.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; five years' reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 183 East 11th-st., second floor.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A SITUation wanted by a respectable Protestant young woman, to do general housework in a private family; is willing to make herself generally useful; a good home preferred before high wages. Good reference. Apply for three days at 204 West 26th-st., between 6th and 9th avs.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A SITUATION WANTed by a widow lady, 38 years of age, possessed of refinement and education, in some gentleman's family; a widower's, with children, preferred; or would accept of a situation as nurse or companion to some invalid, lady or gentleman; parties answering will address, with full particulars, for one week, Mrs. S. D. N., Station D. Good references given.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A SITUATION WANTed by a widow lady, thirty years of age. Has one little girl; she hopes she will not be an objection, as she has no home for herself or child. Is a competent housekeeper, very agreeable and ladylike, and would make a home very pleasant. This is a chance seldom met with. Can give the best of reference. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Box 185 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR GOVERNESS.—A Wanted, by a New-England lady, a situation as housekeeper or governess in a private family or hotel. The advertiser now holds the place of housekeeper in a first class institution in this City. Address A. E., Station G.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN HAVING many years experience in the care and management of children wishes a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; can do plain sewing; has the best of City reference; a home more an object than high wages; no objections to the country, or to travel. Call or address No. 214 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PROTestant woman wishes a situation as nurse in a private family; is thoroughly capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth, having had long experience, and possessing the highest City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable woman, as wet nurse; has the most unexceptionable references. Call on or address Mrs. B., No. 111 Quarry-st., corner of Sheffield.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, a situation by a neat tidy girl of 16 as nurse and chambermaid, or walt on a lady and child; sews neatly; reads and writes well; is willing and competent; wages $4; in this City or Brooklyn. Call or address a note to No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A SITuation wanted, by a young woman, as nurse and chambermaid; is competent to take charge of a baby; has the best of City reference from her last employer, where she has lived three years. Call at No. 91 West 19th-st., first floor, back room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, by a respectable woman a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; two years' City references from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 84 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant wishes a situation as seamstress and dressmaker; can do braid work and embroider. Call at No. 10 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY—WITH A little girl nine years of age, would like to take charge of a widower's house; no objections to one or two children; salary not so much an object as a good home; no objections to the country. Apply immediately at the French Institute of M. C. Gaillard, No. 149 East 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., late No. 51 6th-av.

AN EXCELLENT SELECTION OF FIRST-class servants are now disengaged at the Manhattan Employment Office, No. 952 Broadway, near 22d-st., among which are four superior Protestant cooks, with the best of testimonials, and a number of Protestant girls for various capacities, in City or country. A. M. SEE.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNdance and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

AT THE OLD OFFICE, NO. 149 GRAND-st., continue to keep first-class servants for the City or country on hand. Professed cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, chambermaids and waitresses, nurses, girls for general housework, men servants. Wanted, a number of excellent servants.

THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK AND THE neighboring cities are very respectfully informed that Mrs. MATILDA C. GREEN has removed her Agency for Employment to No. 986 Broadway, east side, near 22d-st., and solicits the patronage of the public.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

MRS. CONKLIN WISHES TO GET THE washing and ironing of some ladies and gentlemen, by the month or by the dozen; done in the very best of style for 50 cents per dozen; can give the very best of City reference. Call at No. 94 East 26th-st., near 3d-av.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young man, a situation in a private family as coachman; is strictly temperate, and can furnish the best of references; would prefer living in the country. Call or address for three days, W. G., No. 11 West 27th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman or groom in a private family, by a young man that thoroughly understands his business; would take care of a small place, if required; good City reference given as to honesty, sobriety and ability. Address A. B., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable single man, as coachman; long experienced in this City, to which he has lived with some of the first families; best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 305 4th-av., or a note can be addressed to T., at that place.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man, in a private family, who knows his business thoroughly; has lived with families of the highest standing in society; can give several years' City reference. Address M. P. N., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its various departments, and can show the very best of City references from former employers. Address W. C., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, by a respectable young man, a situation as coachman and gardener; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; good references. Address O. M., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a middle-aged Englishman as coachman and gardener; understands his business thoroughly; can milk; is willing, civil and obliging. City reference. Address JOHN, Box 196 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a man of long experience in this City; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of carriages and horses; will be found civil, willing and obliging, and can produce first-class references. Address R. D., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation, as coachman or groom, by a respectable Protestant man; can give good references as to his capacity, sobriety and honesty. Address P. B., No. 952 Broadway, near 23d-st., No. 294 4th-av., or Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; good City references. Call at No. 136 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., top floor. Inquire for J. G.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED A situation by a respectable Protestant man, in a private family. Has no objection to the country. Has four years' discharge from a most respectable family. Address R. F., Box 212 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—A YOUNG MAN, 24 YEARS old, who arrived lately from Northern Germany, who has been farming for the last nine years, and understands his business in all its branches, wishes to find a place on a good farm, where he can learn American farming, as he intends to buy a farm in the course of a year. Good home preferred to large salary. For particulars, inquire of G. E. LANGE, No. 99 Barclay-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener, by a married man, with small family; is not afraid of work; can give best City reference. Address A. F., Box No. 192 *Times* Office, for five days.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a gardener and farmer, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, hot and cold graperies, flowers, fruit and vegetables, the laying out of gentlemen's places; can give City reference from his last employers, as to character and capability. Can be seen at, or by writing to E. S., No. 71 Liberty-st., care of A. Smith, seedsman, where the advertiser is well known.

AS GARDENER, FARMER, &c.—WANTED, a situation by a man who understands gardening and farming, and the care of all domestic cattle; is willing to attend in every useful department; good reference from City and country; no objection to distance. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 251 East 13th-st., or apply by note to FARMING, at said number.

AS MAN AND WIFE.—A VERY INDUSTRIous, honest couple, who are not afraid of work, desire situations in City or country; the man is an excellent hand on horses, drives well, is a good farmer and plain gardener; the wife is a thorough laundress, good cook and baker, and can manage milk and butter well. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., or address EDWARD.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a single young man who understands his business thoroughly. Can be well recommended by applying to John Ginty, No. 125 4th-av., at the Protestant Employment Agency, between 12th and 13th sts.

AS WAITER.—AN ENGLISHMAN, WITH THE best City and country references, desires a situation. He understands his business thoroughly. Apply to Mr. BOOKHAM, who has long known him, No. 307 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, to drive a truck or cart. The best of City reference given from his last place; understands his business. Call at No. 193 West-st., from 10 to 2 P. M., or address P. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, WHO speaks and writes English, French and German, employment in any kind of business, where he could make himself useful. Apply at No. 104 Franklin-st.

HELP WANTED.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, AS BOOKkeeper, a young man, not over 25, of experience, quick at figures and a good writer. Address, with reference, F., Box No. 1,407 Post-office.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A GOOD PLAIN cook, washer and ironer. Apply at 15th-st., Brooklyn, second door from 3d-av. Take Greenwood cars.

A FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a good man to take charge of a country place—if married, wife could be employed as laundress. The situation is desirable, and place near the City. Address, and say where formerly employed, to COUNTRY PLACE FARMER, Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SIX MEN FOR STEAMERS, A COLored man as coachman for a private family, wages liberal, 2 conductors, 2 brakemen, 4 girls to travel to California and Europe, clerk for a steamboat, 1 stewardess, 3 porters, 1 fireman. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square. THOMAS SPINK, Agent.

STONE-MASONS.—WANTED, SIX GOOD stone-masons, to go to the Isthmus of Panama; none but temperate men, and who can bring good recommendations, will answer. Apply at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, No. 86 Wall-st.

TRUNK-MAKER WANTED.—A GOOD steady man, at best sole-leather Trunks. Apply to JOHN CATTNACH, corner of Broadway and Wall-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, also his patent folding Mosquito Bar, the cheapest and best in use, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 191 Canal-st., near Mott.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE,

Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind. No. 386 Broadway, New-York.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

Mantels sold at astonishingly low prices at KLABER'S Marble Yards, No. 54 First-av., near Third-st., and No. 109 East 16th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY —Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, &c., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers. Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

TO LITERARY SOCIETIES.

The undersigned, having partially recovered his sight, is prepared to enter into engagements with Literary Societies, for the delivery of two new lectures, entitled THE GIANTS AND THE PIGMIES OF AMERICA, consisting of personal recollections of the UNIONISTS AND DISUNIONISTS, who, for the last twenty years, have acted a prominent part FOR GOOD AND FOR EVIL, in the great political drama. With sketches and anecdotes of Washington society, statesmen and diplomats. Also, for the delivery of his Shakspearian recitations of entire plays, from memory. Address the undersigned, care of James C. Quinn, Esq., Post-office, Box No. 1,561, New-York City. L. F. TASISTRO.

STAVES.—PORK-BARREL STAVES.—I HAVE a Pork-barrel Stave for sale by the car-load, at Brush's Mills Station, Ogdensburgh Railroad. Address SAMUEL R. LYON, Brush's Mills, Franklin Co., N. Y.

SHEET IRON.—POLISHED BELGIAN, PATENT polished imitation Russia, "R G," American and English sheet-iron, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 24 Pine-st., and No. 119 Beekman.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School, No. 10 Gramercy Park, (East 20th-st.,) Will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS KENNEDY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

NO. 20 EAST 25TH-ST., Between Madison and 4th-avs., Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. French is the language of the school. The terms will be as reasonable as possible. For circulars, &c., apply at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL, No. 253 Madison-av., S. E. corner of 40th-st., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above receive immediate attention.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and business. A pupil can enter when six years of age, and remain till he is twenty. Prospectus, with full details, to be had. Lessons will be resumed on SEPT. 16. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE

Offers unsurpassed educational advantages, while a new and elegant building, tastefully furnished, will afford the accommodations and attractions of a delightful home. Number of pupils limited to twenty. Annual expense, including the usual extras in regular course, $400; exclusive of extras, $270. For circulars address the Principal, C. G. HAZELTINE, Morristown, N. J.

"WHERE ARE THE SCHOOLS?"

Parents and guardians may find, at the "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 BROADWAY, circulars of several GOOD SCHOOLS for their use.

Families and Schools supplied, WITHOUT CHARGE, with well-qualified teachers, for any department of instruction. G. S. WOODMAN & CO., EDUCATIONAL AGENTS.

MRS. L. A. SHEPHERD'S

Young Ladies' French and English Boarding and Day School, Clifton, Staten Island, will reopen Sept. 25. Circulars and references may be obtained of John Appleton, No. 443 Broadway; A. S. Barnes, No. 51 John-st., N. Y., or as above.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE

Best planned and most successful Boarding Seminary in the State. See new catalogue for full particulars of rates and advantages. Fall Term begins Aug. 21. $36 per term of 14 weeks. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING Fort Edward, N. Y.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S

BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 53 West 33d-st., Will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 16. Miss Van Wagenen will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils.

MISS PORTER'S SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN,

No. 1,219 Broadway, Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Applications to the above address will receive attention after 1st September.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

Nos. 435, 437 & 439 5th-av., New-York, will reopen WEDNESDAY, September 10. For circulars, address, H. M. PIERCE, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.

The next Academic year commences on the first Wednesday in September, and continues forty-three weeks. The Trustees do not deem it necessary to enumerate the superior advantages afforded young ladies at this institution for acquiring a thorough and, at the same time, finished education. It is sufficient to say that they retain their Principal, Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M., with a corps of twelve accomplished assistants; and that the same faithful and devoted efforts will be made by them for the future which have given this institution a rank among the best Female Seminaries of the land. Parents confiding their daughters to the care of Mr. and Mrs. Wright may be assured that every attention necessary, either to their comfort or happiness in a refined and Christian Home, will be bestowed upon them. For particulars refer to our catalogue, which may be had of the Principal, or H. D. VARICK, Secretary of Trustees. POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 12, 1862.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—Poughkeepsie-on-the-Hudson. This very select family school, for the education of a limited number of young ladies, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Mr. J. Ernest Perring, the celebrated tenor, and Mr. Fred. Rondel, Associate of the National Academy of Design, are among the instructors exclusively engaged. Reference is made to Rev. Drs. Chauncey and Geer, Rev. Morgan Dix, Mr. Jas. Winslow, of Winslow, Lanier & Co.; Mr. R. C. Crocheron, No. 68 Murray-st.; and Mr. R. Storrs Willis. Catalogues can be had at Randolph's and at Appleton's, or by post, of the Rector. Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., under charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bethune, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10, 1862. Terms, $180 per year. Circulars may be had of J. M. Bates, office of American Exchange Fire Insurance Company, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st., New-York; J. M. Rankin, Fulton Fire Insurance Company, No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane; Anson D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway; or address Principal.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—FRENCH Educational Institution for young ladies, conducted by Madame DON BERNARD, née de Rochefermoy, No. 147 Madison-av., New-York, reopens Sept. 16. All the studies are under the direction of the most distinguished Professors. Pupils who have accomplished their education, and who wish to perfect themselves in the French language, will be admitted.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I., REopens Sept. 10. Parents desiring for their daughters a thorough and accomplished education, with every advantage resulting from the social arrangements of a well-ordered private family, are invited to visit this delightful suburb. Circulars at Mr. LOWES', No. 823 Broadway.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTItution offers the accumulated advantages of nearly fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction, of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.

For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, New-York.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-third Semi-Annual Session Oct. 2. With an attendance undiminished by the war, it continues its rare facil

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until THURSDAY, Sept. 25, 1862, at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton water stock of the City of New-York, authorized by Chapter 372 of the laws of 1860, and as amended by Chapter 181 of the laws of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1863.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary, to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 26, 1862.

NOTICE.—CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, LATE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—Holders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and all the holders of the Receiver's certificates of indebtedness of the above-named Railroad, are hereby required, pursuant to a resolution adopted at the Bondholder's meeting of 9th of July, 1862, to deposit their above-named documents with L. H. MEYER, Chairman of the Trustees, before the 10th day of September, 1862, at No. 25 William-st., Room No. 2.

Attention is called to the third resolution, adopted at the Bondholders' meeting of 23d of July, 1862, according to which parties not complying are subject to be remitted to their rights in their distributive share of the proceeds of sale, and all other and further rights which they may have, by virtue of the agreement, to cease.

Those who have not yet subscribed to the agreement, and have not paid their share of advances to the Receiver, can, in accordance with the last resolution, adopted at Bondholders' meeting of 9th of July, 1862, now become parties to said agreement by subscribing and paying at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, before the 5th day of September, 1862.

L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVE notice that books for subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the NORTH AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY will be opened at the Union Bank, in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of August, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, and will be kept open until the full amount of one hundred thousand dollars shall be subscribed.

Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1862.

N. D. MORGAN
G. HILTON SCRIBNER,
ED. H. ARTHUR,
} Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1862.—Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, extended to 1879, are notified that the interest due Sept. 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that date, at this office, on presentation of the proper coupons. It will be necessary for the holders of bonds not thus extended to present them at the office of the Company, where they can receive the principal and interest to Sept. 1, 1862. The privilege of extending such bonds will cease at that date.

H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, Aug. 18, 1862.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that books of transfer have been opened at the Agency in New-York. Stockholders who wish their stock registered in the New-York books will please forward their certificates to this Office or to WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Transfer Agents, New-York.

G. W. CASS, President.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF THE WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD SINKING FUND BONDS.—Sealed proposals for the sale to the Company of the whole or any part of eight thousand dollars of their Sinking Fund Bonds will be received until the 1st of September. Address to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company, Box No. 3,505 Post-office.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD GENERAL OFFICE,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 20, 1862.

THE COUPONS FALLING DUE ON THE 1st September next on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the Bank of the State of New-York

WM. R. WARREN, Treasurer.

THE BOND AND STOCKHOLDERS OF the FOX and WISCONSIN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY are requested to meet at the office of the Company in Trinity Buildings, in this City, on TUESDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 P. M.

JOHN F. SEYMOUR, President.
Aug. 26, 1862.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 FIRE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of five (5) per cent., payable to stockholders on demand, and a scrip dividend of thirty (30) per cent. on the "Earned Participating Premiums" of the past year; (said earned participating premiums amounting to $103,000;) also an interest dividend of six (6) per cent. on outstanding scrip. The scrip certificates will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th day of October next. By order of the Board.

RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., out of the net earnings of the past (3) three months, payable at the office of the Company on and after FRIDAY, 22d inst.

The transfer book will close on the 14th, and reopen on the 25th inst. By order of the Board,

F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK.—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS.—PROPOSALS WILL be received by the School Officers of the First Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 3d day of September, at 12 o'clock noon, for the furniture required for Ward School-house No. 29, situated at Nos. 97 and 99 Greenwich-st., First Ward. The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendant of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Furniture." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

Dated Aug. 20, 1862.

LEWIS NOLTE,
JOHN S. REULLY,
JOHN CASEY,
} Committee on School Furniture.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received until 12 o'clock M. on the 28th day of August, 1862, for enlarging the northwest Executive Building (War Department.)

Plans and specifications can be examined from the 22d of this month, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., at room of JOHN POTTS, Esq., Chief Clerk of the War Department.

Bidders will state the time by which they propose to put the building under roof again, and the time when they will complete the whole work.

In awarding the contract, time will be considered as well as money. The bids will be directed to the Secretary of War, and indorsed, "Proposals for Enlarging the War Office."

The right is reserved to reject any bid which, for any cause, it shall not be deemed for the interest of the Government to accept.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Aug. 20, 1862.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD,
August 18, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposal for sewer in Vestry-street, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., of Saturday, August 30, 1862:

For the construction of a sewer in Vestry-street, from Hudson to Greenwich-street.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, Aug. 12, 1862.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of Edwin D. Morgan:

A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Robert Campbell:

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of William I. Skinner:

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of David F. Forrest;

A Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Charles Hughes;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City and County of New-York, and Governor's Island.

Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City of New-York.

Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards of the City and County of New-York, and Blackwell's, Wards, and Randall's Islands.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED FOR SAID COUNTY:

Seventeen Members of Assembly;

Two Supervisors, in place of William M. Tweed and Sheridan Shook;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Surrogate, in the place of Edward C. West, deceased.

Yours, respectfully,
HORATIO BALLARD, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, *City and County of New-York*, ss.:

I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.

JAMES LYNCH,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
AUGUST 14, 1862.

Extract from Chapter 480, Laws of 1860.

SEC. 14. "The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York who shall receive a notice of an election shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said county, and each Supervisor of said county; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week, until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said county, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and County."

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized.

JAMES LYNCH,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For sewer in Forty-seventh-street, between Fifth and Madison avenue, the property-owners to pay one half of the cost thereof.

All persons interested in the above or either of them, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing to the Contract Clerk, at this office, on or before Saturday, August 30, 1862.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For sewer in First-avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets; receiving basins and culverts in Worth-street, between Hudson-street and Broadway; sewer in Leroy-street, between Bleecker-street and Bedford-street; sewer in Cherry-street, between Jackson and No. 404 Cherry-street; building receiving basin and culvert at the northwest corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Broadway. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of First-avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets; both sides of Worth-street, between Hudson-street and Broadway; both sides of West Broadway and Church-street, between Worth and Thomas streets, and south side of Thomas-street, between West Broadway and Church-street; both sides of Leroy-street, between Bleecker and Bedford streets; both sides of Cherry-street, from Jackson-street to a point four hundred feet eight inches or thereabouts, west, and on the west side of Broadway, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.
Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Aug. 22, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
August 19, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given that the following matters have been presented to the Board of Councilmen, and referred to the appropriate committees, to wit:

Petition for sewer in Forty-seventh street, from the easterly side of Eleventh avenue to the North River;

Resolution for sewer in Essex street, between Delancey and Rivington streets; and

Resolution for the paving with trap-blocks of Thirty-seventh street from Fifth to Madison avenue, the property-owners to pay one half of the cost thereof.

All persons interested in the above or either of them, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing to the Contract Clerk, at this office, on or before Saturday, August 30, 1862.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE.
BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 27th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 158 Broadway, the stock of one of the best cabinet-makers in the City, consisting in part of elegant black walnut library and dining-room suites, in sope, magnificent rosewood round-cornered bedsteads and bureaus, do. in black walnut, finished in oil, rosewood and walnut secretary and library bookcases, elegant rosewood etageres, carved walnut buffets and extension tables, walnut hall racks and chairs, and other elegant furniture.

The above is now on exhibition, and is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of the Assignee. A. FAURE, Assignee.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS and Gaiters at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 27, at 10½ o'clock at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st. This sale will comprise a full assortment of fresh goods, which will be offered in lots to suit both City and country trade. Catalogues on morning of sale.

GEORGE HOLBROOK, Auctioneer.

METROPOLITAN POLICE AUCTION sale of unclaimed property THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the drill-room over Centre Market.

R. SCOTT, Property Clerk.

COAL, &C.

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.'S,
SUPERIOR RED AND WHITE ASH SCHUYLKILL COALS,
Carefully prepared for Furnaces, Grates and Ranges
AT $6 00
PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, AT RETAIL,
Delivered screened from yard in any part of the City. Orders received at No. 45 South-st., and at yard foot of 14th-st., East River.

JAMES O'NEIL, Agent.

COAL AT AUCTION—ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM it may concern. A cargo of two hundred tons of broken Trevorton Coal, now in boat *Union Volunteer*, foot of 42d-st., North River, will be sold at auction, for cash, on FRIDAY, Aug. 29, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon. Sale to be made at the Merchants' Exchange, No. 111 Broadway. Coal to be delivered from the boat

BARNEY, BUTLER & PARSONS,
Attorneys for Consignors.

RUSSELL'S PROLIFIC STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—Recent rains have forwarded these plants so rapidly, the subscriber is induced, by urgent demands, to put them in market, and they are now ready for delivery. Price $4 per dozen, or $3 per half dozen. Cash must accompany orders.

GEORGE CLAPP, Auburn, N. Y.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medicine he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing beside can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 18 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most favorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACRICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly licensed for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures. Those of long standing (where the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office. Albany, N. Y.

TO YOUNG MEN.—SCORES OF GRATEFUL letters weekly are now received from people who have recovered PERFECT HEALTH by following the directions contained in Drs. TRALL and JACKSON'S great work, called "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, AND THE SEXUAL ORGANISM AND ITS HEALTHFUL MANAGEMENT." Price $3. For sale in New-York by SHELDON, TOUSEY, No. 121, and H. DEXTER, No. 113 Nassau-st.; C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st., and all booksellers everywhere.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL, MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. York.

NERVOUS DEBILITY—BY C. D. RAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. Author's address, No. 31 East 27th-st., (late of No. 656 Broadway.)

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Pills. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

MEN OLD TOO SOON, NERVOUS, OR IMPOTENT.—Send to Box No. 3,606 Post-office, New-York City, for a copy of "Facts for the Feeble." By Dr. F. HOLLICK, Author and Lecturer. Will be sent gratis, and postpaid, anywhere. Office No. 599 Broadway. Hours, 10 till 2 o'clock.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

WAR MEETING.—LOYAL CITIZENS OF every class and profession are respectfully and earnestly invited to attend the War Meeting to be held on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., at 4 o'clock, in the City Hall Park.

It is recommended that all places of business be closed at 3 o'clock, in order that those who desire may be present.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements,
GEORGE O'DYKE, Chairman.
CHARLES GOULD, Secretary.

WAR MEETING.—THE SPEAKERS, VICE-Presidents and Secretaries will meet in the Mayor's Office at precisely 3 o'clock on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

CHARLES GOULD, Secretary.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—For Health, comfort and pleasure. Cars leave Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, every 20 minutes.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. Cook.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
CANADA, Capt. Muir.
NIAGARA, Capt. A. Eyrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$150
Second Cabin Passage.....85

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....70

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 13.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 27.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 3.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 17.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. Howes, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River

STEAM
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
WILL BE DISPATCHED

FROM LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN,	FROM NEW-YORK,
SATURDAY, Aug. 16.	TUESDAY, Sept. 9.
WEDNESDAY Oct. 1.	SATURDAY, Oct. 25.
TUESDAY, Nov. 18.	THURSDAY, Dec. 11.

First Cabin, from.....$110 to $155

Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.

Second Cabin State-room Berths, meals served at separate table, $80.

Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool, in First or Second Cabin, at a fare and a half.

Third Cabin—Intermediate State-room—Passengers found with bed, bedding, table utensils, and good substantial food, $55.

Steerage, with superior accommodations, $35.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced surgeon on board.

For freight and passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY
At the office, No. 26 Broadway, New-York.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY.....Sept 13. | MONDAY.....Oct. 13.
Passage money to Nassau.....$50.
Passage money to Havana.....70.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
MARION,
J. D. PHILLIPS, United States Navy, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, Aug. 30.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$95	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, 15, 17 and 21 guineas. Steerage from Liverpool, £8 8s. From Queenstown, £6 6s. And those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at the current rate of exchange.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 6 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to RIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer ANGLO-SAXON, Capt. GRAHAM, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Aug. 30. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $95 and $70; Ste

IMPORTANT FROM MEMPHIS.

The Loss of the Steamer Acacia—Breckinridge Moving into Northern Mississippi—Enrollment of Non-Residents in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Sunday, Aug. 24.

No list of passengers by the *Accacia* has yet been received. Mrs. ROBERT DALE OWEN and Mrs. RICHARDSON, wife of Capt. RICHARDSON, of the Fifty-third Ohio, are lost. It is ascertained that not more than thirty persons perished.

BRECKINRIDGE is reported to be moving his entire army to Stentobia. His cavalry are scouting Northern Mississippi, impressing every man under fifty years of age.

Gen. GRANT has ordered non-residents here to be enrolled, and in case of a draft in their respective States, an appropriate draft will be made among them. Persons thus drawn will be assigned to regiments in their own States.

OUR MEMPHIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Battle of Baton Rouge—Its Significance and Effect—The New Rebel Programme in the West—Movements in East Tennessee—Kirby Smith in Kentucky—Morgan in Danger—Buell Threatened—Guerrilla ing and its Effects on the Southern People.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Aug. 21, 1862.

There is no longer any room for doubt that the repulse of the rebels at Baton Rouge was a severe and most disastrous defeat. As one by one the particulars of the affair are slowly and reluctantly brought to light, the actual extent of their discomfiture magnifies and expands.

It must be remembered that all the information regarding transactions south of Helena which we can obtain here comes through rebel sources, and is, of course, tinctured with their peculiar coloring. It is this fact which makes it so difficult to obtain prompt and accurate information regarding affairs outside the lines of our own army, and to discriminate among the mass of erroneous, exaggerated and frequently totally false reports, whatever grains of truth it may contain.

In regard to the affair of Baton Rouge; the first reports received here claimed, as usual, a brilliant victory for the rebels. At the same time their own published accounts of the affair were so exceedingly vague, stated so few facts, and indulged in such an amount of pointless gasconade, that, as I suggested at the time, they appeared to be the spangled cloak to, intended to hide the ghastly skeleton beneath. The Secessionists here, at first, believed these reports, and only gradually were they brought to acknowledge the truth. In the bitterness of their disappointment, however, they acknowledge more and graver facts than appear on the surface.

Before this reaches you, you will undoubtedly have received, if you have not already done so, by way of New-Orleans, full statistical accounts of the relative losses of the contending parties. But the severe, actual loss of the rebels in the battle, was not their greatest disappointment. Persons in this city, in the confidence of the rebel leaders, and having ample opportunities for information, acknowledge that the attack on Baton Rouge, was but the first act of the new Confederate programme for the repossession of the Mississippi Valley. Their apparent success in resisting, and, as they believe, finally compelling the abandonment of the siege of Vicksburgh, together with the slow progress of our armies in Virginia, has emboldened them in the belief that the entire territory which they have lost in the West may, by a strenuous effort, be regained.

The hope which has hitherto animated them, that by simply assuming the defensive, and indefinitely prolonging the war, they might at last attain their object by compelling European intervention, appears to have been finally given up. They now proclaim that their only hope of success lies in forcing on the war with such desperate energy, that the North, appalled by the magnitude of the task it has undertaken, and finding but barren victories within its grasp, shall withdraw from the contest and acknowledge the independence of the Confederacy. Not satisfied with merely attempting to resist the advance of the Union armies, they intend to attack in detail, and cut off our isolated armies throughout the entire district which we have thus far succeeded in penetrating.

The attack on Baton Rouge was the first act of the programme. Had it succeeded, it would have been followed up immediately by an attack on New-Orleans. So well acquainted were Secessionists here with the plan, and so confident of its success, that when the first vague rumor reached us of a battle at Baton Rouge, heavy bets were offered in my hearing, that within fourteen days BREckinridge would have possession of New-Orleans, and Gen. BUTLER would be a prisoner. The repulse of BRECKINRIDGE, and the subsequent destruction of the *Arkansas*, on which they had confidently relied to neutralize the advantage which the presence of our gunboats had hitherto given us on the river, came upon them like a thunderbolt.

These two events have considerably deranged their plan of action in reference to the river; but I am afraid we are not without serious reasons for anxiety in regard to other points.

There appears to be little doubt that a strong attempt is being made to cut off and destroy our forces in East Tennessee. It is reported, and I think reliably, that Gen. KIRBY SMITH, with fifteen thousand infantry, twenty-four pieces of artillery, and a large force of cavalry, has moved northward from Knoxville into Southeastern Kentucky, thus cutting off the communications of Gen. MORGAN at Cumberland Gap, and placing him in an exceedingly precarious position. It is not known whether SMITH intends the capture of MORGAN, or another raid into Central Kentucky; but, whichever way he may turn, he is in a position to inflict a good deal of mischief before he can be reached with sufficient force to drive him back.

It is at the same time stated, with I know not how much correctness, that the rebels have destroyed the railroad communication between Nashville and Louisville, and that an attack is threatened upon Bowling Green.

It is more certain that BRAGG, at the head of a considerable force, is marching in the direction of Chattanooga, and that PRICE is massing another army at Tupelo, a point on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, about fifty miles south of Corinth. There is great danger that BUELL's army, now scattered at various points, from Northeastern Alabama northward through Middle Tennessee, may be surrounded in such a manner as to compel him to surrender or to give battle at great disadvantage.

Guerrillas continue active and audacious in their movements throughout all this section. Yesterday morning a force of them, variously estimated at from three hundred to as many thousand, according to the terror or imagination of the spectator, entered the little town of Raleigh, a place about ten miles from this city, on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad. Finding no cotton in the town, they proceeded on to within half a dozen miles of this city, out probably not deeming it best to show themselves to our pickets, they turned about and retraced their steps to Raleigh, after destroying several lots of cotton which they discovered on their way, and burning two small bridges near the latter town. It is also stated that they destroyed all the bridges over the Wolf and Hatchie Rivers, to the north and east of this city, with a view to prevent our cavalry from coming out in pursuit of them.

A band of these same guerrillas made an attempt to capture the steamer *Champion*, on her way to this city, a few miles below Hickman on Tuesday morning last. Soon after daylight the boat was hailed by two or three men on the bank who desired to be taken on board, but the pilot of the *Champion* suspecting that all was not right, refused to come in shore. As soon as it became apparent that the boat would not land, a party of apparently one hundred or more sprang from the concealment in the bushes and fired a volley at her, of which between sixty and seventy shots struck the boat, but fortunately, although the boat was full of passengers, no one was injured, although one bullet penetrated and lodged in the pilot's heel, from which he had but a few moments before arisen.

The steamer *Hamilton Sallis*, while attempting to procure a load of cotton a few miles above Helena last week, was several times fired into, but without inflicting any serious injury on any one.

The citizens of the country north and east of this city are highly indignant at the conduct of these guerrillas, and are reported to be organising for mutual protection against their depredations. I think it will are long be demonstrated that the authorization of these irresponsible bands of plunderers by the rebel Government was a bad blunder for themselves, and has done more to alienate the sympathies of the Southern people from their cause than all the other outrages which the JEFF. DAVIS Government has inflicted on its deluded followers.

STOCKBRIDGE.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Severe Storm—Temporary Interruption of Military Movements, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Aug. 25.

The storm has been so severe as to put a stop to all army movements. There have been no disasters, however, and the storm has subsided.

Following are the names of soldiers interred in the burying grounds at Chesapeake Hospital up to Aug. 25, 1862:

M. V. B. Smith, 1st New-York Battery.
Lewis E. Freeman, 1st New-York Battery.
L. Barrett, Co. A, 37th N.Y.
E. E. Davis, Co. F, 1st Minn.
Aaron Fell, Co. G., 67th Penn., died Aug. 13.
Lieut. J. B. Granby, Co. H, 24th Virginia.
B. G. Smith, Co. A, 95th Pennsylvania.
Hugh Dare, teamster, Salem, New-Jersey.
J. L. Strickland, Co. C, 24th Virginia.
P. Holland, Co. H, 72d N.Y.
H. Dexans, Co. C, 12th Mass.
H. F. Mills, Co. F, 2d Vt.
J. Moorelaud, Co. G. 83d Pa.
A. Philips, Co. G, 48th Pa.
C. Keesenger, Co. C, 5th Wis.
Geo. W. Moore, Co. H, 6th Wisconsin.
Peter Tyson, Co. C, 95th Pa.
Timothy Sullivan, Co. G, 16th N. Y., May 24.
N. H. Dewey, Co. H, 92d New-York.
Edward Cleveland, Co. C, 22d Massachusetts.
E. A. Smith, Co. B, 19th Wisconsin.
John Wright, Co. I, 34th N. Y., May 19.
G. Wright, Co. H, 1st U. S. Chasseurs, April 20.
Wm. Lannon, Co. I, 95th Pa., May 3.
John King, 5th Michigan.
Volney Miller, Co. K, 1st Berdan's S. S., April 18.
A. J. Snyder, Co. C, 72d New-York, April 16.
E. Ortell, Co. B, 73d New-York, May 17.
G. Smith, Co. G, 10th New-York, May 17.
Capt. J. Darragh, Co. D, 7th Michigan.
C. Parmer, Co. I, 7th Michigan, May 3.
E. Rumrill, Co. E, 4th Vermont, April 17.
Lieut. C. Powell, Co E, 98th New-York, May 12.
M. Andrews, Co. F, 7th Massachusetts, April 17.
C. C. Day, Co. B, 5th New-Jersey, May 14.
Joseph Older, Co. B, 1st Minnesota, April 13.
B. Starr, Co. B, 44th New-York, April 14.
C. F. Pitman, Co. F, 18th Massachusetts, May 13.
John Gault, Co. H, 8th Penn. Cavalry, May 12.
Nelson Delorme, Co. C, 96th New-York, April 13.
A. Dewar, Co. E, 5th New-York, April 11.
A. M. Danebey, Co. I, 13th New-York, April 12.
Wm. Campbell, Co. B, 44th New-York, May 6.
E. D. Noyes, Co. H, 2d N. H.
J. Wyke, Co G, 101st Penn.
S. Barber, Batt. B, 1st New-York, May 4.
Thomas Grogan, Co. B, 7th Michigan, April 23.
Thomas Pierce, 70th Penn.
Joel D. Farnham, Co. E, 11th Maine, May 1.
W. Farley, Co. I, 63d Pennsylvania, April 8.
A. Smith, Co. C, 93d New-York, April 8.
E. F. Scruton, Co. G, 3d Vt., March 30.
A. Hildebrand, Co. G, 62d Pa., April 21.
Sergt. A. Zillan, Co. H, 55th New-York.
W. Stewart, Co. I, 16th Mass., Oct. 8, 1861.
James Stickert, Co. C, 98th Pa., Nov. 1861.
Asa. Hodgins, Co. C, 20th Ind.
Peter Schneider, Co. C, 98th Pennsylvania.
H. Shaw, Co. A, 49th N. Y.
G. Hunt, Co. G, 27th N. Y.
J. W. Graw, Co. C, 70th N.Y.
H. Mason, Co. F, 33d Pa.
E. A. Polley, Co. A, 14th U. S. I., July 16.
J. Kimble, Co. A, 11th Pennsylvania Cav., May 21.
Nathaniel Wademan, Co. K, 11th Pennsylvania, Feb. 28.
M. Jennings, Co. A, 37th New-York.
Thomas Halleran, 70th N.Y.
Corp. James F. Lane, Co. I, 5th Michigan.
Sergt. A. Bertram, Co. I, 1st Massachusetts.
Robert Hatch, Co. F, 8th N.Y.
Chas. Read, 1st Bat. N. Y.
D. D. Patrick, Excel. Brig.
R. Manles, 70th N. Y.
J. Williams, Co. B, 105th Pa.
G. Bartley, Co. B, 104th Pa.
Sergt. Peter Strickland, Co. A, 57th Pennsylvania.
J. J. Woodson, Co. I, 3d Va.
G. Presto, Co. A, 10th N. Y.
Corp. A. L. Brown, Co. A, 10th New-York, July 6.
David Andrews, Co. L, 11th Penn. Cavalry.
John or Robert McGuinis, 37th New-York.
Pat. Loeman, 6th N. Y.
E. Boorman, 6th N. Y.
John Wyer, 72d New-York.
J. H. Freeland, Co. G, 6th N. J.
S. G. Barker, Co. H, 17th Va.
S. L. Rice, Co. B, 3d Mich.
P. Morris, Co. H, 73d N. Y.
J. B. Shophouse, Co. H, 10th Massachusetts.
H. D. Morgan, Co. D, 6th N.Y.
A. Doultaff, Co. C, 7th N. Y.
J. Nielneen, Co. I, 8th Va.
W. T. Colby, 1st U. S. Cav.
D. McMullen, blacksmith.
Pat. O'Brien, Bat. I, 5th U. S. Artillery.
Pat. O'Brien, Co. F, 26th Penn., Aug. 19.
G. H. Gallup, Co. A, 16 Massachusetts, died Aug. 8.
E. G. Pierce, Assistant Surgeon, 9th N. Y. Battery.
W. H. Askew, Co. I, 11th Wisconsin, died Aug. 6.
J. W. Williams, Co. C, 35th New-York, died Aug. 3.
J. W. Manner, Co. I, 105th Pennsylvania.
M. E. Howell, Co. A, 24th Virginia, died July 26.
M. W. Briggs, Co. C, 24th Virginia, July 19.
Sergt. H. Dubois, Co. H, 7th New-York.
G. R. Brown, Co. O, 7th Pa.
Melville H. Gore.
Dennis Duffy, Co. C, 72d New-York.
J. McGovern, Co. A, 70th New-York.
C. B. Hart, Co. B, 55th New-York.
Henry Hensmann, Co. F, 4th New Jersey.
C. S. Hopkins, Co. B, 5th New-York, April 20.
Thos. C. Miller, 19th Wis.
C. H. Stevens, Co. E, 6th Penn. Cavalry, May 4.
Herman Squintes, Battery F, Ohio, April 26.
Solomon Sias, Co. F, 14th New-York, May 18.
E. Savage, Co. E, 11th Me., April 19.
J. O. Conner, Co. E, 1st U. S. Chasseurs, April 18.
Michael Orrigs, Co. F, 1st New-Jersey, May 16.
D. A. Hern, Co. K, 11th Massachusetts, May 14.
J. Onderkirk, Co. G, 44th New-York, April 16.
Stephen Brown, April 20.
P. Waring, Co. G, 4th Michigan, April 15.
A. Dorfen, Co. I, 37th New-York, May 12.
J. Mitchell, Co. H, 31st Pennsylvania April 13.
M. Sullers, Co. K, 104th Pennsylvania.
T. Marony, Co. I, U. S S., Whitehall, March 9.
George Garner, Co. H, 3d Michigan.
W. D. York, Co. D, 14th New-York, May 9.
Sergt. H. Rockwood, Co. H, 24th New-York, May 9.
J. W. McGowne, Co. B, 9th New-York, April 12.
H. O. Barnes, Co. I, 12th New-York, May 9.
W. Walt, Co. F, 3d Mich.
Jerome Averill, Battery B, 1st New-York, May 8.
M. Welton, Co. F, 5th N.Y.
J. Bentley, Co. K, 63d Pennsylvania, April 12.
J. F. Newcomb, Co. H, 6th Vermont, April 19.
Geo. Kenyon, Co. F, 14th U. S. I., May 4.
G. F. White, Co. C, 44th New-York, April 10.
J. B. Kelley, Co. K, 11th Maine, April 9.
E. House, Co. I, 44th New-York, April 22.
Henry Ditsel, 31st Penn.
Cyrus L. Ripley, Co. I, 4th New-York, April 22.
Rufus P. Smith, Co. G, 5th Michigan, April 4.
Wm. Burford Co. I, 105th Pennsylvania, April 21.
Wm. McDonald, 99th N.Y., Sept. 28, 1861.
Wm. H. Annible, 99th N.Y., Sept. 27, 1861.
J. D. Rowland, Co. I, 20th Ind.
J. M. Rash, Co. C, 20th Ind.
F. M. Parker. Co. G, 20th Ind.
Sam'l O. H. Johnson, Co. A, 11th Penn. Cavalry.
Delos Densmore, Co. D, 81st New-York.
I. W. Miller, Co. K, 105th Pa.
Wm. Bradley, 100th Pa.
B. Feley, Co. K, 63d N. Y.
G. L. Rictor, Co. H, 77th N.Y.
M. Koenig, Co. H, 7th N. Y.
Michael Deer.
John R. Baur, Co. A, 103d Pennsylvania.
William Weber, Co. B, 73d New-York.
Francis Foreler, Co. F, 5th Michigan.
L. J. Sandon, Co. B, 72d N.Y.
Robt. Yeoman, Co. E, 74th New-York.
John Wygal, Co. F, 11th Penn. Cavalry, May 30, '62.
J. D. D. Harris, Co. H, 27th Pennsylvania, June 7.
P. Kerut, Co. F, 37th N. Y.
John Feeney, Co. K, 15th N.Y.
Lott Orr, Co. G, 47th Pennsylvania, Aug. 21.
Isaac Zimmerman, Co. H, 14th U. S. Inf., Aug. 19.
Jos. Gilson, Co C, 5th Vermont, Aug. 18.
Charles F. Taylor, Co. I, 100th N. Y., Aug. 17.
John Bishop, 1st U. S. Chasseurs, Aug. 17.
D. C. Hughes, Co. F, 11th Va.
Chas. C. Lehming, 6th N. Y.
J. Phelan, Co. F, 5th Mich.
John French, Co. I, 72d N.Y.
A. W. Heaton, Co. A, 2d New-Hampshire.
W. G. Leake, Co. K, 6th N. Y.
Ben. F. Lee, Co. C, 2d Mich.
J. Cummings, Co. K, 37th New-York.
Geo. Deseiss, Co. I, 105th Pa.
J. Fenney, Co. K, 105th Pa.
A. C. Price, Co. A, 56th N.Y.
V. A. Polley, Co. B, 57th Pa.
G. W. White, Co. A, U. S. I.
Henry Gerard, Co. G, 72d Penn., Aug. 19.
David Bedcon, Co. H, 102d Penn., Aug. 20.
Chas. Ketchum, Co. I, 72d New-York, Aug. 22.

This list includes all the names of soldiers buried in the Chesapeake Hospital burial-grounds, except about fifty rebels, who are buried promiscuously among our soldiers.

Sixty-Ninth Home Again.

Gen. CORCORAN, with his "bully boys" of the gallant Sixty-ninth, will be here to-day. God bless them! It is understood that the regiment is returning home to reorganize for the war, and to be a portion of the Irish Legion which Gen. CORCORAN proposes raising immediately. In consideration of this fact the Common Council will pay them the unprecedented compliment of escorting them to the City Hall, from Jersey City, in a body, on foot, bearing their municipal staves of office. The Committee on National Affairs intend to pay the same honor to any of our three months regiments returning home with a view of reorganizing for further service in the field. The members of the Common Council are to meet at the City Hall at noon, to-day.

The regiment is expected to reach the Park in time to participate in the doings of the great mass meeting, and that their presence will add enthusiasm to the gathering, and stimulate the ardor of givers and enlisters, who can doubt?

There will probably be no formal welcome of this regiment, though the spontaneous popular welcome will be something wonderful.

The following is the latest dispatch in relation to the Sixty-ninth:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25, 1862.

Alderman Terrence Farley, Chairman, &c.

The Sixty-ninth will arrive in the city about 1 o'clock Wednesday. MICHAEL CORCORAN.

RECEPTION OF THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.—The following dispatch was sent off yesterday afternoon:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1862.

Hon. Alex. Henry, Mayor of Philadelphia:

SIR: I will thank you to inform Gen. CORCORAN that it is desired that the Sixty-ninth Regiment may arrive at Jersey City to-morrow, at 3 o'clock P. M., when they will be met by the Common Council and military, and escorted to the mass meeting at the City Hall. GEO. O'DYKE, Mayor.

Marine Disaster.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 26.

Arrived—Brig *J. W. Spencer*, from Trinidad. She collided on Sunday, off Barnegat, with bark *West Wind*, for New-Orleans from New-York, and both put into the breakwater for repairs. The *Spencer* is bound to New-York. Her repairs cost $1,500 and the bark $600

THE WAR EXCITEMENT.

RECRUITING IN THE STATE.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Aug. 26.

A dispatch was received to-day by Col. J. E. MCMAHON, who is raising an Irish regiment here, from Brig.-Gen. CORCORAN, saying that Gov. MORGAN had consented that MCMAHON's regiment should be recruited for CORCORAN's brigade.

The One-Hundred and Sixteenth Regiment, Col. CHAPIN, has now nearly 900 men, and expect to leave for Washington the last of this week. They are impatiently waiting their uniforms, &c. This regiment is composed of the finest material, both as regards men and officers.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Aug. 26.

There is tremendous enthusiasm here in filling up the Fourth Oswego Regiment, Col. (late Senator) WARNER. Over 500 men are already enrolled. An entire fire company, mainly Irishmen, have enlisted.

ANOTHER MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 26.

The Thirty-eighth Massachusetts Regiment left for the seat of war this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock, *via* the Norwich route.

Great preparations are making for the war meeting on the Common to-morrow afternoon. The various societies, trade unions, &c., of the city, will join in the procession, which will march through the principal streets. EDWARD EVERETT, GOV. ANDREWS, and other distinguished speakers will address the assembly.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. CORCORAN.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 26.

Col. Peter McDermott, No. 446 Broadway, New-York:

You are authorized to proceed with the enlistment of volunteers for your regiment as one of my brigade. The Governor has given his assent. Will arrive on Wednesday with the Sixty-ninth.

MICHAEL CORCORAN, Brigadier-General.

A CALL FOR SHARPSHOOTERS.

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST REGIMENT BERDAN'S U. S. SHARPSHOOTERS, CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, VA., Aug. 7, 1862.

To the Sharpshooters in the Loyal States:

Through the casualties of war my corps has been somewhat reduced, and if the ranks were full, the corps would be inadequate to the constant demand for sharpshooters for detached service. It has been found extremely difficult to recruit for this corps by the ordinary mode, as but very few good riflemen could be found in any one locality, and as recruiting officers have been confined to particular localities, the following Army Order, just issued, will, I trust, remedy the difficulty:

"All men who desire, singly or by squads, to join any particular regiment or company in the field, are hereby authorized to present themselves to any recruiting officer, when they will be enrolled and forwarded at once to the General Dépôt for the State or District, there to be duly mustered, and to receive the bounty allowed by law. In all such cases, enlistment papers and descriptive lists will be forwarded, as directed in General Order No. 105, of 1861."

I have fourteen hundred new Sharp's rifles, with double triggers, made expressly for this corps, on hand; also nine hundred Colt's rifles—and I am unwilling to believe that in this, our country's great struggle for National existence, the sharpshooters of the North will allow them to remain idle.

If you come, you will be used as light troops or sharpshooters, as the Commanding General may direct.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient serv't,

H. BERDAN,
Colonel Commanding U. S. Sharpshooters.

Newspapers will please copy.

RECEPTION OF CAPT. DOWNEY.

A Banquet at the St. Nicholas—Speeches by Capt. Downey, Alderman Farley, Councilman Lent, Chief Engineer Decker, Capt. Jenkins and others.

The firemen having had their reception of the brave Capt. DOWNEY, of the Ellsworth Zouaves, just returned from Southern captivity, the Municipal authorities la turn gave a banquet in honor of the same gentleman, last evening, at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Alderman FARLEY, Chairman of the Committee on National Affairs, occupied the head of the table. On his right were Capt. DOWNEY, the guest of the evening; Gen. ANTHON, Chief Engineer DECKER, Fire Commissioner WILSON, Alderman MITCHELL and Councilman LONG. On his left were Alderman SMITH; Lieut.-Col. JENKINS, of the Ninety-ninth New-York; Councilman LENT, JONAS N. PHILLIPS, Esq., and others. The tables were filled with members of Engine Company No. 34, and many gentlemen of note in the Government of the City. The tables were loaded with one of the St. Nicholas' best collations, to which good appetites did full justice. The ornaments consisted of flowers, several Hibernian harps, and fancy confectionery pieces. Although nominally commencing at 6 o'clock, the feast did not begin until near 10, and the hour-hand was fast approaching 11 before the cloth was removed, and Alderman TERRENCE FARLEY announced the first regular toast—"The President of the United States"—which drew forth three glorious cheers and a tiger.

Councilman LENT responded in a patriotic speech, replete with eloquent praise of our Chief Magistrate. He paid a special tribute to the President's moral courage, and the fact that his most ardent supporters were in the ranks of his political opponents. [Cheers.]

"The Governor of the State of New-York," was the next toast, to which Mr. GEORGE W. BUNDAY, of the New-York *Tribune*, responded in a soul-stirring panegyric on the Empire State, its history, its material wealth, its wonderful resources, and, above all, its patriotism—a patriotism not unfitly represented by the New-York Fire Department.

"The Municipality of the City of New-York," was fitly responded to by the Ex-President of the Councilmen, JONAS N. PHILLIPS, Esq., who took occasion to vindicate the good name of the present Common Council, and, especially, its patriotism.

"Our Guest," the fourth regular toast, brought a dozen rousing cheers for Capt. JOHN DOWNEY, "the bravest of the brave."

Alderman FARLEY read the following sentiment offered by Gen. CORCORAN by telegraph: "May the country always find as firm a supporter and the Fire Department as illustrious a representative as Capt. DOWNEY." [Cheers.]

SPEECH OF CAPT. DOWNEY.

Capt. DOWNEY, after the tremendous cheering had subsided, said if ever a man felt proud of his friends he felt proud now. He was not in the habit of making speeches. ("Go ahead, JACK.") He had always been in a position to do work. He believed he had always worked to the satisfaction of his employers, no matter who they were. He thought it his duty as a fireman and citizen to go with Col. ELLSWORTH. [Applause.] He had performed his duty as a New-York fireman to the best of his ability. [Cheers.] Certainly this demonstration was unexpected, for he had only done his duty as a New-York fireman ought to do. [Applause.] His imprisonment was nothing when compared with the cause in which he suffered. [Applause.] He had heard little said of the citizen prisoners of the South. He had been in jail with over 24h of these prisoners of the South, who were put into jail for their truthfulness to the Union. They daily refused to take the oath of allegiance. He would enumerate the family of Mr. TYLER, of Fairfax County, Virginia, and Mr. ROBINSON and others, who had daily refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy. The sufferings of those men were terrible, but they were firm in their faith to the Union. In conclusion, Capt. DOWNEY renewed his thanks for the compliment, expressed his surprise, and reiterated his willingness to undergo like suffering again.

"Gen. Corcoran" was next toasted, and Lieut.-Col. JENKINS, a fellow-prisoner of Gen. CORCORAN, responded.

"The Fire Department of the City of New-York" was responded to in a neat speech by Chief Engineer JOHN DECKER, who was, in conclusion, rewarded with three cheers.

"The Volunteer Firemen of the City of New-York" was responded to by Fire Commissioner WM. H. WILSON, whose eloquent tribute to the New-York Firemen drew forth universal applause.

"The Army and Navy," after six lusty cheers by all present, was responded to by Gen. W. H. ANTHON, while he did not depart from his text, spoke inspiring words of appreciation of the services of Capt. DOWNEY and his compatriots, living and dead. He urged the most patriotic and self-sacrificing efforts of all to push forward the good work of putting down this causeless rebellion. [Applause.] He hoped the spirit of the firemen would be emulated, and, that not waiting for a draft, all classes would furnish their quota for the war. His speech was received with uproarious applause.

At the request of the Chairman, Mr. ANTHON read the following letter from Mayor OPDYKE:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Tuesday Evening, Aug. 26, 1862.

Terrence Farley, Esq., Chairman, &c.:

DEAR SIR,—I deeply regret that prior engagements will deprive me of the pleasure of being present at the social gathering at the St. Nicholas to-night, at the invitation of the Committee of the Common Council, to meet Capt. DOWNEY and welcome him on his return from captivity. The invitation did not reach me until this evening, after I had made a positive engagement in another direction. I beg you to make my apology to the gallant Captain and his friends, and to assure them that it would have afforded me unaffected pleasure to have joined them on the festive occasion, and to have united in the deserved tribute to one of our brave defenders. Very truly yours, GEORGE OPDYKE.

"The Press," was responded to by the representative of the NEW-YORK TIMES.

"Engine Company No. 34" was the next toast, and was greeted with equal enthusiasm to that which its predecessor had met. Mr. JAMES MILLER replied in an appropriate address. He recalled the fact that while Capt. DOWNEY was a member of Engine Company No. 34, DAVID C. BRODERICK was also a member. [Applause.

Mr. MCMANIGAN favored the company with a model Dutch speech, and its antithesis, an Irish song.

After further songs, speeches and volunteer toasts, the proceedings terminated at a late hour.

THE TROUBLE WITH THE INDIANS.

Terrible Barbarities Practiced by the Savages—Proclamation of the Governor.

The St. Paul *Pioneer*, of Aug. 22, publishes a number of documents, detailing the particulars of the recent raids upon the frontier by the Indians. Under date of Fort Ridgley, Aug. 20, Mr. A. J. VAN VORHIS writes:

"It is well known that dissatisfaction has existed in the various tribes for some weeks past, in consequence of the delay of the Government in making the annual payment; but no one dreamed of a well organized and systematically arranged outbreak, embracing tribes which have ever been hostile to each other. This fact, in connection with circumstances which have come to my knowledge within the past few days, convince me that it is a part of the plan of the great rebellion. The Government will be convinced of this fact, should it prove that this is a systematized raid all along the border, from Pembina to the Missouri River.

The party attending Mr. WYCOFF, Acting Superintendent—who was on his way to the Upper Sioux Agencies to the annual payment—met a messenger about six miles from this place, on Monday morning, announcing an outbreak at the Lower Sioux Agency, and the murder of all the whites in the vicinity, except the few who had made their escape. Upon our arrival here, we found the statement confirmed. Upon learning the facts, Capt. MARSH immediately set out for the Agency, with forty-five men of his command—leaving some twenty at the garrison. In the evening, seventeen of his men returned. At the ferry opposite the Agency, Capt. MARSH encountered a large body of warriors, who opened fire upon him. After a few volleys, a large body of Indians, ambushed in his rear, also opened upon him immediately, killing a number of his men. A retreat was attempted, in which it was thought expedient to make a crossing of the river. While in the water a volley was fired upon Capt. MARSH, who immediately went down. Beside the Captain, three sergeants and four corporals are known to be killed, and a large number of his command. Up to this time but four additional soldiers have returned—three of them mortally wounded.

Monday night was a night of anxiety and peril to the little band at this garrison. Every man became a soldier, and every precaution was taken to protect the fort. Lieut. GERE, of Company B, did all in his power, whose efforts were seconded by every civilian. The lights of burning buildings and grain stacks lighted the entire horizon. Escaped citizens came in during the night, giving accounts of horrors too terrible for the imagination to conceive or appreciate. Mothers come in rags and barefooted, whose husbands and children had been slaughtered before their eyes. Children come, who witnessed the murder of their parents or their burning in their own houses. Every specie of torture and barbarity the imagination can picture, seems everywhere to have been resorted to. I am no alarmist and would not excite the public mind; but these things are *true*, and unless met with the most energetic and thorough resistance by Government and people, God only knows when the end will be. Our entire frontier border will be sacrificed unless immediate assistance is given.

On Monday morning a messenger was dispatched for the company under Lieut. SHEEHAN, of Company C, stationed at Fort Ripley, who had been here some weeks with his command, awaiting the payment, but who had been ordered back to Ripley on Saturday. He was overtaken twelve miles from this place. With commendable promptness, he immediately turned back, and arrived here yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, making a forced march with his gallant men of forty-two miles in the incredibly short space of nine hours. Never a set of gallant men were received with more heartfelt gratitude than the command of Lieut. SHEEHAN. Men and women and children expressed their gratitude with tears and blessings upon them all. The first movement of Lieut. SHEEHAN, tired and worn out as he was, was to examine the picket posts and take prompt and energetic steps to strengthen his position. The little squads of Indians who had been skulking about the groves and bluffs adjacent, were immediately shelled and dispersed by Sergeant JONES.

Last evening Major GALBRAITH, who was on his way to Fort Snelling with fifty recruits and had reached St. Peter, arrived—having learned the state of affairs and secured arms at this place. We now have about 250 armed men, and can hold the post against any probable contingency, but with this force, no assistance can be given the suffering thousands all around us. One or two regiments should be dispatched with proper equipments—otherwise this border will be desolated.

The roads between here and the Agency, and in the direction of New-Ulm, are lined with murdered men, women and children. From three to four hundred citizens are now in these barracks, claiming protection, five of whom are wounded, two of them children of six or eight years of age.

The hospital is already filled. Dr. MOLLER, the post Surgeon, is doing all that his acknowledged skill can suggest for their relief.

P. S.—The enemy is now advancing in force from the north, and the cannon and howitzers are playing upon them.

THE MURDERS NEAR NEW-ULM.

From the St. Paul Pioneer, Aug 22.

Mr. JOHN J. POSTER, of Mankato, a member of the last Legislature, arrived in this city yesterday on a mission to the Governor from the citizens of that place, to procure arms for their defence. Mr. POSTER gives us the following reliable news of the murders near New-Ulm:

On Monday morning the people of Mankato heard of the first murder of the Indian outrages, but having been previously alarmed without cause, many disbelieved the reports. A meeting was called, however, and Mr. POSTER, Mr. DUNES and Mr. TATE were appointed a committee to go to New-Ulm, and ascertain the truth as to the reported murders.

Mr. POSTER arrived at New-Ulm on Tuesday morning, and found the people making preparations to bury five persons who had been murdered between the Agency and the town, and that others were being constantly brought in, their bodies most horribly mutilated.

Mr. POSTER went into a room and saw four wounded persons, likewise mutilated, in the agonies of death. They were cut with hatchets in the head, arms, &c. One little girl was cut across the face, breast and side; a little boy was dreadfully cut up; also, a middle-aged woman.

In an adjoining room, Mr. POSTER saw a child with its head cut off, and sixteen other gashes upon its person, and eleven others similarly mutilated, most of whom, it was thought, would soon expire. Their names Mr. POSTER did not obtain. They were mostly Germans. Mr. POSTER was informed that forty persons had been killed in the neighborhood, and it was supposed that not less than two hundred had been killed, whose bodies had not been recovered.

The only persons known to have escaped from the agency are J. REYNOLDS, of Shakopee, D. C. MARVIN, of St. Paul, and the child of Dr. HUMPHREYS.

When Mr. POSTER left New-Ulm—2 P. M. Tuesday—the people were fully aware of their danger, but had resolved to defend the town to the last. The women were taking care of the wounded, but all the men were in the street, drilling with such arms as they possessed. A portion of them had fowling-pieces and rifles, and others were learning the bayonet exercise with pitchforks. Mr. POSTER promised to make their situation known, and returned to Mankato.

On his way down, Mr. POSTER was overtaken by a man who left New-Ulm at a later hour, and reported that the Indians attacked the town at about 5 o'clock the same afternoon, and had burned five buildings on the outskirts, including the brewery. The Indians numbered about two hundred, and were mounted on ponies. Firing was going on, and several citizens were seen to fall, but no Indians. The people were all gathered in the thickest settled part of the village, and had barricaded the streets. This is the latest news from New-Ulm.

Mr. POSTER got one hundred stand of arms from the Governor, and they will be shipped to Mankato this morning.

TROUBLE WITH THE CHIPPEWA INDIANS.

There are reports of a serious outbreak among the Chippewa Indians. It is said that a plan was laid by them to capture Mr. WALKER, the Agent, and that he received information of it in time to get out of their way. It is also said that he thought it would be a piece of brilliant strategy to take HOLE-IN-THE-DAY as a hostage for the good conduct of the rest of the tribe, and that HOLE-IN-THE-DAY got wind of this, and attempted to escape with some of his wives. He crossed the river, and when he arrived on the opposite bank, the soldiers who were detailed to take him appeared in sight. HOLE-IN-THE-DAY drew his pistol, according to the report of the soldiers, and fired, and was answered by a volley. He fell, and rising, limped a few rods, and fell again, and was removed by the Indians.

News of this affair and other indications of trouble were dispatched to Indian Commissioner DOLE and Superintendent THOMPSON, who were encamped a short distance from St. Cloud, and they immediately broke up their camp and came into town.

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ST. PAUL, Aug. 21, 1862.

The Sioux Indians upon our Western frontier have risen in large bodies, attacked the settlements, and are murdering men, women and children. The rising appears concerted, and extends from Fort Ripley to the southern boundary of the State.

In this extremity I call upon the militia of the Valley of the Minnesota, and the counties adjoining the frontier, to take horses, and arm and equip themselves, taking with them subsistence for a few days, and at once report, separately or in squads, to the officer commanding the expedition now moving up the Minnesota River to the scene of hostilities. The officer commanding the expedition is clothed with full power to provide for all exigencies that may arise.

Measures will be taken to subsist the forces so raised.

This outbreak must be suppressed, and in such manner as will forever prevent its repetition.

I earnestly urge upon the settlers of the frontier that while taking all proper precautions for the safety of their families and homes, they will not give way to any unnecessary alarm. A regiment of infantry, together with 300 cavalry, have been ordered to their defence, and with the volunteery troops now being raised, the frontier settlements will speedily be placed beyond danger. ALEXANDER RAMSEY.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. PAUL, Tuesday, Aug. 26.

The latest news from New-Ulm is to Saturday night. This village is nearly burnt up.

An arrival from Crow Wing direct brings intelligence that HOLE-IN-THE-DAY, the great Chippewa chief, issued a proclamation that he would not be respon

The New-York Times.

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FROM OUR ARMY IN VIRGINIA.

Destruction of the Bridge at Rappahannock Station.

NO REBELS THIS SIDE OF THE RIVER.

Our Forces Rapidly Getting into Position.

THE ENEMY BELIEVED TO BE RETREATING

Defeat of the Object of their Movement Against Pope.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Tuesday, Aug. 26.

From passengers arriving here to-day it is ascertained that on Saturday the enemy commenced operations early and went to work with a will, using their artillery at Rappahannock Station.

It soon became evident that the Station would have to be abandoned, and at about 9 o'clock the bridge across the Rappahannock was burned and the abutments blown up

Orders were also received to remove our stores and ammunition and burn the houses at Rappahannock Station, which was accomplished. We sustained no casualties.

Everything was quiet at Warrenton and Warrenton Junction both on Sunday and yesterday. The latter place is nine miles from the former.

Our troops are rapidly getting into position, and everything goes on well.

This side of the Rappahannock is now entirely clear of rebel forces, or was at last accounts.

There was no definite information as to the actual position or numbers of the rebels.

It was currently reported, however, that the rebels were falling back beyond the Rappahannock toward Culpepper.

Gen. SIGEL captured a large number of rebels on Thursday, but the most of them afterward managed to escape, owing to an advance of rebel reinforcements far superior to the number of our own troops, and the want of a sufficient number to hold them.

Some prisoners, however, were brought to Bealtown Station, and will be sent to Washington.

OUR FREDERICKSBURGH CORRESPONDENCE.

THE EVENTS ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK—THE ATTEMPT OF THE REBELS UPON THE RAPPAHANNOCK STATION—SIGEL'S STRATEGY—GEN. BURNSIDE'S FORCES—MOVEMENTS OF M'CLELLAN'S TROOPS, ETC.

FREDERICKSBURGH, Monday, Aug. 25.

The events which have occurred within the last three days at Rappahannock Crossing have no doubt reached you, and have been published some days since. The version of affairs as it has been reported at these headquarters is, that the rebel army appeared opposite Rappahannock Station early on Thursday, and that cannonading began and was carried on from both sides during Thursday and Friday. No losses occurred on our side. On Saturday morning the enemy made an attempt or feint to cross, Gen. SIGEL retiring a short distance for the purpose of permitting them to do so.

They succeeded in getting over two regiments and a battery, when the General came down upon them with a strong force, and compelled them to retire again to the other side. In the engagement a lieutenant whose name is not given, lost both legs, and a captain was wounded in the arm. The rebel loss is reported serious. The action was a most spirited one on the part of Gen. SIGEL. This ended the attempt of the rebel army to cross at this point. Gen. POPE had retired, meantime, as far as Warrenton Junction, where he has been strongly reinforced by Gens. HEINTZELMAN, FRANKLIN, and others, of the best materials of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army. Opinions expressed here by the very highest military authority give the fullest assurance of our ability now to hold the line of the Rappahannock.

That portion of the army from the Peninsula which is not immediately needed here, has gone to Alexandria to make sure a lodgment in front of the enemy. In the event of any possible irruption through our lines. The opportunity, so greatly coveted by the rebel leaders, to overthrow POPE before reinforcements could reach him, has passed, and with it all their chances of completing the visionary programme of capturing Washington, and achieving sundry other brilliant things.

Gen. MCCLELLAN arrived at Aquia Creek at 8 o'clock, Sunday morning, with his Staff, where Gen. BURNSIDE met and conferred with him upon the position of affairs. The landing and pushing forward of the troops and batteries has been accomplished with almost incredible speed. Gen. PORTER'S army corps, which but five days ago was dragging its weary way down the Peninsula, is already posted along the most vulnerable points of the Rappahannock, defying all attempts of the rebels to cross.

Barnett's Ford, 20 miles above this place, is held by Maj.-Gen. MCCALL'S and Gen. RENO'S excellent corps. This is the most practicable of all the fords between this point and Rappahannock Station. The land, however, is very high on both sides of it, and the approach to the river from the south side is through a narrow and exposed road through the hills, so that it would be almost certain destruction for an army to attempt the river in face of an opposing force.

The extreme left of our line at this place, is strongly held by Gen. BURNSIDE, whose vigilance is unceasing, regarding every movement of the enemy. He has sent away to Gen. POPE every man that could be spared, but he still has a force abundantly able to guard against any attack. The river has been swollen for two days, passed the possibility of fording, but it is now low again.

SPLENDID CONDITION OF HAWKINS' ZOUAVES.

The parade in full-dress uniforms, of the Ninth New-York (Hawkins' Zouaves), which took place here last evening, was one of the most gratifying exhibitions of the kind which I have witnessed since my connection with the army. The regiment is now nearly full, there being eight companies, besides a battery company having five Dahlgren howitzers and rifled guns. In their bright, new uniforms, the men presented a splendid appearance, and the perfection to which their drill has been brought, would elicit admiration from the most zealous critic in military movements. Col. KIMBALL never appeared in better health and spirits, and a noble *esprit de corps* seems to animate both officers and men. Col. HAWKINS was present at the parade, which was also attended by several officers of Gen. BURNSIDE'S Staff. The parade of all the other regiments was also very creditable.

As additional evidence of the enterprise and spirit prevailing in this corps, I noticed the presence of a full and excellent regimental band, which is wholly paid for by the regiment.

The weather is delightfully cool and bracing.

E. S.

DEATH OF THE REBEL GEN. EWELL.

Capt. JOHN LACY, of the Seventh Infantry, who reached this City late last night, from Gen. POPE'S headquarters on Tuesday morning, brings the report that during one of the raids of the rebel cavalry, Gen. EWELL was killed, having been shot by Capt. LACY himself.

THE POSITION OF AFFAIRS.

From the Washington Star of Tuesday Evening.

This afternoon we have reason to believe that already the great bulk of the rebel force that reached the Rappahannock on Wednesday and Thursday last, is already far on its way back to Gordonsville!

Yesterday we mentioned the fact that a large body of rebel artillery (sufficient for an aggregate force from 20,000 to 25,000 strong) was certainly on the march from the Upper Rappahannock, on Friday last, back in the direction of Little Washington. From that point one fine turnpike leads to Luray, in the valley, and another to Gordonsville, *via* Sperryville and Madison Court-house. The fact that no information has yet reached here showing that any rebel force had entered the Valley, satisfies us that the march of this receding force was to Sperryville, and thence in the direction of Gordonsville.

Since Saturday last nearly all firing across the Rappahannock has ceased. Hardly a dozen shots a day are being fired, and now most of our officers in front believe that on Sunday last LEE, LONGSTREET, JACKSON, &c., quietly "took the back track," going somewhere—no one knows whither—"ten to one" to Gordonsville, we think. The signs yesterday were that but a very small rebel force was in our front—hardly enough to keep up the appearance of an opposing force there.

We have further interesting information of the rebel army. On Thursday last there was an animated discussion among the members of LEE'S Staff, to settle the question where the blame would rest for being outgeneraled by POPE.

It seems that LEE and JACKSON certainly expected their army to be on Sunday morning, the 17th, precisely where it arrived on Tuesday morning, the 19th. Somebody gave a wrong order, or somebody did not promptly act upon a right order. However, the loss of the two intervening days utterly defeated the purpose of their forward movement.

On Thursday last it was conceded in LEE'S military family that the movement had been a dead failure, POPE being found in position on the north side of the Rappahannock instead of being caught upon the bank of the Rapidan, as designed.

The entire force that marched east from Gordonsville was about 60,000 men—not more.

Apropos.—Our loss in the skirmishing of Thursday, Friday and Saturday last on the Rappahannock was astonishingly small, perhaps not more than 150 in killed and wounded, instead of 250, as we thought yesterday.

Requests have come hither for the preparation of buildings to hold perhaps a thousand prisoners, taken by POPE'S army so far. They are understood to be nine hundred taken by SIGEL on Saturday, at Waterloo, (a ford a short distance above Warrenton Springs,) when, after allowing a small brigade of the enemy to cross the river, he opened his batteries, and closed in his infantry so upon it as that not a man escaped, the whole being either killed, wounded or taken prisoners.

The other prisoners are understood to be 140 of FITZHUGH LEE'S marauding band that attacked the train at Catlett's on Friday night. We hear that Gen. POPE dispatched a pursuing force after LEE before daybreak on Saturday, and that a portion of that force—the First Pennsylvania and Second New-York Cavalry—came up with LEE in time to retake most of our men he had as prisoners, two pieces of artillery of ours he had appropriated a little below Catlett's, two deserters from our side, and 140 rebel troopers.

It is conceded to-day that LEE (FITZHUGH) took either Lieut.-Col. FRED. MYERS (McDOWELL'S Chief Quartermaster) or Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES, POPE'S Chief of Staff. They are amazingly alike of a dark night—ruddy-faced, with bright red heads, whiskers and moustaches, and about the same size and "build." Lieut.-Col. MYERS was properly by the side of his train, while, according to the wagonmaster of Gen. POPE'S Staff train, Col. RUGGLES had ridden to it to give some necessary directions with reference to its movements, and was made a prisoner when within five feet of him—the wagonmaster aforesaid. The guard to Gen. POPE'S Staff train is much blamed for the affair of Friday night. They were completely surprised—with their loaded muskets in the wagons instead of in their hands.

THE REBEL ARMY.

We have the following information as to the rebel army on the Rappahannock:

Our informant, a man of good judgment, and who saw the enemy's forces cross from the Rapidan to the Rappahannock, estimates that the whole Confederate army opposed to POPE is under 100,000. He was surprised, however, by the extent of their artillery and transportation, and the general good condition of the troops.

Our informant overheard the Confederate officers expressing much vexation that POPE escaped them. They said that but for some misunderstanding about orders they would have nabbed him, and *that they ought on Sunday to have been where they were on Tuesday.* POPE'S activity in evading them caused their plan to turn out a failure finally.

In the opinion of our informant, JACKSON has quietly slipped away to some new field of operations, and the demonstrations made by the Confederates along the Rappahannock within the last few days have been mere feints to "amuse" us while he steals off to strike an unexpected blow.

There has been no firing since Saturday night, when there was some cannonading between SIGEL and the enemy at Waterloo, on the Rappahannock, near the White Sulphur Springs. Since then the enemy has been suspiciously quiet, and are quite evidently at some new scheme of mischief.

The Confederate cavalry, in their late dash within our lines, stopped at the Warren Green Hotel, in Warrenton, and *took tea*, registering their names, &c., with cool impudence, on Thursday evening, while on their way to Catlett's Station. They were enthusiastically received in Warrenton, by the disloyal portion of the citizens. They returned by the same route, carrying with them some 300 horses and a number of prisoners.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Aug. 26.

The steamship *Daniel Webster*, Capt. BLETHEN, arrived this morning, and is awaiting orders.

The transport *Elm City* has been discharged from Government service, and goes to New-York to be repaired.

There have been no disasters heard of as yet during the storm, which has now cleared away.

An order has been issued that all the buildings on Old Point Comfort, in the vicinity of the Fort, are to be removed or torn down.

Hon. Mr. SEGAR, one of the proprietors of the Hygia Hotel, leaves for Washington to-day, he having received notice from Gen. DIX that the buildings are to be removed in four days.

Gen. SUMNER'S corps all embarked from Newport's News this morning.

Gen. KEYES' corps will remain at Yorktown and vicinity.

The Arrest of Charles Ingersoll.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

United States Marshal MILLWARD took charge of CHARLES INGERSOLL to-day, arresting him on the affidavit of a phonographic reporter of the *Press*, who testified to the correctness of his report of Mr. INGERSOLL'S remarks in his speech of Saturday, which make him say, "That the Government has raised the largest sums of money and applied them to the worst purposes of any Government that ever disgraced power;" that "the whole object of the war hitherto has been to free the negro;" and that "a more corrupt Government than that which now governs us was never in the United States, and has been seldom seen in any European part of the world;" and that "it is necessary to go to the older regions of Asia to find as much corruption as exists in the Government of LINCOLN." A writ of *habeas corpus* has been issued by Judge CADWALLADER, returnable at noon to-morrow.

NOTE.—Some of the New-York papers have mistaken this INGERSOLL for his father, CHARLES JARED INGERSOLL, the veteran statesman, who died a few months ago. It is CHARLES INGERSOLL who is under arrest.

EXPEDITION ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Capture of a Rebel Steamer with a Cargo of Arms and Ammunition.

ORDNANCE CAPTURED ON THE YAZOO.

REBEL FORCES PUT TO FLIGHT.

HELENA, Ark., Sunday, Aug. 24. } *Via* CAIRO, Tuesday, Aug. 26. }

Maj.-Gen. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief, &c.:

Satisfactory news is received from the navy and army expedition sent down the river near Milliken's Bend, that the rebel transport-boat *Fair Play* was captured, with a large cargo of arms and ammunition. A rebel force was pursued by the troops to Monroe, La., where there is a railroad and telegraph. The depôt was burned and the telegraph destroyed, cutting off the communication connecting Vicksburgh with Little Rock and Providence, La. Thirty-five prisoners were taken, and a large number of negroes who were with the rebel force brought away. Eleven hogsheads of sugar, three baggage wagons and six trucks were destroyed by our troops, not having means of transportation to bring it to the river. A portion of the force with the rams entered the Yazoo River, where a battery of forty-two-pounders and two field-pieces were taken, the enemy fleeing without firing a gun. The heavy pieces were destroyed, and the field-pieces brought away. The expedition ascended the Yazoo above Sunflower, and then returned up the Mississippi. The troops are scouring the shores, and scattering guerrilla camps with great success. This is the substance of Col. WOOD'S report. Much credit is due to Acting Flag-Officer PHELPS, who commanded the naval force, to Col. ELLET, who commanded the ram fleet, and to Col. R. WOOD, of the Seventy-sixth Ohio Regiment, who commanded a brigade of the Fourth Division of this army.

DISPATCH FROM COMMODORE DAVIS.

CAIRO, Ill., Aug. 26—9½ P. M.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

The combined naval and military expedition, planned between Gen. CURTIS and myself before leaving Helena, has returned to the latter place, having accomplished its work with great success. The rebel transport *Fair Play* has been captured, containing twelve hundred new Enfield rifles, four thousand new muskets with accoutrements complete, a large quantity of fixed ammunition, four field guns, mounted howitzers, and some small arms. Col. WOOD landed, and captured the encampment of the Thirty-first Louisiana Regiment, with all their arms, the enemy flying before him. He captured another camp with tents, baggage and provisions, burning the depôt and eight cars, and destroying the telegraph. The combined expedition proceeded up the Yazoo, when it captured a battery consisting of a 64-pounder and a 42-pounder gun, and a 24-pounder and a 12-pounder field-piece, with 7,000 pounds of powder and 1,000 shot and shell and grape. Col. WOOD dispersed the rebels in several places. Will send further particulars by mail to-morrow.

C. H. DAVIS, Commodore.

IMPORTANT FROM MEMPHIS.

The British Steamer Racer at Charleston—Bragg Quarreling with the Vicksburgh and Mobile Papers—Arms Captured, &c.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Monday, Aug. 25.

The Grenada *Appeal*, of the 21st instant, says that the British steamer *Racer* touched at Charleston, S. C., on the 20th instant, leaving dispatches for the foreign consuls there. She then sailed southward.

A fierce quarrel between Gen. BRAGG and the Mobile and Vicksburgh papers is progressing. A long correspondence had taken place between them, which is to be published.

A manufactory for Colt's revolvers has just been started in Macon, Ga.

The Vicksburgh *Whig* says the National gunboats have taken away six heavy unmounted cannon from Morgan's Bluff, on the Yazoo River.

Rumors from secession sources state that the National gunboats had captured a steamer laden with five hundred stand of arms, near Milliken's Bend, and that the arms were destined for Gen. HINDMAN'S forces at Little Rock.

THE GUERRILLAS IN MISSOURI.

Gen. Blunt in Close Pursuit of Coffee and Quantrell—A Portion of the Rebels with Rains in Arkansas.

GREENVILLE, Mo., Tuesday, Aug. 26.

Since the battle at Lone Jack, Gen. BLUNT, with a formidable force, has been pursuing the combined rebel band under COFFEE and QUANTRELL. It was expected that they would form a junction with RAINS at Greenfield, and offer him battle. All hoped such would be the case, for Gen. BLUNT had sufficient forces to dispel any feelings of alarm as to the result being other than a victory for the National arms. The guerrillas would also have almost their entire strength in the engagement. With their defeat and dispersion would virtually end guerrilla raids in Missouri; but the rebel RAINS was not at Greenfield, and the bands of COFFEE and QUANTRELL fled on—Arkansas alone promised safety, and that was gained as speedily as possible. Gen. BLUNT having found further pursuit useless, has sent his artillery and cavalry to Fort Scott His infantry yet remains in the vicinity of Greenfield, where all is at present quiet. In Arkansas, COFFEE and RAINS have formed a junction, and are recruiting and reorganizing, evidently for the purpose of further depredations. Gen. BLUNT'S force is so disposed that it can keep close watch, and move speedily to any point required. With the exception of small roving bands, the State at present may be considered free from Confederate forces, though they are only waiting for a favorable opportunity to again swarm over it.

THE GUERRILLAS IN TENNESSEE.

Destruction of a Train on the Charleston and Memphis Railroad.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

A special dispatch to the *Tribune* of this city, from Cairo, dated on Saturday last, says:

"A train of cars on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, when three miles beyond Cortland was attacked by guerrillas numbering 400, who destroyed the train, which was in charge of a detachment of the Forty-second Illinois Regiment. Eight rebels were killed. The National loss was two wounded and two missing.

GOV. JOHNSON ASSESSES THE REBELS.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NASHVILLE, Aug. 18, 1862.

SIR: There are many wives and helpless children in the City of Nashville, and County of Davidson, who have been reduced to poverty and wretchedness in consequence of their husbands and fathers having been forced into the armies of this unholy and nefarious rebellion. Their necessities have become so manifest, and their demands for the necessaries of life so urgent, that the laws of justice and humanity would be violated unless something was done to relieve their suffering and destitute condition.

You are therefore requested to contribute the sum of ——— dollars, which you will pay over within the next five days to JAMES WHITWORTH, Esq., Judge of the County Court, to be by him distributed amongst these destitute families, in such manner as may be prescribed. Respectfully, &c.,

ANDREW JOHNSON, Military Governor.

Attest. EDWARD H. EAST, Secretary of State.

LIST OF PERSONS ASSESSED.

William BASS, $150; A. C. Beach, $100; A. B. Beach, $150; L. F. Beach, $150; Aris Brown $100; Daniel F. Carter $150; Archie Cheatham, $100; F. R. Cheatham, $100; Mark R. Cockrill, $200; Enoch P. Cunningham, $50; W. B. Dortch, $150; Byrd Douglass, $50; Andrew J. Duncan, $100; Enoch Ensley, $150; Robt. C. Foster Sr., $100; Henry Frazier, $150; Gardner & Co., $300; William H. Hacan, $100; James M. Hamilton, $100; J. E. Manlove, $100; Jacob McGavock, $300; David H. McGavock, $150; Frank McGavock, $150; John Williams, $100; W. W. Woodfalk, $150; A. W. Vanlier, $200; Hollins & Co., $200.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Major-Gen. Nelson—The House Passes the Draft Bill, but Prefers Voluntary Enlistment—Boyle Virtually Places the State Under Martial Law—Important Orders from Buell, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Aug. 22, 1862.

It is reported that Gen. NELSON takes Gen. BOYLE'S place. Gen. BOYLE requests to be relieved, being worn out by his incessant daily and nightly labors. He merits the thanks of Kentucky for striving to do all in his power for her safety and peace. Gen. NELSON has abundance of rim and dash, but may not be without faults of manner and conduct, which, especially in his new position, he might do well to guard against. Like Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, Gen. NELSON is in his element on the battle-field, and if there is to be heavy fighting in Kentucky, is just the man to pitch in and wipe out the foe.

The House, yesterday, 64 to 9, passed the draft bill. A proposition to enable a drafted man to purchase exemption by paying $50 was amended by raising the sum to $560, and then rejected. The Governor is invested by the bill with authority to organize companies into regiments without regard to the locality of their formation, and thus to scatter and render harmless the disloyal element. Mr. HUSTON reports a bill reviving the State Guard law, and so organizing the militia that every one owing militia service in the State must either volunteer or pay for his exemption. Mr. UNDERWOOD reports a bill to raise 10,000 men for the defence of the State. The House, 37 to 18, adopted the resolutions of Mr. TAYLOR, of Mason—that Kentucky's quota of the 500,000 nine months' men can be readily raised by volunteer enlistments for twelve months without a draft, and that Gov. ROBINSON be requested to communicate these resolutions to Secretary STANTON with a request upon the part of the State that he will consent to receive the quota of said 300,000 by voluntary enlistments for twelve months. Mr. SPARKS' resolution, that the President be respectfully requested to dismiss epauletted idlers, supernumeraries or incompetents, or to order them into service, and thus relieve their several communities of a nuisance, was referred to the House Committee on Federal relations.

Gen. BOYLE has impressed all steamers of sufficient light draft for the Cumberland. He likes the Cincinnati plan of guarding the Ohio by ten or more gunboats. To prevent indiscriminate arrests, he has, through Col. DENT, directed that the charge be specific and supported by the written affidavit of one or more responsible parties; and has forbidden the taking of fees for oaths, bonds, &c., from persons arrested. Gen. BOYLE yesterday ordered that hereafter no person shall leave Louisville without a permit; that permits will not be granted by Major SELBY HARNEY, Provost-Marshal of the city, if the applicant, when required, refuses to take the oath of allegiance, or take the oath and execute bond as the case may be that all disloyal persons are forbidden to come into the State; officers and owners of steamboats conveying such to this State, or to points on the river, with the view of their entering the State, will be arrested and imprisoned; a sufficient force shall guard all the avenues leading from the city, and inspect all boats and trains arriving at or departing from the city; and that officers of posts or detachments will, as far as practicable, prevent the passing of suspicious persons through the country. I saw yesterday the following printed form of a pass:

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL OF KENTUCKY, LOUISVILLE, Ky., ———, 1862.

By order of the Commanding General, the bearer, ———, a loyal citizen of Jefferson County, whose business calls him to ———, has permission to go there. He has pledged himself to return in ——— days, in order to answer the call for soldiers under the requisition of the President of the United States, and on his return to report in person at these headquarters. This permit is accepted with the full and distinct understanding that for violation of the above pledge in any particular, the acceptor will be dealt with in accordance with the President's proclamation.

(Signed) SELBY HARNEY, Major and Provost-Marshal, Louisville, Ky.

Witness: O. B. ENGLISH.

Gen. BUELL, on the 7th, ordered that United States Treasury Notes are to be recognized as legal tender by all persons in his district, and that the use of specie by any person in the purchase of cotton or other products within Tennessee and Alabama is forbidden, except for making change in sums less than the smallest U. S. Treasury Note.

On the 8th, he ordered that no officer or soldier of his command in the enemy's hands will give his parole without the sanction of the General Commanding the Army of the Ohio, and that no application for parole will be approved where the capture has resulted from neglect or misbehavior on the part of the prisoner or of the command to which he belonged. Col. MASON and the Seventy-first Ohio appear to have shamefully disobeyed this order, as well as shamefully surrendered Clarksville. If so, let MASON, if not the rest, be ignominiously and exemplarily punished under the laws of war. PONTIAC.

MORGAN'S GUERRILLA RAID.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

The *Journal* learns that fifty of MORGAN'S men went to Scottsville on Monday, made several arrests, and carried off a large quantity of goods from several stores, leaving that afternoon, and promising to return that night with the whole force. There is great excitement at Glasgow. MORGAN is reported still at Hartsville with 2,000 men.

GENERAL INDIAN WAR EXPECTED.

The Overland Route Unsafe—The California Mails to be Sent via New-York.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

A dispatch received at the Post-office Department, dated Salt Lake yesterday, says:

"A general war with all the Indian tribes east of the Missouri River is close at hand.

An interruption of the overland mail is daily expected. Nothing but prompt and decisive action on the part of the Government will prevent it.

The lines should be protected by soldiers at intervals of a hundred miles.

Gen. PAIGE'S force is too small, and Col. CONNER'S force is 400 miles West, traveling slowly."

Owing to the information contained in the above dispatch, the Post-office Department has instructed Postmasters to send the California mails by way of New-York until further directed.

Haytian War Steamer in Port.

The Haytian steam-corvette *Twenty-second of December*, Commander DOSQUENY, from Port-au-Prince in 14 days, arrived yesterday. She came to this port for repairs. She mounts two guns, and has a crew of 85 men. She is built of iron. Passengers: Messrs. Ernest Romeus, Cocks, S. Canvchi, F. Camichi, Douglas Watkins, Lamberti and Georges.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

Gov. CURTIN has received the following dispatch from Secretary STANTON:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27—10 A. M.

No advanced pay or bounty can be allowed to any recruits for the new regiments after the period specified in the order of the Department heretofore issued.

If the regiments are full by the 1st of September they will be accepted, but without bounty to those recruits enlisted after the specified date.

The condition of enlistments with the different States requires the order of the Department to remain unchanged. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THE DRAFT POSTPONED IN PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Wednesday, Aug. 27.

Orders have been issued postponing the draft until the 15th of September, until which time recruits will be received, for regiments now in the field.

Volunteers for the accepted regiments not yet full will be received until the 1st of September, but without paying them the Government bounty or advanced pay.

GREAT WAR MEETING IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

The great demonstration, this afternoon, was an emphatic expression of the sentiments of our citizens with regard to the prosecution of the war. All places of business were closed at an early hour, and everybody prepared to witness or take part in the demonstration.

The procession was the grand feature of the day. It was composed of the various professions, trades, societies and associations of variety, each of which bore a banner with mottoes. The ancient and honorable Artillery Company, and detachments from the Forty-third, Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Regiments, accompanied by bands of music, formed the escort. The procession was nearly a mile in length, and was one of the finest things ever witnessed here. The sidewalks of the streets through which it passed were thronged with people, principally ladies, who testified their interest in the occasion by the waving of handkerchiefs.

Three stands had been erected upon the common, and when the procession arrived there, each was surrounded by a dense and enthusiastic multitude. Speeches were made from the different stands, by Gov. Andrew, Edward Everett, Robert C. Winthrop, Senator McDougal, of California; Gen. Mosely, of Kentucky, and other distinguished gentlemen, whose patriotic utterances were loudly applauded. The weather was everything that could be desired.

VOLUNTEERS IN CAYUGA AND WAYNE COUNTIES.

AUBURN, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 27.

The Second Cayuga and Wayne County Regiment, Col. Joseph WELLING, is mustered into the service. They number 1,046 strong, healthy, sturdy volunteers.

The third and last regiment from Cayuga and Wayne Counties is rapidly filling up with volunteers. One full company has already been mustered in. The Colonel of the regiment will shortly be designated.

The Third Regiment will soon be in readiness to march to the field of battle.

The full quota of Cayuga and Wayne of the 600,000 men, will be raised without the necessity of resorting to a draft.

Cayuga and Wayne Counties claim to be the banner counties of the State in raising volunteers.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 27.

The One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment of New-York Volunteers, Col. SHERRILL, passed through Elmira yesterday evening at 7 o'clock, on the way from Geneva to Washington. He was detained here only one hour. The regiment was armed by Col. SHEPARD at Elmira.

THE NEW DUTCHESS COUNTY REGIMENT.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Tuesday, Aug. 26.

At a meeting of the War Committee, to-day, Hon. J. H. KETCHUM was unanimously elected Colonel of the new Dutchess County regiment.

THE QUOTA OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

A dispatch to the *Journal* states that New-Hampshire's quota of three-year's volunteers is full.

THE SIXTY-NINTH AT HOME.

Its Welcome by the People.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment, with Col. CORCORAN at the head, returned from Washington yesterday, and arrived in time to receive the greetings of the thousands of citizens assembled at the great war meeting in the Park. At the railroad stations on the route to this City the regiment was received with the greatest enthusiasm by the people, and on their arrival at the Jersey City depôt they were surrounded, on emerging from the cars, by thousands of citizens, who cheered them as they entered the ferry-boat. The Common Council, with their badges of office, met the regiment at the Cortlandt-street ferry, and at 4 o'clock the procession was formed, and moved to the City Hall Park to the following order:

Section of Police, under Capt. Dowling, of the Sixth Precinct, and Capt. Hart, of the 26th.

Troop of Brigade Lancers, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment.

Gen. Corcoran, mounted on the steed which he rode at Bull Run.

Quartermaster Tully and Staff, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, mounted.
Capt. J. B. Kirker.

Deputation from the Common Council of this City, as follows:

Alderman Farley, Chairman of Committee on National Affairs; Aldermen Tully, Chipp, Allen, Ottiwell.

Councilman Pinckney, President; Councilmen Orton, Boyce, Jones, Ross, Keech, Gedney, Gross and Repper—all bearing their golden staves of office, and marching in double file.

Gen. Hall, Cols. Nugent and McDermott, Wm. J. Kane, Esq., a relative of Gen. Corcoran, John Hennessy, Esq., &c., &c.

Band of Sixty-ninth Regiment and Drum Corps.

Sixty-ninth Regiment by Companies.

The stores in Cortlandt-street were decorated with flags and mottoes of welcome, and the utmost enthusiasm pervaded the crowds of people along the route to the Park—the regiment being continually cheered as they passed along. They entered the east gate of the Park to the music of "St. Kevin and the Gander," and paraded in front of the grand stand, where they received the welcoming cheers of one of the largest gatherings ever assembled in New-York.

ANOTHER VALUABLE PRIZE.

Capture of a French Vessel by the United States Ship Ino.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

A French ship passed Wood's Hole at 7 o'clock last evening, for Boston. She is a prize to the United States ship *Ino*.

She cleared from New-Orleans for Bordeaux, with a small cargo, and twenty-three days afterward was captured on the coast of North Carolina with a full cargo of cotton.

Vessels Captured off Vera Cruz by a French Man-of-War.

The brig *Holcar*, LAURIAN, and schooner *Torro Colorado*, M. CAZOTTE VERO, both hence for Tampico and Vera Cruz, were seized and made prizes of by the French man-of-war off Tampico, and taken into Vera Cruz, in charge of a French officer and crew.

The above vessels changed their flags from the American to the Mexican, to avoid rebel privateers.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Great Eastern, the Persia and the Kangaroo.

The London Press on the Seward-Russell Correspondence.

Journals, Individuals and Corporations on American Affairs.

SIR F. B. HEAD ON INTERVENTION.

DRAFTING AND THE BRITISH ÆGIS.

Interesting Correspondence from London and Paris.

Designs of Napoleon on the Pacific Coast.

THE CRISIS IN ITALY.

Commercial and Financial—Consols 93 1-8a93 1-4.

The steamers *Persia*, from Liverpool 16th, and Queenstown 17th; the *Great Eastern*, from Liverpool 16th, and the *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool 14th inst., all arrived at this port yesterday. The news, generally, is of an interesting character and full extracts, together with our London and Paris correspondence, will be found below.

The Dublin correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 14th, says: "The *Tuscarora* left Kingstown harbor at 1½ A. M. yesterday morning. This was owing to an official intimation that she must leave, but it is said that the Captain at the same time received a telegram from Liverpool, intimating that the vessel 290, of which she is in pursuit, was in the channel, and that fifty men had left to join her. The *Tuscarora* is expected back to Kingstown on Friday."

A denial has been made of the statement that the *Tuscarora* left on account of a Government order to that effect.

A steamer, supposed to be the *Tuscarora*, passed Douglas, Isle of Man, on the 13th.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* speaks less hopefully of the military prospects of the Confederates. It says they ought to begin offensive movements, as it will be impossible for them to resist the Northern levies if the South stands idly by while they are raised and drilled.

The New-York correspondent of the *Times*, writing Aug. 1, alludes to the exhaustion of Northern enthusiasm and the failure of enlistment, and says that if some signal humiliation to McCLELLAN'S or POPE'S army was to occur, the independence of the South would be secured.

Dr. R. PHILLIMORE has been appointed Queen's Advocate, in the room of Sir E. HARDING, resigned.

On the 14th inst., the Emperor reviewed the troops and the National Guard at Paris.

It was the first time the Guard had been reviewed by the Emperor since it was reconstituted after the *coup d'état*. The spectacle was a magnificent one, and the crowd of spectators was immense.

The Emperor's *fête* on the 15th inst. was, for the first time, marred by unfavorable weather, heavy rains falling most of the time.

Several nominations to the Legion of Honor took place.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease of the cash on hand of seven and one-quarter million francs.

The Bourse was closed both on the 14th and 15th.

The Paris *Patrie* thinks it is not impossible that—after the French take the City of Mexico—the Spanish Government may propose to place the Mexican question on the basis of the Convention of London.

A Paris letter says the suppression of the last dispatches from Mexico again excited uneasiness.

The news relating to GARIBALDI is very vague and contradictory. No collision is yet reported.

A French steam-frigate from the squadron on the Italian coast has arrived at Toulon. She reports that the officers of the squadron employed in watching GARIBALDI'S movements are actively at work night and day, and that the decks of the vessels are cleared and held in readiness for action.

In the absence of any news from Sicily as to GARIBALDI'S movements, it was reported that the telegraph wires were cut between Sicily and Naples.

The *Times* Paris correspondent writes: "In spite of VICTOR EMANUEL'S proclamation against GARIBALDI, and GARIBALDI'S disregard of it, not a few here are convinced that at the bottom there is complete accord between them."

Confirmation has been received of the authenticity of RATAZZI'S circular, announcing that Italy would cause the laws to be respected, while at the same time it warned the French Government of the peril consequent on the continuance of the occupation of Rome by the French troops.

A The Italians in Paris report that it is the fixed idea of GARIBALDI to provoke, in person, a collision with the French at Rome, and cut or shot down by these foreign troops, to leave a legacy of formidable fury to the Italian nation, so as to baffle Napoleonic designs.

The new French journal, *La France*, says France will insist upon three things: First. The independence of Italy. Second, The maintenance of the Papacy; and, Third, The influence of France. It is, however, remarked that the two latter propositions are absolutely incompatible with the independence of Italy.

The official Turin *Gazette* of the 15th denies a report current here that a demonstration had been made by the Italian squadron off Palermo, by means of placards bearing the words "Rome or Death." The authorities had taken means to prevent a great demonstration which was being prepared in Messina. GARIBALDI was at Castro Olovanni, where volunteers were continually arriving, the number of whom is variously stated to be

between 3,000 and 4,000. The Procurator of the King at Palermo has been dismissed for having quitted his post.

A later dispatch from Turin states that GARIBALDI had quitted Castro Giovanni and had arrived at Piazza with the volunteers. It is asserted that their number does not exceed 3,000 men. Gen. RICOTTI had reached Caltanesetta with the royal troops, and continues to advance.

There is no truth in the statement that a portion of the Garibaldians had attempted to cross the Straits of Messina, but had been prevented by cruisers.

A demonstration took place in the streets of Milan on the 15th. The people shouted "GARIBALDI and VICTOR EMANUEL for ever!" A few cries of "Down with RATAZZI!" were heard. The troops were called out and the crowds immediately dispersed.

In consequence of the agitation in Italy, it is stated that the Austrians are strengthening all the military posts on the frontiers of their Italian territory, garrisons are being changed, and troops concentrated, particularly on the line of the Po. The forts round Rovezo are being proceeded with rapidly, and all the houses within range of the guns have been pulled down.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN PARIS.

New Aspect of the Mediation Question—Its Logical Absurdity—Emancipation Indispensable for Recognition—The Position of La Guerronniere's New Journal—Mission of Prince Poligane to Richmond—Renewed Proof of the Sinister Designs of Napoleon in Mexico—Scott's Mexican Campaign—Doremus' Gunpowder Patent.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 15, 1862.

Since the Emperor's return to Paris he has held almost daily meetings of his Cabinet Council, to discuss and dispose of the several important questions now requiring consideration and action. Rome, Mexico, China, and the United States, are the principal of these important questions, and they are here classed in their rank of importance to the French Government; but as the American question interests us the most, I shall give that the first place.

The declaration of Lord PALMERSTON, several times repeated, that neither an offer of mediation or a recognition of the South could be considered by the United States as a hostile act, has at length advanced the discussion of this question to new ground. This point admitted, and the two Governments are brought up to the important questions: What are we to gain by a recognition—and can we recognize the Confederacy without a guarantee for the abolition of Slavery?

It would seem as if these two questions ought to have preceded the other, as, if they had been decided in the negative, as they certainly will be, the discussion of the other question, which has only had the effect of wounding the sensibility of a friendly Power, would not have been necessary. In regard to the question, What is to be gained by recognition? it is only necessary to propose it in order to resolve it, and already in England the fact is beginning to grow apparent, that they have been crying after a phantom. To make it anything else than a phantom, implies war; and a war to get cotton will make cotton too dear. So, too, if they do not yet see the question in this light in France, they soon will; and this brings us to the other part of the proposition, the obligation to abolish Slavery in the South before taking the hollow step of recognition.

This is, indeed, for both France and England, a serious question, and neither country can ever recognize the South before obtaining some sort of promise that it is not to be a slave Confederacy. To act otherwise would be to stultify themselves and to go back on their own history; and this brings me to the discussion and the rumors of the moment on this subject.

Last week I informed you that one of the leading liberal editors, after a long conversation with a Cabinet Minister on the subject of a recognition of the South, published an article in which he developed at length the doctrine, that any act of recognition must be preceded by a guarantee for the abolition of Slavery; and by those who knew the circumstances of this publication, it was regarded as speaking the sentiments of the French Cabinet. Since then we have had new proofs in support of this view of the case. The new journal just founded by the Viscount DE LA GUERONNIERE, pamphleteer in ordinary to His Majesty, and former chief of the bureau which has charge of the Press at the Ministry of the Interior, contains an article running through three numbers, on the American question, in which, as was to be expected, it takes sides against the North, but in which, also, the doctrine is broadly promulgated, that France *cannot recognize a Slave Confederacy*. After trying to show that "Slavery is but a pretext which the partisans of the North make use of to excite the generous sentiments of European philanthropists against the Secessionists, and to give the change to public opinion on the true character of the present struggle," the journal of M. DE LA GUERONNIERE proceeds thus:

"But, whatever may be the real object of this deplorable conflict, it is evident that the occasional question of Slavery, with which it was originally complicated, has given birth in the public mind to an uneasiness and a prepossession which it is important to dispute. *Regarded as an energetic demand for independence, the cause of the South is respectable and sacred. Regarded in the point of view of Slavery, it must always excite universal repulsion.* And when the confederation of the South makes an appeal to the sympathies of the Great Powers of Europe, when she addresses herself to France especially, *there must not be on this important point the slightest misunderstanding.* France is everywhere in the modern world the guide of civilization, the powerful initiator of liberty and of right, the indefatigable missionary of the God of Justice in the work of universal progress; she does not only occupy herself with the material interest of any enterprise, but especially and before all with the moral end to be attained. It has been said, with reason, that France is the only nation which fights for an idea, and history shows the glorious sacrifices she has made every time the sacred cause of humanity was at stake. Therefore when the aid and support of this great and generous nation are invoked, the nation demanding this aid and support must first place herself at the height to which France has attained; the principles which good consciences reprove and which the moral law has long ago condemned, must be renounced. The Southern Confederacy asserts with, as we believe, an incontestible verity, that she did not take up arms to maintain Slavery, but to protect her menaced independence. Let her, therefore, have the courage to prove by a striking act the sincerity of this assertion! *Let her close the mouth of her detractors by a heroic resolution!* She forms to-day an organized State, with a Constitution, a supreme head, and a National representation. Let these several powers, or, if need be, her people entire, solemnly declare that Slavery is only the pretext and not the object of the division, and in a spirit of civilization and of wise statesmanship, decree in principle the progressive abolition of Slavery. When under the vivifying breath of liberty and of right the chains of the slaves shall have fallen, when free labor everywhere, still grand and glorious, notwithstanding the inevitable sufferings of the lower classes, shall have replaced heathen Slavery, is it possible that a society so strongly organized, so powerful, so intelligent as American society, shall not arrive at a solution of the question of emancipation? When autocratic Russia effaces from her regenerated soil the last vestiges of servility, is it possible that the America of FRANKLIN and WASHINGTON, the country of antique liberty, bends still under the yoke human beings, and regards as vile merchandise the free creatures of God? No, this fatal misunderstanding ought to cease, and immediately an immense plaudit will burst from the world, and the cause of the South, to future disengaged from the prejudices which Slavery excites against her, will have gained universal sympathy, and will be able to escape from the perilous ground of alarmed morality to place herself on that of a practical policy!"

The article closes thus:

"In any case, a prejudice, if we may thus call it, but an invincible prejudice, raises itself up between civilized Europe and the Confederate States; it is doubtful whether they succeed in obtaining the recognition of their independence and their rights so long as the great reparatory act shall not have disappeared, on this subject, the prejudices of public opinion. Their moral dignity counsels them to such an act; their interest imposes it; for when the American question shall be concentrated into the limits of interests exclusively political, the justice of the cause of the South will appear palpable in the eyes of the most prejudiced."

Now is this really a programme of the Government, or is it only a piece of superb hypocricy, paid for in a certain number of bales of cotton in perspective? It is not worth while to attempt to combat these arguments; we are obliged, in fact, to read every day so much of this ignorant and hollow abuse of the Union cause, that our sensibilities have become blunted, especially as we know the invisible power which for the most part sets these blindly zealous pens in motion. But I have been told that whatever other cause may influence the sympathies of the new journal (*La Frunce*) for the South, that the above paragraphs relating to Slavery, and the recognition of the South are, in fact, an official programme of the Cabinet, and it is in this quality that I have brought the subject to your attention. You know that one of the young Princes POLIGNAC was on the Staff of Gen. BEAUREGARD till the evacuation of Corinth—a young gentleman, by the way, whom I heard talking at Paris in favor of the Union, as late as the secession of Virginia—and that he then returned to Europe. Now I am told that the Prince POLIGNAC has just again left for Richmond, on a mission from Mr. SLIDELL to JEFF. DAVIS, which mission is nothing more nor less than to carry a recommendation from Mr. SLIDELL to Mr. DAVIS to adopt some steps toward the emancipation of Slavery, so as to secure the recognition of France—a recommendation based on suggestions which some pretend come direct from the Emperor, but which, perhaps, come no further than from M. DE PERSIGNY. The article of M. DE LA GUERONNIERE, in *La France*, is regarded as a proof that the French Government has made overtures on this subject, and that the departure of M. DE POLIGNAC is the commencement of the negotiation. You, in America, can judge as well as we, here, what will be the chances of the success of such a negotiation with the Government of the Southern Confederacy.

The *Patrie*, the ministerial journal, which seems thus far to have had the advance in indicating the progress of events in Mexico, has just published an article which assumes also to lay down a programme for the Government on this question. This article confirms in detail all I have written you lately on the change of policy in Mexico, and I only mention the subject again in order to call your attention to the fact that particular stress is laid on the point that the French, after redeeming their military honor in Mexico, and obtaining satisfaction for their griefs, are going to occupy themselves with the establishment of a Government *which shall form an insurmountable obstacle to the march of the United States, divided or not, toward the Isthmus of Panama.* This, as I have always told you, was one of the objects of the French; it is this article of their programme, which, in their own views of the case, places them in a position of natural hostility to the United States, and it is for this that they are sending forces into the Gulf far beyond the needs of the service.

The speech of the Emperor yesterday to Gen. CONCHA, the new Spanish Ambassador, produced a profound sensation here in political circles, and if I am able to interpret rightly the sentiment of the diplomatic corps, His Excellency should have at once resigned and returned home. With almost any other nation such a speech would have meant war—with Spain it simply meant a menace and a reproach, and as such will fall upon the proud Castilian race as an insult offered in the presence of the whole world. We will be curious to see what will grow out of it.

The history of Gen. SCOTT's Expedition to Mexico, by M. JOUVE, an officer of the French Etat-Major, has just been republished here, and is attracting a great deal of attention in connection with the expedition of Gen. FOREY.

Dr. DOREMUS, of New-York, has just sold to the French Government, for a large sum of money, his patent for the manufacture of gunpowder. Thorough experiments of this powder have been going on for the last three months, under the eye of the Minister of War and the inventor.

MALAKOFF.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Garibaldi—Rome or Death—A Hero Betrayed—Non-Intervention the Settled Policy of England—Queen's Speech—American Blockade of the West Indies—Lord Palmerston at Sheffield—Mr. Roebuck—Pressure for Intervention—New Theory of the Times—Mr. Spence—American Finances—The Real Test of the War—Confidence Wanted—The Conscription—Extermination.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 12, 1862.

The movements of the Garibaldi-Mazzini party in Southern Italy have for the moment distracted European attention. GARIBALDI has roused young Italy with the war-cry, "Rome or Death!" The Government suffered him to go on for weeks, gathering forces and exciting populations, until he had gone too far to recede—until, as it is said, he had publicly sworn, in the most solemn manner known to Roman Catholics—taking an oath on the Holy Sacrament—that he would have Rome or die. In the excitement of this enterprise, he spoke of the Emperor LOUIS NAPOLEON, as the London *Times* was accustomed to speak of him ten years ago, and in such terms as you may, perhaps, remember to have read in the New-York *Tribune* of that period. All at once, when his forces had begun to gather in Sicily, and when Italian youths were flocking to him from every quarter, comes the proclamation of VICTOR EMANUEL, King of Italy; and the great chieftain who had made him King, and who had resolved to give him a capital worthy of his kingdom, finds that he must pause in mid career, or become a rebel and traitor. It is not certain as yet what he will do. It is a struggle between GARIBALDI and the Ministry of RATAZZI. The probability of the moment is that GARIBALDI will follow this letter to America. The Emperor does not appear to be ready to abandon Rome. There is little doubt that the great Powers have made some conditions in their recognitions of the kingdom of Italy. We may know more next Friday, on the occasion of the *fête* of the Emperor, when the congratulatory address of all the kingdoms of Europe will be presented by the Papal Nuncio. The appearance, just now, is that RATAZZI, acting, perhaps, in the interest of higher Powers, has allowed GARIBALDI and MAZZINI, who were troublesome, to walk into a snare deliberately laid for them. It is not unlikely.

But it is only for a moment that our eyes are turned from the West. The war in America is the absorbing interest. It is life and death to so many in Europe. The clamor for intervention insensibly increases, *but the Government is firm.* Nothing could be more satisfactory to Mr. LINCOLN than the Queen's speech at the prerogation of Parliament. The reply of Earl RUSSELL to the delegation of British merchants who complained of the American blockade of the British port of Nassau, was equally satisfactory. He told them that if Mr. LINCOLN chose to order his fleets to blockade the mouths of the Thames and the Mersey, they could make no valid objection. The United States Government has the right to examine every British ship afloat, and if the cargo is suspicious, to send her to New-York for trial. There is a terrible growling at this, as you may well believe; but England has long ago declared this to be the law, and she submits to it now in the hope, at no distant day, of being able to enforce it. She will let your ships blockade her West India ports to-day, or London and Liverpool, Bristol and Greenock, if you take a fancy to do so; but she will claim the right some day to station her own fleets before Boston and New-York, and keep her watch-dogs in the capes of the Chesapeake and the Delaware.

Since the recess Lord PALMERSTON has made an important speech at Sheffield, in which he reaffirmed the determination of the Government not to interfere in the American war. He was followed by Mr. ROEBUCK, who said that he had been friendly to America, and to the North—but he had altered his mind. He pronounced for intervention. America was not to be trusted. He urged Lord PALMERSTON to reconsider his decision. His speech was as Southern as Mr. MASON could have desired. There was no reply. He spoke the sentiment of England—not of the Government, but of three-fourths of the Press and people.

I say this advisedly. The pressure on the Government for some action toward ending the war increases day by day. Wheat is rising in price. Trade prospects are gloomy. A terrible Winter looms before us. England wants peace and cotton.

The London *Times*, however, while giving the fullest effect to the letters of its New-York correspondent, and permitting Mr. SPENCE and Mr. RUSSELL to do their utmost, has a new theory in regard to intervention. It would be impolitic now, because it would excite the North, give it the stimulus needed to fill up the armies, and tend to prolong the war. The Government must do nothing, because any action would defeat its own objects. To all this Mr. SPENCE replies that this would undoubtedly be true if England were to act alone, but that now is the best possible time for a general European intervention, which would certainly be respected.

Great is the exultation over the premium on gold, the disappearance of silver, and the use of postage stamps for money. I see no objection, if made safe from counterfeiting. They are used here very largely for remittances, as they always have been in America. They are convenient, and they are safe. What more can be required? It is easier to carry or send ten dollars' worth of postage stamps than the same value in silver; it is better in some respects even than gold. And as the silver has not left the country, nor much of the gold, I can see only an additional public convenience. These, however, are but small matters. So long as the people have confidence in the Government and, better, in themselves, these mere practical details are of little importance.

The only thing of real moment—the only thing of which loyal Americans here wish to be assured is, whether the people are in earnest in the maintenance of the Union. If they are, there will be no lack of money. If they are, there will be no need of bounties or conscriptions. An earnest and determined people does not wait to be hired or need to be bribed to fight for the country. A nation truly in earnest gives property and life alike freely. When the President called for four hundred thousand men and four hundred millions of dollars, they were forthcoming, men and money. He has called for three hundred thousand more men, and we are told that they do not come. Here is something wrong. It is equal to a vote of want of confidence in the British House of Commons. When there is such a vote, the Ministry resigns. Is there not somebody at Washington that ought to resign? Either the men conducting the war have not the confidence of the people, or the Generals, or somebody, or something is wrong; and the wrong, wherever it may be, should be put to rights. Possibly it has been before these lines will reach you.

Conscription, if not the best way, is the most equal and democratic method of raising armies. It is true that there should be no need—but it is also true that it is the most certain reliance. It is the legitimate and orderly method by which a great nation puts forth its power and converts itself into an army. If the lot sometimes falls upon a man who can do better service elsewhere, he can find a substitute among those eager to serve their country in the field.

It is a pity that there had not been some man in power in America who could have foreseen what this war was to be, and what force was necessary to bring it to a successful termination. Had there been such a man at the head of the Government, or in its councils, there would have been reserves and no need of a hasty levy of 300,000, just when they were most needed.

The raid of the rebel ram *Arkansas* has excited some attention. It is the story of the *Merrimac* over again. Some hopes are predicated on the new iron-plated steamer said to be nearly ready at Richmond, and there are some fears, also, among those who still believe in the Union, that the Border States may be the scenes of renewed and bitter conflicts. There are some, even, who call for the extermination, or, as Gov. ANDREW would say—the solemn extinction—of the rebels; but it is to be hoped that the Government will never sanction any mode of prosecuting the war which is unworthy of a great, civilized and Christian Nation.

MONADNOCK.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

The London Press on the Seward-Russell Correspondence.

From the London Times, Aug. 16.

On the 28th of last May Mr. SEWARD thought that a period had arrived in the American Civil War which fairly entitled him to undertake the instruction of the States of Europe, and to predict confidently the results of the struggle. In default of any memorable event upon which to hang this discourse, Mr. SEWARD takes notice that the English ships at Nassau are supposed to be waiting to take advantage of a relaxation of the blockade. Another favorable circumstance noted by Mr. SEWARD is that the "pirates"—that is, the ships of war of the Southern States which have occasionally sought refuge in friendly ports—have withdrawn from the ocean. Having thus constructed for himself, with more ingenuity than solidity, what he considers a favorable platform, Mr. SEWARD proceeds to remind us that the industrial systems of Western Europe and of America are to be regarded less as distinct national systems than as one general combination of agricultural, commercial and manufacturing agencies. The principle is undoubtedly true, philanthropic and fruitful; but when we ask for its application we are met by Protection, or rather Prohibition in its narrowest form—by laws framed, not on the principle of combination, nor yet of national rivalry, but rather on principles of rigorous exclusion and bitter hostility. As far as tariffs go, America is already at war with England, and all these high-sounding phrases can neither conceal nor extenuate the fact. Mr. SEWARD mentions, with what may be very sincere regret, that the civil war in America has been injurious to European industry, and draws the very reasonable conclusion that it is for the interest both of America and Europe that the civil war should be brought to a close. So far we can go heartily with our Mentor, but here the divergence begins, *for, while America considers the only possible conclusion of the war to be the restoration of unity, Europe has been rash enough to think that the conclusion can only be found in the duality, or, perhaps we might say, the plurality of States.* This opinion Mr. SEWARD requests European statesmen to review, and we can have no objection to accede to his invitation, especially as, in addition to other advantages, it offers us a most signal instance of the vanity of human wishes, and the unsoundness of human expectations.

* * * Though it thus appears that there is hardly a word in Mr. SEWARD's letter in which it is possible to agree, we yet cordially subscribe to his conclusion, that, as things now stand, any kind of intervention would be quite absurd—not, as he argues, *because it would uselessly protract the miseries of a useless struggle, but because, things being exactly the contrary of that which he asserts them to be, we may wisely and safely leave that which was begun without our advice to work itself out without our interference. When the apples are ripe they will fall, though we do not lend a hand to shake the tree.*

We are neutral, and neither the loss of the raw material of our manufacture nor the hard measure which has been dealt out to British subjects accused of intending to break the blockade will induce us to quit our present attitude of neutrality. There is nothing more to be said. The Government of America need not seek to work upon the susceptibilities of the masses by a perpetual recurrence to the topic of foreign intervention. They boast that they are able speedily to finish the war; let them apply themselves to the task, for it will need all their strength and all their courage. We will give them no pretext for the recruiting of their attenuated legions; no wind from this quarter shall fan the dying embers of that military spirit which burnt up so fiercely a year ago, and now seems to have sunk so low. We will bear as patiently as we can those miseries which have fallen on a portion of our population, and which have afforded so much innocent pleasure to the Press and people of the Atlantic cities. We are grateful to the American Secretary of the State for thus taking us into his confidence, and giving us so clear a view of the highly satisfactory position of his own affairs. We are perfectly convinced that the protraction of the struggle, which he so reasonably deprecates and so feelingly deplores, must depend, not on anything that we do or say, but on the later or speedier conversion of the Government, of which he is the organ, from the frantic policy in which it has unhappily embarked. England is no obstacle in the way of peace. The true obstacle is to be found in those who stimulate the passions they ought to allay, and urge on, with all their might, the catastrophe which they clearly foresee and are yet able to prevent.

From the London News, Aug. 16.

Lord RUSSELL, in his reply to Mr. SEWARD, assumes an air of very conscious superiority, in referring to the policy of the Cabinet on the American war. He directs attention, in a tone of rather lofty self-gratulation, to the magnanimous conduct of the British Government in having maintained a strict and impartial neutrality, notwithstanding "the insults constantly heaped upon the British name in speeches and newspapers" in the United States. *We cannot well appreciate the magnanimity of such a proceeding, nor do we think it very dignified to claim credit for superior virtue on any such ground.* In the first place, there has really been very little seriously to complain of in the general tone of feeling toward this country on the other side of the Atlantic. Violent and intemperate things have, no doubt, been said and written in the excitement of the contest; but, after all, these hostile demonstrations are few compared with the speeches and writings of a better and more friendly character. But had they been far more numerous, it is surely hardly consistent with dignity and self-respect to make any reference to such temporary ebullitions of feeling in an official dispatch. The formal intercourse of responsible Governments is regulated by the maxims and usages of international law, by recognized principles of public right—not by the fluctuations of popular feeling. These maxims of public law remain as the guides of public action amidst all the various changes of opinion, and it is but a poor boast for any Government to say it has not been deterred by unfriendly criticism from doing its obvious duty toward a friendly Power. Besides, in this particular case, Mr. SEWARD might well reply in the words of the Foreign Secretary's own dispatch: "As to the course of public opinion in this country, the President (the Foreign Secretary) is aware that perfect freedom of comment upon all public events is in this country the invariable practice, sanctioned by law, and approved by the universal sense of the nation."

Recent events have, however, furnished Mr. SEWARD with another retort more pointed and direct if not more conclusive. Whatever insults may have been "heaped on the British name" in America *no public man of character and position on the other side of the Atlantic has yet that we know of reviled the whole British nation in the presence of the leading representatives of the American Government, and with the hearty support of the leading organs of that Government.* An English member of Parliament, however, has recently called the people of the Northern States "*the scum and refuse of Europe,*" *in the presence of the Prime Minister of England, and at a public banquet given in his honor;* and the journal that specially represents the Prime Minister applauds the speaker and the speech to the very echo. This journal, indeed, goes out of its way to emphasize the insult by endeavoring to magnify the importance of the speaker. "Mr. ROEBUCK," says the Ministerial organ, "does not, indeed, speak with the authority of a minister, or with the practical responsibilities of political office, but he is an old and a distinguished politician, the representative of an important community, and renowned for his fearlessness and independence." It is this "distinguished politician," whom the ministerial organ delights to honor, who calls the Americans "the scum and refuse of Europe." After this, we shall hardly, perhaps, venture on any further official complaints of the insults heaped on the British name in speeches and writings on the other side of the Atlantic.

From the London Herald, Aug. 15.

Lord RUSSELL's reply to Mr. SEWARD, dated July 28, is one of the best things that have emanated from the Foreign Office during his tenure of power. *The date is a sneer; the whole dispatch is a cutting sarcasm.* The logic of events had answered the boasts of the American Minister, and Lord RUSSELL had only to point to that answer to indicate gently the discrepancy between the assertion of Southern Unionism and the menace of servile war, and to remind Mr. SEWARD of the persevering neutrality observed, in spite of insult and injury from the North, by the Government of England. His reciprocation of the President's desire for the termination of this "unnecessary and injurious civil war" will no doubt be taken as it was meant, and will convey to Mr. SEWARD the unwelcome assurance that England only recognizes one possible termination, and is growing impatient to find the inevitable separation which will bring peace to America and plenty to Lancashire, so long delayed by the wanton and wicked vindictiveness of the dominant faction at the North.

WHY INTERVENTION IS UNNECESSARY.

From the London Times, Aug. 14

* * * Though we can thus to some extent explain and justify, by the concurrence of European opinions, Mr. ROEBUCK's views of the effect of this disunion on the National character of Americans and the future prospects of their several States, we are compelled to dissent entirely from the proposition with which, as a practical moral, he concluded his speech. He counsels immediate intervention as the best method of terminating bloodshed, restoring trade, and conciliating the goodwill and amity of the South. We do not think that any such results would be produced by our interference, but that, on the contrary, the quarrel might be both protracted and embittered by the appearance of foreigners on the scene. It is very seldom, as Mr. ROEBUCK must well know, that foreign intervention has been thankfully taken or profitably exercised. At present, whatever the Federals may say in the blindness of their fury, they must well know in their hearts, and confess, we should hope, upon reflection, that we are not answerable for any of the consequences which the war has entailed. It is their own war entirely, waged by their own choice and for their own objects, and unsustained even by those movements on our part on which the Southerners had calculated. We have been perfectly neutral in profession, and have even patiently allowed the Northerners to turn the operation of our neutrality to their own advantage. While we have thus abstained from offence, the war has been burning itself out, and except for the administration of some fresh provocative—such as intervention might prove—there does really seem a hope that the struggle may cease for want of men to carry it on. By the admission of the President's own proclamation, he is in urgent want of 300,000 men. *He cannot get a thirtieth part of that number.* The alternative, therefore, of conscription or peace is becoming daily more imperative. From the intelligence which we published yesterday, it is further evident *conscription is likely to be found impracticable.* The failure of that resource would leave peace the only possible result, and no intervention, as things now stand, could either improve that result or promote it.

A CURIOUS PLEA FOR INTERVENTION.

From Mr. Spence's Letter in the London Times.

An argument has been used with much force that the South is now in so advantageous a position that it may well be left to complete the work. But it cannot be denied that this is a war of rapid changes. At present there is a lull, a period of inaction, doubt, despondency—a precious opportunity for Europe, not to interfere in the contest, but to end it by rendering its object impossible. When operations are resumed, although it is improbable, *yet there is the risk that the tide may turn, that the North may again obtain delusive successes, which would speedily render it again elated and defiant.* Should this come to pass the opportunity will be lost, and lost to no one's gain. Success obtained by the North can only protract the inevitable result. It will but lengthen out the pain of an amputation. There is also a risk in the other direction. The South may be so successful as to demand terms that may drive the North to a protracted resistance. As the matter now stands, each has proved before the world its energy and valor; each has experienced the terrible cost of such a war, and neither has obtained so decisive an advantage as to demand oppressive terms of peace. When can we hope for another pause with results so balanced as to permit conditions humiliating to neither, and so afford a prospect of future tranquility?

DRAFTING AND THE "BRITISH ÆGIS."

From the London Times, Aug. 13.

The last appeal of the American Federalists is threatened with a singular difficulty. That appeal is to the Conscription, and the difficulty is that of distinguishing between an American and a foreigner. * * * * * *

Long ere this, and while the war was thought a harmless amusement, the English spectators were not a little amused to see the Irish fighting in the cause of Union against repeal. Whatever the respective pretensions of the American belligerents, there can be no question that the Confederates have an infinitely better case than the Irish Repealers under Mr. O'CONNELL and his fellow agitators, and that the United States cannot be considered so complete a political unity as the United Kingdom. Yet here were fifty or seventy thousand men, most of whom had been Repealers at home, fighting to prevent a number of semi-detached States from settling their differences by a quiet dissolution of partnership. Could anybody imagine a purgatory for the mischief-making people who a few years ago were opening a gulf between Ireland and her best market, best employer, best banker, and, it must be added, best help in self-government, it would be some limbo of confusion in which they should be made to fight in defence of some much less beneficial Union, and some much less binding loyalty. What are the Irish fighting for in America? Is it for another great British Empire, in which the strong shall dominate over the weak, the capitalist and manufacturer over the planter, the town over the country, and a Government over the people? If this be so, they need not have left their own island, for they had the thing there in a much milder and more tolerable form. Perhaps it was all one to them, so as they could get up a pretty quarrel. Neither Repeal nor Union comes amiss if there are but two sides, a good field of battle, and somebody to pay the piper. Fighting, however, has become a more serious affair latterly, and shiploads of wounded and sick, shiploads of shirkers, and shiploads that never return, prove that war is something more than a faction fight, and has other results than glory and pay. The fit is off the foreigners, at all events. *The call for 300,000 has been replied to by less than 10,000, which is not enough to supply a week's waste of the war.* Without a conscription it will be impossible to carry on offensive war at the many points where Federals and Confederates now confront each other. Yet how is that conscription to be carried out? Who is to enforce it, when everybody wishes to see somebody else fighting, but could find better employment for his own time at home? If the conscription is once resorted to, there will be an help but to carry it out thoroughly and impartially. The Irish, some of whom have already got into trouble at New-York by making speeches against it, will be the first victims, and if they cannot make out a British allegiance, they will be sent off to the James River. They who escape the conscription may perhaps derive a lucrative trade as substitutes: but in the present dire pass of Federal affairs, such good material as the Irish can hardly escape taking their turn at the front.

We trust and believe that our Consuls will not allow themselves to be compromised, except under the plainest necessity. Their offices are said to be crowded by Irishmen anxious to procure a certificate of origin. According to the law of the United States, the least germ of naturalization is as good as the whole tree, and we certainly are not bound to protect men who, under the laws of their adopted country, might claim any amount of damages against us if we claimed their allegiance. *The common sense of the question is on the side of the American jurists, that when a man has once settled in the States, with the evident intention of remaining there for the rest of his life, he is an American till he takes some step, not to evade American law, but to resume his British domicile.* Of course, we cannot be at the mercy of several hundred thousand men ready to play fast and loose with our allegiance, and call themselves subjects or citizens, as may suit the convenience of the hour. If they can make good their escape in time, and get back to the old country; or if they can get on board an English ship and under way eastward, that will be sufficient *to wipe away the stain of American naturalization.* But it will be simply impossible to extend the British ægis to the myriads who may just want its momentary protection. The United States is the land of their choice; they must abide by its laws; they must run the risk of its politics; they may fight for it if they like, and they must fight for it if they must—for Union or for Disunion, as they may happen to be placed. If they are not satisfied with these conditions, and if they prefer a quieter life, they can easily cross the border to British America, and enjoy the plenty and space of the New World, with the good order and peace of the Old. The sooner they make their choice the better. It is in their own interest we make the suggestion, for some of them will be no acquisition to the British provinces. But it is much better they should really and deliberately resume their old allegiance than merely run into the office of a British Consul and attempt to obtain the certificate of a fact which they have themselves almost forgotten, and hitherto altogether disregarded.

SIR F. B. HEAD OUT AGAINST INTERVENTION.

The following has been addressed by Sir F. B. HEAD to the editor of the London *Times*:

SIR: As Mr. ROEBUCK and your well-informed Liverpool correspondent, "S.," have concurred in recommending to the public that the civil war now raging in the dis-United States of North America should be extinguished by the immediate intervention of the Powers of Europe, I beg, in opposition to their recommendation, to be permitted to submit to your readers the following observations on that important subject:

For nearly half a century there has existed throughout England the Christianlike and, in truth, I must add the commercial sentiment that on no account whatever should we embark with the United States in a war, in which Great Britain would have everything to lose and nothing to gain, more than Cain gained when he rose up and slew his brother Abel.

Instead of appreciating this fraternal, or rather paternal feeling, the Americans astutely determined to turn it, as they turn everything, into dollars; and, accordingly, firmly relying on Old England's desire for peace, they continued to make upon her a series of groundless demands for territories, fisheries, apologies, &c., each ending with the six stereotyped monosyllables, "We must have *this*—or *war!*" Moreover, they proclaimed it to be their "destiny," firstly, to obtain for their Washington Confederation everything on the Continent of North America, which, in their own opinion, belonged to it; and, secondly, under their MONROE doctrine, to capture by force of arms everything that didn't belong to it.

Now, when it is considered that the above was the fixed policy of the thirty-four United States—that the hatred and jealousy, especially of the people of the Northern States, against England were implacable—that the will to quarrel with her, or join with any European nation in quarreling with her, they possessed the gigantic powers, (lately developed,) of suddenly raising for war 1,500,000 men, and within a year, say three hundred millions of money, surely we cannot be too thankful that it has pleased the Almighty to permit the people of the United States, not only with their own hands and of their own accord to break into pieces their own Union, but to exhaust upon each other the passions and materials for that furious war which it would have been beyond the power of our statesmen to prevent them much longer from waging against the peace, happiness and prosperity of England.

On the bursting out of this fearful fratricidal struggle, it would have been madness for England to step forward and endeavor to reunite and reexcite them to prey upon her vitals, instead upon their own. But, although there were not wanting philanthropists to advocate this suicidal measure, it was fortunately rendered impracticable by the twenty-three Northern States threatening to declare instant war against any nation in Europe that should dare to interpose in their quarrel.

Under this restriction, which either belligerent has a right to interpose, it must surely be evident that the simple, dignified course for England to pursue is to abstain from interfering in the American contest, until, under the guidance of Providence, the cure of a great political public evil shall have been completely effected.

Mr. ROEBUCK, a few days ago, in presence of his constituents at Sheffield, stated "that in the ardor and enthusiasm of his youth he had looked upon the wondrous fabric which had been raised by the great heroes of the American Revolution as a wondrous effort of human skill—as the millennium of mankind;" yet he honestly confessed, "I have lived to see that all shattered—split asunder—America divided into two, and I think likely to be divided into five, and for ever ceasing to be the United States of America. My first feeling was grief; my present feeling is one of rejoicing. I say an irresponsible people, possessed of an irresponsible and almost omnipotent power, is a people that cannot be trusted." Mr. ROEBUCK accurately describes the fallen condition of his former clients, and yet he instantly drew from his own premises a wrong conclusion.

No person is more competent than Mr. ROEBUCK to assist the proprietor of a large estate in legally subdividing it in whatever manner he may think proper to direct. But if Mr. ROEBUCK were to find the said proprietor possessed of irresponsible and almost omnipotent power, to be a man "that could not be trusted," and if Mr. ROEBUCK, moreover, could not inform even his own mind whether the estate was to be divided "into two parts or into five," would he not boldly declare to the great man that the moment for his professional intervention had not yet arrived? And if this be true, on what grounds could Mr. ROEBUCK, at Sheffield, in contradiction to his own assertions, end his clever speech by the following appeal?—"I entreat the noble Lord (PALMERSTON) to weigh well the consequences of what he calls 'perfect neutrality.'"

At the present time, as regards the contest in question, "perfect neutrality" is not only a virtue, but a necessity, simply because neither the dis-United States themselves, nor the nations of Europe, know the terms upon which the existing struggle could possibly be adjusted.

Indeed, at this moment the people of the Northern and Western States are so ignorant of their own affairs, that in their estimation the value of their paper and pasteboard bank-notes, for a halfpenny and upward, is only 16 per cent. less than their amount in sterling gold! In a few weeks the fatal truth must reach their minds. On the 1st of September an invading army of tax-gatherers must inevitably produce among them further secession, with a sweeping repudiation of all Federal debts. Without their fuel—money—the flames of war must quickly subside. And when defeat, sickness, desertion, disheartenment, disappointment, despair, humiliation, and insolvency shall have conjointly created among them an earnest desire that Europe should condescend to settle for them principles, and especially details, which they find they are utterly unable to settle among themselves, then, I humbly submit, the hour will have arrived when England, with civility and friendly feelings, may consent, either separately or with other nations of Europe, to consummate for the disunited States of North America a permanent disruption of their Republic.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Chorlton, Aug. 13. F. B. HEAD.

THE COMMERCIAL SENTIMENT.

At the late half-yearly meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, the Chairman, after describing the steps which the Chamber had taken relative to the principal questions noticed in the report, said they had not felt it their duty to make any representations to the Government relative to the present unfortunate struggle in America. It was impossible for any one to tore tell how that struggle would end; but if it ended in the separation of the Southern from the Northern States, he (Mr. CHILTON,) had no doubt that ultimately, as had been the case with our own colonies, *that separation would be regarded by both of the parties at present contending as a blessing.*

Mr. EWART, M. P., in moving the adoption of the report, expressed his deep regret at the continuance of the civil war in America. He quite coincided with the neutral policy of the Government; but at the same time he should cordially rejoice if an opportunity were afforded for this country to combine with other Powers on the Continent to put an end to the dreadful struggle. He could not help expressing his admiration of the manner in which the working classes of the country had borne the present severe crisis.

POOH POOHING OUR IRON-CLADS.

From the London Times.

It is very curious to observe what the Americans are doing in this way. We should not attach much weight to their example, because all their vessels have been constructed for the special service of a domestic war, and are designed, therefore, for river duty or coast duty exclusively. Still they are working under the pressure of necessity and all their products are brought immediately to the rough test of action. We find, then, that though they have built 23 iron-cased men-of-war since the commencement of hostilities, they have nevertheless, built more than double that number of wooden ones, while they have not launched a single vessel of such a type as would content Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL. We believe that the weakest vessel of our iron fleet would prove immeasurably more powerful than the strongest ship in the Federal Navy, and we have recently seen how a single well plated vessel of very moderate dimensions could put an entire "iron-clad" squadron to flight. It is now said that another Confederate ship is coming out of Richmond, and that though she will be smaller than the *Merrimac*, so as to draw less water, she may be expected to clear the James River of the Federal gunboats. The Federals, in fact, have pressed into immediate service any craft that would float, and have just so far recognized the utility of armor as to clap on a few plates where they were most wanted. The result, of course, is a mere patchwork of a fleet compared with the European standard, but a highly useful marine for the purposes in view. It is rather remarkable that the earliest and oldest of all the iron rams—that famous structure known as "STEVENS' Battery," which was commenced in America twenty years ago—has now been finally "plotted out" of the Federal Navy list as unserviceable.

Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL will tell us, perhaps, that the exploits of the *Arkansas* and the *Merrimac* are precisely calculated to prove his case, as showing what one good vessel may accomplish against a swarm of inferior ones, though claiming to be "iron-clad." We reply that a perfect vessel of the new model might, undoubtedly, disperse half a dozen imperfectly armed opponents, but we are not purposely or deliberately building imperfect vessels. The Americans have done so, because they felt dispatch to be more necessary than perfection, but we have always intended our ships to be excellent after their kind. Perhaps, in the case of the wooden vessels which we are plating with iron, we have admitted a little compromise, partly for the sake of expedition, and partly for the sake of turning good materials to account; but still it is by no means certain that a strong wooden ship strongly plated and armed on the shield principle may not be as good a specimen as any. The expediency of combining wood with iron in these fabrics

France to have made a declaration which would be accepted as an encouragement to GARIBALDI, and an accusation against the Emperor's Government."

☞ The correspondent of *La Presse* writes as follows on Aug. 10:

"A friend of mine, a deputy, has just received an interesting letter from a friend of GARIBALDI. This letter is dated from Mezzojuso, where GARIBALDI's headquarters were on Aug. 5; nothing later has been received through the Post-office. The following are extracts:

'We are now on the march, and already far away from Corleone. The number of volunteers, as far as one can judge from the reports made in the Staff, is upward of 5,000. We have French and Hungarians, two Englishmen, and a great many Poles. Sicily seems to be the chosen rendezvous of all suffering nationalities. * * * The General is, as usual, very reserved, but good-humored. He says nothing of his projects, but holds frequent councils of war to regulate the march of his columns. We advance but slowly, as you may well suppose, for we are absolutely without all those things that an army requires; we have no commissariat, no baggage train, no regular supply of provisions. All that has yet to be organized. We have, however, already a good many mules and some wagons. * * * I believe that GARIBALDI's intention is to move very slowly in Sicily, in order to give time for a general commotion in Italy, to hasten the solution of the Roman question. I have little hope of this solution myself, and perhaps the General believes in it rather less than I do; but he professes faith in that direction, in order, doubtless, not to alarm certain weak brethren. The greatest secrecy is maintained as to our movements. None of us know which way we may be marching to-morrow. We spread as widely as possible, in order not to eat up the country through which we pass."

VERY LATEST BY THE PERSIA.

Another Attempt on the Life of the Marquis Wielopolski.

WARSAW, Saturday, Aug. 16.

Yesterday evening, as the Marquis WIELOPOLSKI was driving out in an open carriage, a lithographic printer, named JEAN ROGUSKA, made a desperate attempt to stab him with a poignard. The weapon, however, only struck the lining of the carriage.

It is said the blade was poisoned.

ZAROSINSKI, the man who attempted to assassinate the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, has been condemned to be shot. The sentence has been submitted to the Emperor for approval.

NAPLES, Saturday, Aug. 16.

A demonstration took place here yesterday, at which cries were raised of "Long live GARIBALDI." Many balconies were hung with flags. The Royal troops, on being called out, were received with cries of "The army forever."

In the evening all was quiet.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The English funds showed increased heaviness. Consols, on the 15th, declined ⅛, closing at 93@93⅜. There was a continued full demand for discount. Little was done below 2 ₱ cent.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show a decrease in the bullion of £178,192.

BARING, BROS. & Co. quote Bar Silver at 5s. 1¾d.; Dollars, 5s. 1¾d.; Eagles, 76s. 3d.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 16—A. M.

COTTON.—The *Brokers' Circular* says: "In the early part of the week buyers showed an indisposition to purchase, and the sales each day were limited. On Thursday, however, chiefly in consequence of accounts of much higher rates being paid in India for goods and yarns, the demand improved, and the sales were estimated at 10,000 bales. American may be quoted ⅛@⅜d. ₱ ℔ dearer. Brazils generally are also ⅛d. dearer, but in Egyptian there is very little change. The irregularity noticed last week in the prices of Surat has subsided, and an advance of ⅛ a ⅜d. ₱ ℔ has been obtained in nearly all qualities on the spot, and about ⅜d. for arrival.

"Sales of the week, 49,820 bales, including 13,070 for speculation, and 14,970 for export. The sales yesterday (Friday) were about 10,000 bales, including 7,000 to speculators and exporters—the market closing firm at the following figures:

Fair Orleans, 21d.; Middling, 19¾d.
Fair Mobile, 20⅜d.; Middling, 19¾d.
Fair Uplands, 20d.; Middling, 19¼d.

Stock on hand, 125,310 bales, including 27,990 American. At sea from India, 380,400 bales.

The demand at Manchester has been much stronger than for some time past. Both Yarns and goods command a decided advance—the former especially, of which some of the most current numbers are becoming scarce.

BREADSTUFF MARKET.

The weather has been fine and warm. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., BIGLAND, AITKA & Co., and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., report—FLOUR quiet and rather easier. Anything heated or imperfect unsalable. Quotations 24s. 6d.@28s. WHEAT, with some pressure to sell, 1d.@2d. lower, particularly for Red Winter and Western White. Quotations are—Red Western, 9s. 6d.@10s. 11d.; Southern, 1s. 1d.@1s. 3d.; White Western, 11s.@11s. 6d.; Southern, 11s. 8d.@12s. 3d. ₱ 100 ℔s. INDIAN CORN firm at 28s. 6d.@29s. 9d.; White neglected at 32s. ₱ 480 ℔s.

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF and PORK continue dull at former rates. BACON in fair demand, and 1s.@1s. 6d. dearer on the week. LARD steady, at 42s. 6d.@43s. 6d. TALLOW quiet and barely supported; Butchers' Association, 47s. 6d.

PRODUCE MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports: SUGAR dull and generally 6d. lower. COFFEE steady. RICE unchanged. ASHES active; sales 600 bbls., at 31s. for both Pots and Pearls. Baltimore BARK, 8s. RESIN quiet, and rather irregular; sales at 20s. 9d.@22s. for common. SPIRITS TURPENTINE, 113s. COD OIL—No sales. SEAL, £42 10s.@£45. SPERMACETI WHALE, £91 10s. LINSEED OIL in good request, at 42s. JUTE firm. LINSEED steady, at last week's decline.

LONDON MARKETS.

MESSRS. BARING BROS. & Co. report the following state of the market: WHEAT firm; White American 57s.@59s.; Red 49s.@53s. FLOUR 26s.@29s. INDIAN CORN unchanged; BEANS and ITALIS 5s. 10d.@5s. 11d.; Scotch Pigs advanced to 54s. 9d. SUGAR dull. COFFEE steady. TEA unchanged; Congou 1s. TALLOW heavy; 43s. 6d. for Y. C. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE steady at 115s.@120s. RICE quiet. LINSEED steady. LINSEED CAKES £11@£11 5s. for New-York in bulk, and £10@£10 15s. for Boston in bags. LINSEED OIL in steady demand at 41s.@41s. 3d. SPERM OIL nominal at £35.

MESSRS. GROVES & TODD report: Provisions generally quiet at about previous rates. ASHES without change. RESIN in demand, with buyers at 24s.

GLASGOW MARKET.

Messrs. JOHN MCCALL & Co., and JOHN ATHYA & Co. report: BREADSTUFFS generally without variation, although in some cases where sales were pressed rather less money had to be taken for Wheat and Flour. Corn firm.

HAVRE MARKET.

COTTON—Sales of the week, (five days only, on account of the Emperor's fête,) 7,400 bales. Prices continue to advance, New Orleans *très ordinaire*, 258f.; bas, 246f. BREADSTUFFS rather more steady. ASHES drooping.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

BARING BROTHERS & Co. say the transactions have been insignificant, but prices are firmer. United States 4s, 66 a 67. Nothing done in 6s, which are nominally 68 a 70. New-York Central Shares, 69@71. Erie Shares, 20. Massachusetts 5s, 88@89.

Very Latest Commercial by the Persia.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening.

COTTON—The sales of Cotton to-day have been 15,000 bales, including 12,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closes buoyant, with an advance of ⅛d. on American, with quite an excitement since the arrival of the *Asia*.

BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS inactive.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.

Consols closed at 93@93¼ for Money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The market is unchanged, and steady.

The steamship *New-York*, from New-York, arrived on the 14th.

The steamship *Asia*, from New-York, arrived on the 16th.

The Death of Dr. Brownell.

The following dispatch has been received here by Secretary SEWARD:

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, July 31, 1862.

SIR: It is my melancholy duty to announce to the Department the death, on the 20th of May last, in latitude 8° North, of Dr. CHARLES CLARENCE BROWNELL, of Hartford, Conn., while engaged in Mr. PETHERICK'S expedition in search of the head waters of the Nile.

All the particulars yet known of this sad event are contained in a letter from Mr. PETHERICK, for a copy of which, herein inclosed, marked A, I am indebted to Mr. COLQUHOUN, the British Agent and Consul-General for Egypt.

The necessary steps have been taken to secure the property the deceased may have left, and when obtained it will be held by the Consulate-General, subject to the demand of his heirs. Any further information which may be procured will be at once communicated to his friends and relatives; but as the point where his death occurred is at a great distance, and the means of communication with the upper country are imperfect, nothing more than is now furnished can be expected at present.

Dr. BROWNELL arrived in Egypt in the early part of last Winter, and until his death was occupied in his travels up the Nile, with the object, it was understood, of discovering its source. He was a man of much intelligence, and of enthusiasm in the pursuit of science. The success of his adventurous explorations in the wilds of South America had given him apparently well founded hopes of equal good fortune here. He was, however, destined to be disappointed. The secret of the Nile, which, for so many ages, has baffled the ardor of science, counts another victim, and the friends of Dr. BROWNELL may have the consolation of believing that he fell in the prosecution of an enterprise which, if successful, would have increased the sum of human knowledge, and have done lasting honor to himself and his country.

I respectfully request that this intelligence may be communicated to the family of the deceased.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, WILLIAM S. THAYER.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

MR. PETHERICK TO MR. COLQUHOUN.

NOUAS, WHITE RIVER,
LATITUDE 8° North, 6th May, 1862.

SIR: I regret to have to report the death of an American subject, Dr. CHARLES CLARENCE BROWNELL, from Hartford, Conn., United States, who was a volunteer in my expedition, accompanying me from Khartoum as botanist.

His death took place on the 20th May, having suffered from gastric fever, brought on by careless exposure on his part.

He was buried with due honors and respect, the English service being read over him, on the 21st of May. Above his grave was placed a large tin plate, with his name painted thereon, procured in one of his own chests.

The clothing and such like effects contained in two chests, showing signs of spoiling from damp and the very heavy rains here, were put up at auction among the Europeans and Arabs accompanying me, the whole being disposed of at fair prices. What money and other valuables he had, were taken exact account of, and a statement of the whole will be forwarded from Gondokoro to the American Consular Agent at Khartoum, who, I believe, has some effects of his.

I request you, then, to inform the American Consul-General of this sad event, and that proper steps be taken to see to the succession etc., at Khartoum.

I have the honor, &c.,
[Signed.] JOHN PETHERICK.

Col. W. W. Duffield's Report.

From the Louisville Journal, Aug. 11.

We lay before our readers this morning the official report of the Murfreesboro affair, made by Col. DUFFIELD, of the Ninth Michigan Regiment, to Maj.-Gen. BUELL. The General Order No. 32, from the Army of the Ohio, contained such severe censure against this highly-respected officer, who is much beloved in our city, that we take particular pleasure in placing this vindication of his conduct before the country. It is evident that Gen. BUELL prepared Order No. 32 before the receipt of Col. DUFFIELD'S official report; and no one can read this document without agreeing with us that the portion of the Michigan regiment engaged behaved with gallantry and coolness, receiving and repelling the assault of the large hostile force launched against them. Col. DUFFIELD, in justice to himself, and on behalf of the command, has demanded a Court of Inquiry into the transaction, and we feel every confidence that the result will absolve him from all blame. The order of Gen. BUELL was terribly severe, and the Colonel must feel it sensibly, as every soldier feels censure, but we sincerely hope that Gen. BUELL may reconsider and modify his condemnation. Wherever censure may ultimately fall in reference to the result of this matter, we have no hesitation, after having read Col. DUFFIELD'S report, in saying that it will not in any degree be visited upon either the officers or men of the Ninth Michigan Regiment; and, had the facts been known to Gen. BUELL before the order was framed, they would doubtless have been specially exempted from the clause of disapproval and received that honorable mention which is their due and which should not be withheld from them.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival and Departure of Regiments.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH MASSACHUSETTS EN ROUTE.

Another splendid regiment from the Old Bay State passed by New-York, yesterday, on its way to the Capital. This regiment, which will be known as the Thirty-eighth Massachusetts, has been rapidly recruited, chiefly in the extreme eastern counties, and is as splendid a body of men as ever New-England has yet sent to the war. There isn't a small or puny individual amongst them. They are stalwart, able-bodied fellows, every one of them, and of a different class from many of those who go from the large cities. They have not enlisted for the sake of the bounty, but from a higher motive of patriotism; from a deep conviction of the unrighteousness of the rebellion, and with the firm determination to do their best to put it down. In the six weeks they have been in camp at Lynn, they have learned the advantages of discipline, and some of the rudiments of drill. Through the pressure on the Quartermaster's Department of Massachusetts, it has not been found possible to supply the whole regiment with uniforms and equipments. These, however, will be distributed on the regiment's arrival at Washington. But each man has an Enfield rifle of the very best description, and every one of them has a true soldier's heart in his breast, though his trousers may not be of the regulation pattern. There are 1,040 men in the Thirty-eighth, nearly every one of whom is American born, and of respectable family. Professional men are in the ranks, as well as farmers, artizans and clerks. The officers are all believed to be competent. The Colonel is now with the Eighteenth Massachusetts, from which regiment he is detailed to take command of this. The Lieutenant-Colonel was out with the Fifth Massachusetts Militia three months, and has lately been Major of the Twenty-second Massachusetts Volunteers, leading it through all the perils of the Peninsula campaign.

The following is a list of the names of the principal officers:

Colonel, TIMOTHY INGRAHAM; Lieutenant-Colonel, D. K. Wardwell; Major, Wm. L. Rodman; Adjutant, Frank W. Loring; Quartermaster, Elijah Swift; Surgeon, Dr. L. C. Hartwell.

Captains—[The letters have not yet been assigned.] Plymouth Companies—Captains, Charles H. Drew and Charles C. Doten; New-Bedford, Thomas R. Rodman; Abington, Charles F. Allen; Milford and Boston, James H. Wade; Marshfield and Hanover, James H. Slade; Cambridge, James P. Richardson, J Henry Wyman and T. C. Bundlett.

In consequence of a deficiency of cars at the Jersey City Depôt, the Thirty-seventh had to wait several hours before being forwarded to Washington. They got off all right, however, last evening.

ARRIVAL OF NEW-ENGLAND RECRUITS.

Massachusetts and Maine sent on 500 recruits for their regiments in the field yesterday. Two hundred and fifty of them were for the Maine Eleventh. They were all fully uniformed and equipped. After stopping a few hours for rest and refreshment at the Park Barracks, they were forwarded on their way.

RETURNING MILITIA REGIMENTS.

The Forty-seventh N. Y. S. M. (Brooklyn Regiment) returned home on Tuesday evening. The Seventy-first is expected here to-day. The Tenth Rhode Island arrived from Washington yesterday, and sailed direct for Providence. The Ninth will be back to-day. These two regiments are going to combine all the men in both of them who desire to see further service, and reenlist for the war.

DEPARTURE OF NEW-YORK REGIMENTS.

Of New-York regiments under marching orders, there will probably get off next week: The One Hundred and Nineteenth, (Col. ELIAS PRISSNER;) part of the Empire Brigade, one of the Metropolitan Guard Regiments, the Stanton Legion, and Col. GEAREY'S National Guard. All of these regiments are nearly full.

Military Matters in the City.

THE ENROLLMENT.

Judge-Advocate Gen. ANTHON, and his large corps of assistants, are proceeding vigorously with the enrollment of the names of all persons subject to the draft. The work is being pushed forward with astonishing rapidity, and promises to be done so thoroughly as to leave little cause for complaint and less chance for evasion. It is the Judge-Advocate's intention to execute the duty assigned him with as small an amount of vexation or annoyance to the public as possible; but he means to execute rigorously for all that. He means to have upon his lists the name of every able-bodied citizen within the limits of his jurisdiction. If he can obtain these names by fair means, he will be highly gratified; but should stern measures be rendered necessary, he will not hesitate to resort to them. There is reason to believe that many attempts have been made to deceive and mislead the enrolling officers. Some of these attempts are temporarily successful. Yet they cannot be permanently so; and, when exposed, they will be the cause of trouble and unpleasantness to all who have been foolish enough to make them. The conscription law not only provides for the enrollment of able-bodied citizens, but it also provides punishment for those who seek to avoid the draft themselves, or endeavor to shield others from its legitimate effects. A case in point was brought under the Judge Advocate's cognizance yesterday. It seems that the book-keeper of one of the leading gas companies, when called on for the names of the employes of the concern, furnished the enrolling officer with a correct list of names, but opposite the names put a number of fictitious addresses. The book-keeper was immediately arrested, and will speedily undergo examination. By way of facilitating the procurement of correct lists, it has been suggested that all the rolls shall be published, when it is expected that every one whose name is down will, on finding the names of persons he knows omitted, give information of the fact, and have it remedied. The suggestion is a shrewd one, and must have been made by no admirer of the amiabilities of human nature. The Judge-Advocate General's office is just now, with the exception, perhaps, of the Quartermaster's, the busiest place in New-York. A small army of clerks is engaged there copying the enrolling officers' entries into election district books, and then engrossing from the district books into Ward books. The administration of the Enrollment Police Department affords an agreeable variety to the clerical business of the establishment.

PROGRESS OF ENLISTMENTS.

At all the recruiting-stations of regiments in the field, recruiting yesterday was, if anything, brisker than it has been any day this week. Some 600 good and true men were sworn in and passed to the account of the army now actually in front of the enemy along the line of the Rappahannock. For the new regiments forming in the City and neighborhood, a considerable number of accessions were obtained—enough to make it more than likely that several of them will be full enough to leave next week.

PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES.

A very large aggregate of bounties has been disbursed by Capt. CARR to recruits for regiments in the field, and the calls upon him continue to increase from day to day. Capt. CARR has so systematized and brought under control the business of his office, as to avoid every kind of delay but that inseparable from the red tape with which his hands are, to some extent, conventionally tied. The payment of the State bounties is made as fast as possible. Col. BLISS, who has the disbursement of them, is an energetic, conscientious, able officer, and strives to satisfy all classes of volunteers who have to go to him for their money. But the State bounty distribution does not, somehow, work so smoothly as that of the United States, inspite of the red tape that encumbers the latter.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE DRAFT.

It seems to be generally believed that the putting into actual operation of the draft will be postponed beyond the 3d of next month. Indeed, many sanguine persons are confident that there will be no necessity for a draft at all to supply any part of the 600,000 men called for on the double requisition of the President. Recruiting certainly progresses in the most encouraging manner; so well that it is generally conceded this State can furnish its full quota from volunteer enlistments in three or four weeks more at the furthest. Several other States have had a fortnight or a month's extension of time granted, and there is no reason why New-York should not claim an equal amount of favor.

DRAFT INSURANCE—AN EDICT AGAINST ANTICIPATING SUBSTITUTES.

Several associations have been advertised within the past week or two, under the name of Draft Insurance Companies, which undertake, on payment of a certain premium, to guarantee the insured against the chances of the draft. Probably one or two of these companies are bona fide concerns, really intending to keep faith with their customers. More, probably still a majority of them, are concocted by swindlers, who will receive premiums on their worthless policies, and, when the draft takes place and their victims are drawn, abscond with every dollar they can thus lay their hands upon. Genuine or not, one thing is certain: these draft insurance companies have employed agents to go around and compete with the recruiting officers of regiments now filling up or forming; and, by offering a prospect of higher bounties than those given by the State and United States, have prevented very many from enlisting, as they intended to do, at once. To put a stop to these proceedings, Provost-Marshal KENNEDY has issued the subjoined preliminary order, which will prevent the insurance companies in question from making their business public; and he will, no doubt, follow it up with active measures against the previously mentioned agents and the conductors of the companies themselves. The order reads as follows:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE AND SPECIAL PROVOST-MARSHAL, No. 413 BROOME-STREET.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1862.

James Leonard, Esq., Deputy Provost-Marshal:

SIR: You will call upon the publishers of the several newspapers in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and inform them that the War Department, by an order this day received, regards all attempts to procure substitutes, *in anticipation of the draft*, as discouraging enlistments, and the persons who do so, their aiders and abetters, are liable to be arrested under the order of AUG. 8. Publishing advertisements for such persons, with the view of aiding their operations, is hereafter to be regarded as rendering the publishers liable to such arrest.

You will inform them your call is to put them on their guard, and relieve this office from the performance of an unpleasant duty.

JOHN A. KENNEDY,
Special Provost-Marshal.

REV. DR. VINTON DECLINES A COLONELCY.

The Colonelcy of the new regiment, which is to be raised under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, and called "The Ironsides," having been tendered to Dr. VINTON of Trinity, the reverend gentleman declines the military honor intended for him in the following letter:

TRINITY CHURCH, NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

Mr. Frank W. Ballard, Corresponding Secretary New-York Young Men's Christian Association:

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of Aug. 14, addressed to me at Newport, reached me here yesterday. You announce to me the purpose of the members of the Young Men's Christian Association to form themselves into a regiment of soldiers, in response to the call of the President, to serve in the army of the United States against the unhallowed rebellion of the slaveholding Confederates, and to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and preserve the National Union. You ask me to lead you as Colonel of the proposed regiment of "Ironsides."

The cause to which the young men whom you represent have devoted their lives is a sacred cause. It is to defend the life of the nation and the home of the free. Its foundation principle of unity is the first of principles, being the characteristic of God. A war to maintain the unity of the nation is therefore a holy war—not only proper for Christian young men to engage in, but which angels might enlist in to prosecute.

I rejoice that your association have resolved to offer themselves to God and the people in an "Ironside Regiment." While I regret that it will not be practicable for me to join you, yet I can name a commander, now in the United States Army, who would serve you with far more efficiency than I could do. My sphere seems to be elected for me, among those who, like those of old, "remain among the stuff," and send supplies to the heroes in the field. The Banner of the Cross and the Flag of the Union we will hold erect together; though your vocation is to silence the cannon's mouth, and mine to shut the mouths of gainsayers.

Meanwhile, give me assurances to the young men of my high appreciation of their confidence in my military, patriotic and Christian agreement with them, as well as in my ability to lead them. God grant you success and victory over the misguided rebels who would madly destroy their country and commit suicide on their own prosperity and happiness. I remain, my dear Sir, your friend and brother,

FRANCIS VINTON.

THE EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

The following order has been promulgated by order of Gen. SICKLES:

HEADQUARTERS RECRUITING SERVICE,
EXCELSIOR BRIGADE,
CITY HALL PARK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 15.—All convalescent men belonging to this Brigade will report at these Headquarters on Friday, Aug. 29, at 8 o'clock A. M., prepared to rejoin their regiments in the field. All paroled prisoners, officers and enlisted men, will report at the same hour, for the purpose of embarking for Annapolis, Md., in compliance with orders from the War Department. By command of

D. E. SICKLES,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

O. H. HART, Ass't Adj.-General.

THE TENTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

The Tenth—better known as the "New-York Zouaves"—are now recruiting in the City. This regiment has been all through the Peninsula, and for splendid discipline and military behavior generally has the special honor of being brigaded with DONOVAN'S Zouaves and the regulars, under WARREN and STERN, in FITZ JOHN PORTER'S *corps d'armée*. Col. BENDIX, its commander, is a fine soldier. Capt. G. F. HOPPER and Lieut. JAS. M. SMITH are detailed for recruiting duty. Their headquarters are at the Mercer House, corner of Mercer and Broome streets.

Military Affairs in Brooklyn.

MEETING OF THE WAR COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS—ANOTHER MASS MEETING CALLED.

The War Committee of the Board of Supervisors held an adjourned meeting in the Governor's Room, City Hall, yesterday afternoon, to hear the report of Committees appointed at the previous meeting, and to take such further action as the exigencies of the times demand.

Hon. J. S. T. STRAHAN occupied the chair.

In the absence of Mr. D. C. WINSLOW, of the Committee appointed to visit Albany and ascertain the views of the military authorities upon certain points, the Secretary read the following communication:

BACONLIN, Aug. 27, 1862.

"At the request of a Committee appointed at a meeting of delegates from the various Wards of Brooklyn and County towns, held at the City Hall, Aug. 23, to ascertain if the towns and Wards would be credited on their quota for the volunteers they raise respectively, I proceeded to Albany, and yesterday had an interview with the Governor and Adjutant-General HILLHOUSE. There was no difficulty in determining that towns would be charged with their quota and credited with the volunteers they furnish and have furnished since the 2d of July. As to wards, some difficulty exists. The Adjutant-General thought that the power of appointing the quota among the wards, as well as towns, already existed in the Senatorial Committees, and of crediting them with the volunteers they furnish respectively. It was obviously expedient that the power should be lodged there, and that the Order No. 67, which is the basis of the whole, would probably be so construed or modified, if not already sufficiently explicit, in a few days. Of course, I was not positively assured as to what view the military authorities would take after mature deliberation, but was advised that the various wards had better proceed upon the view that they would be credited for the number of resident volunteers respectively put into the field.

D. C. WINSLOW, Comptroller.

GEN. CANORE thought this a Delphic account, which could be construed any way, and proceeded to state that by the order of the Secretary of War every locality will be credited with the number of men enlisted before the 2d of July and added to the quota required by the second call. If this was the proper construction, it would relieve Kings County from furnishing any more men than those required by the first call—enough to make 10,000 men—and if enlistments continued as they had done since Monday, the regiments now forming would be full by Saturday night. We would, in fact, have men enough.

Mr. J. N. STEARNS informed the Chairman that Judge-Advocate ANTHON stated to him yesterday that the county would only be credited for the men enlisted since the 2d of July.

Some further discussion ensued as to the meaning of the orders issued by the State military authorities which are in conflict with those issued by Secretary STANTON, but no one appeared able to give the necessary information, and the whole matter as to quotas from Wards remains as much belonged as ever.

Mr. STEARNS offered the following:

Resolved, That a Committee of Five be appointed to ascertain the number of men enlisted from this County since July 2, and also before that date, and ascertain whether the Wards and County have been duly credited.

The resolution was adopted and Messrs. J. N. Stearns, R. W. Potter, G. B. Lincoln, F. L. Dalton and D. C. Winslow were appointed as such Committee.

Mr. R. W. POTTER moved, that, for the purpose of obtaining, if possible, a short extension of time before the draft was enforced, a Committee of Ten be appointed to consult with the military authorities at Washington in regard to the matter. He observed that men were enlisting so fast now that they could not be supplied with uniforms, and a little time would enable the county to fill the quota on the largest construction.

The motion was agreed to, and the following gentlemen were appointed on the Committee: Hon. M. F. O'Neil, Hon. William Wall, Hon. J. S. T. Stranahan, Martin Kalbfleisch, Hon. James Humphrey, Edmund Driggs, J. N. Stearns, F. L. Dalton, D. C. Winslow, George B. Lincoln, R. W. Potter.

Mr. J. N. STEARNS offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That on Monday next, Sept. 1, the bells of the city be rung at 4 o'clock P. M., and that the proprietors of stores be requested to close them, and that the people be invited to assemble on Fort Greene Park, to take counsel together and encourage one another in the prosecution of the patriotic work now going forward in this county.

Resolved, That a Committee of ten be appointed to make the necessary arrangements for said meeting.

The following Committee was appointed. Messrs. John N. Stearns, Wm. M. Parke, Joseph Reeve, Geo. B. Lincoln, D. C. Winslow, F. L. Dalton, Wm. H. Hazzard, Edmond Driggs, C. J. Sprague, R. W. Potter.

Mr. A. B. BATLIS advocated a general fund of all Ward collections, to be used in aiding the families of volunteers, instead of distributing it for bounties. He thought if a man would not enlist for $210 bounty, he would not enlist for $25 more.

The Chairman doubted the expediency of retracing their steps at present, but thought it probable that some such policy must ultimately be adopted.

The meeting shortly afterward adjourned—the Committee on extending the time of the draft being notified to meet in the Governor's Room, City Hall, at 4 o'clock P. M. to-day; and the Committee of Arrangements to meet at the same time and place.

THE SENATORIAL REGIMENT.

This regiment has now on its rolls 1,000 men, and will be ready to march as soon as the line officers are appointed, and sufficient uniforms are obtained for the recruits. Col. CONE issued an order yesterday, directing recruiting officers to muster their men at Camp Arthur, corner of Flushing-avenue and Navy-street, this morning, at 10 o'clock.

BOUNTIES IN BROOKLYN.

At the war meeting of the most prominent citizens of Brooklyn, held Tuesday evening, at the Polytechnic Institute, it was reported and agreed upon, that no Ward or town in the County of Kings should give over $25 *extra* bounty for recruits, making the bounty in each Ward the same.

This settles the question for those who are holding back for larger bounties. The *total* amount of bounties, including United States, State and *local*, is about $225. The local bounty is payable only to those enlisting from the County of Kings. At this meeting a large amount of money was subscribed for recruiting throughout the county, and not to be confined to the Third Ward.

THE BROOKLYN MONITORS.

This company has already on its rolls between sixty and seventy men, and is rapidly filling up. No better chance offers for young men who wish to be particular in their associations.

Patriotism in the Navy-yard.

At a meeting of the employes of the Painters' Department of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, held Aug. 22, THOMAS A. CRAIG, Esq., in the Chair, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, In the dispensation of human events, our beloved land has become the theatre of a cruel, causeless and bloody rebellion, and in order to crush it out of existence, the President has called for 600,000 additional troops; and

Whereas, It is the duty of every loyal citizen to strengthen the arm of the Government, it is also the bounden duty of every Government employe to aid it in every possible way—by encouraging enlistments, and by providing for the families of those who peril their lives for an imperiled country. Therefore

Resolved, That we, the employes of this Department, will pay at least one day's pay every month, (as long as it may be necessary—to commence next pay,) into the treasury of this Association, as a fund for the support of the families of those who volunteer or who may be drafted from this Department.

Resolved, That $25 bounty will be paid to every single man, upon evidence that he has enlisted; and to the wife of every married man $1 per week, and $1 per week to each child under the age of fourteen. In case both parents are dependent, $5 per week will be paid; if one, $3.

Resolved, That WM. ATKINSON, Esq., Master of this Department, be requested to act as Treasurer.

On motion, adjourned.

We understand that eight men have volunteered from the Painter's Department—which is the smallest in the yard—since Friday last.

Still More Additions to the Navy.

The construction of sea-vessels for the navy is carried on with wonderful rapidity. In addition to all the iron-clads and wooden steamers under way, others have been commenced within a few days, and one completed. The vessel which has been finished is the *Eastport*. She is now ready for service at Cairo. Her hull was formed at Eastport, in Tennessee.

On the Mississippi River there are two fine vessels, the *Forest Rose* and *Coltie*, which the Government is about to purchase, and convert into gunboats, and mail them. The latter is priced by her owners at $130,000.

The keels of two iron-turret vessels were laid on Saturday last, the 23d inst., on the north bank of the Monongahela River, one mile above Pittsburgh, Pa. These vessels are to be 174 feet long, 50 feet beam, five feet draft of water, 1,000 tons displacement. Each vessel is to have four engines, four propellers, and four boilers. They are to carry 160 pounds pressure of steam per square inch, and to be 960 horse-power. Their names are the *Marietta* and the *Sandusky*. Three mills are engaged in rolling the iron for the hulls, armor and towers.

Another is to be built on the *Merrimac*—Major JACKMAN having just completed a contract for a side-wheel steamer, to be 240 feet long, with her hull 35 feet wide, and the extreme width over the guards 54 feet; and the depth of hold is to be 12 feet. She is to be 970 tons. Her upper works are to be covered with iron, rifle-proof, and the pilot-house is to be covered with composition plates, rifle-proof. The carpenter's contract is $80,000, and she is to be launched in 18 weeks, and the work completed within 50 days.

Government has also contracted with PAUL CURTIS and Messrs. CURTIS & TILDEN, of East Boston, for the construction of two gunboats of about 970 tons. They are to be side-wheel steamers, 240 feet long, with their hulls 35 feet wide, and their width over the guards 54 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet. Their upper works are to be covered with iron, rifle-proof, and the pilot house is to be covered with composition plates, rifle-proof. They are to be launched in eighteen weeks, and are to be completed within fifty days from the time of being launched.

Thus have six vessels been begun, within a short time, which are not included in any of the published estimates of our naval force. All the iron-clads, at the different naval stations, are progressing rapidly, but none of them can be available for active service for months. Those building in this vicinity are all going ahead rapidly, but can't be ready for launching before the expiration of some months.

A Naval Officer on Trial for Alleged Treason.

Yesterday a naval general Court-Martial convened at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, to try Lieut.-Commander BARRETT, of the navy, whose arrest we noticed on Friday last. Commodore MCKEVING and Commodore BREESE are among the officers of the Court. The offence with which the Lieutenant-Commander is charged is alleged to have been committed while the sailors of the North Carolina were proceeding to the Union meeting at Union-square. It is said Lieut. BARRETT ordered the men to groan for the Abolitionists. On the other hand, his friends claim that he is a genuine Union man; that he has always proved his loyalty, and that no proof of disaffection toward the nation can be substantiated. The proceedings of the Court will be conducted in private.

Carelessness of the Central Park Police.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It seems to me that *laws* in *this* country are never, or rarely, intended to be executed. The law prohibits driving in the Central Park at a faster rate than seven miles an hour, yet yesterday afternoon I saw plenty of rowdies driving their ugly beasts at a rate of fifteen miles the hour. There were no police at hand to arrest them, as there should have been. If the Central Park is to become a drive for fast rowdies with their Bowery brutes, I am inclined to think very soon no *gentleman* or *lady* will be disposed to drive there in the afternoons. We are "great" at *making laws*, but *very small* at *executing* them. L.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A HOMICIDE IN THE TENTH WARD.—About 3½ o'clock yesterday morning, a disturbance occurred between a man named JACOB WEILER and his wife, at No. 154 Essex-street. Officer LEWIS, of the Tenth Precinct, was in the vicinity at the time, and hearing a report of a pistol at the house above indicated, he immediately went there, and, upon entering a room on the third floor, he found the deceased, MRS. JOSEPHINE WEILER, lying upon the floor of the room, and bleeding profusely from the effects of a wound in the left breast. She expired in a few minutes afterward. The body was examined yesterday afternoon by Dr. ROBINSON, Deputy Coroner, who gave it as his opinion, upon the inquest held by Coroner NAUMANN, that death ensued from a pistol-shot wound, in or near the heart. A sister of the deceased testified that she saw the prisoner and his wife nearly all day on Tuesday, and that in the evening, about 9 o'clock, she was present when the prisoner and deceased had a quarrel, during which the prisoner said to the deceased that if the latter said another word to him he would shoot her. Coroner NAUMANN began an inquest at the Tenth Precinct Station-house yesterday, but after the examination of two witnesses the case was adjourned until to-day.

DONATIONS FOR THE SICK SOLDIERS.—The ladies of the Park Barracks Association gratefully acknowledge $25 from Mr. HENRY WESTON; also $167 from Rev. S. F. FARMER, of the Twenty-eighth-street Presbyterian Church—proceeds of his lecture. The ladies also acknowledge the following articles from the ladies and gentlemen of Mr. MCLEOD'S bindery: 5 night-shirts, 3 collars, 4 flannel bands, 12 pocket handkerchiefs, 1 piece red flannel, 3 pieces bleached muslin.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE MOVEMENT IN HUNTERDON COUNTY.—At a meeting held in Union Township, Hunterdon Co., N. J., on Monday, Aug. 25, it was unanimously resolved that a bounty of $125 be given to every man who shall volunteer to serve in the army in accordance with the last call of the Governor. A muster roll was furnished and several hardy men at once enlisted. This township is fully alive to the duties which devolve upon it, and every man emulates the spirit of his sires, knowing that patriotism is "the noblest passion that animates a man in the character of a citizen."

LAW REPORTS.

Production of Books Used on Trial—Contempt of Court.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Edward Cunningham vs. *Philo B. Buckingham, impleaded, &c.*—This was a motion to compel the defendant, Buckingham, to produce certain books which were used on the trial in June last, and for the appointment of a receiver for certain notes alleged to have been taken by Buckingham while there was a stay of proceedings. An attachment had been issued in the cause and served on one Cromwell, who is said to have owed Buckingham. After the verdict of the jury, and while there was a stay of proceedings, it is alleged that Buckingham obtained from Cromwell his negotiable notes. The books referred to used on the trial, were produced by defendants, who now refuse to furnish them on making a case for a new trial on the ground of surprise.

The plaintiff alleges that there was an alteration in the books, which, on inspection, would appear. Defendant, Buckingham, in answer to the motion, says that since the trial he has ceased to have possession of the books and that he is not bound to produce them, and that he has negotiated the notes since receiving them. Counsel for plaintiff then insisted that defendant should be committed for contempt of Court. After the argument the Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

Gilbert Dean, for plaintiff; Andrews & Munson for defendant.

Granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Monerief.

Charles Bacheler vs. *Henry V. Bush et al.*—A motion to open defendants' default in this

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE LOTTERY TICKET—M. DECHALLEAU—THE THREE FLYING TRAPEZE.

WALLACK'S—THE RETURNED VOLUNTEER—EILY O'CONNOR.

WINTER GARDEN—THE HUNCHBACK.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GEN. TOM THUMB, COM. NUTT, AQUARIA, &c., at all hours. A TALENTED FARCE COMPANY, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 BROADWAY—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELS—No. 585 Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS" AND OTHER FINE PICTURES, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—No. 548 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The intelligence from our armies in Virginia is brief, but of an encouraging character. Everything was quiet at Warrenton and Warrenton Junction on Sunday and Monday, and it was believed that this side of the Rappahannock was entirely clear of the rebels—relatives to whose movements, however, there appears to be no very definite knowledge, though it was recently reported that they were falling back toward Culpepper. On Saturday last they made a formidable demonstration against Rappahannock Station, and forced its abandonment by our force there. Before falling back, our troops burned the bridge across the Rappahannock, and blew up the abutments. Our stores and ammunition were also removed, and the houses at the Station were burnt—all of which was accomplished without any casualties on our part. The Washington *Star* of Tuesday evening is of opinion that the great bulk of the rebel force has fallen back again to Gordonsville.

Dispatches received in Washington indicate that a general war with all the Indian tribes is at hand. It has, consequently, been thought advisable to send the California mails by way of New-York and the Isthmus until further notice.

We have rebel reports, by way of Memphis, that our gunboats on the Mississippi have recently made several important captures of arms. Six heavy unmounted cannon were taken from the Marques Bluff, on the Yazoo, and a steamer loaded with 600 stand, intended for HINDMAN'S forces at Little Rock, was captured near Milliken's Bend.

Dispatches to Gen. HALLECK and to Secretary WELLES confirm the report of the capture of a steamer, loaded with arms, at Milliken's Bend, and also that relative to operations on the Yazoo. The rebel steamer was named the *Fair Play*, and she was loaded with arms and ammunition. Other important results attended the expedition.

The St. Louis journals state that official intelligence of the attack on Bloomfield, Mo., on the 10th of this month, has been received at headquarters. The guerrillas numbered 600 men, and made a vigorous effort to gain possession of the town. They were repulsed by 110 men of the First Wisconsin Cavalry, under Capt. HYDE. No particulars as to the loss on either side were received, and from that circumstance it was probably very light. Guerrillas are swarming over the whole section of country, but measures have been taken that will speedily cause them to travel toward Arkansas.

Official advices from Gen. BLUNT, at Taberville, Mo., concerning the commencement and progress of his pursuit of the united rebel bands under COFFEE, are as follows: The General states that he first came in the vicinity of the united forces of COFFEE, HUNTER, TRACY, JACKMAN and COCKRELL, numbering 4,000, at Lone Jack, about 7 o'clock P. M on the 17th. On the morning of the 16th, the rebel forces attacked Maj. FOSTER, at Lone Jack, with 600 State militia, defeating him and capturing two pieces of artillery. The loss on each side was about 50 killed and 75 to 100 wounded; among the latter was Maj FOSTER. FOSTER'S command made a gallant fight, and were only defeated by overwhelming numbers. On Gen. BLUNT'S arriving at Lone Jack, he found Gen. WARREN, with a command of 800, consisting of First Missouri and First Iowa Cavalry and two pieces of artillery, threatened with immediate attack by the whole rebel force, the rebel pickets being then in front of his camp. On hearing of his approach the guerrillas immediately commenced a retreat, under the cover of night, and, availing themselves of the shelter of heavy timber for a distance of six miles, crossed the trail of Gen. BLUNT'S troops in the rear, and made a precipitate flight South. They have never halted since commencing their retreat, except long enough to feed their horses, and crossed the Osage at Taberville on the 19th at 10 o'clock A. M. The Union advance, under Col. CLOUD, skirmished with their rear guard several times during the day, killing and wounding several, and taking a number of prisoners.

Our latest dispatches from Missouri state that the guerrillas under COFFEE and QUANTRELL have been driven into Arkansas by Gen. BLUNT, and that they have there formed a junction with RAINS, and are recruiting and organizing with a view to another raid. Gen. BLUNT will keep a close watch upon them.

A letter to the Memphis *Appeal*, dated at Helena, Aug. 18, contains the following matters of interest relative to Gen. HOVEY'S command: "This command (about 5,000) returned from Clarendon this morning—having lost two men after their arrival there, and one killed and two wounded on the second day; third day, one killed and two wounded, and also two killed by bushwhackers, returning; and two died of congestive chills. Captured a large amount of property, including twelve dozen good blankets and fifteen suits of United States clothing, at a house about twenty-five miles from Helena. Burned Dr. WASHINGTON'S residence, seven and one-half miles below Clarendon, where one of our men was killed and one wounded on Thursday last. The army brought back the contraband spy, who was the cause of the expedition, and proved himself an efficient one by misleading the forces six miles from the road to a clearing, to find a camp of rebels. The wagon train being sent forward, after shelling the woods and finding no enemy, the march was resumed. Fifteen conscripts, who came into the camp, state that the negro intended to have the train captured, and the darkey has since confessed. The conscripts have joined the First Arkansas Volunteers, United States Army. Quite a number of refugees accompanied the army to this place.

A train on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad was attacked and destroyed by guerrillas a few days ago. The guerrilas numbered about 400. The train was in charge of a detachment of the Forty-second Illinois Regiment.

The Memphis *Bulletin*, of Aug. 21, reports that on the preceding day, from 800 to 1,300 guerrillas entered the town of Raleigh, Tenn., passed through, and came within seven miles of Memphis. They set fire to all the bridges over Wolf and Hatchie rivers, and burned all the cotton they could find.

The reported defeat of Col. METCALFE, at Richmond, Ky., and the occupation of the village by SCOTT'S Louisiana Cavalry, is contradicted by a special dispatch from Lexington. An attack was made on METCALFE at Big Hill, fifteen miles south of Richmond, in such force that he was compelled to fall back on the town, where, reinforcements coming up, METCALFE took the offensive, and pressed the rebels beyond Rock Castle River, several miles south of Big Hill. METCALFE'S loss is put at fifty killed, wounded and missing.

From the St. Louis *Republican*, of Monday last, we clip the following: "It is said, in circles likely to know, that Gen. CURTIS has been relieved of command of the army in Arkansas. His successor has not been indicated." We consider this report as unlikely.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Mass Meeting held in the Park yesterday afternoon was a tremendous affair. The Park was full. The enthusiasm equalled that exhibited at any other meeting of the season, and when CORCORAN, with the Sixty-ninth, appeared, it seemed as if the entire *vox populi* was doing its best to thunder out a welcome. A full report of the meeting, with the eloquent remarks and practical results thereof, will be found in another part of the paper.

Three European steamers arrived at this port yesterday—the *Persia*, from Liverpool on the 16th and Queenstown on the 17th; the *Great Eastern*, from Liverpool on the 16th, and the *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool on the 14th. The advices by the *Persia* are two days later. The *Great Eastern* arrived at her moorings in Flushing Bay at 12½ P. M. yesterday; she brings over 1,000 passengers, and has 3,000 tons of merchandise on freight. A denial is made of the statement that the *Tuscarora* left Kingston on account of an order from the authorities. The news relating to GARIBALDI and his movements is very vague and unsatisfactory. It is asserted that the number of men with him does not exceed three thousand. A further advance had taken place in the Liverpool Cotton market. Breadstuffs were quiet and steady, and Provisions inactive.

Col. MASON, with nearly three hundred National troops, who surrendered to guerrillas at Clarksville, Tenn., without firing a gun, arrived in St. Louis on Monday, on parole.

The report of the Western Sanitary Commission states that the total number of patients admitted into hospital at St. Louis up to the 1st of July, was 23,198; the total number of deaths, 1,826, or 7¾ per cent. Of the 23,198 cases, 20,005 were for sickness incident to climate, and 3,198 for casualties (wounds.) Of the 20,005 cases of sickness, 1,593 died, or 7¼ per cent. Of the 3,198 cases of casualties, 228 died, or 7¼ per cent. During the past ten months, articles to the value of $150,000 have been distributed by the Commission.

The Stock Market was again highly speculative yesterday, and in the forenoon prices advanced ¼@½ ₱ cent. on Railway Shares and Government Securities, and ¼@1 ₱ cent. on Railway Bonds. In the afternoon there was less firmness, but the market finally left off steady. Gold, 115½; bills on London, 127½ ₱ cent.; same as on Tuesday.

Desirable lots of Flour, Wheat and Corn were in good demand, yesterday, at uniform prices. Provisions were in moderate request. Pork again declined. Hay, Dyewoods, Tallow and Tobacco were salable and firm. Whisky was brisker, and a trifle dearer. Transactions in Groceries were rather more extensive. Hemp, Hides, Metals, Dry Cod, Pickled Mackerel, Fruits, Seeds, Spices and Whalebone were lightly dealt in. Cotton was pretty actively sought after at buoyant prices. The principal change in Dry Goods was the advance in Drills, which were scarce and wanted for Government use. The public sale of Ribbons, &c., passed off quite satisfactorily, the attendance having been good and the bidding spirited. The Freight market was inactive. There were 426 vessels of all classes in port.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.—The *Herald* suggests that Gen. HALLECK should at once apply to Gen. STUART'S rebel cavalry the same rule which he has enforced against newspaper correspondents, and that they be excluded wholly from the lines of our army. They certainly get a great deal more valuable information than our Press could give them, especially if the report is true that they dashed in one morning and seized all Gen. POPE'S baggage, private papers, charts, maps, &c., including Gen. HALLECK'S dispatches, plans of the campaign, and specific instructions about newspaper correspondents. Something of the energy and vigilance so lavishly used in preventing the loyal people of the country from knowing what their army is doing, might be usefully bestowed on the rebel cavalry.

We are bound to assume that our authorities have some good reason for suppressing all authentic information concerning military operations in front of Washington. If any disaster has occurred, a knowledge of which would check enlistments—or if any success has been achieved which would encourage the belief that the war is ended—the public good may possibly require that the people should be kept in ignorance of the fact as long as possible. But even such a necessity could be only temporary, and should be met by temporary restrictions. The general rule of our military operations, as of every other department of Government, should be full *publicity*. The people have a right to know what their armies are doing, and the Government is directly interested in having them know. Justice, moreover, to the army itself—to officers and soldiers—requires that they should have the benefit of such publicity. In nine cases out of ten, the highest possible stimulus for an officer and a soldier in the field is the conviction that his conduct is observed and will be reported—that the public watches him, and stands ready to applaud or condemn, as his action may deserve. Every nation recognizes this and makes provision for it, and the exclusion of newspaper correspondents from the lines of an army engaged in actual service, is a spectacle reserved exclusively for this republican country, where the people constitute the Government, and every man of whose armies is a citizen.

There might be some excuse for such a course if it were necessary. Undoubtedly there are abuses connected with the system of newspaper correspondence from the army, just as there are with every other department of the public service. But these abuses can easily be remedied without recourse to the absurd and arbitrary measures of Gen. HALLECK. If the Government will give the matter a reasonable share of attention, there cannot be the slightest difficulty in reconciling the interests of the service with the just claims of the public in this particular. No other Government has the least trouble in placing itself in proper relations with the Press,—such relations as its peculiar character and interests may require. But this is about the only task to which our Government seems totally and hopelessly incompetent. The people must pay the penalty in not being allowed to know anything of the sufferings and achievements of the armies they send into the field.

The New Advance Upon Richmond—Strength of the Rebels.

The following is an extract from a private letter written by a gentleman who has had, as the letter itself indicates, unusual opportunities for acquiring information on the subject which he discusses:

I think I am right in the matter of the attack upon McCLELLAN in front of Richmond. I can assure you that JACKSON'S army of 35,000 men was not engaged in the first day's battles at all. The attack was made by HILL and LONGSTREET, and followed up by the army of Richmond proper, JACKSON moving in to cut off the line toward the White House. The Charles City Road was held only by HUGER, and *I well remember that great anxiety was expressed on the third day by well-informed persons as to the movement of McClellan's left upon the city by that road.*

"It is amazing how we have persisted in exaggerating the forces of the Confederate commanders, and it seems to me that we are still bent upon doing so. DAVIS in his Inaugural (which I had the pleasure of hearing under a blue cotton umbrella) announced, Feb. 22, that he had then 400 regiments in the field. The Southern regiments will with astounding rapidity, and it is safe to assume that the average effective force of regiments, which have been long enough in the field to be at all relied upon, never exceeds 500 men. Their whole fighting force between the Mississippi and the Potomac does not this day exceed, I feel confident, the figure assigned in recent dispatches to the armies of Virginia alone. *And as Hill was left in Richmond with some 15,000 men when Lee moved the Army upon the line of the Rapidon less than a fortnight since, I do not see how it is possible that they should have more than from 130,000 to 140,000 men in a position to give battle to our combined armies here.* My own opinion is that they have no more than from 110,000 to 115,000 in such a position. *They struck too late this time*, I feel sure, just as sure as I feel that *we* have struck too late more than once in the course of the last six months, and that in the case of Fort Donelson and the Western campaign we struck too soon."

This extract suggests a good many points of interest in connection with the recent history of the war. So far as the past is concerned, however, it can serve no good purpose to discuss them now: but the time will come when their bearing upon personal interests will secure them full examination. The most important part of the preceding letter is that which relates to the strength of the rebel army.

It is clear, from the incidents of the past few weeks, that the rebels soon ascertained that Richmond was in no danger of an immediate attack from Gen. McCLELLAN after his retreat to Harrison's Landing, and that they forthwith determined to strike a blow at our army in front of Washington. They knew of McCLELLAN'S intended withdrawal from the Peninsula at least ten days before it was published here, and instantly sent nearly their whole force against POPE'S command—leaving only 15,000 men in Richmond. Their evident object was to crush POPE, and be in position to engage the remainder of our army single-handed; and the success of their general movement depended wholly on their success in crushing POPE. In this attempt they received their first check at Cedar Mountain, and were utterly foiled by the steady and safe retreat of our forces behind the line of the Rappahannock, where we can mass our troops at leisure.

The rebels now stand in front of our armies there, numbering at the outside 125,000, while to meet them we have already not less than 200,000, which will very speedily be increased to 250,000 or 300,000,—and *can* be increased, if necessary, to 400,000 men. Our position is strong, and although the enemy seems to be making frequent and desperate attempts to turn our flanks or break our line, there is not one chance in ten of his achieving any important success. By destroying the bridges across the Rappahannock, we have rendered their passage of that river impossible, and have secured for ourselves all the time we need for preparation. The remainder of the Army of the Potomac will speedily take its position,—and then, without waiting to be attacked or allowing himself to be put upon the defensive, even for a day, *the country expects Gen. Halleck to put himself at the head of this magnificent and irresistible National army, and march over the rebels into Richmond.* He will have all the force the enterprise will require, and all the conditions essential to its success.

One thing ought to be distinctly understood—the country cannot tolerate any new delays,—or any repetition of old failures. This army must not sit down content with defending Washington, nor be held in check by exaggerated stories of the rebel strength, or by bad roads, inadequate supplies, or lack of transportation. Against all these contingencies the Government must make full and ample preparation. The country does not want excuses nor explanations—it *demands* success. It has waited long enough, and it has paid dearly enough for it. It is entitled to a vigorous, bold and successful movement of its armies, and it demands this at the hands of the Commander-in-Chief. A military commander must always take some risks; he must always run the hazard of defeat in order to secure a possibility of success. In this case the risks are small, for the country has placed in the hands of the Government everything which can render success certain. This lavish and confiding generosity of the nation must no longer be abused.

UNNATURALIZED FOREIGNERS.—The recent decision of the State Department, declaring exempt from military service foreign residents who have simply declared their intention to become citizens, conflicts with the previous policy of the Government. KOSZTA, whom Capt. INGRAHAM removed from beneath the Austrian flag, had only declared his intentions, but was, nevertheless, regarded as an American citizen, fully entitled to the protection of the American flag. The same doctrine has been constantly held in cases where an intending subject of this Government has been impressed in foreign military service. All such have been uniformly regarded as so bound to military obligations in this country as to be necessarily exempted abroad. Mr. SEWARD'S dictum is important as determining, in a more rational and positive form, the rights of this class of our residents.

It is true the decision will place many of the class in question in an ambiguous and anomalous position. During and at the close of the Mexican war, the British Consular authorities in this country were constantly applied to for protections to enable the applicants to visit Mexico as British subjects. In all cases, such protections or passports were refused if the party had filed his declaration papers here. He was held to be no longer a subject of the Queen. Appeal was taken from this decision to the Foreign Office in London, where the Consular dictum was affirmed. The abjuration oath required as a preliminary to a declaration of intention was held to nullify the claims of the individual to the character of an Englishman. Henceforward, therefore, the former subject of Queen VICTORIA occupies the curious position of having no claim anywhere to Governmental protection or recognition. They are neither subjects nor citizens. To become the latter they must seek the earliest opportunity of completing the imperfect process of naturalization in this country.

The adjudication of the State Department rids the Government of a vexatious and war-provoking question, which might at any time involve the Government in a contest with any or all the Continental States of Europe. A handful of British subjects have certainly been placed at our mercy by the peculiar policy of their former Government. But, on the Continent, the obligations of allegiance are held to be inviolable, and had the mere personal oath of abjuration been regarded in this country as discharging those obligations, international quarrels would have been inevitable.

The Seward-Russell Correspondence.

The important correspondence between Secretary SEWARD and Earl RUSSELL, which we published in full yesterday, opens up a new and interesting chapter in our diplomacy. The dispatch of Earl RUSSELL, transmitted by telegraph the day previously, gave an indication of the line of argument submitted by Mr. SEWARD; though the evasive and cynical reply of the Foreign Secretary but half revealed, while half concealing, the real import of this significant (?) State paper. Published side by side, they explain and supplement each other.

Though Mr. SEWARD does not, in his elaborate dispatch, make any proposal upon which the British Government were called on to come to a conclusion, he had, none the less, a very real, intelligible and practical end in view. The time had come, in his estimation, when foreign Powers might wisely take an impartial review of the whole progress of the civil strife that had raged for upward of a year, with intent to make such revision of their opinions, sentiments, and, though indirectly, their attitude, toward the United States and those arrayed in rebellion against it as might be prompted by experience of the past and fair inference of the future. With this view the dispatch of Mr. SEWARD was, we infer, prepared as *materiel pour servir* which our European Ministers should use in representations to the several Governments to which they are accredited. The rebel agents have already laid before the European Powers several lengthy *memoires*, elaborately falsifying the whole current of events: it was surely but right that one effort should be made by the National Government to set forth the true condition and prospects of the war.

Mr. SEWARD, near the commencement of his letter, very pointedly cites the language of his earliest dispatches, in which, regarding the industrial systems of Western Europe and the United States as so essentially united that a jar in one country produces disturbances in all others, he predicted a state of affairs now unhappily realized in Great Britain, France and Belgium. Why has the war been prolonged to effect these disastrous results? The American Government, at the beginning, assumed that the Union could, must and should be preserved. "On the other hand, the European nations, when they saw the storm burst upon the country, either doubted, or actually disbelieved the possibility of that great salvation. Europe had but a subordinate and indirect interest in the great problem, and it supposed that if the United States could be only convinced that the Union could not, in the end, be preserved, they would at once forego the contest, and consent to a National dissolution. *Thus European opinion has practically favored the insurgents, and encouraged them with ephemeral sympathies and unreal expectations of foreign intervention, and has thus protracted the war to the present time.*" As for the present outlook of affairs, this Government and the American people "are even more confident of the preservation of the Union now than they were a year ago," and foreign Powers are invited candidly to take such a survey of the military situation as will show the grounds of this faith that is in us. Referring then to the events in question, Mr. SEWARD gives a *résumé* of National successes, all of which were and are warranted by the facts. He then proceeds to consider the pretended invincible disloyalty of the insurgents, and proves that "loyalty reappears everywhere just as fast as the successes of the Government are deemed sufficient to afford a guaranty for reliance upon its protection." This is followed by a comparative view of the resources of the National Government and the rebels, after which Mr. SEWARD approaches the subject of Slavery. A servile war with all its horrors, is, he argues, but a question of time, if the war shall continue indefinitely; and he shows how, even as it is, the industrial system of the South bids fair to be completely broken up by the dissolution of society and the escape of the blacks. The Government, animated by a just regard for the general welfare, adopts a policy designed at once to save the Union and rescue society from that fearful catastrophe, while it consults the ultimate peaceful relief of the nation from Slavery. The wording is here cautious, but it is not difficult to draw the inference that emancipation will be the policy of the Government, *possibly* in the settlement of its domestic difficulties, and *certainly* if any European Power shall intervene. These various arguments, however, are not brought forward to ward off intervention, the danger of which, "if it has ever existed, has passed;" but as a preface to the question, *What must be the effect of such a policy abroad as will encourage the insurgents with the hope of an intervention which is never to occur?*

The character and aim of this high-toned State paper, which is removed quite from the category of wonted formal diplomacy, becomes therefore entirely intelligible. It is a call for candor—for an honest, impartial weighing of facts—for the voiding of all prejudices. Mr. SEWARD would doubtless admit that many causes conspired to imbue European statesmen with the opinion that the dissolution of the Union was irretrievable; but he thinks himself entitled to ask them to review in the light of the events of the war an opinion which, formed at so early a stage of it, may now be seen to be a prejudice. The scope and logic of the paper are independent of its special details, and to no candid mind would be invalidated by the circumstance that some of the elements in that shifting scene, the military situation, are now different from those of May last. If one looked on the sea only at ebb-tide, and never saw it when its proud invasive flood wins acres from the yielding shore, he would surely have but an imperfect notion of tidal action.

But if Mr. SEWARD expected to be met in the same frank spirit, he must now abandon the hope. The British Secretary leaves the dispatch unanswered for more than a month to find a hollow triumph in setting later incidental drawbacks and reverses over against the picture which Mr. SEWARD had drawn of past and positive successes. His cogent arguments and candid appeals are turned by a cold cynicism, and a grave question of international morality is set aside with a supercilious allusion to the "magnanimity" of the British Government in preserving its neutrality in face of "the insults constantly heaped upon the British name in speeches and newspapers" in the United States! This was an unfortunate allusion for one who had just heard that "old and distinguished statesman," as the *Times* styles Mr. ROEBUCK, heap the vilest insults on Americans, whom he styled "the scum and refuse of Europe;" and this, too, in the presence of the Prime Minister of England, and at a public banquet given in his honor.

This instance, indeed, may be taken as a striking illustration of the very kind of antagonism which it was Mr. SEWARD'S aim to allay. He makes no complaint of the course of the British *Government*—he expressly says that the views expressed are not founded on any proceedings or expressions of that Government. They are an appeal against such prejudiced utterances as those of ROEBUCK, and which have been matched by the like from Earl RUSSELL himself, and indeed from almost every leading member of the Cabinet and of Parliament. As the representatives of the British Government, these men have had occasion to make repeated declarations of neutrality. They do still favor strict non-intervention; but they do so, according to their late avowals, not because they think this will lead to the restoration of the Union, but because they feel assured it will result in its dissolution! We must either accept this Mephistophelian humor: but we cannot do so without the sorrowful conviction that the soul of all honor and high-mindedness is eaten out of the very core of the aristocratic class of England.

Drafting and Volunteering.

We regard with great suspicion the efforts made in various quarters to delay or prevent altogether the enforcement of the *draft*. Drafting is the most just and equitable mode of securing from the people the performance of military duty. Every man owes that duty to his country. In this respect all stand upon precisely the same footing. Volunteering throws the whole burden of military service upon those who are willing to perform it,—leaving the least patriotic portion of the public entirely free from the hardships and obligations which patriotism imposes upon all alike.

In the present rebellion the operation of this rule is peculiarly unjust. The sympathizers with secession—those who oppose the attempt of the Government to maintain its authority and put down the rebellion—escape from all the burdens which the war brings with it. They neither fight nor contribute money to aid and support those who do. They stand entirely aloof from the contest, wishing success in their hearts to the enemies of the country and not lifting a finger against them. Nothing can be more unfair or unjust than this exemption. All classes of our people should be forced to share alike in the burdens and hardships of the war.

We understand perfectly that there is a very strong prejudice in the public mind against drafting. But it is strongest among those who are unwilling to fight, or to help others fight, for the Union. It looks better abroad to see the Government sustained by willing hands; and no spectacle, certainly, can be more sublime than that of an army of a million of men composed exclusively of volunteers. But this ought not to be the paramount consideration with our Government. The first thing to be aimed at is military efficiency,—the next should be absolute and equal justice in the assignment of duties to be done and burdens to be borne. The volunteer system shifts all the hardships of the war from the shoulders of the least patriotic portion of our people and places them upon those who, being the most patriotic, are already the most burdened. The volunteer system, moreover, has been so debased by the system of extravagant bounties as to have lost most of the features by which it was originally recommended.

The system has gone so far now, however, that it cannot be arrested. Nearly the whole 600,000 men called for by the President will be raised by volunteer enlistments. *But we trust no time will be lost in perfecting the enrollment of men subject to draft, in this and in every other State.* Whether we resort to a draft now, or not, the machinery for a draft ought to be put in perfect order for instant use. There should be a complete and accurate enrollment of every man subject to military duty, so that if we should need hereafter a quarter or half a million more men, they may be had instantly—without the annoying and perilous delays to which we have been subjected hitherto. Indeed, we ought to have at least half a million men not only enrolled, but organized and held in perfect readiness for instant dispatch to any seat of war, in case they should be needed, in addition to those already summoned into the field. But whatever else may be done, there should be not the least relaxation, nor an hour's delay in the work of completing the enrollment from which a draft must be made, if made at all.

THE DRAFT-INSURANCE NUISANCE.—The Government has very properly taken in hand the speculative gentlemen who have embarked in the business of insuring against drafting. An order, transmitted through the Police yesterday, gave notice that this, as one of the methods of "discouraging enlistments," must be discontinued and the advertisements withdrawn from the newspapers. So far as the Press is concerned the order is received with entire satisfaction. There can be no question that the eager and public canvass of the means of escaping the draft, and of evading military service altogether, must act offensively and discouragingly upon those who are volunteering, under the compulsion of the coming draft, and whose insufficient means prevent them from purchasing immunity. But this is a secondary evil. Such extreme activity in the substitute market naturally prompts the half-decided to reserve their valuable persons for the better prices which are to prevail after the draft, if the present artificial excitement produce its natural effect upon the rates. Thus thousands are withheld from volunteering by considerations of an utterly sordid character.

What the country wants is men *now*—not men a month or two hence. Whoever responds to the demand of the Government does well. Whoever for pecuniary gain not only declines to go at once to the war, but to contribute by every means in his power to send others forthwith, deserves rebuke and punishment, and to this penalty the so-called draft-insurance speculators have fairly exposed themselves. Let the Police see that the business is stopped; not merely driven into secrecy and retirement.

SHERIFF LYNCH—We are informed, from a most loyal and reliable source that Sheriff LYNCH has not made any appointments as general deputies since the order for draft commenced, nor even at a time when a draft was talked about. That his deputies are all loyal men. And that his special deputations can in no wise be construed as exempting the temporary holders. Under these assurances we take pleasure in correcting our previous information.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Stamp Currency Coming into General Circulation.

THE SCARCITY OF ARMS.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

AN ABSURD RUMOR.

The rumor that Gen. McDOWELL has been shot by Gen. SIGEL, or anybody else, is simply absurd, and hardly worth denial.

THE STAMP CURRENCY.

Postage stamp bills are beginning to get into general circulation here, and considerable supplies have already been sent to different parts of the country. The supply as yet, however, is very far from equal to the demand, and there is a great pressure of the Department in consequence. Secretary CHASE received one letter to-day, urgently representing the want of small change in certain rural districts, and proposing to take two hundred and fifty dollars' worth of the small bills, and pay the Secretary a half per cent. premium on it, if he would only promise to give him the monopoly, and not send any more to other parties in that locality. Similar brilliant propositions come from other quarters.

THE SCARCITY OF ARMS.

Gun contractors corroborate the recent statements about the willingness of the War Department now to renew contracts which it broke off months ago. Plenty of contractors are ready to manufacture the Springfield musket in large quantities at once, but they insist on much larger prices than those manufactured at Springfield Arsenal cost. The net cost of this arm is about $13 50. The Government thinks $16 is enough to pay contractors—but they ask more.

THE PEACE DEMOCRATS.

The intimations given some days ago of danger of the Peace Democracy carrying the elections in many strong Republican localities [illegible] Republicans having volunteered so freely, [illegible] daily confirmations from all quarters. One Congressional District in the West has been mentioned by prominent politicians here to-day, where the Republican majority is usually two to three thousand, in which fears are now expressed of the election of a Peace Democrat. The sooner a draft is applied, the sooner danger of this kind will be prevented from increasing.

CLERKS DRILLING.

The organizations of the Treasury clerks for the defence of Washington have began drilling within a day or two. One of the Patent office organizations also began this evening. Secretary STANTON has promised to supply them with arms. Such organizations appear more rational and necessary now than they did some weeks ago.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments have been made, under the direct and excise law:

WISCONSIN.—First District—Thomas J. Emerson, of Racine, Collector; Charles A. Bronson, of Milwaukee, Assessor. Second District—Edward R. Wadsworth, of Beloit, Collector; David Atwood, of Madison, Assessor. Third District—J. H. Warren, of Albany, Collector; Bernard H. Brisbois, of Prairie du Chien, Assessor. Fourth District—James H. Babcock, of Beaverdam, Collector; Erven Hatch, of Oakfield Center, Assessor. Fifth District—Heman Merriam, of Berlin, Collector; George Geary, of Oshkosh, Assessor. Sixth District—William S. Price, of Black River Falls, Collector; James B. Gray, of Hudson, Assessor.

NEBRASKA.—JAMES SWEET, of Nebraska City, Collector; JOSEPH H. REEBANE, of Falls City, Assessor.

ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS REGARDING STAMPS.

The following additional regulations have been

made in regard to stamps for proprietary articles under the direct and excise tax law:

Second—Where printing is more than one color is required, the additional expense must be borne by the proprietor.

Third—Each stamp must bear the words, or a proper abbreviation of the words, "United States Internal Revenue," and the name of the article; also, in words and figures, the denomination of the stamp.

SMALL NOTES IN THE DISTRICT.

The law of Congress passed several years ago forbidding the circulation in the District of Columbia of Bank, or Corporation Notes, below the denomination of five dollars, will be strictly enforced after the 20th of September, and offenders prosecuted according to the statute. The Government issues will supply the deficiency, and consequently exclude foreign notes of questionable or counterfeit character, as well as genuine ones of small denominations.

AN ESCAPE FROM THE REBELS.

Two gentlemen who had been sent from Philadelphia in pressure Gen. BOSLER'S remains, to-day were captured by rebels, and narrowly escaped by abandoning their buggy and concealing themselves for some hours in the woods. They were compelled to lie within sight of the rebel sentries. They have just arrived here this evening again.

THE TRIBUNE AND THE TAX APPOINTMENTS.

If the TRIBUNE desires to persist in its mendacity with regard to the New-York and Brooklyn tax appointments, there can be no reasonable objection, except on the part of its own readers. The President has signed the commissions, and the official announcements will very speedily confirm the TIMES' list throughout.

THE ARMY AT YORKTOWN.

Arrival of Troops from Harrison's Landing—The Place to be Defended—Hospitalities of Gen. Van Alen, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

YORKTOWN, Va., Friday, Aug. 22, 1862.

Old York has again been wakened from the calm repose of the last three months, by the echoes of the martial tread of thousands, and again all has been hurry and bustle. For a week or more, vague rumors floated around that we were to be again visited by the forces of McCLELLAN; but it was quite uncertain when and by what route they would reach here, until on Saturday last a telegram announced the advance at Williamsburgh. Sunday morning, bright and early, Gen. STEES, at the head of his division of regulars, marched into town, the advance of the army. The General stopped but a moment, to pay his compliments to Gen. VAN ALEN, when he was again in the saddle, and off for Old Point. Hardly had he left ere Gen. BARRY, Chief of Artillery, and Col. ALEXANDER, of the Engineers, rode into town, to examine the defences of the place, and complete arrangements for giving it additional strength. These officers remained several days, making the headquarters of the Military Governor their home. Gen. MORELL'S Division followed that of Gen. STEES, and before night the whole of PORTER'S corps were here. The division of Gen. MORELL encamped just outside the fortifications of the place, and moved on in the morning to the fort. It appeared that Providence especially favored the army, as the weather was all that could be desired—it being unusually cool, no rain, and the roads were in prime order; had it been otherwise, the soldiers would have suffered terribly from their long and rapid marches; as it was, all the troops appeared fresh and vigorous, though somewhat soiled by the dust which hovered over the road in clouds. Indeed, it was quite remarkable that all should have gone up so well, considering all that they have gone through in this most arduous campaign. After PORTER came FRANKLIN, HEINTZELMAN, KEYES and SUMNER; the former encamped over night on the plains of Yorktown, and then pressed forward to Newport's News. Gen. HEINTZELMAN embarked his command at this point, and, thanks to the indomitable activity and energy of Quartermaster INGALLS, who seemed omnipresent, in spite of the limited amount of water transportation, his whole force of infantry embarked within twenty-four hours. Gen. SUMNER'S command, the rear guard, have passed on to Fortress Monroe, while KEYES' corps is left here to protect Yorktown, Gloucester and Williamsburgh.

During the transit of the army, Gen. VAN ALEN, with his wonted hospitality, kept open house, and all were welcome. Most of the distinguished General officers of the army were entertained at his headquarters, and at all hours of the day and night, constellations of Major and Brigadier Generals could be found within the walls of the venerable mansion, and enjoying the delights of the fine breeze which constantly blows from the fair waters of the Chesapeake; and again, when night came, the luxury of a good bed, which made them feel that they were once again drawing near to the haunts of civilization. It has been the remark of one and all, the marked improvements in Yorktown since the army passed through it in May. All thanks to the diligent rule of Gen. VAN ALEN, to whom all praise is awarded. The hurry and excitement attendant upon the large influx of troops are gradually subsiding, and order and quiet are fast replacing confusion and hubbub. Several thousand laborers will be put to work immediately felling the woods and destroying the earthworks erected by McCLELLAN; and it will no doubt be gratifying to many of your readers to know that Yorktown is to be defended to the last; and it is believed that it is vastly stronger than ever before, and that a few determined men can hold it against many. The people of Williamsburgh had a grand jollification—bonfires, cheerings, meetings, &c.—after the last of our troops passed through. What will be their chagrin when they find to-day a body of our troops returning to hold them still in durance vile. A dose of BUTLER would do them good, and they should have it meted out to them.

A. D. C.

FROM ILLINOIS.

Closing Up of Volunteering in the West—Receptions of Gen. Turchin—Western Rebels—The Prisoners at Camp Douglas—The City War Loan—Trade.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 25, 1862.

The past has been quite an interesting and exciting week with us in the West. The closing up of the volunteering has caused greater activity in military matters than has been witnessed since the beginning of the war. The Governor reports that according to advices received at the Adjutant-General's office, 50,000 volunteers have been enrolled; but I shall not be surprised that when all the rolls come in, the number will fall at least ten thousand short of this. Even forty thousand would be a large number to come voluntarily forward at the country's call, from a State which has already so many thousands of her sons in the field. I hope the Governor's figure will prove correct, but have my doubts.

There were about six thousand new levies in camp here. The First Regiment of the Board of Trade Brigade left for Cairo on Saturday. There are continual arrivals from the country, so that we shall soon have a formidable army here.

The reception of Gen. TURCHIN in this city was significant as expressing the public sentiment here upon the conduct of the war. Here is an officer under disgrace, so far as military censure could inflict it, received with an ovation which any successful hero might envy. The spirit of the affair may be gathered from the following passage in the address of welcome: "We welcome you as an officer who understands his duty—who comprehends the malignant character of the rebellion, and who is both ready and willing to use all means at his command to put it down." Different would be the reception of Gen. BUELL, in the present state of public feeling. Expressive silence would be the least he could expect. If he escaped "groans and hisses," he might consider himself fortunate.

Disloyalty has become more bold and outspoken in this State since the reverses of the Peninsula campaign than ever before. In the middle and southern portions of the State, as is well known, we have a large population from the Slave States. It is not so strange that sympathy should exist between many of these and their kindred who are in arms against the Union. Their open expression of this sympathy and their treasonable acts have recently called the attention of the National officers to their doings. A large number of arrests of the leading offenders has been made, and henceforth there will be vigilance and vigor [illegible]. The idea which has been [illegible] in some of the Newspapers, here, that it is necessary in some counties to call upon the Government for outside protection from internal traitors, is ridiculous. There is not a county in the State where the loyal people are not as ten to one of the rebel sympathizers. It is superfluous to say that those arrested are "Democrats." Oh, that the time should ever come when the good old name of Democracy, which a JEFFERSON and a JACKSON honored, should everywhere become the synonym of treason! Not that all our Democrats are traitors. The Douglas men are, with but few exceptions, foremost among those who go for putting down the rebellion.

For some reason or other, the southern movement of the prisoners from Camp Douglas has been stopped. Only one party of 150 has been sent off. They are such a great nuisance, in a sanitary point of view, that our citizens are anxious to get rid of them. There is a good deal of sickness among them, and the daily bill of mortality is quite large.

Cook County has raised about 4,000 volunteers under the new call, which is nearly her quota under both.

The Indian outbreak in Minnesota has created much excitement here and in all the West. I saw a gentleman last evening, just from St. Paul. He says that the report of the number of whites slaughtered was undoubtedly exaggerated by at least one-half. But even thus, it presents a bloody record. He reports that men were gathering promptly from every point, and that before this there are 1,500 armed men under Gov. SIBLEY, at the scene of the outrage. A terrible retribution awaits the treacherous savages. They will scarcely escape short of extermination. The people are wrought up to such a pitch, that they will stop at nothing less. All confidence was felt at St. Paul that the worst was over.

This city has just negotiated a "War loan" of $900,000, above par—which shows that the credit of Chicago has not been injuriously affected by the war or any other cause. The entire funded debt of the city is now $954,000, six and seven per cents.

Sword presentations and flag presentations are the order of the day. The ladies are still busily at work preparing articles of comfort and convenience for the sick and wounded, and for the men in the field. The labors of fair hands, and the liberality of our citizens, do not in the least relax in this b eaf.

General business continues satisfactory. The grain trade has fallen off somewhat, and, consequently, freights are lower. Many vessels have left the grain trade and gone after lumber, as a better paying business just now. The receipts of grain, however, are about 300,000 bushels per day. For the week ending Saturday night. Flour, 25,386 bbls; Wheat, 351,468 bushels; Corn, 761,128 bushels; Oats, 31,200 bushels. Money is plenty—that is, currency. Small change has again made its appearance in considerable quantities, and mailers generally are moving along easily. There is great activity furnishing the volunteers, which gives employment to thousands.

Outward Bound.

CAPE RACE, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from New-York on Saturday last, passed this point this morning, *en route* to Liverpool. The latest news dispatches, as also numerous commercial dispatches from STOKES'S Agency, were placed on board.

Secretary Seward en route to His Home.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

Secretary SEWARD left Washington to-day, for several weeks sojourn at his home in Auburn, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, No. 371, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON—The President's Letter to HORACE GREELEY—Mr. SEWARD and Foreigners Subject to the Draft.

FROM VIRGINIA.—Movements of Gen. POPE. The Retreat from the Rappahannock—Continual Skirmishing—The Rebel Foray to Warrenton.

EUROPEAN NEWS—With Interesting Letters from our Special Correspondents Abroad, and Extracts from our Foreign Exchanges.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE from all the Different Commands and Departments.

THE SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT.

CORCORAN AT HOME—The full Description of the Irish Patriot's Reception in Philadelphia and New-York.

NEWS FROM RICHMOND—Jeff. Davis' Message—Meeting of the Rebel Congress.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

A number of interest and value.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 27—*In steamship Persia, from Liverpool*—Mr. Scott, Dr. and Mrs. G. B. Wood, Miss Duane, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Dayton, Miss Lee, Mrs. Kirk, Mrs. Hutton and servant, Mrs. McEavers, Mrs. Whitlock, two children and nurse; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Carter, Thos. Caster, Miss Annie Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Reade, four children and two nurses; E. Davidson, Jas. Creighton, Mr. Hanson, Edw. Harvey and son, W. Albert. Mr. Mathewson, Hon. Col. Annesley, Mr. Torre, S. T. Carter, Robt Carter, Jr., Miss J. Cochran, Miss W. Cochran, Mrs. Dougall, J. Hess, Mr. Briggs, Mrs. Wloans, three children and nurse; Mr. and Mrs. L. Moss and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan and child, Mr. Nathan, Jr., and brother, Masters W. and J. Nathan, W. H. Knight, S. W. Collins, Miss Spear, J. McKtoney, G. M. Miller, J. P. Howard, Misses J. and E. Nathan, Miss R. Wendell, Miss A. Wendell, Miss E. Wendell, Miss J. Wendell, Miss G. Wendell, Mr. J. Olsen, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Wendell, Mr. and Mrs. Riggs, Miss H. Wendell, Miss M. Wendell, T. G. Cauldwell, child and nurse, Miss Shaw, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Downing, three children and nurse, Miss Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. S. Bruhl, Mr. Birch, Mr. Dundale, J. Andrews, J. Mutter, B. A. A. Mumford, R. C. Montgomerie, Mr. and Mrs. J. Loeb, Marquis of Hartington and servant, Col. Leslie and servant, E. Houghwout and son, D. S. Jackson, A. E. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Stokes, Miss James and sister, Mrs. McMaster, child and nurse, A. R. McMaster, S. Holmes, J. D. Davis, Chas. Heussner, F. S. Edmonds, Henry Clack, A. C. Kingsland, D. O'Sullivan, B. Tomes, Mr. Stokes, H. L. Newhall, G. M. Newhall, Isaac Solomon, J. H. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Wiskinkoff, Mr. Steinberg, A. Henschel, J. Mitchell, Mr. Hutton, Mr. Luckmeyer, Mr. Frank, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Weaver, Mr. Payen, J. W. Eccles, Mr. Humphrey and Brother, Mr. Richmond, Mr. Comstock, Mr. Schillito and Brother, John Calder, J. R. Read, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Bull, Count De Ring, friend and servant; Mr. and Mrs. De Rham, four children and two nurses; Mr. Schlottner, Mr. and Mrs. Figueira and two children; Thos. B. Conolly, Mr. Maillard, J. Rosenfeld, P. V. Mondon, E. C. Taylor, F. F. Dorr, Rev. T. Kennedy and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Foote, two children and servant; James Knott, Mr. Swayne, Miss Russell, J. H. Pool, Mr. Patnrel, Mrs. Olsen, Mrs. J. Wright, H. W. Brethour, Mr. and Mrs. John Foote, E. Berrie. Total, 193.

AUG. 27—*In steamship Kangaroo, from Liverpool*—Miss Scribner, Mrs. T. Worthy and two children, Mrs. Lacey, Mrs. Tuthill and child, Mr. and Mrs. Deatz, Chas. Danforth, Cobb, Mr. Wright, Mr. Belch, Mr. Woodward, Miss Woodward, 2 children and nurse, Mrs. Green and infant, Miss Clements, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, Mr. Doughty, Mrs. Doughty, Mr. and Mrs. Owens, Mr. Gill, Mrs. Gill, G. A. Chase, C. A. Chase, Mr. Holyoak, Maj. Watts, Mrs. E. A. Smith, Era Stokel, Mr. De Verdis, Mrs. Finlay, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, R. H. Gibson, Y. Manning, John Buckley, Mr. Underhill, B. S. Underhill, Mr. Corse, Mr. and Mrs. Raab and infant, Rev. F. Tower, Mr. Cathcart, Mr. and Mrs. Gallagher, Judge Carson, B. Saunders, E. Joyce, Mr. McNab, E. Theriah, S. B. Scherwood, W. Andrews, Mrs. Andrews, Mr. Royston, A. McIntyre, Mr. Martin, J. W. Gibbons, R. D. Buchanan, Mr. Carlom, Miss Ida Smith, and 273 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 23 | Sun sets.... 6 40 | Moon sets.... 8 10

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 44 | Gov. Island 10 13 | Hell Gate.... 11 33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 27.

Cleared.

Ships Sheridan, Russell, Vera Cruz, Howland & Frothingham; Childe Harold, Hicks, Liverpool, Howland & Aspinwall.

Barks Francisca, (Pruss.,) More, Cork, Wm. Salem & Co.; Condor, (Pruss.,) Bahlrus, Cork, J. C. McArthur; Linda, (Br.,) Hewitt, New-Orleans, D. C. Murray; Theoda, Sewell, Melbourne, N. S. W., Maher, Ricard & Co., Anna Augusta, (Dr.,) Fletcher, Belfast.

Brigs Charles Heath, Loud, Portsmouth, R. P. Buck & Co.; Julia, (Br.,) Bradshaw, Port of Spain, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Bosphorus, (Br.,) Rowe, Penrath Roads, G. F. Bulley; San Juan, (Mex.,) Barntiago, Tobasco, F. Alexander & Co.

Schooners James Lawrence, Rogers, Bridgeport, ——; Alpine, Bray, Boston, master; Maria Jane, (Br.,) Crosby, Pictou, N. S.; Brett, Son & Co.; Dr. Franklin, Chapman, Norwich, H. S. Racket; Flash, Taft, Jacmel, B. J. Wenburg; J. J. Finlayson, Stuart, Nassau, N. P.; Leocadia, Small, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.; Empire, (Br.,) Simmons, Bermuda, McCall & Frith.

Sloop Samsondale, Mackey, New-Haven, M. Briggs & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Persia, Lott, Liverpool AUG. 16, at noon, via Queenstown 17th, at 4:31, with mdse. and 193 passengers to E. Cunard. Aug. 18, 2 P. M., passed Am. ships Amanda and Trimountain, bound into Liverpool; 9:30 P. M., [illegible]. The friends of the family, and of the late H. J. Sanford and of his brother, John O. Sanford, are invited to attend.

BAKER.—In Woodridge, N. J., on Tuesday morning, Aug. 26, of consumption, J. BLOOD BAKER, resident of New-York City.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Samuel Dally, at Woodbridge, on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

CALLAGHAN.—In this City, at the residence of his father, corner of 3d-av. and 72d-st., on Tuesday, Aug. 26, CORNELIUS C. CALLAGHAN, of Company H, Fifteenth Regiment New-York State Engineers, in the 20th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at 10½ o'clock A. M. on Thursday, the 28th inst. The remains will be taken to St. Lawrence's Church, in 84th-st., and from thence to Calvary Cemetery.

CORNELL.—At Deal, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 27, AMY ALICE, eldest daughter of the late George J. and of Caroline C. Cornell, aged 18 years.

The funeral will be at No. 56 West 17th-st., at 10 o'clock on the morning of Friday, the 29th inst.

DENNISTOUN.—On Tuesday, Aug. 26, ELIZABETH DENNISTOUN, youngest daughter of the late Alexander Dennistoun.

The friends of the family, and of her brothers, William and Thomas, are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 10 West 20th st., on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 2 P. M.

FRENDRICK.—In Williamsburgh, on Wednesday, Aug. 27, JOHN H., second son of the late John Frederick, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 266 South 1st-st., Williamsburgh.

HAYWARD.—JABEZ HAYWARD, aged 65 years and 25 days, who came to his death suddenly by falling through a hatchway.

Notice of funeral will be given in to-morrow's papers.

HOUSMAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 26, ISAAC HOUSMAN, aged 47 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 191 West 20th-st. His remains will be interred in the family burying-ground, Staten Island.

LORD.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Aug. 26, at 6 o'clock, of disease of the heart, GEORGE W. LORD, aged 62 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 24 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, at 8 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Philadelphia in the 10 A. M. train, for interment at Laurel Hill.

OAKEY.—In Flatbush, L. I., on Tuesday, Aug. 26, SARAH S., wife of John Oakey, and eldest daughter of the late Charles N. Spofford, aged 25 years.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, in Flatbush. The cars leave Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, every 15 minutes.

PRATT.—On Wednesday, Aug. 27, of cholera infantum, MARGARET FISHER, only daughter of Albert C. and Fennie B. Pratt, aged 10 months.

Funeral from No. 17 Lafayette-place, at 4 o'clock this day. (Thursday,) the 28th inst.

☞ Cincinnati *Gazette* please copy.

REDFIELD.—At Old Point Comfort, on Wednesday, Aug. 27, JOSHUA S. REDFIELD, eldest son of J. S. Redfield, Esq., U. S. Consul Otranto, Italy, aged 20 years and 24 days.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

ROZYNKOWSKI.—In Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 26, CLARA PAULINA ROZYNKOWSKI, youngest daughter of Mrs. Clara P. Rozynkowski, aged 8 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Thursday,) the 28th inst., at 12 o'clock M., from the residence of her mother, Harrison-st., second house from Main-st., near the Brick Church Station, Orange.

SANDS.—In Harlem, on Monday, Aug. 25, AUGUSTUS H. SANDS, in the 35th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his brother, John H. Sands, and of his brothers-in-law, Henry J. F., George, William F., and John P. Haws, are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 6th-av. and 20th-st.

SMITH.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 27, Mrs. EUPHEMIA D., widow of James Smith, aged 67 years and 11 months.

The funeral services will take place this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 229 9th-st. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

SLOAT.—In Norwalk, Conn., on Tuesday morning, Aug. 26, of a sudden illness, MARTHA NIBLO SLOAT, wife of John G. Sloat, and daughter of John Niblo, Esq.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, at Norwalk, Conn., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

SLOAN.—At sea, on Thursday, June 19, on his way homeward, near Hong Kong, WILLIAM S. SLOAN, brother of Samuel Sloan, of this City, and late of the house of Russell & Co., China.

TOWEY.—In New-Bedford, Mass., on Friday, Aug. 22, SAMUEL LEONARD, Jr., infant son of Rhodolphus H. and Emeline M. Tobey, aged 1 year, 7 months and 24 days.

WALSH.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 27, CATHERINE, daughter of William and Mary Walsh, aged 17 months and 10 days.

The friends and relatives of the parents, and also the members of the Common Council, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 169 Leonard-st., on Friday, Aug. 29, at 1 o'clock.

WILSON.—At Harper's Ferry, on Tuesday, Aug. 26, DAVID J. WILSON, Hospital Steward of the Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., in the 20th year of his age.

His remains will be taken from the residence of his parents, No. 123 West 30th-st., at 2 P. M. this afternoon. The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Company H, Twelfth Regiment, are respectfully invited to attend.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 405.—Aug. 27, 1862.

28, 52, 41, 75, 54, 64, 25, 76, 71, 70, 56, 55, 18.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 406.—Aug. 27, 1862.

59, 60, 6, 28, 31, 26, 10, 14, 61, 21, 3, 17, 65.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO. Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 353.—Aug. 27, 1862.

20, 18, 28, 26, 17, 31, 7, 67, 77, 30, 52, 47, 72.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 311.—Aug. 27, 1862.

18, 21, 36, 72, 53, 49, 67, 73, 55, 27, 1, 7, 14.

Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.

A CHOICE LOT OF STOCK ALE

CAN BE HAD BY APPLYING IMMEDIATELY AT THE BREWERY.

SMITH & BROTHER,

Brewers, 18th-st., Between 7th and 8th avs., New-York.

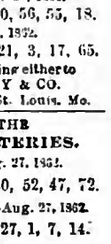
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, &c.

CERTAIN AND IMMEDIATE CURE.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S celebrated VELPEAU'S DIARRHŒA REMEDY—used during and since the Cholera of 1845 with unfailing success. Sold by druggists. See that it has our signature on the wrapper.

HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 203, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and 17th-st., corner of 4th-av.

P. P. P. P.

PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.



SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE.

The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the

PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,

Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.

It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS. It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.

ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.

PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.

The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.

By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.

Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.

THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent, No. 36 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

CIGAR DEPOT.

Manilla No. 2.	Havana Londres.
Manilla Cheroots No. 2.	Havana Canchas.
Principe.	Havana Regalia.
South American.	All kinds German Cigars.

Domestic, Clear Seed, Seed and Cuba, and Seed and Havana, sold in quantities to suit, cheap for cash.

L. KELLNER, No. 91 William-st.

WANTED—A SILENT PARTNER IN A MANUfacturing business, with $2,500 capital. The capital will be secured, and the yearly profit shown to be equal, at least, to money invested. None need apply who cannot furnish ample testimonials of integrity of character. Address BLANK, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY—OF ALL descriptions; Gold Watches in hunting cases, for ladies, as low as $28 each, warranted correct time-keepers, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

PHOTOGRAPHS MAY BE COLORED BY any person, in an elegant style, by the use of NEWTON'S Albumen Colors. For circulars of information, address J. E. TILTON & CO., Boston, sole agent for United States.

MILITARY.

FIRST REGIMENT, NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS, COL. GURNEY.—Last chance for the Bounty before drafting. Recruits wanted for Company C. Uniforms, rations and quarters furnished immediately. Apply to E. H. WEYMAN, Jr., Recruiting Officer, No. 15 3d-av.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION! ATTENTION

No. 81 Nassau-st.

Company D.

HILLHOUSE LIGHT INFANTRY,

Col. P. J. CLAASSEN, Commanding.

RECRUITS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Patriotic young men of New-York, if you desire to enlist in the service of your country, in this her hour of trial, come forward at once—one and all.

You are now called upon to rally to her support. Do not wait to be drafted, but show to the world that we are not compelled to resort to such an expedient in order to crush this monster rebellion.

To arms, then! and join a command officered by men who have had experience in the field, and who are thoroughly qualified to look after the requirements of their men.

$80 bounty paid after being mustered in.

Clothing of the best quality. Relief tickets furnished to families.

Dead-beats need not apply, as such men deter recruiting.

E. P. DOHERTY, Captain Commanding,

Late First Regiment U. S. Sharpshooters.

First Lieutenant, J. H. GOODELL.

Second Lieutenant, THOS. A. HENRY.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

AMERICANS, TO THE FRONT BANK!

JARED MAXON having been duly authorized to raise a Company, it is presumed that there is a class of patriotic young men in New-York who desire to enlist in the service of their country, with the intent to render distinguished service in the field; and under officers who have a regard (in recruiting) to the selection of that class, as well as whose moral qualifications would render them agreeable companions in arms.

Such, and none others, are wanted immediately for this Company. Non-commissioned officers selected from the most efficient in the ranks. An advance, as bounty and pay of $90 will be paid to each recruit on or before being mustered into the service of the United States.

Pay and subsistence commences on enlistment.

All those desirous of enlisting are solicited to call and enroll themselves immediately, at the office, No. 395 West-st., corner of 10th-st.

Capt. J. MAXON, Recruiting Officer.

THE NEW BOUNTIES ARE NOW ALL PAID.

$90, IN ADDITION TO THE REGULAR PAY.

$25 OF IT IN CASH, SOON AFTER SWEARING IN.

$25 OF IT WHEN THE COMPANY IS FILL.

$40 OF IT WHEN THE REGIMENT IS FULL.

RELIEF TICKETS, WORTH $3 A WEEK, given immediately to families.

Uniforms at once, and good quarters on Staten Island, with fine bathing and fishing.

$100 BOUNTY, OR 160 ACRES OF LAND, at the end of the war, which will probably close within another year. $2 PAID DOWN to any one on bringing in a recruit, when he swears in.

Experienced officers and the best of treatment guaranteed.

One Lieutenant, two Sergeants and thirty men still wanted for Company I, Stanton Legion, Col. WM. H. ALLEN.

Apply at No. 183 Essex-st., New-York, to Capt WM. W. BADGER.

First Lieutenant, CHARLES LIVINGSTON.

PHŒNIX REGIMENT—CORCORAN'S ZOUAVES,

FOURTH REGIMENT EMPIRE BRIGADE.

JAMES C. BURR, Colonel.

Co. H, (Capt. JOHN D. HEARN,) requires twenty more young men to complete its number. This being the only truly Irish regiment now organizing in the State, young Irishmen about to enlist had better join it, and serve under the green flag. The regiment is intended to be exclusively Irish.

Recruits enlisting in this company will receive

$100 from the United States.

$50 from the State of New-York.

$25 from the City and County.

$13, one month's pay in advance.

Of which, $90 will be paid down, on passing muster.

Recruiting office corner Leonard and Centre sts.

JOHN D. HEARN, Captain.

RICHARD O'LAUGHAN, First Lieutenant.

JAMES A. SULLIVAN, Second Lieutenant.

Good tools will do good work.

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT REGIMENT.

COL. PETER McDERMOTT.

Adj. GEORGE W. WARNER.

Headquarters No. 418 Broadway.

This Regiment is now organizing under the auspices of the District Committee appointed by Gov. Morgan.

To men desirous of serving their country "in this, her hour of trial," superior inducements are offered. In addition to receiving the bounty and advance pay, each recruit has the satisfaction of knowing that he will be commanded by tried and experienced officers. To facilitate recruiting, on and after Monday, Aug. 18, the Headquarters will be open for the transaction of business until 10 P. M.

ENLIST AT ONCE, IF YOU WOULD SECURE THE BOUNTY AND AVOID THE DRAFT.

HEADQUARTERS AT NO. 418 BROADWAY.

CAMP AT TOMPKINSVILLE, STATEN ISLAND.

HARK!! THE LONG ROLL!!!

TURN OUT THE GUARD!

Wanted, about 30 men, able-bodied, to fill up Company G, Senatorial Regiment, Col. CONK commanding. This Company is officered by Capt. JEPTHA A. JONES, formerly of Company D, Fourteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.; Lieut. DUDLEY W. HAYNES, formerly of Company G, Thirteenth N. Y. S. M.; and Lieut. A. V. BERGEN, formerly of Company B, Thirteenth N. Y. S. M.

Clothing and quarters furnished immediately. We promise that every man shall be as well taken care of as in any other organization, and have all the advantages of bounties, &c.

Capt. JEPTHA A. JONES, Recruiting Officer, at City Armory, Corner of Henry and Cranberry sts., Brooklyn.

ATTENTION, RECRUITS.

Look to your own interests while devoting your services to your country!

FOURTH N. Y. BATTERY, N. Y. S. M., Capt. JAMES E. SMITH. This Battery is now in the field, and was in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburgh, Fair Oaks and Malvern Hills. Sixty good men are wanted to fill the ranks. No trenches to dig—no musket drill—no knapsacks or heavy loads to carry. Good pay, good rations, and good officers. Ten dollars extra, beside all Government bounties, will be paid, cash in hand, to all recruits enlisting in this Battery, at the recruiting station No. 339 Hudson-st., by order of the 9th Ward Committee. Corporal JOHN A. THOMPSON, Recruiting Officer.

BROOKLYN MONITORS.

This Company is rapidly filling up. The organization is nearly complete, and is forming under the supervision of prominent citizens, who will not close their connection with it when it is formed, but will keep up a correspondence with it in the field, look after its welfare and that of the families left behind. The members pledge themselves to abstain from profanity, gambling, the indulgence in the use of intoxicating beverages, and to deport themselves as gentlemen.

EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

Brig.-Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES Commanding.

$30 additional bounty by private subscription.

$82 paid immediately after mustering.

$100 before leaving the State.

$75 when mustered out of service.

Recruiting Office, No. 383 4th-av.

First-Lieut. LOVELL PURDY, Jr., Recruiting Officer.

FOURTH DISTRICT REGIMENT.

All men belonging to this Regiment will report themselves at Camp on FRIDAY morning at 9 o'clock, for inspection and to receive their bounty money.

PETER McDERMOTT, Col. Commanding.

GEO. W. WARNER, Adjutant.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION BY THE undersigned at Brady's Gymnasium, No. 49 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.) A class in military tactics (light infantry,) including the Manual of Arms, will commence immediately. A good chance for parties wishing a knowledge of military tactics. Officers, sergeants, corporals or civilians will find this a good school. Rifle muskets furnished. ABNER S. BRADY, Instructor.

CAVALRY SABRES.—1,150 SABRES IN GOOD order, for sale cheap, or would be exchanged for real estate or merchandise. Apply to ÆTNA STEEL WORKS, Warren-st., Jersey City, N. J.



BALLOU'S PATENTED F. Y. S. French Yoke SHIRTS WARRANTED TO FIT.

Send for a Circular.

BALLOU BROS., No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

For sale by all the principal dealers through the UNITED STATES.

A FAIR WARNING.—FOR THE PRESENT we shall continue to sell men's and boys' best 3 and 4-ply linen

COLLARS

at $1 20 per dozen, or 10 cents each, (*warranted* same as are sold everywhere at $2 50.) Also, an immense stock, new styles, very rich, Paris

NECK TIES

positively at *just half* the usual prices. Splendid ties, both black and fancy, at 15, 25 and 35 cents. *Richest and most expensive ties imported, at 50 cents.* DEALERS SUPPLIED at prices which no other house in New-York can *possibly* name. Ladies' and gents' *pure linen* handkerchiefs. Ladies', from $1 to $1 50; gents', $2 to $6 per dozen. Suspenders, hosiery, gloves, under-shirts and drawers; *also, the best muslin shirt in New-York, at $2.* EXTRAORDINARY OFFER.—We will send $10 worth *or more* to any part of the United States, the cash to be paid to the Express Company, *if the goods suit; if not*, they can be returned by *same* express, *at our expense.*

BLAKE & CO., No. 379 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

LIGHTHILL'S BOOK ON DEAFNESS.

Third Edition just ready.

A POPULAR TREATISE ON DEAFNESS.

By Dr. E. B. LIGHTHILL, of New-York.

One small 12mo., with Illustrations. Price 75 cents.

The very remarkable sale of this little volume is a sufficient guaranty of its popularity and value. Two editions have been sold within as many months, and a third is just ready.

The author's aim has been to produce a book FOR THE PEOPLE, not for the medical profession, but for afflicted individuals and families, who, wishing information upon the subject, have heretofore been at a loss for any work treating in unprofessional language upon Deafness and its att

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 27, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 23 bbls. Ashes, 13,340 bbls. Flour, 494 bbls. and 324 bags Corn Meal, 89,866 bush. in Wheat, 89,639 bushels Corn, 5,800 bushels Rye, 6,191 bushels Oats, 5,330 pkgs. Provisions, and 531 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 30 bbls., at $6 81½@$6 87½ for Pots, and $7 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 200 bags Maracaibo on private terms; and 400 bags Rio, skimmings, at 21c per ₱.

COTTON—Is in fair request at 47½c.@48c. for Middlings ₱ ₱. Sales have been reported of 1,300 bales.

DYEWOODS—Are in moderate demand at steady prices.

FISH—Dry Cod and Pickled Mackerel are inactive at former rates. Smoked Herring are salable and firm; chiefly at 30c. for scaled and 20c. for No. 1 per box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Desirable lots of State and Western are in fair demand, and are quoted steady. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 18,250 bbls., including Superfine State, at $4 80@$5 00; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 05@$5 40; chiefly at $5 15@$5 25; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 75@$4 95; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 10@$5 20; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 35@$5 50 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 80 @ $5 00
Extra State	5 05 @ 5 40
Superfine Western	4 75 @ 4 95
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 10 @ 6 20
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 35 @ 5 50
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 55 @ 6 25
Extra Genesee	5 50 @ 6 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 50 @ 6 75

Southern Flour is in request at former rates; sales 1,350 bbls., at $5 25@$5 50 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $5 85@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, and $7 50@$8 50 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour has not varied; sales 1,170 bbls. extra, at $5 05@$6 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inquired for at $3 10@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in demand at $3 60 for Jersey, $3 75 for Fairfax, $3 80 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 725 bbls.

FRUIT—The demand is limited; prices are unaltered. Large Raisins, $3 45; Bunch do., $3 35 ₱ box.

GRAIN—Sound parcels of Wheat are not abundant, and are in good request for export at full prices. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 124,000 bushels, including White Michigan, (new,) at $1 53; White Western, at $1 39@$1 41; Amber Western, at $1 34@$1 35; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 30@$1 33; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 21@$1 24—the latter an extreme rate; Milwaukee Club, $1 15@$1 22; Chicago Spring, at $1 09@$1 19; White Kentucky, at $1 52; and Red do., at $1 33 ₱ bushel. Corn is in fair demand at buoyant prices. Sales, since our last, 142,000 bushels, at 59c.@60c., for ordinary to good shipping Mixed Western; 62c.@62½c. for very choice do.; 54c.@58c. for Eastern do., 46c.@52c. for unsound do., do.; and 57c. for choice Yellow Western, ₱ bushel. Rye is in request, at 77c.@84c. ₱ bushel; sales, 7,000 bushels. Oats are in good request, in part to arrive, including Canada, at 58c.@60c.; Western, at 58c.@59½c.; and State at 60c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale continues in fair demand to-day, at 62½c.@75c. for shipment and local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are inquired for, and are steady, including last year's crop, at 15c.@21c. ₱ lb.

HEMP—Is dull, and prices are somewhat nominal.

HIDES—Have been inactive, being held above the views of buyers. Stock of all kinds, 377,000, against 325,000 same time last year.

INDIGO—The demand has been fair, and prices of the finer qualities have again advanced about 10c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Continues quiet at previous quotations.

LATHS—Eastern have been more sought after, for immediate and future delivery, at prices ranging from $1@$1 10 ₱ thousand, cash, and three months' credit.

LEAD—Has been inactive, yet quoted firm.

LIME—Common Rockland is scarce and in request, at 60c. ₱ bbl. Nothing new in other kinds.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 300 bbls. New-Orleans, at 32c.@40c., chiefly within the range, and 147 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 28c.@33c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—A moderate inquiry prevails for Spirits Turpentine, at $2 25 ₱ gallon; sales, 150 bbls. Other articles are inactive.

PROVISIONS—Pork is decidedly heavy, and much cheaper. Sales 2,100 bbls., at $11 50@$11 75, closing heavily at $11 50 for Mess, and $9 75@$9 87½ for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are salable, at 3½c.@03½c. for Hams, and 3½c.@4½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is quiet, at 5½c.@7½c. ₱ lb. Lard continues unchanged; sales 1,200 lbs. and bbls., in lots, at 9c.@9½c. ₱ lb. Beef is in demand, at steady prices; sales 250 bbls., at $14 75@$15 12½ for Extra Mess, and $13 50@$14 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19 50@$21 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $13 50@$14 75 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair request, at 10c@15c. for poor to choice Western, and 12c.@18c. for poor to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is salable and firm, at 7c.@8½c. ₱ lb.

SALT—Is more abundant, and is in moderate demand at steady prices.

SALTPETRE—Small lots of Crude were sold at 13½c.@13½c., cash, ₱ lb.

SKINS—The market is quiet, yet prices are supported.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand, and sales have been made of 1,370 hhds., including Cuba, at 8¼c.@9c.; New-Orleans, at 8¼c.@11c.; and English Island, at 8½c. ₱ lb.

TIN—Is in slack demand at about former quotations.

TALLOW—Sales 75,000 lbs., at 10½c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 1,500 bbls., in lots, at 31½c.@32½c.; 210 bbls. Surr's Bourbon, (1856,) at 77c., and 80 bbls. do., (1854.) at $1 25 ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements here been very moderate, to-day, at our quotations: For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 13½d.@14d.; Corn, 13½d.@13¾d.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tce.; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.@42s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Tallow, 37s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s.@4s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tce.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Tallow, 40s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 4s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ₱ bush.; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 47s. 6d.@50s.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.@45s. Tallow, 40s.@42s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Bristol—Wheat at 14½d. ₱ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, were a ship, 893 tons, to Lisbon, 30,000 Wheat and 60@70,000 Staves, a Portuguese schooner, 173 tons, to Oporto, 16,000 Wheat, a ship, 1,089 tons, to Vera Cruz, one, 726 tons, to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, a brig, 190 tons, from Elizabethport to Aspinwall, a bark, 261 tons, and a brig, 289 tons, to Havana, on private terms; a French ship, 259 tons, to Havre, at 20,000; a British brig, 190 tons, from Frontera to New-York, Mahogany, $9 ₱ ton; a brig, 241 tons, to Vera Cruz, $1 62½ ₱ bbl.; one, 19 tons, same voyage, $3,000; a British brig, 2,000 bbls., to Barbadoes, 90c.; a schooner, 89 tons, to Jacmel and back, $1,000; a British brig, 216 tons, to Maranzas and back, $2,500; a bark, 237 tons, to Havana, $2,900; a British brig, 125 tons, from Turks Islands to New-York, Salt, 8½c.; one, 1,500 bbls., to West Indies and back, $1,750; a brig, 245 tons, $1,000 ₱ month.

THE HORSE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 27, 1862.

There remained unsold the beginning of the week at the Twenty-fourth-street Stables, 306 head. Some very good single-road horses sold at $200@$250 each. No first-class coach horses sold. First-class draught horses sold at $175@$200 each, or $450 ₱ pair. Second-class, $150@$165 each. There is more demand for them as the Fall advances. Railroad and omnibus horses are selling slow at $115@$130. Trotters are not selling; some very good ones in the stables. No shippers wanted. Government has purchased 74 head at last week's prices; there is still 500 wanting. Sales for the week amount to 92 head leaving on hand 306 head. The arrivals have been about equal to the sales the past three weeks. Government has 300 head awaiting transportation.

—Mr. J. Riblet, Captain of a rebel guerrilla band, A. C. Kennedy, one of Jenkins' Cavalry, and James Herlott, a member of the Sharon Grays, all prisoners of war confined at Wheeling, escaped on Friday night last, by lowering themselves from their cells by means of a rope.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 13
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 13
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 14
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 21
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 20
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 23
Europa	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 27
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 30
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 10
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 24
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18

FROM AMERICA.

Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Anglo-Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 30
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 30
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 30
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 30
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 6
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 6
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept 10
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 13
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 13
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 17
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ..... 6 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 6 A. M. and 4 30 and 10½ P. M.
Way Mails (via Erie Railroad) close at 6 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 8 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6 30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close at 12 M. and 7 P. M.
Mails for Europe via New-York Post-office at 4½ A. M. and 2½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for good class families and single gentlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, 8th-st., corner of University-place. Transient persons, $1 per day. CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND a few single gentlemen can find very pleasant rooms and good board, in a first-class house, having all the modern improvements, and occupied by a small private family. Apply at No. 200 West 33d-st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, FURNISHED or unfurnished; house with all the modern improvements; dinner at 6. Reference exchanged. Apply at No. 72 2d-av., corner 4th-st.

BOARDING.—A CHOICE OF ROOMS, WITH board, may be had at No. 52 East 16th-st, near Irving-place, and in the vicinity of Union Park. Location quiet and central. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT suites of rooms for families, or single gentlemen; convenient to Wall, South, or Fulton Ferries. Apply at No. 139 Joralemon-st, first house from Court, on three principal car routes. References exchanged.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A small family returning from the country, or two single gentlemen, can obtain handsome apartments, with board, for the Fall and Winter, in a private family, where there would be no other boarders. Every comfort that may be desired can be arranged for, and private table if required. Address A. B. C., General Post-office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, IN A plain respectable family, where there are no other boarders, and where none others will be taken, a furnished or unfurnished room, with breakfast and tea; location not higher than 2d-st., and between 6th, 7th, or 8th avs. Address W. H. A., Box No. 2,491 Post-office.

A FURNISHED PARLOR FLOOR, (THREE rooms,) without board or with a private table, can be had by a family wishing spacious, elegant accommodations on town, and willing to pay liberal for them until December. Address, with name, MACOMB, Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN—NO. 16 CLINTON-ST.—PLEASANT apartments for families or single gentlemen. All modern conveniences have been introduced, making the house especially desirable for those seeking a comfortable home. Convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton ferries. Reference required.

NO. 15 EAST SIXTEENTH-STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH-AVENUE AND UNION-SQUARE.—To let, the parlor floor, furnished or unfurnished; also, two or three single rooms to gentlemen only, without board.

BOARD WANTED.—A CLERGYMAN DESIRES board (in private family would be preferred) for himself, wife and child, as near to 8th-av. and 14th-st. as may be. Terms must be moderate. Address W. W., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

AT NO. 43 EAST TWENTY-THIRD-ST., near Madison-av., pleasant furnished rooms to let, with partial or full board.

AUCTION SALES.

HOMESTEADS AT AUCTION.—ALL PERsons desirous of having a city and country residence combined, should go to the Merchant's Exchange sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on MONDAY NEXT, SEPT. 1, at 12 M., and purchase one or more of those beautiful villa sites, situated in the City of Elizabeth, N. J., known as the Bellevue property, at the West Elizabeth Station. The lots on Bellevue-av. contain about half an acre each; those on Pennington-av. and Bay-way about one acre each; those on Irving-st. about three acres each. This property is situated on high ground, overlooking the surrounding country and city; the adjoining lands are built upon and occupied, many by gentlemen doing business in the City. Communication hourly between this City and New-York by railroad and steamboat. Time from Wall-st., 45 minutes. When the Central complete their line to Jersey City, the running time will be less than 20 minutes to these premises. The taxes, city, county and state, on one of these lots, is less than fifty cents. There is no property in the neighborhood of New-York which offers so many inducements to persons doing business in the City, by reason of the facilities of getting to and from the healthfulness of the place, fine air and prospect, an old, time-honored city, surrounded by rich, cultivated, fruit-bearing farms, and all the advantages of a city at country price. This property will be sold in lots to suit, to the highest bidders. Three-fourths of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage, at 7 per cent., for five years. For further particulars, maps, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 3, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the store No. 153 Fulton st., between Nassau and Concord sts., Brooklyn, assignee's sale. The entire stock of paper hangings, &c., shades, lace and muslin curtains, cornices, bands, pins, damask, loops, tassels, &c., with two years' lease of the store and fixtures, and good will of the business. Terms at sale. The stock is open to inspection up to day of sale, and all information given in the store.

D. D. CARLKINS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—To close an estate. On THURSDAY, Aug. 28, at 10½ o'clock, without reserve, for cash; all the rich and costly furniture contained in the five-story residence No. 218 14th-st., near 8th-av., consisting of everything to be found in a first-class residence, including parlor, dining-room, library and bedroom furniture, of the best kind; also, kitchen utensils, crockery, china ware, silver ware, &c., &c. Sale positive to the highest bidder.

MILTON H. BURNS, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction on THURSDAY, Aug. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st. Fresh, seasonable goods, adapted to City and country trade.

DRY GOODS.

MOSQUITO NETS
at $1 apiece.
HARTWELL'S PATENT CANOPIES.
PALMER'S PATENT CANOPIES.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 Broadway.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

UNPARALLELED BARGAINS.

STILL GREATER REDUCTION
IN PRICES OF
RICH SILKS, DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, SACQUES, and MANTILLAS, at the
GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE OF
CHARLES HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 GRAND-ST.,
(Previous to taking Stock.)

$20,000 WORTH RICH SILKS,
MARKED DOWN.
$15,000 WORTH RICH DRESS GOODS,
MARKED DOWN.
$10,000 WORTH PURE LINENS AND FAMILY GOODS,
MARKED DOWN.
$12,000 WORTH RICH MANTILLAS and CLOAKS,
MARKED DOWN.

Notwithstanding the great advance in price of Cotton Goods, we shall continue to sell our present large stock of DOMESTIC GOODS ($30,000 worth) at the reduced price as long as we have a piece left; and we beg leave to suggest to our patrons the propriety of supplying themselves without delay, for they are already rapidly advancing in price.

CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

R. H. MACY.
Nos. 201 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.
CLEARING SUMMER SALE OF
Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, white Goods,
Fine Flannels, Housekeeping Goods,
Lace Curtains, French Flowers,
Yankee Notions, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas.
Always a full assortment, sizes and colors,
Ladies' best quality Paris Kid Gloves, cheaper than any house in the City.

NOTICE.—EAST INDIA AND INDIAN GOODS in every variety, wholesale and retail. FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 633 Broadway.

FARMS.

VALUABLE FARM OF 115 ACRES AT AUCTION.—WM. H. HOLLY will sell at auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, Aug. 28, 1862, at 3 P. M., the above valuable property, situated in Stamford, Conn., three miles from depôt, thirty-four miles from New-York. House, barns and outbuildings; three large orchards; well fenced and watered; on high ground, having a splendid view of the Sound; $6,000 can remain on mortgage, at six per cent. For particulars apply to B. SEELY, No. 31 Wall-st., New-York, office of J. W. Gregory. N. B.—Sale positive.

FARM FOR SALE OF SEVENTY ACRES—Or would exchange for a farm on Long Island. The location is very superior, being situated between Bath House and Fort Hamilton, along shore; land fertile; for a farmer or a gentleman requiring a country seat, there is no better opportunity offered in this country. The farm is in a very high state of cultivation, has a water-front of 400 or 500 feet; buildings, &c., in a perfect state. Apply to M. S. BENNETT, on the premises.

FOR SALE—ONE THOUSAND ACRES OF choice lands, in four tracts, near Kalamazoo, Mich. For terms, etc., address Box No. 376, Louisville, Ky.

HELP WANTED.

A COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN WANTED; must be a single man, a good groom and careful driver. One with good recommendations, and willing to make himself useful in garden, &c., may apply at No 376 Washington-st., between 9 and 10 A. M., and 1 and 2½ P. M.; wages, $12 and found.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A GOOD PLAIN cook, washer and ironer. Apply at 15th st., Brooklyn, second door from 3d-av. Take Greenwood cars.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A RESPECTABLE girl for the general housework of a small family; must be well recommended. Apply this day at No. 211 Raymond-st., Brooklyn, between Fulton and DeKalb avs.

A NURSE.—WANTED, AN INTELLIGENT Protestant girl to take care of a young child; good wages to a competent person. Apply at No. 32 West 31st-st., between 10 and 1 Friday.

STONE-MASONS.—WANTED, SIX GOOD stone-masons, to go to the Isthmus of Panama, none but temperate men, and who can bring good recommendations with an ox. Apply at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, No. 58 Wall-st.

THERMOMETERS FOR THE MILLION.—FINNELL'S fancy patent card thermometers, (50) one dollar per gross. Samples, sent by mail, 20 cents. Warranted correct. Terms cash.
M. A. FINNELL, Patentee.
No. 124 West Houston-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A neat, tidy young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and washing, or the housework of a small family. Has good City reference. Would go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable middle-aged woman—a few weeks from England—as first-class cook; she has lived in the most respectable families in England and also in this country; she understands soups, fish, game, jellies, creams, pastries, pickles and preserves; is a good bread, biscuit and cake baker; she would be found a valuable servant to any family who may require her services. Address or call at No. 527 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts., until engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who thoroughly understands her business, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies; also the care of milk and butter. Wages $10; City or country. Call at or address No. 164 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN wishes a situation as good cook; is a good bread and biscuit baker; would assist in the washing; would go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A first-class cook, in a private family; understands all branches of cooking—soups, game, jellies, ice-cream, deserts of all kinds; also bread and biscuit in the best manner. Can be seen for three days at No. 98 West 19th-st., rear floor, back room; best of City reference given.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent person as cook, or would go as cook and laundress in a private family; is willing and obliging; best of City reference. Apply at No. 96 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, on second floor.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A PRIvate family as first-class cook; understands it in all its branches; no objections to a short distance in the country; the best of City references given. Call at No. 124 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as a good cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; has no objection to do housework in a small private family; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 64 West 18th-st., front basement.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation, for a most deserving, capable girl, either as cook or general servant; is a nice cook, understands all kinds of housework, and an excellent washer and ironer, neat, economical and well recommended from her last places. Wages moderate; city or country. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., near Henry-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a very trusty and capable girl to cook, wash and iron in a gentleman's family, or will do general housework if the family is not large; is highly recommended as being truthful, steady and very efficient. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a steady, reliable, middle-aged woman, a situation; is an excellent washer and ironer and very good private-family cook; perfectly trustworthy, neat and economical, and has unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; five years' reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 183 East 11th-st., second floor.

AS DRESSMAKER, &c.—A COMPETENT Dressmaker and general family sewer wants a situation with a lady or family; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting children's clothing; will go as lady's maid if required. City references. Apply at No. 279 8th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A SITUATION WANTED by a widow lady, thirty years of age. Has one little girl; she hopes she will not be an objection, as she has no home for herself or child. Is a competent housekeeper, very agreeable and ladylike, and would make a home very pleasant. This is a chance seldom met with. Can give the best of reference. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Box 185 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR GOVERNESS.—A Wanted, by a New-England lady, a situation as housekeeper or governess, in a private family or hotel. The advertiser now holds the place of housekeeper in a first class institution in this City. Address A. E., Station G.

AS NURSE, HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable young widow lady as nurse, housekeeper, or companion for a lady; has had much experience in sickness; no objection to travel or to leave the City; references exchanged. Mrs. FIELDS, No. 220 West 42d-st.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable woman, as wet nurse; has the most unexceptionable references. Call on or address Mrs. B., No. 111 Quarry-st., corner of Sheffield.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN DEsires a situation as seamstress in a respectable family; she can do all kinds of plain family sewing; can also cut and fit dresses and make herself generally useful. Can be seen or heard of at No. 71 Court-st., Brooklyn, near Atlantic.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant wishes a situation as seamstress and dressmaker; can do braid work and embroider. Call at No. 40 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY—WITH A little girl nine years of age, would like to take charge of a widower's house; no objections to one or two children; salary not so much an object as a good home; no objections to the country. Apply immediately at the French Institute of M. C. Gaillard, No. 149 East 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., late No. 51 6th-av.

AN EXCELLENT SELECTION OF FIRST-class servants are now disengaged at the Manhattan Employment Office, No. 952 Broadway, near 23d-st., among which are four superior Protestant cooks, with the best of testimonials, and a number of Protestant girls for various capacities, in City or country. A. M. SEE.

MALES.

AS BOOKKEEPER OR CLERK.—WANTed, a situation by a young man as bookkeeper or general clerk in any kind of business; has been with his only employer in this City two years, to whom he refers for reference. Address CLARK, Box No. 132 *Times* Office, for one week.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable single man, as coachman; long experienced in this City, in which he has lived with some of the first families; best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 305 4th-av., or a note can be addressed to T., at that place.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a young man, English, who thoroughly understands his business, and is well acquainted with the management of fast horses. Address W. B., No. 894 Broadway.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER OR USEFUL MAN.—Wanted, a sober, industrious man, who can drive well and understands the care of horses and cows, and will assist in gardening and make himself generally useful. Wages at rate of $ 50 a year and board will be paid by Dr. VAN RENSSELAER, at Greenbush, opposite Albany, who will allow one dollar as passage money to the man he engages.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its various departments, and can show the very best of City references from former employers. Address W. C., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, by a respectable young man, a situation as coachman and gardener; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; good references. Address G. M., Box No 202 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation by a middle-aged Englishman as coachman and gardener; understands his business thoroughly; can milk; is willing, civil and obliging. City reference. Address JOHN, Box 196 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation, as coachman or groom, by a respectable Protestant man; can give good references as to his capacity, sobriety and honesty. Address P. B., No. 952 Broadway, near 23d-st., No. 294 4th-av., or Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, by a man of long experience in this City; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of carriages and horses; will be found civil, willing and obliging, and can produce first-class references. Address R. D., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; good City references. Call at No. 136 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., top floor. Inquire for J. G.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED A situation by a respectable Protestant man, in a private family. Has no objection to the country. Has four years' discharge from a most respectable family. Address R. F., Box 212 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—A YOUNG MAN, 24 YEARS old, who arrived lately from Northern Germany, who has been farming for the last nine years, and understands his business in all its branches, wishes to find a place on a good farm, where he can learn American farming, as he intends to buy a farm in the course of a year. Good home preferred to large salary. For particulars, inquire of G. E. LANGE, No. 98 Barclay-st., New-York.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, by a single man, of sober, industrious habits, who thoroughly understands his business, and has the best City reference. Any commands left at No. 840 Broadway, for S. T., will be attended to for three days.

AS WAITER.—AN ENGLISHMAN, WITH THE best City and country references, desires a situation. He understands his business thoroughly. Apply to Mr. BOOKHAM, who has long known him, No 307 4th-av.

HARDWARE.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A hardware house, by a young man, who has had seven years' experience in the business in this City; salary no object the coming year; refers to former employers. Address G. H., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 388 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, &c., at reasonable prices. Send for 24-album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—ON THURSDAY LAST, A SUM OF money, which the owner may obtain by proving property, on application to LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 22 Fulton-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,
No. 10 Gramercy Park,
(East 20th-st.,)
Will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS KENNEDY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 20 EAST 25TH-ST.,
Between Madison and 4th-avs.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. French is the language of the school. The terms will be as reasonable as possible. For circulars, &c., apply at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above receive immediate attention.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 56 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.
Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 18th-st.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and business. A pupil can enter when six years of age, and remain till he is twenty. Prospectus with full details, to be had. Lessons will be resumed on SEPT. 16.
ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE
Offers unsurpassed educational advantages, while a new and elegant building, tastefully furnished, will afford the accommodations and attractions of a delightful home. Number of pupils limited to twenty. Annual expense, including the usual extras in regular course, $400; exclusive of extras, $370. For circulars address the Principal, C. G. HAZELTINE, Morristown, N. J.

MRS. L. A. SHEPHERD'S
Young Ladies' French and English Boarding and Day School, Clifton, Staten Island, will reopen Sept. 25. Circulars and references may be obtained of John Appleton, No. 443 Broadway; A. S. Barnes, No. 51 John-st., N. Y., or as above.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 53 West 33d-st.,
Will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 16. Miss Van Wagenen will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils.

MISS PORTER'S SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN,
No. 1,219 Broadway,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept 15.
Applications to the above address will receive attention after 1st September.

MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFTS'
French and English Boarding and Day School,
No. 17 West 24th-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen Thursday, Sept. 18.

MISS AUBERT'S
Boarding and Day School, No. 96 East 15th-st., will Reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.—The next Academic year commences on the first Wednesday in September, and continues forty-three weeks. The Trustees do not deem it necessary to enumerate the superior advantages afforded young ladies at this institution for acquiring a thorough and, at the same time, finished education. It is sufficient to say that they retain their Principal, Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M., with a corps of twelve accomplished assistants; and that the same faithful and devoted efforts will be made by them for the future which have given this institution a rank among the best Female Seminaries of the land. Parents confiding their daughters to the care of Mr. and Mrs. Wright may be assured that every attention necessary, either to their comfort or happiness in a refined and Christian Home, will be bestowed upon them. For particulars, we refer to our catalogue, which may be had of the Principal, or
H. L. VARIAN, Secretary of Trustees.
POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 12, 1862.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—POUGHKeepsie-on-the-Hudson. This very select family school, for the education of a limited number of young ladies, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Mr. J. Kroesi Perring, the celebrated tenor, and Mr. Fred. Rondell, Assistant of the National Academy of Design, are among the instructors exclusively engaged.
Reference is made to Rev. Drs. Chauncey and Geer, Rev. Morgan Dix, Mr. Jas. Winslow, of Winslow, Lanier & Co.; Mr. R. C. Crocheron, No. 68 Murray-st.; and Mr. R. Storrs Willis. Catalogues may be had at Randolph's and at Appleton's, or by post, of the Rector,
Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M.

ALL WHO REQUIRE TEACHERS—FOR colleges, schools, or families—may learn, WITHOUT CHARGE, of well-qualified candidates for any department of instruction, at "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 B'way. Parents supplied with school circulars.
☞ Experienced teachers are invited to call.
REFERENCES—Prof. J. L. Porter, Yale College; Dr. Hitchcock, Amherst Coll.; Faculty Rutgers Coll., Ivison, Phinney & Co., A. S. Barnes & Co., Blakeman & Mason, D. Appleton & Co., Publishers, N. Y.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
Irving Building, No. 536 Broadway.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL INSTITUTE.—A boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 111 Oxford-st., Brooklyn. MRS S. M. VOGEL, MISS L. L. OSBORNE, Principals.
The Fall term of this institution will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10, 1862. For circulars apply to the Principals, or to "the Educational and Book Agency," No. 150 Nassau-st.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I., Resumes Sept. 10. Parents desiring for their daughters a thorough and accomplished education, with every advantage resulting from the social arrangements of a well-ordered private family, are invited to visit this delightful suburb. Circulars at Mr. LOWES', No. 823 Broadway.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTITution offers the accumulated advantages of nearly fifty years of successful operation.
Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction, of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.
For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, New-York.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LAD

FINANCIAL.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY

Will sell, on THURSDAY, Aug. 28, at 12½ o'clock P. M., at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.,

50 shares Market Bank	$100	10 shares Williamsburgh City Ins. Co.	50
20 shares Corn Ex. Bk.	100	25 shares Relief Ins. Co.	50
20 shares Hope Ins. Co.	50	10 shares Continental Ins. Co.	100
20 shares Resolute Ins. Co.	100	20 shares Humboldt Ins. Co.	100
10 shares New World Ins. Co.	50	10 shares Columbian Marine Ins. Co.	100
50 shares Northwestern Ins. Co. (of Oswego).	50	50 shares Amer. Coal Co.	25
50 shares Saratoga and Whitehall Railroad	50	40 shares Security Ins. Co.	250
$3,000 6 per cent. Memphis City Bonds		$1,000 each.	
5,000 6 per cent. Racine and Miss. R., 1st M.		1,000 each.	
2,000 7 3-10 United States Treasury Notes		1,000 each.	

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker, No. 52 William-st.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
WERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 60 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until THURSDAY, Sept. 25, 1862, at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton water stock of the City of New-York, authorized by Chapter 372 of the laws of 1860, and as amended by Chapter 181 of the laws of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1882.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary, to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 26, 1862.

NOTICE.—CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, LATE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—Holders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and all the holders of the Receiver's certificates of Indebtedness of the above-named Railroad, are hereby required, pursuant to a resolution adopted at the Bondholders' meeting of 9th of July, 1862, to deposit their above-named documents with L. H. MEYER, Chairman of the Trustees, before the 10th day of September, 1862, at No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9.

Attention is called to the third resolution, adopted at the Bondholders' meeting of 23d of July, 1862, according to which parties who do not comply in due season will be remitted to their rights in their distributive share of the proceeds of sale, and all other and further rights which they may have, by virtue of the agreement, to cease.

Those who have not yet subscribed to the agreement, and have not paid their share of advances to the Receiver, can, in accordance with the last resolution, adopted at Bondholders' meeting of 9th of July, 1862, now become parties to said agreement by subscribing and paying at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, before the 5th day of September, 1862.

L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVE notice that books for subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the NORTH AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY will be opened at the Union Bank, in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of August, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, and will be kept open until the full amount of one hundred thousand dollars shall be subscribed.

Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1862.

N. D. MORGAN,
G. HILTON SCRIBNER,
ED. H. ARTHUR,
} Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1862.—Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, extended to 1879, are notified that the interest due Sept. 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that date, at this office, on presentation of the proper coupons. It will be necessary for the holders of bonds not thus extended to present them at the office of the Company, where they can receive the principal and interest to Sept. 1, 1862. The privilege of extending such bonds will cease at that date.

H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, Aug. 19, 1862.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that books of transfer have been opened at the Agency in New-York. Stockholders who wish their stock registered in the New-York books will please forward their certificates to this Office or to WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Transfer Agents, New-York.

G. W. CASS, President.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF THE WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD SINKING FUND BONDS.—Sealed proposals for the sale to the Company of the whole or any part of eight thousand dollars of their Sinking Fund Bonds will be received until the 1st of September. Address to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company, Box No. 3,506 Post-office.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD GENERAL OFFICE, SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 20, 1862.

THE COUPONS FALLING DUE ON THE 1st September next on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the Bank of the State of New-York.

WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

THE BOND AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE FOX AND WISCONSIN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY are requested to meet at the office of the Company in Trinity Buildings, in this City, on TUESDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 P. M.

JOHN F. SEYMOUR, President.

Aug. 26, 1862.

THE INTEREST DUE SEPT. 1 ON THE Second Mortgage Bonds of the CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid at the office of W. C. Gilman & Son, No. 48 Pine-st., by H. C. KINGSLEY.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers.
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

TO LOAN.—TO BE LOANED, ON BOND AND mortgage, a sum of from $2,000 to $2,500. Address, with particulars, INVESTMENT, Box 134 *Times* Office.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of five (5) per cent., payable to stockholders on demand, and a scrip dividend of thirty (30) per cent. on the Earned Participating Premiums of the past year (said earned participating premiums amounting to $103,300); also an interest dividend of six (6) per cent. on outstanding scrip. The scrip certificates will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th day of October next. By order of the Board.

RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of *Five* (5) per Cent., out of the net earnings of the past (3) three months, payable at the office of the Company on and after FRIDAY, 22d inst.

The transfer book will close on the 13th, and reopen on the 25th inst. By order of the Board.

F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL $250,000, WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. H. RANKIN,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO FITZSIMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	ALVE. E. LAING,
SILAS BRONSON,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
A. R. ENO,	JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
JOHN C. WATSON,	A. VENANCA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
S. T. NICOLL,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	JOHN J. WALKER.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 136 Av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK.—CORNER OF 8th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily, from 10 to 2 P. M., WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 10 to 7 P. M. 8% per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For building receiving basin and culvert at the northeast corner of Fifty-seventh street and Second-avenue; basin and culvert northwest corner Fifty-seventh-street and Third-avenue; sewer in Cherry-street, from James-slip to Roosevelt-street, and flagging and reflagging in Thirty-seventh-street, between Madison and Lexington avenues. Also, in Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of First-avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets; both sides of Worth-street, between Hudson-street and Broadway; both sides of West Broadway and Church-street, between Worth and Thomas streets, and south side of Thomas-street, between West Broadway and Church-street; both sides of Leroy-street, between Bleecker and Bedford streets; both sides of Cherry-street, from Jackson-street to a point four hundred feet eight inches or thereabouts, west, and on the west side of Broadway, between Thirty fourth and Thirty-fifth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement, New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Aug. 22, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For sewer in First-avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets; receiving basins and culverts in Worth-street, between Hudson-street and Broadway; sewer in Leroy-street, between Bleecker-street and Bedford-street; sewer in Cherry-street, between Jackson and No. 404 Cherry-street; building receiving basin and culvert at the northwest corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Broadway. The limits embraced by such assesment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of First-avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets; both sides of Worth-street, between Hudson-street and Broadway; both sides of West Broadway and Church-street, between Worth and Thomas streets, and south side of Thomas-street, between West Broadway and Church-street; both sides of Leroy-street, between Bleecker and Bedford streets; both sides of Cherry-street, from Jackson-street to a point four hundred feet eight inches or thereabouts, west, and on the west side of Broadway, between Thirty fourth and Thirty-fifth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement, New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Aug. 22, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, August 19, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the following matters have been presented to the Board of Councilmen, and referred to the appropriate committees, to wit:

Petition for sewer in Forty-seventh street, from the easterly side of Eleventh avenue to the North River;

Resolution for sewer in Essex street, between Delancey and Livingston streets; and

Resolution for the paving with trap-blocks of Thirty-seventh street from Fifth to Madison avenue, the property-owners to pay one half of the cost thereof.

All persons interested in the above or either of them, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing to the Contract Clerk, at this office, on or before Saturday, August 30, 1862.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property according to law, for unpaid assessments on real estate for regulating, grading, paving, curb and gutter, flagging, filling and fencing lots, and constructing sewers, will take place at public auction at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the ninth day of October next, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day until the whole shall be sold. The detailed statement of the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York.

By order of the Comptroller,

July 3, 1862. P. H. KINGSLAND, Clerk of Arrears.
jy4-law14wTh.*

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

I HEREBY NOTIFY THE PUBLIC THAT my wife, Mary Magraw, has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, and that I will repudiate any debt or debts contracted by her.

JAMES MAGRAW.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS.—PROPOSALS WILL be received by the School Officers of the First Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 3d day of September, at 12 o'clock noon, for the furniture required for Ward School-house No. 29, situated at Nos. 97 and 99 Greenwich-st., First Ward. The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Furniture." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

Dated Aug. 20, 1862.

LEWIS NOLTE,
JOHN S. SCULLY,
JOHN CASEY,
} Committee on School Furniture.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received until 12 o'clock M. on the 29th day of August, 1862, for enlarging the northwest Executive building (War Department.)

Plans and specifications can be examined from the 22d of this month, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., at room of JOHN POTTS, Esq., Chief Clerk of the War Department.

Bidders will state the time by which they propose to put the building under roof again, and the time when they will complete the whole work.

In awarding the contract, time will be considered as well as money. The bids will be directed to the Secretary of War, and indorsed, "Proposals for Enlarging the War Office."

The right is reserved to reject any bid which, for any cause, it shall not be deemed for the interest of the Government to accept.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Aug. 20, 1862.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, August 18, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposal for sewer in Vestry-street, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., of Saturday, August 30, 1862:

For the construction of a sewer in Vestry-street, from Hudson to Greenwich-street.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

REWARDS.

$500 REWARD—FOR INFORMATION THAT will lead to the detection and conviction of the party engaged in the infamous act of extracting from one third to one half the tobacco from the end of a portion of the papers of John Cornish & Co.'s Virgin Leaf Foil, and replacing them in the bottom of the boxes in such a manner as to deceive the purchaser until he comes to retail the same; the object being apparent to injure the brand of our tobacco, which fair competition has failed to do. The above reward is therefore offered for information that will convict the party or parties engaged therein.

JOHN CORNISH & CO., Nos. 77 and 79 Avenue D.

N. B.—All retailers should know the parties from whom they purchase our tobacco, to guard against their being imposed upon in the manner described, and any persons having already been so imposed upon, are requested to notify the undersigned, as no pains or expense will be spared to punish the perpetrators.

J. C. & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have, this day, formed a copartnership under the firm of QUICK & VAN BOSKERCK, for the purpose of purchasing and dealing in mercantile paper, and also the buying and selling on commission, at the Brokers' Board, stocks, bonds, and other securities. Office No. 42 Pine-st.

TEUNIS W. QUICK,
LUCAS J. VAN BOSKERCK.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1862.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of MASER & BANDMAN has this day been dissolved, by mutual consent. A. BANDMAN is the only person authorized to collect the debts due the firm, and also receipts therefor. He will also pay all liabilities of the late firm.

MASER & BANDMAN.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1862.

MACHINERY, &c.

BOILER.—WANTED, A RETURN FLUE 60% tubular boiler of 15 to 20-horse power. Address, with particulars and cost, W. BUCHANAN & CO., No. 348 Pearl-st., corner of Cherry.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1862.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

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MEDICAL.

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HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (56th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

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"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch Stoats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

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SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE TO JULY 1, 1862:

Number of Patients Registered	5,120	
Cured		4,004
Benefited		650
Never heard from		440
Dismissed as incurable		26
Total	5,120	5,120

A remarkable fact connected with the above statement is, that among the large number of patients treated at the Institute, there has not been a single case of death, or where the patient has grown worse under treatment. Can this be paralleled? We number among our patients some of the most distinguished men and women of this country. Also, a number from different parts of Europe and South America.

Prof. J. WALTER SCOTT, M. D.,
Prof. FRED'K. MYERS, M. D.,
Prof. JAMES N. PHELPS, M. D.,
} Resident Physicians.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood in the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 21 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACRICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 150th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. DEXTER, No. 113 Nassau-st.; C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st.; FEDERIEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

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TO YOUNG MEN.—SCORES OF GRATEFUL letters weekly are now received from people who have recovered PERFECT HEALTH by following the directions contained in Drs. TRALL and JACKSON'S great work, called "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, AND THE SEXUAL ORGANISM AND ITS HEALTHFUL MANAGEMENT." Price $3. For sale in New-York by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121, and H. DEXTER, No. 113 Nassau-st.; C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st., and all booksellers everywhere.

NERVOUS DEBILITY—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. Author's address, No. 31 East 27th-st., (late of No. 658 Broadway.)

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

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DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $5 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have committed that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

MEN OLD TOO SOON, NERVOUS, OR IMPOTENT.—Send to Box No. 3,046 Post-office, New-York City, for a copy of "Facts for the Feeble." By Dr. F. HOLLICK, Author and Lecturer. Will be sent gratis, and post-paid, anywhere. Office No. 598 Broadway. Hours, 10 till 2 o'clock.

A CARD.—DR. J. R. NEWTON, PHYSICIAN FOR chronic diseases, having left New-York, Dr. J. J. EDWARDS, Psychologist, succeeds him in treating dyspepsia, rheumatism, contractions, paralysis, female weakness, nervous debility, &c., without medicine, at No. 161 West 12th-st., corner 6th-av.

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PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attached it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps.

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THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
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ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 27.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 3.
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Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

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FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier of foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off, as the ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

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FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
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FROM LIVERPOOL,	FROM NEW-YORK,
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN,	
SATURDAY, Aug. 16.	TUESDAY, Sept. 9.
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First Cabin, from.....$110 to $155

Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.

Second Cabin State-room Berths, meals served at separate table, $80.

Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool, in First or Second Cabin, at a fare and a half.

Third Cabin—Intermediate State-room—Passengers found with bed, bedding, table utensils, and good substantial food, $55.

Steerage, with superior accommodations, $35.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

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The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MASURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY.....Sep 13. | MONDAY.....Oct. 13.

Passage money to Nassau.....$80.
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The United States Mail Steamship MARION,

J. D. PHILLIPS, United States Navy, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

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THE MASSES IN THE PARK.

Twenty Thousand Enthusiastic Recruits.

Speeches of Mayor Opdyke, Gen. Corcoran, Gen. O. M. Mitchel, Gen. Busteed, Gen. Walbridge, Gen. Wright, Gen. Wetmore, Hon. Moses F. Odell, Hon. Mr. Arnold, Hon. James Briggs, Col. Nugent, Hon. Luther Marsh, Ethan Allen, and Others.

LETTER FROM SECRETARY SEWARD.

PATRIOTIC RESOLUTIONS.

Munificent Donations and Promises for More.

ARRIVAL OF THE SIXTY-NINTH.

Great Demonstration in Honor of Corcoran and His Old Regiment.

A Vigorous War Policy Demanded.

In response to a call issued by His Honor the Mayor, in behalf of a Committee composed of the most influential men in the City, a vast concourse of people met in the Park yesterday afternoon.

As on other recent occasions, New-York astonished herself, furnishing scenes of thousands of citizens, at a day's call, who obeyed the rallying call of the Chief Magistrate, to consult together concerning the state of the nation, and plan for its assistance.

Three stands were erected in the Park; one—the Grand Stand—immediately fronting the centre of the City Hall, and obstructing the view of the Washington botch, and a second and a third on either side of the wings of the same building. About these stands was stationed a most efficient body of policemen, who, prior to the beginning of the meeting, kept the most absolute order, and held the enthusiastic citizens under a salutary discipline.

The stands were beautifully and patriotically decorated with the National ensign; garlands of flowers depended from the uprights; smaller flags hung from every possible staff; and a general winding up in the ever popular red, white and blue, carried each platform to appear cheerfully and intensely American.

Appropriate mottoes were used as facings to the stands, and the memorable words of JACKSON, WEBSTER and CLAY were again conspicuously brought to the notice of the people.

At the hour of 4, not more than ten thousand people had gathered around the Hall. The steps of that edifice, the immediate front of the stands, the roofs of contiguous houses, and the branches of the neighboring trees were well filled, but the body of the people were at the Jersey City Ferry, waiting for the arrival of Gen. CORCORAN and the gallant Sixty-ninth, which, travel-worn and stained, was being ovated and hand-shaken on its homeward way.

At 4½ o'clock the crowd had increased to perhaps 15,000 persons, mainly the bone and sinew, literally and not "so to speak," of the City. They cheered everybody, *encored* every patriotic air, and called aloud for speeches.

At this time a small procession, headed by His Honor the Mayor, left the City Hall, and, guarded by a deputation of the "Broadway Squad," approached

STAND NO. 1.

Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE, Gen. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Gen. WALBRIDGE, Maj. Gen. ZENAS K. PANGBORN, U. S. A., Hon. H. C. BOWEN, Hon. Mr. ARNOLD of Illinois, Hon. MOSES F. ODELL, and others, took positions upon the platform, when, in response to repeated calls,

GEN. WETMORE,

in behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: It is my privilege and my proudest duty to call this meeting to order. No meeting of American citizens ever met together at a crisis more imminent in the history of the country. [Cheers.] I do not doubt that you come here as loyal men to sustain the Government of your country, and to put down, once and forever, rebellion and treason. [Cheers.] The surest evidence that this country can give of its loyalty to the country and to its institutions, will be found in the character of the eminent magistrate whom I shall now nominate to preside over your deliberations. [Great cheering.] Fellow-Citizens: I nominate GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor of New-York, to preside at this meeting.—[Cheers and hurrahs.] "Gentlemen," continued Mr. WETMORE, "is the proposition seconded?" [This was replied to by cries of "It is; of coorse it is; hurrah."]

"Is it seconded?" the General asked again. "It is; yes yes," was the response.

"As many, then," said the General, "as approve of the nomination, will say 'Aye.'"

There was a chorus of Ayes.

"Those who dissent will say 'No.'"

Not a "No" was uttered, and the nomination was announced to be unanimous.

The General declared that the nomination was carried without opposition, and informed the audience that the Mayor would take the chair.

The Mayor announced that Mr. NEHEMIAH KNIGHT would read the following list of officers, for their approval, which he did as follows:

VICE PRESIDENTS.

A. T. Stewart,	M. H. Grinnell,	M. Van Schaick,
J. D. F. Ogden,	C. H. Marshall,	John J. Phelps,
Robert T. Haws,	Danl. Devlin,	Edw. Pierrepont,
Nehem. Knight,	Hiram Barney,	Isaac Bell,
Chas. P. Daly,	Edwin Hoyt,	Geo. W. Blunt,
Chas. H. Russell,	R. F. Andrews,	Wm. V. Brady,
D. F. Tiemann,	Wm. Barton,	Horace Greeley,
Bernhard Cohen,	Moses Taylor,	D. Dudley Field,
Cor. Vanderbilt,	C. H. Luddington,	Simeon Draper,
Peter Cooper,	J. S. Bosworth,	R. M. Blatchford,
Geo. Denison,	Richard Busteed,	James Brooks,
H. F. Davies,	Fred. Kapp,	J. A. Stevens, Jr.,
Jas. G. Bennett,	Saml. Hotaling,	Lewis Naumann,
Thos. Stevens,	S. F. Knapp,	D. E. Delevan,
M. O Roberts,	Saml. Wetmore,	Ben. R. Winthrop,
S. Cambreleng,	Wm. G. Lambert	Robt. L. Stuart.
	Edwin J. Brown,	

SECRETARIES.

Ethan Allen,	Fred. Sturges,	Francis A. Stout,
Dr. P. Van Wyck,	Geo. Wilson,	A. S. Lathrop,
J. Howard, Jr.,	W. H. L. Barnes,	Theodore Tilton,
Geo. F. Betts,	Ed. A. Wetmore,	Jos. H. Choate.

The officers were unanimously accepted, when

MAYOR OPDYKE,

who was received with cheers, spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I shall not inflict on you a lengthy speech. The call for this meeting truly declares that the time for speaking has passed, and that action, instant, earnest, united action is the duty of the hour. We have a country to be saved. Let us resolve that it *shall be saved*, by the concentration of all our energies in the performance of this *one great duty*. [Cheers.]

Let us look the situation squarely in the face. For what are we fighting? It is for nothing less than National existence and the cause of civil liberty everywhere. An *aristocracy*, founded on human servitude, has rebelled against a *democratic* Government, of which its members form numerically an insignificant part. Its only grievance is that the people, instead of bowing to its insolent dictation, have exercised the rights of freemen. Our wouldbe masters could not endure such temerity from men whom they have contemptuously called "mudsills." Rather than submit to equality with such, they turned traitors. They took up arms to destroy the Government and sever the Union, of which numerically they formed less than a fifth part. But by establishing a relentless despotism and sweeping conscription, the deluded and helpless non-slaveholders of their section have been swept, as by a whirlwind, into the ranks of their army. Aided by these appliances, they now confront us on the theatre of war with superior numbers. This must be changed—instantly changed—if we would save our honor and insure our triumph. How shall this be done? By following their example of conscription? Let the patriotism and manhood of freemen answer the question. In a life and death struggle between civil liberty and the prerogative of caste, it is natural that the armies of the latter should be filled by the iron scourge of despotic power; but the defenders of liberty should be impelled by their own free wills and manly hearts. The cause we fight for is as righteous and as essential to human progress and happiness as any that ever unsheathed the warrior's sword. We fight for the rights of the people, and in defence of liberty, order and law. The best interests of humanity are involved in the issue, and our failure would cast a dark shade over the future of the race. But there must be no such word as fail. To avoid it, however, there must be no hesitancy in the rush to arms. Every man who can fight should promptly and cheerfully tender his services to the Government; and every man of means should contribute liberally to those who volunteer, and for the support of their families. We should all imbibe something of the noble sentiment that the gallant CORCORAN has uttered. He declares that no inducements, however strong, "not even the fee simple of Broadway," would restrain him from the battle-field. [Applause.] Such a spirit as this demands not merely a Brigade but a Division, and I trust a division will be forthcoming. [Cheers.] If a spirit like his animated us all, we might celebrate our final triumph over the rebellion at our next annual Thanksgiving. Let us try to emulate this spirit, and by united, vigorous effort, save the honor of our City by avoiding the necessity of a draft. We are behind other portions of the State, and behind many of our sister cities. This must be changed. Let us, under the promptings of a common patriotism, unite in an earnest effort to send to the field a force that will overwhelm this malignant rebellion; and let us do it voluntarily, as freemen should who are worthy to be free. [Great Applause.]

When the cheering, which followed the Mayor's speech, had subsided, he informed the audience that the resolutions which had been prepared for the meeting, would be read by Gen. WETMORE, who then attempted to read the resolutions, but was interrupted by the sounds of a drum, and the immediate and thundering hurrah and shout which announced that

CORCORAN AND THE SIXTY-NINTH

were coming.

Under the circumstances, it was deemed wise to wait until the troops had taken their station, and for a few moments there was nothing done but to cheer, and shout, and hurrah, and be glad for the safe return of the "Boys with the Green Flag."

At last they came. First rode Lieut. CONNOLLY at the head of the escorting troop of horse, followed by Gen. CORCORAN and his officers, in turn followed by the regiment. The General rode a fine gray stallion, superbly caparisoned, and looked himself every inch a soldier. The men walked erect, and with proud port, bearing their guns with fixed bayonet, and on their backs the heavily laden knapsack. They looked every inch the soldier, too, and dirty ones at that, for they were covered with dust, begrimed and travel-stained, as are their flags, but crowned as well with glory, and happy in the enjoyment of the respect of their fellow-citizens.

Following Gen. CORCORAN, were the civic dignitaries, our City Fathers, accompanied by Tuthlow WEED, Esq., a number of Catholic clergymen, Col. NUGENT, of the Sixty-ninth Volunteers, recruits and ex-members of the Old Sixty-ninth.

Gens. WALBRIDGE and KNIGHT left the stand, and, as a Committee, received Gen. CORCORAN and brought him upon the platform. His appearance there was the signal for an enthusiastic demonstration by the multitude who at this time must have numbered at least 30,000, and who cheered louder, longer and more lustily than ever before.

At this moment the scene from the stand was most exciting. The vast crowd had broken all barriers and, sweeping up like the waves of the sea, had swal, lowed up policemen, soldiers and all, and stood shouting, red-faced and cheery, in honor of their friend, whose military career, so well commenced, promises to be most brilliantly successful.

Gen. WETMORE, after awhile, remounted the platform and announced that after he had read the

RESOLUTIONS

Gen. CORCORAN would speak. This made the boys good-natured, and the reading was done as follows:

1. *Resolved*, That in this struggle for our Nation's existence, we here solemnly pledge our faith, our fortunes, our lives and our honor, that this rebellion shall be crushed, and the National soil redeemed from every taint of treason. [Great applause.]

2. *Resolved*, That, inasmuch as property in the loyal States is valueless should the rebellion succeed, we call on the moneyed and other corporations to contribute largely to the recruiting funds, and to every effort for suppressing the rebellion. [Enthusiastic applause.]

3. *Resolved*, That, up to the 13th day of September next, we request that all places of business, so far as practicable, be closed on each day, at 3 o'clock P. M., [cheers,] to enable loyal citizens to carry forward volunteering, and perfect themselves in military drill. [Applause.]

4. *Resolved*, That any interference on the part of foreign Powers in the great contest for the existence of our free institutions, will be regarded by our people and treated by our Government as a declaration of war.

5. *Resolved*, That we most earnestly urge the President of the United States to authorize Gen. MICHAEL CORCORAN [three cheers for CORCORAN,] to recruit a legion of twenty thousand men, to be under his command, and to fight with him for the land of our adoption or our birth, and for the flag which symbolizes everything we cherish in national pride, and everything we love in national freedom. [Cheer upon cheer.]

6. *Resolved*, That as we cherish that national pride and love that national flag, so will we do our utmost to plant that flag on every foot of United States' soil, and make this home of the brave the land of the free. [Immense applause.]

The resolutions were, of course, adopted unanimously, and

GEN. CORCORAN

was then introduced by the Mayor, who said:

"Fellow-citizens, I feel that we have a man among us who needs no introduction at my hands—a man whom it is a pleasure to esteem, to know, and to respect throughout these United States. I present to you Gen. CORCORAN."

It was long before he could be heard. The excited crowd would brook no interference with their rights. He was an Irishman, and so were they to a great extent, and they didn't know why they should be kept from his side. They rushed towards the stand, they screamed themselves blind, they demanded the most extravagant honors for their favorite, they invoked the blessing of the Infinite upon him and his men, they swore he was a hero, they kissed the green flag, hugged the soldiers, all tattered and torn, and they made such an uproar that it was as idle to speak to them as it would be to address a herd of buffaloes.

Quiet being in a measure—small one—restored, the General spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The call for this meeting proclaims that the time for discussion is past, and that the time for action has arrived. This is the appropriate sentiment, and, in accordance with that sentiment, I stand here before you, and the Sixty-ninth Regiment stand here too—["Hurrah," and cheers]—ready to take action, in common with our fellow-citizens, for the immediate and speedy suppression of the rebellion. ["Hear, hear," and cheers.] The City of New-York, I know, is not ashamed of the Sixty-ninth—["No, no," and cheers]—and the Sixty-ninth feel justly proud to be identified with the patriotic citizens of this great Empire City; and they come here, Mr. Mayor, not to totter but to reorganize; not to desert, but to fill up their ranks to their full standard, and, whilst determined never to give up the cause of their country, are equally bent on continuing to do it every service in their power—desirous of seeing their families, it is true—wishing, as I know, to return here with me to see their families and their friends, and equally resolved to return with me from the seat of war to see you again. [Cheers.] We have amongst us, perhaps, some few who think that the rebellion has now assumed gigantic proportions and that we ought to let them go. To these men there is only one answer, and that is the answer of the people of this great City, and of this nation, to the world, that never, until the last man is lost and the last dollar expended, shall we cease our efforts until this rebellion is crushed.

Let us take a review of how this rebellion stands. For thirty years, at least, those men have been plotting against our institutions. During that time they have been preparing themselves for the opportunity to strike the blow. The opportunity came, perhaps, sooner than they anticipated. We made the opportunity and we forced them to act before they felt ready—but enough. They were much more ready than we were; and, when we went forth to meet them, we went forth like a father going to chastise his disobedient child, and we found that the child would act so unruly that we must deal him, as it were, the absurdities which he claimed. [Cheers]

Now, I grant that the rebellion has assumed gigantic proportions; but what have we been doing? [Cheers.] Admit that we have assumed gigantic proportions, the most immense of any country on the face of the earth, and we are better prepared to meet the enemy than any country ever was on the face of the earth. [Cheers.] The Government is now prepared to meet and to prosecute this war with vigor. You are willing to support it, to prosecute this war with unabated vigor, and to contribute to this war with the last dollar you have in your possession. [Cheers.] Now, further, how is it to-day? We have strong foot-holds in all the Southern States except one or two, and, with a noble and cordial response in answer to the call of the President of the United States, we find that it brings forth these 600,000 volunteers, and I am satisfied that before six months roll by this rebellion will be forever crushed. [Immense applause.] I feel the most infinite pride in looking at this meeting to-day. It will send a thrill of joy throughout this nation when they read of this immense gathering of freemen in this Empire City of the Empire State, which has so nobly done its duty; and I say to you, that no matter how many battles the Southern people may have won, they cannot hope of any prominent success while you present an undivided front to them—while you show them that you are determined that we must be the possessors of every inch of soil on this continent, and that, too, before this war ceases. [Cheers.] I have spoken everywhere, where I have spoken publicly at all, in favor of the President being invested with the fullest authority at this crisis, because I have full confidence in him as the representative of the people. I believe in the people of this City—[Cheers]—and I believe that in expressing my views I represent them in this particular—[Cheers]—that they will agree with me when I say that I do not believe that at this day any "ism" should be introduced into this war in favor of the Constitution, and that nothing but the Union and Constitution should be introduced into this war—nothing more and nothing less. [Cheers.] I like to assert my own principles and my own views, because I think the time has arrived for every man to ascertain his own principles and his own views. The man who is not with us now is against us. No one half-way about it. [Cheers.] If men are not coming up to fight with us, let them come out and spend their money in the cause. [Great cheering]. I know there are men in the country who are willing only to enjoy our prosperity; but call upon them in our difficulties, and where are they? They are skedaddling off. [Loud laughter.] I am glad that the opportunity has arrived when the country can know its friends; and I am glad that the hour has arrived, when, as Irishmen, we can say from this platform, that we have something to show, by way of practical illustration, of our devotion to preserve the integrity of this glorious Constitution and Union, and that we will ever use our efforts to maintain them, until this glorious country is redeemed from the thraldom of JEFF. DAVIS and his associates. [Loud cheers.] And, gentemen, I know that it is unnecessary for me to tell the people of this great City of what their duty is in this important crisis. From the first, every Irish heart has beat proudly, fondly and heartily for the cause, and the Irish, I am confident, will never cease their exertions until that cause be won. [Cheers.] It is useless for me to tell you of the black reign of terror and despotism which weighs over the people of the Southern country, and which has now forced them into, apparent unity, as it were, in battle array against you. [Cheers.] They are endeavoring to attack and defeat our troops before it is possible for our people to respond to the last call of the President and Government for reinforcements; but, thank God, they are frustrated. [Cheers.] We are already almost prepared to meet them, and before they can advance five miles more toward Washington, we shall have 500,000 men more, and the Irish Brigade will be there to support them. [Loud cheering.]

Fellow-citizens, as I announced in the commencement of my remarks that the call of this meeting had plainly spoken my sentiments, that the time for meditation had passed and the time for action was at hand, I beg to add that the Sixty-ninth Regiment is here—that they are tired and fatigued—that they wish to retire to their quarters, and afterward to have an opportunity of rejoining their friends. [Cheers.]

I have only time to say that the Sixty-ninth recruiting offices will be open in a few days. They will open in every prominent locality in the City.

And it may be as well for me to say that I shall make no national distinction in the selection. I shall extend the right hand of fellowship to the American-born; I will even take the hand of the Know-Nothing and the Black Republican, or any man of any other "ism." [Laughter and cheers.] Gentlemen, allow me to thank you for your patience, and permit me to retire. [The speaker retired amid much applause.]

After the normal uproar which followed the speech of Gen. CORCORAN had partially subsided, Gen. WETMORE introduced his old friend and the public's old friend,

GEN. HIRAM WALBRIDGE,

Who has been making speeches since the war began, and who was received with evidences of popular favor. After a short speech he presented the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That any man fails to properly comprehend the great crisis through which the nation is now passing who does not realize that God himself is manifest in the moral and political phenomena which this great, loyal, intelligent people have thus far constantly displayed in sustaining constitutional representative Government, when assailed with arms and violence by traitors who have most largely enjoyed its benefits and protection.

2. *Resolved*, That each seeming disaster has only more fully developed a higher courage, a loftier patriotism, a more thorough and invincible determination, and a more sublime devotion on the part of the loyal, patriotic masses, for the preservation of the Union, for freedom and for free government.

3. *Resolved*, That in all these great events we recognize the wisdom of Providence in disciplining and educating this vigorous young nation for the high destiny confided to it of forever placing on an enduring basis individual and public liberty, and we conscientiously believe that, without this chastening discipline, we should now have been weakened by divided counsels, by conflicting opinions and uniformed purposes, and the world would never have witnessed the sublime spectacle upon the altar of patriotism of the voluntary tender of more than a million of our hardy, patriotic, loyal sons, and the entire resources of more than twenty millions of anjective, enterprising and industrious population, to quell this infamous rebellion and preserve the national existence; that if they fall, other men, still waiting, equally patriotic, shall hasten to avenge their death: all we ask in return is the restoration of our glorious Union; the right to bear, at the earliest possible moment, every incident that marks the varying fortunes of the struggle; the prudent husbandry of our resources, the most rigid and vigilant economy in every department of the Government: that our brave and unrivaled troops be led by experience, skill and valor; that courage, capacity and fidelity be promptly rewarded; that partisan objects be banished while we are saving the national life, treason forever annihilated, traitors summarily punished, the Union preserved, the Constitution inviolable; any foreign interference promptly met with decisive, unequivocal, energetic resistance, and every disturbing element swept with the besom of destruction that can in any degree interrupt the tranquility of the Republic, as it again becomes the acknowledged representative of constitutional, well-regulated liberty in every quarter of the globe.

The Mayor then put the resolutions to the vote and they were vociferously adopted, after which Mr. CHARLES GOULD offered the following

ADDITIONAL RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That the following citizens, namely, Geo. Opdyke, Peter Cooper, Charles Gould, Moses H. Grinnell, D. Dudley Field, Alex. T. Stewart, Prosper M. Wetmore, Richard D. Lathrop, Michael Corcoran, William Orton, J. Austen Stevens, Nehemiah Knight, Isaac Sherman, Abram Wakeman, Andrew Carrigan, R. M. Blatchford, James W. White, W. Curtis Noyes, David Dows, A. C. Richard, Terence Farley, Samuel Sloan, Edwards Pierrepont, Jonathan Sturges, H. W. T. Mali, be a "National War Committee," (with power to add to their number and fill vacancies,) to represent the people of the City of New-York in all that relates to obtaining and using the means for a vigorous prosecution of the war and a speedy destruction of the rebellion.

This was unanimously adopted, when the Mayor announced that he had just received a very interesting

COMMUNICATION

from a gentleman of the City, which, he had no doubt, would prove more interesting than all the speeches, and proceeded to read it, as follows:

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1862.

SIR: On behalf of the American Bank Note Company, I hand you a check for $2,000, to be applied in raising volunteers to put down the rebellion, and to maintain the Constitution and the Union.

Let New-York furnish her quota and avoid the necessity of a draft. Very truly yours,

TRACY R. EDSON, President.

To Hon. GEO. OPDYKE, &c., &c.

After this Gen. WETMORE announced that His Honor the Mayor had authorized him to tender the sum of $1,000 to the Committee for the same purposes. This was greeted with hearty cheers, and the people waited for more.

Gen. WALBRIDGE was then added to the Committee.

Gen. WETMORE announced

HON. MOSES F. ODELL,

Member of Congress for Brooklyn, who spoke substantially as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: In other days, now passed, our people have assembled here for various objects. But never before has any one assemblage been of equal importance with this. Here we all stand—the lawyer, the carpenter, the laborer, shoulder to shoulder, and what for? For the Union! That's what I'm here for. I wish the President of the United States, an honest man, was here to see this assemblage. I wish he had his Cabinet here with him, and I would say, Sir, as the humble representative of this great mass, we demand of you, the President of the United States, that the armies in Virginia shall move onward—[cheers]—and that they shall not cease moving onward until this old flag shall wave in triumph from the rebel Capital. [Cheers.] And those are the sentiments of every loyal man here, and every loyal man in the City, and I do say that we, the people, have the right thus to speak to him, for we put him where he is and gave him his power. We, of New-York, have early done our duty, and we continue to do it cheerfully. When Mr. CHASE wants money, he goes to the railroad office and buys a through ticket for this City, and when he gets here, he gets his money here, and therefore we have a right to say the armies must go on. And the armies ought not to stop at Richmond, but should go on to the very Gulf—and, Sir, we will not be satisfied till the flag floats from the flag-staff of Sumter. [Applause]. The force against us is mighty in malevolence and in numbers We have a duty to perform, each one of us. We have grown rich here, and made fortunes here, and now our country wants our money and our fortunes. I say to the men of wealth give us some of your treasure to keep the families of our brave soldiers from starving. [Good, good.] We want the spirit which pervades the soldiers in the field, to pervade the breasts of the people at home. Now, I hope every man in this City will do his duty—the rich and the poor, side by side, each his best, and then this rebellion will certainly be crushed; and when your regiments return, as return they will victorious, I want to be here to see them march up Broadway, to the cheers and hearty congratulations of their fellow-citizens, who will say to them, "Well done, good and faithful brethren you have done your duty. God bless you, now and forever!" [Hearty applause.

Gen. WETMORE then read the following letter from

HON. WM. H. SEWARD.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26, 1862.

GEN. WETMORE: I am directed by the President to express his sincere regret that owing to imperative engagements he cannot be at New-York to-morrow.

It will be impossible for me to attend your meeting. But why should it be necessary? If disunion shall prevail, New-York, so far as its assumed destiny is concerned, will cease to be. It is for New-York itself to decide whether disunion shall prevail.

Faithfully yours, WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Gen. PROSPER M. WETMORE.

THE SIXTY-NINTH,

which had been standing in the broiling sun all this time, and which had become completely engulfed in the surrounding crowd, now began to prepare to move on.

Gen. CORCORAN left the stand, saluted by cheers and followed by some thousand people, more or less, who pulled his hand, his coat or his sword, and, failing in these, his horse's tail, and mounting his steed, forced his way through the admiring but dreadfully crowded mass, and placing himself at the head of the regiment, gave the order to march. The scene of confusion which followed can't be told. Like an inebriated swarm of bees, like a frightened nest of worms, the people twisted here and there, squirmed in and out, and involved themselves in a series of scrimmages, fights, rows and miscellaneous pushings and haulings, the like of which has rarely been known in this orderly city.

All seemed good-natured, and that was part of the mystery. Finally, the last of CORCORAN and his men were away, and the meeting proceeded, with the introduction of

HON. MR. ARNOLD,

M. C. for Illinois. Mr. ARNOLD made a clear and forcible speech in favor of enlistments. He compared the doings of the West with those of New-York, reviewed the present position of affairs, and concluded with an eloquent eulogy upon the heroism, the patriotism and the zeal of the troops of the Union.

He was followed by

HON. JAMES BRIGGS,

State Agent of Ohio, and formerly member of Congress for that State.

Mr. BRIGGS, who is one of the most popular of our resident orators, gave one of his very best-considered speeches, filled with go-aheadism, and abounding in points most pleasing to the Irish-born citizen, and calculated to aid in a very material way the progress of recruiting. He gave some very interesting statistics concerning the comparative number of men furnished by Illinois, Ohio and New-York, and concluded with an earnest and eloquent appeal to the masses before him to enlist, at once and without delay.

WM. ROSS WALLACE then read, in an impassioned manner, and with great effect, an ode, of which this verse is a part, and for the whole of which we regret that we have no room:

"See! to the hero's mighty cry
Brave Erin's sun-burst glitters by!
See Kosciusko's children beam
Again by Freedom's rushing stream!
Behold the gallant sons of France
Rush with LAFAYETTE's olden lance!
See great GERMANIA's sword and lyre
Leap to the fight with song and fire!
And hark!—with these the native born,
To Washington, they shout reply—
Honor's broad glory on each brow,
And *will* in every eye."

The President then introduced

COL. NUGENT,

of the Sixty-ninth Volunteers, who was received with great enthusiasm, and said:

Order! Just keep still for a moment. I have only a few words to say to you. I will be very brief. This meeting has been called by His Honor the Mayor. First in that call is the requirement that it is to fill up the veteran regiments of the New-York volunteers. I am a little interested in that. I suppose you are aware that I belong to the Irish Brigade. [Cheers.] That is a brigade that has done credit to the City of New-York. [Cheers.] The Sixty-ninth, the regiment that I had the honor to lead through seven hard days' fighting, wants a few days to recruit, and I think I see a good many faces here prepared to say, "Col. NUGENT, I will join your regiment to-morrow." [Cheers.] Now, let every man of you in favor of raising the Irish Brigade just raise your hand [cheers and raising of hands,] and I will enlist you all right away. [Cheers.] There are some other regiments of the brigade that want recruits. You can join them, too. I am satisfied, however, that there are enough men here to fill up our first brigade. [Cheers.] There are, also, some decimated regiments where you are all wanted, and where you all may be put, and which you will, I have no doubt, heartily join, and make as efficient as before. [Loud cheering.]

After Col. NUGENT retired, the President said: Gentlemen, I have heard that during the recent Peninsular battles, the New-Jersey Brigade conducted itself with great coolness and efficiency. They were well led, and I have the pleasure of introducing to you the man who led them, in the person of

GEN. WRIGHT,

of New-Jersey, who spoke substantially as follows:

The Governor remarked that he was not aware that he could make himself distinctly heard by such a large body of his fellow-citizens, [Cries of "Try it,"] but he was obliged to thank them from the bottom of his heart for the indulgence they had extended to him. Jerseymen would say to New-York that while it (the latter) excelled them in point of numbers, it did not excel them in point of patriotism, and every Jerseyman felt himself, in that particular, to be the equal of at least five New-Yorkers. In America the men were free. Let us be intelligent, he said, and we secured the right to be free. He trusted for the honor of this great State that New-York would never have it said of her that she sent a conscript to the war, and that, by our unfaltering performance of our duties as American citizens and patriots, we would prove ourselves to be the admiration and the model of the whole world. New-Jersey was true to the Union. Let the Union be perpetual. Let not the sun of heaven ever shine on an enslaved land. We can make no terms with traitors who have arms in their hands, until we force them back into fealty. [Cheers.]

As a fit representative of the Yankee who can whip the world and feed the people while he whips them,

MAJ. Z. K. PANGBORN,

of the United States army, and formerly of the *Atlas and Bee*, of Boston, was introduced. Maj. PANGBORN'S bright, pithy, humorous, jolly and effective speech was one of the incidents of the gathering, and did execution beyond a doubt. For it we have no room. He kept his vast audience in the best of moods for half an hour, and then gave way for

JOHN A. MCSORLEY,

the "Irish-Dutchman," who made a very funny Celtic-Teutonic address in favor of instantaneous and universal enlistment, which kept the crowd in a continual roar for many minutes.

The hour of 7 was now reached, but the list of good speakers and the patience of the long-standing audience were by no means wearied. Several gentlemen, for whose good efforts we have no room, spoke patriotically, and were received enthusiastically, after which the vast throng dispersed, singing, cheering and shouting for the Union, the Constitution and the maintainance of the laws.

AT STAND NO. 2.

CHARLES GOULD called the meeting to order, and nominated ANDREW CARRIGAN as President, who was unanimously chosen.

Mr. R. D. LATHROP nominated the following, who were likewise elected

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

A. A. Low, Josiah Sutherland, Elijah F. Purdy, Henry J. Raymond, Wilson G. Hunt, Shepherd Knapp, Charles King, Wm. H. Leonard, John A. Stevens, Sheridan Shook, Wm. E. Dodge, Wm. B. Taylor, Joseph B. Varnum, Jr., Royal Phelps, Wm. H. Anthon, Wm. M. Evarts, Richard B. Connolly, John J. Bradley, R. H. McCurdy, A. C. Richards, John Dimon, Richard F. Carman, James B. Nicholson, Edwin Bergh, Geo. W. Quintard, Benjamin F. Manierre, S. B. Chittenden, Egbert Starr, James S. T. Stranahan.

SECRETARIES.

Henry J. Barney, T. B. Wakeman, Frank Shepherd, Wm. E. Dodge, Jr., Wm. Coster, Andrew R. Trotter, John A. Foster, Frank W. Ballard, Cephas Brainerd, Nat. Wood Howell.

The same resolutions read at the other stands were here passed, amid uproarious enthusiasm.

SPEECH OF GEN. ORMSBY M. MITCHEL.

Major-Gen. ORMSBY M. MITCHEL was the first speaker introduced, and was received with enthusiastic applause. He spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK: It gives me the greatest pleasure once more to meet the upturned faces of my loyal countrymen. [Applause.] It is a long while since I had the pleasure of meeting my loyal countrymen. For nearly nine months, you will remember, I have been sunk deep among the enemy. I was surrounded by them on all sides, and the multitudes I have met there was the multitude in arms against the flag of our country, and ready to strike down, if it might be, that sacred banner. But, thank God, that under my eye that has not been done. [Applause.] I have little to say to you to-day. The time for talking, my friends, has passed by. The time for long speeches and argument, and figures of rhetoric has gone. We want now the bayonet. We want now the thunder of the cannon. [Hear, hear.] We want now the marching and tramping of squadrons. [Applause.] We want now the array of armed troops, of battalions and regiments moving forward to head the phalanx, to crush and grind to powder the armed resistance of the enemy. [Applause.] That is what we want, and that is what we are to have. We are engaged in the grandest conflict that the world has ever known. [Hear.] We are to-day fighting the battles of the liberty of the world. [Applause.] We are, my friends, I tell you, engaged in the most stupendous struggle that the world has ever known. Go back to those struggles of the French Revolution. They were nothing to the struggles in which we are engaged to-day. We are fighting the battle of freedom of the whole world, and I am sorry to feel you that we shall be compelled to fight it single-handed and alone. [Applause.] Are you ready to sustain that flag? ("Yes.") Are you ready to-day, though the whole world is arrayed against you, to die in defence of that cause? ("Good, good.") Are you ready, I ask? ("Yes.") Give me your response. Say Yes, call us to the battle-field; call us to sustain it; call us anywhere; ask what you may; ask of us our sons; ask everything of us, and we will give all to God and our country. [Applause, and a voice—"I have three sons in the Union army."] Last evening I had almost decided not to speak to you to-day, but this afternoon I took up the London *Globe* newspaper and read a speech made in Sheffield at a great banquet given to Lord PALMERSTON—a speech made by a member of the House of Commons, Mr. ROEBUCK. ["Three groans for him."] And now, my friends, I want to tell you what Mr. ROEBUCK said at that meeting. I beg you to listen, for it is extremely important. He said, in the first place, that he had no sympathy with the North, and that this struggle became of the cause was unrighteous and could not succeed. Now let me answer Mr. ROEBUCK in two words. [A voice—ROEBUCK, the wasp, sir; that is his name.] I tell you that our cause is one of necessity. What prompting have we to lift our hands against the South? We lose in the first place $300,000,000, which they owe us. In the next place we lose $300,000,000, which we should have made last year without the war by trade with them. We lose $1,000,000,000 by the expenditures of the war to keep up our armies. It costs manhood without limit, and, what are we fighting for? I tell you it is for a grand principle. It is for the liberty of the world. It is for the integrity of the nation. If this integrity is destroyed, you will have witnessed the death-blow to humanity. [Applause.] But, Mr. ROEBUCK tells us that if the United States are divided, it will be for the benefit of England. There he shows the cloven foot. What destroys the United States, will be for the benefit of England. We have been too insulting. We have been too strong. We have taken John Bull by the throat and compelled him to do justice, by telling him that we would shake him until he did us justice. [Applause.]

At this point Gen. MITCHEL was compelled to desist speaking, in order to allow those present to participate in the welcome of the gallant Sixty-ninth Regiment, just passing the stand. At the expiration of a few minutes, amid renewed cheering, the General continued as follows:

Nothing, my friends, could have given us greater gratification than to see again the brave Sixty-ninth Regiment and the gallant CORCORAN. [Cheers.] Sixteen months ago I met Col. CORCORAN at Annapolis Junction, on his way to Washington City, where I had the honor of dining with him and his Staff, and with many officers of that regiment you know as patriot soldiers. You know that he has suffered for us and for his country. You know how he has resisted the efforts of the enemy, and their offers to induce him to accept a parole and leave his loathsome prison. You know how he has at last triumphed, and you know how to receive a noble hero suffering in the cause of liberty and of his country. [Applause.] Let him go on. You have made him a Brigadier. You have offered him a brigade of four regiments—give him at once forty regiments, and let it be done at once. [Applause.]

But I was telling you of the probability we have of meeting in this struggle the envy and hatred of the aristocracy of the Old World. I tell you that ROEBUCK was attempting to turn the honest, upright people of England against us. I tell you that the division of this country England will be proud to see. But, I tell Mr. ROEBUCK, that when he begins the game of separation and dividing, it is a game that two can play at. [Tremendous cheering.] The integrity of our country is sacred, and we will preserve it at every hazard and every risk. We will give our lives, our blood, our money—all we have got, to protect it, because we know that in the division of this country we die. We die—literally and absolutely, we die. Not a physical death, but die a death of utter contempt and degradation. [Applause.] Suppose we give it up? Suppose the South, with smaller resources, should triumph over us, with greater resources? Could you look an honest man in the face? ("No! No!") If that should take place, I would advise you as I did a friend of mine who thought of going abroad to run away from the disturbances in his section of the country. I asked him: "Have you been down in the brass-founders to get you a mask? Make it an inch thick, or the heat of the blush of shame will melt the metal and expose you to the contemptuous gaze of everybody on the other side of the water." [Applause and laughter.] Mr. ROEBUCK says we cannot make friends with the South.

A VOICE—"With the North."

Gen. MITCHEL—I beg your pardon, Sir, he said the North. He said the Southerners were gentlemen, English gentlemen and their descendants, and that the North was composed of the scum and refuse of Europe. ["Shame."] This is his language: "With the South you can make friends. They are English-men. They are not the scum and refuse of Europe." The only meaning of that language is that the North are such. Let me tell you again, it is nothing but the envy and hatred of English Aristocracy of American Democracy; and I tell you that we have got to meet it everywhere—in England or elsewhere—and I ask you now are you prepared to meet it and to defy it? ("Yes, yes.") I devote my life to this conflict. God knows I have nothing to live for now but my country. I care for nothing else. Sixteen months ago, in the presence of a multitude in Union-square, I laid down my life, to be offered if necessary, on the altar of my country. I will give all willingly to defend my country. [Applause.] The best strength; the best power; all that I have got. [Three cheers for Gen. MITCHEL.] Now, my friends, that is all very well. What do you cheer me for? [VOICES—"Your sentiments," "your services," &c.] If you like the sentiment enact it. Perhaps you will say it is hard to leave my wife, my children. Yes, it is hard. But you must do it. [VOICE—"We are doing it."] The President has called for 300,000 men; he has added to that number 300,000 more. Let the 600,000 be forthcoming at once. Let them be freely offered. The result cannot then be doubtful. Let us be united. The South is now perfectly cemented, while we are to a certain extent divided. But we are coming together every day. The battle must be fought, and let me tell you how. It must be fought with armies—with brigades and divisions—on the battle-field, and then we will hunt the enemy wherever we can find him, and destroy him wherever he is found. There is to be no more dall

The New-York Times.

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FROM THE ARMY IN VIRGINIA.

A Successful Raid of the Rebels on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

MANASSAS JUNCTION CAPTURED.

The Railroad Torn Up and Communication with the Army Cut Off.

Probable Fight at Manassas on Wednesday.

Troops Hurried Forward from Alexandria.

The Main Body of Rebels Believed to be Retreating.

Our Army Again Assuming the Offensive.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 27, 1862.

The unsuccessful raid of the rebel cavalry, under Gen. STUART, upon the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, last Friday night, was followed up on Tuesday night with a more successful result. A force of about one thousand men, under STUART, succeeded in reaching the railroad, Tuesday night last, at a point one mile north of Catlett's Station, where the road crosses Cedar Creek, and after a very brief skirmish with the infantry guard, and dispersing a small force of our cavalry, who were on scouting duty, deliberately proceeded to burn the new bridge across Cedar Creek. Having accomplished this, they turned their attention to removing the railroad track at intervals for a distance of nearly two miles, and removing some of the rails, so that the road cannot be operated again until iron is sent from this point to replace the removed rails, which will be done to-day. So far as can be ascertained, only one man lost his life in the skirmish that preceded this work of destruction, and only five were wounded. Two dead and one wounded rebel were left upon the field.

These raids of the rebel guerrilla chief, STUART—for he in fact now commands a corps of guerrillas to all intents and purposes—are significant and important. It will be remembered that this same darling leader exposed the weakness of the position occupied by the army of the Peninsula, by passing completely around that army, which was closely followed by an attack in force upon our right, the result of which is now before the world. But the present raids in the rear of the army of the Susquehannah, have something more for their object than exclusively to obtain information as to the position and strength of that army. While that is of paramount importance, the special object of these expeditions, and that which inspires the rebels engaged in the movement with extraordinary zeal, worthy of a better cause, is the capture of Major-Gen. POPE and Staff. The Confederate Government has offered a reward for the capture of Gen. POPE, dead or alive. The writer of this had an excellent opportunity of conversing with a large number of rebel prisoners captured by Gen. STEAL on the right of our line, and some of LONGSTREET's rebel force upon our extreme left, on Saturday last. Their statements agree in several important particulars.

First, the main object of the present movement is to capture Washington, which they hope to do before the new forces can be brought into the field. They have the most implicit confidence in their ability to do this.

Secondly—And with many this is their main object what they hope for by day, and pray for by night—is the capture of Gen. POPE, and when captured no mercy will be shown him. We have abundant evidence of this hatred for the individual, in what transpired at the rebel attack upon the baggage train at Catlett's Station, Friday night last, in which Ex-Senator YULEE, of Alabama, participated. While the main rebel force was concealed in the woods about half a mile from the wagon-train, STUART and YULEE, accompanied by a half dozen men approached the wagons. They first came across a negro, and holding a pistol to his head, directed him to show them where Gen. POPE's headquarters were. The negro denied all knowledge of the General's whereabouts; they then required him to show them Gen. POPE's baggage train. He took them to Gen. McDOWELL's wagons, and they very soon discovered that they had been deceived and a shot was fired at the negro, slightly wounding him in the left arm, when he escaped—the darkness of the night and the rain facilitating that movement. When it was discovered by the rebels that they had McDOWELL's baggage, YULEE was heard to say by a man concealed within 12 feet of him, and who in former times knew him well, "D—n it; this is McDOWELL's baggage. He is a gentleman, let it alone," and left without disturbing anything except a box of liquor, which they broke open, and drank two bottles upon the spot. They, at this time, were joined by a company of cavalry from the woods, who captured the private secretary of Gen. POPE. He told the writer of this that they, the rebels, were very much exasperated against Gen. POPE, using the vilest and most obscene epithets in connection with his name; they required him to take them to Gen. POPE's wagons, and they found a portion of his train, and destroyed in all seven ambulances and wagons; *but my informant states positively that they neither secured or destroyed any of Gen. Pope's valuable papers, except those pertaining to his accounts with the Government while at the West, and chiefly valuable to himself. Of this he professes to be certain.* So infuriated was Gen. STUART that he ordered this man to be shot, because he was connected with Gen. POPE, saying to an officer, "We have no transportation for POPE, or any of his followers, shoot him." He succeeded in eluding his captors, and, within an hour afterward was recaptured and a guard placed over him; he finally escaped, by shooting this guard. The first question they asked of every man taken prisoner, was, "Where is Gen. POPE?"

But Gen. POPE is too much for them. He is not only fully master of the position his forces now occupy, but he is too wide awake to be caught in traps conceived in sin and instigated by the father of villainy. While upon this subject, I cannot let the opportunity pass of giving credit to a man who, by his intrepidity, not only saved a large amount of Government property, but a number of officers and citizens from being captured at the attack at Catlett's Station. A train of cars had reached Catlett's from Warrenton Junction, while STUART's cavalry were there. They permitted the engineer to back the train upon a switch, and then took him prisoner.

A brakeman upon the train named JACK WILKES, at a glance saw the position of affairs, sprang upon the engine, put on all steam, laid down and run the gauntlet. Some seventy shots were fired at the train, seven of which passed through the engineer's house on the locomotive, but fortunately no person was wounded.

In the attack at the Station, Capt. GOULDING, of Gen. POPE's Staff, was taken prisoner, and other officers only escaped the same fate by exercising a vast amount of ingenuity and skill. The rebels broke open the trunks, fitted themselves to clothing, and then burned the remainder. YULEE took one of Gen. POPE's coats and left a shabby affair behind, which a man has promised to present to me. If he keeps his engagement, I intend forwarding it to BARNUM.

A rebel prisoner, forced into their ranks, tells me that he left Richmond on Tuesday last, and that all the troops from that point had moved in this direction. There are at least 20,000 rebels just across the river. But they will get caught in a nice trap before the week is out, or I am greatly mistaken. Jos JOHNSON, JACKSON, and all are there.

THE REBEL LEFT WING REPULSED.

ATTEMPT TO TURN THE RIGHT OF GEN. POPE—FIFTY THOUSAND REBELS DRIVEN BACK ACROSS THE RAPPAHANNOCK—THE UNION ARMY RESUMES THE OFFENSIVE.

From Another Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 27, 1862.

A force of 50,000 rebels—their whole left wing—crossed the Rappahannock on Sunday morning last, near the Warrenton Springs. The force embraced infantry, cavalry and artillery, and the indications were that they had crossed with a determination to stay. They were promptly met by our forces in the vicinity, and after a brief skirmish the enemy retired, no doubt not relishing the appearance of what they had to contend against. Gen. BIRNEY's Brigade was ordered up to the right early in the morning, but before they were in position the rebels had retreated, and the brigade was ordered back.

The troops have been under orders to cross the Rappahannock River in force and hold the other bank since Sunday night. The movement has been delayed on account of the delay in bringing up HOOKER's Division, which only left Alexandria yesterday.

The fate of this rebellion, in all human probability, will be decided within two weeks. I have talked with many rebel prisoners, officers and men, and all have but one story to tell—viz.: their army is larger than ours in Virginia, and they are going to Washington. But they say, if beaten in the fight which opened last Thursday, "their jig is up." JACKSON, in an address to his troops last Wednesday, told them the Confederacy was ruined if the rebel army should be whipped.

OUR FREDERICKSBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

EVENTS ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK—VARIOUS ATTEMPTS OF THE REBELS TO CROSS—THEIR REPULSE ON EVERY OCCASION—THE STRATEGY OF SIGEL, ETC.

FREDERICKSBURGH, Tuesday, Aug. 26.

Each day brings some modification of the accounts, touching the late engagement at points above this place on the Rappahannock.

It now appears that the rebels made three distinct but unsuccessful attempts to cross the river, at as many different places on different days.

On Thursday, a considerable force made their appearance opposite Gen. RENO's position, at Kelley's or Barnett's Ford, and attempted to cross. A close watch was kept upon their movements; and when a portion of the advance column had actually crossed over, a battery, which had been concealed on the hill, was opened upon the rebels, and they were driven back precipitately, with some loss.

On Friday the attempt was renewed near Rappahannock Station, but a brisk cannonade from our side kept the rebels at bay. It is believed that Gen. RENO, with part of his command, kept watch of their movements, and followed them up and assisted in driving them back a second time.

On Saturday morning a third and most disastrous effort was made to obtain a lodgment on the east bank of the river, the great part of JACKSON's army being on the west bank, and waiting the success of the first portion of the column. Gen. SIGEL, with that admirable tact for which he has become so conspicuous, divided his command into three parts, leaving two of them in position to flank the crossing, but so covered by woods as not to be observed.

On the left flank he placed a masked battery of 12 guns, and on the extreme right a small battery of 6-pounders, which purposely kept up a random but ineffectual fire across the stream. He then rapidly withdrew his third and front line in sight of the enemy, as if he was retreating from the river. Regarding this as the favorable opportunity, the rebels rushed upon the pontoon bridge, which they had been permitted to build, and two regiments rapidly crossed over, forming in line of battle upon the bank to charge the battery on the hill at the right. As soon as the third regiment had got upon the bridge, and were hurrying over, the twelve-gun battery opened a murderous cross fire upon the bridge, cutting it in two, and letting it swing down stream. Two of the boats were sunk, and the river was filled with the straggling forms of rebel soldiers, who had been swept away by our grape and canister. At the same instant the battery was wheeled, and several rapid discharges of grape decimated the flanks of the now repelled troops. A troop of cavalry then dashed upon the rebel ranks and made short work with them. Behind them the bridge had been destroyed; before and around them were thousands—they knew not how many Union troops. An instant surrender of the whole body of rebel troops was made, and some two thousand prisoners laid down their arms.

This ended the rebel attempt on Saturday to gain the east bank of the Rappahannock.

The wounded and prisoners were placed under guard, and the same evening a whole car-train of these and our own sick—some 500 in number—were sent to Alexandria.

ATTACK ON THE TRAIN BY STEWART'S CAVALRY.

To avoid the danger of attack, while on the road, the conductor was ordered to run through without any lights on the train, and without stopping. On nearing Catlett's Station, the station master flagged the train, and they were obliged to stop. A train was just ahead of this last one, without any tail lights, and it was for the purpose of preventing accident that the train was stopped. After receiving the message, the engineer took his lantern and oil can and proceeded to oil up his engine. While passing around on the left of the machine, (it was now about 11 o'clock P. M.,) a volley of bullets whistled by his head. He threw away his lamp and can and put for the woods, the conductor following suit.

One of the brakemen, (I regret I cannot give his name, observing that the engine did not start, ran forward and springing upon the locomotive, opened the throttle valve of the engine and threw himself down upon the platform. Two of the rear cars, having the brakes down, were finally detached by the breaking of the coupling, and the train started off with great speed, thrashing its way through the attacking force, while the cars were perforated by rebel balls. No one was seriously injured, and the train arrived safely at Warrenton Station. It went forward and arrived at Alexandria at 2½ o'clock A. M.

The engineer, conductor and some dozen passengers who jumped off the train, subsequently arrived safely at Warrenton Station.

It seems that this was an attack by STEWART's Cavalry, and was intended to be part of the plan for distracting attention from the front while JACKSON or LEE was crossing the river.

These are the details of affairs as they have been reported by an officer direct from Warrenton Junction. I learn this morning that some officers and soldiers of the Eleventh Connecticut Regiment, who were on the way to join their command with Gen. POPE, *were turned back when twenty miles above this place, and informed by our cavalry pickets that communication that way had been cut off.* E. S.

CASUALTIES IN THE SKIRMISHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 28.

The following are additional names of killed and wounded in the recent skirmishes in Virginia:

James H. Walters, 14th N. Y. S. M., wounded by a shell; left leg amputated below the knee; is doing well. His family resides at Stamford, Conn.

James T. Collins, 2d Minnesota Sharp Shooters—left leg amputated.

John H. McGovern, Co. D, 14th N. Y. S. M.—slight.

Enoch Stevens, Co. K, 14th New-York State Militia—knee-cap shot off—leg amputated.

Sergt. Oliver, Co. K, 14th New-York State Militia—slightly wounded in head by shell.

Corp. Chas. Brady, Co. K, 14th N. Y. S. M.—ankle.

Geary, Co. A, 14th N. Y. S. M.—slightly.

George S. Ogden, 25th Ohio—left leg amputated.

Wm. Powers, Co. A, 14th N. Y. S. M.—killed on Saturday morning, while sustaining a battery, by the explosion of a shell. The shell struck a tree under which the soldiers were standing, and exploded, killing Powers instantly, and wounding several others.

Washington Burnett, 75th Ohio—mortally wounded.

Michael McKavanagh, Co. A, 60th Ohio—hip.

Joseph Van Smith, Co. H, 88th Pennsylvania—side.

Sergt. Agleisch, 74th Pennsylvania—right side.

Ch. Campbell, 25th Ohio—belly.

Thomas Cunningham, Co. B, 14th New-York State Militia—finger crushed.

Thomas Sweeney, 1st Ohio Battery, Co. K—left leg, slight.

Edward McLaughlin, Co. A, 61st Ohio—leg.

John J. Mitchell, Co. I, 8th Va.—shoulder and hand.

W. H. Morgan, 61st Ohio, Co. E—face.

Lieut. T. H. Phillipson, 4th New York Cavalry—left hand.

Ded. Pihlilm, Co. E, 58th New York—hand.

Lieut. Gotlieb Hoeberger, 74th Pennsylvania.

John Morely, Co. B, 14th New-York State Militia—shoulder, slight.

Thos. Cunningham, Co. B, 21st Ohio—fingers.

Geo. W. Falls, Co. A, 68th Ohio—right thigh.

Patrick McGovern, 102d N. Y., Co. H—both hands.

John Bates, Co. A, 75th Ohio—left arm, amputated at shoulder.

Lieut. Hoburg, 74th Ohio—left hip.

Sergeant Mahler, Co. E, 74th Pa.—hip, severe.

THE RAID ON MANASSAS JUNCTION.

From the National Intelligencer of Yesterday.

Many rumors were afloat yesterday morning of a successful attack by a body of rebel cavalry upon the detachment of Union troops stationed at Manassas Junction, which has been used for some time past as a depôt for supplies of the Army in Virginia. These reports were contradictory, of course, but the most material of them are embodied in the following extracts from the *Star* of last evening:

"A rebel raid, similar to that made on Friday night last at Catlett's Station, was successfully accomplished on Tuesday night, not only at Bristow, but also at Manassas Station. The attacking force, variously estimated at from 500 to 2,000 cavalry, is supposed to have been a portion of Col. FITZHUGH LEE's force that made the raid on Friday night at Catlett's.

From all we can learn of the facts, (and most of the information on the subject comes through Federal soldiers, who, running on the first alarm, were brought up all standing near Centreville by Federal pickets,) the first assault was made upon cars on the railroad at Bristow, four miles beyond Manassas. A train was fired upon there, with what resulting damage we know not.

The Federal guard at Manassas is said to have consisted of the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, (very green troops,) two companies of infantry, and a battery of artillery. The men bringing the news to Centreville and Fairfax were of the cavalry, and represent that most of the infantry and artillery were captured, and the latter turned immediately against us, in the skirmish. It appears that the Federal wagon trains there at the time had sufficient warning to enable them to move back to Centreville without loss. Four trains of empty cars on the siding at Manassas are understood to have fallen into the hands of this marauding party. The Bull Run bridge is safe.

As soon as information of this affair reached here on Tuesday night from Fairfax Station, a considerable force was dispatched by rail, under Gen. STUART, to punish the daring marauders.

We take it for granted that the rebels destroyed as much of the railroad and telegraph at Manassas as possible, though they could not do much more damage there, we apprehend, than can be rectified by our construction corps at hand in perhaps twenty-four hours. The interruption of telegraphic communication of course prevents the reception of the details of this disgraceful affair. From all we know of it, so far, we feel sure that, instead of recrossing the Rappahannock on Saturday, Col. FITZHUGH LEE's force hurried into the mountains back of Warrenton, from whence he had but to dash down twenty or twenty-five miles upon Bristow and Manassas. We take it for granted that he did not remain at Manassas until STUART's arrived there, but again made off for the fastnesses in his rear. By this time, a sufficient force of cavalry has doubtless been sent after him by Gen. POPE. They will hardly catch him, however, if he chooses to go over the ridge at Front Royal, and thus disperse his force, to come together again somewhere in the valley.

It is undeniably true that the success of the rebel raids grow out of the gross incompetency and inattention to their duties of the officers in charge of our railroad and other similar guards. It is high time that examples, by shooting on the sentence of Courts-martial, had been made of some of those responsible for these occurrences, so well calculated to make our armies justly the derision of the world. The country will no longer excuse neglect on the part of our military authorities to enforce attention on the part of their subordinates to the plainest rules of military duty and discipline—rules which, if longer neglected, will insure our ultimate defeat in this war, we care not how many men we put in the field, nor how much money we spend for war purposes.

P. S.—We learn that persons arriving from the vicinity of Fairfax represent that much artillery firing was heard early this (Wednesday) morning in the direction of Manassas, and indeed up to the hour they started for Washington by rail. If this be true, LEE, or whoever commands the marauding rebels, felt himself strong enough to remain about Manassas until daybreak, when STUART probably came upon him and engaged him. We, however, receive this information with many grains of allowance, adhering to the theory that such rebel raids are being ventured only with a small force, so constituted as to do as much damage by night as possible, and prepared to run swiftly for hiding-places ere effective pursuit can be essayed.

Up to 9 o'clock on Tuesday evening there had been no more fighting across the Rappahannock; nor, so far as we can learn, had the rebels shown themselves in force about there. We, therefore, adhere to the opinion that the rebels have already made off (for the most part) for Gordonsville, leaving Col. FITZHUGH LEE's small cavalry force to worry and annoy us on our right flank, and thus delay pursuit as long as possible. We reject the theory that the rebels have sent a considerable force in the Valley again, as to do so, their Generals know well, would be to insure its immediate destruction. They know, if but from the publications in the New-York newspapers, that the army of the Potomac is now where it can conveniently operate in conjunction with the army of Virginia. They know, too, that if they lose Gordonsville, Richmond falls of its own weight very shortly afterward, and that they must keep all their strength in this region together for its defence. While raids upon our flank and rear, like those of Col. LEE, annoy us, they effect nothing whatever in shaping the general result of a campaign. We will become more watchful of such matters, doubtless, and thus be improved by them."

We are enabled to add to the above a portion of a dispatch received yesterday afternoon at the Commissary General's office from an officer at Alexandria. The dispatch relates to supplies and movements of troops, which we are not at liberty to give. It concludes as follows:

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 27—12½ o'clock P. M.

Capt. MUSSEY's son is here; says his father is either killed or a prisoner, and stores destroyed. I have two trains, but cannot get out, as the road is probably destroyed. They are fighting at Manassas now; a great many troops are going out to regulate matters.

From the Correspondent of the Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 27—3 P. M.

News again from the front, or rather from the rear of the front.

Two thousand rebel cavalry, last night or early this morning, it is not clear which, dashed in upon the rear of our lines, reached Manassas Junction, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and captured three trains, numerous prisoners, and quartermasters' stores to the amount of half a million dollars. This latter is the official statement, and is not likely to be over-stated.

A messenger just arrived states that the rebels are still in possession of Manassas Junction! That they have destroyed all the buildings, public and private, the station-houses and storehouses, and *have burnt the railway bridge over Bull Run!* That bridge is *six miles this side* of Manassas Junction; it is a structure of considerable length and expense. Its destruction cuts off railway communication between the Capital and the Army. No trains will leave Alexandria to-day.

I have received no further particulars. The above information is mainly from official dispatches, but the facts are known here from other sources. Soldiers arrived at Alexandria this morning who were at Manassas when the attack was made. They say that the rebels had with them flying artillery, and that they used it against a railway train arriving from Alexandria.

The boldness of this dash far exceeds that upon Catlett's Station. It is twelve miles further to the rear, eighteen miles further to Bull Run, where the bridge was burnt. It is so completely within the lines that it seems impossible that the force which has accomplished it should escape. With different corps of our army at Warrenton and Warrenton Junction, Gen. POPE's headquarters being at the latter place, it is not easy to see how the enemy effected an entrance into the lines at all. It is possible that Thoroughfare Gap has been left unguarded, and that the rebels dashed in on the line of the railway which passes through that opening. In that case they have undoubtedly destroyed also the bridge over Broad Run at Gainesville. However they came the dash is characteristic of rebel enterprise and audacity, and cutting, as it does, the only railway between Washington and Gen. POPE's headquarters, and destroying telegraphic communication between Gen. HALLECK and the army whose movements in the field he is directing, it more than compensates for the brilliant cavalry movements upon Culpepper, Beaver Dam and Frederick Hill, by which Gen. POPE first signalized his assumption of command.

It is not easy to see what excuse is to be offered for this success. Catlett's was bad enough, and its consequences sufficiently disastrous. But such a success, one might expect, would put a General on his guard against its repetition. Here we have it again, on a larger scale, still bolder in its plan, and more sudden and complete in execution. There is a very brilliant field indeed for future explanation. Meantime, the Capital is without communication with the army by rail or telegraph, and the War Department received its dispatch this noon by the hands of a special messenger. To-night will bring us further details. The substance of this news should reach you by telegraph to-night, and particulars by mail to-morrow.

Notwithstanding this news, we have reports that the rebels are retreating, and that our army is already moving forward. There is nothing from the Shenandoah. Gen. BANKS' Corps is named as advancing in another direction.

A REBEL RAID IN LOUDON.

CAPTURE OF NATIONAL CAVALRY AT WATERFORD.

From the Baltimore American of Yesterday.

We learn from gentlemen who arrived here last evening from Loudon County, that yesterday was a day of great excitement in that vicinity, as well as in the Valley. The guerrilla bands were scouring the country, and WHITE's rebel cavalry, supposed to be the same which made the dash on Saturday last on the Winchester Road, and destroyed a train of cars have appeared at Waterford, a short distance from Loudon, capturing a company of cavalry stationed there, with all their horses and arms. The men, we learn, were paroled, and the rebels made good their escape with their booty. They were overpowered by superior numbers after a sharp fight, in which a number were wounded on both sides.

There was great excitement among the people throughout Loudon County, on intelligence being received of the raid on the previous night on Manassas Junction. It was rumored that the cavalry force which operated at Manassas was approaching Leesburgh, and that the advance guard of the rebels was already in the county at Morrisonville. The following letter from our correspondent at Berlin confirms the statement:

BERLIN, Wednesday, Aug. 27, 1862.

Messrs. Editors of the Baltimore American:

Another dash was made by WHITE's cavalry on Capt. MEANS' company, in the town of Waterford, early this morning, and resulted in killing and capturing the most of the Federal cavalry under Capt. MEANS. The Captain made his escape with some others. The greatest excitement prevails in Loudon County; people don't know what to do or where to go. There are reports of thousands of Confederate soldiers marching to the Junction (Manassas.) As to the truth of the Waterford raid, that has been confirmed; as to the great moving on the Manassas Junction, it comes from such a source that it appears creditable.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

Great Movement at Fortress Monroe—Lieut. Commander Morris, the "Hero of the Cumberland"—Facts About the Rebel Ram at Richmond—Movements of the Rebels on the James River—The Hygeia Hotel to be Immediately Pulled Down.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OLD POINT, Tuesday, Aug. 26, 1862.

Old Point is again in such a state of commotion that it is very evident a heavy storm is raging somewhere. Slumberers in the Hygeia Hotel were aroused at midnight by the loud clanking of scabbards and the tramp of men and horses. It was found to be a large body of cavalry—how many need not be told—of the Second Dragoons, under Major MORRIS, who had been encamped for some days past near the Fortress, and as they will be at their post long before this is in print, it is no harm to say they are bound to Alexandria. They did not get notice of their having to leave until after nightfall, and in forty minutes twenty-five wagons and several hundred mounted men were on the road. The men and horses were embarked on transports, the wagons and baggage in barges. They formed a splendid turn-out—the horses and riders in fine condition—and, from what I heard some of the officers say, they are going to make no play work of it when they meet the rebels.

This morning the bay is completely dotted with gunboats bound for the Potomac—among others, the *Port Royal*, Lieut.-Commander MORRIS, the "hero of the *Cumberland*." I had the pleasure of meeting and conversing with this gallant officer, and never saw him in better health and spirits. A braver heart never beat under a naval uniform than that of Lieut. MORRIS, who, although still quite a young man, was the living spirit of an action unsurpassed in the whole annals of warfare, and which will live in history when, perhaps, every other deed of this war is forgotten—I mean his noble defence of the ill-fated *Cumberland*. And yet, is it not wonderful, is it not shameful, to think that while we have been making Brigadier-Generals of a lot of mouthing and smooching politicians, no promotion should have been thought of for this truly meritorious officer? Whatever work may be ahead for our gunboats, be assured the *Port Royal* will give a good account of herself; for not only does MORRIS command her, but many of his picked men are those who went down with him in the *Cumberland*.

I also had the pleasure of meeting Assist.-Surgeon WINSLOW, of the gunboat *Morse*, and learn from him that Chief-Engineer HAWKS and also the paymaster of the *Wachusetts*, who were both prisoners at Richmond, have been released, and were brought down by the *Morse* two days ago. Dr. SLOCUM, of the *Wachusetts*, is still retained as a hostage at Salisbury, N. C., in violation not only of our cartel of exchange, but of the humane rule which looks upon physicians as non-combatants. Mr. BAKER saw the much vaunted ram at Richmond, and warns us not to be propping ourselves up with delusive sneers at her effectiveness, as we foolishly did in the case of the *Merrimac*. He says she is a most formidable vessel, apparently quite invulnerable, and that our ironclads in the James River will find her no mean antagonist. She must be *put an end to in the James*, or if she gets away and among our shipping it will be like turning a mad bull into a china store. She is not quite ready yet, but her completion cannot take more than *a fortnight from this date.*

As was naturally to be expected, our backs have no sooner been turned upon Harrison's Landing, than the rebels begin to grow saucy in that region. Some of them have been actually seen on the very spot so lately occupied by our troops. There are evidences of their attempting to throw up intrenchments on both sides of the river in various places, and immediately opposite Harrison's Landing my informant distinctly saw them at work. Our gunboats, however, are constantly on the *qui vive*, and give them a taste of shell just often enough to spoil their game. Instead of going in large bodies, the rascals sneak about by twos and threes, wisely concluding that Uncle Sam does not value three rebel lives at $11—the cost of a single shot.

But they are mistaken if they think they are going to hold the James River so easily. We have the *Monitor*, *Galena*, *Naugatuck*, and other gunboats still there in sufficient numbers to destroy their works as soon as attempted, if we only exert the most ordinary vigilance. On Monday last they had a pretty good raking on both sides of the river for a long way up and down. Even now, however, they are enabled to cause us some annoyance, in the narrow parts of the river, by rifle-shooting, and it has been found necessary to discard the old, unprotected mailboats, and to send the mail henceforth by the gunboat *Morse*, which is heavily armed.

Three O'Clock P. M.—Since writing the last paragraph, the whole place has been as much startled as if a bomb shell had been sent among us from the Fort—by the astounding announcement that *the Hygeia Hotel is to be immediately pulled down!* Only *four days'* notice has been given by Gen. DIX to the owner, Mr. SMOCK. As the Hygeia Hotel is the *only* shelter here for civilians, its destruction, of course, means the wholesale and immediate ejection of every man, woman and child in the place; so, at least, all long-headed people construe the movement, and you may therefore imagine the commotion it has caused. Of course, all other buildings not immediately connected with the Fort, will be torn down as well as the hotel, the intention being to make this simply a military post.

NEMO.

Arrival of the Ironsides—A Visit to her, and General Description—Complete List of her Officers—English Men-of-War—Abandonment of the Rip-Raps, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Aug. 27, 1862.

The event of to-day was the sudden arrival among us of the famous new war vessel, the *Ironsides*. I had the pleasure of going on board of her, and of being shown all over her by her commander, the gallant and polite Capt. THOMAS TURNER. The *Ironsides* is a strange and incomprehensible looking craft; but after going about her, examining her peculiarities, and marking everywhere the admirable adaptation of certain means to certain ends, the conviction is forced upon everyone that her capacity has not been overrated, and that she will prove one of the most formidable engines of war that ever floated upon the water.

As we approached the huge leaden-colored craft, with its terrible proboscis threatening destruction to anything with which it might come in contact, it was not easy at first to realize her magnitude. It was only when we fairly stood upon her splendid deck that we could appreciate her proportions. She is 240 feet in length, 56 feet width of beam, and stands some 17 feet out of the water, with her sides sloping inwards, something after the fashion of the *Merrimac*. When fully armed and equipped she draws 15 feet of water, and made easily 7 knots an hour, though not put to her full speed. It was a pity that her masts had been removed previous to her making her trial trip, for it would have been interesting to know how the vessel would act under all circumstances. The removal of her masts was probably owing to the idea among the authorities that she might ere this have been called into action.

The armament of the *Ironsides* is terrific. Beside sixteen 11-inch guns—eight ominous portholes for them peeping on each side—she carries two enormous 200-pounders, that must crush to pieces anything made with human hands, beside other guns. The modes of bringing the guns to bear on the enemy, of opening and shutting the portholes in time of action, and the entire system of protecting the men, are most admirable. The engines are a most splendid piece of workmanship, and the whole thing reflects the highest credit upon the contractors, Messrs. MERRICK & Co.

The following is a complete list of her officers:

THOMAS TURNER, Captain.
Wm. M. Gamble, Lieutenant-Commanding.
H. B. Robeson, Lieutenant and Executive Officer.
Geo. M. Bache.
Marine Duvall, Surgeon.
Harman Newell, Chief Engineer.
A. W. Russell, Paymaster.
Geo. S. Bright, First Assistant-Engineer.
George W. Dornett, Jno. M. Butler, Jno. M. Skillings, Acting Masters.
Henry A. Bartlett, First Lieutenant Marines.
Eugene B. Surgeon, Second Lieutenant.
Edward Kershner, William F. Plant, Assistant Surgeons.
O. H. Lackey, Robert L. Harris, Second Assistant Engineers.
Wm. L. Smith, Everett Battelle, H. C. Beckwith, Third Assistant Engineers.
Charles F. Fisher, Captain's Clerk.
Jno. F. Denson, Paymaster's Clerk.
Shangar S. Bland, Benj. F. Morris, Geo H. Bradley, Thomas E. Harvey, Robert Sheppard, Acting Master's Mates.
Thomas Bennett, Boatswain.
Charles Stuart, Gunner.
Leonard Wentworth, Carpenter.
John A. Birdsal, Sailmaker.

The *Jason* and *Cadmus*, two English war vessels, are still lying here. Some officers of the former were ashore this morning, and, from what I casually overheard on the wharf, would, doubtless, have very much liked to make a reconnoitering visit on board the *Ironsides*. I question, however, if the attempt be made, if it would prove successful. UNCLE SAM is not very close in his transactions, generally, but this is one in which he occurs to be.

Seventy or eighty secesh prisoners—the last of them—were removed from the Rip Raps yesterday. There are only now some seven or eight Union prisoners remaining, and these will be removed to-day to Norfolk. It appears to be the intention of Government to make the Rip Raps no longer a prison, but to keep it entirely as a fortress. The fort upon the island is rapidly progressing.

A portion of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry passed through here this morning, on their way to Suffolk, to join their regiment, which is stationed there, and who will no doubt gladly welcome them. This portion of the regiment has been with the rear of McCLELLAN's army all the way from Savage Station, and were recently encamped at Hampton. Our Suffolk boys will rejoice to see any addition to their numbers, for cavalry is the arm upon which we should depend in any rebel raid upon that quarter.

NEMO.

From California and Oregon.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

The markets are generally quiet. The recently arrived cargoes of sugar, rice and gunny-bags not yet having been placed. Drills are quoted at 22c., Lard, 14½c. Domestic Liquors are drooping.

Sailed—Ship *Fearless*, Manilla.

The new census of San Francisco gives a population of 90,000, against 83,600 last year. The city is in a very prosperous condition.

Oregon dates of the 19th announce the arrival of Lieut. MEIGS, with 80 men and eleven wagons, at Fort Walla, from Fort Benton. A number of emigrants accompanied the train.

Emigrants from Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, &c., are also arriving in considerable numbers at Dallas, some of them complaining of unexpected hardships on the plains.

The people of Oregon continue excited over the mining reports from all directions.

IMPORTANT FROM HILTON HEAD.

Surprise of Our Pickets on Pinckney Island.

Thirty-two Taken Prisoners, Three Killed and Three Wounded.

THE RESULT OF CARELESSNESS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HILTON HEAD, Friday, Aug. 22, 1862.

We had yesterday an emphatic token of rebel enterprise in a dash made just before daylight against our pickets on Pinckney Island, thirty-two of whom were taken prisoners, three killed, and three wounded—two of the last so badly that little chance exists of their recovery. The men all belonged to Co. H, of the Third New-Hampshire Regiment, and there can be no question that the mishap resulted from sheer carelessness and a culpable disregard of the simplest precautions against being surprised. Pinckney Island forms the boundary of our lines in the direction of Bluffton and Savannah, and is divided from the main land by a narrow creek, across which the enemy's pickets have been in view for weeks. Notwithstanding this, our men have allowed themselves to relax in vigilance; and, as a general rule, on all our picket stations, they have conducted themselves more like sportsmen in the wilds of Maine and Northern New-York, who camp out for the Summer to fish and hunt, and enjoy life in the woods and by the streams, than soldiers in proximity to the enemy. The lesson of yesterday morning cannot fail to be of advantage to them. They will recognize the necessity of being watchful and prepared for annoying raids, as well as for irruptions in force.

We do not know how many of the rebels came over upon Pinckney Island, but probably there were not less than one hundred, as six boats were used in their transportation. They landed at two points—the larger number at a considerable distance from the encampment of the pickets, and one boat-load directly at the place where our tents were pitched. These were challenged twice by the sentinel, but no answer was returned. Supposing, in the darkness, that the boat contained a fishing party of negroes, the guard called Second Lieut. WIGGIN, who commanded the detachment, and brought the matter to his notice. While they were speaking, the main body of the rebels, who had deployed in the rear of the camp, came suddenly up, without alarming a single one of the sleeping soldiers, and, entering the tents, placed a musket to the head of each man, informing him that he was a prisoner. Of course there was no resistance made, but some of the more excitable or ruthless of the attacking party shot WIGGIN, who fell, pierced with eight Minié balls, and fired upon the other killed and wounded, as they were stretched upon their pallets.

Sixteen of our men, in the confusion immediately following the surprise, managed to escape, and reached the picket station at Seabrook, on Hilton Head Island, about three-quarters of a mile distant. A force was promptly ordered over to Pinckney Island, with the hope of cutting off the enemy's retreat but the means of transportation being insufficient, the enemy got away with the prisoners. Their stay was very brief, indeed. Not an article in the way of arms, stores of camp equipage was taken, and even the negroes—of whom there were several hundred on the island—were not molested.

In the afternoon a force, fully strong enough to hold the island, was sent over.

The names of the killed and wounded are:

Killed—Second Lieut. H. Wiggin, privates Nathaniel Downs and George W. Adams.

Wounded—Chas. O. Ring, mortally; Chas. Morgan, mortally; Henry H. Nichols, seriously.

A small schooner arrived here a day or two since with a cargo of potatoes from Bermuda. The incident is only worth mentioning because it is the first entry which has been made at our Custom-house, from a foreign place, since Port Royal was declared a port of entry.

H. J. W.

THE GUERRILLAS IN MISSOURI.

Official Report of Gen. Blunt's Pursuit of Coffee and Quantrell.

LEAVENWORTH, K., Aug. 27.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington.

Major CHAMPION VAUGHAN, of Gen. BLUNT's Staff, has arrived at these headquarters, with dispatches. Gen. BLUNT marched, with 1,500 men, from Fort Scott, Aug. 17, and followed the rebels as far north as Lone Jack. The enemy declined an engagement, and commenced a retreat. They were hotly pursued by Gen. BLUNT, and driven in utter confusion across the Osage, with the loss of all transportation and equipments, besides numerous arms, prisoners, &c.

It is considered that the expedition saved the Missouri towns and the border from devastation, besides striking terror into the hearts of the enemy as far as the Arkansas line. Gen. BLUNT's column returned to Fort Scott on the 22d, having marched nearly 800 miles in six days. Col. CLOUD was left to continue the pursuit, and it is not improbable that the main force of the rebels will be forced to surrender.

(Signed,) JAMES M. GRAHAM, A. A. G.

A PARTY OF GUERRILLAS ROUTED.

GREENVILLE, Mo., Monday, Aug. 25.

Maj. LEPPERTS, of the First Battalion of the Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry, with 130 men, was attacked by a body of guerrillas, 350 strong, under pirate HICKS, 36 miles beyond Bloomfield. The guerrillas were totally routed, 20 of them killed, three times as many wounded, and a number taken prisoners; 60 horses, 70 stand of arms, and all their camp equipage were captured. The survivors scattered in utter confusion, and will not probably reorganize. The affair was a complete success for Major LEPPERS, and little more trouble need be apprehended from HICKS's band.

Reports from all directions are encouraging. Wherever secreted, the guerrillas are speedily hunted out and vigorously dealt with.

LEVY ON SECESH IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday 28.

Gen. SCHOFIELD has issued an order assessing $500,000 upon Secessionists and Southern sympathizers in St. Louis County—the money to be collected without delay, and used in clothing, arming and subsisting the enrolled militia while in active service, and in providing for the support of such families of militiamen as may be left destitute.

The Arrest of Mr. Ingersoll--Death of his Mother.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 28.

In consequence of a sever

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

The Tribulations of the Commissioners—Complainings of the Exhibitors—Postponement in the Delivery of Prizes—Another Ceremony—The Umbrella and Season Ticket Cases—A Glance at the Marine Engines in the Exhibition, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 12, 1862.

If the Royal Commissioners were not constantly making some trifling, but vexatious encroachment on the privileges of their patrons, the public—conceived, too, in the ingenious spirit of a pettifogger, and carried out with the meanness of a small tradesman—they might reasonably hope, in view of their many persecutions, to excite the sympathy and pity of a portion of the community. No official "band of brothers" was ever put through so complete a course of sprouts, if I may be permitted the expression. It was not to be expected that the unsuccessful exhibitors would grow enthusiastic about a direction which had given them nothing but trouble and disappointment; but it was not unnatural to believe that the successful ones would cease to grumble. The wrath of both, however, continues to be poured out on the Commissioners' devoted heads—a wrath that is made more terrible by the low, but distinct growls of a discontented public. The exhibitors who have been left out in the cold do more than grumble; they endeavor to appeal from the awards to the public. They decorate their cases with indignant protests against what they are pleased to term the unfairness of the jurors. These cartels are couched in such offensive terms that it is not strange they are regarded as declarations of war, or what is worse, rebellion. The Commissioners are shocked at a temerity which sets their authority at defiance, and furious at imputations which I, for my part, believe to be unjust. To abate the nuisance they cover up the offending case, and the grumbler and his griefs are thus thrust out of public view. But any one who has seen the opera of "Robert le Diable" will not need to be reminded that the vicious do not rest easy in their graves, but turn round, and walk out, and elevate their toes saltatorially, and with fascinating facility endeavor to drag others into their own evil ways, and otherwise behave with a degree of eccentricity which would be indecent in the respectable defunct. The Commissioners have found it necessary to employ a large force to prevent any of these postmortuary demonstrations; and now whenever a case is sewn up—covered, as it were, with penitential sackcloth—a strong guard is left to put a limit to promiscuous howling and keep off the wakers. The successful exhibitors are of course differently circumstanced. They do not take the law into their own hands, for the simple reason that the Commissioners have the best of them, but their cause of complaint is loud and legitimate. It is found in the fact that the Jury awards are to be withheld until after the closing of the exhibition. When the grand ceremony of the declaration of the prizes took place—a month ago—it was believed up to the last moment that the medals and parchments would then and there be handed over to the agents of the various departments, but such was not the case. No sooner had all the money that could be taken by the promised ceremony found its way into the exchequer of the Exhibition, than it was announced that another and a closing ceremony would take place, on which occasion the medals, &c., would be handed to the successful competitors. This programme is objected to because it compels every exhibitor to remain in London until after the 1st of October, or else take his departure without his honors, an alternative which is considered unfair, unnecessary and singularly vexatious. There can be no general interest in the forthcoming ceremony, for every one knows now who are the successful exhibitors, and every one has seen the goods for which they obtained their prizes. It will be difficult, too, to get up an impressive ceremony when all the notabilities are on the continent, the moors, or by the sea-side, and in the absence of the upper classes it can hardly be expected to pay, for the price of admission is fixed at five dollars. It is really ridiculous to expect sensible people to waste a guinea for the privilege of witnessing the last feeble fiz of the great industrial rocket of 1862.

Badgered on every side by the exhibitors, the Commissioners get but cold comfort from the public. There is a row every day at the Umbrella stand concerning the payment of a penny which is exacted for taking care of articles left there, in accordance with the usual rule that sticks, &c., cannot be tolerated in the picture galleries. The principle of making a charge for what is done elsewhere gratuitously is objected to, and a "public spirited" subscriber, after harassing the Commissioners and Umbrella-keepers for more than a month, rendering the existence of the latter scarcely bearable, wound up his useful career by summoning all the Commissioners before a magistrate for the double purpose of trying the said principle and obtaining restitution of an umbrella which had been detained for the obnoxious penny. Goaded into madness by the cool way in which this gentleman used to surrender his umbrella, and subsequently obtain it again without fee, the Commissioners determined to keep it for long arrearages—although they undoubtedly felt in doing so that it was very much like laying hold of the warm end of the poker. The umbrella chieftain, who had been yearning for this opportunity, had them all up, and so far carried the day that he compelled the Commissioners to surrender his umbrella without charge. The result of this decision is that every one must now pay in advance, as at the New-York Academy of Music, for the Commissioners may not detain an article for non-payment. Scarcely had this matter been set at rest when another indignant subscriber, eager to avenge his wrongs, brought an action against the authorities for the recovery of thirty-three shillings, being the difference between what he (the complainant) was compelled to pay for a season ticket, (63s.,) and what the Commissioners now charge, (30s.)

This refers of course to the reduction which took place at the close of the London season, and which was strongly objected to at the time. I do not know how the case is likely to go, but it will be hard indeed if the Commissioners are not permitted to regulate their own terms of admission. And now, in the midst of all these troubles, the unfortunate gentlemen have issued an order which can hardly fail to bring them into bad odor with the Monday visitors, and the excursion classes generally. They have announced that baskets and hampers containing provisions shall no longer be permitted within the building. The prohibition is by no means unreasonable, for the exhibition, after all, is not the right place for a pic-nic; but the Commissioners are held in such bad repute that it is sure to be ascribed to an unworthy desire to play into the hands of the refreshment contractors. Assuredly, if at any time the Commissioners had ever made friends, they would have sympathizers now. Their troubles are hard to bear.

So much interest attaches to the subject of steam navigation, that a few words about the most noticeable marine engines may not be thrown away. A great revolution is now going on in the matter, and all the best engine builders are striving to see who can turn out the lightest and most economical direct-acting engine. The old cumbersome side lever, with its complicated connections—almost requiring an entire ship to carry it—belongs to the past, and has been virtually superseded. In the Western Annexe of the Exhibition there are working specimens of all the latest improvements. Two things impress the spectator as he winds his way through the rolling masses; first, the absence of any large paddle-wheel engine—proving that the screw has superseded this once popular means of propulsion; and second, the many economical improvements that are adopted, with the view of increasing the amount of power and diminishing the consumption of coals. Among the latter, now almost in general use, may be noticed steam jacketing—surface condensing—super-heating, and the growing tendency to work by expansion-steam of much higher pressure than English engineers were in the habit of working ten years ago. Nearly all the large engines are for war purposes, and represent the maximum of safety and strength. Messrs. ROBERT MORRISON & Co., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, exhibit a pair of high-pressure surface-condensing marine engines, the cylinders of which are inverted and work on the expansive principle with variable cut-off. They are intended to work at 60 pounds pressure and to expand from six to eight times; but the most remarkable thing about them is that although they are surface-condensing engines (a class generally requiring much room) and of 30 horse nominal power, they stand on a space of five feet six inches by four feet. Messrs. RAVENHILL, SALKELD & Co., of Blackwall, have four interesting models of marine engines. A model of engines with feathering paddlewheels, such as were made for the Holyhead mail packets. They have oscillating cylinders and a nominal power of 720 horses, but at the official trial trips they exerted an indicated power of 4,751, and the vessels attained a speed (which they have since surpassed) of twenty-one miles an hour. Another of these models has double piston rods, and represents a class of engines that has been fitted to several line-of-battle ships. The exhibitors were the first to introduce the double piston-rod engine into the British navy, and since 1845 they have fitted forty-two of her Majesty's ships with engines of this description. Their other models are the same as the last, but arranged for surface condensation, &c.

Messrs. GEORGE RENNIE & SONS, of Blackfriars, exhibit a pair of high and low pressure engines, in which the steam, after working the high-pressure engine, passes into the low-pressure or condensing engine. In thus working the steam expansively in two cylinders, both steam and fuel are economized. These engines are direct acting, and are fitted with surface condensers, and when their boilers are fitted with superheaters and feed-water heaters, it is said they would not consume more than 2 pounds of coal for each indicated horse-power. Messrs. TOD & MCGREGOR, of Glasgow, exhibit a pair of inverted cylinder engines. They are provided with surface condensers. The cylinders are 30 inches diameter and 22 inches stroke, and each engine has three eccentrics, beside the large eccentric for working the pumps—there being a separate eccentric for the expansive gear. Messrs. MAUDSLAY, SONS & FIELD, of Lambeth, exhibit a very large pair of engines, made for one of the new iron-plated frigates now in course of construction. They are screw-engines of 800 horse-power, with double piston-rods and horizontal cylinders 82 inches in diameter, with 4 feet stroke. The crank shaft is 17 inches in diameter. The same firm also exhibits models of other large engines now being built for Her Majesty's Government, and intended for iron-cased frigates and rams, viz.: the *Agincourt*, 1,350 horse-power the *Prince Consort*, the *Caledonia* and the *Ocean*, each of 1,000-horse power. Messrs. MAUDSLAY, SONS & FIELD also exhibit a cross-head and connecting-rod for a pair of engines of 1,350-horse power, the cylinders of which will be 101 inches in diameter, and have a stroke of 4 feet 6 inches. Messrs. JOHN PENN & SONS, of Greenwich, exhibit a pair of 600-horse power trunk engines, which have excited the most animated discussion; the "trunk" being considered by a large class as a step in the wrong direction, which cannot fail to open new avenues for radiation and waste of heat in the very centre of the cylinder. The same firm exhibits a cylinder 112 inches in diameter, which will have a trunk 41 inches and a stroke of 4 feet. This cylinder and the large crank shaft adjoining (one of the most admired pieces of workmanship in the exhibition) are portions of a pair of engines of 1,250-horse power, intended for the iron-plated frigate *Achilles*, now building. Messrs. HUMPHREYS & TENNANT, of Deptford, have a beautiful pair of direct acting engines, made for the *North Star*, a screw ship-of-war. The noticeable features are the unusually short connecting rods and the solid link. These are the principal marine engines exhibited by English makers, and it will be seen that they all side with the direct-acting principle. The question now seems to be, says a technical writer on this subject, which of the direct-acting systems is the best. In the Exhibition they may be divided into four classes—HUMPHREYS', "the simple direct-acting horizontal;" TOD & MCGREGOR'S, the "inverted cylinder;" MAUDSLAY'S, "the double piston rod," and PENN'S, the "trunk."

C. B. S.

The Draft—Let Government Fix the Price of Commutation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Since writing the note which appeared under this head, in the TIMES of yesterday, (Monday,) several cogent reasons have occurred to me why the Government should fix the price of commutation, in lieu of a substitute. And first, it would at once increase—what the Government desires—the number of volunteers.

Able-bodied men are standing aloof from the enlisting offices, wavering whether they shall volunteer and receive the bounties offered, or run the risk of being drafted, with the anticipation, if they escape the draft, of securing a much higher premium by going as a substitute.

If the Government were now to fix a price, which shall not exceed the aggregate of the various bounties—say not exceeding $300—these men would no longer hesitate whether it would be safe or not to risk the chances of a draft, with its $11 a month and no bounty.

The substitute is, after all, only a volunteer, and it seems unreasonable that the volunteer for *nine months* should receive a greater subsidy than the one for three years or the war. Again, it would stop the competition and speculation in the business. If anything is to be made by the operation, by all means the Government should have the benefit. At present, the insurers of a substitute are checking enlistments, by privately holding out greater inducements than the Government and State combined. This opposition will cease the moment the price is fixed, and the calculations of the insurer reduced to a certainty.

If a uniform price be established, it will put an end to exorbitant demands on the one hand, and a trembling compliance on the other. Government wishes to fill its regiments, not to drain the pecuniary resources of individuals.

When the price is fixed, the man who has been drafted and who finds it impossible for him to leave, will not be obliged to search for and bargain with a substitute, but will at once repair or send to the place of rendezvous, and either pay his commutation or procure his substitute *there*, for as soon as it is understood, all who desire to go as substitutes will be found waiting at the several places of rendezvous, precisely where they may be wanted.

Let Government act upon this plan, and it will save the time and expense, to say nothing of the anxiety and annoyance of the drafted man, without cost or detriment to itself. SUFFOLK COUNTY.

FROM MISSOURI.

Another Great War-Meeting in St. Louis—Speeches by Gov. Gamble and Others—The Governor Defines His Policy—He Favors less Etiquette and more Hanging—Guerrillas to be Shot and Non-Combatants to be Shipped South—Volunteering—Drafting—Secession Conspiracies—Effect of the Enrollment Thereupon—Military Matters in the West and General Opinions of the People.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Friday, Aug. 22, 1862.

Last evening afforded another of those occasions of public expression and interchange of opinions which, more particularly in this State and at this time, is very essential to the understanding of each loyal man, between himself and his fellow, by which the whole are enabled to regulate their efficiency in staying the uplifted arm of treason, made conscious of their aggregate strength, and put in knowledge where to seek coöperation in the hour of trouble. To suppose that the bane of treason in Missouri is dead beyond the hope of resuscitation is to allow oneself to be disarmed by the syren harmony of present quietude, and led into the fatal delusion of permanent and unendangered security. At no time, since the commencement of this nefarious struggle, on the part of traitors, to effect a National disintegration, was vigilance more the part of sagacious and loyal men and relaxation more certain of difficulty; for beneath the surface of existent security lie the most virulent elements of disorder and confusion, and to ignite these into action is but the work of opportunity.

A meeting such as was witnessed last evening would have been worthy of all praise in the most loyal city of the most loyal State. No one would have supposed, little over one year since, when the infamous gubernatorial authorities were plotting the subversion of the State to the power of treason, that this night would witness such a scene of loyalty. Old and young, Union men and war men were assembled under the spontaneous convictions of the strongest impulses of devotion and purpose to stand by the Government as it was, and not as traitors wish it to be; and in the vociferous applause which at all times greeted every expression of a determination to carry out a more vigorous and effective policy; determination to screw up the loose operations of the past, and to fill up the army to a sufficient force to crush out the rebellion at once, incontrovertibly attested the hearty satisfaction of the people.

But one of the most important occurrences of the evening was the speech of Gov. GAMBLE. The reason for this importance not only springs from the policy he hereafter promises to pursue in regard to State affairs, but also as a vindication of his purposes, and as a check to the aspersion which was beginning to gain acceptance in the minds of the people, as to the probity of management in the concerns intrusted to him. In brief, he avowed the most radical opinions on all matters connected with the machinations of rebels in this State. He said the course of the Government had been conciliatory, but it was now time to adopt one more severe. The one had failed, the other must be enforced. He would execute guerrillas as they were caught; he would make wealthy Secessionists pay for the security and protection they enjoy, and send the non-combatants who are found in our streets to the South, where their sympathies call them. Indeed, he could not sufficiently discharge his feelings upon the theme of State disorders, and the men who were the occasion of it. The dangerous conservatism which has been charged against him, certainly did not present itself in his speech, and if from the heart issued the words of his mouth, the execution of such views would enhance the usefulness of many engaged in putting down this rebellion.

To afford some idea of what the Governor does think, I will append a few extracts from his remarks. Said he, "There are a good number of men in this State who are under the sentence of death for murder, robbery and all sorts of crimes. An order from the War Department, prohibits the carrying out of the sentence, except by order of the President. I have made application at Washington *to have that power intrusted to me, or to the military head of this Department.* It only shows the goodness of the President; he has refused such power, because *he knows they would be shot immediately.*" [Tremendous applause.] Speaking of guerrillas, he observed, "Whatever may be said of guerrillas in other Southern States, in Missouri, which has not seceded, they are only robbers and murderers, and ought to receive the fate of such. A military officer asked me, a short time since, 'Governor, what is your policy in regard to those men?' I said, Those who remain peaceably at home, and agree to keep quiet, protect them! *Those whom you find in arms, kill them!*" He continued, "There are many in the city who think it a good thing to take no part—to stay on the fence. They receive the protection of the Government, but acknowledge no allegiance. I hold allegiance to be the correllative of protection; and, since they are protected, I hold, that of their substance, they must be made pay for it." And further on, "There are means now in the hands of military authorities, in the shape of bonds, from rebels, to the amount of over a million. *I would advise that as many of the bonds as have been broken be collected from the secesh.*" So, throughout, the most decided determinations were expressed.

On the question of volunteer enlistments the Governor made use of the following words: "I should be glad if sufficient men will volunteer, but if they will not, *they will be drafted.* [Applause.] There are no two ways about it, the Governor has no discretion but to fulfill his duty. Let us go heartily to work and raise our quota by volunteers, sure that if we do not get them that way, we will get them by draft." This declaration was received with deafening cheers. His Excellency was followed by Judge BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, Wm. M. MCPHERSON, Esq., Hon. S. T. GLOVER, Hon. CHAS. D. DRAKE, and Gen. F. P. BLAIR, JR., each of whom eloquently reviewed the causes of this crisis, exposed the iniquity of secession, the disorders in Missouri, and the necessity of putting forth still greater efforts to crush the rebellion. The meeting continued till a late hour, and throughout the wildest enthusiasm prevailed. The enrollment of the militia in addition to the purpose of affording information as to the available inactive military force of the State, has been of service in another particular, has precipitated the schemes of the rebels, and brought about the exposure of several conspiracies, one of which ran as follows: all through the State a complete system of secret military organization was effected by the appointment of a general officer in a specified district, under whom a certain number of those of a second grade were engaged, and below these was still a lower grade, who employed recruiting agents, who furnished men and were the only persons of whom the recruits had any knowledge. The most complete regularity and harmony prevailed, though the general officers were known only by those of the second grade; the officers of the second by those of the grade next lower; and the agents only knew those by whom they were selected. A point of concentration was decided upon, and the coöperation of the parts most harmoniously effected. The march of an army from the South was to be the signal of preparation, and the rattle sprung, the outbreak would commence, the accomplices would leap from their lurking-places, hasten to the rendezvous, and find themselves a resistless integer. The enrollment order, however, hurried matters to a crisis before they were fully ripened into efficiency. The loyal were visibly divided from the disloyal, producing a combination of the one and an exodus or premature uprising of the other. The devastation to which parts of the State is now subjected is not the individual and compulsory outbreak of fractional parts of the integral whole; and from the enormities perpetrated by these small and divided bands, some estimate may be formed of the destruction and bloodshed which would attend the depredations of the undivided power of the conspiracy. Fortunately the blow has been averted and the State relieved from the danger which impended its safety. Under the present activity in guerrilla-chasing, it is to be hoped, ere many weeks, that the last band will have been driven over the borders.

The West throughout is all ablaze with the ardor and activity of military preparation. It is one vast field of men awaiting the accoutrements of war. The people seem to have turned out *en masse*—even farmers are forsaking their half-harvested crops leaving them to be garnered by their wives and children, while they take up their trusty and tried weapons of the chase, for the sanguinary vocation of the soldier. One of the most remarkable instances of rapid organization, I heard several days since. Less than one month ago, the now Eighteenth Iowa Infantry, Col. EDWARDS, had not recruited a man. The end of last week I witnessed the regiment fully armed, and full one thousand strong, march through the streets of this city, *en route* for the field of service. They were a hardy, soldierly set, and just of that order of men who do not allow themselves to be influenced by scruples. Since the last call of the President the enlistments have run high into the thousands; all that is wanting is a controlling mind, and results will soon give character to our present operations in the West.

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

Growth of the Union Sentiment in Kentucky—Surrender of Clarksville—Arrest of a Rebel Mail-Carrier—The Defeat of the Union Forces at Gallatin.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOWLING GREEN, KY., Saturday, Aug. 23, 1862.

The changes which have taken place in the minds of the people of Kentucky since the commencement of the war, in regard to the great issues of the country, are marked and conspicuous. The word "Yankee," which we have so often heard drop sneeringly from the lips of the Southerner, as though it possessed peculiar opprobium, has now more of music and melody about it than in former times. Thousands of our fellow-citizens, at the beginning of the war, and after Kentucky had assumed a position of neutrality, were lukewarm and opposed to levying troops to make war, as they termed it, upon the South. Many there were who were bitter in their denunciations of the President and Cabinet for adopting measures to "coerce" and "subjugate" the South. It is gratifying to know that these men are now giving their adhesion to the Government, and among the foremost in the advocacy of vigorous and united efforts to crush the rebellion. The attempt to "coerce" Kentucky out of the Union, made by the rebels last year, and the institution of a Provisional Government, protected by bayonets, roused the people from the apathy in which neutrality had left them to a proper sense of their insecurity, and convinced them that their only reliance for peace and safety was in the armies of the National Union. "Republican" is a name to which there attaches not so much of odium to the Kentucky mind as formerly, and even "Abolitionist" does not embrace quite all the crimes in the catalogue, as it used to do. Nothing can surpass the detestation in which an out-and-out rebel is held by the loyal portion of the people of Kentucky. In conversation, this morning, with a prominent Union man, he said that he felt that all men, of whatever State, principles, or party, who were engaged in an honest effort to put down this rebellion, were his friends, while those who were not so engaged were his foes. Speaking of the slaves of the South, he said he would willingly see the slave property of a loyal man protected, but that if the slaves of rebels, by hundreds, were to stampede, and he could stop them by a wave of his hand, he would not do so. He added, that if a rank Abolitionist and an original Secessionist were in his power, he should feel it his duty to kill them both, but he rather thought he would shoot the Abolitionist first. This is about the feeling of the loyal people of the State. A rebel and an unqualified Abolitionist are held in about equal abhorrence, with perhaps a shade of deeper hatred toward the latter.

The state of affairs in Southern Kentucky and Tennessee continues in an unsettled and an exciting condition. The surrender of Clarksville by Col. MASON, to an inferior guerrilla force under WOODARD, turns out to be one of the most disgraceful events of the Southwestern campaign. The same party of guerrillas were repulsed by one company of the Fiftieth Indiana at Edgefield Junction a few days before. MASON, who was in command at Clarksville, had 300 men; he was also well fortified and intrenched, and protected by artillery. He had in his possession over $100,000 worth of Government stores. Yet he made scarcely any resistance, and allowed himself and entire command to be taken prisoners. He and WOODARD exchanged speeches complimentary of each others' bravery, and MASON surrendered his sword and the city. The prisoners were paroled at once.

A rebel mail carrier was captured at Franklin a few days since, under the following circumstances: The suspicions of our military authorities became aroused some time since that there was a regular system of espionage going on, and that a regular information was carried from the rebels in this section to the Southern army. Several days since the mail-carrier in question, who gave his name as SIDWALL, informed the rebel sympathizers that any letters or packages left with a Mr. FAWKES, of Franklin, would be carried safely to the South. Our officers became apprized of it, and a package of letters addressed to various names in the Southern army were written from this place, and sent to the care of FAWKES. When the carrier called, he and FAWKES were both arrested. No letters of information were found, though the carrier had $3,000 in money on his person. This was secured. Seventeen hundred dollars of the funds was United States money, the rest was Confederate notes. Both the men were sent to the military authorities at Louisville.

Entire communication with Nashville, both by railroad and telegraph is now cut off. After the burning of Red River Bridge, on the Edgefield and Kentucky Road, the only method of travel was to go to Red River, where the passengers and freight were conveyed across the stream and transferred to another train which met at the burned bridge from Nashville. But the guerrilla force succeeded in breaking this up. A few days since the bridges at Springfield and the Edgefield Junction with the Nashville Road were burned, and connection with Nashville entirely broken off. When it will be resumed it is impossible to state, as the rebels are gathering in increased numbers at all points on our Southwestern border, inflicting all the damage in their power. A company of the Fifty-fourth Indiana Regiment was taken prisoners and paroled by the rebels at Edgefield Junction a day or two since. There is an impression prevailing among our Union friends that detached parties consisting only of a company, or two or three companies, should not be scattered as guards through a country infested by heavy guerrilla forces, who can capture them in separate parties at their discretion. Since MORGAN'S first raid in Kentucky, he and his associates have in this way retired from three to four thousand men from the National service. There is also an opinion obtaining that no parols should be allowed and accepted without the signature of the commanding General. These indiscriminate parols and retiring from the service by every upstart rebel guerrilla in the country, can but result in much mischief if persisted in.

Gen. NELSON and Staff passed through this place for Louisville, last night. The object of his mission to Kentucky is contraband. Gen. WOOD and his division of BUELL'S army are at Nashville. Since the capture of Clarksville, the rebels have been sweeping things before them in the southwestern counties, and along the Cumberland River. Fort Donelson is imminently threatened, and possibly may have fallen before this. There is but a small National force there, and no relief nearer than Nashville. The rebels are gathering at several points in southeastern Kentucky though accounts of their numbers in that region have been exaggerated. The telegraph to Nashville has not been working for some days. There was a report this morning that MORGAN'S men were dispersed at Gallatin, with the loss of 70 men. The report is wholly incorrect. The more correct statement of affairs at Gallatin, as gained from the most trustworthy sources, and which is no doubt true, is this: Gen. R. W. JOHNSON, of the United States Volunteer Cavalry, with a force of 900 men, attacked MORGAN, who had reappeared at Gallatin with a force estimated at 2,000 strong. The attack was made at 10 o'clock in the morning, the fight raged fiercely till 2 P. M., when our forces, being overpowered by superior numbers, were forced to yield. Our loss in killed, wounded and prisoners is reported at 300, JOHNSON retreating with the remainder toward Lebanon. MORGAN'S men still hold Gallatin. CURTIUS.

—Gen J. A. Garfield is at Howland Springs, Trumbull County, Ohio, upon personal recruiting service, having been ordered by his physician to rest for a few days or weeks before again taking the field. He has been seriously ill since his return from service in Mississippi.

THE MINNESOTA INDIAN MASSACRES.

GOVERNOR RAMSEY'S PROCLAMATION.

An Extra Session of the Legislature Called..

THE TERRIBLE FIGHT AT FORT RIDGELY.

From the St. Paul, Minn., papers, just received we republish the following highly interesting and exciting intelligence. The Governor of the State has published a second proclamation, calling an extra session of the Legislature, which we append:

Whereas, it has been represented to me, by petitions from different parts of the State, numerously signed, that the disturbed condition of our western frontier—hundreds of men, women and children having been already slaughtered by the Sioux Indians, and entire counties depopulated by the panic created—with the necessity under which the State now labors to furnish thousands of her militia to the service of the General Government, and at the same time, to provide promptly for the defence of a line of frontier, several hundred miles in length against a ruthless and merciless enemy—together with the fact, that under our existing laws, the volunteer force already furnished, and now required from the State, and constituting nearly one-third of its entire adult male population, are deprived of their voice in the conduct of public affairs at this most critical period, constitute such a contingency as demands the immediate assembling of the Legislature of the State.

Now, therefore, I, ALEXANDER RAMSEY, Governor of the State of Minnesota, do issue this, my proclamation, requiring that the members of both Houses of the Legislature of the State shall, on the 9th day of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M., convene in extra session, at the Capitol, in the City of St. Paul, to take such action as may be deemed necessary for the welfare of the State and the protection of its people.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at the City of St. Paul, this twenty-[L. S.] third day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

ALEXANDER RAMSEY.

By the Governor,
JAMES H. BAKER, Secretary of State.

Gov. RAMSEY has also telegraphed to the War Department, asking that the Third Minnesota Regiment may be sent back to the State for the defence of its frontier, and Gen. HALLECK has granted his request. The regiment is expected to arrive at home during the week.

Gov. SALOMON, of Wisconsin, has sent several hundred thousand pounds of cartridges to St. Paul, on the urgent demand of the Minnesota authorities.

Mr. A. J. VAN VORHES, whose first letter we gave in these columns two days ago, is one of the editors of the Stillwater *Messenger*, was one of the party that convoyed the Indian annuity money to Fort Ridgely, and arrived there after the first attack of the savages. His second letter, given below, will be read with much interest:

FORT RIDGELEY, Aug. 21, 1862—A. M.

To the Editors of the Pioneer and Democrat:

On yesterday, I sent you by a messenger a full account of affairs at this place and vicinity; but fearing the messenger was cut off, who also bore important dispatches to headquarters, I will briefly recapitulate before proceeding to detail the important events of yesterday afternoon.

I need not detail the horrible butcheries at the Upper and Lower Sioux Agencies, at New-Ulm, and throughout this entire region, as you have already been advised of the terrible details.

When the party accompanying Mr. WYCOFF to make the annual payment to the Indians, arrived at this place on Monday noon, matters were in much confusion, owing to there being so few soldiers at this post, and the great number of men, women and children fleeing here for protection. In many instances a solitary member of large families—in some instances the father, in others the mother, and in quite a number a little boy or girl—worked their way to these barracks under the most distressing circumstances, fleeing from their persecutors, after witnessing the butchery of those most dear to them on earth.

Capt. MARSH had gone with forty-four members of his command, to the vicinity of the Lower Agency, on hearing of the state of affairs there, leaving only some twenty-five soldiers under Lieut. GERE to protect the fort. Every citizen, however, took a musket, until the small stock of old and condemned pieces were exhausted, and gave Lieut. GERE their best efforts in his perilous undertaking. Capt. MARSH met a large body of the enemy, was surrounded and cut to pieces. Only twenty-one of them have returned—three of them wounded, two mortally wounded.

During Monday night several alarms were given, but the enemy did not appear in force, or make any threatening demonstrations. On Tuesday, Lieut. T. S. SHERMAN, of Company C, who had left this post on Saturday morning for his post at Fort Ripley, after making a forced march of forty-two miles in nine hours, arrived, and immediately took command, with fifty brave and well-disciplined soldiers. During the same day, Maj. GALBRAITH arrived with fifty new men, (Renville Rangers,) who were on their way to Fort Snelling. Upon hearing of the Indian disturbances, Maj. GALBRAITH turned back with his men after having reached St. Peter, when they succeeded in procuring old United States muskets. After receiving the reinforcements, the garrison felt quite secure against the attacks of any number of the enemy likely to appear.

By his energy, Lieut. SHERMAN inspired all with hope and confidence that the position could be held until reinforced from Fort Snelling. Everything the hurry and exigencies of the time could suggest, seemed to have been done to meet the emergency. Small squads of Indians continued to prowl about in the distance, but were usually shelled away by the accurate shots of Sergt. JONES, the old and experienced artillerist of this post.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the anticipated hour arrived. A small force of Indians appeared about three-fourths of a mile north of the barracks, evidently with the intention of drawing out the entire force, while the main body were to dash upon the barracks from the east, where they were approaching under cover of woods and ravines. In this way, after driving in our pickets, they were enabled to approach to within musket-shot, still under cover of trees and outbuildings. At this point, they opened a volley upon a detachment of Company B, stationed at one of the north entrances, but without serious effect. It was but the work of a moment for Lieut. SHERMAN to bring his Company to bear upon them, and constant discharges of shot and shell compelled them to recoil. They, however, furiously renewed the attack, and in this way the fight was continued until dark, with an almost continuous discharge of musketry and artillery. As to the strength and loss of the enemy, all is conjecture. Picket-guards and scouts estimate the number lurking about at 1,000. Of the correctness of this estimate I have no means of judging, except that the enemy was in strong force, and made the attack with courage and determination. What the effect of our shells may have been we of course cannot know, as the Indian mode of warfare is invariably to carry their dead and wounded from the field, when possible, and our strength was not half sufficient to pursue the foe when driven from their various points. Many were seen to fall, however, before the musket-shots, and others were seen thrown into the air by bursting shells.

A number of citizens' buildings surrounding the barracks were fired by the enemy, but none of the Government buildings were burned. Here was one of our greatest dangers, but a timely rain, which continued during the night, and the vigilance of the guards prevented the flames from spreading. A few old outbuildings, which served as hiding-places for the enemy, were burned during the night by order of the commandant.

I am indebted to Surgeon ALFRED MULLER for a list of the wounded of yesterday's engagement, together with that of the engagement near Red Wood, on last Monday. The wounded of yesterday were:

Corporal Dennis Porter, Company C, shot in right thigh, ball passing through; also, buck-shot in left side—not dangerous.

John McGill, Company B, shot through right thigh—not dangerous.

Andrew Ruffin, Company B, shot from ear to ear, lower jaw on both sides shattered; also, injury in the throat—mortally.

Robert Spornitz, Company B, shot through left cheek, ball passing out through right cheek, upper jaw completely smashed—severe wound.

Wm. Good, Company B, shot in forehead—mortally wounded.

Peter C. Harris, Company C, shot through left hip—not dangerous.

— Shartledge, Company C, wounded over left eye—not dangerous.

J. Gorman and Joseph Foertier, Renville Rangers.

The killed were: Mark M. Grear, Company C; Robt. Baker and Michael Murnane, Renville Rangers.

The wounded at the Red Wood engagement on Monday, now in hospital, were:

Ole Swenson, Company B, not dangerous; Wm. Bledged, Company B, mortally; Wm. Sutherland, Company B, mortally.

The night was passed in comparative quiet, though every man at his post or sleeping upon his arms. What the day may bring forth, none of us can tell. With a fair and square fight, we would have no great fears; but with this lurking, bushwhacking mode of warfare and a sudden dash of legions of savages upon barracks which afford no real security except as defended from doors and windows, and liable at any time to be fired, the position of this small force might be exceedingly perilous. It is time for reinforcements from Fort Snelling, but yet they are not here. O! for a regiment of effective soldiers to avenge the untold outrages of the past three days.

In haste, A. J. VAN VORHES.

Letters from Judge FLANDRAU, at New-Ulm, and N. MYRICK, at Lafayette, describe the country as swarming on all sides with infuriated savages.

NEWS FROM THE UPPER AGENCY—SIXTY-TWO PER-SONS ESCAPE TO GLENCOE.

Mr. GOODELL, Superintendent of Farms at the Vetlow Medicine, arrived in the city last night, from Glencoe, and brings the welcome news that *sixty-two persons*, who were supposed to have been killed, are safe.

The following are the particulars, as related to us by Mr. GOODELL:

On the afternoon of Monday, Mr. GOODELL was informed by a true Indian friend, named AN-PA-TU-KEE-KA, (Other Day, in English,) that the people were likely to be attacked.

Just at night they saw squads of Indians counciling on the hills. A half-breed was sent to talk with them, but he could learn nothing definite. The first conclusive evidence of an attack was from a half-breed, who came down ahead of the Indians. He said the Indians told him they were coming down "to clean us out." Mr. GOODELL and others went to work to get all the families into the warehouse adjoining Mr. GALBRAITH'S house.

Toward night they got news that the soldiers were all killed at Red Wood, and that no help could be expected in that direction. There was only one chance of escape, and that was as one to a thousand against them.

They went down the bank and forded the river, men, women and children. On the other side, Mr. GOODELL proposed to go to the Fort below. "Other Day" objected, and said if Mr. GOODELL insisted, he must part from them. They must go across the country to Kandiyohi Lakes, and to Glencoe. They had a few carriages for the women and children, and the men walked. They kept on all night—the next night they stopped with an old Swede, whose family had run away.

They went to Hutchinson, then to Glencoe, and thence to Carver. During the trip Mrs. GALBRAITH and two children, and a Miss CHARLES, rode in a carriage, Miss CHARLES driving. Mr. GOODELL says Miss CHARLES was the bravest girl he ever saw, and enlivened the party by her cheerful demeanor.

In the party were forty-two women and children, and twenty men, sixty-two in all, whom Mr. GOODELL knows are safe.

Among them are: Mrs. Galbraith and family. Mr. Sinks and family, Mr. Givens and family, Mr. Goodell and family, E. Rider, John German, Mr. Miller, Mr. Cramsey, Mr. Hawkins, Parker Pierce, Mr. Ashley, Mr. Patwell and family, Mr. Fadden and family. Dr. WAKEFIELD is saved, but his family started for the fort with GEORGE GLEASON, and it is supposed all were killed.

Mr. GARVIE, was wounded, but got across the river and overtook Mr. GOODELL'S party at Cedar, eight miles from Hutchinson, and died there.

In addition to the family of J. R. BROWN, Mr. GOODELL says a scout passed Mr. BROWN'S farm on Monday, and found the house locked, and says they had warning from a squaw, and left the night before.

As regards the fate of the missionaries, he thinks about forty families, including theirs, between Lac-qui-Parle and the Agency, are killed. Mr. GOODELL says all the farmer Indians gathered at Mr. RIGGS' house to defend him, but he thinks they must have been overpowered.

DUNCAN KENNEDY got off safely to the Fort.

Mr. GOODELL relates many interesting incidents, which we have not time to give this morning.

The story of the scout visiting the Agency must have been a gross fabrication.

"Other Day," the noble Indian who warned Mr. GOODELL'S party, and piloted them through, can never return to the Indians again. He will be here in a few days, and should receive a suitable reward for his fidelity.

THE ALARM IN CARVER COUNTY, MINN.

The St. Paul *Pioneer and Democrat* publishes the following graphic account of the panic in a portion of Western Minnesota:

CARVER, Carver Co., Minn., Aug. 22, 1862.

I have taken this occasion to give you a faint outline of the great Indian panic which has been raging throughout this entire section of the State. Language seems inadequate to paint the picture in its true light.

On the evening of the 19th inst., at about the hour of 8 o'clock, messengers came running into this quiet village, from what is known as Walker's Landing, and stated that the Indians had slaughtered all the troops at Fort Ridgeley, burnt the fort at the Upper and Lower Agency, and killed all the inhabitants thereof; that they had burned New-Ulm and St. Peter, and had made an attack upon Henderson; that they (the messengers) had heard heavy firing at Henderson before they left; and that that village was burning at the time of their departure. They reported further, that there were all the way from five to ten thousand Indians, and that said Indians intended to lay waste all the country from Fort Ridgley to Fort Snelling.

These messengers informed all the inhabitants on the road, from said Walker's Landing to this place, of this terrible state of affairs; and, as they came, kindled one of the greatest panics that mortal eyes ever beheld. Soon after their arrival, men, women and children came into this place screaming with fright—some barefoot, some shirtless, some with little or no clothing at all; some with guns, but more without. OXEN, unused to fast traveling, were now fully equal to *Flora Temple* in her palmy days, with such loads behind them as would astonish any mortal being.

The exclamation was, *Where shall we go?* Oh! my children, what will become of us. These reports seemed to spread with the speed of electricity; for no sooner did the panic-stricken people of Walker's Landing flee from their homes, leaving their doors open and everything exposed to anybody who might see fit to possess anything there, the whole country from the Minnesota River to Crow River became deserted, and of excit

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.

The Nineteenth Maine Regiment.

The Nineteenth Regiment Maine Volunteers arrived here in the steamer *Commonwealth*, yesterday morning, and landed at Jersey City. The regiment left their camp at Bath on Wednesday morning, having been presented just previous to their departure with a magnificent stand of colors, the gift of the citizens of Bath. The regiment numbers over 1,000 men, and is splendidly equipped, and armed with Enfield rifles. The officers have all seen service. They left for Washington at 11 o'clock *via* the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company. The following is a list of the officers:

Colonel, Frederick D. Sewall; Lieutenant-Colonel; Francis E. Heath; Major, Henry H. Cunningham, Adjutant, Francis W. Haskell; Quartermaster, Jas. W. Wakefield; Surgeon, Adoniram J. Billings; Assistant Surgeon, Henry C. Leveosaler; Chaplain, Elphalet Whitlesey; Sergeant-Major, Wm. P. Joy; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Benj. B. Hanson; Commissary-Sergeant, Thomas D. Wakefield; Hospital Steward, Delon H. Abbott.

Company A—James W. Hathaway, Captain; Joseph W. Spaulding, First Lieutenant; David E. Parsons, Second Lieutenant. Co. B—Lindley B. Coleman, Captain; Wm. Clements, First Lieutenant; Levi Rackliffe, Second Lieutenant. Co. C—Charles H. Rowell, Captain; Joseph H. Hunt, First Lieutenant; Francis M. Ames, Second Lieutenant. Co. D—Wm. H. Fogler, Captain; Horace C. Noyes, First Lieutenant; Ed. K. Cunningham, Second Lieutenant. Co. E—Daniel L. Dickey, Captain; Jas. Johnson, First Lieutenant; John L. Tapley, Second Lieutenant. Co. F—Isaac W. Starbird, Captain; Geo. L. Whitmore, First Lieutenant; Charles E. Nash, Second Lieutenant. Co. G—Jas. W. Welsh, Captain; Melvin V. Whitehouse, First Lieutenant; George C. Hopkins, Second Lieutenant. Co. H—Joseph Eaton, Jr., Captain; Willard Lincoln, First Lieutenant; Albert Hunter, Second Lieutenant. Co. I—Edward A. Snow, Captain; Gershom F. Burgess, First Lieutenant; George D. Smith, Second Lieutenant. Co. K—Charles S. Larrabee, Captain; Joseph Nichols, First Lieutenant.

The Fifteenth Connecticut Regiment.

This regiment arrived from New-Haven yesterday afternoon, and landed at the pier foot of Twenty-seventh-street. From thence they marched up to Fourth-avenue and down Broadway to the Battery, where they took the boat of the Camden and Amboy line for Philadelphia. The regiment is called the Lyon Regiment, in honor of Gen. LYON, who fell at the battle of Wilson's Creek. It is commanded by Col. DEXTER WHEAT.

Return of the Nineteenth Regiment.

The Nineteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., Col. WM. R. BROWN, returned from their three months' service in Maryland early yesterday morning. The regiment belongs in Newburgh and vicinity, and most of its members have expressed their desire to return for the nine months' service under the last call. During their absence they have been stationed most of the time at Havre de Grace, guarding the railroad and watching prisoners. They have lost during their absence, four members, from typhoid fever. Col. BROWN received notice the other day that 300 recruits were desirous of joining the regiment in case it returned to the field. They were accepted and are now in camp. The regiment left for Newburgh by steamboat yesterday afternoon.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN THE CITY.

THE GREAT MASS MEETING—ITS EFFECT UPON RECRUITING.

The immediate and most desirable effect produced by the great mass meeting, held in the City Hall Park on Wednesday, was to stimulate recruiting—to stimulate it on the spot, and create a patriotic enthusiasm for volunteering which will last several days. Tents in the neighborhood of the stands where CORCORAN, MITCHEL, WRIGHT and SICKLES spoke, reaped a perfect harvest, even whilst the meeting was going on, a portion of which was at once garnered in at the Mustering office, though more had to be held in trust for the morrow. Of course some of the first blush of patriotic ardor faded away before the morning of yesterday; yet enough was left to prove that the meeting had, to a considerable extent, accomplished its mission, and that the eloquence of those who had appealed to their fellow-citizens from the impromptu forums around which the gathering took place, had not all fallen on stony ground, but that much of it had taken root and prospered, and would, in the fullness of time blossom into crons of armed men. The meeting would not have entirely failed of its purpose had only one man been induced to enlist for every speech that was made; for words are cheap and plentiful, and many of them may be expended profitably in the production of a single soldier; but there is no question that every speech produced its tens and its hundreds, and that the Union hosts will soon be regiments stronger for the healthful excitement that a few eloquent phrases uttered in season thus produced. And not merely in the way of immediate enlistments was the meeting fruitful. The appeals there made reached the pockets of those whose persons could not be given to the cause, and many a thousand dollars, donated to sustain the country's life, will have its date of gift from Wednesday. Probably this meeting alone has brought in men and money enough to stave off need of a draft in the Empire State. It has partially done so, at any rate, and if more meetings of the same kind are wanted, we have orators and enthusiasm enough left to organize them.

THE ENROLLMENT—JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL'S OFFICE.

The task assigned to Judge-Advocate General ANSON—that of enrolling the names of all the able-bodied residents of New-York and Brooking—is one of no ordinary magnitude. Probably as many as 175,000 or 180,000 names will have to be registered in this City alone. These names have, in the first place, to be procured by the enrolling officers, who personally call at private houses and places of business for the purpose. From the lists made out by them the names are copied into district election books, and from the election books they are recopied into Ward books. A force of over fifty experienced clerks are employed day and night on nothing else but this mechanical branch of the work. The enrollment progresses rapidly; but it will take several days yet to merely complete the preliminary registry; and after that is done, claims for exemption have to be heard, the lists have to be amended, evadors of the draft have to be hunted up, and many more details, useless to mention, will tend to throw over any active enforcement of the conscription to the middle or end of September. By that time, it is to be hoped, volunteering will have rendered the conscription unnecessary. The Enrolment Police are a great assistance to the officers who have to collect the names of residents. Trouble occasionally follows the inquiries made by the latter whereupon the police come forward to uphold the the majesty of the law; they quietly watch for attempts to give the enrolling officers false information and pounce upon those who try the experiment when least expected; they, as it were, glean the field that the enrolling officers have reaped, and occasionally pick up quite a sheaf of skulks and stragglers. A very good class of men have been appointed by the Judge-Advocate-General for both police and enrollment duty. They have, with an exception, hitherto proved reliable and conscientious. This exception has been accused of accepting a bribe to omit the name of an unpatriotic non-exempt. Both the briber and the bribed will be dealt with as they deserve. The large business establishments throughout the City facilitate the efforts of the enrolling officers all they can. At the office of the New-York Gas Company, for instance, the Secretary furnished the names, ages and residences of all the clerks, and the Superintendent called up every gang of workmen and gave them the alternative of dismissal or truthful reply to the questions asked of them. A great deal of incovenience to all parties concerned may be avoided by the proprietors or managers of all wholesale houses and manufactories following so excellent an example.

PROGRESS OF ENLISTMENTS—UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE.

It is a little singular how the number of enlistments foots up to a scarcely varying daily average. There is not a rush one day and a dead lull the next, as the many flustrating excitements which affect patriotic sentiment would lead one to imagine; but it is in a sort of steady stream that recruits come along—550 to-day, 600 to-morrow, and so on it has been for a fortnight past, and will be until the end of this week. It is decidedly better for the recruiting and mustering officers that it should be so. Their duties are thereby more conveniently equalized. It shows, too, that the determination to volunteer is no mere momentary impulse, but a sober, deliberate resolve, leavening the mind of the whole community, none the less surely that it is not hurried. Yesterday there were about the same number sworn into both regiments in the field and new regiments are have been sworn in each day for a month past; perhaps more than usual. Capt. LARNED, Lieut. KENASTON, Dr. MOTT and their assistants had their hands full from early morning until 5 o'clock P. M., and during the same hours the adjutants and medical examiners stationed at the various encampments near the City had fully as much as they could comfortably do.

PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES.

The payment of bounties will definitely and certainly stop next Monday. The $50 coming from the State, and the $20 from the United States, will not be offered after that date, neither will volunteers receive the month's advance pay now guaranteed to them. This should be clearly and distinctly understood by all. To every man who joins a regiment in the field before Monday, $92 is insured, and to every man who joins a new regiment $63, (recruits for new regiments not sharing in the United States bounty since last Friday;) whereas, after Monday, there will be no extra inducements, except those presented by private liberality; and then drafting, and the purchase of substitutes, follow as a matter of course. Next week those who, wishing to volunteer, have procrastinated, will be vexed with themselves to think how foolishly they let pass the opportunity to benefit themselves whilst endeavoring to serve the country. Men who have families dependent on them ought not to delay another hour.

COMPLETION OF THE FIRST AND SECOND REGIMENTS METROPOLITAN GUARD.

The two regiments, which were organized under the auspices of the Police Commissioners, have attained their full complement of men. It is only four or five weeks ago when the first regiment was organized, and the second was not commenced till two or three weeks later. This success has so encouraged the Commissioners that they have taken measures to recruit two more regiments, and thus form a brigade to be called the Metropolitan Brigade. Col. TURNBULL commands the First Regiment, and Col. HARRIS the Second. Gov. MORGAN has been notified that the regiments are in readiness to march, and awaiting his orders. The subscriptions to the fund for the support of families of volunteers in the police regiments (Metropolitan Guard) now amount to about $30,000, and the contribution by the members of the department at the commencement of next month will add $25,000 more. The work still goes on, as all the precincts are not heard from.

MEETING OF THE WAR COMMITTEE.

Yesterday afternoon the War Committee, appointed at the mass meeting held in City Hall Park on Wednesday, met in the City Hall. Mayor OPDYKE was appointed President of the organization; Mr. CHARLES GOULD was appointed Treasurer, and Councilman ORTON Secretary. On motion of Mr. PHOSPHA M. WATMORE, a resolution was adopted appointing nine members to form an Executive Committee. Their names will be announced to-day. Numerous subscriptions to the War Fund were received, but the amount and names of the donors were not given. The meeting then adjourned till to-day.

PRESENTATION TO COL. NUGENT, SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

On Wednesday evening Col. ROBERT NUGENT, commander of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, was presented with a handsome sword. Mr. J. W. FLORENCE made the presentation speech, on behalf of the Colonel's numerous friends. In response, Col. NUGENT made a neat and appropriate speech, pledging himself to wield the weapon in defence of his adopted country, and maintain its honor, if need be, with his life. The sword, which is a very handsome one, manufactured by TIFFANY & Co., has engraved upon the scabbard the following:

"Presented to Col. ROBERT NUGENT, Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. V., in admiration of his services on the battle field, by Niel Bryant, C. O'Connor, Dan Bryant, H. W. Collender, W. J. Florence. NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1862."

After the presentation the company sat down to a splendid collation; toasts were offered, songs sung, speeches made, and the whole affair was one of the most patriotic nature.

CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICIALS AND THE WAR.

A movement is in progress among the officials at the Custom-house to organize themselves in a military body, for the protection of Government property in and around the City, or for any other duty it may be necessary to call upon them for. This movement is all the more praiseworthy on account of the employes of the Custom-house being legally exempt from military duty.

RECRUITING FOR GEN. SIGEL.

The German Committee now give $25 extra bounty for all those recruiting for regiments now in Gen. SIGEL's Division. Capt. G. MAAS is recruiting for the Fifty-eighth Regiment N. Y. S. V., at Nos. 37 and 39 Bowery, where able-bodied active men can be enrolled.

THE HARRIS LIGHT CAVALRY.

A large number of recruits have joined this regiment from Westchester County, and many more are coming, all of a very desirable class. Its recent feats have enhanced its splendid reputation. None but the best men are fit for cavalry or received here. Sixty from Long Island left yesterday to join the regiment now in Gen. POPE's army.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST PROLONGING THEIR TERM.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 26, 1862.
[EXTRACT.]

SPECIAL ORDER No. 207.—8. The Seventy-first New-York Militia, a three months regiment, whose term expires the 28th inst., having volunteered to remain in service a short time, until their place can be supplied, the Department accepts with pleasure their patriotic offer, and the Order for the regiment to proceed to New-York and be mustered out is hereby suspended until further instructions are given.

By order of the Secretary of War,
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjt.-Gen.

LIBERAL DONATION TO THE POLICE FUND.

The Board of Police, thankfully acknowledge the receipt of the following donations in aid of the fund of the Metropolitan Guard:

Wm. Curtis Noyes	$100
Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel	250
Robert Murray, Esq.	100
James W. Fortune, 50 copies of "Patten's Army Manual."	
Almon W. Griswold	50

JAMES BOWEN, President.

Our New Small Note Currency.

THE NEW POSTAGE STAMP NOTES—BILLS FOR FIVE, TEN, TWENTY-FIVE AND FIFTY CENTS, IN CIRCULATION—THE APPEARANCE OF THE NOTES—ONLY A SMALL SUPPLY YET RECEIVED AT THE SUB-TREASURY—THE SMALL TREASURY NOTES.

Postage stamps during the past few weeks have been generally used in a manner little thought of until recently. Silver and gold for a time went almost out of use, both being held as an article of merchandise, like cotton or flour. The extraordinary rise in their value, which no one had foreseen or was able to foresee, speedily drove them out of circulation, and resulted in creating great discomfort and inconvenience to every class of the community. To remedy this evil some expedient was necessary, and to prevent advantage being taken of the unusual state of affairs, legislation was demanded.

The short time of derangement was seized by many in our large cities for issuing shinplasters good for dinners, drinks and every other object. A great evil was threatened, and to avert it many plans were submitted, none of which met with more favor than that of using as currency the different postage-stamps of the United States. By general consent of all obliging people, the stamps were accepted in lieu of silver. But although they were well fitted for temporary service, and to supply the pressing want of the community, their continued use would be very inconvenient on account of their small size and sticky backs. The idea was suggested by the adoption of stamps as currency to supply the want of the community by issuing small Treasury notes of fractional parts of a dollar, which should be more convenient and serviceable than the stamps. Fortunately the crisis occurred before the adjournment of Congress, and hence it was in the power of the Government to immediately suppress the practice of issuing shinplasters, and to accommodate the people by furnishing to them the new bills. A law was accordingly passed and approved July 17, authorizing the issue, and forbidding the circulation of shinplasters. In accordance with the provisions of this law, the new notes were in a short time designed and engraved. A few of them have been received in this City during the present week, and they may already be occasionally met with in making change. They are of four values, namely—five cents, ten cents, twenty-five cents and fifty cents. The five and twenty-five cent notes are like the five-cent postage stamps, a single stamp being represented in the centre of the former, and five stamps overlapping each other, forming the principal feature of the face of the latter. The denomination of each note is expressed by large figures at each side of the representation of the stamp in the case of those valued at five and ten cents, and by figures placed in the upper corners, in case of those worth twenty-five and fifty cents. Large figures on the back also denote the value. The bills, which are of convenient size, are of two colors, the five and twenty-five cent ones being chocolate, and the ten and fifty cent ones, which represent ten-cent stamps, being green.

Each note contains on its face the following inscription: "Postage currency, furnished only by the Assistant Treasurers and Designated Depositaries of the U. S. Receivable for postage stamps at any post-office." The inscription on the back is as follows: "Exchangeable for United States notes by any Assistant Treasurer or designated U. S. Depositary, in sums not less than Five Dollars. Receivable in payment of all dues due to the United States less than Five Dollars. Act approved July 17, 1862."

These notes will shortly be supplied in sufficient quantities to satisfy the wants of the community, and will then displace the postage-stamps now in circulation. They will be received gladly by those who have been compelled to use the latter in their daily pursuits; while accommodating the people, they will also be of considerable service to the Government, inasmuch as many millions will doubtless be realized from their sale.

The act of Congress approved last July, which authorized the issue of Treasury notes to the value of $150,000,000, conferred the power on the Secretary of the Treasury necessary to allow him to issue a portion of them of denominations less than five dollars. The plates for these notes have also been engraved, and some of the notes printed therefrom. But few have found their way to New-York as yet, most of them having been used or kept for use in Washington. They will be very useful, and together with the notes of fractional parts of a dollar, will supply a medium for the payment of small sums by the Government. Heretofore it has been necessary, in paying the Government employes their monthly salary, and in liquidating debts where the amount paid was not divisible by five, to use in each case a small quantity of specie. These small amounts in the aggregate, however, form a large one, of the use of which the Government has been deprived. All payments will probably be made in paper money hereafter.

Commissioners of Public Charities and Corrections.

Yesterday afternoon the regular semi-monthly meeting of the Commission was held. SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., the President was in the Chair.

The usual requisitions from the several Institutions were presented and audited, and the following report was read:

The number of transfers from the City Prison to the Workhouse of drunk and disorderly persons, from the 9th to the 23d instant, aggregates 456, of whom 83 were men and 373 females. Of these 112 are there for the first time, 28 the second time, 44 the third time, 46 the fourth time, 38 the fifth time, 46 the sixth time, 3 the seventh time, 6 the eighth time, 63 the tenth time, 8 the fifteenth time, 5 the sixteenth time, 1 the seventeenth time, 22 the twentieth time, 1 the twenty-fourth time, 13 the twenty-fifth time, 7 the thirtieth time, 1 the thirty-third time, 1 the thirty-seventh time, 2 the fortieth time, 4 the sixtieth time, and 5 the one hundredth time.

On the 17th inst. 655 sick and wounded soldiers were received at the Island Hospital.

Mr. WHITE, the Warden of Bellevue Hospital, reported on the 19th instant, having returned 24 soldiers to Fort Hamilton, on the 23d, 30 men, making in all, 151 men. He suggested the publication of a list of all men fit for duty or discharged from the service, as a matter of consolation to their relatives and friends.

The annual report of the Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c., of Quebec, was received, and a suitable acknowledgment made.

Fifty-one soldiers were dismissed cured from the Staten Island Hospital and returned to duty.

The receipts for the fortnight ending to-day aggregate $2,653 04, including $40 for board from lunatics, $1,513 93 for labor in Penitentiary, $375 65 for labor in Workhouse, and $296 40 for sale of bones.

The following is the regular weekly statement:

Remaining Aug. 16, 1862		6,650
Admitted		1,711
Total		8,361
Died	42	
Discharged	1,559	
Sent to Blackwell's Island	321	
Sent to State Prison	0	—1,928
Remaining Aug. 23, 1862	6,439	
Decrease	211	
Bellevue Hospital	473	
Lunatic Asylum	768	
Alms-house	1,390	
Penitentiary	488	
Work-house	991	
Small-pox Hospital	11	
Randall's Island	774	
Randall's Island Hospital	206	
City Prison	203	
Second District Prison	11	
Third District Prison	10	
Fourth District Prison	1	
Island Hospital	549	
Colored Home	282	
Colored Orphan Asylum	180	
Children at Nurse	32	
City Cemetery	52	—6,439

In addition to these there were 553 sick and wounded soldiers in Bellevue Hospital, and 601 at the Island Hospital.

Our Contributions to Troy Sufferers.

JAMES THORN, Mayor of Troy, in acknowledging the receipt of recent contributions for the relief of the Trojan sufferers, says:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, TROY, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1862.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 11th inst., inclosing a check for $114 88, has been duly received. In transmitting the last installment of New-York's contribution toward the Fire Relief Fund, you regret that the amount is not larger. We think, Sir, that your citizens have been exceedingly generous. Amid the engrossing topics of the hour, and the call upon the heart and purse of every good citizen, but little could be expected in mitigation of a local calamity. But the subscription of your City is not only intrinsically large—the manner in which aid was proffered and rendered, added doubly to its value. Permit me to thank your citizens for their liberality, and to express the debt of gratitude under which Troy labors for the zealous efforts of yourself and your associates upon the Fire Relief Committee. Very respectfully, yours, JAMES THORN, Mayor.

J. E. WILLIAMS, Esq., Treasurer, &c.

Commissioners of Emigration.

This Board met yesterday, but transacted no business of importance. The following is their weekly statement:

Number of emigrants arrived during the past week, 2,819; total number since Jan. 1, 50,237, being 3,700 less than during the same period last year. The number of inmates of the institution on Ward's Island is 628, or 250 less than at the same period last year. The receipts for commutation of passengers during the week were, $3,912; total receipts since 1st January, $125,750 08; disbursements, $108,289 74, leaving a balance in cash, including the balance on hand at the beginning of the year, of $21,275 39.

Cricket.

ST. GEORGE VS. EAST NEW-YORK.

The return match between the above Clubs took place yesterday on the ground of the New-York and Manhattan Clubs at Hoboken. It terminated in another victory for St. George. This contest was remarkable for the fine scores of Mr. WALLER—in which were three threes and seven twos—and of Mr. CREIGHTON and young GEORGE WRIGHT, the former scoring three threes and nine twos in his finely obtained score, and GEORGE getting a four, four threes and nine twos, in his splendid half hundred. Capt. LAING played very steadily for three twos and two singles.

East New-York went in against the rifled-Creightons, of the Paragon of Base Ball players, who is a striking example of what Americans are capable of doing at Cricket, when they are allowed to have a little show at the bat and ball on practice days—and Mr. WALLER's slows. They came out one after the other, in the most amusing manner—Mr. CREIGHTON getting rid of six wickets in less than three of his successive overs—HUDSON and STOKES in one over, BEDFORD, STACY and MARSH in the next over, and Dr. ANDREWS in the three balls of the third over; his bowling, as was his batting, was really splendid.

The following is the score:

ST. GEORGE.	Runs.	EAST NEW-YORK.	Runs.
Waller, b. Bedford	28	Hudson, b. Creighton	9
Creighton, b. Cuyp	41	North, run out	3
Ford, c. Marsh, b. Bedford	0	Lester, b. Waller	3
Congreve, b. Marsh	2	Stokes, b. Creighton	1
G. Wright, c. Lester, b. Marsh	50	Andrews, b. Creighton	6
Kendall, c. Lester, b. Marsh, b. Cuyp	0	Bedford, b. Creighton	0
Bailey, b. Marsh	6	Stacy, b. Creighton	0
Burnett, b. Cuyp	2	Marsh, b. Creighton	0
Capt. Laing, b. Cuyp	8	Miller, not out	3
Lage, not out	3	Cuyp, st. G. Wright, b. Waller	0
Vanderlip, b. Cuyp	0	Oakley, b. Waller	3
Byes, 23; l. byes, 3; wides, 14; n. b., 1	31	Byes, 4; wide, 1; n. b., 1	6
Total	171	Total	34

CRICKET MATCH FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FUND OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

The proprietors of the Union Ball Ground at Williamsburgh will commence in a day or two to lay down a level turf for the cricketers of Long Island to play a grand match for the above worthy object.

The affair has been originated by Mr. WILSON, of the Satellite Club, and the two elevens, umpires and scorers, will be chosen from those cricketers who do not belong to clubs outside of Long Island. There is no doubt but the project will meet with every success.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE TENTH WARD HOMICIDE—CONCLUSION OF THE CORONER'S INQUEST.—Coroner NAUMANN, yesterday, concluded his investigation in the case of Mrs. JOSEPHINE WEILER, the woman who, it was alleged, had been shot through the heart, at her late residence, No. 154 Essex-street, by a revolver in the hands of her husband, JOSEPH WEILER. A large number of witnesses were examined during the inquest, but no testimony was elicited, going to show that the husband was the guilty party. The evidence, however, revealed the fact, that WEILER and his wife had, for a long time past, lived very unhappily together, and one witness gave evidence to the fact, that recently he had heard the prisoner threaten to shoot his wife. The following verdict was returned by the jury: "The deceased came to her death by a pistol shot wound, but whether suicide or not the Jury are unable to determine." Upon the rendition of this verdict the Coroner concluded to detain the husband, JACOB WEILER, until he could consult with the District Attorney as to whether the case was one in which bail could be taken. The prisoner denies most emphatically that he shot his wife. His account of the affair is that she seized the pistol from him, and before he had time to prevent her, she pointed it toward her heart and fired. He is about 26 years of age, was born in this city, and is by occupation a clerk.

DEATH OF SOLDIERS.—From the several institutions we obtain the following list of deaths which have occurred during the past fortnight:

At the Island Hospital—Corporal John A. Zelger, Co. G, 21 Penn. Reserve; privates Henry Blunt, Co. E, 50th N. Y. Vol.; John Harmon, Co. F, 56th N. Y. Vol.; Martin L. Clark, Co. D, 50th N. Y. Vol.

At Bellevue Hospital—Sergeants Charles Haskins, Co. G, 14th U. S. Infantry; A. R. Kitchin, Co. B, 7th Penn. Reserve; Corporal George Sleeper, Co. G, 16th Mass. Vol.; privates Terence Roddy, Co. D, 2d Vt. Vol.; Quincy F. Thurston, do. do.; Thomas G. Smith, Co. B, 55th Penn. Vol.; John Springelhalter, Co. A, 74th N. Y. Vol.; George C. Eddelman, Co. A, 6th Penn. Vol.

These bodies were handed over to the Government undertaker for interment.

PRESENTATION TO COL. NUGENT.—We have seen a very elegant sabre which was presented to Col. NUGENT, of the fighting Sixty-ninth Volunteers, by some of his City friends. Mr. W. J. FLORENCE made the presentation speech, and handed the Colonel the sword, on which is engraved the following: "Presented to Col. ROBERT NUGENT, Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. V., in admiration of his services on the battle-field, by NIEL BRYANT, C. O'CONNOR, DAN BRYANT, H. W. COLLENDER, W. J. FLORENCE. New-York, Aug. 27, 1862." The sabre was manufactured by TIFFANY & Co., and though of very elegant workmanship and elaborate finish, is intended not less for hard service than as a well-deserved memento of soldierly merit, to be preserved as an heirloom in Col. NUGENT's family.

PATRIOTISM IN THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.—There are few concerns in the country which employ a greater number of intelligent hands than the Methodist Book Concern of this City. On Tuesday the persons therein employed held a meeting in one of the large rooms of their buildings, and resolved to unite their efforts in aiding the Government to carry on the war and to encourage enlistments. They formed themselves into an association, the object of which is to aid those of their number who may be drafted. Several speeches were made and great enthusiasm was manifested. Over twenty men have enlisted from this establishment since the war commenced.

GOOD AND HOPEFUL NEWS.—At last the Custom-house is alive or waking to the state of the country. A movement has been commenced for the organization of the entire force of persons employed there into a military body, for the protection of Government property in and around this City, or such other general service as may be required. Certainly, the duties required of the gallant army of drawers will not be particularly onerous or dangerous, but it is barely possible that the fascinations of the gun and knapsack may be such that they cannot resist the enlisting impulse, and will go to guard Government property elsewhere than in and around this City.

NEW COUNTERFEITS.—Justice KELLY had two persons, named ELIZA FULLER and BRIDGET SMITH, brought before him yesterday, upon the charge of passing counterfeit $3 bills upon the "Stamford Bank, Conn." The former passed one of the fraudulent bills at the store No. 448 Hudson-street, occupied by PAUL SWARTZ, in payment for a tooth-brush. The other counterfeit bill was passed off by BRIDGET at the store of ISABELLA SIMPSON, No. 366 Bowery. Both of the prisoners were committed in default of bail. The counterfeits are well executed, upon good paper, and by those who are judges it is said they are new, and calculated to deceive the public.

THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.—It has been announced in the journals of this City that this mammoth vessel would be thrown open, on her arrival, to the inspection of the public. Circumstances of a peculiar nature having arisen, the agency have decided not to admit visitors to the ship during her present stay in this port.

DEATH OF AN ASSISTANT-ENGINEER OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—DANIEL DONOVAN, Esq., an Assistant-Engineer of the New-York Fire Department, died very suddenly, yesterday, at his residence, corner of Pearl and Madison streets. The Board of Engineers and Firemen will meet this evening, at Fireman's Hall, in Mercer-street, to make suitable arrangements for his funeral, which will probably take place on Sunday next.

A PICKPOCKET CAUGHT.—A man, 27 years of age, who gave his name as JAMES MCCLARY, was arrested at the meeting in the Park on Wednesday evening, by Detective Farley, upon the charge of stealing a silver watch from the pocket of P. M. HAYS, of No. 80 Fourth-avenue. The stolen watch was found in his possession. He was taken before Justice CONNOLLY, at the Tombs, and committed for trial.

DR. BETHUNE'S FUNERAL.—It will be remembered that this eminent divine and townsman of ours died at Florence, Italy, in April last, and that his remains were placed on board the British bark *Undine*, to be brought home to his own land. That vessel has now arrived, and the arrangements for his funeral are so far advanced that it may be expected to occur on Wednesday next.

A CAPTAIN IN LUCK.—HIRAM BARNEY, Esq., Collector of the Port, has received from Her British Majesty's Government, testimonials for presentation to Capt. THOMAS J. LEAVITT, master of the American ship *Galena*, in consideration of his services in rescuing from peril at sea, the master and crew of the British bark *Solstice*, of Sunderland, in April last.

A LITTLE BOY DROWNED.—Coroner COLLIN held an inquest, yesterday, at No. 122 Mulberry-street, on the body of JOHN K. SMITH, a boy six years of age, who was found in the dock, at the foot of Laight-street, North River. From the evidence, it is believed that he fell overboard while playing on the pier.

SENT TO FORT LAFAYETTE.—The United States Marshal, yesterday, received orders from the Judge-Advocate-General to commit Mr. SOLOMON E. ECTHORP, of No. 648 Broadway, to Fort Lafayette. This is the person who was arrested on Tuesday last charged with proclaiming himself a Secessionist.

LAUNCH TO-MORROW.—We are informed that the second Ericsson battery, the *Passaic*, will be launched from the yards of THOS. F. ROWLAND, Continental Works, Green Point, at 12 M., Saturday, and that the public desirous of seeing her go off are heartily welcome so to do.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—FRANCIS E. SHAW, Esq., the Treasurer of the Soldiers' Relief Fund, desires to acknowledge the receipt of $5,143. He has expended $4,044, leaving a balance in hand of $1,099. There are more than one hundred families in a great measure dependent upon this Fund for their support, and contributions to its care are worthily bestowed.

OUR REVENUE.—The receipts at the Custom-house in this City on yesterday were: Imports, $217,020 99; warehouse, $8,250 55—total, $225,271 54. How pleasant it would seem to the rebels if they could see such a record at their Custom-house.

QUARANTINE MATTERS.—The British steamer *Khersonese* has yellow fever on board. She lies directly in the track of the Staten Island Ferry boats, and is surrounded more or less by vessels. Some action should be taken in regard to her.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ANOTHER GREAT WAR MEETING.—At the meeting of the War Conference Convention on Wednesday afternoon, a resolution was adopted to the effect that the city bells be rung at 4 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 1st inst.; that the proprietors of stores be requested to close them; and that the people be invited to assemble in Fort Greene Park to take counsel together and encourage one another in the prosecution of the patriotic work now going on in this country. A Committee was appointed to make arrangements, and a meeting was held last evening, when it was decided to make the demonstration in the City Hall Park, instead of Fort Greene Park. Four stands are to be erected; three of which will be in front of the Hall and one on Remsen-street, opposite. Reflectors will be so arranged as to light the neighborhood, and a band of music will be present. The speakers invited and who are expected to be present, are Generals Corcoran, Mitchel, Busteed, Spinola and Walbridge, Hon. M. F. Odell, Joseph Hoxie, D. C. Winslow, S. B. Morris, Hon. H. C. Murphy, Hon. Mr. Stanton, and others. The time of the meeting was fixed for 7 o'clock P. M., and the bells are to be rung from 6½ to 7 o'clock, instead of 4 o'clock. There is no doubt but that the meeting will be an immense one.

MILITARY.—The Senatorial Regiment yesterday took up their quarters at Camp Arthur, in the City Park, opposite the Navy-yard. The regiment numbers nearly 1,000 men, and will be ready to march as soon as the officers are commissioned, and the men receive their uniforms and muskets. The First Regiment of the Empire Brigade contains over 800 men, and will be full by Saturday night. The success in filling these two regiments within two weeks has induced other parties to undertake the work of raising a third. Col. MORTON, late of the Forty-seventh Militia, will open a recruiting office this morning at No. 13 Court-street, (Low's Buildings,) which will be the headquarters for the Fourth Metropolitan Regiment, to be formed under the auspices of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners.

THE VOLUNTEERS RAISED IN KINGS COUNTY.—The Committee appointed for the purpose by the War Conference Committee, on Wednesday, met yesterday and passed a resolution requesting all local Committees to ascertain and report the names of all volunteers enlisted in this county, with the regiments to which they are attached, since the commencement of the war.

THE DEMOCRACY OF KINGS COUNTY.—The two Democratic General Committees of Kings County have adopted a basis for the union of the party. Primary meetings are to be held and delegates elected to a Union Convention, and the nominations for offices are to be divided between the two factions—half to be taken from each. The details are to be arranged by Conference Committees.

POST-OFFICE ACCOMMODATION.—G. B. LINCOLN, Esq., Postmaster of Brooklyn, and Mr. ALLEN, the Postmaster of Williamsburgh, have perfected arrangements for carrying the mails three times a day, each way, direct between the offices of the Eastern and Western Districts. This will be a great accommodation to the residents of both places.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 28, 1862.

$6,000 U. S. 6s '81..Reg.	101¾	150 Pacific M. S. Co.	110¾
16,000 U. S. 6s '81, Cou.	101¾	110 N. Y. Cen. R.	94¾
8,000 Tr. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. N.	104¾	250 do.	94¾
69,000 do.	104¾	50 do.	94¾
9,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	99¾	200 Erie Railway	39
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	51¾	100 do.	b30 39
2,000 N. C. State 6s	67¾	225 Erie Railway Pref.	69¾
10,000 Cal. State 7s	100	300 do.	69¾
4,000 Mo. St. 6s, int. to H. & St. J.	61¾	100 do.	b30 69¾
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	104¾	100 do.	b30 69¾
4,000 Erie R. 1st M. B	110	350 Hudson River R.	64
4,000 E. R. 3d M. B. '83	104¾	150 Harlem R. Pref.	41
2,000 E. R. 4th M. B.	95	150 Nor. & Wor. R.	50
2,000 R. N. Y. & E. 1st M.	90	200 Reading Railroad	62
5,000 Hud. R. R'd M.	95	300 do.	62¾
2,000 H. R. R. Conv. B.	90	300 Mich. Cen. R.	69¾
1,000 Har. 1st M. B	103¾	600 do.	69¾
2,000 Har. R. 2d M. B.	85	100 do.	b30 69¾
5,000 M. Cen. Sp. c. old	111	100 do.	s10 69¾
10,000 M. So. 2d Mtge.	90	300 do.	69¾
1,000 do.	89¾	15 do.	69¾
5,000 Mo. So. S. F. B.	102¾	300 M. S. & N. Ia. R.	32¾
2,000 do.	103	150 do.	b30 32¾
6,000 do.	103¼	50 do.	32¾
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. B.	93¾	5 Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	66
1,000 do.	93¾	50 do.	s60 61¾
2,000 St. L. A. & T. H. 2d	33½	200 do.	61¾
2,000 C. & N. W. Green Bay Ex'n Bds	81¾	25 Panama Railroad	140
2,000 Chic. & N. W. 2d M.	32	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	62¾
5,000 do.	31¾	150 do.	62¾
5,000 C. & N. W. A. Bs	54	600 do.	63
5,000 To. & Wa. 1st M.	92¾	150 do.	63¼
25,000 To. & Wa. 2d M.	73	50 do.	s30 63
6,000 do.	72¾	100 Clev. & Pitts R.	25¾
4,000 M. & P. Du C. 1st M.	96¾	1200 do.	25¾
1,000 C. & To. S. F.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain TWO DOLLARS and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain ONE DOLLAR as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—UNCLE SAM—THE MAGIC TRUMPET—THE THREE FLYING TRAPEZE.

WALLACK'S—IRISH ASSURANCE—THRICE MARRIED.

WINTER GARDEN—THE HUNCHBACK.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GEN. TOM THUMB, COM. NUTT, AQUARIA, &c., at all hours. A TALENTED FARCE COMPANY, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 BROADWAY—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS" AND OTHER FINE PICTURES, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—No. 543 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our advices from Virginia this morning, are not of the most agreeable character. The rebels have made another raid, this time in the rear of Gen. POPE'S army, and have succeeded in temporarily severing communications between the army and Gen. HALLECK'S headquarters in Washington. A body of two thousand rebel cavalry, accompanied by flying artillery, on Tuesday night, or early Wednesday morning, made a successful dash at Manassas Junction, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, captured three or four trains, a number of prisoners, and quartermasters' stores to a considerable amount—one account says a half a million dollars. They also tore up the railroad track, demolished the telegraph, and are believed to have burnt the railroad bridge over Bull Run, which is some six miles this side of Manassas Junction. A dispatch received in Washington from Alexandria, dated at noon on Wednesday, states that fighting was then going on at Manassas, and that a great many troops were going out to "regulate matters." From this we infer that the rebel force has not been allowed to escape with impunity. We hope so. Meantime we are glad to receive assurances that everything is going on well in the extreme front. It is still asserted that the main rebel force is retreating, and that our army is already advancing. One of our correspondents expresses confidently the belief that the fate of the rebellion will be decided within two weeks.

Major-Gen. MCCLELLAN and his Staff were at Alexandria on Wednesday. He is said to be in excellent health.

Capt. SHURTLEFF, of Ohio, who recently returned to Oberlin, in that State, after a captivity with the rebels since the Cross Lanes fight, gives it as his opinion that there are four hundred thousand rebel soldiers within sixty miles of Richmond.

An officer of the Thirty-third Massachusetts Regiment writes from "Camp Casey, Arlington Heights, Aug. 24," as follows: "We leave at 9 o'clock, to join SIGEL, at the Rappahannock; he (S.) covers the retreat of BANKS, POPE and MCCLELLAN. We shall be in the advance, and expect to fight *in less than ten days.*"

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writing from Cumberland Gap on the 19th inst., gives the following view of affairs there: "We have a large army of secesh in front and 8,000 or 10,000 in our rear. Last night all our trains due came in safely. We have no fears. We can hold at bay an army of 50,000 as long as our provisions last. Say to all our friends that this fortress shall not fall into the hands of the enemy. The moment an enemy shows himself within three miles of us, a shell whistles at his head. They are on every hand, but they are watched."

We have received by telegraph and through the Louisville papers intelligence of another engagement at Gallatin, Tenn., on Friday last, between a force of rebel cavalry, under MORGAN, and the Federal troops under command of Gen. R. W. JOHNSON. The rebels are said to have been 1,700 strong, while Gen. JOHNSON'S forces embraced a portion of the Second Indiana Cavalry and detachments of Col. WINEGOP'S Pennsylvania Cavalry, and Col. HAGGARD'S Kentucky Cavalry. It appears that Gen. JOHNSON, with his cavalry force, attacked MORGAN'S soldiers at Gallatin on Friday morning at 10 o'clock, and that our forces were defeated. About 400 of our force escaped to Lebanon, but Gen. JOHNSON and the remainder of his force surrendered. The fight lasted from 10 o'clock in the morning till 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Many of the enemy were on foot and well drilled as skirmishers, but they were without artillery. The National loss was 26 killed and 33 wounded; that of the rebels was 13 killed and 40 wounded.

We are glad to find that the published accounts of the surrender of Clarksville are incorrect in very important particulars. A force of 850 well armed men made the attack, supported by two batteries of artillery. The town contains 7,000 inhabitants, but three of whom are Union men. The camp was at the edge of the town. The effective Union force did not exceed 150 men. There were no fortifications, save three temporary rifle pits. There was no artillery. Reinforcements were asked for time and again, during the past three months, but none were sent. The enemy presented a flag of truce, upon which Col. MASON called a council of his officers as to a surrender. All the officers advised a capitulation except Lieut.-Col. ANDREWS, who wanted to fight, thinking they might hold the enemy at bay possibly until reinforced from some quarter; but Col. MASON thought it madness to hold out under the circumstances, without fortifications, and especially without artillery, and with so few effective men.

The evidence seems to be conclusive that the Indian outbreak in Minnesota is part of a plan concocted by agents of the rebellion to alarm the frontier, and distract the military operations of the Government by diverting in that direction a large body of troops which, otherwise, would be to service in the South. The simultaneous rising of several tribes, even the Chippewas, is convincing proof of the evil influences of superior intelligence operating upon and directing them. The expectation that a large force of National troops will be diverted in that direction, however, will be disappointed, as the people of the border are amply able to take care of themselves, if allowed to do so.

Gen. FREMONT addressed a great war meeting in Tremont Temple, Boston, last evening. The turnout of people was tremendous, and the enthusiasm almost unprecedented.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gen. CORCORAN held a *levée* at the Astor House yesterday, and received a number of distinguished visitors. In the evening, in company with a Committee from the Boston and Roxbury Common Councils, he left *via* the Fall River route for Boston, where he will be the guest of the city. The prospects of the Irish Legion are highly flattering.

Preparatory to a draft, the quota of Maine under the last call of 300,000 men has been assigned to the various cities and towns. Portland has the largest number, 241. There is not another town in the State called upon to raise 100 men, while seven plantations are ordered to produce one man each, and probably fifty are only assessed for five or a less number. About 250 towns are deficient, a few each of the full number under the call for three years' men, and the number wanted from each town is published, but it is added that many places not enumerated in the list have raised more than their proportion, which will probably affect the deficiency. The time for making the draft in Maine has been postponed to Wednesday, Sept. 10.

Gov. BRADFORD, of Maryland, after consultation with the authorities at Washington, and in consequence of the impossibility of completing the enrollment of those subject to military duty between the ages of 18 and 45, has postponed the making of the draft in that State from the 1st proximo to the 15th.

The Germans of Rochester, N. Y., are holding nightly mass meetings to encourage enlistment. Some German companies have been already formed in that city.

The citizens of St. Paul, Minn., have organized themselves into a Home Guard and Night Patrol, in view of the alarm in that State.

The ladies of Fayetteville, N. Y., on Monday last, presented a magnificent silk flag, fringed with bullion, with rich cords and tassels, and a handsome staff, surmounted with a golden eagle, to the One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment N. Y. S. V. The flag was received by Col. SILAS TITUS, and Mrs. M. E. GAGE, in presenting it, made a touching address.

A Rio Janeiro letter, of July 14, says that Señor TAVARES BASTOS, a leading and eloquent statesman, has introduced into the Brazilian Chambers a proposition (first) to give subsidy to any company (meaning a United States company) of $100,000 to run a line of steamers monthly between New-York and Para, to connect with the Brazil mail steamers which run between the Amazon and the La Plata, touching at all intermediate ports; or (second) to give to the same United States steamers a subsidy of $300,000 to make regular monthly trips from New-York to Rio, touching at six or eight of the principal ports of the Empire, beginning with Para. Another proposition has been laid before the Chamber, which will doubtless pass, that in two years' time the Amazon and its branches be thrown open to the flags of the world; and in five years hence the River Plate and its vast continuations (the Parana and Paraguay,) which are mostly in Brazil, be also thrown open to the commerce of all nations.

The Stock market was generally steady yesterday. Prices opened firmer than Wednesday evening, but fell off a little at the Second Board, and rallied again at the close.

An active business was transacted in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs yesterday; prices favored sellers slightly. Cotton was in demand at full rates. Pork and Beef were quiet. Lard was in good request, as were also Sugars, Tallow and Whisky. Hay was salable and steady. Limited movements were reported in Fish, Metals, Oils, Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Spices and Naval Stores. Another auction sale of Ribbons, Velvets, &c., attracted a respectable attendance, and passed off spiritedly. Heavier freight engagements were effected

The Rebel Dash at Manassas.

The rebels certainly succeed in harvesting the credit of all the dash and enterprise of the war. On Tuesday night, the cavalry of Gen. STUART, for a third time in the history of the Summer campaign, made their appearance in the rear of the Union army. Manassas is between Gen. POPE'S centre and Washington City. It was upon the Manassas station the rebels made their descent, in numbers stated—probably with exaggeration—at two or three thousand men, capturing a battery of New-York artillery, some empty cars, and destroying a serious amount of army stores. Such thorough workers, we may be sure, did not leave the railroad track and the telegraphic wire untouched; and we shall not be surprised if stories of the destruction of two or three important bridges should prove true. To the rest of the narrative, as sent us by straggling correspondents, we may give more reserved credit. It will turn out, we suspect, that the rebels did not burn the railroad bridge six miles nearer Washington; and that the panic-like story of their continuing to hold Manassas in strong force, is founded only in a frightened fancy. Nothing is less probable than that with a heavy body of MCCLELLAN'S army threatening to flank their main body on the South of the Rappahannock, they would place a considerable force at Manassas, where it must certainly be cut off and captured. This view gathers strength from a later report of the army of POPE having assumed the offensive, and commenced its advance upon the enemy; a movement certainly not undertaken with a hostile army and broken communications in the rear.

It is quite easy, of course, to say these escapades of the rebels are mere episodes; flashes without anybody seriously struck; the mere pleasant by-play of the great war-drama, the tragedy of which needs just such relief. But this is hardly sufficient. The moral gain to the enemy is incalculable—the moral loss to the National forces equally so. Where is the vigilance, which, if duly on the alert, would defeat such attempts? Why is the possibility of such feats seen only by the enemy? or, if it is equally seen to be so by our leaders, why are such feats thus repeated? In the army of Gen. POPE the cavalry has been in excess of the proportion due to the number of infantry. Why, after that cavalry had proved its ability to emulate STUART and MORGAN by its operations around Orange Court House, has it been permitted to sink into idle obscurity?

But while such secondary questions are asked, there is a general and obvious solution to the whole difficulty. *Our Army is attacked with impunity, because it has remained persistently on the defensive.* We cannot expect the enemy to be idle simply because we choose to be so. It is safe to presume, even in the absence of the vexatious evidence thrust upon us again and again during the past twelvemonth, that they who are so desperately in earnest as are the rebels, will not let their spurs rust in disuse, or shut their eyes to opportunities of inflicting damage, because their antagonists prefer to sleep in insecurity. Give the Army motion and activity; fling them in masses upon the enemy, and maintain the fight and the pursuit so long as an armed rebel can be found, and we will keep the enemy too busy to find leisure to harass our rear. Such goads and spurs as these should prick us into action.

The Movement Upon Richmond.

There is one feature of the current advices from Washington which strikes the country unpleasantly;—we mean the reiterated assurances that our army *is safe*,—that our position is strong, and that Washington is out of danger. This is all very well as preliminary to something else. But the public is not free from suspicion that it means more than that. It sounds too much like the old story. It has been the burden of our boasts for the past year and a half. Our army has been *safe* too long. The people expect it now to incur some danger,—to *take risks*,—in the hope of achieving some positive success.

The universal expectation of the country is that *our army will advance upon Richmond in full force, and without the needless delay of an hour.* As a matter of course, they will wait long enough for the separate commands to complete their junction, and for the material of war to be brought up. But they will wait no longer. They want no renewal of last year's performances in front of Washington. The hints that MCCLELLAN is to occupy his old quarters in the neighborhood of Alexandria,—that earthworks are to be thrown up along the line of the Rappahannock, and that not the slightest uneasiness is now felt in official quarters for the safety of Washington, sound like ominous premonitions of new delays and of hopes still further to be deferred. They bring up unpleasant reminiscences of a long Winter in front of Manassas,—of long weeks spent in approaching Yorktown,—of the protracted and disastrous occupation of the swamps of the Chickahominy,—of wasted chances and opportunities thrown away, through an exaggerated estimate of the rebel strength, and culpable distrust of our own. It is always easy to be wise after the event. We can see now half-a-dozen occasions which, if seized with prompt and dashing courage, would have given us a crowning and decisive victory. Time is wasted in deploring the weakness that allowed them to slip. But we should only repeat our folly if we were to neglect the practical lessons which they inculcate.

Everybody knows now that if MCDOWELL had fought the battle of Bull Run one day sooner than he did, he would have won it. Everybody knows that if MCCLELLAN had pushed upon Yorktown as soon as he reached the Peninsula, he would have taken it;—that if he had followed the rebels with his whole force after Williamsburgh, he could have routed them;—that he could have taken Richmond after Fair Oaks, and that he could have routed the enemy at Gaines' Mill, if he had thrown his fresh troops upon them instead of withdrawing to the James River. It may be of no use now to censure these repeated failures. But it is of use to take notice that they are all due to one defect—lack of courage and self-confidence,—lack of reliance upon our own troops and an undue estimate of the prowess and strength of the enemy. And it is important that we should not continue to commit this mistake. It has cost us enough already. But for this lack of pluck, which in nine times out of ten is the highest prudence, the war would have been ended long ago. It has cost us a hundred thousand lives, five hundred million dollars, the respect and confidence of Europe, and worst of all, the prospective aid of a powerful Union party, temporarily overborne, in the Southern States. If we could have crushed the rebel army a year ago, we should have had by this time the popular vote of half the rebel States for a return to the Union. When we shall have it now—who can tell?

We must not make these mistakes hereafter. We must discard the hesitating, distrustful timidity out of which they have sprung. We have an army in the field worthy of our confidence, and we must put confidence in it. We must not shrink from hurling it upon the enemy, lest it should be defeated;—such an apprehension goes far toward securing its own fulfillment. The rebels owe all the successes they have achieved to their audacity. They have never hesitated to attack,—and they have done it in every case as if they expected to win; and this very confidence, by giving them increased strength, and by half-paralyzing us, has gone far toward securing them the victory. We have been imposed upon by their boldness. They have always impressed us with an exaggerated idea of their strength, by the dashing vigor with which they have used it against us. It is time we caught something of their spirit.

Our armies are now massed in front of Richmond—upon that side of it least threatened hitherto and therefore up to the present time least defended. If we wait until everything and everybody is ready for an advance, the rebels will make Richmond as strong on the north as it was on the south. If we wait until our recruits are all in the field, give the rebels a chance to get theirs there also. We have always lost by the waiting game. An attacking army always does. The sooner the attack is made, the more formidable it is. Everything depends on the temper and spirit of our army—and time always gives an army, which is waiting to be attacked, coolness and steady courage. An individual attacked suddenly, before he has had time to make preparation for defence or to count the cost of resistance, is always taken at a disadvantage; but if you give him time to think about it, you give him command of all his faculties. Precisely so is it with an army. A surprise is itself half a defeat, and the less time you give the enemy to prepare for resistance, the less chance do you give him of resisting successfully.

The whole country await with eager anxiety the advance of our combined Armies upon Richmond. They will hear with impatience and incredulity excuses and apologies for delay. We outnumber the enemy largely, and there can be no valid reason for falling back before them, or for standing still in their presence. The burning of the bridges across the Rappahannock, if intended to do anything more than provide against a momentary emergency, is a bad symptom. We would much rather see new bridges built and preparations made to throw our armies in overwhelming force across that stream.

Critical Condition of our Army at Cumberland Gap.

The news of the last few days from the vicinity of Cumberland Gap shows that the Union troops now occupying that stronghold are placed in a condition of extreme peril by the recent movements of the rebels. The value of the position is to them incalculable; and it would appear that, encouraged by their recent successes in other parts of Tennessee and Kentucky, they are determined to make a great effort to recover a stronghold which was captured from them rather by skillful strategy and extraordinary labor, than by superiority of force on our part, or lack of spirit on the part of the rebels. According to our dispatches and correspondence from that region, the rebels have of late been quietly massing large bodies of troops on either side of the Gap—15,000 men on the south side, and 30,000 on the north side, it is said—with the idea of capturing or destroying the small National force under Gen. MORGAN, which seized this formidable mountain stronghold, and has held it in defiance of the rebels for nearly three months. Their troops are occupying every available pathway to and from the Gap, with the idea of hemming our little force completely in; and an energetic letter from Parson BROWNLOW, which we publish in our present issue, states that "our army at the Gap is already surrounded, and, if not speedily relieved, will be cut to pieces or forced to surrender" from starvation. There is probably little danger of the rebels capturing the place by assault, unless they really have the enormous force attributed to them; for Gen. MORGAN has been busy at work, and has completed the artificial and engineering labor necessary for rendering the position as nearly impregnable as any place can be; and from what we know of the situation of affairs, our impression is that, even though Gen. MORGAN have not one-fifth of the number of troops which the rebels have brought against him, he can still defy and repel them from his American Thermopylæ. The movements of the rebels, however, indicate that they understand and are acting on the policy that the only plan of capturing Cumberland Gap is by starving out Gen. MORGAN'S forces. This is quite a feasible project, for all MORGAN'S supplies have to be hauled in ox-teams, over a distance of a hundred miles in Eastern Kentucky, over and through a congeries of wild, savage and roadless hills and mountains, where a few rebel guerrillas would hold the wagons, their drivers and escort completely at their mercy. Already some of the teams have been destroyed by the marauders; and we judge that MORGAN'S communications are now altogether cut off, from the fact that a rebel telegram, as well as BROWNLOW'S letter, affirm that the rebels are in possession of Barboursville, in Kentucky, on the direct line leading to the Gap, and also that they have concentrated a force at a point called Flat Lick, twenty miles from the Gap, and have thus entirely cut off supplies. Our own telegraph, however, comforts us with the assurance that "Gen. MORGAN is in no danger, as he has provisions and forage enough to last him thirty days;" though it does not inform us what he is going to do *after* the lapse of the brief time specified. Thus, solitary and isolated, is this gallant soldier, with his little army, upholding the flag of the Union on these wild Cumberland mountain peaks; and thus is the very existence of his daring force imperiled by the rebels. The Richmond *Dispatch* of a very late date, in speaking of affairs in this region, says that the "Confederate officers and men are fully alive to the opportunity of now striking an effective blow at the minions of Lincoln, and stirring news must be heard before many days from Cumberland Gap."

When Gen. MORGAN captured this important position in June last, it was in expectation of marching at once upon Knoxville in conjunction with a force from Chattanooga, under Gen. MITCHEL, and thus liberating East Tennessee from rebel tyranny. But he had no sooner been successful in his grand feat than Gen. MITCHEL was removed from command; and Gen. BUELL personally took charge of operations on our Southern line of action in Tennessee and Alabama. Everybody knows how disastrously affairs have gone there since then, how our forces have been harassed and everywhere put on the defensive, and how, instead of carrying out aggressive operations, it has been all we could do to maintain a foothold in the larger cities of Tennessee. Looking at the present state of affairs there, all hope of coöperation from Gen. BUELL, in the liberation of East Tennessee, must be given up. Still, there is no real safety for our forces at the Gap, until we take possession of East Tennessee. And Gen. MORGAN should be at once so strengthened, that he can advance to Knoxville from Cumberland Gap independently.

We are glad to see that Gen. CASSIUS M. CLAY has started with a National column from Lexington, Ky., as a first installment of reinforcements to Gen. MORGAN. We believe that with his force he can form a junction with MORGAN, though the rebels appear to bar the way. We trust that additional troops will at once be hastened forward, so that our army in the mountains may be relieved from its perils, and the long-oppressed loyalists of East Tennessee be at last rescued from rebel tyranny. It is not likely that Gen. CLAY has been assigned to supersede Gen. MORGAN at the Gap, for MORGAN is a soldier of great experience in all the regular and irregular wars of the country; and, moreover, it was he who accomplished what, with the exception of POPE'S operation at Island No. 10—and hardly excepting even that—we consider the most brilliant strategical exploit of the war—the taking of Cumberland Gap. He is thoroughly familiar with the scene of operations, too, and ready to move forward as soon as sufficiently reinforced, while a new General could do nothing for months.

These signs of activity in this neglected region are very cheering, and look as if our different columns were not to stand much longer on the defensive in the Southwest. The liberation of East Tennessee, as everybody knows, would be one of the greatest blows to the rebellion. Now that the Government has seen the wisdom of sending large reinforcements to Gen. MORGAN, it will not, we believe, be long delayed, if he be left free from embarrassment, and allowed to work out his plans.

Blackguards as Soldiers.

When so good a cause as recruiting is pushed forward with such zeal as we now witness, it is a little ungracious to pick flaws, even if this zeal should in some cases find vent in forms that prudence cannot approve. But we can as little afford to dispense with discretion and discrimination in this as in any other good cause. The margin, both as regards physical and moral qualities, within which we may recruit soldiers for the armies of the Union, is immense; but there are, after all, limits beyond which we may not wisely go. The barber in DICKENS was fain to fix some bounds beyond which he would not descend in the exercise of his art, so he determined to stop *at* coal-heavers. We may safely say that our zealous recruiting sergeants should stop *at* (that is, this side of,) *jail-birds*. We particularize this class, because applications have actually been made to allow convicts now confined in the Penitentiary to be released on condition of enlisting in the army. We may cite in illustration the following announcement which Judge CHEMASERO, of Monroe County, has lately made in answer to propositions of this nature.

"Applications being made to me by the friends of convicts now in confinement in the Penitentiary of this county under sentence, for their release, and discharge upon the condition that they enlist as soldiers in the army of the United States, and being convinced that such course would not only be impolitic and unjust, but calculated to bring disgrace upon the service, and that thus compelling our sons and neighbors to become in the camp or in the field, the associates of thieves and felons, would be to them a direct insult and degradation, I wish it distinctly and publicly understood that no such application will be granted."

This is a very sound and judicious dictum, and we hope the tone of volunteering will not be lowered by any further misjudged efforts in this direction. But while public opinion is not likely to authorize any such excess as this, we fear some of our recruiting officers are disposed to trench on ground almost as forbidden; and while they do not take men *in* jail for soldiers, some seem willing to take men who are *out* of it only by sufferance. We hear, for instance, that the Metropolitan Police, whose activity in forming their regiment of Metropolitan Guards we have taken occasion to commend, are seizing on that numerous class of loafers, gamblers, thieves and miscellaneous criminals who vibrate between the street and the jail, and crowding them into the ranks of the regiments they are raising. The proselytizing patrolmen literally go out into the highways and hyways, and compel men to come in—the inducement being the significant suggestion that if they do *not* join the regiment a term of "the island" or the penitentiary is their fate.

If the vaulting ambition of our police friends take this direction it will certainly o'erleap itself. Nothing could be more admirable than the plan with which they set out of forming a regiment from persons connected with the force and their friends. Their success in this undertaking prompted the idea of raising another regiment, and if possible a brigade. There is no reason why they should not do this, and of first-rate material, too; but we trust that no mistaken zeal will be permitted to push them to the abuse broadly charged against them. It is a fatal mistake. Such means may quickly reinforce their regiments *numerically*; but such reinforcements are a *moral* weakness. We take it for granted that they desire to form a regiment whose career they will be able to follow with pride, and which will reflect credit on them as a body—not one that will prove mutinous in camp, a disgrace to those that were instrumental in their formation, and sure to illustrate their true nature by deserting at the first opportunity to the side where rogues and scoundrels naturally belong.

Practical experience proves what considerations of human nature would predict, namely, that those who are bad as *men* are never good *soldiers*. It is not possible that we shall have an army of saints, but neither is it allowable that we should have a general jail-delivery poured into the ranks. Not of such stuff is the glorious army of the Union made up, and we wish none of the vile poison to pollute it. Our recruiting officers have well defined rules touching those exempt by physical disability; but they should not be blind to cases of moral disability also, for the one may be a hundred fold more fatal than the other.

THE WRONG FIELD FOR A GALLANT GENERAL.—Among the speakers at the Park War meeting, on Wednesday afternoon, was Maj.-Gen. O. M. MITCHEL, lately of the Army of the Southwest. Of course Gen. MITCHEL'S speech was eloquent, enthusiastic, patriotic; for, as the people of New-York have had many opportunities of knowing in former years, his genius illustrates and glorifies whatever subject it may touch. But why, in this hour of tremendous peril to the nation's armies, is this accomplished, gallant and educated soldier, clad in his Major-General's uniform, haranguing a crowd in the highways of New-York? When the territory, the towns and the fields which he won from the rebels in Tennessee and Alabama are being rapidly regained by them; when the army which, under him, marched only and always to victory, is now engaged in less else but surrendering piecemeal to the rebels—why is he not given back his command, that he may have a fresh opportunity to demonstrate that his style of strategy—the strategy of activity and aggression—is the true style, as it is assuredly the only one which will prevent the rebels from utterly extirpating our Southwestern armies in course of time, and carrying their raids up to the Ohio? We know there were certain charges made against Gen. MITCHEL; but they were so preposterous, so utterly false on their very face, that the authorities have refused to listen to [illegible] Still, they have been sufficient to k[illegible] out of the field, strongly against his will, for two or three months, during which time the rebels have invaded the region which he conquered, and of which he was formerly in command, and, according to the boast of the guerrilla MORGAN, have destroyed ten million dollars worth of military stores, captured forty towns, taken prisoner ten regiments of National troops, and spread dismay over two or three of the most populous States of the West. When MITCHEL was deprived of his command, he was on the very point of marching his army into East Tennessee, and had already made the initial movements for that end; now the liberation of that section has been apparently postponed until every white man there is drafted into the rebel army, and the loyal women and children are persecuted and plundered until they reelgn themselves to despair. When the Union army is so disgraced, and our soldiers suffer so severely from imbeciles, quacks and political Generals, it is certainly strange that Gen. MITCHEL, whose military record is one of the brightest which can be shown by any man in the service, should be exiled to New-York, where, in order to do some little work for his country, he is driven to the necessity of speechifying before an assemblage in the City Hall Park.

A Sensible Suggestion.

"According to the *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, the Russian Government desires to see the war in America put an end to *by a prudent and honorable compromise*. Russia, it is said, has always sympathized with the United States, with the feelings of humanity which revolt at a war of extermination; and she therefore impresses America *'not to divide, but to bring together and reunite adversaries who ought always to remain brothers.'*"

Foreign mediation resting upon such a basis as this would have much to recommend it. All the suggestions of intervention which have come from other quarters have assumed as a *sine qua non* the division of the Union and the independence of the Southern Confederacy. This has been the burden of everything said by the English and French Press upon the subject. Such intervention is simply the most aggravated form of hostility to the United States, and the most effective method of giving aid and comfort to the rebellion. The suggestion of such an intervention merely indicates the wish of those proposing it for the disruption of the American Republic, and can never be regarded as a friendly offer, or as emanating from any feeling but one of intense and radical hostility.

From Russia, who has no interest, real or fancied, in our destruction, we might reasonably have anticipated a more just and sensible proposition. We are not surprised, therefore, to find in the organ of the Russian Government such a suggestion. If Russia or any other foreign Power can bring the people of the South, or those who control their action, to see the folly of continuing this rebellion and induce them to return to the Union, we have no doubt the people of the North will very readily assent to any terms compatible with national honor and essential to the protection and preservation of Southern rights. They have proved this willingness too often already to leave it in any doubt. And if England and France would unite with Russia in pressing upon the Southern States the considerations which have weight with the Russian Government, and would make their combined protest against a division of the Union, they would contribute something toward terminating the injurious civil war which they all affect to deplore.

THE REBELLION AND SLAVERY.—The *Tribune*, after all its show of hostility, finally indorses President LINCOLN'S view of the relation of the Slavery question to the rebellion. It quotes his declaration that he intends to use Slavery so as to save the Union, and adds for itself:

"There is the whole case in a nutshell. 'All things are lawful to me,' says St. Paul; 'but all things are not expedient.' The *question of freeing and arming the slaves of an enemy is purely one of* EXPEDIENCY, and so the President treats it. *If you will probably gain more than you lose by it, you do it; if not, not.*"

This is precisely the view of the case we have always taken, and we are glad to find that the *Tribune* concurs in it. It narrows the whole controversy to an estimate of probable results, and makes it turn no longer upon questions of principle which divide public sentiment, and of necessity weaken the force brought to bear against the rebels. WENDELL PHILLIPS and the Abolitionists regard the Abolition of Slavery as the *object* of this war,—the *only* object which leads them to take any interest in it; and the salvation of the Union is with them purely and wholly a secondary matter. They favor it because it gives them help in attaining their real object. They would *save* the Union if they could thus destroy Slavery;—and they would *destroy* the Union if they could *thus* attain that end, and not otherwise. The salvation of the Union is with them purely a matter of expediency. The destruction of Slavery is the great object to be accomplished. If they would probably gain more than they would lose towards *that* end by saving the Union, they would save it. If not, not.

The *Tribune* disclaims all concurrence with them in this view of the case, and indorses the President's. We are glad to see it.

THE RECORD OF A PATRIOTIC DEED.—The Offices in the City Hall have in many instances fallen short of their patriotic obligations at this crisis, or, in plain terms, have not given as liberally in men and money as they might have done. The reproach does not, however, apply to the office of the Register of Deeds, as the following letter, laid before the Board of Supervisors, clearly manifests:

OFFICE REGISTER OF DEEDS,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1862.

To the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of New-York:

In compliance with a resolution adopted by your Honorable Body, the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States has been administered to all the persons employed in this office (with the exception of two, who are absent from the City, who will be required to do the same). I herewith transmit the oath subscribed by them.

There are thirty-seven men employed in this office, thirteen of whom are between forty-seven and seventy years of age. Nine have volunteered to serve their country in the army of the United States. In all cases their places have been kept open for them on their return, and where their families were in need of it, they have been allowed to draw half pay, as long as such was necessary.

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN KEYSER, Register.

This cannot be regarded otherwise than as the record of a great duty more than fulfilled. Mr. KEYSER reports his whole able-bodied force as twenty-four. Of these, nine, or

more than one-third, have been permitted to join the army; while the remainder have cheerfully undertaken their official duties, in order that the families left behind by the volunteers may not suffer; and the latter, upon their return, will find their places reserved for them. The Board of Supervisors might properly have deviated so far from routine as to receive this communication with some marked expression of approval of conduct so patriotic and self-sacrificing.

SHORT-LIVED REJOICING.—The English newspapers, at the latest advices, were in a high fever of excitement over the exploits of the rebel ram *Arkansas*. They were quite confident that the Union forces were about to lose command of the Mississippi, and that the rebel navy would speedily accomplish great things for the rebel cause. By this time they are at liberty to reflect upon the complete destruction of said invincible ram by our gunboats, which drove her into such close quarters that her own men were compelled to blow her up.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Difficulties in the Way of the Colonization Scheme.

CABINET CONSULTATION.

THE ASPECT OF AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 28.

THE COLONIZATION SCHEME.

The Negro Colonization project of Senator POMEROY seems likely to encounter difficulties at the outset. The Minister from Costa Rica and the Representative of one of the other South American Republics are to have an interview with Mr. SEWARD to-morrow, on the subject. They insist that the parties turning over the land at Chiriqui to our Government, have no legal claim to it; and further represent that, while they gladly welcome emigrants from every quarter, and of every color, and accord them every political and social advantage, they must object to the establishment of colonies on their territory, under the protection of a foreign flag.

CONSULTATIONS.

The President sent for Secretaries CHASE and STANTON, at an early hour this morning. They had a long interview at the White House, and subsequently another over at the State Department, and still another with Gen. HALLECK.

THE TROUBLES IN KENTUCKY.

Prominent gentlemen here from Kentucky, who were among the first to warn the Administration of the approach of the dangers in which the State is now involved, speak very despondingly now. They say that recently recruits have been leaving Kentucky to swell MORGAN'S force and the armies besieging our troops at Cumberland Gap at the rate of a thousand a day. With such a system of recruiting, the sudden appearance of large rebel forces in unexpected places is not surprising.

CASSIUS M. CLAY.

It is believed that CASSIUS M. CLAY'S present position in command of a brigade in Kentucky, is only to last through the temporary emergency. It is still stated that as soon as relieved there, he is to proceed to Kansas, and organize an expedition to go down through Arkansas and the Indian country.

THE ILLINOIS TROOPS.

It is explained that the Illinois troops, whose failure to appear in the field as promptly as some others, has been unfavorably commented on, have been all ready, but the Department here was unable to arm them. Some regiments from other States which have been put in the field, are armed with old guns, which are of no use except for drilling.

THE TAX LAW.

The Department is making every effort to get everything ready for putting the direct TAX law in force by the 1st of September. The Government printing office is running fifteen presses night and day on the blanks for collectors and assessors, and more presses were being put in to-day to hurry the work forward. The mails are already loaded down with the packages of blanks going out to the more distant districts.

THE MASSACHUSETTS APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments for the State of Massachusetts have been made, under the tax law.

First District—Collector, Walter C. Durfee, of Fall River: Assessor, Charles G. Davis, of Plymouth.

Second District—Collector, Charles P. Huntington of Milton; Assessor, Elias S. Beals, of North Weymouth.

Fourth District—Collector, John Sargeant, of Cambridge; Assessor, Otis Clapp, of Boston.

Fifth District—Collector, Vincent Brown, of Salem; Assessor, A. Noyes, of Newburyport.

Sixth District—Collector, George Coggswell, of Bradford; Assessor, Charles Hudson, of Lexington.

Eighth District—A. Thayer, of Worcester, Assessor; Ivera Phillipe, of Worcester.

Ninth District—Collector, Daniel Walbord, of Greenfield: Assessor, Amasa Norcross, of Fitchburgh.

The appointments for the Third and Seventh Districts are not yet made.

PRISONERS FROM WINCHESTER.

Lieut. BROOKS, of the Ninth Vermont, arrived this morning with 28 prisoners from Winchester, who were at once sent to the Old Capital. They are principally bushwhackers, with some few rebel soldiers who have recently been taken.

DISABLED OFFICERS.

The Board to determine the facts as to the nature and occasion of the disability of such officers as appear to be disabled to perform military service, has adjourned *sine die*, to reassemble when additional cases shall be presented.

GEN. COX AT WORK.

Gen. COX, just arrived from the Kanawha Valley, has already got to work.

SECESH JUBILANT.

The Secessionists of Washington and Georgetown are in high spirits to-day, and have any quantity of rumors of rebel triumphs and impending disaster to the National cause.

EXODUS OF CONTRABANDS.

A fresh exodus of contrabands has begun, and a large number arrived here to-day.

THE NEGRO TROOPS IN KANSAS.

Advocates of the negro-arming policy here say it is understood that the negro regiments now raising in Kansas, though not to be directly accepted by the Government, are nevertheless to get into the service. It is also stated that the colored regiment recently offered to the President, and which he declined, still preserves its organization, and may possibly turn up in Kansas also. Out of that regiment there were nine hundred and eighty who were able to sign their names to the enlistment papers. As much could hardly be said of some white regiments in the South.

THE CENSUS COMPENDIUM.

The Census Compendium for 1860 is out. Only an edition of 5,000 is printed yet, for the use of the Census Bureau. The volumes for general circulation will soon be out.

Movements of Secretary Seward.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 28.

Secretary SEWARD arrived here to-day, and went West at 6 P. M.

SPEECH OF MR. EVERETT.

Delivered at the General War Meeting on Boston Common, on Wednesday, Aug. 27.

I rejoice, fellow-citizens, to behold this mighty throng. It shows that the spirit of our fathers is again abroad in the land, and that you are resolved that the Union which they established, shall not be rent asunder; that the mildest and most beneficent Government on earth shall not be sacrificed to the ambition of a few disappointed aspirants to office. We have now reached not only the most important week in the history of the war up to the present time, but the week which will most powerfully influence the future. The fate of this year's campaign depends upon the manner in which the call of the President is responded to by the people, and this campaign will go far to settle the question, whether we are to have a short or a long war.

It is a moment, fellow-citizens, of vast importance, pregnant with consequences not merely for us, but for our latest posterity. Everything is at stake for which your fathers and your forefathers counseled and toiled and bled, from the day that the Pilgrims crossed the ocean, through the long years of colonial trial, the sharp struggle of the Revolution, the languor of the old Confederation, down to that happy consummation, the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. All, all is now at stake. Shall this noblest fabric of human wisdom be allowed to crumble into miserable fragments; or shall it be sustained through this dark hour of trial; shall it sink into early and ignominious decay; or shall it stand in its majesty and beauty for ages—so that our children and our children's children shall be enabled to say, "The rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house, and it fell not, for it was founded upon a rock."

There are three courses—three only—with respect to the war, which can by possibility be pursued by the Government and loyal people of the Union, and as far as depends upon us, we are called to choose this week between them.

We may, first, admit that we are unable to carry on the war, retire baffled and discomfited from the attempt, and sue for peace. Are you ready for that? Or, second, we may furnish the Government with tardy and inadequate supplies, just enough to enable it, upon the whole, to hold our own; to gain a victory here, to suffer a repulse there; to capture strong fortresses and populous cities one day, only to have passenger cars fired into and invalid officers shot in their ambulances by murderous guerrillas the next day, and so let the contest drag on for twenty or thirty years, like the wars of the French Revolution, the wars of the Commonwealth in England, or the Thirty Years' War in Germany. Or, third, we may give the Government, at whatever cost, the means which it requires to bring the contest to a prompt and triumphant close. Is not this last the dictate of humanity—is not this, my fellow-citizens, your wish and firm resolve?

Now, I say, fellow-citizens, it depends upon the manner in which the President's call for reinforcements is responded to, which of these three modes of dealing with the war shall prevail.

Let us look at them for a moment. There can, I need scarce say, be no hesitation between a long and a short war; but ought we not to prefer the first-named course to either? Ought we not to yield to the demands of Secession, and sue for peace? In order to answer that question, we must ask another: What are those demands? What are the conditions of such a peace? What do the leaders of secession claim of us? Let me point out to you for a moment, fellow-citizens, their stupendous audacity.

Eighteen months ago the Government of the United States extended its constitutional rule from the northeastern corner of Maine to the mouth of the Rio Grande, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean—one might also say from "sea to sea and from the river to the ends of the earth;" an area of 21 degrees of latitude and 60 of longitude. Throughout this mighty domain there was not a citizen, but was bound by his allegiance, and if he was an officer, military or naval, or a magistrate of the Union, by his oath, to obey the Constitution and laws of the United States, "anything in the Constitution and laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." Over all this vast territory, the constitutional Government of the United States bore lawful sway, just as fully as the constitutional Government of England bears lawful sway throughout the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. On the 6th of November, 1860, a constitutional majority of the people thought fit to pass by JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, who was offered by them as the candidate of the Southern wing of the Democracy, and to elect ABRAHAM LINCOLN as the President of the United States. For this high crime and misdemeanor on our part, eleven Southern States (although by entering into his election they were bound in honor to abide its result) have thought proper to declare themselves an independent, foreign and belligerent Power, and have ordered and are now ordering at the mouth of the cannon, the loyal people of the United States, to give up to this foreign Power half our territory; half our sea-coast and the fortresses that defend it and protect its navigation; the entrance to our inland seas; and the mouth and a thousand miles of the lower course of the mighty rivers, which penetrate to the heart of that portion of the country, which we are graciously permitted, during good behavior of course, to retain. Though we have been on the point of war with England more than once within twenty-five years, and that under a Southern lead, for some wretched fragments of unsettled territory on the outskirts of the Union, we are now summoned to give up to a foreign and hostile Power a domain half as large as Europe, because Mr. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE was not elected President of the United States, and in order that Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS may enjoy the bloodstained and guilty honor of presiding over the Southern Confederacy!

But again see what a wreck Secession calls upon us to make of this noble fabric of confederate republicanism. Our fathers in 1789 framed a Constitution of Government, for the purpose, among other high aims of civil policy, of establishing "a more perfect Union." The wisest and best of men cooperated in the undertaking; Heaven smiled on the work. The people of thirteen States then existing ratified, adopted, and declared it the law of the land. The country, desolated by the war of the Revolution, sprang into new life beneath its genial influence, as the frozen clods are clothed with verdure beneath the gentle showers of April. Twenty-one States have since grown up within our territorial limits, and have thought it a blessing and an honor to be joined to the gallant family of republics. For seventy-five years since it went into operation, the country has enjoyed under this Constitution an amount of prosperity without a parallel in the history of the world. Cities have sprung up like an exhalation from the soil; the savage wilderness has been turned into a wheat field as by a miracle; an immigration, counted not by hundreds or thousands, but by millions, of which there is no other example in the annals of mankind, bears witness to the good report which has gone forth of us to the nations. In these seventy-two years not a drop of blood has been shed for a political offence; and making fair allowance for the human frailties of men, and of nations, and especially remembering that the one great "spot upon the vestal robe" of the Union, "the worse for what it soils," was placed and kept there under the old Colonial rule, our country has really been what, thanks to secession, it is now derisively termed, "the Model Republic;" the noblest attempt ever made by man to combine the equal home-bred blessings of a small State with the strength and influence of a great empire. Shall we allow secession to make a deplorable wreck of this noble framework of Government? Will we permit the Union of the States to be sacrificed—that Constitution which was framed by some of the wisest and best men that ever lived, to be trampled under foot, in order to gratify the aspirations to office of eight or ten disappointed Southern politicians?

But again. Secession bids us not only cede to her half the territory of the United States, and abrogate at one blow the Constitution of Government that held them together, but, in place of this powerful and prosperous Union, now strong enough for every legitimate object of domestic or foreign polity, it substitutes at once and of necessity two independent and hostile Confederacies, separated by no natural boundary, sure to be involved in eternal border wars, besides carrying in their bosoms the fatal germ of still further and still more ruinous disintegration. All history, all analogy teaches us that if we could patch up a peace to-morrow with the rebel States, it would be but a temporary truce, lasting just so long, and no longer, as might be necessary for them to find a pretext for a new war of aggression and outrage. Their leaders tell you that they hate, despise and loathe you; and they have shown you what paltry and imaginary grievances they consider a sufficient cause of war. How is it possible that you can ever live in peace with them, if this first trial of strength, which has been forced upon us, is decided in their favor? If they violate the obligations of the Constitution and the sanctity of oaths, what respect are they going to pay to the faith of treaties? If they fly to arms because an election, in which they took an equal part, has been decided against them, how can we hope to conduct with them, on amicable terms, the great and often perplexed relations of independent States?

But secession not only makes this wholesale havoc of the Constitution and the Union, it repeals the Declaration of Independence. I need not say that all the States of this Union were, four fifths of a century ago, colonial dependencies of the great Powers of Europe. It is not yet eighty years since England acknowledged the independence of the old thirteen States. It is less than sixty years since France ceded to us Louisiana and all the mighty region between the Mississippi and the Pacific. It is forty years only since Spain ceded to us the Floridas; and fourteen years only since Mexico—at this moment involved in war with the great Powers of Europe, and in imminent danger of losing her independence, in deed if not in word—acknowledged our claim to Texas. If we recognize secession, we admit the right not only of the entire Southern Confederacy, so called, but of each and every member of it, to resume at pleasure its allegiance to the ancient Government, and thus plant a European colonial jurisdiction all along our Southern frontier. So completely has the frenzy of the hour extinguished every spark of patriotism in the bosom of their leaders, that some of them have declared their preference of a foreign sceptre over the gentle and beneficent sway of the Constitution of the United States. But whether they desire it or not, whether this madness extends to the many, or, as we may charitably hope, is confined to the few, the recolonization of the States of the South by their former European masters, is an event, if Secession should prosper, highly probable, in fact all but certain, in reference to some of them; and in reference to none of them greatly otherwise. Break up the Union; let the two great sections of the country hamstring each other with the two-edged sword of border war, and what sufficient protection would Texas and Florida have against Spain, or Louisiana against France, or any of them, against England? There is not one of them, if left to themselves and involved in a war with a foreign Power, whose independence would be worth a year's purchase. Nothing has so much amazed me in all these disastrous complications, as the fact that men of capacity and political experience at the South, and who aspire to the name of patriots and statesmen, should not perceive that in abdicating their position as integral members of a strong Government, and especially one that wields a respectable naval force, they place themselves not only at the mercy of the great maritime Powers of Europe, but at the mercy of any Government able to send half a dozen iron-clad steamers to sea. Break down the Union as a great military and naval Power, and what protection is left for their alluvial shores. Are not the arms which are long enough to reach from London, Paris, and Madrid, to Calcutta and the Philippine Islands, and Tahiti, and New-Zealand, long enough to stretch to Charleston, and Pensacola, and Galveston, and New-Orleans?

But we have not yet got to the bottom of the cup of humiliation which secession places to our lips. Most great commercial and naval States think that, in addition to the fortresses which guard their home ports, it is necessary to possess some distant harbor of refuge, and certain remoter stations, to protect the pathway of their foreign trade. England would as soon allow Plymouth or Portsmouth to be wrested from her by a foreign Power, as she would Gibraltar, or Malta, or Aden, or Singapore, or Hong Kong, or Vancouver's Island. Now the seceding States not only claim the right to withdraw from the Union—which they have no more right to do than Scotland or Ireland has to withdraw from the union with England—but they claim the right to carry with them the whole line of fortresses which guard our Southern coast, the Florida Channel, the Gulf of Mexico and the mouth of the Mississippi; fortresses required for the safety of our commerce, built on lands purchased and paid for by the General Government, and on islands and sites, of which the jurisdiction has been ceded to the United States. Nay, they claim the right to open and shut at pleasure the outlet of the Ohio, the Mississippi and the Missouri—the most magnificent system of internal navigation on the face of the globe. Acknowledge secession, and not a drove of mules could be sent down from Kentucky, nor a bogshead of tobacco from St. Louis, nor a bale of furs from the Upper Missouri, nor a barrel of pork from Cincinnati, nor a keg of nails from Pittsburgh, nor a pig of lead from Galena or Dubuque, nor a sack of wheat from Davenport, but by the gracious leave of this alien Power.

Finally, fellow-citizens, there is a drop of still greater bitterness in the chalice. The triumph of secession involves consequences more painful than any sacrifice of our own material or political interests. Not only are a majority of the inhabitants of the Border Slave States firmly attached to the Union, but the mountain ridge that traverses the South, from Maryland almost to the Gulf, is inhabited by an industrious and frugal population, who support themselves mainly by the free labor of their own hands. Western Virginia, East Tennessee, and Western North Carolina, and Northern Alabama have little interest in Slavery, and no sympathy with the war which it has forced upon the country. Their citizens consequently have been and are cruelly persecuted by the military despotism which now rules the South with a rod of iron. Mr. DAVIS, in his late message, affects to reproach the Government of the United States and its Generals in command with making war upon peaceful private individuals. It is the familiar artifice of wrong-doers to charge upon others the crimes of which they are themselves guilty. *Quis tulerit Gracchos de seditione querentes?* For years past, and in profound peace, a man or woman who should have expressed at the South opinions adverse to Slavery, would have done it at the risk of life. A Senator from one of the Southern States made it a matter of boast, that Abolitionists coming among them, (meaning thereby every Northern man not friendly to Slavery,) hung like ripe fruit on the trees. Before Virginia had seceded, and while her ordinance of secession was pending before the people, Mr. Senator MASON published a letter on the 16th of May, 1861, with his name, in answer to the inquiries addressed to him, as to the position of those citizens, whose principles would not allow them to vote to separate Virginia from the United States. "If they retain such opinions," says the merciful Senator, "*they must leave the State!*" Yes, dare to defy the oligarchy at Richmond and vote against separating from the Union, bequeathed to you by your Washington as your dearest inheritance, and banish you from the State. This wholesale sentence of exile was pronounced before the iniquity of secession was consummated, and against the inhabitants of a third part of the territory of the State, men guilty of no crime but that of entertaining certain "opinions." Nor is this all; army after army was sent into Western Virginia last year to execute the decrees of proscription; her villages were burned, her fields wasted, and some of her prominent citizens dragged to Richmond, and immured in a felon's jail. The same state of things exist in East Tennessee. Wherever throughout the South a Union man ventures to avow himself, the common jail, the scourge, sometimes the halter is his lot. I know the Press at the South affects to deny the truth of Parson BROWNLOW'S statements. I own I could not myself at first believe that such atrocities could have been practiced by men professing to be Christians, nay, by persons in the highest civil and military stations. But I am well persuaded, from numerous other and independent sources of information, that his accounts are true. Mr. BENJAMIN, the Confederate Secretary of State, by a letter of the 25th of last November, addressed to the officers in command at KNOXVILLE, directs that all "prisoners of war taken among the traitors of East Tennessee," (so he designates the great mass of the loyal people of that region,) "who can be identified as having been engaged in bridge-burning, are to be tried summarily by drum-head court-martail, and, if found guilty, executed on the spot by hanging. It would be well to leave their bodies hanging in the vicinity of the burned bridges." This most humane Secretary seems to have forgotten that one of the first acts of his seceding friends in Baltimore was to burn the bridges on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad, to prevent the troops of the United States from marching to the defence of Washington. It is needless to say that this cruel order was as cruelly executed; while throughout the South thousands of Union men have been driven into exile, and other thousands are forced into the rebel army, or are languishing in prison, or fleeing before their prisoners to the caves in the mountains—if we now shrink discomfited from the contest, we surrender these our loyal friends and brethren to exile, confiscation and to death.

Now, fellow-citizens, there remains no alternative but a short and vigorous, or a protracted and languishing prosecution of the war. Shall it be the first, or shall it be the last? Will you let it go down, a legacy of sacrifice and sorrow to your children—or will you not rather finish it this very year? You can if you will; you have the means and the men, if you but choose to employ them. I rejoice to behold in this great outpouring of the people the assurance that you are determined, that, as far as depends on you, the work shall be quickly done; and in lieu of any words of exhortation on my part, which I know you do not need, let me give you a reminiscence from the time that tried men's souls.

Boston, as you well know, was, in the year 1775 and a part of 1776, occupied by British troops, and besieged by the American army under WASHINGTON. The great question was how the enemy could be best assailed, and among the measures proposed was the bombardment of the town, then almost wholly built of wood. The richest man in Boston, JOHN HANCOCK, was then President of the Continental Congress, and as such transmitted the orders of that body to WASHINGTON. "You will notice the resolution," said he in his letter, "relative to an attack on Boston. This passed after a most serious debate in a Committee of the whole House, and the execution was referred to you. *May God crown* your attempt with success! I most heartily wish it, though individually I may be the greatest sufferer." The fact is, all his property consisted of real estate in Boston; the destruction of the town would have made him a beggar. Fellow-citizens, he was the occupant of yonder house. Were he living hehight, from his windows witness all this glorious sight; his eyes would swim with tears of gratitude to Heaven, as he beheld yonder banner of the Union floating in the breeze; his ears would drink with rapture the patriotic strains that have cheered us this afternoon. May the proceedings of this day and this hour be such, that his pure spirit, and that of all his sainted associates, the ADAMSES, and FRANKLIN, and peerless WASHINGTON himself, may look down upon us with approbation!

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

Three battalions of cavalry, composed chiefly of men recently enlisted for the mounted service of the United States, have, within a few days, arrived at Carlisle, Penn., from different parts of the country. They are now in course of training for the field, and, when supplied with steeds and equipments, will be drafted for active duty. The last regiment of cavalry added to the regular army is approaching completion. It will consist, when entire, of three full battalions of 800 men each, or, 2,400 in all. The headquarters of the regiment is at Pittsburgh.

The organization of the Twelfth Regular Infantry, the headquarters of which are at Fort Hamilton, is drawing near a conclusion. The Second Battalion is now nearly full, and the third will probably be in a few weeks. The regulars expect brisk recruiting when drafting begins, as recruits enlisting in their ranks will have the advantage of being drilled by officers of military training. The enlistments for the Twelfth are above the average this week, considering the number of offices open. This is the second of the nine new regiments of infantry ordered in 1861, which, like the cavalry one just mentioned, are to consist of 2,400 men each, or 21,600 in all.

It is expected that the United States iron-clad steam gunboat *Nougatuck* will leave this port with sealed orders in a few days. She is now at anchor near the ferry on the Hoboken side of the river, and has been in the neighborhood of her present berth since her arrival. The delay which the *Naugatuck* has been obliged to make here is caused by the repairs she needed in various ways. Her new gun will be placed in an improved manner, on her deck, and the inventors anticipate no second "bust." The different departments of the vessel have been rendered much more comfortable than before, and she will start on her second cruise a better craft than ever.

The *Passaic*, one of the nine *Monitors* ordered from Mr. ERICSSON by the Navy Department, will be launched on Saturday, at Greenpoint. She has been on the stocks for some weeks. The *Passaic* is similar in all respects to the other vessels building at Philadelphia, Boston and Jersey City; of the latter a full description was published when her keel was laid.

The United States steam-gunboat *Pembina* arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday afternoon, from Port Royal, which place she left on the 21st inst. The steam gunboat *Pocahontas* was to sail on the 22d, for New-York.

The news brought by the *Pembina* is not of interest, nor so late as that previously received.

The officers of the *Pembina* are, Commander, J. P. BANKHEAD; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, R. Prentis; Acting Masters, A. N. Mitchel, W. Rodgers, J. A. Jackson; Assistant Surgeon, A. W. H. Hunkins; Assistant Paymaster, M. S. Waite; Master's Mates, C. E. Culver, H. C. Cochran. Engineers: J. Young, First Assistant, (Acting Chief;) Third Assistants, A. B. Clark, J. Van Horenburg.

The United States gunboat *Flambeau* has taken her departure from the Brooklyn Navy-yard for the Gulf blockading squadron.

Arrival of the Gunboat Midnight.

The United States gunboat *Midnight*, Lieut. JAMES TRATHEN, commanding, from a ten months' cruise in the Gulf of Mexico, arrived yesterday. On Aug. 9 she spoke ship *Brazil*, of Richmond, Maine, from New-Orleans for New-York, sugar loaded, and on Aug. 17, latitude 25° 03' and longitude 79° 56' spoke British bark *Marion*, of London, from Jamaica for London. Annexed is a list of the officers of the *Midnight*:

Lieut.-Commanding, JAMES TRATHEN; Acting Master and Executive Officer, Benj. C. Dean; Acting Master, Edwin Coffin; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Franklin Miller; Acting Assistant Surgeon, James G. Beacon; Master's Mates, John O. Johnson, William Lyddon.

The United States gunboat *Pembina*, Commander J. C. BANKHEAD, from Port Royal, Aug. 21, has also arrived. She left there the gunboat *Pocahontas*, bound for New-York.

List of officers per gunboat *Pembina*:

Lieut. J. C. BANKHEAD, commanding; Lieut. L. P. Prince, Executive Officer; A. Mitchell, W. Rogers, J. A. Jackaway, Acting Masters; A. W. H. Hawkins, Surgeon; H. L. Waite, Master's Mate.

From Canada.

THE SUPPOSED CONFEDERATE STEAMERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL, Monday, Aug. 25, 1862.

A curious rumor is afloat here about a new steam line, which is to run from this city to London, England. It is said that the vessels are to be cleared for "Liverpool, *or any other port*," and that they are to run for the South as soon as they are clear of the St. Lawrence. This, I believe is a mistake, caused by a stupid telegram sent from Cape Race. The first of the vessels, the *Pactolus*, came up here about a fortnight ago, consigned to EDMONSTONE, ALLAN & Co., a firm who would not have anything to do with a suspicious concern, and she left well laden with grain. The next, the *Mavrocordatus*, is to be similarly laden, and grain, I take it, is hardly what the Confederates want. We have a powder company at work near Hamilton, C. W., and Messrs I. BUCHANAN, HARRIS & Co., of this city, who are concerned in it, would very likely be glad to sell any quantity of tins to Confederate agents, but that these steamers will take any of it is a ridiculous idea. There is powder nearer and cheaper in the West India Islands. Not that there are no secession sympathizers in Canada. Many of the Canadians are so, and most of the Northerners who came over here to escape the draft prove themselves strong Secessionists by their language, when they get here safely. The number who come hither to escape the conscription has been very much overstated. It will not exceed four or five hundred men in all, and I must say I think it is well for you to be rid of them.

Kostza's Declaration of Intentions a Fraudulent Paper.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your editorial to-day on Mr. SEWARD'S communication, on the subject of exemption of foreigners who have declared their intentions, you refer to the Kostza case as contradicting the position heretofore held by our Government.

You are in error in reference to the Kostza case. At that time it was alleged that he (KOSTZA) had declared his intentions, and had a notarial certificate of identity, issued by J. B. NONES, a Notary Public of this City. Such was not the fact. KOSTZA had never declared his intentions, nor had he a certificate of identity issued by Mr. NONES.

He (KOSTZA) had borrowed a declaration of intention and certificate of identity from some person who was in some way connected with our Legation at Constantinople, and placed his name in, so that Capt. INGRAHAM was caught, in a desire to serve his country, by a foreigner who had no claim upon it.

Immediately after that affair, Mr. MARCY, then Secretary of State, issued instructions forbidding the issuing of any notarial certificate on their declaration of intention to become citizens, or allowing them to be recognized abroad. KOSTZA died subsequently in South America. LEX.

THURSDAY, Aug. 28, 1862.

Arrivals in the City.

W. H. Seward, Secretary of State, returned from Auburn at 9 o'clock Wednesday night, and left yesterday morning for Washington.

Commodore Frailey, of the U. S. N.; Brig.-Gen. Strong, of the U. S. V.; Hon. Horatio King, from Washington; and N. G. L. Nicodemus, of the U. S. N., are at the Astor House.

M. Mercier, the French Minister to the United States; Baron De St. Andel and lady, and Col. H. M. Davis and lady, New-York, are at the New-York Hotel.

Edwin Booth, the tragedian, returned from Europe in the *Persia*, and is stopping at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Senator Ira Harris, of Albany, and Capt. H. R. Rathbone and Dr. Bartholomew, of the United States Army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. H. Annesly, Lord Hartington, Col. Leslie, R. N. Birkie and J. S. Ingdale, of London, and H. J. Hanson, of Constantinople, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Gov. Randall, of Wisconsin; Hon. Harvey Baldwin, of Syracuse; Judge Sherman of Utica; W. P. Whiting, of the U. S. N., and Maj. Kendrick, of West Point, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Mr. Bernal, H. B. M. Consul at Baltimore, and family, are at the Everett House.

Maj. Whitall and H. A. Dupont, of the U. S. A.; G. C. Boardman, of the U. S. N.; Rev. Alex. Topp, of Toronto, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

W. H. Hudson, of Buenos Ayres; C. G. Hutton, of Paris; J. S. Vinton, of London, and G. S. Preston, of the West Indies, are at the Brevoort House.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 829, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

FROM VIRGINIA.—Movements of Gen. POPE. The Retreat from the Rappahannock—Continual Skirmishing—The Rebel Foray to Warrenton—The Dash at Manassas.

EUROPEAN NEWS—With Interesting Letters from our Special Correspondents Abroad, and Extracts from our Foreign Exchanges.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE from all the Different Commands and Departments.

THE SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT.

THE FRENCH POLICE.

A PAGE OF EDITORIAL ON THE TOPICS OF THE DAY.

STATE OF THE MARKETS, &c.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

A valuable number.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best

And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

TRUSSES.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

CRANE—MOSES.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 28, by Rev. J. F. Booth, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. THOS. A. CRANE to Miss SUSY H., youngest daughter of Isaac Moser, Esq.

☞ Western papers please copy.

DIED.

BOYLE.—At Shrewsbury, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 28, WILLIAM W. BOYLE, of the Fifteenth Regiment New-York State Engineers, in the 21st year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father-in-law, Thomas L. Parker, No. 166 East 60th-st., on Sunday, the 31st inst. His relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

CUMING.—At his residence in Grand Rapids, Mich., on Monday, Aug. 26, Rev. FRANCIS H. CUMING, D. D., in the 66th year of his age.

CORNELL.—At Deal, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 27, AMY ALICE, eldest daughter of the late George J. and of Caroline C. Cornell, aged 15 years.

The funeral will be at No. 56 West 17th-st., at 10 o'clock on the morning of Friday, the 29th inst. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

HAYWARD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 27, by accident, in falling through hatchway at No. 379 Pearl-st., JAMES HAYWARD.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 416 6th-st., this day, (Friday,) Aug. 29, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

We loved him; yes, no tongue can tell
How much we loved him, and how well.
God loved him, too, and He thought best
To take him home to be at rest.

MOULTON.—At West Randolph, Vt., on Thursday, Aug. 21, of consumption, HORACE MOULTON, aged 68 years.

OGDEN.—At Ravenswood, L. I., on Wednesday, Aug. 27, JULIA PAIELLE, relict of Samuel G. Ogden, in the 54th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, at Ravenswood, on this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further notice. Stages leave Hunter's Point Ferry at 3 P. M.; boats leave James-slip every half hour, and 34th-st. every 15 minutes.

QUINN.—At Stapleton, Staten Island, on Thursday, Aug. 28, SAMUEL QUINN, son of Edmund and Jane Quinn, aged 4 months and 20 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, at 3 o'clock A. M. The remains will be interred in the family burying-ground in the Evergreens Cemetery.

SLOAT.—In Norwalk, Conn., on Tuesday morning, Aug. 26, of a sudden illness, MARTHA NIHLO SLOAT, wife of John G. Sloat, and daughter of John Nihlo, Esq.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, at Norwalk, Conn., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

WALSH.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 27, CATHERINE, daughter of William and Mary Walsh, aged 17 months and 10 days.

The friends and relatives of the parents, and also the members of the Common Council, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 109 Leonard-st., on Friday, Aug. 29, at 1 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 407.—Aug. 28, 1862.
61, 25, 72, 24, 9, 75, 62, 11, 57, 55, 27, 17.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 408.—Aug. 28, 1862.
35, 33, 50, 39, 52, 13, 70, 44, 73, 38, 2, 68.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 355.—Aug. 28, 1862.
4, 41, 23, 69, 31, 27, 22, 73, 46, 19, 15, 74.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 315.—Aug. 28, 1862.
60, 55, 29, 23, 42, 19, 52, 56, 28, 45, 40, 46.
Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.

FIEMAS.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS

Cleanse the body and the blood.

Their efficacy in Ulcers is so great that parts which were decaying are restored to healthy and vigorous life. BRANDRETH'S PILLS, by purifying the system, in fact, renew the life of the body.

In Liver Complaints, Costiveness, in Rheumatism, and for Fullness, Dizziness and Pain in the Head they are infallible, and without so mild and easy that they give no trouble.

GET NEW STYLE.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
No. 294 CANAL-ST., and
No. 4 UNION-SQUARE.

A CHOICE LOT OF

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Brewers, 18th-st., Between 7th and 8th avs.,

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J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

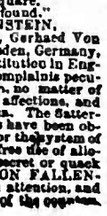
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CERTAIN AND IMMEDIATE CURE.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S celebrated VELPEAU'S DIARRHŒA REMEDY—used during and since the Cholera of 1845 with unfailing success. Sold by druggists. See that it has our signature on the wrapper.

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PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.



SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE.

The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the

PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,

Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.

It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROU

LAW REPORTS.

Liability of the Police to Arrest when on Duty—Are they Always on Duty?

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Joseph Hart and three other Cases vs. *John A. Kennedy et al.*—These cases, it will be remembered, grew out of the Concert Saloon Act, and certain arrests made by the Police under it. The arguments of counsel on the motion to vacate the orders of arrest against the defendants, were heard in July last, and were reported in the TIMES of July 30. Judge CLERKE has just rendered his decision:

CLERKE, J.—1. Although the collocation of the last clause of the 34th section of the Metropolitan Police Act is not in conformity with the rules of composition which lead to precision in style, yet there can be little doubt that the words "whilst actually on duty" have relation to the subject of "arrest on civil process," as well as to that of "the service of subpœnas from civil Courts."

If the words "whilst actually on duty" were intended to be restricted to the latter, it is to be presumed care would have been taken in a matter of so much importance, to place the restriction beyond the possibility of a doubt, by inserting these words after the conjunction "or," so that they would read thus: "Or whilst actually on duty to service of subpœnas from civil Courts."

But in the present position they are separated from each of the preceding clauses by a comma, and may be considered as applicable to both, as if they were inserted after the word "nor;" so that the last division of the section may read thus—"nor, whilst actually on duty, to arrest on civil process, or to service of subpœnas from Civil Courts."

This would have been the correct collocation of these clauses; but, I have no doubt that the present collocation admits of the same meaning, and no other.

Therefore, in my opinion, the Legislature intended by this section to exempt persons holding office under the Metropolitan Police Act from arrest on civil process, only whilst actually on duty."

2. The 27th section of the act gives authority to the Commissioners to exact, modify and repeal rules and regulations for the furtherance of the Police Government of the District, and for promoting and perfecting the discipline of the force.

The 60th section of the general rules, adopted by the Commissioners pursuant to this section, declares that the superintendent, Inspectors, Captains and Sergeants of Police will be "deemed always on duty," and it is contended that this rule is so efficacious as to require us to decide that they are always actually on duty, so that, under the 34th section of the act, none of them can be arrested on civil process.

Assuredly the 27th section has not given the Commissioners the power to enact that a state of things exists which does not exist; to declare that members of the Police force are actually on duty when they are not actually on duty, and to deprive the Courts of Justice of the power to determine the fact according to the evidence.

The 27th section gives the Commissioners the power to devise regulations for the internal government of the Police force, just as it gives corporations, public and private, the power to enact by-laws; but it has not given to either the capacity to modify an act of the Legislature, or to assume the existence of a fact which would have that effect.

If the members of the Police are not actually on duty, the declaration of the Commissioners, that they are on duty, can have no legal or moral effect; if they are actually on duty, the Courts will not require the sanction of the Commissioners' previous declaration to determine the fact; still, in determining the fact whether the members of the police force are actually on duty at a given time, it is proper to consider the nature and extent of the duty to which the person, for whom the exemption is claimed, is liable.

The patrolmen have certain intervals of remission from duty, fixed and known, during which they are not liable to duty; but this can scarcely be affirmed of the Superintendent.

No doubt he has certain hours for taking his meals and taking sleep; but as he has a general and unremitting supervision over the operations of the whole force, and as his directions and advice in a City like this may be necessary at any time, he is liable to be called to interfere at any hour of the day or night, so that it is not at all unreasonable to say that he is always "actually on duty."

The same may be affirmed of the Captains, although their supervision is not as extensive, it is as constant as that of the Superintendent.

I think, therefore, this exemption in the 34th section may be extended under all circumstances to the Superintendent of Police and the Captains, and they may be considered, according to the true intent and meaning of that section, as not at any time during the continuance of his term of office, while prepared for duty, liable to arrest on civil process.

The result, then, is that Kennedy and Davis (the Superintendent and Captain) should not be held under these orders of arrest; and the other defendants to these several suits (being patrolmen) should be held.

But as these men acted under the orders of their superior, the bail should be reduced to a nominal sum; particularly as this provisional remedy, not being an absolute right in any case, rests in a great measure in the sound discretion of the Judge, who may refuse it altogether, if he thinks the arrest is not necessary to secure the presence of the defendant, in order to render himself amenable to the process of the Court during the pendency of the action, and to such as may be issued to enforce the judgment that may be recovered in it.

When a public officer, holding a position and performing duties important to the public peace and safety, is a defendant, it can seldom be expedient to resort to this provisional remedy.

It is not at all probable that he will not render himself amenable to any process which may be issued, to enforce the judgment that may be rendered against him; and the public interests require that his duties may not, without very stringent reasons, be hindered or interrupted.

For these reasons, except in aggravated cases, if an application for an order of arrest, under like circumstances, were to be now made for the first time, I should deem it my duty to refuse it; but as this is an application to set aside an order of arrest heretofore granted, I do not deem myself at liberty to set it aside on grounds of mere expediency.

These are considerations to be addressed to the Judge to whom the application is first made, and if he deems it proper to grant it, no other Judge should interfere, except to reduce the amount of bail where the circumstances warrant the Court in concluding that the amount in which the defendant was ordered to be held to bail was too large.

The amount of bail required from the patrolmen should be reduced to $250 in each case. The order of arrest against Kennedy and Davis being set aside in each case.

Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., for plaintiffs; A. Oakey Hall for defendants.

A TRUE BOHEMIAN.—A writer and drughtsman named CANOCHE, well known as a prominent member of the "Bohemians" of Paris, has recently died. The following anecdote is related of him: "He was returning from Versailles, when he heard that FIESCAT had fired at the King, and the idea occurred to him that it would be a good speculation to sell the portrait of the conspirator, and, not to lose time, he drew the face of an ill-looking man sitting opposite him in the carriage in which they were traveling. A printseller published the portrait, which was purchased eagerly in Paris, and even by the person who had unknowingly sat for the likeness. This dash of a pencil produced to the artist several thousand francs."

CHEAP ALCOHOL.—A method of extracting alcohol from coal gas has been discovered at St. Quentin, France, by a young chemist named COTELLE. He announces that he can sell his alcohol at 25 francs the hectolitre, while the most inferior spirits produced from other articles is selling for 75 francs the hectolitre.

—Johnson, an Ex-Lieutenant in the rebel army, whose arrest in Boston we noticed a few days since, has been released after taking the oath of allegiance.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 28, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 52 bbls. Ashes, 17,708 bbls. Flour, 170 bbls. and 706 bags Corn Meal, 109,147 bush Wheat, 121,378 bushels Corn, 40 bushels Rye, 32,738 bushels Oats, 1,882 bushels Malt, 2,513 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,129 bbls. Whisky

ASHES—Sales to-day, 40 bbls., at $6 81½@$6 87½ for Pots, and $7 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 2,000 bags Maracaibo on private terms, and 150 bags St. Domingo, part at 21¾c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is in demand and is firm, at 47½c.@48c., for Middling, ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more active to-day, and prices of shipping brands have been very firm. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 24,300 bbls., including Superfine State, at $4 80@$5 00; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 05@$5 40; chiefly at $5 15@$5 25; Superfine Western, inferior, to choice, at $4 75@$4 95; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 10@$6 20; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 35@$5 50 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 80 @ $5 00
Extra State	5 05 @ 5 40
Superfine Western	4 75 @ 4 95
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 10 @ 0 20
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 35 @ 5 50
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 55 @ 0 25
Extra Genesee	5 50 @ 6 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 50 @ 6 75

Southern Flour continues in request at former rates; sales 1,200 bbls., at $5 25@$5 80 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $5 85@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, and $7 50@$8 50 for very superior family brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is doing better; sales 1,100 bbls. extra, at $5 10@$6 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is salable and firm, at $3 10@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in request at $3 60 for Jersey; $3 75 for Fairfax, $3 80 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 400 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more sought after, chiefly by shippers, and prices have been quoted very firm. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 220,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Michigan, (new,) at $1 50@$1 53 White Western, at $1 40@$1 45; Amber Western, at $1 34@$1 35; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 30@$1 33; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 21@$1 24—the latter an extreme rate; Milwaukee Club, $1 15@$1 22; Chicago Spring, at $1 08¾@$1 19; White Kentucky, at $1 51@$1 53; and Amber do., at $1 35 ℔ bushel. Corn is in good demand at buoyant prices. Sales, since our last, 117,000 bushels, at 59¾c.@61c., for ordinary to good shipping Mixed Western; 62¾c. for very choice do.; 55c.@59c. for Eastern do.; 46c.@53c. for unsound do., do.; and 67c. for choice Yellow Western, ℔ bushel. Rye continues in request, at 77c.@84c. ℔ bushel. Oats are in fair demand, in part to arrive, including Canada, at 58c.@60c.; Western, at 58c.@59½c.; and State at 60c. ℔ bushel.

Breadstuffs Trade of Milwaukee, Jan. 1 to Aug. 25.

	1861. Receipts.	1861. Shipments.	1862. Receipts.	1862. Shipments.
Flour, bbls	310,055	414,371	317,524	476,196
Wheat, bush	6,560,259	7,178,256	8,030,218	9,511,655
Corn, bush	77,844	—	140,107	—
Rye, bush	57,381	—	105,719	—
Barley, bush	33,446	—	52,672	—
Oats, bush	65,375	—	166,917	—

Stock of Breadstuffs in store at Chicago.

	Aug 25, 1862.	Aug. 26, 1861.	Aug. 26, 1861.
Flour, bbls	22,000	19,000	9,877
Wheat, bush	364,523	294,897	457,340
Corn, bush	1,266,660	1,227,855	2,565,442

HAY—North River Bale is in fair supply and demand, to-day, at 62½c.@75c. for shipment and local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are salable and steady, including last year's crop, at 15c.@21c. ℔ lb.

METALS—Have been quiet, at former rates.

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet, including Spirits Turpentine at $2 25 ℔ gallon; and Common Resin at $13 ℔ 280 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in moderate demand at drooping prices. Sales 1,100 bbls., at $11 37½@$11 50 for Mess, and $9 75@$10 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are more active, at 5¾c.@6½c. for Hams, and 3¾c.@4¼c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon rules quiet, at 5½c.@7¾c. ℔ lb. Lard is active and buoyant; sales 2,650 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 9c.@9¾c. ℔ lb. Beef continues in demand, at steady prices; sales 330 bbls., at $14 75@$15 12½ for Extra Mess, and $13 50@$14 for Plain Mess, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19 50@$21 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $13 50@$14 75 ℔ bbl. Butter is in pretty active request, at 10c@15c. for poor to choice Western, and 12c.@18c. for poor to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is selling, in lots, at 7c.@8¾c. ℔ lb

SUGARS—Sales to-day comprised 1,060 hhds., including New-Orleans at 8¼c.@11c., and Cuba at 8¼c.@8¾c. ℔ lb.; also 324 hhds. and 24 bbls. New-Orleans, by auction, at $8 43¾@$10 81¼ ℔ 100 lbs.

TEAS—There has been rather more inquiry for Souchong, partly for shipment to London, at steady prices.

TALLOW—Sales 100,000 lbs., at 10¾c.@10¾c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 800 bbls., in lots, at 32c.@32½c.; 250 bbls. SUIT'S Bourbon, (1856,) at 78c., and 125 bbls. do., (1854,) at $1 30 ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been rather heavier to-day, at our quotations: For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 13d. @ 13¼d.; Corn, 13d.@13½d.; Beef, 7s. ℔ tce.; Pork, 5s. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.@42s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Tallow, 37s. 6d. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s.@4s. 3d. ℔ bbl., 14d.@15d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 5s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ℔ tce.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.@45s. Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Oil, 47s. 6d. ℔ ton. For Cork and orders, a bark and brig, with grain, at 15d. ℔ bush. For London—Flour, 4s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ℔ bush.; Pork, 5s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ℔ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 47s. 6d.@50s.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Tallow, 40s.@42s. 6d. ℔ ton. For Rotterdam—Flour, at 5s. 6d. ℔ bbl.

Passengers by the Great Eastern from Liverpool.

Rev. C. Bowden, W. F. Murray, P. S. Justice, G. P. Mackenzie, S. Clayton, J. E. Clayton, Mr. Pettingill, Mrs. Pettingill, Miss M. A. Kendall, H. Hutchinson, G. Castagnis, Mrs. E. Lake, Master C. Lake, C. A. Burk, Mrs. Burk, T. Chayter, Mrs. Chayter, J. S. Cook, F. C. Thurston, Mr. Lawley, A. Whitaker, R. Baxter, F. Baxter, H. Griffin, G. Griffin, T. Cummings, G. E. Coffin, James Coste, Mrs. H. Long, Miss M. A. Long, Miss H. Long, Miss L. Long, Miss C. Long, R. R. Morrison, Mrs. Morrison, Miss C. M. Morris'n, Mrs. Fitch, Miss Gordon, Mrs. M. Spencer, Miss Kerr and svt, Miss Martin, Miss Jackson, Mrs. Lacey, Mary Lacey, Mr. & Miss Hayes, Mrs. Bissell, Mrs. Bissell, Mrs. Ferraro, Miss Lou. Ferraro, Miss Hetchman, Mrs. Streomer, Miss Cruger, Mr. Hy. Ward, Mr. Randall, Mr. D. C. Winter, Mr. Adam Brown, G. Tuttill, D. Wallace, Mrs. Wallace, J. Worthington, Mr. Samson, J. Baillie, L. Oliver, G. Mose, Mr. Murillo, Mrs. Murillo, G. C. Halstead, W. H. Halstead, H. W. Wan, Mr. Wotherspoon, A. Pollock, G. Weiner, A. Smith, G. Quick, J. Cushing, J. B. Butterworth, Revd. L. Chapman, Mrs. Chapman, Cyrus Chapman, W. H. Gregory, J. H. Watson, Mr. Pirrell, Mr. McElwan, John S. Fox, Mr. Ogilvie, G. B. Morewood, A. Brown, Mr. Adams, Rev. A. Topp, A. C. Peters, W. Baldwin, W. Roberts, J. Landana, C. P. Thomas, S. Dodson, Mr. Edgeworth, J. W. Black, R. Carnes, Mr. Valeck, J. Clare, C. R. Smith, J. Baxter, Mr. Goldie, A. Phillips, Mr. Turtle, Miss M. Pike, Miss E. Pike, C. A. Pike, Miss E. Pike, Miss F. Pike, R. Lesley, W. Morrill, Mrs. Morrill, J. Willock, Miss Ellen Dillon, C. H. Flewett, Wm. Nelson, A. P. Miller, T. Cruddock, Mrs. Hill, Miss Ashworth, Miss Blakewell, Miss C. Borshaw, A. Gibson, J. Furness, M. Daniels, E. O. Jones, J. Reilly, J. Rice, Mrs. Gibbs, Miss Gibbs, Miss S. Bamford, S. Harris, Mrs. S. Harris, Miss Harris, E. Williams, J. Marshall, F. Boucher, J. Sinnott, J. Mark, Mrs. Mark, Master Mark, M. Mark—infant, F. Carrody, J. F. Oakes, Geo. Brown, F. Fox, J. Brennan, H. Ludla, R. Ioth, C. Hosking, E. Hoskins, Miss L. Rodda, C. Harris, W. Hodgson, T. Handley, W. Shearsmith, Mrs. Shearsmith, J. Stampton, Wm. Brown, J. Jordan, J. Shaw, S. Ellicock, Mrs. Ellicock, Miss M. Beehen, D. W. Knight, D. Vandergande, Mrs. Vandergaude, W. Thomas, G. T. Knight, Mrs. Knight, Master Knight, Mr. Lichbery, Mrs. Lichbery, Mr. Wade, Mrs. Wade, W. Proudfoot, Mrs. Proudfoot, Miss M. Proudfoot and servant, A. Rooth, C. L. Wilson, Mr. Hulbert, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Corsett, Maj. D. E. Holman, L. M. Wheaton, Mrs. Wheaton, E. Crawsham, Capt. H. Hobbs, Mr. Blackall, Mrs. Blackall, D. Jones, G. W. Chapman, Mrs. Chapman, Mr. Levy, Mrs. Levy, Therese Samlio, Mr. Gordon, Miss A. Chipman, W. H. Hudson, W. H. Badeau, Mr. Adams, Mr. Platt, Mrs. Platt, T. Swingard, Mrs. Swingard, T. E. Swingard, Amy J. Swingard, Leone N. Swingard Cons'nce Swingard Lelie Swingard, Hep. Lowden, and 2 servants, J. Smith, G. Alder, J. Virtue, Mr. Crengan, J. Howard, G. H. Howard, J. F. Briston, Mr. Bissler, W. Davis, Miss Smolinska, Miss J. Smolinska, Mrs. A. Findlay, Mrs. Clark, C. B. Dyer, O. Weston, J. J. Haley, D. B. Hawse, Miss M. Maddock, Miss S. B. Maddock, Wm. Smith, Mrs. Smith, W. Holme, W. Wormald, F. Cordingley, Mrs. Cordingley, J. Elliott, Mrs. Elliott, J. Mangham, H. A. Smith, H. S. Austin, A. Wright, E. James, Mr. Hinckley, Wm. Steel, E. Barnes, Rev. D. Risser, W. H. Morrison, T. Muir, Mr. Hudson, Miss Bowles, Miss Jones, Mr. Greenway, Mrs. Greenway, J. Slater, H. Benner, Miss J. Whittaker, Miss Ann Mills, Wm. Mills, Miss S. Mills, E. Jones, H. Jackson, John Lee, J. Lauhand, W. A. Lawson, E. Sayers, E. Phillips, C. Fisher, H. Davies, Mrs. Davies, L. Davis, James McEntire, Capt. Walsh, Chas. Lesgurd R. Tregall, G. Tregall, R. Tregall, E. Evans, J. Mills, L. Lybys, Wm. Miller, Mrs. Miller, P. Pages, W. Barnes, Miss M. A. Barnes, Miss Mary Barnes, Wm. Barnes, F. Barnes, P. Grub, J. Weber, D. Buckraft, T. Fyffe, V. Ontel, T. H. Brown, Mrs. T. H. Brown, T. Golding, F. Smethson, Thos. Ribh, John Ward, W. Richardson, Mrs. Richardson, W. G. Marr, Mrs. A. Marr, Miss S. Marr, Mrs Shaw, Master J. Shaw, H. Mortimer, H. Stephens, Miss C. Quale, T. Warsh, J. Camenbrack, C. Neuhurt, R. Lewis, Miss M. A. Lewis, Miss M. Lewis, E. George, R. Walters, J. Jory, Mrs. Cory, Miss. Cory, Miss. Jones, S. Sutcliffe, Miss M. Sutcliffe, W. H. Sutcliffe, W. Morgan, D. Brown, Mons. Levine, J. Leryon, Mrs. Leryon, Miss M. Leryon, Mr. Ludlow, C. Harrison, T. Wrays, J. Devine, T. Hastings, Miss R. LeSonr, Mast. F. LeSonr, Jessey LeSour, (infant,) Miss M. Brand, T. Neill, D. Delahoy, Miss Delahoy, J. Wardale, Mr. McCreary, Mr. Reatty, Miss Ullan, Wm. Oliver, Miss E. O'Brien, Miss H. Abb, Jas. Roberts, P. Kendrick, Wm. Kendrick, Jas. Seivers, Mrs. Hawthorn, R. Menzees, Mr. Fletcher, Mrs. Fletcher, Mrs. S. Harris, Miss E. Harris, Mast. F. Harris, Mast. C. Harris, Miss R. Harris, Miss E. Harris, Miss A. Harris, W. Turner, F. Burgerman, W. Dangerson, Jno. A. Waoll, Wm. Sack, W. Teenbuck, Thos. Teenbuck, R. Hodge, J. Water, Mrs. L. Wright, Mast. S. Wright, D. Rice, P. Leury, Mrs. E. Gilmore, Mrs. A. Thomson, John Gillespie, Mrs. Gillespie, Miss Belly, J. Jenney, Miss A. Baker, D. Shea, Mrs. Shea, Miss M. Shea, Miss M. Shea, C. Donohoe, Mrs. A. Heatford, W. Heatford, P. H. Shields, F. C. Free, J. Harshaw, T. Gregory, Wm. Gregory, T. Williams, F. Williams, Mrs. B. McClary, J. Tucker, Mrs. E. Tucker, Miss R. Tucker, Mast. F. Tucker, Auguste Tucker, George Hicks, Mrs. E. Hicks, J. Wise, John Webb, H. Powell, S. Powell, P. Elliott, Alex. Beattie, A. McCormack, G. W. Hooper, D. Gammage, Jno. Thompson, Wm. Fisher, Miss S. Fisher, Mrs. H. Dawson, Mr. C. Dawson, Miss C. Dawson, Miss A. Dawson, T. W. Magee, Mrs. E. Magee, Master H. Scott, T. Gibson, Mr. McElphinny, Jno. McElphinny Mrs. E. Lee, T. Robson, L. Taylor, B. Walker, T. Trumbull, E. Kimpton, J. Loveday, Mrs. A. Loveday, G. Williams, Master H. C. Williams, Master C. J. Williams, Miss S. J. Williams, Jos. Miller, Mrs. Jos. Miller, C. H. Carter, Jas. Holman, J. O'Donoghue, J. Baker, Mr. White, Mrs. White, Mr. Stenson, Miss Walford, Mr. Bailey, Mrs. Bailey, E. Penley, W. Brier, W. Slone, Jas. Brice, R. Beller, G. Gillen, W. Thomas, T. Thomas, W. Timmins, Jas. Mcdonald, G. T. Memenies, M. A. Memontes, Jas. McDonald, J. Bowan, J. Meddleby, Mrs. M. Brooke, Miss M. E. Brooke, Jas. Hadfield, Mrs. M. Hadfield, Mr. Whittaker, J. Whittaker, T. Whittaker, A. Layton, Mr. Duner, Miss E. V. Reynard, W. V. Easing, Mrs. C. Morris, J. Nibiling, Mr. Bennett, Miss Bennett, Mr. Blackburn, Mrs. Blackburn, J. Attwall, Jas. Anderson, Mrs. Anderson, Mast. J. Anderson, Miss M. Anderson, J. C. Nicholson, A. Buchel, Miss E. Archdeacon, E. O'Connor, Mrs. C. Woolly, Mrs. Hardy, George Keuny, F. Howe, J. Smith, J. Lamb, Mrs. C. Lamb, Dr. Pickup, George Pickup, James Daniels, T. T. Travis, Mrs. A. Fitzpatrick Mr. Waddington, Mrs. Waddington, E. A. Fisher, G. Hall, S. Greenwood, J. Grumby, Mrs. M. Grumby, Miss Grumby, Miss Grumby, Miss Grumby, M. A. Grumby, R. W. Pringle, A. Thompson, J. Ellison, R. Moodie, J. Robinson, Miss S. Reed, M. J. Reed, Miss M. Dalton, D. Palmer, T. Pogson, Mrs. J. Pogson, Infant J. T. Pogson Sarah Golding, Miss S. A. Golding, W. T. Emerson, Mrs. J. Dymond, Miss E. Dymond, Miss M. Dymond, Mast. M. Dymond, Miss E. Ayer, B. Simpson, M. J. Simpson, J. Thomas, J. Bowden, E. Sulteil, J. Halford, V. Kyaugh, Mrs. Kydagh, Miss Kydagh, Mrs. Kondvella, H. Y. Brown, A. Peust, Miss Peust, Miss M. Jeffries, G. Wolfe, Alice Webb, A. Henderson, G. Ainley, M. A. Ainley, Chas. Ptolemy, R. A. Meers, Mrs. E. Meers, J. Bell, Mrs. H. Bell, T. Needham, Mrs. Needham, Miss E. Needham, D. Plewes, Mrs. Plewes, F. C. Thorndory, Mrs. A. Tumlyn, Miss LeSour, Master LeSour, Master LeSour, M. Riordan, T. Nash, Mrs. Nash, Miss S. Nash, Miss M. Nash, Miss J. Nash, Miss M. Johnson, Mrs. A. Robson, Miss M. Robson, J. Nichols, R. Herd, J. Bright, H. Wood, G. Hawley, J. Brook, R. Brighton, M. A. Stereoson, Miss J. Seride, J. Knowlson, W. Fellmore, Mrs. Jane Kay, Mrs. Alice Kay, J. Hargreaves, Mrs. S. Mills, Miss S. Mills, Mast. S. Mills, J. Oldham, Mrs. Oldham, Miss Oldham, T. Wurmley, Jos. Bramwell, R. Whitby, W. Smith, J. Shackleton, Mrs. M. Shackleton Mast. J. Shackleton Jas. Wild, J. Wild, S. Daws, W. H. Wright, J. R. Hewlett, J. T. Madrell, Mrs. Mary Brady, Mrs. Ann Brady, Mrs. S. Brook, Miss M. A. Brook, Wm. Brook, J. Hansfield, Wm. Peacock, Mrs. Peacock, Miss C. Peacock, W. Vail, F. Mulborn, Mrs. Malborn, Mast. F. W. Malborn H. Malborn, Infl. M. J. Malborn, A. G. Dewar, H. Dewar, R. Clark, J. Read, F. Dolleby, Mast. E. Dolleby, Mast. S. Dolleby, L. Charlier, Mrs. H. Greaves, Mast. J. Greaves, Mast. G. Greaves, Miss M. A. Greaves, Mrs. Small, Miss Stevenson, Jesse Cooper, D. Green, N. C. Davies, T. P. Rhodes, Mrs. E. Rhodes, Miss E. Palmer, Mrs. Gibbons, S. Squires, Mrs. J. Laxton, Mrs. C. Laxton, Jno. Hill, Geo. Sumter, Mrs. M. Sumter, Henry Moore, P. Pilkington, P. Greenwood, Y. Butterworth, Mrs. Butterworth Miss A. Butterth. Miss S. A. Butterworth, Mr. Beatty, F. Hughes, Miss M. Davison, Mrs. Armstrong, Master Armstrong, T. R. Taylor, E. S. Thomson, J. Ghlen, Mme Ghlen, T. Waugh, A. Andrew, Mrs. Lee, Mr. Evans, G. Garsed, W. Wainright, J. Witley, W. Lancaster, G. Graham, Wm. Smith, J. S. Butterman, Mrs. J. Gray, Thos. Gray, J. C. Shaw, Mr. Marshall, T. Rogers,

And 681 steerage passengers.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 13
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 13
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 14
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug 16
Mavrocordatos	London	Quebec	Aug. 16
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 20
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 20
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 21
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 23
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 27
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 27
Norwegian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 28
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 30
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 3
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 6
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 10
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 13
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 20
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 24
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 27
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 8
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18

FROM AMERICA.

Anglo Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug 30
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 30
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 30
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 3
City of Washing't'n	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 6
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 6
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 10
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 13
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 17
Bavarian	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 20
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New York	Liverpool	Dec 11
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 20

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *Hansa* and *Glasgow* will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 6 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) close at 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

HELP WANTED.

A GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, A RESpectable girl for the general housework of a small family; must be well recommended. Apply this day at No. 211 Raymond-st., Brooklyn, between Fulton and De Kalb ave.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, AN INTELLIGENT Protestant girl to take care of a young child; good wages to a competent person. Apply at No. 32 West 31st-st., between 10 and 1 Friday.

STONE-MASONS.—WANTED, SIX GOOD stone-masons, to go to the Isthmus of Panama; none but temperate men, and who can bring good recommendations, will answer. Apply at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

DRUG CLERK WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, acquainted with the retail drug business, may hear of a situation upon applying at No. 20 Beekman-st., between the hours of 2½ and 5 P. M. Wages $6 per week.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A MARBLE-YARD —salary $300 per annum; clerk for a steamboat, three porters for stores. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer No. 277 Canal-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE—Church, Lecture-room and Sunday School Settees, Bank-office Desks and Chairs.
MANUFACTURED BY
ROBERT PATON,
No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, also his patent folding Mosquito Bar, the cheapest and best in use, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 181 Canal-st., near Mott.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN—ON THE NIGHTS OF WEDNESDAY and Thursday, Aug. 27 and 28, from the house of John D. Wolfe, Throg's Neck, a lot of silverware—tea set, spoons, knives, forks, and other articles, with different family initials, such as J. D. W., M. L. W., D. A. L. A liberal reward will be paid for their recovery, on application to the above address, or to EZRA P. DAVIS, No. 53 Wall-st., New-York.

A SUPERIOR OIL REFINERY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Inquire at No. 246 Pearl-st., New-York, of M. J. FRISBIE

AN ELDERLY COUPLE, WHO LIVE retired on their own country-place, near the City, wish to take charge of two or three little children, to whose comfort and happiness they would give parental care. Terms moderate. Call on or address M. E., No. 47 West 26th-st., near 6th-av.

SHEET IRON.—POLISHED BELGIAN, PATENT polished imitation Russia, "R G" American and English sheet-iron, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st., and No. 118 Beekman.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,
No. 10 Gramercy Park,
(East 20th-st.,)
Will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS KENNEDY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 20 EAST 25TH-ST.,
Between Madison and 4th-avs.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. French is the language of the school. The terms will be as reasonable as possible. For circulars, &c., apply at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above receive immediate attention.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 56 West 11th-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.
Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and business. A pupil can enter when six years of age, and remain till he is twenty. Prospectus with full details, to be had. Lessons will be resumed on SEPT. 16.
ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE
Offers unsurpassed educational advantages, while a new and elegant building, tastefully furnished, will afford the accommodations and attractions of a delightful home. Number of pupils limited to twenty. Annual expense, including the usual extras in regular course, $400; exclusive of extras, $270. For circulars address the Principal, C. G. HAZELTINE, Morristown, N. J.

"WHERE ARE THE SCHOOLS?"
Parents and guardians may find, at the "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 BROADWAY, circulars of several GOOD SCHOOLS for their use.
Families and Schools supplied, WITHOUT CHARGE, with well-qualified teachers, for any department of instruction.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., EDUCATIONAL AGENTS.

MRS. L. A. SHEPHERD'S
Young Ladies' French and English Boarding and Day School, Clifton, Staten Island, will reopen Sept. 25. Circulars and references may be obtained of John Appleton, No. 443 Broadway; A. S. Barnes, No. 51 John-st., N. Y., or as above.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 53 West 33d-st.,
Will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 16. Miss Van Wagenen will be at home after Sept. 4, to receive applications for pupils.

MISS PORTER'S SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN,
No. 1,219 Broadway,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.
Applications to the above address will receive attention after 1st September.

MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFTS'
French and English Boarding and Day School,
No. 17 West 24th-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen Thursday, Sept. 18.

MISS AUBERT'S
Boarding and Day School, No. 96 East 15th-st., will Reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

DOUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.—The next Academic year commences on the first Wednesday in September, and continues forty-three weeks. The Trustees do not deem it necessary to enumerate the superior advantages afforded young ladies at this institution for acquiring a thorough and, at the same time, finished education. It is sufficient to say that they retain their Principal, Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M., with a corps of twelve accomplished assistants; and that

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

FOR SALE.
Five Bonds City of Chicago Six per Cent., 1875.
RICHARD BELL,
C. F. SMITHERS,
No. 32 Pine-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until THURSDAY, Sept. 25, 1862, at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton water stock of the City of New-York, authorized by Chapter 372 of the laws of 1860, and as amended by Chapter 184 of the laws of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary, to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 26, 1862.

NOTICE.—CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.—LATE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—Holders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and all the holders of the Receiver's certificates of indebtedness of the above-named Railroad, are hereby required, pursuant to a resolution adopted at the Bondholder's meeting of 9th of July, 1862, to deposit their above-named documents with L. H. MEYER, Chairman of the Trustees, before the 10th day of September, 1862, at No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9.

Attention is called to the third resolution, adopted at the Bondholders' meeting of 23d of July, 1862, according to which parties not complying are subject to be remitted to their rights in their distributive share of the proceeds of sale, and all other and further rights which they may have, by virtue of the agreement, to cease.

Those who have not yet subscribed to the agreement, and have not paid their share of advances to the Receiver, can, in accordance with the last resolution, adopted at Bondholders' meeting of 9th of July, 1862, now become parties to said agreement by subscribing and paying at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, before the 5th day of September, 1862.

L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1862.—Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, extended to 1879, are notified that the interest due Sept. 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that date, at this office, on presentation of the proper coupons. It will be necessary for the holders of bonds not thus extended to present them at the office of the Company, where they can receive the principal and interest to Sept. 1, 1863. The privilege of extending such bonds will cease at that date.

H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, Aug. 18, 1862.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that books of transfer have been opened at the Agency in New-York. Stockholders who wish their stock registered in the New-York books will please forward their certificates to this Office or to WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Transfer Agents, New-York.

G. W. CASS, President.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF THE WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD SINKING FUND BONDS.—Sealed proposals for the sale to the Company of the whole or any part of eight thousand dollars of their Sinking Fund Bonds will be received until the 1st of September. Address to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company, Box No. 3,505 Post-office.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD GENERAL OFFICE, SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 20, 1862.

THE COUPONS FALLING DUE ON THE 1st September next on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the Bank of the State of New-York.

WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

THE BOND AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE FOX AND WISCONSIN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY are requested to meet at the office of the Company in Trinity Buildings, in this City, on TUESDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 P. M.

JOHN F. SEYMOUR, President.
Aug. 26, 1862.

THE INTEREST DUE SEPT. 1 ON THE Second Mortgage Bonds of the CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid at the office of W. C. Gilman & Son, No. 46 Pine-st., by H. C. KINGSLEY.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

TO LOAN.—TO BE LOANED, ON BOND AND mortgage, a sum of from $2,000 to $2,500. Address, with particulars, INVESTMENT, Box 134 *Times* Office.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of five (5) per cent., payable to stockholders on demand, and a scrip dividend of thirty (30) per cent. on the "Earned Participating Premiums" of the past year; (said earned participating premiums amounting to $103,000;) also an interest dividend of six (6) per cent. on outstanding scrip. The scrip certificates will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th day of October next. By order of the Board.

RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., out of the net earnings of the past (3) three months, payable at the office of the Company, on and after FRIDAY, 22d inst.

The transfer book will close on the 14th, and reopen on the 26th inst. By order of the Board.

F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 13 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK.—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS.—PROPOSALS WILL be received by the School Officers of the First Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 3d day of September, at 12 o'clock noon, for the furniture required for Ward School-house No. 29, situated at Nos. 97 and 99 Greenwich-st., First Ward. The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Furniture." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

Dated Aug. 20, 1862.

LEWIS NOLTE,
JOHN S. SCULLY,
JOHN CASEY, } Committee on School Furniture.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, August 18, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS—SEALED PROPOSALS indorsed "Proposal for sewer in Vestry-street, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., of Saturday, August 30, 1862:

For the construction of a sewer in Vestry street, from Hudson to Greenwich-street.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishing low prices, at KLABER'S marble-yard, No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 109 East 15th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. The Library Reading-Room and down-town office will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 1. By order of the Board.

J. H. PERCIVAL, Recording Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For building receiving basin and culvert at the northeast corner of Fifty-seventh street and Second-avenue; basin and culvert nothwest corner Fifty-seventh-street and Third-avenue; sewer in Cherry-street, from James-slip to Roosevelt-street, and flagging and reflagging in Thirty-seventh-street, between Madison and Lexington avenues. Also, in Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on the west side of Second-avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, and north side of 57th street, from Second-avenue to a point about two hundred and eighty feet west therefrom; both sides of Third-avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets; both sides of Cherry-street, between Roosevelt-street and James-slip; southerly side of Chambers-street, between Batavia-street and James-slip; west side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth streets; east side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, and both sides of Thirty-seventh-street, from Fourth avenue to a point about two hundred and five feet west.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement, New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Aug. 22, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For sewer in First-avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets; receiving basins and culverts in Worth-street, between Hudson-street and Broadway; sewer in Leroy-street, between Bleecker-street and Bedford-street; sewer in Cherry-street, between Jackson and No. 404 Cherry-street; building receiving basin and culvert at the northwest corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Broadway. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of First-avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets; both sides of Worth-street, between Hudson-street and Broadway; both sides of West Broadway and Church-street, between Worth and Thomas streets, and south side of Thomas-street, between West Broadway and Church-street; both sides of Leroy-street, between Bleecker and Bedford streets; both sides of Cherry-street, from Jackson-street to a point four hundred feet eight inches or thereabouts, west, and on the west side of Broadway, between Thirty fourth and Thirty-fifth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Aug. 22, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, August 13, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the following matters have been presented to the Board of Councilmen, and referred to the appropriate committees, to wit:

Petition for sewer in Forty-seventh street, from the easterly side of Eleventh avenue to the North River;

Resolution for sewer in Essex street, between Delancey and Rivington streets; and

Resolution for the paving with trap-blocks of Thirty-seventh street from Fifth to Madison avenue, the property-owners to pay one half of the cost thereof.

All persons interested in the above or either of them, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing to the Contract Clerk, at this office, on or before Saturday, August 30, 1862.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM B. ASTOR, plaintiff, against LEONARD APPLEBY and others, defendants.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action, on the 18th day of August, 1862, I, the Referee, appointed in and by said judgment for the purpose of carrying into effect such judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, City of New-York, on the 15th day of September, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, through E. H. Ludlow, real estate Auctioneer: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Commencing at a point on the westerly side of the Seventh-avenue twenty feet five inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of Forty-third-street and the Seventh-avenue, and running thence southerly and along the line of the Seventh-avenue twenty feet; thence westerly and parallel with Forty-third-street sixty feet; thence northerly and parallel with the Seventh-avenue twenty feet; thence easterly and parallel with Forty-third-street sixty feet, to the place of beginning, be the same more or less—the northerly and southerly lines of said premises running through the centre of party walls.—Dated Aug. 21, 1862. JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.

HENRY DAY, Plaintiff's Attorney. aug21-2aw3w

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF, NEW-YORK.—RICHARD S. CUMMING, Receiver, &c., of Jean Duc, plaintiff, against JEAN DUC, Augustus Bonand, the St. Marks' Fire Insurance Company, Henry A. Mott, Washington Murray, Sidney S. Harris and William R. Carr, defendants—Summons.—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 195 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service: and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 3, 1862. BOGARDUS & BROWN,

Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 195 Broadway.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, in the City Hall, New-York City, on the 30th day of July, 1862. au1-law6wF*

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third Article of the first Title of the fifth Chapter of the second Part of the Revised Statutes. DAVID McMURRAY, Jr., of the city of Troy, in the county of Rensselaer, an insolvent debtor. Notice first published August 8, 1862. Creditors to appear before the Hon. Gilbert Robertson, Jr., County Judge of said county, at his office, Mutual Bank Buildings, in the City of Troy, on the 21st day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate, and he be discharged from his debts. GEO. DAY,

au 8-law1wTh Attorney for Insolvent, Troy, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS FANNING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of THOMAS FANNING, JR., No. 225 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1862. jy4-law6mF*

MARY FANNING, Executrix.
JOHN H. FANNING,
THOMAS FANNING, JR., } Executors.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE—AN INVENtion for army use not yet shown or offered to the public. To a party having $3,000 to $4,000 this is a first-rate opportunity. It is also an article suitable for every bar-room or hotel in the City. It is offered for sale because the owner has no time apart from his regular business to devote to it, or he will pay a liberal commission to a competent agent. Address CAPITALIST, Box No. 4,295 New-York Post-office, with real name and address. None other will be noticed.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 136th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE—AN OLD TOBACCO MANUFACTORY, a short distance in the country; steam-engine, cutting and rolling-machines, with everything for carrying on the business. Apply to JOHN McGAFFIN, No. 191 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE—HOTEL, RESTAURANT AND SUPper rooms. The lease, stock, fixtures and furniture of the Philadelphia House, Nos. 145, 145½ and 147 Bowery, newly fitted up. Inquire at No. 148 Front-st.

COAL, &C.

COAL AT AUCTION—ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM it may concern. A cargo of two hundred tons of broken Treverton Coal, now in boat *Union Volunteer*, foot of 22d-st., North River, will be sold at auction, for cash, on FRIDAY, Aug. 29, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon. Sale to be made at the Merchants' Exchange, No. 111 Broadway. Coal to be delivered from the boat.

BARNEY, BUTLER & PARSONS,
Attorneys for Consignors.

REPPLIER'S CELEBRATED LOCUST Mountain Coal now discharging; also Cumberland coal, and pine, oak and hickory wood by the cord or load. All low for cash. A. B. ABBOTT, successor to Abbott & Latue, No. 331 Greenwich-st. and No. 80 Beach-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (56th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility. Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS. SUCCESSFULLY consulte i with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MACRICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

TO YOUNG MEN.—SCORES OF GRATEFUL letters weekly are now received from people who have recovered PERFECT HEALTH by following the directions contained in Drs. TRALL and JACKSON'S great work, called "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, AND THE SEXUAL ORGANISM AND ITS HEALTHFUL MANAGEMENT." Price $3. For sale in New-York by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121, and H. DEXTER, No. 113 Nassau-st.; C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st., and all booksellers everywhere.

NERVOUS DEBILITY—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. Author's address, No. 31 East 27th-st., (late of No. 658 Broadway.)

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions, Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

MEN OLD TOO SOON, NERVOUS, OR IMPOTENT.—Send to Box No. 3,606 Post-office, New-York City, for a copy of "Facts for the Feeble." By Dr. F. HOLLICK, Author and Lecturer. Will be sent gratis, and post-paid, anywhere. Office No. 599 Broadway. Hours, 10 till 2 o'clock.

A CARD.—DR. J. R. NEWTON, PHYSICIAN FOR chronic diseases, having left New-York, Dr. J. J. EDWARDS, Psychologist, succeeds him in treating dyspepsia, rheumatism, contractions, paralysis, female weakness, nervous debility, &c., without medicine, at No. 101 West 12th-st., corner 6th-av.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 200 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of QUICK & VAN BOSKERCK, for the purpose of purchasing and dealing in mercantile paper, and also the buying and selling on commission, at the Brokers' Board, stocks, bonds, and other securities. Office No. 42 Pine-st.

TENNIS W. QUICK,
LUCAS J. VAN BOSKERCK.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1862.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of MASER & BANDMAN has this day been dissolved, by mutual consent. A. BANDMAN is the only person authorized to collect the debts due the firm, and sign receipts therefor. He will also pay all liabilities of the late firm. MASER & BANDMAN.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1862.

THERMOMETERS FOR THE MILLION.—FINNELL'S fancy patent card thermometers, $10 nine dollars per gross. Samples, sent by mail, 25 cents. Warranted correct. Terms cash.

M. A. FINNELL, Patentee.
No. 134 West Houston-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott. ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. NIAGARA, Capt. A. Eyrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$150
Second Cabin Passage.....85

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

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Second Cabin Passage.....70

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 13.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 27.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 3.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.

Through in advance of the mail.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.

NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not got up for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to

M. O. ROBERTS,
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STEAM
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
WILL BE DISPATCHED

FROM LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN,	FROM NEW-YORK,
SATURDAY, Aug. 16.	TUESDAY, Sept. 9.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1.	SATURDAY, Oct. 25.
TUESDAY, Nov. 18.	THURSDAY, Dec. 11.

First Cabin, from.....$110 to $155

Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.

Second Cabin State-room Berths, meals served at separate table, $80.

Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool, in First or Second Cabin, at a fare and a half.

Third Cabin—Intermediate State-room—Passengers found with bed, bedding, table utensils, and good substantial food, $55.

Steerage, with superior accommodations, $35.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced surgeon on board.

For freight and passage, apply to

CHAS. A. WHITNEY
At the office, No. 26 Broadway, New-York.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY.....Sep 13. | MONDAY.....Oct. 13.

Passage money to Nassau.....$50.
Passage money to Havana.....70.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
MARION,
J. D. PHILLIPS, United States Navy, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

For passage only, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, Aug. 30.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....S

THE MILITARY EXCITEMENT.

ANOTHER WAR MEETING IN BOSTON.

Great Demonstration—Tremont Temple Crammed.

SPEECH OF MAJOR-GENERAL FREMONT.

BOSTON, Thursday, August 28.

The meeting to-night to hear General FREMONT was one of the greatest demonstrations known in this city. Tremont Temple was crowded an hour before the time, and when the General appeared the waving of hats and handkerchiefs and cheering were long continued. Meetings in the lower hall and street were held at the same time, to each of which General FREMONT was presented.

Gen. FREMONT referred to the importance of vigorous measures for recruiting, regretting the differences of opinion which caused any lack of unity among the people, and expressed confidence that Massachusetts, true to her past history in rocking the cradle of Liberty, will not fail in all her efforts to destroy the hydra monster Rebellion. Believing that recruiting was going on well, he indulged himself in the pleasure of feeling that the object of the meeting was not so much to raise troops as to encourage those who are going to fight, and to consider the duties of those who remain at home. Among these duties, it was claimed, was the right of the people to debate the character of all vital institutions. Having derived our free institutions by inheritance, it was a duty to keep them in their purity, make known their wishes in regard to their perpetuation, and how to act so as best to restore them to posterity, on an imperishable foundation. Republican institutions were at stake, not only in this country, but throughout the world; and it was the duty of every man to express his opinions for the human good. Although a soldier, he was not less a citizen, and he believed it to be a duty to freely express his opinions, craving indulgence if he spoke of himself or of his individual experience. Six years ago, in Congress, in common with his hearers, he held the opinion that Slavery should not be extended beyond its existing limits. In Missouri, a year ago, he declared the slaves of rebels free. This was done because it was believed to be the most decisive and deathly blow at the heart of the rebellion, and the quickest mode of obtaining the greatest advantage at the slightest cost. This was the legitimate exercise of pro-consular power. Later he became satisfied that with success must terminate Slavery in some form, and it was sufficient to adopt some measure by which it must close as a political power and as a social fact. The events of the war showed that there could be no lasting peace while Slavery existed on this continent. Therefore, all other considerations apart, and solely with a view to suppress the rebellion, he was in favor of the immediate abolition of Slavery. Abolition should be effected, so as to deprive the enemy of his great means of resistance. Wherever the flag of the country waves, let it float over freemen, and loyalty to it be an answer to all question, and all the passport that is required. It was sometimes urged that liberty to the slaves would be an injustice to the loyalists of the South. How could war be carried on without requiring sacrifices? Undoubtedly those who proved to be loyal would be remunerated for their losses. The Unionists of the North had made sacrifices in giving their lives and those whom they held most dear to them. Such losses could never be repaid. So he believed the Unionists of the South would be ready to make sacrifices. It was his belief, however, that there there were not so many Unionists at the South as had been supposed, and the number is decreasing. The dangers of their position and the uncertainty of the success of the Government had produced this unanimity. In the whole Valley of Virginia there was not a Union man, and he was certain, not a Union woman. With them it was now a question only as to the manner of a separation. The Northern people did not realize how long the Southern people have been preparing for disunion. Reference was made to disunion checked by Gen. JACKSON, and CALHOUN dying a defeated rebel, leaving behind him legions of young men educated to the same views, and in the belief that they were fighting for their liberties. They were united and determined in their rebellion, and to meet them successfully every advantage must be employed. Their determination must be made impossibility, and only by unity among ourselves. To secure this unity we must arouse ourselves to extraordinary efforts, and by watching the movements of the enemies in our midst.

While the people are engaged in their loyal duties to sustain the Government, a Pro-Slavery Party is stealthily organizing for a victory, of which they already feel assured. There must be individual labor to secure that unity, and the soldiers on the battle-field must be sustained by labors at home. Concessions could be made and advantages given up, if for the present generation alone, but it was for a long line of generations we are to fight these battles; and we are to accept the time with all its obligations. The fight is for the future safety of the country.

Gen. FREMONT testified to the cheerfulness with which the soldiers endured hardships; and while the people had given their choicest treasures, he asked, will they hesitate to strike with a vital force, which shall prove effectual; and will they be content that hereafter the bones of their dead shall be turned up where they lie buried by plowshares held by the hands of slaves? Crowd the men into the field; make every fight a victory which goes to cement the corner-stone of universal liberty, and when the war of battle goes on let the soldiers feel, if they fall, that their souls are marching on to join the noble army of martyrs that every good cause demands.

In conclusion, he said: Place yourselves on that summit upon which not the light of the setting sun will shine, but the light of the new and glorious morning sun, whose beams will illuminate the world.

The speech was enthusiastically applauded.

Senator WILSON, Dr. C. A. PHELPS, Rev. N. MARCHANT and others also made speeches.

Gen. FREMONT was accompanied by Maj. HASKELL and Capt. NICHOLS, of his Staff. Mrs. FREMONT was also the recipient of cheers and bouquets. At midnight he was serenaded by the Germania Band at the Revere House.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. CORCORAN

His Levee at the Astor House—An Interesting Meeting—The Officers of the Sixty-ninth Volunteering for the War—Departure of the General and Suite for Boston.

Gen. CORCORAN was busily engaged in his rooms at the Astor House yesterday, in receiving the crowds of distinguished citizens who called to see him. The preference was, of course, given to the arrangements for additions to the Irish Legion. During the morning an interesting meeting of the officers of the Sixty-ninth was held, at which almost all unanimously decided to enlist, not as the phrase runs, "for three years or the war," but for "the war" unqualifiedly. A Committee from the Common Council of Boston, accompanied by a Committee from Roxbury, waited upon the General, and prevailed upon him to visit those places. The General, accompanied by Aldermen FARLEY, Councilman PERCHNAY, Capt. KIEKER, Capt. DUFFY, and others of his suite, left by the Fall River route last evening. From Myrick's Station the train will proceed over the Providence Railroad to Roxbury, where it will arrive at 10 o'clock to-morrow. He will be accorded a grand reception at Roxbury, and, with his friends, escorted to the Boston Station, where he will be welcomed by Mayor WIGHTMAN. The procession in Boston will consist of a battalion of Lancers, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, and a variety of Hibernian and other societies. Upon arriving at the Commons, Gen. CORCORAN will there make a brief address. The General will stop at the Revere House, in Boston, and be treated as the guest of the city.

Concurrently, however, with the arrangements which we have described, the General had other and no less important matters on hand. In compliance with a requisition, which bore his signature, the officers of the old Sixty-ninth—Col. BAGLEY, Acting Quartermaster McGOWAN, Capt. DUFFY, Capt. ——— (but we acknowledge, unhesitatingly, our inability to recall the names of all the Captains and other officers who honored the important occasion with their timely presence, and we only withhold them here, not that we desire it, but that our columns forbid it, and, in lieu of a perfect record, require of us the honest declaration that every Irish officer who yields his hearty cooperation in promoting the formation of Gen. CORCORAN'S *corps d'armée*, shall not lack in official reward or public recognition.)

The meeting yesterday, was attended by nearly every man who is *de facto* or claims to be an officer of the Sixty-ninth. At first, the proceedings were conducted within doors carefully barred. Afterwards two or three reporters were admitted, and—(we speak through our own representative)—very cordially invited to take a seat at the table. Here were Gen. CORCORAN, Col. BAGLEY and Lieut.-Col. MURPHY. The last, in accordance with a resolution that had just been passed, inquired of the officers present how they felt in regard to reenlisting for the war and recorded each answer as given. We append the names and the results, as officially noted.

"The Board of Officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, New-York State Militia, met at the call of Gen. CORCORAN, at the above place." [The sheet from which we copy is embossed "Astor House."] The object of the meeting was stated by the General, who, in the course of his remarks, said he wished no time to be lost in the formation and recruiting of regiments for the United States service. [Cheers.]

The Lieutenant-Colonel was then asked to call out the names. We subjoin the replies:

Company A.—Capt. Sullivan? What do you say? Capt. S——? Sir; I'm for the war.
Lieut. Flood? A.—For the war.
Lieut. Fahy? A.—He's absent.
Lieut. Kelly? A.—Absent too.
Company B.—Capt. Lynch? A.—Faith I'm for the war.
Lieut. Murphy? A.—The same, Sir.
Lieut. Burne? A.—Absent.
Lieut. Rogers? A.—For the war.
Company C.—Capt. O'Keefe? A.—Oh, for the war.
Lieut. O'Connor? A.—For the war.
Lieut. Keating? A.—Absent.
Lieut. McHenry? A.—Absent.
Company D.—Capt. McGuire? A.—For the war.
Lieut. Boyle? A.—Absent.
Lieut. Murray? A.—Absent.
Lieut. Redmond? A.—Absent.
Company E.—Capt. Dempsey? A.—For the war.
Lieut. Reed? A.—For the war.
Lieut. Cunningham? A.—Absent.
Lieut. Scanott? A.—For the war.
Company F.—Capt. Duffy? A.—Temporarily absent.
Lieut. Glynn? A.—Absent.
Lieut. Nevin? A.—Absent.
Lieut. Luco? A.—For the war.
Company G.—Capt. McCrearn? A.—Oh, for the war of course.
Lieut. Campbell? A.—For the war.
Lieut. Phipps? A.—Absent.
Lieut. Quinn? A.—For the war, sure.
Company H.—Capt. Butler? A.—For the war.
Lieut. Whelpley? A.—For the war.
Lieut. Halloran? A.—For the war.
Lieut. Lomery? A.—Absent.
Company I.—Capt. J. Cooman. Q.—How is it, Captain? A.—For the war.
Lieut. Canton? A.—For the war.
Lieut. Tracy? A.—Absent.
Lieut. Monahan? A.—Absent.
A Voice.—I have no doubt they are for the war, anyhow.
Company K.—Capt. Nugent? A.—I'm for the war to the bitter end.
Lieut. Butler? A.—I'm for the war.
Lieut. Bell? A.—Absent.
Lieut. Doran? A.—For the war.
Company L.—Capt. Page? A.—For the war.
Lieut. Rogers? A.—For the war.
Lieut. Fay? A.—For the war.
Lieut. King? A.—For the war.

Col. BAGLEY—Now, boys, every man here has enlisted for the war; now call off the field and Staff officers.

Col. BAGLEY was not called, and of course was not subjected to the necessity of answering either way. It is understood that his determination to retain or resign his command is a matter entirely subject to private reasons.

Lieut.-Col. MURPHY announced, in the most point-blank fashion, that anybody who did not find him in the war, would not be very likely to find him anywhere else.

Maj. Kelly? A.—For the war.
Adjutant Fogarty? A.—Absent.
Acting-Quartermaster McGowan? A.—For the war.
Engineers now.—Capt. Barry? A.—Right for the war.
Paymaster Murphy? A.—The same; for the war.
Dr. Clark? A.—For the war; but with the regiment.
Dr. Gilligan? A.—Absent, but for the war.

Col. BAGLEY—Gentlemen, you can see easily enough that every man here present has volunteered for the war, and it might as well be stated that we have reënrolled ourselves by companies, as to make individual mention of the names.

Voices—Oh, no; give the names, boys.

The Colonel then stated—(the General being absent)—that the Governor had been telegraphed to to know if they could not go on as a regiment, just as they were. They had more officers now than the law allowed, and they were awaiting the Governor's answer to their communication to know whether or not they might not remain as they were and proceed to recruit. They had now three Majors. Capt. DUFFY, having reëntered the room, was asked as to his intentions with regard to the future movements of the regiment. He said: "Gentlemen—I am particularly circumstanced, but if I go at all, I shall go for the war." (Cheers.)

Col. BAGLEY again rose and gave utterance to this sentiment:

GENTLEMEN: This is the dryest meeting of officers I have been at for three months. ["Hear, hear."] If I had the money I would treat you myself. [Cheers.] I think this is the General's treat, and I will go out and ask him if he will not put you through. [Renewed cheers.]

At this point the Colonel informed the assembly that Capts. BAGLEY and MELVOR, returned prisoners, were present and had offered their services for the war.

This elicited cheers.

Among the many incidents that lent character to the meeting was the arrival and introduction of Col. MCDERMOTT.

He was introduded by Lieut.-Col. MURPHY, who appeared in plain clothes. "Gentlemen," said he, "I have the pleasure of introducing Col. MCDERMOTT now of the Irish Legion." (Cheers.)

COL. M'DERMOTT.

GENTLEMEN: I am happy to be introduced to you, and I hope my associations will be happy with you. [Cheers.]

Col. BAGLEY—Gentlemen, I think the Colonel has not been properly introduced. This man (MURPHY) is in citizen's clothes.

A few minutes elapsed, and Col. BAGLEY, again addressing the meeting, called their attention to this point:

Order, gentlemen. Here is a very important question that has arisen here, and that is, that if the regiment is mustered out of service, and the officers set recruiting, when does the pay commence? I think it is wise for the Governor to have the officers who have reënlisted for the war remain as they are. [Cries of "That's right."]

AN OFFICER—I do not think that is possible. We have been enlisted for three months, and we remain in the service only for three months.

Col. BAGLEY—Yes, but you have remained longer than three months.

Capt. BARRY—I think that the Colonel and the General, between them, can get the boys to remain, and paid, without being mustered out at all. [Cheers.]

Soon afterward Gen. CORCORAN appeared, called his associates to order, and, amid the most silent attention, said:

As you have all decided upon going into service for the war, I am desirous that you should at once open your recruiting offices, each Captain selecting his own place, and, of course, making the regimental armory the headquarters for the reception of recruits and attending to other business. In a few days I shall have another office and headquarters at the City Assembly Rooms, which will be very central. No time, gentlemen, let me tell you, is to be lost. You must go to work at once.

Col. BAGLEY—Is it necessary that officers should be mustered out?

Gen. CORCORAN—I shall ascertain that in due time.

AN OFFICER—In beginning recruiting what information can we give the men as to the matter of bounty?

Col. BAGLEY—You must meet and settle that among yourselves.

Gen. CORCORAN—I shall make inquiry about that this evening.

Capt. DUFFY—The suggestion of the Colonel is very proper as to whether the pay of the officers shall be paid by the Government while they are recruiting for this Brigade. (Hear.) Recruiting costs, as we all know, time, labor and expense, and, considering all the circumstances, I have no doubt that if application is made to the War Department, the pay of the officers thus engaged will be continued.

Gen. CORCORAN—I find no hesitation in saying to the officers that I am thoroughly satisfied that the War Department, and the heads of all the Departments in Washington, as well as the Governor of this State, will do everything they can, consistently, for the welfare of the regiment—the brigade, I mean; that they will do everything to aid it that can be done. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. JOHN HENNESSEY was then introduced, and made a congratulatory speech, reciting his own interest in the brigade, and his hope to see it, at the close of the war, seek a new field for operation on the other side of the Atlantic.

He was much cheered. With his address the meeting was virtually concluded.

GEN. MICHAEL CORCORAN AND THE CITY OF BOSTON.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 28.

The arrangements for the reception of Gen. CORCORAN to-morrow are on a grand scale, and the demonstration will doubtless prove one of the greatest during the war. He will first be received by the Roxbury City Government, and thence be escorted to the Boston line.

Gen. CORCORAN will address the people on Boston Common.

RETURN OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

EASTON, Penn., Thursday, Aug. 28.

The New-York Seventh Regiment left Bethlehem about 5 o'clock. They will pass here about 5 o'clock to-morrow morning, arriving in New-York about 10 o'clock A. M.

RETURNING RHODE ISLANDERS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, Aug. 28.

The Tenth Regiment and the light battery (three months' volunteers) were enthusiastically received on their return from Dixie. Collations were served in the wards, and speeches of welcome made.

The Ninth Regiment will arrive in the morning.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH REGIMENT ON THE WAY.

ODDENSBURGH, Thursday, Aug. 28.

The One Hundred and Sixth Regiment, Col. S. F. JOHN, left here at 11 o'clock this morning, with full ranks, for New-York *via* Rouse's Point and Lake Champlain. Col. JUNSON'S regiment is fast filling up here.

RECRUITING IN PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, Aug. 28.

Gov. CURTIN confidently expects to make arrangements to allow each district a reasonable time to furnish its quota in volunteers, obviating a draft entirely. As soon as the enrollment is completed the quota of each township will be ascertained, together with the credit list each is entitled to for men in service. Having ascertained the number of men to be drafted in each sub-division, an opportunity and reasonable time will be given to furnish the quota as volunteers. It is expected that the quota of each county and sub-division can be ascertained by the 5th of September.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT IN QUEENS COUNTY.

The people of the town of Flushing, who have heretofore been foremost among the country towns of Long Island in the matter of enlistments, &c, held a special town meeting on Saturday last, for the purpose of encouraging volunteering and avoiding, if possible, the necessity of a draft.

At this meeting it was decided to give a special town bounty to each man enlisting from Flushing, of $75, in addition to all other State, County and Regimental bounties; and the Supervisor was authorized to raise, on the credit of the town, a sum sufficient to meet this payment.

The polls remained open for four hours to receive votes for or against the appropriation, and the balloting showed the gratifying result of not a single "no" vote, although the meeting was large and represented all portions of the town.

A bond was produced to indemnify the Supervisor in case the action of the meeting should not be legalized by act of Legislature, and was filled up in forty minutes—twenty-three thousand dollars, a sum considerably larger than that required, being guaranteed by the citizens present.

At the conclusion of the town-meeting, a mass-meeting was organized by the selection of S. T. NICOLL, Esq., as Chairman, and L. B. PARSONS and S. D. ROE, as Secretaries. This meeting was addressed by J. J. ARMSTRONG, Esq., Gen. BOSTEAD, Rev. Mr. COOMBE, of Philadelphia, and others; the speeches, and particularly that of Mr. COOMBE, being most enthusiastically received. Altogether no more successful meeting was ever held in Queens County.

THE GUERRILLAS IN TENNESSEE.

Some Particulars of the Second Fight at Gallatin—Gen. Johnson Paroled—The Losses on Both Sides, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, Aug. 27.

Gen. R. W. JOHNSON, Capt. TURNER, of his Staff, and Capt. LISBON, of the Second Indiana Cavalry, arrived here to-day.

They state that Gen. JOHNSON was compelled to surrender, near Gallatin, on the 21st inst., because his force, numbering about 700, after fighting bravely for some time, became unmanageable, and finally ran, with the exception of about 75, who, with Gen. JOHNSON, Maj. WINFREY, of the Fifth Infantry, and three other officers, were taken prisoners.

The National loss was twenty-six killed, including Lieut. WYNKOOP of the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, and two other officers, and thirty three wounded.

The rebel loss, including several officers, was thirteen killed and forty wounded.

The National prisoners were all treated well by the guerrilla MORGAN, and liberated on parole.

MORGAN'S force is 1,800 strong, and is finely equipped and mounted. They carry along with them printing materials, with which they regularly issue a newspaper called the *Vidette*.

THE SURRENDER OF CLARKSVILLE

STATEMENT OF COMPANY OFFICERS.

The undersigned, commissioned officers of the line, who were at Clarksville, Tenn., on duty at the time of the surrender, have read with deep regret a telegraphic dispatch, purporting to come from Russellville, and comments thereon, giving a basely false report of the action. To the ends of obtaining simple justice, we submit a faithful statement of the facts.

About ten days after the battle of Shiloh, our regiment was sent from thence to garrison and hold Fort Donelson and Clarksville. Four companies were stationed at the former place, under Lieut.-Col. ANDREWS, the other six at Clarksville, under Col. MASON. We had lost 137 men in the battle at Shiloh, out of 510—balance of regiment being sick in hospital at the time. We were divided to garrison the above places.

After sending back to Ohio the sick, we did not, all told, number three hundred men fit for duty; still both places have been held for more than three months. Our number *for duty*, has never, at Clarksville, numbered two hundred. Col. MASON constantly called on superior officers for reinforcements, and for artillery, but because of supposed greater necessity at other places, neither were sent.

Rumors of designed attacks upon us were received for several days, and by Col. MASON'S order several temporary rifle-pits were constructed. A few days before the attack, Lieut.-Col. ANDREWS came up from Donelson, (45 miles distant,) and Maj. HART was sent to take his place at the Fort. On the morning of the attack Col. MASON was near the river, attending to the duties of the post, and upon hearing of the enemy's approach, made his way to the camp. Upon the approach of the enemy, Lieut.-Col. ANDREWS immediately placed all men in camp in line of battle. Detachments had been sent to guard steamers with Government stores on the way to Nashville, others on telegraph line, and still others to guard Government stores on the landings, so that at the time not more than 125 men were in line. As Col. ANDREWS was preparing to open fire upon the enemy, Col. MASON had, by a circuitous route and rapid movement reached the camp. At that moment a flag of truce approached from the enemy. Of course all movements were halted, and the messenger was sent to Col. MASON. He immediately summoned us to his quarters in council. The messenger stated he was sent to demand a surrender, with the condition that private property should be respected, and the force allowed to retain its colors. The true condition of affairs was, for a moment, canvassed. It was certain that a force of from eight hundred to a thousand was drawn up before us, supported by two batteries of artillery—the messenger said a greater number. Col. WOODWARD commanding, conjointly with Col. A. R. JOHNSON, the enemy, was called, and Lieut.-Col. ANDREWS asked to be permitted to pass along the enemy's lines to ascertain the true number; after some parleying the request was granted. He turned and reported that, as near as he could ascertain, about four hundred cavalrymen were drawn in line some four hundred yards distant; one company armed with new sixteen shooter rifles; one company with carbines and sabres; the balance with double barrel shot guns; at the left and rear were drawn up about one hundred infantry; at other points of street crossings were stationed probably two hundred men. Besides these, about one hundred and fifty cavalry had dashed through the city to the landing. This was Col. A's report. But several others had reconnoitered, and discovered two batteries of artillery planted within five hundred yards of us—the people six or seven thousand in number and containing at least one thousand fighting men, were rising and turning out armed—there were but five or six Union families in the city. We had not the sign of artillery but a little bell-muzzled piece Col. ANDREWS had patched up at Donelson and brought along—a grapeshot could not be put in its chamber; we have no ammunition for that! Under these circumstances, we thought it soudness to hold out, and we unanimously advised Col. MASON to surrender.

N. J. HANTER, First Lieutenant, Co. I, 71st.
ISAAC MASON, Second Lieutenant, Co. C.
IRA L. MORRIS, First Lieutenant, Co. C.
SMITH H. CLARK, Captain, Co. D.
J. R. WOODWARD, Captain, Co. C.
T. W. BOWEN, Captain, Co. K.
C. H. KRAUM, Captain, Co. F.
SOL. J. HOUCK, Captain, Co. I.
THOMAS T. MOSS, Adjutant.
WM. H. CALLENDER, Captain, Co. E.
H. M. DEVAY, Lieutenant, Co. D.
L. W. BEAMAN, Lieutenant, Co. F.

A Vindication of the One Hundred and Seventeenth N. Y. S. V.

CAMP NEAR TENSALLY TOWN, D. C.,
Tuesday, Aug. 26, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of the 25th inst. appeared an item concerning this regiment, which requires correction. This article states that

"On Saturday night last quite a serious fight occurred at the New-Jersey Central Railroad Depôt, among the soldiers of the One Hundred and Seventeenth N. Y. S. V. That a party of some twenty-five or thirty soldiers, under the influence of liquor, got into a row among themselves, in which they freely used knives and other weapons, resulting in one of the officers—who was endeavoring to quell the disturbance—being severely stabbed, and several of the men frightfully cut. The rioters were finally overpowered, handcuffed, gagged and chained together in a car, when the regiment departed."

There is not a word of truth in the above statement. Not a man was drunk while we were in Jersey City. No fight nor disturbance of any kind whatever occurred among the soldiers; no knives or other weapons were used, nor was any officer injured. No man was "frightfully cut," nor was there a man gagged or handcuffed. The regiment was as quiet and orderly as any passengers ever were. Very respectfully, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. R. FEASE,
Colonel Commanding 117th N. Y. S. V.

AFFAIRS AT CUMBERLAND GAP.

A Sharp Letter from Parson Brownlow.

I have two letters from Cincinnati, dated the 25th inst., and one of the writers is a clergyman. The news given me is this, and the writer was directly from the Gap, escaping through the woods in part, and with great difficulty:

"When I left, a considerable force of the enemy was in front of the Gap, while one regiment of rebel cavalry has possession of Barboursville, and eight regiments of infantry occupied Flat Lick, only 20 miles from the Gap. It will require great efforts and prompt action to save our men from being cut to pieces, or forced to surrender. My heart sickens over the miserable management of our authorities at the Gap."

A second letter states these items:

"Our army is surrounded at the Gap, and if not speedily relieved will be cut to pieces. Adair's Cavalry are in Barboursville—a heavy force is coming through Wilson's Gap and concentrating on Flat Lick, only twenty miles from Cumberland Gap, while our supplies are cut off. Such management is disgraceful.

Gov. MORTON of Indiana sent a large force to the Gap, and these were detained at Lexington, not even dreaming of their want at the Gap. Buffa short time since 806 East Tennessee Unionists and 50 North Carolinians made their way to the Gap and entered the Union service. To think of these poor fellows being cut to pieces is too bad."

I have been, for months, disgusted with the management of affairs in Kentucky and Tennessee, and I have this day started a messenger to Washington, with a letter to Secretary STANTON, making known this state of things.

If our Government does not intend a more energetic and sensible course of conduct, I advise the authorities to surrender to JEFF. DAVIS and his plundering and perjured hordes!

W. G. BROWNLOW.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 27, 1862.

VERY LATEST FROM THE GAP.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Aug. 28.

The *Democrat's* correspondent, from Cumberland Gap the evening of the 23d, has arrived, and reports:

The Federal troops are in excellent health and spirits, and eager for a fight, with an abundance of provisions for sixty days. Every few days our troops send out foraging parties, sometimes numbering a hundred wagons, into Powell's Valley, Tenn. who invariably return loaded, the foragers always driving such rebels away as they may meet. The correspondent says the Nationals can hold the Gap against any force; that the rebels do not mean to attack, but think they can starve the Nationals out. The number of rebels this side of the Gap is estimated at 20,000 to 30,000, trying to join Cerro Gordo WILLIAMS.

On Friday last, Col. GARRARD, with 500 of his and MUNDAY'S regiments, went on an expedition to ascertain the enemy's position, and force his way through their lines to join NELSON. They had one brush with STEARNS' cavalry on the route, and succeeded in the expedition. At Red Bird Creek MUNDAY and GARRARD met 150 of STEARNS' cavalry, killing three and mortally wounding two, when the remainder scattered at awful speed. Capt. MULLINS, of MUNDAY'S cavalry, was killed—no other National.

POSITION OF AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Aug. 26.

We have late and reliable intelligence from Kentucky, which gives the precise state of military affairs in that State. The statement of large forces of rebels invading Kentucky is now known to have been without foundation. Gen. SCOTT, the rebel commander of eight regiments of infantry, two regiments of cavalry and a force of artillery, have recently entered the State with the avowed purpose of cutting off supplies and preventing reinforcements from reaching Gen. MORGAN, who has 10,000 men in possession of Cumberland Gap, while a large force of rebels have surrounded the other side of the Gap to contend with MORGAN for its possession. They do not dare come round into Kentucky, for then Gen. BOYLE would threaten their rear, and their capture would be inevitable. If with a large army they can defeat MORGAN and capture his stores, arms and men, they achieve an immense victory. They then could hold the Gap against BUELL, and their forces could advance and retreat at pleasure, in perfect security, and invade Kentucky, holding the Gap as a rendezvous for their Western forces. SCOTT is still north of the Gap, but he has not yet cut off the supplies from reaching MORGAN, although the trains are threatened with capture, and recently he attacked METCALFE'S cavalry, near Richmond, and caused him to retreat.

Gen. NELSON is in command of the Federal forces, and, it is understood, will at once put them into a camp of instruction, near Richmond, to thoroughly fit them for the field. We may confidently expect startling news from the Gap during the present week, but we firmly believe that Gens. NELSON and MORGAN will be fully equal to this or any similar emergency."

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

Movements of John Ross—Another Town in Minnesota Destroyed, &c.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Aug. 28.

JOHN ROSS, Chief of the Cherokee Nation, and retinue of fifty persons, passed here last night en route for Washington, where he goes to lay the grievances of his people before the President, and urge the sending of a body of troops to clear the Territory of hostile tribes and rebels.

A dispatch from Des Moines, Iowa, to-day says, arrivals from Fort Dodge bring reports of the destruction of Springfield, on the Minnesota State line, by the Indians. Emmett and Dickinson counties are reported in danger. Settlers are fleeing south to Fort Dodge and other places, for safety.

A gentleman from Fort Dodge is now here to procure arms and ammunition.

ST. PAUL, Thursday, Aug. 28.

Ten whites were killed and fifty-one wounded at New-Ulm, at the fight on Saturday. The Indians fought bravely and recklessly. Their loss was considerable. On Sunday, our small force under Maj. FLANDRAU, fearing that he could not stand another attack, withdrew to Mankato, leaving the town to the mercy of the Indians. It is reported that between 500 and 600 Indians were in the fight.

Col. SIBLEY'S command probably reached Fort Ridgely yesterday. The Adjutant-General of Minnesota issued an order to the commanding officers to seize all horses and means of transportation necessary, on giving a receipt to owners. The massacre does not seem confined to one locality, but spread over a vast amount of territory.

It is reported that forty-five families had all but two persons killed at Lake Shitik, 60 miles south of New-Ulm, but these reports are undoubtedly exaggerated, many persons having fled or secreted themselves, who are probably supposed to be killed.

The Indian Chief "Hole-in-the-Day" Reported to be Shot.

From the Washington Republican.

CHARLES E. MIX, Esq., Acting Indian Commissioner, received a letter yesterday from Superintendent THOMPSON, St. Cloud, Minn., dated Aug. 20, stating that Agent WEBB, with sixteen men, had pursued "HOLE-IN-THE-DAY" across the river, had been fired upon, returned the fire, and shot the Chief, who ran a short distance, fell, recovered himself and ran again, and again fell, when some of his tribe came to his assistance and carried him into the woods. Superintendent THOMPSON states that he and Commissioner DOLE had started for the treaty-ground of the Chippewas, (Red River North,) when they received the above intelligence and returned for a military force adequate to meet them. As the Commissioner left St. Paul on Tuesday with 200 men to quell the outbreak, doubtless on this HOLE-IN-THE-DAY and his fighting Indians have been taught a wholesome lesson.

The Loyalty of the Indians—The Cherokees.

From the New-York Examiner.

The following paragraph, from a letter written by Rev. J. HORNBUCKLE JONES to the *Examiner*, will be read with thanksgiving by every loyal Baptist. Painful and mortifying rumors have been circulated respecting the treachery of a people for whom Northern Baptists had done so much. But Mr. JONES, formerly one of our missionaries, and now Chaplain of the Second Indian Regiment, gives, under date of Camp Downing, Cherokee Nation, July 23, 1862, more reliable and better testimony. He says: "To me the most interesting feature in the operations of the Indian expeditions, is the zeal with which the Cherokees espouse the Union cause, and the joy with which they receive the Union army as their deliverers. Repeatedly had the full Indians refused to join in the rebellion. Once and again had JOHN ROSS, their chief, resisted the pressure brought to bear upon him to enter the Confederacy. But in August last, at an extra session of the National Council, and at a popular Convention, also, the whole Cherokee people yielded to the Confederates, and entered into a treaty with them. They agreed, on certain considerations, to furnish for the Confederate service a regiment consisting of 1,200 mounted men. But the treaty was entered into, and the agreement made, under the threat of BEN MCCULLOCH, that if they refused the whole country would immediately be overrun by his army, and the Union men all slaughtered. MCCULLOCH'S army was then on the border of the nation. STAND WATIE, a Cherokee, who is a traitor and enemy to his people of old standing, had already raised a regiment of desperadoes, both Indians and whites, and had entered the Confederate service. He and his men were urging MCCULLOCH on, and stood ready to join him and pounce upon their own people and crush them out of existence.

This treaty, and all its stipulations, were entered into under duress. The Cherokees, therefore, do not consider themselves in the least bound by its obligations. DRAW'S Cherokee Regiment, which was organized in compliance with these treaty stipulations, was composed of men as loyal as those in any regiment in the United States Army. With the exception of about fifty men, (some of them officers,) the whole regiment was most intensely loyal. When we were at the Cow Skin Prairie, the northern extremity of the Cherokee Nation, we sent out messengers to the people, and to DRAW'S Regiment, and asked the men to come and enlist in the Union army. Three days only had elapsed when 400 Cherokees had entered our lines. Three hundred were immediately organized, under Capts. TOOSTOO, ROSSA and SKELLA, into companies, and entered the United States service—thus filling up the Second Indian Regiment.

Again, on the 3d of July, Lieut.-Col. DOWNING came into our camp at Wolf Creek with 210 men, ready to enlist. They came in with a white flag flying and arms inverted. They also brought with them eight Secessionists as prisoners of war. One of them, CLEMENT VANN, is a very prominent man.

In a few days more, Capts. CHRISTIE and JAMES VANN came in with 400 more men to enlist. Col. WAZA then detached Maj. WM. A. PHILLIPS, of the First Indian Regiment, to organize a Third Indian Regiment. Loyal Cherokees kept constantly coming, and in three days the regiment was full, with all the companies up to the maximum number. Maj. PHILLIPS was elected Colonel; Rev. LEWIS DOWNING, a full Cherokee, Lieutenant-Colonel; and Capt. FOREMAN, of the Kansas Tenth, Major. Beside four companies of Cherokees in the Second Indian Regiment, and the entire Third Indian, there are about 500 Cherokees ready to enlist, and fight for the Union and the deliverance of their country. It is thought that another entire regiment of Cherokees will be organized in a few days. On the side of the rebels there are scarcely 500 Cherokees in the service, and a majority of them are half-breeds. It will thus be clearly seen how vastly the Cherokees have been belied.

The Agricultural College of Pennsylvania.

DEDICATION OF THE COLLEGE BUILDING.

The friends of agricultural education throughout the State are respectfully invited to attend the dedication of the buildings of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, to take place on Wednesday, the 3d of September next.

They are reminded that this institution is situated in Centre County, nine miles southwest of Bellefonte, near the geographical centre of the State, and that it is accessible either by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad to Spruce Creek station, or by the Sunbury and Erie Railroad to Lock Haven.

From Spruce Creek visitors reach the college, 20 miles distant, either by private conveyance or by stage. From Lock Haven they reach Bellefonte by stage, and thence come to the college by stage or by livery accommodations.

Strangers are informed that this is a State institution, incorporated in 1854, and built up since that time at an expense of about $200,000. It has been in operation with unfinished buildings, and an attendance of over one hundred students for nearly four years. Its buildings are now about completed, and hence the dedication. Prominent speakers are expected upon the occasion.

Persons intending to be present at the dedication are requested to inform me of the fact, that provision may be made for their getting from the railroad station to the college. E. PUGH.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, PENNSYLVANIA, Thursday, Aug. 21, 1862.

N. B.—The Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company have generously agreed to sell excursion tickets to Spruce Creek station for the occasion. E. P.

Large Fire in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Wednesday, Aug. 27.

The extensive wholesale drug and chemical establishment of F. WATZELL & Co., was totally destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $100,000. Insurance, $45,000.

Markets.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Aug. 28.

FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT in good demand for Red Winter and market better; sales 7,000 bushels Green Bay Club, $1 05; 30,000 bushels Milwaukee Club on private terms; 84,000 bushels Red Winter, $1 10@$1 12. CORN dull and no sales. WHISKY quiet at 32c. CANAL FREIGHTS steady. *Imports*—12,000 bbls. Flour, 221,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn. *Exports*—41,000 bushels Wheat, 71,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Rye.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Aug. 28.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firm and held above views of buyers; sales 12,400 bushels Winter Red Western. CORN dull; sales 7,000 bushels Illinois at 47c. OATS (Canadian) held at 50c., without sales. FREIGHTS firm. *Imports*—200 bbls. Flour, 62,000 bushels Wheat, 107,000 bushels Corn. *Exports*—2,060 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn.

(ADVERTISEMENT.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 27.—*In steamship Scotia, for Liverpool*—J. B. Lapeyre, New-Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Matthews, New-York; Miss Isabella Cruickshank, Toronto; Mrs. Taylor, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. David Torrance, Miss E. F. Torrance, Montreal; Capt. W. A. Cooper, Thos. Farrie, Liverpool; J. W. Bates, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Douglas, Miss Douglas, Miss Watson, Wm. Watson and 2 sons, W. R. Hodges, New-York; E. P. Sabatie, San Francisco; Charles E. Luckie, England; James L. Howard, Hartford; G. Breant, France; C. Lillie, Paris; A. Sein, Havana; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Boardman, Cleveland, O.; M. B. Camp, New-York; J. Chiudow, Russia; H. H. Bancroft, San Francisco; L. Percy, New-Orleans; J

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3412. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

VERY IMPORTANT NEWS

Official Accounts of Recent Events in Virginia.

Dispatch from Gen. Pope to Gen. Halleck.

The Movement of the Rebels on the Right Flank of Our Army.

Prompt Measures Adopted to Meet the Danger.

The Enemy Routed by Gen. Hooker at Bristor Station.

THEIR CAMP AND BAGGAGE CAPTURED.

A Desperate Battle Between McDowell and Jackson on Thursday.

THE ENEMY DRIVEN AT ALL POINTS

The Fighting Terminated by Darkness.

JACKSON IN A TIGHT PLACE.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. POPE.

MANASSAS JUNCTION, Aug. 28—10 o'clock P. M.

To Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

As soon as I discovered that a large force of the enemy was turning our right toward Manassas, and that the division I had ordered to take post there, two days before, had not yet arrived there from Alexandria, I immediately broke up my camp at Warrenton Junction and Warrenton, and marched rapidly back in three columns. I directed McDOWELL, with his own and SIGEL'S Corps and RENO'S Division, to march upon Gainesville, by the Warrenton and Alexandria pike; RENO and one division of HEINTZELMAN'S to march on Greenwich, and with PORTER'S Corps and HEINTZELMAN'S Division I marched back to Manassas Junction.

McDOWELL was ordered to interpose between the forces of the enemy, which had passed down to Manassas through Gainesville, and his main body moving down from White Plains through Thoroughfare Gap. This was completely accomplished—LONGSTREET, who had passed through the Gap, being driven back to the west side.

The forces to Greenwich were designed to support McDOWELL in case he met too large a force of the enemy.

The division of HOOKER, marching toward Manassas, came upon the enemy near Kettle Run, in the afternoon of the 27th, and after a sharp action, routed them completely, killing and wounding 300, capturing camps and baggage and many stand of arms.

This morning the command pushed rapidly to Manassas Junction, which JACKSON had evacuated after three hours in advance. He retreated to Centreville, and took the turnpike toward Warrenton. He was met six miles west of Centreville by McDOWELL and SIGEL late this afternoon. A severe fight took place, which has terminated by darkness. The enemy was driven back at all points, and thus the affair rests.

HEINTZELMAN'S Corps will move on him at daylight from Centreville, and I do not see how the enemy is to escape without heavy loss. We have captured 1,000 prisoners, many arms and one piece of artillery.

[Signed.] JOHN POPE, Major-General.

REPORTS IN ALEXANDRIA.

The Baltimore *American* has a letter from Alexandria, dated 8 o'clock on Thursday.

It says that our troops are being pushed forward rapidly from there.

Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN had visited Washington and accepted the command of the Army of Virginia.

Fugitives from Manassas and Fairfax report that a conflagration was visible in the direction of the latter place, and it was supposed that the Government stores had been destroyed.

It is also said that the rebels have destroyed the bridge over Accotink Creek, which is five miles this side of Manassas, Bull Run and Centreville.

It is also said that the rebels have captured two out of four New-Jersey regiments stationed at Centreville.

Gen. HOOKER'S Brigade is reported to have checked the advance of the rebels at Centreville, and driven them back to Manassas.

Gen. POPE is beyond Manassas, cut off from Washington.

Gen. BURNSIDE and Gen. PORTER'S corps had landed at Aquia Creek.

It is also said that Gen. EWELL has penetrated to the rear of Gen. POPE, and occupies the bank of the Occoquan River.

A large force is marching to meet them and assist in opening a way to Gen. POPE and Gen. BURNSIDE.

If the movement is successful it will doubtless place the rebel army in a worse position than that which the main body of our troops is now in, as they can, if necessary, fall back to Fredericksburgh and reach Washington by water.

On the other hand, if JACKSON is cut off, his army may be scattered and destroyed.

The movement of the rebels is a bold, but a most hazardous one.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Thursday, Aug. 28.

A gentleman who arrived here to-night reports that Gen. TAYLOR, in the engagement yesterday, was so severely wounded that he may have to submit to an amputation of the right leg.

This morning, about 8½ o'clock, STUART'S rebel cavalry made a dash through Fairfax Court-House, on their way to Vienna, which is about twelve miles from Washington. The Union people of that city have all fled to the latter city.

A fight is going on to-day at, it is reported, Manassas. HEINTZELMAN, from POPE'S advance, had, it was rumored, got into JACKSON'S rear, who was supposed to be 20,000 strong.

The firing was distinctly heard here all day.

MOVEMENTS OF REBEL CAVALRY.

The Washington *National Republican*, of yesterday, says;

"MR. HAWXHURST, of Fairfax, and Clerk of the Circuit Court, says that he and all the Union men in Fairfax were compelled to leave there on Wednesday, the rebels having taken possession of the place.

Yesterday he returned to learn the fate of his family, but was met on the way by citizens from Vienna who were escaping from that place, 700 rebel cavalry having made a descent upon it.

But one Union man is left in Vienna, which is only twelve miles from Washington.

It is understood that there is a large rebel force at Leesburgh, and the prevailing opinion is, that they intend crossing into Maryland by way of Walker's Ford, the water not being more than knee deep there."

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE GUERRILLA RAID UPON THE ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAIL—THE ATTACK AT BRISTOR AND MANASSAS JUNCTION—NARROW ESCAPE OF AN IMPORTANT MAIL AGENT—TRAINS DESTROYED, AND OTHERS FIRED INTO.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 28, 1862.

When an intimate and old personal friend said to JEFF. DAVIS in the early part of this rebellion that the attempt of the South to destroy the Government would prove a failure, the high-toned JEFF., with one of his characteristic shakes of the head and a swing of his arm, as if about to kill a big musquito upon the end of his nose, said: Then, by G—d, Sir, as a last resort we will adopt the guerrilla system, and the world in arms cannot crush us." A similar determination was expressed subsequently by A. H. STEPHENS and YANCEY, and from the recent raids upon the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, it would seem that the rebellion has reached just that crisis in its progress where perforce they are compelled to adopt the so long threatened guerrilla system. The whole of STUART'S command, with FITZHUGH LEE, YULEE, and other well-known men, seem to have dwindled down to a mere partisan bands of guerrillas, who practice all the excesses, to annoy their opponents, known to that system of warfare in the most uncivilized countries. The rules of war by them are entirely ignored, and their men are made enthusiastic demons by the promises of plunder, a chance to murder the hated Yankees with impunity, and of larger liberty to gratify their fiendish hate whenever they enter the Free States, which they are confident of doing at a very early day. The guerrilla system of warfare has always heretofore been ignored by every civilized people—not alone for its barbarity, but because, as a military agency, it was almost useless. The present raids upon the road in the rear of Gen. POPE'S army have no particular significance or importance. Small mounted forces can, by sudden dashes upon the line of communication, in the night time, rob unarmed men and unoffending citizens; burn empty wagons and destroy empty railroad cars; all this is annoying, to be sure, but it really has no military importance, and cannot be a part of any general plan for a flank movement. Soldiers who go on a reconnoissance for such a purpose do not sneak about, like the highwaymen of old, in the night time, and rob and murder indiscriminately; but run the hazards of a soldier's calling, in a manly and soldierly way. These fellows rob their victims of the smallest articles of value.

No alarm, therefore, need be felt by the public; none is here felt by the military authorities, at the frequent dashes upon the railroad. *These depredators will speedily be disposed of.*

The last attack of which we have any account was made at Bristor's Station, four miles sooth of Manassas Sunction, and between Kettle Creek and Broad Run, on Tuesday night, at about 9 o'clock. There were four trains of cars between that point and Warrenton Junction, on their way to Alexandria. The first of these reached Bristor's at about 9 o'clock, and received a volley of musketry. The private mail agent, MR. WALLACE, was upon the train with a very important mail, which he had just obtained at Gen. POPE'S headquarters. The guerrillas had placed a pile of sleepers upon the track, with the intention of throwing the train off, but the engineer being badly frightened, put on all steam, dashed through the obstructions, the cow-catcher wiping them from the track without injury to the locomotive. A train was standing upon the track near the water-tank at Manassas Junction, as the special mail train (which, by the way, consisted of sixteen cars) came along. A violent collision took place, by which several cars were broken to pieces, and two lives are known to have been lost, while many persons were more or less seriously wounded. The Mail Agent occupied a car at about the centre of the train. The car was broken in the centre, but he escaped injury, secured his mail matter, and traveled on foot through the woods to Fairfax, from which point he telegraphed to the Superintendent of the railroad, and a special train was sent to that point for him, and the mail was brought through in safety. The trains behind did not fare so well. Two of them—consisting of two locomotives and thirty-five cars—were captured and burned. The last train was saved through the coolness and judgment of the engineer. Upon approaching Manassas Junction he saw at a glance that there was trouble ahead, and instead of taking to the woods as many have done, he reversed the engine, ran back to Catlett's Station, thereby saving the train. The force of rebels at Manassas Wednesday night was estimated at 1,200 men, commanded by FITZHUGH LEE. The Commanding-General has taken effective measures to put a stop to these raids and punish the parties engaged in them, and not many days will have elapsed before the road between Alexandria and Gen. POPE'S army is free from all obstructions. As the passengers left Fairfax Thursday morning cannonading was heard at Manassas, our forces having arrived there at 8 o'clock A. M. This firing was distinctly heard in this city, but it is not supposed that the rebels have any force there other than that we have mentioned as under LEE. They, however, captured three pieces of cannon with caissons and everything complete.

SECESSIONISTS LEAVING.

The prospect of a draft in this District has caused quite a stampede among the secesh of this city, and in some instances in places the least expected. Among the crowd who have abandoned their comfortable berths at the public teat, *during the last week*, to join their fate with that of JEFF. DAVIS, are to be found three sons of a prominent officer of the Senate. The father is doubtless a truly loyal man. This exodus among the young gents of secesh proclivities has almost created a panic among the bootmakers and clothiers. Somehow or other it always happens that the young men of this city tinctured with Jeff. Davisism are also largely in debt to boarding-house keepers, shoemakers, tailors and livery-stable keepers. Perhaps these little weaknesses, are indications a of fitness to be received into full fellowship at the rebel Capital with the great repudiator.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 29.

The following complete list of the wounded in the recent skirmishes in Virginia has that been received from one of the TIMES' special correspondents in the field:

George W. Taylor, Brigadier-General Commanding—wounded.
Samuel Trimble, Co. I, 12th Ohio.
A. Brickin, Co. C, 3d New-Jersey.
Daniel E. Marvin, Co. D, 3d New-Jersey.
Julius P. Rialing, Co. K, 3d New-Jersey.
Geo. Smith, Co. G, 12th Ohio.
M. W. Baker, Co. E, 12th Ohio.
Geo. Engle, Co. A, 11th Ohio.
Lloyd W. Cook, Co. I, 4th New-Jersey.
Capt. Fahmair Stett, Co. D, 2d New-Jersey.
Jas. Barnett, Co. H, 12th Ohio.
Corp. S. R. Smith, Co. I, 12th Ohio.
Geo. Meyon, Co. F, 2d New-Jersey.
John Keyser, Co. G, 3d New-Jersey.
Jas. Dempsey, Co. C, 3d New-Jersey.
Felix Cain, Co. F, 1st New-Jersey.
Lewis Clipp, Co. C, 11th Ohio.
Geo. Hauffman, Co. H, 2d New-Jersey.
Corp. J. W. Day, Co. F, 11th Ohio.
Wm. McCoomb, Co. E, 1st New-Jersey.
Thos. Thatch, Co. K, 12th Ohio.
Wm. Johnson, Co. I, 2d New-Jersey.
John Kellman, Co. I, 2d New-Jersey.
Wm. Johnson, Co. A, 2d New-Jersey.
Thos. Topham, Co. C, 2d New-Jersey.
T. W. Randall, Co. H, 3d New-Jersey.
Capt. Robert Mount, Co. C, 1st New-Jersey.
John Warner, Co. D, 1st New-Jersey.
C. Dias, Co. E, 1st New-Jersey.
Geo. Chew, Co. E, 4th New-Jersey.
Wm. Cromler, Co. G, 12th Ohio.
Joseph Liston, Co. G, 12th Ohio.
Jos. Vanovly, Co. I, 12th Ohio.
Henry Bowser, Co. D, 12th Ohio.
A. Kepley, Co. B, 12th Ohio.
Wm. Fegter, Co. I, 12th Ohio.
Jacob Walduck, Co. G, 12th Ohio.
Erasmus Bridge, Co. G, 12th Ohio.
Michael Knauber, Musician, Co. G, 12th Ohio.
John M. Hatleck, Co. D. 1st New-Jersey.
John Barkelt, Co. H.
Joseph Tatem, Co. H; John Kelly, Martin Hede Co. K; Joseph Kelly, Co. K, 4th New-Jersey.
Henry Summerville, Co. H, 11th Ohio.
Ferdinand Irwin, Co. H, 11th Ohio.
Wm. H. Clark, Co. G, 27th New-York—sick.
John P. Lanta, Co. B, 2d New-Jersey.
H. F. Currie, George Gordon, Co. G, David Ackerman, Co. G, John Bachthold, Co. E, 2d New-Jersey
Thos. Jones, Co. F, 1st New-Jersey.
Philip Smith, Co. E, 11th Ohio.
Peter Breshaw, Co. A, 11th Ohio.
Wm. Ehninger, Co. G, 12th Ohio.
Corp. John Swan, Co. E, 12th Ohio.
Patrick Lynch, Co. G, 2d New-Jersey.
Capt. A. S. Taylor, Co. I, 2d New-Jersey.
B. F. McCloud, Co. I, 2d New-Jersey.
Lieut. R. Hewes, 3d New-Jersey.
John Kinney, Co. I, 4th New-Jersey.
Geo. W. McClellan, drummer, Co. B, 12th Ohio.
A. Cornell, Co. B, 12th Pennsylvania.
Sergt. John Schoen, Co. I, 12th Ohio.
E. W. Helm, Co. H, 12th Ohio.
Louis Bluff, Co. D, 2d New-Jersey.
Lieut. Griff W. Carr, Co. I, 3d New-Jersey.
Chas. B. Feolke, Co. C, 12th Ohio.
Zeno H. Scott, Co. C, 12th Ohio.
Lieut. W. J. Brickley, Co. I, 2d New-Jersey.
S. F. McCloud, Co. I, 2d New-Jersey.
John Halfich, Co. A, 12th Ohio.
David S. Essex, Co. A, 2d New-Jersey.
Lieut. Richard S. Hewett, 3d New-Jersey.
Sergt. T. K. Ekings, Co. C, 3d New-Jersey.
John Oakes, Co. C, 12th Ohio.
Henry C. Heidwiller, Co. B, 1st New-Jersey.
Capt. E. R. Allen, Co. D, 1st New-Jersey.
John T. Lewis, Co. G, First New-Jersey.
Sergt. Wm. Atchison, Co. I, 2d New-Jersey.
John Weaver, Co. F, 2d New-Jersey.
M. S. Taylor, Co. B, 2d New-Jersey.
S. D. Salmon, Co. G, 3d New-Jersey.
Jas. Naylor, Co. C, 3d New-Jersey.
Robert McCrum, Co. E, 12th Ohio.
Eugene Simpleon, Co. K, 12th Ohio.
John Johnson, Co. A, 1st New-Jersey.
B. Miller, Co. K, 4th New-Jersey.

DEATHS IN GENERAL HOSPITAL AT ALEXANDRIA, FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 29TH INST.

John Jones, Co. E, 27th Indiana.
Jas. Gillespie, Co. B, 1st Virginia.
Michael Kinslow, Co. B, 46th Pennsylvania.
Unknown soldier.
John B. Dromel, Captain in Collie' Zouaves D'Afrique.
Thos. D. Sturievant, Co. C, 10th Maine.
Bickford L. Rand, Co. H, 6th New-Hampshire.
Michael White, Co. I, 97th N. Y., of Little Falls.
Corp. Nicholas Schutz, Co. H, 3d Maryland.
John Moore, Co. E, 46th Pennsylvania.
James Grebe, Co. K, 7th Ohio.
Corp. H. J. Brown, Co. A, 7th Ohio, of Cleveland.
Albert Dwhurst, Co. B, 40th New-York.
Peter Marion, Co. C, 102d New-York.
Corp. Albert Warner, Co. A, 5th Conn., of Hartford.
Charles Bushnell, Co. I, 46th Pennsylvania.
Morgan Mallick, Co. F, 111th Pennsylvania.
John O'Neil, Co. A, 1st Excelsior.
Corp. C. S. Atkinson, Co. F, 111th Pennsylvania.

THE FIGHTING NEAR MANASSAS.

From the Washington Star of Thursday evening.

One of the New-York Batteries, belonging to SYKES' Corps, under Capt. VAN PYCKARD, was at Manassas on Tuesday night, and lost four or six pieces in the fight with the Confederates, being surrounded, and having neither infantry or cavalry support. The Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry escaped or skedaddled, and came into Alexandria, with few missing, about 9 o'clock last night. They behaved badly. On Wednesday (yesterday) morning, early, Gen. TAYLOR'S Brigade, (First, Second, Third and Fourth New-Jersey Volunteers,) of Maj.-Gen. SLOCUM'S Division of the Army of the Potomac, was sent by rail to Manassas.

The troops landed at Bull Run bridge and marched to Manassas, on approaching which place they met a line of rebel skirmishers, who fell back before them. The brigade continued its march, and on coming within the circle of fortifications at the Junction, which they had no idea were occupied, a heavy concentrated fire of artillery was opened upon them from three different directions. Gen. TAYLOR had no artillery or cavalry, that of the division not having arrived from the Peninsula, and was consequently obliged to retire out of range, behind a sheltering ridge. While here it is reported that they warmly engaged a brigade of rebel infantry.

At length, seeing a large force of rebel cavalry making toward Bull Run Bridge, with the evident intention of intercepting his retreat, Gen. TAYLOR withdrew his troops across Blackburn's Ford. To this point the enemy pursued him with horse artillery, pouring canister into his ranks with some damage, wounding, among others, the General severely and his son slightly, and killing Lieutenant PLUMB, of the Second New-Jersey Regiment.

This brigade was a small, weak one, not numbering over 1,500 effective men. Its loss at Gaines' Mill was very severe, and in the present affair it was almost without officers. Its loss is not known, but is pretty severe.

REPORTED APPEARANCE OF THE ENEMY AT FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE.

We hear that the Postmaster at Fairfax Court-House arrived here at an early hour this morning, having packed up his goods and mails and left last evening, in apprehension of a Confederate raid upon that point. He saw a bright light in that direction after he left, and thinks some buildings had been fired there.

No confirmation of such apprehensions have been received here up to the time of going to press with the second edition of the *Star*, nor of the report afloat of a battle at Centreville, though the fact of some skirmishing there is not improbable.

THE ENEMY IN STRONG FORCE AT GAINESVILLE.

We have information that the enemy was encamped, some twenty or thirty thousand strong, at Gainesville, near Manassas Junction, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning.

A large portion of TAYLOR'S New-Jersey Brigade was captured at Fairfax Station by the rebel cavalry, some five hundred of which were seen between Centreville and Fairfax Court-house yesterday noon, and are supposed to be the same that made the above capture.

From the fact that the enemy, last night, burned the bridges at Accotink and Pope's Run, it is supposed that they are moving off in some other direction, and wish to avert pursuit.

LATER AND MOST IMPORTANT.

Burnside and Pope Cut Their Way Through the Enemy and Join McClellan.

The Rebels Thoroughly Routed and Driven Through the Mountains.

A Great Battle Probably Fought Yesterday.

OFFICE ASSOCIATED PRESS AGENCY, NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 29.

We have reliable advices, through letters received to-night, that affairs at Washington and Alexandria to-day wore a more favorable aspect. The Secessionists of the latter city are less jubilant, and carry despondent countenances.

Generals BURNSIDE and POPE have successfully cut their way through the rebel forces to Manassas, and have formed a junction with the Army of Virginia, under Gen. MCCLELLAN, this side of Centreville.

There has been a severe engagement with the rebels by the divisions under the command of Gens. HOOKER, STURGIS and SUMNER, in which the rebels were completely routed and driven back from the vicinity of Manassas and Bull Run, through the passes of the Bull Run Mountains.

The loss of life on both sides is said to have been heavy. No accurate information is obtainable on this point, but it is believed the enemy were very severely punished, and many prisoners taken.

It is also stated that the Potomac River is now fordable at any point above Washington, and much excitement prevails throughout Western Maryland arising from the fear that a portion of the rebel army may make a desperate and destructive raid in that quarter, but the arrangements for a proper reception of the traitors at all points are ample for all emergencies of such a nature.

The enemy has not yet appeared on the Upper Potomac, although indications have pointed to such an event, and the excitement on both sides of the line continues.

The fears for the safety of Washington are entirely dispelled, as the defences of the Capital are perfect and impregnable.

The general feeling of the loyal people of both Alexandria and Washington is one of more confidence, and the depression which has prevailed among loyal men for the past week has given way to that of joy and gladness.

That there have been the most extensive movements of troops from Alexandria and other points, is beyond a doubt, and it is currently believed that the major portion of our army has had either skirmishing or hard-fought battles with the enemy within the last twenty-four hours.

It is generally believed an extensive forward movement was made by the whole army, to-day, under Gen. MCCLELLAN, involving a battle; but the result, if a battle was fought, has not yet been announced.

Our advices are up to noon to-day, (Friday,) and are from the most trustworthy sources.

GENERAL CORCORAN IN BOSTON.

A Most Warm and Enthusiastic Reception.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 29.

Gen. CORCORAN arrived in this city this forenoon. He came *vid* Fall River, and was welcomed at Newport, Fall River, Myricks, Taunton and Mansfield with most enthusiastic demonstrations of delight.

At Roxbury Gen. CORCORAN was welcomed with a formal reception from the City Government, and was escorted to the city line by a great turnout of citizens.

He was met by an immense procession from this city, headed by Mayor WIGHTMAN and the members of the City Council, who escorted him through the principal streets to Boston Common.

It seemed as if the entire population of Boston and its suburbs had turned out to welcome the gallant General.

Everywhere on the route of the procession, in the balconies, on the steps of houses, at the windows, on the sidewalks, in the street; the throng was immense.

Boston has never seen such a day of excitement and enthusiasm.

Gen. CORCORAN was introduced to an immense multitude on the Common, in an appropriate address by Mayor WIGHTMAN.

The cheering having subsided, Gen. CORCORAN thanked the audience for the reception extended him, and attributed it to their zeal for the good cause, and he felt it also as a compliment paid him as the representative of a class of adopted citizens, who had nobly done their duty to their country. He spoke of the heartless character of the rebellion, which sought to overthrow the fairest fabric of Government the world ever saw. Boston he referred to in terms of praise as the birthplace of American liberty and the home of the friends of their country; of men worthy to take the places of the revolutionary series. The race to which he belonged had also shown themselves the foremost supporters of the Constitution, and good old Massachusetts would be always ready to honor them. He did not forget the day when Massachusetts and New-York were side by side on the battle-field at Bull Run, and this welcome to him as an adopted citizen of New-York, was peculiarly grateful. The time had now arrived when nothing must be thought of but the duties and obligations we owe our country and to mankind; and he appealed to all present to do their duty in this matter, promptly and with a self sacrificing spirit. The Government was now fully awaked to the sense of its responsibility. All we wanted was a popular uprising to finish this war, and to aid that he was here as the guest of the city, without respect to party or nationality, to show to all his fellow-citizens of Irish birth what a calamity the success of this rebellion would be in depriving them of the only valuable place of refuge they had on the whole earth. Let not the politicians say they have suffered by the hand of the Know-Nothings. That was past, and to-day we had paraded at the funeral of Know-Nothingism. All acknowledge that the Irish citizens had done their duty so far, and they meant to do it till this rebellion was at end.

Gen. CORCORAN next spoke of the late mass meeting in New-York and of the Sixty-ninth which had returned home with him and would fill up its ranks and go back with him. They and he would go to avenge the insults the South has heaped upon Irishmen. The South and its instruments were opposed to our interests and an Irishman there was despised in the highest degree. The Sixty-ninth should not go alone to remedy these evils. He called upon his hearers to come forward and emulate the noble example of the men of that corps. He thought the degredation of white men in the South could be overrated, and spoke of the educated higher classes as ruling the masses with a despotic hand. Had he known how degraded a portion of the people of this country were, it might have prevented his ever becoming a citizen. Men had sat in the halls of state, and taken oaths year after year, who were false to them all the time! There were regiments at the South where 900 of the men had to sign their names with a cross. It is easy to make such people believe anything, and by falsifying facts and practicing upon their ignorance, the men who had been traitors for thirty years had led them into this terrible rebellion.

Gen. CORCORAN concluded by saying you know that the President of the United States intends to follow up this war for the restoration of the Union, nothing more, nor nothing less. We have nothing to do with the Slavery question. As a matter of course it will settle itself as we march along. The Government is not going to make war for it. We are fighting for the Constitution and the Union and nothing else. We cannot help it.

I render you my heartfelt thanks for this grand ovation to-day. It will always be an incentive to duty, and will show to all that a man who acts right and does his duty will meet with his reward.

The speech, of which the above is only an outline, was eloquently patriotic throughout, and was frequently interrupted with hearty applause. As the General left the stand the crowd was tumultuously patriotic, and actually carried him to his carriage. Nearly all the stores in the city were closed, and the reception was one of the greatest ovations ever witnessed in Boston.

Gen. CORCORAN dined with the City Government at the Revere House. The speeches were mainly an interchange of good feeling between native and adopted citizens.

Gen. CORCORAN alluded to the strange scene in Richmond in which fixed bayonets seforced an order against the music of the "Star-spangled Banner" as treasonable, and to his pleasure at again hearing the air. He declared that his sufferings were much heightened by the efforts for his release, and that a century of suffering could be endured for such citizens as labored to that end.

Speeches were made by the Mayor and other, Mr. PINCKNEY, President of the Council of New-York, speaking for that City, and Mr. PRICE, M. C., of Boston, for President LINCOLN, assuming that like WASHINGTON in his day, he was first in the hearts of his countrymen.

In the evening, after a serenade, Gen. CORCORAN addressed several thousand people, in which he said the North was not in the remotest degree the cause of the war. It was brought on only by a few demagogues in the South, and he charged upon the South the barbarities of murdering more than a thousand soldiers, robbing more than six hundred dead bodies, and treating as felons officers of Gen. POPE'S army. He thanked God they could not provoke the Government to like barbarities. He expressed the assurance that the President would be sustained in his call for troops, and urged enlistments. When cheers were given for the Sixty-ninth, he said they would be heard by his men, who would not cease to fight till the war was over. Though fighting for the liberties of this country, he believed it to be the most effectual way of securing those of Ireland.

The General leaves here early in the morning, and speaks in Worcester and Springfield on his way home.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Operations Against the Guerrillas on the Mississippi.

Abandonment of Baton Rouge by Our Forces.

GOVERNOR SHEPLEY AGAIN ON DUTY.

Breckinridge Threatening to Raise the Black Flag.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 22, 1862.

On Saturday, the 15th inst., the United States gunboat *Sumter* (rabel prize) grounded near the town of Bayou Sara. After many ineffectual attempts on the part of the Captain and crew to get her off, they started in a yawl down to Baton Rouge for assistance. While thus temporarily abandoned, she was attacked by the guerrillas on shore, who finally set on fire and destroyed it. For this wanton act, some of our gunboats that had come up to help the *Sumter*, opened upon the town, and completely destroyed it, and then went ashore and burnt up St. Francisville, a mile back from the river.

Capt. PORTER, of the *Essex*, has since started up the river with a determination to demolish any place along the banks which has been used as to protect guerrilla bands engaged in firing upon our steamboats and other National craft. Van DORN'S brutal order, that the people should move back eight miles from the river banks, is being carried out by the police pursued by the guerrilla parties, who, acting under rebel Government orders, are inviting destruction upon the heads of the innocent people who inhabit these towns, and who have protested in vain against the visits of the guerrillas, which they know could only end in the utter destruction of all they are worth; but what does the rebel Government care for the people at large? there are less than 300,000 white men in all the rebel States who have any clearly acknowledged rights. In the meantime, it is represented that the negroes are utterly demoralized, and for all practical purposes have quit work. As might be expected, provisions are, among the people, at starvation prices. A single barrel of flour, it is said, was sold—back of Baton Rouge, since BRECKINRIDGE'S command has been in the vicinity—for $100, and the current price for flour at Vicksburgh, for some time past, has been $50. I cannot imagine what the people, numbering hundreds of families, of these destroyed towns, unused to work, are to do. The climate is terrible, and the mosquitoes make camping out in the woods an utter impossibility, and there is neither room nor food to be had on the plantations. The rebel leaders, however, seem to possess but one insane idea, and that is to destroy what they cannot conquer and possess.

Capt. NIMS, of Nims' Battery, is at present in New-Orleans recovering, I am happy to say, from a severe fit of sickness. His labor, and the excitement attending the battle of Baton Rouge, finally resulted in an attack of fever, but skillful attendance, warm friends and a good constitution will most likely carry him through.

While I write this, preparations are going on to fit up the Assistant Aldermen's room, City Hall, for Governor SHEPLEY. Attending the abandonment of Baton Rouge by our troops, was the securing from the State Capitol all the valuable documents the Confederates left behind them, together with all the pictures, and the statue of Washington by HIRAM POWERS. This was done by especial orders of Gen. BUTLER.

Up to this moment I have not heard as to the final decree with regard to the destruction of the city. If it is left it will become a nest for guerrillas; if destroyed, it will be a sacrifice to the decree of war, necessary, no doubt, but nevertheless a fearful evidence of the punishment the leaders of the rebellion have brought upon the deluded people. As part of the plan of progress up and down the Mississippi from the mouth to St. Louis, Baton Rouge was a chain in the hub of cities, but with the temporary abandonment of the river, the place was of no strategic importance, as nothing was left but to withdraw the brave troops to New-Orleans where their presence is much needed.

It is generally understood here that the rebels intend to attack the city. To make a commencement, was instigated the attack of BRECKINRIDGE on Baton Rouge. Meantime it appears that JEFF. THOMPSON, with an accumulating force, is at a place called Patchatoola, about 40 miles from here, on the Jackson Railroad. Gen. RUGGLES remains still across the Lake, possibly some twenty miles distant. From intercepted correspondence, it is evident that the maddest of the Confederates do not believe that they can carry the city, but they so believe, that by making a formidable demonstration, the traitors inside will rise, and set the city on fire. This is their brave scheme, and this is their hope, as they frequently show in the apparently casual remark, "Well, I'm afraid that if the city were vigorously assaulted the mob would rise inside and set our houses on fire." And this is the plan encouraged, strange as it may seem, by many whose property is all centered here, and whose families will be engulphed in the conflagration.

ORDER FROM GEN. BUTLER.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 21, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 62.—Brig.-Gen. G. F. SHEPLEY having entered upon his duties as Military Governor of Louisiana, all officers on duty in this city or in Algiers, except officers of the Division Staff, will report to Col. HENRY W. BIRGE, Thirteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, Acting Brigadier-General.

Gen. BIRGE will report for orders to Brig.-Gen. SHEPLEY. By order of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.

R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. G.

GREAT UNION DEMONSTRATION.

From the Delta, 22d.

The greatest demonstration that has ever taken place in New-Orleans gladdened the hearts of her loyal citizens last night. Early in the evening, the different streets that lead to the City Hall, where the great meeting was to take place, were thronged with men, young and old, wending their way to take their part as lovers of their country. Very soon the Lyceum Hall was filled to overflowing with a dense mass of humanity, and were surged back into the street, where another stand had been erected for the accommodation of speakers. The wildest excitement pervaded the vast multitude outside, that extended up and down St. Charles-street for nearly a block, and as some noble sentiment sprang from the orator's heart and found utterance in glowing words, cheer after cheer went up, which must have caused the despicable traitors in our midst to seek the darkest recesses of their holes, for they must have trembled to the very marrow at the sound. The voice of the people is the voice of God, and they shuddered at its dreadful intonations.

Speeches were made by several prominent gentlemen, and the whole affair was a great success.

AN IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

BRECKINRIDGE THREATENING TO RAISE THE BLACK FLAG.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 17, 1862.

To the Editor of the Delta:

SIR: I am directed by the Major-General Commanding to send you the following important official correspondence, in order that it may be put upon record in an enduring form.

The flag under which the Confederates have hitherto fought is so dark to us that a slight change of color will not be observable.

Respectfully yours, R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, NEAR BATON ROUGE, Aug. 14, 1862.

To the Commanding Officer of the United States Forces at Baton Rouge:

SIR: The object of this communication is to call your attention to acts of outrage recently committed in this part of the Confederate States, under the orders of officers of the United States Army, and to other acts which, I am informed, are in contemplation under the same orders.

Many private houses have been wantonly burned, much private property has been taken or destroyed without compensation, many unarmed citizens have been seized and carried away into imprisonment upon false and frivolous pretexts, and information has reached these headquarters that negro slaves are being organized and armed, to be employed against us.

It is also stated that the Mayor of Bayou Sara has been ordered (in case he cannot procure negroes) to impress all able-bodied white persons, for the purpose of loading coal upon the boats of the United States fleet.

It has been the earnest desire of the Confederate authorities to conduct this war according to the usages of civilized nations, and they will adhere to them so long as they are respected by the United States.

I am instructed by Maj.-Gen. VAN DORN, commanding this Department, to inform you that the above acts are regarded as in violation of the usages of civilized warfare; and that in future, upon any departure from these usages, "he will raise the Black Flag, and neither give nor ask quarter."

I have the honor to request an answer to this communication, informing me of your future purposes touching the acts herein complained of. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, Major-General C. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES, BATON ROUGE, Aug. 14, 1862.

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of this date, I have the honor to make the following statement:

None of the acts therein referred to have been committed, to my knowledge, in this part of the United States, under the order of our officers.

No private houses have been wantonly burned. Since your attack of the 5th inst. disclosed your purpose to drive this army from the public property of the United States, I have determined to adopt such measures as will enable me, in strict accordance with the laws of civilized warfare, to maintain my present position. The accomplishment of this purpose compels me reluctantly to burn a small number of houses, including those of the United States Government and of private persons. While it is not impossible that, through mistake, injustice may have been done in individual cases; and although the vigilance of officers may not always suffice to prevent wrong on the part of subordinates, yet I believe that no unarmed citizen has been seized or carried into imprisonment upon false or frivolous pretexts. No negro slaves have been armed against you in this Department. I have no information respecting the order alleged to have been issued to the Mayor of Bayou Sara.

In future I shall permit no wanton destruction of private property. I shall permit no unarmed citizens to be seized upon false or frivolous pretexts. I shall not arm negroes unless in accordance with the laws of the United States.

But I am informed that a corps of blacks fought against us in the battle of Baton Rouge; and that our pickets were found tied to trees, shot through the head. And I am sorry to remind you that a most barbarous system of guerrilla warfare is authorized by your officers, and practiced by your men in this department. While we saved your drowning men at Memphis, you shot ours at White River. I am informed, too, that occasionally you have raised the black flag at the commencement of an action. Nevertheless, I shall never raise the black flag, which all civilized nations abhor; but I shall try to maintain the flag which you have so often promised to defend.

Your obedient servant,

HALBERT E. PAINE, Colonel Commanding U. S. Forces.

Major-Gen. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, C. S. A.

THE MILITARY EXCITEMENT.

THE DRAFT IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

ALBANY, Friday, Aug. 29.

It is now positively known that the draft will not take place in the State of New-York on the 3d of September, nor can the time be yet definitively fixed. The enrollment, which must first be perfected, is completed in some States and is far advanced in all. The day on which the draft will take place will be designated by the Governor. There are now about 60,000 troops enrolled to the State to fill the call for 300,000 volunteers and for old regiments. This leaves about 58,000 to raise under the call for 300,000 conscripts. Probably about sixteen days remain for volunteering before the draft.

MILITARY AFFAIRS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, PENN., Friday, Aug. 9.

Information received in Military Departments here, from every section of the State, justifies the belief that a draft will have to be resorted to in very few districts if any. Volunteers are pledged in almost every county, to be furnished promptly after the quota is declared.

Two full regiments will be sent to Washington from this place each day during the next seven days, and seven additional regiments will be sent from Philadelphia as fast as transportation can be procured.

Arrival of Gov. Stanly to Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 29.

Gov. STANLY, of North Carolina, arrived here to-day, and proceeded to Washington.

THE GOLDEN GATE DISASTER.

Full Particulars Received by Overland Mail.

Statements of Capt. Hudson and Capt. R. H. Pearson.

TERRIBLE SCENES OF SUFFERING

Capt. Hudson's Statement to the Agents of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

From the San Francisco Daily Alta California, Aug. 7.

MANZANILLA, Wednesday, July 30, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: I have to report to you the total loss of the *Golden Gate*, by fire, which occurred on the afternoon of the 27th inst., fifteen miles to the westward of Manzanilla. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when at dinner, the ship was reported to be on fire. I immediately arose from the table, requesting the passengers to remain quiet, and proceeded to the spar deck, when I found a dense volume of smoke coming up from the engine-room hatchway. All the fire hose of the ship were immediately put in requisition and worked with all possible energy.

The ship was now about three or four miles from the land. I saw at a glance the impossibility of subduing the flames, and immediately put the helm up to run the ship ashore. Men, women and children were now ordered forward, and probably one hundred had reached the forecastle, when the flames spread with such rapidity as to cut off all communication with the after part of the ship. I ordered Mr. WADDELL, the Chief Engineer, to keep the engine moving as long as possible. All regular communication with the engine-room was cut off in a few minutes by the flames. Several of the firemen and engineers were still below. The feed valves of the boilers and furnace doors were opened wide, and all precautions used to prevent explosion.

So rapid was the spread of the flames, however, that the engineers and their men barely escaped with their lives, by forcing a passage through the after freight-room bulkhead. At 5½ o'clock we grounded, about 300 yards from the beach, where there was a heavy surf breaking. Before reaching the shore, the after boats were lowered away and filled with passengers, under charge of my chief officer, Mr. NOLAN, who remained by the ship, rendering all possible aid in saving life. In the meantime, life-preservers, spars, and everything of a buoyant nature, were furnished to the passengers—thrown overboard after she struck.

The flames spread with such rapidity that the hurricane deck, from the formast aft, fell with a tremendous crash before reaching the shore, and soon afterwards the foremast went by the board. The heat had now become so intense as to compel all who remained to leave the burning wreck, by lowering themselves in the water with lines furnished for that purpose; and many had thrown themselves into the water from various parts of the ship. After all had left, Capt. PEARSON and myself dropped from the bowsprit, and succeeded, with great difficulty, in reaching the beach. I found about eighty had reached the shore with life.

All that remained visible of the ship at 8 P. M. was her engines, boilers and wheel frames. At daylight on the following morning, the 28th inst., we found and buried sixteen bodies, and at 8 A. M. we started for Manzanilla, and at noon we reached the terminus of the beach, about five miles from the wreck, and found the roads impassable from the density of the chaparral or brushwood. At 3 P. M. a boat hove in sight, with which we communicated and sent to Manzanilla for relief. On the morning of the 28th two of our boats reached us and reported that they had saved sixty-four passengers.

The *St. Louis*, touching at Manzanilla early the same morning, and hearing of our disaster, came to our assistance and rescued those who had remained with me on the beach. We had, on leaving San Francisco, two hundred and forty-two passengers and ninety-six crew. There now remain seventy-two passengers and sixty-two crew, making our list and missing, some of whom may yet be found, two hundred and four. Capt. LAPIDGE will remain at this port until to-morrow evening, the 30th inst., for the purpose of searching still further for missing passengers.

From the stormy beach and heavy surf where the ship is lying, there remains little or no probability, in my opinion, of saving the treasure. I shall remain, however, as agent of the underwriters, with a portion of my crew and officers, for its protection; and with the hope, also, of being able to save additional life. Orders from you will reach me through the house of OTTLINGS & Co., or Manzanilla. I cannot say too much of the efficiency and coolness of my officers and crew, under the trying circumstances through which they have passed. Very respectfully, &c.,

W. W. HUDSON.

MESSRS. FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents Pacific Mail Steamship Company, San Francisco.

Full Statement of Capt. R. H. Pearson.

The following is a copy of a letter written by Capt. PEARSON to a friend:

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE LOSS.

STEAMER ST. LOUIS, off MANZANILLA, July 29, 1862.

On the 27th inst., at about 4:45 P. M., as we had just sat down to dinner, it was reported to Capt. HUDSON that the steamer (*Golden Gate*) was on fire. We immediately left the table; he took the deck, while I ran to fight the fire, which originated between the forward smoke stack and the cabin galley. I saw the forward part of the upper engine-room in a blaze, (that portion of the deck just under the galley.) The engineer was attaching the hose, while I ran to the paddle-box, calling on all I met to follow and pass down the buckets of water that were always kept there. This was done, and I dashed water in around the smoke-stack till I was driven from it by the smoke and heat. I then ran to the upper deck, aft, to see that they were getting the hose along from the after pump, and, as this was being done, I turned to say a word of caution to some men who were getting one of the boats over; heard Capt. HUDSON say that he had headed the steamer for the shore, which was distant some three and a half miles. Jumping down below, I saw at a glance we were a doomed ship, as the flames flared up the engine from the hatch; met Mr. WADDELL, who said his men below were cut off and would be burned, and we decided to knock down the bulkhead in the after freight-room, and, if possible save them; this was done, and WADDELL himself, when prevented by the fire from coming up, jumped overboard from the after freight port and was saved.

Immediately I directed the panic-stricken women and children who were in the cabin to the stairways over the paddleboxes forward, myself carrying two of Mr. RICKARD's children, the flames burning as we rushed by them. About this time it was that Capt. HUDSON was driven from the port paddlebox forward. At the risk of my life I passed back again over the paddlebox, cut the cover of the forward afterboat and caught at three life-preservers. Rushing forward again through the scorching heat I met Mr. FLINT and Purser WOOD to each of whom I gave one of the life-preservers, and secured one to the fore-rigging to use myself if I became so exhausted as to need one. Mr. WOOD gave his to a woman, who, notwithstanding, was lost.

My labors were now turned to the head pump and hose, and we fought the fire foot by foot, until the men were driven away. At about this time the steamer changed her course from the direction of the land to the northward, as if the wheelsman had been forced to leave his post; but she soon changed again, and headed straight on for the beach.

I unroved the awning side ropes that were burned off, and made them fast to the forward rails, that the passengers might cling to them, and advised those who could not swim to secure such things as would float them, and keep calm until the steamer struck the beach. Many did so, but others, confused and bewildered, threw themselves at once into the water.

At 5¼ o'clock P. M., by my watch, the upper deck fell in, and the foremast went by the board, falling to starboard; soon after this she took the beach very easily, having but little way, though the engines kept working on to that time; then it was that I told the people to jump and try their best to reach the shore.

Huge breakers were rolling past the ship, sweeping everything before them to the beach, and those persons who retained strength when cast on the shore, helped to drag the exhausted or dead from the surf.

At last, Capt. HUDSON and myself were alone. Tearing off our clothing as we hung on under the bowsprit, with flakes of fire falling on us from above, we watched our chance to jump in after a roller; but the rope HUDSON held burned off, and he fell into the water, washed ashore, and I was alone, exhausted, physically and mentally, with both hands, left arm and right shoulder burned, and so, though I am a good swimmer, as you will remember, I doubted if I should reach the shore if I abandoned my life-preserver. Seeing a small spar fast to the starboard bow by a rope, I jumped with my life-preserver, and was swept some distance from the steamer across the starboard bow; but I swam back to the spar I spoke of, got astride of it, but was capsized twice, enough to prove that my strength was not equal to the task before me. I managed to put the life-preserver on, but could not tie it; I let go, when I was swept across to the port side, threw myself on my back, and before another roller came, succeeded in fastening it.

Then I was overtaken by a quick succession of immense breakers, beaten and bruised by them, and was finally pitched amongst the wreck of spars attached to the foremast. The danger was imminent of being crushed, but my strength was nearly gone, and I could make no effort to free myself; but the next roller threw me clear of them and on to the beach, when some good friends rushed down and dragged me into security. I quickly regained my strength, and was deeply pained to learn that more were not saved. Some were lying dead, and some whose names I called had not been seen. We mustered but one hundred persons. FLINT and WADDELL and other familiar faces were not among them. We were sad indeed.

While the fire roared through our noble ship, and huge seas made breaches through the charred timber, hurling the flames high in the air, we gathered our dead by the light, and laid them on the sand, out of the reach of the sea, and then sat down to watch the gloomy scene.

By 9 o'clock P. M., what was not burned of the steamer was broken up. The bow and stern came ashore, and in the morning there was nothing left but the bed-plate, wheels and attachments. The beach was strewn with various portions of the wreck. Some kegs of ale were picked up, and suffering as we all were from thirst and exhaustion, it revived many who were too weak to stand.

Among our number we recognized Capt. WORTSEY, P. C. S. N. Co., and a better man does not live; Mr. MCMULLEN, exhausted and bowed to the earth by the loss of wife and children, and Mr. WADDELL, Chief Engineer. We had seen several of the ship's boats, after changing about a little, keep away for Manzanilla, which was distant some fourteen miles, and we hoped that they would come to our relief early in the morning.

As soon as day broke we buried the dead, four of them were women, two of these elderly women, and, I think, from the second cabin, an insane person, and Mrs. MCMULLEN.

We buried them in the sand, digging the graves with pieces of board. Mrs. MCMULLEN was a lady much esteemed, and as we straightened her stiffened limbs and covered her face, my heart ached that so untimely a fate should check a life so useful, and so lonely a grave should mark the resting-place of one that in life was surrounded by so many loving friends. We placed a cross at the head of the graves to designate the spot as sacred.

When this sad duty was over, we started toward Manzanilla, marching over burning sands, through jungles and thorns, around the mountain, until we got abreast the "White Rock," eleven miles from the town. Here we found in the wood a little water, brackish and dirty; still, it was our salvation, and we drank it eagerly. After resting, we surveyed, with a new sense of our position, the high mountains towering above us, covered with an impenetrable chaparral on the one hand, and impassable cliffs on the other, bordering the sea.

On leaving the vicinity of the wreck our party numbered nearly one hundred, five children and one woman—a Mrs. WALLACE. God bless the woman, a braver and better I never saw, and never can I forget how she cheered the weary through our toilsome and painful wanderings—how, when others rested, she bathed the crying children in the only fresh water we found, to enable them to hold out, and so on through the next night, with our little band of about twenty-five, some badly burned, and all sore and lame—our feet bound in old canvass (pieces of the foretopsail, that came on shore with the yard,) and most of what we had on taken from the dead.

Here we passed the night, without water or food, while those who were in advance strayed into the mountains. But we were comforted by the appearance of the Custom-house boat of *Manzanilla*; she took two men who were able to get to a point of rock, from which they jumped, and were then picked up by the men in the boat, who promised to come to our aid in the morning. Through the long night we suffered, and at daybreak sent two men in search of water, of which they procured enough for a scanty drink for all; and then, a little refreshed, we took up our line of march over the mountains to get to where we could jump from the rocks into the water, when the boats should come to our rescue.

We climbed through chaparral, cactus and thorns, over ledges and down frightful steeps such as you never saw. Mrs. W. did all this with the strongest, without a murmur; she faltered once, poor soul, when we reached the rock from which we jumped, and as I tied the rope around her which was thrown me. She dreaded the fearful waters and feared we would not reach the boat; but at the right time I told her to jump, gave her a push and she was safely drawn to the boat.

About this time, Mr. NOLEN, in one of the *Golden Gate* boats, came in sight, and shouted that the *St. Louis* was at hand. Capt. HUDSON, a man badly burned, Mrs. W and I got into the Custom-House boat, where we found the good old French doctor, (DESMETT,) of Manzanilla, who had come to our relief with wine, water and bread; the other boats, under Messrs. NOLEN and SUTTON, took off the remainder of our fellow sufferers.

Capt. LAPIDGE received us with open arms; he, his officers, and some of his passengers, cared for our wounded and burnt, and clothed us.

While I write, (for I fear that I may break down to-morrow,) the steamer is cruising about, firing guns, and picking up the stragglers that come out of the mountains.

At 3 P. M. we came to anchor at Manzanilla, leaving the boats out to rescue all they could find. Before we came in, we saw several dead bodies drifting to the southeast.

We had hoped that this steamer's boats had saved a number of passengers, and, as it was but a short distance to Manzanilla, would have returned to hunt us up on Monday morning; but those in charge of the boats did not keep close enough to shore, and the current swept all but one some twenty miles to the southeast of the port, so that they did not get to Manzanilla till Monday afternoon. Then I learn from Mr. CONNER, late United States Consul at Manzanilla, that much time was lost in trying to induce the Captain of the brig *Minerva*, of Manzanilla (on which he and his family came passengers) to come to our assistance.

The inhuman wretch refused to move, though Mr. CONNER and others had worked all night to hasten our deliverance. Bonds were offered him of ten times the value of his vessel, but no persuasion or entreaty touched his heart of stone; he was as unmerciful as the fire and waves from which we were trying to escape. The contrast between this scoundrel and the inhabitants of Manzanilla was most striking; they threw open their houses, fed the hungry, clothed the naked, and buried, with the kindest care, three little children, who died from burns and exhaustion. The name of the Captain of the *Minerva* we have not learned.

A list of the saved will be sent up, and by that you will know who were lost. I am tolerably well, save a few burns; but there are several others so much worse than I am, that I do not say a word. I have lost all I had with me; but I regret most my box of presents, which I had received through the past fifteen years. My only comfort is that I tried to do my duty in saving the ship and passengers; I never turned from what I conceived to be my duty, to save even a paper of my own. My chief regret is that so many were lost; it has been a fearful calamity, to be remembered with pain by all of us as long as we shall live.

I wish to mention Mr. WILLIAM W. WALKER, who carried a small boy, most of the time, through our wearisome tramp; his endurance was remarkable, and his humanity an honor to human nature.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

From all that I can learn I think that the fire originated in the after galley, between the stoves and the smokestack; it got the start of the crew, and the ship burned up in the incredibly short space of time narrated here. I think Capt. HUDSON and his officers and crew did all in their power, and what they conceived to be best, to save life.

I have written this while the incidents are fresh on my mind, and I have no time or disposition to overlook or correct this. You can understand a plain sailor statement.

JULY 30.—The brig *Minerva* was bound to Acapulco, and though we felt like hanging the Captain to the yard-arm for his dastardly conduct to not going to the scene of the disaster, about thirty of us concluded to proceed to Acapulco in her. The brig was short of provisions, but Capt. HUDSON made all arrangements for the passengers, so that we might intercept the *Uncle Sam* at Acapulco, and go on to our destination; but after we were all on board, and the *St. Louis* had been detained two hours or more, the scoundrelly Captain refused to give us a guarantee when he would sail. We were fearful he would take his own time about leaving after the *St. Louis* left, got out to sea, drift about in calms, and fail to reach Acapulco in time to take the *Sam*, and we concluded to return to the *St. Louis*, and take the chance of meeting her as we went up. None of us were well, and several are now on the doctor's list.

Please inform Mr. DAVENAUX that his friend, Dr. BODINIER, was drowned; his body was recognized floating past a boat. Yours, truly,

R. H. PEARSON.

P. S.—Mr. FLINT and Dr. JONES are both lost. HOLLADAY was picked up by a boat, and is alive to tell his own story. I ought to have mentioned one or two little incidents that may be of interest, showing the miraculous escape of four children who came ashore in our party—one a baby of three months, a child of Mrs. GIFFIN. Its brother was saved by the boats; its father and mother are supposed to be lost. I understand they are from Baltimore. Strange to say, three little children by the name of MANGUARRA were saved; one of them, a girl, with us—the other two, a boy and a girl, by the boats.

Search by Steamer St. Louis.

The steamer *St. Louis*, on her upward, trip arrived at Manzanilla, at 4½ o'clock on the morning of the 29th. She was immediately boarded, and Capt. LAPIDGE, her Commander, informed of the disaster to the *Golden Gate*. Without coming to anchor she was put about, and headed for the disabled vessel. About five miles below where the ship lay, and close to "White Rock," four boats, manned, were loaded with provisions and water, and put for a point on the curved shore on the beach two miles distant. Lower down, and nearer the *St. Louis*, a boat containing natives was seen making ineffectual efforts to land. The guns of the steamer were fired at intervals to apprise fugitives in the mountains of her presence. The *St. Louis* then proceeded on to the wreck, and found the woodwork burned, and little to be seen but her boilers and other iron work. Some ladies were found floating in the water around the wreck. The first officer here manned another boat, and cruised up and down the beach, rescuing some ten or a dozen passengers. On her return, the *St. Louis* ran some twelve miles below Manzanilla, but found no persons, either dead or alive. She arrived again at Manzanilla late on the same evening. An abortive attempt was made to charter a Mexican brigantine to convey the shipwrecked passengers to Acapulco. Capt. HUDSON and crew were left at Manzanilla to look after the wreck, missing boat, and any stray passengers who might be subsequently found.

—Mr. Charles Ingersoll, of Philadelphia, was arrested, it seems, on the affidavit of Edward Willard, who deposed to having heard him utter the treasonable sentiments which he expressed in his speech at the Democratic Mass Meeting on Saturday.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE IN SPECIAL SESSION.

A DRAFT BILL PASSED THE SENATE—THE MILITARY BOARD DISPENSED WITH—A BILL AGAINST "SOUTHERN RIGHTS" SOCIETIES, GATHERINGS AND DISPLAYS—GENS. NELSON AND JACKSON TAKE THE FIELD—GENERAL IMPRESSMENT OF REBELS' SLAVES—FALSE RUMORS FROM REBEL SOURCES, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Aug. 25, 1862.

The Senate on Saturday, 24 to 6, passed the House Draft bill, with amendments providing for a fine of $100, to be retained from one's pay, in addition to his arrest, if he fail to attend after being drafted or accepted; and for a fine of $10 to $50 against any person liable to draft who, when physically able to do so, should fail to attend at the time and place of the draft. Mr. HARRISON, of Louisville, presents a bill for a five cents tax upon every hundred dollars' worth of taxable property in the State for the support of families of Kentucky officers and soldiers now or any time hereafter in the National or State service. The Senate adopted the House resolution promising and requesting comolisance with the Government's nine months' requisition through voluntary enlistments; and the House resolution authorizing Gov. ROBINSON to muster into three months' service all the Home Guards. The Senate, 29 to 0, passed Mr. SPEED's bill dispensing with the Military Board, transferring its duties and funds to the Governor, and its books and papers to the Adjutant and Quartermaster Generals. Kentucky's enrolled militia last year numbered 137,211, her Union volunteers, on the 16th instant, about 41,700. There may be at least 20,000 Kentuckians in the rebel ranks.

The House passed to its third reading a Senate bill, for the imprisonment for one to five years of every K. G. C., and every member or attendant of any secret or public secession meeting, club or association, and every conspirator or combiner with others to levy war against this State, or aider and comforter of this State's enemies; and for the fining from $50 to $100 of any displayer of the secession flag or symbols, and of any one who shall seduce or persuade any other to commit any of the offences prohibited by this act.

The Legislature is urged to pass a resolution compelling every employe of the State Government to take a proper oath of fidelity to the Union, and give bonds for its faithful observance; also, to purge itself of its dozen dangerous and traitorous members. Mr. SPARE's offers a resolution that three "Southern Rights" members of the House visit the Southern Confederacy to procure the liberation of all Kentucky prisoners in the rebel States, and that the expenses of this committee be paid with the Confederacy's script.

Mr. BACHELLER, of Larne and Rockcastle, offers a resolution instructing the House Military Committee to report what State action is necessary to facilitate the immediate construction of a railroad from some point in Central Kentucky to Cumberland Gap, in accordance with the President's recommendation.

It appears that Gen. BOYLE retains his position here, but is relieved by Gen. NELSON of the active command of all infantry troops forwarded to Lexington and Lebanon, and by Gen. JAS. S. JACKSON of the command in the field of all the cavalry in the State. Gen. JACKSON, in his card to the people of the Second District, resigning his position as their Congressman, promises again "to meet in battle the fierce and ruthless enemies of our country. Whatever I have and whatever I am are at the command of my country in this struggle for her existence." Gen. BOYLE has set to work upon the city defences quite a number of contrabands. A general impressment of Kentucky rebels' slaves for repairing roads, digging intrenchments and doing camp drudgery and chores, seems not unlikely. He now requires no permits to leave the city, except for persons leaving by rail or steamer.

I reckon Gens. NELSON and BUELL will issue orders like Gen. MARSILL's in Missouri, to punish and put a stop to inexcusable surrenders and surprises.

You will continue to hear many manufactured and exaggerated rumors from the West and Southwest, often raised and spread by enemies to distract your attention and divert your troops from the at present main seat of war in Virginia. Even though the National Government should meet with further temporary backsets in Virginia, a plentiful surplus of men from the Ohio and Upper Mississippi valleys can and will be raised to suppress any uprising in Tennessee, Missouri or Kentucky, and to prevent or repel any invasion of either. PONTIAC.

THE TENNESSEE FRONTIER.

CONCENTRATION OF NATIONAL TROOPS—GEN. MORRIS—MOVEMENTS OF BUELL'S ARMY—MORGAN'S SUCCESSES—INEFFICIENCY OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., Sunday, Aug. 24, 1862.

This place famed for its rebel fortifications and Provisional Governments, has again become quite a military post. The morning reveille and the evening tattoo, are regularly heard, while at intervals the thunder of cannon booms out upon the air. All day the tramp of cavalry is heard, while the "hurrying to and fro" of armed infantry, with their furbished bayonets gleaming in the sun creates quite a martial appearance in our midst. Fresh troops are continually arriving in the State, and many of them reach this point. Thus far the State of Indiana has carried off the palm in sending troops under the new call, to this theatre of operations. The troops she has sent, too, are for the most part fine looking, vigorous and athletic men.

Gen. MORRIS and Staff passed through here to-day for Louisville. His mission, it is understood, is to supervise the organization and drill of the new Indiana troops as fast as they arrive in the State. As the new troops come into service it is understood that one or two of the old regiments are to be attached to each brigade, for the purpose of facilitating their perfect drill in the art of war, and producing soldierly discipline from the start. This is a wise arrangement, and no man is better qualified to attend to carrying it out than Gen. MORRIS, who is one of the most effective men, as a disciplinarian and martinet, in the army. A battery of six guns, rifled 14-pounders, passed up on the train this morning, supported by a splendid-looking body of infantry. They are, as I learn, designed for the region of Cumberland GAP, to protect Southeastern Kentucky from the menaces and incursions of the rebels, who have assumed such a threatening attitude toward the people of that section. This battery and infantry have seen service, and will render a good account of themselves, if they ever get in sight of the enemy.

This morning I had an interview with a prominent gentleman from Nashville, who had been three days making the trip from that city to this place. He states that things are very unquiet in Nashville, and that the Secessionists pretend to be sanguine that the rebels will repossess themselves of the city in a very short time. He thinks that the Chattanooga Road is in no immediate danger—all the bridges and trestleing being stockaded, and the road most vigilantly guarded; though he says that the trains are frequently fired upon, and attempts often made by prowling guerrillas to tear up the track. He has no doubt, from close investigation and conversation with well-posted Union men and officers, that Gen. BUELL's army, or at least a large portion of it, will fall back from its present position on Battle Creek, to Tennessee and Nashville. This step will be taken not because BUELL is menaced, nor on account of any apprehensions of his being surrounded and overwhelmened by superior rebel forces; the sterile country in which he is situated has been exhausted of supplies, while the depredations in his rear, and the cutting off of his communications, render it next to impossible to procure a sufficiency of subsistence for his large army. Hence the supposed necessity of a retrograde movement.

From other sources it is reported that the rebel General, BRAXTON BRAGG, is certainly flanking BUELL, with designs upon Nashville, from which point he is to fall upon BUELL's rear, while the forces at Chattanooga attack his present front. Whatever reasons may exist for this report, we are very incredulous as to its correctness.

For the surrender of Clarksville, it now seems that the military authorities of Nashville must share a part of the disgrace with Col. MASON. They were notified of the approach of the rebels in force, and of Col. MASON's inability to hold the place and protect the Government stores, with the small force at his disposal, and urged to hurry forward reinforcements. The reinforcements were not sent. WOODARD appeared with 1,500 men, and Col. MASON surrendered without even a show of resistance. The amount of Government stores captured, it is ascertained, is over $200,000 worth, instead of $100,000 as stated in a former letter.

The report of the fight between Gen. JOHNSON, of the regular volunteer United States Cavalry, and MORGAN's men at Gallatin, on the 22d inst., as given in my last, is about correct, except that MORGAN made the attack instead of JOHNSON. JOHNSON and his command of 900 fought heroically for four hours, when the General and near 500 of his men being either killed or prisoners, the remainder dispersed and made good their escape. MORGAN, it is stated, has swelled his command at Gallatin, by the accession of infantry, till it now numbers near 4,000. That a dashing guerrilla chief, with originally a few desperate and outlawed followers, should be allowed to destroy railroads, and bridges, cut off communications and gather an army of 4,000 well armed men, on a prominent railroad, close to two strong Government military positions, seems marvelous. Gallatin is but twenty-six miles this side of Nashville, and forty-six miles the other side of this place. At Nashville there are from 10,000 to 12,000 United States troops, while at this place, and in close proximity to the road, there are as many more. Yet MORGAN is allowed to accumulate forces, capture our trains, destroy our roads, and retire three or four thousand of our men, by parol, from the service!

WOODARD, with a force of 1,400 rebels, continues his depredations unchecked, through the southwestern counties.

The relief volunteer fund subscribed by this (Warren) county has reached $5,000. CURTIUS.

EXPERIENCES OF A UNION CAPTAIN.

A NARROW ESCAPE—NOTES AND INCIDENTS OF GUERRILLA WARFARE.

Extract from a Private Letter.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., Aug. 21, 1862.

I wrote to you last Sunday week, inclosing my photograph card, and had left it on the table in my tent for the next mail, when I was ordered out with my company to intercept a drove of Confederate cattle, some thirty miles from camp. It was then 10 o'clock at night. I had not been gone three hours before Col. BOONE, through his blockheadedness, allowed himself to be surprised by 1,200 guerrillas, under the notorious JOHN MORGAN. BOONE had but ninety-five fighting men in camp after our two companies went out after the cattle train; but I think it would not have made any difference if he had had a thousand and five, for he was a mile and a quarter away from camp, with his wife, and he surrendered his camp in his bedroom before anyone in camp knew anything about it. He also surrendered a company that was six miles off guarding a tunnel on the Nashville Railroad, as well as all my sick soldiers in hospital, and those I left behind guarding bridges below Gallatin. From these causes I have lost thirty men; ten of my men escaped capture. But for this I would have lost nearly half of my company. I only had forty-eight men with me—the other company same number. We only took a little food in our haversacks. MORGAN burned up everything that we left in camp. The only thing he spared was what the soldiers had on their backs. Some of my half-sick men whom I left behind took care of my trunk and dress uniform; but they were taken away from them, and my trunk dashed to pieces—clothes, papers and everything kicked about the streets of Gallatin. One of the prisoners saw a Texan Ranger with the photograph card I had inclosed in my letter to you, and by some means got him (the rebel) to give it to him (prisoner.) The beautiful silk flag that was presented to my company by the ladies of Louisville was in my tent, and my faithful black servant was shot while trying to conceal it in a corn-field after the surrender. When they got it they said it was too beautiful to destroy, but the d—l got the upper hand of them, and they gave the rebel *women* the "honor" of tearing it to pieces. My noble wife, who came over to camp about the time they were scout to destroy it, tried hard to save it, speaking to the guerrillas, and also endeavoring to shame the Gallatin women who took part in it.

The prisoners (according to MORGAN's cheap style of capturing) were all paroled. They say that my wife acted bravely before the guerrillas. As soon as the place was surrendered they went to the house where she was, before she was up, *expecting to find me there*, like Col. BOONE. This was the first intimation she had of MORGAN's gang being about. When she got the first opportunity she opened her trunk and concealed from its contents $500, which they would have had otherwise.

We were on a march for three days and nights, had a fight with guerrillas at the Rock House, killed three of them, and drove the whole band away. The cavalry from Bowling Green, who were in the rear of the Confederate cattle train, captured them before we were able to meet them in front. We were returning to Gallatin the next evening after our departure, and it was not until we were within 4 miles of that place, that our scouts came riding back to let us know that Gallatin had surrendered; and we could not believe it was so, until a Union friend of mine came riding along, and told me it was really true, and that he thought our two companies were included in the surrender. When the men heard what was said, they became so enraged that I could do nothing with them until we turned them into the woods, and after marching in a northern direction from Gallatin, we, in the darkness of the woods, fortified ourselves behind a stone wall, and determined to fight to the death sooner than surrender. Our scouts disarmed two of their scouts to begin with, but they went out too far, and from the second trip they never returned. Six companies came out to fight us, but they were afraid to come where we were, for fear of an ambuscade. MORGAN's men have a dread of my skirmish style of drill; and with the woods to cover us, they would have made out but poorly against equal numbers, but they were twelve to our one, and our aim was to save our men. As soon as day began to break, we moved off as quietly as possible. We could hear the devils yelling in the distance, over the hills. The marching was terrible, being over the high knobs and on cow-paths. After 12 miles, we reached Fountain Head; and there we found that MORGAN had just left Gallatin, so we started back, meeting the paroled boys on the way. As they passed, all seemed rejoiced that I was not taken too, for they said MORGAN's men had sworn to kill me if they caught me. By this time the men's feet were used up, they were bare-footed and the blood bursting from many as they dragged one foot after the other. About eight miles from Gallatin I met Col. BOONE; he commenced telling me how bravely my wife acted, but I had no desire to talk to him. When we were about six miles from G. some of the paroled boys said my wife was coming with an officer and his wife, and offered me his buggy to go and meet her, so I gave my company to my Lieutenant and took the road my wife was coming on so as to take her back to Gallatin. The two companies went by the other road leading to Gallatin. When I was about three miles from Gallatin one of my men came dashing back to meet me and tell me that MORGAN had returned with 15,000 men, and that the two regiments of Nationals sent in that morning from Nashville, were falling back, fighting against ten times their number. I turned my horse. Two soldiers were in the buggy with me; they were both paroled men, but swore they would die before they saw me taken. They begged me to make for Bowling Green, a distance of 36 miles. It was then 9 o'clock at night, and MORGAN's scouts were all around. When we got to the forks of the road we met some of my men returning, and most of them so weak they could hardly walk. Many of them, unable to get along with their guns, smashed them on the rocks, to keep them from MORGAN's men. I immediately got out of the buggy and walked with the scattered soldiers on the railroad track. The other officers were riding horses and went by an outside road; but I stayed by my men all that night on the march, and all the next day, in the hot sun. They were scattered all along the road, for miles, and MORGAN's scouts would come out of the woods, at intervals, and ask them if they were paroled. Of course they would all say "Yes." Others would ask if they had "heard anything of Capt. NOBLE?" One old villain, with a party, came out of the woods in the night and wanted to know if I had been any place on the railroad. They told him "Yes; I was about six miles back, and coming!" At the same time I was a little ahead. He had a rope with a slip-knot hanging on the side of his saddle.

Had my men been kept together the short time that I was absent, and not been too much exhausted, I would never have given one inch to all the guerrillas in Tennessee; but, from fatigue, I, as well as my men, had become as weak as babes, and, about nine miles from Bowling Green, I sank down. One of my men went to a farm-house near by and found a Union man there who was going back to Bowling Green, who said I might ride with him if I would come to the forks of the road. I crawled there, and, as soon as I got into the buggy I fainted away, and remained unconscious nearly all the time before reaching Bowling Green, when I reported to the Commandant, who sent an armed train to bring in the men as they met them on the road. When the train returned you can imagine my joy to see my wife among the number. She had come on with Lieut. DAVIS, a paroled officer, and his wife, in a carriage.

I am doing pretty well now, except my feet; they are very sore. I have no servants either now; one was shot, and the other carried off. I have sent my wife home. Bowling Green is a lively place; all you can see is forts, breastworks, cannon and soldiers. Our two companies have not slept on blankets for twelve nights. We expect to have MORGAN's *sleepings* replaced in a few days, and we will then be able to give them another fight. I have made up my mind, and my men all likewise; we have, one and all, (my company,) sworn never to be taken by JOHN MORGAN.

GEN. WILCOX AT HOME.

A Stirring War Speech—Biography of Gen. Wilcox.

On Wednesday, Brig.-Gen. WILCOX reached Detroit, and had a most enthusiastic welcome. Among those on the platform at the Campus Martius, where the procession which escorted the General from the depot stopped, were HON. LEWIS CASS, HON. R. MCCLELLAND, SENATOR CHANDLER, and numerous other notabilities. A shower came up just as the reception ceremonies were commencing, and somewhat marred the enthusiasm of the occasion. The *Free Press* notices this incident:

"While the shower was at its height, the detachment of the old Michigan First, which had not before had a sight at their Colonel, filed up from their place in the procession to the immediate front of the stand. As they came in the presence of their Colonel, as if by impulse, every head was instantly uncovered, and they cheered and cheered again. They heeded not the drenching rain, but appeared almost insane with delight. Their excitement was shared by their Colonel, he swung his hat and cheered them, and gave evidence of the deepest emotions. Three hearty cheers were given for their old commander, and three again with a tiger, and three again. Hats were thrown in the air, and there were, apparently, not ways enough for expressing their joy. It was truly an affecting sight, and one which thrilled the heart of every beholder. It showed the affection the Colonel had won for himself in the hearts of the brave boys he led. This was really the best part of the occasion. Booming of cannon, ringing of bells, music, banners, flowers, processions, and set speeches, all the sincere and hearty efforts of the people to welcome in an appropriate manner the hero of the day, really affected him less than this meeting with the little remnant of his old command."

Gov. BLAIR made the welcoming speech. He concluded as follows:

"Their country we felt was our country, to be brought back under the flag of the Union, and to devastate it seemed like burning our own houses. And thus we played at war while they consolidated a hostile Government, crushed out opposition to it, created armies, arms and munitions, and made the power which defeated us at Bull Run, and turned back the army from Richmond. Is there any longer a doubt that this was a fatally mistaken policy? I think not. What, then, is the remedy? Simply to reverse all this. Let us make war—actual, positive, annihilating war. And why should we not? Rebellion is a crime, the most far-reaching and terrible in its consequences of all crimes. Let the thousands of our brave soldiers, slain in battle and dead of disease contracted in camp, testify how great a crime rebellion is. Let our millions upon millions of wasted treasure, to be wrung from the people hereafter, answer it; and let the families who mourn the brave who fell, say whether there should be forbearance any longer. Mercy toward rebels in arms is cruelty toward loyal men. I hope and believe that the Government of the United States now holds substantially this view, and will act in accordance with it. It is in this belief that the people of Michigan have joined the army of volunteers with unparalleled enthusiasm since the last call of the President. They feel an exulting confidence of victory, now that war is to be made in earnest. You, Sir, I trust, will march to the field with them in some important command. They now number thirty-three regiments—a large army of themselves. To command them is honor enough to satisfy the highest ambition. They go now to victory in the best of causes—victory which is to bring peace again to our distracted land. May you and they soon return again to us with your work accomplished, our Government reestablished in all its territories, and the liberties of the people secured forever. Then, again, may we all once for all bid you, as I now do, welcome home."

Gen. WILCOX, in reply, detailed at length the circumstances of his capture and imprisonment, and said:

"I wish to ask, is it right to fight against a people who are fighting for their independence? We have been so sensitive in that respect in the case of foreign nations, I have no longer any doubts on the point, if I ever had. I am satisfied that the men who have the lead are fighting to fix a despotism on the whites of the South. If the people were fighting for their liberties, they would turn their arms against JEFF. DAVIS and his crew. Now we come to the higher question. Is it right for a Government to try and suppress a rebellion, no matter how large or respectable in numbers it may be? On this question I hold the same opinion. This Government is founded on the intelligence and spirit of freedom of New-England. This Government must rise and put down all encroachments upon it at whatever cost.

Freedom of speech is not allowed in the South. The questions of the day are not allowed to be discussed in the Press. Now, the ignorant and oppressed rate not only the North but all her institutions. They hate her schools, colleges, manufactories, and the enterprize which has given to the country so much success, which has aided to give us, the North as well as the South, a nationality. If they succeed in their rebellion, it is the intention of these men to fight eternally against our institutions. Now, I have nothing to say with regard to the politics of the question, as far as Slavery is concerned. I see this scaly monster which has risen up in our midst, and with his terrible gripe intends to crush us out, and that monster is Slavery. I was a Democrat and I am a Democrat still. I say that this monster is Slavery at the bottom, with that scum of all the earth, Southern chivalry, at the top. We, Democrats and Abolitionists, can shake hands on that subject. This war, with its thunder and its revolution, is crushing out Slavery. Mr. DAVIS and his compeers, do not wish you to do anything else than to raise the banner of emancipation. Make this an emancipation war and you unite the South. The President is right, and I stand by him as long as he carries out his policy. [Applause.] Now, with regard to this war, which I denominated in the City of Washington the other day, as a brainless one, men of the Senate, men of the Cabinet, and one of the Departments came around me and said, that is just what the people think. [Applause.] In view of this we have got to close the books of last year and let it all go as lost. The first step to a man's reformation is his discovery of his error.

I take the whole thing into consideration, and am satisfied that we can crush this rebellion. They have got between five and eight hundred thousand men in the field, and I think they can bring into the field from ten to fourteen hundred thousand. This will surprise many, but they take everybody, and there are in their army young boys and gray-haired men. There is a negro element in the rebel army, and a late law of the rebel congress allows two cooks to every company, then, there are, too, colored teamsters, musicians and laborers, numbering sixty or seventy to a regiment. In this way, to say nothing of the negro teamsters and laborers on fortifications, they add about seven per cent. to the army. Now, then, they have conducted this war more in accordance with the rules of war than we have. They have the organization, and their regulars worked together with the volunteers to better advantage than ours.

I am surprised, fellow citizens, that there should be any reluctance on the part of the men of Michigan to go into the old regiments. For my part I consider it a great advantage to join the old regiments, and if I were to enlist to-morrow, I would rather go in an old regiment than a new one. They would help him a good deal and his health would be better, and his strength would, by knowing how to husband it, be preserved for the actual conflict and his fighting qualities would

FROM UTAH TERRITORY.

A Pursuit of Hostile Indians—Interesting Narrative—Arrival of Eastern Mails—Emigration—Coal Mines, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Wednesday, Aug. 13, 1862.

It will be remembered that Capt. LOT SMITH and a great portion of his company of Mormon Volunteer Cavalry, on service on the eastern mail route, were last week unheard of, on their northern trip after some Indian thieves. Briefly, the particulars of the pursuit appear to be as follows, premising that Capt. Lot did not capture the Indians, though he had a hard time of it:

On the night of July 19, about 200 head of horses and mules were run off from the ranch of one JACK ROBINSON, an old mountaineer, residing near Fort Bridger. Thirty of the animals, however, only stayed away over night. On the 20th Capt. Lot was informed of the circumstances, he being in the neighborhood, and the same afternoon sixty two men, with a few days provisions on packsaddles, carried by twelve animals, were under way in pursuit. They arrived at the Muddy, 35 miles, that evening, and pulled their animals through the stream with ropes, moistening their provisions and clothing. Here two ponies and three colts were found. The Indian track took a northwesterly course. On the 21st the pursuers crossed Ham's Fork, where three more colts were found, and continued on about sixty miles to the Fontenelle Fork of Green River, five miles from Sublette's Cut-off.

On the 22d the party traveled about the same distance. This day they discovered the first Indian camp since they started, and as the Indians were evidently making fast time, Capt. Lot endeavored to purchase provisions from emigrants on the Lander road, but without success. It appeared that the night previous, some Indians had fired on an emigrant train, and wounded one man and stolen a horse and some cattle; also, that on the Thursday preceding, four animals had been stolen from an emigrant train bound for the Salmon River diggings. Seven of the emigrants had pursued the red skins, had a skirmish with them, losing one man killed and having three wounded, but recovering no stock.

On the 23d another ineffectual attempt was made to purchase provisions at any price from the emigrants. The party traveled thirty-five miles to the base of the Green River Mountains, passing an Indian camping place, where a considerable amount of beef was lying around, not very sweet, the Indians having evidently been disturbed at their rations—indications of fight and flight existing, among which was an emigrant's cap, ornamented with a bullet hole.

On the 24th the party traveled over fifty miles, crossing the north fork of Green River, and the south and middle forks of Snake River, (*alias* Lewis' Fork, Shoshone River.) Thirty miles of the same was down the above south fork, (north side,) over a horrible road, composed of precipices, rocks, land slides, ravines, and everything of that rough nature. Two animals were found this day, and if was discovered from the track that the retreating Indians had considerable stock other than that stolen from the vicinity of Fort Bridger.

On the 25th Lieut. RAWLINGS, with eighteen men, returned toward Fort Bridger, as many of the animals of the party were "giving out." The main party traveled on about thirty miles, to the north fork of Snake River. This was a hard day's travel—first up a rough and thickly wooded cañon, next along a grassy valley, where the trail was so diffused as to require much time to keep it; and then the fording of the Snake River, in one of the deep, swift currents of which, DENAL MCNICOL, with his horse, was drowned. Here eight pounds of flour constituted the stock of provender for over forty men. Three colts and a mule were found this day.

On the 26th the company continued the pursuit over a steep and thickly-wooded mountain, where were signs of white man's travel thirty years ago, one name carved on a tree being "J. M. CARR, July 11, 1832." After about thirty-five miles' travel, and the finding of four mares, badly used and abused, the pursuing party, having no provisions, and their animals being completely worn out, concluded to give up the chase and return, the Indian trail then leading directly north, at the base of the Snake River Mountains, and the thieves apparently not many hours ahead of the pursuing party. But an Indian will make an animal go while life is left. If its back is galled, the saddle can be removed, a little sand put on the sore, the saddle replaced, and the red-skin has as good as a fresh horse for a few miles further.

The company had a hard time again in crossing the swift, wide, and in some places, deep streams of the Snake River. A horse, a saddle or two, a revolver and a trifle of baggage were lost in the operation, and another horse was killed to feed the hungry men.

On the 1st of August, the horse flesh having passed away, an emigrant company was intercepted, and one hundred pounds of flour, with a taste of bacon and tobacco, were purchased at considerable prices; but when the whole party came up with the emigrants, kindness prevailed. The next day Snake River Ferry was reached, when provisions were at hand in sufficiency.

LOT and his company expect to be mustered out of service to-morrow.

The mails now arrive regularly from the East, bringing newspapers fifteen days from New-York. Confidence in the eastern mail concern has been considerably shaken during the past three or four months, but regular and efficient service will do much toward creating new faith in the stages. The losses to the community has been not a little, but as the Government repairs no mail failure, all the people have to do is to exercise their fortitude and continue to hope for progress and improvement.

As I anticipated, the election resulted in the triumph of the one ticket published, the "Opposition" not making itself felt in the returns.

A letter writer in the Mormon emigration now leaving the Missouri country, estimates that emigration at about 5,000 this season, and the California emigration at about 15,000.

Everybody is anxious to obtain good coal here with facility, and somebody or other is ever and anon prospecting for the same in the adjacent canyons and mountains. The mines on Silver Creek, forty miles east, are difficult of access, but now it is affirmed that a vein has been discovered in Ogden canyon, about forty miles north. When wood is so scarce and almost inaccessible as it is here, coal cannot but be welcome.

Four Indians are now in custody on charge of obstructing about forty sides of leather from the tannery of Mr. PHILIP PUGSLEY, of this city.

The Park Meeting—A Note from Gen. E. R. V. Wright.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the announcement of the speakers and speeches of yesterday at the great meeting in the Park, your reporter departed from his usual accuracy, and has thereby done injustice to Gen. WETMORE as well as myself.

Gen. WETMORE, in introducing me to the meeting, referred to the noble conduct of the New-Jersey troops, (many of whom came from my division of militia,) and in that connection spoke of the gallant KEARNEY leading them. Your reporter, on the contrary, makes Gen. WETMORE say that I was the hero that led our Jersey troops. This is error.

Your reporter is entirely too partial to me. He makes me a hero, a General and a Governor in the same breath. Now, although I was a candidate for Governor in New-Jersey, I was unsuccessful. Whether our reportorial friend contemplates making me Military Governor or not, I cannot say; but I decidedly decline the honor suggested, because it does not emanate from the true source of power—the will of the people.

Besides, that seat is already occupied by Gov. OLDEN, who, with his able aids, has been doing all in his power to carry out the war measures of the President. And furthermore, I am not satisfied that the gentleman has the right to the keys of the Treasury to meet a demand for Executive salary and official perquisites.

Respectfully,
E. R. V. WRIGHT.

PENNY HOUSE, New-Jersey, Aug. 28, 1862.

—It is said that the last steamer from Europe brought a request from Mr. Dayton, at Paris, asking to be recalled. It is believed here that the President will be very glad to get rid of Mr. Dayton in this way in order that he may be at liberty to appoint as Minister to France some one who at least can speak the French language. The appointment of Mr. Dayton in this respect has kept the Government here in the dark about many matters of vital importance. It is believed that our interests in France have greatly suffered in consequence of our having no one there to counteract the wily and practiced diplomacy of Mr. Slidell.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Notice from the Mayor—Closing Places of Business.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1862.

The sense of the large and patriotic meeting of the citizens of New-York, assembled in the City Hall Park on Wednesday last, was expressed with unanimity and enthusiasm, in a series of resolutions.

One of these resolutions is the following:

"*Resolved*, That, up to the 13th day of September next, we request that all places of business, so far as practicable, be closed on each day, at THREE o'clock P. M., to enable loyal citizens to carry forward volunteering, and perfect themselves in military drill."

Concurring in the views expressed in this resolution, and believing that their observance by our citizens would facilitate recruiting, and thereby strengthen the hands of Government in the present crisis, I would respectfully request that, up to the 13th day of September next, so far as may be practicable, all places of business in this City be closed each day at the hour of THREE o'CLOCK P. M., for the purposes named therein.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

Arrival and Departure of the One Hundred and Tenth Regiment.

The One Hundred and Tenth Regiment New-York Volunteers, commanded by Hon. DE WITT C. LITTLEJOHN, Ex-Speaker of the Assembly, arrived here yesterday morning from Albany by steamboat and barges. This regiment has been recruited during the last three weeks in Oswego City and County, and is one of the best regiments ever raised in the State. It numbers over a thousand men, principally farmers; though it has in its ranks as private, one physician in good practice, Dr. HUNTINGTON; and among its officers one Baptist minister and one Methodist minister. The Lieutenant-Colonel is a prominent lawyer of Oswego. Among the ranks are also a large number of men of wealth and rich farmers.

The regiment left for Washington yesterday afternoon, *via* the Camden and Amboy route. The following is a list of the principal officers:

Colonel, DE WITT C. LITTLEJOHN; Lieutenant-Colonel, C. H. Sage; Major, (not appointed;) Adjutant, H. Talcot; Sorgeon, A. C. Livingten; Chaplain, Rev. E. Eord, (Presbyterian;) Quartermaster, D. M. Smith.

Co. A, Capt. B. M. Pratt; Co. B, Capt. Garrett; Co. C, Capt. Olmsted; Co. D, Capt. Devandorf; Co. E, Capt. Sawyer; Co. F, Capt. Boyd; Co. G, Capt. McKinley; Co. H, Capt. Stevenson; Co. I, Capt. Doyle; Co. K, Capt. Brown.

Return of the Seventh Regiment.

The Seventh Regiment, National Guard, Col. LEFFERTS, returned from their three months' service, yesterday. They left Baltimore at 5 o'clock, Thursday evening, and came by way of Harrisburgh, arriving at Elizabethport at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, whence they took the boat to this City, and were landed at Pier No. 1, North River, at 12½ o'clock. The Seventh has been stationed, during its absence, at Federal Hill, Baltimore. On the day before they left, the regiment was reviewed by Maj.-Gen WOOL and Staff, in the presence of a large concourse of the citizens of Baltimore, male and female. They were highly complimented by Gen. WOOL on their fine appearance and perfection in drill.

There was no formal reception of the Seventh on their return home; but there was a large turnout of people in Broadway, to see New-York's favorite as it marched from the boat to its armory at Tompkins Market, and considerable enthusiasm was manifested. They were proceeded by a platoon of policemen, and the fine regimental band discoursed its usual excellent music along the route. A large throng were in waiting at the Armory to receive their friends on their return, and the most cordial greetings followed the dismissal of the regiment after it entered the building. Collations had been provided in nearly all the company rooms of the Armory, by old friends and former members, and for half an hour after their arrival at their old quarters, there was a perfect interchange of congratulations, punches and lager, that was most refreshing to witness.

The Seventh say they have had a very jovial time during their stay in Baltimore, but they all agree that the city is a perfect hotbed of secession. No action has been taken by the regiment, as a body, in reference to enlisting for the nine months service under the last call, but many of its members will doubtless return to the war in other regiments. The regiment will be mustered out of the United States service at the Armory on Tuesday next, at 11 A. M., unless otherwise ordered previous to that time.

Arrival of Thirty-seventh Regiment.

The Thirty-seventh Regiment, New-York State Militia, is expected to arrive in this City to-day, at the hour of noon. It is their patriotic intention, we believe, to at once reorganize, and enlist for the war. The reserve corps, in connection with other friends of this gallant set of men, have made an extensive preparation to greet and welcome them home. Donworse's full band has been engaged for this occasion, and it is expected that a grand turnout will be the result.

All interested in the cordial reception of these brave fellows, and who is not?—are invited to meet at the regimental armory at 9 o'clock, this morning, at which time and place the programme will be announced. We trust there will be a general participation in the reception.

MILITARY MATTERS IN THE CITY.

THE LAST DAY OF THE BOUNTIES.

To-day—Saturday, August the 30th—is the last day on which any volunteer for the army—whether into regiments new or old—will be paid one cent of State or United States bounty. It appears to have been definitively decided at Washington and Albany that if a man had not sense enough already to make sure of his $92 or $63 by enlisting before the end of the month, it would be useless waiting any longer. The amount of bounties offered have been generous beyond all precedent. They have been so large that any man who required pecuniary inducements to make him patriotic must have been tempted by them. If the temptation has failed, still leaving the quota of New-York deficient, that deficiency must be made up by draft. The draft may not be put in force for two or three weeks yet, it is true, and, in the meantime, volunteering may go on; but it will be volunteering for love of country or desire of military adventure, and will not be encouraged by any special premiums from official sources. Some few regiments will, from private sources, continue to be assisted in their efforts to fill up; but private liberality can afford no such munificent aid as has hitherto come from the State and National Governments. Of course there is a class of men in business, or enjoying lucrative employment, who wish to serve the country willingly, but who nevertheless defer enlisting to the latest possible moment. To this class bounties are unimportant. They will come in before drafting begins, but at a time of their own choosing. There are, however, a great many men whose families want all the relief that can be obtained for them, and these men and those dependent on them will be sorry, when they find themselves absorbed by the draft, that they procrastinated so foolishly beyond the acceptable time. They will have no remedy, though, then. They will have no remedy if they lose the final chance offered them to-day. Any time before this 30th of August merges into the irretrievable past, they can enroll their names, and claim a share of the bounties which have so long been fruitlessly held within their reach. Actual enlistment—that is, "mustering in"—will do on Monday; but names must be enrolled before this day is through. It is a question of a few hours; and on the enlistment or non-enlistment of a man within or beyond those few hours depends his securing for the immediate use of himself or family $92, if he join a regiment now in the field, or $63 if he join one of the new regiments now organizing. There are plenty of men who mean to volunteer. Why should they wantonly throw away so large a sum of money?

UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE AND PROGRESS OF ENLISTMENTS.

Mustering men into the service of the United States for regiments now in the field was brisk again all day yesterday, brisker, indeed, than usual, for the certainty of the payment of bounties stopping with to-day hurries up the laggards, who have delayed as long as they could without forfeiting their claim to a share in these bounties. Dr. MOTT and Capt. LARNED look forward to a busier time to-day than they have had yet, and will, no doubt, not be disappointed. All the recruiting officers for new regiments, too, seem encouraged to apply whilst their chance for the bounty remains good. More recruits were taken up to camp yesterday than during any day of the week, and almost as many more have engaged themselves to come in to-day.

PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES.

Capt. CARR will keep on paying the United States bounty, and Col. BLISS will keep on paying the State bounty, to all who who enlist up to any time to-day, even though the payment may extend—as it most likely will in the case of the State bounty—to a week or two from now. Every man will get the $92, $90 or $63 due to him before he leaves for the seat of war; but, to obtain any of these bounties, enlistment to-day is indispensable.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Judge-Advocate General ANTHON and his troop of clerks are hard at work all the while—in fact day and night—trying to get through the gigantic enrollment job they have undertaken, as quickly as possible. The work is of a much vaster description than any one at first expected it would be; but the performance of it, in all its details, has been admirably systematized, and considerable progress has been made toward completing it. A fortnight, perhaps a month, will elapse before it can be really finished, and until then no draft can take place. Volunteering will of course be allowed until the time for putting the draft in execution, although no bounties will be paid to recruits after to-day. In connection with the business of the Judge-Advocate's office, the following paragraph from the Albany *Evening Journal* gives information which may be considered semi-official:

"The enrollments are progressing vigorously in most of the counties. But the labor is immense, and it will be altogether impracticable to have the rolls perfected by the 3d of September. *As a consequence, the draft cannot be made in this State on that day.* Nor is it practicable now to say just when it can be made. It is desirable that the enrollments should not only be perfected as speedily as possible, but that they should be accurate. The omission of ever so few names in a neighborhood, liable to service, would create great dissatisfaction, while very few would complain of the draft, if it were known to be fairly made.

Meanwhile the work of enlistments should be zealously prosecuted. Every day that the draft is delayed should be equivalent to 5,000 volunteers. While, therefore, it is only now known that the draft cannot be made on the 3d of September, it is possible—by proper effort in the right direction—to avoid the draft altogether."

A PUBLIC-SPIRITED CARMAN.

Among other patriotic hearts that were fired by the eloquence of our orator-generals at the mass meeting in the Park, on Wednesday, was that of one MICHAEL CURRAN, an Irishman by birth, an American citizen by adoption. MICHAEL CURRAN is not a rich man. He is a car-driver. His whole worldly possessions on Wednesday were a car, a horse, and *one hundred dollars in silver.* The horse and car he must needs have to prosecute his business: but the hundred dollars—the hard-earned savings of years—accumulated in quarters and dimes, that he freely lays upon the altar of his chosen country. The appeals of the gallant CORCORAN to his fellow-countrymen were too much for MICHAEL CURRAN'S generous spirit to resist, and then and there, upon the speakers' stand, he pledged his little hoard to the good cause. True to his pledge, the money on Thursday was duly remitted to Col. CORCORAN, who acknowledged its receipt in the subjoined pleasant letter:

ASTOR HOUSE, New-York, Aug. 28, 1862.

Michael Curran, Esq., No. 178 Orchard-street, New-York:

MY VERY DEAR SIR: The editor of the New-York *Herald* has this day handed me one hundred dollars in specie, informing me that it was placed in his possession by you for my use. My first impulse was to return the amount to you, as I felt that your generosity was greater than your means could afford; but a second thought has made me conclude to accept the sum, that it may stand as a perpetual testimony of your devotion to the sacred cause in which we are all engaged—as a lasting evidence of the sacrifices which adopted citizens are prepared to make for the land of their adoption, and of the pride which Irishmen feel in showing the loyalty of their race to the institutions which have afforded them liberty, protection and happiness.

All our citizens are now doing well, and to those who are lukewarm or slow, your example must stand as a just and striking rebuke. Perhaps all your earthly means are thus voluntarily tendered to me for the holy cause, and I should be gratified if others would be thus induced to do likewise.

Accept my heartfelt thanks, and allow me to remain, very sincerely, your friend,
MICHAEL CORCORAN, Brig.-General.

DURYEE'S ZOUAVES.

A detachment of men for the Fifth (Duryee's Zouaves) were sent off yesterday. The regiment is again in front of the enemy, and keeps up its reputation as one of the finest and most soldierly in the army. Through the exertions of Capt. CARR, enough men nearly have been recruited to fill up its ranks. Only a few more are wanted. Capt. CARR'S headquarters are on Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

SWORD TO BE PRESENTED TO CAPT. ALLEN, FORTY-SEVENTH N. Y. V.

Capt. DAVID A. ALLEN, commander of Company I, Forty-seventh N. Y. V., now stationed at Hilton Head, S. C., is to be presented with a handsome sword, sash and belt, by the members of his company. The sword is a very handsome one, the scabbard being richly gilt, bearing the inscription, "Presented to Capt. DAVID A. ALLEN, by the members of his company, as a token of the respect and confidence in which he is held by them." Orderly Sergeant DUFFY is in charge of the sword, and leaves to-day for Hilton Head, when, upon his arrival, he will make the presentation.

THE ANTHON LIGHT ARTILLERY.

A battery of 150 men, to be attached to the Anthon Light Artillery, is now being raised by some of the Central Park officials. The disbursing clerk, Mr. MICHAEL MILLER; JAMES P. WALKER, sergeant of Police, and JAMES GALL, Jr., all connected with the Central Park, are to be the officers. Active, able-bodied young men who wish to join this arm of the service, should apply at once, as this is the last day on which bounties are paid, at the old Arsenal in Central Park.

THE STANTON LEGION.

The Stanton Legion, Col. W. H. ALLEN, will be ready to leave for the seat of war within the coming ten days, their ranks already comprising over 700 men, and their recruiting going on with great rapidity. The popularity of Col. ALLEN, who is widely known as a thorough military officer and gentlemen, has done much for the success of his command, and it is gratifying to know that his officers, who have every means of judging of his capability, unite in their appreciation of and affection for him. Sunday next, and, indeed, every Sunday until the first regiment of the Legion goes off, will be a gala day in camp. The order of the day comprises guard-mounting at 8 o'clock A. M., inspection at 9 A. M. and dress-parade at 4 P. M. Special hourly trains will be run from the third or Vanderbilt Landing to Camp New Dorp during the day.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. Y. V.

Judge MCCUNN, the original commander of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, N. Y. V., has organized a fund for the relief of the wives and families of the members of the regiment. This is an additional inducement to volunteers to enter its ranks. The Thirty-seventh is in the Army of the Potomac.

MEETING OF THE WAR COMMITTEE.

The War Committee appointed at the recent Park Mass Meeting met at the Chamber of Commerce rooms yesterday afternoon, Mayor OPDYKE in the Chair. It was resolved to increase the number of the Committee from twenty-six to forty-one, and the Executive Committee to fifteen, with a view of having more members of the Common Council in the organization. The Executive Committee, as far as appointed, is as follows: Mayor Opdyke, Peter Cooper, A. T. Stewart, D. D. Field, Chas. Gould, Nehemiah Knight, Prosper M. Wetmore, Councilman Orton, Andrew Carrigan, H. W. T. Mali, and J. Austin Stevens, Jr. The Finance Committee, as far as appointed, is as follows: Mayor Opdyke, A. T. Stewart, Peter Cooper, Andrew Carrigan, Nehemiah Knight, H. W. T. Mali, and Jonathan Sturges. The vacancies in the Committee will be filled at the meeting on Monday next. The funds, already amounting to near $5,000, are to be deposited in the Chatham Bank.

MOVEMENTS OF COMPANY F, OLD SIXTY-NINTH.

This Company, of which Capt. DEVEY is in command, is required to hand in all its regimental equipments this (Saturday) morning at 10 o'clock, at the armory in Essex-street. Recruiting has already commenced, and proceeds with unrivaled rapidity. If the "Irish Legion" were only to fill up as rapidly in all its contingents, its departure would be ordered within a week.

AN ORDER FROM THE CITY INSPECTOR.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, the City Inspector, has issued the following order:

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
No. 19 CITY HALL-SQUARE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1862.

In compliance with the resolution adopted at the Union Mass Meeting, in the City Hall Park, on the 27th inst., requesting that all places of business be closed after 3 o'clock P. M., until the 13th of September next, "to enable loyal citizens to carry forward volunteering," it is directed that this Department be closed from this date until Sept. 13, at the hour of 3 o'clock, P. M., with the exception of the Burial and Transit Permit, and the Complaint Offices, which will remain open as usual for the transaction of public business.

And to give greater effect to the object set forth in said resolution, it is hereby enjoined upon all clerks and other employes attached to this department that they exercise every effort to obtain recruits for the war, and that daily reports of their action be made to the City Inspector. Every employe of this department who shall volunteer for the war shall, upon his return, be entitled to resume the place he now occupies.

It is with great gratification that the undersigned utters the loyalty of those engaged in this department, which has signalized its devotion to the Union by already furnishing to our army twenty-nine loyal soldiers, among whom may be named Col. GEORGE B. HALL and Capt. JOHN S. AUSTIN, of the Excelsior Brigade, and Col. ROBERT NUGENT, of the Sixty-ninth New-York Volunteers. Nor has its liberality been less manifest in the aid which it has furnished in preparing for the seat of war the Tammany Regiment, which has won for itself in the field the highest honor and distinction.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.

A meeting of the officers of this regiment will be held at their armory, corner of Essex and Grand-streets, on this Saturday, 30th August, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of Col. JAMES BAGLEY.

WM. FOGARTY, Adjutant.

CORCORAN'S own Company A, Capt. D. L. SULLIVAN, will receive a few more men in this splendid company, immediately, at the regimental armory, corner of Essex and Grand-streets.

THE FIRST ARRESTS UNDER THE NEW ORDER—AN EXCITEMENT IN WALL-STREET.

In pursuance of the late order of the War Department, the following gentlemen were arrested on Thursday and yesterday, charged with attempting to obtain substitutes for the draft, in violation of law, and thereby discouraging enlistments: A. W. Platt, Real Estate Speculator; Richards Kingsland, Note Broker; Louis Ballard, Bankers' Agency; David P. Webster, Broker; William A. Greenleaf, Physician; W. M. Van Wagenen, Merchant; WM. R. MCDONALD, Note Broker; ALFRED KENNON, Merchant; ALFRED PHILLIPS, Army and Navy Agent; FREDERICK DONNE, Broker. These arrests were made by order of Provost-Marshal KENNADY, by Detectives ROACH, FARLEY, BENNETT, ELDER, TUNAN and MCCORD. All of the prisoners are detained at the Provost-Marshal's office, to await further instructions from the War Department at Washington. The prisoners are from Wall, William, and Broad streets.

In regard to these arrests the following statement has been handed to us:

The gentlemen now imprisoned in the Fifteenth Ward Station-house, for an alleged offence in discouraging enlistments by offering to insure for the providing of substitutes for those on whom the draft will fall, were all arrested on Wednesday afternoon. No order forbidding the practice was issued until the following day, neither had they violated any law of the State or United States, nor existing regulations of the War Office. They are all incapable of disloyalty. Two of them, Messrs. WEBSTER and MCDONALD, have greatly aided enlistments; the former by advancing money to the Hawkins' Zouaves; the latter by actual services as a recruiting officer. Mr. WEBSTER'S only son, ALMAR, is First Lieutenant in Company A, Hawkins' Zouaves, and has received a wound in the service.

GEO. BOWERYLEM,
No. 74 West Twenty-seventh-street.

THE FEET OF OUR SOLDIERY.

Chiropody, which has of late years become a lucrative branch of the medical profession, now bids fair to make another stride in worldly position. We are alluding to the recent idea which has been broached in Washington, with regard to attaching a *corps* of chiropodists to the army. That attention to the condition of his lower extremities, which would be of invaluable benefit to the marching qualities of the soldier, will in all probability be given them, and he will not be only able to advance, but also to "skedaddle" with the utmost ease and most exemplary facility. Under these circumstances, who will not say that the idea is a happy one? Seriously, however, the idea, if rightly carried out, may be very valuable. Chiropody, which is now a positive branch of medical science, and one of its most useful in private life, will be decidedly utilitarian when applied to the bodily means of military locomotion. The soldier will be relieved of much of that suffering which is imposed upon him by the physical necessities of actual service, and will be far better fitted to endure the fatigue and labor which are matters of daily recurrence in the military service. Let the idea receive prompt and strenuous attention.

Naval.

The United States steam dispatch and transport *Massachusetts* left the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday afternoon for Port Royal and the Gulf. She took a large mail for the different vessels of the fleet, but no passengers, the *Connecticut* having taken all that were to go. Her officers are the same as before reported.

The United States bark *Roebuck* also left this port yesterday for active service under sealed orders. The *Roebuck* has four guns, and is 455 tons burthen. She was purchased in July, 1861, in this City, for the Navy Department, costing $20,000, and has been converted into a very serviceable craft.

The following is yesterday's report of the number, rate and condition of vessels now at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn:

	Rate.	Condition.
North Carolina	Liner	Receiving-ship.
Savannah	Corvette	School-ship.
Unadilla	Steam Gunboat	Repairing.
Pembina	Steam Gunboat	Just arrived.
Montgomery	Steam Gunboat	Repairing.
Meredita	Steam Propeller	Fitting out.
Daylight	Steamer	Fitting out.
Norwich	Steamer	Ready to sail.
Midnight	Sailing Bark	Just arrived.
Seminole	Steam Gunboat	Repairing.
Crusader	Steam Gunboat	Repairing.
Wyandotte	Steam Gunboat	Repairing.
Isaac Smith	Steamer	Repairing.
Lackawanna	Steam frigate	Fitting out.
Ticonderoga	Steam frigate	Building.
Memphis	Prize Steamer	Just purchased.

The *Connecticut*, *Massachusetts*, *Flambeau* and *Roebuck* have sailed within a few days; and the Ironclad *Roanoke* is at New-York receiving her armament. She will return in a few weeks. The iron prize steamer *Memphis*, captured by the United States steam gunboat *Magnolia*, (once a prize herself,) has been turned over by the authorities of the Prize Court to the service of the United States, the Navy Department being her purchasers. She is accordingly registered now on the books of the Department as a vessel of the regular navy. The *Memphis* is a splendid vessel, over 1,000 tons burthen, and is to be converted into a transport.

The Court-martial on Lieut.-Commanding BARRETT continues its session in the rooms of the Naval Lyceum. Yesterday and the day before the Court was occupied with testimony against the accused, which is not to be published. The proceedings will be concluded in a few days.

The United States frigate *New Ironsides* has been ordered back to Philadelphia from her recent expedition. Capt. TURNER has made a very favorable report as to the good qualities of the vessel, but objects to being sent to sea without her spars. The *Ironsides* had her spars removed for an expected emergency in the James River, at City Point, and as that has passed off, the Navy Department has concluded to send her to Philadelphia to take in her spars, and then send her further South. This alone is the purpose of her return thither.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MUSIC IN THE CENTRAL PARK.—The Central Park Commissioners announce that there will be music at the Central Park, on the Mall, on Saturday next, the 30th inst., at 4½ o'clock P. M., by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. DODWORTH, if the weather is fine.

The following is the programme:

PART I.

1.	March—"Philolexian" ... H. B. Dodworth
2.	Overture—"La Lac des Fees" ... Auber
3.	Barcarolle—"Marini Faliero" ... Donizetti
4.	Josephine Galup ... Carl Wess

PART II.

1.	Choral—"Holy Lord" ... Weber
2.	Grand Selection from "Martha" ... Flotow
3.	Overture—"The Military" ... Mendelssohn
4.	Waltz—"Retour A'Pauloosk" ... Gung'l

PART III.

1.	Millonella March ... Hamm
2.	Selection from the "Bohemian Girl" ... Balfe
3.	Mazourka—"Des Tiaheita" ... Ascher
4.	Fituling's Frier—"Spring Sounds" ... Gung'l
	The National Pot Pouri.

EXCURSION FOR THE BENEFIT OF ST. MARY'S SCHOOLS.—The Church of St. Mary's is situated at the corner of Grand and Ridge streets, and has the reputation of being the most largely attended of any Catholic place of worship in the province. It has for Pastor, the Very Rev. Archdeacon MCCARRON, well known, not only as a forcible preacher but as a man of unaffected piety, and large though unpretending erudition. He has for assistants Rev. Father BOYCE and Rev. Father DALY. Attached to his Church is a school in Pitt-street, to which several hundreds of the children of the vicinity daily repair and receive instruction from the Christian Brothers and the Sisters of Charity. It was for the benefit of this school that an excursion took place yesterday, the scene of the day's enjoyment being Jones' Wood. The sultriness of the day, the impending shower, prevented so large an attendance as a finer afternoon would have called forth, but it was big enough, in all conscience, to satisfy anybody not hopelessly unreasonable. Not only were there people there belonging, by residence, to the parish, but people there from all the contiguous parishes. There were the Brennans, the Burkes, the Muldoons, the McKeons, the Sculs, the Duffys—such a list of old "residenters," as they say, that nobody but an Irish preacher would attempt to name them over. Then there were priests, and capers, and fiddlers, and air-guns, and merry-go-rounds, and lager bier, and other diversions; and if the people didn't enjoy themselves, why there's no use in saying another word, except that there was enough recruiting material to knock Stonewall JACKSON "into the middle of next week."

DETENTION OF THE GREAT EASTERN.—The Consignees of the *Great Eastern* advertise that the ship having touched the ground on her late passage from Liverpool, it has been considered advisable to make a thorough examination of her bottom before sending her to sea. Her departure will therefore be delayed beyond her previously advertised day of sailing. Holders of return tickets will have them renewed, or their money returned, as they may desire. Due notice will be given of the ship's departure.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED SECESSIONIST.—DANIEL A. SMITH, an insurance broker, residing in Brooklyn, but doing business in this City, was arrested yesterday by the order of Judge Advocate TURNER, of Washington, upon the charge of being a Secessionist. After a preliminary examination, the prisoner was sent to Fort Lafayette. He is about 30 years of age, and a native of the South.

THE STEAMSHIP KHERSUNESE.—The report in yesterday morning's papers, relative to yellow fever on board the *Khersonese*, is not corroborated by the facts, as stated by the Health Officer, there being no case of yellow fever on board said steamer.

CASH IN UNITED STATES STRONG BOX.—Yesterday's cash receipts at the New-York Custom-house were as follows: Imports, $330,628 26; withdrawals from warehouse, $26,324 96. Total, $421,353 22.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Chief-Engineer FOLEY, of the Western District Fire Department, has just returned from Albany, where, in connection with the Chief-Engineer of the New-York Department, he had a conference with the State authorities in reference to the proposed draft. The Governor stated, in answer to questions, that it would be hard to draft men who had rendered, perhaps, years of active service—supposing that they were exempted from military duty—but as the Fire Departments, particularly in the country villages, had been made a place of refuge from the draft, it could not, in justice to all, be avoided. It was finally agreed that if all the Departments should voluntarily furnish their quota they should be exempted from the draft. Under this construction the quota of the Western District of Brooklyn will be about 140, which number there will be no difficulty whatever in raising.

THE METROPOLITAN REGIMENT.—The recruiting headquarters of the Fourth Metropolitan Regiment has been opened at No. 12 (Low's Building) Court-street, opposite the City Hall. This morning everything will be in readiness. Among the officers already authorized are: Colonel, —— MORTON, lately captain in the Forty-seventh Militia; Adjutant, WM. H. FOLK; Captains, GEORGE ROGERS, of the Fourth Precinct Police, and THOS. CONNELL, of the Third Precinct; Lieutenant, CHAS. S. FROST, of the Detective force. The Police are interested in this regiment, and will do all they can to fill the ranks.

THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.—The Thirteenth Regiment (Militia) are expected home on Sunday next. The difficulty of procuring transportation is the cause for the delay. A meeting of the friends of the Regiment was held at the City Armory, on Thursday evening, when the following Committee was appointed to make necessary arrangements for their reception; Messrs. J. Mooney, S. Baisdon, A. Stratton, A. Ritter, A. Whitney, F. Woodcock, C. B. Colton and CHAS. MCALLISTER, M. D.

THE SOUTH BROOKLYN RIOT.—The examination of the parties charged with causing the riot at the foot of Sedgewick-street, three weeks since, was to have been resumed before Justice BERRIAN, yesterday; but, in consequence of the absence of one of the counsel for defence, the case was postponed until the 9th of September, at 9 o'clock P. M.

A NEW SENATORIAL REGIMENT.—Hon. HENRY C. MURPHY has been authorized by the Governor to raise a new regiment, and it is understood that one hundred men are ready to join as soon as the recruiting offices are opened. Dr. THOS. P. NORRIS has been appointed Surgeon of the regiment.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE QUOTA OF HUDSON COUNTY FILLED BY VOLUNTEERS.—The quota for Hudson County (514 men) for nine months' service has been filled by volunteers, all of whom are now at the rendezvous at Trenton. Notwithstanding the quota is full, Gov. OLDEN has consented to accept all who volunteer up to Saturday night, consequently several additional companies are forming, all of which will be filled up within the specified time. All excess over the quota will be credited on any subsequent call that may be made. The work of raising the quota has been accomplished in four days.

RELIEF COMMITTEE.—In view of the fact that many people actually in need refrain from asking assistance, a committee of citizens has been appointed, in the Fourth and Fifth Wards of Jersey City, to visit the families of volunteers, and furnish such relief as their observation finds necessary.

ILLEGAL LIQUOR-SELLING.—The Chief of Police of Jersey City gives notice that in pursuance of instructions of the Mayor and Common Council, he will forthwith cause the arrest of all persons found guilty of violating the ordinance regulating the sale of spirituous liquors.

ARREST OF A PICKPOCKET.—A young man giving his name as MORRIS HARRIS was arrested on Thursday at the New-Jersey Railroad depôt, in Jersey City, by Officer CARROLL, being caught in the act of picking the pocket of Mr. JAMES GILKINSON. Recorder MARTINDALE committed him for trial.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 29, 1862.

$1,000	U. S. 6s '67..Reg.	99	
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Coup.	101¾	
3,000	do	101	
500	do	101¾	
20,000	U. S. 6s, '74..Coup	90¾	
550	Tr. 7 3.10 ₩ cent. Notes	small. 106	
1,200	do	104¾	
1,000	do	indorsed. 102¾	
500	do	indorsed. 103	
6,000	do	small. 104¾	
6,000	U. S. 6s 1 yr. C	99¾	
55,000	do	99¾	
25,000	U.S. Dm'nd. Nts.	108	
11,000	Ohio S. 6s '81	107	
2,000	Ky. State 6s	94	
3,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds	96¾	
2,000	Ill. Cen. Bds. '62.	97	
19,000	do	97¾	
4,000	Cal. State 7s	99¾	
2,000	do	99¾	
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	66½	
5,000	Mo. State 6s	47½	
10,000	N.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—IRISH EMIGRANT—MISCHIEVOUS ANNIE.

WINTER GARDEN—THE HUNCHBACK.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GEN. TOM THUMB, COM. NUTT, AQUARIA, &c., at all hours. A TALENTED FARCE COMPANY, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS" AND OTHER FINE PICTURES, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—No. 543 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The accounts which we receive from Virginia are somewhat confused, but still sufficiently definite to warrant the belief that the rebels have gained Gen. POPE's rear, in much larger force than was at first supposed. There was a battle of considerable magnitude on Wednesday, for the possession of the railroad bridge across Bull Run, and another at Bristow Station, beyond Manassas, in which Gen. HOOKER's Division was engaged, and drove back the enemy to Manassas—the latter having apparently made an effort to advance against Gen. POPE's rear. The losses in this last engagement are reported to be heavy. The Washington *Star* has information that on Wednesday morning the rebels were encamped at Gainesville, some twenty or thirty thousand strong, and we have rumors of the appearance of bodies of them at Fairfax Court-House, Leesburgh, and Vienna—the latter point only twelve miles from Washington. The rebels are evidently playing a desperate game, but one which, we are assured, will end in their own discomfiture. They have now veteran troops in their front and rear.

Since the above was written we have received an official dispatch from Gen. POPE to Gen. HALLECK, which puts a decidedly better aspect upon affairs. The affair between Gen. HOOKER and the rebels at Bristow Station, was a decided success for us, the rebels being put to route, with a loss of three hundred killed and wounded, and their camp and baggage. A still more important affair, however, occurred at Gainsville on Thursday, between the rebel force mentioned above, ascertained to be under command of JACKSON, and the corps commanded by Gen. MCDOWELL. A severe battle was fought, ending with darkness—the advantages, Gen. POPE says, being all on our side. During the night reinforcements were sent to MCDOWELL, and the fight was probably renewed yesterday morning. There can be no doubt as to the result. Gen. POPE states that we have captured a thousand prisoners.

A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, dated Washington, Aug. 28, says: "Gen. MCCLELLAN, this morning, assumed command of the Army of Virginia. Gen. BURNSIDE is to command the Army of the Potomac, and Gen POPE to command the Army of the Rappahannock." This news, so far as Gen. MCCLELLAN is concerned, is corroborated by the Baltimore *American*.

It is understood that in the reorganization of the Army of Virginia, which is now under discussion, Gen. CADWALADER will be assigned to the command of a *corps d'armée*. He has appointed Capt. MOSES as his Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, with the rank of Major. Maj. MOSES was recently on the Staff of Gen. HEINTZELMAN, and was relieved at his own request.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Matanzas* we receive advices from New-Orleans to the 22d inst., inclusive. Baton Rouge, it appears from the letter of our special correspondent, has been or is to be abandoned by the National forces, the place being of no strategical importance since the failure to open the Mississippi to navigation. There is little other news of importance. We are indebted to Mr. HUESTAS, Purser of the *Matanzas*, for favors.

A letter from an officer on board the United States steamer *Cuyler*, dated at Key West, Aug. 15, states that while at Nassau, New-Providence, a party sent ashore to communicate with the United States Consul, was insulted at every step between the wharf and the Consulate. The Consul said that his flag had been frequently hauled down, and had actually been trampled under foot, and he had been obliged to take the halliards into his office window. Crowds came under his piazza and demanded with oaths, that "that rag," as they called the Stars and Stripes, should be pulled down. The officer very naturally concludes that such conduct "may lead to trouble."

We have Nassau, N. P., papers to the 23d inst., by the arrival at this port of the steamship *British Queen*. They contain little news of importance. The steamship *Orets* had been discharged by the Admiralty Court, for want of sufficient positive evidence against her. Each party to pay their own costs in the suit. The United States gunboat *Adirondack* had recently left Nassau, after coaling.

The officers of the Seventy-first Ohio Regiment who recently published a card stating that they advised Col. MASON to surrender Clarksville, Tenn., to the guerrillas, have been dismissed from the service by Secretary STANTON. Col. MASON himself has been cashiered.

Maj.-Gen. WALLACE, who had command of the forces collected at Lexington, Ky., was on Monday, at the moment when he was about to mount his horse for the purpose of joining the column already in motion for the mountains, superseded by Maj.-Gen. NELSON. Gen. WALLACE has gone to his home in Indiana. It is to be hoped that he will have some other important command intrusted to him immediately.

Under date of Washington, Aug. 22, Secretary STANTON telegraphed as follows to Gov. GAMBLE, of Missouri: "Your inquiry, whether volunteers for nine (9) months will be accepted in lieu of drafted men, has been under consideration of the Department; and I now announce that no bounty or advance pay can be allowed to such volunteers, and, as only volunteers for three (3) years or the war have been called for by the President, volunteers for shorter terms will not be accepted."

The reception of Gen. CONCORAN in Boston yesterday was a most enthusiastic one. All Boston seems to have turned out to do him honor. He was met by a procession headed by Mayor WIGHTMAN, and escorted to the Common, where he made an address.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Syracuse *Journal* says that Gov. MORGAN has notified the War Committee of that County that any person attempting to obtain recruits out of his Senatorial district will forfeit his authorization.

Ex-Governor, HICKS of Maryland, who declined a Brigadier-Generalship, tendered him by the President, has joined a company as a private, at Cambridge, Dorchester County, Maryland.

P. H. WATSON, Assistant Secretary of War, telegraphs to Chicago, that Gen. TURCHIN is a veritable Brigadier-General, notwithstanding the Court-martial.

A dispatch to Mr. DUNN, of the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia, contains the following information: "Capt. TURNER has made a very favorable report as to the good qualities of the *Ironsides*, but objects to being sent to sea without her spars. They were taken out for an expected emergency at City Point, on the James River. As that has safely passed, the Navy Department has concluded to send her here (Fortress Monroe;) take in her spars, and then send her further South. She comes here for no other purpose whatever."

The prize to the United States ship *Ino*, the arrival of which at Boston has been announced, proves to be the French ship *Le Manche*, of about 400 tons, loaded in part with 200 hogsheads of tobacco, and 20,000 staves. She was captured in lat. 38° 41' North, long. 69° 59' West. The ship was reported from New-Orleans bound to Cadiz, but her papers were all irregular, and the fact that the manifest contains the clause, "none of his cargo is intended to be reladed in the Confederate States," leads to the belief that it is a rebel production. The ship had no clearance signed by Gen. BUTLER, or other military commander of the United States, and the captain had no knowledge of such officers. Prize-Master JONES has reported to Judge SPRAGUE, of the United States District Court, who will adjudicate the case.

Part of the fleet of prize schooners at Callowhill-street, Philadelphia, was sold on Thursday. The schooner *Emma* brought $750; the *Chance*, $375; the *Catalina*, $350, and the *Alert* $725. Thirty-two bales of cotton were sold at 43½ cents the pound. The next prize sales take place on the 2d of September, when the cargo of the steamer *Lodona* will be offered.

The cargo of the prize steamer *Bermuda*, at Philadelphia, has been chiefly discharged. A large number of boxes of dry goods have been taken out of her, and packages of blankets, besides coffee, medicines, tin, a small quantity of powder, and a number of hides. There is a large telegraph cable between decks, where designed to be laid cannot be conjectured. Some cases have been taken out, supposed to contain arms, but as they will not be opened until there is an order of Court to that effect, the contents of the cases must remain a secret for the present. Thus far no cannon have been found. If any are on board they must be in the hold of the ship. The discharging of the *Lodona's* cargo will be commenced in a few days.

The town of Wilmot, Herkimer County, is clearly the banner town. Every man but four living therein, and liable to military duty, having volunteered.

The Stock market opened firm yesterday forenoon, but was subsequently rendered feverish by renewed unfavorable ruinous from the armies in Virginia. Gold advanced to 116½; Exchange to 127¾@128 ₱ cent.

Business in Breadstuffs, yesterday, was active. Flour advanced 5c. ₱ bbl. Wheat and Corn were a shade dearer. Pork and Beef were quiet. Lard, Cut Meats, Butter, Cheese, Cotton, Whisky, Tallow and Kentucky Tobacco were in good request, at buoyant prices. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Wool, Molasses, Rio Coffee, Calcutta Linseed and bulk Salt. Hemp, Hides, Metals and Naval Stores were lightly dealt in. Sugars were less sought after. The freight market was less active.

The Rebels Before Washington.

The news licensed to reach us from Washington does not place the progress of our arms in an encouraging point of view, nor is it the story we would care to send away upon the steamer to-day. Notwithstanding the powerful concentration of Union forces along the Rappahannock, the result of a junction of MCCLELLAN with BURNSIDE and POPE, our leaders seem to have been outgeneraled, our army is flanked and cut off wholly from Washington, and those communications and lines of retreat, which Gen. POPE ridiculed, perhaps untimely, are unhappily in the hands of the enemy. We are told of large bodies of rebels on the left bank of the Occoquan, at Fairfax, Centreville, Leesburgh. One-half of a New-Jersey brigade, after a gallant resistance, is rumored to have surrendered—a brigade fifteen hundred strong, flung right into the midst of the enemy, without cavalry or artillery to attend and save it. Government depôts have been captured; loaded trains have been seized; in fact, the entire region from Bull Run to Edwards' Ferry, would appear to be at the mercy, if not actually in possession of the rebels.

In appreciating this extraordinary position of affairs, it is hard to say which is more thoroughly unintelligible, the culpable carelessness, (supposing design to be absent,) of the Union commanders, or the apparent recklessness of the rebels. There must be the grossest negligence somewhere to account for the ability of the enemy to move at pleasure and without the knowledge of our Generals to any centre he chooses to select for his operations. Whether in front, flank, or rear of our lines be the coveted point, thither he goes without interruption; and the movement only becomes known at the Union headquarters when the new position has been fully occupied and defended. In the present instance, it is true, the attempt may have been connived at on the Union side. It is quite possible Gen. POPE or Gen. HALLECK may hereafter explain that it was because they knew the enemy to be entangling himself in meshes from which it would be difficult to escape, that they passively witnessed his change of base. For if it be true that the great body of the Confederate army now stands between the Rappahannock and the Capital, there can be no doubt that it has placed itself within the certain stroke of our army, and can only save itself by dispersion or surrender. To talk of an advance into Maryland, whether the object be Washington or Baltimore, is simple lunacy. Washington is entirely secure against the largest force they can hurl upon it, whether the attack come from the eastern or western bank of the Potomac. And to advance into a hostile country, with a powerful army pursuing and gradually surrounding their diminishing forces, whose munitions waste at every step of their progress, would be an ecstacy of madness, of which, however extreme their desperation, the rebels can hardly be capable. It can scarcely be doubted that the present movement receives its impulse from despair. The leaders of the conspiracy are constrained to stake everything upon a single venture. They aimed to reach and strike down POPE before MCCLELLAN joined him. They failed; and as a return to Richmond without banners garlanded with victory would be utter ruin, and the end of their tremendous experiment, there was nothing for it but to attempt the destruction of the two armies before their consolidation had been effected. They have, therefore, rushed madly to the rear of the Union lines. They abandon all routes of communication, and apparently all chances of retreat. The country they occupy is bare as a desert. For a moment they may subsist on the stores found in the Government depositories; but, when these are exhausted, they have the alternative of fight with an antagonist superior in strength, and holding every surrounding position, or of unconditional surrender. We have had small reason to confide in the military abilities of those commanding the Army of Virginia; but if they fail now, with the enemy thus in their power, to throttle the rebellion, the Republic may well despair.

The Pacific Railroad.

On Tuesday next, Sept. 2, the persons named in the act to provide for the construction of a Railroad from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and the Commissioners appointed by the Government, meet at Chicago for the purpose of organizing a body for the management and prosecution of this great enterprise, the grandest proposition yet submitted to human effort or to engineering skill, and, if successful, to be their highest achievement. A continuous line is to be constructed 2,500 miles long—traversing vast and sterile plains—threading its way through ranges of mountains for more than 1,500 miles, with its line for a long distance at an altitude of 8,000 feet above the sea. The greater portion of the route is nearly destitute of wood, with so little rain fall as to be uncultivable, except by irrigation. The wide wastes traversed may, and probably do, possess mineral treasures to compensate for sterility of soil; but the richness beneath the surface does not yet avail to aid in the construction of the work which is to give to it an available and commercial value.

This great work is one of the numerous offsprings of the rebellion—of the newly-acquired consciousness of the North, both of its necessities and strength. With internal quiet the thing would have been impossible. The Slave States were an unit against it, almost, from a conviction that all the advantages of so vast an enterprise would inure to the benefit of *freedom*, which alone can utilize what science and art unfold. It is the route to the *Ind* of fabulous wealth and opulence, and whose treasures would fall the prize of the merchant and seaman, of the skillful mechanic and trained and patient laborer, not of the blindfold slave, or of those who live in idleness upon his toil. Every scheme of the kind, consequently, received its quietus in Congress almost as soon as broached. The North, bound hand and foot in the meshes woven by the South, could do nothing. The argument, showing the necessity of the road by political and social tie, absolutely indispensable to the National integrity, was the very one to array against it the party that were already plotting the destruction of this nationality. The secession of this party instantly gave unity to our councils, and inaugurated a new National life, which is destined in time to absorb the continent. One of the first fruits of this life is the project under discussion, which, to the freed North, is instantly stripped of its apparently insurmountable obstacles, while the active imagination of our people already anticipates the advantages that are to flow from it, dedicated to and guided by the sagacious spirit of freedom.

While the work is a political as well as a commercial necessity, it is the most arduous one ever undertaken. We trust the Convention at Chicago will be properly impressed both with its importance and the difficulties in the way of its execution. We cannot measure the former, for the reason that the greater proportion of the commercial results that will follow it will be its own creation. We can see that it must form the highway to the Indies for both the Old World and the New. It will be the direct route for both to these great gold fields. It is a remarkable fact, too, that nearly all the merchandise which forms the basis of the commerce between Europe and America, and China and the East Indies, has such a high value in proportion to its bulk, that it will bear transportation over a railroad spanning the Continent. With such a work, London would be within forty-five days of Canton, over a safe and pleasant route. It would be the route of intelligence as well as of commerce. With the road completed, New-York would necessarily change place with London, as the financial centre of the world. Every merchant and business man, in whatever country placed, would turn his first glance, in taking up his morning paper, to the column of "News from New-York," which would record the product and movement of the precious metals, and intelligence from the shores of all the continents facing the Pacific Ocean, as well as the Atlantic slope of our own. The latter slope is already the seat of a first-class Power; but what is more important to the Old World, is its storehouse, but for whose overflowing abundance, both England and France, the past as well as the present year, would be experiencing all the horrors of famine. Such general statement serves to give a much more adequate idea of the importance of the proposed work, than any enumeration of an existing commerce or statement of resources yet to be developed. The road is a political necessity. The Northern States on the Atlantic slope are harmonious, and constitute one people, through the means of social intercourse which exist, which secure uniformity in ideas, in habits, in sympathies, tastes and pursuits. The North and South are discordant for the want of such uniformity. In institutions, fortunately, the people on the Pacific slope are identical with those in the loyal States, on the Eastern. They are yet in sympathy, because they have not outgrown the ideas and habits they carried with them. But with the rise of a new generation, a marked divergence will appear, unless we provide the means of uniformity, which are those of social intercourse. With a railroad to the Pacific, the genius of the North will become that of the whole continent. We should be one people—the more united the more numerous and widespread shall we become. Without it, provincialism will spring up which will ripen into differences too radical to be harmoniously united under one Government.

Such are the grand objects which address themselves to the Chicago Convention. They embrace whatever can appeal to man—to his love of wealth; to his ambition; to his sentiment of nationality; to his spirit of patriotism, which is the Golden Rule in its broadest application; to his love for the race, in giving to all institutions which alone distinguish the Free North. The task before it involves the foundation, as well as the preservation of States, and consequently of all human conduct, responsibility and action. The measures they inaugurate, consequently, should be as grave, comprehensive and pure as the object to be accomplished. As the enterprise will require more money for its execution than any one ever yet undertaken, the policy adopted, and the persons invested with responsibility, should be those which will appeal most strongly to, and secure most completely the confidence of, the moneyed interest throughout the world. The confidence of this class will not knowingly be given to any parties whose antecedents do not furnish the very best guarantees for entire integrity, as well as capability. We expect and desire to see the Convention duly impressed with the grandeur of their project, and to hear their enthusiasm expressed in glowing language; but all expect such solidity of measures, and to see those men placed in responsible positions, as will give full assurance that the most scrupulous integrity will pervade every department of the enterprise. Such a conviction will unlock the public purse, and millions upon millions will be proffered to the work. Every man will measure its importance, and there is hardly one in the community that will not delight to make sacrifices to aid a work which, if successful, is to realize all that he can predicate as useful to man. There is hardly an individual in the Free States that is not impressed with the conviction that, with all our stumblings, these States are still the pride and hope of the race. When such a conviction is appealed to, and confidence is secured, the questions of ways and means will cause no more difficulty than they have in the present contest with the gigantic rebellion.

There is no reason why, at this late day, this enterprise should repeat what has been, unfortunately, the almost universal experience of similar ones in the States. Great numbers of those have become embarrassed for the reason that their proprietors and managers acted in reference to a few recognized or admitted elements or data, making no provision for other still more numerous and potential, but which were not so apparent. In consequence of such limited views and provisions in the outset, a great majority of our roads have been forced into liquidation, involving often a loss to the original parties of nearly their entire investment in enterprises of real merit. What they lost was afterward reaped by lucky parties in no way connected with the works in their earlier stages. The Pacific Railroad must not fall a sacrifice to such folly and want of foresight. There is no reason why a single blunder should be made, or a single disappointment experienced. Those who embark in it expect to run risks which are incident to every enterprise of the kind. The end sought for may not, when reached, fully justify expectation; but if the steps toward such end were useful and proper in themselves, and affairs faithfully administered, no one will utter a word of complaint.

We have entered upon a new era. The enterprise about to be undertaken is one of its striking characteristics. In the period of our greatest strait, we inaugurate the boldest scheme for our future aggrandizement. This confidence is but the presage of success. Let the Chicago Convention be the type and representative of this inspiration; and let its conduct be in harmony with its mission, and it will prove one of the most potential instruments yet employed in the true advancement of the Nation.

A JUST JUDGMENT.—The announcement made to day, in an official bulletin, of the dismissal, from the service, of the twelve officers of the Seventy-first Ohio Volunteers, who, in a published card, stated that they advised Col. R. MASON to surrender Clarksville, Tenn., to the rebel force, is a gratifying evidence of a kind of vigor which the nation has so long waited for, as almost to despair of ever seeing it. It is nothing to the purpose to say that the laxity, thus far, of the authorities in punishing cowardice and incompetence has been appalling, and that the history of the war shows a record of military and naval blunders never brought to a reckoning, the like of which was probably never seen; enough that we have at last an act of justice that inspires the hope of a new era in the military administration. In cashiering Col. MASON, and dismissing the officers who counseled the surrender of the post they were set to defend, Gen. HALLECK doubtless acts on evidence that puts the cowardice of those men beyond a doubt.

The only materials for a judgment of the case thus far made public are the letter of Col. MASON himself (reproduced in another column) and that of the officers, published yesterday. But even these tell a disgraceful story against them; while there is internal evidence in their mutual contradictions, that worse than they make to appear remains behind, and testimony from other sources that begins to come forth, fully justifies the sentence passed against them.

The right distribution of praise and blame is, of all the duties of those intrusted with the conduct of military affairs, perhaps the most difficult and delicate, and is the one we have done worst. One of the profoundest of statesmen, MACHIAVELLI, thus speaks of the Roman practice: "The Romans were not less ungrateful than other Republics, but were more lenient and respective in the punishment of the captains of their armies than others. For if the latter did wrong maliciously, they punished them; if through ignorance, instead of punishing, they rewarded and honored them. This mode of proceeding was well advised, because they judged it of so much importance for those who conducted their armies to have their minds free and unembarrassed, so as to take measures without reference to any extrinsic objects, that they were loath to add new difficulties to a thing in itself difficult and perilous, thinking that if they did so, there would be no one found that would behave worthily. And judging that to such men the ignominy of having lost the day would be a sufficient punishment, they did not choose to dismay them by the dread of any other." But with the officers whose punishment we record it is not a case of having done their best, and failed, but of having ignominiously done nothing at all; and the whole country will, we think, approve the verdict. We take it, however, that this is not to be an isolated act of vigor, but that hereafter incapacity and cowardice, *wherever* found, will be punished in the same spirit. We shall enter on a new order of things when this is once well understood.

GEN. MCCLELLAN'S NEW COMMAND.—We have a statement from Philadelphia and from Baltimore that Gen. MCCLELLAN has been appointed to, and has accepted, the command of the Army of Virginia. (The "Army of Virginia," technically so called, is the army now commanded by Gen. POPE.) Gen. BURNSIDE it is further said, in one dispatch, is to command the "Army of the Potomac," and Gen. POPE the "Army of the Rappahannock"—the latter being a new designation. We judge that all the National forces in Virginia must be reorganized before these changes of commanders can take place. Indeed, even now, the late commands of MCCLELLAN, POPE and BURNSIDE, have been fundamentally altered in their composition—many of MCCLELLAN'S divisions and brigades being with POPE, others with BURNSIDE, while MCCLELLAN himself has been assigned part of the troops of each of the last mentioned Generals, besides many of the new levies. One object of these changes is probably to distribute the veteran troops among each of the army divisions—so that our whole force in the field may be made at once effective. Furthermore, after the peninsular experiment, the military authorities would certainly not give Gen. MCCLELLAN the chief command of the army he had there, on any other field of action. MCCLELLAN'S new army will, most likely, be either the central column of the "Onward to Richmond" forces, or its reserve.

We suppose that the fighting which seems to be now steadily and all the time raging between the Rappahannock and Washington, will have to quiet somewhat before these changes of commanders are made—if they are made at all. It would be utterly impossible to effect them at present, or while the present state of affairs lasts.

WHAT IS THE IRONSIDES ABOUT?—The *New Ironsides* turns up at Fortress Monroe; but we hope she is not to take her place among the fleet of idle iron-clads lying there. If no *active* serve can be found for her, let her be sent down to Charleston to make the blockade a little less imperfect than it now is; for with all the vessels we have there at present, there is greater commerce at that port than has been known any time since the Revolution! Give her *something* to do, anyhow.

A REBEL RUSE.—The rebel legislators are shrewd fellows. They have just enacted that where a substitute deserts, his "employer" is to serve in his place. This is looking after the main chance, certainly, but is rough on the "employers."

The Obsequies of Dr. Bethune.

The remains of the late distinguished divine, orator and poet, GEO. W. BETHUNE, D. D., reached this City early in the present week from Florence, where, it will be remembered, Death overtook the deceased in April last. The funeral services, we are requested to state, will take place in the church at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, on Wednesday next, at 2 P. M. The clergy are invited to meet at 1 o'clock of that day, at the church of which Dr. BETHUNE recently had pastoral charge, in Twenty-first-street, near Sixth-avenue. It is expected that the members of the Historical, and other secular societies of which the deceased was a member, as well as the faculty of the Theological Seminary of New-Brunswick, will be present. The *Journal of Commerce* very justly observes:

"In doing honor to the remains of Dr. BETHUNE, the hearts of thousands will be deeply moved. He was one of the rare men whose loss it is difficult to replace. An accomplished scholar, a genial companion, a warm-hearted man, and, above all, a successful teacher and preacher of the Gospel of his Master, whose commission was his greatest pride, he has gone to the grave wept by a vast multitude, honored by the whole Christian world, and he leaves behind him, in prose and in poetry, the record of his true heart and his devoted piety, to continue his name and his influence while he rests."

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The New Ironsides—A Flag of Truce with Rebel Prisoners—Affairs at Suffolk—A Reconnoissance beyond Gloucester.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

The *Ironsides*, which left Philadelphia on the 21st inst., arrived last night, and lies at anchor in the Roads, abreast of the Fortress. Her commanding appearance has attracted great attention, and every eye is bent upon her, with a query—"What has she come here for?"

The steamboat *Arrowsmith*, under charge of Maj. BOWLES, of the Staff of Gen. DIX, left, with a flag of truce, yesterday morning, for Aiken's Landing, with 92 rebel prisoners of war, for exchange. Among them was Capt. LEE, a prisoner of war captured at Williamsburgh, and during his captivity he courted and married the daughter of Maj. DUPUY, at whose house he was cared for while suffering from his wounds.

The steamship *Arago* arrived here this morning and leaves for New-York this evening.

The Quartermaster of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry was arrested on the 25th inst., for an unfavorable discrepancy in his accounts, to the amount of three thousand dollars.

The *Arrowsmith* also took up twelve political prisoners to Aiken's Landing. There is no rebel display or movements discernible on the lines of the James River.

Norfolk and Suffolk have been strongly reinforced by Federal troops.

Brig.-Gen. EMORY, in command at Yorktown, sent out a reconnoissance yesterday to about ten miles beyond Gloucester. They learned of a squad of rebels in that vicinity, consisting about 400 cavalry and some flying artillery with four guns; but our reconnoitering force saw nothing of them by yesterday and encamped for the night to proceed on their mission to-day. Our informant is Assistant Surgeon ROGERS, of the Sixth Cavalry, who left the party last evening.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Aug. 28.

The steamship *Daniel Webster* arrived to-day from Norfolk Hospital, with 180 sick and wounded soldiers. About 80 have been transferred to the hospital-ship *Euterpe*.

The Signal corps, which has been attached to Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army, left here this afternoon for the Potomac, on the steamer *Arrowsmith*, which also takes up a large number of recruits for the Fire Zouaves, who arrived this morning, *viâ* Baltimore.

The time for the removal of all wooden buildings on the Point will expire on the 31st, but no one seems to realize that it will actually take place.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Central American Colonization Scheme Exploded.

Probable General Postponement of the Draft.

GOOD NEWS FROM THE ARMY.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR BULLETINS.

The Officers of the Seventy-first Ohio Regiment Dismissed from the Service.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, Aug. 29, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER.—The following officers of the Seventy-first Regiment of Ohio Volunteers having published a card stating that they advised Col. R. MASON, who has been cashiered for cowardice, to surrender Clarksville, Tennessee, to the rebel forces, are, by direction of the President, dismissed from the service of the United States:

First Lieut. N. J. HUNTER.
Second Lieut. ISAAC MASON.
First Lieut. IRA L. MORRIS.
Capt. SMITH H. CLOOE.
Capt. J. R. WOODWARD.
Capt. F. W. BOWER.
Capt. SOLON J. HOUCK.
Capt. C. H. CRAUN.
Lieut. T. T. MOORE, (Adjutant.)
Capt. WM. H. CALLANDER.
Lieut. H. M. DEWAY.
Lieut. L. W. BEAVER.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Col. Mason Cashiered for Cowardice.

ORDER No. 115.—Col. RODNEY MASON, of the Seventy-first Regiment Ohio Volunteers, is, by order of the President of the United States, cashiered, for repeated acts of cowardice in the face of the enemy.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant-Adjutant-General.

The Subsistence of Recruits.

ORDER No. 113.—Detachments of recruits will be furnished with at least two days' cooked rations before starting from the depôt for their regiments. If delayed in any city *en route*, a detachment will be marched to the Soldiers' Rest, where additional cooked rations will be issued to the men, sufficient to last till their arrival at the next rest, or at the destination of the detachment, according to circumstances. Superintendents of the recruiting service for States or districts will see this order is executed. The officers or non-commissioned officers in charge of detachments *en route*, are responsible that the rations are not wasted; also, that such as are required are obtained at the rests. Purchases of articles of food on the public account are not authorized.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adjt.-General.

Officers not to Visit Washington.

ORDER No. 114.—No officer of the regular army or of volunteers, will hereafter visit the City of Washington, without special permission. Leaves of absence will not be considered as including the City of Washington, unless so stated, and leaves for that purpose can only be given by authority of the War Department, through the Adjutant-General. Officers on leave of absence will not leave the limits of their military department, without special permission.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant-Adjutant-General.

The Discharged Three Months' Men Lately Prisoners.

ORDER No. 116.—Commissioned officers and enlisted men of the discharged three months' volunteer regiments, who have been exchanged or released on parole by the enemy, and not yet discharged from the United States service, are hereby mustered out and discharged. Officers and men of the forces aforesaid who may hereafter be exchanged or released by the enemy will be considered as regularly mustered out and discharged from the service of the United States from the date of their arrival in a loyal State.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 29.

THE COLONIZATION SCHEME EXPLODED.

The Chiriqui Negro Colonization scheme received its quietus to-day. At the Cabinet meeting the matter came up, and was long and carefully considered. In consequence of the representations of the Costa Rican Minister, as well, it is understood, as because of some other difficulties in the way, it was finally decided to abandon the whole scheme—at least as far as it in any way involves the settlement of a Negro Colony in Chiriqui. It is understood, however, that the President does not desire to have the matter abandoned here, and that Senator POMEROY is yet expected to have some sort of roving commission, to make explorations through the tropical regions of this continent, for a suitable locality for starting the proposed negro colony. The plan, however, as laid before the public in PEARSON'S recent address to the negroes, is substantially killed.

THE DRAFT.

There can be but little doubt now that the War Department has abandoned the idea of enforcing the draft rigidly on the 1st of September. The extension in Pennsylvania is likely to be followed up by similar permission to such other States as desire it. The extensions will of course be made under strict regulations, and for comparatively short periods. The explanation of this policy will be readily understood, when it is remembered that the whole six hundred thousand would make an enormous demand for arms. It is no longer a secret that the Government could not immediately supply the entire demand.

GOOD NEWS.

At the Cabinet meeting to-day, besides the Chiriqui colonization scheme, other matters were discussed. The general feeling with regard to public affairs is understood to be much more satisfactory than yesterday. The Administration and military circles to-night act as if they had heard quite the reverse of bad news, and a good deal of it.

A CHAPLAIN RELEASED.

Rev. JNO. MCMILLAN, Chaplain of the One hundred and ninth Pennsylvania, taken prisoner in a recent engagement in Virginia, was released yesterday on parole. Immediately on entering our lines he was summoned to Gen. MCCLELLAN'S headquarters, from whence he has just arrived. He says the rebels are very much mollified towards POPE since the promulgation of the late order, explaining his former instructions to subsist the army on the enemy. They profess to be satisfied, now that his conduct is not in violation of the accepted rules of modern warfare. Mr. MCMILLAN brings some very amusing, not to say impudent, messages from Gen. STUART to POPE, about a change of wardrobe, &c.

GEN. STONEMAN'S DUTIES.

Gen. STONEMAN, late Chief of Cavalry under Gen.

McCLELLAN, will take charge of the duties recently performed by Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS, in superintending the exchange of prisoners.

THE ARTILLERY SERVICE.

Gen. BARRY has been assigned the duty of reorganizing the artillery corps of our service. It is said we have over 600 styles and sizes of cannon now in use, producing great inconvenience in preparing ammunition and other appliances.

KILLED IN ACTION.

Col. MCCONNELL, of the Second Wisconsin, was killed in the fight yesterday in Virginia.

MILITARY ORDERS.

Brig.-Gen. W. G. BARRY, United States Volunteers, late Chief of Artillery with Gen. MCCLELLAN, is assigned to duty as Inspector-General of Artillery and is ordered to report to the Chief of Ordnance.

The Secretary of War has ordered that the Seventy-first Regiment New-York State Militia be sent to New-York on the 31st, and then mustered out of the United States service, the time for which they volunteered having expired.

Lieut. GODFREY WEITZEL, of Engineer Corps, was to-day appointed Brigadier-General.

APPROPRIATIONS OF THE LAST CONGRESS.

The recapitulation of the Appropriations by the late session of Congress, is as follows:

For a Legislative, Executive and Miscellaneous, $13,997,594 56.
For the support of the Army for 1862, $238,548,438 77.
For the support of the Navy for 1862, $30,886,204.
Diplomatic and Consular, $1,235,889 89.
For the Army for 1862 and 1863, $542,346,346 55.
For the navy for 1862 and 1863, $42,741,338 62.
Indian Department, $3,117,962 09.
Post-office Department, $14,744,800.
Military Academy, $136,211.
Fortifications, $7,035,000.
Invalid and other pensions, $1,450,600.
Treaty with Hanover, $44,497 06.
Total, $694,904,973 34.

REBEL PRISONERS.

About 350 rebel prisoners, including Belle Boyd, were removed from the Old Capital Prison this afternoon for transportation to Eastern Virginia to be exchanged. A large number of prisoners captured recently in Virginia, arrived here this evening under a strong guard.

TAX APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments under the tax law have been made for the State of Maryland:

First District—Collector, Hooper C. Hicks, of Vienna; Assessor, George W. Bussum, of Caroline County.

Second District—Collector, James L. Ridgely; Assessor, John W. Wooster, of Thomas Run.

Fifth District—Collector, George W. Dawson, of Poolesville; Assessor, William Wening, of Clarksville.

For the Fifth District of New-Jersey, Daniel M. Wilson, of Newark, and George A. Halsey, of Newark, have been appointed Collector and Assessor.

NAVAL ORDER.

The following Third Assistant-Engineers have been ordered to the Western Gulf Blockading Squadron, to report to Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT for such duty as he may assign them: Robert Weir, William F. Pratt, Jesse F. Walton, John D. Ford and James E. Speight.

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

Lieut. FRANK RIDGELY, of the Sixth United States Infantry, has tendered his resignation on account of ill health, and it has been accepted by the President.

From San Francisco.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Aug. 28.

There was a dull sale to-day of 200 tons of Peruvian Sugar, at 9¼c., and 2,000 kegs of East Boston Syrup, at 62½c.

The political contest throughout the State is becoming very exciting as election day approaches.

Senator LATHAM is making a great effort to secure a majority of the Legislature. His speeches are in favor of the prosecution of the war in a constitutional manner. He eulogizes President LINCOLN, but denounces the Abolitionists and the corruptionists generally.

The Breckinridge Democrats support LATHAM, because they have no hope of electing any of their own number.

The candidates for the Legislature are mostly Douglas Democrats, professing unbounded Unionism, but they are subject to the imputation of seeking to support the Breckinridgers.

The probabilities are that enough Douglas Democrats will vote for the Republican candidates to give that party a majority in the Legislature.

Condition of the Hospitals in the Army of Virginia.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following items relating to hospitals in the army on the Rappahannock have just been received by the Executive Committee of the Sanitary Commission from one of its Inspectors.

They are so decided in their representations as to the forethought and skill, exercised by the Medical Bureau, that we cannot refrain from giving them publicity. Many an anxious friend of our brave soldiers will derive comfort from them.

"Having returned to Washington, in charge of a train of sick and wounded, I can now give you a sketch of my fortunes during the last week.

I reached the Culpepper Court-House on Sunday, the 17th inst., and found that place the depôt of the Quartermasters', Commissaries' and Hospital Departments, while the army, or rather two thirds of it, were upon the Rapidan, eight miles further South. Upon Monday, I began a tour of the hospitals, and had but partly completed it, when orders came for the immediate evacuation of the place, and retreat north of the Rappahannock. I found the condition of the hospitals excellent in amount of accommodations, medical attendance, in supplies and in administration. I have never seen anything elsewhere in the field, and do not hesitate to say that the ends of hospital treatment were much better secured at Culpepper with the enemy in front, than they were along the line of the Potomac last Winter. Particularly were the medical supplies abundant and excellent. Fruit, ice, linen, soft bread, &c., could not have been more fully used to advantage, and the government of Dr. RANCH, the local Director of Hospitals, was excellent."

[Communicated.]

Dr. R. Hunter on Consumption.—[Continued.]

CONSUMPTION IN CHILDREN.

LETTER NO. XIV.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I have described in preceding letters the three most common *kinds* of Consumption met with in adults, viz.: "*Chronic*," "*Galloping*," and "*Latent*" Consumption. Before proceeding to speak of "*Consumption in Children*," I will briefly explain why these differences exist. It must appear strange to the non-professional reader that *tubercles in the lungs* (which characterise all forms of Consumption) do not produce precisely the same symptoms in all cases, and they naturally ask, "*Why is this?*" The *organ diseased* and the *nature* of the disease are certainly the same in all cases, but there is a wide difference in the constitutional peculiarities of the patients. These differences we call *temperaments*. Let us suppose a person of high *nervous* temperament to be attacked with tubercles in the lungs, the amount of suffering experienced by the patient would be much greater than that experienced by a person of *lymphatic* temperament laboring under the same disease. In one case there would probably be *pain* in the side or chest, while the other might be entirely free from it. Again, a patient of *sanguine* temperament is far more liable to *spitting of blood*, or *hemorrhage* from the lungs, than one of *bilious* temperament; but the latter is more liable than either of the others to derangement of the *stomach* and *bowels*. The difference in the *symptoms*, then, is caused by the difference in the *temperaments* of the patients and not by any real difference in the *disease* itself. Besides *temperament*, we have other peculiarities—*idiosyncrasies*, we physicians call them—which still further complicate and mask the disease in individual cases, and too often lead to fatal mistakes in *diagnosis* and *treatment*.

When I say, therefore, that comparatively few physicians are able to pronounce a safe opinion on the health of the lungs, I mean simply that medical men engaged in general practice cannot acquire the great experience which is necessary to enable them to detect disease in obscure cases and in the early stages. Any *tyro* in medicine can detect consumption in the *last stage*; but a medical examination, to be of any value to the patient, must discover the presence of tubercles if they exist, before the lungs are seriously injured, and while cure is yet possible.

CONSUMPTION IS CHILDREN.—It is the general opinion of mankind that consumption is most common between the ages of *twenty* and *thirty* years. If we speak of this disease only in the adult, this may be true; but it will occasion some surprise when I say that there is an period of human life during which consumption is so *prevalent* or so *fatal* as between the ages of *three* and *fifteen*.

Have you never been struck, in looking over the weekly bills of mortality, with the large proportion of children? Now, clearly, children, if properly nurtured and clothed by their parents, ought to be far less liable to disease than adults, and when they do fall sick their diseases ought to be more curable, for their vitality is more active. The truth is tubercles are seldom sought for in the lungs of children, and as a consequence they pine away and die without the parents suspecting the cause. When the physician who attended the case is called upon to furnish a burial certificate, he is compelled to assign some name to the disease, and hence takes the most prominent *symptom*, as *diarrhœa* or *marasmus*, by which it was characterized. During the past year there have not been *ten* burial certificates given in New-York (of children under 12 years) in which the "*cause of death*" was set down as "*tubercles of the lungs*," and yet it is certain that more than *five hundred children* have in that time fallen a sacrifice to this disease. And if this be true of the *diagnosis*, what shall be said of *the treatment* these poor little sufferers received? Can we suppose they were *properly* treated when the *nature* of the disease was not even *discovered*—or does it make no difference in the result, whether a child be treated for *diarrhœa* or *consumption?*

M. GUERSANT, a physician of very great experience, attached to the "*Hospital for Infantile Diseases*," in Paris, (an institution which receives no patient under one year nor over *sixteen*,) tells us that tubercles are found in *two-thirds of all the children who die in that Hospital!* The observation of MM. LOMBARD and PAVOISE go to prove the same fact. Dr. ALLISON, of Edinburgh, places the mortality from consumption at more than *one-third* the gross mortality occurring among the children in that city.

In children this disease does not manifest itself by active symptoms. There is no *spitting of blood*, or, if so, very rarely. Where *cough* occurs it is in *paroxysms*. There is no *expectoration*, for all the matter forced up from the lungs is *swallowed*. There is commonly *moisture on the forehead* during the night, but seldom a distinct *night sweat*; some *fever* during the day, but it is generally ascribed to *worms*. *Diarrhœa* is a very common symptom, but it is almost sure to be attributed to *indigestion*, or thought to be a mere *Summer* complaint. There is one symptom which is always present, viz.: *gradual wasting away*, but from what I have said it will be understood that it is impossible to detect consumption in children by the *general symptoms*. The *Stethescope* is the only safe reliance.

I always suspect the health of the lungs in children, when I observe them subject to any of the following symptoms: *Eruptions* about the face, *puffy and chapped* lips, *pustules* on the edges of the eyelids—*Eruptions* behind the *Ears*—*Soreness* and running from the *nose*—swelling of the *glands* of the neck, and gradual *wasting of flesh and strength*. None of these are *necessarily* signs of Consumption, but they show a bad state of the general health, which, in a great many cases, will be found to arise from the presence of *tubercles* in the lungs. An examination will always put the matter beyond doubt, and, consequently, that parent who neglects to have it made is guilty of great cruelty and neglect.

The treatment of this disease in children varies with the age. Those above four years can use the inhaling instrument without difficulty, and, indeed, generally regard it as a pleasure. They do not understand that the mild, soothing vapors they draw from it are powerful medicines, designed to act both upon the *lungs* and the *blood*. Under four years, all medicines designed to act upon the lungs have to be administered by *medicating the air of the nursery*. When this is done, every breath the child draws carries into the system the subtle agents required for the cure of the disease. That *inhalation* is the most delicate and powerful of all the methods by which medicines are administered, will be understood by considering the effects produced by breathing the contagion of disease and the miasmata of fens. Do not these enter the system through the lungs and corrupt the blood without the knowledge of the patient? Medicinal vapors, when inhaled, enter the system through the same channel, and while they *heal* the lungs and *purify* the blood, they save the invalid from the disgust and discomfort of other forms of medication. Properly treated, consumption is more curable in children than adults. The changes in the system of children are so rapid, and their vitality so great, that they will recover from a condition which would be hopeless in the adult.

As the object of this paper is to impress the public with the importance of greater attention to the health of the lungs in children, I cannot more appropriately close than by quoting the sensible remarks of Sir JAMES CLARK on the same subject: "The great prevalence," says he, "of consumption in early life, is a subject highly deserving the attentive consideration of the physician. The mortality from tuberculous diseases in infancy and childhood is much greater than is generally believed. The practical inferences to be deduced from the facts obtained by the French pathologists are sufficiently evident, and require little comment. They show us the paramount importance of attending to the health of infants and children."

With this I close my description of the *varieties* of consumption. In my next letter I shall point out the *causes* which produce that condition of the blood on which the *tubercles* depend.

Your obedient servant,
ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
Physician for Pulmonary Diseases, 532 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1862.

NOTE.—The writer of the above letter, in association with Dr. JAMES HUNTER, devotes his exclusive attention to the treatment of bronchial and pulmonary diseases. They can be consulted, personally or by letter, at No. 532 Broadway. Hours, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

THE REBEL'S LAMENT.

Oh! for the days long passed away,
When, with a pocket full of "rocks,"
I used to promenade Broadway,
And buy my stylish Hats from KNOX.

Ah, me! how well I can recall
The memory of those graceful styles,
Which, every Spring and every Fall,
To get I rode a thousand miles.

[Advertisement.]

ARCHER & PANCOAST,
NOS. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-street, New-York,
MANUFACTURERS OF GAS FIXTURES,

Are also extensively engaged in the manufacture and sale of

COAL OIL FIXTURES.

Of every description, comprising Chandeliers, Pendants, Dining and Reading-room Lamps, Kitchen Lamps, &c., &c., all of which are offered at very low rates. Orders invited.

[Advertisement.]

VOLUNTEERS READ THIS!—For the derangement of the system, change of diet, wounds, sores, bruises and eruptions, to which every volunteer is liable, there are no remedies so safe, convenient, and sure as HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment, thoroughly tested in the Crimean and Italian campaigns. Only 25 cents per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

JOLLY TIMES TO-DAY FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Gen. TOM THUMB and Com. NUTT give their prize exhibitions at 11, 3, and 7½ o'clock. The Farce Company at 3 and 8 P. M.

Love, Faith and Death!
TO-MORROW,
IN THE
Sunday Mercury,
PIERCE EGAN'S
New Story,
"The Scarlet Flower,"
OR THE
TOKEN OF LOVE, FAITH AND DEATH.

The second title of this great story furnishes the key to its character. It is a romance of Love, Faith and Death. It dates back some two hundred years, to an age of superstition, rapine and wrong. Vice in all its deformity, virtue in all its beauty, figure in the narrative. One of the fierce family feuds of the day is the main subject, and out of this feud arise the most touching and exciting incidents of the tale. The interest never flags for a moment, and in this respect "The Scarlet Flower" is, if possible, superior to "Imogen, or the Marble Heart," by the same writer.

The SUNDAY MERCURY has never presented to its host of readers a more admirable and thoroughly original fiction than this.

Read the opening chapters in the SUNDAY MERCURY to-morrow, and you will need no invitation to read the future installments.

New-York versus Philadelphia.

THREE EXCITING MATCHES AT BASE BALL.

MUTUAL OF NEW-YORK VICTORIOUS.

The Sunday Mercury

for to-morrow (Sunday, Aug. 31,) will contain a full report of the visit of the Mutual Club to Philadelphia, and the matches played with the Olympic, Adriatic, and Athletic Clubs of that city, and of the victories they won.

Also, reports of the matches between
UNION (OF MORRISANIA) AND NEWARK (OF NEWARK,)
and of
UNION (OF MORRISANIA) vs. ECKFORD (OF BROOKLYN,)
together with everything interesting relative to outdoor sports.

The Scarlet Flower:
OR THE
TOKEN OF LOVE, FAITH AND DEATH!
A
ROMANCE OF THE PASSIONS,
BY
Pierce Egan,
Author of "Imogen; or, The Marble Heart," &c., &c.,
WILL BE COMMENCED IN THE
Sunday Mercury
OF
TO-MORROW.

The author has given his imagination full scope in this wonderful story of two hundred years ago. Such a group-ing of opposite characters—each standing out salient and distinct like a living entity—such plots and counterplots, all tending to a thrilling denouement—such adventures, and moving accidents—were surely never combined in one romance. Whoever tastes a single chapter, will, like Oliver Twist, be clamorous for "more," until he has read, marked, learned and inwardly digested the whole.

Mark! there will be a rush for this new production—of the most popular romance writer of the day

The Incident of the Day,
OF
SUNDAY, THE 31ST INST.,
(To-morrow,)
Will be the appearance in the
Sunday Mercury
OF
PIERCE EGAN'S MASTERPIECE,
The Scarlet Flower!
OR THE
THE TOKEN OF LOVE, FAITH AND DEATH.

FAMOUS as PIERCE EGAN has made himself in England and in this country, by his inimitable romances, "THE SCARLET FLOWER" will add largely to his reputation. It is full of vivid life, pictures of society in the olden time, when family feuds, bequeathed from sire to son, led to the breaking of innumerable hearts—and heads. One of these scenes of generations forms the pivot upon which the events of this tale of Hatred, Revenge and Passionate Love are made to turn. It is, perhaps, the most thoroughly absorbing story that this celebrated author has ever written. The pathetic alternates with the amusing and wonderful, and the narrative is wrought up to a pitch of interest that Bulwer has never surpassed.

The publication of "Imogen, or the Marble Heart," in the columns of the SUNDAY MERCURY, being now nearly concluded, this NEW STORY, from the same powerful hand, will be the feature of the day in the GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER to morrow.

The Great Sunday Newspaper.

It is now an established fact that the only Sunday paper which furnishes full and complete particulars of everything transpiring by land and sea is

The Sunday Mercury.

Its pages contain a living, moving, graphic, and life-like panorama of the dread contest in which the country is engaged, the desperate encounters, the hair-breadth 'scapes, the moving accidents by flood and field, the scenes that thrill the heart of the nation, and rivet the interest and attention of mankind. IT FILLS THE HIATUS CAUSED BY THE SUSPENSION FOR ONE DAY OF THE DAILY PRESS, AND BRIDGES OVER THE CHASM THAT SEPARATES WEEK FROM WEEK. Its pages teem with intelligence, gleaned from all parts of this broad continent, flashed along on the electric wire, or furnished by the ready pens of

AN ARMY OF SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS,

who paint from life, and give to their sketches the dash and vigor of reality.

It illustrates every walk of life, and every branch of industry and enterprise finds in its columns a ready vehicle for the promulgation of its wants and wishes. It not only tells all that can be known about the operations of our grand armies, but informs the people of the present feeling of the nation, and

All About the Draft.

It furnishes from week to week full and authentic accounts of the progress of enlistment by counties, towns and wards; the number of troops demanded of each locality, the numbers actually enlisted, and THE NUMBERS STILL REQUIRED TO AVOID THE NECESSITY OF DRAFTING. It secures and publishes important intelligence from all parts of the Union—from New-Orleans at the extreme South, to Minnesota in the far West,

IN ADVANCE OF ALL THE OTHER PAPERS.

It has distanced competition and baffled rivalry, and now stands the acknowledged head of the Sunday Press, without a rival to question its supremacy.

The Event of To-morrow
Will be the publication in the columns of the
Sunday Mercury
of the opening chapters of PIERCE EGAN'S
NEW STORY
of the
"Scarlet Flower,"
OR THE
TOKEN OF LOVE, FAITH AND DEATH.

No "Romance of the Passions" of greater power or more enthralling interest has ever been published in this country. Superstition and Guilt—Intrigue and Guileless Purity—Heroism and Meanness—meet and encounter in a series of the wildest adventures and most striking scenes—in this extraordinary tale. It surpasses all the other productions of its distinguished author. "Action—action—action"—is its characteristic. Pierce Egan never drawls. In this romance he deals with the wonderful, the tender, the demoniac—and with each equally well.

Do not miss the first installment of the SUNDAY MERCURY of TO-MORROW. It will be continued weekly, until concluded, in the columns of that GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.

The Universal Public
Is notified, that in the
Sunday Mercury
of
TO-MORROW,
Will be published the
INTRODUCTORY CHAPTERS
OF
PIERCE EGAN'S MATCHLESS STORY,
The Scarlet Flower:
OR, THE
TOKEN OF LOVE, FAITH AND DEATH.

A romance that has never been excelled in descriptive power, abounding in touching scenes and love passages of that most tender interest, interspersed with chivalrous adventures and revengeful scenes of the darkest dye. The events narrated, and the characters introduced, are in keeping with the era with which they are connected—the stormiest portion of the Seventeenth century. Such a story would have made its mark in the days of Sir Walter Scott, and there is perhaps no living author who could equal it in the departments to which it belongs.

Certain it is that THE SUNDAY MERCURY has never proffered to its readers a

NEW STORY

more deserving their admiration or more likely to receive it.

Do not forget that the first course of this FEAST OF THE IMAGINATION will be given in the
SUNDAY MERCURY OF TO-MORROW.

Another Great Story.
BY PIERCE EGAN.
HIS LATEST AND BEST.
To-morrow's
Sunday Mercury
will contain the opening chapters of Pierce Egan's grand Romance of the Seventeenth Century,
entitled
The Scarlet Flower,
OR THE
TOKEN OF LOVE, FAITH AND DEATH.

The powerful pen of the author of "Love me and Leave me Not," "Imogen, or the Marble Heart," &c., &c., has never yet achieved such a triumph in the department of wild, wonderful and passionate romance, as in this entrancing story. The commencement foreshadows a weird, and thrilling narrative, in which the superstitions of an age when the supernatural was believed, even by the most intelligent, to exercise an immediate influence on human destiny, are vividly portrayed, and adventures of the most exciting character are described with amazing power. No commonplace soothsayers and gipsey prophets figure in "The Scarlet Flower." The magic underplot of Macbeth is scarcely of more absorbing interest than the web of prophecy with which the strange incidents of this romance are interwoven. It is eminently original: and extraordinary as the details seem to be, the denouement will satisfy the mind of the reader, and convince him that in the art of reconciling the wonderful with the possible, there is no living writer who can equal PIERCE EGAN. "The course of true love," we are told, "never did run smooth," but in the "Scarlet Flower," it runs through such a succession of "moving accidents by flood and field," that one almost holds one's breath in reading of them, and so graphically are they described that almost the same sensation is produced as if they were actually in progress before the reader's eyes.

Whoever fails to peruse the "Scarlet Flower" will miss one of the richest bouquets that the Genius of Fiction has ever spread before her votaries.

Menilo's
NEW STYLES FOR FALL
JUST INTRODUCED
at
No. 416 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

Ladies from the Country wishing gaiter-boots and shoes of all the various styles for themselves and families, good articles at moderate prices, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 357 Canal-st.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING-MACHINES.
Acknowledged to be superior to all others.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

HOLAH—LEWIS.—In Trinity Church, on Thursday, Aug 28, by Rev. W. T. Webb, Mr. J. T. A. HOLAH, of Cleveland, Ohio, to Miss ELLEN L. LEWIS, of Jersey City.

LAING—LUDLAM.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 28, at the residence of the bride's father, ALEXANDER K. LAING, son of the late Edgar H. Laing, to CHARLOTTE, daughter of Isaac T. Ludlam, Esq., all of this City.

SCORAH—TOWNSEND.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 28, at the Church of the Messiah, by Rev. Samuel Osgood, assisted by Rev. Moses Tyler, JAMES E. SCORAH, of Poughkeepsie, to ADELAIDE, eldest daughter of Timothy Townsend, of this City.

☞ Western papers please copy.

STEVENSON—MCGRATH.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Aug. 28, at the 13th-st. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. S. D. Burchard, Mr. JOHN C. STEVENSON to Miss E. AMELIA, daughter of William McGrath, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 29, son of Nathan and Sara Anderson, aged 11 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) Aug. 30, at 2 o'clock, from No. 142 Bleecker-st.

BETTS.—At Islip, Long Island, on Thursday, Aug. 28, Mrs. MARION BETTS, aged 30 years, 11 months and 24 days.

BOYLE.—At Shrewsbury, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 28, WILLIAM W. BOYLE, of the Fifteenth Regiment New-York State Engineers, in the 41st year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father-in-law, Thomas L. Parker, No. 168 East 50th-st., on Sunday, the 31st inst. His relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

COLEMAN.—At Saratoga Springs, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 27, of diphtheria, JULIA MAY, daughter of Wm. T. and C. M. P. Coleman, aged 7 years and 10 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her father, at Yonkers, this day, (Saturday,) the 30th inst., at 1 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting for the train leaving Chambers-st. at 11 A. M., and at 30th-st. (same train) at 11.25.

☞ St. Louis and San Francisco papers please copy.

COVELL.—In Galway, Saratoga County, on Saturday, Aug. 23, after a long period of great suffering, in an unwavering faith in Christ, Mrs. LOZENA CHURCHILL, wife of Rev. Samuel Covell, of this City.

COULTER.—In Jersey City, N. J., on Friday morning, Aug. 29, WILLIAM FREDERICK, youngest child of William and Matilda H. Coulter, aged 3 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 128 York-st., Jersey City. His remains will be taken to Fairmount Cemetery, Newark, N. J., for interment.

CRASTE.—In Trenton, Gibson County, Tenn., on Wednesday, Aug. 13, EDWIN PITTS, son of Edwin Curtis, of New-York, in the 38th year of his age. The deceased was a member of the Second Regiment Illinois Cavalry.

JAQUES.—In Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., on Friday, Aug. 29, CATHARINE S. JAQUES, widow of David R. Jaques, formerly of this City, in the 78th year of her age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

HIGGINS.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 29, JOHN HIGGINS, of the firm of L. & J. Higgins, of this City, in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 407 4th-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

NOYES.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 29, KATE AUGUSTA, daughter of Charles H. and Jane R. D. Noyes, aged 1 year, 4 months and 21 days.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, Aug. 31, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her grandfather, A. H. Dana, No. 196 Henry-st., Brooklyn. Friends of the families are invited to attend, without further notice.

PARRY.—In Richmond, Va., on Sunday, Aug. 10, JOHN PARRY, son of Stephen and Eliza H. Paret, of Jersey City, aged 36 years.

REDFIELD.—At Old Point Comfort, on Wednesday, Aug. 27, JUDSON S. REDFIELD, eldest son of J. S. Redfield, Esq., U. S. Consul Otranto, Italy, aged 20 years and 21 days.

Funeral services will take place Sunday morning, at 10½ o'clock, at Dr. Chapin's Church. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

SAVAGE.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 29, Mrs. LOUISA ANN, widow of the late Gilbert S. Savage.

Her friends, those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of H. Bonce, No. 172 6th-av., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

THOMAS.—On Friday, Aug. 29, ANNA PROVOST THOMAS, youngest daughter of James P. Thomas.

Notice of funeral will be given hereafter.

WEBB.—In Smithtown, L. I., on Thursday, Aug. 28, HENRY E. WEBB, only son of Henry C. and Ada A. Webb, aged 6 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) morning, at 10½ o'clock, from the residence of Mrs. Mary Smith, Smithtown, L. I.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE
LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 409.—Aug. 29, 1862.
13, 22, 38, 23, 10, 7, 60, 78, 24, 15, 28, 55, 41.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 413.—Aug. 29, 1862.
62, 11, 21, 67, 63, 49, 31, 37, 32, 13, 70, 17.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 357.—Aug. 29, 1862.
28, 58, 4, 64, 68, 1, 60, 53, 65, 27, 14, 11, 75.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 318.—Aug. 29, 1862.
50, 46, 31, 41, 25, 48, 72, 1, 56, 32, 12, 11.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

FIEMAS.
BRANDRETH'S PILLS
Cleanse the body and the blood.
Their efficacy in Ulcers is so great that parts which were decaying are restored to healthy and vigorous life.
BRANDRETH'S PILLS, by purifying the system, in fact, renew the life of the body.
In Liver Complaints, Costiveness, in Rheumatism, and for Fullness, Dizziness and Pain in the Head they are infallible, and withal so mild and easy that they give no trouble.
GET NEW STYLE.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
No. 294 CANAL-ST., and
No. 4 UNION-SQUARE.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No 16 Bond-st

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 81 Park-row, New-York,
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NO. 175 BROADWAY,
and now offer a large variety,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT LOW PRICES.
IRA PEREGO & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF SHIRTS AND HOSIERY,
NO. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y.

P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.



SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE,
The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the
PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,
is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.
It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to
SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.
It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.
ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.
PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT,
The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of
THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.
By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the
DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.
Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.
THOMAS W. REACH, Sole Agent,
No. 25 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

WEDDING CARDS
These Celebrated Engraved Cards still open at J. EVERDELL'S Old Established Stand, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St., N. Y.
Established 1840. Specimen by Mail, send two stamps.

A FAIR WARNING.—FOR THE PRESENT we shall continue to sell men's and boys' best Calf 4-ply Linen

COLLARS
at $1 20 per dozen, or 10 cents each. (*warranted* same as are sold everywhere at 20 cents each.) Also, an immense stock, new styles, very chic. Paris

NECK TIES
unequaled at 25 cents, only the usual prices. Splendid ties, both Black and Fancy, at 50, Grand Scarfs. *Rather than most* [illegible] *imported, at 50 cents.* DEALERS SUPPLIED at prices which no other house in New-York can possibly imitate. Ladies' and gents' pure linen handkerchiefs. Ladies', from $1 to $4 50; gents', $2 to $6 per dozen. Suspenders, hosiery, gloves, under-shirts and drawers: *also, the best assortment in New-York, 50 to $3.* EXTRAORDINARY OFFER—We will send $10 worth or more to any part of the United States, the cash to be paid to the Express Company, *if the goods suit; if not*, they can be returned by express at our expense.
J. H. BLAKE & CO., No. 359 Broadway.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer HANSA, and for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer GLASGOW, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 30th day of August, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town Stations as follows, viz.: Stations A and D, 9:45 A. M.; Stations C and B, 9:30 A. M.; Station F, 9:00 A. M.; Stations F and G, 9 o'clock A. M.
ADAM WAKEMAN, P. M.

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NEW BOOKS NEARLY READY.

LES MISERABLES—ST. DENIS.

The fourth part of VICTOR HUGO'S famous French novel, "Les Miserables." Uniform in style and price with part I., "Fantine," Part II., "Cosette," and Part III., "Marius." Paper covers, price 50 cents, and cloth bound, elegant, (on superior paper,) $1.

II.
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A charming new novel, by A. S. ROE, author of "I've Been Thinking," "A Long Look Ahead," "To Love and to be Loved," "True to the Last," etc. One large cloth bound volume. Price $1 25.

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Or the Diary of a Proscribed Sicilian. A powerful and dramatic picture of life and adventure in Italy during the Revolution. Dedicated to Garibaldi. Price $1 25.

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THE FLY-ING DUTCHMAN.

An entirely new, humorous poem of the funniest character, by JOHN G. SAXE, with sixteen irresistibly comic illustrations, on tinted paper. Cloth, bound in style of "Nothing to Wear." Price 50 cents. A regular hit.

III.
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A strange and eccentric romance, by T. B. ALDRICH, (author of "Babie Bell") Paper covers, price 50 cents, and cloth bound, on superior paper, $1.

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LIGHTHILL'S BOOK ON DEAFNESS.
Third Edition just ready.
A POPULAR TREATISE
ON
DEAFNESS,
By Dr. E. B. LIGHTHILL, of New-York.
One small 12mo., with Illustrations. Price 75 cents.

The very remarkable sale of this little volume is a sufficient guaranty of its popularity and value. Two editions have been sold within as many months, and a third is just ready.

The author's aim has been to produce a book
FOR THE PEOPLE,
not for the medical profession, but for afflicted individuals and families, who, wishing information upon the subject, have heretofore been at a loss for any work treating in unprofessional language upon deafness and its attending evils. This book fills such a vacuum. It is clear and comprehensive.

The New-York *Observer* says: "There is a large amount of useful information here embodied for the million, to teach them how to guard against deafness, and how to treat it when coming on."

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says: "An excellent and comprehensive little treatise—written in a clear and common-sense style, easily understood."

The work should find its way into the hands of every individual suffering with deafness, or any accompanying affection. Its value will be at once appreciated.

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PERSONAL.

List of Americans registered at Gun & Co.'s., No. 10 Strand, London, Eng., week ending 16th August, 1862: Silas C. Herring, wife and family, New-York; John P. Howard, wife and family, New-York; P. D. Sill, Columbia, S. C.; C. Welshaar, Jr., New, Orleans; W. H. Badeau, New-York; F. D. Yaloe, Bloomington, Ill.; A. W. Gridley, Bloomington, Ill.; Rev. S. C. Keeler, Connecticut; E. S. Clarke, Philadelphia; W. S. Henderson, New-York; H. Hart, Louisville, Ky.; L. German, Louisville, Ky.; L. A. Birdsall, Texas; A. Carter and wife, New-York; W. Turner, New-York; W. J. Nead, Philadelphia; S. M. Petteugill, New-York; R. S. Mayne, New-Haven, Conn.; J. Woollard, Rochester, N. Y.; J. Galway, New-York; S. A. Warden, Boston, Mass.; H. J. Nauro, Boston, Mass.; G. R. Nauro, Boston, Mass.; T. M. Brown, Philadelphia; H. C. Carter, New-York; J. E. Smith, New-York; W. P. Hulbert, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Bradley, Pittsburgh; G. B. Douglas, New-York; T. H. Abrens, New-York; H. Griffin, New-York; G. H. Griffin, New-York; R. P. M. Torbert, Philadelphia; H. A. Smythe, wife and family, New-York; Mrs. W. S. Lincoln, Boston, Mass.; T. R. Blythe, San Francisco; C. H. Benthuysen, Albany; G. L. Stimson, Albany; J. W. Feuchtwanger, New-York; C. Herschel, Davenport, Iowa; W. B. Howes, Boston.

—The following order has been issued by the District Provost Marshal-General in St. Louis: "It appearing to the satisfaction of the Provost Marshal-General of the District of Missouri that Louis G. Picot, of the County of St. Louis, owning property in this county, has been guilty of giving aid to the rebellion, is at this time a fugitive from the order of the military authorities, and has abandoned his residence in this county, thereby rendering his property liable to seizure under the Confiscation act—it is therefore ordered that Col. Thomas C. Fletcher, of the Thirty-first Missouri Volunteers, will seize and hold the house and premises of said Picot, and the household furniture and personal effects used therewith, and occupy and use the same for his headquarters, and keep and preserve the same, subject to such orders as may be made in relation thereto by the President of the United States, in conformity with the provisions of said act of Congress."

—Col. Maltby, in command of the National forces at Tanoz Station, Tennessee, writes under date of Aug. 15: "I go in for the hurt principle hereafter; temporizing with traitors might have been a good policy once, but even that is 'played out.' I go in for the confiscation of every dollar's worth of property held by rebels, and until that is the policy the war will last. Let traitors from this time henceforward feel that it is dangerous to be disloyal. I am in command of this post, and you can bet high that all fugitives that come into these lines of their own free will, shall be employed in such manner as to save the white man. I obey all orders, and this one I can obey with a hearty good will. I expect that you will call me an 'Abolitionist.' Well, if you do, we are all Abolitionists. We are unanimous for connecting the war in such a manner as to save ourselves and hurt the enemy, and to save him in the pocket is the fatal mistake."

—The Memphis *Bulletin*, of Aug. 17, says: "In Marshall County, Miss., near a stream called Cold Water, some few miles north of a village known as Bybalia, lives a rank old rebel whose name is Squire McQueen, the owner of a goodly number of slaves, over whom he exercises a cruel, cool, grinding mastership. A short time since, one of his negroes tried to escape from the clutches of his despotic master, but the fugitive from the clanking chains of slaveocracy was pursued by that demon master, arrested, taken home and *hanged*. The rebel secession master, Squire McQueen, alone, and in cold blood, hanged the innocent slave, because the slave wanted liberty."

—Mr. McDowell, one of the editors of the Harrisburgh *Union*, who was recently released from arrest, had quite a reception on his return home on Saturday evening. In closing his speech, he said: "A day of retribution will come—a day of final settlement—and after it, a pay-day. Let us bide our time. Let us be true and loyal, and we have nothing to fear. Our imprisonment has been an experiment, and, I think, from the enthusiastic demonstration and the general feeling throughout the State, our enemies, as well as our friends, must admit that it was a failure, that it has not only not resulted in any practical benefit to those who brought it about, but it has awakened a feeling that will be expressed at the ballot-box in October next."

—Col. Miller, at Nashville, a few days since issued an order for one thousand negroes to work upon the fortifications. He received the following note in consequence, from a former member of the Legislature of Tennessee:

> MCSPEEDON BEND, 10 miles from Nash, August 13—1862. Provost Marshal Col. John H. Miller: I was directed by you to send in 5 able bodied negros I have but 4 boys too of them ran off on Sunday night I have too others is Deficient one his nee out of place the other is a disease of the testis my health is so bad & have bin for 5 month I dont feel able to come in and have got Mr Mullin to come in and to attend to it for me this is a true statement of the matter.
>
> your respect J. W. PENNINGTON.

— Archbishop Purcell arrived in Cincinnati on Friday, from his tour to Rome, and was received by all the Catholic societies in procession. Flowers were scattered by children. At the Cathedral, Te Deums were chanted and the Archbishop made a brief address.

—The Boston *Press* understands that Prof. Stowe, of Andover Theological Seminary, husband of Harriet Beecher Stowe the authoress, has resigned his professorship and will soon remove his family to Hartford. Prof. S. is at present supplying the pulpit of the North Congregational Church.

— The Saratoga *Sentinel*, of Saturday, states that Junee Willard, late Senator from that District, is seriously ill from a paralytic attack. Doubts are entertained of his recovery.

—Hon. John Magee, of Steuben, has subscribed $2,500 toward paying local bounties, and to defray other necessary expenses incident to sending troops to the field.

—Gen. Jameson reached Bangor, Me., on Friday last. He is still quite feeble, and for this reason no public reception was extended to him.

—Gen. Stonewall Jackson is a son-in-law of Rev. Dr. Junkin, of Philadelphia.

—Hon. Wm. Windom, of Minnesota, has been renominated for Congress.

—Brig.-Gen. O. B. Wilcox is visiting his friends in Brandon, Vt.

—Rev. E. N. Kirk, of Boston, is at present in Kansas.

LAW REPORTS.

Newspaper Troubles—Reaccounting Ordered.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

William Cauldwell and Horace Whitney vs. *Sylvester S. Southworth.*—The parties to this suit were copartners in business, and the owners and publishers of the *Southern and Weekly Mercury* of this City. The Plaintiffs advise that having given notice of dissolution to the defendant in accordance with the partnership agreement, they considered the partnership dissolved. On an application for the appointment of a receiver of the property, and an order for the sale of the same, the Court appointed ABRAM B. TAPPAN, Esq., as such receiver, who ordered a sale of the papers on Thursday last. The defendant obtained a stay of proceedings on the ground that he had not received notice of legal proceedings, and he also alleged that the receiver had not properly passed the accounts, and ordered a re-accounting. The Referee found the liabilities of the *Mercury* to be $10,767 50; the assets, $15,676 49.

The Court vacated the order staying proceedings, and directed the sale to take place on Monday at 10 A. M., the defendant to have a re-accounting on one day's notice.

Albert Cardoza for plaintiff; John Cook for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Graves vs. *Pagani.*—Ordered that the order to show cause be discharged, and motion of plaintiff be denied without prejudice to plaintiff to renew motion on further affidavits, on payment of $7 costs of opposing to be endorsed. If the application is not renewed, $7 costs of opposing this motion to defendant, to abide the event of the suit.

Howe vs. *Priest*—Motion denied, with costs to abide the event.

Sturgis, Jr., &c. vs. *Ballard, &c.*—Motion denied without prejudice to the renewal thereof upon affidavits, &c., $7 costs of opposing motion to abide the event of the suit.

Carpenter vs. *Chrystal.*—The matter set forth in the first, second, third and fourth subdivisions of the complaint are clearly irrelevant, and must be struck out. The motion, in other respects, is denied without costs to either party as against the other.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Carpenter vs. *Carpenter.*—Divorce granted.

Houck vs. *Hendrickson.*—Motion granted.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 29, 1862—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 55 bbls. Ashes, 12,000 bbls. Flour, 300 bbls. and 500 bags Corn Meal, 136,700 bush. Wheat, 178,397 bushels Corn, 7,100 bushels Rye, 25,218 bushels Oats, 708 pkgs. Provisions, and 265 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Sales to-day were light, at $6 81½ @$6 87½ for Pots, and $7 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Have been inactive at unchanged prices.

COFFEE—Rio has been in more demand, and 2,750 bags have been reported sold, part at 22½c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—Has been slightly dealt in at previous figures.

COTTON—The market exhibits rather more animation and prices favor sellers. The day's transactions comprise 2,100 bales, including Middling at 46c. @45½c. ₱ lb.

DYEWOODS—Are in moderate request, and principal kinds are quoted firm.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are in demand at very full and buoyant prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour continues in active demand for shipment and home use at a further slight advance in prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 22,000 bbls., including Superfine State, at $4 85@$5 05; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 15@$5 45; chiefly at $5 20@$5 25; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 20@$5 00; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 15@$6 20; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 40@$5 55 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 65	@$5 05
Extra State	5 15	@ 5 45
Superfine Western	4 80	@ 5 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 15	@ 6 20
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 40	@ 5 55
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 60	@ 6 25
Extra Genesee	5 50	@ 6 75
Interm'd'e Choice Extra Missouri	5 50	@ 6 75

Southern Flour is salable and buoyant; sales 1,600 bbls., at $5 30@$5 85 for pour to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $5 90@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, and $7 50@$8 50 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is improving; sales 1,250 bbls. extra, at $5 15@$6 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair demand, at $3 10@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in request at $3 60 for Jersey; $3 75 for Fairfax, $3 80 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 350 bbls.

FRUIT—The market is inactive generally; prices are unaltered.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in very good request, mainly for export, at somewhat firmer prices. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 228,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Michigan, (new,) at $1 54@$1 54½; White Western, at $1 43; Amber Western, at $1 35@$1 36; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 30@$1 34; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 22@$1 24—the latter an extreme rate; Milwaukee Club, $1 16@$1 22; Chicago Spring, at $1 11@$1 20; White Kentucky, at $1 53@$1 54½; ₱ bushel. Corn continues in good demand at rising prices. Sales, since our last, 152,000 bushels, at 60½c.@62c., for ordinary to very good shipping Mixed Western; 63c. for very choice do.; 56c.@60c. for Eastern do.; 47c.@55c. for unsound do., do.; and 72c. for choice White Western, ₱ bushel. Rye continues in request, at 77c.@84c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in demand, in part to arrive, including Canada, at 58c. @60c.; Western, at 58c.@60c.; and State at 60c.@61c. ₱ bushel.

Breadstuffs Trade of Chicago, week ending Aug. 25, 1862.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls.	34,182	25,164
Wheat, bush.	398,926	319,300
Corn, bush.	1,010,305	946,700
Oats, bush.	51,896	32,600
Rye, bush.	31,457	40,350
Barley, bush.	756	....

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, Jan. 1 to Aug. 25.

	1862.	1861.	1860.
Flour, bbls.	971,517	796,407	278,255
Wheat, bush.	7,316,852	8,060,182	4,952,189
Corn, bush.	18,074,961	16,541,126	12,869,938
Oats, bush.	1,660,933	971,053	864,180
Rye, bush.	633,328	267,687	130,606
Barley, bush.	465,692	343,280	220,101

HAY—North River Bale continues in fair supply and demand to-day, at 62½c.@75c. for shipment and local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in request, at former rates, including last year's crop, at 15c.@21c. ₱ lb.

IRON—The principal holders ask full prices, but the market is inactive.

LEAD—Has been quiet, at previous figures.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 410 hhds., including Trinidad Cuba on private terms, and Cuba Muscovado, part at 32c.; also, 300 bbls. New-Orleans, (by auction,) at 40c.@44c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The market has been quiet today; prices have not varied. Sales by auction: 5 bbls. Tar, at $17 ₱ bbl.; and 675 bbls. Resin, at $11 75 @$14 35 ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—The principal kinds have been in moderate request, at essentially unaltered rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less sought after, and is declining. Sales 650 bbls., at $11 37½@$11 50 for Mess, and $9 75@$10 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are less active, at 5¾c.@6¾c. for Hams, and 3¾c.@4¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in moderate demand, at 5¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. Lard continues active and buoyant; sales 2,000 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 9c.@10c., the latter an extreme rate, ₱ lb. Beef has not varied; sales 250 bbls., at $14 75@$15 12½ for Extra Mess, and $13 50@$14 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19 50@$21 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $13 50@ $14 75 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair request, at 11c.@16c. for poor to choice Western, and 13c.@19c. for poor to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is inquired for, at 7c.@ 9c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 20 tierces Carolina at $8, and 150 bags East India at $6 50@$7 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—A fair business has been transacted in Turk's Island at 31c.@32c. ₱ bushel. Liverpool is quiet, being held above the views of buyers.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been in rather more request, both here and in Boston, at $2 37½ ₱ bushel.

SPICES—Have been very quiet at former rates.

SUGARS—The demand has been less active, and sales have been confined to 520 hhds., including New-Orleans at 8¾c.@10¾c., and Cuba at 8¾c.@8¾c.; 111 hhds. New-Orleans, by auction, at 9c.@10¼c.; and 500 boxes Havana at 8¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 140,000 lbs., at 10½c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 700 bbls., in lots, at 32c. @33c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A moderate business was transacted to-day at our quotations: For Liverpool—Flour, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 12d.@13½d.; Corn, 13d.@13½d.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tce.; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.@42s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Tallow, 37s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s.@4s. 3d. ₱ bbl., 14d.@15d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tce.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.@45s. Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Oil, 47s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Cork and orders, a brig, with grain, at 15d. ₱ bush. For London—Flour, 4s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ₱ bush.; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 47s. 6d.@50s.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Tallow, 40s.@42s. 6d. ₱ ton.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Mayrocordatos	London	Quebec	Aug. 16
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 20
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 20
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 21
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 23
Burnsia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 27
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 27
Norwegian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 23
Anastrasian	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 30
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 3
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 6
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 10
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 13
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 20
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 24
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 27
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 8
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18

FROM AMERICA.

Anglo Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug 30
Persia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 30
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 30
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 3
City of Washing'n	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 6
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 6
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 10
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 13
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 17
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 20
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 20
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec 11
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 20

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *Hansa* and *Glasgow* will close at the New-York Post-office to-day (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mail close at.....6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

THE PERSON WHO ADDRESSED A LETTER to the Foreman of *The Times*, anonymously, is requested to communicate the name (in confidence) of the party referred to in the letter. The evil complained of cannot be remedied while the party remains unknown.

P. W.—THE FIRST IS AT HAND, BUT NOT THE second. Please forward immediately. O.

LOST AND FOUND.

TREASURY NOTES LOST.—THE FOLLOWing U. S. Treasury notes, inclosed in a letter from Sacramento, California, addressed to the undersigned, are believed to have been lost in the steamship *Golden Gate*. The public are cautioned not to receive or negotiate said notes or coupons, if offered for sale, but are requested to give notice thereof to HERRITT TRIMBLE,
No. 99 Broad-st., New-York.

The notes are the 7 3-10 Treasury notes of the issue of 14th August, 1861, with all (8) coupons attached: No. 2?,?09 for $1,000; No. 69,000 for $50; No. 69,001 for $50; No. 69,002 for $50; in all, $1,150.

STOLEN—ON THE NIGHTS OF WEDNESDAY and Thursday, Aug. 27 and 28, from the house of John D. Wolfe, Throg's Neck, a lot of silverware—tea set, spoons, knives, forks, and other articles, with different family initials, such as J. D. W., M. L. W., D. A. L. A liberal reward will be paid for their recovery, on application to the above address, or to EZRA F. DAVIS, No. 53 Wall-st., New-York.

A SUPERIOR OIL REFINERY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Inquire at No. 246 Pearl-st., New York, of M. J. FRISBIE.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and by the stationers generally. JAMES G. KEYS.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812—YOU are invited to attend a Camp Meeting, on SUNDAY, Aug. 31, at Williamsburgh, L. I., by the desire of your much esteemed friend, Rev. WM. S. IRVING, at Colyer's Woods. The veterans will assemble at the foot of Grand-st., E. R., at 10 o'clock A. M., to cross over in a body in the Division-av. ferry boats, to meet the veterans on East Brooklyn side. Come, every veteran, and respond to the invitation. Your passage free, and a dinner prepared for you. H. RAYMOND, Brig.-General.
ABM. DALLY, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PUTTS, Adjutant.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS—A SETTLED ministry, without "bishops" or "presiding elders."—Rev. H. MATTISON, the pastor, will preach as usual in the new church, 41st-st., near 5th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. GEO. A. PELTZ, of the 33d-st. Baptist Church, (by exchange,) at 7½ P. M. Seats cheerfully provided for all strangers.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF the State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, will preach in said church on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 and 4 o'clock. Lecture by the Pastor every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE EXAMINER, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, looking for the coming of Christ, as King, to reign over all the earth, on SUNDAY, at 10½, A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are invited to attend.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Rev. ROUZEE O. DICKSON, Pastor. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels, and all unconnected with any other church, will find a welcome here.

STRANGERS' HOME—CITY ASSEMBLY Rooms, No. 444 Broadway. Rev. CHAS. CRACCEN will preach in the audience-room of this place, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7:45 precisely. Strangers cordially invited. Seats free. Collection.

THE TIMES OF THE NATIONS ARE fulfilled, and the day of God has come. His Messenger will proclaim the word of prophecy SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free, and Christians invited to hear.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, (Episcopal) north side of 35th-st. and east of 6th-av. Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M. The Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, will preach morning and evening.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH—NORFOLK-ST., near Grand.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. SEARLES. Camp meeting prayer meeting in the church at 3 P. M.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach SABBATH MORNING, at 10½, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. All are invited. Seats free.

THE THIRD QUARTERLY MEETING of the City Sunday School Society of the M. E. Church will be held in the Allen-st. M. E. Church, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 3, at 8 o'clock.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverly-place.—Rev. ASA DALTON will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., and 3½, and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH—CORNER OF 4th-av. and 22d-st.—Rev. H. B. RINGEWAY, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 8.

THE 42D-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. E. E. RANKINE, Pastor, will be open for Divine service on SABBATH next (31st Aug.) at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M.

MOUNT VERNON UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, Westchester County, N. Y. Rev. S. T. ALLBACH, of Newburgh, will preach in this Church on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock P. M.

REV. DR. ROGERS WILL PREACH IN the South Dutch Church, 5th-av., corner 21st-st., TO-MORROW, (31st inst., in the morning, at 10½, in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR—CORNER of Lexington-av. and 30th-st. Rev. H. C. KINNEY will officiate. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF EPIPHANY—STANTON-ST., between Essex and Norfolk. Seats free. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook, or will do housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer; she is neat in her kitchen, and prefers a steady place; has good City reference. Call at No. 85 6th-av., near Waverley-place.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman, a situation as cook in a private family; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; best City reference: is a first-class washer and ironer; thoroughly understands her business. Call, for two days, at No. 113 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK—LAUNDRESS, &c.—SITUATIONS wanted by two young women; one as cook; she thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent bread and pastry baker; is willing to assist in the washing. The other as first-class laundress, or as chamber-maid and to assist in the washing and ironing; thoroughly understands doing up all kinds of muslins and French fluting. Both have the best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 152 7th-av., third floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or as general housekeeper, by a well-disposed, honest and competent girl, in city or country: is well recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th av., first floor, front.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A CAPable, energetic lady, a situation as housekeeper; can take the entire charge of a house; or, where responsibility would be required, would not object to the charge of an invalid or the sick, and make herself otherwise useful: is competent for any situation of the kind. Address, for two days, Mrs. G. L. S., Broadway Post-office.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable woman, a situation to do general housework in a small private family; no objections to the country; good City references. Call for two days at No. 242 7th-av., near 26th-st., first floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy woman, who furnishes the best of reference, a situation as nurse; will take the entire charge of a baby or growing children; is willing and obliging; or as parlormaid and do the washing and ironing in the neatest style. Wages $6 to $7; City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st. for two days.

AS NURSE, HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable young widow lady as nurse, housekeeper, or companion for a lady: has had much experience in sickness; no objection to travel or to leave the City; references exchanged. Mrs. FIELDS, No. 220 West 42d-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress. Call at 212 East 14th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN DEsires a situation as seamstress in a respectable family; she can do all kinds of plain family sewing; can alsocut and fit dresses and make herself generally useful. Can be seen or heard of at No. 71 Court-st., Brooklyn, near Atlantic.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a Protestant girl, as seamstress in a private family; understands sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's machines; also ladies' hairdressing. Call at No. 212 East 14th-st.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent young man, a situation as book-keeper, is a fair writer and smart at figures; can give reference from present place if needed. Address HENRY HUDSON, No. 156 East 26th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable single man, as coachman; long experienced in this City, in which he has lived with some of the first families; best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 305 4th-av., or a note can be addressed to T., at that place.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a young man, English, who thoroughly understands his business, and is well acquainted with the management of fast horses. Address W. B., No. 894 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Protestant man, in a private family; has the best of City reference; four years with his last employer. Address R. F., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM OR COACHMAN.—WANTED, by an Englishman, a situation as groom or coachman; understands the care and management of horses; has had long experience in London and this country; no objection to the country; good City reference. Address, for three days, C. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN who is strong and active, in some wholesale store (grocery preferred); salary not so much of an object as a permanent place. Address G. W. B., Box No. 209 *Times* office.

A YOUTH, 17 YEARS OLD, WISHES A situation in a wholesale store; very best of City reference given. Address THOMAS McKEON, No. 87 West 18th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—FIFTY FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING cutters. Apply in lofts over Chadin, Mellen & Co.'s store, corner Worth and Church sts. Steady work.
JOHN P. MARTIN.

WANTED.—A CLERK FOR A COAL YARD UP town. Wages $10 per week. Two porters for stores. Apply at No. 1 Chatham-square.

COAL, &C.

CHAS. A. HEURSCHER & CO'S,
SUPERIOR RED AND WHITE ASH SCHUYLKILL COALS.
Carefully prepared for Furnaces, Grates and Ranges
AT $6 50
PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, AT RETAIL,
Delivered screened from yard in any part of the City. Orders received at No. 45 South-st., and at yard foot of 14th-st., East River. JAMES O'NEIL, Agent

REPPLIER'S CELEBRATED LOCUST Mountain Coal now discharging, also Cumberland coal, and pine, oak and hickory wood by the cord or load. All low for cash. A. B. ABBOTT, successor to Abbott & Ladue, No. 231 Greenwich-st. and No. 80 Beach-st.

SHEET IRON.—POLISHED BELGIAN, PATENT polished imitation Russia, "A G" American and English sheet-iron, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st., and No. 119 Beekman.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,
No. 10 Gramercy Park,
(East 20th-st.,)
Will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS KENNEDY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 20 EAST 25TH-ST.,
Between Madison and 4th-avs.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. French is the language of the school. The terms will be as reasonable as possible. For circulars, &c., apply at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above receive immediate attention.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 56 West 11th-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.
Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and business. A pupil can enter when six years of age, and remain till he is twenty. Prospectus with full details, to be had. Lessons will be resumed on SEPT. 16.
ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE
Offers unsurpassed educational advantages, while a new and elegant building, tastefully furnished, will afford the accommodations and attractions of a delightful home. Number of pupils limited to twenty. Annual expense, including the usual extras in regular course, $400; exclusive of extras, $270. For circulars address the Principal, C. G. HAZELTINE, Morristown, N. J.

MRS. L. A. SHEPHERD'S
Young Ladies' French and English Boarding and Day School, Clifton, Staten Island, will reopen Sept. 25. Circulars and references may be obtained of John Appleton, No. 443 Broadway; A. S. Barnes, No. 51 John-st., N. Y., or as above.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 53 West 33d-st.,
Will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 16. Miss Van Wagenen will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils.

MISS PORTER'S SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN,
No. 1,219 Broadway,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.
Applications to the above address will receive attention after 1st September.

MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFTS'
French and English Boarding and Day School,
No. 17 West 24th-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen Thursday, Sept. 18.

MISS AUBERT'S
Boarding and Day School, No. 96 East 15th-st., will Reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

DOUGKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.—The next Academic year commences on the first Wednesday in September, and continues forty-three weeks. The Trustees do not deem it necessary to enumerate the superior advantages afforded young ladies at this institution for acquiring a thorough and, at the same time, finished education. It is sufficient to say that they retain their Principal, Rev. D. C. WRIGHT, A. M., with a corps of twelve accomplished assistants; and that the same faithful and devoted efforts will be made by them for the future which have given this institution a rank among the best Female Seminaries of the land. Parents confiding their daughters to the care of Mr. and Mrs. Wright may be assured that every attention necessary, either to their comfort or happiness in a refined and Christian Home, will be bestowed upon them. For particulars, we refer to our catalogue, which may be had of the Principal, or
H. D. VARICK, Secretary of Trustees.
POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 12, 1862.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—POUGHkeepsie-on-the-Hudson. This very select family school, for the education of a limited number of young ladies, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Mr. J. Ernest Perring, the celebrated tenor, and Mr. Fred. Rondel, Associate of the National Academy of Design, are among the instructors exclusively engaged.
Reference is made to Rev. Drs. Chauncey and Geer, Rev. Morgan Dix, Mr. Jas. Winslow, of Winslow, Lanier & Co.; Mr. R. C. Crocheron, No. 68 Murray-st., and Mr. R. Storrs Willis. Catalogues may be had at Randolph's and at Appleton's, or by post, of the Rector,
Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL INSTITUTE.—A boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 111 Oxford-st., Brooklyn. MRS. S. M. VOGEL, MISS L. L. OSBORNE, Principals.
The Fall term of this institution will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10, 1862. For circulars apply to the Principals, or to "the Educational and Book Agency," No. 150 Nassau-st.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I., RE-opens Sept. 10. Parents desiring for their daughters a thorough and accomplished education, with every advantage resulting from the social arrangements of a well-ordered private family, are invited to visit this delightful suburb. Circulars at Mr. LOWES', No. 823 Broadway.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTItution offers the accumulated advantages of nearly fifty years of successful operation.
Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.
For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, New-York.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-third Semi-Annual Session Oct. 2. With an attendance undiminished by the war, it continues its rare facilities for instruction in the solid and ornamental branches, and for physical culture. For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

THE GREENWICH INSTITUTE, AT Greenwich, Conn., will reopen Sept. 10. Location elevated, healthful, beautiful. Number of pupils limited. Each instructed by the Principal personally in a thorough course of English, mathematics and classics

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 60 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

FOR SALE.
Five Bonds City of Chicago Six per Cent., 1875.
RICHARD BELL,
C. F. SMITHERS,
No. 32 Pine-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until THURSDAY, Sept. 25, 1862, at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton water stock of the City of New-York, authorized by Chapter 372 of the laws of 1860, and as amended by Chapter 181 of the laws of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary, to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 26, 1862.

NOTICE.—CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, LATE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—Holders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and all the holders of the Receiver's certificates of indebtedness of the above-named Railroad, are hereby required, pursuant to a resolution adopted at the Bondholder's meeting of 9th of July, 1862, to deposit their above-named documents with L. H. MEYER, Chairman of the Trustees, before the 10th day of September, 1862, at No. 28 William-st., Room No. 9.

Attention is called to the third resolution, adopted at the Bondholders' meeting of 23d of July, 1862, according to which parties not complying are subject to be remitted to their rights in their distributive share of the proceeds of sale, and all other and further rights which they may have, by virtue of the agreement, to cease.

Those who have not yet subscribed to the agreement, and have not paid their share of advances to the Receiver, can, in accordance with the last resolution, adopted at Bondholders' meeting of 9th of July, 1862, now become parties to said agreement by subscribing and paying at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, before the 5th day of September, 1862.

L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1862.—Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, extended to 1879, are notified that the interest due Sept. 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that date, at this office, on presentation of the proper coupons. It will be necessary for the holders of bonds not thus extended to present them at the office of the Company, where they can receive the principal and interest to Sept. 1, 1863. The privilege of extending such bonds will cease at that date. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, Aug. 18, 1862.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that books of transfer have been opened at the Agency in New-York. Stockholders who wish their stock registered in the New-York books will please forward their certificates to this Office or to WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Transfer Agents, New-York. G. W. CASS, President.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF THE WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD SINKING FUND BONDS.—Sealed proposals for the sale to the Company of the whole or any part of eight thousand dollars of their Sinking Fund Bonds will be received until the 1st of September. Address to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company, Box No. 3,505 Post-office.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD GENERAL OFFICE, SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 20, 1862.

THE COUPONS FALLING DUE ON THE 1st September next on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the Bank of the State of New-York.

WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

THE BOND AND STOCKHOLDERS OF the FOX and WISCONSIN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY are requested to meet at the office of the Company in Trinity Buildings, in this City, on TUESDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 P. M. JOHN F. SEYMOUR, President.
Aug. 26, 1862.

THE INTEREST DUE SEPT. 1 ON THE Second Mortgage Bonds of the CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid at the office of W. C. Gilman & Son, No. 46 Pine-st., by H. C. KINGSLEY.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

TO LOAN.—TO BE LOANED, ON BOND AND mortgage, a sum of from $2,000 to $2,500. Address, with particulars, INVESTMENT, Box 124 *Times* Office.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of five (5) per cent., payable to stockholders on demand, and a scrip dividend of thirty (30) per cent. on the "Earned Participating Premiums" of the past year; (said earned participating premiums amounting to $103,000;) also an interest dividend of six (6) per cent. on outstanding scrip. The scrip certificates will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th day of October next. By order of the Board.

RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 38 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., out of the net earnings of the past (3) three months, payable at the office of the Company on and after FRIDAY, 22d inst.

The transfer book will close on the 14th, and reopen on the 25th inst. By order of the Board.

F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL $250,000, WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFF'GHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. P. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GILSON A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	ALVE. E. LAING,
SILAS BRONSON,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
A. R. ENO,	JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
JOHN WATSON,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	HENRY LEE EICH,
S. T. NICOLI,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	JOHN J. WALKER,
	HUGH LAING, President.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 130-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF Eighth-st. and 6th-av.—Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BELL, Secretary.

MACHINERY, &c.

BOILER.—WANTED, A RETURN FLUE OR tubular boiler of 15 to 20 horse power. Address, with particulars and cost, W. BUCHANAN & CO., No. 368 Pearl-st., corner of Cherry.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1862.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Tubs, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED.
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 388 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, &c., at reasonable prices. Sterling $1 albums, 450 sheet-ers, sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For building receiving basin and culvert at the northeast corner of Fifty-seventh street and Second-avenue; basin and culvert nothwest corner Fifty-seventh-street and Third-avenue; sewer in Cherry-street, from James-slip to Roosevelt-street, and flagging and reflagging in Thirty-seventh-street, between Madison and Lexington avenues. Also, in Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on the west side of Second-avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, and north side of 57th street, from Second-avenue to a point about two hundred and eighty feet west therefrom; both sides of Third-avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets; both sides of Cherry-street, between Roosevelt-street and James-slip; southerly side of Chambers-street, between Hudson-street and James-slip; west side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth streets; east side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, and both sides of Thirty-seventh-street, from Fourth avenue to a point about two hundred and five feet west.

All persons whose interests are affected by the abovenamed assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement, New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Aug. 22, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

NOTICE.—THE BONDED WAREHOUSE NOS. 102 and 104 North Moore-st. will be discontinued on Sept. 1. The goods remaining in store will be transferred to Bonded Warehouse No. 371 Washington-st., at our expense. Parties interested will please attend to their insurance. HUMPHREY & CO.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM B. ASTOR, plaintiff, against LEONARD APPLEBY and others, defendants.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action, on the 15th day of August, 1862, I, the Referee, appointed in and by said judgment, for the purpose of carrying into effect such judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Exchange, Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, City of New-York, on the 15th day of September, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, through E. H. Ludlow, real estate Auctioneer: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, viz: Commencing at a point on the westerly side of the Seventh-avenue twenty feet five inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of Forty-third-street and the Seventh-avenue, and running thence southerly and along the line of the Seventh-avenue twenty feet; thence westerly and parallel with Forty-third-street sixty feet; thence northerly and parallel with the Seventh-avenue twenty feet; thence easterly and parallel with Forty-third-street sixty feet, to the place of beginning, be the same more or less—the northerly and southerly lines of said premises running through the centre of party walls.—Dated Aug. 21, 1862. JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.
HENRY DAY, Plaintiff's Attorney. aug-1-law1w

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM CAULDWELL and another, against SYLVESTER S. SOUTHWORTH. In pursuance of a judgment and decree of this Court, bearing date Aug. 12, 1862, and of a judgment order and decree of this Court, bearing date Aug. 29, 1862, I, the subscriber, the receiver therein and thereby appointed, do give notice that I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, by Gerard Betts & Co., Auctioneers, on the premises at No. 113 Fulton-street, in the City of New-York, on the first day of September, 1862, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, all the debts, good-will, property, equitable interests, rights, and things in action, of the copartnership firm of CAULDWELL, SOUTHWORTH & WHITNEY, composed of above plaintiffs and above defendant, and lately doing business as newspaper publishers, at No. 113 Fulton-street, in the City of New-York.

Dated New-York, Aug. 29, 1862.
ABRAHAM B. TAPPEN, Receiver, &c.
J. H. HOBART PINCKNEY, Plaintiff's Att'y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GOODWIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence on the 7th-av., between 139th and 140th sts., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next. Dated New-York, March 28, 1862.

ARCHIBALD WATT,
SARAH STARR,
ap5-law6mS* Administrators with the will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN ANDERSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 84 Clark-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of February next—Dated July 22, 1862.

SARAH H. ANDERSON, Administratrix,
jy26-law 6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HENDRICKS, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their office, No. 61 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of October next. Dated NEW-YORK, March 28, 1862.

M. M. HENDRICKS,
ALFRED TOBIAS, } Executors.
m29-law6mS* ISAAC HENDRICKS.

PROPOSALS.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, August 28, 1862.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until Thursday next, 4th September, at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery in Philadelphia of one thousand cavalry horses and five hundred artillery horses. They must be sound, free from blemish, and from five to eight years of age. The cavalry horses must not be less than 15 hands high, and the artillery horses not less than 15½ hands high. The former must be well trained to saddle and the latter well trained to harness; all to be subject to a rigid inspection, and no horse will be taken that is not considered by the inspectors as fit for the service intended. No mares will be taken, and all horses to be of a dark color. Half of the above number to be delivered on or before the 20th September next, and the balance on or before the 1st October. No bids will be received from any one person, for more than one hundred horses. Security required for the faithful performance of the contract, the names of whom must accompany the proposals. (Signed) A. BOYD,
Capt. & Ass't. Q. M. U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS.—PROPOSALS WILL be received by the School Officers of the First Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 3d day of September, at 12 o'clock noon, for the furniture required for Ward School-house No. 29, situated at Nos. 97 and 99 Greenwich-st., First Ward. The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 91 Crosby-st.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Furniture." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

Dated Aug. 29, 1862.

LEWIS NOLTE,
JOHN S. SCULLY, } Committee on School Furniture.
JOHN CASEY,

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer No. 277 Canal-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE—Church, Lecture-room and Sunday School Settees, Bank-office Desks and Chairs.
MANUFACTURED BY
ROBERT PATON,
No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, also his patent folding Mosquito Bar, the cheapest and best in use, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 181 Canal-st., near Mott.

NEW DUTCH HERRINGS.—A SMALL LOT just arrived per steamer *Teutonia*, and for sale by R. W. BURLAGE, No. 49 Exchange-place.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks; their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa and Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons', London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which he spent at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Lisbon-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been made the subject of quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

TO YOUNG MEN.—SCORES OF GRATEFUL letters weekly are now received from people who have received PERFECT HEALTH by following the directions contained in Drs. TRALL and JACKSON'S great work, called "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, AND THE SEXUAL ORGANISM AND ITS HEALTHFUL MANAGEMENT." Price $3. For sale in New-York by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121, and H. DEXTER, No. 113 Nassau-st.; C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st., and all booksellers everywhere.

NERVOUS DEBILITY—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this book, and read especially pages 103, 114, 115, and 264 to 268. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. Author's address, No. 31 East 27th-st., (late of No. 658 Broadway.)

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERTAIN and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. DR. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and ulcers radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

MEN OLD TOO SOON, NERVOUS, OR IMPOTENT.—Send to box No. 3,866 Post-office, New-York City, for a copy of "Facts for the Feeble." By Dr. F. HOLLICK, Author and Lecturer. Will be sent gratis, and post-paid, anywhere. Office No. 599 Broadway. Hours, 10 till 2 o'clock.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RESTORATIVE, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the disease is subject to, and no other remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 3, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the store No. 183 Fulton-st., between Nassau and Concord sts., Brooklyn, assignee's sale. The entire stock of paper hangings, &c., shades, lace and muslin curtains, cornices, bands, pins, damask, loops, tassels, &c., with two years' lease of the store and fixtures, and good will of the business. Terms at sale. The stock is open to inspection up to day of sale, and all information given in the store.

E. ROTH, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF BEAUTIFUL HOUSE-hold furniture, Brussels and Ingrain carpets, glass, china and silver ware, table cutlery, spring and hair mattresses, &c., &c., at the 4-story residence, No. 119 West 28th-st., Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs., this day, SATURDAY, Aug. 30, at 11 o'clock, precisely. Sale positive.

EDWARD S. HENCK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—BY EDW. SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, Sept. 5, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the books and accounts, claims, demands and notes, being the assets of the late firm of Whitney & McDonald, merchant tailors, No. 596 Broadway. By order of
NELSON GODFREY, Esq., Assignee.

A. VANDERPOOL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SALE OF ELEGANT household furniture THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 118 West 23d-st., near 6th-av., comprising parlor, chamber and oak dining-room furniture, carpets, bedding, crockery, silver ware, &c., &c.

FOR SALE—SIX POWER LOOMS, ALL RUNning; can be seen on the third floor, rear of No. 163 West 27th-st.; will be sold cheap as the owner is going to leave the City.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Leitch.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Eyrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.	

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$150
Second Cabin Passage.....85
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....70
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 13.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 27.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 3.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 17.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS
FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY.....Sep 13. | MONDAY.....Oct. 13.
Passage money to Nassau.....$50.
Passage money to Havana.....70.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
MARION,
J. D. PHILLIPS, United States Navy, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
For passage only, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, Aug. 30.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, Sept. 6.
KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, Sept. 13.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$85	Steerage	$35
First cabin to Londonderry	80	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, 15, 17 and 20 guineas. Steerage from Liverpool, £8 8s. From Queenstown, £6 6s. And those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at the current rate of exchange.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annunciators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DESOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires. Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer HIBERNIAN, Capt. GRANGE, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next 30th inst. DAY, Sept. 6. Rates of passage from New-York:—First-class, according to accommodations, $55 and $60; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $102 25 and $120; Steerage, $60. Cert

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Matanzas, from New-Orleans—J. Camgun and family, J. Baril, lady, 5 children and servant, Mrs. Emerson Bowden, Miss M. Bowden, P. Anderson, wife, child and servant, J. C. Fagan and daughter, Jas. Jackson, lady and 3 children, Miss Eudora B. Orgilly, T. Brown, John Morris and lady, F. Bloomeyer, A. Ferre, C. Rodenstein, C. Schafer, J. H. Elmer, A. Klingbeath, Mrs. C. Pardee, 2 children and servant, R. Arderville, C. Schroeder, H. Ervin, P. A. Perris, C. A. Johnson, J. M. D. Taylor, daughter and servant, C. B. Marmillion and lady, H. G. Richards, A. Von Arnim, H. A. Warneken, N. Biven, G. Bumper, Alex. McNiel, Alex. Carpenter, H. Baldwin, Miss H. Green, Miss F. Berthrane, A. D. Dresser, D. Arnaud, lady and 3 children, P. S. Martin, Mrs. H. Dawson and daughter, Wm. Darbridge, J. Beecler, W. A. Goodwin.

In U. S. steam transport Arago, from Fortress Monroe—Capt. Hunt, Quartermaster's Department; Mrs. Hunt and son, Capt. Howe and lady, H. Sanford, of U. S. gunboat Shawsheen, G. G. Sawyer, Mr. Killpatrick.

In brig Aid, from New-Orleans—C. Patten, lady and child, J. Normile and lady, B. F. Sherwood, G. Crawford, W. Fuller.

HEMLOCK ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 26 | Sun sets.... 6 36 | Moon sets.... 9 18
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.11 16 | Gov. Island.12 04 | Hell Gate.... 1 26

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Aug. 29.

Cleared.

Ship Sea Serpent, Pike, San Francisco, R. M. Cooley.
Bark Whistling Wind, Havlin, New-Orleans, C. & E. J. Peters.
Brigs Rush, Babbidge, Havana, ——; Excelsior, (Br.,) Card, Demerara, D. R. De Wolf; Mystic, Williams, New-Orleans, B. F. Small & Co; Robert Mowe, Hotchkiss, Demerara, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Appoline, (Br.,) Le Blanc, St. Johns, N. F., C. B. Swain.
Sloop Deep River, Hoyt, Norwich, E. Briggs & Co.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Arago, Gadsden, Fortress Monroe Aug. 28, 8 A. M., with ordnance stores and passengers to D. D. Tompkins.
Steamship Dispatch, (Br., of Liverpool,) Buck, Nassau, N. P., Aug. 26, with turpentine to master. Sid. from Nassau, with the wrecked steamer Karnak in tow, and on the 24th inst., off Port Royal, in a gale from N. E., was compelled to let her go; she would put into Port Royal. Aug. 26, Wm. O'Brien, coal passer, a native of Cork, died. Capt. Buck and two more are now sick with fever on board.
Steamship Matanzas, Liesgang, New-Orleans, Aug. 21, with mdse. and passengers to J. Arencio & Co. Had to wait 36 hours on the S. W. Pass Bar for high water.
Steamship Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.
Steamship British Queen, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Nassau Aug. 26, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard.
Steamer Itasca, Williams, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.
Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.
Steamer Ironsides, Vandivere, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.
Steamer Josephine Thompson, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daskell.
Steamer Falcon, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daskell.
Ship Tornado, Mumford, Manila May 1, with mdse. and passengers to S. A. Mumford. May 15, in Stobse Channel, exchanged signals with Br. ship Elizabeth, from Shanghai for New-York. 37 ds. out. June 6, lat. 23 S., lon. 64 40 E., spoke ship Damio, formerly Am. ship Egeria: from Shanghai for London, 69 ds. out: same time, saw ship C. Horne, from Manila for Falmouth; 20th, lat. 26, lon. 48 40, exchanged signals with bark Salvador Packet, from Singapore for London, 42 ds. out. July 6, lat. 35 30, lon. 22 40, spoke Sabine, of Newport, from Akyab for Falmouth, 90 ds. out; 16th, lat. 30, lon. 13, spoke Br. bark Eaglet, from Akyab for Falmouth, 105 ds. out; 23d, St. Helena in sight, spoke Spanish ship Salas, from Manila for Liverpool, 103 ds. out. From the time of the ship to the Cape, experienced very strong westerly gales; between the lon. of 35 and the Cape, passed a large fleet of ships and barks bound W.
Ship H. Von Brabant, (Brem.,) Beelings, Bremen 37 ds., in ballast and 234 passengers to Ruger Bros. Aug. 24, lat. 41, lon. 66 55, saw two vessels, dismasted; could not ascertain their names.
Bark Gratia, Craig, Marseilles July 12, and Gibraltar 21st, with wine and oil to Simpson & Clapp. Aug. 13, lat 40 55, lon. 62 16, during a hurricane from N. N. E., accompanied with rain; split sails and carried away the lower maintopsail-yard in the slings.
Bark Manuel, (Span.,) Ponce, Havana 13 ds., in ballast to Galway, Casado & Telier. Aug. 26, no lat. or lon., spoke schr. Balloon, of and from Frankfort, Me., for Matanzas, and took from her the captain and crew of the brig Jacob Dock.
Bark Saxonville, Singer, Cienfuegos Aug. 5, with sugar to Starbuck & Co.
Bark Magdalena, Day, Aspinwall Aug. 3, with mdse. to J. F. Joy.
Brig Harriet, (of Portland,) Titcomb, Remedios 34 ds., with molasses to master. Left no Am. vessels.
BELOW—One ship, unknown.
WIND—Sunset, W. N. W.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 29—Arr. ships Minstrel, Gibraltar; Starlight, Calcutta; bark Amanda, New-York, for Bristol, dismasted; brigs Sam Cook, Port-au-Prince; Kennett, Cienfuegos; schr, Sarah Burton, Miragoane.

Miscellaneous.

LOSS OF BARK JACOB DOCK AT SEA.—The brig Jacob Dock, Swendsen, sailed hence Aug. 19, for Cienfuegos, with a cargo of machinery. The captain makes the following report: Aug. 26, during a heavy gale, and while the vessel was rolling fearfully, two large boilers which we had an deck worked loose in the lashings, and tore the ring-bolts from the deck, and rolled from side to side of the vessel, making several large holes in decks and carrying away the stanchions on the starboard side from the fore to the main-rigging; the sea making a steady breach over her, she began to fill very fast; kept the pumps going constantly, but the water gained so fast on us, were obliged to abandon her, leaving everything but what we stood in. On the same night we were picked up by the schr. Balloon, Grant, of and from Frankfort, Me., for Matanzas, and we were subsequently transferred to the Spanish bark Manuel, Capt. Bernardo Ponce, for New-York. The J. D. was built at Woolwich, Me.; was 303 tons burden; was rated A 2, and owned by Messrs. Harlan & Hollingsworth, at Wilmington, Del.

Spoken, &c.

Anna—bark, of St. John, N. B., hence for Belfast, 7 ds. out. Aug. 18, lat. 40 28, lon. 64 30.
Agnes—Br. bark, of London, strg. N. E., Aug. 11, lat. 23 55, lon. 82.
Grahame Polly—ship, exchanged signals with, Aug. 18, off Cape De Gata.
John Albert—ship, of Boston, 12 ds. out, from New-York for Liverpool, Aug. 18, lat. 41 04, lon. 63 50.
Memmea—ship, from New-York for San Francisco, Aug. 4, lat. 2 10, lon. 31 30.
Volunteer—Br. brig, from St. John, N. B., for Queenstown, Aug. 21, lat 42 51, lon. 59 50.

Foreign Ports.

At Manzanilla, Aug. 1, ship Juliet, of Boston, Sawyer, from Havana for Queenstown, to sail 15th; brig Nantasket, of Boston, Sawyer, from St. Thomas, for New-York in 10 ds., the only Am. vessels in port.
At Cienfuegos, Aug. 9, bark Benjamin Burgess, discha., and would load for Boston; brig "Kodiah," for Philadelphia, ldg; schr. Burdell, hence, just arr.
At Jacmel, Aug. 13, schr. Henry Elliott, (Br.,) for New-York in 7 ds.
At Gonaives, Aug. 12, brig Pico, from Boston for Portau-Paix next day.
At Trinidad, Cuba, Aug. 9, brig Col. Peaniman, for New-York in 10 ds., the only Am. vessel.
At Ragua, Aug. 12, Boston Lady, for New-York in 2 ds.

SMITH & BROTHER,

BREWERS OF

EAST INDIA PALE,

BURTON,

AND

PALE AND AMBER

STOCK ALES.

BREWERY,

9th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.,

NEW-YORK.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON FRIDAY, AUG 29, [illegible] from the corner of Prospect-st and Hudson-av, to [illegible] at Oak and Sands-sts., Brooklyn, a POCKET-BOOK containing 300 two's Treasury Notes and two 50 bills on the Mechanic's Bank, Brooklyn, and [illegible] small bills. The finder will please leave it with J. [illegible] WILEY, No. 60 Hudson-av., Brooklyn, as it belongs to the wife of a volunteer who is going to fight the battles of [illegible]

CONTENTS
OF THE
SUNDAY MERCURY
FOR
TO-MORROW,
AUG. 31, 1862.

THE SCARLET FLOWER,
OR THE
TOKEN OF LOVE, FAITH AND DEATH.

A NEW STORY,
BY
PIERCE EGAN,
Author of "The Flower of the Flock," "Love me, Leave Me Not," "The Wonder of Kingswood Chase," "Imogen, or the Marble Heart," &c., &c., &c.

TABLE-TALK.
PANTOMIMES.
LETTER FROM ORPHEUS C. KERR.
ALL WRITE.
WE THREE.
THE DRAFT.

A DISBANDED VOLUNTEER.
THE UKASE AGAINST NEWSPAPER CONTRABANDS.

CHURCH MUSIC.
ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH.

COMPLETE TALES. (Original.)
"THE BULLYING DOCTOR." By OLIVER WENDELL.
"THE PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE." By W. O. EATON.

HUMORS AND HORRORS OF THE WAR.
RECIPE FOR SENTRIES.
SKEDADDLERS IN CANADA.
A GRAND EXCURSION,
&C., &C., &C.

SPORTING NEWS.
Great Base Ball Match between New-York and Philadelphia.

THE DRAFT.
Full and authentic particulars of the Enrollment, and Volunteering throughout the State.
The number recruited.
The number required.
Bounties offered and bounties paid.
Statistical tables showing the progress of recruiting in every state.
New-York State by counties.
Quota of each county, so far.
New-York City and Brooklyn.
Valuable information to persons subject to Draft.
New-Jersey by counties.
The Deficiency in each county, &c., &c.

LATEST SHIPPING,
MARKET REPORTS
AND
COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY AND BROOKLYN NEWS,
POLICE ITEMS.
ARRIVALS OF STEAMERS FROM SOUTHERN PORTS,
LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH, &c., &c.

WAR NEWS OVER THE WIRES
Up to 5 o'clock to-morrow evening, which is beyond the time at which the other papers go to press.
Therefore, the last items flashed over the wires from Washington up to daybreak on Sunday morning, will appear in the
SUNDAY MERCURY.

THE DRAFT! THE DRAFT!

The Sunday Mercury
of TO-MORROW will publish a complete and thoroughly accurate statement (from official and other sources) of every particular connected with the
Coming Draft
which it is essential for citizens to know. It will also give a complete summary of the volunteering so far, together with full and accurate tables, showing the progress of recruiting in New-York and New-Jersey, up to the close of the week. This is a matter to which great attention has been given, and no expense has been spared to procure "the truth and the whole truth" in relation to volunteering, and the *prospect*—it may now be considered a *certainty*—of a forced levy.
The chances *pro* and *con* of citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 will be clearly shown, by showing the proportion which the number of men required by the Government bears to the number enrolled and liable to be enrolled. Among other information will be published the following:
ENLISTMENTS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.
NUMBER OF TROOPS YET TO BE RAISED.
RECRUITS IN NEW-YORK CITY, BROOKLYN AND SUBURBS.
New facts relating to National, State and private bounties, and in short everything interesting and important bearing upon the draft.

CHURCH MUSIC.

The performances at
SAINT NICHOLAS CHURCH
will be criticised in regular order, in
THE SUNDAY MERCURY
TO-MORROW MORNING.

THE GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.

ITS ONWARD CAREER.

Notwithstanding the immense rise in the price of paper—in spite of the Government tax on knowledge which threatens to ruin half the journals in the country—
THE SUNDAY MERCURY,
published for the information of the whole people—sustained by all classes—welcomed in every home—relied on by all who value authentic and early news—still keeps up its numerous and active staff of Correspondents and Reporters—pays the highest prices for all intelligence from all points—and is now surpassing all its previous efforts to keep the public posted on all matters which it concerns their interest to know.
No other paper published on Sunday brings the affairs of the City, the Nation and the world down to as late an hour on Sunday, as this comprehensive newspaper.
Its expenses are now greater than they have ever been, and the proprietors look to the people—for whom they cater with unwearied activity—to sustain the largest, the most vigorous, brilliant and varied journal that New-York has ever had. Without it, Sunday journalism would be comparatively a blank. There would be a gap between the last and the first day of the week—a gap now filled to the satisfaction of the public by that UNIVERSAL GAZETTE.
Every Sunday it furnishes COLUMNS OF NEWS OF THE DEEPEST INTEREST, NOT TO BE FOUND ELSEWHERE, and after which the reading, thinking world would grope in vain if its light were extinguished. Tens of thousands of readers know that it supplies a want which no other press in the Union has ever supplied. Its varied columns not only contain all that is published by its cotemporaries, but volumes of facts of immediate interest to the community, or which they remain in profound and blissful ignorance. Compare its columns, to-morrow, with those of any other Sunday sheet, and say if this is not strictly and palpably true.
Of course the public believes in such a paper; and of course it has a circulation exceeding ANY SIMILAR RUNNING INTO THE THOUSANDS, that of all the other Sunday newspapers published in New-York. Two people have eyes. They make comparisons and act upon their results. If there is a citizen of New-York who does not take the SUNDAY MERCURY, that citizen is behind the age and behind the times. He is the next one day of the week in the [illegible] OF THE MORNING [illegible] "for the diffusion of knowledge among men" can be possibly obtain A [illegible] THE NEWS OF SATURDAY, SATURDAY NIGHT, AND THE SMALL HOURS OF SUNDAY MORNING.

SUSPEND YOUR OPINIONS

UNTIL
THE EXCITING WAR RUMORS,
UNTIL
SUNDAY MORNING,

The publishers of the
SUNDAY MERCURY
hope to quiet the apprehensions of the public with
GOOD NEWS,
GLORIOUS NEWS,
NEWS OF A REBEL DEFEAT,
in their
TELEGRAPHIC COLUMNS
TO-MORROW.
REBEL DASHES AND RAIDS,
it is believed,
WILL SOON BE ENDED.

Perhaps the glad tidings of the discomfiture may be reserved for SUNDAY. The better day the better deed. Look out, therefore, for the
CLOSING DISPATCH
In the SUNDAY MERCURY
Of Aug. 31.

THE DISBANDED VOLUNTEER

has one of his quaint, sly, dry notions in the
SUNDAY MERCURY
OF
TO-MORROW.

He touches upon the order for expelling the Press from the lines of the army in his usual caustic style, and gives a bitter thrust at the consistency which leaves dispatches of vital importance almost unguarded, and at the mercy of a flying column, while it suppresses correspondence which could not, by any possibility, give aid and comfort to the enemy.
His confident prediction, made six weeks ago, that a determined attempt to take Washington would be made by the rebels before the close of the present month is now verified.

AHEAD OF ALL.

Regularly as the day returns the SUNDAY MERCURY is ahead of all competitors with regard to news. Its intelligence from the seat of war, its information on the subject of recruiting, its local and general items, are uniformly in advance of every public medium published on that day. No Press in the country has given such voluminous details concerning volunteering and the draft as have appeared in its columns, and TO-MORROW'S SUNDAY MERCURY will astonish the public and all sleepy cotemporaries with such a digest of military operations under the recent calls for troops, as has not been attempted even by the Government, and which will constitute a statistical record of the highest importance for future reference. The attention of the War Department is invited to facts it will comprise.

THE SUNDAY MERCURY
Now is—what was promised in its name by the prospectus—the most complete newspaper in the country. Neither the burden of a heavy Government tax on the light of knowledge nor the vast increase in the cost of paper will be allowed to impede its progress. In spite of all obstacles it goes on from strength to strength, every week extending its circulation and influence. The proprietors shrink from no expense to satisfy the wants, or rather to anticipate the wishes of the people, and the SUNDAY MERCURY receives the substantial support which such a model newspaper has a right to claim.
A CIRCULATION EXCEEDING BY MANY THOUSANDS THE JOINT CIRCULATION OF ALL THE OTHER SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS, is the best proof that it is appreciated; and the time is not distant when every man and woman in the community who does not wish to be left in the dark as to current events from Saturday to Sunday, will feel the necessity of taking the great Sunday newspaper.
By comparing
TO-MORROW'S SUNDAY MERCURY
with its cotemporaries the reader will see that it more than supplies the places of all of them, so far as late, full, authentic and valuable information on military and other matters is concerned. All the threads of intelligence that could be gathered by industry and enterprise from valuable sources are woven into its web of news.
The proprietors of the SUNDAY MERCURY do not boast of their enterprise; but they state facts and challenge contradiction.

TROTTING.

TO-DAY'S TROT
ON THE
FASHION COURSE
Will be reported in
TO-MORROW'S
SUNDAY MERCURY.

HOW STAND THE STATE?

SHALL WE HAVE A DRAFT?

These are questions the whose community is asking. They will be answered thoroughly and completely in
TO-MORROW'S SUNDAY MERCURY.
That journal will state how many men are yet required under both calls of the Government—the number needed to fill up old regiments, to complete new regiments now forming, and to satisfy the requisition for nine months' men. It has all been guesswork so far; but the *Sunday Mercury* will present the facts and figures. Persons who "hope there will be no draft," will then see what chance there is of its being avoided. Those liable to be drafted will see at a glance what are the chances for and against them should any draft take place. Carefully prepared tabular statements will be given, and the whole matter, now wrapt in so much mystery, elucidated and made plain.
The information in relation to enrollment, recruiting, &c., in New-York and Brooklyn, will be explicit and precise, and will settle the doubts of thousands. The citizen whose age comes within the requirements of the call will be able to ascertain the position in which he stands—in other words, the odds in favor of his not being conscribed.
That this will be a great relief to many minds there can be no doubt. The proportion between the number of the enrolled and the number of soldiers required under the draft has been grossly misstated. This will be set right in
THE SUNDAY MERCURY
of to-morrow.

THE PROLIFIC GENIUS
of
PIERCE EGAN

Has produced another
MAGNIFICENT STORY,
The first chapters of which will appear in the
SUNDAY MERCURY
of
TO-MORROW.
It is entitled,
THE SCARLET FLOWER;
or the
TOKEN OF LOVE, FAITH AND DEATH.
And is of even deeper interest than the romance of "Imogen, or the Marble Heart," by the same popular writer, which has just been brought to a close in the GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.
Love, encompassed by a thousand perils, is the feature of the story. It is a tale of the olden time—of family feuds, fierce hatreds, uncompromising hostility, unscrupulous intrigue, but it is human—all human, and with all its wickedness it comes home to the heart and touches the sympathies.
The first installment, remember, will appear in the SUNDAY MERCURY of to-morrow.

A DECISIVE BATTLE

Will probably take place
TO-DAY.

If so, the result may reach New-York to-night, or before daybreak
TO-MORROW MORNING.
Should this be the case, the
SUNDAY MERCURY
which is always ahead of all its cotemporaries, in important
WAR NEWS,
may be the first to promulgate the intelligence of a UNION VICTORY.

THE RUMORS
flying over the wires last night, were vague and indefinite. By to-morrow morning, we shall be likely to have
ABSOLUTE FACTS,
and the Publishers of the
GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER
hope to send cheering news to the breakfast-tables of thousands, in their issue of
TO-MORROW MORNING.

THE STARTLING REPORTS
from the
SEAT OF WAR IN VIRGINIA
will undoubtedly be followed by
DECISIVE NEWS,
either of victory or defeat, before the
SUNDAY MERCURY
goes to press at 5 o'clock to-morrow morning.
THE LATEST WAR TELEGRAM
received in this City before that hour will be found in that
MODEL NEWSPAPER,
to which the public has long since learned to look for the freshest, truest and fullest intelligence on all subjects of public interest, from a local disturbance to a
MOMENTOUS BATTLE.
At the last accounts the rebel vanguard was within three hours' march of Washington, and it was believed that a
FORAY INTO MARYLAND
was intended. SUNDAY MORNING'S DISPATCHES in the SUNDAY MERCURY will, in all probability, solve the problem.
FIGHTING IS NOW GOING ON
between Gen. Pope and the rebels, and by that time the issue will most likely be known.
Let those who are
EAGER FOR WAR NEWS,
remember that the SUNDAY MERCURY does not go to press until DAWN ON SUNDAY, and must therefore have the latest information from the South transmitted by lightning to this point.
To this habit of ANTICIPATING ALL ITS SUNDAY COTEMPORARIES, it owes its enormous circulation, GREATER BY MANY THOUSANDS THAN THAT OF ALL THE OTHER SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS, conjoined, and rising with every issue.

WASHINGTON THREATENED!

GREAT EVENTS IMPENDING!

The Columns of the
SUNDAY MERCURY
will be kept open until 5 o'clock
To-morrow Morning,
In order to insure the appearance in the paper of
THE VERY LATEST INTELLIGENCE
BY
TELEGRAPH
From the Federal Armies in Virginia—as the
REBEL ADVANCE,
At the last accounts, was within A FEW MILES of the FEDERAL CAPITAL. News of the highest importance may be confidently expected on Saturday night, or early on Sunday morning, and that News (may it be of Rebel Defeat and Union Victory!) will certainly be published in the GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER To-morrow Morning.
The War Dispatches of the SUNDAY MERCURY, the most reliable and comprehensive in the country, have never yet been interfered with by the Government, and no interference is at present anticipated, for the reason that they are never telegraphed with a view of embarrassing the cause of the Union and the North.

A FEAST

for the admirers o.
STERLING ROMA[illegible]
awaits the readers of the SUNDAY MERCURY to-morrow.
PIERCE EGAN'S
New and Brilliant Story,
THE SCARLET FLOWER;
Or, the
TOKEN OF LOVE, FAITH AND DEATH.
WILL OPEN
in
TO-MORROW'S SUNDAY MERCURY.
The readers of the SUNDAY MERCURY have just concluded Pierce Egan's "Imogen," and now a new, and it is believed a more deeply-interesting romance from his magic pen awaits them. The opening portions of the "Scarlet Flower" will appear in its columns to-morrow. The story is of the olden time, when Might was Right; and the scenes are laid in the England of two hundred years since. The loves of the hero and heroine involve them in a thousand difficulties and perils, growing out of a deadly feud between the families to which they belong. It is a most touching as well as exciting fiction; nor will any one who peruses its commencement be satisfied without reading it to the close.

PIERCE EGAN
AGAIN IN THE FIELD.
A New Romance—
"THE SCARLET FLOWER,
OR THE
TOKEN OF LOVE, FAITH AND DEATH."
By
PIERCE EGAN,
Author of "The Flower of the Flock," "Love me, Leave me not," "The Woman of Kingswood Chase," "Imogen, or The Marble Heart," &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.
WILL BE COMMENCED
IN THE
SUNDAY MERCURY
OF
TO-MORROW.
This story is a weekly successor to "Imogen, or the Marble Heart," (by the same great novelist,) which has been so highly relished by the readers of the SUNDAY MERCURY. "The Scarlet Flower," is a tale of devoted love, thwarted by a Family Feud of the most vindictive character. The scenes are laid in England in the seventeenth century, when there was little law or justice there, and when private revenge, backed by wealth and power, led to the most terrible excesses. The perils of the heroine are most touchingly told, and the story from the beginning to the end, teems with scenes and adventures of the most intense interest. Every reader of the King's English within a hundred miles of New-York will secure the GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER to-morrow morning.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

METHODIST CAMP MEETING AT SING-SING.

A racy report of this highly interesting event, by the special reporters of the SUNDAY MERCURY, (who belong to Gideon's band,) but who were on the camp ground and observed the faithful
"Marching round by storm,
To take the town by storm,"
will appear in to-morrow's issue of the
GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.
All who "Can't stay in the wilderness" should read it.

LAST NIGHT'S NEWS

FROM
WASHINGTON
Renders a draft in this State CERTAIN. Probably it will not be postponed. For full information with respect to the number of men enlisted under the call for both quotas of 300,000, see the
SUNDAY MERCURY
OF
TO-MORROW.
The tables, &c., in that paper will show the aggregate force still to be raised, and enable every citizen liable to draft to ascertain his chances of being made a warrior by compulsion. The number of men still required from New-York, Brooklyn, and its suburbs, will be given with all possible exactitude. In view of the
CERTAINTY OF A DRAFT
this document will be of great importance to all who come within the scope of either call.

PREPARE!

FOR A NEW SENSATION,
A ROMANCE
OF
UNSURPASSED POWER,
BY
PIERCE EGAN,
ENTITLED
"THE SCARLET FLOWER;
OR, THE
TOKEN OF LOVE, FAITH AND DEATH,"
OPENS IN THE
SUNDAY MERCURY
OF
TO-MORROW.

Yes, prepare for a new sensation, for the publication of this story is an *event* in the history of romance. It will startle the public, interest the public, draw tears from the public, delight the public, enchant the public, excite the public, amuse the public, and, in short, be read and relished by everybody, everywhere. There is no slip-slop about it—no mawkish common-place sentiment. It is all action. The plot involves the development of the best and worst passions. Both are portrayed with wonderful fidelity. The author has looked into the human heart. He introduces the reader into its depths. He creates—yes, that's the word—he *creates* men and women in all their good and bad vanities, and in his enthralling pages we see them acting out their nature. They seem to show what they are less by words than deeds. We encounter them under all sorts of exciting circumstances, get at all their secrets, and have our likes and dislikes regard to them just as if they were actualities. It is the province of genius—of genius only—thus to influence our feelings.
In "Imogen or the Marble Heart," in "The Wonder of Kingswood Chase," in fact in all this stories, PIERCE EGAN is great; but among them all it would be difficult to find one comparable to "THE SCARLET FLOWER." It is a tale that bends the attention closer with each succeeding chapter. The first installments, to appear in THE GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER of to-morrow, will whet the appetite of all who read it, and the feast, as a whole, will more than equal the expectations engendered by the introductory course.
Bear in mind that the leading chapters of "The Scarlet Flower," will appear in to-morrow's SUNDAY MERCURY, and will continue from week to week until completed, in the columns of that COMPREHENSIVE NEWSPAPER.

PIERCE EGAN'S GREATEST.

THE SUNDAY MERCURY
OF
TO-MORROW
Will be enriched with the commencement of a
NEW STORY,
entitled
THE SCARLET FLOWER;
Or, the
TOKEN OF LOVE, FAITH AND DEATH.
By PIERCE EGAN, author of "Imogen, or the Marble Heart;" "The Wonder of Kingswood Chase;" "Love Me, Leave Me Not," &c., &c.
This Grand Romance of the Seventeenth Century will electrify the public with its startling revelations of the workings of human passion in all its phases. The early chapters indicate a story of the most vivid interest, and as scene after scene of rare adventure helps the plot forward to its close, the imagination of the reader is carried away with the stream of incidents, and he feels, as it were, identified with the hopes and fears, the passions and the perils of the *dramatis personæ*.
All Pierce Egan's stories have the property of enlisting the sympathies and taking captive the fancy; but in these respects "The Scarlet Flower" transcends all his previous efforts. The opening chapter is a master-piece, and all that it seems to promise of the wild and weird is more than fulfilled in the progress of the tale.
Those who have followed the fortunes of the heroine in "Imogen, or the Marble Heart," recently concluded in the SUNDAY MERCURY, need not be told that Pierce Egan excels where so many novelists fail, in depicting WOMAN—in all her moods. In the "Scarlets Flower" he has been still more successful in this most delicate task. Through the foul mists of jealousy, intrigue and revenge, he makes the fair face of woman beautiful with love and faith, to shine as the face of an angel, and he makes it the more conspicuous by the most terrible and hideous contrasts.
It is not too much to say that the "SCARLET FLOWER, OR THE TOKEN OF LOVE, FAITH AND DEATH," is one of the most powerful and intensely interesting of modern romances.
Remember that it opens in the SUNDAY MERCURY OF TO-MORROW.

THE SUNDAY MERCURY

is for the
THE WHOLE READING WORLD.
No feature known to modern journalism is omitted in its "make up."
ARE YOU A POLITICIAN?
The SUNDAY MERCURY gives you political facts as they exist, without partisan comments.
DO YOU WANT WAR INTELLIGENCE?
In the SUNDAY MERCURY you will find the latest flashed over the wires before daybreak on Sunday morning.
DO YOU DESIRE VIVID PICTURES OF CAMP LIFE?
The SUNDAY MERCURY'S Soldier Letters put you en *rapport* with the heroes of the ranks as well as with the officers.
IS LOCAL NEWS YOUR FORTE?
The reportorial staff of the SUNDAY MERCURY nets every interesting item, for the Sunday morning breakfast table.
JUDICIAL COURT NEWS INTERESTS YOU?
If so, nothing rich and rare in that line escapes the vigilance of the SUNDAY MERCURY. All the *causes celebres*, foreign and domestic, appear in its columns.
DO YOU WISH TO KNOW ALL ABOUT THE FIREMEN?
Verily, all their doings are chronicled in the SUNDAY MERCURY, and all the statistics of the Department are there recorded.
HAVE YOU VENTURED ON THE SEA?
If yes, bear in mind the Sunday Morning Shipping Intelligence in the great Sunday Newspaper eclipses all competition.
ARE YOU CURIOUS ABOUT SPORTING EVENTS?
The SUNDAY MERCURY will post you thoroughly in relation to them.
ARE NEW STORIES, BY THE FIRST AUTHORS, IN YOUR LINE?
Where can you find them save in the SUNDAY MERCURY?
HAVE YOU A SPICE OF HUMOR IN YOUR COMPOSITION?
Then read the the "Table Talk," and laugh till you weep over the letters of Orpheus C. Kerr, and the Joys and Sorrows of the "Mackerel Brigade."
PERCHANCE YOU LIKE KEEN SARCASM?
If so, make friends with the "Disbanded Volunteer," from the point of whose pen it trickles spontaneously, while orthography runs to ruin.
CAN YOU RESIST FRENCHANT EDITORIALS?
You will find that the SUNDAY MERCURY is not backward in uttering home truths, whoever they may happen to scarify.
DO THE MARKETS AND FINANCIAL MATTERS COME WITHIN YOUR PROVINCE?
In these, too, the SUNDAY MERCURY is at home.
IN SHORT, do you believe in a live newspaper? If so, you will find up to date in the SUNDAY MERCURY, which is truly a journal that furnishes all the general news of the day, but comes home to the business and bosoms of every one in the community, and therefore enjoys a CIRCULATION IN GREATER BY SEVERAL HUNDREDS THAN THAT OF ALL THE OTHER SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN NEW-YORK.

THE REBELS
ASSAULTING
THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

The startling news received last night may be the precursor of still more astounding intelligence. Telegrams will be flying
hitherward all day to-day,
and by the hour at
which the
SUNDAY MERCURY
goes to press, viz., 5 A. M. to-morrow, the issue will be known. Look, therefore, to the columns of the
GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER,
FOR THE FULLEST AND LATEST
LIGHTNING DISPATCHES
from the beleaguered Capital. Perchance the news will be
A UNION VICTORY!
Whatever it is, the public will be sure to find it in the SUNDAY MERCURY, which, in order to chronicle the
"VERY LATEST,"
will keep its colums open until daybreak.

HO! LAUGHING PHILOSOPHERS,

You are invited, by a special card from Messrs. to a feast of fat things in the
TABLE-TALK
OF THE
SUNDAY MERCURY
OF
TO-MORROW.

There you will find ORPHEUS C. KERR, in a state of sarcastic effervescence—unconsciously delivering himself of the most stunning spirits of humor. The advance of the Mackerel Brigade upon Washington by a superb grade movement, beats "Strategy," and Strategy beats everything except the rebels.
Then there is an article on "Pantomimes," which not to read were to forego much interesting theatrical information, delightfully imparted.
"All Write" is another gem in its way, and "We Three" and "A Cheerful Lyric"—the one a beautiful though mournful little poem by Mrs. S. S. Lewis, and the other a dashing, off-hand bit of metrical humor by "Pierre Vivant," close the "TALK" most agreeably.

THE NEW ROMANCE,
BY PIERCE EAGAN,
AUTHOR OF "THE FLOWERS OF THE FLOCK," "LOVE ME, LEAVE ME NOT," "THE WONDER OF KINGSWOOD CHASE," "IMOGEN, OR THE MARBLE HEART," &c., &c.
AGAIN!

The Publishers of the
SUNDAY MERCURY
Have the pleasure of presenting to its immense circle of readers a new story by this Great Romancist,
TO-MORROW
The initial chapters of this splendid tale will appear in the columns of the GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER, and it will be continued from week to week until completed. Those who have read the story of "IMOGEN; OR, THE MARBLE HEART," by the same famous author, will be prepared for a sensation. But they will find
"THE SCARLET FLOWER:
Or the
TOKEN OF LOVE, FAITH AND DEATH,"
as this new work of fiction is called, more intensely interesting than any of its predecessors from the same pen. No writer of the day carries the reader with him as completely as PIERCE EGAN. His characters live, breathe and move—his scenes are real—and Love, Revenge, Jealousy, Superstition, Hatred, Despair, take shape and become incarnate by the magic of his genius.
The "SCARLET FLOWER" is a story of the Seventeenth Century. It opens finely. There is no pressing in the early chapters; but the author plunges at once into the current of adventure, and the excitement deepens as it runs on. In the whole field of romance it would be difficult to find a more powerful and yet beautiful scene than that with which the tale commences. It promises a wild and striking history of individual life in stormy and superstitious times, and most thrillingly is that promise fulfilled as the plot of the story is developed. Incident crowds on incident, adventure on adventure, and curiosity is continually kept upon the stretch in regard to the denouement.
Well does the author understand every turn and winding of the female heart—every phase of feminine character; and most ably has he pictured them. He seems to have studied all the passions, and he portrays their workings with a master's hand.
There has not been published during the present century a romance of more enthralling interest than "THE SCARLET [illegible]

FUN AND FROLIC
FOR
SUNDAY MORNING LOUNGERS.

"'Tis better to sing than be sighing,
'Tis better to laugh than be crying."

Those who believe that it is healthful for the soul to keep ever in view, through all vicissitudes and under every trial, the
BRIGHT SIDE OF HUMAN NATURE,
will find just the sort of mental food they like in the widely-quoted "SUNDAY TABLE TALK" of
TO-MORROW'S
SUNDAY MERCURY.
This popular department of original miscellanies, in the Great Sunday Newspaper of New-York, will contain another electrifying war letter from the audacious and irrepressible
ORPHEUS C. KERR,
whose marvelous veracity has caused him to be not unfrequently referred to as a disguised editor of the London *Times*. He will appear on Sunday, as the historian of the
MACKEREL BRIGADE'S
late magnificent advance movement away from Richmond, detailing how Capt. William Brown came very near capturing several thousands of Confederacies by putting away a bridge in their rear, and was only prevented by a trifling "mistake." Also illustrating the gorgeous generalship of the idolized Mackerel leader, who suffered severely from "reids."
To those who feel timorous about what may happen next week, nothing could be more acceptable than certain poetical disquisitions on
THE DRAFT,
which is ventured by a popular Table-Talker, for the edification of all able-bodied men.
Politicians, Philosophers and Diplomatists will also find in the same department of
THE SUNDAY MERCURY,
a very notable and cheering public document, in the way of a statesmanly and, at the same time, doctorial
LETTER FROM A GREAT MAN,
so definitely declaring the future policy to be adopted in the case of the invalid Uncle Sam, that it must be clear to the most obtuse.
The attention of more serious readers is directed to an article in the "Sunday Table-Talk," treating of
THE PANTOMIME,
being a pleasant essay on the style of entertainment very little understood in this country, and giving a light and entertaining history of its origin, purpose and decline.
In another vein is a pathetic little
POEM OF THE WAR,
&c., &c.
To sum up all good advice in one phrase, let the people
BUY THE SUNDAY MERCURY.

FOR THE LATEST WAR NEWS,
SEE THE SUNDAY MERCURY.
FOR THE LATEST TELEGRAPH NEWS,
SEE THE SUNDAY MERCURY.
FOR THE MOST INTERESTING ARMY NEWS,
SEE THE SUNDAY MERCURY.
FOR THE MOST COMPLETE SHIP NEWS,
SEE THE SUNDAY MERCURY.
FOR THE MOST RELIABLE COMMERCIAL NEWS,
SEE THE SUNDAY MERCURY.
F

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3112, NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 31, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Defeat of the Rebels on the Old Bull Run Battle-Ground.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. POPE.

A Terrific Battle on Friday, Lasting All Day.

The Combined Forces of the Enemy Engaged.

The Rebels Driven from the Field.

Our Losses Not Less than Eight Thousand Killed and Wounded.

The Rebel Losses Probably Double.

Important Captures Made by our Forces.

Retreat of the Rebels toward the Mountains on Friday Morning.

PROMPT PURSUIT BY GEN. POPE.

ANOTHER GREAT BATTLE YESTERDAY.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. POPE.

HEADQUARTERS FIELD OF BATTLE,
GROVETON NEAR GAINESVILLE, Aug. 30, 1862.

To Major-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.:

We fought a terrific battle here yesterday, *with the combined forces of the enemy*, which lasted with continuous fury from daylight until after dark, by which time *the enemy was driven from the field*, which we now occupy.

Our troops are too much exhausted to push matters, but I shall do so in the course of the morning, as soon as FITZ-JOHN PORTER'S corps come up from Manassas.

The enemy is still in our front, but badly used up.

We have lost not less than *eight thousand men killed and wounded*, and from the appearance of the field, *the enemy have lost at least two to our one.* He stood strictly on the defensive, and *every assault was made by ourselves.*

Our troops have behaved splendidly.

The battle was fought on the identical battle-field of Bull Run, which greatly increased the enthusiasm of our men.

The news just reaches me from the front that *the enemy is retreating toward the mountains.* I go forward at at once to see.

We have made great captures, but I am not able yet to form an idea of their extent.

JOHN POPE, Major-General Commanding.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. McDOWELL.

WASHINGTON, Friday, August 30.

Secretary CHASE received this afternoon, through Gen. POPE'S messenger, the following note from Gen. McDOWELL, dated on battle field at 6:15, morning:

"DEAR GOVERNOR—Please telegraph Mrs. McDowell that I have gone through a second battle of Bull Run, on the identical field of last year and unhurt. The victory is decidedly ours,

Very sincerely, IRVIN McDOWELL."

ANOTHER BATTLE YESTERDAY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.

Information has reached Washington from private sources that Gen. POPE came up with and attacked the enemy again shortly after nine o'clock this morning.

Gen. FITZ-JOHN PORTER had probably arrived on the field by that time from Manassas, only seven miles distant.

The cannonading was distinctly heard in Washington.

The railroad was regularly run this forenoon from the town of Warrenton to Brister, so it is already clear that the only damage remaining to be repaired to the railroad is to build the Bull Run and Rappahannock bridges. The former should be completed to-night, and the latter may be in four or five days.

The news received from the army has occasioned the greatest excitement throughout this city.

Orders were issued by the Heads of the different Bureaus, calling upon the employes to repair to the battle-field, for the purpose of attending to the condition of our wounded,

The order required each man to provide himself with two days' rations.

A prompt response was made to the call, and not only the persons employed by the Government, but many others, left the city for the purpose stated.

Although the engagement with the enemy is of a most appallingly sanguinary character, yet such is the confidence of Union men in the skill and strength of our army, that an abiding faith in our ultimate success is everywhere discernible.

THE SECOND BULL RUN BATTLE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 30.

To-day's *Evening Star*, speaking of the battle of yesterday, says:

"The battle was continued by the army corps of Generals HEINTZELMAN, McDOWELL and SIGEL, on our side, against a rebel force believed to number from fifty to sixty thousand strong—that is, against the army corps of JACKSON, and, we presume, a portion of the rest of LEE'S army that had succeeded in making its way down from White Plains through Thoroughfare Gap.

The location of the battle of the day was in the vicinity of Haymarket, and from Haymarket off in the direction of Sudley Church, or, in other words but a few miles northwest of the scene of the never to-be-forgotten battle of Bull Run.

HEINTZELMAN'S Corps, if we are correctly informed, came up with the enemy's rear about 10 A. M., seven miles from Centreville, which point he left at daybreak.

He found Stonewall JACKSON fighting with McDOWELL or SIGEL, or both, on the right, in the direction of Haymarket, the position they took by going north from Gainesville, to command the entrance to and exit from Thoroughfare Gap.

Our own informant, who left Centreville at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a cool and clear-headed man, says that, up to that hour, the impression prevailed there that nothing had definitely resulted from the day's fighting, which, though continuous, had not been a very bloody battle.

Persons subsequently arriving, who were on the field of action themselves until 4 P. M., however, represent that the tide of success was decidedly with the Union army, which pushed the rebels successfully on both sides.

An impression prevails that the reserve of LEE'S army, supposed to be from twenty to forty thousand strong, might suddenly appear near the field, and we know that the heavy corps under FITZ-JOHN PORTER was so posted that it could instantly move upon LEE with equal ease, whether attacking McDOWELL, SIGEL or HEINTZELMAN.

The railroad, we are happy to say, has already been repaired quite up to Bull Run, and supplies, etc., are now being transported over it to that point.

By midnight we have every reason to believe that the Bull Run bridge will again be passable, when the trains can again run to Manassas.

Ere evacuating Manassas, the rebels paroled the 700 Union prisoners they had taken since the commencement of the movement for which they are paying so dearly.

The rebels realized that prisoners in their present strait were an elephant in their hands, and wisely thus got rid of them.

These 700 prisoners covered all the straggliers they had taken, as well as the 500 of TAYLOR'S Brigade."

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 30.

The following is gathered from private sources:

On Wednesday morning, or rather Tuesday night, a report reached Warrenton Junction that JACKSON was again in our rear, and that, instead of making an attack and retiring, as his cavalry did on Friday night last, at Catlett's Station, he had taken up a position on the railroad near Bristor, four miles south of Manassas; had burned two railroad trains, torn up the railroad track, cut the telegraph, and took prisoners all the guards along the road.

These reports prove to have been true, and the events of Wednesday showed his determination not to be easily driven from the neighborhood.

It seems from what can be learned from the rebel wounded in our hands, that JACKSON and EWELL started from the vicinity of Warrenton Springs on Sunday, with three divisions, crossed the Rappahannock some six miles south of the Blue Ridge, and proceeded by way of Orleans and Salem to Bristor, making the distance in about two and a half days.

On reaching this point their first object of attack was the house of Mr. LIPSCOMBE, where ten officers were stopping, and who were on the back porch at the time, smoking.

The house was attacked both front and rear, and the bullet-holes in the wood and plaster, with the fact that none of the party were wounded, showed what poor marksmen these rebel cavalry were. The entire party, however, with the exception of Capt. O. A. TILDENNOER, were taken prisoners.

The names of the officers taken prisoners are as follows:

Lieut.-Col. PIERSON, First New-York Volunteers.
Lieut. ALLEN, and two other Lieutenants of the same regiment.
A Lieutenant of the Fifty-Seventh Pennsylvania Regiment.
First Lieutenant of Company B, One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers.
A Captain of the Fourth Maine Regiment.
Lieuts. PRENDERGAST and JOHNSON of the Thirty-Eighth New-York Volunteers.

The next attack of the rebels was upon a company of the One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Infantry and some dozen of Pennsylvania Cavalry, left to guard the road, two or three of whom were killed, and the remainder are supposed to be captured.

A train of empty cars then came along from Warrenton, and was fired into by a regiment of infantry and one of cavalry, but escaped without serious injury.

Orders were then issued by JACKSON to tear up the railroad track, which was done, and a second train coming along, ran off the track, and was fired into.

A third train following ran into the second and was also fired into, and some persons on board were taken prisoners.

A fourth train made its appearance, but the Engineer suspected something wrong, stopped at a distance and blew a whistle, and being answered by one of the others, backed and returned toward Warrenton.

The two trains were then fired, under the direction of JACKSON, and entirely consumed, excepting the iron-work.

The rebels then proceeded a mile down the track, burned the bridge at Cattle Run, tore up some thirty feet of the track, and cut the telegraph.

They also burned the bridge across Broad Run, at Bristor.

On Wednesday morning, EWELL'S Rebel Division was placed in position on each side of the railroad, having three batteries, one on the right, one on the left, and the other near the railroad, with infantry and cavalry between, the entire force being concealed behind brush-woods and the rail[illegible], with an open field in front.

Our troops sent down from Warrenton Junction to attack them consisted of HOOKER'S Division, with a portion of KEARNEY'S, but the latter, it is said, did not get a chance to enter into the contest.

Gen. HOOKER was in command, and not expecting the enemy to be in any large force, ordered a charge through a piece of woods and into the cleared space, when a most murderous fire was opened upon him from the entire line of the rebels, their batteries throwing grape and canister, the most of which, however, went over the heads of our troops; but the fire from the rebel line of infantry was very destructive, and some of HOOKER'S regiments were compelled to fall back to the woods, but on being supported by others rallied, and after firing several volleys, repeated the charge when the rebels broke and retreated, our boys pursuing them, shouting and yelling.

The Third New-Jersey Brigade was commanded by Col. CARR, who had his horse shot under him while urging his men on to an attack. This is the Brigade, though somewhat changed, which so nobly held the extreme left at the battle of Williamsburgh for four hours, sustaining a loss there of over six hundred killed and wounded.

Adjutant BENEDICT'S horse was also shot during the action.

Lieut.-Col. PORTER, of the Second Regiment, Excelsior Brigade, was shot in the hand while leading his men.

The pursuit continued till dark, the enemy retreating towards Manassas.

The result of this action was that the enemy was beaten and driven from the field, sustaining a loss about equal to our own.

Our loss was about fifty killed and over two hundred wounded, a complete list of which was collected, but stolen.

The Second New-York regiment lost about ten officers and some ninety or one hundred killed and wounded.

The Excelsior Brigade suffered severely.

The physicians on the ground (Dr. MORROW of the Second New-Hampshire being the only name I can now recollect) exerted themselves to relieve the wounded; and although the accommodations to operate were very poor, they succeeded during the afternoon and night in attending to all.

Gen. POPE arrived on the ground late in the evening and proceeded towards the scene of action, but the fighting was then over and the enemy in full retreat.

JACKSON had left for Manassas during the day with his division, where he pillaged the place, capturing a large number of prisoners, and burning every building, except the telegraph building and a few shanties, after taking off their own old rags, and putting on our good clothing, and helping themselves to food of all kinds, arms, equipments, and whatever else they could carry away out of the cars, about a hundred of which were at that place, for the greater part loaded with supplies for our army.

The rebels then set fire to all the cars, and they now present a mass of bleached ruins.

On their arrival, they found a portion of two New-Jersey Regiments of Infantry, which had arrived there during the forenoon. They immediately attacked them, our troops defending themselves for some time, but finding the number of the enemy so great, and that they were being flanked, they retreated towards Centreville, and got away with the loss of some forty wounded and about twelve killed. The rebels captured six hundred and twenty-five of them, but they were paroled yesterday morning just before the battle commenced.

The pursuit was continued towards Centreville on Thursday afternoon, and a squadron of the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, with Gen. BIRNEY, was in the advance, and stopped at Centreville to inquire the route taken by the enemy. While there a woman waved a flag from the back window, at which signal a force of rebel cavalry, about 2,000 strong, under Gen. LEE, emerged from the woods. Our men had scarcely time to mount their horses and escape, coming down the road at full speed, the enemy in swift pursuit. They were followed until they came to where our infantry were drawn in line of battle on each side of the road, at which point the rebels received a volley which caused them to retreat at more than a double-quick.

Our troops took up the line of march, and followed the rebels during the night on the Gainesville or Warrenton road, and soon came in sight of the old Bull Run battle-ground in strong position, and under cover of the woods.

The action commenced about 9 o'clock, our batteries having been placed in position, and MILROY'S Brigade having the advance, was ordered to charge the rebels through the woods, and to cross toward the railroad switch, when the enemy poured into our troops a perfect storm of grape and canister.

This caused them to fall back, but they soon rallied, and paid the enemy with interest.

The rebels here rose *en masse* behind the railroad track, and again caused our men to fall back, which they did behind HAMPTON'S Pittsburgh Battery, which opened upon the rebels terrifically. The enemy were at the time only about thirty yards distant, and the effect of the fire destroyed at least 600 of them. In this action, however, HAMPTON lost one of his guns. He had to change his position to the left, as he was unable to maintain himself under the fire which the rebels poured into him.

The battle in other quarters raged furiously; the general result of which has already been stated from other sources.

The position of the forces on Thursday night remained about the same as it was at the commencement of the action.

The loss on both sides is heavy.

Gen. DUKES, while engaged in making a reconnoissance to-day, was wounded in the hand.

The fighting up to 12 o'clock to-day was of a desultory character.

We occupy the ground where the rebels had buried their dead.

FIGHTING STOPPED AT NOON YESTERDAY.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 30.

The Washington *Star* says:

"At 12½ o'clock this afternoon, the firing that has been heard all day stopped, as we learn from parties just down from Fairfax County. We trust this fact means the surrender of the rebels, and we don't see how it can mean aught else."

The *Star* also contains some severe strictures on the slow movements of Gen. FRANKLIN'S Division which were open to criticism in Washington to-day.

According to the accounts of those last from the battle-field, the belief there was that JACKSON was aiming to get off from POPE in the direction of Aldie.

The *Star* doubts this.

A dispatch is published from Capt. MASSER, late Commissary in charge at Centreville, announcing his arrival there with 624 paroled prisoners.

The *Star* contains an urgent call for nurses, for whom prompt railroad transmission has been ordered by the War Department.

PREVIOUS NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

From the Washington Star of Friday Evening.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 30.

We have information that satisfies us that the rebel force that suddenly appeared between the position of the army of Gen. POPE, and at Bristor and Manassas, on Tuesday night last, was the army corps of JACKSON, and STUART'S Independent Cavalry corps. They consisted of Infantry and artillery, and marched about thirty thousand strong from near Waterloo, on the head waters of the Rappahannock, around by White Plains to Manassas, about forty miles in two days, without wagons, tents, blankets, or even knapsacks, thus leaving their baggage of every description to be transported by wagons, with the other army corps of LEE'S following on behind them.

Instead of fighting merely a portion of STUART'S Cavalry at Manassas, on the day before yesterday, TAYLOR'S Brigade were actually confronted by a greater portion of JACKSON'S *corps d'armée*, Maj.-Gens. Jackson, Ewell, Taliaferro, A. P. Hill, and Stuart, and the General-in-Chief, Robert Lee, or his son, Brig.-Gen. FITZHUGH LEE, being present at Manassas during the engagement.

Yesterday, at 1 o'clock P. M., JACKSON'S advance occupied Fairfax Court House in force of cavalry, and had collected their own wounded of the action of the day before with TAYLOR, if not their wounded of the engagement on the same day with HOOKER, and also the prisoners they took from TAYLOR.

In the afternoon, about 800 of this cavalry force under STUART in person, moved down from Fairfax Court-house to Vienna.

HOOKER'S battle, of the day before yesterday, was with EWELL'S division, and was a gratifying success.

Maj.-Gen. POPE, by 8½ o'clock yesterday morning, had concentrated his very large army, so as to easily interfere with the calculations upon which the rebel Generals must have ventured their bold and extraordinary movement.

At 4 P. M. yesterday an engagement commenced between POPE and JACKSON'S rear or LONGSTREET'S advance, somewhere about Manassas. If with the former, then HEINTZELMAN'S *Corps d'Armée*, or a portion of it, were engaged on our side. If with the latter, then McDOWELL or SIGEL or both, commenced it. It continued through the balance of the afternoon.

We had gotten McDOWELL'S force, including SIGEL'S probably, between JACKSON'S rear and LONGSTREET'S front, and had also all the rest of his army well up within supporting distance. Thus it continued through the balance of the afternoon.

Facts within our knowledge lead to the impression that in twenty-four hours direct communication will have been established between Washington and Maj.-Gen. POPE'S army; more especially as there are signs that JACKSON'S army corps is endeavoring to proceed northwardly, as though making for the experiment of opposing the reëstablishment of such communication with his immediate front, with POPE'S army practically between him and the other rebel *corps d'armée*.

We may add that Gen. McCLELLAN is disposing of his heavy Union force around Washington and Alexandria, and the fortifications, so as to make it play an important part in the eventful drama of the hour.

In the battle of yesterday, the attack certainly came from our side.

CARE FOR THE WOUNDED.

WASHINGTON, Saturday Aug. 30.

Hundreds of the convalescents of the various hospitals reached their quarters to-day, and will be sent out of Washington to make room for patients from the recent battle-fields, who are already arriving.

The conduct of Maj.-Gen. POPE is highly commended in Government as well as in other quarters.

Between five hundred and a thousand Government Clerks repaired to the battle-field, in compliance with a request from the War Department, not in pursuance of an order, as erroneously stated in a previous dispatch, this afternoon, the report having reached here that the dead and wounded on both sides needed attention.

Col. PETERSON, the military agent of Pennsylvania, accompanied by Majors GILLILAND and PINKERTON, and a number of other Pennsylvanians, left immediately on the receipt of the news for Manassas, with large supplies of stimulants and hospital stores for the wounded.

The Pennsylvania Relief Association also sent off with alacrity quantities of stores in the charge o agents.

Dr. PAGE, of the Columbus Hospital, left this evening for Centreville, in charge of two hundred ambulances and the citizen nurses from the different Government departments.

Dr. WEBSTER, of the Douglas Hospital, also left for the battle-field in charge of a large train of medical supplies and the Citizen Volunteer Surgeons of this District.

Gen. WADSWORTH has taken possession of all the hacks in this city and sent them forward as a train to transport the sick and wounded to this city.

SURGEONS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 30.

The city authorities this evening received a dispatch from Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT, that a hard battle had been fought, and that the loss was heavy, and requesting them to have all the surgeons possible sent to Washington to-night.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE FIELD

THE GUERRILLA RAID UPON THE ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD—THE ATTACK NEAR WHITE PLAINS—CAPTURE OF A NEW-YORK BATTERY AT MANASSAS—THE FIGHT AT BULL RUN, &c.

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, BETWEEN ALEXANDRIA AND BRISTOR STATION, Thursday, P. M., Aug. 28, 1862.

I have fortunately been able to obtain some reliable and interesting details of the transactions during Tuesday night and a portion of yesterday, (Wednesday,) on the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad and vicinity. Tuesday evening, between 5 and 8 o'clock, five trains of empty cars were captured and mostly destroyed by a rebel cavalry force on the road between Bristor Station and Manassas Junction, and on the same evening the enemy destroyed the bridge across Broad River, and subsequently the bridges across other small creeks on the railroad. There were stationed at Manassas Junction, Tuesday, the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, numbering between 500 and 600 men, Col. WHITE, and the First New-York Battery—10 pieces—with about 300 men to serve them. At 5 o'clock, a dispatch was received by telegraph from Warrenton Junction, directing the cavalry to proceed immediately to White Plains, (15 miles,) on the Manassas road, and keep a sharp look out for the enemy, who, it was understood, had crossed the Rappahannock in force on Sunday, and by the way of Jeffersonton and Little Washington, was making his way for some point on the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, with a view, no doubt, to divide our forces and isolate the command of Gen. POPE—a position which the commander of the Union forces desired him to take, and a fatal one to the enemy if is certainly believed to be. The Pennsylvania cavalry left for the point directed, but finding none of the enemy at White Plains, at a late hour the corps started to return to the Junction. When within eight or nine miles of the latter place, they found a corps of about 1,000 cavalry, supposed to be commanded by FITZHUGH LEE, drawn up to dispute their further progress. A brisk skirmish took place, when our cavalry cut their way through the rebel ranks, losing a number in killed, wounded and prisoners. There was a kind of running fight kept up until the Junction was reached, at about 1 o'clock A. M. of Wednesday, when the rebels apparently retired satisfied. The cavalry fell back to a position one mile north of the Junction, known as BEAUREGARD'S Headquarters, and were under arms all night, without knowing what had transpired at the Junction during their absence at White Plains. In this interval the rebels had fallen upon the First New-York Artillery by surprise—the officer in command supposing the approaching force to be our own cavalry until too late—and captured eight of their ten guns. This was not done, however, until after a most sanguinary resistance, resulting in the killing and wounding of quite a number on both sides. A member of the Pennsylvania cavalry, not knowing that the Junction was in possession of the rebels, walked very deliberately to the place at sunrise, and finding himself in a trap, coolly asked the first rebel he met "how things were going," and in reply the rebel soldier said, "All right—we have had lots of fun and plunder." Our soldier then attempted to set loose a number of Government horses tied in a stable, when an officer said, "That is not one of our men—shoot him." At about this time the two guns saved from the New-York Battery commenced throwing shell, and this soldier escaped and reached his own command. It was now 7 o'clock Wednesday morning. The rebels occupied the earthworks near the Junction, but after a time advanced from their position and made an unsuccessful attempt to take the remaining guns of the New-York Battery. A running fight was kept up along the line of the railroad, our troops gradually falling back until near mid-day, when at a point one mile south of Fairfax Station, they were met by a force of infantry and artillery under the command of Brig.-Gen. TAYLOR, of New-Jersey, and the rebels were driven back to Manassas forthwith. A fact especially worthy of notice in this connection is, that upon the person of a prisoner captured was found a copy of the identical dispatch sent by telegraph from Warrenton Junction, between 4 and 5 o'clock P. M. of Tuesday, directing the cavalry at Manassas Junction to leave for White Plains, so that they were enabled to attack the place when the least resistance could be offered. It is believed by many that this dispatch could not have been obtained in any other way than through the agency of some employe of the Government.

Of the fight that took place Wednesday afternoon with Gen. TAYLOR'S force, on the road between Manassas Junction and Bull Run, and at the latter place, but little reliable information can be obtained at this time. The engagement was a sharp and deadly one—the rebels holding their position at night; but those who ought to know what occurred this morning look very good-natured, and hence we, who are to the dark, draw the inference that the rebels got their dessert this morning. The rebel force in action at Bull Run, Wednesday evening, is believed to have been about 5,000 men, principally cavalry and artillery. Our force consisted of ten regiments of infantry, and ten guns. Gen. TAYLOR was so badly wounded in one of his legs, by the explosion of a shell, that the leg was amputated to-day. The Eleventh and Twelfth Ohio Regiments, it is said, suffered the most—the latter having, according to a statement of a member, eighty wounded and twelve killed. The wildest rumors were circulated in Alexandria to-day about the result of the fight yesterday and this morning, but there is no occasion for any alarm. A force of —— men left the vicinity of Alexandria early this morning for the scene of action—a force which, with that under Gen. POPE'S immediate command, is sufficient to crush a very respectable force of the enemy. I shall send forward additional details as soon as anything reliable can be obtained. The excitement was somewhat intensified in Alexandria last night, by the 12th Virginia Cavalry rushing into the city in a panic; and the excitement was again renewed this morning by the return of a train of cars that started for Manassas Junction. The train was fired upon when fifteen miles out, and returned.

I escaped from the Rappahannock just at the right moment. Had I been 20 minutes later on Tuesday night, I should have been captured by the rebels. The train that kept us company all the way up was nabbed. It is supposed that JACKSON had nearly his whole force near White Plains. If so there is no escape for them, so far as I can see. POPE must have 200,000 well-disciplined troops south of JACKSON. There are 75,000 fresh troops encamped about Washington, and then there is an immense force of tried men—say 50,000 men—between this point and JACKSON'S position. Gen. McCLELLAN reached Alexandria Wednesday morning, and was at the telegraph office writing dispatches—orders—nearly all night. He can write with facility with either hand. To-day he is confined to his room by reason of slight indisposition. The rebels captured a saddle of mine at Manassas Junction, and a small bundle of papers and clothing. They were placed on the train just behind the one in which I took passage, by mistake. I hope that HALLECK'S infamous order about correspondents will be modified soon. It is very unsatisfactory to be compelled to obtain information as we do now. The Tenth New-York Cavalry, 750 men (new corps), is now passing to the front. They are the finest set of men, and best mounted, in the service. They elicit the admiration of every one.

New regiments are rolling in upon us here almost every hour in the day—quite as fast as they can be accommodated. Three hundred paroled prisoners, I suppose, left Washington yesterday for Dixie, *via* Fortress Monroe. But these matters you get by telegraph.

The reports in the *Tribune* of the fighting on the Rappahannock are, for the most part, grossly erroneous.

THE OPERATIONS OF GEN. TAYLOR'S BRIGADE AT BULL RUN AND VICINITY, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 27—JACKSON COMPLETELY CUT OFF ON THURSDAY, BY GENERALS HOOKER AND KEARNEY.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, Friday, Aug. 29, 1862.

In my last I gave you a correct and somewhat detailed account of the operations of the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and First New-York Battery, at Manassas Junction and vicinity, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., down to the time when they were relieved by the arrival of reinforcements. To continue in order as the events occurred, Brig.-Gen. TAYLOR, in command of the New-Jersey Brigade, 1,600 strong—*all infantry*—left Alexandria early on Wednesday morning, to reinforce the command at Manassas Junction. When one mile north of Bull Run Bridge, they found the track obstructed by the *débris* of a destroyed train of cars, and, disembarking, proceeded on foot toward Manassas Junction. Upon arriving in sight of the latter place, they saw the Stars and Stripes flying, and heard the roar of cannon; as the flag was there, and no shots were directed toward Gen. TAYLOR'S column, that officer concluded that our forces were firing upon a force of the enemy beyond, and consequently pressed forward at a double-quick. Too late the discovery was made that the troops at the Junction were rebels, and that the raising of the "Stars and Stripes," and the aiming of their guns in an opposite direction was a ruse of the enemy. When within half gunshot distance, the rebels opened upon Gen. TAYLOR'S command, right, left and front, with the eight 32-pound cannon which they had captured a few hours before from the New-York battery. Their cavalry immediately fired a volley and charged at the same time, which for a moment created a panic in our ranks. Gen. TAYLOR speedily obtained order, and gradually fell back to Bull Run Bridge, he having no artillery or cavalry to use against the rebels. At the latter place Gen. TAYLOR was reinforced by the arrival of the Eleventh and Twelfth Ohio Volunteers—the latter a cavalry corps—and quite a brisk fight took place, when the rebels were finally repulsed. Gen. TAYLOR was wounded in the leg while gallantly rallying his men against a superior force of the enemy, composed of cavalry and artillery. Late as night the commander of our forces, learning that the rebels had received large reinforcements, fell back to Fairfax Station, and at 11 o'clock at night moved on to this place, as the advance of a large force which left Alexandria on Thursday morning. The rebels had disappeared.

It is alleged that the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry acted in the most scandalous manner at Bull Run, and the bulk of the regiment made a rapid retreat toward Alexandria. Of the truth of this, however, I cannot vouch.

JACKSON CUT OFF.

The movements on Thursday, the 28th, were more important than any that have taken place on this line during the present campaign. POPE'S strategy is being developed. Gens. HOOKER and KEARNEY, with their thoroughly disciplined commands, advanced upon the rear of JACKSON and have forced him toward Leesburgh, where he is completely cut off, and must, with his whole force, be captured or destroyed, unless some stupendous error is made on our side. JACKSON will probably get into Washington somewhat sooner than he expected, and in a manner less agreeable than he anticipated.

There is heavy firing northwest of this place this morning, and it is supposed that our forces have compelled JACKSON to face about and fight.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Significance of the Second Battle of Bull Run.

The Fate of the Bogus Confederacy to be Determined.

THE BULK OF THE REBEL ARMY ENGAGED.

Richmond Almost Deserted.

The Great Struggle Still Proceeding.

Arrangements for the Care of the Wounded.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 30.

THE SECOND BATTLE OF BULL RUN.

The battle of Bull Run substantially began the war—has been the common remark on the streets this afternoon—and the new battle of Bull Run is now ending it. The rebels have staked everything on this die. They know they must defeat us before the new levies become effective, or their last opportunity is gone; and so, abandoning baggage, and with only such rations as they can carry, they have attempted to fight their way into Washington or Maryland. Four days have been spent in this attempt—three of them in hard fighting. They are in a country utterly barren of supplies, and have been too busy to forage for them, if the country did afford them. The rations they carried with them must be exhausted, and the opinion therefore begins to be suggested as probable, in well informed circles, that to-day's battle, or at least to-morrow's, must exhaust their resources and compel either a surrender or a hasty retreat.

Officials likely to be well informed as to the recent progress of affairs express the utmost confidence both as to the results of the engagement thus far, and the prospects for to-morrow. The cannonading continued up to dark, and unless one party or the other retire under cover of the darkness, it must be renewed with dawn.

There are rumors that the rebels have been heavily reinforced, but they probably arise from the pretty well ascertained fact *that the bulk of the rebel army has been engaged.*

The first definite news of yesterday's engagement reached here early this afternoon. The War Department speedily communicated the facts to the different Departments, and made request for volunteer nurses to proceed immediately to the battle-field. Most of the bureaus in several of the Departments were at once left almost destitute of clerks. The following regulations were issued for persons proposing to go down:

Volunteers for attending to the wounded on the battle-field will observe the following directions:

First—The volunteers of each department will be enrolled by one of their own number as chief, and for each division a surgeon will be furnished by the Surgeon-General, under whose direction they will act.

Second—Each volunteer will provide himself with a bucket and tin cup, to supply water, and also a bottle of brandy.

Third—Transportation will be furnished for all as rapidly as possible at the rendezvous, by Capt. DAKIN, corner of Twenty-second and G streets. Those who can, should provide their own transportation.

Shortly after these regulations were issued, the Government began impressing the hacks and all other means of conveyance. The Street Railroad Company tendered their omnibuses, recently bought from the late omnibus line, and a large number were accepted. Large numbers of citizens began preparing to go down. Many of them have gone already, and many more start out at daybreak.

Trains are running out to Manassas again, and telegraphic communication is restored.

The wounded have already begun to come in from the battle-fields of the previous days. Provision can be made in the Hospitals already fitted up here for several thousand more—many of the wards having been lately emptied by the return of convalescents to their regiments. Besides these, the hospital accommodations in Baltimore are to be brought into requisition immediately, and some of the wounded have already begun to be sent over. It is also stated that the capitol itself is to be occupied.

THE SOUND OF THE BATTLE.

The *Star* says: "Not only was the sound of the cannonading of the great battle near Centreville to-day, distinctly heard here, but the smell of the gun powder was quite perceptible at times when the wind freshened from that quarter.

THE COMMAND OF THE ARMY.

It is not true, as stated, that Gen. McCLELLAN has been appointed or placed in command of the National forces in Virginia. Major-Gen. HALLECK is the Commander-in-Chief, and Gens. McCLELLAN POPE and others are in command of their respective divisions.

AFFAIRS IN RICHMOND.

The French Consul has arrived from Richmond and is now remaining at the French Embassy. It is declared, on what seems good authority, that Richmond is left almost entirely without troops, and that they have nothing there that could prevent a corps of brigades from taking the rebel capital.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST NEW-YORK.

The New-York Seventy-first marched in from its position in the field to-day, and passed down the avenue to the railroad to take a train for New-York. They made a splendid appearance, and are going home in the best possible condition.

THE EXCISE AND TAX APPOINTMENTS.

For Missouri—First District—Collector, Samuel H. Gardner, of St. Louis; Assessor, Theophile Fassin of St. Louis. Second District—Collector, Joseph Bray, of St. Genevieve; Assessor, Daniel R. Gale, of Washington. Third District—Collector, C. B. Wilkinson, of St. Joseph; Assessor, Jos. A. Hay, of Canton.

FROM THE SOUTH.

REBEL ACCOUNTS OF RECENT EVENTS.

Regulations Regarding Substitutes and Exempts.

MORE THREATS REGARDING RETALIATION.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

From Port Royal we have received copies of Charleston and Savannah papers as late as Aug. 16. They contain no news of special importance, but we find in them some interesting material, which we extract:

GOSSIP FROM RICHMOND.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

RICHMOND, Aug. 10.

Probably at no period of the war has the religious element in the army been more predominant than it is at present. In many instances chaplains, army missionaries, colporteurs and tracts have accomplished great benefits; but by far the most cogent influences that have operated upon and subdued the reckless spirit of the soldiery, are those which are born in the heart itself, upon the field of battle.

It is not strange, therefore, as you go through various camps, even on a week day, that your ears are here and there saluted with the melody of a choir of voices, rich, round and full, sung with all the seriousness and earnestness of true devotion; or that before the lights are out in the evening, manly tones are heard in thanksgiving for the blessings of the day; or that the Bible and Prayer Book are common books upon the mess table; or that when Sunday arrives, the little stand from which the Chaplain is wont to discourse, is the centre of a cluster of interested and pious listeners.

In many of the regiments much of this kindly influence is due to the pure and elevated character of the officers. Wherever these are found, you invariably also find a neat, well disciplined, orderly, quiet command, as prompt in the camp as they are brave upon the field. Now and then you may hear a taunt about "our praying Captain" or "Colonel," but even these thoughtless expressions come from men who venerate their officers and would follow them to the death. As you know, some of our ablest Generals are men who have dropped the gown of the Christian for the apparel of the soldier. POLK was Bishop, PENDLETON a clergyman, D. H. HILL a religious author, JACKSON a dignitary of the church, while scores of others occupying subordinate positions, are equally well known for their devotion at the shrine of Christianity. All of these gentlemen have been eminently successful in whatever they have undertaken, have passed unharmed through the dangers by which they have been frequently environed, and are living illustrations of the truth that a fighting Christian is as terrible to his enemies, as he is gentle to his friends.

Gen. JACKSON never enters a fight without invoking God's blessing and protection. The dependence of this strange man upon the Deity seems never to be absent from his mind, and whatever he does, or says, it is always prefaced "by God's blessing."

In one of his official dispatches, he commences, "By God's blessing, we have to-day defeated the enemy." Said one of his officers to him the other day, "Well, General, another candidate (referring to POPE) is waiting your attentions." "So I observe," was the quiet reply, "and 'by God's blessing' he shall receive them to his full satisfaction."

After a battle has been fought the same rigid remembrance of Divine Power is observed. The army is drawn up in line, the General dismounts from his horse, and there, in the presence of his rough, bronzed-faced troops, with heads uncovered and bent awe-stricken to the ground, the voice of the good man, which but a few hours before was ringing out in quick and fiery intonations, is now heard subdued and calm, as if overcome by the presence of the Supreme Being, in holy appeal to "the sapphire throne." Few such spectacles have been witnessed in modern times, and it is needless to add that few such examples have ever told with more wondrous power upon the hearts of the men. Are you surprised, after this recital, that Stonewall JACKSON is invincible, and that he can lead his army to certain victory, whenever "God's blessing" precedes the act?

MONDAY MORNING, Aug. 11, 1862.

More good news from JACKSON, but as to details indefinite. He has had a fight, perhaps two or three by this writing, and again driven the enemy before him. Three hundred prisoners have just arrived, including Brig. Gen. PRINCE and twenty-nine subordinate officers. Brig.-Gen. WINDER, commanding the original brigade of JACKSON, known as the "Stonewall Brigade," was killed. He is better known in South Carolina as the Colonel of the Sixth Regiment, S. C. V. He was a Marylander by birth.

There are flying rumors that JACKSON has captured two thousand of the enemy, and is pushing POPE "to the wall." The Departments are silent upon the subject, and I can get no clue to the facts. The Yankees, before many days have elapsed, will doubtless find out the truth of a trite observation made by one of our prisoners—a "son o' the sod." "Faith," said he, "but this *Shtoneman* JACKSON, wid a wall in the handle of his name, is worrus than an Irish hedge. Ye can't go around it, and ye can't git over it, and what the divil kin a man do in a dilemmer, but ter fall into it gracefully. Cush la, but I think our POPE has made a bull ov it this time sure." PERSONNE.

THE FLAG OF TRUCE BOAT, GEN. LEE.

From the Savannah Republican, Aug. 13,

The flag of truce boat, *Gen. Lee*, having returned to the city, brings full particulars of her seizure and the subsequent proceedings of the Federals.

It appears that the steamer approached within two miles of the fort with her white flag flying. Here a shot was fired across her bows, which she took as an intimation to proceed no further, and accordingly stopped and lay across the stream. After the lapse of some time, a steamer from the fort came alongside, was notified of the object of the flag, and took off a lady, who went down to proceed North. Our steamer was then escorted to within a mile of the fort, and there ordered to remain until the matter of her errand could be reported at headquarters, the Federal officer on board remarking to our Captain that he had better not fall down lower, as the fort might open upon him; also, that if all was found to be right, a gun would be fired from the fort.

The *General Lee* remained there for some time, keeping her engines in motion and moving slowly about in a circumscribed place, but getting no nearer or further off, waiting for the return of the Federal steamer. Presently a shot was fired, which struck near enough to splash the water on her deck. This Capt. FRAZIER took for the signal gun, though it was rather an inconvenient way of giving a friendly notice. In a few moments a second ball was fired, the ball again coming near the steamer. Capt. F. then concluded that he must be too near; and recollecting the injunction of the Federal officer, he put on steam with the view of moving a little higher up. The firing then became rapid and in earnest, until some twenty shots had been sent, and the steamer moved on to get out of the way. Soon she discovered a steamer making toward her, when she stopped and awaited her arrival. At the same time the fort ceased firing. The steamer coming up, seized the *General Lee*, and towed her to Cockspur Wharf. All the parties on board were then arrested as prisoners, or, as they were subsequently informed, as *spies*, and taken to the fort.

Dissatisfied with the protests and representations of our men, they were kept in confinement, and the next day sent to the headquarters of the commanding General, at Hilton Head. Here they remained several hours, whilst the Federal officers went ashore to communicate with Gen. HUNTER. Finally they returned to the steamer, which again made for Pulaski with the prisoners, or spies, and instructions with regard to them. Upon their arrival and delivery of the papers, the prisoners were discharged and allowed to return to the city.

Such are briefly the facts of the case as related to us by Capt. FRAZIER. It is understood that HUNTER sent a communication to Gen. MERCER in explanation of the affair, but it was so lame as to contain no justification for the breach of faith and outrage on a friendly flag.

We hear that our men, on returning to their boat, found that the Yankee thieves, left as a guard during their absence, had stolen almost every moveable article on board. They made a clean sweep, even down to the spoons and shoe brushes. An officer complained of the loss of a revolver, when a Federal immediately went to the fort and returned with a new and better one to supply its place.—*Savannah Republican.*

EXEMPTS AND SUBSTITUTES

Adjutant and Inspector-Gen. COOPER issued an order from the Department at Richmond, on the 10th, which we copy, omitting the first part of it, which quotes the Exemption Act.

2. By the above act of Congress, the following classes of persons are exempt from enrollment for military service:

Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs, Clerks and Deputy Clerks, allowed by law; Masters and Commissioners in Ordinary; District and State Attorneys, Attorney-General; Postmasters and Deputy Postmasters, and Clerks allowed by law; Commissioners of Revenue, and foreigners, who have not acquired *domicil* in the Confederate State.

3. The following are not exempt:

Militia officers not in actual service; persons exempt by State laws, but not by the above act; foreigners who have acquired domicil in the Confederate States.

4. No person other than those expressly named or properly implied in the above act can be exempted, except by furnishing a substitute, exempt from military service, in conformity with the regulations already published, (General Orders, No. 29;) and such exemption is valid only so long as the said substitute is legally exempt.

5. Persons who have furnished substitutes will receive their certificates of exemption from the Captain of companies or the Commandants of camps, by whom the substitutes have been accepted. Other certificates of exemption will be granted by the enrolling officers only, who will receive full instructions in regard to the conditions and mode of exemption. Applications for exemption cannot, therefore, be considered by the War Department. S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector-General,

The following are the regulations concerning substitutes:

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 29.—The following regulations concerning substitutes in the army are published by the direction of the Secretary of War:

1. Any non-commissioned officer or soldier, not indebted to the Government, who wishes to procure a substitute, may obtain from his Captain a permit for the proposed substitute to report himself at the camp of the company for examination; and such permit shall operate as a passport, but shall not entitle the holder to transportation at the expense of the Government.

2. If the substitute be exempt from military duty, and, on examination by a Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon of the army, be pronounced sound, and in all respects fit for military service, he shall be enrolled and mustered into service for three years, unless the war sooner terminate; and the non-commissioned officer or soldier procuring him shall thereupon be discharged, but shall not be entitled to transportation at the expense of the Government.

3. If a non-commissioned officer or soldier, discharged by reason of a substitute, be indebted to the Government, the officer granting the discharge shall be liable for the debt.

4. All pay and allowance due to the non-commissioned officer or soldier discharged shall go to the substitute at the next pay day.

5. Substitutes shall not exceed one per month in each company, and shall be noted in the next morning report, muster roll and monthly return.

II. When any person liable to military duty under the Act of Congress, but not mustered into service in any company, desires to furnish a substitute, he shall report himself with a substitute to the Commandant of a Camp of Instruction for recruits raised under the said act; and if the substitute be lawfully exempt from military duty, and on examination by a Surgeon or Assistant-Surgeon be pronounced sound and in all respects fit for military service, he may be accepted and enrolled, and the person furnishing such substitute may be discharged by the Commandant of the Camp. But no substitute shall be entitled to transportation or other allowance at the expense of the Government until so accepted and enrolled.

A DESERTER FROM PENSACOLA.

The Mobile *Register* has a letter dated at Fort Morgan Aug. 9, which says:

"Seven blockaders are in sight this morning. It is said that ten Yankees deserted from Pensacola and came this way. One came to this fort, and is now in the guard-house. * * * Since writing the above I have heard further particulars. There was only one deserter. He was conducted to the fort by our pickets. He had an interview with a midshipman, from whom he understood that the fleet had been ordered to collect at Pensacola for six weeks, and he (the deserter) believed it was the intention of the fleet to operate against Mobile. There were eighty vessels ordered to rendezvous at Pensacola. It must be FARRAGUT'S and PORTER'S fleets, as they have not eighty vessels under one command. He speaks of a shot fired into the *Richmond* that must have been a good one.

It is believed at Pensacola that the Yankees will eventually whip us out. They cannot get correct news; what newspapers come are received by the officers, and articles not proper to be seen are cut out. I believe this young fellow is a South Carolinian. He had been in the ordnance, and the officers found shells in his department loaded with sand, and he was looked upon with suspicion. He received a letter from his father which was opened by the officers, and the contents did not strike them favorably. He appears to be well-informed and intelligent. Our officers are inclined to think he escaped to avoid punishment."

MORGAN.

Just before starting from Knoxville on his last raid, MORGAN issued the following order to his guerrillas:

HEADQUARTERS MORGAN'S CAVALRY, KNOXVILLE, Aug. 4, 1862.

SOLDIERS: Your country makes a fresh appeal to your patriotism and courage!

It has been decided that Kentucky must be freed from the detested Northern yoke, and who are so fit to carry out this order as yourselves?

The road is well known to you. You have already taught the tyrants at Tompkinsville, Lebanon and Cynthiana, that where Southern hearts nerve Southern arms our soldiers are invincible.

To an enemy be as tigers—to our Southern brethren be as lambs! Protect their homes, respect their homes! Is it not that of your fathers, mothers, sisters and friends?

Soldiers! I feel assured that you will return with fresh laurels to enjoy in peace the fruits of your glorious victories. In the meantime, let your avenging battle-cry be "BUELL!" but shout "Kentucky" to your kindred and friends. JOHN H. MORGAN,

Colonel Cavalry, C. S. A.

ALLEGED BARBARITY.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

An intelligent negro, who has been within the lines of the enemy on the Peninsula, gives a truly horrible account of the atrocities perpetrated in Williamsburgh and elsewhere upon our helpless people. He mentions one case which makes the blood run cold. The daughter of one of the most prominent citizens (whose name has been given us) was seized, disrobed, and then whipped by these worse than savages! Her alleged offence was the utterance of some "rebel" sentiment that offended the miscreants. Such are the scenes which have been inaugurated since the victories of the South near Richmond! This is their revenge for a fair defeat in an open field!

The negro who brings this intelligence was left behind by his master, a member of the Twenty-first Mississippi Regiment, when our army retired from Williamsburgh, being sick at the time. As soon as he had recovered, and had worked long enough to repay those who took care of him, he found means of getting through the Yankee lines, though he several times narrowly escaped capture. He says he never wants to dwell among Yankees again—he has seen enough of their brutality toward white and black to disgust him with the race forever.

VICE-PRESIDENT STEPHENS.

From the Columbia (S. C.) Guardian, Aug. 16.

Our distinguished Vice-President, on his way to Richmond, remained in Columbia on Tuesday afternoon. In the evening a large number of our citizens, ladies and gentlemen, assembled in front of Nickerson's Hotel and complimented him with a serenade.

Mr. STEPHENS was introduced to the assemblage by his Honor Mayor GOODWYN, and in response he delivered an eloquent and stirring speech, reviewing our past history, explaining the cause of this irrational and unjust war, and impressing upon his hearers the necessity of being fully prepared to meet it in all its magnitude. He plead eloquently for the soldier, and in doing so paid a high compliment to the patriotism and noble deeds of the women of the South. His remarks were greeted with frequent applause by the large assemblage.

THE PLANTERS CALLED ON.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE FOR CITY DEFENCE, SAVANNAH, July 30, 1862.

Planters of Georgia are earnestly requested to send twenty per cent. of the able-bodied negro men and women to the nearest dépôts on the Central, Albany and Gulf, Savannah and Waynesboro', Georgia, and Macon and Western and Southwestern Railroads on Mondays and Fridays of each week. Railroad agents will furnish planters with receipts for the negroes.

If planters will pursue this plan, it will save assistant agents a great deal of trouble and the Confederacy considerable expense.

T. A. PARSONS, General Superintendent.

MORE THREATS.

The Savannah *News* comments as follows on the rumor that Gen. McCOOK'S soldiers had hailed seventeen partisan rangers to avenge his murder: "If 'it is said' does not lie, this will prove the worst day's work 'his soldiers' ever performed, as our scouts will string them up like Westherfield onions in retaliation for the outrage. When BILLY BOWLES was informed that Gen. HARNEY was coming after him, and that HARNEY would hang him when taken, BILLY is said coolly to have replied: 'Em'hem! HARNEY catch, BILLY hang—BILLY catch, HARNEY hang.' Our war is coming to that very fast. It is a game at which two can play at, and to which we have not only equal opportunity, but certainly all the right on our side. The sooner it is understood that the rules of Christian warfare are to be utterly disregarded the better for us. We should have commenced hanging thieves, insurrectionists and murderers long ago."

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

The following advertisements appear in the Charleston papers:

FROM EUROPE.—Received by late arrivals, black alpaca, suitable for ladies' dresses; plain and check cambrics, brilliance skirting, linen drill, Swiss muslin, Irish RACE, black English crape, shirt fronts, ladies', gents', misses' and boys' white, slate and mixed hose and half hose, Coates' spool cotton, Nos. 8 to 100, rich raven sewing silk; also, twenty gross best steel elastic knitting needles. For sale at a small advance at No. 423 King-street, corner Hellbride's-lane.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Just received by late arrivals from Europe, ladies' black and colored silk gloves, ladies' black and colored Lisle thread gloves, ladies' white, black and mixed cotton hose, black English crape, frish linens, linen shirt fronts, suspenders, gents' kid gloves, needles, &c., &c., all of which will be sold at a small advance at DRAKE'S.

RECEIPTS FOR SOLDIERS.

The following are extracts from a curious communication which appears in the Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer*:

Editor Enquirer: Horrified at the rapidity with which our soldiers die in camp, we are tempted to give them the following recipes, the result of some experience, in hopes that some may be saved by using remedies simple, safe, and generally sure cures:

TO PREVENT SICKNESS.—Have a jug of salted vinegar, seasoned with ginger, and take a mouthful before going to bed. The salt and vinegar make a heat approach in the digestive gastric juice of the stomach, and are besides antidotes to many of the vegetable and miasmatic poisons.

ANTIDOTE FOR DRUNKENNESS: FOR THE BENEFIT OF OFFICERS.—One cup of strong black coffee, without milk or sugar, and twenty drops of laudanum. Repeat the dose if necessary. Or take one teaspoonful of tincture lobelia in a tumbler of milk; if taken every ten or fifteen minutes it will act as an emetic; taken in longer intervals, say thirty minutes, it will act as an antidote. The Yankees declared that poisoned liquor was put on the counters in Newbern to poison their soldiers. Nobody doubts the liquor being poisoned, *but it was made of poisons to sell to our own Southern boys*; and it is horrifying to think of the liquors now being made down in cellars, of "sulphuric acid, strychnine, buckeye, tobacco-leaves, coloring matter and rain-water." For this poisoned liquor, the best antidote is an emetic, say lobelia and warm salt and water, and then drink freely of sugared vinegar-water.

GEN. JACKSON.

"Stonewall" JACKSON replied as follows to a notification that he had been made a Life Director of the Confederate States Bible Society:

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT, VIRGINIA, July 21, 1862.

Rev. E. A. Bolles, General Agent Bible Society of Confederate States of America:

DEAR SIR: I gratefully acknowledge the honor conferred upon me by a portion of *God's people*, in constituting me a Life Director of the Bible Society of the Confederate States of America.

It is a cause in which I feel a deep interest, and my earnest prayer is that God will make this infant Bible Society the means not only of giving His blessed Word to our own people, but of sending it freely to the remotest nations of the earth.

Inclosed is a check for $150. Please acknowledge its reception; and believe me to be, very truly, your friend and brother in Christ, T. J. JACKSON.

BEAUREGARD AND LOVELL IN DISGRACE.

From the Charleston Courier.

Gens. BEAUREGARD and LOVELL were opposed to making a defence at Vicksburgh. But fortunately Mississippi has a Governor, who, like her sons, does not know how to surrender, and refused to learn. This bull-dog courage and strong common sense of the Executive have, by general admission, saved the State of Mississippi from temporary occupation by a bloated soldiery. Nay, this timely action has saved the great Valley of the Mississippi, and given our arms confidence all over the country. It has inspirited the legions of this State wherever their standards are borne in the face of a common enemy.

BRECKINRIDGE AT HIS OLD TRICKS.

A dispatch to the Mobile *Advertiser* dated Jackson, Miss., Aug. 12, says:

"Gen. BRECKINRIDGE has issued a congratulatory address to his army. He claims to have gained a complete victory by land at Baton Rouge, the most substantial fruits of which, however, are lost by the failure of the *Arkansas* to cooperate. All accounts agree in saying that the Yankees were beaten to, and into the river. Our wounded are doing well. Federal prisoners are continually arriving here."

YANKEE PRISONERS.

From the Charleston Courier, Aug. 14.

Three Yankee prisoners, captured by our pickets on Pinckney Island last Saturday, were brought to the city Wednesday afternoon. One of them, sick of country fever, was sent to the hospital. The other two were lodged in jail.

"GONE TO THE YANKEES."

From the Charleston Courier.

We learn that a chair belonging to the immortal WASHINGTON, and which has been in the LEWIS family for years, was presented to the English Commander, Capt. CUMBERMANDE, of the steamship *Memphis*, prior to her leaving this port, by Mr. NATHAN LEVIN, of this city.

INTERCEPTED REBEL CORRESPONDENCE.

GEN. HINDMAN TO GEN. COOPER.

HEADQUARTERS, TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DISTRICT, LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 5, 1862.

GENERAL: I some time since made an earnest appeal to Gen. BRAGG to send me the old refuse arms and batteries now lying idle in arsenals on the other side of the river. This was before the stores sent by Capt. HART and Gen. PARSONS reached me, and before I was advised of Maj. BANNERAD'S success in getting arms and ammunition for me.

I have authorized the raising of independent companies among the people, and have placed these companies under charge of the Provost Marshal's Department. I inclose you copies of my orders on the subject. These companies have proved to be of benefit already, and could be made vastly useful, if I had guns, even old shot guns and rifles, to give them.

As you are probably aware, nearly every gun in the State has been purchased or impressed by the Government, and many men not subject to conscription withhold themselves from the independent companies, only because they have, and can get, no guns.

This organization is not only useful now in matters of police, but may be more so in future as a powerful reserve, to be called into play when necessity requires it. If you arm them now, you fasten and secure it. For that reason I made the same appeal to you which I made to Gen. BRAGG. Let me have the old shot-guns, rifles, condemned muskets, and useless cannon which I have mentioned, to place in the hands of my independent companies. I can make them useful. They are doing and will do no good where they are. I can use the old batteries along the streams which the enemy's boats may attempt to navigate. If you can send them to me, I urge upon you to do so, as soon as possible. Very respectfully,

T. C. HINDMAN, Major-Gen. Comd'g.

To Gen. S. COOPER, A. G., Richmond, Va.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DISTRICT, LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 5, 1862.

GENERAL: Your dispatches of the 15th ult. have been received. It is impossible for me to forward you formal reports, as the blanks for which I have repeatedly written have not reached me. I am rejoiced to hear that a separate department has been created of the country west of the Mississippi River, and that Gen. MAGRUDER is coming to assume command. Until his arrival, I shall, of course, report directly to you.

I doubt the propriety of my hazarding an attempt report my strength and plans, but your order to give you at least a general statement of the number and condition of the forces with which I expect to operate against the enemy "in front of Little Rock," is so peremptory that I shall, of course, comply. Your order, however, to move against the enemy at Helena *at once*, being, as I conceive, based upon an erroneous idea of my strength, I have taken the responsibility of delaying its execution.

I have now in camp at this place about eighteen thousand effective men, well-armed. I have in camps of instruction between six and eight thousand men, either wholly unarmed or else armed with guns that are of little use, such as shot-guns, rifles, carbines, &c., &c. The arms brought over by Capt. HART, together with those brought by Gen. PARSONS, have relieved me of embarrassment, and enabled me to make effective the greater part of my command. If Maj. BANNERAD arrives safely, as I think he will, I can then arm the balance of my men. I am waiting anxiously to hear of that officer's arrival upon this side of the river.

I have six batteries, containing forty brass pieces, and one battery of iron guns. I have a company of artillery, camped near this place, to which I will give the eight-gun battery, coming in charge of Maj. BANNERAD. By some blundering mistake a box of friction primers intended for me was left at Grenada. I have sent a courier to meet Maj. BANNERAD, and if he has not a full supply of them the courier is to go on to Grenada to request Maj. CHAMBLISS to send forward those left by Capt. HART.

I have on the other side of and along White River a force of about 3,000 cavalry; near BROWNSVILLE I have 500; at and near this place I have 500; south of this place and along the Arkansas River I have about 2,000. If, therefore, Maj. BANNERAD reaches me in due time, as from your dispatch and Maj. CHAMBLISS' letter, received by same courier, I am led to believe he will, I will have, in a short time, a force of from 24,000 to 26,000 infantry, about 6,000 cavalry, and fifty-four pieces of artillery. With that force I could, of course, annihilate any force the enemy has, or is likely to have, on this side of the Mississippi River.

As at present situated, however, I deem it the better course to remain where I am. Should I move upon CURTIS at Helena, with the force I now have armed and equipped, the chances of success and failure are about equal. He is in position there, with a force estimated to be even larger than mine. He would receive information of my approach by the time I got fairly across White River, and could reinforce at pleasure, and the Mississippi flotilla could be ordered there to assist him, and finally rescue him, if defeated.

Upon the other hand, if he advances, the advantages are decidedly with me. It has been my purpose to allow him to advance into the interior, and away from his boats, if he would, when, with even my present armed force, I could, I am confident, annihilate him.

Furthermore, when I advance at all, it will be, of course, with the intention of making Arkansas secure, and then pushing forward into Missouri. My present armed force is sufficient for the latter purpose, if the other object can be attained, as would be done if CURTIS was crushed and destroyed. Should I succeed in my purpose, after arming my whole command, I expect to push forward toward the Missouri River with the greatest vigor. It was to make that object sure that I have delayed the execution of your order, and have thus given you my reasons for taking that responsibility. I hope my motives will be properly understood and appreciated.

I am grateful to the Department for its prompt and liberal compliance with my requests. As I have said before, it would have been better to disband my force than to have kept it here without arms. Being now supplied, however, almost to the extent of my wants, I expect soon to commence active operations, and will try to give my Government a satisfactory return for its promptness in relieving my distress and anxiety. Very respectfully,

T. C. HINDMAN,
Major-General Commanding.

Gen. S. COOPER, Adjutant-General, Richmond, Va.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Charleston *Courier* is assailing the Executive Council of South Carolina with ponderous articles, declaring that its action is unconstitutional. It says: "We never advocated or contemplated revolutionary resistance to the Council. Our motto and rule of action are 'Constitutional resistance to tyranny, as long as practicable—revolutionary resistance only in the last resort.' We never supposed that the cartouch-box would be necessary to overthrow the Council—we hold the ballot-box to be quite sufficient for the purpose."

The works at Secessionville, James' Island, S. C., have been named Fort Lamar.

Col. JOHN H. MORGAN has presented to the sick soldiers in Atlanta a bag of coffee, brought from Kentucky by his command, upon their late expedition to that State.

Martial law, to its full extent, has been proclaimed in Atlanta by Gen. BRAGG. Several regulations are adopted as to travelers. No traveler can be received at any tavern or private house without a pass, and travelers are required to call on the Provost-Marshal and have their passes *viseed* by him. If this regulation applies to travelers passing the city, it may cause the loss of a day.

The Mobile *Tribune* learns "that within the past few days large sums have been invested in this city in Confederate bonds—$20,000 by one gentleman. It is an excellent way of using money which is now idle, and for which there is no mode of using profitably."

The Jackson *Mississippian*, in an article upon "extortion," says:

"We understand in the neighboring town of Raymond the merchants have not marked up an article which they had on hand before the war, and are selling them to customers on the usual credit of twelve months, and that on articles purchased since the war began they have only put their ordinary per centage on the prime cost, and sell them on the same credit."

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

THE CLARKSVILLE AFFAIR.

COL. RODNEY MASON'S DEFENCE OF HIMSELF.

CAMP CHASE, Tuesday, Aug. 25, 1862.

To the Editor of the Ohio State Journal:

I have found the papers filled with accusations against me, touching the surrender of Clarksville, and telegrams grossly misrepresenting the facts in the case. I have only to state my relations to that event, and leave it to a candid, and not ungenerous people, the verdict upon me.

On the 12th of June, Gen. HALLECK published an order changing the boundaries of the districts of Gen. BUELL, and providing, among other things, that Gen. BUELL should relieve the forces of Gen. GRANT, then in garrison at Clarksville. This order was never carried out. After Gen. MCCLELLAN'S retreat on James River, the rebel sympathizers became very active and open in recruiting, and the evidences of a general rising multiplied. About the same time the river fell so that a class of boats that could reach Clarksville could not proceed to Nashville, and began to deposit their cargoes for reshipment. These stores gradually accumulated, and created a temptation for an attack that had not before existed. I warned the officers at Gen. BUELL'S headquarters of the necessity of increasing my force. I begged them for cavalry to scour the country, but especially for artillery. Gov. JOHNSON tried to obtain for me even a section of a battery, but failed. I telegraphed to Col. LOWE, at Fort Henry, and to Lieut.-Col. OLNEY, at Paducah, for assistance; the latter started a battery on a boat, but it could not get up the river, and returned. I telegraphed to Gen. GRANT, as did also Col. LOWE; the General telegraphed me to give notice to Nashville of a day when I would leave the post, and to move on that day. I gave this notice, and visited Nashville a few days after, to represent matters at headquarters. Major SEIBERT, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, urged me to remain, stating that Gen. BUELL had requested Gen. GRANT to countermand his order. I finally agreed to await the result, but told him that while I thought I could hold any camp against infantry, that I was in no condition to sustain an artillery attack; that I was fully advised of the strength of the enemy, and that I was advised by Lieut.-Col. BARROW, of the Kentucky Cavalry, that they intended to attack Clarksville. That, while I was willing to do the best I could, I would not hold myself responsible for the post. He still urged me to remain. On the day I had fixed for my departure, I received an order from Gen. GRANT to remain. The day I was in Nashville, Gov. JOHNSON also telegraphed Gen. HALLECK, recommending that I should be allowed to bring the remainder of my regiment from Fort Donelson to Clarksville.

So matters remained, becoming more and more threatening, of which they were fully advised at Nashville. On Monday morning I received notice of the approach of the enemy in force. I was near my headquarters in the city, and immediately started for camp, which I reached just as the enemy galloped down the street. I found Lieut.-Col. ANDREWS, who was in command, forming the men in position. The enemy halted out of range, and sent in a flag of truce, demanding a surrender. I called my officers together, and submitted the proposition to them. The matter was some time in consideration. Pending the negotiation, I asked and obtained leave to send Lieut.-Col. ANDREWS along the line to verify their statements of their force. He counted them to the number of about eight hundred, well armed, one company with volcanic rifles, ("sixteen shooters,") one with carbines, some with muskets, and the remainder with double-barreled shot-guns. Besides this number, they were joined by citizens, variously armed, making their entire force about ten or eleven hundred; and the increasing every hour by a constant stream of people coming in from the country. They had, besides a battery of four guns, six and twelve pounders. To oppose this force, the officers reported to me one hundred and ten men, in all 153 men, with no artillery, except a little gun picked up at the rolling mill, and of no account whatever. We had relied on holding the college, about which we were encamped, against infantry; but its walls were only thick enough to explode a shell as it passed through them. We had thrown up some rifle pits to guard the open approach, but had nothing that could be called "fortifications." Our total nominal force was about 290 enlisted men; but we had four detachments of six to eight each up the river guarding boats; another down the railroad, and another guarding the wharf, telegraph office, commissary and quartermaster's warehouses, and the stables; so that the total force in camp, as reported to me, was only 192 men.

The officers first voted part for surrender and part against it. I told them that we would then fight for it, and started for the flag of truce. While we were talking, Lieut.-Col. ANDREWS came to me and said the officers were now unanimous in their recommendation for surrender; and I asked an interview with Col. WOODWARD, which resulted in our capitulation.

The question for my consideration was a simple one: On the one hand I had the strongest possible motives for desiring to make a desperate resistance; on the other hand, my conviction that we could not hold the building against an artillery attack, and that we could not stand a siege I knew, for we had not sufficient supplies of either water or food. My men out of camp were all prisoners, and I could see nothing for it but surrender, either before the fighting or after. I had needlessly, and against my own judgment, sacrificed the lives of my men. My duty, I thought then, and I think so now, was plain; and terrible as have been the results to myself, I am sure that my conscience could swain, under like circumstances, demand a similar action. I knew, as the Louisville *Democrat* suggests, that I had no opportunity to retrieve my good name, but I have never permitted a selfish consideration to influence my conduct on a matter of public duty; and as God is my helper, I trust I never may. Had I for such motives sacrificed the lives of my brave men uselessly, I should have received, as I would have deserved, the execrations of the very men who now, for other reasons, traduce me, and I should not have been sustained by the voice of my own conscience.

The telegraph says I am to be dismissed from the service. Should this even be so, I am ready to meet even that. I can at least then, if discharged from my parole, reenter the service, as on the day after the President's proclamation I first entered it as a private soldier, and I shall then ask all those now censuring me to go with me and let us see which can look death most calmly in the face. If then, responsible for my own life only, I falter, let them indeed call me a coward. R. MASON.

KENTUCKY.

HOW TREASON IS TO BE PUNISHED.

The lower branch of the Kentucky Legislature has the following bill from the Senate under discussion. On Friday it had passed its third reading:

1. That if any person shall, within this State, hold any secret or public meeting, or unite with, or belong to, any secret club or association known by him or them to be intended to effect, promote, or encourage the separation or secession of this State from the Government or Union of the United States, or to effect, promote, or encourage the incorporation or union of this State with the so-called Southern Confederacy, every such person, upon the conviction thereof, shall be confined in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than five years.

2. If any person shall conspire, or combine with others to levy war against this State, or give aid and comfort to the enemies of this State, whether foreign or domestic, within this State or elsewhere, and be convicted thereof, shall be confined in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than five years.

3. That if any person or persons in this State shall knowingly display to public view what is commonly designated the secession flag, or any like symbol, with a view and intent to excite seditious feeling, it shall be deemed evidence of disloyalty, and shall be in law a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, punished by a fine of not less than fifty, nor more than one hundred dollars.

4. If any person shall, within this State, seduce, entice or persuade any other person to commit any of the offences which are prohibited by this act, and such offence be committed, the person who so seduced, enticed or persuaded shall, on conviction, be sentenced to suffer such punishment as the person committing said offence would be liable to suffer, as a punishment for the crime so committed by him.

5. If any person within this State shall seduce, entice or persuade any other person to commit any of the offences which are prohibited by this act, though such offence has not been committed, the person who so seduced, enticed or persuaded another shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, fined in a sum not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars.

THE REBELS IN KENTUCKY.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES, CYNTHIANA, Aug. 21, 1862.

The Secessionists, of Kentucky [illegible] with [illegible] secession. In the immediate vicinity of any railroad disaster occasioned by the intentional destruction of the track or bridges, or obstructions on the track, will be held strictly responsible for any damage therefrom, and the extremest rigor will be used against them for all such villainy. They can and must put a stop to it.

By order of Brig.-Gen. J. T. BOYLE.

J. J. LANDRUM, Lieut.-Col. Comd'g Post.

GENERAL ROUSSEAU AND THE REBELS.

In consequence of the frequent firing at railroad trains containing women and children and sick soldiers, Gen. ROUSSEAU has issued the following order:—

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Aug. 8, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 54.—Almost every day murders are committed by lawless bands of robbers and murderers firing into the railroad trains.

To prevent this, or to let the guilty suffer with the innocent, it is ordered that the preachers and leading men of the churches (not exceeding twelve in number,) in and about Huntsville, who have been active Secessionists, be arrested and kept in custody, and that one of them be detailed each day and placed on board the train on the road running by way of Athens, and taken to Elk River and back, and that a like detail be made and taken to Stevenson and back. Each detail shall be in charge of a trusty soldier, who shall be armed, and not allow him to communicate with any person.

When not on duty these gentlemen shall be comfortably quartered in Huntsville, but not allowed to communicate with any one without leave from these Headquarters. The soldiers detailed for guard of this character, will report to these Headquarters for further instructions upon the day preceding their tour of duty, at 3 o'clock P. M. By command of

LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU, Brig.-Gen. Com'g.

F. J. JONES, A. A. A. G.

THE GUERRILLAS IN MISSOURI.

From the Missouri Republican, Aug. 23.

Advices received at headquarters from Springfield, state that Col. WRIGHT passed Carthage Thursday, going south in pursuit of the bands under COFFEE, QUANTRELL and others. On the 20th he several times came up with their rear guard and attacked it, killing twelve and capturing thirty-one rebels. Quite a number of guns, horses and a large amount of other property had fallen into his hands. The Kansas troops, under Gen. BLUNT, were only a few miles in the rear of Col. WRIGHT, and pushing on rapidly as possible.

The rebels were endeavoring to divide their forces and escape in that manner. They travel with great rapidity, stopping to rest only when absolutely necessary. There is still reason to believe that the two pieces taken by them at Lone Jack may yet be recaptured. There is abundant evidence obtained along the rebel route of retreat that they are flying in disorder.

All the bad characters in Western Missouri are leaving the State, becoming frightened at the vigor now characterizing the Union movements against them. At the Osage, where the rebels crossed, and at which spot it was hoped they would be overtaken, several horses and quite a quantity of camp equipage was found by the National troops. Pursuit will not be relaxed until COFFEE'S band is driven entirely from the State.

Matters in Northern Missouri, Gen. MERRILL'S Department, are equally encouraging. Dispatches from Hudson have been received stating that Maj. RAINES had arrived there with twenty-eight prisoners. He had dispersed or driven away every armed band north of there, except SMITH'S, in Lewis County, and would attend to them immediately. He had come to Hudson to get ammunition and rations, and would immediately start out after SMITH. Schuyler County was entirely quiet, and there was no need of troops there.

At Lexington, reports state everything quiet. No guerrillas have appeared in that neighborhood lately, all having left with COFFEE and QUANTRELL. The Halleck Guards are expected to arrive in this city from Lexington on Saturday. They come on the steamer *Bacon*.

MISCELLANEOUS REBELLION NEWS.

REBEL INVASION OF THE WEST.

A Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* communicates the following statements concerning the future movements of the rebels in the West. They are said to be derived from the highest sources:

"Information has been received here from various authentic sources, which confirms the apprehensions that have been entertained for some time, of an intention on the part of the rebels to invade the Western States either this month or next; and the probability now is that the invasion will be attempted at once. The rebel force in Virginia has never been near as strong as has been represented. Instead of having three hundred thousand troops at and near Richmond during the famous Seven Days, it is doubtful whether they had half that many. It was supposed that Gen. JACKSON had fifty thousand or sixty thousand troops engaged in the battle of Cedar Mountain; but it is now ascertained officially that his total force in

by your deeds of valor have rendered yourselves worthy the highest commendation and esteem of those who constitutionally control the destinies of whom the nation reposes a sacred and responsible trust. It is with feelings of pride that I am convinced I have the honor of commanding soldiers braver than whom the world never saw.

Men of Ohio, I cannot too warmly speak in remembrance of your undaunted behavior and steadiness under the severe fire of the enemy, which cut wide gaps in our lines only to be filled up.

And you of Pennsylvania, who with alacrity and anxious wish to meet the foe, moved fearlessly forward to a post of danger assigned you by our noble commander, Gen. BANKS. The prestige you have justly gained in previous encounters, twining bright laurels upon your brows, was well sustained at Cedar Mountain.

With a prayer for the souls of those who there laid down their lives upon their country's altar, sympathy for the suffering, and praise for all, I assure you of my undying remembrance of your efforts, and my hopes of your participation, with credit to yourselves, in victories in future destined to flower about our starry banner. Your hearts are in the cause—we will triumph.

Brig.-Gen. JOHN W. GEARY,
Commanding First Brigade, Second Division, Second Corps, Army of Virginia.

SOUTHWESTERN MISSOURI.

Springfield To-day and Springfield a Year Ago.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., Wednesday, Aug. 13, 1862.

The Springfield of to-day is not the Springfield of a year gone. Then the disastrous battle of Wilson's Creek had been fought, and our forces were flying in hot haste to Rolla. STERLING PRICE had entered the town, but with no disposition to press the rear of the retreating army; and it is now the current belief here, and has been for a long time, in fact, that Springfield could have been held against him had a determined stand been made.

But what has been done, has been; and the occupation of this central point in Southwestern Missouri by the rebels from August, 1861, to the Spring of the present year, must be accepted as one of the disagreeable facts of history. Then the tables were again turned, and the marks of the retreating rebels are still visible on every highway leading into the city. What BEN. MCCULLOUGH'S men commenced, exasperated Unionists completed, and crumbling brick walls and desolated homesteads attest in every direction the avenging power of War.

Still, Springfield lives, and, to a certain extent, flourishes. Its commodities are chiefly saddled horses in front of the office of the Provost-Marshal-General, peaches and prisoners of war. The principal house of worship in the place belongs clearly to the church militant. Its pews have given place to ammunition chests, and arms stand where men and women once had the privilege. The lower stories of a spacious court-house are used by the guard of the post, and in the upper guerrillas, marauders and jayhawkers congregate, with no opportunity of taking to the brush when confronted. A college has been transformed into a military prison, and barefooted rebels walk the stage, where formerly, in weekly exercise, "The secretary stood alone," and WIRT and WEBSTER were alternately the choice of ambitious boys.

The public square is crowded almost constantly with army wagons. The arrival and departure of trains, the great piles of boxes in front of the Commissariat, the hum of busy life within, the crowd who daily go in and out of the Post and Division Quartermaster's Departments—some collecting expletives and some expending them—the frequent mounting and dismounting at headquarters, the passage of squads of guarded "Butternuts" through the street, the activity at sutlers' stalls, and the occasional arrival of an ambulance with a paymaster inside, all conspire to give a very decided business air to the town. Trade proper is not thriving particularly. Merchants meet, of course, with great difficulty in stocking up. Everything must be hauled from Rolla, a distance of 120 miles; hence prices are high, and the choice of articles limited. Labor is scarce, and if "Freight is the mother of Wages," she is certainly very unkind to her children in this latitude. Yet, after all, there is no point in Southwestern Missouri that, in time of peace, could offer such excellent inducements to a permanent residence. Springfield, as a town, is admirably laid out. In its centre is a spacious square, through which the principal streets pass intersecting each other at right angles. Here business mainly concentrates, but the stores are common, with few exceptions; the streets are badly policed, and the whole town illustrates the depressing influence of war upon industry and trade. Brig.-Gen. E. B. BROWN, commanding the Southwestern Division of the District of Missouri, has his headquarters here, and just at present is especially active in endeavoring to circumvent [illegible] COFFEE and other noted guerrilla chiefs, who are prowling around in the adjoining counties, stealing horses, robbing houses and impressing men. Last evening reports came in that Maj. HUBBARD, First Missouri Cavalry, with a force of cavalry and artillery, was chasing RAINS on Cowskin Prairie, beyond Neosho, and that Maj. MONTGOMERY, Sixth Missouri Cavalry, was engaging COFFEE about forty miles to the west of us. These reports require confirmation. They are, possibly, like a thousand other rumors in time of war, based slightly upon fact, but wonderfully disproportionate in superstructure.

But true or not, there is occasion for the use of all the troops Government can send here. The marauders are among us, sneaking and treacherous, but active and wary. The general order of the Commander of the District of Missouri calling out the militia of the State for its protection against these foes of all civilized warfare, has already been productive of great good. The people have responded promptly, and even now seen some service. They are ununiformed, and when "Butternut" approaches "Butternut," the unsuspicious rebel allows himself to be fired upon before taking to his heels—a process, however, that is frequently retarded by a troublesome bullet. Prisoners accumulate here more rapidly than they can be disposed of. Those who are entitled to the consideration due to prisoners of war are easily put out of the way, either by exchange or transfer to some safer place of confinement. Not so with marauders. If taken prisoners at all, they must be tried by a Military Commission. This process takes time. The accused are entitled to impartial trials, and if a Judge-Advocate can dispose of one case daily, he has cause to congratulate himself. Still our prisons are full, and will remain so for months to come, if these desperadoes are taken from the brush alive. Such, briefly, is the condition of Southwestern Missouri, in one of its aspects. That of Northwestern Arkansas is still worse. In Carroll, Washington and other Counties, there are hundreds of Union men; but they are such at extreme peril of property and life. The rebel Conscription act, and roving bands of plunderers, have compelled many of them to leave their homes, to find their way within our lines as best they might. Two months ago, Mr. LA RUE HARRISON, then Post-Quartermaster at Cassville, and previously Lieutenant of Engineers, in charge of the fortifications at Rolla, conceived the idea of forming the Arkansas refugees into a regiment. Authority to raise the First Regiment of Arkansas Cavalry was applied for, and promptly given by the War Department. The refugees were congregated here, a regimental camp was established, and now the regiment is nearly full to its maximum. The Whitney rifle and the sabre are its armament thus far, and when its compliment of horses is obtained the "Arkansas Travelers" will take to their lines of march southward, and if the necessary of unavenged wrongs can qualify men for warfare, it is not boastfulness to say that there is no better regiment in the service of the General Government than the First Arkansas Cavalry. With it fighting means living, and woe be to the "Southern man" (as some people hereabouts delight to call rebels) who runs athwart its progress.

A. W. B.

UNIONISM IN THE SOUTH.

Letter from a Southern Loyalist.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The great rebel armies of Virginia overawe public opinion in the South, and the defeat of these armies is a prerequisite to any plan for the restoration of Constitutional authority. Until they are defeated, the South will remain a unit. When this cause of unity is destroyed, the time will have come for the statesman to supersede the soldier.

Then should the President issue a proclamation of amnesty to all persons in rebellion, except the secession leaders who brought it on. To pardon them would be a crime against society, a crime against liberty—a crime against humanity itself. Then call upon the old Union leaders and statesmen of the South—lovers of CLAY and followers of JACKSON—and place in their hands the Government of their misguided people. Thus can peace be restored, and only thus.

And here is the difficulty. Because the people of the South were a unit against the election of Mr. LINCOLN, he seems to regard them as a unit against the Government. It would be well for him to bear in mind that there is a vast difference between the two. It may be that love for the Government of our fathers has ceased to exist in the South, that it has yielded to the iron progress of an oligarchical slaveocracy, but I still believe that it lives in the thoughts and is consecrated in the hearts of the people. The love of constitutional liberty and American nationality, which have been vindicated in this civil war by martyrs who have suffered plunder, proscription and death, cannot surely be dead. If so, there is no ray of hope for me in this struggle. This old love but sleepeth, and will yet awake to add its strength in the restoration of a violated Constitution and outraged laws.

No lasting peace can be enjoyed except by a surrender on both sides of all extreme pretensions, for the necessities of social order and civil Government will compel a settlement which both sections may regard as reasonable and just. The Secessionists of the South, the self-constituted guardians of Slavery, and the Abolitionists of the North, the self-constituted guardians of the slaves, must be put aside for men of more moderate counsels. The one of these parties proposes to found a system of Government of which Slavery is the chief corner-stone, and to proclaim the eternal bondage of the human race. The other proposes the immediate and violent abolition of this bondage by proclaiming a social and servile war, by the torch of the incendiary and the knife of the assassin, by rape and child-murder, by the extermination of the one or the other race, merciless and unpitying.

These purposes are equally abhorrent to the civilization of the age and of the country. But as the self-constituted guardians of Slavery staked its continued existence upon the hazard of civil war, they must accept the inevitable consequences of defeat, and the institution of Slavery must be placed in a position which will satisfy the country of its ultimate extinction and thereby forever prevent the recurrence of civil war upon that question. This is a necessity for the South as well as for the North, because this war has already cost the southern people more than the value of every slave within their limits. No institution which is a constant menace of such costly and bloody trials can be permitted to exist for all future time as an inheritance of war and rapine to our children.

The Administration made a fatal mistake in the inception of hostilities, in accepting the gage of battle thrown down by the Secessionists as a sectional struggle. The proclamation calling for troops from one section of the country to put down insurrection in another section, lost to the nation the Border States, and paralyzed the Unionists of the Cotton States. It was regarded and accepted as a threat of subjugation. An appeal should have been made from the traitors who had usurped the powers of Government to the people of the Cotton States, through the well-known Union leaders of those States, and by appealing to and putting faith in the higher and nobler qualities of the human heart, instead of relying upon "the very selfishness of our nature," the Administration could have caused such a division in the ranks of the enemy as would have palsied the traitors in their efforts to make head against the Government. There are many obstacles now in the way of the successful adoption of such a policy. If there is no Union party in the South, one must be created by the wisdom and justice of the Administration. This cannot be done by appealing to their fears instead of their reason. Threats of abolition and confiscation will only cement more closely the bonds of Southern unity. So long as that unity continues, so long will the contest last, and it will finally narrow down to a struggle for a boundary line, or end in a general social war both North and South. Such a war will outlive the Republic, for when it once begins it will not be confined to the South. The prolonged contest of the sections will react upon yourselves, and the agricultural interests of the West and the manufacturing interests of the North will become involved in the collision—and then comes anarchy, then exhaustion, and then the refuge of a ruined people, a despotism.

Assuming that the policy herein sketched will become the policy of the nation from the very necessities of having any established Government in the South, the question arises upon what basis can the ultimate extinction of Slavery become a possibility without a resort to social and servile war. It would be idle to attempt to elaborate a proposition of such magnitude in a newspaper article. *But it may be stated that no proposition of emancipation will ever be entertained by any Southern man unless it be gradual and prospective in its operation, and based upon the foreign colonization of the negro.* Something is known of the prejudices of nationality as illustrated by the rise of the Know-Nothing Party, but that prejudice is feeble and unworthy of consideration compared to the prejudices of race. All attempts to localize the black man in North Carolina or Florida, as has been proposed by some of your humanitarian philosophers will but bring upon him the fate of the red man. Bondage, colonization, or extermination are the alternatives of the negro, and it would be well for his self-constituted guardians to realize and ponder the fact.

It is well known to those acquainted with Southern society that the insuperable hostility of the non-slaveholder to negro equality presents a stronger barrier to emancipation than even the avarice of the slaveholder. Among the latter class there are many humane and philanthropic persons disposed to emancipate their slaves, but they are prevented from doing so by prohibitory laws enacted in conformity with the prejudices of the non-slaveholding majority. By engrafting a system of colonization upon that of emancipation, the hostile prejudices of the majority would be allayed, and the aid of the more humane of the minority would be secured in carrying out a policy which would not threaten the existence of social order.

Mere madness alone could propose to overthrow in a day the industrial system of the South, which has been the growth of centuries. Time alone can undo the evils that time has wrought, unless we uproot society from its foundations. Emancipation and colonization would necessarily be the work of time, and as the negro laborers would disappear, white laborers would take their place, and the industry and progress of the country, instead of being checked, would increase in proportion to the skilled labor of the white man to the unskilled labor of the black. There is an impression which has been industriously cultivated by the secession leaders that cotton can only be cultivated by slave labor. It is high time that this falsehood should be exploded. I assert, and stand prepared to prove, that at least one-third, if not one-half, of the cotton crop of the South is and has always been produced by white labor. I do not propose to discuss this question now, but merely to enunciate a fact in connection with the question of emancipation.

In conclusion, let me notice one remark in the editorial with which you accompanied my former letter. It is as follows: "Slaves have done more for the Union cause in Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana and [illegible] than has been done by all the white Union men in those States."

You could not by any possibility have concentrated in a column a stronger argument why the "white Union men" of those States should "welcome you with bloody hands to hospitable graves." In this connection allow me to relate an incident. Some friends of mine—"white Union men" from a Southern State—were at Washington recently, offering to raise three thousand men in their State for the Union service. For three weeks they kicked their heels up in the President's ante-chamber before they were received, and with a five-minute audience they were coldly dismissed, with their fingers in their mouths. About the same time a negro, claiming to be the coachman of Stonewall JACKSON, arrived at the capital, had lung audiences with the Cabinet, I believe, and was lionized by the newspapers. Is it necessary to comment on such supreme folly? And can you be surprised that "Unionism is an unknown quantity in the Southern problem?"

TOMBIGBEE.

Are there Union Men in the South?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is obvious this question cannot be answered while the avowal of Union sentiments in most if not all of the seceding States would be immediately attended with close confinement in prison, or death upon the gallows. In a recent letter contained in the NEW-YORK TIMES the writer describes the extreme hardships endured by captives from our army, but he adds:

"All that they suffer is mildness itself compared to the horrible sufferings they reserve for the prisoners who are *Unionists of the South.* These unfortunate creatures—many of them decrepid old men past the age of 80—are confined alone in loathsome dungeons, literally deprived of the food and clothing necessary to sustain life, and are rapidly dying off from the horrible treatment to which they are subjected. Any Southern prison is hell, but the deepest hell is reserved for those noble spirits who, in spite of all threats and temptations, still dare to look with affection on the flag of their fathers."

Now where the dominant spirit and power in the community is such as described in the above quotation, it is in vain to suppose that Union sentiment dare show itself except in very rare instances. But let the power of this Government exhibit itself to sufficient strength to beget the conviction that those who express Union sentiments will be protected, and that such protection will not be temporary but permanent, and then, and not till then, shall we see how many friends this Government has in any section or locality of the country. The most urgent necessity, therefore, exists for mustering, organizing, drilling and bringing into the field, without a moment's unnecessary delay, the vast hosts at the command of the lawful Government of the country. The tenor and spirit of Col. [illegible], now Gen. WILCOX'S remarks on this subject are worthy of all commendation. He advises the men, the women, and the children of the loyal States to arouse themselves to immediate activity in aid of our cause. This is the only mode of bringing round a quick result, and preventing all the evil consequences attendant upon delay—these consequences are a continued state of war greatly to be deplored,—a vast daily expenditure of the Government, the burdens of which will fall upon the people; and the complications which may arise from foreign intervention if the war is lengthened out. The fact is not to be concealed that many persons, both active and influential, are not anxious to bring the war to a close; these persons are consoled for the horrors of war, by private pecuniary advantages which they enjoy. Vast amounts of money, more vast than at any former period of our history, are now in circulation, and numbers of persons are reaping profits from this circulation—let not these men be the counselors of the Government at this time. They are not likely to be urgent in the prosecution of the war.

Now it is capable of the clearest demonstration that if the energies and power of the loyal States are directed exclusively by the Government to putting down the rebellion, that object can be soon accomplished. It is practicable. One way to defeat this desirable result is to excite dissensions and divisions among ourselves. These differences may be created by setting forth and insisting upon a diversity of objects to be accomplished by the war. There is but one object of the war which can be regarded as legitimate and constitutional. That object is to sustain the Constitutional Government of the country in putting down, by the employment of all the force necessary for the purpose, the rebellion against that Government. This proposition is too clear to require argument or illustration. To force upon the attention of the community any other object of the war, can only distract, divide and paralyze. Those who do it wish to prolong the war until they can accomplish their own partisan objects, utterly at war with the Constitution as it is. Whereunto we have attained, let us mind the same thing. To support the Constitution of our fathers is a plain duty, easily stated and capable of accomplishment. Let all subjects of dispute be postponed and deferred until they can receive the cool and deliberate attention required in the alteration of fundamental laws.

H. K.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF INSTRUCTION.

Annual Meeting at Hartford—Lecture by President Eliot, of Trinity—Methods of Teaching—Text Books, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Thursday, Aug. 21, 1862.

The session of the Institute last evening was held in Dr. HAWES' Church, where an admirable lecture was given on "Conservatism in Education," by President ELIOT, of Trinity College. In education, as in other respects, he said the character of the age is for improvement. Iago says he is nothing if not critical. So every one now criticises and tries to improve systems of education; but much of what is termed improvement is mere innovation. Things may be quite revolutionized without being reformed. Improvement respects the old as well as the new, and seizes the good points to retain them, as well as the bad ones to remove them. Innovation believes the Past to be in error simply because it is the Past. There is no more pitiable spectacle than that of a school that has been trained in the higher branches so called, so as to pass a creditable examination in them, but which utterly fails when called upon to spell and read. The foundation must be well laid before any large and symmetrical superstructure can be erected.

Educational panaceas are closely allied to these innovations. One says, Let this method be adopted, and the world will be enlightened as it never was before; another contradicts the former and declares an opposite course to be the true one. So education is conducted by fits and starts. Such methods are all wrong. If there is anything which can be said to have fixed principles, it is education. Its basis is the nature of man, physically, intellectually and morally, and to this applies the whole system of education. Much that is called education consists in substituting unsteady theories for these fixed principles. The primary principle of education, according to Sir WILLIAM HAMILTON, is the determination of the pupil to educate himself. Then, nothing should be done for the pupil which he can do for himself. Unless a pupil is taught to act for himself, he is taught nothing. If the question is answered as to what pupils can do for themselves, in each particular case, then the matter is settled.

What may be called the secondary principle of education is, the determination of the pupil to act beyond himself, and take his share in the responsibilities and duties of the race. Nowhere should this principle be acted upon more than in a Republican Government. What we must have, in such a Government as ours, is, an enlightened public opinion, in contrast with mere private opinion. The great object of all education is to teach us to live happily—not to seek enjoyment, but contentment and resignation. Thus living happily, we of course live usefully to ourselves and to others, as far as frail man can.

THURSDAY FORENOON.

The Institute was fully attended this forenoon, and at 9 o'clock was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. TABER, of Fitchburgh, Mass. The methods of teaching geography were further considered. Mr. DIOSINSEN, of the Normal School at Westfield, and Rev. Mr. J. NORTHROP, of Massachusetts, took part in the discussion.

The question, "How can the study of English grammar, and of the English language, be made more efficient and beneficial?" was then taken up, and was first discussed by Mr. CHARLES AUSERGE, of Boston. His chief rule as to the method of teaching was, first, to present facts, and then apply the reflective faculties. Mr. PUTNAM, Superintendent of the Schools of Boston, objected to some of the extreme views, as he regarded them, which had been presented.

Prof. GREENE, of Providence, considered the great defect in teaching grammar, as well as other sciences, to be that the pupils are not made to realize clearly what they study. He agreed that children should have a text-book in grammar, but also with objects and things to enable them to understand the text-book.

Dr. WOOLWORTH, of Albany, spoke on the subject of grammar, and referring to the old definition of LINDLEY MURRAY, claimed for that a conciseness and an accuracy which he liked. If it is "the art of speaking and writing the English language correctly," then how great is the importance of having children early under the training and influence of teachers who use the language correctly. As a mental discipline, he thought the study of SHAKESPEARE or MILTON as good as that of the ancient languages.

Mr. BENEDICT, of New-York City, expressed similar views, and earnestly urged the adoption of good text-books, and a careful explanation of them by teachers.

Mr. JOSHUA KENDALL, of the Rhode Island Normal School, followed, giving a lecture assigned for the hour.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL ON DAVID'S ISLAND.

The Patients and their Nurses—What Bellevue Does for the Sufferers—Enterprise of the Long Island Ladies—A Flying Trapeze.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GLEN COVE, L. I., August, 1862.

Having observed the active interest your faithful journal has exhibited in the care and distribution of our sick and wounded soldiers, I have thought a few relevant facts from this charming watering place, where a genial sympathy exists, might be acceptable. A week or two ago about six lines appeared in your paper stating that the condition of affairs at David's Island was all that could be desired, judging from reports; but you were misinformed. It has for many weeks been a subject of deep regret in the neighboring towns of New-Rochelle, Yonkers and Glen Cove that more judicious arrangements had not been entered into by the citizens to aid the Government officials in those many minor and unforeseen difficulties that presented in the reception and oversight of the invalids. The loyal women of the towns banded together and formed circles in their respective localities, which were to meet for sewing and making up delicacies for the convalescent; and Committees were formed to visit the Island and see to what extent their aid was needed. The important post of Secretary was awarded to a choice girl of our own Glen Cove, and as we wander through the lines of humble beds, her record is made, and to the music of *her* pen that of your correspondent shall keep time. The ladies found the invalids in charge of nurses who were lately recovered cases from the pauper wards of Bellevue Hospital, and having never been invested with authority before, seemed bent on using without stint, that which they now possessed. The men (and many of them *were gentlemen*) were very much disgusted with these coarse women, who seemed to have no capacity for their position beyond herculean strength. They complained not, however, hoping daily for the blessed privilege of returning to their distant homes, where mothers and sisters would be their attendants. This, however, was far from the calculation of their official guardians, for when asked by one of our Committee why these convalescent ones, who were actually forced to keep their beds for the want of out-door habiliments, could not be permitted to depart for their homes, the reply was made with a knowing look, "Yes, and that would be the last the Government would get out of them."

The ladies at once provided what they could quickly get up, such as ice-cream and fruits, and little home-made nourishments, and the gentlemen of the different towns accompanied them as assistants, &c. What, then, was their confusion to be met with decided opposition from the rude creatures in charge, who looked upon them as interfering with their own style of *doing up* sick soldiers. As the ladies were aware, however, that their visitations were longed for by the patients, and approved by the medical and surgical department, they pressed forward. But there was more than one way of annoying the enemy; no spoons were to be had, no cups could be found, and they were informed in clear, high tones, that if they were so anxious to wait on the soldiers they might wait on themselves too. But at last a pile of spoons were brought and slammed down, with a tremendous jingle, upon the rude table in the fever ward, followed by an almost equally audible exit of the bearer thereof. Glad of this much at least, the Committee went to work, and distributed to fevered and exhausted sufferers the grateful home-made jellies, &c., &c. Some of the *surgical* cases, who felt active and strong, gave for the loss of one or more convenient member, *spoke their minds* in regard to the "machines," as they styled their Bellevue nurses. One remarked that his attendant had a brother hereself who had just suffered amputation of a leg in the pauper hospital. "Oh, oh, oh," sighed his next neighbor, "if she had only lost one of hers at the same time." In this tent were found many cheerful spirits, who were bewailing up every one of them under the loss of a limb. The ladies looked sadly about them as they noted the cripples, but one laughingly remarked, "We don't allow any long faces here; this is the *laughing* tent." One who had lost a leg declared that the remaining extremity gave him no trouble, but the big toe of the departed member kept up such a persistent itching that he found himself reaching down to scratch it whenever he aroused in the night. A poor fellow who shared in the general good nature of his associates, had been left sightless in an instant by a bullet passing in at the right temple and coming out over the left eye. The great necessity of many of the surgical cases seemed to be for clothing, other than hospital garments, and the Committee determined to await no longer the slow (or intentional) delay of Government supplies, but to accommodate them, so far, at least, as the work of a few willing hands could answer to that end. The next visit was one replete with satisfaction to all. The ladies had been busy in having a kitchen and store-room constructed, and two of their number had engaged to be ever present to distribute donations, and to instruct those suitable of their sex who should join them in the nursing department. Thus matters were progressing well, when the second visit brought with it 127 full suits of out-door clothing for such as were able to leave their confined quarters. The patients had resorted to all sorts of antics to relieve the flow of spirits that came with renewed strength, but it necessarily found vent within the ward, for they were like the boy who, upon being confided with for being sick abed, replied, "O, I only turned in awhile till mother washed the shirt."

Upon entering one of the convalescent wards, a promising customer for their bounty was perceived cutting a pigeon-wing along the centre aisle, much to the gratification of his prostrate audience, who, between their choking merriment called, in whispered tones of warning, "Hon, Bon! get into bed—quick! Don't you see those ladies coming?" But Bon was oblivious to everything but his terpsichorean feats. He pirouetted, he sprang, and tripped with light fantastic toe the foot of each bed, alternating from right to left as down the narrow aisle he flew like a winged-heeled Mercury, his abbreviated drapery presenting no obstacle to his free gyrations, when, suddenly bringing up with an extra evolution at the end of his route, he espied the Committee of ladies who, for some unexpressed reason, had managed to interest themselves in objects which brought their faces to bear in an opposite direction from that in which he was exercising. The alacrity with which he arrived within the enfoldings of his own appropriate couch deserves mention along with the "flying trapeze" trick. By the time the ladies came round to him he was in condition to respond feebly to their kind inquiry, if he was able to sit up yet. "Well, yes; I think if I had a good suit of clothes, I *could creep about a little* out on the lawn to-day." A sound very much like corners of sheets being stuffed as an opposing force down hilarious throats pervaded the vicinity, but the ladies, glad to turn their heads, perceived not a single face exposed within hearing distance of the *feeble man's* voice. He was provided with a suit of clothes, selected with peculiar reference to the *strength of the seams.* This Chaplain of the island, who resides at Yonkers, has assured the Committee of Ladies that they may depend upon the sum of three or four hundred dollars weekly from his parishioners, while they remain the distributors of its benefit to the sufferers in the sheds and tents on David's Island. His example in stirring up the patriotism of his people, is worthy of emulation.

R. * * * *.

A Different View of the Matter—Great Damage by Fire—Want of all Preventive Agencies.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Few of our citizens are, perhaps, aware of the extent of the General Hospital, now in course of erection by the Government on David's Island. Near 2,000 sick and wounded soldiers are now upon the Island, and preparations are being made for more than as many more.

A more beautiful and healthy location could not have been selected for the purpose than this Island. Up to this time, most of the patients have been accommodated in hospital tents—about 200 of which are now on the Island. But now, large, well ventilated and admirably constructed buildings, 25 feet by 248 feet, and one story high, are being erected, six or seven of which are already completed and filled with patients.

Sick and wounded soldiers could scarcely be better cared for than they are on David's Island. The arrangements for their health and comfort are most complete and creditable—and the best proof of this is found in the general satisfaction of the soldiers. I have spoken with hundreds of them during the past month, and I have not heard a word of complaint. They are well fed, and skillfully and faithfully cared for by both physicians and nurses. And the doctors in charge of the institution, (SIMMONS and LEE, with their consultors,) deserve the greatest credit for the great labor performed by them, in bringing such an institution to such perfection in so short a time. We have visited many of the hospitals in the vicinity of New-York, and we can safely say that in none is the sick soldier so comfortable as here.

But there is one great lack which ought to be immediately supplied—they need a fire engine. There is the greatest danger from fire. There will be, in a few days, over thirty large frame buildings—most of them 248 feet in length, separated from each other by a space of less than 30 feet, filled with the sick and wounded. These buildings are constructed of the most combustible materials, and surrounded by large piles of the same, while shavings are scattered around liable to be ignited by a thoughtless smoker or other careless person. And yet there is not on the Island any provision whatever for the extinguishing of fire; and should it occur in the night, would almost certainly prove fatal to some of the helpless inmates. The officers in charge are not insensible to the danger, but have applied, again and again, for an engine or some means of extinguishing fire, but in vain—nothing is done. Now we wish to ask Col. TOMPKINS, (if he is the responsible man,) if he is willing to rest under this responsibility? For ourselves we should rather lose a battle, than in case of such an accident to stand before the community as the one who ought to have provided against such a catastrophe and neglected it!

VISITOR.

HONORS TO GEN. McCALL.

A Sword Presented to Him—The Demonstration at Westchester, Penn.

A superbly mounted sword, manufactured at Philadelphia, was presented to Gen. MCCALL, on Monday last, at Westchester, Penn., by his friends and fellow townsmen. The scene is thus described by the Philadelphia *Inquirer:*

"At an early hour the spacious Court-house was crowded to excess by a thousand of the fair daughters of Chester. Many were unable to obtain admittance, and the men whose heads were found sprinkling the extensive spread of crinoline were mostly tipped with grey.

At 4 P. M., Gen. G. A. MCCALL was escorted to the Court-house by the Committee, consisting of W. TOWNSEND, D. MCCONKEY and T. MARSHALL. Order being restored, and the tumultuous applause subsiding, he took a seat upon the stand, which was gaily decked with flags and crowded almost to suffocation by the crowd, eager to catch a glimpse of the hero of six battles, in all of which the colors were borne proudly aloft over a beaten foe.

Hon. JOHN HICKMAN said: General, your neighbors and friends, who have known you long and well, bid me, in their name, declare the high gratification they experience upon your safe return to their midst. Your worth as a citizen, and your services as a soldier they recognize and appreciate.

It was as merbid ambition or selfish design that led you from the peaceful and plentiful home to the discomfort of the camp and the dangers of the field. It was enough for you to be assured that our hallowed Union was imperiled, that the cause of humanity was at stake, that Liberty required the aid of her votaries. You became a volunteer to serve and suffer, not tardily, but with alacrity; not doubtingly, but with a holy faith.

The love which many a father and brother now present entertains for you, you will not believe, for you do not sufficiently value the favors you have rendered them. Their sons and kinsmen were intrusted to your guardian care; you have led them nobly, and stories of your kindness and magnanimity have often reached their ears, and their hearts have gone out toward you as their first [illegible] You have been a father to the fatherless; a sympathizer with the distressed; faithful to the faithful; a devotee of country; therefore they wait upon you, and demand that I shall attempt to express what they so deeply feel. Traitors would have us believe you have jeoparded your life for negro equality in an abolition war. They defame you and all loyal men. It is

'Such stuff as madmen
Tongue and brain not'

You did not leave us for such an object or such a contest. You enlisted under the banner of the Sovereign of the World; which MIRABEAU declared to be *Right*, but which is truly God. You have fought the fight, you have kept the faith; the fight against crime, the faith in the justice of the equality of our race.

Your trials and sacrifices are for a Government ordained of Heaven, and which impious men have conspired to destroy. If our fathers are enshrined in our affections for establishing our institutions, we will hold in everlasting remembrance, and history will immortalize those heroes who, by their valor, shall preserve us a nation. The eyes of the world are resting upon you and your companions in arms. Tyrants fear your success, and the down-trodden tremble lest your fortune shall be defeat. The greatest interests are in your keeping—the wealth of toil, the honors of the student, the triumphs of genius, the temple, and the home of the wife, the mother and the child.

We congratulate you upon your early deliverance from the hands of the enemies of the country; from the grasp of those who, only intent upon destruction, have set all the usages of civilized warfare at defiance, and added unspeakable barbarism to murder

'More fierce and more inexorable far
Than empty tigers or the roaring sea.'

Bear with you our blessing, for we bless you! Citizen soldier, you have the prayers of all good men, and the Lord of Hosts is on your side.

General, an additional duty has been assigned me, the discharge of which is equally pleasant. A number of the citizens of this county, from considerations of gratitude and a profound regard, desire you to accept this sword. It is for their hearts' offering to one of their own people; to one who, at the head of the Pennsylvania Reserves, has demonstrated his patriotism in the face of an insolent foe, and who is still anxious to do battle for the rights of men. It is a token from us, may it prove a defence to you.

When Gen. MCCALL advanced to receive the sword and reply, the audience again broke forth into shouts of applause, and the whole room appeared to be a sea of handkerchiefs. He spoke with considerable emotion, and, after returning his heartfelt thanks, referred to the commencement of the war, and said that when called by the Chief Executive of the State to take command of fifteen thousand of the patriotic men called out to defend the State and country, he had left the United States army and settled here to pass his days in peaceful retirement.

He accepted the call, the men were collected and disciplined. The Pennsylvania Reserves were called into service; he left for the Capital, and on marching his men thither he found that the General in command had broken up the corps and separated the regiments from one another. He lost no time in vain regrets; he repaired to the War Department, and at length his exertions were crowned with success. This was an act he would never regret; he marched them into the field as a division, and from that day to this no disgrace has ever attached itself to them. Dranesville! Mechanicsville! Gaines' Mills! Newmarket! and Gross Roads! will ever attest the valor of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, and though it was necessary to shed their blood to sustain the flag of our Union, such battles could not be fought without heavy loss.

Many died upon these fields, and those who yet live, those wounded, may the God of battles bless and reward them, here and hereafter.

Now permit me to say to you who have presented me with this elegant sword, that I value it as a testimonial of approval of my command of the Pennsylvania Reserves. Words can but inadequately express my feelings, and in conclusion, I desire to offer my thanks. [Applause.]

The General was then introduced to all who did not already know him, and after taking all by the hand, he left, in company with his wife, his two sisters and Mrs. BIDDLE."

A Speech by Senator Hale.

Senator HALE, of New-Hampshire, made the following speech at a clam-bake in Newport a day or two ago:

Mr. HALE, after promising that he had supposed that although speeches had to be made everywhere, he had supposed that a clam-bake was a place where none could be required, and that he was in the situation of the countryman, who, after partaking of a sumptuous dinner at the Fremont House, offered himself to the landlord as ready. "For what?" asked the landlord. "Why, to be kicked out," said the timid man; "I have eaten your dinner and have nothing to pay with." The audience, however, thought that Mr. HALE had something to pay with, and the speech had to come. He said: "Throughout the country there is but one question asked when a speech is to be made. That is, what do you think of the war? But in Newport there is one other, what do you think of the Naval School being located here? This second I will answer by and by. As to the first, I will tell you, as I do every one, I don't know what to think of the war. I don't know when it will end. But I will say, and perhaps I may be cut in for [illegible] protest you"—that nothing has equaled the energy of the rebels except the weakness with which we have opposed them. If half the zeal in aid of the rebels had been exhibited in behalf of the Union, the war would not have existed. It is not worth while to talk of the sin of invading the South. The question is that raised by simply whether you will have the war carried on in Virginia or in New-England. If the troops should be withdrawn from the South, Maryland would be immediately made the seat of war.

Neither did he consider it worth while to say that if DOUGLAS had been elected the war would not have taken place, or if BUCHANAN had been President it might have been postponed. The fact was, the conflict had got to come. It was bound to take place. It is the struggle for the mastery of this continent of two great contending Powers—of Freedom and of Slavery. "When," said he, "liberty crushed in the old world, was almost in despair, then God made known the existence of this new world just in time to become the refuge of those who died in despair rather than in hope, and if now, after six thousand years of the world's history, if, at the cost of the blood and the lives of our ancestors, we, their descendants, are found unworthy and unable to maintain and defend the blessings they so dearly purchased, then will the world pronounce us dastards and cowards." But this he felt assured could not be. If God has deemed us worthy of this trial, he was satisfied that we would accept the trust, and liberty must triumph. If Slavery stands in the way of this, let Slavery perish. If the Republican Party, then put the Republican Party out of the way. [A Voice—"Now for the Democratic Party."] If the Democratic Party is in the way, they don't put it out of the way only, but keep it out of the way. We must make every sacrifice, no matter how great. "As for me," said the speaker, "if my poor body is needed, then Government must have it to the last drop of blood. We must all feel as does a neighbor of mine, who has sent four sons to the war, and only regrets that his remaining child is not a man, that he might send her too." After some further remarks upon this part of his subject, the speaker proceeded to give his answer to the second question by saying. "And now I will tell you what I think of the location of the Naval Academy, which is—you have the best argument in the world for it—possession."

AFFAIRS IN REBELDOM.

Further Statements of Mr. Hurlbert.

From the Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 24.

We learn by further conversation with Mr. HURLBERT, just returned from Richmond, that in his opinion the rebels have not now, throughout the whole South, more than three hundred thousand men in arms. He says that he positively knows that on the 23d of February their rolls showed but four hundred regiments, which averaged, as we know from abundant testimony, but about five hundred men each; and that although they have undoubtedly added many more than one hundred thousand since, their army has wasted away so much as to leave the net increase not more than one hundred thousand.

It wastes away, he says, much more rapidly than ours, in consequence of an insufficiency of food and ill-regulated commissariat and medical departments, and an utter want of proper sanitary precautions in camp. Mr. HURLBERT is not, however, disposed to underrate the strength of the rebellion, which, he says, is more to be dreaded now than at any previous period since the attack upon Fort Sumter. He calls the rebels a nation of savage enemies, of whom very few are favorable to the Union—very few, indeed, in Richmond, as he knows from his personal observation.

He favors emancipation heartily and unqualifiedly as a means of ending the war, and ridicules the notion of danger that the freed men who compose a class of peasantry attached to the soil where they were brought up will overrun the North. He says that the rebels derive much advantage in the estimation of foreign Powers, and even in our estimation, from their isolation, which prevents civilized nations from knowing what barbarians they are.

Since Mr. HURLBERT'S assertion that at one time Gen. MCCLELLAN could have marched into Richmond almost unopposed has been called in question, we have spoken further with him in regard to the matter. He says that Gen. MCCLELLAN had four, if not five opportunities. Once when the rebels were at Manassas, where, as he knows so directly from Gen. JOHNSON that he has no doubt of its truth, there were never more than 40,000 men, many of whom were suffering and debilitated by long stagnation, and that all preparations were made to evacuate whenever the place was seriously menaced as long ago as last October.

The second opportunity was after the battle of Williamsburgh, when, had Gen. MCCLELLAN pressed directly across the Chickahominy to and the rebel capital, and as he thinks he might have done, he would have captured it. The third opportunity was the day after the battle of Fair Oaks or Seven Pines; and the fourth after the battle of Malvern Hill.

Mr. HURLBERT is also inclined to the opinion that there was another opportunity for MCC

The New-York Times.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news from Virginia, this morning, is of the most important and exciting character. Fighting—heavy fighting—has been going on there for several days, with results favorable to our arms. We have given from day to day, as they have reached us, somewhat imperfect accounts of the important events which have occurred—necessarily imperfect, because in most cases written at a distance from the scenes of operations. They have been sufficient, however, to give a general idea of the great movements which have been effected, and the series of skirmishes and battles which culminated on Thursday in the great struggle, of which we give an official account elsewhere. We yesterday morning published a dispatch from Gen. POPE to Gen. HALLECK, giving an official account of the battle of Thursday, which was ended by the darkness of night, and expressing the expectation that it would be renewed in the morning. In a dispatch dated yesterday, Gen. POPE states that a terrific battle was fought on Friday, on the old Bull Run battle-ground, with the combined forces of the enemy, lasting with continuous fury from daylight until after dark, by which time the enemy was driven from the field, which was occupied by our forces, who were too much exhausted to push matters. Gen. POPE intended to pursue as soon as reinforced by FITZ-JOHN PORTER'S corps, which was expected up during the morning. At the moment of closing his dispatch, however, word was brought to Gen. POPE that the enemy were in full retreat toward the mountains. What their chance of escape was may be inferred from the general tenor of our advices. The rebel force seems to have been pretty thoroughly surrounded, and it is difficult to imagine how it could escape capture or total annihilation. Gen. POPE estimates our losses on Friday at not less than eight thousand men killed and wounded, and the losses of the rebels at fully double that number. Our captures in this battle are said to be great. Their extent will probably soon be made known.

Our latest dispatches from Washington render it probable that the enemy were overtaken yesterday morning by Gen POPE, and again attacked—FITZ JOHN PORTER having in the meantime formed a junction with our main body with his splendid corps. There can be no doubt that if another battle has been fought, it has resulted in our favor, as the rebels were so terribly whipped on Thursday as to render it impossible for them to stand before our impetuous veterans. Gen. POPE'S next official dispatch will, no doubt, announce another victory.

A rumor prevailed in Philadelphia last night that the authorities of that city had received a dispatch from Washington, stating that a decisive battle was fought yesterday, and calling on all the Surgeons of the city to repair to the battle-field. We should suppose it very easy to ascertain the truth of such a rumor before telegraphing it.

The latest news from Cumberland Gap, according to the Cincinnati papers, is to the effect that the National forces there are in good spirits and eager for a fight, with sixty days' provisions on hand, and able to hold the position against any odds. The rebels are in strong force on this side—estimated at from 20,000 to 30,000, and moving, it is believed, toward the Sandy Valley, to effect a junction with Cerro Gordo WILLIAMS. A considerable force had succeeded in passing their lines and joining Gen. NELSON, who is advancing toward the Gap. On their way they had a brush with STEARNES' Cavalry, dispersing them. If Gen. MORGAN is able to maintain his position, he will be relieved long before the expiration of sixty days.

The steam-transport *Albany*, which arrived last night from Newbern, N. C., brings intelligence that another expedition of gunboats had started for Hamilton, to destroy again the rebel batteries there.

A private dispatch received in Washington on Friday, from a resident of Fredericksburgh, states that orders had been received from the Commanding General to blow up the new railroad bridge at that point. This order was to have been executed on Friday morning, at 4½ o'clock.

GENERAL NEWS.

The sum of $50,000 was, on Friday, sent to Washington by the Prize Court of Philadelphia. The sum is the proceeds of a single sale of a prize vessel condemned and sold in this port. The whole sum will be divided among the officers and crew of a single vessel. Over $300,000 more will be sent on for the same purpose during the next week.

The unloading of the prize steamer *Bermuda*, now lying at Queen-street wharf, Philadelphia, is progressing rapidly, and the developments of each day tend to show the true character of the vessel and her destination. It has already been stated that shells have been found on board the vessel. Another discovery has been made by the Prize Commissioner superintending the unloading—that of twenty-six boxes, each about one foot square, banded with iron, and sealed on the edges. Each box was marked "P. O. D." This excited suspicion, and one of the boxes was opened, and found to contain four tin cases, and these being opened, there came to light sheets of rebel postage-stamps (five cents.) The engraving is well executed. The box contained $10,000 worth of the stamps, and if the others contain the same quantity, the whole value, to the rebels, will be $260,000! There have also been found coils of a submarine telegraph cable. It is believed that printing ink and printing materials are stored on board the vessel.

Adjt.-Gen. BUCKINGHAM wrote from Washington, under date of Aug. 14, to a citizen of Annandale County, Md.: "In reply to yours of the 9th inst., asking that Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs and Constables be exempt from draft, I am directed to say that your request be granted, and said parties are hereby exempt."

Under date of Washington, Aug. 23, Secretary STANTON telegraphed Gov. SALOMON, of Wisconsin, "An extension of time for volunteering has not been granted in Indiana and Illinois."

The Corn Exchange Regiment of Philadelphia, for which the organization after which it was named raised the sum of $25,000, leaves for Washington to-morrow.

Flour was in fair demand on Saturday, and prices favored sellers. Wheat and Corn were active and buoyant. Cotton was salable and steady, as were also Hay, Hides, Sugars, Tallow, and Kentucky Tobacco. Provisions were less freely dealt in. Whisky was in lively request at advanced rates. Wool was quite brisk and decidedly firmer. Spirits Turpentine was dearer, and in more demand. The freight engagements were moderate, and rates depressed. There were 444 vessels of all classes in port. Other branches of trade exhibited no really new feature.

The Second Battle of Bull Run.

In the closing week of June last, the so-called Confederate President, JEFF. DAVIS, from his chamber at Richmond, listened to the thunder of the cannon of hostile armies battling before his capital. In the closing week of August, President LINCOLN, from the White House, heard the deep peals of the artillery of the contending hosts which, having now changed location, are struggling for supremacy before the National Capital. The geographical change of position does not indicate that Richmond is any the less likely to fall, or that Washington is any the less safe now than it was then. In truth, the fact rather is, that if we have any one General with sense and pluck enough to take advantage of the palpable opportunity the rebels have given us, we may be said to be much nearer to Richmond now when the battle-field for its possession is a hundred miles away from, it than we were two months ago, when our fevered and shrunken army had shoveled its way up to within seven miles of its outskirts.

The accounts of the sanguinary battles of the last four days fought in the rear of Gen. POPE'S army, have been very meagre and contradictory. They have been confined to POPE'S two very brief official reports, dated the 28th and 30th, and to such information as could be picked up by an active corps of correspondents stationed at Washington, Alexandria, and other points *outside* of the army lines from which they have not yet been expelled. Many of these statements are rumors brought by fugitive soldiers, fleeing Unionists, women and negroes, and from their evident want of truthfulness, many of those which we have received have been excluded from our columns. Gen. POPE'S official dispatches give us no details. Of the affair near Kettle Run on Wednesday, (the first day of fighting in his rear,) all he says is that HOOKER'S division "routed the enemy completely, killing and wounding three hundred, capturing camps and baggage and many stand of arms." Of the battle of Thursday, six miles west of Centreville, which we otherwise know was a very hardly-contested field, he says: "A severe fight took place, which has terminated by darkness. The enemy was driven back at all points, and thus the affair rests." And he also gives forth that on that day he "captured 1,000 prisoners, many arms, and one piece of artillery."

Of Friday's battle, *which was fought on the identical battle-field of Bull Run*, he reports: "We fought a terrific battle with the combined forces of the enemy, which lasted with continuous fury from daylight until after dark, by which time the enemy was driven from the field, which we now occupy." And he further states our loss on that day as being "not less than eight thousand men, killed and wounded," while the enemy's loss he puts down as at least "two to our one." Of the battle of yesterday we have as yet nothing official; but the telegraph from Washington reports that one was actually raging, and that the cannonading could be heard in that city. As FITZ JOHN PORTER'S corps was expected to come up from Manassas and join POPE yesterday morning, and as other National columns yesterday effected a junction with him, and as, consequently, his force of Saturday was most likely far greater than it had been on any previous day, the probability is that the hardest of the series of engagements thus far may have been fought yesterday.

Thus, from day to day, have the battles grown in magnitude—from Wednesday, when there was but a single division of our army engaged, and our lose is reported as but 300, until Friday, when probably not less than fifty thousand men were engaged on our side, and our loss, even at the first rumor, is given at the fearful figures, 8,000; or, may be, until yesterday, when twice fifty thousand may have been engaged, and the losses have only been counted by God. Sunday is a day which has had more than its share of bloody battles during this war; and what scenes of carnage may be enacted to-day, near to the river on whose banks WASHINGTON lived and died, and where his dust now lies, we shall soon enough know.

All these engagements seem to have been to the last degree indecisive. Up to yesterday morning, the rebels still held their ground in what POPE calls his front—(that is to say, in what was his *rear* before he wheeled around)—somewhere near Centreville, it would seem. One or two more such engagements, however, must inevitably exhaust the Southern army. The rebels have, within the week, exhibited an audacity, if not a desperation, that is extraordinary; and now, in falling back to Centreville, and in throwing detachments of their army to Vienna, to Leesburgh, and even, it is said, to the line of the Potomac, they show that they are making the grand struggle for life or death. If this Richmond rebel army, which has thus pierced almost to our Capital, be permitted to retire again into Central Virginia, there will be plenty of future fighting for us on fields infinitely less advantageous than that they have now challenged us to combat upon. They have given us an opportunity to destroy them never equaled in the history of this war, and seldom offered by an army to its adversary in any war. With our far superior numbers and position, there will be terrible culpability somewhere if the chance be not taken advantage of.

THE WANT OF ARMS.—That was a disastrous moment last Winter, when the enlistments were stopped; regiments, with numbers nearly complete, disbanded; and contracts for the manufacture of arms cancelled. To-day Government lacks arms for even the first half of the 600,000 men called for. It is obliged to appeal to the several States to arm the regiments forwarded by them to the seat of war; and it will only be by the promptitude and success of the negotiations for arms in Europe, and the instant patriotism of the loyal States in transferring their supplies to Government, that the crisis can be met. Already, we learn, a dozen Government agents are scouring the English markets for Enfield rifles, their eager competition advancing the price seriously. But in this case "price is no object," and we can congratulate ourselves that the deficient supply of weapons will be only momentary. In the meantime, the various State arsenals can furnish muskets as serviceable as those wielded by a majority of the rebel army, and with these our brave volunteers will gladly take the field. The old-pattern Springfield musket, loaded with ball and buckshot, is more fatal than an Enfield.

Why We Should Draft.

We find the wildest ideas regarding the progress of volunteering current in conversation and the Press. Extravagant anticipations are expressed that the full quota of this State will be raised by the 1st of September—and certainly *will be so if a little extension of time be but given.* It is worth while to bring down these high-flown notions by a reference to the sober facts of statistics. Now, according to the latest official returns from headquarters in Albany, published two or three days ago, New-York State still requires 14,000 men to make up her quota under the first call for 300,000 men. The ratio for our State is, in round numbers, 60,000, and but 46,000 of these have been raised thus far. It is, perhaps, fair to calculate that the deficit of 14,000 lacking at the time of the latest returns will, with the stimulus to enlistments which the presence of Gen. CORCORAN inspires, be forthcoming by the 1st of September.

There will then remain to be raised—*first*, our quota of 60,000 men under the second call for 300,000; and *secondly*, our proportion of the aggregate number of men required to fill up *the deficiency in the old regiments.* According to the order of Secretary STANTON, a *special* draft is to be made for this purpose. We have no information what the deficiency is, and, consequently, can form no accurate estimate of the ratio required from New-York. There is good reason for assuming, however, that not less than 200,000 men are required to give the skeleton regiments their full complement. On this hypothesis, the quota required of New-York will be 40,000, and these added to the 60,000 under the second call, make precisely *one hundred thousand* men which will be needed from the State of New-York after the 1st of September.

This is a startling figure, doubtless, to those who have allowed themselves to be carried away with illusions, unfounded in any solid reality, as to the resources of volunteering; but it is a hard mathematical *fact*, nevertheless, and one that there is no use in either the Government or the people's trying to dodge. Now, we believe the result presented by New-York will be found to present a fair average of what has been done in the other States. We hear, indeed, that some States have already raised their full complement under both calls; and it is possible that this may be so in one or two instances. But other States have already fallen so far short of even their first quota, that the average result will be that hypothecated—that is, we shall have the first 300,000 men by the 1st of September.

Are we complaining of this? Not at all. The result is itself magnificent. The President's call was issued on the 1st of July; by the 1st of September—that is, in the space of two months—we shall have put three hundred thousand volunteers in the field: 150,000 per month—a greater activity of recruiting than marked the enthusiastic seasons during the opening of the war; and this, too, after the country had already been drained of over half a million of fighting men. This splendid exhibition of patriotic fertility must forever close the mouth of those foreign detractors who, like the London *Times*, are now loudly asserting that "not a *thirtieth* part of three hundred thousand men" can be obtained! But, at the same time, it is incumbent upon us to consider carefully what volunteering actually *can* do, what its limitations are, and what are our present needs.

There still remain half a million of men wanting to make up the number called for. How are we to obtain these? If the policy of those latitudinarians who demand that drafting shall be put off and off, be adopted, what length of time will be required to get these men? If the rate of enlistment should be up to the very maximum of what it has ever been under the most favorable circumstances, it would still require till the 1st of January to make up this vast number. And what right have we to assume that volunteering would be thus brisk? It is announced by the War Department that bounties will positively cease on the 1st of September. A very powerful stimulus will thus be taken away, and we doubt if even the 1st of May next would see the half million forthcoming, if left to voluntary enlistments. By the draft, a fortnight suffices to make the levy—an absolute certainty against the vaguest contingency.

We beg the Government to take these imperious facts into consideration, and to take counsel accordingly. Why these extensions of time which we hear as granted to several States—Maine being allowed till the 10th and Pennsylvania and Indiana till the 15th of September? It is, we are convinced, a mistaken policy. The additional fortnight will, perhaps, bring forth a few thousand volunteers throughout the whole country, whereas, used in the execution of the draft, it would give us the full *half million of men.* Let us have the draft, therefore, at the time appointed. The splendid alacrity with which the first three hundred thousand have come forth voluntarily shows the spirit of the people, and takes away all *odium* from the draft. We *need* it—to equalize the service, to vindicate the National power, and, above all, to add resistless strength to the force which will thus be able to enter on the new and final campaign.

We trust, therefore, that the Secretary of War will rescind the extension of time he has given to the Governors of several States, render it uniform throughout the whole country, and, above all, *make it* at the time appointed.

A Comparison of Resources—The Draft.

The call of President LINCOLN for three hundred thousand more volunteers was noticed by the Charleston *Mercury* not without disturbance. It "had not a doubt that they would be raised. With starvation to the laboring population on the one hand and money on the other," the army of the United States was sure to be recruited. It erred, of course, in speaking of starvation to our laboring population. No such motive as that has pressed upon our people. But the determination to put down rebellion, and to preserve the Union which our fathers established, has wrought powerfully, and the confidence of the *Mercury* has been proved not to be misplaced.

To meet this call for volunteers, the *Mercury* declared that the Confederate army must be recruited also, and for this it saw "but one resource—another Conscription law, calling into the service all men between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five or fifty." The Richmond *Whig*, a fortnight after this declaration, published a statement, from which it argues that the South has a fighting force between the ages of 18 and 40, which, "by no rule of calculation, could be reduced to one million of men," and yet, if the *Mercury's* judgment is correct, these resources have been already drawn upon so far, that there is no hope of meeting our 300,000 volunteers except by dragging into the rebel ranks every man between 35 and 50. This is a discouraging state of things for them truly, and we do not wonder that many of the rebels have tried to keep up their courage with the hope that the 300,000 volunteers would not be forthcoming. Probably the solemn prophecies of the London *Times* to this effect were of great comfort to them, if the prophecies reached them before the fact of the rapid raising of the 300,000 men came, as has been the case so many times before, to falsify the Thunderer's prophesyings before they were heard of on this side of the water.

If such was the effect of the first call, we can imagine what would be the effect of the announcement of the drafting of 300,000 additional soldiers. Of course, the rebel editors must seek for some ground of encouragement, and so we find the Richmond papers declaring that the proposed draft "had created the wildest excitement in the North, and the war-feeling had greatly subsided in its enthusiasm," prophesying "an immense reaction in the popular mind of the North," in consequence of the draft, and "awaiting the next news from the North and the Northwest with much interest."

We have no doubt they did await that news with interest, and that its reception filled their hearts with dismay. For it told them that instead of the enthusiasm subsiding among us, in consequence of the order for a draft, nothing has transpired which has done so much to quicken that enthusiasm, and to give it working force, as that order. The people welcomed it as an evidence of earnestness and activity on the part of the Government, and an assurance of success. They sent their sons more readily, they gave their money more cheerfully, in consequence of it. They will meet the draft as they have met every other call of the Government upon them, with the determination that the rebellion shall be put down, and the authority of the Government established to the Gulf of Mexico, if it takes every man and every dollar to do it. Reaction at the North is the last result which will follow that order.

But if the only resource with which the rebels could hope to meet the first 300,000 was another conscription of "all men between 35 and 50," what resource have they with which to meet the second 300,000? Their hopes of a "reaction" to follow the order for it will be found delusive, and their lack of resources will become more and more apparent both to themselves and to the world. The order for a draft and its result will dismay the rebels and astonish the London *Times* as much as it has cheered and inspired the loyal people of the North. Nor have its good effects been felt among our people alone. The soldiers who are already on the field were cheered by it. It told them that they were not being left by the Government and the people to be destroyed by overwhelming forces; that the importance of the crisis and the greatness of the danger were felt by their friends at home, and that their lives were not to be sacrificed without a struggle. Some of them have said to us that it cheered them as nothing before had done; and what was felt by those with whom we have spoken, was doubtless felt by all; and as on every hand the order for a draft worked good, so it will be with every step taken by the Government which gives promise that the war, though severe, will not be long, but that the rebellion will be ground against the wall by overpowering numbers.

THE BURNING OF THE GOLDEN GATE.—The statements of Captains HUDSON and PEARSON, as to the loss of that splendid but unfortunate steamer, the *Golden Gate*, clears up many of the difficulties attending the telegraphic accounts, but do not render any intelligible verdict as to the responsibility of the Company. We are not told how nearly sufficient were the means of saving the lives of all the passengers; and the extent of the precautionary instrumentalities against fire is not referred to. The inference would seem to be justified that neither was adequate to the emergency. As two-thirds of the passengers were drowned, the life-saving apparatus of boats and floats must have been grossly imperfect; and as the fire broke out in the galley, within reach of sight and hand, the only sensible explanation of the headway the fire at once obtained, must be found in the absence of the proper machinery for extinguishing fires. We hear of fire-buckets and hose, but the latter seems to have been out of order, while the intense heat by the time they were put in service rendered the former practically useless. We trust further investigation will throw specific light on these doubtful points. The narrative of the two Captains is suspiciously obscure about both of them.

LYING LIKE A BULLETIN.—One of our neighbors, of a devotional turn, has incurred a very proper rebuke from Provost-Marshal KENNEDY, for posting false or exaggerated rumors upon its bulletin-board. Mr. KENNEDY sees no reason why lies of this sort, however pious the framer, should be permitted to excite and agitate the public. A better reason might, however, serve the Provost's turn. The posting of bulletins in some of our narrower thoroughfares seriously obstructs the sidewalk, rendering transit next to impossible. Very frequently the mass of interested readers take entire possession of the pavement, while wayfarers must betake themselves to the perils of the carriage-way. A prime duty of the Police is to keep the sidewalks clear. In London the perpetual cry is "Move on," wherever there happens to be an eddy of the living tide. Here in New-York nothing is more common than to see two or three burly policemen adding their bulk to swell the immovable and constantly-recruited mob in front of the bulletin-boards; and no one has ever heard of their opening or maintaining a path for the by-passer. Let the Police Commissioners abolish the bulletins, or see that the pavements are unobstructed.

The Idea of Nationality.

VICTOR HUGO, in his latest and most famous romance, represents his hero, *Marius*, as nurturing within himself, with the deep divination of a man of the people, what we now call *the idea of nationality.*" The author, who is at once a politician and a philosopher, perceives the strength of the connection which exists between freedom and patriotism; and, correlatively, he detects how inevitable is the alliance between Slavery and the absence of a true love of country. It would be easy to prove by an inductive process how natural and consistent are these affinities; but such a process is practically unnecessary when their coincidence can be deduced from numerous historical illustrations. Of these, none more striking has ever presented itself than is afforded by the present Pro-Slavery rebellion. We are not called upon to affix the stigma, for they themselves acknowledge and glory in it. They care nothing for their country—nothing for its past heroism, its future mission. All these are alike indifferent to men whom the despotism of Slavery has deprived of all idea of nationality.

In this mighty struggle, the feeling which is paramount and omnipresent with the Union soldier is the greatness and the glory of his country—the indivisibility of the Republic. Such a feeling has no place in the breast of the rebel, unless it is to be torn and gloated over with demoniac pleasure, like that of the fallen angels who destroyed the unity of Heaven. It is said that men hate those whom they have injured—the more if the injury be unprovoked; this may explain in some degree the bitterness of the traitors toward their outraged country. Yet this must only be a partial explanation. The corruption which has poisoned the intellectual health of the rebels—which has denationalized as it has unchristianized them—which has dimmed the clearness of the Southern intellect, as it has paralyzed its moral sense—which has rendered possible the incoherent ravings of Bishop POLK, and the fantastic fables of BEAUREGARD—has its source in the vile system which commences by denying and crushing the primary and inherent rights of man.

Where the oppression, or slavery, exists in the form of government, as in Turkey or China, it is easy to trace the lack of the national feeling to its primal cause—easy to understand how people take little interest in that which they have no share in directing, and the chief aim of which is to utilize their labor and resources for the selfish aggrandizement of a few. But even in such cases there will ultimately crop forth a certain love of country, although it may for a long time lie dormant. In the history of great rebellions or civil wars in absolutist countries, we find no instances where the movement was begun with intent to divide a country territorially; the purpose is confined to the subversion of existing authority. Thus in the Wars of the Roses, or in that of the Fronde, none of the combatants thought of sacrificing their nationality. They differed as to the best way of enjoying that nationality; but they had no thought which pointed toward its destruction. They believed their antagonists to be in error; but they had no matricidal notion of assassinating the common mother, and dream of rending into fragments the country whose strength and unity were the heritage alike of friend and foe.

It has been reserved for the Southern slaveholders,—the last of traitors, as they are the worst,—to set this infamous example, and to endeavor to stab posterity while they ruin their cotemporaries. The maddest of the French Revolutionists, dripping with the blood of the guillotine, yet adored his country, and died blessing *la grande nation.* The American rebel alone cares neither for country nor posterity;—his only notion of allegiance is devoted to cotton; his only idea of perpetuity is bounded by the fetters of the slave. When our European critics find that such sentiments find favor in the hearts of loyal Americans, we shall not object to their saying that Democracy—not Slavery—is a failure. Until then, they must not be surprised at our determined efforts to preserve the one, even should they involve an abatement of the other.

Experience has indeed shown that the institution of Slavery is incompatible with a true idea of nationality. Even if the "Southern Confederacy" were temporarily established, we know full well how speedily it would be shaken by a new war, when fresh recusants would insist on separating from the society. We do not intend, therefore, that the experiment shall be tried. There are too many millions who *do* love their country, who *do* cherish its history, who *do* look forward with bright hopes to its future, who *do* "nurture within themselves the idea of nationality," to permit this base and dishonest treason to enjoy a success which would involve the practical subversion of every law of civilization and of humanity.

State Politics.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION—HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 30.

The Democratic County Convention convened here to-day. Hon. JOHN M. JAVCOX was appointed Chairman, and Hon. GEORGE T. CROSSMON was selected as the Delegate to the Democratic State Convention.

A resolution, asking for the nomination of Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR, of Oneida, for the office of Governor of the State of New-York, was most unanimously adopted, amidst loud and enthusiastic applause.

UTICA, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 30.

The Hon. HORATIO N. SEYMOUR was to-day renominated by the Democratic State Convention, which assembled in this city.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND OF GOLD.

Quantity of Gold Prior to the Discovery of the California and Australian Mines—Former and Present Supply—Quantity of Gold in the United States—Rapid Increase in the Commercial Nations—Impossibility of Sustaining the High Price of Gold.

THE BANKERS, August, 1862.

The speculation in gold, recently so rife, proves how completely men are carried away by an imaginary idea without investigation into its ultimate truth. Not only this, but the exceeding aptitude to assume that what was true in the past is true now. This is one of the great sources of commercial errors. So far from the same thing being always true in commerce, the relations of commercial elements with one another, are continually changing with the circumstances and developments of the world. It is *not true* that the relations of supply and demand in the gold trade are the same that they have been in times past, or that it bears the same relation to a national currency *made a legal tender* which it does to irredeemable bank notes or Government scrip. The Government currency now issued can be made to pay the *more than a thousand millions of debt made each year*, and gold can do no more. In the payments in all commercial transactions gold is not needed. In a country where notes are abundant whether Bank, State or National,—the only *use* of Gold, as a distinguished banker said to me, is to *settle balances.* But, even this use is almost cut off. All domestic balances—which is the great bulk—can be settled with National notes. It is only the *foreign balances* which require gold for settlement, and these are comparatively small. Men may imagine that the world is going to ruin, and, therefore, hide away gold, for some imaginary purpose, but this does not extend very far. And the real question which is to determine the *price* of gold as merchandise (and you will recollect gold is only merchandise now) is the *relation of supply and demand.* In other words, is the supply increasing or diminishing *in reference to the use for it?* I unhesitatingly reply that the supply of gold was never so great, and never increased so rapidly, in the history of the world. Further, I say that the uses for it are relatively diminishing. Now, if this be true, the price of gold in reference to a bushel of wheat, or to legal tender notes which will pay for wheat, must, in the long run, diminish, and that, therefore, speculations based on the impulses and imaginary ideas of the day are very hazardous, and in the end will be found very unprofitable. I grant that the human will is unmanageable; but, against that I set off the fact that the quantity of gold is now so enormously large that the fancy or will of any number of people cannot control it. My object now, however, is to exhibit the main facts in the production and supply of gold, to show your commercial readers how small reason there is to believe that the price of gold can increase in the United States. Let us begin with the influx of gold from the mines of Mexico and Peru which we formerly believed to be almost incredibly large.

The whole annual supply of precious metals from America, as stated in HUMBOLDT'S *New-Spain*, was

From 1492 to 1515	$2,000,000 per annum.
From 1515 to 1600	$11,000,000 per annum.
From 1600 to 1700	$17,000,000 per annum.
From 1700 to 1750	$22,500,000 per annum.
From 1750 to 1800	$25,500,000 per annum.

The annual supply still further increased to 1810, when the minimum of Spanish-American supply was $43,000,000 per annum. From that time the supply furnished by Spanish-America gradually diminished, till within a few years, when the mines seem to have greater activity. The important fact to be noticed here is, that notwithstanding the enormous impulse to wealth, trade and speculation which the mines of Spanish-America gave to Europe, the whole annual production *was never, at any time, equal to the annual production of California alone.* The average product for ten years could never have exceeded *forty millions per annum*, while it sunk in 1820 to only twenty millions. Since 1830 there has been a gradual increase, till in 1860 the new mines of California carried the gold crop beyond anything known in the previous history of the world. But what has happened since? The new mines of Australia have come to equal those of California. For the last six years the products of California and Australia have been about equal, and approach an *annual average of fifty millions each.* Estimating the gold which does not enter the official records, (which is no inconsiderable amount,) the annual product of California and Australia amounts to the enormous sum of *one hundred millions per annum*, added to the gold of commerce.

In addition to this, we must count further:

Russia	$20,000,000 per annum.
Silver of Spanish America	10,000,000 per annum.
Colorado, Oregon, &c.	5,000,000 per annum.

Adding these, and we have the annual supply of precious metals, $135,000,000 per annum. This, it will be observed, is *three times the annual amount ever supplied by Spanish America* in the height of its wonderful production. I need not refer, in this place, to the *effect* it has produced on the commerce and industry of the United States. I refer you merely to the fact that the products of industry have *nearly doubled from* 1850 *to* 1860! that the shipping increased at the most enormous rate; that the magnificent City of New-York stands a monument to a commercial development to which Europe presents in modern times no parallel.

The *consumption* of precious metals is in three different ways: 1. Coinage, or money; 2. Manufactures and the arts; 3. Wastage. The last is so small as to be comparatively unimportant. The second, or manufactures, unquestionably consumes an immense amount. After deducting the old plate remelted, MCCULLOCH estimates the annual consumption of gold and silver in the arts to be, in 1835, $22,255,248 per annum. Of the whole amount produced at that time, more than half went into the arts; but the case is very different now. Supposing that, in consequence of increasing luxury, the consumption of the precious metals in the arts has increased 50 per cent., (which certainly is a large allowance,) then consumption, in that way, is less than $34,000,000 per annum.

The *annual supply* of gold and silver for coin (money) stands thus:

Production	$135,000,000
Used in the arts	34,000,000
Wastage—say	1,000,000
Annual addition to the money of commerce	100,000,000

In ten years past, then, there has been added to the *money* of the world a *thousand millions* in *coin*, or assayed bullion. The first effect of this vast addition was: 1. To increase the bulk of coin *in the great depositories.* 2. To supply the demands of *Asiatic commerce.* But, at the rapid rate of production, even these great tanks of gold must soon be supplied. I think they are nearly supplied now. When this is the case, gold must flow about among the people. It has done so already, largely.

We come now to the *demand* for gold, for it is the *relation* between supply and demand, and not the absolute quantity, which we are investigating. We notice, first, the great demand in the United States, instead of increasing, has been reduced to *one-tenth.* How? Simply this. The only demand for gold, as I have said, is to *settle balances.*

...ent. Prior to the national notes being made a legal tender, those balances were composed thus: 1. The payment of debts. 2. The balances of foreign commerce. 3. The balances of foreign commerce. But, for the two first, making, as I think, nine-tenths of the whole, no gold is now needed. The national legal tender notes perform the same functions as gold. No man will buy gold to do what the common paper currency of the country will do. The whole demand for gold is reduced to that of the foreign trade. How great is that? Taking the last twenty years together, the average balance against us has been quite small. In some years we have imported gold very largely. In two or three years, when the balance of trade against us was very large, the gold export reached to fifty or sixty millions. In those years it was but little more than the gold which was dug out of the ground. The average, however, has been small. It was apprehended that the cessation of cotton exports would require a large export of gold; but our export of bread and provisions made up the deficiency. Here, let me say, the *reduction of imports* must be taken into view. Our high tariff will restrict imports, so that the balance will probably be in our favor. This is one of the blessings of the war which should not be underrated. We have made our third Declaration of Independence, and this is final. American manufactures will increase and prosper, and we shall henceforth contribute far less of our wealth and substance to support the aristocratic and pauper-making Governments of Europe.

In view of these facts, I say it is impossible, by any law of supply and demand, that gold should remain above a very low premium upon the national currency, if, indeed, we do not find in the end that the national currency should have a premium upon gold—which it certainly will have, if the bonds into which it is convertible are above par. I have given you the premises from which my conclusion is deduced. Whether my reasoning be correct or not, the facts are unquestionable.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

ADDITIONAL FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

The State Library from Baton Rouge—A Reconnoissance.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 22.

Yesterday was a busy day in part of the City Hall. Independent of the carpenters who were erecting the speakers' stand for the great people's meeting of Wednesday night a large number of United States wagons were constantly arriving loaded with the State library, brought by our troops from Baton Rouge. It appeared to me that much of the material was trash, though it may not be altogether valueless to the antiquarian.

Last night a cavalry force returned to the city after making a reconnoissance of some fifty miles up the coast without meeting any signs of the enemy.

THE BATTLE OF BATON ROUGE.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF COL. DUDLEY.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING SECOND BRIGADE, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, BATON ROUGE, La., Aug. 7, 1862.

First Lieut. H. H. Elliott, A. A. A., G, Second Brigade:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose, for the information of the Commanding Officer, the reports of commanding officers of regiments and batteries which served under my command in the right wing of this Brigade, in the battle before Baton Rouge, La., on the morning of the 5th inst., marked as follows:

"A."—Capt. CLARK, Acting Colonel Sixth Michigan Volunteers.

"B."—Maj. H. O. WHITTEMORE, commanding Thirtieth Massachusetts Volunteers.

"C."—First Lieut. —— TAGLI, commanding NIM'S Battery, (Mass.)

"D."—Capt. —— MANNING, Fourth.

"E."—First Lieut. —— BROWN, commanding three pieces Indiana Battery.

"F."—Lieut.-Col. —— CALLUM, commanding Seventh Vermont Volunteers.

"G."—First Lieut. WM. CORBETT, commanding EVERETT'S Sixth Massachusetts Battery.

I forward the individual reports, so that the commanding officer may know to what extent this command participated in the events of the day.

It cannot be expected that I should mention all the brave exploits of persons, or even regiments, particularly on an occasion when all did so well. Our lines were very much extended, and I frequently necessarily found myself separated from each regiment, but on no occasion did I see a single regiment misbehave. All seemed to act with a coolness and determination that surprised even themselves after the excitement of the action was over.

On the afternoon of the 4th inst., Brig.-Gen. WILLIAMS ordered me forward with my own regiment and three pieces of light artillery belonging to the Twenty-first Indiana Regiment, under First Lieut. BROWN, to a point about two miles from the river, for the purpose of supporting the Sixth Michigan Regiment of Volunteers. After making a careful reconnoissance of the grounds, accompanied by Capt. CLARKE, Acting Lieutenant-Colonel, in front and on the right flank, I posted one piece on the Grandeville Spring road, the second on the road leading to PERKINS' plantation, and the third at the head of Boulevard-street; the first two supported by the Sixth Michigan, the latter by the Thirtieth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, then under the command of Major H. O. WHITTEMORE—its left resting on the flank of NIM'S Battery, which was posted in the woods to the left of Boulevard-street. Our pickets reported nothing during the night to warrant the belief that we should be attacked in the morning. At 3½ o'clock A. M., the enemy sounded the assembly, which we took at first to be the "long roll." On finding it to be only the "assembly," I ordered it repeated, supposing it to have been sounded by our regiments on the left, which promptly called all our troops on the right to their feet. The "reveille" roll call was hardly over, when firing commenced simultaneously on the left and centre of our front, shortly followed by the discharge of artillery on the extreme right. The latter was most promptly responded to by Lieut. BROWN, with his two pieces, and with great effect, as the scores of dead rebels laid thickly strewn at this point, after the battle, gave evidence.

The engagement on the whole line now became general. I immediately ordered NIM'S Battery, under the command of its brave and excellent First Lieutenant TAGLI, to the left and considerably to the front, so as to clear the thick woods in its front. Supported by the Thirtieth Massachusetts Volunteers, this battery went into action within 250 yards of a Kentucky regiment, sheltered by a fence and cornfield, where it remained doing excellent service until ordered to change position. Officers and men could not behave better; more coolness could not be expected from old veterans than the officers and men of this battery displayed. They changed position four times under my own observation, and on each occasion its gallant commander displayed his perfect competency for the prominent part he acted in this, the severest part of this well-contested field.

At this period of the action the fire on MANNING'S Battery and the Indiana regiment under command of Capt. NADLETT, was very close and severe—so much so that MANNING'S Battery was compelled to fall back, which it did with considerable confusion, leaving one piece and caisson, the horses having either been killed or disabled. First Lieut. WHITCOMB, Thirtieth Massachusetts, gallantly dashed through the smoke of the enemy's musketry and succeeded in bringing off the caisson. The fearless Indianians secured the piece, and both were turned over to the battery on the field. Capt. MANNING quickly rallied his men and went into battery on the right of the Indiana Twenty-first, well supported on the right by the Vermont Seventh, Lieut.-Col. CALLUM, (Col. ROBERTS having been mortally wounded.) Here this battery did good service. In the meantime the enemy appeared in strong force directly in front of the Indiana Twenty-first, Vermont Seventh and Massachusetts Thirtieth. At one time these three brave regiments stood face to face with the enemy, within forty yards of each other. For full one hour the contest for this piece of woods was fierce. At one moment the rebel Tennesseeans would seem to have success on their side; the tide would then turn, and the brave Twenty-first Indiana and Thirtieth Massachusetts would exchange a yell with each other, quickly advance and drive the enemy back to the fence and into the cornfield. While this brisk work was going on directly in front, the undaunted TAGLI, with his battery, was hotly engaged on the right with a full battery of the enemy that had cut its way through a belt of thick timber and approached within 150 yards. (This is supposed to have been STAMS' celebrated battery.) The Sixth Michigan, under Capt. CLARKE, Acting Lieutenant-Colonel, moved up to the support of NIMS' Battery in elegant order. Its assistance came most fortunately, for it was clear the enemy intended to outflank us at this point. Nobly did Col. CLARKE and his command discharge their duty here, as their list of killed and wounded show. This regiment did good service on more than one occasion this day. For individual acts of gallantry I refer the commanding officer to Col. CLARKE'S report. At this juncture of the contest I ordered Lieut. TAGLI to fire his three left pieces across the fronts of the Indiana Twenty-first, Massachusetts Thirtieth and Seventh Vermont. This was the turning point on the right wing. This galling fire of canister, with the terrible discharge of the regiments of musketry, effectually silenced the enemy's fire, and they withdrew again to the fields in the rear. For the valuable aid given by Lieut. BROWN [illegible] I have recommended his being promoted on the right, I refer to Acting Lieut.-Col. CLARKE'S report.

To the report of First Sergeant WM. CORBETH, commanding EVERETT'S Battery marked G, I respectfully solicit the Colonel Commanding's attention. His battery did not form part of my command in the morning, but from the fact one section was sent to me afterward, and the other fact of its having been supported by troops from the right wing, (Twenty-first Indiana,) accounts for his sending it through me. The number of dead in front of his position indicate the valuable aid his battery rendered on the left. There was very many acts of bravery which could not come under my own observation, therefore I respectfully solicit a careful perusal of the several reports made by the several commanders of regiments and batteries.

I cannot close this report without noticing the conduct of Capt. KELTY, of the Thirtieth Regiment, who fell at the head of his brave and active company of Zouaves; once before he had been sent forward to reconnoiter the position of the enemy, drew their fire, fell back with the same coolness and precision that he ever exhibited at drills. He was killed within fifty yards of the enemy's lines. His loss I feel specially and personally. Lieut. GARRANAR, Company K, Thirtieth Massachusetts Volunteers, fell wounded severely, yet requested to be left on the field. The command of the Thirtieth Massachusetts fell on Major WHITTEMORE, by its Colonel being assigned to the command of the right wing, and most honorably did he acquit himself of his responsible duties. He was probably more frequently under my eye than any other officer in the wing, and circumstances requiring me to move his regiment more often, he displayed coolness, tact, and military knowledge throughout the day, which well fitted him to command in the field. As for the conduct of the officers and men of his regiment, I refer you to his minute and correct report.

I am specially indebted to the following officers, who served on my Staff during the day: Lieut. TAGLI, who made a reconnoissance by my order at the commencement of the action, was detailed to serve on the Commanding General's Staff. He fell severely wounded by the General's side in ten minutes after. Lieut. HOWE, my Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, also fell mortally wounded. Both of these officers was shot in the very thickest of the engagement.

First Lieut. C. A. R. DIMON, who acted through the balance of the day as Chief of my Staff, and Second Lieut. NORCROSS, also rendered me every possible aid in the transmittal of orders from one section of the field to another. Lieut. DIMON joined me after the action commenced from the hospital, where he had been confined for days.

Lieut. CLARKE, Sixth Michigan, also acquitted himself handsomely.

I should forget one obligation, did I fail in my report, to mention the conduct of Assistant-Surgeon A. F. HOLT. He was by my side constantly, when not engaged in his professional duties, ready to transmit any order, transport to the rear, as he did on several occasions, under a hot fire, on his own back, the wounded; or discharge any duty that would contribute toward the success of the day.

The enemy having retreated, I ordered the troops composing the right wing to take up a more desirable position out of the woods, near the Penitentiary grounds.

Respectfully submitted, to the Colonel commanding Army of Baton Rouge, La.

(Signed,) N. A. M. DUDLEY,
Colonel, Commanding Right Wing, Army of Baton Rouge.

[Official copy.]—C. A. K. DIMON, A. A. A. General.

NEWSPAPER EXTRACTS.

A GREAT UNION MEETING.

In the New-Orleans *Delta* of Aug. 22 we find a report of agreat Union meeting which was held at Lyceum Hall on the evening preceding.

A little before 8 o'clock the meeting proceeded to an organization, by Col. T. B. THORPE proposing the following officers:

Col. J. M. C. BRADY, President; F. B. Earhart, Esq., Secretary. Vice-Presidents—John Sullivan, Jas. McGawley, H. Collins, J. O'Neil, D. S. Nugent, D. C. Woodruff, Patrick Sullivan, Henry McGuinn, Thos. Riley, H. Mahon, George Oakes, M. Guinn.

The officers were elected by acclamation, and the President, J. M. C. BRADY, then came forward and delivered an effective address, that was greeted with with great applause.

T. J. EARHART then introduced the following resolutions, which were moved and adopted:

Resolved, That it is only by the restoration of the authority of the United States that the laboring men of New-Orleans can expect remunerative labor.

Resolved, That feeling from a Government of Oppression, we found under the authorities of the United States a home of plenty, political equality and social elevation, and we desire a restoration of the authority that gave us such unequal blessings.

Resolved, That in Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, we have found a friend to the workingman, a gridier of discipline, a supporter of the honor and glory of his country, and we thank the Federal authorities that he and his brave army came to our rescue from a rebellion started without cause and carried on for the benefit of persons whom we believe to be enemies of mankind.

Col. T. B. THORPE was then introduced and hailed with the greatest enthusiasm. Waiting until the noise had subsided, the gallant Colonel proceeded substantially to say:

He did not come here with the intention of speaking, and that he would much sooner have taken a back seat, but that he had been repeatedly urged to say something; but what he would say, would be short and brief. He stated that he had come here twenty-five years ago and had seen this city grow from a comparatively small village to be a princely metropolis. He had seen the levee, now a miserable ruin, covered with the produce of the Far West, which had enriched our merchant princes and made our laborers the happiest and freest men under the sun. This was then the city of JACKSON and of CLAY—that had thrived and prospered under the ever-honored Stars and Stripes. He came back recently after an absence of six years, and finds her sitting in sackcloth and ashes, her people starving and idle, and her great men degraded by the rebellion. They might talk about the strength of this rebellion, but he believed there were enough brave Irishmen in this very city to sweep Louisiana. If you do not restore the Union, what are your lives worth? Will you consent to hang around the City Hall begging for a day's work? Gen. BUTLER has done all for you that man can do. He has exhausted the means and the money at his command to relieve you. He has made the rich give a *little*, to keep the people from hunger, from those stores they spent with such a lavish hand to ruin the people.

Who should know this country better than the Irishmen? Has not England trampled down their sea-girt isle for centuries, and did they not come here to find open arms and happy homes to receive them, and would they desert it now? And is this great country to be trampled down in the same manner—the poor whits man degraded for the sake of the everlasting nigger by a few rich men? What order was published in the *Picayune*, the *Delta*, the *True Delta*, and all the newspapers of New-Orleans by the rebel authorities? That no white man, no Irishman, should work on the levee, or on a steamboat. How dared they deny their right to honest labor? Why did they do it? Because, if they degraded them, if they saw your wives and children starving, they would be forced to enter their armies and be marched northward—to meet in deadly conflict their own countrymen fighting the battle of freedom. [Tremendous cheers.]

The speaker believed this country's salvation rested with the laboring men; they should, with a quickness of perception as if a knife had been stuck into them, know their deadly enemies to be the men that would, under any pretext, or under any subterfuge, degrade honest labor, and would trample them under foot—a man that would lower their status they should hate as their bitterest enemy. The speaker then referred to the many absurd stories put in circulation by designing men in relation to the meeting, and alluded, amidst loud laughter, to a story that had been industriously retailed by the quidnuncs—to the effect that all present were to be seized and enlisted. He did not come here to do any such thing. He came here to put a soul in them, if possible, to defy the devil; to knock the shackles off their arms; to tell them that with the working men of the country he could sweep the whole Confederacy and the British Lion they are so often trying to call in.

He proceeded to say that if they went to work under the protection of the American flag, some one steps up and whispers in their ear to beware, for next week England will intervene. In such a case, he told them to do what they should do and have a right to do—shut up the mouths of the libelers and villifiers of the Union. If some one sneaks up and tells them that ROSECRANS, BRECKENRIDGE & Co. are coming down with a vast army of 250 men, let them answer there are 500 men working under the Surveyor, and they will sally forth with their shovels and clean them out.

When the rebellion was inaugurated—when it was *sprung* upon Louisiana—for she never *went* out, thank God—when the ordinance of secession was first read, this city was unexampled in prosperity. A system of internal improvements had been inaugurated, that would, in course of time, have given to every poor man to this city a little cottage in the suburbs, that he might leave to his children. *Now*, we cannot find a silver pieceyune. Before this war was inaugurated, men went about with bags of silver in their hands, begging people, for God's sake, to give them banknotes in exchange. There yet exists a statute compelling the employes of the city to receive one-half of their salaries in silver—it was actually a drug in the market. How much did they think old Jacob BARKER would ask now to exchange the same shinplasters for coin? [Loud laughter and applause.]

If these times were to return, he told them they must have peace, and we must silence those villainous scamps who prevent it by going about villifying all truth, all good and all honor. The people of the majority of the Southern States, if left free, would hail with joy the raising of the Stars and Stripes over them. The United States does not wish to *conquer* them. If she did, a million of armed men could not have been raised. She comes as a parent among her children; she appeals to you, her people; she wants you to range under her banner; she requires the strength of your moral support, and wishes to let the brave fellows who are fighting for her laws, depart for their homes.

Col. THORPE sat down, amid loud and hearty cheering, and

Col. WARE, of Jefferson City, next took the stand, and made a very effective speech, calling on those present never to forget their common country, but to ever remain faithful to the Constitution and liberty.

The Metropolitan Band lead acclamations; and the meeting dispersed.

An out-door meeting was in progress simultaneously upon St. Charles-street. MADISON BAY presided, and addresses were made, and he as well as Judge HUGHARD and Dr. DOUTRIN, made addresses.

At the conclusion of the meetings, the band struck up a lively march, and proceeded, with the vast multitude, to the residence of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, where the most hearty cheers were given, the band at the same time playing "Hail to the Chief." Again the General was saluted with cheers. He finally came on the gallery of his residence, bowed two or three times and retired. The crowd then quietly dispersed.

As an evidence of the temper of the people, we give this incident. The street in front of the City Hall was densely packed for a square. Just before the speakers commenced, a couple of men in a buggy made a most outrageous attempt to break through the mass of people, the idea, no doubt, being to create an excitement. The guilty parties were quietly arrested and handed over to the police.

The *Delta* says, in noticing the meeting:

"We feel compelled, as an act of simple justice, to pay Col. THORPE a compliment, for the ability, perseverance and energy he has displayed in originating and carrying out the details of the great Union demonstration last night. And we also congratulate our city upon the possession of the patriotic men who so cordially sustained its objects by their presence and eloquence."

ORDERS BY GEN. BUTLER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 19, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 284.—Whereas, LOUIS SCHOLL, late of New-Orleans, La., having duly enlisted in the service of the United States, and joined the Fourteenth Regiment Maine Volunteers, and having lost his life in the late action at Baton Rouge, while bravely resisting the enemies of his country,

It is hereby ordered that the sum of $38, which should have been paid to him as advance bounty during his lifetime, and also whatever sum shall appear to be due upon the pay roll of his company, at the time of his decease, be paid to his mother, Mrs. ELIZABETH SCHOLL, of Rousseau-street, New-Orleans.

And that hereafter, he having left no wife or child, the sum of $8 per month, which would become due to his mother, according to law, as his legal representative, be paid to her every two months.

By order of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.
R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. G.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 18, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 1.—Capt. JAMES F. MILLER having been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, and Lieut. A. G. BOWLES as Aid-de-Camp on the Staff of Brig.-Gen. G. F. SHEPLEY, they will be obeyed and respected accordingly. By order of

Brig.-Gen. G. F. SHEPLEY,
Military Governor of Louisiana.

JAS. F. MILLER, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 18, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 271.—During the absence of Maj. J. M. BELL, the duties of Judge of the Provost Court of New-Orleans will be resumed and performed by Lieut.-Col. J. B. KINSMAN, of the Division Staff, and he will be respected and obeyed accordingly. By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER,

Commanding Department.

R. S. DAVIS, Captain and Acting A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 21, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 62.—Brig.-Gen. G. F. SHEPLEY having entered upon his duties as Military Governor of Louisiana, all officers on duty in this city or in Algiers, except officers of the Division Staff, will report to Col. HENRY W. BIRGE, Thirteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, Acting Brigadier-General.

Gen. BIRGE will report for orders to Brig.-Gen. SHEPLEY. By order of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.

R. S. DAVIS, Captain and Acting A. A. G.

THE PRICE OF BREAD.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT, NEW-ORLEANS, City Hall, Aug. 21, 1862.

The price of Flour being this day ten dollars ($10) per barrel, bakers are required to give, during the ensuing week, commencing on Friday, 22d instant, as follows, until further notice:

Fifty ounces of bread for twenty cents.
Twenty-five ounces for ten cents.
Twelve ounces for five cents.

Purchasers of bread from whom a higher price is exacted will report their names, the name of the baker, and leave a loaf of bread purchased, and a statement of the price paid, at any police station, or with any Assistant Provost Marshal.

G. WEITZEL, Lieut. U. S. Engineers,
and Assistant Military Commandant.

JAS. E. DUNHAM, Secretary.

INTERCEPTED LETTERS.

The *Delta* publishes a batch of intercepted letters. One, dated at Camp Louisiana, somewhere in Virginia, and signed A. MORRIS FAUNESTOCK, says, under date of July 15:

"Don't believe the Northern accounts of the great battle. We killed and captured immense numbers of men, guns and muskets, besides invaluable stores of all kinds—commissary, ordnance, quartermaster's, &c.—besides pursuing the Federals forty miles. Gen. MAGRUDER is not a prisoner in their hands, as they report. What a remorseless set of liars they are. They care not tell the North the naked truth. Intervention has been the subject of thought and the topic of conversation for some time. I do not put much faith in the idea, but feel that soon we shall have peace. Oh, what a blessed thing peace will be!

Yesterday evening Capt. HOBSON visited our camp. I saw him just as he was about to leave, and, going up to him, shook his hand cordially. He said: 'I have news for you, FAUNESTOCK. The *Picayune* has gone over to the Yankees, and its leaders are strongly Northern in tone, &c. I am sorry to tell it to you; but it is true—had it from the best of authority,' &c. I told him, indignantly, that it was not true; or at least if it were, that the proprietors of the paper had gone out of the firm. He could not answer as to that.

FRED, I am in the Southern army, fighting against the North—my birth-place. I fight on principle, and shall continue to lend my poor aid to this cause until we succeed, or I fall. If need be, I am fighting against those who were my friends. When I first came to live South, and even before, uncle gave me plainly to understand that he meant to start me in life, and I expect it. Of late, I have had better assurances than ever of it, and when I told uncle that my fate was linked to his and that of our cause, he told me I should never regret it. Through Uncle DICK, as I left him, I was told, in almost as many words, that uncle would now, more than ever, have my future at heart. Since being away from him, Uncle A. M.'s letters have been very encouraging. But what now? I have not heard from home for two months. Here news comes suddenly that the 'concern' has gone 'over to the Yankees.' Now, if that is so, unless Uncle had seceded from said 'concern' previously, it is plain that, to save his wealth, he also has 'gone' with it; and, too, just when we begin to see a bright glimmer of *peace* in the heretofore perfectly black horizon.

FRED, this hurts me. God grant I wrong Uncle by even supposing him to be false to the South. Perhaps he has transferred his property, or sold it, to some foreign subject, and then gone himself to Europe. I hope this *may* be so. If he has gone to the Federals, though, what a damper to my hopes and plans for life! In that event, I am without *that* 'start in life;' and if he has not disposed of his effects, all will be confiscated, reverting, of course, to the Confederate Government—unless, indeed, loyal *relatives* could claim *heirship* to it, as though he were dead.

Not that alone troubles me. Look at the dark shadow of *disgrace* which will rest upon my name for it, although having no share in it—all the time being engaged in battling against wrong and oppression from the North against my adopted country.

I had learned to love my Uncle with love like to that which a son should bear towards a father. Having, long ago, lost the confidence and affection of my own father, in time I learned to cling to Uncle, and feel that strong affection for him which is a parent's right.

Again, God grant that I wrong him in these thoughts, but I feel very bitterly the weight of grief which news like this has brought upon me."

Another letter, dated Tupelo Station, Mobile and Ohio Railroad, July 24, says:

"There is no way for me to get out of this place, (out of the army,) except by substitute. The company cannot offer more than one substitute a month, and Capt. SLOCUM makes us draw for the privilege. He must be physically sound. One substitute has already been accepted and the young man has been discharged; he had to pay $750 for him; costing him near a thousand before he was done. There is another member in camp who has the privilege for August. If I should get September and the month passes, and my man not on hand, my opportunity is lost. The month of September is open, when I will draw with a good many others. It is a slim chance at best, but the only way is to have my substitute *in camp*, where he will have to act with the company (as others have done) until I get the privilege of offering him. I have had opportunities at a thousand dollars, but of course could not act unadvised. If I had felt authorized to offer five or six hundred I am pretty certain I could have got one out of the many over-age, who have been discharged from the service. I had an opportunity at $300, and wrote to Mr. DABOW and Mr. JACKSON, at Jackson, to raise $200; having $100 from Mr. MACAY, total $300; but as soon as I found I could do nothing until September, I countermanded the $200. Oh, that I could be *free*, and no longer an *impressed soldier*!

We start in a very few days on a long march. It is supposed Chattanooga is our destination. I hate to go to that inhospitable country. We may go to Vicksburgh. I really hope so, as I can be near friends. If you can do it, send me a substitute. I will make no more efforts here, but will wait on you. Oh, tell me the highest limit you can give.

Twenty-five men have got their discharges on account of over-age. I notice all have accepted and gone home. Some five more were discharged on account of inability. Five have been detached as secretaries or clerks. Over thirty-five have slipped the noose in this way. It is not so disgraceful, after all, for me to get a substitute, for there are now five others who want substitutes, and two or three are likely to be discharged for inability.

The price of everything is enormous. We cannot go over a mile from camp without a permit, signed by the General. This is a virtual prohibition.

I am sorry I responded to BEAUREGARD'S call. All I feared has come to pass."

Still another letter, dated at Camp Louisiana, near Tupelo, July 25:

"I am now in Camp Louisiana, about sixty miles south of Corinth, where we have been recuperating an army exhausted by the constant duties and fatigue of watching the enemy at Corinth. You know we left or evacuated that death hole on the 28th May; so you see almost two months have elapsed. Our army is now in a state of good health and splendid discipline, and we will move very soon to checkmate BUELL, who threatens Rome, in the State of Georgia, with 40,000 men to back him. Gen. BRAGG now commands, as BEAUREGARD has resigned, which was fortunate for the country, as he cannot organize an army. It was a mob when he left it; now it is full of fire and spirit, owing to the iron rule of BRAGG, who will shoot a man if he steals a farmer's pig. Perhaps our destination may be to Chattanooga, which will be revisited under very different circumstances from the past.

The cause now is in a splendid progression to recognition, intervention, peace and independence by the Winter, or all the signs fail. The finances of the North exhibit the indubitable symptoms of the nearing overthrow of the Lincoln policy in the dejected tone of their Press, the enormous premium of gold, the high advance in exchange, the exportation of specie abroad. These are the unerring indications that the confidence of the people in our subjugation is now abandoned. I hope we will all live to enjoy the hard-earned blessings of our toil and the precious blood which has been expended. I prefer a thousand times to endure all the privations and perils of the service to die the thousand deaths of the cowardly miscreants of Louisiana of French extraction.

They are the disgrace of the army, and were sent home or disbanded, as they can do nothing but talk of home. BRAGG said the Orleans Guard were 'too nice to fight.' After their experience at Shiloh they were sent to Vicksburgh, from that place to Camp Moore, whence they stealthily crept into the city, one by one. We all pray that BEAUREGARD will conscript them, and work them in cleaning the streets, with collars on their necks. Our company is greatly changed since it left; some have been detained to positions of ease in the army, others discharged for various causes. It is astonishing how the various diseases of young men in the army, apparently sound, develop themselves in the presence of an enemy, or when ever a long march is to be performed. Then it is that dysentery, sore feet, cramps in the stomach, prevail to a frightful extent. But so soon as danger is over, or the fatiguing march made, these unfortunate gentlemen have the most excellent appetites, and are most agile in all the exercises of peace."

RAISING THE BLACK FLAG.

The *Delta* publishes the following note: "In the correspondence between Brig.-Gen. BARKSDALE, of the Confederate Army, and Col. PAYNE, of the United States forces, at Baton Rouge, it will be perceived that Gen. BARKSDALE says that VAN DORN threatens to raise the black flag. That threat is wholly unnecessary, as the black flag has already been raised in this city under the authority of the Confederate General in command of this department, on the 26th of December, 1861, in the general review then held on Canal-street, when a black flag was paraded on Canal-street, in front of Major-Gen. LOVELL, Gov. MOORE and Gen. LEWIS, bearing the motto, 'We ask no quarters, and give none.' Thousands of persons now in this city saw that flag. Q."

SAM. HOUSTON.

The following appears in the *National Advocate*:

ST. ANDREW STREET, NEAR DRYADES, New Orleans, August 20, 1862.

SIR: I see that a number of papers report the death of SAM. HOUSTON, late Governor of the State of Texas. As I am lately from Galveston and Houston I can explain the probable cause of the report. In April last he was very ill from a cold; the steamer *Diana*, running from Galveston to Houston, passes his place, and one day brought the report of his death to Houston. The flags both in Houston and Galveston were at half mast, and his obituary appeared in the papers. The return trip of the boat brought a contradiction of the report, however, and I have seen him in Houston several times since. R. J. K.

DISCOVERY OF ARMS.

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A large number of Confederate muskets were yesterday found in Broad-street Canal, near St. Bernard-avenue. They are new, and are evidently a part of the United States muskets, Springfield make, that have been hidden away by the rebels for some future use. Gen. BUTLER'S order has brought them out of the houses in which they were concealed, to be thrown into the canal. There were also the charred remains of a large number of muskets, the wood-work of which was destroyed, and the iron barrels, bent and out of shape, alone remaining.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Lieut. JAMES C. BIDDLE, the Aide-de-Camp of the late Gen. WILLIAMS, and who was a passenger going North in the *Sally Wood*, at the time of the destruction of that vessel by the guerrillas, is a paroled prisoner of war, at Vicksburg. He is permitted to go at large, and is staying at the house of the rebel Gen. SMITH.

EDWARD ROYAL, commonly called NED, has been arrested by Officer HIGGINS, on a charge of having, during the days of Confederate power, endeavored to get up a riot, having for its special object the killing of J. B. HUBBARD, a furniture dealer, whose store was situated at the corner of Perdido and Rampart streets. The charge is of course made by Mr. HUBBARD, who recently returned from an involuntary trip to the North, he having been warned to leave on account of his Union sentiments.

The Department of Pensacola has been taken from the Department of the South, and all the forces under Brig.-Gen. ARNOLD are placed under Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.

Mr. J. P. SEARLS has been arrested by Officer FOLEY for circulating the report that Gen. BUELL had surrendered his whole command to Gen. BRAGG, which was considered hostile to the Union cause.

Address to Loyal Pennsylvanians.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Tuesday contains the *Address of the Union State Central Committee* to the loyal men of Pennsylvania, preparatory to the operations of the Autumn campaign. The document is replete with patriotic sentiments, sustaining the Union and the present Administration, urging the continuance of the war, and exhorting citizens, native and adopted alike, of all classes and parties, to throw aside all minor differences of opinion, and rally to the rescue of the Republic. The pith of this energetic appeal is contained in the paragraph we quote:

"The State Central Committee would impress upon the people of Pennsylvania that the one great subject for them to consider is *the danger to the Republic*. There is no prejudice or opinion that should not be postponed, and, if necessary, sacrificed, to avert this common peril. The Convention from which the Committee derived its authority acted in this spirit, and it is now your duty to come forward and sustain the candidates that Convention placed in nomination. We make this appeal to all loyal men. They only are loyal who recognize this war as one waged for our national existence—who give an ardent and unquestioning support to the Administration—who sustain all the measures of Congress for the maintenance of the war-making power—who see in the Southern Confederacy, and those who are in alliance with it, the enemies of Civilization and Liberty—and who do nothing to weaken the hands of the Executive. They are not merely disloyal who take arms in their hands, and combine themselves into an army. He is a rebel who abjures his allegiance and becomes an enemy to his flag; but he is a traitor, who, while enjoying the protection of the Government, and ostensibly observing his pledge of allegiance, contrives to bring dishonor and defeat upon his country. These rebels and these traitors we are called upon to meet. We must encounter them on the battle-field and at the ballot-box. The ballot-box is the great source of popular power. If beaten there, our victories will be fruitless, our sufferings unrewarded, our sacrifices barren, and the glory and valor of our soldiers will end in the triumph of the Southern rebellion and a dishonorable peace."

The nominees of the Union Party for State officers are Hon. THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of York County, for Auditor-General, and Hon. W. S. ROSS, of Luzerne, for Surveyor-General. The address is signed by CYRUS P. MAGKLE, Chairman, and GEORGE W. HAMMERSLEY and W. J. HOWARD, Secretaries of the Central Committee.

The New Nicaragua Route.

The fine new steamship *San Juan*, GEO. B. SLOCUM, commanding, sailed hence for San Juan del Norte (Greytown) and the Lake of Nicaragua, yesterday, (30th.)

This steamship has been built and fitted with accommodations for the passenger business on the Lake Station of the new Nicaragua route, by her owners, the Central American Transit Company, under the direction of her present captain, who has had an experience of eight years on the Lake of Nicaragua. She has the capacity of carrying comfortably seven hundred passengers, all under cover, having two entire decks from stem to stern for their accommodation.

The upper deck has every comfort needed by ladies—berths, water-closets, washing places, and is strictly devoted to cabin passengers. The main deck is devoted exclusively to steerage passengers, and is provided with extensive accommodations for comfort and cleanliness, and the necessary privacy for female passengers especially. The lower cabin also belongs to the steerage, and is ventilated by a blower, which is worked by the engine of the steamer, by means of which a Northern temperature may be enjoyed in the tropics.

She has besides a capacity for freight of 200 tons, in addition to her full complement of passengers.

On her wheel-houses she carries the arms of Nicaragua, handsomely carved and painted—fire volcanos, with the rising sun and a liberty pole on the centre mountain. The whole is surrounded by military emblems, and the motto, "Virtus dentata dos fœderi." Below the scroll is a guinea-pig, the emblem of the Central American Transit Company.

The Missing Steamer Pacific.

A CLUE TO THE LOST VESSEL.

From the Quebec Chronicle, Aug. 27.

We were favored yesterday, by a reverend gentleman of this city, with an interesting document, found by a *confrere* who sent it to our informant that its contents might be made public. The letter or document in question was found on Thursday last, 21st inst., by PETER FRAIN, while going from Escoumins to Tadousac. It is in the following terms:

"S. S. *Pacific*, latitude 48 22, N., longitude 34 42, W., April 12, 1856. At this time we are in imminent danger of sinking, with all on board, having sprung a leak during a furious gale on the 9th; the fires are put out and we cannot float more than half an hour. This will be of interest to those who have friends on board, therefore, whoever finds it, pray publish. May God have mercy on us all, in an hour we shall be in eternity. Adieu to the world, it is mine no more.

R. JOHNSTON."

Such are the contents of the note, which, when found, was inclosed in a bottle. It is, of course, impossible to pronounce, with any degree of certainty, as to whether the letter is genuine. If not, however, it must be admitted that it is decidedly a good counterfeit. The paper—a sheet of small-sized note—on which it is written, bears traces of water, and the writing is considerably blurred. A portion of the sheet has actually moulded away, but the ink appears quite fresh and distinct. This, however, would be easily accounted for by the fact of its having been placed in an air-tight vessel. The hand in which the above lines are traced is large, and although irregular, and bearing the appearance of having been written under intense nervous excitement, is nevertheless the writing of a person of education.

On referring to the volume of the *Morning Chronicle*, for 1856, we find in the issue of the 28th of March [the *Pacific* being at the time about two months out] a list of her passengers and crew, professing to be correct, and in this list the name of "R. JOHNSTON" does not appear. This circumstance, however, is not sufficient of itself to condemn the document as a hoax, as it is well known that omissions frequently occur in the passenger-lists of the ocean steamers—omissions which chiefly come to light when accidents occur, and the minutiæ of the roll of those on board becomes of great interest.

We, therefore, give the above "message from the sea" for what it is worth. Whether actually genuine or not, the circumstances under which it would appear to have been written, and the circumstantial details which it contains as to the position of the vessel, would seem at first sufficiently authentic to give rise to wide speculation.

Fortifying Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Aug. 29.

Gen. ROSSEAU has arrived and taken command of this post. Strong fortifications commanding this city have been erected. The rebels have evacuated Chattanooga and gone to Knoxville.

No Northern mails have yet arrived.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with assortment of all sizes and styles.

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CURIOSITIES FROM THE CENSUS.

Orthographical Eccentricities—Human Fertility—Unusual Names—Oddities Generally.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 26, 1862.

The Census of 1860, as taken by the several Marshals, gives numerous illustrations of the kind of men that were usually appointed by the now defunct Democracy, to fill those important offices. Some of them exhibited a style of orthography quite original—so much so, that specimens from their schedules of returns will be of interest to the general reader; therefore I present the following, gleaned from their original work:

MARSHAL'S ORTHOGRAPHY—PROPER NAMES.

Rastis, Jorge, Israile, Emireon, Reichaile, Suffiah, Liddy, Anny, Bella, Ciris, Meriah, Liddyan, Oaker, Sharlot, Sustha, Absylum, Patterick, Elixandrew, Henry Sota, Nutan, Crisaiah, Jeromb, Body, Statuy, Rebekkah, Cristafer, Emia.

ORTHOGRAPHY, AND OTHER PECULIARITIES OF NAMES OF OCCUPATIONS, ETC.

Phisition, Phision, Macanic, Phycian, Counseller at Law, Parper, Gentlewoman, Gentleady, Maid, Old Gentleman, Wife, Governess, Widdow, Weelright, Taylerss, Lives at home, Decripid, Work in Glass, Astrologer, Architect, Farmer, Minister, Old Baptist, Shoomaker, Mashenist, Aprintes, Whealright, Housetender, Teacher of Sholes, Insain, Mind impared, Mashcinest, Ingenier, Struck by Litening.

ORTHOGRAPHY AND OTHER PECULIARITIES OF BIRTHPLACES.

Massachesuetts, Tenisee, Sexiny, Isle of Whyte, Maine, Rhodee Island, Mass; Wailes, Marland, Jarminy, Prushue, Misurah, Novecosia, Prucia, Ger.; Pencilvana, N. J., Brooklin; Mane, Measota, Urope, York stait, Newjirsey, Iowsy. San Jermingo, Massaychusetts, Ingland, Ostra, Prusia, Giblgia, Mayerland, Missipia, Merolan, Denemarch, Irland, South Caraliny, Farance, Delleware.

It is not alone from the ruder population of the distant West or from the South that these curiosities are gathered, but every State is responsible for its share. Even near the Athens of America, and in the same town, with the most celebrated *Alma Mater* upon this Continent—the Harvard University, at Cambridge, Mass—there was found one Democrat who perpetrated the following: "New-Jersey, N. Y.;" "Maryland, Va.;" "Portugal, Spain;" thinking New-Jersey was in New-York, &c.

The Marshal in Ross County, Ohio, has given among the list of nativities in that County, "Nix Cum Roue," and "In the Moon," and this may account somewhat for the number of *lyna*-tics of this generation.

Harlan Leaf, of Montgomery County, Penn., had three daughters, named Rose, Lilly and May; and by this time, it is presumed, there is an Olive Leaf added to the savory home.

To show that there are men of *letters* coming upon the stage in the Southern States as well as the North, this item is given. Martin Workman of St. Clair County, Alabama, has two sons, named Littleton A. F. M. Workman and John W. M. L. Workman, and in Russell County, of the same State, is a child one year old named E. V. L. T. J. S. R. P. Nolen. Geo. Jems, of Tallapoosa County of the same State, has three sons—triplets—14 years old, all living and doing well.

A woman in Pennsylvania, 27 years old, has nine children, all living. A family named Kelly, in Delaware County, of the same State, have had *three triplets*, but two years apart. In Jackson Township, Monroe County, Pennsylvania, there were eight idiots out of a population of 1,600, or one to 200, and in Waynesboro County, of the same State, out of a population of 1,200, there were 55 widows or one to 22. It should be recollected that these figures were obtained in 1860, before any of the results of the present war had been felt.

In Arostook County, Maine, a Mr. Thiboreau has 17 sons and 10 daughters all living, and all by one wife, who is yet by no means an "old woman."

Joseph Wintertice, of Missouri, was born in Ohio. His first child was born in Louisiana, his second in Missouri, his third in Illinois, his fourth in Ohio, his fifth in Missouri, and his sixth in Pennsylvania.

Among the causes for imprisonment in the Penitentiary at Baltimore, SAMUEL GREEN is given as convicted for having an "Abolition book in possession."

The Siamese twins live in Surry County, N. C., and when the census was taken, in 1860, the following facts were obtained:

ENG BUNKER was then 49 years old, and his wife, LAURAH, was 40 years old. The names and ages of his children were: KATE, aged 17; JULIA, aged 16; STEPHEN J., aged 14; JAMES, aged 13; PATRICK, aged 12; WILLIAM C., aged 6; FRED., aged 5; and RAZILLA, aged 1. His real estate was valued at $1,100, and his personal estate at $16,000, including 16 slaves.

CHANG BUNKER was also 49 years old, and his wife, ADELAIDE, was 37. Their wives are sisters. The following is the list of their children: JOSEPHINE, aged 17 years; CHRIS. W., aged 15; NANCY, aged 13; MARY, aged 11; VICTORIA, aged 9; LOUISE, aged 6; and ALBERT, aged 3. The value of his real estate was $6,000, and his personal estate $12,000, including 12 slaves.

At the conclusion of each schedule, the Marshal usually adds his certificate duly signed, and the following is a verbatim copy of one of them:

I hereby certify that those Returns were made according to my Oath and the Instructions, to the best of my knolage and belief.

JOHN KNOTH, A. M.,
Plymouth, Wayne, Mich.

These are but a few pebbles from that mass of material that has already cost nearly three years of hard labor. The work has been conducted with the usual dispatch, and it is expected that in a few months more a complete compilation will be ready for the public, minus a few such curiosities as the above. WATERLOO.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF DANIEL DONOVAN.

Meeting of the Several Fire Boards and their Action Thereon.

DANIEL DONOVAN, for several years an Assistant Engineer of the New-York Fire Department, and for ten years prior to his election to that office an active member and Foreman of Engine Company No. 35, died at his residence in this City on Thursday.

In consequence of a call issued by Chief DECKER, a meeting of the Board of Firemen and Engineers was held on Friday night, at Firemen's Hall, in Mercer-street, at which the following preamble and resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted, viz.:

Whereas, The Angel of Death has once more moulded his dread scythe at the portals of our institution, and summoned to "that bourne from whence no traveler returns" our well-beloved friend and associate, Assistant Engineer DANIEL DONOVAN; and

Whereas, The grief inspiring event demands from us a suitable record of the feelings of sorrow engendered in our hearts by the loss of one whom we delighted to honor while living, and who now that he is "not of earth," is our sad privilege to mourn; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Assistant Engineer DANIEL DONOVAN we have been deprived of the valuable counsel, able assistance and endeared presence of one who, during his connection with the Fire Department, by the possession and exercise of all the attributes that mark the man, won for himself a conspicuous position in its front ranks; the duties of which he ever performed in a manner honorable to himself and creditable to the whole body.

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the death of our late noble and gallant companion, DANIEL DONOVAN, and we long to tender our sympathy and condolence to his relatives and more immediate friends, and although his mortal remains are about to be committed to the dust, and we shall see his manly form no more among us, we can console ourselves with the reflection that his spirit is now in a better world, while the memory of his many virtues will be long cherished in our hearts.

Resolved, That the members of this body, together with the companies they respectfully represent, attend the funeral of our deceased associate, and that the various apparatus and places of deposit of the Department be draped with mourning emblems for the term of thirty days.

Resolved, That the above preamble and resolutions be published in the Sunday papers, and that a copy, duly authenticated, be transmitted to the family of our deceased friend.

JOHN DECKER, Chief Engineer, Chairman.
HENRY A. THOMAS, Secretary.

On motion of Mr. W. H. STODDER, of Hose Company No. 36, the following was offered and adopted as part of the preceding resolutions:

Resolved, That the Fire Department meet to attend the funeral of the late Assistant Engineer DANIEL DONOVAN, on Sunday, Aug. 31, at 12½ o'clock P. M., in Doane-street, right resting on Centre-street, the various companies wearing their respective badges, the officers with their trumpets draped in mourning, the Chief and Assistant Engineers acting as Marshals, and the fire-alarm bells be tolled during the solemnities, the Fire Department banner to be placed in charge of Engine No. 14; and the Board of Fire and Appeal Commissioners, the officers of the Fire Department Fund, and the Exempt Firemen's Association be invited to unite with the Department in the funeral solemnities.

Chief DECKER, in an affecting speech, spoke at some length concerning the deceased, and gave much interesting matter concerning his connection with the Department, after which the meeting adjourned.

After which a special meeting of the

BOARD OF ENGINEERS

was held, at which were present Chief DECKER and Assistants KINGSLAND, WEST, BRICH, LAND, PERLEY, HACKLEY, McCOSTA and BATES, and the following preamble and resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

Whereas It has pleased the all-wise and infinite Father to remove from our midst, in the person of DANIEL DONOVAN, a valued friend and an efficient co-laborer, and from the Fire Department of the City of New York one of its most able members, and one who for sixteen years, in varied capacities, has faithfully served its interests; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Board of Engineers, painfully mindful of our affliction, do not forget the family of the deceased, to whom we tender our heartfelt sympathy and condolence.

Resolved, That we attend the funeral of the deceased in a body, wearing the usual badge of mourning and carrying our staff draped in crape.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Sunday papers.

JOHN DECKER, Chief Engineer.
JOS. A. PERLEY, Secretary *pro tem*

Another Iron-Clad.

On Saturday, at 12½ o'clock, the United States iron-clad gunboat *Passaic*, which has been known as "Ericsson Battery No. 2," (*the Monitor* being *Number One*,) was successfully launched at the Continental Iron Works, Greenpoint. As the affair had been advertised to come off, a considerable assemblage was present. The navy was pretty largely represented. Rear-Admiral HIRAM PAULDING, of the Brooklyn Navy-yard; Commodore RINGGOLD, of the *Sabine*; Rear-Admiral GREGORY, General Superintendent of Iron Naval Vessels; Chief-Engineer STIMERS, the superintendent of the machinery of the new iron-clads; Naval-Constructor POOR, Gen. HALL, Mr. CUSHMAN and Mr. QUINTARD, were on the platform. Mrs. STIMERS, wife of Chief-Engineer STIMERS, christened the craft, but was too nervous to stand on the ship, and broke the bottle of champagne from the platform, amid tumultuous applause. Mr. STIMERS acted as Master of the Ceremonies in the most polished manner.

The *Passaic* is an iron-clad steam gunboat, 1,000 tons burden. She is 200 feet long, 45 feet wide, 12 feet deep; draws 7 feet of water now, and will draw 9½ feet when laden. These figures would give a good idea of a wooden ship; they can convey no impression of this one. She looks like a barge, with a sloping house on deck. She is as thick as two ordinary vessels. The width of iron, which is laid on a hull of extraordinary strength, is five inches. The turret is covered by wedges twice as heavy, being no less than eleven inches thick. The mail covers the entire craft, and goes beyond the bow, where it becomes a ram. It also extends 3½ feet—or half the entire draft of the vessel—below the water line. In action, then, a ball cannot strike an exposed part, because there is no part exposed. Even the prow or ram might be broken clean off without serious damage to the vessel. Under each deck beam of the forward part of the vessel, from turret bulkhead, there are three rows of stanchions of 2½-inch round bar iron, fastened by one-inch bolts. Aft of the turret bulkhead there is only one central row of stanchions.

Rope stanchions are placed around the vessel at intervals of ten feet, made of wrought iron, with an eye at the top for receiving the rope rail. A series of powerful strong bolts are also introduced all round the vessel.

The vessel is provided with six water-tight compartments, connected with each other with suitable doorways. They are formed of half-inch plates, butt-jointed and riveted flush.

The turret is 21 feet internal diameter. The plates, which are 11 feet thick, are applied in 20 sections, and joined vertically in such a manner that there is only one joint at any one place. The turret-plates rest on a flat ring, made of composition metal 1½ inches thick and 12 inches wide, provided with a vertical flange on the inside, 2½ inches high, 1½ inches thick. The top of the turret is formed of wrought-iron plates, ½ inch thick, resting on forged beams and railway bars, placed three inches apart inside the turret. Certain portions of these plates are perforated with holes one inch diameter. In the centre of this plating, a circular aperture will be made six feet in diameter, over which the pilot-house, of equal diameter, is to be placed.

The armament will, of course, be in the turret, which is intended for two 15-inch Dahlgren guns. The machinery will consist of two engines, which are on board. They were built at the Delamater Iron Works, and have cylinders 40 inches in diameter, and 22 inches stroke.

The blower-engines and blowers are of greater size than those of the *Monitor*, and instead of being placed in the engine-room, are applied under the turret, for the purpose of drawing down the cold air through the turret-roof, and forcing it into the boiler-room, and other parts of the vessel.

Two boilers, on MARTIN'S plan, are attached, of 10 feet face, 9 feet 3 inches high, and 12 feet 6 inches long, with three furnaces in each. These boilers rest on 16-inch floor-plate, felled and leaded, and furnished with all approved appurtenances. The propeller is made of cast-iron, 12 feet in diameter, with 16 feet pitch.

The *Passaic* cost $400,000, which is the price to be paid for all her sister ships. The next to be launched will be the *Montauk*, now known as *Monitor No. 3*.

After the launch, the party adjourned to the office of Mr. ROWLAND, where a *recherché dejeuner* was in readiness. Among the toasts proposed were those of Rear-Admiral GREGORY, Mr. STIMERS and Mr. ROWLAND, which were acknowledged in fitting terms by those gentlemen. There were several ladies present, the greater portion of them being female friends of naval officers.

The names of the other two vessels building at Greenpoint are:

Montauk, Ericsson Battery No. 3.
Catskill, Ericsson Battery No. 4.

Work on both these is progressing, and they will soon be ready for launching. The *Passaic* will be reported ready for sea in ten days.

The New Vanderbilt.

Captain DEGROOT'S new steamer, now building at the shipyard of Mr. ALLISON at Jersey City, is to be constructed in a very substantial manner. She is to be iron-strapped, her hull to be filled with water-tight compartments, and thirty feet of solid timber to be placed in her bows.

Her engine (now building in Jersey City) is to be of great strength and a model of its kind. The finishing and furnishing will be executed in the most elaborate and elegant manner, and everything tending to comfort, elegance and safety will be combined. She will be suitable for ocean or river purposes. It is expected that she will be ready to launch some time in September.

She is to be named the *Jacob H. Vanderbilt*, after the brother of Commodore VANDERBILT.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MOVEMENTS AMONG THE POLICE.—The following changes have been made in the Police Department during the past week: *Appointments*—Wm. N. Simpkins and Gilbert Bain, to the First Precinct; Jeremiah Teahan, to the Second Precinct, and Jacob P. Hoffner, to the Twenty-third. *Resignations*—Geo. Rowland, of the First; Martin F. Fogle, Patrick Oates, Bartholomew Griffin, Geo. W. Bentley and Wm. A. Hallock, of the Third; John D. Arthur, of the Sixth; Henry C. Raymond, of the Sixteenth; Fred. Von Prubargh, Twenty-ninth, and Wm. Maguire, of the Broadway Squad. These resignations are all made by men who have volunteered in the Metropolitan Guard for the purpose of serving their country. Their situations will be reserved for them. Sergeant Hugh Monahan, of the Tenth, doorman; Joseph Tower, of the Forty-fifth, and Patrick White, of the Forty-second, have resigned for other reasons.

THE MURDER IN ESSEX-STREET.—JACOB WEILER, the husband, who was committed to the Tombs upon the Coroner's warrant, charged with having caused the death of his wife by shooting her through the heart, at No. 194 Essex-street, a few nights since—an account of which has been heretofore published in the Times—was, yesterday, released on bail. His counsel, Messrs. HOWE & WHITMORE, say that the evidence in the case was sufficient to justify them in making an application to the Supreme Court for a writ of *certiorari*.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—About 11 o'clock on Friday evening, a man named MICHAEL GALLAGHER was accidentally run over, and instantly killed, by car No. 66 of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company, at the corner of Thirteenth street and Sixth-avenue. Those who witnessed the accident say that no blame could be attributed to the driver. Coroner RANNEY will hold an inquest upon the body to-day. The wheels of the car passed over the neck of the deceased.

BARNUM YET LIVES.—MR. BARNUM, in an elaborate advertisement, mentions to the public that for one week more they can see the antagonistic attractions of TOM THUMB and GRORGE A. NOTT. The Aquarm are yet the chief attractions of the Museum, made so by the creative hand of the Omnipotent, and appropriately described by the naturalist, DARON.

A CASE OF CIGARS STOLEN.—A man who gave his name as JOHN LANNIGAN, was brought before Justice CONNOLLY, at the Tombs yesterday, upon a charge of having stolen a case of cigars, valued at $75, from a guest at French's Hotel. The accused was committed for trial in default of bail.

MAJ. TROTTER AT HOME.—Maj. F. E. TROTTER, One Hundred and Second Regiment N. Y. S. Vols., arrived in town yesterday. Maj. TROTTER was wounded twice in the fight with Stonewall JACKSON, near Culpepper, and is now at home on furlough from the War Department.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL—Weekly Report to Aug. 29, 1862:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Aug. 22	212	266	478
Admitted to Aug. 29	32	22	54
Discharged, cured or relieved	58	53	112
Died	9	2	11
Remaining at date	176	233	409

Males 365—females 24.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN—ENLISTMENTS IN THE EMPIRE BRIGADE—THE OTHER REGIMENTS RAISING IN BROOKLYN, &c.—The news received yesterday of the defeat of the rebels at Bull Run had the most enlivening effect. The excitement was intense. All the military headquarters were crowded with persons anxious to hear the latest intelligence. The square about the City Hall was thronged. A large number of men enlisted in consequence of the good news, and Col. JOUARDAN'S regiment of the Empire Brigade was nearly filled under the impulse of the hour. Only a few men are now wanted to fill the regiment to the minimum standard, and in three days from this time there will be one thousand men in the ranks. The tents are all up on the parade-ground at East New-York, and the men have taken possession. They are well satisfied with the arrangements.

The Senatorial Regiment, under command of Col. ANTHONY CONE, is full. They are encamped in the City-park, near the Navy-yard. Those in uniform are in quarters, and those not in uniform are sent to camp as soon as they are clothed. The regiment will be ready to march next week.

The Fourth Metropolitan Regiment is progressing finely. One recruiting office was opened at No. 43 (Low's Buildings) Court-street, opposite the City Hall, yesterday morning, and before night upward of seventy-men were enlisted. Company B obtained eighteen men during the afternoon. The officers of this company are: Captain, THOMAS J. CORNELL, of the Forty-third Precinct police; First-Lieutenant, WM. B. BOERUM, Justice of the Second District; Second-Lieutenant, CHARLES S. FROST, of the Detective office.

The following is an account of the checks cashed for bounties at the Mechanics' Bank for the week ending Aug. 30:

Monday, Aug. 25	114 checks, amounting to	$6,840
Tuesday, Aug. 26	229 checks, amounting to	13,740
Wednesday, Aug. 27	357 checks, amounting to	21,420
Thursday, Aug. 28	259 checks, amounting to	15,540
Friday, Aug. 29	360 checks, amounting to	21,600
Saturday, Aug. 30	375 checks, amounting to	22,500
Totals	1,694 checks, amounting to	$101,640
Week end'g Aug. 23	1,023 checks, amounting to	61,380
Totals	2,717 checks, amounting to	$163,020

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in Brooklyn last week was 187, of which 102 were males and 85 females. The principal diseases were: Cholera infantum, 37; convulsions and marasmus, 18 each; debility, congestion of the brain, and diarrhœa, 11 each; consumption, 14; croup, 7; dysentery, 6; hemorrhage of the bowels, typhoid fever and diphtheria, 5 each; bronchitis and hooping cough, 4 each; disease of the heart, 3; measles, cholera morbus, premature birth, nervous fever, softening of the brain, 2 each, &c. Under one year of age, 66.

CONGREGATION BAITH ISRAEL.—To-day, at 1 o'clock P. M., the newly-elected Synagogue for the Congregation Baith Israel, corner of Boerum and State streets, Brooklyn, will be dedicated to public worship. Rev. Dr. RAPHALL and Rev. S. M. ISAAC will deliver the addresses in English, and prayers and songs will be given by Rev. Mr. ALEXANDER, assisted by a choir and full orchestra. The occasion, which is one of rare interest, will amply repay a visit.

LAW REPORTS.

Injunction to Restrain Tenant from Underletting.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Barnard.

Crippen vs. *Hamilton*.—The defendant hired of plaintiff a furnished dwelling house, and, it is alleged, that the lease contained a covenant on the part of the defendant that he should not underlet the premises without the lessor's written consent. The house and furniture were valued at $18,000; and it is now alleged that the defendant threatened to let the property in violation of the agreement unless the sum of $17,000 was paid to him.

The plaintiff now applies, on this statement of facts, for an injunction order to restrain the defendant from letting the premises.

The Judge granted the order.
Edwin James for plaintiff.

Court Notice.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Judge DALY will sit as Surrogate through the month of September, opening each day at 12 o'clock.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Barnard.

Butler vs. *Fears*.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.
Wilson vs. *Pettibone and Others*.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.
Ward vs. *Beebe*, &c.—Motion denied.
Dusart vs. *Delacroix*.—Bill taxed at $75.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Justice Monorief.

Galligan vs. *Pfeiffer*.—Order granted.
Sinclair vs. *Quiner*, &c.—Order granted.
Hobbs vs. *Deboli*.—Order granted.
Dodge Executor, &c. vs. *Tiers*, &c.—Order granted.
The President, &c., *of the Manhattan Bank* vs. *Littlefield*.—Order granted.
Brown vs. *Squire*, &c.—Report confirmed and order granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 30, 1862.

$10,000	U. S. 6s of '81, Reg.	101½	
25,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Coupon	101¾	
20,000	do.	101¾	
93,000	do.	101¾	
1,000	U. S. 6s, '68, Coupon	99¾	
3,000	U. S. 6s, '74, Coupon	90½	
20,000	Treasury 7 3.10 per cent. Notes	104¾	
2,000	do. Ind. small	102½	
10,000	U. S. 6s 1 yr. Coupon	99¾	
11,000	U. S. Dis'd Notes	89¾	
6,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	61	
1,000	Virginia St. 6s	66	
3,000	Mo. State 6s	47½	
10,000	do.	47½	
3,000	Cal. State 7s	99¾	
1,000	E. 2d M. Bds. '79	110½	
3,000	E. R. 8th M. Bds.	85	
13,000	E. R. 3d M. B. '83	104½	
3,000	H. Rd. 3d m. Bds	85	
3,000	M. C. & Pel m SFB.	111¾	
3,000	do.	112	
10,000	C. B. R. 8 p ct. Bds	112	
1,000	Goshen Branch Bds	91	
2,000	C. & N. W. 2d m.	31½	
1,500	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st m.	96	
1,000	C. & To. S. F. Bs.	86¼	
20	Bank of America	92	
30,000	American Gold	115¾	
3,000	do.	115¾	
	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	160½	
50	Pacific Mail S. Co.	111	
75	do.	115.111	
50	do.	111¾	
100	do.	115.111¾	
100	do.	111¾	
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	115. 94	
450	do.	94¾	
50	do.	110 94	
1050	Erie Railway	3½	
40	do.	3½	
500	do.	3¾	
300	Erie R. Preferred	69	
230	do.	69½	
200	do.	b30 69¾	
30	do.	68¾	
5	Hudson R. Railroad	52¾	
50	do.	b10 53	
200	do.	53	
37	Harlem Railroad	16¾	
50	Harlem R. Pref	40¾	
200	Reading R.	b60 62	
200	do.	b30 62	
50	Mich. Cen. R.	69	
200	do.	69¾	
200	do.	s10 69¾	
350	do.	69¾	
300	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	31¾	
100	do.	b60 32	
600	do.	31¾	
100	do.	b10 31¾	
176	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	63¾	
50	do.	b30 63¾	
150	do.	63¾	
250	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	62¼	
425	do.	62¾	
50	Cle., Col. & Cin. R.	25¾	
900	Cle. & Pitts. R.	25	
200	do.	25½	
800	do.	b60 25½	
200	do.	b60 25¾	
100	Gal. & Chicago R.	72¾	
425	do.	73	
50	Cle. & Tol. R.	73½	
1300	Clev. & Tol. R.	53¾	
300	do.	s10 53¾	
200	do.	53¾	
150	Chi. & Rock I R.	68	
250	do.	87¾	
50	do.	b10 69	
50	Del., L. & West'n R.	94¾	
250	Pitts. F. W. & C. R.	41	
100	do.	b10 41	
54	do.	40¾	
33	Rome & W. R.	70	

SATURDAY, Aug. 30—P. M.

The Stock Exchange to-day recovered the decline of yesterday afternoon—the War news being esteemed more encouraging. A fair average business was done at the early Board, (and only Board on Saturday in the Summer months,) well distributed over the list of Bonds and Shares. After the Board, on the Street, as usual of late, about 12½ or 1 o'clock, adverse rumors were again circulated to the prejudice of the National army in Virginia, which for the moment depressed the bidding prices, but without inducing any considerable sales. The Brokers held an informal meeting in their Board-room at 2½ P. M., when the feeling was firmer than on the Street, and the bidding higher than on the printed sales at the morning session.

After the Brokers returned to the Street, the news of the great battle of Bull Run was made public, and upon this the market rapidly advanced, and at 4½ o'clock closed with much firmness, about as follows, compared with Friday:

	Friday.	Sat.		Friday.	Sat.
N. Y. Central	93¾	94½	Hudson	62¾	63
Erie	38¾	39¾	Pacific	111	111¾
Erie Preferred	69¾	69½	Panama	139	140
Rock Island	62¾	63¾	Missouris	47¾	47¾
Galena	72¾	73	Tennessees	50¾	51
Mich. Central	68¾	69¾	U. S. 6s, 1874	90¾	90¾
Mich. Southern	31¾	32¾	U. S. 6s, 1881	101	101¾
Mich. Guarantee	32¾	34	U. S. Notes, C. H.	108¾	107¾
Illinois Cen.	62¾	63	Treas. 7.30 5 cts.	104¾	104¾
Toledo	53¾	54¼	Bills on London	127¾	127¾
Reading	80¾	61¾	Gold	110¾	110¾

The following were the bids for the Bank Shares:

New York	100¾	Commerce	91¾
Merchants	100	Bank of the Republic	90
Union	99	Metropolitan	99
America	107¾	Mar ne	107
Phœnix	102	Park	107
State of New-York	93		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	111	T. H. & Alton, seconds	92
N. Y. C'l's Con. '76	113	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	23
Erie firsts, '58	102	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	84¾
Erie seconds, '79	110¾	Chi. & N. W. G. B. Ex.	80
Erie thirds, '83	104½	Chi. & N. W. firsts	70¾
Erie fifths, '85	88	Chi. & N. W. firsts, ass.	52
Buff., N. Y. & E. firsts, '77	89¾	Chi. & N. W. seconds	31
Hudson 8 cts, '69	110	Chi. & N. W. thirds	50
Hudson seconds s. f., '86	109	Ill. C. & Wabash Brds	92
Hudson thirds, '75	94	Col. & Wab. seconds	72
Hudson convert., '67	90	Gal. & Chi. Brds	104¾
Harlem firsts, '68-'73	109¾	Gal. & Chi. seconds	104
Harlem seconds, '64	102¾	Chi. & R. I. firsts	103
Harlem thirds, '58	94	Chi. & R. I. Ex.	96¾
High. Cen. s. f., '69-'72	103	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. sts.	90¾
Mich. Cen. m. f. 8 p c, '62-'11	112	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. ds.	81
Chi. Bur. & Q. s. f. c. 1st s	112	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. ds.	81
Mich. South. 7 p c. 2ds	89¾	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	96¾
N. Ind'a oshen Line, 8 c.	101	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	60
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 p c	102½		

The following is an official statement of the business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, New-York, during the month of August:

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Aug. 1, 1862, by balance		$359,207 61
Receipts during the month:		
On account of Customs	$4,868,940 00	
On account of Patent Fees	4,588 85	
On account of Post-office Department	215,532 65	
On account of Loans	9,565,837 10	
On account of Miscellaneous and Transfers	10,280,503 58	$24,715,401 58
Total		$25,074,609 07
Payments:		
Debit Balance	$2,468,134 48	
Treasury Drafts	22,643,658 27	
Post-office Drafts	186,318 88	$25,298,811 63
Aug. 30, 1862, debit balance		$213,402 55
By Balance, Cr., Disbursing Accounts	$9,559,590 46	
By Receipts during the Month	15,356,087 41	$24,915,677 87
To payments		14,851,512 75
Balance		$10,064,165 12
By Balance, Cr., Interest Account		$640,359 20
By Appropriation		1,200,000 00
Total		$1,840,359 20
To Payments		889,172 03
Balance		$951,187 17
By Receipts for Customs in August, 1862		$4,868,940 00
By Receipts for Customs in August, 1861		178,481 34
Increase in August, 1862		$4,690,458 66
By Balance, Cr., Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office		$95,434 77
By Coin Received during the Month	$325,431 21	
By Fine Bars Received during the Month	83,358 72	408,789 93
Total		$504,224 70
To Payments in Coin	$323,204 94	
To Payments in Fine Bars	68,241 57	401,446 51
Balance		$102,778 19
By Funds in hand, in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$11,403,772 97	
By Funds in hand, in Assay Office	86,917 55	$11,460,690 52
By Fine Bars in Assay Office	46,370 03	
By Unparted Bullion in Assay Office	202,613 00	248,892 03
Total		$11,709,582 55
Less Overdraft and Due Depositors		699,006 28
Balance		$11,010,526 27

The following is a statement of business at the Assay Office at New-York, for the month ending Aug. 30, 1862:

Deposits of Gold.

Foreign Coins	$20,000	
Foreign Bullion	34,000	
United States Bullion	350,000	$404,000 00
Deposits of Silver, including Purchases.		
Foreign Coins	$13,000	
Foreign Bullion	3,980	
United States Bullion (coastained in Gold)	4,500	
Old Coins	500	
Washoe	20	$22,000 00
Total deposits, payable in Bars	88,000	
Total deposits, payable in Coins	338,000	$426,000 00
Gold Bars Stamped		396,003 46
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage		324,144 38

DRY GOODS.

MOSQUITO NETS
at $1 apiece.
HARTWELL'S PATENT CANOPIES.
PALMER'S PATENT CANOPIES.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 Broadway.

R. H. MACY.
Nos. 201 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.
CLEARING SUMMER SALE OF
Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, White Goods,
Fine Flannels, Housekeeping Goods.
Lace Curtains, French Flowers,
Yankee Notions, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas.
Always a full assortment, of seasonable colors.
Ladies' best quality Paris Kid Gloves, cheaper than any house in the City.

GRAND OPENING OF FALL FASHIONS FOR 1862—On MONDAY, Sept. 1, Madame DEMORES'S inaugurals will open, No. 473 Broadway, and No. 27 East 14th-st.—New patterns of the Paris fashions; cloaks in great variety, new and elegant sleeves, waists, wrappers, capes, jackets, sacks, &c., &c., with new and beautiful patterns for misses and boys, of all ages. The "Mirror of Fashion," ready Sept. 1.

LADIES, THIS IS THE LAST MONTH for nice fitting dollar corsets, 50c. skirts, and the fine 25c. stockings, cheap hair nets, gloves, fancy goods, Zephyr worsted, yarns and small wares. This month prices must advance. Now is the time to save money. Send your orders and postage stamps. N. B.—Premium allowed on silver and gold.
ELGERT'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

NOTICE.—EAST INDIA AND INDIAN GOODS in every variety, wholesale and retail. FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No 683 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,
No. 16 Gramercy Park,
(East 20th-st.,)
Will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS KENNEDY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 20 EAST 25TH-ST.,
Between Madison and 4th-avs.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. French is the language of the school. The terms will be as reasonable as possible. For circulars, &c., apply at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be to town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above receive immediate attention.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 56 West 11th-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.
Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and business. A pupil can enter when six years of age, and remain till he is twenty. Prospectus with full details, to be had. Lessons will be resumed on SEPT. 16.
ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MRS. L. A. SHEPHERD'S
Young Ladies' French and English Boarding and Day School, Clifton, Staten Island, will reopen Sept. 25. Circulars and references may be obtained of John Appleton, No. 443 Broadway; A. S. Barnes, No. 51 John-st., N. Y., or as above.

**MISS A

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until THURSDAY, Sept. 25, 1862, at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton water stock of the City of New-York, authorized by Chapter 372 of the laws of 1860, and as amended by Chapter 181 of the laws of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary, to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 26, 1862.

NOTICE.—CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, LATE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—Holders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and all the holders of the Receiver's certificates of indebtedness of the above-named Railroad, are hereby required, pursuant to a resolution adopted at the annual meeting of the 20th of July, 1862, to deposit their above-named documents with L. H. MEAKER, Chairman of the Trustees, before the 10th day of September, 1862, at No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9.

Attention is called to the third resolution, adopted at the Bondholders meeting of 23d of July, 1862, according to which parties not complying are subject to be limited to their rights in their distributive share of the proceeds of sale, and all other and further rights which they may have, by virtue of the agreement, to cease.

Those who have not yet subscribed to the Receiver, can, in accordance with the last resolution, adopted at Bondholders' meeting of 8th of July, 1862, now become parties to said agreement by subscribing and paying at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, before the 5th day of September, 1862.

L. H. MEAKER, Chairman of Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1862.—The holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, extended to 1883, are notified that the interest due Sept. 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that date, at this office, on presentation of the proper coupons. It will be necessary for the holders of bonds not thus extended to present them at the office of the Company, where they can receive the principal and interest in Sept. 1, 1862. The privilege of extending such bonds will cease at that date.

H. N. OLLIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, Aug. 18, 1862.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that books of transfer have been opened at the Agency in New-York. Stockholders who wish their stock registered in the New-York books will please forward their certificates to this Office or to WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Transfer Agents, New-York.

G. W. CASS, President.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF THE WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD SINKING FUND BONDS.—Sealed proposals for the sale to the Company of the whole or any part of eight thousand dollars of their Sinking Fund Bonds will be received until the 1st of September. Address to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company, Box No. 3,955 Post-office.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD GENERAL OFFICE,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 25, 1862.

THE COUPONS FALLING DUE ON THE 1st September next, from the bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the Bank of the State of New-York.

WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

THE BOND AND STOCKHOLDERS OF the FOX and WISCONSIN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY are requested to meet at the office of the Company in Trinity Buildings, in this City, on TUESDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 P. M.

JOHN F. SEYMOUR, President.
Aug. 26, 1862.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of five (5) per cent., payable to stockholders on demand, and a scrip dividend of thirty (30) per cent. on the "Earned Participating Premiums" of the year ending 31st inst., and participating premiums amounting to $163,940 also an interest dividend of six (6) per cent. on outstanding scrip. The scrip certificates will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th day of October next. By order of the Board.

RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., out of the net earnings of the past (3) three months, payable at the office of the Company on and after FRIDAY, 22d inst.

The transfer book will close on the 14th, and reopen on the 23d inst. By order of the Board,

F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

SAVINGS-BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 136-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK.—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $600 and under. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BELL, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, August 26, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS office until Thursday next, 4th September, at 12 o'clock, M., for the delivery in Philadelphia of one thousand cavalry horses and five hundred artillery horses. They must be sound, free from blemish, and from five to eight years of age. The cavalry horses must not be less than 15 hands high, and the artillery horses not less than 15½ hands high. The former must be well trained to saddle and the latter well trained to harness; all to be subject to a rigid inspection, and no horse will be taken that is not considered by the inspectors as fit for the service intended. No mares will be taken, and all horses to be of a dark color. Half of the above number to be delivered on or before the 20th September next, and the balance on or before the 1st October. No bids will be received from any one person, for more than one hundred horses. Security required for the faithful performance of the contract, the names of whom must accompany the proposals. (Signed) A. BOYD,
Capt. & Ass't. Q. M. U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS.—PROPOSALS WILL be received by the School Officers of the First Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 3d day of September, at 12 o'clock noon, for the furniture required for Ward School-house No. 28, situated at No. 97 and 99 Greenwich-st., First Ward. The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Furniture." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

Dated Aug. 26, 1862.

LEWIS NOLTE,
JOHN S. SCULLY,
JOHN CASEY,
Committee on School Furniture.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM CAULDWELL and another, against SYLVESTER S. SOUTHWORTH. In pursuance of a judgment and decree of this Court, bearing date Aug. 12, 1862, and of a judgment order and decree of this Court, bearing date Aug. 25, 1862, I, the subscriber, the receiver therein and thereby appointed, do give notice that I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, by Gerard Betts, & Co., Auctioneers, on the premises at No. 113 Fulton-street, in the City of New-York, on the first day of September, 1862, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, all the debts, good-will, property, equitable interests, rights, and things in action, of the copartnership firm of CAULDWELL, SOUTHWORTH & WHITNEY, composed of above plaintiffs and above defendant, and lately doing business in newspaper publishers, at No. 113 Fulton-street, in the City of New-York.

Dated New-York, Aug. 29, 1862.

ABRAHAM B. TAPPEN, Receiver, &c.
J. H. HOSACK PYCKMAN, Plaintiff's Att'y.

THERMOMETERS FOR THE MILLION.—FINNELL'S fancy patent card thermometers, (50) one dollars per gross. Samples sent by mail, 20 cents. Warranted correct. Terms cash.

M. A. FINNELL, Patentee.
No. 134 West Houston-st., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For building receiving basin and culvert at the northeast corner of Fifty-seventh-street and Third-avenue; sewer in Cherry-street, from James-slip to Roosevelt-street, and flagging and reflagging in Thirty-seventh-street, between Madison and Lexington avenues. Also, in Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on the west side of Second-avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, and north side of 57th street, from Second-avenue to a point about two hundred and eighty feet west therefrom; both sides of Third-avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets; both sides of Cherry-street, between Roosevelt-street and James-slip; southerly side of Chambers-street, between Baylis-street and James-slip; west side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth streets; east side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, and both sides of Thirty-seventh-street, from Fourth avenue to a point about two hundred and five feet west.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB P. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.
Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Aug. 22, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREER,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave via Jersey City, from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 6 A. M., Mail for Dunkirk, and intermediate Stations. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Binghamton, and principal intermediate stations. 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate Stations. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cunningsburg and principal Stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk, and principal Stations. The Express Trains connect at Hornellsville with Railroad for Buffalo; at Elmira, with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the railroad for Scranton, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Toms River, &c. On and after July 15, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 6:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, until further notice, the steamboat will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M., instead of 4 o'clock, returning, cars leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 10:40 A. M., and 4 P. M., except on Saturday, when the afternoon train will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Tom's River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First class meals on board the steamboat. Passengers for points below Eatontown, on the main line, will take the 2:30 P. M. boat on Saturdays.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 4 P. M., for Farmingdale.
On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40, and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10.40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

GO TO THE SEA SIDE.—THE CARS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company are now running regularly from Fulton and Catherine Ferries to Church Lane, Greenfield, Gravesend and Coney Island. This is the best route to Sheepshead Bay. Private parties and associations and pic-nic parties accommodated on application at the office.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport: 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M for Syossett; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 8:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4 2nd and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—"DAILY LINE."—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad; also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken, and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices.

GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, via New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassypoint and Verplanckes. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th and 30th sts.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.
The Nowshon leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12¼ and 3¼.
Spring-st. at 9¾, 12½ and 3½.
Dey-st. at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
Morris-st., Pier 4 at 10, 1 and 4.
Fare 25 cents, including return ticket.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sunday excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.

E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

EXCURSION TO THE GREAT EASTERN.—Every day after her arrival till her departure. The steamboat OSSIO, Capt. REYNOLDS, will leave Fulton Market-slip at 11 o'clock A. M., to sail around the steamer and return. Fare for the trip 25 cents.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

STEAMER BROADWAY FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, from pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Amos. (West 10th-st.)

FOR NEWARK.—STEAMBOAT THOMAS P. WAY leaves pier foot of Dey-st. at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M., Sunday and every day.

NEW DUTCH HERRINGS.—A SMALL LOT just arrived per steamer *Tritonia*, and for sale by R. W. BURLAGE, No. 49 Exchange-place.

MEDICAL.

APPLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition; 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequalled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copahia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Actinotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Scouts Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the deepest-seated taint—eradicated by use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, fulfilling to receive prompt treatment, however, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY connected with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Elixir restores the fire and vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $1 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEDIER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the ordinary organs, thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACRICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. At his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and No. 16 Ann-st.; FEDERIEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE consulted (by consulting on all diseases of a private nature. His practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of indiscreet confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of receiving scientific treatment. Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book are gratuitous circulation, by a offered, which should be read by every man who is suffering loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, consulted in his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 5729 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

TO YOUNG MEN.—SCORES OF GRATEFUL letters weekly are now received from people who have recovered PERFECT HEALTH by following the directions contained in Drs. TAYLE and JACKSON'S great work, called "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS AND THE SEXUAL DISTURBANCES AND ITS ILL-TREATMENT MANAGEMENT." Price $3. For sale in New-York by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121, and H. DEXTER, No. 113 Nassau-st.; C. BLANCHARD, No. 39 Ann-st., and all booksellers everywhere.

NERVOUS DEBILITY—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' unequalled specific remedies for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Elixir restores the fire and vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $1 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

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DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

MEN OLD TOO SOON, NERVOUS, OR IMPOTENT.—Send to Box No. 3,606 Post-office, New-York City, for a copy of "Facts for the Feeble." By Dr. F. HOTTICK, Author and Lecturer. Will be sent gratis, and post-paid, anywhere. Office No. 599 Broadway. Hours, 10 till 2 o'clock.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the nauseating and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rankest and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to contract, unless the remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 250 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PUBLIC MEETING—EIGHTH AVENUE RAILROAD TO HARLEM.—Citizens and property owners attend the public meeting, Monday, 1 o'clock P.M., Sept. 1, at Elm Park Hotel—92d-st. and Broadway. Important business will be presented. By order

THOMAS MANSON, Chairman.

B. A. HAUSER, Vice-Chairman.
JAMES SEAVERS, Treasurer.
JOHN W. ANDREWS, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of QUICK & VAN BOSKERCK, for the purpose of purchasing and dealing in mercantile paper, and also the buying and selling on commission, at the Brokers' Board, stocks, bonds, and other securities. Office No. 42 Pine-st.

TENNIS W. QUICK,
LUCAS J. VAN BOSKERCK.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1862.

MACHINE SHOP
AND FOUNDRY WORK WANTED.
Address
Box No. 220, Yorkville Post-office.

FOR SALE—SIX POWER LOOMS, ALL RUNning; can be seen on the third floor, rear of No. 163 West 25th-st.; will be sold cheap as the owner is going to leave the City.

STREET IRON.—POLISHED BELGIAN, PATENT polished imitation Russia, "K G" American and English sheet-iron, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st., and No. 119 Beekman.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN,	

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$150
Second Cabin Passage	80

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	70

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 13.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 27.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 3.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 17.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA. Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION IN THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. HAWS, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this line is permanent in time and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. C. MESSERVEY, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY.....Sept 13 | MONDAY.....Oct. 13.
Passage money to Nassau.....$51
Passage money to Havana.....70
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
MARION,
J. D. PHILL

NEWS FROM FREDERICKSBURGH.

Everything Quiet There—Gen. Burnside's Forces Still in Possession.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 30.

I left Fredericksburgh at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The city is quiet, and everything remains as it was, in the possession of Gen. Burnside's army.

There is no truth in any reports of its having been abandoned, or the Union troops falling back.

There are no indications of any considerable rebel force in that vicinity, or any prospect of any which could effect disaster to us.

Rumors of disasters to Gen. Pope circulated something of a panic there yesterday; but that has now passed away, and the alarm of the people is quieted, and they do not anticipate any disaster. It could not be captured, except by a large rebel force, or without the entire destruction of the place.

OUR FREDERICKSBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

TRANSFER OF THE SICK AND WOUNDED—MUTILATION OF THE MONUMENT OF THE MOTHER OF WASHINGTON—THE COLONIZATION SCHEME DISLIKED BY THE SLAVES.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Thursday, Aug. 28, 1862.

A stranger finds many objects of interest even in this old and aristocratic town. Previous to the war, considerable activity began to be manifested, particularly in the manufacturing line. The water power of the Rappahannock at this place, and for two miles above it, is not excelled by the Merrimac itself, and Northern capital and enterprise may yet make here another Lowell or Manchester. Three or four cotton and woolen mills have been in operation even since the war began, and the large brick building in the outskirts of the town, which has been more recently used as a hospital, was a woolen mill employed exclusively in manufacturing clothing for the rebel army. All the others are likewise stopped. The patients now in this hospital—some 250—have just been sent across the river. Since the 12th of August, 450 have been received and discharged. It was in charge of Dr. DANIEL HOLMES, Brigade Surgeon of Volunteers, and was in every respect a most eligible and desirable location. Hereafter it must, for a time at least, be left in rebel hands. Those that have been as follows: CHARLES KERNS, of Reading, Pa., Fiftieth Pennsylvania Regiment; a contraband, shot, as alleged, while attempting to run the guard; ISAAC GIBSON, of Seventy-ninth New-York, Company I; the latter died very suddenly, and within a few minutes of being brought in; and JOSIAH H. BROWN, Co. E, Seventh Wisconsin Volunteers, June 26.

The nearest neighbor of this institution has been a most unpleasant one, in the person of a Mrs. OWENS, a termagant and brawler, who has made a practice of running out to her gate, when any Union soldiers happened to pass, and heaping upon them the vilest abuse. "Nigger thieves," "Abolitionists," "murderers," "cut-throats," and other mild epithets, are the common staple of her conversation. Her husband and two sons are in the rebel army.

In full view of her residence, to the eastward, stands the unfinished monument of the Mother of WASHINGTON. It is situated on a gentle hill-side, upon the old Kenmore estate. Near it is a brick inclosure, fifty by thirty feet, which contains the graves and tombstones of the GORDON family. One grave, near the iron gate by which you enter the inclosure, is without a head-stone, on which had just been placed handsful of fresh and beautiful flowers.

The monument that is intended to commemorate the resting-place of the mother of WASHINGTON, is a square marble structure, ten feet at the base, and some fifteen feet high. The second tier has square corner posts, the intermediate recesses being reserved and occupied by two capped and fluted columns five feet in height—the whole being finished by a neat border of panel-work. Near by, lies half buried in the earth, an obelisk of solid marble, sixteen feet in length, four feet at the base, and sixteen inches square at the top. This block of rough and unhewed marble was no doubt intended to surmount the square pedestal I have described. This beautiful work of art, the contribution of a nation's gratitude and affection has been defaced by showers of bullets which have been dashed against its sides, and all the projecting corners and sills of the work have been hammered off by bricks, the vandals climbing even to the top of the work in order to execute their evil purpose. This desecration of what ought to have been sacred in the affections of every true-hearted American, was committed by the rebel soldiery before they evacuated the town, five months ago. The object, no doubt, was to cast the odium of the infamous act upon the Union troops. This, I am informed, was the animating purpose of the scoundrels who mutilated the monument.

Yesterday, three prisoners were brought in by a small party of cavalry. They were captured some ten miles on the Richmond road. They were farmer-looking men, mounted on pot-bellied steeds, and each seemed at least fifty years of age, but their farmer coats concealed loaded six-barreled revolvers. On the holster of one of them was marked in ink "CAPTAIN CONWAY, C. L. Dragoons, Caroline County, Va." They were sent to Washington.

The streets of the town contain many stores which have been closed since the rebels left, and the town is as lonesome and dull as a rainy Sunday. The citizens have gone into the rebel army, and those who remain, male and female, I would commend to President LINCOLN as *hopeful* subjects for conversion to the Union cause. It is my solemn conviction that any one of the most amiable of them would pay a heavy premium for the privilege of shooting him or any other Union man.

The colored people dislike the colonization scheme; and many of them say they would prefer to take their chances of freedom on the soil, either from the President of the United States, or, *what they now consider probable*, from the Jeff. Davis Government, to being deported to some strange land. They would, multitudes of them, prefer to remain in servitude to leaving the homes and graves of their fathers. They have, however, a great horror of being gobbled up by Stonewall JACKSON, and sent to the South; and I predict that there will be a grand skedaddle of them from this town if the Union troops are withdrawn. E. S.

NEWS FROM MEMPHIS.

Rebel Reports—The Richmond Congress—Breckinridge at Jackson, &c.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

The following is a special to the *Missouri Democrat*:

"The Grenada *Appeal* of the 23d admits the capture of the steamer *Fair Play*.

A skirmish had occurred at Helena Island on the 27th, in which the rebels claim to have taken 36 prisoners.

In the Richmond 'Congress' YANCEY has introduced a bill justifying the use of arms by any one in the South against the invaders, and if taken, and treated otherwise than as prisoners of war, JEFF. must retaliate.

Kansas is claimed as in the 'Confederacy.'

PRICE is said to have joined BRAGG at Chattanooga.

BRECKINRIDGE is at Jackson, Miss. Last night guerrillas, 100 strong, made their appearance on the opposite side of the river, and literally sacked the neighborhood. Much of this was done within sight of the gunboat that lies in sight of the city.

IMPORTANT FROM NEWBERN.

Another Expedition to Hamilton—Rebel Batteries to be Destroyed, &c.

The United States steam transport *Albany*, Capt. *Lewis*, arrived last evening from Newbern, Aug. 22, and Hatteras Inlet, 24th. She brings intelligence of an expedition, consisting of five gunboats, and a number of the marine artillery, having left Newbern on the 22d inst., for Hamilton, N. C., to destroy some rebel batteries that the rebels have been erecting at that place.

The health of the squadron and troops at Newbern was good.

The *Albany* brings a mail and the following passengers: H. Bonnel, J. F. Engle, Capt. F. Field, of steamer *Alliston*; J. Roach, E. Edwards, S. W. Hildreth, J. Williams, B. Barnes, R. Mills, S. H. Knouse, J. Kellmans, S. F. Allen.

THE MILITARY EXCITEMENT.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

The One Hundred and Fifteenth New-York Volunteers.

The One Hundred and Fifteenth New-York Volunteers, from the Fifteenth Senatorial District, reached this City on Saturday morning at 3 o'clock.

They were at once marched to the Park Barracks, where comfortable provision was made for them, and where at all hours of the day they might be seen fast asleep, giving utterance to snorings of unmistakable vigor.

The following is a list of the officers of the regiment:

Colonel, SIMEON SAMMONS; Lieutenant Colonel, George S. Batchelder; Major, Patrick H. Cowen; Adjutant, Thomas B. Horton; Quartermaster, Martin McMartin; Surgeon, D. R. D. Sutton; Chaplain, Rev. Sylvester S. Clements.

Captains—Company A, Garret Vandeveer—Lieutenant W. Ferguson, Commanding; B, John P. Kneeskern; C, William H. McKelvick; D, L. D. Lingenfelder; E, W. H. Shaw; F, W. French; G, Lieut. Savage, Commanding; H, S. E. Smith; I, E. L. Walrath—Lieut. D. Kettle, Commanding; K, William Smith.

Some of the men received "leaves" and amused themselves by visiting the Museum and Trinity Church, and strolling up Broadway.

A great crowd followed them and greeted them with cheers, as at 4 o'clock they took their departure.

A great majority of the volunteers are farmers. They were enlisted in the counties of Saratoga, Montgomery, Fulton and Hamilton, and compose one of the hardiest and best regiments organized in this State. They are as a class well educated. At least twelve of the privates are graduates of colleges, and men of high social positions.

Some families contributed nearly all their male representatives to the ranks. A notable instance occurred in the first company, Lieut. FRANCOIS commanding. Six brothers named LANGER enlisted together. Three brothers-in-law of the LANGERS are in the same company. All of them were in good pecuniary circumstances, and expect to do their share, as a family, to save the country. Many property owners are in the ranks.

The officers of this regiment are superior men. Col. SAMMONS is a wealthy farmer of Montgomery County, of extended business relations, and the son of THOMAS SAMMONS, of Revolutionary memory, who served in the war, and afterward, for many years, in Congress. Col. SAMMONS was once Colonel of the Twenty-sixth Militia Regiment. Lieut.-Col. BATCHELLER is a prominent lawyer of Ballston Spa, a son-in-law of Hon. JAMES M. COOK, and a graduate of Harvard College. He is an excellent drill officer. In 1859 he represented the Saratoga District in the Legislature. Maj. COWEN is a son of Judge COWEN, an eminent lawyer and jurist, the author of *Cowen's Treatise*. Adj. HORTON was formerly editor of the Montgomery County *Republican*, and an ex-member of Congress. Ex-Col. WALRATH, formerly of the Twelfth New-York Volunteer Regiment, is a Captain in this regiment.

The Sixteenth Connecticut.

One thousand and thirty men, composing the Sixteenth Connecticut Volunteers, under command of Col. FRANK BEACH, arrived in a Hartford steamer at this port yesterday morning. It was at once, and without delay, transferred to the ferry-boat *Kill-von-Kull* and taken to the depôt of the New-Jersey Central Railway. Ample refreshments were there provided by Col. ALBY, of which the men partook heartily before leaving for Elizabethport.

A majority of the volunteers were enlisted in Hartford, though considerable numbers came from the country, and are agriculturists. As a body they are hardy and intelligent, and many left profitable employments for places in the ranks. There are men of much property among the privates. They have enlisted for the war, have arranged their affairs, and do not intend to return until they have seen the end of the rebellion.

The following is a list of the officers:

Colonel, FRANK BEACH; Lieutenant-Colonel, Frank W. Cheney; Major, John H. Burnham; Quartermaster, Gurdon Robins; Surgeon, Dr. Abner S. Warner; Chaplain, Rev. Peter V. Finch.

Captains.—Company A, (Hartford,) Capt. Henry L. Pasco; Company B, (Hartford,) Edward H. Mix; Company C, (Hartford,) E. E. Rankin; Company D, (Suffield,) Samuel Brown; Company E, (Collinsville,) Charles Babcock; Company F, (Hartford,) H. W. Seaver; Company G, (Hartford,) Nathaniel Hayden; Company H, (Manchester,) F. M. Barber; Company I, (Sanford,) J. L. Drake; Company K, (Bristol,) N. S. Manross.

The One Hundred and Sixth.

The One Hundred and Sixth Regiment of New-York Volunteers, Col. JUDD, reached New-York yesterday morning. They were brought down in the steamer *McDonald* and two large barges. The ranks are full of good men, all enlisted in St. Lawrence County, as were four other regiments.

The men were supplied with arms in this City, and sent on to Washington, *via* the New-Jersey Central Railway, in the afternoon.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fifth.

This regiment, which left Troy last night, reached this City, under command of Col. WILLARD, early this morning by rail. They will be sent on to Washington at once.

Other Regiments.

The One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment left Albany last night by the steamer *New World*, and is expected here to-day.

The One Hundred and Twenty-second is to leave Syracuse to-night, and will be due here either to-night or to-morrow morning.

The Thirteenth New-Jersey.

This regiment, which has been encamped during the past month on the outskirts of the City of Newark, N. J., received orders to leave for Washington Saturday afternoon. The men are armed with Enfield rifles, equipped in the regulation uniform, and number one thousand and fifty men. They are under the command of Col. E. A. CARMAN.

The Fifteenth New-Jersey.

The Fifteenth Regiment of New-Jersey Volunteers, Col. SAMUEL FOWLER, left for Washington at noon Saturday. The regiment is nine hundred and forty strong, and is armed with Enfield rifles. It is one of the best ever raised in the State. Several thousand persons were present to cheer them on their way.

Return of the Thirty-Seventh.

The Thirty-Seventh Regiment N. Y. S. M. returned from the seat of war yesterday afternoon. It reached Pier No. 1 at about 5½ o'clock, where the exempt members, the reserve corps, and other friends of the regiment, with DODWORTH'S band, had assembled to meet them.

Their march up Broadway disclosed the tramp of veterans, and every man looked proud and happy, as do men when in the performance of honorable duty. We understand that the first business of the Regiment will be to reorganize, enlist and push out again for the war. Their homeward march was attended by thousands of people, who cheered and hurrahed at every step.

The New-York Fourteenth.

The Fourteenth Regiment is being largely reinforced. A few days since 25 men started for Virginia, and yesterday morning 31 marched from the City Armory for the seat of war. Hon. M. F. ODELL addressed them when leaving their late headquarters in a strain of patriotic fervor, which no one but a patriot and ardent lover of his country could do. The men cheered rapturously, and then marched off down Fulton-street, Brooklyn, and proceeded on their way to the seat of war. They were a noble looking set of men, and will do good service to their country.

The Eighth Regiment.

A meeting of the exempt members and friends of the Eighth Regiment was held at the Armory, over Centre Market, on Friday evening, to make suitable arrangements to give them a hearty welcome on their return from the seat of war. Nothing definite being known as to what time the regiment would arrive in the City, the meeting adjourned to meet again to-day, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Armory, when all the ex-members and friends of the "Old Eighth" are expected to assemble. Their term of service expired on Friday. They have been stationed for the past two months at Yorktown, Va. It is barely possible that it may arrive to-day.

MILITARY MATTERS IN THE CITY.

THE DRAFT.

The War Department has not authorized the postponement of the draft in any of the States. A circular letter has been sent from that Department to all the Governors, saying that in the present exigencies of the Government no revocation or modification of the order already issued could be made. Why the draft will not take place on the 3d of September, as announced, is because the enrollment cannot be concluded by that time. Several weeks will probably be required to complete it in this State. There is so much the longer time to fill up the State quota voluntarily.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE'S OFFICE.

Judge-Advocate-General ANTHON and his aids are working like beavers, but they cannot achieve impossibilities, and the gigantic task of correctly enrolling all the able-bodied residents of this City and Brooklyn, will occupy a good many days to come yet. The thing is being done upon a capital system though, and will not be delayed a moment longer than is absolutely necessary to insure even-handed justice to all who may be liable or exempt.

UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE.

There was a greater rush than ever at the United States Mustering Office, in White-street, yesterday. Hundreds of recruits were inspected by the courteous Dr. MOTT and his assistants, and sworn in by Capt. LAMSON and Lieut. KENASTON. This week there will not, in all probability, be so much to do. The stoppage of the bounties cannot but cause a falling off in the number of recruits.

THE LAST BOUNTY DAY.

All bounties—State and United States—stopped yesterday. There was, in consequence of a knowledge of that fact, a considerable increase in the number of volunteers for the day, and a rush of business at all the military departments. A number of certificates of men who will swear in to-morrow were filed at the mustering office, and these will obtain their bounties. Capt. CASS, the disbursing officer, has kept his accounts so straight that he will be able to balance his books in a day or two.

FILLING UP REGIMENTS IN THE FIELD.

A very large number of men have been enlisted in the City for regiments in the field; enough, perhaps, for a few of them, to nearly fill up the ranks which battle and disease have thinned; but a great many who have tried to recruit have done very badly, not obtaining, in some instances, half a dozen men in a week. The main reason for this has been that volunteers have generally preferred joining the Senatorial District and other new regiments, in which they fancied they would have a better chance of promotion. Several of these regiments have received their full complement and can be sent off within a week, 900 or 1,000 strong. They will, no doubt, do good service, and, in one way, make up the gain which a year of campaigning has made in the armies of the nation; but it is material for reinforcing the old regiments that is most wanted—that is, indeed, indispensable. That must be obtained, somehow. If by direct volunteering so much the more desirable. If not that way, though there must be no draft for the purpose, or incomplete new regiments must be used for consolidation with the veterans. The day of bounties is past. As previously stated, most of the best new regiments are full. All the volunteering that has taken place between now and the commencement of the draft should go to the benefit of the old regiments.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT AND THE DRAFT.

The deputation of firemen which lately waited on the authorities at Albany, to press the claim of the firemen to exemption from the draft if they will undertake to furnish their quota voluntarily, did not argue the case entirely in vain. It is certain the department can furnish more willing men than the draft would legitimately take, and every one would wish that its members might be permitted to comply with the requisition of the country in their own way. They have already supplied more than their share to the armies that have done the hardest of the fighting. On the subject of letting them supply their quota under the draft by volunteering, Chief Engineer DECKER has received the following letter:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Aug. 28, 1862.

John Decker, Esq., Chief Engineer of the New-York Fire Department:

SIR: I am directed by his Excellency, Gov. MORGAN, to inform you that the claims of the New-York firemen to exemption from a draft will receive a careful consideration, and that such a disposition of the application will be made as will, it is hoped, be satisfactory to the Department, whilst at the same time it shall not militate against the general principle, that when our institutions and Government are threatened it is the duty of all classes to contribute to some extent to their support.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOS. HILLHOUSE, Adjutant-General.

CORCORAN'S IRISH LEGION.

Each company of the Sixty-ninth New-York State Militia Regiment is bringing in its arms and equipments to the Armory previous to reorganizing for the war. Nearly every officer and man in the regiment will volunteer to form the nucleus of Gen. CORCORAN'S new Irish Legion. By the way, Capt. MCIVOR, who was taken prisoner at Bull Run and shared the brave CORCORAN'S imprisonment, has been appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fourth Senatorial District Regiment.

THE METROPOLITAN BRIGADE.

All the regiments of the Metropolitan Brigade are filling up very rapidly. The First is completely organized, and only wants a few more men. The following is a list of its officers:

Colonel, TURNBULL; Lieutenant-Colonel, Nott; Major, Day; Adjutant, Bradley; Quartermaster, Raymond; Chaplain, Williams, (Episcopal.) Co. A—Captain, Wheaton; First Lieutenant, Tileston; Second Lieutenant, Rogers. Co. B—Captain, Tate; First Lieutenant, Lyon; Second Lieutenant, Abbott. Co. C—Captain, Stearns; First Lieutenant, Falls; Second Lieutenant, Pinckney. Co. D—Captain, Brandiss; First Lieutenant, Benjamin; Second Lieutenant, Ellis. Co. E—Captain, Howell; First Lieutenant, Bergen; Second Lieutenant, Corsa. Co. F—Captain, White; First Lieutenant, Timolat; Second Lieutenant, Griswold. Co. G—Captain, Jackson; First Lieutenant, Cootes; Second Lieutenant, Murray.

The Second Regiment is also in a very forward state. The names of its field officers have been previously published. Annexed are those of the field:—Colonel MORRIS, Lieutenant-Colonel HOGKINS, Adjutant COPELAND, Quartermaster BERTONET, Surgeon WATTS.

The officers of the Third Regiment are not yet designated, but recruiting for the ranks goes briskly on. Mr. HAGERMAN acting as Officer *pro tem.* for that purpose. The Fourth is to be commanded by Capt. MEADON—now Colonel, of course—of the Brooklyn police. The Fifth and Sixth are to be started this week. The Metropolitan Brigade has proved a far greater success than its most sanguine friends anticipated. It is a fine organization, and will give a good account of itself.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

The officers and members of the Seventy-first Regiment N. Y. S. M. now in the City, will please meet at the Armory, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Sunday, 31st inst., to make arrangements for the reception of the regiment, now on its way from Washington.

G. W. ROSEVELT, Quartermaster.

THE STANTON LEGION.

There will be a dress parade of this new regiment, now numbering 700 men, under the command of Col. ALLEN, at their camp, New-Dorp, Staten Island, at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Distinguished visitors are expected to be present. Hourly trains will run from Vanderbilt's Landing to the camp. Whitworth's Regimental Band will be in attendance during the day.

WAR MEETING AT BUFFALO.

SERENADE TO HON. HORACE MAYNARD.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Aug. 30—P. M.

Hon. HORACE MAYNARD, of Tennessee, by invitation of some of our citizens, addressed a large and enthusiastic war meeting here last night. His speech was warmly applauded throughout.

Mr. MAYNARD was afterwards serenaded at his hotel by the Continental Singing Society, and responded in a brief and eloquent speech.

ELMIRA ABOVE THE MARK.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 30.

The Second Regiment from this district, under the late call, Col. SAMUEL G. HATHAWAY, is already full, and there are seven or eight additional companies in the barracks for the Third Regiment, five of which are full.

The town of Elmira has furnished an excess of 136 over her quota of the call for 6,0,000 men.

TROUBLE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

THE ENROLLMENT IN SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, PENN., RESISTED—THE UNITED STATES DEPUTY MARSHALS DRIVEN AWAY.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 30.

United States Marshal MILWARD has asked Gov. CURTIN to aid him in taking the enrollment for the draft in the North and South Gap Townships of Schuylkill County, the United States Deputy Marshals having charge of the enrollment in this region having been driven away by violence. The trouble is in the same locality where the miners recently had a difficulty with the coal operators.

THE FIFTEENTH NEW-JERSEY VOLUNTEERS.

TRENTON, N. J., Friday, Aug. 29.

The Fifteenth Regiment of New-Jersey Volunteers, Col. SAMUEL FOWLER, left for Washington at noon to-day. The regiment is nine hundred and forty strong, and is armed with Enfield rifles. It is one of the best ever raised in the State. Several thousand persons were present to cheer them on their way. The regiment is in the highest spirits.

TRENTON, N. J., Friday, Aug. 29.

The Fifteenth Regiment, for the last call of 300,000 men, Col. SAMUEL FOWLER, left Flemington to-day, and passed through this city for the seat of war.

Recruits for the nine months' service are coming in rapidly. Two hundred arrived to-day from Hudson County.

TRYING TO ESCAPE THE DRAFT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 30.

A person dressed in female apparel, and who left this city on this forenoon's train for Niagara Falls, was observed to act in an uneasy manner, and on examination it was discovered that the person was a man in woman's clothes, and was making for Canada to escape the draft. He was put under arrest at Lockport. His name is TALLMAN, from Tallmansville, Penn., and he was formerly a Postmaster under BUCHANAN.

OLD RYE THE BANNER TOWN OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The town of Rye has sent two hundred and twenty-two men previously to the 2d day of July, and now has a company of seventy men enlisted, besides a great many who have entered Duryee's Zouaves and other regiments, since that date. If her quota was counted according to the orders of the Secretary of War, her quota on both calls would be fully responded to and over—but owing to some defect in the enrollment of men previously to the 2d July, incident, undoubtedly, to the heavy pressure on the department at Albany, she may, perhaps, lose the advantages she has been making so many sacrifices to acquire.

Determined, however, to avoid the stigma of a draft, after the liberality of her citizens, all the inhabitants of the town who are tax-payers, excepting some half dozen, have agreed to tax themselves twenty thousand dollars to pay a town bounty of one hundred dollars in addition to the State bounty of fifty and the United States bounty of one hundred dollars, making to all two hundred and fifty dollars, besides a large fund to provide liberally to the families of indigent volunteers. This is exclusive of, and in addition to, the sum of $7,394 previously appropriated by the town. Can any town in the State show a better record than this old Democratic town?

The Committee of Fifteen for war purposes in the town of Rye deserve great credit for their patriotism and energy, and are determined Rye will do without compulsion her share in the fight for the Union, the Constitution and the Laws.

THE TWELFTH MILITIA.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you be kind enough to state that the Twelfth National Guard, State of New-York, Col. WARD, made an offer of their services some days since, and a dispatch from Assistant Adj.-Gen. TOWNSEND to Col. WARD, in reply to the tender, stated that their services were accepted, with the thanks of the War Department?

HILTON.

LATEST FROM THE INDIAN WAR.

New-Ulm Again Attacked—Most of the Town Burned up—Murders Near St. Peter—More Murders Near Meeker County—No News from Fort Ridgeley—The Chippewas Said to be in League.

From the St. Paul Times, Aug. 24.

There is no later news from Fort Ridgeley than what was published Sunday morning. Col. SIBLEY has not yet collected force enough to risk marching to their relief, and the post is completely cut off from all communication. The last heard from it was the dispatch from Lieut. SEIBRAN on Thursday last.

From dispatches received at the Adjutant-General's office, from Col. SIBLEY, dated at St. Peter on Sunday last, we learn that he arrived there, with the three companies under his command, on Friday night. He has also been actively engaged in affording such aid to the beleaguered villages as his limited means would permit.

Major FOWLER, with a command of fifty mounted men, left for a reconnoissance on the Fort Ridgeley road Saturday morning, and returned about 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, bringing with him the bodies of an old man and two women, who were killed within two miles of St. Peter. Major FOWLER reports that the destruction of property by fire along the route for miles on both sides of the road in the direction of the Agency, was beyond calculation, showing that small bodies of the enemy, supported by heavy forces in their flank and rear, were engaged in carrying out the same systematic plan of murder and devastation which has marked the brief progress of hostilities hitherto.

The mounted force under Major CULLEN reached Henderson late Saturday evening, and the infantry under Col. CROOKS were supposed to have reached the same point at a later hour.

New-Ulm was attacked Saturday, and the fight continued till late in the evening, and great apprehensions were entertained that the force of Judge FLANDRAU has been cut off. The reinforcement sent by Col. SIBLEY of 120 men, on Saturday, failed to reach him in season, owing to the forty communications having been destroyed by the enemy. Judge FLANDRAU had sent out 70 of his most efficient men on a reconnoitering expedition on this side of the river, who were thus prevented from returning to aid in the defense of New-Ulm.

JACK FRAZER, an old Indian scout, escaped from Fort Ridgeley, on Wednesday night. He reports that the garrison is well supplied, and able to hold out; the only fear is, that the enemy may attempt to fire the roof of the stone building. All the houses and stables outside have been destroyed by the savages, which they accomplished at a sacrifice of some four or five of their number, killed or wounded. FRAZER was to leave St. Peter on Sunday afternoon, and would endeavor to reach the Fort in the night, with dispatches for Maj. GALBRAITH, assuring him of the advance to his relief at the earliest moment practicable.

Col. SIBLEY asks that the Seventh Regiment, or companies to the number of a full regiment, be at once sent forward, fully armed and equipped. They will all be wanted and more, before the rising is subdued. He trusts that not a single man will be permitted to leave the State until the war is so far ended as to render a smaller force necessary. We have probably 4,000 or 5,000 warriors to meet sooner or later, and as it is a life and death struggle on their part, we may as well face the facts at once, as the season in which military operations can be conducted on the prairies is very brief, and should be improved to the uttermost.

A later dispatch says that New-Ulm, up to 9 o'clock Saturday evening, was mostly burned by the savages, but the occupied portion was safe, and the probability is that the garrison would be able to hold out until relief could reach them.

MORE MURDERS NEAR MEEKER COUNTY.

L. A. EVANS, Esq., Mayor of St. Cloud, writes to the Governor on Sunday last, that a committee of the most reliable citizens of that place, who had been appointed to visit the scene of the recently reported murders, and ascertain facts, had just returned. They report as far as Paynes ville, where they found some two hundred persons, from that place and Norwegian Lake, and seen and conversed with persons there that had made their escape from the Indians, who had witnessed the massacre of their friends and relations. The names of those murdered are: LOUIS LIMBERG, AUGUST LIMBERG, AUGUST LIMBERG, A. H. BROEGER, and their children. HENRY BROEGER, wife and two children, and JOHN EVERSON. They were killed on Wednesday, the 20th, at Norway Lake. The family of Mr. FOLK, and others were murdered at Green Lake.

Mrs. LENA LIMBERG, who had escaped to Paynesville from Norwegian Lake, stated on oath that she was attending a meeting held by Rev. ANDREW JACKSON, on Wednesday last, and while there, ANDREW and PETER BROEGER came in them and said some 20 Indians were at their houses, about two miles off, when she at LIMBERG'S family and four of the BROEGERS started for home, and while going saw two Indians shoot Mrs. BROEGER and daughter; that Mr. LIMBERG told her that their son was shot by them and that he did not know what had become of the rest of the boys; that she hid herself in the grass and thus made her escape.

LEWIS EVERSON writes from Paynesville, in Stearns County, that he saw the bodies of CHRISTINE BROEGER and daughter lying in the road; that the Indians had taken forty head of cattle and six wagons, and that they were loading them down with the goods stripped from the houses.

A meeting was held at Paynesville on the 22d, at which they united in a petition to the Governor to have a military company immediately sent there to protect the lives and property of the citizens of Stearns, Meeker and Monongalia Counties, for the following reasons: 1. More than seventy persons are now with us who have been driven from their homes by Indians, leaving their crops but partially harvested. 2. Five persons, Mr. JONES and family, of Acton, seventeen miles south of this place, have been killed by Indians. 3. Eight persons near Norway Lake have been murdered, and others wounded, and some still missing. 4. Indians have been seen in our midst within the past ten days. 5. We have reason to believe that those who have committed these depredations were Sioux, but being on the line between them and the Chippewas, we fear from both nations. 6. Many of our citizens have volunteered and gone, leaving but few able-bodied men in our midst, with many women and children without means of protection. 7. We make the foregoing statements after sending out scouting parties in different directions, and ascertaining the truth of them.

The foregoing is signed by forty-one citizens.

CHIPPEWAS TO TAKE A HAND IN.

T. C. MCCLURE, Esq., of St. Cloud, writes the Governor that Mr. GARDNER, from Leech Lake, had just arrived, where he had been imprisoned by the Chippewas. The Indians released him, as he states, because he was a good friend of theirs, and conducted him to Gull Lake. They told him that they were no longer at enmity with the Sioux, but that they had combined and would kill the whites. They had sent messages to the Red Lake Indians to join them at once. Mr. GARDNER has been a teacher at Leech Lake, and those who have known him say his statements can be relied on.

LIST OF THE MURDERED IN BROWN COUNTY.

We are indebted to a slip from the Mankato *Record* for the following list of the killed in Brown County, at New-Ulm and vicinity, as far as heard from, up to last Thursday evening:

Leavenworth—John Bleum, two Misses Bleum, Master Bleum, Mrs. Harrington, Master Harrington, Joe Emrich, Wm. Carroll, Henshaw, May and family—two dead, others wounded.

Milford—Mrs. Mesmar, Miss and Master Henle, Mr. Shilling, Mr. Keck, Mr. and Mrs. Pelsel, Mr. Reiner, wife and child; Mr. Haag, Mr. and Mrs. Hartman, Massapast family—four; Mr. Tuttle and four children; Mr. Teiler, Mr. Fink, wife and son; Mr. B. Bresler, Mr. Stoeker, Mr. Messmer, John Thompson, three Olesons.

New Ulm—John Schnaider, E. Deltrich, Julius Fenske, Mr. Reimann, Miss Pauli, boy Bæulme, Master Bæulme, Master Fettle, one man, one woman, Casper Hermann.

Sigel Town—A. Loomis, J. Loomis, Dewit Lemon, Wm. Tuttle, M. Loomis.

Cottonwood—Charles Lane.

EXCITEMENT ON THE ST. CROIX.

A gentleman from Hudson, Wis., informs us that they have got up an Indian disturbance or an Indian scare on the western borders of that State. The people along the river, on the St. Croix, are coming into the towns in the wildest terror in consequence of reports regarding the Chippewas up in the woods of Wisconsin. The *H. S. Allen* brought down a load of women and children from Osceola on Saturday, and the people of Hudson have united in sending a petition to the Governor of Wisconsin for arms, &c., for the protection of the border. The excitement has since extended to Sunrise, above Taylor's Falls. Several Indians had been seen in the neighborhood who were acting very strangely and very impudently, and the women and children were fleeing in consternation. Even so near St. Paul as Rice Lake and Little Canada, the settlers were skedaddling and coming to town, with the wildest of stories about the doings of the Chippewas; but as we could learn of no outrage they had committed, we think the people were far more scared than hurt.

EXAGGERATED RUMORS AND REPORTS.

The whole number of Indians in this State—men, women and children—is 14,000, of which about 5,000 are Chippewas, 2,500 are Winnebagoes, and 7,200 are Sioux. The latter only are concerned in the recent rising. The whole number of warriors—that is, of adult able-bodied males—which the Sioux Indians of Western Minnesota can raise, is certainly not more than 800. Supposing them to be reinforced by the Missouri Sioux, Yanktonnais and Cutheads, the whole number of warriors which they can raise this side of the Missouri is not over 800 more. So that there cannot be more than 1,600 actually in arms. The Sioux, Chippewa and Winnebago nations should unite in an attack upon our settlements they could not, together, raise a force of more than 3,000. But any concert between these tribes is improbable; and if such a concert were attempted they could not, in any event, put into the combination a force of more than 3,000 warriors.

From this it will be seen that the real danger from the Indians does not arise from their numbers, but from their subtle and skulking mode of warfare. But we have thousands of men in the State, old hunters and trappers, who are more than a match for them in all the arts of Indian warfare. Our citizens may rest assured that the irregular forces now in the field are ample for the present emergency while the preparations which are being made for a permanent organization of our frontier defences are more than sufficient to provide for all the contingencies of the future. We are especially happy to announce, in this connection, that Gen. HALLECK, in response to Gov. RAMSEY'S request, has ordered the Third Minnesota Regiment to report here immediately.

This well-disciplined force will be a great addition to our means of military defense.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Friday, Aug. 29.

A dispatch from Columbus, Nebraska, to-day, says that four or five hundred Yankton and Sioux attacked the Pawnee villages on their reservation on the 27th, killing twelve or fourteen squaws and children, and wounding several. The whites, who are in the neighborhood, show no alarm, as the Sioux had not molested them yet. Later reports from Iowa, lead to the belief that the former report of Indian troubles is exaggerated. There is no confirmation of the statement that Springfield is burned. Arms and ammunition have been sent to Fort Dodge from Davenport for the defence of the northern counties in case of need.

News From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Aug. 29—5.30 P. M.

Sailed this morning, ship *Star*, for Hong Kong.

The market is quiet. The jobbing trade is fair from first hands. Sales of 8,500,000 lbs. Crystalized Sugar, at 11½c. Eastern Lard, 14c. Butter, 27½c. Groceries generally unchanged. There is little disposition to speculate in merchandise.

Many extensive investments have been made in mining stocks, some of them realizing for issues in a few days, causing considerable inflation on the market in such operations, which continue to receive an impetus from the handsome dividends declared by the principal Washoe mining associations.

A train of wagons recently arrived from Carson Valley and Salt Lake, bringing 50,000 pounds of flour, and 73,000 pounds of butter, for a market. This is the first competition California has met for supplying the miners on the Eastern Slope.

The Governorship of New-Jersey.

THE NOMINATION ACCEPTED BY MARCUS L. WARD, ESQ.

From the Newark Advertiser of last evening.

It will be perceived by the following correspondence that Mr. WARD accepts the nomination of Governor, tendered to him by the Republican Union Convention, which met at Trenton on the 21st inst.

AUG. 28, 1862.

Hon. Marcus L. Ward:

DEAR SIR: It is our pleasant office to inform you of your nomination by the Republican Union Convention, held at Trenton on the 21st inst., as the candidate of the friends of the National Administration and all others in New-Jersey who desire the maintenance of the Union and the Constitution, for the office of Governor for the term next ensuing.

The Convention which thus designated you to the people as a comprehensive representative of the loyal sentiment of the State was characterized preëminently by the feeling that in this crisis of our life as a nation, the country is far above and beyond mere party; and its resolutions accepted in that spirit constitute, as it seems to us, a platform upon which all loyal men can honorably take a stand.

Hoping, Sir, you will be able to accept the nomination so tendered, we remain yours, very sincerely,

EDWARD A. REEDER,
WM. S. SHARP,
R. H. SHREVE,
N. W. VOORHEES,
AMZI DODD,
Committee, &c.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 30, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your communication of the 28th instant, announcing my nomination to the office of Governor of the State by the Republican Union Convention, held at Trenton on the 21st inst.

Diffident as I am of my qualifications for the office, I feel that at a time like the present, no citizen has a right to decline any responsibility which is within the scope of his utmost abilities; and I feel assured that in the important duties which will devolve upon the Executive, the loyal hearts of the people of New-Jersey will give him their earnest encouragement and co-operation.

The national life is passing through its most trying period. Every energy must be put forth, not only with unflinching earnestness, but with as much prudence and husbanding of resources as may be compatible with the necessities of each hour.

A heroic people, engaged in a great cause, on which their national existence is depending, must be endued with perseverance as well as energy—a perseverance not to be stayed or weakened by spasmodic efforts or reckless expenditure. We have before us a public duty of the greatest magnitude, on the performance of which depend the gravest consequences that can affect a people. We must not flinch from performing it faithfully and well. The Federal Union must be preserved; the authority of the Constitution must be vindicated; the Government must be sustained. This is the one sentiment that should pervade